



1 Editor abcdef –

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1 Autumn & Peattie, 2002

作用機制	提出假設者	反駁者	反駁之實驗證據
分泌黏液(glue)	N/A	Wagler, 1830; Simmernacher, 1884	壁虎並沒有任何分泌的腺體，不可能分泌黏液
真空吸引(suction, 吸盤)	Simmernacher, 1884	Dellit, 1934	在高真空環境下，壁虎仍具有黏著能力
靜電吸引力 (electrostatics attraction)	Schmidt, 1904	Dellit, 1934	壁虎能在充滿電荷的環境中進行黏著，不受環境電荷的影響
摩擦力(friction)	Hora, 1923; Ruibal & Ernst, 1965	為數眾多	當力垂直於黏著的表面，摩擦力並無法發揮作用，但是壁虎卻可以倒掛在天花板行走。
微交錯作用 (microinterlocking, 俗稱爪力)	Dellit, 1934	Autumn et al., 2000	在表面極光滑的二氧化矽上，壁虎的黏附力仍不受任何影響
毛細作用 (capillary forces)	Hiller, 1968; Huber et al., 2005	Autumn et al., 2002 Arzt, 2006	壁虎的黏附不受吸附表面的化學性質之影響，並且也不受到環境濕度的限制。 壁虎的足底有極高疏水性，極高疏水表面之間，毛細作用中關鍵的毛細橋樑無法成形，但是壁虎卻仍可以黏附在極高疏水表面
凡得瓦力(完全因素)	Stork, 1980; Autumn et al., 2000		

Hiller (1968, 1969, 1975) 認為壁虎的黏附力是由於其足底具有極高的表面能 (surface energy) 所致。然而，Hiller 的假設後來被 Autumn & Peattie (2002) 所推翻。

Autumn 等人 (2002) 發現，壁虎的黏附力是由於其足底具有極高的 van der Waals interaction 所致。

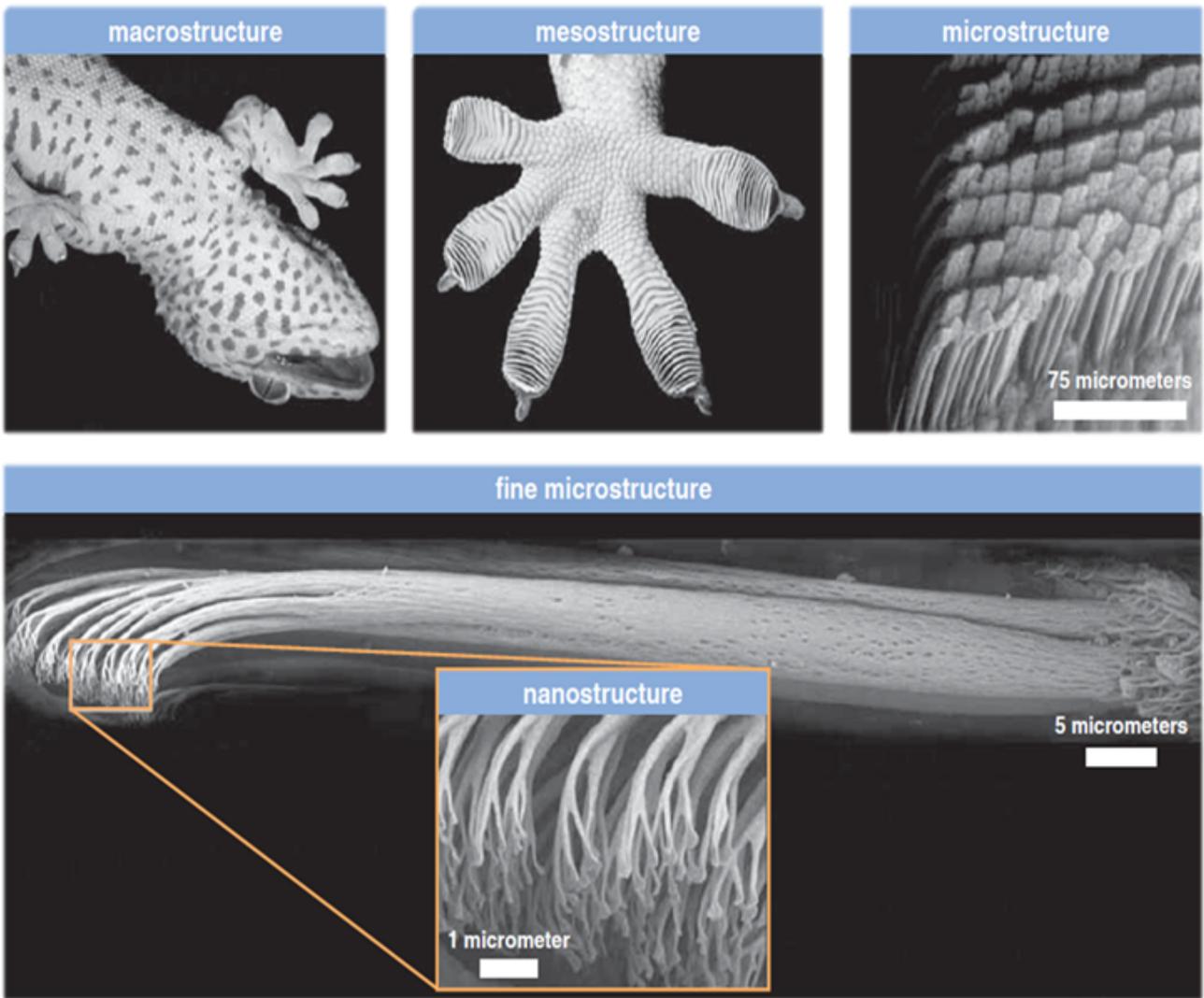
polarizability
 Hiller 1968
 polytetrafluoroethylene, PTFE PTFE
 PTFE Autumn & Peattie, 2002

1965 Ruibal Ernst 1965 scanning electron microscopy, SEM
 setae branch
 100~1000 spatulae 0.1~0.2 μm stalk
 200 nm 0.01 μm 2000
 Kellar Autumn
 Autumn et al., 2000 R
 Hamaker H

$$F = \frac{HR}{6D^2}$$

$H = 10^{-19}$ J $R = 1$ μm $D = 0.2$ nm

400 nN 100~1000 40-400 μN
 Autumn Micro Electro Mechanical Systems MEMS
 200 μN 2002
 Autumn
 Autumn et al., 2002
 -



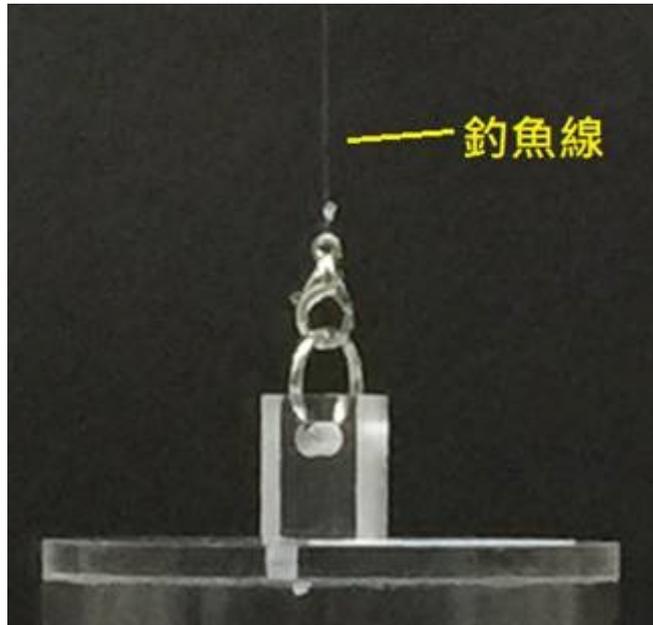
Autumn, K source: How gecko toes stick. American Scientist 94, 124-132)

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Johnson, Kendall, Roberts 1971 JKR Cao et al., 2005 R g

$$F = \frac{3}{2} \gamma \pi R$$

JKR 164~196 nm 200 nm $F \propto R$



4: 2017

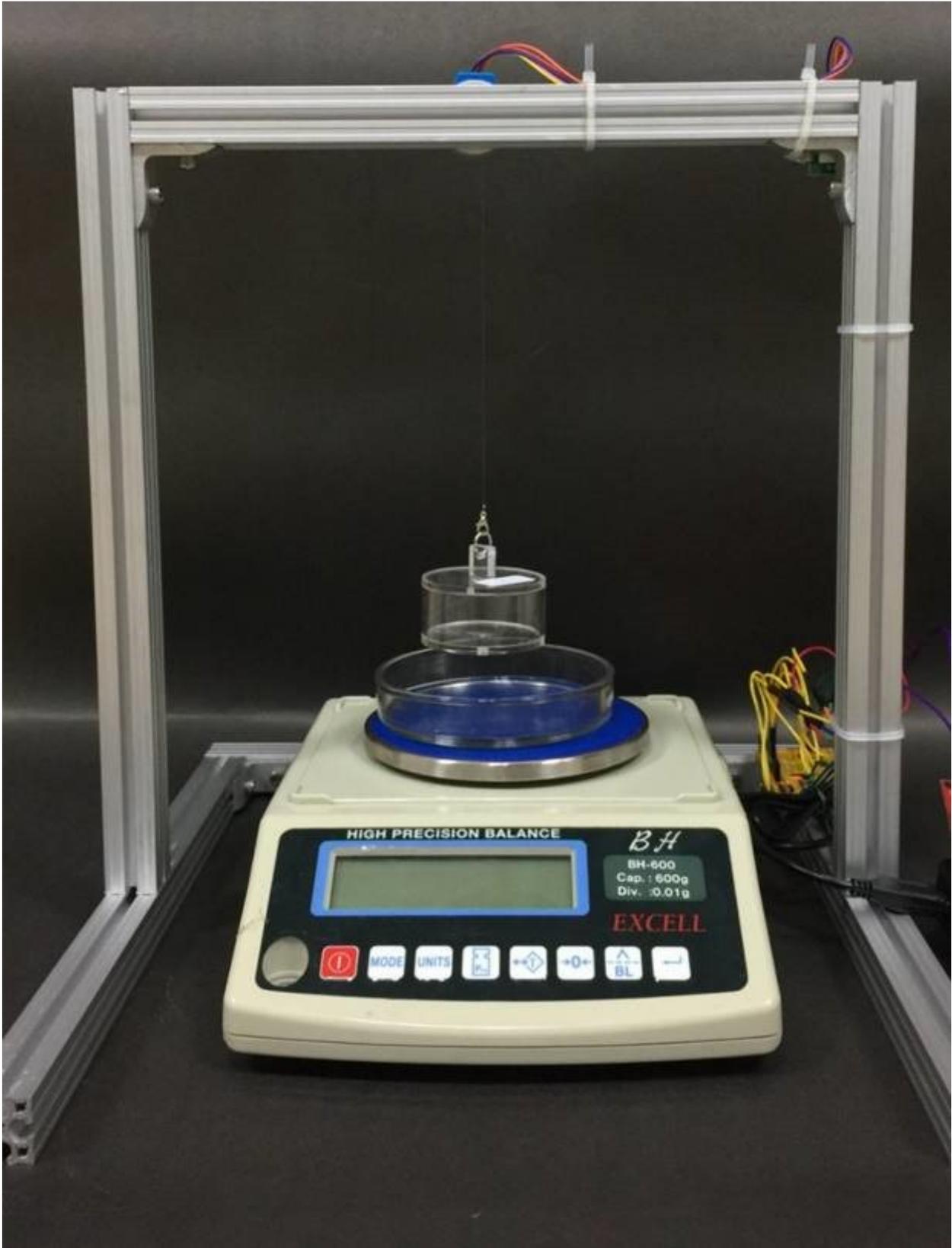


图5: 实验室高精度天平2017

实验室高精度天平2017
实验室高精度天平2017
实验室高精度天平2017

0 1 2 3 mm



圖6: 28BY J-48 步進馬達 (UNL2003) (2017)

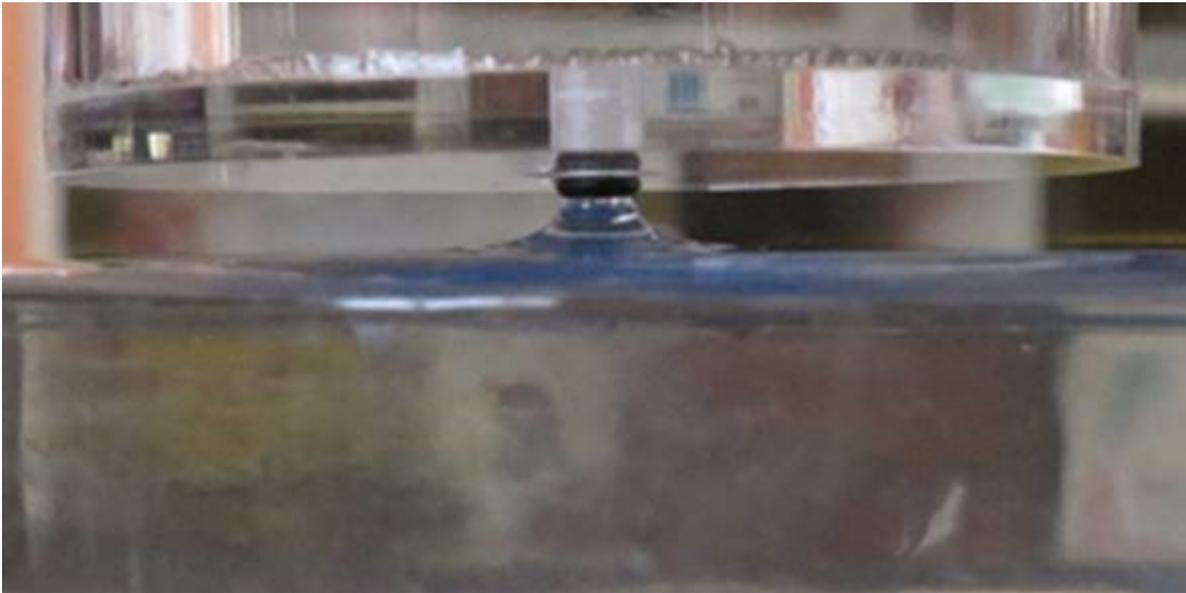


圖6 步進馬達 (2017)

0

($f \propto r$) 0 0 0

0 $F' = nf$ 0 $F' \propto \sqrt{n}$ 8 0 $F' \propto \sqrt{n}$ 0

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