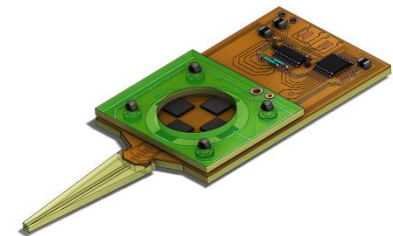
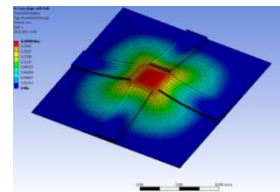
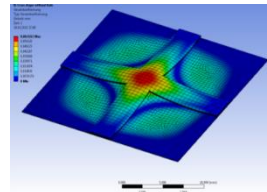
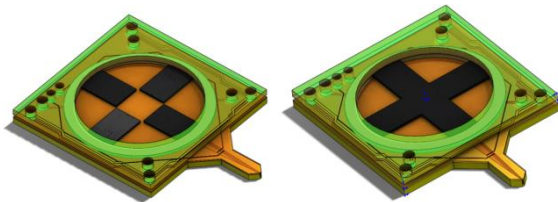


SIMULATION-ASSISTED APPROACHES TOWARDS OPTIMIZING EAP APPLICATIONS

Raphael Neuhaus

21. April 2015 - Electroactive Polymers: how to link science and industry



Why use simulation?

4 main reasons for going virtual

- Simple and fast investigation of the influence of different material and design parameters on actuator performance
- No need for manufacturing multiple prototypes
- No need to conduct costly and time-consuming test series
- Easy prediction of actuator system performance

Main goal:

To be able to predict the actuation performance of various [pipette-] geometries in order to optimize shapes for individual applications and enhance the actuation mechanism through mechanical leverage effects.

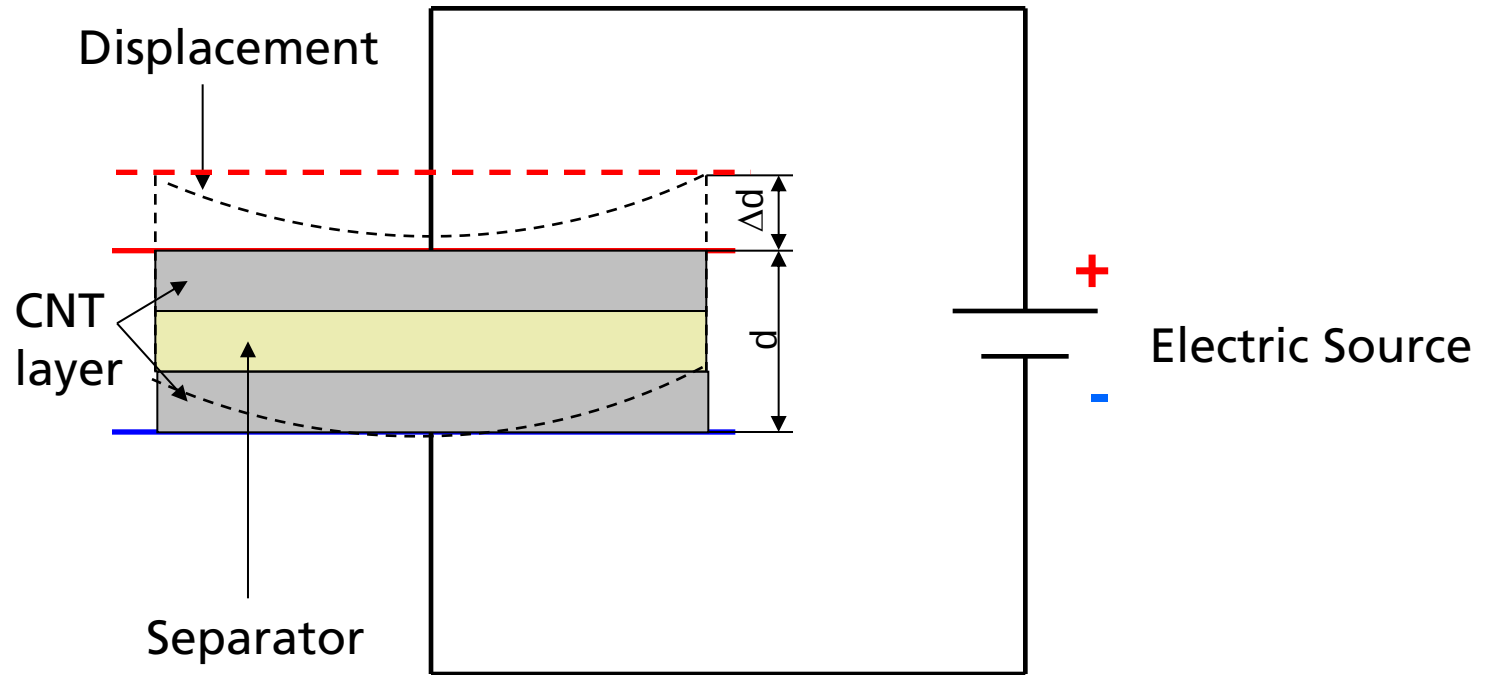


Part 1

BASICS

Motion principle of EAP-Actuators

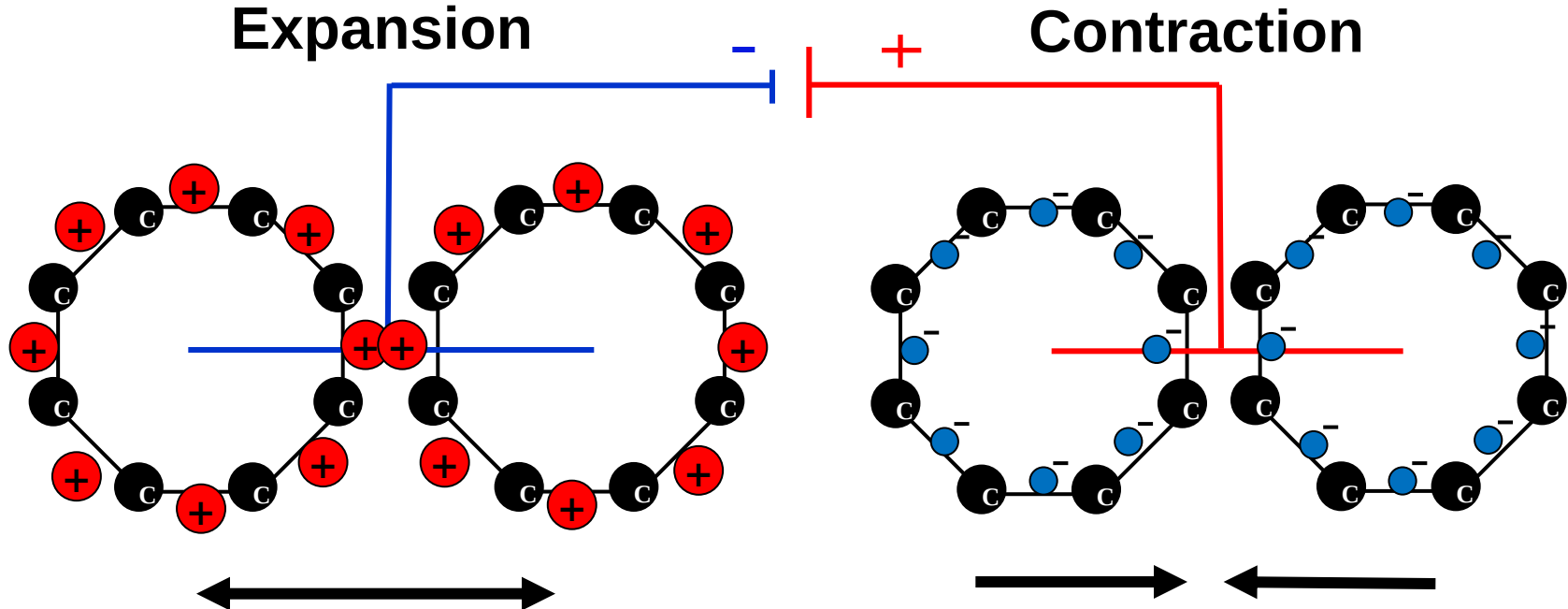
How they work



Actuation principles in CNT-EAPs

Combination of different effects

1. Effect: Electrostatic repulsion
2. C-C bond elongation
3. Effect: Ion-Intercalation

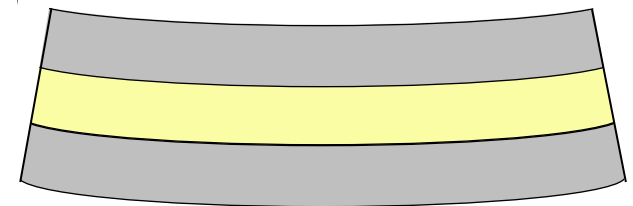
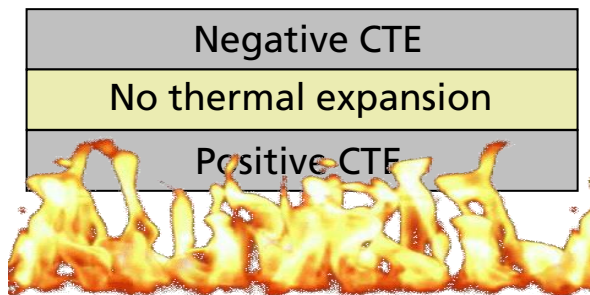


How is simulation for EAPs done at Fraunhofer IPA?

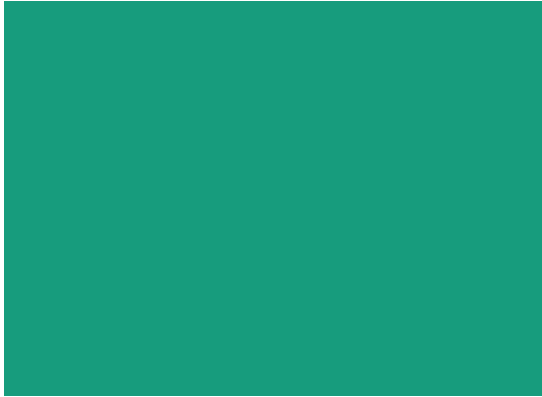
"Parameter matching technique"

Transfer existing measurement data about voltage/displacement and force relationships of CNT actuators into a set of virtual material parameters usable for simulation environments.

- Step 1: Get mechanical material parameters from experimental tests
- Step 2: Obtain basic performance characteristics from tests with small actuator samples
- Step 3: Match force-displacement characteristic for different voltages with a virtual thermal load applied to all parts of the simulation assembly.
- Step 4: adjust CTE values for EAP electrodes until the virtual performance matches the experimental tests



CTE = Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

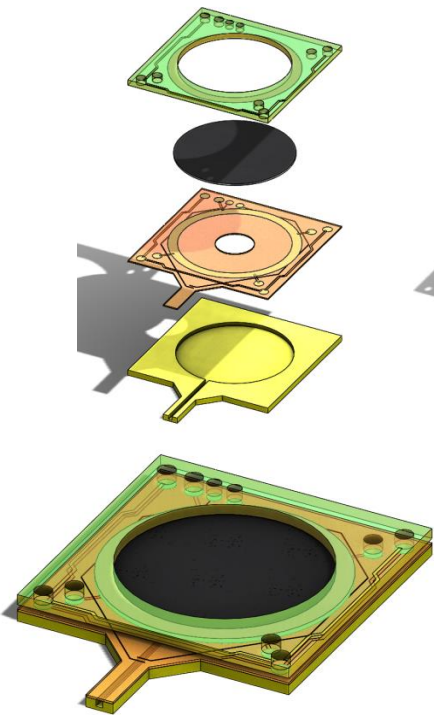


Part 2

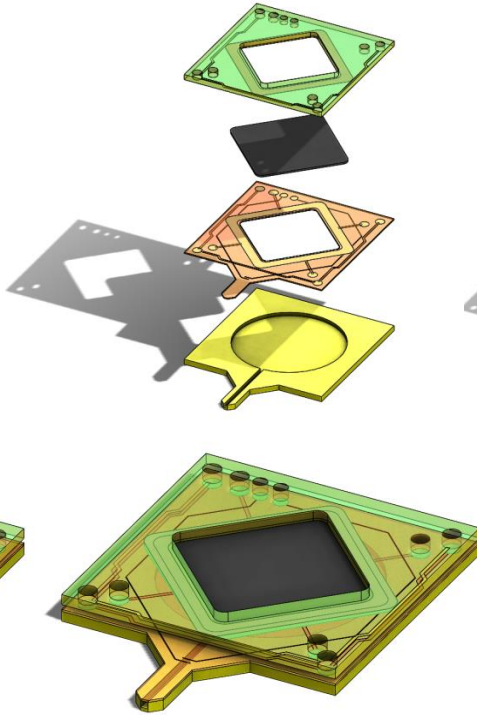
APPLICATION EXAMPLE

Compilation of past and current prototypes

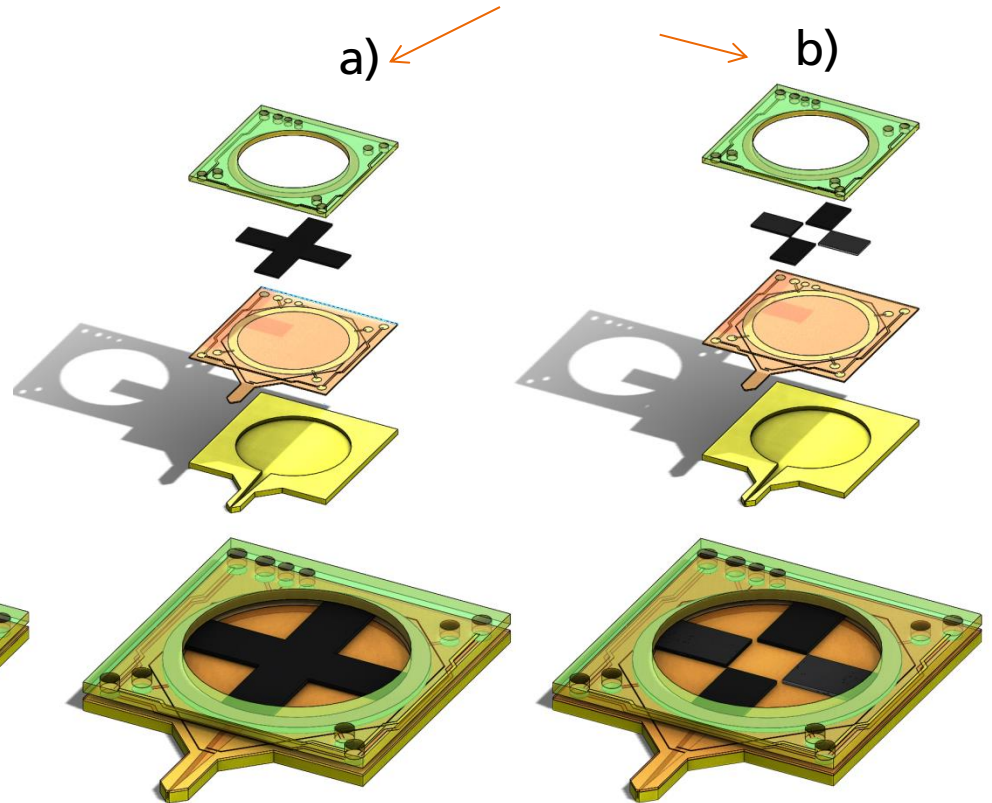
Version 1
(End 2012)

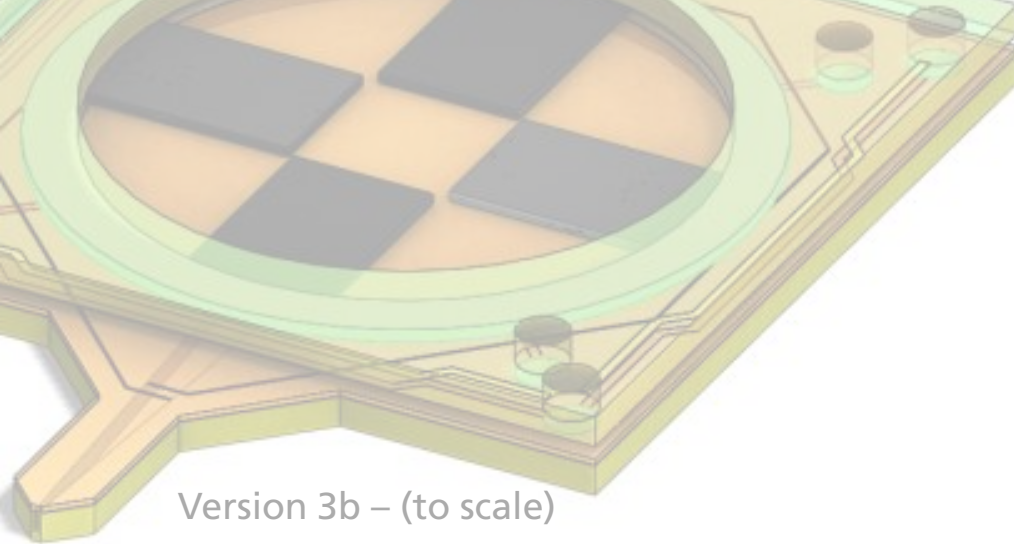


Version 2
(End 2013)



Version 3
(Begin 2015)



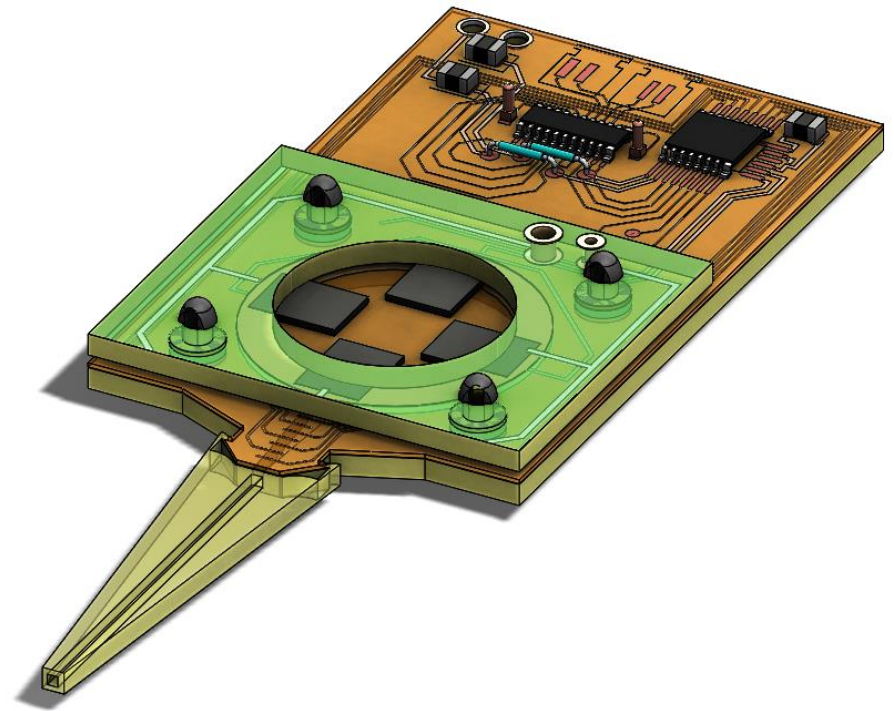


CAD model of VERSION 4

(subject to change)

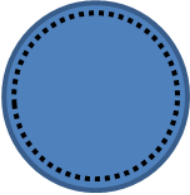
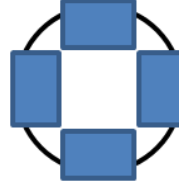
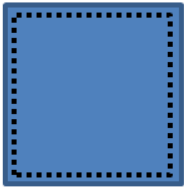
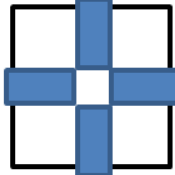
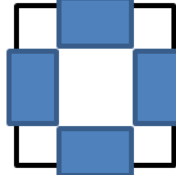
Features:

- Detachable pipette tip
- Integrated electronic control circuit
- Simple & automated manufacturing & assembly of parts
- Simple scalability
- Pure PCB technology with SMDs



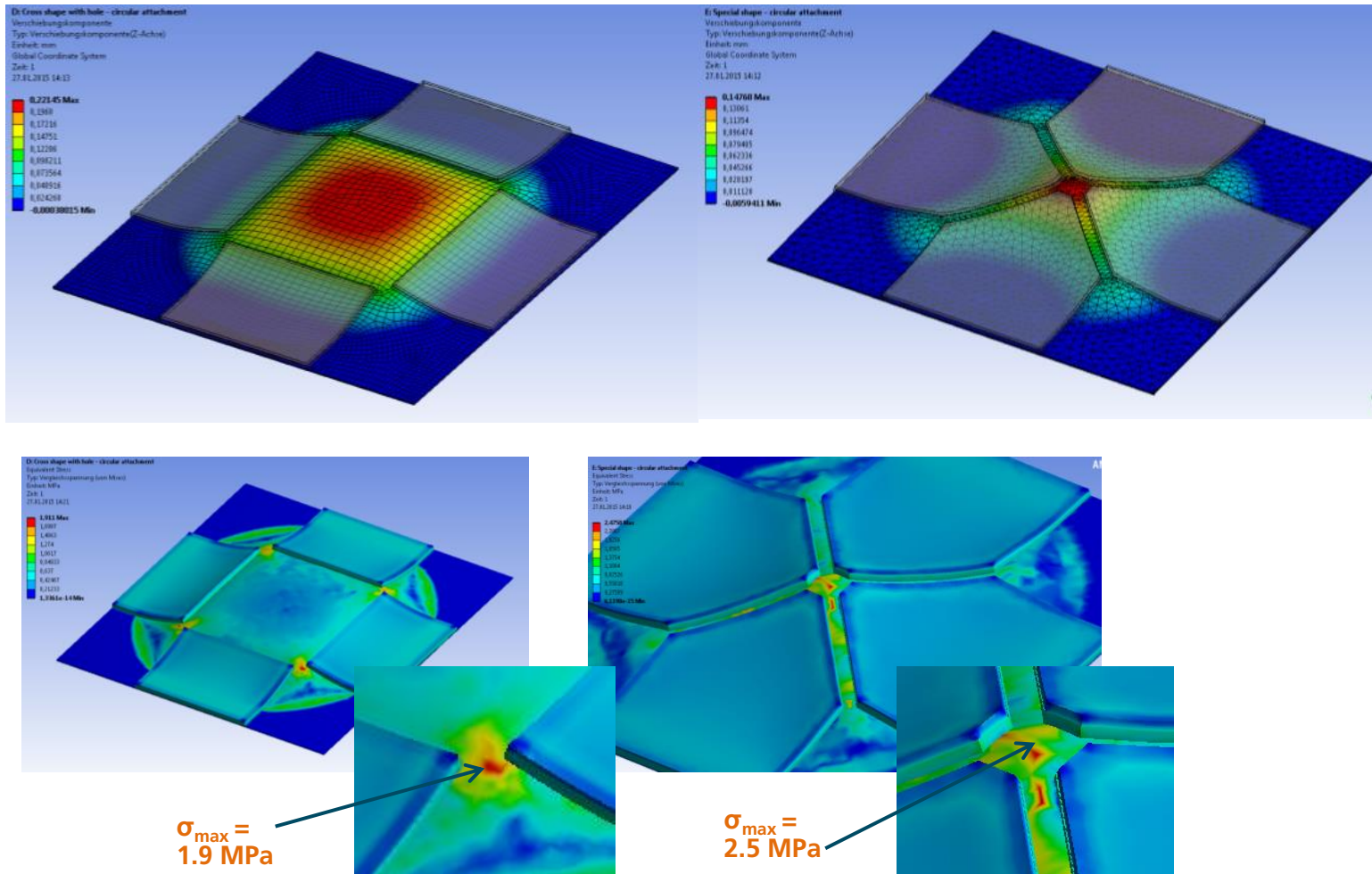
Example for meaningful usage of simulation

Investigation of actuator shape and configuration design

	„closed“ Full cover	„closed“ cross-shape narrow beam	„closed“ cross-shape wide beam	„open“ cross-shape narrow beam	„open“ cross-shape wide beam	„open“ cross-shape Special cut
Attachment to circular contact						
Attachment to square contact						

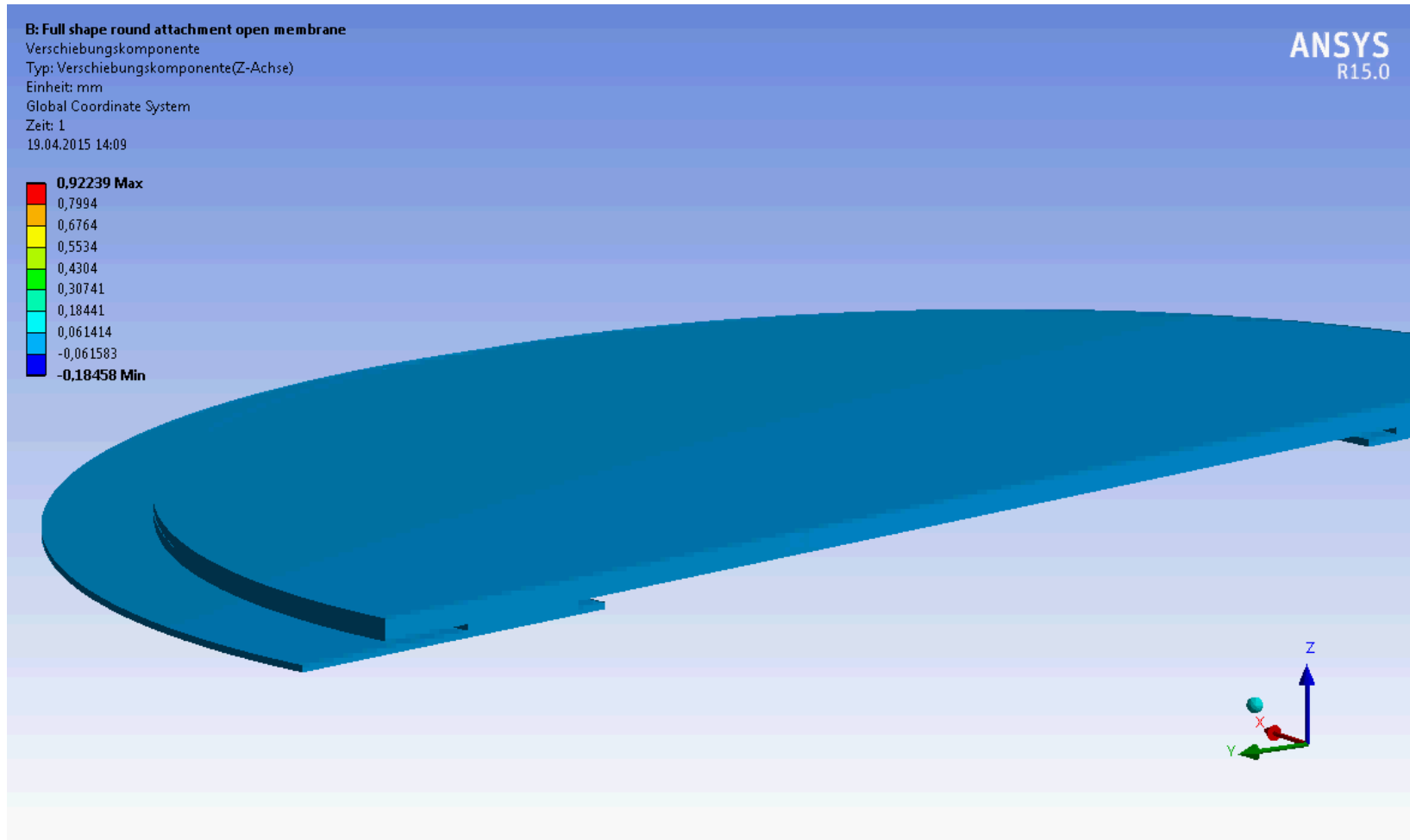
Prediction of membrane displacement

FEM-Simulation of different configurations



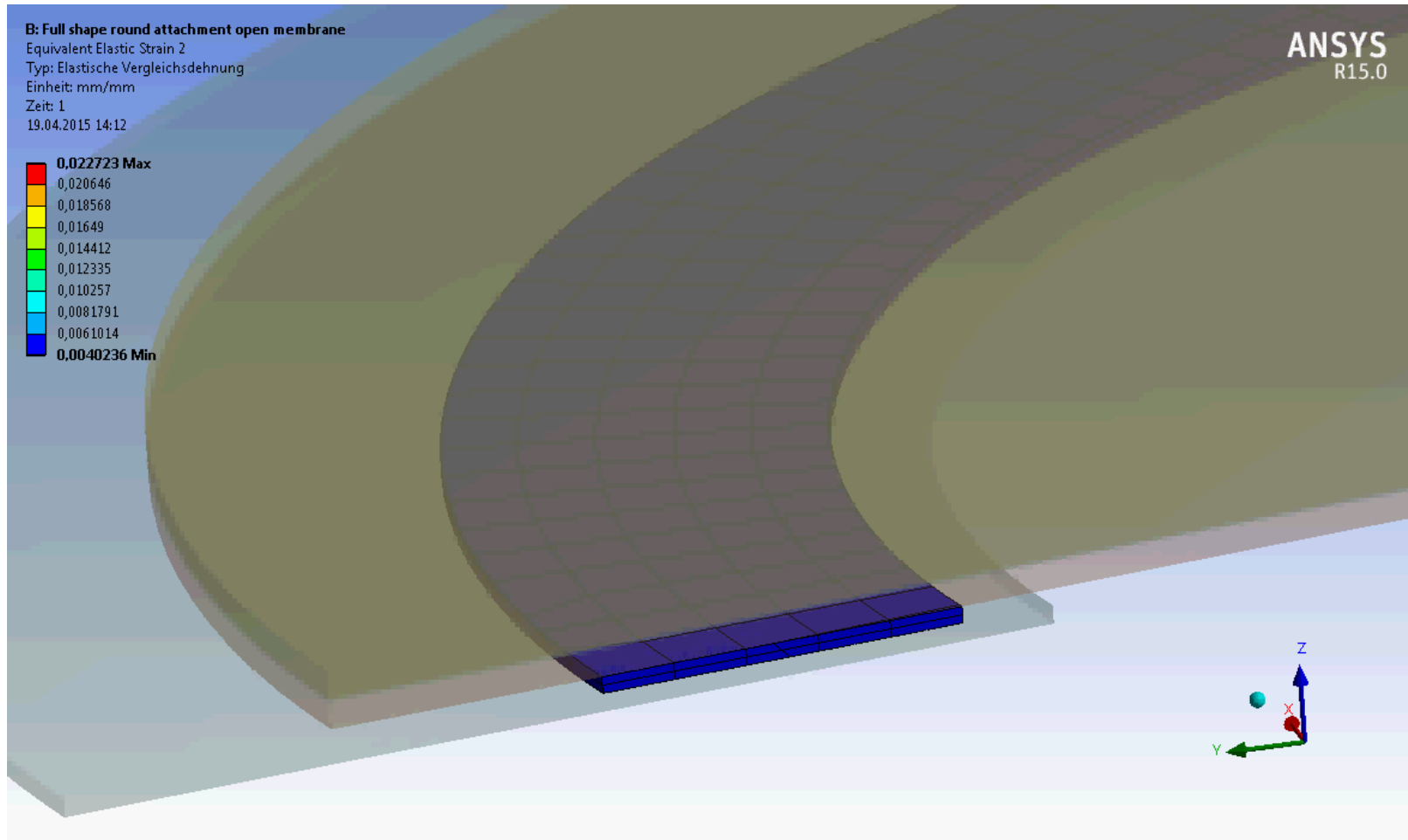
Prediction of membrane displacement

FEM-Simulation of full-shape round actuator



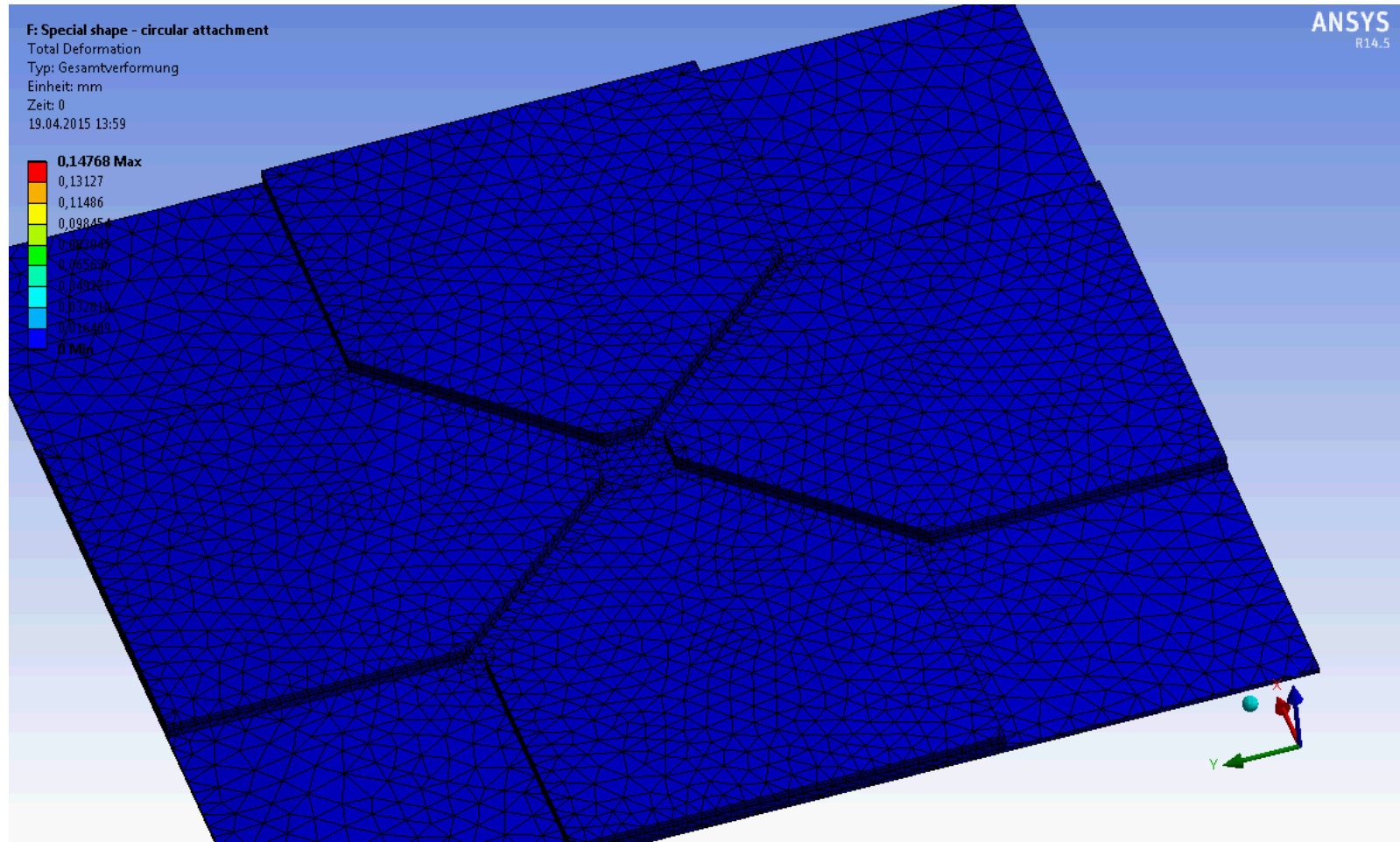
Prediction of membrane displacement

Strain inside the glue tape



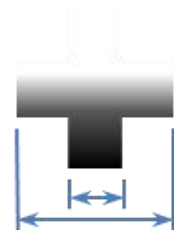
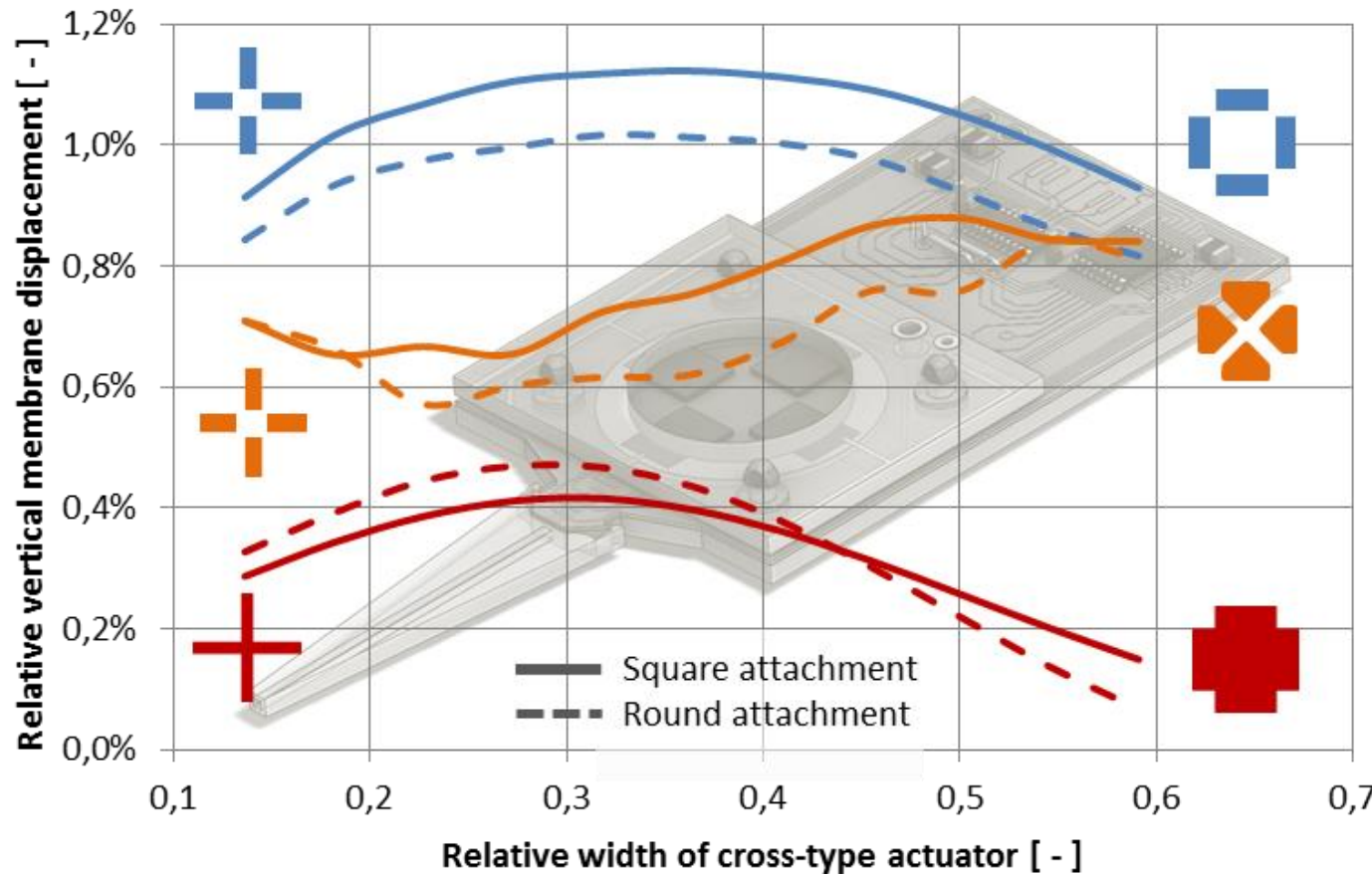
Prediction of membrane displacement

displacement of "special shape" actuator configuration



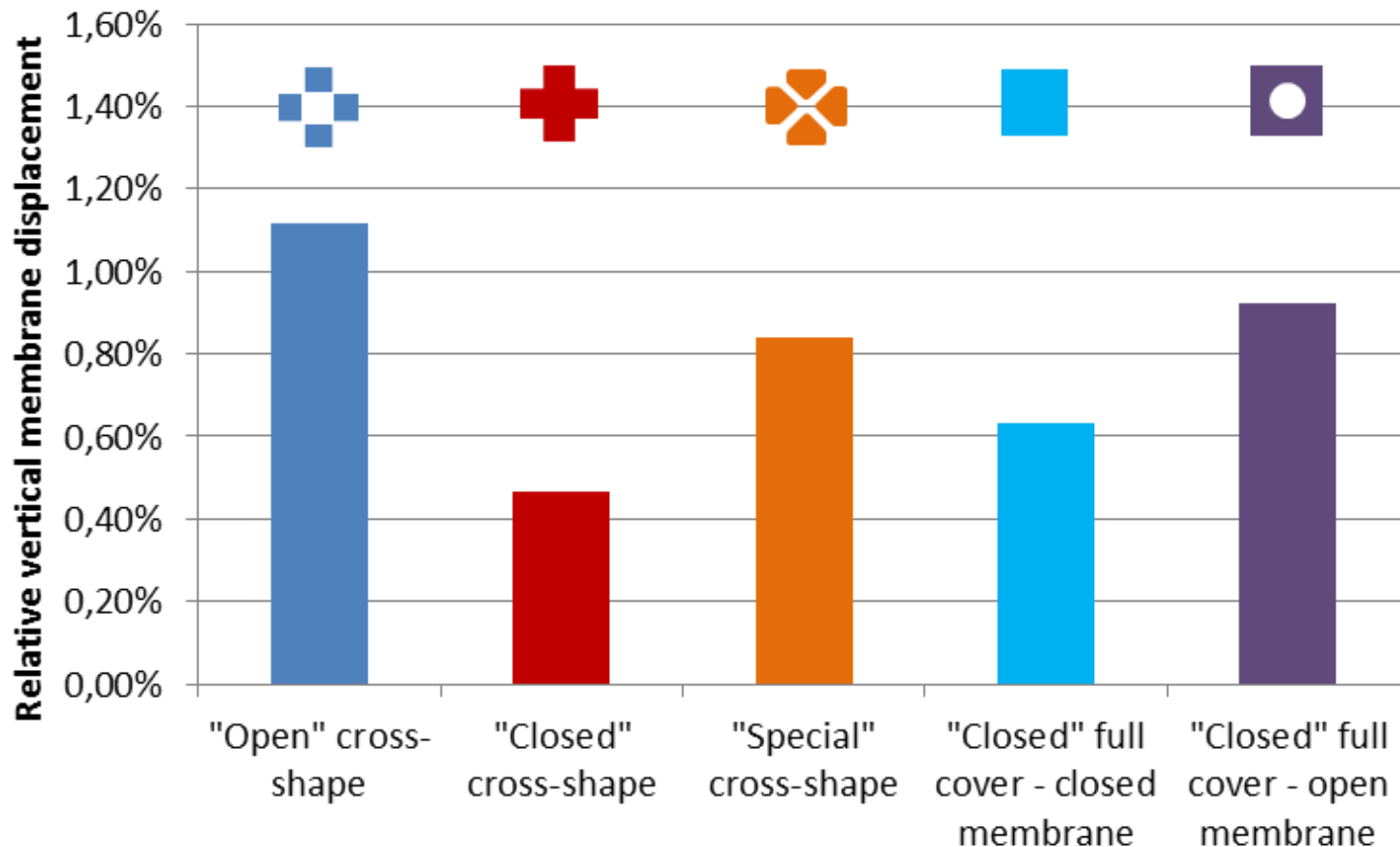
Prediction of membrane displacement

Results for different shapes and configurations

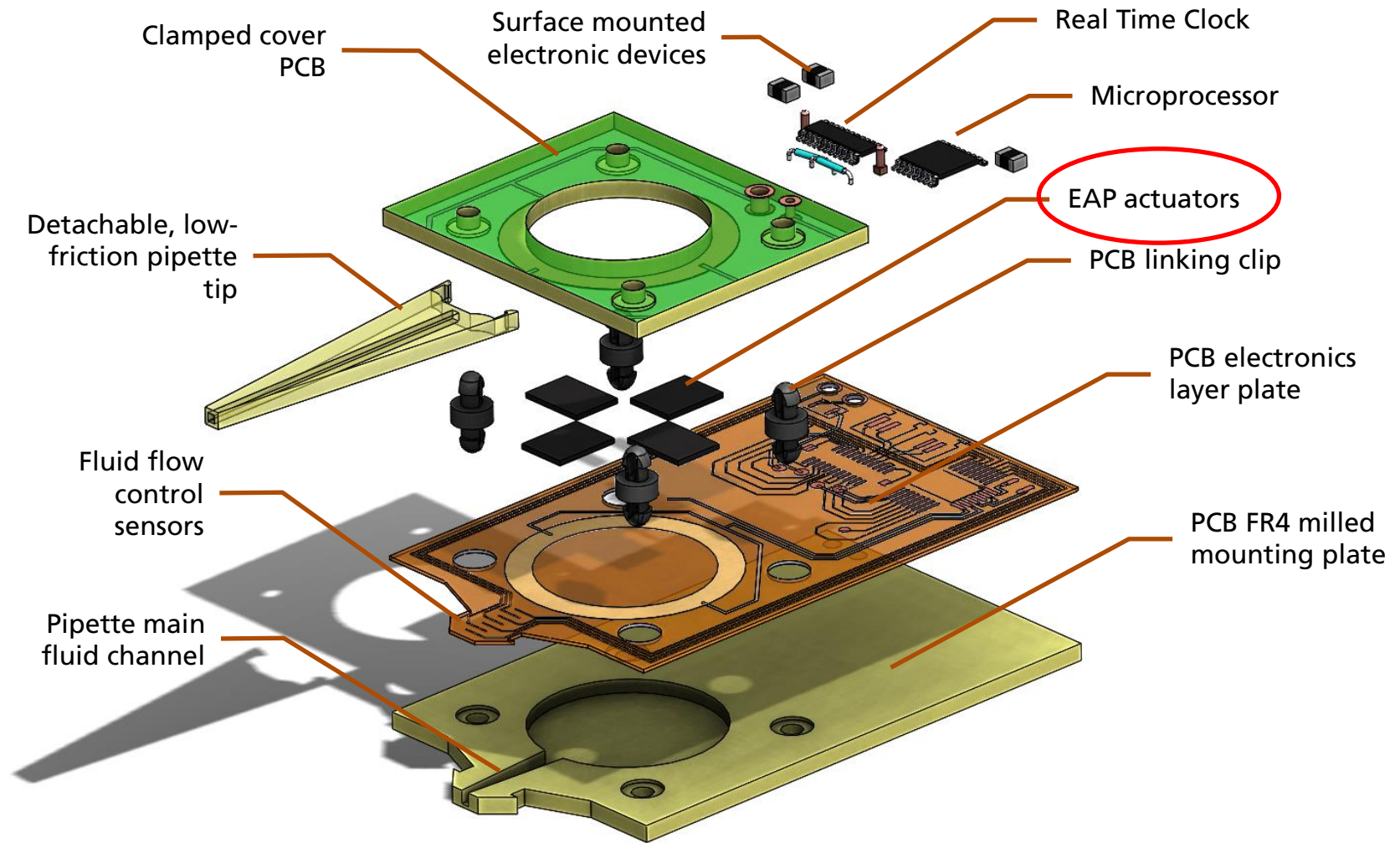


Prediction of membrane displacement

Results for different shapes and configurations



Component view of potential VERSION 4

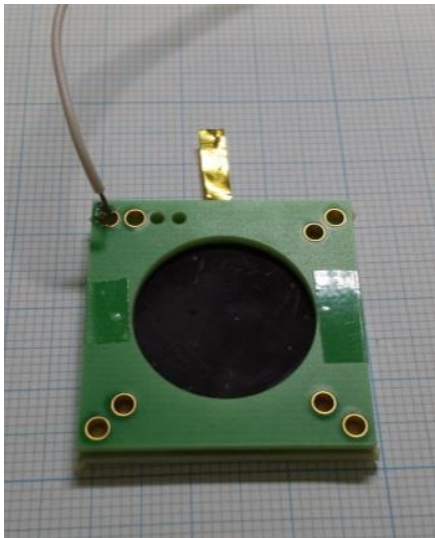


Membrane displacement

Actual measurement results from prototypes

Full cover actuator on rubber membrane

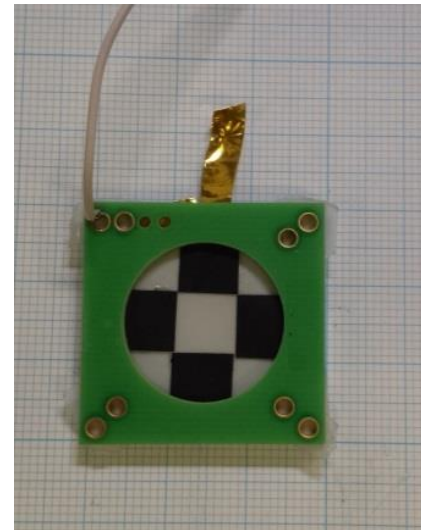
- Max. displacement: **0,25mm** (pp)
- Volume increase: **$\sim 43\text{mm}^3$**



**$\sim 2 \times$ better
than pipette V1**

Cross shape actuator on rubber membrane

- Max. displacement: **0,40mm** (pp)
- Volume increase: **$\sim 85\text{mm}^3$**



**$\sim 4 \times$ better
than pipette V1**

Summary

The three main statements

- Simulation of EAP applications saves time and cost (fewer tests, less prototypes)
-> more than 200 configurations have been simulated -> effective cost savings
- Parameter matching technique works within a broad range of EAP applications
-> improved models consider *back-relaxation effects* and *transmission line effects*
- Qualitative and (more and more) quantitative predictions of the performance of EAP application can be achieved
-> build-up of simulation know-how and data