

# Sustainable Design of Multi-Functional, Multi-Material Parts for AM

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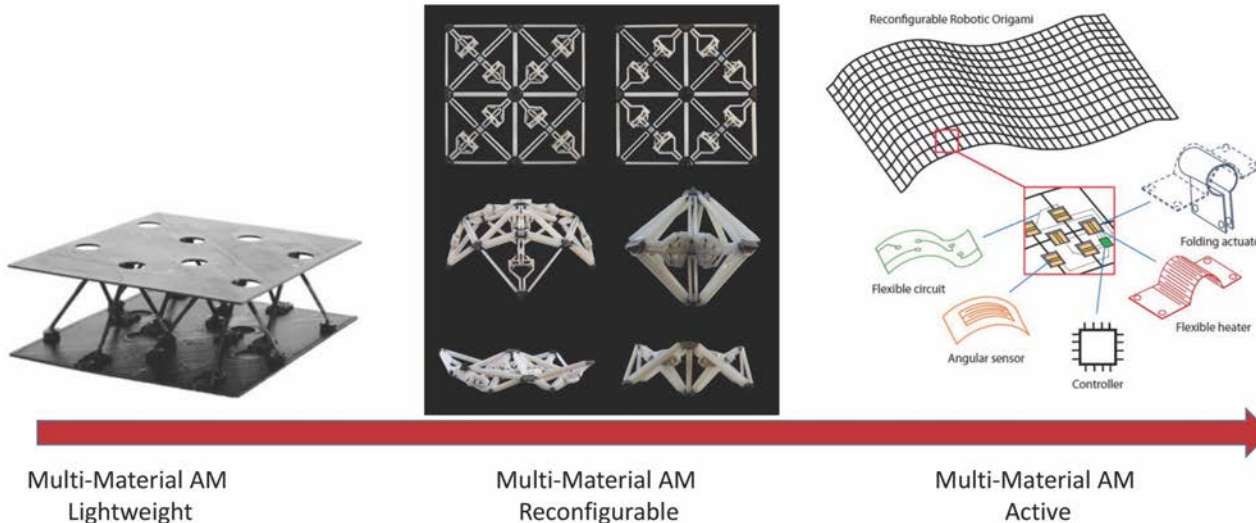
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Prof. Ralph Spolenak (ETH Zurich, MATL, LNM)



# Goal of the Project

- Digitally design and 3D print lightweight, reconfigurable and active structures and robots.
- Use less material, require no assembly, and use fewer different materials to ease recyclability.
- Adapt to the environment and task thus prolonging lifespan and exhibit increased durability for industrial relevance.





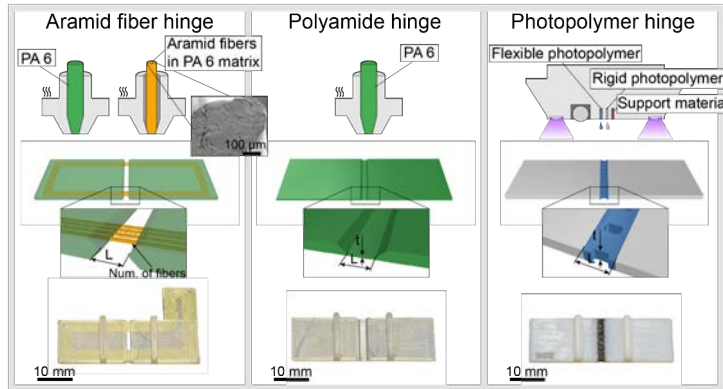
# Work Packages

1. Material characterization and design of multi-material joints and hinges (**LNM + RRL**)
2. Design of sustainable, lightweight, multi-material structures and parts (**CMASLab**)
3. 3D printed and “drop in” actuation systems for distributed, active surfaces and structures (**RRL**)
4. Computational design and optimization methods for 4D printing (**EDAC**)



# 1. Material characterization and design of multi-material joints and hinges (LNM + RRL)

Characterization of flexural properties to determine the important design parameters for 3 types of hinges produced by AM



Hinge materials and fabrication

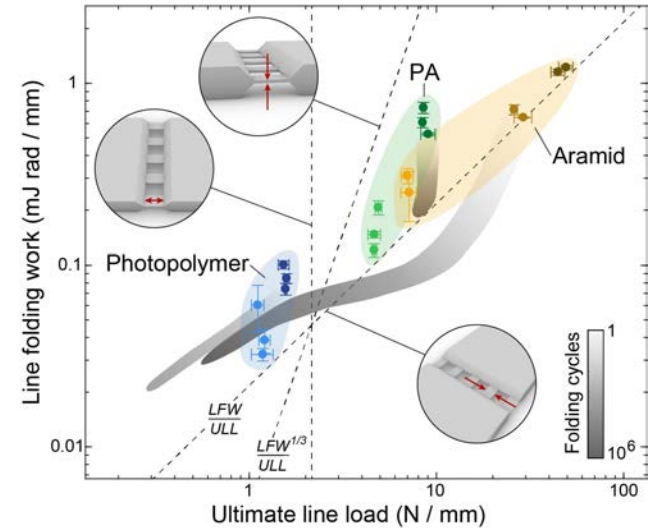


Static test setup



Fatigue test setup

Developed a guideline for the design of flexural hinges





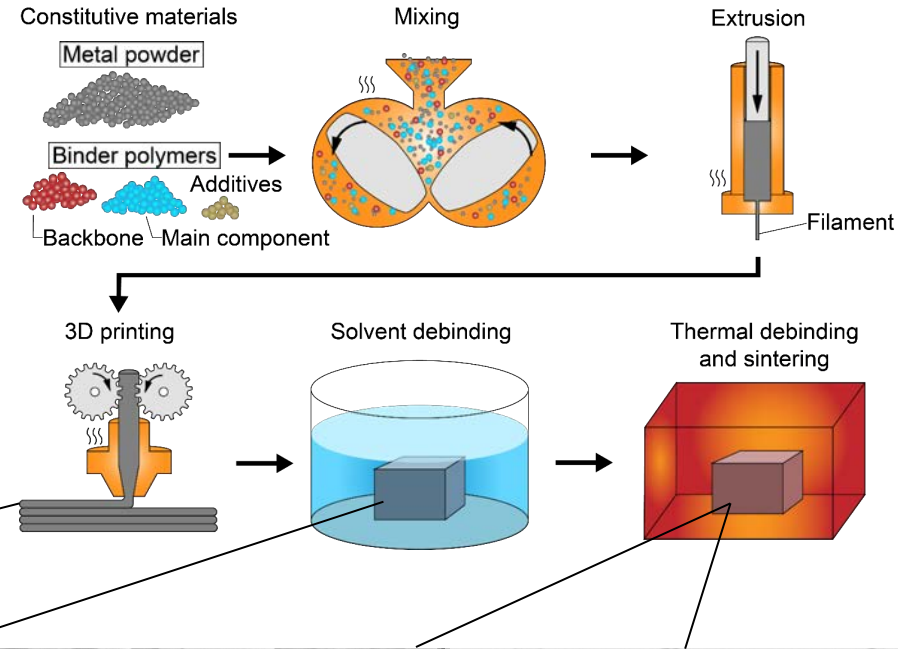
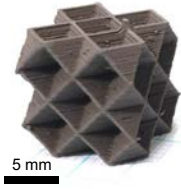
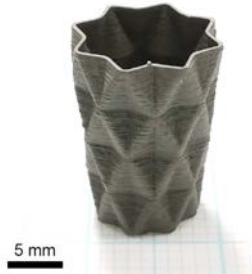
# 3D Printing of Shape Memory Alloys (LNM)

## Current project status:

- The process was established and characterized for 316L stainless steel

## Next:

- Substitution steel with NiTi shape memory alloy powder
- Characterization of material properties
- Fabrication of actuators



As printed

After solvent debinding

After thermal debinding

Sintered

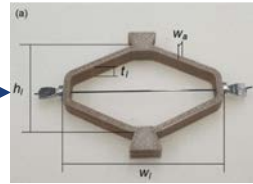


## 2. Design of sustainable, lightweight, multi-material structures and parts (CMASLab)

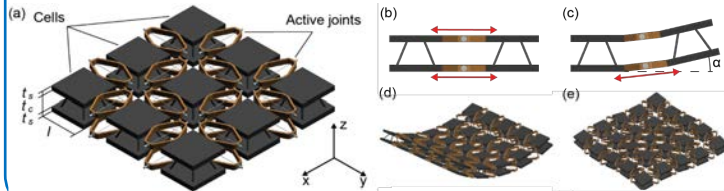
### Shape-adaptable sandwich panel with distributed actuation



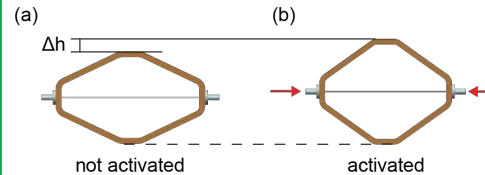
Active joint



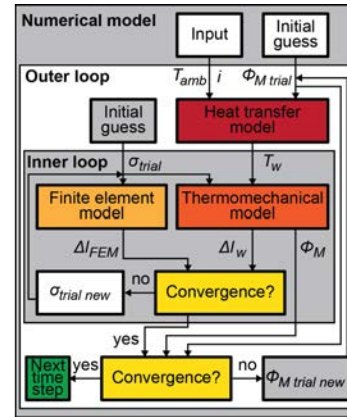
### Shape Adaptation mechanisms



### Active joint: Working principle

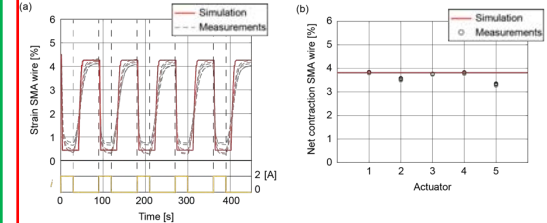


### Numerical model

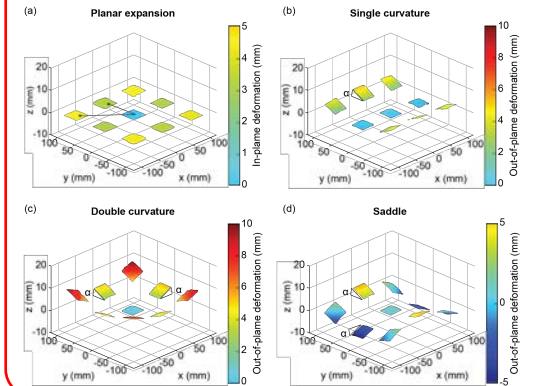


### Results

#### Simulated/measured SMA-strain



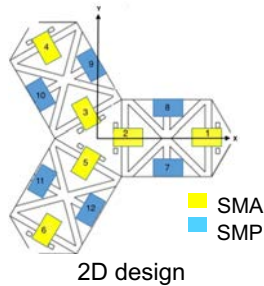
#### DIC measurements



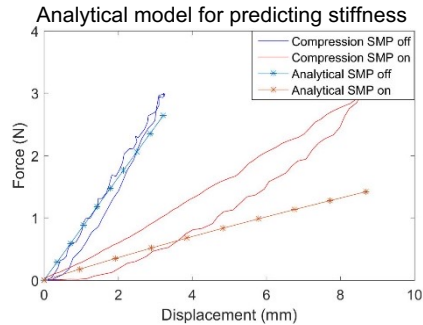


### 3. 3D printed and “drop-in” actuation systems for distributed, active surfaces and structures (RRL+LNM)

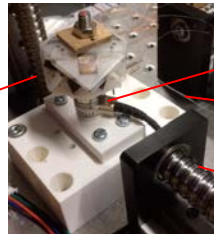
#### Characterization and modeling of a tunable stiffness 3D printed origami wrist



Fold-up



#### Characterization setup

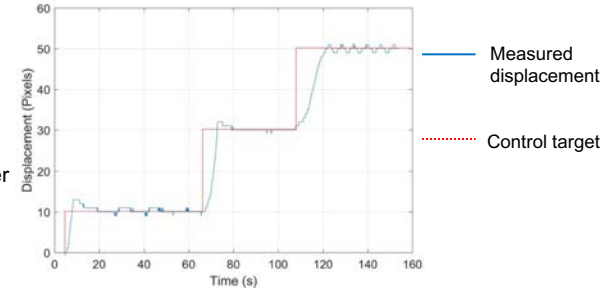
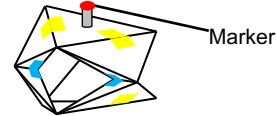
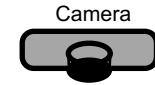


Force sensor

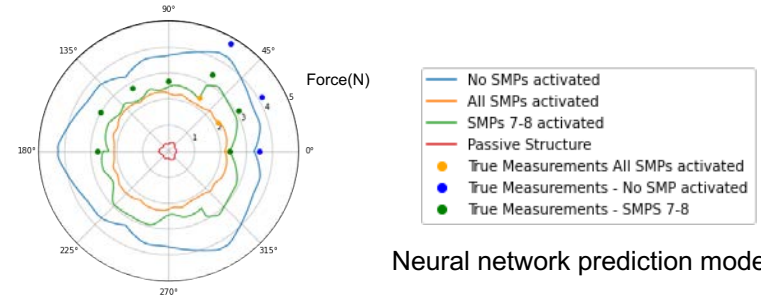
wire

Stepper motor

#### Control algorithms for 3D printed active structure



#### Computer vision-based closed-loop control

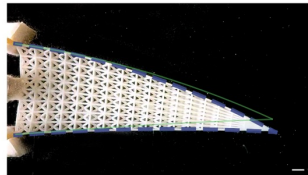
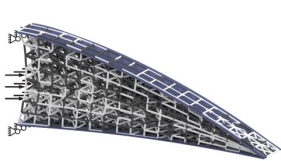
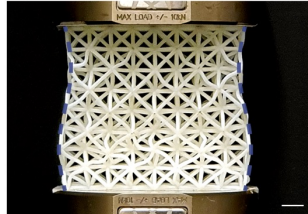
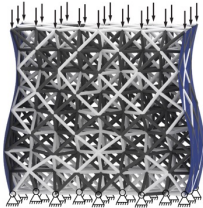
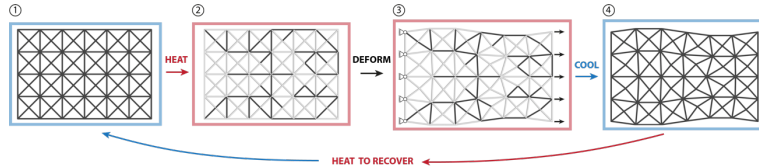


#### Neural network prediction model

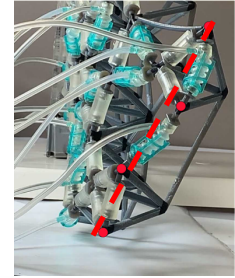
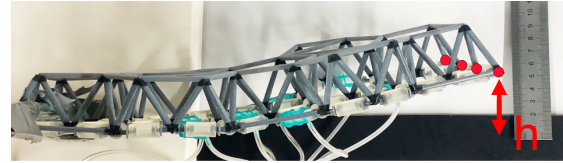


## 4. Computational design and optimization methods for 4D printing (EDAC)

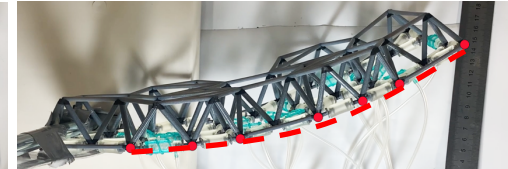
### Lattice structures actuated by temperature



### Lattice structures actuated by pressure



### Hinging due to optimized actuator placement within a lattice



### Linear and parabolic deformation induced by pneumatic actuators

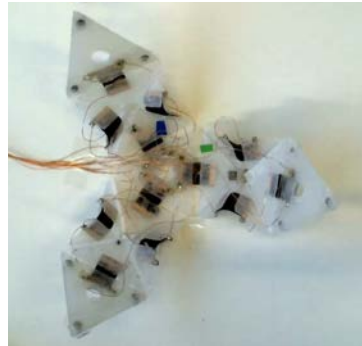
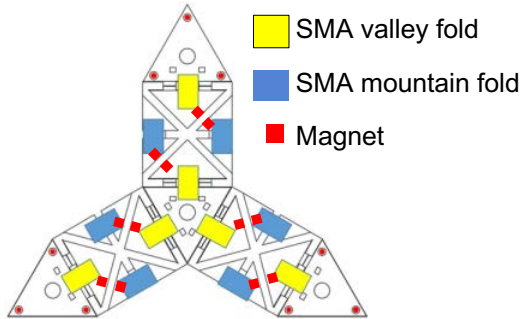


# Case study - 1: An adaptable robotic origami gripper

**Concept:** An adaptable robotic origami gripper that generates **multiple modes** of actuation for pick-and-place of objects with variable shape

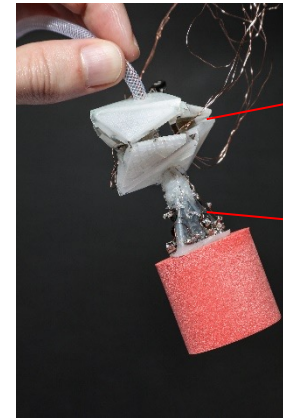
By changing the configuration of the functional components, we can achieve:

- Variable stiffness
- Variable range of motion
- Resistance for external loading
- Self-assembly



4D printed self-assembly origami wrist

Achievable properties	
Max. orientable angle	37°
Max. lifting load	5 N
Stiffness changes	250%~300%



Origami wrist

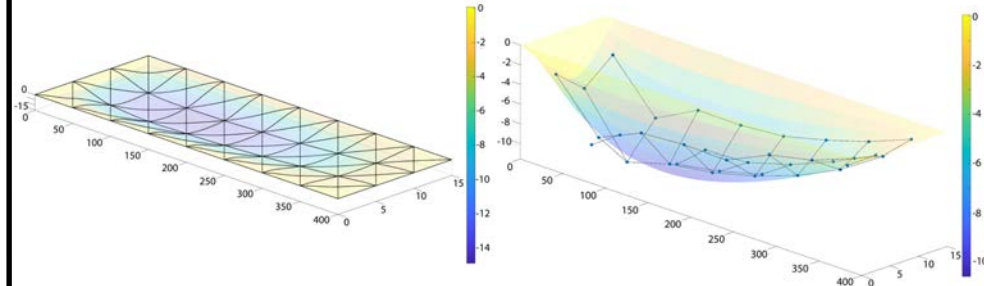
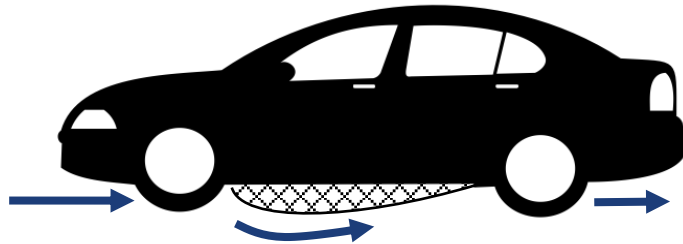
Suction gripper



## Case study - 2: Deformable underbody for an automobile (Collaboration with Autoneum)

**Concept:** Overlay the underbody of a car with a **varying stiffness** mesh to optimize it's deformation at different speed thresholds for aerodynamics

Desired Properties	
E-Modulus Range	Tension: 450 - 1400 MPa Bending: 200 - 1100 MPa
Temperature Range	-20 °C to 60 °C
Panel Area	0.88 m <sup>2</sup>
Panel Weight	800 g
Panel Dimensions	1500 x 570 x 40 mm



Simulated target deformation

Tested target deformation



Test rig modelling pressure with distributed weights;  
pictured: 150g

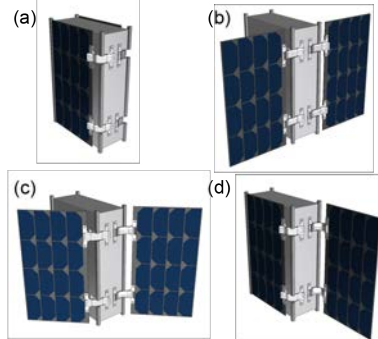


# Case study - 3: Active compliant hinges for reconfigurable solar panels

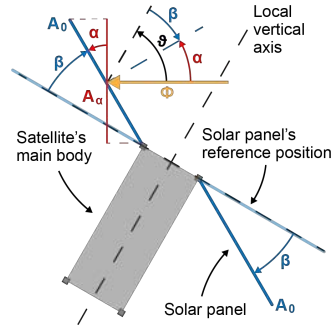
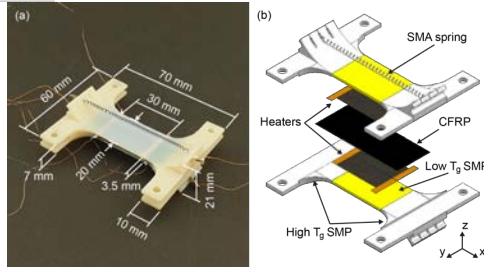
(Collaboration with Orbitare)

## Active compliant hinges for gradual deployment and reconfiguration of a solar panel

### Hinge actuation strategies



### Hinge design

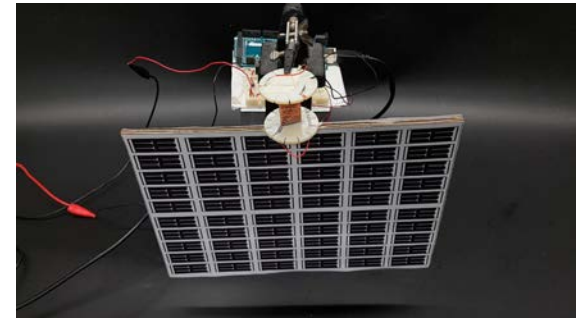


## Results

Energy collected, consumed, net energy gain and allowable actuation time for the considered actuation strategies

	Collected energy	Consumed energy	Net energy gain	Allowable actuation time
<b>Fixed</b>	116 kJ	0 kJ	0 kJ (+ 0%)	-
<b>Sun-tracking</b>	217 kJ	37.8 kJ	63.2 kJ (+ 54%)	-
<b>Three steps</b>	198.5 kJ	9.0 kJ	73.5 kJ (+63 %)	1740 s
<b>Five steps</b>	212.5 kJ	13.2 kJ	83.3 kJ (+72%)	870 s

Prototype: Rotation with solar panel (video)

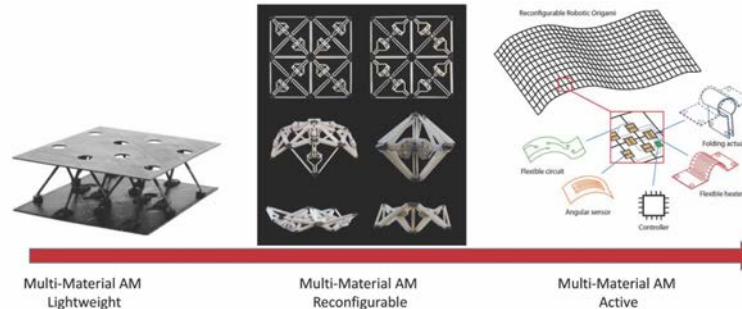




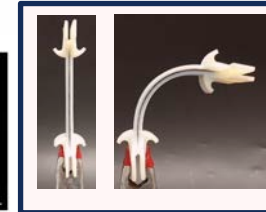
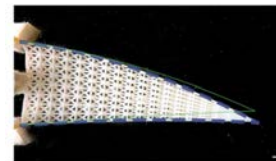
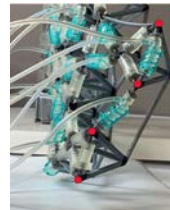
# Summary

- Several approaches investigated for 3D/4D printed, multi-material active structures and robots
- Effective collaboration between the groups resulting in three, joint journal papers
- Active involvement and support from industry partners
- Deep-dive workshop conducted with industry partners – Autoneum, Orbitare, and PKNM solutions conducted between 25.02.2019 – 01.03.2019

Proposed



Attained:  
Focus on Active





# EXTRAS