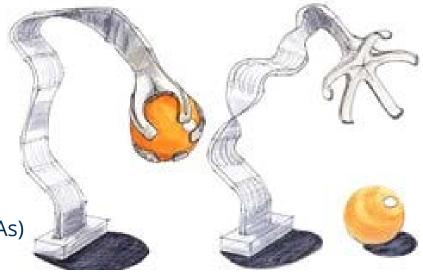


### **Research Training Group DFG RTG 2430 – IFRC**

# Manufacturing of a helical, self-coiling dielectric polymer actuator

1st International Electronic Conference on Actuator Technology: Materials,Devices and ApplicationsOnline | November 24th 2020Image: Conference on Actuator Technology: Materials,Image: Conference on Actuator Technology: Conference on Actuator T

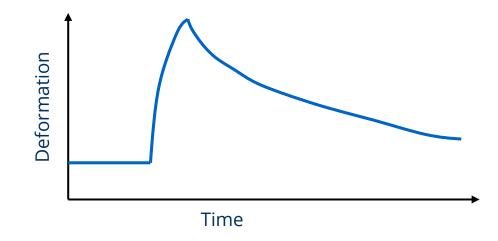
- Novel actuator materials required for new soft robotic applications
  - Strong
  - Fast
  - Robust
  - Self-Healing
  - Light
- Frequently used materials include:
  - Shape memory alloys/polymers (SMAs)
  - Pneumatics
  - Twisted coiled polymer actuators (TCPAs)
  - Dielectric elastomer actuators (DEAs)







- SMAs offer high stress and work density but show hysteresis
- TCPAs have near to no hysteresis
- Operating frequency is low because heat needs to be dissipated
- Problem is worse if bundled up similar to natural muscle
- Active cooling is costly and leads to bulky systems







- DEAs offer high strain rates
- Low force
- Not robust









- DEAs offer high strain and strain rates
- Low force, needs pre-stretching device
- Low robustness

$$p_{eq} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \frac{U^2}{t^2} \qquad s_z = \frac{p_{eq}}{Y}$$

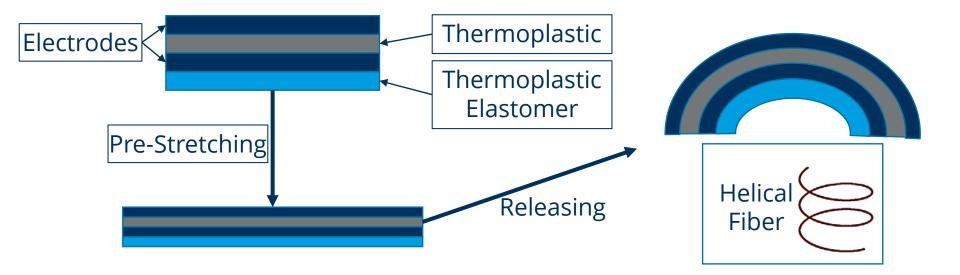
- Increase in ε or U disadvantageous
- Decrease in t leads to exceedingly thin films that are prone to tear and difficult to handle
- → Use of more robust thermoplastic materials
- → Strain gets negligible small





### **Theoretical concept**

- Thermoplastic as dielectric layer (standard plastic wrap, 12 or 23 µm thick)
- Self-coiling fiber to magnify strain

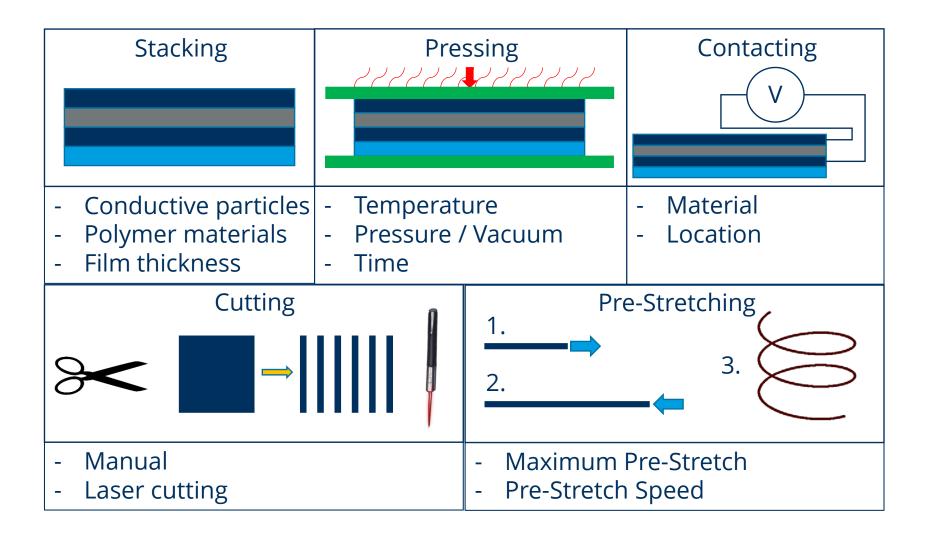








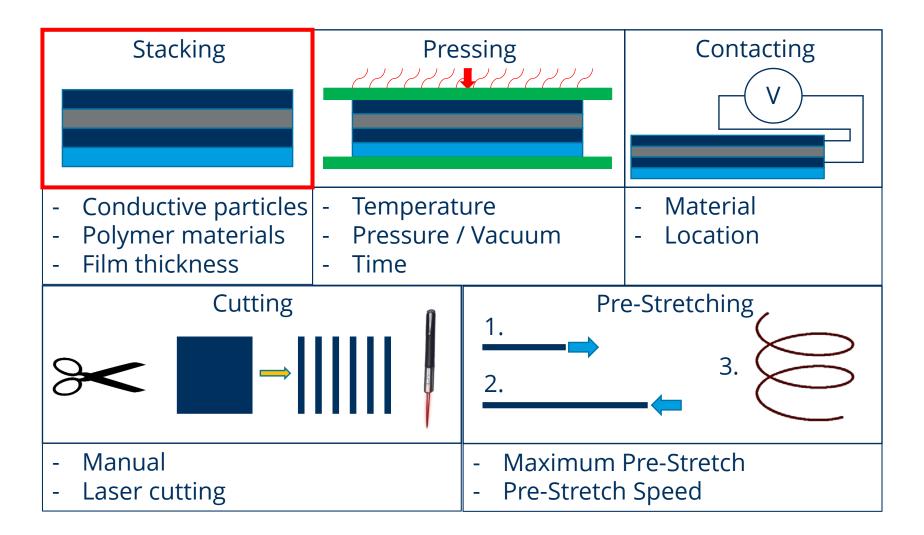
#### **Manufacturing process - Overview**







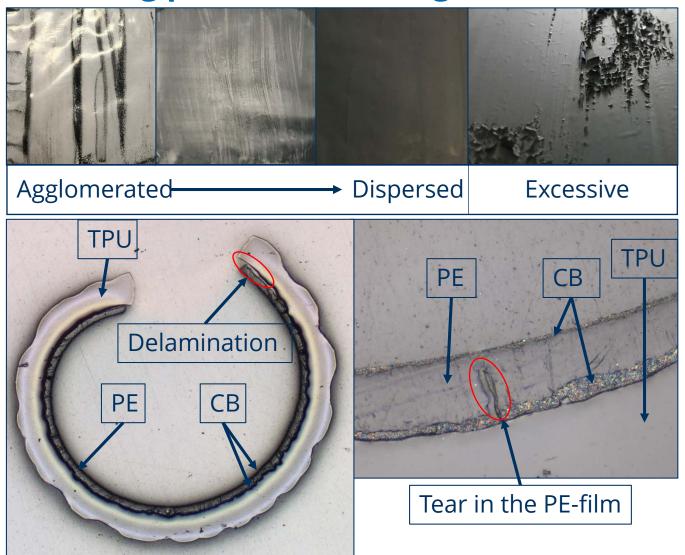
#### **Manufacturing process - Stacking**







#### **Manufacturing process - Stacking**

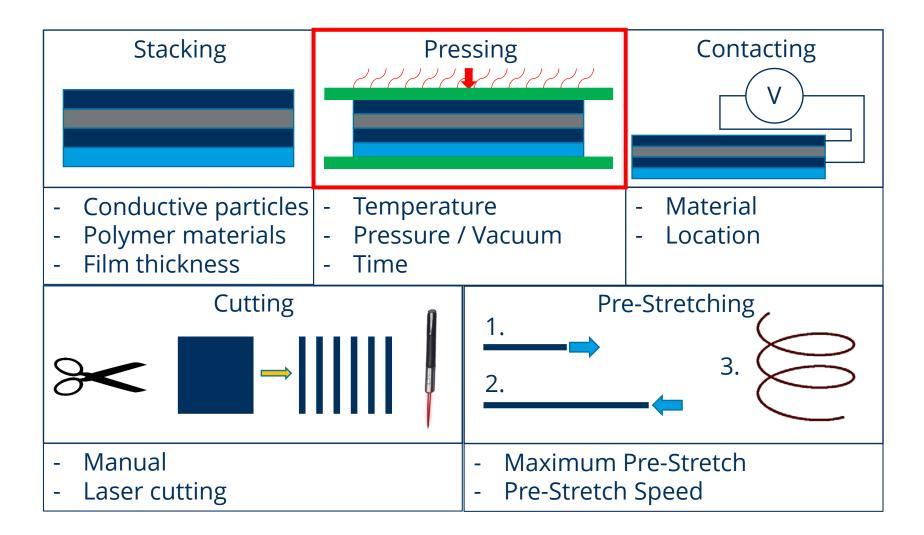








#### **Manufacturing process - Pressing**







# **Manufacturing process - Pressing**

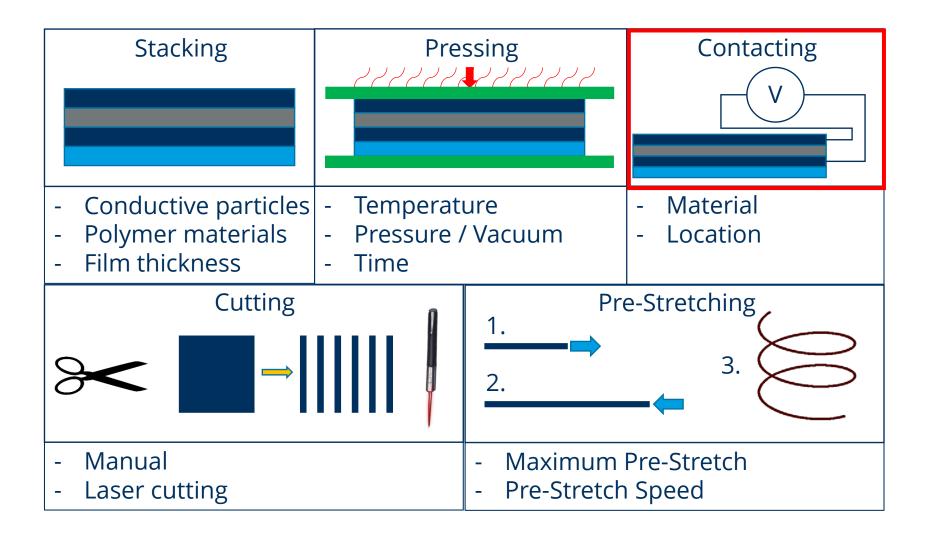
- Vacuum to evacuate air bubbles between layers
- Temperature chosen accordingly to differential scanning calorimetry
- Temperature slightly over PE's melting point
- Pressure of 10 bar
- Pressure held up for two minutes after target temperature is reached







#### **Manufacturing process - Contacting**







# **Manufacturing process - Contacting**

- Several methods evaluated:
  - Aluminum foil
  - Copper wire
  - Silver-plated yarn
  - Open electrodes





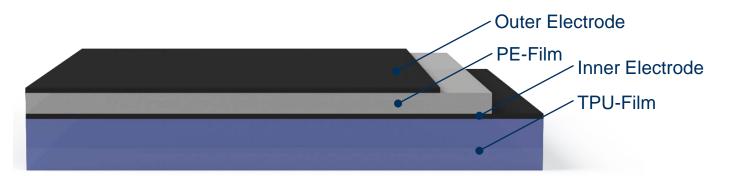




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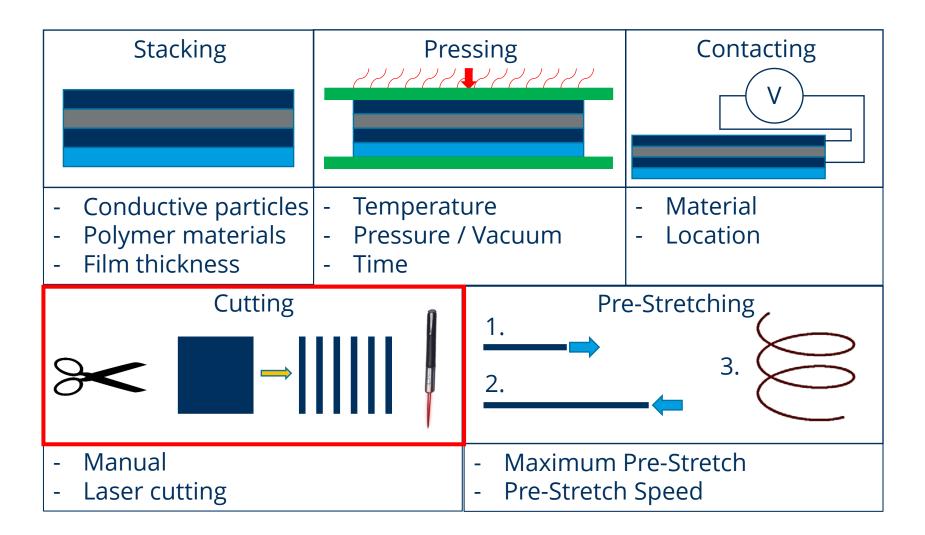








#### **Manufacturing process - Cutting**







# **Manufacturing process - Cutting**

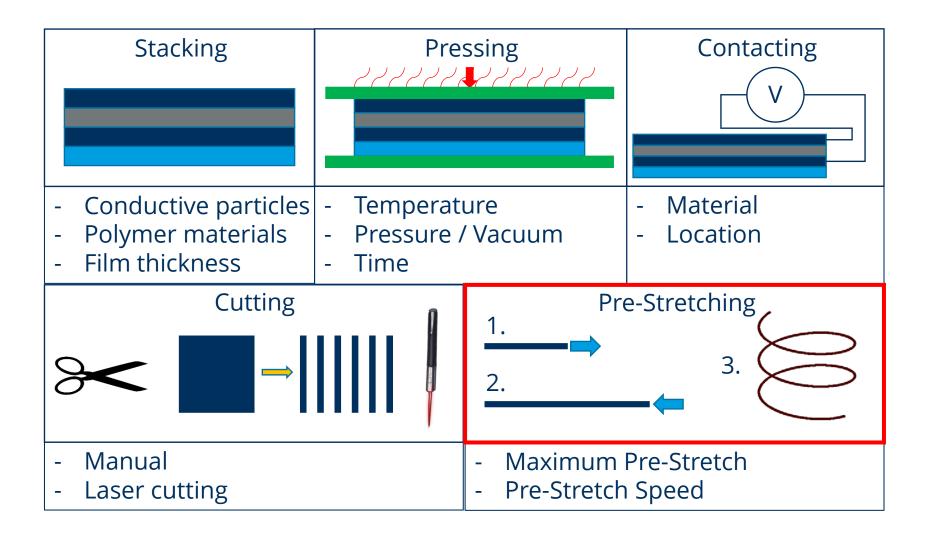
- Manual cutting:
  - Works but many samples have some kind of defect after pre-stretching
- Laser cutting:
  - Better reproducibility
  - Seals the edges and prevents short-circuit between electrode layers







#### **Manufacturing process - Stretching**







# **Manufacturing process - Stretching**

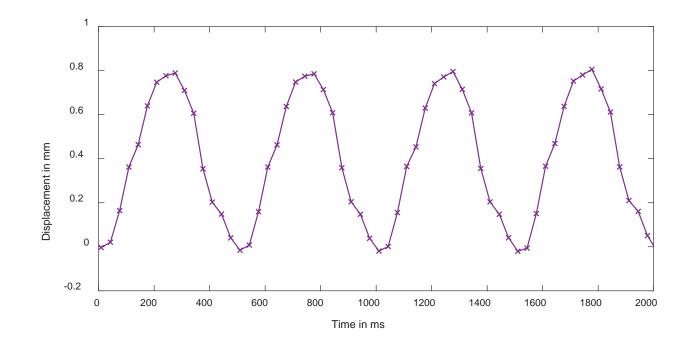
- Too little pre-stretch: No coil formation
- Too much pre-stretch: Defect sample





#### **Actuation**

- Weight attached, which is six times the actuators own weight
- Voltage of 5 kV applied at 2 Hz
- $\rightarrow$  0.8 mm Contraction equivalent to -2 % strain
- $\rightarrow$  Strain rate of 8 %/s



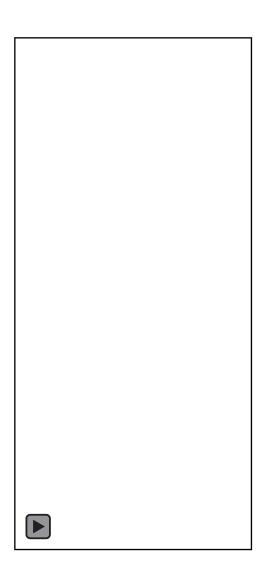






#### Actuation

- New actuator material is:
  - Fiber-shaped
  - Electrically activated
  - High strain rate
  - Low strain
  - Robust
- Has potential for further optimization with regard to:
  - Material
  - Geometry
  - Manufacturing process









#### Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions?

#### Please contact me: Johannes.Mersch@tu-dresden.de





