

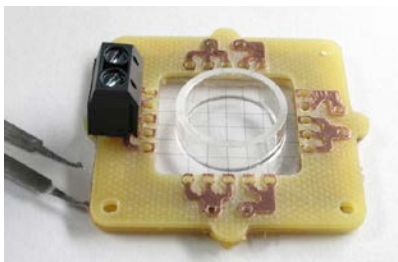
Miniaturized Dielectric Elastomer Actuators

Prof. Herbert Shea

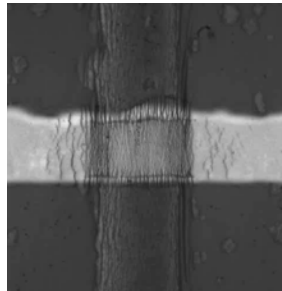
Microsystems for Space Technologies Lab

EPFL

Neuchâtel, Switzerland



2 cm

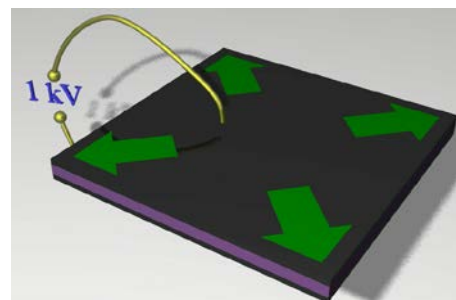
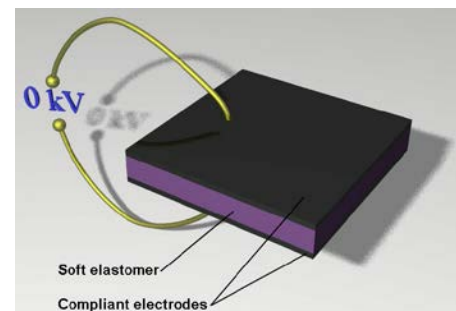


100 μm



Dielectric Elastomer Actuators (one type of artificial muscle)

- Monolithic **actuator + sensor + structure** consisting of:
 - soft dielectric (elastomer) and
 - compliant electrodes
- When kV voltage is applied, the area expands up to 300%



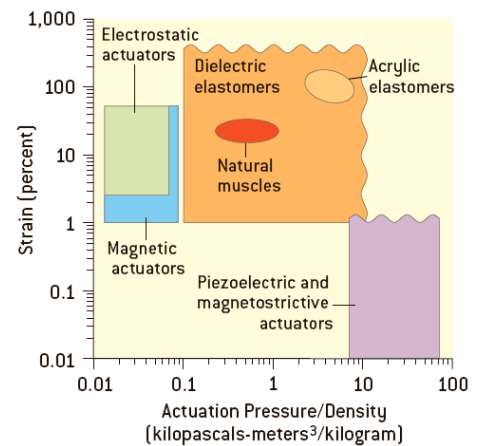
$$p_{el} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \left(\frac{V}{t} \right)^2$$



Features of Dielectric Elastomer Actuators (DEA)

- **Large strain:**
 - over 1400% area strain demonstrated,
 - 30% to 80% for long-term operation today
- **Lightweight:** Energy density 3 MPa/m³
- **Soft:** Young's modulus $\approx$ 1 MPa
- Performance comparable to human muscles
 - Soft robotics
 - Interaction with soft tissue
 - Optics...
- Can add intelligence through self-sensing

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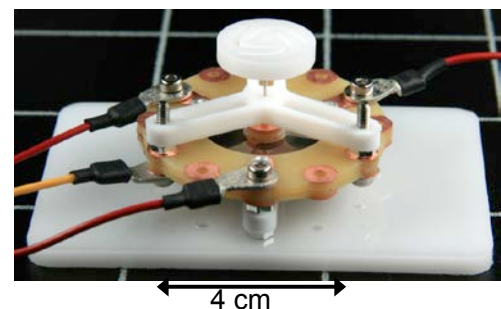
S. Ashley, *Scientific American* **289**, p.52 2003

Miniaturizing DEAs at EPFL

- **Small, Soft, Large % strain**
 - Fast (kHz)
 - Integration
 - Batch-fabricated

We have developed μ m to cm scale artificial muscles:

- **Arrays of single cell-sized actuators for biology**
- Micropumps on a chip
- **Flexible rotary motors**
- **Grippers and bending actuators**
- 2-axis mirrors
- Tunable lenses (55 μ s response time)
- RF phase shifters
- Soft energy harvesters



Energy harvester
Stack of 128 layers
5 mW in 1 cm³

Details & movies: <http://lmts.epfl.ch/DEA>

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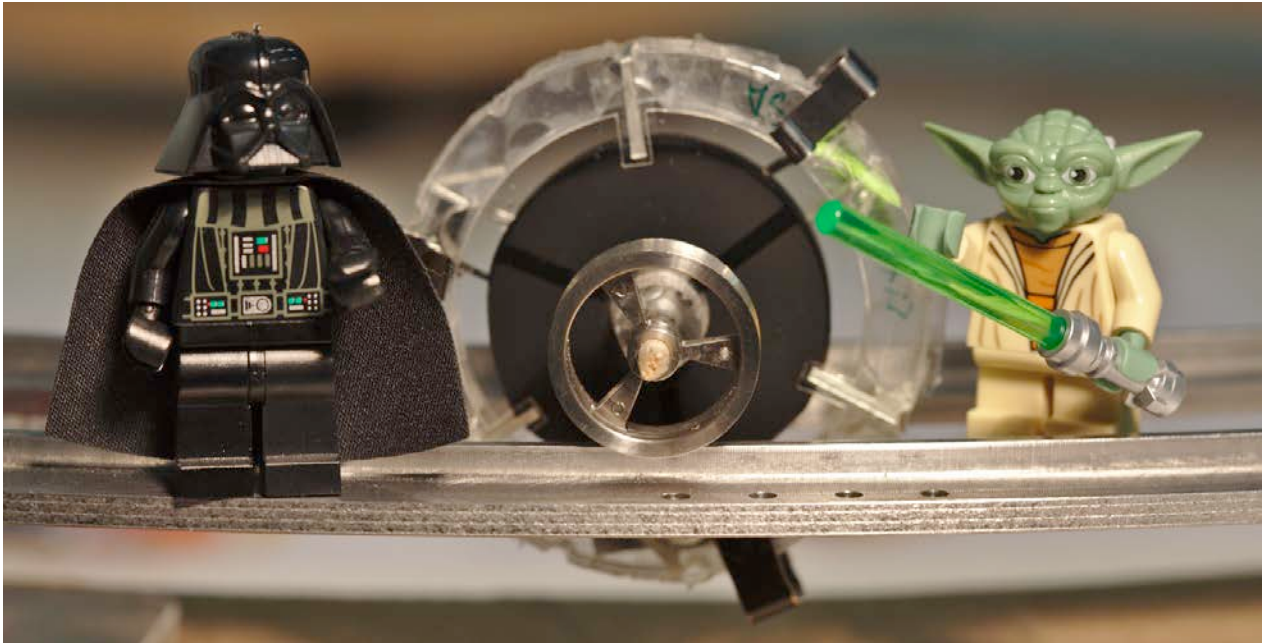


CAN SOFT THINGS BE FAST?

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Moteur rotatif rapide (25 tour/s) en silicone mou





<http://lmts.epfl.ch/rupert>

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ARRAY OF DEVICES TO APPLY MECHANICAL STRAIN TO BIOLOGICAL CELLS

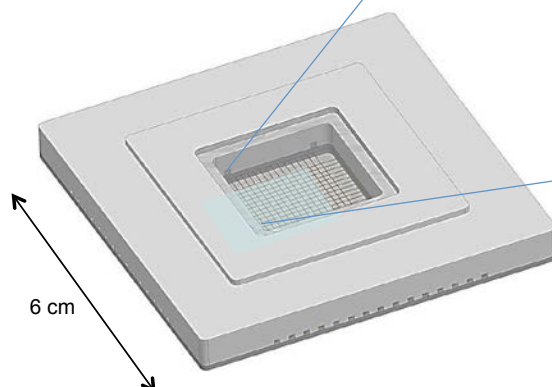
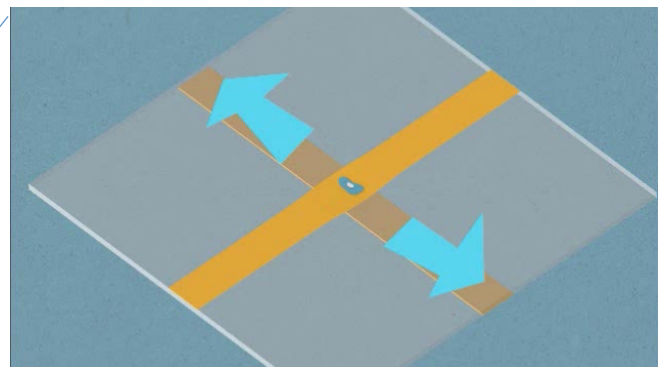
How do cells respond to mechanical strain?

- **Cell cytomechanics** (= cytology + biomechanics):
investigating gene expression, proliferation and differentiation, as a function of mechanical strain
- We make a tool for biologists to decipher cell mechanotransduction mechanisms, allowing many experiments on one chip.
- Would allow new therapeutic strategies
 - muscular dystrophy
 - osteoporosis
 - reversing age-related cellular degeneration



- Culture cells on the device
- Apply periodic mechanical strain, up to 20%
- Monitor the cell morphology or gene expression

Dielectric Elastomer Actuators (DEAs), soft

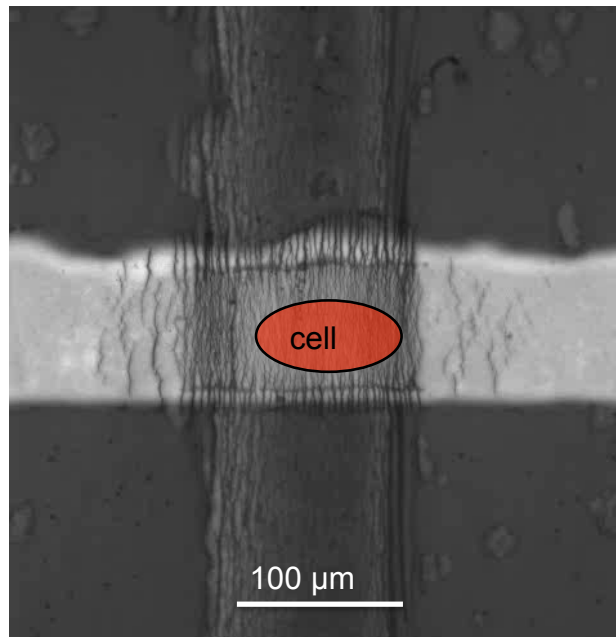
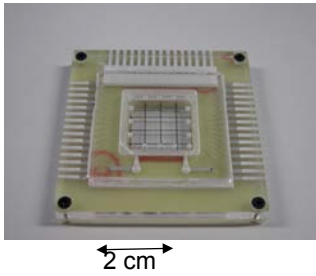


- Parallelization for high throughput
- Strain gradient, dynamic control

S. Akbari and H. Shea, *J. Micromech. Microeng.* 22 p.045020 (2012)

S. Akbari, S. Rosset, H. Shea, *Applied Physics Letters*, 102, p. 071906 (2013)

Sub-second response time, large strain
Stiffness well matched to cells

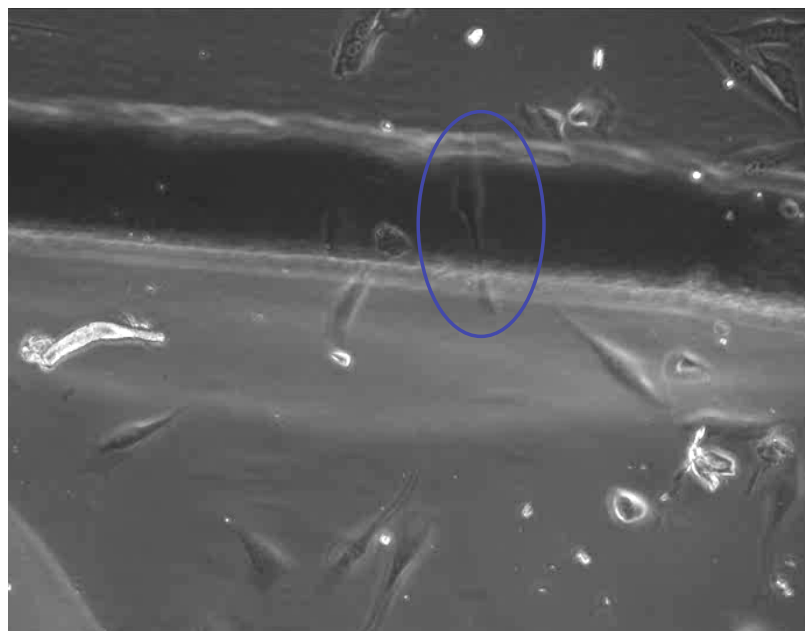


40% strain
at 1 Hz

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S. Akbari and H. Shea, *Sensors and Actuators A*, 186, pp236–241 (2012)

Stretching cells !



Now starting tests with cells with biologist partners at CSEM

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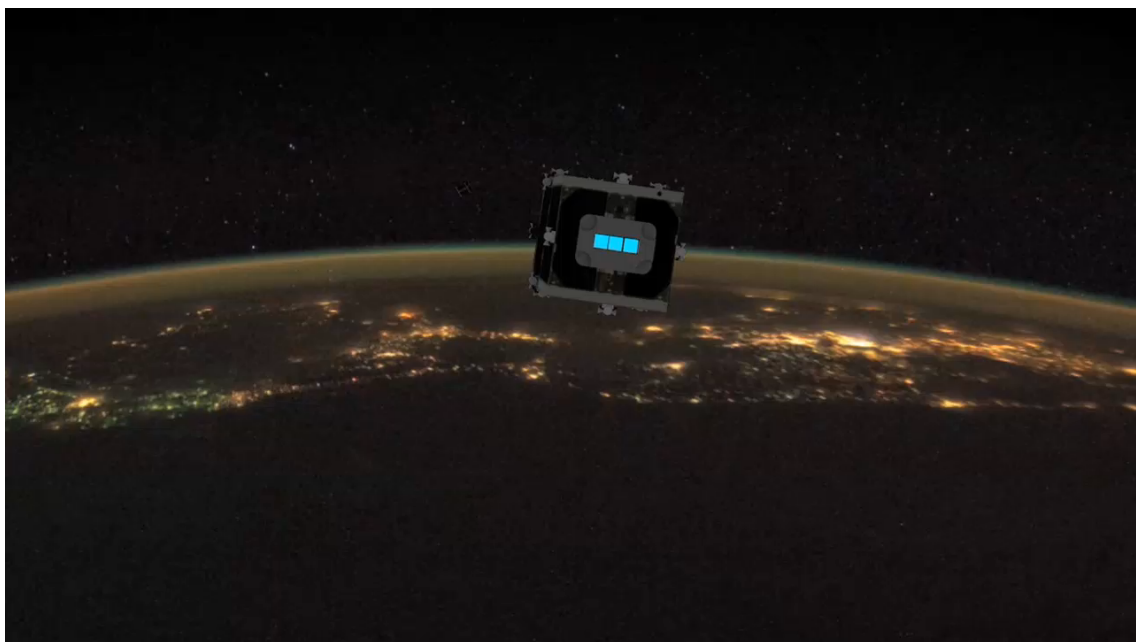


MULTI SEGMENT SOFT GRIPPER



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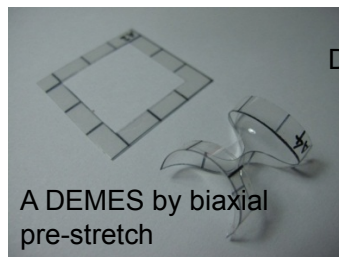
CleanSpace One – a small satellite to remove space debris, which it needs to grab!



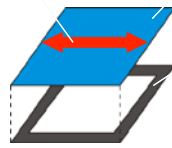
Movie credit: Swiss Space Center, E. Pignat

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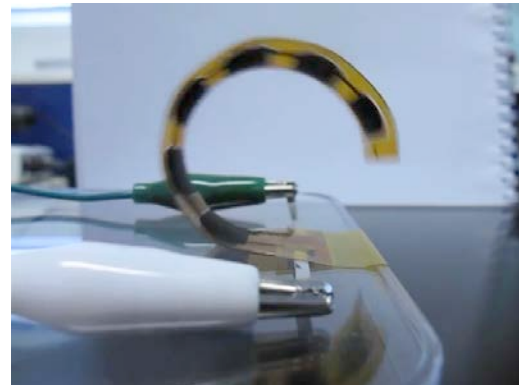
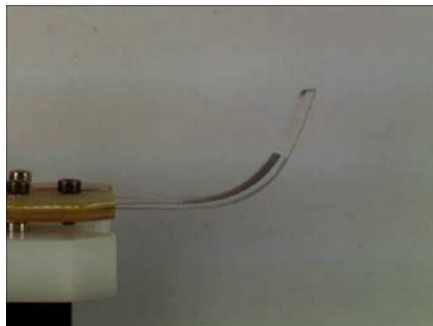
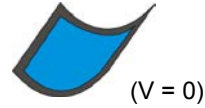
Soft electrically-driven actuators, “minimum energy” DEA structures



Direction of stretch

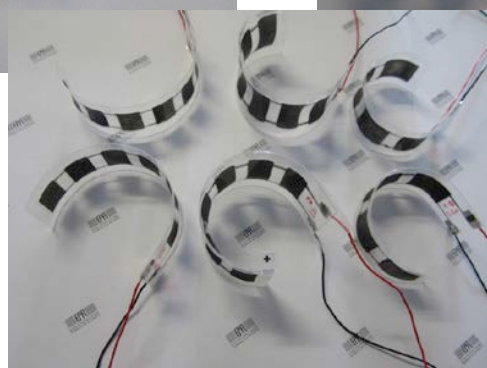
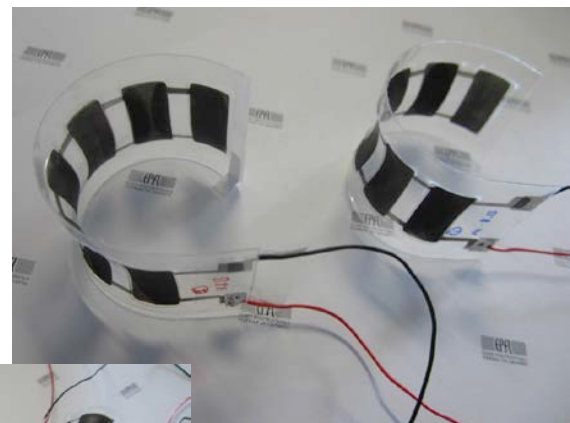


Pre-stretched DEA Frame



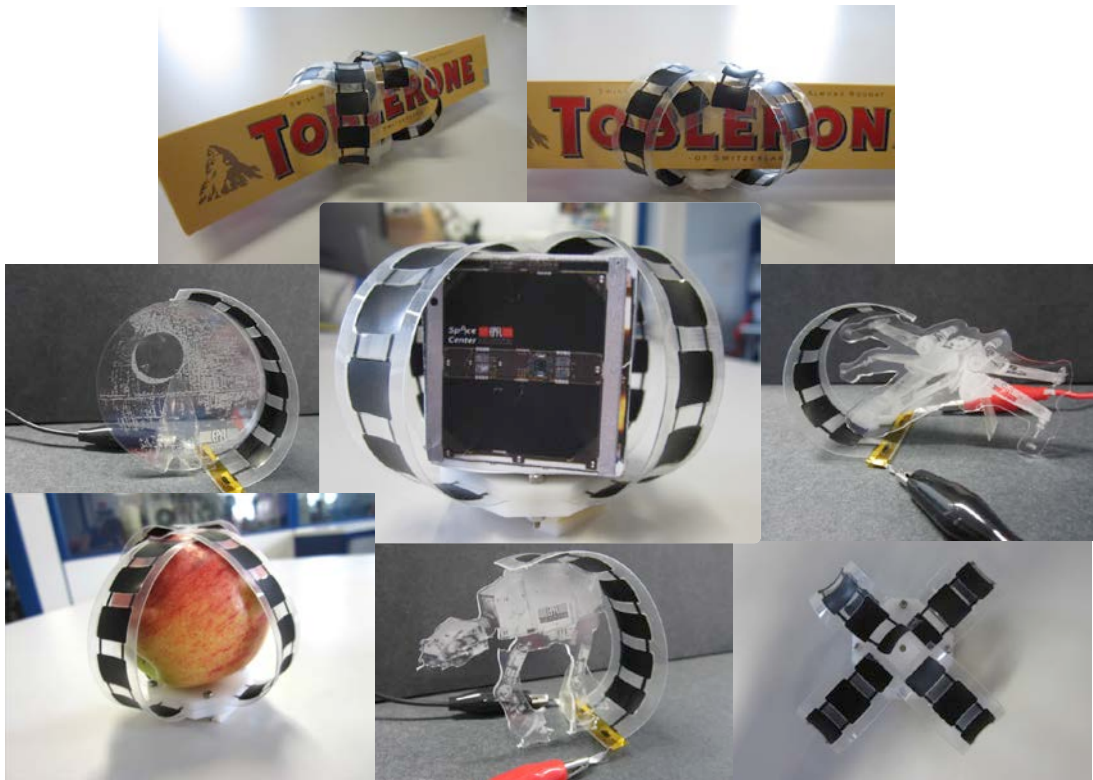
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Fabrication process is highly repeatable



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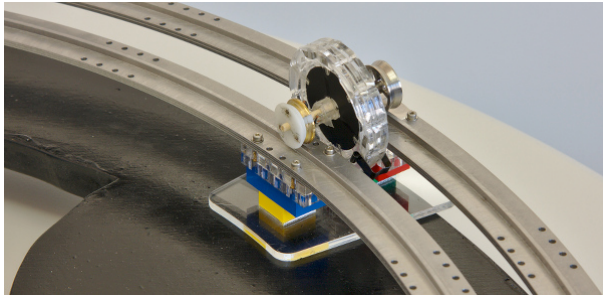
High Conformity to many shapes



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- Soft actuators enable new ways to think about systems
- Combine energy harvesting, sensing, distributed actuation all in one : **intelligent artificial muscles**

Many thanks for your attention!



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