

IPMC(Ion-exchange Polymer Metal Composite)

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Preparation and Characterization of Electro-Active IPMC(Ion-exchange Polymer Metal Composite) Actuator

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: electro-active polymer(EAP) 가 ion-exchange polymer metal composite(IPMC) . IPMC

- IPMC (impregnation-reduction method)

(classical laminate theory, CLT)
(curvature)

IPMC

ABSTRACT : The low actuation voltage and quick bending response of IPMC(ion-exchange polymer metal composite) are considered attractive for the construction of various types of actuators. In this study, in order to develop a new type actuators by using the IPMC platinum electrode of IPMC are fabricated by using electroless impregnation-reduction method plating. As the platinum-plating times are increased, IPMC performance was improved in terms of bending displacement and force due to the enhanced surface conductivity. In addition, we investigated the basic actuation characteristics of resonance frequency and actuator length as well as the effect of water uptake and ion mobility. Using the classical laminate theory(CLT), a modeling methodology was developed to predict the deformation, bending moment, and residual stress distribution of anisotropic IPMC thin plates. In this modeling methodology, the internal stress evolved by the unsymmetric distribution of water inside IPMC was quantitatively calculated and subsequently the bending moment and the curvature were estimated for various geometry of IPMC actuator.

Keywords : ion-exchange polymer, metal composite, actuator, sensor, electro-active polymer.

(EAP) 가
 (SMA),
 (EAC)
 (micro - electro - mechanical system, MEMS)
 가
 1-7
 가
 가
 (CP), (EP),
 (IPMC),
 IPMC
 가
 1-8
 가
 가
 2,6,7

(CLT)
 (laminated)
 (CLT)
 가
 가
 가
 Figure 1
 u_0, v_0, w_0 x, y, z
 z x
 y 가

$[Q]$
 x -, y - (tensile modulus),
 (shear modulus),

IPMC
 가
 가
 IPMC
 IPMC
 6.7

$$\begin{Bmatrix} s_x \\ s_y \\ t_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix}_k \begin{Bmatrix} e_x^0 \\ e_y^0 \\ g_{xy}^0 \end{Bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix}_k \begin{Bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

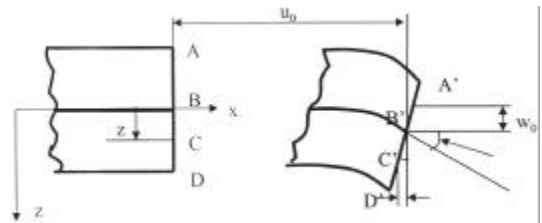


Figure 1. Bending of line element of layered composite structure in x - z plane.

IPMC (Ion - exchange Polymer Metal Composite)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e^0 \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2) \quad \{N^H\}, \{M^H\}$$

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k - h_{k-1}) \quad B_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2)$$

$$D_{ij} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} A \\ B \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} B \\ D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e^0 \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} N^H \\ M^H \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\{N^T\} = C \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_k \{b\}_k \{h_k - h_{k-1}\} \quad (5)$$

$$\{M^T\} = \frac{1}{2} C \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_k \{b\}_k \{h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2\} \quad (6)$$

가

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e^0 \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2) \quad \{N^H\}, \{M^H\}$$

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k - h_{k-1}) \quad B_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2)$$

$$D_{ij} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3)$$

가

e^H

b

C

$(e^H = bC)$

가

IPMC

가

e^M

$$\{e^M\} = \{e\} - \{e^H\} \quad (3)$$

0

Nafion 117(Dupont)

가

impregnation - reduction(I - R)method

11-14

(H₂O₂) 10%

tetraamineplatinum(II) chloride monohydrate(Pt(NH₃)₄)Cl₂·H₂O) 0.1~10 mM

sodium borohydride(NaBH₄)

1~8

IPMC

Philips XL 30 ESEM - FEG(SEM)

IPMC

TA Instrument

DSC 2910

-100~280

10 / min

IPMC

Perkin Elmer 263A (Potentiostat/Galvanostat)

(LK - 081), Force (GSO - 30),

12 bit A/D

가

12 bit D/A

D/A

Figure 2 SEM EDS IPMC EDS

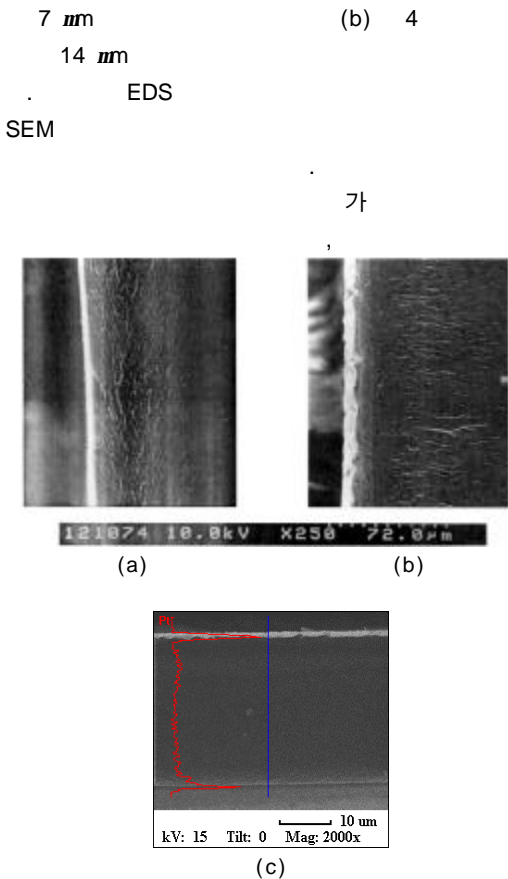


Figure 2. SEM and EDS micrographs of IPMC actuator.

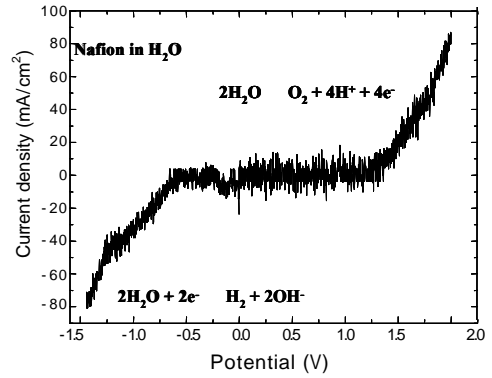


Figure 3. LSV of Pt/Nafion actuator in water exhibiting electrolysis of water.

Figure 3 IPMC LSV
 가 -0.3 V 가 1.3 V
 가
 IPMC IPMC
 가 가
 IPMC 가
 IPMC 가
 Figure 4 DSC N₂ 10 /min
 -100~280 0.8 ,
 8 가 가
 (free - water) (bound—
 water) 가
 IPMC
 IPMC

IPMC (Ion - exchange Polymer Metal Composite)

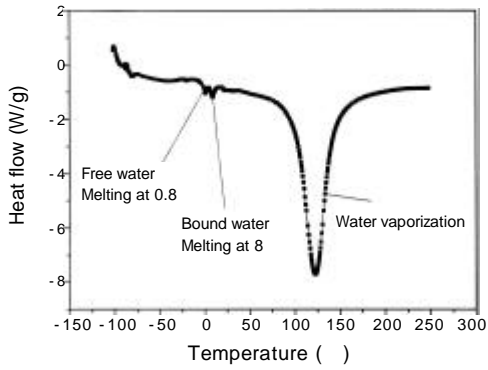


Figure 4. DSC thermogram of IPMC showing two melting peaks each representing free and bound water.

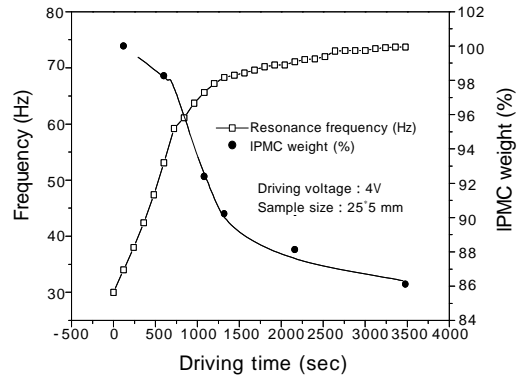


Figure 5. Resonance frequency of IPMC actuator during continuous driving.

IPMC
 가 Figure 5
 30 Hz 가
 75 Hz
 가 Nafion
 IPMC

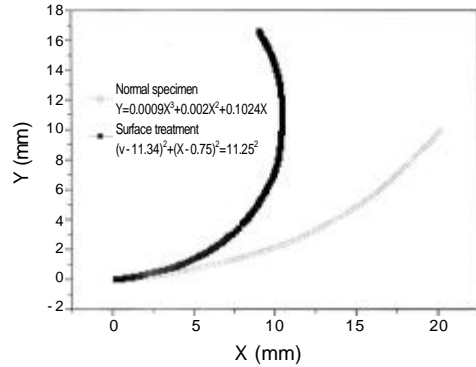


Figure 6. IPMC bending shape comparing electrode treatment.

가 Figure 5
 IPMC
 가
 IPMC
 가
 Figure 6
 IPMC
 가
 IPMC
 가
 IPMC
 가
 IPMC
 가
 IPMC
 가

Figure 7
 IPMC
 1 5
 가
 6
 가 IPMC
 IPMC
 Figure 10

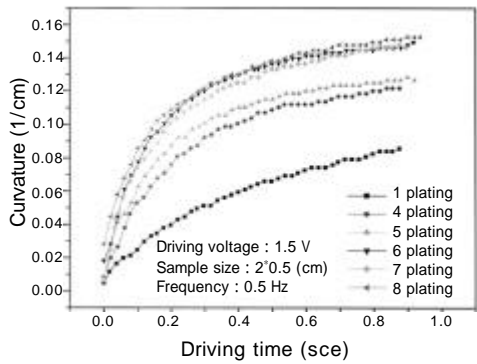


Figure 7. Dynamic curvature change of IPMC as a function of platinum plating times.

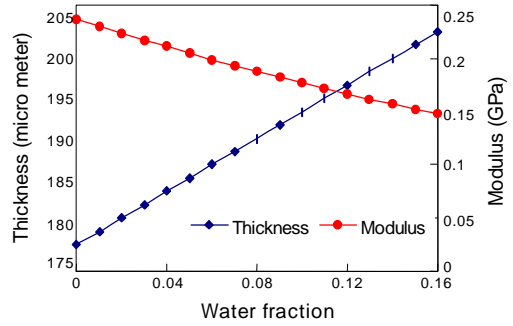


Figure 8. Estimated modulus and thickness change of Nafion 117 as a function of water content calculated by model equation in text.

$$E/E_0 = \exp\left[-a\left(c + \frac{1200 - M_{eq}}{20}\right)\right] \quad (7)$$

$E_0 = 0.275$ GPa, $a = 0.0294$, c
 Nafion 100 g (g), M_{eq}
 Nafion (equivalent molecular weight)
 0.487

b Nafion117

Nafion 117
 16% 178 202 μm
 (7)

Figure 8

가
 가
 가
 Nafion 117
 가 20
 C_{max} 가 C_{min}
 가 20
 가
 C_{max} 0.5
 0.8425 C
 Figure 9
 IPMC
 IPMC
 가
 Figure 10

1,12,20 IPMC

IPMC (Ion - exchange Polymer Metal Composite)

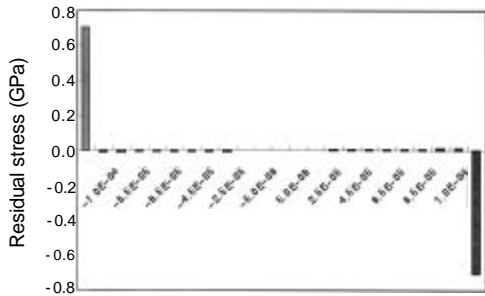


Figure 9. Calculated residual stress in IPMC layers created by water migration. Two residual stresses at the ends represent platinum electrodes.

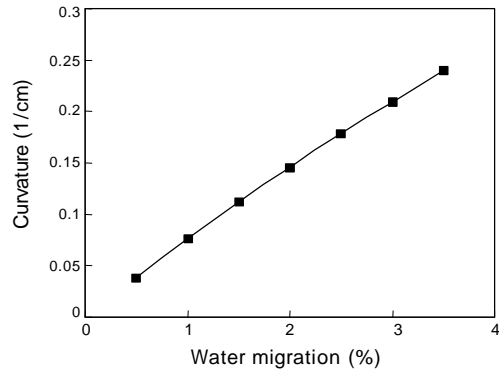
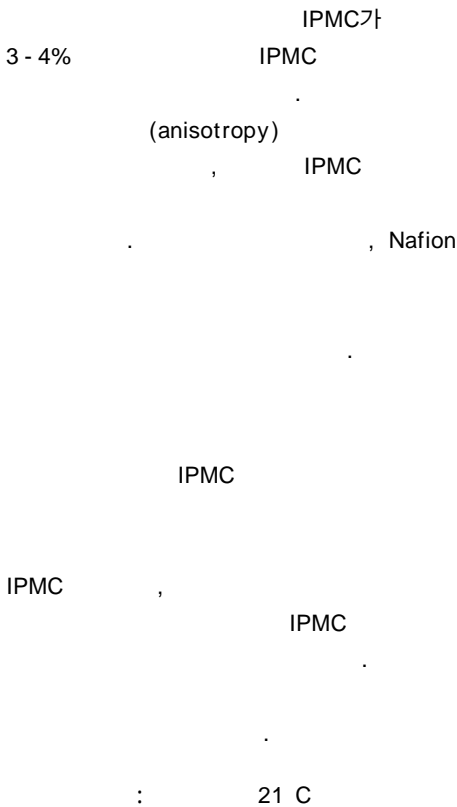


Figure 10. Calculated curvature of IPMC strip plotted as a function of water migration.

0.25 cm



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