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A Study of Electrostrictive Polymer(EP) Actuator Using Dielectric Elastomers

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: (electrostriction) 가 ,
가 ,
가 가 (electrostrictive polymer, EP)
, , ,
(dielectric elastomer)
- EP - 가
가 , EP ,
가 가 ,

ABSTRACT : Electrostriction is the phenomenon that a material is strained due to Maxwell stress developed by the applied voltage. In many electrostrictive materials, especially polymeric elastomers can produce large deformation and force due to their low elastic modulus. In this study, polyurethanes and acrylic rubber with compliant electrodes were used as electrostrictive polymer(EP) actuator. Actuation characteristics of the EP actuators with different physical properties of dynamic modulus and dynamic dielectric constant were analyzed under AC field. The classical laminate theory was also used to simulate the actuation process in relation to the geometry and the physical properties of the actuators.

Keywords : electrostrictive polymer, dielectric elastomer, unimorph actuator, dielectric constant, classical laminate theory.

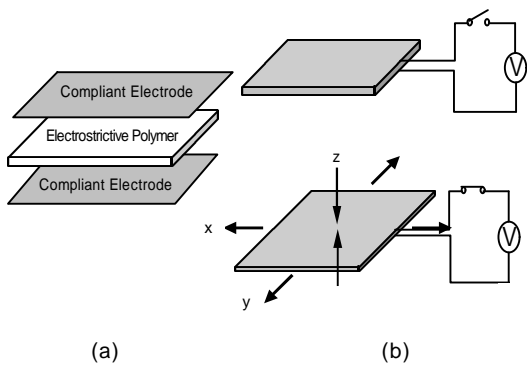


Figure 1. Principle of electrostrictive actuator. (a) structure of electrostrictive actuator and (b) operation of electrostrictive actuator.

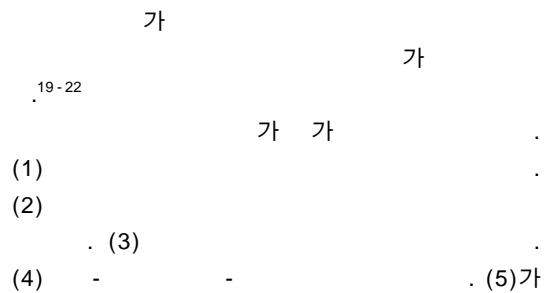


Figure 2

, u_0, v_0, w_0 x, y, z
 z x

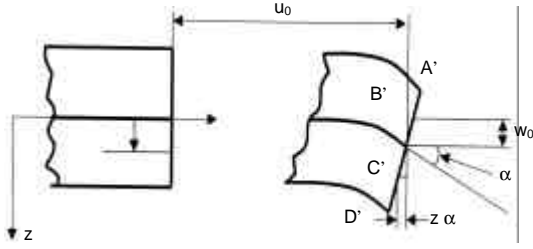


Figure 2. Bending of line element of layered composite structure in x - y plane.

y 가

$$\mathbf{e}_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x^2} = \mathbf{e}_x^0 + z k_x \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} - z \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} = \mathbf{e}_y^0 + z k_y \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x \partial y} = \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0 + z k_{xy} \quad (3)$$

, \mathbf{e} , \mathbf{g} , \mathbf{e}^0 , \mathbf{g}^0 , k

$$\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{g}_{xy}\} = \{\mathbf{e}_x^0, \mathbf{e}_y^0, \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0\} + z \{k_x, k_y, k_{xy}\} \quad (4)$$

$$\{\mathbf{e}_x^0, \mathbf{e}_y^0, \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\{k_x, k_y, k_{xy}\} = - \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2}, 2 \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x \partial y} \right\} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{s}_x \\ \mathbf{s}_y \\ \mathbf{t}_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x \\ \mathbf{e}_y \\ \mathbf{g}_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{Bmatrix}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \quad (6)$$

(7)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{s}_x \\ \mathbf{s}_y \\ \mathbf{t}_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x^0 \\ \mathbf{e}_y^0 \\ \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0 \end{Bmatrix}_k + z \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}_k \quad (8)$$

가

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} dz \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x^0 \\ \mathbf{e}_y^0 \\ \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0 \end{Bmatrix} + z \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} z dz \begin{Bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} z dz \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x^0 \\ \mathbf{e}_y^0 \\ \mathbf{g}_{xy}^0 \end{Bmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \bar{Q}_{16} & \bar{Q}_{26} & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \int_{h_{k-1}}^{h_k} z^2 dz \begin{Bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}^0 \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$A, B, D, A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k - h_{k-1})$$

$$B_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^2 - h_{k-1}^2), D_{ij} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij})_k (h_k^3 - h_{k-1}^3)$$

h

Table 1

가

(CW7100, Chemtronics Co.)

(PT6100s, Deerfield Co.)

(Shawinigan)

Table 1. Features of the Elastomers Used in This Study

elastomer	maker	resin type
VHB4905	3 M Co.	acrylic rubber
PT6100s	Deerfield Co.	ether type urethane
A1028	Nanopol Co.	ester type urethane

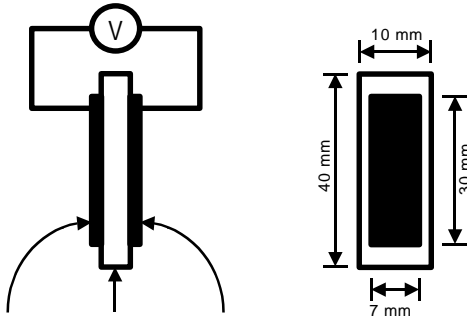


Figure 3. Schematics of simple unimorph type actuator.

acetylene black, Chevron Co.)

20 wt%

130

가

(Figure 3).

가

가

가

VHB 4905, PT 6100s,

A1028

0.1~10 Hz

VHB 4905

10 kV,

4 kV

가

가

(40 μ m, 25 μ m)

PT 6100s

1 kV

5 kV

가

DC - DC (Picochip series VV, Pico electronics Inc.) on - off

(DEA 2970, TA Instruments Co.) (DMTA Mark III, Rheometrics Co.) 0.1~100 kHz

30~50

Instron Co.) 882

(4400 R, ASTM D

(compliant)

가

가

Figure 4

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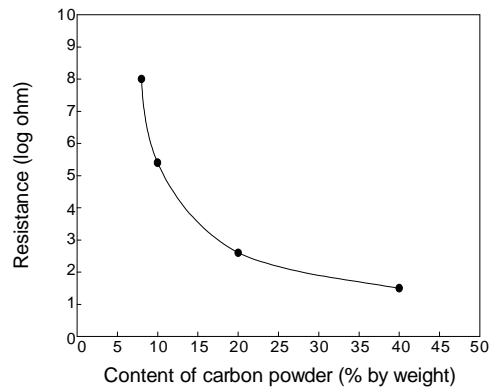


Figure 4. Surface resistance of conductive urethane electrode as a function of carbon black content.

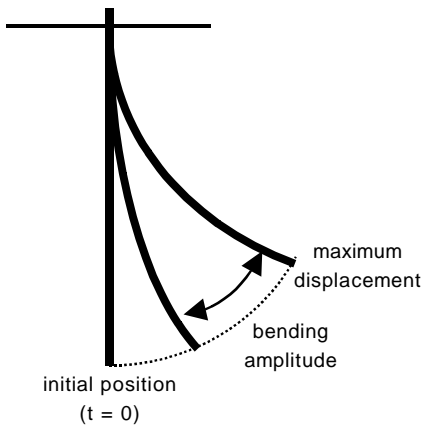
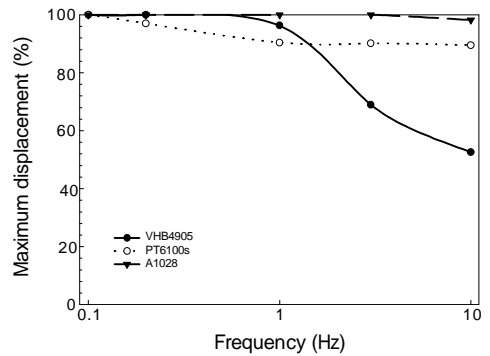
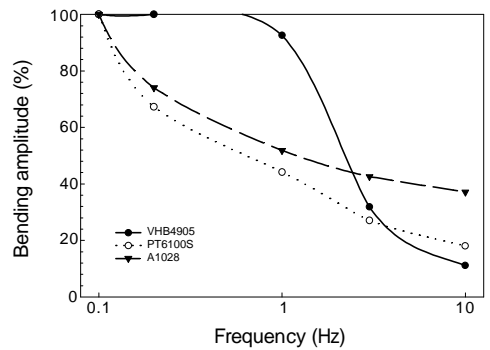


Figure 5. Actuation of the simple unimorph type actuator.



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. The performance of the simple unimorph type actuator as a function of the frequency of applied on - off controlled DC electric field.

20 wt% 가
가
EP 가
가

Figure 5

Figure 6 (VHB 4905) (PT6100s A1028) 가 1 Hz

, 2 (electrostrictive force) 가

$$P = e_0 e_r E^2 \quad (12)$$

P, e_0 , e_r , E

$$e^E = \frac{P}{Y} = e_0 e_r E^2 / Y \quad (13)$$

e^E

, Y

Figure 6

Negami

$$\frac{e^* - e_u}{e_r - e_u} = \frac{1}{1 + (i\omega t)^b} \quad (14)$$

$$e^*(\omega) = e'(\omega) - e''(\omega) \quad (15)$$

e^* , e_r , e_c , e^2 , (=0)

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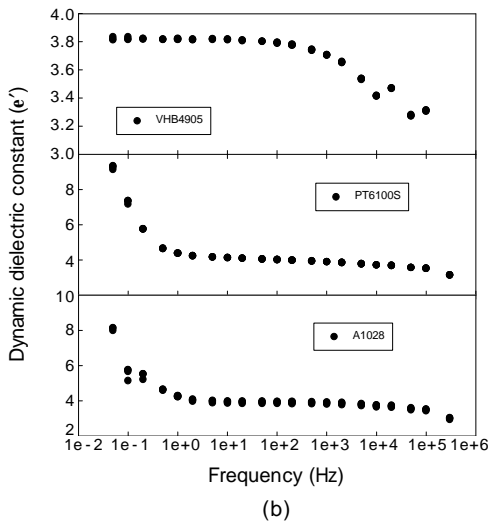
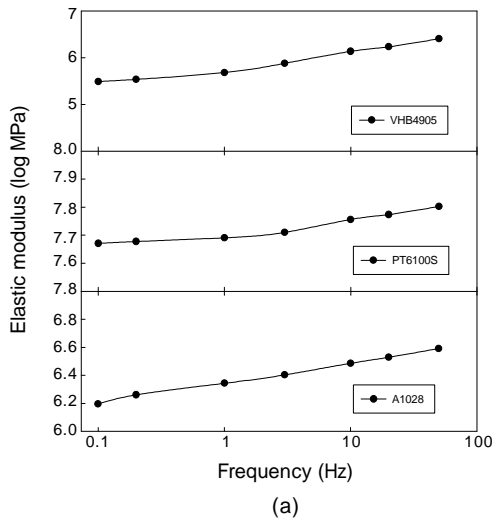


Figure 7. Frequency effect of (a) dynamic elastic modulus measured by using DMTA and (b) dynamic dielectric constant measured by using DEA.

Figure 7

Figure 6
 VHB 4905 0.18×10^{-3}
 (PT 6100s, A1028)
 7 5
 Figure 3 가 VHB
 4905 1 Hz 가

$$e^E = dDE \quad (13)$$

$$e^E = dDE^2 \quad (d = e_0 e_r / Y)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} e_x^E \\ e_y^E \\ g_{xy}^E \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} d_x \Delta E^2 \\ d_y \Delta E^2 \\ d_{xy} \Delta E^2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

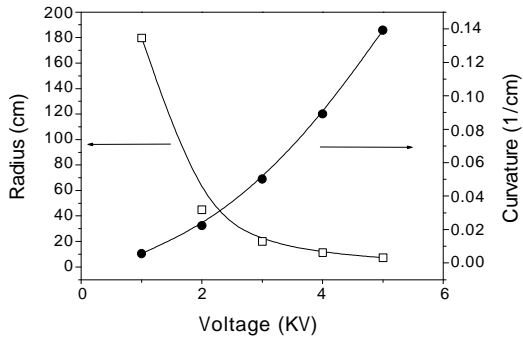


Figure 8. Effective radius and curvature calculated by classical laminate theory for PT6100s and urethane electrodes.

Table 2. Properties of Laminate

	thickness	modulus	relative dielectric constant (ϵ') at 1 kHz
PT6100s	75 μm	16 MPa	4
carboblack/urethane electrode	25 μm 40 μm	50 MPa	-

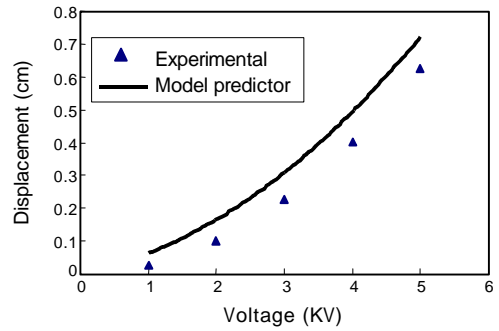


Figure 9. Comparison of model prediction and experimental results for PT6100s.

$$\{e^M\} = \{e\} - \{e^E\} \quad (4)$$

$$\{e^M\} = \{e\} - \{e^E\} \quad (17)$$

$$\{e\} \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \quad (11) \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e^0 \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} N^E \\ M^E \end{Bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$\{N^E\} \quad \{M^E\}$$

$$\{N^E\} = \Delta E^2 \sum_{k=1}^n [\bar{Q}]_k \{d\}_k \{h_k - h_{k-1}\}$$

$$\{M^E\} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta E^2 \sum_{k=1}^n [\bar{Q}]_k \{d\}_k \{h_k - h_{k-1}\}$$

PT6100s

Figure 8

가 , PT6100s

가

PT6100s
Table 2
가
Figure 8
가
1 kV
2 kV
(12)

PT6100s

PT6100s

Figure 9

0.02 cm

가

가

가

$[\bar{Q}]$

가

가

Figure 9

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 kV

(18)

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