



# Photo-Origami

## Photo-Mechanical Bending and Folding of Active Films

**ASME IMECE, Soft Materials Symposium November 16, 2011**

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**Supported by the Early Career Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program**

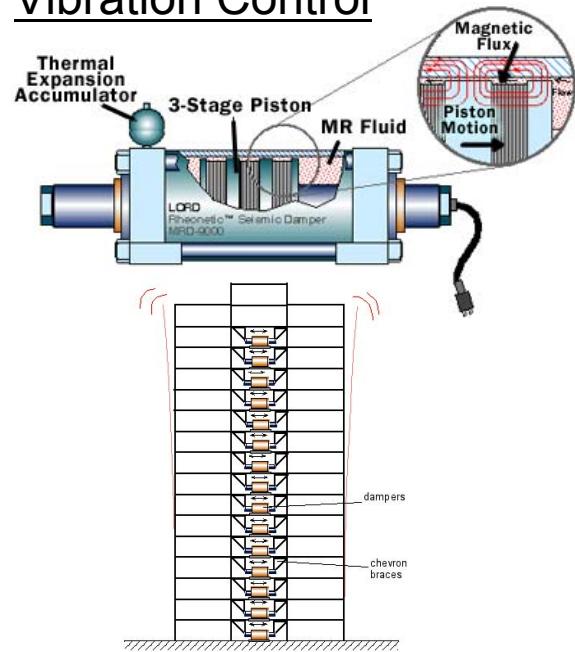


# The Need for Smart Materials and Structures

## Definition

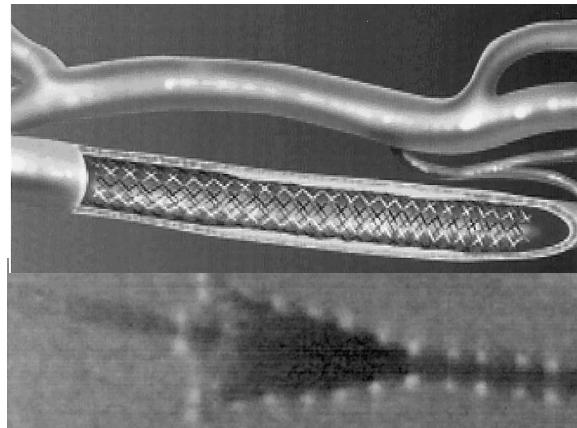
A *Smart Material* exhibits a significant response to a specific stimulus. SAs may be incorporated into a *Smart Structures* which sense changes to the environment and actively respond

## Vibration Control



<http://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/structural/smart-structure2.htm>

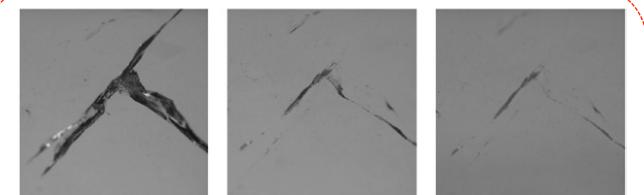
## Biomedical Devices



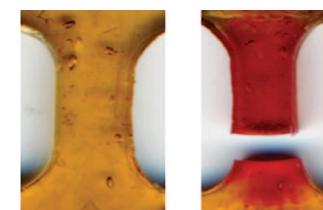
Deurig, *et al.* 1999

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## Self-Healing and NDE



Tian, *et al.*, 2009



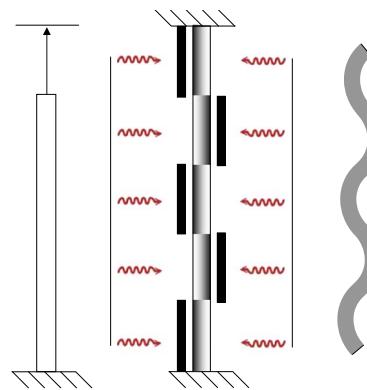
Caruso, *et al.* 2009





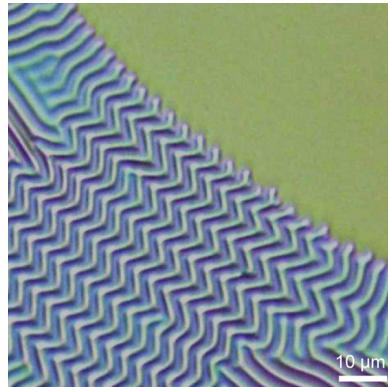
# Diverse Mechanically Active Polymers

## Photo-Induced Stress Relaxation

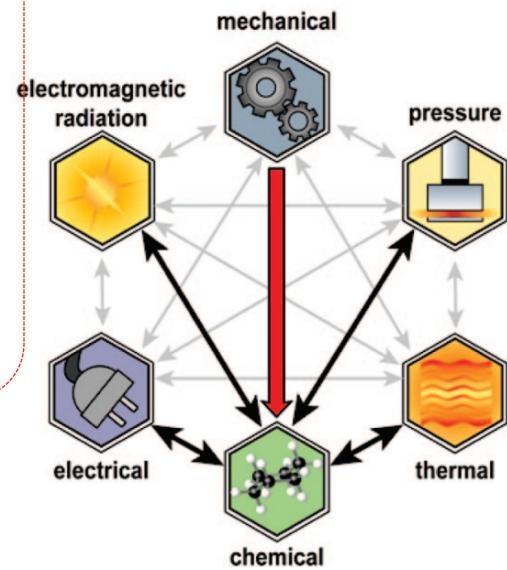


Long, *et al.* 2009

## Swelling Induced Wrinkling

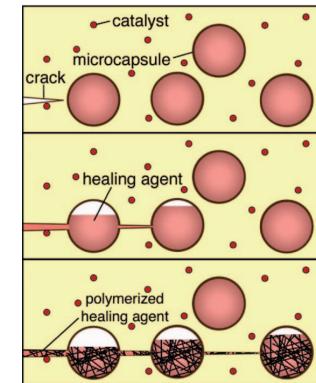


Vanderparre and Damman 2008



Caruso, *et al.* 2009

## Deformation Induced Crack Healing



White, *et al.* 2001

## Thermally Induced Shape Memory



Wang, *et al.* 2011



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# Outline

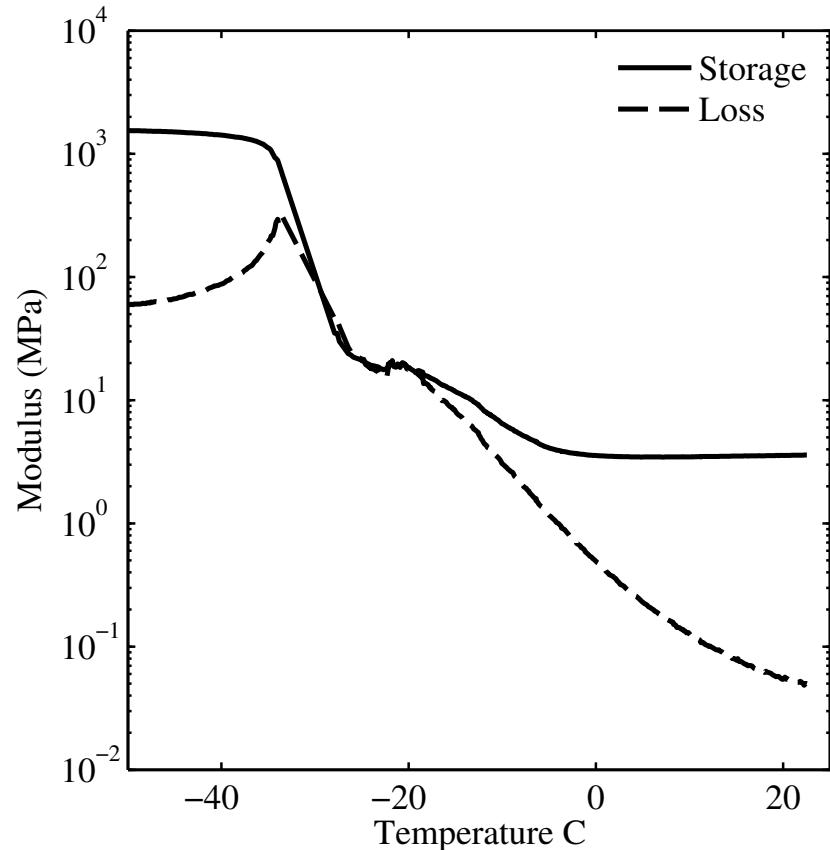
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- Motivation
- A Specific System
- Photo-Origami
- Summary



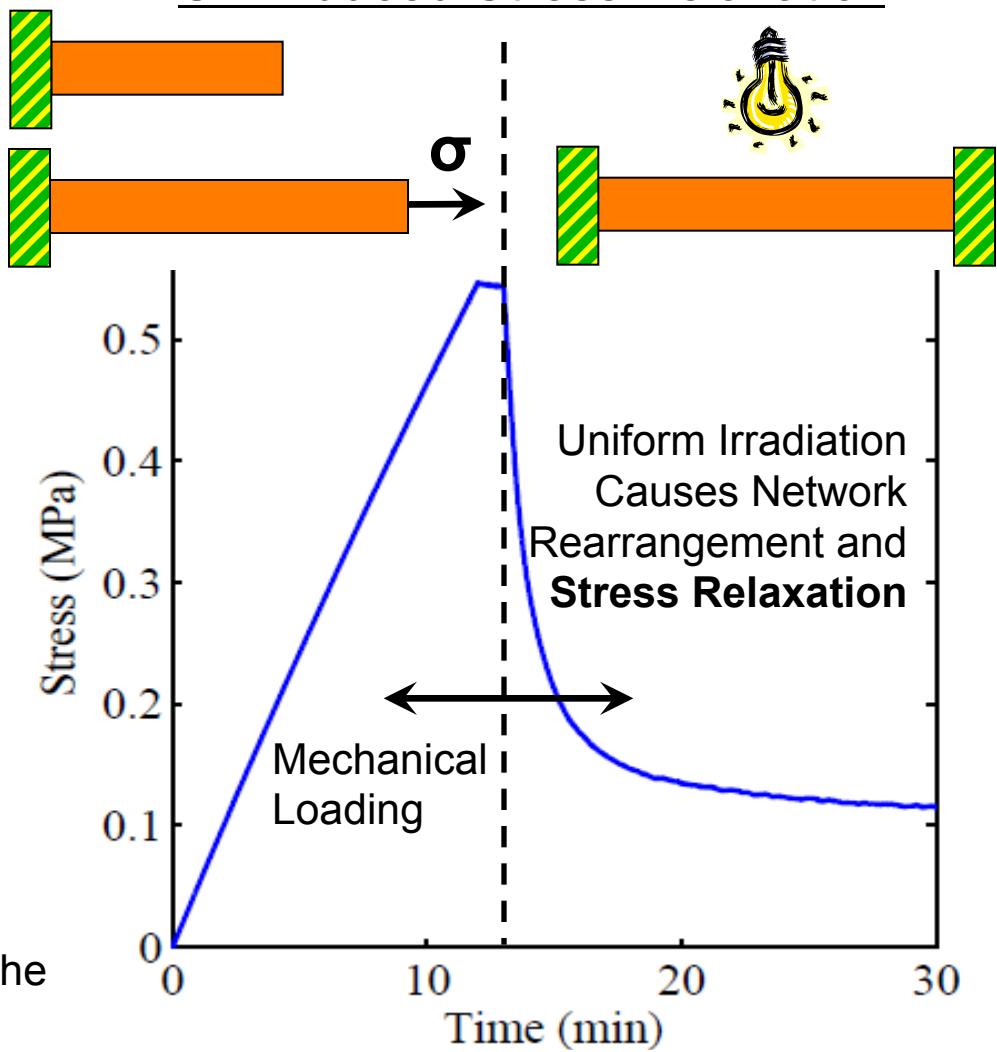
# Photo-Induced Network Rearrangement

Network Behavior



Polymer Dynamics of a lightly cross-linked network. Glass transition as defined by the peak of the loss tangent is -22 C

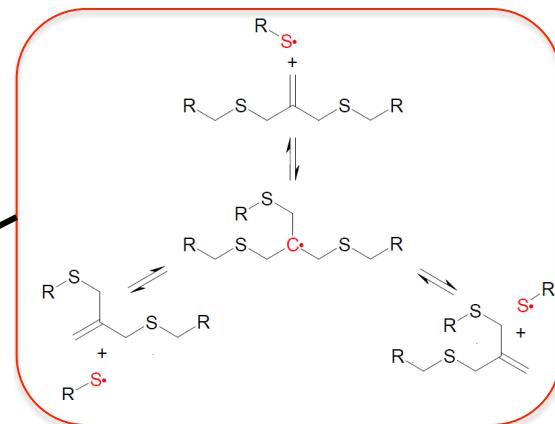
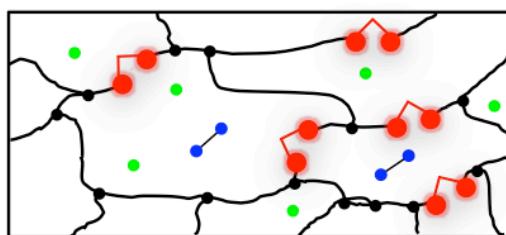
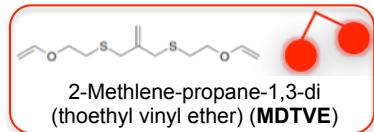
UV Induced Stress Relaxation



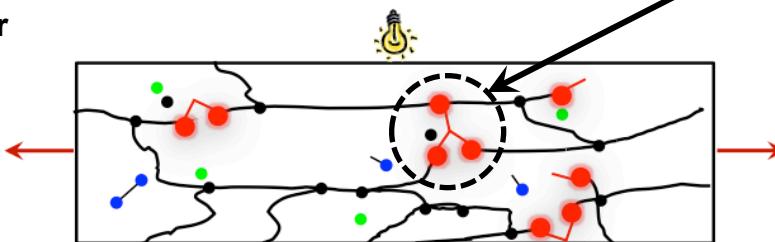
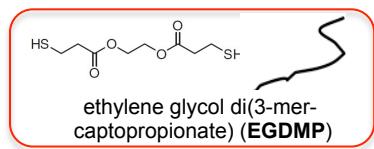


# Network Chemistry and Topology

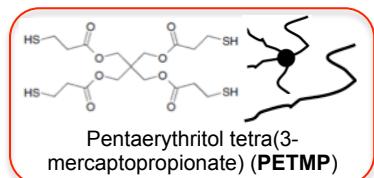
## Radical-Rearranging Monomer



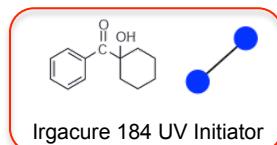
## Chain Extending Monomer



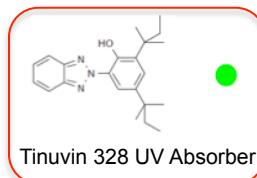
## Cross-Linker



## Secondary Initiator



## Photo-Absorber



## Stress Relaxation Mechanism *Network Connectivity* *Rearrangement*

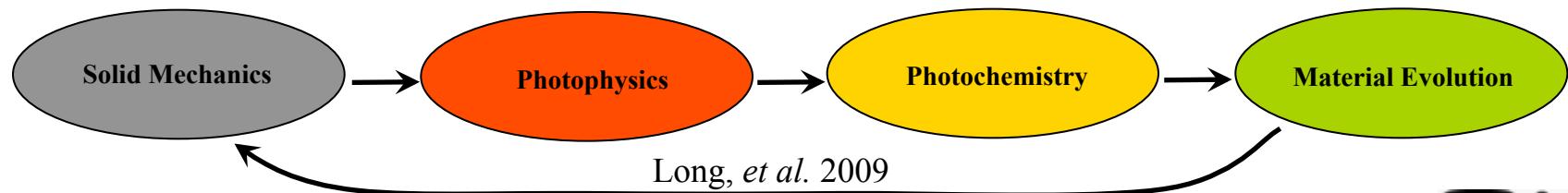
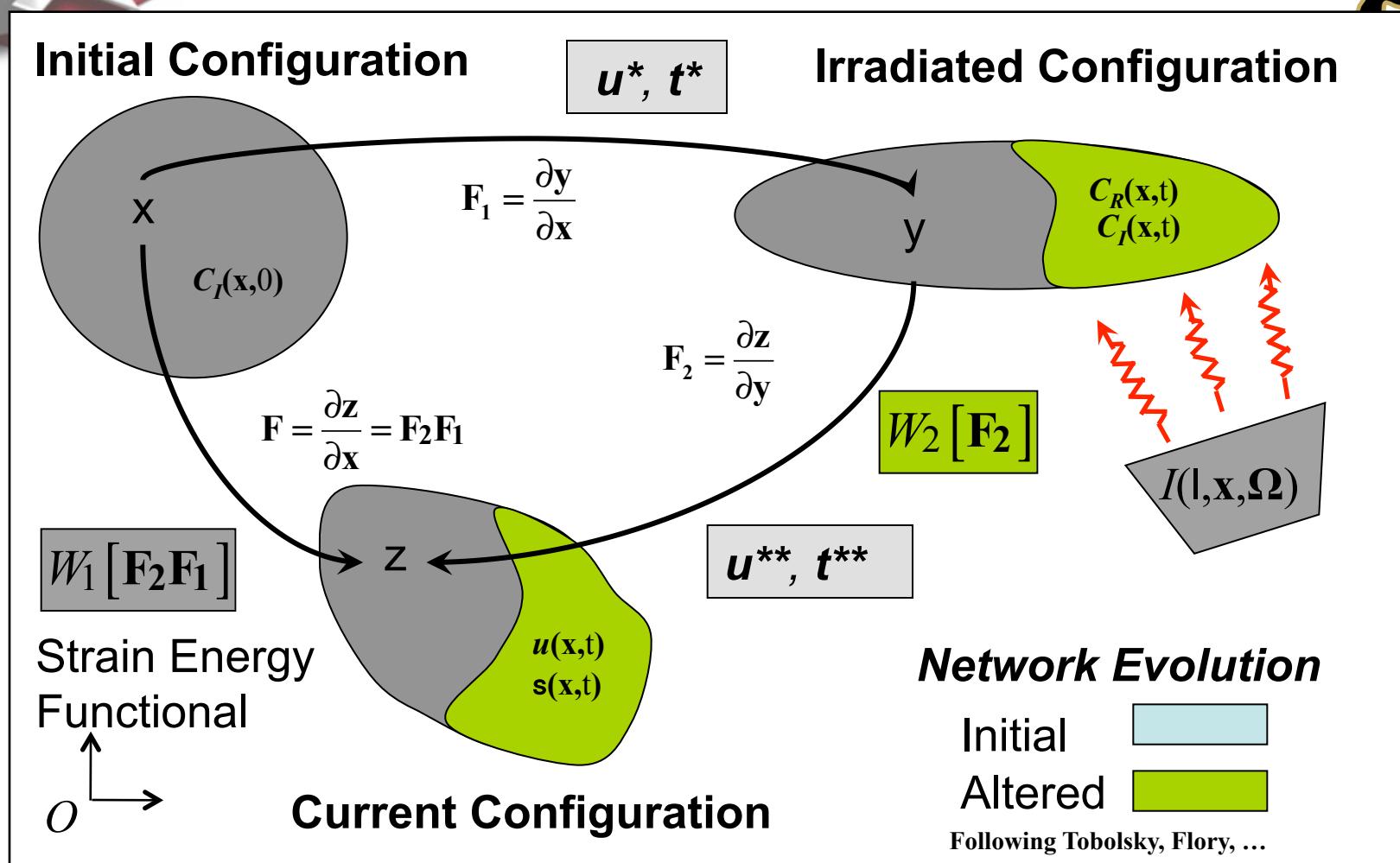
Radicals undergo addition/fragmentation chain transfer reactions at C=C sites on the MDTVE

## Challenges

- Coupling Radiative Transfer, Photo-Chemistry, Network Rearrangement, and Solid Mechanics
- Utilizing Unique Material Capabilities

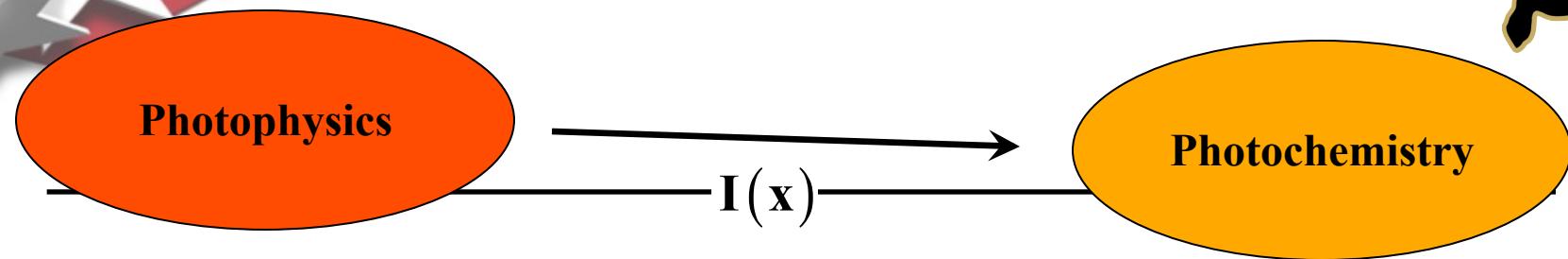


# Model Framework





# Multi-Physics Model Summary



## Radiative Transfer or Maxwell

$$\Omega \bullet \nabla I(y, \Omega, t) = -\varepsilon(y) I(y, \Omega, t)$$

Davis and Marshak, 2003

$$u(x)$$



## Finite Deformation Hyperelasticity

$$P_{total} = \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i \frac{\partial W}{\partial F_i}$$

## First-Order Photochemistry

$$\frac{\partial C_i(y, t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{[\alpha_i \phi_i C_i(y, t) I(y, t)]}{N_A h \nu} + D_i \nabla^2 C_i(y, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_R(x, t)}{\partial t} = m \frac{[\alpha_i \phi_i C_i(y, t) I(y, t)]}{N_A h \nu} - k_{Tem} (C_R(x, t))^n + D_R \nabla^2 C_R(x, t)$$

Terrones and Pearlstein, 2001

$$C_R(x)$$

$$f_{initial}(x), f_{reformed}(x)$$

Long, *et al.* 2009, 2010

## Material Evolution

## Parallel Network Decomposition

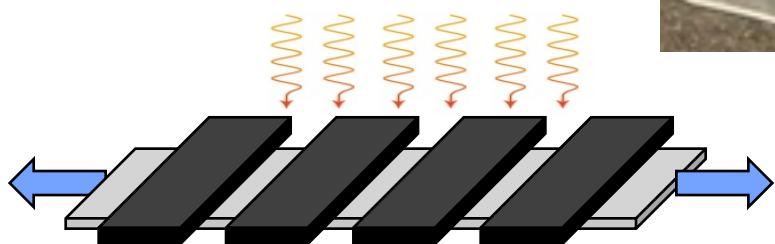
$$\frac{\partial f_{initial}(y, t)}{\partial t} = -k_1 C_R(y, t) f_{initial}^{k_2}$$

$$f_{initial}(y, t) + f_{reformed}(y, t) = 1$$

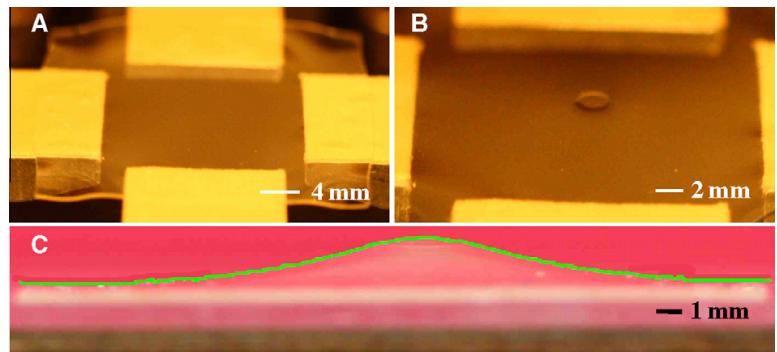


# Photo-Mechanical Surface Manipulation

## Photo-Origami



## Tunable Buckling



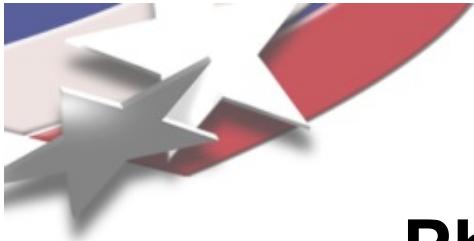
Long, *et al.* IJSS 2011

## Localized Photo-Induced Creep

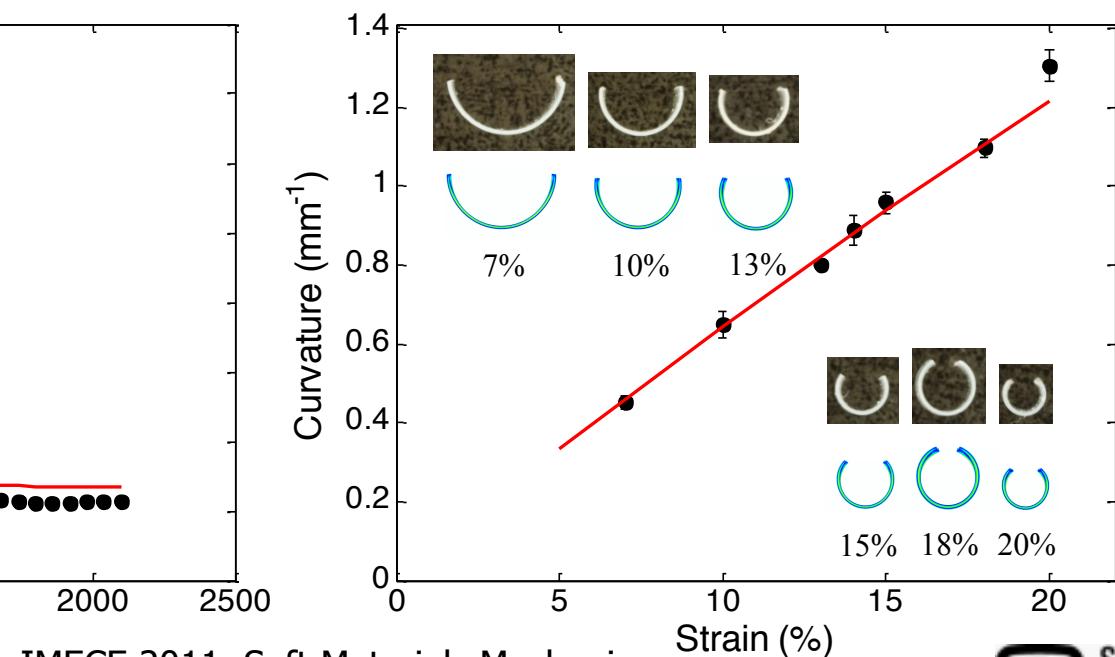
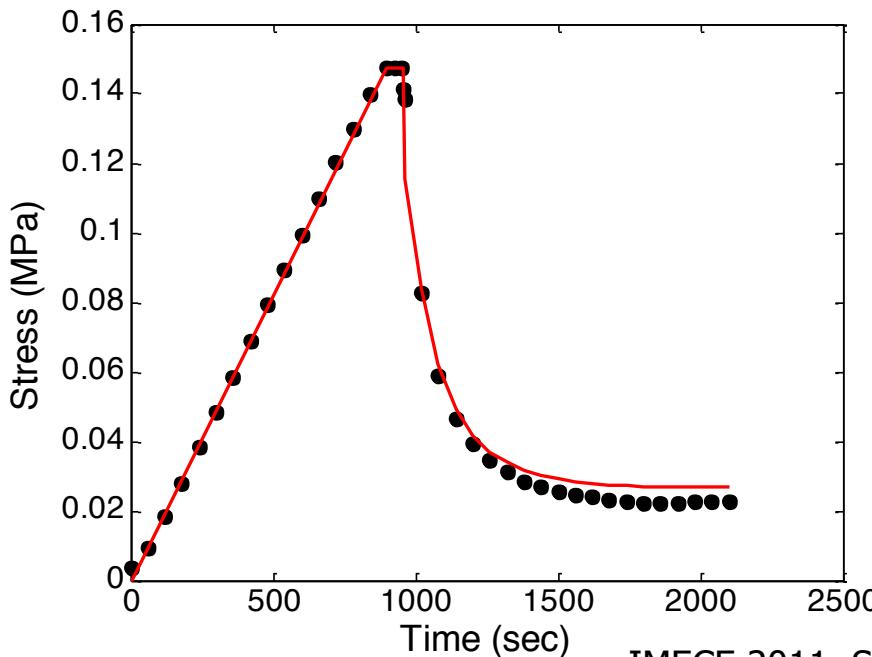
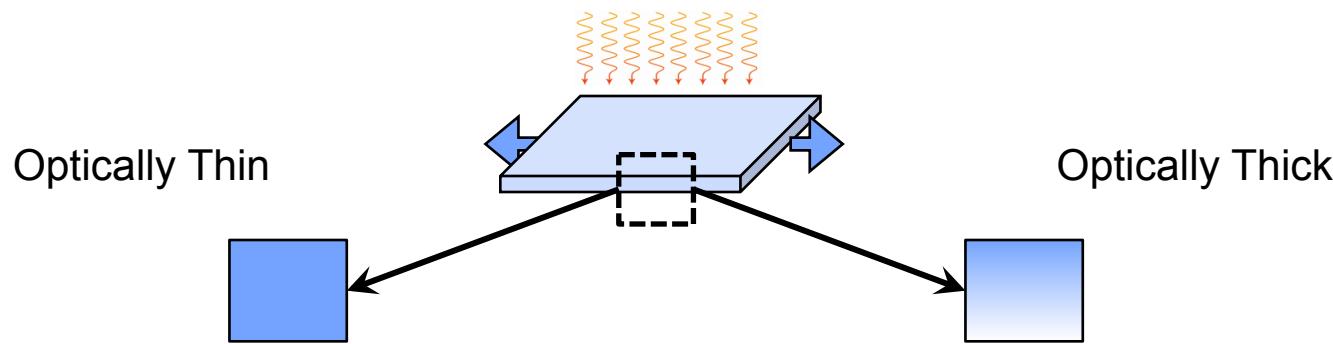


Kloxin, *et al.* Adv. Mat. 2011

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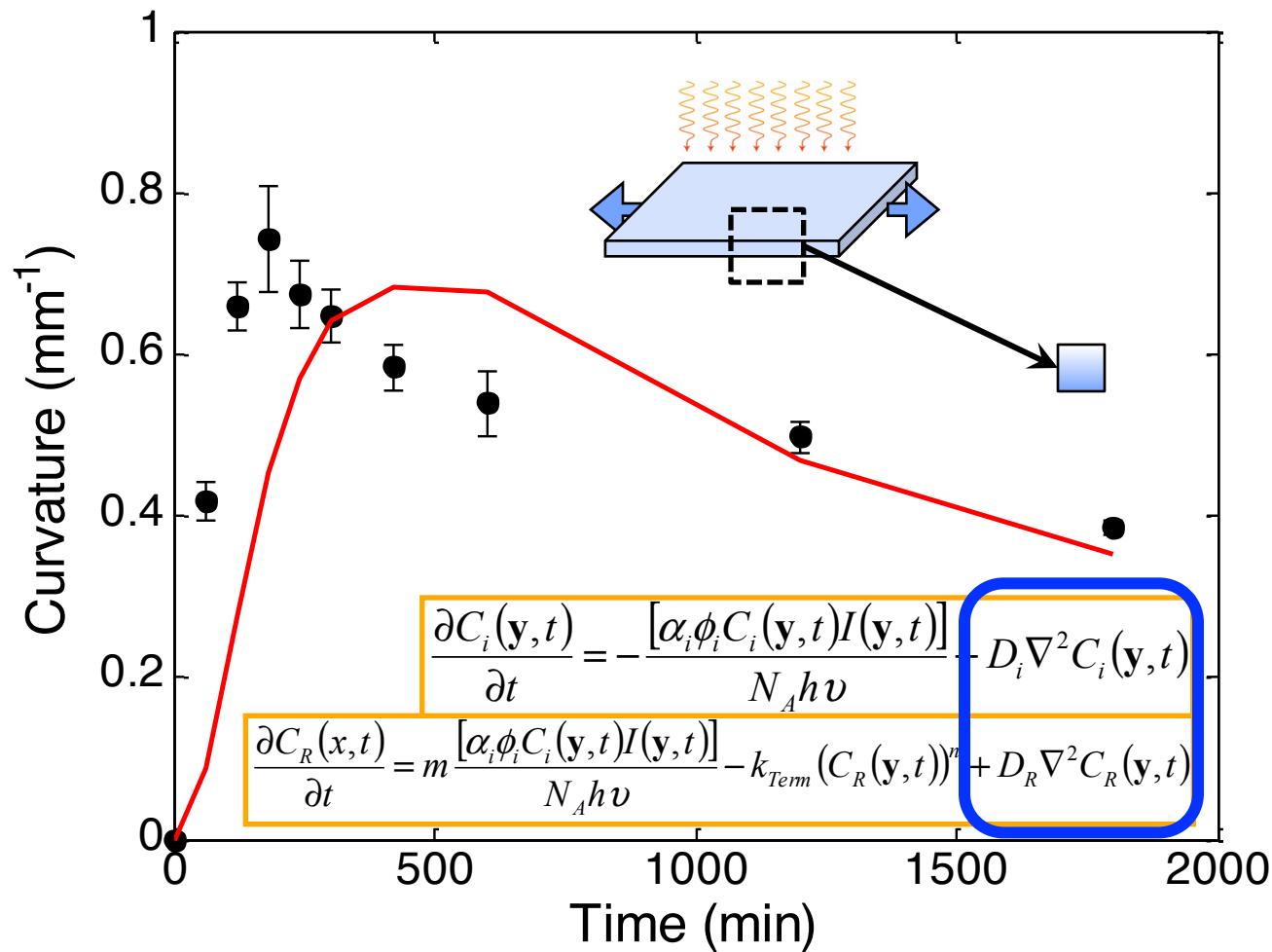
# Photo-Origami Basics: Bending



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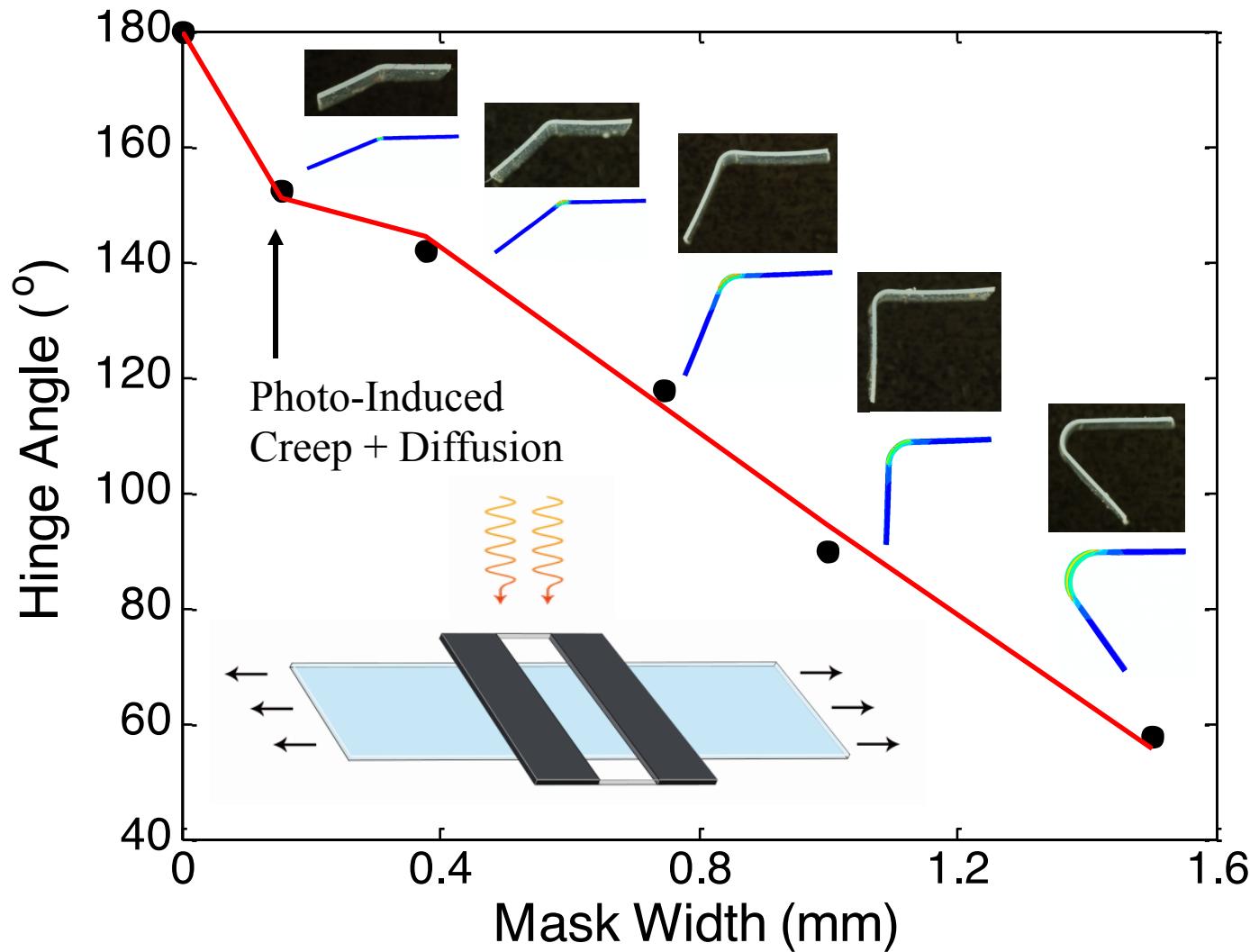


# Photo-Origami Basics: Effects of Initiator Diffusion





# Photo-Origami Basics: Folding of a Hinge



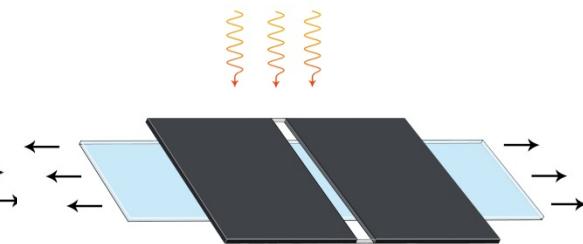


# Photo-Origami in 2D

Step 1. 20%  
Uniaxial Extension  
of an Optically  
Thick Film



Step 2. Irradiation  
Through 0.75 mm Mask



Step 3. Flip the Film.  
The Stress Relaxation  
Varies with Depth



Bottom-Side Up



Step 4. Uniaxially Extend  
the Film by 7.5%



Step 5. Irradiate 6.3 mm  
Zones Spaced 1.5 mm  
from the Center



# Photo-Origami in 3D: Programming a Box

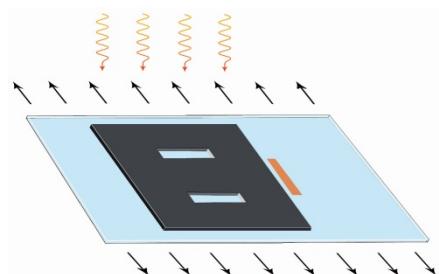
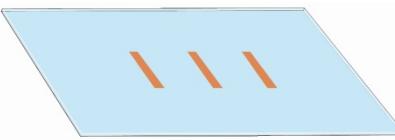
Step 1. 20%  
Uniaxial Extension  
of an Optically  
Thick Film in x



Step 2. Irradiation  
Through 0.75x5 mm  
Slits Spaced 6 mm



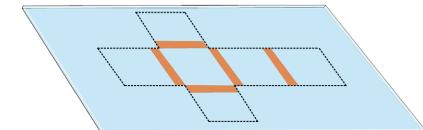
Three Affected Regions



Step 5. Release



Step 6. Cut Out "Cross"



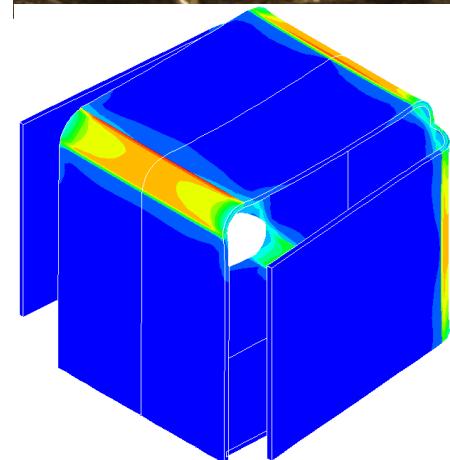
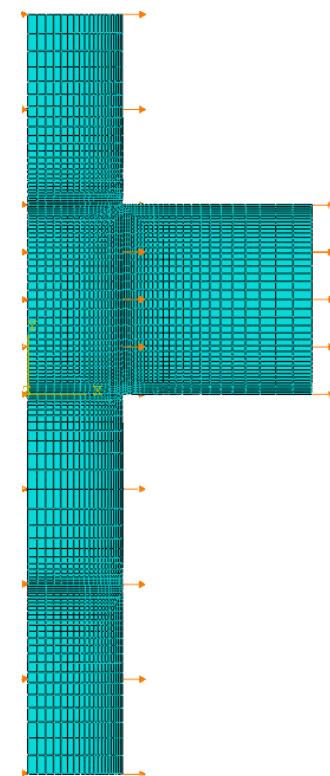
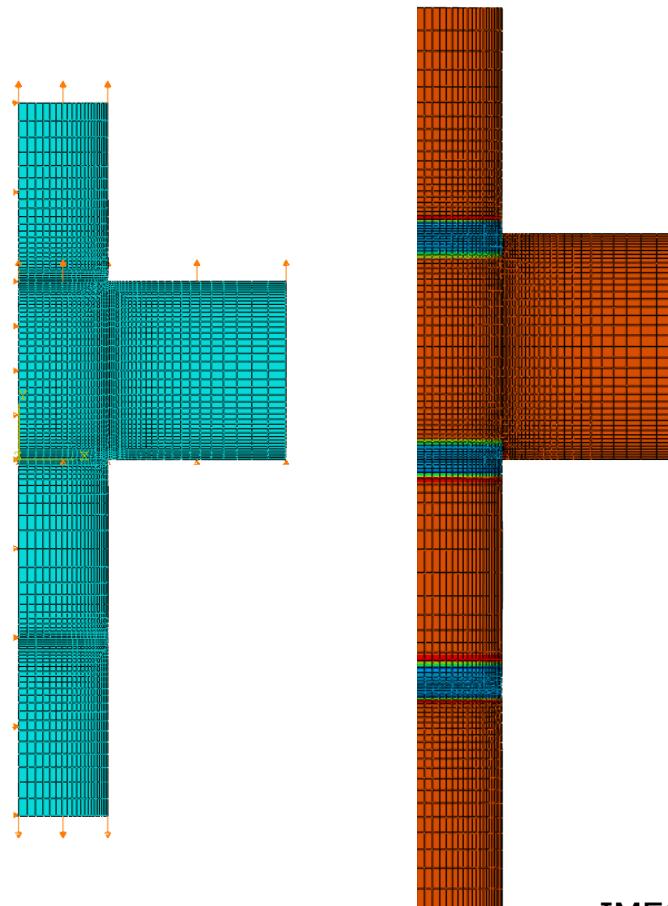
Step 3-4. Uniaxially Extend the Film by 20% in  
the y direction. Irradiate through 0.75x4 mm Slits  
Space 6 mm Apart.

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# Photo-Origami in 3D: Programming a Box

## Finite Element Modeling

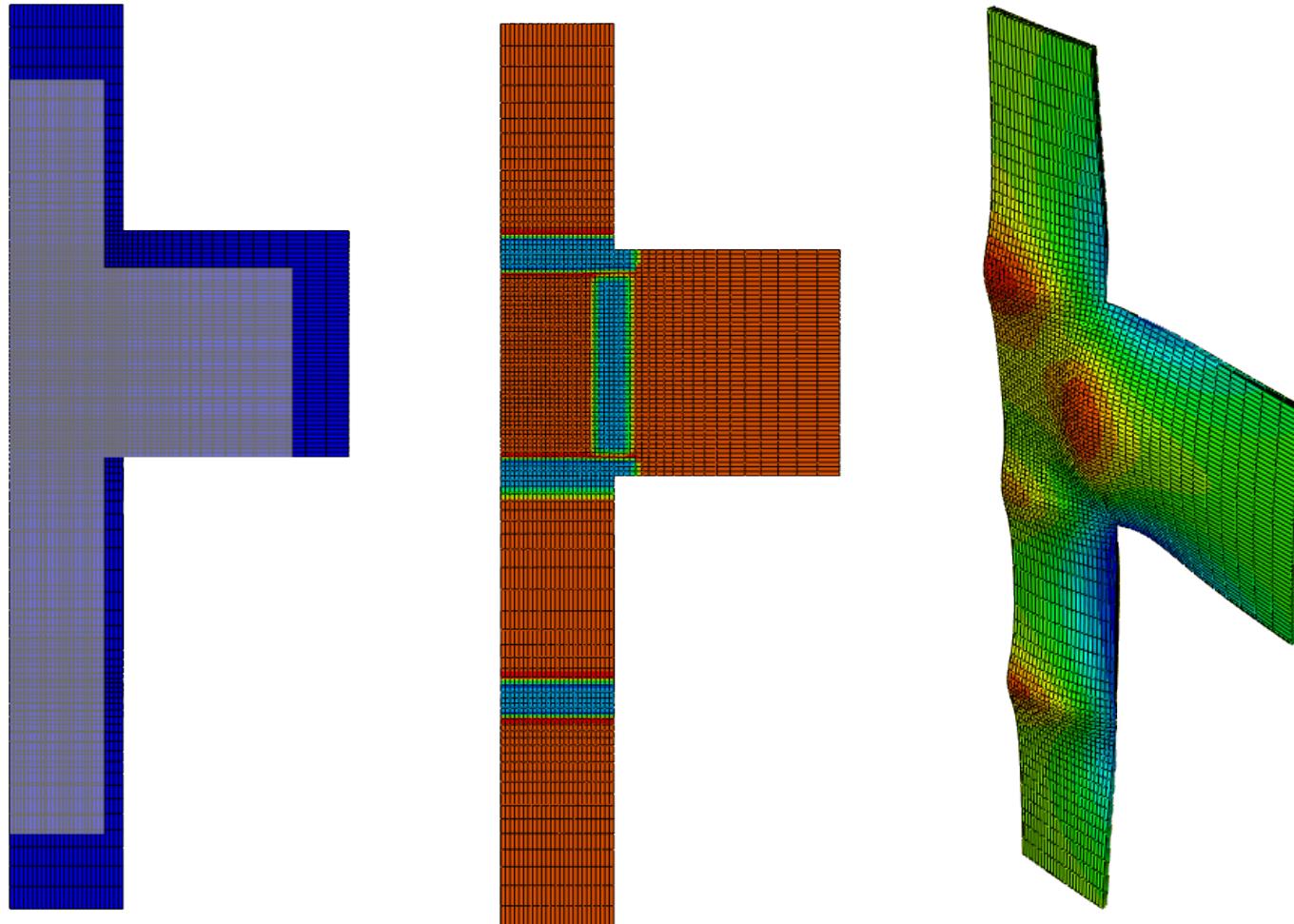


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## Consequences of Different Protocols

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## Summary and Future Work

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- The *intelligent* combination of photo, chemical and mechanical treatments results in an enormous design space to shape active films
- The use of high fidelity simulations is essential to the development of complex, 3D photo-origami structures
- Future work involves:
  - The combination of photo-induced origami and elastic instabilities
  - The integration of photo-active films to smart composite structures for sensing applications



# Thank You! Questions?

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## Relevant Literature Contributions

- Ryu, J., et al. Photo-Origami. Submitted to Nature Materials
- Long, K.N., et al. 2011. Photo-induced deformation of active polymer films: Single spot irradiation. International Journal of Solids and Structures
- Long, K.N., et al. 2010. Light-Induced Stress Relief to Improve Flaw Tolerance in Network Polymers. Journal of Applied Physics
- Long, K.N., et al. 2009. Photomechanics of Light-Activated Polymers. Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids

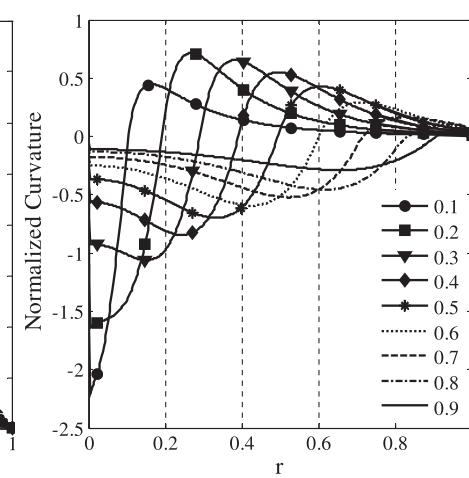
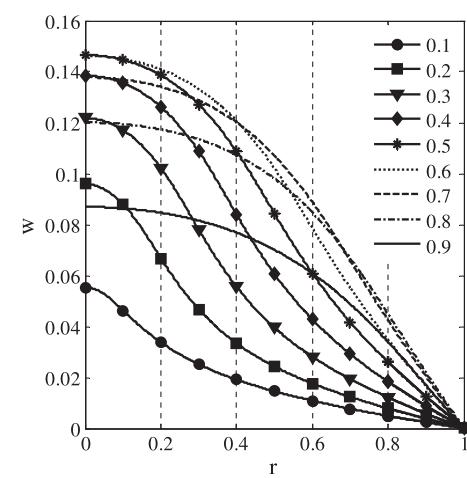
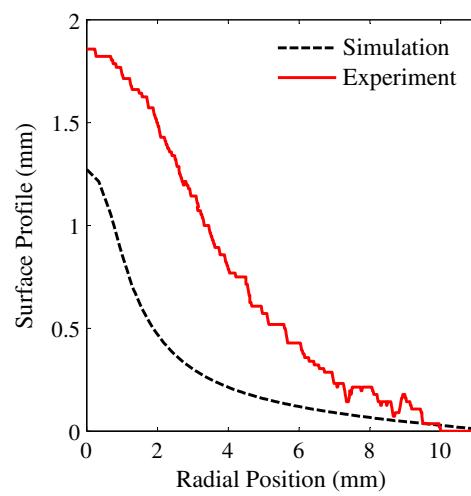
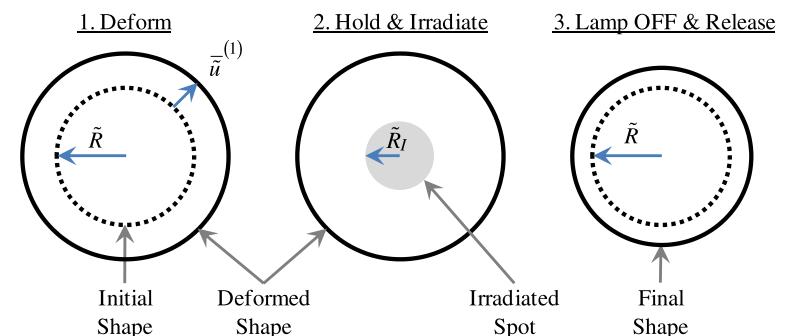
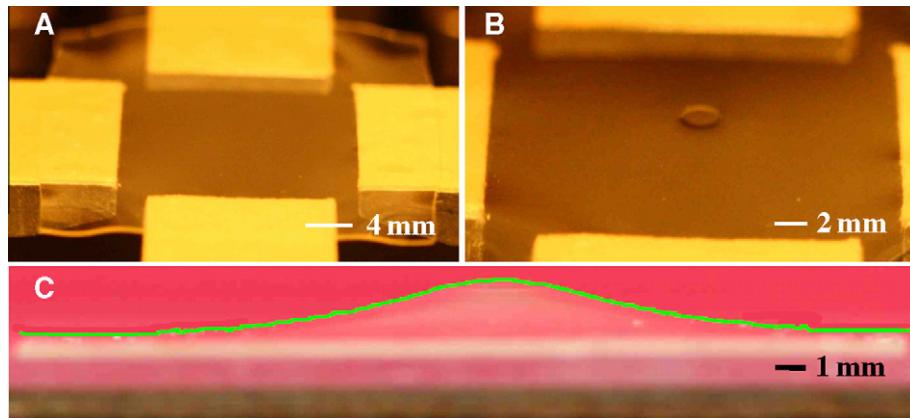
## Contact

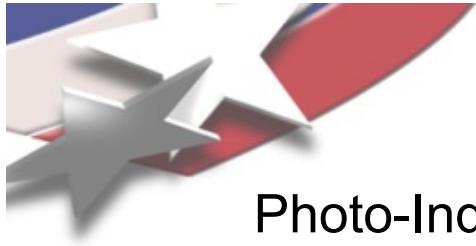
- [knlong@sandia.gov](mailto:knlong@sandia.gov)



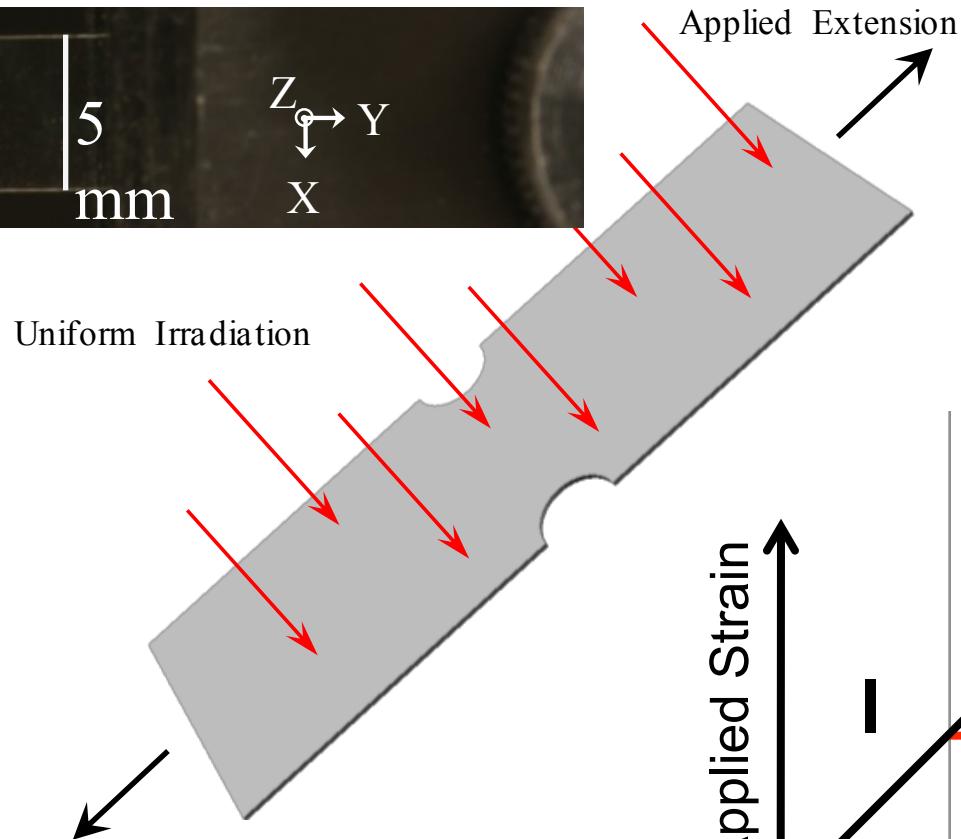
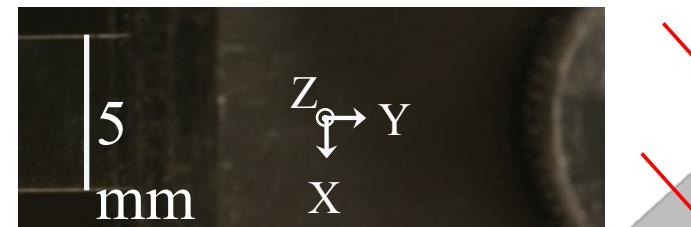


# Using Elastic Instabilities in Stress Relaxing Films to Control Surface Profiles



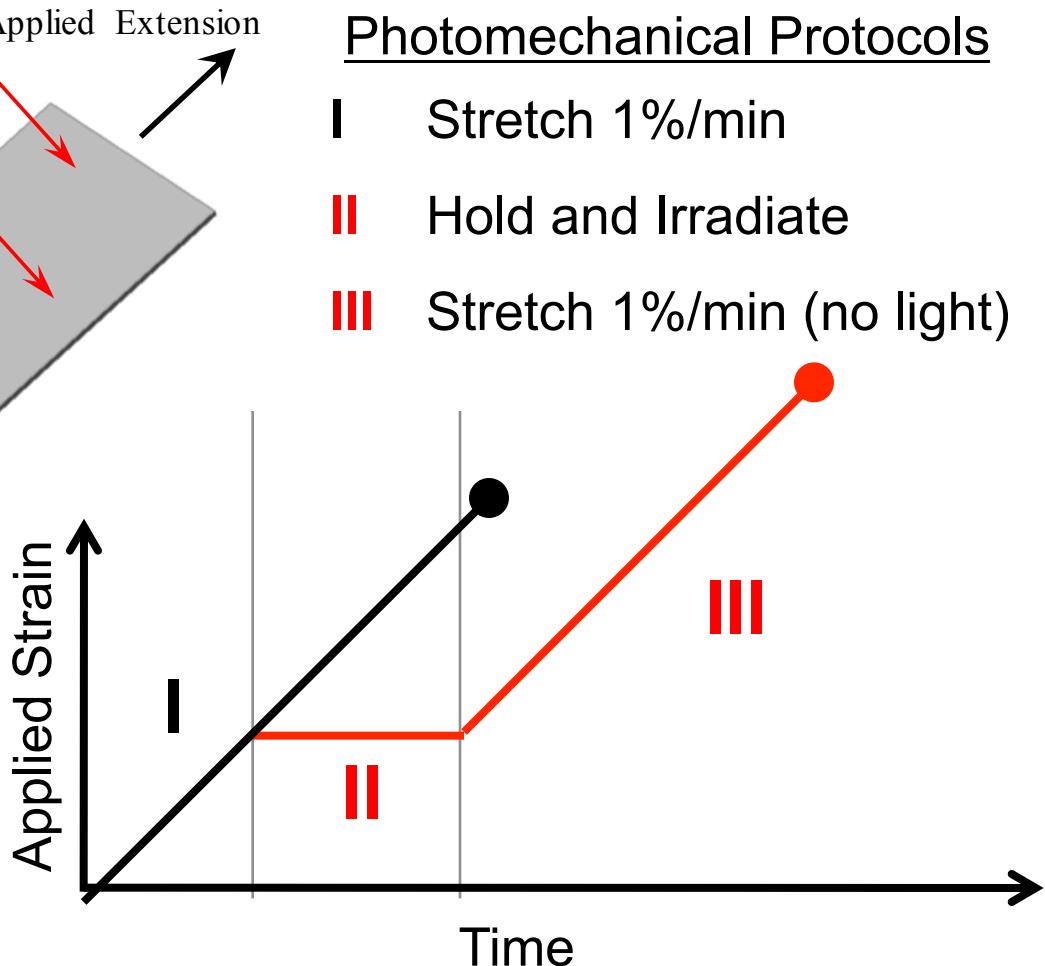


## Photo-Induced Stress Relaxation to Improve Flaw Tolerance



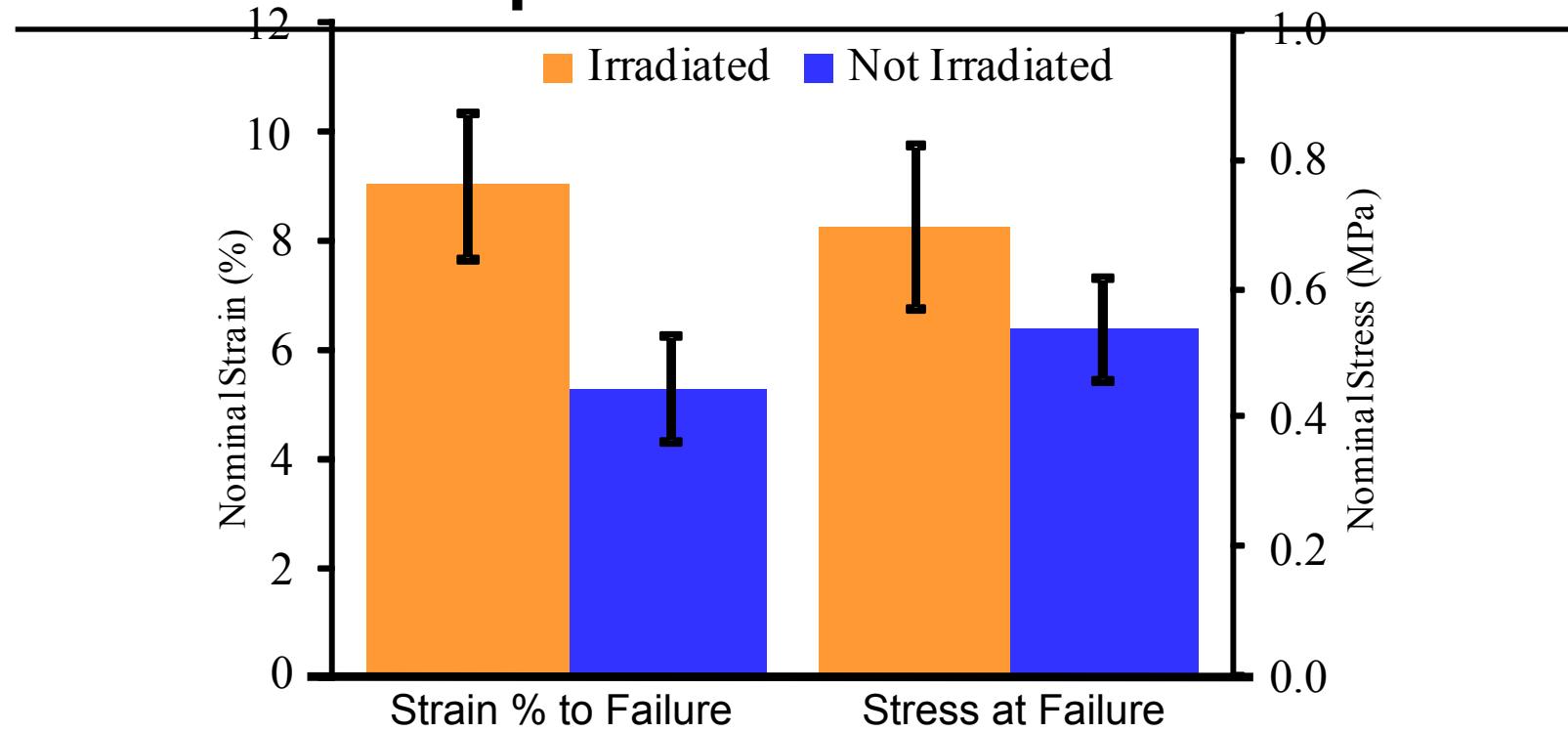
Approximate Dimensions (mm)

15 (L) x 5 (W) x 0.19 (T), 1.5 (D)





## Experimental Results



- Mean and Standard of Deviation of 12 specimens is shown
- Strain-to-Failure Increased by ~70%  $(p \sim 10^{-8}, n = 12)$
- Nominal Stress-at-Failure Increased by ~30%  $(p = 0.0013, n = 12)$



## Representative Experiments and Simulations Under Each Protocol

