



Photo-Origami

Photo-Mechanical Bending and Folding of Active Films

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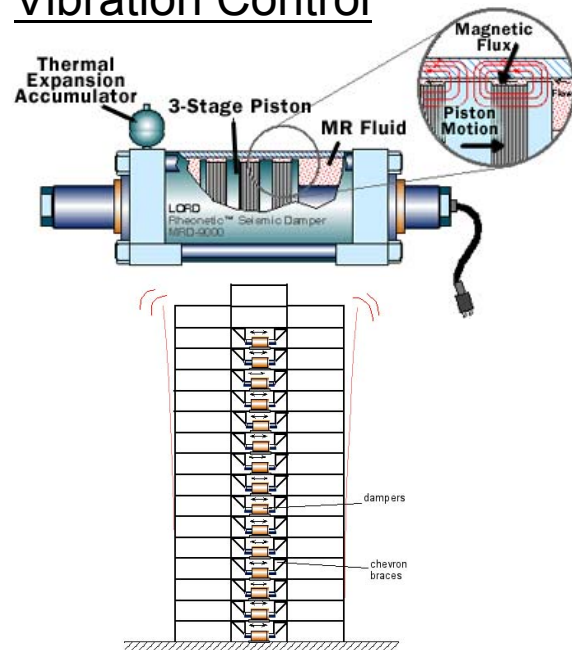


The Need for Smart Materials and Structures

Definition

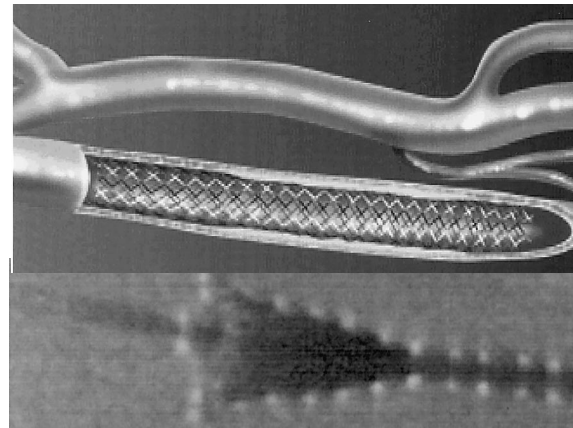
A *Smart Material* exhibits a significant response to a specific stimulus. SAs may be incorporated into a *Smart Structures* which sense changes to the environment and actively respond

Vibration Control



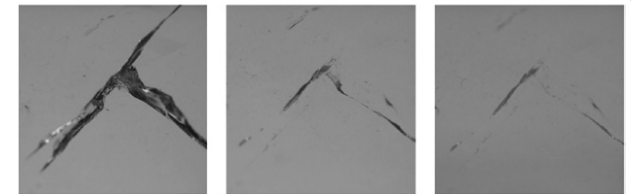
<http://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/structural/smart-structure2.htm>

Biomedical Devices

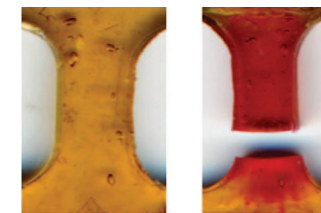


Deurig, *et al.* 1999

Self-Healing and NDE



Tian, *et al.*, 2009



Caruso, *et al.* 2009

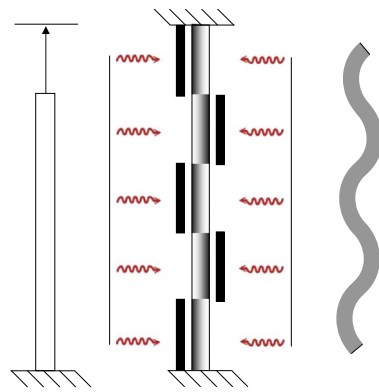
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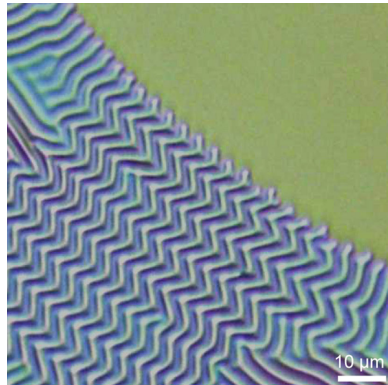
Diverse Mechanically Active Polymers

Photo-Induced Stress Relaxation



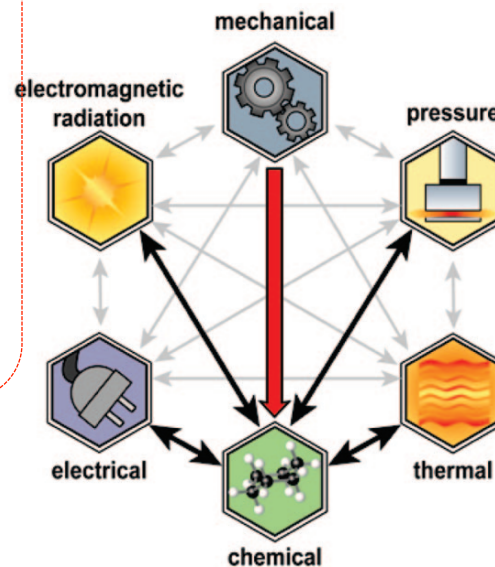
Long, *et al.* 2009

Swelling Induced Wrinkling

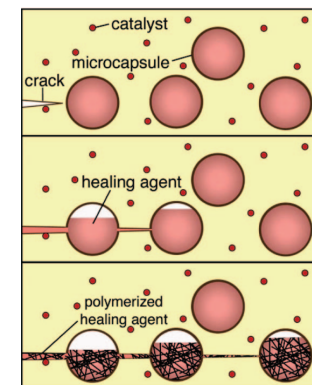


Vanderparre and Damman 2008

Deformation Induced Crack Healing



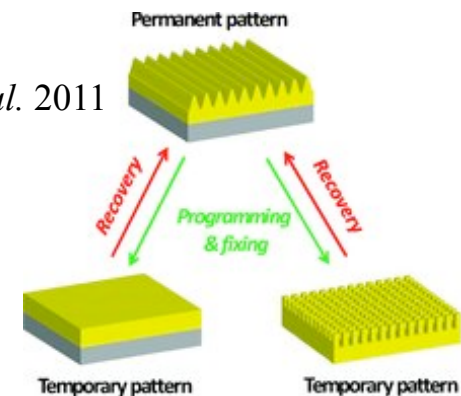
Caruso, *et al.* 2009



White, *et al.* 2001

Thermally Induced Shape Memory

Wang, *et al.* 2011





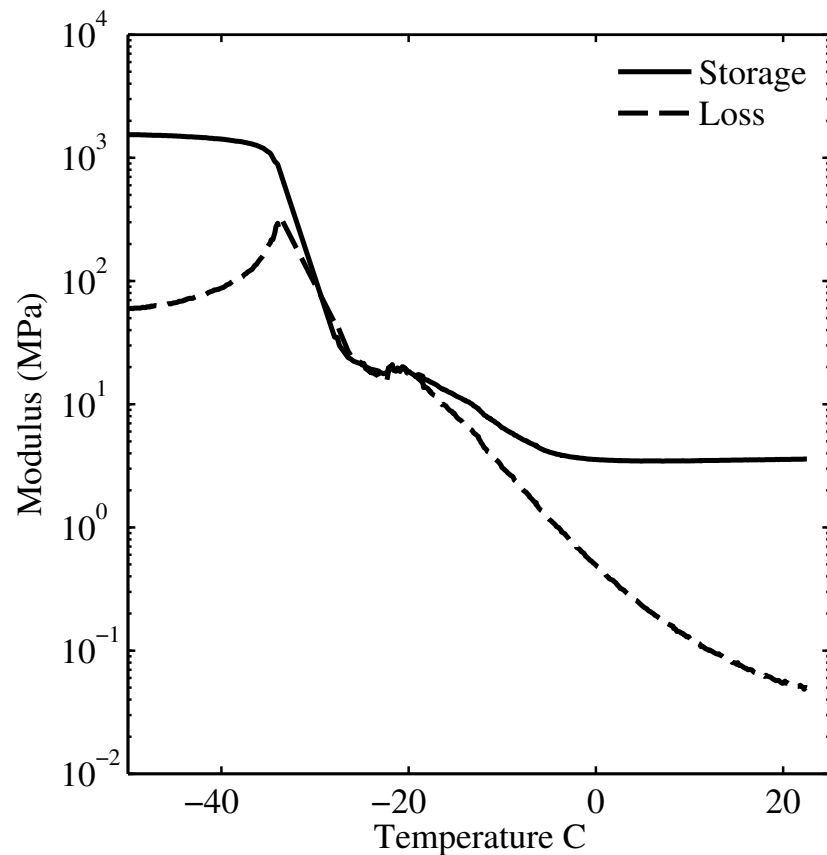
Outline

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



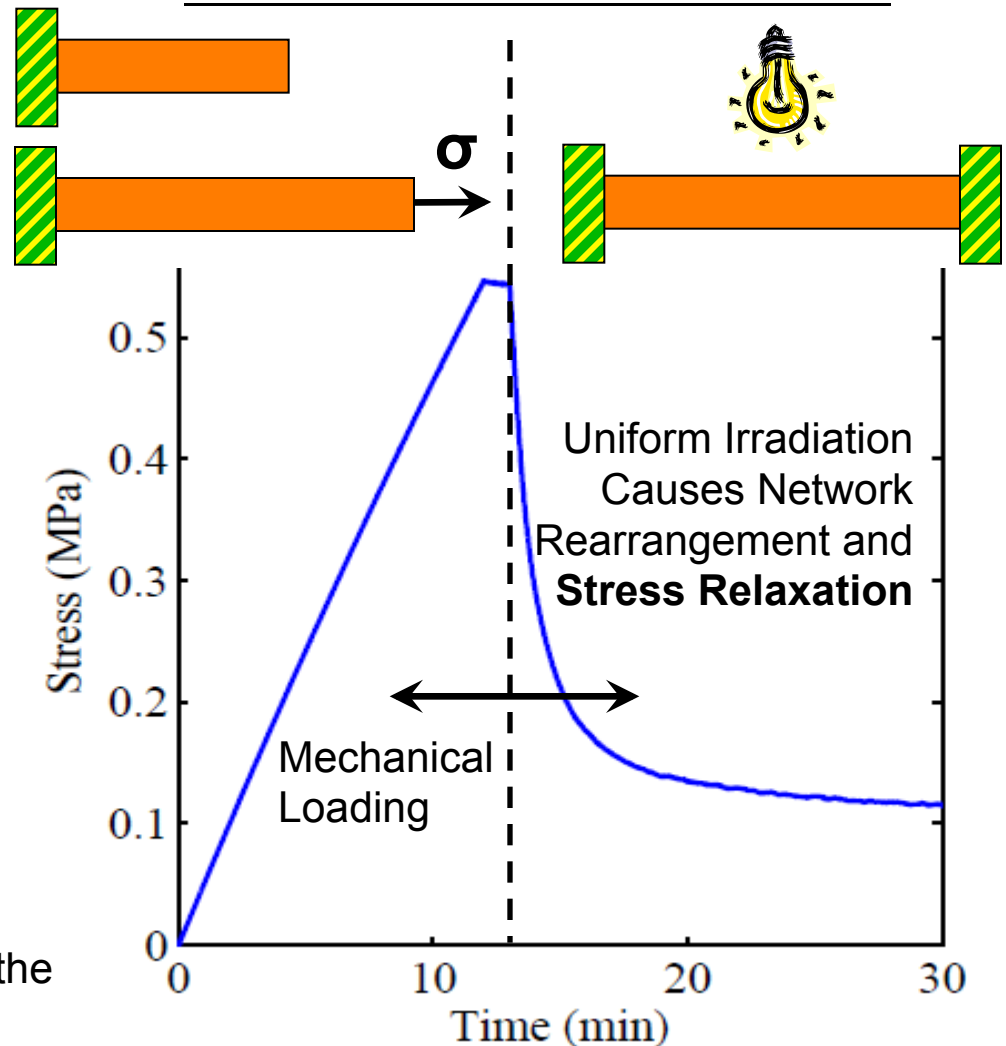
Photo-Induced Network Rearrangement

Network Behavior



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

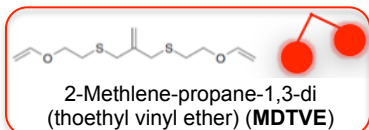
UV Induced Stress Relaxation



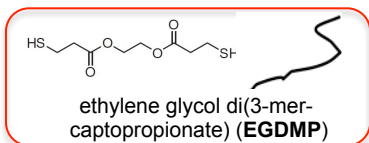


Network Chemistry and Topology

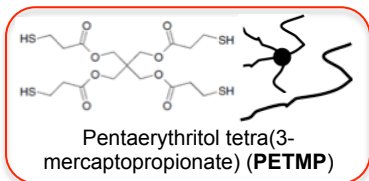
Radical-Rearranging Monomer



Chain Extending Monomer



Cross-Linker



Secondary Initiator

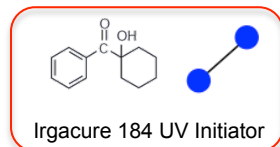
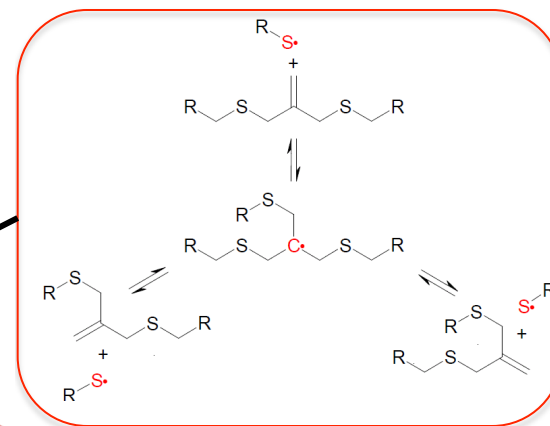
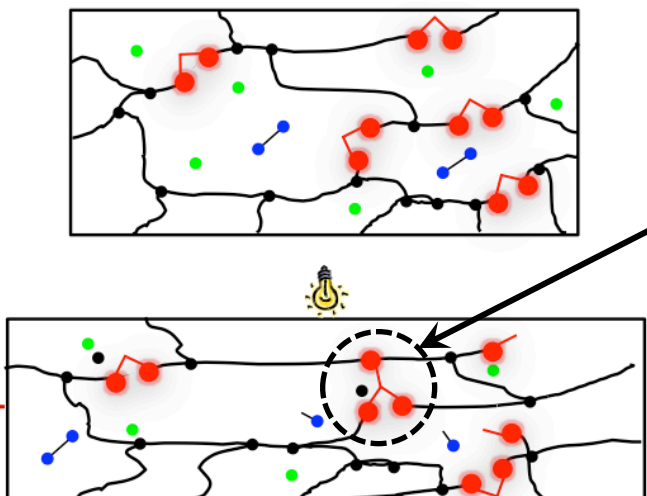
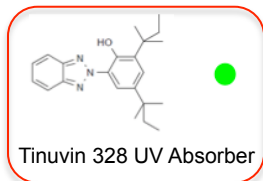


Photo-Absorber



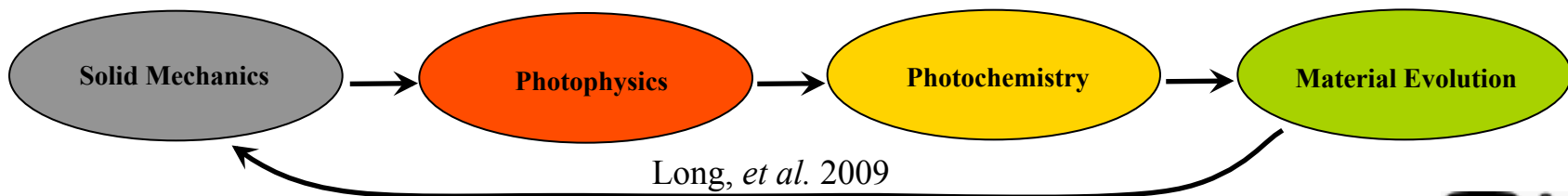
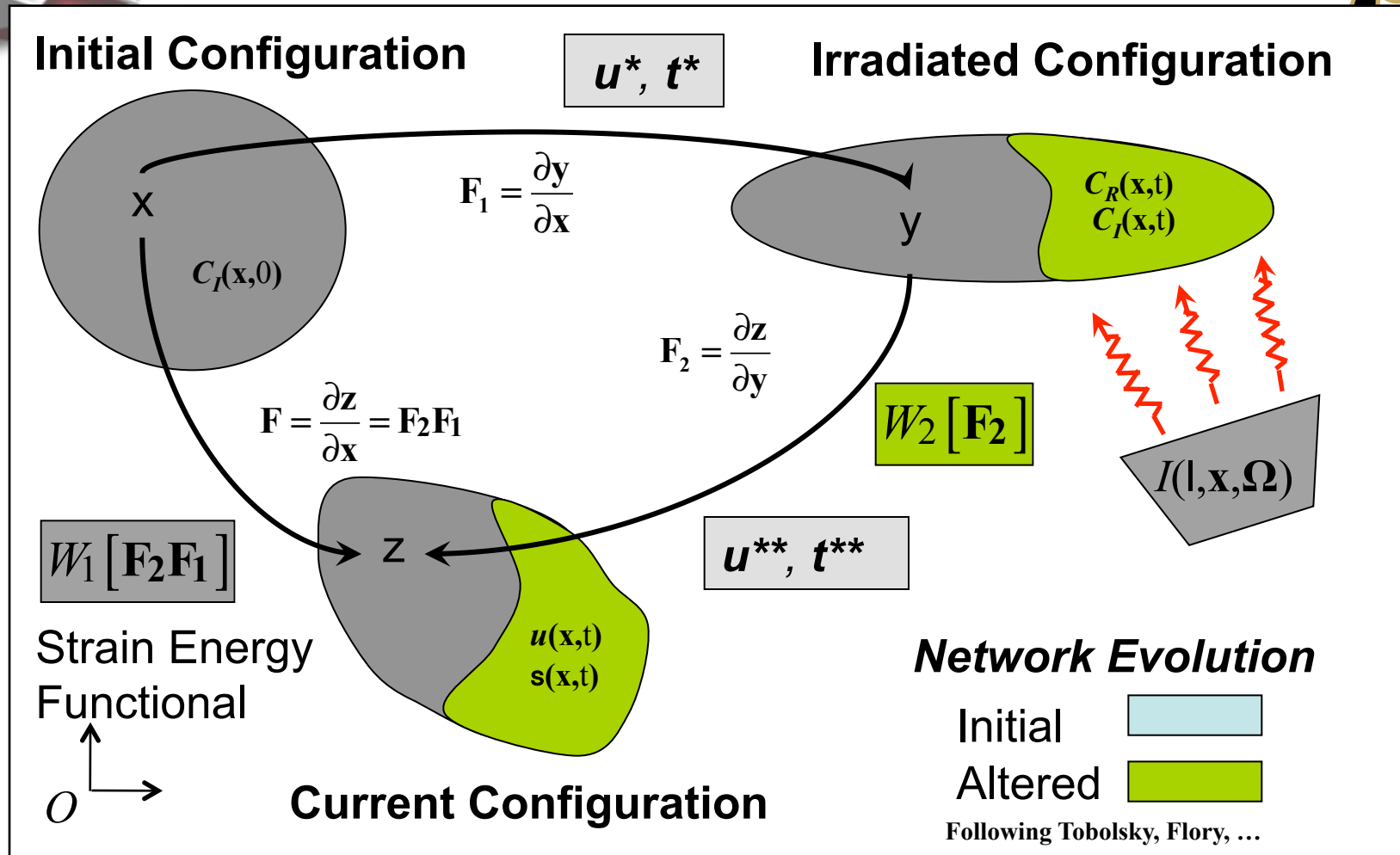
Stress Relaxation Mechanism
Network Connectivity
Rearrangement

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



Photophysics

Photochemistry

$I(\mathbf{x})$

Radiative Transfer or Maxwell

$$\Omega \cdot \nabla I(\mathbf{y}, \Omega, t) = -\varepsilon(\mathbf{y}) I(\mathbf{y}, \Omega, t)$$

Davis and Marshak, 2003

$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$

Solid Mechanics

Finite Deformation

Hyperelasticity

$$\mathbf{P}_{total} = \sum_{i=1}^2 f_i \frac{\partial W}{\partial \mathbf{F}_i}$$

First-Order Photochemistry

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

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

Terrones and Pearlstein, 2001

$C_R(\mathbf{x})$

Material Evolution

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

Long, et al. 2009, 2010

Parallel Network

Decomposition

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

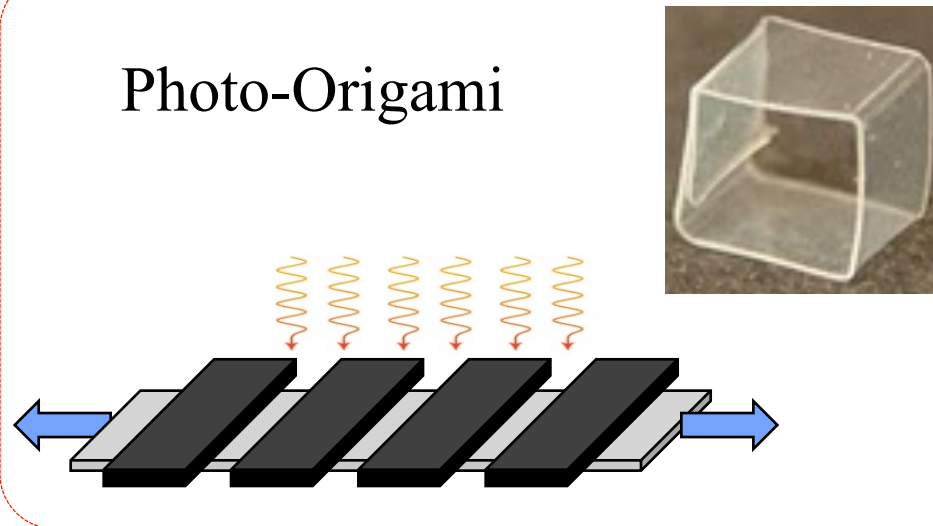
$$f_{initial}(\mathbf{y}, t) + f_{reformed}(\mathbf{y}, t) = 1$$



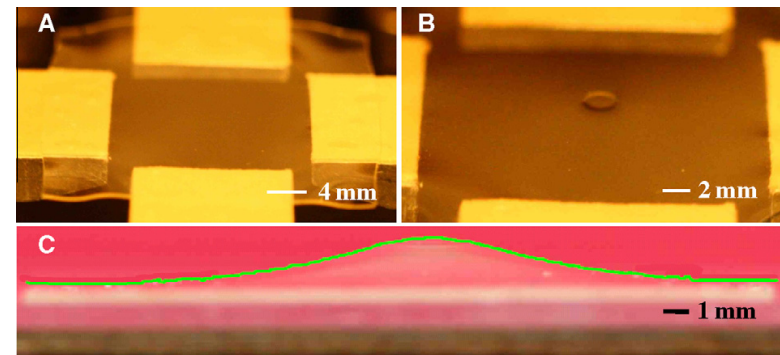


Photo-Mechanical Surface Manipulation

Photo-Origami

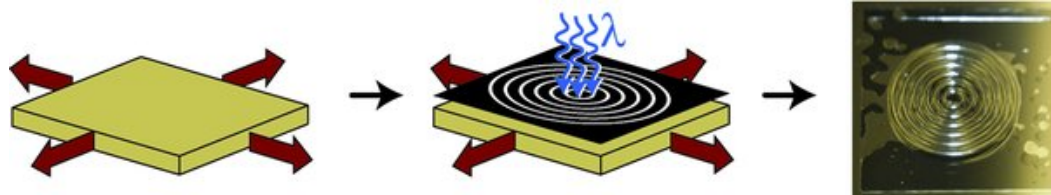


Tunable Buckling



Long, *et al.* IJSS 2011

Localized Photo-Induced Creep

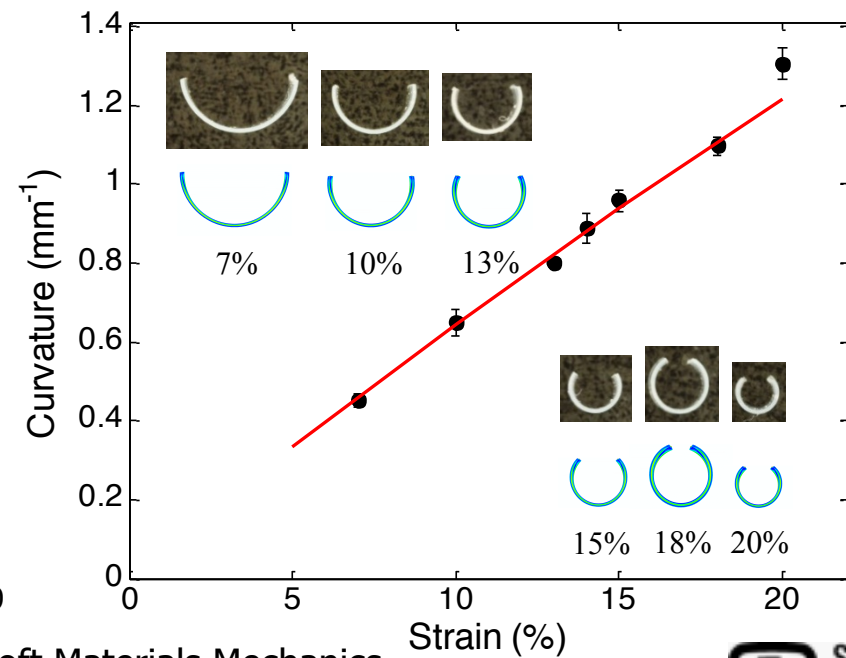
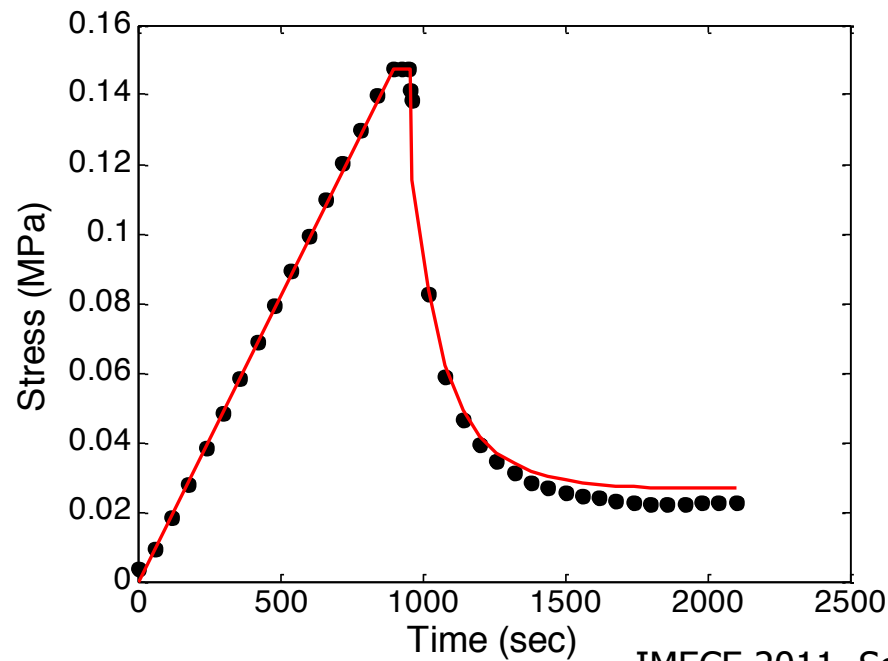
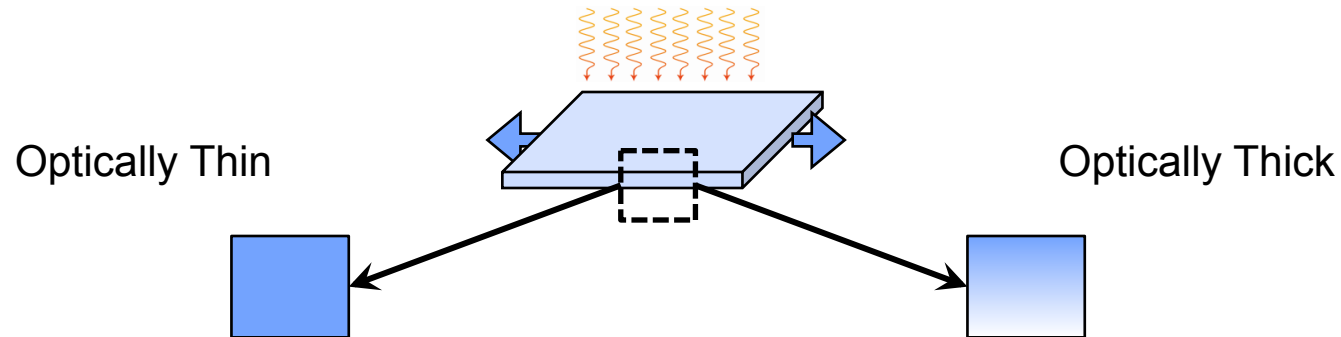


Kloxin, *et al.* Adv. Mat. 2011

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Photo-Origami Basics: Bending



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Photo-Origami Basics: Effects of Initiator Diffusion

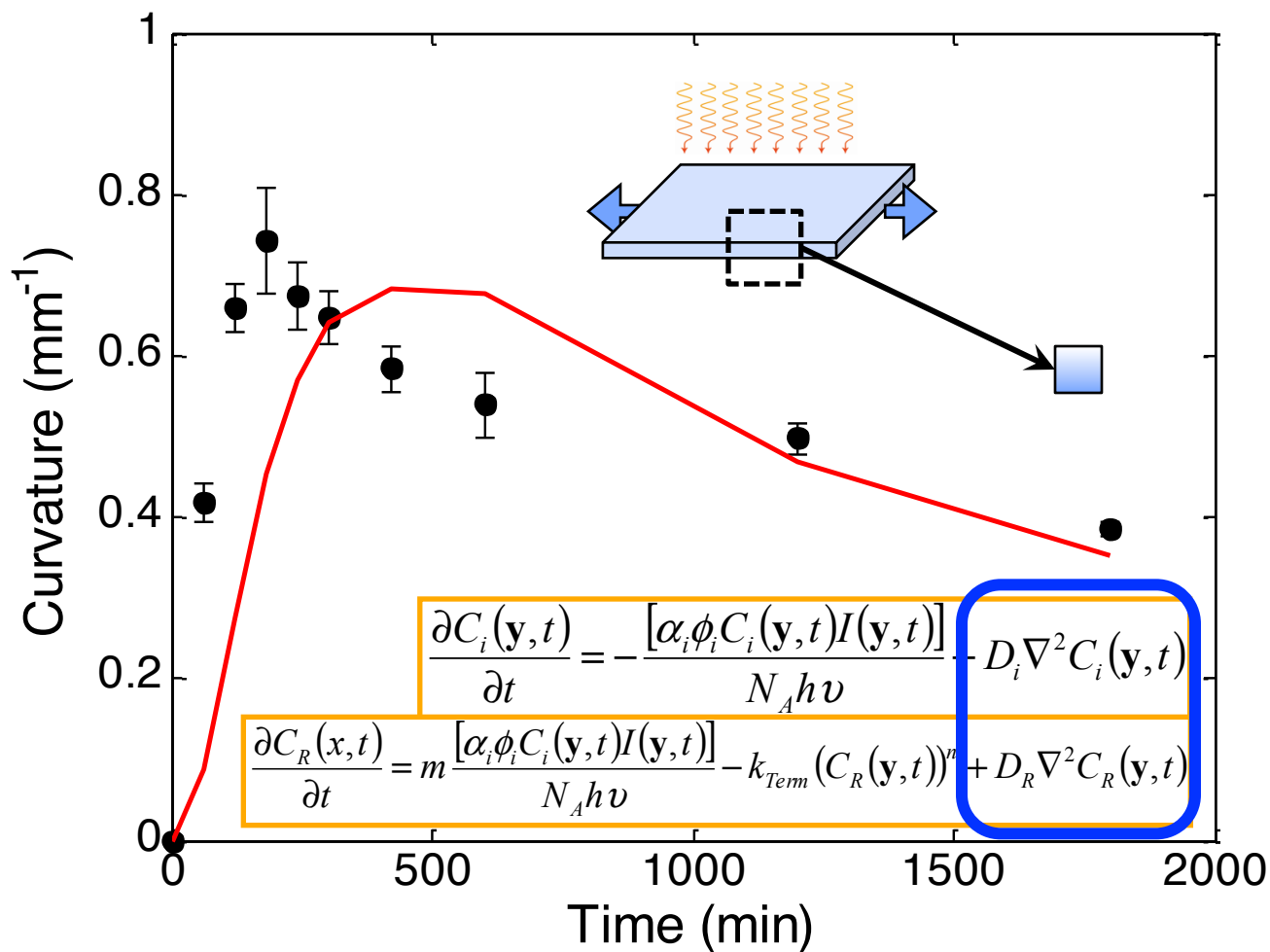




Photo-Origami Basics: Folding of a Hinge

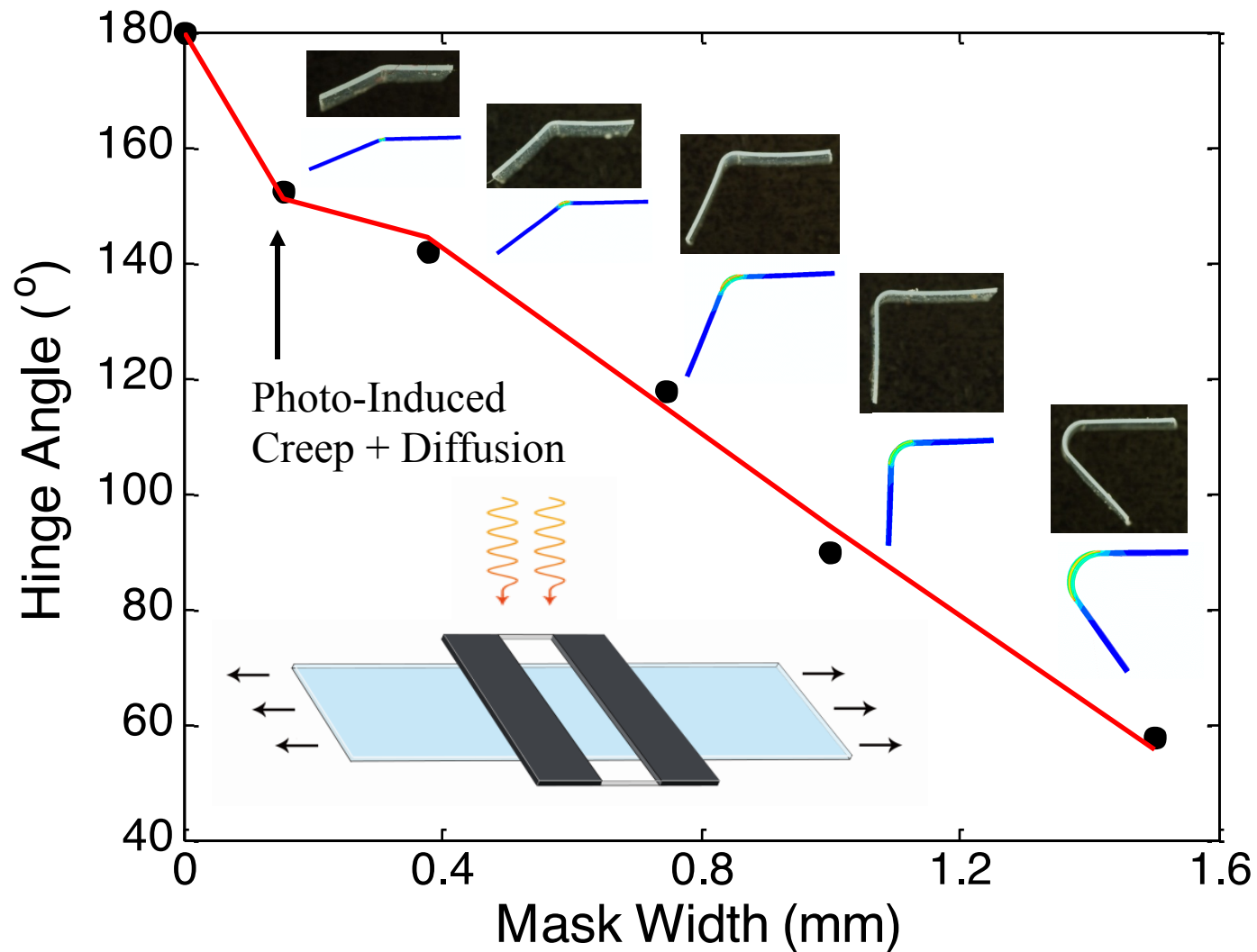




Photo-Origami in 2D

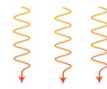
Step 1. 20%
Uniaxial Extension
of an Optically
Thick Film



Bottom-Side Up



Step 2. Irradiation
Through 0.75 mm Mask



Step 4. Uniaxially Extend
the Film by 7.5%



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



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



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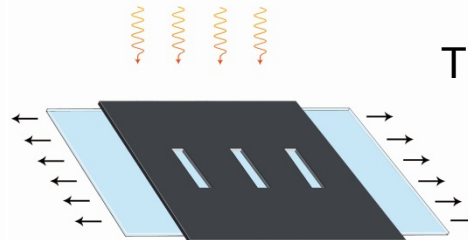


Photo-Origami in 3D: Programming a Box

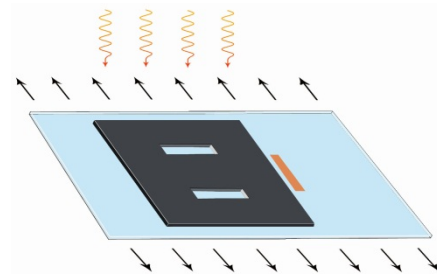
Step 1. 20%
Uniaxial Extension
of an Optically
Thick Film in x



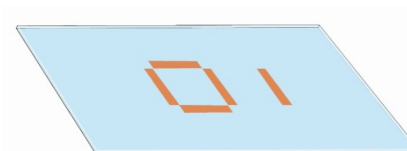
Step 2. Irradiation
Through 0.75x5 mm
Slits Spaced 6 mm



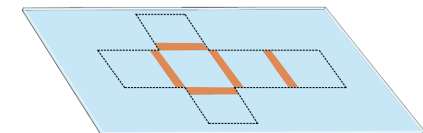
Three Affected Regions



Step 5. Release



Step 6. *Cut Out* "Cross"



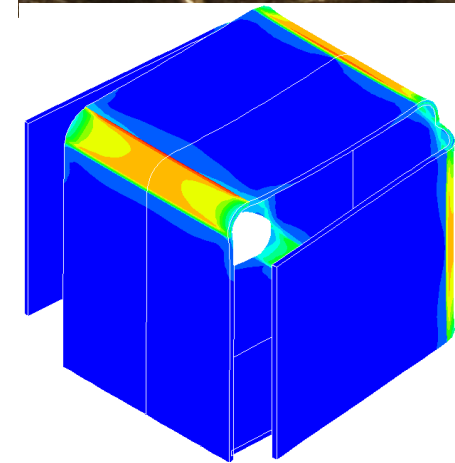
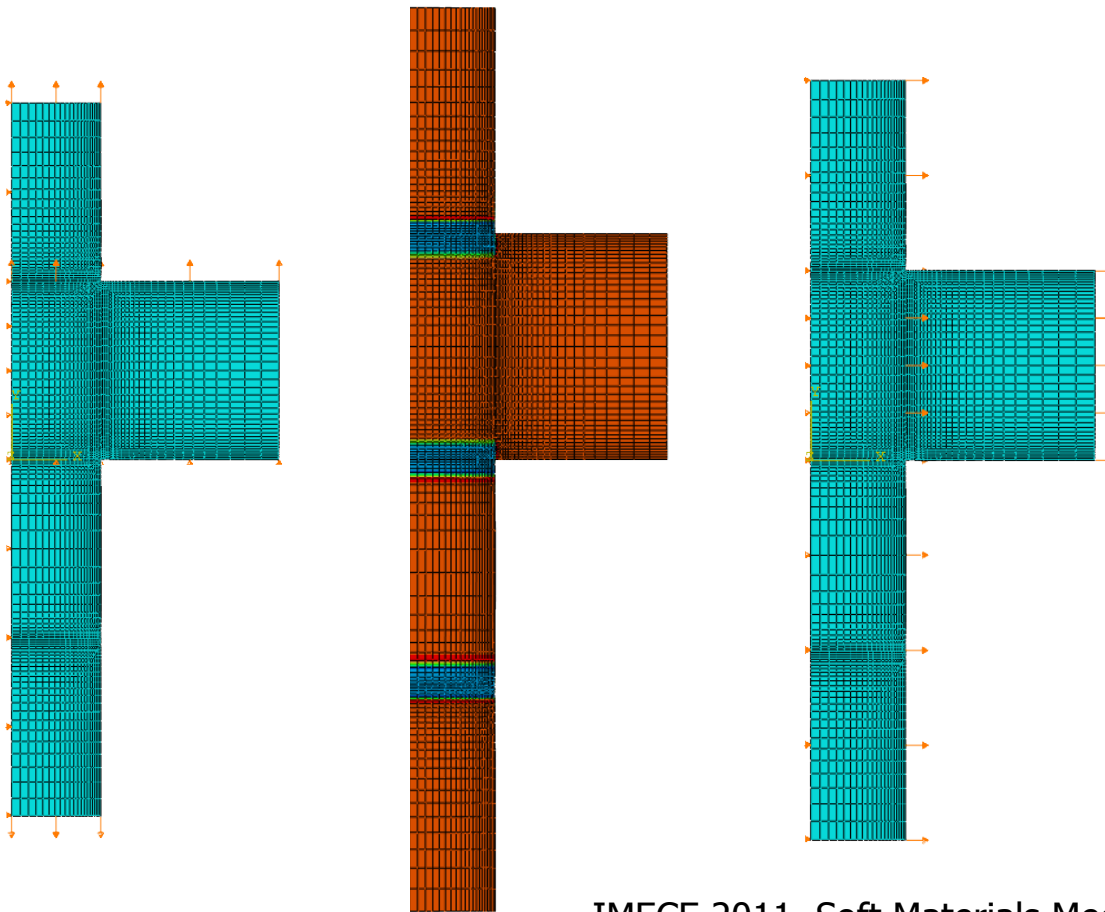
Step 3-4. Uniaxially Extend the Film by 20% in
the y direction. Irradiate through 0.75x4 mm Slits
Space 6 mm Apart.

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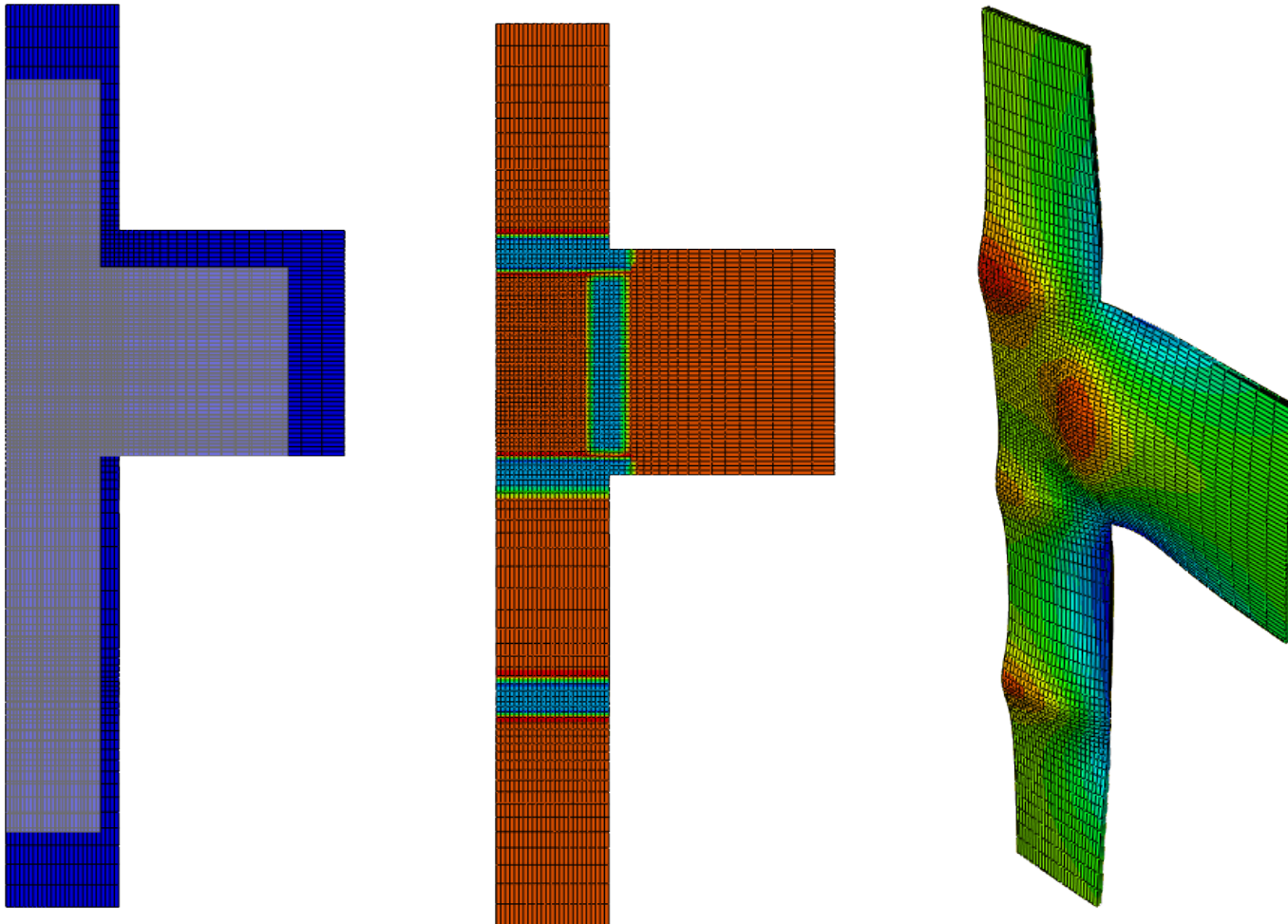
Photo-Origami in 3D: Programming a Box

Finite Element Modeling





Consequences of Different Protocols



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Summary and Future Work

- 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?

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

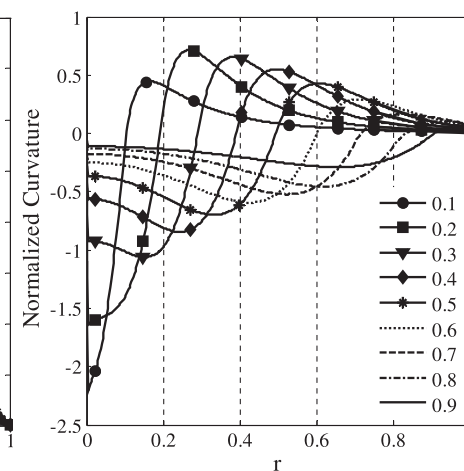
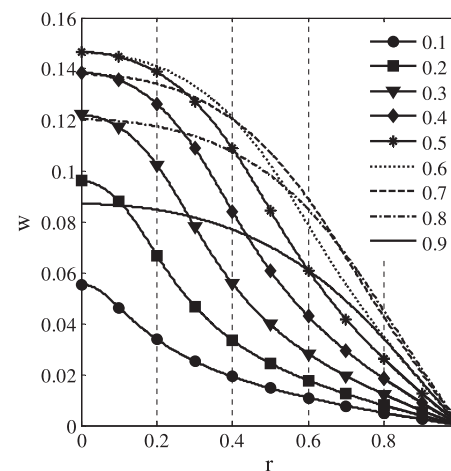
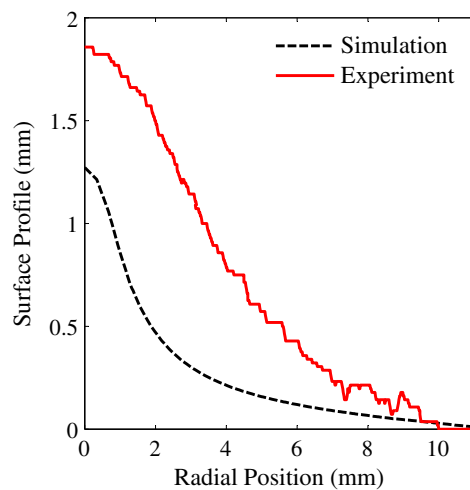
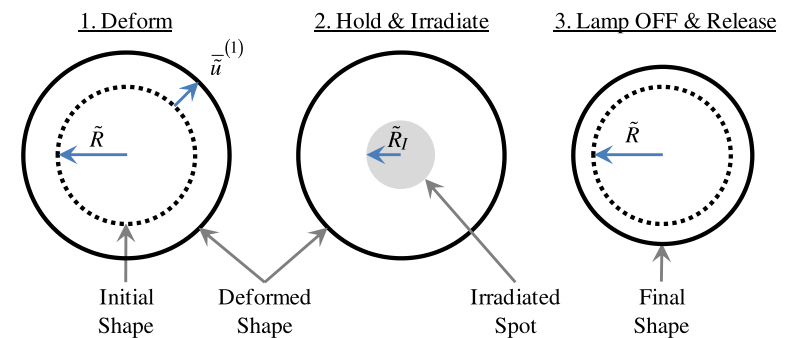
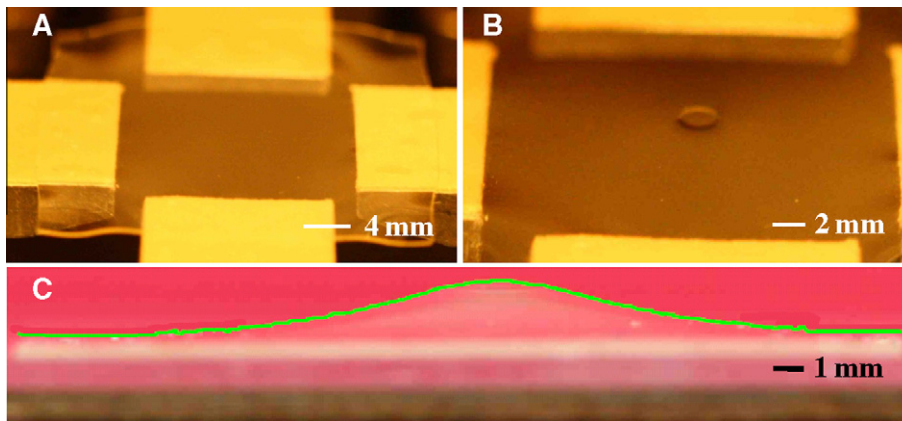
Contact

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Using Elastic Instabilities in Stress Relaxing Films to Control Surface Profiles



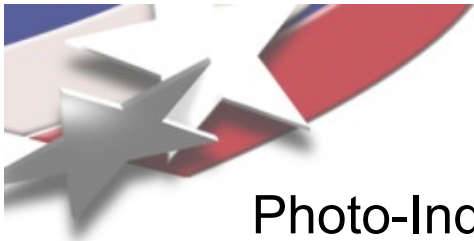
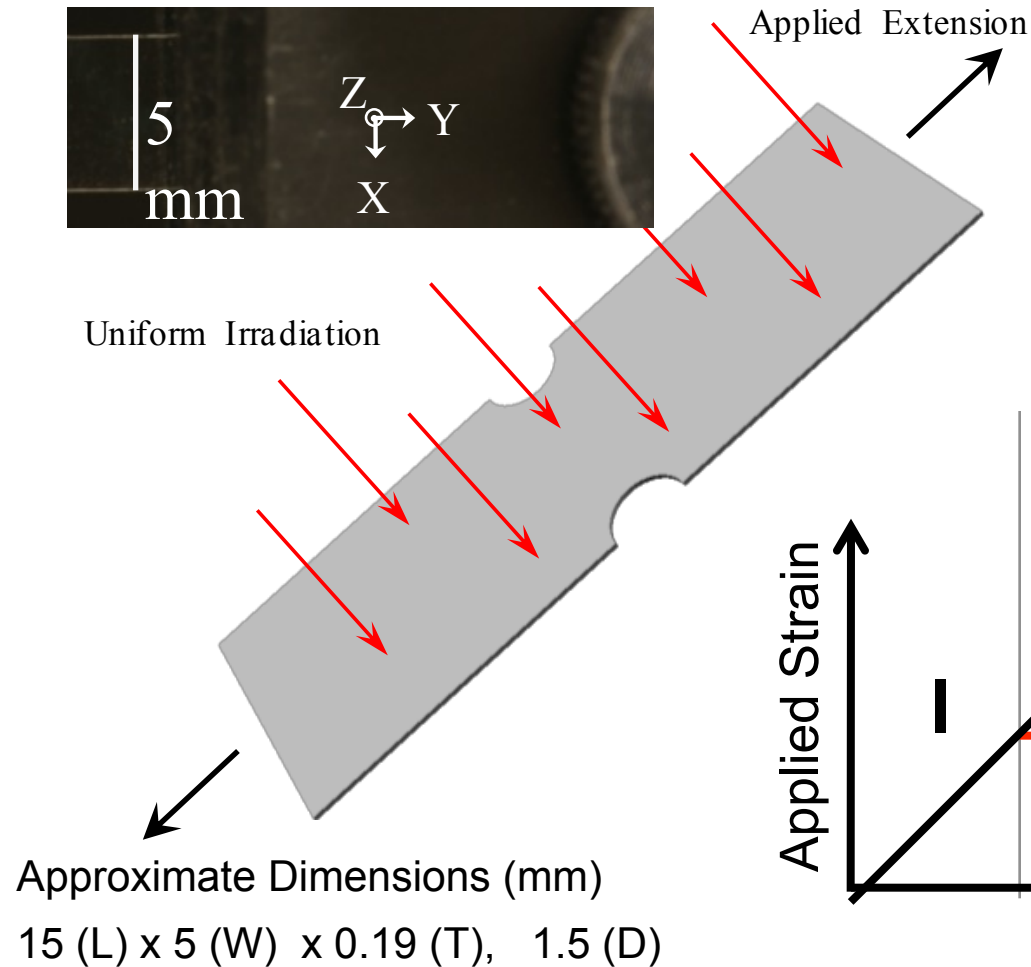
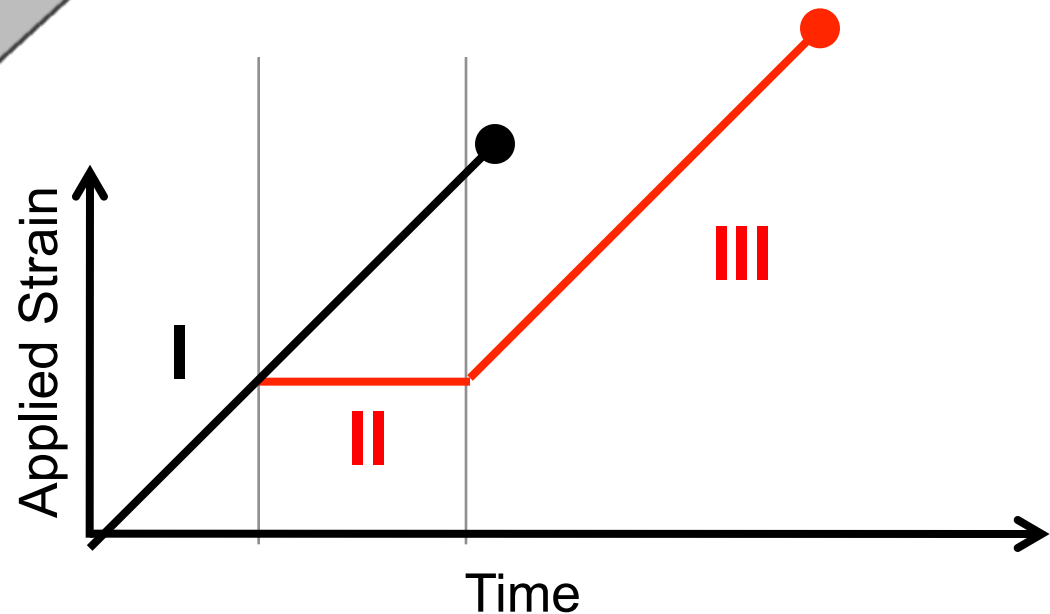


Photo-Induced Stress Relaxation to Improve Flaw Tolerance



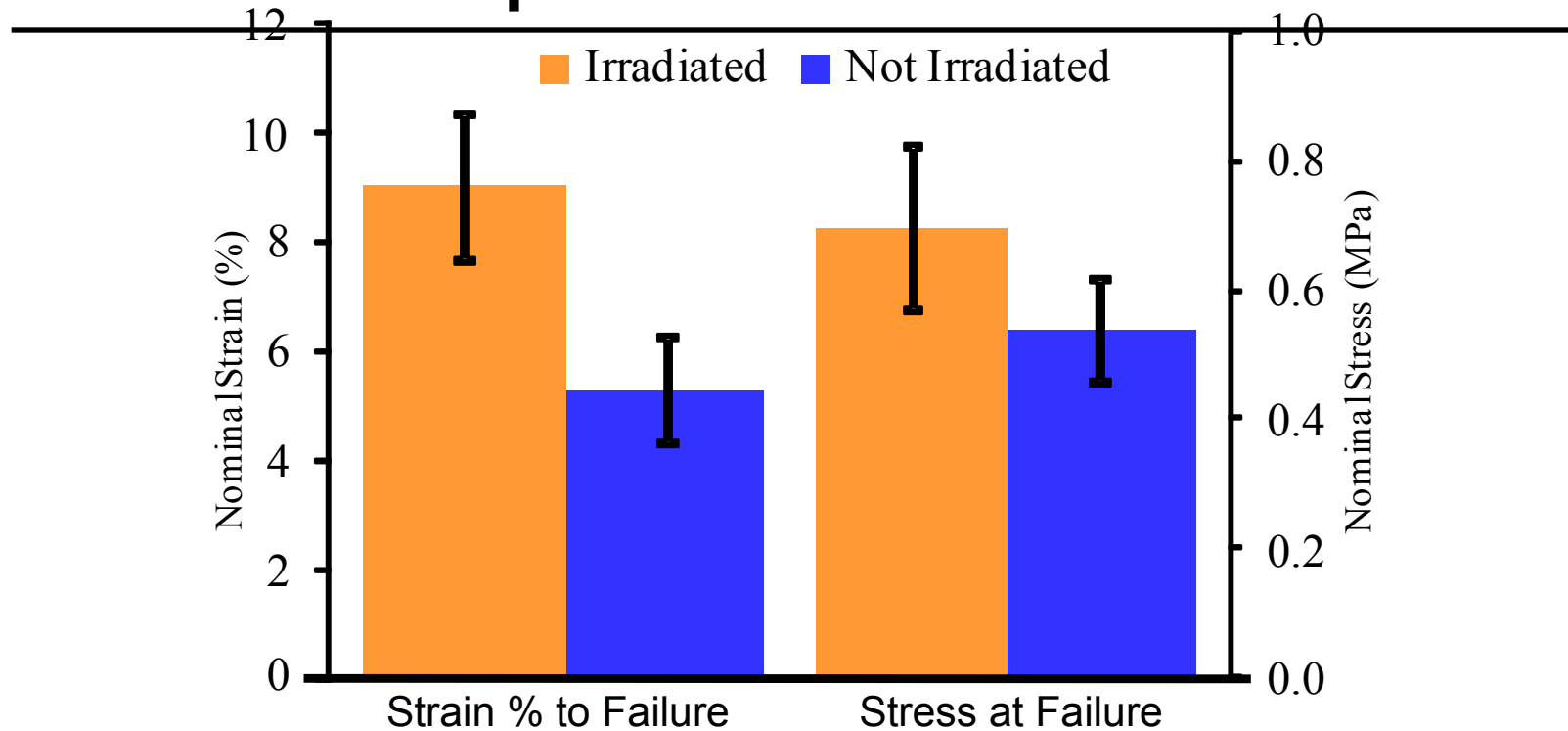
Photomechanical Protocols

- I Stretch 1%/min
- II Hold and Irradiate
- III Stretch 1%/min (no light)





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

