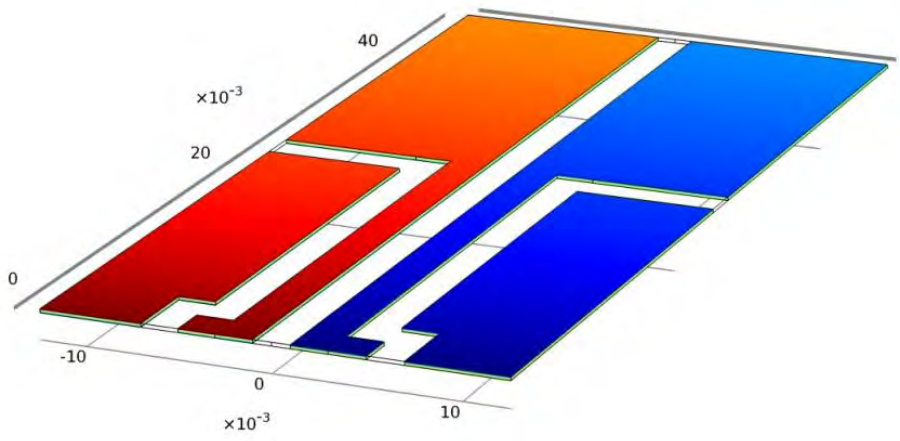
Presented at the

COMSOL Conference, Boston 2011

October 13- 15

Advanced multi-physics actuation model of ionic polymer-metal composites



David Pugal[*], Kwang J. Kim[*], and Alvo Aabloo

[*]Active Materials and Processing Laboratory (AMPL)

Low Carbon Green Technology Laboratory (LCGTL)

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

University of Nevada, Reno

[#] IMS Lab, Institute of Technology

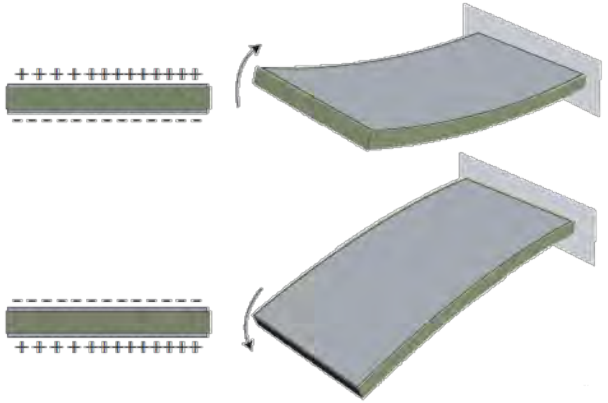
University of Tartu, Estonia

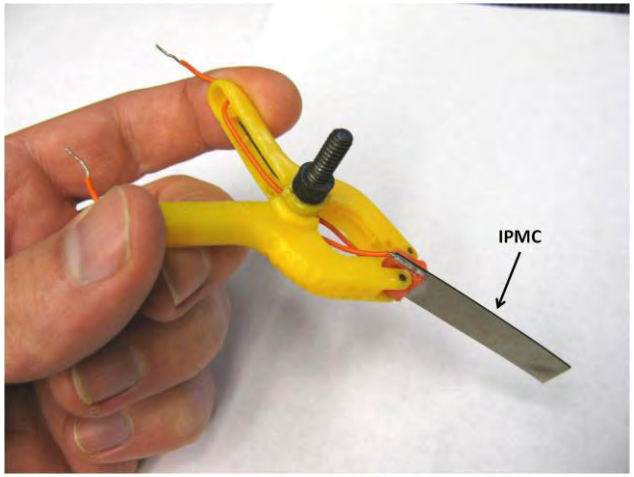
Outline

- **Ionic polymer-metal composite (IPMC) materials**
  - Working principle
  - Actuation model
- **Model implementation**
  - 2D model with electrode effect
    - Projection coupling to implement Ramo-Shockley theorem
  - 3D model
    - using couplings to overcome the high aspect ratio
  - Results

IPMC – working principle

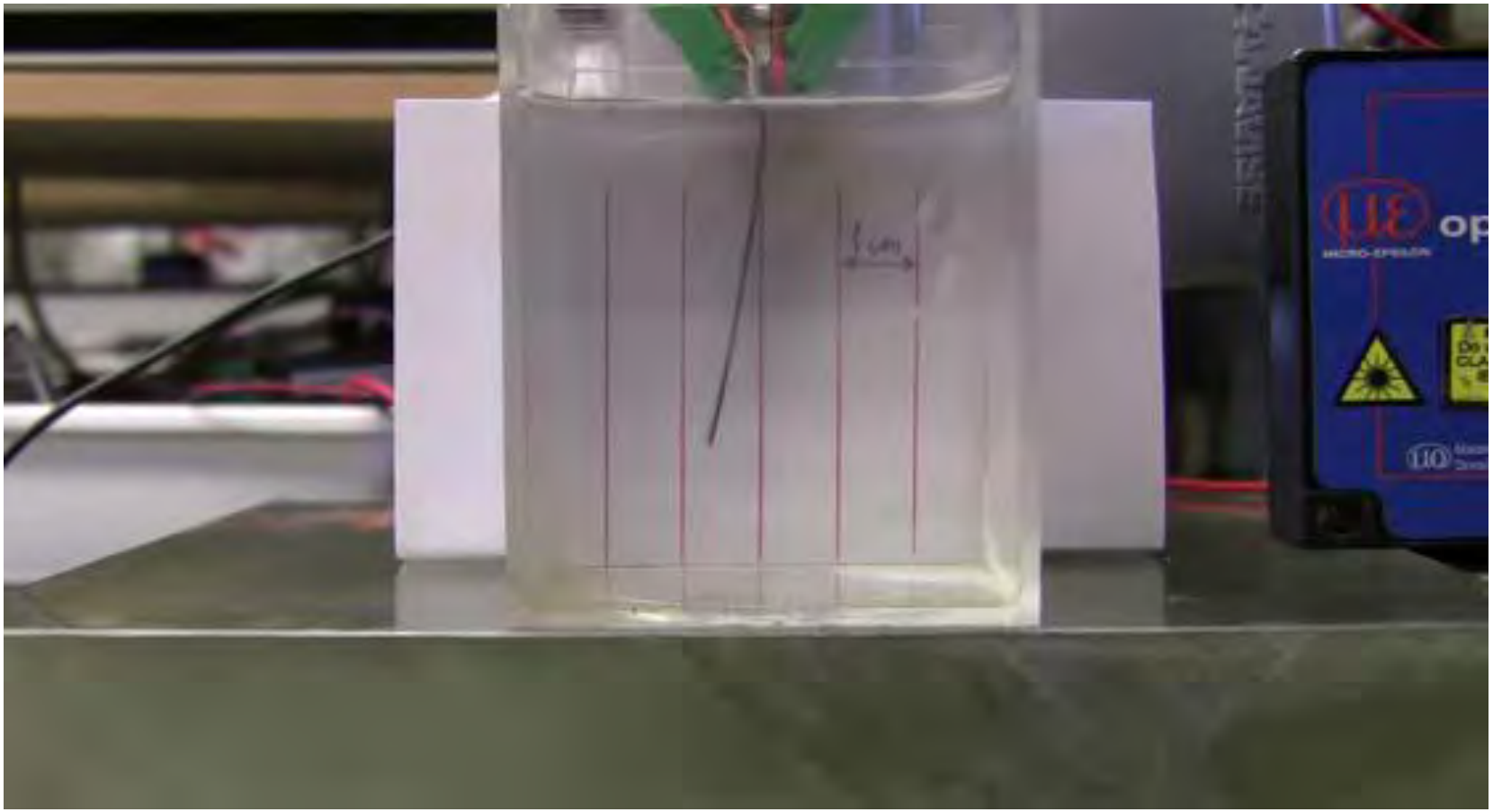
- **Thin polymer sheet sandwiched between noble metal electrodes**
  - Typically Nafion polymer with Pt electrodes
- **Applying a low voltage (1…4 V) results in significant bending of the material**
- **Benefits of using as an actuator**
  - Low voltage operation
  - Operates in wet environment
  - Noiseless





IPMC – working principle

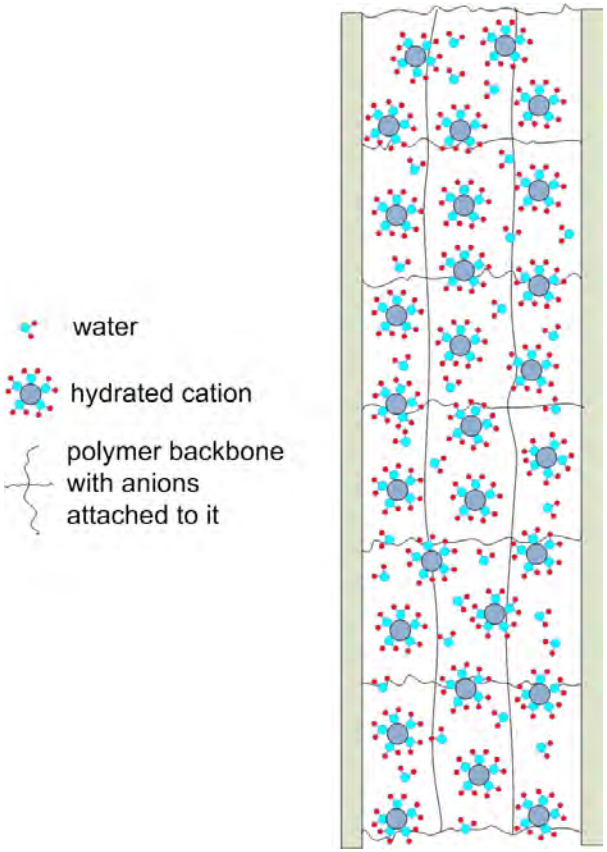
- **Video: 0.5 mm thick, 5cm long, 3V AC**

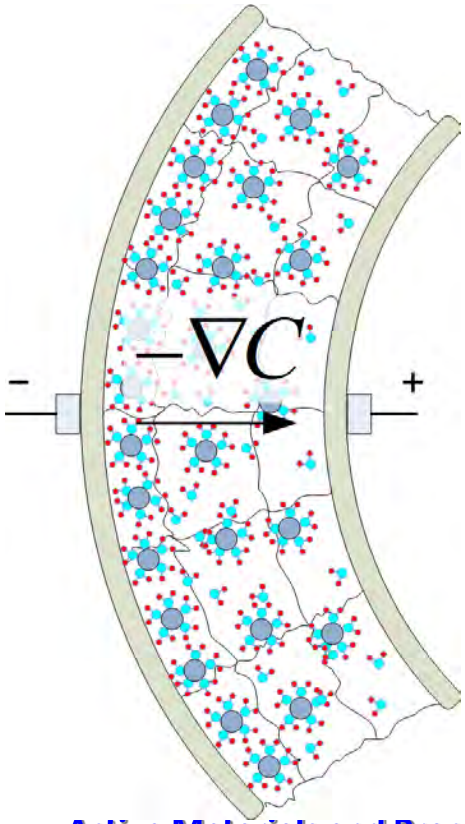


IPMC - Actuation model

- **Basic actuation model**
  - Cation accumulation / depletion causes body force → bending

voltage → cation concentration gradient





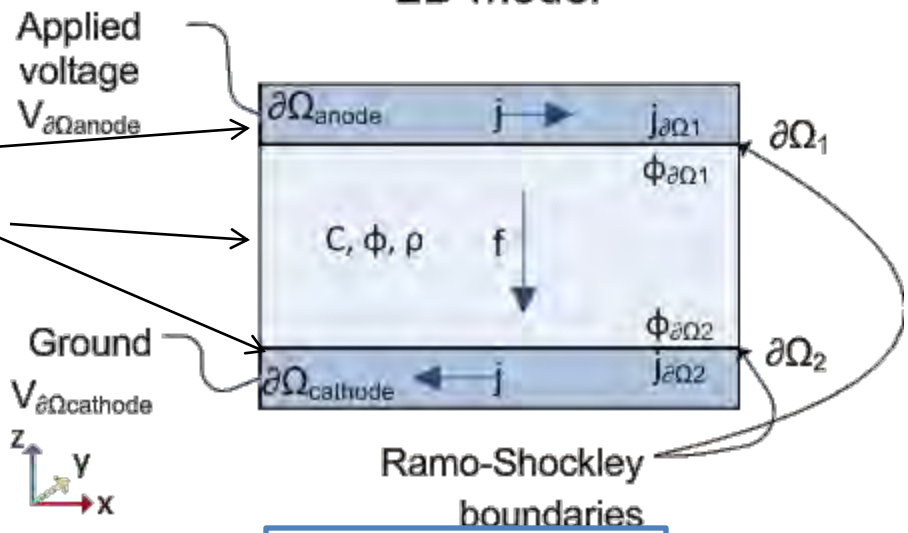
IPMC - 2D modeling

- **Governing equations**
  - Ionic currents
  - Electric currents
  - Navier's equation

$$(\lambda+\mu)\,u_{k,ki}+\mu u_{i,jj}+F_i=0$$
$$F_x=A\rho+B\rho^2,\quad F_y=0$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}+\nabla\cdot(-D\nabla C-z\mu FC\nabla\phi)=0$$
$$-\nabla^2\phi=\frac{F(C-C_0)}{\varepsilon}$$

2D model



$$\sigma\nabla V=-\vec{j}$$

$$j=\frac{1}{h}\int f\,dl$$

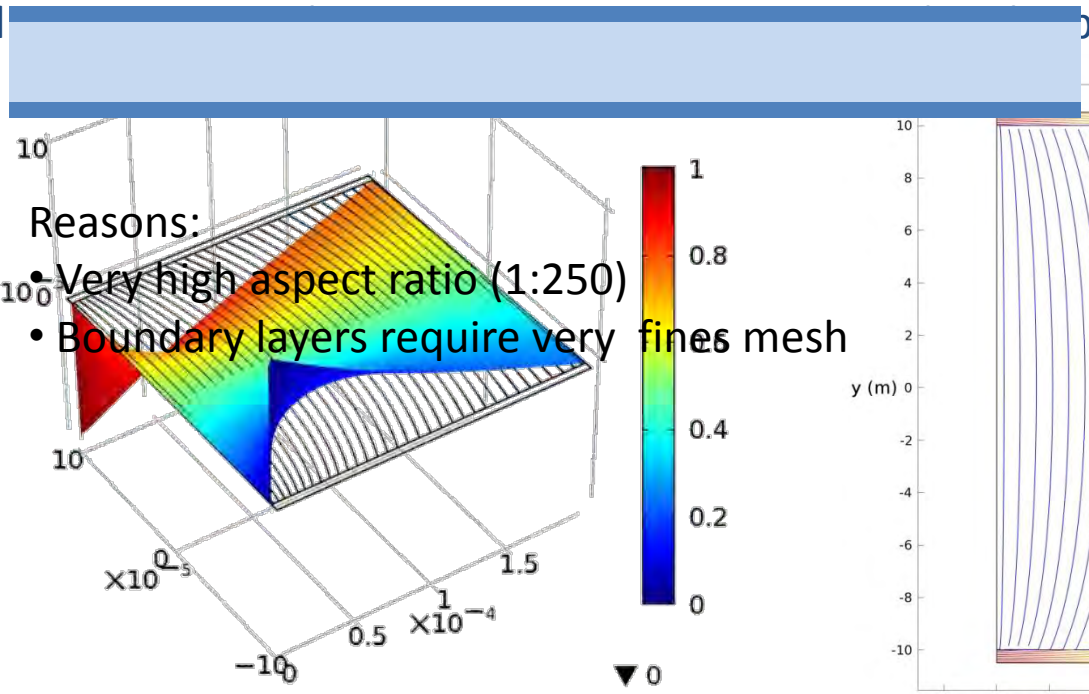
Projection coupling is used to relate ionic flux f to current density j

IPMC – 2D modeling

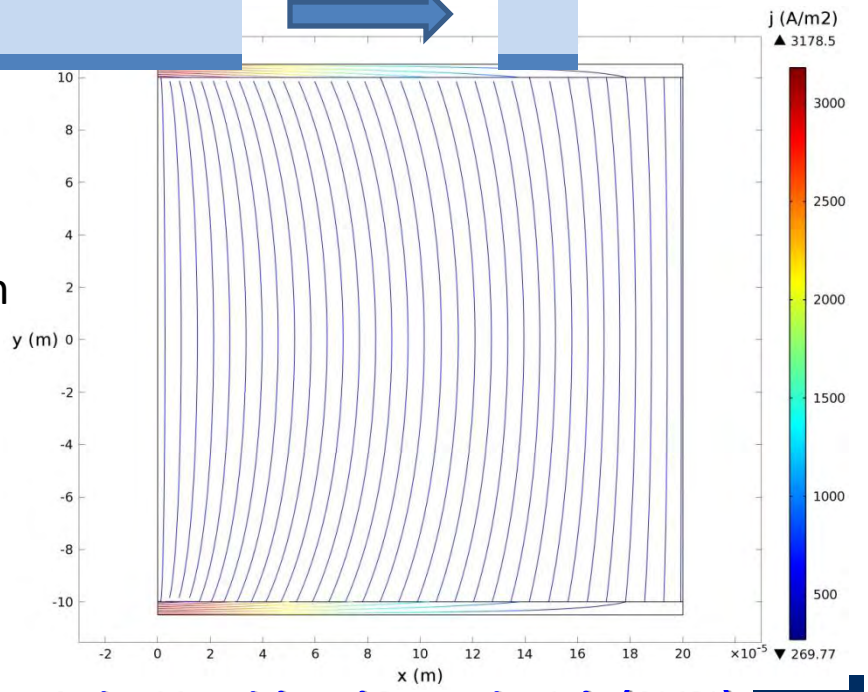
- **2D Comsol implementation**
  - Scale physical domain in longitudinal direction
  - Calculate the ionic and electric current part of the model

Voltage (magnitude and grad_x) and

Current streamlines in the electrodes and polymer



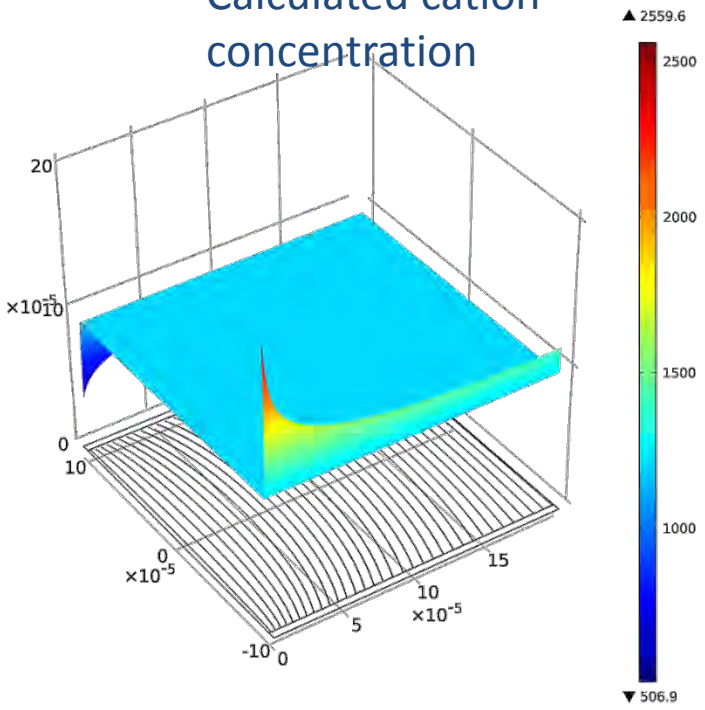
Reasons:
- Very high aspect ratio (1:250)
- Boundary layers require very fine mesh



IPMC – 2D modeling

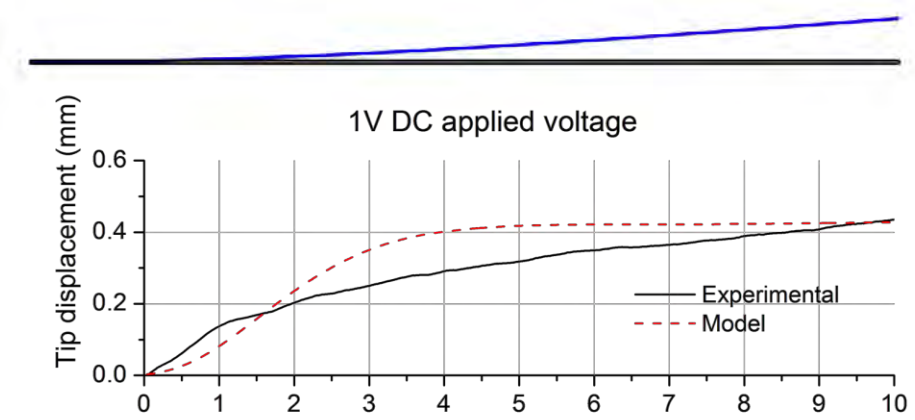
- **2D Comsol implementation**
  - Actuation is calculated on a full-scale domain
  - Cation concentration (or charge density) is projected from the scaled domain

Calculated cation concentration



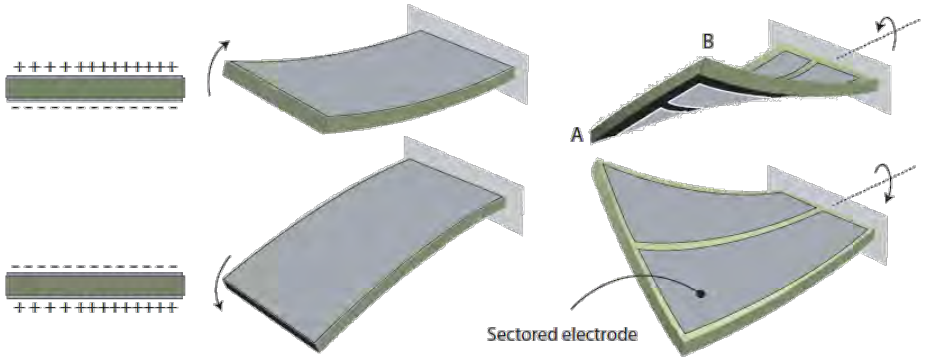
Cation concentration is projected on a full scale domain to calculate deformation

Rather coarse mesh is used

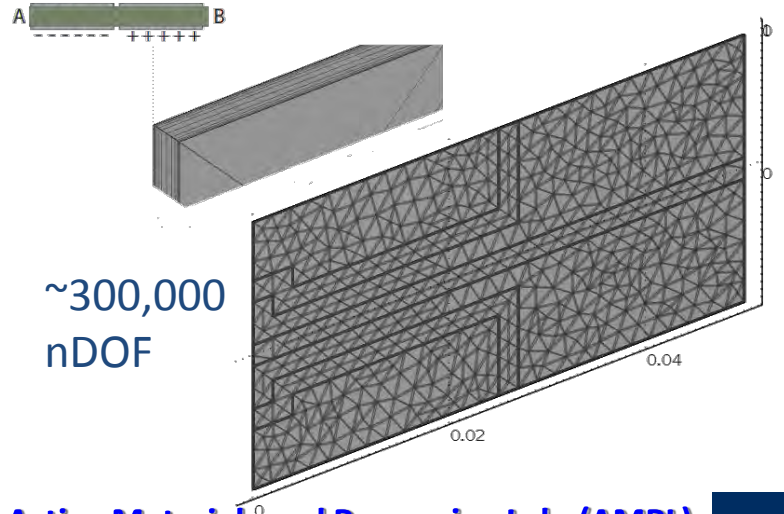


IPMCs for twisting actuation

- **Multi-DOF IPMCs**
  - Control surfaces for complex motion (fish fin)
  - Propulsion, maneuvering
  - Patterned IPMCs can be use to get multi-DOF actuation

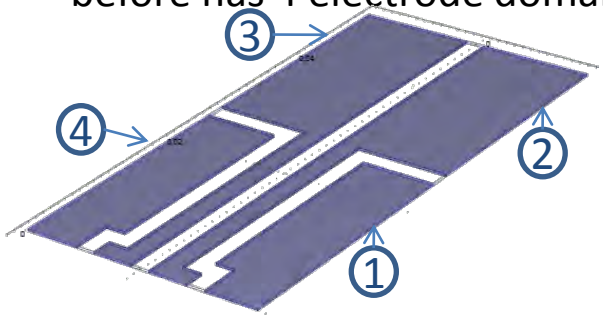


- **Modeling challenge**
  - Same as in case of 2D
    - Fine mesh, high aspect ratio
  - Even simple scaling challenging



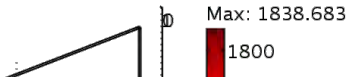
IPMC – 3D modeling approach

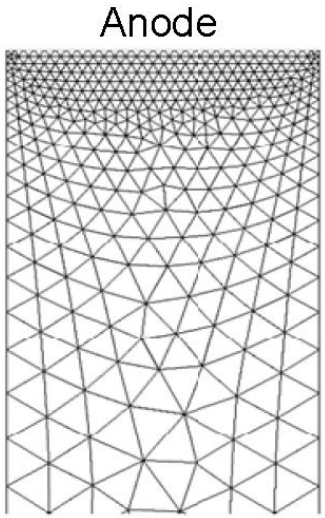
- **There are 1…n different electrodes in case of a patterned IPMC.**
  - For instance, the specimen shown before has 4 electrode domains:

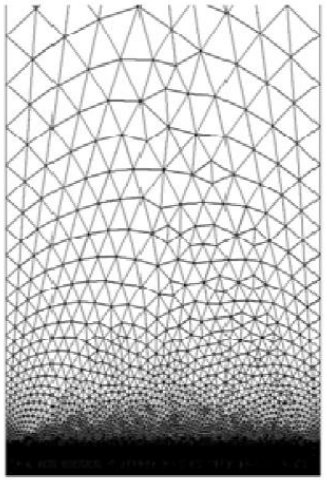


- **Calculate the concentration C for each electrode**
  - 2D domain: 200μm x 100 μm
  - Dense mesh near the boundaries
  - Very fast calculation
- **Save the calculation results for each time step**

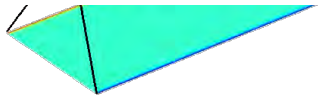
- **Extrude (and scale) the saved values**







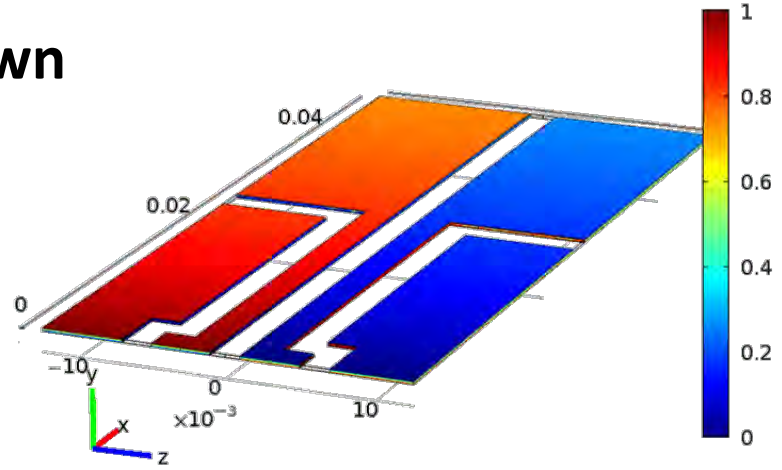
Cathode

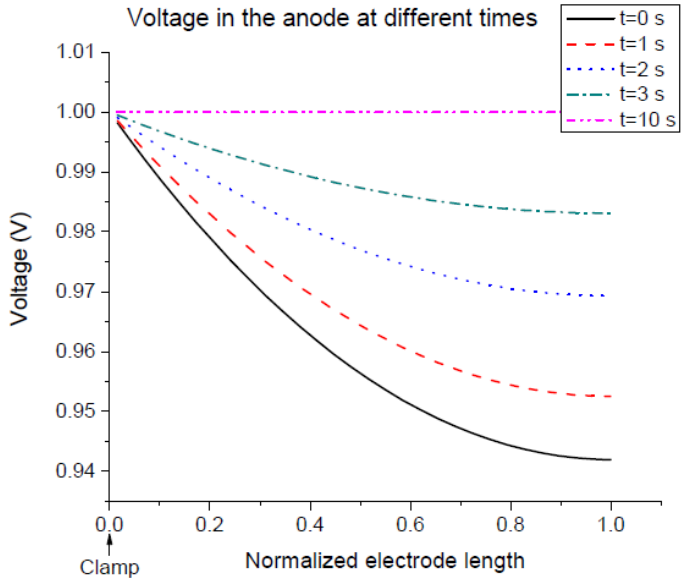


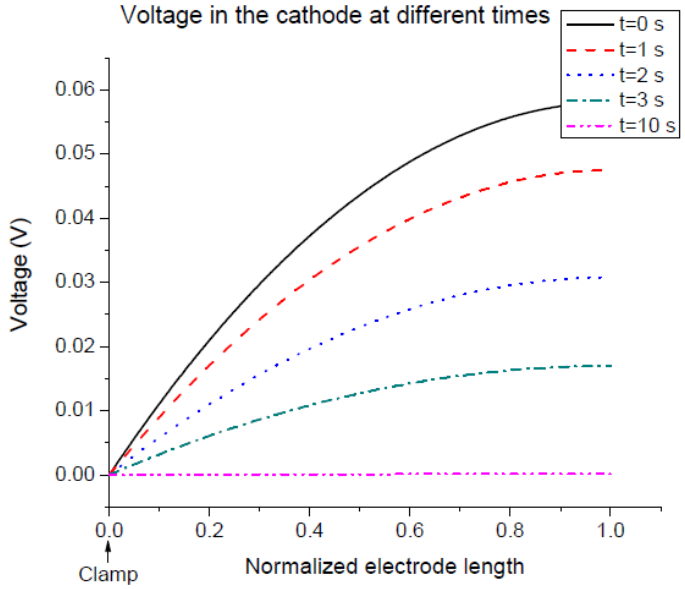
- **Calculate the 3D bending**

IPMC – 3D modeling approach

- **Extruded and scaled voltage shown**
  - Positive voltage applied to the electrodes on left
  - The electrodes on right are grounded
  - Notice the voltage drop





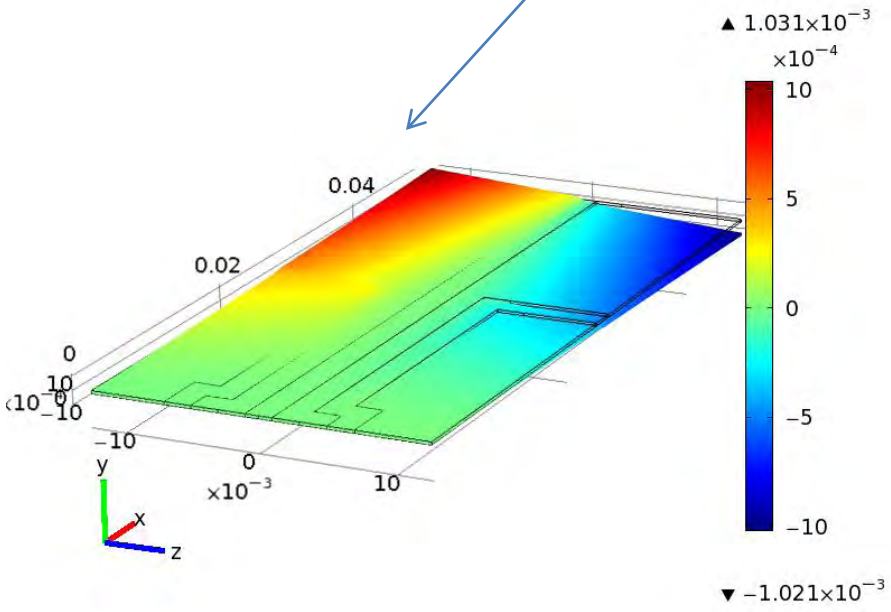


IPMC – 3D modeling result

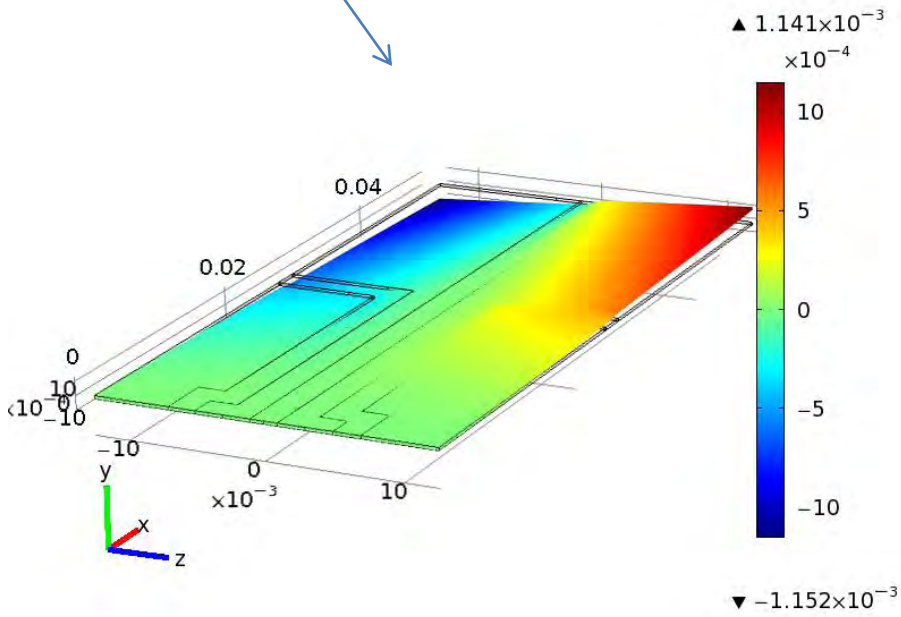
- **3D actuation calculation**
  - Color: *y*-directional displacement

$$V_1 = 5\,[V]\sin(2\pi t),$$
$$V_2 = -5\,[V]\sin(2\pi t)$$

t = 0.25 s

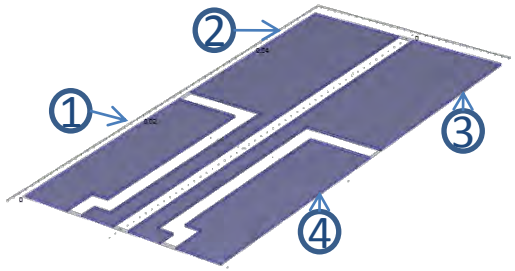


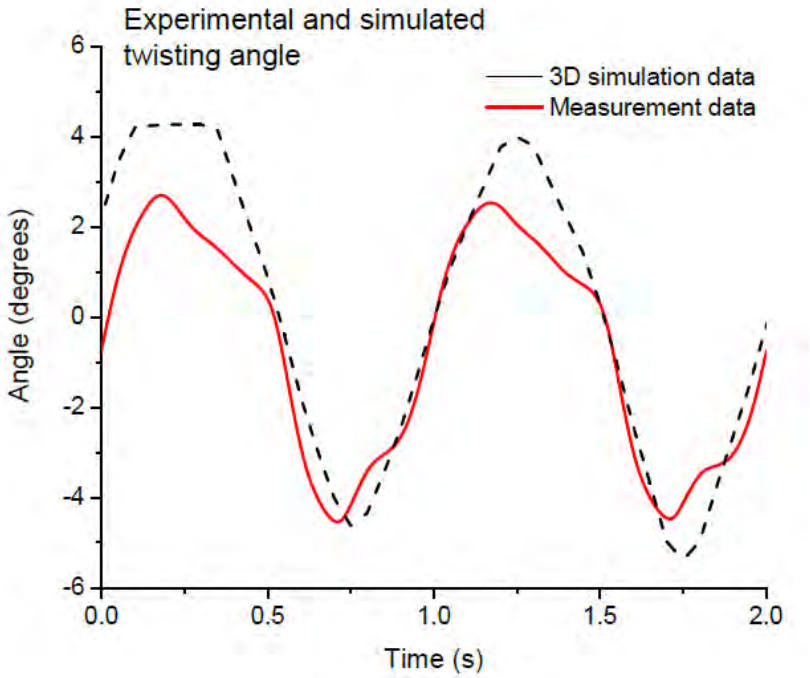
t = 0.75 s

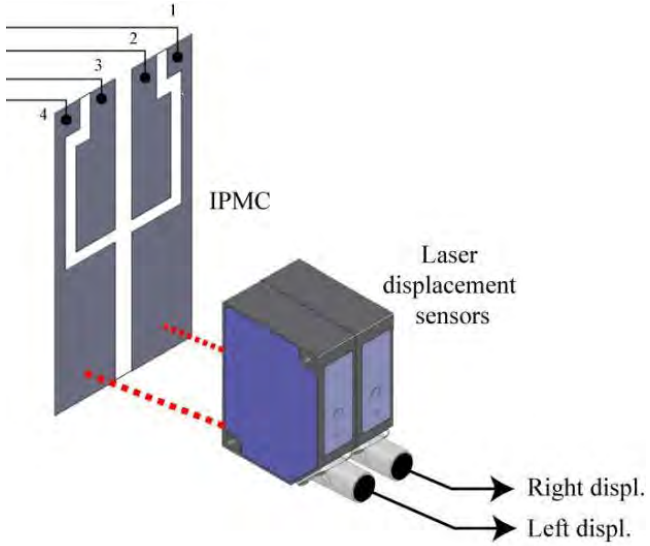


IPMC – 3D modeling and experiment

- **Measured versus calculated twisting angle**
  - Applied voltages
    - Electrodes 1, 2: $V_1 = 5\,[V]\sin(2\pi t)\,,$
    - Electrodes 3, 4: $V_2 = -5\,[V]\sin(2\pi t)$

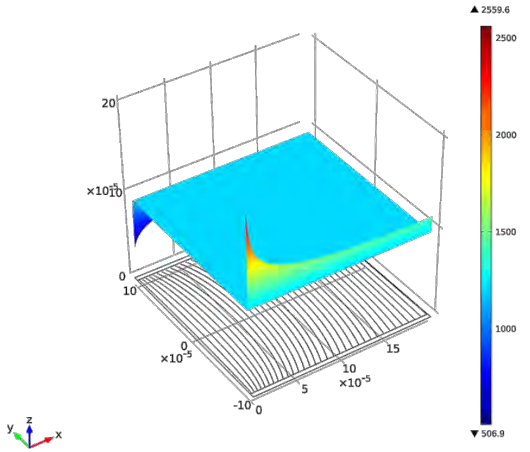


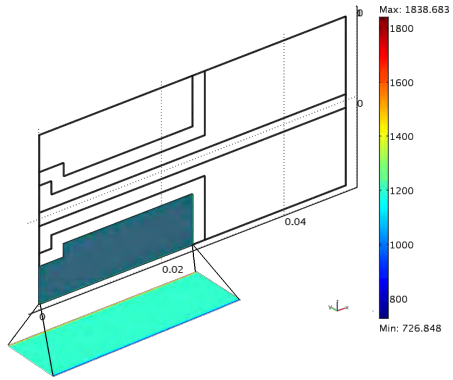




Conclusions

- **Conclusions**
  - A physics based model of IPMC was implemented in Comol Multiphysics
    - Electrode currents were coupled to the ionic currents using *Projection coupling* feature
    - Calculated charge density was projected to the full scale 2D domain to calculate deformation
  - A full scale 3D actuation model was developed for patterned IPMCs
    - 2D projection and extrusion was used
    - The calculations results were also validated
  - Overall, using the coupling features of Comsol, a rather complicated multi-physics problem was solved on a high aspect ratio geometry





Thank you

- **Acknowledgements**
  - We acknowledge the financial support from the Office of Naval Research and Estonian Archimedes Foundations

- **Questions?**