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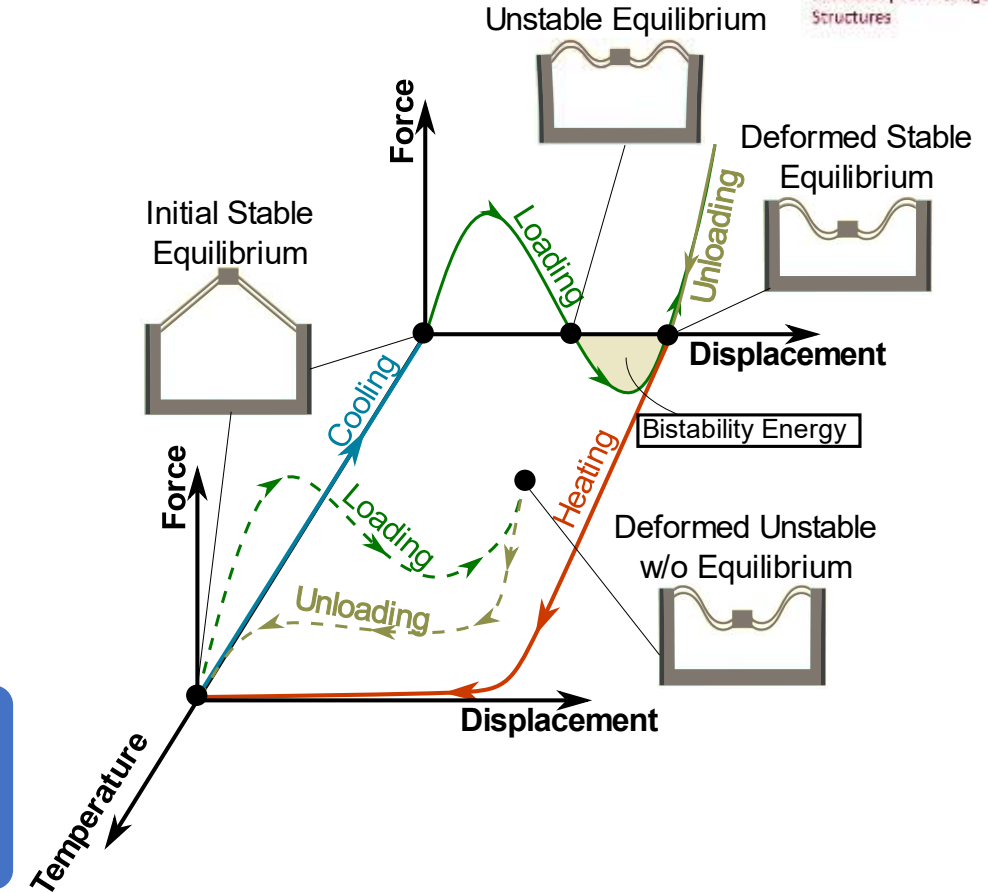
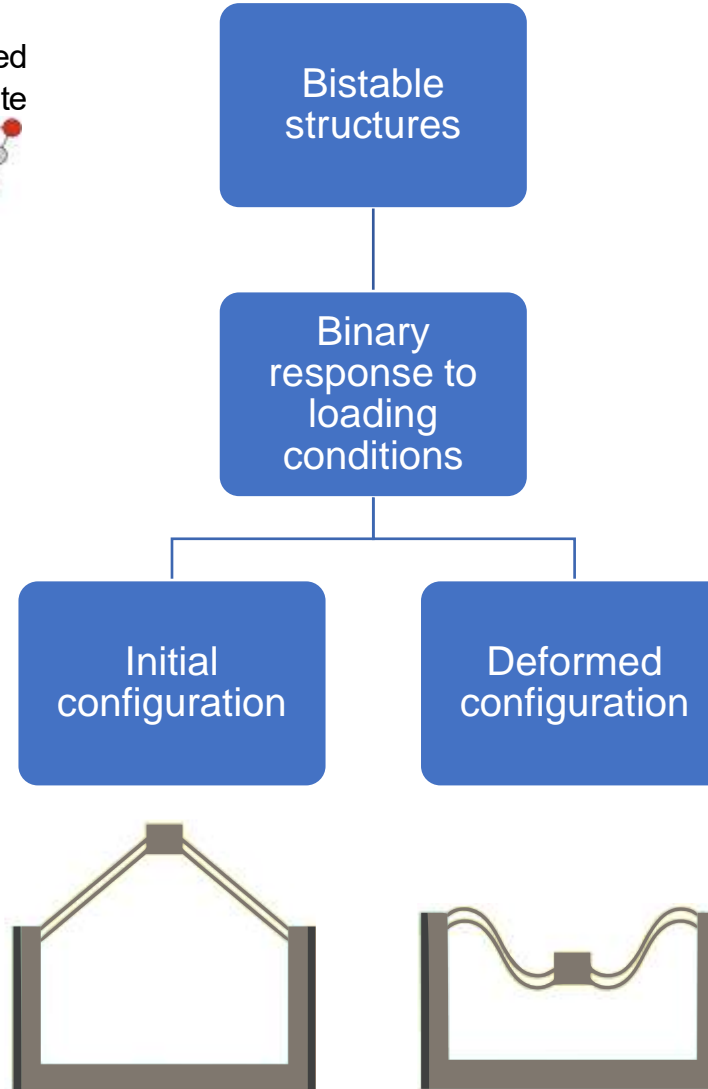
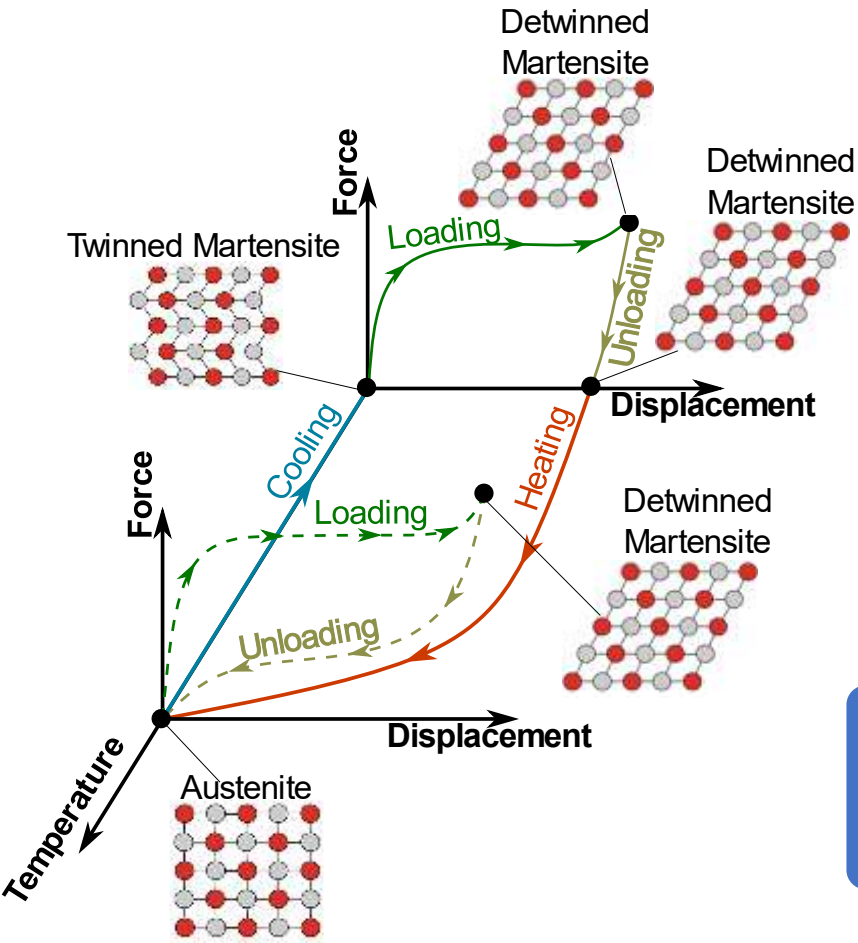
Additively Manufactured Thermally Bistable Structures

Sampada Bodkhe

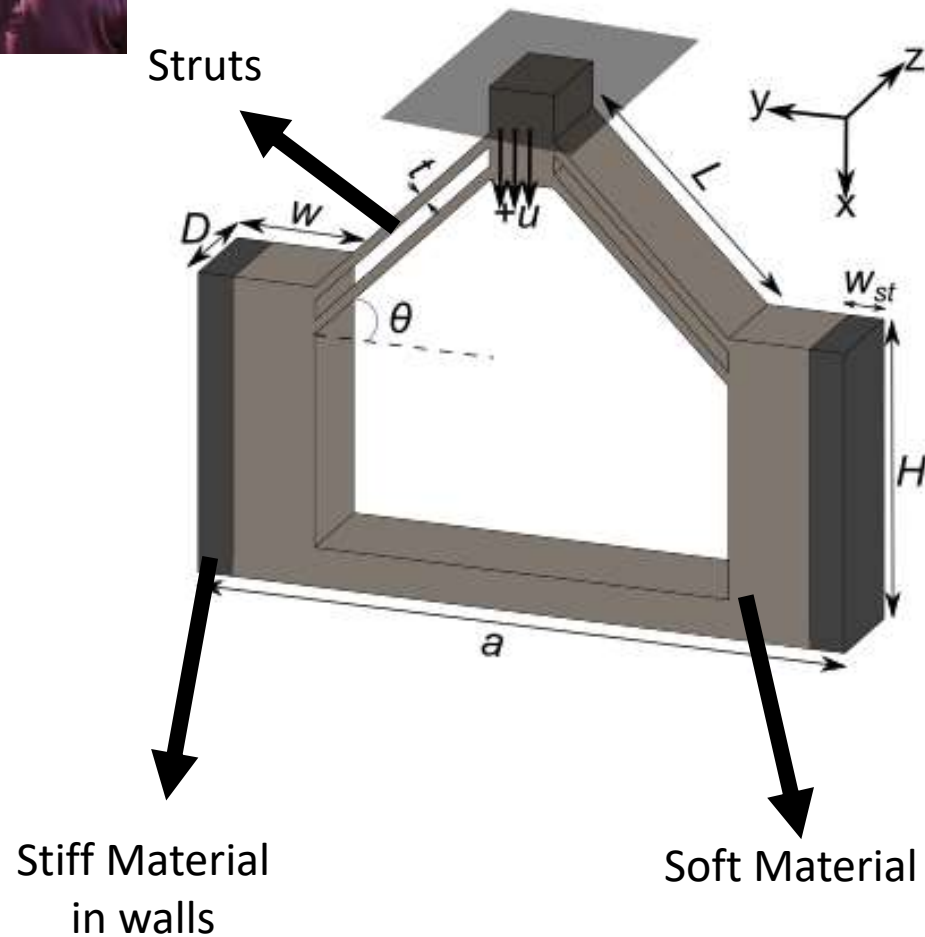
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The International Conference on Composite Materials 2023, Belfast, Ireland

Introduction



Proposed Design



Carbon-Reinforced
Nylon

TPU 95A

Regular non-smart materials

Collaborators

Prof. Hamid Akbarzadeh, McGill

Prof. Daniel Therriault, Poly

Mechanical Bistability Vs. Thermal Bistability

Structural stability
(Thermal and mechanical perspectives)

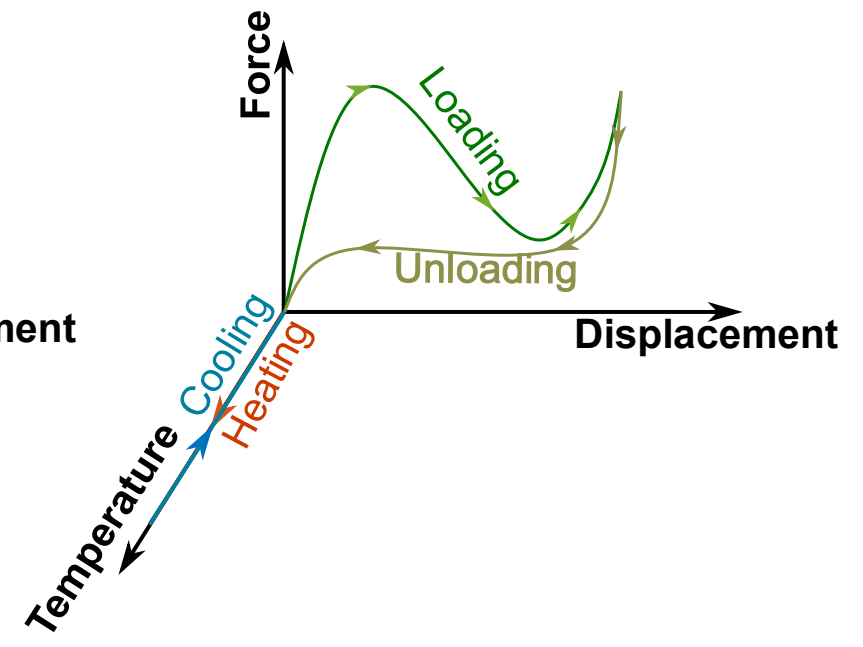
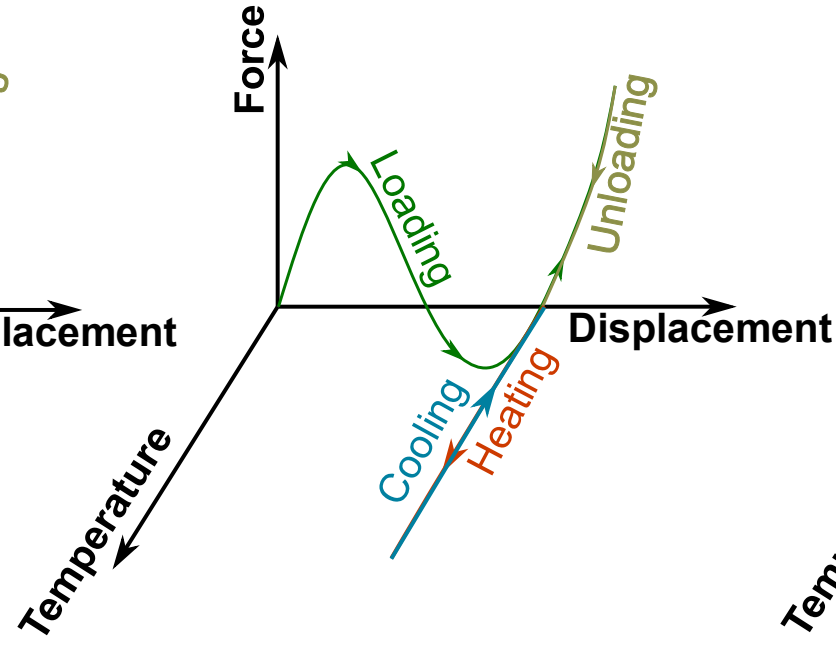
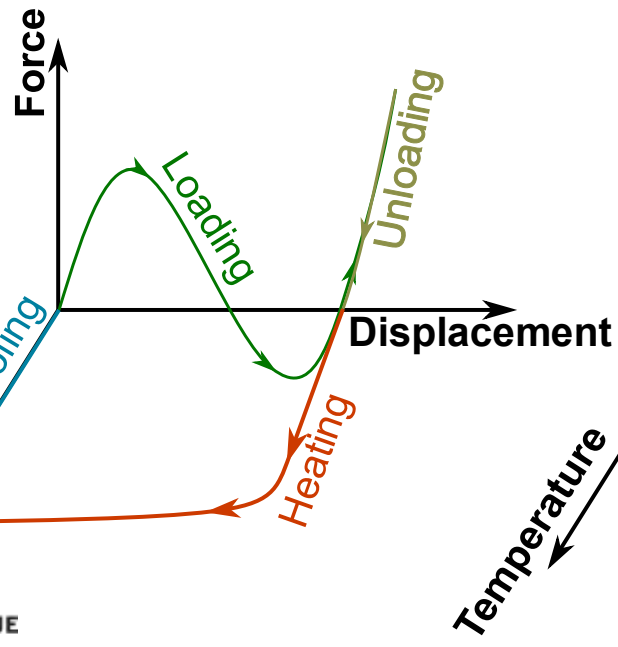
Mechanically Bistable

Mechanically Monostable

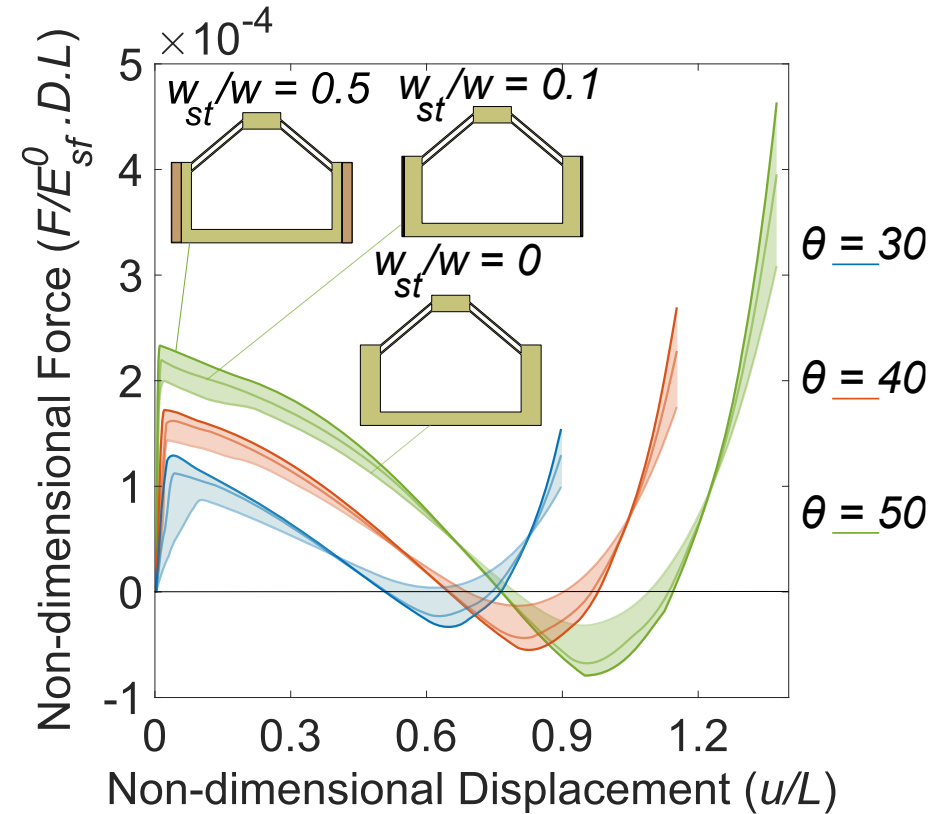
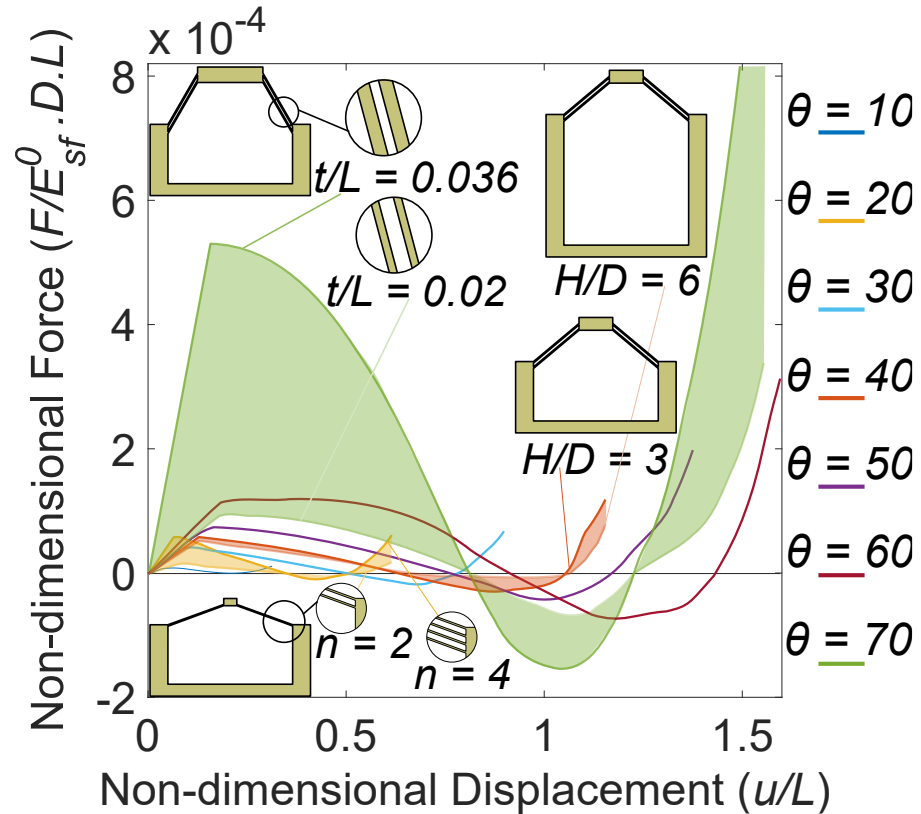
Thermally Bistable

Thermally Monostable

Thermally Monostable



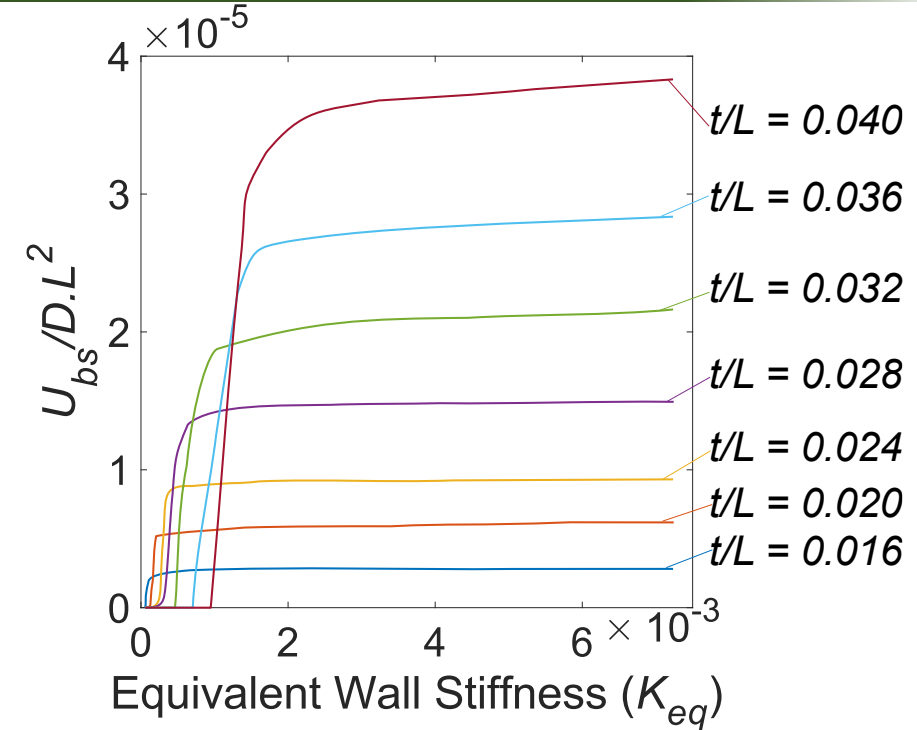
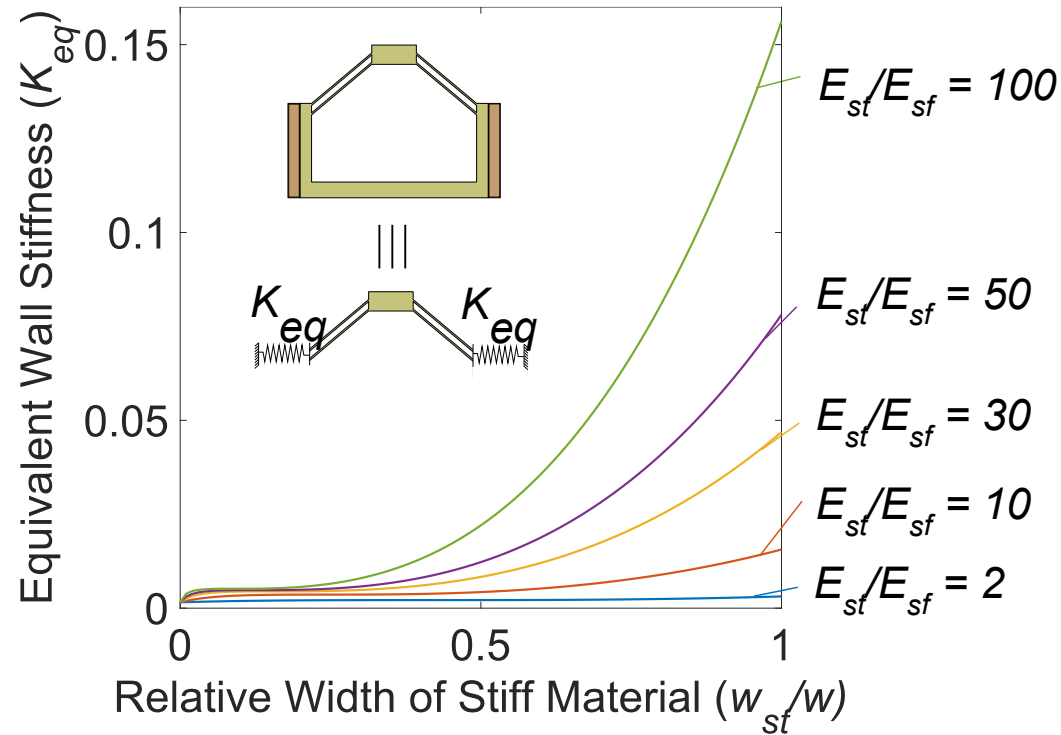
Effect of design Features on Mechanical Bistability



Takeaways:

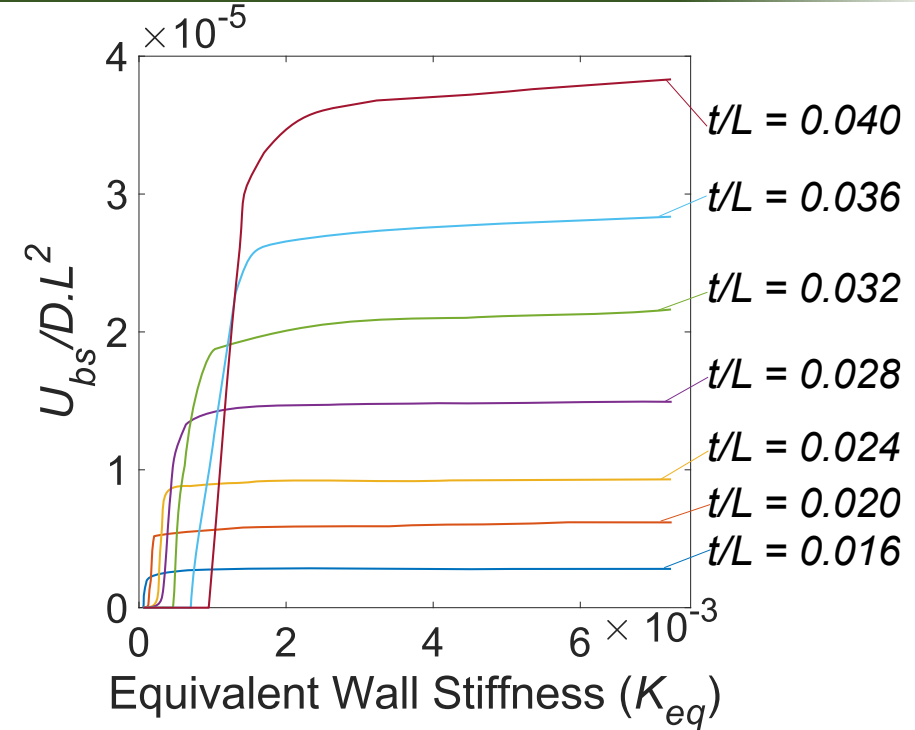
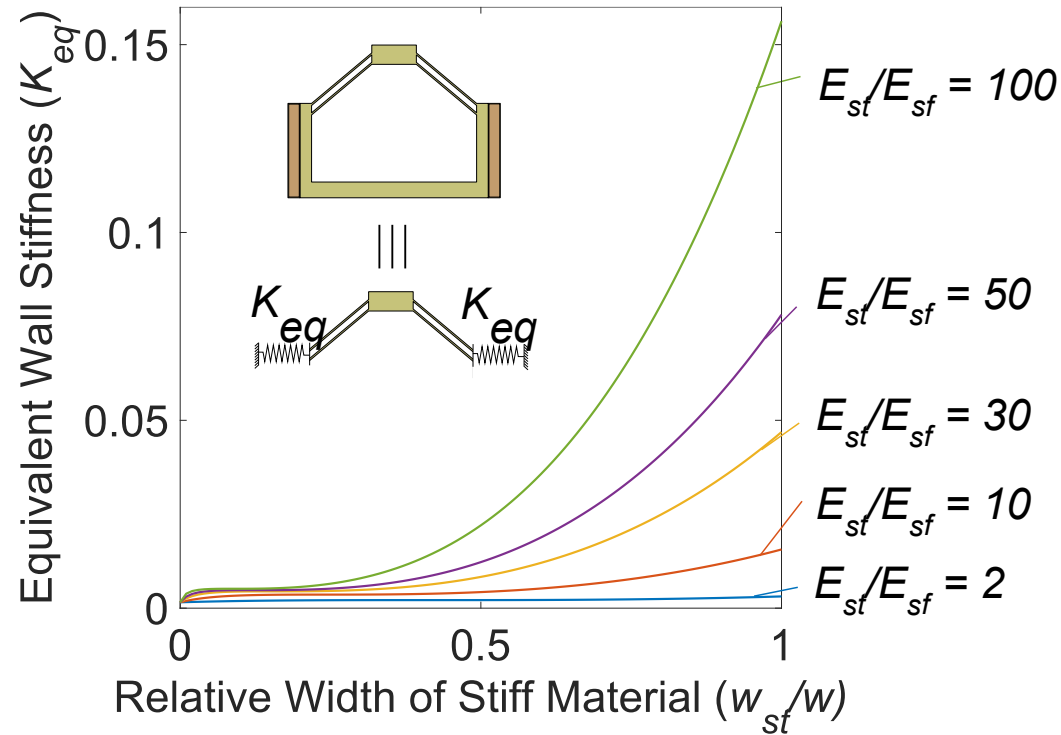
- Maximum force has a direct relation with: struts' angle, struts' thickness, wall thickness, number of parallel struts
- Adding a ribbon of stiff materials to the walls can turn a monostable structure to a bistable structure

Wall stiffness and Bistability Energy



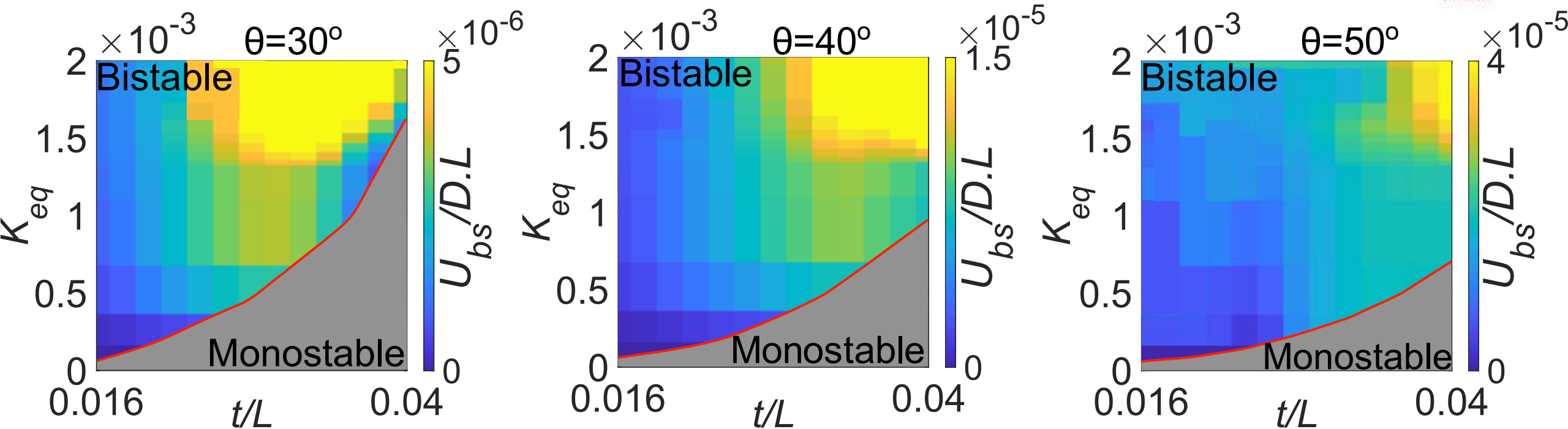
- The “Equivalent wall stiffness” is obtained using cantilever composite beam theory
- There is a “Critical equivalent wall stiffness” for a design with specified strut angle and thickness
- For walls stiffer than the critical value the structure is bistable

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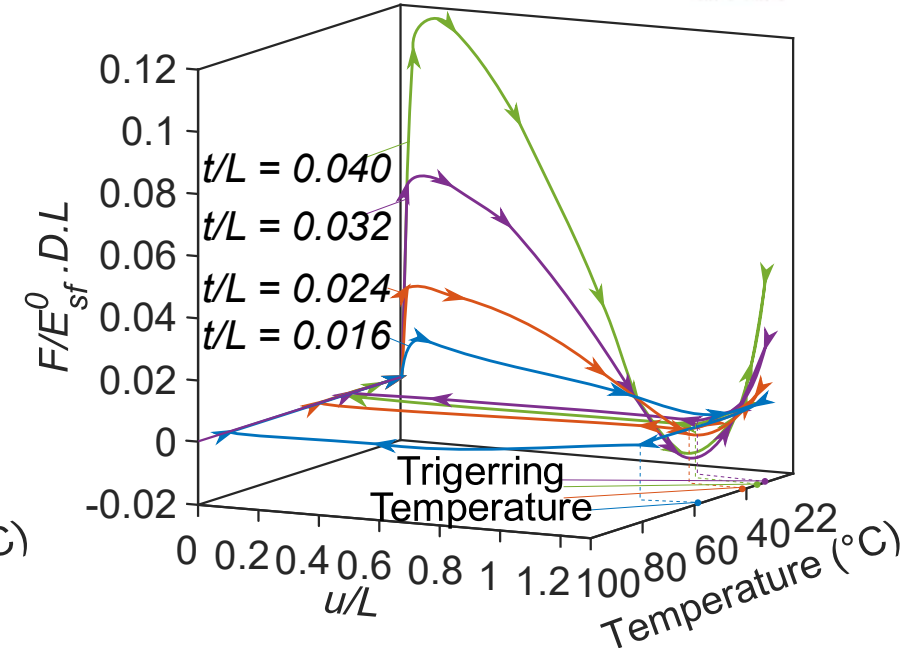
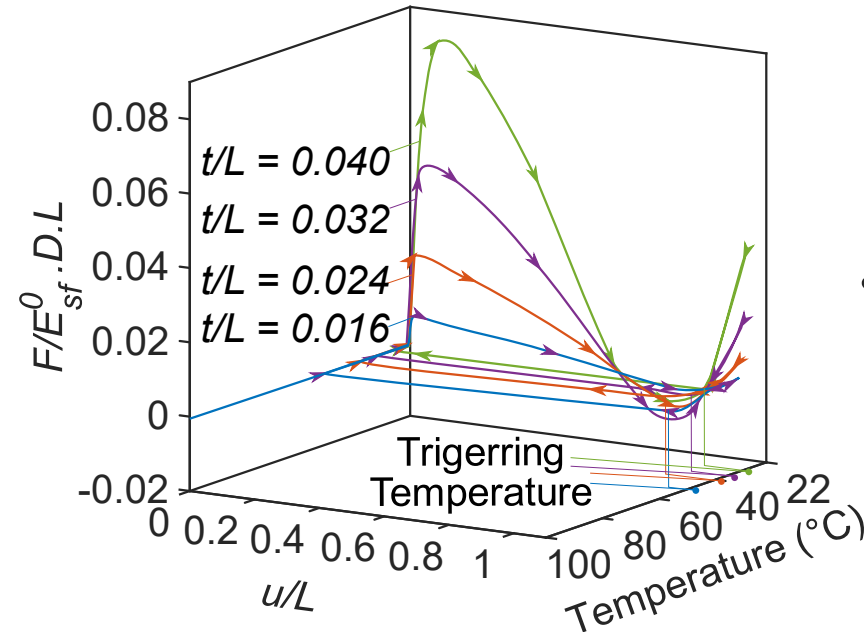
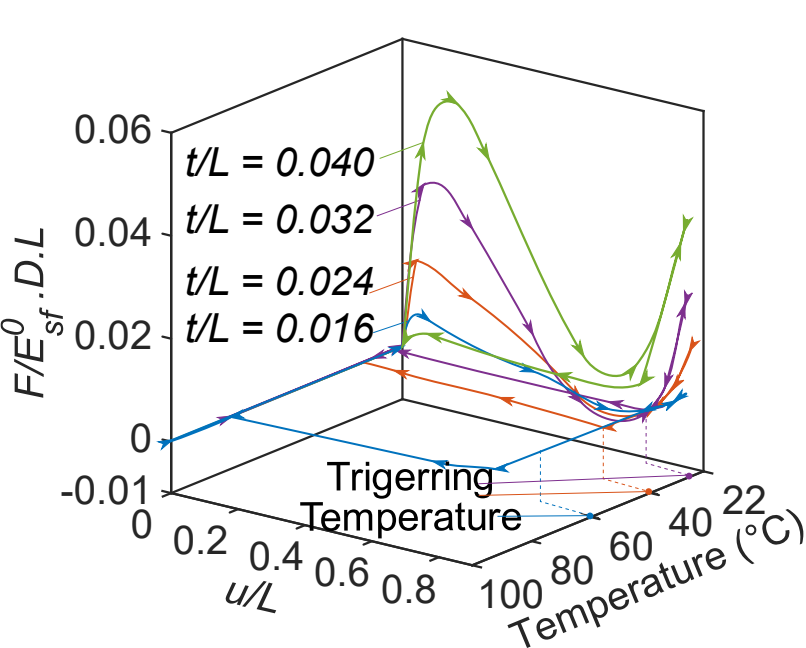
Wall stiffness and Bistability



Takeaways:

- The critical value for “Equivalent wall stiffness parameter” has a direct relation with strut thickness and opposite relation with strut angles
- The non-dimensional bistability energy has a direct relation with “Equivalent wall stiffness parameter” for bistable structures

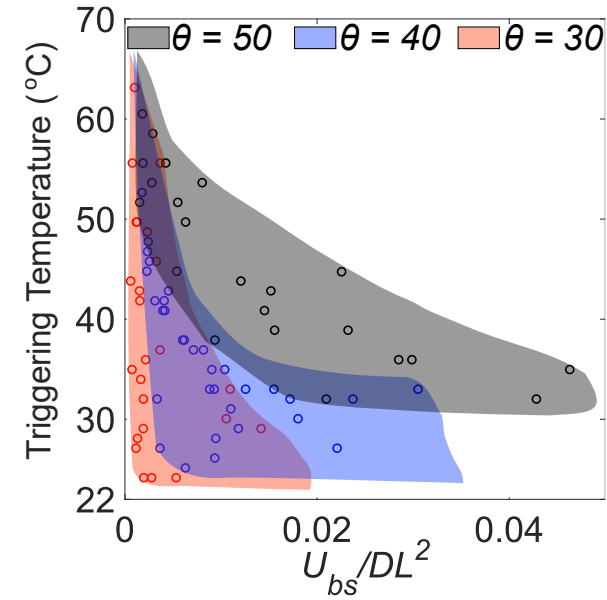
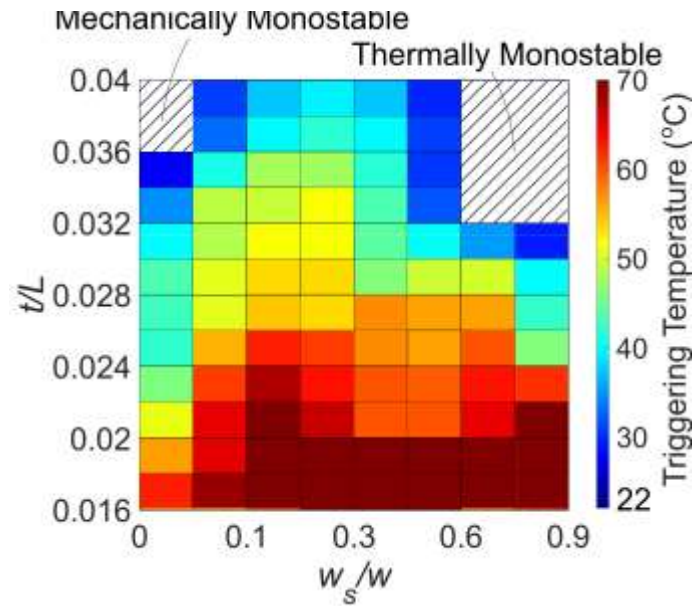
Force – Displacement – Temperature



Takeaways

- According to FE results Triggering temperatures vary between 20°C to 55°C
- Force – Displacement – Temperature of the thermally bistable structure resembles shape memory alloys

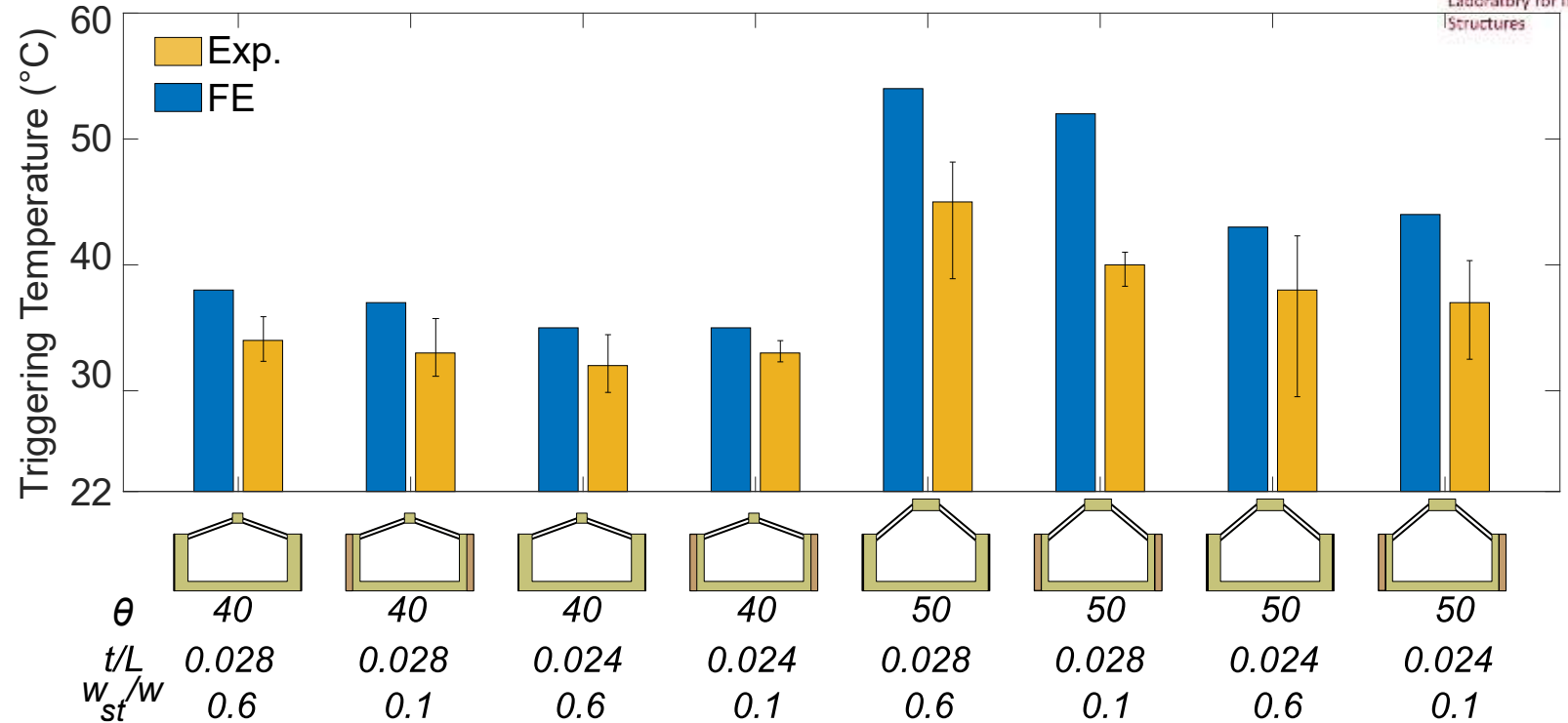
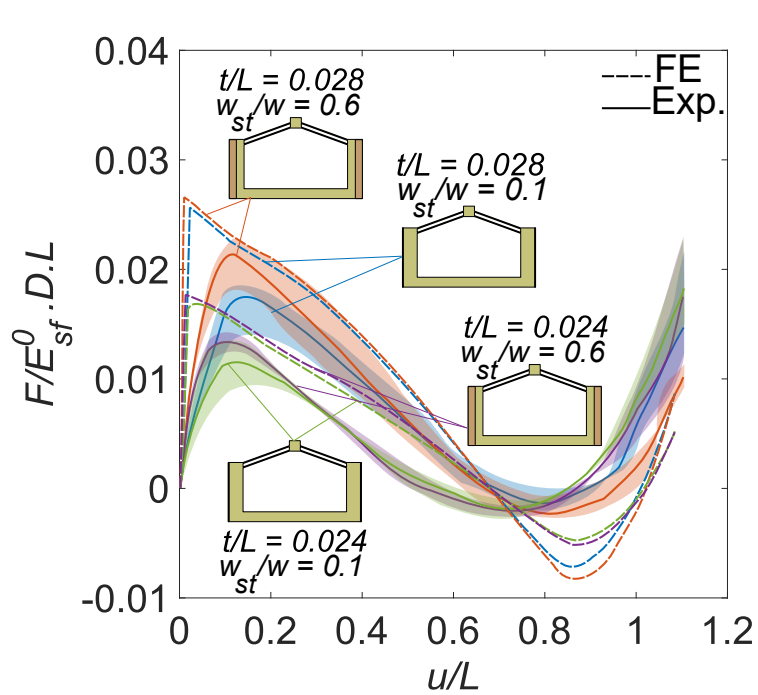
Effect of design Parameters on Triggering Temperature



Takeaways

- Triggering temperature has an inverse relation with the strut thickness
- Triggering temperature has a direct relation with the wall stiffness
- Triggering temperature has an inverse relation with the bistability energy

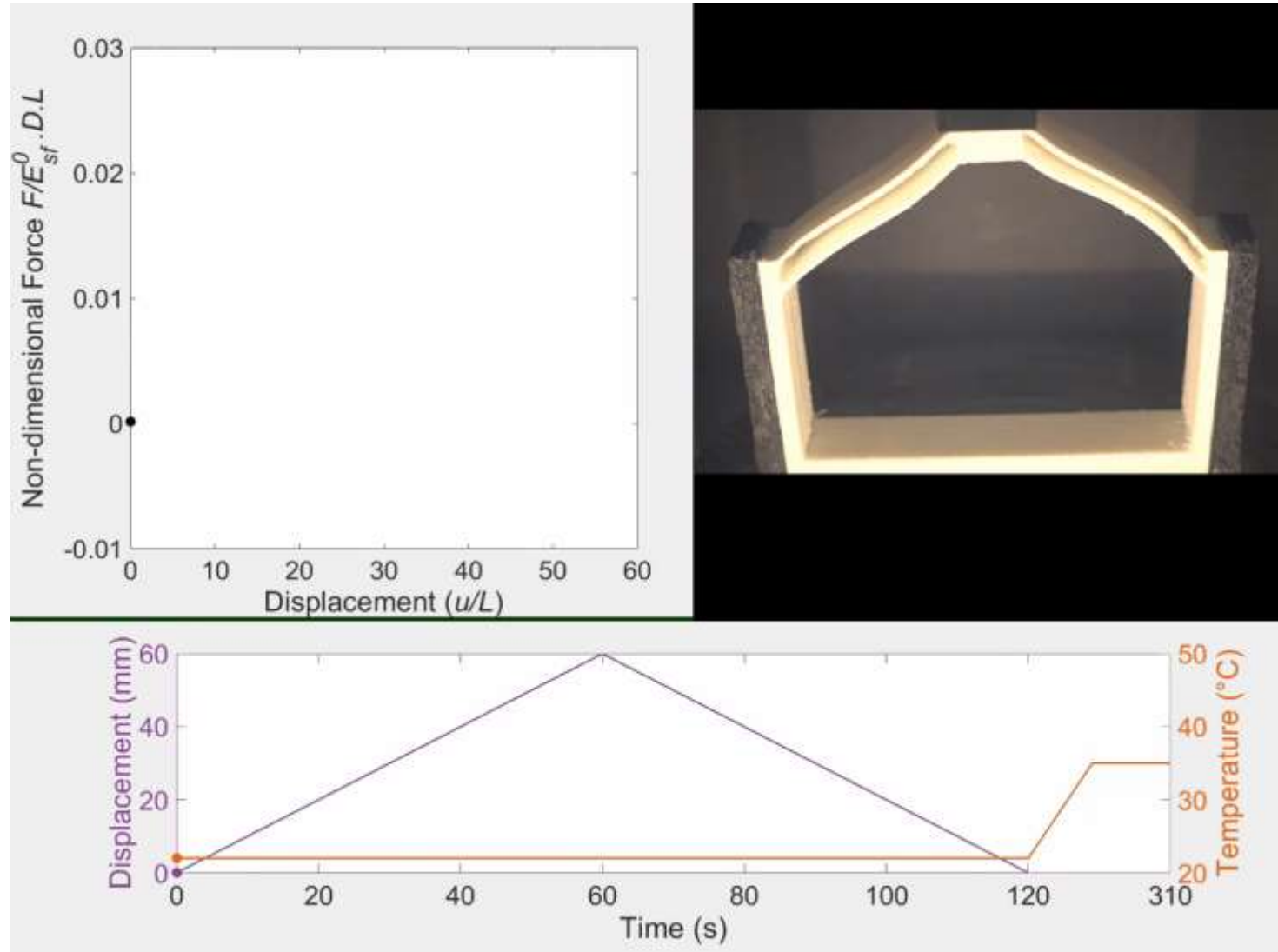
Experimental Results



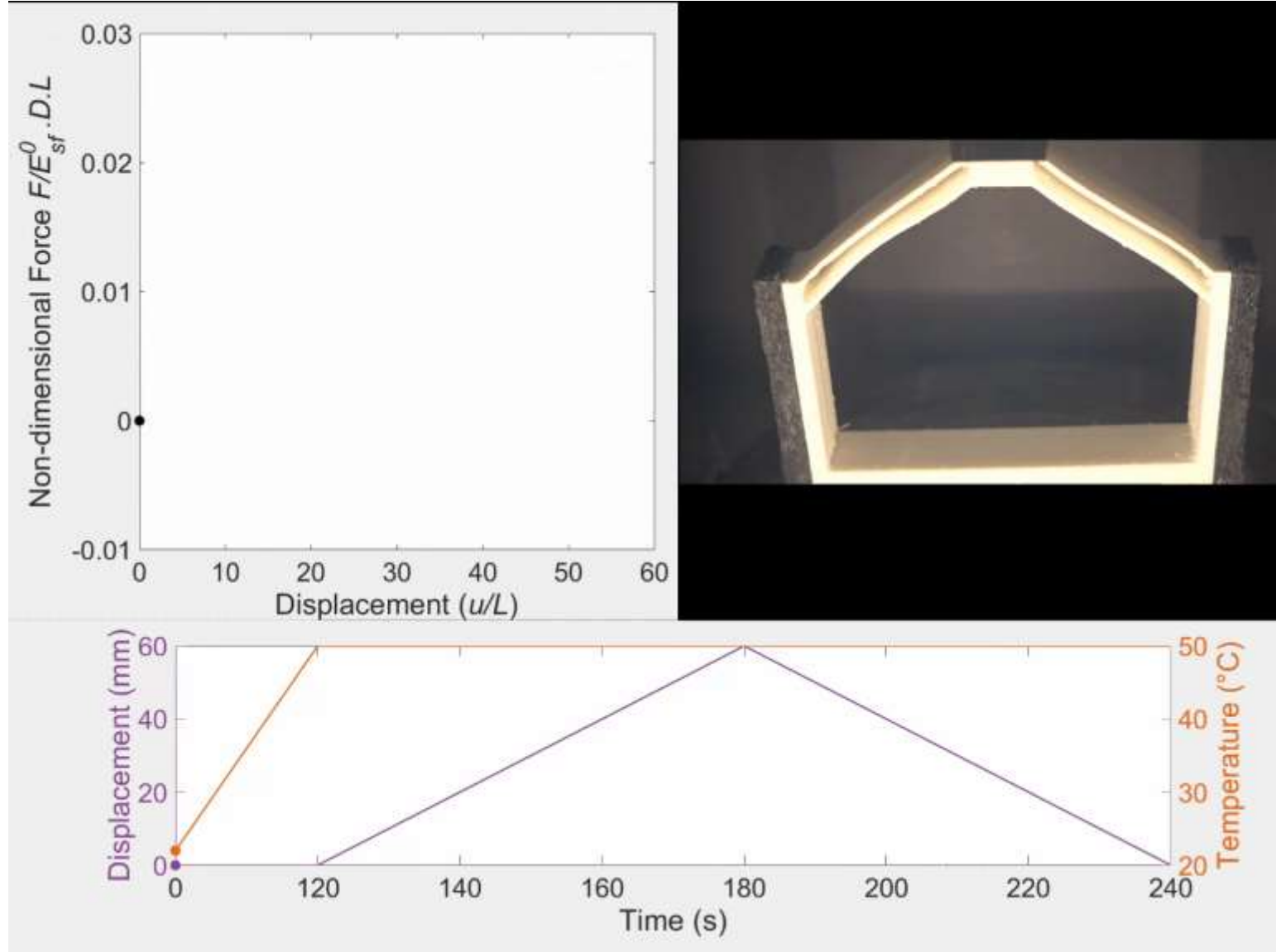
Takeaways:

- In general, FE and experiment predict same trends
- FE generally overestimates the maximum and minimum force of the bistable structures
- Experimental results for Triggering Temperature is less than FE prediction

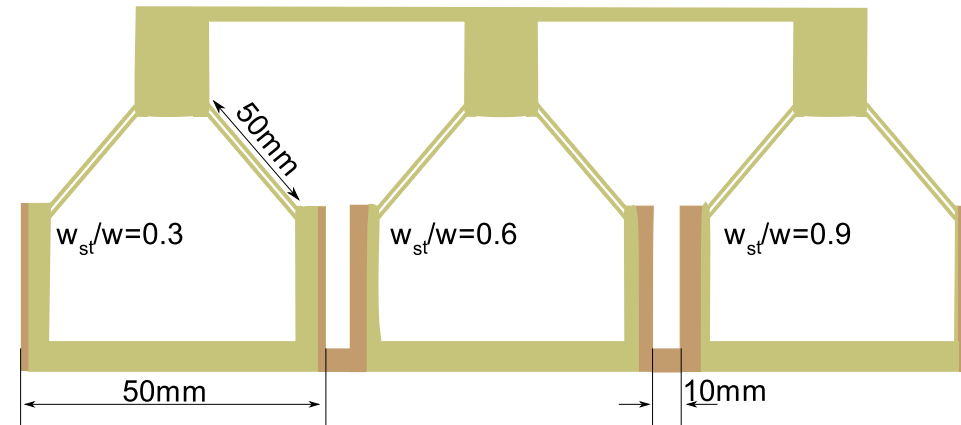
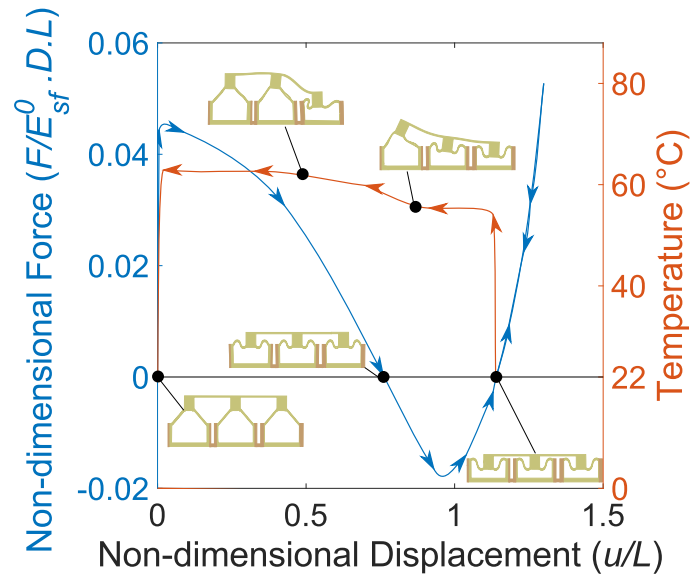
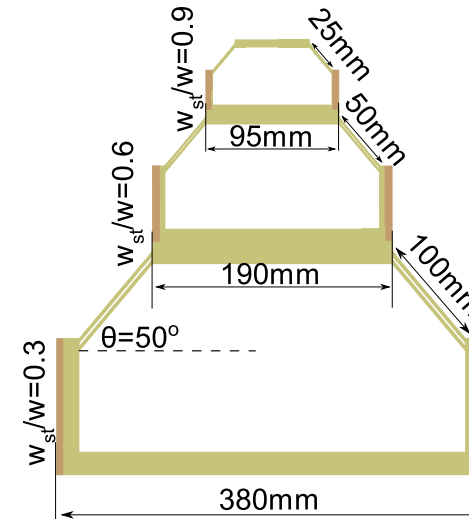
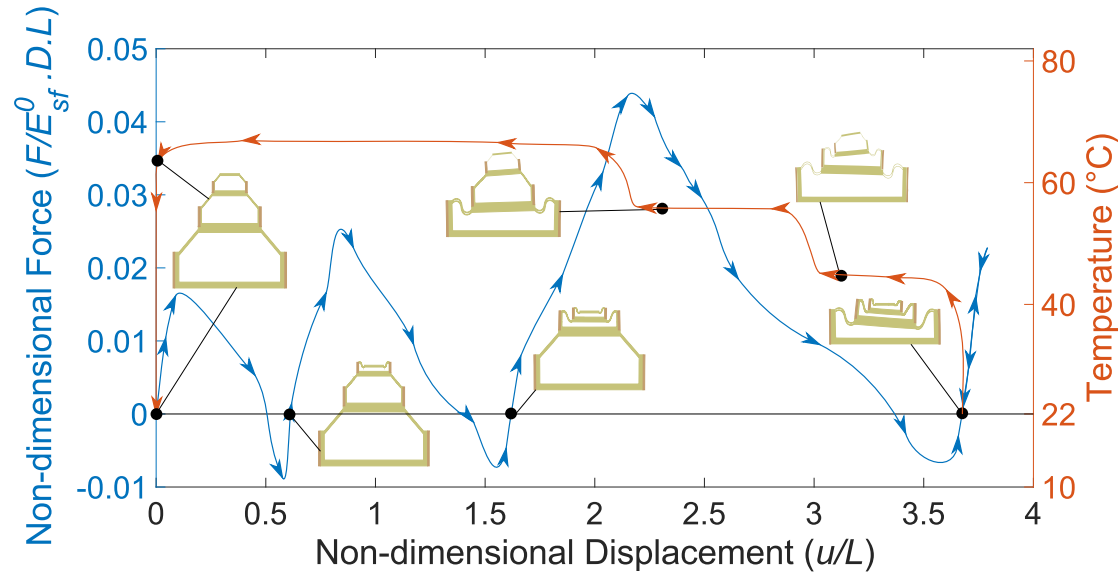
Experimental Results



Experimental Results



Tessellated Thermally Bistable Structure



Concluding Remarks

- The proposed design paradigm enables attaining shape memory behavior without exploiting special polymers
- Unlike SMA and SMPs, the restoration of initial configuration happens in a snap-like behavior
- The triggering temperature can be tuned by changing the design parameters
- Through tessellation strategies, we can customize the response of thermally bistable structure by amplifying the deformation or tailoring the triggering temperatures
- Further research can enable us to utilize the design as self-sensing actuator since the design quickly responds to change in temperature

Acknowledgements



*Fonds de recherche
sur la nature
et les technologies*

Québec 

