

Sep 17th, 12:00 AM - Sep 19th, 12:00 AM

Thermally Actuated Planar Lattices with High Fractal Stiffness

Amr Farag

Hang Xu

Damiano Pasini

McGill University, damiano.pasini@mcgill.ca

Follow this and additional works at: <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/iutam>



Part of the [Engineering Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Farag, A., Xu, H., & Pasini, D. (2018). Thermally Actuated Planar Lattices with High Fractal Stiffness. In A. Bajaj, P. Zavattieri, M. Koslowski, & T. Siegmund (Eds.). *Proceedings of the Society of Engineering Science 51st Annual Technical Meeting, October 1-3, 2014*, West Lafayette: Purdue University Libraries Scholarly Publishing Services, 2014. <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/iutam/presentations/abstracts/24>

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.

Thermally actuated planar lattices with high fractal stiffness

Amr Farag¹, Hang Xu¹, and Damiano Pasini^{1*}

(1) Department of Mechanical Engineering, McGill, Montreal, Canada

(*) E-mail: damiano.pasini@mcgill.ca

KEYWORDS:

thermal actuation, structural hierarchy, lattice materials.

Thermally-responsive materials appeal to a variety of applications, yet continue to fall short under strict practical requirements. Structural efficiency is one of them, as the quest of high specific stiffness often appears incompatible with the need to provide large deformation [1,2]. This work presents minimal stretch-dominated lattices that can reduce the inherent trade-off between elastic stiffness and thermally-induced actuation. Planar bi-material lattices are proposed with self-repeating units to provide unconfined thermal expansion upon prescribed changes of temperature, and to attain either large unidirectional or rotational thermal expansion with almost no impact on specific stiffness. Proof-of-concepts are built and tested to validate closed-form expressions of thermo-elastic performance, which are further verified through numerical simulations. The class of architected materials introduced here takes one step closer to meeting the demands of thermally functional materials that are stiff and strong and can be engineered to provide customized levels of large deformation.

References

- [1] Xu H., Farag A., Pasini D., 2017. Multilevel hierarchy in bi-material lattices with high specific stiffness and unbounded thermal expansion. *Acta Materialia*, 134, pp.155-166.
- [2] Xu H., Pasini D., 2016. Structurally efficient three-dimensional metamaterials with controllable thermal expansion. *Scientific Reports*, 6:34924.