

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

October 28, 2016

Tailoring the Stiffness of Deployable Origami Structures

PhD Student : Evgueni Filipov

Committee:

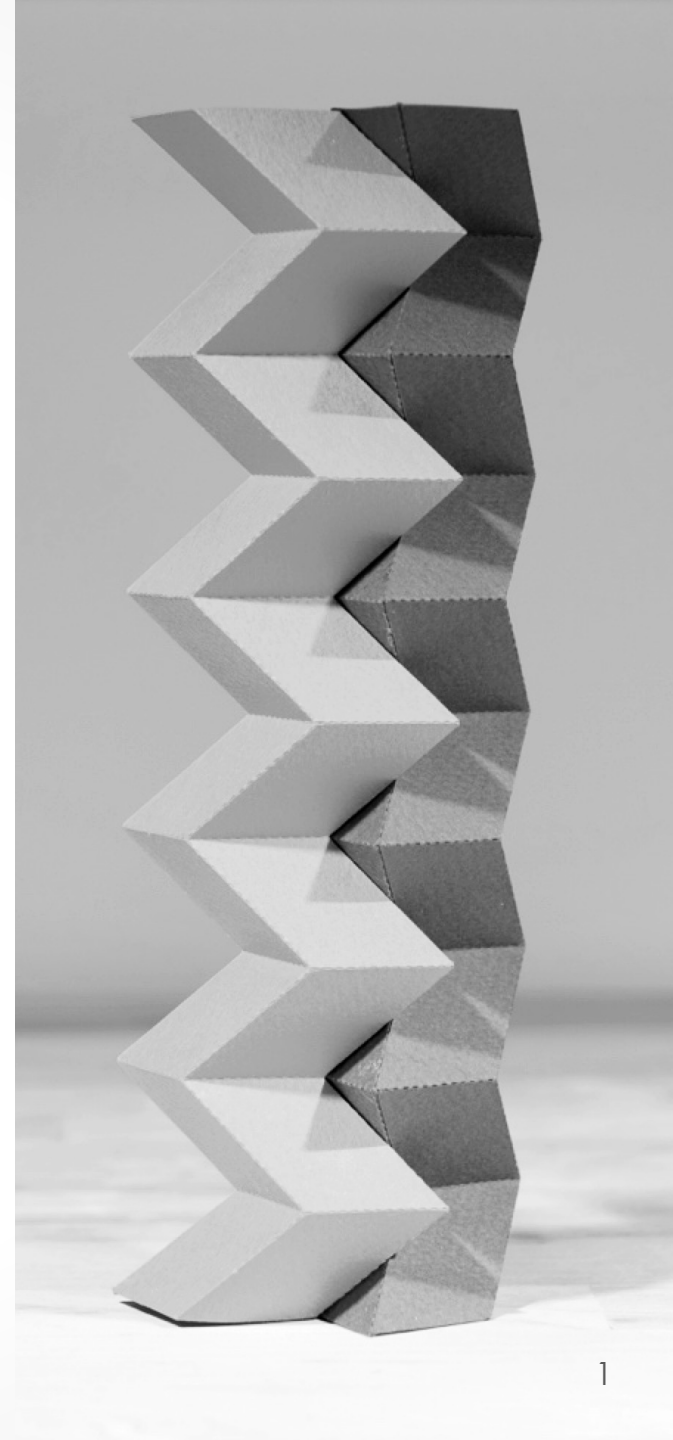
Prof. Glaucio H. Paulino (Chair)

Prof. Paolo Gardoni

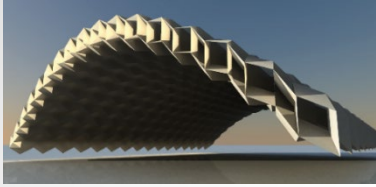
Prof. Arif Masud

Dr. Mark Schenk

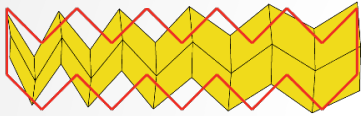
Prof. Tomohiro Tachi



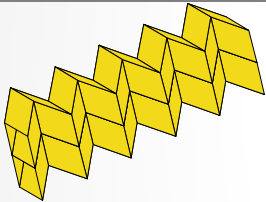
Presentation Outline



Origami in Engineering



Structural Analysis of Origami



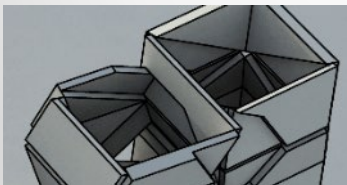
Coupling of Origami Tubes



Cellular Assemblages and Coupled Variations



Tubes with Polygonal Cross-Sections



Concluding Remarks

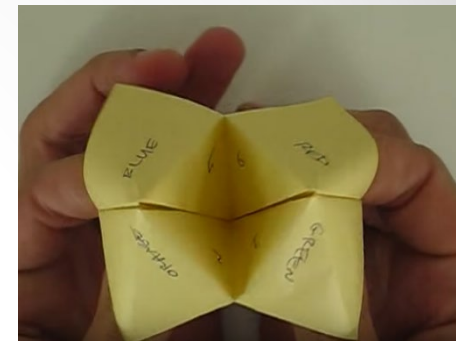
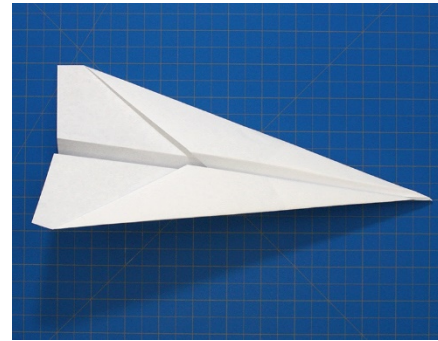
Origami as Art



Orchfani by E. Joisel
www.ericjoisel.com/gallery.html

Elk 358 by R. Lang
<http://www.langorigami.com/>

Origami as Entertainment



Paper Airplane
<http://www.foldnfly.com/>

Origami Fortune Teller
www.origami-instructions.com/

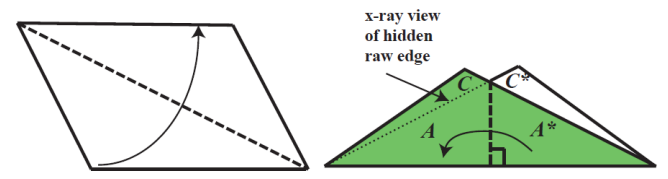
Origami as Fashion



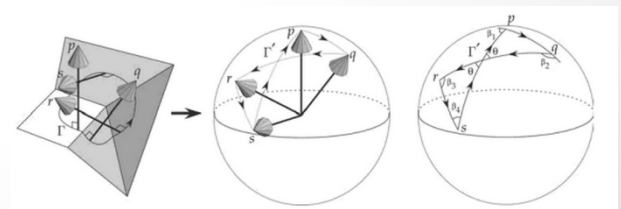
Origami Dress
<http://www.julewaibel.com/>

Origami Bracelet
www.tinederuysser.com/

Origami in Education



Geometry - A. Tubis 6OSME 2014



Gaussian Curvature - T. Hull 2012

Engineering Applications of Origami

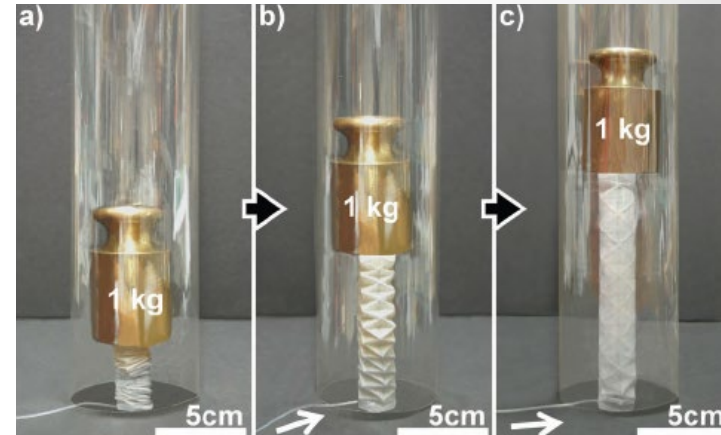
- Compact
- Deployable
- Pre-Fabricated
- Self-Assembly
- Tunable
- Multi-Functional
- Adaptable



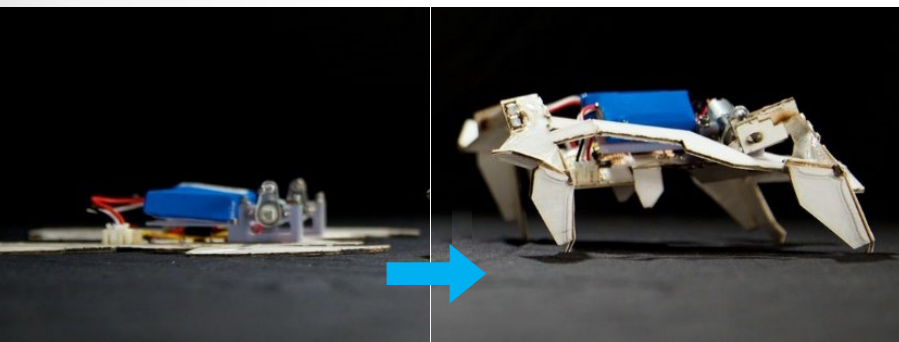
Kiefer Technic Showroom



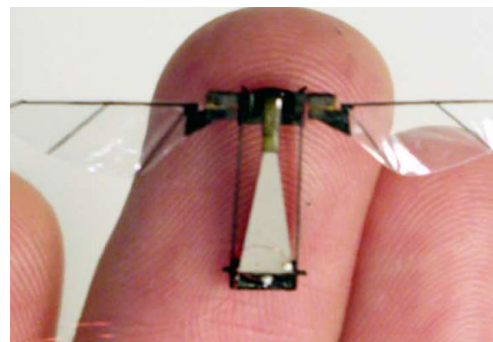
ISS – NASA 2011



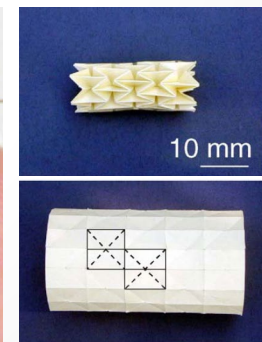
Martinez et al. (2012)



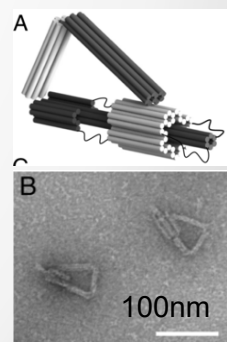
Felton et al. (2014)



Wood (2008)

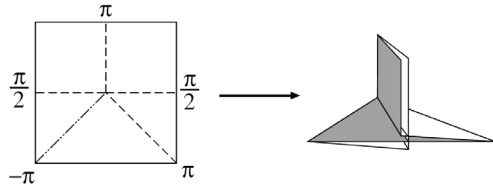


Kuribayashi et al. (2006)

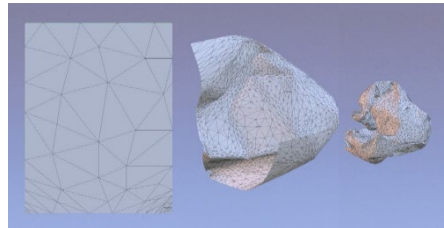


Marras et al. (2015)

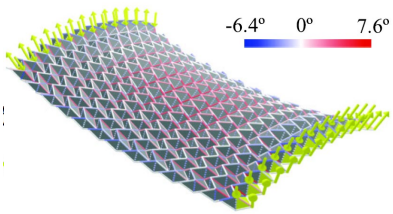
Theory and Analysis



Belcastro and Hull (2013)



Narain et al. (2013)

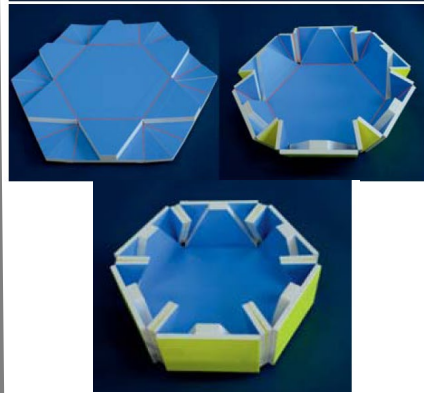


Wei et al. (2013)

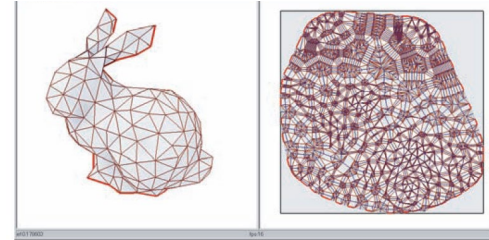


Demaine and Demaine (2012)

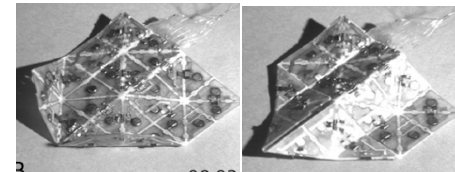
System Design



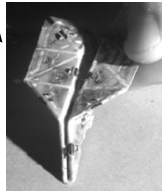
Chen et al. (2015)



Tachi (2010)



Hawkes et al. (2010)



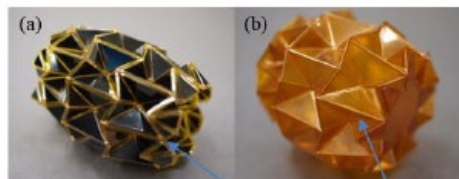
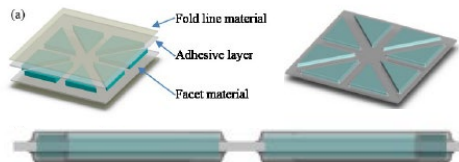
Origami Engineering Materials & Fabrication



Black LAB Architects (2014)



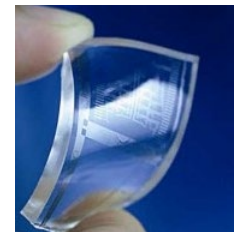
C. Hoberman (2012)



Lee et al. (2013)



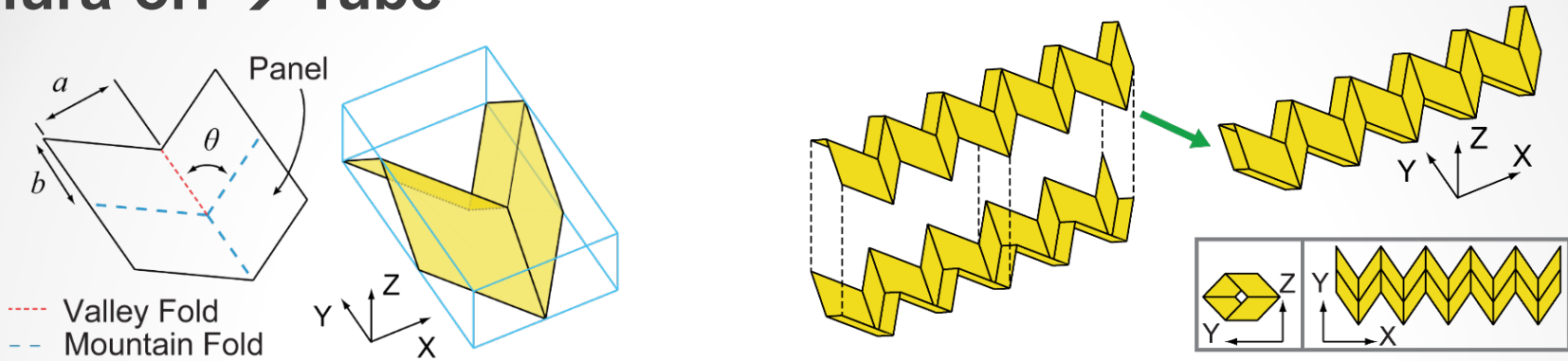
Living hinge



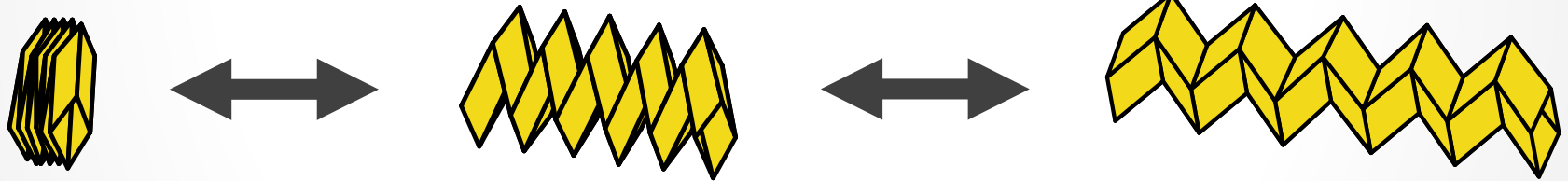
Graphene sheet 5

Miura-ori Tube Origami

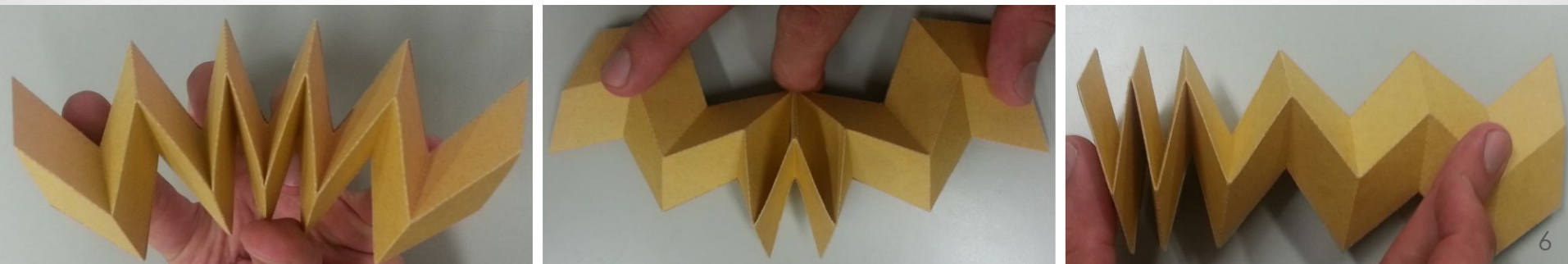
Miura-ori \rightarrow Tube



Kinematic "rigid" folding



Elastic deformations



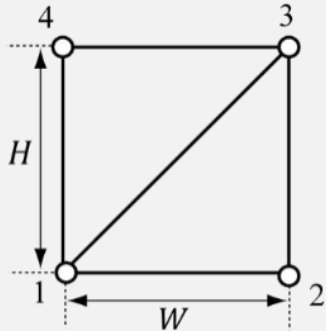
Elastic Modeling for Origami

S

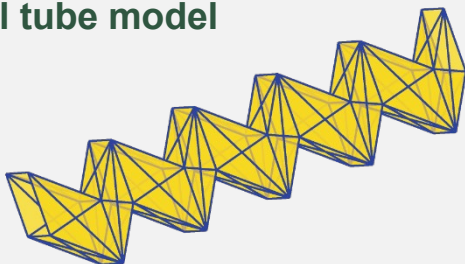
Panel Shear & Stretching



Model with bars elements



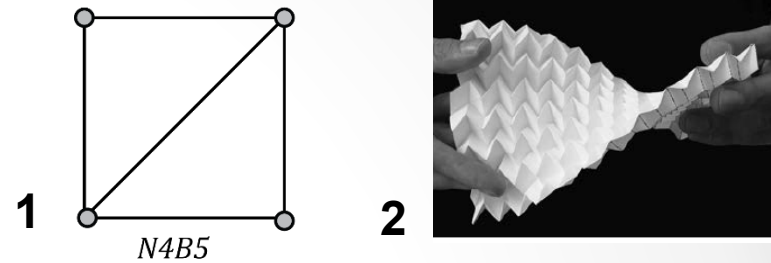
Full tube model



Evolution of the *Bar and Hinge* Model

1. **Simplicity in the design and use**

2. **Insight on stiffness properties**

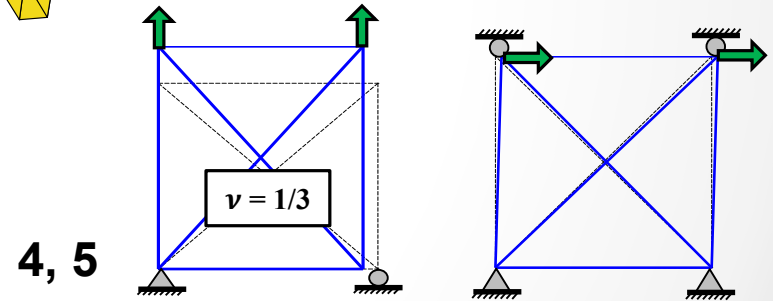
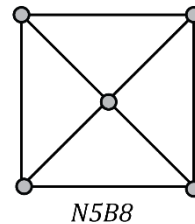
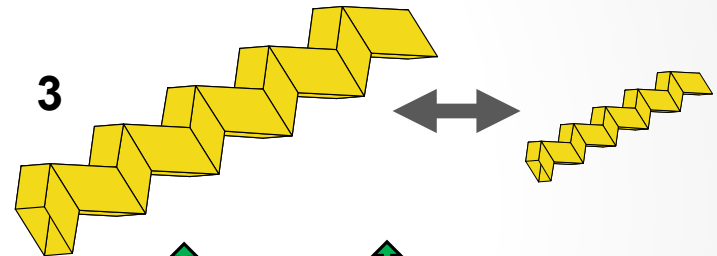
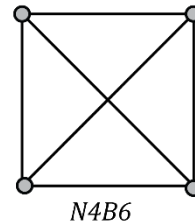


3. **Scalability**

4. **Model isotropy**

5. **Material properties**

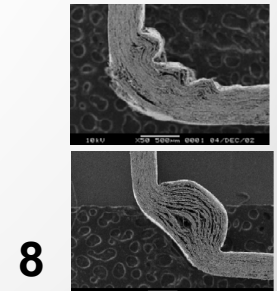
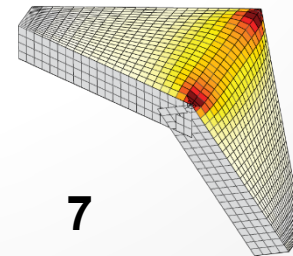
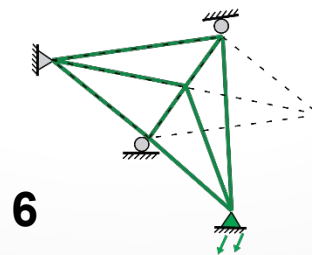
- Thickness t
- Poisson's Ratio ν
- Young's modulus E
- Density ρ



6. **Large displacements**

7. **Geometric influence**

8. **Fold line stiffness**

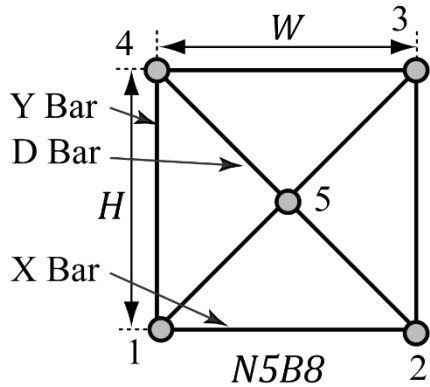


Nagasawa et al. (2003)

S

Bar Model for Panel Stretching & Shear

Bar stiffness definitions



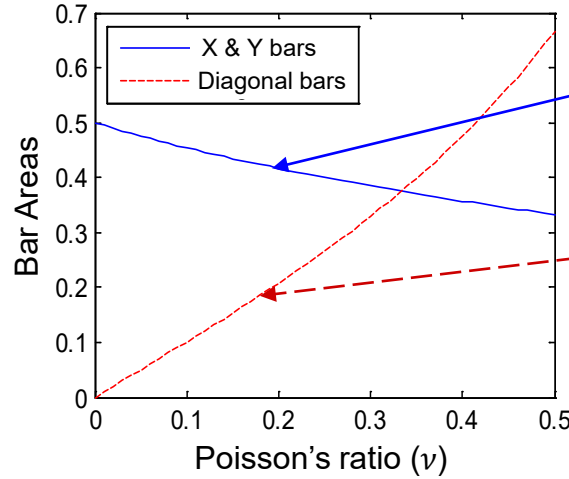
$$K_S = \frac{EA_{Bars}}{L}$$

Young's modulus: E

Thickness: t

Poisson's ratio: ν

Bar areas:

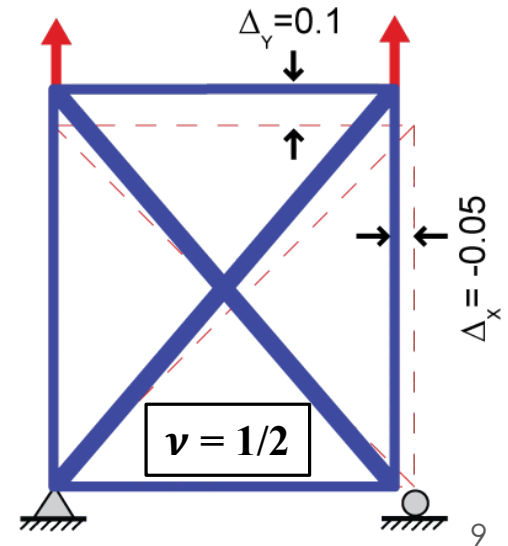
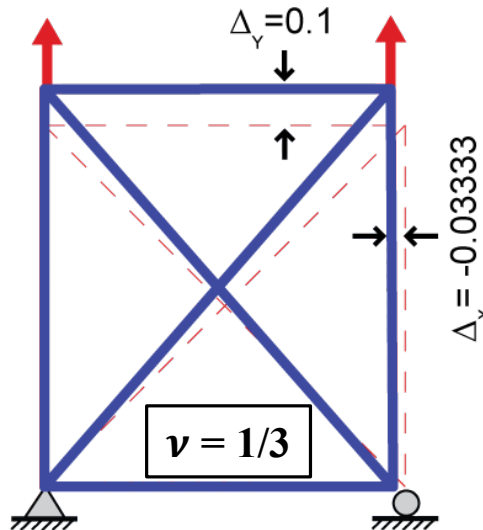
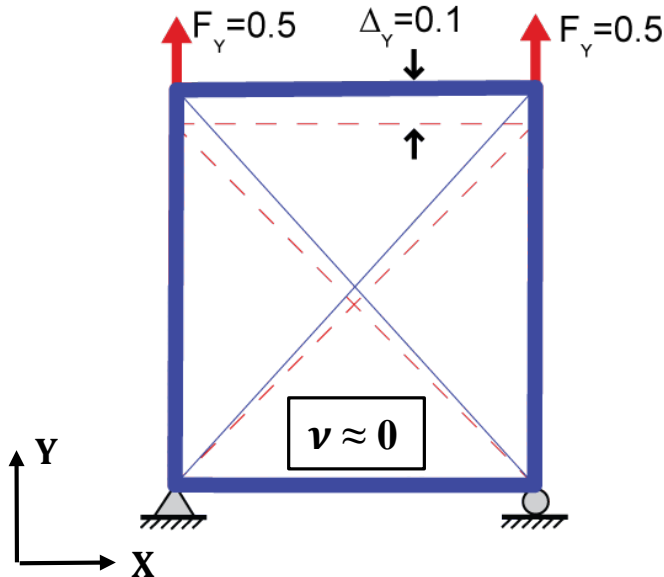


$$A_Y = t \frac{W^2 - \nu H^2}{2W(1 - \nu^2)}$$

$$A_D = t \frac{\nu(H^2 - W^2)^{3/2}}{2HW(1 - \nu^2)}$$

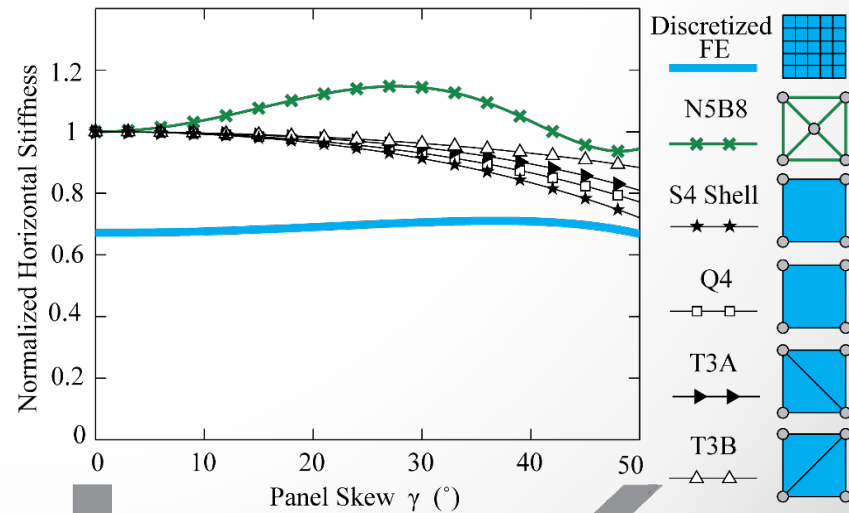
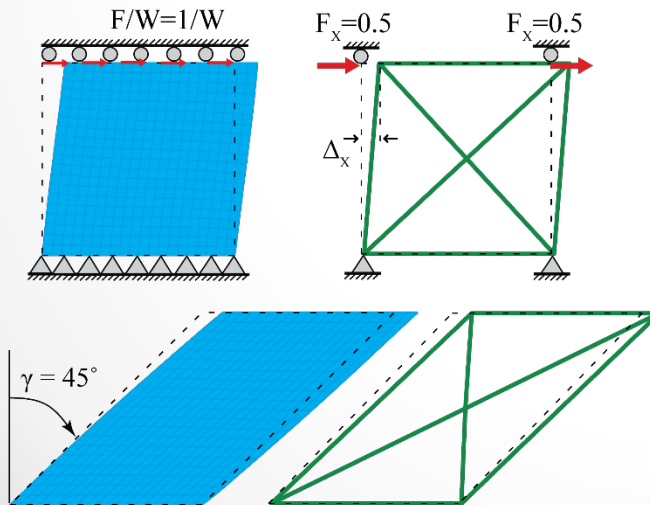
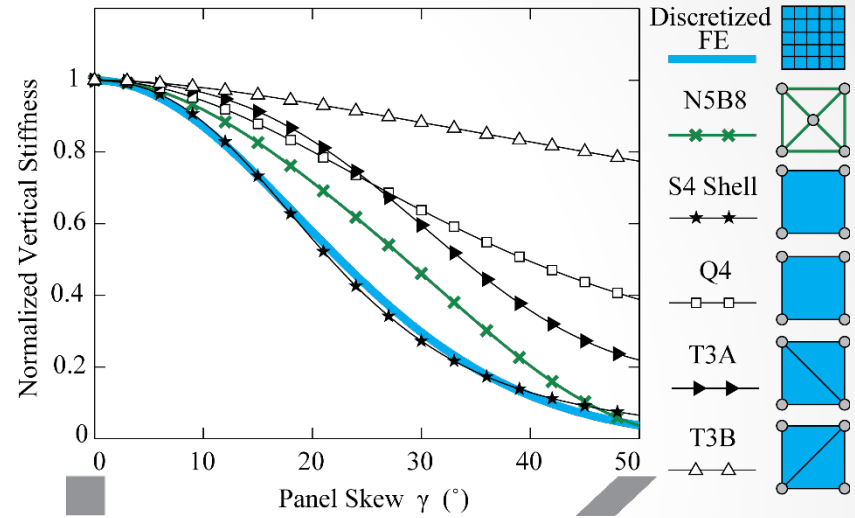
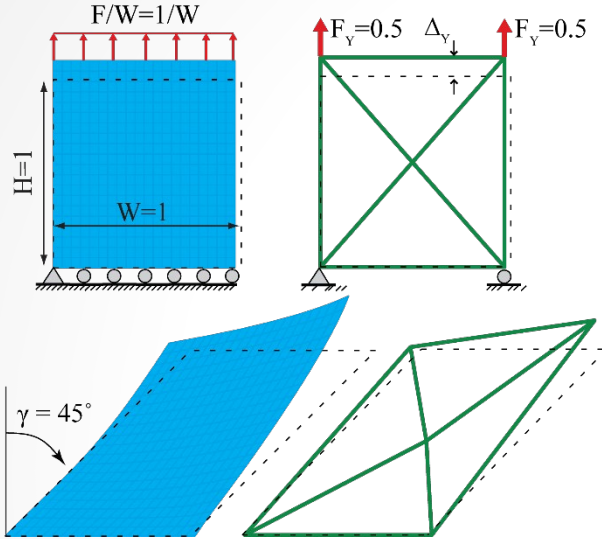
Poisson effect

$$\epsilon_x = \nu * \epsilon_y$$



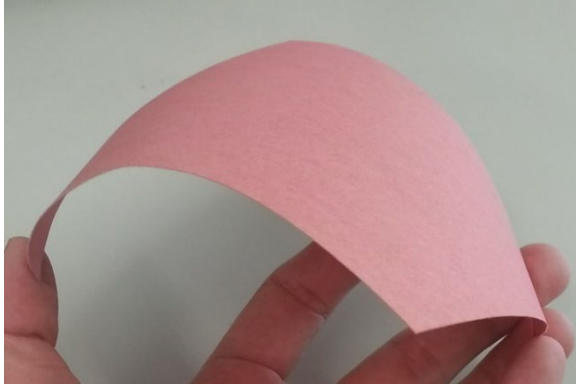
S

Stiffness of Panel Stretching & Shear

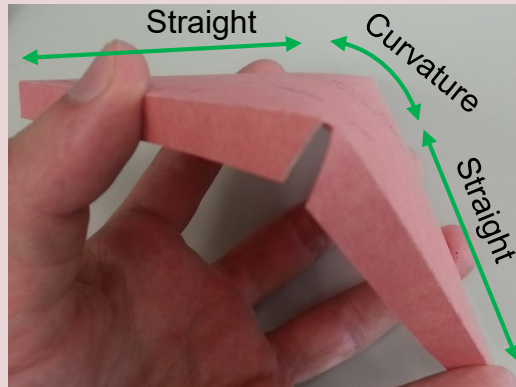


B Bending Thin Sheet with Restricted Edges

Constant curvature bending

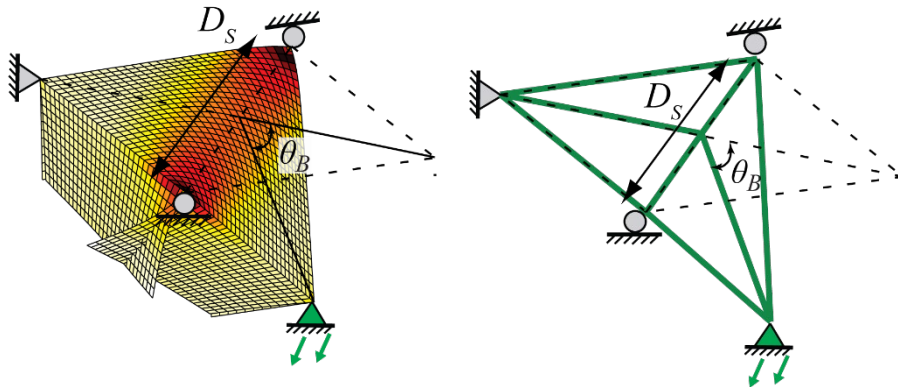


Bending restricted at edges

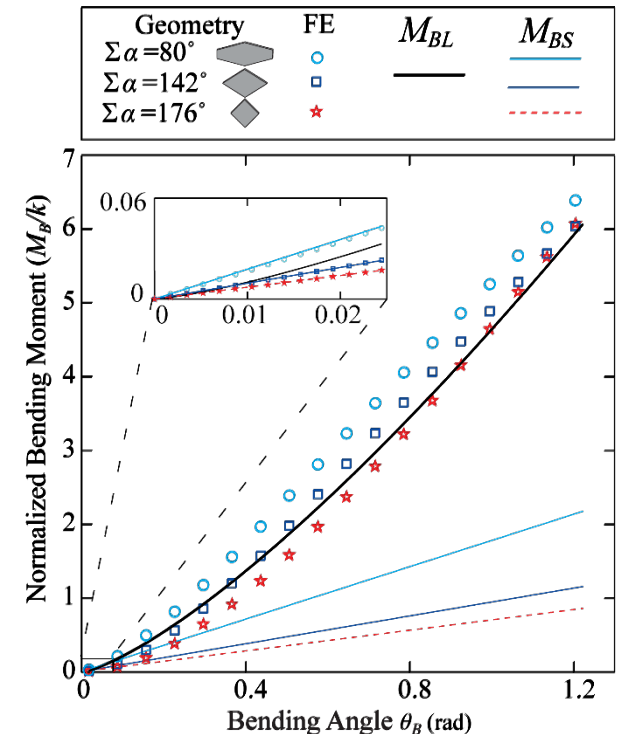


- Bending localized in short diagonal
- Stiffness is higher than with constant curvature bending

Lobkovsky AE (1996)

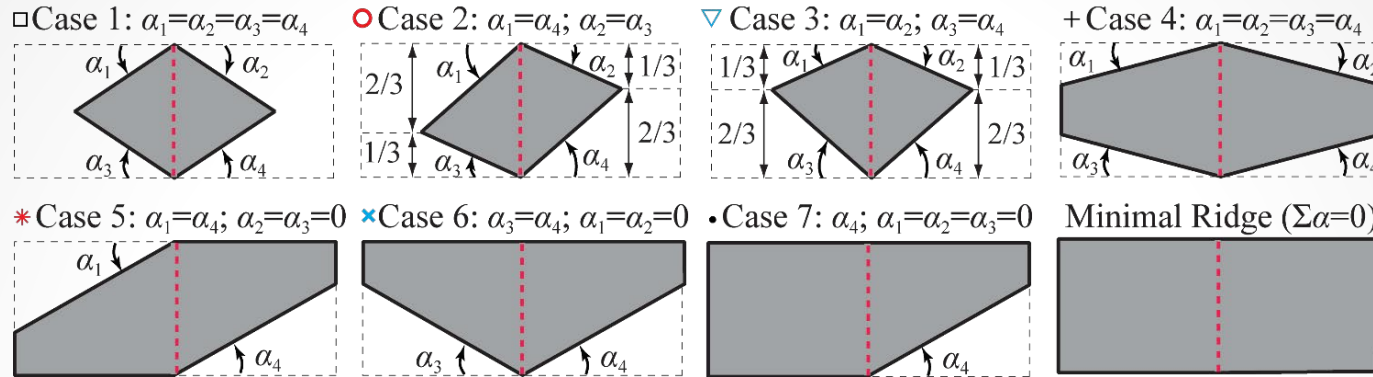


$$M_{BL} = \theta_B^{4/3} (1.0) k \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{1/3} \quad k = \frac{Et^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)}$$



B

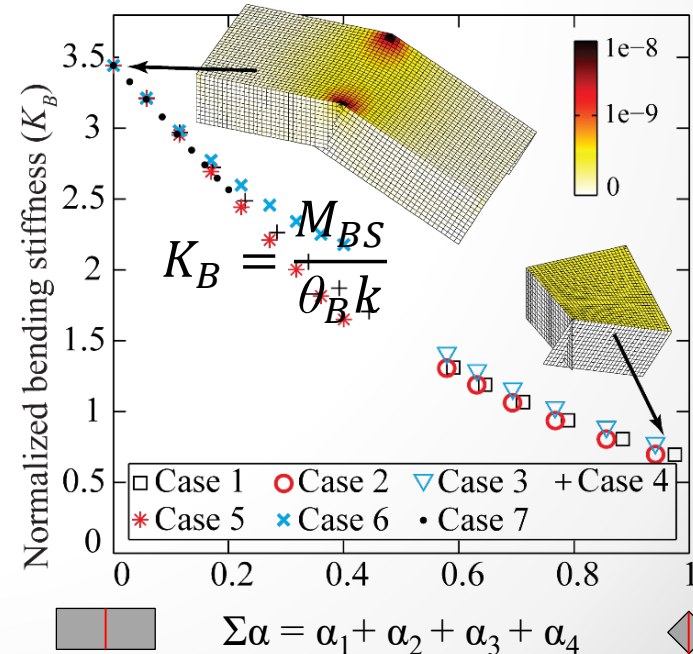
Geometric Influence on Bending Stiffness



Small displacement bending ($\theta_B = 1^\circ$)

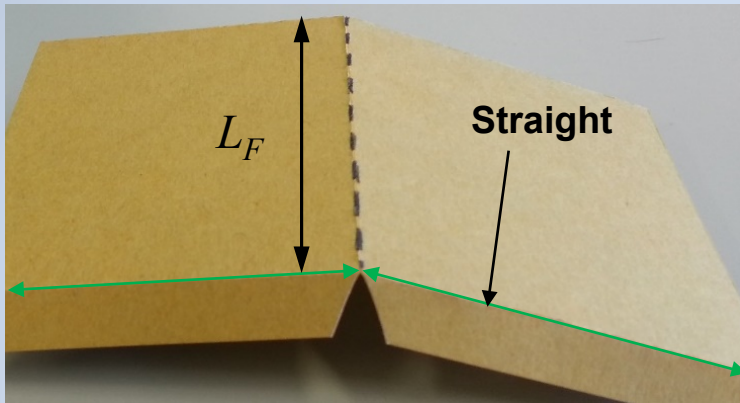
$$M_{BS} = \theta_B \left(0.55 - 0.42 \frac{\Sigma\alpha}{\pi} \right) k \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$K_{BS} = \left(0.55 - 0.42 \frac{\Sigma\alpha}{\pi} \right) k \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{1/3}$$



Local Stiffness of Prescribed Folds

Bending at prescribed fold line



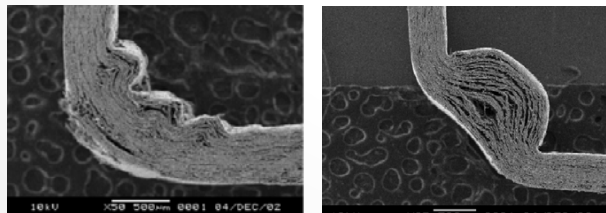
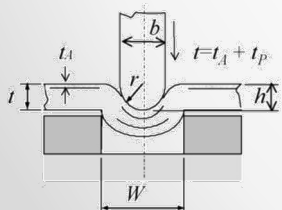
- Stiffness scales with length L_F and k

$$K_{FL} = \frac{L_F}{L^*} k$$

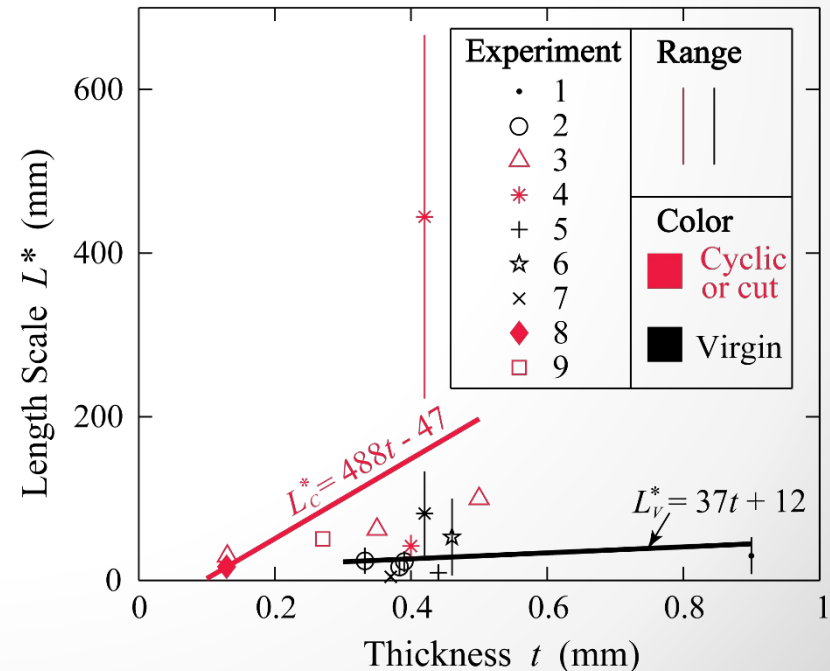
- L^* is a length scale factor
- L^* may depend on physical and material properties

Lechenault et al. (2014)

- Experiments where sample is cut, perforated or cycled
- Virgin loading of pre-creased paperboard samples



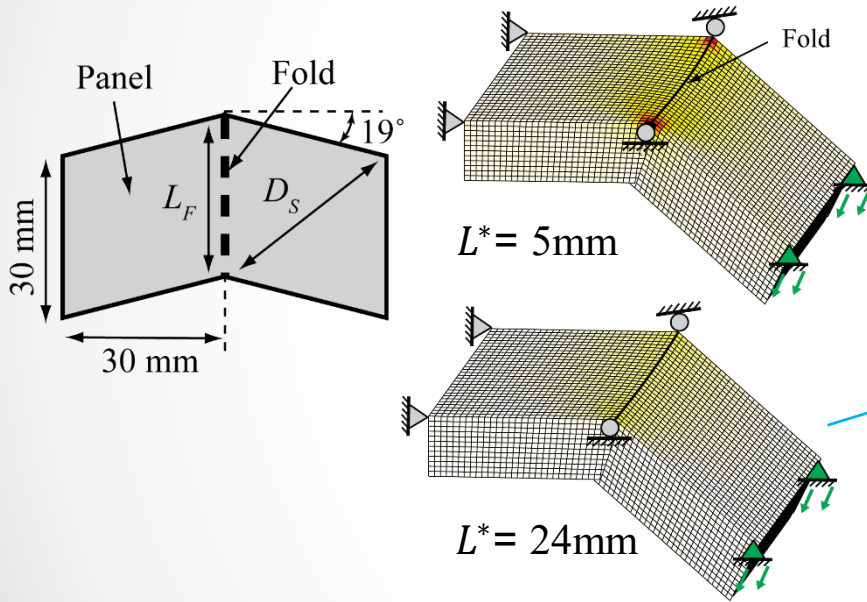
Nagasawa et al. (2003)



Global Stiffness of Prescribed Folds

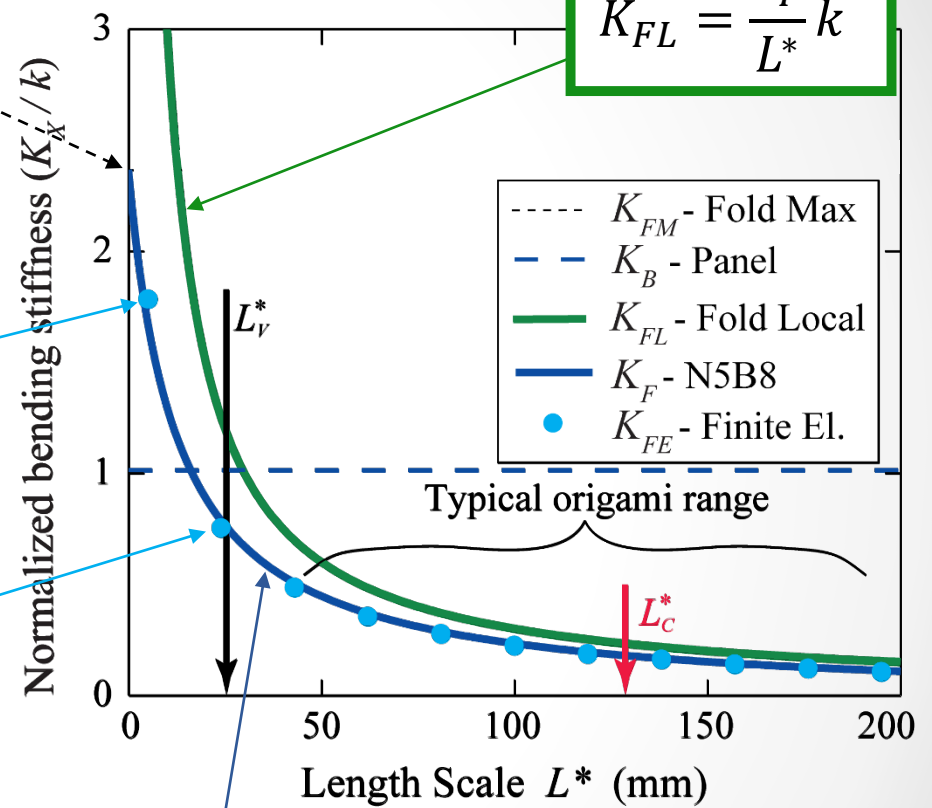
Maximum fold stiffness

$$K_{FM} = K_B = \left(0.55 - 0.42 \frac{0}{\pi} \right) k \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{1/3}$$



Local fold stiffness

$$K_{FL} = \frac{L_F}{L^*} k$$



Maximum and local stiffness in series

$$K_F = 1 / \left(\frac{1}{K_{FL}} + \frac{1}{K_{FM}} \right)$$

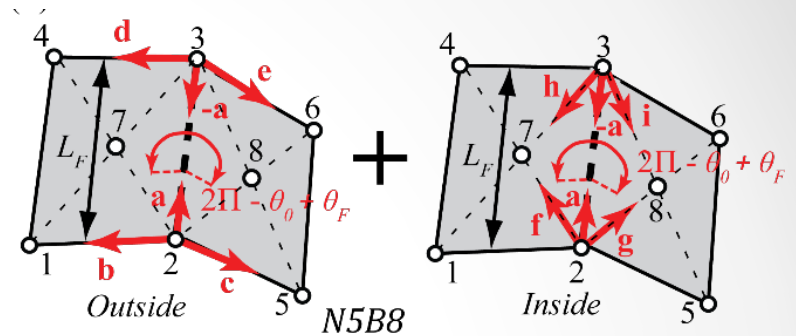


Global fold stiffness for N5B8 model

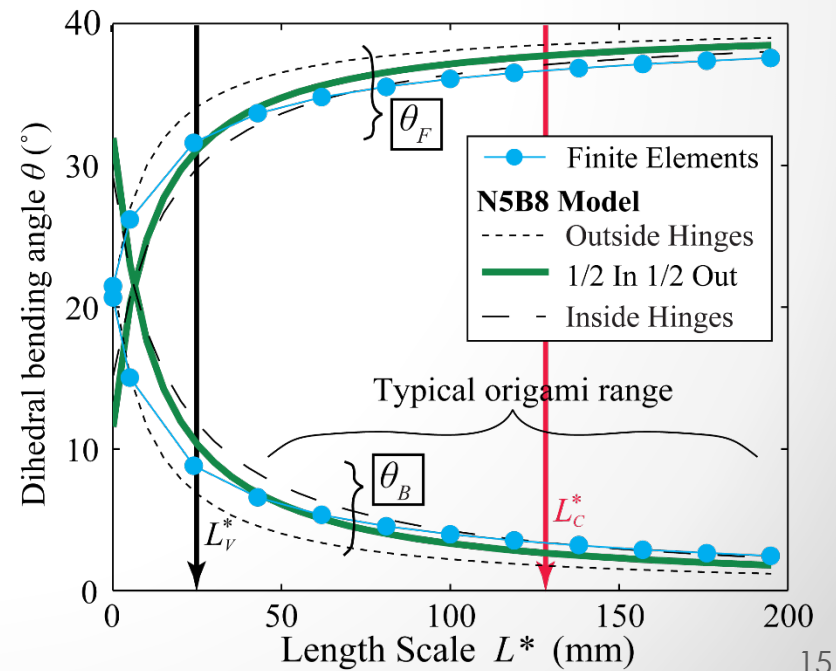
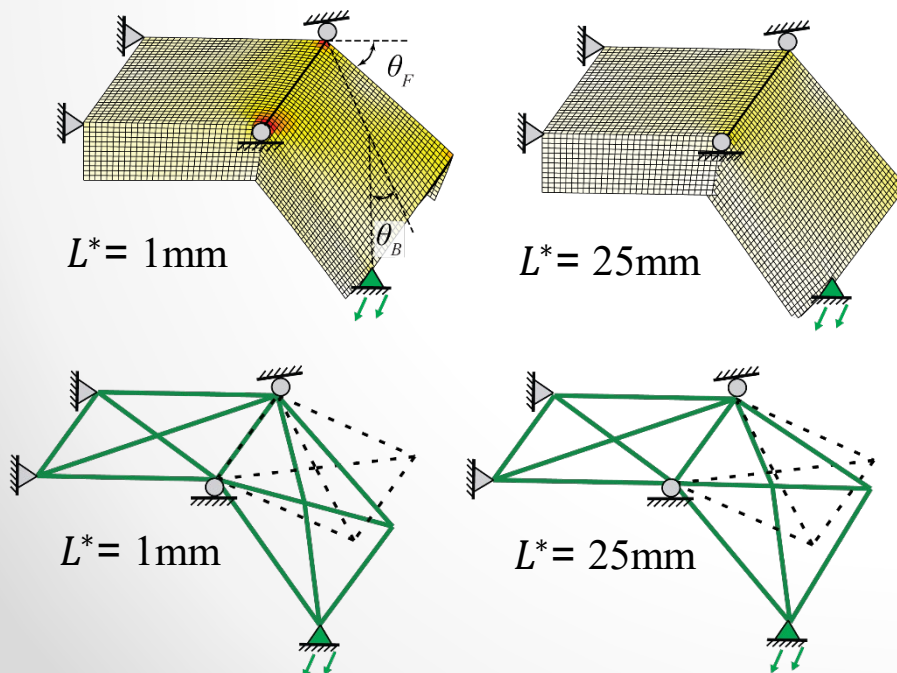
$$K_F = 1 / \left(\frac{L^*}{L_F k} + \frac{1}{0.55 k} \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{-1/3} \right)$$

Modeling Prescribed Fold Lines

- Fold line stiffness can be distributed on the outside and/or inside nodes of the N5B8 model

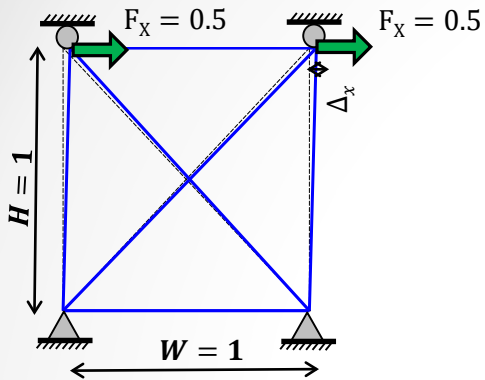


Asymmetric bending of folds (θ_F - top) vs. panels (θ_B - bottom)



S

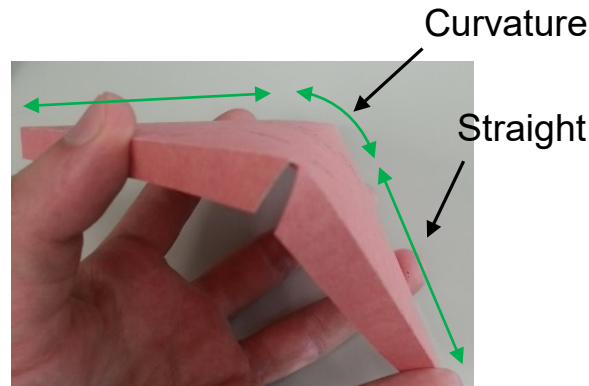
Panel Shear & Stretching



$$K_S = \frac{EA_{Bars}}{L}$$

B

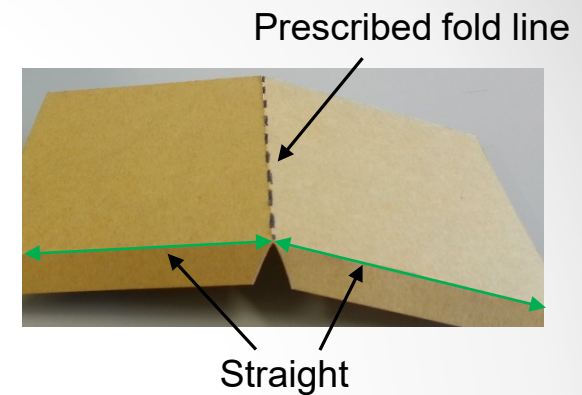
Panel Bending



$$K_B = \left(0.55 - 0.42 \frac{\Sigma\alpha}{\pi}\right) k \left(\frac{L_2}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

F

Fold Bending



$$K_F = 1 / \left(\frac{L^*}{L_F k} + \frac{1}{0.55 k} \left(\frac{D_S}{t} \right)^{-1/3} \right)$$

- Scalability
- Model isotropy
- Geometric influence
- Material properties t , E , and ν

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{J}_B \\ \mathbf{J}_F \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_S & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{K}_B & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{K}_F \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{J}_B \\ \mathbf{J}_F \end{bmatrix}$$

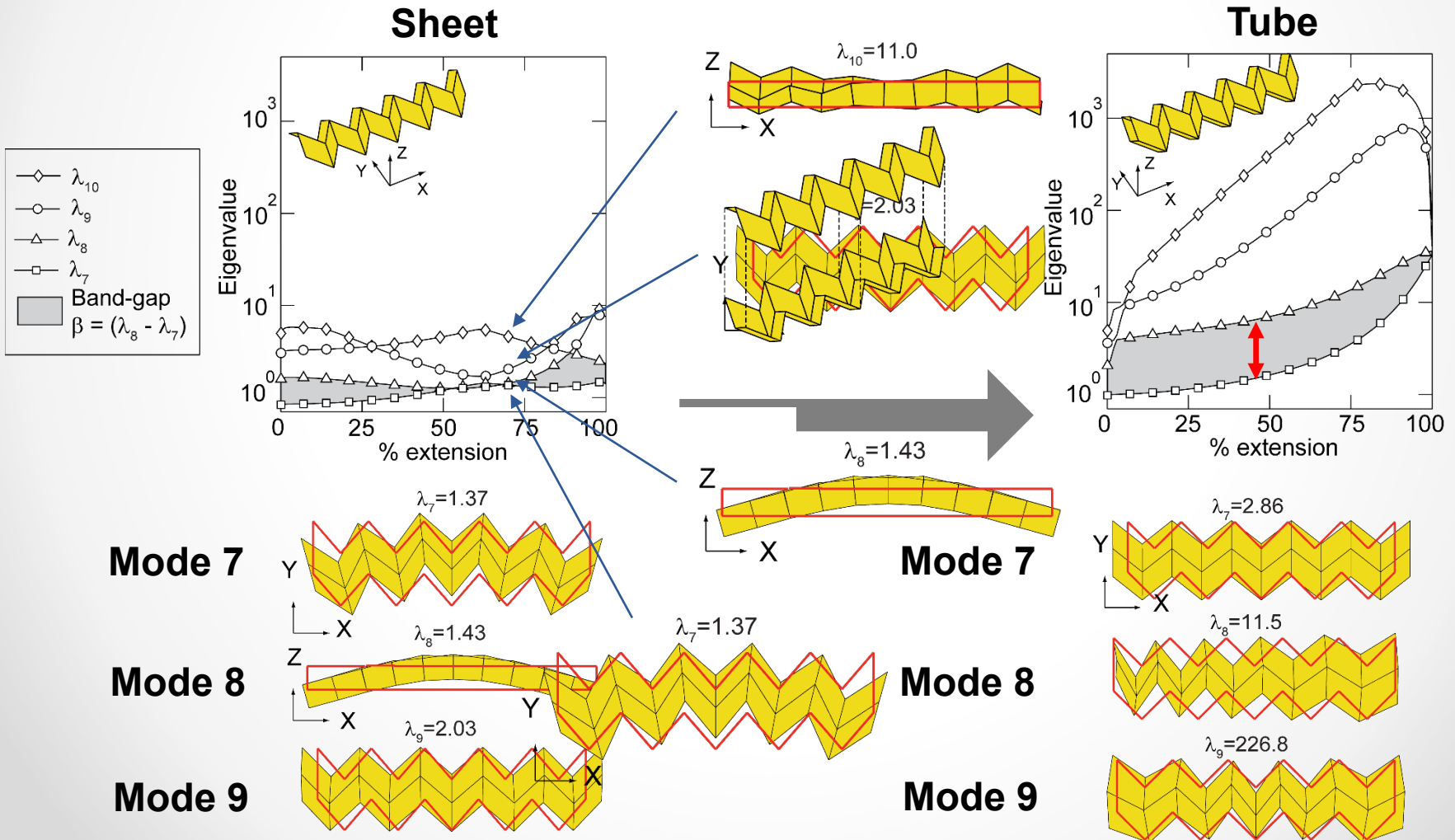
Eigenvalue Analyses

\mathbf{K} = Stiffness matrix

\mathbf{M} = Mass matrix

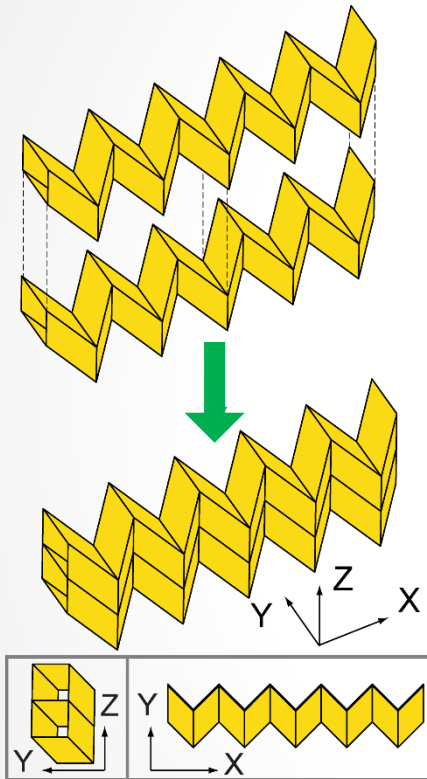
$$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{v}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{M}\mathbf{v}_i \quad i = 1, \dots, N_{dof}$$

Eigenvalue
Eigen-mode

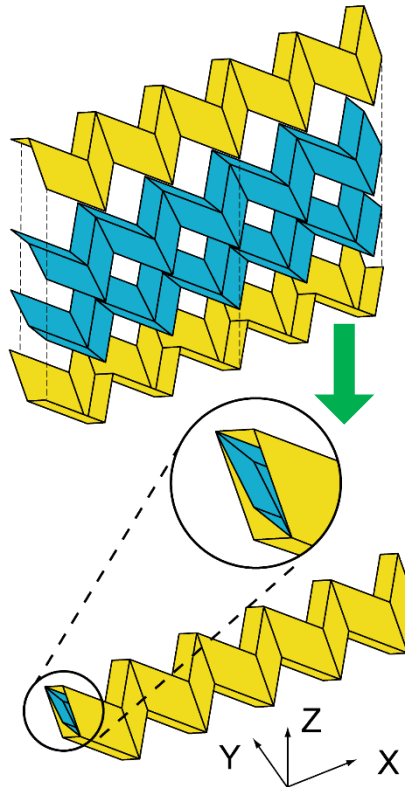


Tube Assemblages

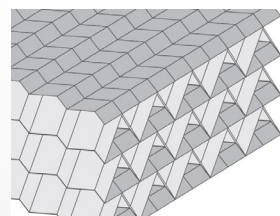
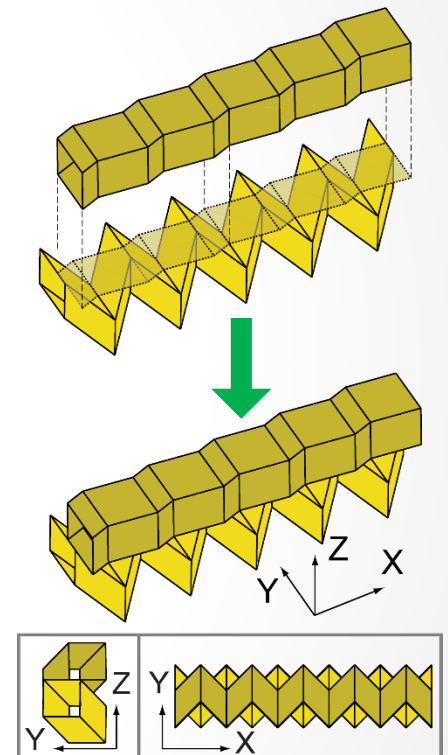
Aligned coupling



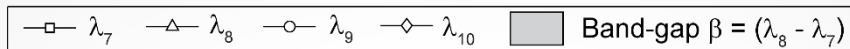
Internal coupling



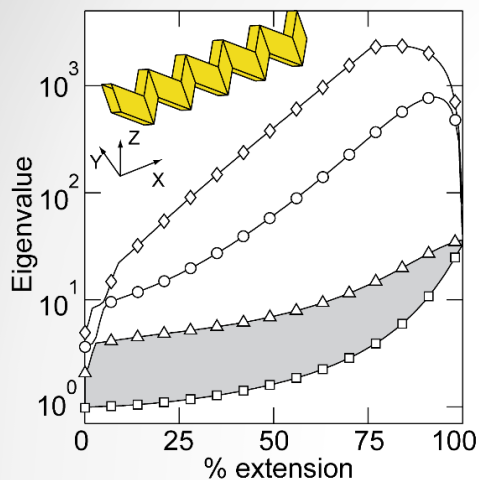
Zipper coupling



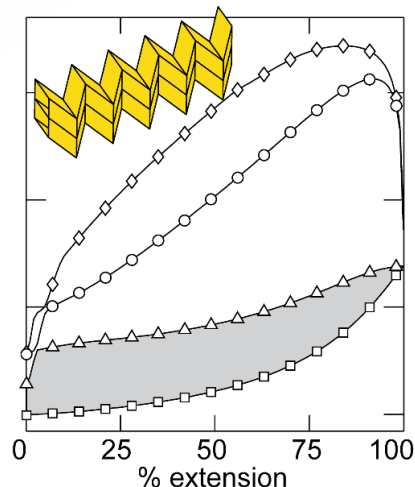
Schenk and Guest (2013)



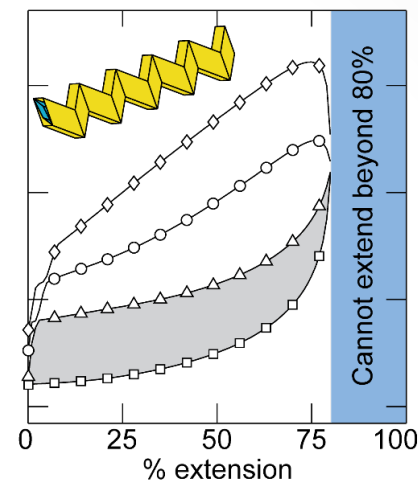
Single tube



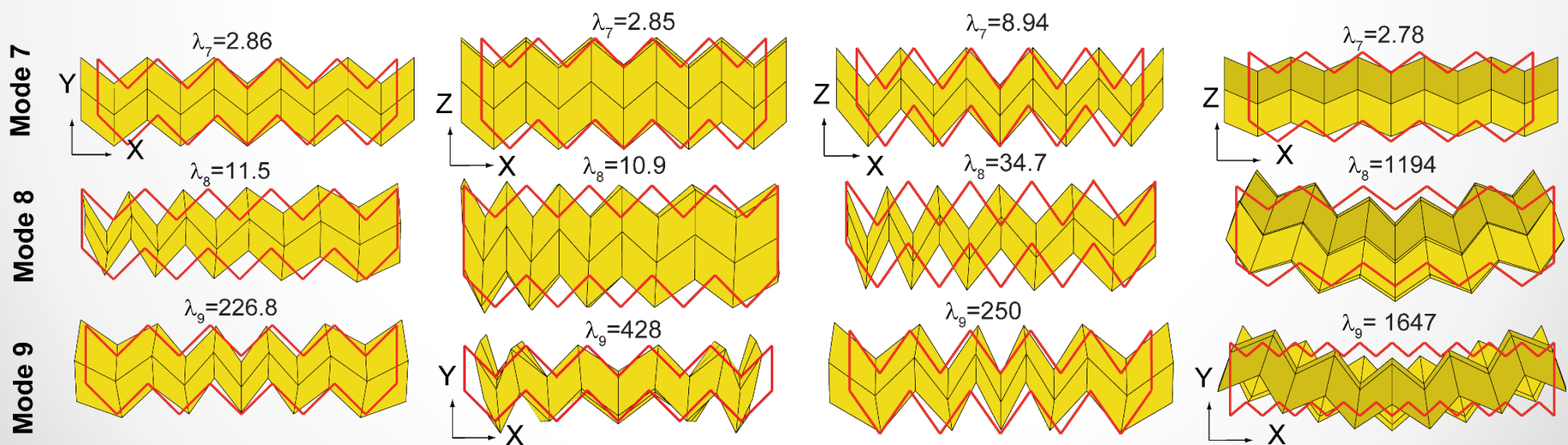
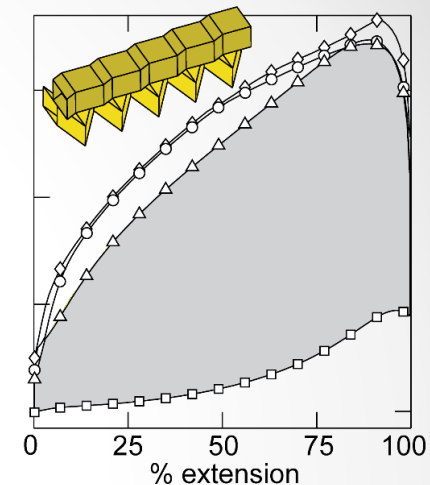
Aligned



Internal



Zipper

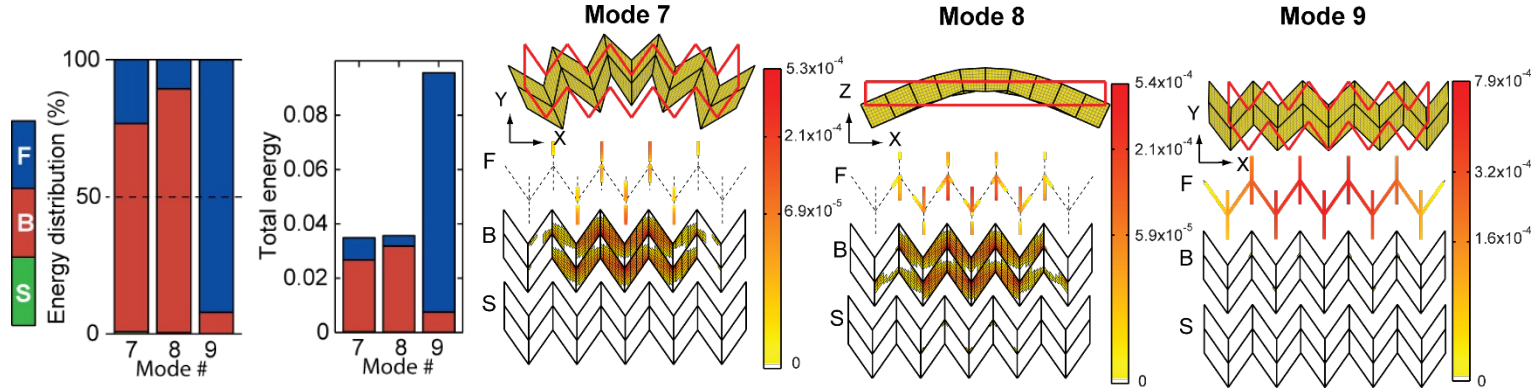
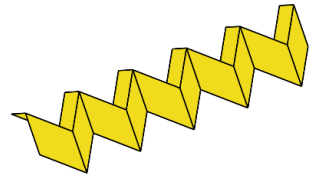


2015 Cozzarelli Prize

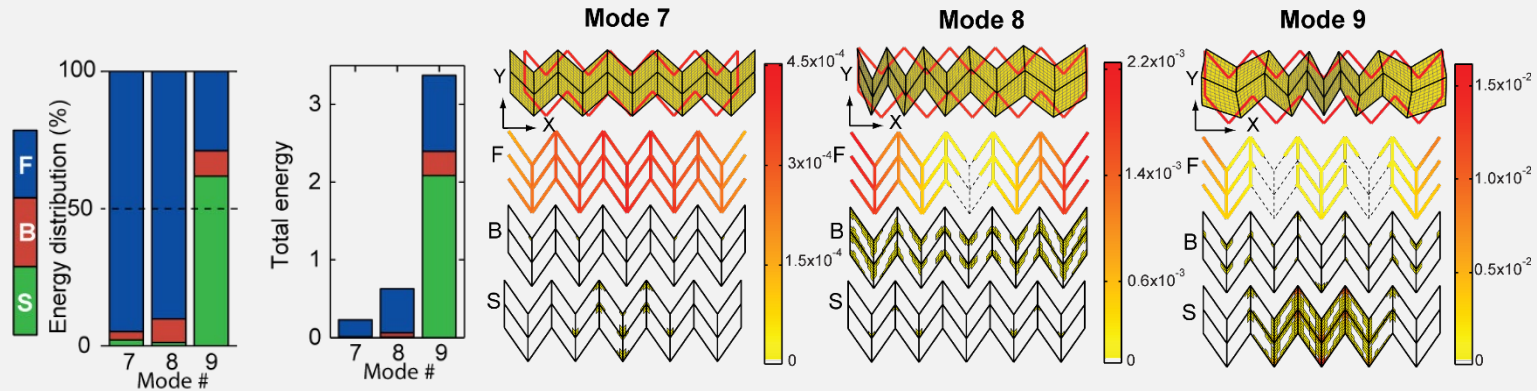
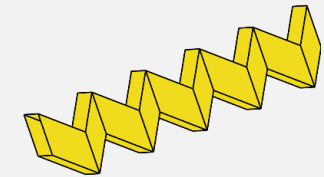


Energy Distribution

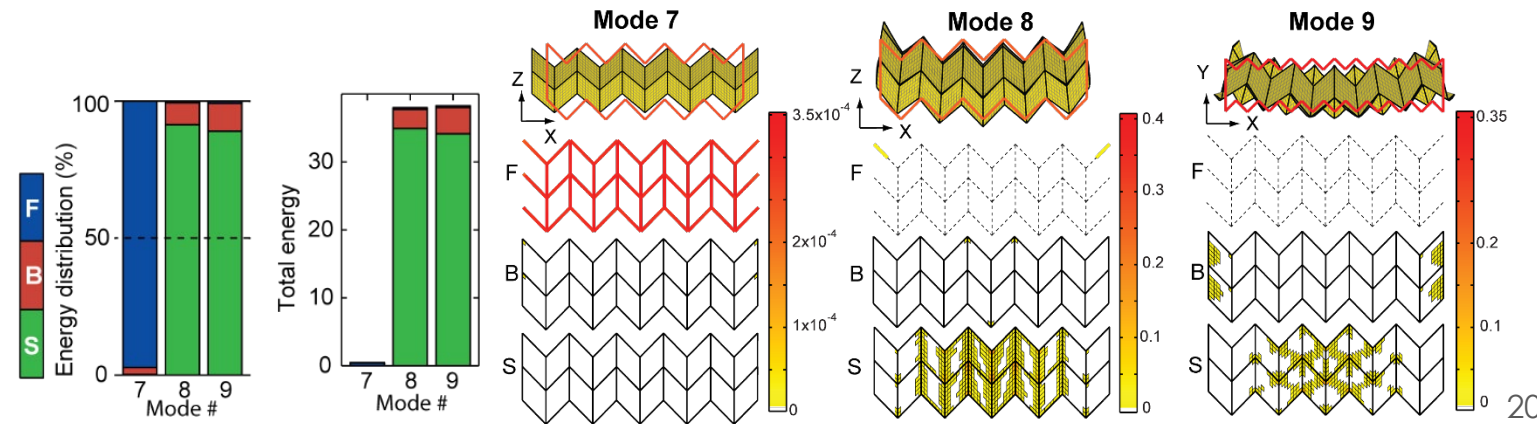
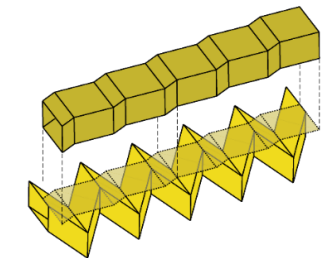
Sheet



Tube

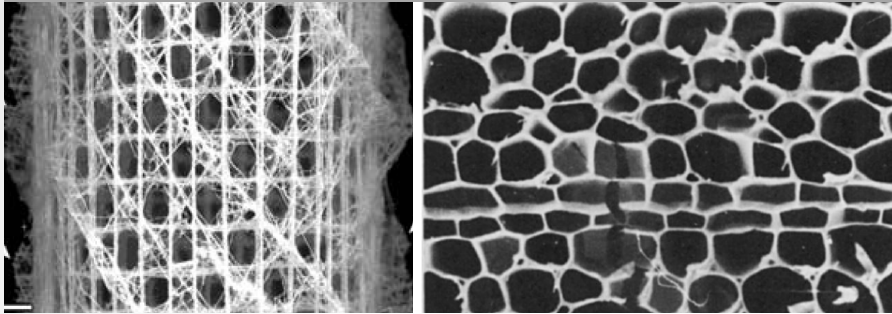


Zipper



Cellular Assemblages as Metamaterials

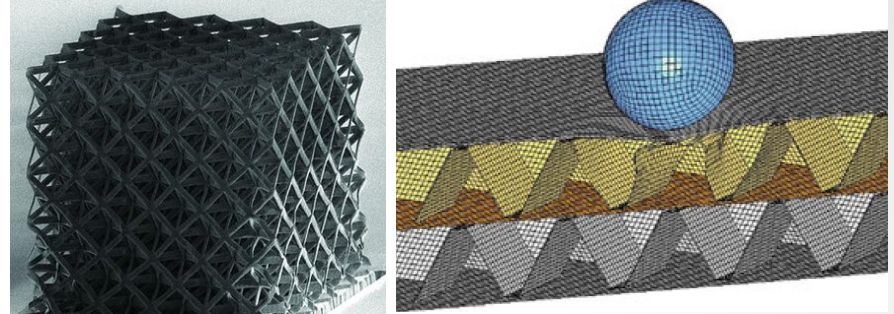
Nature



Aizenberg et al. (2005)

Ashby et al. (1985)

Engineering



Meza et al. (2014)

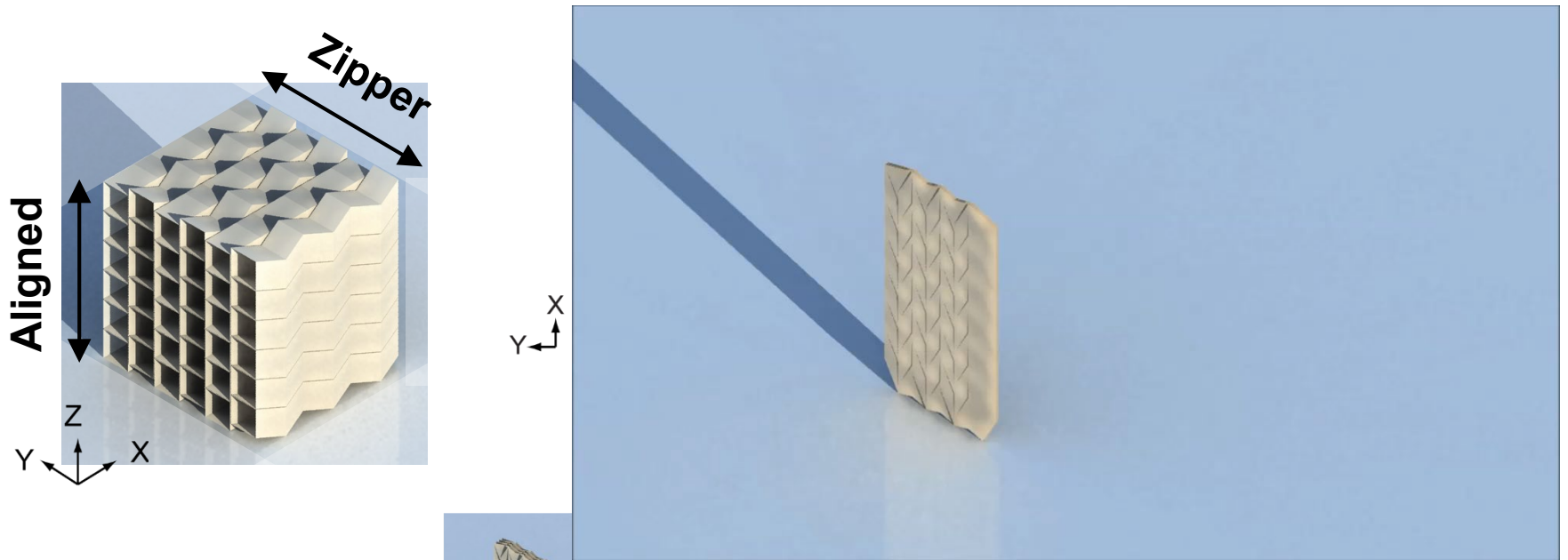
Heimbs (2013)

- Hierarchical properties (e.g. lattice systems)
- High stiffness to weight ratios
- Novel properties (auxetics or asymmetry)

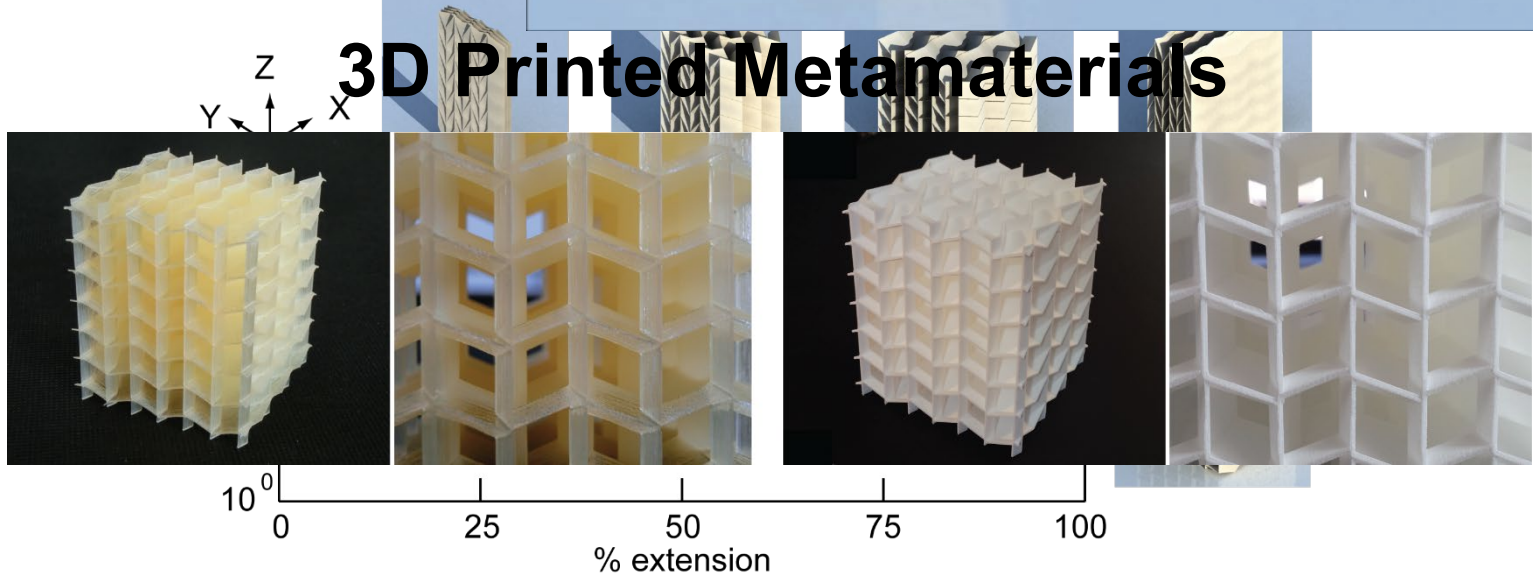
With origami:

- Self-assembly
- Deployable
- Tunable characteristics

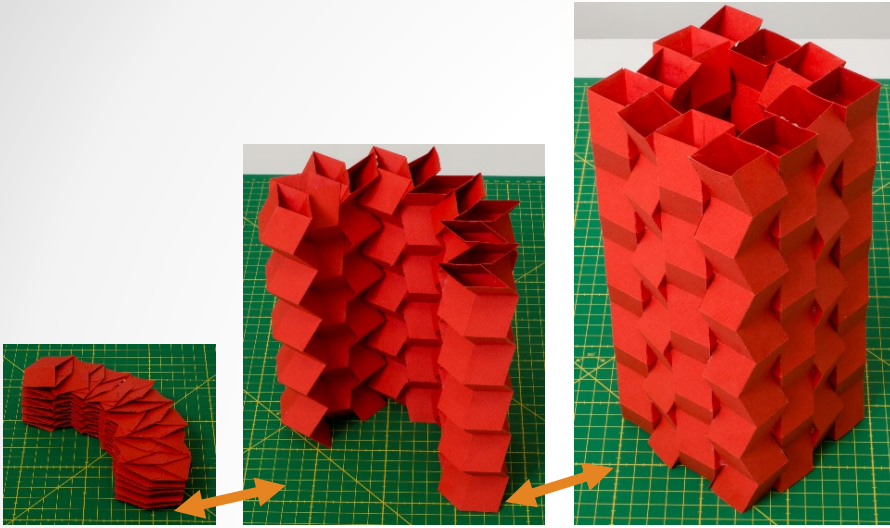
Zipper + Aligned Assemblage



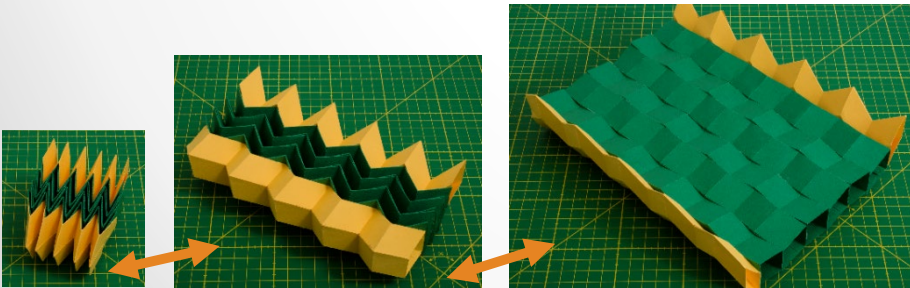
3D Printed Metamaterials



Self-Interlocking Structure



Bridge Structure



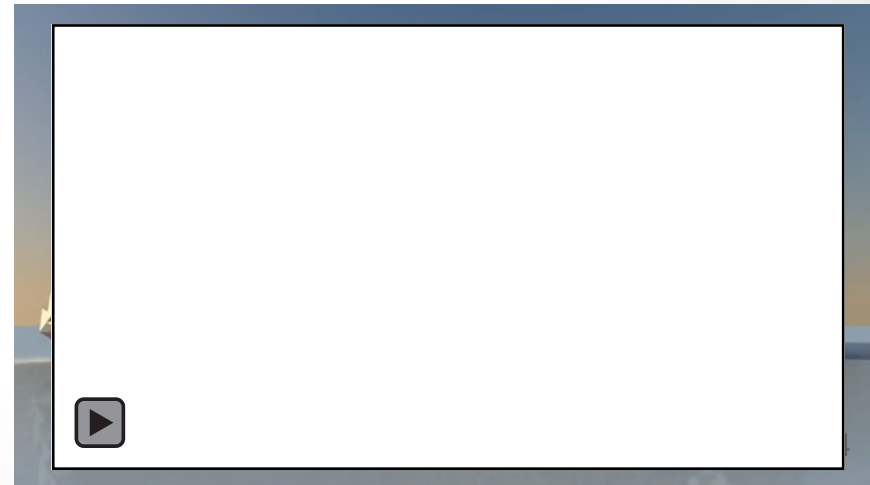
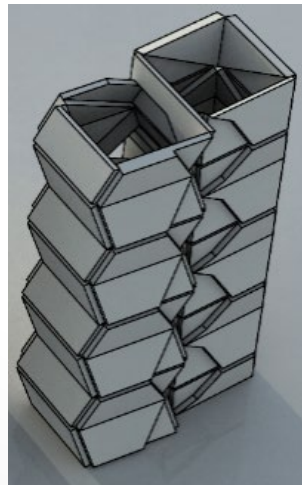
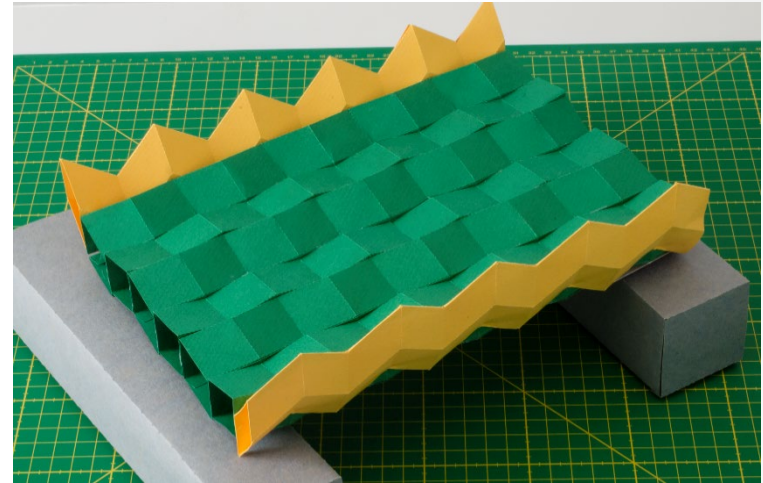
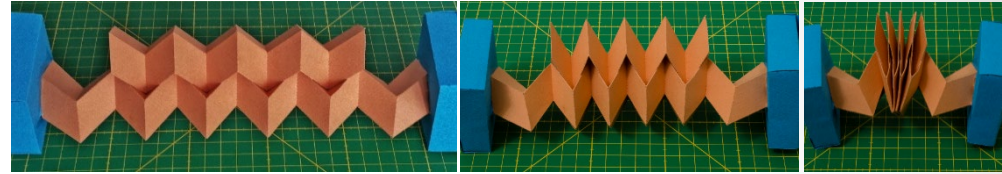
Extensions and Future of Zipper Tubes

- **Localized adaptations**

- **Geometric variations**

- **Tailored applications at different scales**

- Thickness
- Material
- Fabrication
-



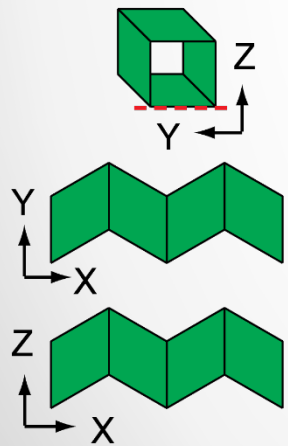
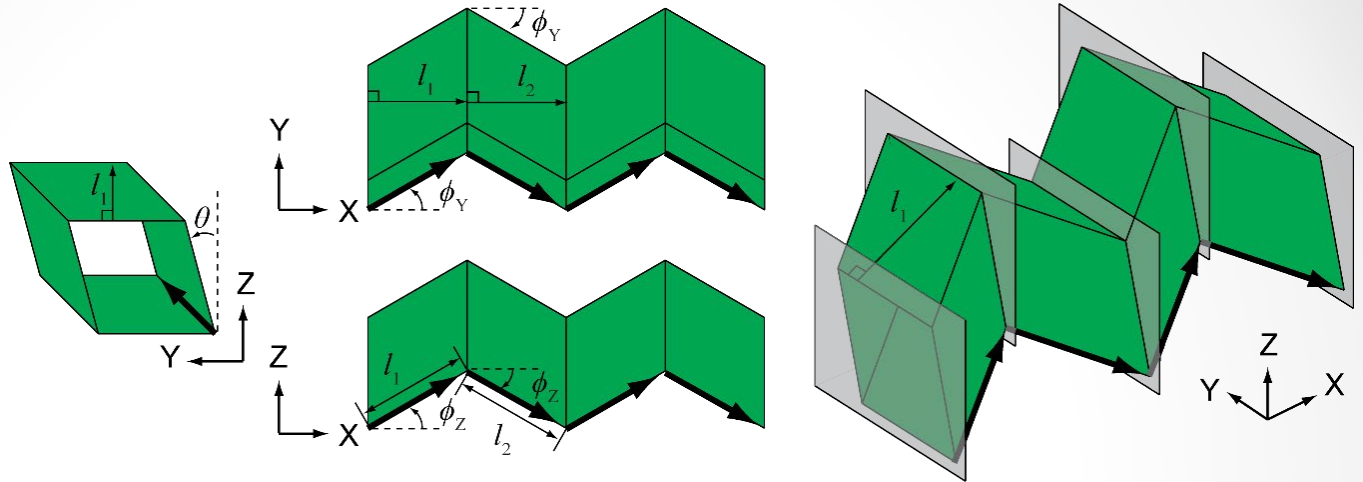
Generalized Definition for Origami Tube

Projection

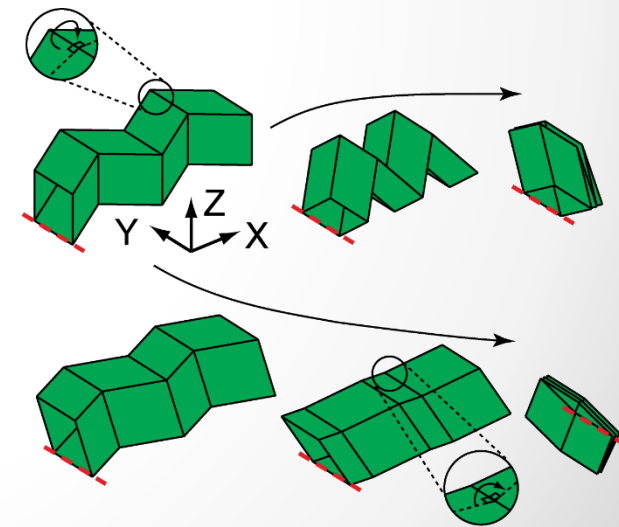
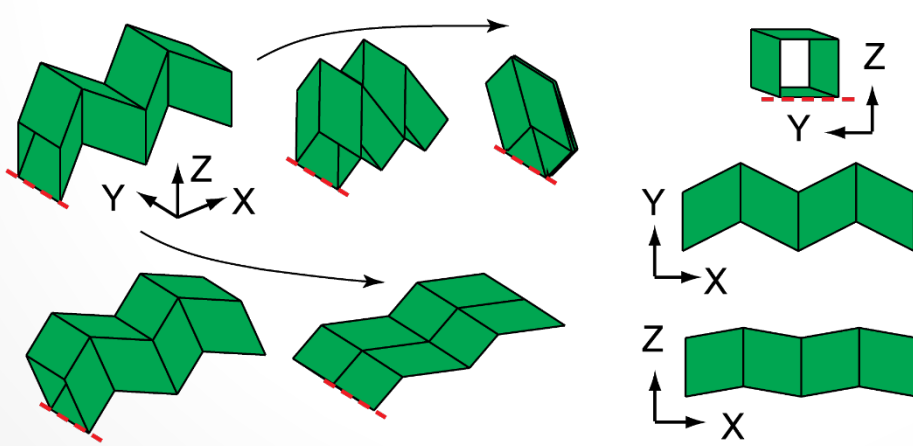
ϕ_Z and ϕ_Y

Cross-section

θ

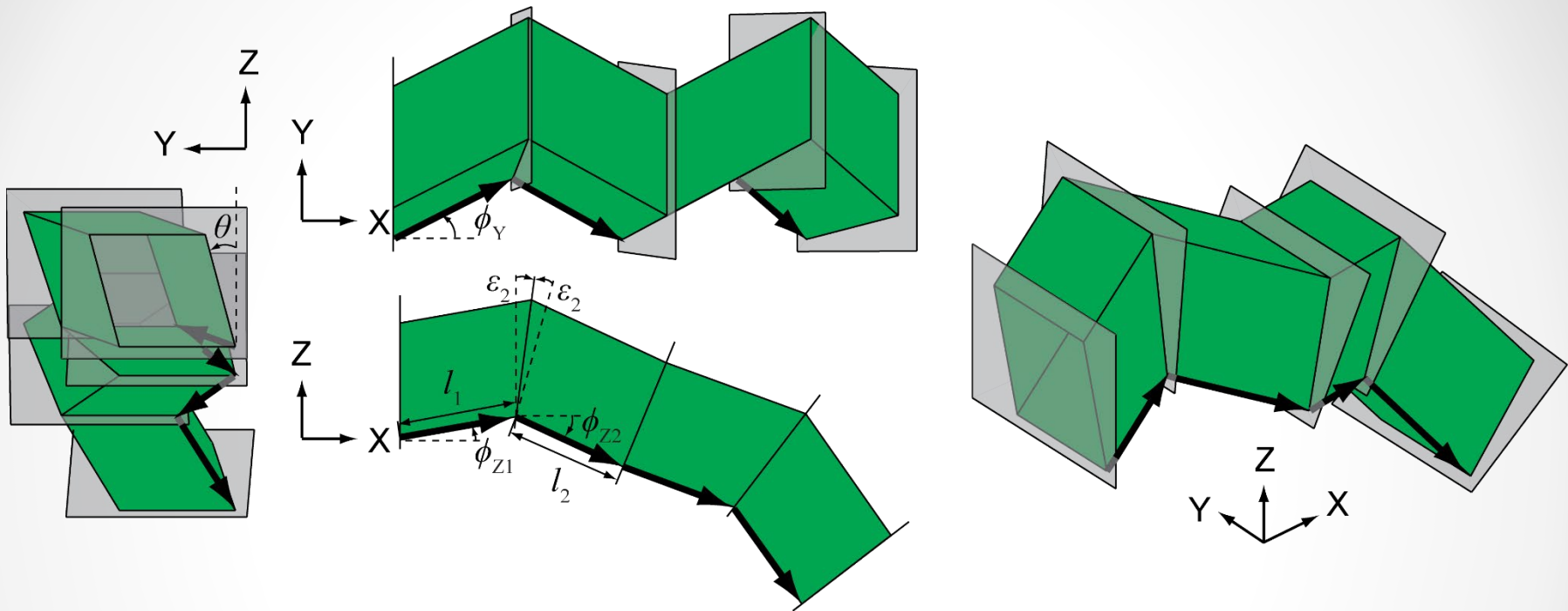


$$\phi_Z = \phi_Y = 30^\circ$$



$$\phi_Z = 10^\circ < \phi_Y = 30^\circ$$

Non-straight Origami Tube



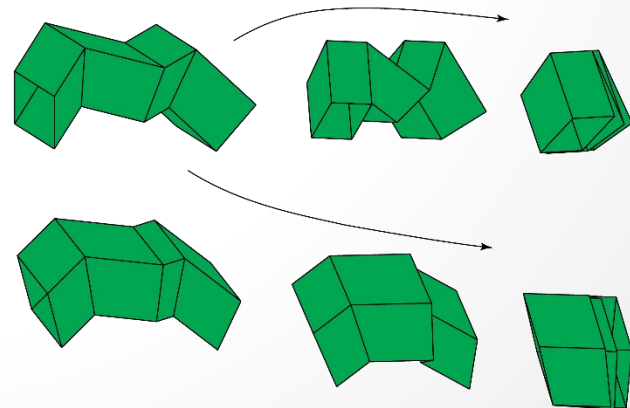
Projection

$$\phi_{Z1} \mid \phi_Y \mid \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \dots \epsilon_i$$

$$\phi_{Z2} = \phi_{Z1} + 2\epsilon_2 \dots \text{etc.}$$

Cross-section

$$\theta$$



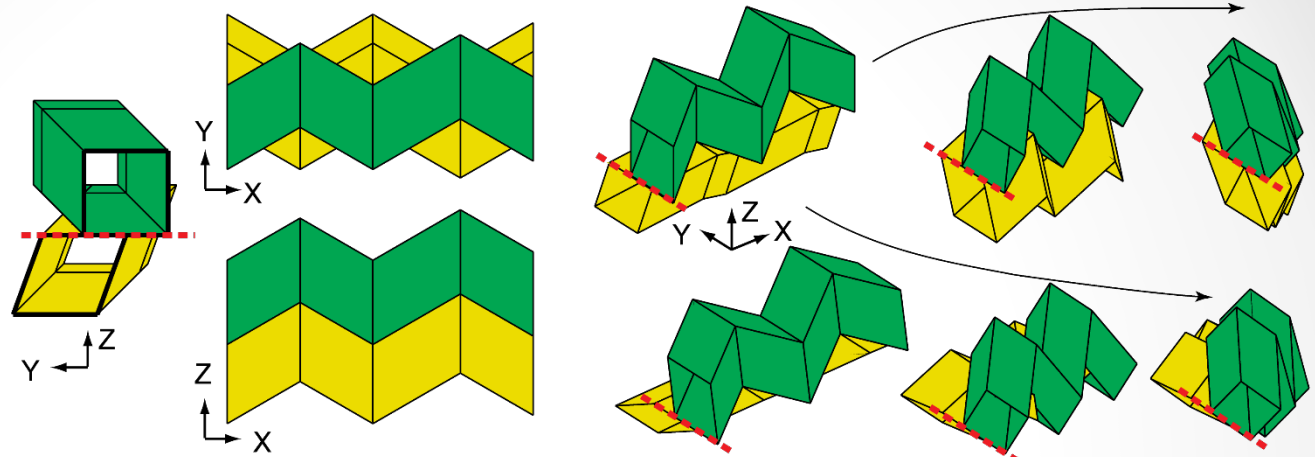
Generalized Definition for Coupled Tubes

Projection

$$\phi_Z \quad \phi_{YT} \quad \phi_{YB}$$

Cross-section

$$\theta_T \quad \theta_B$$

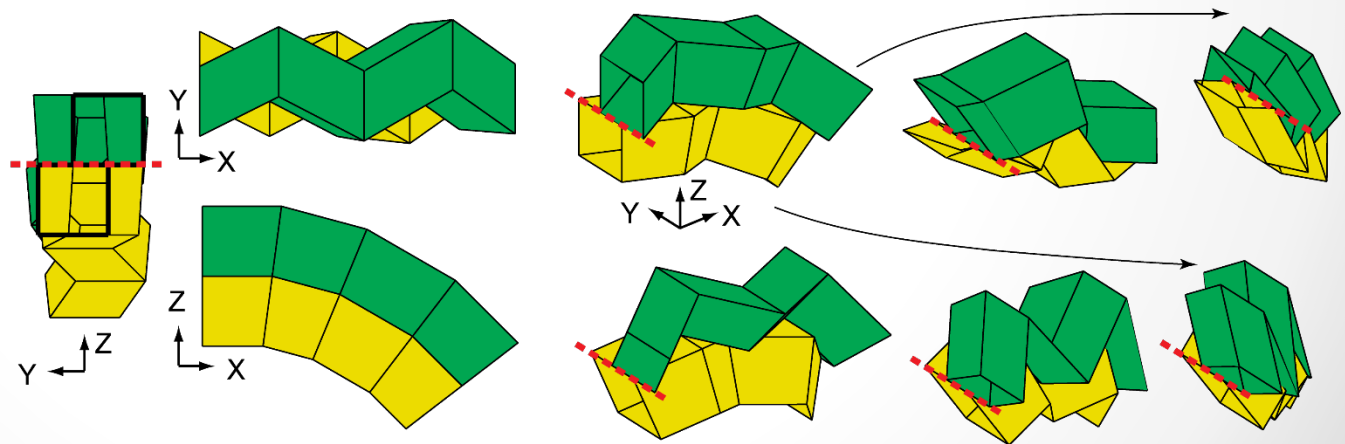


Projection

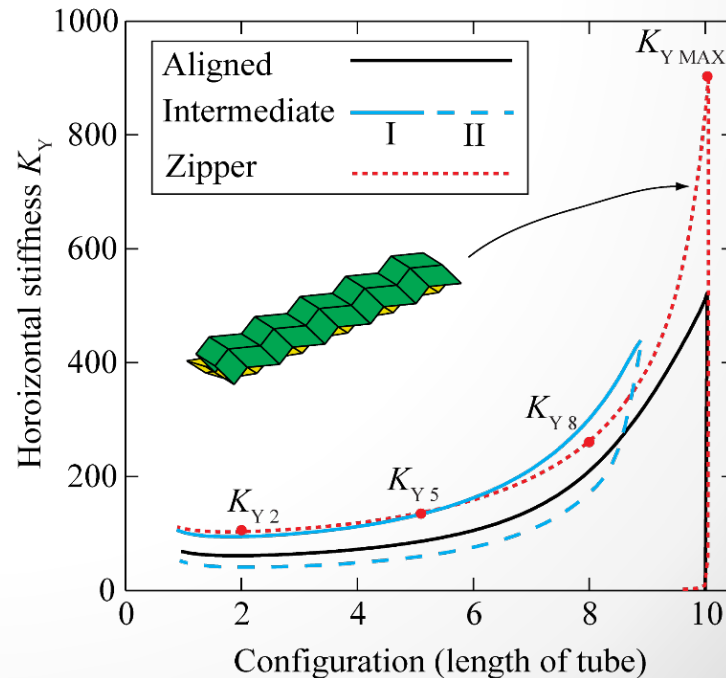
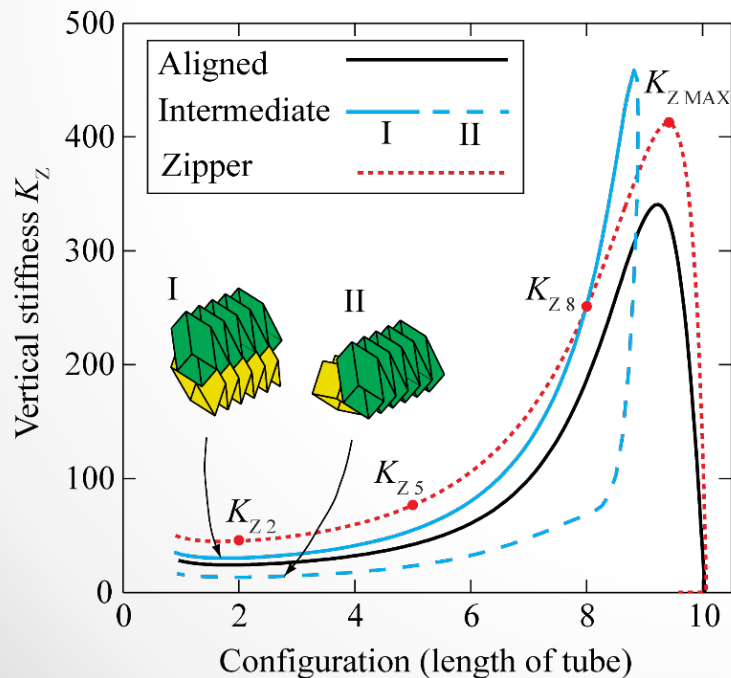
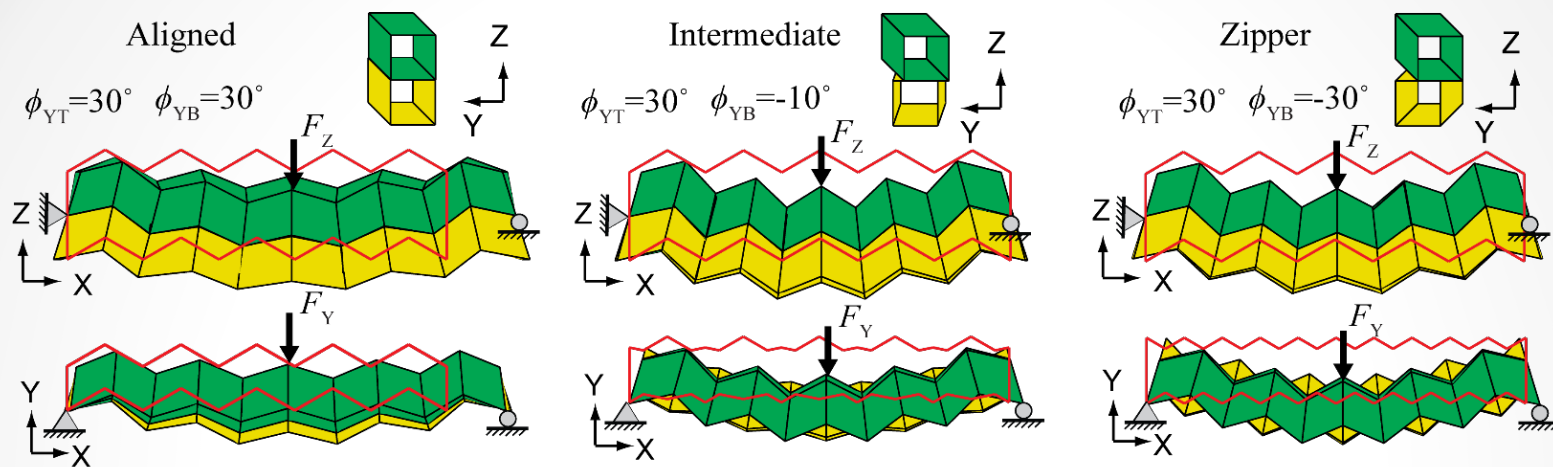
$$\phi_Z \quad \phi_{YT} = -\phi_{YB}$$

Cross-section

$$\theta_T = -\theta_B$$



Stiffness of Straight Coupled Tubes

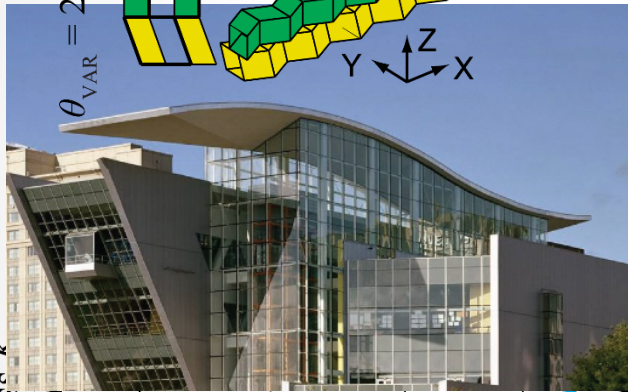
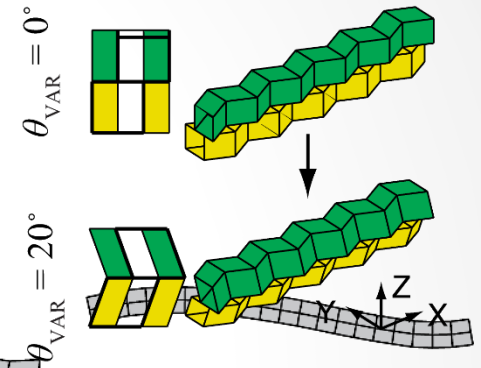
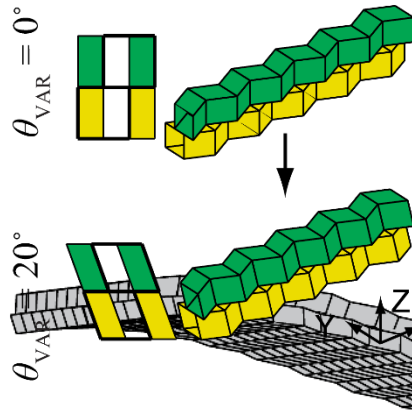
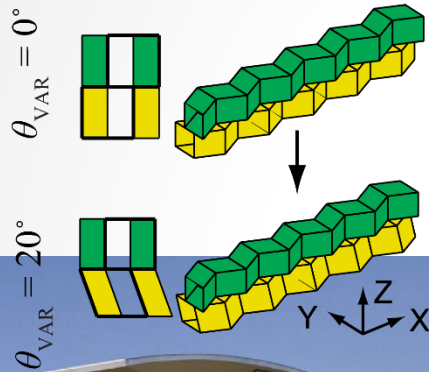


Slabs and Arches with Flat Surface

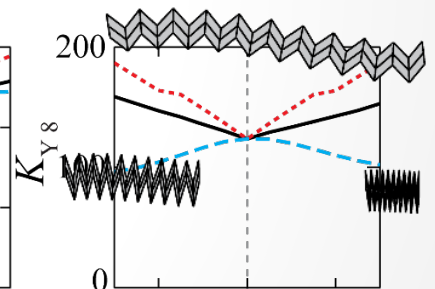
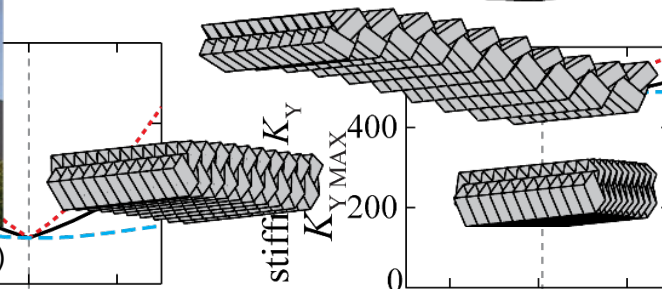
Case 1: ———
 $\theta_{VAR} = \theta_B$ $\theta_T = 0^\circ$

Case 2: - - - - -
 $\theta_{VAR} = \theta_T = \theta_B$

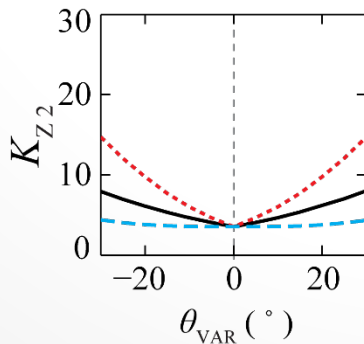
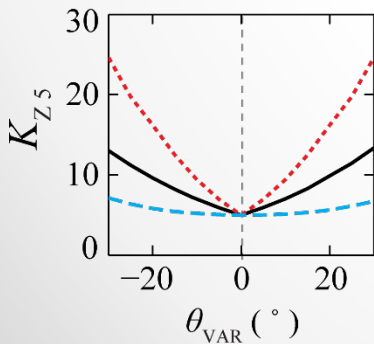
Case 3: ·····
 $\theta_{VAR} = \theta_T = -\theta_B$



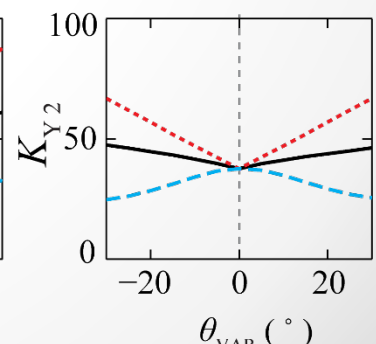
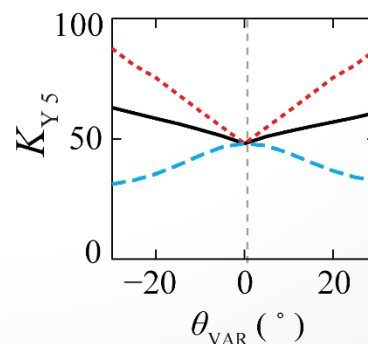
Conn. Science Center Woodruff and Brown (2009)



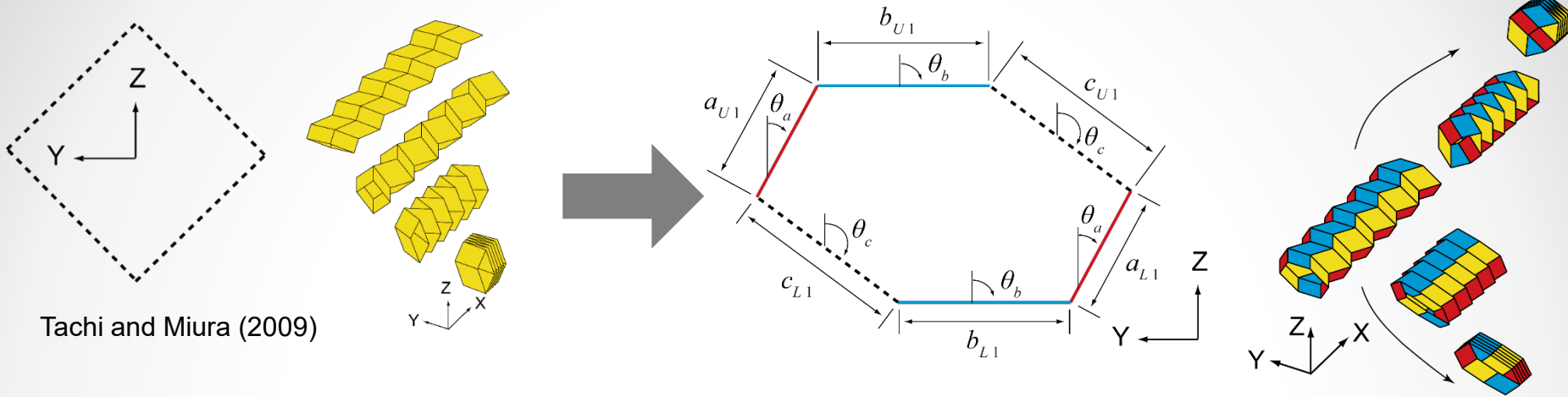
Vertical stiffness K



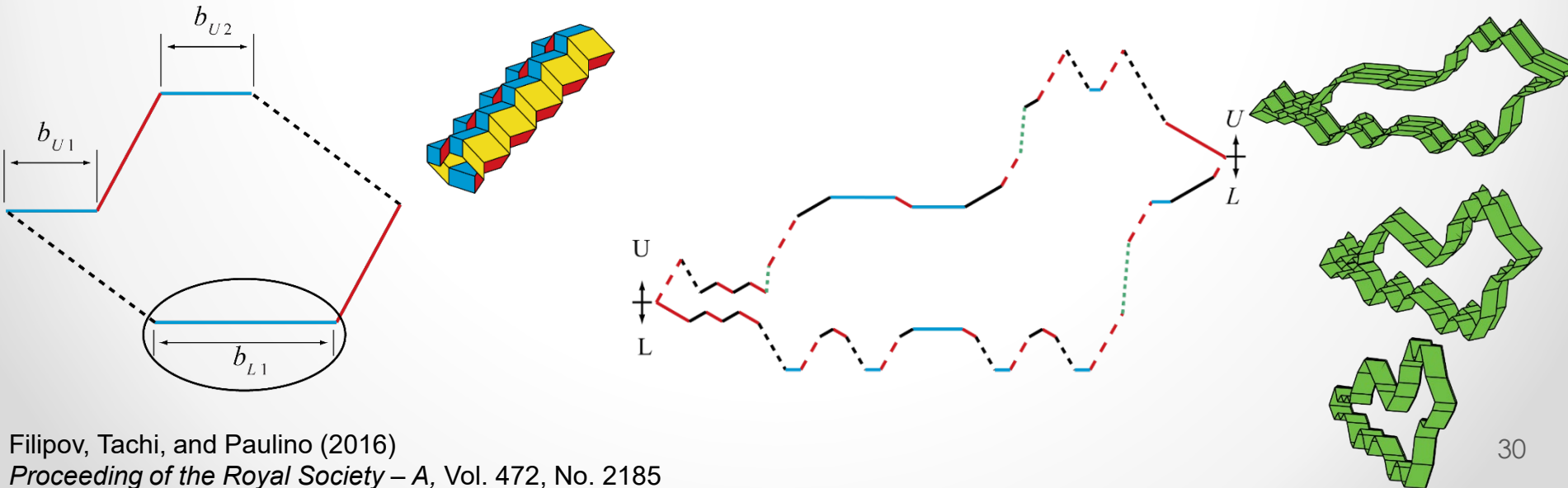
Horizontal stiffness K_Y



Extend to Polygonal Cross-Sections

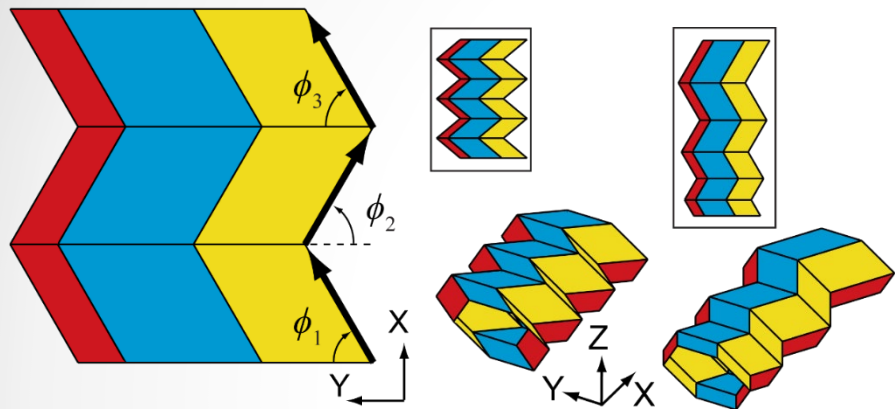


Partition and Re-arrange

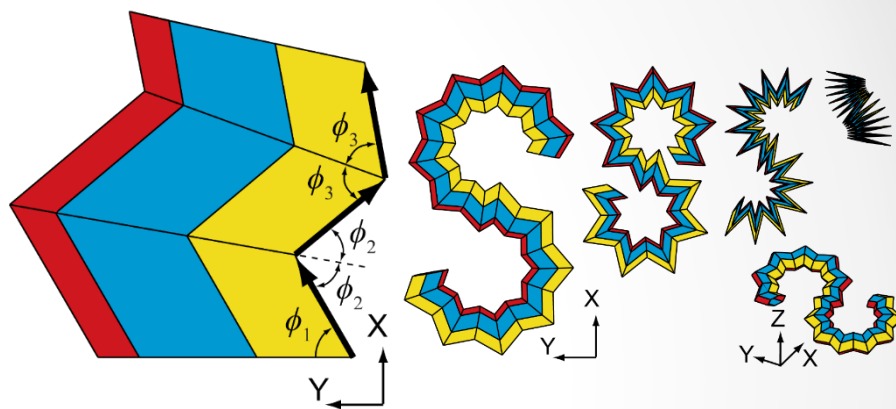


Projection Definitions

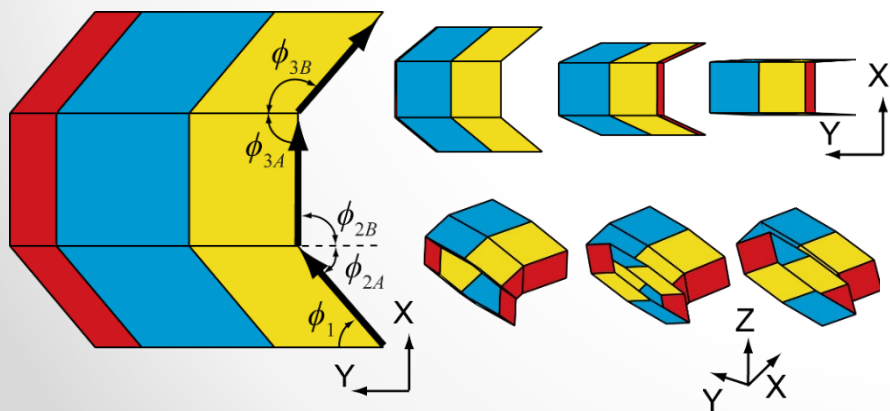
Constant X-Y



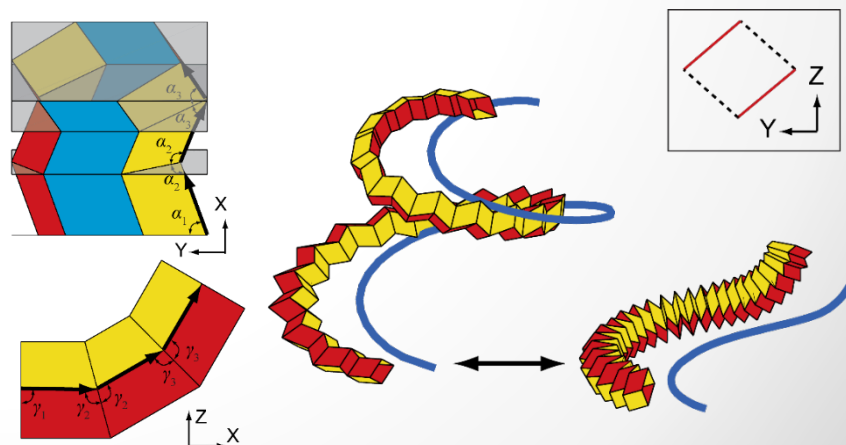
Symmetric X-Y



Non-symmetric X-Y

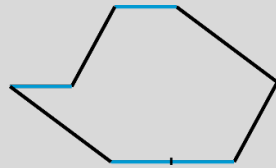


Symmetric X-Y-Z

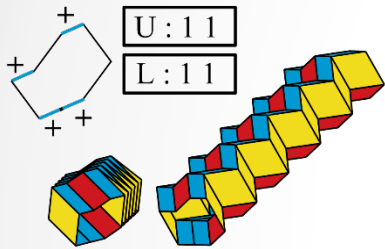


Reconfiguration with $n = 2$ Switches

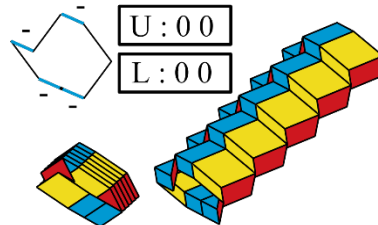
$n = 2$
switches



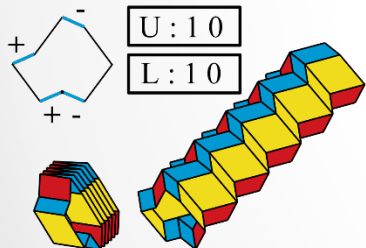
Configuration I



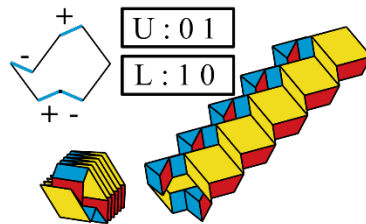
Configuration II



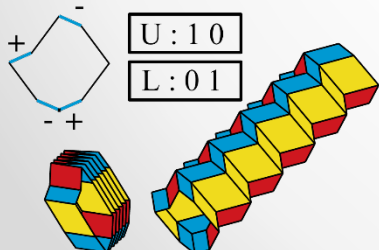
Configuration III



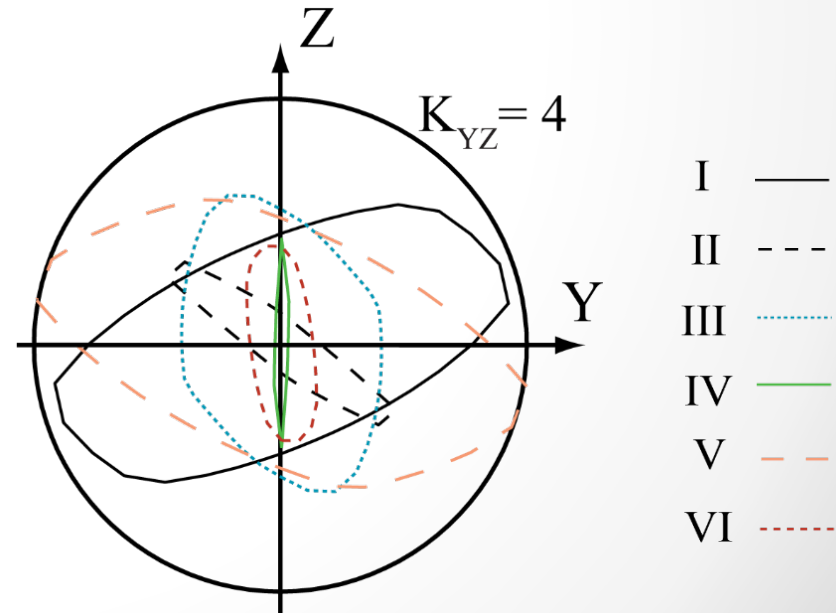
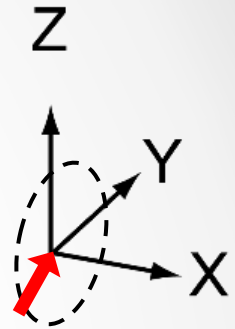
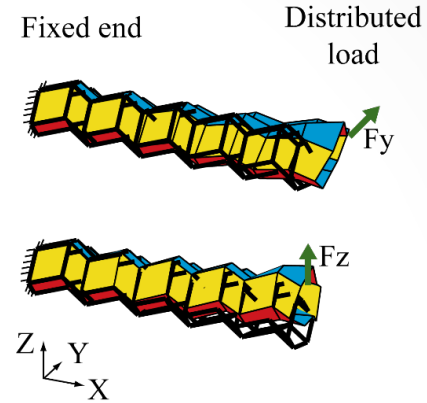
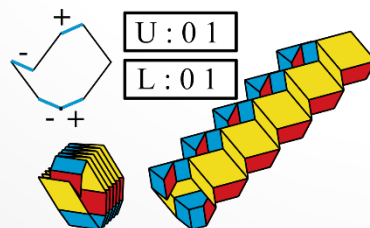
Configuration IV



Configuration V



Configuration VI

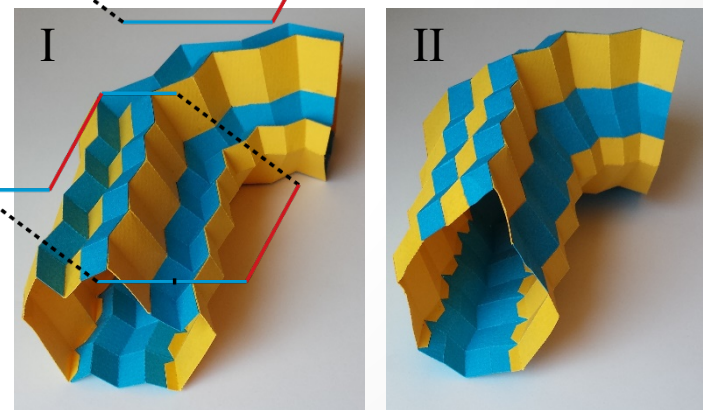
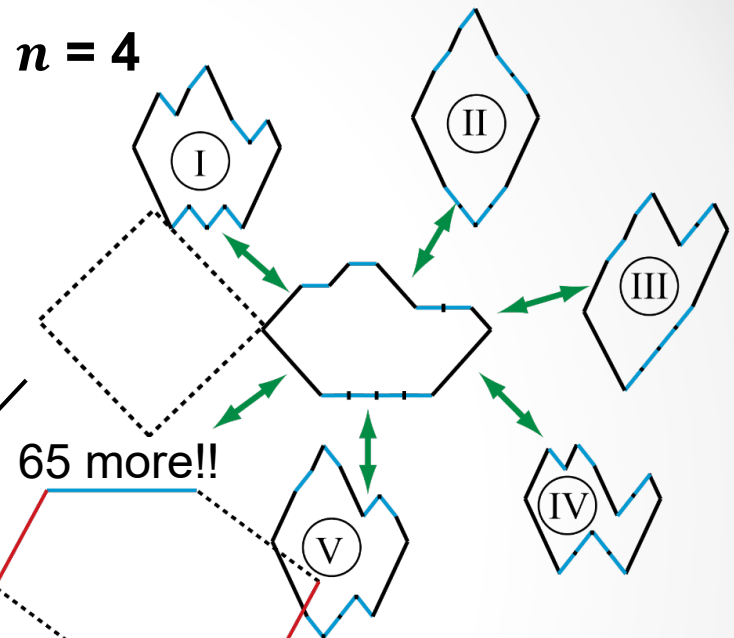


Reconfiguration with More Switches

Central Binomial Coefficient

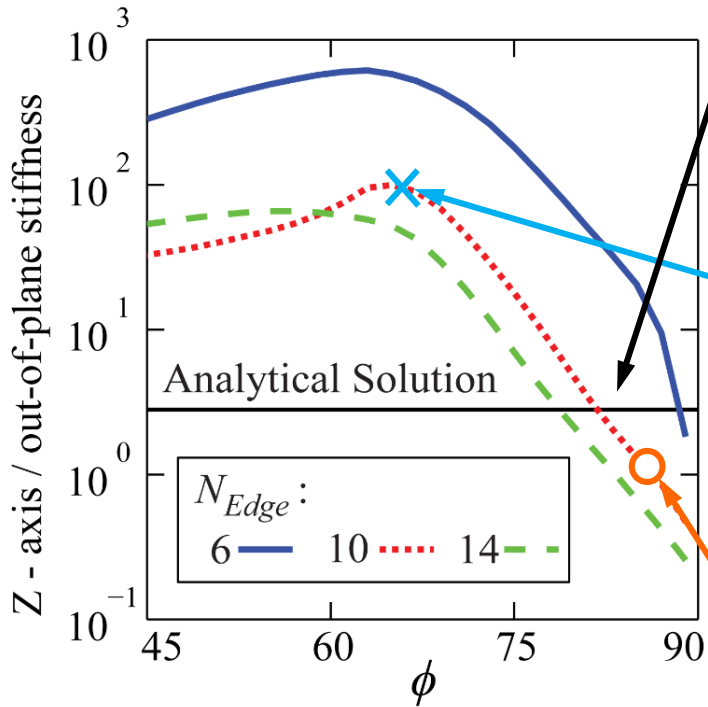
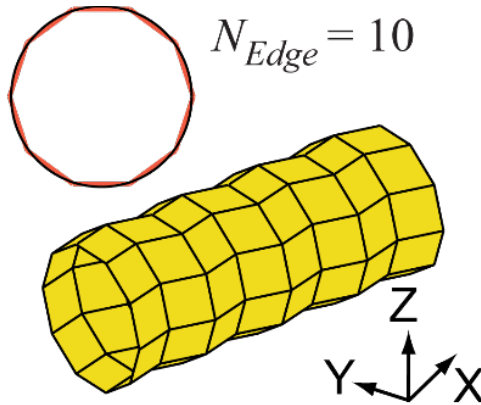
$$\# \text{ Configurations} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

Switches	# Configurations
$n = 0$	1
$n = 1$	2
$n = 2$	6
$n = 3$	20
$n = 4$	70
$n = 5$	252

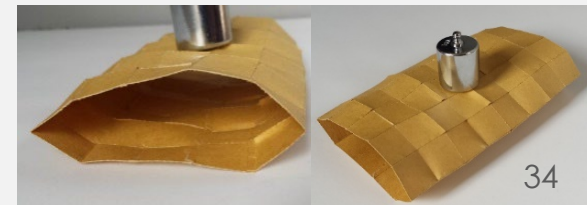
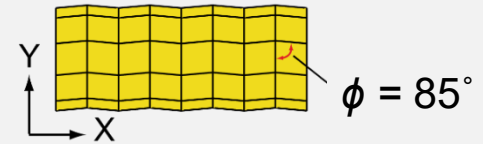
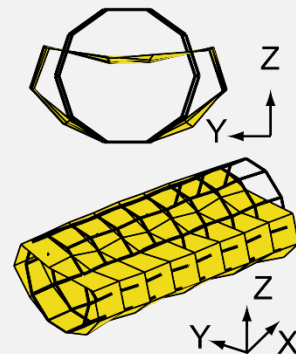
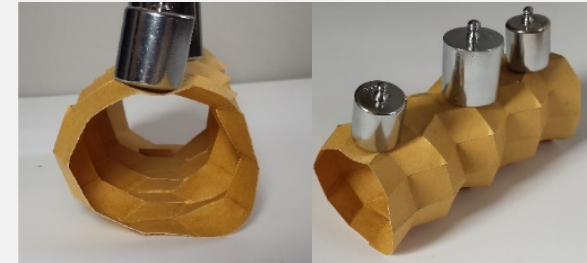
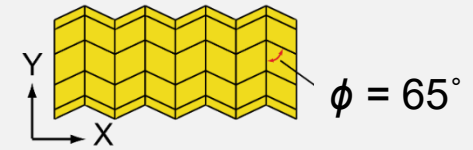
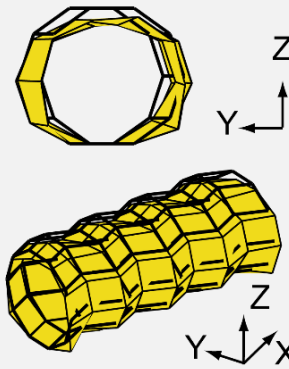
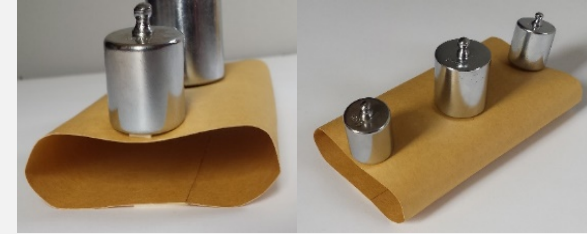
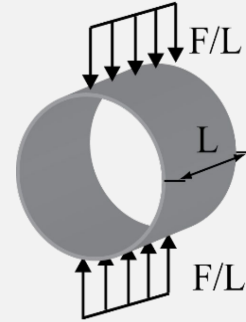


Physical model, $n = 4$ switches

Out-of-Plane Compression of a Pipe

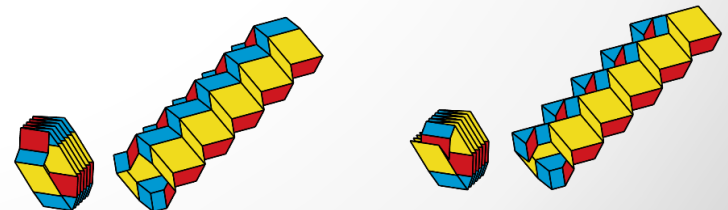
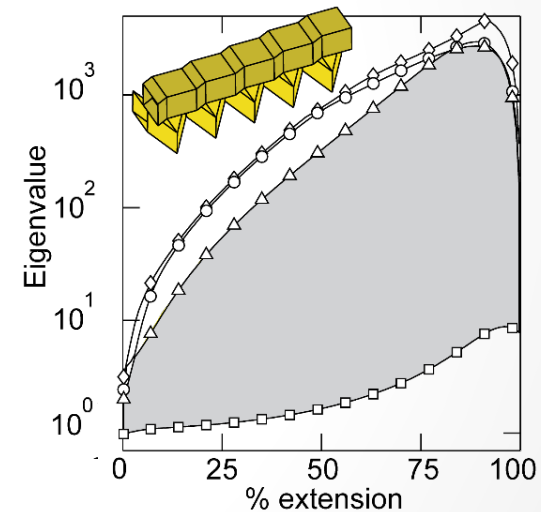
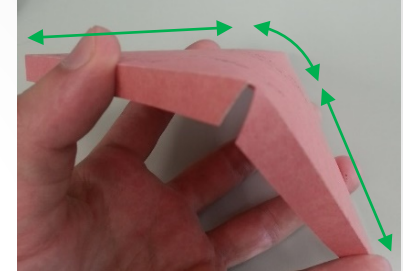
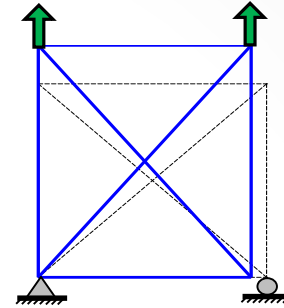


Analytical



Summary of Ph.D. Research

- Improved structural analysis for origami
- Influence of geometry on origami stiffness *locally* and *globally*
- Zipper-coupled systems engage thin sheet in *shear/stretching*
- Geometric variation of tube cross-sections and profiles
- Structural tuning through reconfiguration



Thank you!

Acknowledgments:



JSPS

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www.efilipov.com