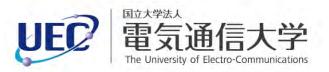
Ritsumeikan University Soft Robotics November 15/22, 2024 16:20-17:50

Soft Actuators

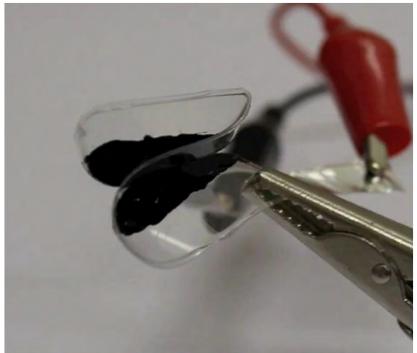
Jun Shintake

Department of Mechanical and Intelligent Systems Engineering, The University of Electro-Communications (UEC), Tokyo, Japan.

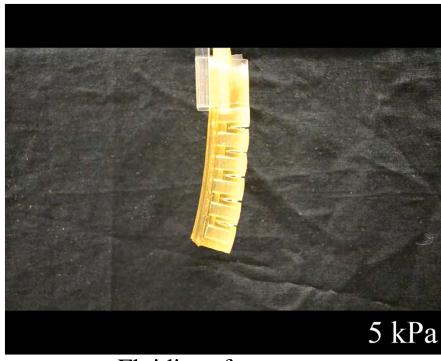


Soft actuators

- Made of compliant materials
- Materials or compliant structures themselves deform by external stimuli (*stimuli ≈ inputs)
- Simpler than conventional rigid actuators
- Often called as Artificial Muscle
- Examples:



Electrical soft actuator

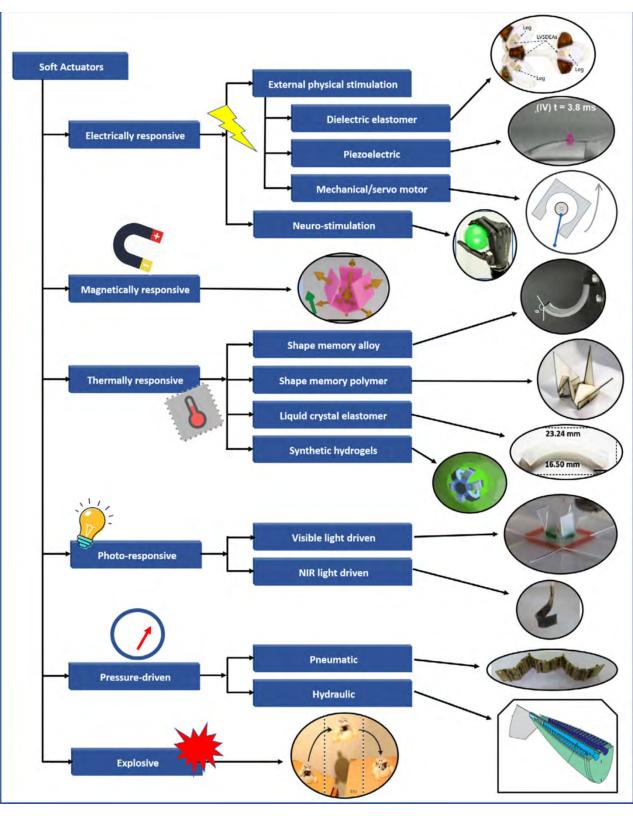


Soft actuators

They rely on stimuli of:

- Electric
- Magnetic
- Thermal
- Light
- Pressure

Under which many subclasses and configurations are being developed.



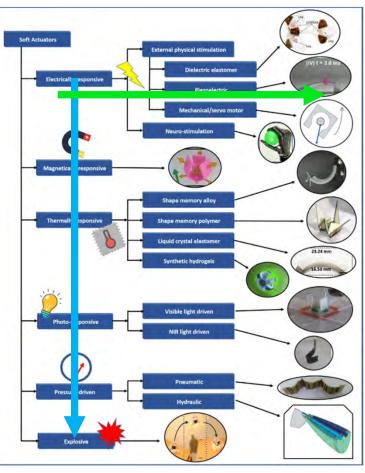
El-Atab, Nazek, et al. "Soft actuators for soft robotic applications: A review." Advanced Intelligent Systems 2.10 (2020): 2000128.

Aim of the topic "Soft Actuators"

11/15: Detail a single soft actuator technology and describe how it enables various actuator configurations and robotic systems.

11/22: Overview existing soft actuators and discuss their pros and cons*, followed by homework.

*Focus on representative (i.e., widespread) soft actuator technologies.



El-Atab, Nazek, et al. "Soft actuators for soft robotic applications: A review." Advanced Intelligent Systems 2.10 (2020): 2000128.

Class of key soft actuator technologies

• Pressure responsive

- Fluidic elastomer actuators
- Mckibben actuators
- Film based soft actuators
- Electrically responsive
 - Electroactive polymers
 - Electro-hydraulic soft actuators
 - Biohybrid actuators
- Thermally responsive
 - Fishing line artificial muscles
 - Shape memory alloys
 - Shape memory polymers
- Magnetically responsive
 - Magnetic elastomer actuators

Provide basic principle and share movies to show movements of actuators and robots for getting a better insight.



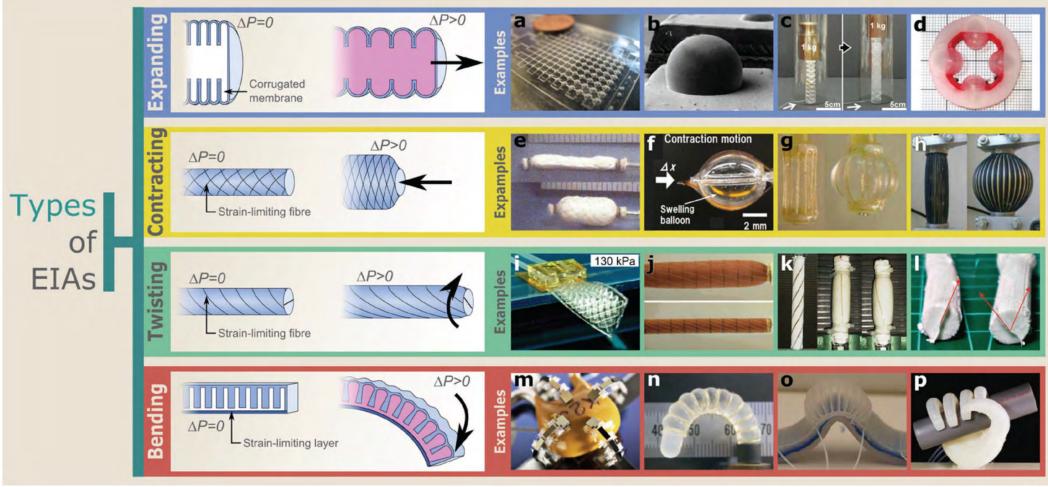
Shintake, Jun, et al. "Bio-inspired tensegrity fish robot." 2020 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA). IEEE, 2020.

Pressure responsive soft actuators

- Fluidic elastomer actuators
- Mckibben actuators
- Film based soft actuators

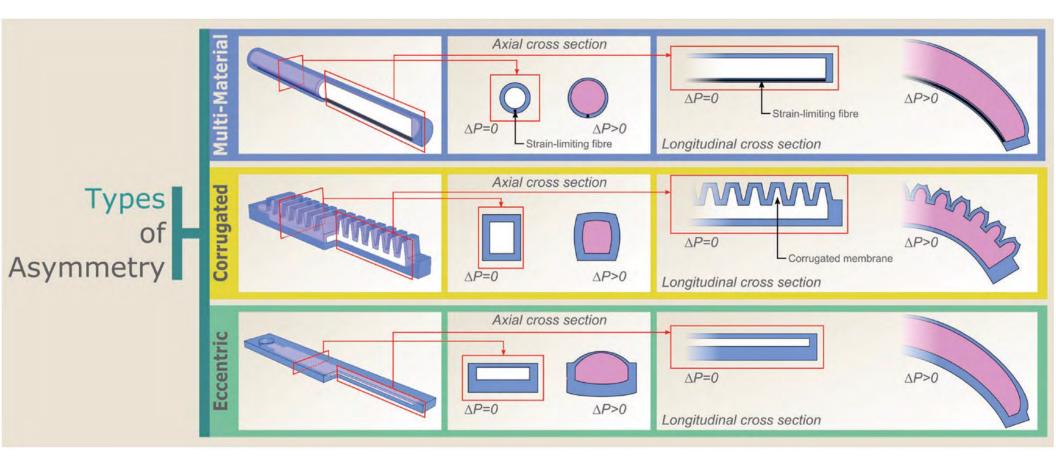
- All of them exploit inflation of the actuator structure by pressurization of gas (e.g., air) or liquid (e.g., water).
- Easy to make (by molding, 3D printing, heat sealing), high actuation output, relatively fast, require external pumps and compressors.

- Also called as "Elastic inflatable actuators (EIAs)", "Pneumatic soft actuators (SPAs)", etc.
- Base material: Silicone rubbers



Gorissen, Benjamin, et al. "Elastic inflatable actuators for soft robotic applications." Advanced Materials 29.43 (2017): 1604977.

• Bending type is most common actuator configuration



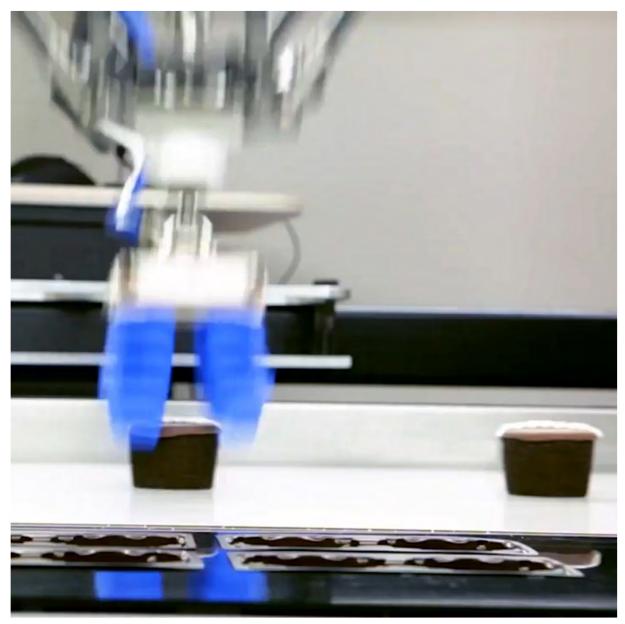


> Okayama University & Tokyo Institute of Technology

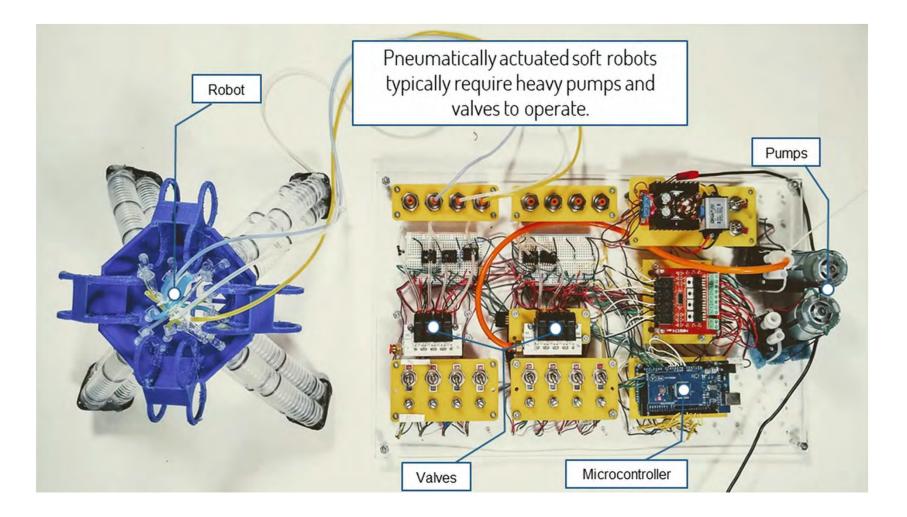
- Soft Robotics 01 -Flexible Microactuator Developed in 1989

Suzumori, Koichi, Shoichi Iikura, and Hirohisa Tanaka. "Development of flexible microactuator and its applications to robotic mechanisms." Proceedings. 1991 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation. IEEE Computer Society, 1991.

Soft Robotics 01: Flexible Microactuator https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHGLYRUKWeM

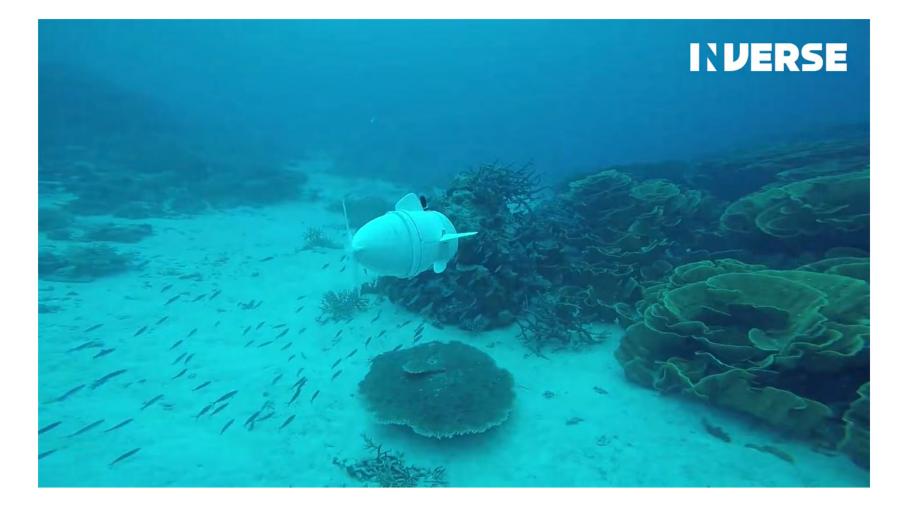


'Soft Robots' Handle Food With Care https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gngeaoJ--9Q



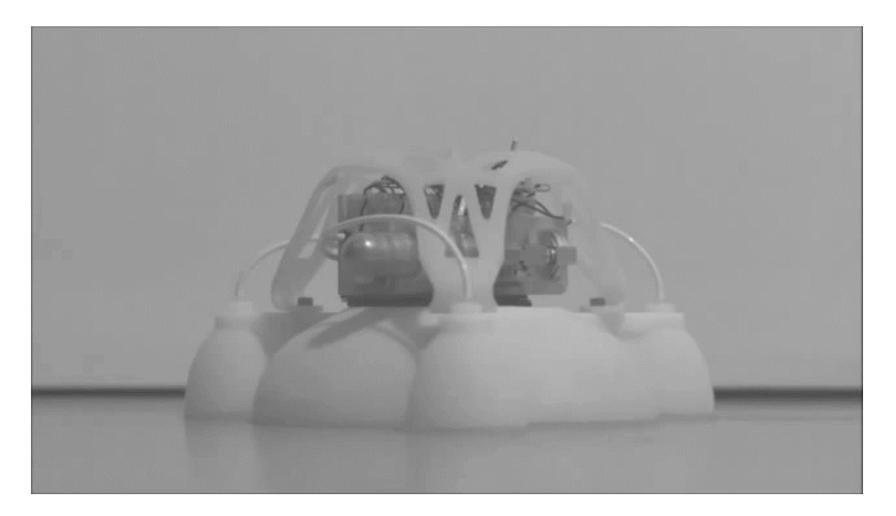
Drotman, Dylan, et al. "Electronics-free pneumatic circuits for controlling soft-legged robots." Science Robotics 6.51 (2021): eaay2627.

Electronics-Free Soft Legged Robot https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bnT6BBkDYlc



Katzschmann, Robert K., et al. "Exploration of underwater life with an acoustically controlled soft robotic fish." Science Robotics 3.16 (2018): eaar3449.

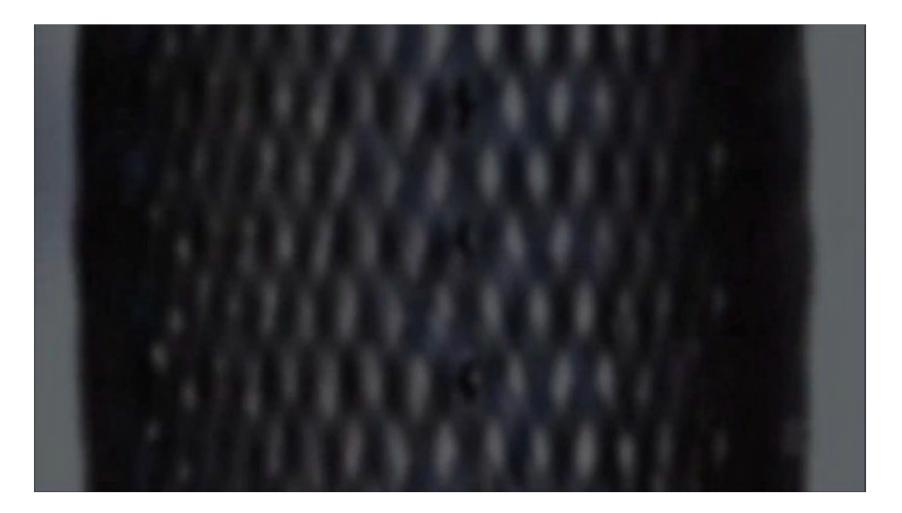
SoFi MIT Robot Fish | Inverse https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vy861m2MAE



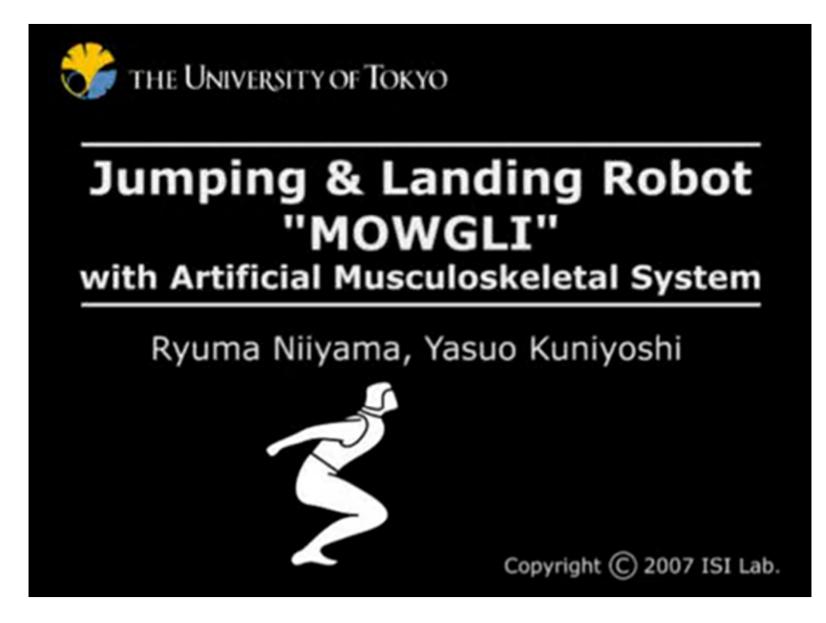
A 3-D Printed Functionally Graded Soft Robot https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5F4ECFGgJ8

Bartlett, Nicholas W., et al. "A 3D-printed, functionally graded soft robot powered by combustion." Science 349.6244 (2015): 161-165.

Pressure responsive soft actuators: Mckibben actuators

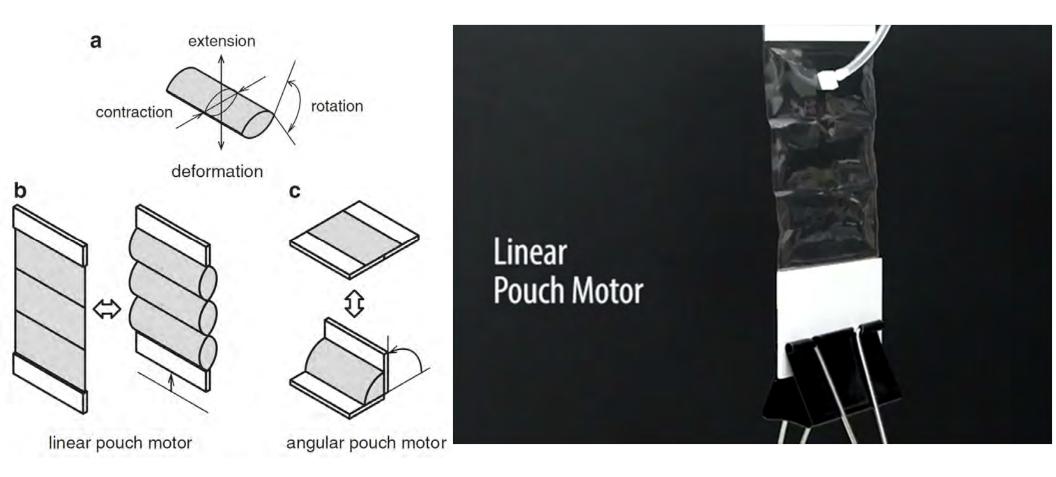


Pressure responsive soft actuators: Mckibben actuators



Pressure responsive soft actuators: Film based soft actuators

- Also called as "Pouch motors".
- Base material: Inextensible films (e.g., Oriented Polypropylene (OPP))



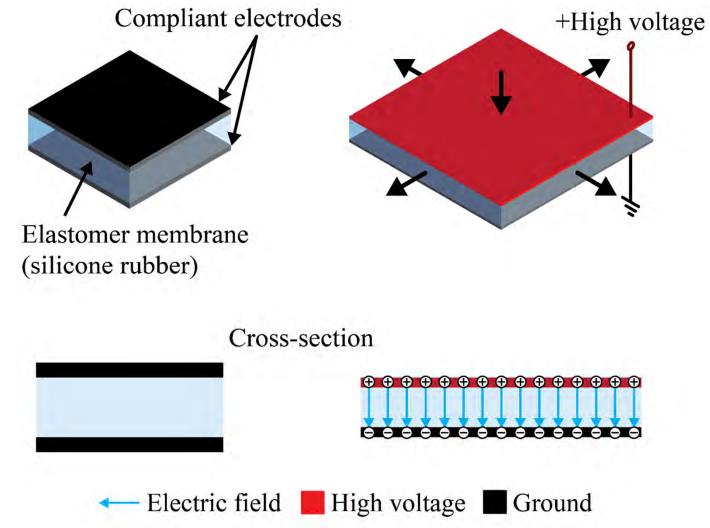
Niiyama, Ryuma, et al. "Pouch motors: Printable soft actuators integrated with computational design." Soft Robotics 2.2 (2015): 59-70.

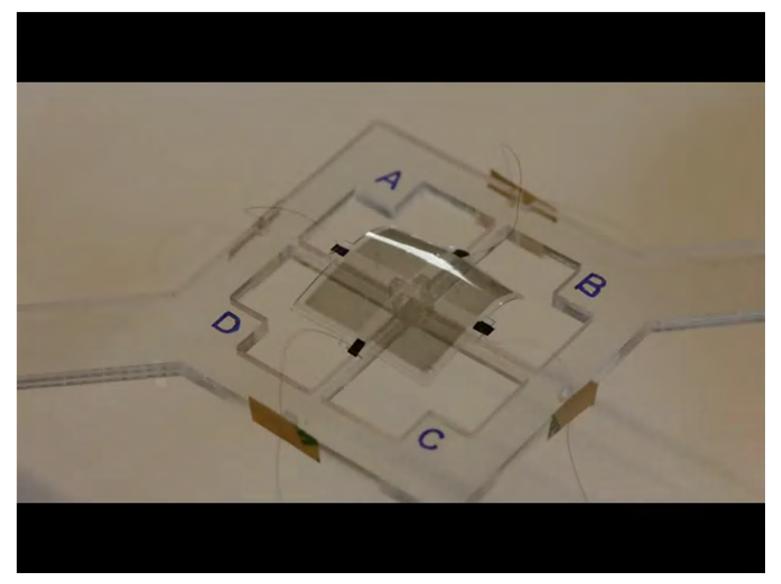
Pouch Motors: Printable/Inflatable Soft Actuators for Robotics https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIiJ4ka-Owk

Electrically responsive soft actuators

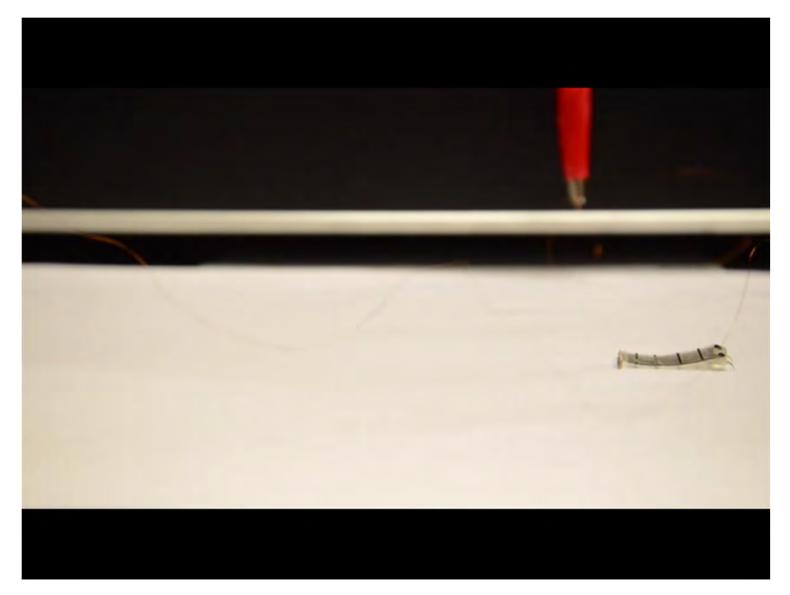
- Electroactive polymers
- Electro-hydraulic soft actuators
- Biohybrid actuators

- Work with electrostatic force between the electrodes.
- Large deformation, fast movements but often low force and require high voltage.
- Common material: Silicone rubbers

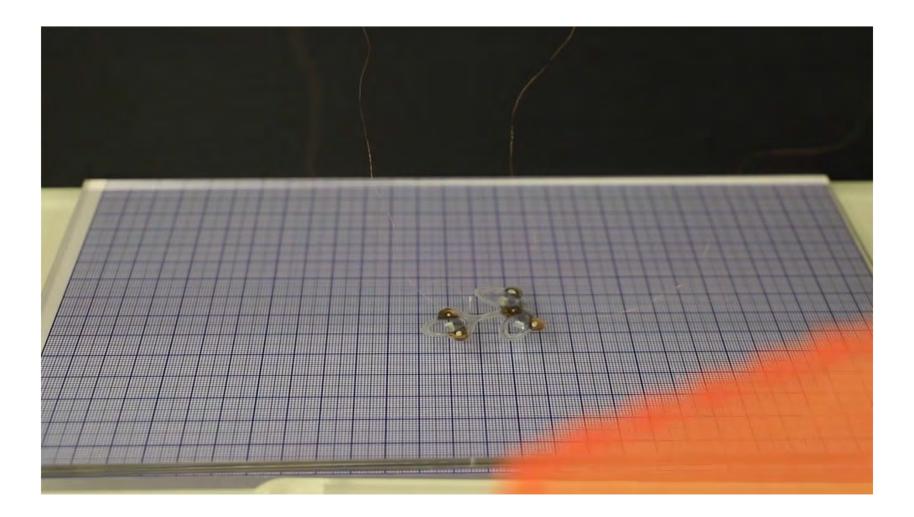




Duduta, Mihai, Robert J. Wood, and David R. Clarke. "Multilayer dielectric elastomers for fast, programmable actuation without prestretch." Advanced Materials 28.36 (2016): 8058-8063.

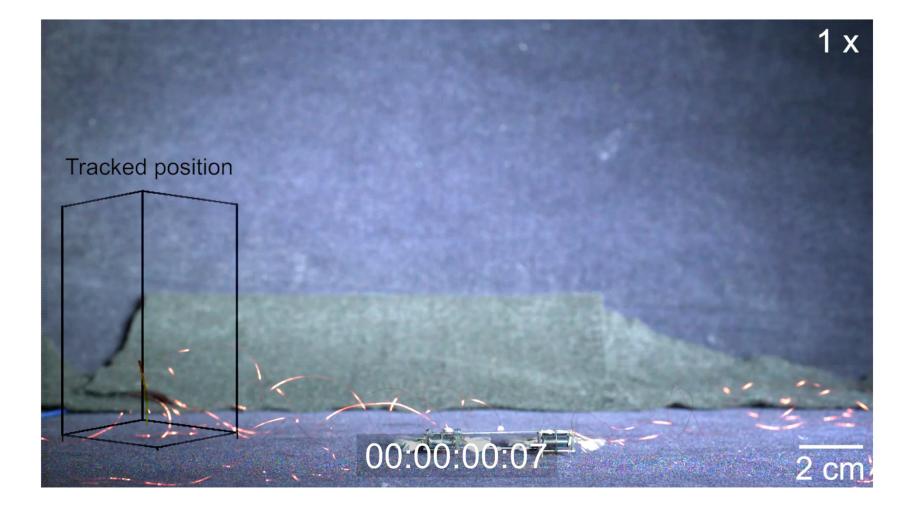


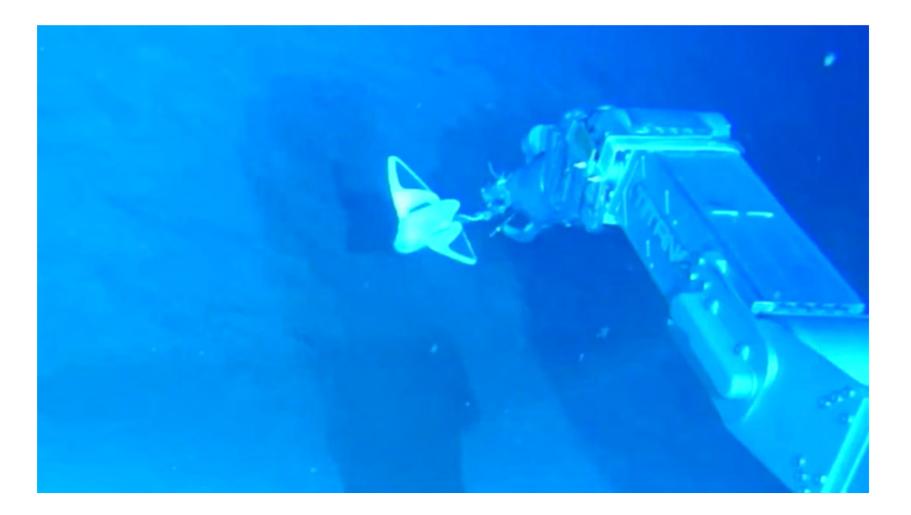
Duduta, Mihai, David R. Clarke, and Robert J. Wood. "A high speed soft robot based on dielectric elastomer actuators." 2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA). IEEE, 2017.



A soft robotic insect that survives being flattened by a fly swatter https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_qhmBsG_ZQ

Ji, Xiaobin, et al. "An autonomous untethered fast soft robotic insect driven by low-voltage dielectric elastomer actuators." Science Robotics 4.37 (2019): eaaz6451.



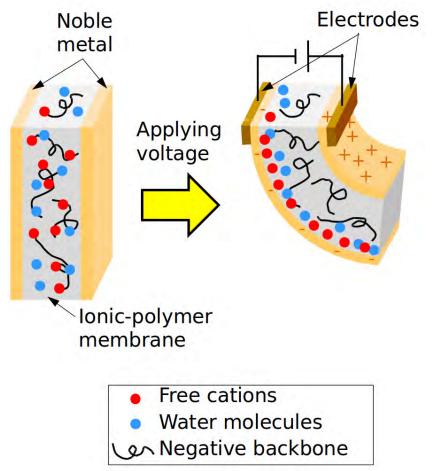


China's soft robot realizes deep sea exploration and free swimming https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMHy8cI681w

Li, Guorui, et al. "Self-powered soft robot in the Mariana Trench." Nature 591.7848 (2021): 66-71.

Electrically responsive soft actuators: Electroactive polymers: Ionic polymer-metal composites (IPMCs)

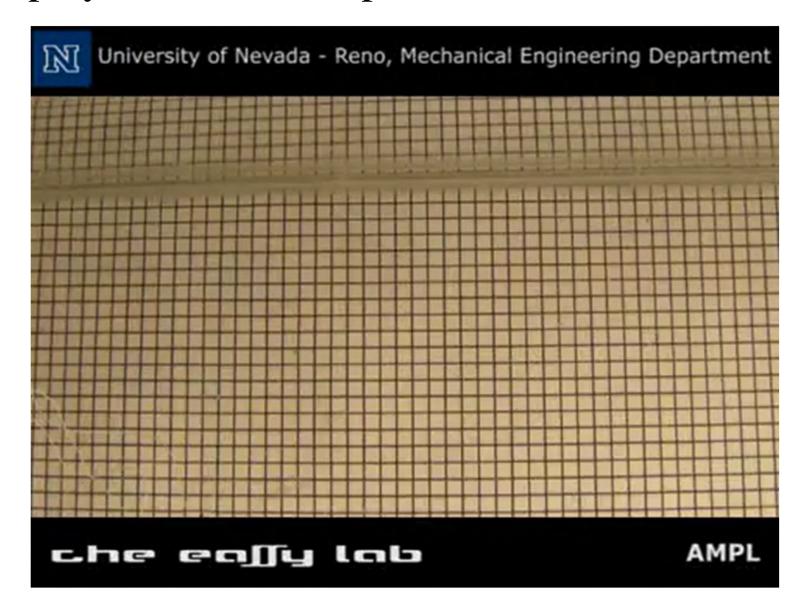
- Relies on physical movements of positive ions (cations).
- Large deformation and low voltage but slow. Need of water encapsulation.
- Common material: Nafion (kind of polymer)



Shahinpoor, Mohsen. "17 Review of Ionic Polymer–Metal Composites (IPMCs) as Smart Materials." Fundamentals of Smart Materials (2020): 203.

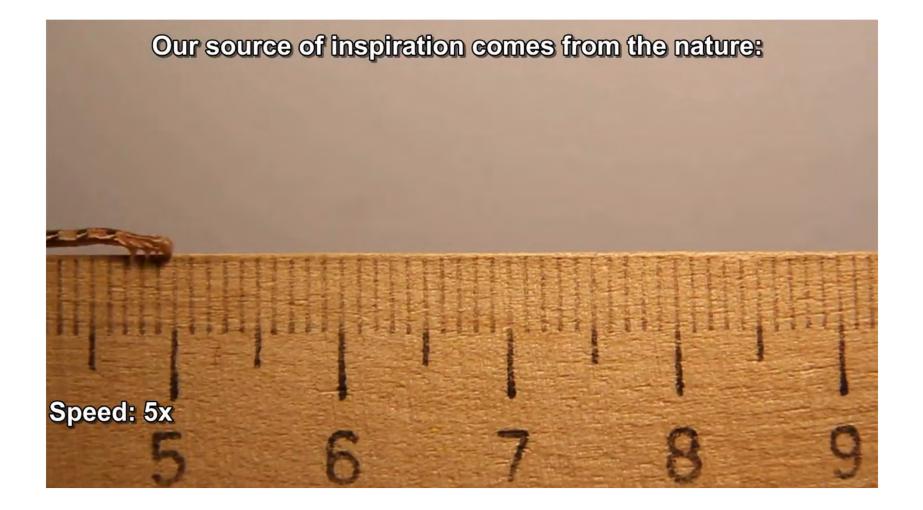
An ionic polymer-metal composite (IPMC) artificial muscle slowly oscillating at 0.15 Hz https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nn4b7Wi7RIo

Electrically responsive soft actuators: Electroactive polymers: Ionic polymer-metal composites (IPMCs)



Hubbard, Joel J., et al. "Monolithic IPMC fins for propulsion and maneuvering in bioinspired underwater robotics." IEEE Journal of Oceanic Engineering 39.3 (2013): 540-551.

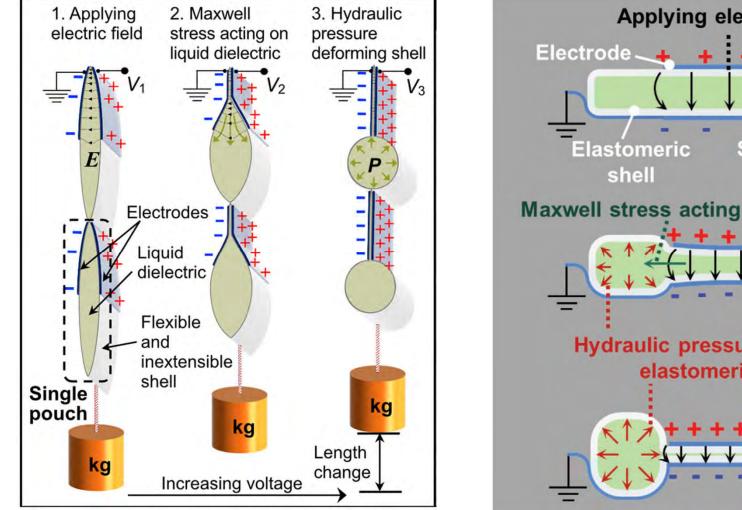
Electrically responsive soft actuators: Electroactive polymers: Ionic polymer-metal composites (IPMCs)



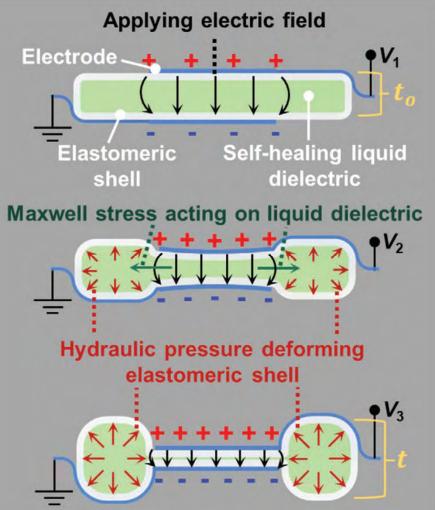
Must, Indrek, et al. "Ionic and capacitive artificial muscle for biomimetic soft robotics." Advanced Engineering Materials 17.1 (2015): 84-94.

Ionic and Capacitive Artificial Muscle for Biomimetic Soft Robotics https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1mSMsIQMTnU

- Also known as "Hydraulically amplified self-healing electrostatic actuators (HASELs)".
- Fast, high actuation output but high voltage is required.



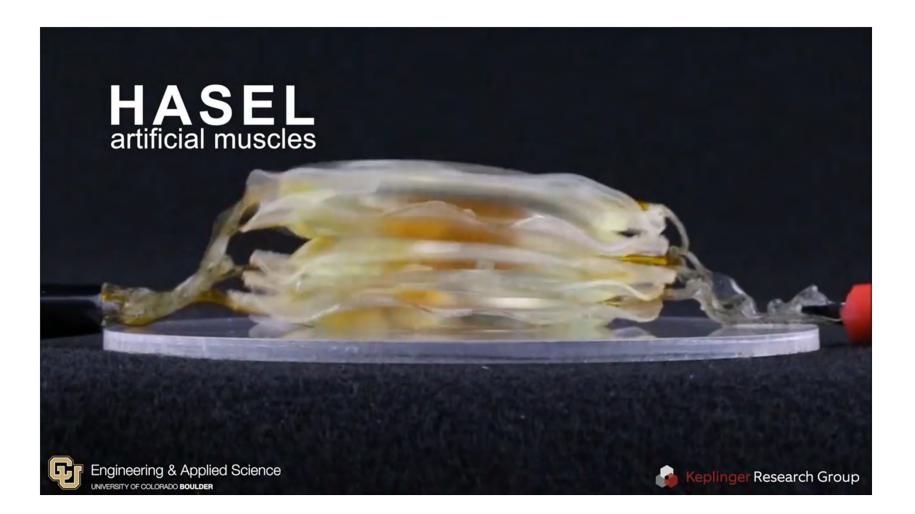
Yoder, Zachary, et al. "Design of a high-speed prosthetic finger driven by Peano-HASEL actuators." Frontiers in Robotics and AI (2020): 181.



Rothemund, Philipp, et al. "HASEL artificial muscles for a new generation of lifelike robots-recent progress and future opportunities." Advanced materials 33.19 (2021): 2003375.

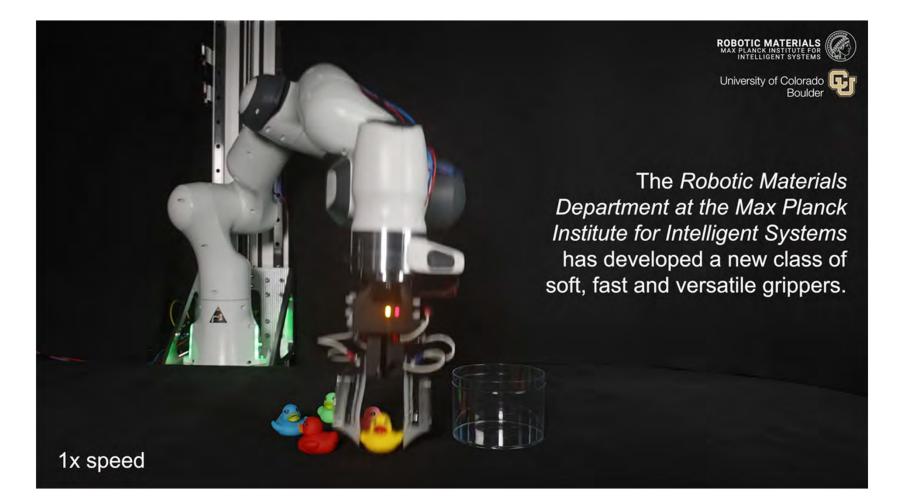
Peano-HASEL actuators: Muscle-mimetic, electrohydraulic transducers that linearly contract on activation

Kellaris, Nicholas, et al. "Peano-HASEL actuators: Muscle-mimetic, electrohydraulic transducers that linearly contract on activation." Science Robotics 3.14 (2018): eaar3276.



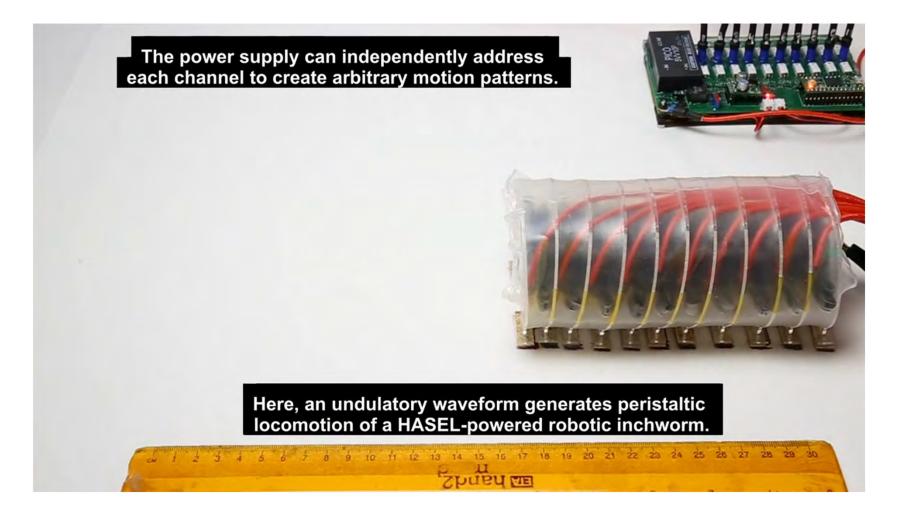
Acome, Eric, et al. "Hydraulically amplified self-healing electrostatic actuators with muscle-like performance." Science 359.6371 (2018): 61-65.

HASEL actuators with muscle-like performance https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4qcvTeN8k0



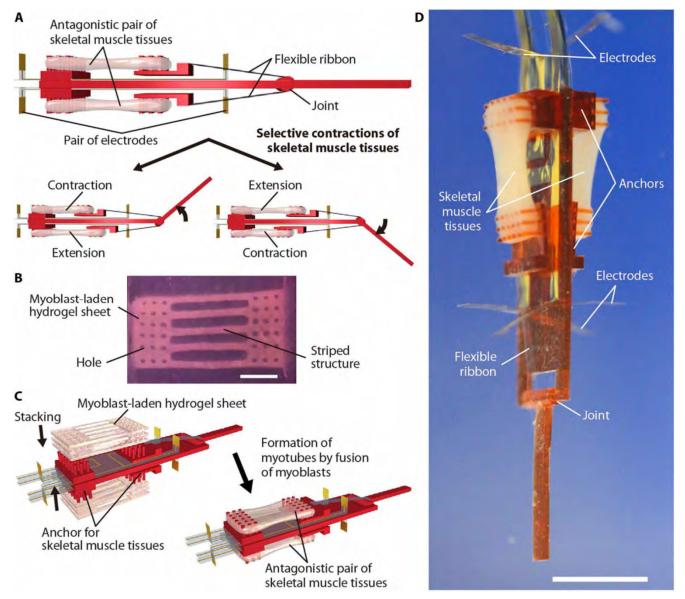
Yoder, Zachary, et al. "A soft, fast and versatile electrohydraulic gripper with capacitive object size detection." Advanced Functional Materials 33.3 (2023): 2209080.

A Soft, Fast and Versatile Electrohydraulic Gripper with Capacitive Object Size Detection $https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWL5oMK_CRk$



Mitchell, Shane K., Trent Martin, and Christoph Keplinger. "A Pocket-Sized Ten-Channel High Voltage Power Supply for Soft Electrostatic Actuators." Advanced Materials Technologies 7.8 (2022): 2101469.

A Pocket-Sized Ten-Channel High Voltage Power Supply for Soft Electrostatic Actuators https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh-hbT7Iq6E



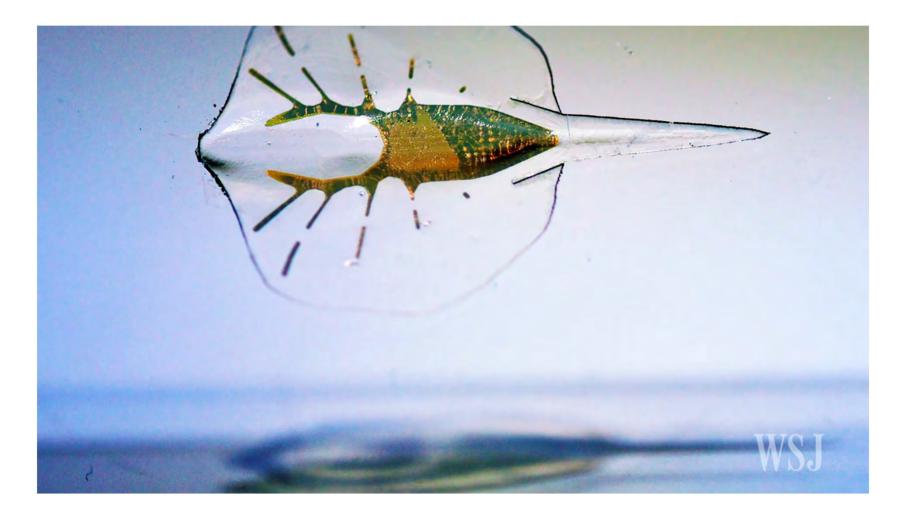
• Exploit movements of cultivated muscle tissue.

Morimoto, Yuya, Hiroaki Onoe, and Shoji Takeuchi. "Biohybrid robot powered by an antagonistic pair of skeletal muscle tissues." Science robotics 3.18 (2018): eaat4440.

Biohybrid robot powered by an antagonistic pair of skeletal muscle tissues

Morimoto, Yuya, Hiroaki Onoe, and Shoji Takeuchi. "Biohybrid robot powered by an antagonistic pair of skeletal muscle tissues." Science robotics 3.18 (2018): eaat4440.

Biohybrid robot powered by an antagonistic pair of skeletal muscle tissues https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3UXG4xL0S4g



Park, Sung-Jin, et al. "Phototactic guidance of a tissue-engineered soft-robotic ray." Science 353.6295 (2016): 158-162.

A Robotic Stingray Harnesses Living Cells https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Sw6xRAG8XA



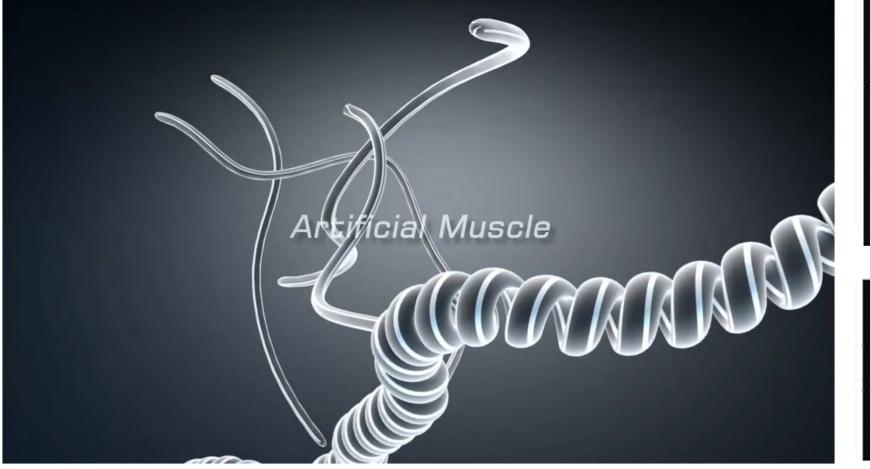
Xu, Nicole W., and John O. Dabiri. "Low-power microelectronics embedded in live jellyfish enhance propulsion." Science Advances 6.5 (2020): eaaz3194.

Bionic Jellyfish Swim Faster, More Efficiently https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pH5CVb7yjFw

Thermally responsive soft actuators

- Fishing line artificial muscles
- Shape memory alloys
- Shape memory polymers

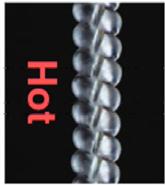
- Also called as "Twisted and coiled polymer (TCP) actuators".
- Negative thermal expansion causes contraction of twisted fiber.
- High actuation output but slow. Normally require a heating element.
- Common material: Nylon and polyethylene



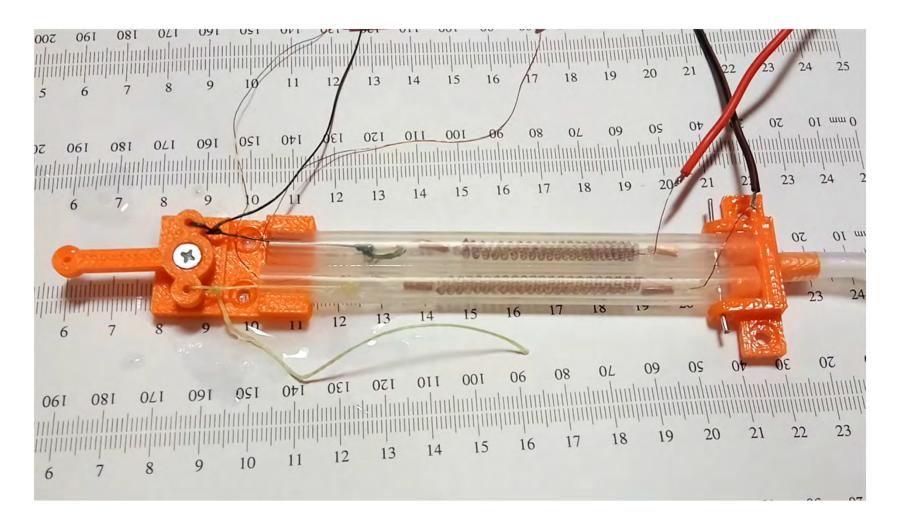
Haines, Carter S., et al. "Artificial muscles from fishing line and sewing thread." science 343.6173 (2014): 868-872.

Fishing Line Artificial Muscles https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tba8Nf02OSI





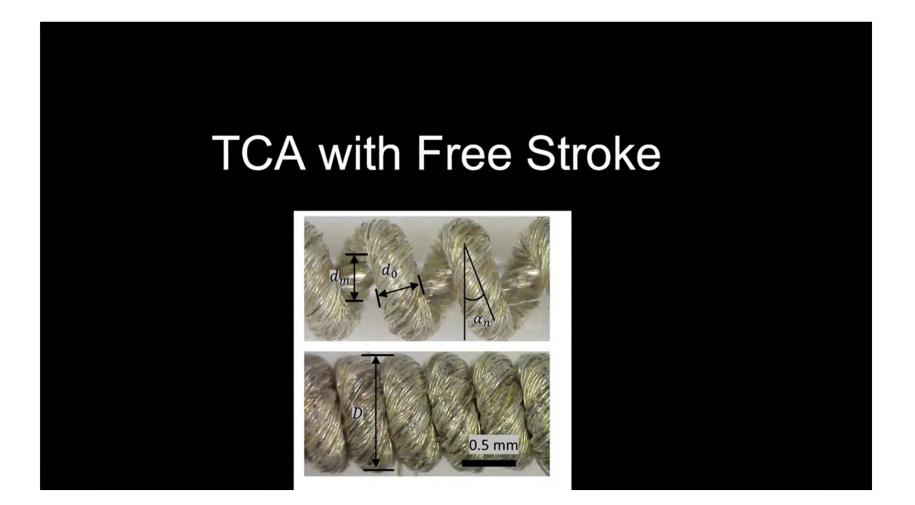
38



Semochkin, Aleksandr N. "A device for producing artificial muscles from nylon fishing line with a heater wire." 2016 IEEE International Symposium on Assembly and Manufacturing (ISAM). IEEE, 2016.

Artificial Muscles from Fishing Line in action https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbvNW7ONiTc

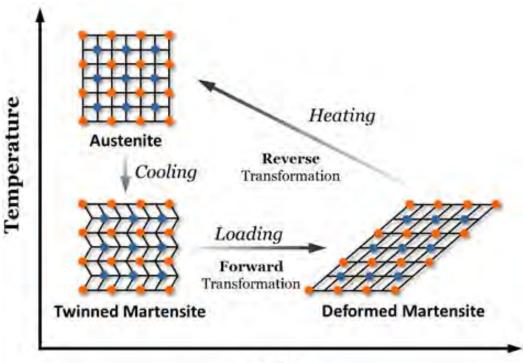
360° View



Sun, Jiefeng, et al. "Twisted-and-coiled actuators with free strokes enable soft robots with programmable motions." Soft robotics 8.2 (2021): 213-225.

Soft Robots Driven by Twisted-and-Coiled Actuators https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8mjU3i3QWE

- Crystallographic change induced by temperature between martensite and austenite states.
- High actuation output with moderate speed. Temperature can be applied by Joule-heating.
- Common material: Nickel-Titanium (Nitinol) alloy

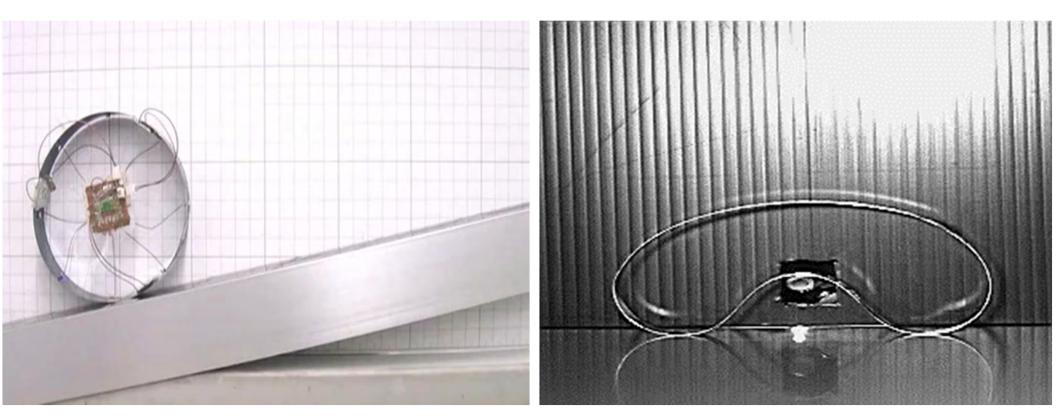


Load

Chu, Won-Shik, et al. "Review of biomimetic underwater robots using smart actuators." International journal of precision engineering and manufacturing 13 (2012): 1281-1292.



Shape Memory Alloy Demo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23107jlgwxI



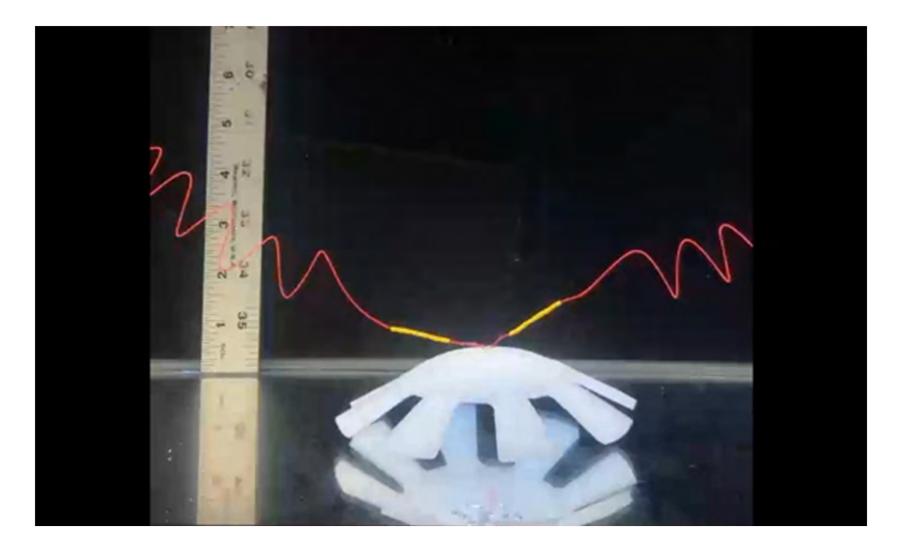
Circular soft robot with built-in power source https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOdeaMbJPmE Jump from Cap shape https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6TjMazI9W4

Sugiyama, Yuuta, and Shinichi Hirai. "Crawling and jumping by a deformable robot." The International journal of robotics research 25.5-6 (2006): 603-620.



Koh, Je-Sung, et al. "Jumping on water: Surface tension–dominated jumping of water striders and robotic insects." Science 349.6247 (2015): 517-521.

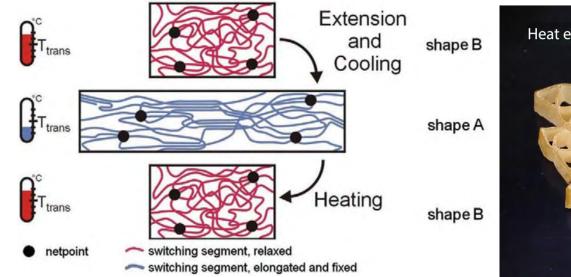
Robot Jumps Off Water- Emulating the natural locomotion of water strider insects https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yqX0V2LDWog



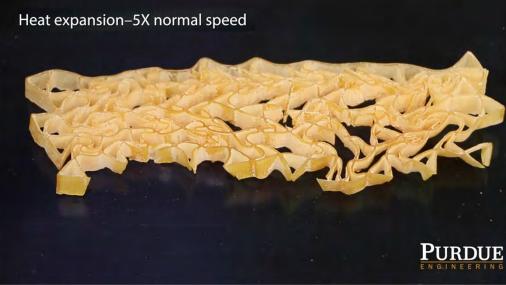
Kazemi-Lari, Mohammad AA, et al. "Robotic jellyfish actuated with a shape memory alloy spring." Bioinspiration, Biomimetics, and Bioreplication IX. Vol. 10965. SPIE, 2019.

Robotic jellyfish actuated with a shape memory alloy spring https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GT-6qOqzTVs

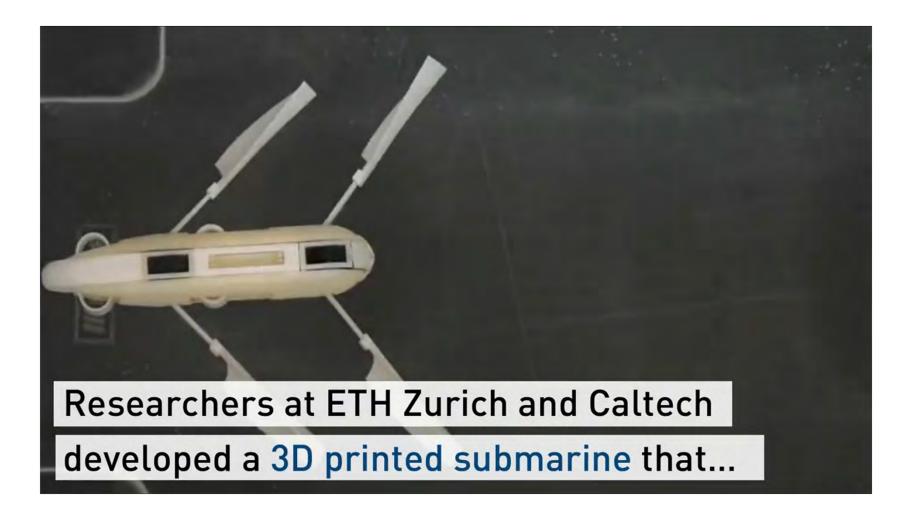
- Polymers that become rubbery state at certain temperature turn into soft and back to its initial shape when it is heated from a deformed shape.
- Actuation can be large but mostly slow. Need a heating element.
- Common material: Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)



Lendlein, Andreas, and Steffen Kelch. "Shape-memory polymers." Angewandte Chemie International Edition 41.12 (2002): 2034-2057.

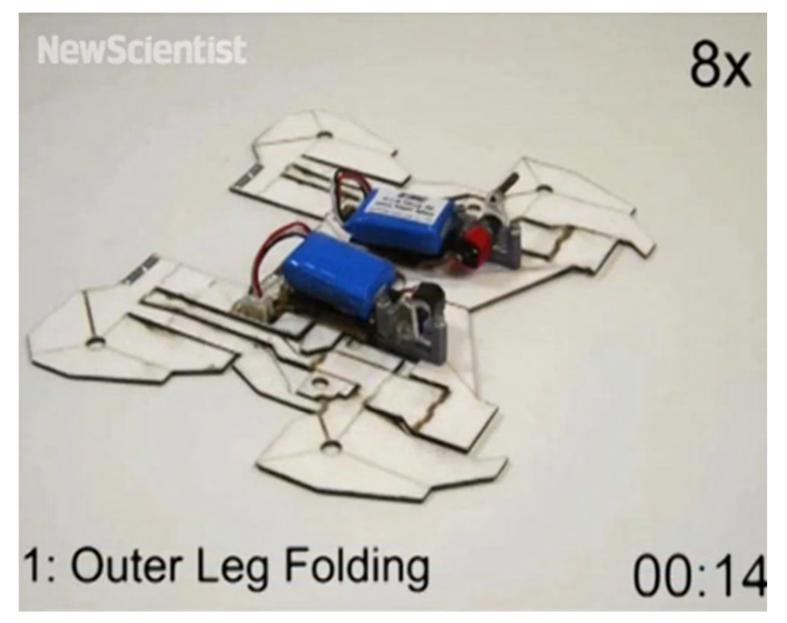


Programmable Materials: Shape-Memory Polymers https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abGAVzueSUc



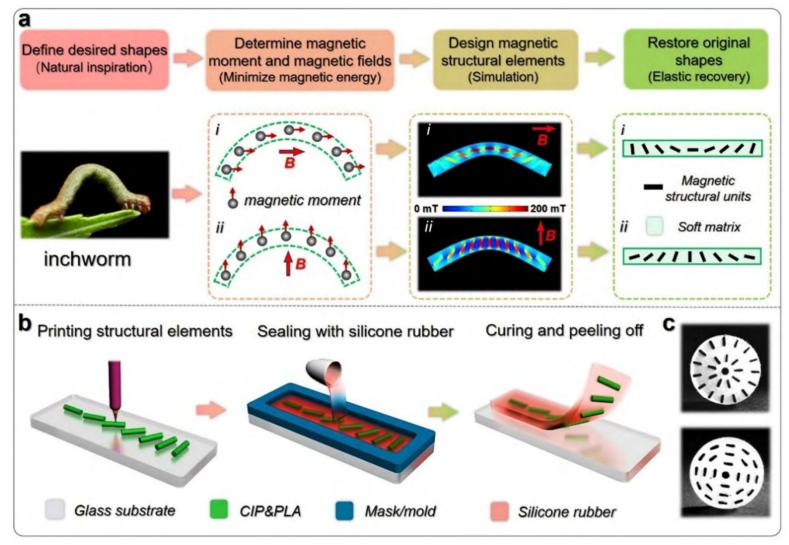
Chen, Tian, et al. "Harnessing bistability for directional propulsion of soft, untethered robots." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 115.22 (2018): 5698-5702.

Motorless submarine https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulF1xEfCHBs



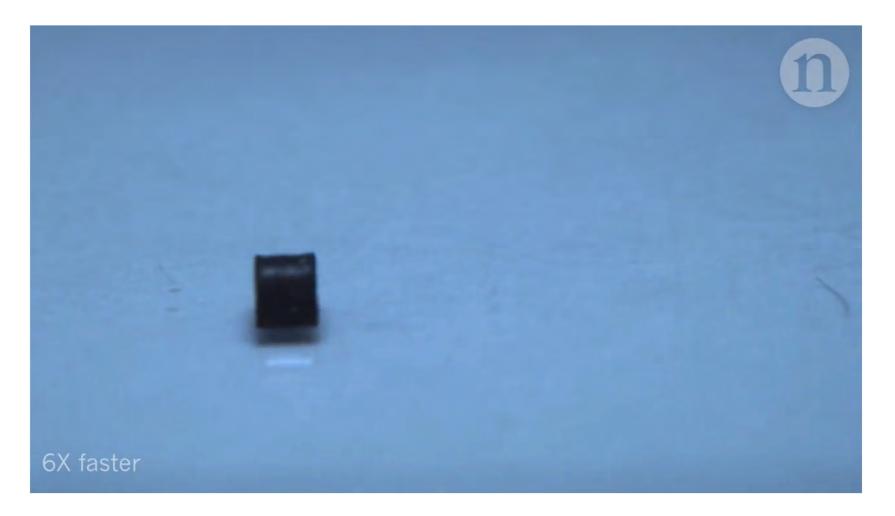
Magnetically responsive soft actuators: Magnetic elastomer actuators

- Embed/mix ferromagnetic materials/magnets into soft materials.
- Fast, moderate actuation output, external magnetic field required.



Qi, Song, et al. "3D printed shape-programmable magneto-active soft matter for biomimetic applications." Composites Science and Technology 188 (2020): 107973.

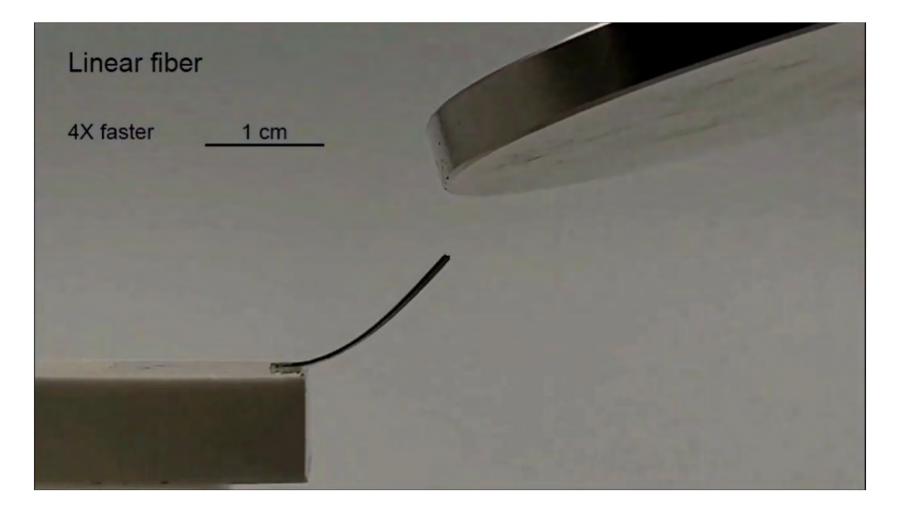
Magnetically responsive soft actuators: Magnetic elastomer actuators



Hu, Wenqi, et al. "Small-scale soft-bodied robot with multimodal locomotion." Nature 554.7690 (2018): 81-85.

A mini, magnetic, all-terrain robot https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXRmxuB60DQ

Magnetically responsive soft actuators: Magnetic elastomer actuators



Lee, Youngbin, et al. "Magnetically Actuated Fiber-Based Soft Robots." Advanced Materials 35.38 (2023): 2301916.

Creating magnetic soft robots using fiber-based processes and unidirectional magnetic fields https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQtXeYN57wk

Pros and cons; Yet no perfect soft actuator.

 Pressure responsive 	Pros	Cons
 Fluidic elastomer actuators Mckibben actuators Film based soft actuators 	High actuation output Relatively fast	External pumps and compressors
 Electrically responsive Electroactive polymers Electro-hydraulic soft actuators Biohybrid actuators 	High actuation output Fast (excl. ion-type)	High voltage required (excl. ion-type)
 Thermally responsive Fishing line artificial muscles Shape memory alloys Shape memory polymers 	High actuation output	Slow External heating
 Magnetically responsive Magnetic elastomer actuators 	Moderate actuation output Fast	External magnetic fields 52

References

- Rus, Daniela, and Michael T. Tolley. "Design, fabrication and control of soft robots." Nature 521.7553 (2015): 467-475.
- Rich, Steven I., Robert J. Wood, and Carmel Majidi. "Untethered soft robotics." Nature Electronics 1.2 (2018): 102-112.
- Wallin, T. J., James Pikul, and Robert F. Shepherd. "3D printing of soft robotic systems." Nature Reviews Materials 3.6 (2018): 84-100.
- Gorissen, Benjamin, et al. "Elastic inflatable actuators for soft robotic applications." Advanced Materials 29.43 (2017): 1604977.
- Hines, Lindsey, et al. "Soft actuators for small-scale robotics." Advanced materials 29.13 (2017): 1603483.
- El-Atab, Nazek, et al. "Soft actuators for soft robotic applications: A review." Advanced Intelligent Systems 2.10 (2020): 2000128.
- Li, Meng, et al. "Soft actuators for real-world applications." Nature Reviews Materials 7.3 (2022): 235-249.
- Shen, Zequn, et al. "Stimuli-responsive functional materials for soft robotics." Journal of Materials Chemistry B 8.39 (2020): 8972-8991.

Homework

Provide a report of at least one page containing the following points.

- Pick a specific soft actuator technology and then propose a soft robot or soft robotic application based on it.
- Explain the originality or novelty of what you proposed.
- Explain the reasons behind choosing the soft actuator technology and how it helps the proposed device.

Report should be provided within PDF format. It should include your name and student ID number.

Deadline: December 6th

Language: EN or JP