





Materiais e Estruturas Inteligentes: estado da arte e perspectivas

(Smart Structures and Materials: state-of-the-art and perspectives)

Valder Steffen Jr

(vsteffen@ufu.br)









UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA MECÂNICA Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia de Estruturas Inteligentes em Engenharia



SMART MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES



SMART MATERIALS OR ADAPTATIVE: showing coupling between various physical areas (converting different forms of energy), their characteristics can be modified by controlled alterations of the state variables which determines the physical areas.

SMART STRUCTURES: use smart materials' properties to give the desired functionnality :

- vibration control
- position control
- shape control
- structural health monitoring
- generation of energy



SMART MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES

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They are metal alloys that can produce large mechanical deformations when heated or cooled.

Exemples:

• Nitinol (NOL-Naval Ordnance Laboratory): recoverable deformation of 6%

CuZnAI: recoverable deformation of 2%

The ability of SMA to recover large deformations result from phase transformations that occur due to the application of mechanical stress and heat.

The relevant phase transformations are the transformations of austenite at high temperatures, in a free state of tension, to different variants of martensite at low temperatures.





The phase transformations between austenite and martensite induce large mechanical deformations, producing the effects of shape memory and pseudo-elasticity.

Operational characteristics as actuators: Large displacements, large forces and low frequencies.







Exemples of applications:



Simon filter for filtering blood clots in the bloodstream



Expanders (stents) used to support the internal diameter of blood vessels, esophagus and bile duct.



Robotic muscles





D. Lagoudas, D. Hartl, Aerospace Applications of Shape Memory Alloys, Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part G, Journal of Aerospace Engineering, Vol. 221 (Special Issue), 2007, pp. 535–552.







Vortex generators in fixed wing



Improvement of aerodynamic characteristics

Actuators for helicopter propeller blades



- Reduction of vibration / noise
 Improvement of aerodynamic characteristics
- Temporary reinforcement

(Continuum Dynamics, Inc., http://www.continuum-dynamics.com)





Variable geometry airfoils



Improvement of aerodynamic characteristics Simplification of the drive system of control surfaces



Strelec, J.K., Lagoudas, D.C., Khan, M.A., and Yen, J., 2003, "Design and Implementation of a Shape Memory Alloy Actuated Reconfigurable Wing," Journal of Intelligent Material Systems and Structures, Vol. 14, pp. 257-273.

(Continuum Dynamics, Inc., http://www.continuum-dynamics.com)





Adaptive dynamic vibration absorber



Rustighi, E., Brennan, M.J. and Mace, B.R. A shape memory alloy adaptive tuned vibration absorber: Design and implementation, *Smart Materials and Structures*, 14, 2005, 19-28

Self-healing beam



Yachuan Kuang, Jinping Ou, Selfrepairing performance of concrete beams strengthened using superelastic SMA wires in combination with adhesives released from hollow fibers. Smart Mater. Struct. 17, 2008.



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Self-healing screw joint



Pairs, D., Development of a Self-Sensing and Self-Healing **Bolted Joint, Master thesis,** Virginia Polytechnique Institute and State University, 2006.

Cateter with shape memory



Arun S Veeramani, Gregory D Buckner, Stephen B. Owen, Richard C. Cook, Gil Bolotin. Modeling the dynamic behavior of a shape memory alloy actuated catheter. Smart Mater. Struct. 17 (2008)



MAGNETO-REOLOGIC FLUIDS



They are dispersions of solid metal particles in a fluid that present significant reversible changes in rheological characteristics (viscosity apparent) when subjected to an external magnetic field.

MR fluids typically consist of a volume fraction of 20% to 40% of iron particles from 3 to 10 μ m of diameter, in mineral oil, synthetic oil or glycol, and additives (surfactants).





MAGNETO-REOLOGIC FLUIDS



Adaptive suspensions

(http://www.lord.com)



C. Batterbee, N. D. Sims, R. Stanway, M. Rennison, Magnetorheological landing gear: 2. Validation using experimental data. Smart Mater. Struct. 16 (2007) 2441–2452D.



MAGNETICO-REOLOGIC FLUIDS

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Adaptative suspensions



Prostheses



(http://www.lord.com)





Piezoelectricity is a property of certain materials to produce a distribution of electric charge when subjected to a mechanical stress (direct effect) and change geometry when subjected to an external electric field.

Effect discovered by Pierre and Jacques Curie in 1880.

Exemples of Piezoelectric Materials

- Ceramics
 - Lead Zirconate Titanate (PZT)
 - Barium titanate (BaTiO₃)
- Polimers
 - PVDF
- Natural quartz (SiO₂)
- Tourmaline
- Human bones



















after poling





P

J. +



indirect piezoelectric effect







Applications

Sensors (direct effect)

- acceleration
- pressure
- deformation
- strength

Actuators (inverse effect)

- strength
- displacement

Ultrasonic Transducers (operates within 10kHz - 70kHz)

- medical imaging
- non-destructive inspection

Motors (direct effect, operates within 10kHz - 70kHz)

- robotics





Shape control of aerodynamic profile



Farhan Gandhi,Phuriwat Anusonti-Inthra, Skin design studies for variable camber morphing airfoils. Smart Mater. Struct. 17 (2008)





Energy Harvesting



HENRY A. SODANO, DANIEL J. INMAN, GYUHAE PARKComparison of Piezoelectric Energy Harvesting Device for Recharging Batteries. JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENT MATERIAL SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES, Vol. 16—2005







Active vibration control



M. Moshrefi-Torbatia,, A.J. Keaneb, S.J. Elliottc, M.J. Brennan, D.K. Anthonyc, E. Rogersd, Active vibration control (AVC) of a satellite boom structure using optimally positioned stacked piezoelectric actuators

Journal of Sound and Vibration 292 (2006) 203–220







Passive vibration control



Marneffe, B., Preumont, A. Vibration damping with negativecapacitance shunts: theory and experiment. Smart Mater. Struct. 17 (2008)







Structural Health Monitoring





(Adapted from: Aerospace manufacturing website)





Development of a methodology for the identification of damage in a real world complex aeronautical structure. Structural health monitoring technique based on: impedance signals and meta-modeling.

DREAM)LINER	Technology Progress: Structural Health Management	
	 Uses piezo-electric sensors to assess accidental damage 	
Surface-Mounted Sensors	 Demonstrated on composite fuselage barrel 	Araing Brains
	Concept Piezoelectric Transducers	Farnborough - July 20, 2010
Demonstration Fuselage Barrel	Composite Layers	Credits: Boeing





Researchers

- Search Lattes "estruturas inteligentes": 867 researchers
- Busca Lattes "materiais inteligentes" : 994 researchers em (20/04/2018)

Research Groups

ITA, USP/Escola Politécnica, USP/EESC, UnB, FEIS/UNESP, UFRJ/COPPE, UFMG, PUC-Rio, UNICAMP, UFSC, UFPB, UFU, ...



(COPPE-UFRJ) Laboratório de Acústica e Vibrações



SUB-PROJECT: Shape Memory Alloy Structures: Manufacturing, Characterization, Modeling and Applications

Coordinator: *Prof. Marcelo A. Savi Prof. Aline Souza de Paula* (UnB)









institutos nacionais de ciência e tecnologia (UNESP-IS) GMSINT – Prof. Vicente Lopes Jr







Power harvesting













Micromechanics technology (MEMS) \rightarrow wireless sensors; digital signal processors; low electric charge equipments



Electric power harvesting circuit



Piezoelectric material responsible for energy transformation



institutos nacionais (USP-SC) Aeroelasticity Lab. de ciência e tecnologia Coordinator: *Prof. Flávio D. Marques*

SUB-PROJECT:

Active/Passive Aeroelastic Control Via Active Fiber Composites (AFCs)

Technological innovations in active fiber composites (AFCs) applying in aeroelastic problems.

- (I) Mathematical model of the mechanics of active fiber composites (AFC) and its validation
- (II) active aeroelastic control laws for composite materials wings with incorporated AFCs
- (III) study about passive AFCs as modal sensors applied to flutter prediction with the corresponding validation in a wind tunnel.



















Energy Harvesting using piezelectric materials

- *Motivation*: provide power to low energy consumption of electronic systems
- Obtain energy sources to systems installed in remote areas
- (such as monitoring and security systems)
 - Provide energy to integrity structural monitoring of pipelines for gas and oil
- Convert vibration energy to electrical energy
- Convert flow energy to electrical energy (piezoaeroelasticity)







(USP-SC) Laboratório de Aeroelasticidade

REUNIÃO MAGNA 2018 B 9 x 10 de Maño Weblio da Nuevo Hebrio da

Morphing Airfoil and Active Flow Control

- Research motivation in this field is active flow control using MFCs as actuators.
- Benders (clamped beams covered with MFCs) are placed on the top surface of the airfoil.







(USP-SC) Laboratório de Dinâmica



SUB-PROJECT: Active and Passive Structural Vibration Control using Smart Materials

- Modeling of laminated structures containing piezoelectric materials connected to shunt circuits;
- Active, passive and semi-active vibration control techniques using piezoelectric materials;
- Development of modal sensors using piezoelectric materials for application in vibration control;
- Design and optimization of autonomous piezoelectric sensors.



Coordinator: Prof. Marcelo Areias Trindade



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(ITA) Laboratório de Estruturas Inteligentes - LEICA



SUB-PROJECT:

Smart Material Application in Aeroelastic Control

✓ Panel measurement (253 points) using Laser vibrometer

Shunt Damping of Smart Structures







Coordinator: Dr. Roberto Gil Annes da Silva



(ITA) Laboratório de Estruturas Inteligentes - LEICA

REUNIÃO MAGNA 2018 8.9 & 10 De IMAIO MUSEU DO NAMANHA BENDO GANUNO # IMAGINANDO OFUTURO

Finite Element modeling of the typical car cover panel including uncertainties

PZT application strategies.

Dynamic Analysis of Aerospace Vibration Isolators











Sistema de Análise



BD

Resultado da análise



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SMART MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES IN BRAZIL



Damage Detection in Concrete Prismatic Prismatic Specimen: Specimen

- Length: 0.5 m; square section: 0.15 mm x0.15 mm
- PZT patch:
 - Diameter: 0.03 m and thickness: 0.002 m.
 - Two smart capsules were embedded in the prismatic concrete specimen
- Flexural Test Method for Flexural Performance of Fiber-Reinforced Concrete (Using Beam with Third-Deited Line)















smart capsule







frequency [Hz]

SMART ROTOR TECHNOLOGY



Measurement Devices:

- slip ring with ten circuit connections (Michigan Scientific's S-Series Slip Ring - C556019)
- Impedance measurement system (developed in our lab);
- > The frequency range : [230 270] kHz.















Electromechanical Impedance signatures



Recent patent



PI0311953-0 – Sistema de Acionamento de Transportadores Vibratórios por pastilhas piezelétricas.







- As a new technology, smart structures and materials require continuous research effort;

- As an interdisciplinary field, different skills and back-grounds are necessary for the research groups;

- Potential application in various engineering systems: aerospace and aeronautical structures, civil engineering constructions, motor vehicles, biomedical devices, etc.

- Some consolidated applications are found in the industry.



Final Comments





Springer, 2016

2 Series

Springer, 2017



Final Comments



International Journals













Research activities

	TITLE	SUB-PROJECT COORDINATOR
1	Shape Memory Alloy Structures: Manufacturing, Characterization, Modeling and Applications	Prof. Marcelo A. Savi (UFRJ)
2	Robust Control and Power Harvesting using Smart Materials	Prof. Vicente Lopes Jr. (FEIS)
3	Aeroelastic Active/Passive Control via Active Fiber Composites (AFCs)	Prof. Flávio D. Marques (EESC/AERO)
4	Multifunctional Structures for Unmanned Air Vehicles	Prof. Carlos de Marqui Jr. (EESC/AERO)
5	Active and Passive Structural Vibration Control using Smart Materials	Prof. Marcelo Areias Trindade (EESC/DIN)
6	Smart Material Application in Aeroelastic Control	Roberto Gil Annes da Silva (ITA)
7	Structural Health Monitoring of Metallic and Composite Structures; Smart Rotors	Prof. Domingos A. Rade (ITA) Prof. Valder Steffen Jr (UFU)

Coordinator: Prof.Valder Steffen Jr







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Contact e-mail: Prof. Valder Steffen Jr - vsteffen@ufu.br





IMAGINANDOOFUTUR

Thank you!







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