

Active surfaces, materials and tools for assembly



G. Fantoni

CIRP Research Affiliate

Department of Mechanical, Nuclear and Production Engineering

University of Pisa (Italy)





Table of contents

- Definition of the research scope
- Rationale behind the research work
- The relationship between surfaces, materials and tools
- Case studies
- Conclusions



Definition of the research scope

Active surfaces, materials and tools for assembly

- **Active:** the material is activated by chemical, mechanical, thermal processes. Its properties are radically different from those of unactivated areas.
- **Surfaces:** micro and nano texture, paintings, coatings over the surface can generate strong energy gradient that can be exploited for many purposes.
- **Materials:** SMA, SMP, EAP, PZT, but also super-elastic alloys, palladium, silicon, conductive polymers, etc., rheopetic and tixotropic liquids generate new possibilities for assembly.
- **and tools for assembly:** IR cameras, high speed cameras, ionizers, etc.. can increase performances in assembly.



Rationale

- Possibility of manufacturing (and measuring) micro and nano textures on **surfaces** of different **materials**.
- Complex **patterns and surface textures** can be manufactured. It allows to confer different properties (even opposite) to areas bordering each other.
- Such surfaces can be **active** (chemically, electrostatically, Van der Waals, etc..) or **actuated** (piezoelectrically, mechanically, etc..) however they can be designed, manufactured and actuated at all scales.
- The characteristics of grasping/feeding surfaces often depend also on the **layers beneath the surface** itself.



Background for “Surfaces in Assembly”

Keynotes with potential impacts on research about active surfaces for assembly:

2011 - Replication of Micro and Nano Surface Geometries

H.N. Hansen (1), R.J. Hocken (1), G. Tosello

2011 - Biologically Inspired Design

L.H. Shu (2), K. Ueda (1), I. Chiu, H. Cheong

2009 - Cooperation of Human and Machines in Assembly Lines

J. Krüger (2), T.K. Lien (2), A. Verl (2)

2008 - Advances in engineered surfaces for functional performance

A.A.G. Bruzzone (2), H.L. Costa, P.M. Lonardo (1), D.A. Lucca (1)

2000 - Assembly of Micro-System

H. Van Brussel (1), J. Peirs, D. Reynaerts, A. Delchambre, G. Reinhart (2), N. Roth (2), M. Weck (1), E. Zussman (2)

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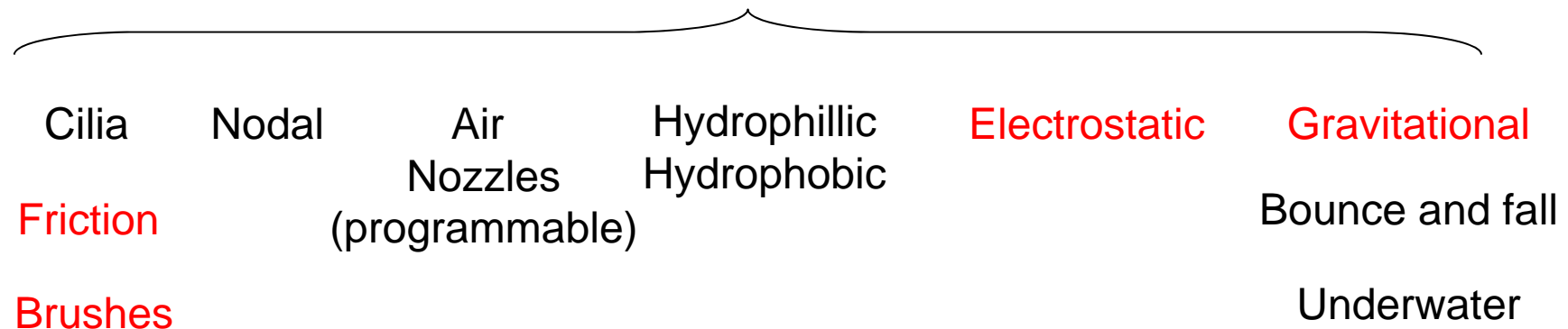


Feeders (1)

Active surfaces have been organised according to the physical principle they exploit for feeding.

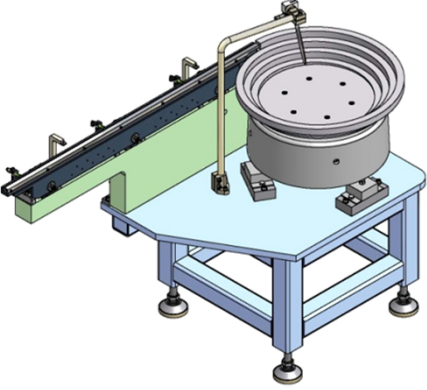
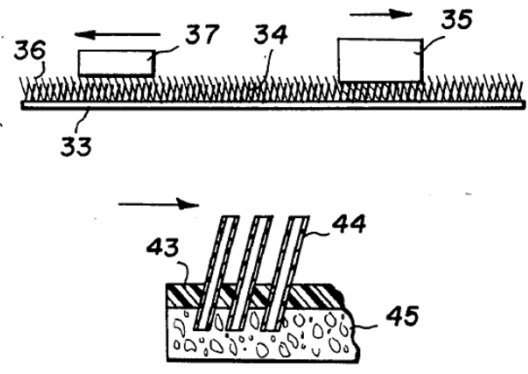
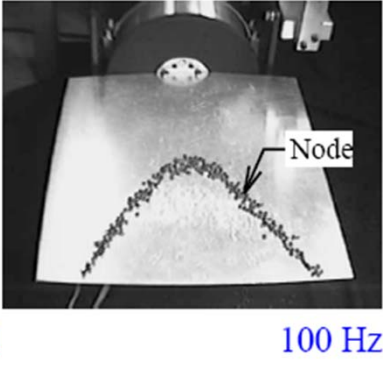
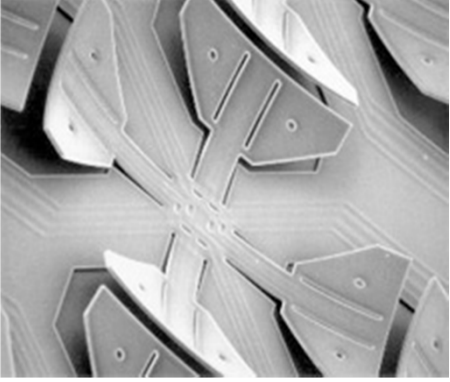
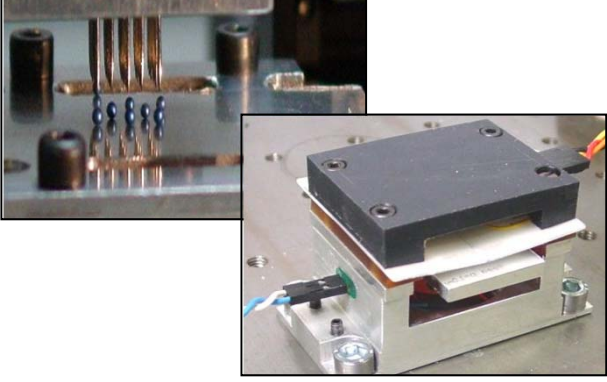
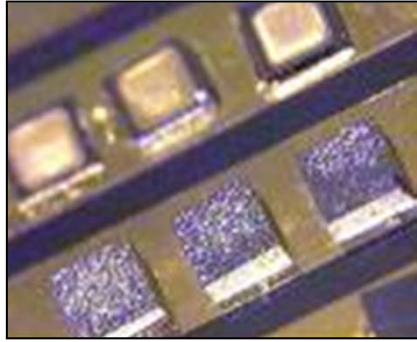
Some of them work properly at the micro-meso scale while other also at the macroscale.

ACTIVE SURFACES for part feeding





Some of the described feeders (2)

Bowl & linear feeder (<i>barely out of scope</i>)	Brush feeder	Nodal lines - feeder
		
Feeder based on microcilia	Electrostatic feeder	Hydrophilic-Phobic Feeder
		





Feeders (3)

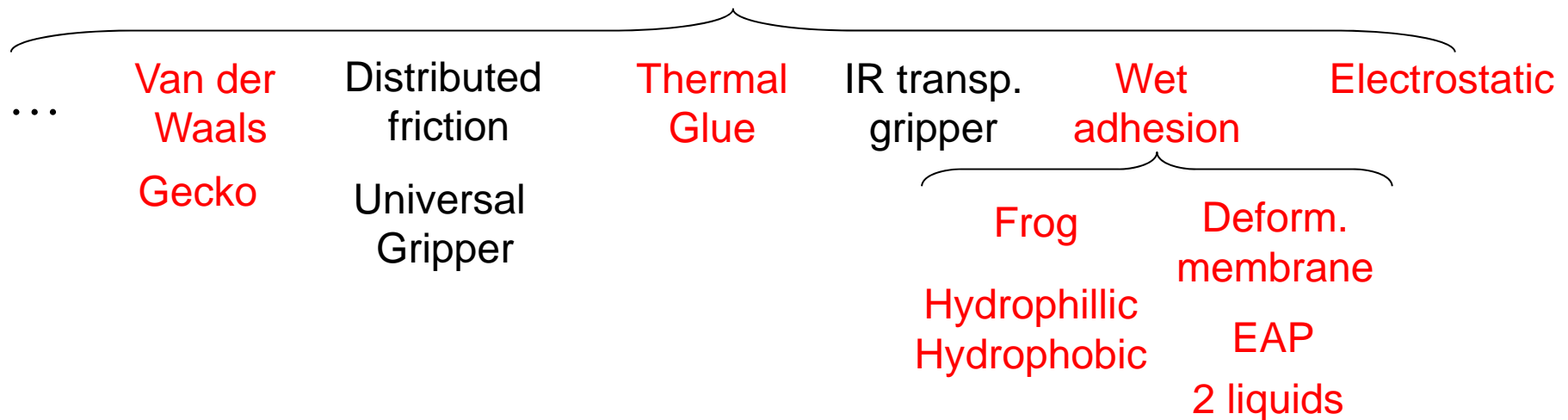
Active surfaces	Active & Actuated surfaces	Actuated surfaces
<p>Feeder based on hydrophilic and hydrophobic areas</p> <p>Electrostatic “permanent” traps and magazines</p> <p>Underwater traps and pockets</p>	<p>Electrostatically based feeders</p> <p>Brush feeder</p> <p>Microcilia</p> <p>Air feeder</p> <p>Externally-resonated micro vibromotor for microassembly</p>	<p>Nodal lines over vibrating plates</p> <p>Feeding by bouncing and falling</p> <p>Gravity traps</p> <p>Automated feeding of micro parts based on piezoelectric vibrations</p>



Gripper to grasp (1)

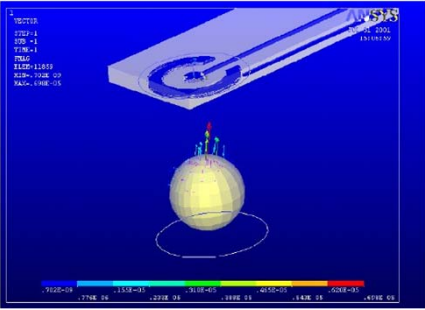
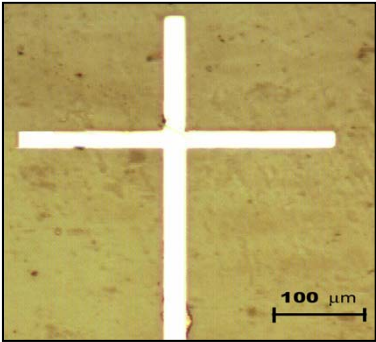

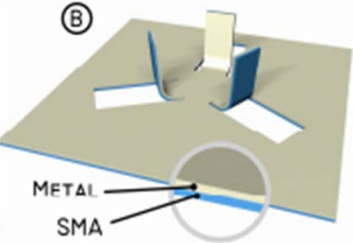
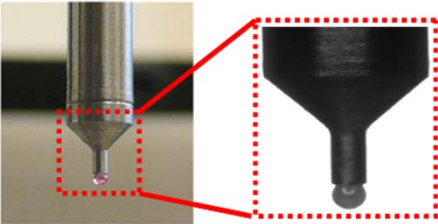


Active surfaces have been organised according to the physical principle they exploit for grasping.
Some of them work properly at the micro-meso scale while other also at the macroscale.

ACTIVE SURFACES AND MATERIALS for grasping





Gripper to grasp (2)

Electrostatic	Electrostatic	Gecko	Self centering SMA
 <p data-bbox="253 804 533 855">[Hesselbach]</p>	 <p data-bbox="1189 804 1406 855">[Lanzetta]</p>	 <p data-bbox="1697 804 1816 855">[Shu]</p>	 <p data-bbox="1653 916 1912 967">Spini gripper</p>
Flexible cups	Capillary	Universal Gripper	Spini gripper
<p data-bbox="349 1219 479 1270">[Dini]</p>	 <p data-bbox="775 1331 987 1382">[Lambert]</p>		 <p data-bbox="1581 1347 2007 1398">Squirrel [Cutkosky]</p>





Gripper to grasp (3)

Active surfaces	Active & Actuated surfaces	Actuated surfaces
<p>Liquid</p> <p>Liquid-liquid manipulation*</p> <p>Gecko like</p> <p>Electrostatic</p>	<p>Liquid+structured+actuated*</p> <p>Electrostatic</p> <p>Electrowetted</p> <p>UniversalGripper</p> <p>Flexible vacuum cups</p>	<p>liquid+deformable membrane</p> <p>Centering</p> <p>Thermal glue</p> <p>Ultrasound</p>



Gripper to release (1) at microscale

Type	Principle	Scheme	Description	Force↓
Gripper	Conductive material/coatings <i>-Grounded gripper</i>		Conductive materials or coatings (which do not form insulating oxides) reduce static charges. Grounded grippers prevent the charge storage [3, 5]	electrostatic
	Low difference of EV potential		Gripper and object made of materials with a small potential difference reduce “contact interaction” forces [5]	electrostatic
	Hydrophobic coating		Hydrophobic coating reduces surface tension effects: it prevents the adsorption of moisture [6]	surface tension
	Low Hamaker constant Coating		Low Hamaker constant coating reduces van der Waals forces [3]	van der Waals
	Hard materials		Contact pressure causes deformations, increasing the contact area between gripper and object: grippers made of hard material have to be preferred [5]	van der Waals; electrostatic
	Rough surface <i>-Micro pyramids</i>		The gripper roughness reduces the contact area and sharp edges induce the self discharge effect [5, 6]	van der Waals; electrostatic
	“Spherical” fingers		Spherical fingers reduce the contact area in comparison with planar ones [5]	van der Waals; surface tension



Gripper to release (2) at microscale

Active surfaces	Active & Actuated surfaces	Actuated surfaces
Conductive Coatings	Invert voltage	Micro heater
Hydrophobic Coatings	Liquid+structured+actuated*	Varying the gripper curvature
Superhydrophobic Coatings	EAP based Releasing	Tilting the gripper
Hard materials	Varying roughness by vibration	Acceleration or vibration
Rough surfaces		

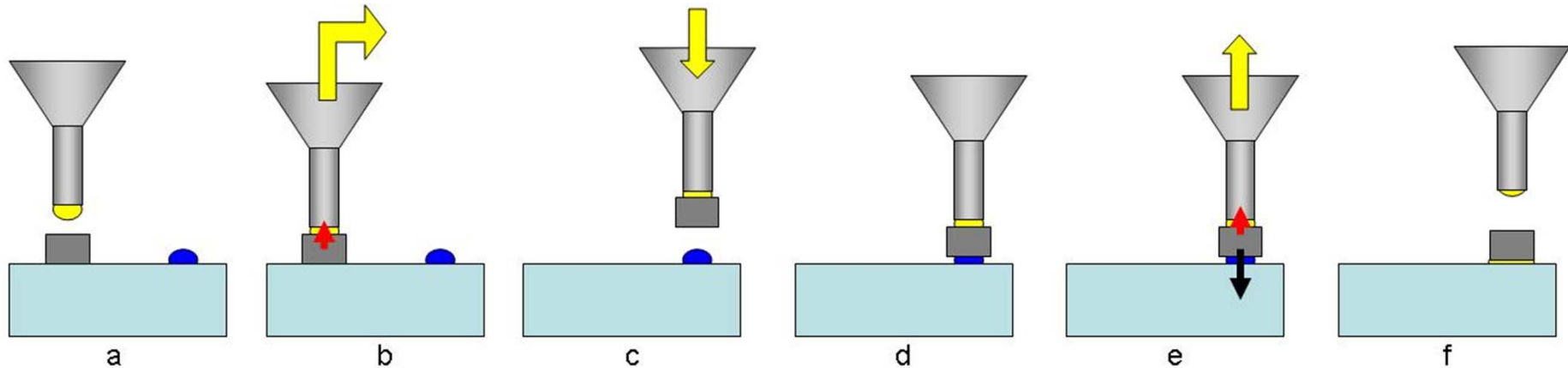


Findings

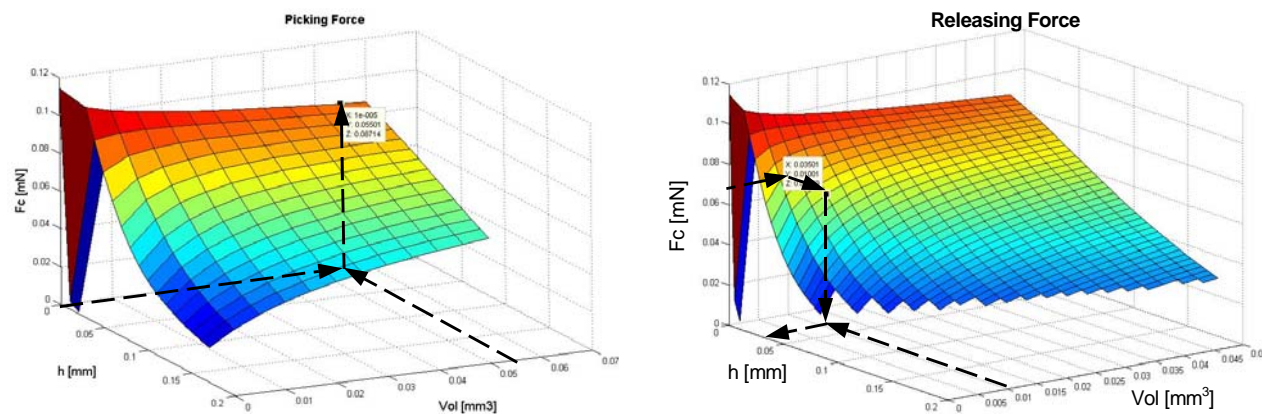
- New Devices for grasping and releasing microparts
 - At UNIPI
 - In collaboration with DTU
- New reseach opportunities



Grasping and releasing microparts exploiting liquids with different surface tensions

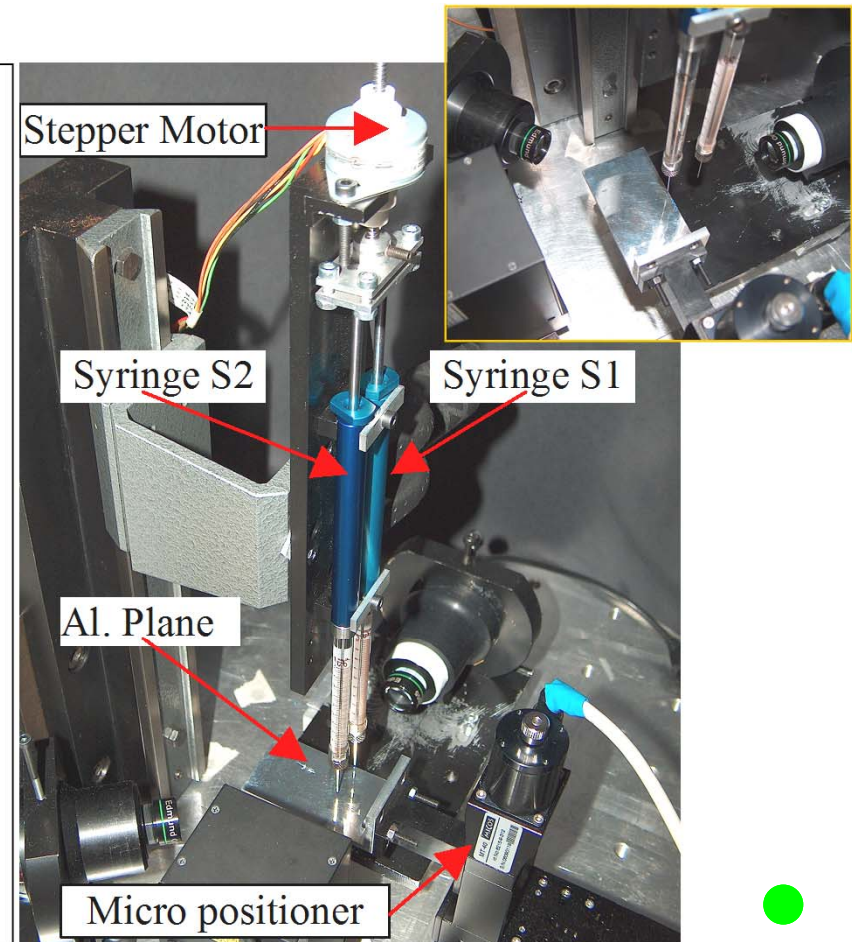
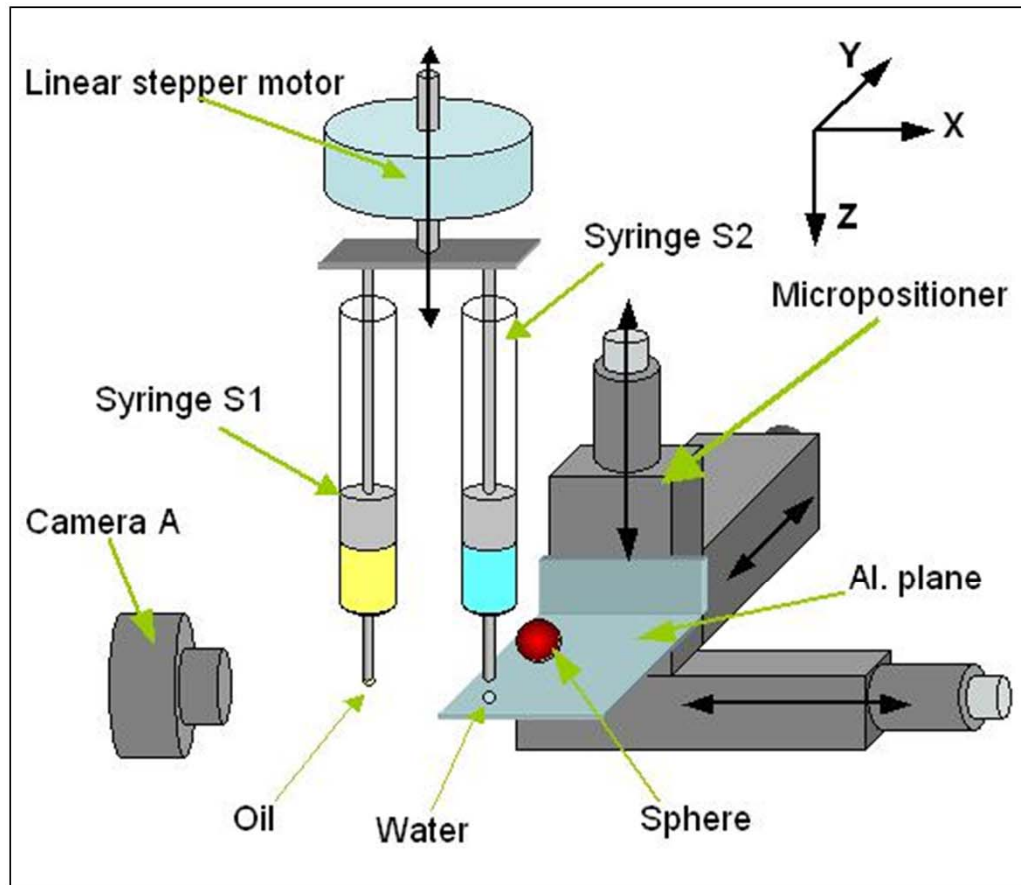


A novel grasping and releasing strategy for microparts exploiting liquids with different surface tensions
[Fantoni, Porta, Santochi]





Grasping and releasing microparts exploiting liquids with different surface tensions

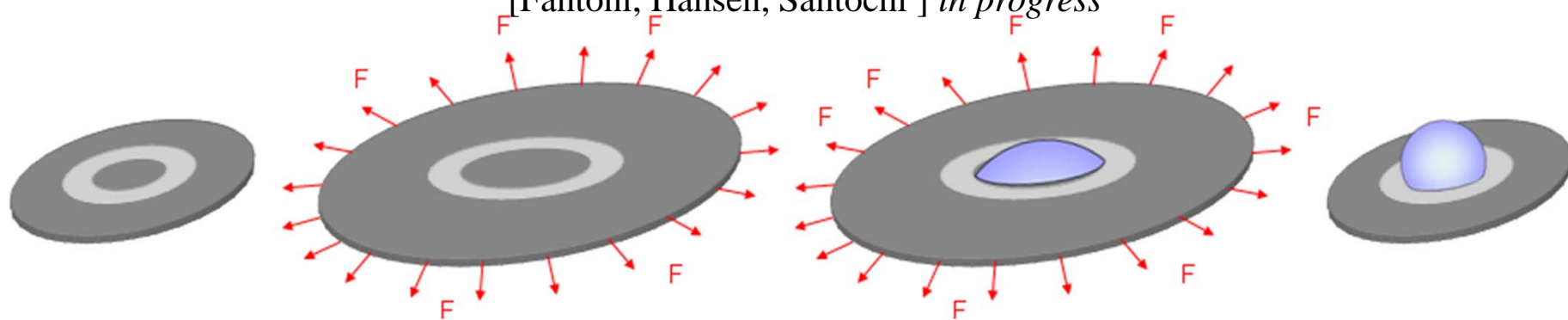




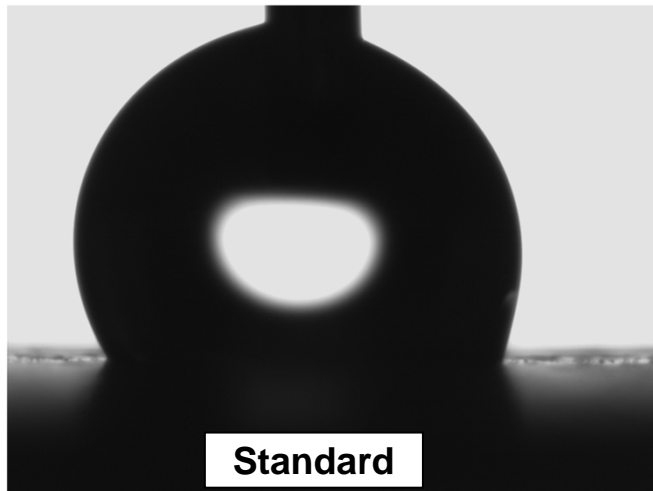
Active surfaces for grasping and releasing of microparts

Grasping and releasing of microparts by using active hydrophilic-phobic surfaces

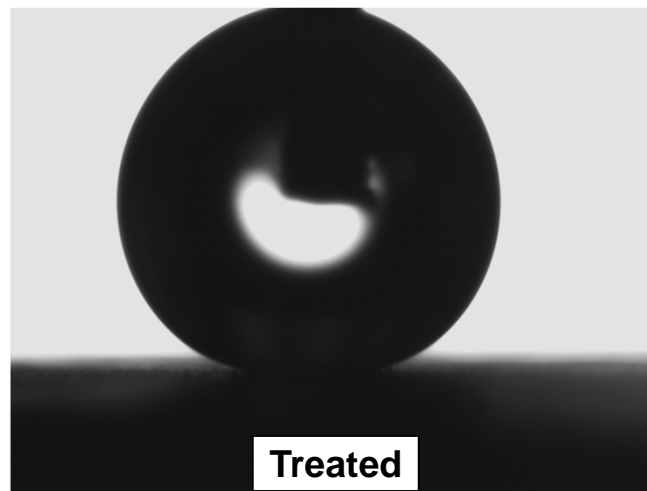
[Fantoni, Hansen, Santochi] *in progress*



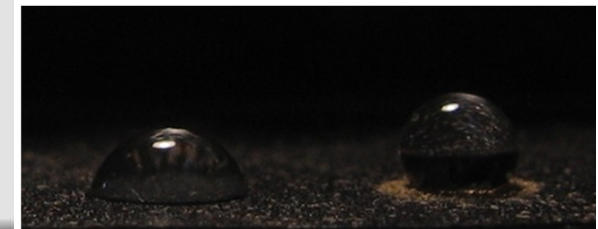
Programmable hydrophobic surfaces [Fantoni, Zang, Tosello, Hansen] *in progress*



Standard

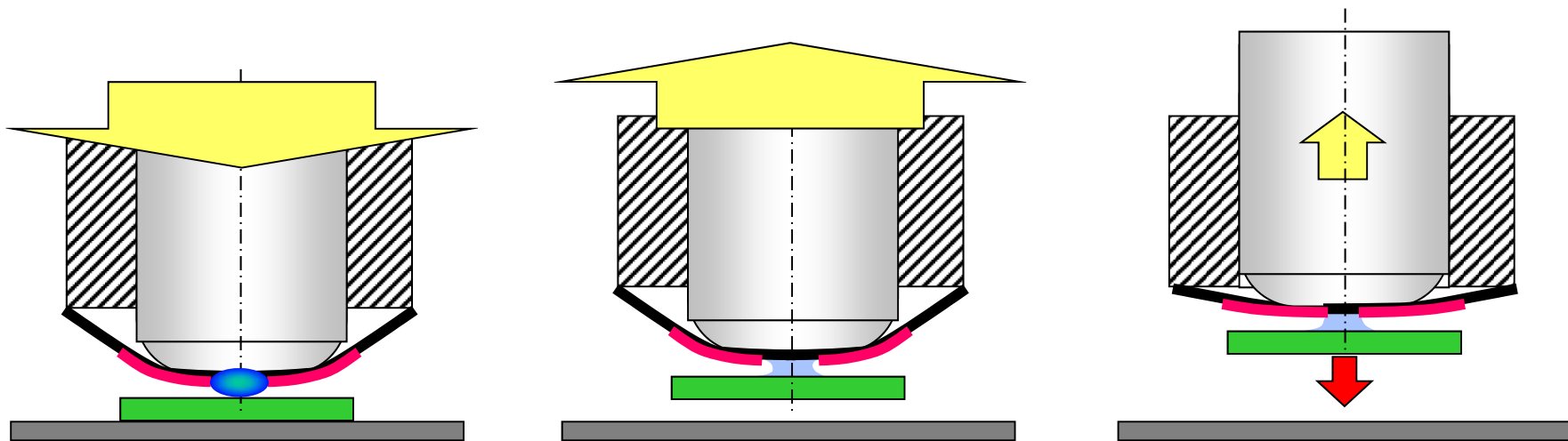
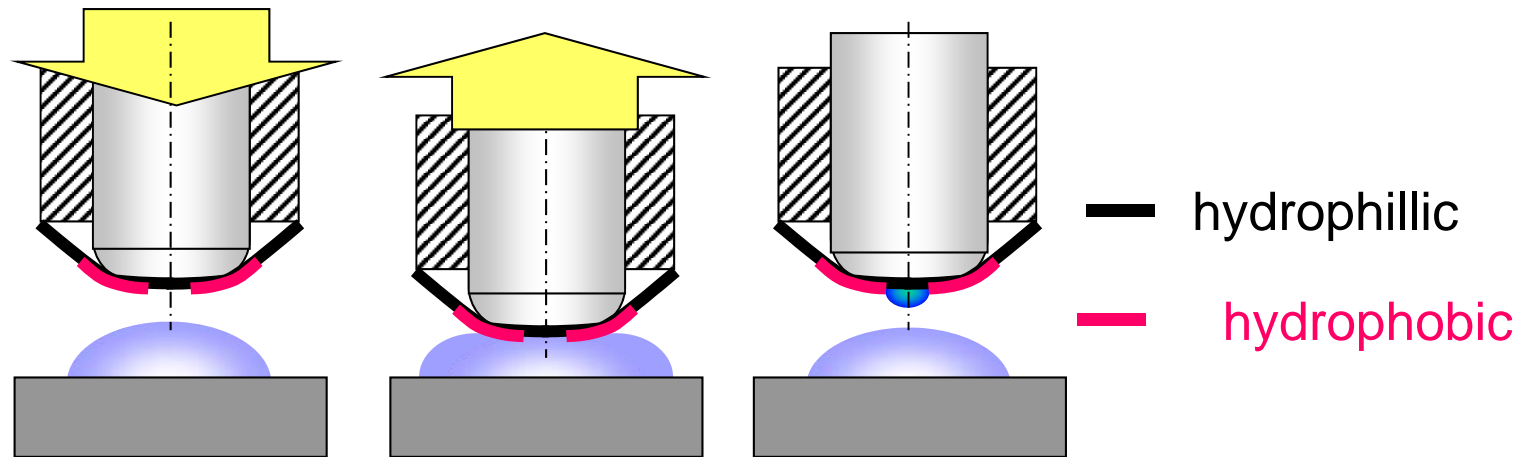


Treated





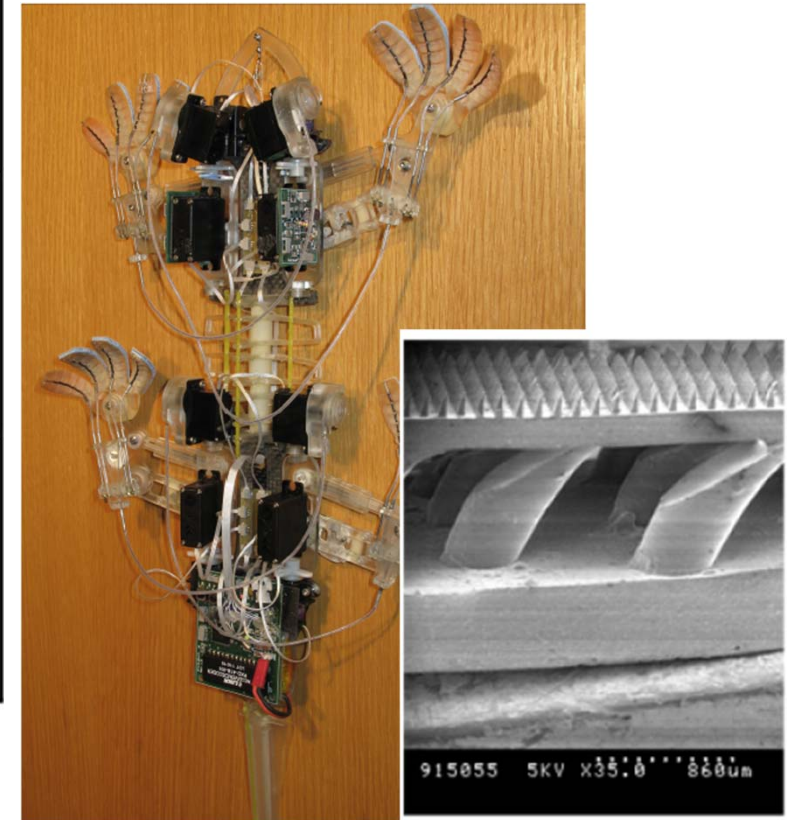
Active surfaces for grasping and releasing of microparts





Research opportunities: from micro to macro

Friction gripper 	Jaw gripper 	Magnetic Gripper 	Vacuum Gripper
Capillary G. 	Electrostatic G. 	Van der Waals 	Cryogenic G.
Acoustic G. 	Laser 	Bernoulli 	

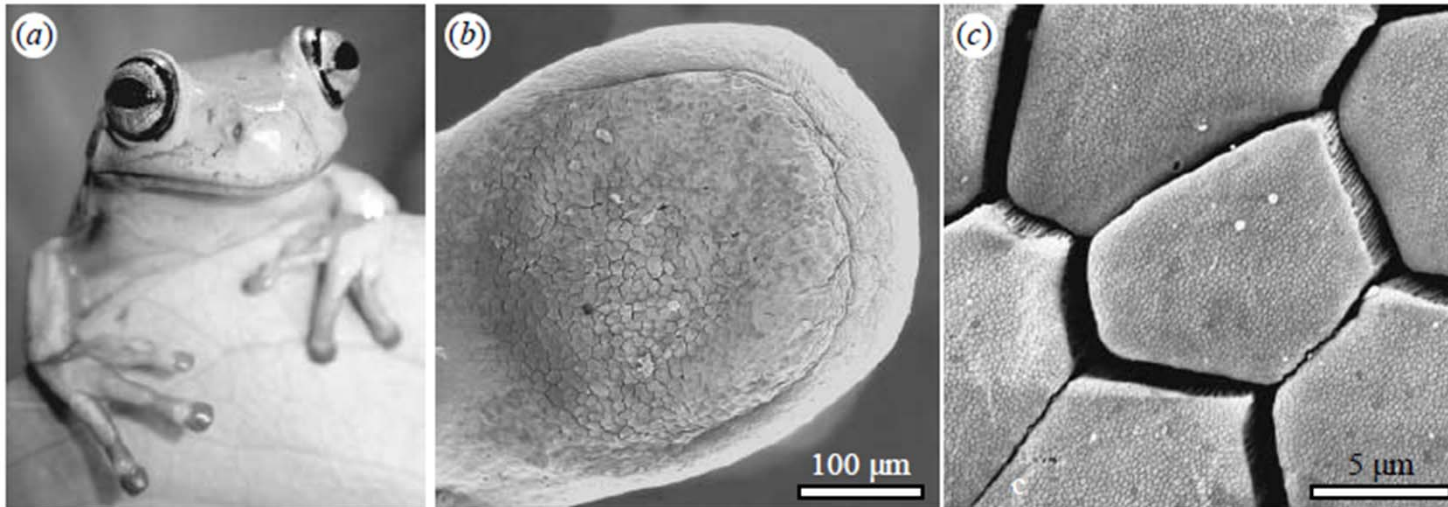


M. Lanzetta, M.R. Cutkosky, Shape Deposition Manufacturing of Biologically Inspired Hierarchical Microstructures, CIRP Annals of Manufacturing Technology, 2008

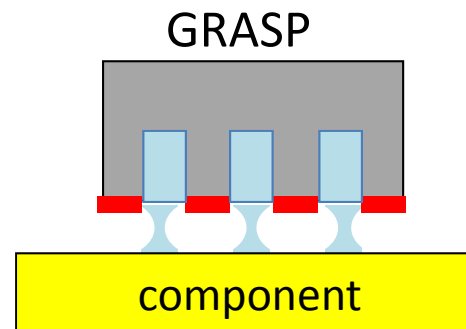
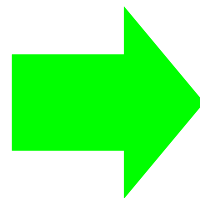
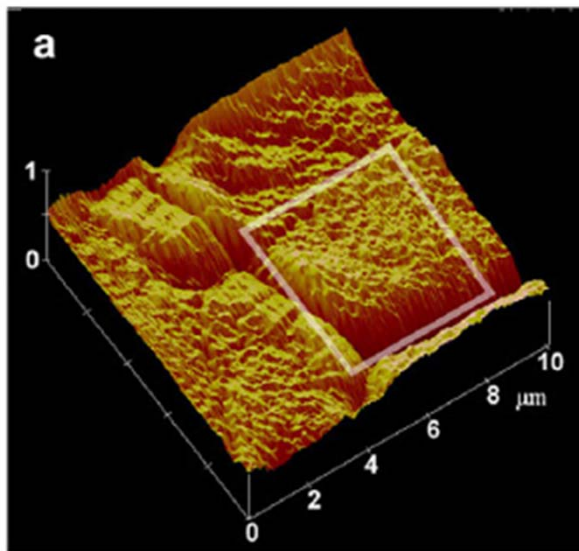






Toward a new adhesive gripper



W Federle, W.J.P Barnes, W Baumgartner, P Drechsler and J.M Smith, **Wet but not slippery: boundary friction in tree frog adhesive toe pads** *J. R. Soc. Interface* 2006 **3**, 689-697



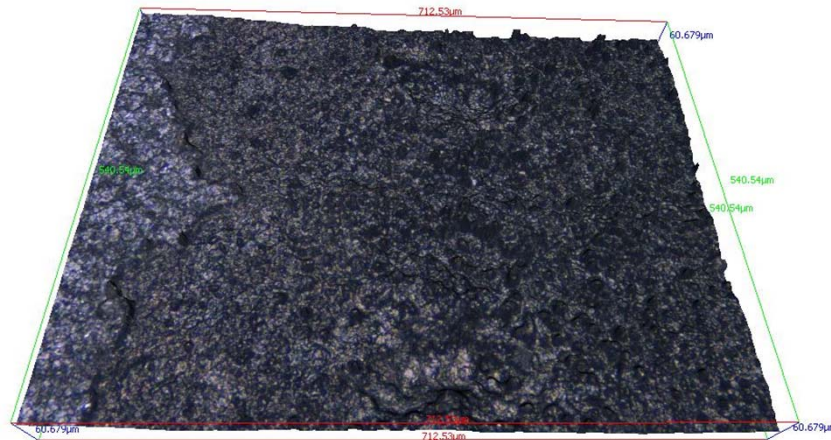
-  Hydrophobic areas
-  Hydrophillic areas



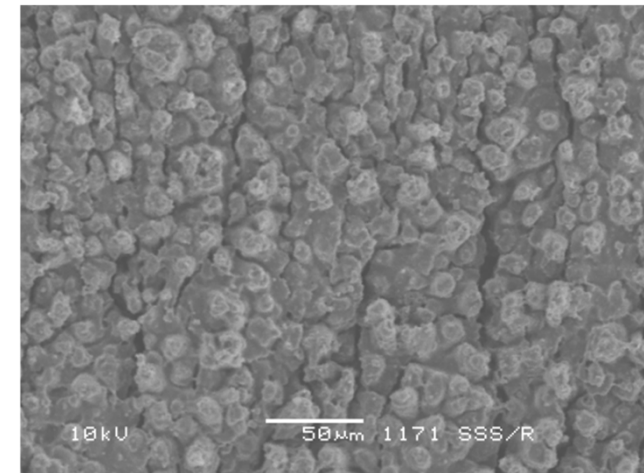
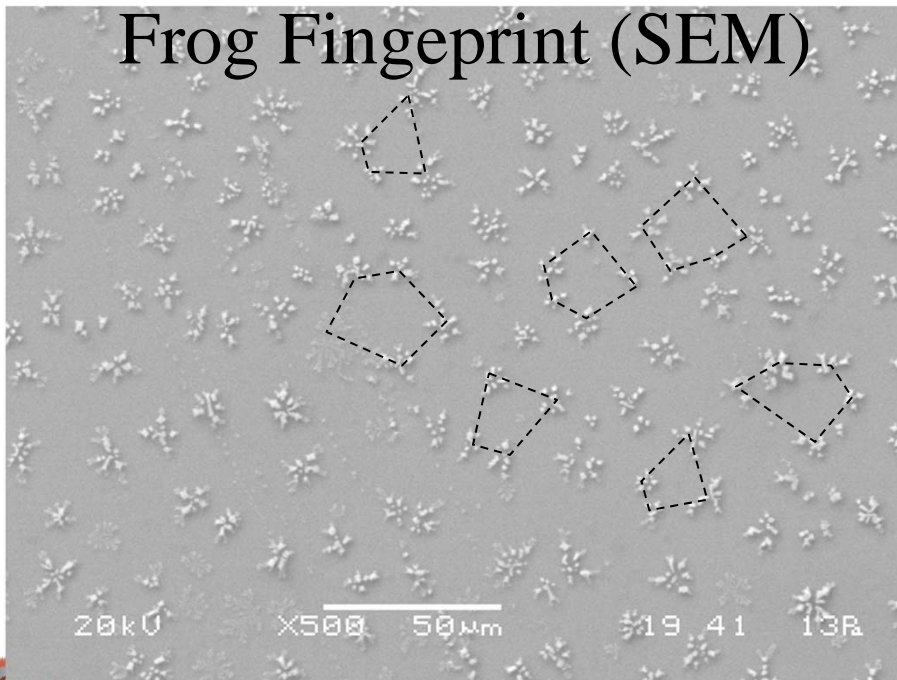
Toward a new adhesive gripper: skin and pulp



Suphydrophobic surface



Frog Fingerprint (SEM)





Conclusions

- Research activities
 - RobLog (7^o EU project)
 - MicroGrippers exploiting structured surfaces
 - Extension of the grasping principles from micro to macro
 - Continue the research on compliant, actuated, hierarchical surfaces
- Search for partners for joint projects and exchange of students
- Keynote paper on “Grasping and handling devices and methods in assembly”??

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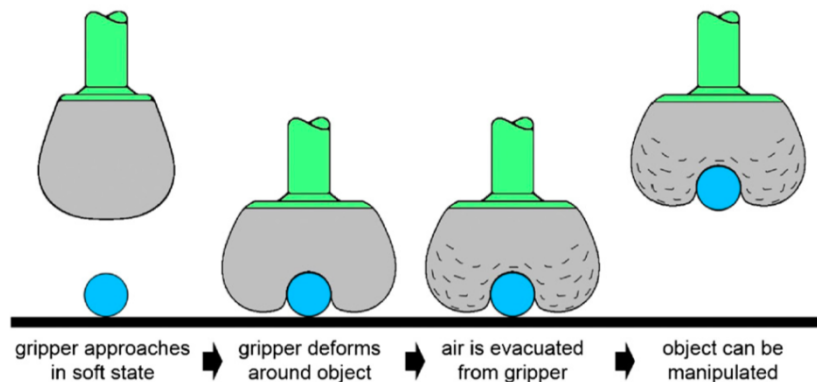
University of Pisa (Italy)





Research opportunities (2): NOT only a surface problem

- The problem is in part more complex, actually the underskin structure plays a key role in mating
- Hierarchical structures are a solution:
 - Compliant Spines (insects) → Independent and adaptable structures
 - Tree structures (gecko) → Beam-plate structures (Lanzetta, Cutkosky)
- Transition from flexible to rigid is another solution



But we can exploit also non newtonian fluids.

Ie. **Rheopectic**/**Thixotropic** liquids **increase/decrease** in viscosity as stress over time increases.



Toward a new adhesive gripper

- Functions of the skin and side channels:
 - Roughness of the skin → to exert lateral friction
 - Roughness of the skin → **superhydrophobic**?
 - Side channels → collect, feed and **remove water** in order to avoid waterplaning
 - Side channels → hydrophilic areas quickly retract water to use it during climbing
- Functions of the pillars:
 - Supply the skin with additional dof in order to mate the pulp with the surface roughness (meso) also in case of corners, sharp edges etc..
- Functions of the pulp:
 - Mate the pulp with the surface roughness (micro)



Feeder (4): References

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Gripper to release (3) at microscale

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