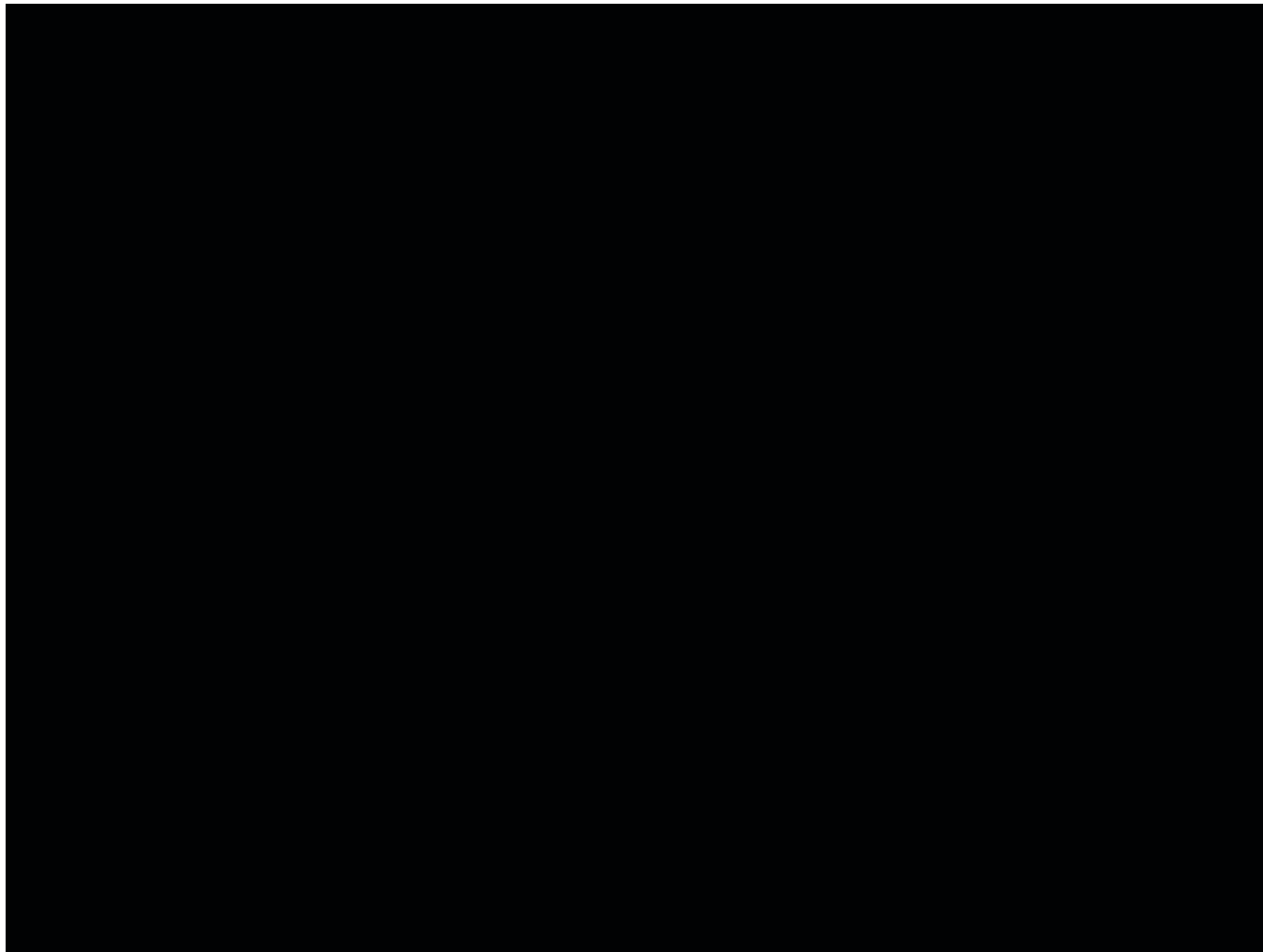


Au delà des bilames?

jose.bico@espci.fr

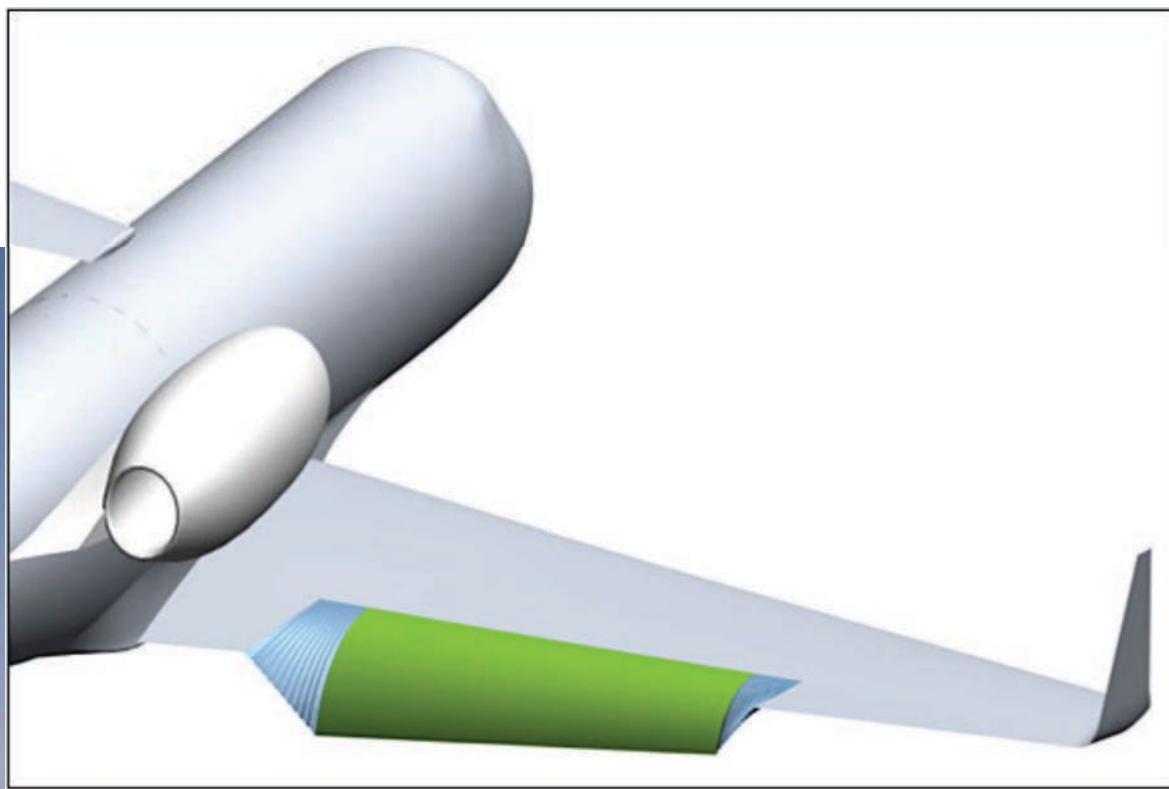
benoit.roman@espci.fr

Shape Morphing



2001

« An artist's rendering shows advanced concepts NASA envisions for an aircraft of the future. »



2015

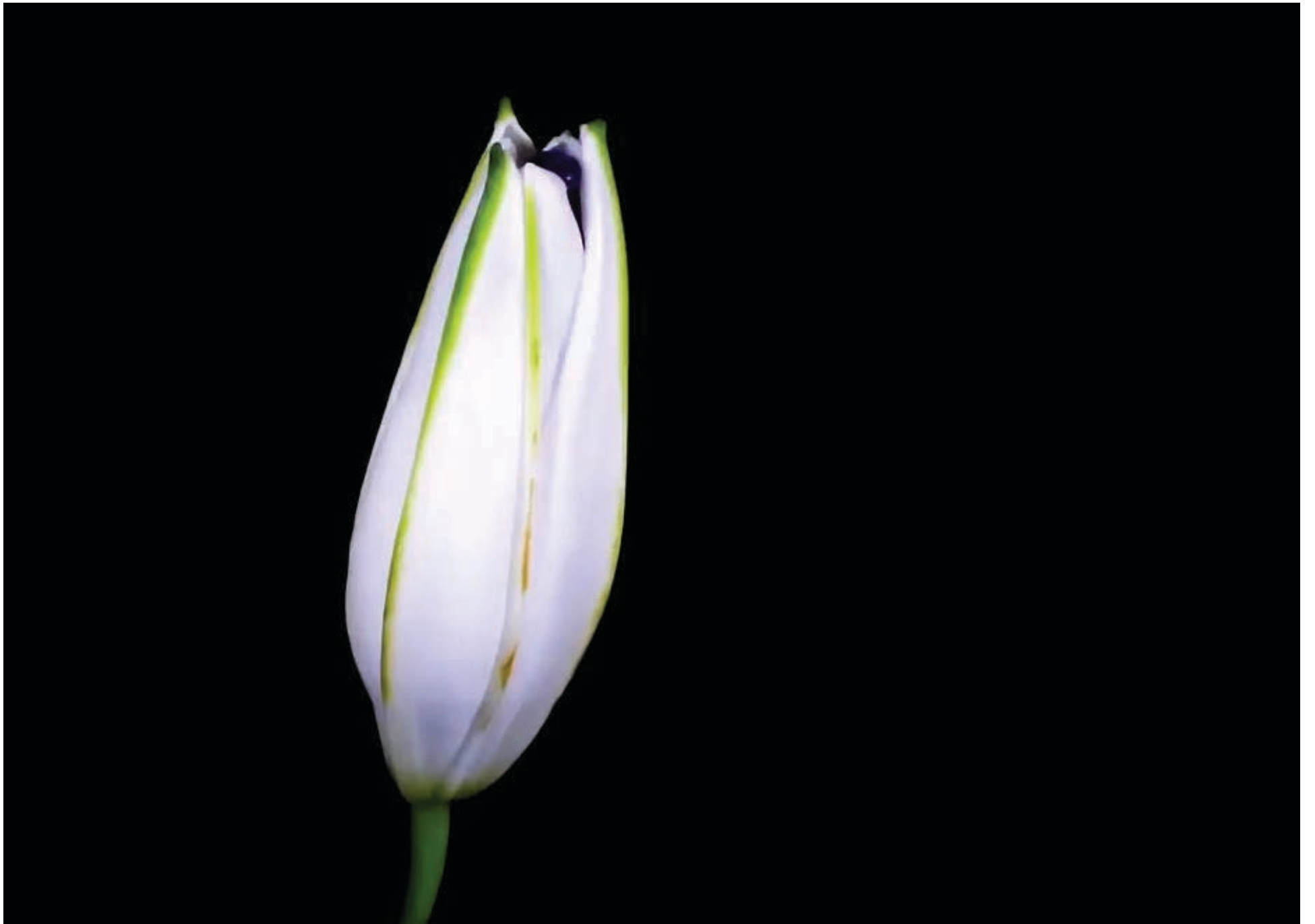
Adaptive Compliant Trailing Edge (ACTE)

how do we induce shape changes?

morphing surfaces : lessons from botany

Two strategies to achieve surface morphing in biology



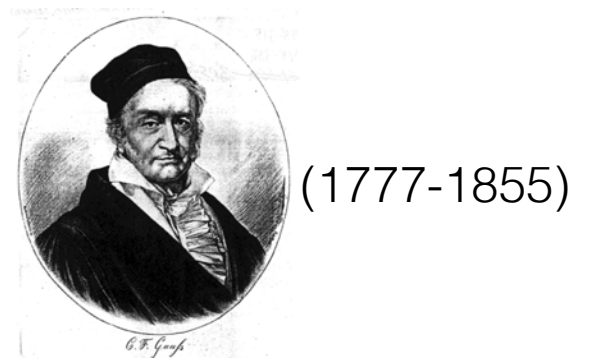


blooming



blooming

Gauss curvature

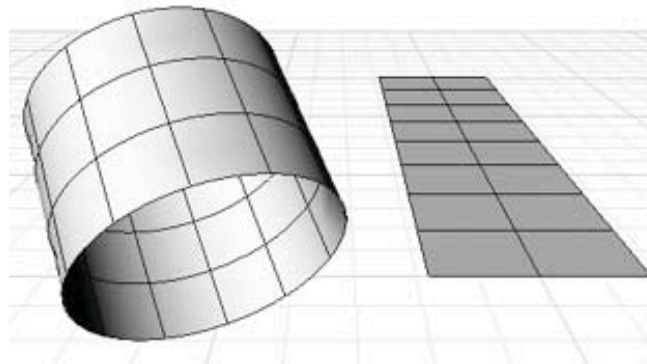


$$G > 0$$

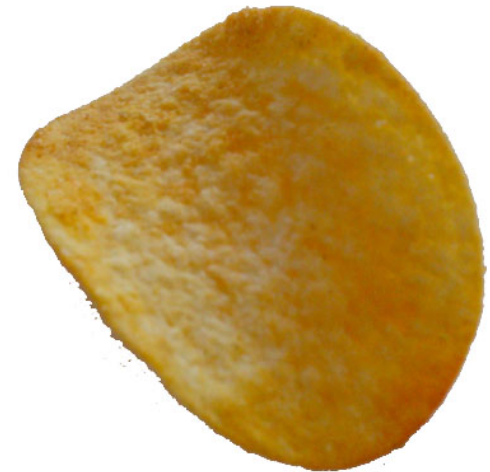


$$G = 0$$

développable
surfaces



$$G < 0$$



Gauss curvature



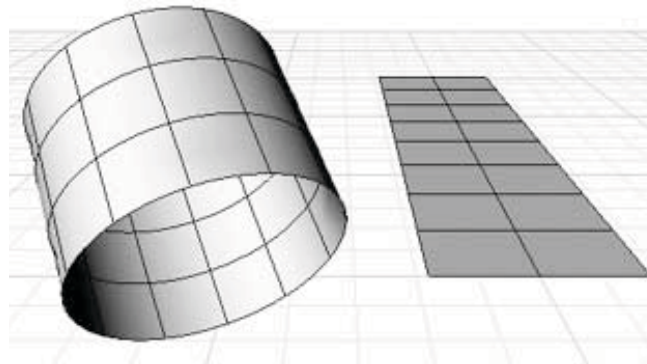
(1777-1855)

$$G > 0$$

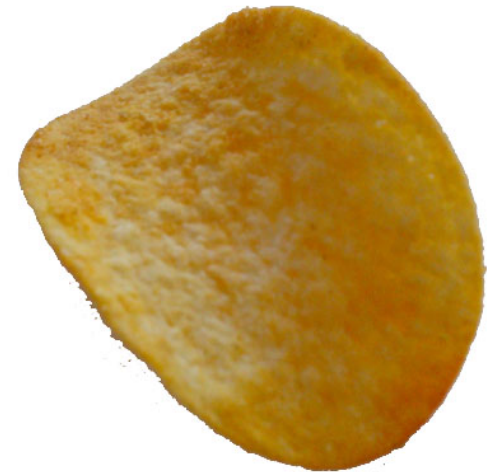


$$G = 0$$

développable
surfaces

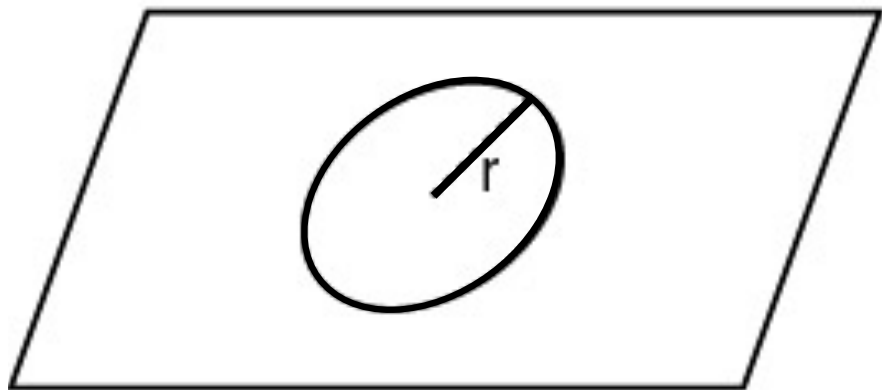


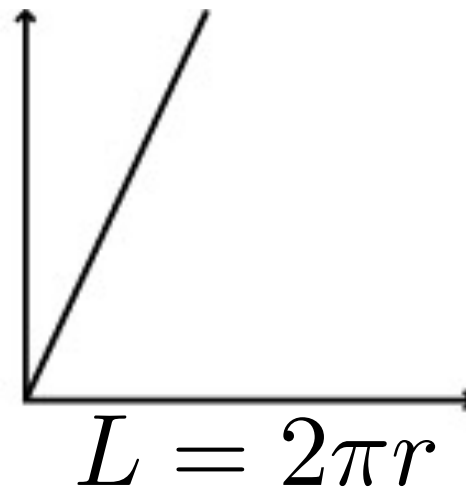
$$G < 0$$



Theorema egregium

Some Geo-metry

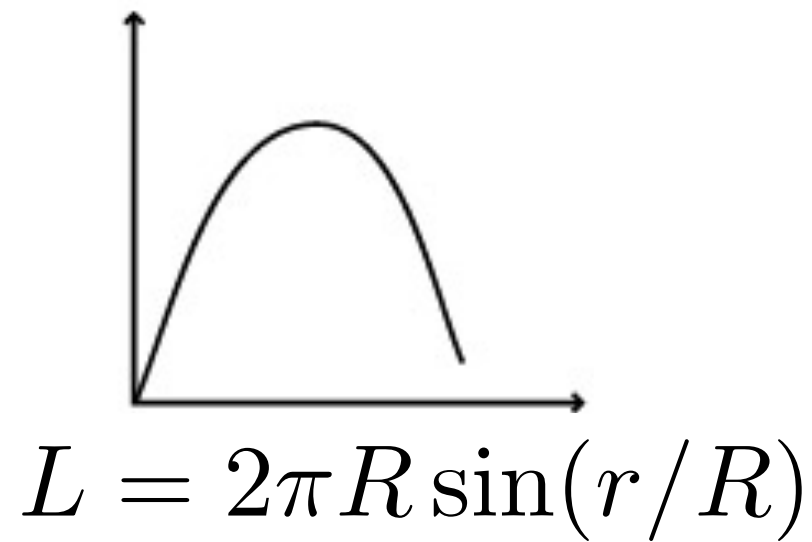




A graph with a vertical y-axis and a horizontal x-axis. A straight line starts at the origin and extends upwards and to the right at a constant slope.

$$L = 2\pi r$$

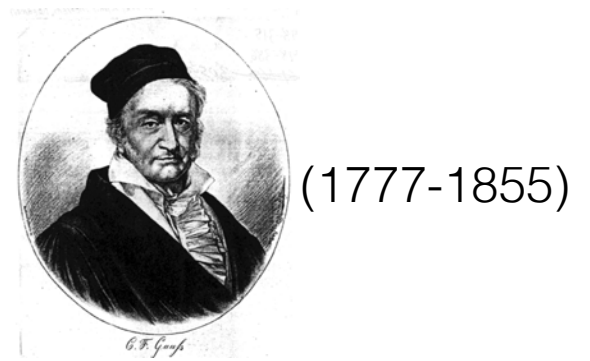




A graph with a vertical y-axis and a horizontal x-axis. A curve starts at the origin, rises to a peak, and then falls back towards the x-axis.

$$L = 2\pi R \sin(r/R)$$

Gauss curvature



$$G > 0$$



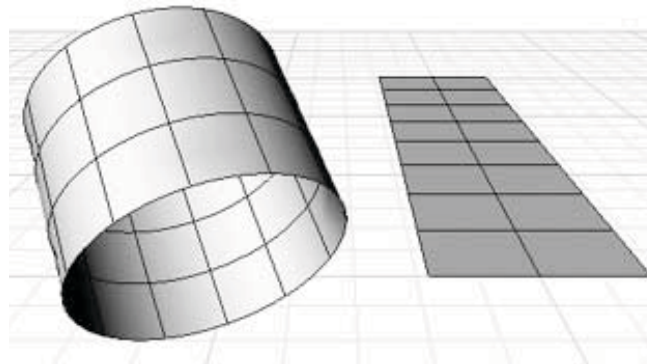
« short » perimeters

(a)

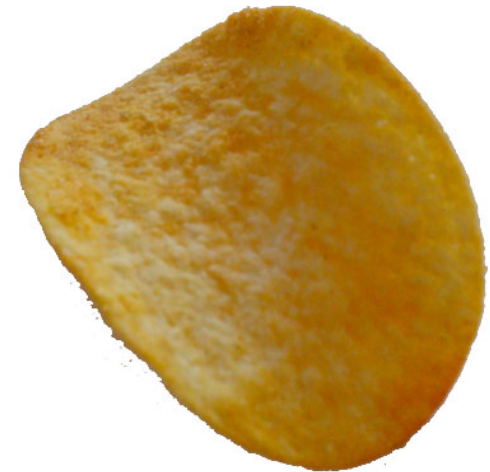


$$G = 0$$

développable
surfaces

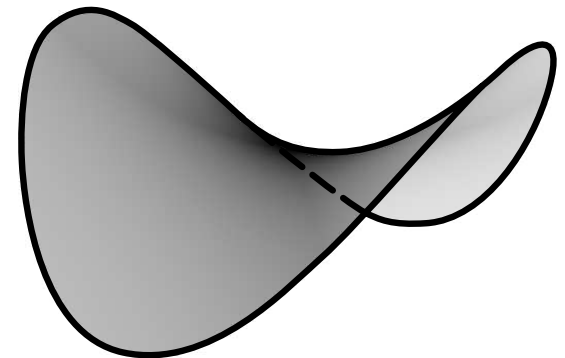
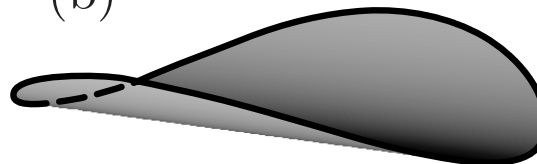


$$G < 0$$



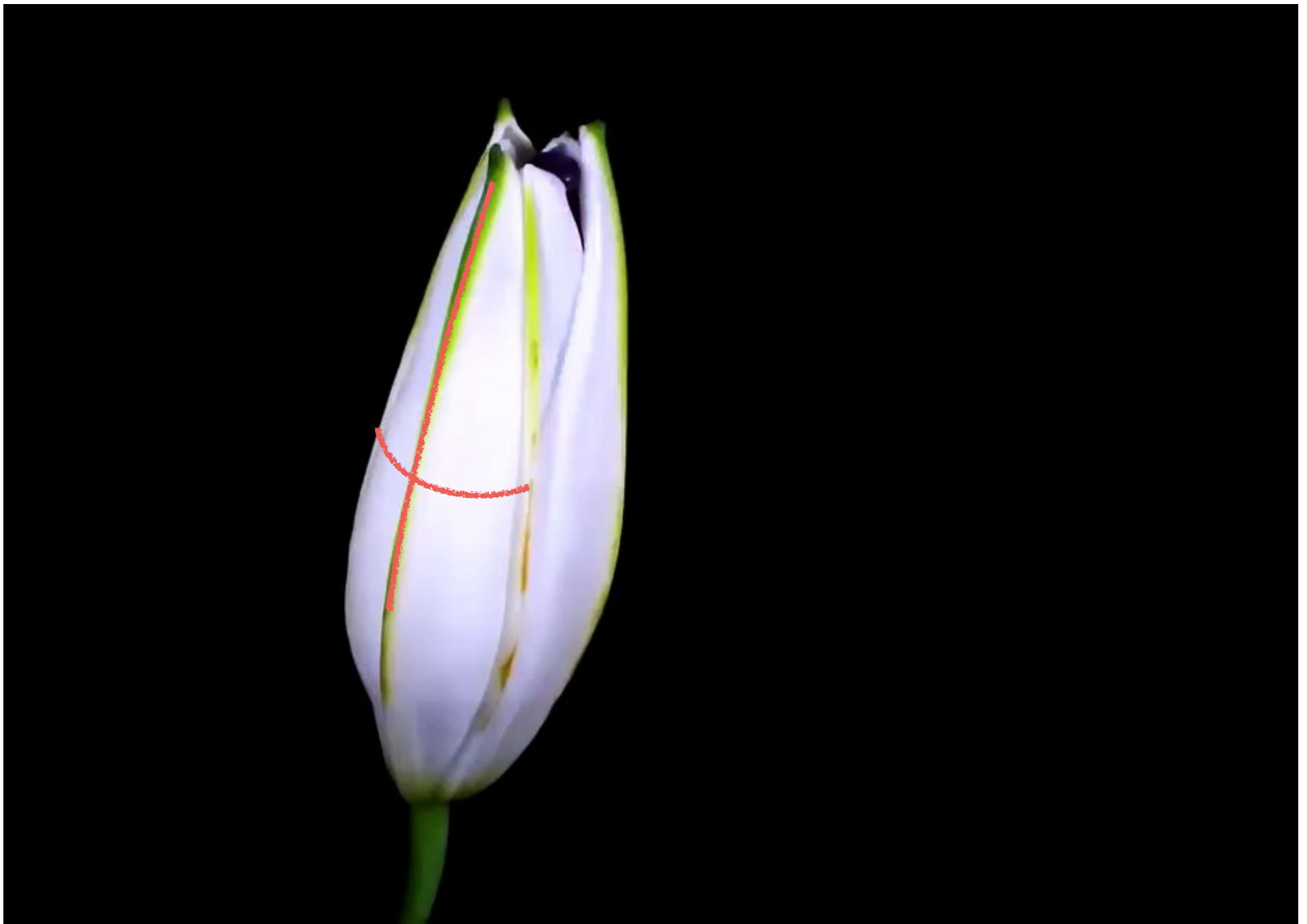
« long » perimeters
(c)

(b)



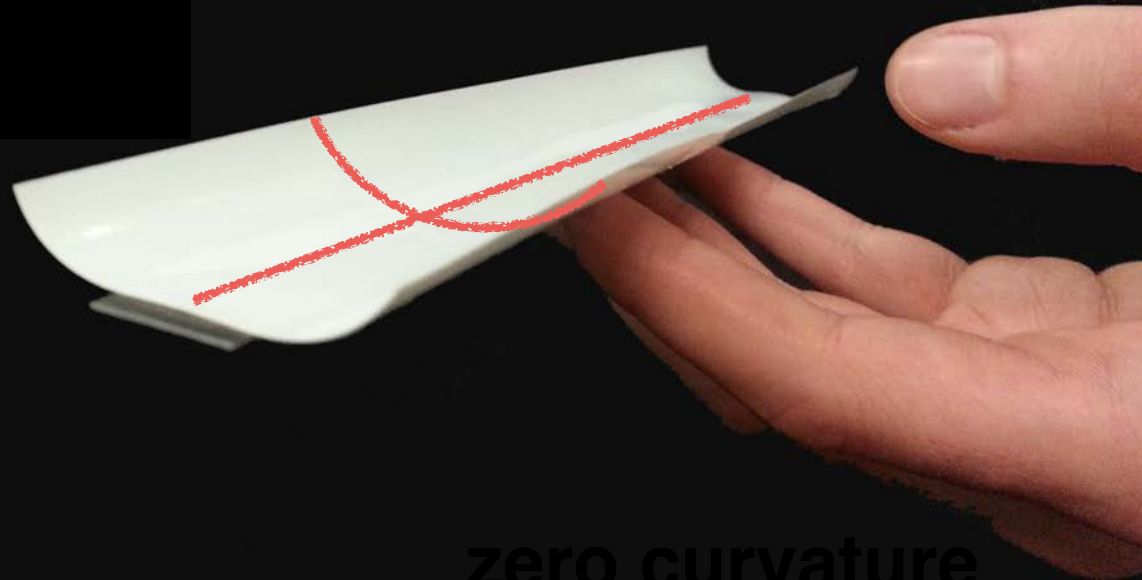


blooming



curvature G modified : distances have changed !

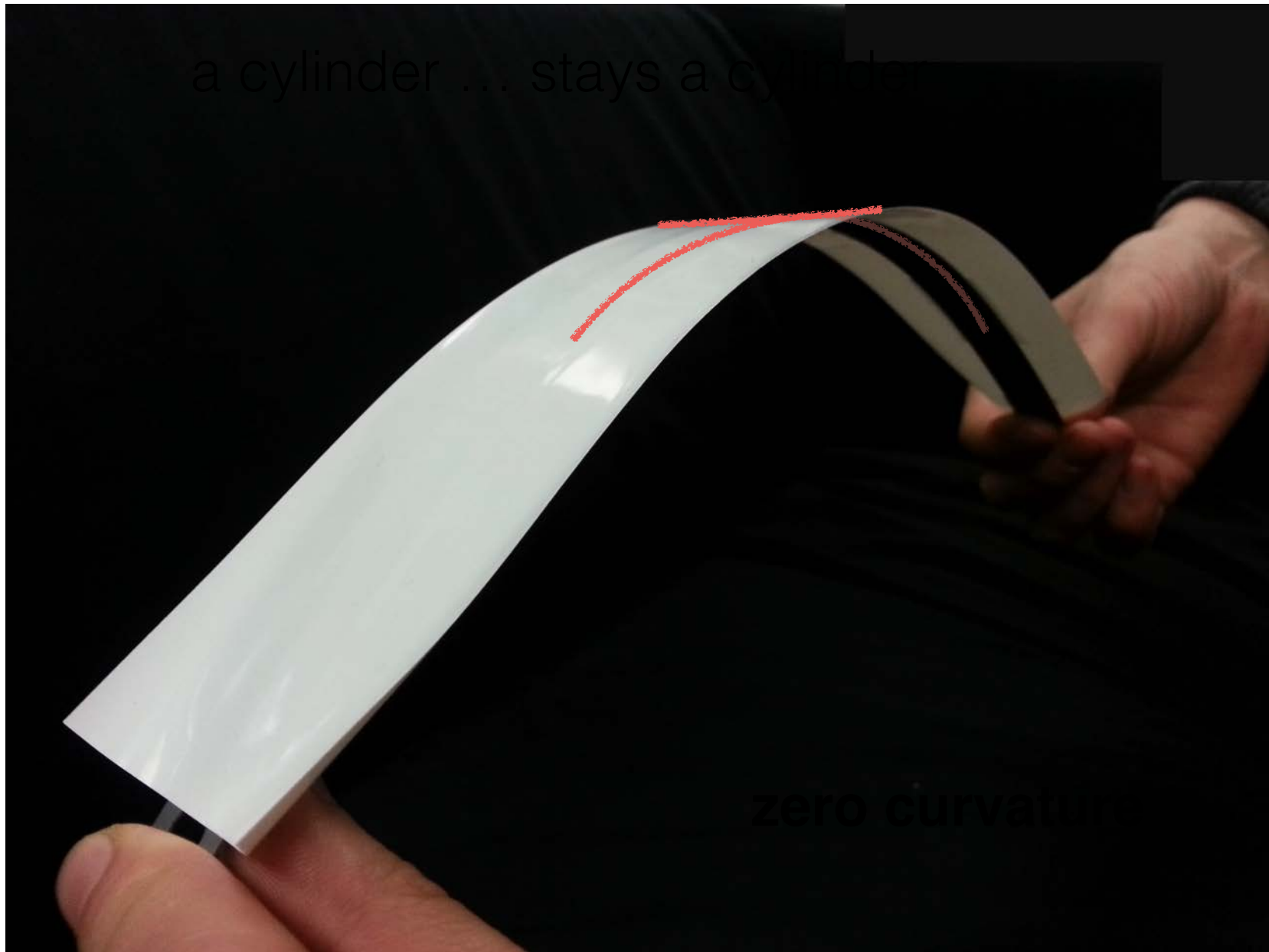
a cylinder ... reste un cylindre



artificial petal conserving distances :



a cylinder ... stays a cylinder

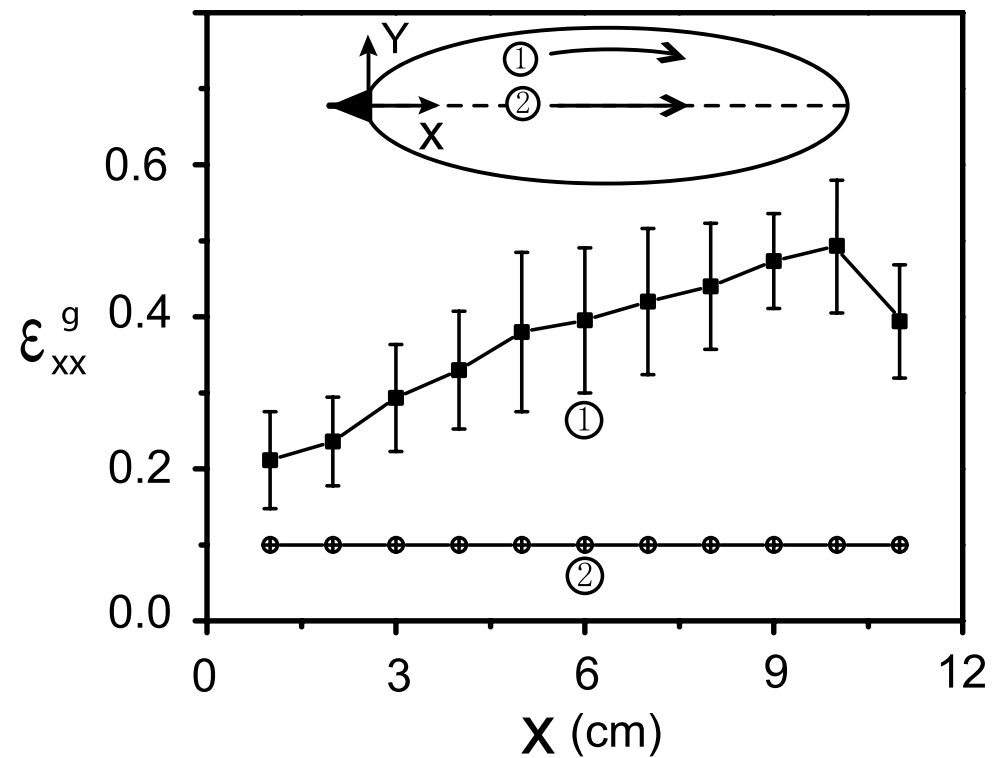


artificial petal conserving distances :



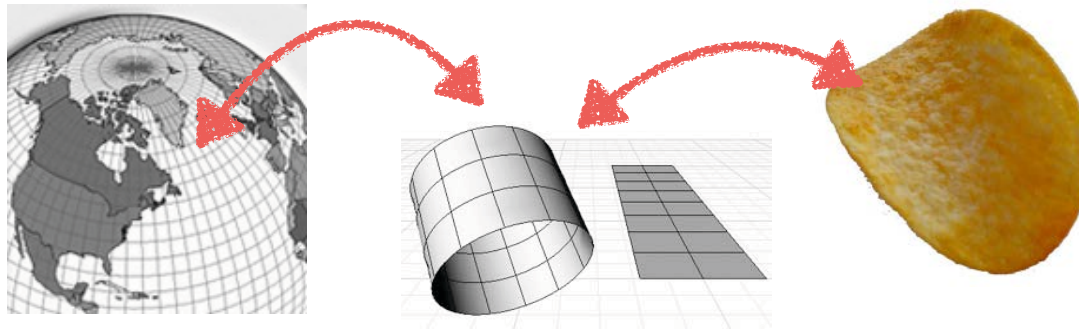


blooming : growth is more active on the edges of petal





lily blooming strategy :
in-plane growth differences will change distances



everything is possible

How to use this strategy?

How to use this strategy?



numerical simulation (Floraform)

<https://n-e-r-v-o-u-s.com/>

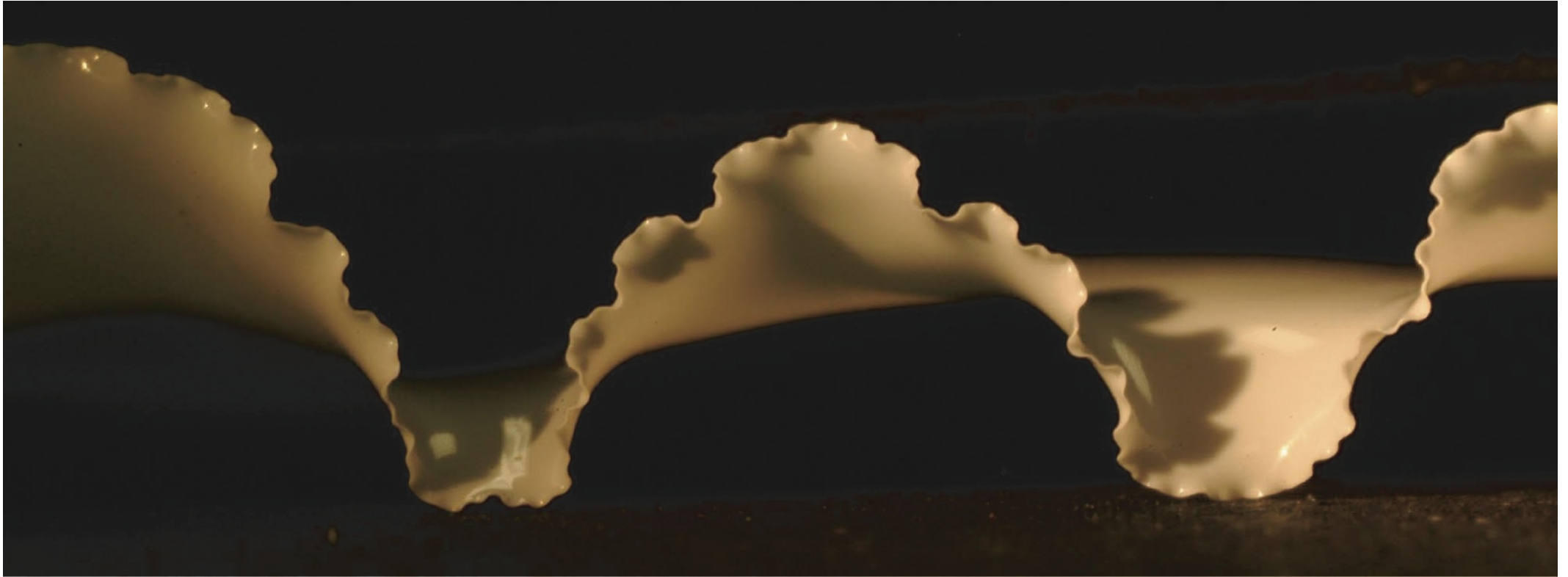
How to use this strategy?



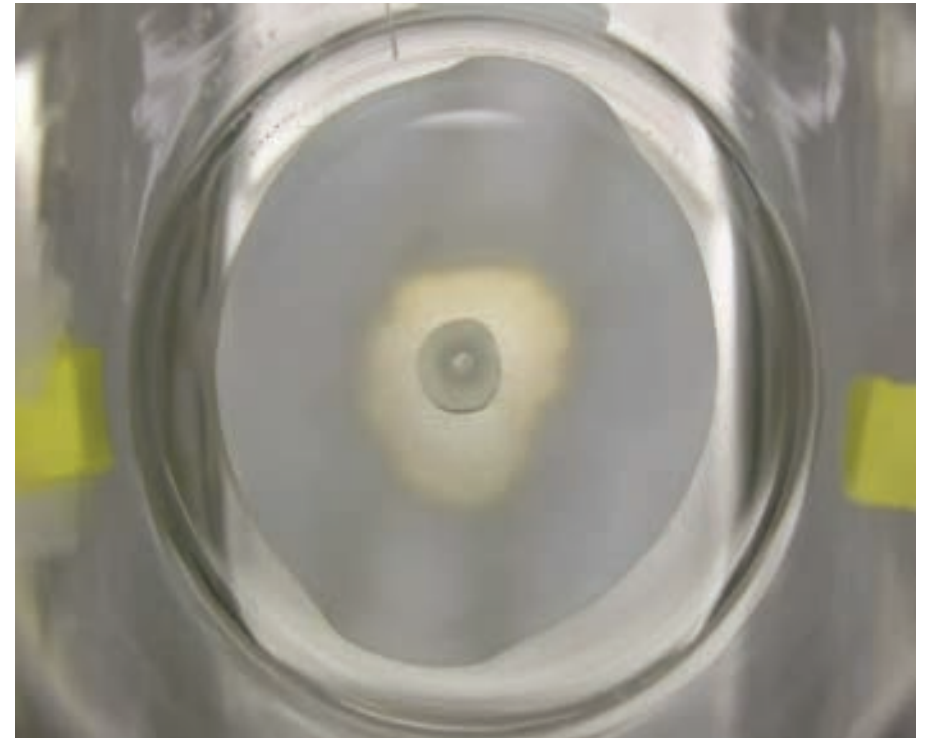
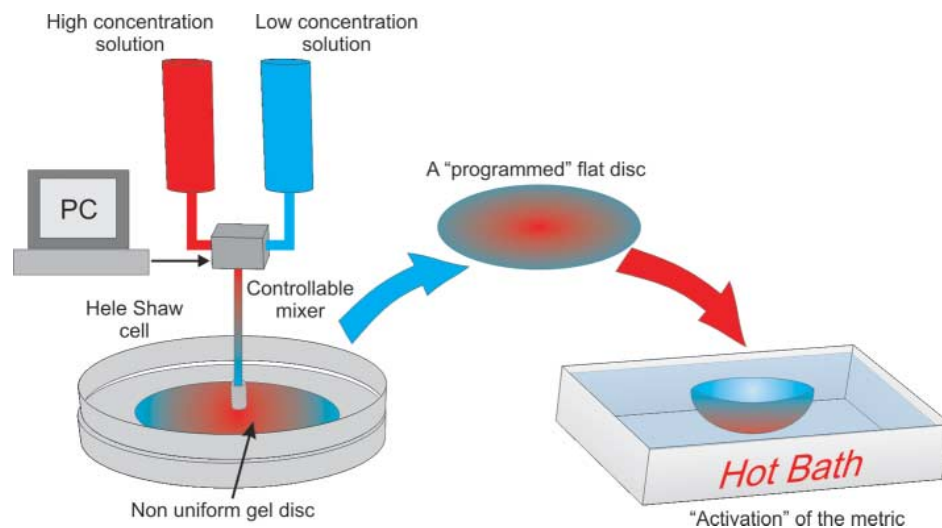
Sharon et al, Nature 2002

How to use this strategy?

plastic bag tearing.

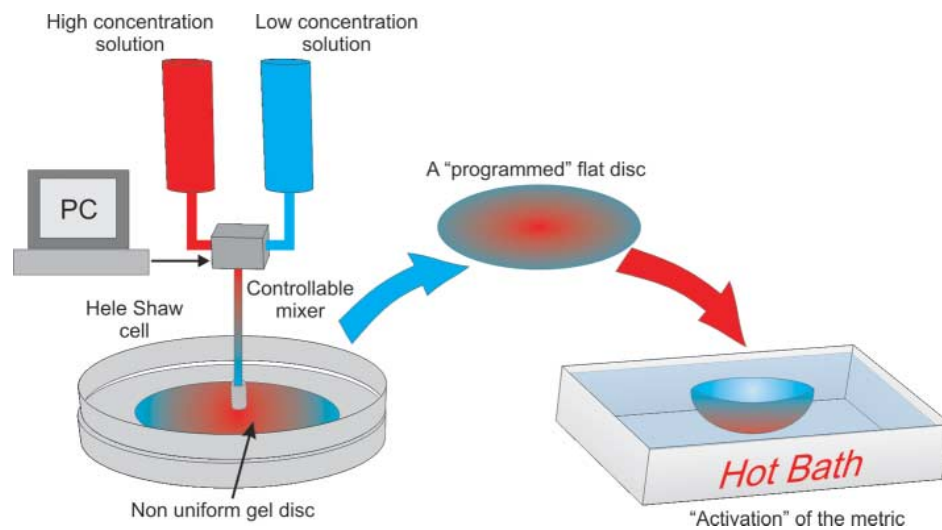


can we mimic « differential growth » at will ?



Klein et al , Science 2007

a gel swelling with water (triggered by temperature)



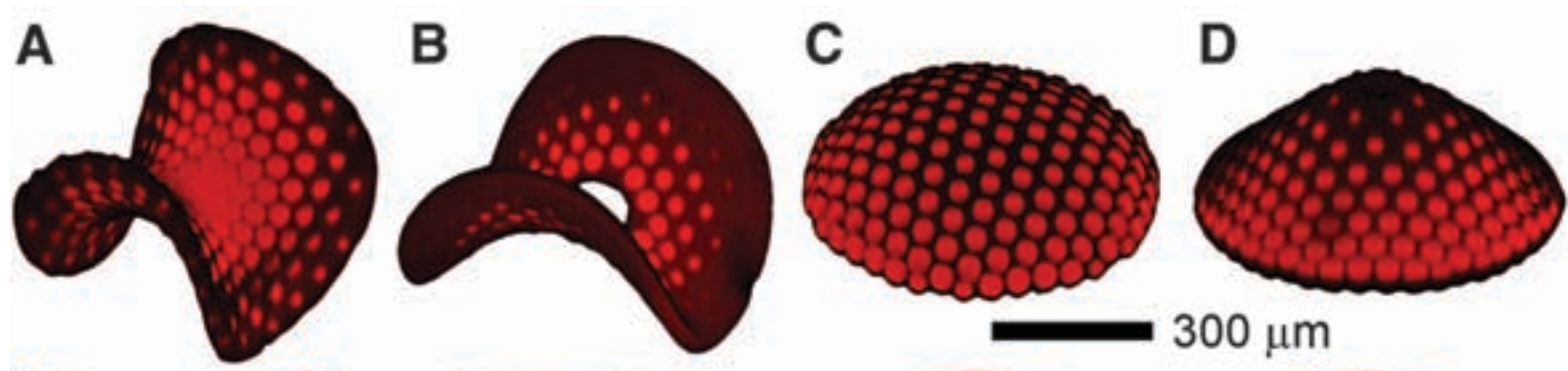
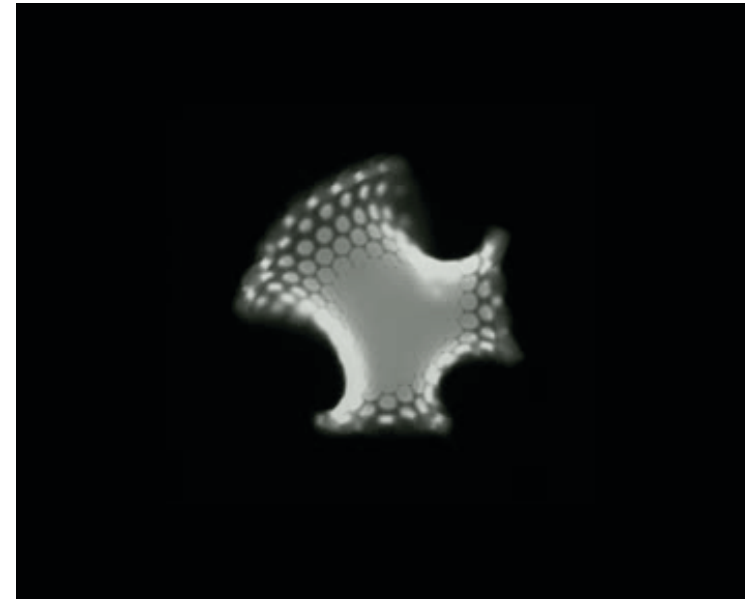
Klein et al , Science 2007



a gel swelling with water (triggered by temperature)

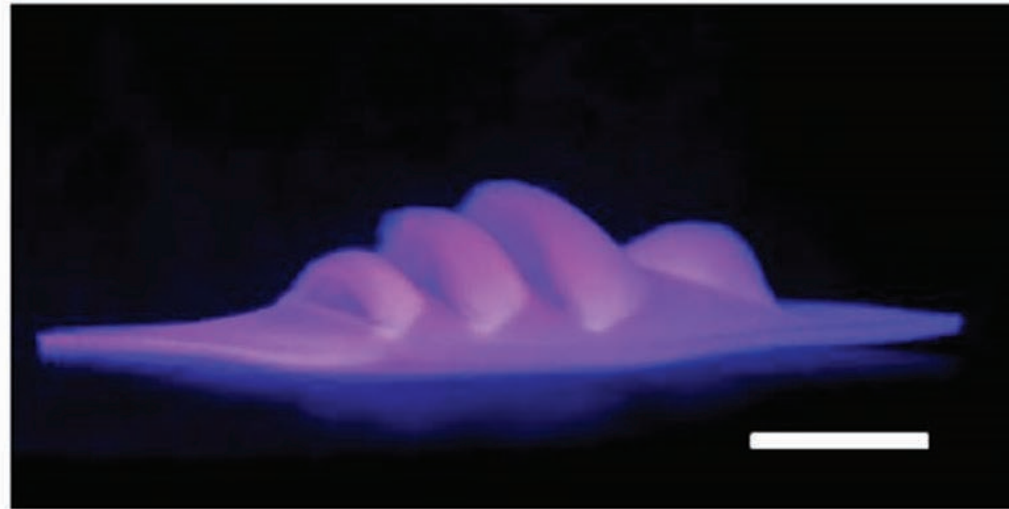
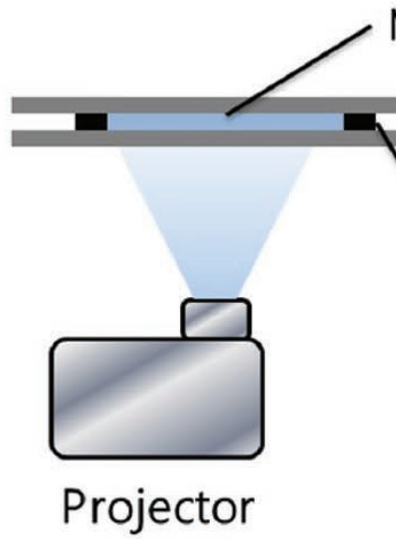


Kim et al , Science 2012



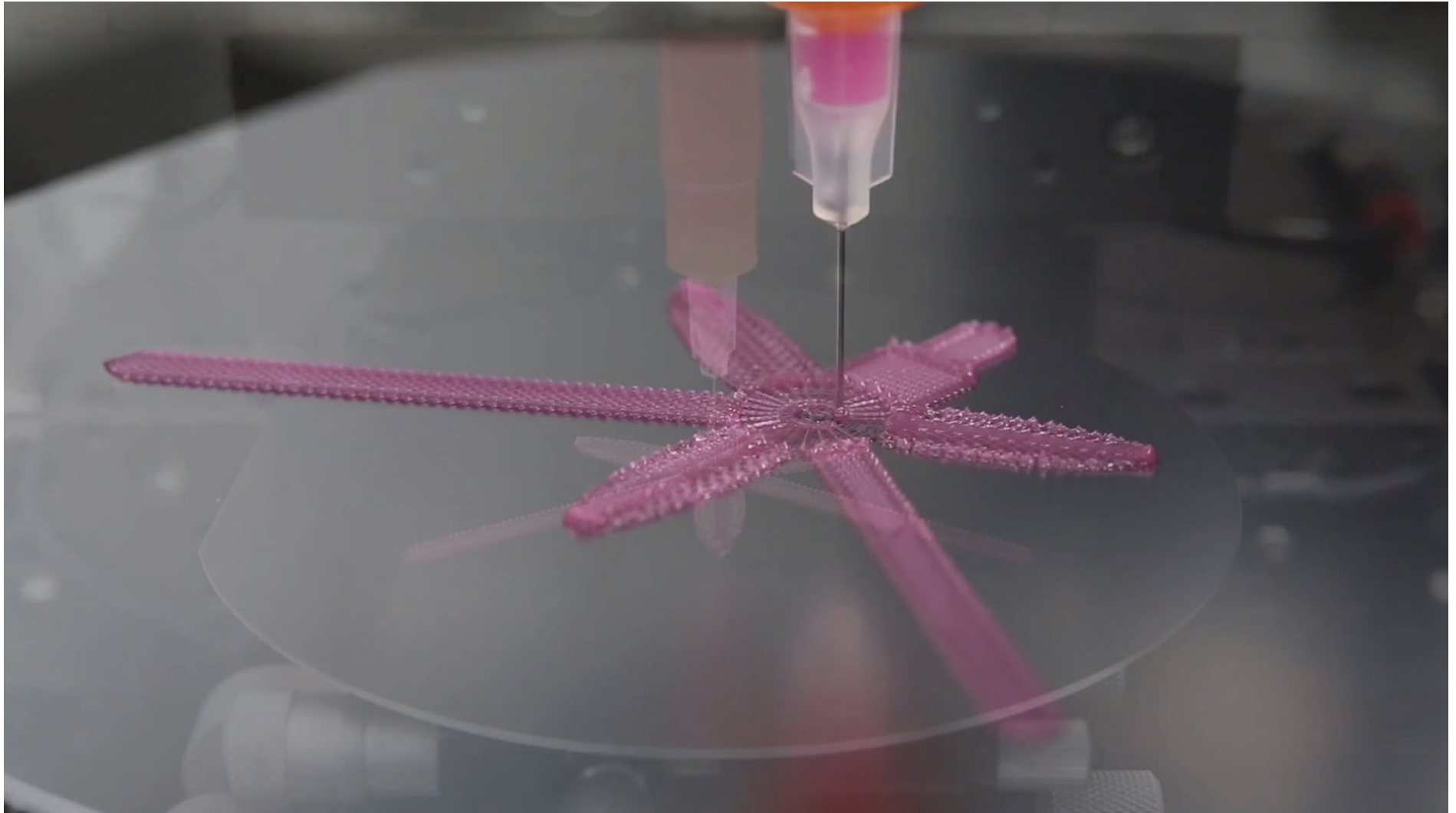
a gel swelling with water (triggered by temperature)

programmed swelling



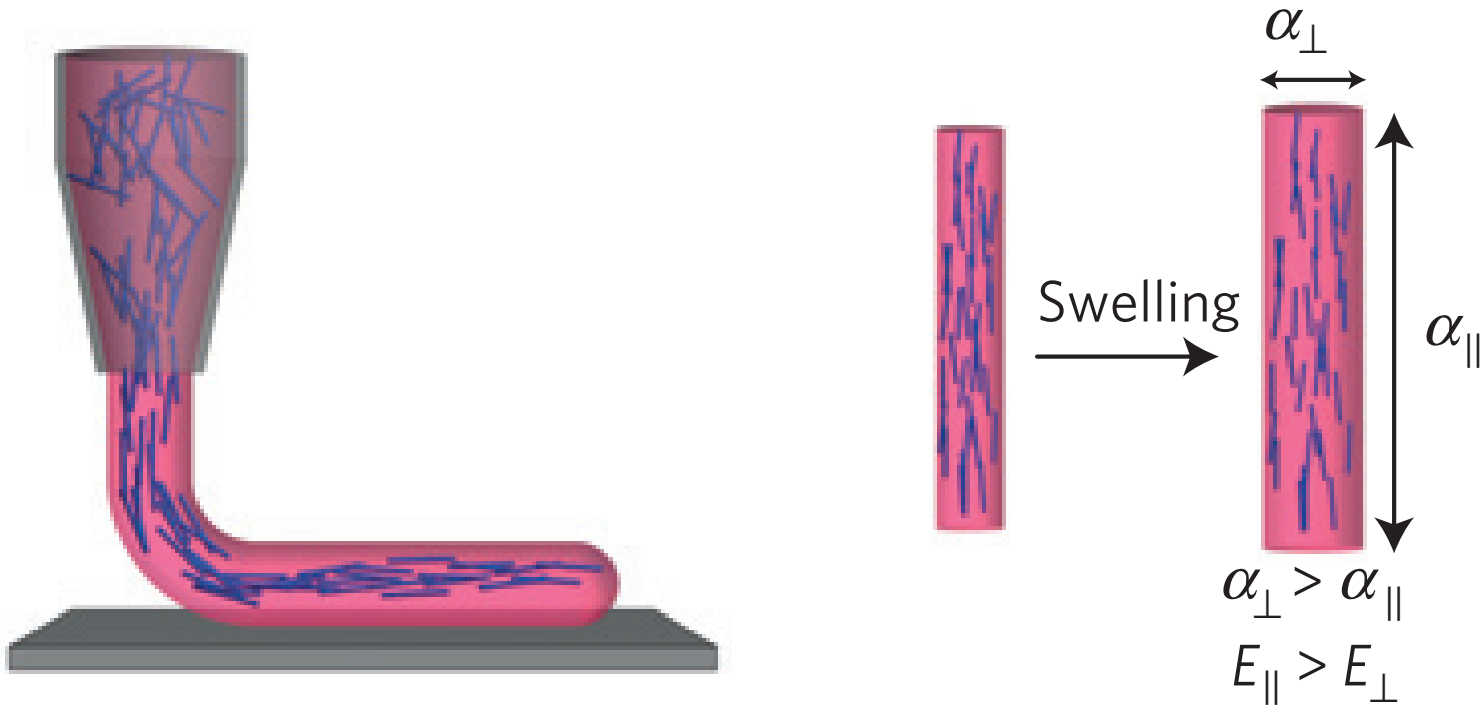


An exemple of 4D printing



Gladman et al, Nature Material 2016

controlled
non-uniform
(anisotropic) swelling



hydrogel + fibres
anisotropic swelling

Gladman et al, Nature Material 2016

Biomimetic 4D printing...

two strategies to achieve surface morphing
differential growth/swell

3D printing  **spatial programming**



bi-layer (through thickness)

limited shapes
(keep same curvature)

well known/used



spatial

change distances:
no limitation !

to be developed...

Biomimetic 4D printing...

two strategies to achieve surface morphing
differential growth/swell

3D printing  **spatial programming**



the same physical phenomenon for actuation :
swelling / pneumatic / electrostatic/ phase change... etc
(different spatial distribution)