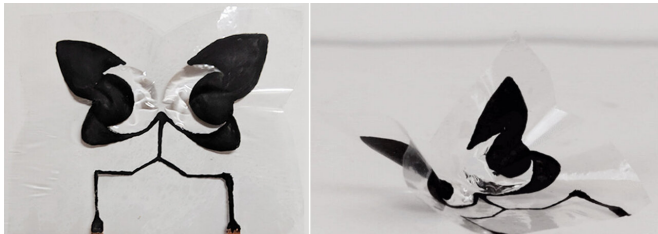


Origami comes to life with new shape-changing materials

21 July 2021, by Daniel Strain



An Electriflow butterfly flaps its wings. Credit: Purnendu

Imagine opening up a book of nature photos only to see a kaleidoscope of graceful butterflies flutter out from the page.

Such fanciful storybooks might soon be possible thanks to the work of a team of designers and engineers at CU Boulder's ATLAS Institute. The group is drawing from new advancements in the field of soft robotics to develop shape-changing objects that are paper-thin, fast-moving and almost completely silent.

The researchers' early creations, which they've dubbed "Electriflow," include origami cranes that can bend their necks, flower petals that wiggle with the touch of a button, and yes, fluttering insects.

"Usually, books about butterflies are static," said Purnendu, a [graduate student](#) at CU Boulder who is leading the project and who goes by a singular name. "But could you have a butterfly flap its wings within a book? We've shown that it's possible."

He and his colleagues presented their results recently at the Association for Computing Machinery's [2021 Designing Interactive Systems \(DIS\)](#) conference.

Artificial muscles

Purnendu explained that the team's Electriflow designs don't require motors or other traditional machine parts to come to life—making them soft to the touch, just like real butterflies. They're inspired by a class of "artificial muscles" that were initially developed by engineers led by Chrisoph Keplinger at CU Boulder and are now available commercially through a company called Artimus Robotics.

Artimus taps into a technology called hydraulically amplified self-healing electrostatic (HASEL) actuators. Unlike traditional robotic parts, which are often made of rigid metal, HASEL actuators get their power from fluids. The actuators rely on electrostatic forces to push oil around in sealed plastic pouches, said Eric Acome, a former CU Boulder graduate student who helped to pioneer the actuator technology. Picture how the shape of a ketchup packet will change when you squeeze one side.



Electriflow butterfly and flower move inside the pages of a book. Credit: Purnendu

"One of the main benefits of these actuators is that they're versatile," said Acome, coauthor of the new study and the chief technology officer at Artimus Robotics. "They're just pouches, but depending on the shape of that pouch, you can generate different kinds of movement."

They also emulate the [natural world](#) in which

organisms of all kinds (think pufferfish or Venus fly traps) change their shapes to scare away predators and trap prey.

"Shape changing is a big part of communication and survival for certain animals," Purnendu said.

"Engineers have been on a quest to develop similar kinds of functions for computer interfaces."

Wing flaps

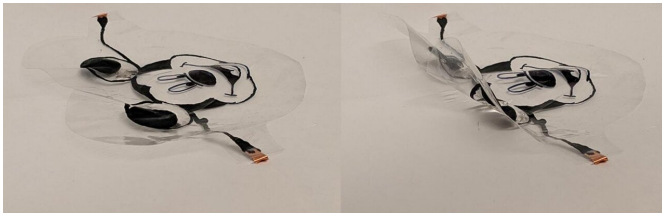
Purnendu wondered if he could use the same concept as Artimus Robotics, or oils sloshing around inside pouches, not to just build new robots but to design soft, movable artwork.

play with," Purnendu said.

For now, he's happy to watch his butterflies take flight.

More information: Purnendu et al, Electrifiow: Soft Electrohydraulic Building Blocks for Prototyping Shape-changing Interfaces, *Designing Interactive Systems Conference 2021* (2021). [DOI: 10.1145/3461778.3462093](https://doi.org/10.1145/3461778.3462093)

Provided by University of Colorado at Boulder



Electrifiow can also create moving cartoons. Credit: Purnendu

Electrifiow takes advantage of several different pouch shapes to create origami-like folds in flat plastic sheets. And it's fast: Purnendu's insects can beat their wings at a top speed of about 25 beats per second—quicker than most real butterflies and on par with some speedier moths.

"This system is very close to what we see in nature," he said. "We're pushing the boundaries of how humans and machines can interact."

The researcher said he hopes more artists and designers will use the tools he and his team developed to push those boundaries even farther. He imagines that one day, you might see origami animals that can fold themselves into various shapes from a flat sheet of plastic or cartoon characters that run and jump in the pages of books.

"There are a lot of different geometries that we can

APA citation: Origami comes to life with new shape-changing materials (2021, July 21) retrieved 3 August 2021 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2021-07-origami-life-shape-changing-materials.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.