

# Electrosprayed artificial muscles

April 7 2016

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For the development of artificial muscles, the Empa scientists experimented with alternating current electrospinning

Researchers from Empa and the University of Basel have developed a new method of electrospinning which enables artificial muscles to be fabricated from nanometer-thin silicone layers. Since muscles of this type can operate at a low voltage, there are potential future medical applications in the treatment of incontinence.

Elastomers – also referred to as electroactive polymers (EAP) – transform electrical energy into mechanical energy and have a wide variety of applications, from powering windscreen wipers and generating sound to operating camera lenses. As an example of this, Optotune, a spin-off of ETH Zürich and Empa, have already launched infinitely focusable lenses of this type on the market. The principle is always the same: two electrodes are applied to the synthetic material, creating an electrical field. When voltage is applied, the material expands. When current no longer flows, the material contracts again. In a project entitled "SmartSphincter", part of the Swiss Nano-Tera research programme, researchers from the University of Basel and Empa have now developed [artificial muscles](#) for treating incontinence.

In order to operate effectively, micrometer-thick silicone layers need a voltage of several hundred volts, which is much too high for artificial muscles in the human body. Nanometer-thin layers, on the other hand, require only a few volts. Since the force exerted by these thin layers is very low, several thousand layers have to be put on top of each other in order to generate a sufficiently high force.

## **Coating using electrospray**

However, the present manufacturing methods are not suited to the fabrication of such layered structures. Together with Florian Weiss and Gabor Kovacs from the Mechanical Systems Engineering department at Empa, the team headed by Bert Müller of the Biomaterials Science Center of the University of Basel developed a method of deposition which enables silicone layers to be fabricated that are much thinner than one micrometer. Furthermore, the layers are extremely flat: their surface roughness is less than one nanometer.

In the Empa lab, silicone molecules are vaporised with the aid of a high-voltage electrical current; this technique is known as electrospraying.

Electrospraying is normally carried out using direct current. For the development of artificial muscles, however, the Empa scientists are experimenting with alternating current. Several thousands of layers created in this way can be built up to create artificial muscles which require an operating voltage of only 40 volts. This corresponds roughly to the voltage of a button cell. The researchers hope that this technology can soon be used to produce an implant for treating incontinence.

This comparatively simple manufacturing process is highly suitable for industrial production and offers tremendous potential for the fabrication of artificial muscles which could be used, for example, to power windscreen wipers. In another Empa spin-off entitled Compliant Transducer Systems, Gabor Kovacs is also working on artificial muscles which can be manufactured in large quantities. Kovacs' goal is to produce low-cost polymer actuators which can be manufactured by the millions to be used, for example, in motor vehicles, where they could operate a range of flaps, mirrors and lamps, or in industrial automation to drive grippers, switches and valves.

Provided by Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology

Citation: Electrospayed artificial muscles (2016, April 7) retrieved 11 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-04-electrospayed-artificial-muscles.html>

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