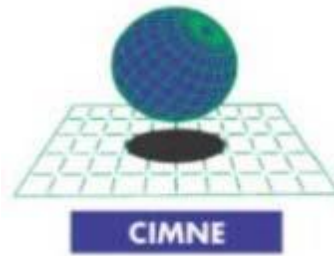




UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA  
DE CATALUNYA  
BARCELONATECH



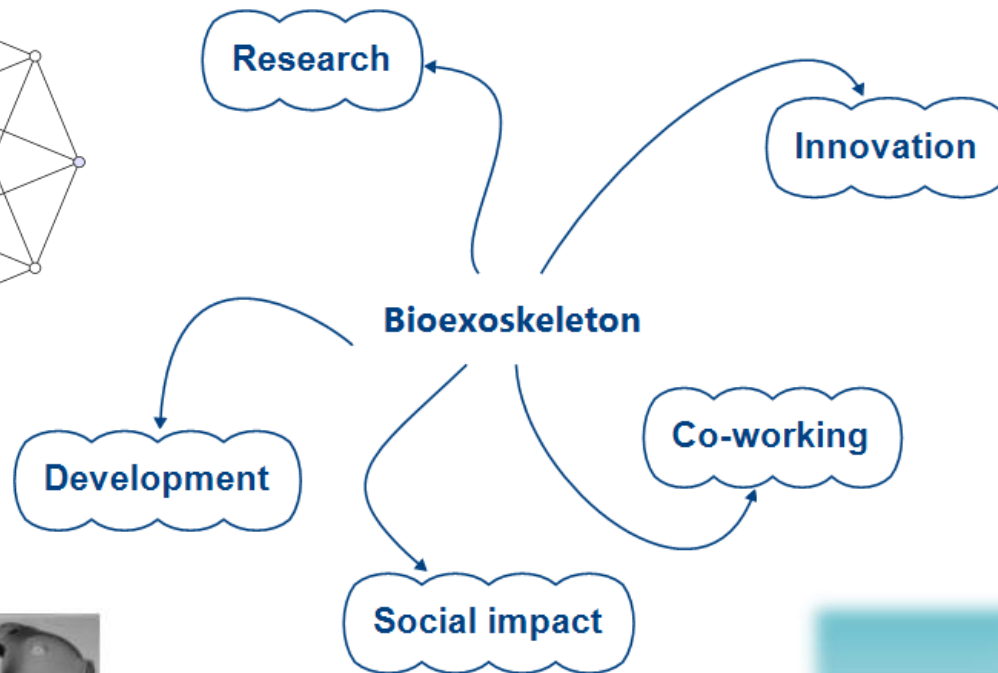
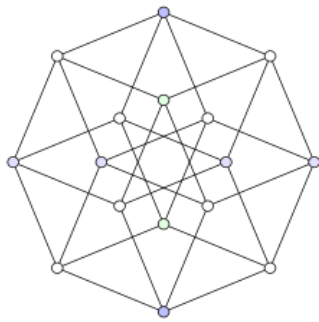
# Learning from the nature: Bionic & Lightweight design



Jorge Alvarez  
2017

# Learning from the nature

## Bionics & Lightweight design!



**1a.** A passive prosthesis made at the Northern General Hospital, Sheffield.

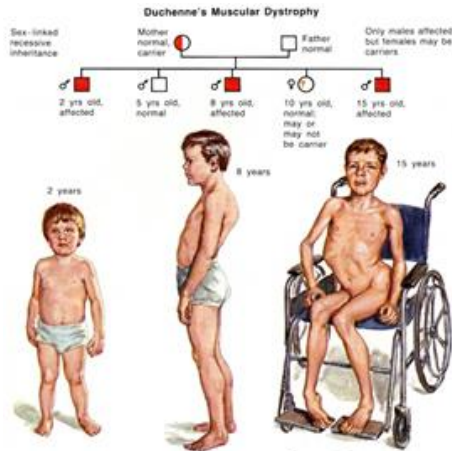
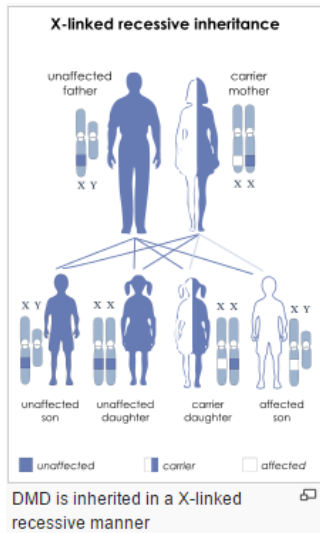


**1b.** A body-powered prosthesis

**1c.** A myoelectric prosthesis



# Disease ... the extreme paradigm...!!!



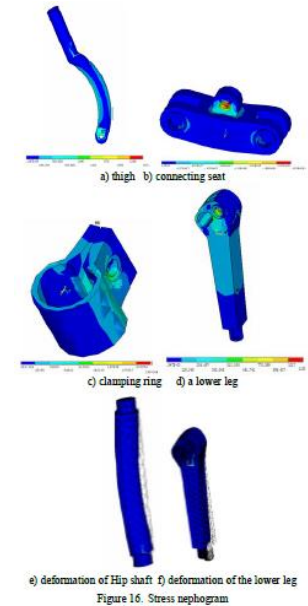
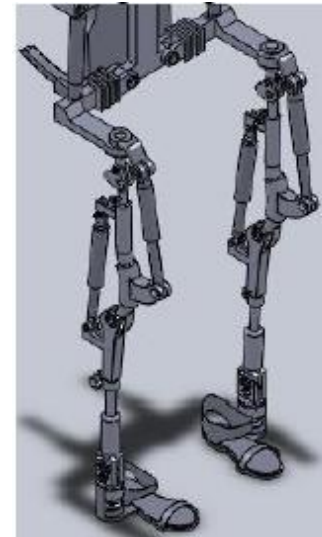
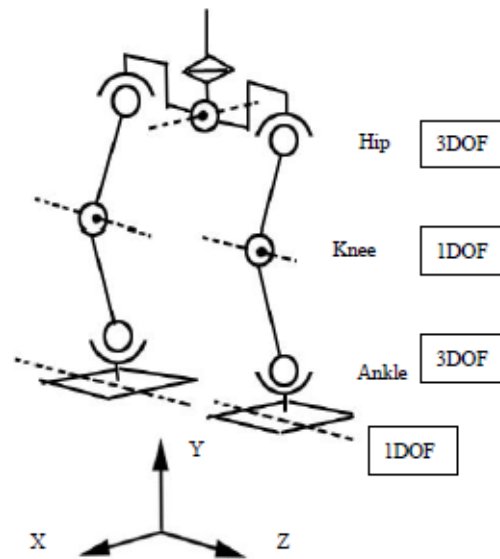
## Paralysis of Duchenne (DMD)

- Neuromuscular disease
- X chromosome
- **FEM Simulation**
- Mechanical Modelling
- Structure Optimizing

Source: [www.lgmpharma.com](http://www.lgmpharma.com)



Source: **able BIONICS** and **Rick Hansen Foundation**



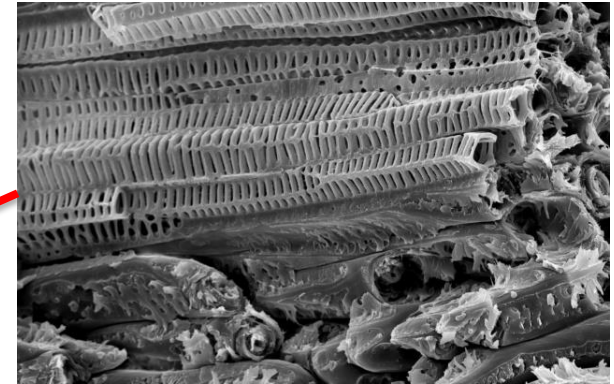
Source: Zhao Yanjun, et al., 2013, Finite Element Simulation of Soldier Lower Extremity Exoskeleton, doi:10.4304/jmm.8.6.705-712

# Bioskeleton

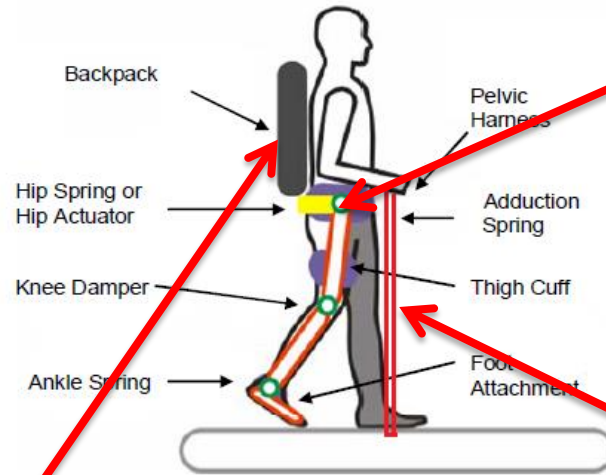
- Bionics lightweight structure
- Innovation on biocomposite



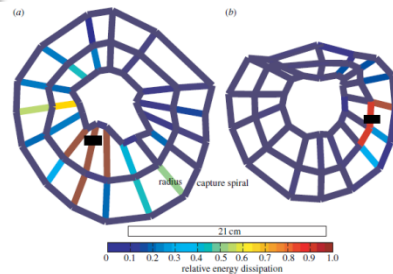
Coconuts shell



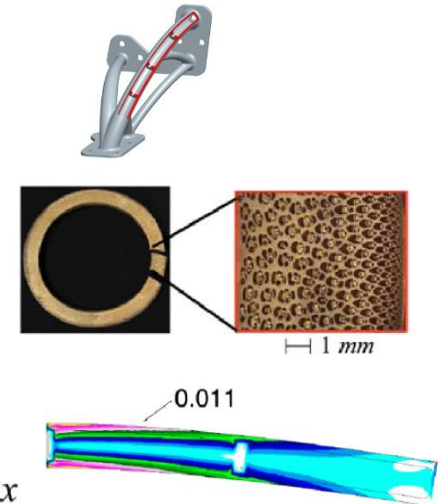
Source: Freiburg University, Biomechanic Group



Spider web



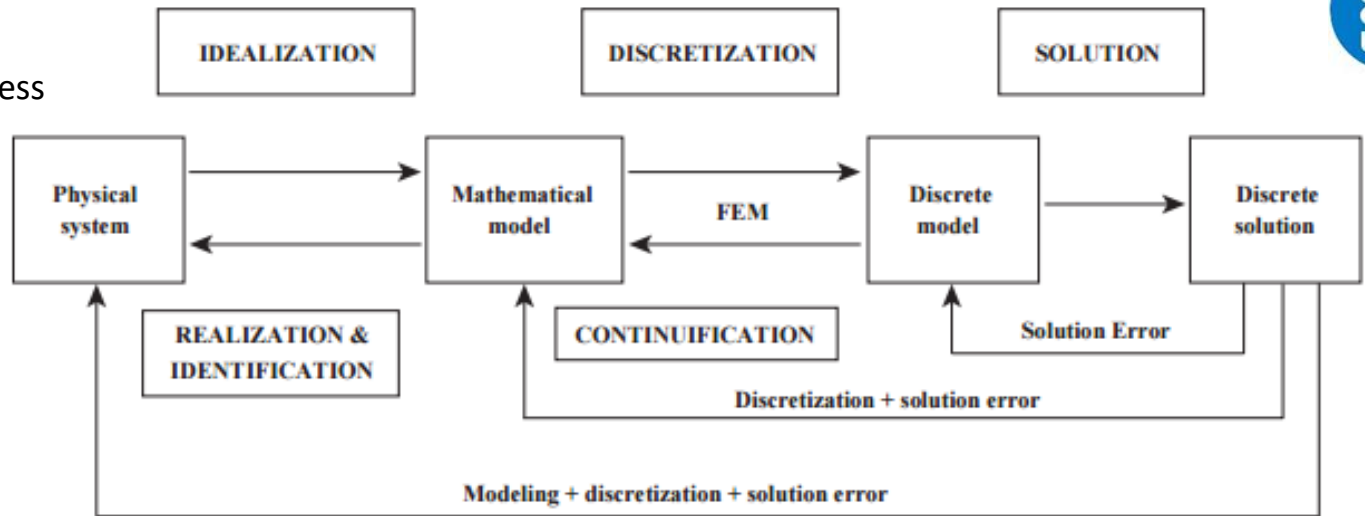
Bamboo



Source: Emilio Nelli, et al., 2008, **Modeling Bamboo as a Functionally Graded Material**

# Bamboo

A simplified view of the physical simulation process



## Anisotrop, axial load

$$\mathbf{u}^\varepsilon = \{u_r^\varepsilon \quad u_z^\varepsilon\}^T = \mathbf{u}_0(x) + \varepsilon \mathbf{u}_1(x, y)$$

Displacement

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \chi(x, y) \varepsilon (\mathbf{u}_0(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_y \mathbf{u}_1(x, y) = \partial_y \chi(x, y) \partial_x (\mathbf{u}_0(x))$$

Displacement inside the unit cell

$$\frac{1}{|Y|} \int_Y [(\mathbf{I} + \partial_y \chi(x, y)) : \mathbf{E}(x, y) : \partial_y \delta \mathbf{u}_1(x, y)] dY = 0, \quad \forall \delta \mathbf{u}_1 \in H_{per}(Y, R^3)$$

unit-cell (microscopic) equations

$$E^H = \frac{1}{|Y|} \int_Y [(\mathbf{I} + \partial_y \chi(x, y)) : \mathbf{E}(x, y) : (\mathbf{I} + \partial_y \chi(x, y))] dY,$$

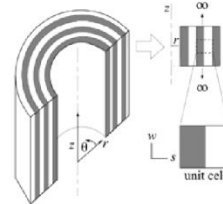
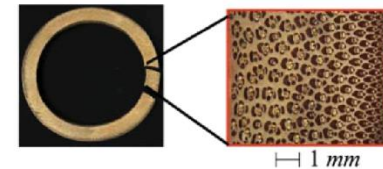
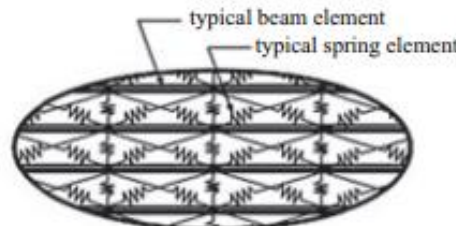
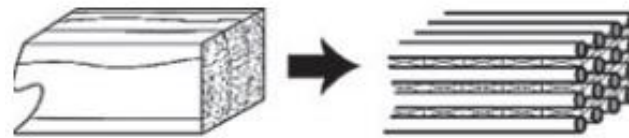
Specimen (macroscopic) equations

Source: Emilio Nelli, et al., 2008, **Modeling Bamboo as a Functionally Graded Material**

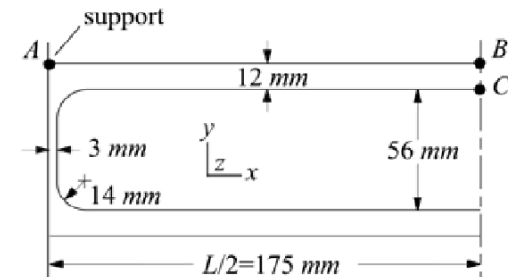
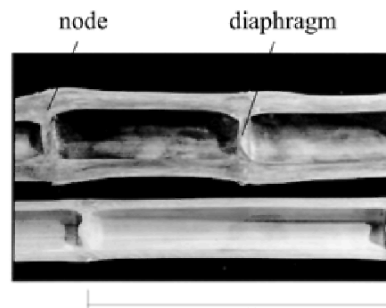
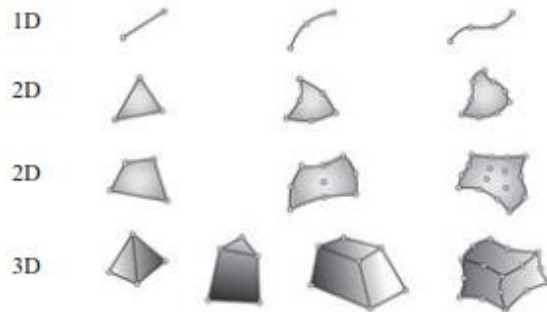


# FEM of the Bamboo: Functionally Graded Material (FGM)

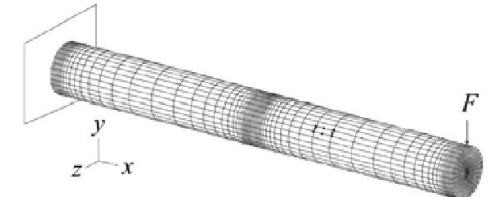
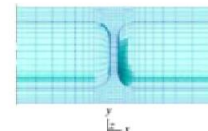
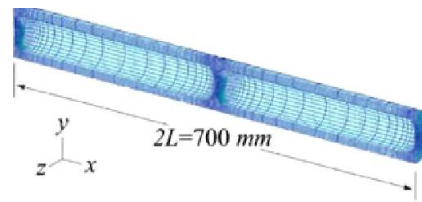
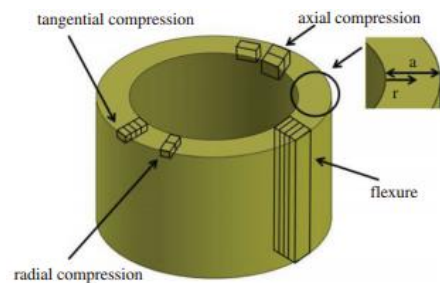
A simplified view of the FEM simulation



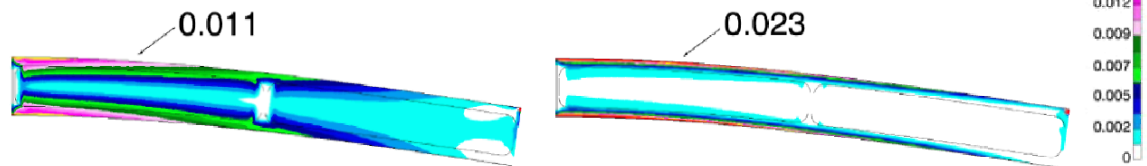
Source: Tankut et al., 2014, Finite Element Analysis of Wood Materials, doi:10.5552/drind.2014.1254



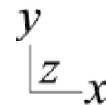
## Higher order element-nodes



## Von Mises stress distributions for bending



## Geometry of mechanical test specimens



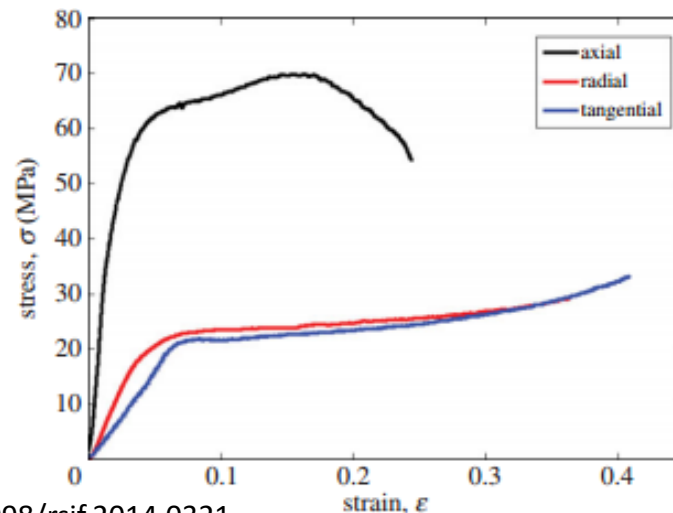
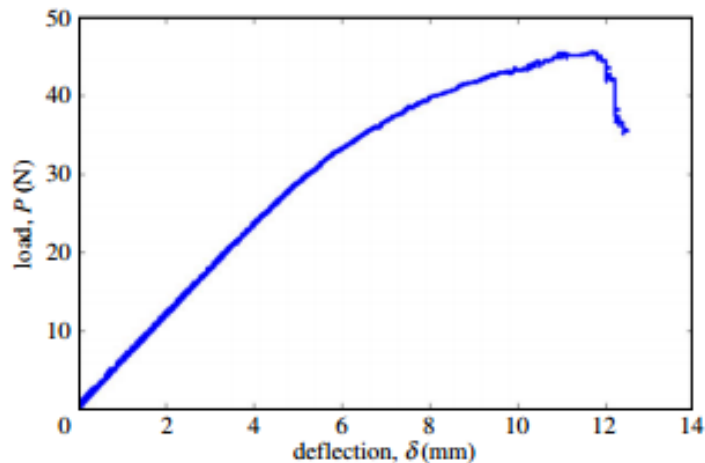
Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2014.0321>

Source: Zhao Yanjun, et al., 2013, Finite Element Simulation of Soldier Lower Extremity Exoskeleton, doi:10.4304/jmm.8.6.705-712

# Bamboo Properties

Comparisons of Moso bamboo and North American wood properties

material	density ( $\text{kg m}^{-3}$ )	axial compressive strength (MPa)	Young's modulus (GPa)	modulus of rupture (MPa)
Moso bamboo	630	69.1	10.56	130.0
eastern white pine	350	33.1	8.50	59.0
Douglas fir, coast	480	49.9	13.40	85.0
white spruce	360	35.7	9.60	65.0
northern red oak	630	46.6	12.50	99.0



Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2014.0321>

# Bioexoskeleton

## Benchmarking

Manufacturer	Exoskeleton model	Exoskeleton Materials	Cost [\$]	Weight [kg]
Cyberdyne Inc.	HAL-5	Ni, Mo and duralumin	14.000-19.000	65-80
ReWalk Robotics	ReWalk Persona I 6.0	Duraluminium	70.000	~ 80
---	Bioexoskeleton	Biomaterials & Al	expected: 8.000	40

Source: Jorge Alvarez





**do you want to know more or co-work with me?**