# **Electro Magneto Elastic Actuator for Nanoscience**

# **Afonin Sergey Mikhailovich**

National Research University of Electronic Technology (MIET), Moscow, Russia

## \*Corresponding author

Afonin Sergey Mikhailovich, Associate professor, National Research University of Electronic Technology (MIET), 124498, Moscow, Russia, E-mail: learner01@mail.ru

Submitted: 10 Feb 2019; Accepted: 19 Feb 2019; Published: 13 Mar 2019

#### **Abstract**

The mathematical model, the structural scheme, the matrix transfer function, the characteristics of the electro magneto elastic actuator is obtained. The transfer functions of the magneto elastic actuator are described the characteristics of the actuator with regard to its physical parameters and external load.

**Keywords:** Electro magneto elastic actuator, Piezo actuator, Mathematical model, Structural scheme.

#### Introduction

The electro magneto elastic actuator on the piezoelectric, electrostriction, magneto striction effects is used [1-6].

The mathematical model, the structural scheme and the transfer functions of the electromagneto elastic actuator are calculated for designing the control mechatronics [4-11].

The mathematical model, the structural scheme and the matrix transfer function the electro magneto elastic actuator based on the magneto elastic elasticity make it possible to describe the dynamic and static properties of the electro magneto elastic actuator with regard to its physical parameters and external load [12-23].

# **Structural scheme**

The method of the mathematical physics with the Laplace transform is applied for the solution the wave equation. The structural scheme of the electro magneto elastic actuator is changed from Cady and Mason electrical equivalent circuits [7-8].

The equation of the electro magneto elasticity has the following form [6, 8, 12].

$$S_i = V_{mi} \Psi_m + s_{ij}^{\Psi} T_j$$

where  $S_i$  is the relative displacement along axis i of the cross section of the piezo actuator,  $\Psi_m = \{E_m, D_m, H_m\}$  is the control parameter,  $E_m$  is the electric field strength for the voltage control along axis m,  $D_m$  is the electric induction for the current control along axis m,  $H_m$  is the magnetic field strength for the magneto control along axis m,  $T_i$  is the mechanical stress along axis j,  $v_{mi}$  is the electro magneto elastic module, for example, the piezo module,  $s_{ij}^{\Psi}$  is the elastic compliance for the control parameter  $\Psi = \text{const}$ , and the indexes  $i=1,2,\ldots,6; j=1,2,\ldots,6; m=1,2,3$ . The main size along axis i for the electro magneto elastic actuator is determined us the working

length  $l=\{\delta, h, b\}$  in form the thickness, the height or the width for the longitudinal, transverse or shift piezo effect.

For the construction the structural scheme of the electro magneto elastic actuator is used the wave equation for the wave propagation in the long line with damping but without distortions [8, 10, 14]. With using Laplace transform is obtained the linear ordinary second-order differential equation. The problem for the partial differential equation of hyperbolic type using the Laplace transform is reduced to the simpler problem for the linear ordinary differential equation [6, 8, 14].

$$\frac{d^2\Xi(x,p)}{dx^2} - \gamma^2\Xi(x,p) = 0$$

where  $\Xi$  (x, p) is the Laplace transform of the displacement of the section of the electro magneto elastic actuator,  $\gamma = p/c^{\Psi} + \alpha$  is the propagation coefficient,  $c^{\Psi}$  is the sound speed for the control parameter  $\Psi$ = const,  $\alpha$  is the damping coefficient.

Using method of the mathematical physics with the Laplace transform for the solution of the equation of the electro magneto elasticity, the wave equation, the boundary conditions, the mathematical model and the structural scheme of the electro magneto elastic actuator on Figure 1 are determined in the following form [6, 12, 23].

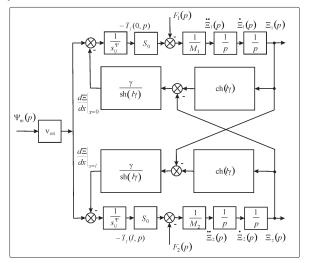
$$\begin{split} &\Xi_{1}(p) = \left[1/\left(M_{1}p^{2}\right)\right] \times \\ &\times \left\{ -F_{1}(p) + \left(1/\chi_{ij}^{\Psi}\right)\left[\mathbf{v}_{mi}\Psi_{m}(p) - \left[\gamma/\mathrm{sh}(l\gamma)\right]\left[\mathrm{ch}(l\gamma)\Xi_{1}(p) - \Xi_{2}(p)\right]\right] \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &\Xi_{2}(p) = \left[ \mathbb{I} / \left( M_{2} p^{2} \right) \right] \times \\ &\times \left\{ -F_{2}(p) + \left( \mathbb{I} / \chi_{ii}^{\Psi} \right) \left[ \mathbf{v}_{mi} \Psi_{m}(p) - \left[ \mathbf{\gamma} / \mathrm{sh}(h \mathbf{\gamma}) \right] \left[ \mathrm{ch}(h \mathbf{\gamma}) \Xi_{2}(p) - \Xi_{1}(p) \right] \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{\mathit{mi}} = \begin{cases} d_{33}, d_{31}, d_{15} \\ g_{33}, g_{31}, g_{15} \text{, } \Psi_{\mathit{m}} = \begin{cases} E_{3}, E_{1} \\ D_{3}, D_{1} \text{, } s_{\mathit{ij}}^{\mathit{\Psi}} = \begin{cases} s_{33}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{11}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{E}} \\ s_{33}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{11}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{E}} \\ d_{33}, d_{31}, d_{15} \end{cases} \\ H_{3}, H_{1} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} s_{33}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{11}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{E}} \\ s_{33}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{11}^{\mathit{E}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{E}} \\ s_{33}^{\mathit{H}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{H}} \end{cases} \\ s_{33}^{\mathit{H}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{H}}, s_{55}^{\mathit{H}} \end{cases}$$

$$c^{\Psi} = \begin{cases} c^{E} \\ c^{D} \\ c^{H} \end{cases}, \ \gamma = \begin{cases} \gamma^{E} \\ \gamma^{D} \\ \gamma^{H} \end{cases}, \ l = \begin{cases} \delta \\ h, \ \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} = s_{ij}^{\Psi} \middle/ S_{0} \\ b \end{cases},$$

 $v_{mi}$  is the electro magneto elastic module,  $\Psi_m = \{E_m, D_m, H_m\}$  is the control parameter in the form the electric field strength, the electric induction or the magnetic field strength along axis m,  $s_{ij}^{\ \Psi}$  is the elastic compliance,  $d_{mi}$  is the piezo module at the voltage-controlled piezo actuator or the magneto strictive coefficient for the magneto strictive actuator,  $g_{mi}$  is the piezo module at the current-controlled piezo actuator,  $S_0$  is the cross section area,  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$  are the mass of the loads 1, 2,  $\Xi_1(p)$ ,  $\Xi_2(p)$  and  $F_1(p)$ ,  $F_2(p)$  and, are the Laplace transforms of the appropriate displacements and the forces on the faces 1, 2.



**Figure 1:** Structural scheme of electro magneto elastic elastic actuator for nano and micro manipulators of nanoscience

The structural schemes of the voltage controlled or current controlled piezo actuator are obtained from its mathematical model.

#### **Matrix transfer function**

The matrix transfer function of the electro magneto elastic actuator is derived from its mathematical model in the following form [6, 17, 20].

$$(\Xi(p)) = (W(p))(P(p))$$

where  $(\Xi(p))$  is the column-matrix of the Laplace transforms of the displacements for the faces 1, 2of the electro magneto elastic actuator, (W(p)) is the matrix transfer function, (P(p)) the column-matrix of the Laplace transforms of the control parameter and the forces for the faces 1, 2.

The transfer functions of the electro magneto elastic actuator are

$$W_{11}(p) = \Xi_1(p)/\Psi_m(p) = v_{mi} \left[ M_2 \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} p^2 + \gamma \text{th} (l\gamma/2) \right] / A_{ij},$$
  
$$\chi_{ij}^{\Psi} = s_{ij}^{\Psi} / S_0,$$

$$\begin{split} A_{ij} &= M_1 M_2 \left( \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} \right)^2 p^4 + \left\{ \left( M_1 + M_2 \right) \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} / \left[ c^{\Psi} \text{th} (l \gamma) \right] \right\} p^3 + \\ &\left[ \left( M_1 + M_2 \right) \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} \alpha / \text{th} (l \gamma) + 1 / \left( c^{\Psi} \right)^2 \right] p^2 + 2 \alpha p / c^{\Psi} + \alpha^2 \,, \\ W_{21}(p) &= \Xi_2(p) / \Psi_m(p) = \nu_{ij} \left[ M_1 \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} p^2 + \gamma \text{th} (l \gamma / 2) \right] / A_{ij} \,, \\ W_{12}(p) &= \Xi_1(p) / F_1(p) = - \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} \left[ M_2 \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} p^2 + \gamma / \text{th} (l \gamma) \right] / A_{ij} \,, \\ W_{13}(p) &= \Xi_1(p) / F_2(p) = \\ W_{22}(p) &= \Xi_2(p) / F_1(p) = \left[ \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} \gamma / \text{sh} (l \gamma) \right] / A_{ij} \,, \\ W_{23}(p) &= \Xi_2(p) / F_2(p) = - \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} \left[ M_1 \chi_{ij}^{\Psi} p^2 + \gamma / \text{th} (l \gamma) \right] / A_{ij} \,. \end{split}$$

The transfer function of the voltage controlled piezo actuator under the transverse piezo effect with one fixed the end is obtained for the elastic inertial load at,  $M_1 \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $m_a < M_2$  has form

$$\begin{split} W(p) &= \frac{\Xi_2(p)}{U(p)} = \frac{d_{31} h/\delta}{\left(1 + C_e/C_{11}^E\right) \left(T_t^2 p^2 + 2T_t \xi_t p + 1\right)} \\ T_t &= \sqrt{M_2/\left(C_e + C_{11}^E\right)}, \ \xi_t = \alpha h^2 C_{11}^E / \left(3c^E \sqrt{M\left(C_e + C_{11}^E\right)}\right) \end{split}$$

where U(p) is the Laplace transforms of the voltage,  $T_{t}$  is the time constant and  $\xi_{t}$  is the damping coefficient of the piezo actuator,  $m_{a}$  is the mass of the piezo actuator.

For the voltage controlled piezo actuator from the piezo ceramics PZT under the transverse piezo effect with one fixed the end, the elastic inertial load  $M_1 \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $m_a < < M_2$  and the input voltage  $U_m = 100 \, \mathrm{V}$  for  $d_{31} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-10} \, \mathrm{m/V}$ ,  $h/\delta = 20$ ,  $M_2 = 4 \, \mathrm{kg}$ ,  $C_{11}^E = 2 \cdot 10^7 \, \mathrm{N/m}$ ,  $C_e = 0.5 \cdot 10^7 \, \mathrm{N/m}$ , are obtained the values  $\xi_m = 400 \, \mathrm{nm}$ ,  $T_t = 0.4 \cdot 10^{-3} \, \mathrm{s}$ .

For calculations the control mechatronics systems in the nanoscience, the nanotechnology, the nano biology, the microsurgery with the electro magneto elastic actuator its transfer functions are obtained.

### **Conclusions**

The mathematical model, the structural scheme and the transfer functions of the electro magneto elastic actuator are described the characteristics of the electro elastic actuator with regard to its physical parameters, external load.

## References

- 1. Schultz J, Ueda J, Asada H (2017) Cellular Actuators. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann Publisher 382 p.
- 2. Afonin SM (2006) Absolute stability conditions for a system controlling the deformation of an electro magneto elastic transducer. Doklady Mathematics 74: 943-948.
- 3. Przybylski J (2015) Static and dynamic analysis of a flex tensional transducer with an axial piezoelectric actuation. Engineering Structures 84: 140-151.
- 4. Afonin SM (2015) Block diagrams of a multilayer piezoelectric motor for nano-and micro displacements based on the transverse

- piezo effect. Journal of Computer and Systems Sciences International 54: 424-439.
- Afonin SM (2008) Structural parametric model of a piezoelectric nano displacement transduser. Doklady Physics 53: 137-143.
- 6. Afonin SM (2006) Solution of the wave equation for the control of an electro magneto elastic transducer. Doklady Mathematics 73: 307-313.
- Cady WG (1946) Piezoelectricity: An Introduction to the Theory and Applications of Eelectro mechanical Phenomena in Crystals. New York, London: McGraw-Hill Book Company 806 p.
- 8. Mason W (1964) Physical Acoustics: Principles and Methods. Vol.1. Part A. Methods and Devices, New York: Academic Press 515 p.
- 9. Zwillinger D (1989) Handbook of Differential Equations. Boston: Academic Press 673.
- 10. Afonin SM (2006) A generalized structural-parametric model of an electro magneto elastic converter for nano-and micrometric movement control systems: III. Transformation parametric structural circuits of an electro magneto elastic converter for nano-and micrometric movement control systems, Journal of Computer and Systems Sciences International 45: 317-325.
- 11. Afonin SM (2016) Decision wave equation and block diagram of electro magneto elastic actuator nano-and micro displacement for communications systems. International Journal of Information and Communication Sciences 1: 22-29.
- 12. Afonin SM (2015) Structural-parametric model and transfer functions of electroelastic actuator for nanoand microdisplacement. Chapter 9 in Piezoelectrics and Nanomaterials: Fundamentals, Developments and Applications. Parinov IA, editor. New York: Nova Science Publisher 225-242.
- 13. Afonin SM (2017) A structural-parametric model of electroelastic actuator for nano-and microdisplacement of

- mechatronic system. Chapter 8 in Advances in Nanotechnology. Bartul Z, Trenor J, editors. New York: Nova Science Publisher 19: 259-284.
- 14. Afonin SM (2018) Electro magneto elastic nano-and micro actuators for mechatronic systems. Russian Engineering Research 38: 938-944.
- 15. Afonin SM (2012) Nano-and micro-scale piezo motors. Russian Engineering Research 32: 519-522.
- 16. Afonin SM (2007) Elastic compliances and mechanical and adjusting characteristics of composite piezoelectric transducers. Mechanics of Solid 42: 43-49.
- 17. Afonin SM (2017) Structural-parametric model electro magneto elastic actuator nano displacement for mechatronics. International journal of Physics 5: 9-15.
- 18. Afonin SM (2017) Structural-parametric model of piezo actuator nano-and micro displacement for nanoscience. AASCIT Journal of Nanoscience 3:12-18.
- 19. Afonin SM (2016) Solution wave equation and parametric structural schematic diagrams of electro magneto elastic actuators nano-and micro displacement. International Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications 3: 31-38.
- Afonin SM (2018) Structural-parametric model of electro magneto elastic actuator for nano mechanics. Actuators 7:1-9.
- 21. Afonin SM (2016) Structural-parametric models and transfer functions of electro magneto elastic actuators nano-and micro displacement for mechatronic systems. International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mathematics 2: 52-59.
- 22. Afonin SM (2018) Structural-parametric model of electro elastic actuator for nanotechnology and biotechnology. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutics 5: 8-12.
- Nalwa HS (2004) Encyclopedia of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. Los Angeles: American Scientific Publishers. 10 Volumes.

**Copyright:** ©2019 Afonin Sergey Mikhailovich. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.