



A TACTILE PRESSURE SENSOR AND A METHOD OF SENSING THE POSITION AND MAGNITUDE OF PRESSURE

IITM Technology Available for Licensing

Problem Statement

- Achieving **high spatial resolution** in tactile sensors is **complex and costly** due to the need for a large array of sensors.
- Many sensors are limited to **capturing forces** from **finger-shaped probes**, excluding other objects. Existing tactile sensors require **tedious computational processes for accurate skin deformation estimation**. Optical tactile sensors have limitations in **achieving high resolution** due to material & fiber constraints.
- Current sensors struggle with **accurate pressure estimation and lack consistent multi-dimensional capability**, especially when pressure is non-uniform.
- The present patent application aims to address these problems by proposing a **tactile pressure sensor** with a simpler **construction & processing strategy** that can provide **high-resolution** and accurate results in various uses.

Technology Category/ Market

Applied Mechanics & mechanical Engineering | Virtual Reality (VR) & Augmented Reality (AR)

Technologies: Tactile Sensors, Force Sensing Technology, Multi-Touch Sensors, Optical Tactile Sensors, Human-Machine Interfaces, Waveguide Technology, Imaging and Image Analysis, Computational Algorithms, Materials Engineering, Robotics and Automation.

Applications: Human-Computer Interaction (HCI), Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR), Robotics, Medical Devices, Automotive Industry, Manufacturing and Quality Control, Gaming, Accessibility Devices.

Market: The global sensor market size was valued at **\$166.69 B** in **2019**, and is projected to reach **\$345.77 B** by **2028**, to register a **CAGR of 8.9%** from **2021-2028**.

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL 5;

Component validation in relevant environment

Research Lab

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Technology

The present patent application discloses **A tactile pressure sensor and a method of sensing the position and magnitude of pressure.**

This tactile imaging system **combines optical and mechanical transduction processes** to accurately measure and visualize forces applied to an elastically deformable porous material, enabling **high-resolution, multi-point 3D touch input.**

Refer FIG: 1 and 2.

Figure 1: Illustrates the device's key components and how forces applied to the elastically deformable porous material induce optical transduction.

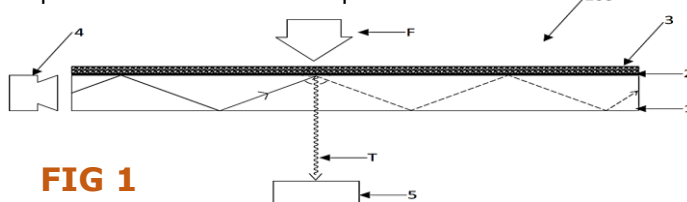


FIG 1

Key Features / Value Proposition

❖ **User Perspective:**

- **High Precision:** Offers very high spatial resolution for accurate touch input, making it suitable for precise user interactions.
- **Multi-Point 3D Touch:** Enables users to provide simultaneous multi-point 3D touch input, enhancing user experience and interaction possibilities.
- **Realistic Feedback:** Provides realistic tactile feedback in VR, gaming, and touchscreens.

❖ **Industrial Perspective:**

- **Versatile Applications**
- **Cost-Effective & Durable:** Simpler manufacturing & versatility reduce production costs, making it cost-effective for industrial use. Suitable for long-term use in various environments, including medical & industrial settings.

❖ **Technology Perspective:**

- **Dual Transduction:** Combines optical and mechanical transduction for accurate force measurement and touch input.
- **High Resolution:** Offers exceptional spatial resolution, surpassing conventional tactile sensors.
- **Adaptability:** Can be implemented in various physical forms & customized for specific technological uses.

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Technology

The present patent describes the invention's objectives and outlines the key components and methods involved in a pressure-sensitive device and its corresponding method for determining force magnitude and position.

❖ Pressure-Sensitive Device:

•Comprises a first medium.

•A third medium, which is an elastically deformable porous material, placed on top of the first medium.

•The gaps between the third medium and the first medium are filled with fluid, defining a second medium.

•Includes a radiation source that directs radiation through at least one edge of the first medium.

•The radiation incident through the first medium undergoes Frustrated Total Internal Reflection (FTIR) at points corresponding to spatial forces applied on the third medium.

•A radiation detector is placed facing the bottom side of the first medium to detect the radiation reaching the sensor.

•A processing means processes the radiation sensor output to determine at least the magnitude/position of the force.

❖ Method for Determining Force:

•Involves providing a first medium.

•Providing a third medium, which is an elastically deformable porous material, above the first medium, with the distance between them defining a second medium.

•Directing radiation from a radiation source through at least one edge of the first medium.

•When force is applied to the third medium, the incident radiation on the first medium undergoes frustrated total internal reflection.

•Detecting the radiation using a radiation detector.

•Processing the radiation detector output in a processing means to determine at least the magnitude and/or position of the force.

Intellectual Property

IITM IDF No: 1569;

IN Patent No. : 405694 (Granted)

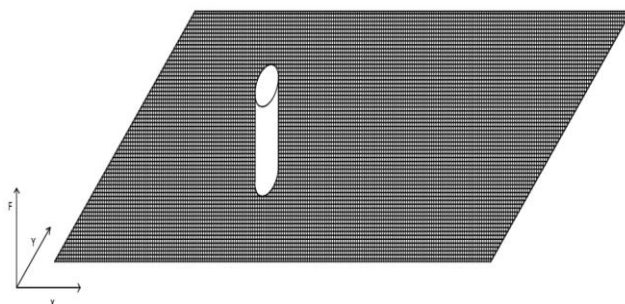


Figure 2: Displays the output of the multi-point force sensing, demonstrating the ability to capture force intensity and position accurately.

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