



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING JOINT STIFFNESS

IITM Technology Available for Licensing

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ❖ Robots with rigid links require adjustable joint elasticity for interaction with humans, robots, and the environment.
- ❖ Active methods require expensive sensors or torque-controlled motors, causing time lag and potential damage to robot structures.
- ❖ Passive compliance control uses passive elements like springs or elastic materials to maintain stiffness.
- ❖ Conventional devices use continuously powered actuators to change joint angle and stiffness.
- ❖ The stiffness adjusting architecture is determined by application, with spring properties changing to vary joint stiffness.
- ❖ The disclosure describes a device and apparatus for varying stiffness, addressing limitations in existing compliance control systems for robotic joints, adjusting elasticity based on task requirements.

TECHNOLOGY CATEGORY MARKET

Technology: Device for vary stiffness control

Category: Joints of Robotics system

Industry: Electronic system & Design
Manufacturing/Robotics Manufacturing

Application: Robotics Joint System

Market: The global market size was **USD 757 million in 2021** and market is **projected to touch USD 4232.94 million by 2031**, exhibiting a **CAGR of 18.8%** during the forecast period

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

IITM IDF Ref. 1861

Patent No: IN 494078

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

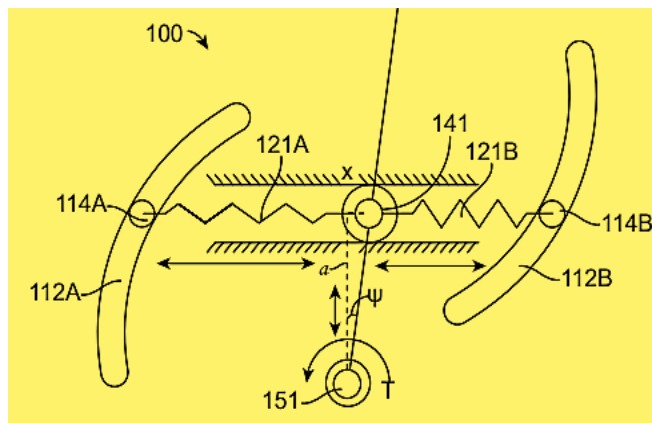
TRL-3, Experimental proof of concept;

Research Lab

Prof. Asokan T,
Dept. of Engineering Design.

TECHNOLOGY

DEVICE



FEATURES

- ❖ A joint axis (151) connecting
 - Input link (131) and
 - Output link (133)
- ❖ Includes
 - Middle link (117),
 - Stiffness axis (141),
- ❖ Cam (111),
 - Pair of Opposing cam followers (114A, 114B)
 - Pair of Opposing cam slots (112A, 112B)
- ❖ Springs
 - First springs (121A) and
 - Second springs (121 B)

Stiffness Variability

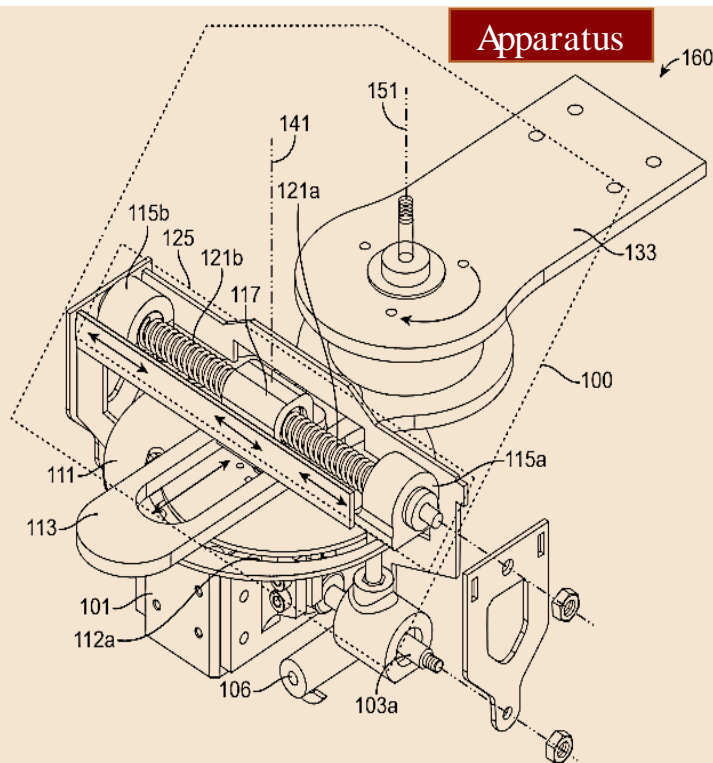
- ❖ Stiffness is variable through springs.
- ❖ Cam rotated about stiffness axis to adjust tension.
- ❖ Device adjusts stiffness offset between stiffness axis and joint axis.

CONTACT US

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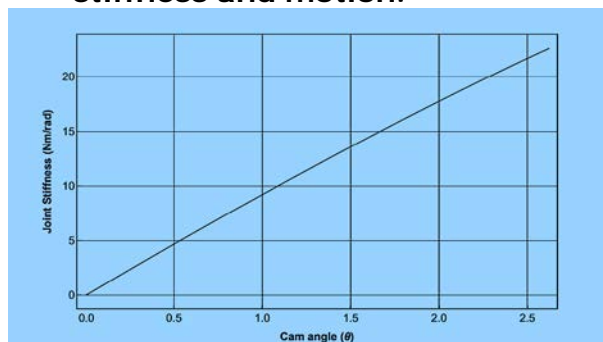


Numerals	Definition
131-Input Link	133-Output Link
100- A Device	101-First Actuator
141-Stiffness Axis	151- Joint Axis
103a,103b-Linear Guiding Elements	106-Lead Screw
111- Cam	112a,112b - opposing cam slots
113-slotted link	115a,117,115b- First,Second,Third Slidable Block
121a,121b- First,Second	125-antagonistic arrangement
spring	

Key Features / Value Proposition

- ❑ The device is **simple and reliable**.
- ❑ **Compact**
 - ❑ Compactness allows modularity and **less energy** consumption.
 - ❑ **Reduces** power consumption without continuous stiffness motor operation.
- ❑ **Stiffness**
 - ❑ Stiffness of the joint is **related to the offset 'b'** by:
$$K = 2kx(x^2 + b^2).$$
 - ❑ Stiffness of the output link is **adjusted by changing a position of the first and the third block in a linear direction** by the first actuator.
 - ❑ Stiffness **controlled** by the **proposed variable stiffness mechanism (VSM)**.
- ❑ Mechanism can be **scaled based on force, stiffness, or task requirement**.
- ❑ **High force bandwidth** enables extreme states without changing components or design.

- ❑ **High range** of joint/output link angle for **continuous tuning**.
- ❑ **Energy stored** during impact and released for additional energy gain.
- ❑ **Robot** or serial/parallel chain configuration **allows modules** with different **cam profiles and nonlinear springs**.
- ❑ **Manual adjustment decouples joint stiffness and motion**.



The graph shows the stiffness (K) of the joint module with change in cam angle

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