

ME 254, Lecture 2

The Spirit of Compliant Design

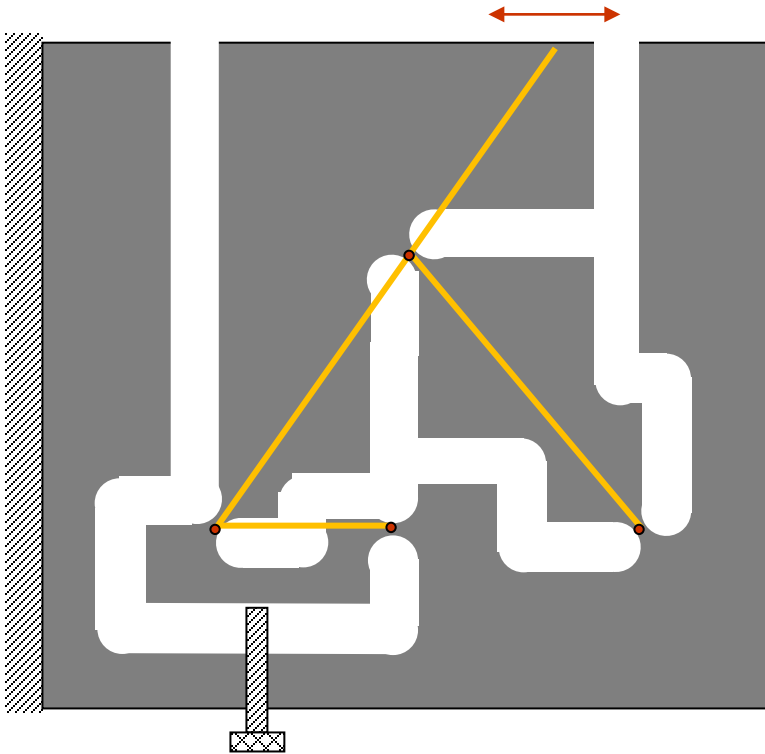
G. K. Ananthasuresh

suresh@iisc.ac.in

Prefer hinges to sliders;
flexures to either.

A design principle espoused by M. J. French.

Discrete compliance



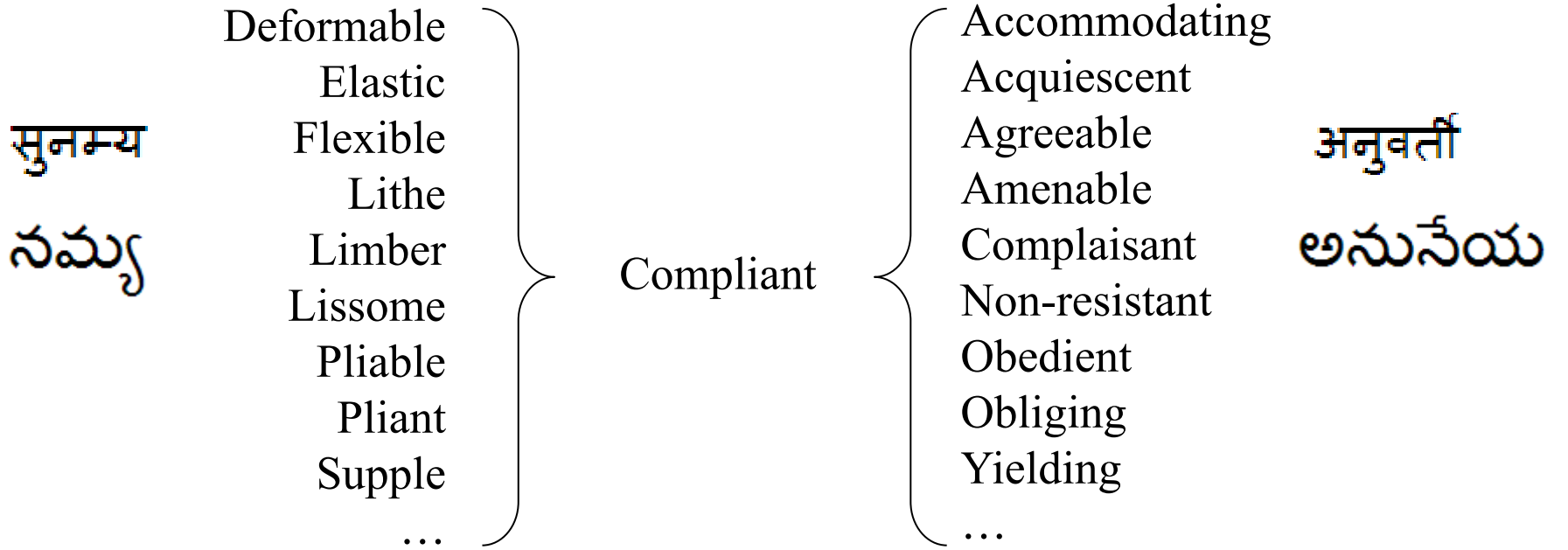
Distributed compliance



And then there is semantics!

The term “compliant mechanism” was coined by Prof. Ashok Midha.

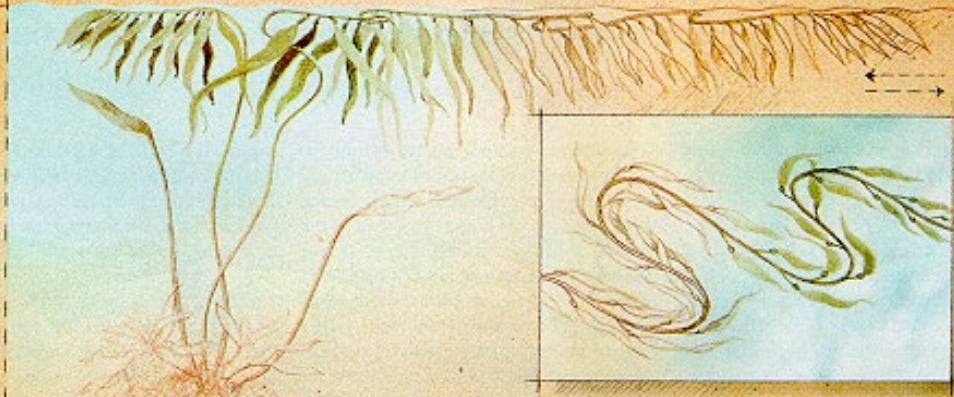
Two connotations and one concept



సులభವಾಗಿ ಬಾಗುವ; ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ; ನమ్మ

ವಿಧೇಯ, ಅನುವರ್ತನಶೀಲ, ನಮ್ಮ, ಅಜ್ఞಾನುವ ತೀ

A picture is worth 1000 words!



Being **compliant and strong** is an equally, if not more, attractive alternative to being **stiff and strong**.

Tensioned platform

Compliant offshore structures
Bani and Benaroya 1998

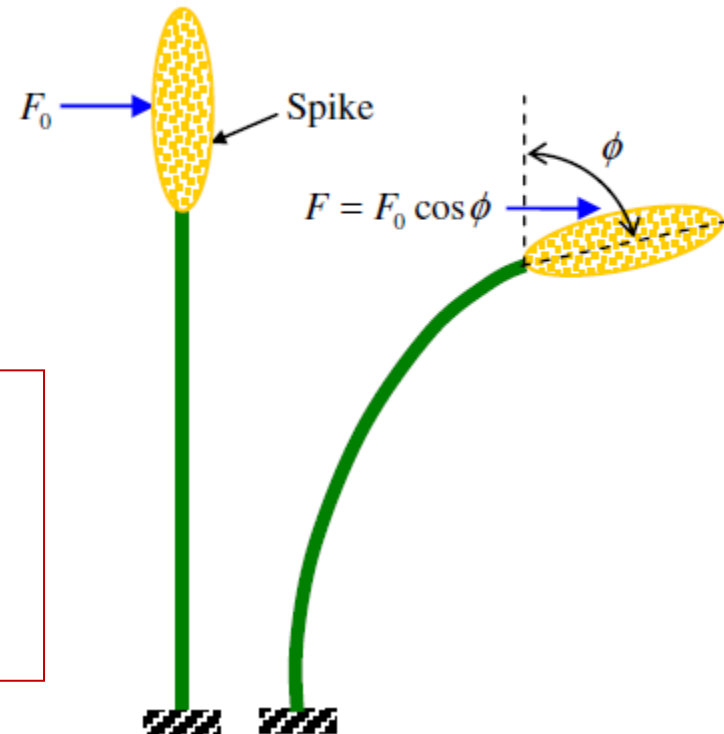
Column

Pontoon

The importance of being compliant



How wheat plants avoid “lodging” by being compliant.



Struct Multidisc
Optm'n (2009)
39:327–336
With
P. Sivanagendra

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x8234e/x8234e08.htm>

Don't they break?

Yes, they do...like all others that are not designed well.

- Ability to withstand overloads – “I bend but I break not.”

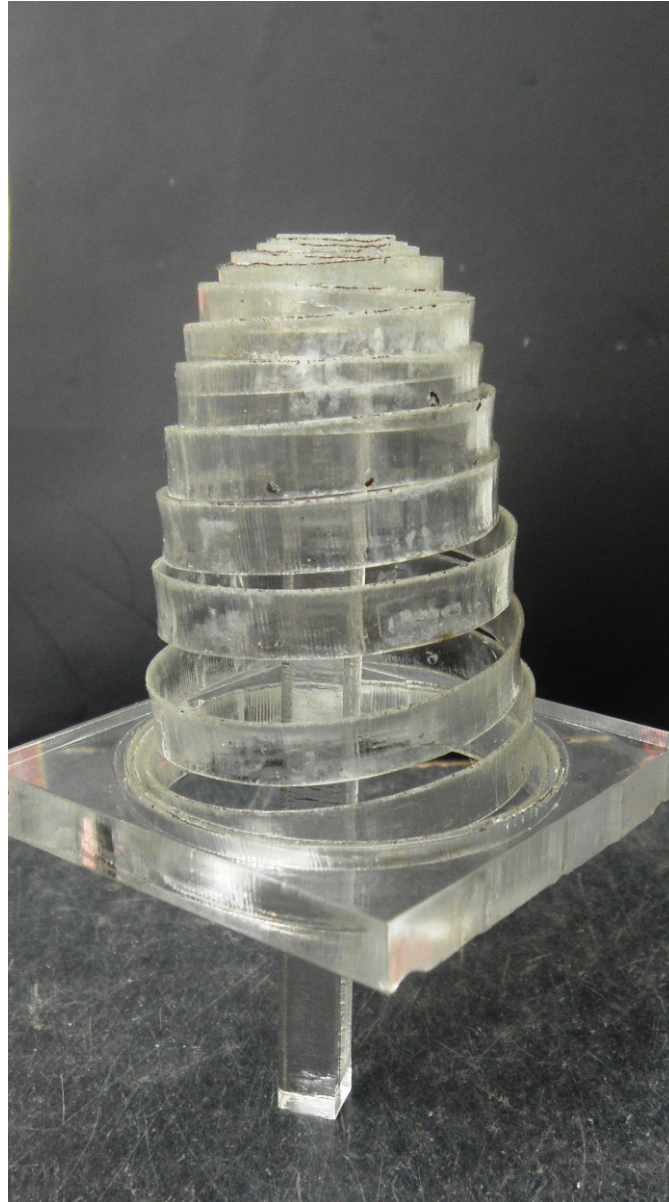
But flexibility does not imply the lack of strength.

And, rigidity does not imply strength either!

It is a question of choosing the right material and having a suitable design.

Flexibility and shape

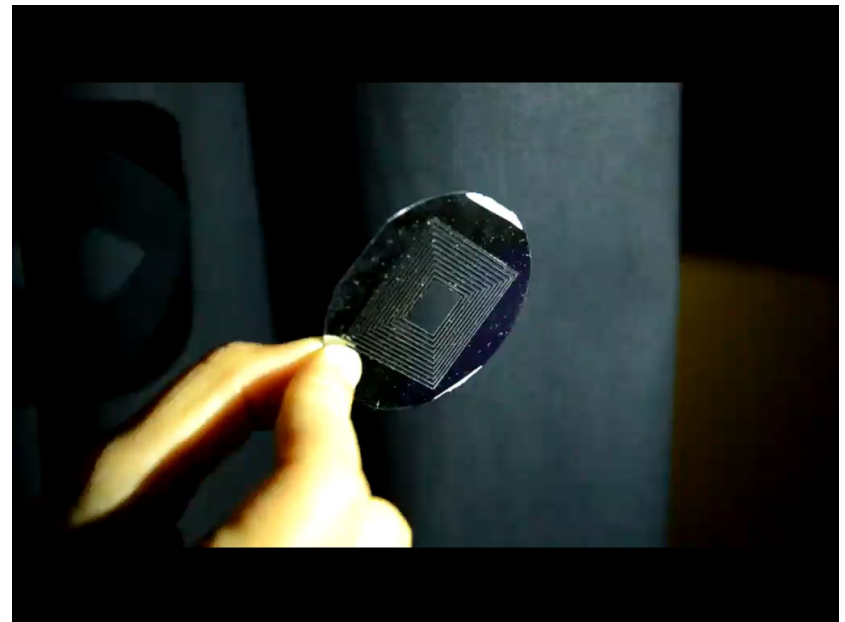
Cut a spiral in an acrylic sheet and pull up the centre. This shows that flexibility is a matter of design.



Brittle materials can be made to be very flexible.



A spiral etched into a silicon wafer makes it a flexible conical spring.



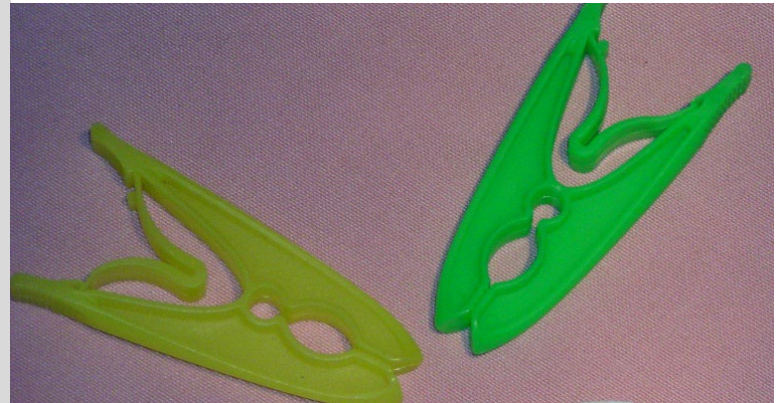
“One-piece clothes peg holds clothes in gales!”

From the product description...

Up to 3 times stronger than metal sprung pegs.

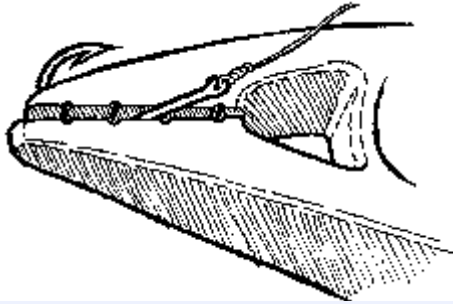
Imagine a clothes peg which:

- . Is a single moulded item
- . Has no metal parts to rust
- . No wood to stain clothes
- . Will not break, made of polypropylene
- . Grips your clothes even in gales

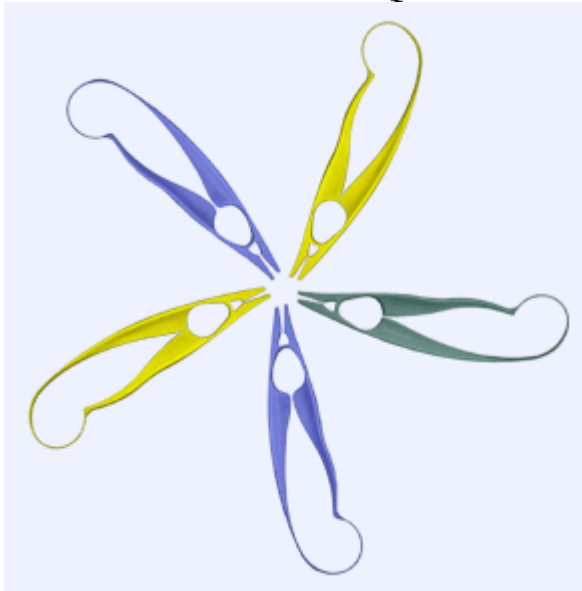


This BRITISH product which is UNIQUE in design has a POWERFUL integral spring action. Being made in 100% PLASTIC they are totally RUST FREE

Aesthetics made easier.

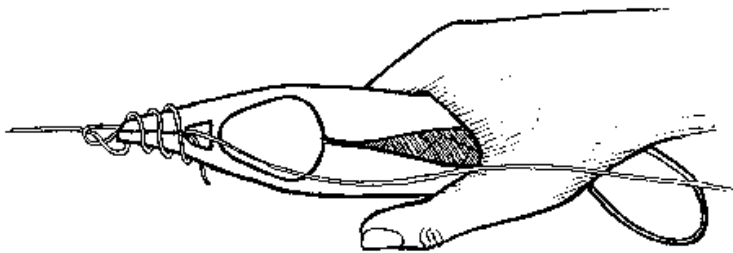


- Aesthetics made easier



Compliers, a fish-hook remover

From www.compliersinc.com



Prof. Ashok Midha
Missouri University of Science and Technology

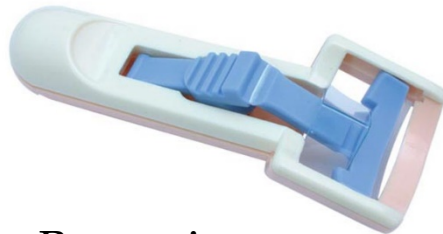
Which one will you buy?



Tweezerman



Preo

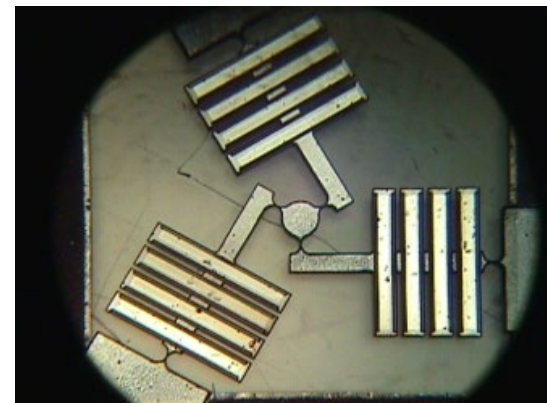
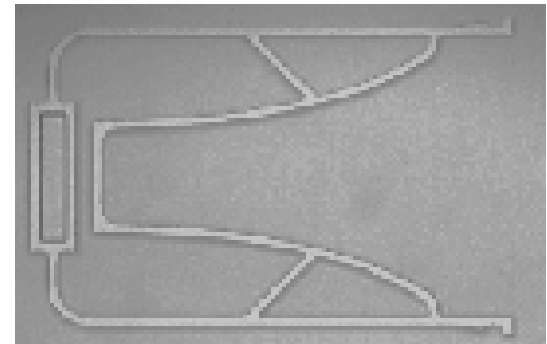
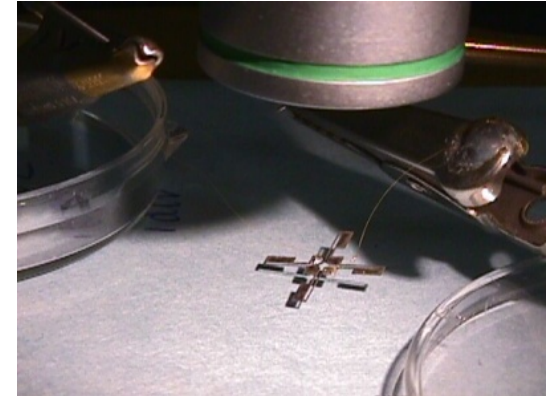
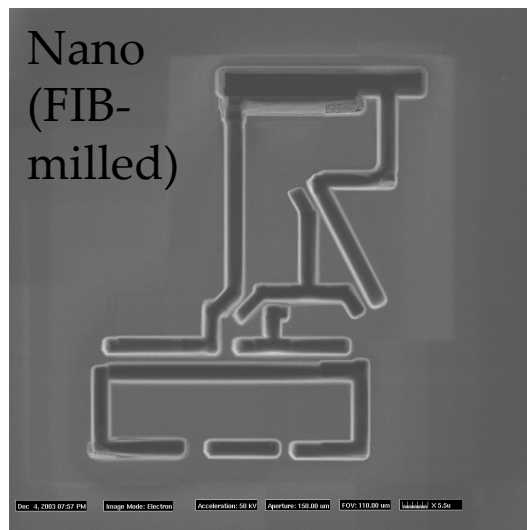


Beautyimpex



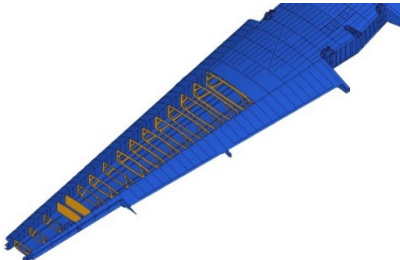
Audrey

Size no bar!

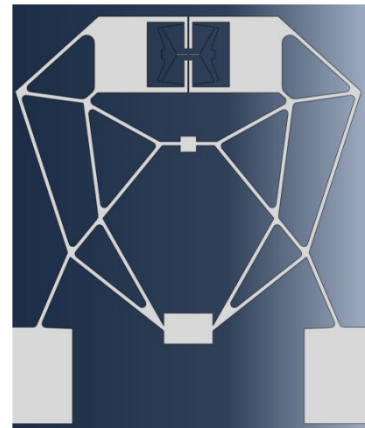
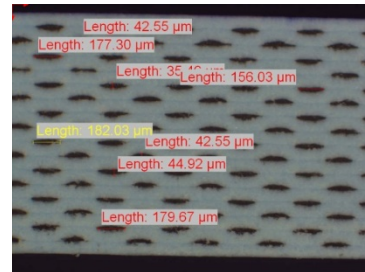
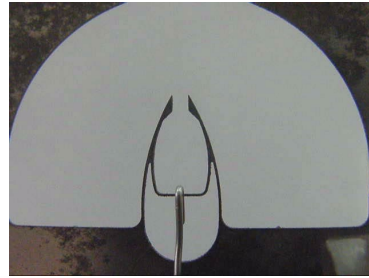


Different sizes, materials, and prototyping techniques

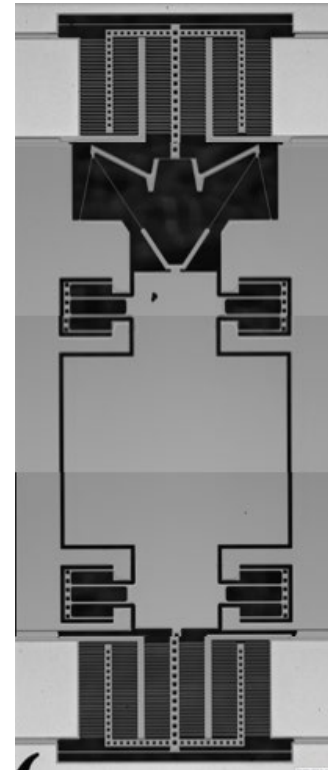
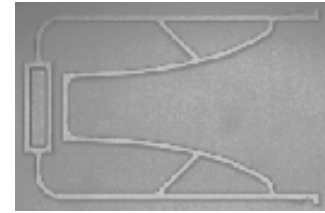
Macro



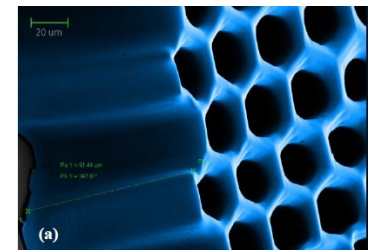
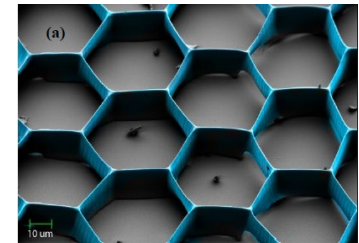
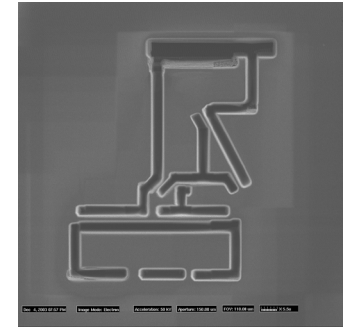
Meso



Micro



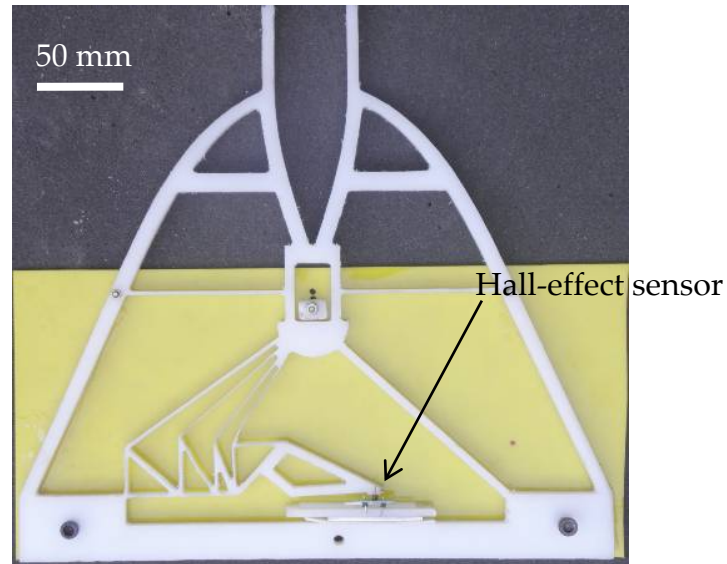
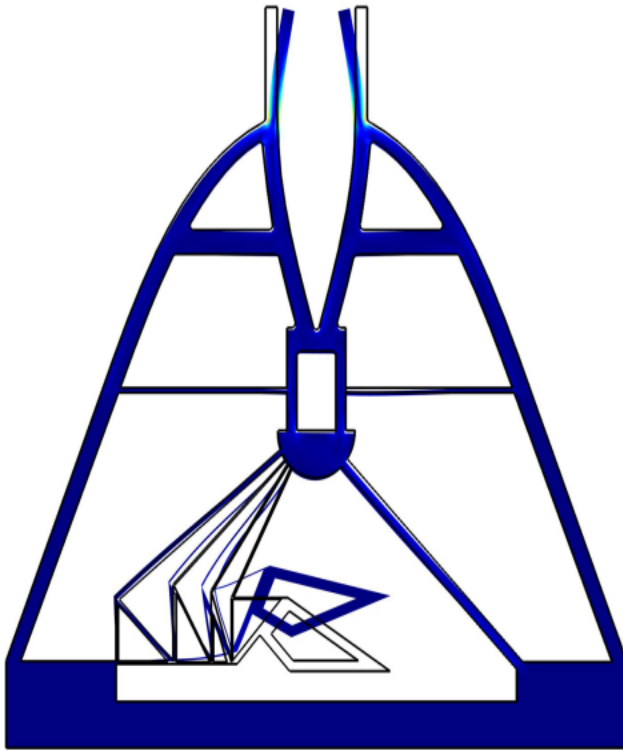
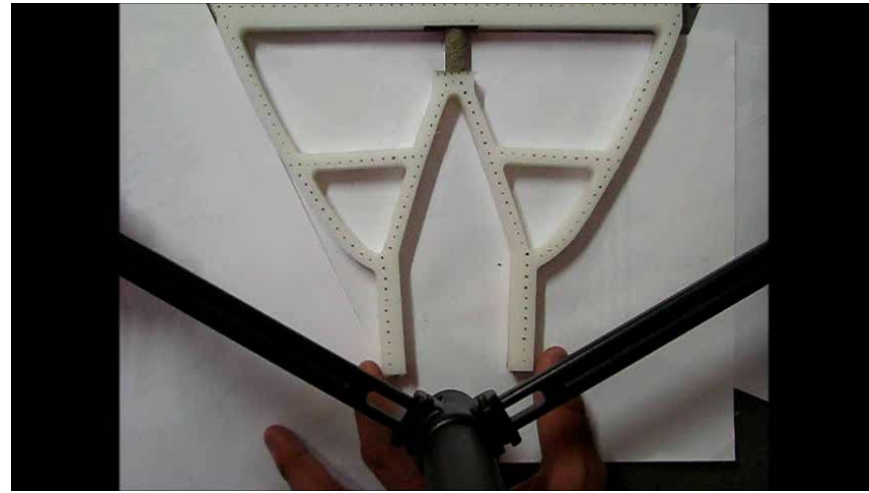
Nano



Macro

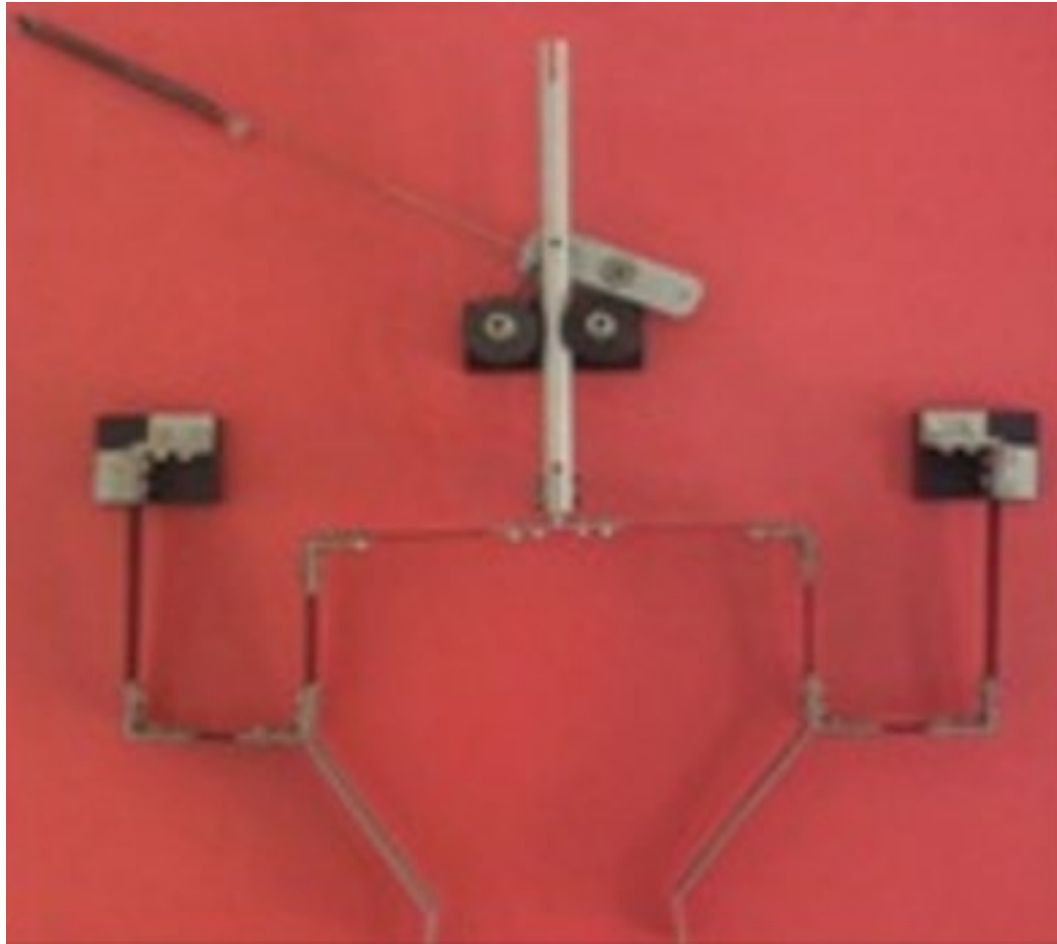
Compliant Mechanisms

Testing cemented sand-specimens



Work with Dr. Santosh Bharagav, Prof. Tejas Murthy and Mr. Ramesh

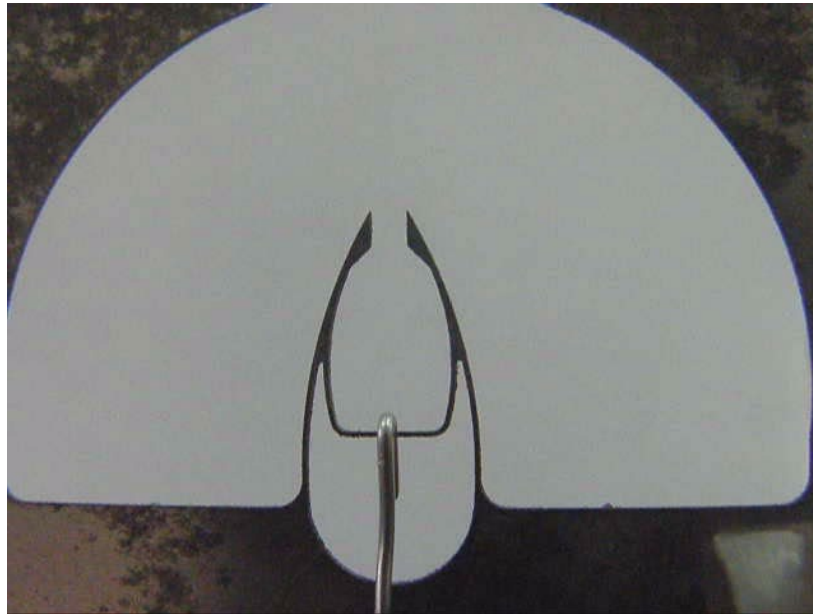
Spring-steel strips fastened to aluminium brackets.



Meso

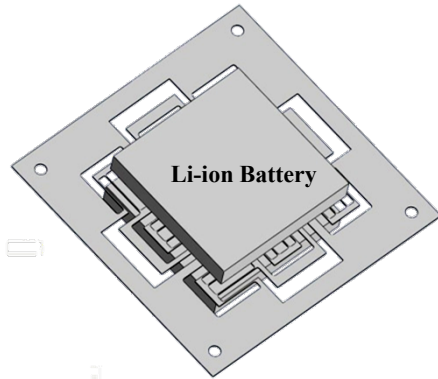
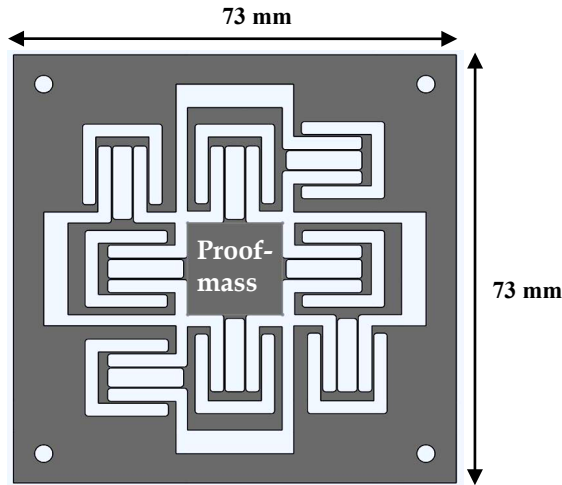
Compliant Mechanisms

Spring-steel gripper



Miniature
gripper
made using
spring steel

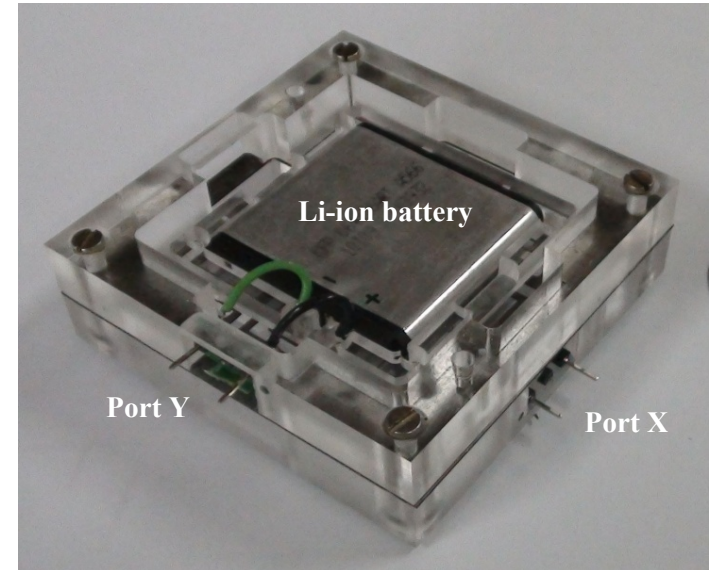
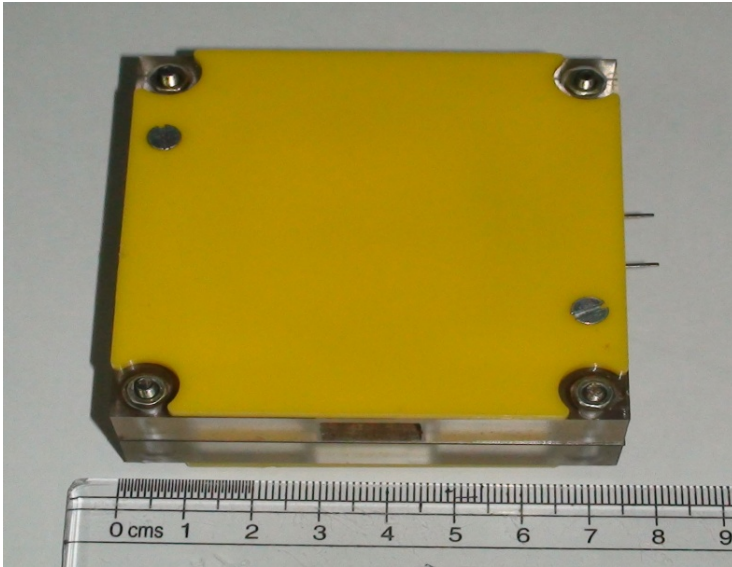
Design of a Meso-scale Dual-axis Meso-Accelerometer



- ❑ We started with 0.5 mm thick spring steel foil.
- ❑ Wire-cut EDM on spring steel foil to curve the modified de-coupling mechanism.
- ❑ Overall dimension of 73 mm × 73 mm × 0.5 mm.
- ❑ Displacement at Port X measures the acceleration along X direction.
- ❑ Similarly Port Y for Y direction
- ❑ Enhanced sensitivity of the accelerometer by attaching: Spring steel metal pieces and Li-ion batteries as extra mass.
- ❑ Inbuilt power supply.
- ❑ Meso-scale accelerometer design with dual-axis sensing.

Packaging

❑ The device is placed inside the **acrylic housing** and the final **manual assembly**, shown in the figures below, is performed using screws.

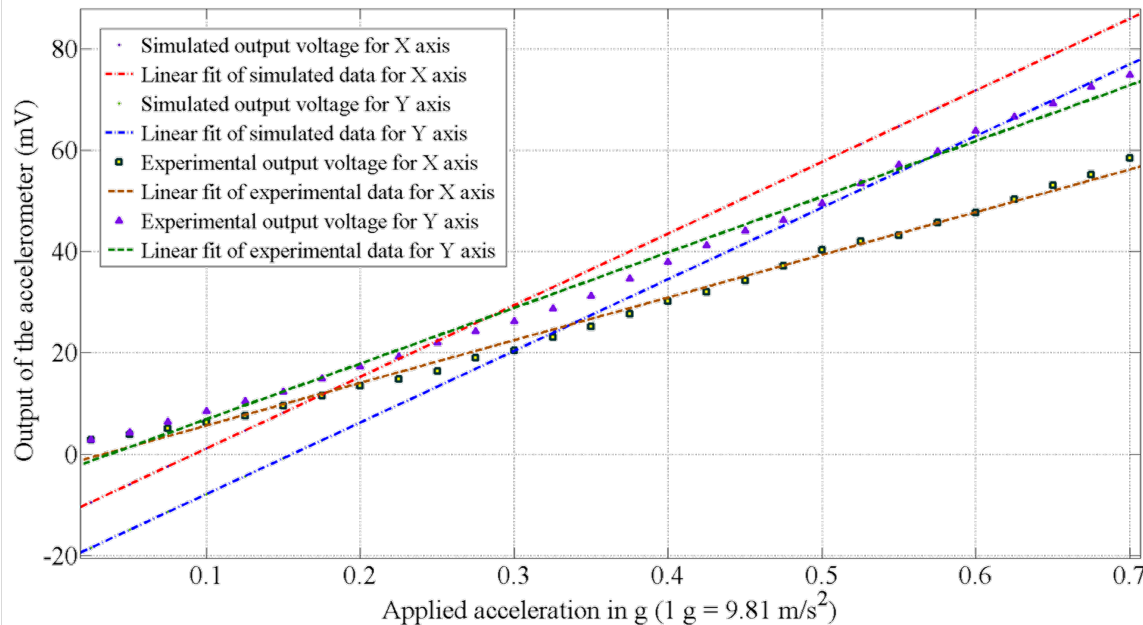


❑ The overall dimension of the packaged meso-scale spring steel dual-axis accelerometer is **73 mm × 73 mm × 28.5 mm**.

Calibration and testing...

Experimental calibration

The DUT was again vibrated at different acceleration values varying from 25 milli-g to 0.7 g at a fixed frequency of 10 Hz.



☐ Simulated sensitivity:

140 mV/g

☐ Experimentally obtained sensitivity:

78 mV/g (X axis)

102 mV/g (Y axis)

☐ Minimum detectable acceleration:

25 milli-g for both the axes

☐ Measured cross-axis sensitivity:

13.09 % and 12.08 %

(X and Y axis respectively)

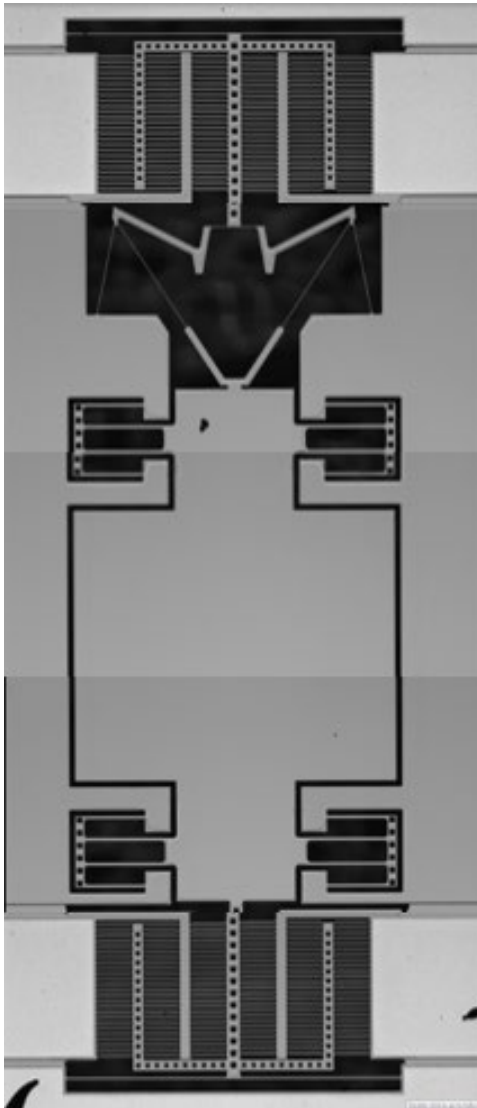
Reason for high cross-axis sensitivity:

- I. Asymmetric manual assembly of the parts
- II. Asymmetric battery shape

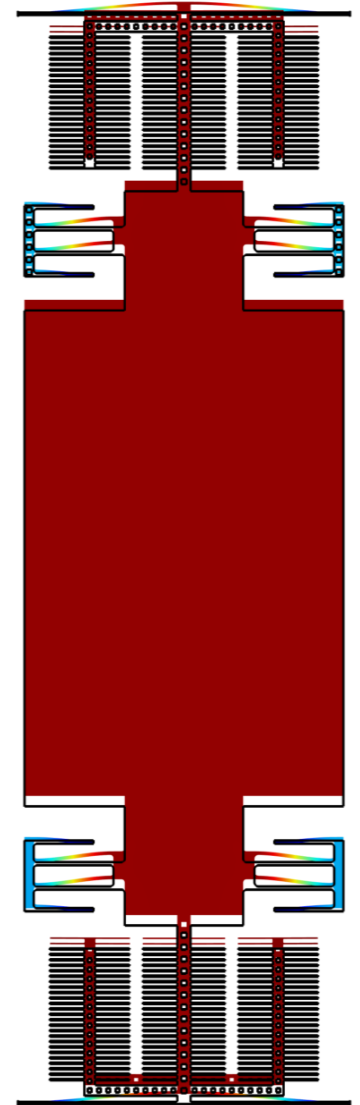
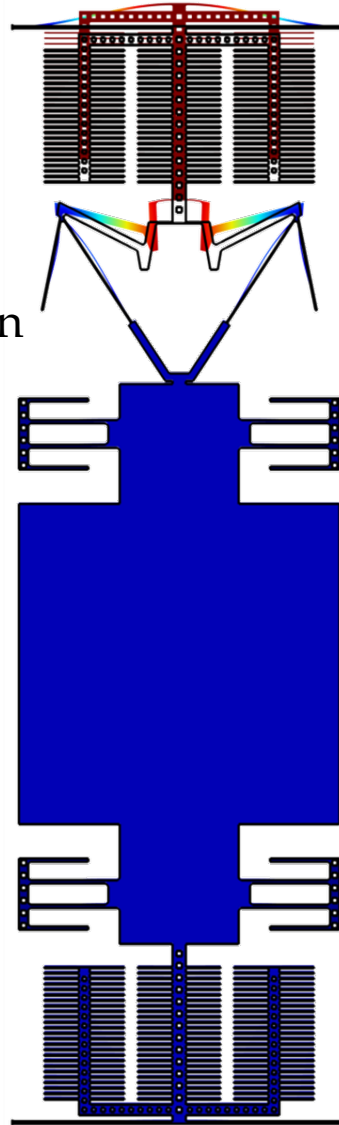
Micro

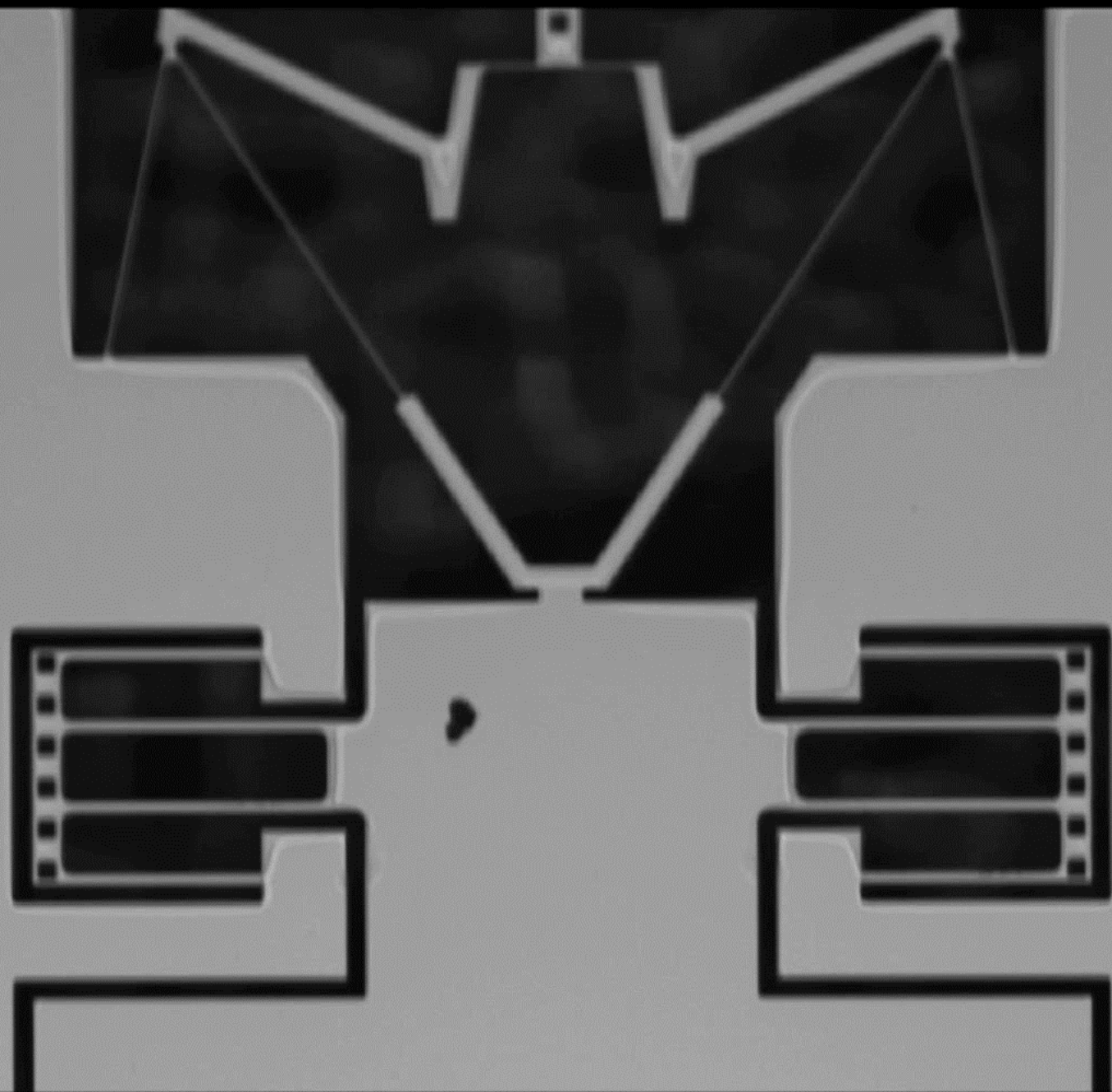
Compliant Mechanisms

Micromachined accelerometer

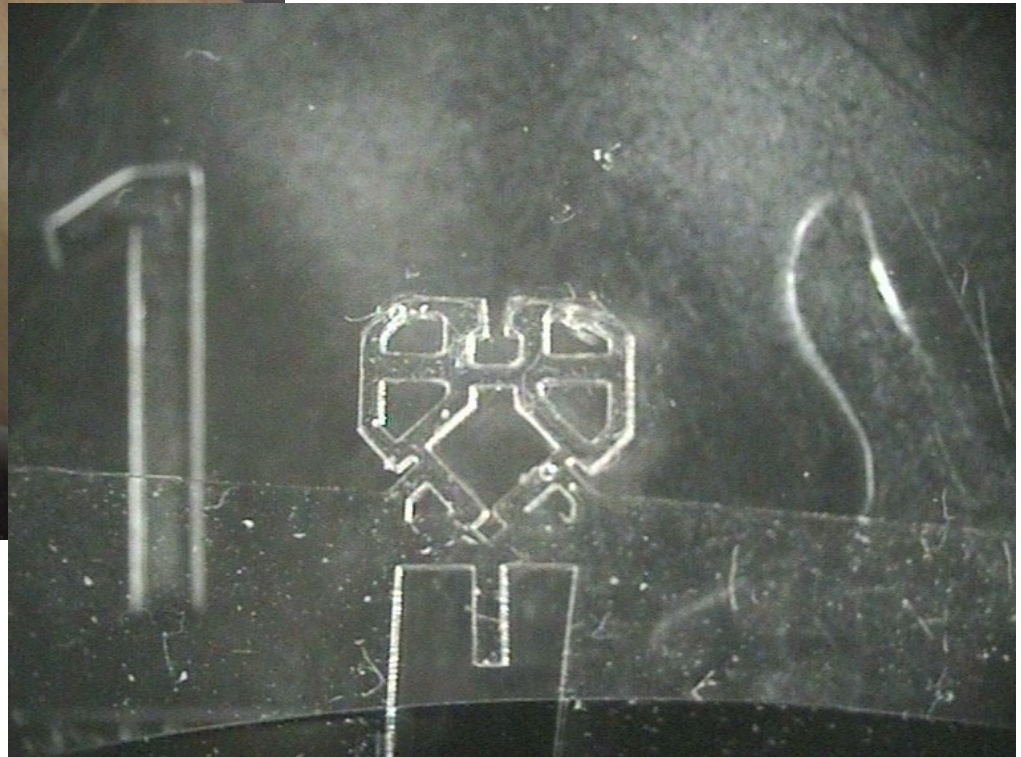
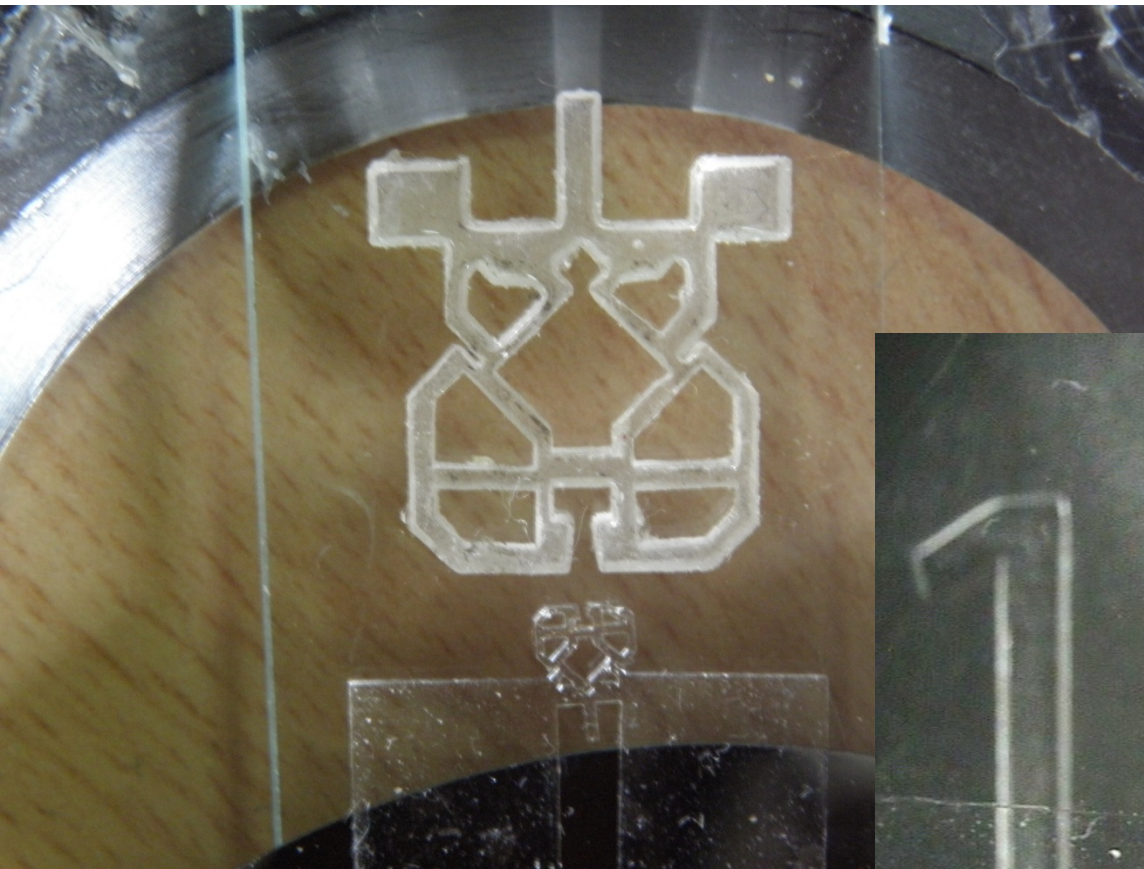


Mechanical
amplification
of 6.4





Miniature grippers



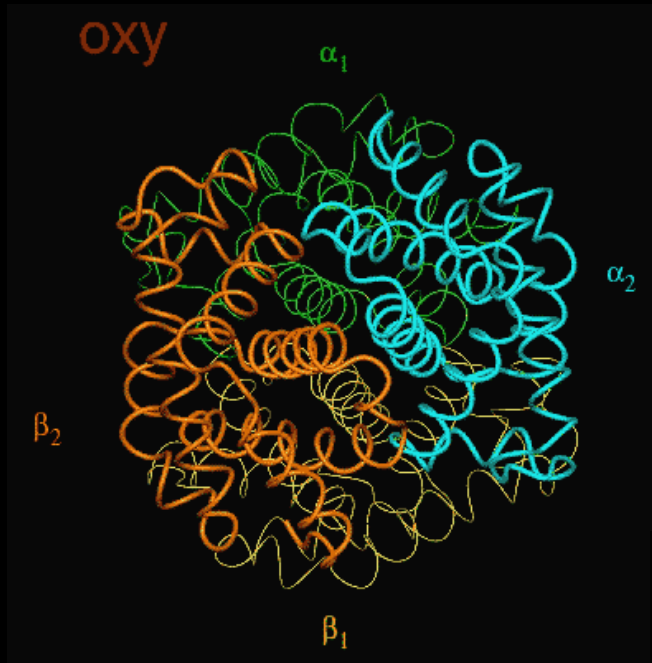
Nano

Compliant Mechanisms

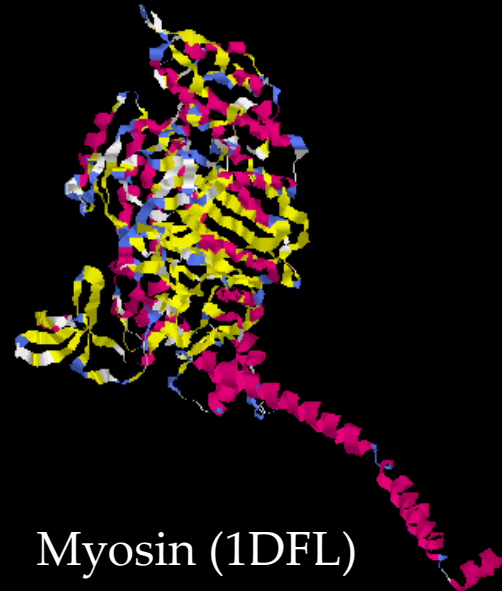
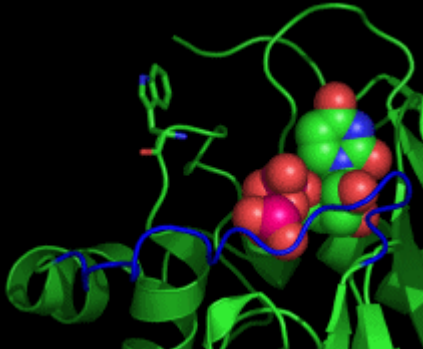
Proteins are deformable structures.

They are nano-compliant mechanisms found in biological matter.

Flexible motions—conformational changes—endow functionality to most proteins.



Hemoglobin

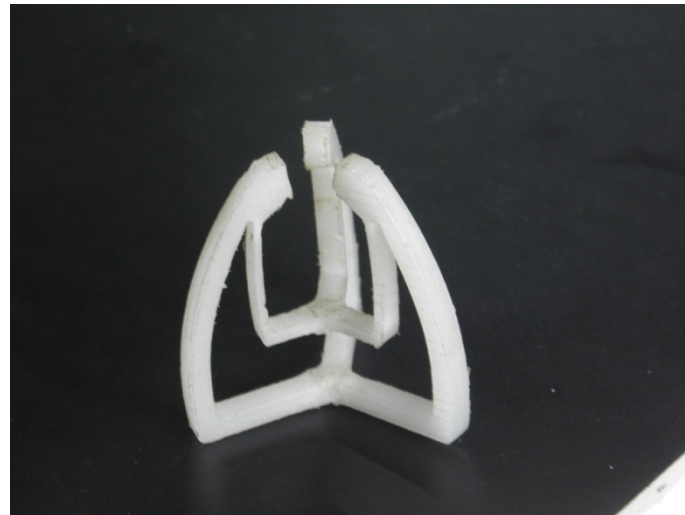


Myosin (1DFL)



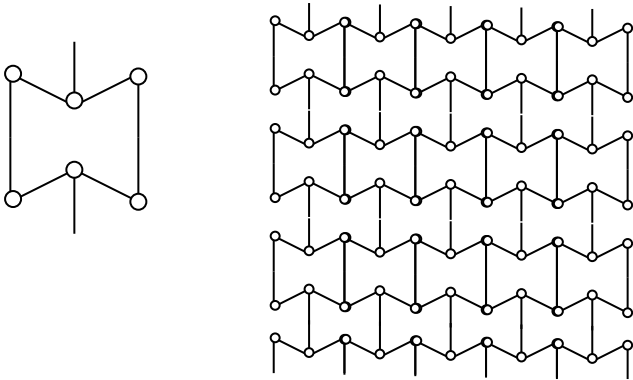
Lactoferrin (1LFG)

3D too...

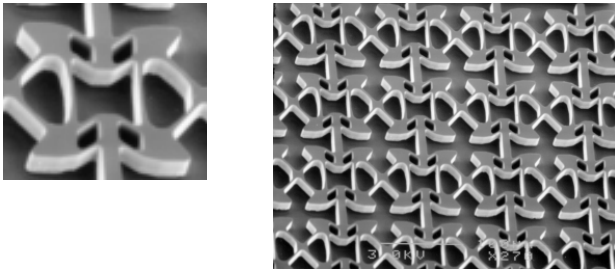


Meta-materials

- Material microstructure design



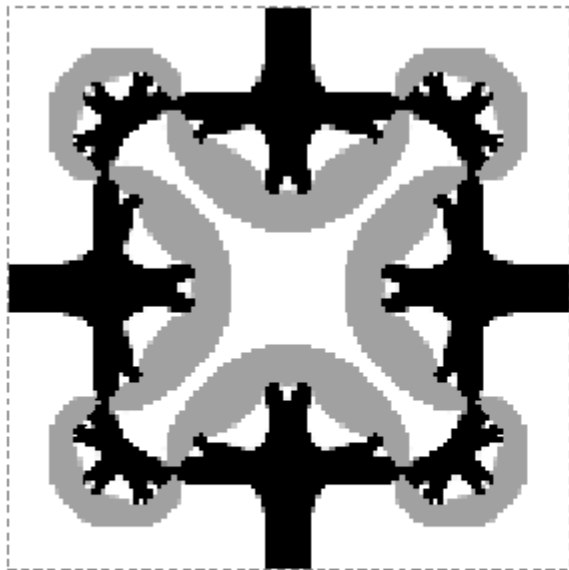
(Almgren, 1982)



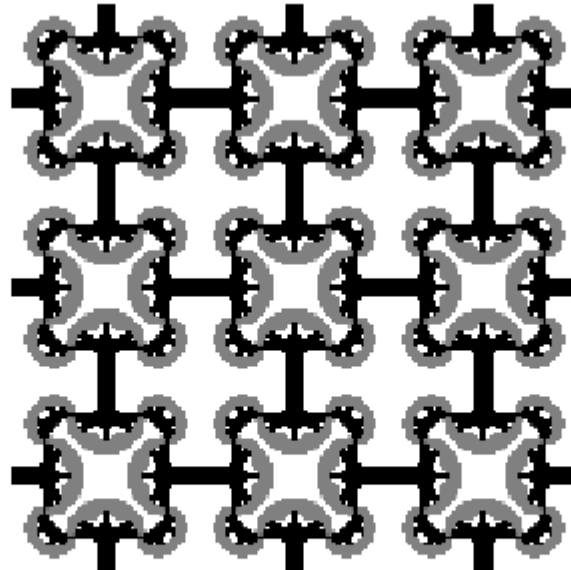
(Made by Hsu using MIT's wafer bonding, 1996)

Negative thermal expansion coefficient

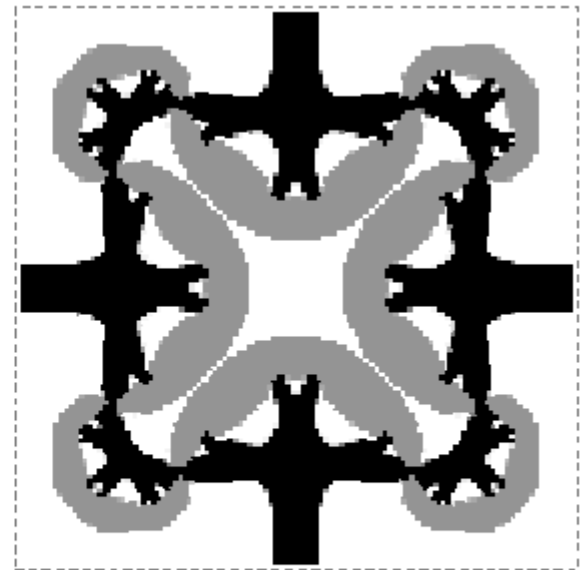
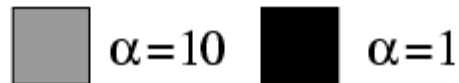
(Sigmund, Denmark Technical University)



b)



c)



d)

Are there any disadvantages to compliant mechanisms?

Efficiency and mechanical advantage compromised!

$$\Delta W = \left(F_{in} + \frac{\Delta F_{in}}{2} \right) \Delta_{in} - \left(F_{out} + \frac{\Delta F_{out}}{2} \right) \Delta_{out}$$

$$\approx F_{in} \Delta_{in} - F_{out} \Delta_{out}$$

$$= \Delta SE$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{out} \Delta_{out} = F_{in} \Delta_{in} - \Delta SE$$

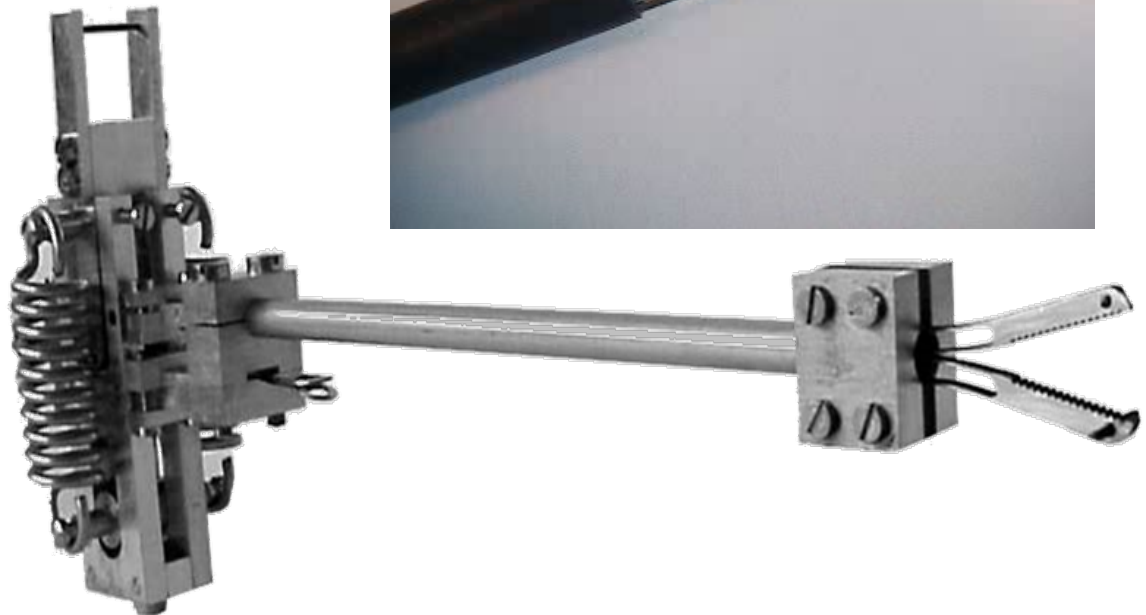
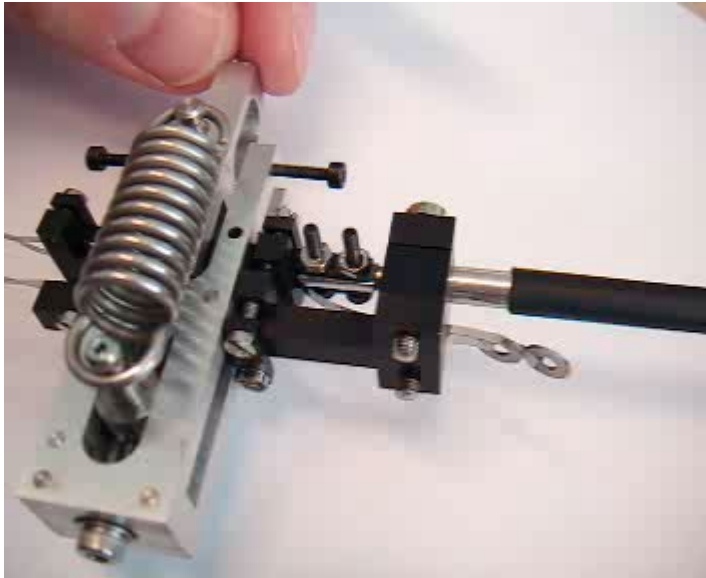
$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_{out}}{F_{in}} = \frac{\Delta_{in}}{\Delta_{out}} - \frac{\Delta SE}{F_{in} \Delta_{out}}$$

$$\Rightarrow MA = MA_r + MA_c$$

More about in a later lecture.

(Salamon and Midha, 1998)

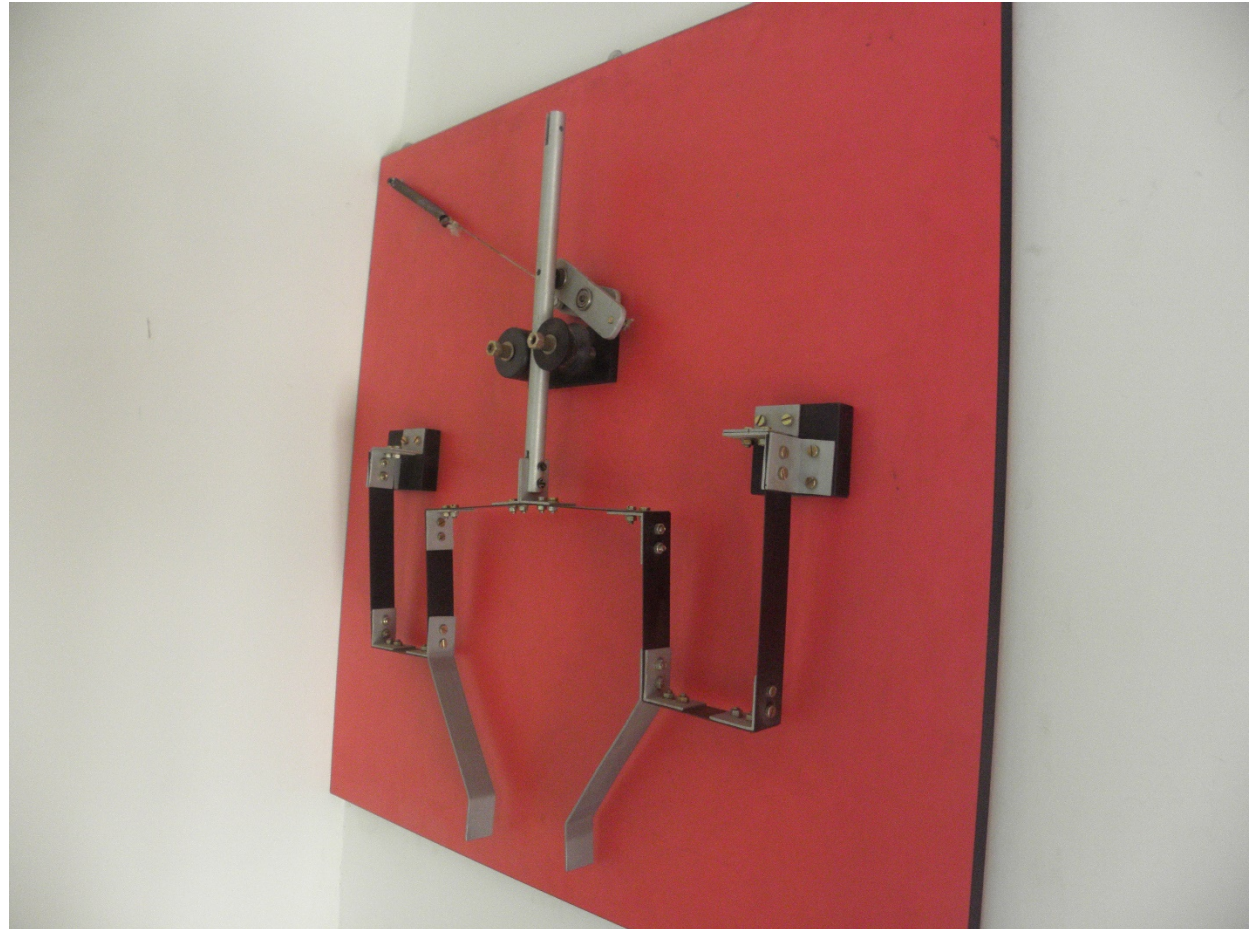
Static balancing: why?



Professor Just Herder, Delft University, The Netherlands

Ananthasuresh, IISc

Static balancing of a compliant mechanism



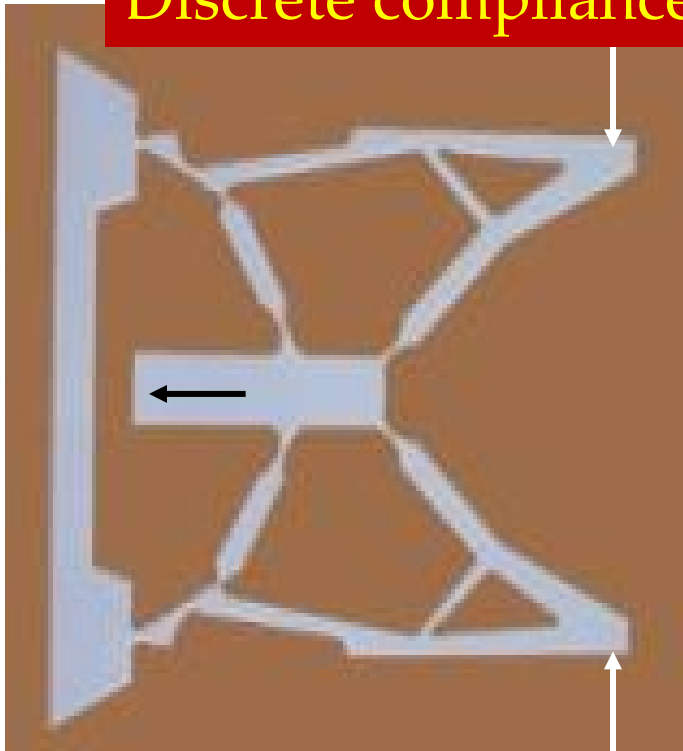
With Amrit
Hansogi and
Sanagemsh
Deepak

High speed motion

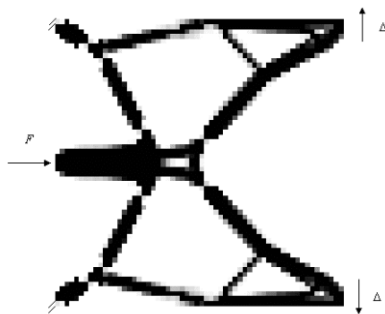
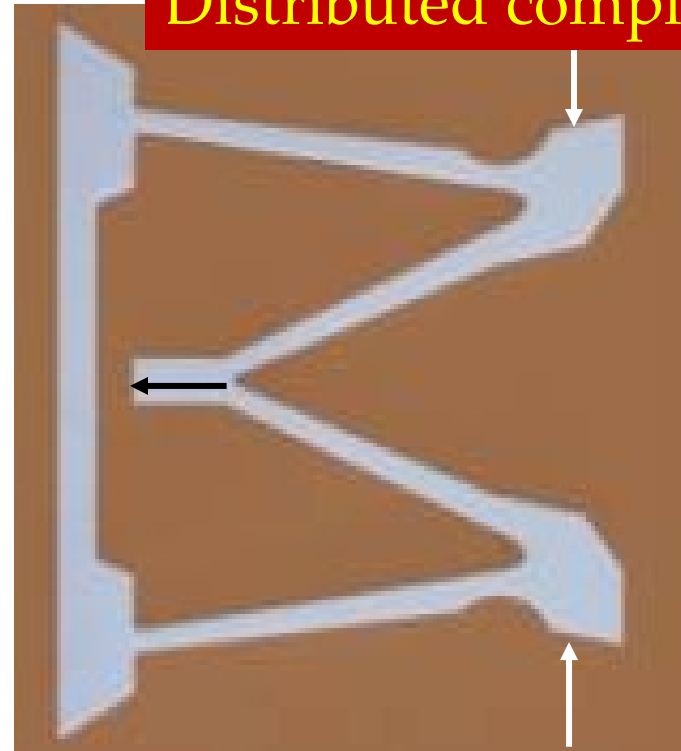
- Too many cycles
- Too low a frequency
- Nonlinear inertial effects
- Parametric resonance
- Viscoelastic effects

Optimum design for **distributed** compliance is still elusive... somewhat

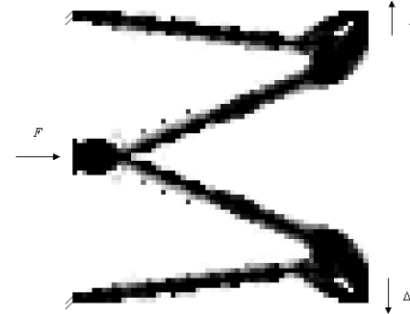
Discrete compliance



Distributed compliance



Synthesized
topologies



With Luzhong
Yin

Prefer hinges to sliders,
flexures to either.

M. J. French

Prefer hinges to sliders,
flexures to either,
distributed compliance to all.

Compliant utopia

- Distributed compliance
 - Geometry Uniform geometry.
 - Kinematics Equal deformation.
 - Stress Evenly stressed.
- Helical spring is a good candidate.

Multi-disciplinary and Multi-scale Device and Design Lab



Multi-disciplinary and Multi-scale Device and Design Lab



Thank you!

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DST, BRNS,
NPOL,
ADA,
NPSM,
DRDO,
ISRO,
SBMT,
NPMAS,
and
industries.

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Tejas Murthy (CivilEng.)
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Prasenjit Sen (CeNSE)

Look, Sci-Walker with compliant legs!

Pulkit Kapur, summer intern in IISc.

