

Evolution of a Triad Twisted String Actuator for Controlling a Two Degrees of Freedom Joint to Improve Performance and Allow for Active Transmission Adjustment

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Abstract—actuated universal joint are used in a wide range of robotic applications, including mobile snake robots, snake-arm robots and robotic tails. Depending on the application and design constraints, these can use remote cable or fluid driven systems, or inline motors. In order to realise the benefits of inline actuation while keeping the system compact with a high power to weight ratio, an actuated universal joint was developed using an “antagonistic triad” of three twisted string actuators. However, the design of this system had numerous drawbacks in its current form, namely a limited angle range, poor accuracy due to the angular feedback sensors used, and issues with string failure due to mechanical design choices. In this publication, these drawbacks are addressed through design changes, and angle range was increased from $\pm 14.5^\circ$ to $\pm 26^\circ$ for a single axis, and $\pm 6^\circ$ to $\pm 20^\circ$ for a dual axis.

Index Terms—Flexible Robots, Force Control, Tendon/Wire Mechanism, Twisted String Actuator.

I. INTRODUCTION

AUJ mechanisms are found in a wide range of robotic applications that require soft-rigid reconfigurable mechanisms, such as confined space inspection using continuum robots [1], highly manoeuvrable mobile snake robots [2], and biomimetic robot tails for stability [3]. These can either use inline actuators which directly move the joint [4]–[6], or cable/fluid driven systems that rely on a static “base” to house the actuators or compressors [7]. In the former case, this results in high torque requirements for the actuators, as they have to lift the mass of all the actuators in subsequent sections. In the latter case, space is required for the base, which is not practical in all applications, such as mobile robots.

First developed by Würtz *et al.* [8] in 2010, the TSA uses two or more strings between two fixtures as a linear

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actuator. When one fixture is rotated (typically by an electric motor), the looped string twists into a helix, decreasing the distance between them, as shown in figure 1. Given the unwound length l_u , and the cross-section radius of the string r_s (or $r_s + r_c$ when there are more than two strings, where r_c is the radius of a tangentially constrained circle drawn between the strings) as shown in figure 2, the actuator length is given by

$$l_s(\theta_s) = \sqrt{l_u^2 - \theta_s^2 r_s^2} \quad (1)$$

where θ_s is the motor angle. TSA actuators have been used for a hand orthosis [9], elbow joint [10] and foldable robot arm [11] among other functions.

$$\theta_s = 0 \quad \theta_s = 2\pi \quad \theta_s = 20\pi$$

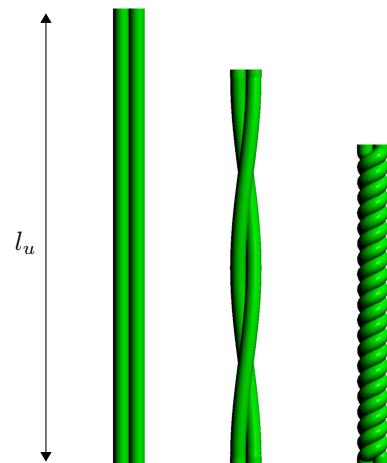


Fig. 1: The value of θ_s increases the number of twists in a string bundle with a string length l_u .

Whereas alternative electric actuation systems, such as leadscrews, require the addition of gearing for significant increases in reduction (lower velocity, higher torque), which increases actuator size and mass, a TSA can increase reduction by reducing string thickness or string count, which slightly reduces actuator mass [12]. In the case of leadscrews, the reduction can be increased marginally by

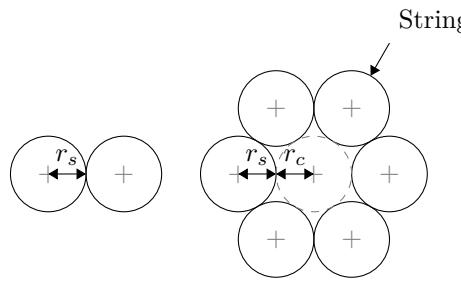


Fig. 2: The location of r_s and optionally r_c in a string bundle.

decreasing thread lead [13], but this can quickly come up against manufacturing tolerances and material stiffness and toughness limitations. The screw radius can also be increased, but this has the effect of increasing actuator size and mass in a similar fashion.

One of the main challenges of TSA is the reduction changes depending on the motor angle (and therefore actuator position). This is an inverse nonlinear relationship, where the function has a decreasing derivative as the motor angle increases [8], [12]. String compliance may also need to be considered under high force conditions, but this can be mitigated with accurate modelling [14], or a suitably robust control strategy that can ignore compliance in its system model [8], [12]. Since strings are not rigid, TSA can only impart force in tension, and 1 degree of freedom (DOF) single TSA actuator joints must make use of a spring return mechanism [15]–[17], which can limit actuator range since the spring force increases as maximum TSA force decreases [18]. Usman *et al.* [18] developed a linear force return mechanism ($k = 0$) to partially mitigate this issue, but an ideal situation is to have a matching antagonistic force profile. This can be done by using a second TSA actuator which is synchronised with the first [10], [19]–[21]. Therefore, by adding a third TSA, a 2 DOF actuator can be realised without the use of springs.

The use of TSA as an actuator for an AUJ is an understudied area of research. Konda, Bombara, Chow, *et al.* [22] have proposed a similar design using a flexible core with continuous curvature as opposed to a rigid universal joint, which outlines an open loop control solution for multi axis control using only two TSA experimentally demonstrated with a limited azimuthal axis range in polar coordinates. For the first time the authors demonstrate a robust closed loop control of an AUJ in both axes of motion, including the full azimuthal range of $[0, 360]^\circ$, using three TSA in an “antagonistic triad” configuration. The result is a light, compact AUJ design that has the potential to significantly improve upon exiting inline actuation options.

In this publication, the authors aim to improve on the prototype constructed in [23], previously published as a conference proceeding at the IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA) 2022, by improving the joint angle range, string lifetime, and inves-

tigating the use of active transmission adjustment (ATA), for adjustments to the dynamics of the system in real time. This publication will also conduct additional experiments with increased follower mass and joint velocity, and expand on the discussions in the conference proceedings.

A. Design Summary

Because TSA can only operate in tension, a minimum of three TSA are required to operate an AUJ. These can be arranged into an “Antagonistic Triad” where adjusting the length of each TSA changes the orientation of the AUJ, in a similar fashion to other cable driven robotic systems [7]. These lengths can be combined into a vector function $\Lambda(\theta) = [\lambda_1(\theta) \quad \lambda_2(\theta) \quad \lambda_3(\theta)]$ where

$$\lambda_1(\theta) = \sqrt{a + 2l_1r \sin(\theta_2) \cos(\theta_1) + l_2^2}$$

$$\lambda_2(\theta) = \sqrt{a + b + c - d}$$

$$\lambda_3(\theta) = \sqrt{a - b - c + d}$$

where:

$$a = l_1^2 + 2l_1l_2 \cos(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2)$$

$$b = \sqrt{3}l_1r \sin(\theta_1) - l_1r \sin(\theta_2) \cos(\theta_1) + l_2^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{3}l_2r \sin(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2) - l_2r \sin(\theta_2)$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{3}r^2 \sin(\theta_1) \sin(\theta_2)}{2} - \frac{3r^2 \cos(\theta_1)}{2} - \frac{r^2 \cos(\theta_2)}{2} + 2r^2. \quad (2)$$

where $\Lambda(\theta) = [\lambda_1(\theta) \quad \lambda_2(\theta) \quad \lambda_3(\theta)]$ is a vector function which outputs the magnitudes of each point pair, and therefore the lengths of each actuator, assuming both ends of each actuator can rotate freely on both x and y axes. Figure 3 is a kinematic diagram of the antagonistic triad.

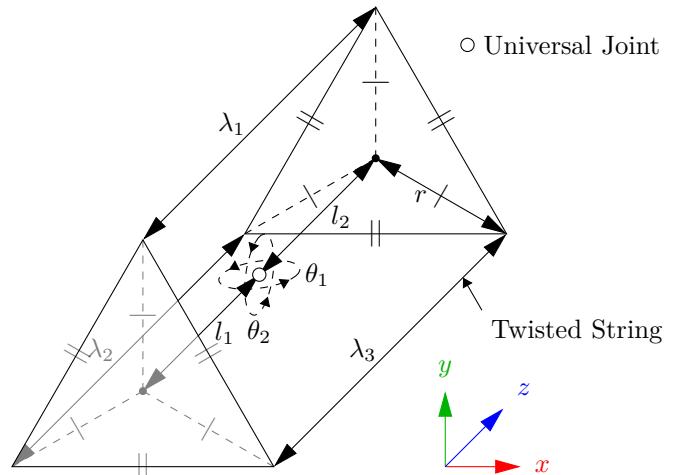


Fig. 3: Kinematic diagram of the antagonistic triad, where the universal joint rotation is defined by $\theta_{1,2}$ on the y and x axes respectively, and the actuator lengths are defined by $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ for the *top*, *left* and *right* strings. r and $l_{1,2}$ define the anchor points of the strings.

A force based control system was used, which uses the inverse dynamics of the AUJ to convert angular velocity from a PID controller into angular torque, which is

then turned into force setpoints for each TSA using an optimising algorithm based on [24]. The control system is a four layer cascade design, joining an outer loop PID controller C_1 to an inverse dynamic control system C_2 [25], to the triad force controller C_3 in [24], to a proportional controller C_4 for each TSA. It uses feedback signals of the joint position and TSA force.

C_3 uses the *inverse force transformation* algorithm from [24] with the jacobian in (2) to select an optimal force vector from the desired joint torque. Here it is presented in an unexpanded and more general form,

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\Lambda} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \lambda_2}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \lambda_3}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \lambda_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \lambda_2}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \lambda_3}{\partial \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} \\ \gamma(i) &= -J_{\Lambda_{-i,*}}^{-\top} \left(J_{\Lambda_{i,*}}^{\top} f_{\min} + \tau \right) \quad (3) \\ F(\tau, \theta) &= \begin{bmatrix} f_{\min} & \gamma(2)_1 & \gamma(3)_1 \\ \gamma(1)_1 & f_{\min} & \gamma(3)_2 \\ \gamma(1)_2 & \gamma(2)_2 & f_{\min} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

A force matrix F is created from the torque input τ , jacobian J_{Λ} from the vector function Λ as defined in equation 2, and minimum force constant f_{\min} . f_{ii} is equal to f_{\min} , while the other elements in the column are based on a calculation using $J_{\Lambda_{-i,*}}$ where $-i$ is a row removed from the matrix. Algorithm 1 is then used to create output force vector f , which minimises the net force on all TSA while producing the desired output torque on the universal joint.

Algorithm 1 Selects one column of F to be the output force vector f , where \top and \perp are boolean *true* and *false* respectively, and $f_{*,i}$ is the i th column of F .

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1:  $s \leftarrow [\top \top \top]$ 
2: if  $f_{23} > f_{\min}$  then  $s_2 \leftarrow \perp$  else  $s_3 \leftarrow \perp$  end if
3: if  $f_{31} > f_{\min}$  then  $s_3 \leftarrow \perp$  else  $s_1 \leftarrow \perp$  end if
4: if  $f_{12} \geq f_{\min}$  then  $s_1 \leftarrow \perp$  else  $s_2 \leftarrow \perp$  end if
5: for  $i = 1$  to  $3$  do
6:   if  $s_i \rightarrow \top$  then  $f_{\text{set}} \leftarrow f_{*,i}$  end if
7: end for
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Figure 4 shows a complete block diagram of the control system.

II. IMPROVEMENTS TO ORIGINAL DESIGN

A. Increasing AUJ Angle Range

The AUJ angle tracking experiments in [23] only had a range of $\pm 14.5^\circ$ in a single axis, and $\pm 6^\circ$ for both axes. This was because one or more TSA would completely “unwind” near that limit and be unable to lengthen further. This limits the practicality of such a mechanism, for example a multi-segment design would have a very large minimum curvature. Increasing f_{\min} does increase the angle range marginally by increasing the TSA motor angle at $\theta = [0 \ 0]^{\top}$, as shown by experiments conducted on the original design in figure 5. These experiments were able to achieve modest increases of $4.004^\circ N^{-1}$ for the

positive (upper) limit of the universal joint roll θ_1 , and $-6.062^\circ N^{-1}$ for the negative (lower) limit, within the f_{\min} interval [3, 3.5]. However, further attempts to increase f_{\min} , or attempts to perform the same experiment on the pitch axis resulted in premature string failure. It was also clear to achieve significant increases in AUJ angle range, a different approach would be needed that would require modifications to the design.

The most effective modification to improve AUJ angle range is to reduce the value of r in (2), as shown in figure 6. This decreases the stroke length required for each TSA to achieve the same AUJ angle range, which also reduces the TSA motor angle accordingly, allowing a greater AUJ angle to be reached before one or more TSA unwind. This can be done by using smaller motors, or by using the same size or larger motors with offset shafts connected by spur gears. Smaller motors were chosen, with a cross section of only 120 mm^2 compared to 227 mm^2 for the existing design. These were Guangdong Kingly Gear Co. Micro Metal Gearmotors (50:1), [26] which were low cost so could be easily replaced if damaged, were lighter than the existing motors, 18 g compared to 27 g, and the mechanism would be less complex. These motors have a much lower θ_{\max} than the existing motors of only 44 rad s^{-1} compared to 442 rad s^{-1} [27], but since the original experiments limited the motor velocity to 10 rad s^{-1} to ensure mechanism stability, this is not a concern. This change of motors allowed r to be reduced from 13 mm to 7.25 mm, as shown in figure 7.

In order to facilitate this reduction, other alterations to the design were required. The distance between the TSA strings was now too small to have a central shaft in the middle, as was the case in the original design. Instead of having a central shaft for the universal joint, the universal joint was constructed around the TSA with a “hollow spider” arrangement, where the TSA strings pass through a hole in the middle of the universal joint, as illustrated in figure 8. This also meant there was enough space to allow the installation of AUJ angle sensors directly onto the universal joint, which are discussed in section II-B.

B. Improving AUJ Angle Measurement Accuracy

The original design used a Bosch Sensortec BNO080 9 DOF inertial measurement unit (IMU) [28] to measure the AUJ orientation. Originally it was planned for a pair of these IMU to be used, one on the base segment and one on the follower segment, and the orientation of the AUJ to be calculated from the difference between them in any orientation. However, the magnetometer measurements proved to be unreliable inside the laboratory, so only a single IMU was used and the base segment was orientated with the gravity vector parallel to the z axis. This allowed the AUJ orientation to be calculated from only the accelerometer readings, but meant the mechanism could only be controlled when orientated in the vertical axis.

There was also an issue with the IMU resolution as shown in figure 9, which is only accurate to within

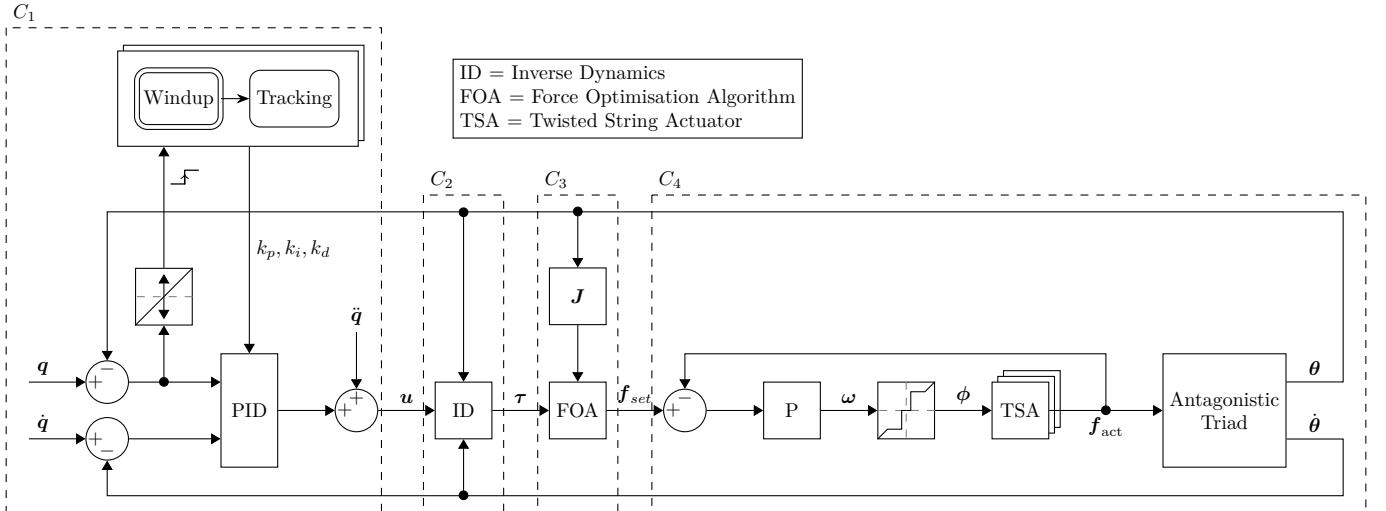


Fig. 4: Block diagram of the complete experimental control system, excluding the hardware velocity controllers for the motors. Dashed boxes correspond to the control layers $C_1\ldots 4$.

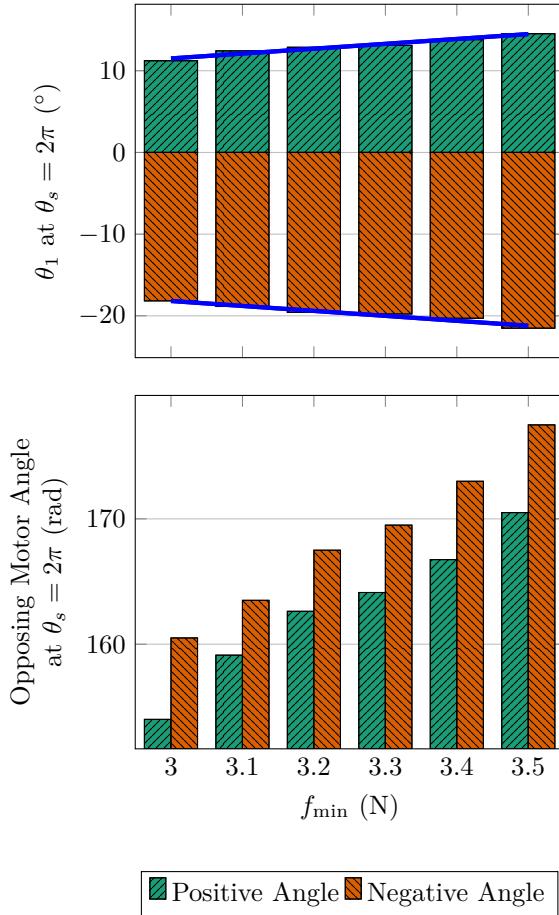


Fig. 5: AUJ roll angle (θ_1) of the original design when the smallest TSA motor angle is equal to 2π , and motor angle of the “opposing” TSA (the TSA with the largest motor angle) at the same position.

0°. A Savitsky-Golay filter was applied to the results in [23] for data presentation purposes and to more accurately

represent the true AUJ angles at that point in time.

In order to allow the mechanism to be controllable for any orientation with respect to gravity, a solution that could directly measure the mechanical angular displacement of the universal joint was needed. Two options were considered, potentiometers and hall effect sensors. A potentiometer would couple a shaft of each universal joint spider axes to a resistive track, changing its resistance depending on AUJ orientation and providing an analog voltage signal to the controller. A hall effect sensor would be similar to the potentiometer solution, but would use a radially bipolar magnet on the end of the shaft with a hall effect sensor beneath it, which would also provide an analog voltage signal or digital data for the axial orientation of the magnet, and therefore the shaft [29]. The potentiometer solution was chosen for easy availability of components and simplicity of control integration, since no programming of the sensor would be required. The potentiometer also has mechanical stops, which make it easier to assure the required AUJ angle range will be able to be measured during assembly. The hall effect sensor is continuous, and the measured voltage overflows every 180° [29], so it would be very important to ensure the magnet was initially oriented at a value that would encompass both the maximum and minimum joint limit for each AUJ axis. The Bourns PDB08 was selected as the potentiometer due to its small size and internally threaded shaft, which would allow a captive bolt to be inserted as the spider shaft [30]. As a voltage divider at +5 V, the PDB08 would have a resolution of approximately 40° V^{-1} . With the 12-bit resolution of the onboard analog to digital converter (ADC) for myRIO analog inputs, this gives a theoretical resolution of $\approx 0.048^\circ$. The potentiometer sliding noise (max. 100 mV) will reduce this during AUJ motion, however this can be partially mitigated with filtering.

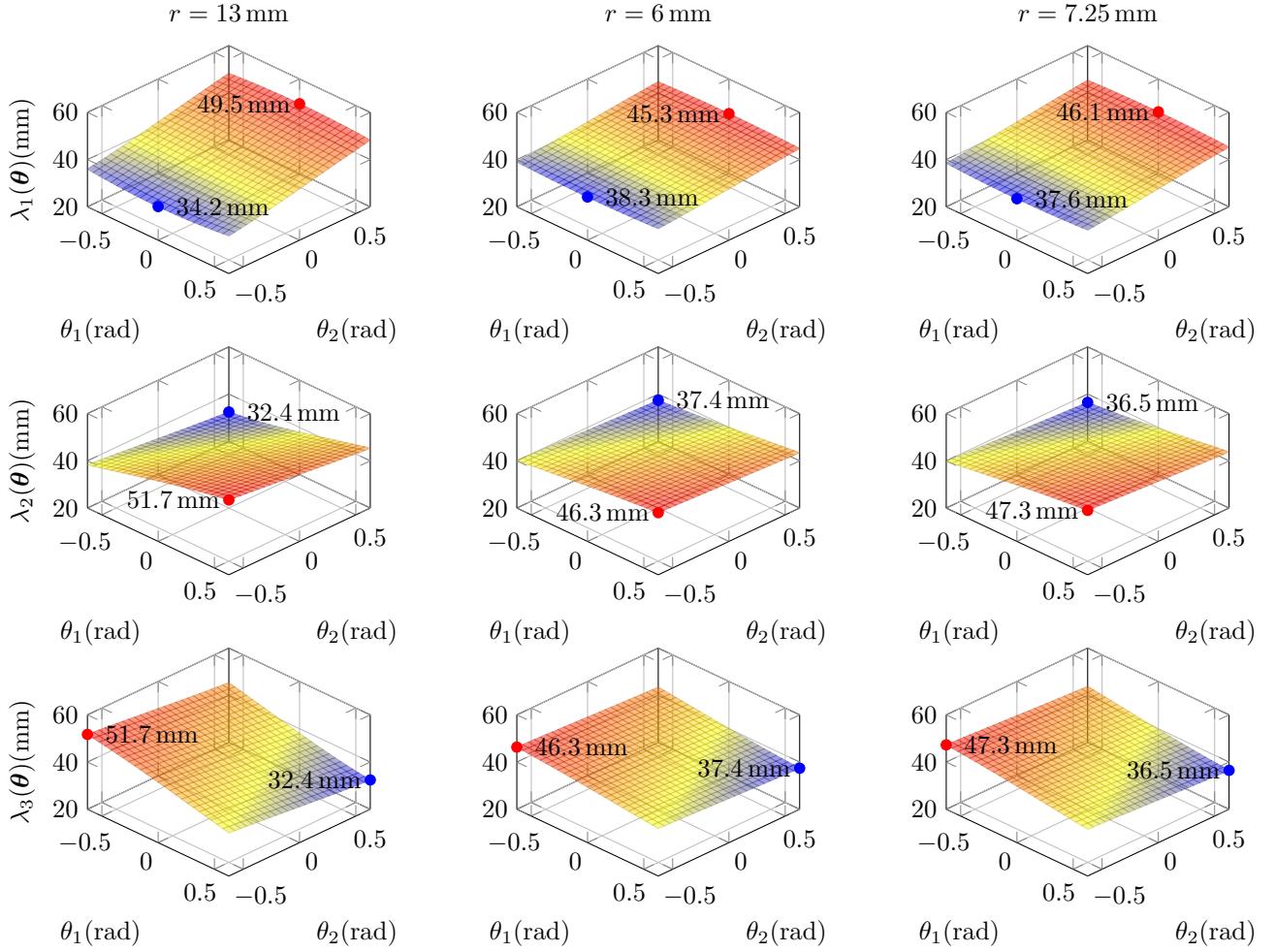


Fig. 6: Surface plots, minima and maxima for the lengths of $\lambda_{1,2,3}$ at $r = 13 \text{ mm}$, $r = 6 \text{ mm}$ and $r = 7.25 \text{ mm}$ in the range $[-\frac{\pi}{5}, \frac{\pi}{5}]$. As r decreases, the difference between the minima and maxima also decreases. This means that a lower value of r requires a smaller stroke range of the TSA for a given AUJ angle range.

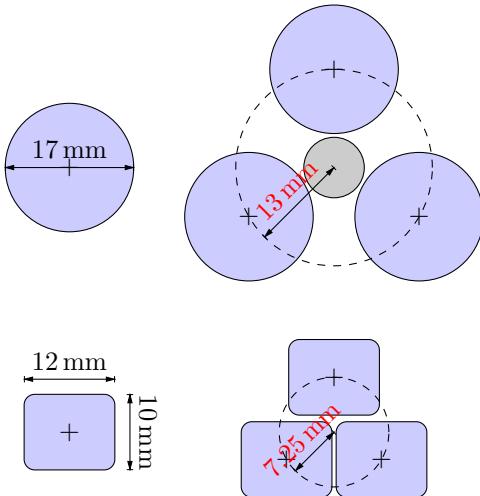


Fig. 7: Diagram showing how the smaller motor size, and removal of the central shaft allows for a reduction in r .

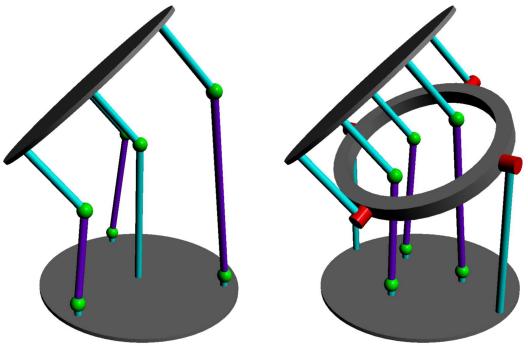


Fig. 8: An AUJ with a central universal joint, and one with a hollow spider. The hollow spider allows r to be decreased as space is no longer required for a central universal joint.

C. Preventing String Failure

One reoccurring issue with the original experiments were the TSA strings breaking at high values of θ_s , which became more common after a number of twisting and untwisting cycles. Occasionally this was caused by

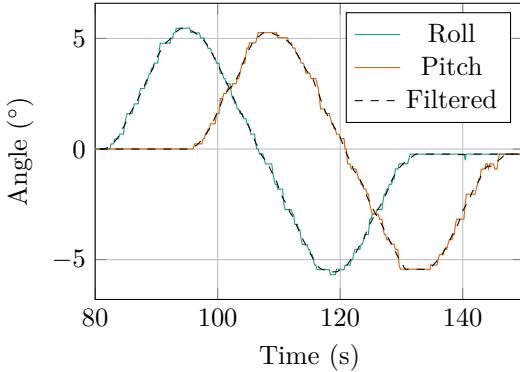


Fig. 9: Graph showing the AUJ orientation from the original design calculated from the raw IMU data, and smoothed data with the Savitsky-Golay filter applied.

the mechanism operating beyond expected limits for θ_s and f due to a failure of limit monitoring within the control system, but failure would also occur within normal operating conditions.

Analysis of the design and the location of the string failures identified “pinch points” and “bite points”, as shown in figure 10a, which could potentially damage the string under high tension, causing it to thin out and lose integrity. By removing these points, by rounding off sharp edges and using an alternative method to secure the string, tying it into a loop instead of using grub screws, eliminated these potential sources of string damage, as shown in figure 10b. However, nylon monofilament, as was used for the TSA string, is still susceptible to torsion fatigue [31], [32] which reduces tensile strength [33]. This means the monofilament string will be increasingly susceptible to failure with more twisting and untwisting cycles. Therefore, the SeaKnight BLADE 0.2 mm nylon monofilament was exchanged for 0.2 mm Dyneema® polyfilament string, as used in [12]. Changes to the design of the string clamp allowed for easier installation of string filament, making polyfilament string a practical option.

D. Final Improved Design

Figure 11 shows an annotated schematic of the improved design, and figure 12 shows a photograph with the AUJ axes annotated. The load cells were kept the same as the original design, and the universal joints below the load cells were altered. The hollow spider was connected to the base and follower bodies with machine precision bearings and bushings to allow for smooth motion. The control system remained broadly the same as the original design, except the Faulhaber MCDC3002 motor controllers [34] were exchanged for a single Pimoroni Motor 2040 which could handle up to four Micro Metal Gearmotors with Micro Metal Motor Encoders attached. This was programmed with a velocity controller similar to the example given in the `pimoroni-pico` library. The deadband compensation threshold was also reduced to $\pm 0.5 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ as

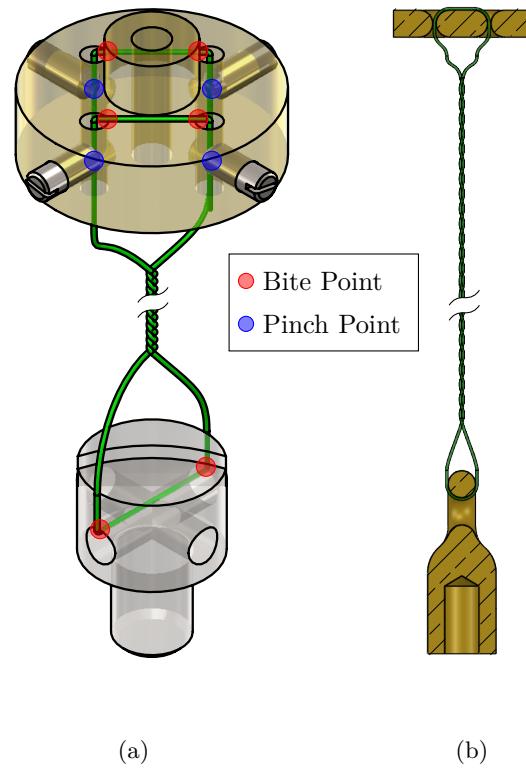


Fig. 10: (a) The original TSA string loop between the string clamp and capstan bolt, with “pinch” and “bite” points indicated, where premature string failure may occur. (b) Section view of the new TSA string loop showing how there pinch and bite points have been eliminated.

TABLE II: PID gains used for the experiment.

Gain	Value	
	Windup	Tracking
k_p	2×10^5	8×10^5
k_i	3500	3500
k_d	0	50
k_{ps}	5	5

the motors had a much smaller deadband region, but the motor velocity limit of 10 rad s^{-1} remained the same.

TABLE I: Model coefficients for the improved design.

Coefficient	Value	Coefficient	Value
l_1	55 mm	f_{min}	3 N
l_2	0 mm	r_s	$200 \mu\text{m}$
r	7.25 mm	m	61.6 g
l_u	55 mm	$\dot{\theta}_{s_{max}}$	44 rad s^{-1}
τ_{max}	0.039 N m	ρ	$[0 \ 0 \ 3.05] \text{ mm}$
Coefficient	Value		
I	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.8 \times 10^{-5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.6 \times 10^{-5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \times 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix} \text{ kg m}^{-2}$		

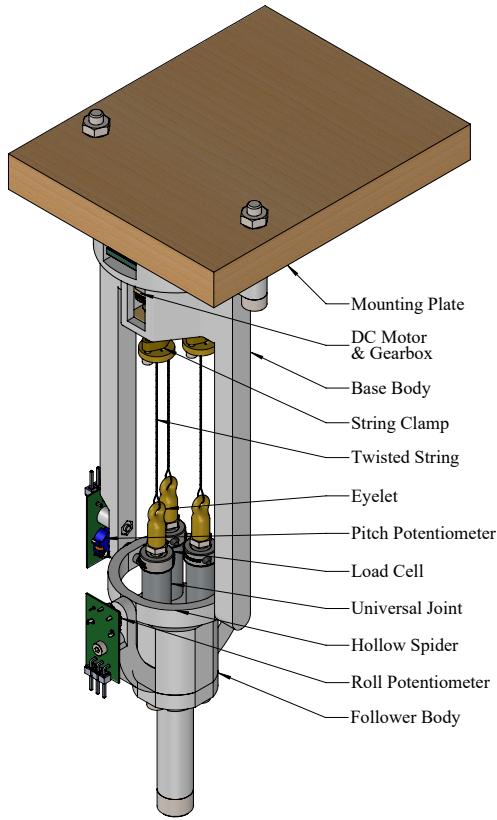


Fig. 11: Schematic of the improved design with labelled components.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. AUJ Angle Tracking

Figure 13 plots the tracking response of both the simulation and experiments for both version 1 and version 2. Three trajectories were created to test the capabilities of the mechanism. Two were only in one axis of the AUJ, and the third was in both axes. The angle range of the AUJ was limited to $\pm 26^\circ$ due to mechanical limitations, namely the hollow spider colliding with the TSA universal joints in the pitch axis and the follower body in the roll axis. The angle range was also limited to $\pm 20^\circ$ for the dual axis trajectory, or the trajectory would be aborted prematurely, due to a load cell exceeding a safety limit of 9 N (the load cell full scale is 9.8 N [35]).

B. The Effect of Follower Mass on AUJ Angle Tracking

Figure 14 shows the response for a roll trajectory with different amounts of mass added to the follower body, namely 20 g, 50 g and 80 g. Larger masses could not be used as the trajectory would be aborted prematurely, due to a load cell exceeding a safety limit of 9 N. Initially, k_p was set to the same value as in table I, however the system was unable to reach a steady state in any configuration other than “No Mass”. Reducing k_p to 1000 in the

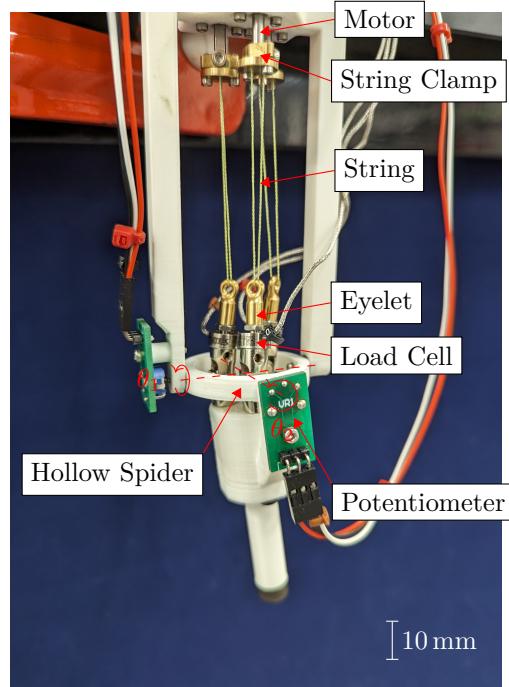


Fig. 12: Annotated photograph of the single segment physical prototype antagonistic triad, with the roll θ_1 and pitch θ_2 axes marked.

weighted configurations solved the steady state issue and resulted in an average maximum tracking error of 0° over all configurations with added mass, similar to the result from the initial experiments. However, for the “No Mass” configuration, $k_p = 8000$ resulted in a very poor tracking response, whereas k_p from table I resulted in a maximum tracking error of 0° , once again similar to the result from the initial experiments. In future implementations gain scheduling can be employed to select the most optimal k_p for a given follower mass, that allows for the smallest tracking error while being able to reach a steady state.

C. The Effect of AUJ Angular Velocity on AUJ Angle Tracking

To verify the performance of the AUJ at higher angular velocities, the single axis experiments from section III-A, with a reduced angle range of $\pm 23^\circ$ in case of overshoot, were repeated with a trapezoidal “chirp” signal, with the maximum angular velocity increasing by $\omega_0 + (2(n-1)\omega_0)$ each cycle, where n is the cycle number, and ω_0 is the initial maximum angular velocity, and the angular acceleration increasing by $\alpha_0 + (16(n-1)\alpha_0)$ each cycle, where α_0 is the initial angular acceleration. A total of four cycles were performed, with the maximum velocity and acceleration values shown in table IV. Figure 15 shows the results of these experiments, which shows the tracking error increasing marginally as maximum angular velocity and acceleration increases. The pitch experiment was unable to be completed as the maximum load cell force went above the safety limit of 9 N, as can be seen in the figure.

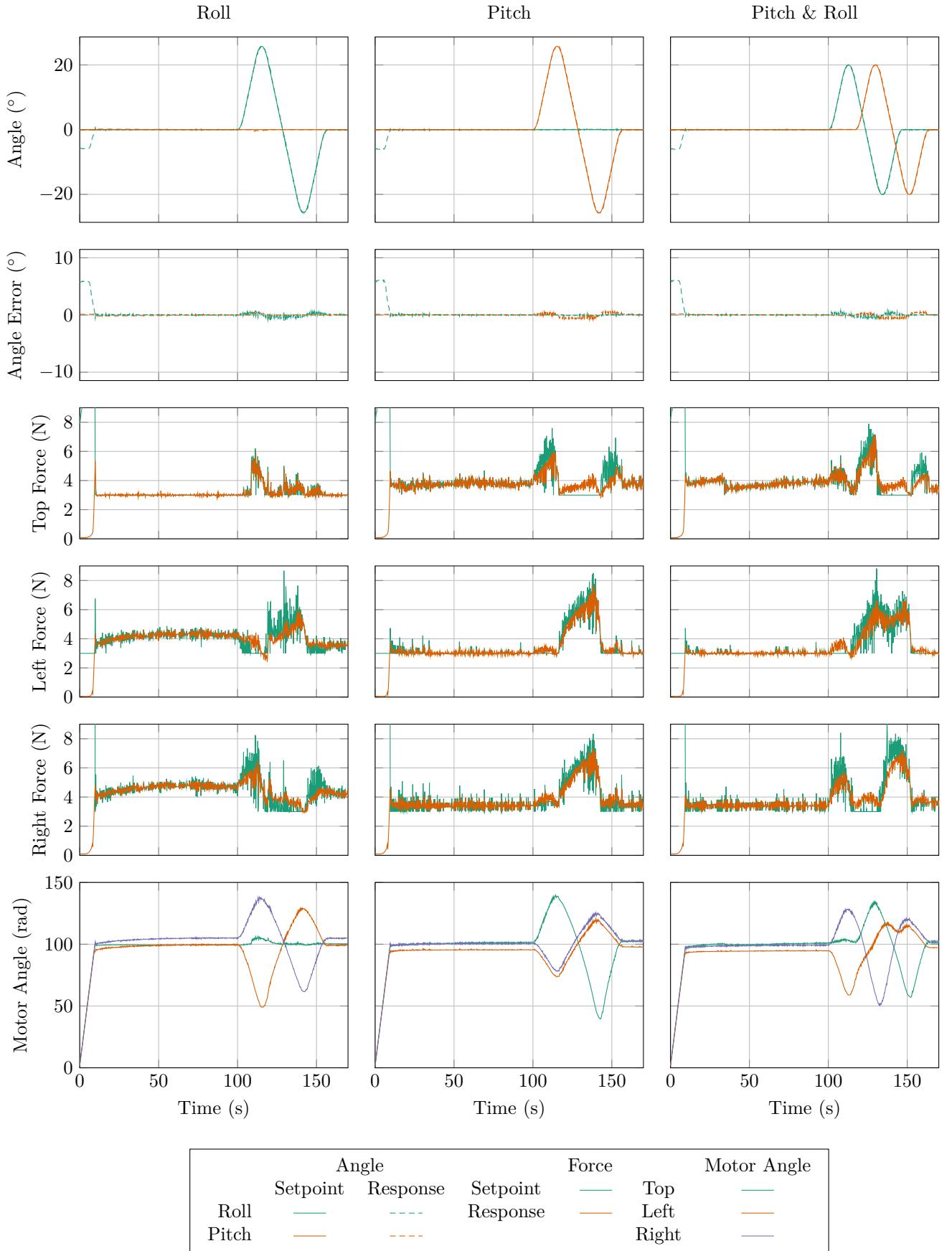


Fig. 13: Plots of the response for three different trajectories, one on only the roll axis θ_1 (column 1), one on only the pitch axis θ_2 (column 2), and one on both axes θ_1 and θ_2 (column 3). Plots include AUV orientation, forces at the top, left and right TSA, and the motor positions.

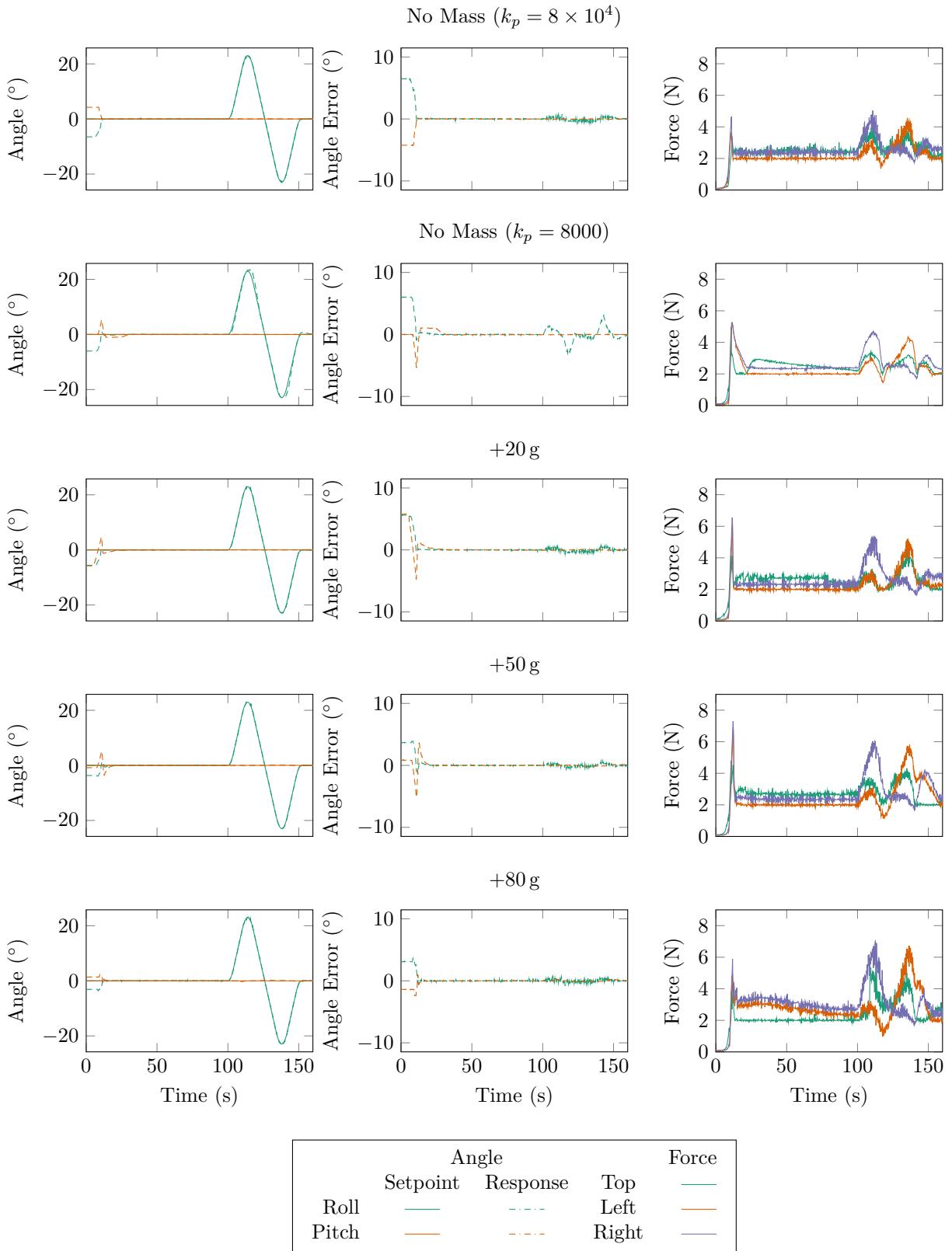


Fig. 14: AUJ roll tracking with increasing follower mass from table III, plus with no mass at $k_p = 8000$ and $k_p = 8 \times 10^4$.

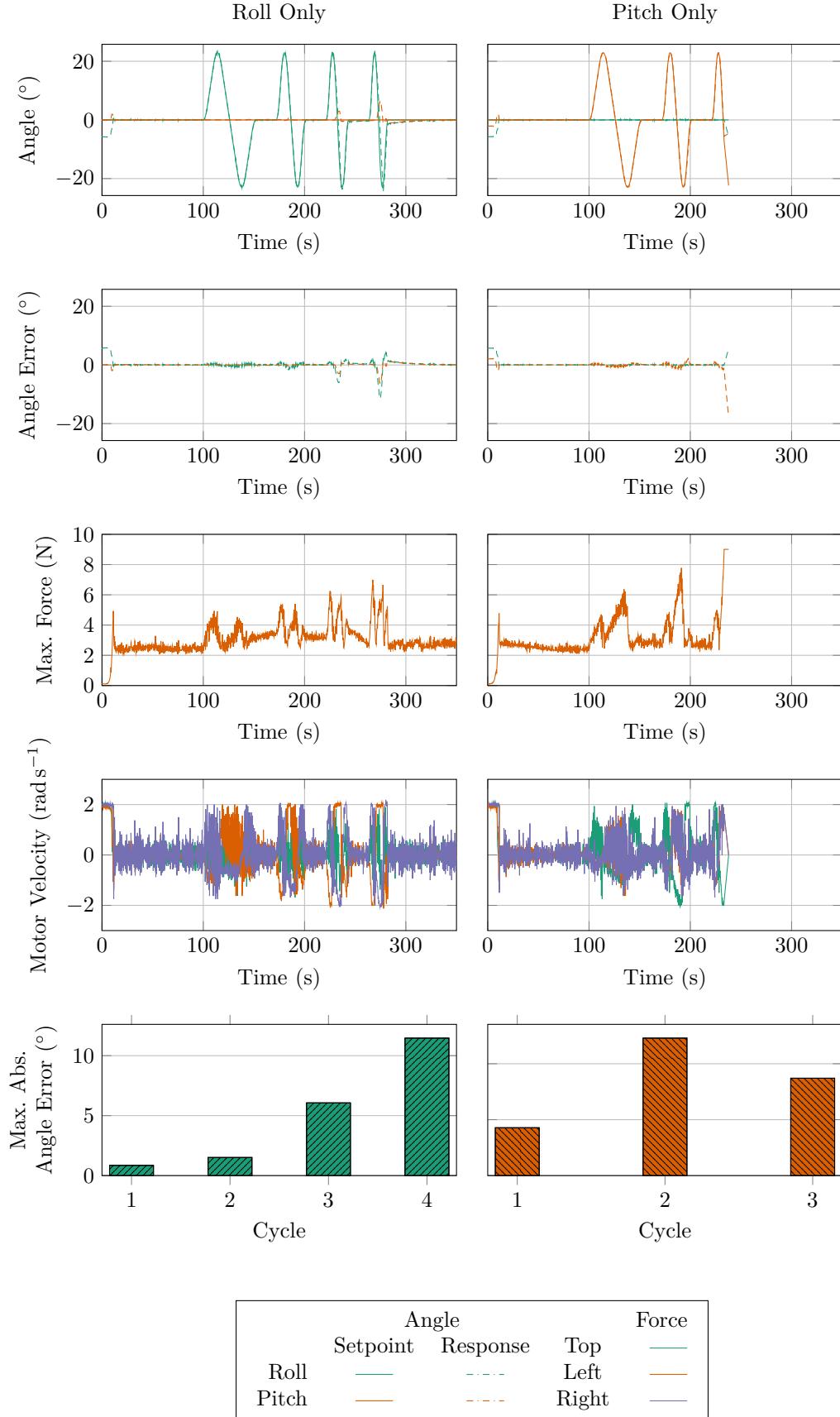


Fig. 15: Results of the trapezoidal velocity trajectory from table IV for both AUJ pitch and roll trajectories, including the maximum absolute angle error for each cycle.

TABLE III: Table of all the follower mass configurations, with the parameters for follower mass m and follower COM z offset ρ_3 .

Configuration	m [g]	ρ_3 [mm]	I [kg m $^{-2}$]	Image
No Mass	62	3.1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.8 \times 10^{-5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.6 \times 10^{-5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5.0 \times 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix}$	
+20.0 g	160	35	$\begin{bmatrix} 6.9 \times 10^{-5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6.8 \times 10^{-5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7.0 \times 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix}$	
+50.0 g	260	43	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.1 \times 10^{-4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.1 \times 10^{-4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$	
+80.0 g	360	46	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \times 10^{-4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.3 \times 10^{-4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$	

TABLE IV: Trapezoidal trajectory sequence parameters.

Cycle	Max./Min. Angle [rad]	Max. Velocity [rad s $^{-1}$]	Acceleration [rad s $^{-2}$]
1	0.4	0.4	0.01
2	0.4	0.44	0.011
3	0.4	0.484	0.0121
4	0.4	0.5324	0.01331

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Active Transmission Adjustment (ATA)

One interesting property of the TSA mechanism is the non-linear transmission ratio that is dependant on θ_s , as shown in figure 16. This means that the performance characteristics of the TSA, specifically the maximum stroke velocity \dot{p}_{\max} and maximum tensile force f_{\max} . These characteristics have an inverse relationship as θ_s increases, with f_{\max} decreasing and \dot{p}_{\max} increasing.

Using the jacobian from [14], f_{\max} and \dot{p}_{\max} are found as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J} &= \frac{\theta_s r_s^2}{l_u - p} \\ \mathcal{J}^{-1} &= \frac{l_u - p}{\theta_s r_s^2} \\ f_{\max} &= \mathcal{J}^{-1} \tau_{\max} \\ \dot{p}_{\max} &= \mathcal{J} \dot{\theta}_{s_{\max}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Therefore, for the same stroke p , increasing θ_s will decrease f_{\max} and increase \dot{p}_{\max} . The effect is even greater if p increases.

In order to change f_{\min} , the minimum value of θ_s has to be increased for each TSA, since f will always be the same value when the TSA are fully unwound ($p = 0$).

This means that by changing f_{\min} , the performance of the TSA, and therefore AUJ, can be altered in real time during operation. The maximum AUJ joint velocity can be reduced in favour or increased maximum AUJ joint torque, or vice versa. This has applications where performance characteristics need to be altered temporarily to perform a specific action, such as a mobile snake robot lifting up segments off the ground, or a prosthesis that needs to be ready to perform a faster motion while unencumbered.

In the original design, the stroke length required to reach both AUJ angle limits was too large for f_{\min} to be adjusted significantly, the TSA would either unwind or over twist. But by reducing r , the stroke length is significantly smaller as shown in figure 6, so f_{\min} could be adjusted within a much larger interval.

It may be noticed that $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} f(p) = \pm\infty$ and $\lim_{p \rightarrow l_u} \dot{p}(\dot{\theta}, p) = \pm\infty$. This is a result due to the assumption of an infinite material stiffness for the strings, which would not be possible outside simulation and is a significant issue for high force applications as detailed in [14].

Experiments were conducted to try and verify this concept by executing the same AUJ trajectory with increasing values of f_{\min} . By measuring the current consumption of all of the motors, it was hoped at an increase in current consumption would be noticed as f_{\min} , and therefore the minimum value of θ_s , increased, since this also increases the motor torque required to maintain that value of θ_s if stroke p remains constant [14], which would be the case for the same AUJ angle position for different values of f_{\min} as shown by (2). However, due to the properties of the low cost brushed DC motors, such as backlash in the gearbox, and the nature of PWM control, it was not possible to determine this relationship. Future work would include

better analysis methods, or possibly changing the motors for brushless DC motors, to see if this relationship can be verified experimentally.

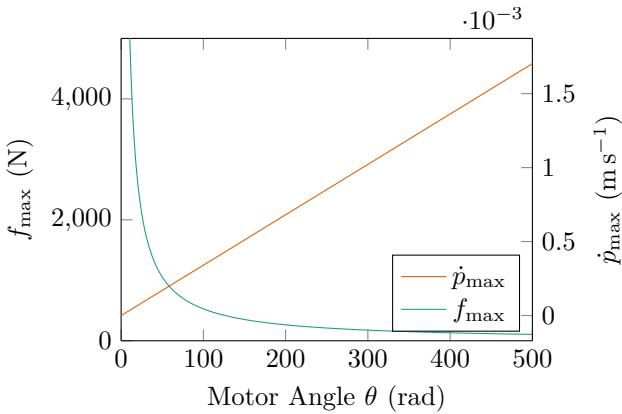


Fig. 16: By adjusting f_{\min} , the transmission ratio of the TSA can be altered. Reducing f_{\min} increases the maximum TSA force f_{\max} while reducing the maximum TSA stroke velocity \dot{p}_{\max} . Conversely, increasing f_{\min} reduces f_{\max} and increases \dot{p}_{\max} . This can be used to actively modify the dynamic properties of the AUJ during operation. In this graph, $p = 0$.

B. Dynamics Gravity Vector

In the experiments, the gravity vector \mathbf{g} was assumed to be parallel to the z axis ($[0 \ 0 \ -9.81]$) since the experiments were conducted in a vertical orientation. To operate in any other orientation, the gravity vector would need to be calculated using an IMU (gyroscopes would be required to compensate for forces generated using motion).

C. Load Cell Limitation

As noted in sections III-A, III-B and III-C, the load on each TSA being limited to 9 N meant that the AUJ angle range limited both with an increased follower mass, increased velocity, and dual axis operation. Using load cells with a larger full scale would increase the AUJ angle range in all cases.

D. Multi-Segment Design

For a multi-segment system, a distributed embedded control system in each segment, as shown in figure 17, could receive AUJ angle position setpoint commands from a “primary” controller. This would allow for complex trajectories to be executed while allowing the segments to share a common power and communication bus, reducing wiring complexity and allowing for a modular design.

V. CONCLUSION

This research has documented various improvements made to an existing design for an actuated universal joint using twisted string actuator, and successfully demonstrated the improvement in AUJ angle range, increasing

from $\pm 14.5^\circ$ to $\pm 26^\circ$, string reliability, and AUJ angle measurement accuracy. It has also investigated the possibility of active transmission adjustment, which would allow for performance characteristics to be altered during operation, which has potential applications in robotics and prosthetics. Additional experiments characterising the velocity and follower load performance of the system have also been carried out. Finally, remaining limitations have been discussed and solutions proposed, as well as a discussion on the requirements and a potential control framework for a multi-segment system has been outlined.

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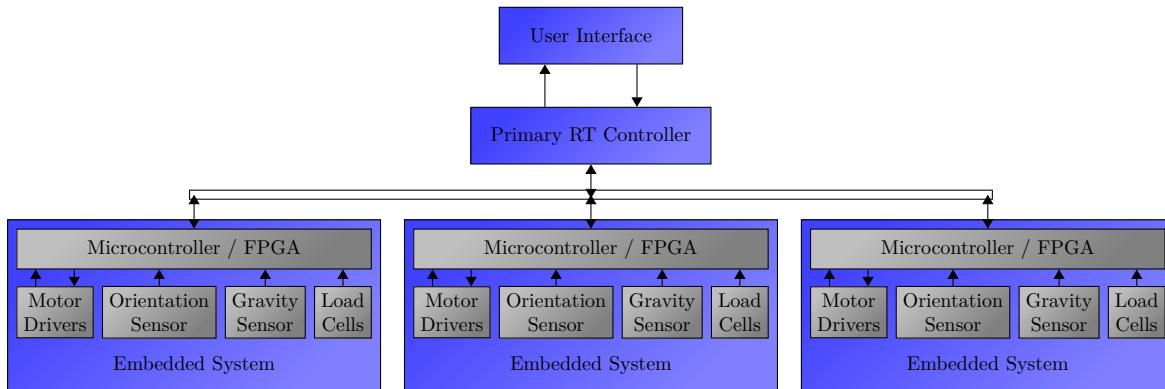


Fig. 17: Proposed system architecture for a future multi-segment system. Each segment has an embedded controller programmed with the cascaded control loop. The controller interfaces with the load cells for each TSA, the orientation sensors for the AUJ, an accelerometer to provide the local gravity vector for dynamics calculations, and the drivers for the TSA motors. A primary controller then uses a common control bus to interface with the embedded controllers, reading and writing data to registers to issue motion commands and get status updates.

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