Supplementary Materials

Load-adaptive shape sensing and control of a tendon-driven continuum robot actuated by SMA springs

Yuxuan Peng¹, Jing Bian¹, Jingjing Ji², Junfeng Li^{1,*}, YongAn Huang^{2,*}

¹School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China.

²State Key Laboratory of Intelligent Manufacturing Equipment and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China.

*Correspondence to: Assoc. Prof. Junfeng Li, School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Luoshi Road 122, Wuhan 430070, Hubei, China. E-mail: jflichina@whut.edu.cn; Prof. YongAn Huang, State Key Laboratory of Intelligent Manufacturing Equipment and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Luoyu Road 1037, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China. E-mail: yahuang@hust.edu.cn

Supplementary Table 1. Comprehensive comparison of drive technologies

Performance Metric	SMA	Electric Motor Actuator	Pneumatic Actuator
Power Density	Extremely High (4 kJ/kg)	High (>90%)	Medium (15-20% efficiency)
Response Speed	Slow (second-level)	Extremely Fast (millisecond-level)	Fast (0.5s to full speed)
Noise Level	Silent	Low (chopper-driven)	High (>100 dB)
Energy Efficiency	Medium (Joule heating loss)	High (>90%)	Very Low (15-20%)
Special Capabilities	Biocompatibility	Precision Positioning	Intrinsic Safety
Cost Factors	High material cost but simple structure	Medium-High (rare-earth materials)	Low (system simplicity)