**State of the Art and Existing Designs**

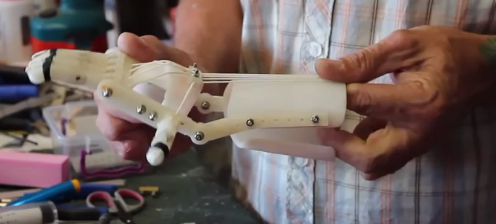
In this section we will discuss a state of the art design manufactured by a medical technology company as well as designs made by laypeople. Medical device companies have made great strides in the prosthesis field. One such company is RSLSteeper. This company has created the bebionic hand, a myoelectric prosthesis. The most current product, the bebionic3, uses sensors placed on the skin to pick up impulses from muscle tissue to control the hand. It has individual motors for each finger which are positioned to optimize weight distribution. The hand features proportional speed control so the hand can perform delicate tasks as well as handling up to 45 kilograms. The prosthesis is designed to mimic a human hand and move as naturally as possible. The bebionic3 is shown in the image below



Next we will discuss hands made by laypeople. The RoboHand was designed by Richard Van As, a man from South Africa who lost his fingers in an industrial accident. He used a MakerBot 3D printer and created the design on CAD software. The entire assembly is composed of 3D printed parts, with the exception of three components. The hand has a very simplistic design using a system of cables. When the user bends his wrist down, the fingers curl into a grasping position. When the user bends his wrist up, the hand opens and the fingers release. Although the hand is not medically sanctioned, Richard has used this design to help children suffering from amniotic band syndrome. Below are photos of the Robohand



Wrist bent down, fingers grasping.



Wrist bent up, grip released.

Another hand that has been created using a 3D printer is called the InMoov. This is a robotic hand not meant as a prosthetic. The hand moves using motors and is controlled using electrodes attached to the skin that pick up impulses from the muscles, much the like the bebionic3. When the user opens and closes his hand, the robot mimics his actions. Examples of this can be seen in the images below



Electrodes attached to the users arm

Robot closes fist when user closes fist Robot opens hand when user opens hand

The next topic we will discuss is granular jamming. Research has shown that granules enclosed in a flexible casing are soft and pliable, and can mold around objects. However, when the air is removed, it becomes hard and rigid. Currently this technology is going to be used for robots on assembly lines to help pick up objects, but our team wants to integrate this technology into a robotic hand. A pictorial explanation of granular jamming is provided below.

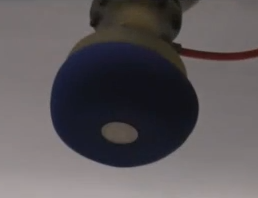
 

A flexible casing is filled with granules The casing is placed on the end of a robotic arm

The casing is placed on an Now that the granules are rigid,

object and the air is removed. the robot can pick up the object

The object is held securely The robot can now do tasks that are difficult for humans, such as picking up a coin off of a flat surface