

COST-EFFECTIVE QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ARM AND HAND MOTION TO AID IN STROKE REHABILITATION.

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Existing Technologies

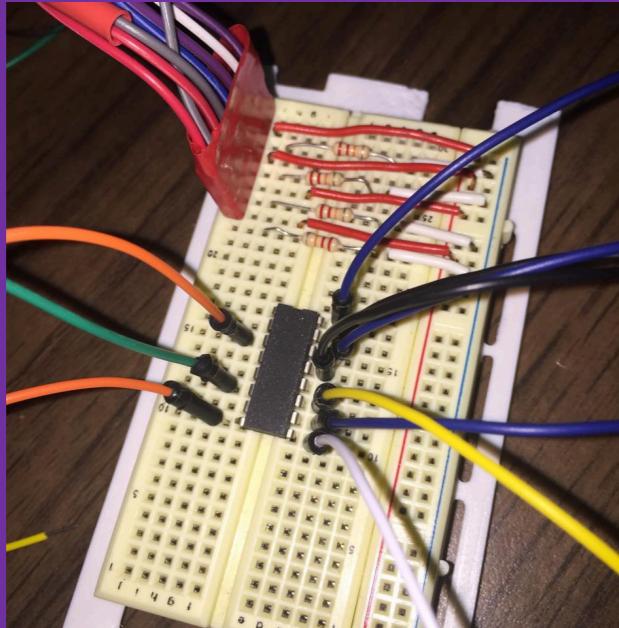
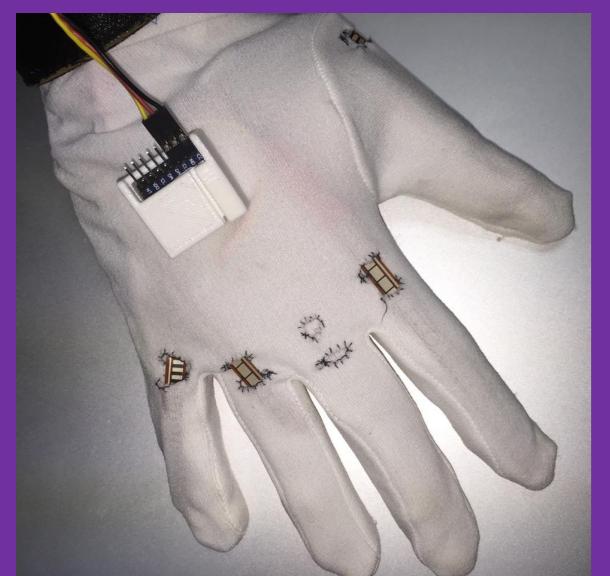
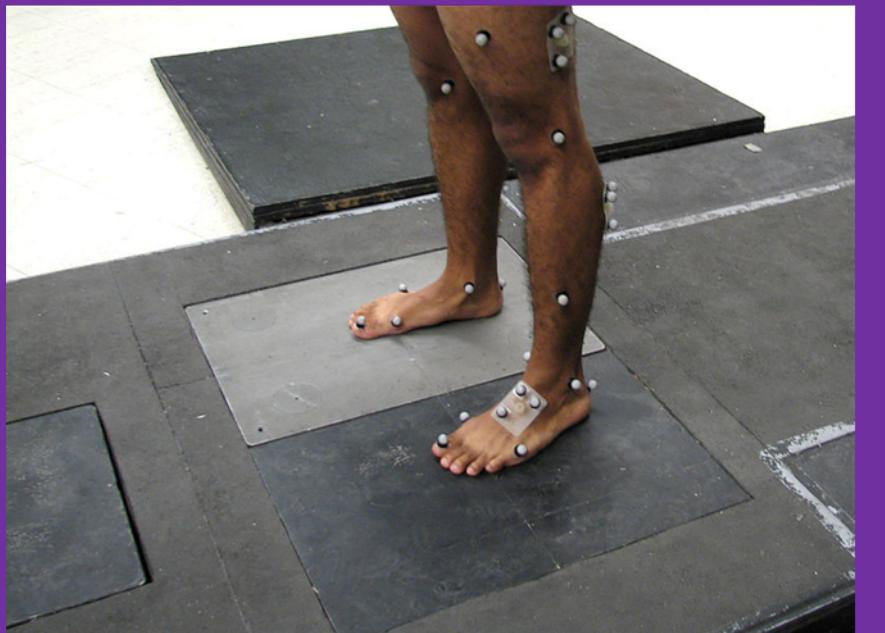
Current stroke rehabilitation technologies

Wolf Motor Function Test

- Qualitative
- Low cost
- Subjective

Optical Sensing System

- Prohibitively expensive
- Most precise
- Restricted to use in laboratories



Abstract

Through the combined use of microcontrollers, inertial measurement unit (IMU) sensors, and flex sensors, we fully processed and mapped arm and hand motion.

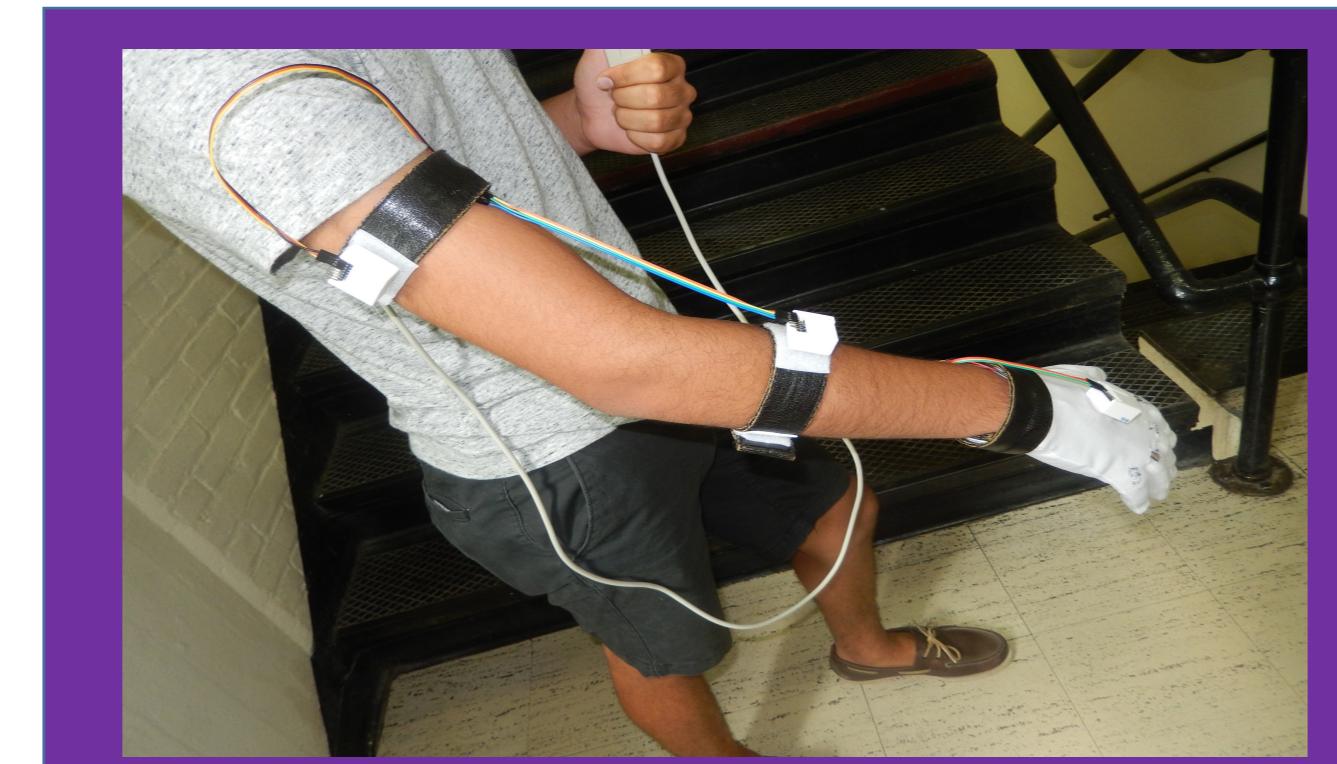
Audience: Stroke Patients with Hemiparesis

Data collection: mechanical development of our hand and arm sensor system

Data transfer: Reading and Streaming of data from our various sensors

Data visualization and analysis: Software that doctors can interact with in order to graphically visualize and analyze the stored motion.

Integrated, low-cost, and modular system



Bill of Materials

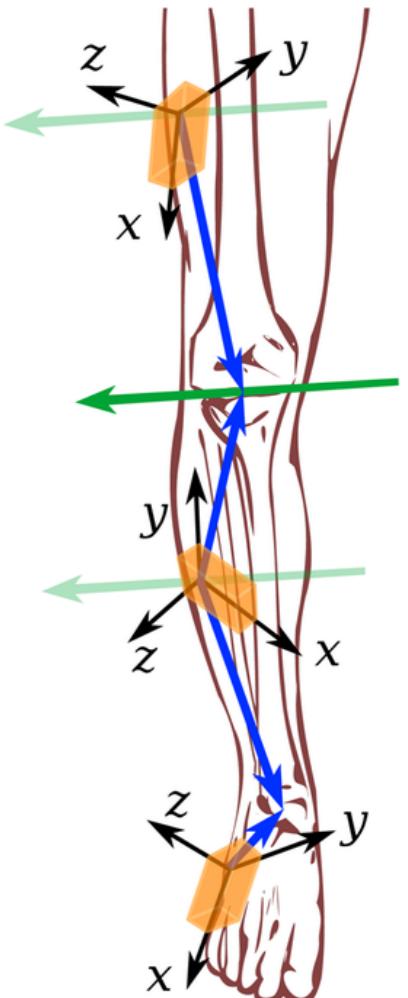
1 - Arduino Uno : \$25

1 - Multiplexer - mux4051: \$2

3 - MPU-6050: \$36

4 – Flex Sensors: \$44

Total Cost: \$107



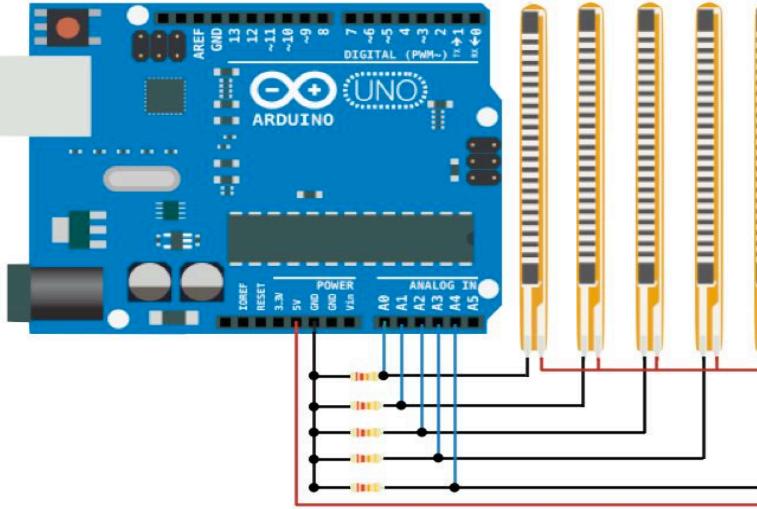
Measured Data:

- Linear Acceleration on three Axes (X,Y,Z)
- Euler angles between IMU's

MECHANICAL SETUP

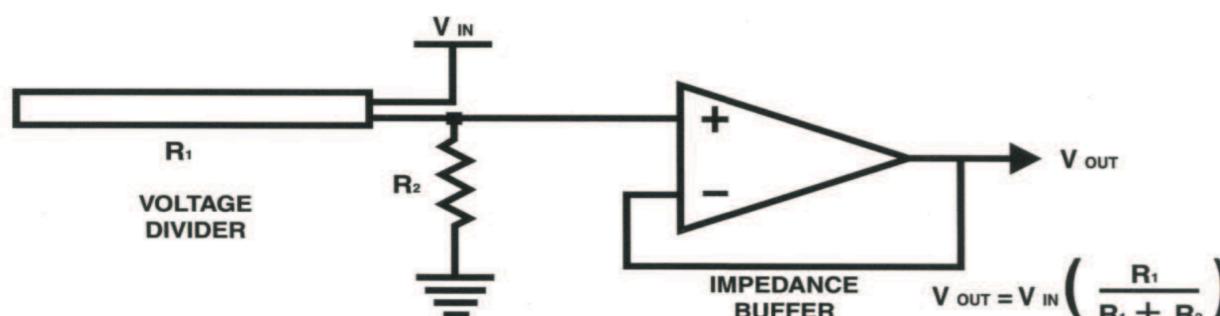
DATA ACQUISITION

Flex Sensors



The resistance of the flex sensor changes when the metal pads are on the outside of the bend. The change in resistance changes the voltage, which is read by the analog pins of the Arduino.

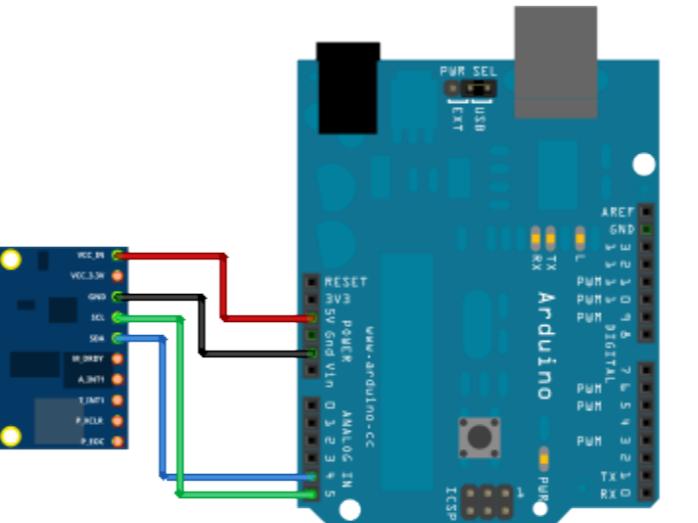
BASIC FLEX SENSOR CIRCUIT:



Following are notes from the ITP Flex Sensor Workshop

Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)

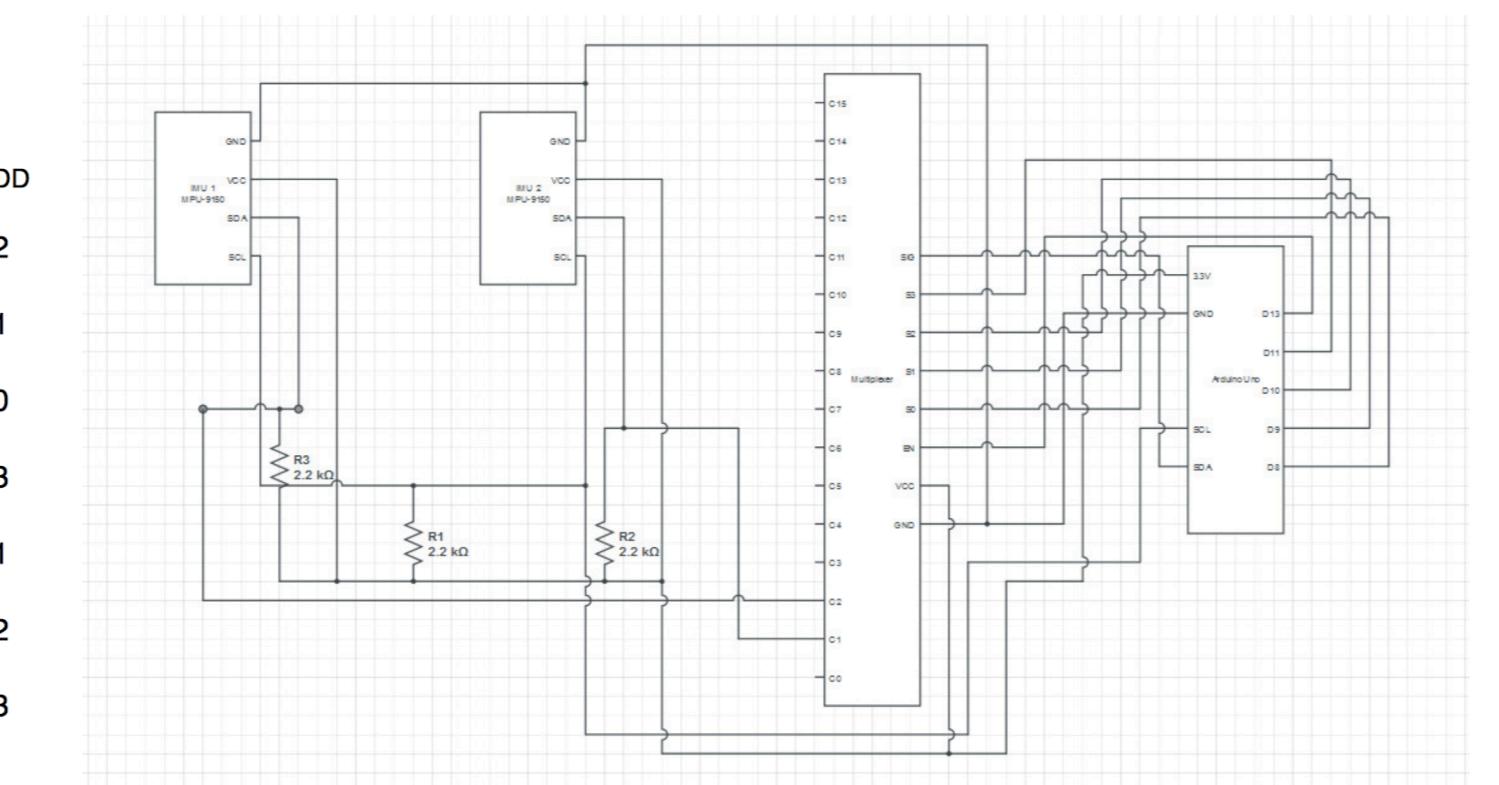
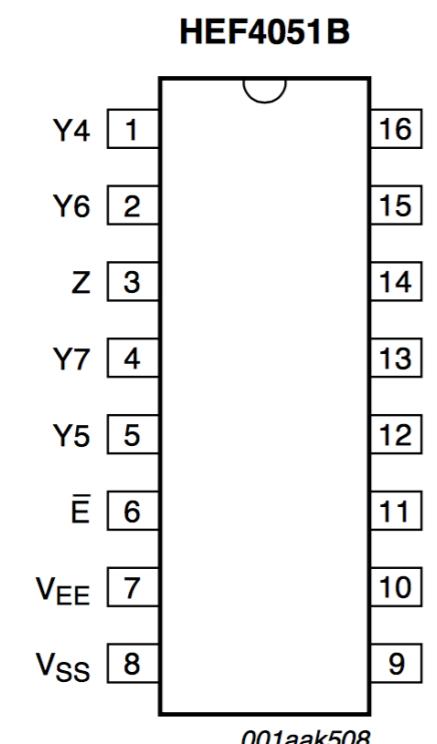
This is a MPU-6050. It contains a MEMS accelerometer and a MEMS gyro in a single chip.



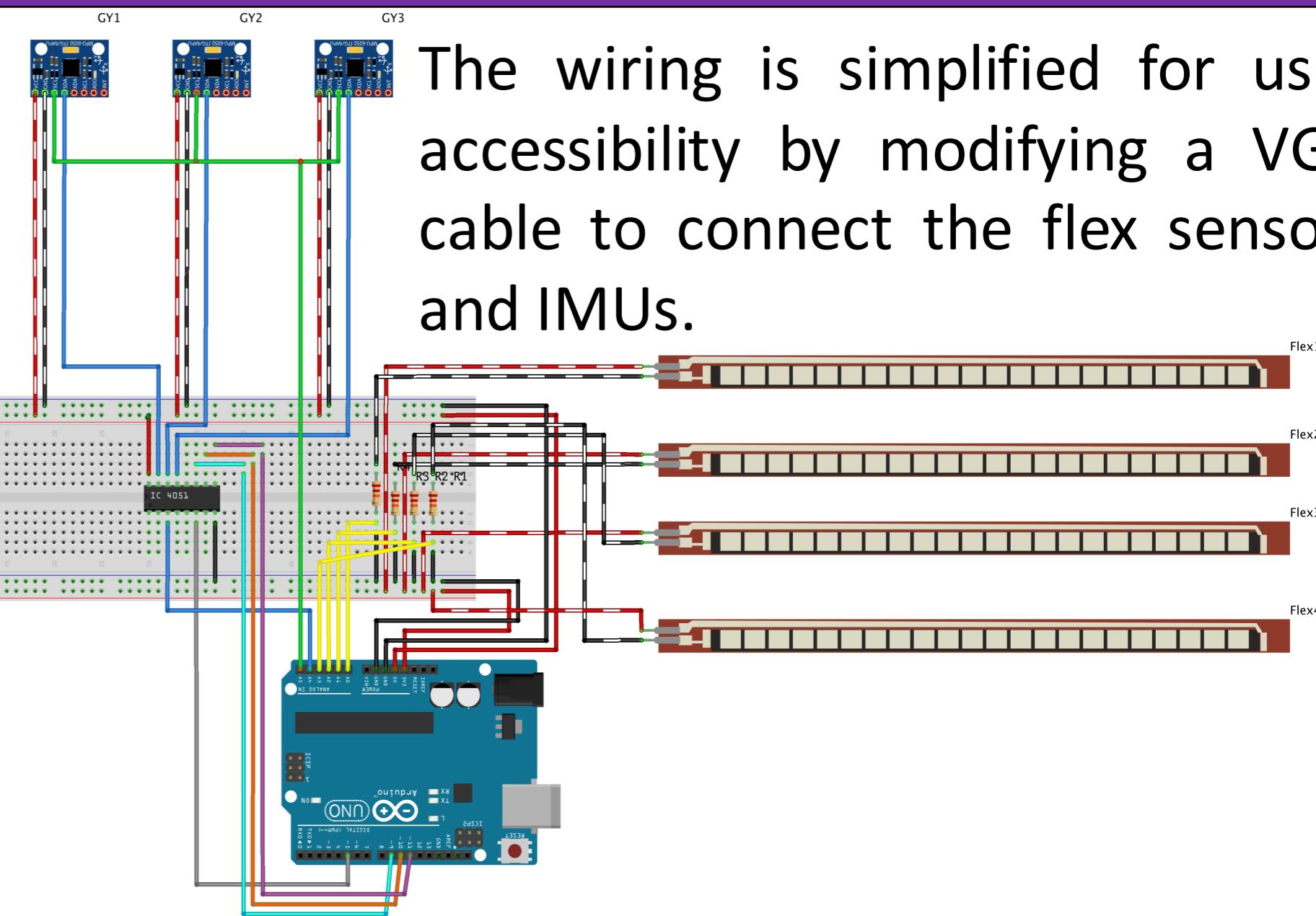
The sensor uses the I2C-bus to interface with the Arduino. They have a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). These lines connect to the SDA and SCL on the Arduino, which are on A4 and A5 respectively.

Multiplexer

Using a HEF4051B analog multiplexer to switch between SDA lines of multiple IMUs.



Complete Circuit



fritzing

Data

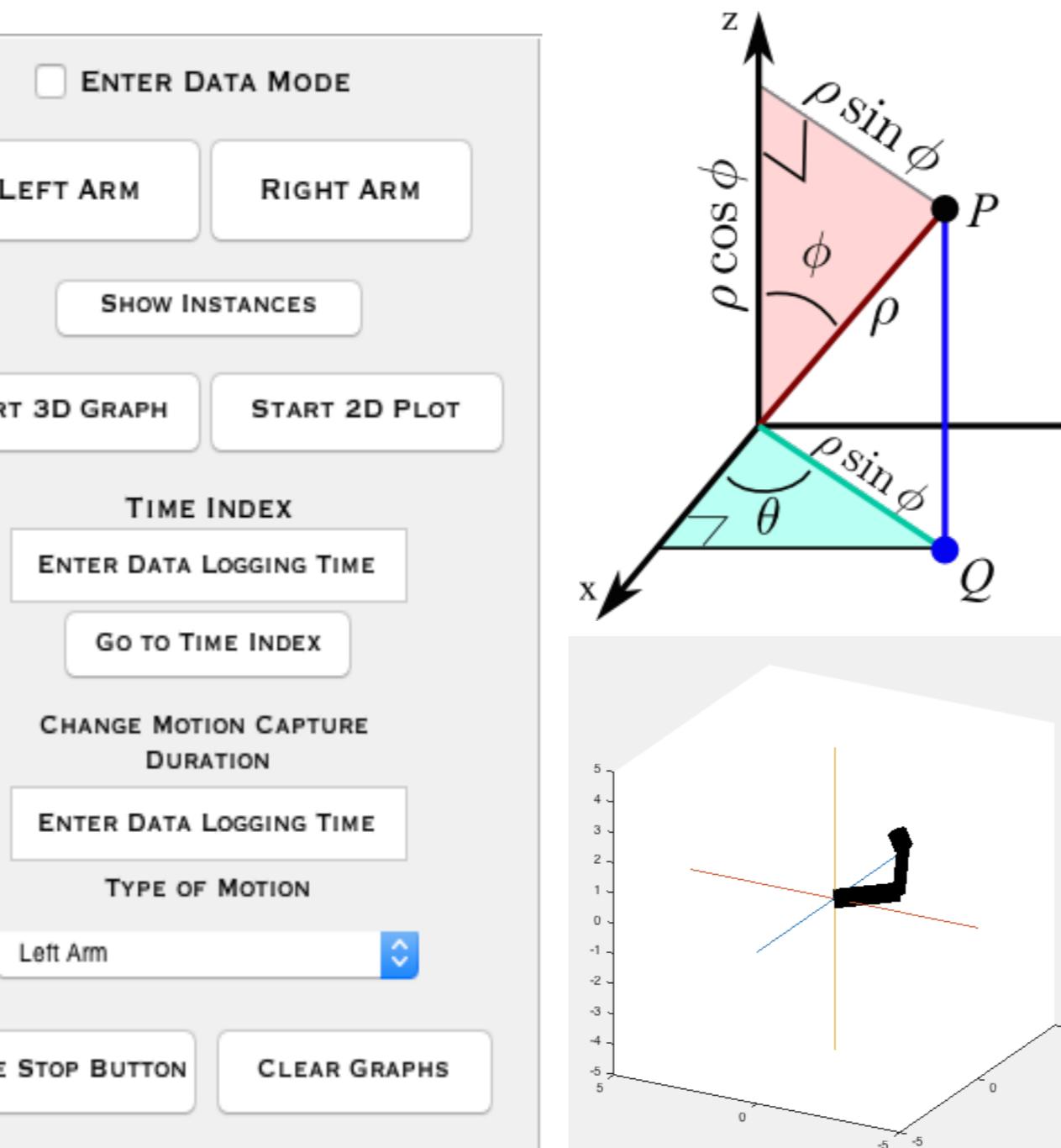
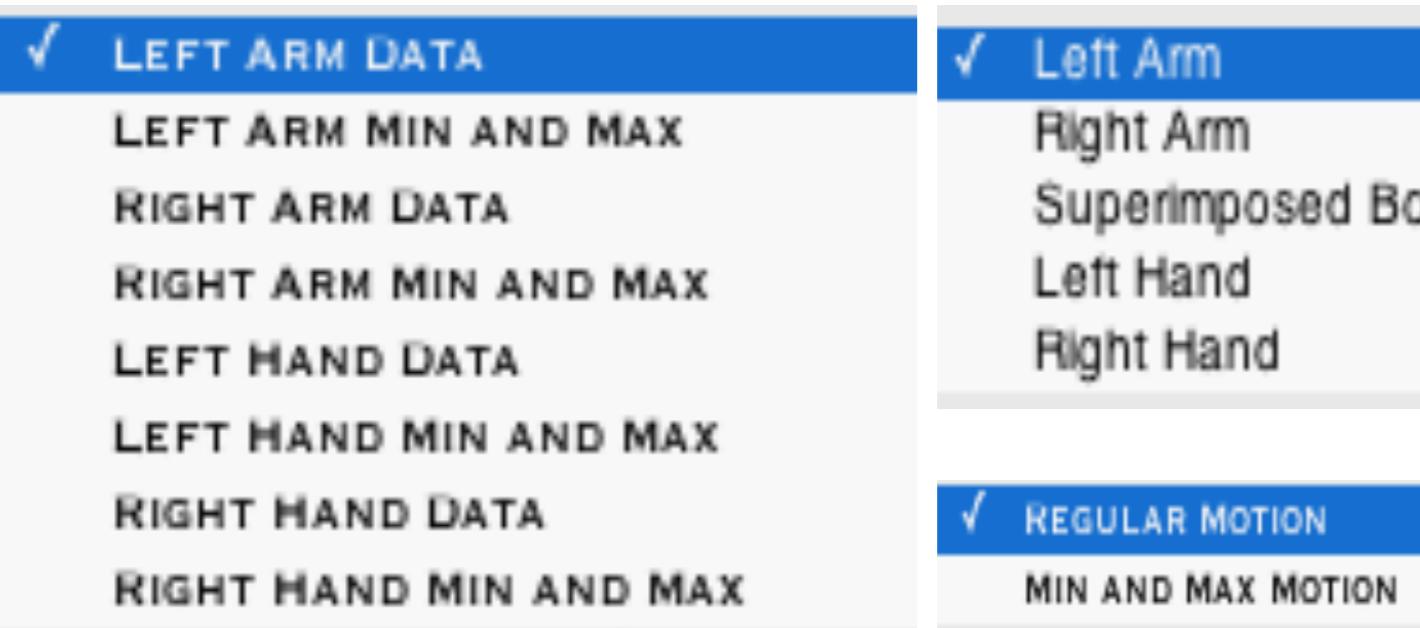
The raw Arduino flex sensor readings are mapped to an appropriate angle range. The IMU readings are similarly mapped in Matlab.

```
IM
AcX = -508 | AcY = -1772 | AcZ = 16360 | Tmp = 25.24 | GyX = -337 | GyY = 141 | GyZ = -226
IM1 2
AcX = 0 | AcIMU 1
AcX = -528 | AcY = -1788 | AcZ = 16244 | Tmp = 25.24 | GyX = -338 | GyY = 98 | GyZ = -216
IM2 0
AcX = -412 | AcY = -1208 | AcZ = 16044 | Tmp = 24.53 | GyX = -389 | GyY = 148 | GyZ = -45
IM3 3
AcX = -1496 | AcY = -2324 | AcZ = 18588 | Tmp = 24.53 | GyX = -458 | GyY = 209 | GyZ = 21
IM1 1
AcX = -608 | AcY = -1772 | AcZ = 16244 | Tmp = 25.24 | GyX = -345 | GyY = 98 | GyZ = -226
IM2 2
AcX = -360 | AcY = -1304 | AcZ = 16020 | Tmp = 24.81 | GyX = -398 | GyY = 151 | GyZ = -45
IM3 3
AcX = -1436 | AcY = -2400 | AcZ = 18480 | Tmp = 24.62 | GyX = -464 | GyY = 199 | GyZ = 4
IM1 1
AcX = -448 | AcY = -1696 | AcZ = 16264 | Tmp = 25.19 | GyX = -337 | GyY = 115 | GyZ = -218
IM2 0
AcX = -504 | AcY = -1236 | AcZ = 15884 | Tmp = 24.91 | GyX = -409 | GyY = 178 | GyZ = -51
IM3 3
AcX = -1436 | AcY = -2348 | AcZ = 18476 | Tmp = 24.67 | GyX = -447 | GyY = 215 | GyZ = 14
IM1 1
AcX = -528 | AcY = -1776 | AcZ = 16256 | Tmp = 25.24 | GyX = -337 | GyY = 116 | GyZ = -217
IM2 2
AcX = -404 | AcY = -1348 | AcZ = 15888 | Tmp = 24.95 | GyX = -423 | GyY = 156 | GyZ = -54
IM3 3
AcX = -1452 | AcY = -2348 | AcZ = 18392 | Tmp = 24.67 | GyX = -474 | GyY = 226 | GyZ = -4
IM1 1
AcX = -560 | AcY = -1800 | AcZ = 16404 | Tmp = 25.33 | GyX = -340 | GyY = 116 | GyZ = -217
IM2 2
AcX = -544 | AcY = -1260 | AcZ = 15792 | Tmp = 25.05 | GyX = -376 | GyY = 143 | GyZ = -58
IM3 3
AcX = -1436 | AcY = -2392 | AcZ = 18556 | Tmp = 24.72 | GyX = -460 | GyY = 218 | GyZ = -10
IM1 1
AcX = -584 | AcY = -1840 | AcZ = 16328 | Tmp = 25.24 | GyX = -335 | GyY = 123 | GyZ = -217
Autoscroll No line ending 9600 baud
```

Graphical User Interface

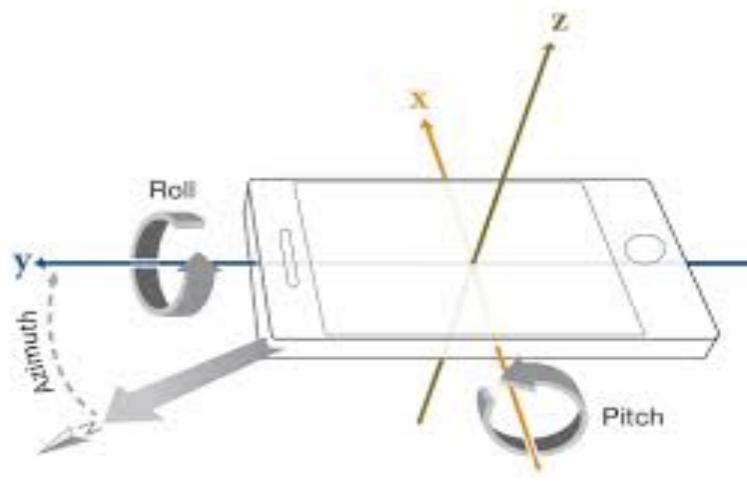


Pop-up Menus



Angles Conversion

From our Euler Angles which is a sensor fusion of the gyroscope, accelerometer, and compass. We utilize the Azimuth angle which we directly map to our Theta angle in spherical coordinates.



-9.8 to 9.8 (m/s²)



0 to 180 (degrees)

Future Works

We hope to continue developing our low cost motion capture system by expanding our hand and arm motion capture system to a full body system. The applications of such a low-cost technology are limitless. We also hope to employ filters such as Kalman filters to make our data acquisition more accurate. We also want to make our system more polished and wearable. To accomplish this we can utilize conductive thread, smaller IMUs, and a polished mechanical design. To fully map the human body's motion, we will have to better explore motion capture sensors.

Acknowledgements

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