

# SENTRYSOLE

Reimagining nighttime mobility for seniors through intelligent, unobtrusive design. Our smart slippers blend seamless safety features with familiar comfort, addressing the crucial 15-second window where most falls occur - because dignity and independence shouldn't end at sunset.



# Background Research



FALLS ARE A GROWING BURDEN **\*48% of nighttime falls occur during bathroom visits**

Top types  
Of falls

that lead to serious  
injury and death



36%

Falls on the  
same level

(slipping, tripping / stumbling)



Falls  
involving  
furniture



5.5%

Falls on  
stairs

## DESIGN CHALLENGE

How to enhance night-time mobility for seniors while preserving their dignity and independence, particularly during vulnerable moments like bathroom visits?

## Key Design Requirement

Intuitive  
activation

Zero learning curve,  
Auto-response to natural  
movement

Adaptive  
support

Environment-responsive  
features, Multi-surface  
capability

Seamless  
integration

Fits existing routines,  
Natural form factor

## Scenario Analysis

Nighttime crutch dependency increases fall risk by 40%, with 65% of hip fractures occurring during darkness hours while using mobility aids.



Crutches



Moving objects

82% of nighttime strains and injuries occur during unplanned movements, with reduced visibility amplifying risk of serious accidents by 3x.

Dark conditions reduce spatial awareness by 60%, making wheelchair navigation particularly hazardous with 73% reporting near-miss incidents.



Push the  
wheelchair



Trip to the toilet

48% of nighttime falls occur during bathroom visits, with 80% of serious injuries happening during transitions between surfaces.

## Critical nighttime fall factors



Physical State During  
Night Hours

Medication effects, stiffness, and impaired coordination upon waking increase fall risk.



Environmental  
Challenges

Darkness alters familiar spaces, compromising depth perception and creating misleading shadows.



Cognitive  
Impact

Semi-conscious state impairs spatial processing and hazard recognition, causing delayed safety awareness.

- Anon. (n.d.). Falls in seniors –Parachute. [online] Available at: <https://parachute.ca/en/injury-topic/fall-prevention-for-seniors/>.
- Swoffield, J. (2023). Elderly people and falls: how healthcare can better support the UK's ageing population. [online] Taking Care Personal Alarms. Available at: <https://taking.care/blogs/resources-advice/elderly-falls-and-healthcare-report#howisuk> [Accessed 9 Dec. 2024].
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2024). Older adult falls data. [online] Older Adult Fall Prevention. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/falls/data-research/index.html>.
- Guirguis-Blake, J.M., Perdue, L.A., Coppola, E.L. and Bean, S.I. (2024). Interventions to Prevent Falls in Older Adults. JAMA, 332(1). doi:<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2024.4166>.
- research.aota.org. (n.d.). The American Journal of Occupational Therapy | American Occupational Therapy Association. [online] Available at: <https://research.aota.org/ajot>.

# Product Breakdown

## Design Evolution:

The accompanying sketches demonstrate the iterative development process, showing how the final form emerged from extensive user testing and feedback. Each refinement focused on enhancing both functionality and user dignity.



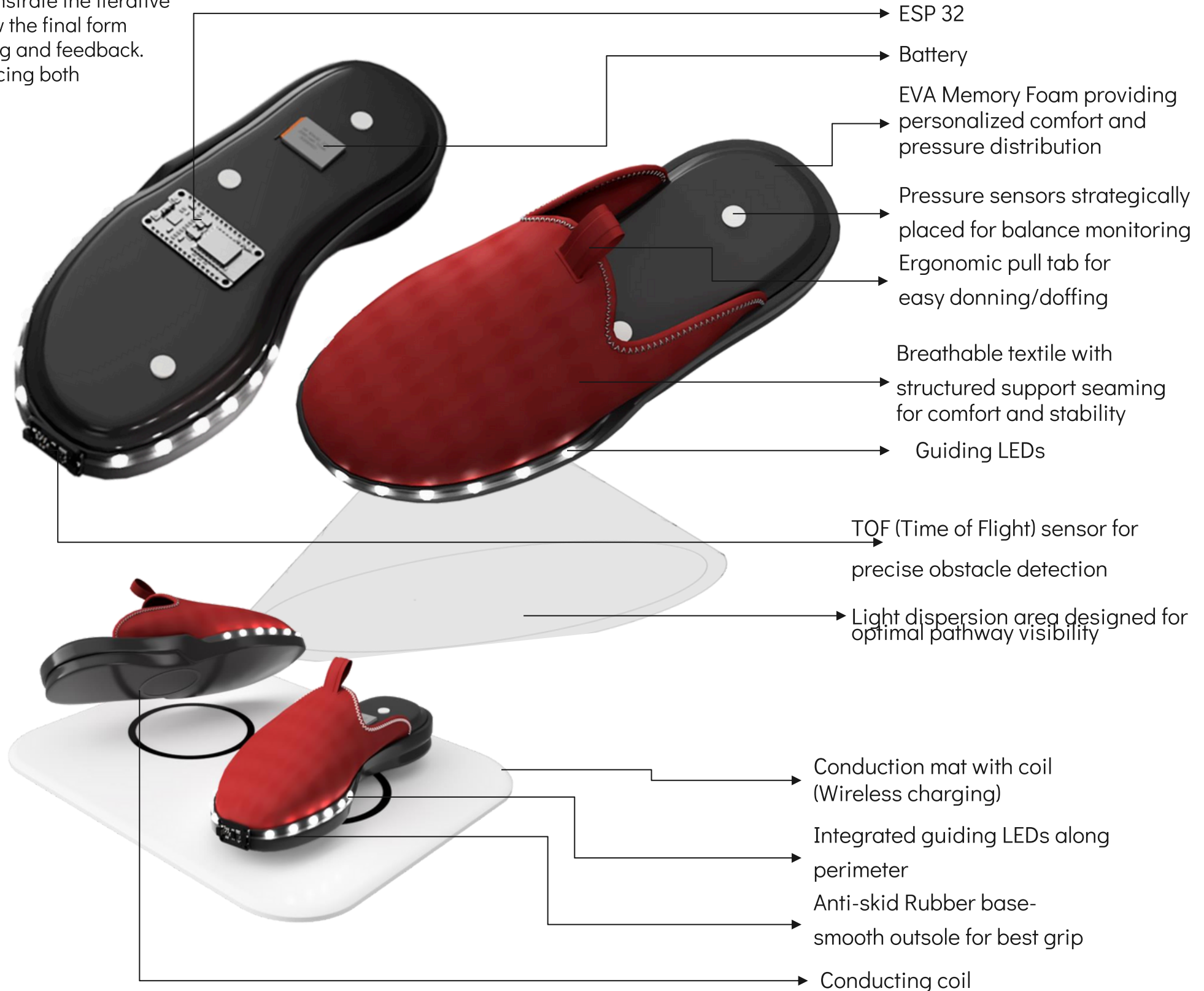
Moisture-wicking mesh upper with antimicrobial treatment, balancing breathability with structured night support.



High-grip rubber with smooth surface ensuring consistent traction across dry and wet surfaces

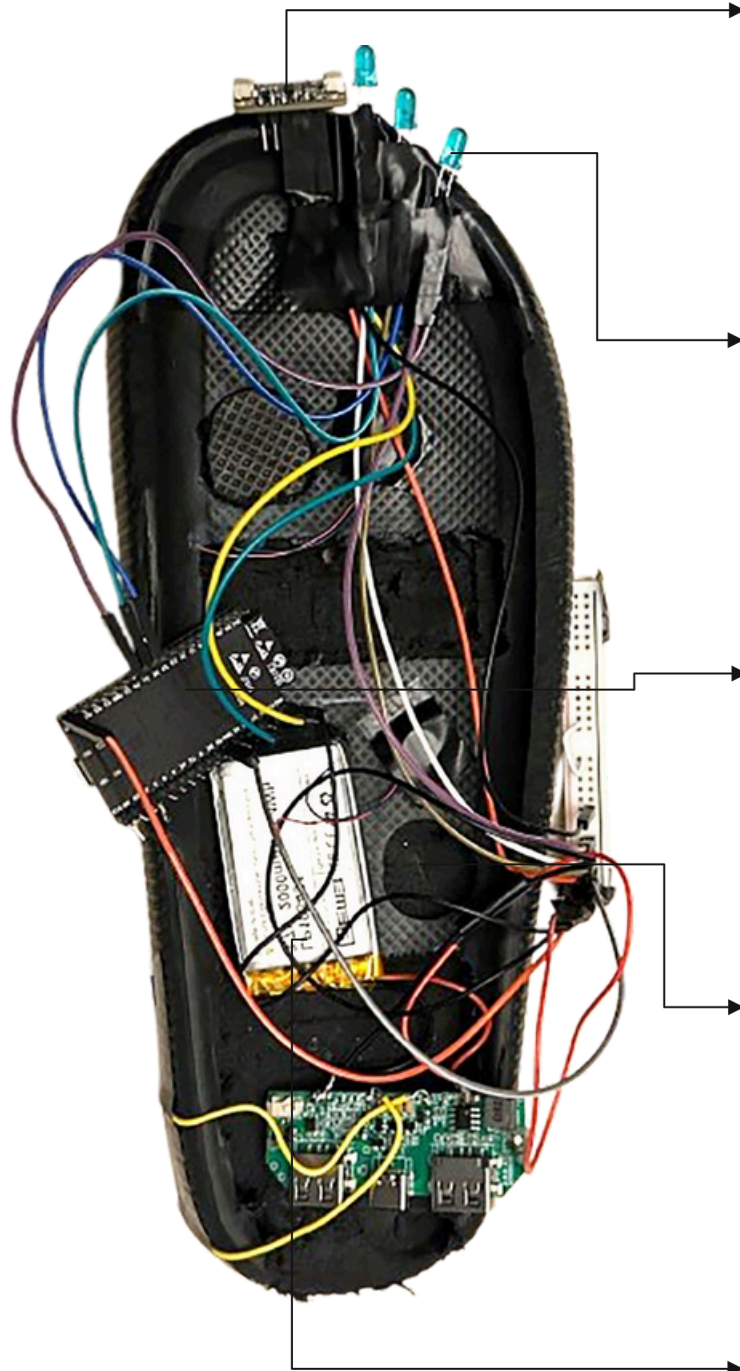


Dual-density EVA foam providing targeted cushioning and stability through strategic pressure mapping





# Technology and Features



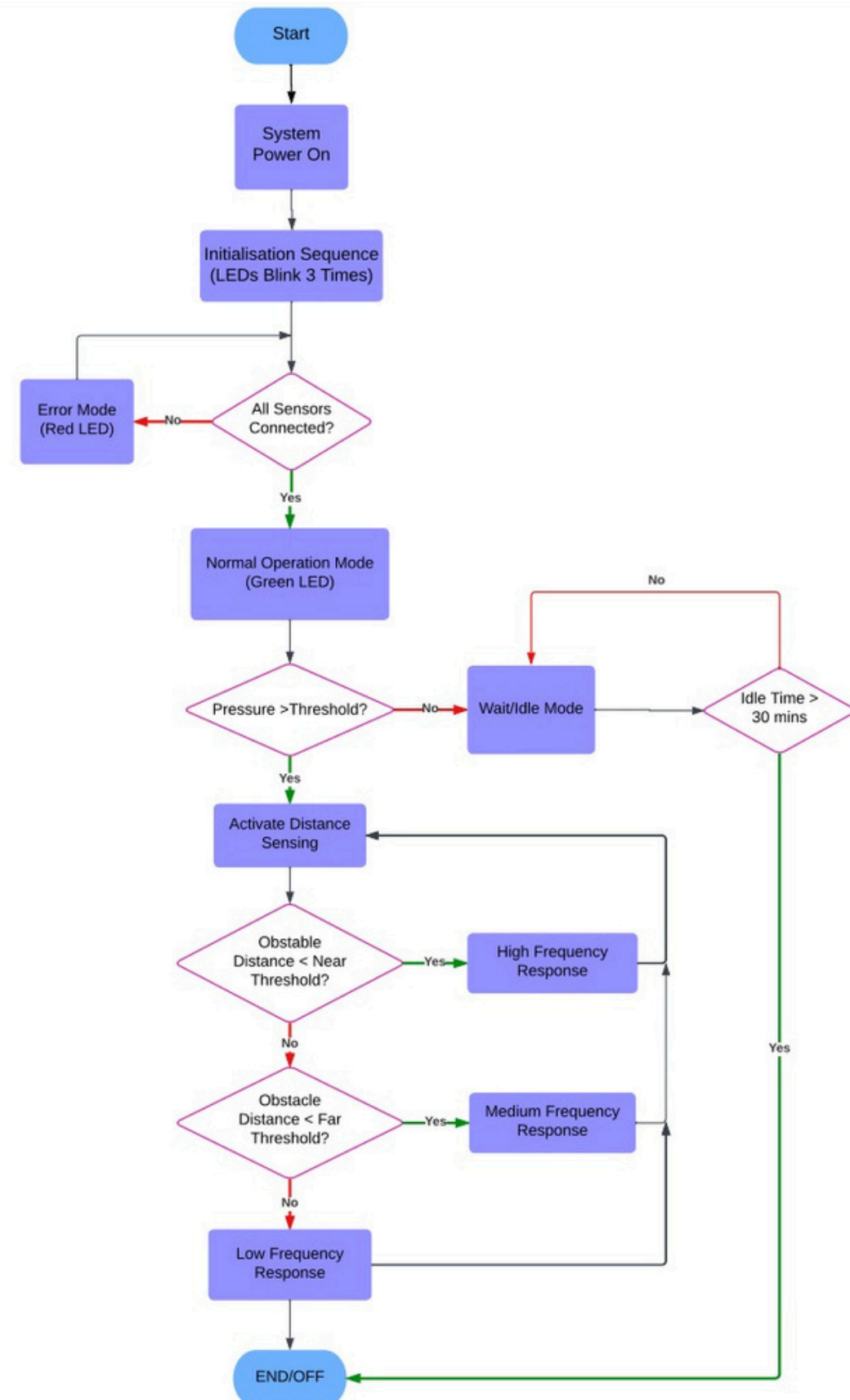
**TOF (Time of Flight) Sensor**  
Forward-facing environmental scanner providing 20cm-30cm obstacle detection range, sampling 20 times per second with automatic calibration for varying light conditions.

**Strategic LED Array**  
Three high-efficiency LEDs positioned along slipper perimeter providing adaptive pathway illumination (10-30% brightness) with color-shift hazard indication from white to amber to red.

**ESP32 Controller**  
Central processing unit managing sensor fusion, power optimization, and real-time response, operating at 240MHz with deep-sleep capability of  $<0.1\text{mA}$  for extended battery life.

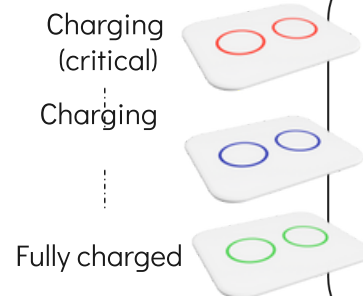
**Precision Pressure Sensor**  
Located between the metatarsal and heel of the foot, detecting  $>2.5\text{N}$  pressure threshold, calibrated for immediate activation and balance monitoring with real-time weight distribution analysis.

**Power Management System**  
Rechargeable lithium battery delivering 12+ hours of active use, with wireless charging capability and intelligent power states transitioning between sleep ( $<0.1\text{mA}$ ) and active (50mA) modes.



# User Experience and Interface

Initial Setup (One time)



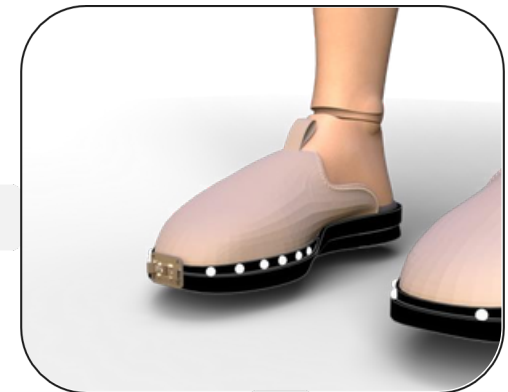
Placed beside bed frame, slippers charge wirelessly with LED rim indicating battery status. Magnetic alignment ensures optimal charging position. Sleep mode ( $<0.1\text{mA}$ ) activates automatically when idle, with triple vibration alert at 5% battery

Waking Moment



Three-point pressure detection system activates upon sensing movement. System performs rapid environmental scan while gently illuminating floor area at 10% brightness, maintaining night vision adaptation. Temperature and humidity sensors establish baseline.

Initial Contact



Correct pressure detection ( $>2.5\text{N}$ ) triggers gradual LED activation. Memory foam adapts to nighttime foot morphology while heel guide ensures proper alignment. Single soft vibration (0.5 seconds) confirms system engagement

Return Journey



Full monitoring maintains during return with familiar path lighting. Smart power management optimizes sensor activity based on movement patterns. Gentle vibration confirms proper charging position, system returns to sleep mode when stationary

Obstacle detection



Vibration intensity scales with obstacle proximity (20cm: gentle pulse, 10cm: stronger warning). LED transitions from white to amber to red based on hazard level. Side LEDs indicate obstacle direction, with distinct patterns for static obstacles versus wet surfaces.

Active Use



TOF sensor scans environment 20 times per second while three pressure points monitor balance. LED pathway illumination adjusts dynamically, increasing brightness with detected instability. Real-time surface condition monitoring adapts grip response.