

A Novel Camera Mount for Wheelchair Users

easterseals

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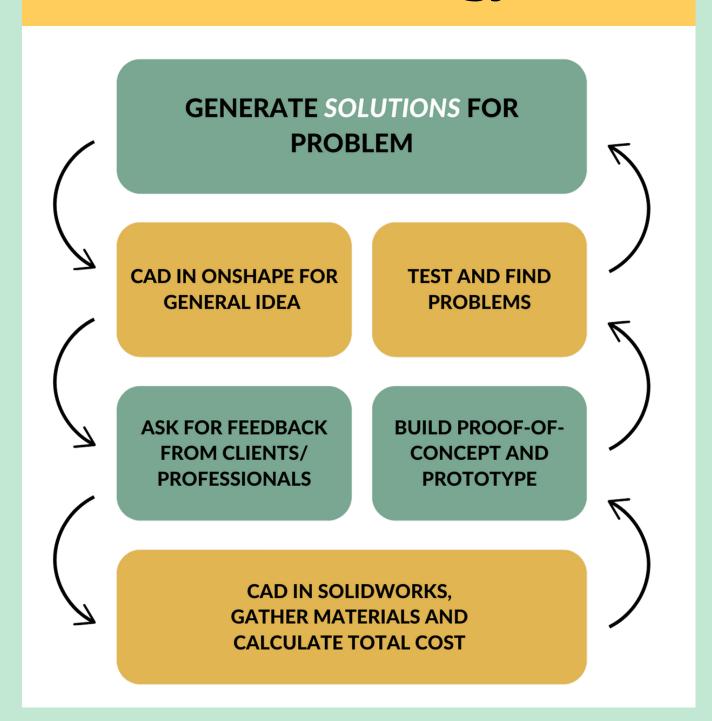
Problem Statement

Existing camera mounts for wheelchair users limit independent and comfortable pursuit of photography and videography due to cost, rigidity, and limited range-of-motion.

Engineering Goal

The goal is to create an **app-controlled** camera mount for different wheelchair models enabling independent photography and videography from a variety of positions at a low cost.

Methodology

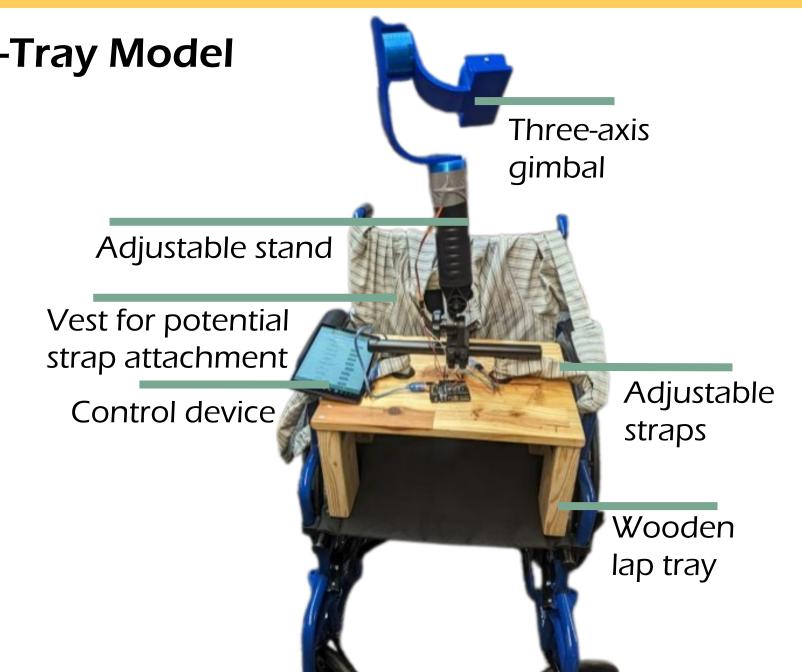


Our Current Design

The Lap-Tray Model

Why We Chose This Design:

- Easy to attach/remove
- Universal to all wheelchairs
- Highly adjustable
- **App**-controlled
- Secured on wheelchair
- Multiple degrees of freedom
- Can **support** the weight of heavy cameras



Design II

Body Attachment System



<u>Pros</u>

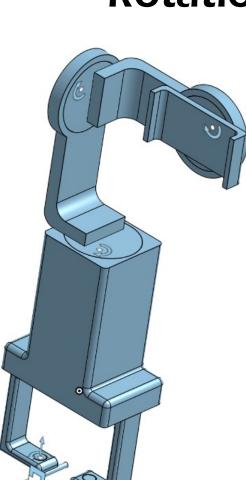
Universal to all wheelchairs

Cons

- Restricted movement
- Unstable
- Not accessible

Design III

Rotational Selfie Stick



- Potentially app-controlled
- Some degrees of freedom

Cons

Pros

- Not universal to all wheelchairs
- Difficult to attach and remove independently

Design IV

Three-Axis Gimbal, Version I

Pros

- Potentially app-controlled
- Many degrees of freedom

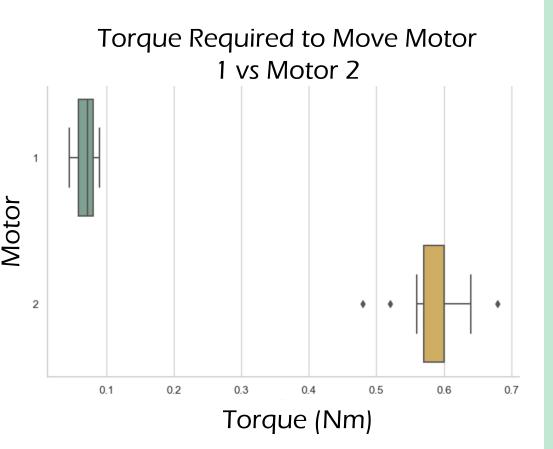
Cons

- Too weak to support even light cameras
- Unstable
- Fell apart easily

Design Study I

Torque on Motors

<u>Purpose</u>: To determine which motor would be more capable of supporting the camera's weight Independent Variable: Motor type Dependent Variable: Torque required to make the motor spin **Conclusion**: Motor 2 is significantly stronger than Motor 1 (p < 0.0001) [from a 2-sample t-test]



Design Study II

Optimal Attachment Method

<u>Purpose</u>: To determine which attachment method would be most secure, most accessible, and least restrictive

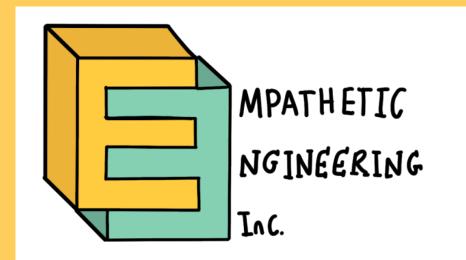
Independent Variable: Location of attachment

Dependent Variable: Device security, accessibility, freedom of movement Conclusion: Straps should attach to the door handle and the wheelchair arms



Conclusions & Future Work

- The most challenging part was making the device stable and compatible with every wheelchair
- Interconnected parts made the device complicated
- Making the device **more stable** would be helpful when the user is on a bumpy surface
- More degrees of freedom would ensure flexibility



A Mobile Application to Control a Camera Mount



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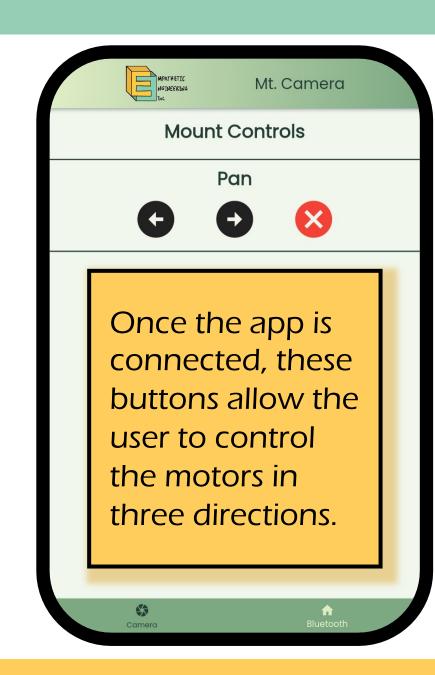
Requirements

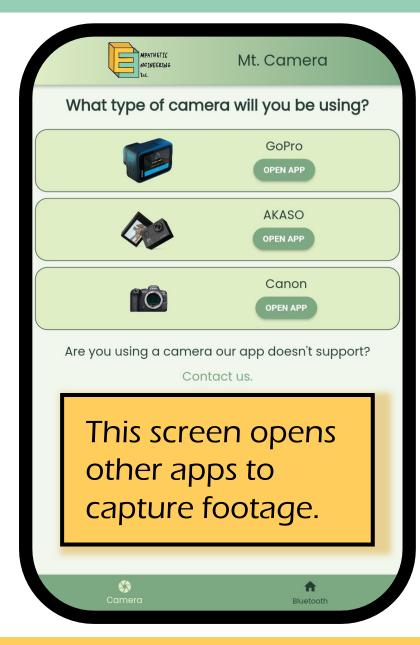
Level	Requirement Statement	Туре
1	The mount shall support the camera's weight.	Physical
1	The mount shall rotate 360 degrees.	Functional
1	The user can capture footage using an app.	User
2	The mount's weight shall not exceed 50 lbs.	Physical
2	The cost of materials shall not exceed \$500.	Cost
2	The camera shall be easily detachable.	Functional
2	The mount shall move up and down.	Functional
2	The mount shall self-stabilize.	Functional
2	The mount shall have a screen to display footage.	Functional
3	A user manual shall accompany the mount.	Documentation
3	The camera shall act as a rear-view mirror.	Functional
3	The mount can support itself.	Physical
3	The mount shall have attachable wheels.	Physical
3	Replacing broken parts shall not be costly.	Cost
3	The device shall look sleek and refined.	Functional

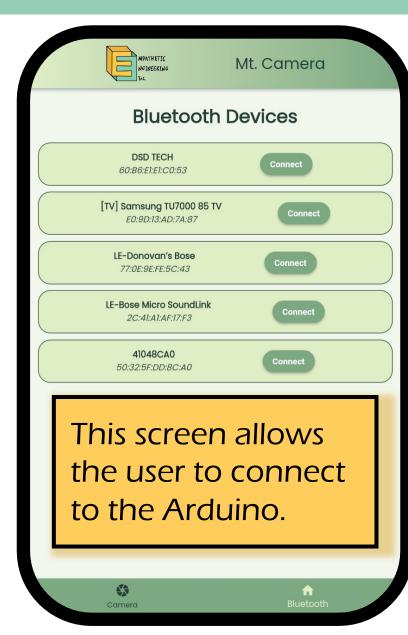
App Development Goal

The **goal** is to create an **easy-to-use**, **accessible** mobile application that can control a three-axis camera gimbal attached to an arm.

The App and Its Screens



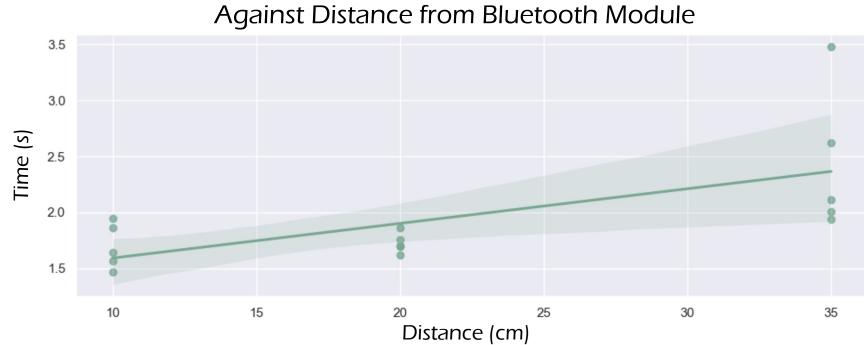




Design Study III

Latency of Bluetooth Connection

Amount of Time to Connect to Bluetooth Module



<u>Purpose:</u> To measure the **realistic range** of connecting to the Bluetooth module of the Arduino. The gimbal should not be farther from the user's phone than this range.

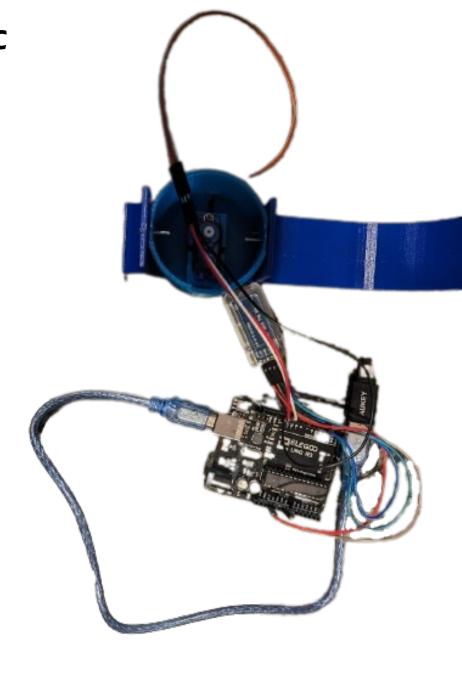
- Repeatedly **connected** to the Bluetooth module from 10 cm, 20 cm, and 35 cm away from the device
- Found that on average, the **farther** away the device, the **longer** it took to connect, although this correlation is moderately weak

Design Study IV

Range of Motor Control

<u>Purpose:</u> To measure the **realistic** range of controlling the motors once the app connected to the Bluetooth module. The gimbal should not be farther

- Repeatedly tested the control of motors from various distances away from the gimbal
- Found that the motors could still be controlled from **35 feet** away once connected to the Bluetooth module at a close distance



Competitors



Arduino Bluetooth Controller



BLE Scanner



MIT AI2 Companion

Resources



Flutter



Android Studio

Extensions

- Connecting to cameras directly rather than relying on 3rd-party apps
- Smoother connection to the Bluetooth module

Citations

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