

# DIY Prosthetics – Environment Sensing

Explore, Design, Build

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Isaac Record

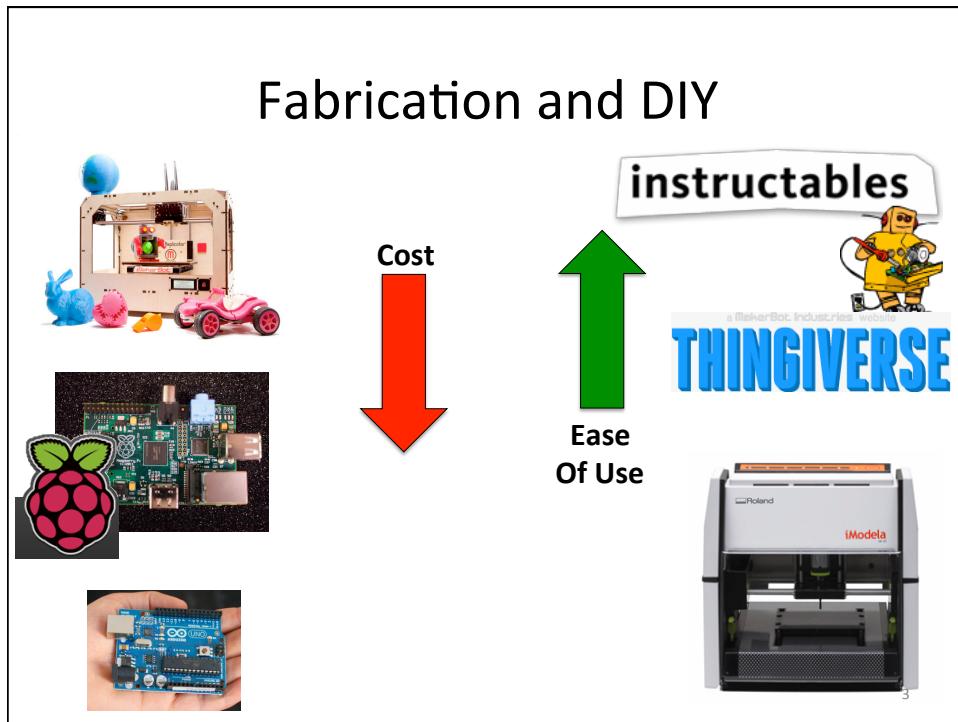
Special thanks to Momoko Allard of Hexagram Concordia for all her work coordinating this event.



**EXPLORE**



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### Hypothesis: Prosthetics and the DIY Movement

The perfect market for radical innovation by individuals.

Van Phillips, an amputee, invented the Cheetah Foot

## Hypothesis: Innovation in Prosthetic Development

- Any given innovation will have a **SMALL Market**
  - Less appealing to large corporation, difficult to profit without high cost
- End product **HIGHLY Personalized and Specialized**
  - Individuals must adapt or customize
- **Passionate Community of Users** often left to solve their own problems
  - Funding, access, and availability of solutions is a barrier individuals are forced to negotiate

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**DESIGN**



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## Today's Challenge

**Imagine and Design a  
Smart Prosthetic for  
yourself or someone who  
has lost function of some  
kind.**

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## Social Values vs Functional Needs

- Autonomy
- Freedom
- Dignity
- Health
- Fairness
- Function
- Visibility
- Physiology
- Aesthetics
- Privacy

Thinking a little differently:

Scott Summit of Bespoke Innovations discusses his company's work in developing prosthetics and discusses changing the conversation about what a prosthetic is.

<http://ecorner.stanford.edu/authorMaterialInfo.html?mid=2808>



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## Design a Sensing-Actuating Prosthetic

- Inputs
  - Light Sensor
  - Temp Sensor
  - Proximity
  - Tilt Sensor
  - Stretch Sensor
- Outputs
  - Muscle Wire
  - RGB (red, green, blue)
  - LED Light
  - Speaker
  - Vibrating Motor

What Values are important?  
What Functional Requirements will you implement?

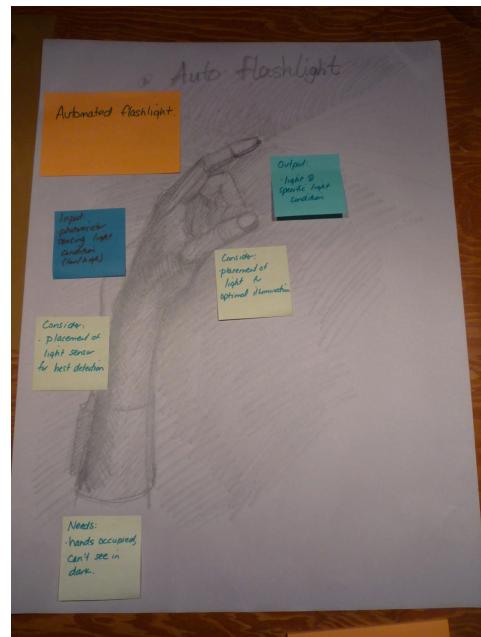
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## Temperature Tester

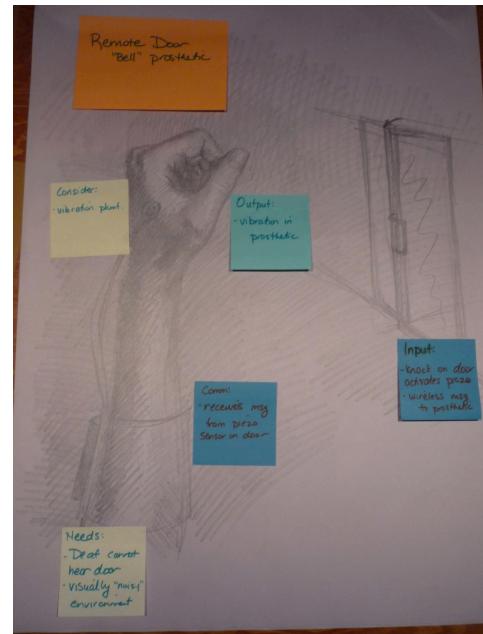


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## Auto Flashlight



## Vibrating Doorbell



BUILD

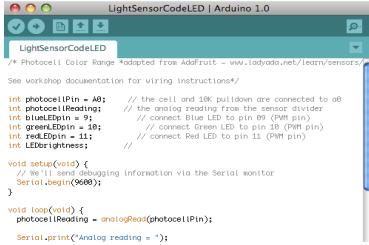
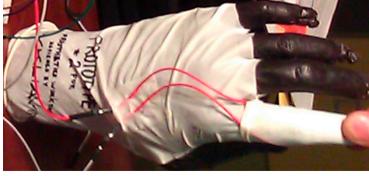


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EVERYTHING YOU NEED AT:

<http://bit.ly/RzyjJF>

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<h3>1. Anatomy</h3> 	<h3>3. Logic</h3>  <pre> LightSensorCodeLED   Arduino 1.0 LightSensorCodeLED /* Photocell Color Range *Adapted from Adafruit - www.ladyada.net/learn/sensors/ See workshop documentation for wiring instructions! int photocellPin = A0; // the cell and IR button are connected to A0 int photocellReading; int blueLEDpin = 9; // connect Blue LED to pin 9 (PWM pin) int greenLEDpin = 10; // connect Green LED to pin 10 (PWM pin) int redLEDpin = 11; // connect Red LED to pin 11 (PWM pin) int LEDbrightness;  void setup(void) {   // We'll send debugging information via the Serial monitor   Serial.begin(9600); }  void loop(void) {   photocellReading = analogRead(photocellPin);   Serial.print("Analog reading = "); } </pre>
<h3>2. Circuits</h3> 	<h3>4. Harness</h3> 

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## Anatomy

**Tools and Materials:**

- Moldable plastic
- Cotton gloves
- Felt and wool
- Plastecine
- Craft Wire
- Needle and Thread
- Popsicle Sticks and Straws
- Spring (in the ballpoint pen)
  
- Muscle Wire
- Crimp Beads

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## Melting Polymorph

1. Warm the Polymorph in a mug of hot water
2. Polymorph melts at approximately 60 to 63 C
3. It is ready to mold when it is clear
4. Mold it into the support structure you require for the prosthetic
5. Remember holes for joint pins and connections for sensors and actuators

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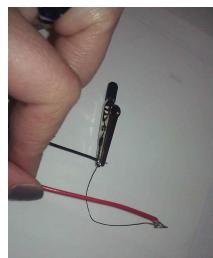


## Connecting Muscle Wire



1. The suggested length of wire for a 3V power source (2 D-cells) is 2.6 inches.
2. Bend the muscle wire over at one end two times pinching it with needle nose pliers. The bend should only be about 5mm.
3. Place the crimp bead over the folded muscle wire and pinch it with pliers to create a firm crimp. (you could pinch your connecting wire in it too)
4. TRY IT! Hold the muscle wire down on the paper and mark each end. Manually connect the D-cell battery holder to each end and watch what happens. (Careful! It gets hot!)

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## Forming Muscle Wire

1. Use the Third Hands, alligator clips, screws and coupling to clamp the wire into an interesting position.
2. Use the blow torch to heat up the wire – it will be red hot so be sure not to touch any heated metal.
3. TRY IT! Hold the muscle wire down on the paper and mark each end. Manually connect the D-cell battery holder to each end and watch what happens. (Careful! It gets hot!)

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## Suggestions



Use the spring as a counter force to stretch out muscle wire.



Use the muscle wire as a tendon.

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## Circuits

### Tools and Materials:

- Input Sensors (Light, Temperature, Tilt, Proximity, Stretch)
- Output (RGB LED, Vibrating Motor, Speaker, Muscle Wire)
- Resistors
- Wires
- Breadboard
- Conductive thread (for circuits in fabric)
- Fritzing Diagrams (<http://bit.ly/RzyjF>)

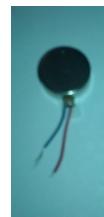
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## Circuits: Try It!

- Circuits must be closed loops.
- Connect power and ground terminals or positive and negative terminals as on a battery.
- Connect the LED or Vibrating Motor to your battery (but not for long).



This is an LED.  
Note: the leads (wires) are different lengths.  
LEDs are “polarized”.

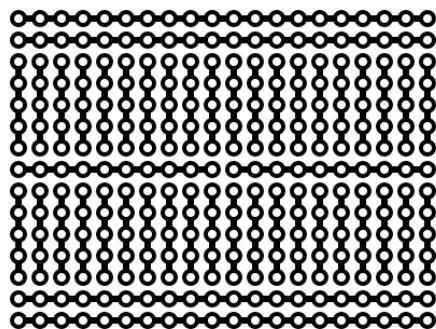
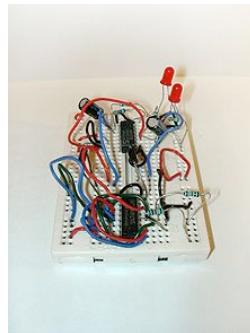


This is a vibrating motor.

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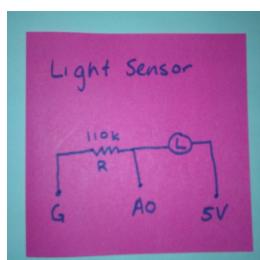
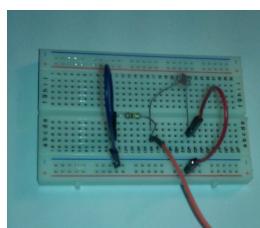
## Circuits: Breadboards

- A breadboard helps you easily prototype
- The terminals are connected in rows and columns.



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## Circuits: Prototyping



- Use the breadboard to prototype your circuit
- G, AO, and 5V correspond to terminals on the Arduino
- Are your ground and power lines connected?

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## Logic

Tools and Materials:

- Arduino
- Sample Code (<http://bit.ly/RzyjJF>)

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## Logic: Arduino

- Go to arduino.cc and follow the “Getting Started” tab to load the Arduino environment and connect your Arduino
- Connect the Arduino to your computer using the USB cable
- Download the circuit code at <http://bit.ly/RzyjJF>



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## Logic: Code

```

LightSensorCodeLED | Arduino 1.0
LightSensorCodeLED
/* Photocell Color Range -adapted from AdaFruit - www.ladyada.net/learn/sensors/ */

See workshop documentation for wiring instructions!

int photocellPin = A0; // the cell and 10k pulldown are connected to A0
int photocellReading; // the analog reading from the sensor divider
int blueLEDpin = 9; // connect Blue LED to pin 09 (PWM pin)
int greenLEDpin = 10; // connect Green LED to pin 10 (PWM pin)
int redLEDpin = 11; // connect Red LED to pin 11 (PWM pin)
int LEDbrightness; // 

void setup(void) {
  // We'll send debugging information via the Serial monitor
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop(void) {
  photocellReading = analogRead(photocellPin);

  Serial.print("Analog reading = ");
  Serial.println(photocellReading); // the raw analog reading

  // LED gets brighter the darker it is at the sensor
  // that means we have to -invert- the reading from 0-1023 back to 1023-0
  photocellReading = 1023 - photocellReading;
  // Now we convert it into 3 ranges that move from Blue to Red to Green
  // This gives us a better sense of how bright the environment is
}

```

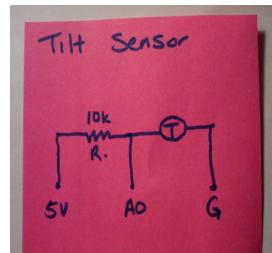
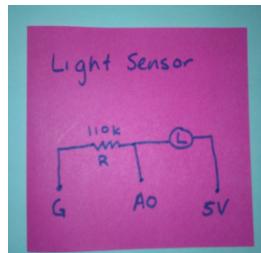
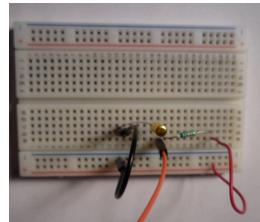
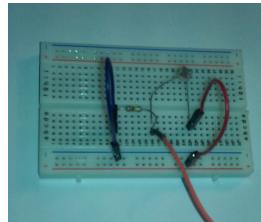
- Download the code for your design circuits and open it in the Arduino environment.
- Cut and paste the required code into one window.
- Look for the “If...Then..” statement to define the behavior of your circuit.
- Check the variables correspond to the terminals you are using on the Arduino.
- Verify and Upload the code.<sup>29</sup>

## Harness

### Tools and Materials:

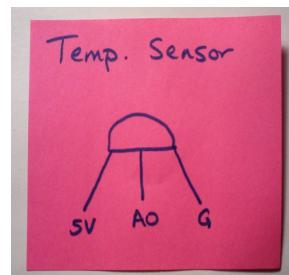
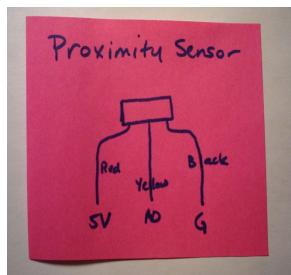
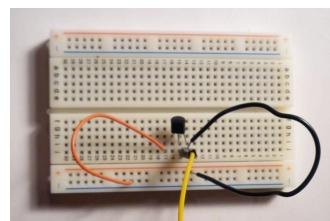
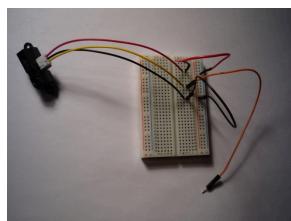
- Felt and wool
- Pins
- Needle and thread
- Build your own harness to hold the Arduino, Breadboard and Circuit and the Batteries.

## Light Sensor and Tilt Sensor



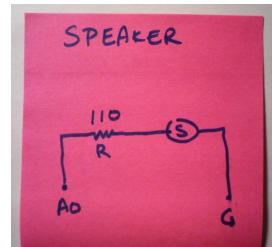
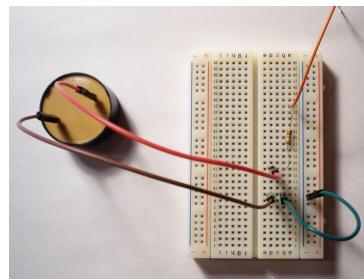
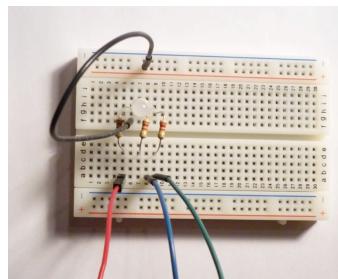
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## Proximity and Temperature Sensors



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## RGB LED and Speaker



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## Special Thanks

Past speakers for this workshop have included:

Shannon Bell, Erika Biddle-Stavrakos, Irene Healey

Technical portion of the workshop has been developed  
in collaboration with:

Marie Eve Belanger, Valenten Kliaven, and Mike  
Tissenbaum

Creative Direction:

Nina Czegledy and Adriana Ieraci

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