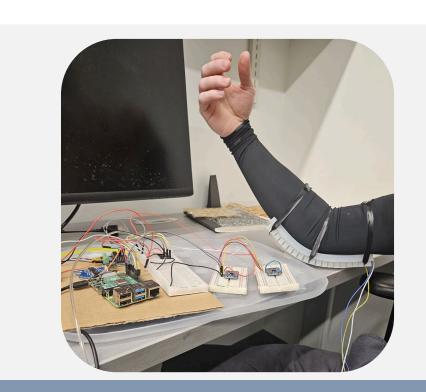


Development of Elbow Exoskeleton with Printed Stretchable Electronics and Sensors



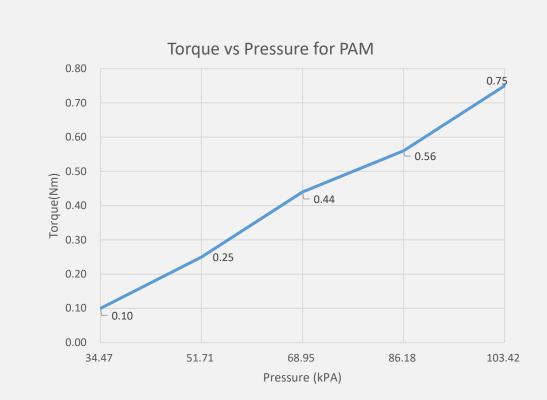
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Project Overview

This project integrated stretchable electronics into a soft elbow exoskeleton, enabling surface electromyography (sEMG) sensing, motion tracking, and angular speed control. Our progress could be used to build a comfortable prototype that eliminates bulky fasteners and single-use electrodes. This could allow for the assistance of users with limited strength, helping them perform tasks that would otherwise be difficult or unattainable.

PAM (Pneumatic Artificial Muscle)

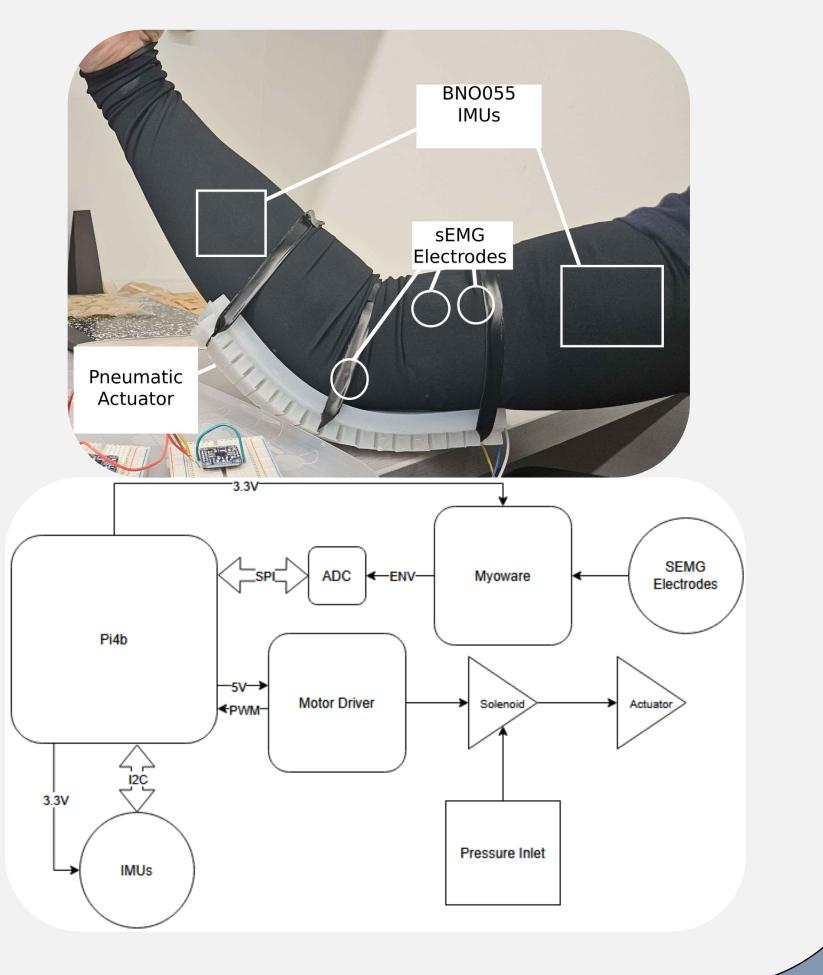




Soft

Linear Torque vs Pressure Safe

Electronics Overview



Sleeve and Electrodes



Sleeve

- Stretchable
- Comfortable
- Tight fit

Electrodes

- Stretchable
- Reusable
- Laminated onto wearable sleeve

Conclusions

Actuator

- Use of a soft silicone led to low force output
- Testing has shown that the force output is proportional to the input pressure
- Thicker actuator base avoids leaks and ruptures
- Using no-stretch fabric instead of paper in the base of the actuator is more durable

Control System

- Successfully aids a simulated unable user to reach their desired angle
- Actuator torque is smooth with no drastic changes

Sleeve and Electrodes

 The stretchable electrodes provide a comfortable user interface

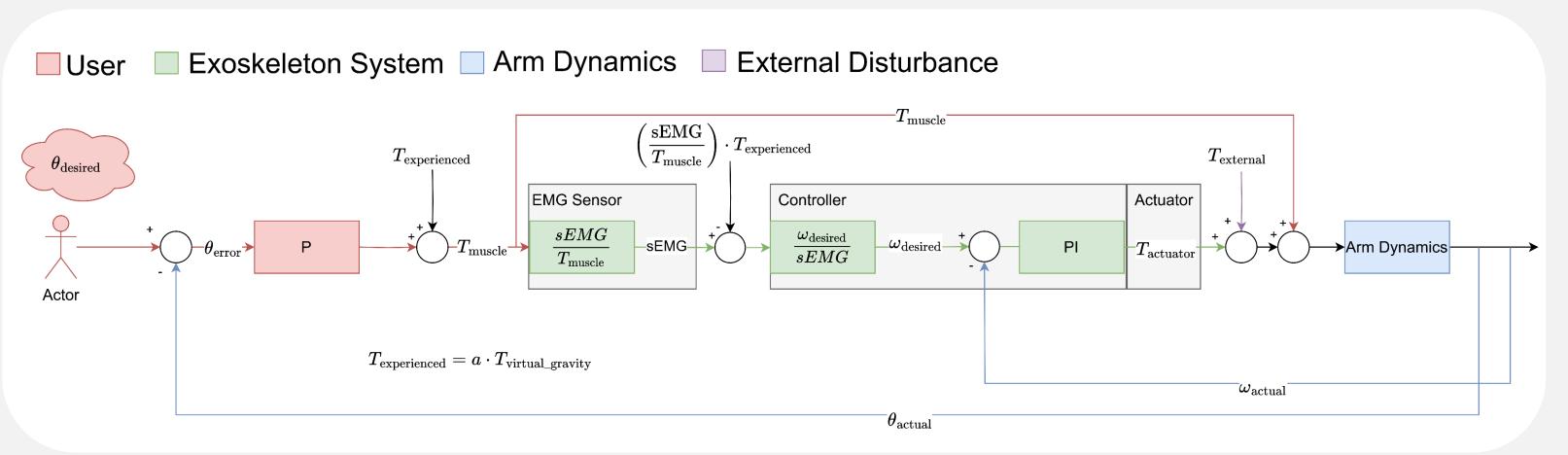
Sensors

- Use of Myoware Muscle sensor caused noise and reliability issues
- All other sensors have tested well for their respective functions

Next Steps

- Scale up the system by using a stiffer silicone and higher pressure-rated solenoid
- Investigate power and air supplies

Modeling, Control, and Simulation



- Simulated user and control system in Python
 - PI control of angular speed
- User muscle effort determines desired angular speed

Ē 0.075

0.050

0.025

Elbow Angle and Torques vs Time

Elbow Angle vs Time

Muscle Torque vs Time

Actuator Torque vs Time

Time (s)

--- Desired Angle = 120°