

# Robotic Ankle Exoskeleton

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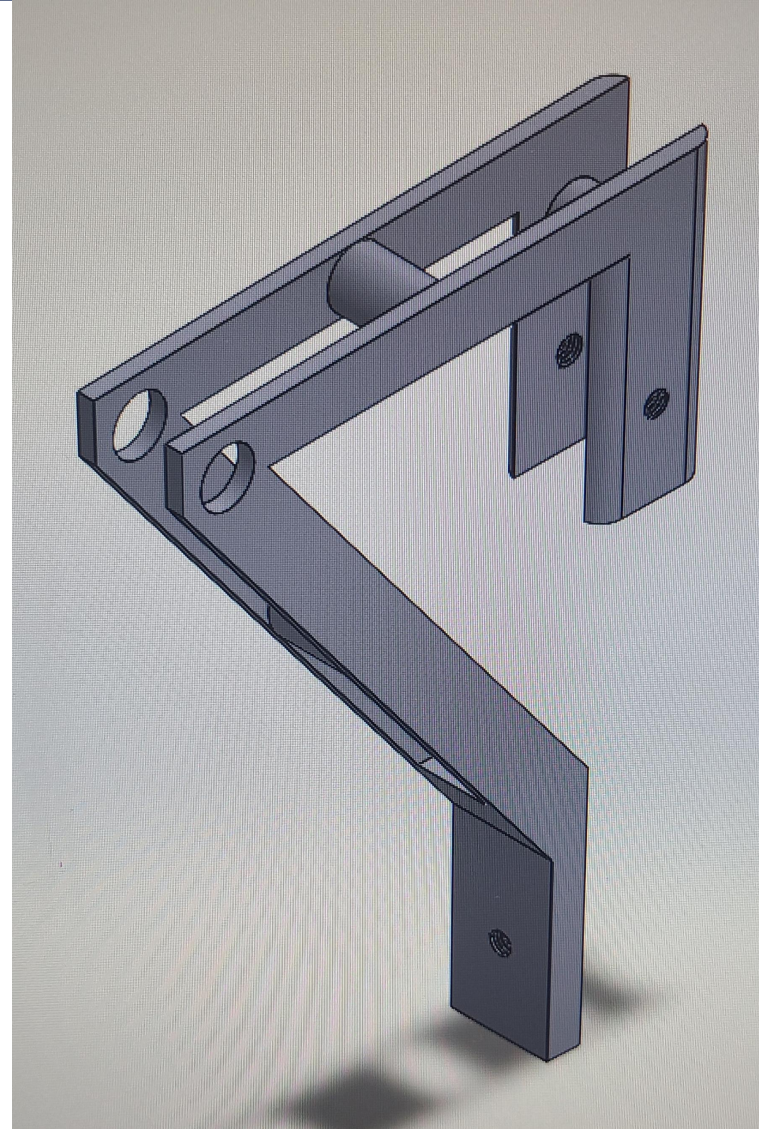
# Project Description

- Partnered with Dr. Lerner to design an ankle exoskeleton that aids the motion of walking.
- previous trial “did not observe a significant group-level benefit relative to walking without the device. However, [they] did observe a marked benefit for [their] more impaired participants”[1]
- We have reiterated parts of their design (footplate, calf cuff, rod)
- Some differences (bracket, chain to cable, pulley)
- Requested permission to 3D print 2 brackets & rod (we don't need to take apart the previous model)



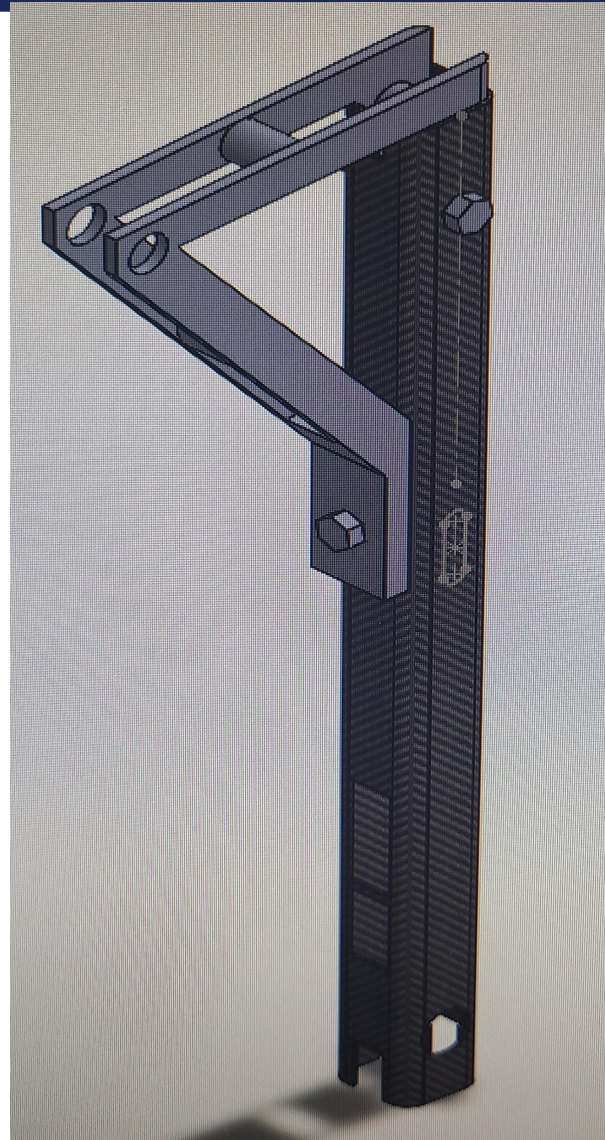
# Design Description

- Bracket 3
- Internally mounted at the top, and externally midway down the rod
- Most force will be in Y direction
- Uses geometry of bolt and top 'hook' to prevent shear in Y direction
- 'Hook' braces against shear in X direction
- Bottom support braces against X & Y forces



# Design Description

- Bracket 3 Assembly
- M4x0.7 bolts
- Flush fit at the top





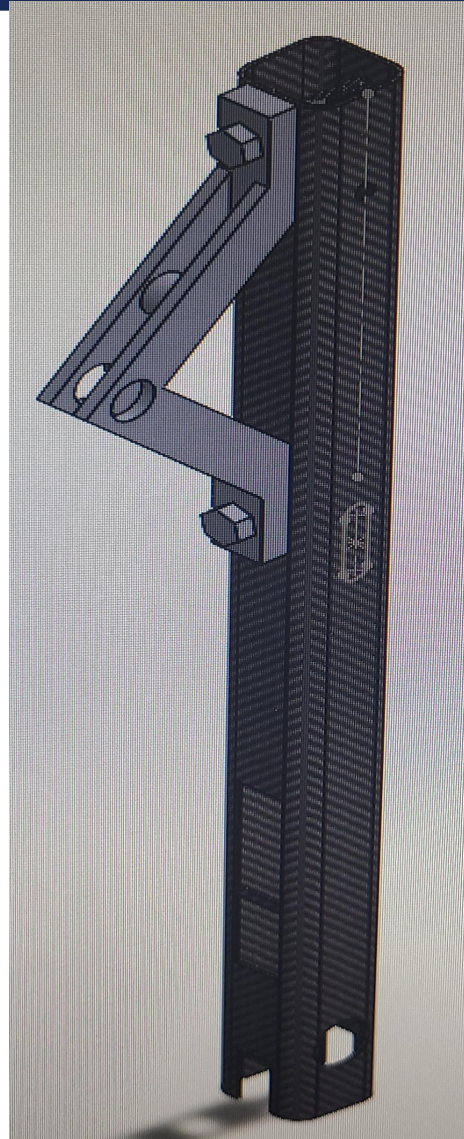
# Design Description

- Bracket 4
- Exterior mounted
- Pulled down and to the right
- Motor position is lower
- Triangle shape braces in all directions
- Force is distributed as tension in the top beam & compression in the bottom beam



# Design Description

- Bracket 4 Assembly
- M4x0.7 bolts



# Design Requirements

## Customer Requirements

- Lightweight
- Easy to put on and take off
- Durable
- Economical
- Low Profile

## Engineering Requirements

- Each leg weighs  $<1\text{kg}$
- Takes  $<1$  minute to remove or put on
- Can withstand 100,000 steps
- Each leg cost  $<\$2,000$
- Nothing extending more than 10 cm from the leg

# Design Requirements

## System QFD

|          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| Project: | Lerner Exoskeleton |
| Date:    | 9/18/2023          |

| Legend |                                       |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| A      | Technaid Eobotic Ankle H3             |
| B      | Rewalk Restore Soft robotic Exosuit   |
| C      | Untelthered Robotic Ankle Exoskeleton |

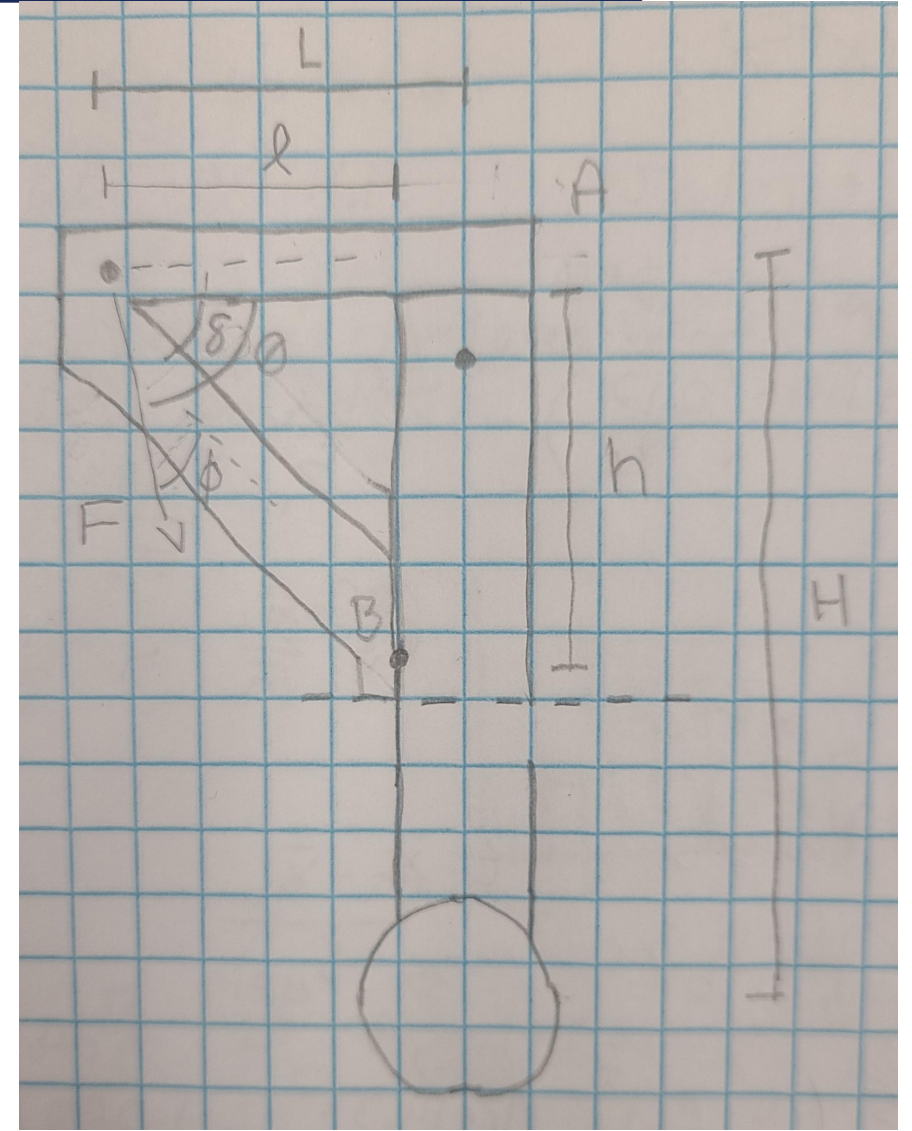
|                                 |    |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| 1 Decrease Weight               |    |   |   |   |
| 2 Increase Durability           | -  |   |   |   |
| 3 Decrease Timing               |    | 0 | - |   |
| 4 Decrease Cost of Each Leg     | +  |   | - | + |
| 5 Decrease Protrusion From Body | ++ | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|                                |                  | Technical Requirements |                     |                 |                           |                               | Customer Opinion Survey |    |              |   |             |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----|--------------|---|-------------|
| Customer Needs                 | Customer Weights | Decrease Weight        | Increase Durability | Decrease Timing | Decrease Cost of Each Leg | Decrease Protrusion from Body | 1 Poor                  | 2  | 3 Acceptable | 4 | 5 Excellent |
| 1 Lightweight                  | 3                | 5                      | 3                   | 3               | 3                         | 3                             | A                       |    |              |   | BC          |
| 2 Easy to take on and off      | 4                | 3                      | 1                   | 5               | 3                         | 3                             |                         | BC |              | A |             |
| 3 Durable                      | 4                | 2                      | 5                   | 1               | 2                         | 1                             |                         |    | ABC          |   |             |
| 4 Cost Effective               | 5                | 4                      | 4                   | 1               | 5                         | 1                             |                         |    |              |   |             |
| 5 Small in size, close to body | 3                | 5                      | 2                   | 3               | 2                         | 5                             | A                       | B  |              | C |             |
| Technical Requirement Units    |                  | kg                     | steps               | min             | dollars                   | cm                            |                         |    |              |   |             |
| Technical Requirement Targets  |                  | <1                     | 100,000             | <1              | <2000                     | <10                           |                         |    |              |   |             |
| Absolute Technical Importance  |                  | 19                     | 15                  | 13              | 15                        | 13                            |                         |    |              |   |             |
| Relative Technical Importance  |                  | 1                      | 2                   | 3               | 2                         | 3                             |                         |    |              |   |             |



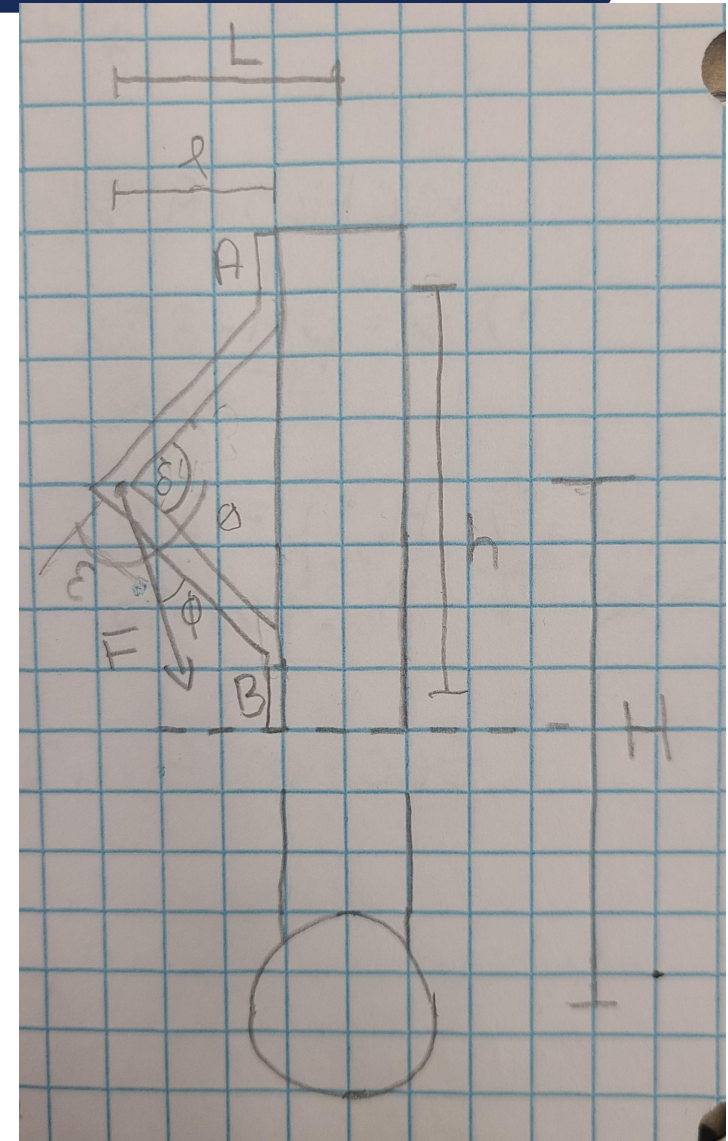
# Engineering Calculations

- Predicted reactions to forces
- $H = 262.25 \text{ mm}$
- $L = 78.5 \text{ mm}$
- $h = 110 \text{ mm}$
- $l = 68.5 \text{ mm}$
- $\emptyset = \tan(H/L) =$
- $\delta = \tan(h/l) =$
- $\Phi = \emptyset - \delta =$
- $A_x = F \cos(\emptyset) \quad A_y = F \sin(\emptyset)$
- $B_x = F \cos(\Phi) \quad B_y = F \sin(\Phi)$
- Reaction found by Pythagorean's theorem.



# Engineering Calculations

- $L=42$  mm
- $H=200$  mm
- $l = 31.5$  mm
- $h= 100$ mm
- $\delta = 90$
- $\theta = \tan(H/L)$
- $\phi = \theta - 0.5*\delta$
- $\epsilon = 180 - \phi - \delta$
- $A_x=F\cos(\epsilon)$   $A_y=F\sin(\epsilon)$
- $B_x=F\cos(\phi)$   $B_y=F\sin(\phi)$
- Reactions found by Pythagorean's theorem



# Sprocket Material Selection

- Gear teeth bending stress (Lewis Equation)

$$\sigma_t = \frac{W_t P_d}{FY}$$

- Diametral Pitch

$$Dp = \frac{\text{Teeth}}{\text{Pitch}}$$

- Tangential Load

$$W_t = \frac{2T}{Dp}$$

- Variables

- Pd=Diametral Pitch= 3.75mm
- T=Torque= 3.5 NM
- Teeth= 30
- F=Face Width= 11mm from chain Width
- Y=Lewis Factor

# Gear Material Selection

- Using the Lewis equation we found the tooth bending stress = 2031 pa
- the allowable stress for various materials
- Steel=840 MPA
- PLA= 37 MPA
- Aluminum= 290 MPA
  
- We can select any of these options for our gear



# Cost Analysis for Bracket

- Average cost of CNC Machining is \$80 to an hour
  - Higher quality, 5-axis CNC Machining may be \$200
- Machining time = length of cut (mm)/feed (mm per revolution) \* revolutions per minute
- Feed rate = speed \* # of flutes \* chip load
  - Speed is 12000 to 24000, there for average is 18000
  - 2 flutes for Aluminum or 4 for Steel, bracket will be Aluminum
  - $18000 * 2 * 0.4 = 14,400$  mm per min
- Length of bracket 3: 135 mm
- Length of bracket 4: 100 mm
- Cost for Bracket 3: \$73.92-\$185.15
- Cost for Bracket 4: \$24.00-\$60.00

[8]-[11]

# Design Validation FMEA

| Product Name: Robotic Ankle Exoskeleton |                                   | Development Team: Joscelyn Green, Diego Avila, Emma K De Korte    |              |  |               | Page No of  |               |     |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|--|---------------|---|---------------|-----|---|
| System Name: Ankle Exoskeleton          |                                   |   |              |  |               | FMEA Number 1   |               |     |   |
| Subsystem Name: Bracket Assembly        |                                   |   |              |  |               | Date  |               |     |   |
| Component Name                          | Bracket                           |   |              |  |               |   |               |     |   |
| Part # and Functions                    | Potential Failure Mode            | Potential Effect(s) of Failure                                    | Severity (S) | Potential Causes and Mechanisms of Failure   | Occurance (O) | Current Design Controls Test  | Detection (D) | RPN | Recommended Action  |
| 1 Bracket to hold Motor                 | Stress Rupture & low Cyle Fatigue | Total lose of functionability                                     | 9            | Incorrect bolt tolerances, incorect design, and material selection                             | 4             | Applying various forces to the bracket and seeing if the bracket moves          | 5             | 180 | Make sure Bracket design can withstand the forces applied             |
| 2 Bolt to attach bracket to the Rod     | Impact Fatigue                    | Damage to the Rod and total lose of functionability               | 7            | Loose tolerances and wrong size selection  | 4             | Applying various forces to the bracket and seeing if the tolerances are correct | 5             | 140 | Design Bracket and rod for tight tolerances                           |
| 3 Rod                                   | Surface Fatigue & Stress Rupture  | Shearing of the rod and deformation of the Rod                    | 8            | Have a sustained load at 1 point of the bracket and bracket not being fully tighted to the rod | 6             | Applying various forces to the bracket and seeing if the tolerances are correct | 6             | 288 | Do FEA Analysis to make sure it can withstand the forces              |
| 4 Sprocket                              | Cycle Fatigue                     | Deformation or shearing of Sprocket teeth                         | 7            | Stress on sprocket may cause deformation overtime  | 3             | Have a durability test to see how many cycles the sprocket can handle           | 4             | 84  | Make sure sprocket material Selection is correct                      |
| 5 Chain                                 | Impact Deformation                | chain having deformation in the links or pins causing it to break | 7            | The tension force acting on the the chain  | 3             | Durability test to see if the chain deforms over a certain amount of cycles     | 4             | 84  | Make sure the correct chain material is selected                      |
| 6 Pulley                                | Surface Fatigue Wear              | Surface damage of pulley and a decrease of effectiveness          | 2            | Friction of the wire rubbing on the pulley   | 2             | Cycle test to see if there is any material errosion occuring on the pulley      | 8             | 32  | Make sure that the material selected wont erode                       |
| 7 Pulley Wire                           | Deformation Wear                  | Wire deforming over time  | 4            | Tension Stress on wire causing the wire to deform overtime                                     | 2             | Durability test to see if the wire deforms overtime                             | 2             | 16  | Make sure the material selected can with stand the force              |
| 8 Foot Plate                            | Impact Fracture                   | Fracturing of footplate at attachment point to the pully          | 8            | Force acting on footplate are greater than what it can handle                                  | 2             | Durability test to see if the footplate will break will in use                  | 5             | 80  | Do force analysis on footplate  |
| 9 Bearing                               | Cycle Fatigue                     | Increase in friction in the bearings and a loss of power          | 3            | Deteriation of bearings and lubrication in the bearing getting dirty                           | 6             | Cycle Test to see how the model will work overtime                              | 3             | 54  | Make sure to keep the bearing as clean as possible                    |
| 10 Motor                                | Cycle Fatigure                    | Loss of torque or the motor becoming nonfuctional                 | 7            | Deteriation of motor part over multiple cycles   | 2             | Cycle test to see if there is a loss of power overtime                          | 3             | 42  | Make sure the motor selected can handle the amount of cycles required |
| 11 Calf Cuff                            | Impact Fracture                   | Calf cuff breaking  | 2            | Impact force of the user breaking the calf cuff  | 1             | Durability Tests to see if the calf cuff can withstand the forces               | 4             | 8   | Make sure the calf cuff is accessible for all users                   |

# Future Testing Procedure

- Testing

- Weight Test
- FEA Testing
- Timed test of putting on and Taking off Device
- Durability Test (Testing the amount of cycle the device can withstand >100,000 steps)
- Cost Evaluation
- Device Protrusion Test

- Equipment/ Space

- Scale
- Timer
- Various user to wear device
- Measuring Device
- Using The Biomechatronics Lab for durability testing

# Schedule

- Current Schedule
  - Prototype 1, Report 2, Final CAD and BOM, and Prototype 2
  - Complete those by the due dates
  - Focusing on completing items ahead of due dates
- Plan for next semester
  - Begin looking at ordering parts after Prototype 2, before the end of the semester
  - Have a complete built model by mid-March
  - Begin testing afterward complete model is finished
  - Have complete functional model by mid-April



# Budget

- Current Budget is 4000 dollars
  - \$2000 per leg
- Our Current Expense are= TBD (Receipt for Prototype)
- Anticipated Expenses
  - Based on previous projects final design is 1,646 dollars
  - Our largest expense will be our motor  $\approx$  \$773 and Gearbox  $\approx$  \$300+
  - We can expect our final design to be around that value, while the rest of the money will go toward prototyping.

Fundraising Plan is to try and receive part donations or create a crowdfunding website



# Any Questions?





**Thank you**

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# References

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