The background of the slide is a dark, almost black, field filled with numerous bright, jagged, and branching lightning bolts. The bolts vary in thickness and intensity, with some appearing as thin, delicate lines and others as thick, glowing streaks. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and electrical power.

Finger Motion Modeling For Bionic Fingers

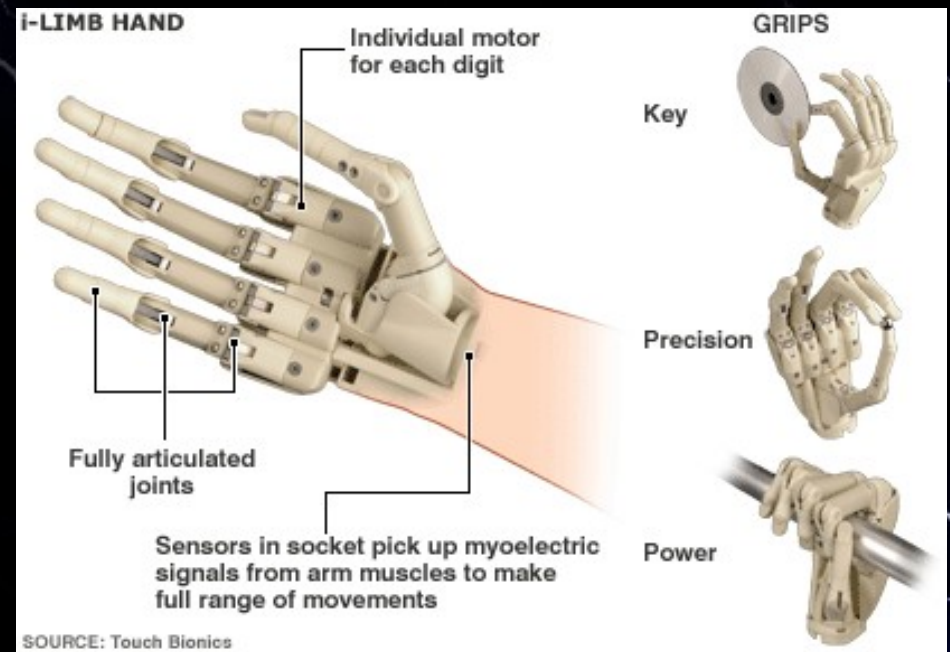
Myrielle Allen-Prince

Dr. Jay Walton

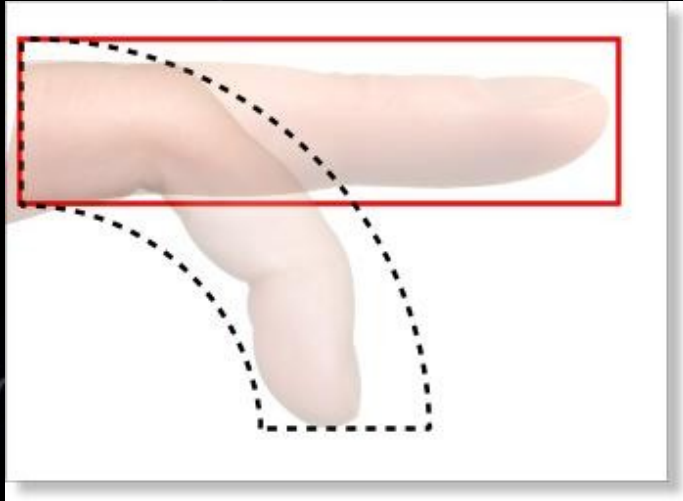
July 2011

What are Bionic Fingers?

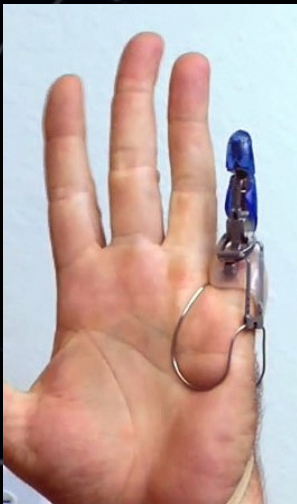
- Mechanically engineered prostheses
- Replaces missing fingers.



Why Model Finger Motion?



- Determine forces needed to create required movement

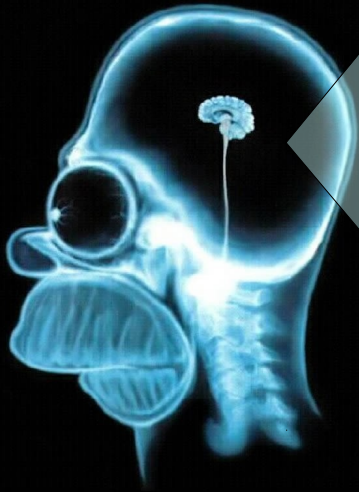


How the Finger Works?

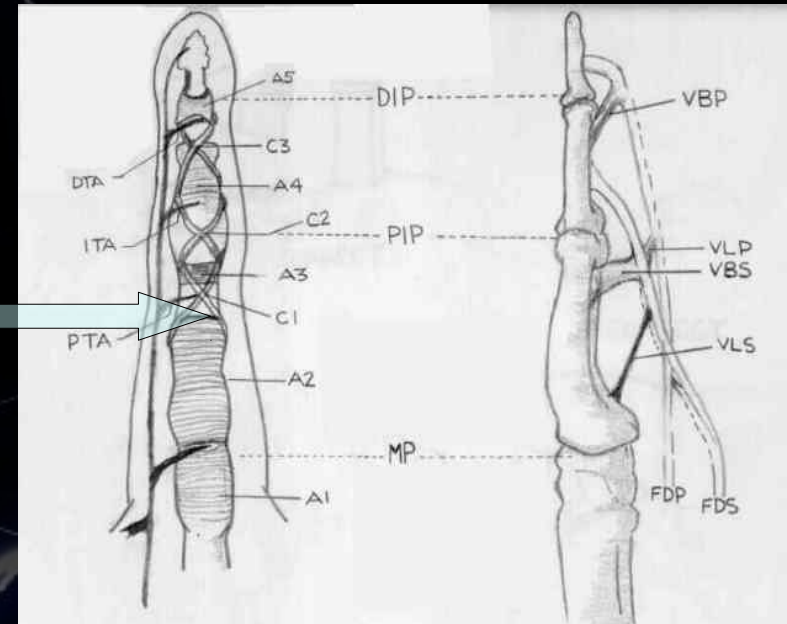
- Eyes



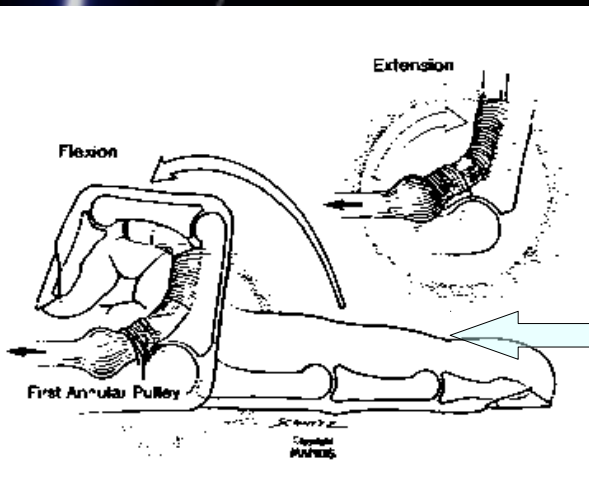
- Brain



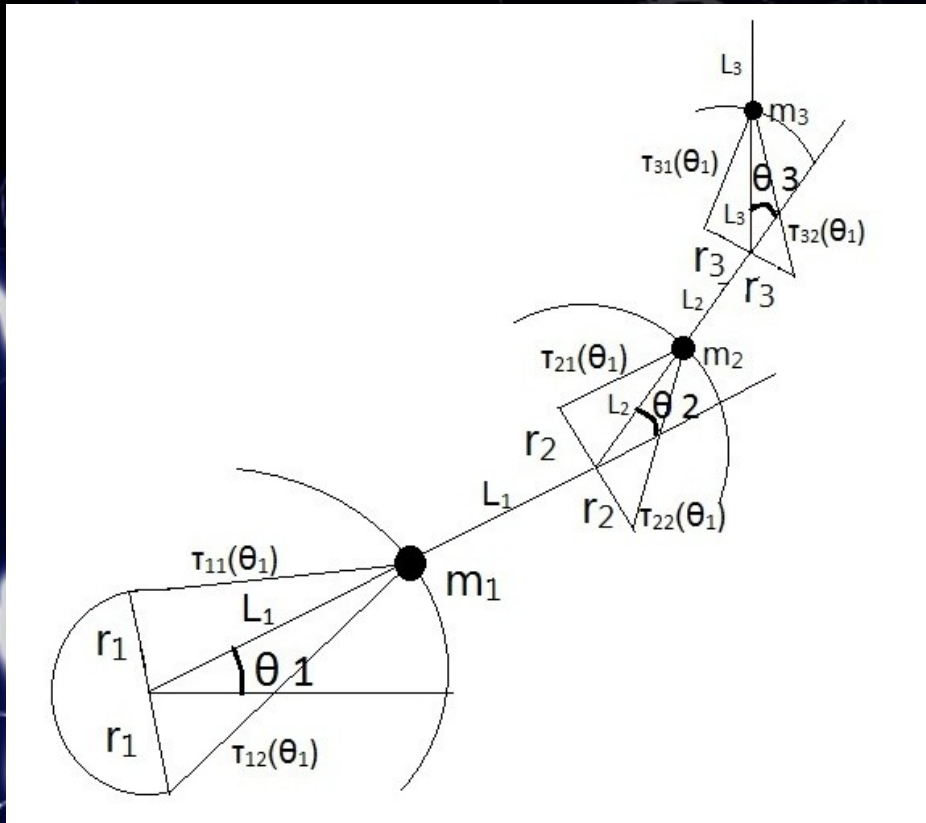
- Tendons



- Action



Modeling Approach



- r : radius of joint
- θ : angle between horizontal and center of phalanx
- L : length of phalanx
- M : center of mass
- $T(\theta)$: tension force

Equations

Force

First Phalanx

$$\sin(\alpha_1)(T_{11} - T_{12}) - \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)(\cos(\alpha_2)(T_{21} + T_{22}) + \cos(\alpha_3)\cos(\theta_3 - \theta_2)(T_{31} + T_{32}))$$

Second Phalanx

$$\sin(\alpha_2)(T_{21} - T_{22}) - \sin(\theta_3 - \theta_2)\cos(\alpha_3)(T_{31} + T_{32})$$

Third Phalanx

$$\sin(\alpha_3)(T_{31} - T_{32})$$

Equations cont.

Acceleration

First Phalanx

$$\ddot{u}_1 = \tau_1(\theta_1)L_1\ddot{\theta}_1$$

Second Phalanx

$$\ddot{u}_2 = \tau_2(\theta_2)(2L_1\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\ddot{\theta}_1 + 2L_1\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)(\dot{\theta}_1)^2 + L_2\ddot{\theta}_2)$$

Third Phalanx

$$\ddot{u}_3 \cdot \tau_3'(\theta_3) = 2L_1(\cos(\theta_3 - \theta_1)\ddot{\theta}_1 + \sin(\theta_3 - \theta_1)(\dot{\theta}_1)^2) + 2L_2(\cos(\theta_3 - \theta_2)\ddot{\theta}_2 + \sin(\theta_3 - \theta_2)(\dot{\theta}_2)^2) + L_3\ddot{\theta}_3$$

Equations cont.

F=ma

First phalanx

$$m_1 L_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = \sin(\alpha_1)(T_{11} - T_{12}) - \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)(\cos(\alpha_2)(T_{21} + T_{22}) + \cos(\alpha_3)\cos(\theta_3 - \theta_2)(T_{31} + T_{32}))$$

Second Phalanx

$$2L_1 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \ddot{\theta}_1 + 2L_1 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1) (\dot{\theta}_1)^2 + L_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = \sin(\alpha_2)(T_{21} - T_{22}) - (\cos(\alpha_3)(T_{31} + T_{32}) \sin(\theta_3 - \theta_2))$$

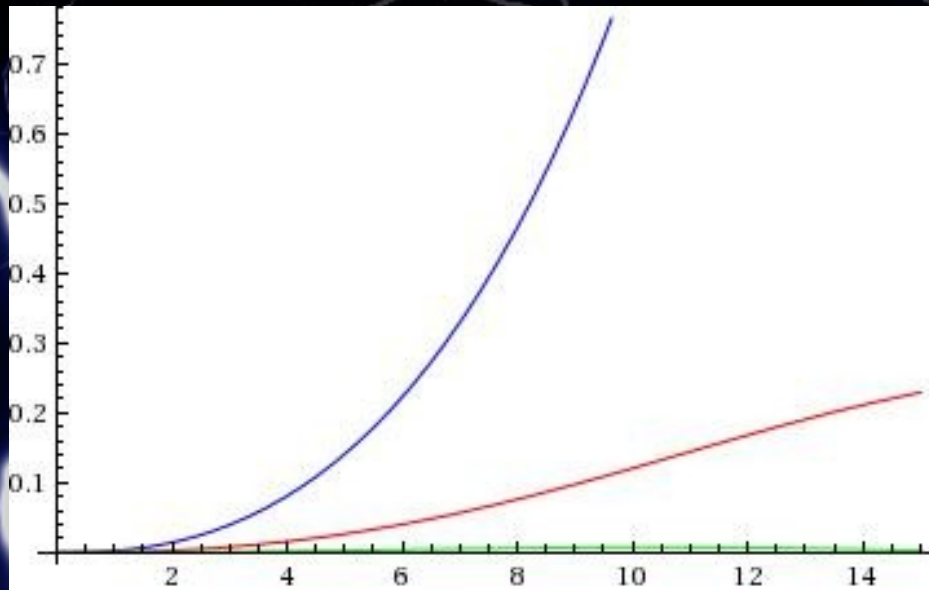
Third Phalanx

$$m_3 (\ddot{u}_3 \cdot \tau_3'(\theta_3)) = (F_3 \cdot \tau_3(\theta_3))$$

Solving

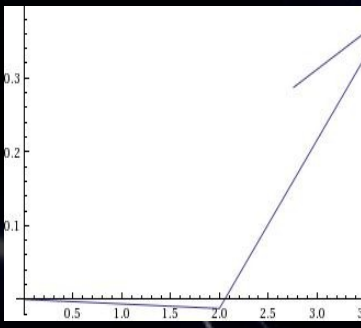
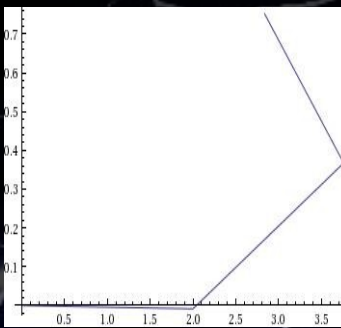
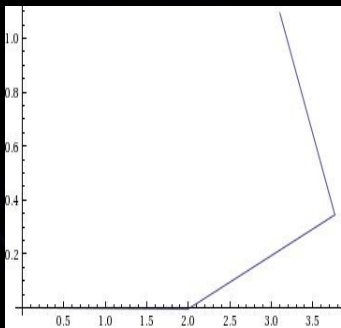
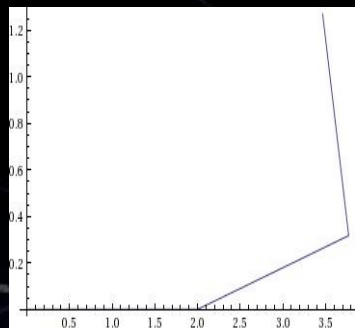
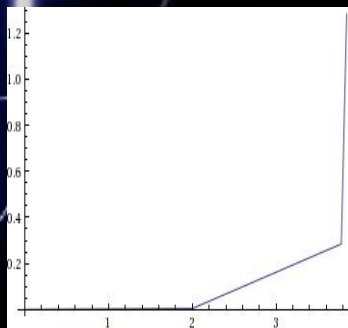
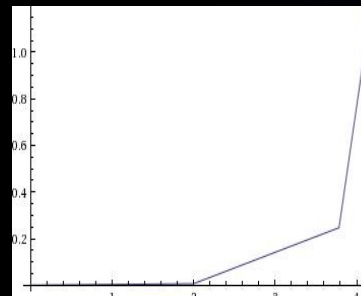
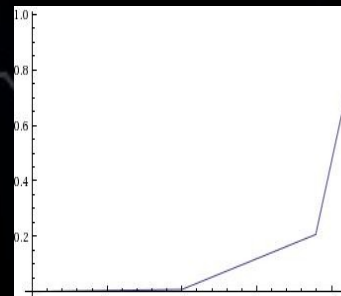
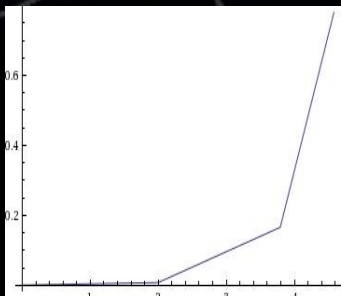
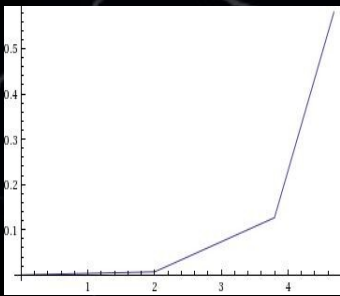
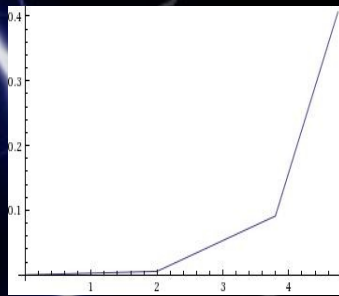
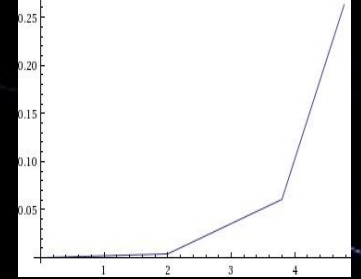
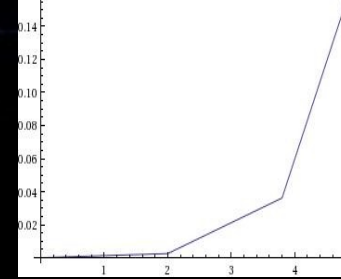
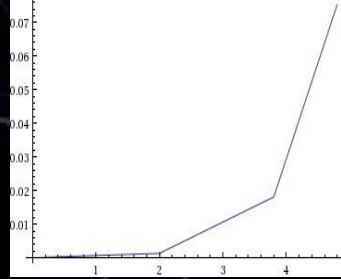
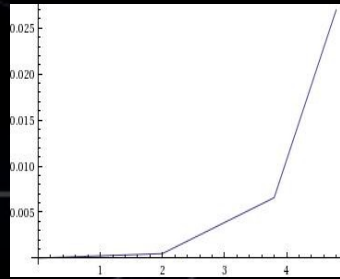
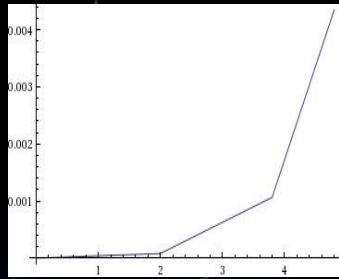
- Newton's Third Law of Motion
- Mathematica
- Numerical Differential Equations
w/ initial conditions
- Change of theta in time
- Trail and Error
- Time Simulations

Finger in Three parts

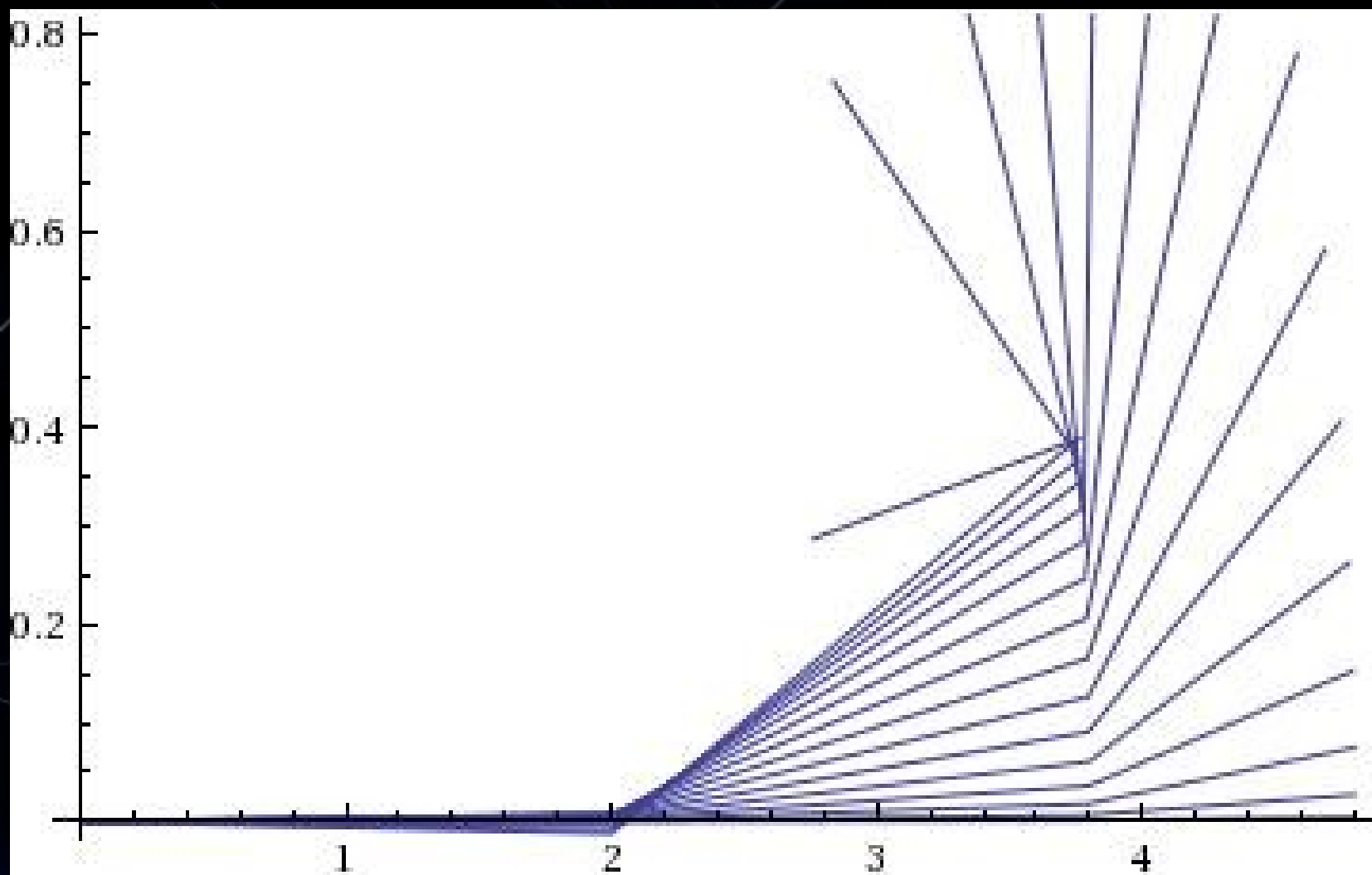


- **Blue**- 3rd phalanx
- **Red**- 2nd phalanx
- **Green**- 1st phalanx

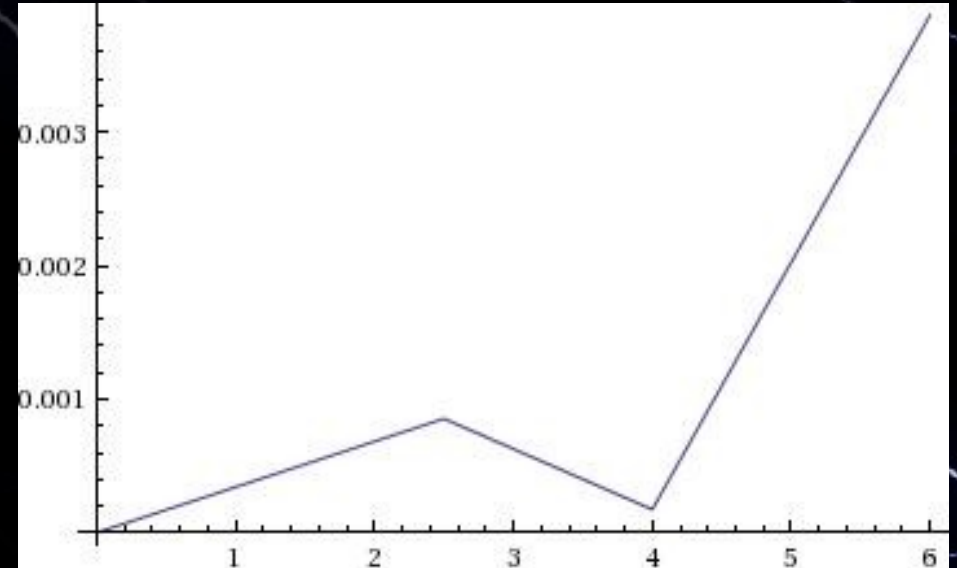
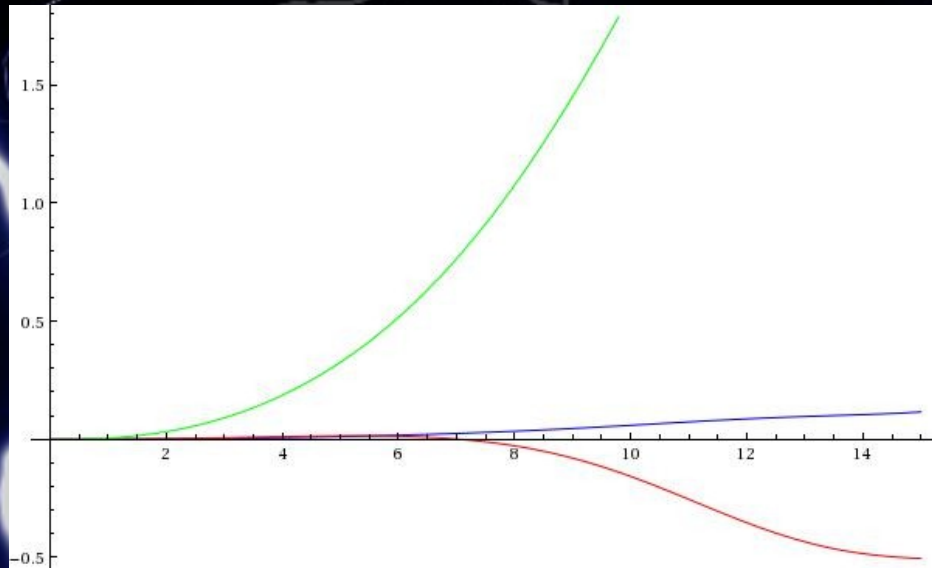
Finger motion due to time



First attempt at Finger Bending

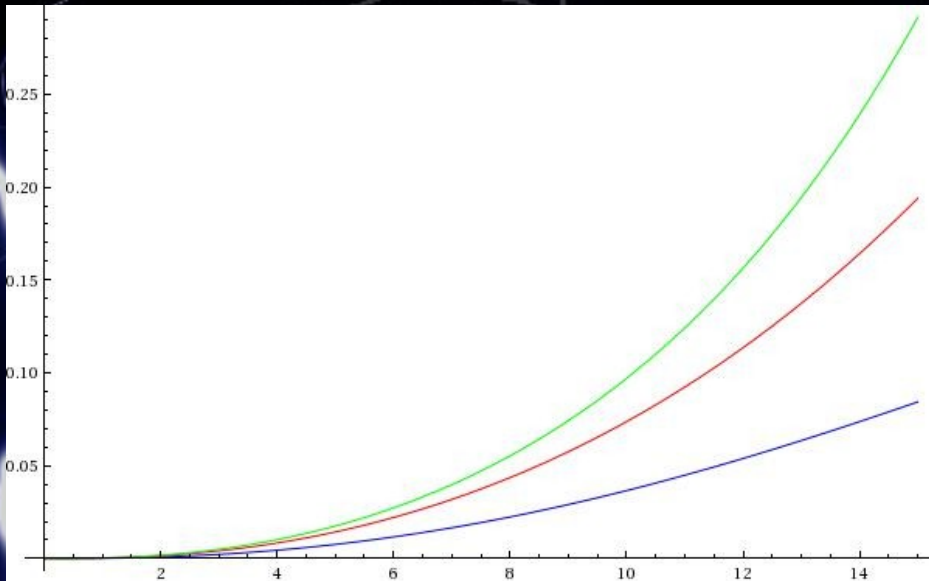


Finger Gone Wrong It's Broken!!!

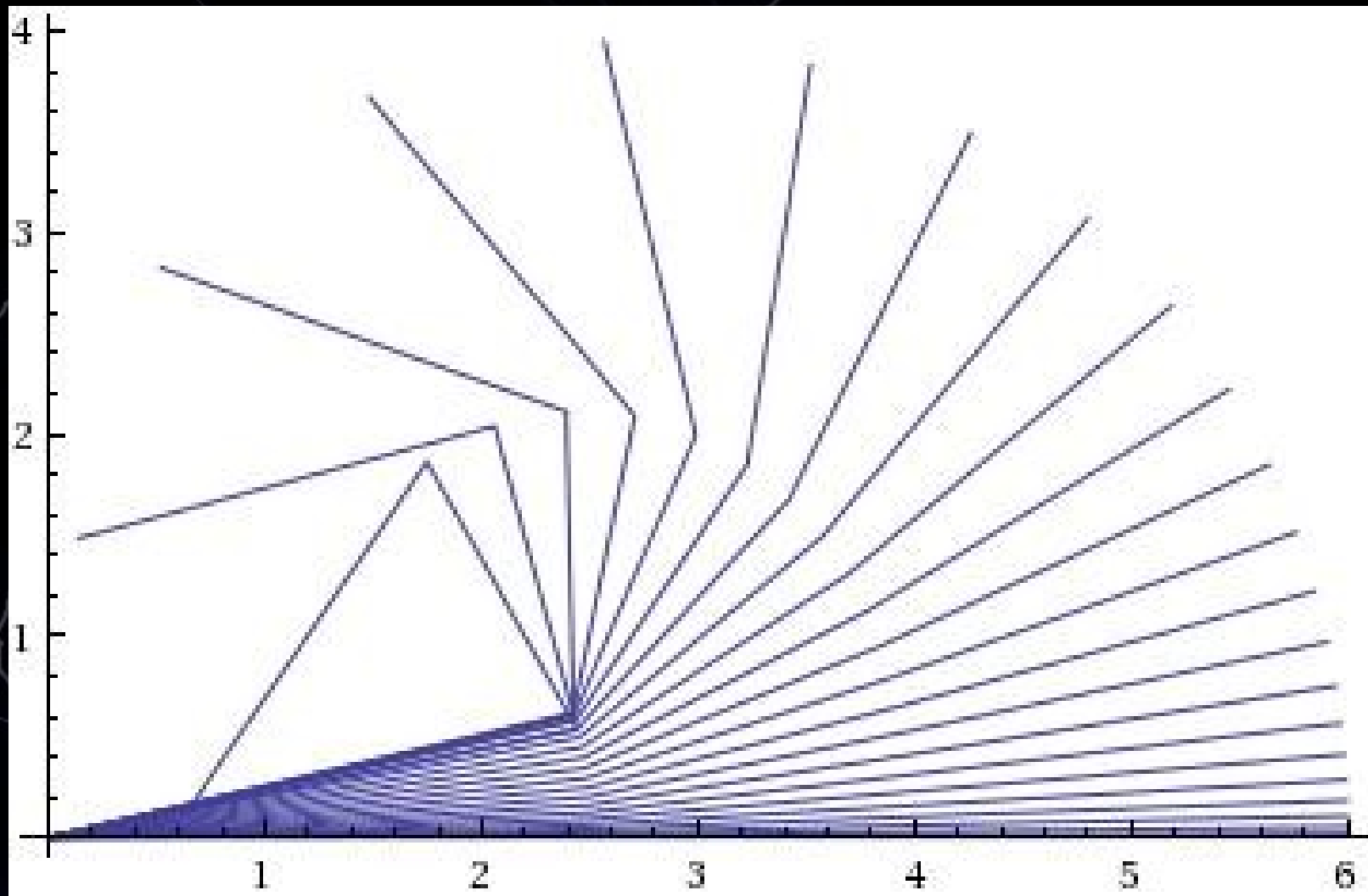


Change of Inputs for Better bend

- **Green**- 3rd phalanx
- **Red**- 2nd phalanx
- **Blue**- 1st phalanx



Better Bend

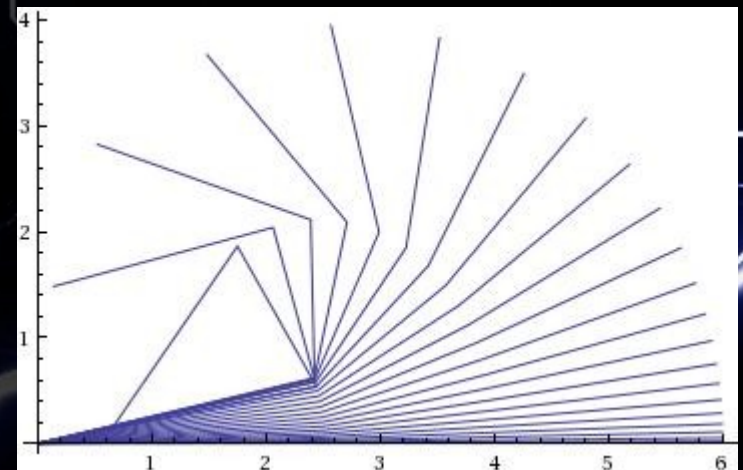
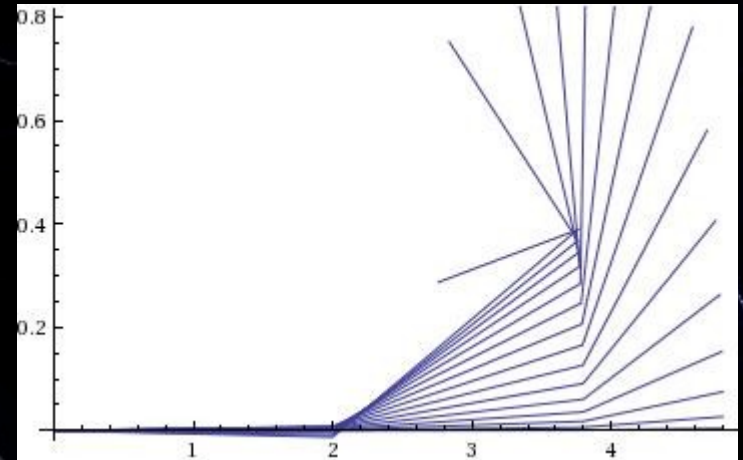


What Changed?

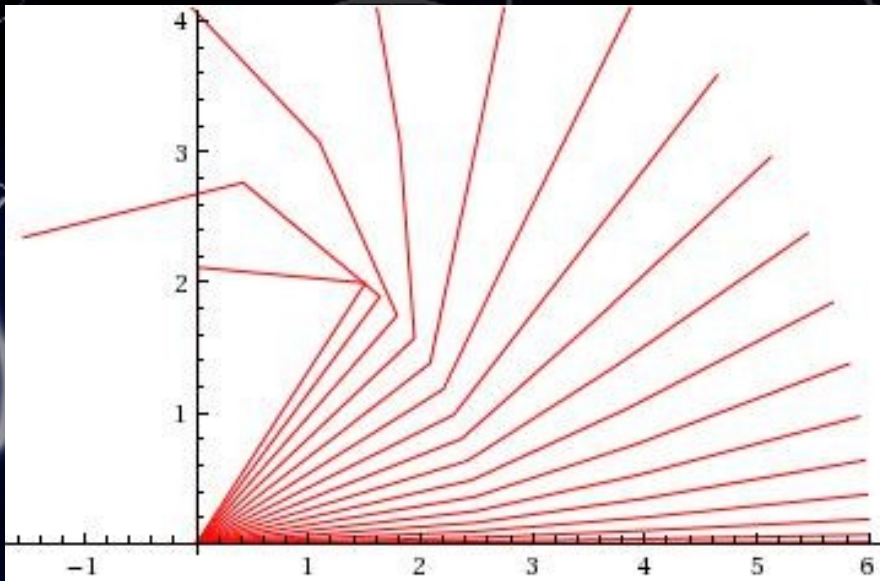
- The length of the phalanges.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • $m1=1;$ | • $m1=1;$ |
| • $m2=.9;$ | • $m2=.9;$ |
| • $m3=.3;$ | • $m3=.3;$ |
| • $L1=1;$ | • $L1=1.25;$ |
| • $L2=.9;$ | • $L2=.75;$ |
| • $L3=.5;$ | • $L3=1;$ |
| • $a1=\text{Pi}/4.0;$ | • $a1=\text{Pi}/4.0;$ |
| • $a2=\text{Pi}/4.0;$ | • $a2=\text{Pi}/4.0;$ |
| • $a3=\text{Pi}/4.0;$ | • $a3=\text{Pi}/4.0$ |

- From made up to more realistic numbers.

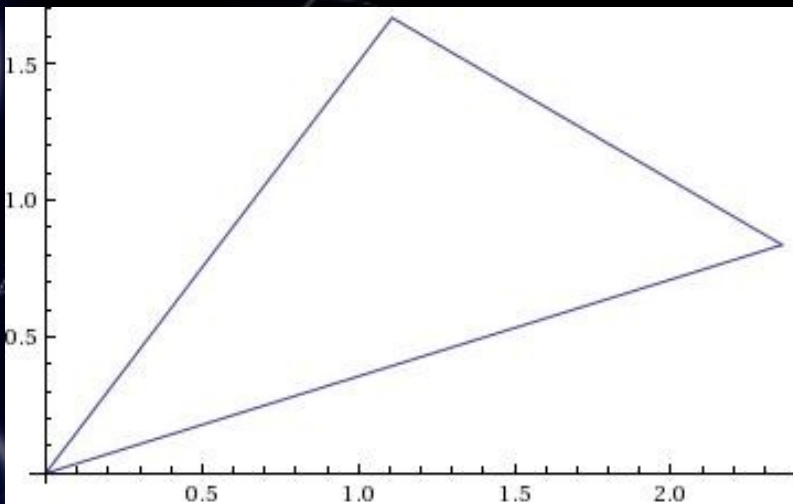
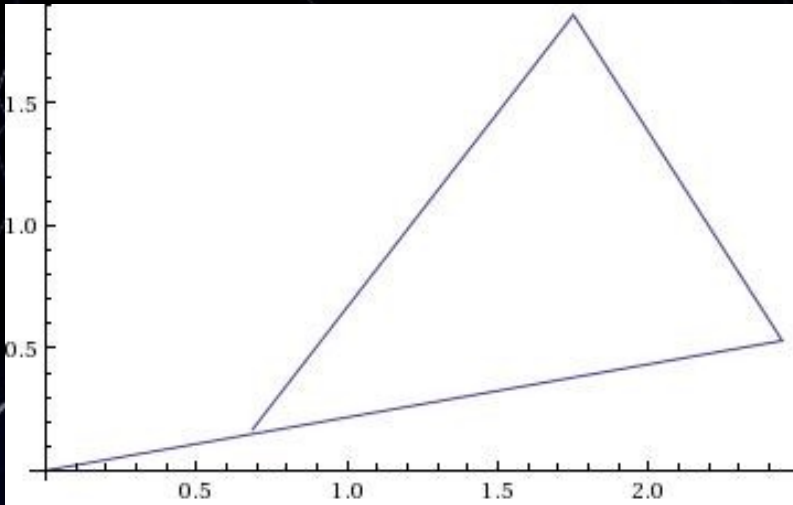


Trial and Error



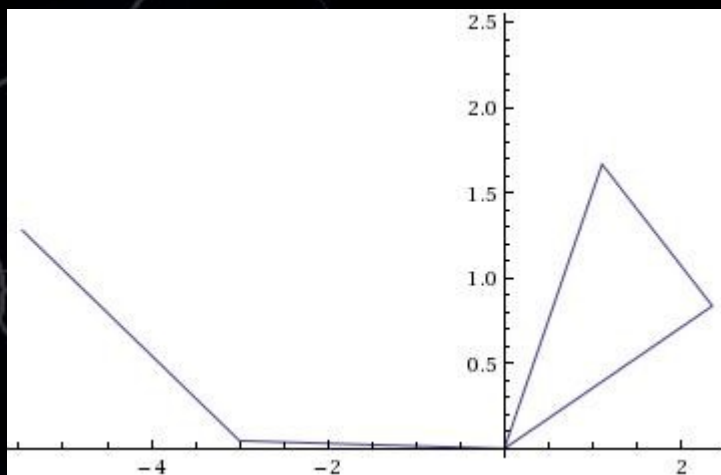
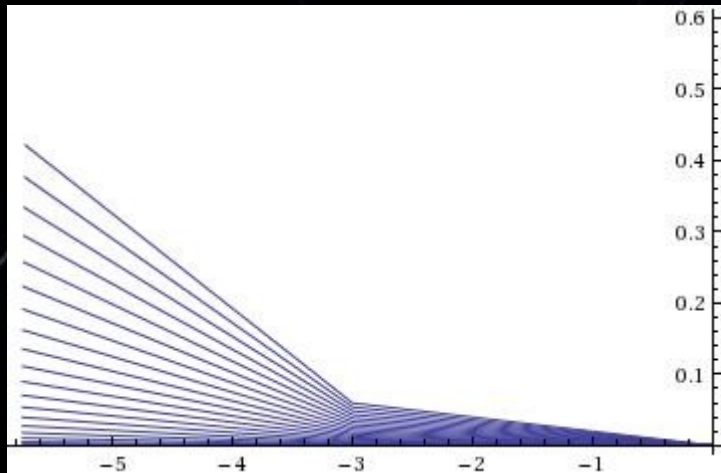
- Adjust forces as needed
- Acquire best results

A Feedback Mechanism



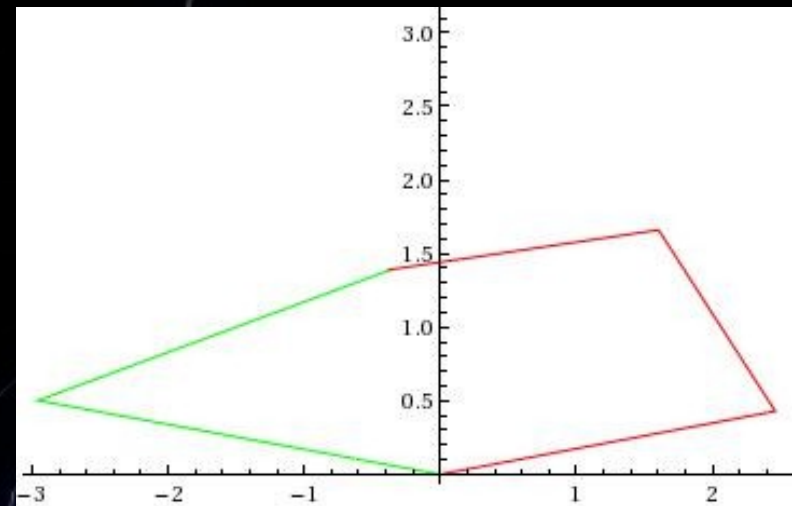
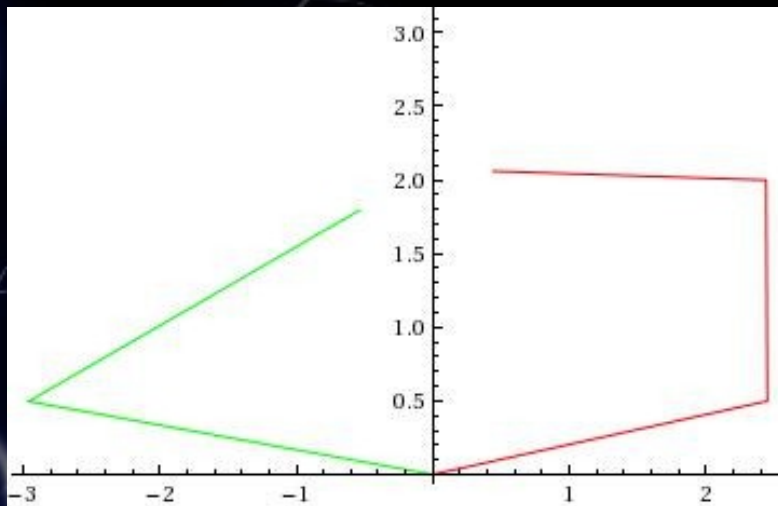
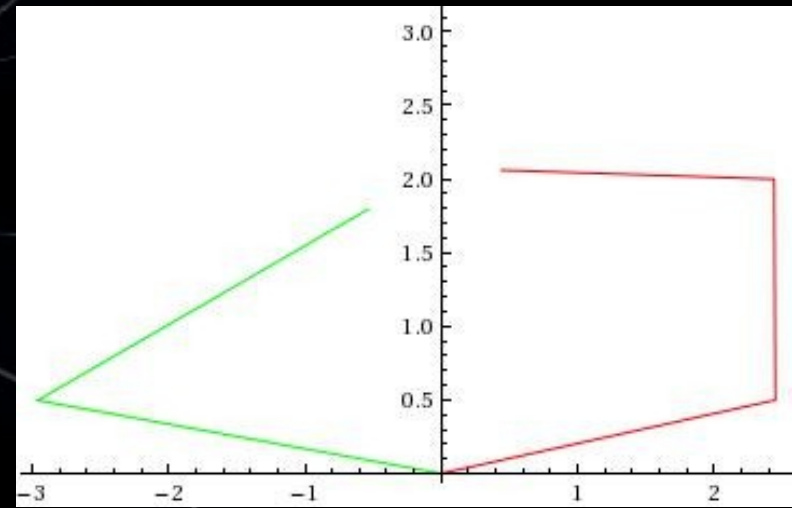
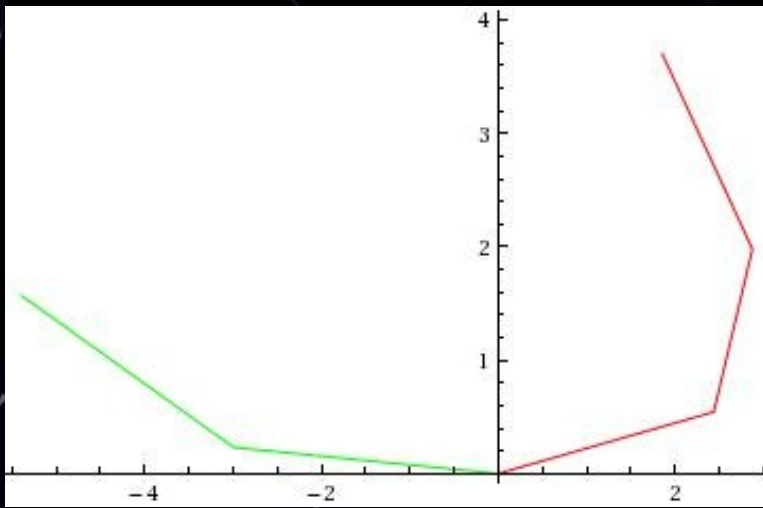
- Adjust forces until something goes wrong.
- Take position from a specific time.
- Use those positions as an initial condition.
- Repeat until best result is acquired.

Thumb Incorporation



- Alter previous equations
- Change the angles to get a the thumb in the opposite direction.

Finger Thumb Touch



Conclusion

- Our model successfully calculates the movements due to forces on the phalanges.
- One benefit of our approach was that it is simpler.
- This project can be extended by finding a way to move the finger and thumb in space at any time.
- Also by picking a point in space and moving the finger to that point at a given time.

References

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- Baek, SE., Lee, SH., Chang, H.: Design and Control of a Robotic Finger For Prosthetic Hands. Proceedings of the 1999 IEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems. Korea. pp.113-117 (1999)
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- <http://boingboing.net/2007/07/02/bionic-fingers.html>
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