



Amphibious Ankle Foot Orthosis

Stephanie Ku

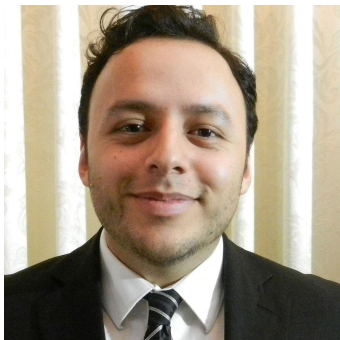
| Daniel Meza

| Sarah Van Belleghem

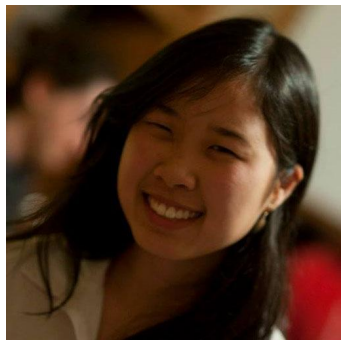
| Morris Vanegas



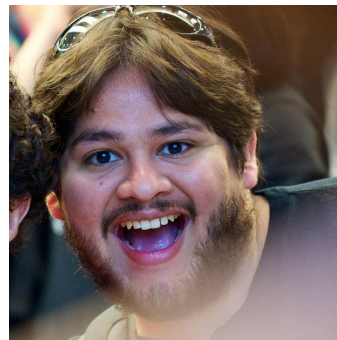
Team



Morris Vanegas



Stephanie Ku



Daniel Meza



Sarah Van Belleghem



Brandy Baker



Subarna Basnet

The Context



The Context

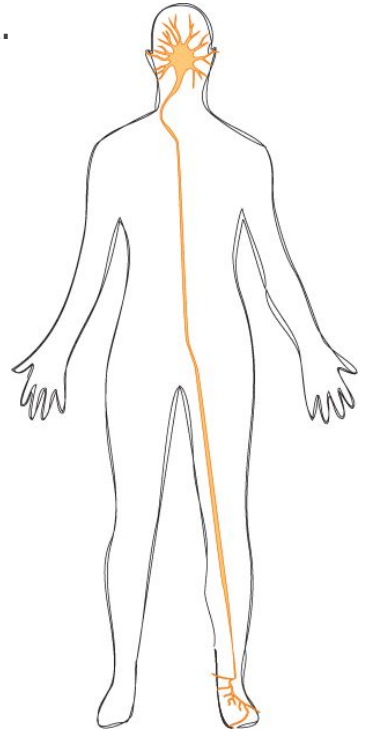
Ankle Foot Orthoses (AFOs) comprise **26%** of the US orthosis market.

720,000 people suffer from Peripheral Nerve Disorders

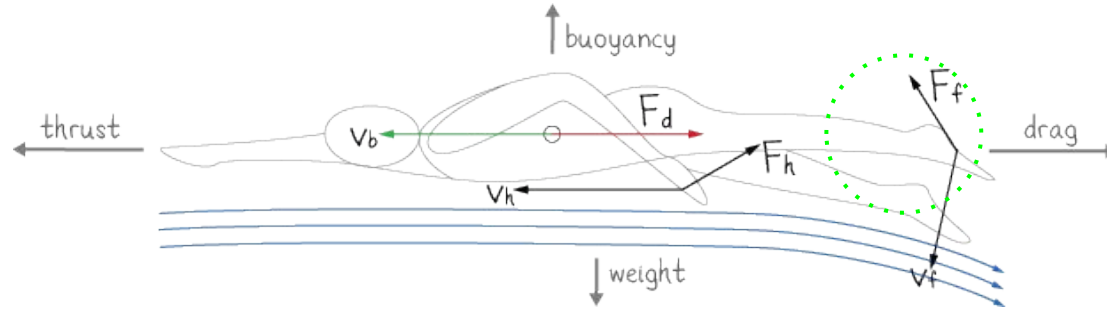
{ Diabetic Sensorimotor Polyneuropathy
Charcot-Marie-Tooth

Reduced ankle control **prevents active lifestyle.**

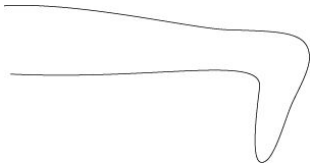
Swimming is both a great form of exercise and muscle rehabilitation.



Physics of Swimming

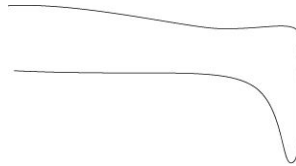


Dorsiflexion
“Walking Position”

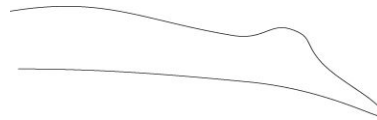


Normal: 20°
CMT: 8°

Neutral
“Neutral”



Plantarflexion
“Swimming Position”

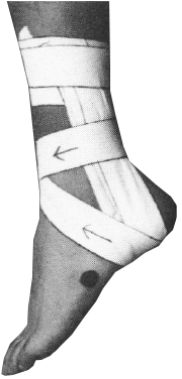


Normal: 50°
CMT: 15°

Hyperextension
“Painful”



Prior Art



Athletic Taping



Everyday Swimming Gear

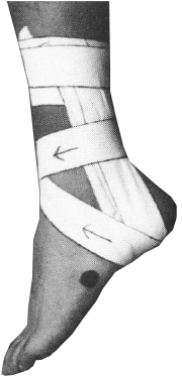


Prostheses



Standard AFO

Prior Art



Athletic Taping



Everyday Swimming Gear



Prostheses



Standard AFO

No swimming-specific articulating orthosis currently available!

Mission

“To design a specialty **foot brace** that enables adults with gait abnormality to both **access and swim** in a standard pool environment.”

Explore



In-context user studies and observations

Visualized changes of angles occurring at ankle and ball of foot by drawing rods and pin joints

Dorsiflexion is necessary for climbing ladders and walking, and plantarflexion is necessary for swimming

Empathize



Functional Requirements

STRUCTURE

Ankle Support (turning, standing, lift, etc.)

Angle States (walk up ladder and swim)

Withstand pool environment

Does not fall off feet

Minimal Drag

USABILITY

Easy transition between angle states

Easy to take on and off

Comfortable

Durable

Design Process

Strategies



ELECTRO-MECHANICAL

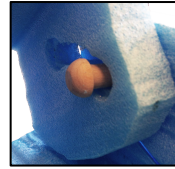


MECHANICAL

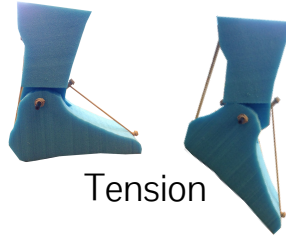


THERMAL

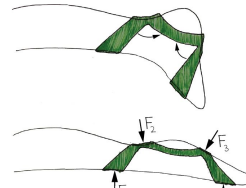
Concepts



Discrete Lock



Tension



Rigid Unibody

Prototypes



Ratchet Lock



Monolithic

Bistable Mechanism



Lateral Actuation



Anterior Actuation



Designing for Comfort



Summary of Merits



4-Bar Mechanism

- Two angle states
- Self-locking in each state
- Easy state transitions



Lateral Actuation

- Low profile
- Minimal strapping



Anterior Actuation

- Accessible switch
- Compact mechanism
- Few components
- Minimal drag



User Comfort

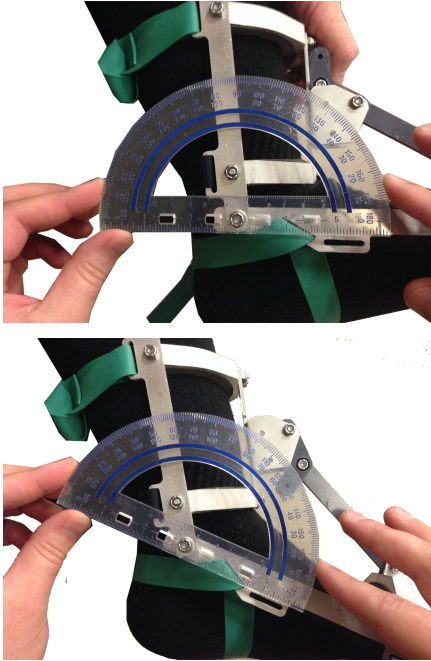
- Incredibly comfortable
- Easy to take on/off
- Robust ankle support
- Does not fall off feet

Final Design



Results

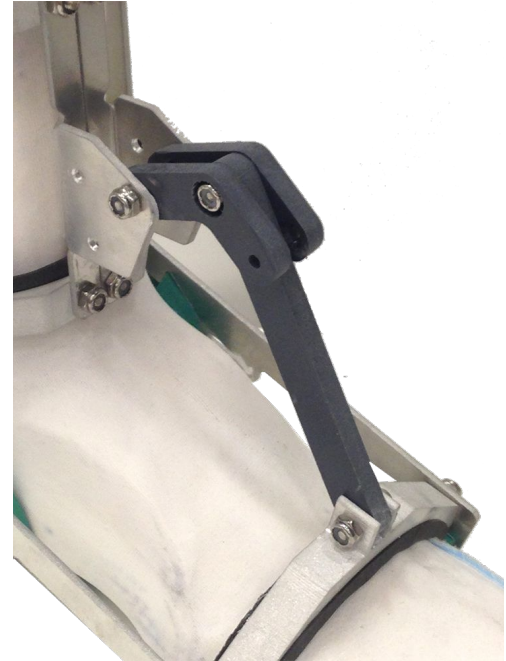
95° - 125° Angle Range



Perfect Fit



Easy Mechanism



Future Work



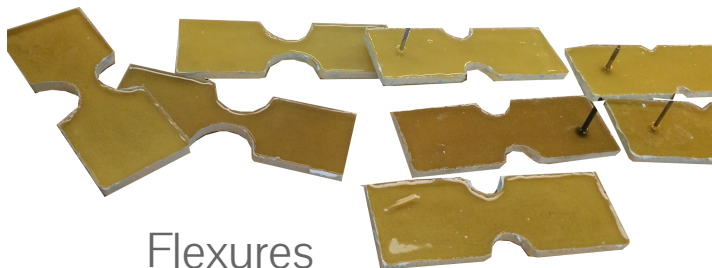
Aesthetics



Overmolding



Strap Integration



Flexures

Special Thanks



MIT

Subarna Basnet
Brandy Baker
Albert Wang

Luke Mooney
Richard Fineman
Jessica Artiles

2.75 students & staff

MGH Brace Clinic

Daniel Bottego

Spaulding Rehab Hospital

Robert Drillio
Aaron Norel



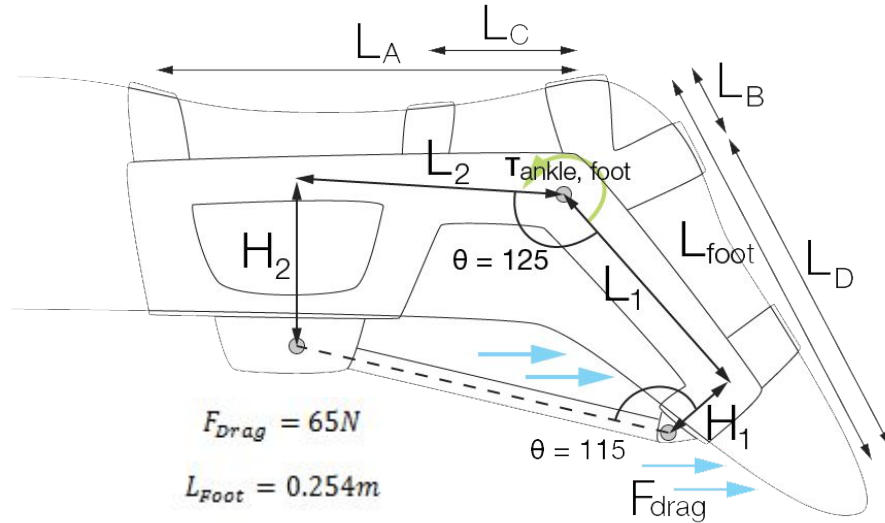
Fin

(not for swimming, but like “the end”)

Additional Slides

Concepts (more in depth descriptions)
Analysis (physics of swimming below)

FBDs



$$T_{A,F} = \frac{1}{2} F_{Drag} L_{Foot} \cos(10^\circ) = 6.76N \cdot m$$

$$T_{A,F} = T_{Foot,Brace} + T_{Shin,Brace}$$

$$T_{F,B} = F_{Drag} \sqrt{(L_1^2 + H_1^2)} \cos(10^\circ) = 8.32N \cdot m$$

$$T_{S,B} = F_{Drag} H_2 = 7.15N \cdot m$$

Worst Case scenario (only closest straps to ankle):

$$F_{Strap,C} = \frac{T_{S,B}}{L_C} = 255.4N = F_{max}$$

$$F_{Strap,D} = \frac{T_{F,B}}{L_D} = 133.12N$$

Best Case scenario (only furthest straps to ankle):

$$F_{Strap,A} = \frac{T_{S,B}}{L_A} = 55N$$

$$F_{Strap,B} = \frac{T_{F,B}}{L_B} = 52N$$

$$A_{Strap} = 4.71 \cdot 10^{-6} m^2$$

$$Max\ Tension = \frac{\frac{F_{max}}{2}}{A_{Strap}} = \frac{27.1MN}{m^2}$$

Tension \rightarrow Shear is 1:0.6 ratio, therefore

$$Shear_{max} = 16.3 \frac{MN}{m^2}$$

$$Shear\ Strength\ of\ Skin = 3GN/m^2$$

Safety Analysis

SKIN SHEAR

Tensile Strength of Skin: 5 - 30 N/mm² [Evaluation of Biomechanical Properties of Human Skin (Edwards, Marks)]

Tensile Strength → Shear Strength conversion: 1:0.6x
Therefore, shear strength range is [3, 18] N/mm²

Converting to N/m²:
[3, 18] GN/m²

Max Shear from brace: 16.3MN/m²

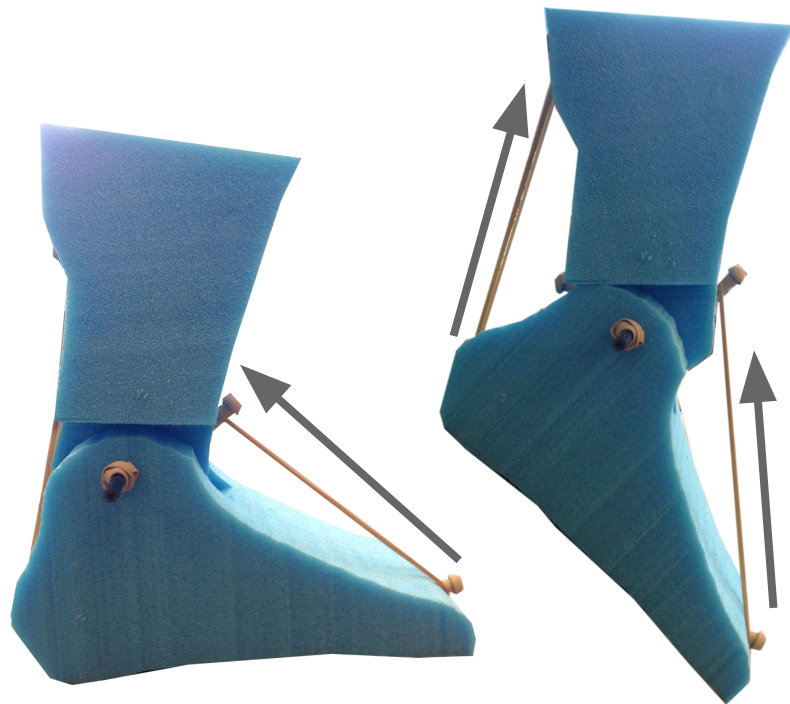
Variable Tension

MERITS

Compliance allows foot flexion while swimming
Potential for continuously variable angles

CHALLENGES

Elastic material failure or weakening
Reduced ankle stiffness/stability



Rigid Unibody

MERITS

Complete stability of the ankle

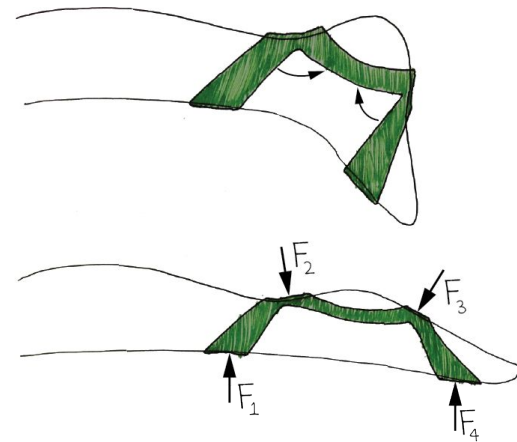
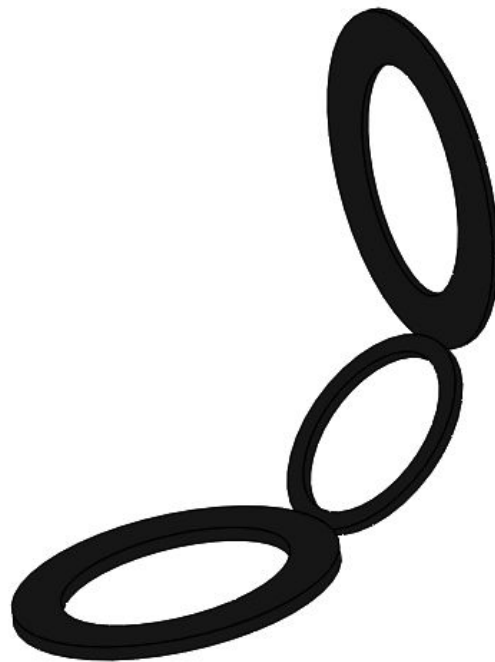
Simplicity means fewer failure modes

CHALLENGES

No (current) adjustable angle of ankle

Prevent slipping off of foot

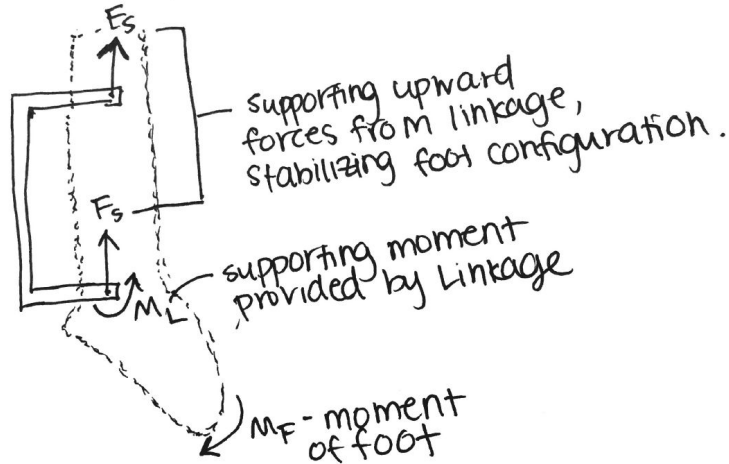
Should we transition from walking to swimming given new feedback



Discrete Locking

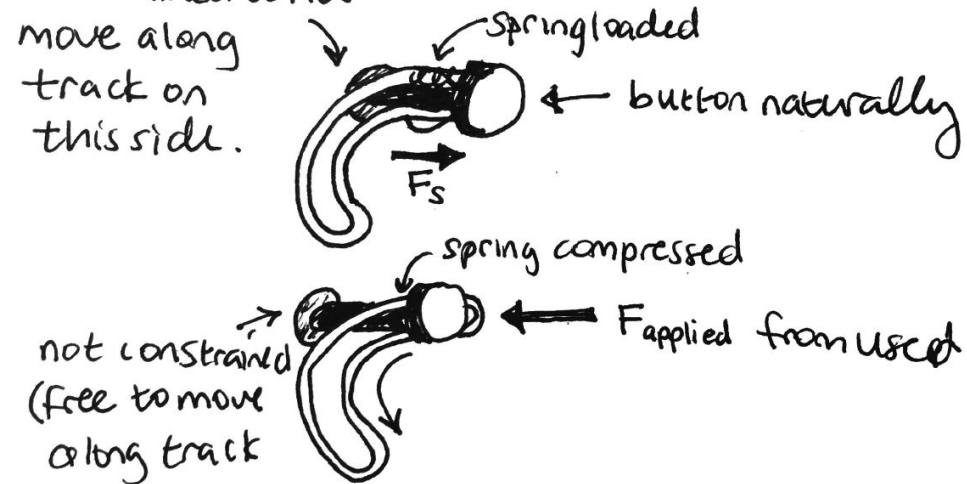
Allows ankle to be statically locked into to a number of predetermined angle configurations.

FBD of Linkage



Rigid handle is removed and inserted into preset pin holes.

Constrained to not move along track on this side.



Pins slide along a curved track at the ankle, and lock into preset stops.

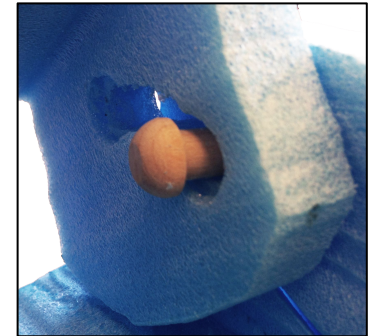
Discrete Locking

MERITS

- Simple mechanism
- Potential for multiple angles
- One-handed operation

CHALLENGES

- Usability - alignment of pins underwater
- Pin/rod durability
- More separate parts can break or get lost



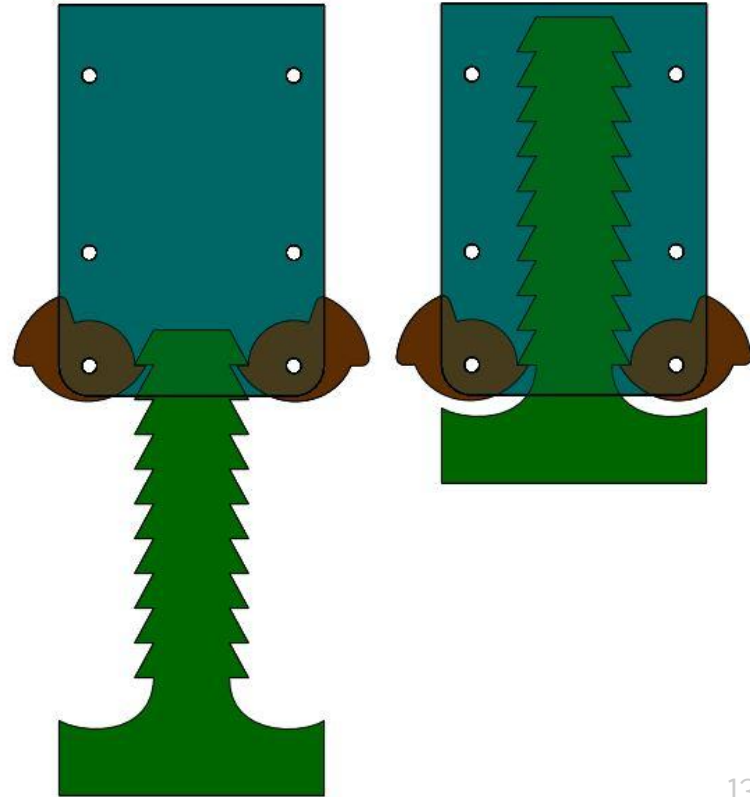
Ratchet

MERITS

- Hands free transition
- Multiple angle adjustments
- Prior art of ratchet

CHALLENGES

- Requires exploration/redesign of pinching mechanism
- Potential for point loads



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