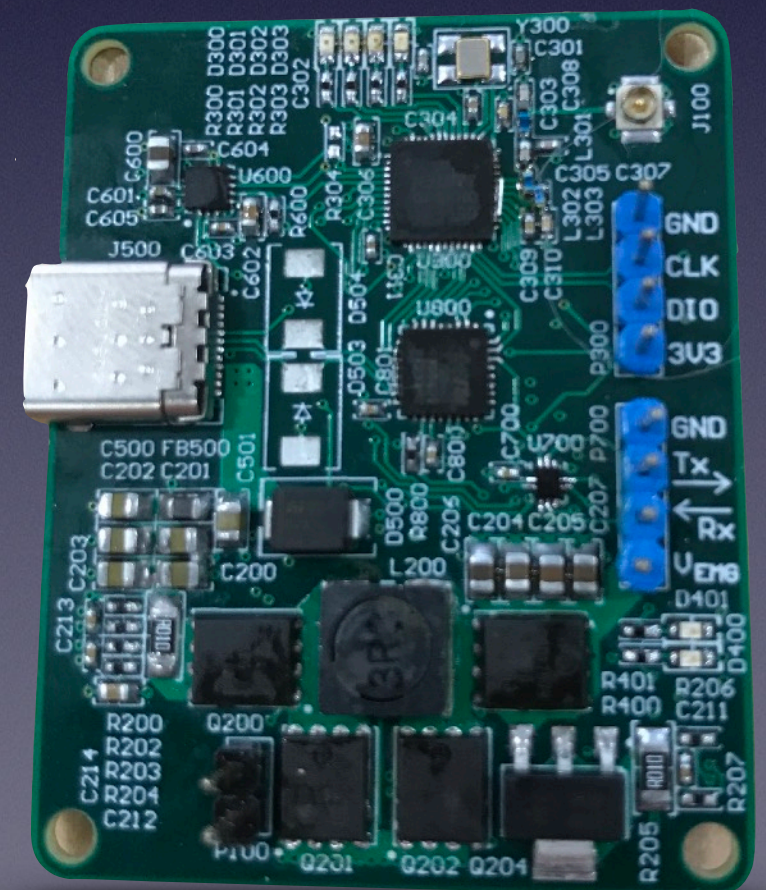
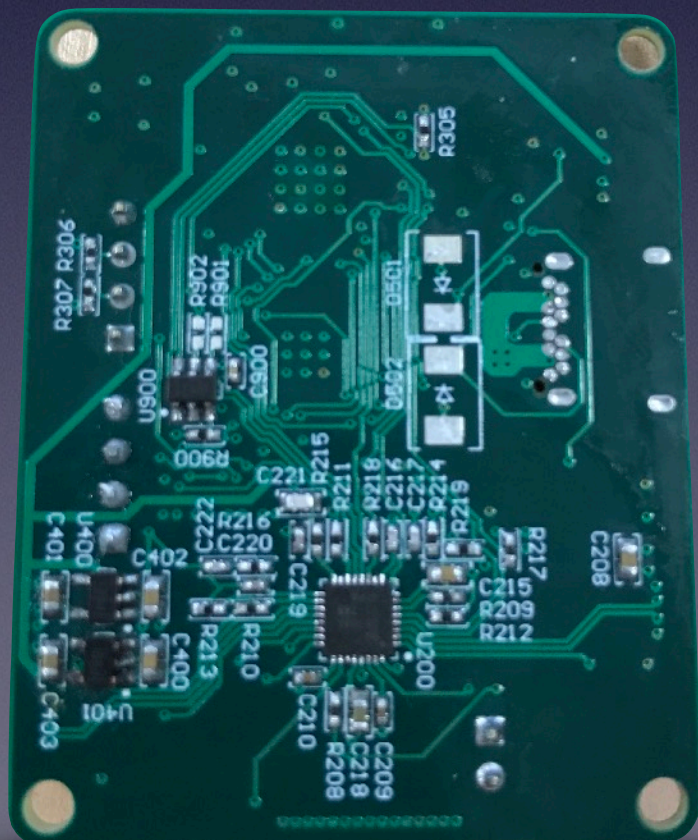


# I/O System for the PSYONIC Advanced Bionic Hand

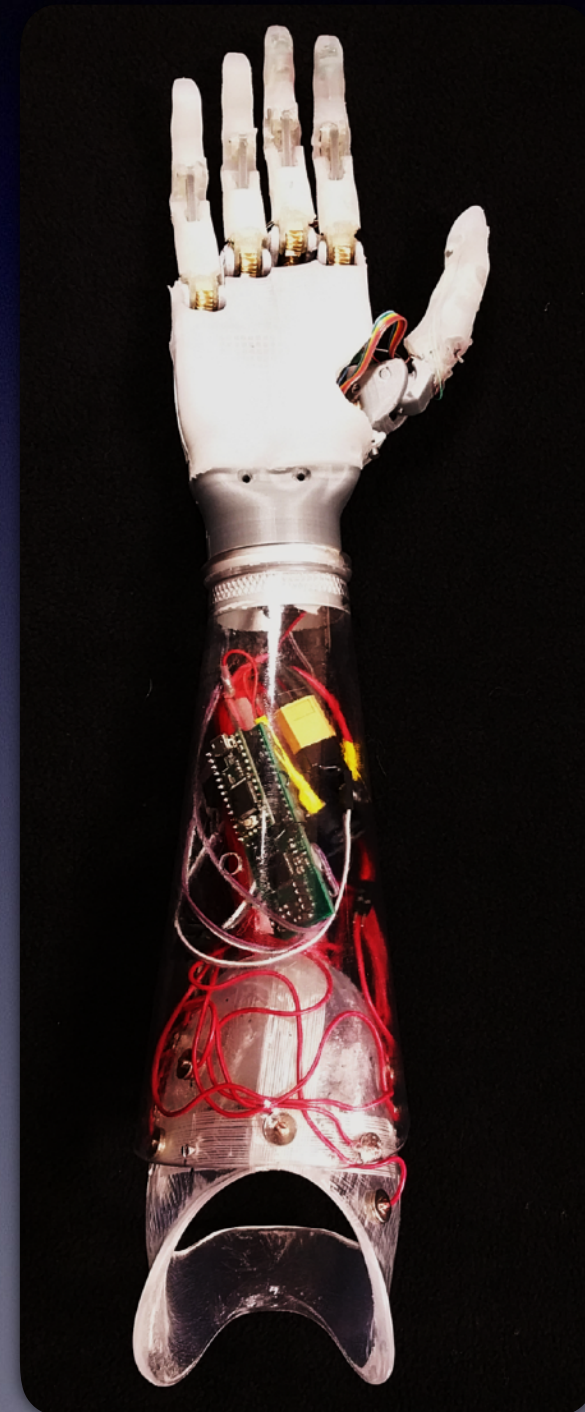
Team 28  
Byron Hopps and Steven Sun  
ECE 445 Senior Design  
Fall 2017





# Background

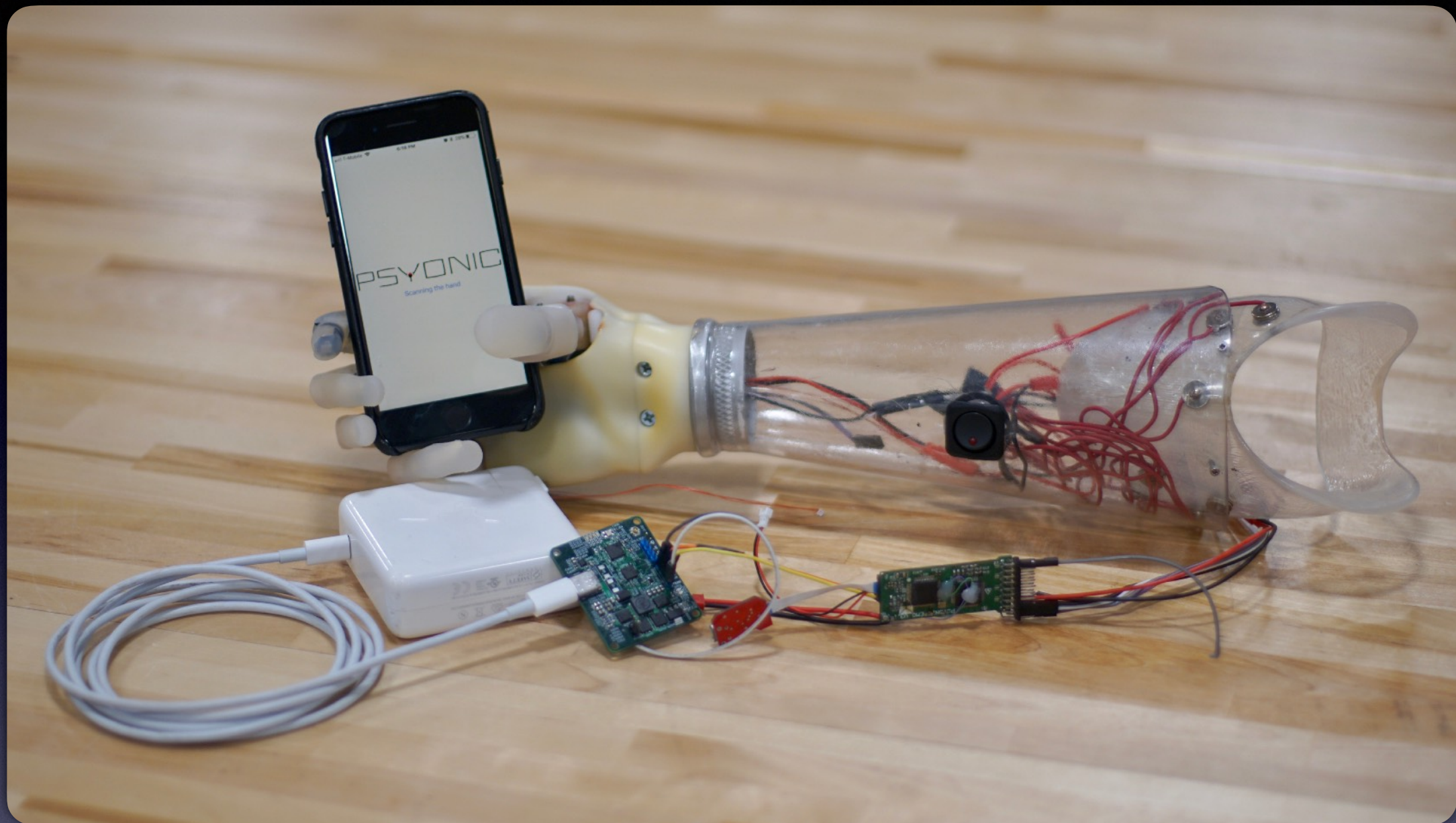
- PSYONIC is a startup at the University of Illinois creating low-cost prosthetics
- Their product is the PSYONIC Advanced Bionic Hand
- Current prototypes contain all core functionality
- User interfaces are lacking











# I/O System

Bluetooth Wireless Communications  
USB Wired Communications  
Fast Charging with USB Power Delivery



# High-Level Requirements

- The I/O System shall be capable of powering the prosthetic hand from both an external power source and an internal battery of at least 2.2Ah
- The I/O System shall be capable of communicating with external devices using Bluetooth or USB
- The I/O System shall be capable of sending commands and data to the EMG board at a baud rate of at least 115200 symbols per second



# Battery Charging Procedure

## Without the I/O System

1. Disassemble the hand
2. Remove the battery
3. Charge the battery with a lithium-ion battery charger
4. Wait for the battery to charge
5. Put the battery back in the hand
6. Reassemble the hand



# Battery Charging Procedure

## With the I/O System

1. Attach hand to a USB charger
2. Wait for hand to charge



# Hand Configuration Procedure

## Without the I/O System

1. Disassemble the hand
2. Change configuration constants in the source code
3. Recompile the hand's source code
4. Attach JTAG programmer to hand
5. Reprogram hand with updated code
6. Reassemble the hand



# Hand Configuration Procedure

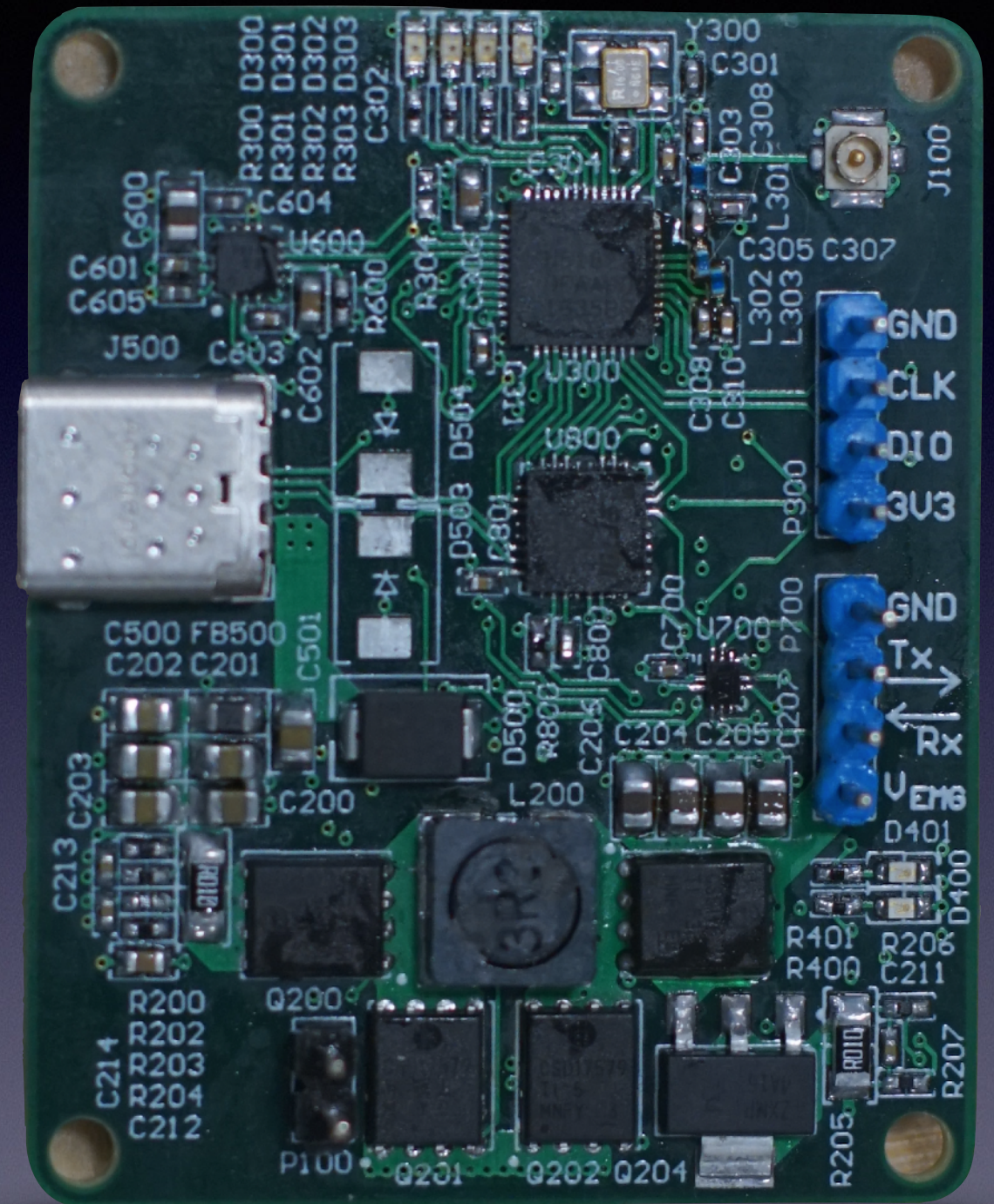
## With the I/O System

1. Connect to hand with Bluetooth or USB
2. Use smartphone app or desktop software to reconfigure hand settings



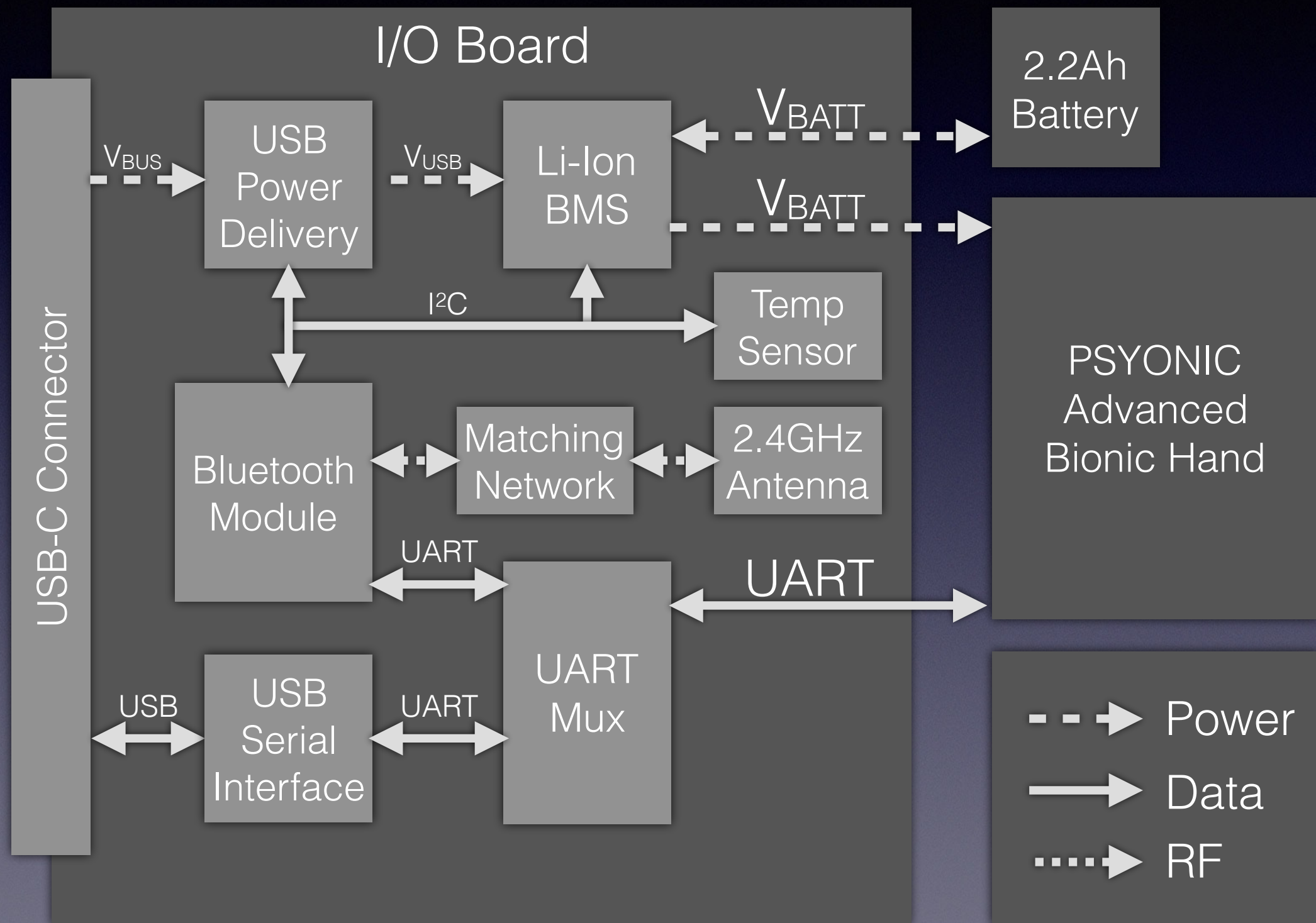
# Hardware

# Byron Hopps





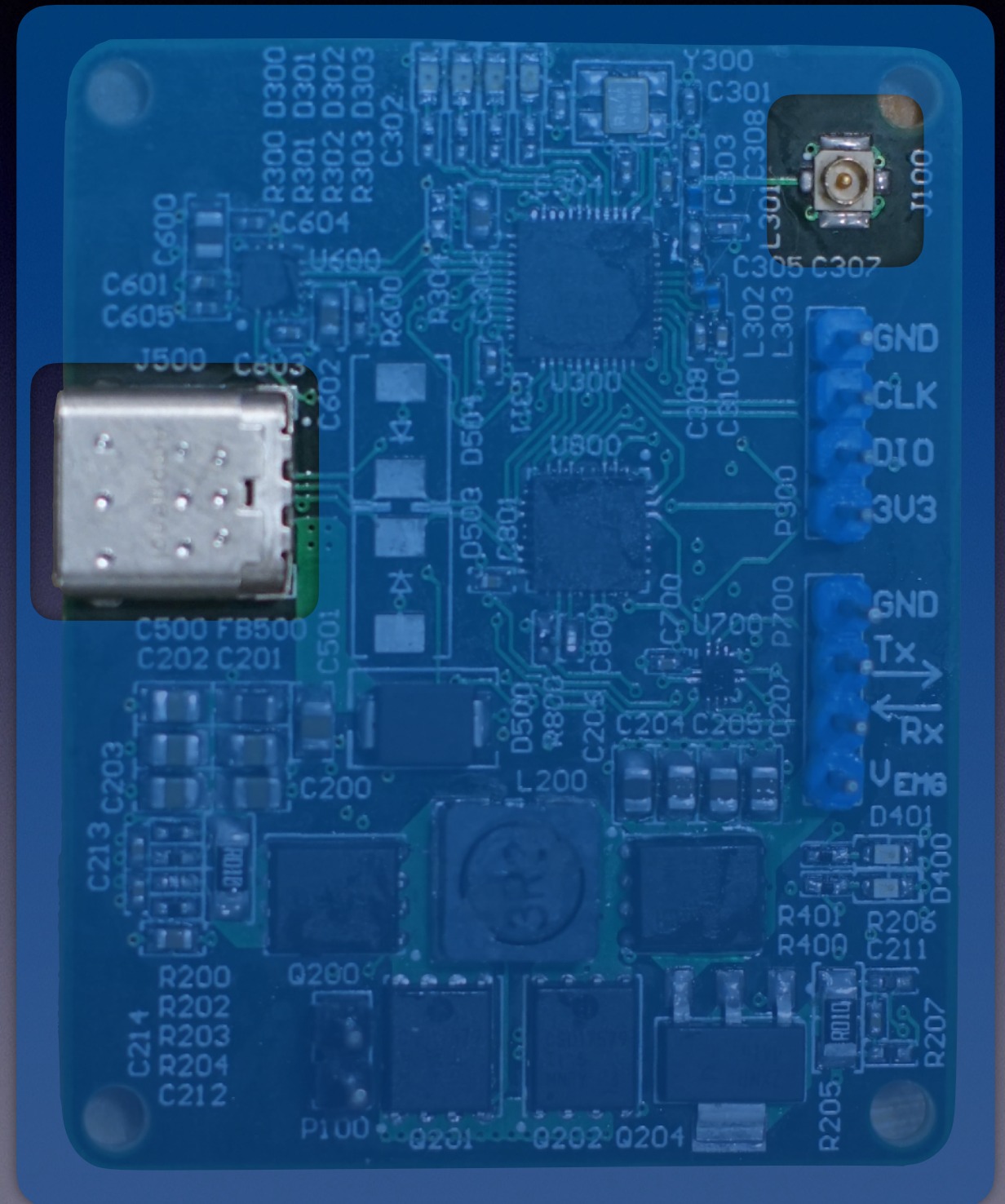
# System Architecture





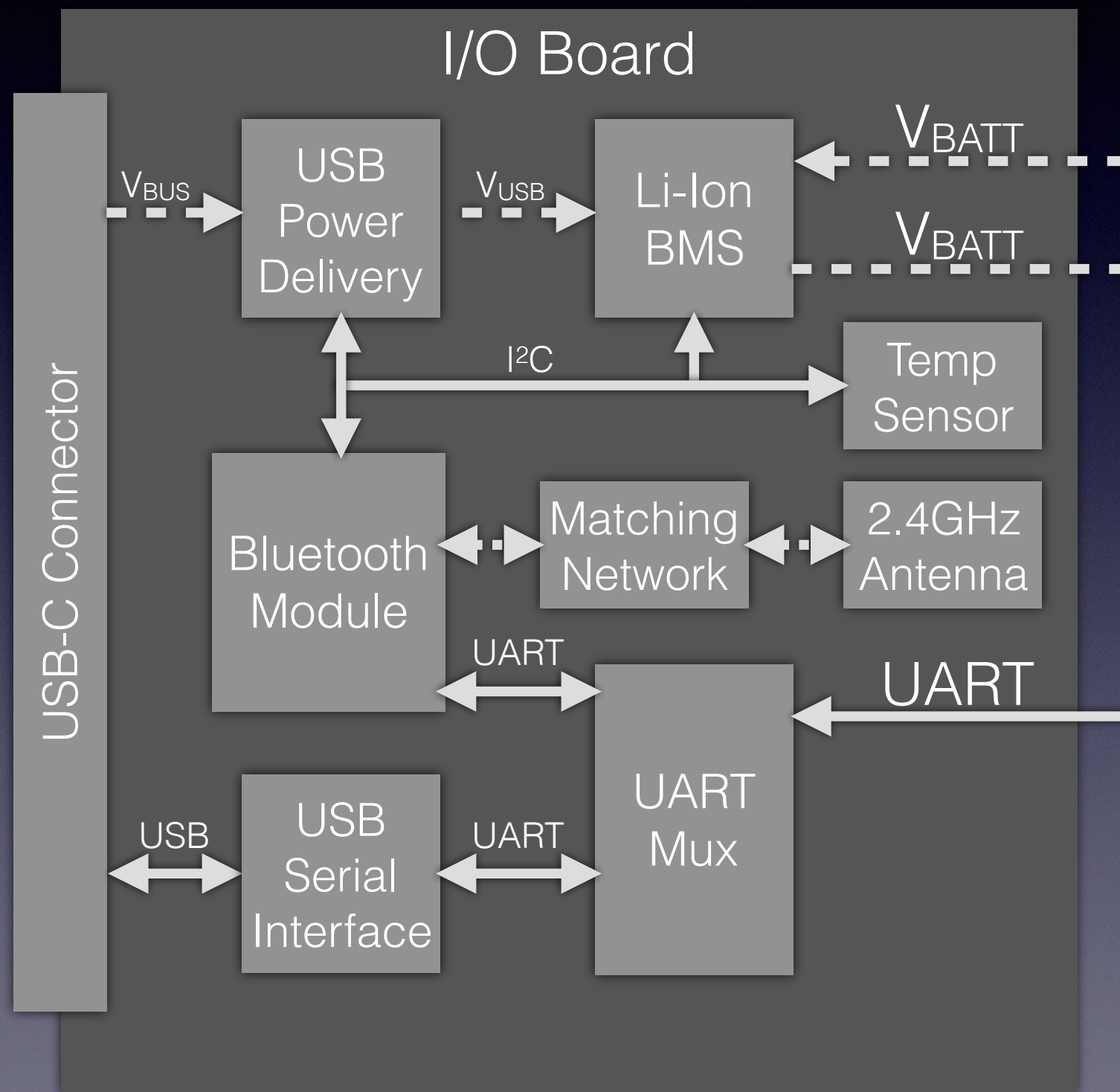
# I/O System Interfaces

- Wireless communications using Bluetooth Low Energy
- USB Type-C Port
  - Wired communications using USB 2.0
  - Rapid Charging via USB Power Delivery 2.0





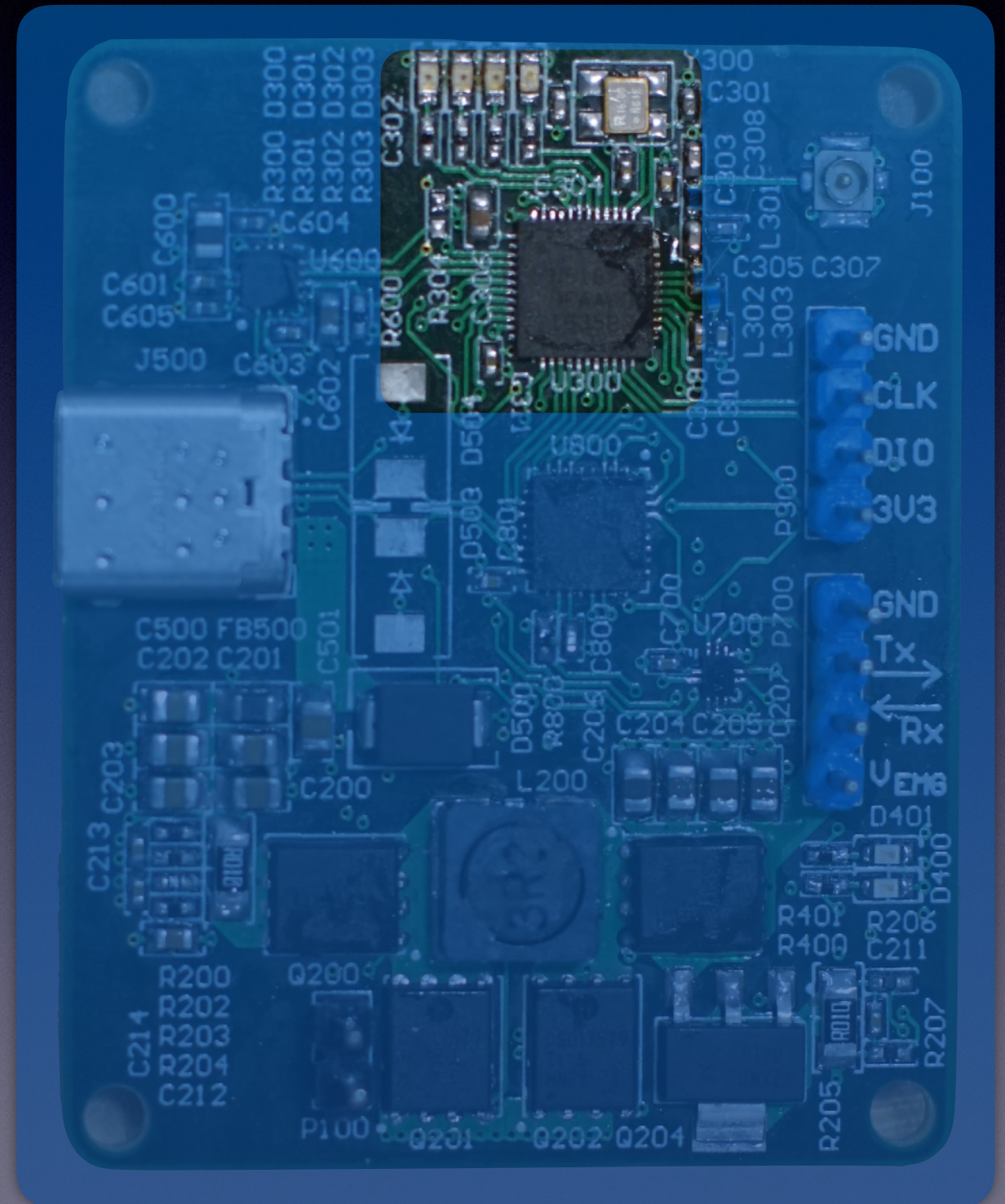
# Bluetooth Module





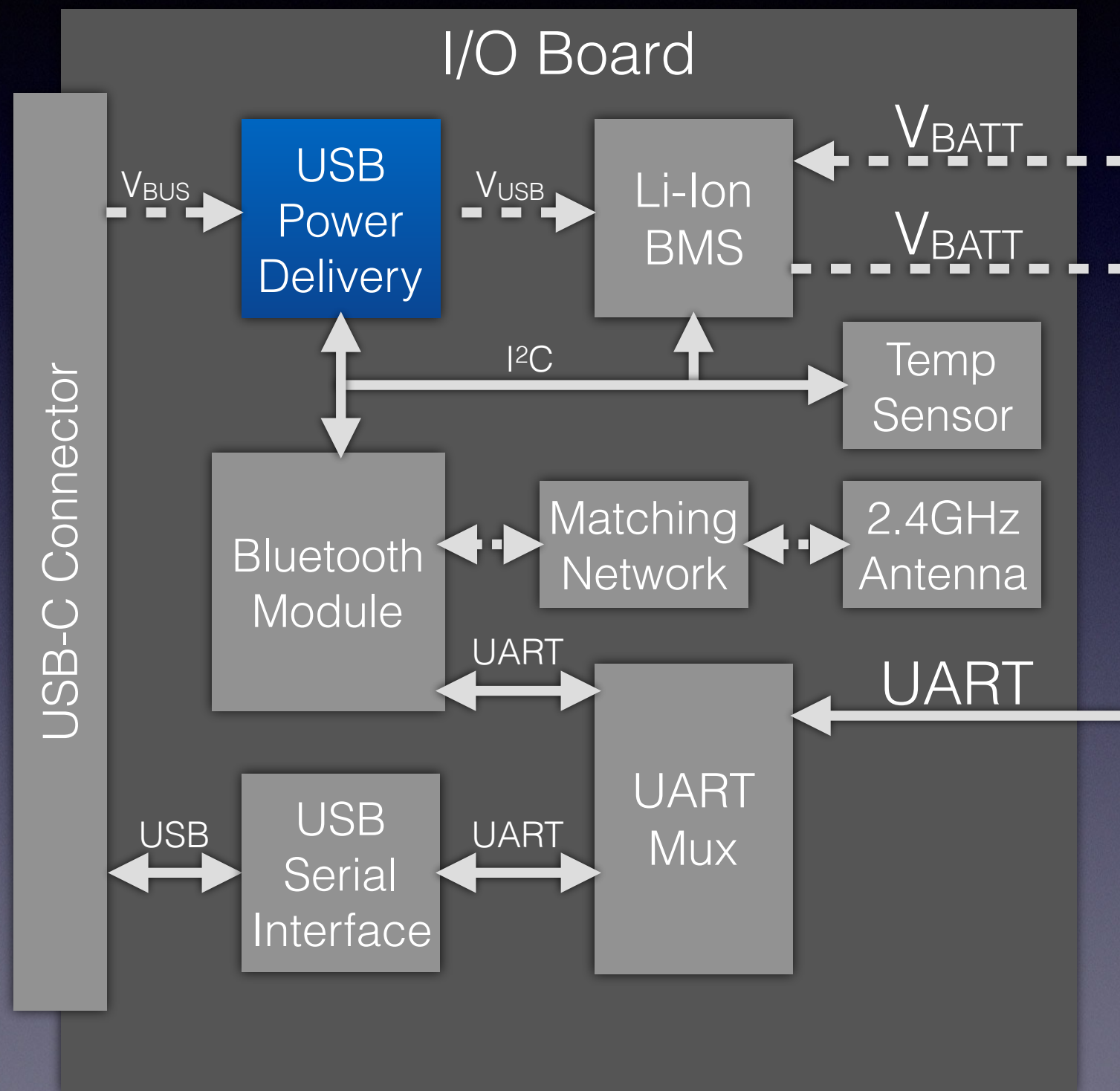
# Bluetooth Module

- The brains of the I/O Board
- Executes code with an embedded microcontroller
- Very efficient wireless communications with Bluetooth Low Energy
- Controls the other peripherals on the I/O Board





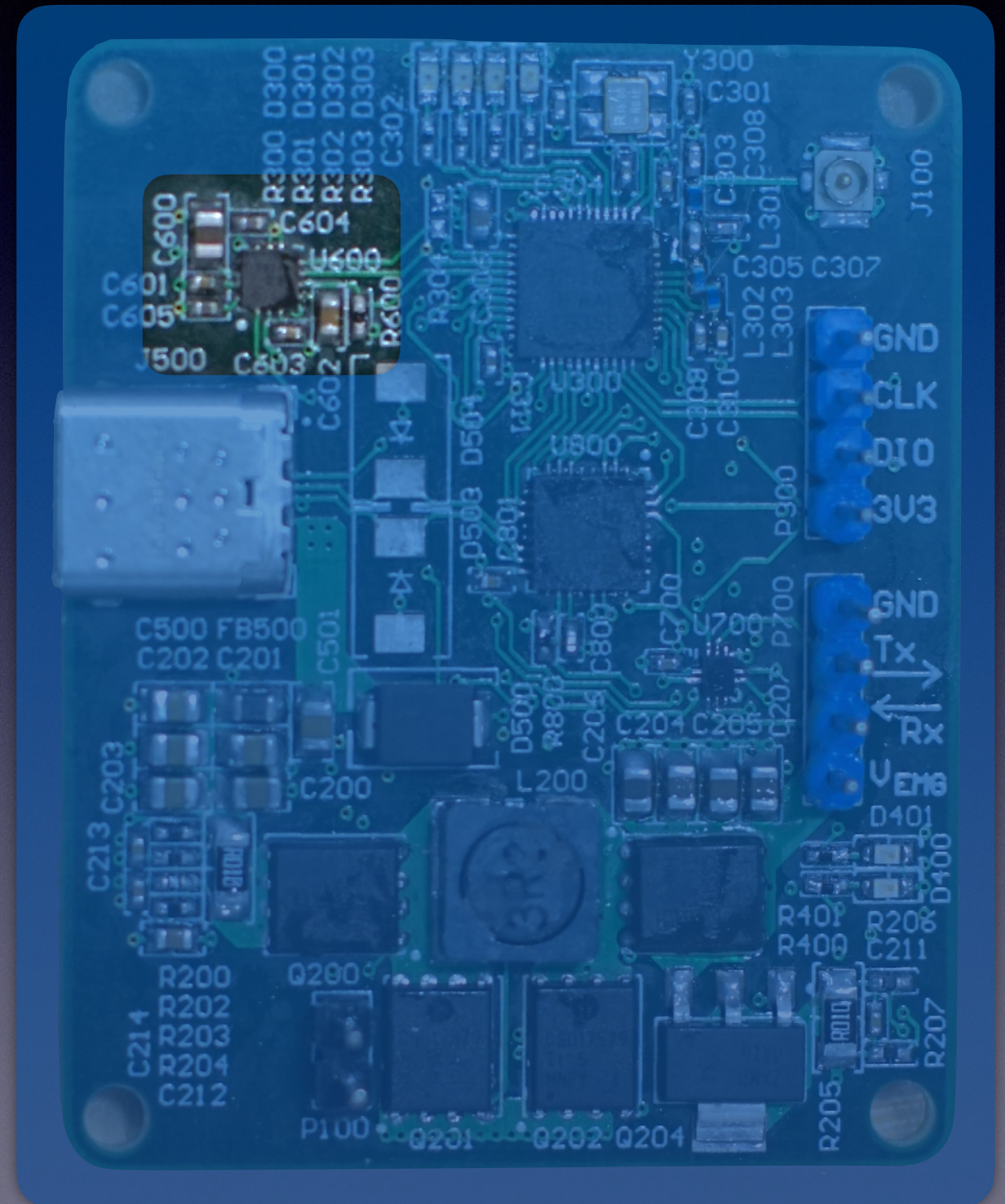
# USB Power Delivery





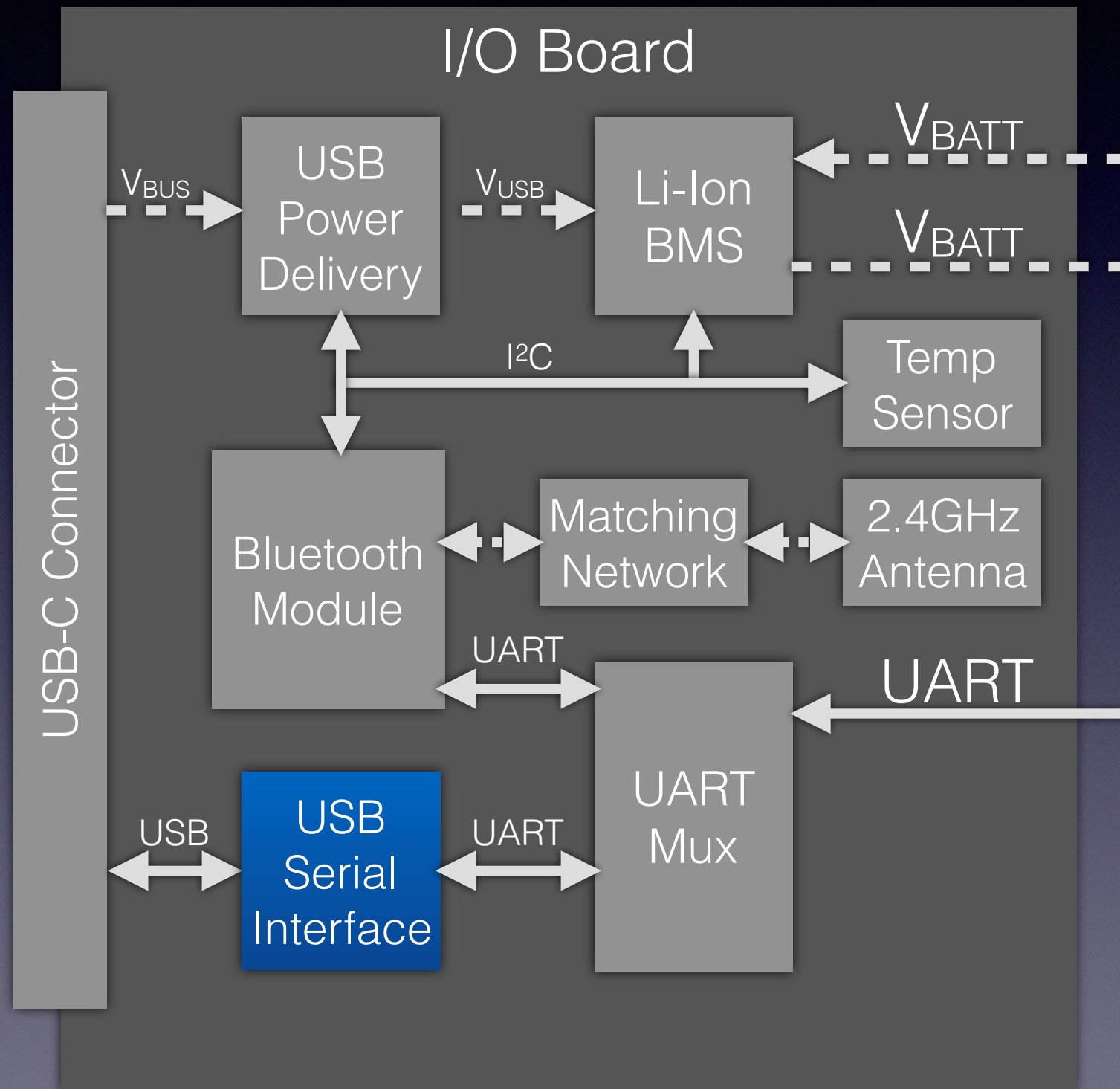
# USB Power Delivery

- Allows the I/O Board to draw more power from USB chargers
- More input power reduces battery charging times
- Controlled by the Bluetooth Module





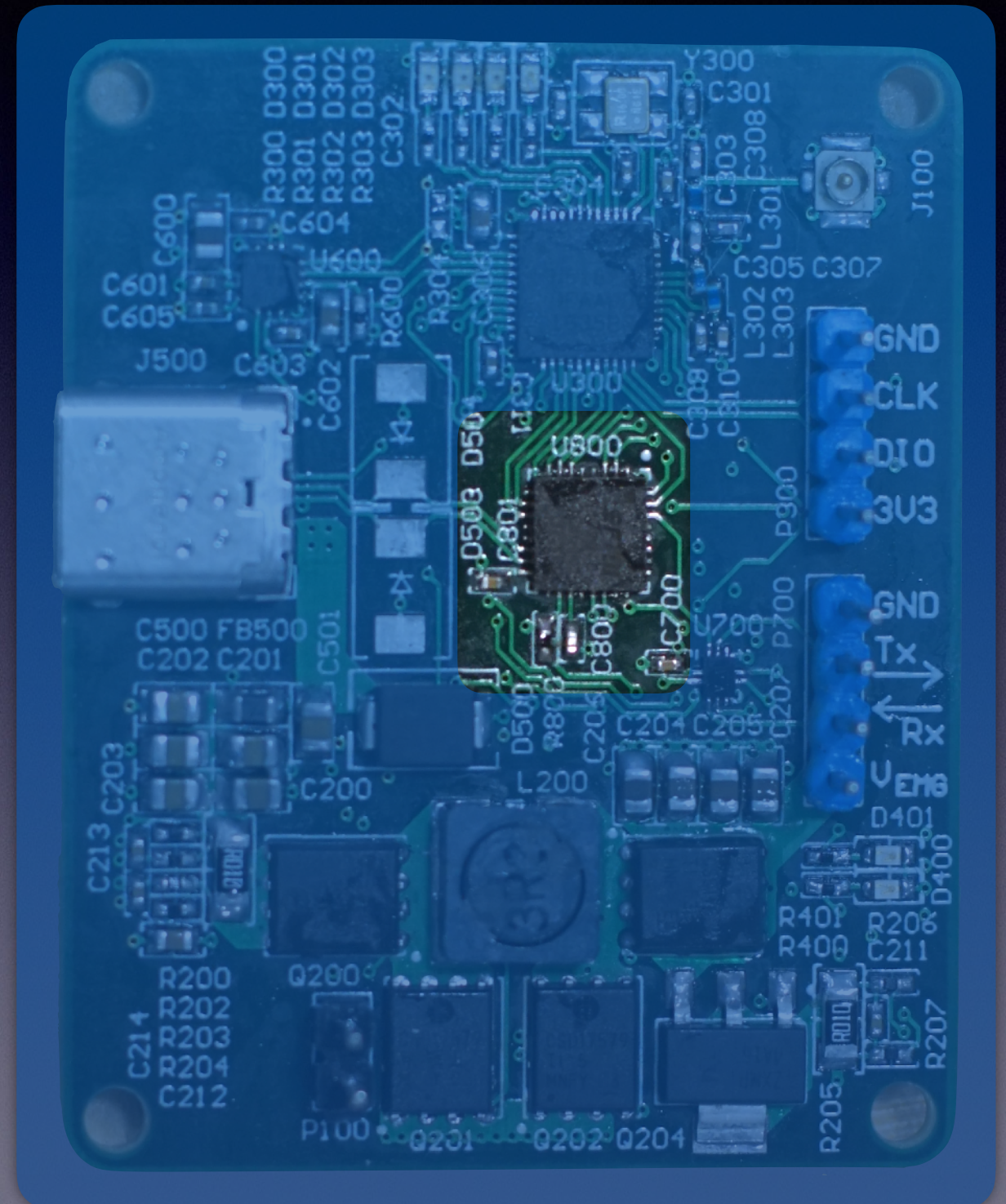
# USB Serial Interface





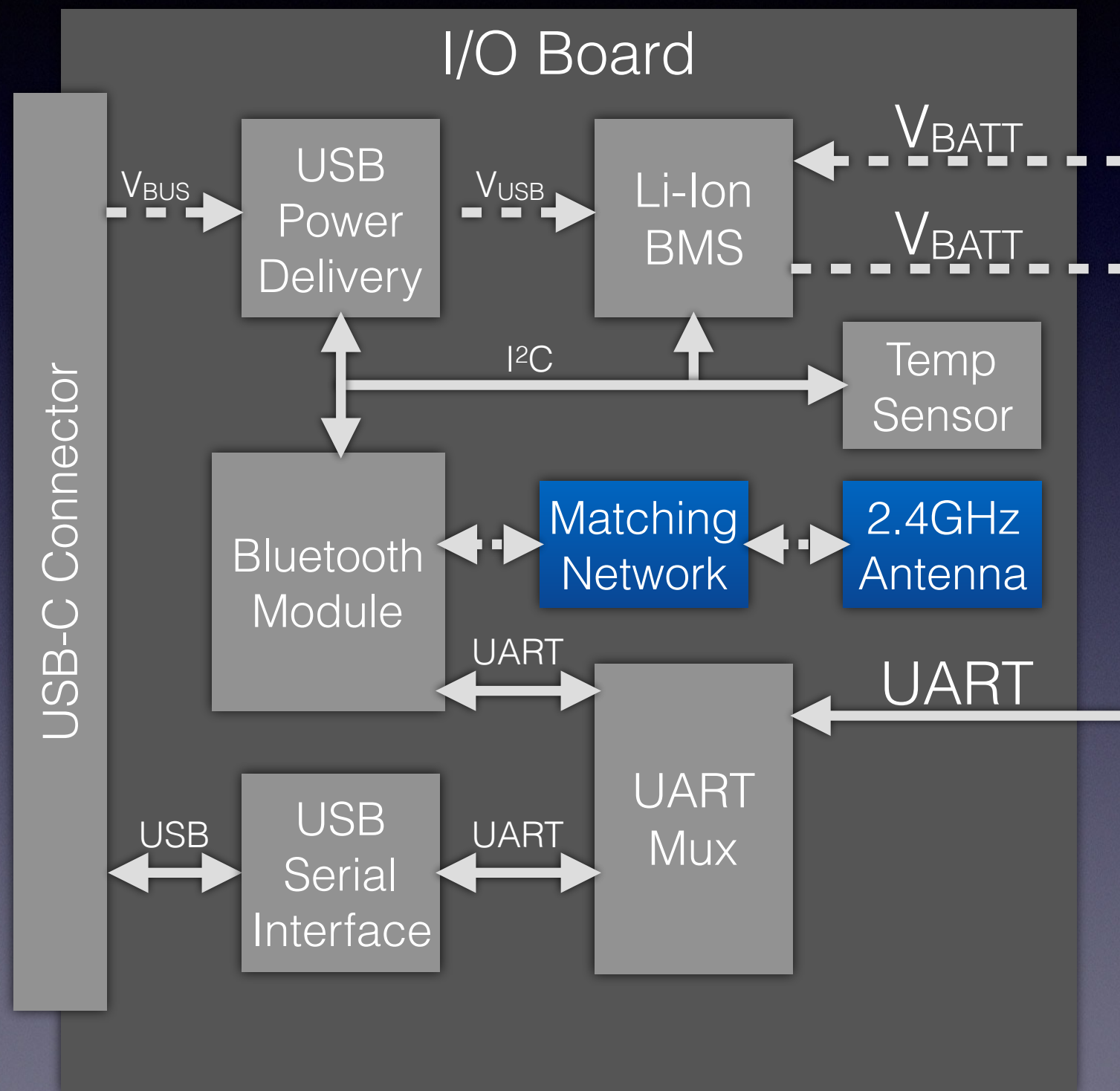
# USB Serial Interface

- Converts USB data into a serial format
- Allows the I/O Board to communicate over USB





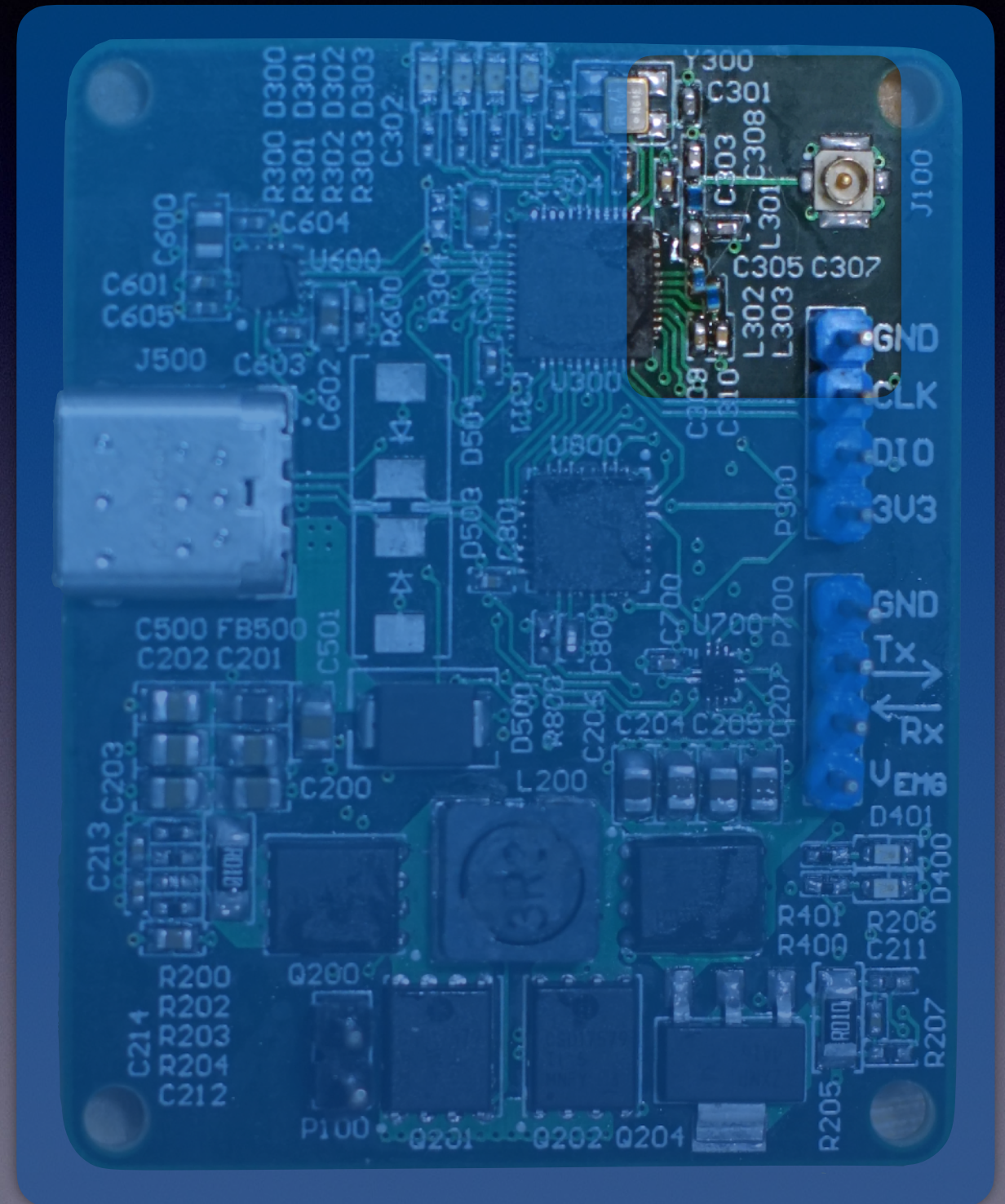
# Radio-Frequency Front End





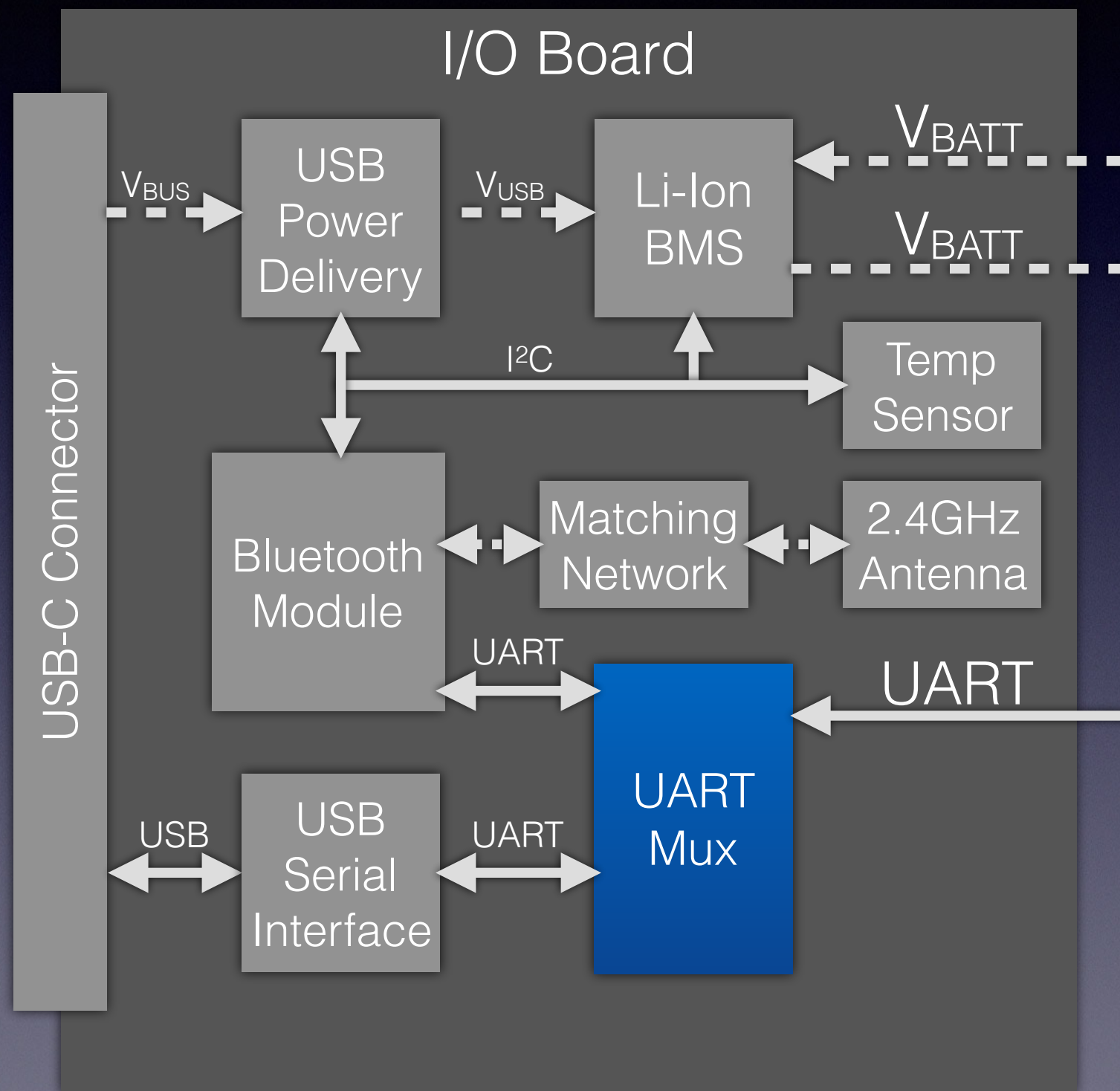
# Radio-Frequency Front End

- Allows the Bluetooth module to drive an antenna
- Consists of a lumped-element matching network
- An external antenna is connected to the UMC jack





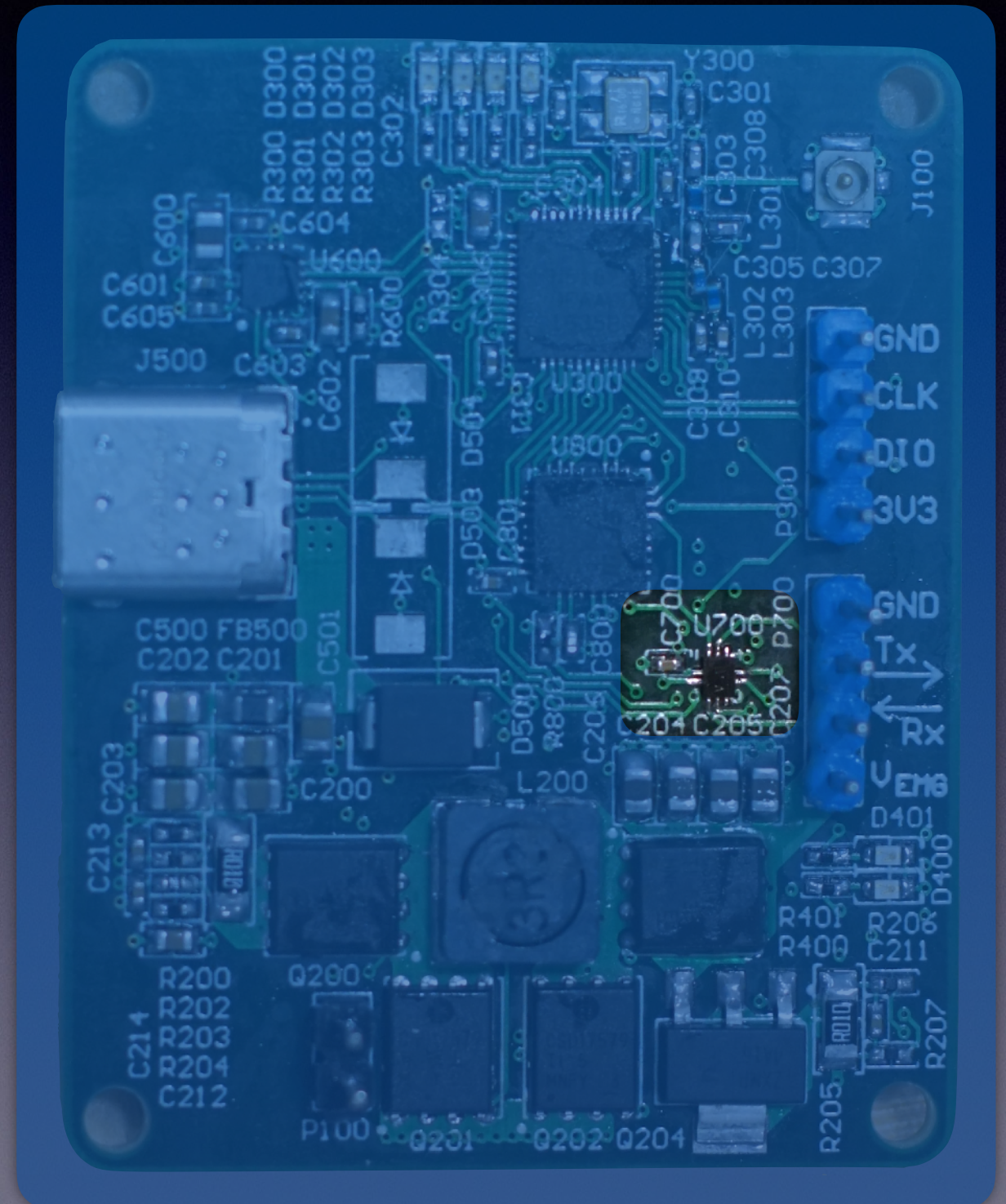
# Serial Multiplexer





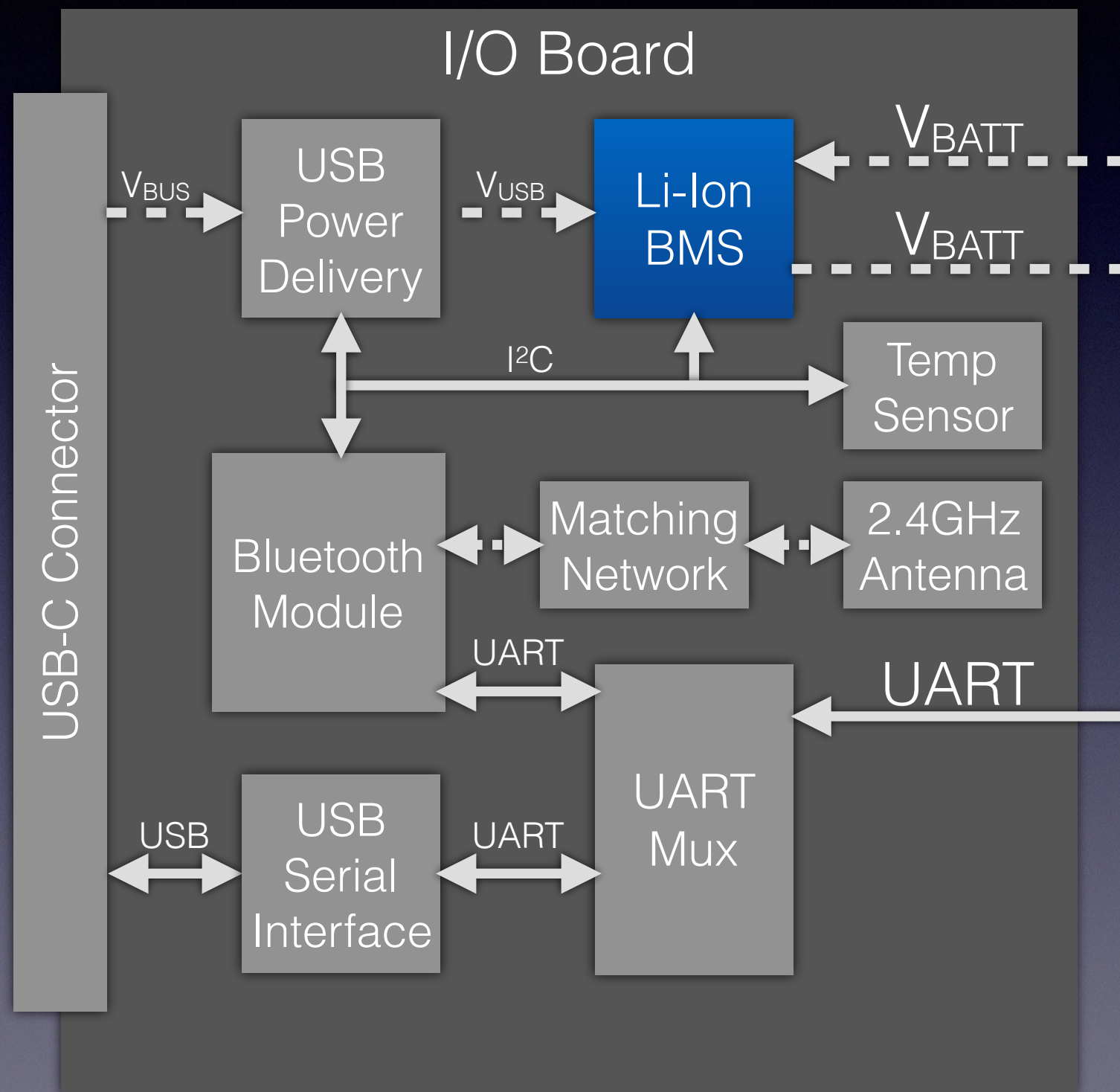
# Serial Multiplexer

- Selects if the hand is controlled by USB or Bluetooth
- Controlled by the Bluetooth Module





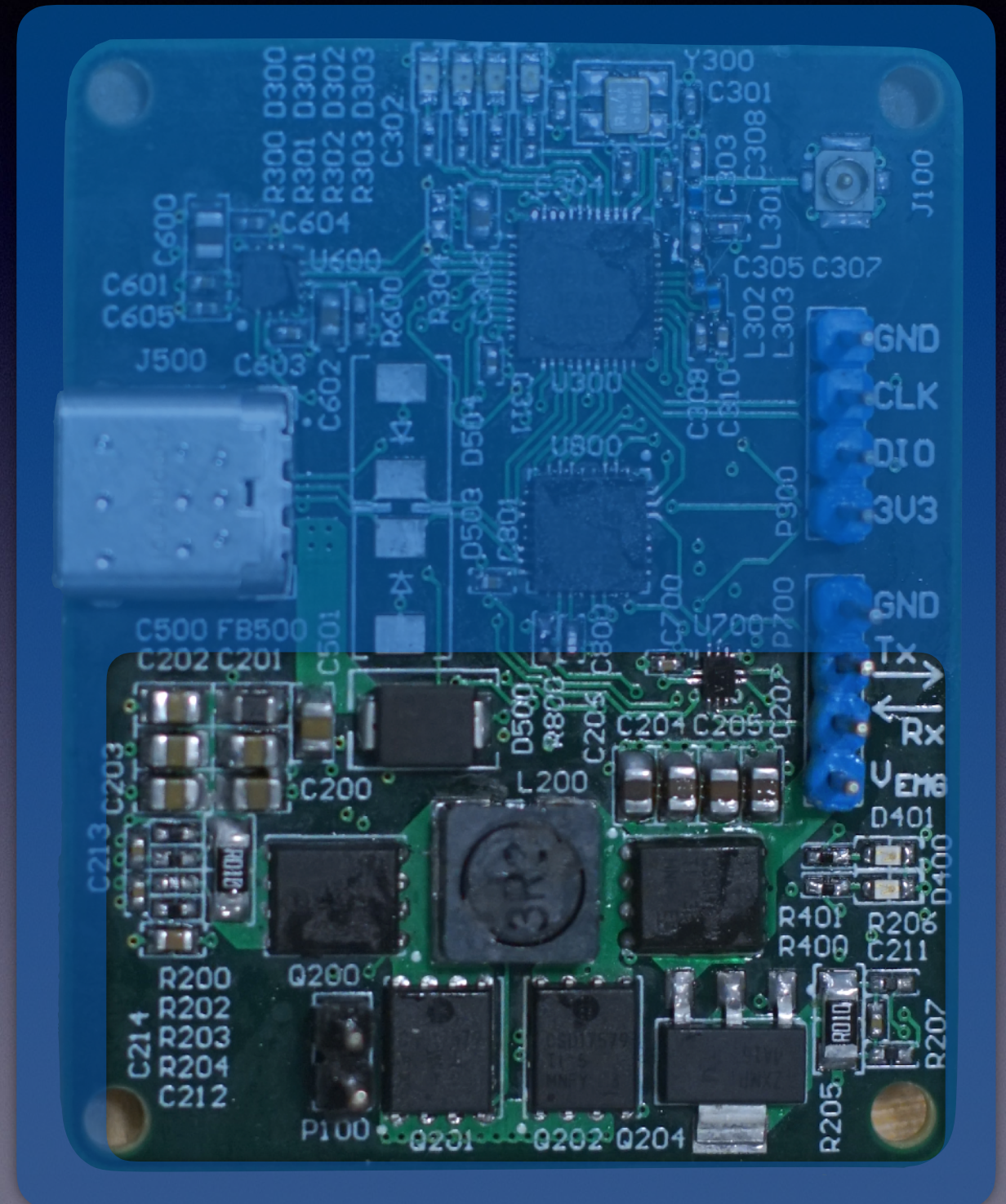
# Battery Management System





# Battery Management System

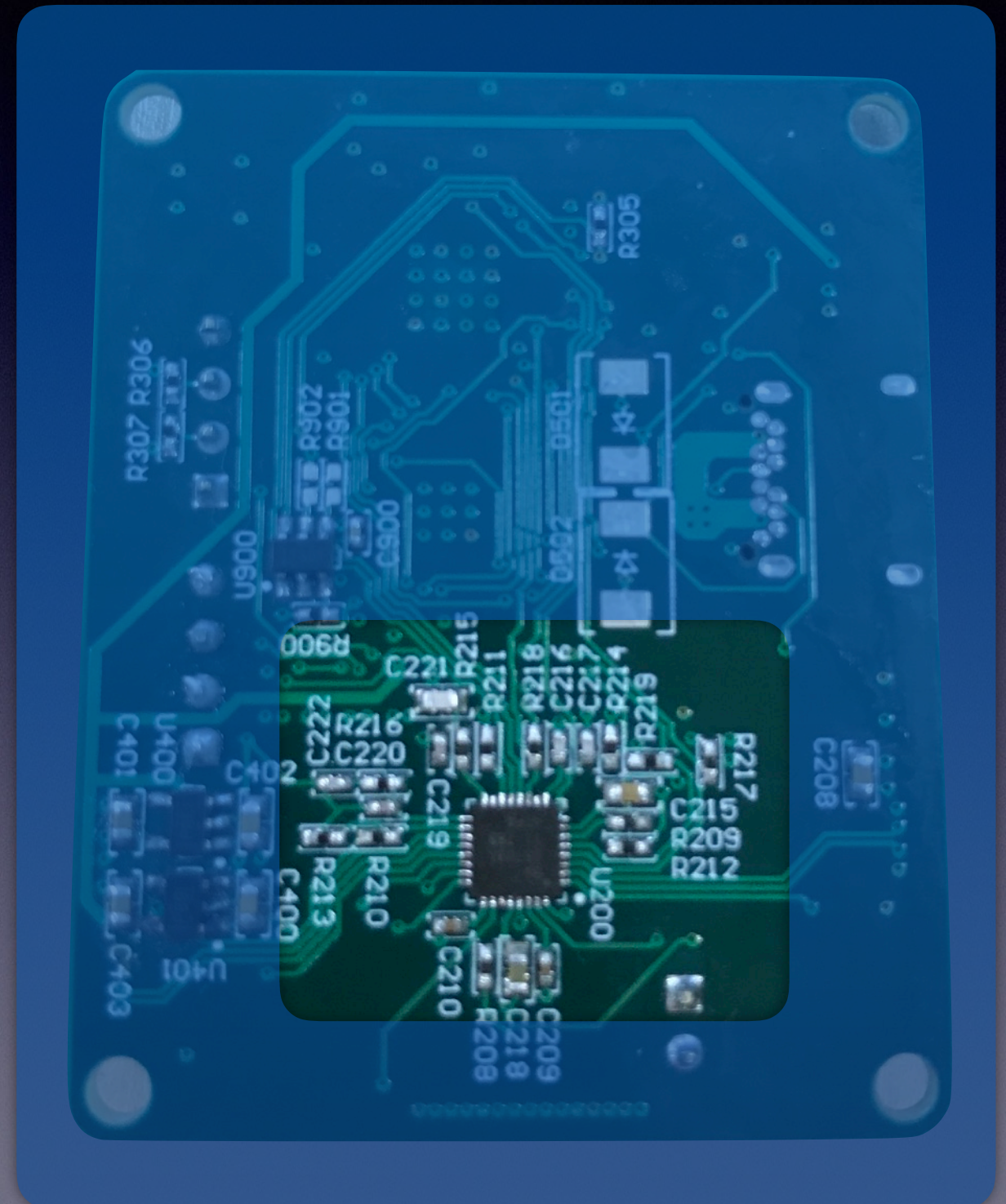
- Charges and discharges the battery
- Keeps the batteries from catching fire
- Monitors the battery's operating condition
- Controlled by the Bluetooth Module





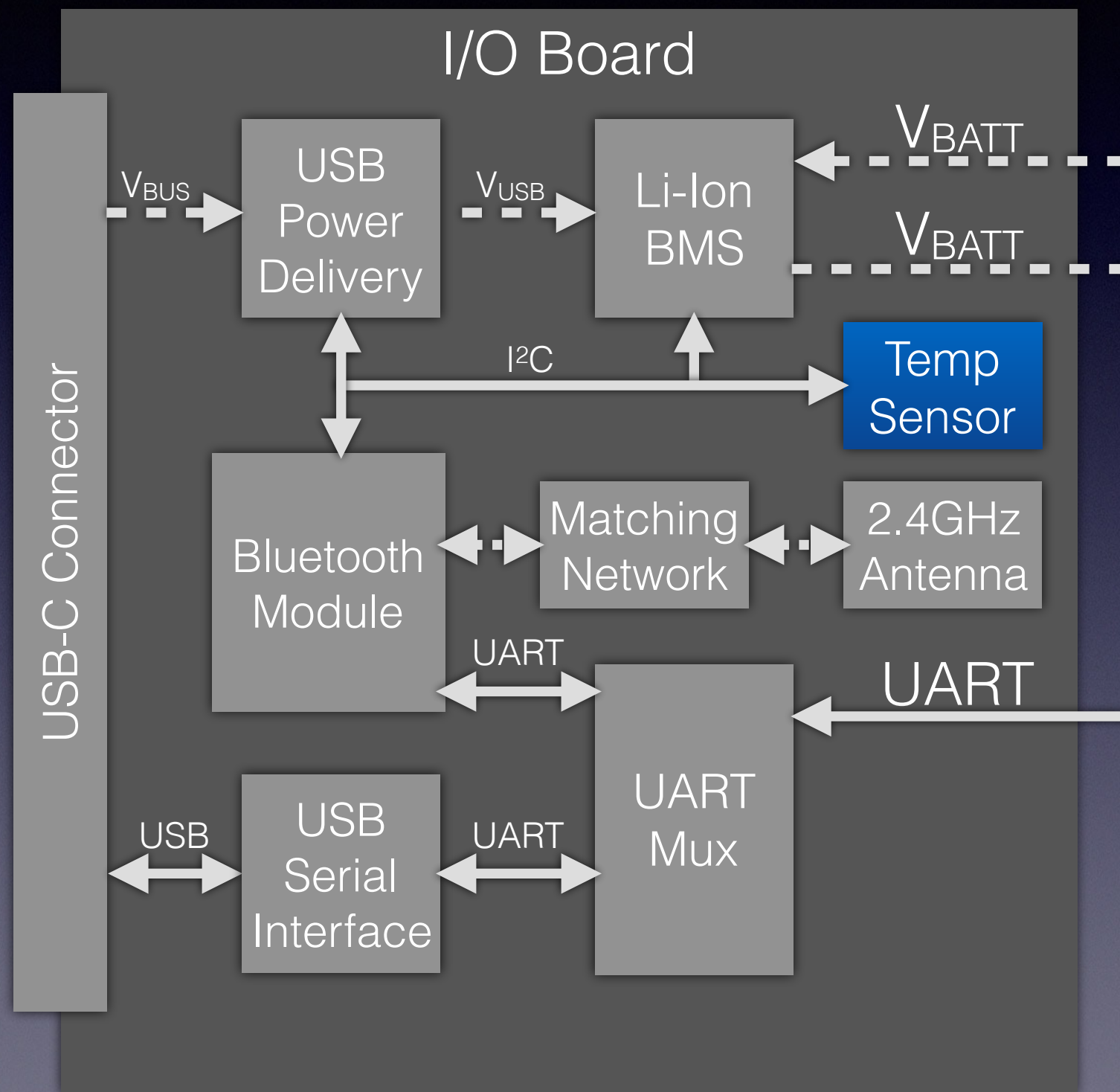
# Battery Management System

- Charges and discharges the battery
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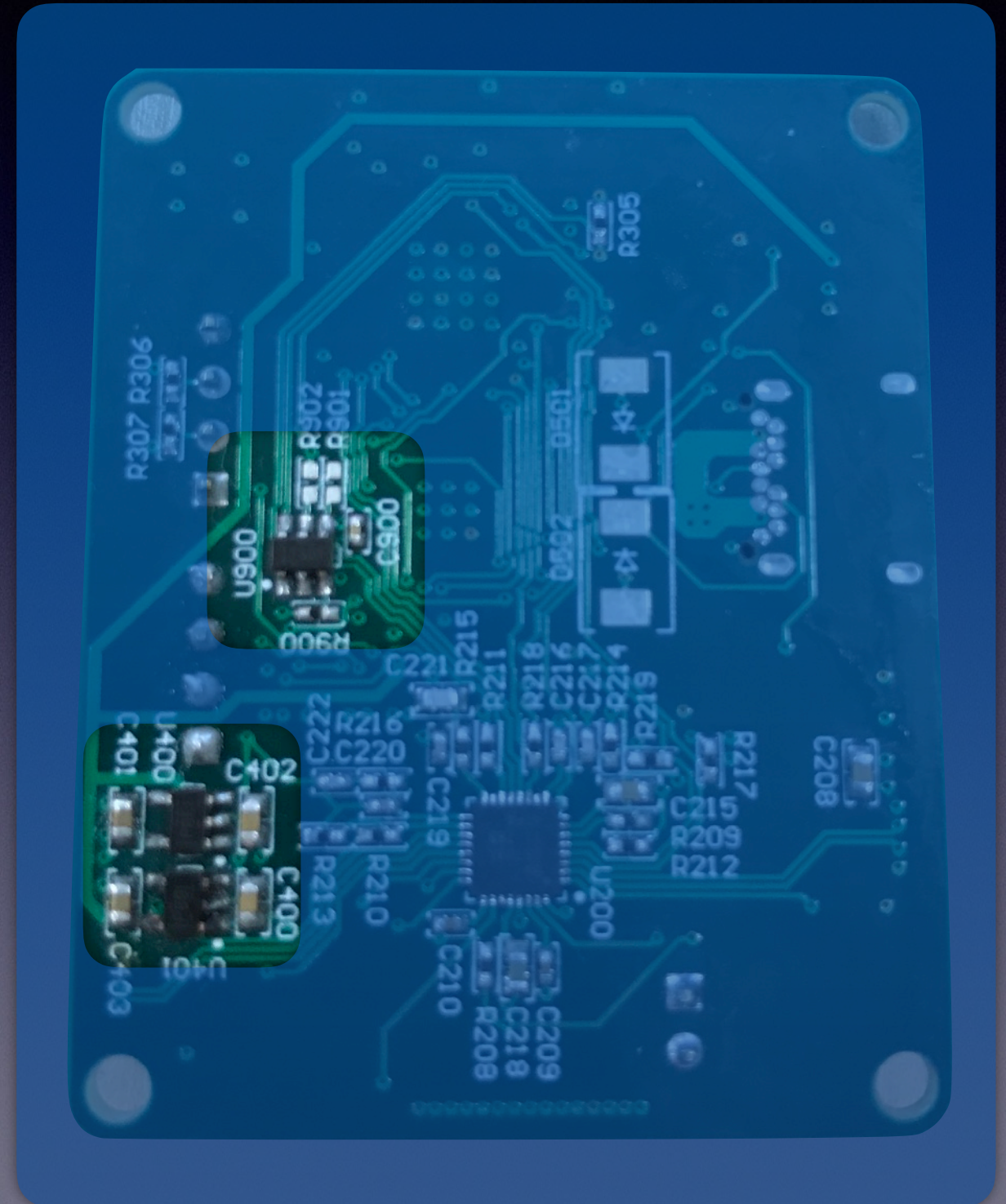
# Supporting Circuitry





# Supporting Circuitry

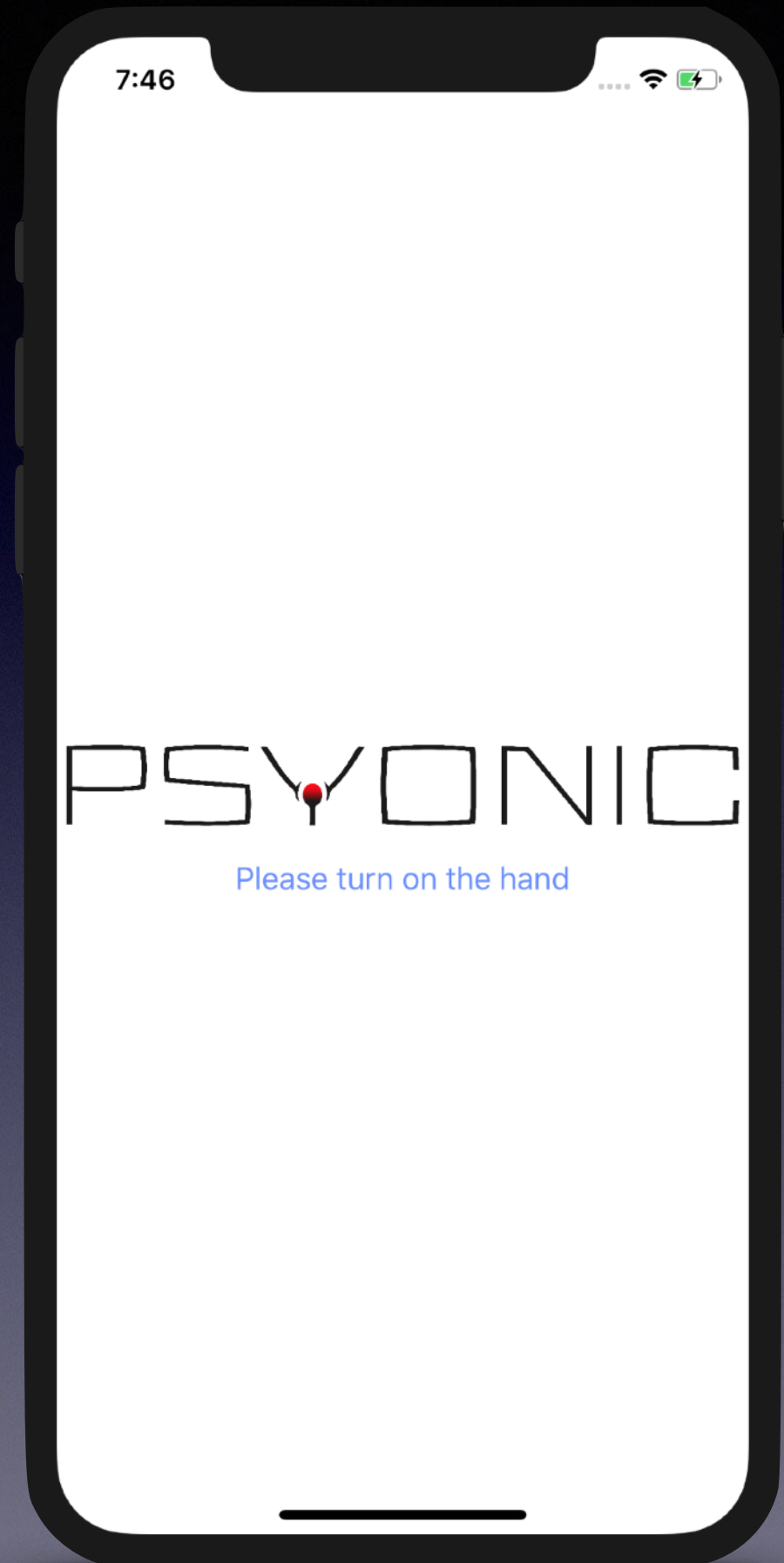
- Linear voltage regulators power onboard electronics
- A temperature sensor monitors the board temperature





# iPhone App

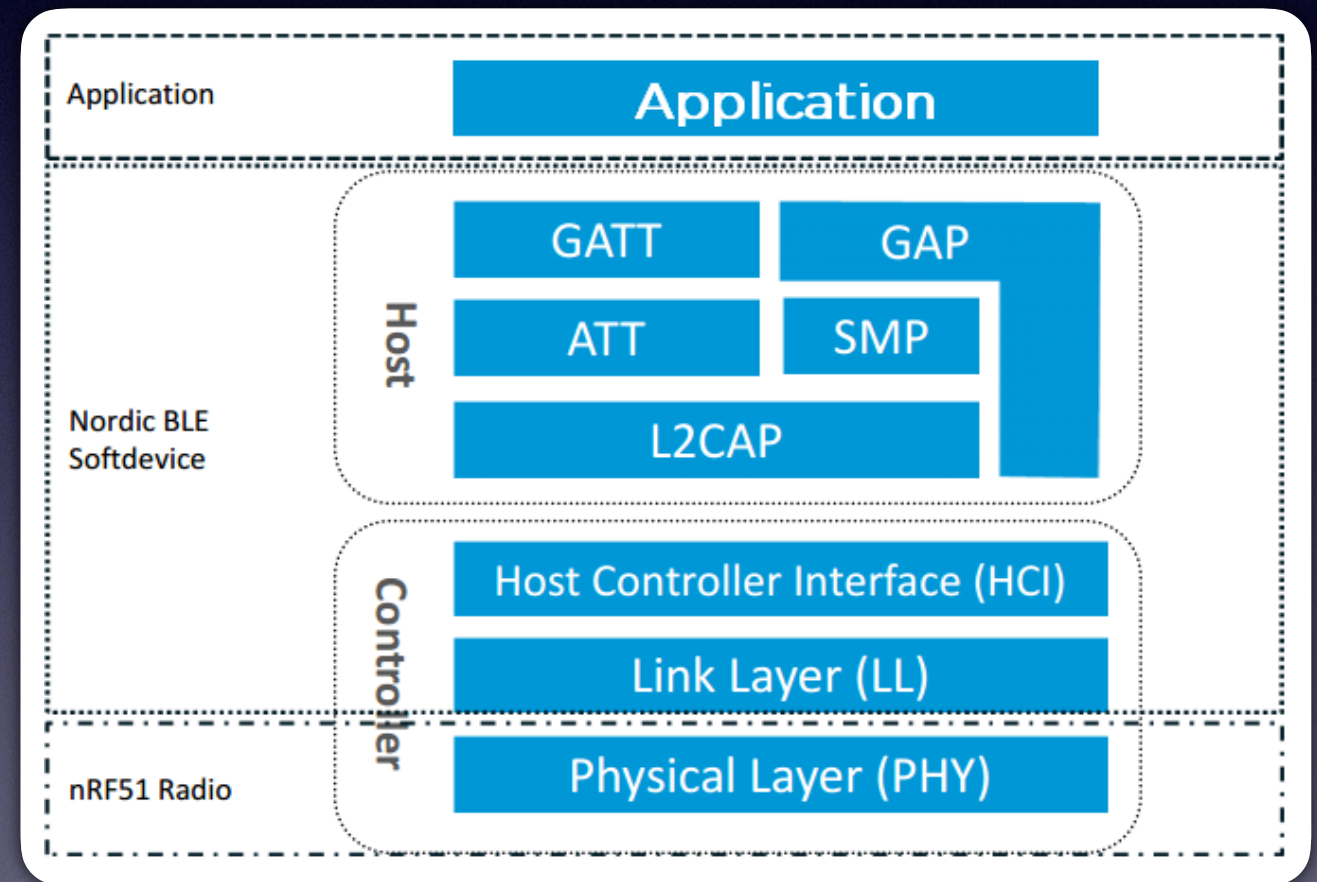
Steven Sun





# App Requirements

- Bluetooth Communications
  - Connects to the I/O Board
  - Sends and receives data from the hand
- User Interface
  - Displays information about the hand's operating status
  - Controls (buttons, sliders, etc.) get user input





# App Demonstration



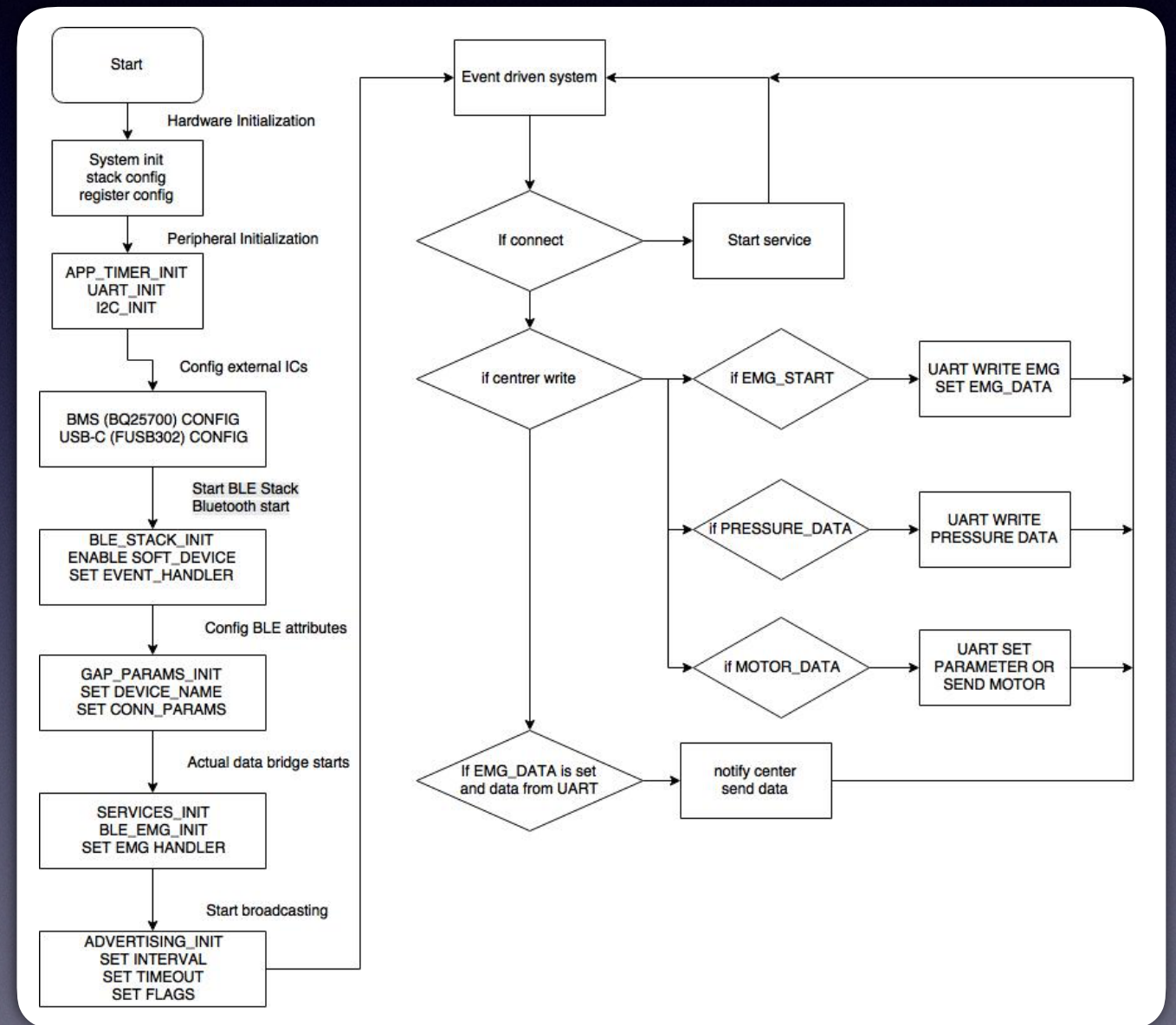
# Firmware

Steven Sun



# Bluetooth Low Energy

- Firmware needed to implement Bluetooth Low Energy protocol
- Quality firmware needed to ensure connection stability, speed, and security





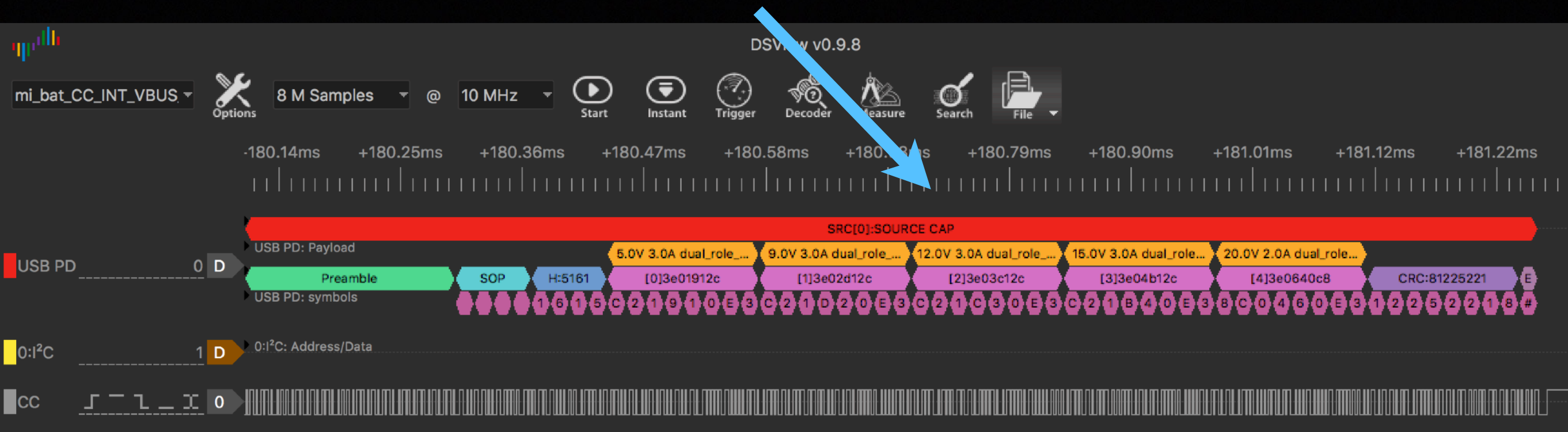
# USB Power Delivery

- Communicates with USB wall chargers
- Reduces battery charge times
- Compatible with legacy USB chargers as well

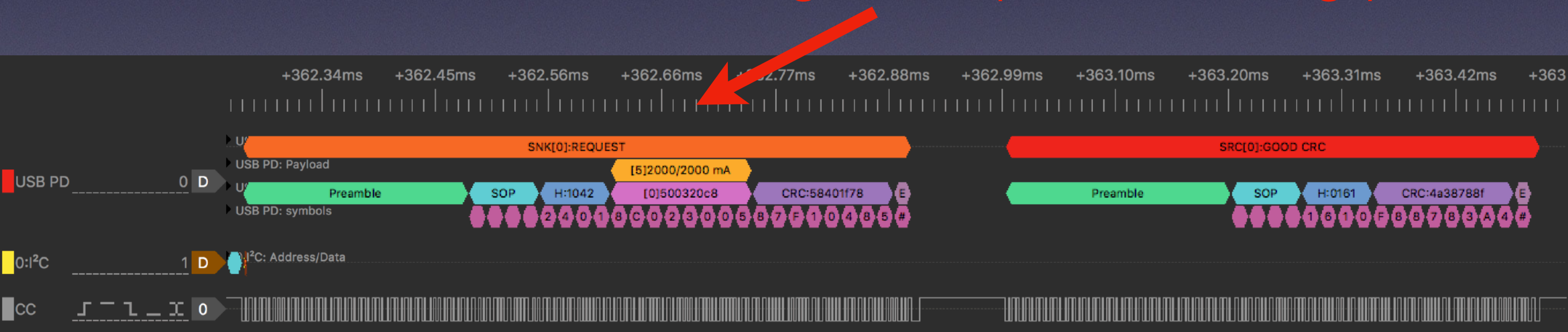




# 1. Hello, I am Charger, I can provide these power settings

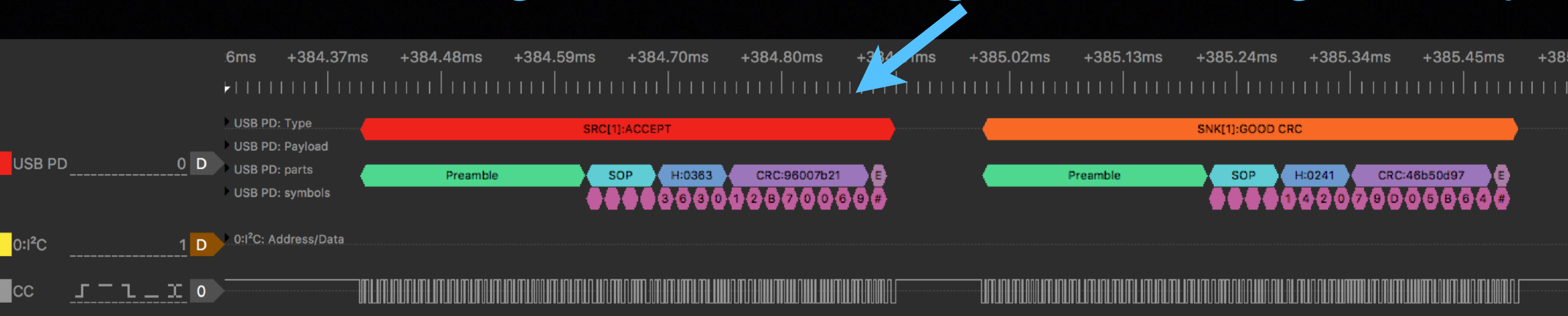


# 2. Hello, I am the hand, can I get this power setting please

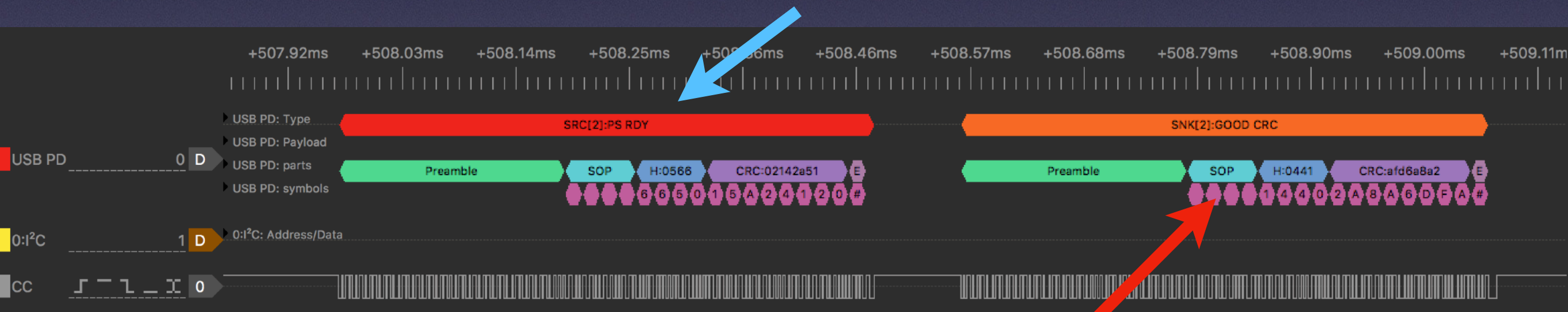




3. Hello, I am Charger, that sounds good, let me get ready.



4. Hello, I am Charger, I AM READY, here you go



5. Hello, I am hand, awesome, thank you

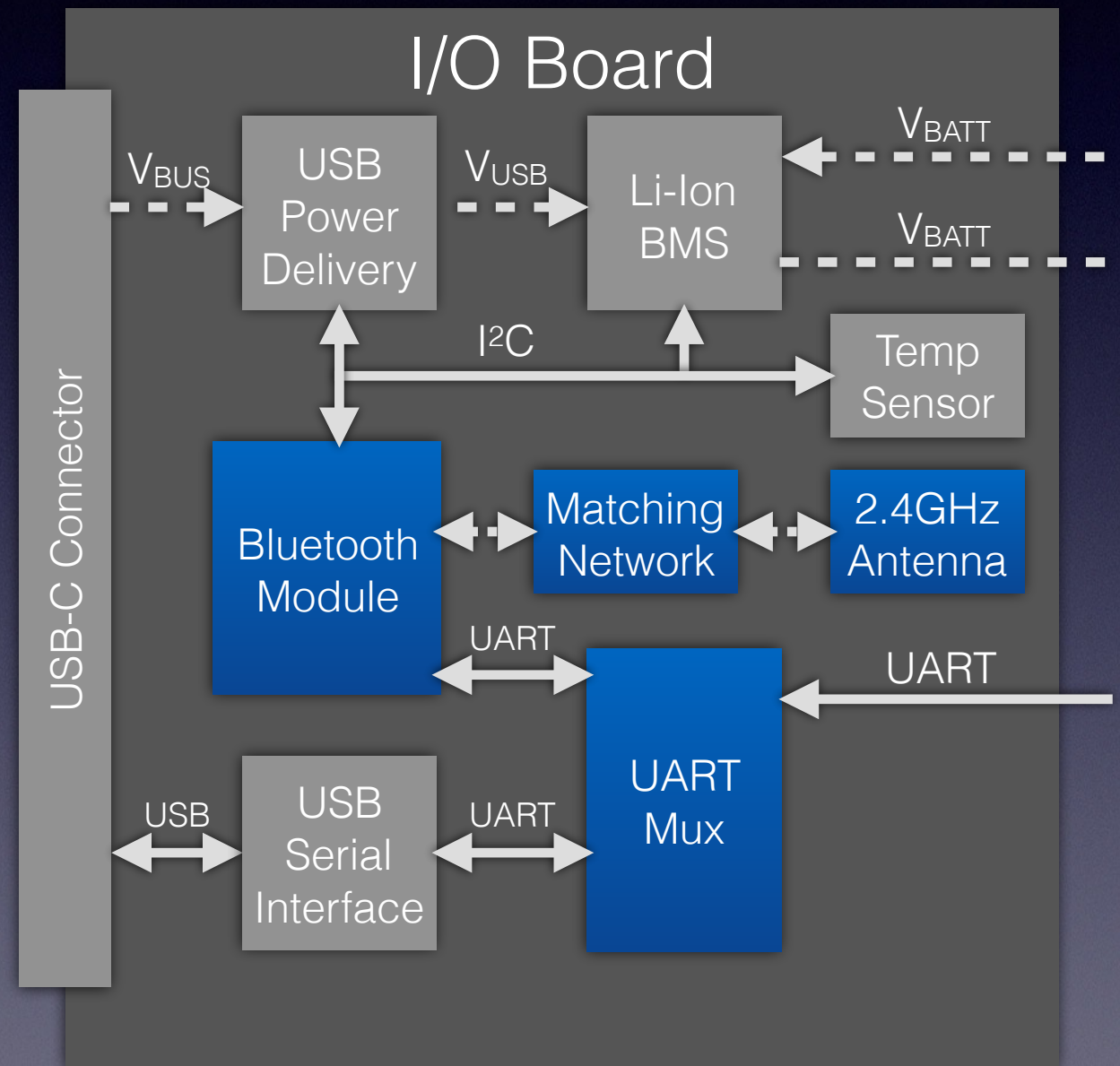


# Results

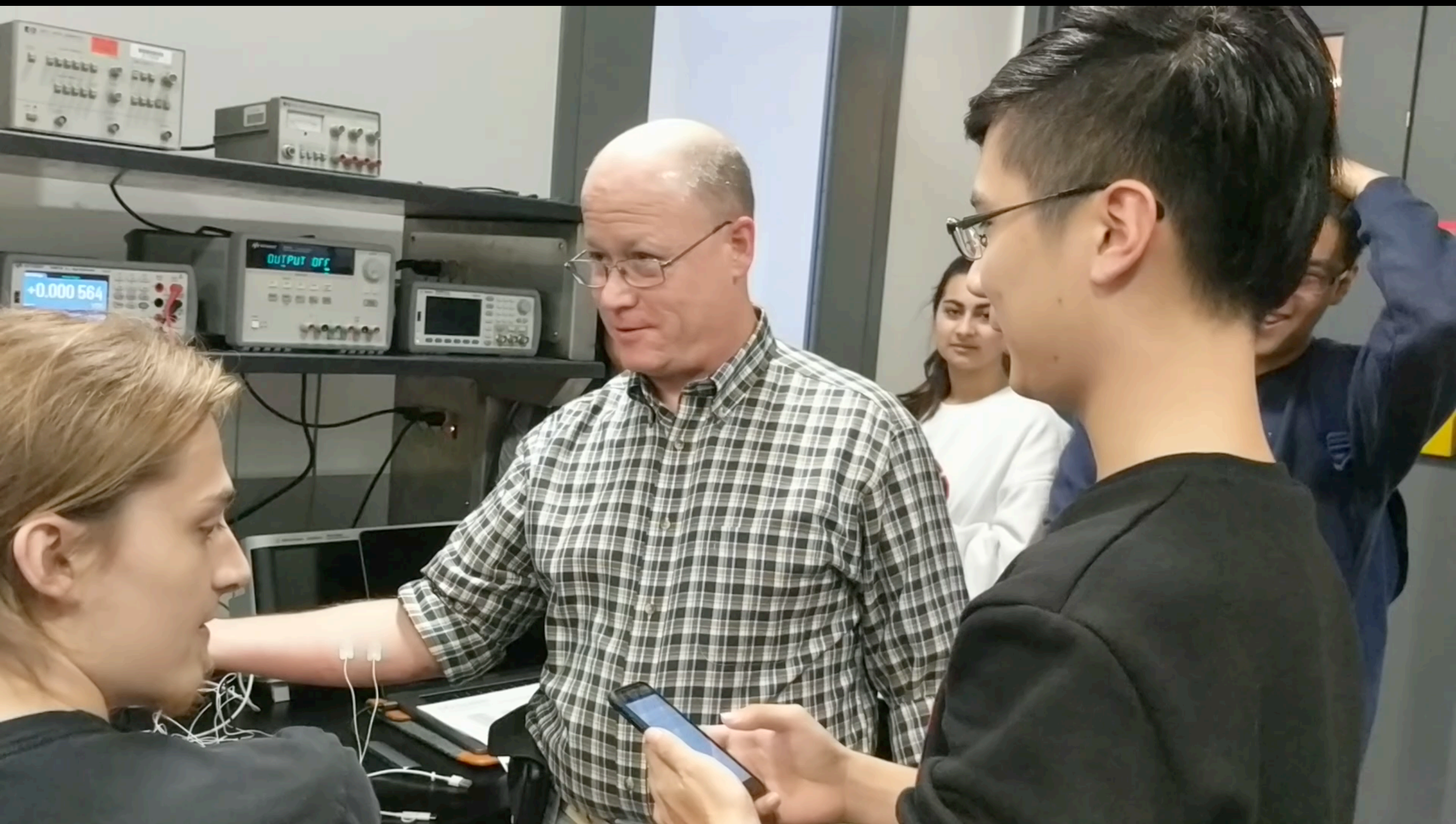


# Bluetooth Low Energy

- Implemented a full Bluetooth Low Energy software stack
- Communicated with multiple smartphones
- Achieved full functionality and met all requirements



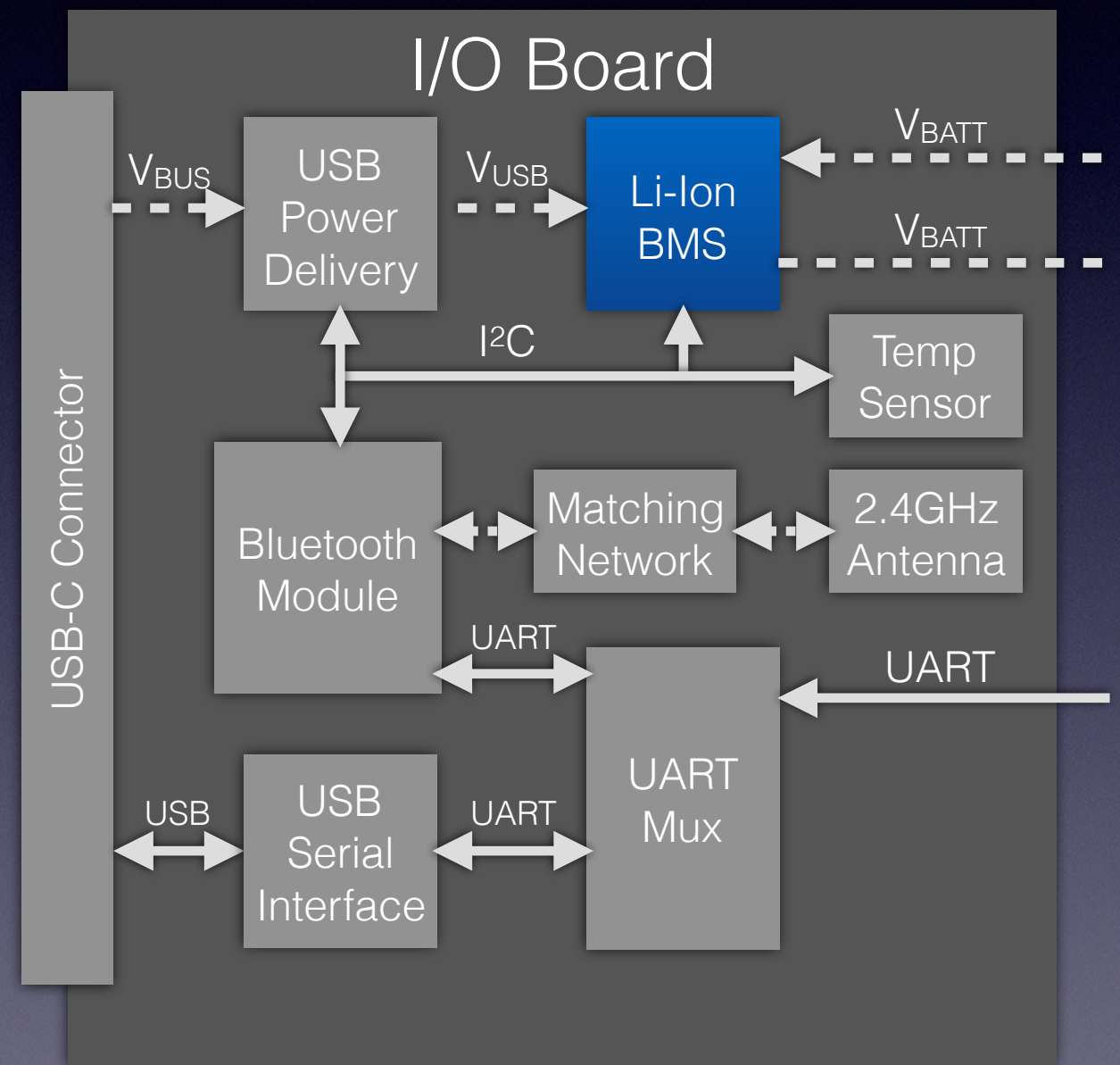






# Battery Management System

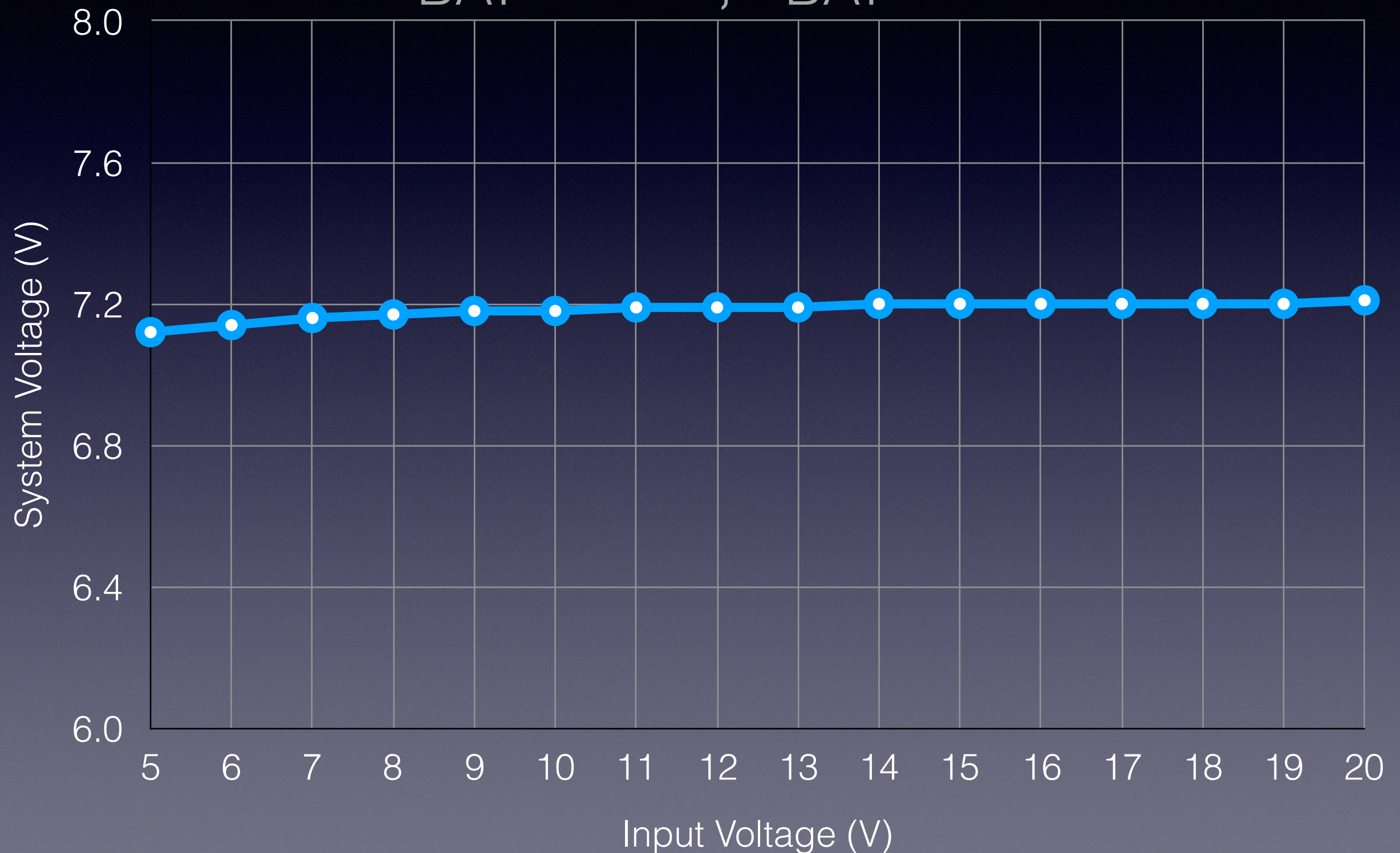
- Battery can be charged properly across the entire battery voltage range
- Capable of preventing the battery from operating outside of its safe operating area
- Battery voltage and current can be monitored by the Bluetooth Module
- Meets all requirements set in the Design Document





# Input Voltage Sweep

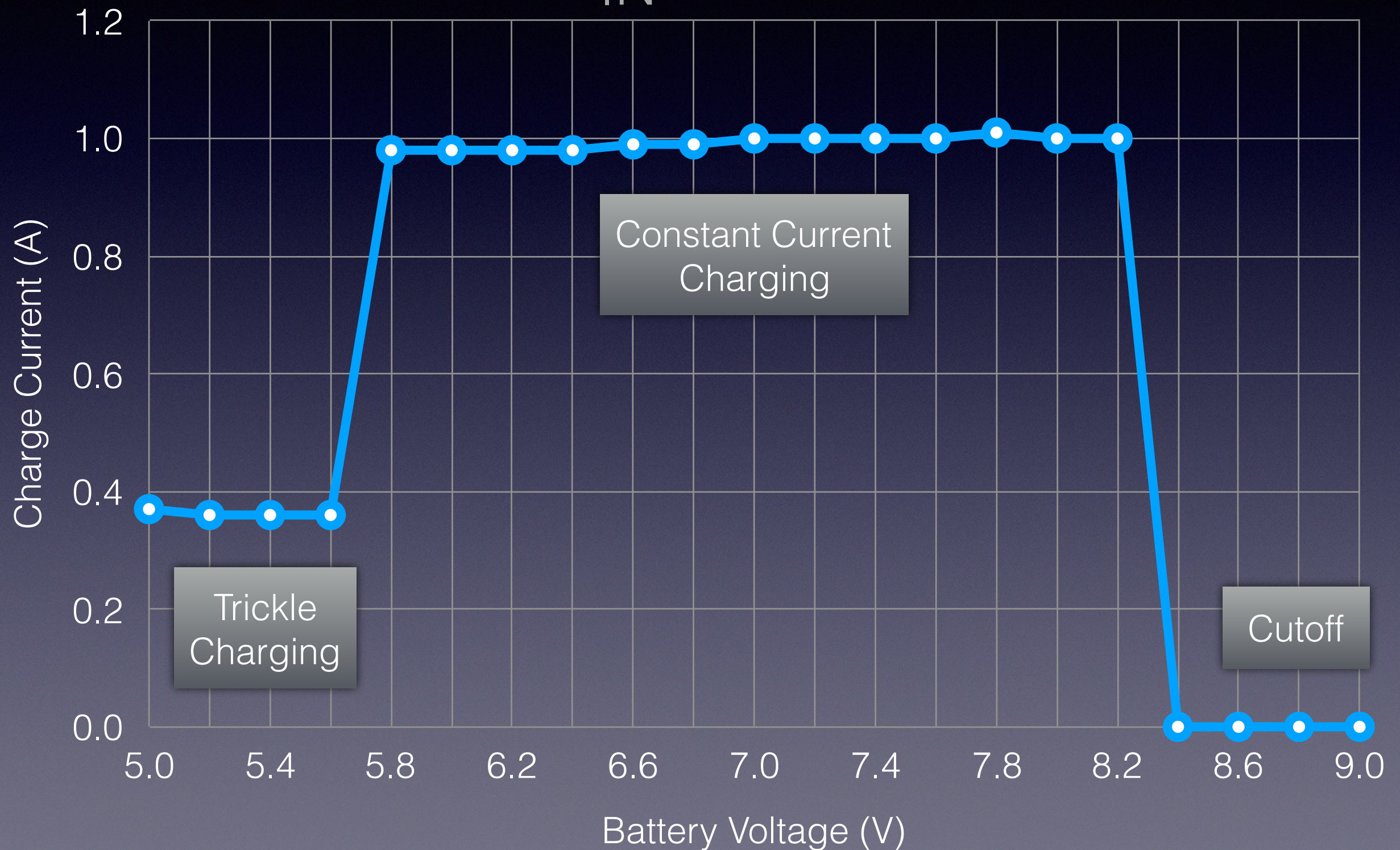
$$V_{\text{BAT}} = 7\text{V}, I_{\text{BAT}} = 1\text{A}$$





# Battery Charge Current

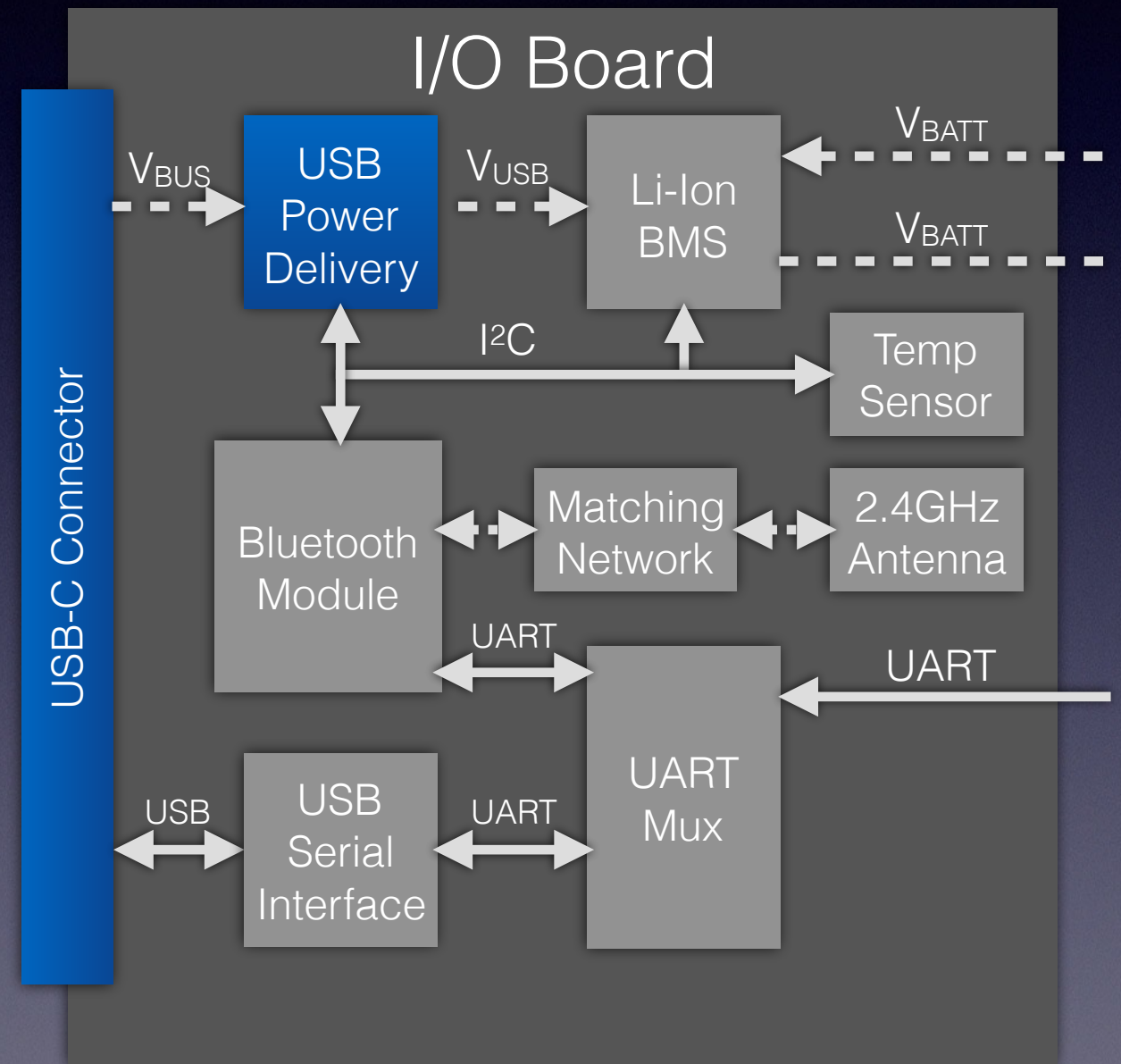
$$V_{IN} = 20V$$



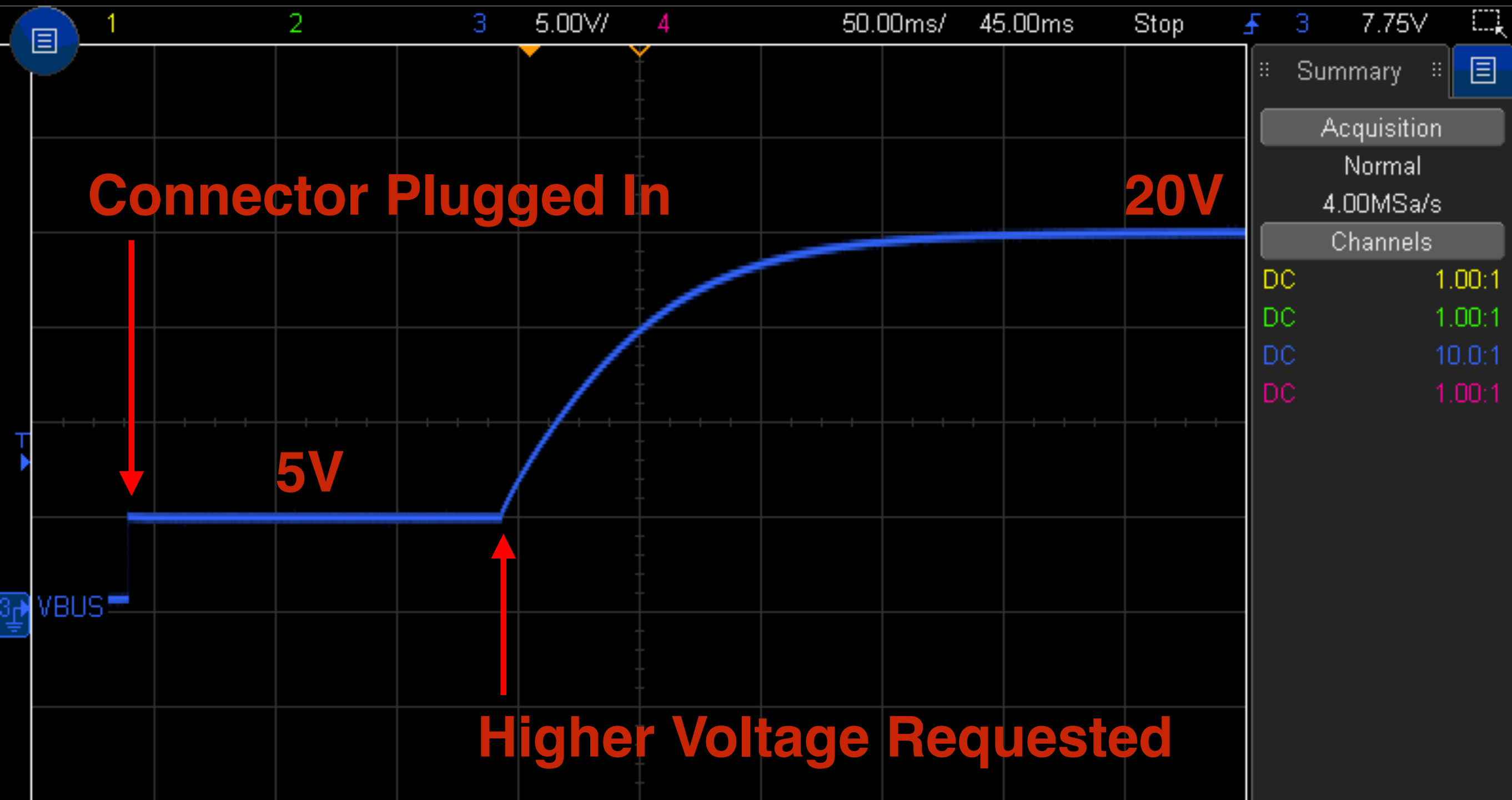


# USB Power Delivery

- Able to communicate with chargers from Samsung, Google, and a variety of other brands
- Successfully increased the supply voltage upon request
- Met requirements set in the Design Document



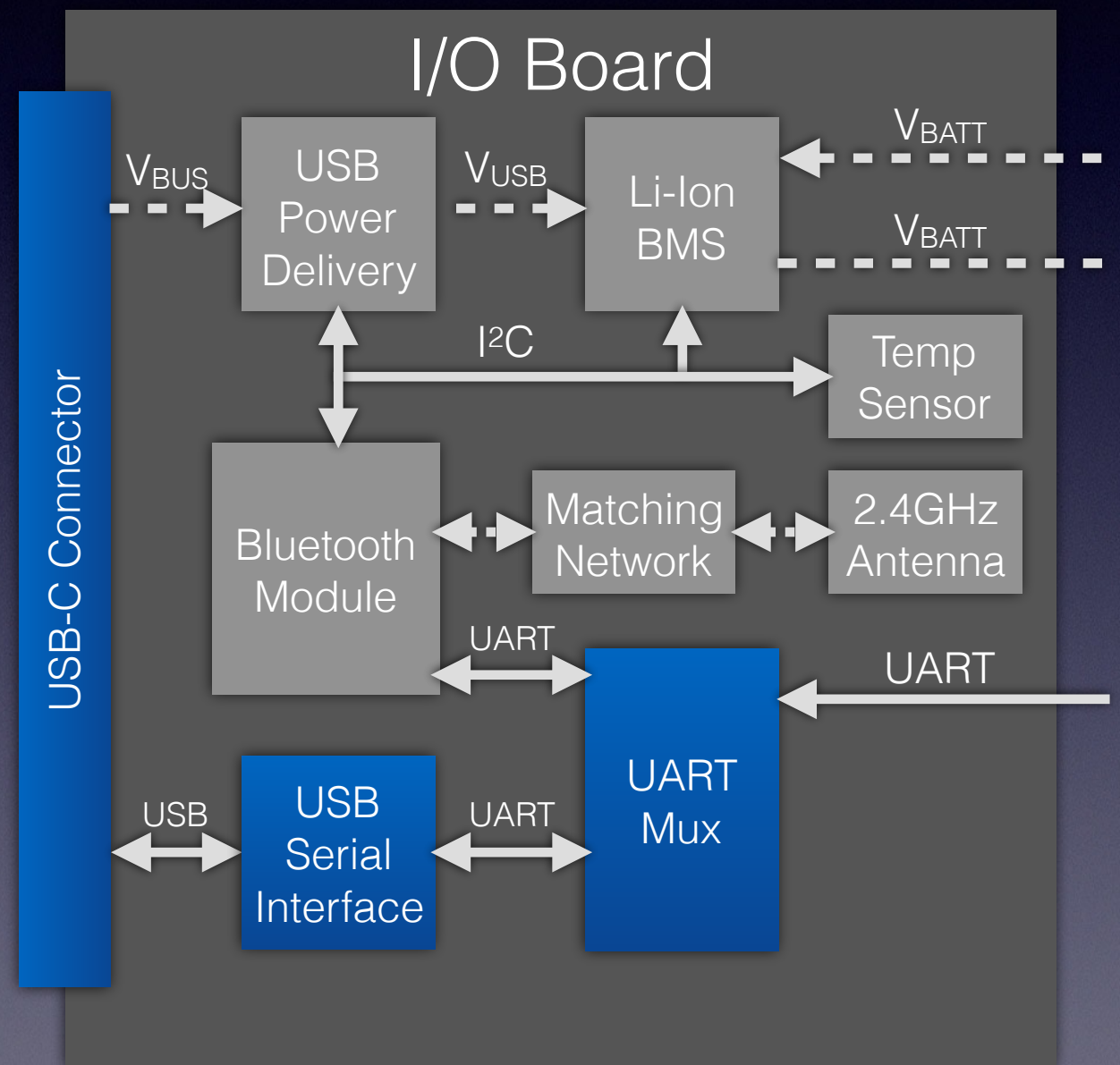






# USB Data

- Enumerated as a USB serial device to both Windows and MacOS computers
- Supported a baud rate of 115200
- Met requirements set in the Design Document









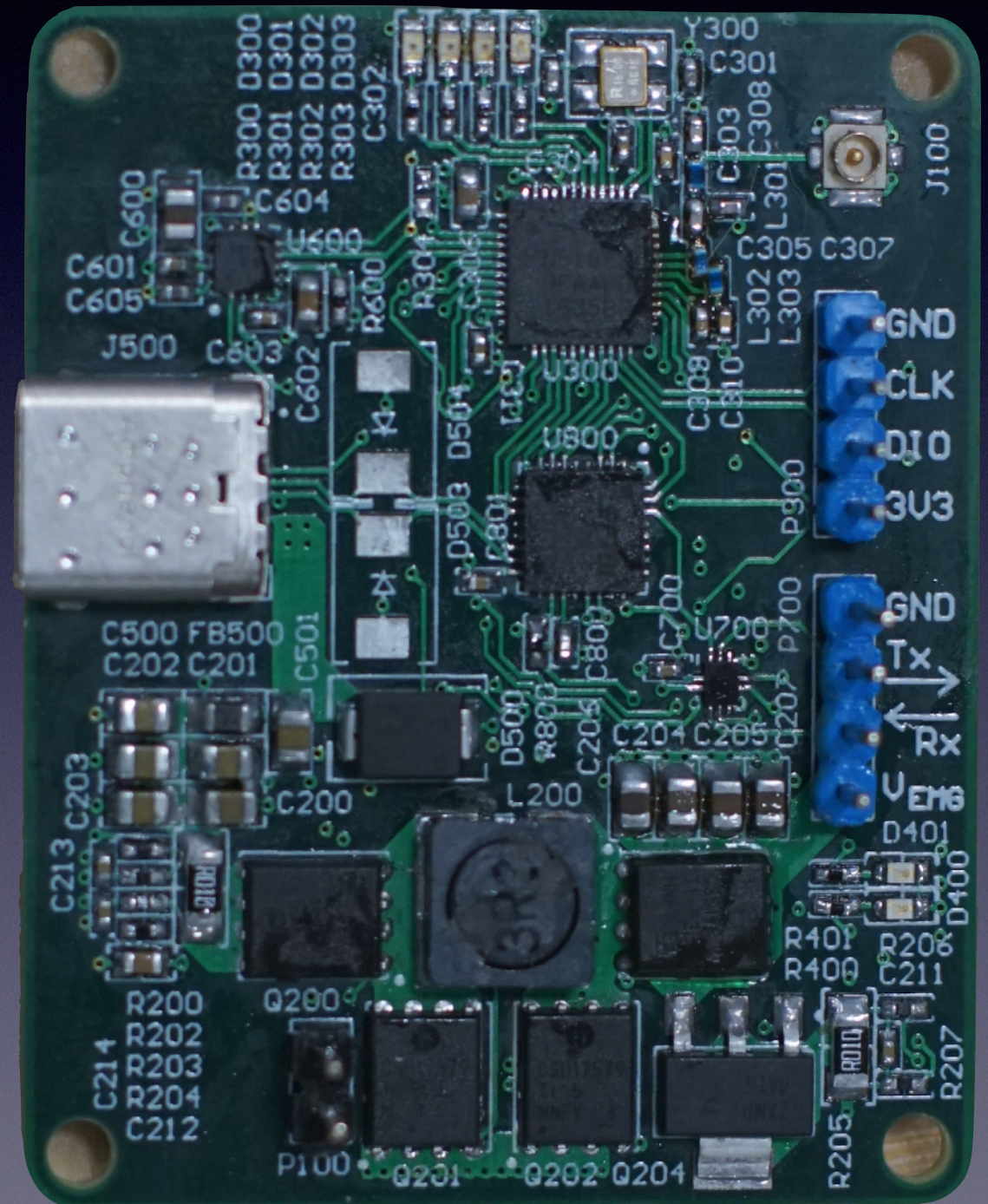
# Lessons Learned

- The Bluetooth Module was not powerful enough to handle both Bluetooth and USB Power Delivery at the same time
- Lack of UART pull-up resistors generates garbage data when no device is attached
- USB protection diodes had too much capacitance, preventing USB communications
- No protection diodes on the Serial Multiplexer created the potential for static electricity damage



# Next Steps

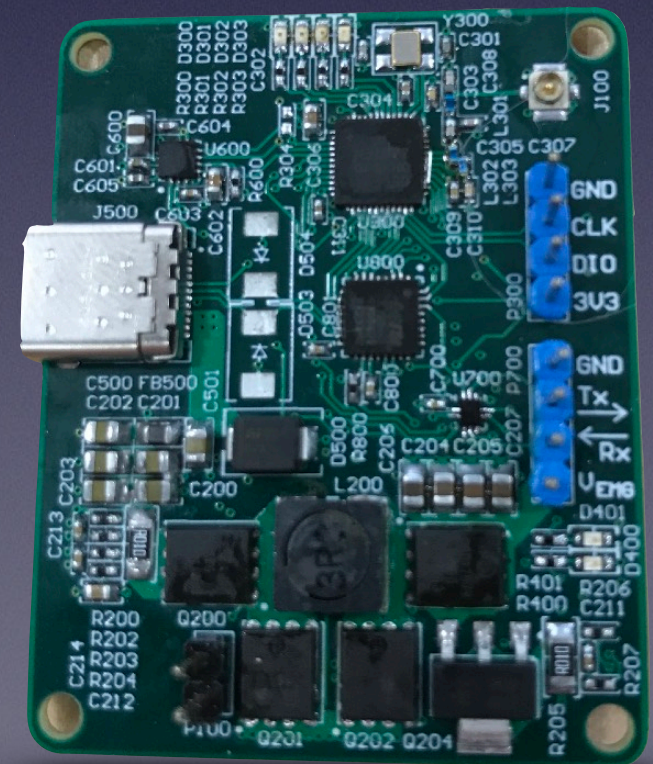
- Spin I/O Board incorporating lessons learned
- Mechanically integrate I/O Board into the hand
- Evaluate regulatory compliance





Questions?









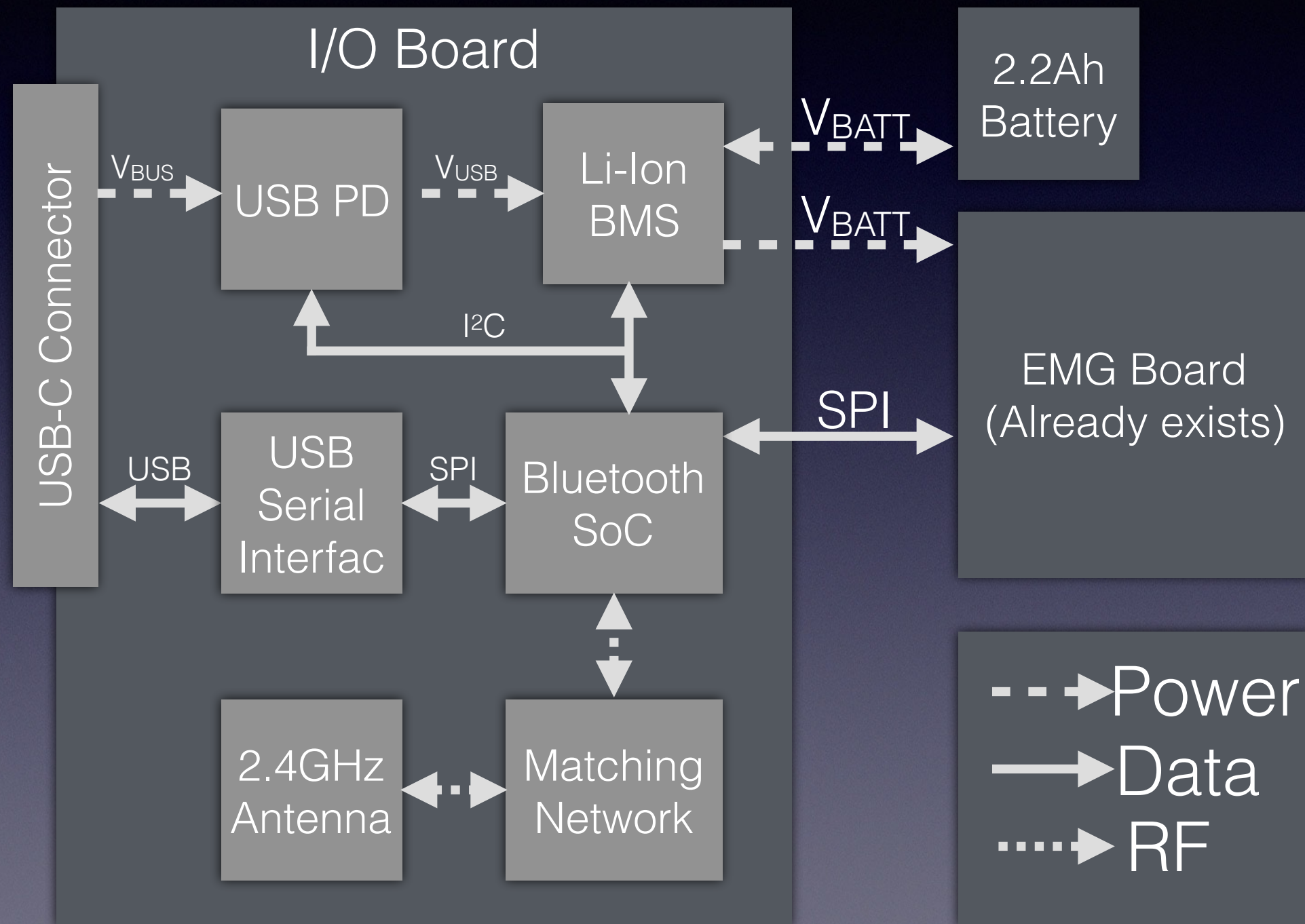


# Backup Slides

All following slides are meant to help answer questions  
They are not part of the main presentation

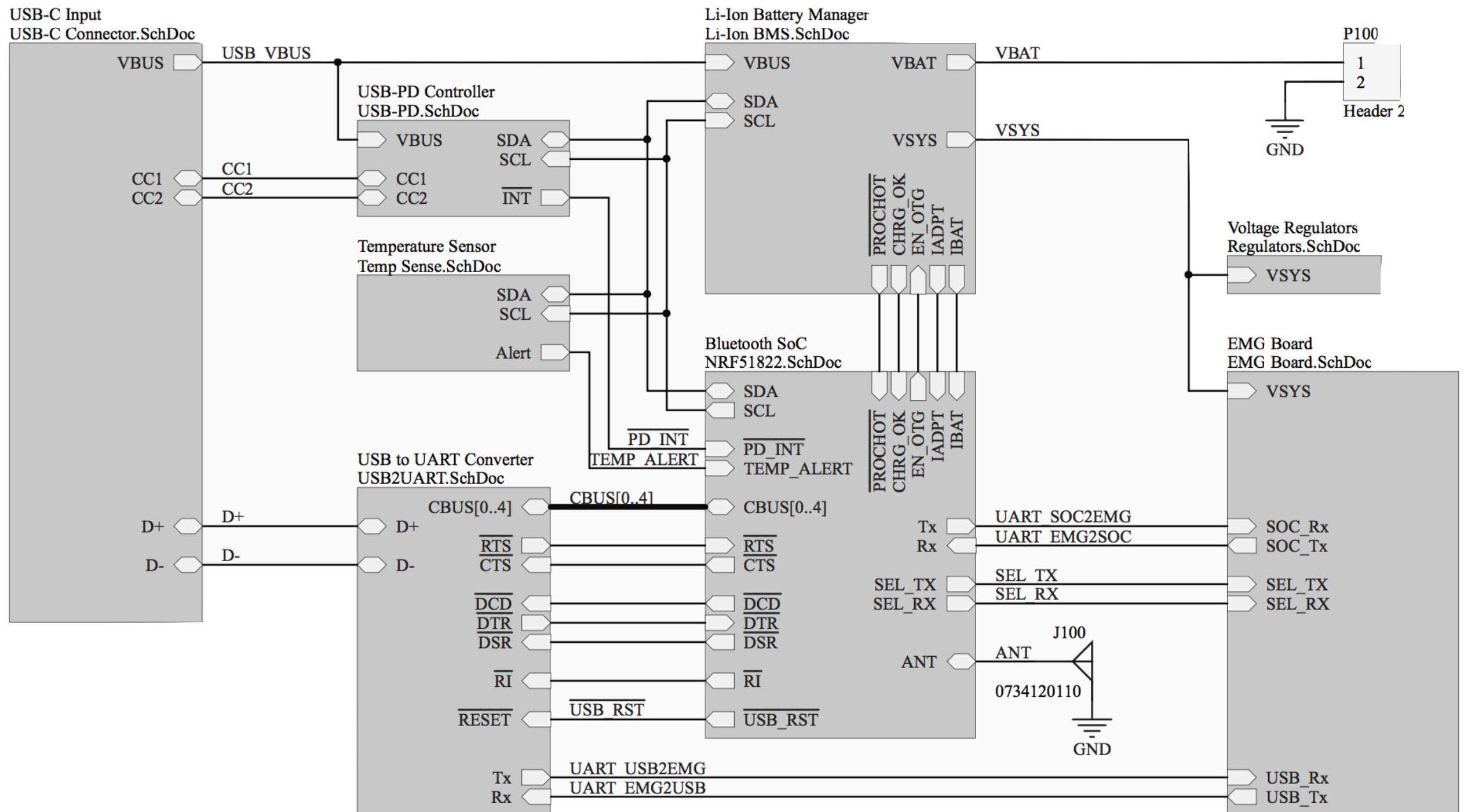


# Initial System Architecture



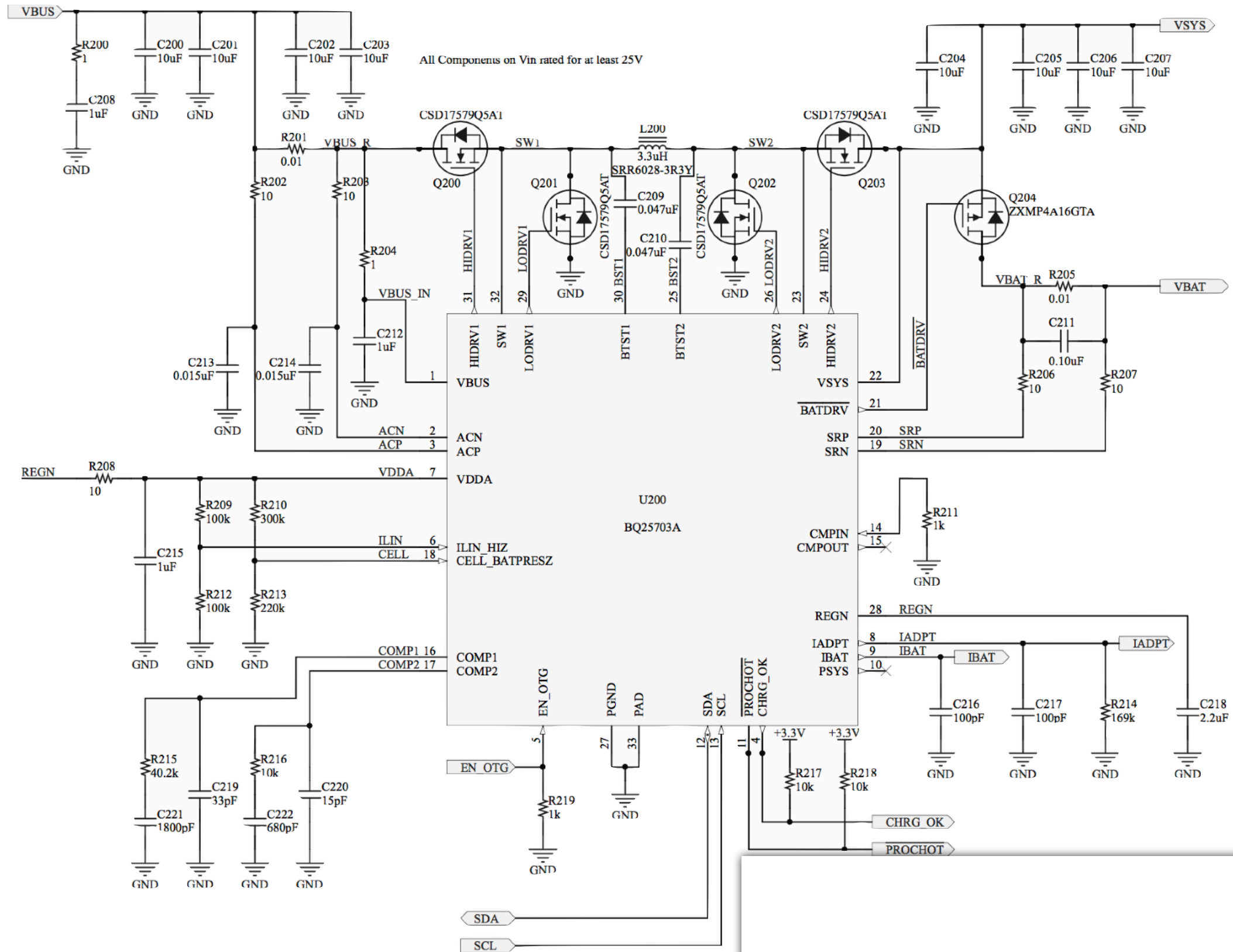


# Top-Level Schematic



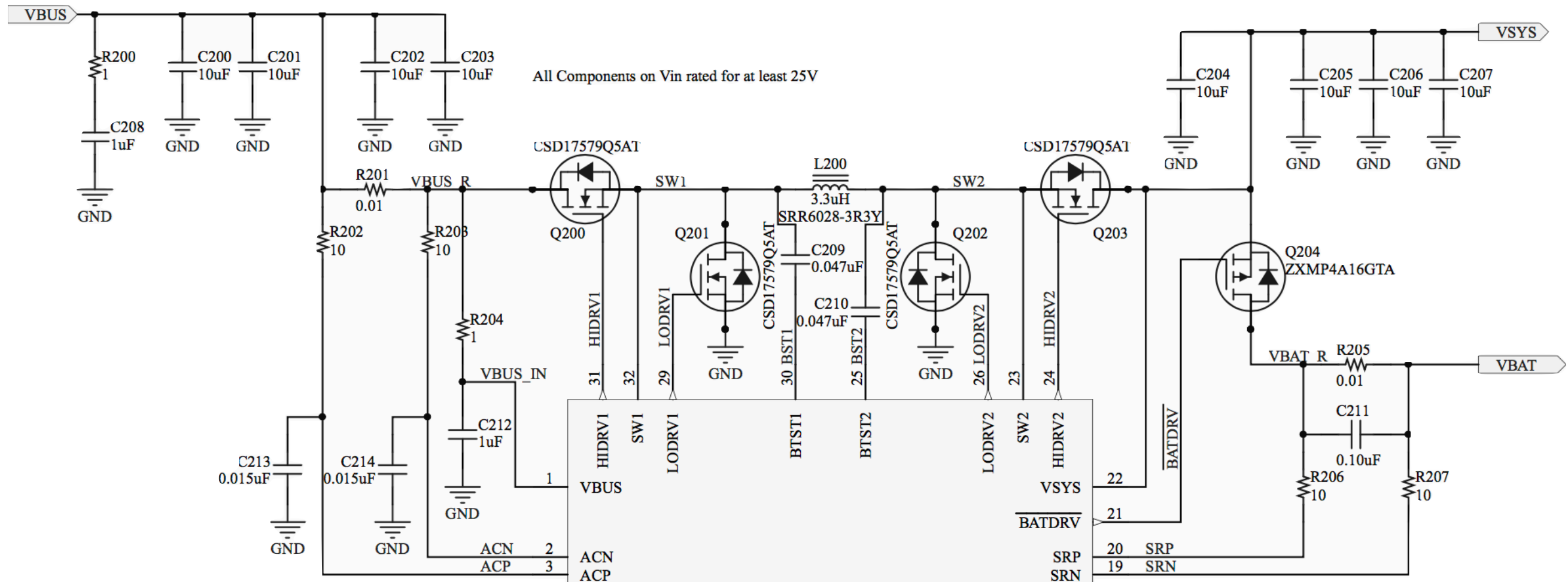


# Battery Management System



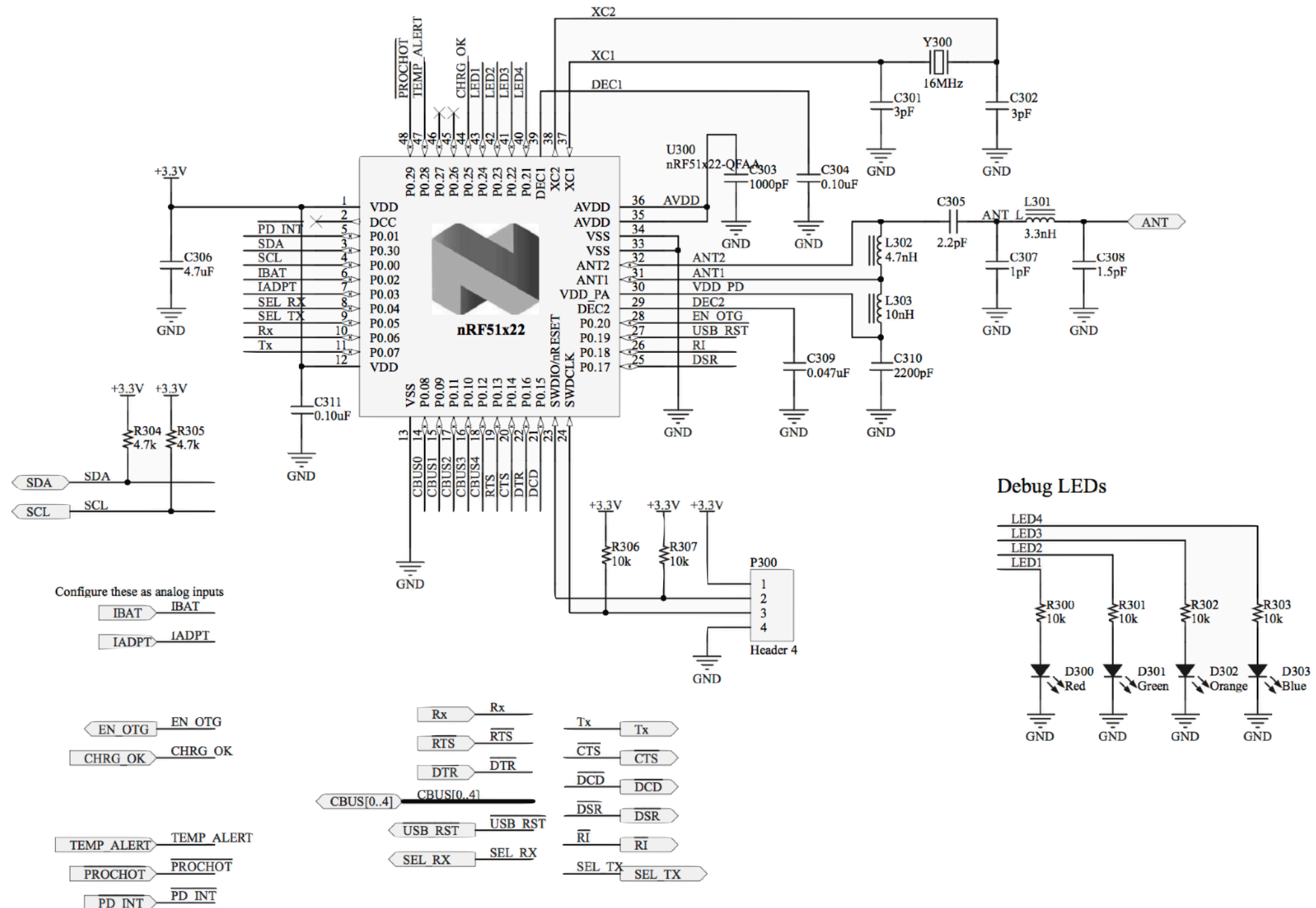


# BMS Power Path



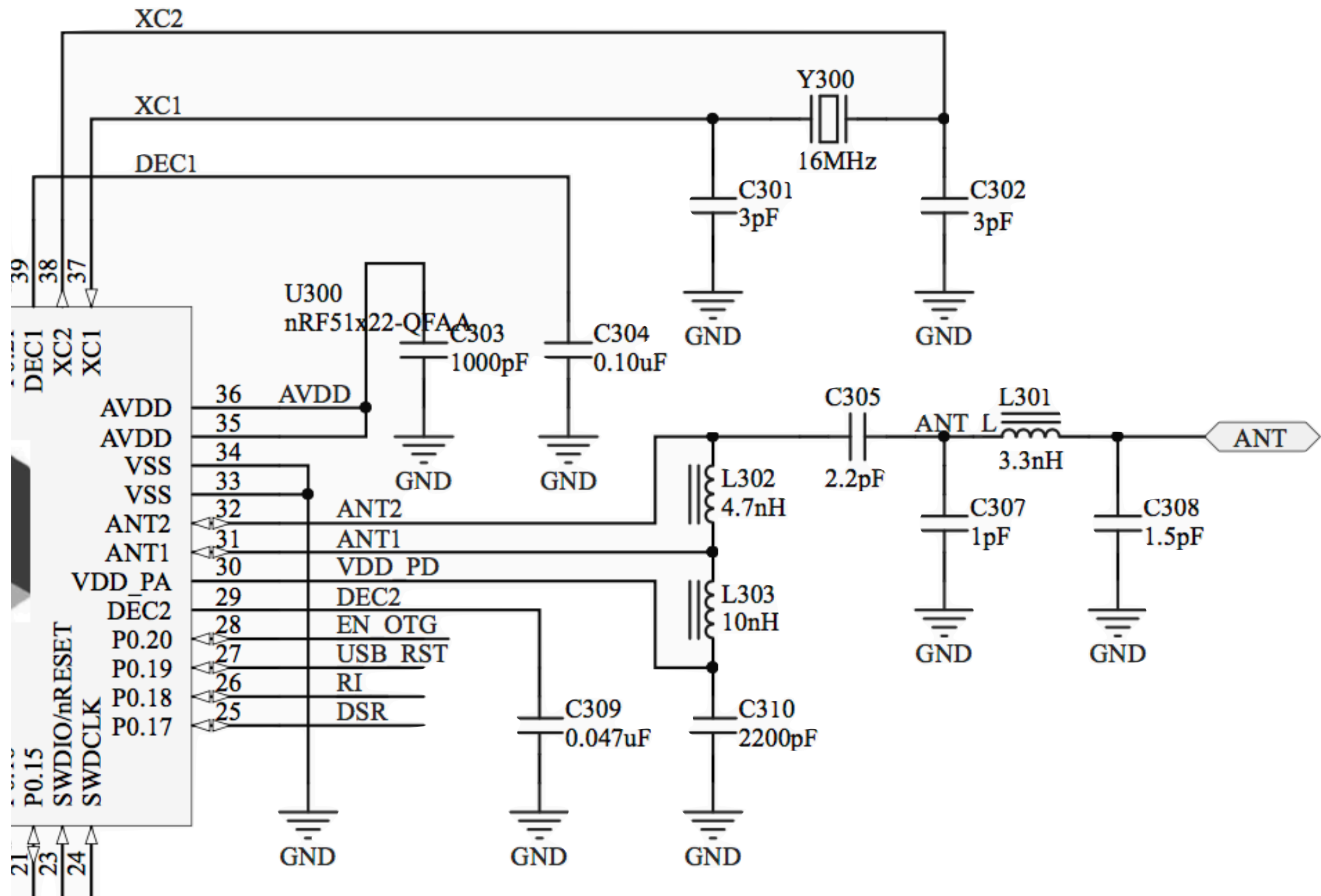


# Bluetooth SoC



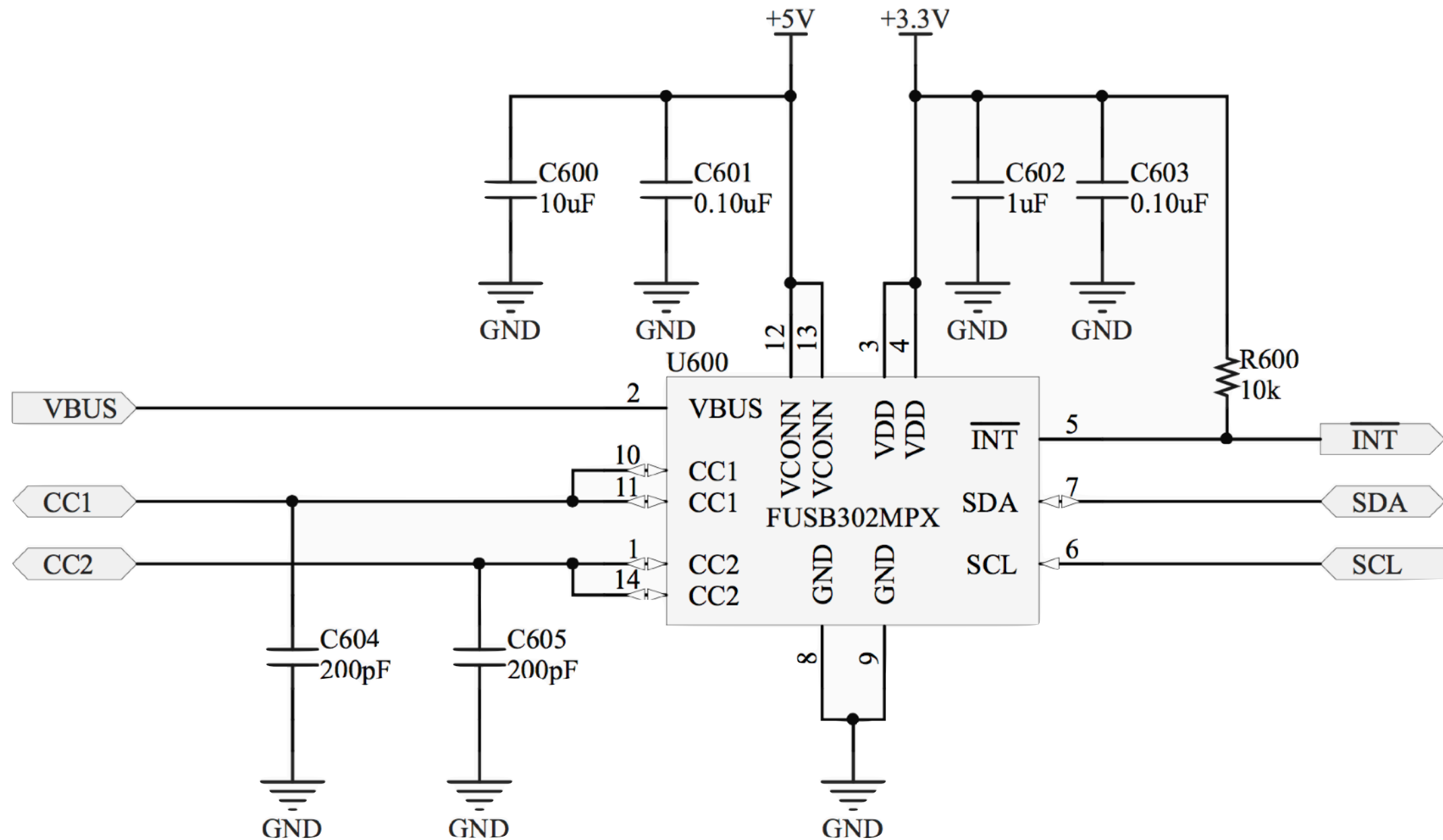


# RF Matching Network



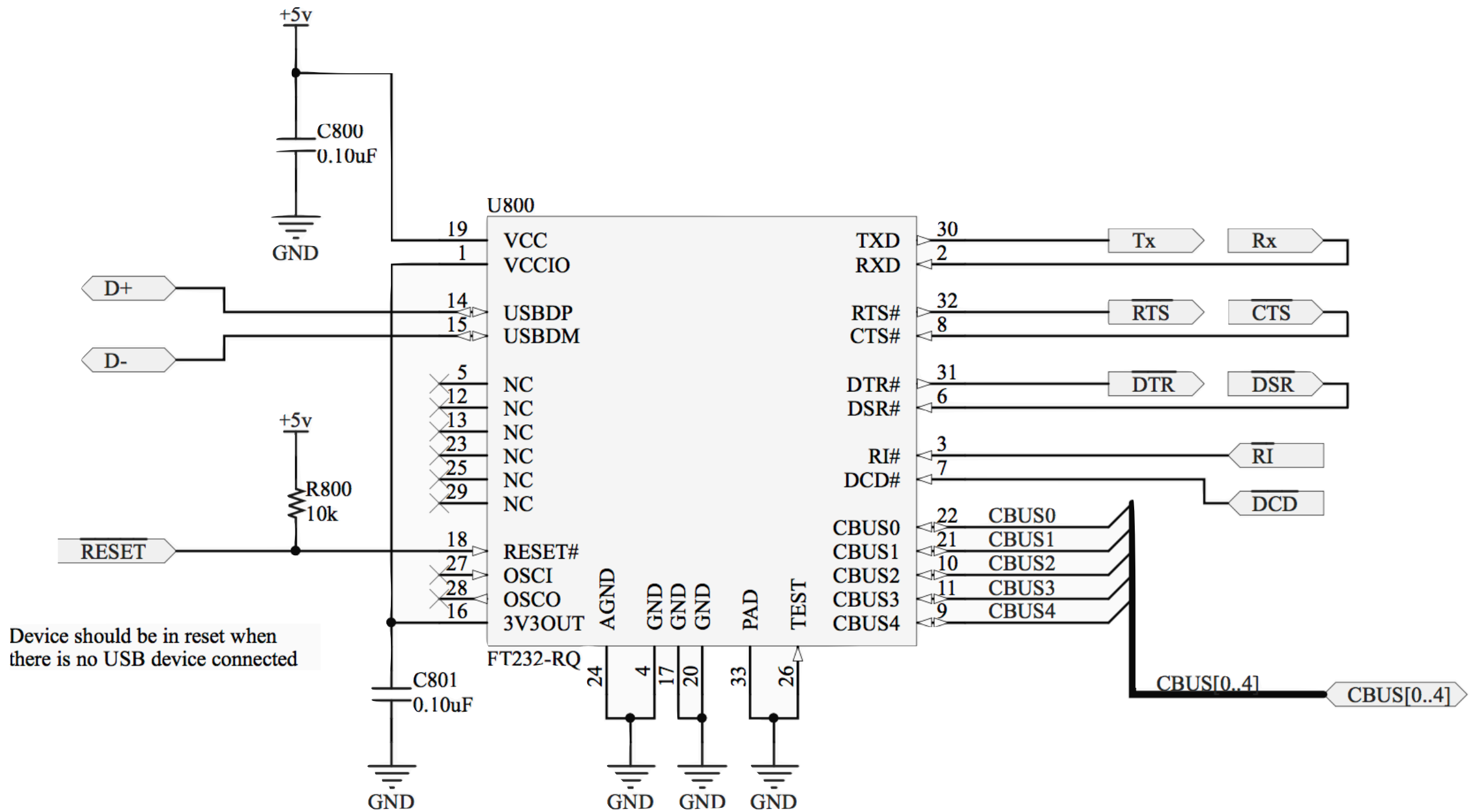


# USB-PD Negotiator



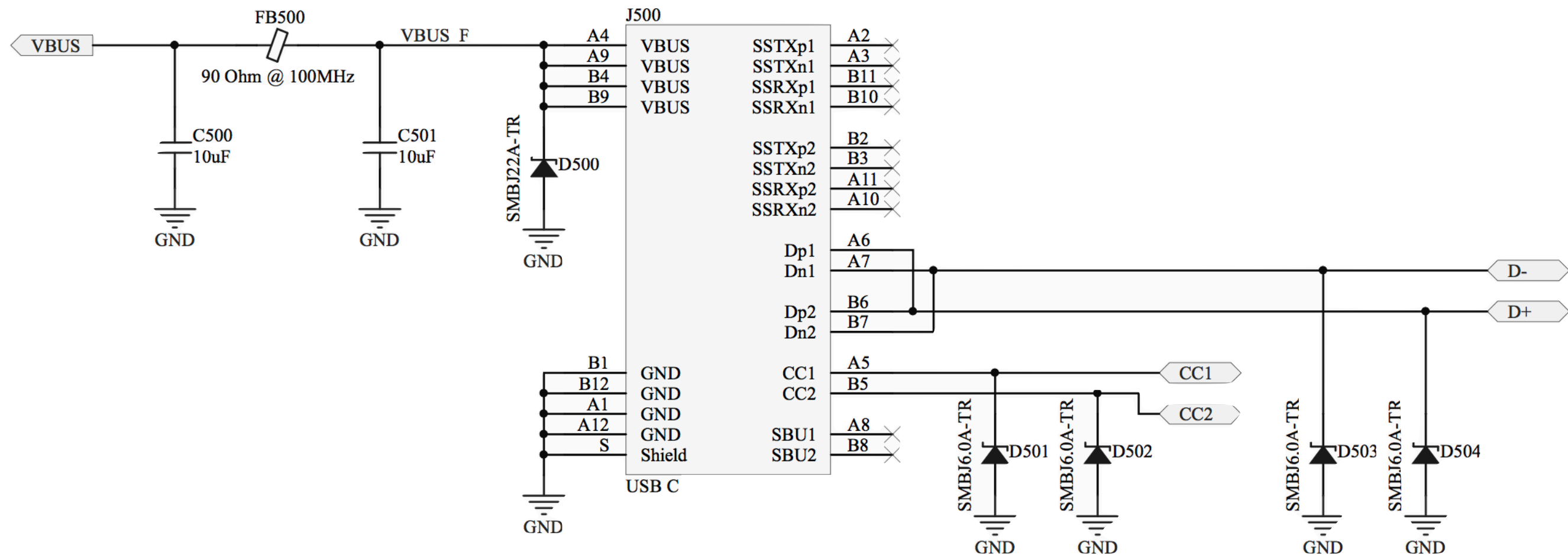


# USB Serial Interface



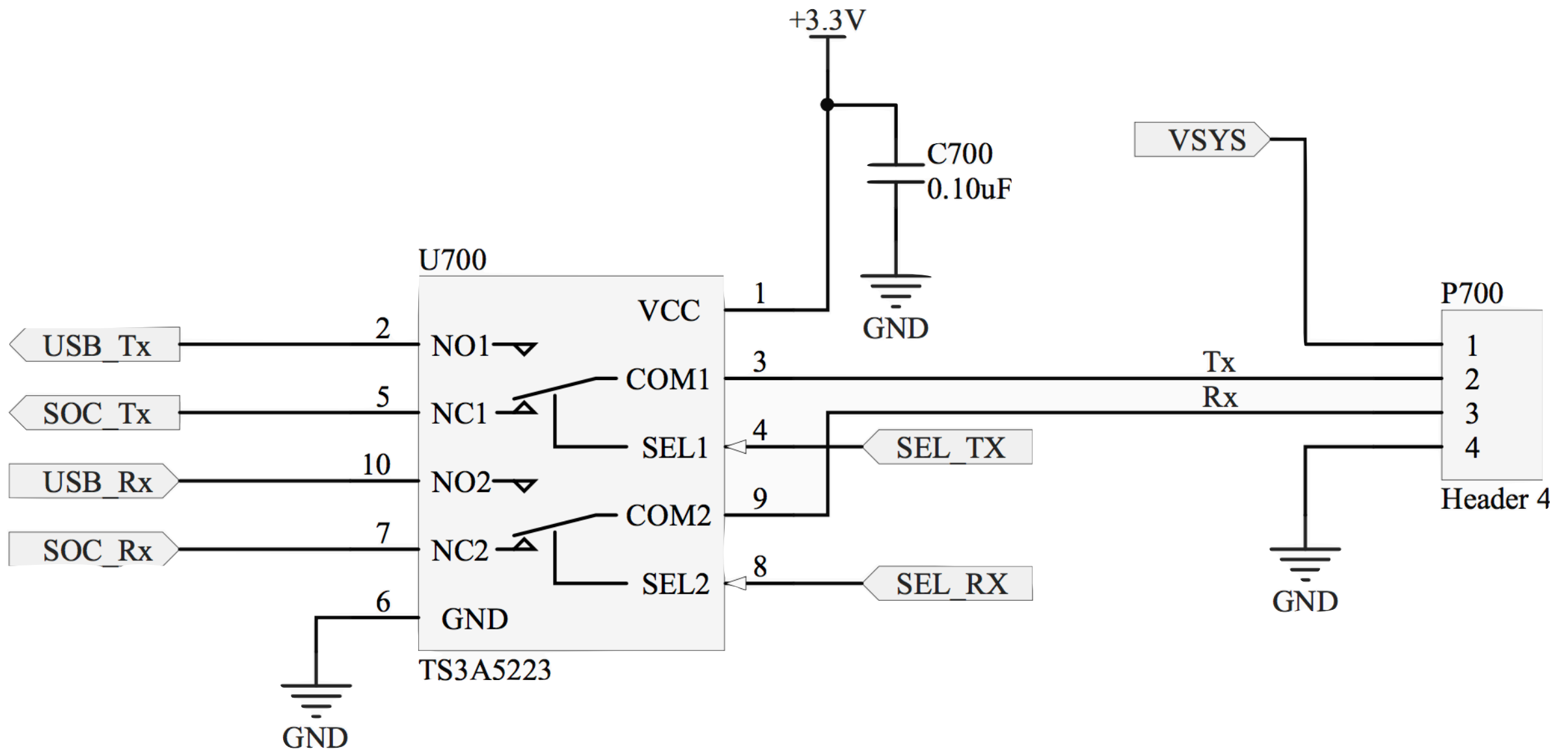


# USB Type-C Connector



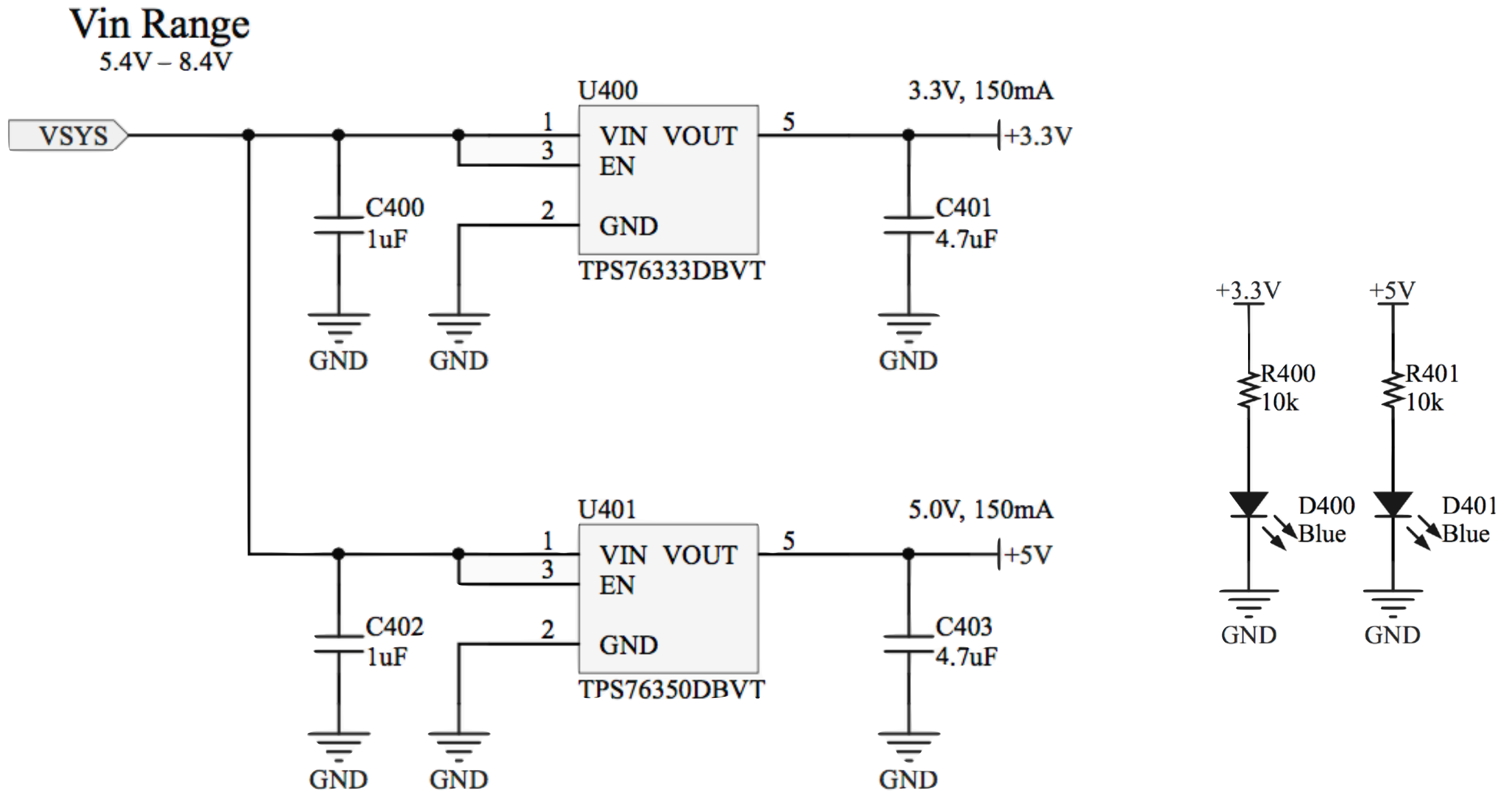


# UART Mux



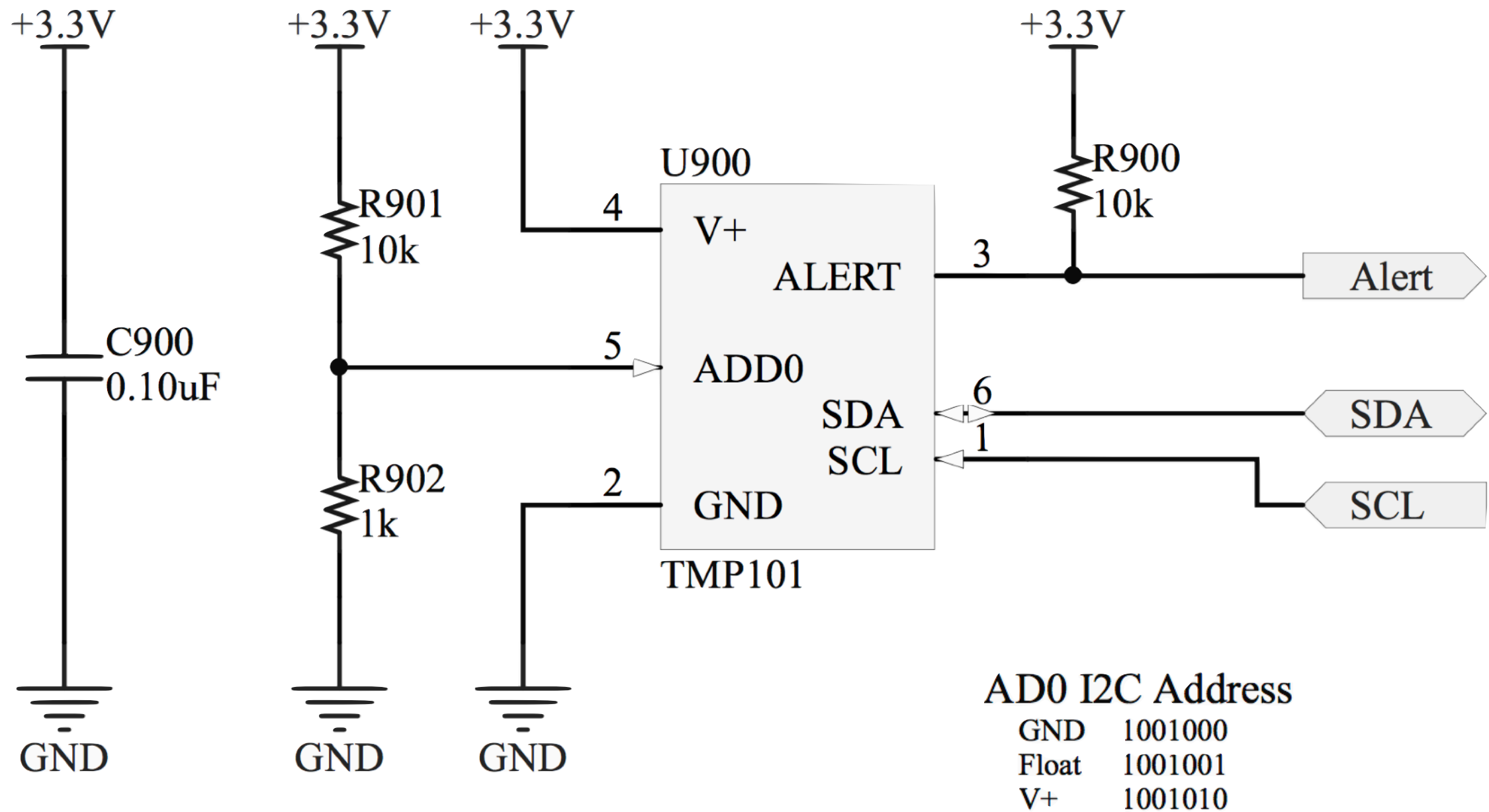


# Voltage Regulators





# Temperature Sensor





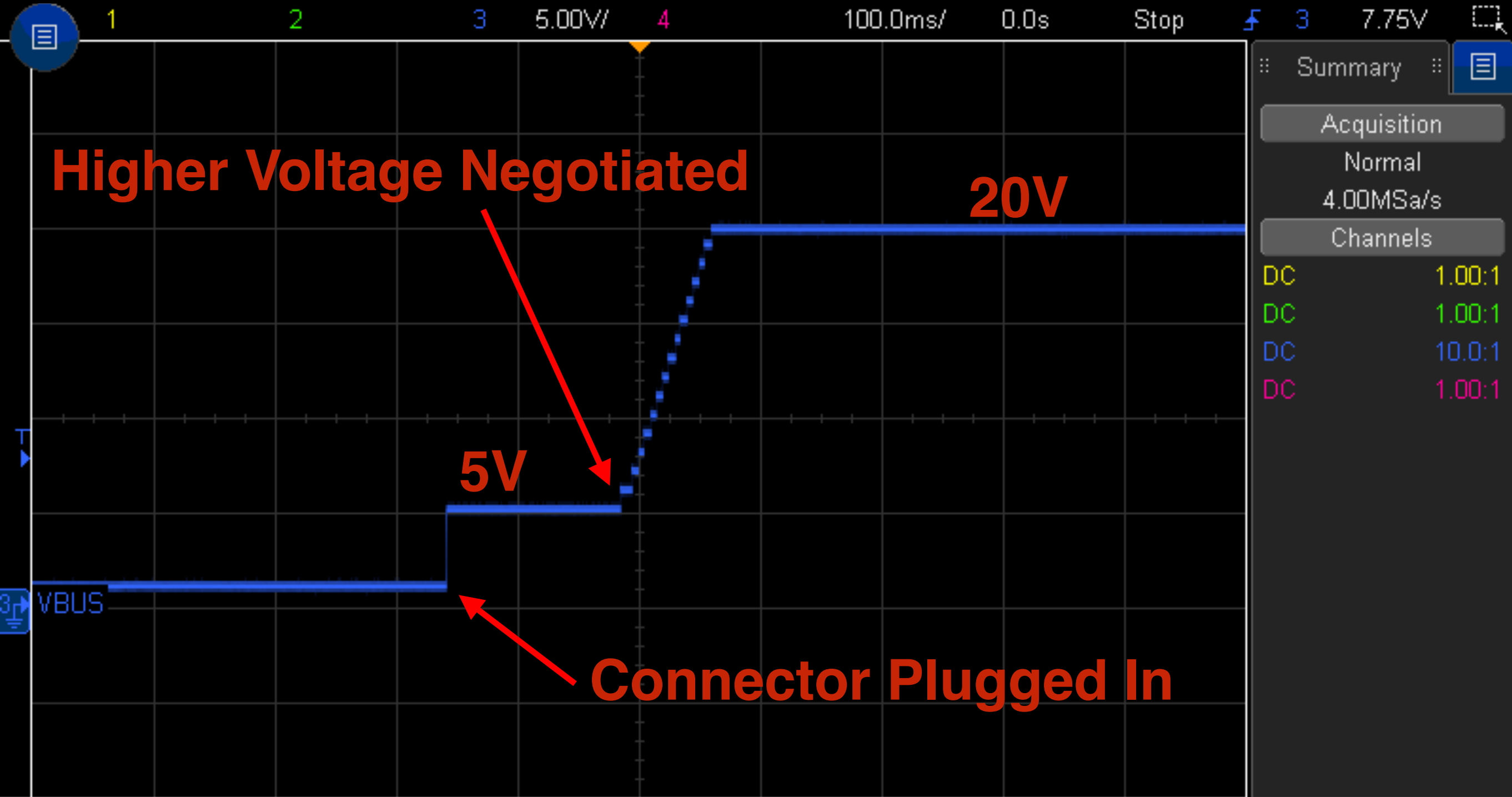
# Requirements

Block	Points
Battery Management System	15
Bluetooth Low Energy	10
USB Power Delivery	10
USB Serial Converter	5
Radiofrequency Front End	5
Lithium-Ion Battery	5



# Additional Results







# Lithium-Ion Battery

- Battery supported the maximum expected discharge rate without a serious voltage drop
- Met requirements set in the Design Document



# Battery Load Sweep

$V_{\text{BAT}} = 8.00\text{V}$

