

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING

Design and Control of a Multi-grasping Bionic Transradial Prosthesis

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the

M.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering

By

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B.Sc. of Mechanical Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering Department. Ain Shams University, 2006

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Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfillment of M.Sc. degree in Mechanical engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or qualification at any other scientific entity.

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Abstract

The high number of degrees of freedom (DoFs) of human hand introduces difficulty to design an effective prosthetic hand that enables its user to perform the regular activities of daily living. In that sense, the aim of this research is to investigate the minimum number of actuators required to design and control prosthetic hand. Such problems involve dimensionality reduction of human hand kinematics. Recent studies have used quantitative or qualitative techniques either (a) to reduce the number of hand DoFs only or (b) to suggest actuating strategies for prosthetic hand. However, movements coordination that involving several hand joints have not been investigated yet. In that sense, this study tries to group hand joints by investigating each joint movement coordination during performing different grasp tasks. To accomplish this, multi linear regression (MLR) models are constructed to describe the movement coordination for each hand joint during performing each grasp task. Then, hand joints are clustered into different groups by analyzing the similarities between joints' movement coordination across grasp tasks using hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) technique. Finally, the reduced number of DoFs are assigned to each group. The hand dimensionality is reduced by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The results suggest that (a) hand joints can be either grouped into six groups that can be derived by thirteen actuators or all joints are grouped into one group and be driven by eight actuators, (b) prosthetic hand may need to utilize fingers abduction/adduction movements, (c) coupling of joints strategy need to be based on joints topology, and (d) insights on hand joint movements' coordination.

Key words: Kinematic Reduction, Degrees of Freedom, Prosthetic Hand.

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List of Abbreviations

ABD abduction/adduction

ADLs Activities of Daily Living

DIP Distal Interphalangeal Joints

DoAs Degrees of Actuation

DoC Degrees of Coupling

DoFs Degrees of Freedoms

HCA Hierarchical Cluster Analysis

iDIP Distal interphalangeal of index finger

iMCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joint of index finger

iPIP Proximal interphalangeall Joint of index finger

lDIP Distal interphalangeal Joint of little finger

IMCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joint of little finger

1PIP Proximal interphalangeall Joint of little finger

MCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joints

mDIP Distal interphalangeal Joint of middle finger

MLR Multiple Linear Regression

mMCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joint of middle finger

mPIP Proximal interphalangeall Joint of middle finger

PCA Principal Component Analysis

PCs Principal Components

PIP Proximal interphalangeall Joints

rDIP Distal interphalangeal Joint of ring finger

rMCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joint of ring finger

rPIP Proximal interphalangeall Joint of ring finger

SVD Singular value decomposition

tCMC metacarpal joint of the thumb

tIP Interphalangeal joint of the thumb

tMCP Metacarpal phalangeal Joint of thumb