



Physically Disabled Child Assisting Skeleton

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Abstract : “Assisted exoskeletons for children with physical disabilities” is an innovative project that aims to develop cost-effective and user-friendly exoskeletons. To help children with mobility disabilities This device is designed to help children with cerebral palsy Muscular dystrophy spinal cord injury, etc. This gives them more freedom of movement. This exoskeleton is different from traditional mobility devices. Provides mechanical assistance that mimics natural movement, enhancing, promoting movement. Muscle development supports recovery. The skeleton is built using lightweight and durable materials. And it's fully customizable to suit. The physical needs of a growing child The design focuses on comfort, safety, and ease of use. So you can be sure that Children can hold and use the device for long periods of time without discomfort. make the exoskeleton This affordable project aims to provide an accessible solution for families and children. That is often excluded. from expensive high-tech mobile devices. The social and emotional well-being of children with disabilities by improving their ability to participate in every day activities and interact more freely in social environments .

Key Words - At-mega 32 Controller, Electromyography(EMG) Sensor, Accelerometer Sensor, Ultrasonic Sensors, I2C Module, LCD Display, 12 V Battery, Wheels, Temperature Sensor, MAX30100 Sensor.

1. INTRODUCTION

The “Physically Disabled Child Assisting Skeleton is assistive technology for helping physically disabled children’s. It is a innovative project aims to improve the quality of life of children’s who face challenges in walking due to the disabilities such as cerebral palsy, spinal cord injuries and muscular dystrophy. The skeleton provides external mechanical support to the child’s for assisting in walking. It will help to reduce strain on muscle and improving the independency of child’s.

New technologies and lightweight materials, the walking assistant skeleton is designed for comfortably using. The key objective of this project is to increase the participation of child in the daily social activities and to promote the independency. This project not only complete physical need of child but also boost confidence of child and social participation. It mimics natural walking motion of human to give accurate and smoother support to the child.

2. NEED OF THE STUDY.

Children with physical disabilities such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy. and spinal cord injuries faces challenges to participate in daily social activities. These condition can severely affect on their ability of walking. This results in decreased independence. Isolation from society and limited participation in daily activities.

Traditional mobility devices such as wheelchairs or crutches. give some help But it does not support the natural walking process or promote muscle development.

Existing skeletal solutions, although effective, are often expensive, heavy and not specifically designed for children. It may also lack the necessary adaptations for the child's growing body. This causes discomfort and limited functionality.

2.1 Solutions

This project addresses the need for a small, inexpensive, and customizable walking aid exoskeleton. which not only helps physically disabled children walk but also promotes recovery independence and social integration as well There is a clear gap in the market for devices that combine functionality. convenience and value together And the project aims to provide accessible solutions for families and children. who are often excluded from expensive, high-tech mobile devices This device is designed to support children with cerebral

palsy. Muscular dystrophy spinal cord injury It gives them more freedom in walking This skeleton provide mechanical assistant that mimics natural walking motion of human that is completely different and more helpful to the children's.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Problem Identification- Identify the need of children with physical disabilities, focusing on the challenges they have to face to complete & participate in daily social activities

3.2. System Design – As the need of disabled children's have to design a System or assistant that help to achieve their daily goals.

3.2.1 Mechanical Assistance –

Design a comfortable and lightweight skeleton structure or frame that support child's lower limbs to give them motion of walking so they can comfortably use it. Ensure the adjustability in skeleton so that this skeleton can used for children of different age and sizes.

3.2.2 Electrical & Electronic

Use AT-mega 32 controller as the central processing unit of system also use stepper motor controlled by the Stepper motor driver (A4988) to provide accurate motion of walking for assisting the child's leg.

3.3. Integration of Components

3.3.1 Sensors Data Processing – Connect Electromyography(EMG) sensor to monitor muscle movement and trigger the respective stepper motor for action.

3.3.2 Motor Control – Program the stepper for the easy and natural walking motion of the leg corresponding the child movement.

3.3.3 Feedback Mechanism – Give visual feedback on the LCD display of child's heart rate, SPo2 level and temperature.

3.4. System Prototype Development

Assemble the circuit on breadboard or PCB as per the circuit design . Mount the stepper motors on to the mechanical frame or structure to check the child's leg positions. Organize all components and sensors with the controller for real time data processing.

3.5 Software Development

Write a programme for the ATmega32 controller for reading the data from EMG sensor and all other sensors.

Control the stepper motors based on the data comes from the sensors, ensuring smooth movement or operation.

3.6. Testing and Calibration

Conduct testing with prototype for adjusting the motor torque and speed for child's safety. And check the success.

4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

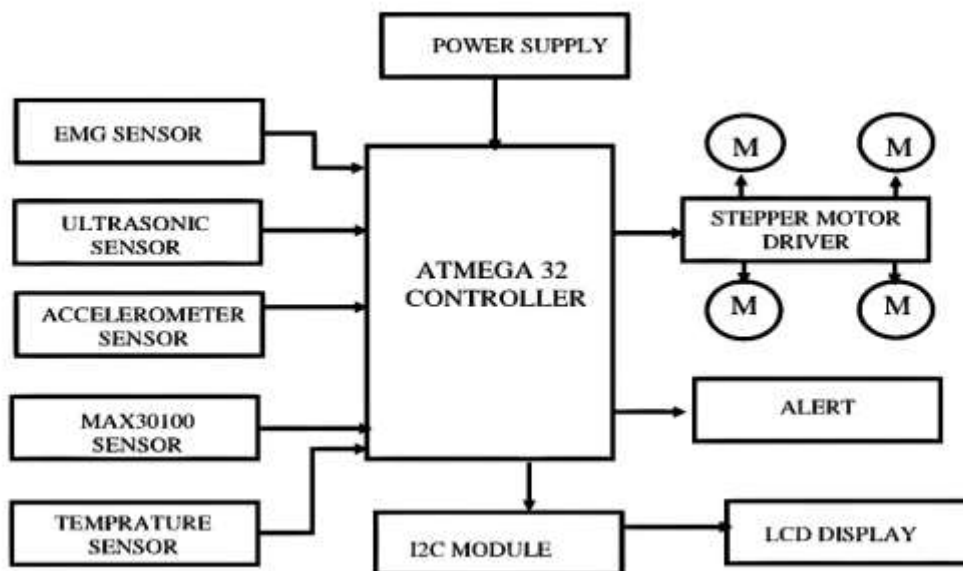


fig – 1: functional block diagram

4.1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

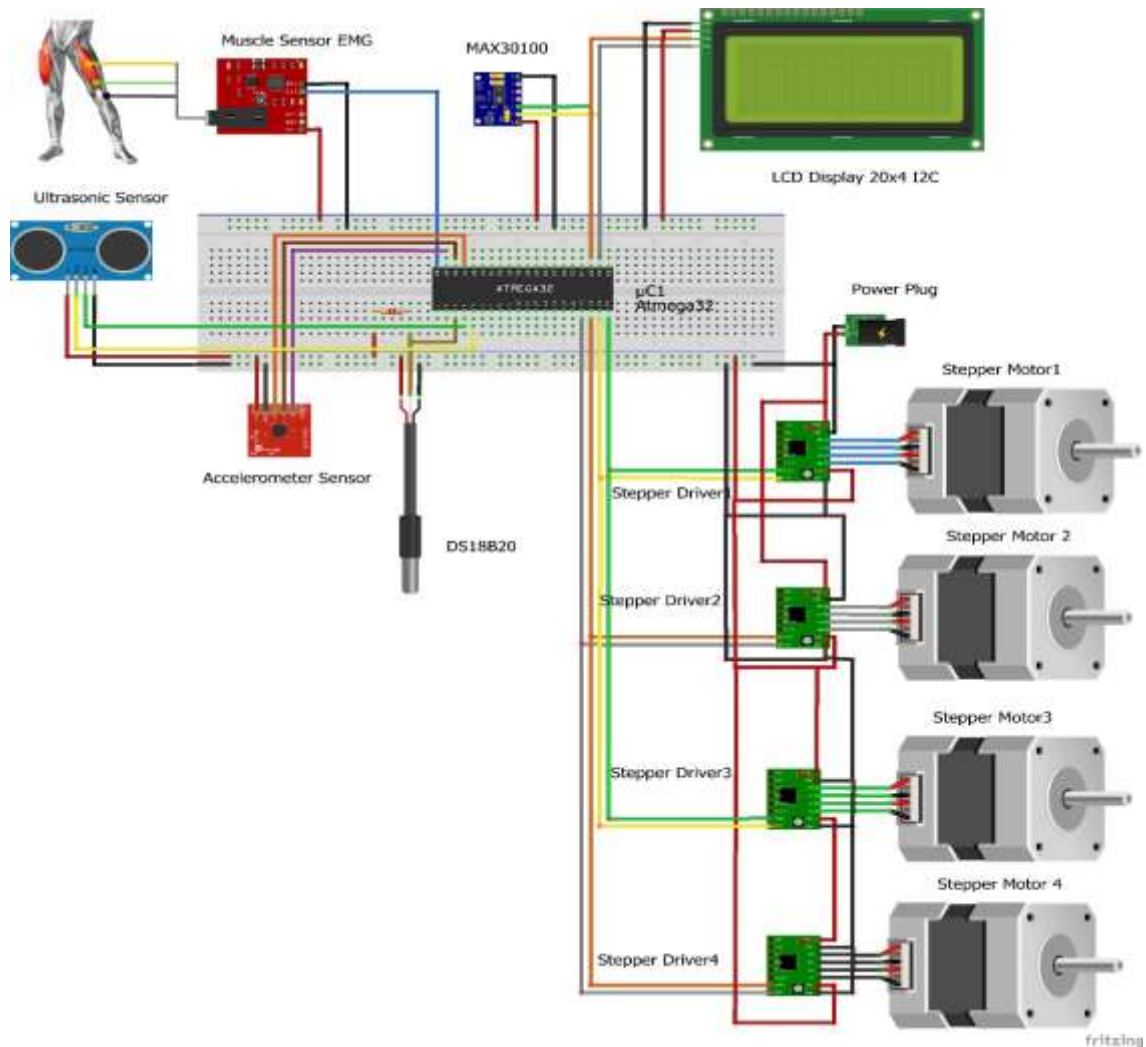


fig – 2: circuit diagram

4.2 HARDWARE RESULT :

1. **Initialization:**
 - Sensors, LCD, and motors are initialized.
 - System checks for hardware errors (e.g., MAX30100 or ADXL345 connection issues).
2. **Sensor Data Acquisition:**
 - Temperature, heart rate, SpO2, accelerometer readings, and ultrasonic distance are captured in real-time.
3. **Motor Control Based on Accelerometer:**
 - The motors adjust their position based on the tilt detected by ADXL345.
 - Forward, backward, left, right, or stop commands are executed accordingly.
4. **Obstacle Detection:**
 - If an obstacle is detected (≤ 40 cm), the motors are stopped, and a warning is displayed on the LCD.
5. **Display and Logging:**
 - Heart rate, SpO2, temperature, and obstacle status are updated on the LCD.

Code Featuers :

1. **Real-Time Monitoring:** Provides up-to-date information on vital signs and system status.
2. **Obstacle Avoidance:** Ensures safe operation by detecting and avoiding obstacles.
3. **Tilt-Based Control:** Allows motion control based on user or device orientation.
4. **Visual Feedback:** LCD display ensures clear visibility of all essential data.
5. **Failsafe Mechanisms:** Motors stop if obstacles are detected or if there are errors in sensors.



fig – 4: result diagram

4.3 ADVANTAGES :

- Improved Mobility and Independence
- Improved Muscle Strength and Coordination
- adjustable Support
- Improved Quality of Life

4.4 APPLICATIONS :

- **Healthcare Monitoring:** Vital sign tracking for patients.
- **Robotics:** Motion control using tilt-based commands.
- **Obstacle Avoidance Systems:** Can be used in autonomous or assistive devices.
- **Educational Projects:** Demonstrates the integration of multiple sensors in an IoT-enabled device.

4.5 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT :

- Develop more adaptable skeleton that can mimic human movements with improved flexibility.
- Use AI algorithms to improve overall efficiency and capacity of skeleton to increase function according to user's requirement.
- Develop new technologies in skeleton such as brain-computer interfaces or gesture control to help child to control the skeleton more easily and comfortably.

5. CONCLUSION :

The physically disabled child assisting skeleton system give effective solution for children's who are suffering from the condition like cerebral palsy, spinal cord injuries or muscular dystrophy. By using the advanced and accurate sensors and actuators, the skeleton give precise and smoother mechanical support for disabled child in walking , it helps to reduce muscle strain, and it improves the overall quality of life for the child. The sensors provide real-time data and this helps to achieve the desired output and It makes system effective, user friendly and efficient.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We hereby would like to express our heartiest gratitude to our Head of the Department Prof. S. A. Kale and Mr. A. M. Shelake who is our project mentor for giving us an opportunity to make this project. We would like to thank his constant assistance and encouragement throughout our project.

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