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Vibration sensing textiles for personal protective applications

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Overview

- This presentation will focus on the development of a glove designed to monitor hand transmitted vibrations.
- Overview the problem and existing solutions.
- Discuss the development and validation of a vibration sensing electronic yarn.
- Present continuing work in this area.
- Briefly discuss noise monitoring textiles.



Hand transmitted vibration

- Over-exposure to vibration entering the hand can lead to serious musculoskeletal, neurological, and vascular injuries.
- Common conditions caused by hand transmitted vibration (HTV) are Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) and Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS).
- Injury occurs after cumulative, prolonged over-exposure to vibration.
- Therefore, monitoring vibration exposure can prevent serious injury.



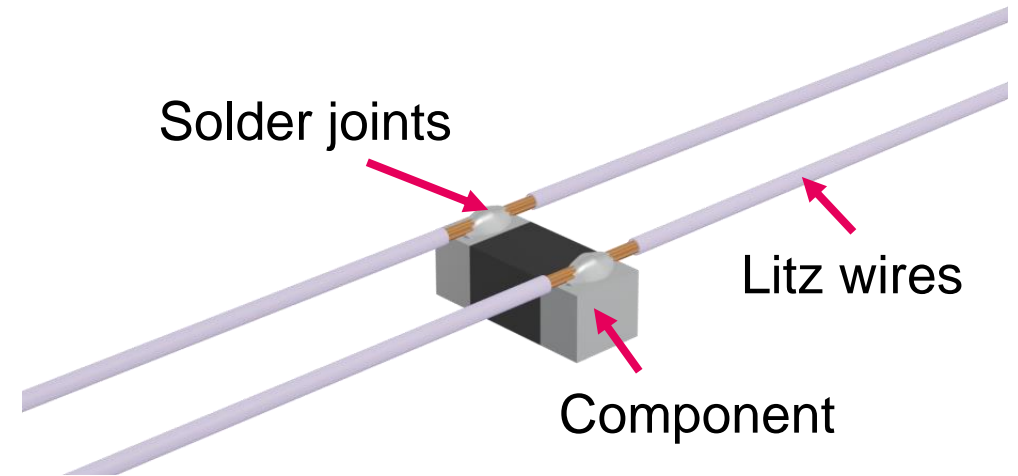
Factors to monitor

- Current health and safety practise take the sum of a weighted vibration magnitude and exposure duration.
- Tool vibration magnitudes can come from a manufacturer, legislators, or from recording the vibration patterns of the tool.
- Research has shown that the critical physical variables relevant to HTVs are: magnitude, frequency, duration, direction, area of contact, contact force, posture, and environment¹.



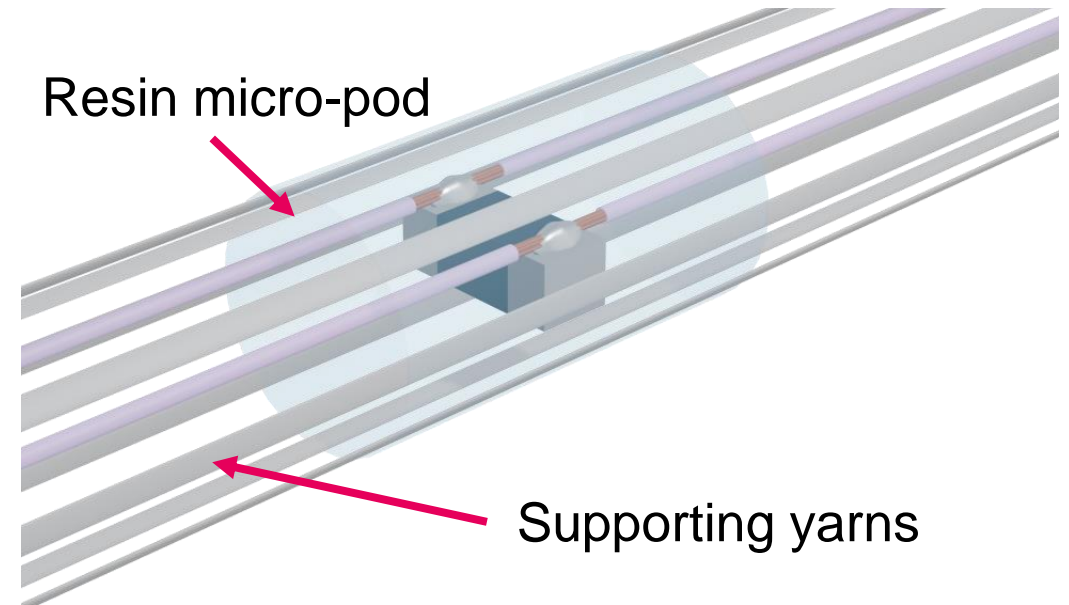
E-yarn fabrication process - Soldering

- A small electronic component is soldered onto thin, multi-strand, Litz wires.
- This creates a robust mechanical and electrical connection between the wires and the component.

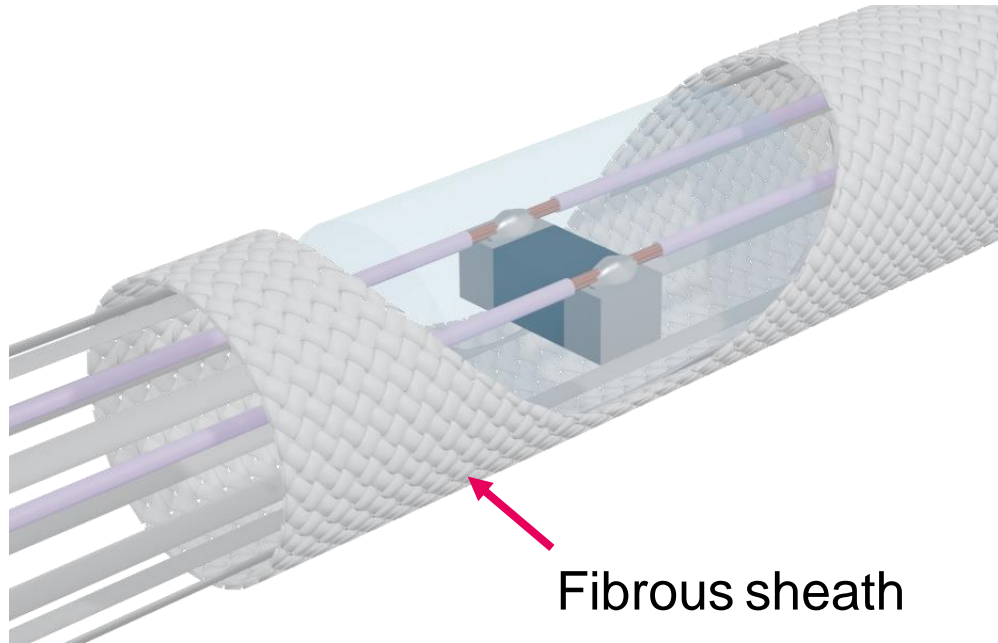


E-yarn fabrication process - Encapsulation

- The solder connections and chip are encapsulated within UV cured resin pod along with a reinforcing yarns.
- This ensures that the component and solder joints are fully protected from external mechanical and chemical stresses.



E-yarn fabrication process – Fibre covering



- The ensemble is covered in a fibre sheath.
- The final yarn is thin, soft, flexible, drapable, and comfortable to wear.



Normal textile properties



Electronic textiles made using E-yarns

Fall detecting sock



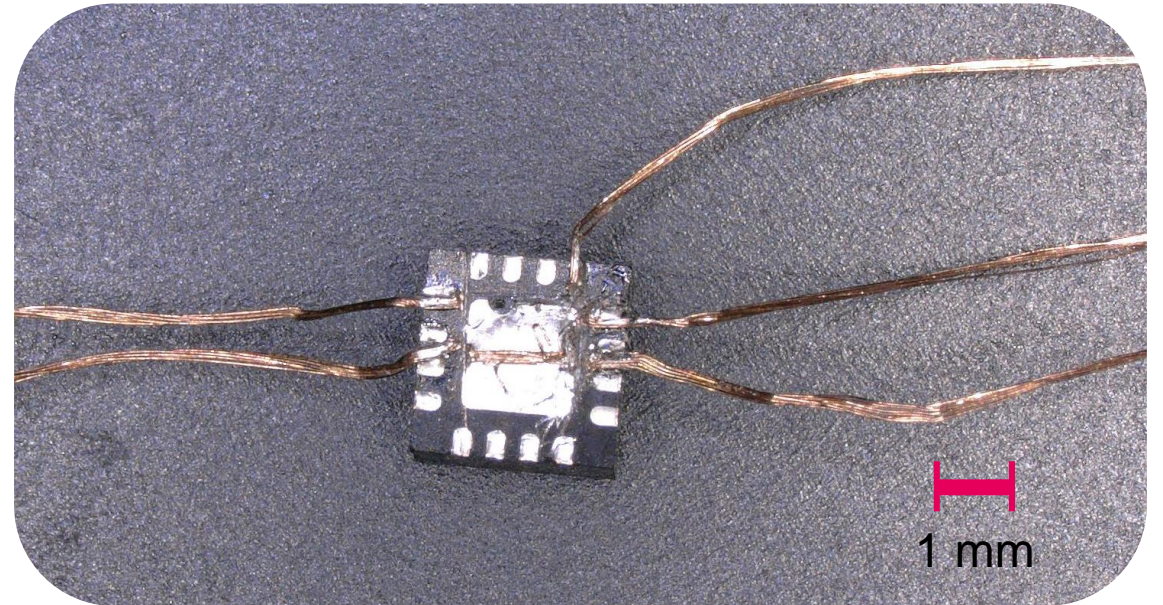
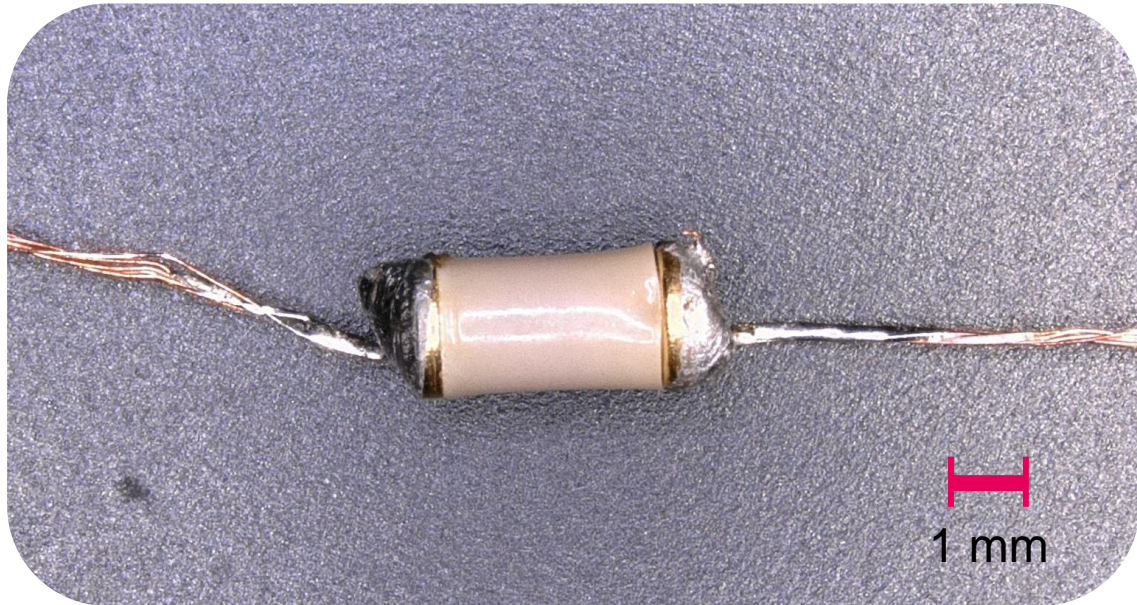
Textile solar panel



Haptic feedback glove

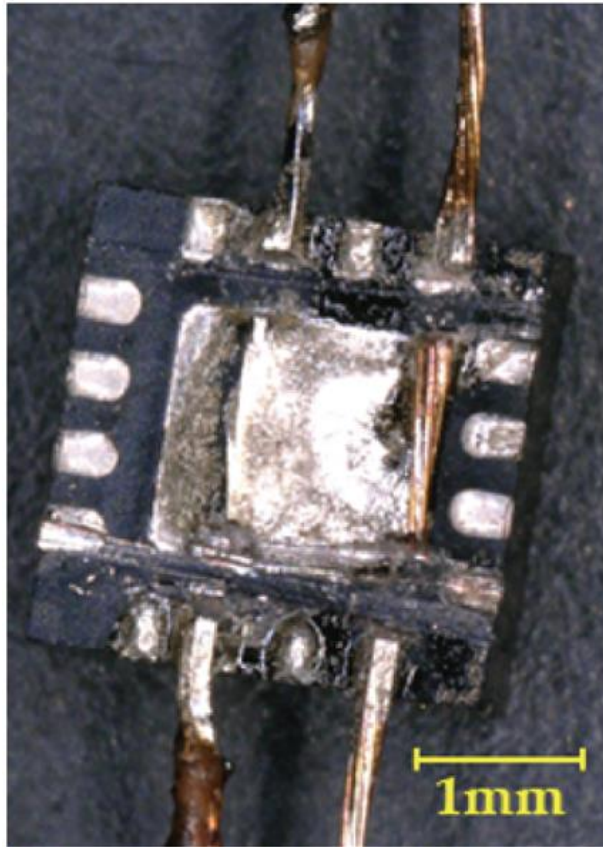


Early attempts at a vibration sensing E-yarn



Vibration sensing E-yarn

Soldered



Encapsulated



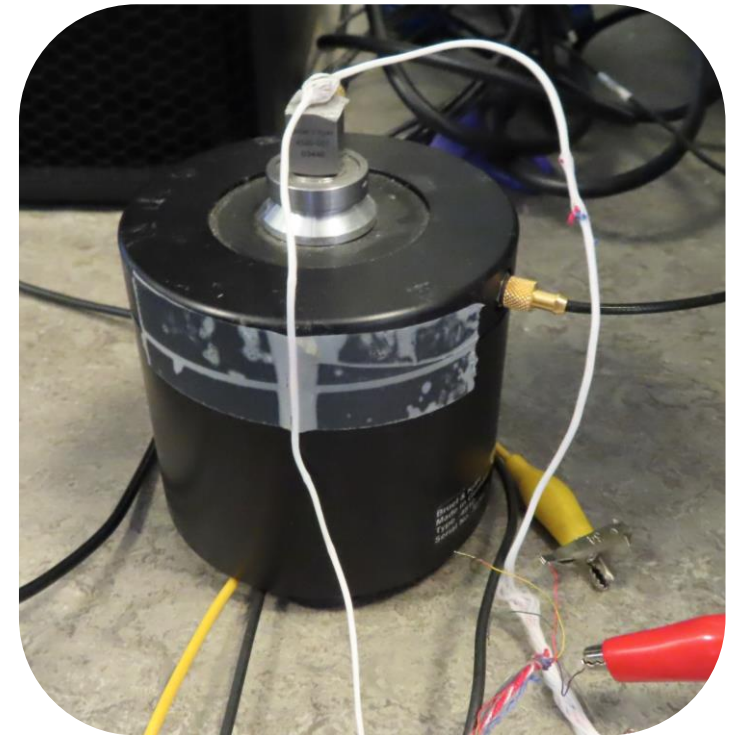
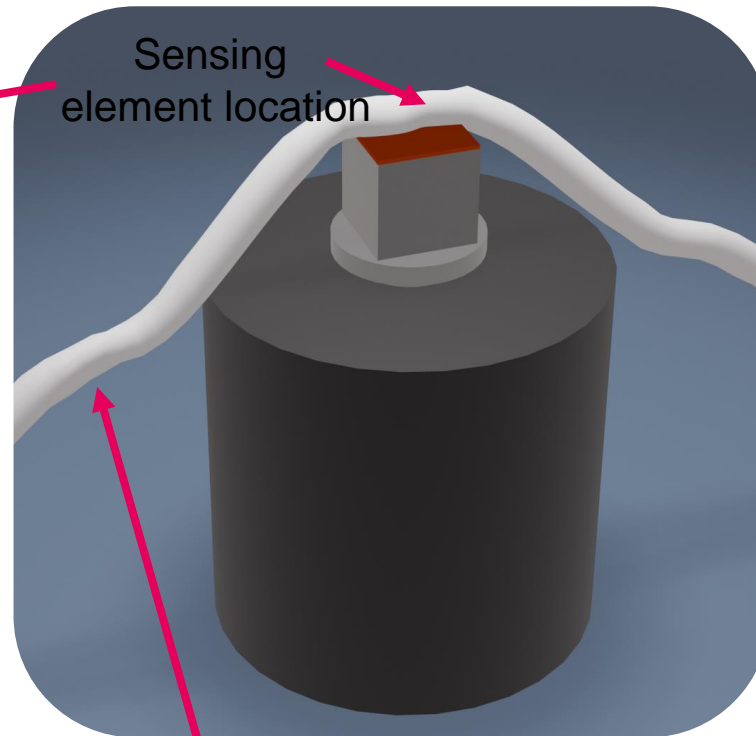
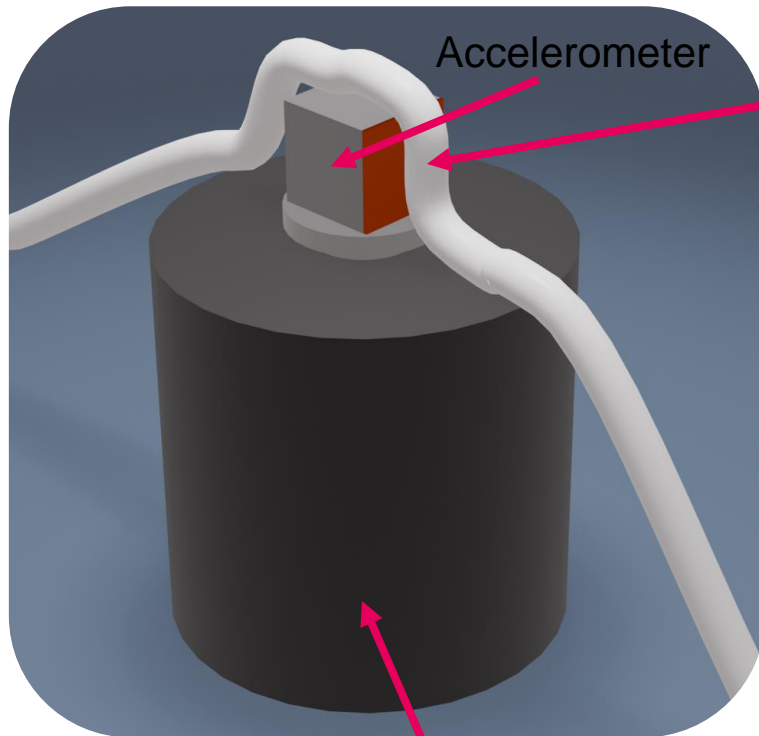
Final E-yarn



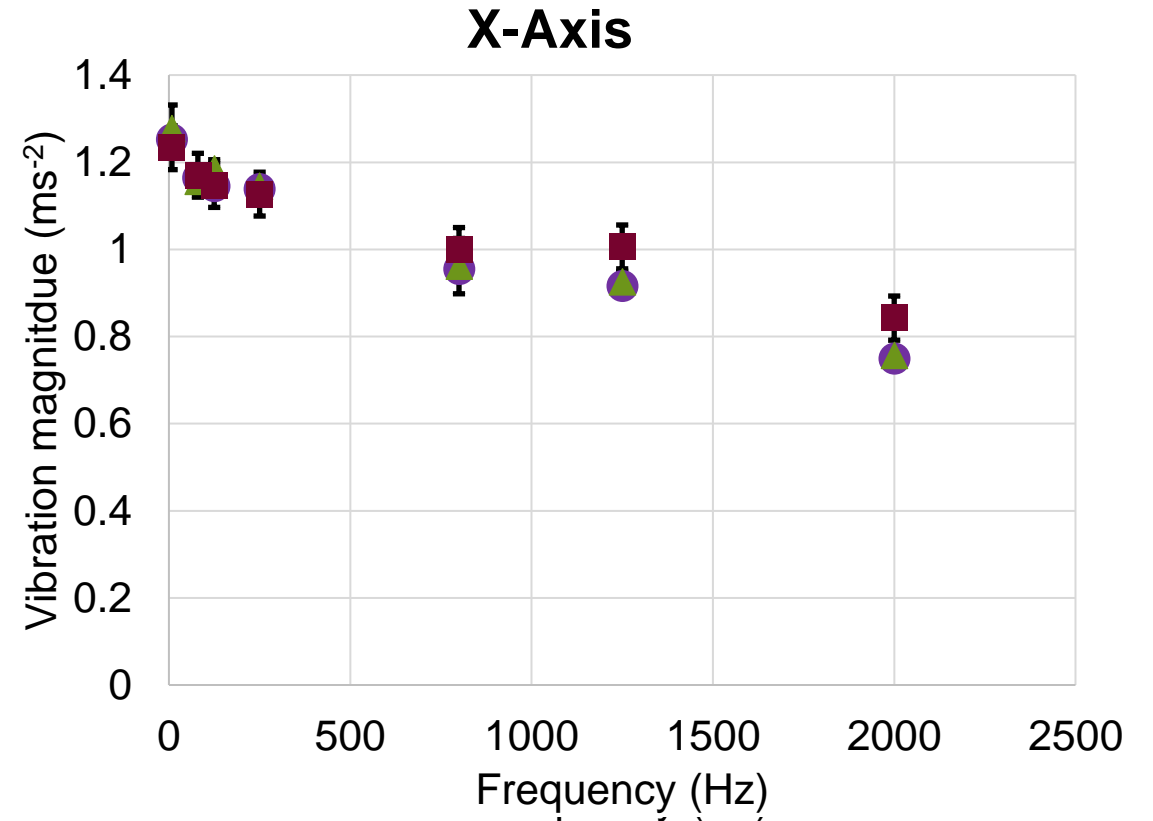
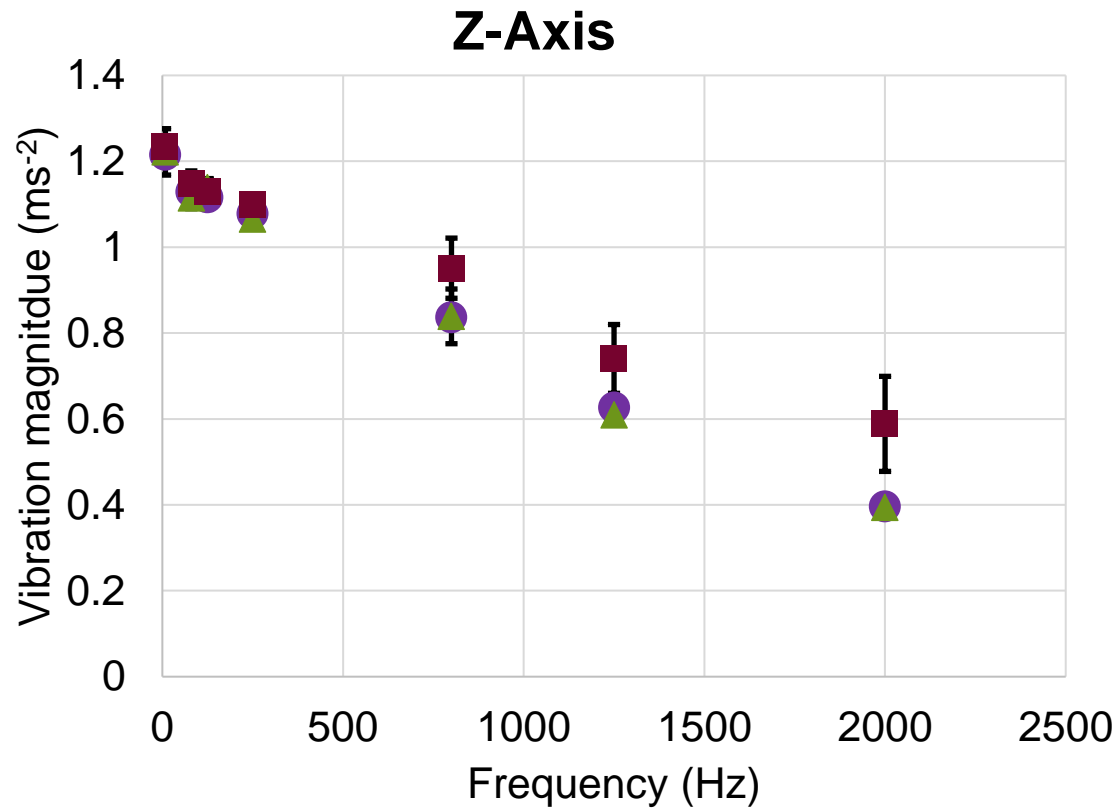
Characterisation of vibration sensing E-yarn

X-axis characterisation

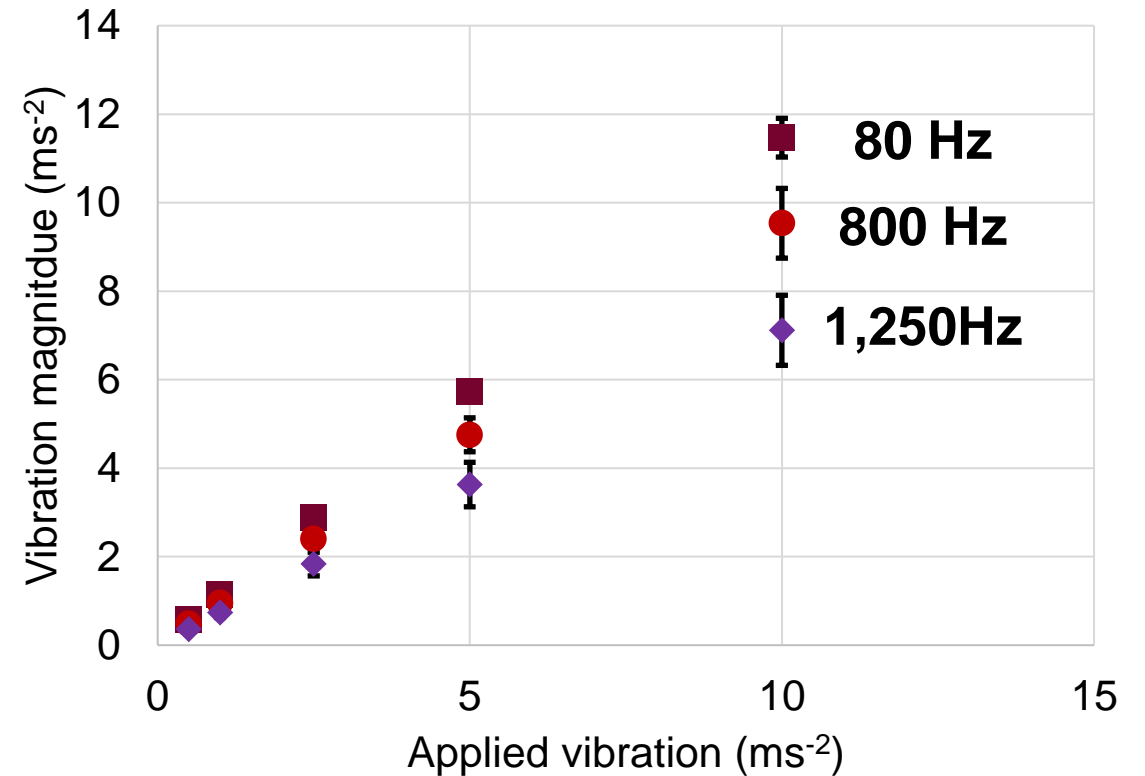
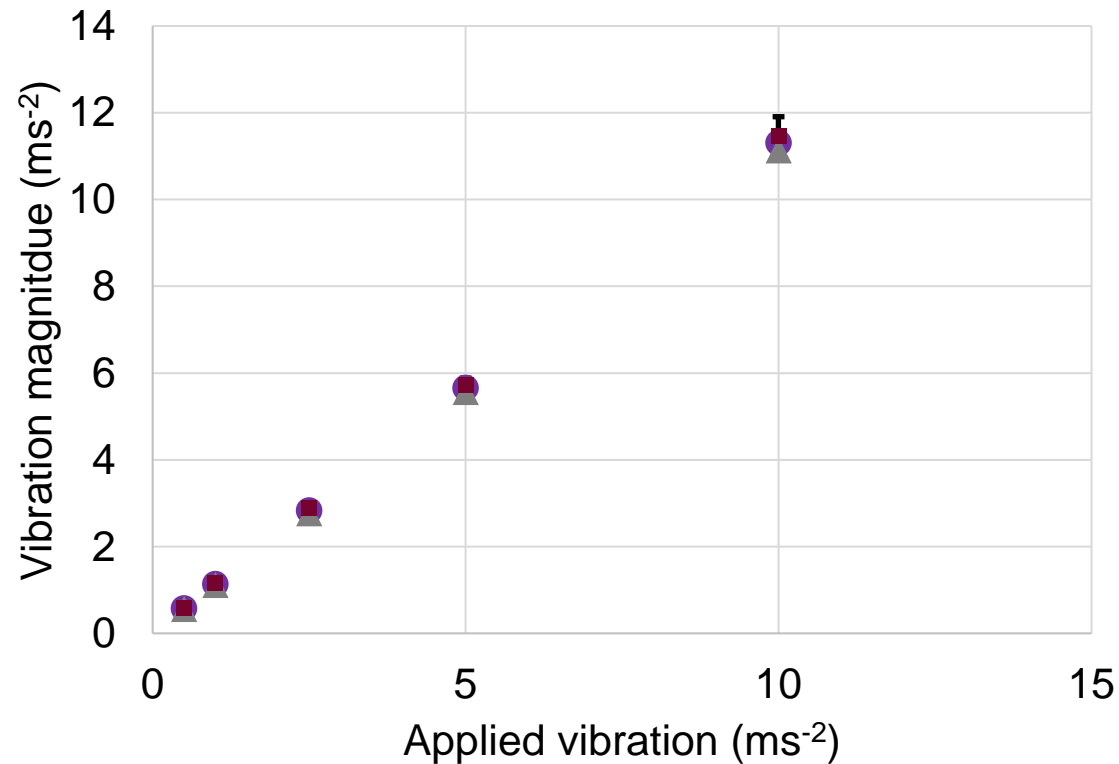
Z-axis characterisation



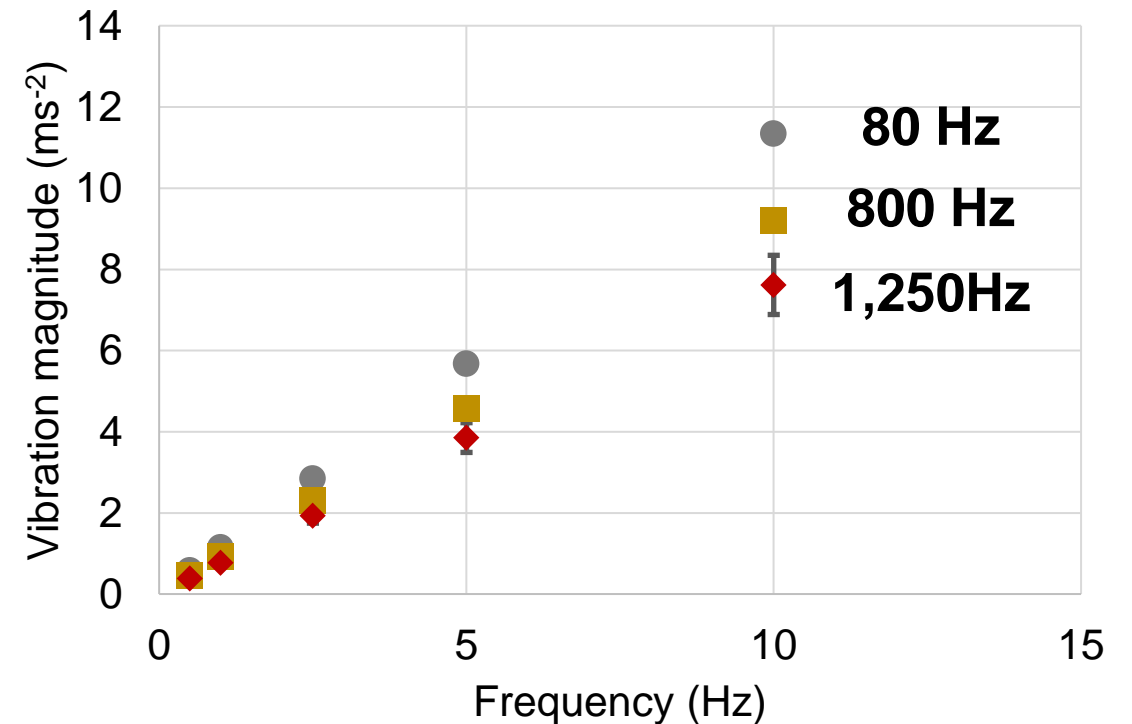
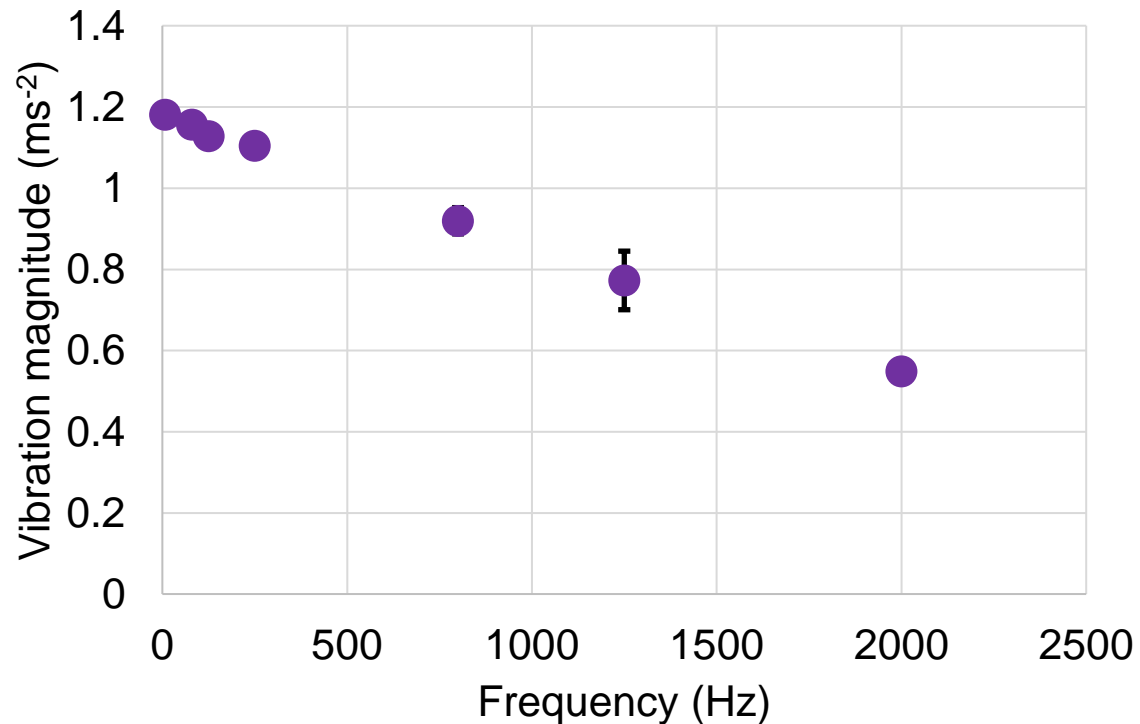
Frequency response



Amplitude response



Fabric embedded E-yarn

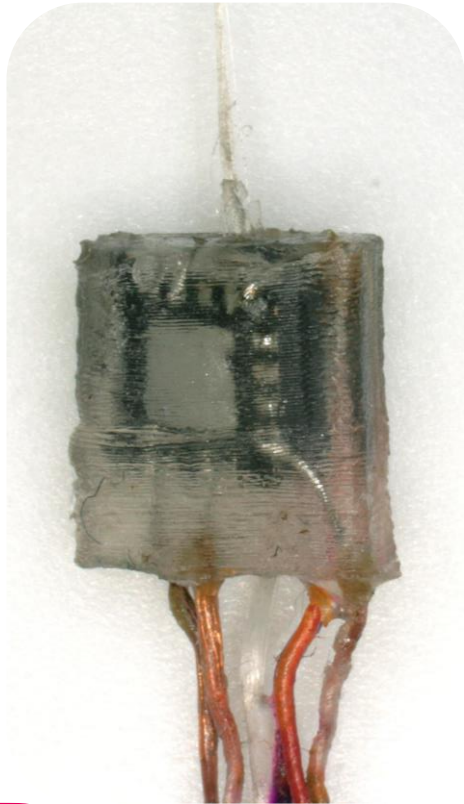


Vibration sensing glove

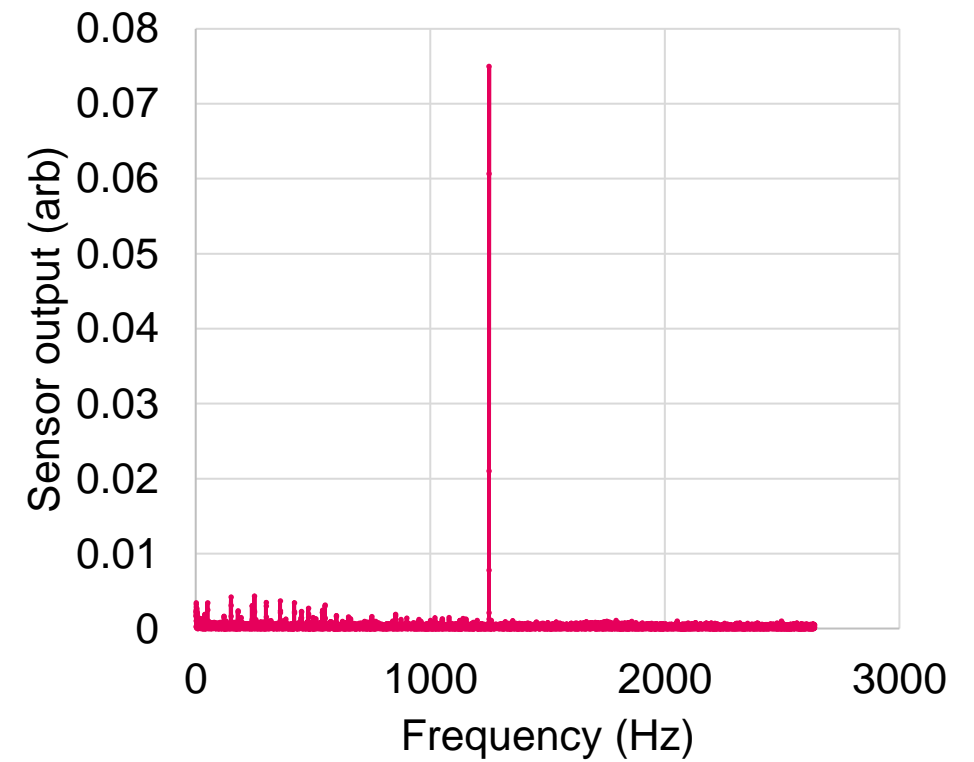


Refined vibration sensing E-yarn design

Encapsulated



Final E-yarn



New vibration sensing glove

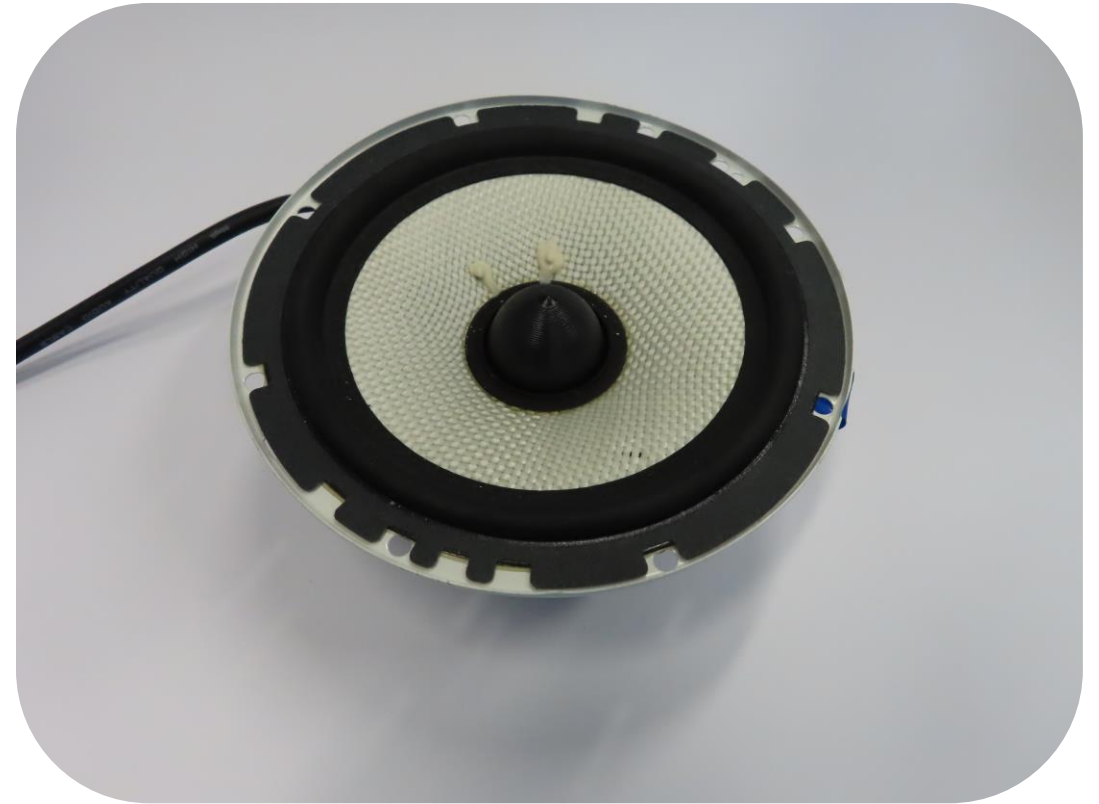


New vibration sensing glove



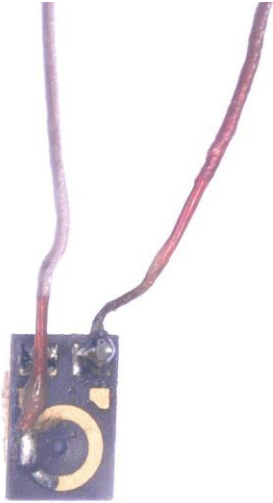
Noise induced hearing loss

- Noise exposure can lead to a variety of disorders including noise-induced hearing loss and tinnitus.
- These injuries can result from overexposure over time or a single acoustic trauma.
- Injury is dependent on the frequency, amplitude, and duration of the sound exposure.

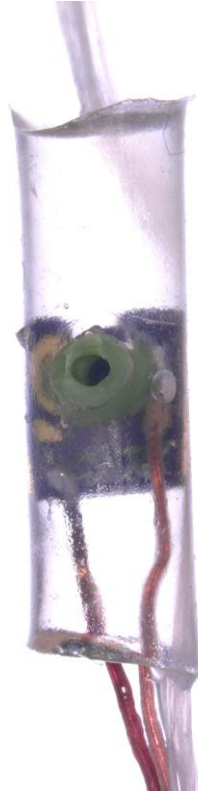


Acoustic sensing electronic yarns

Soldered



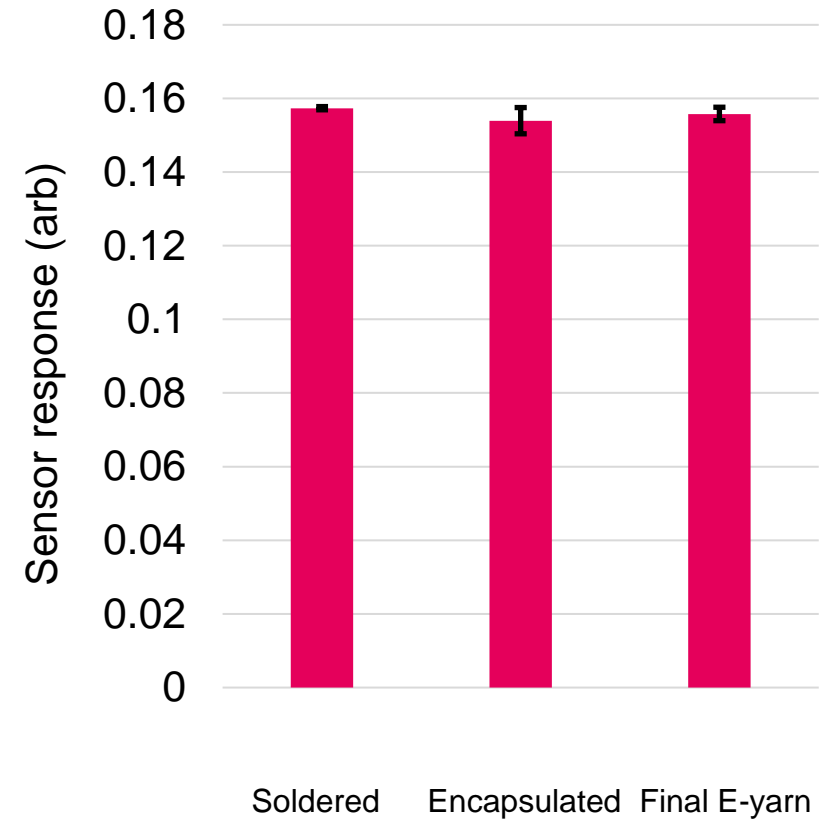
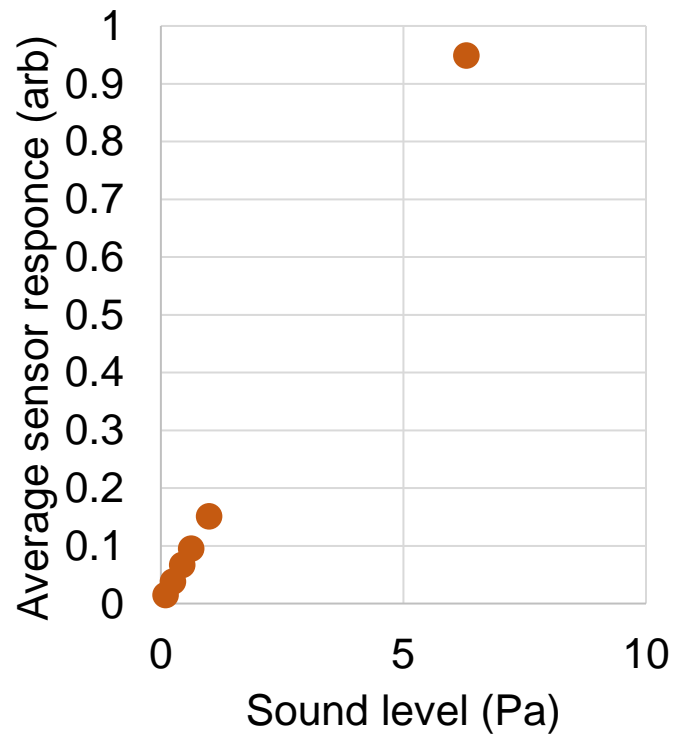
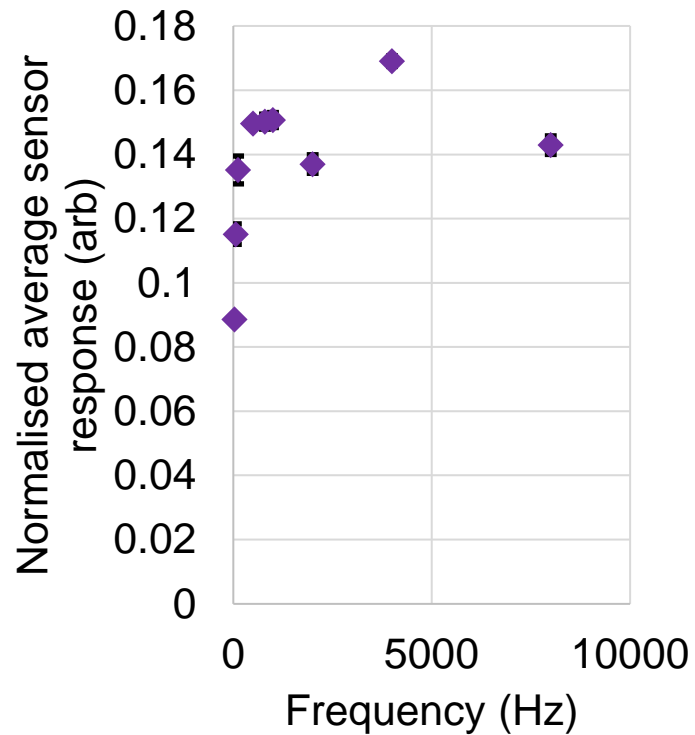
Encapsulated



Final E-yarn



Acoustic sensing electronic yarns characterisation



Acoustic sensing garments

Acoustic sensing helmet cover



Acoustic sensing hat



Hughes-Riley, T., Dias, T. Developing an Acoustic Sensing Yarn for Health Surveillance in a Military Setting. *Sensors*. 2018, 18(5), 1590.

Summary

- Discussed the issues related to hand transmitted vibration and how this is currently monitored.
- Described the development of a vibration sensing yarn and glove.
- Detailed an acoustic sensing textile for the monitoring of noise exposure.



Acknowledgements

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