

# ReActive Comfort: Enhancing Ankle Support Through Pressure Adaption

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## Problem

Traditional ankle braces are **stiff** and non-adaptive, often causing discomfort and **reduced compliance**.

## Objective

Design a **pressure-responsive ankle brace** that adjusts tension in real time to maximize comfort and stability.



**Figure 4:** Bettergaud Adaptive Brace, used as a design model for ReActive Comfort

## Methodology

**Sensor and Actuator Placement:**  
Test Sensors in different locations and map out best placement



**Figure 2:** Small Reduction Stepper Motor - 5VDC 32-Step 1/16 Gearing



**Figure 1:** Round High Force Sensitive Resistor (FSR) - 1 ~ 100 Newton Force

**Pressure Adaption System:**  
Establish the system where increased pressure increases support



**Figure 3:** Standard Lace-Up Brace for Prototyping



**CAD Model:**  
Design a brace model that accommodates the external hardware

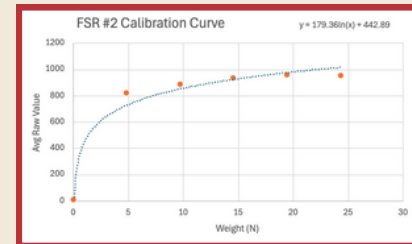
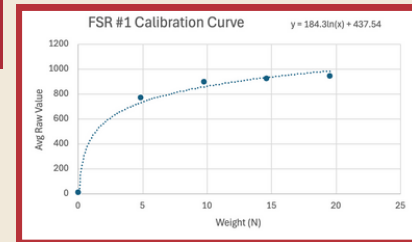
**Simulation for Data Collection:**  
Use a simulation to gather data about the brace in different situations

**Implement RL:**  
Use simulation data to train an RL model that adapts to user preferences

Low cost ankle brace with dynamic support.

## Results

- Two **Force Sensitive Resistors (FSRs)** were **calibrated** to ensure reliable pressure measurements.
- Calibration curves (Figure 4) show a **clear nonlinear increase** in sensor output with applied force.
- High sensitivity at low forces** ensures detection of subtle pressure changes around the ankle.



**Figure 5:** Calibration curves for FSRs #1 and #2

## Final Design

- Pressure-sensitive sensors (FSRs) placed at key ankle contact points
- Real-time tension adjustment mechanism (motor or actuator-based)
- Adaptive control system that responds to ankle pressure changes

## Conclusion

Pressure-responsive sensing is feasible for adaptive ankle support, with consistent sensor behavior indicating potential to reduce discomfort compared to rigid braces.

## Future Work

Future work will integrate actuators for real-time tension adjustment, test the prototype on human subjects, and incorporate machine learning or reinforcement learning for personalized adaptation.