

# Identifying the Optimal Damping Coefficient for a Passive Prosthetic Knee

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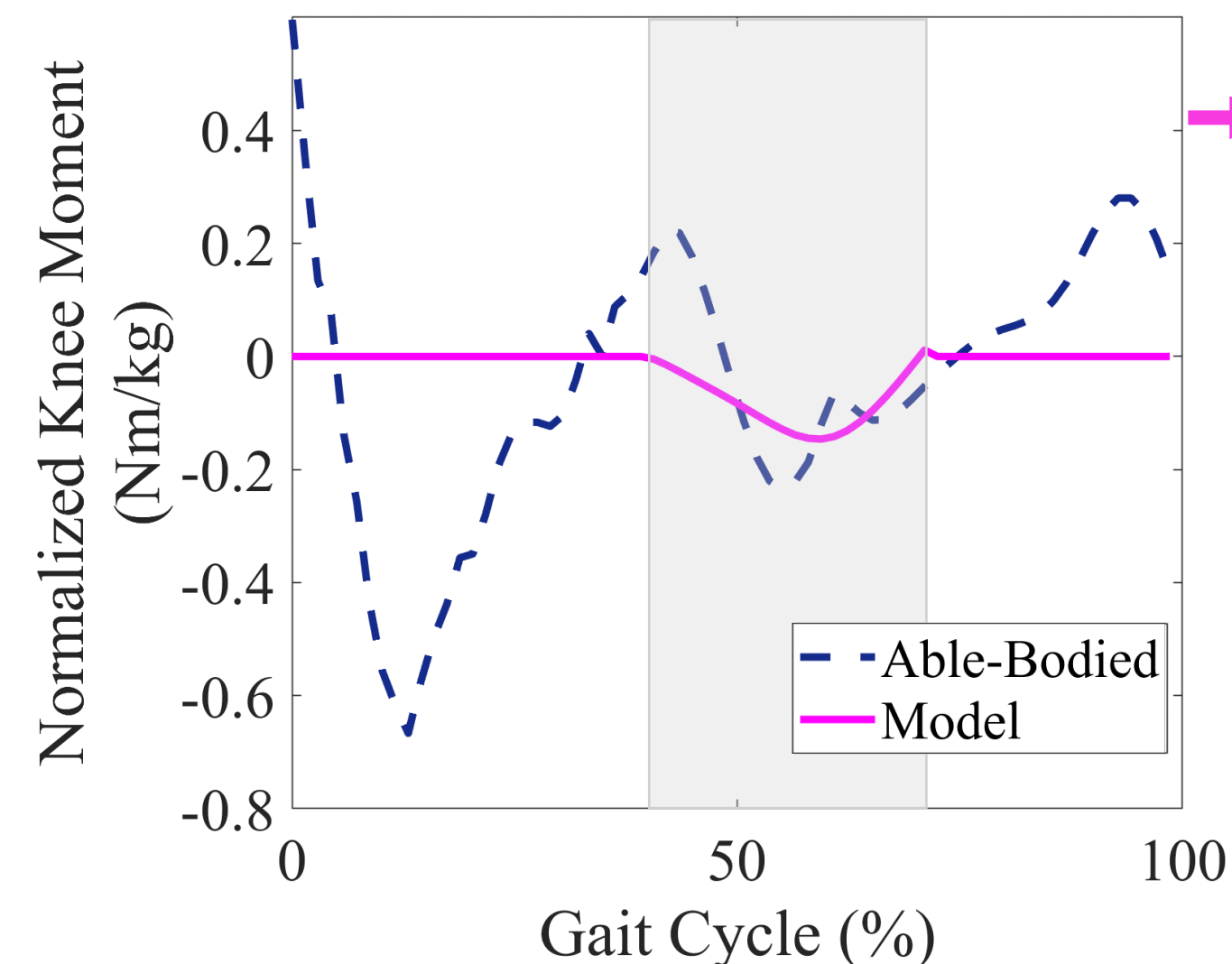
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## Motivation

- Need for low-cost, high-performance knee prostheses in India that promotes able-bodied walking pattern [1,2]
- Affordable designs enables stability, but results in uneven, intermittent walking pattern
- Fluid-based dampers can make walking smoother
- Damping coefficient must be tuned to prevent hyper-flexion in early swing while still allowing adequate knee flexion for toe clearance

**GOAL:** Able-bodied peak knee flexion during swing

**Methods:** identifying optimal damping coefficient for a rotary damper



$$B_{damper} = 0.0238 \frac{Nm}{kg \frac{rad}{s}}$$

Scale by 49% based on swing phase asymmetry

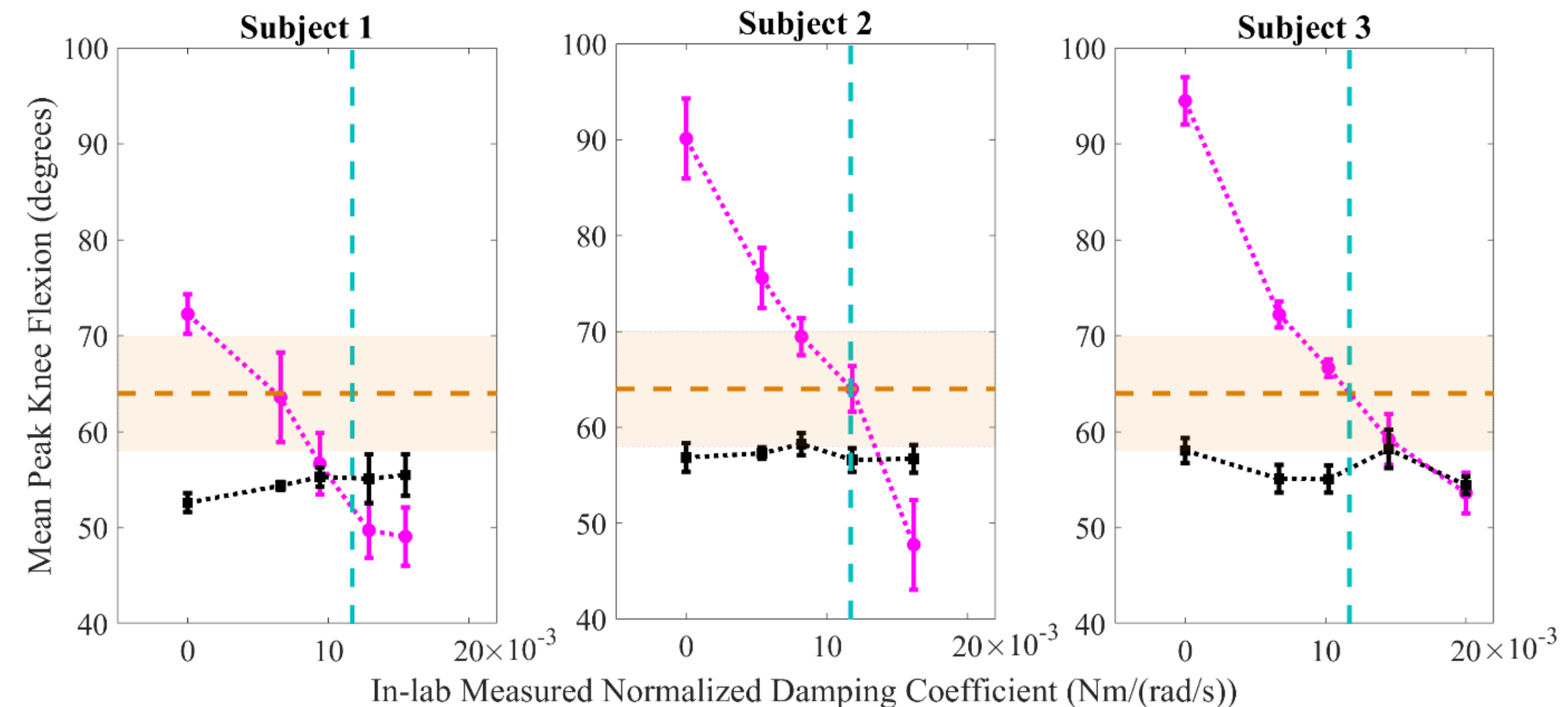
$$B_{damper}^{optimal} = 0.0117 \frac{Nm}{kg \frac{rad}{s}}$$

- Compute optimal damping coefficient for a rotary hydraulic damper that could best replicate the target able-bodied knee moment [3] during terminal stance for target knee angular velocity [4, 5]
- Optimal damping coefficient is invariant with walking speed [6]
- Based on amputee's asymmetrical gait, prosthetic knee flexing faster than that of the sound side during swing, the optimal damping coefficient is scaled by 49% [7]

## Experimental Study: testing dampers with varying damping coefficients

Three subjects walked on level ground with:

- Single-axis passive prosthesis prototype [8]
- Shear-based rotary hydraulic dampers of different damping coefficients in increasing order [9]



● Prosthetic Side ● Sound Side - - Able-Bodied Reference ■ Able-bodied Standard Deviation - - Optimal Damping Value

## Results: optimal damping condition resulted in symmetric peak knee flexion

- Increasing damping decreases the peak knee flexion angle during swing
- No damping condition results in hyperflexion during swing phase
- Optimal damping coefficient allows for close to able-bodied kinematics or symmetry with sound leg

## Ongoing Work

- Update optimal damping model with able-bodied data collected at Northwestern University
- Optimizing prosthetic knee components for stance phase and swing extension
- Design a foot for the knee using the Lower Leg Trajectory Error (see Victor Prost's poster)

## Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the staff at Jaipur-Foot; Rebecca Stine and John Brinkmann at Northwestern University for their continued support of this work.

## References

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|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [1] Hamner, 2013.  | [4] Narang et al., 2016 | [7] Jaegers et al., 1995    |
| [2] Andrysek, 2010 | [5] Narang et al., 2016 | [8] Arelekatti et al., 2015 |
| [3] Winter, 2009   | [6] Holden et al., 1997 | [9] Arelekatti et al., 2018 |