BAE SYSTEMS

PTSD Detection Device **AMERICA'S** Jason Yager, Grace Schmidt, Daniel Torsney, Tanner Van Newkirk, Jonathan Montgomery Dr. Ming Huang, Shiley-Marcos School of Engineering

Introduction

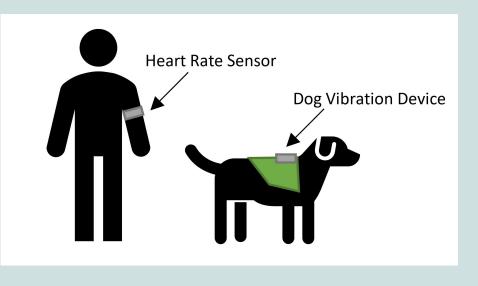
Our Goal:

Create a design prototype that will detect a spike of the user's heart rate indicative of a PTSD episode and send an alert using vibrating motors to the user's service dog to shorten or stop the episode.

How it works

- The Scosche arm band and nRF52840 board automatically connect to each other via bluetooth

- The armband will monitor heart rate which will be transmitted to the microcontroller.
- If the heart rate is over a set, user specific rate the microcontroller will activate a vibrating motor to alert the service dog.
- The motor will buzz in 2, 0.75 sec bursts with a 1 sec break and a 2 min cooldown.



Our Design

Scosche Rhythm+ 2.0 Heart Rate Monitor

7 Segment display

Testing

Vibrating motor cylinder

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Test Subject A:

- Motors were tested on both sides of chest, spine and ribcage
- Subject reacted to all locations
- Strongest reaction with cylinder motor rather than disk

Bluetooth Test:

Clear Line of Site	Range
Test #1	15 ft
Test #2	15 ft
Line of Site Obstructed by Human Body	Range
Test #1	6 ft
Test #2	5 ft







Power Analysis Motor Power: $P_{motor} = V_2 / R_{motor} = 0.346 W$ nRF Microcontroller Idle Power: $P_{Idle} = I_{Idle} * V_{Idle} = 7.4 \text{ mW}$ nRF Microcontroller Power with Display On: $P_{\text{Display}} = I_{\text{Display}} * V_{\text{Display}} = 66.6 \text{ mW}$ nRf Microcontroller in Alerting State: $P_{Alert} = I_{Alert} * V_{Alert} = 259 \text{ mW}$ $t = E/P_{avg}$ = approximately <u>9.6 days</u>



Potential

- Use of an AI that is able to recognize when someone has a PTSD episode.
- Use in a non service animal could provide a similar experience to use in a service animal at a fraction of the cost.
- Work with a wide range of smart watches and heart rate sensors.



