

# Characterization of Mechanical and Electrical Vacuum Pumps for Use in Vacuum-Assisted Suspension

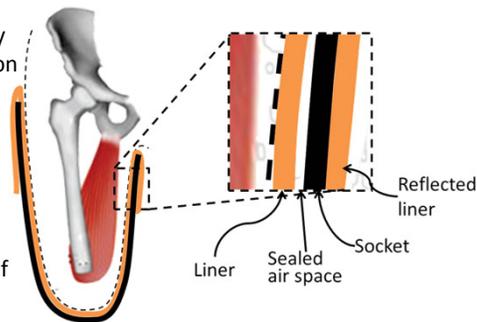
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## Background

### Vacuum-Assisted Suspension

Vacuum assisted suspension (VAS) of prosthetic sockets uses electrical or mechanical pumps to create a negative pressure differential (i.e. vacuum) between the interior of a prosthetic socket and the surface of a liner clad residual limb.

Despite increasingly widespread adoption of VAS systems in prosthetic clinical practice, there remain gaps in the body of scientific knowledge guiding clinicians' choices of existing products.



### Purpose of the Study

To identify pump performance metrics and develop techniques to objectively characterize the evacuation performance of prosthetic vacuum pumps.

## Methods

### Prosthetic Vacuum Pumps Tested

#### Electrical

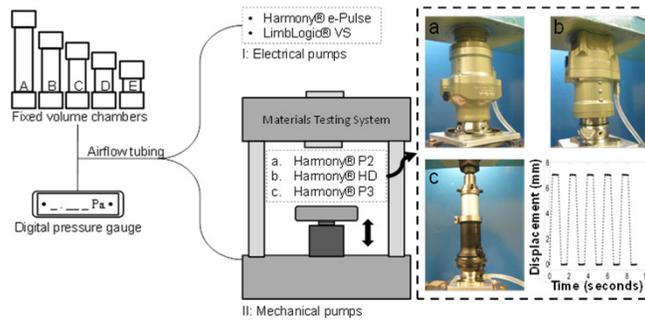


#### Mechanical



- P2 and HD pumps are configured for different user weights using tension adjustments of an elastomer rod (3 weight settings).
- P3 was configured for different user weights using bladders of varying resistance to compression (functional rings "0" to "4").

### Experimental Setup for Electrical and Mechanical Pumps



- Inserts show the fixture attachment within the materials testing machine for (a) Harmony® P2, (b) Harmony® HD, and (c) Harmony® P3. The bottom right insert is the displacement loading profile for the mechanical pump tests.

#### Volumes of PVC chambers

A	B	C	D	E
2.05E-4 m <sup>3</sup> [12.54 in <sup>3</sup> ]	1.40E-4 m <sup>3</sup> [8.52 in <sup>3</sup> ]	1.06E-4 m <sup>3</sup> [6.46 in <sup>3</sup> ]	7.52E-5 m <sup>3</sup> [4.59 in <sup>3</sup> ]	4.41E-5 m <sup>3</sup> [2.69 in <sup>3</sup> ]

- For each chamber, "evacuation time" was defined as the total time from initial pump activation (start-time) to achieving a vacuum pressure of 5.76E4 Pa [17 inHg] (end-time).

### A Electrical Pumps (n=2)

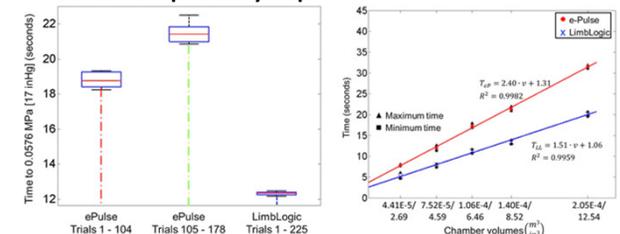
- Inconsistent evacuation times suggested pump performance was dependent on level of battery charge.
- Dependence was assessed by repeatedly evacuating chamber "C" to 5.76E4 Pa [17 inHg] until Li-Ion battery was depleted.

### B Mechanical Pumps (n=3 pumps, 8 settings)

- Each functional ring was "pre-compressed" for 15 minutes prior to testing and allowed to equilibrate to testing temperature and humidity for 24 hours before testing.
- Piston ram configured to compress piston-actuated pumps by manufacturer's recommended displacement and cadence of 100 steps/min with a 50:50 of single and double limb stance.
- For all settings and chambers, 3 trials of 200 loading-unloading cycles were applied to the piston actuated pumps and 3 trials of 300 loading-unloading cycles were applied to the compressible bladder pump.

## Results

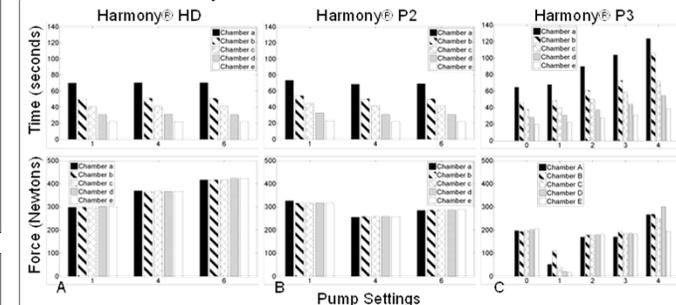
### A. Electrical Pump Battery Depletion Test



**Left:** Boxplot indicating substantially lower median activation time for LimbLogic compared to both groups of data from the e-Pulse.

**Right:** Plot showing average evacuation time vs exact chamber volumes. Evacuation times of the e-Pulse ( $T_{ep}$ ) are consistently higher than evacuation times of the LimbLogic ( $T_{LL}$ ).

### B Mechanical Pump Results



**Top:** Time to evacuate chambers to 5.76E4 Pa [17 inHg] for pump settings (x-axis). **Bottom:** Maximum force exerted by testing system for each chamber: (a) P2, (b) HD and (c) P3.

## Conclusions

- The proposed techniques demonstrated sensitivity to the different electrical and mechanical pumps and to a lesser degree, the different setting adjustments of each pump.
- The sensitivity was less pronounced for the mechanical pumps and future improvements for testing of mechanical vacuum pumps were proposed.
- Overall, this study developed techniques feasible as standards for assessing the evacuation performance of prosthetic vacuum pump devices.

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