



# Development of a Device to Measure Pressure Waves Along the Infant Tongue During Bottle Feeding, G6

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## Problem Statement

8% of newborns have a tongue-tie, and about half struggle to breastfeed—yet no clear diagnostic exists to determine if treatment will help.

**We hypothesize that quantifying intraoral pressure, pressure wave dynamics, and tongue movement coordination during infant sucking may serve as predictors of frenectomy outcome.**

## Methods

- Saline-filled pacifier modeled
- Voltage changes across saline at 3 locations recorded via 3 Arduino analog input pins
- Device connected to voltage divider circuit
- Data collected over 5-minute feeding simulations and graphed in MATLAB to visualize sinusoidal pressure patterns across sensor points

## Programming Details

### Arduino

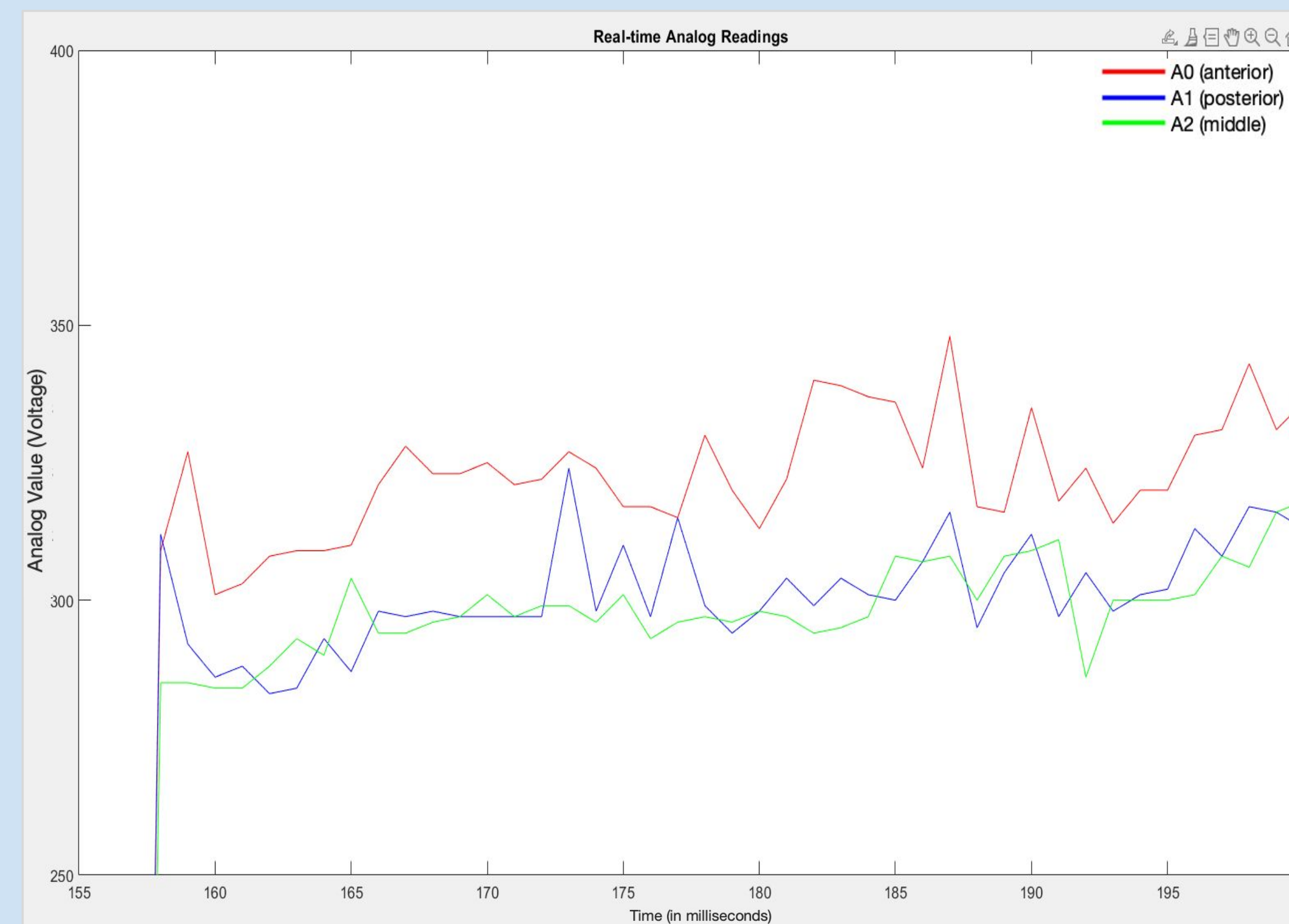
```
%% Main loop to read and plot serial data
while true
    try
        line = readline(s);
        % Find the positions of A0 and A1 in the line
        idxA0 = strfind(line, 'A0: ');
        idxA1 = strfind(line, 'A1: ');
        idxA2 = strfind(line, 'A2: ');
        line = char(line);
        if ~isempty(idxA0) && ~isempty(idxA1)
            % Extract numbers from the string
            valA0 = str2double(line(idxA0 + 4 : idxA1 - 1));
            valA1 = str2double(line(idxA1 + 7 : idxA2 - 1));
            valA2 = str2double(line(idxA2 + 7 : end));
            % Shift data and append new values
            A0_data = [A0_data(2:end), valA0];
            A1_data = [A1_data(2:end), valA1];
            A2_data = [A2_data(2:end), valA2];
            % Update plot
            set(h1, 'YData', A0_data);
            set(h2, 'YData', A1_data);
            set(h3, 'YData', A2_data);
            drawnow;
        end
    catch ME
        % Print error message and stop the loop
        disp("Error occurred:");
        disp(ME.message);
        break;
    end
end
```

### MATLAB

```
%% Initialize data buffers
bufferSize = 200;
A0_data = zeros(1, bufferSize);
A1_data = zeros(1, bufferSize);
A2_data = zeros(1, bufferSize);
% Set up the plot
figure;
h1 = plot(A0_smootherd, 'r'); hold on;
h2 = plot(A1_smootherd, 'b'); hold on;
h3 = plot(A2_smootherd, 'green');
ylim([200 400]); % 1023
legend('A0', 'A1', 'A2');
xlabel('Time (in milliseconds)');
ylabel('Analog Value');
title('Real-time Analog Readings');
```

## Prototype & Test Results

- Initial bench testing confirmed that voltage readings increased consistently when the electrodes were compressed
- Sensor points captured waveforms corresponding to movement along tongue
- Third sensor added to determine wave direction
- Data recorded demonstrates the device's potential to differentiate organized vs. disorganized tongue pressure patterns



## Voltage Divider Calculation

$$V_{out} = V_{in} (R_2 \div (R_1 + R_2 + R_3))$$

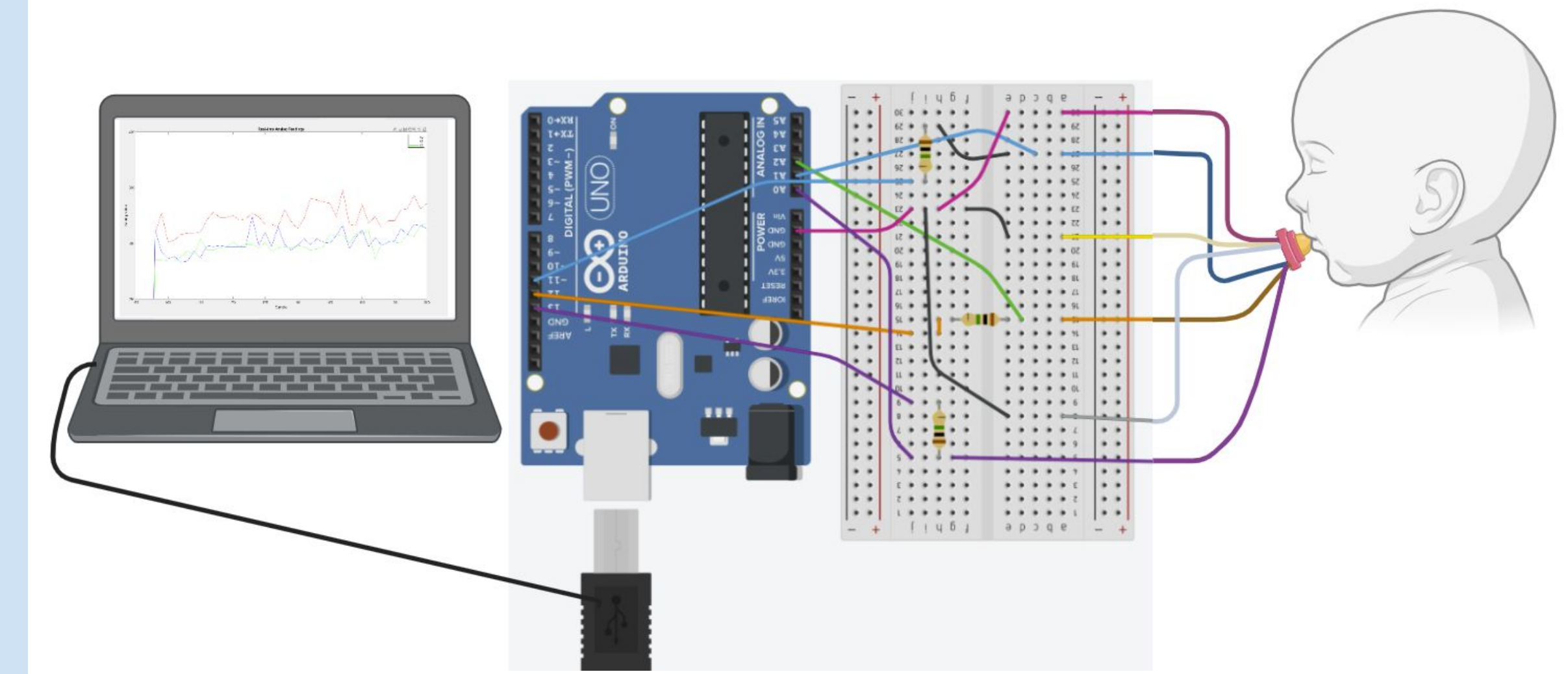
- Using 330 kΩ resistors

-  $V_{in} = 5V$

$$V_{out} = 5V((330k\Omega) \div (330k\Omega + 330k\Omega + 330k\Omega))$$

$V_{out} = 1.67 V \therefore$  There will be 1.67V across each resistor.

## Final Design



## Bioethical Implications

- Potential for reducing unnecessary frenectomies
- Anonymization of data to protect patient privacy
- Improve health benefits for mother and child

## Future Work

- Raise sensor resolution for better pressure mapping
- Automate data analysis for real-time clinical use
- Refine prototype model for testing

## Conclusion

- Device captures intraoral pressures using a saline-filled pacifier and Arduino sensing system
- Preliminary results show potential to identify organized vs. disorganized feeding behaviors
- Improve ability to predict success of frenectomy

