



Connecting an interactive "Biobox" to a TRS-80 Color Computer enables you to monitor how tense you are and experiment with biofeedback techniques

By Jim Barbarello

RELAX!

If your emotions have been riding the express track all day and can't stop to heed the command above, maybe you need a Biobox in your life. The Biobox is a low-cost (\$15) electronic device that detects body changes due to stress and tension. The electronic information from the Biobox is applied to a TRS-80 Color Computer and fed back to you in the form of variations in sound and color on the TV display. Through the biofeedback procedure, it is possible, with practice, to consciously control your emotional state. (Note: Biofeedback is a subjective procedure and may not give the same results in all cases.)

About the Circuit. One condition of the body that can be measured easily is skin resistance. When you are tense or stressful, the electrical resistance between your index and middle fingers decreases. As you relax, this resistance increases. The Biobox senses this resistance change and converts it into a voltage.

As shown in Fig. 1, the two "bioprobes" are attached to the middle and index fingers. The resultant skin resistance is represented by R_{BIO} . The two resistances, R_{BIO} and RI, form a voltage divider. As the skin resistance decreases, the voltage at the base of transistor QIincreases. This voltage is multiplied (amplified) by a factor of about -20 and applied to the computer's joystick input.

About the Program. So far, the hardware we've discussed detects

changes in skin resistance and sends a binary number betweeen 0 and 63 to the Color Computer. What we need now is a program that uses this information to provide audible and visible feedback. That program is shown on page 79. It does not use any Extended BASIC functions so it can be run on any version of the Color Computer.

The program begins with the DATA statement of line 10. The eight numbers represent the eight different screen colors (3—blue, 6—cyan, 1—green, 5—buff, 2—yellow, 7—magenta, 8—orange, and 4—red). Using these colors, we can create a "Mood Index." If we consider buff as the middle (neutral) point, the "cooler" colors of green, cyan, and blue (also black) will indicate successive stages of calm. The "hotter" yellow, magenta, orange, and red indicate escalating tension.

When the program is run, the screen presents a title and the Mood Index. The Index is used as a gauge with an arrow as the indicator. Next, a message to attach the Biobox to the right joystick input is displayed (lines 170-180) below the title. The message in line 190 instructs you to press ENTER when this has been completed. After pressing ENTER, the title is replaced with lines 210-260.

After attaching the bioprobes to

your index and middle fingers, you can begin to vary the ADJUST control on the biobox. As you do, you will note that the arrow pointer moves along the scale (see lines 270-300). When you press ENTER, execution jumps to line 310. The actual biofeedback monitoring occurs in lines 310-360.

The number corresponding to the voltage generated by the Biobox is stored in the variable M. This number is then used to determine the pitch of the audible feedback beep (line 330), the color the screen presents as a visual feedback (lines 340-350), and the repetition rate of the beep (line 360). Thus, as tension decreases, the screen's colors become "cooler," and the beeping is at a lower pitch and repetition rate. At the "ultimate" state of calmness (see line 320), sound and visual presentation cease (CLS0 produces a totally black screen).

Construction. The Biobox is relatively simple to construct. Start by assembling the circuit of Fig. 1 on a small piece of perf board or printed-

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small piece of perf board or printedcircuit board (using the foil pattern of Fig. 2). Mount *R1*, *R2*, and *Q1*, and connect four 3'' lengths of wires to *R1* and *J1* as indicated in Fig. 3. Now prepare the Color Computer interconnect cable as shown in Fig. 4. Finally, connect the cable to the pc board as shown in Fig. 3. Mount the unit in any suitable case.

The bioprobes are simple electrical contacts with a contact area of about 1 sq in. each. In its simplest form, a probe could be a piece of aluminum foil wrapped around a finger with a jumper wire connecting it to the circuit. Our bioprobes, however, are a bit more sophisticated. Besides the foil, hook-and-loop fastener material (commonly called "Velcro") is used.

Cut two $3'' \times 34''$ hook pieces and two $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 34''$ loop pieces. On each of the four pieces, punch a $\frac{1}{8}''$ -diameter hole located $\frac{1}{4}''$ from one end and centered along the width (i.e. $\frac{3}{8}$ " from either side).

Cut a $2'' \times 3''$ piece of aluminum foil. Fold it in half to form a $1'' \times 3''$ piece. Fold it in half again to form a $1'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ piece. Then fold the four sides over $\frac{1}{8}''$ for a final size of $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$. Create another piece the same way. Now remove the paper backing from the two loop pieces, and carefully place an aluminum foil piece (with the folded edges toward the adhesive) onto each of the two loop pieces.

Using a sharp knife, cut the paper backing of the hook piece $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end that has the $\frac{1}{8}$ " hole. Remove that $\frac{1}{2}$ " of paper backing. Take the loop piece and place it on the exposed adhesive of the hook piece so that both $\frac{1}{8}$ " holes are aligned and the aluminum foil is sandwiched in the middle. Using a sharp knife, slit the aluminum foil in the $\frac{1}{8}$ " hole so the screw passes through but makes electrical contact. Repeat this procedure with the remaining hook-and-loop piece.

To complete the bioprobes, you will need two $#4-40 \times \frac{1}{4}$ machine screws, two #4-40 nuts, four small washers, a four-foot length of stranded, twisted wire and a subminiature phono jack. Place a screw through the 1/s" hole of one of the hook/loop pieces so the screw head is against the hook piece. Place a washer over the end of the screw (on the loop side). Strip 1/2" of insulation from one wire and wrap the wire around the end of the screw. Place another washer over the screw and secure with a nut (Fig. 5). Repeat this procedure with the other hook/loop piece. Finally, attach the subminiature phono plug to the other end of the wire. Remove the remaining paper backing and press your fingers against the adhesive. Repeat this until the adhesive is no

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BIOFEEDBACK PROGRAM 1 REM** BIOFEEDBACK PROGRAM 2 REM** NAME:BIOFEED 3 REM** #4, 21 AUGUST 1982 4 REM** 10 DATA3,6,1,5,2,7,8,4 20 CLS:FOR I = 1024TO1055:POKE I, 32:NEXT 30 FOR I = 1056TO1212STEP32:POKE I,32:POKE I+31, 32:NEXT 80 PRINT@227, "C 1982 BY J.J. BARBARELLO"; 90 FOR I = 1280T01535: POKE I, 32:NEXT 100 A\$ = "MOOD": FOR I = 1TO4:POKE1324 + (I - 1)*2, ASC(MID\$(A\$,I,1)) - 64:NEXT 110 A\$ = "INDEX":FOR I = 1TO5:POKE1387 + (I - 1)*2, ASC(MID\$(A\$,I,1)) - 64:NEXT 120 POKE1475,128 130 FOR 14/30, 120 130 FOR 14/30, 120 130 FOR 14/30, 120 140 RESTORE:POKE 1347,3:POKE 1379,1:POKE 14/11, 12:POKE 1443,13:POKE 1507,30 150 POKE 1339,20:POKE1371,5:POKE1403,14:POKE 1435,19:POKE1467,5
 130
 FORE 153;20:FORE 1400;14:FORE 1400;14:F

 210
 GOSUB 370:PRINT@33, "PLACE THE BIOPROBES ON YOUR";

 220
 PRINT@65, "INDEX AND MIDDLE FINGERS.";

 230
 PRINT@97, "USING THE < ADJUST> CONTROL,";

 240
 PRINT@129, "SET THE ARROW TO THE POSITION";

 250
 PRINT@161, "THAT BEST MATCHES YOUR MOOD.";

 260
 PRINT@225, "PRESS < ENTER > WHEN ADJUSTED.";

 270
 I=JOYSTK (0):M=JOYSTK(1):SO=SC:SC=8-INT((M+1)/8)

 280
 A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$=""THEN 290 ELSE IF A\$C(A\$)=13 THEN GOSUB 370:GOTO 310

 290
 IF SO <> SC THEN POKE 1507 + SO*3,30:POKE 1507 + SO*3,32

 300
 FOR I=1 TO 100:NEXT:GOTO 270

 310
 I=JOYSTK(0):M=JOYSTK(1)+1

 320
 IF MS

 320
 IE MS < 55 THEN CISSO:GOTO 380</td>

320 IF M > 56 THEN CLS0:GOTO 360 330 SOUND197.1-M*M/16,1 340 SC=8-INT((M+1)/8) 350 FOR I=1 TO SC:READ CL:NEXT:CLS CL:RESTORE 360 FOR I=1 TO 15*M:NEXT:GOTO 310 370 FOR I=100TO200STEP20:SOUND I.1:NEXT:RETURN

aBB

linger

... TENSENESS LEVEL (from p. 78)

longer sticky. This completes construction of the bioprobes.

Experimenting With Biofeedback. Locate a quiet area where you won't be disturbed. Relax yourself (loosen clothing, remove shoes, etc.). Sit in a position that is comfortable and provides arm/elbow support. Your hands should be clean and dry, and the room temperature should be around 70°F.

Load and run the Biofeed program. The first instructions will advise you to connect the Biobox to the right joystick connector. Do so, and then press ENTER to continue. Next, you will be advised to place one bioprobe on your index finger,



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TWX: B10-425-2250 In Europe, contact A P PRODUCTS GmbH Baeumlesweg 21 • D-7031 Weil 1 • W. Germany CIRCLE NO. 5 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD and the other on your middle finger. Turn the Biobox's ADJUST control to the point where the MOOD INDEX arrow begins moving. Keep that hand with the bioprobes stationary, and move the ADJUST control so the arrow points to the INDEX position that best matches your mood. For instance, if you are moderately calm, place the arrow to midrange (the white box). When adjustment is done, press the ENTER key.

The screen will clear in a color that reflects your level of tension/ calmness. A beeping will be heard, the pitch and speed of which are also an indication of your mood. Try to relax by breathing deeply, relaxing your body, etc. Note which of your efforts get best results. You may notice that the feedback indicates momentary jumps in mood. This is common, but can be minimized by keeping your hand completely motionless.

As an experiment, take a deep breath and hold it for a few seconds. You should see a calming trend. Conversely, pinch your arm, bite your lip, or otherwise cause mild pain. You should notice an increase of tension. You will find that it is easier to increase tension than it is to calm yourself. This is a normal body reaction. The body tends to tense up faster and calm down much more slowly. In fact, trying too hard to calm down will actually cause you to tense up. Learning to relax requires practice-don't become discouraged!

Some people find that visualizing a pleasant scene (such as a beach or forest) helps in reducing tension. Conversely, thinking of an unpleasant experience can raise tension. So one method of learning to control your mood is to first visualize an unpleasant experience until the feedback indicates heightened tension, and then visualize a pleasant scene in an attempt to reduce the tension.

It is interesting to note that many people who respond to a question with a deliberate lie will exhibit increased tension. Does that suggest another use for the Biobox? If you're interested in the more serious aspects of biofeedback, your physician or a person knowledgeable in the field can direct you to further sources of information. \diamond