

Quantifying Physical Interface Dynamics

Human-Prosthesis & Human-Exoskeleton

Power Transmission

Karl E. Zelik

Biomechanics & Assistive Technology Lab
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA

PROBLEM

A poor transmission can ruin performance



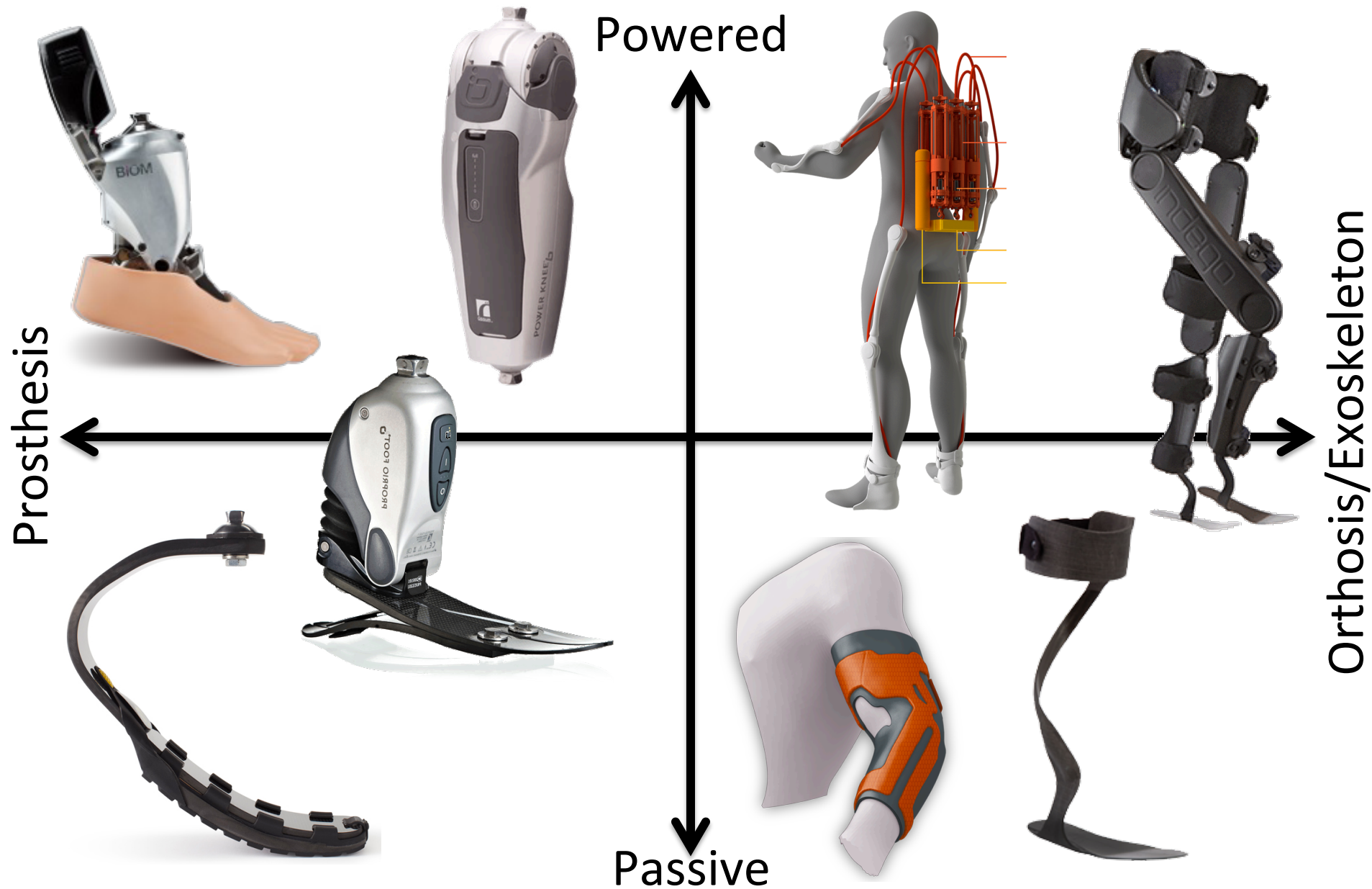
2008 Smart ForTwo (ranked 34th worst car of all-time)

“Not bad-looking, but unpleasant to drive in every conceivable way. May have the most annoying transmission ever made.”

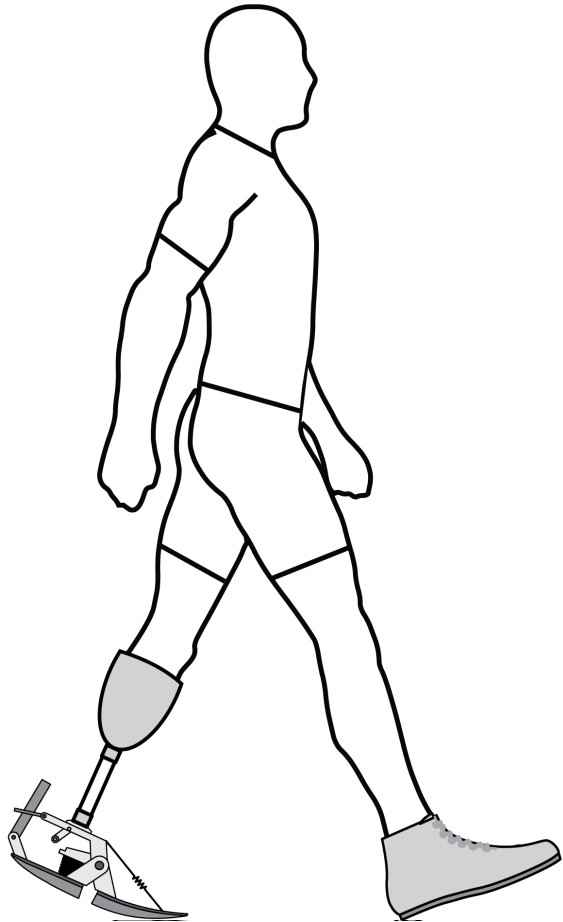
– Edmunds.com

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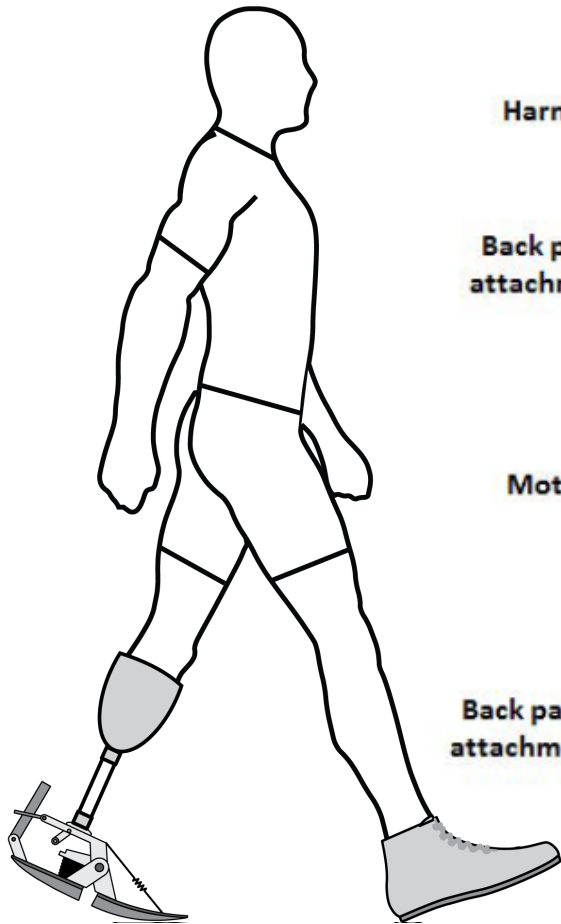


Human-device power transmission problems

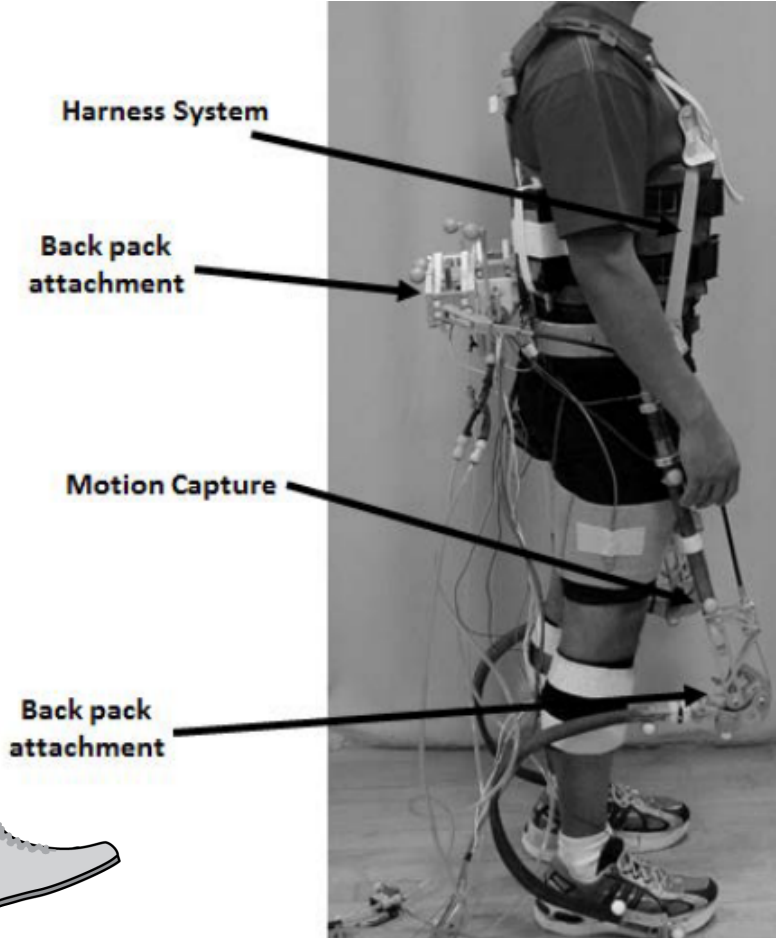


Bionic Prostheses
(Zelik et al. 2011)

Human-device power transmission problems

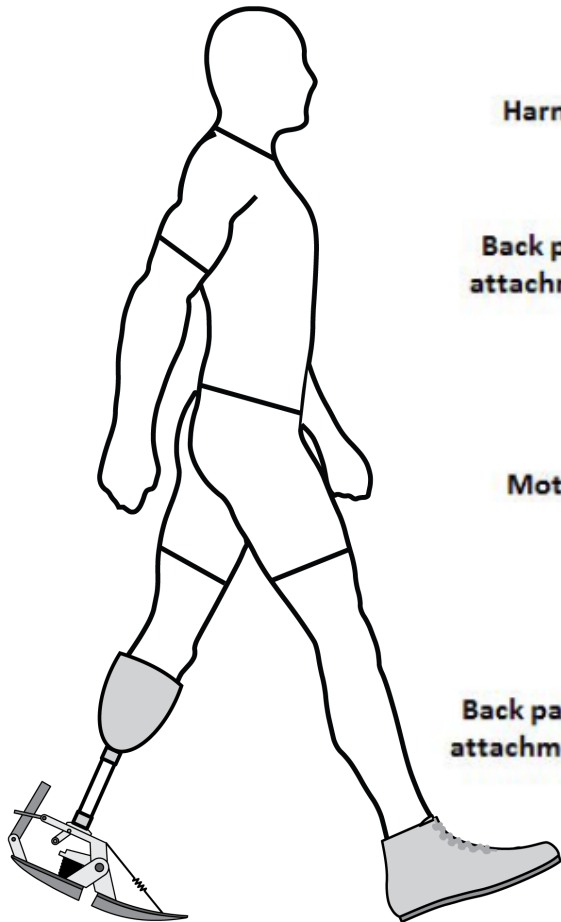


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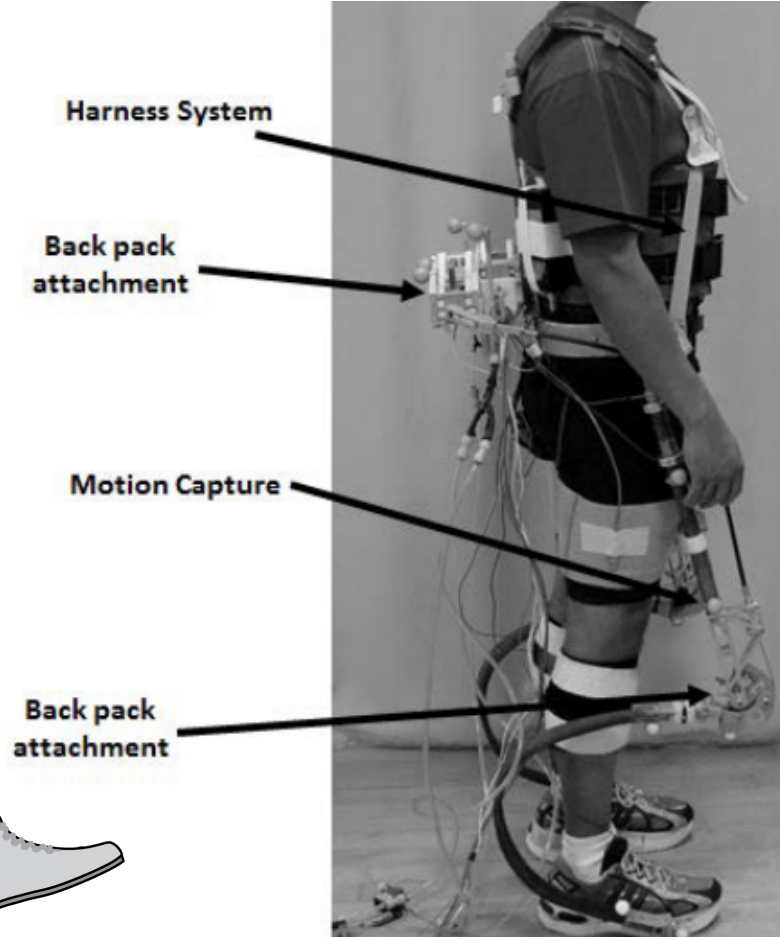


Running Exoskeleton
(Cherry et al. 2016)

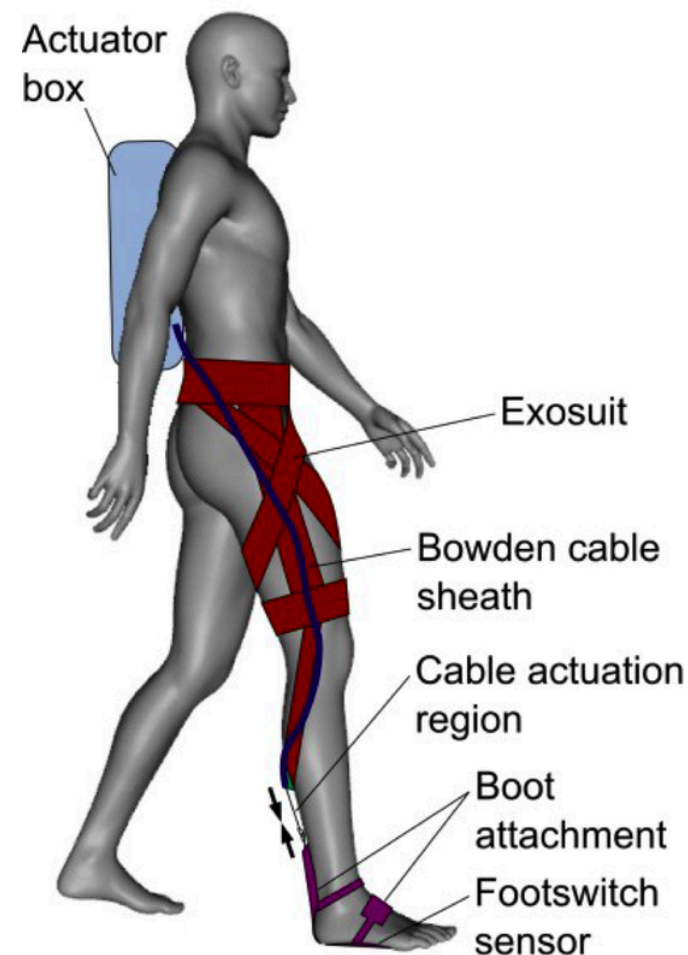
Human-device power transmission problems



Bionic Prostheses
(Zelik et al. 2011)



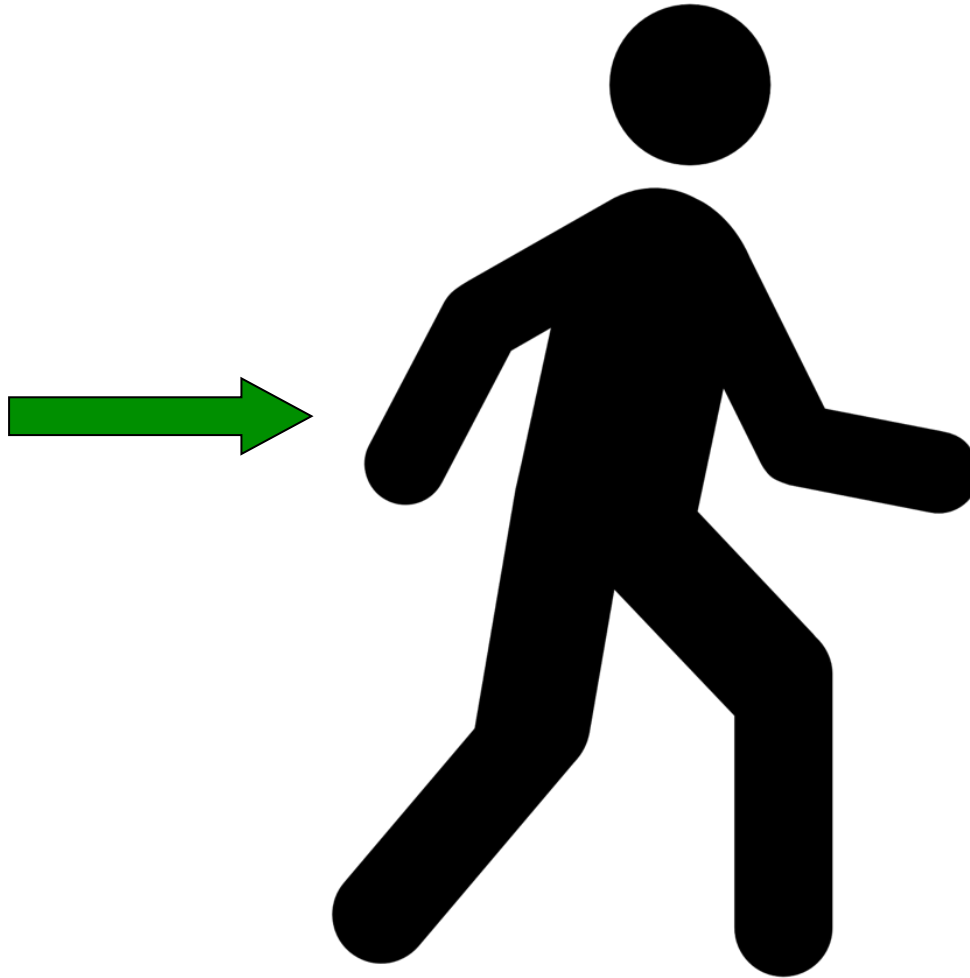
Running Exoskeleton
(Cherry et al. 2016)



Soft Exosuit
(Asbeck et al. 2014)

How CAN BODY RECEIVE POWER?

Imagine being pushed from behind while walking

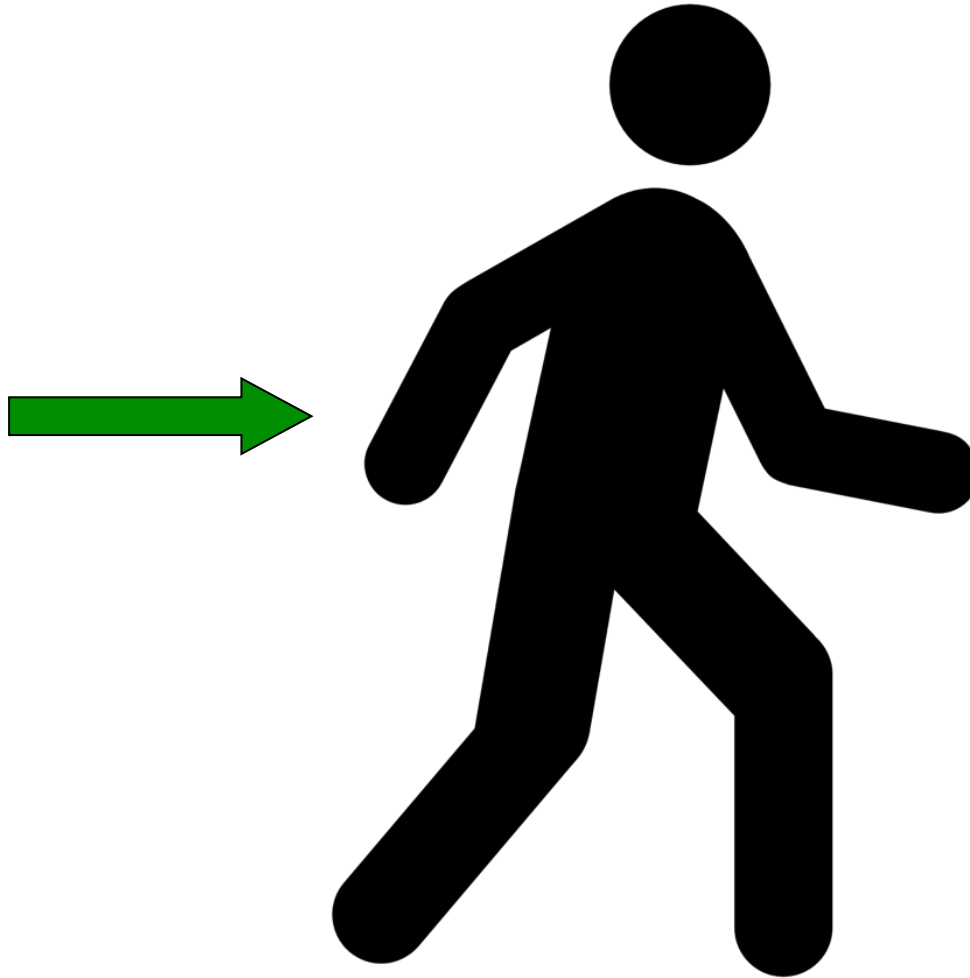


Useful Motion

Can reduce metabolic cost, making it easier to walk (Gottschall & Kram 2003)

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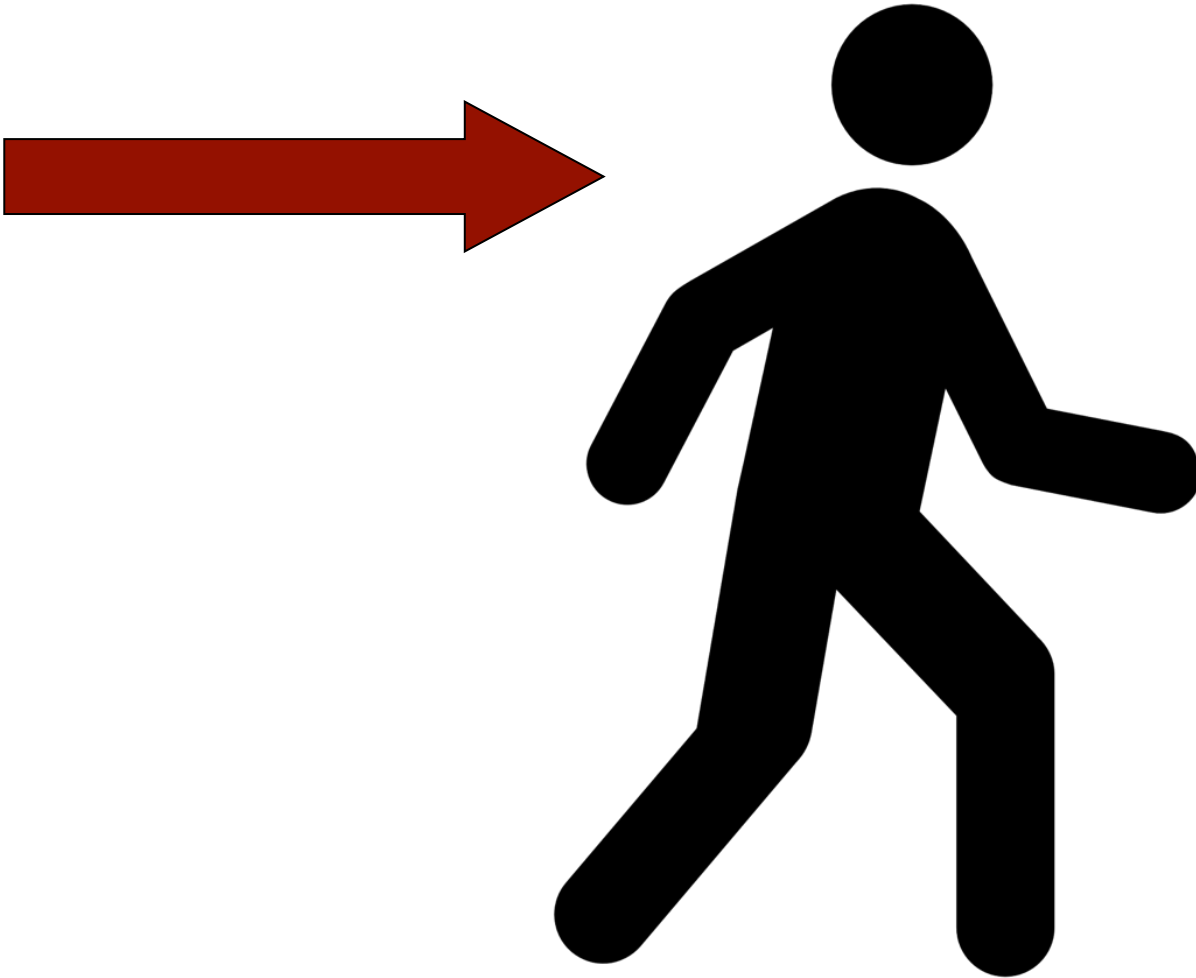


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Extraneous Motion

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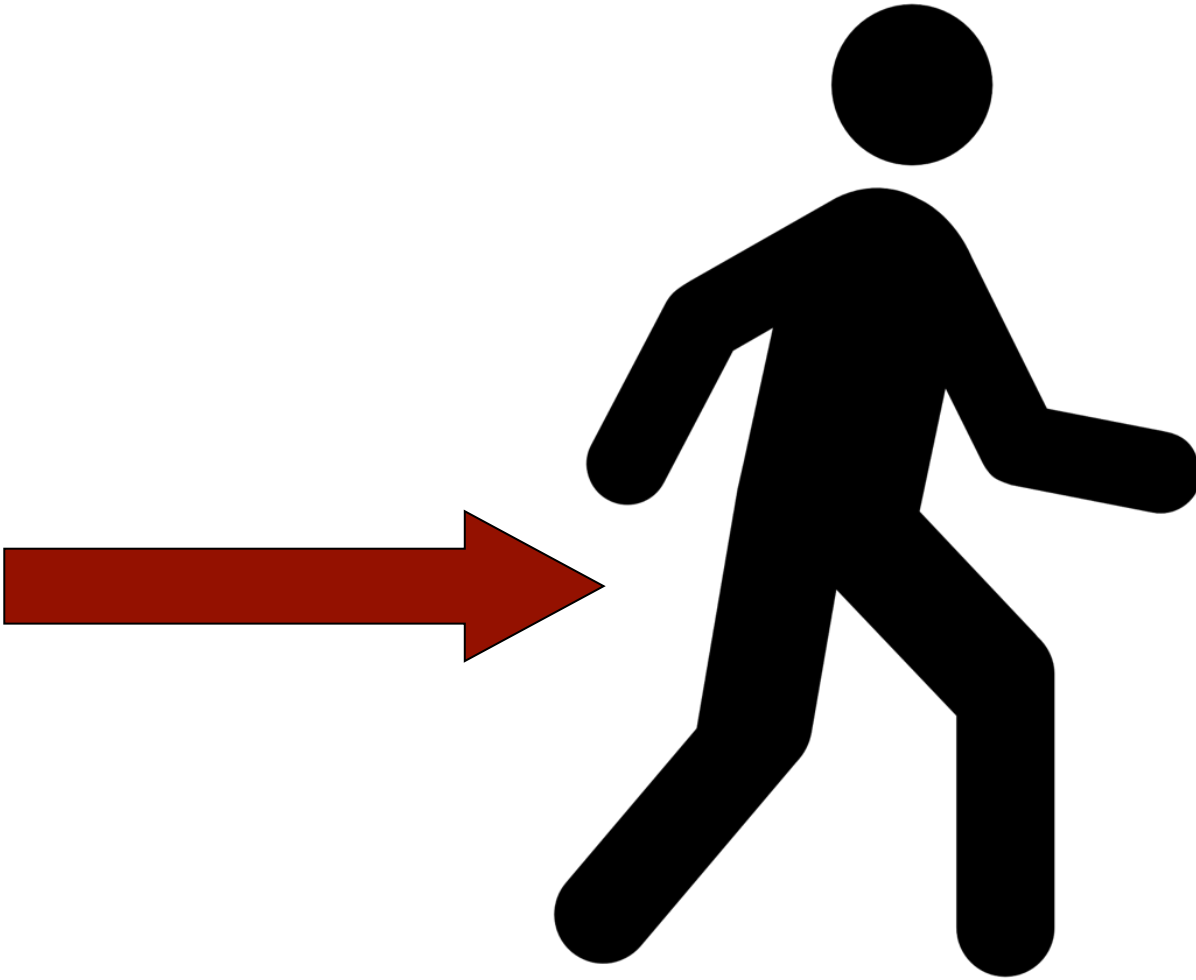
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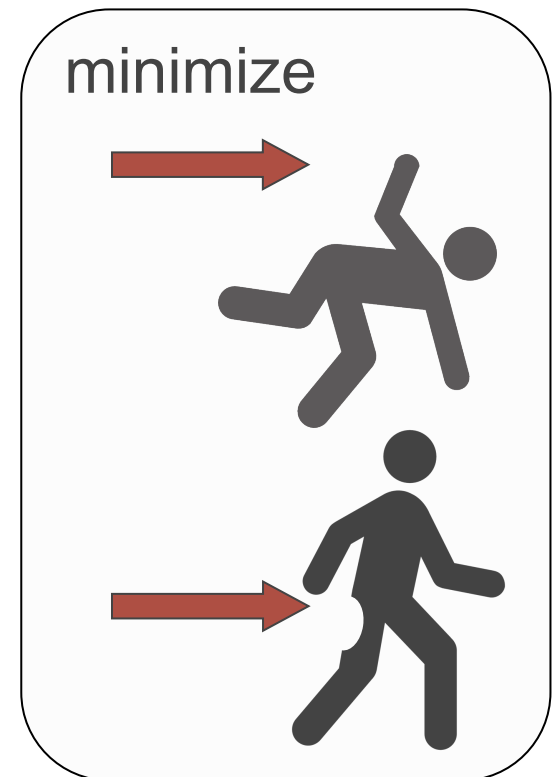
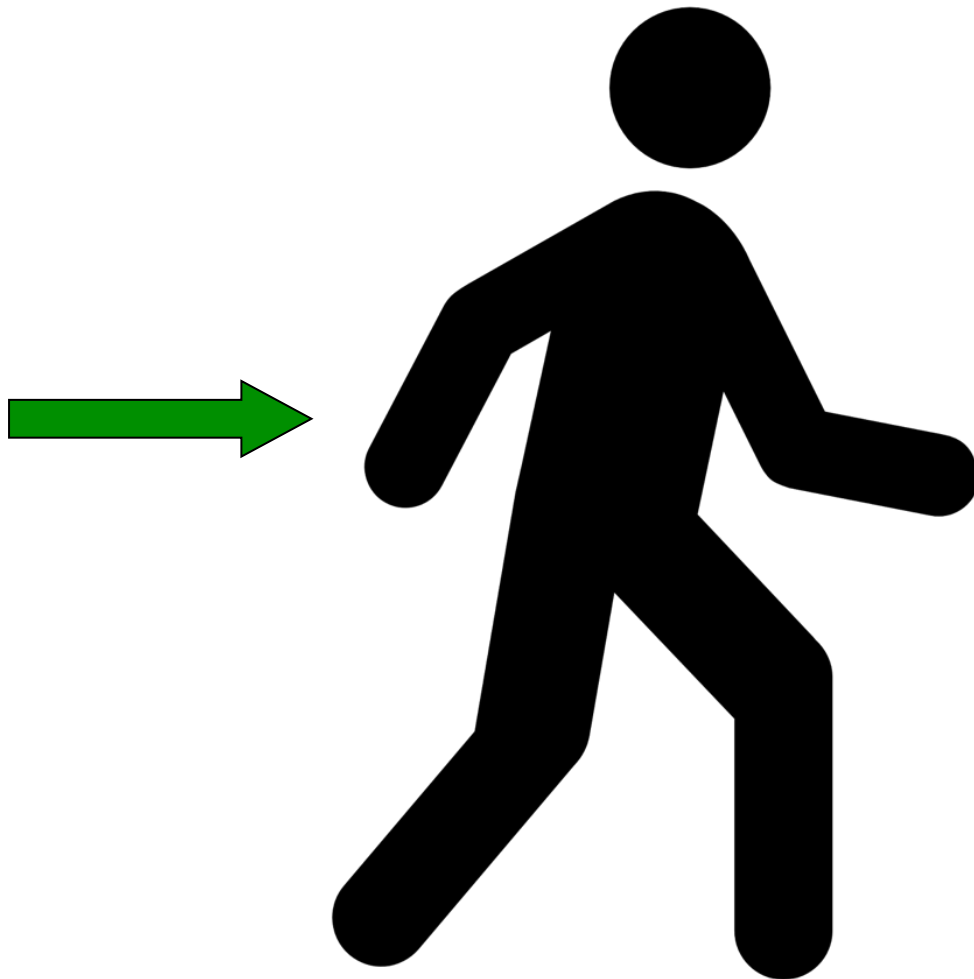


Extraneous Motion
(soft tissue deformation)

HUMAN AUGMENTATION DEVICES

Goal: maximize useful power, minimize extraneous

Key Question: How can we measure effectiveness of power transmission?



Estimating power transmission in soft exosuits



Harvard Exosuit



SRI SuperFlex



ETHZ MAXX

Estimating power transmission in soft exosuits



Harvard Exosuit

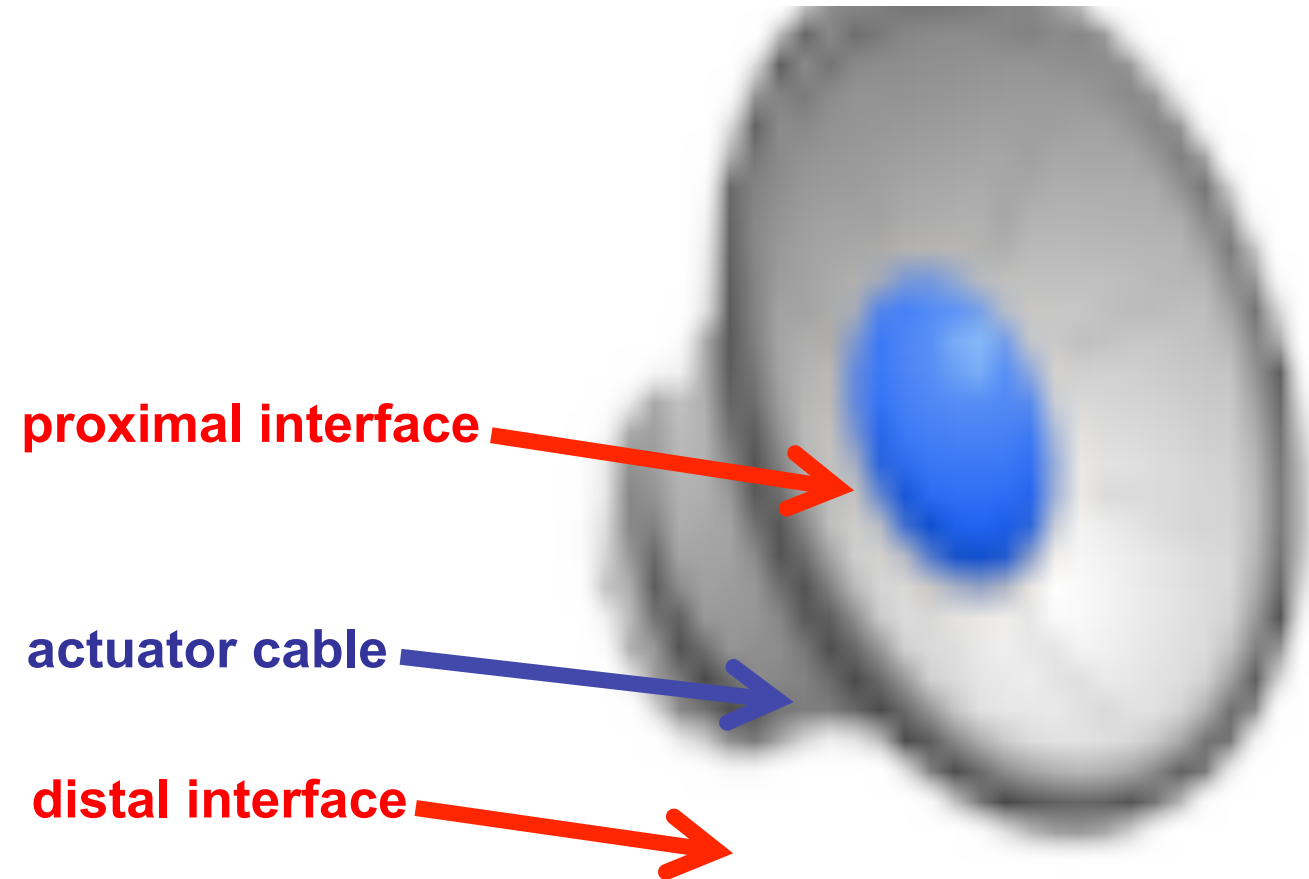


SRI SuperFlex

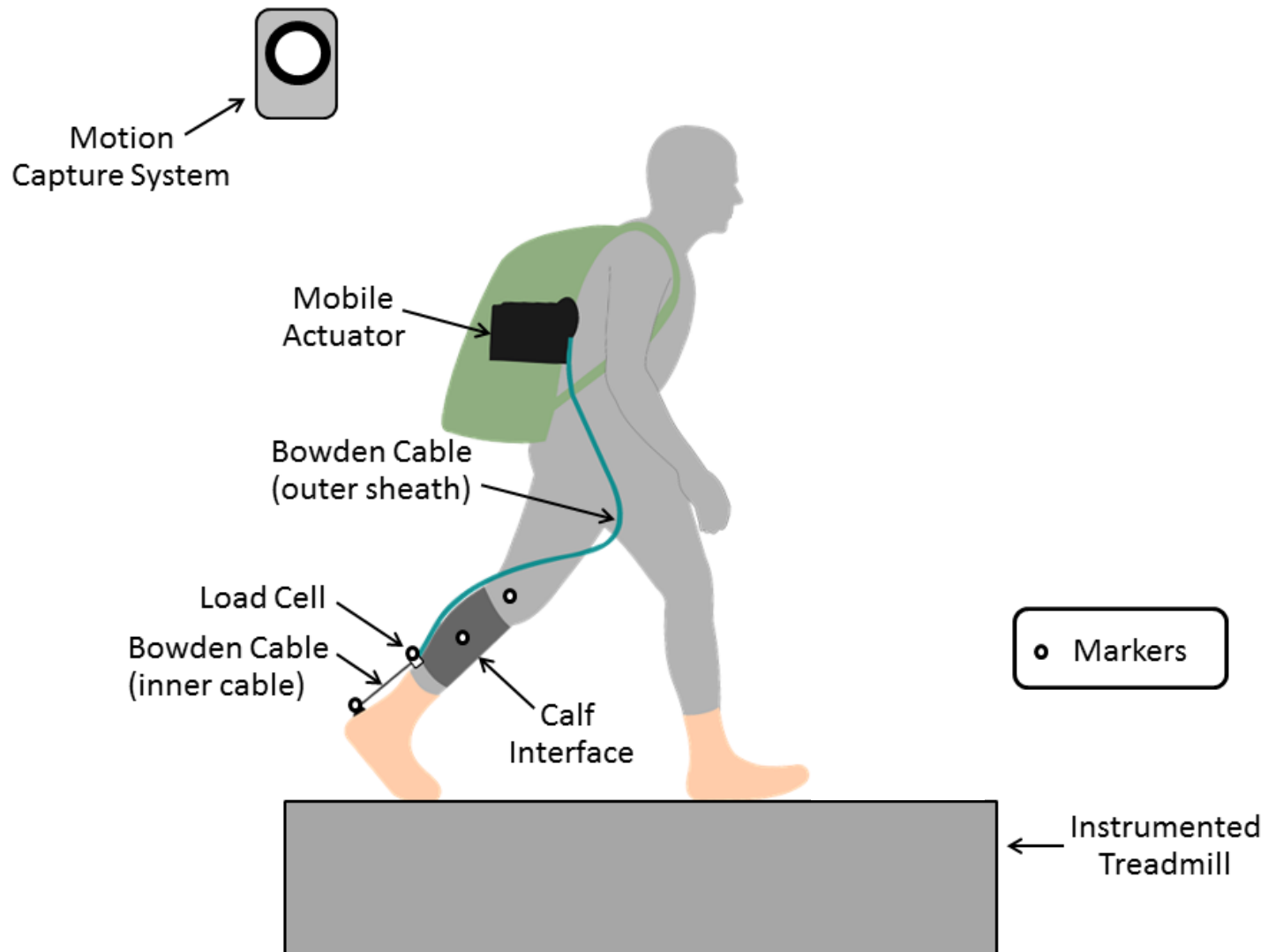


ETHZ MAXX

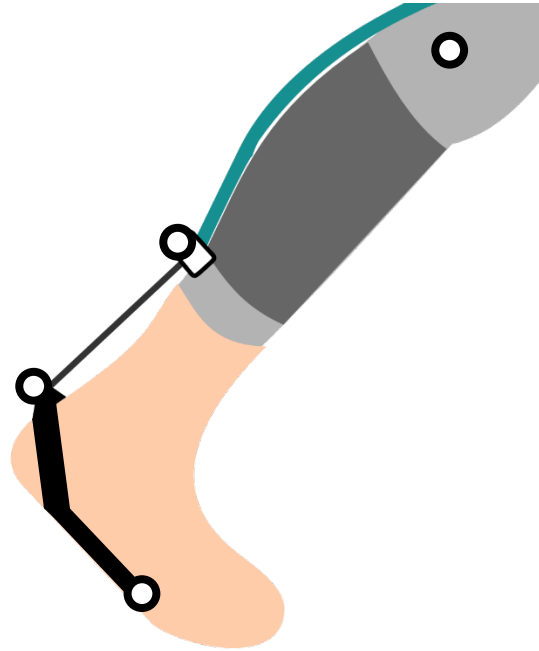
actuator (above, out of view)



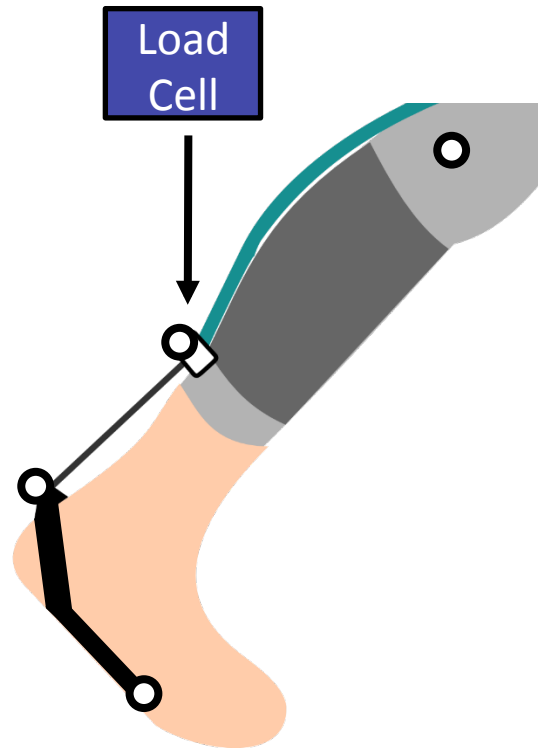
Experiment to quantify power transmission in exosuits



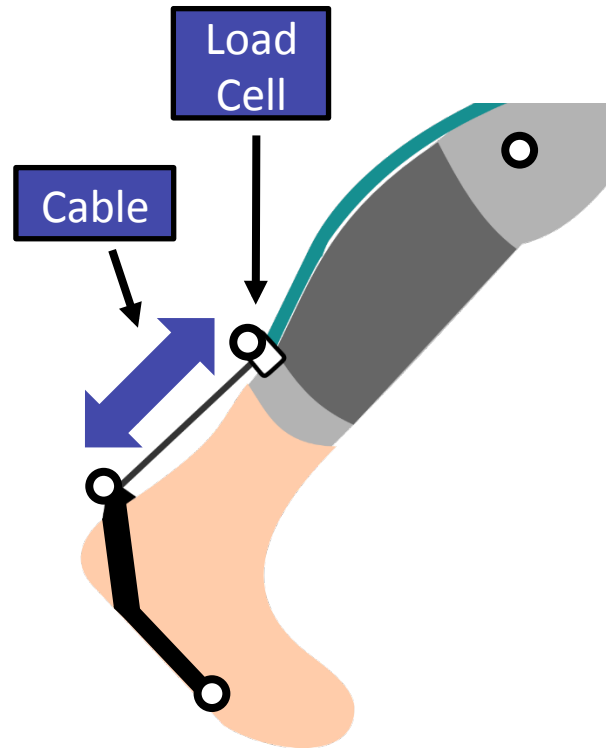
Simple method to parse power transmission



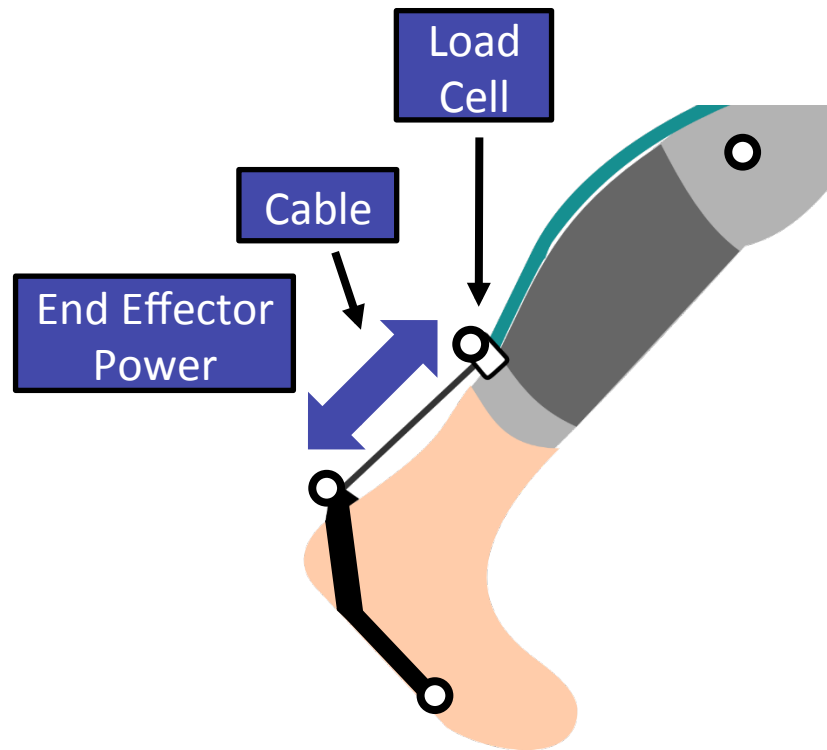
Simple method to parse power transmission



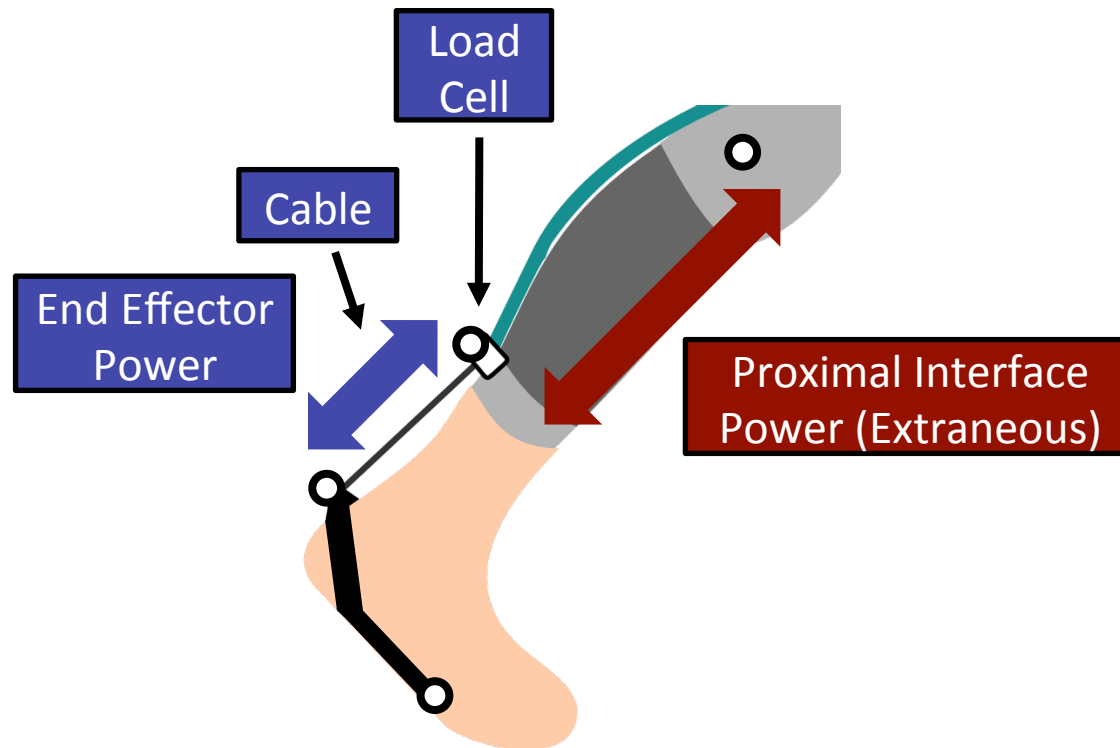
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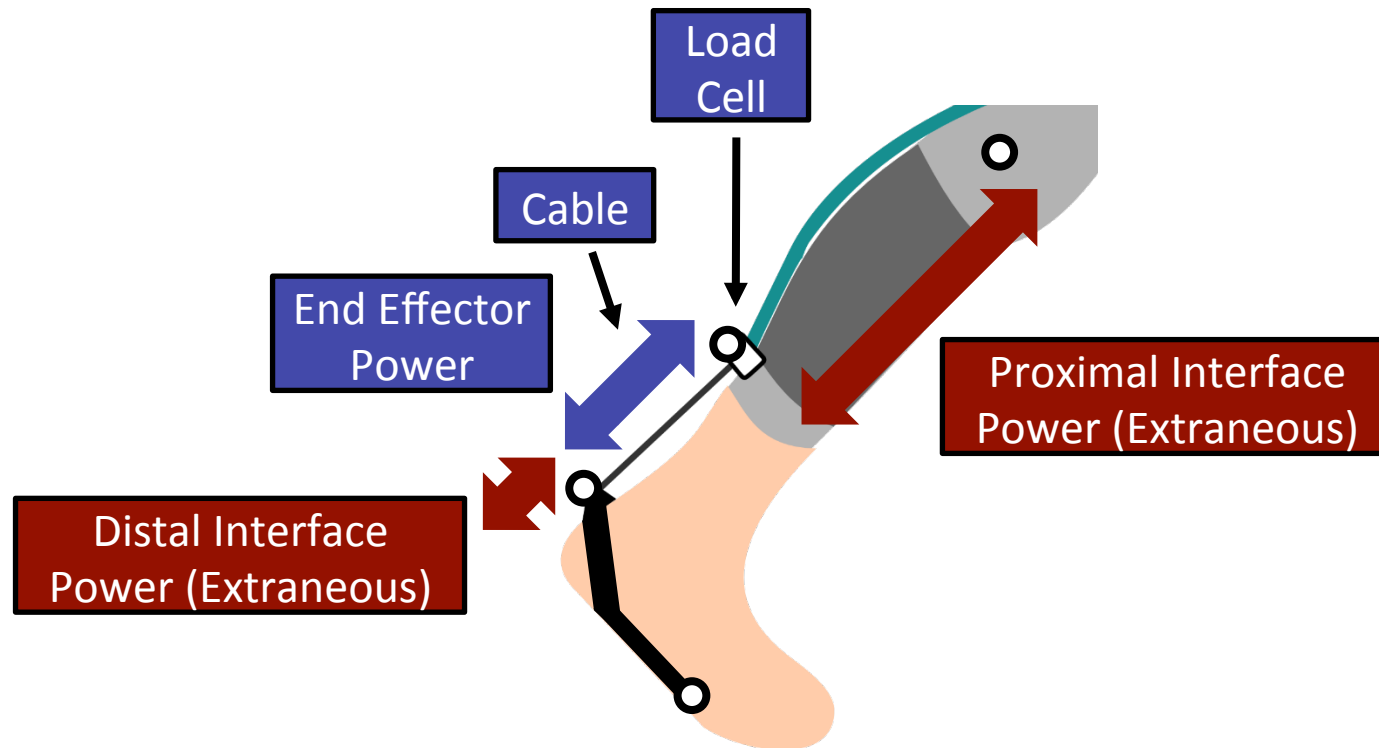
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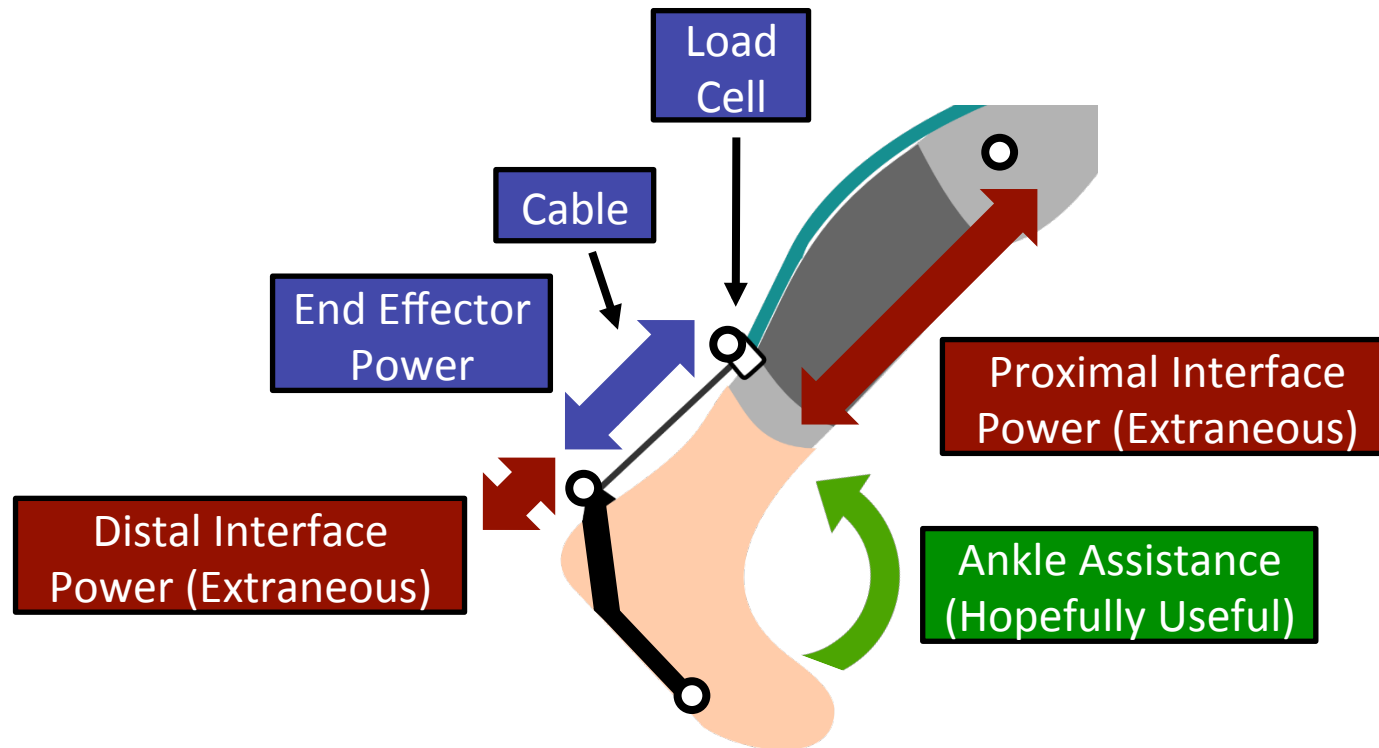
Simple method to parse power transmission



Simple method to parse power transmission



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End Effector Power



Simple method to parse power transmission

Ankle
Assistance

Proximal & Distal
Interface Absorption



Simple method to parse power transmission

Ankle
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Proximal & Distal
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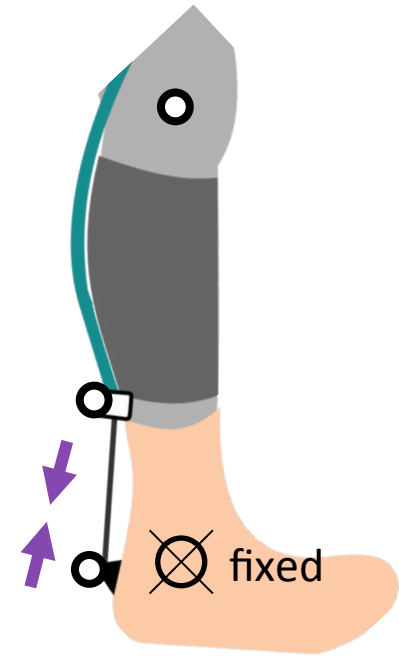
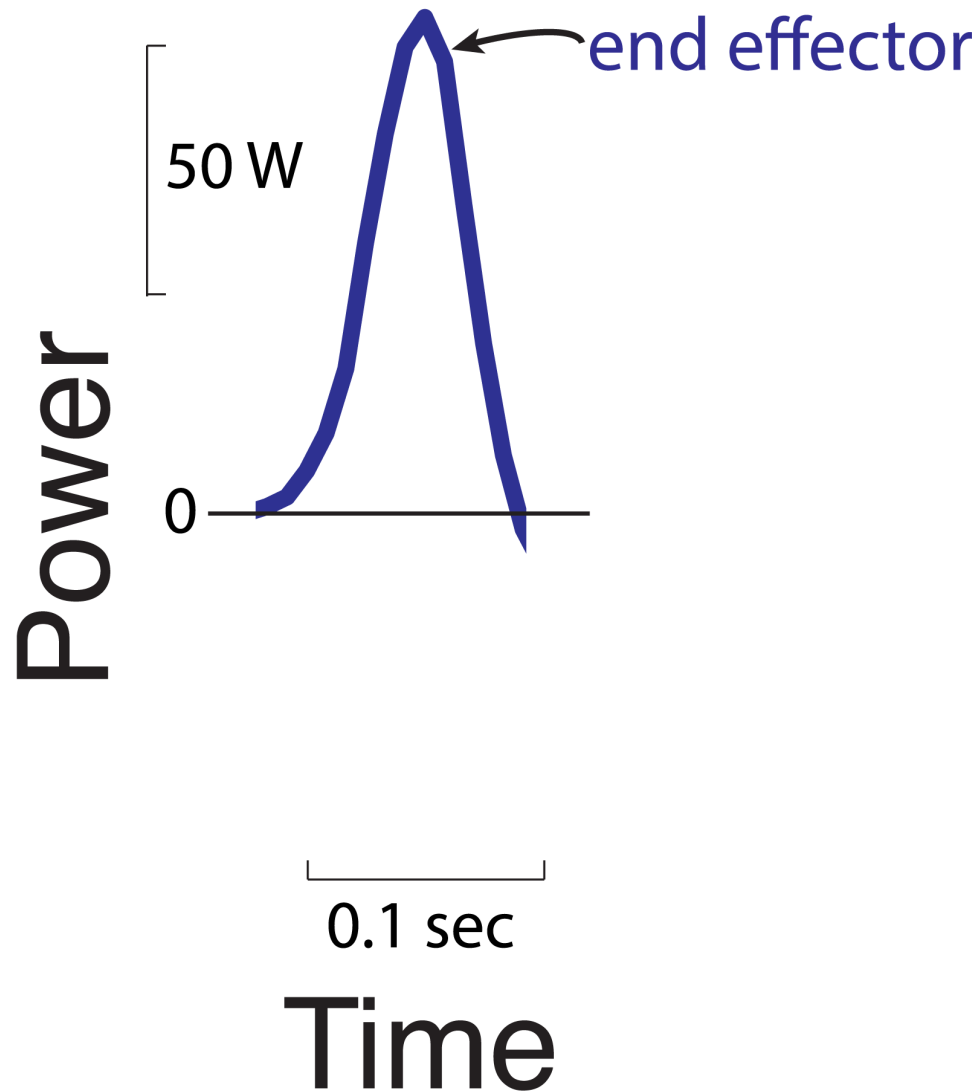
ratios depend on physical interface & device control



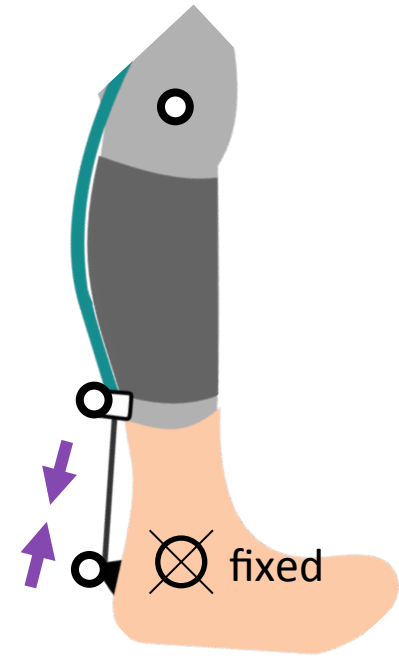
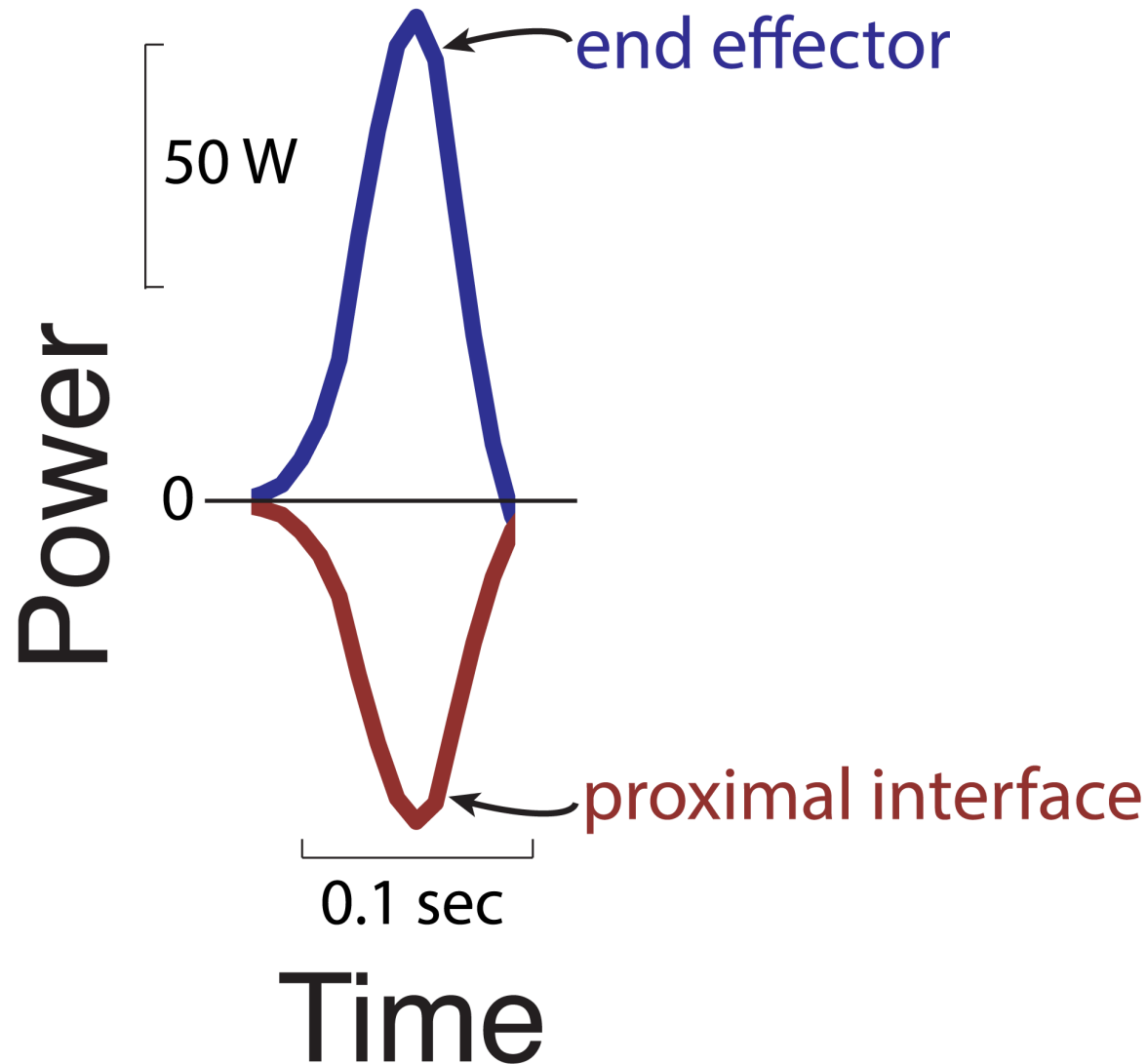
Validation test: method can partition power as theorized



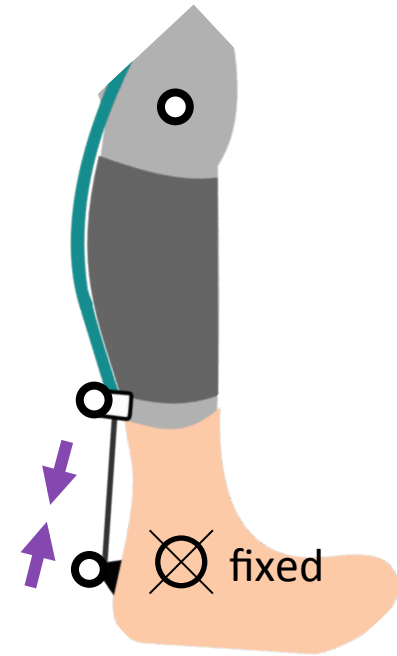
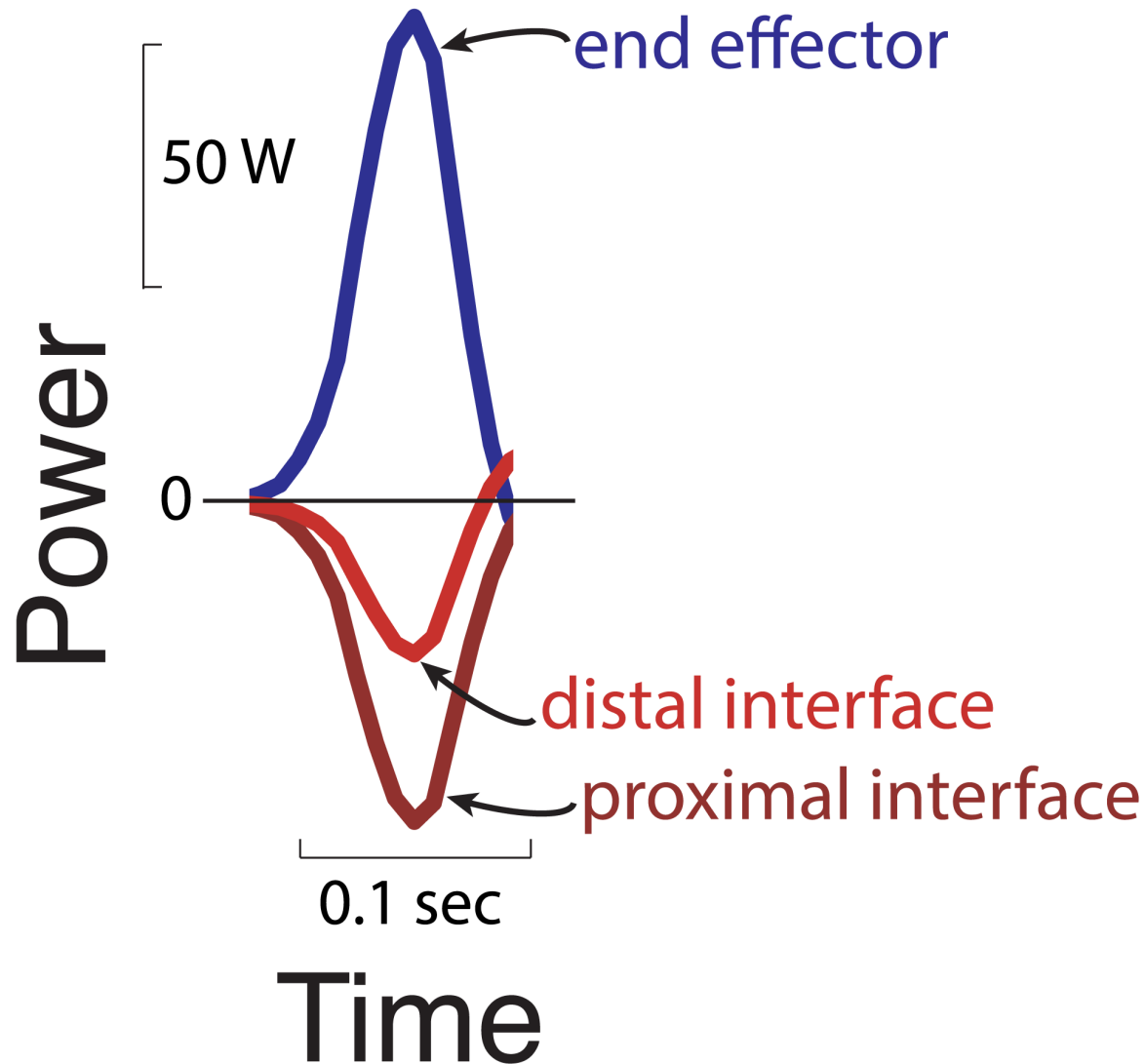
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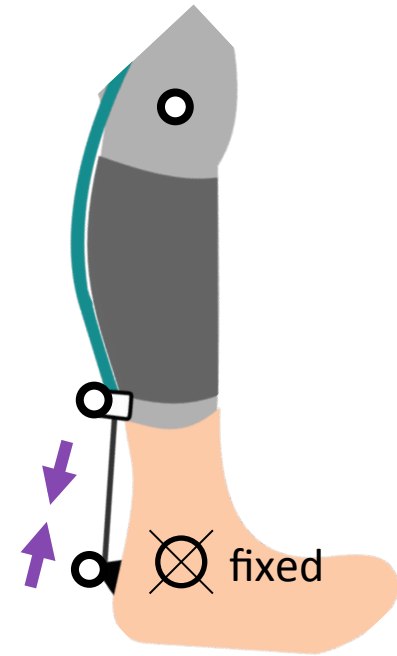
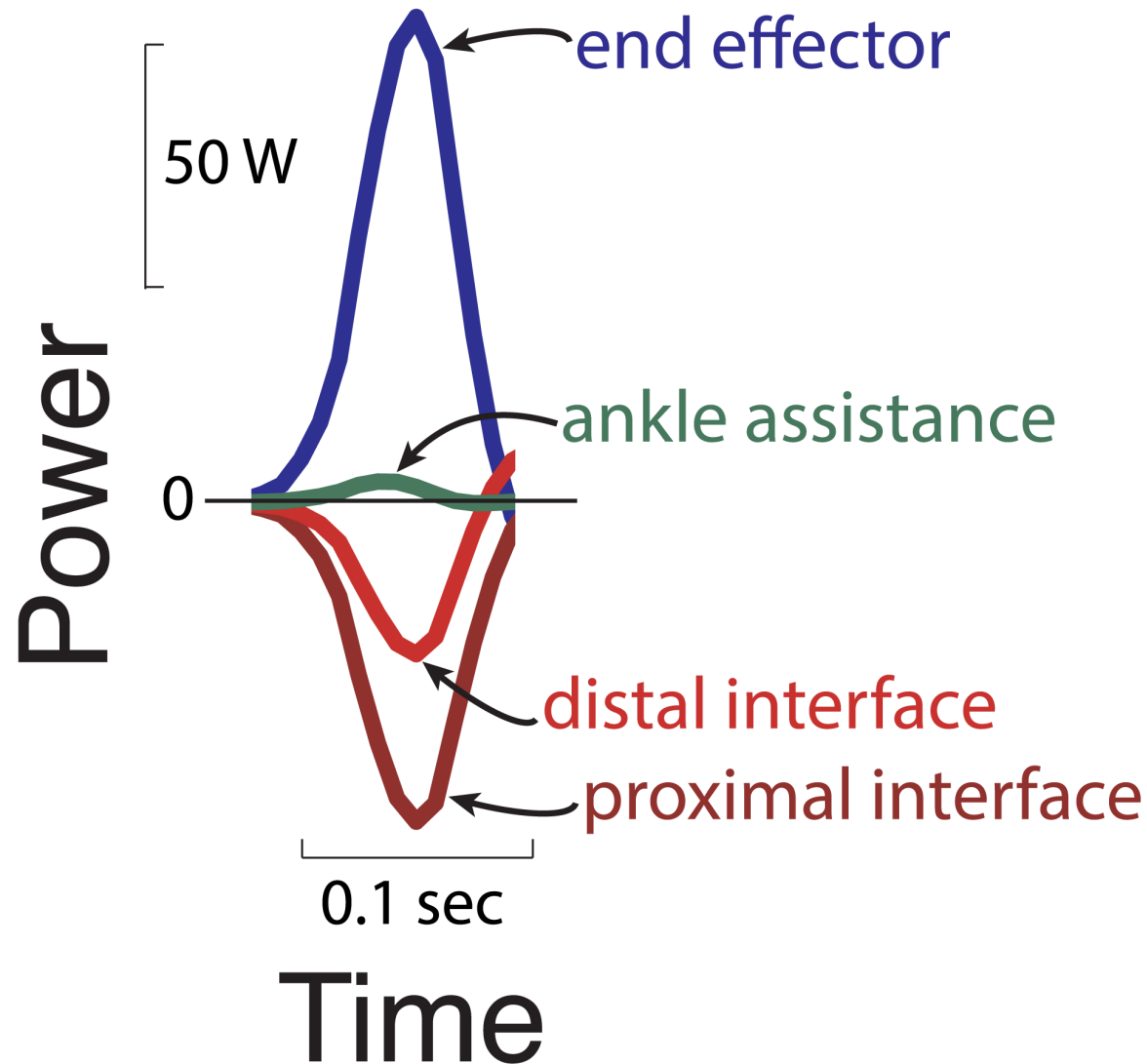
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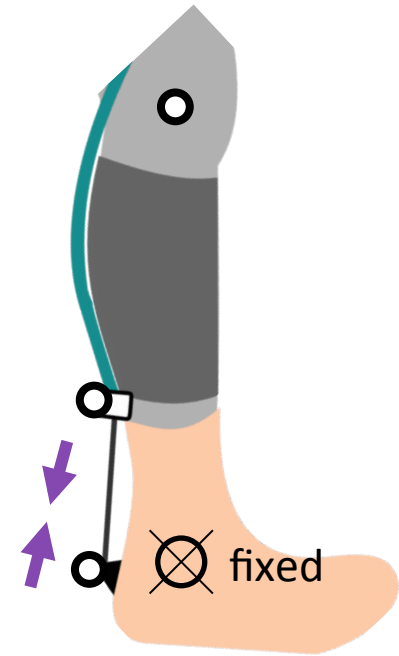
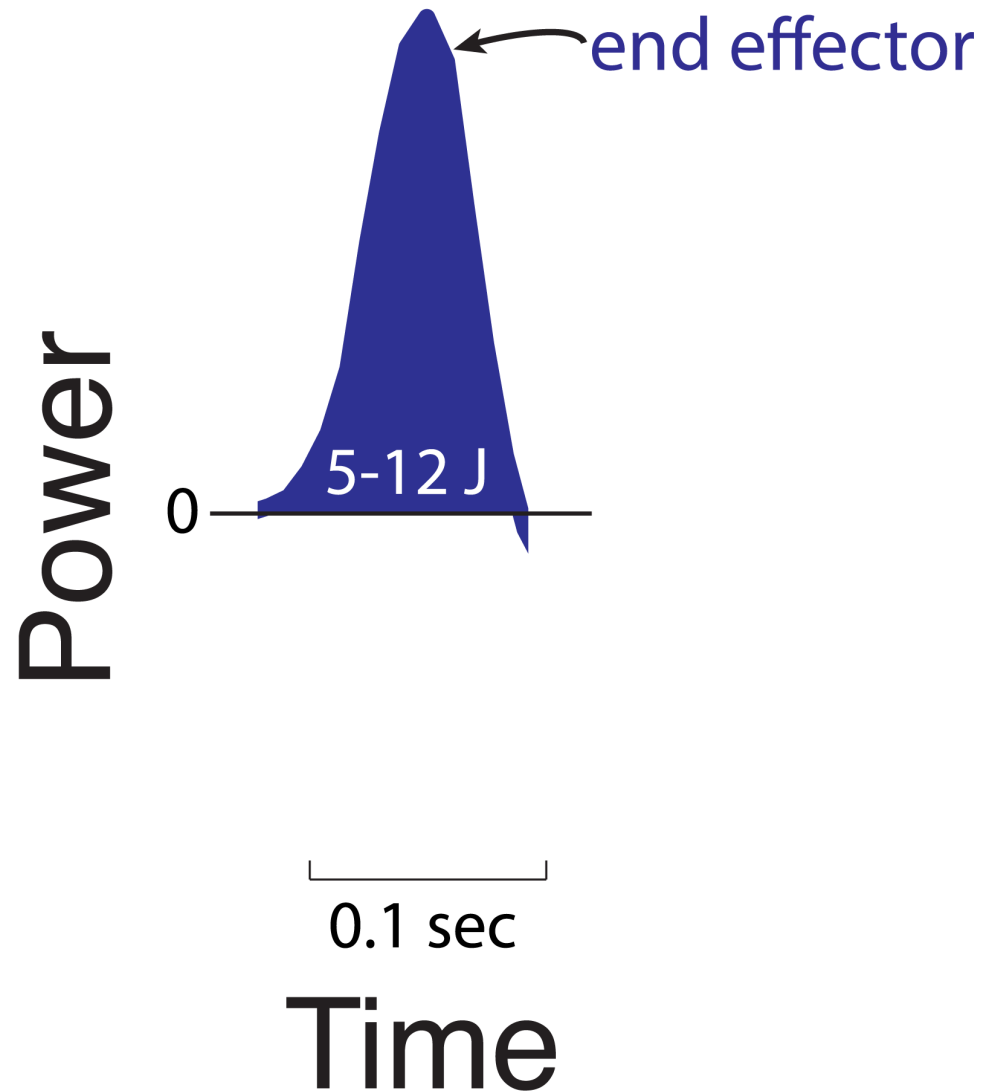
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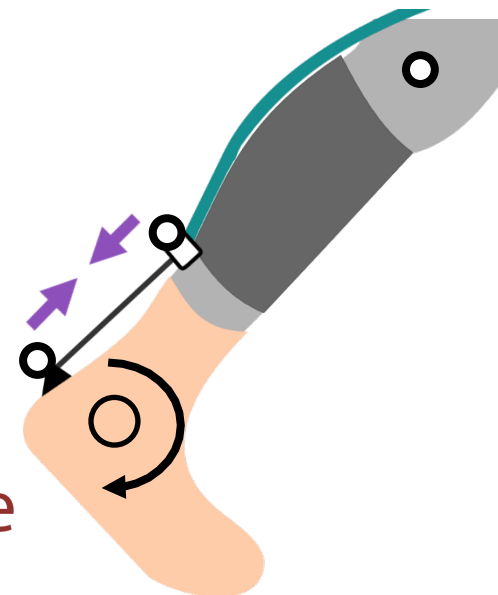
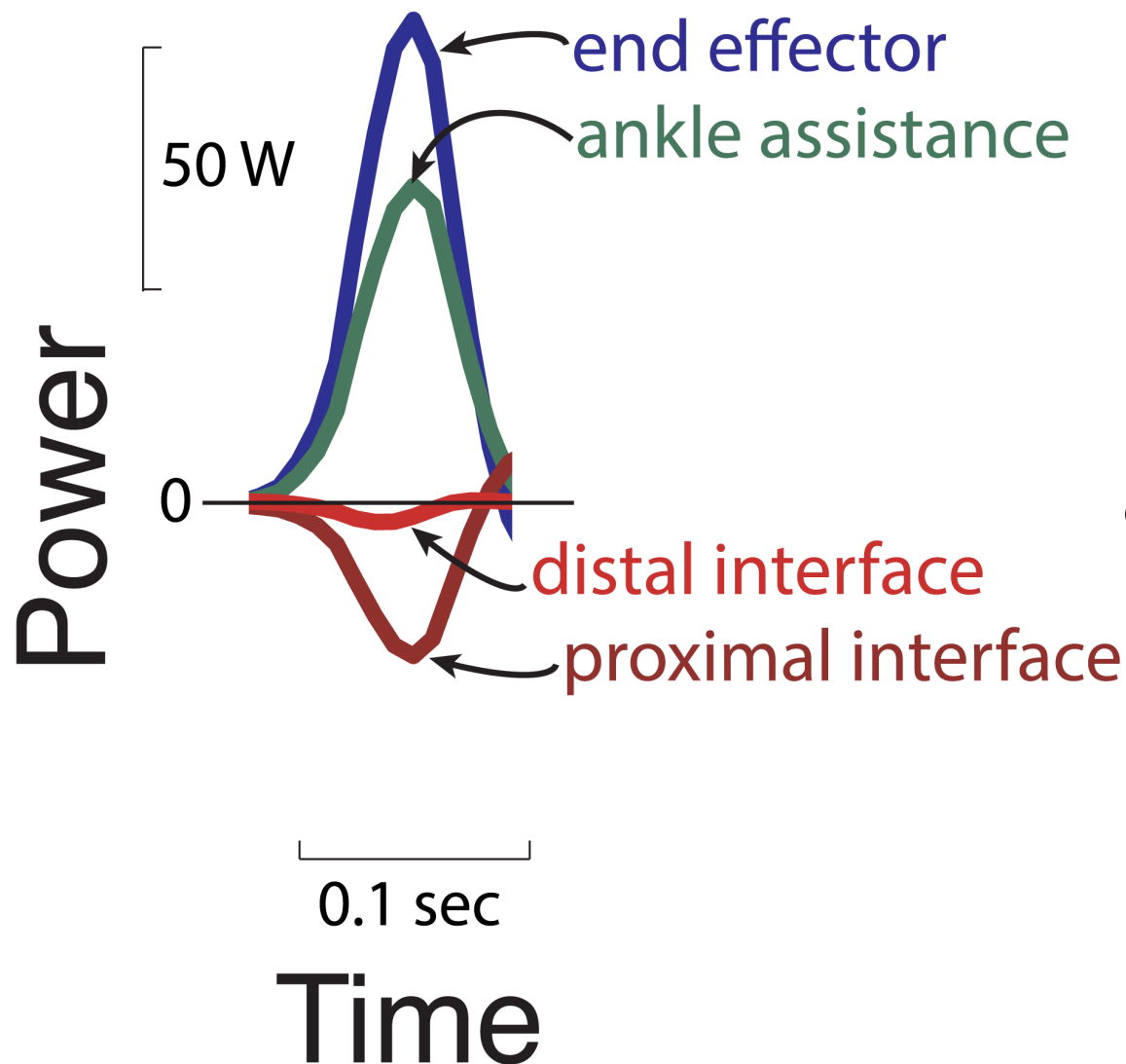
Validation test: method can partition power as theorized



Validation test: interface can absorb substantial energy



Walking tests: projected results



HUMAN-EXOSKELETON

Key challenge: to understand the physical interface

as part of hybrid human-device system being optimized



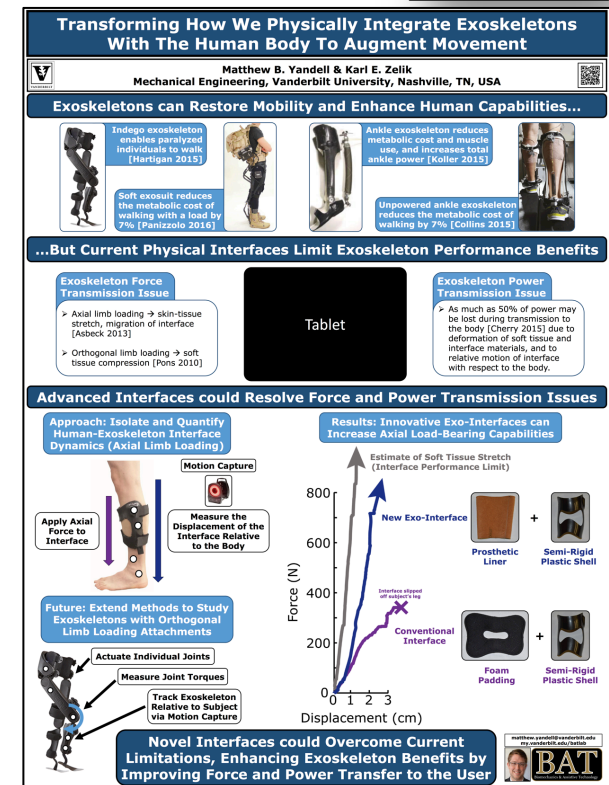
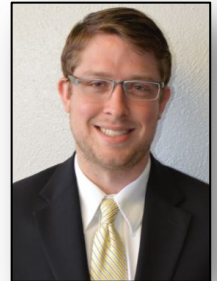
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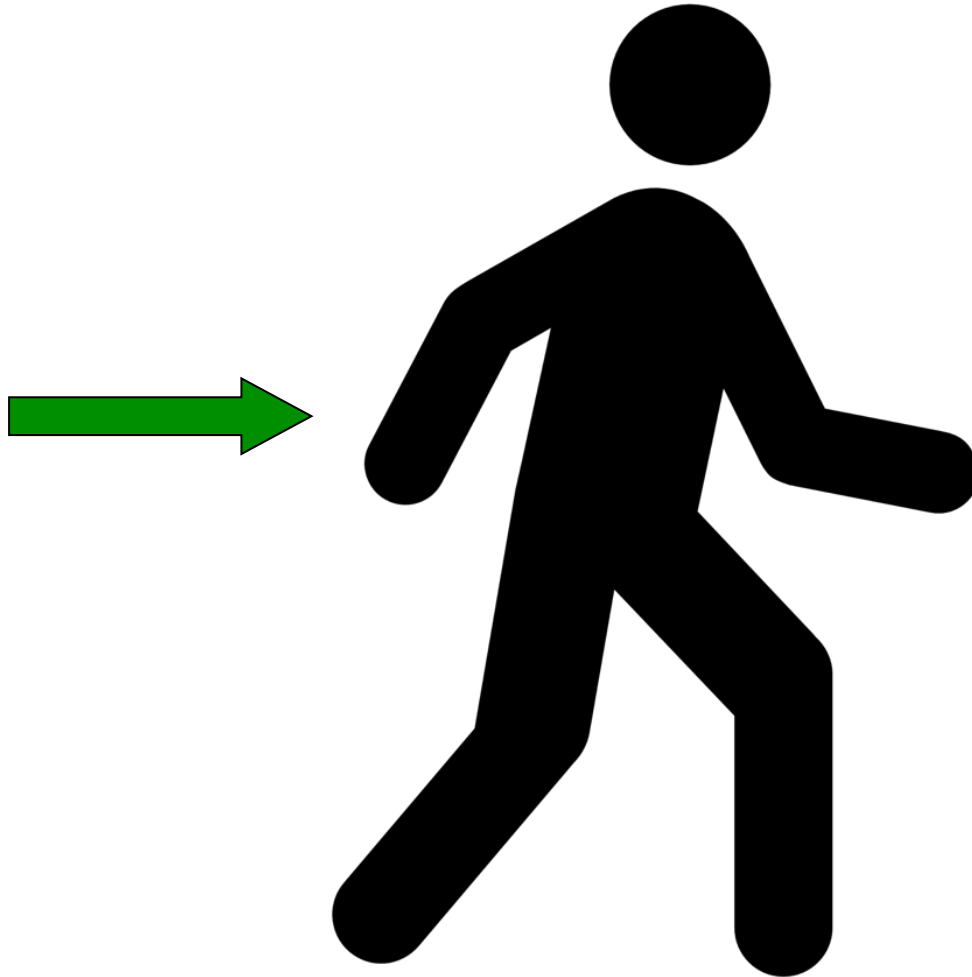


Matthew Yandell



How CAN BODY RECEIVE POWER?

Imagine being pushed from behind while walking

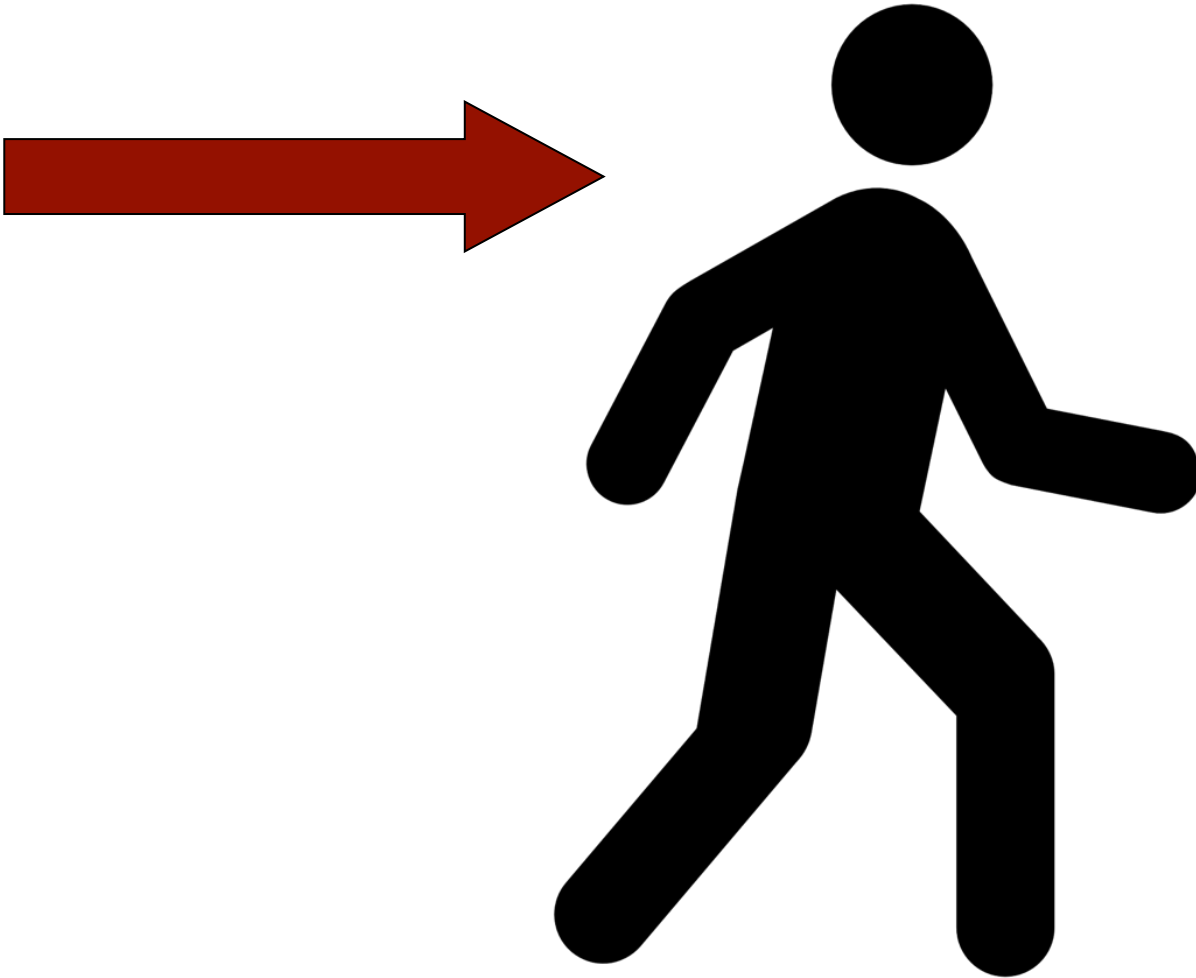


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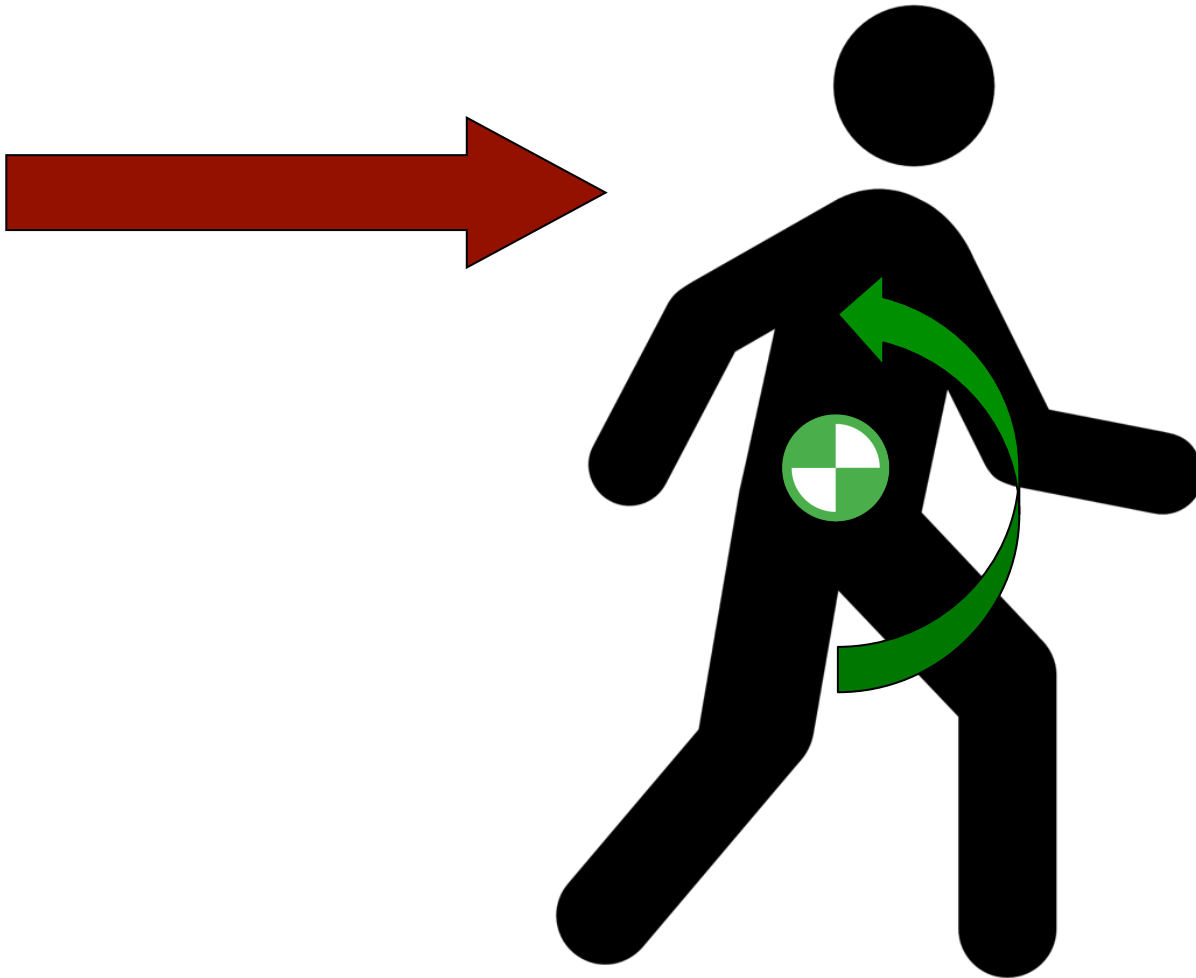
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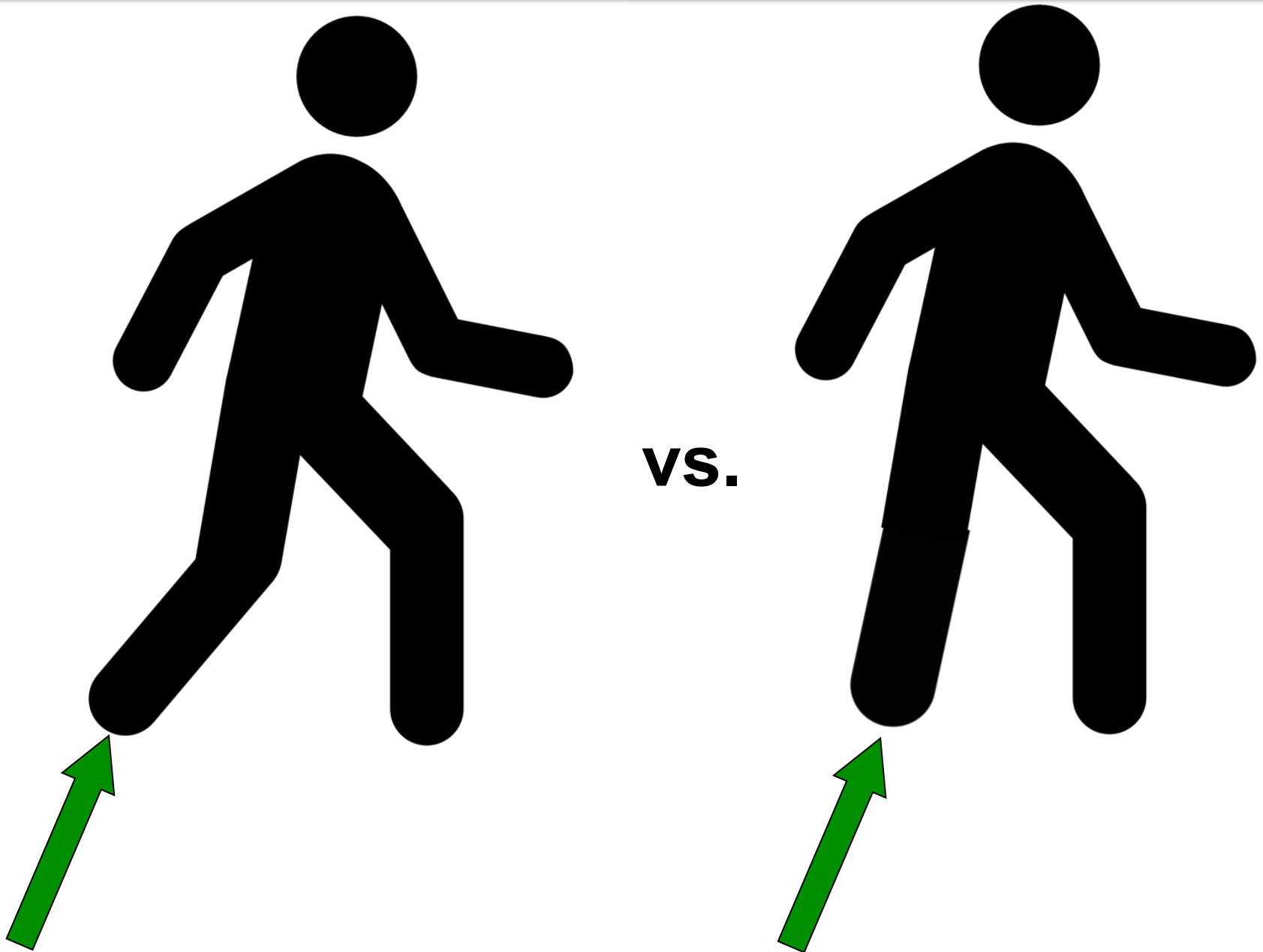
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Neuromotor Response to
Extraneous Motion

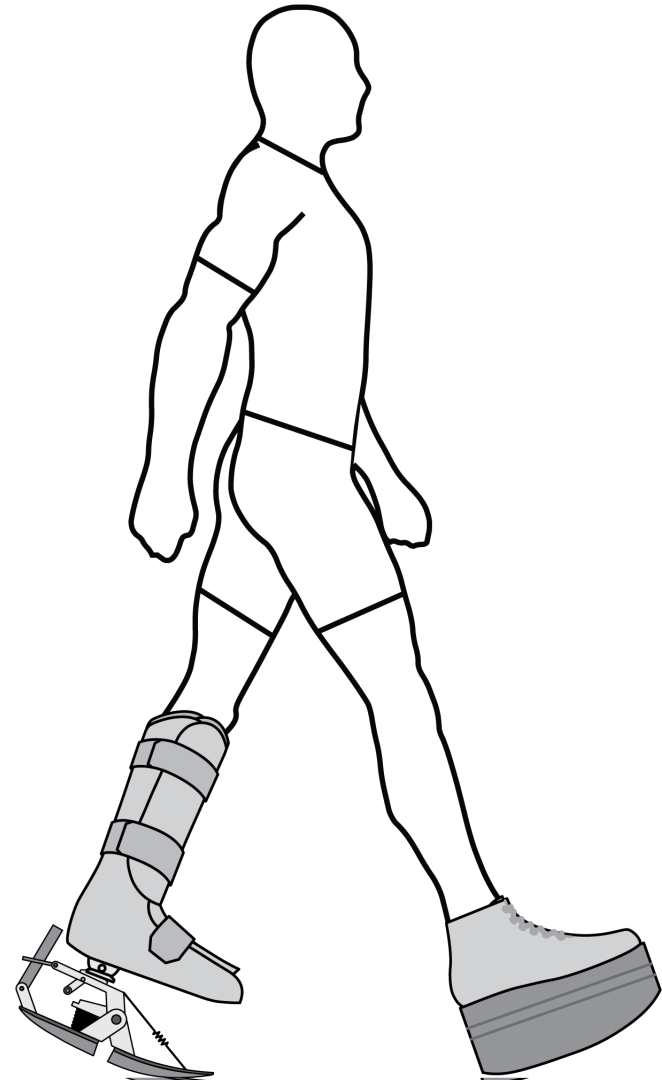
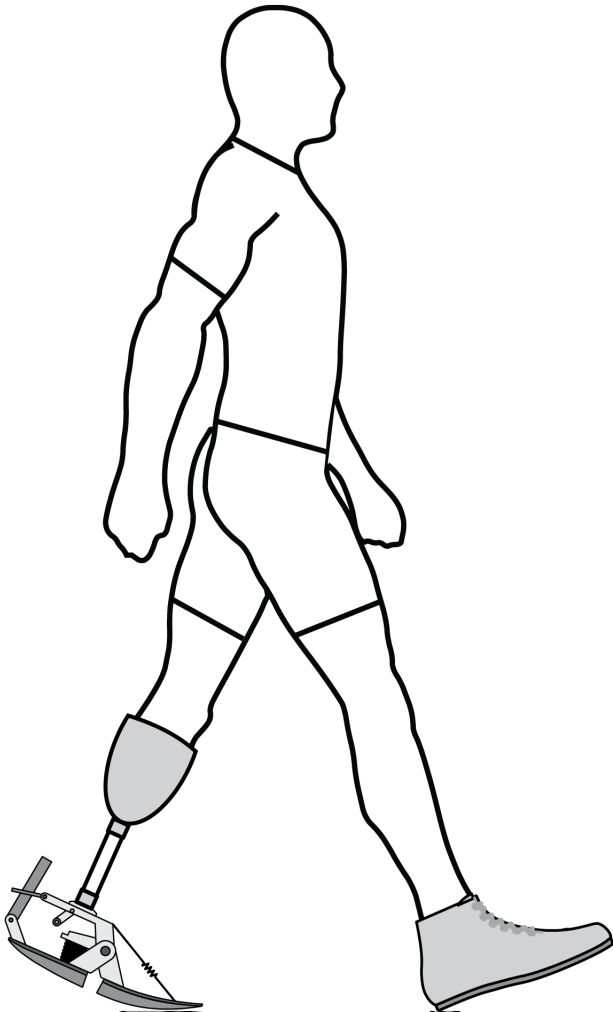
HOW CAN BODY RECEIVE POWER?

Preemptive adjustments can also alter effect of power

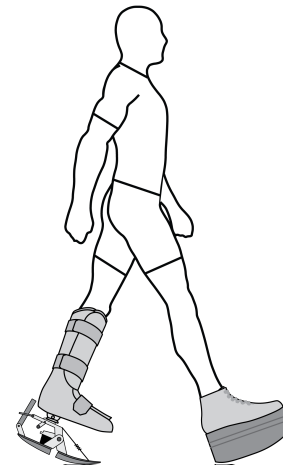
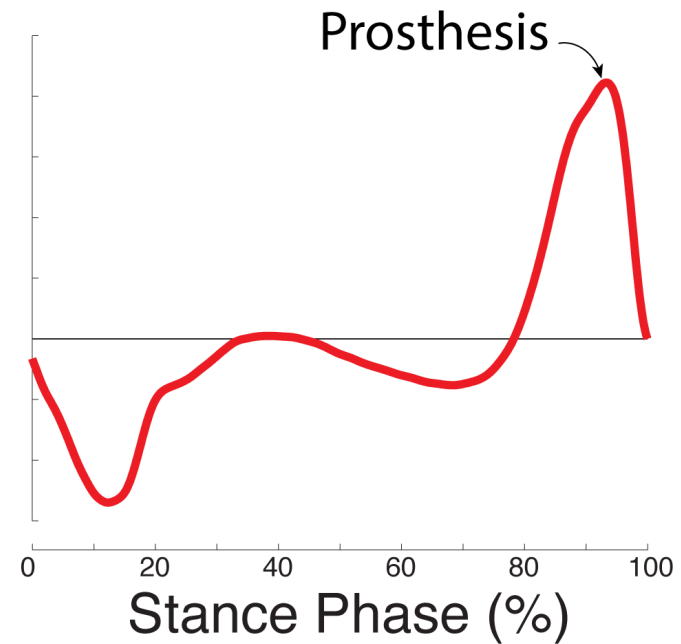
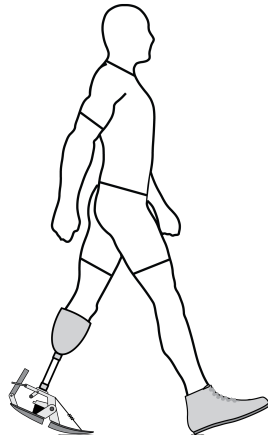
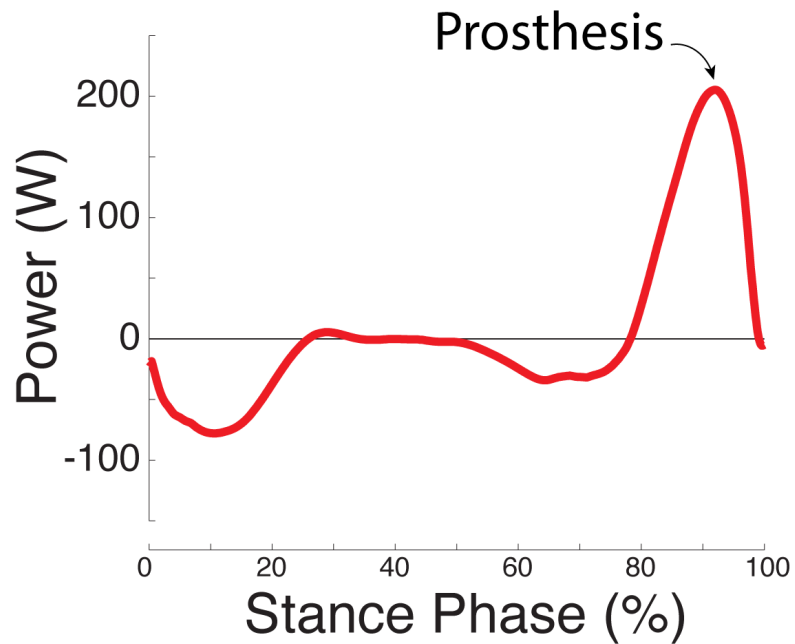


Individuals/groups can respond completely differently

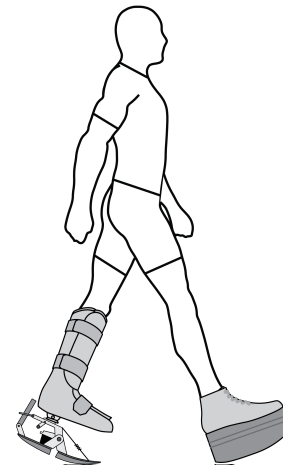
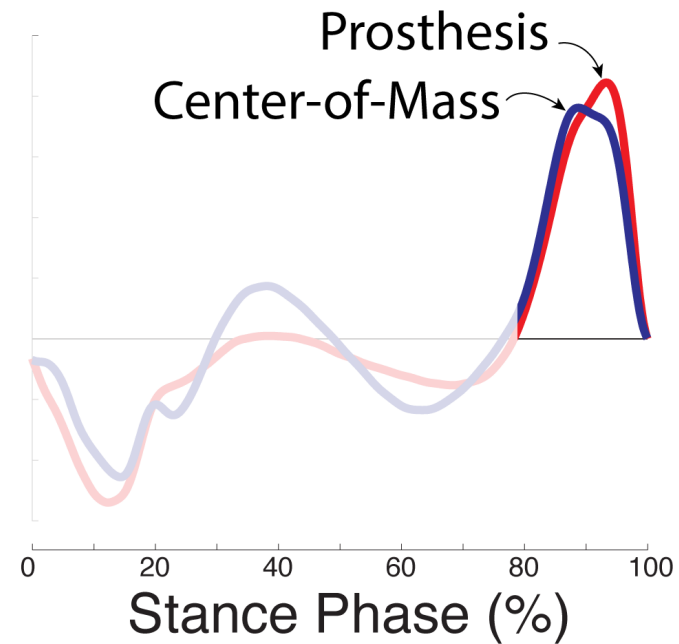
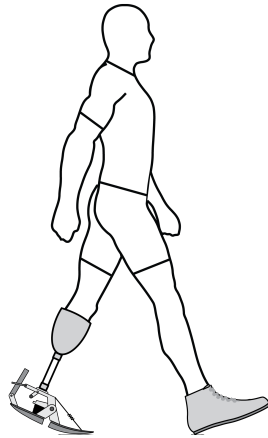
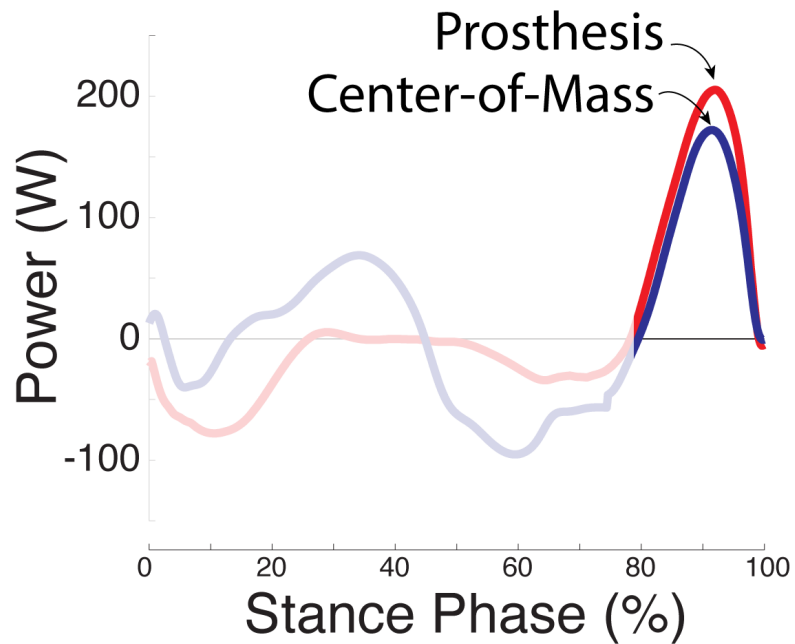
to bionic prosthesis



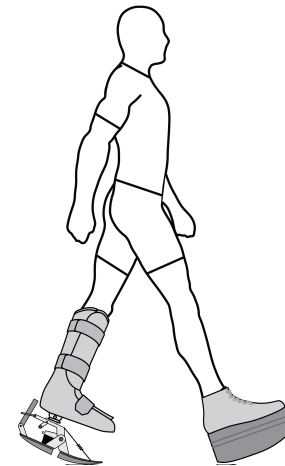
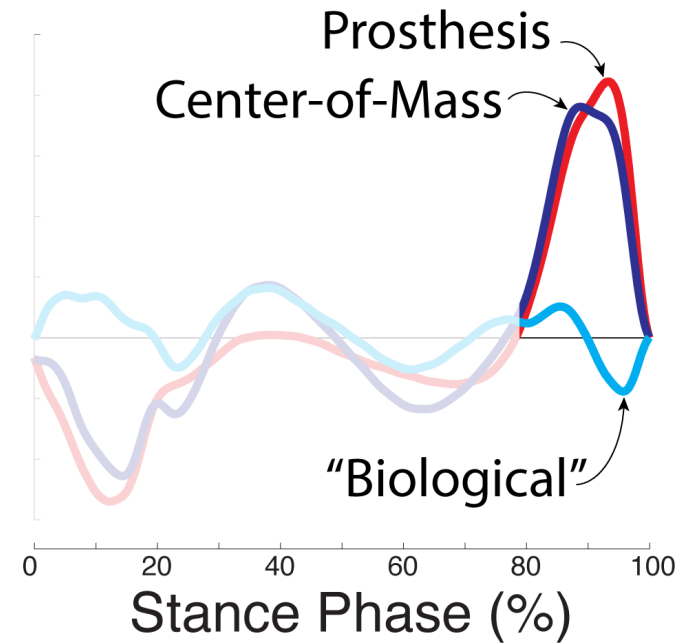
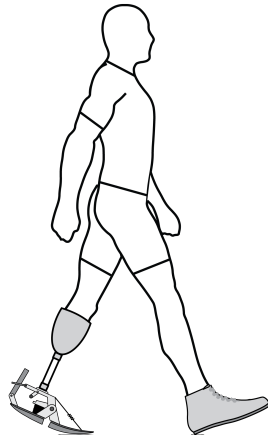
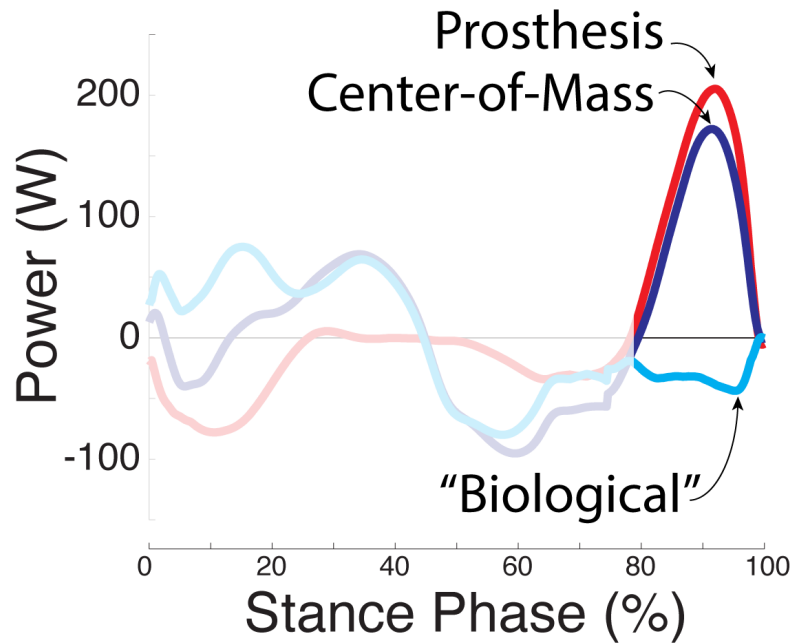
Prosthesis functioned the same for both groups



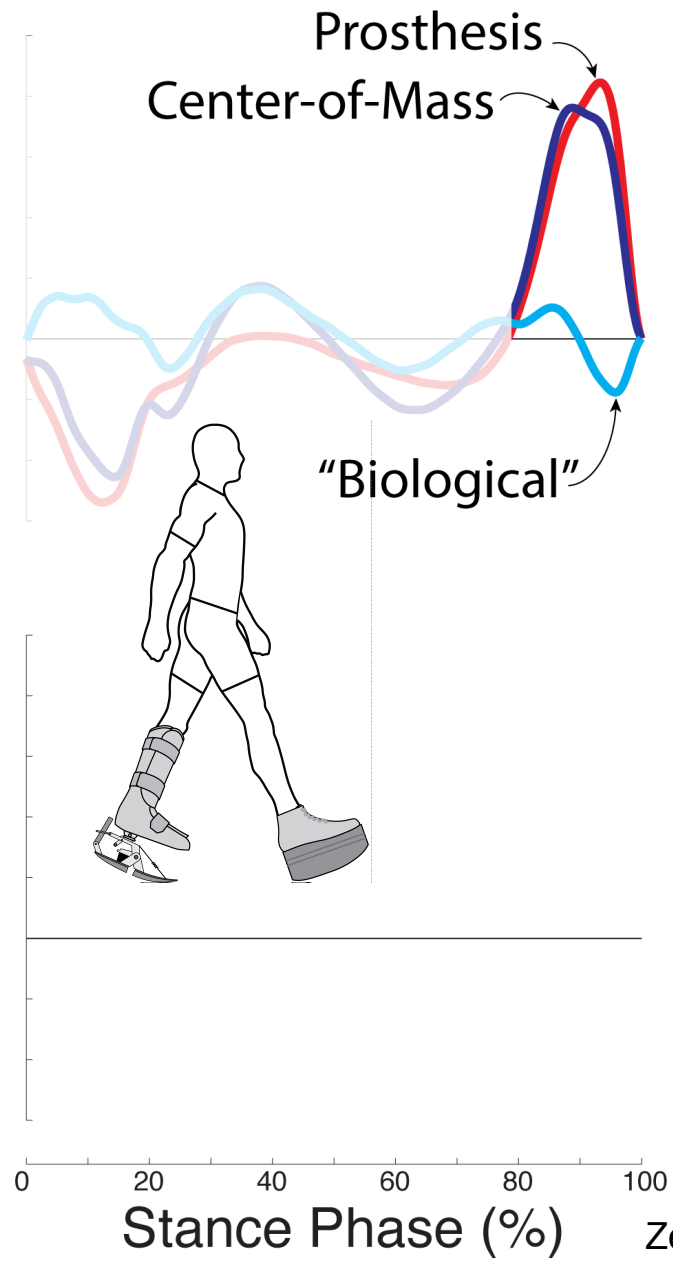
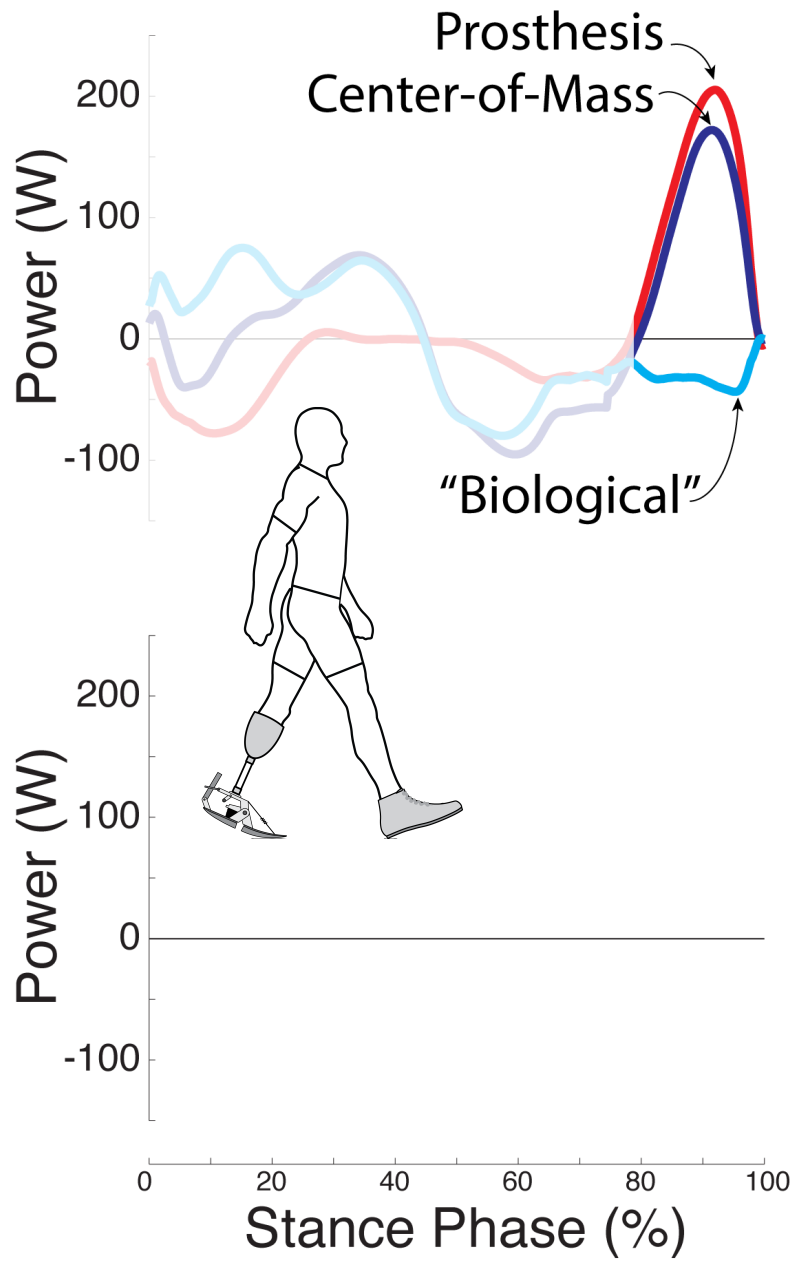
Center-of-mass power was similar for both groups



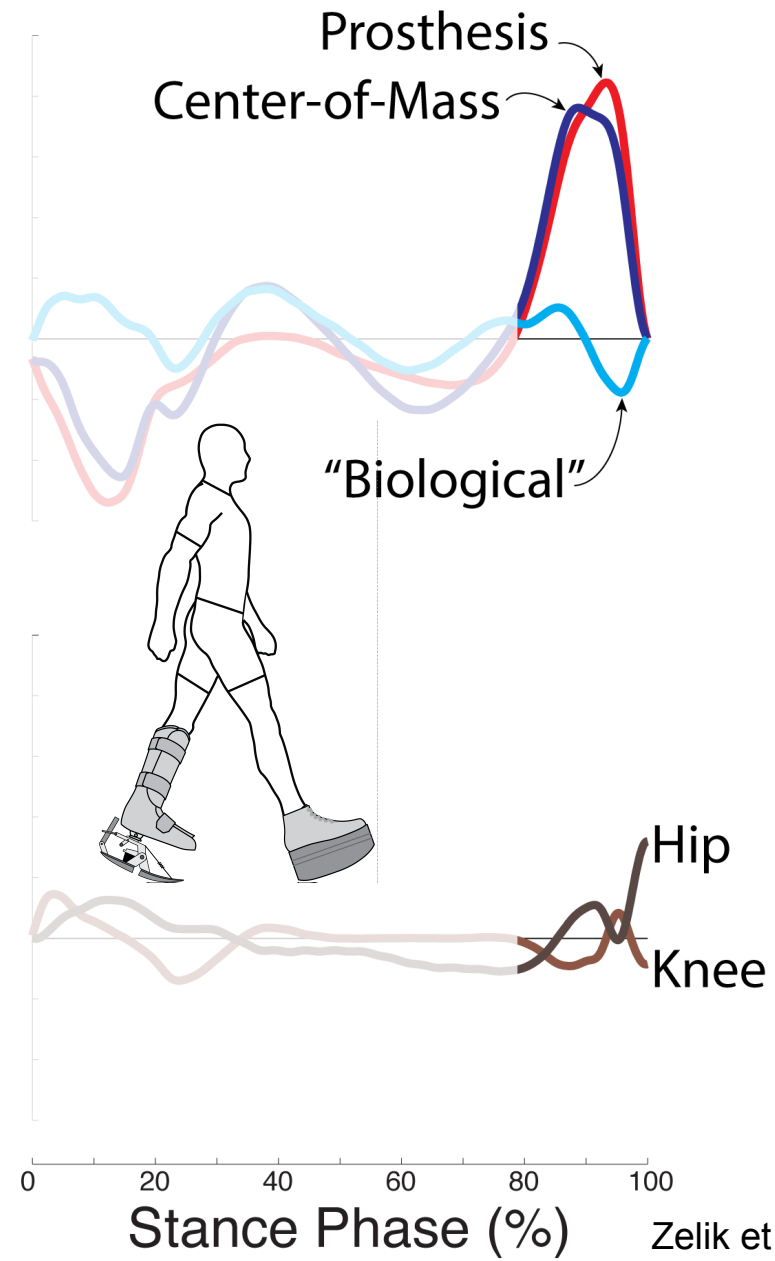
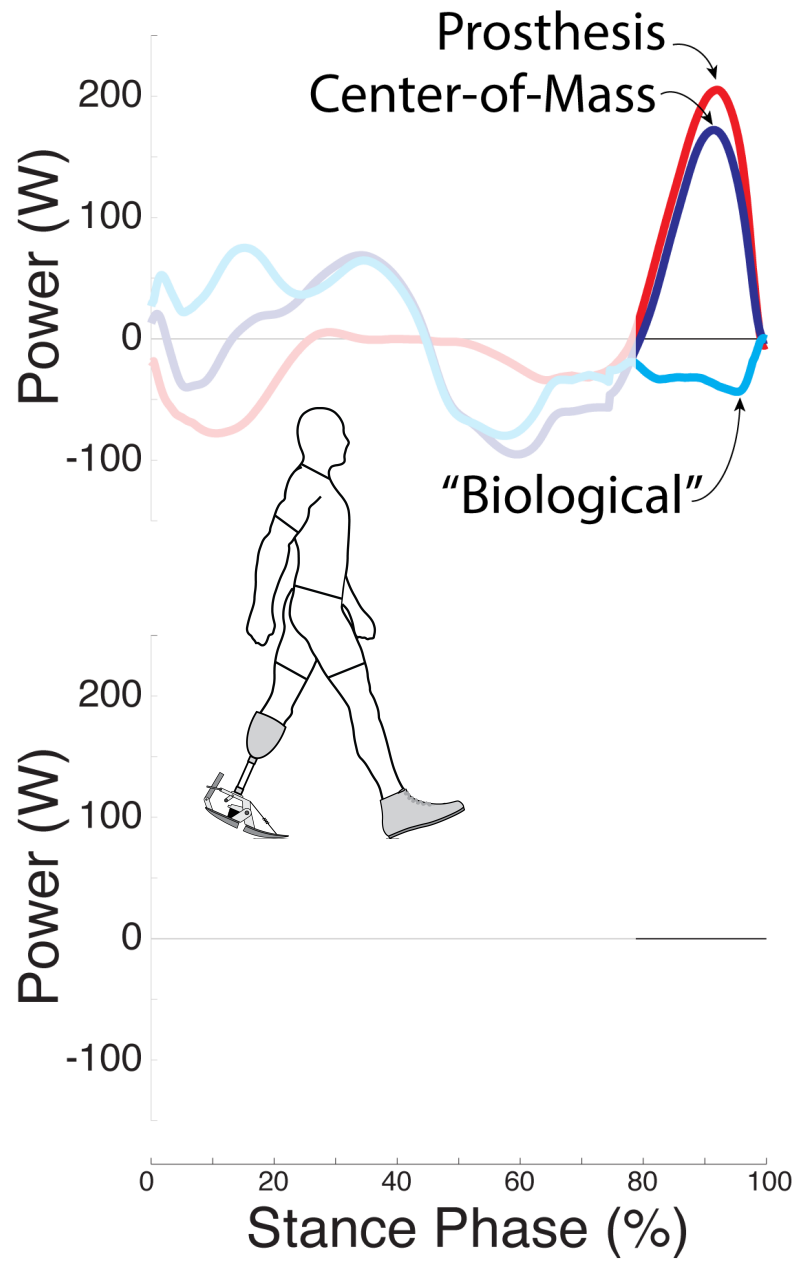
“Biological” power was similar for both groups



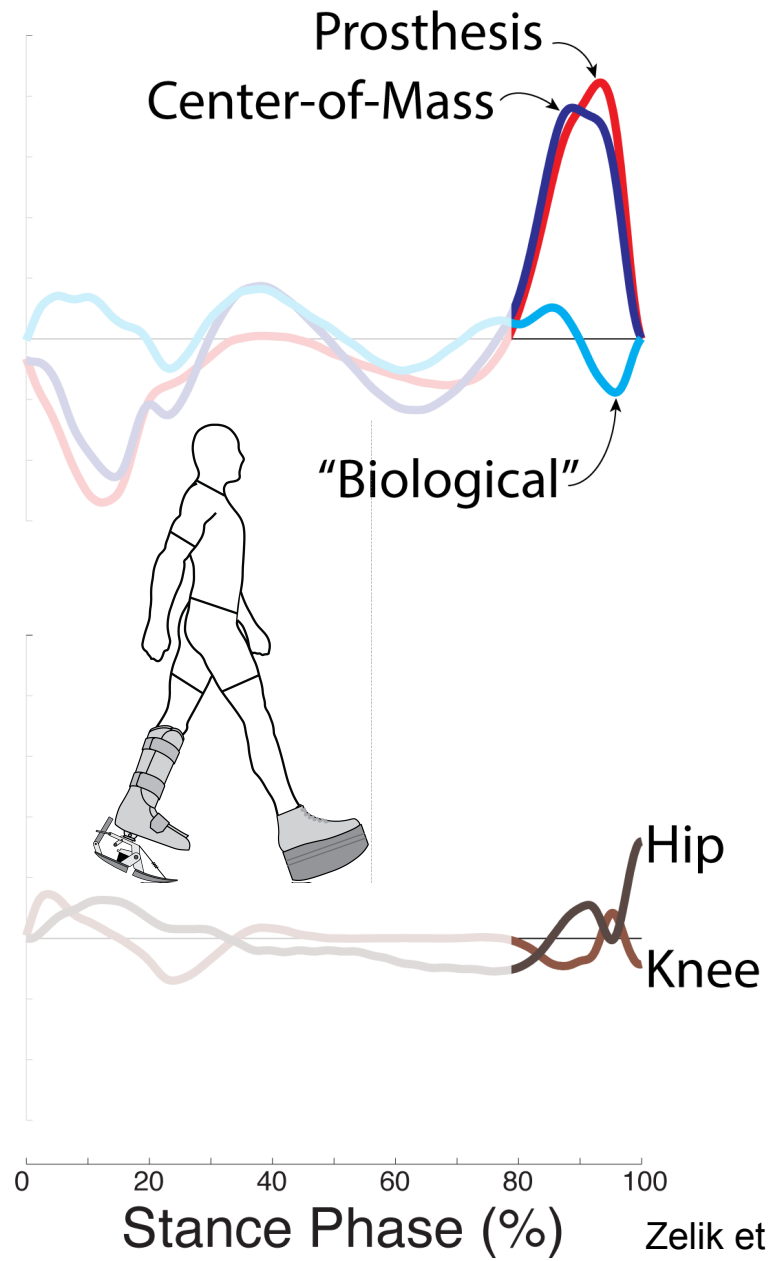
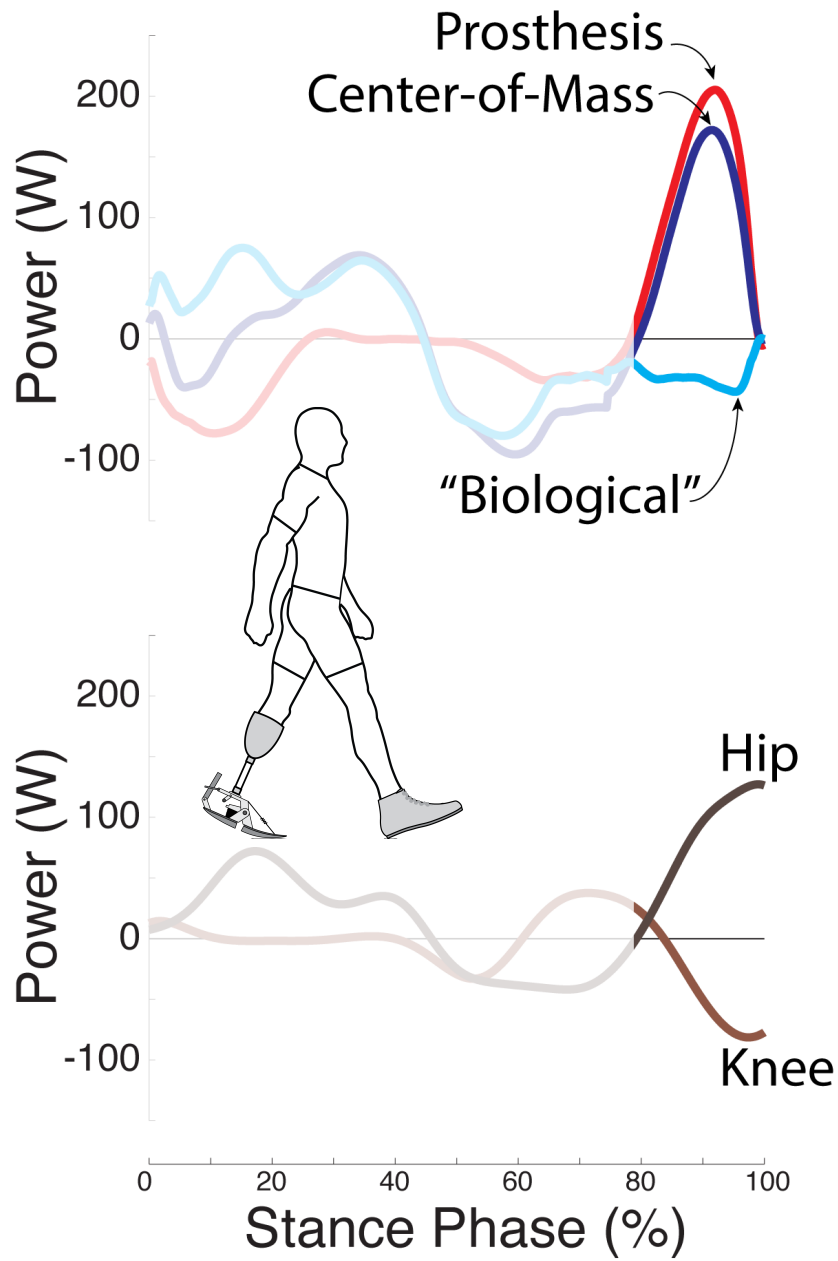
What happens to knee & hip joint power?



Non-amputees: knee & hip power is small

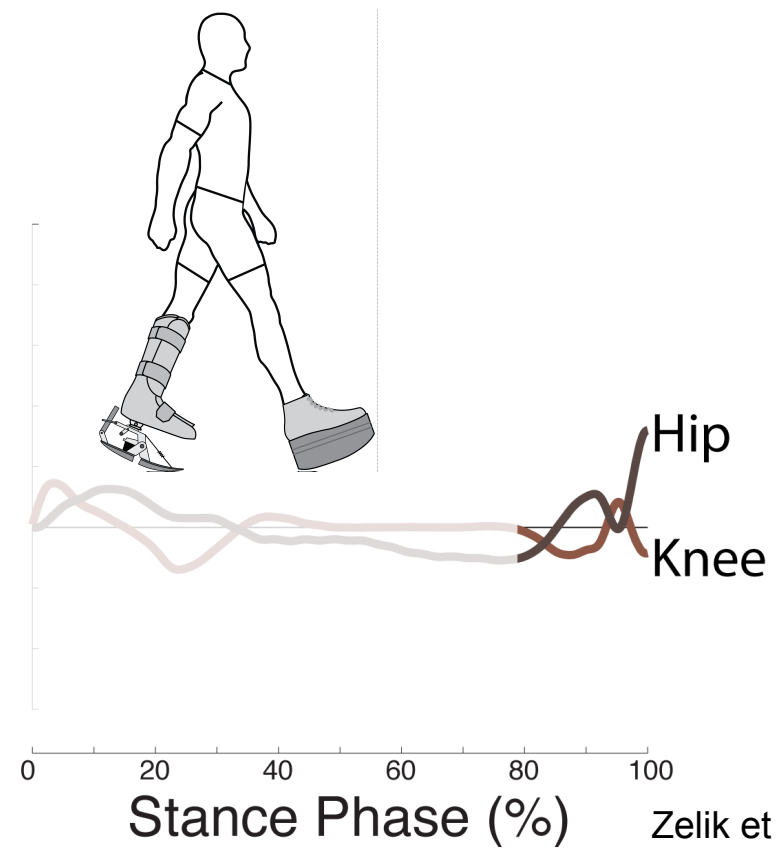
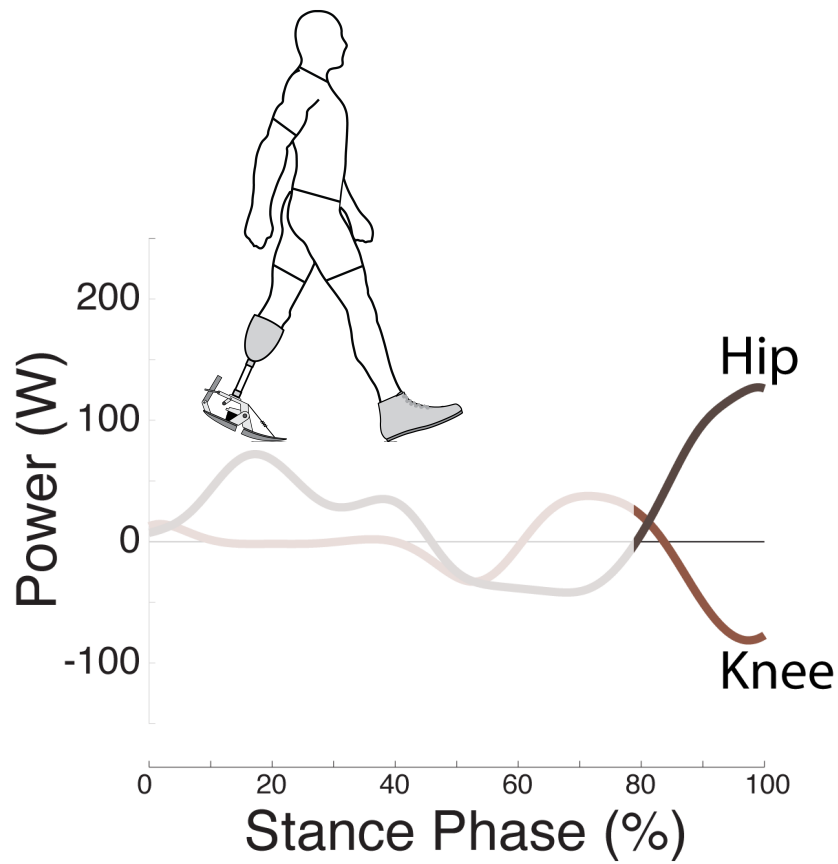


Amputees adapt differently, with higher knee & hip power



Key challenge: quantifying & understanding coordination

how user & device adapt to each other



Studying how to physically integrate human & device

& how to quantify human-device interaction



Vanderbilt (Goldfarb)



Vanderbilt (Goldfarb)



Harvard (Walsh)

Studying how to physically integrate human & device

Post-Doc Opening

my.vanderbilt.edu/batlab



Vanderbilt (Goldfarb)



Vanderbilt (Goldfarb)



Harvard (Walsh)

THIS FALL

New Vanderbilt Rehabilitation Engineering Center

Post-Doc Opening

my.vanderbilt.edu/batlab



3000 sq. ft. motion analysis lab + 3000 sq. ft. engineering space

SUMMARY

A poor transmission can ruin performance

Human augmentation: we need new methods to understand human-device power transmission & coordination



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Acknowledgements: Conor Walsh & Harvard group, Michael Goldfarb & Vanderbilt group, Art Kuo & Michigan group, Seattle VA, Vanderbilt BAT lab members, NIH NICHD funding