CCCC REHABILITATION ENGINEERING + ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Evaluation



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SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING





FIRST STUDY: RELEVANT TO REDUCING OVERUSE INJURY RISK Mechanized clothing reduced lumbar loading





Second Study: Relevant to Endurance, Productivity & Retention Question 1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue?





Second Study: Relevant to Endurance, Productivity & Retention Question 1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue?



Second Study: Relevant to Endurance, Productivity & Retention Question 2: Are changes in fatigue consistent across muscles & users?





Second Study: Relevant to Endurance, Productivity & Retention Question 2: Are changes in fatigue consistent across muscles & users?



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Median frequency provides objective indicator of muscle fatigue



Median frequency provides objective indicator of muscle fatigue





Median frequency provides objective indicator of muscle fatigue





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Slope of median frequency vs. time = muscle fatigue rate





Slope of median frequency vs. time = muscle fatigue rate



Slope of median frequency vs. time = muscle fatigue rate



Less steep slope = slower rate of muscle fatigue



Key outcome metrics: % change in slope with vs. without exo





Q1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue?





Lamers et al. In Review



Q1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue? YES!





Lamers et al. In Review



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Lamers et al. In Review



Q1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue? YES!





Lamers et al. In Review



Q1: Can mechanized clothing reduce muscle fatigue? YES!





Lamers et al. In Review



Q2: Are changes consistent across muscles & users? NO!

Lamers et al. In Review

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2 subjects: 5-6 muscles

3 subjects: 2-4 muscles

1 subject: 1 muscle*





For exo evaluation standards which muscles should we test?

Lamers et al. In Review







Pros & cons to group-level (inter-subject mean) results



Pros & cons to group-level (inter-subject mean) results



Measuring muscle fatigue (especially back) can be very difficult



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Unexpected adaptations: latissumus dorsi





Lamers et al. In Review

Unexpected adaptations: latissumus dorsi kicked into high gear



WHAT'S NEXT? REFINING PROTOTYPE

To improve fit & comfort for males & females, different sizes



WHAT'S NEXT? CONFIRMING COMPATIBILITY To fit comfortably under uniforms



WHAT'S NEXT? INDUSTRY FIELD TESTS

Logistics, Manufacturing, Retail, Nursing, Construction, Military



WHAT'S NEXT? INDUSTRY FIELD TESTS

Working with industry partners to design tests (spring/summer 2019)



WHAT'S NEXT? INTEGRATE SENSING & MACHINE LEARNING Human-in-the-loop optimization of assistive stiffness









Shank Interface

Assistance. Spring

Clutch



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Ankle assistance







Reduced calf muscle activity during walking



Ankle assistance







Conclusions & key takeaways

Science

- small reductions in tissue load = big reductions in tissue damage

Design

- clutchable springs enable full range-of-motion + assistance on demand

Evaluation

- spring-powered exosuits can reduce muscle loading & fatigue
- inter-subject & inter-muscle variability: challenges for evaluation standards *(for all exoskeletons)*



ONE PROBLEM...

"Where is my supersuit?!?!" - Frozone







CREATER FOR REHABILITATION ENGINEERING + ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Top Gripper **Reset Spring** Slider Bottom Gripper Interface Assistance Spring Clutch

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APPENDIX





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BIOMECHANICAL EXPLANATION VIA SIMPLE EXAMPLE

Why lumbar forces are primarily from muscles \rightarrow lever system









Lumbar spine

Head Arms Trunk (0.5 BW)



BW = body weight (e.g., 0.5 BW = 50% of body weight)



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BW = body weight (e.g., 0.5 BW = 50% of body weight)









Muscle Force (0.5 BW) Device Force (0.25 BW) Take-away from this example Muscle force reduced by 50% Spine force reduced by 15% Contact Info

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