

Towards Lower Limbs Rehabilitation and Walk Assist devices

Dr M. Bouri



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Institute of MicroTechnology

Dr M. Bouri, MESROB 2014, Summer School, EPFL, July 2014

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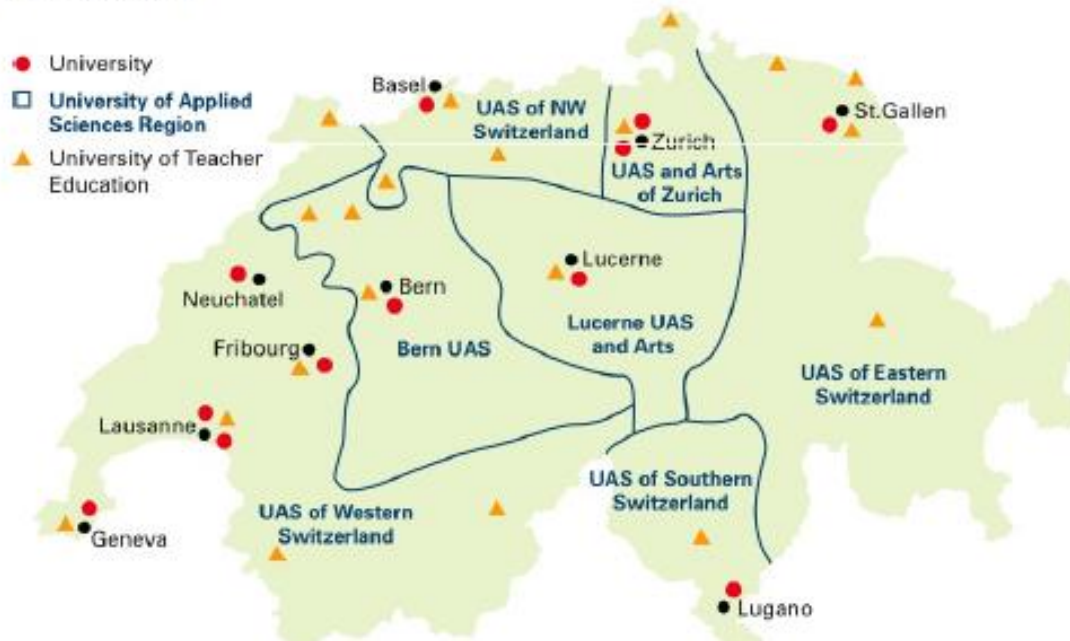
12 High schools and Universities

117,000 students (2007/08)



8 Universities of Applied Sciences

60,000 students (2007/08)



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Institute of MicroTechnology

Robotics for Medical Rehabilitation and Assistance:

Dr M. Bouri



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The presentation

➔ Why robotics is suitable for Rehabilitation ?

Sitting Position Rehabilitation Devices

Verticalized Rehabilitation Devices

Walk Assist Devices - Exoskeletons

Motor Rehabilitation: What is and Why?

Rehabilitate a limb is **train it** in order to **recover** the **mobility**



Rehabilitation as clinically practiced

Motor Rehabilitation: How?



Mobilisation



Evaluation



Interaction



Robotics is a **solution** for rehabilitation because of the presence of elements related to **actuation (through actuators)** and **instrumentation (through sensors)**

Mobilisation

- **Structures** that allow the **transmission of efforts** from one point to another point.
- Actuators producing **mobilization** and providing effort feedback

Robotics is a **solution** for rehabilitation because of the presence of elements related to **actuation (through actuators)** and **instrumentation (through sensors)**

➡ Mobilization

➡ Evaluation

- Structures that allow the **transmission of efforts** from one point to another point
- Actuators producing **mobilization** and providing effort feedback

- Thanks to instrumentation (**Sensors**).
- By closing the loop for the control purposes.
 - To follow the progress during the rehabilitation phasis.
 - For security

Robotics is a **solution** for rehabilitation because of the presence of elements related to **actuation (through actuators)** and **instrumentation (through sensors)**

➔ Mobilisation

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➔ Evaluation

- Thanks to instrumentation (Sensors).
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 - To follow the progress during the rehabilitation phases.
 - For security

➔ Interaction

Strategies of rehabilitation

Part 1-

Sitting position devices

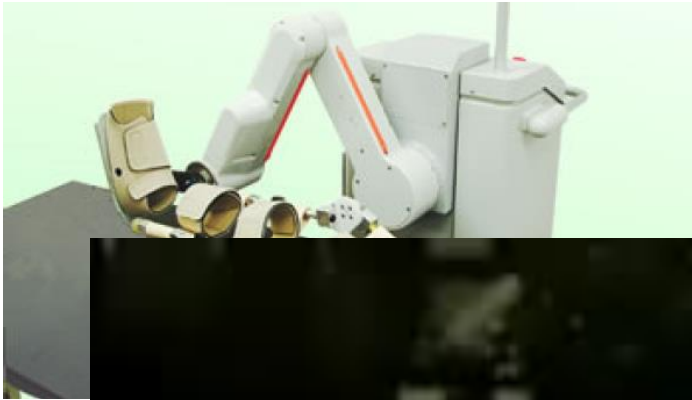
Control strategies - Basics

Mobilization, Impedance control,

Closed Loop Electrostimulation

Rehabilitation by a robot : Simple solutions- **Passive mobilisation**

ONLY Moving device TM2 from Yaskawa



Mobilize and Interact

The strategy :

➔ Rehabilitation by learning.

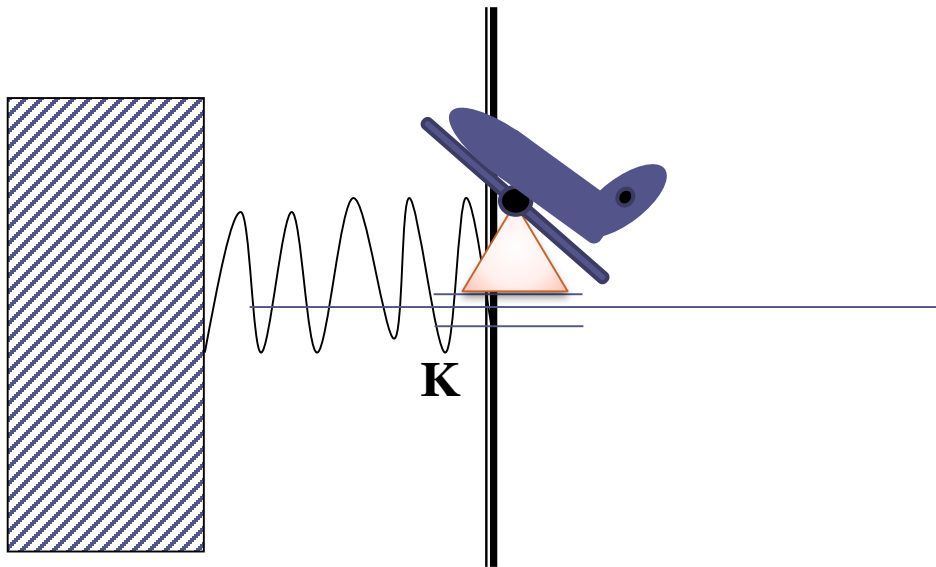
➔ Learning by Errors

➔ **Rehabilitation by Error**

Robotic Rehabilitation

Example of “Mobilize and Interact”

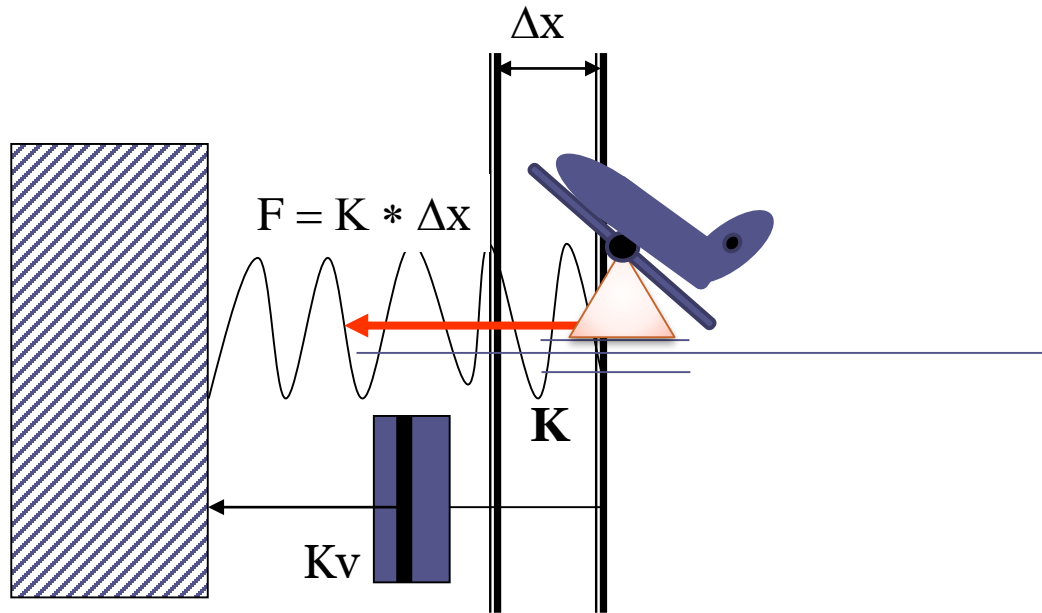
Impedance control



Robotic Rehabilitation

Example of “Mobilize and Interact”

Impedance control

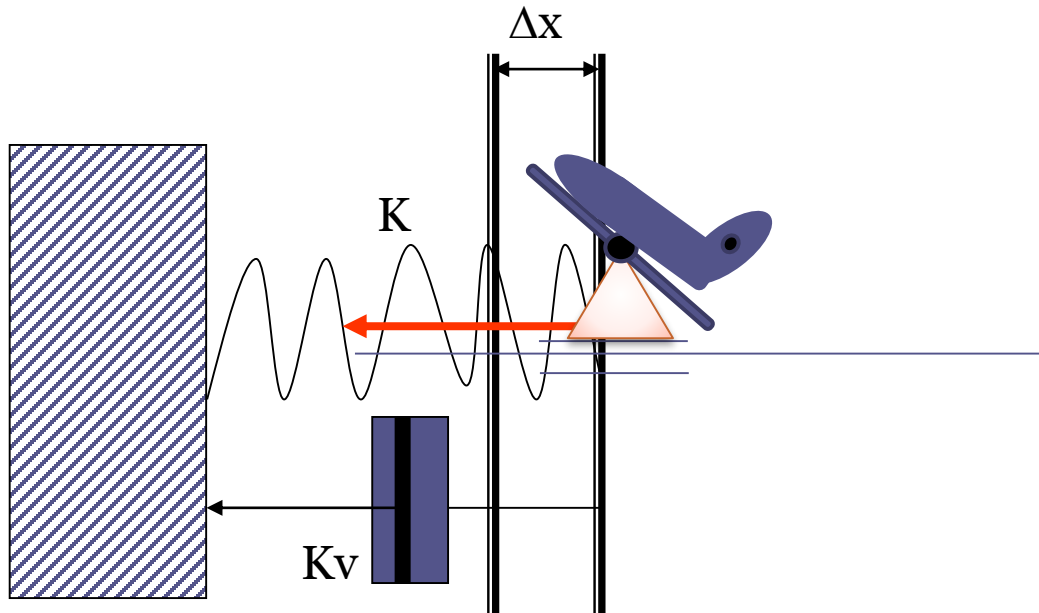


$$F = K * \Delta x + K_v * d(\Delta x)/dt$$

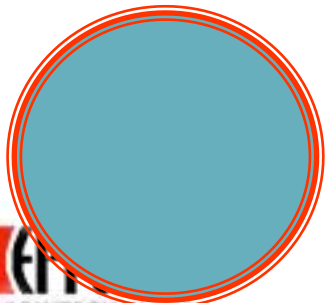
Robotic Rehabilitation

Example of “Mobilize and Interact”

Impedance control

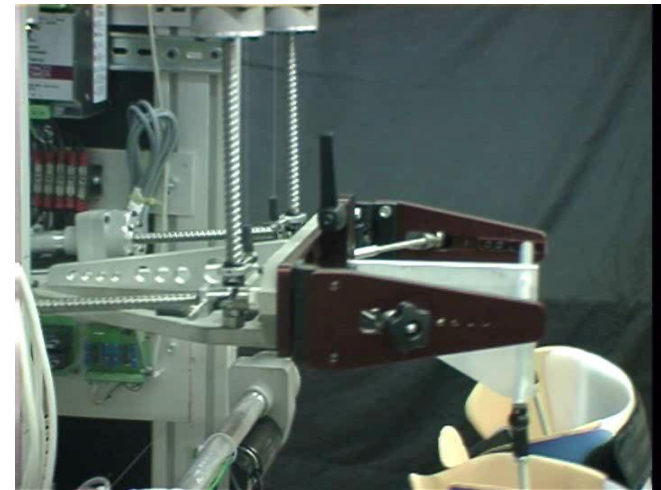
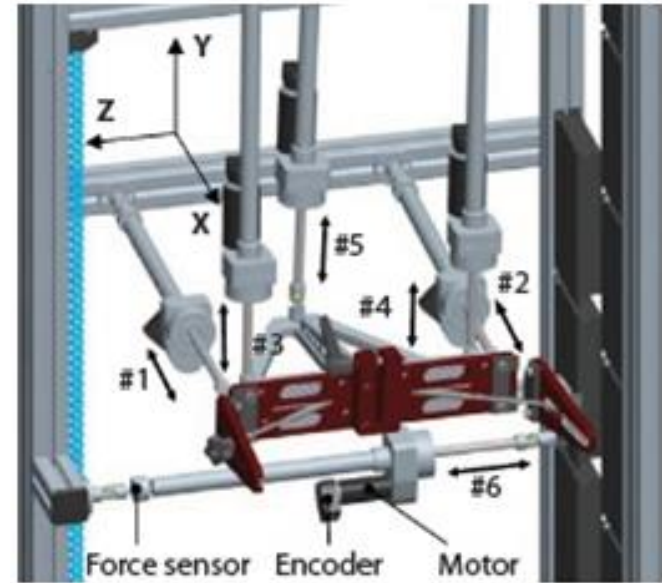
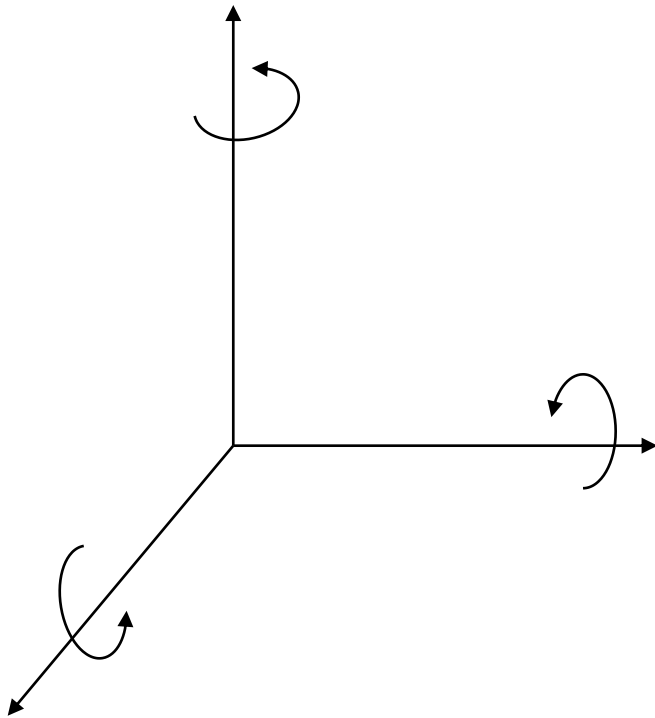


$$F_{mot} = K_p * \Delta x + K_d * d(\Delta x)/dt$$



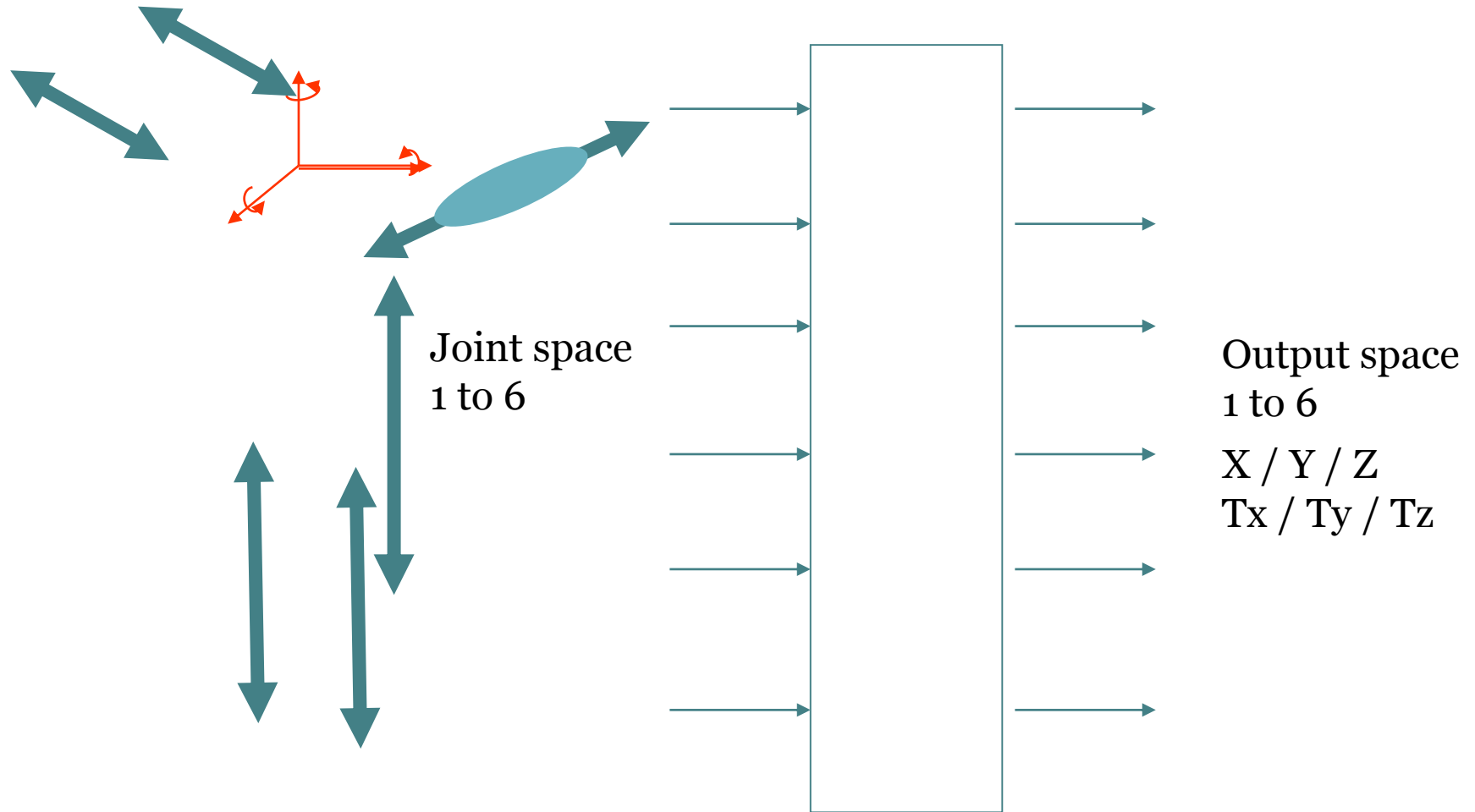
Robotic Rehabilitation Mobilize and Interact

multi freedom case :
Pelvic Orthosis and selective
impedance control



Robotic Rehabilitation Mobilize and Interact

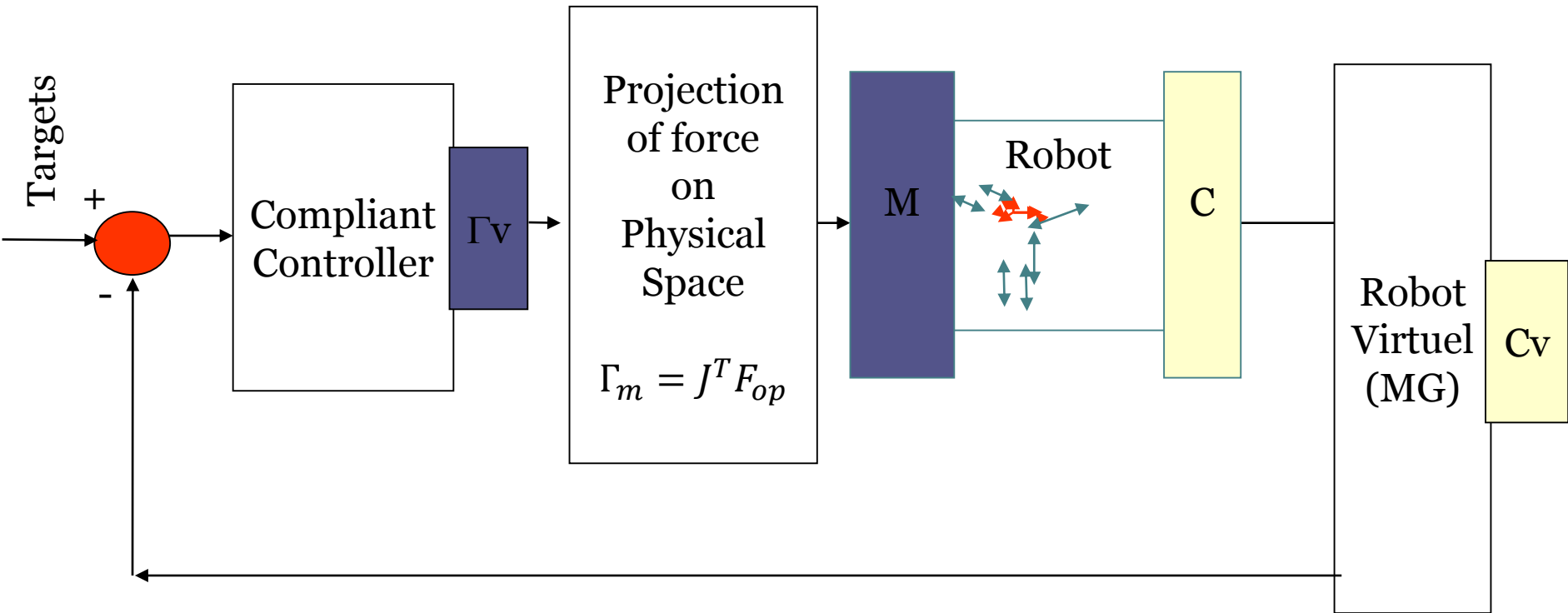
Multi freedom case, What needs to be done:



Compliance in joint space implies a coupled compliance in the output space ($X Y Z T_x T_y T_z$)

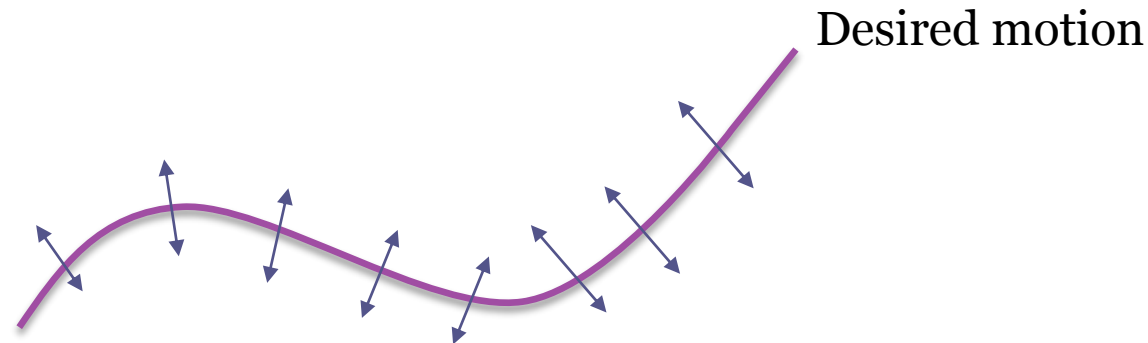
Robotic Rehabilitation Mobilize and Interact

Tool space, impedance control



Control loop

The idea is to target a desired motion around which there is



Attractive forces corresponding to adjustable impedance

- Infinite impedance corresponds to pure mobilisation
- Low impedance implies participation of the subject to follow the trajectory.

Another strategy of “Mobilization and Interaction”



Mobilize and Electrostimulate the muscles

Knee Orthosis

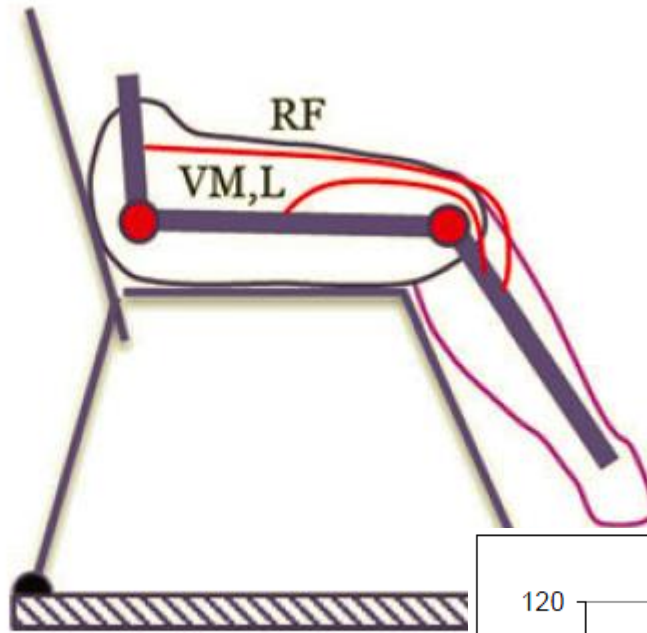
Move + Electrostimulate



Concept:

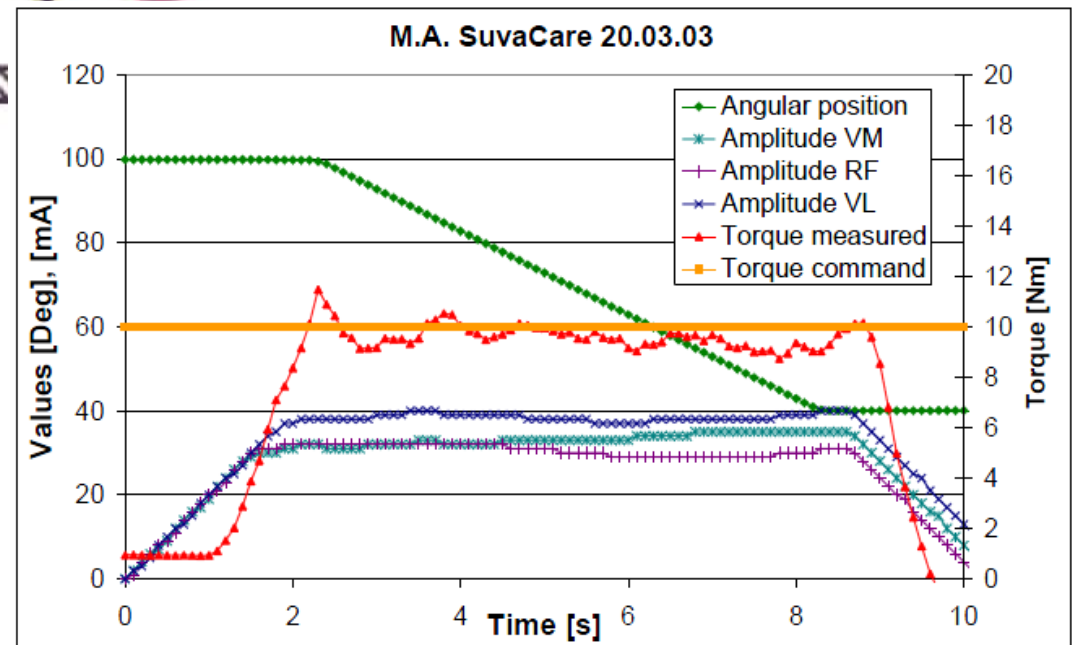
- Mobilisation
- +
- Force control through electrostimulation

Knee Orthosis Setup



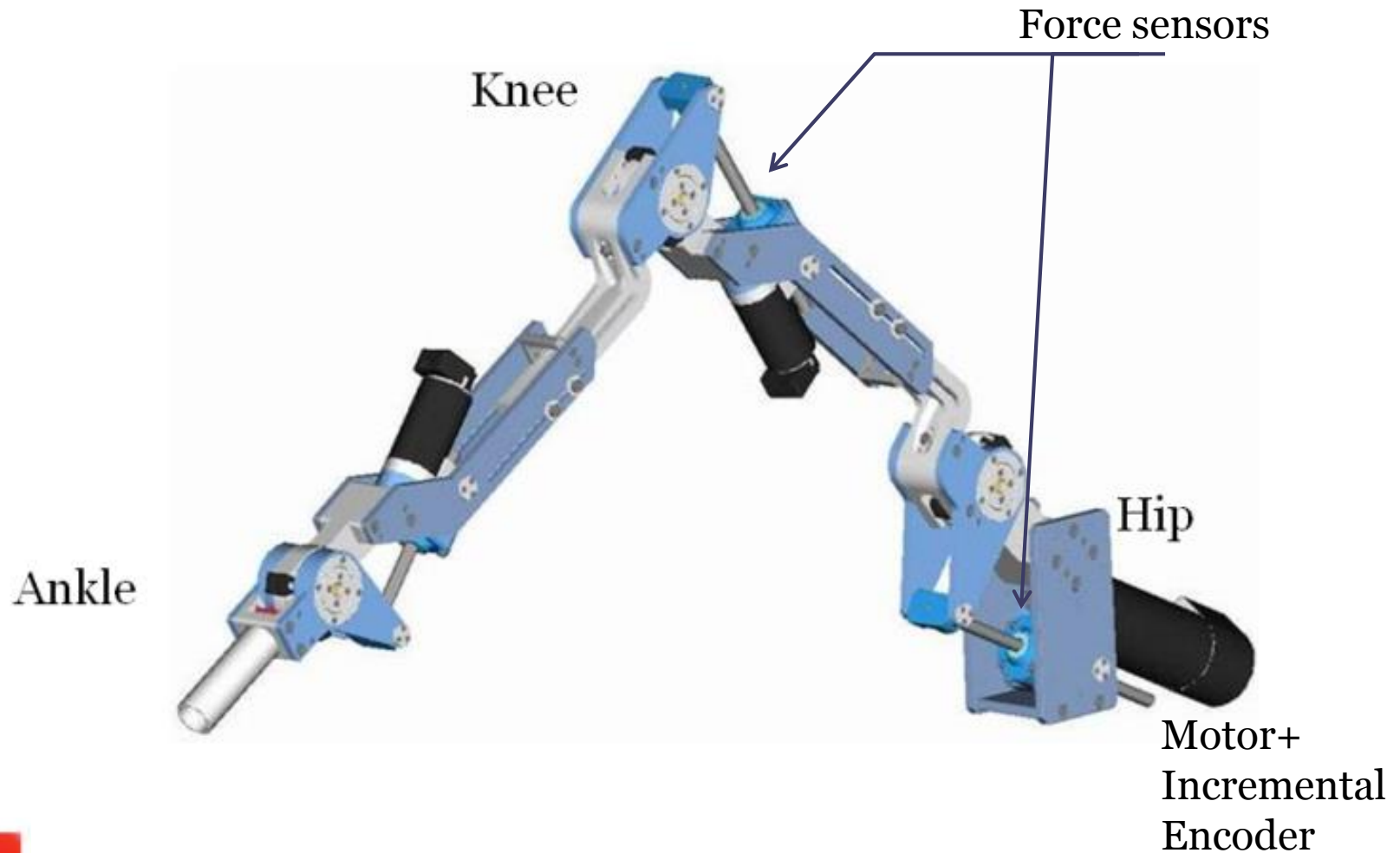
Muscle recruitment for knee extension

Result

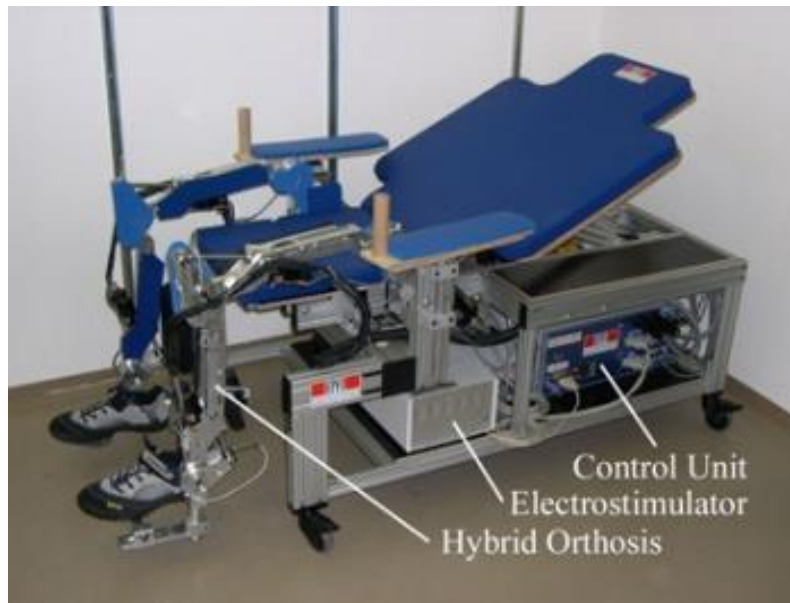
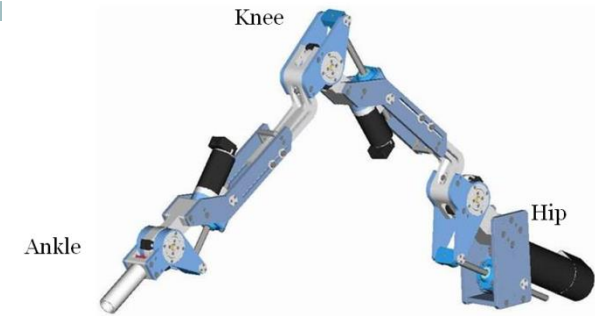


The MotionMaker (www.swortec.ch):

Extension to a 2 Legs orthosis (Right and Left Limb)



The Motion Maker :
2 Legs orthosis
+ Closed loop Muscle Electrostimulation

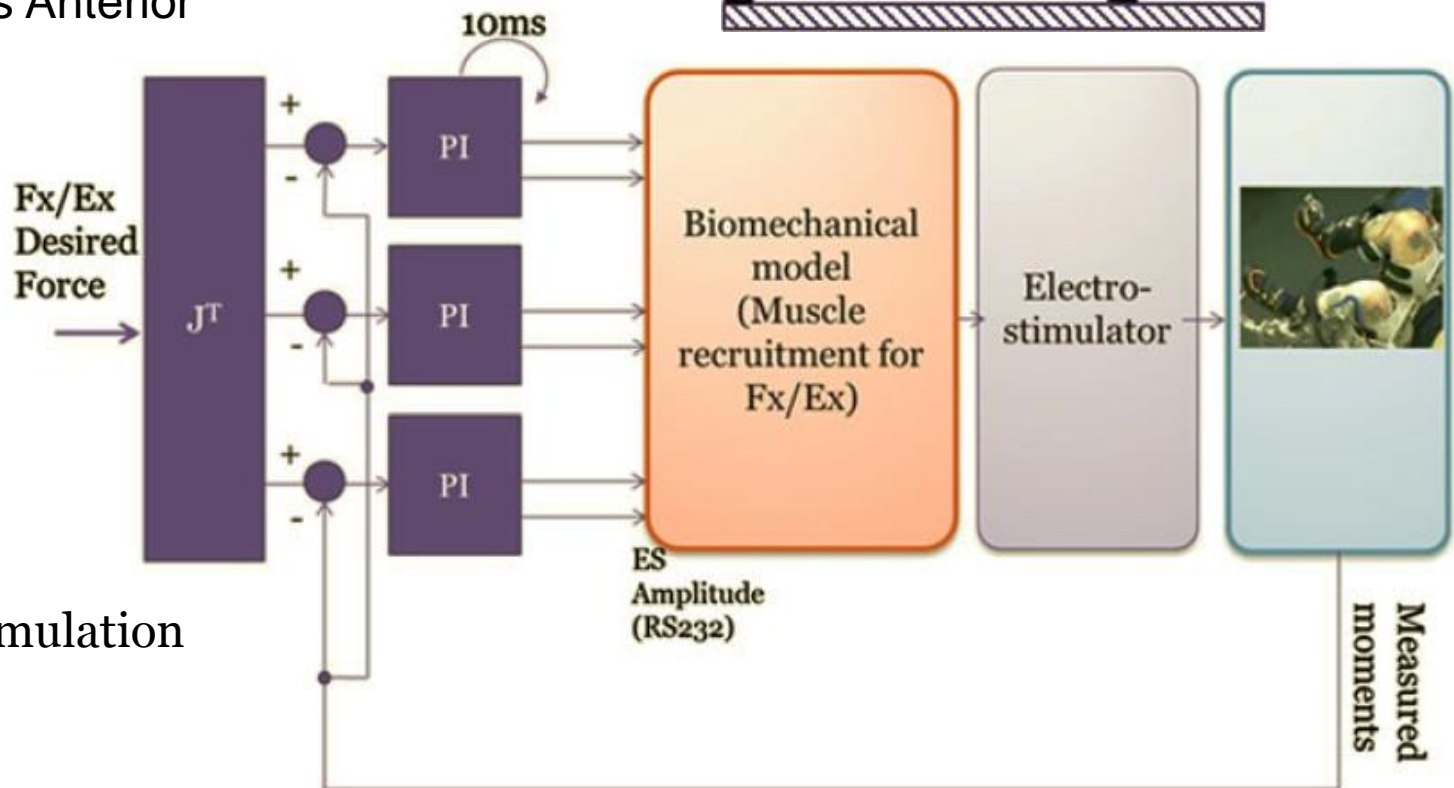
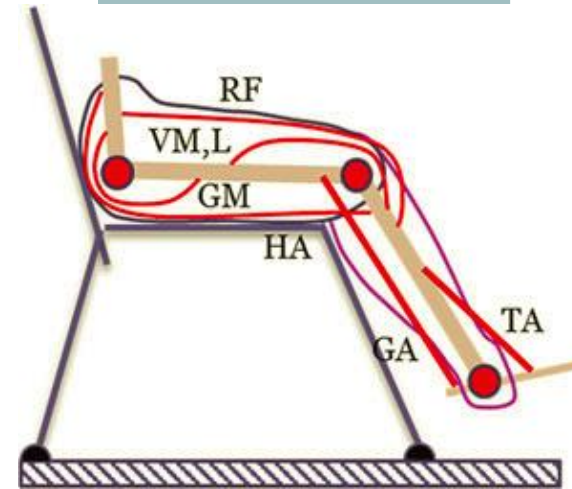


Science to product.....

Closed loop Muscle Electrostimulation

Total of 7 muscles have been used in the loop:

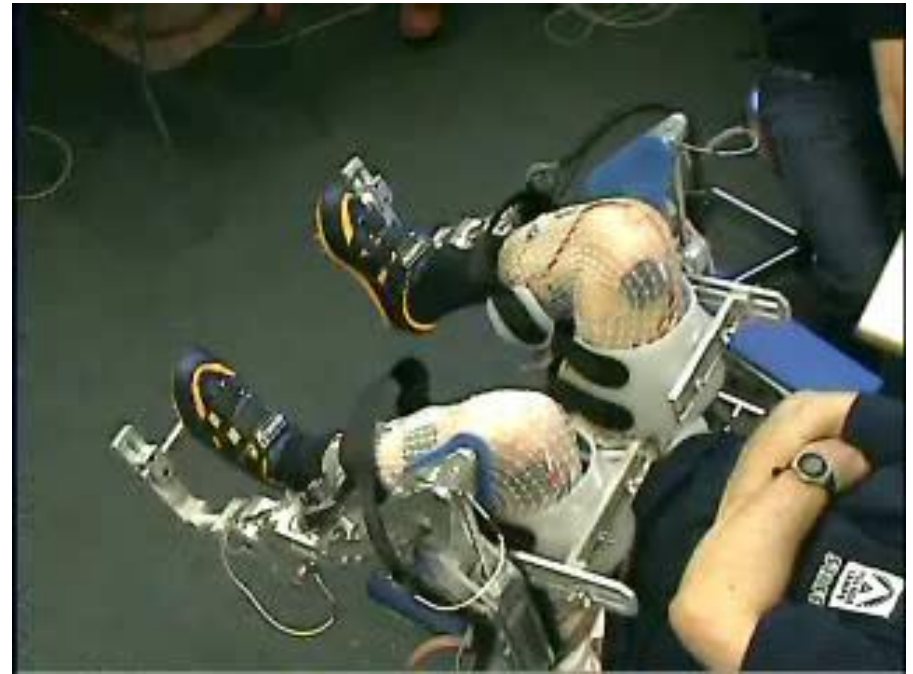
- RF Rectus Femoris,
- VM, L Vastus Medialis and Lateralis,
- GM Gluteus maximus.
- HA Hamstring,
- GA Gastrocnemius,
- TA Tibialis Anterior



The Electrostimulation
Control loop

Table 1 Muscle recruitment

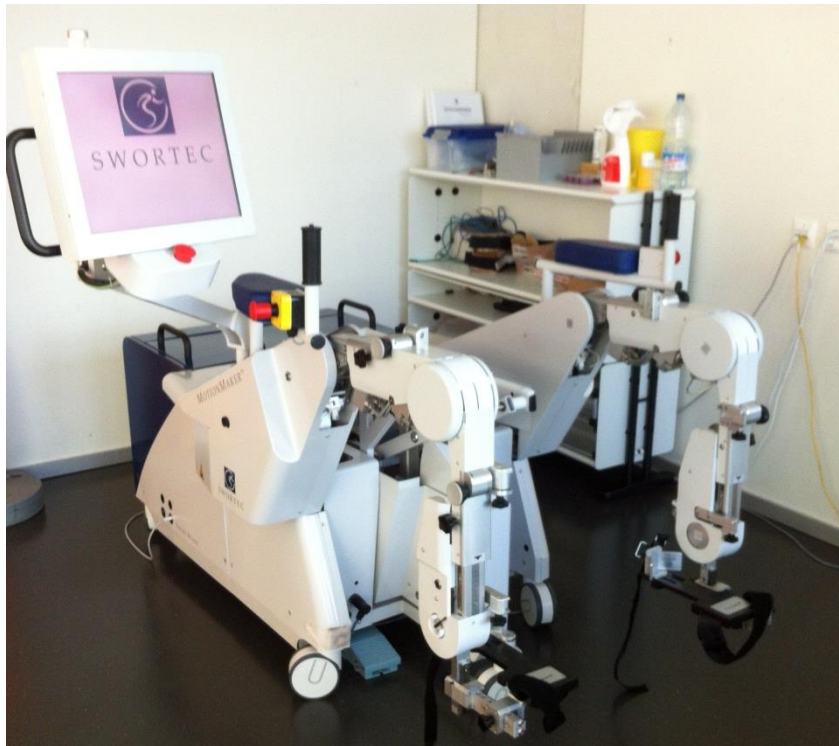
| Joint | Flexion movement | Extension movement |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Hip | Rectus Femoris (RF) | Gluteus Maximus (GM) |
| Knee | Hamstring (HA) | Vastus Medialis and Lateralis (VM + L) |
| Ankle | Tibialis Anterior (TA) | Gastrocnemius (GA) |



Commercialized
MotionMaker

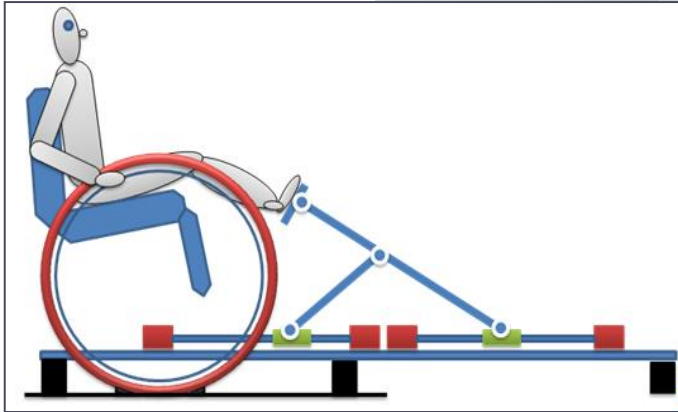


Take Care about the transfer phases



Transfert table

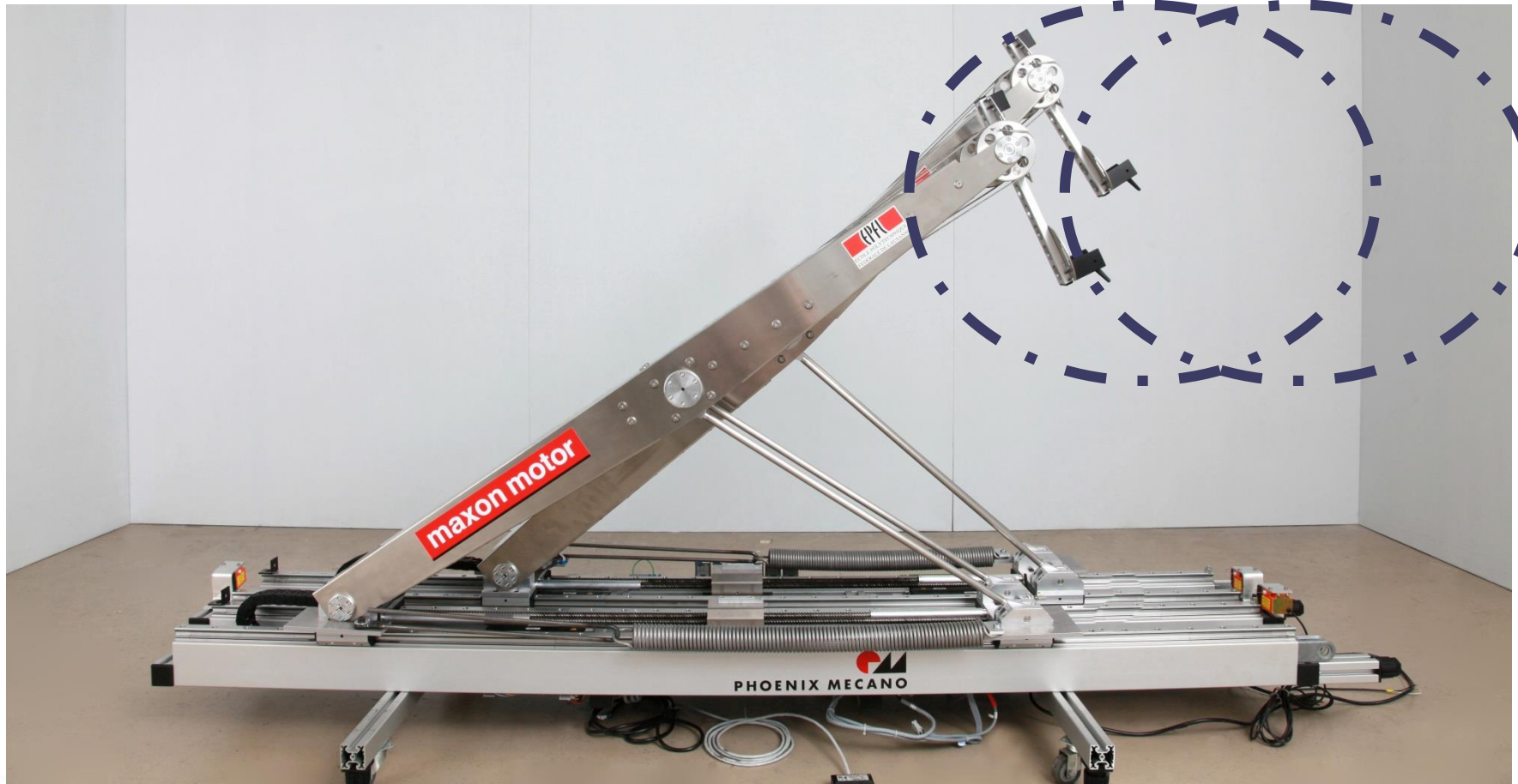
Another concept : The Lambda device



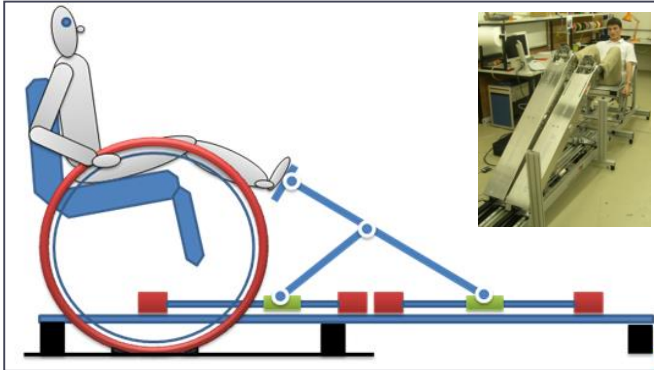
Parallel kinematics

The Lambda : Motivations % MotionMaker

No need of anthropomorphic adjustment

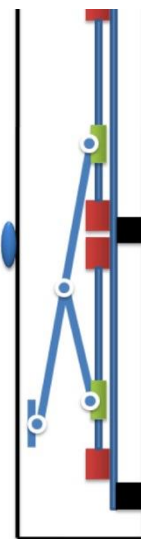
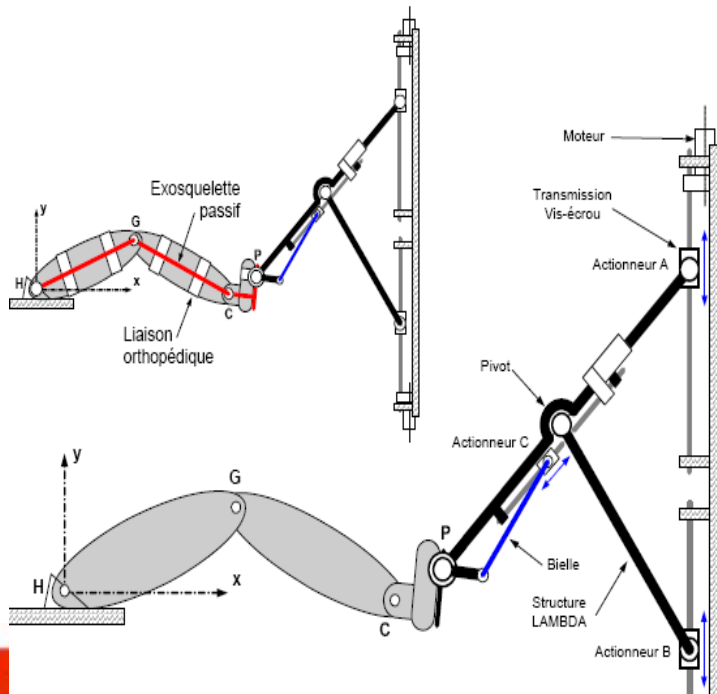


The Lambda : Motivations % MotionMaker

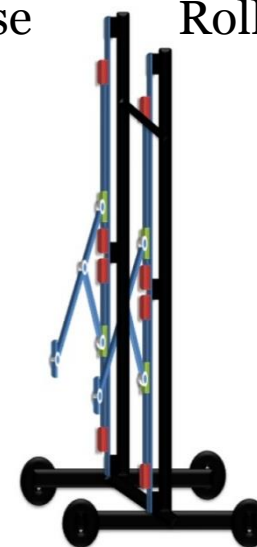


More flexible (different dispositions, adaptable to wheelchairs)

May be verticalized,....



Cabinet use



Roller use

The Lambda : ideas of construction

1- Cable driven
Ankle joint

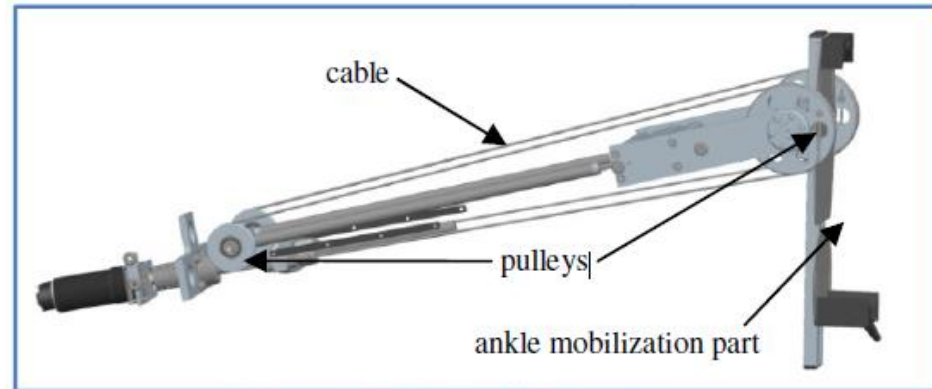


Figure 15, Ankle mobilization system

2- Sensor redundancy for
security and axis initialization



3- Springs for gravity
compensation and security



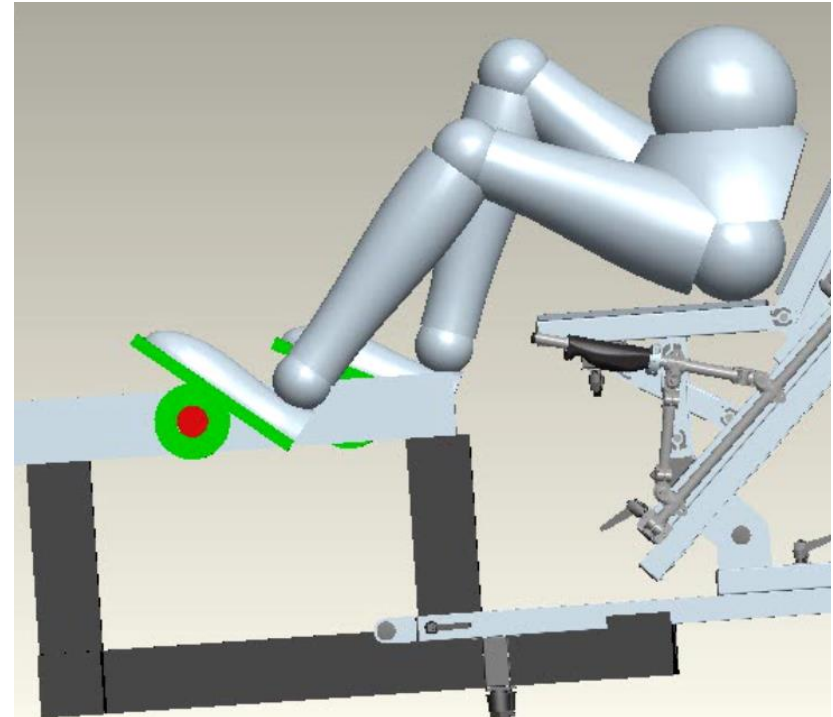
Figure 20, Spring used for the gravity compensation

Movie

A new development : The LegoPress

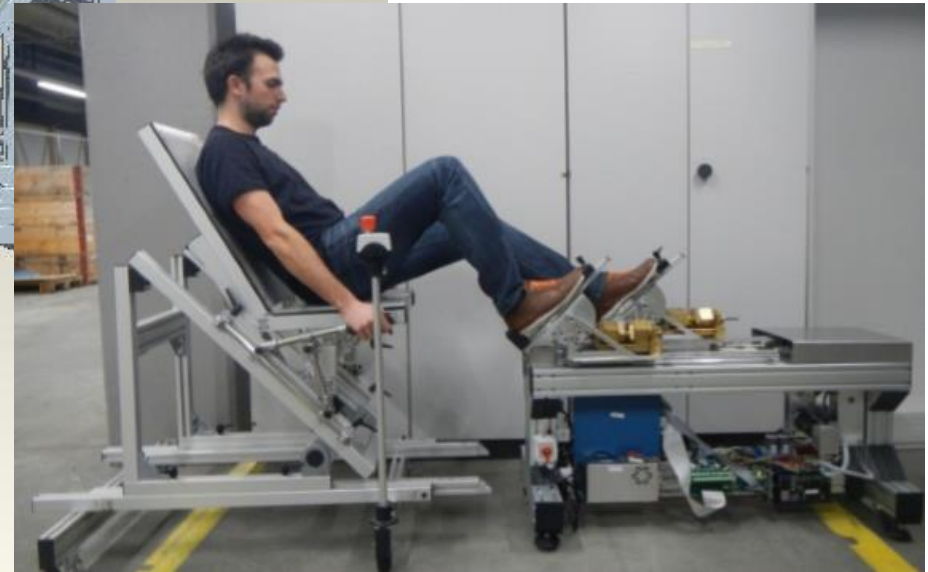
Light Rehabilitation Devices

- Leg Press Movement up to 0.5m
- Alternated Movements
- Synchronized Movements
- Up 0.75 m/s
- Up to 350N / leg
- Equipped with 1 force sensor / leg
- Adjusted Height and inclined chair

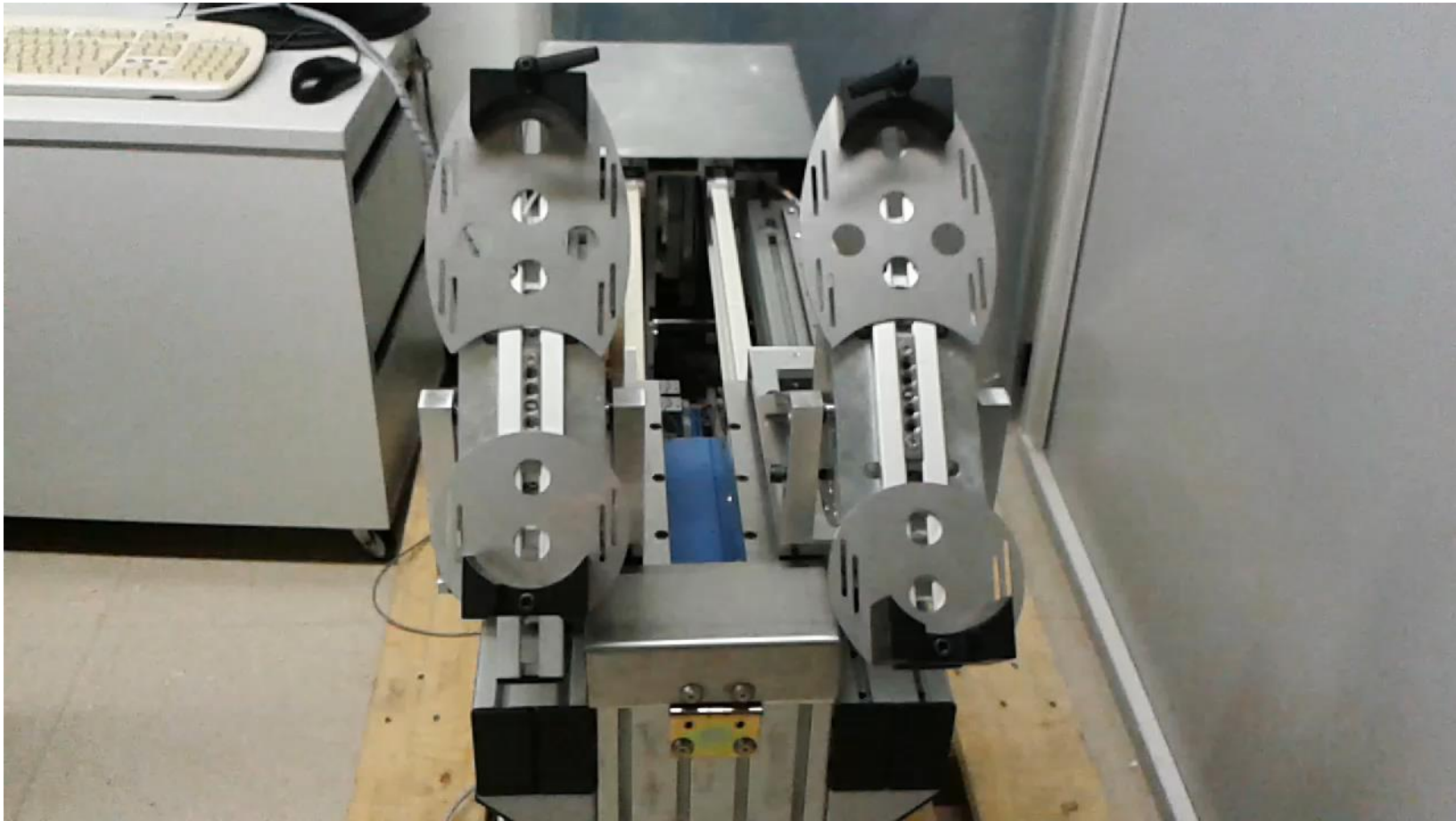


The LegoPress

Light Rehabilitation Devices



The LegoPress- Movie



Part 2- Verticalized Rehabilitation Devices

Verticalized Systems

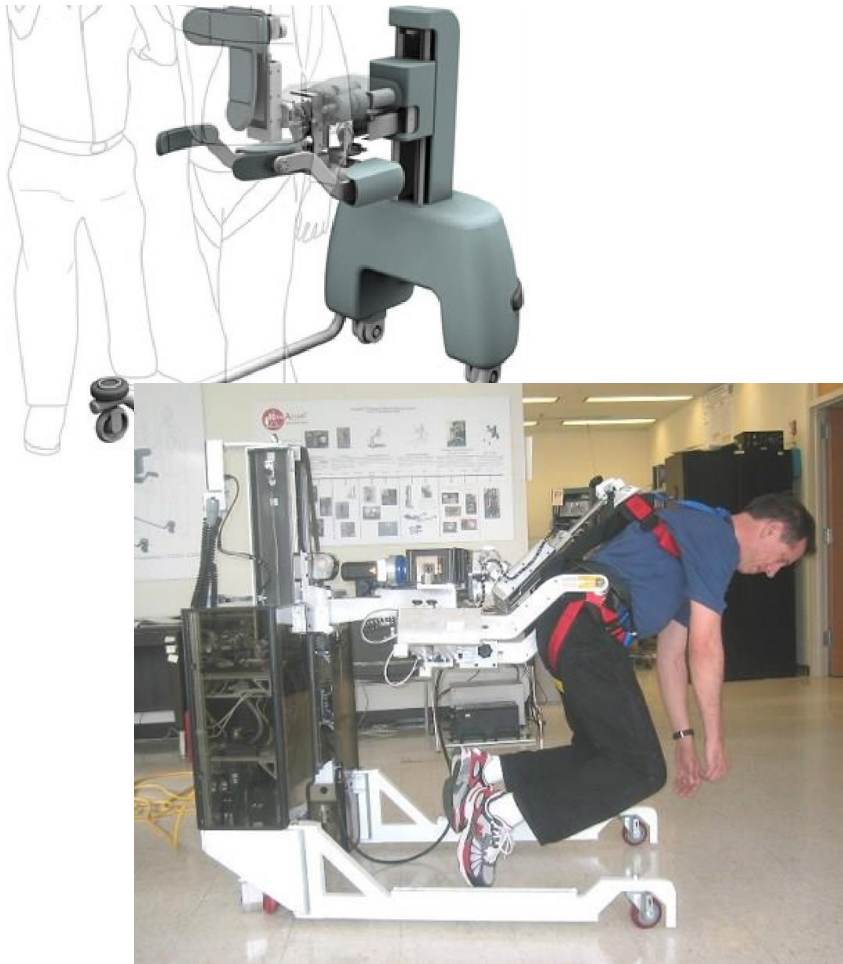
The Lokomat from HOKOMA, ZH, CH



- Actuated Hip and Knee for each leg.
- Following Ankle joint
- Use of a treadmill
- BodyWeight support
- ...
- First prototype that has been sold (more 200 pieces around the world) was totally passive
- An impedance control is also implemented

Verticalized Systems

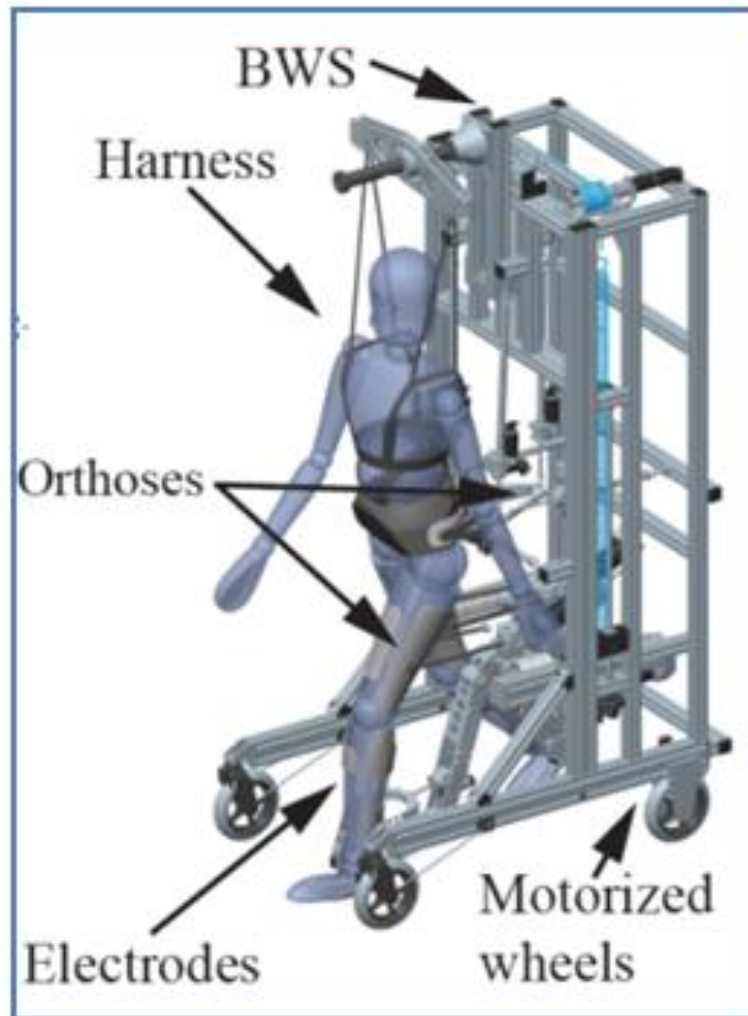
The Kineassist from KineaDesign, IL, USA



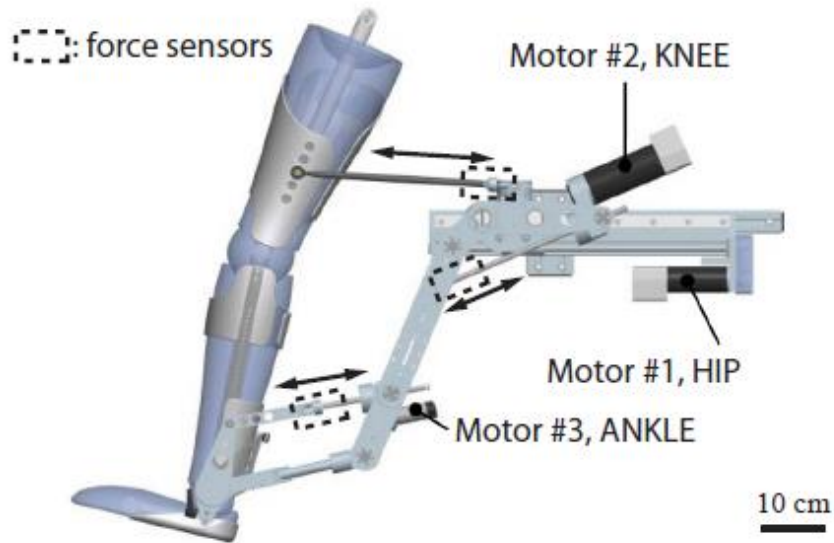
Walking over-ground: Unassisted

- Overground Walking
- BodyWeight support
- Pelvis orthosis.
- Fall down safety.

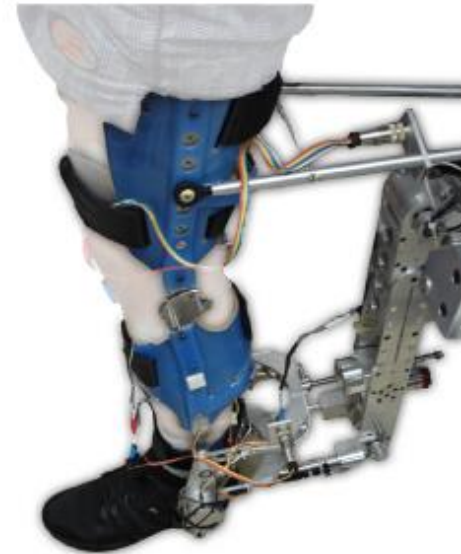
The WalkTrainer™ developed by EPFL with the Swiss foundation of paraplegics and the company Swortec SA, VS, CH



Leg Orthosis and leg interface



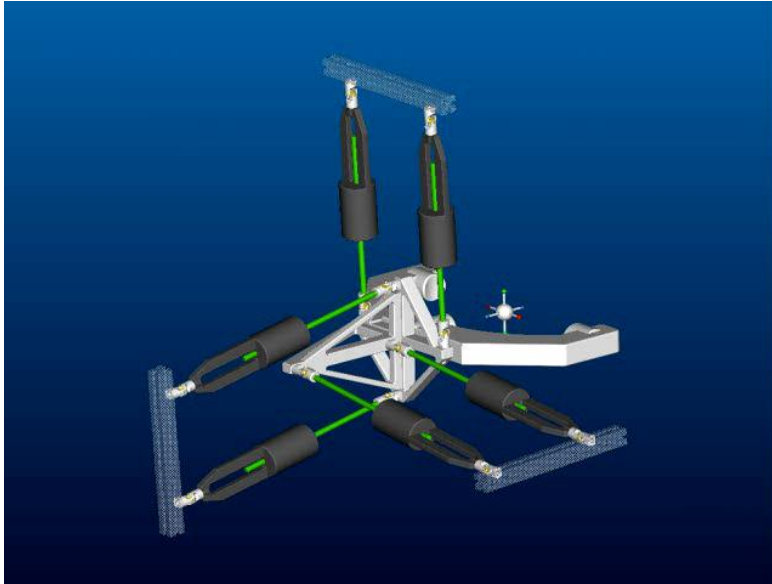
(a) Schematic view of the leg orthosis.



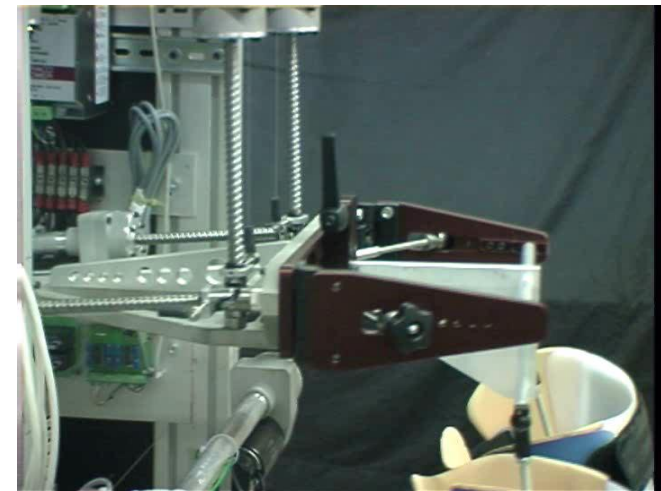
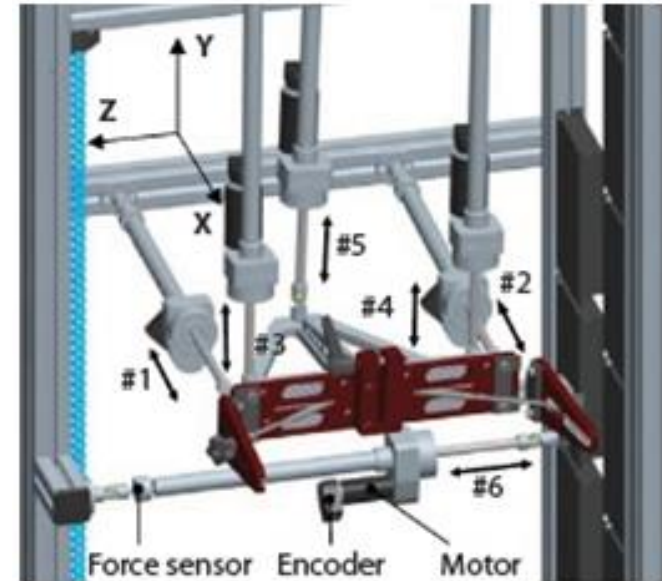
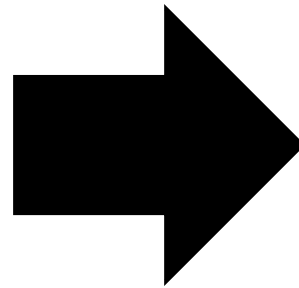
(b) Realization of the leg orthosis.



Pelvic Orthosis

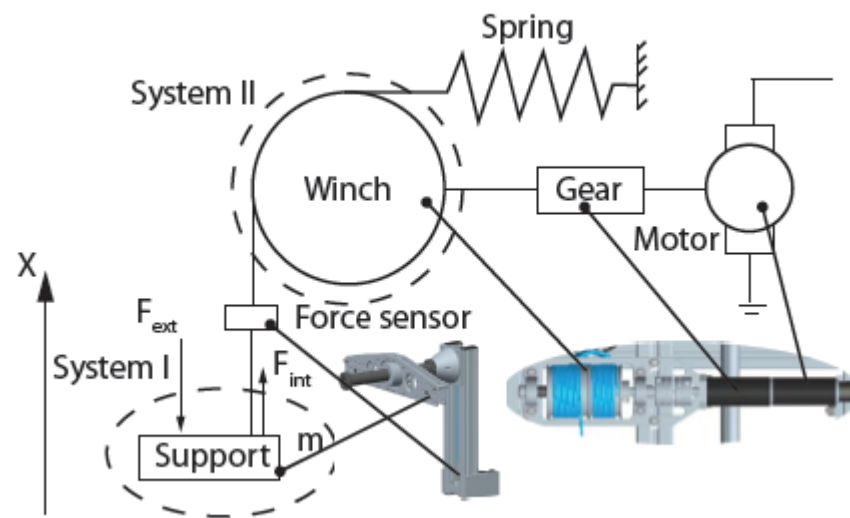


2 x 2 x 2 Kinematics

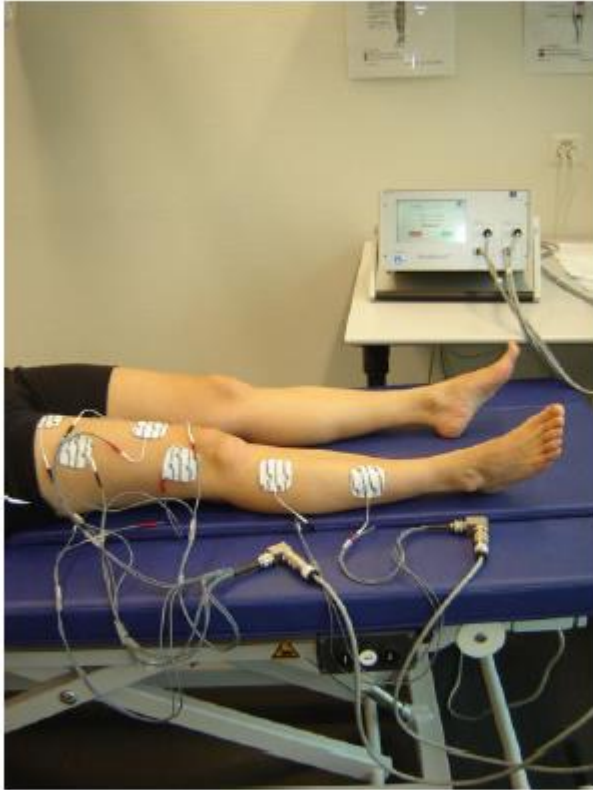


3 x 2 x 1 Kinematics

Body Weight Support



Clinical trials - Preparation



(a) Electrode placement.



(b) Exoskeleton placement.



(c) Harness fixation.

Clinical trials - Transfer



(a) Installation in the Ci-gogne.



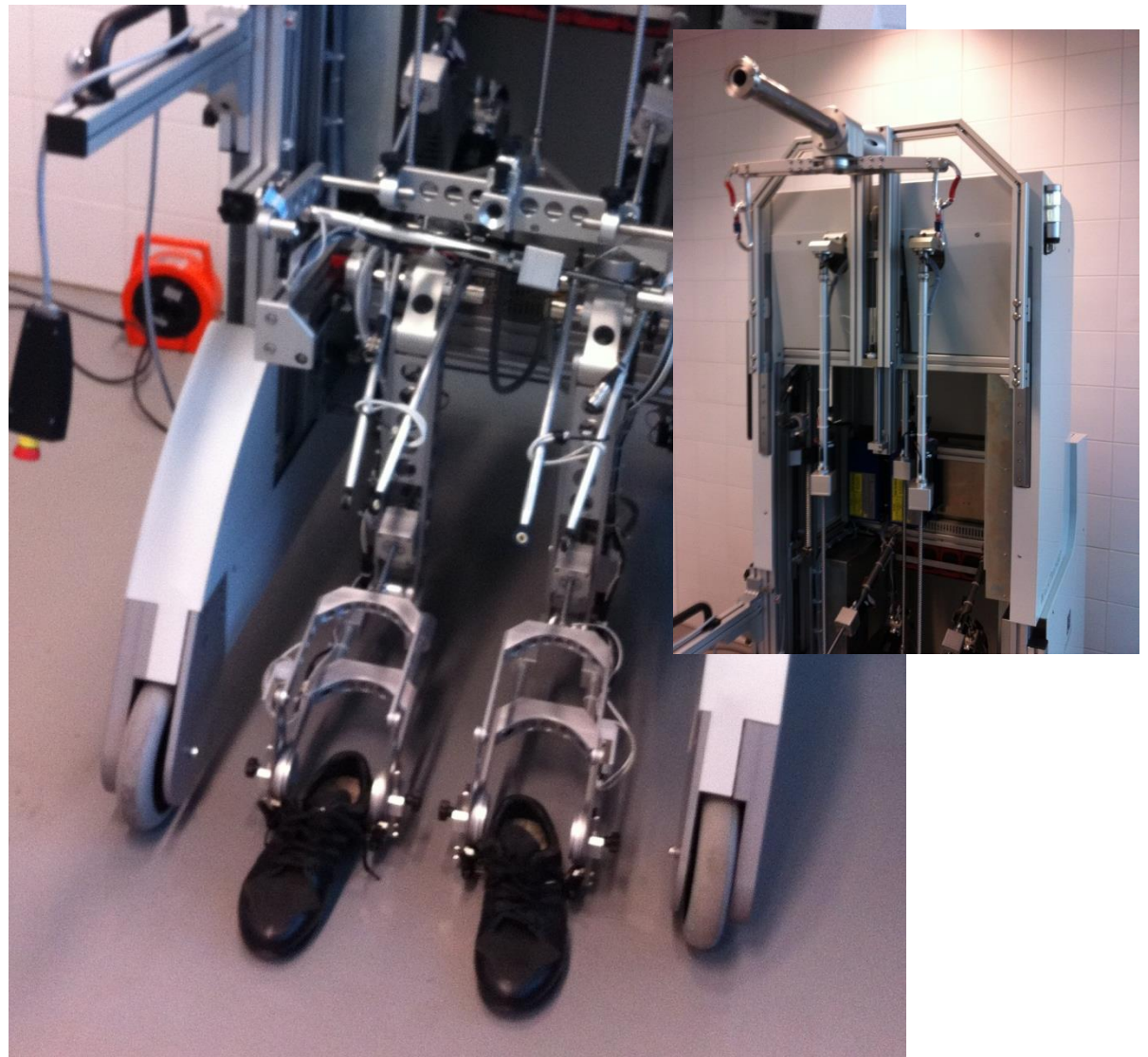
(b) Transfer to the WalkTrainer.



(c) Fixation to the Walk-Trainer.

The WalkTrainer : **The Movie**

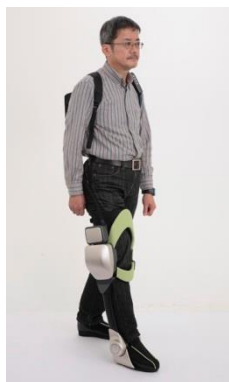
WalkTrainer : The product



Part 3- Walk Assistance devices

Walk Assistance

- Soya TAKAGI (Toyota)



Independant
Walk Assist

Patient
Transfer



Walk
Training
Assist

Balance
Training
Assist



Force amplification



| Nom | HULC | Sarcos/ Raytheon | Kawasaki Power Assist Suit | Panasonic Power Loader Light | HERCULE |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Origine | U.S.A | U.S.A | Japon | Japon | France |
| Secteur | Militaire | Militaire | Industrie - développement | Industrie - développement | Militaire |
| Capacités | Supporte 90kg Assiste la marche/ course jusqu'à 16km/h | Supporte 90kg | Soulever 40kg | Support d'une partie de la personne + 60kg de charge dorsale | Soulever 40kg |
| Technologie de contrôle | Capteurs de position et force | Capteurs de forces | Capteurs de force | Capteurs de force | Capteurs de force |
| Poids | 24 kg | 68 kg | ? | 38 kg | 25 kg |

- Paraplegic assistance



| Nom | Ekso | ReWalk | REX | Indego | NASA X1 | MindWalker |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Origine | U.S.A | Israël | NZ | U.S.A | U.S.A | Europe |
| Secteur | Industrie - commercialisé | Industrie - commercialisé | Industrie - commercialisé | Recherche | Recherche | Recherche |
| Vitesse | 1.6 km/h | 3 km/h | 0.18 km/h | 0.8 km/h | - | - |
| Stable | Non | Non | Oui | Non | Non | Non |
| Poids | 23 kg | 18 kg | 39 kg | 12 kg | 25 kg | - |
| Technologie | Capteurs de position et moteurs électriques | | | | | |
| Contrôle | Commande + positionnement | Commande + positionnement | Joystick | +Électrostimulation | - | Capteurs EEG |

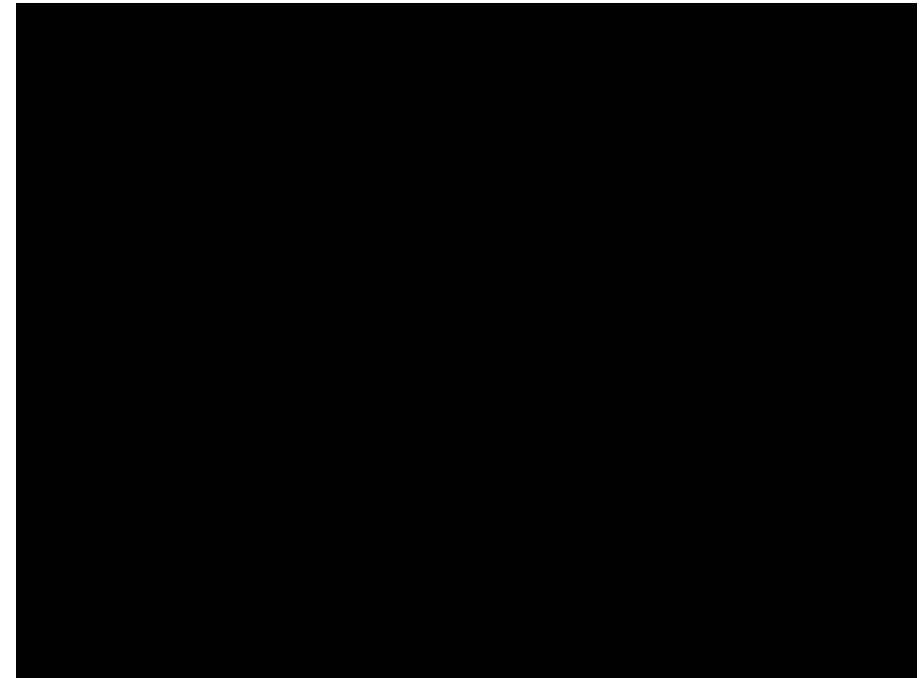
Walk Assistive devices for healthy



| Nom | Cyberdyne HAL | Honda Weight Support Assist | Honda stride management | EXPOS |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Origine | Japon | Japon | Japon | Korea |
| Secteur | Recherche/Industrie – essais cliniques | Industrie – développement | Industrie – essais cliniques | Recherche |
| Poids | 23 kg | 6.5 kg | 2.8 kg | < 3 kg sur le patient |
| Capacités | Assiste les mouvements de la marche | Applique une force inversement proportionnelle à la hauteur d'assise | Assiste la marche en corrigeant la cinématique | Assiste les mouvements de la marche, hardware embarqué sur un déambulateur |
| Contrôle | EMG + capteurs de position + capteurs de pression | Capteurs de position | Capteurs de position | Capteurs de position + de contraction musculaire |

Walk Assistance

The HAL device from Cyberdyne



Walk Assistance

The REX device from Rex Bionics



Walk Assistance

The Rex device from Rex Bionics

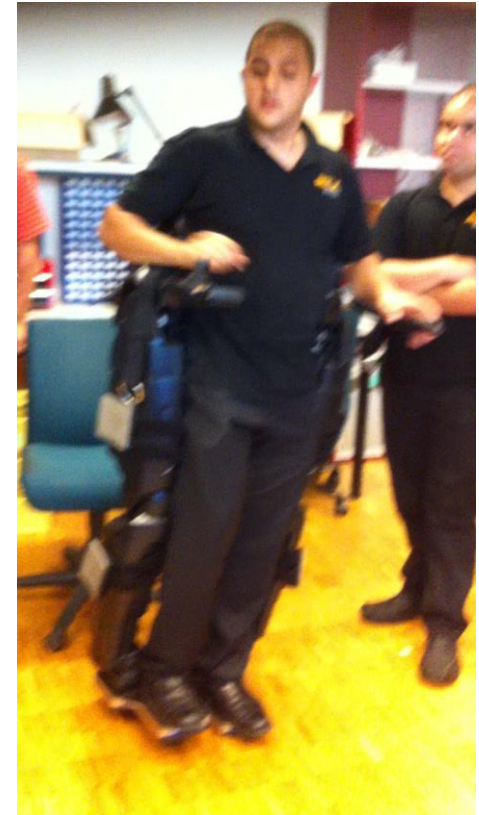
1-Transfert



2-Walking



3-Stability



Walk Assistance

The EKS0



Walk Assistance

The EKS0



EWOTTM A new **E**lderly **W**alking **O**rthosis

PhD student (Current Project), **Jeremy Olivier**

Current development concerns the HIP orthosis

- Totally 3 DOF Orthosis
- Actuated in the sagittal plan
- Free in the other DOF



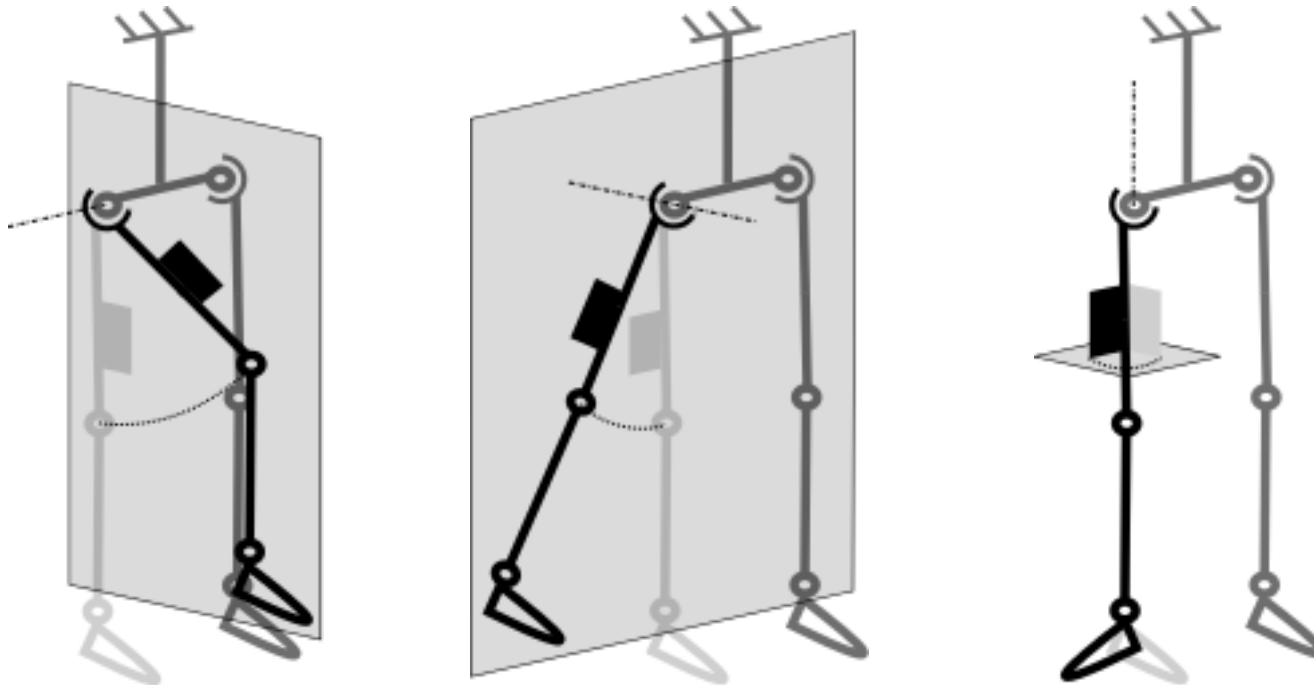
Screw
transmission



Double Differential
transmission

Biomechanical considerations

- Hip is a spherical joint

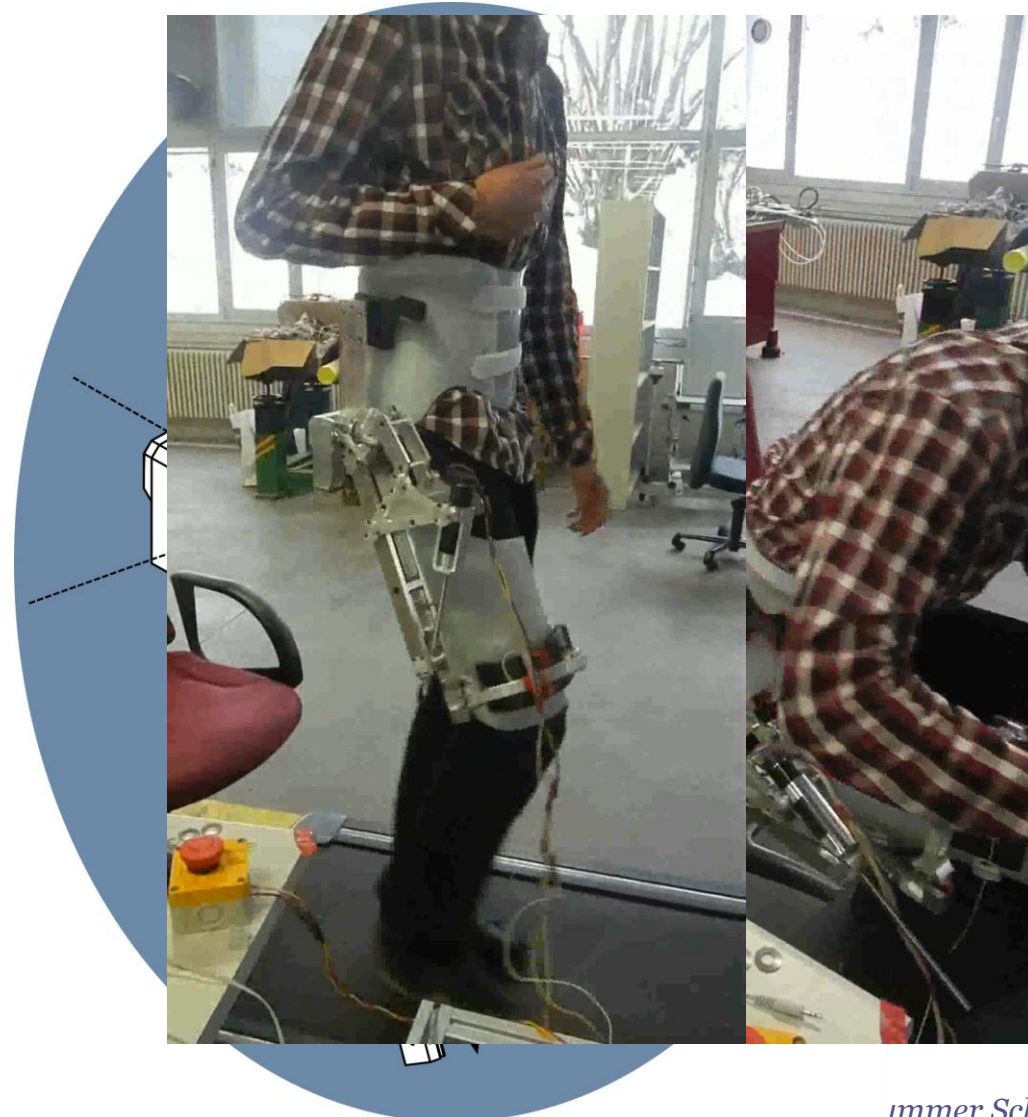


Torque and velocity requirements

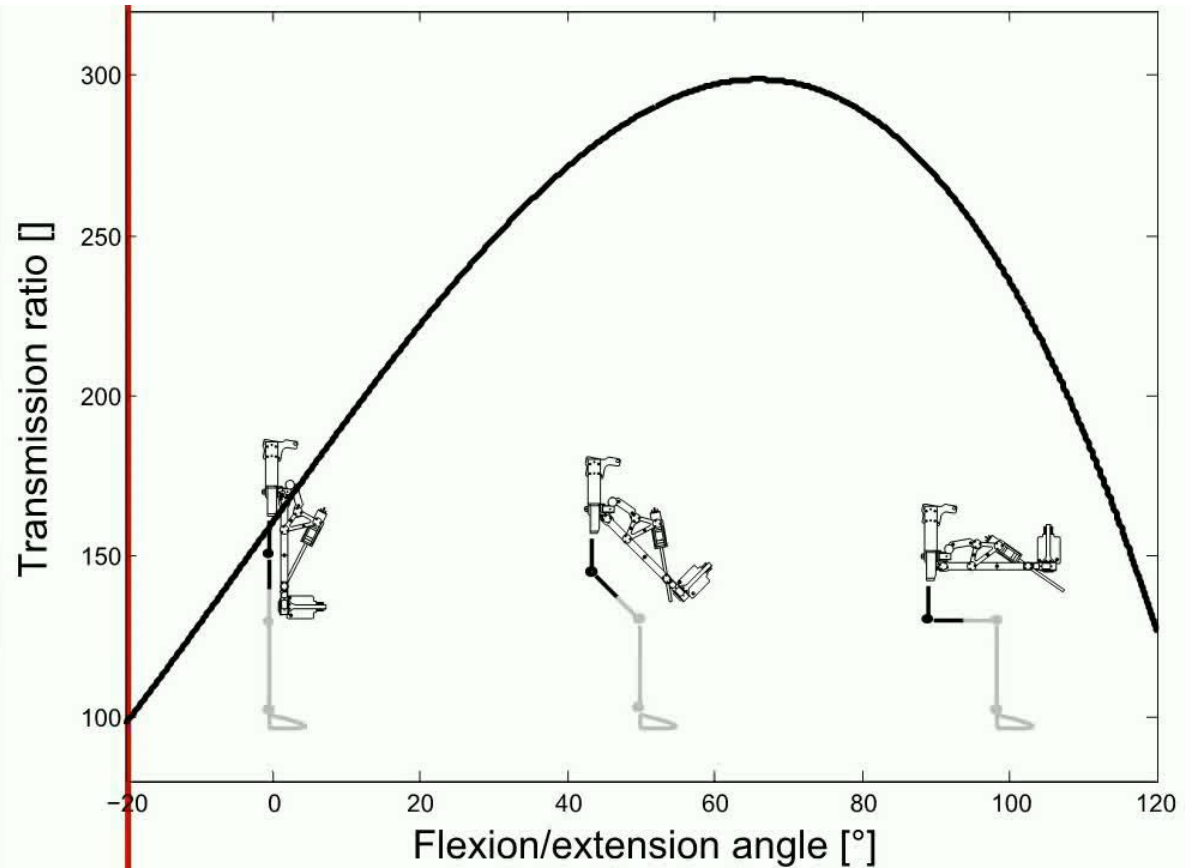
- RMS torque during level walking: ~ 0.3 Nm/kg
- Maximum angular velocity: ~ 140 deg/s
- Peak torque during sit-to-stand transitions: ~ 1 Nm/kg (when the hip flexion angle is around 70 deg)

Screw-driven orthosis

63



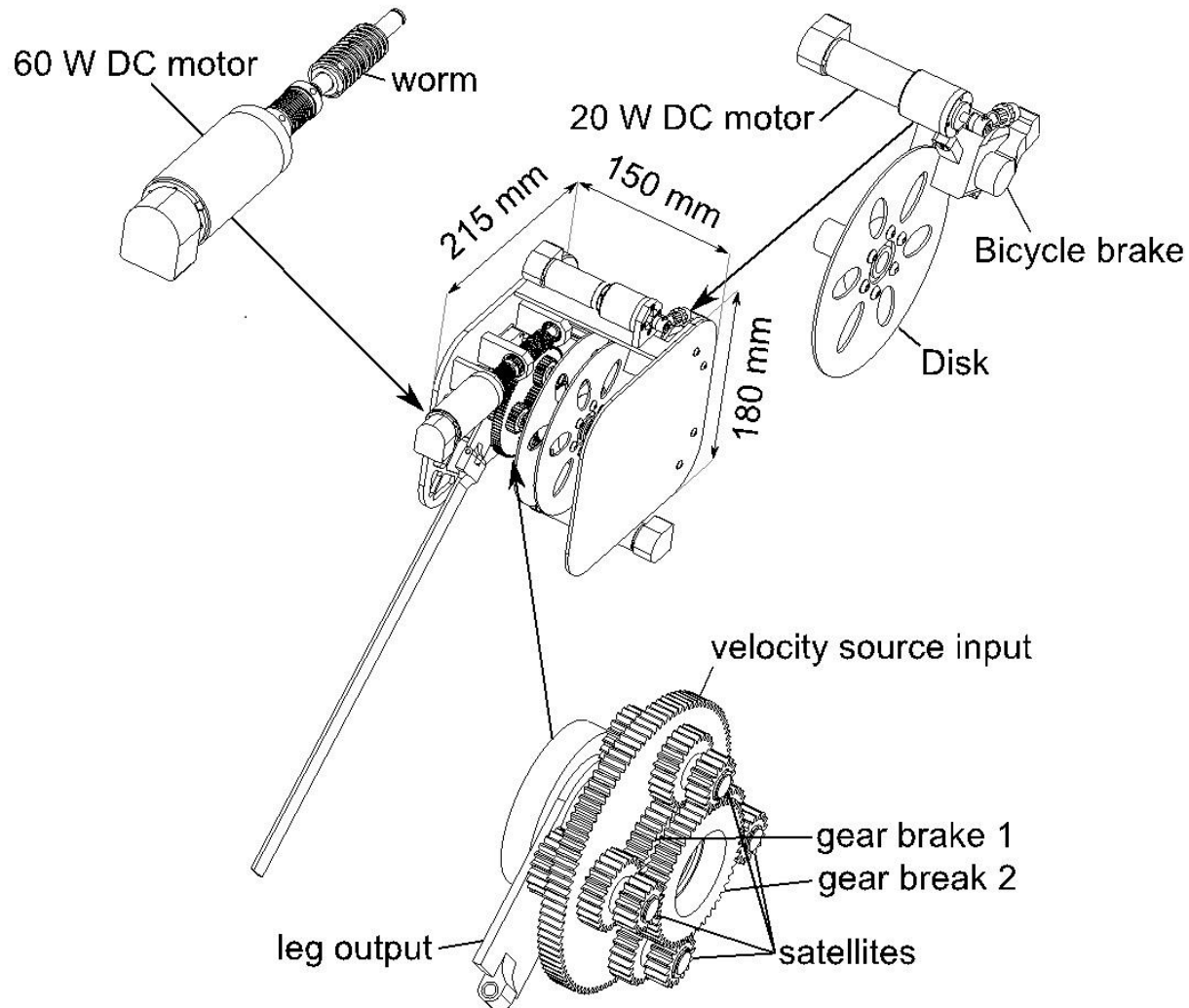
Amplification mechanism ⁶⁴



Double-Differential

Velocity source

Brakes



Dual-differential mechanism

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