

Biomechatronics

Delft University of Technology

Course 2006-2007

(Wb 2432)

Frans van der Helm

Lecture 13

Artificial motion control

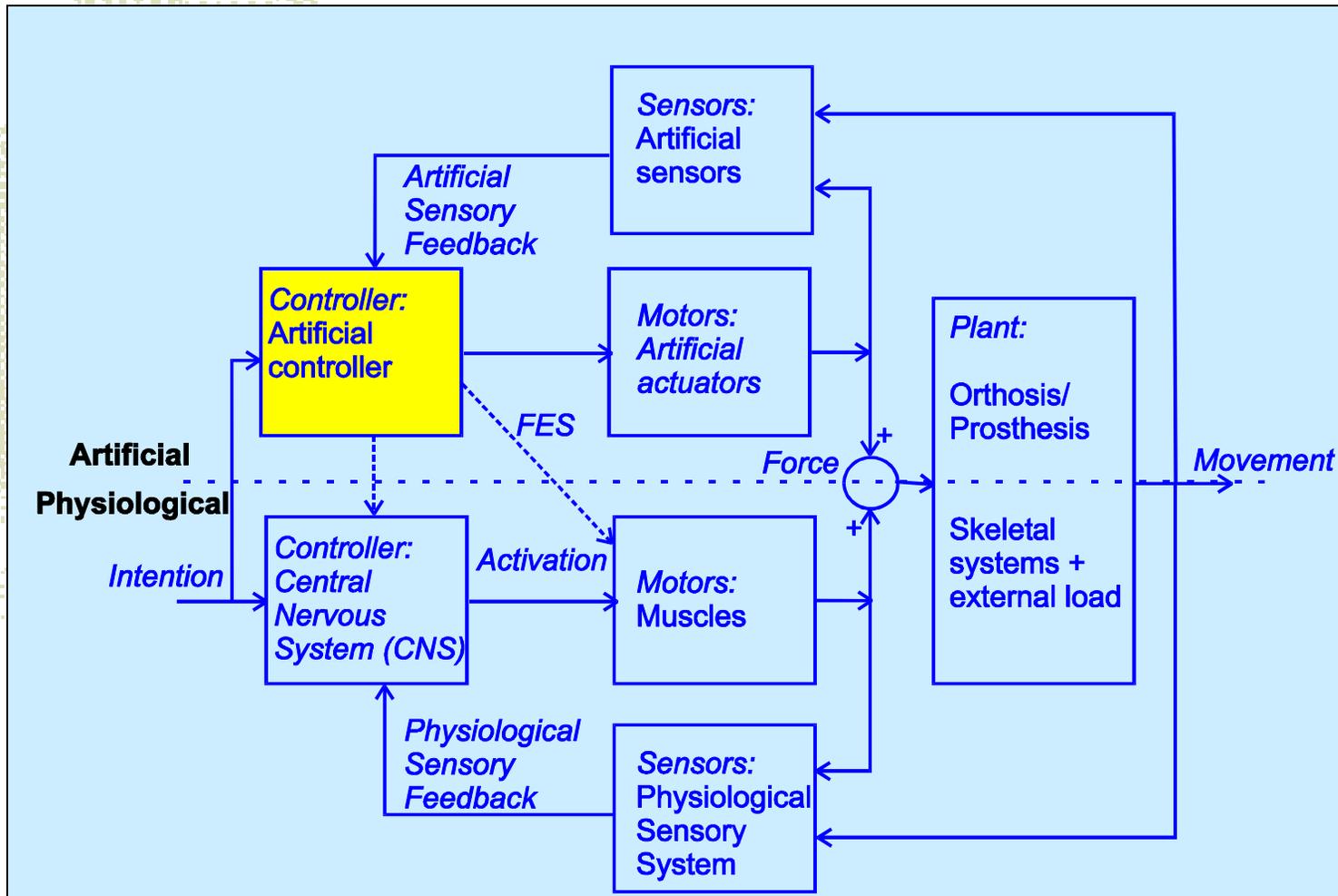


Contents

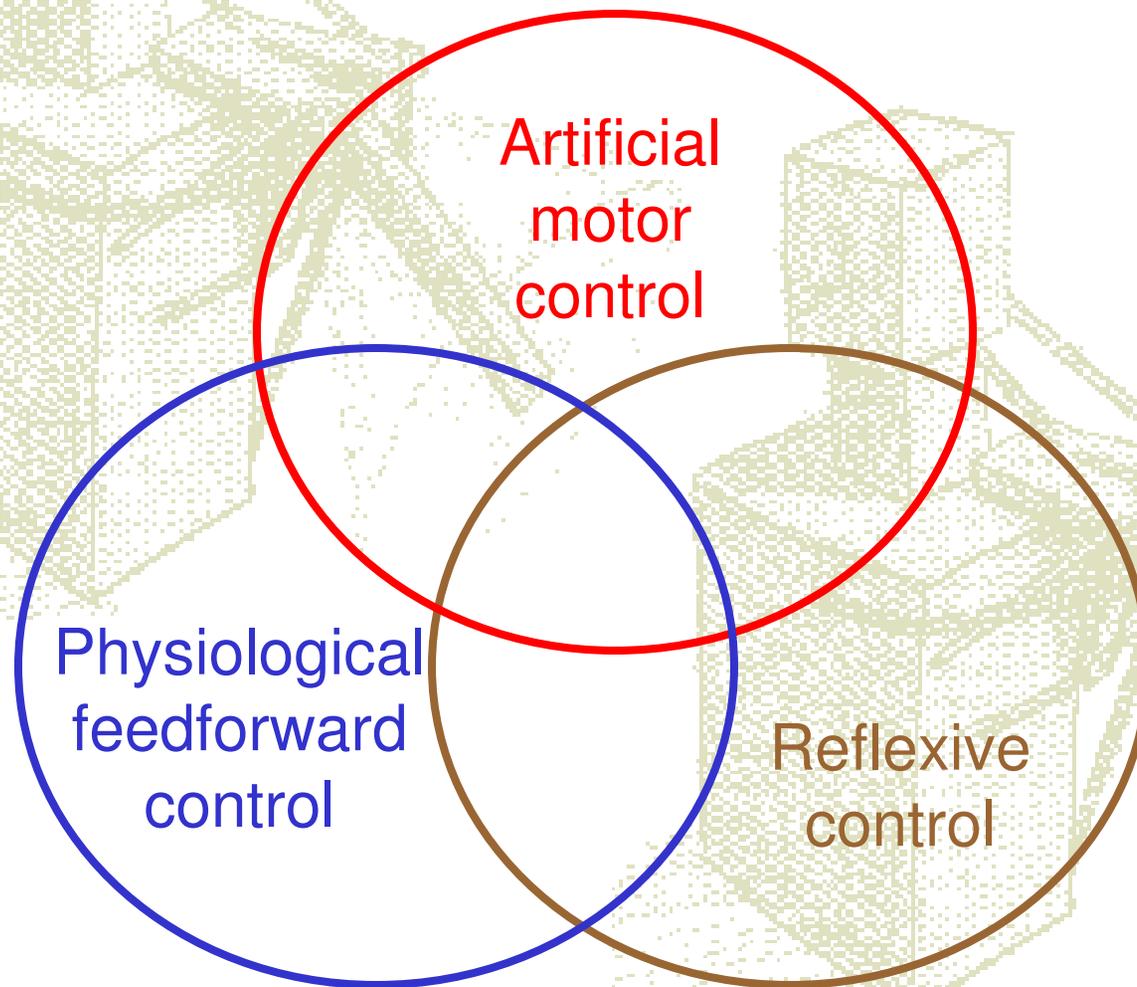
- Artificial motor control
 - Full artificial control
 - Modulation of natural control system
- Model of human controller
 - stability analysis
 - limitations and adaptation
- Supervisory control situations
 - supervisor over automated control loops



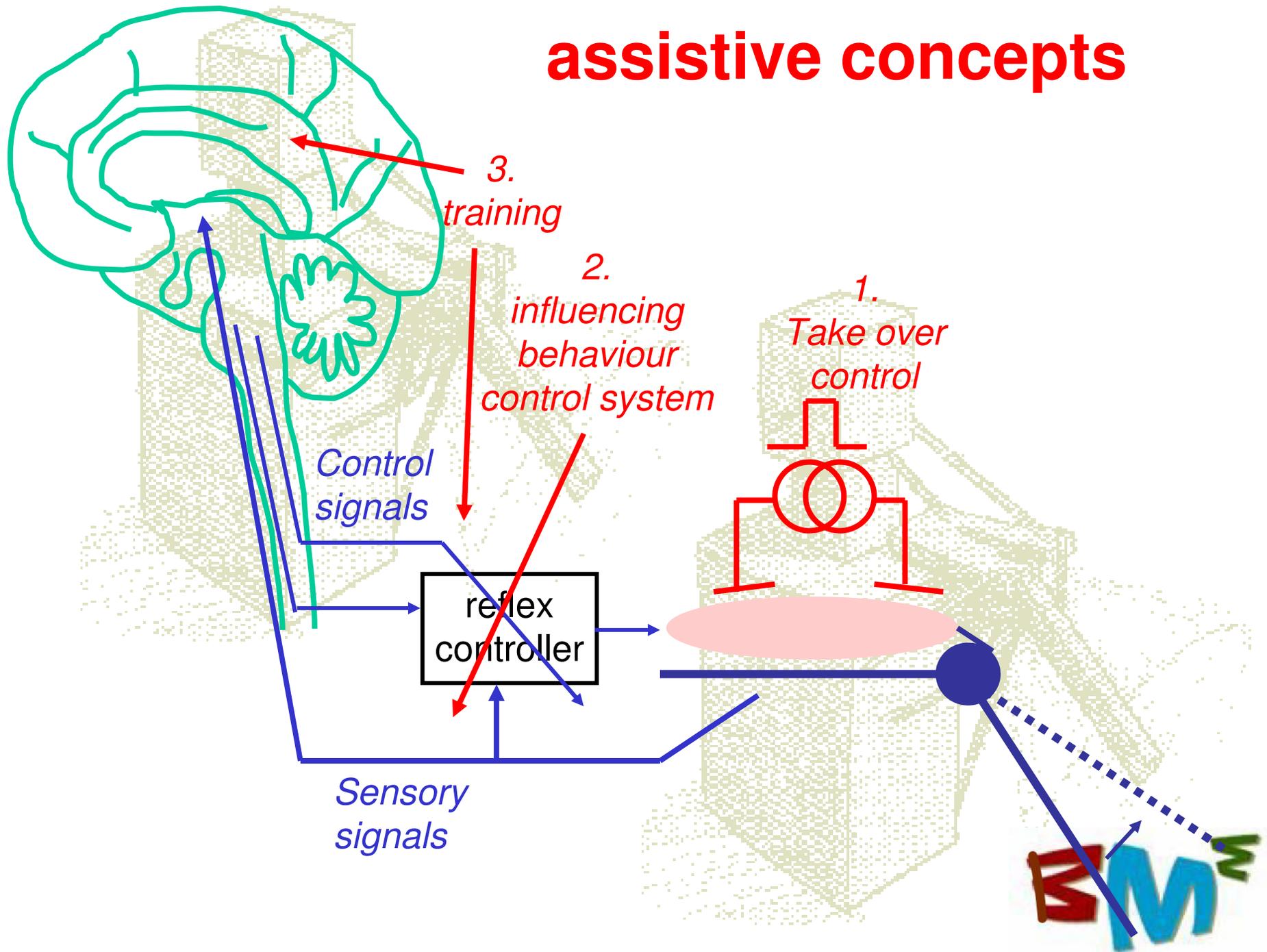
artificial motor control



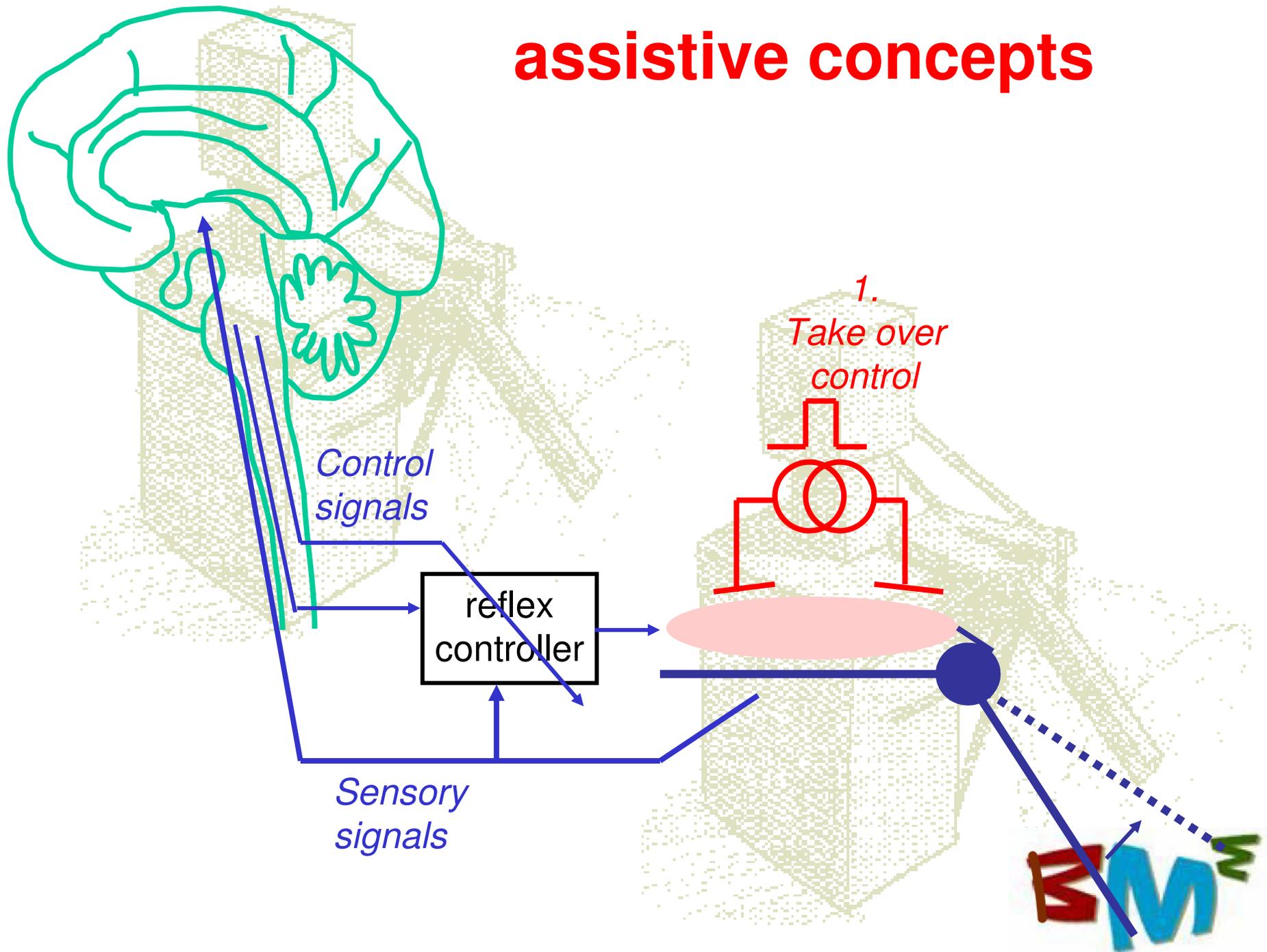
artificial motor control interacts with physiological control



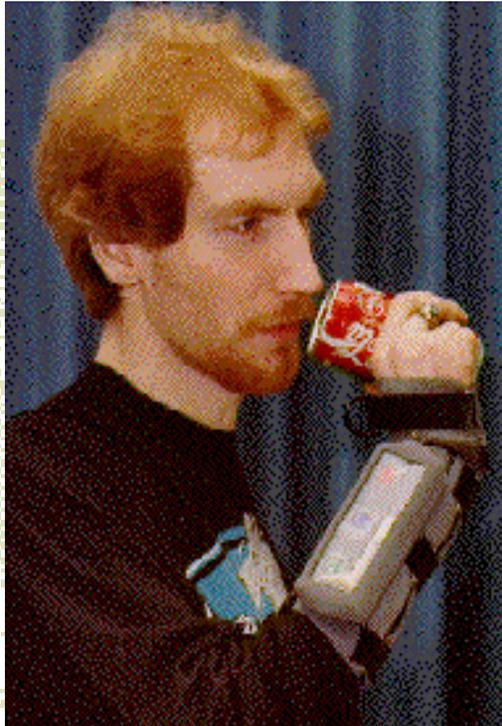
assistive concepts



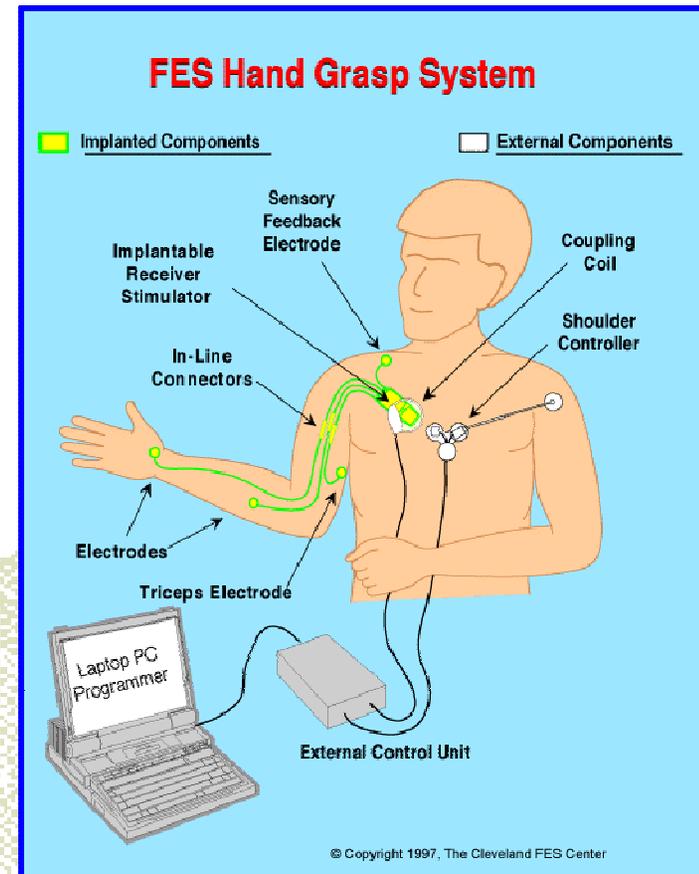
assistive concepts



Take over control



Bionic glove
Dr. Prochaska, Edmonton

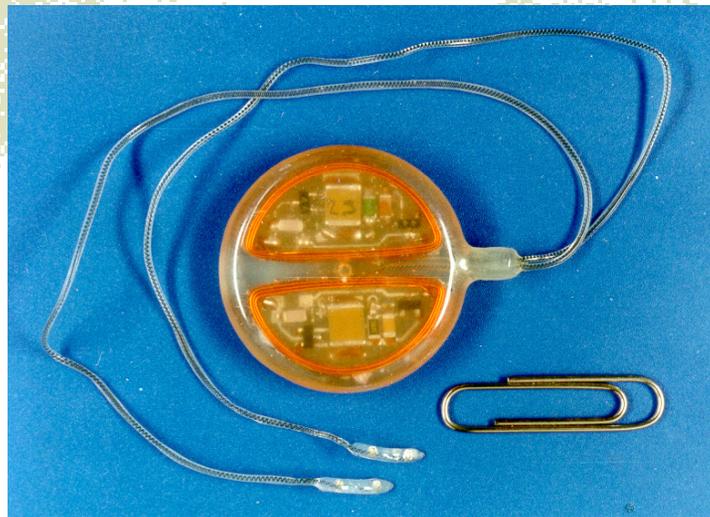
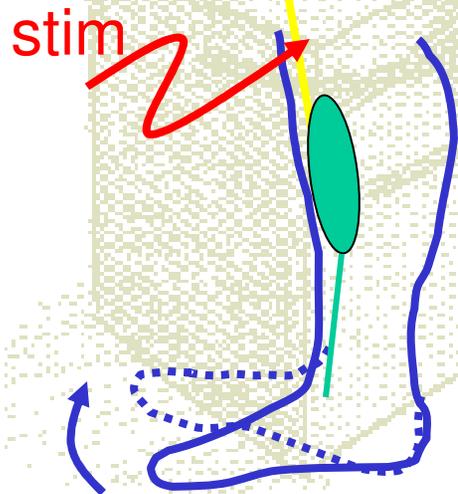


Cleveland FES Center



Take over control

2 channel stimulator for drop foot



RRD: Dr. Hermens
Dr. Kenney
Dr. Nene
UT: Ing. Bulstra
Dr. Holsheimer
Verloop
MST: Dr. v.d. Aa
Dr. Buschman



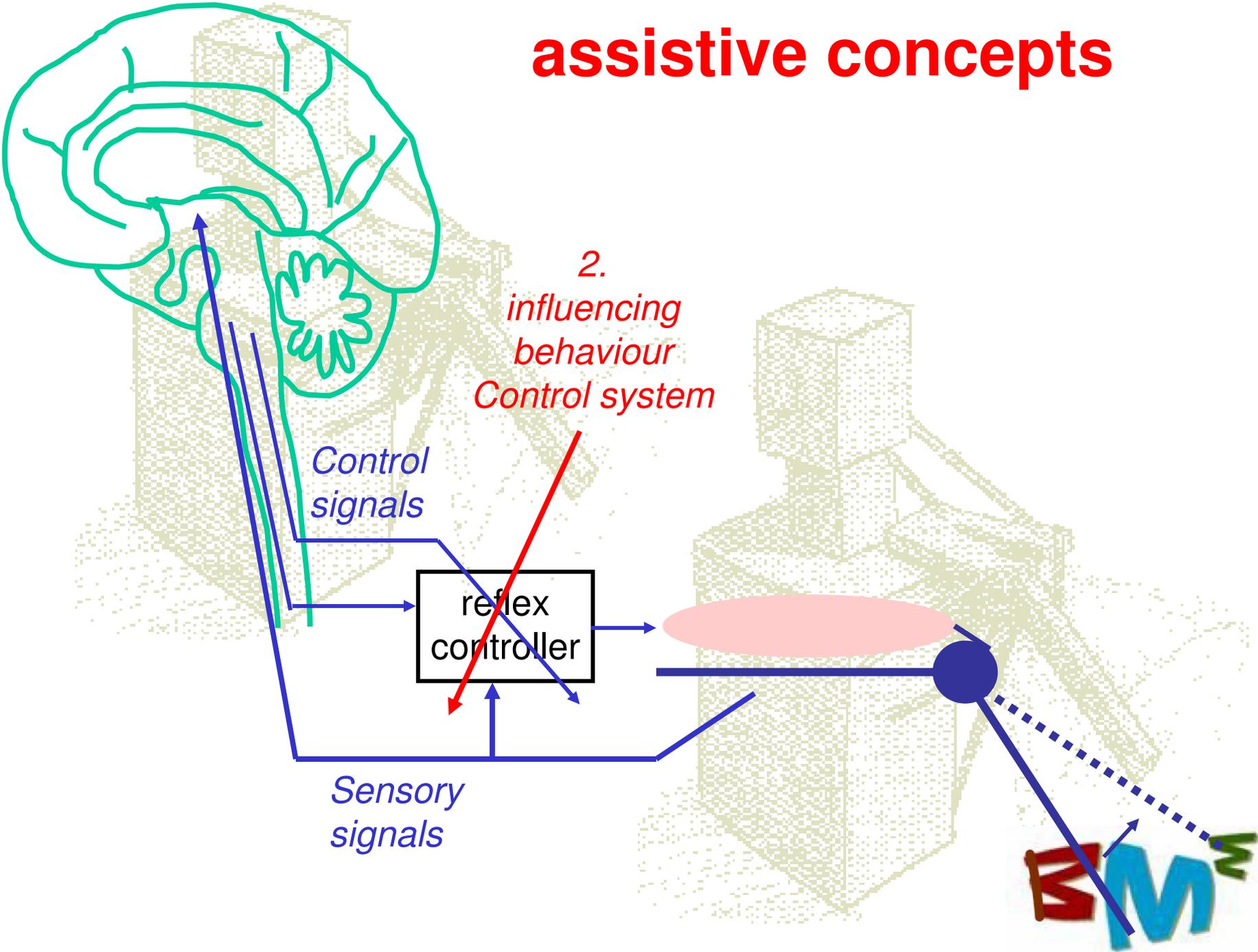
Take over control

FES for complete spinal cord lesion



WM^M

assistive concepts



Influencing behaviour control system

Parkinson patient



*Brain stimulation
with Parkinson*



Dr. Lenders, MST
Medtronic



Influencing behaviour control system

Influencing sensation
Spinal cord stimulation
against pain



Dr. Holsheimer, UT

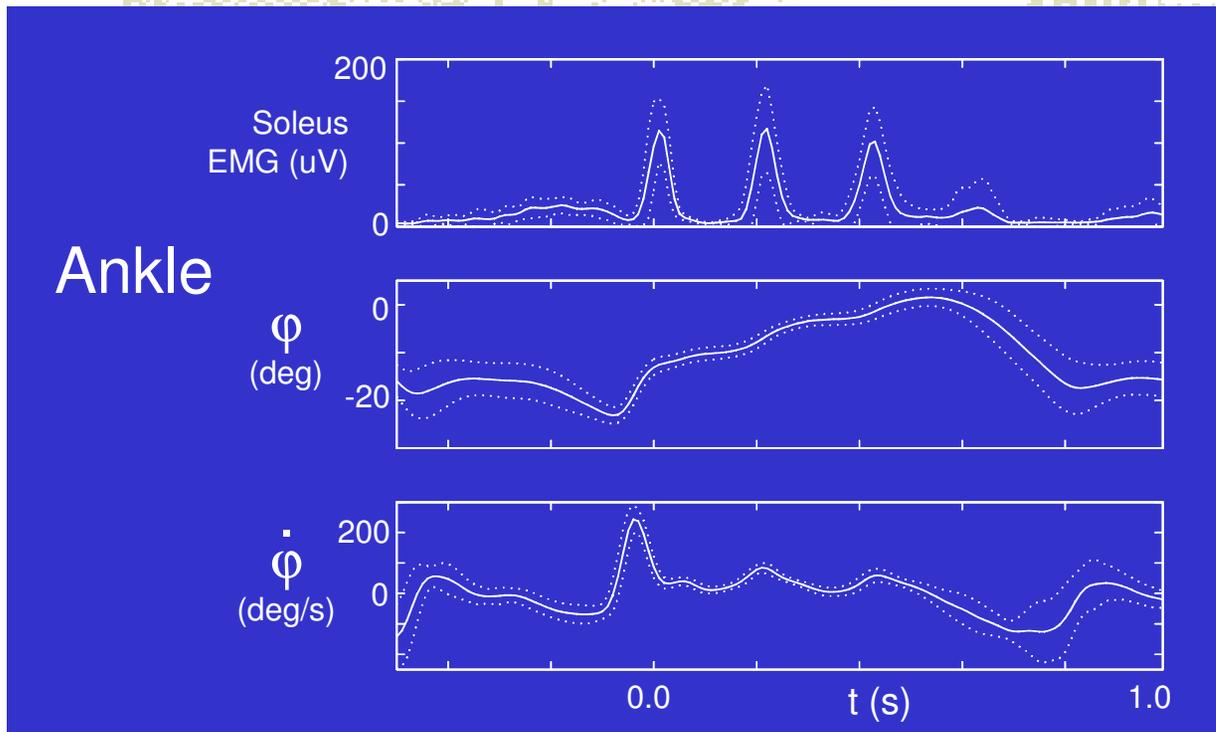


Spasticity calf muscle

The problem



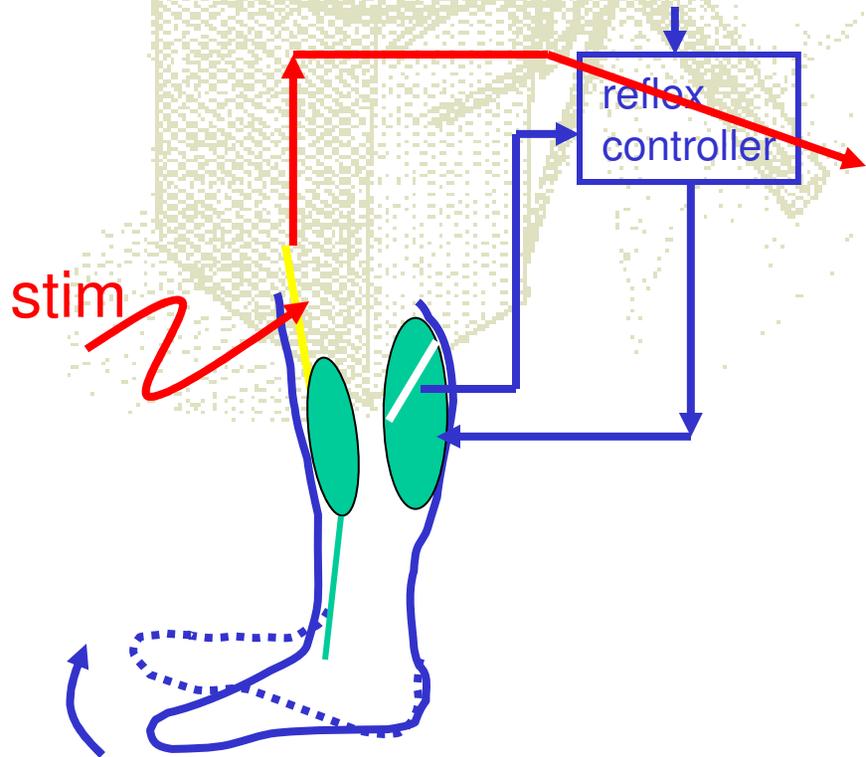
CVA
patient



WM^M

Influencing behaviour control system

attenuation
hypersensitive reflexes
by reciprocal inhibition



Shank front



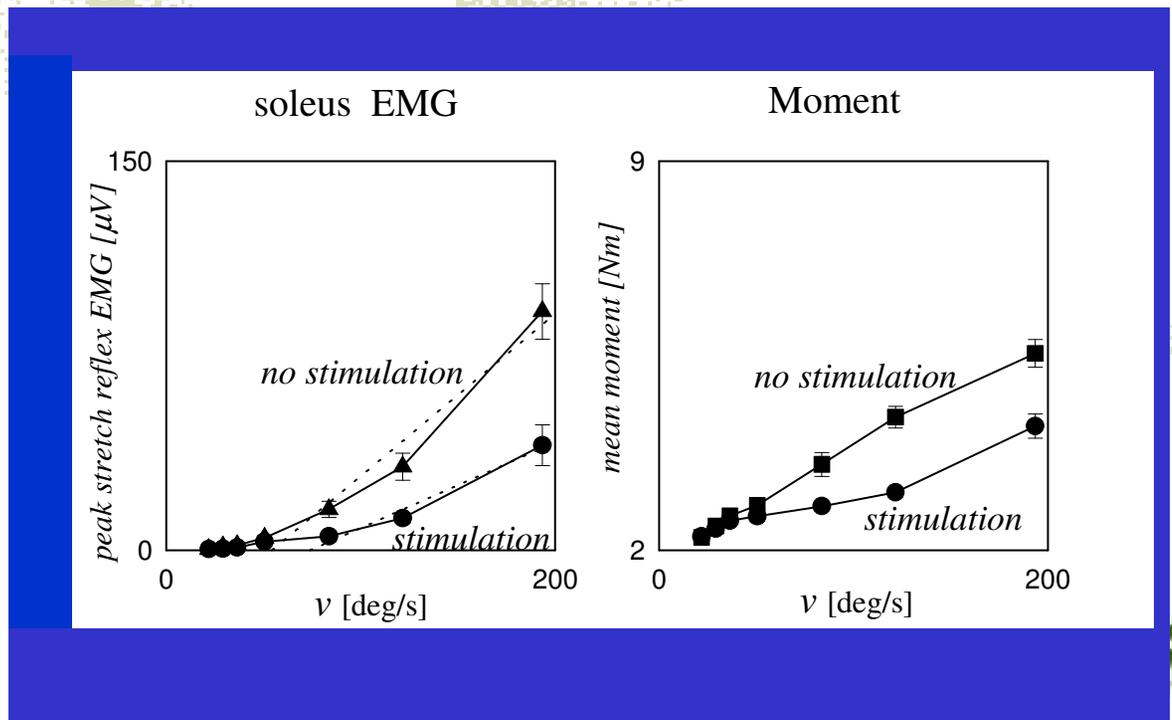
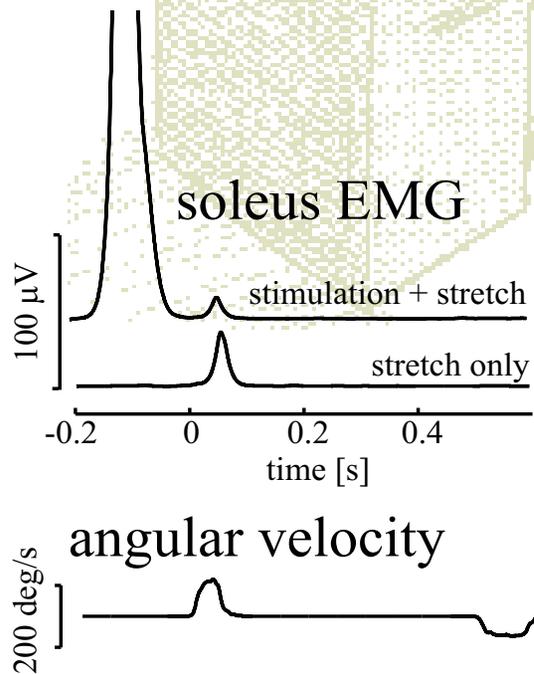
Shank back



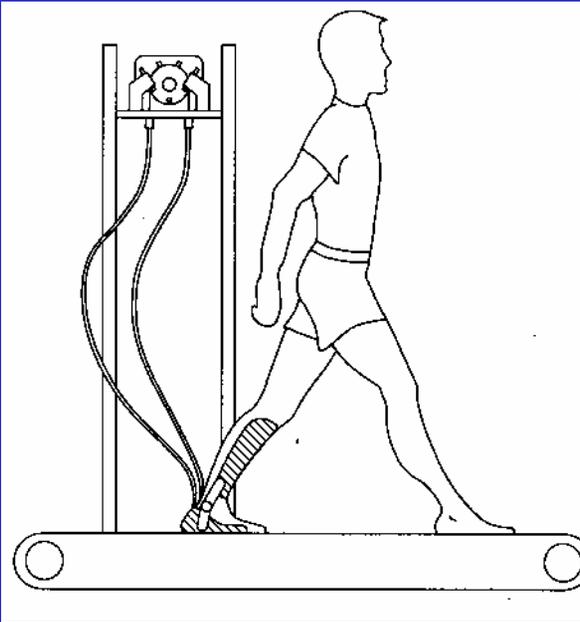
Influencing behaviour control system

Attenuation hypersensitive reflexes
by reciprocal inhibition

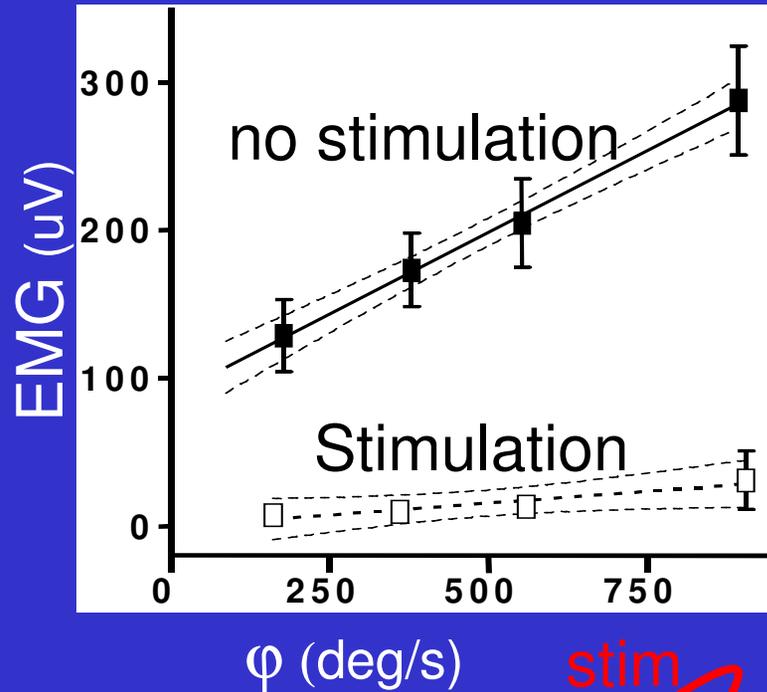
results



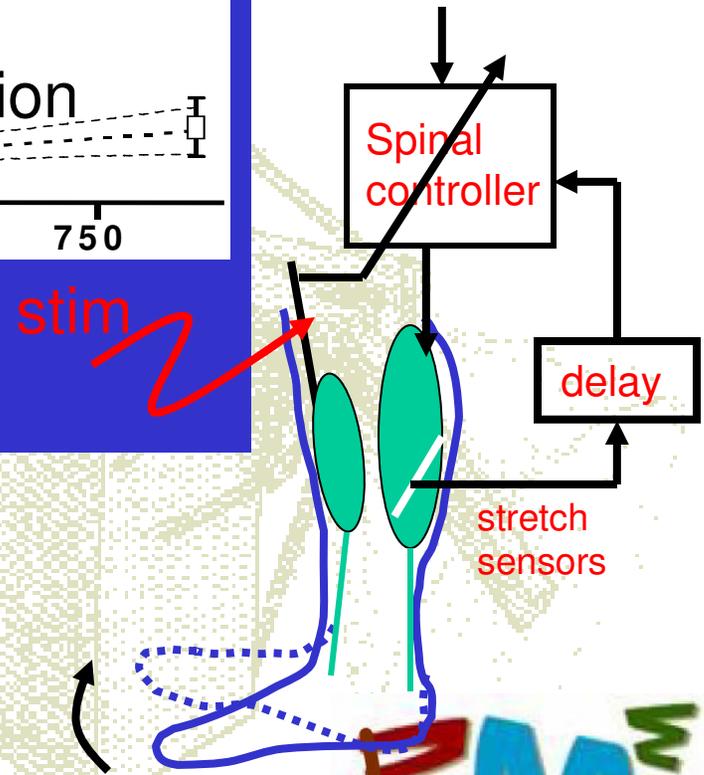
During walking



(Voormolen et al, 2000)



Stimulation and stretch during initial swing phase of gait

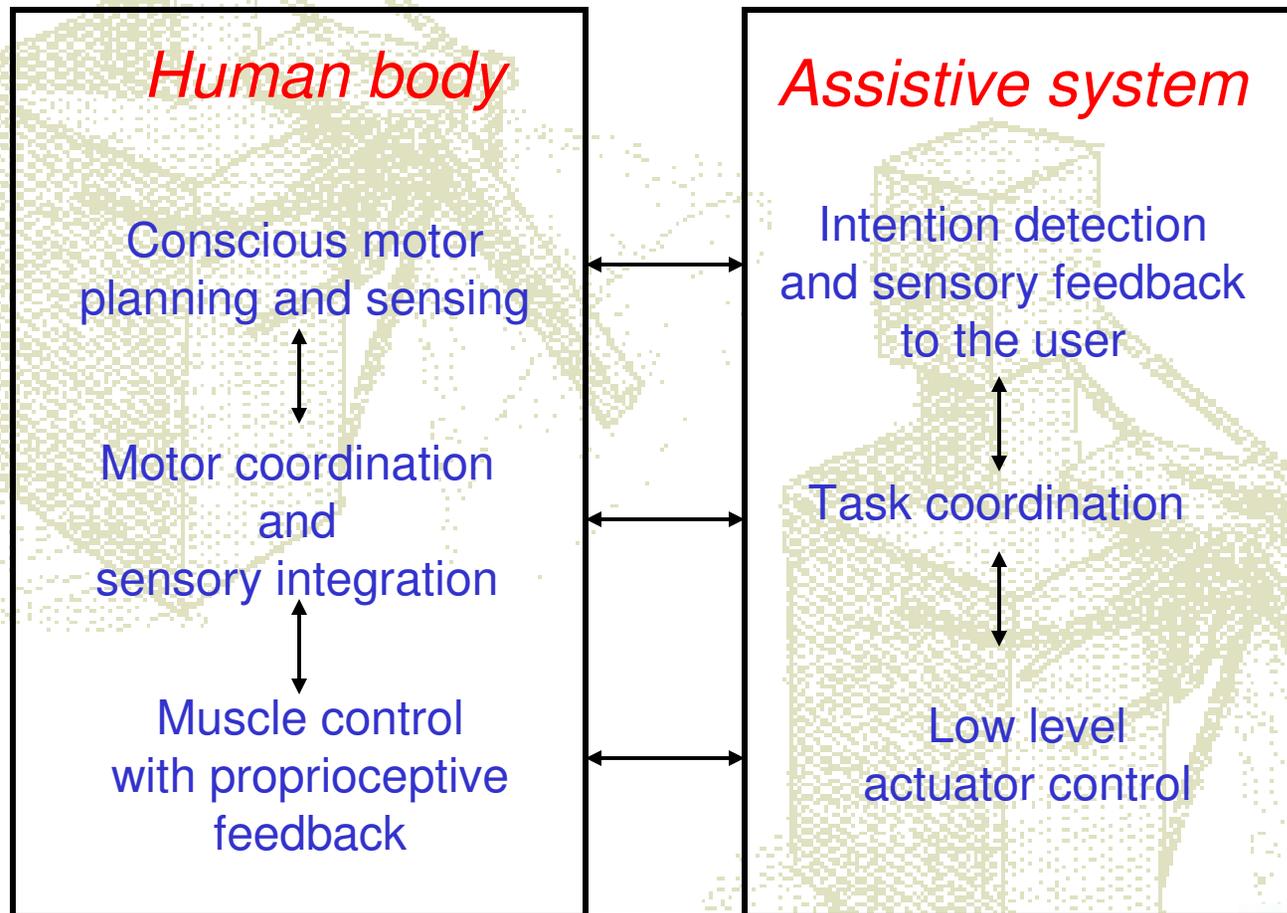


Experiments were performed at Aalborg University



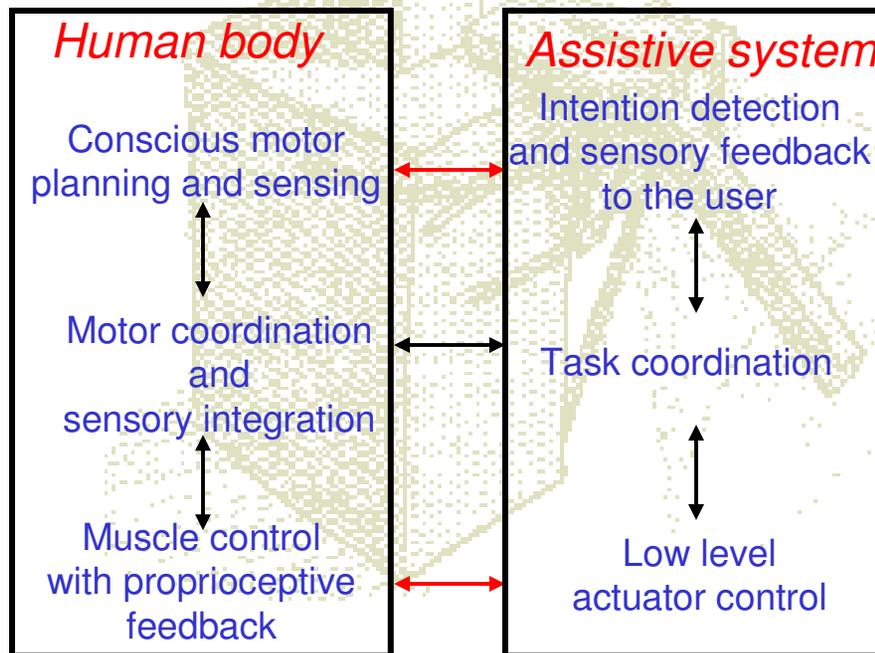
artificial motor control

Hierarchical control



artificial motor control

user interaction

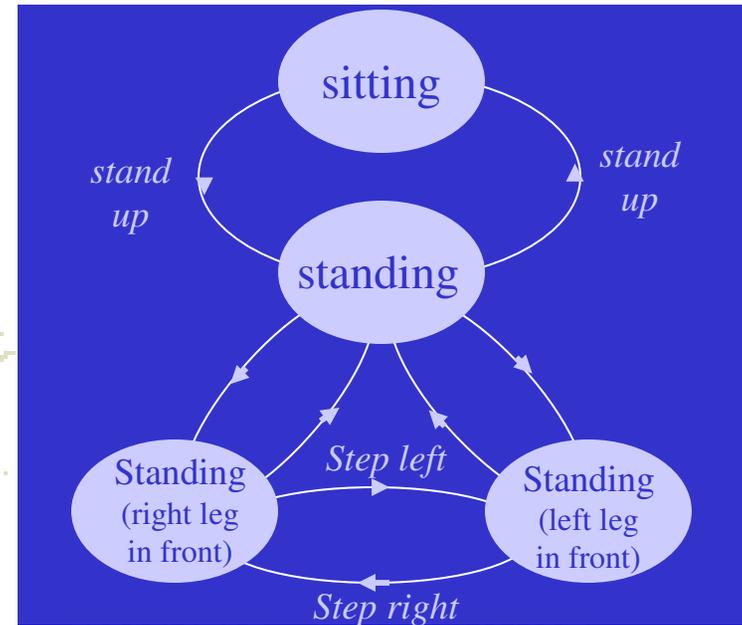


	<i>Continuous control</i>	<i>Discrete time control</i>
<i>High level</i>	continuous operator control	intention detection
<i>Low level</i>	Impedance control	Artificial reflex

BM^M

Finite state control

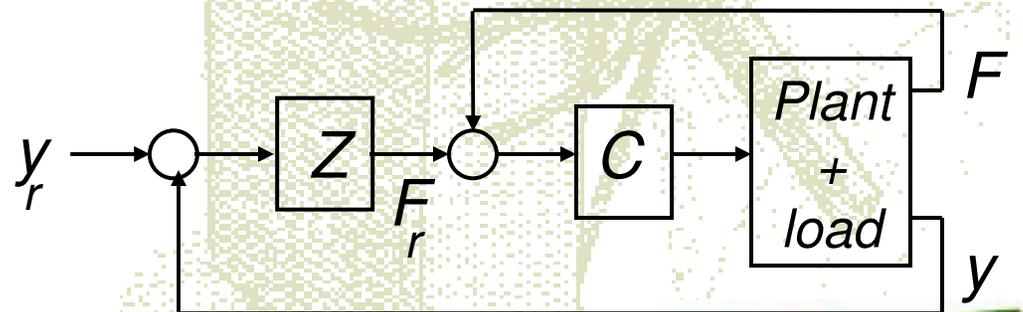
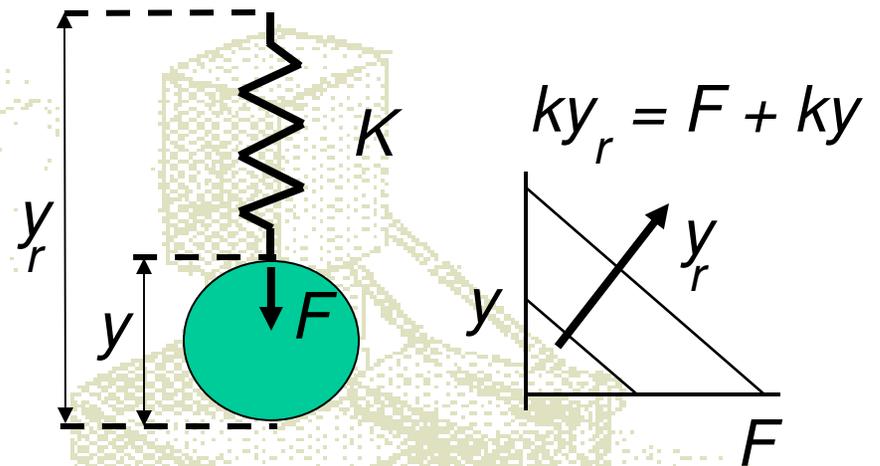
	<i>Continuous control</i>	<i>Discrete time control</i>
<i>High level</i>	continuous operator control	intention detection
<i>Low level</i>	Impedance control	Artificial reflex



artificial motor control

	Continuous control	Discrete time control
High level	continuous operator control	intention detection
Low level	Impedance control	Artificial reflex

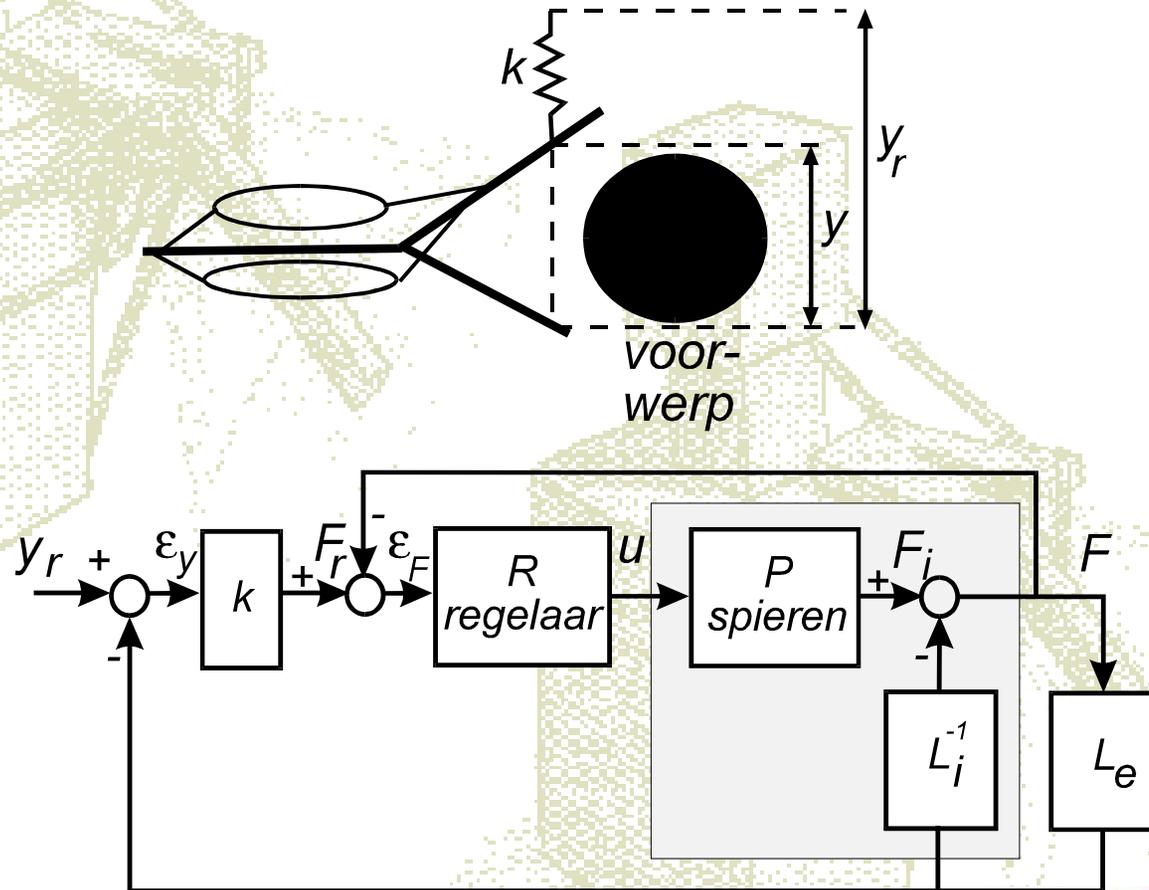
Principle Control a relation between position and force



artificial motor control

Physiological Impedance control
of the human body

Control of
FES assisted
hand grasp



Crago et al., CWRU

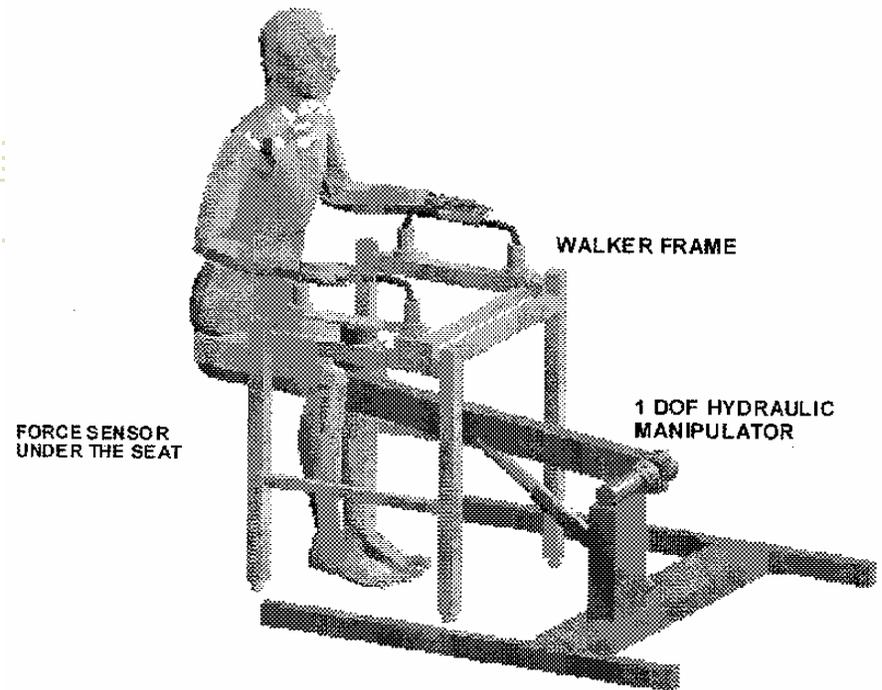


artificial motor control

artificial Impedance control
of assistive system



MIT, Hogan, Krebs



Impedance controlled system
for standing-up training
(Kamnik & Bajd, Ljubljana)



Physical Therapy



BM^M

Lokomat system

The Robotic Orthosis Lokomat



Institute of Automatic Control ETHZ
+ University Clinic Balgrist
+ Hocoma GmbH

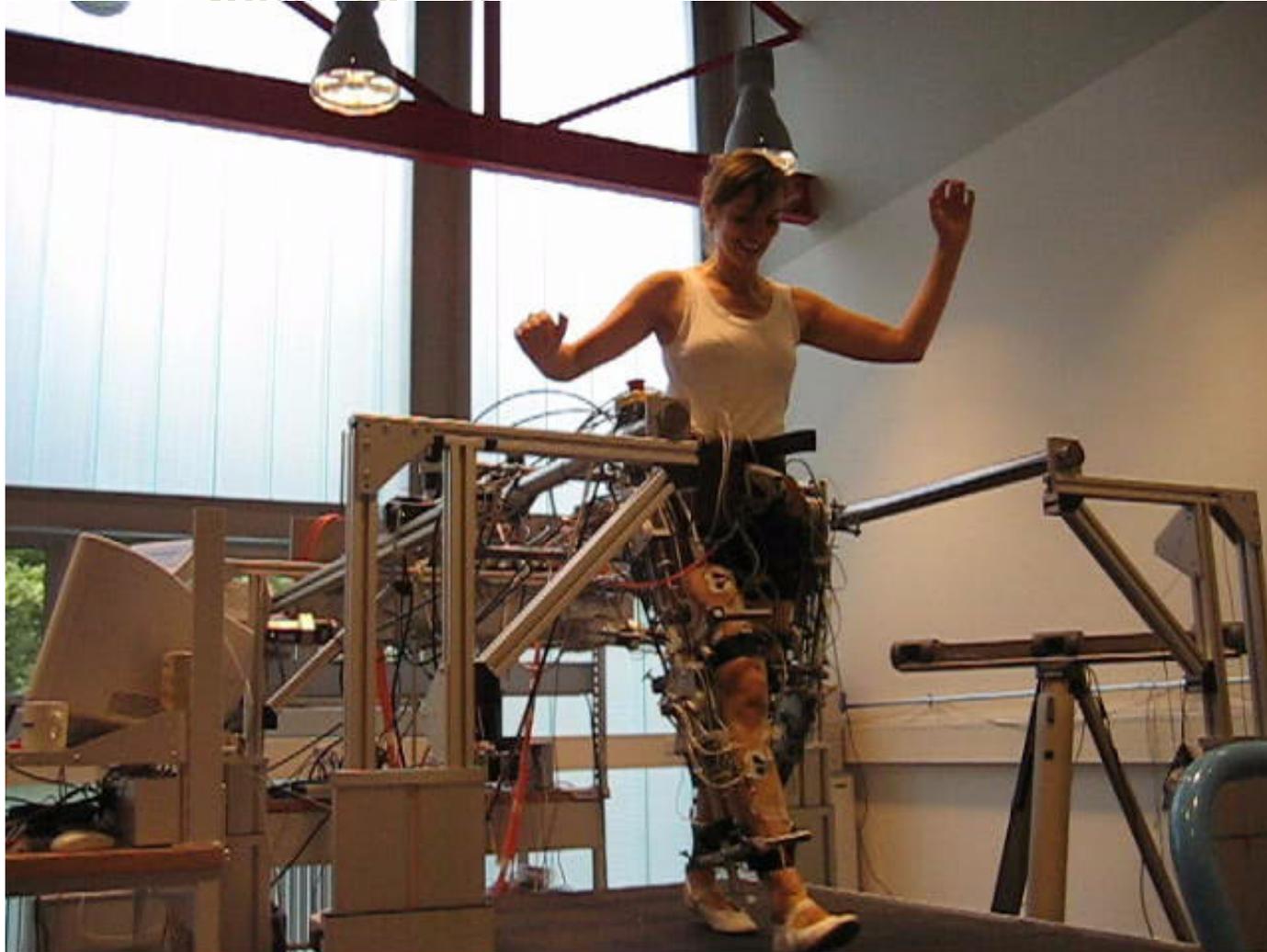


LOPES



WM^M

LOPES



WM^M

BLEEX



HAL5



HAL5



BM^M