



Biomechatronics

Delft University of Technology

Course 2006-2007

(Wb 2432)

Frans van der Helm

Lecture 13

Artificial motion control

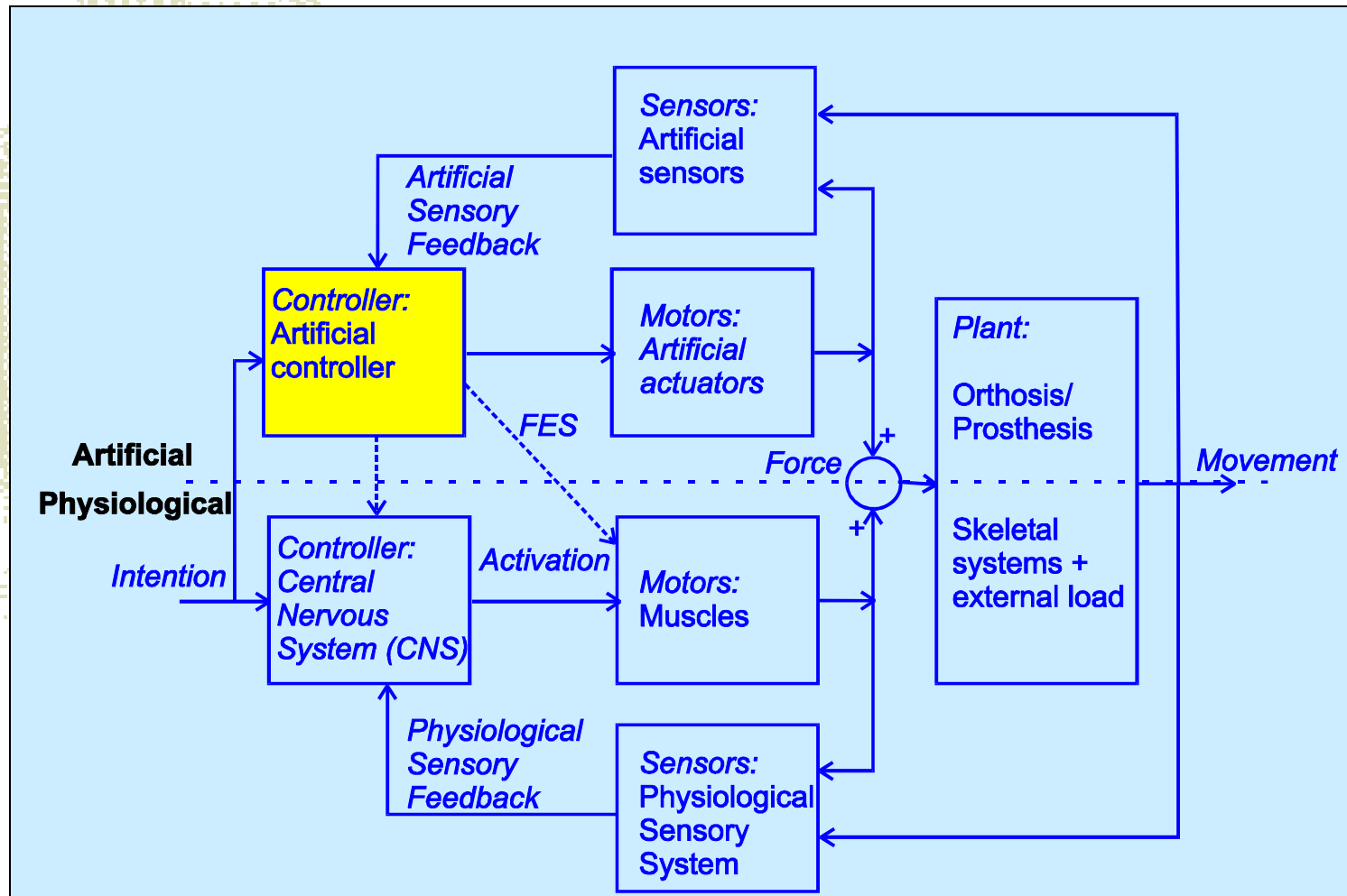


Contents

- 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

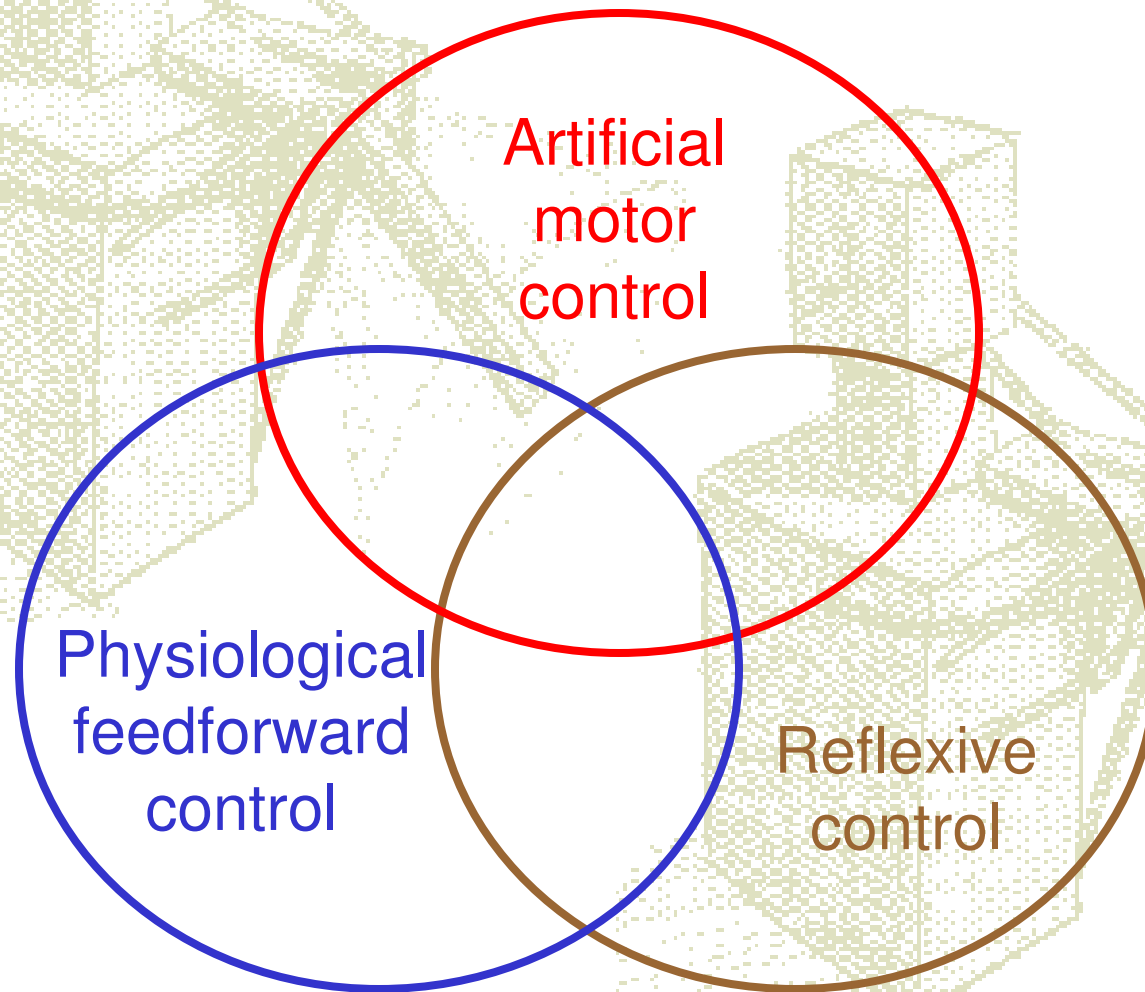


artificial motor control

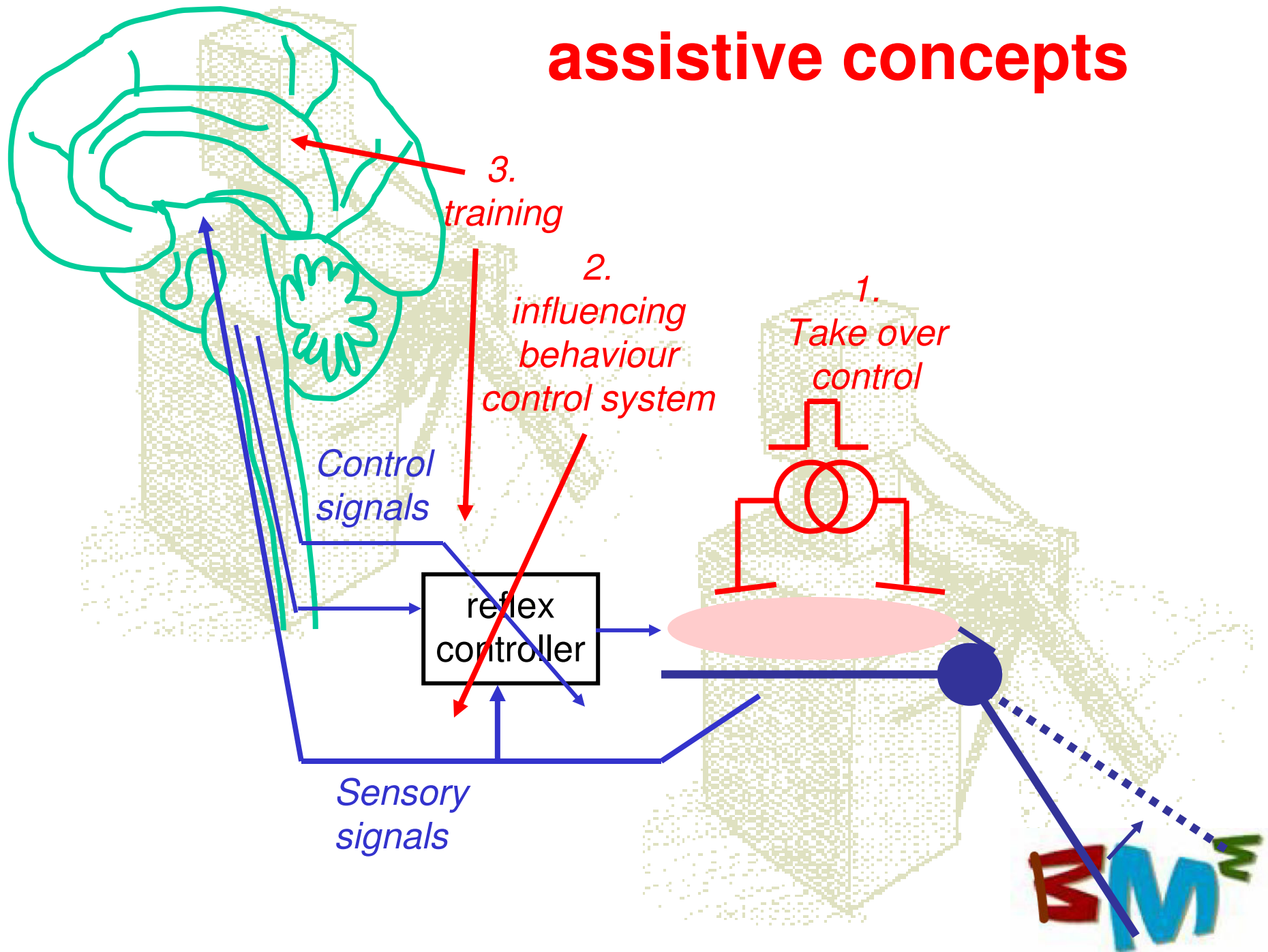


BM^M

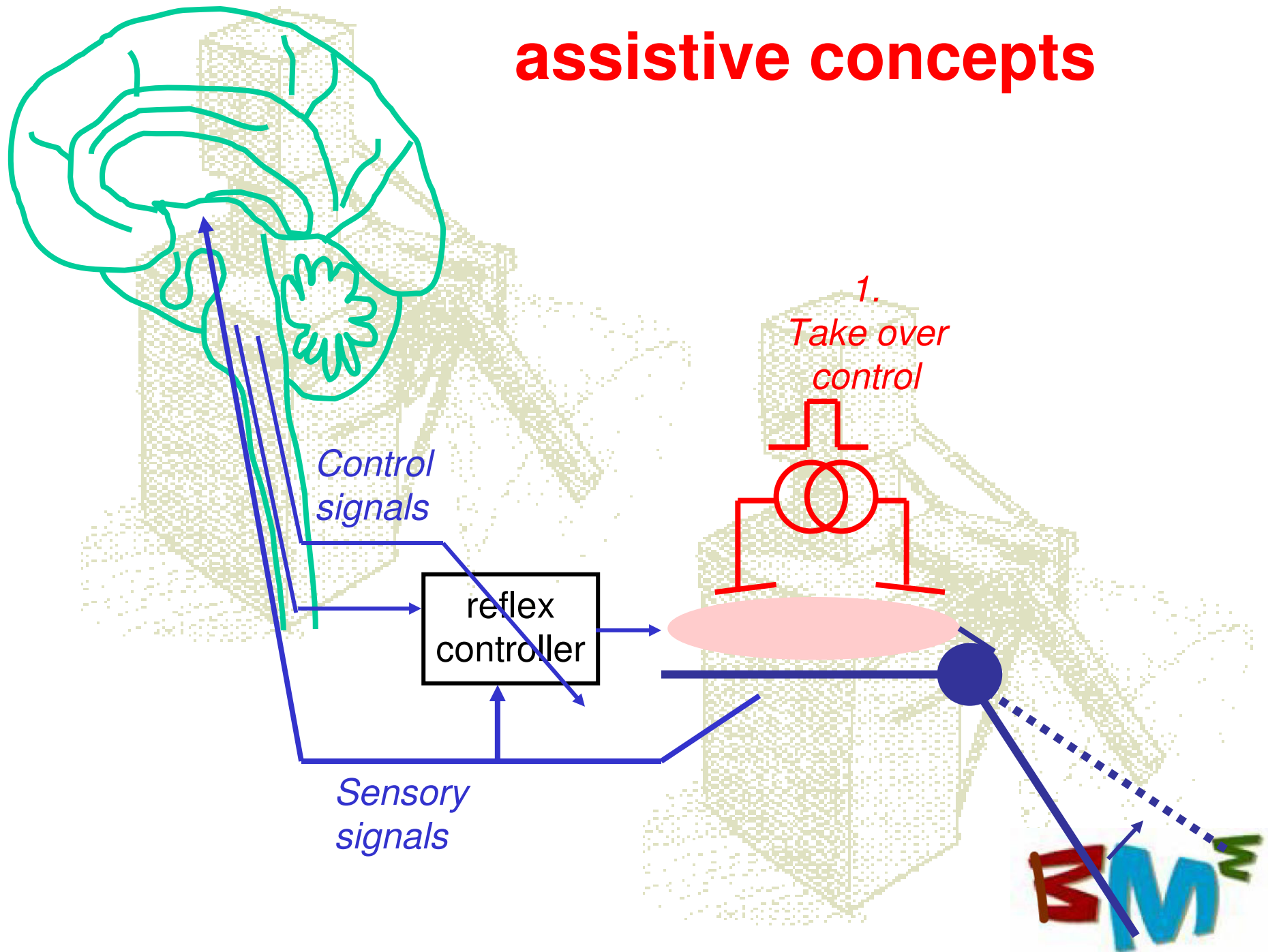
artificial motor control interacts with physiological control



assistive concepts



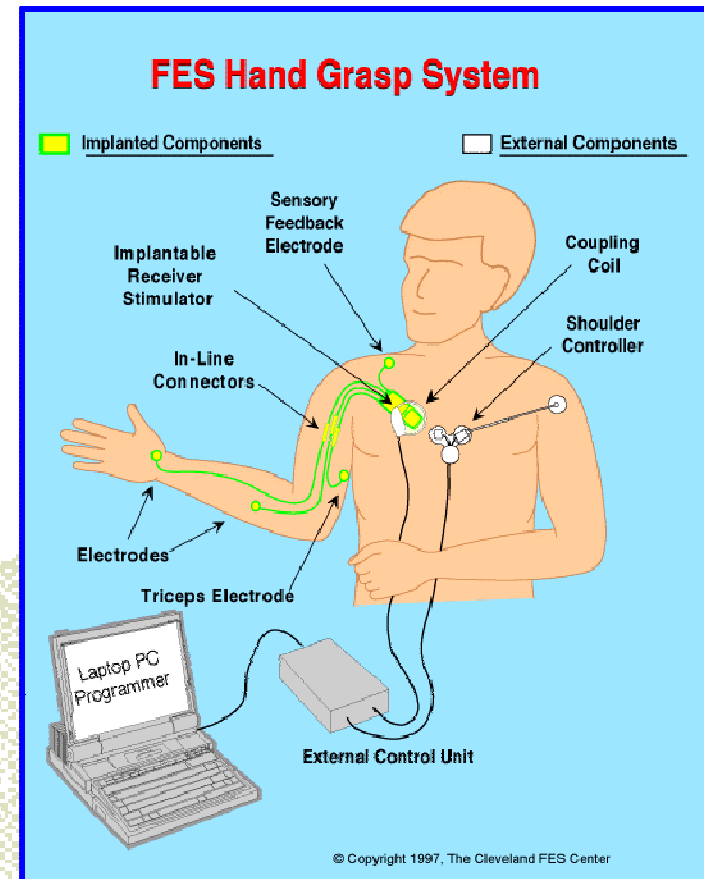
assistive concepts



Take over control



Bionic glove
Dr. Prochaska, Edmonton



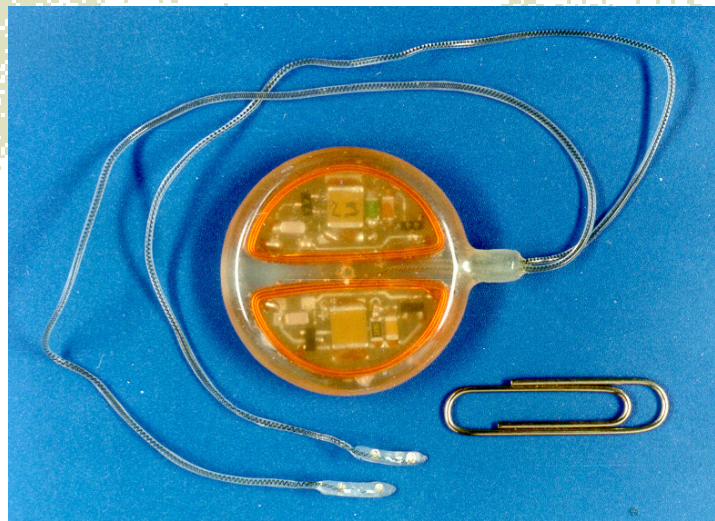
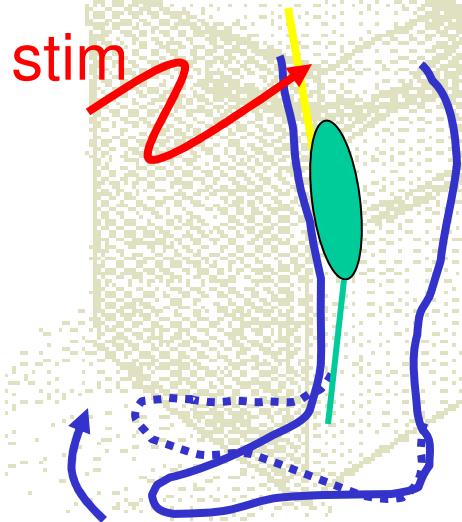
Cleveland FES Center



Take over control

2 channel stimulator for drop foot

stim



RRD: Dr. Hermens
Dr. Kenney
Dr. Nene

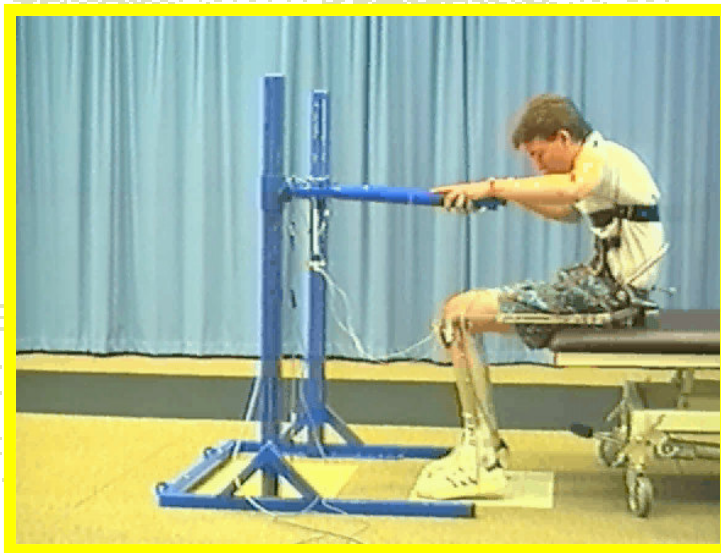
UT: Ing. Bulstra
Dr. Holsheimer
Verloop

MST: Dr. v.d. Aa
Dr. Buschman



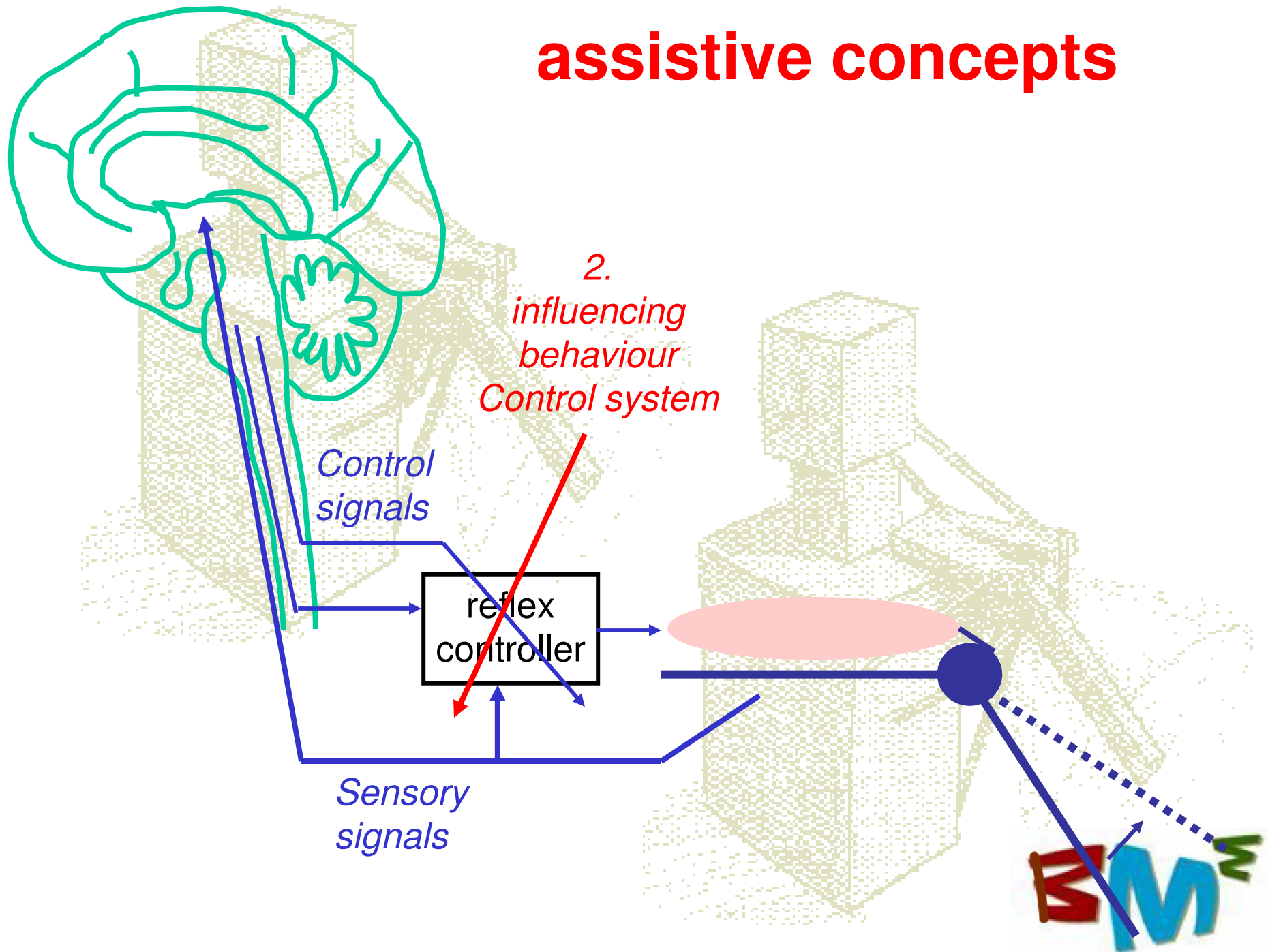
Take over control

FES for complete spinal cord lesion



WM

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

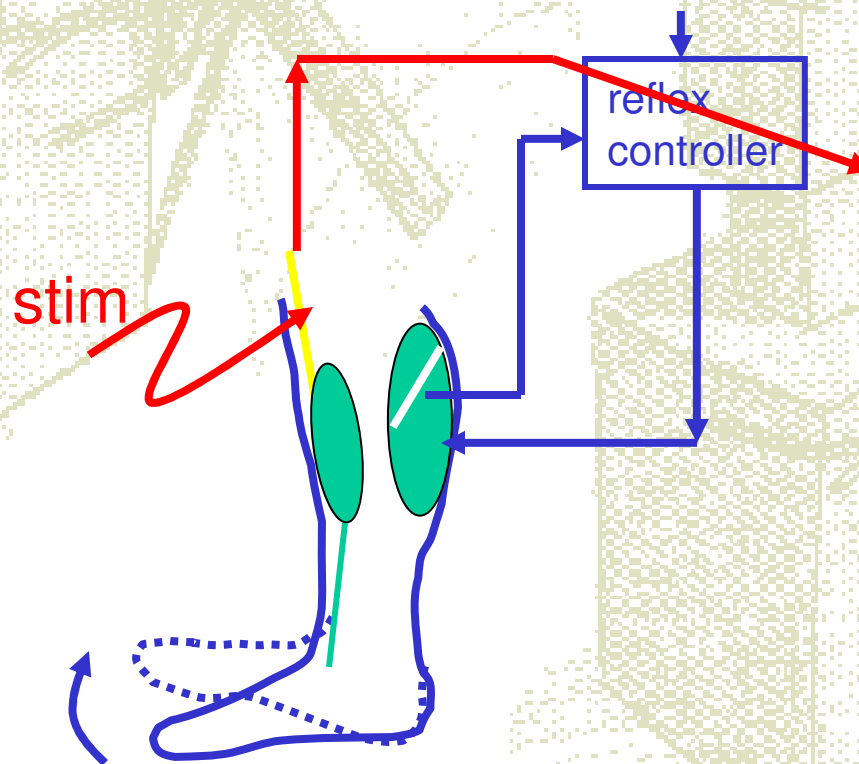


Dr. Holsheimer, UT



Influencing behaviour control system

attenuation
hypersensitive reflexes
by reciprocal inhibition



WM

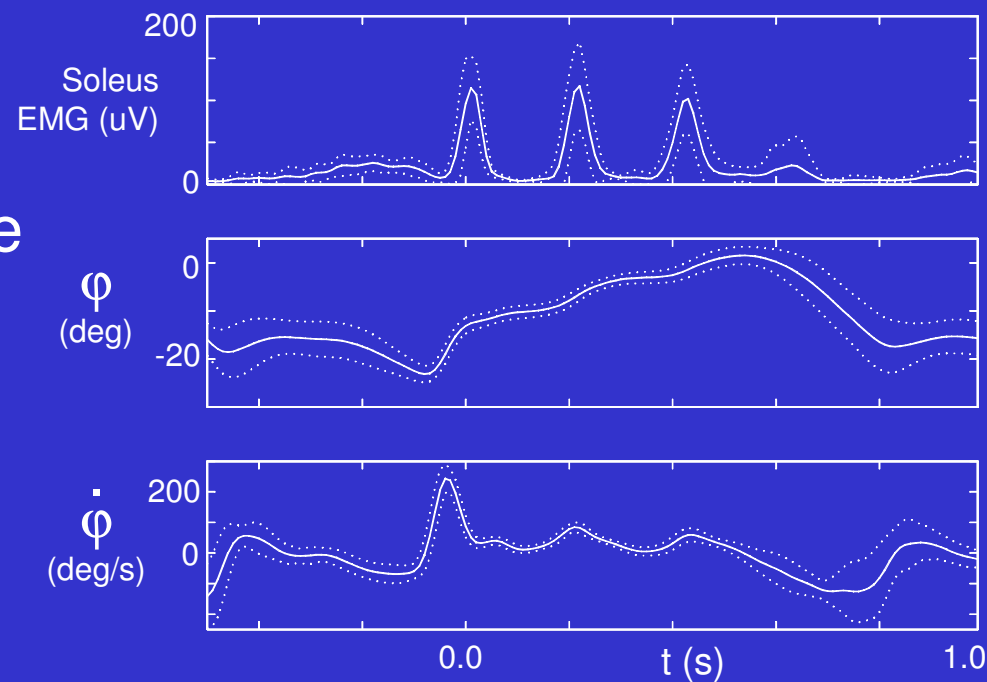
Spasticity calf muscle

The problem



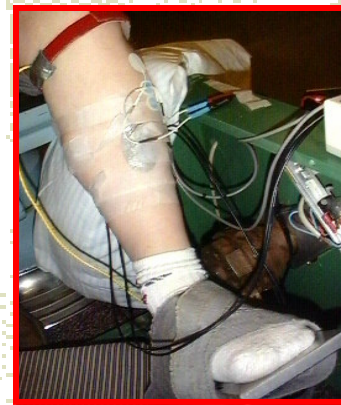
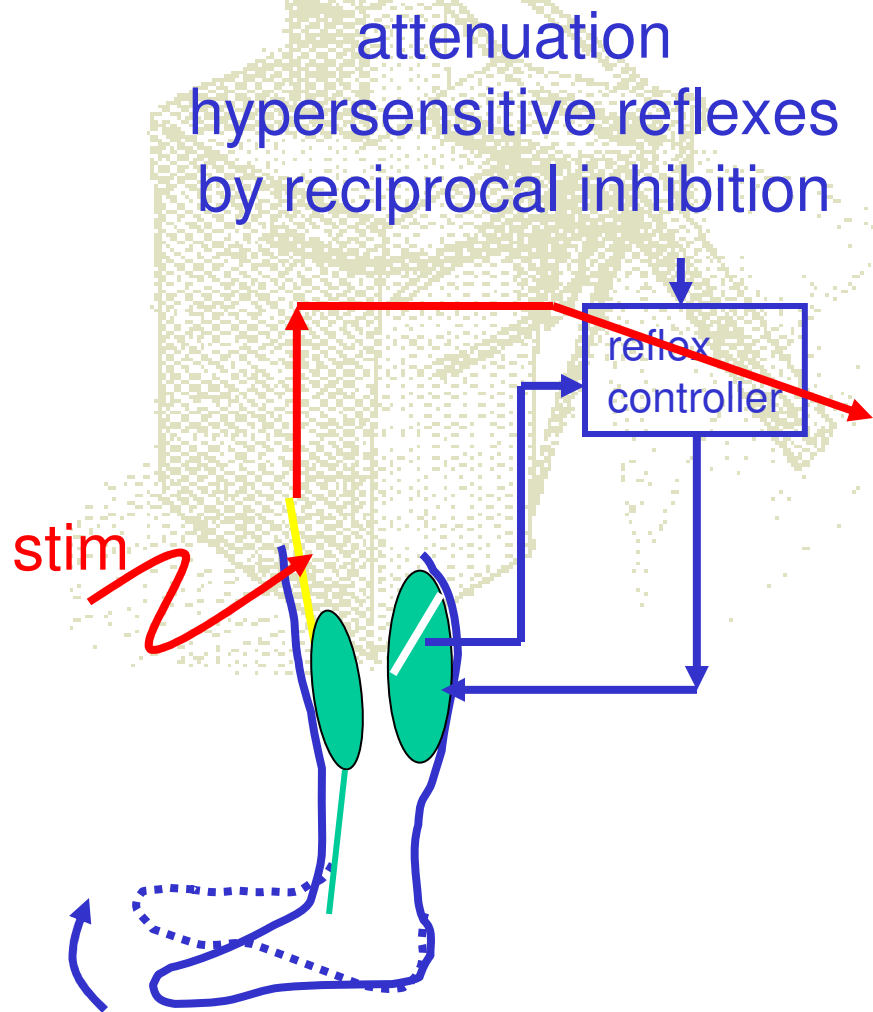
CVA
patient

Ankle



BM³

Influencing behaviour control system



Shank front

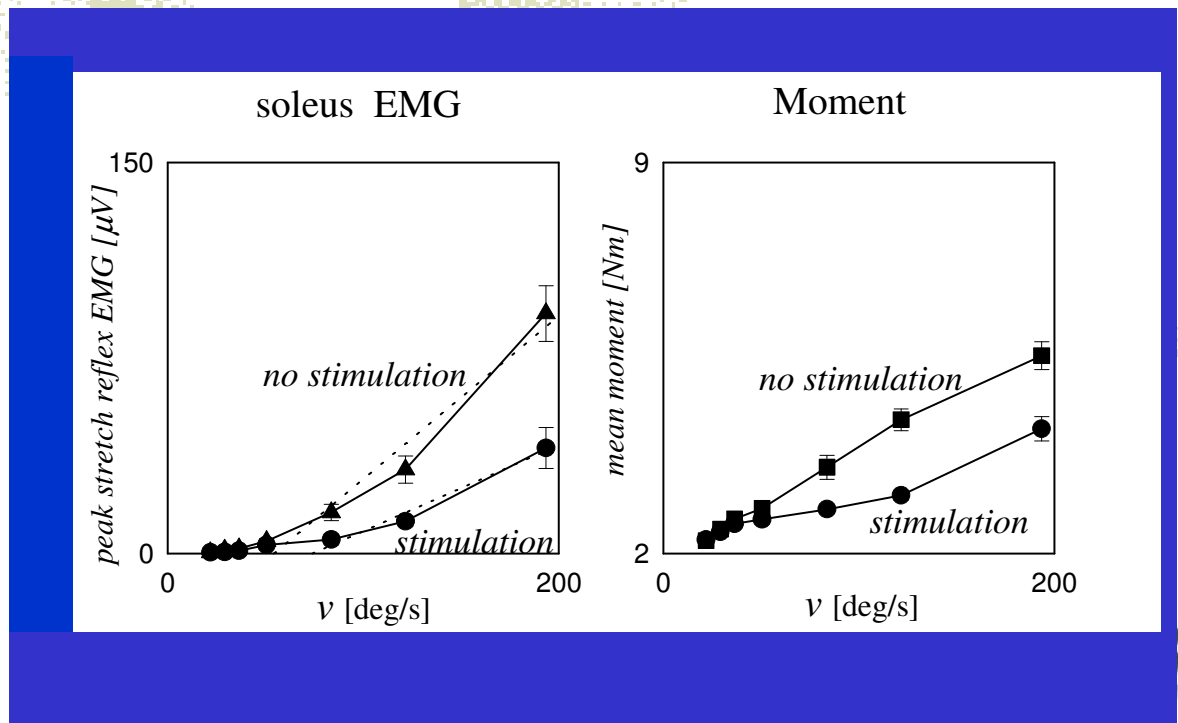
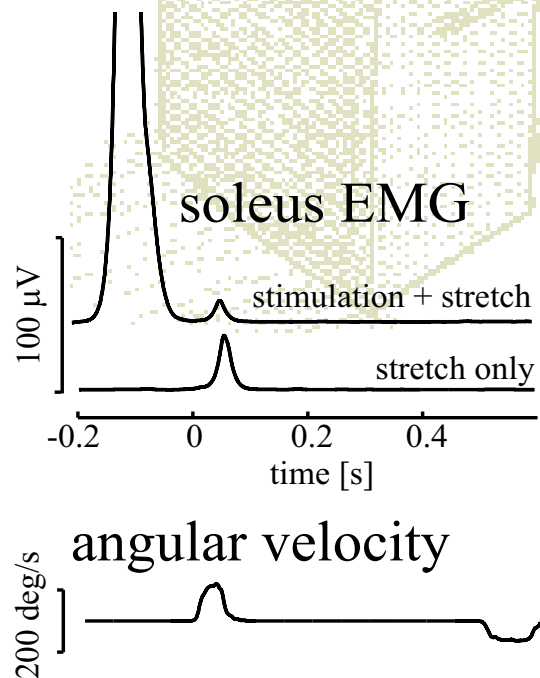


Shank back

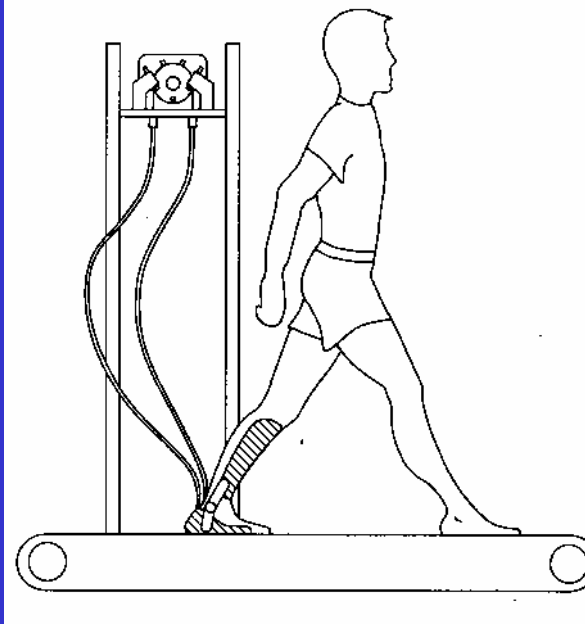
Influencing behaviour control system

Attenuation hypersensitive reflexes
by reciprocal inhibition

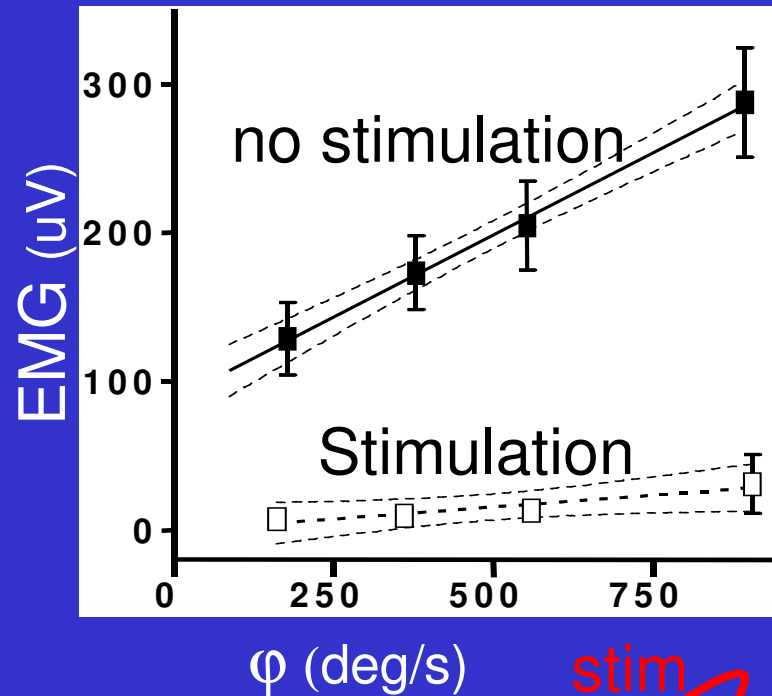
results



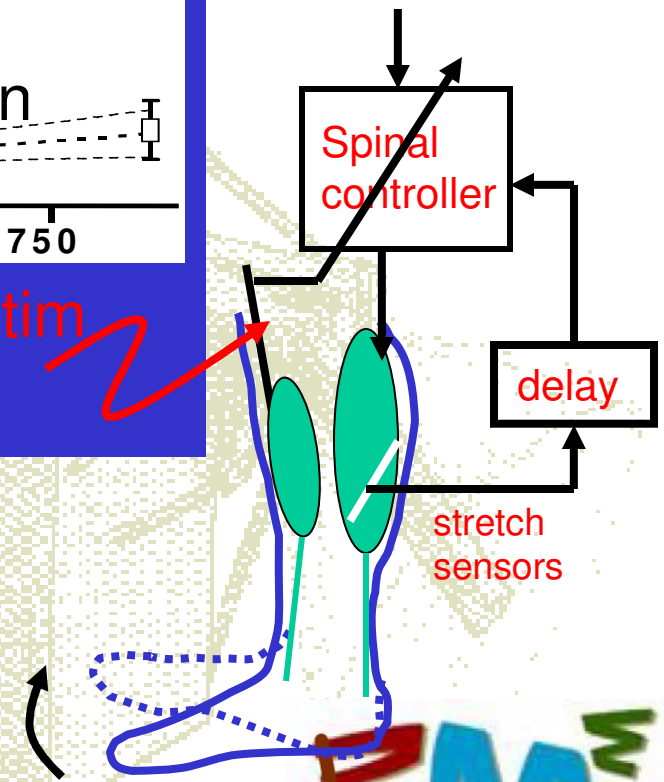
During walking



(Voormolen et al, 2000)



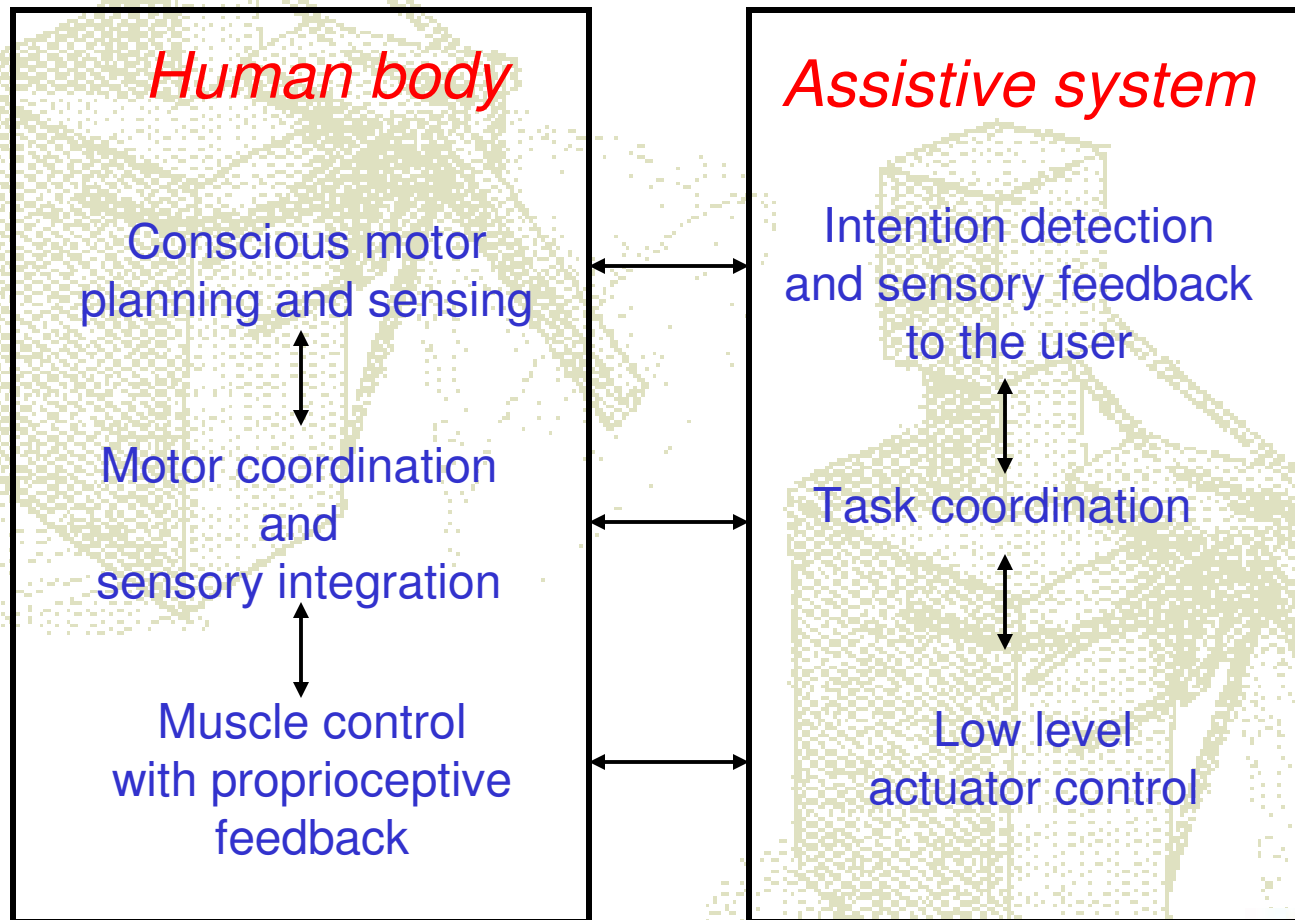
Stimulation and stretch during initial swing phase of gait



Experiments were performed at Aalborg University

artificial motor control

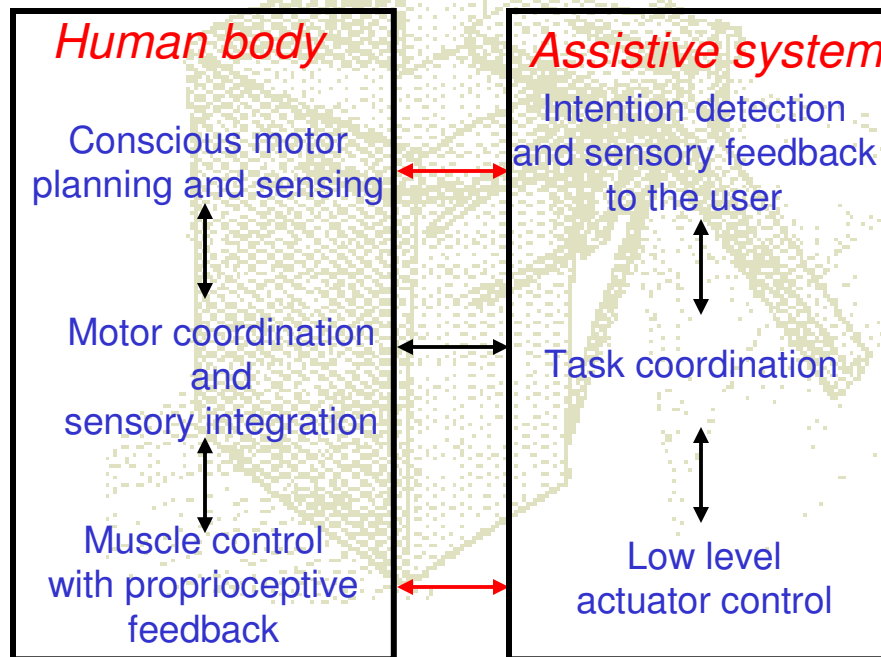
Hierarchical control



BM^M

artificial motor control

user interaction

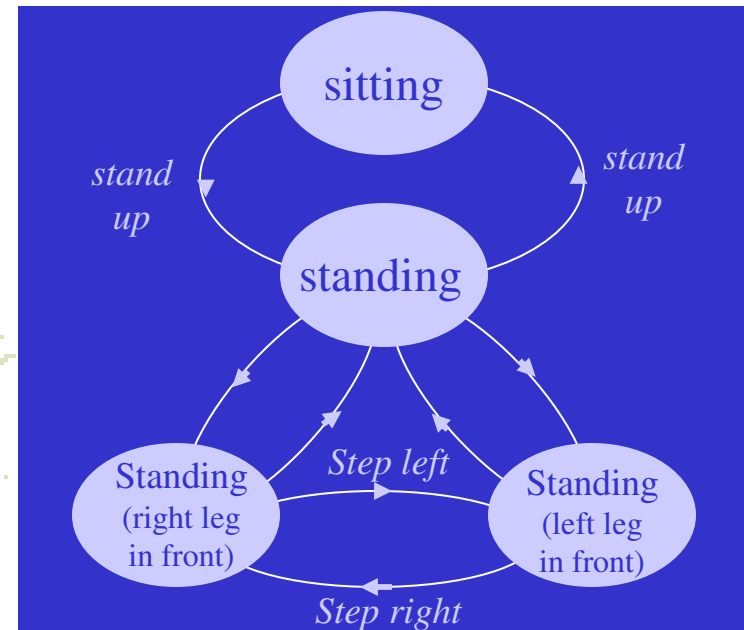


	<i>Continuous control</i>	<i>Discrete time control</i>
<i>High level</i>	continuous operator control	intention detection
<i>Low level</i>	Impedance control	Artificial reflex

BM^M

Finite state control

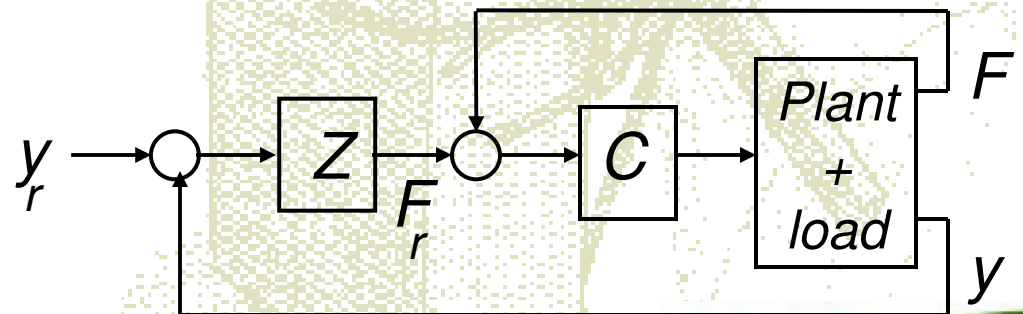
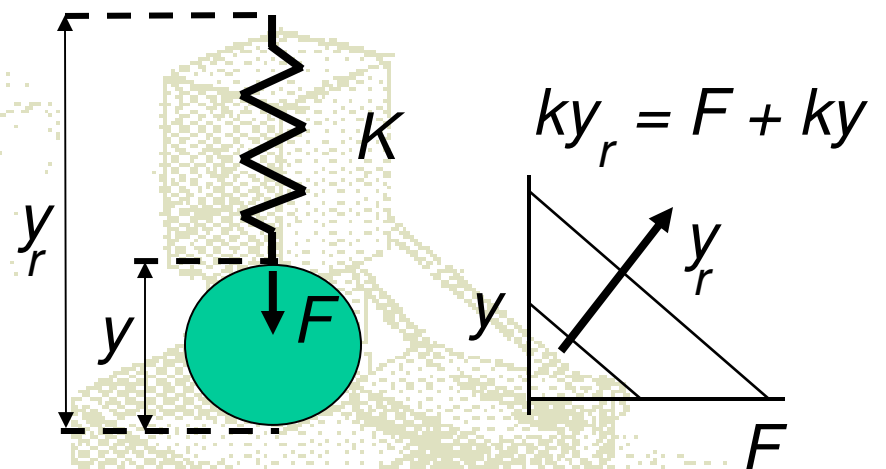
	<i>Continuous control</i>	<i>Discrete time control</i>
<i>High level</i>	continuous operator control	intention detection
<i>Low level</i>	Impedance control	Artificial reflex



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

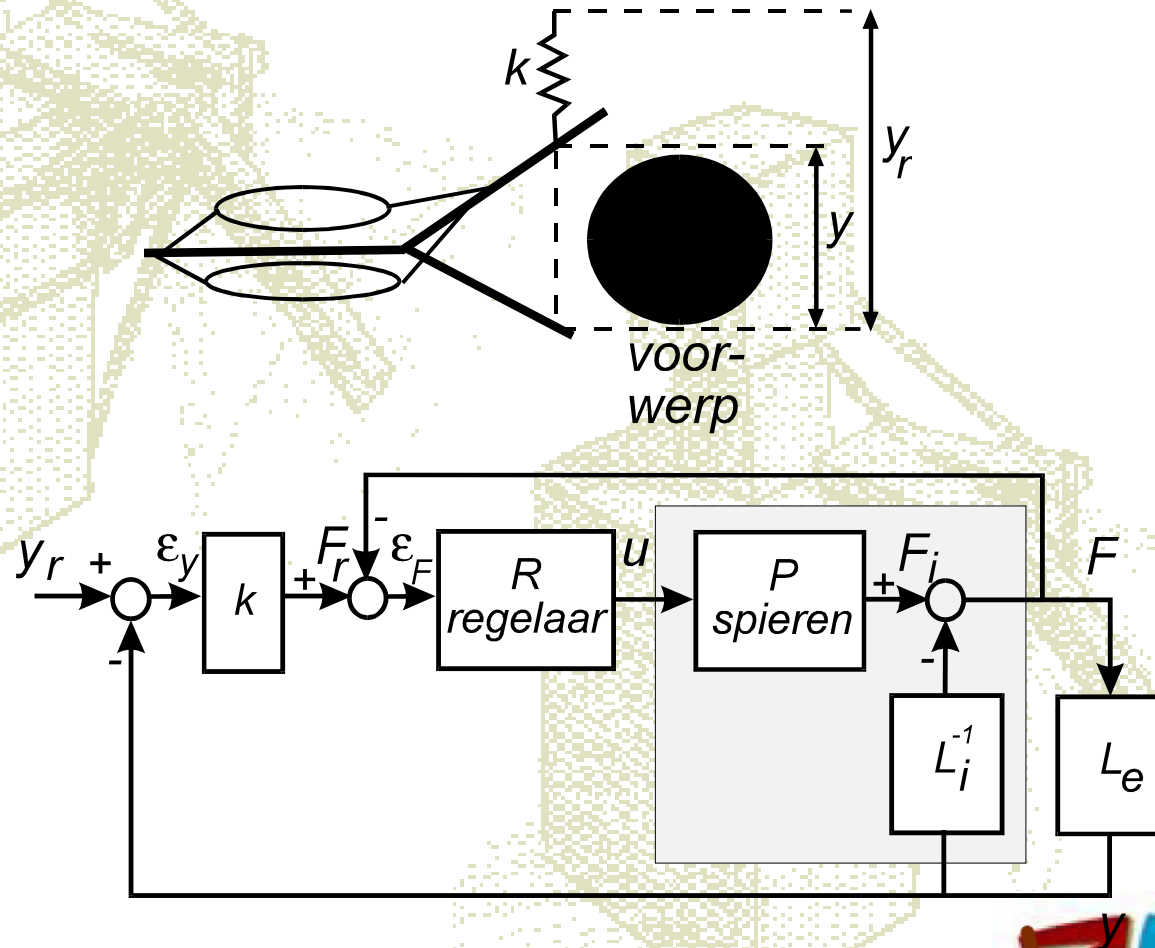


BM^M

artificial motor control

Physiological Impedance control
of the human body

Control of
FES assisted
hand grasp

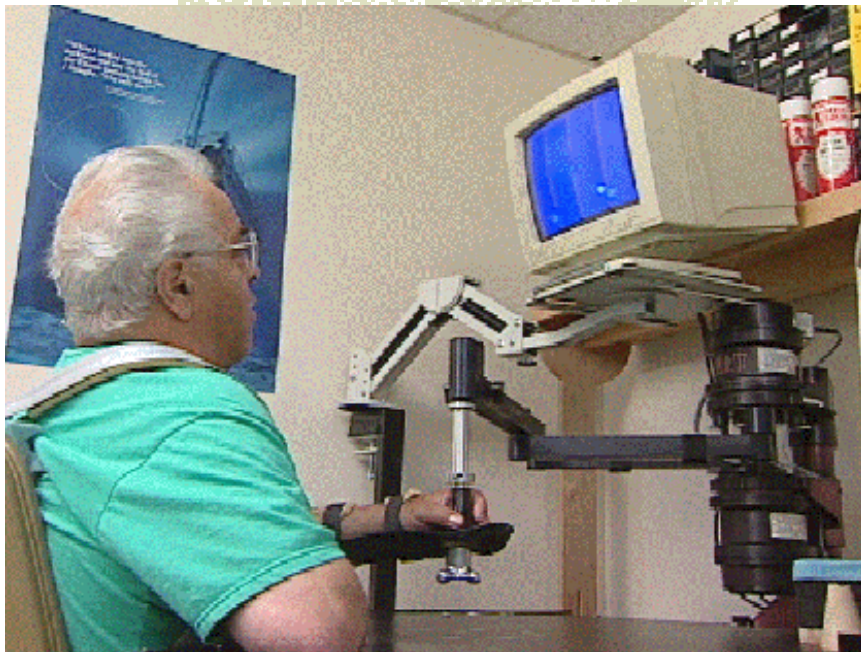


Crago et al., CWRU

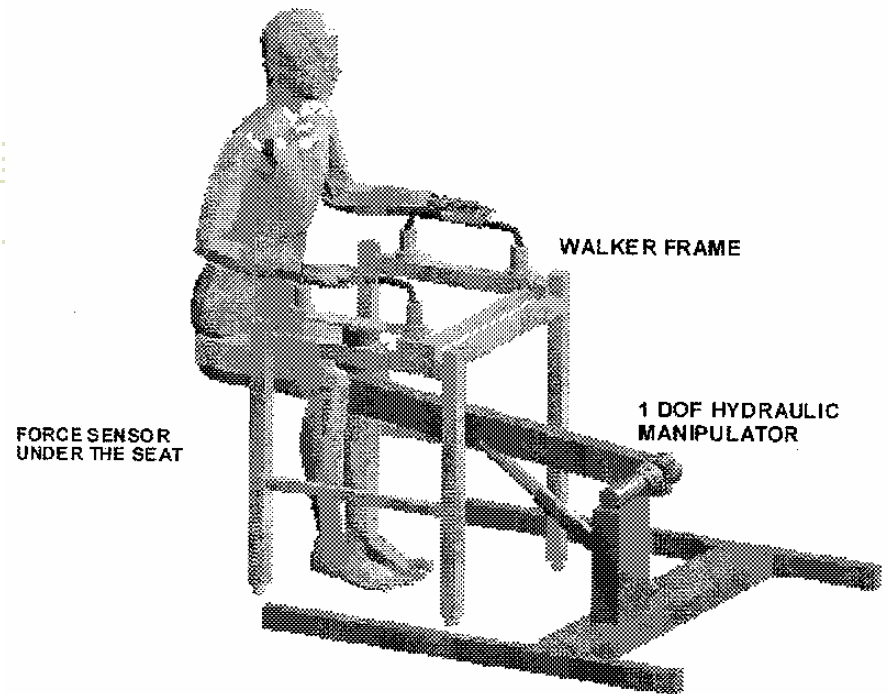
WM

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

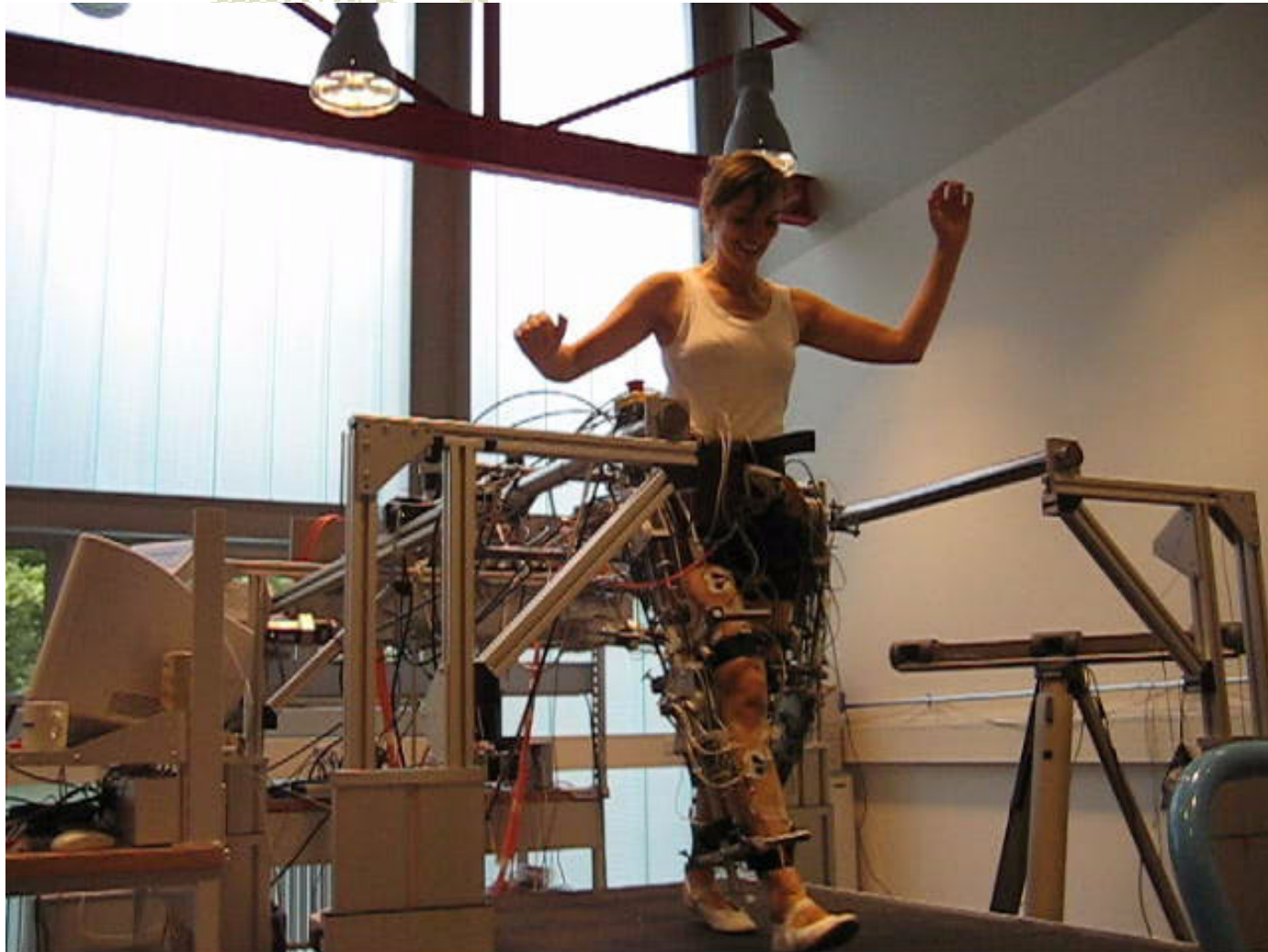


LOPES



BM^M

LOPES



BM³

BLEEX



HAL5



WM^M

HAL5



BM^M