

# **Servo-Assisted Lower-Body Exoskeleton With a True Running Gait**

**John Dick and Bruce Crapuchettes**

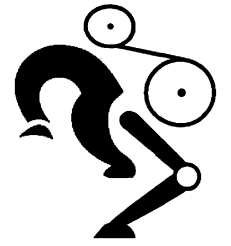
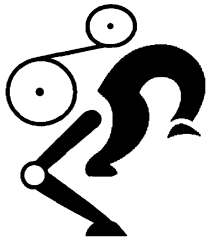
**Applied Motion, Inc.**

**935 N. Indian Hill Blvd.**

**Claremont, CA 91711**

**jdick@springwalker.com**

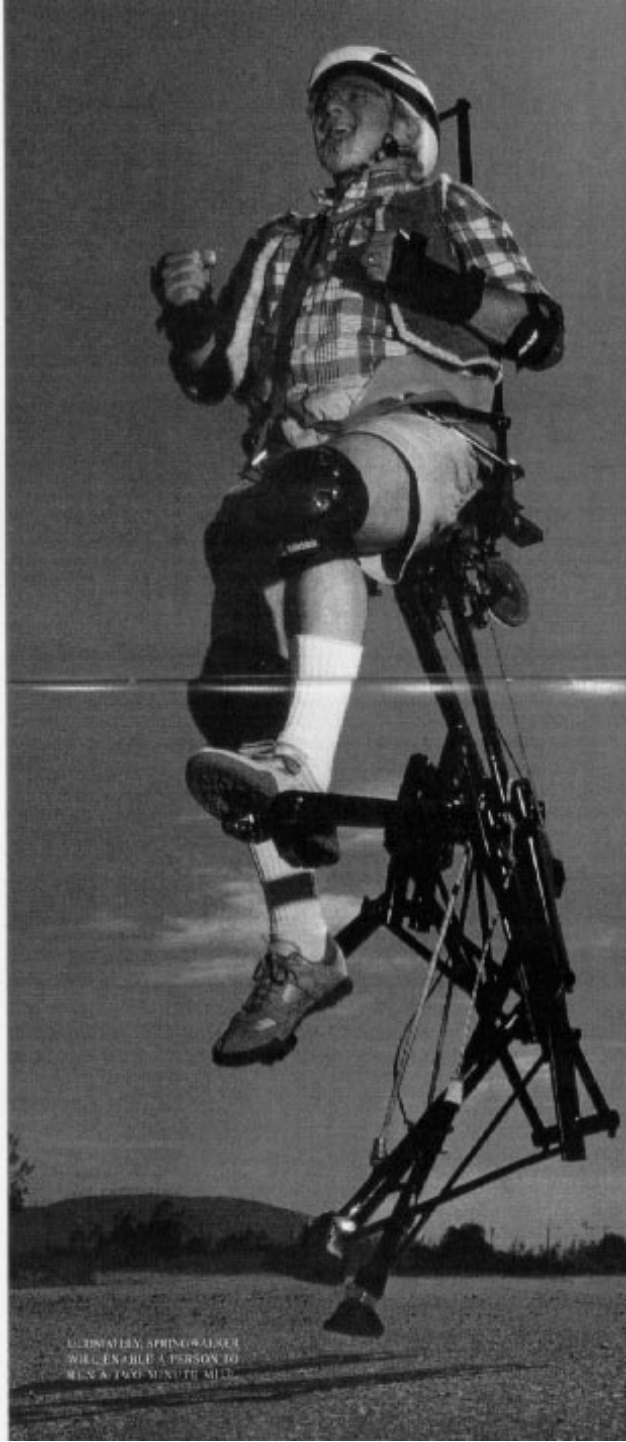
**DARPA Workshop on  
Exoskeletons for Human Performance Augmentation (EHPA)  
March 1-3, 2000  
Washington, DC**



Military performance from powered SpringWalker



Photo from Discover Magazine, December, 1992



ULTIMATELY, SPRING-ASSISTED  
WHEELS ENABLE A PERSON TO  
RIDE A TWO-WHEELER ALL

Photo by Brian Smale

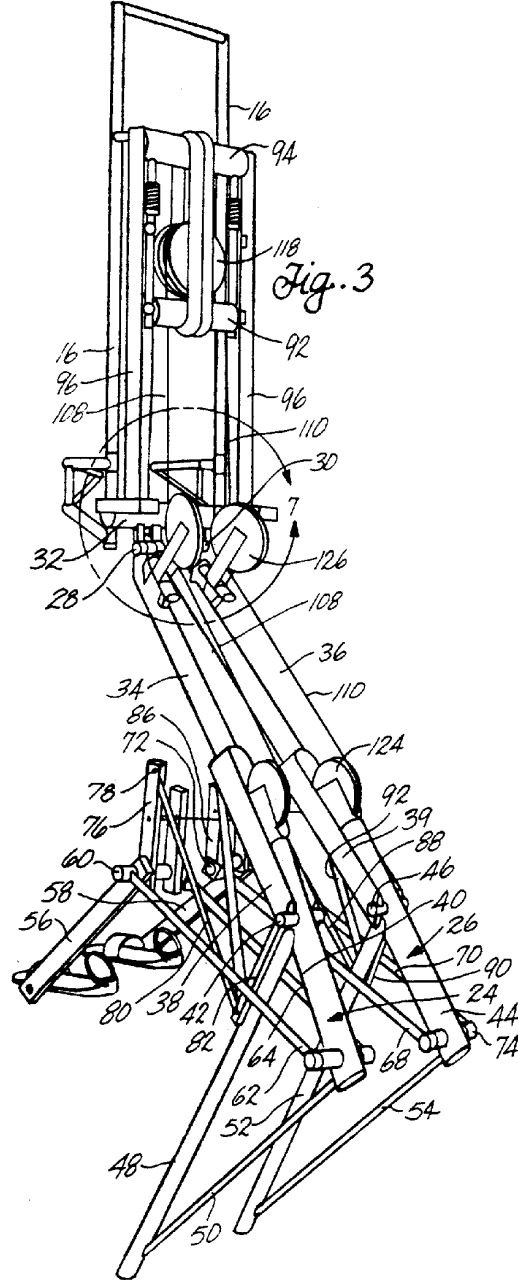
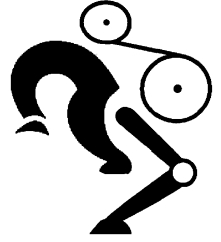
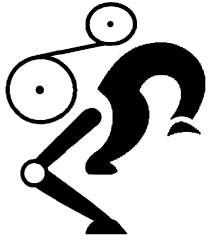
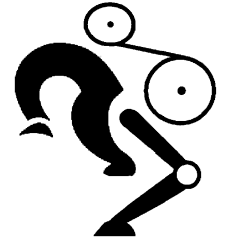


Figure from US Patent 5,016,869

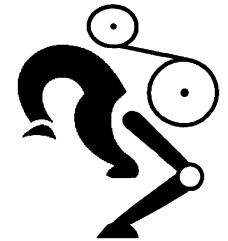




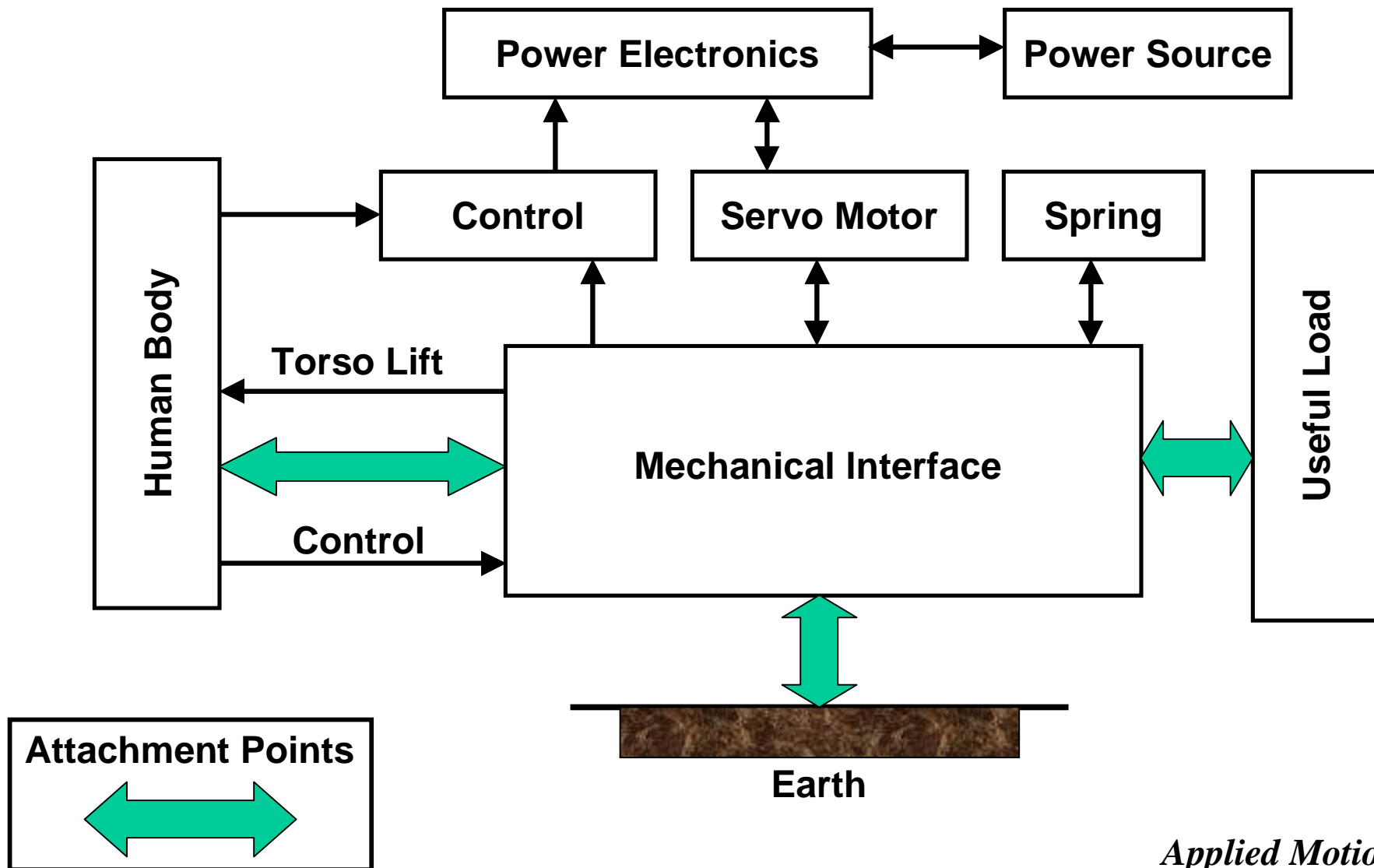
# Promise of “Amplified Man”

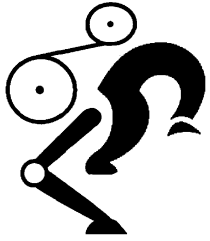


- **Amazingly Difficult Problem**
  - 150 Years of Mechanical Technology and 30 years of high power servos, and still No Powered Exoskeleton
  - An Important Problem -- Equivalent of Auto, Airplane, Space Flight
- **Problem deserves our Respect**
  - Performance, Performance, Performance
  - Must Not constrain solution at this Early Stage
    - We’re sure to continue to fail
    - Would we tell the Wright Bros. “Gliders are good but IC Engine too loud, Must use Steam”?
    - Once found, adapt solutions to needs
- **Opportunity is Now**
  - On the verge of breaking through -- precursors everywhere
  - Once done, will be everywhere

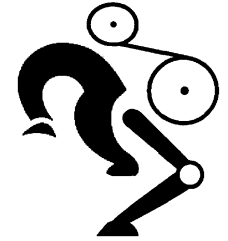


# Exoskeleton Sub-Systems

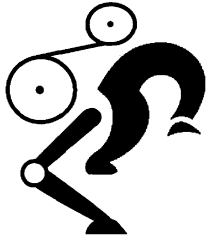




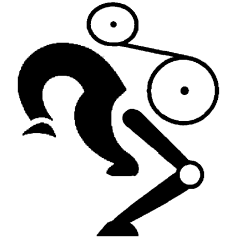
# Exoskeleton Mechanical Interface



- **Mechanical Interface is a part of all Exoskeleton designs to date**
  - **Mechanical coupling to user's own feet**
    - Provides absolute feedback to user
    - Allows user input into gait
      - Energy
      - Control
  - **Direct interface not required in principle**
    - Physical attachment could be replaced by 'Walk by Wire'
    - Not practical now
- **Several different interfaces have been studied**
  - **Parallel Interface -- adds force**
  - **Series Interface -- adds motion**
  - **Leveraged Leg Interface -- adds force and/or motion**
- **High exoskeleton performance requires added force AND motion**
  - **Increased load requires added force**
  - **High performance gaits require added motion**
    - Load leveling required by fast walking gaits
    - Stride lengthening required by enhanced running gaits



# Parallel Configuration



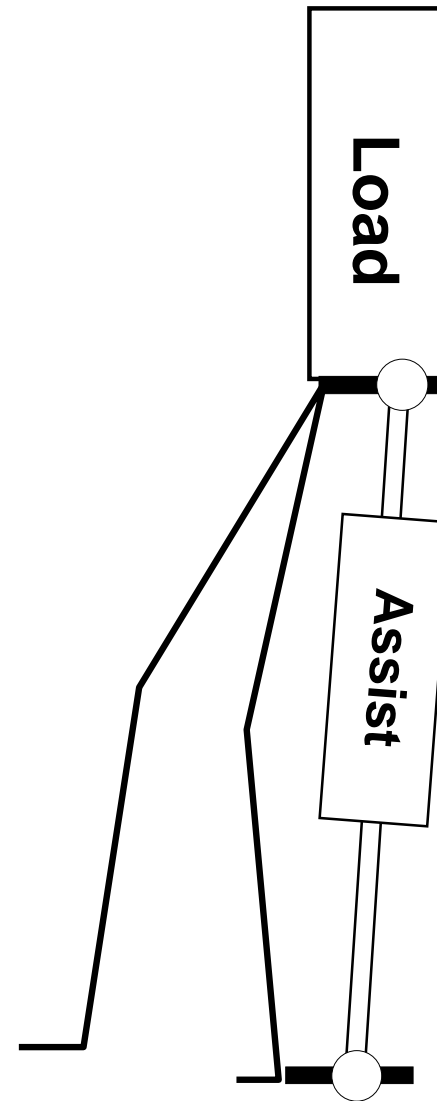
## INCREASES STRENGTH

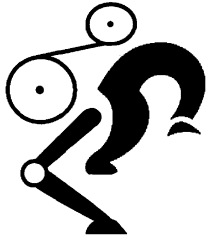
- Load Carrying
- High-g Gaits
- Energy Recovery
- Power Assist

## CONTROLLABILITY

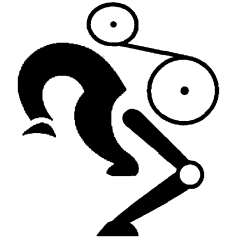
- User Force is directly effective
- Gives Position feedback to user
- Passive assist requires disengagement to allow foot lift
- Active assist needs  $\infty$  Impedance to allow direct user control
- Exoskeleton assist adds Force

EXAMPLE -- Active-Skin Exoskeleton





# Series Configuration



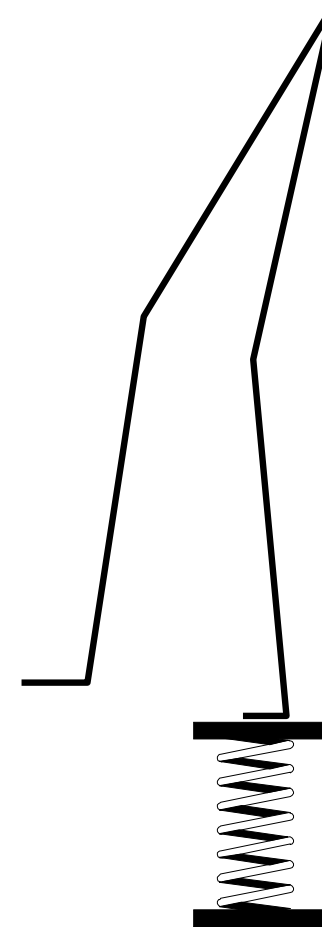
## INCREASES EXTENSION

- Shock Reduction
- Energy Recovery
- Possible Increased Joint Stress
- Can be added in combination with parallel assist

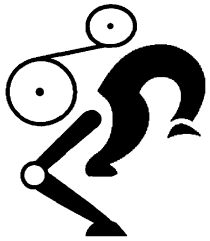
## CONTROLLABILITY

- User Motion is directly effective
- Passive Assist can cause foot-dragging, interfere with normal gait
- Gives direct Force feedback to user
- Active assist adds Motion

**EXAMPLE: Active Boot**







# Leveraged Leg

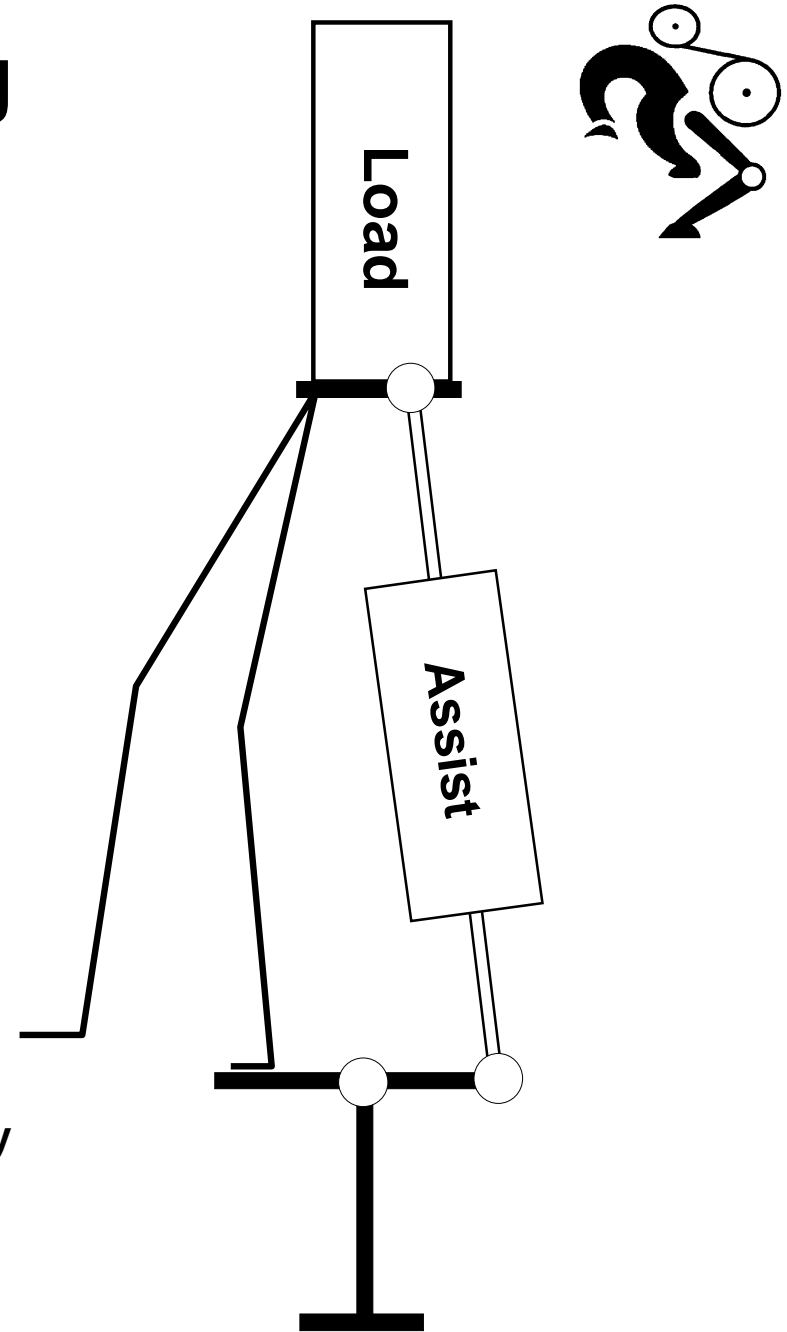
**LEVERAGE RATIO** from 1:1 to  $\infty$  :1

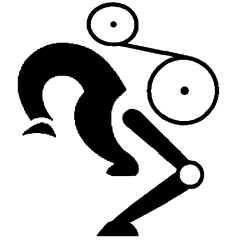
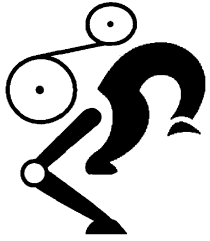
- Leverage increases Strength, Assist adds Extension
- Load Carrying Capability
- High-g Gait
- Shock Reduction
- Power Assist
- Energy Recovery

## CONTROLLABILITY

- User Motion is directly effective
  - Even with Lock-up of Assist
- Continuous Force feedback
- Active assist adds Motion
  - Single assist gives proportionally increased Strength and Motion

**EXAMPLE -- SpringWalker**





## SpringWalker Approach

- Spartan approach enables true running gait without servo assist
  - Enhances only the highest power mechanical circuit--leg extension
    - Leveraged Leg provides increased foot force
    - Spring energy recovery
    - Other degrees of freedom controlled directly by user's legs
  - Significant Problems Identified and Solved
    - Leveraged Leg provides fail-safe user control and feedback
    - Foot-dragging prevented by Single Spring acting in parallel on two legs
    - Cable tension is proportional to lift--use to move effective support point directly under user's center of gravity
  - Shows Walking gaits and a True Running gait with natural user leg action
- Provides Excellent Interface between needs of human walking and running gaits and Servo Capabilities
  - Without breaking new ground, enables new servo-powered capabilities
    - 15 MPH for extended periods
    - Carry 200 lb. at a fast walk for extended periods

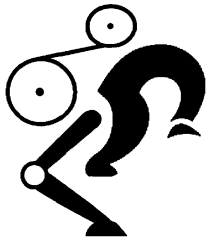


Fig. 2

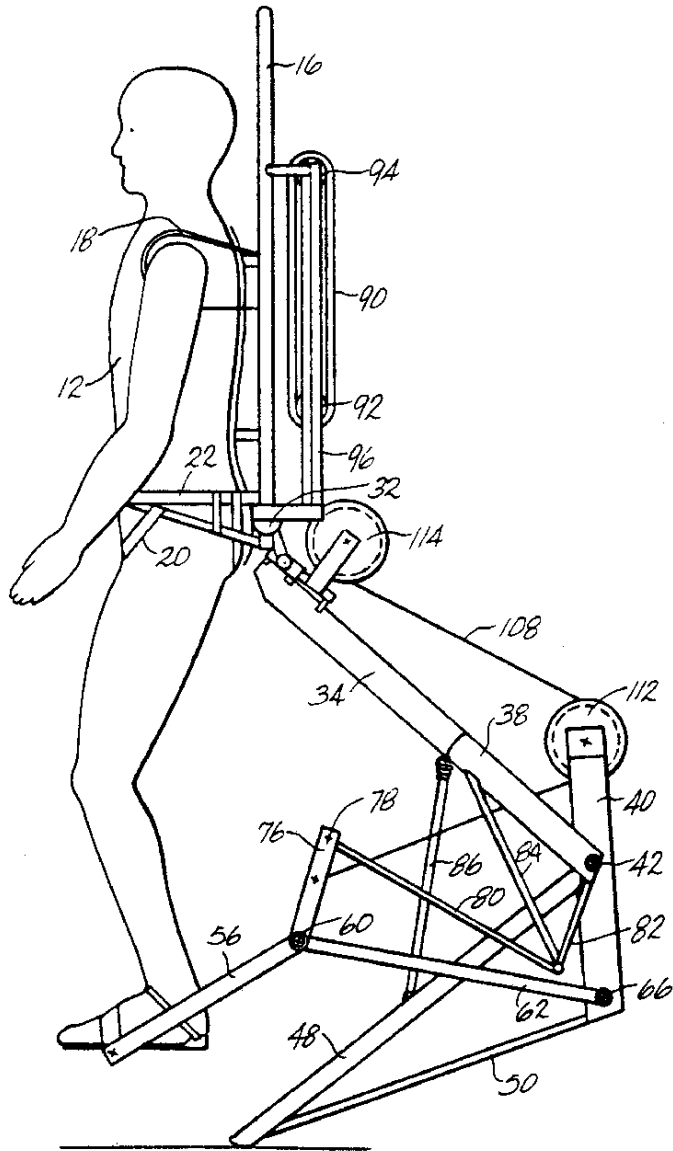
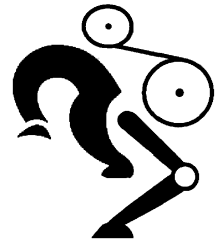
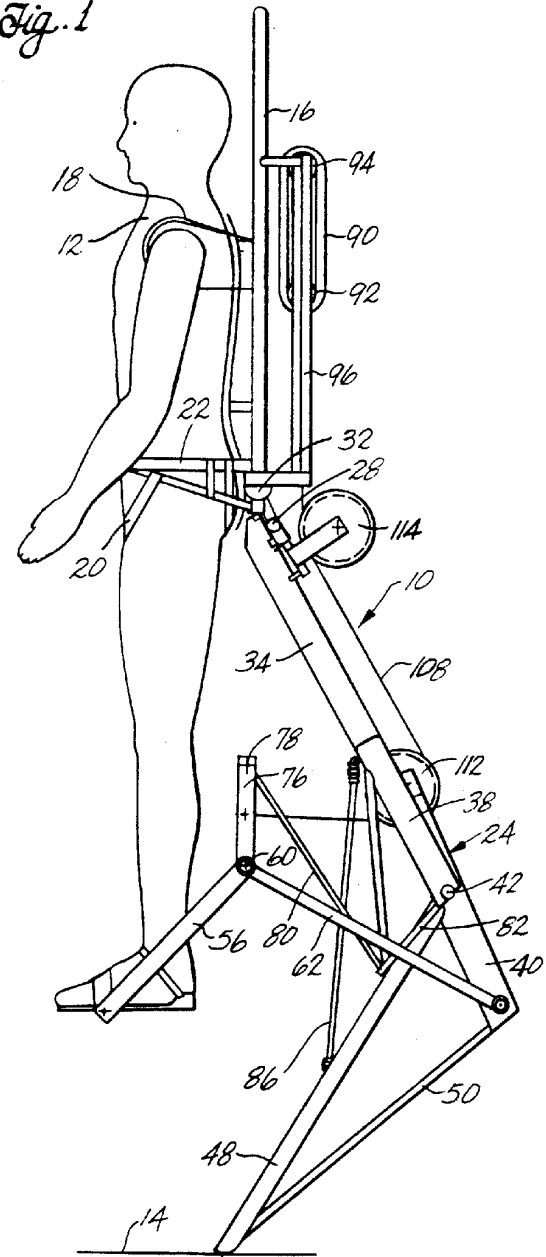


Fig. 1



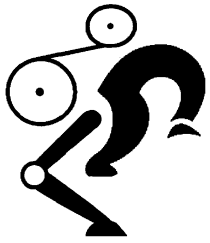


Fig. 10

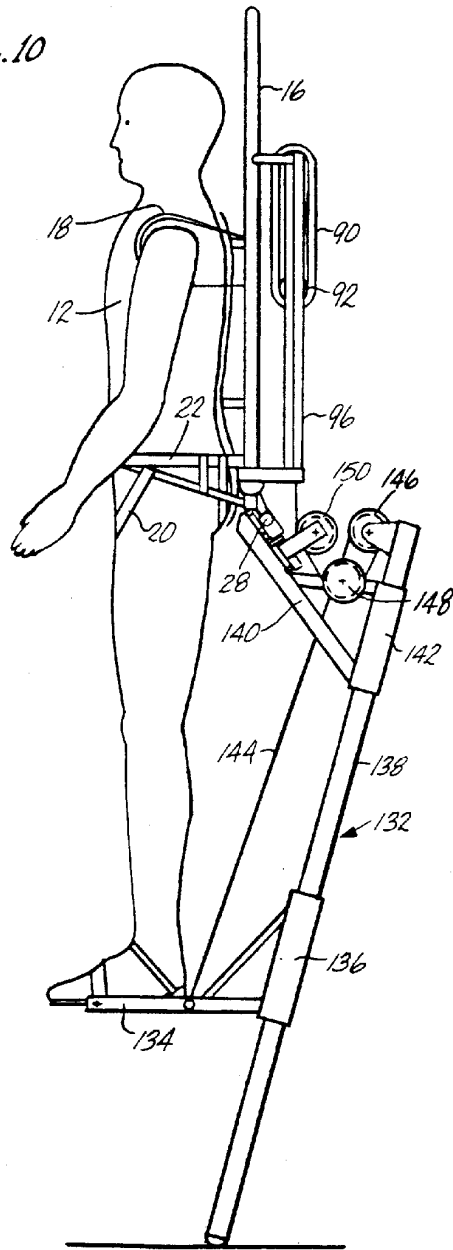
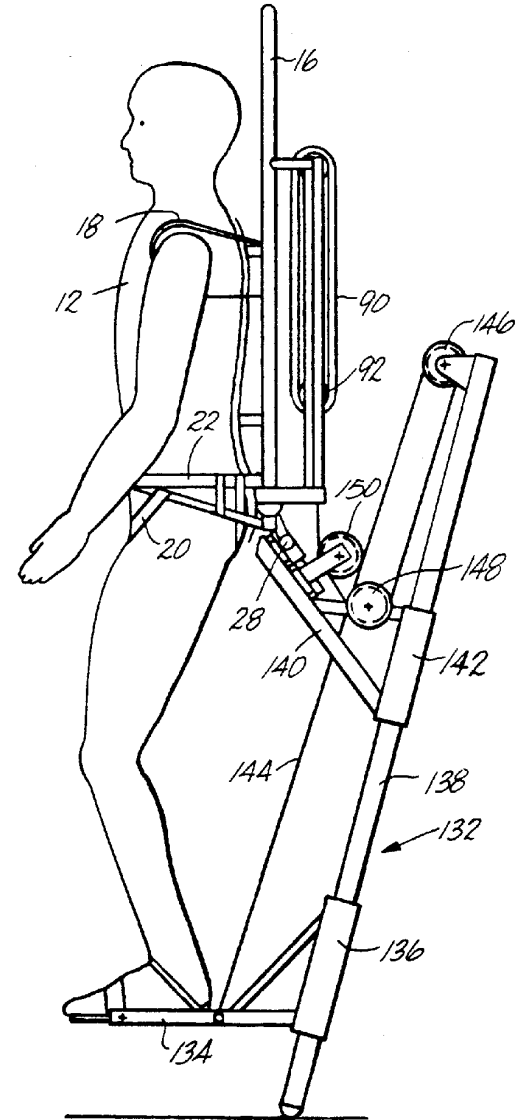
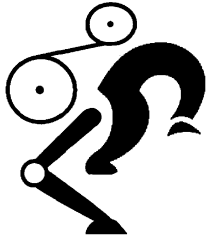


Fig. 11

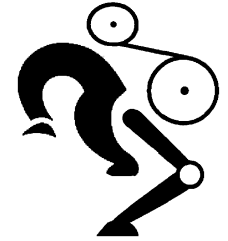


Alternate Configuration, 2:1 Fixed Leverage Ratio

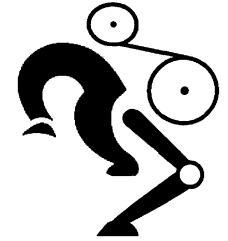
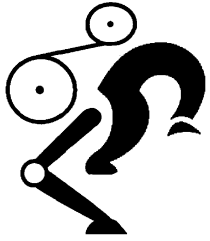
Applied Motion 12



## Recent Accomplishments

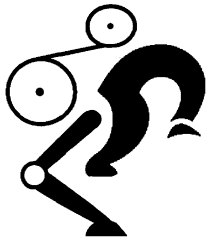


- Designed 1 kW/leg dc Servo Assist
  - Action in direct proportion to user's motion
    - Motion adds to that directly generated by user
    - Enhanced extension--overcomes 2:1 leverage motion loss
- Constructed complete servo-assist system for one leg
  - 10 lb NiCad battery pack for 15-30 minutes duration
  - Commercial components -- weight 25 lb/leg
- Tested operation in a single leg
  - Motion appropriate for walking and running
  - Demonstrated  $> 1:1$  leg extension ratio
    - Able to easily step up onto curb, stairs for first time

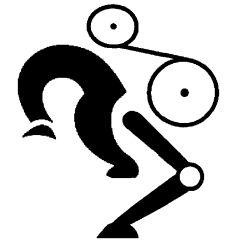


# Technology Needs

- Mechanical Design
  - Prototype Leg is bulky but continuously adjustable
    - Matches spring force characteristic to gait requirements
    - Good test bed for Gait and Control Studies
  - Much more compact designs are practical with active assist
    - Show fixed linear response, assist provides match to gait requirements
- Gait Analysis is crucial in order to inform technology
  - Maybe someday technology can “do it all” -- breakthroughs will be accomplished by “doing what’s needed”
- Control Analysis and Implementation
- Servo Power Management
- Energy Management
  - Spring energy storage within one step
  - Battery or other accumulator storage for short periods
  - Prime Mover for long-term operation

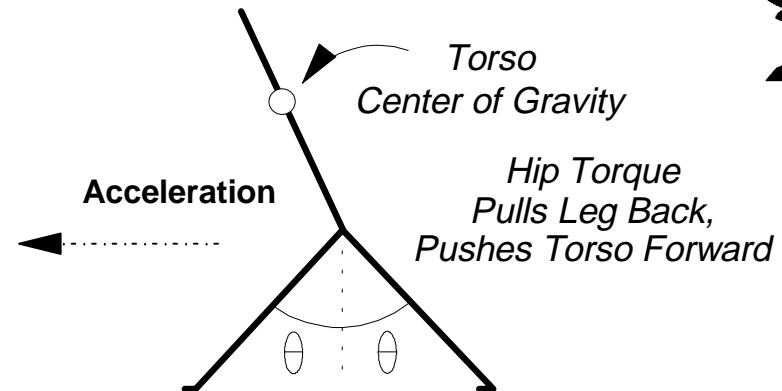


# Gait Analysis



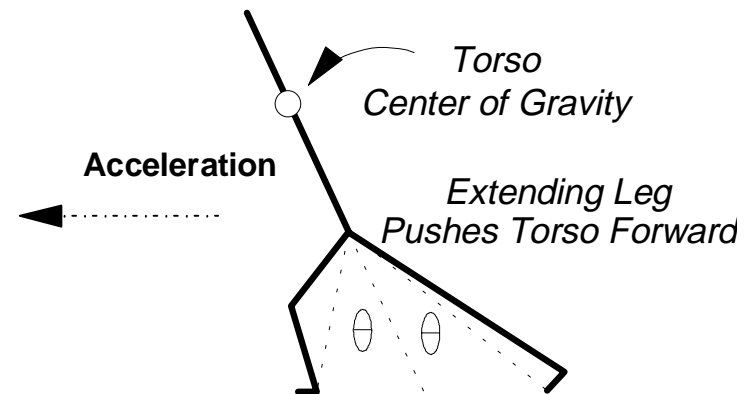
## Hip-Torque Mobility Model

- Lateral Acceleration by Hip Torques
- No Net Leg Extension
- Upper body Tilts to Enable Torques



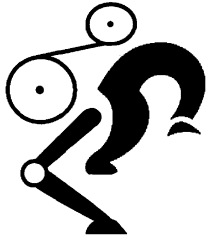
## Leg-Push Mobility Model

- Lateral Acceleration by Leg Extension
- No Hip Torques
- Entire body Tilts to Enable Acceleration
- Mechanical Hoppers Demonstrate Feasibility

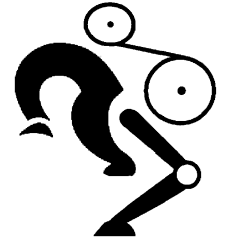


## Human Mobility

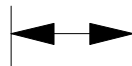
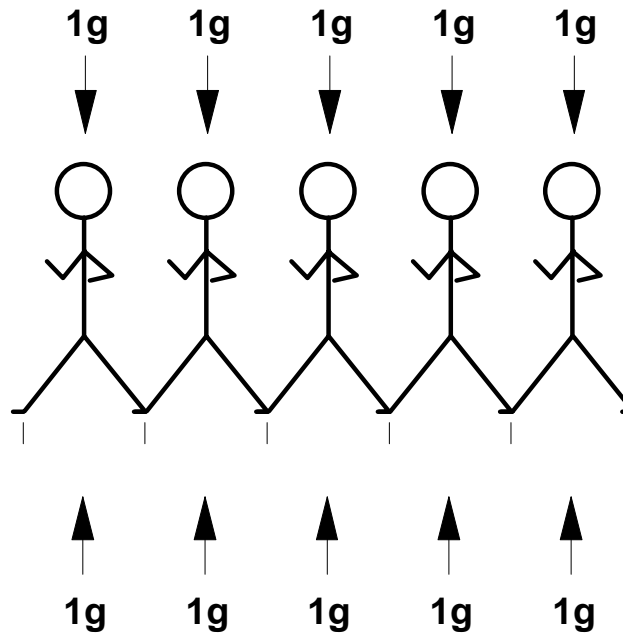
- Our Legs Do Extend on Acceleration
- Where do we Fit on the Torque<---->Push Spectrum?
- Can Humans adjust to more emphasis on Leg Push?



# Gait Analysis

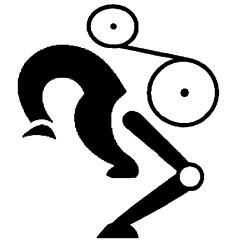
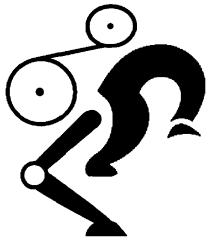


## Walking Gait With Foot Force of 1g



*Stride Length is equal to leg reach*

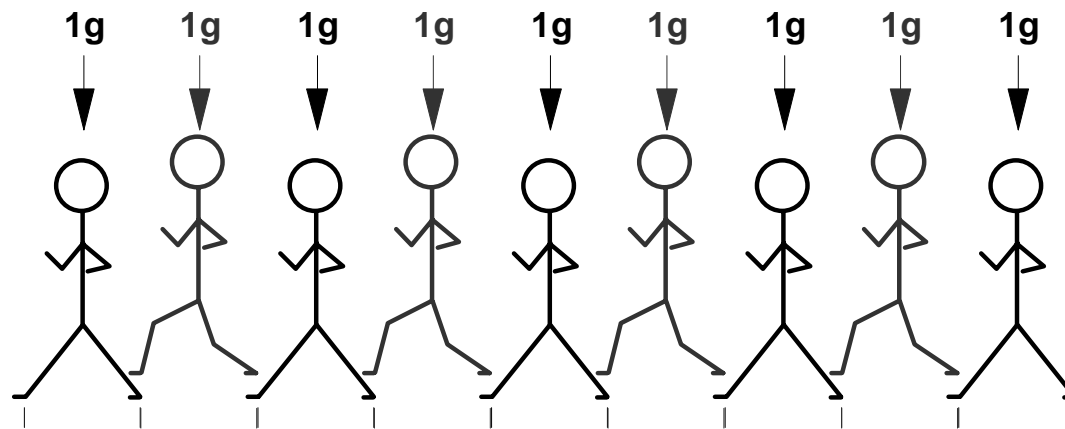




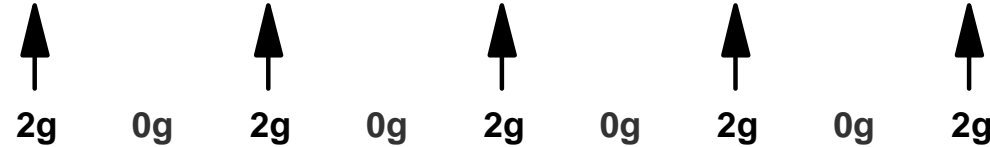
# Gait Analysis

## Running Gait With Foot Force of 2g

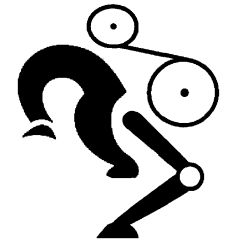
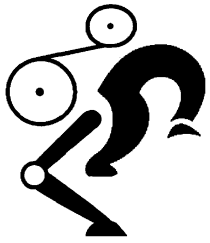
*Constant 1g  
Downward  
Force*



*1g Average  
Upward  
Force*



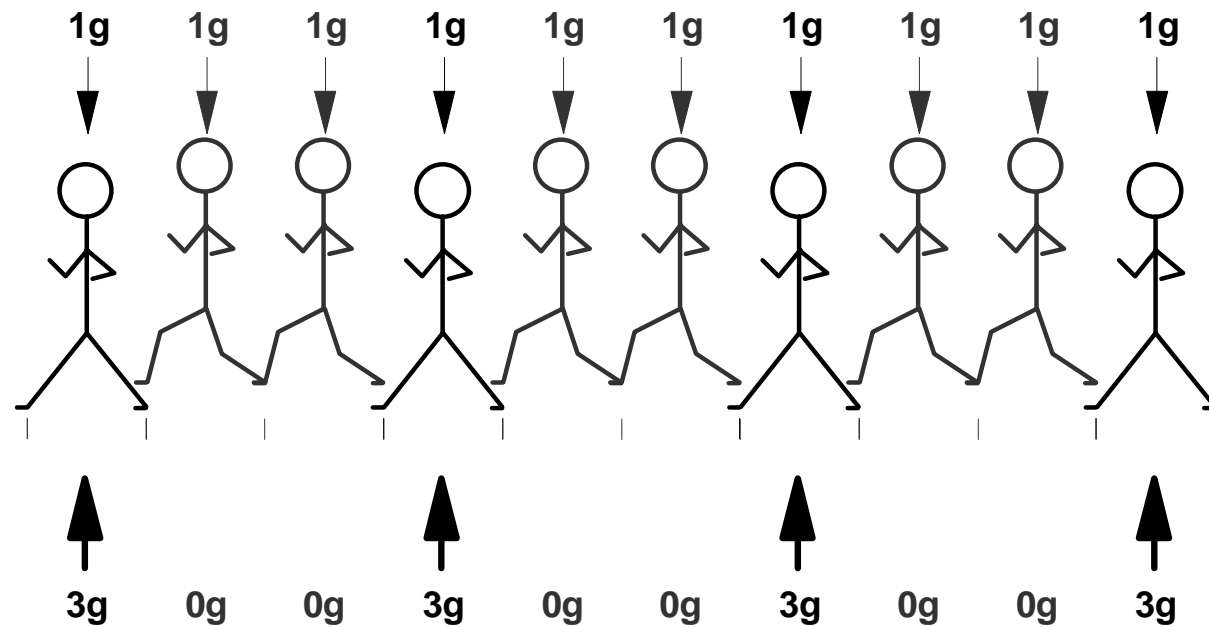
*Stride Length is 2 x leg reach*



# Gait Analysis

## Running Gait With Foot Force of 3g

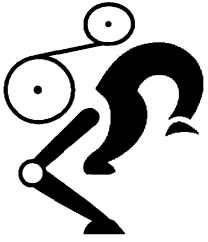
*Constant 1g  
Downward  
Force*



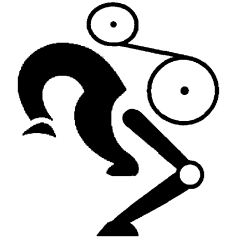
*1g Average  
Upward  
Force*



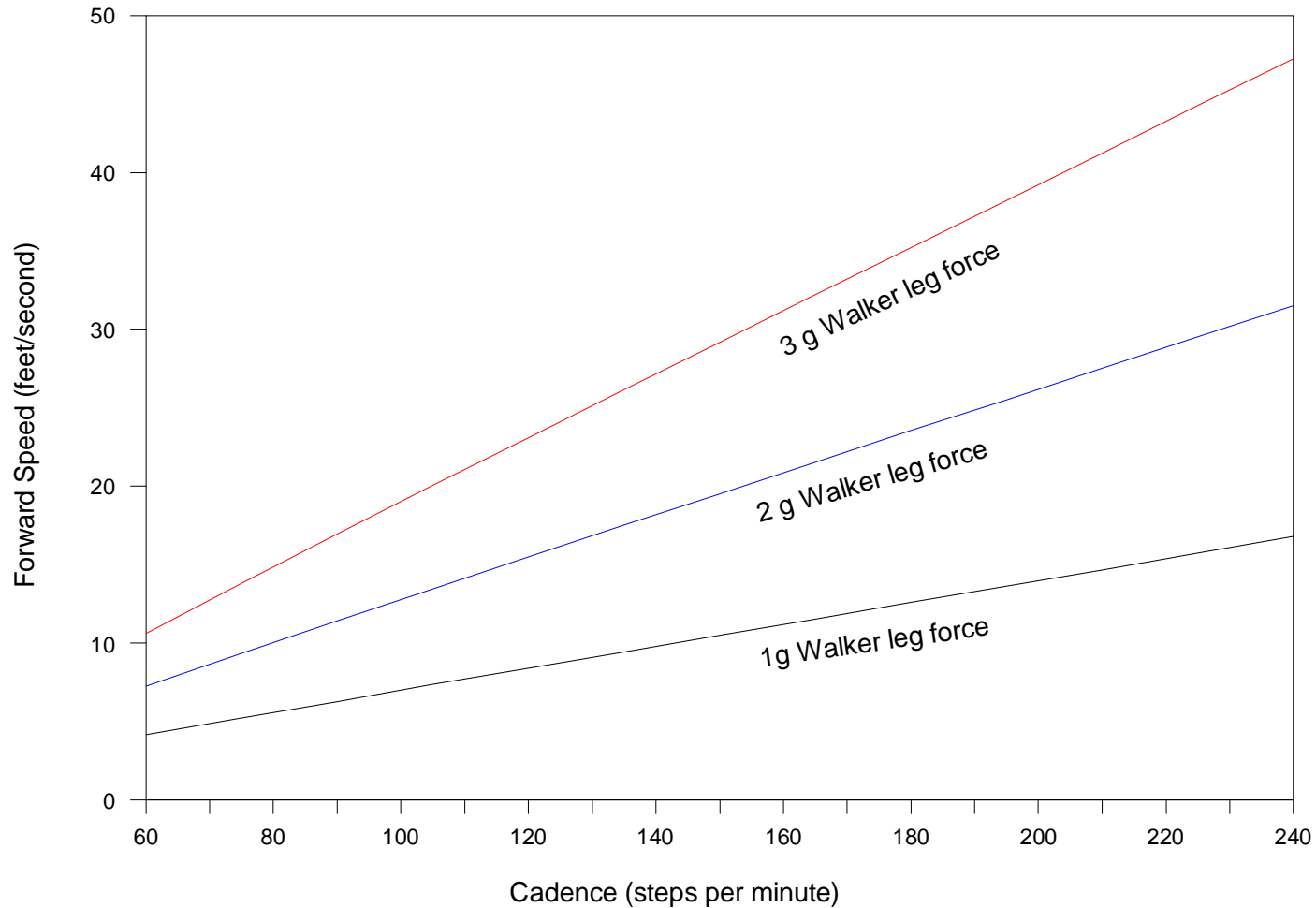
*Stride Length is 3 x leg reach*



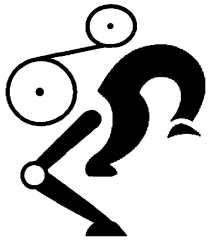
# Gait Analysis



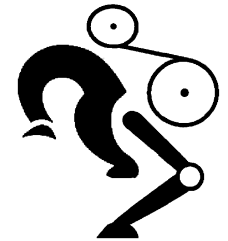
SpringWalker Locomotion Rates for 50" leg  
Symmetric gait with 30 degree forward swing



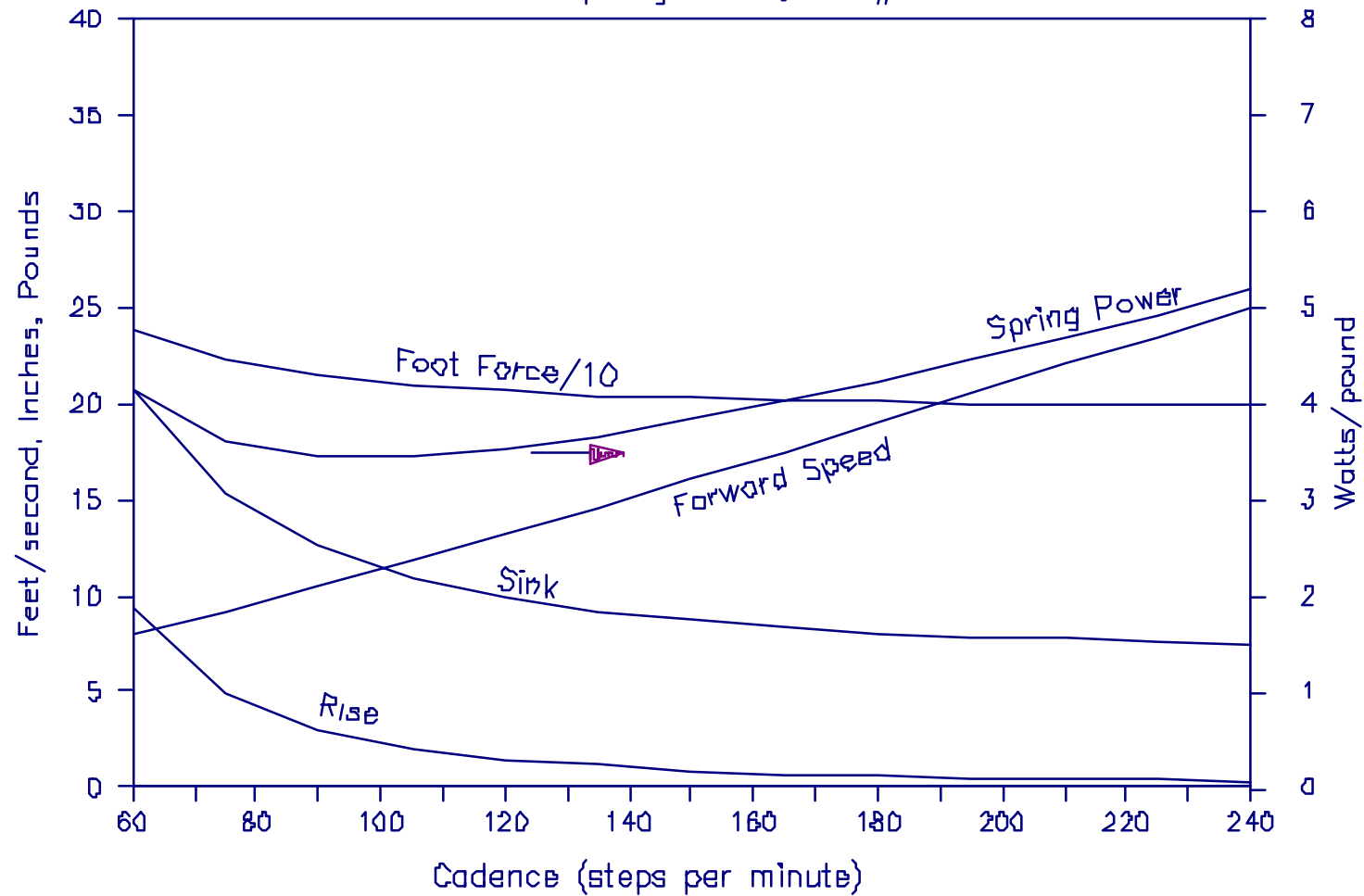
**Computer Simulation based on Prototype Parameters**



# Gait Analysis



Gait and User Parameters  
for Present SpringWalker, 200# user



Computer Simulation based on Prototype Parameters