

Towards ergonomically enhanced robotic co-workers

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AFIA Journée Robotique et IA
Interactions : Humains, Robots, Environnement

Collaborative robotics: A physical assistance for complex tasks

Robot

- ▶ Weight compensation
- ▶ Strength amplification
- ▶ Guidance via virtual paths

Human

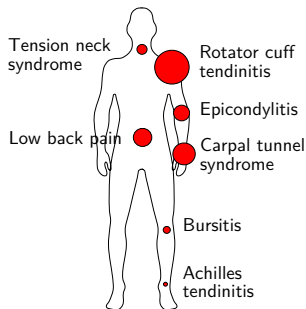
- ▶ Technical expertise
- ▶ Decision
- ▶ Adaptability

Physical Human-Robot Collaboration

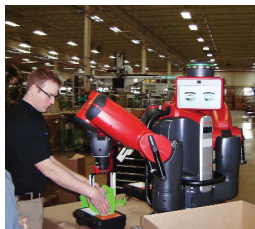
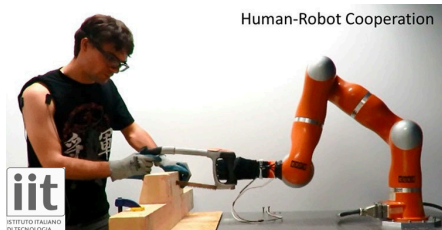


Work-related musculoskeletal disorders: A major health issue

- ▶ Over 50% of industrial workers worldwide
 - ▶ 1st occupational disease in Europe
 - ▶ Direct cost in France: > 830M€ a year
 - ▶ Global cost in the US: \approx \$50B a year
-
- ▶ Biomechanical risk factors: **posture, effort, static work, repetitive work**



Human-robot collaboration is growing fast in multiple domains



How to design and control robots so that the physical collaboration is efficient, comfortable, and intuitive?

1 Virtual ergonomics for collaborative robot design

P. Maurice, V. Padois, Y. Measson, P. Bidaud

[Maurice *et al.*, Int. J. of Industrial Ergonomics, 2017]

2 Activity recognition for automatic ergonomics assessment

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3 Exoskeletons to assist strenuous tasks

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Ergonomics worksheets

- ▶ Global level of risk
- ▶ Task-specific: no robot

A. Arm & Wrist Analysis

Step 1: Locate Upper Arm Position

Step 1a: Adjust...

If shoulder is raised: +1;
 If upper arm is abducted: +1;
 If arm is supported or person is leaning: -1

Final Upper Arm Score =

Step 7: Add Force/load Score

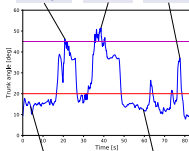
If load less than 2 kg (intermittent): +0;
 If 2 kg to 10 kg (intermittent): +1;
 If 2 kg to 10 kg (static or repeated): +2;
 If more than 10 kg load or repeated or shocks: +3

Force/load Score =

Standing (and walking)		Kneeling or crouching	
1	Standing & walking in alternation, standing with support	12	Upright
2	Standing, no body support (for other restrictions see Extra Points)	13	Bent forward
3	a Bent forward (20-60°) b with suitable support	14	Elbow at / above shoulder level
4	a Strongly bent forward (>60°) b with suitable support		

Biomechanical / physiological measures

- ▶ Generic
- ▶ Numerous local indicators

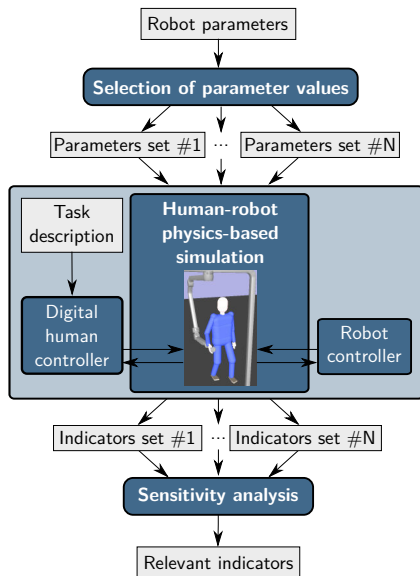


Sensitivity analysis

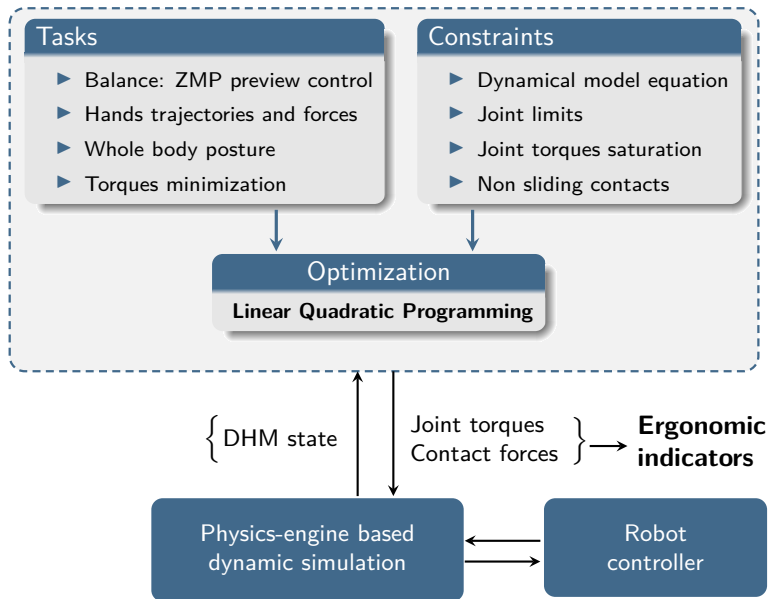
- ▶ Relevant indicators are the ones that vary the most

Physics-based human-robot simulation

- ▶ Human control: Linear Quadratic Programming
- ▶ Autonomous simulation: no mocap needed
- ▶ Testing different human morphologies

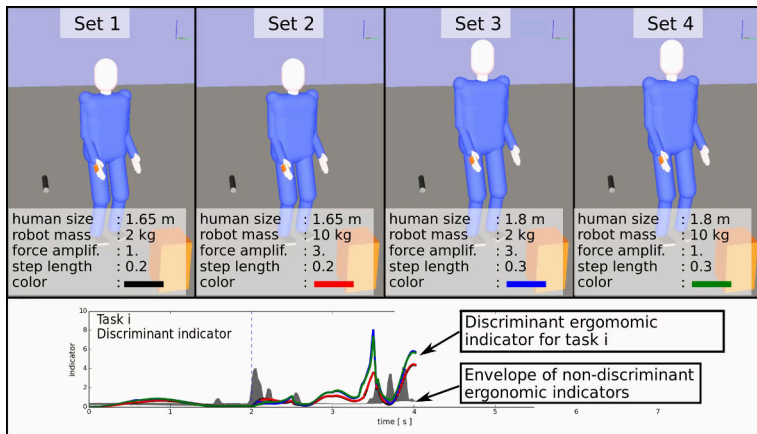


Simulating human-robot co-manipulation: A robotics-based DHM controller

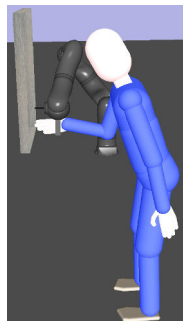
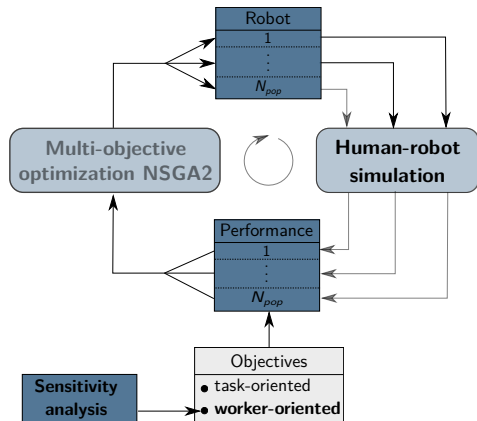


Automatic selection of relevant ergonomics indicators with H-R simulation

Indicators: position, velocity, acceleration, torque, power of right/left arm/back/legs, kinetic energy, balance, manipulability ...

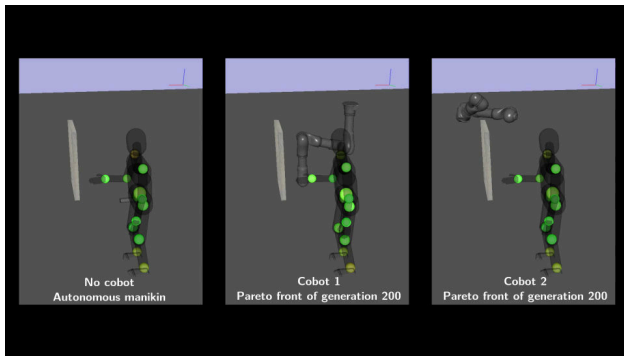


3 to 9 indicators selected among 30, represent >70 % of variance



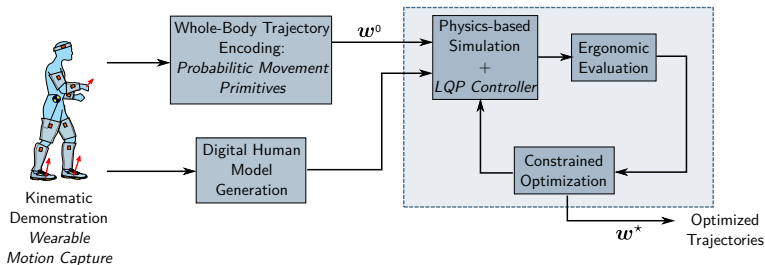
Optimization variables

- ▶ Segments lengths L_i
- ▶ Base position
- ▶ Base orientation

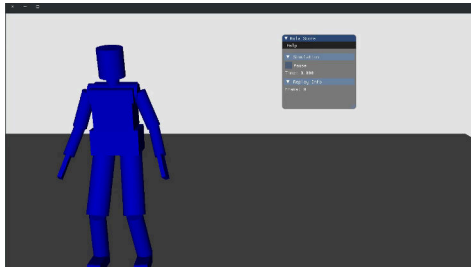


- ▶ Pre-selection of the best performing robots
- ▶ Human like aspect of simulated motion?

On-going work: Postural optimization for cobot control



Waldez Gomes
Serena Ivaldi
J.B. Mouret



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Loria



Automatic assessment of ergonomics in industrial settings



Adrien Malaisé
Serena Ivaldi
Francis Colas

A. Arm and Wrist Analysis

Step 1: Locate Upper Arm Position:

Step 1a: Adjust...
If shoulder is raised: +1
If upper arm is abducted: +1
If arm is supported or person is leaning: -1

Step 2: Locate Lower Arm Position:

Step 2a: Adjust...
If either arm is working across midline or out to side of body: Add +1

Step 3: Locate Wrist Position:

Step 3a: Adjust...
If wrist is bent from midline: Add +1

Step 4: Wrist Twist:

Step 5: Look-up Posture Score in Table A:
Using values from steps 1-4 above, locate score in Table A

Step 6: Add Muscle Use Score
If posture mainly static (i.e. held 10 minutes):
Or if action repeated occurs 48 per minute: +1

Step 7: Add Force/Load Score
If load < 4.4 lbs. (intermittent): +0
If load 4.4 to 22 lbs. (intermittent): +1
If load 4.4 to 22 lbs. (static or repeated): +2
If more than 22 lbs. or repeated or shocks: +3

Step 8: Find Row in Table C
Add values from steps 5-7 to obtain Wrist and Arm Score. Find row in Table C.

Scores

Table A		Wrist Score					
		1	2	3	4		
Upper Arm	Lower Arm	Wrist Twist	Wrist Twist	Wrist Twist	Wrist Twist		
		1	2	1	2	1	2
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
	4	1	2	3	3	3	4
	5	2	3	3	3	4	4
	6	2	3	3	3	4	4
2	1	3	3	4	4	4	4
	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
	4	3	4	4	4	5	5
	5	3	4	4	4	5	6
	6	2	5	5	5	6	7
3	1	5	5	5	6	7	7
	2	3	6	6	7	7	8
	3	6	6	7	7	7	8
	4	1	7	7	7	8	9
	5	6	6	8	8	9	9
	6	2	7	8	9	9	9
4	1	7	8	9	9	9	9
	2	8	9	9	9	9	9

Table C

Wrist / Arm Score	Neck, Trunk, Leg Score					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	2	3	3	4
2	2	2	3	4	4	5
3	3	3	4	4	5	6
4	4	4	4	5	6	6
5	4	4	5	6	7	7
6	4	4	5	6	7	7
7	5	5	6	7	7	7
8	5	5	6	7	7	7

Scoring: (Final score from Table C)
1-2 = acceptable posture
3-4 = further investigation, change may be needed
5-6 = further investigation, change may be needed
7 = investigate and implement change

Posture Score A
+
0

Muscle Use Score
+
2

Force / Load Score
+
7

Wrist & Arm Score
+
3

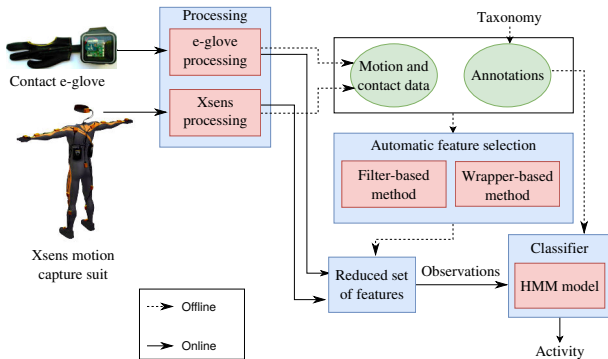
RULA Score

- ▶ **Context:** Reduction of work-related musculoskeletal disorders
- ▶ **Goal:** On-line warning, monitoring...
- ▶ **Issue:** Ergonomics is evaluated with pen-and-paper worksheets

Automatic identification of postures and actions
with a reduced set of sensors








Activity recognition with Hidden Markov Models

- ▶ Geometrical measures not sufficient: Time-series and contextual elements needed
→ **Machine learning based models** (supervised)
- ▶ Industrial applications: Limit number of wearable sensors
→ **Feature selection methods**



Taxonomy for posture and action classification

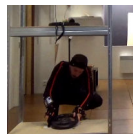
- ▶ **Posture:** Based on the EAWS ergonomics assessment worksheet
→ Stand upright, stand bent forward, sit arms above head level...

Standing (and walking)			Kneeling or crouching		
1		Standing & walking in alteration, standing with support	12		Upright
2		Standing, no body support (for other restrictions see Extra Points)	13		Bent forward
3		a		14	Elbow at / above shoulder level
		b			
4		a			
		b			

- ▶ **Action:** Goal-oriented actions
→ Reach, carry, screw, idle...

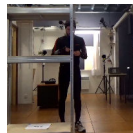
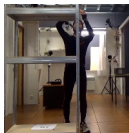
Database

- ▶ 13 participants
- ▶ Series of 6 manual industry-inspired activities
- ▶ 5 hours of data



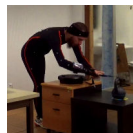
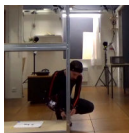
Sensors

- ▶ Xsens MVN inertial motion tracking suit
- ▶ Qualisys optical motion capture
- ▶ Sensorized e-glove
- ▶ 2 video cameras



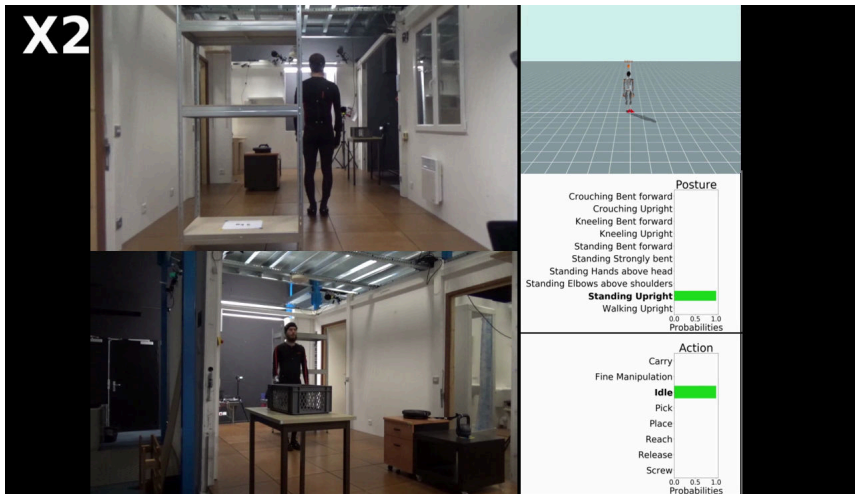
Annotations

- ▶ 3 independent human annotators

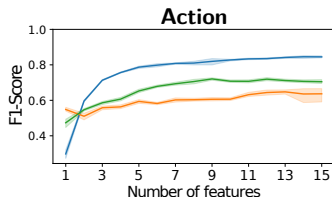
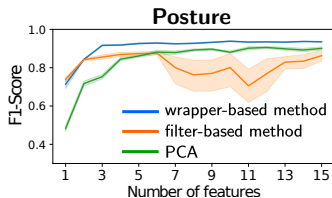


Publicly available database: <https://zenodo.org/record/3254403>

Automatic activity recognition: Demo



Code: <https://github.com/inria-larsen/AnDy-demo-activity-recognition>



Recognition only requires a small number of features

Features	Dimension	F1-Score Posture	F1-Score Action
Dedicated set	4	91.84	75.65
Dedicated set	8	92.72	81.00
Mandery <i>et al.</i>	4	30.63	23.75
Mandery <i>et al.</i>	8	67.22	55.12
All	779	89.30	81.39

A dedicated set of features gives better results

- ▶ **Motion prediction**
 - Detect a dangerous movement in advance

- ▶ **Feedback device**
 - Efficiently warn workers in real-time

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[Maurice *et al.*, IEEE. Trans. Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 2019]

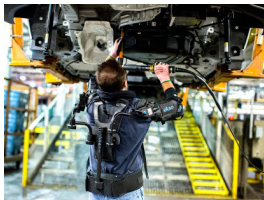
[Settembre *et al.*, Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2020]



Passive exoskeletons to assist industrial work are on the market



AirFrame
Levitate Tech.



EksoVest
Ekso Bionics



ShoulderX
SuitX



Paexo Shoulder
Ottobock



Paexo back
Ottobock



Laevo
Laevo

Overhead pointing task with Ottobock's passive exoskeleton PAEXO

Adjustable support structure

Arm bar

Passive joint

Support bar

Passive actuator

Upper-arm
bracelets

Stabilization
structure

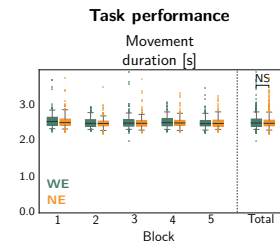
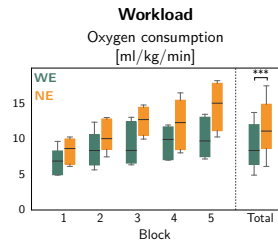
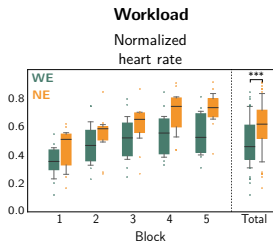
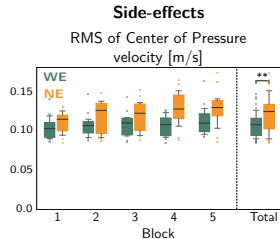
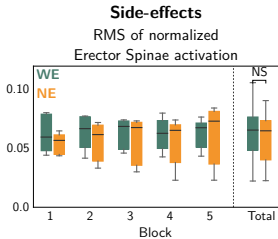
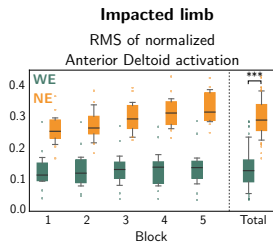
Hip belt



- ▶ 12 participants
- ▶ With/without exoskeleton **WE/NE**
- ▶ Exoskeleton supports 100% of arm weight when shoulder and elbow flexed at 90°

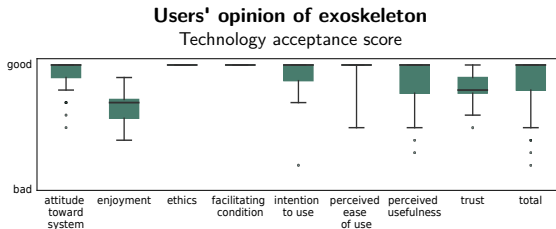
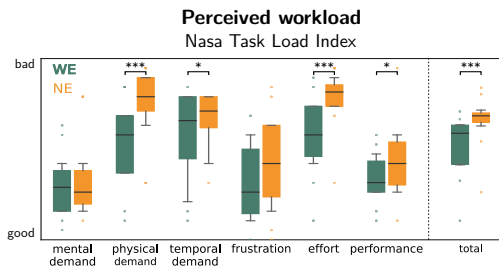


Objective measures: Evaluation of the biomechanical benefit



PAEXO reduces fatigue without degrading task performance

Subjective measures: Evaluation of users' opinion



Participants are positive about using the exoskeleton: all would use it again

Prone-positioning of mechanically ventilated patients

- ▶ First step: Pilot study at Hospital Simulation Center
- ▶ Second step: Feasibility tests in ICU at CHRU Nancy



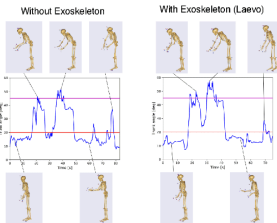
Laevo low-back support passive exoskeleton



Kinematics analysis

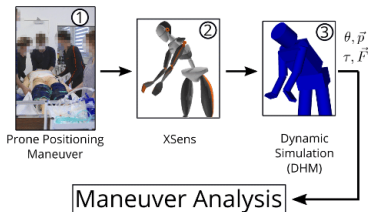


Xsens MVN suit



(Anybody software for biomechanics)

Torque analysis

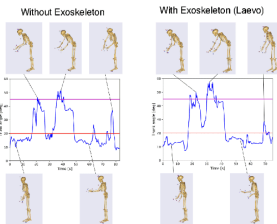


- ▶ No modification of motion (practice)
- ▶ Small reduction of muscle effort

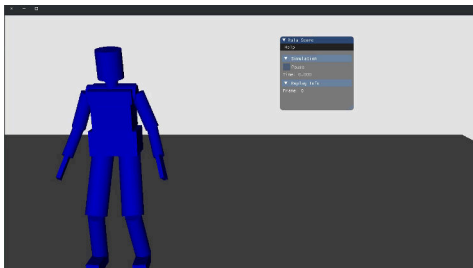
Kinematics analysis



Xsens MVN suit



(Anybody software for biomechanics)



- ▶ No modification of motion (practice)
- ▶ Small reduction of muscle effort

2 physicians used the Laevo in ICU in April

- ▶ Feasible to use Laevo even in strict Covid conditions
- ▶ Laevo perceived helpful at head position (static posture)

Used again during second wave

- ▶ Feedback from users: work in progress!



- ▶ Passive exoskeletons provide limited support
- ▶ Active exoskeletons are more powerful...
... but: how to **predict human intention?**



Thank you!



Northeastern