User-Adaptive Variable Impedance Control of a Wearable Upper-Extremity Exoskeleton Robot with Safety Guarantees

PI: Hyunglae Lee (Arizona State University), Co-PI: Sze Zheng Yong (Northeastern University)

Award 1925110

Challenges in Physical Human-Robot Interaction (pHRI)

- Primarily focused on designing robots that are energetically dissipative to the human users in order to secure coupled stability, but at the expense of system agility and transparency.
- Safety has been mainly considered in the context of collision avoidance without considering other factors important for the prevention of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs).

Solution

- Biomechanics-Based User-Adaptive Impedance Controller: Actively modulate stiffness and damping of the robotic impedance controller based on user intent of movement
 - → Improves the trade-off between stability and agility in coupled human-robot systems and reduce the human user's effort [1, 2].
- Control Barrier Function (CBF)-Based Safety Controller: Design robust controlled invariant safety controllers (including with preview information) to prevent the coupled human-robot system from reaching any unsafe or awkward configurations
 - → Our proposed robust CBFs generally outperforms adaptive CBFs in the literature while guaranteeing robust safety and can incorporate side/preview information [3, 4].

Scientific Impact

- The proposed human-in-the-loop controller will transform the way coupled stability in pHRI is achieved, letting the robot be less conservative to improve agility/transparency of the human-robot system without compromising its stability.
- The proposed supervisory control can lead to a paradigm shift towards a controller-centric approach to ensuring safety in pHRI to complement safety considerations through mechanical design.



Broader Impact on Society

 Potential to reduce work related MSDs (accounting for 33% of all worker injury and illness cases, incurring a loss of more than \$200 billion annually), while increasing productivity and decreasing healthcare cost of industrial workers and employers.

[1] Zahedi et al. (2021) IEEE Trans. Human-Machine Systems[3] Pati and Yong (2023) IFAC World Congress[2] Zahedi et al. (2022) IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters[4] Pati et al. (2023) European Control Conference