

Engineers find ankle exoskeleton aids running

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Graduate student Delaney Miller runs on a treadmill aided by the ankle exoskeleton emulator. Fellow graduate student Guan Rong Tan controls the emulator and monitors Miller's gait and respiration. Credit: Farrin Abbott

Running is great exercise but not everyone feels great doing it. In hopes of boosting physical activity—and possibly creating a new mode of

transportation—engineers at Stanford University are studying devices that people could strap to their legs to make running easier.

In experiments with motor-powered systems that mimic such devices—called exoskeleton emulators—the researchers investigated two different modes of running assistance: motor-powered assistance and spring-based assistance. The results, published March 25 in *Science Robotics*, were surprising.

The mere act of wearing an exoskeleton rig that was switched off increased the [energy cost](#) of running, making it 13 percent harder than running without the exoskeleton. However, the experiments indicated that, if appropriately powered by a motor, the exoskeleton reduced the [energy](#) cost of running, making it 15 percent easier than running without the exoskeleton and 25 percent easier than running with the exoskeleton switched off.

In contrast, the study suggested that if the exoskeleton was powered to mimic a spring there was still an increase in [energy demand](#), making it 11 percent harder than running exoskeleton-free and only 2 percent easier than the non-powered exoskeleton.

"When people run, their legs behave a lot like a spring, so we were very surprised that spring-like assistance was not effective," said Steve Collins, associate professor of mechanical engineering at Stanford and senior author of the paper. "We all have an intuition about how we run or walk but even leading scientists are still discovering how the human body allows us to move efficiently. That's why experiments like these are so important."

If future designs could reduce the energy cost of wearing the exoskeleton, runners may get a small benefit from spring-like assistance at the ankle, which is expected to be cheaper than motor-powered

alternatives.

Powering your step

The frame of the ankle exoskeleton emulator straps around the user's shin. It attaches to the shoe with a rope looped under the heel and a carbon fiber bar inserted into the sole, near the toe. Motors situated behind the treadmill (but not on the exoskeleton itself) produce the two modes of assistance—even though a spring-based exoskeleton would not actually use motors in the final product.

As the name implies, the spring-like mode mimics the influence of a spring running parallel to the calf, storing energy during the beginning of the step and unloading that energy as the toes push off. In powered mode, the motors tug a cable that runs through the back of the exoskeleton from the heel to the calf. With action similar to a bicycle brake cable, it pulls upward during toe-off to help extend the ankle at the end of a running step.

"Powered assistance took off a lot of the energy burden of the calf muscles. It was very springy and very bouncy compared to normal running," said Delaney Miller, a graduate student at Stanford who is working on these exoskeletons and also helping test the devices.

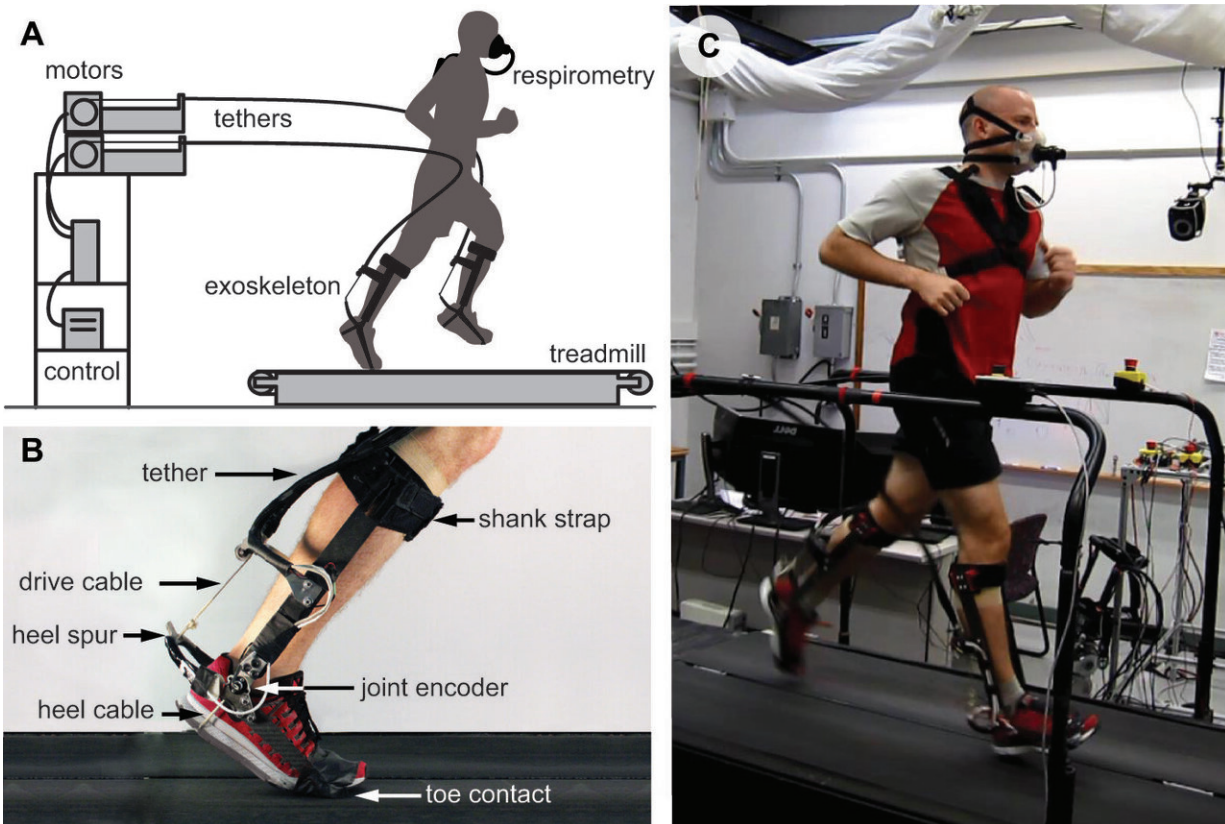
"Speaking from experience, that feels really good. When the device is providing that assistance, you feel like you could run forever."

Eleven experienced runners tested the two assistance types while running on a treadmill. They also completed tests where they wore the hardware without any of the assistance mechanisms turned on.

Each runner had to become accustomed to the exoskeleton emulator prior to testing—and its operation was customized to accommodate their gait cycle and phases. During the actual tests, the researchers measured

the runners' energetic output through a mask that tracked how much oxygen they were breathing in and how much carbon dioxide they were breathing out. Tests for each type of assistance lasted six minutes and the researchers based their findings on the last three minutes of each exercise.

The energy savings the researchers observed indicate that a runner using the powered exoskeleton could boost their speed by as much as 10 percent. That figure could be even higher if runners have additional time for training and optimization. Given the considerable gains involved, the researchers think it should be possible to turn the powered skeleton into an effective untethered device.



Experimental setup and ankle exoskeleton design. The ankle exoskeleton

attaches to the user by a strap above the calf, a rope through the heel of the shoe, and a carbon fiber plate embedded in the toe of the shoe. A magnetic encoder measures ankle angle. The participant's metabolic data is collected through a respiratory system by measuring the participant's oxygen and carbon dioxide content. Credit: Witte et al., *Sci. Robot.* 5, eaay9108 (2020)

The Future

By providing physical support, confidence and possibly increased speed, the researchers think this kind of technology could help people in various ways.

"You can almost think of it as a mode of transportation," said Guan Rong Tan, a [graduate student](#) in mechanical engineering who, like Miller, is continuing this research. "You could get off a bus, slap on an [exoskeleton](#), and cover the last one-to-two miles to work in five minutes without breaking a sweat."

"These are the largest improvements in energy economy that we've seen with any device used to assist running," said Collins. "So, you're probably not going to be able to use this for a qualifying time in a race, but it may allow you to keep up with your friends who run a bit faster than you. For example, my younger brother ran the Boston Marathon and I would love to be able to keep pace with him."

More information: K.A. Witte et al., "Improving the energy economy of human running with powered and unpowered ankle exoskeleton assistance," *Science Robotics* (2020). robotics.sciencemag.org/lookup.../scirobotics.aay9108

Provided by Stanford University

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