



Evaluation of Chairless Chair exoskeleton to reduce prolonged standing

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- Prolonged standing work is a risk factor for developing musculoskeletal disorders

(Werner et al. 2010; Gregory & Callaghan 2008)

- **Exoskeletons** are wearable, external mechanical structures enhancing the person's power or supporting the person

(De Looze et al. 2015)

*Hardiman® from General Electric, USA; this was a non-successful project of a "practical" powered exoskeleton. Picture can be found on the following website:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardiman>*

Aim

- To assess **physical load**, **kinematics**, **postural control** and **discomfort** when wearing a passive lower-limb exoskeleton while performing simulated assembly tasks in different **working positions** and different frontal **working distances**.

*Chairless Chair: pictures can be found at the homepage of noonee AG
(<https://www.noonee.com/>)*

- **Population**

- N = 45 45♂ (6 left-handed)
- Age 24.8 ± 2.9 years
- Height 182.6 ± 5.5 cm
- Weight 78.1 ± 8.7 kg

- **Design**

- 21-min simulations of 3 assembly tasks
(see Figure)
- ~30-min familiarization trial on day 1



1

Screwing



2

Clip fitting



3

Cable mounting

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- **Design: 2 independent variables**

- Working posture / exoskeleton status

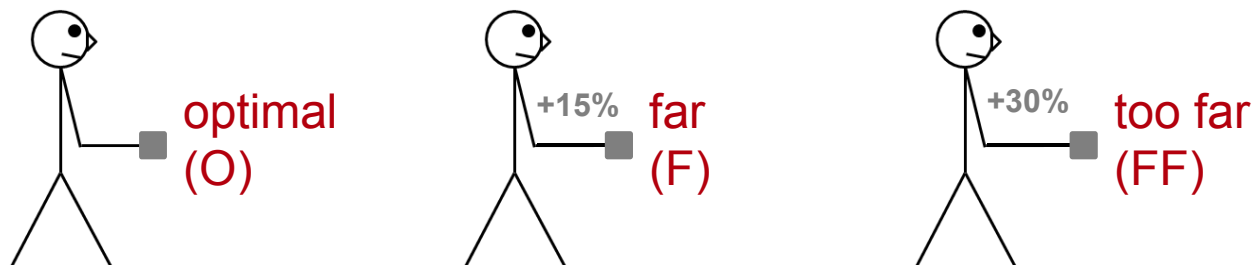


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- Working distance

$$WD_{optimal} = length_{grasping\ arm} + (\sin(\beta) \cdot length_{upper\ arm})$$

β is the elbow angle of 105°



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Measurements

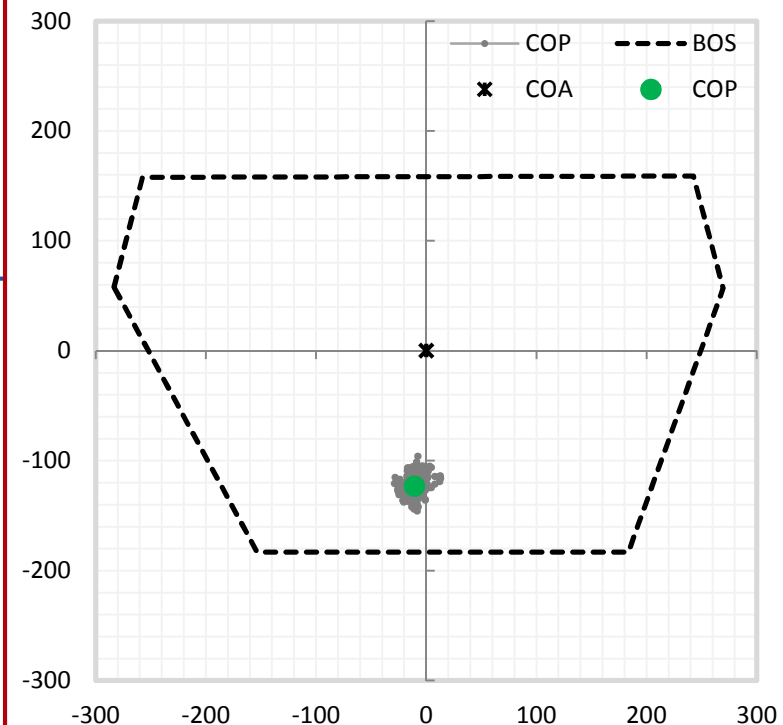
- Kinetics

Force plate
Centre of pressure [mm]
Relative standing stability [%]
Absolute standing stability [cm]
Velocity [mm/s]
Weight distribution [kg]
- Kinematics

Position sensors
Neck & trunk flexion [°]

$$SS_{REL} = \frac{|s_{COP} - s_{BOS}|}{|s_{COA} - s_{BOS}|} \cdot 100\%$$

COP is the centre of pressure
BOS is the base of support
COA is the centroid of activity



Measurements

- Muscular activity Electromyography
Relative activity [%RVE]

M. trapezius descendens

M. erector spinae

M. vastis lateralis

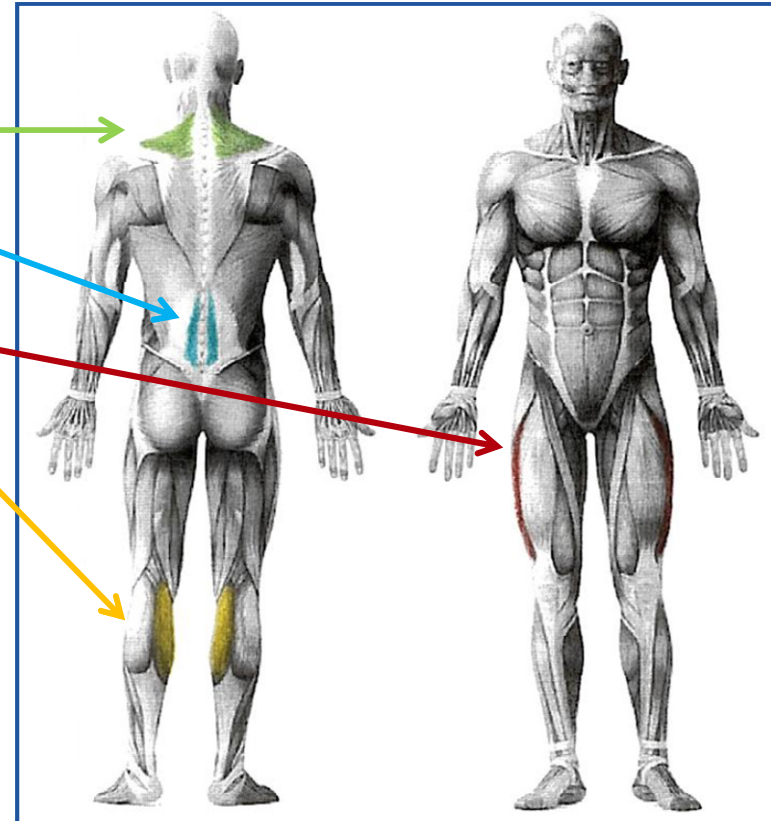
M. gastrocnemius medialis

- Discomfort 11-point Likert scale

Statistical analysis

- Two-factor repeated measures ANOVA
- Post hoc: Tukey HSD
- $p < 0.05$ (*JMP® 13.1.0*)

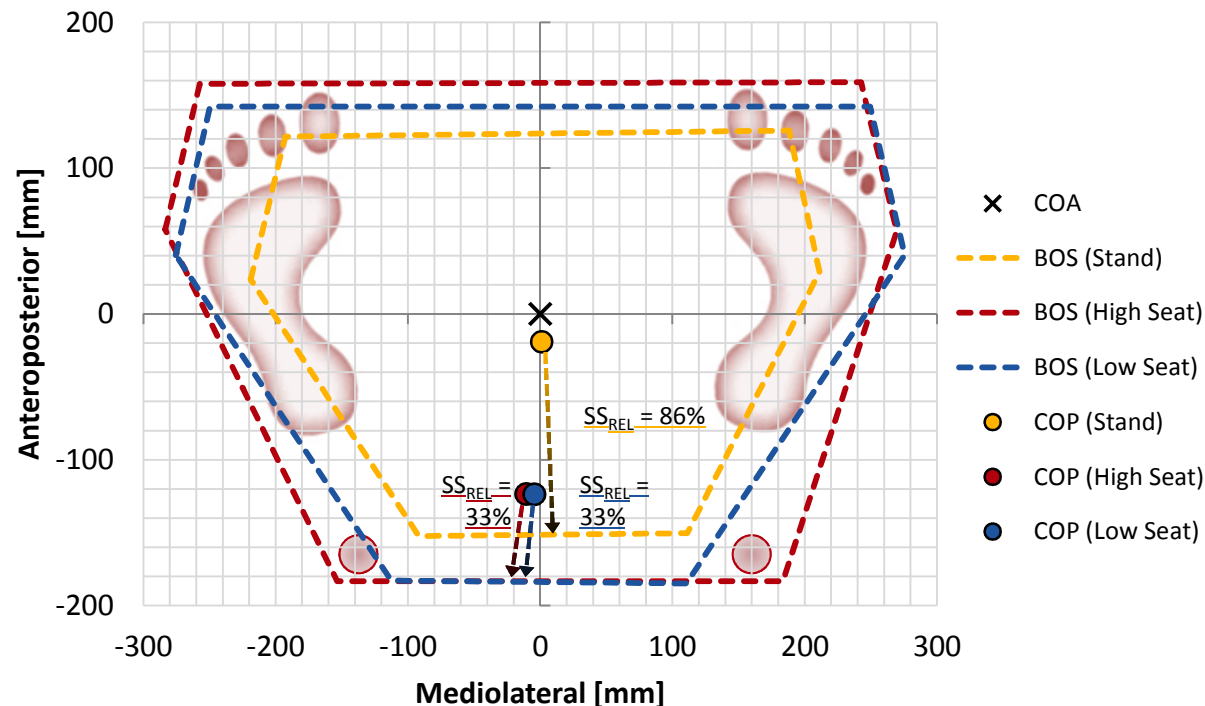
Normalization to the electrical activity of the reference voluntary contractions



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(1) Exoskeleton status & (2) Working distance

- Kinetics (force plate)**



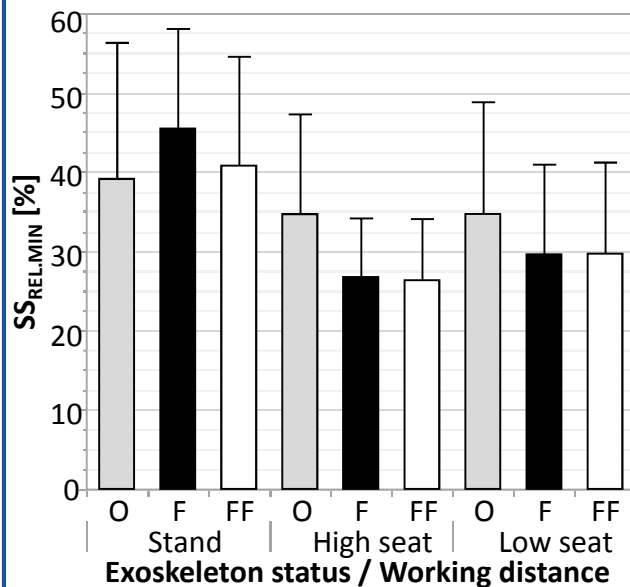
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➤ Typical example of a subject in *Stand*, *High Seat* and *Low Seat* on the Chairless Chair with optimal working distance

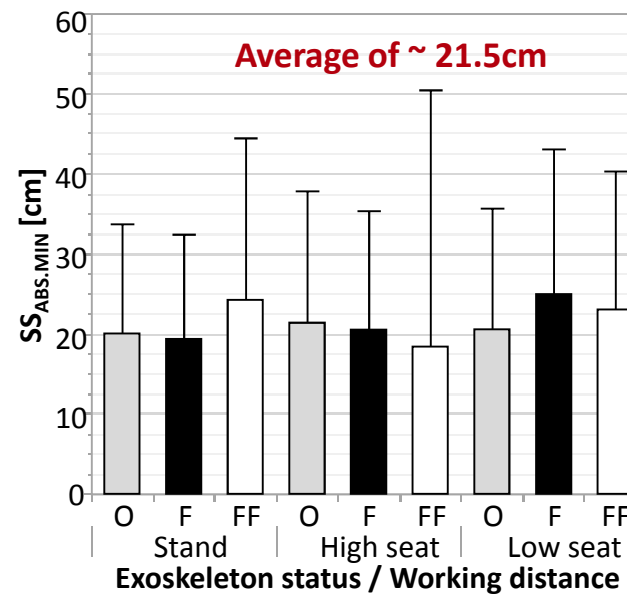
- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - more posterior COP
 - smaller SS_{REL} (min.: 27%)
 - lower V_{COP}
- Working further to the front:
 - slightly higher SS_{REL}
 - more anterior COP
 - slightly higher V_{COP}

- Kinetics (force plate)**

Relative standing stability



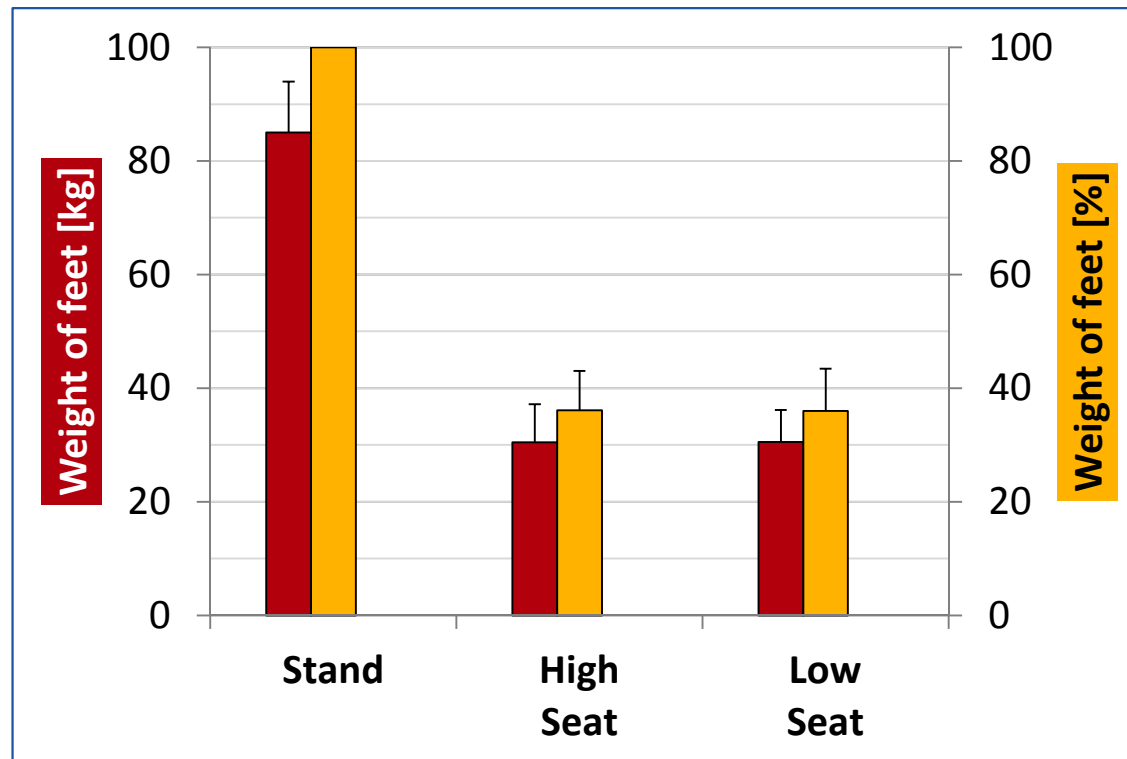
Absolute standing stability



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- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - more posterior COP
 - smaller SS_{REL} (min.: 27%)
 - lower V_{COP}
 - **unchanged SS_{ABS}**
- Working further to the front:
 - slightly higher SS_{REL}
 - more anterior COP
 - slightly higher V_{COP}
 - **unchanged SS_{ABS}**

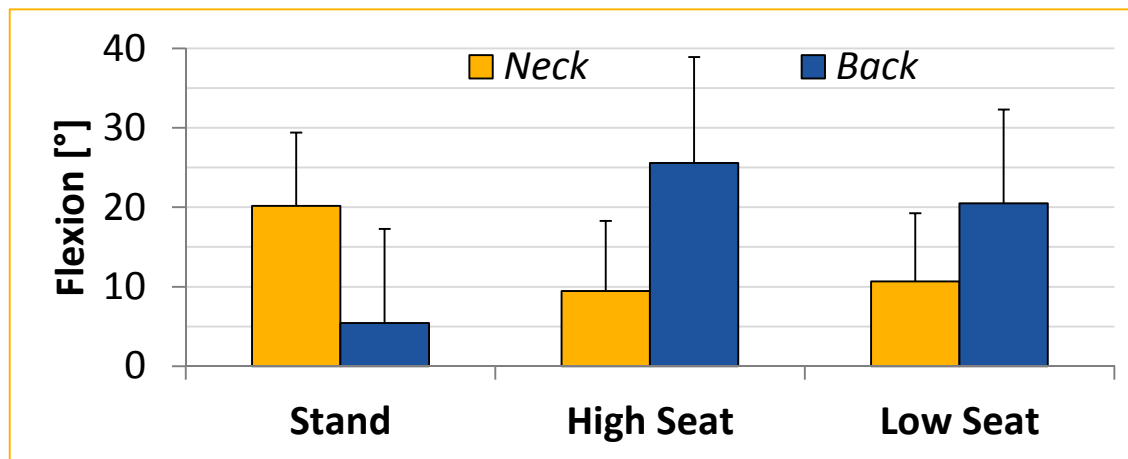
- Kinetics (force plate)**



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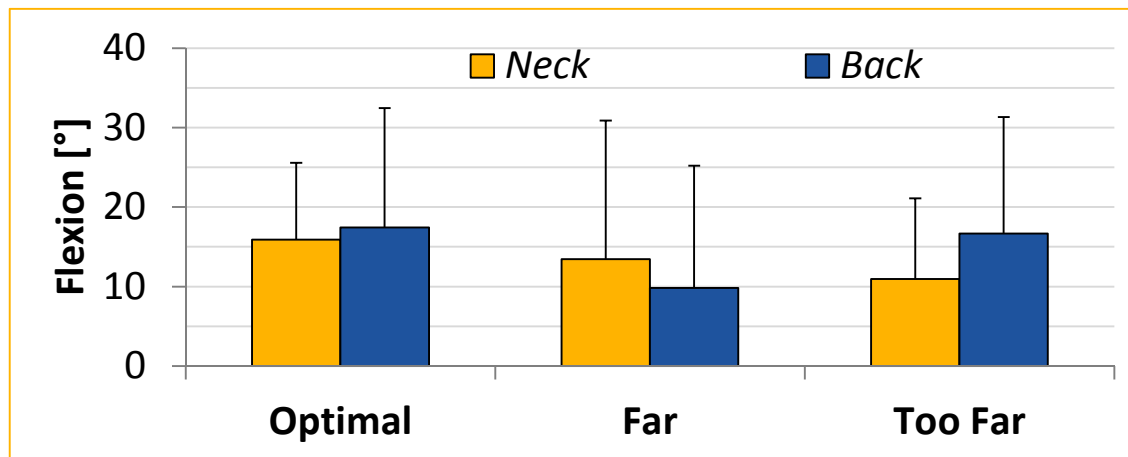
- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - relieves the lower extremities (feet) on average up to 64%

- Kinematics (position sensors)**



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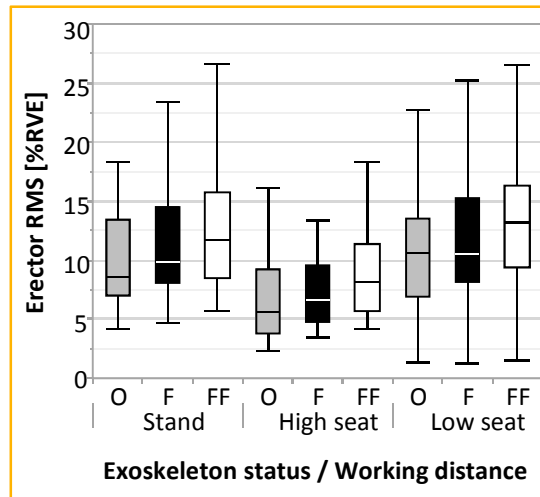
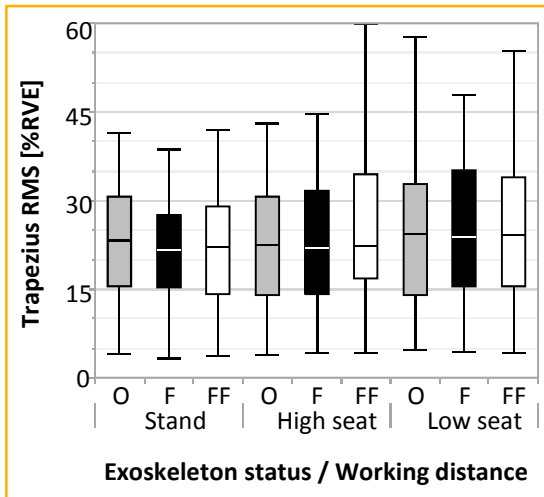
- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - less neck flexion
 - more back flexion



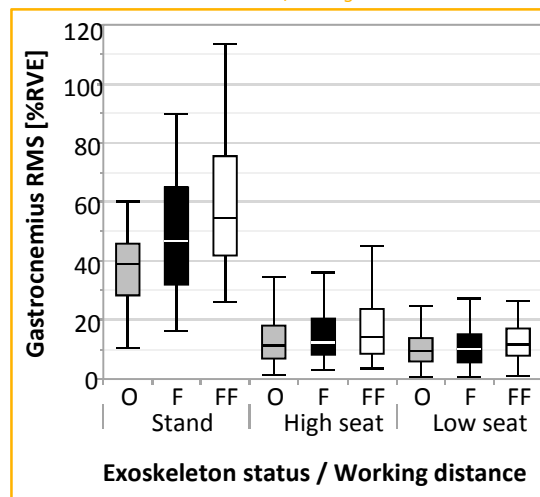
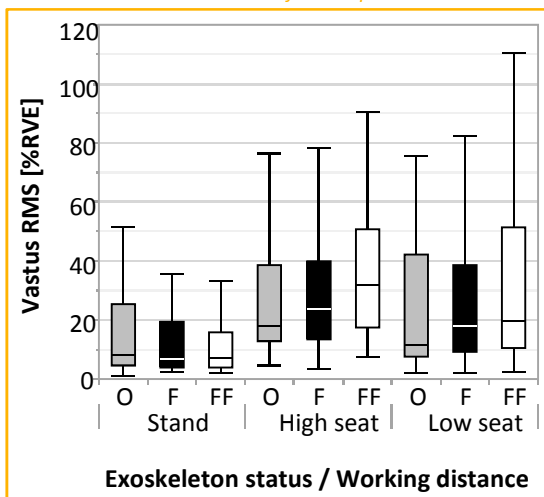
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- Working further to the front:
 - less neck flexion

• EMG (muscular activity)

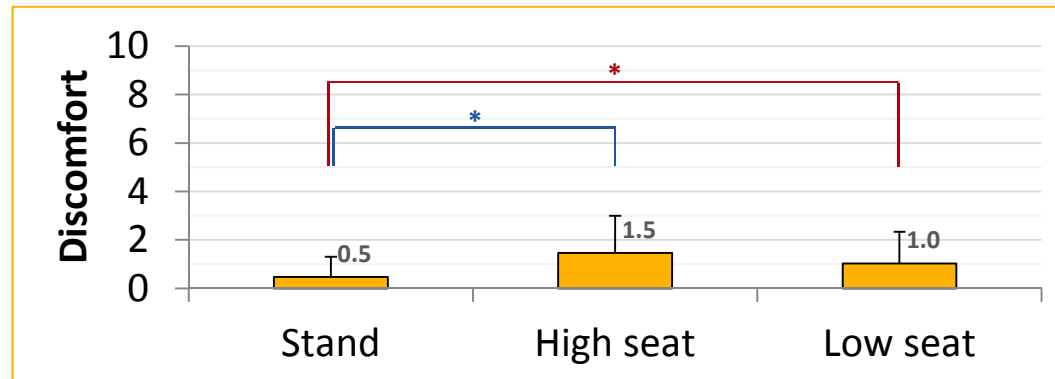


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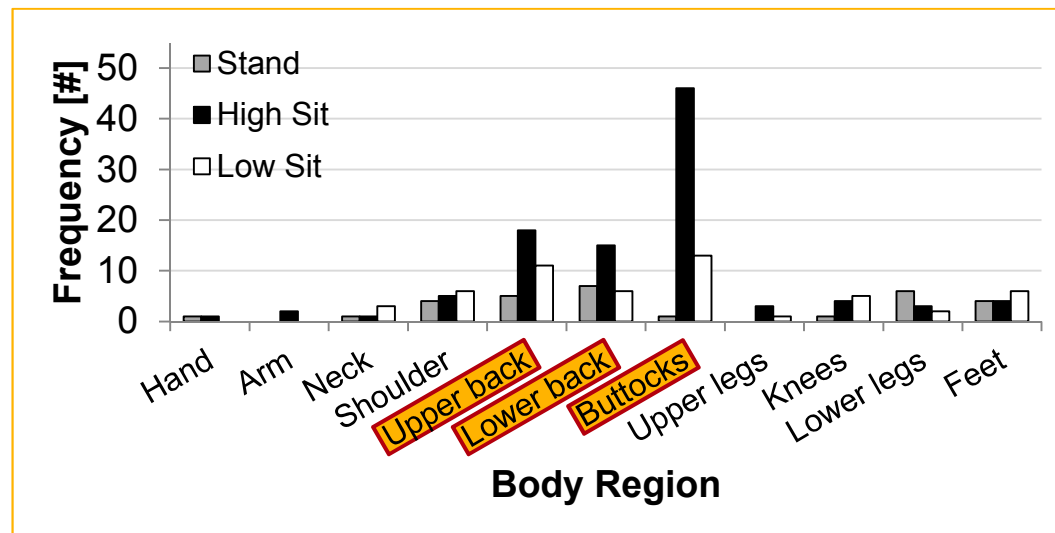
- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - slightly increased trapezius activity
 - increased vastus activity
 - decreased gastrocnemius activity
 - lower erector activity in high seat
- Working further to the front:
 - increased erector & vastus & gastrocnemius activity

- Discomfort (local)



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- Sitting on the Chairless Chair:
 - higher ratings of discomfort



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- Most affected body regions:
 - Buttocks
 - Back

- **Summary, Chairless Chair®...**

- ...reduced relative standing stability without reaching a critical state ($\equiv 0\%$)
 - > no *perturbations* (e.g. human-robot collaboration environment)
 - > $SS_{REL.MIN} \geq 27\%$
 - > **!!! $SS_{REL.ABS}$ unchanged !!!** 
- ...relieves loading on lower extremities by ~64%
- ...reduced erector activity by ~22% *only in high sitting (!!!)*
- ...increased trapezius activity by ~6%
- ...increased vastus activity by ~107%
- ...reduced gastrocnemius activity by ~75%
- ...increased feeling of discomfort

- **Practical applications**

- ...*low potential* of decreasing low back physical loading
- ...potential to decrease risks of prolonged standing in **awkward postures** on musculoskeletal disorders
 - > less neck flexion
- ...**use** the exoskeleton ≤ 21 min
 - > discomfort was higher when using the Chairless Chair®
- ...provide extensive **training** & appropriate **clothing**

- **Future research...**

- ...investigate change of stress in the joints and intervertebral discs
- ...including dynamic working situations with possible *external perturbations*
 - > interaction with machines, e.g. collaborating robots
- ...to effectiveness and usability in the **field**
- ...to effectiveness and usability in the **long-term**



Thank you!

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