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Gait Simulation of Powered Gait Orthosis

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Key Words : air muscle, dynamics, gait, orthosis, PGO, RGO.

Abstract

PGO(Powered Gait Orthosis) mounted with pneumatic muscle as an actuator is upgraded model from RGO(Replicate Gait Orthosis) for paraplegia patients to walk easy and safe. Pneumatic muscles supply powers to both hip joint during PGO gait. The objective of this research is to develop the PGO gait simulation model. Dynamic model of PGO linkage system is processed. Mathematical model of pneumatic muscle was developed and combined it with PGO linkage system. Developed simulation model will be used as a tool for evaluation of the efficiency of pneumatic muscle and for analysis the PGO system.

1.

RGO

RGO(Replicate Gait Orthosis: 가 , , 가)

가 PGO(Powered Gait Orthosis) . RGO 가

. 1968

OCCC

RGO 가

1983 Hugh Steeper ARGO(Advanced 가

RGO), 1993 Winchester ,

Isocentric RGO 가

PGO 가

RGO

. PGO

가 , 가

RGO

가 가

가

PGO

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2. PGO

2.1 PGO

PGO , , -
 ,
 , PGO
 1 가
 가
 . RGO
 가
 가
 가
 RGO . PGO

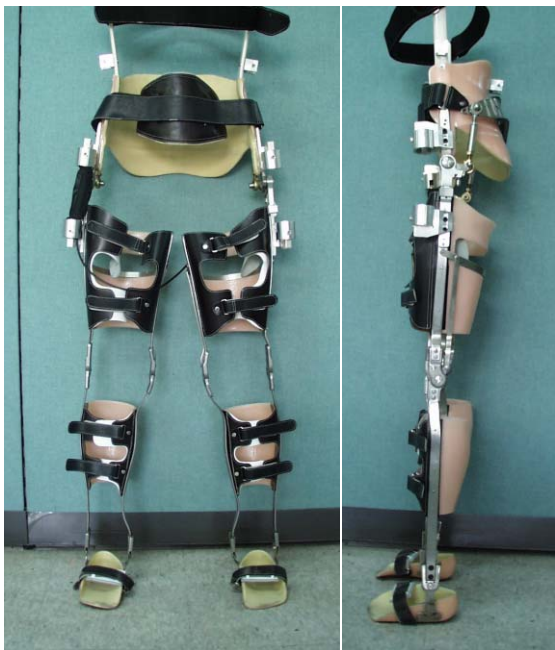


Fig. 1 PGO

PGO S/W
 ADAMS
 MATLAB , ADAMS
 CONTROL PGO

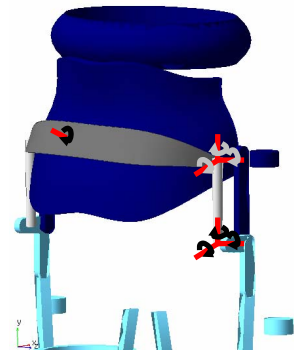
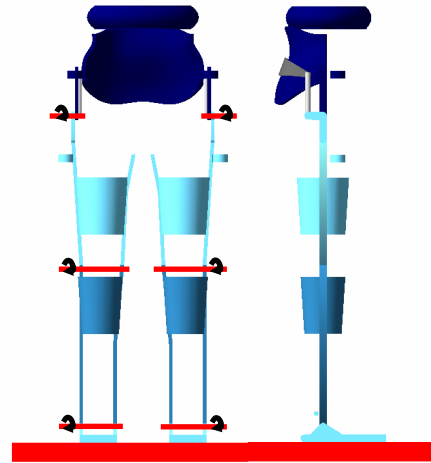


Fig. 2 PGO (ADAMS)

2 PGO

2.2

가 . 3

가

6bar

25kgf



Fig. 3

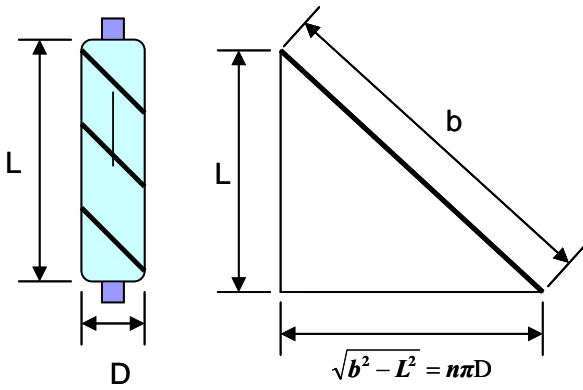


Fig. 4

R.W. Colbrunn

가
4

D, 가 L,
n, 가 b

$$V = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} L = \frac{b^3}{4\pi n^2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

가 ,
가

$$F = \frac{P_g b^2}{4\pi n^2} \left(\frac{3L^2}{b^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \text{Eff}(P_g)$$

, Eff(Pg)

5

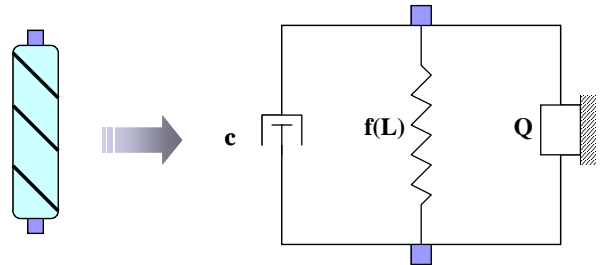


Fig. 5.

가 가

$$F = \frac{P_g b^2}{4\pi n^2} \left(\frac{3L^2}{b^2} - 1 \right) \cdot \text{Eff}(P_g) + c \cdot v \pm Q \cdot k$$

c : viscous damping constant

v : actuator tip velocity

k : actuator stiffness

Q : coulomb damping constant

. c Q

PGO

0.3, 0.4, 0.5 Mpa 3 가
가

0~12kg

LVDT

7

$$\dot{m} = \frac{A_p P_{up} C_q C_m}{\sqrt{T_{am}}}$$

- Ap : Air passage area of solenoid valve
- Pup : upstream air pressure
- Cq : flow rate coefficient
- Cm : flow rate parameter
- Tam : temperature of upstream air

Ap Cq
, Cm



Fig. 6

$$C_m = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}} & \frac{P_{down}}{P_{up}} \leq 0.528(\text{choked}) \\ \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{R(\gamma-1)} \left[\left(\frac{P_{down}}{P_{up}} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} - \left(\frac{P_{down}}{P_{up}} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \right]} & \frac{P_{down}}{P_{up}} > 0.528(\text{choked}) \end{cases}$$

- Pdown : downstream air pressure
- R : air constant

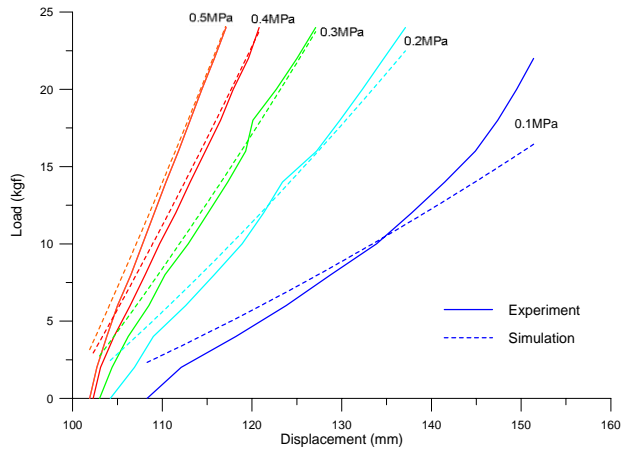


Fig. 7

3.

7
가

가 , 가

3

3.2

가 6

3.1

6
가

c

Q

$$\Delta x = 4 \frac{\mu N}{k} + X \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{\zeta \omega_n T_d}} \right)$$

Δx : change in amplitude over one period

$\frac{\mu N}{k}$: = Q : Coulomb damping constant

X : Initial displacement

ζ : Damping ratio

ω_n : Natural frequency

T_d : Damped period

Q c

Q = 0.2, c = 20

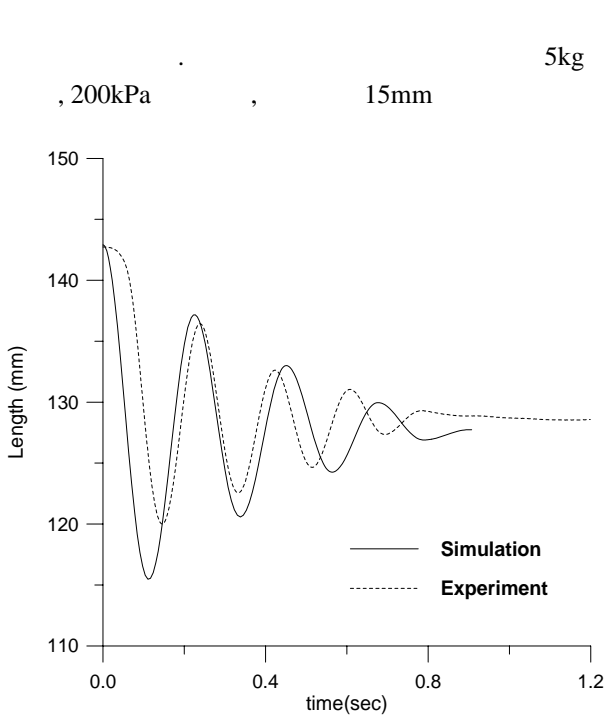


Fig. 8

3.3

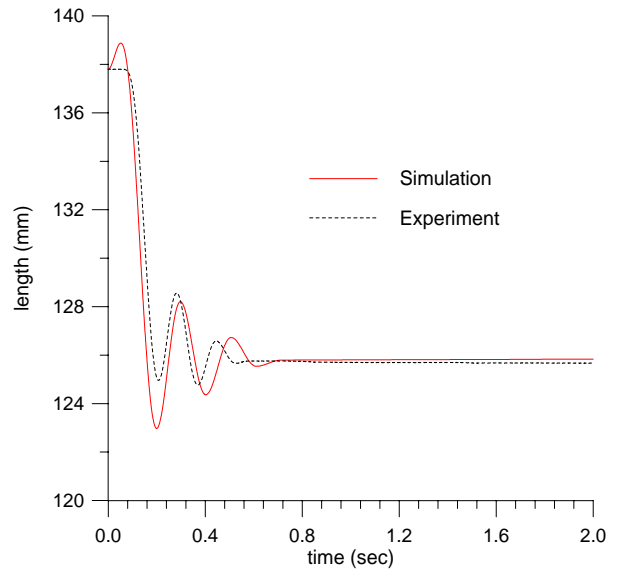


Fig. 9

4. PGO

4.1

PGO

가
4

8
가

가 , 가
가

, PGO RGO

10
 가 , 3 , 78kg
 1 , PGO , 5
 PGO , 가
 2

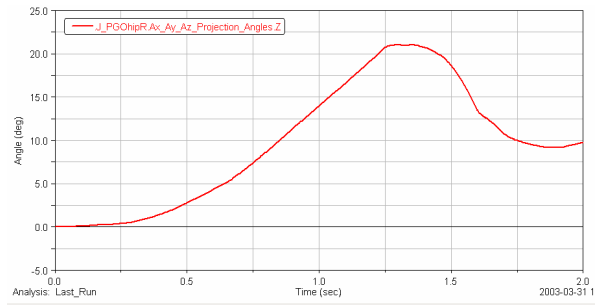


Fig. 12



Fig. 10 PGO

4.2

300N 가 , 60cm 4bar
 가 , 2
 0.6 11

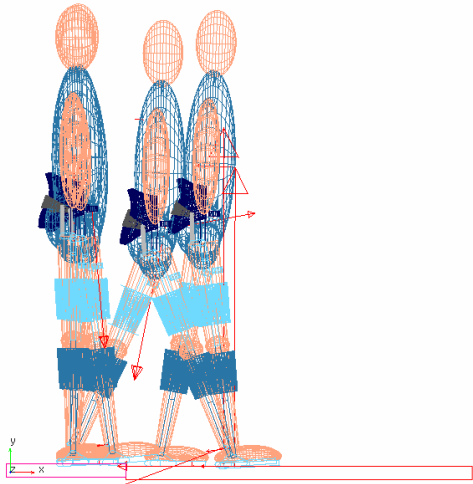


Fig. 11

- 12
- 5.
- PGO PGO
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 , ,
 , 가
 가
 ,
 가
- PGO
 , 가
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