

Contents

Declaration of Authorship	iii
Kurzzusammenfassung	vii
Abstract	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
Contents	xv
List of Figures	xix
List of Tables	xxv
Abbreviations	xxvii
Symbolslist	xxxi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Motivation	3
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Structure	4
2 State of the Art	7
2.1 Wearable Systems	7
2.1.1 Sensor Systems	8
2.1.2 Exoskeletons	10
2.1.3 Soft Robotic Exosuits	12
	xv

2.1.4	PowerGrasp Demonstrator	16
2.2	Control Systems in Exoskeletons	19
2.2.1	Low-Level Control	20
2.2.2	Mid-Level Control	21
2.2.3	High-Level Control	22
2.2.4	Challenges in Industrial Environments	23
2.2.5	PowerGrasp	24
2.3	Data Sets	25
2.3.1	Opportunity	25
2.3.2	Skoda Data Set	26
2.3.3	AnDyDataset	27
2.3.4	Other Data Sets	27
2.4	Human Action Recognition Algorithms	29
2.4.1	Sliding Windows	30
2.4.2	Deep Learning	31
2.4.3	Convolutional neural networks	33
2.4.4	Recurrent Neural Network	34
2.5	State of the Art conclusion	36
3	Research Goals	39
3.1	Data Set	40
3.2	Human Action Recognition	41
3.3	Control	43
4	Methodology	45
4.1	Use Cases	46
4.1.1	Automotive Use Cases	48
4.1.2	Miscellaneous Use Cases	51
4.1.3	Use-Case Evaluation	53
4.2	Overhead Car Assembly	56
4.3	Sensor Selection and Classification	57
4.3.1	Full-Body Sensor Suit	58
4.3.2	PowerGrasp Sensor System	61
4.4	Dataset Creation	62
4.4.1	Action Description and Annotation	62
4.4.2	Methods for Data Recording	64
4.4.3	Data Set Evaluation	67

4.5	Classifier Development and Optimization	68
4.5.1	Models	69
	CNN-2	70
	BDRNN	71
	DC-LSTM	72
4.5.2	Parameters	73
	Learning Rate and Batch Size	74
	Batch Normalisation	75
4.5.3	Window size and overlap	75
4.5.4	Data Set Size	76
	Data Transformation and Regression Analysis	77
	Regression Quality Assessment	77
4.6	Adaptive Support-When-Needed Control	78
4.6.1	Action Recognition Control	79
4.6.2	Advanced Action Recognition Control	79
4.6.3	Evaluation Study	81
4.7	Conclusion	82
5	Results	85
5.1	Human Action Recognition	85
5.1.1	Initial Configuration	86
	CNN-2	87
	BDRNN	88
	DC-LSTM	90
	Conclusion	91
5.1.2	Data set partitioning	92
	CNN-2	93
	BDRNN	95
	DC-LSTM	97
	Conclusion	98
5.1.3	Batch size	98
5.1.4	Learning Rate	101
5.1.5	Regularization: Improving Generalization and Prevent- ing Overfitting	103
5.1.6	Window Size and Overlap	107
5.1.7	Data Set Size	111

5.1.8	Conclusion	115
5.2	Support when Needed Control	116
5.2.1	Energy Performance	116
5.2.2	Subjective Fatigue	119
5.2.3	Conclusion	123
6	Discussion	125
6.1	Data set	125
6.2	Action Recognition	128
6.3	Control	134
6.4	Conclusion	138
7	Summary and Outlook	141
7.1	Achievement of the Objectives	141
7.2	Contribution to the Field	142
7.3	Outlook	143
7.3.1	Unaddressed Topics	143
7.3.2	Future Research Directions	144
7.3.3	Potential and Technological Developments	145
7.3.4	Potential Achievements Beyond Current Work	146
7.4	Conclusion	147
A	Appendix	167
A.1	Background	167
A.1.1	Time Series Classification	167
A.1.2	Statistics	168
A.1.3	Evaluation Measures	168
A.2	Methodology	171
A.3	Dataset Creation	171
A.4	Software Tools	171
A.4.1	Synchronisation and Annotation Tool	171
A.4.2	Action Recognition Pipeline	174
Evaluation		175
Data Flow and Model Implementation		175
A.5	Results	176
A.6	Discussion	179