

Parabolic flight with exoskeleton: Researchers test fine motor skills in weightlessness

June 12 2024, by Andrea Fink



Credit: Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz GmbH, DFKI

Fine motor tasks under space conditions are particularly challenging and must first be trained on Earth. Scientists from the German Research

Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI) and the University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE) are investigating whether a robotic exoskeleton that can simulate weightlessness is suitable for astronautical training.

The team had the opportunity to participate in the 42nd DLR Parabolic Flight Campaign in Bordeaux, France, to compare the effects of simulated [weightlessness](#) with those of real weightlessness.

During [space missions](#), astronauts are often faced with fine motor tasks, such as performing repairs or experiments, that are made more difficult by the weightlessness of space. Targeted training of these skills is particularly important, not only to increase the efficiency of the missions, but also to ensure the safety of the astronauts. Until now, such missions could only be practiced on Earth during [parabolic flights](#) or in spacesuits underwater.

Innovative space training with exoskeleton

Scientists at the DFKI Robotics Innovation Center Bremen and the Department of Medical Engineering Systems at the University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE) are working on an alternative and more cost-effective training method.

In the NoGravEx project, they have developed an innovative approach to simulate microgravity with the help of a [robotic exoskeleton](#). The technology is able to detect and compensate for the weight of a person's arms, making them feel weightless or as heavy as on the moon, for example.

The researchers are currently investigating the effects of simulated weightlessness on the human body compared to real weightlessness in the GraviMoKo project. By participating in the 42nd DLR Parabolic Flight Campaign from May 27 to June 6, 2024 in Bordeaux, France, they

have reached an important milestone in the project.

During the parabolic flights, special ascent and descent maneuvers are used to create weightlessness 31 times for about 22 seconds each. This time is available to the scientific teams for their experiments. Instead of the planned three flights over three days, Novespace's Airbus A310 Zero G took off four times because the first flight had to be aborted after only 16 parabolas due to technical problems. The remaining parabolas were completed on the second day.

Experiment setup and execution

The exoskeleton experiment was one of eleven selected experiments on board the aircraft and involved the participation of six test subjects. However, in order to compensate for the absence of some subjects, more people had prepared for the mission in advance.

The test subjects' task was to use the index finger of their right arm to hit the center of a target slide on a touch screen in weightlessness. The arm was covered by a cape to avoid visual movement corrections. During the experiment, the subjects' arm muscle activity, brain activity, and heart rate variability, as well as their movement trajectories, were recorded.

Half of the test subjects had already practiced this task in the laboratory with an active exoskeleton in simulated weightlessness, while the others were untrained or only familiar with the test setup. In contrast to the terrestrial tests, passive systems were used for the parabolic flights. Two identical test setups allowed the simultaneous participation of two subjects per flight.

A backup person equipped with all the sensors was available to step in if the subjects felt uncomfortable, and otherwise act as an operator and

supporter.

The experiments went largely according to plan, with only one subject having to be replaced due to nausea. At the end of the ten-day campaign, the researchers were very pleased with the results.

Project leader Prof. Dr. Elsa Kirchner, University of Duisburg-Essen/DFKI said, "We did a great job on our first parabolic flight campaign and collected all the data we planned to. Despite the effort and lack of sleep, the team worked extremely well together. Now it's time to analyze the very extensive data."

Data analysis and potential applications

By analyzing the data, the researchers hope to determine whether training with the exoskeleton in simulated weightlessness can enable the transfer of learned skills to real weightlessness and improve astronauts' abilities. This could help prepare astronauts for the challenges of future space missions and optimize their performance in the extreme conditions of space.

In addition to space travel, terrestrial applications such as rehabilitation can also benefit from this new technology. The exoskeleton used and further developed in the NoGravEx and GraviMoKo projects was originally developed at DFKI for rehabilitation therapy.

Thanks to the possibility of individual weight compensation, the system can provide even more personalized support for physically disabled people, for example, after a stroke.

Provided by Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz GmbH, DFKI

Citation: Parabolic flight with exoskeleton: Researchers test fine motor skills in weightlessness (2024, June 12) retrieved 18 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-06-parabolic-flight-exoskeleton-fine-motor.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.