

MocoExtendProblem: Interface Between OpenSim and MATLAB for Rapidly Prototyping Direct Collocation Goals

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Summary

MocoExtendProblem (MEP) is a more convenient MATLAB framework for prototyping and developing direct collocation goals for OpenSim Moco. MEP features several tools for testing and prototyping and using novel MocoGoals without resorting to rebuilding all of opensim or generating an .omoco file from C++ and loading the problem into MATLAB. Instead, users can structure their custom goals, build these with the visual studio and the MEX compiler and add them to existing MATLAB scripts.

This repository features:

- A set of C++ and MATLAB scripts and models for prototyping and testing custom goals.
- a build.m script that compiles goals in the custom_goals or custom_goals45 and procedurally constructs the c++/MATLAB and compiles the MEX interface.
- Compatibility with OpenSim 4.2-4.4 and 4.5.
- The ability to include MEP as a submodule, build, and use valid custom goals.
- Custom goals previously developed in our labs are in the custom_goals directory.

Statement of need

OpenSim is an open-source software platform for biomechanical modeling and simulation (Seth, 2018). The platform enables researchers and healthcare professionals to investigate how biological and non-biological structures respond to different loads, postures and activities. It has been used to study a wide range of biomechanical problems, such as the mechanics of walking and running (Falisce et al., 2019), the impact of injury or disease on movement (Johnson, 2022), and the effectiveness of rehabilitation exercises (Spomer et al., 2023).

Direct collocation is a numerical optimization method used in dynamic systems and control engineering. It involves representing the system dynamics as a set of algebraic equations, which are then discretized over time, and solved as a nonlinear optimization problem to obtain the optimal control inputs. The method aims to find a numerical solution that satisfies the system constraints and optimizes a performance measure. Optimization paradigms like direct collocation have begun to play a critical role in expanding our understanding of biological locomotion through the in-silico testing of novel therapies and predictive capabilities.

Within OpenSim is the software toolkit Moco (Dembia, 2021), which employs direct collocation with the interior-point optimizer IPOPT (Wächter & Biegler, 2006) in order to solve trajectory optimization problems that could range from tracking experimental motion capture data for

40 solving generalized coordinates, actuator controls, and kinetics to fully predictive simulations.
41 Moco employs CasADi (Andersson et al., 2018) to transform MocoProblems consisting of
42 control goals and constraints into sets of matrices for nonlinear optimization. While direct
43 collocation is powerful and OpenSim can be used to generate a broad range of dynamically-
44 consistent simulations, it can be daunting for some users to modify and rebuild novel direct
45 collocation goals.

46 We developed MEP so researchers, clinicians, and students without experience compiling C++
47 can still write and test custom goals. By contrast, OpenSim's interfaces for MATLAB
48 are developed using SWIG, as opposed to MEX, which can be daunting for even seasoned
49 biomechanists. Running build.m will compile custom goals developed and placed in the
50 custom_goals directory, or if using OpenSim 4.5, MEP will search the custom_goals45. This
51 distinction for pre- and post- 4.5 MEP is to handle where scaling arguments are moved to the
52 abstract MocoGoal.

53 No further modifications to CMakeLists.txt are required; however cmake and msbuild.exe from
54 Visual Studio 2019 or higher needs to be added to the system PATH. MocoExtendProblem was
55 designed for use in matlab versions 2022a or igher. Presumably, the framework can be finessed
56 to run on GNU Octave instead of matlab; however, this has not been tested. build.m will
57 procedurally construct both extend_problem.m and ExtendProblem.cpp by parsing the header
58 files of the discovered goals within the custom_goals directory. Both ExtendProblem.cpp and
59 extend_problem.m generate bindings to instantiate custom goals placed in the custom_goals
60 directory. Custom Goals will be compiled with VS2019+ and then MATLAB's MEX compiler
61 is used to compile the MEX function. ExtendProblem.cpp leverages the C++ library mexplus
62 (Yamaguchi, 2018) to gain access to MEX entry points entry and exit points through C++
63 macros.

64 To incorporate extend_problem goals into an existing script, a C-style pointer to the instantiated
65 MocoProblem is passed as a constructor argument to the extend_problem.m class that wraps
66 the MEP MEX. Class methods of extend_problem.m (Figure 1; blue) are then used to add
67 custom goals to the MocoProblem.



Figure 1: MEP Framework organization. The end user runs the build.m script (orange) that subsequently calls methods in the utils folder (red) which are tasked with reading the custom_goals and custom_goals45 folder (green) and procedurally construct the mex and the interface class that calls the mex (blue). Each custom goal (green) is essentially handled as its own compiled plugin.

- 68 To create a new goal with MEP:
- 69 1. copy one of the goals in the custom_goals folder.

- 70 2. rename all files to that of your custom goal's name.
- 71 3. regex replace (or by hand) mentions of the original copied goal name to that of your
- 72 goal's name in each of the 5 files, being careful to also modify the include guards in the
- 73 dll and register types header files.
- 74 4. Reimplement `initializeOnModelImpl`, `calcIntegrandImpl`, `calcGoalImpl` such that they
- 75 describe your custom goal.

76 In order to run a new custom goal, obtain the C-style pointer from OpenSim's existing SWIG
77 interface and pass this as a constructor argument to `extend_problem`.

```
cptr = uint64(problem.getCPtr(problem));
ep = extend_problem(cptr);
ep.addMocoCustomGoal('custom_goal',weight,power,divide_by_distance);
```

78 This paradigm has implications for OpenSim and MATLAB developers beyond the scope of
79 just incorporating novel MocoGoals; these same tools can be used to develop other tools or
80 expand other classes and easily incorporate them into existing MATLAB-OpenSim scripts. We
81 have posted all tools, instructions and simulation results related to this project on GitHub and
82 SimTK.org/MEP.

83 Showcases

84 To demonstrate the utility of this framework, we utilized a two-dimensional (2-D) full-body
85 human musculoskeletal model operated through the MATLAB-OpenSim API to simulate
86 a half walking gait cycle (Denton & Umberger, 2023). The base code uses Moco's built-
87 in `MocoControlEffortGoal` and `MocoAverageSpeedGoal` to generate tracking and predictive
88 simulations of a dynamically-consistent walking step that minimizes the sum of the squared
89 control effort, at an average speed of 1.3 m s⁻¹. Additionally each objective function has an
90 implicit acceleration minimization and auxiliary derivative cost term which help to smooth
91 model kinetics and remove transient oscillations in ground reaction forces.

92 Since Moco lacks any built-in gait stability goals, we developed three custom stability goals
93 using MEP to prototype and compile into a new `extend_problem` class that adds these to an
94 existing `MocoProblem`. The first is a base of support (BOS) criterion in which the center
95 of mass is optimized to lay between the average of the two mass centers for the calcaneus
96 projected to the ground reference frame, the second is a zero-moment-point goal (ZMP)
97 criterion that assumes the model is an inverted pendulum and the center of mass tracks the
98 computed zero-tilting moment location, and the third is a marker acceleration minimization
99 goal (`ACCmarker`) that minimizes the explicit accelerations of the marker's station location.

100 MEP's `build.m` was used to generate an `extendproblem.cpp` and `extend_problem.m` class which
101 wraps the custom goal to create a new, multi-objective function based on the sum of squared
102 control effort + stability criteria, such that:

$$J_{BOS} = W_1 EFF^2 + W_2 ACC_{smoothing} + W_3 BOS \quad (1)$$

$$J_{zmp} = W_1 EFF^2 + W_2 ACC_{smoothing} + W_3 ZMP \quad (2)$$

$$J_{acc} = W_1 EFF^2 + W_2 ACC_{smoothing} + W_3 ACC_{marker} \quad (3)$$

103 The results of each multi-objective predictive simulation, in which the stability criterion was
104 compiled using MEP, is shown against the results from a tracking simulation Figure 2. The
105 tracking simulation objective cost was a weighted sum of the tracking error (i.e. squared sum

of simulation from experimental kinematic and ground reaction force data) and sum of the squared control efforts.

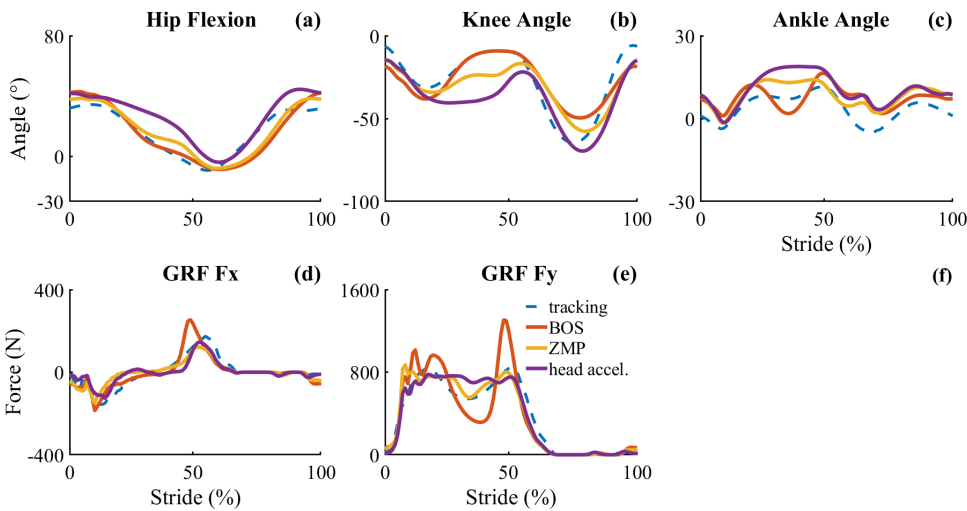


Figure 2: Sagittal plane hip, knee and ankle angles (a-c), vertical and A-P ground reaction forces (d-e), the 11 degree-of-freedom, 18 muscle sagittal plane human walking model used for tracking and predictive simulations (f).

Table 1: Objective cost and term breakdown for three predictive simulations using MEP.

	Objective cost	Effort cost	Smoothing cost	Stability cost
J_{BOS}	3.759046	2.270912	0.683608	0.794155
J_{accel}	4.184254	2.751212	0.725837	0.686290
J_{ZMP}	4.774932	3.797785	0.793123	0.174308

MEP is being used in ongoing research (Aravind Sundararajan, 2023; Varun Joshi, 2023) of locomotor performance in humans and other animals. For validating MEP's results, after solving each optimal control problem, a test is done to verify if the output MocoSolution numerically equals an output reference of the same problem and weights to within a tolerance based on the model's assembly error tolerance.

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