

KNES 289W

The Cybernetic Human

University of Maryland, Spring 2018
Tim Kiemel

Lecture 2, January 29

**Human Movement I:
Muscles & Skeleton**

Note: Updated to reflect the material we had time to cover

Reminders & Notes

Before schedule adjustment period ends, contact us about any potential scheduling conflicts, including during finals week (May 12–18)

This week:

- First Discussion on Wednesday, January 31
- Lecture on Friday, February 2
- Quiz 1 becomes available at noon Saturday, February 3 (due Thursday, February 8)

Last Time

Intro to KNES 289W

- Cybernetics and kinesiology
- Interactions among systems → movement
- Four topics
 - Human movement
 - Prostheses and exoskeletons
 - Human-machine interactions
 - Superhero kinesiology
- Overview of syllabus

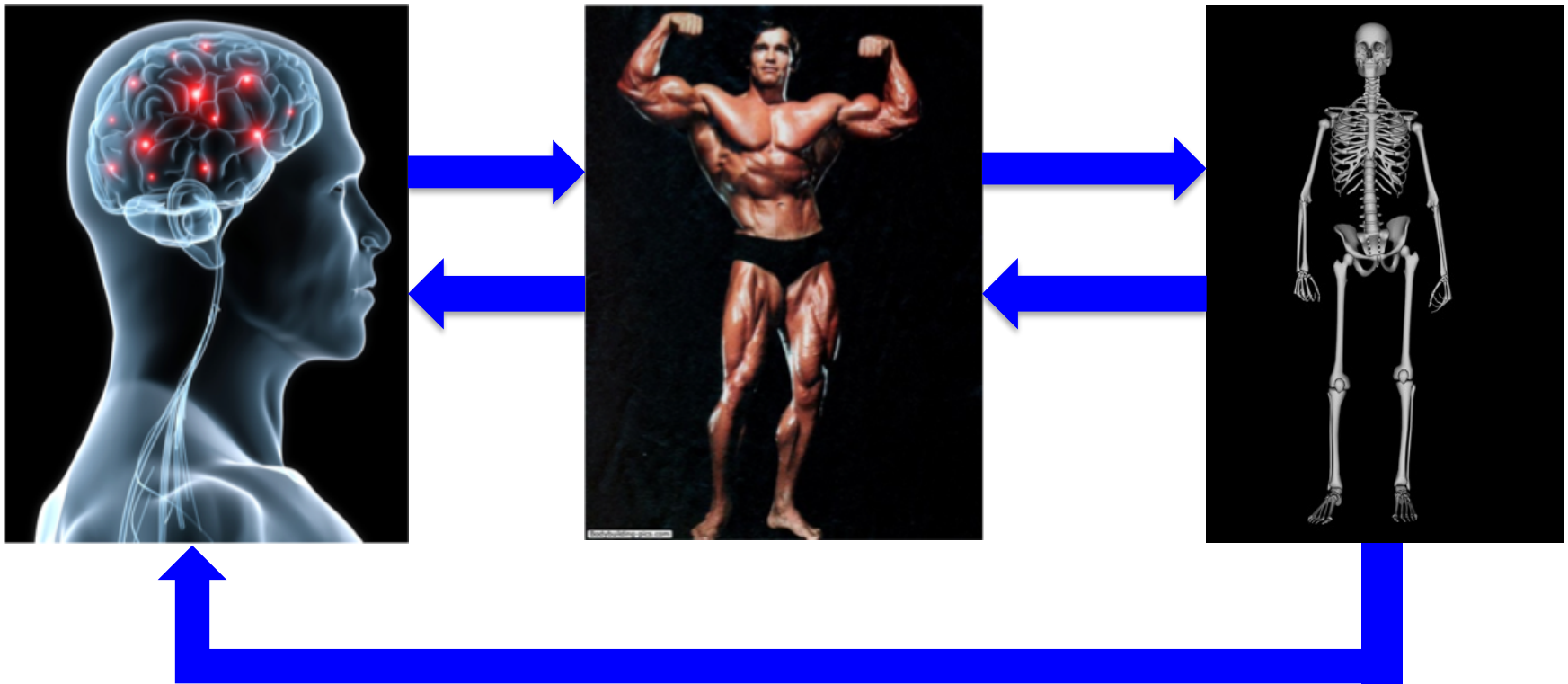
Interactions of Human Systems

This Week

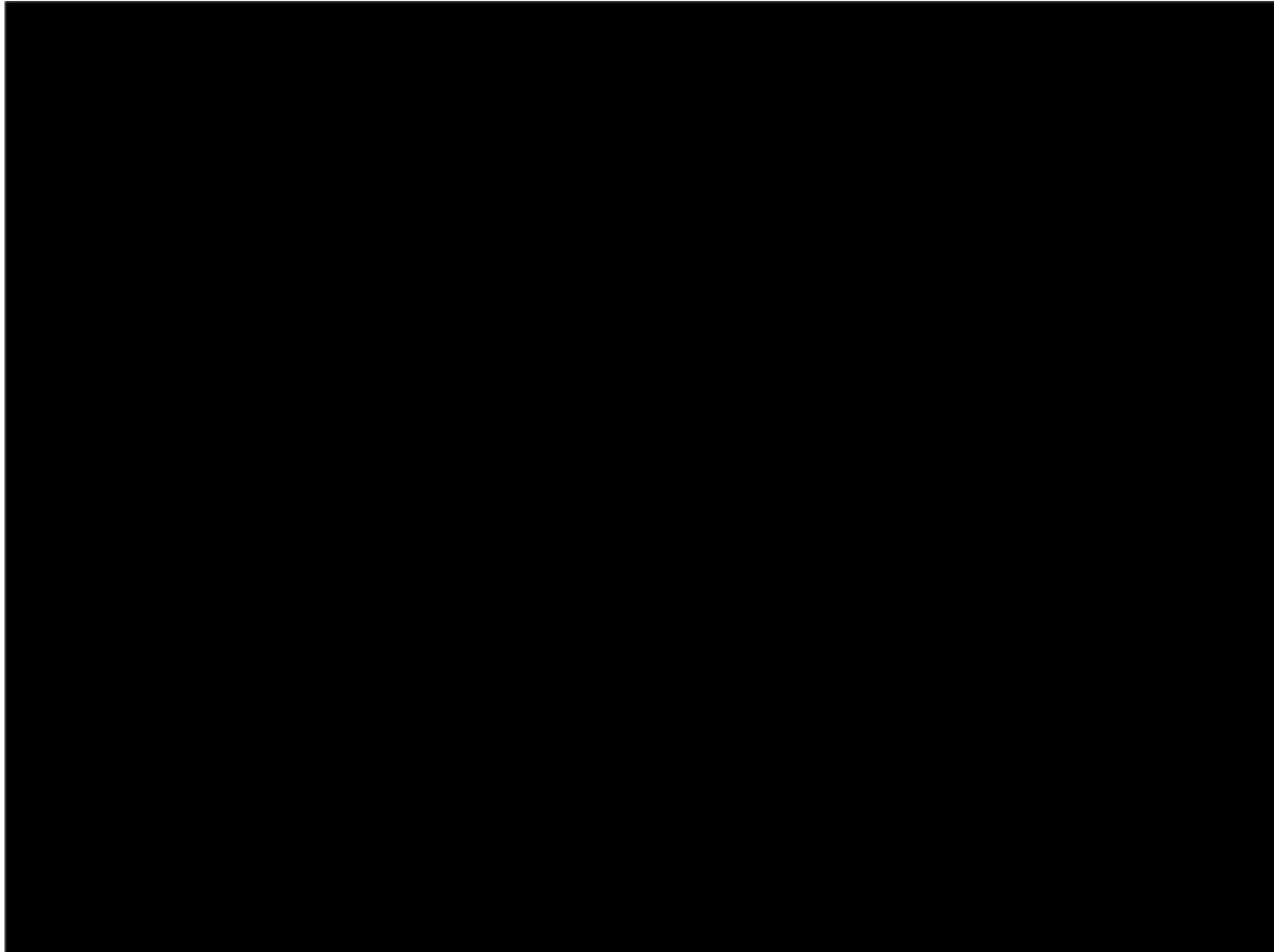
Nervous &
Sensory Systems

Muscles

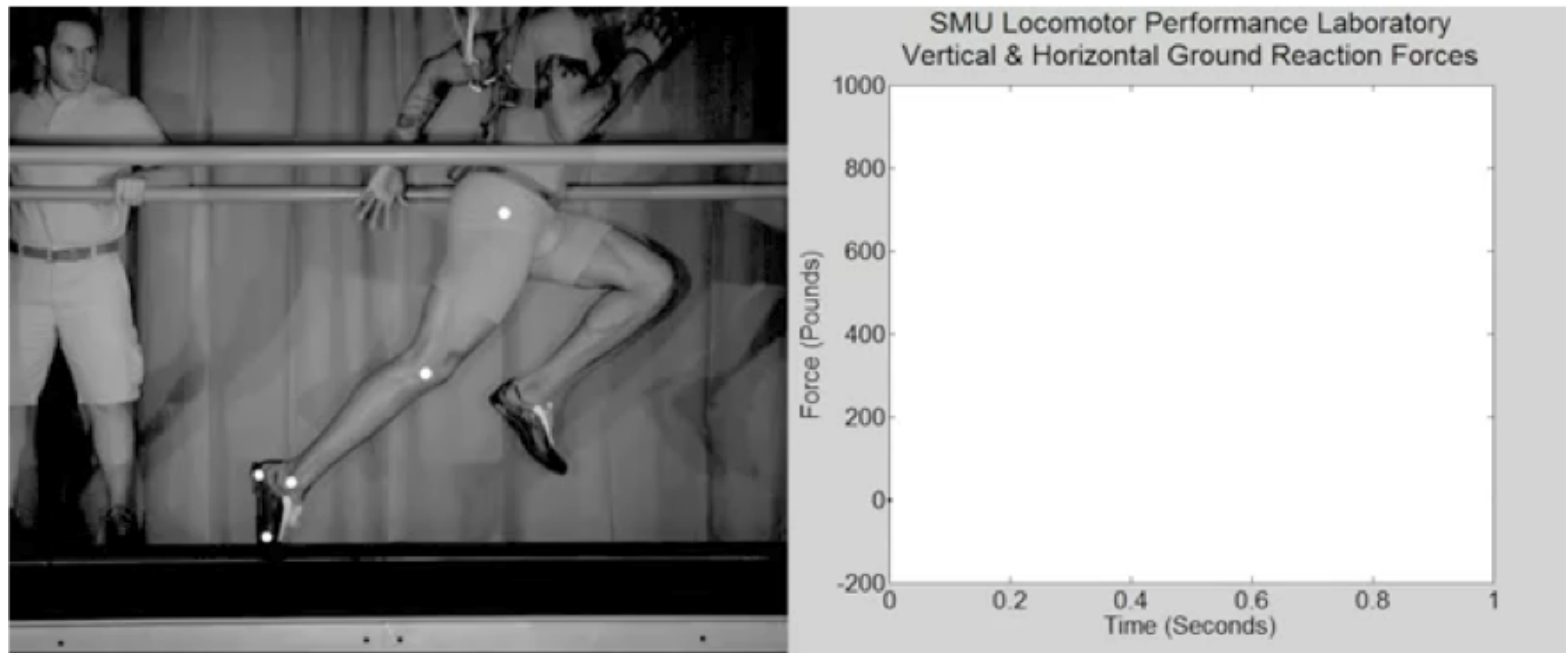
Skeleton



Maximum Sprinting Speed



Stance and Swing Phases



Stance phase

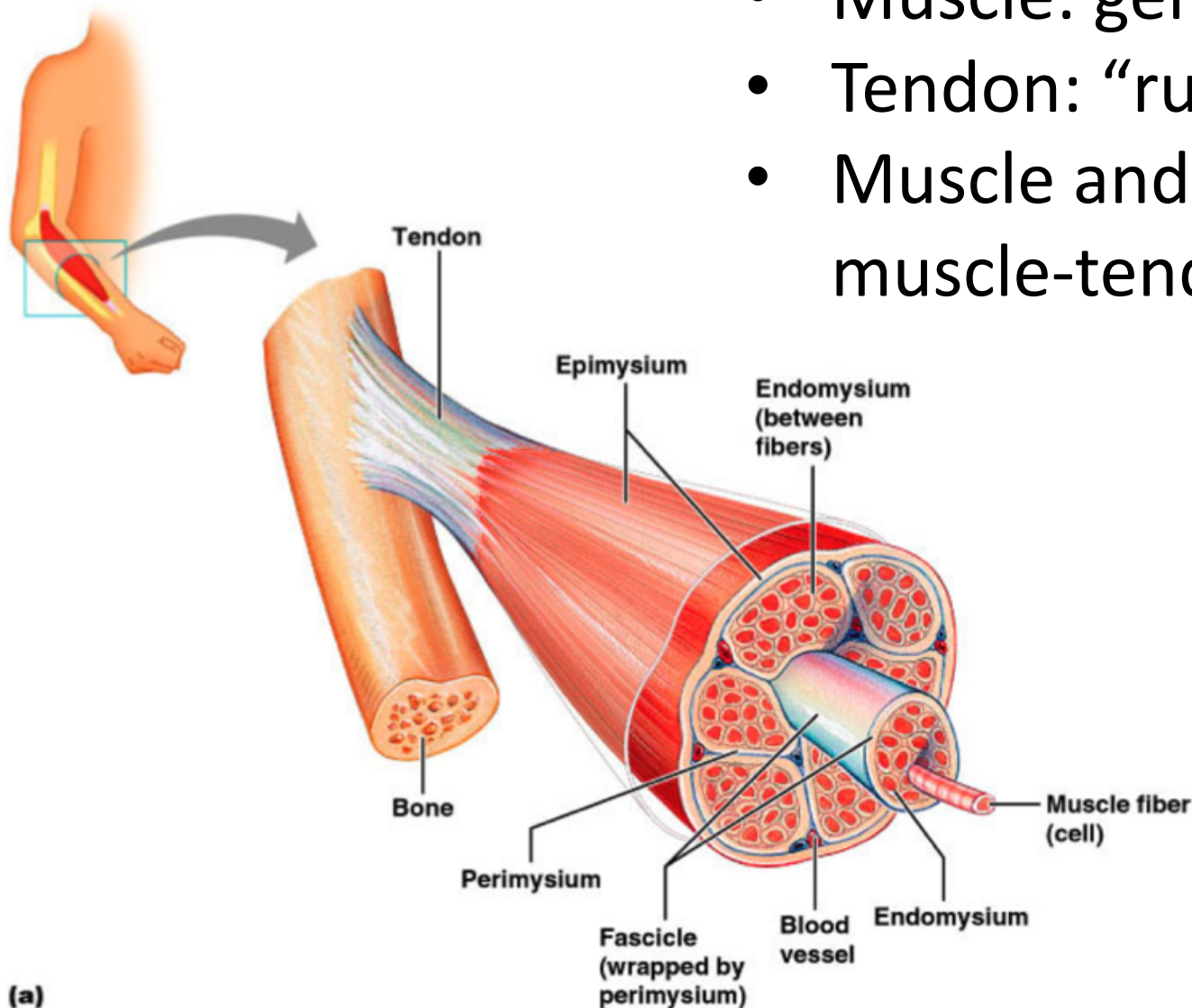
- support body weight
- accelerate body forward in late stance

Swing phase

- swing leg forward
- extend knee
- arrest motion of the knee

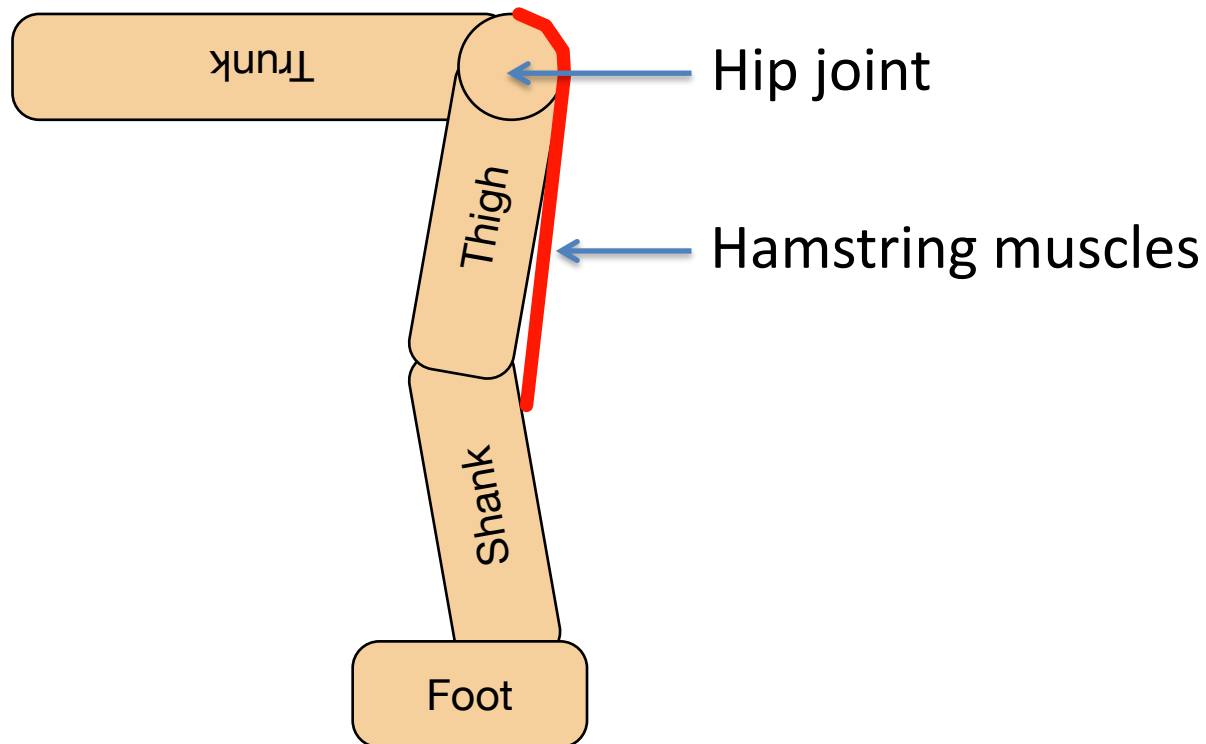
Muscle-tendon unit: What it is

- Muscle: generates force
- Tendon: “rubber band”
- Muscle and tendon: muscle-tendon unit (MTU)

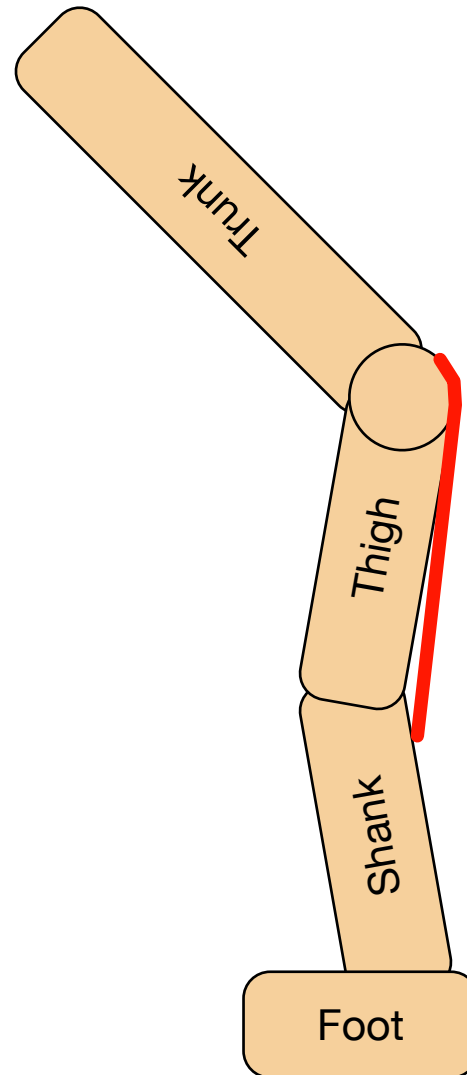


Introduction to Kinematics

Kinematics: the **description** of movement

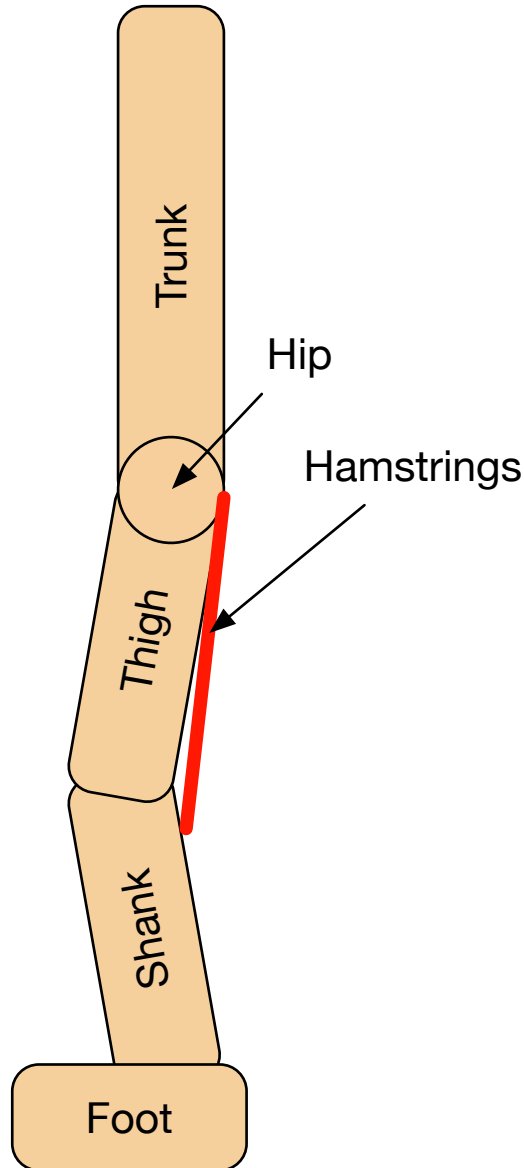


Introduction to Kinematics

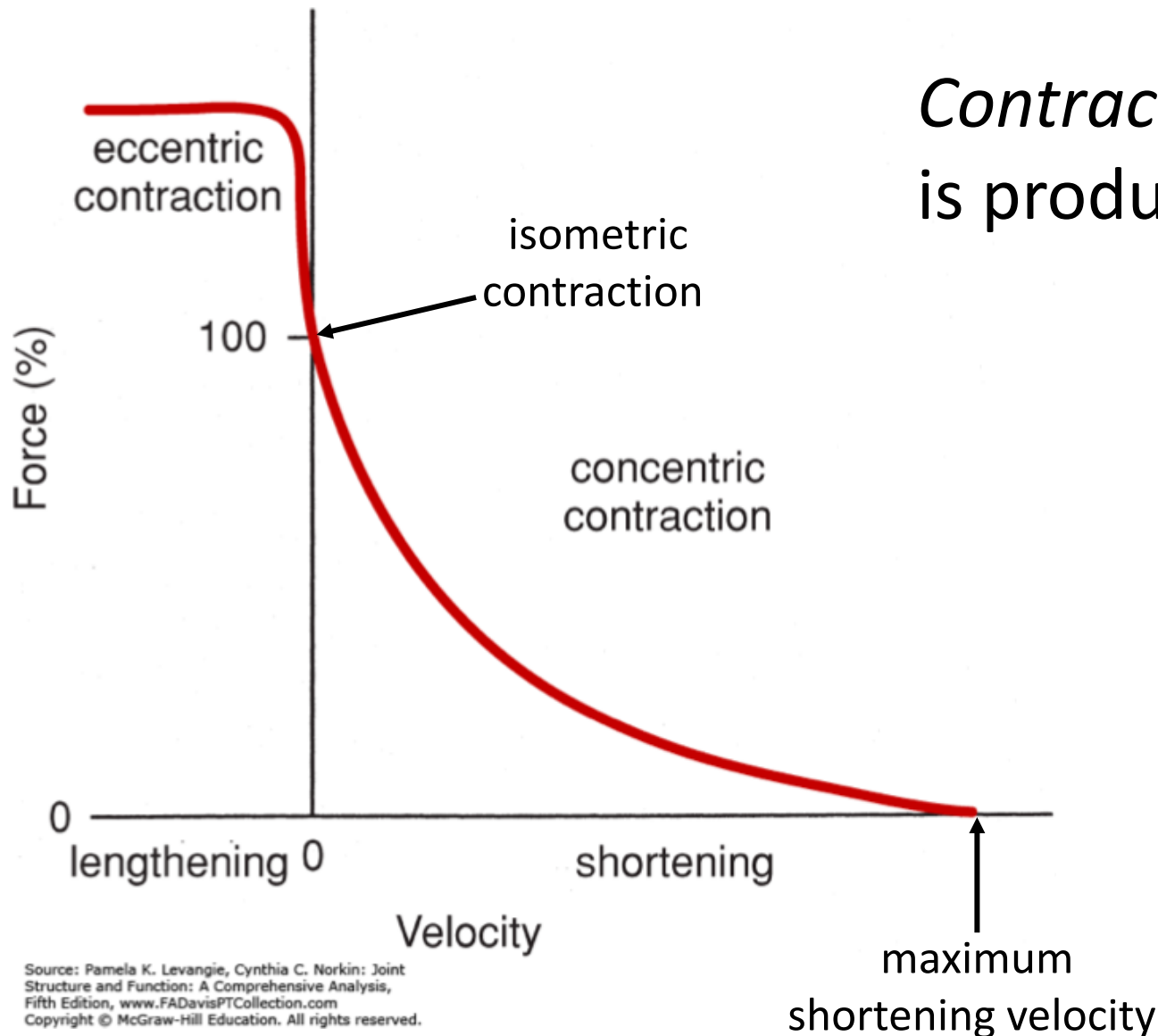


Introduction to Kinematics

Fast movements
⇒ fast changes in
MTU lengths



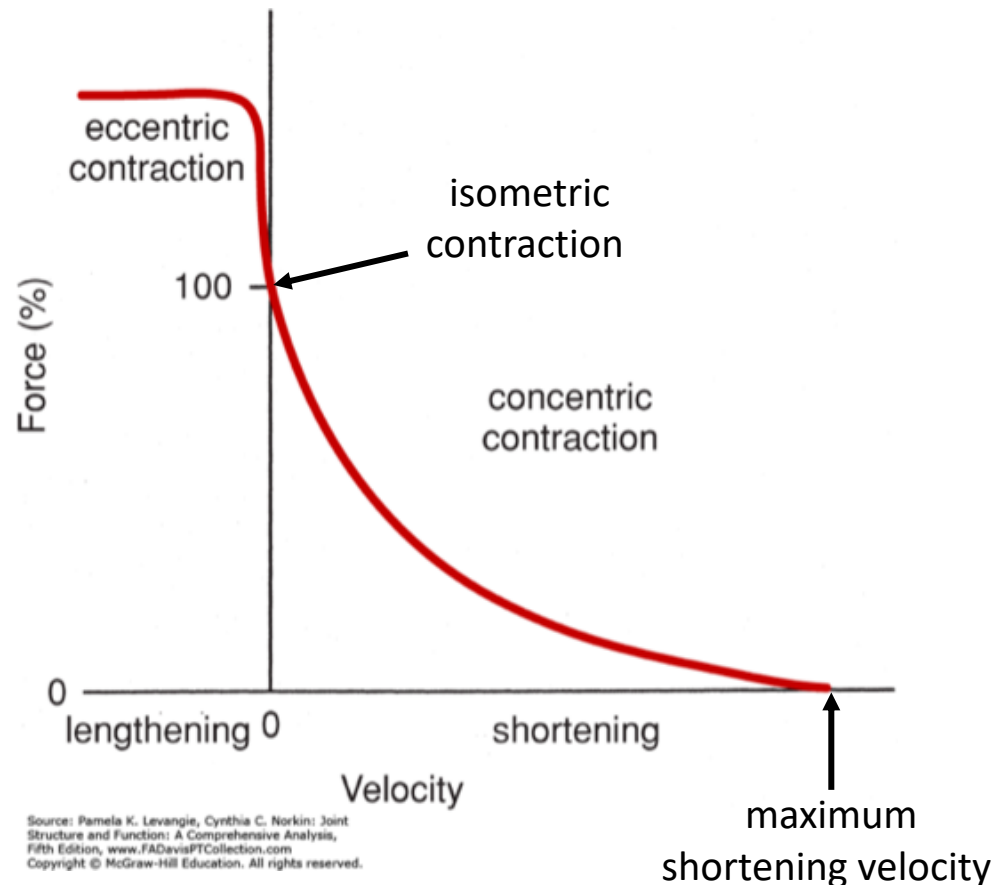
Force-Velocity Relationship of Muscle



Does Sprinting Present a Paradox?

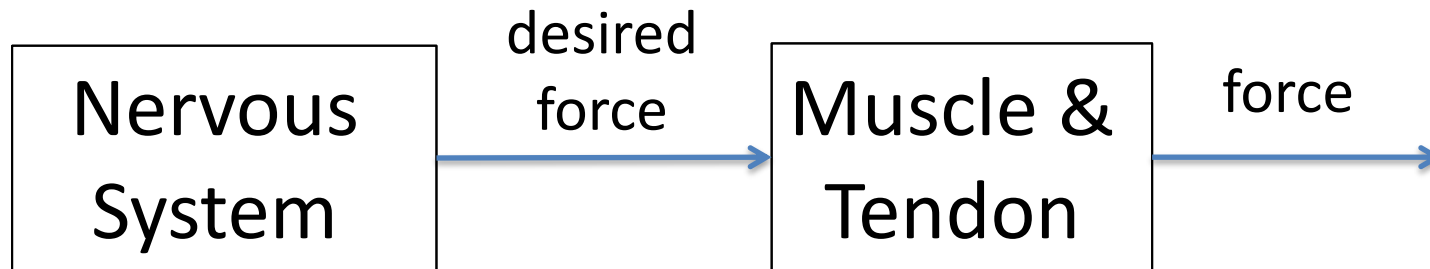
Fast movements \Rightarrow fast changes in MTU lengths

Muscle quickly shortens \Rightarrow produces weak force

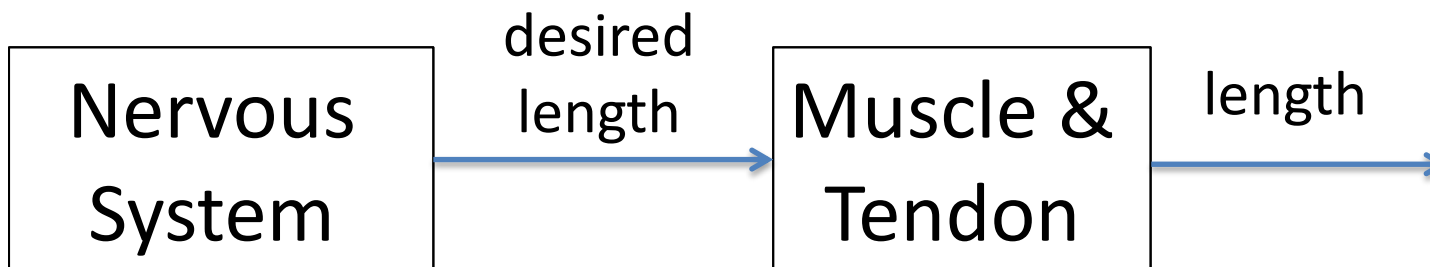


Muscle-tendon unit: What it does

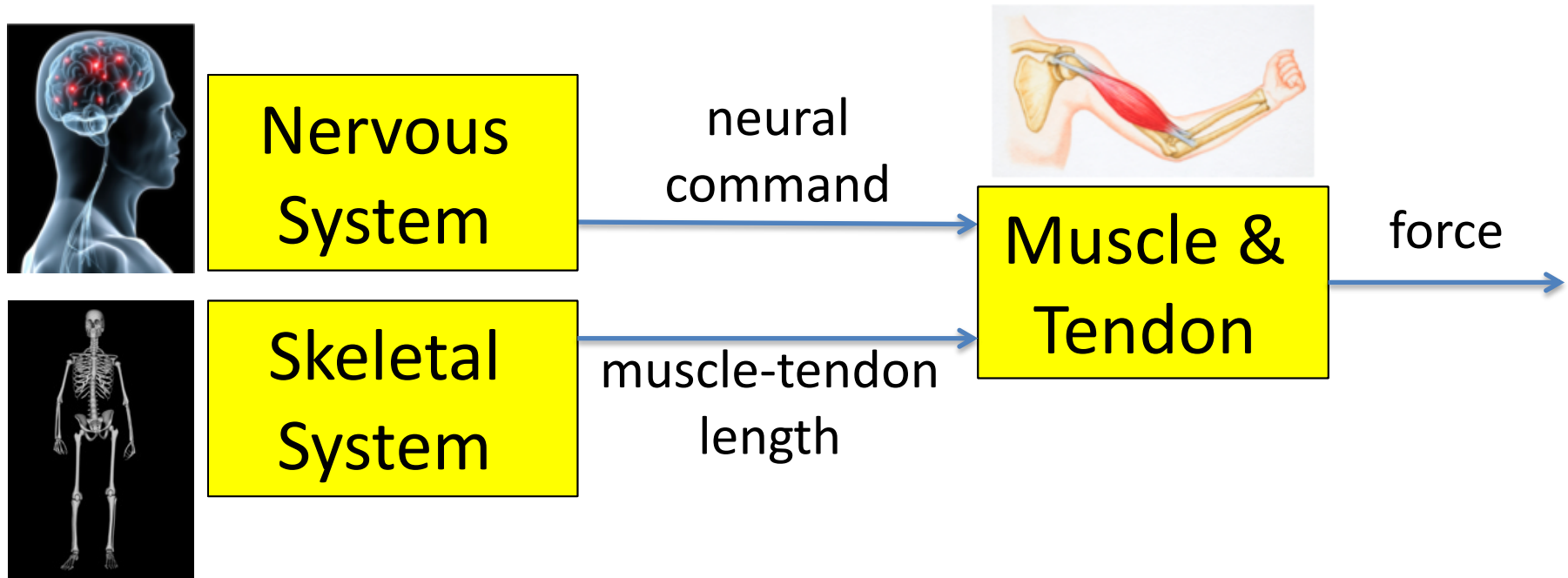
This simple? **No!**



This simple? **No!**



Muscle-tendon unit: What it does



Muscle & tendon: *input-output system*:

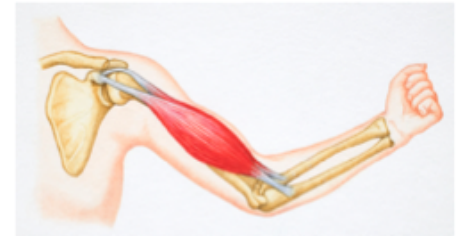
History of neural command & length **up to present time**



Force at present time

Input-Output Systems

Muscle & tendon:



History of neural command & length **up to present time**



Force at present time

Bank account:

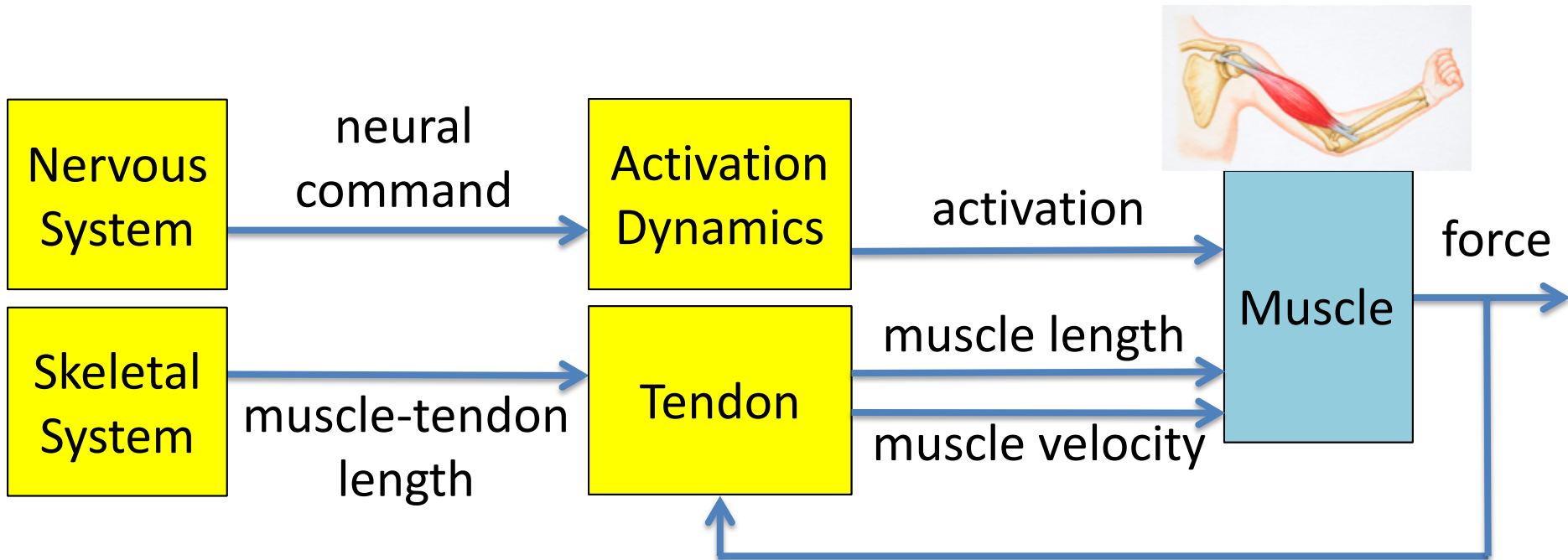


History of deposits & withdrawals **up to present time**



Account balance at present time

Muscle-tendon unit: What it does



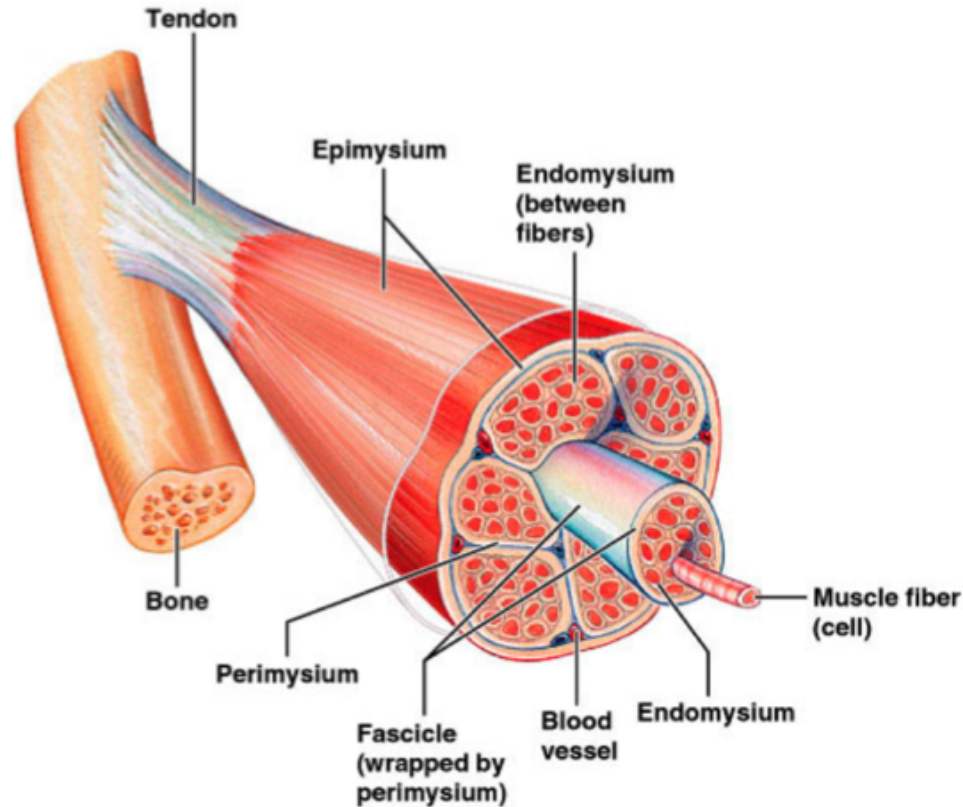
Muscle approximation: *static* input-output system:

Activation, length and velocity **at present time**



Muscle force **at present time**

Muscle-tendon compliance



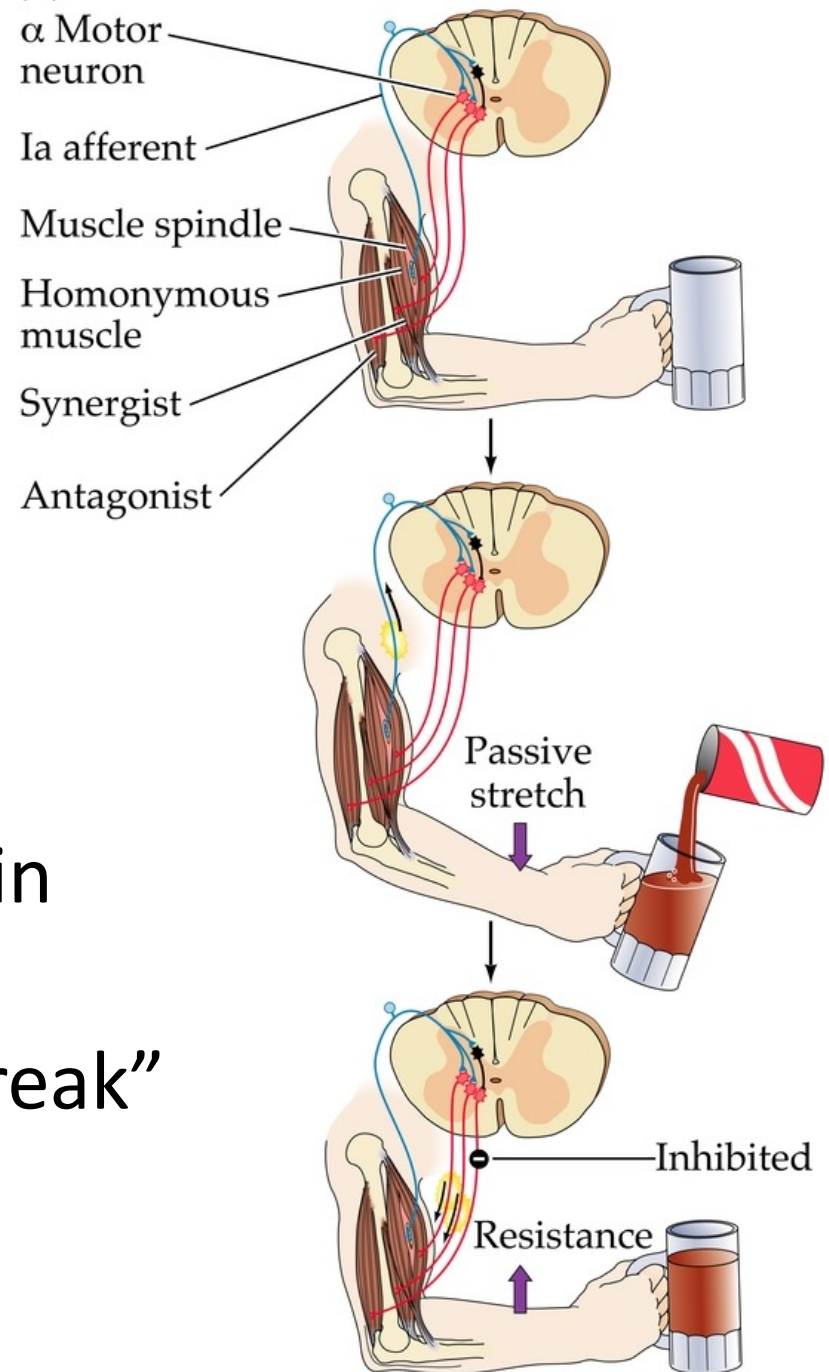
Muscle-tendon unit is *compliant*:

- External force \Rightarrow change in length

Muscle-Tendon Compliance

Compliance:

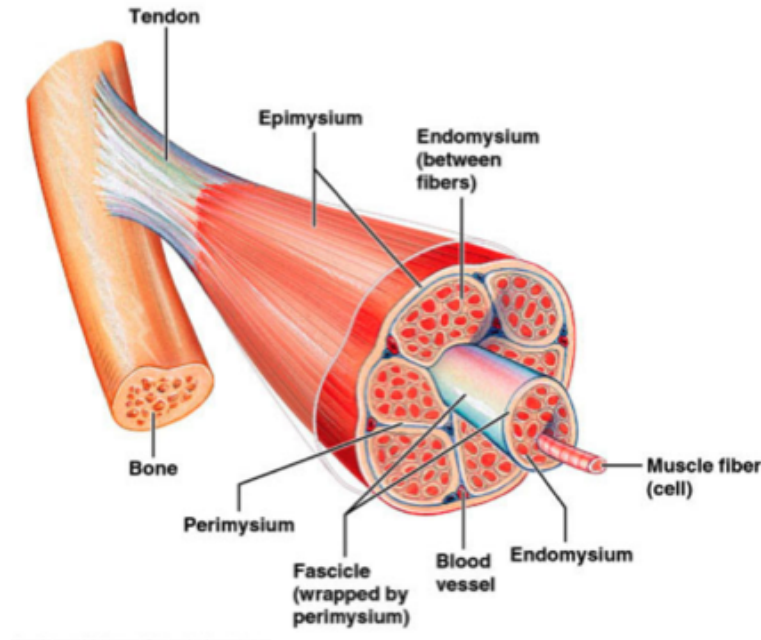
- External force \Rightarrow change in length
- Good: "bend but don't break"



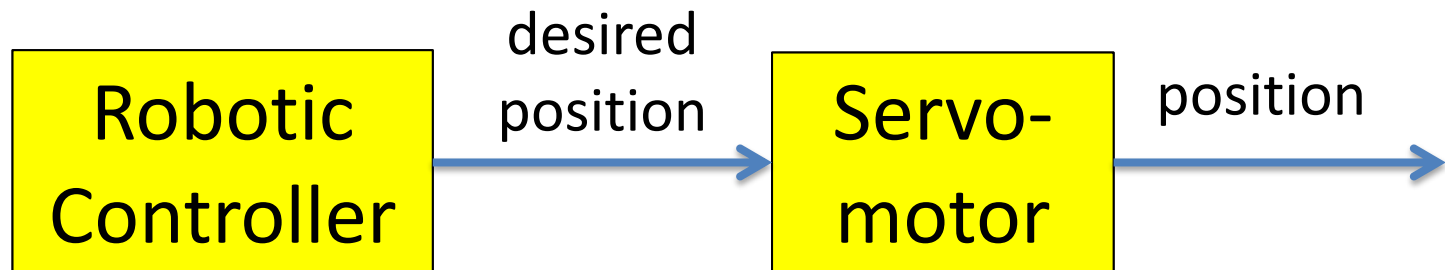
Muscle-Tendon Compliance

Compliance: External force \Rightarrow change in length

Compliant:



Not compliant:



Mimicking Muscle-Tendon Compliance

Optimal Feedback Control for Anthropomorphic Manipulators

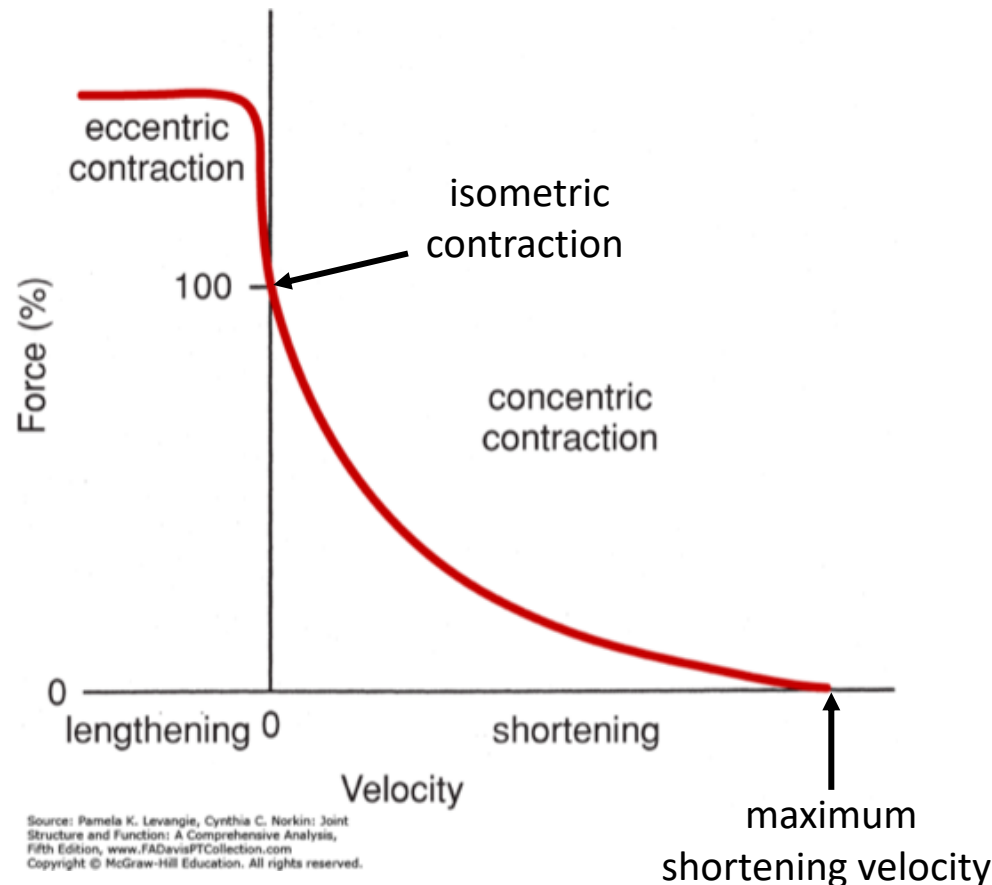
D. Mitrovic, S. Nagashima, S. Klanke,
T. Matsubara, S. Vijayakumar



Does Sprinting Present a Paradox?

Fast movements \Rightarrow fast changes in MTU lengths

Muscle quickly shortens \Rightarrow produces weak force



Does Sprinting Present a Paradox?

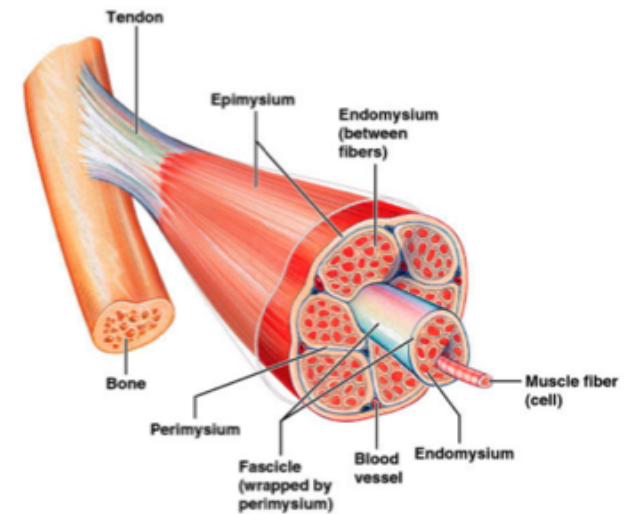
Fast movements \Rightarrow fast changes in MTU lengths

Muscle quickly shortens \Rightarrow produces weak force

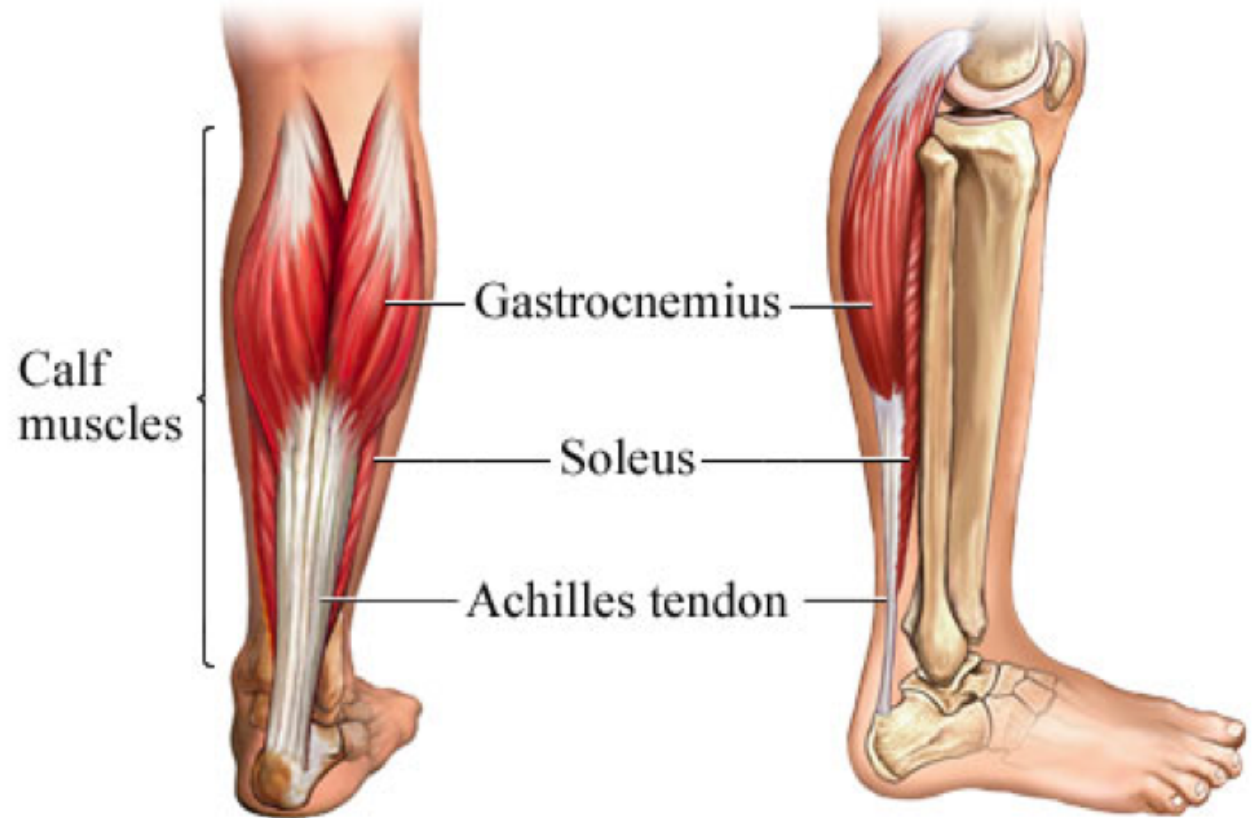
So how do we run fast?

Factor 1:

- Force-velocity relationship describes **muscle**
- Does not describe the muscle-tendon unit



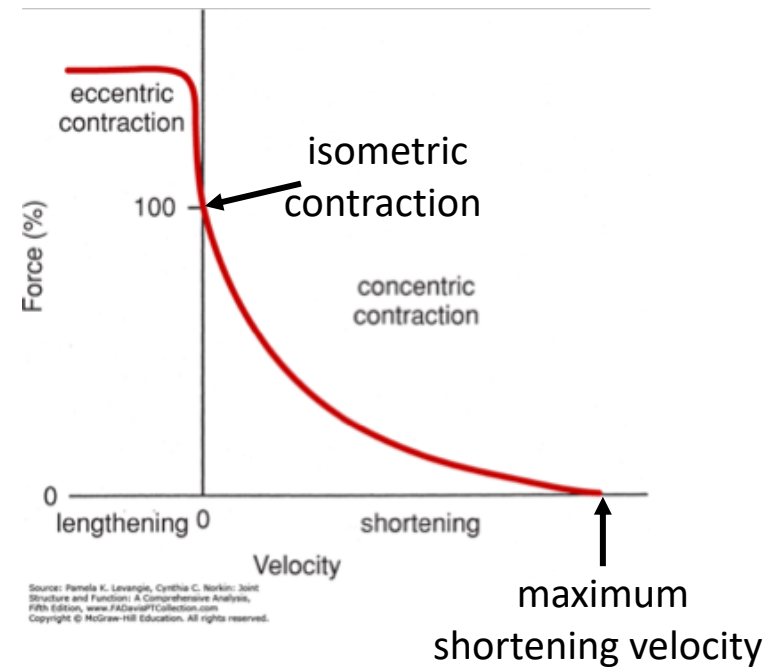
Factor 1: Tendon Length



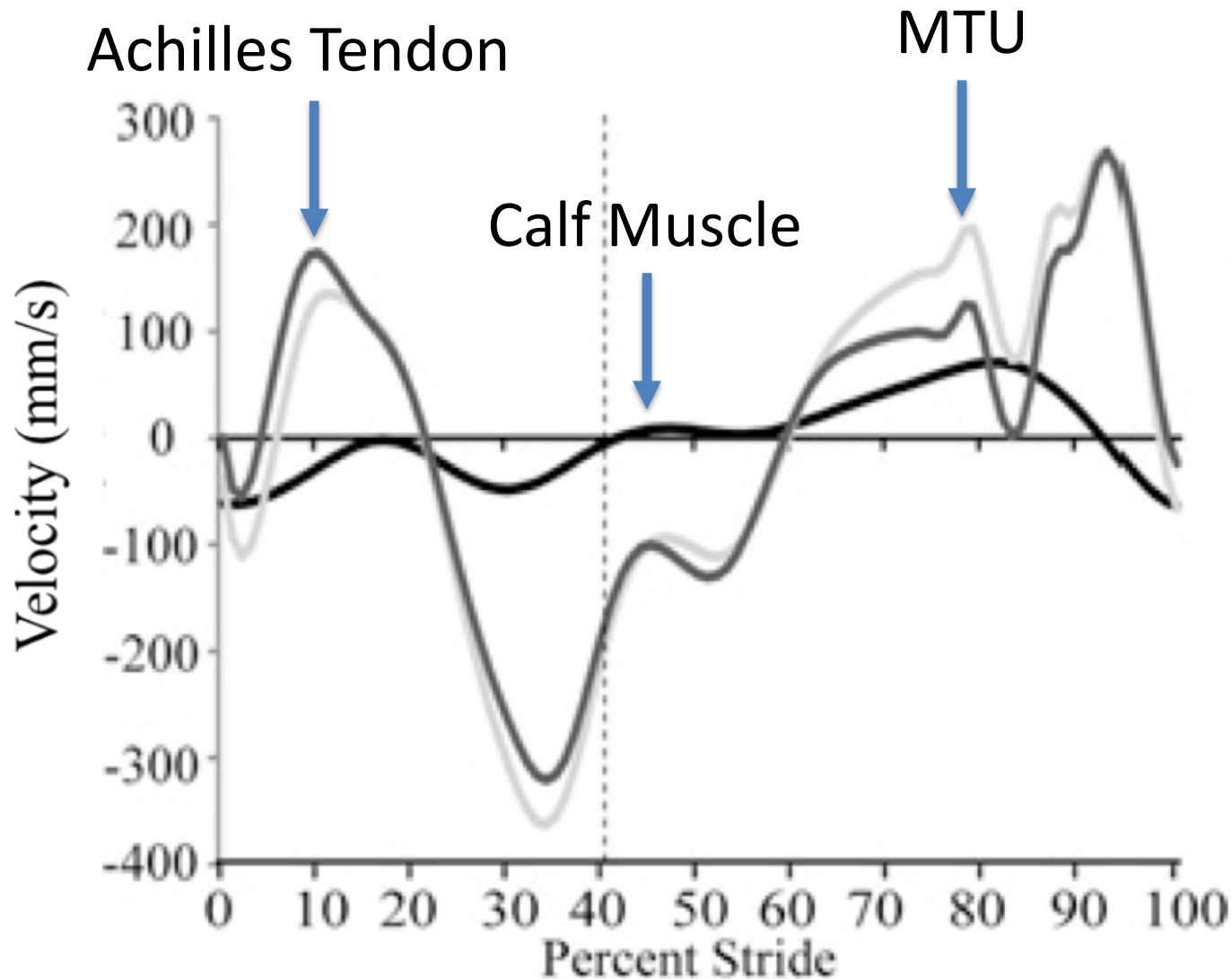
Factor 1: Tendon Length

Relatively long

- Compared to muscle fibers
- Stretches as muscle force increases
- Reduces changes in muscle length



Factor 1: Tendon Length



Review

- What does muscle do from the cybernetic perspective as an input-output system?
- What does it mean that muscle and tendons are compliant? What are the implications?
- How does changes in the length of the Achilles tendon affect sprinting speed?

Next Time:

Human Movement I:
Muscles & Skeleton