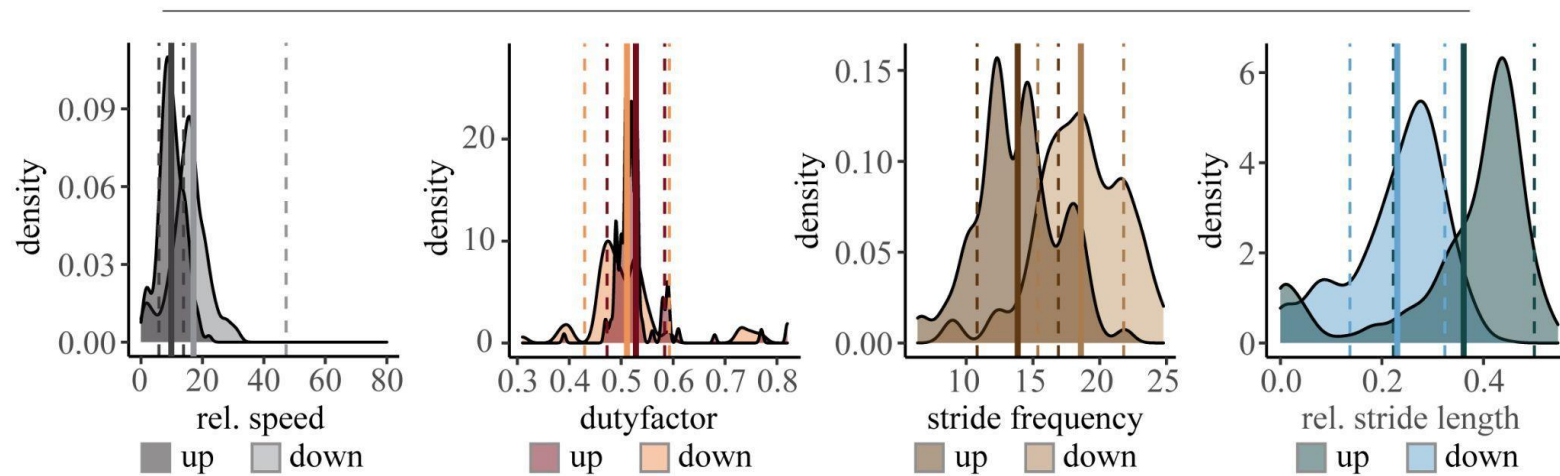


KINEMATICS

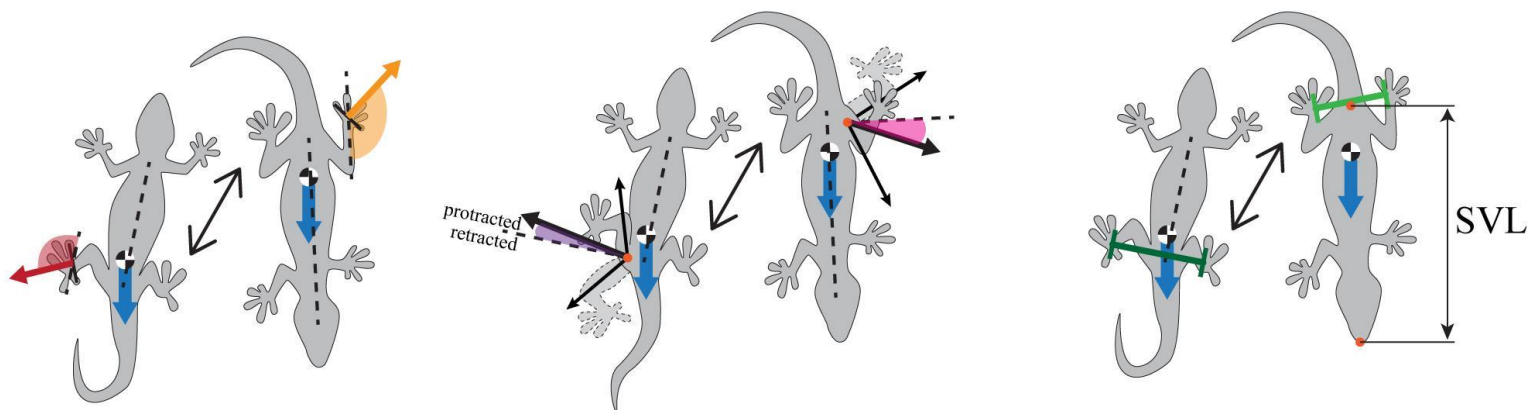
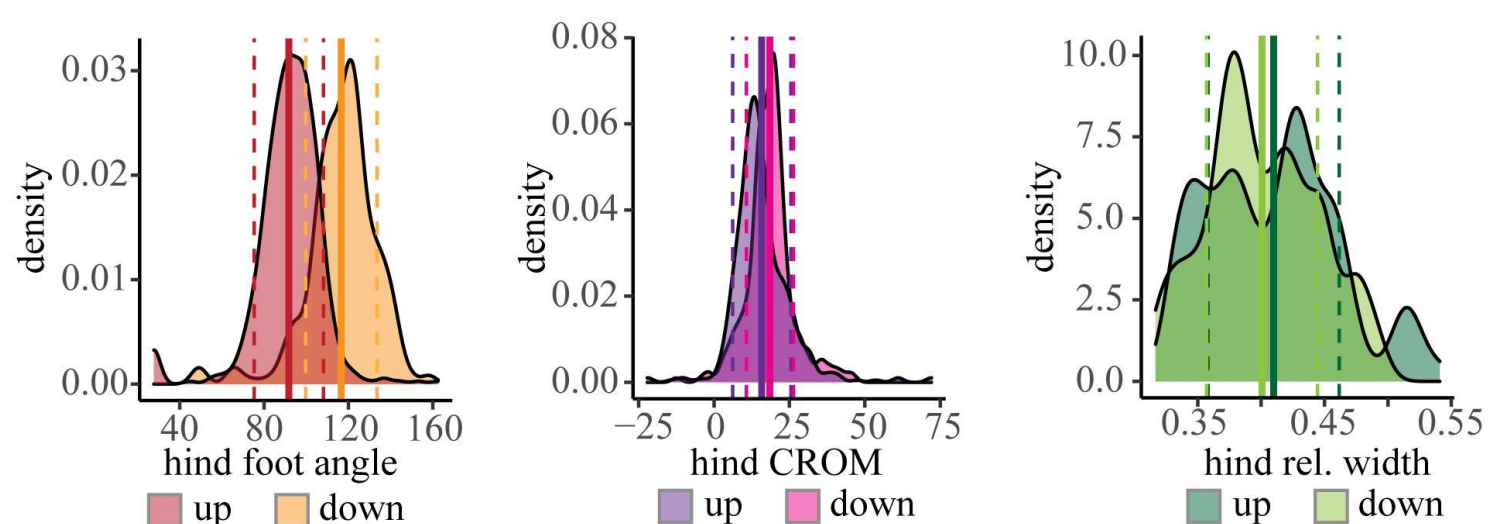
(hfren)

General



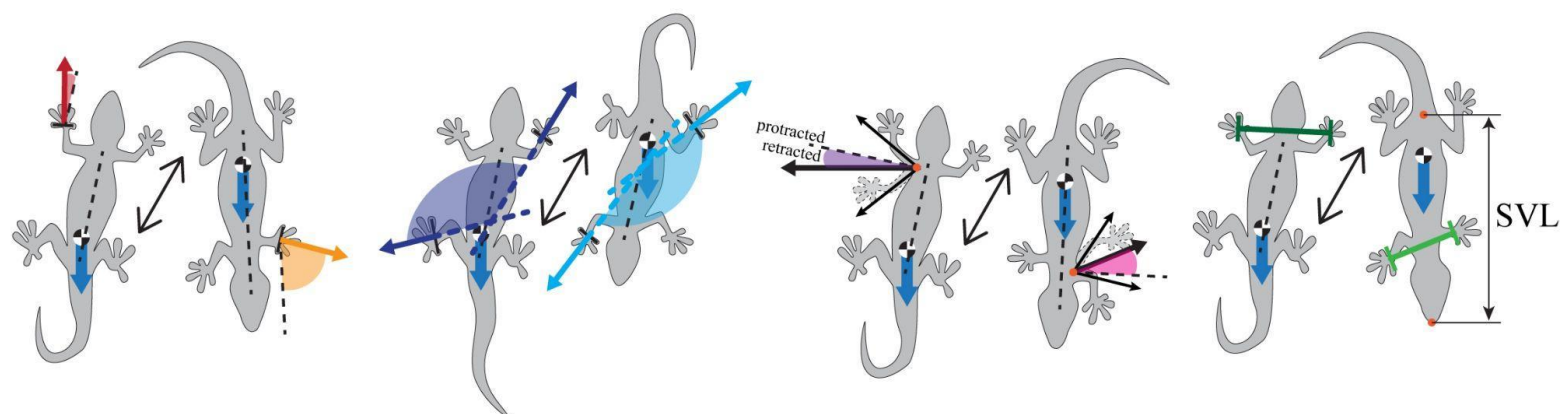
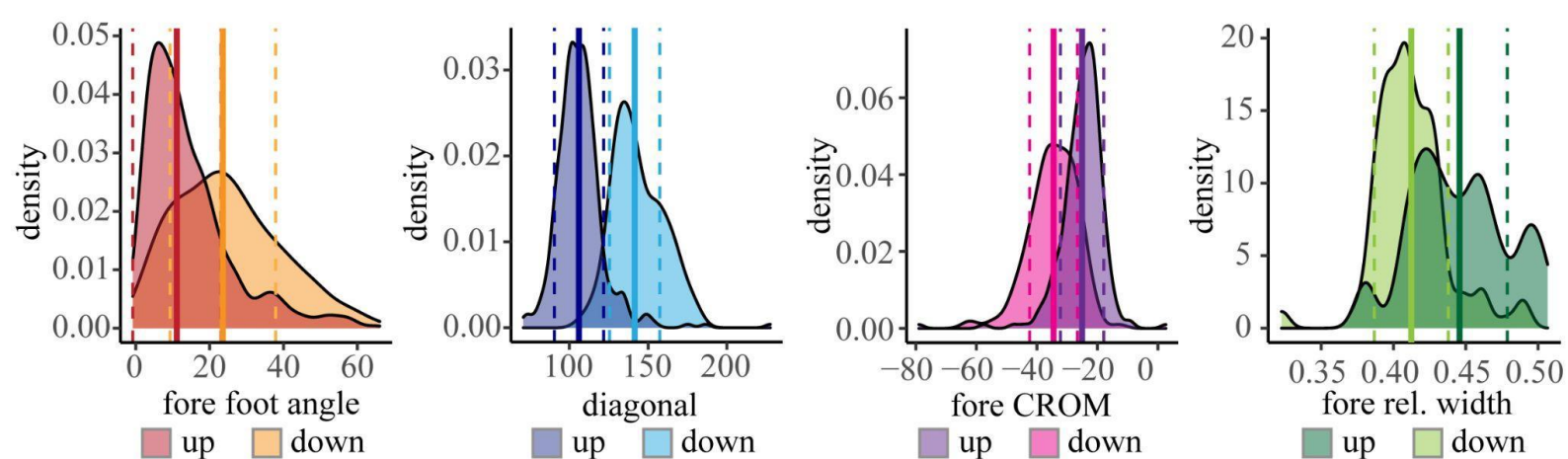
- Duty factor decreases slightly (sign.),
- rel. speed increases for down,
- with frequency increasing and stride length decreasing

Theory 1

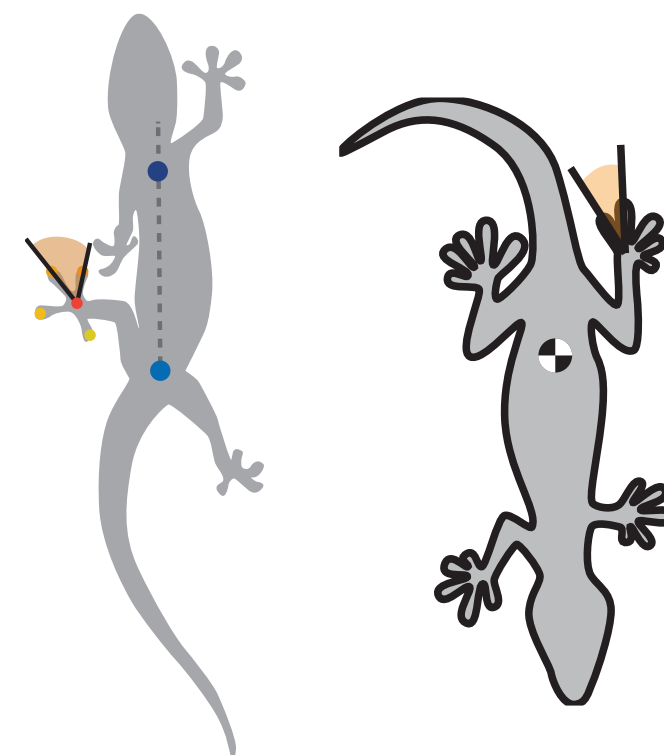
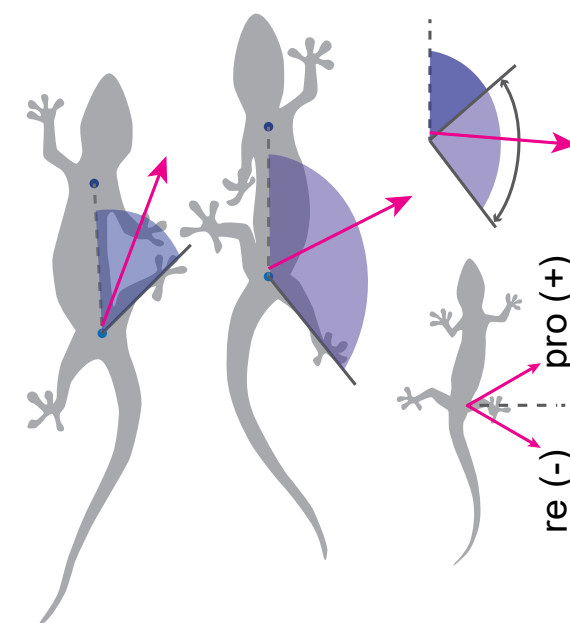
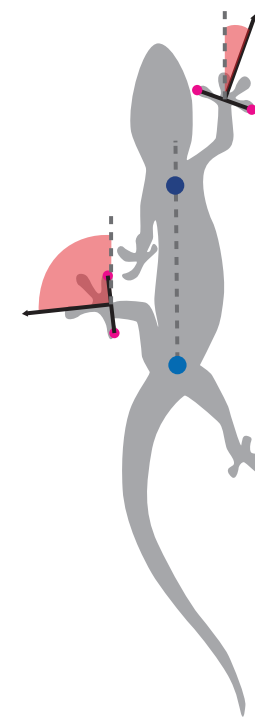


- **Hind foot angle** increases for down from 90° to 115°,
- CROM hind protracts even further for down from 15° to 19°,
- Rel. width between the hind feet decreases for down

Theory 2



- **Fore foot angle** increases for down from 15 to 25,
- The diagonal (foot angle fore+hind) increases for down from 107 to 145
- CROM fore retracts even further for down from -25 to -35,
- Rel. width between the fore feet decreases for down



Mean toe spreading angle:

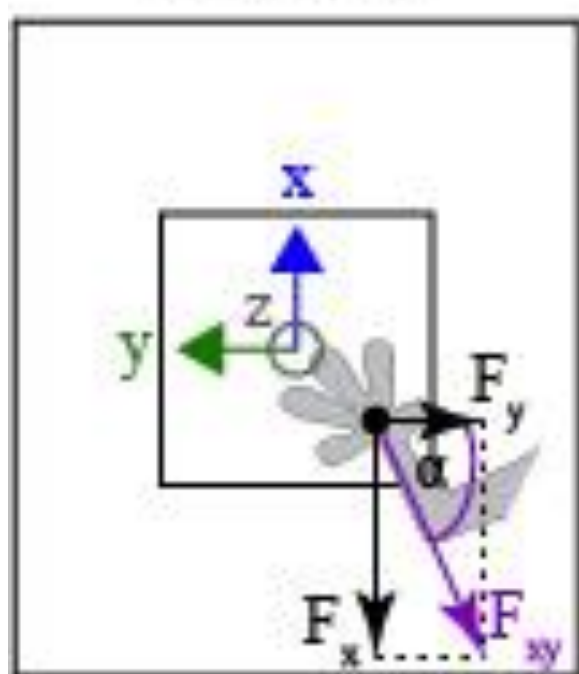
- fore feet:
51 (up) to 57 (down)
- Hind feet:
54 (up) to 40 (down)

DYNAMICS

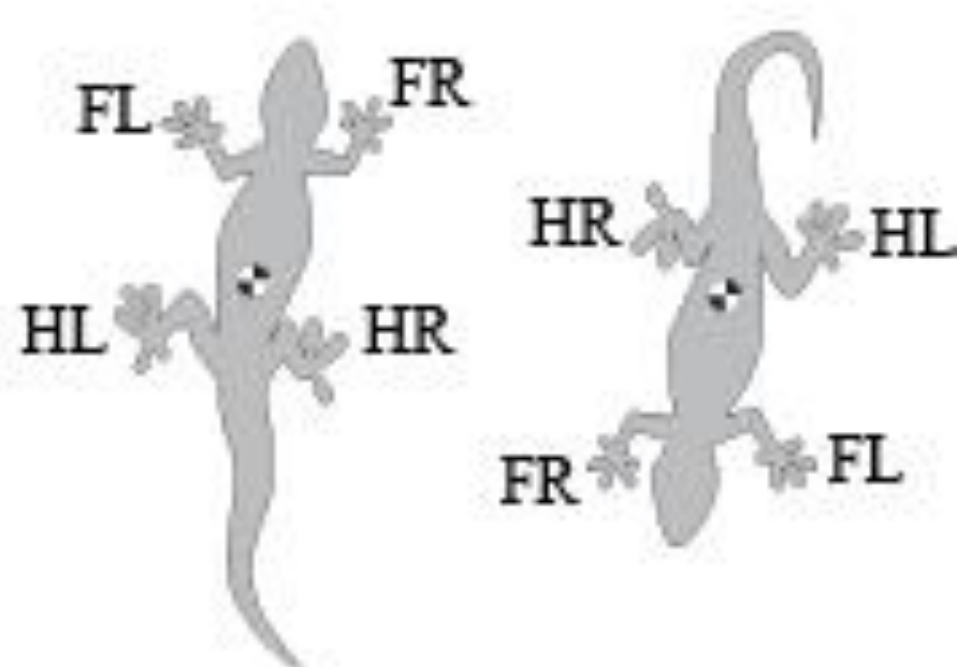
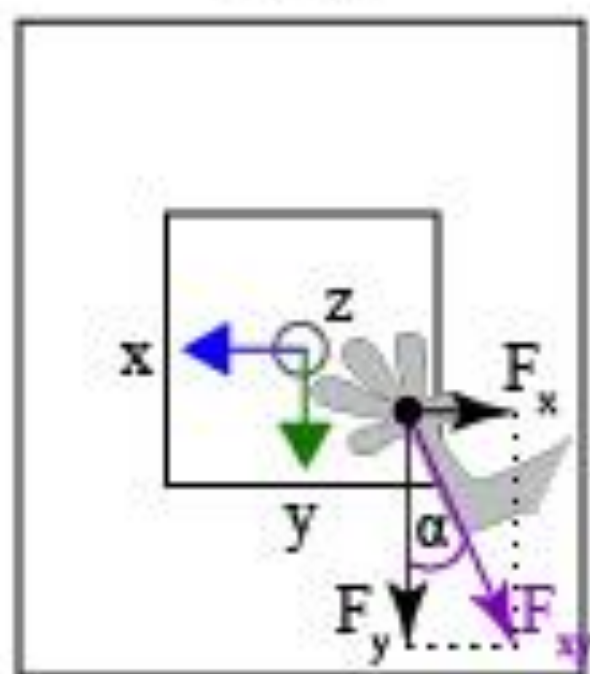
UP

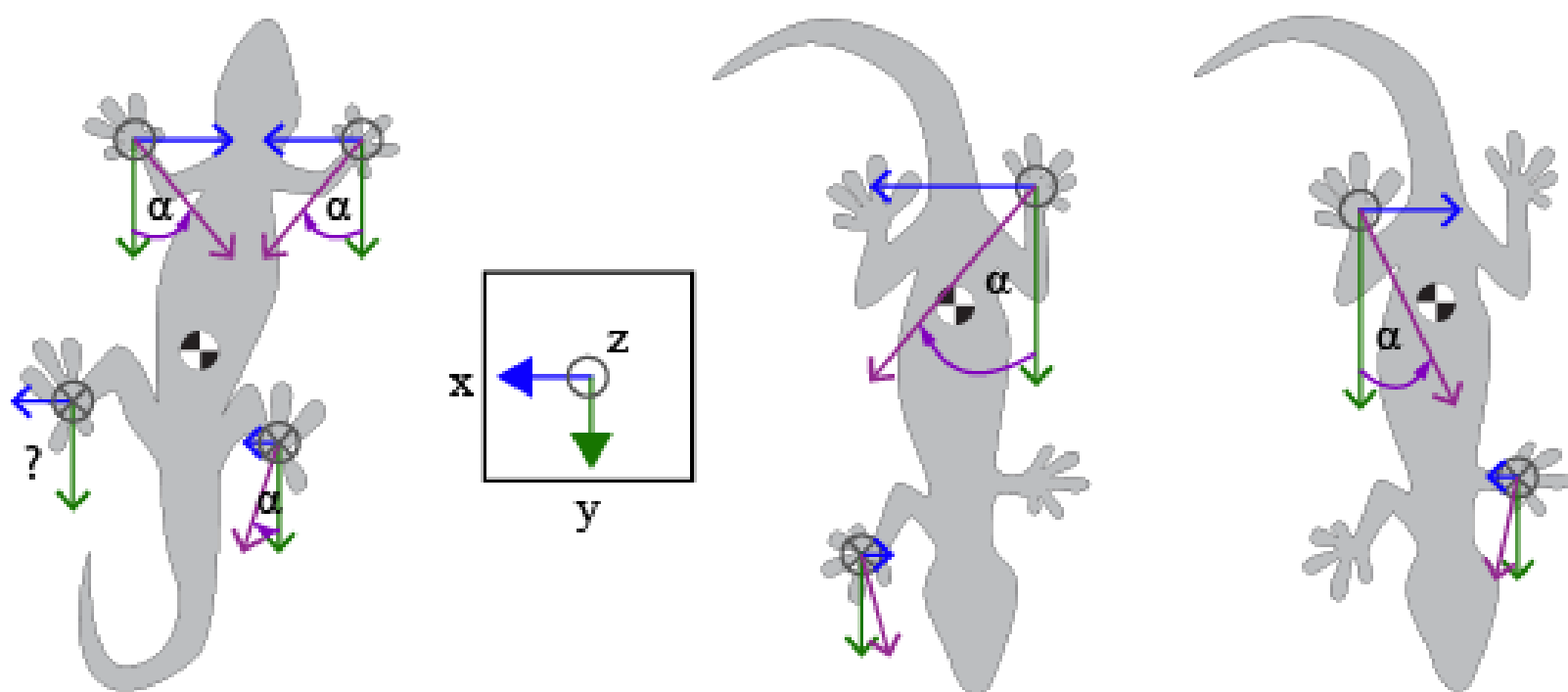
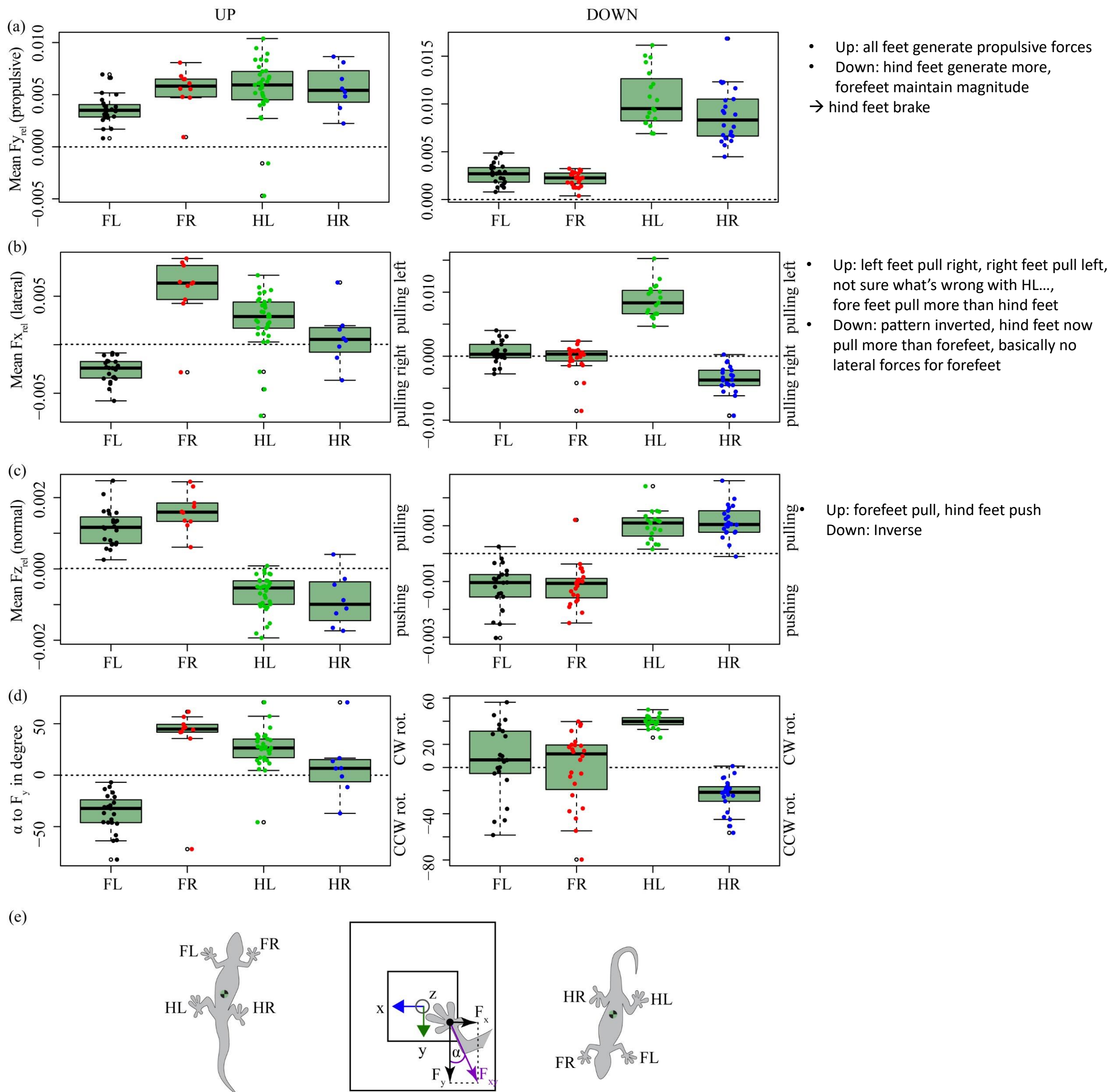
DOWN

all geckos

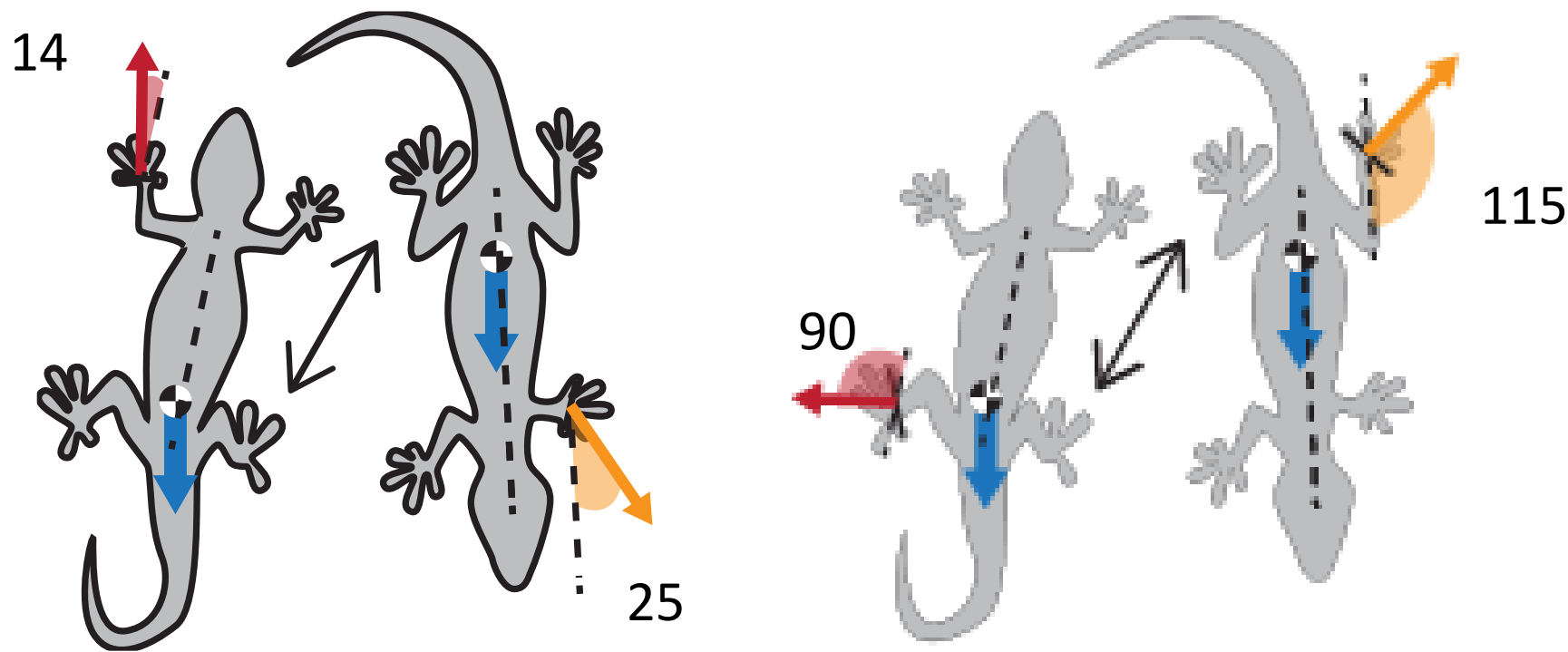


hfren

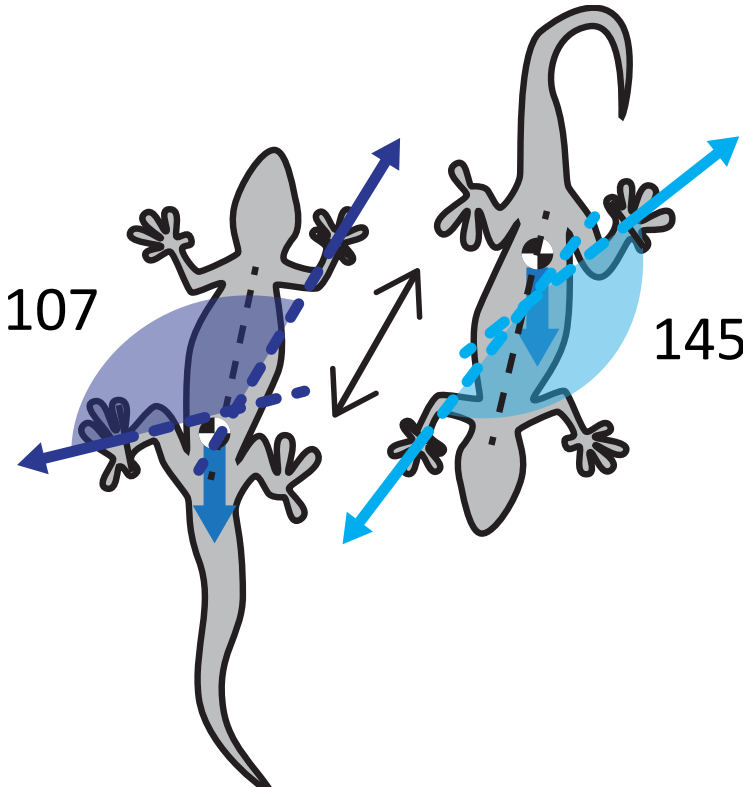




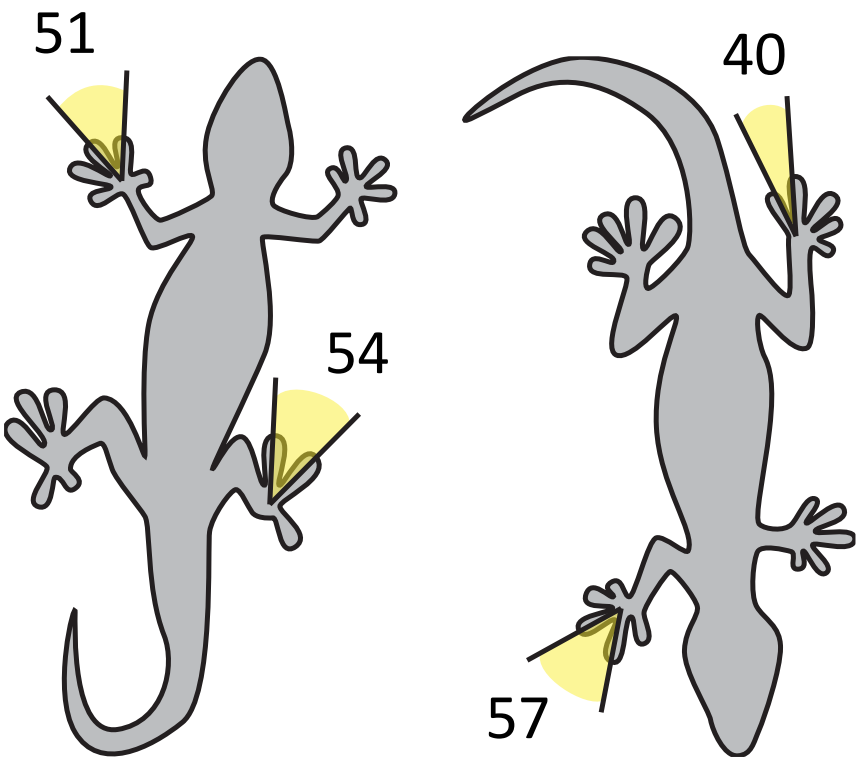
Foot angles



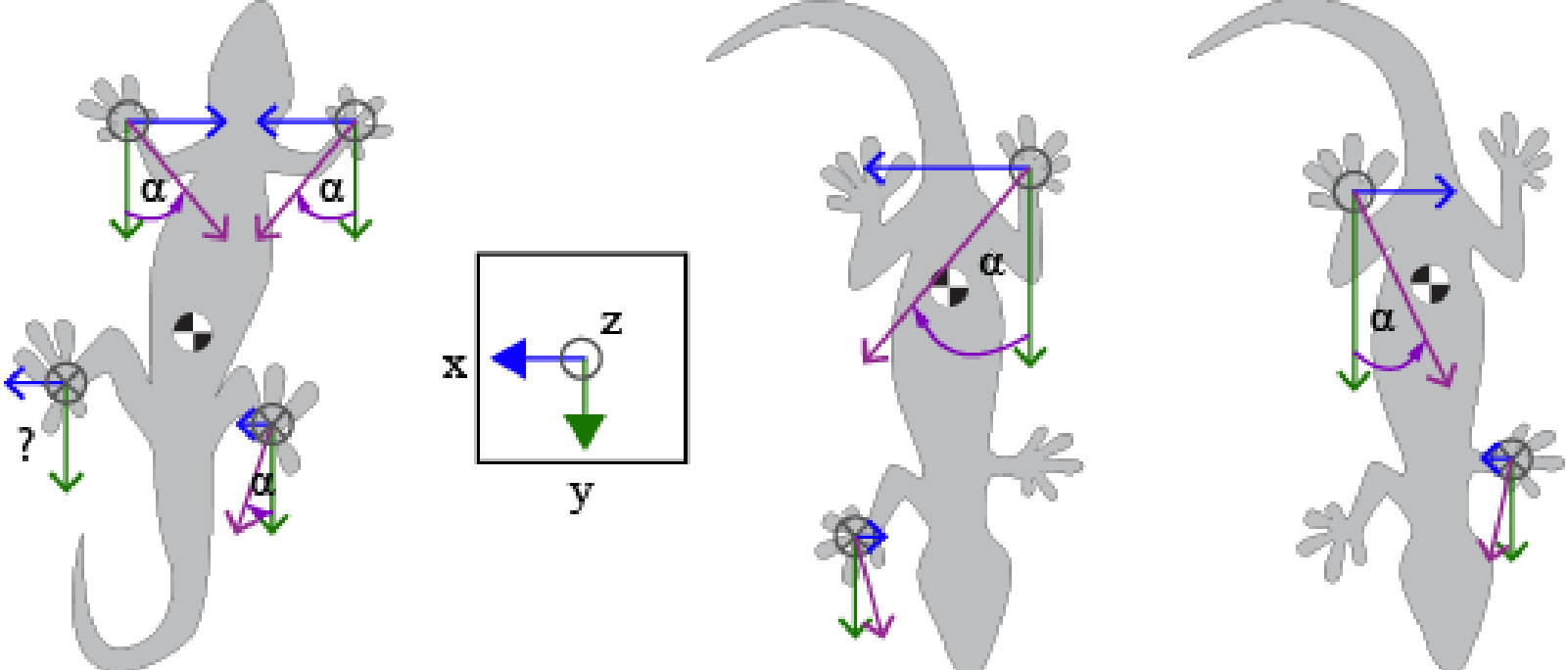
diagonal



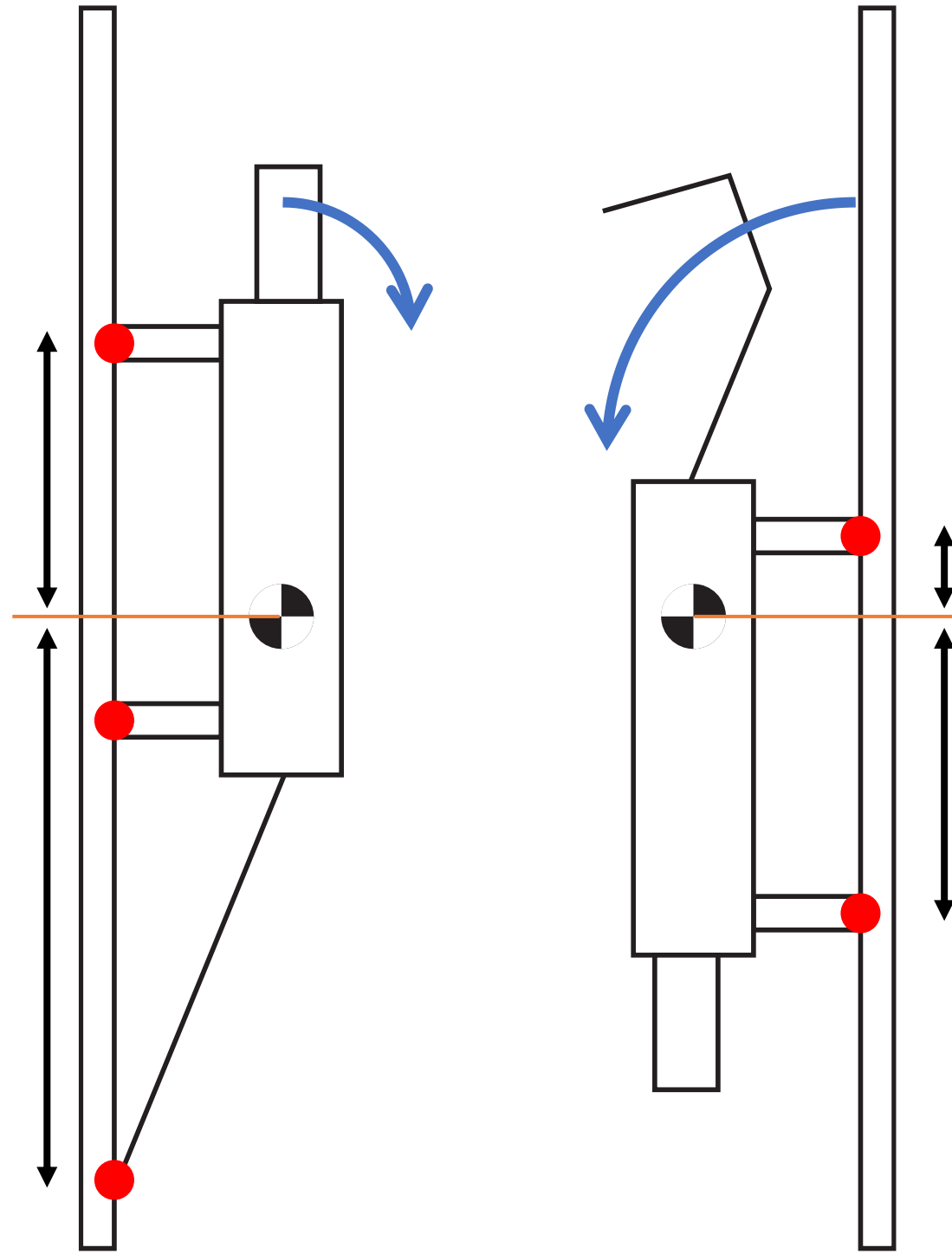
Mean toe spreading



forces



Modelling questions:



- Geckos have 3 points of contact when climbing head up, but only 2 when climbing head down. (also see Jusufi et al., 2008)
- Overturning moment larger when climbing head-down?
- Incorporate the morphology of the geckos to calculate the overturning moment.
- How to include lateral forces, how to explain the disconnect between the angle of the “wrists” and the angle of the F_{xy} forces?
- → Why spread the feet to the sides for head-down climbing, when no lateral forces are produced??
- 3D model possibility??