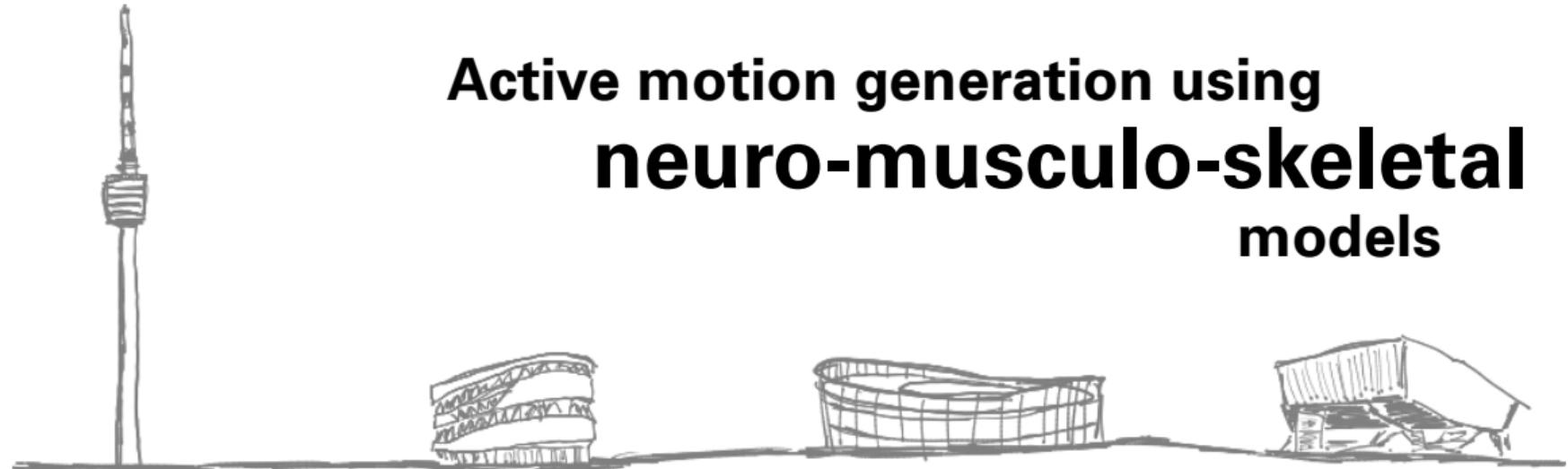




University of Stuttgart
Institute for Modelling and Simulation
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Syn Schmitt, February 06, 2020

Active motion generation using neuro-musculo-skeletal models



cbb

Computational
Biophysics
and Biorobotics

QUT

imprs-is

SimTech



Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) chasing a springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*) • Smithsonian channel

Smithsonian
CHANNEL

A window into the functioning of the central nervous system?

(Schmitt, Günther, and Häufle 2019)

Model of high-level motor control

EP control

$$\Lambda_i^{\text{move}} = \{\vec{\lambda}_1, \vec{\lambda}_2, \vec{\lambda}_3, \dots, \vec{\lambda}_n\}$$

Joint space control

continuous vs. intermittent

model-based control

learning-based control



Model of low-level motor control

monosynaptic reflex

alpha-gamma co-activation

$$u_j = u_j^{\text{open}} + u_j^{\text{closed}}$$

$$u_j^{\text{closed}} = f_n(\kappa, \lambda_j^{\text{CE}}, l_j^{\text{CE}}, \dot{l}_j^{\text{CE}})$$

Parameters

Initial conditions

SimTech

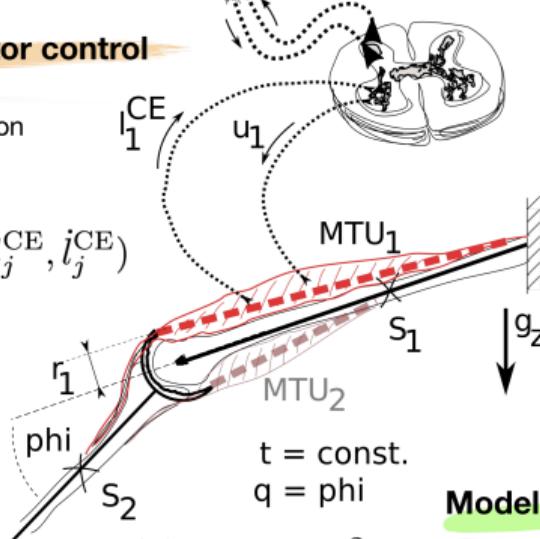
Model of skeletal muscle

Hill-type model

$$F_j^{\text{MTU}} = f_f(l_j^{\text{MTU}}, \dot{l}_j^{\text{MTU}}, l_j^{\text{CE}}, a_j)$$

$$\dot{l}_j^{\text{CE}} = f_v(l_j^{\text{MTU}}, \dot{l}_j^{\text{MTU}}, l_j^{\text{CE}}, a_j)$$

$$\ddot{a}_j = f_a(a_j, l_j^{\text{CE}}, u_j)$$



Numerical solution

$$\vec{q}(t) = ?$$

Model of skeletal structure

$$M(q)\ddot{q} = C(q)\dot{q}^2 + E(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) + R(q)F^{\text{MTU}}$$

The elementary biological drive

Learning? **Maybe, a rather naive and simple approach!**

Given a specific control idea, learning is ...

- ▶ finding appropriate **muscle stimulation pattern**, time to **change pattern**, etc., using *trial and error* (heuristics) or *fmincon* (gradient-based methods)
- ▶ **optimising controller gains** using *Bayesian optimisation*,

