Some papers I skimmed:

* <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4352056>
  + Overview paper on OpenSim from Delp group
* <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rspb.2019.2560>
  + From Abstract: “According to the force–length–velocity relationships, the muscle force potential is determined by the operating length and velocity, which affects the energetic cost of contraction. During running, the human soleus muscle produces mechanical work through active shortening and provides the majority of propulsion. The trade-off between work production and alterations of the force–length and force–velocity potentials (i.e. fraction of maximum force according to the force–length–velocity curves) might mediate the energetic cost of running. By mapping the operating length and velocity of the soleus fascicles onto the experimentally assessed force–length and force–velocity curves, we investigated the association between the energetic cost and the force–length–velocity potentials during running……..”
  + From Conclusion: “In conclusion, this study provides for the first time **experimental evidence that the energetic cost of running is related to the force–length–velocity potential** of the soleus muscle with lower shortening velocities of the fascicles as the main influencing factor (i.e. higher force–velocity potential). “
* <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphys.2019.00769/full>
  + From Abstract: “The shape of the force-velocity (F-V) relationship has important implications for different aspects of muscle physiology, such as muscle efficiency and fatigue, the understanding of the pathophysiology of several myopathies or the mechanisms of muscle contraction per se, and may be of relevance for other fields, such as the development of robotics and prosthetic applications featuring natural muscle-like properties.”
  + “Then, a **mathematical function is usually fitted to the collected F-V points, from which several performance characteristics can be obtained either directly or through extrapolation**, such as the maximal isometric force (*P*0), maximal unloaded shortening velocity (*V*max), and **maximal power output (*W*max)**”
  + “The curvature of the F-V relationship is related to the maximal power output of skeletal muscles”
  + “The dependence of force generation from contraction velocity is so universally accepted that models explaining the mechanisms of skeletal muscle are specifically tested for their ability to predict the shape of experimentally determined F-V curves”