1D Muscle Model based on the Hill 3-Element Model

```
clear all
```

global plotting options

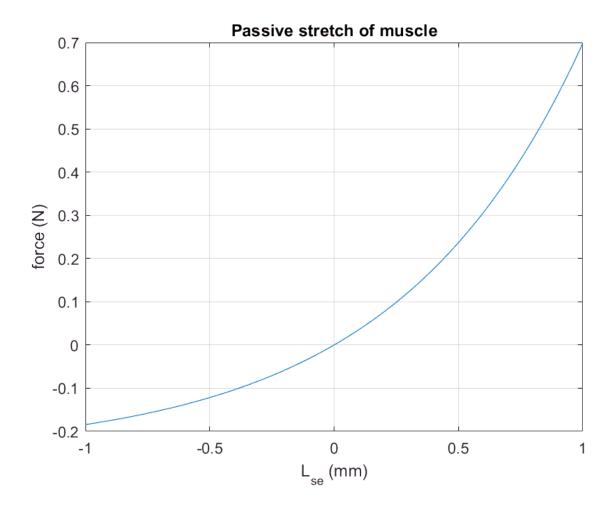
```
fnum = 1;
opt_grid = 'on';
opt_hold = 'on';
splotx = 0;
sploty = 0;

% global muscle properties
Lopt = 0.75; %mm
Pmax = 100; %N
Vmax = 2; %mm/s

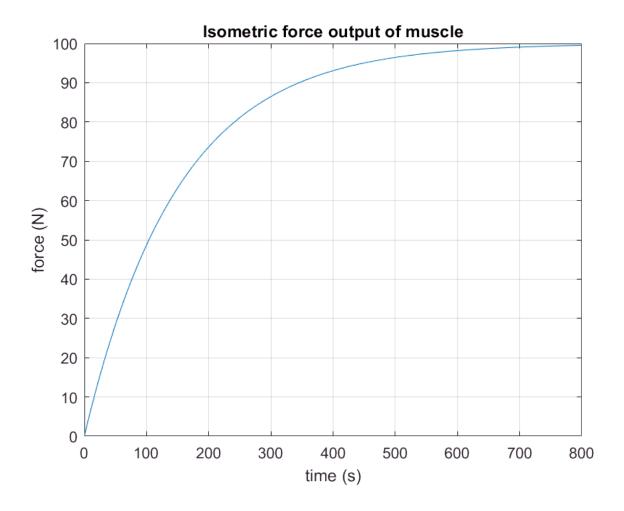
% muscle model constants
a = 0.25;
b = a*Vmax/Pmax;
```

series elastic element

recall that $x = L - L_ce = L_se$ (series element)

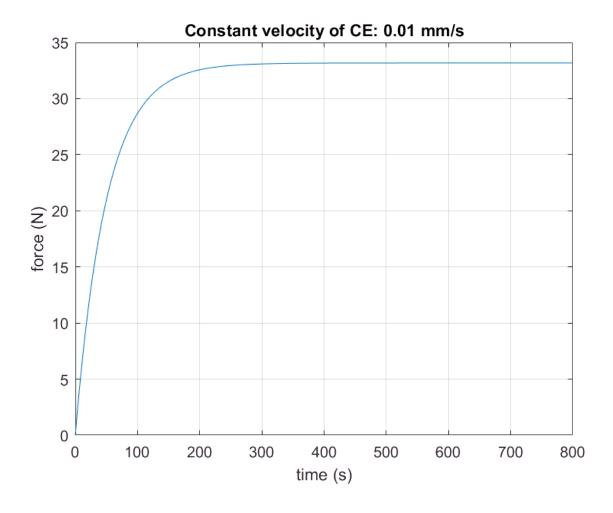


isometric contraction



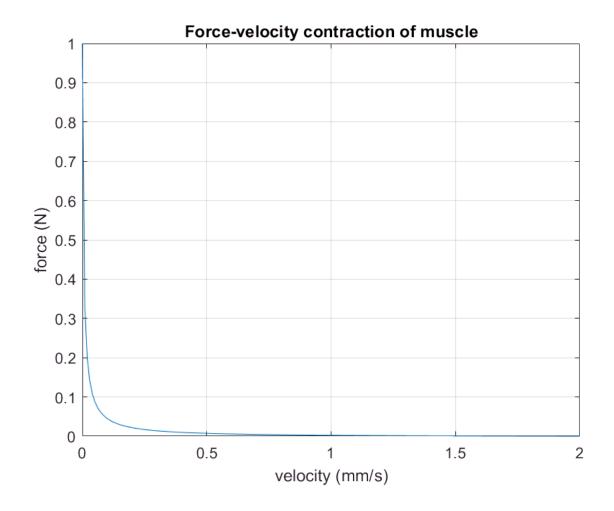
constant velocity

recall that $v = dL_ce/dt$



force-velocity relationship

t tends to inifinty & exponential term in above equation drops out range of velocities

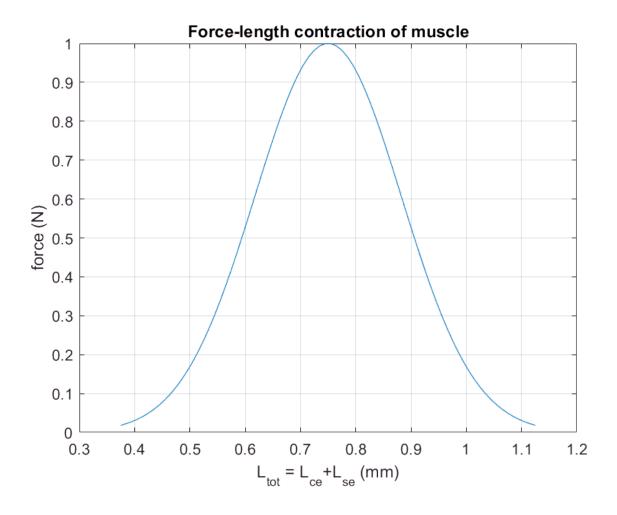


force-length relationship

recall that L_tot = L_ce + L_se

```
L_tot = (0.5*Lopt):0.01:(Lopt*1.5);
Lnorm = L_tot/Lopt;
SK = 0.25;
P_length = Pmax*exp(-((Lnorm-1)/SK).^2);
P_length_norm = P_length/Pmax;

fnum = fnum+1;
xvec = L_tot;
yvec = P_length_norm;
ftitle = 'Force-length contraction of muscle';
xtitle = 'L_{tot} = L_{ce}+L_{se} (mm)';
plotxy(xvec,yvec, fnum, ftitle, xtitle, ytitle, opt_grid, opt_hold, ...
splotx, sploty)
```



total muscle force

here the 2-element model is implemented (the SE is ignored, seee Zajac (1989))