

Musculoskeletal modeling of the swimming salamander



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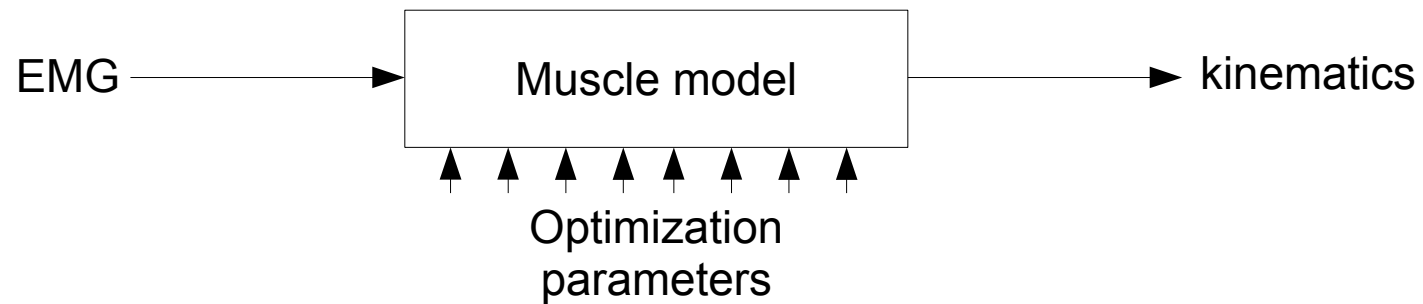
Professor :
Auke Jan Ijspeert

Understanding the role of muscles during swimming

Use the robots as an animal model to investigate hypotheses

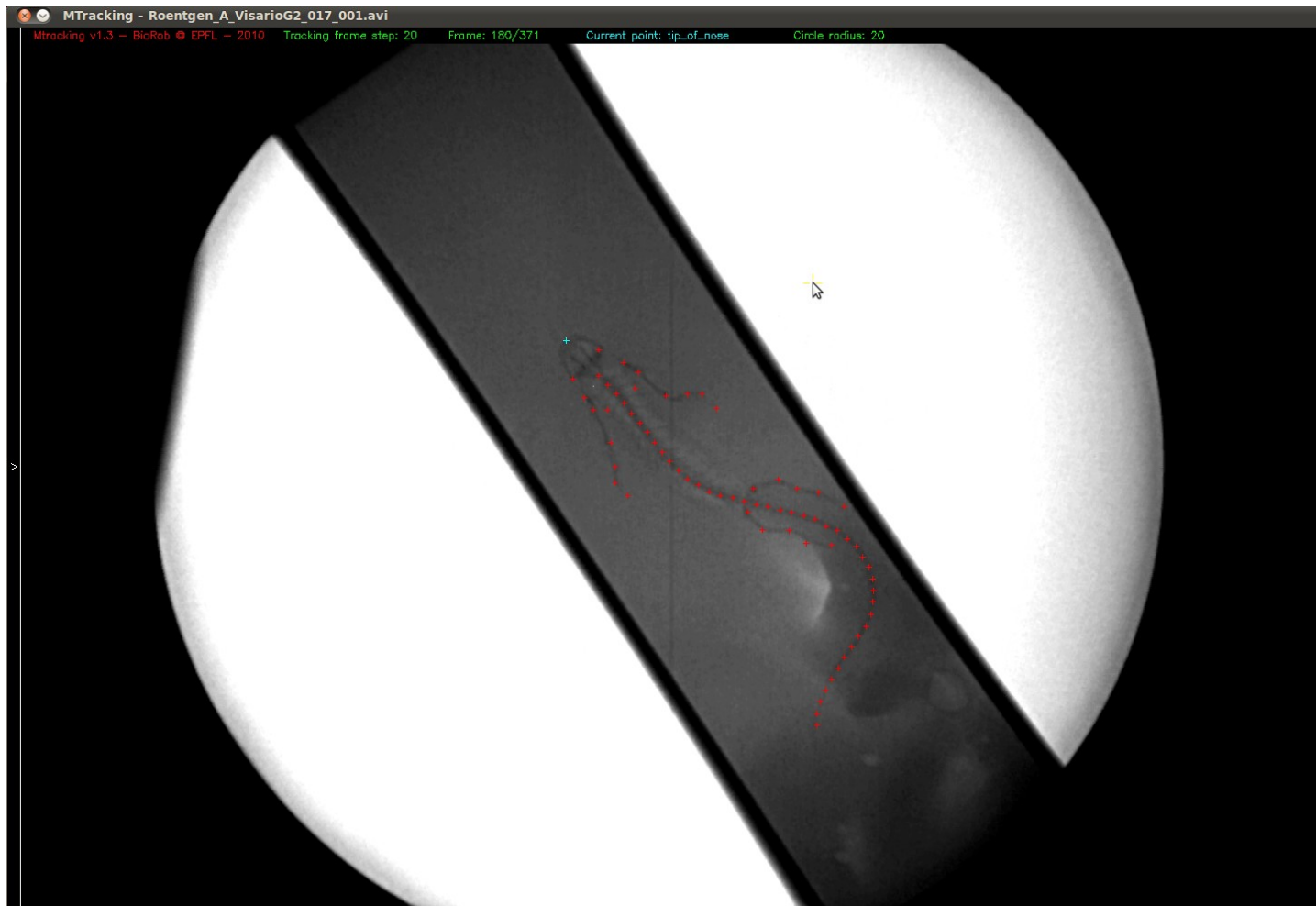
Use biology to design more efficient robot

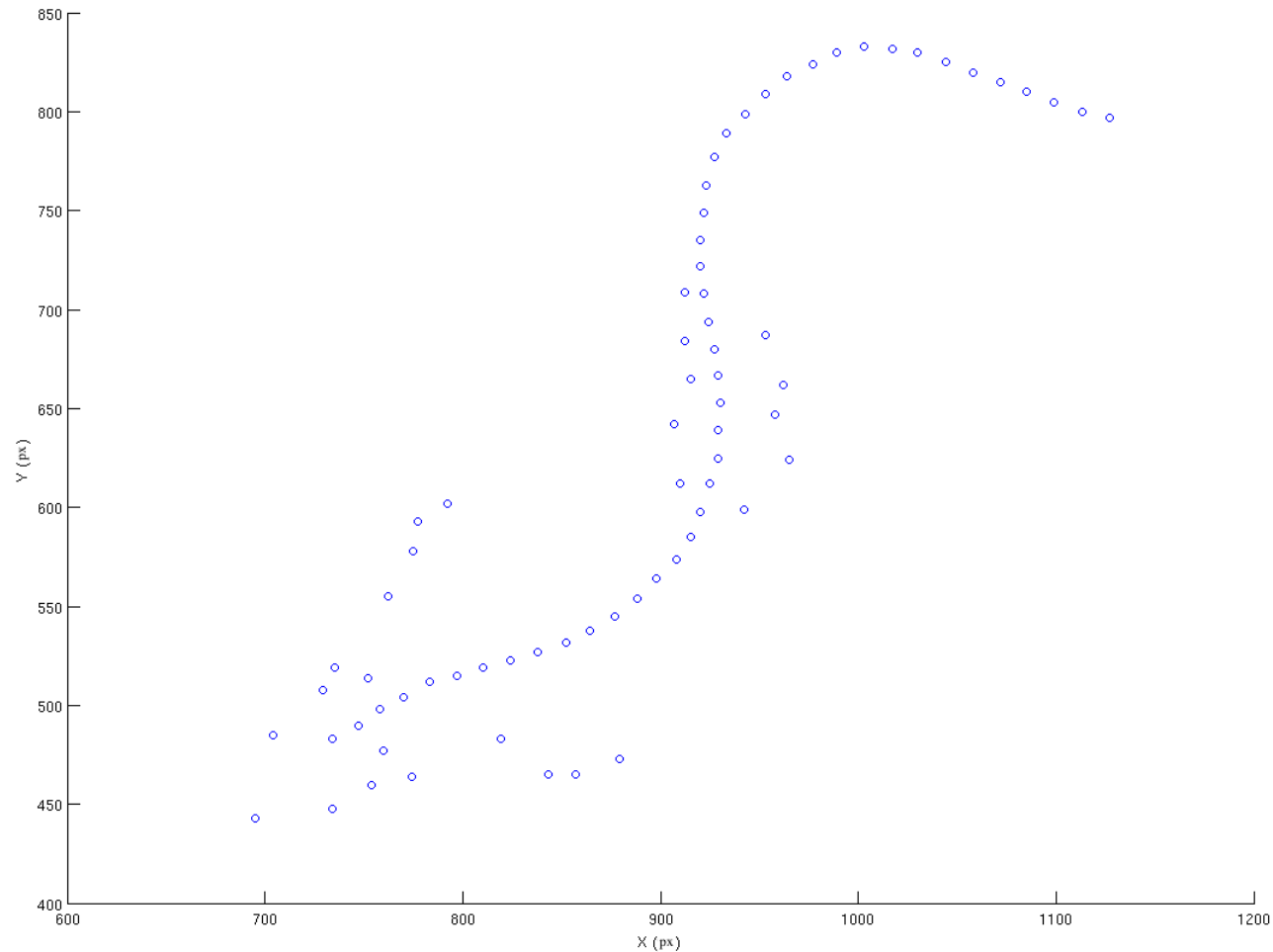
- extract kinematics data from X-ray movies
- muscle/joint model + metabolic cost estimation
- muscle optimization using EMG & kinematics

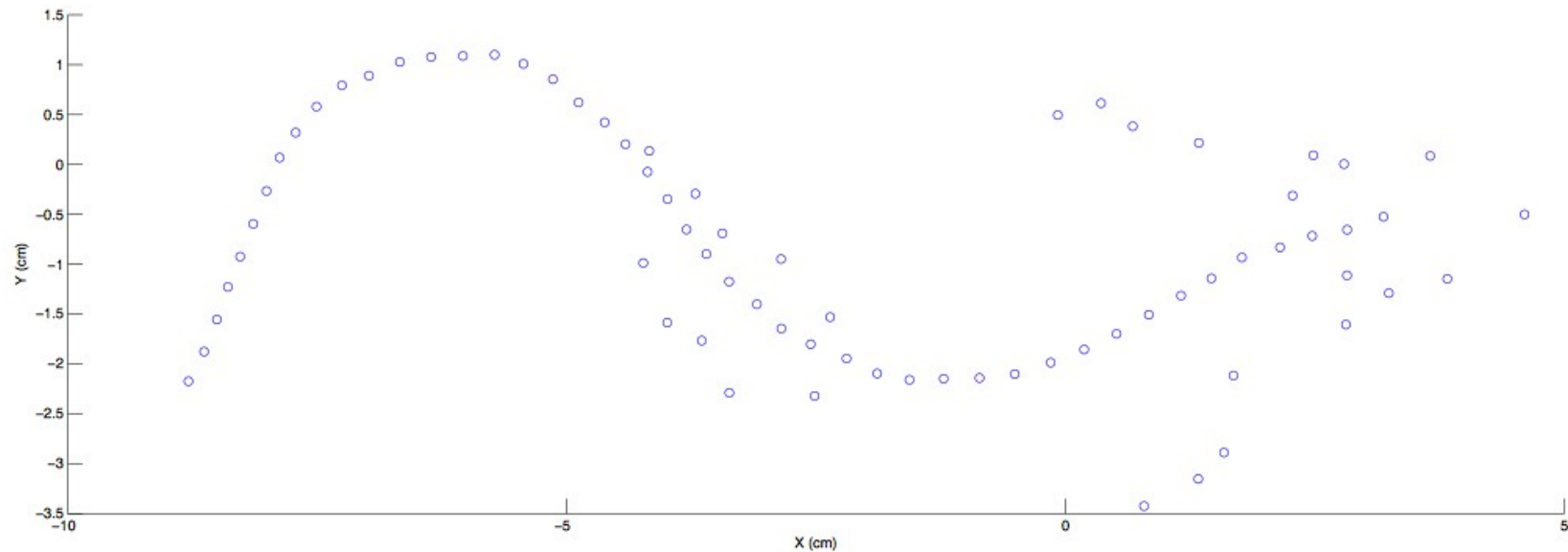


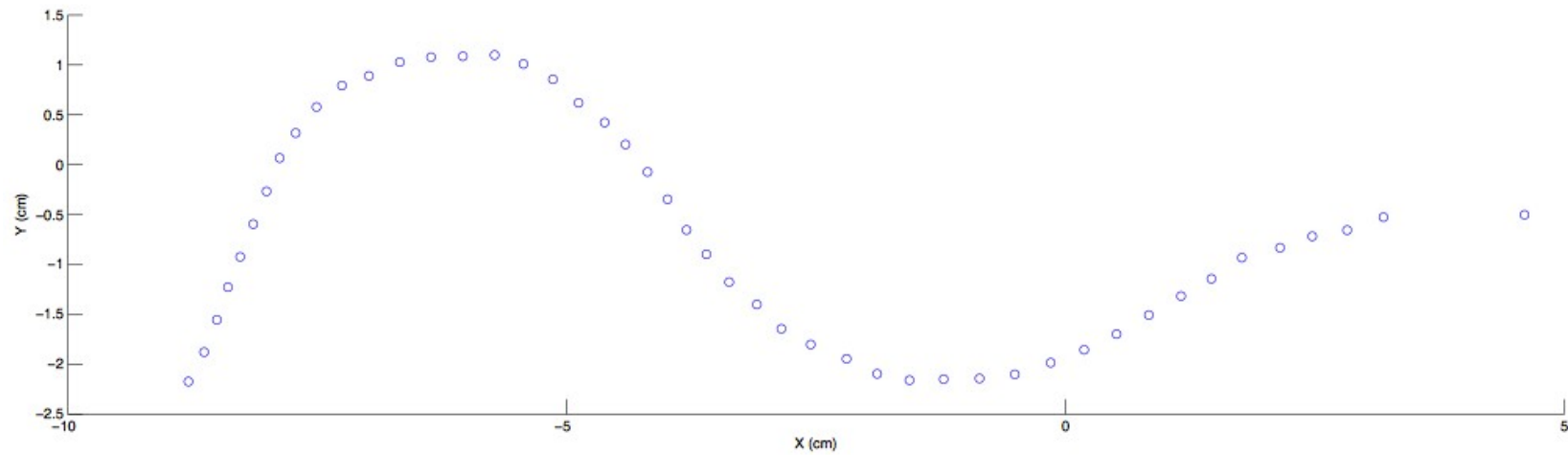
- from simulation to robot
- investigations

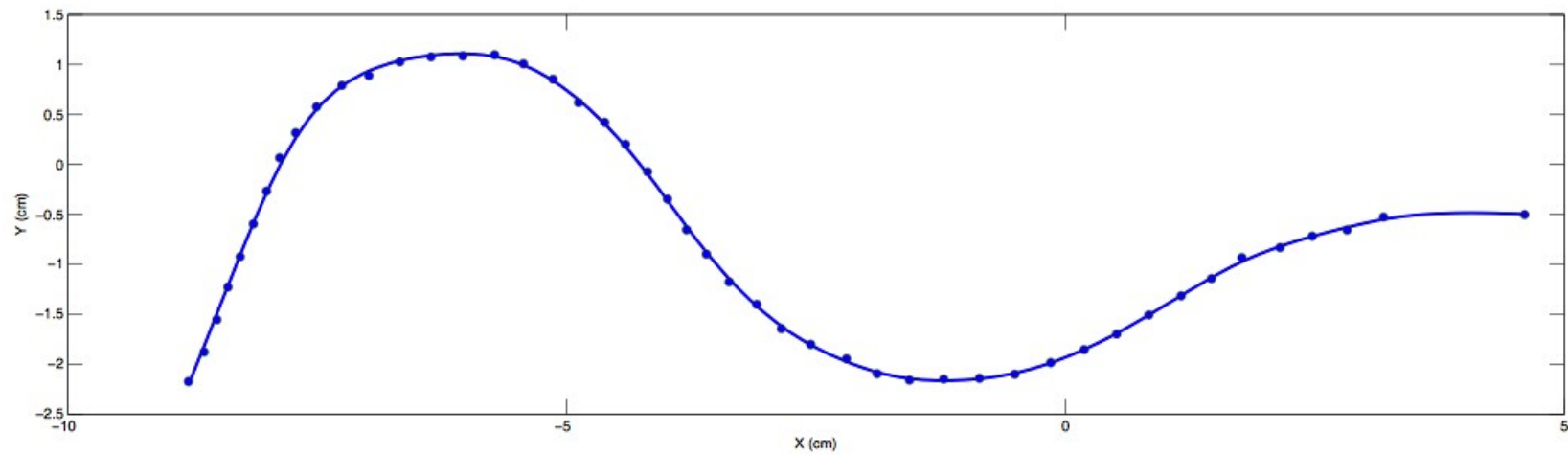


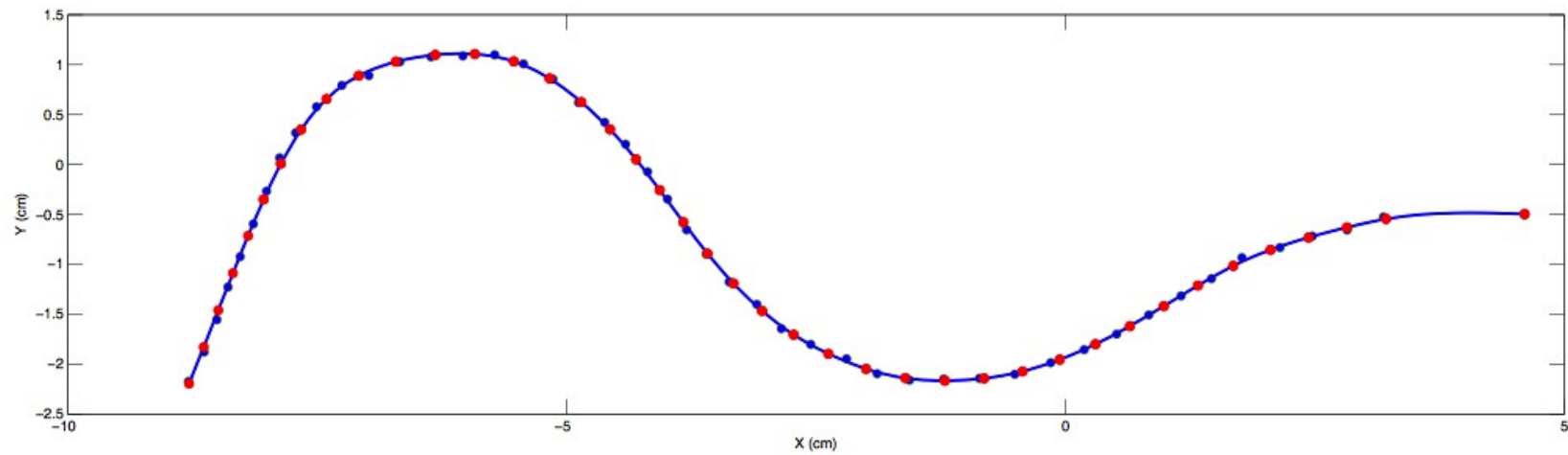


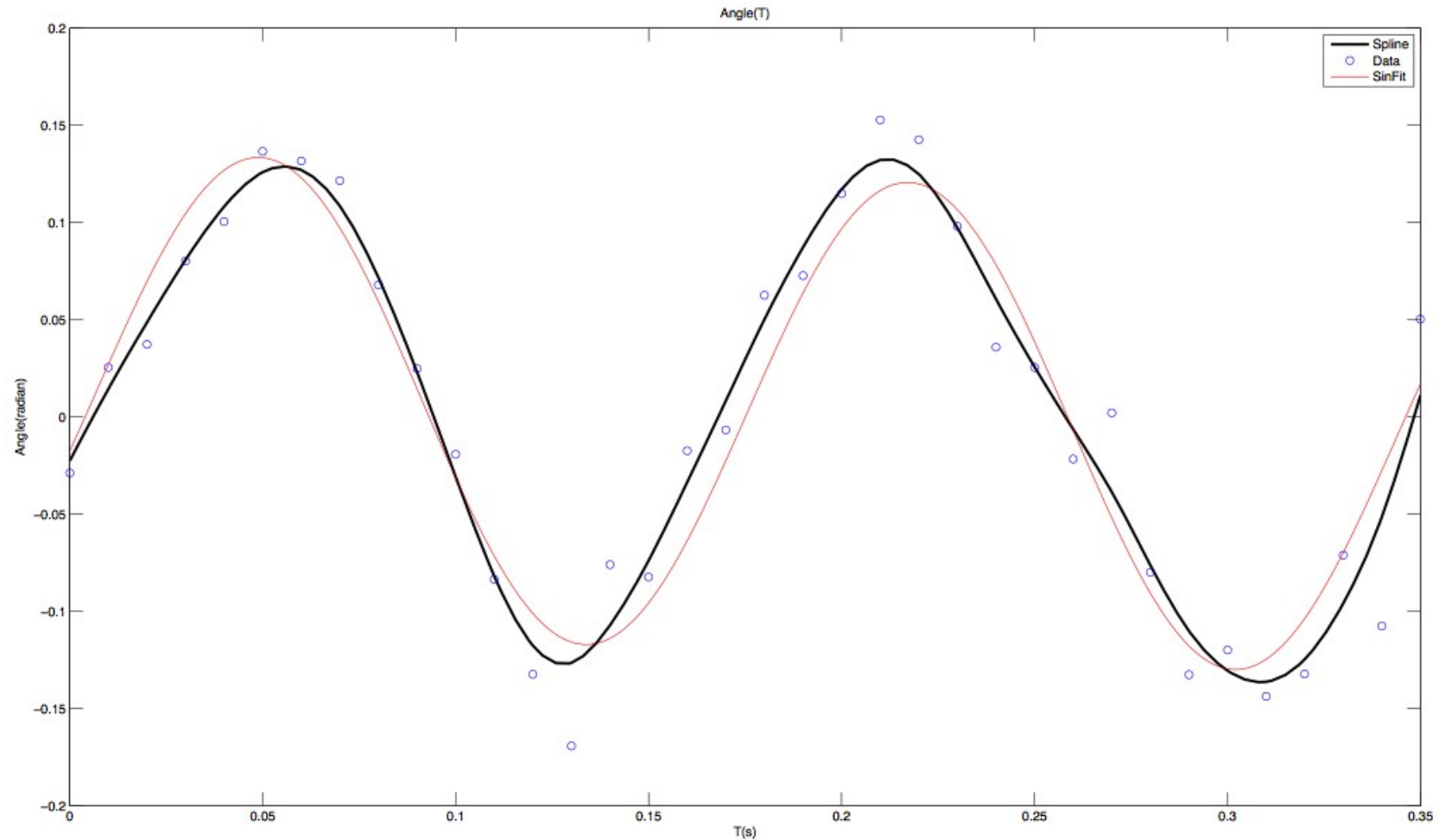


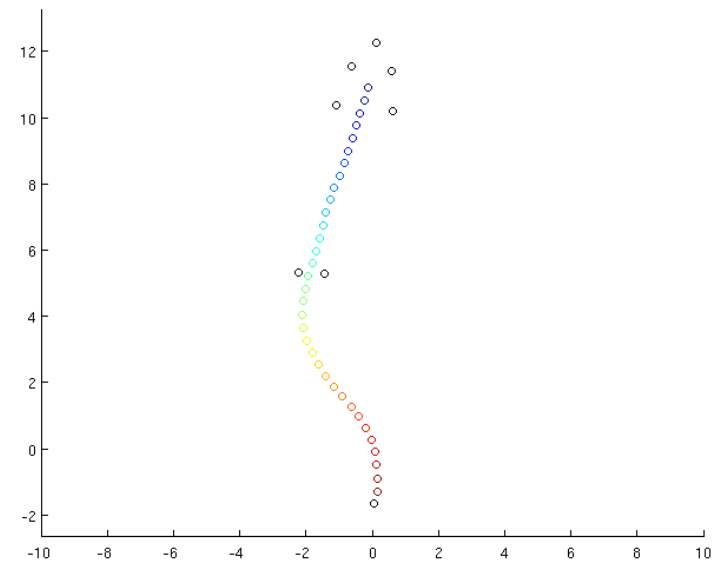
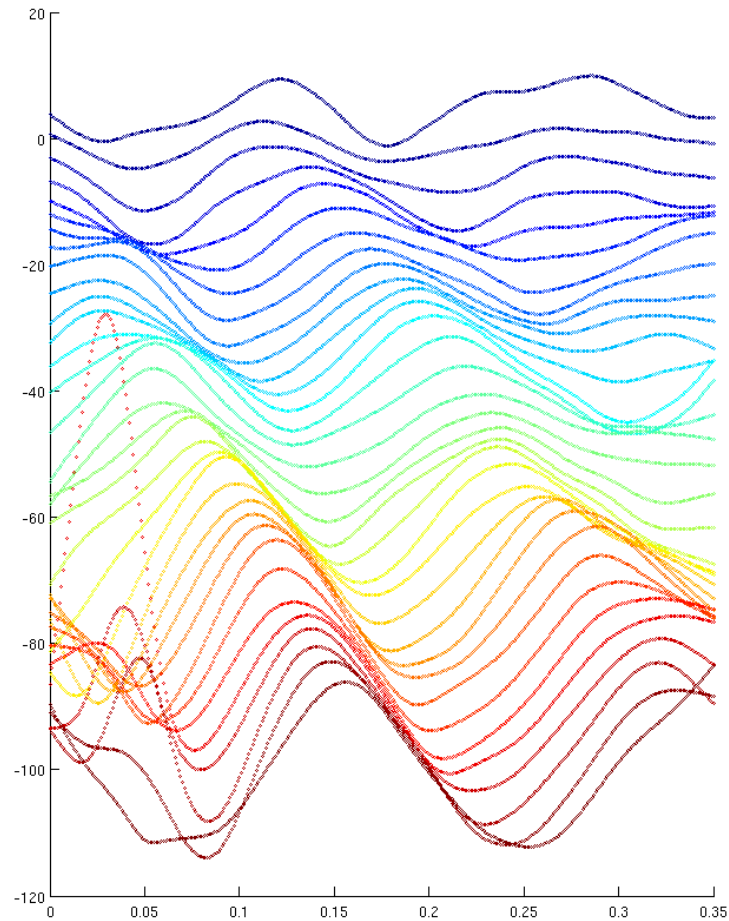


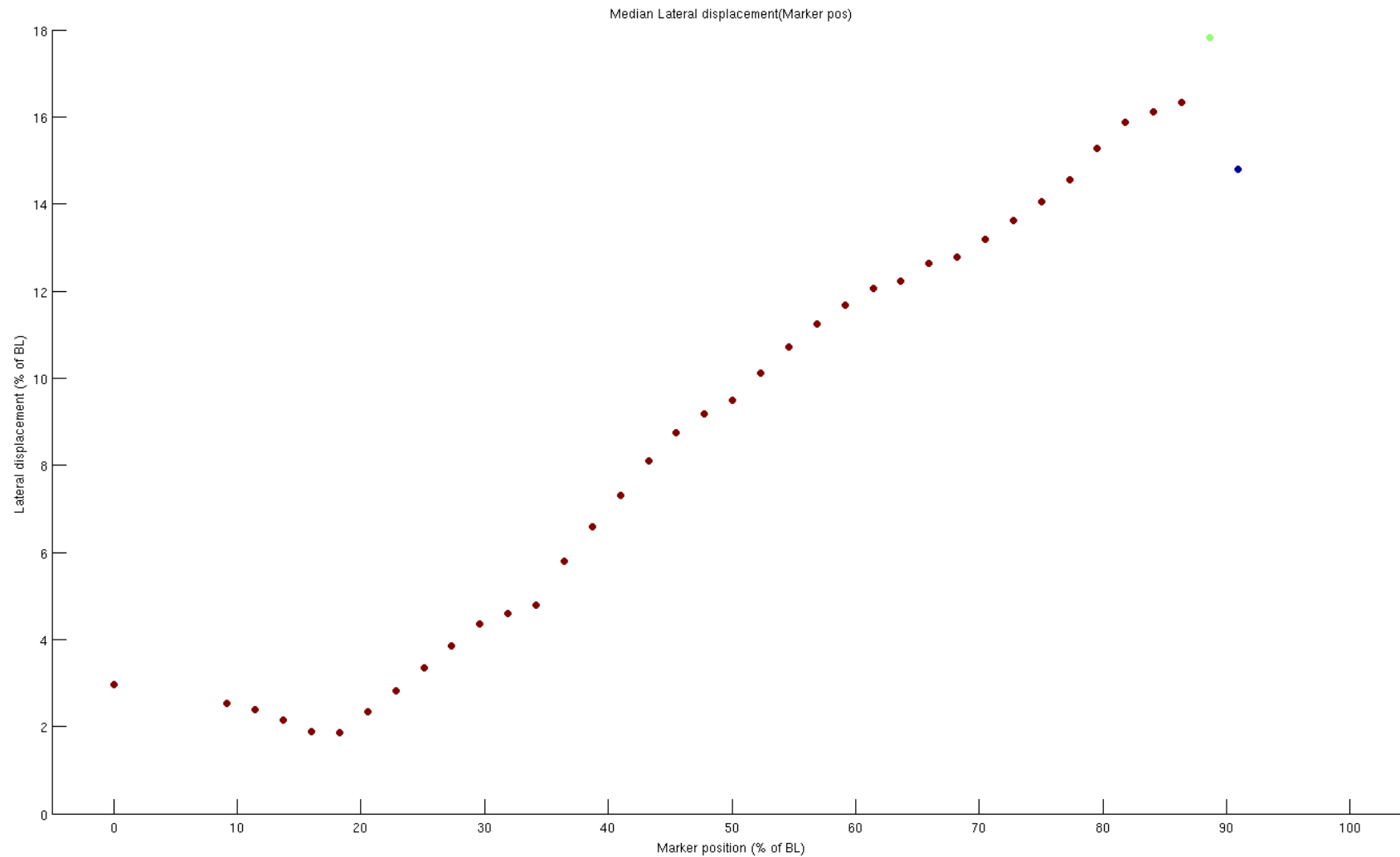


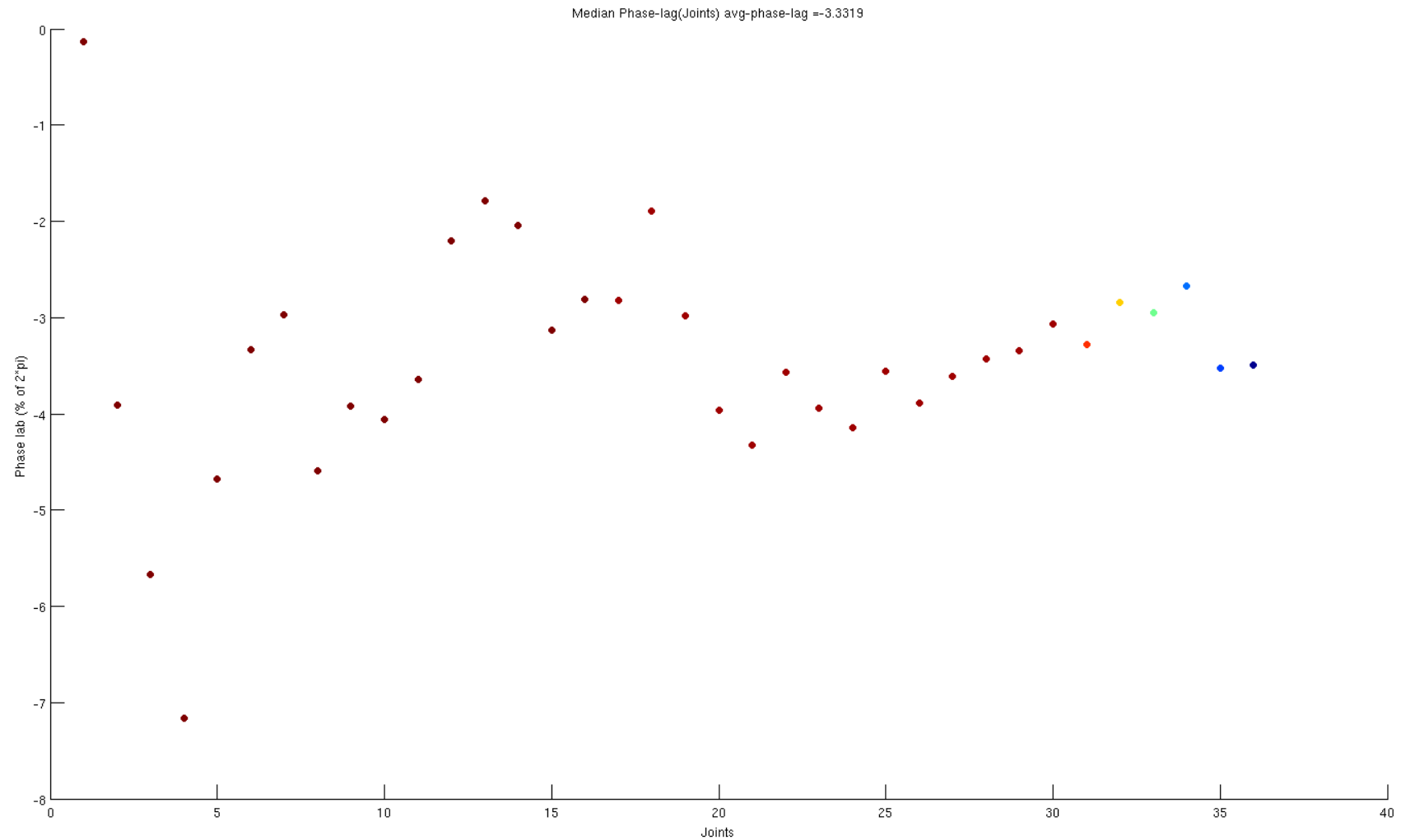


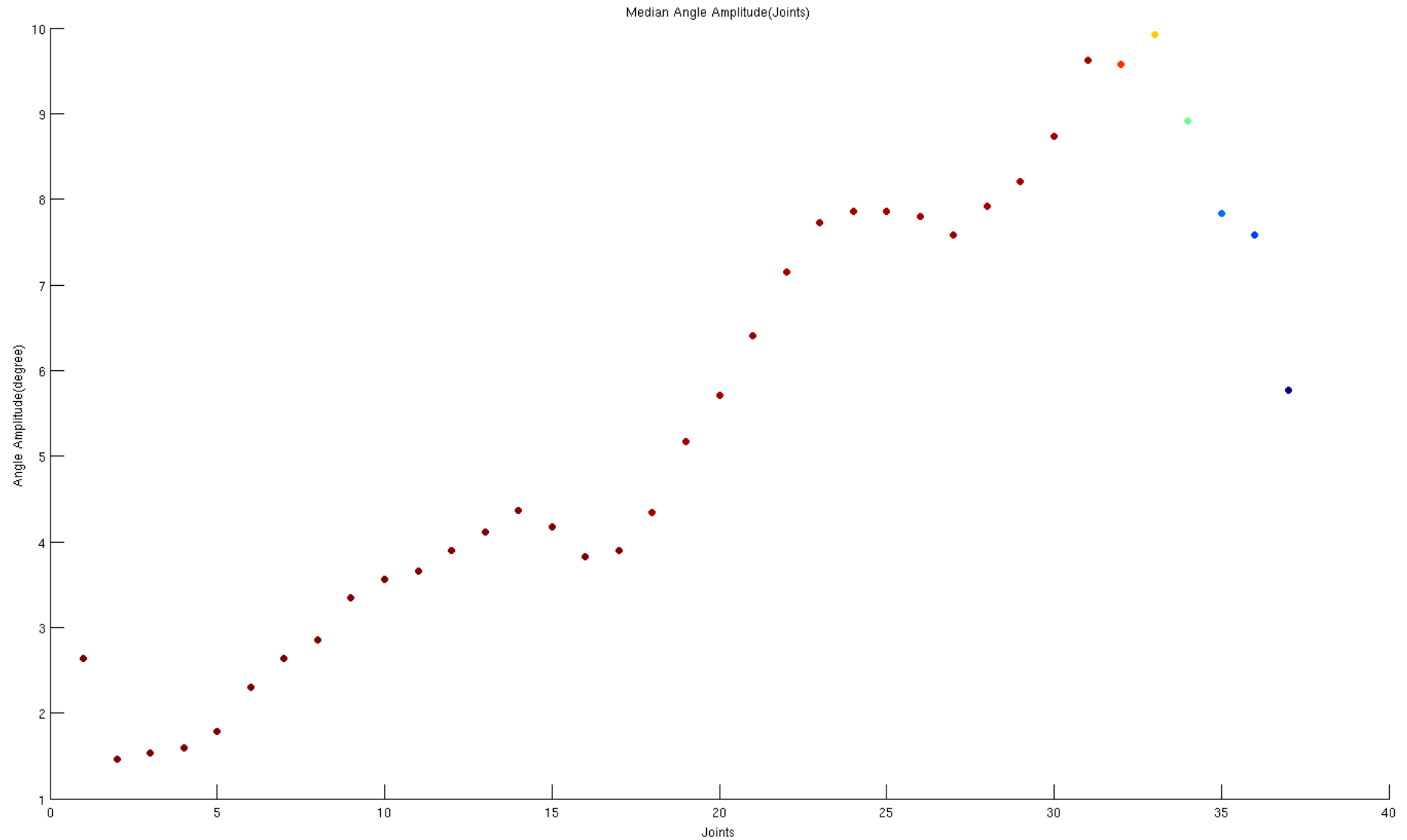




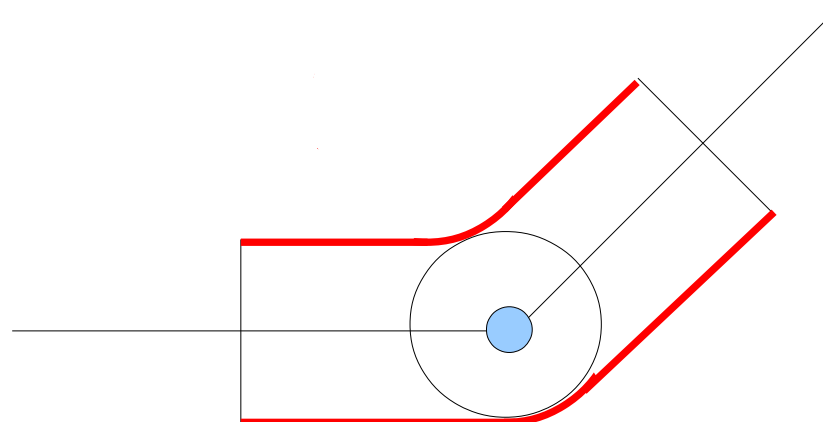
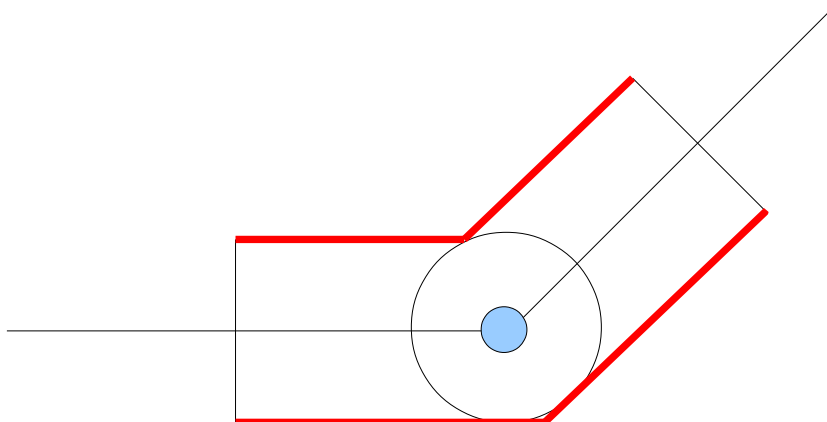
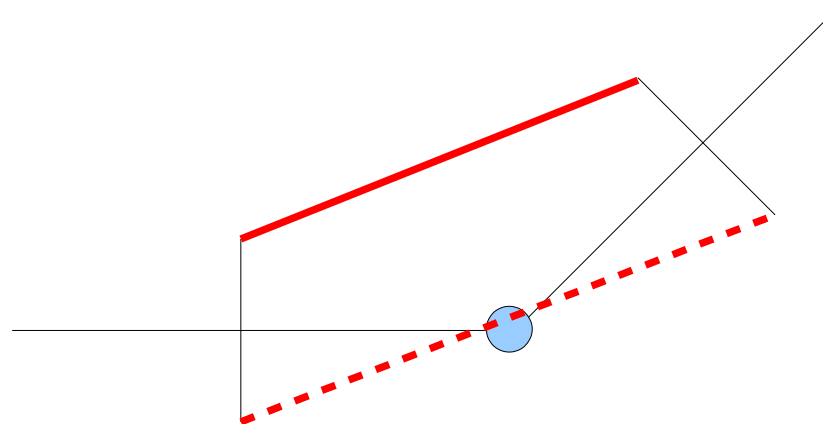
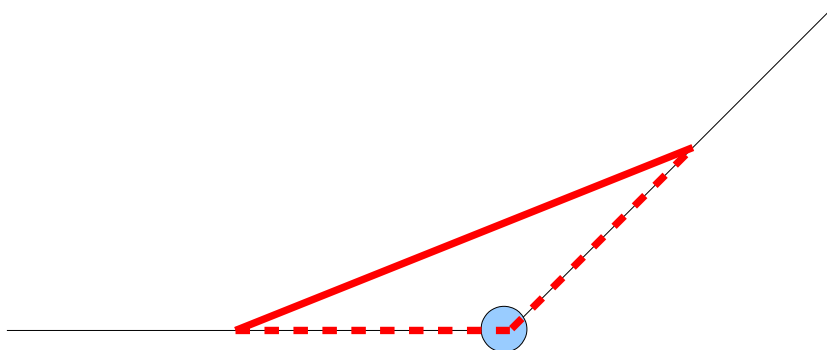


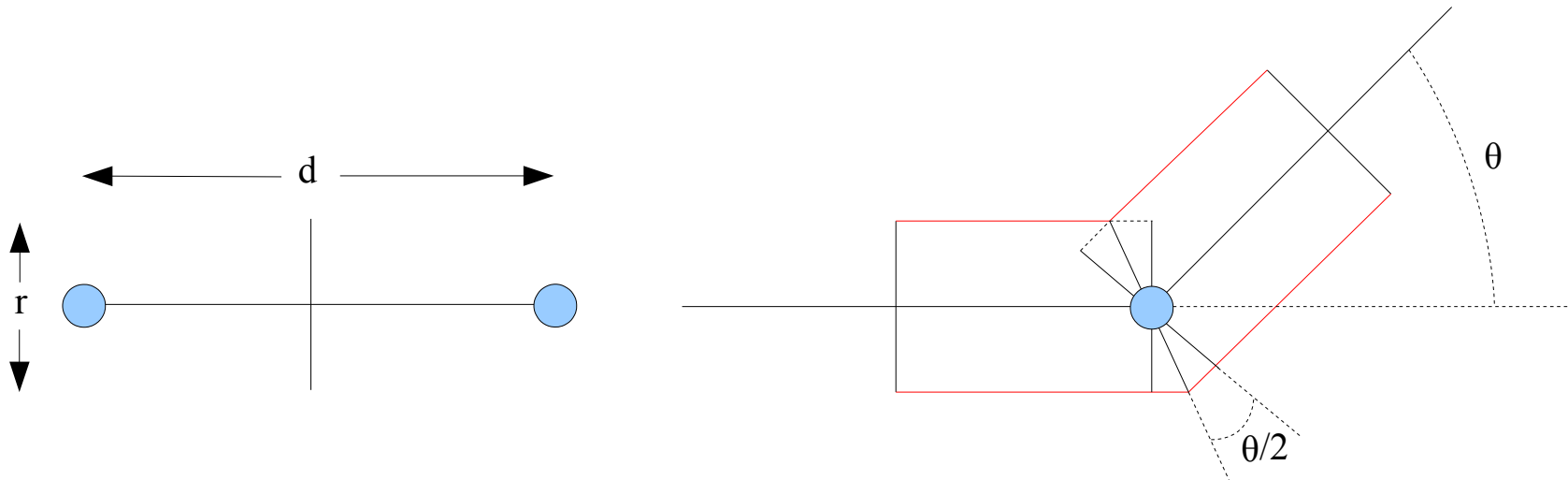




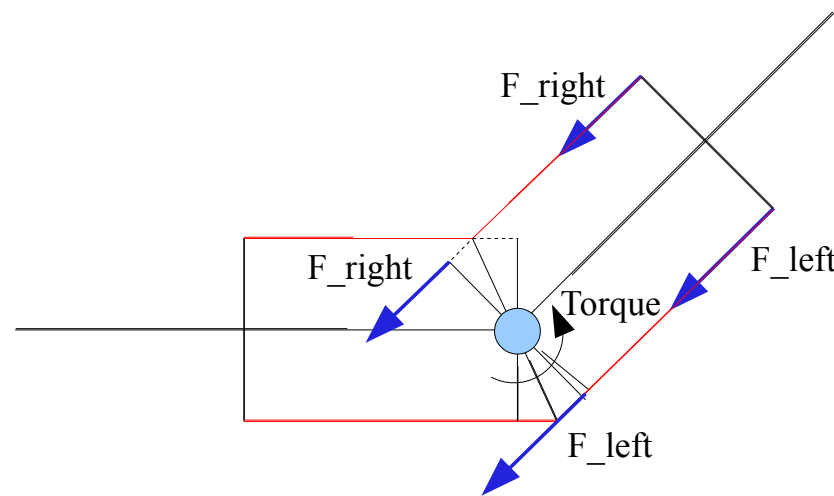


Muscle/Joint model

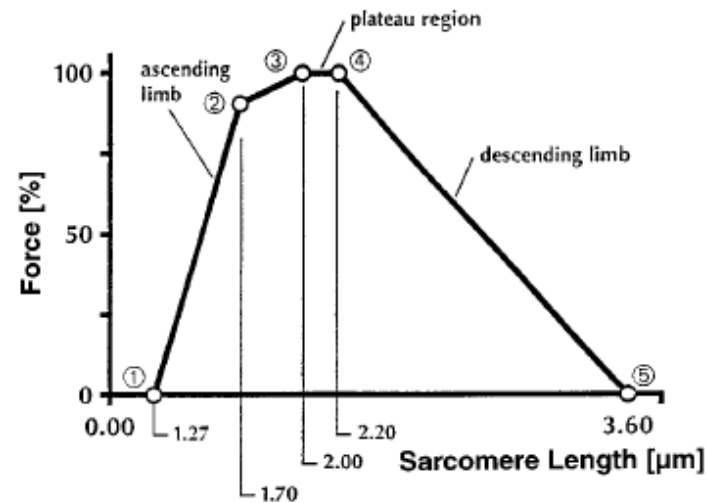
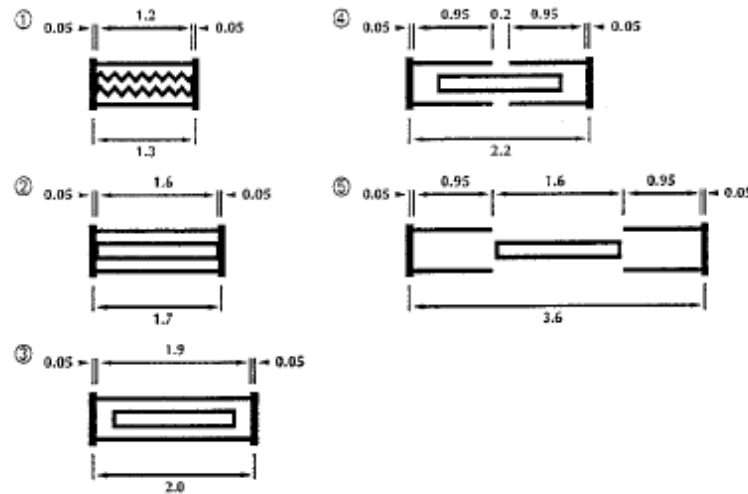




$$\text{muscle_length} = d \pm r * \tan(\theta/2)$$



$$\text{Torque} = (F_{right} - F_{left}) * (r/2)$$

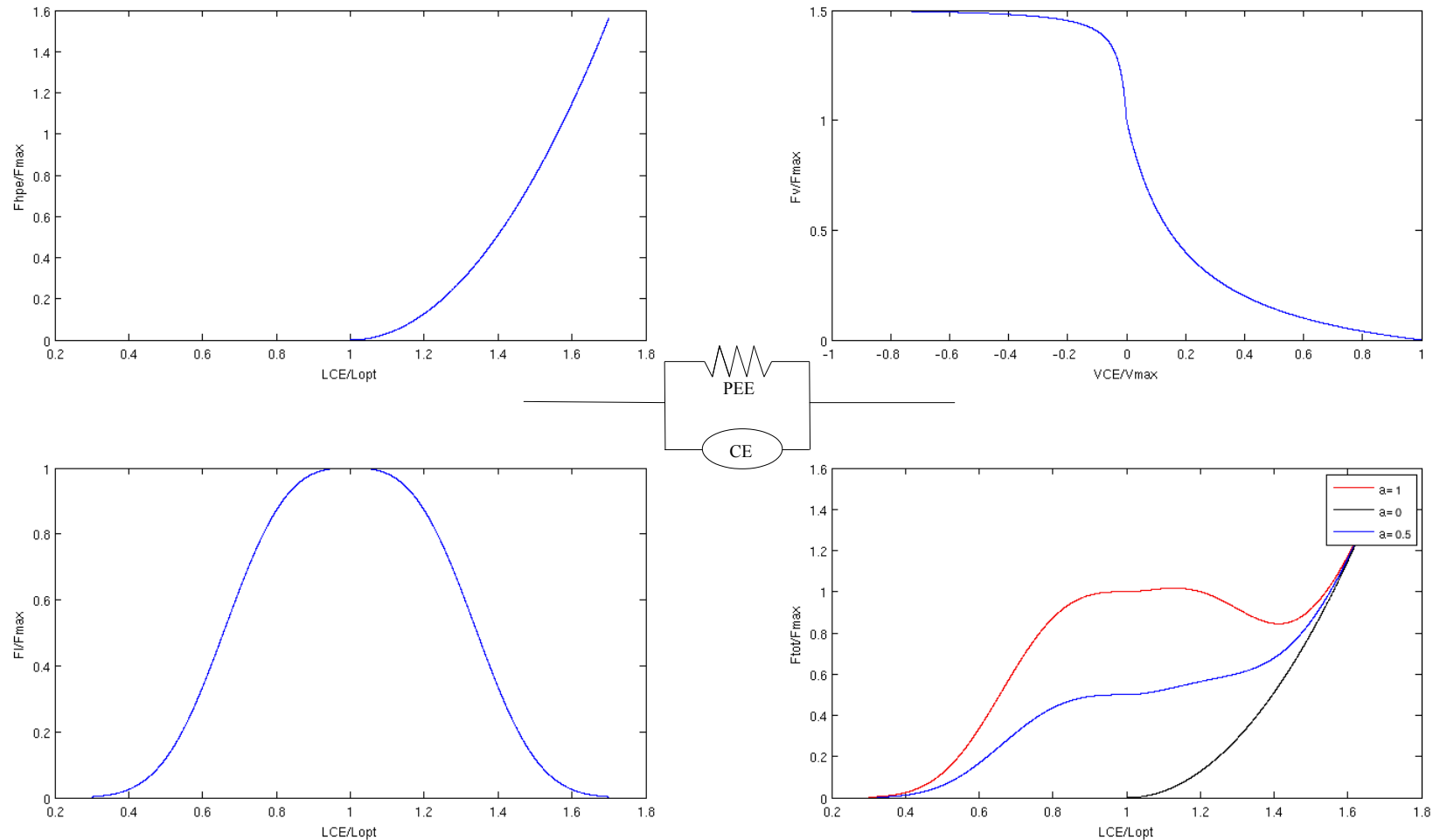


Reference :

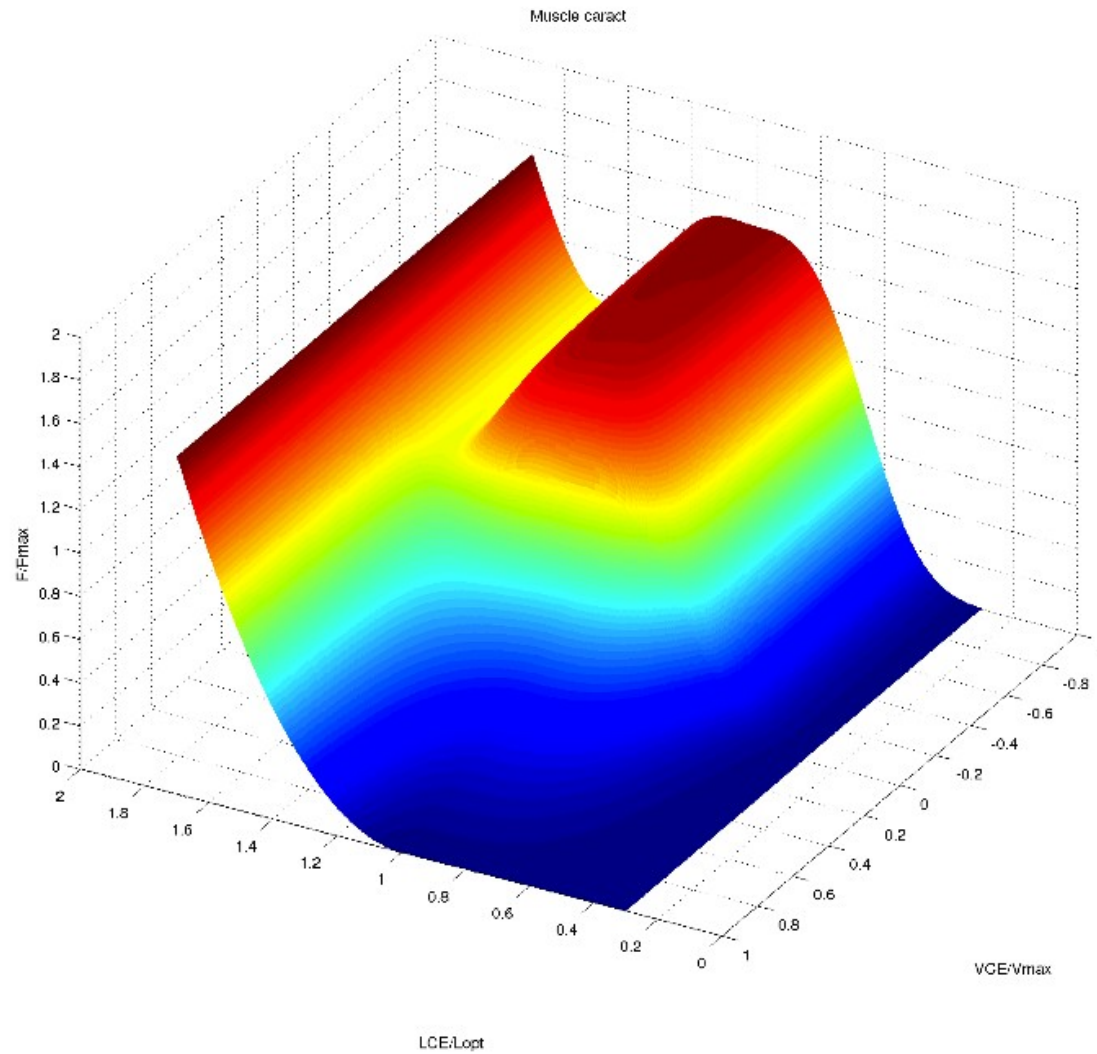
Length dependence of active force production in skeletal muscle

D. E. RASSIER, B.R MacINTOSH, AND W. HERZOG

Fig. 2. Force-length relationship of frog skeletal muscle sarcomere, as derived first by Gordon et al. (28) (*top*), and schematic sarcomeres corresponding to crucial points (1-5) labeled on the force-length curve (*bottom*).



$$F_{tot} = F_{max} * \text{activation} * F_l * F_v + F_{ppe}$$



$u(t)$ = electrical excitation (EMG)

$a(t)$ = chemical excitation

$$\frac{da(t)}{dt} + \left[\frac{1}{T_{act}} \cdot (B + (1 - B) \cdot u(t)) \right] \cdot a(t) = \left(\frac{1}{T_{act}} \right) \cdot u(t)$$

$$0 < B = \text{const} < 1$$

Reference :

Muscle and tendon : properties, models, scaling, and application
to biomechanics and motor control

Felix E. Zajac

$$dE = dH + dW$$

$$dH = dA + dM + dS + dB$$

$$> dA = \Phi * m * a(t) * AHR$$

$$\Phi = 0.06 + \exp(-tstim * a(t) / 0.045)$$

$$> dH = L(lm) * m * a(t) * MHR$$

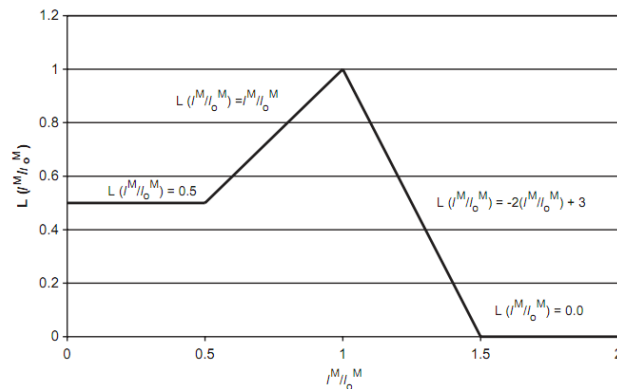


Fig. 2. Length dependence of the maintenance heat rate. The function $L(l^M/l_o^M)$ is used for approximating the maintenance heat rate \dot{M} (Eq. (7)).

$$> dS = \alpha * Vce$$

If shortening :

$$\alpha = 0.16 F_{iso} + 0.18 F$$

Else

$$\alpha = 0.157 * F$$

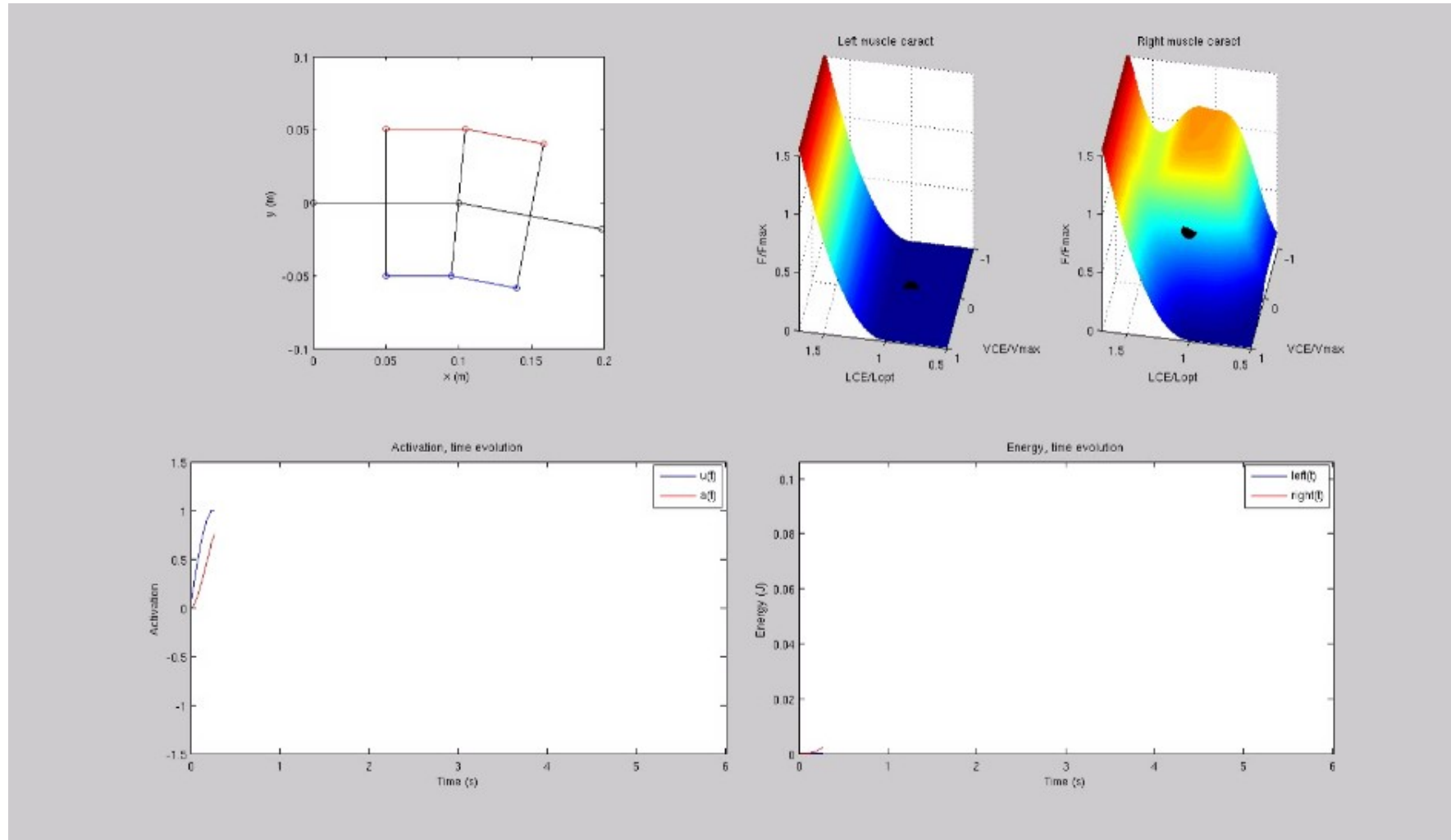
$$> dB = 0.0225 * m$$

$$> dW = F * Vce$$

Reference :

A phenomenological model for estimating metabolic energy consumption in muscle contraction

Lindsay J. Bhargava, Marcus G. Pandy, Frank C. Anderson





Activation : Tact , B , G

Muscles : Fmax , Lopt , Vmax

Joints : r

Objectives :

- match the kinematics
- minimize the metabolic cost

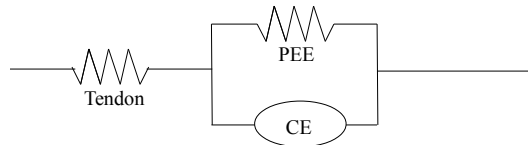
EMG & kinematics synchronization

Fitting function = $\text{fct}(\text{matching}, \text{energy}, r)$

Optimization

Direct use of kinematics data with the robot

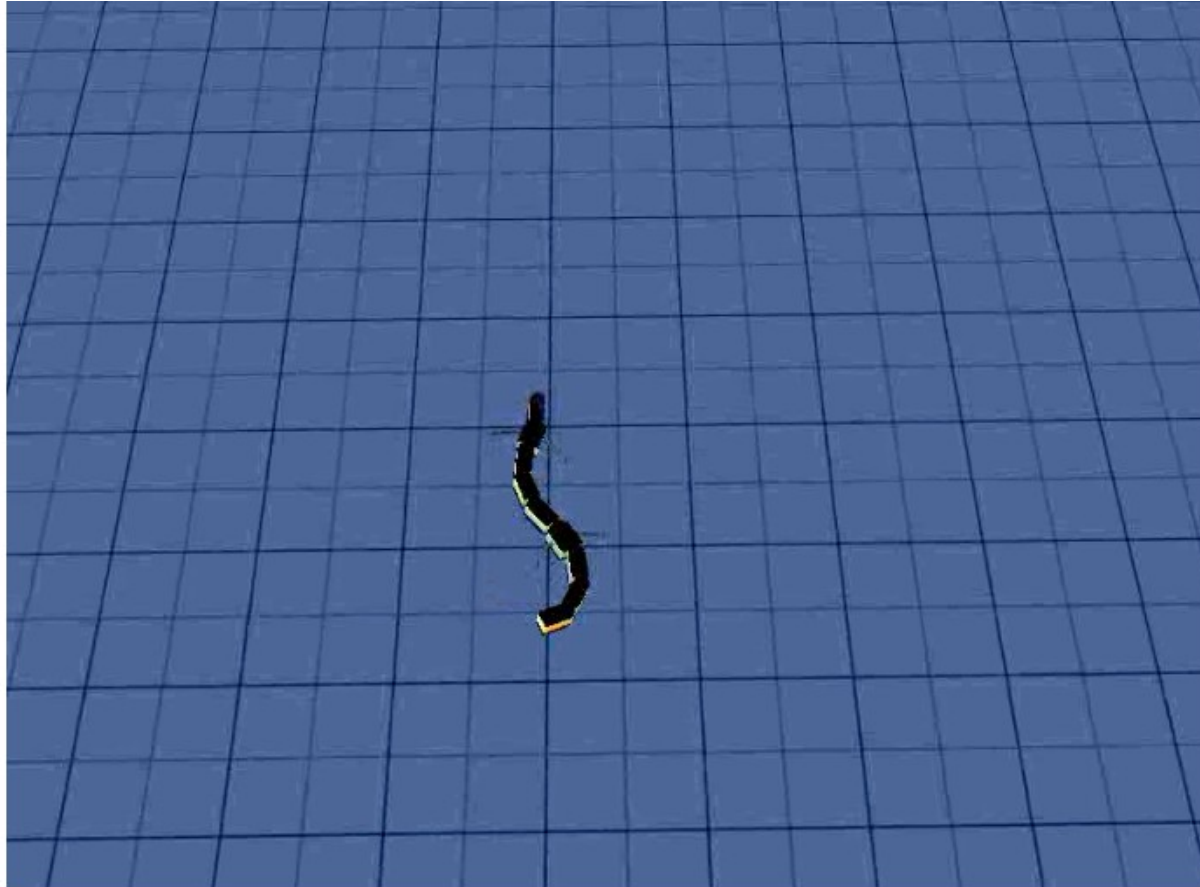
Add tendon



Differentiate slow and fast muscles

Optimization of EMG for speed

40 segment model with biological data





Thank you for your time

Any questions?