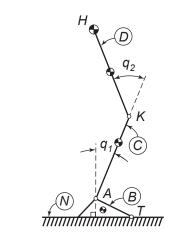


Optimal Control Squatting Problems

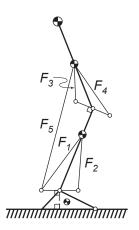
B.J. Fregly, Ph.D. and Nathan Sauder, M.S. Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL



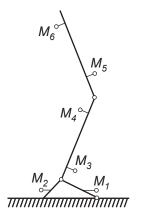




Reference Frames, Points, and Generalized Coordinates



Muscle Forces and Lines of Action



Surface Marker Locations

Original Optimal Control Problem



$$\min \sum e_i^2$$

subject to

Dynamic
$$\frac{da}{dt} = f_1(e, a)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = f_2(a, q, u)$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = i$$

Bound $0 \le e \le 1$

constraints: $0 \le a \le 1$

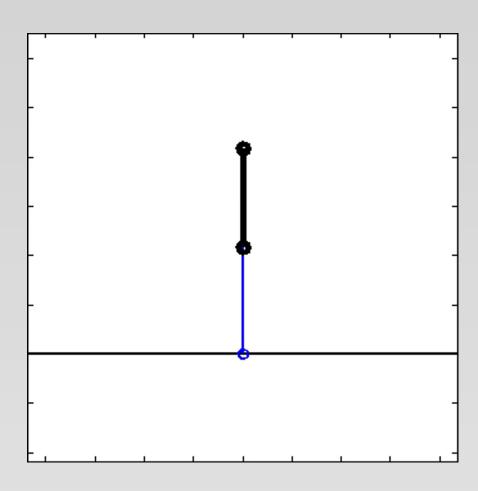
Terminal
$$t = t_f / 2 : q_1 = 30^\circ, q_2 = 60^\circ$$
 constraints:

$$t = t_f : q_1 = 0^{\circ}, q_2 = 0^{\circ}$$

Two phases



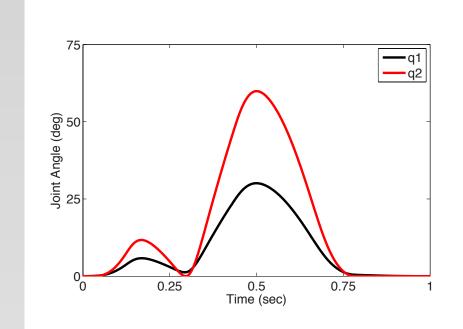


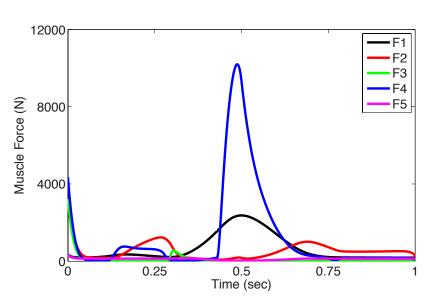




Original Optimal Control Solution

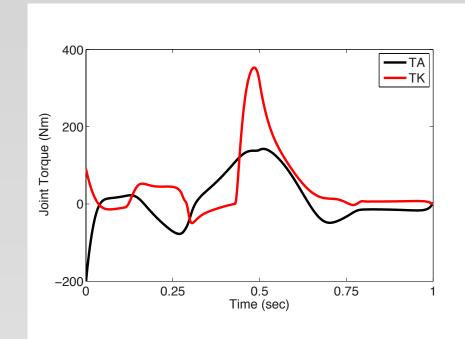


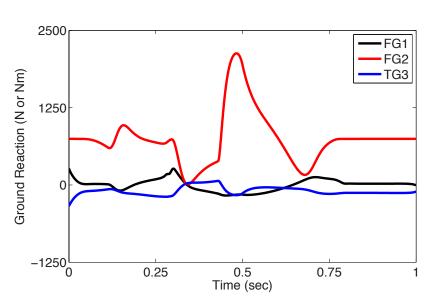






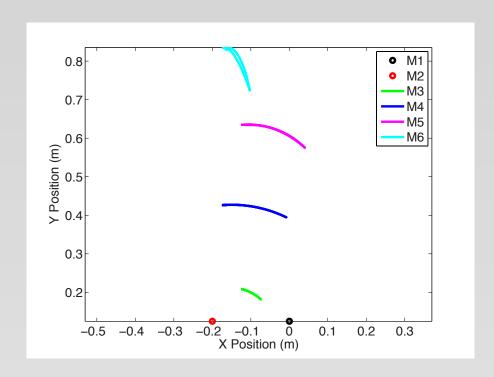






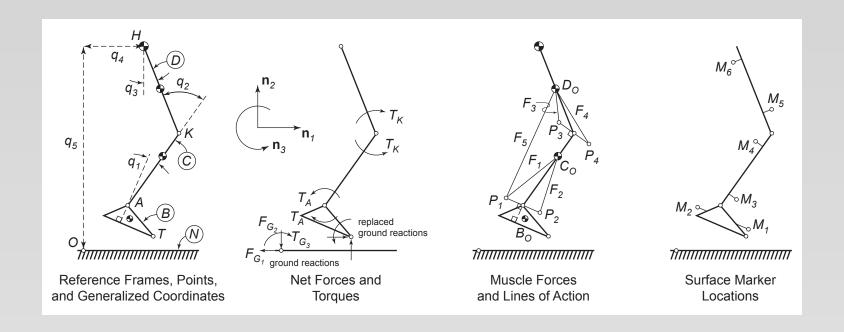




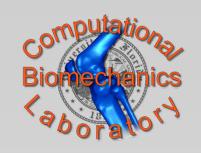








Benchmark Optimal Control Problems



Benchmark Problem 1: Dynamic muscle force estimation

- Dynamics: Activation and contraction
- Controls: Muscle excitations, normalized muscle velocity, reserve torques
- Inputs: Joint torques, muscle-tendon kinematics
- Cost function: Minimize effort and reserve torques

Benchmark Problem 2: Dynamically consistent IK analysis

- Dynamics: Skeletal
- Controls: Joint torques
- Inputs: Marker positions, ground reactions
- Cost function: Minimize marker tracking errors





$$\min \sum e_i^2 + cT_{Res_j}^2$$
subject to

Dynamic
$$\frac{da}{dt} = f_1(e, a)$$
 constraints: $\frac{d\tilde{\ell}^M}{dt} = w \cdot \frac{v_{\text{max}}^M}{\ell_o^M}$ (i.e., $w = \tilde{v}^M$)

Bound $0 \le e \le 1$ Path $T_{Exp_j} - (T_{Mod_j} + T_{Res_j}) = 0$ constraints: $0 \le a \le 1$ constraints: $f_3(w, \tilde{\ell}^M, a) = 0$



Benchmark Problem 2

$$\min \sum (m_{xExp_i} - m_{xMod_i})^2 + (m_{yExp_i} - m_{yMod_i})^2$$
subject to

Dynamic
$$\frac{du}{dt} = f_2(T_j, q, u)$$
 constraints: $\frac{dq}{dt} = u$