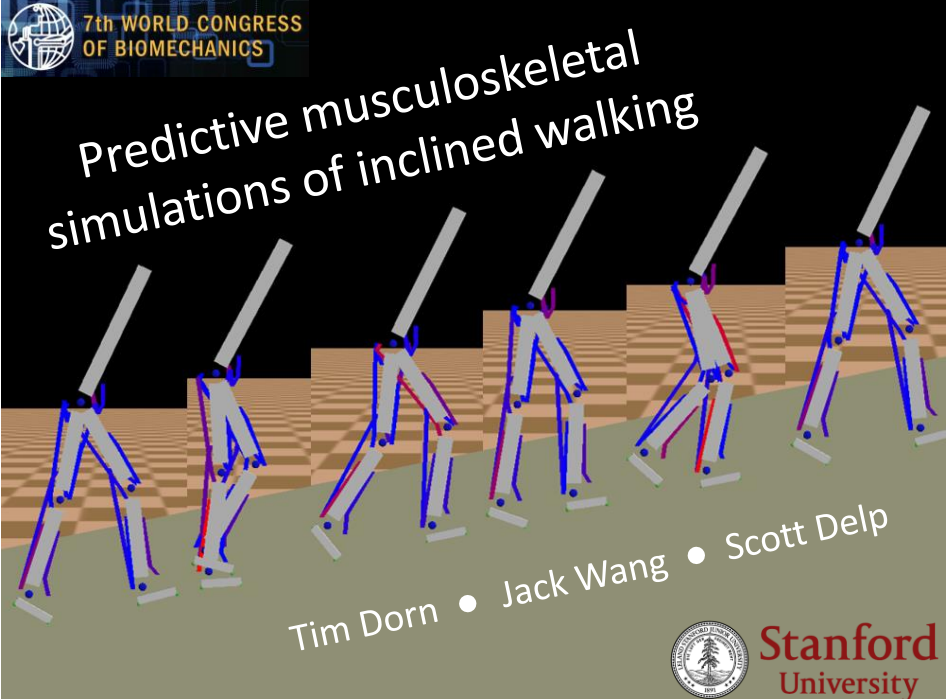



7th WORLD CONGRESS
OF BIOMECHANICS

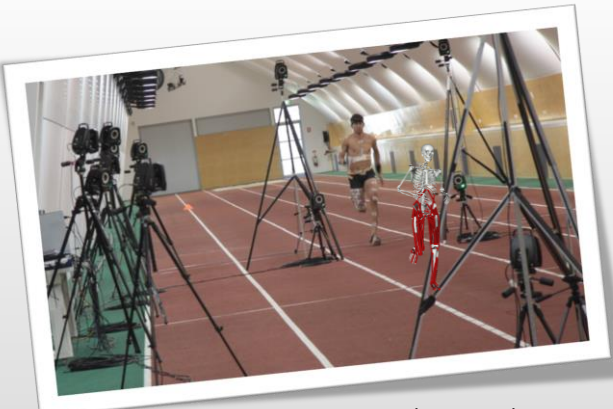
Predictive musculoskeletal simulations of inclined walking



Tim Dorn • Jack Wang • Scott Delp



Stanford
University



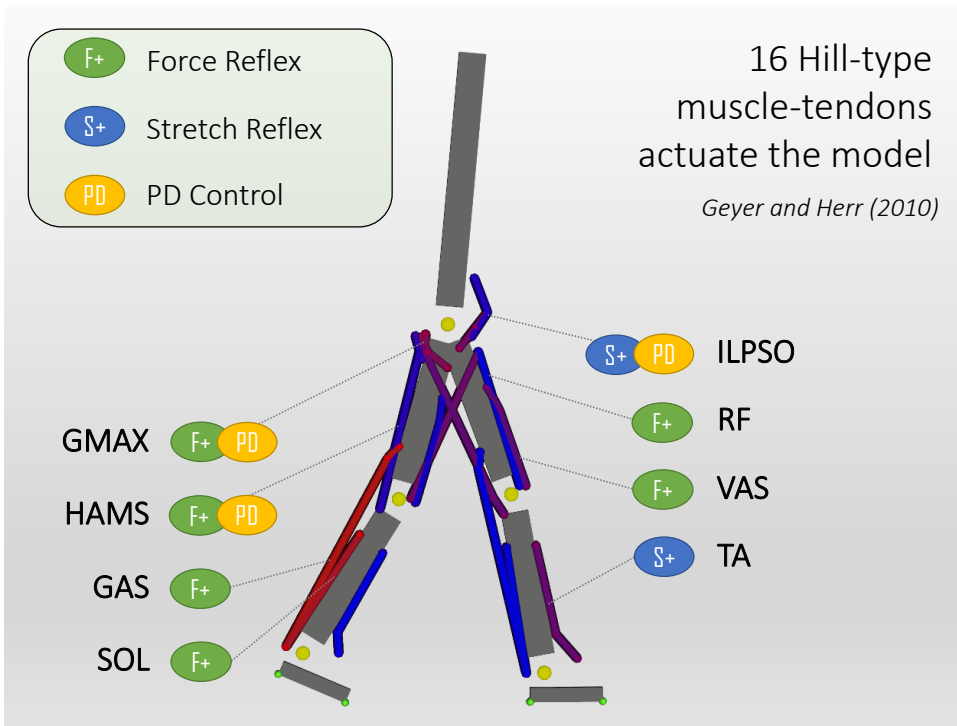
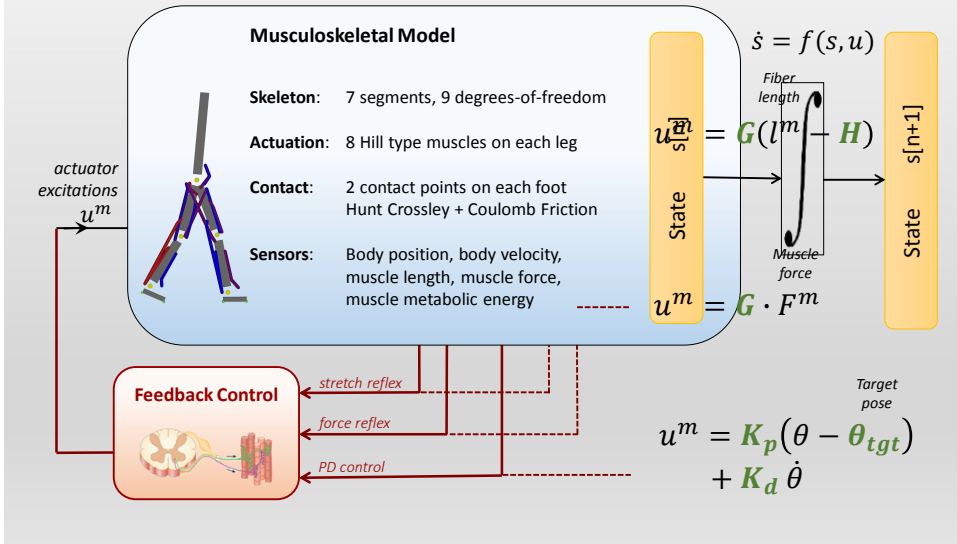
predict
new
motion? 

Why predictive simulations?
Predict the **human response** to

- wearing an assistive device
- gait after a muscle-tendon surgery

Aim: Synthesize human inclined walking without experimental data

Strategy: Optimal control framework that predicts both motion and muscle recruitment



Objective Function to Minimize

$$w_{muscle} \int_0^{t_f} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{nMusc} MetabolicEnergy_m \right) dt$$

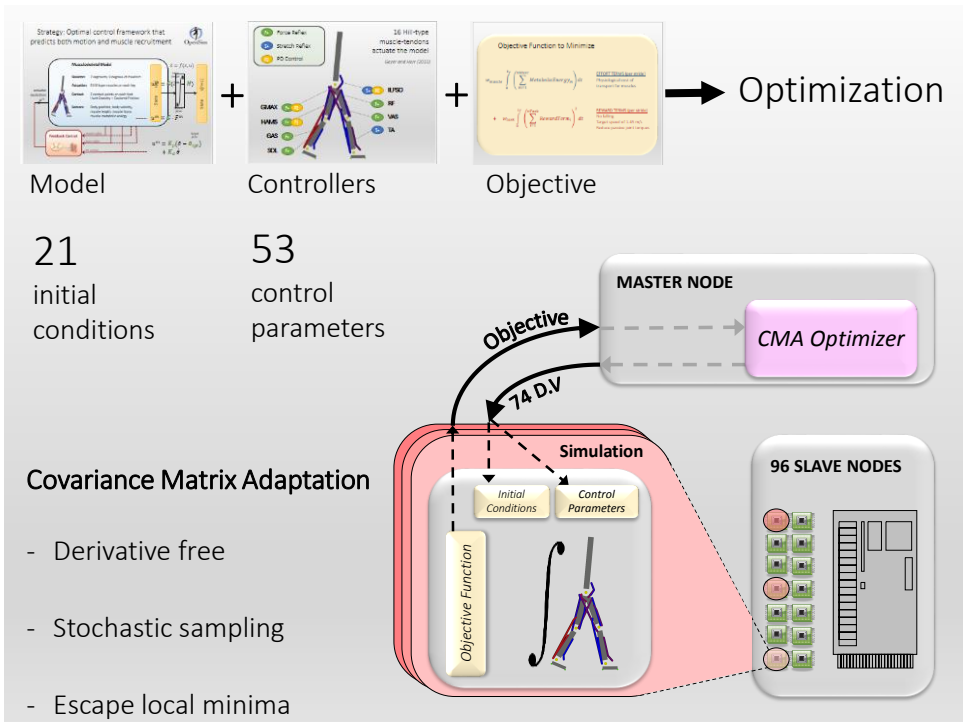
EFFORT TERMS (per stride)

Physiological cost of transport for muscles

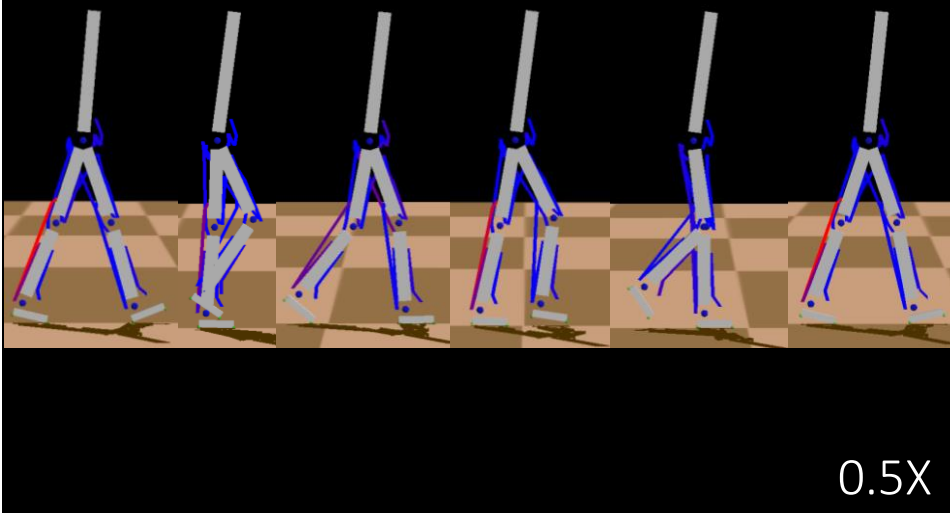
$$+ w_{task} \int_0^{t_f} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nTask} RewardTerm_i \right)^2 dt$$

REWARD TERMS (per stride)

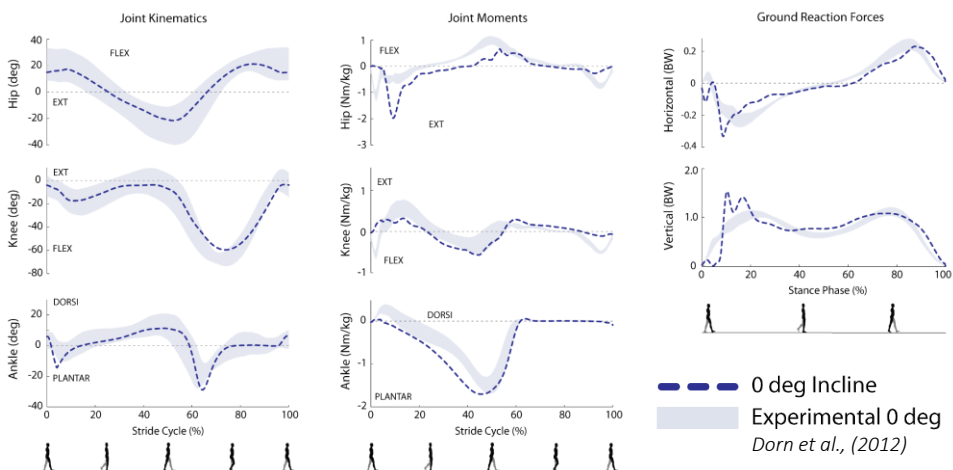
No falling
Target speed of 1.45 m/s
Reduce passive joint torques

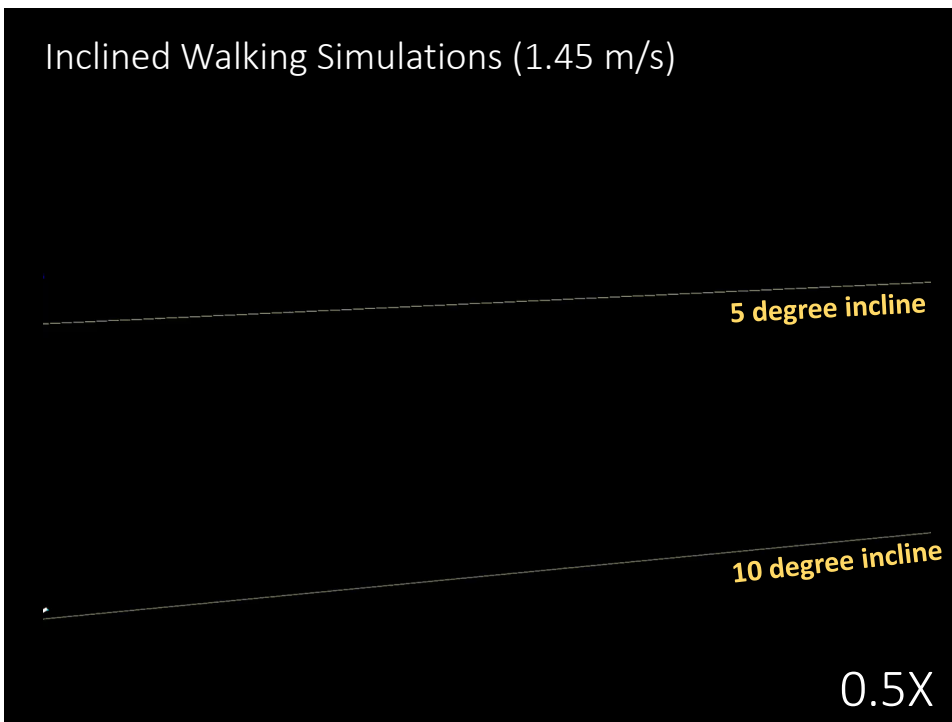
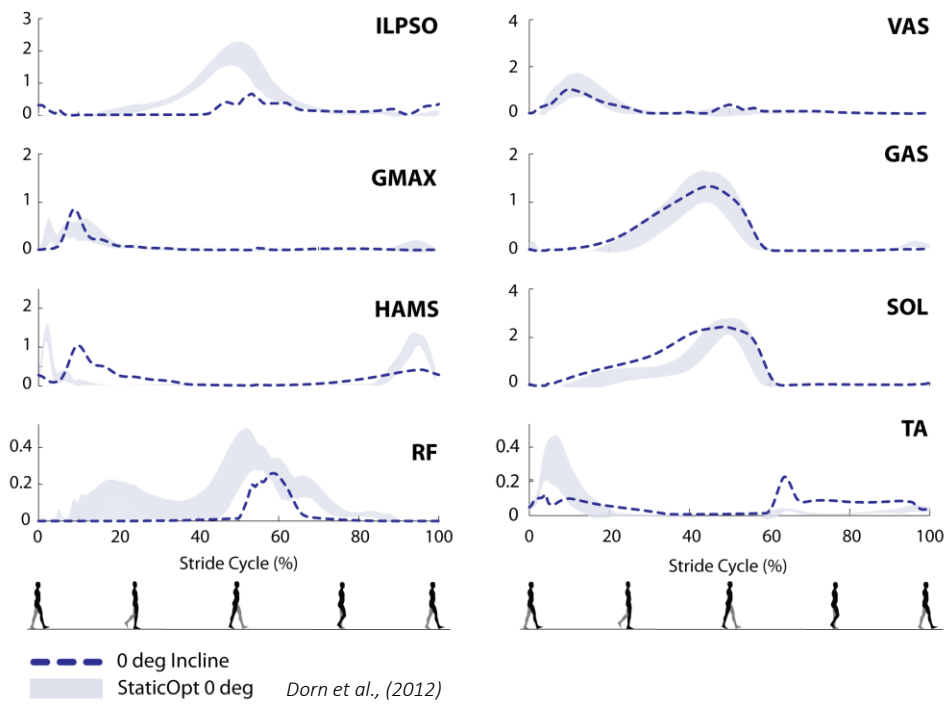


Normal Walking Simulation (1.45 m/s)



Normal Walking Simulation Mechanics (1.45 m/s)





Inclined Walking Simulations (1.45 m/s)

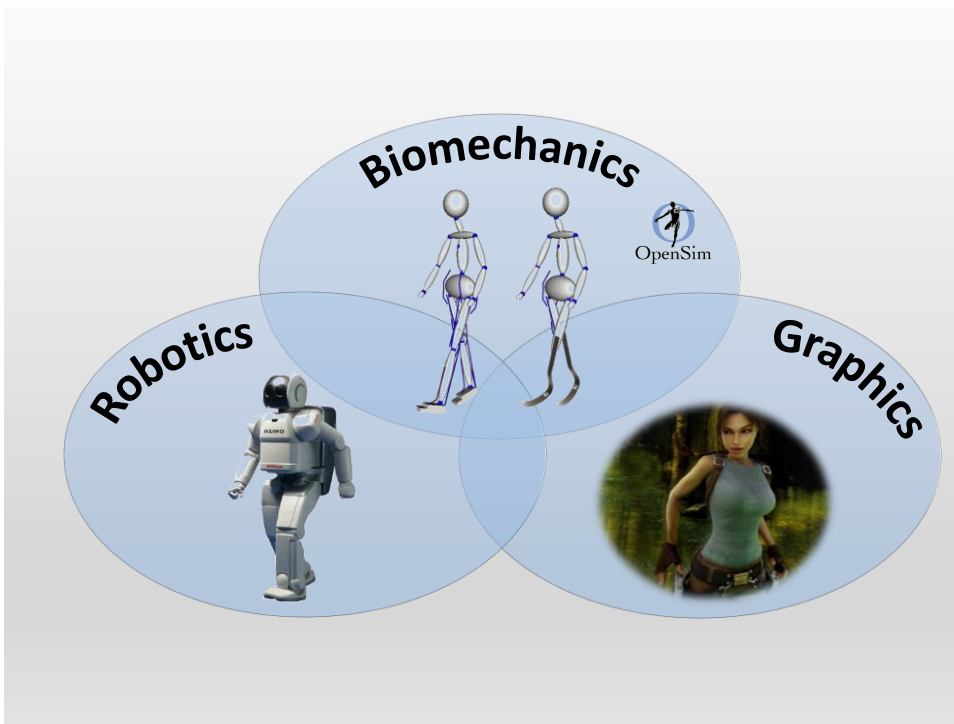
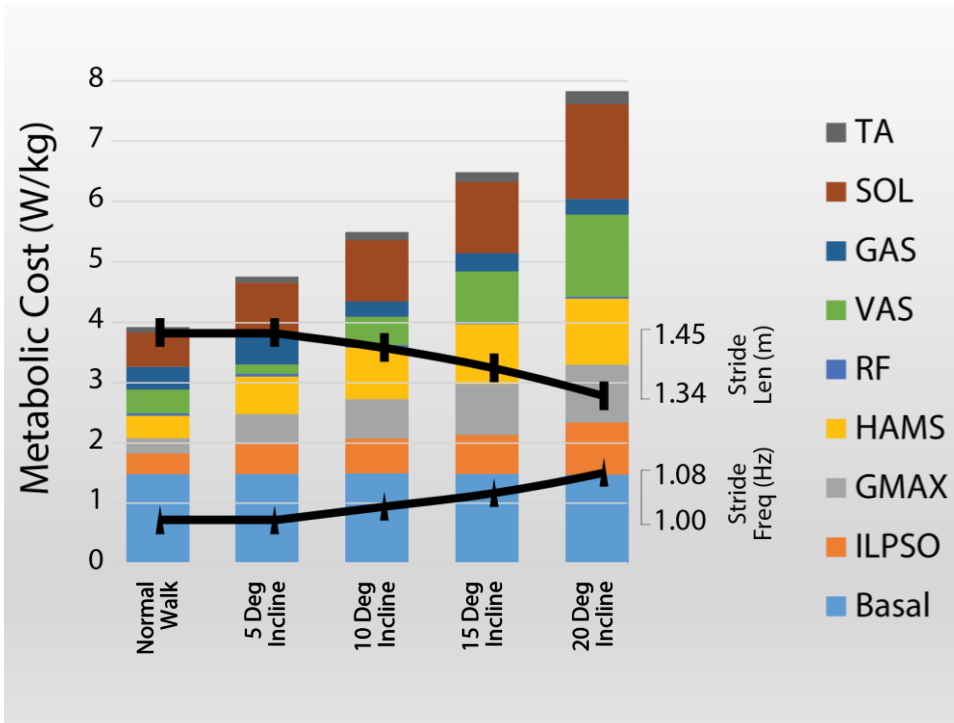
15 degree incline

0.5X

Inclined Walking Simulations (1.45 m/s)

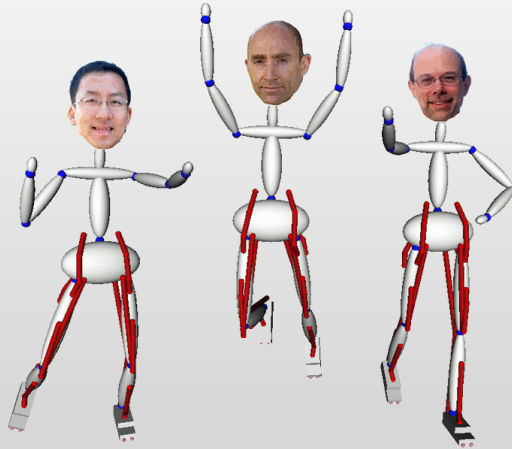
20 degree incline

0.5X



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