

Scaling of musculoskeletal models

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The web cast will
start in a few
minutes....

Introduction (~5 min)
Scaling methods (~15 min)
Demo (~15 min)
Q&A session (~10 min)

Please follow the instructions to set up the audio:
www.anybodytech.com/fileadmin/downloads/AudioInstructionsWebEx.pdf



Presenters



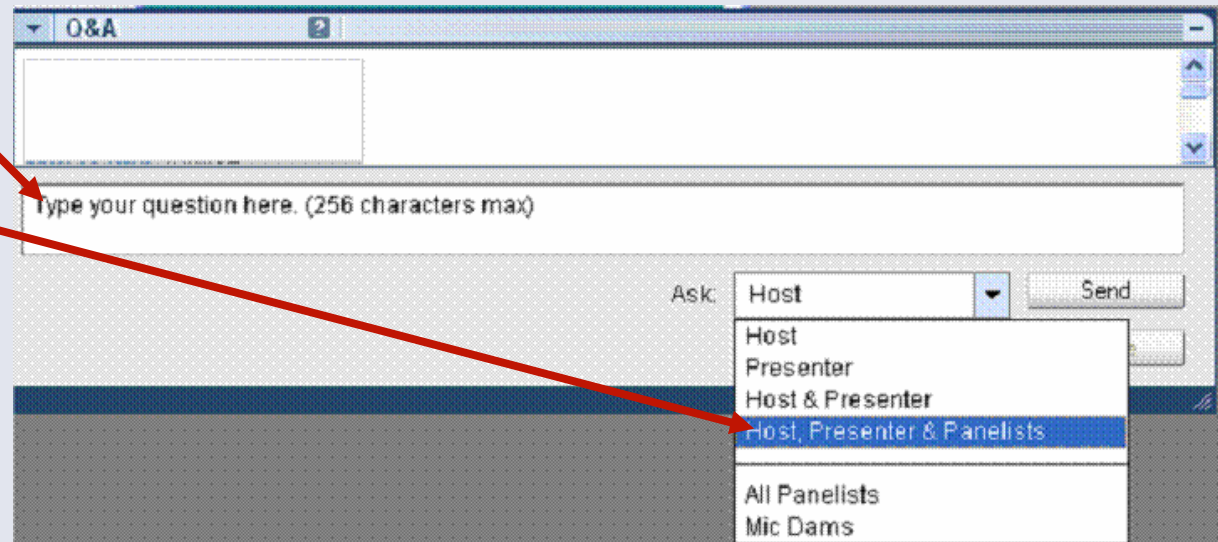
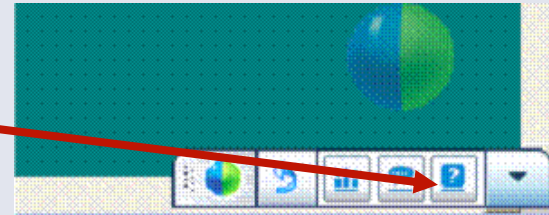
John Rasmussen
(Presenter)



Arne Kiis
(Host)

Q&A Panel

- Søren Tørholm
- Launch the Q&A panel here.
- Type your questions in the Q&A panel.
- Send the question to "Host, Presenter & Panelists"
- Notice the answer displays next to the question in the Q&A box. You may have to scroll up to see it.



Who is responsible?

The Research Group:
Aalborg University,
Denmark

This means that the scaling is implemented into the models and not into the system:

- Accessible to all users
- Can be modified by the user
- New scaling methods can be defined by users

Results are public domain
Models are in clear text
Documented on www

The company:
AnyBody Technology A/S

Activities:
The AnyBody Modeling System
Training, support and consultancy

The software is proprietary
Free demo licenses
Host of this webcast

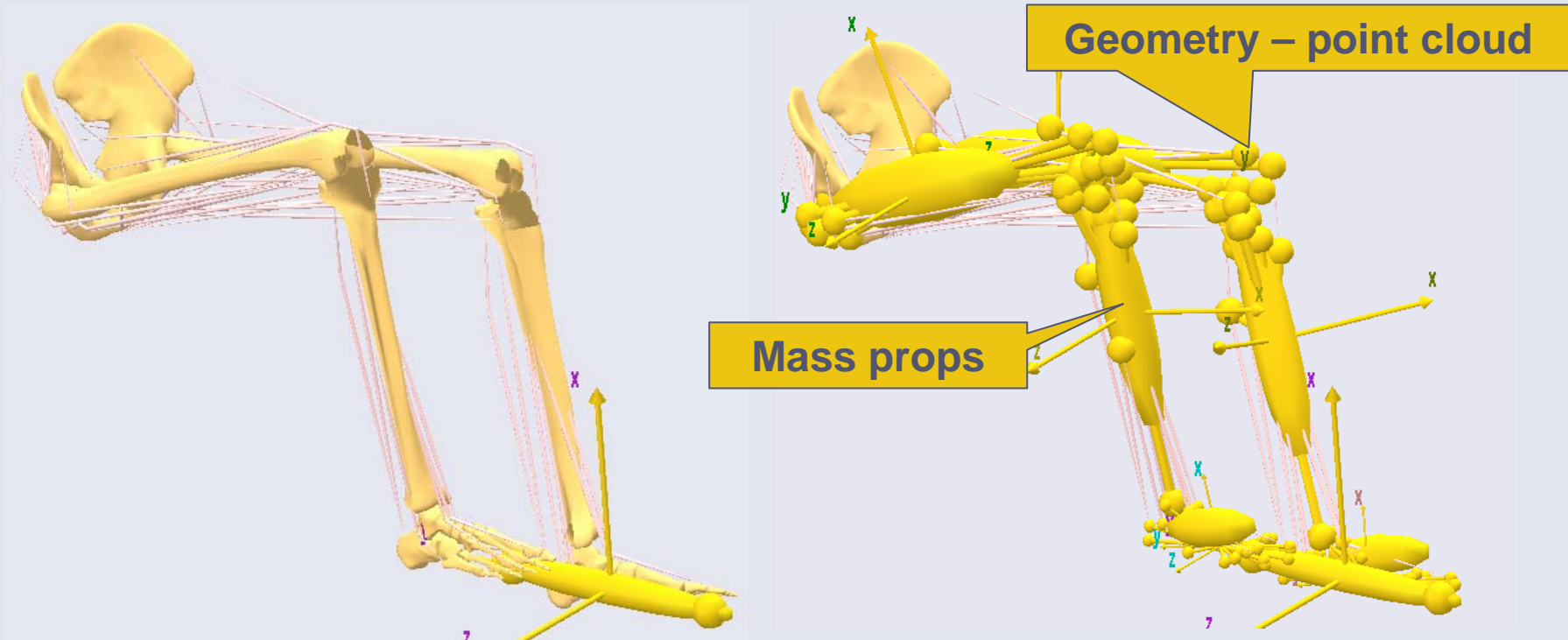
Scaling Scenarios

This has always been possible because AnyBody models are fully accessible.

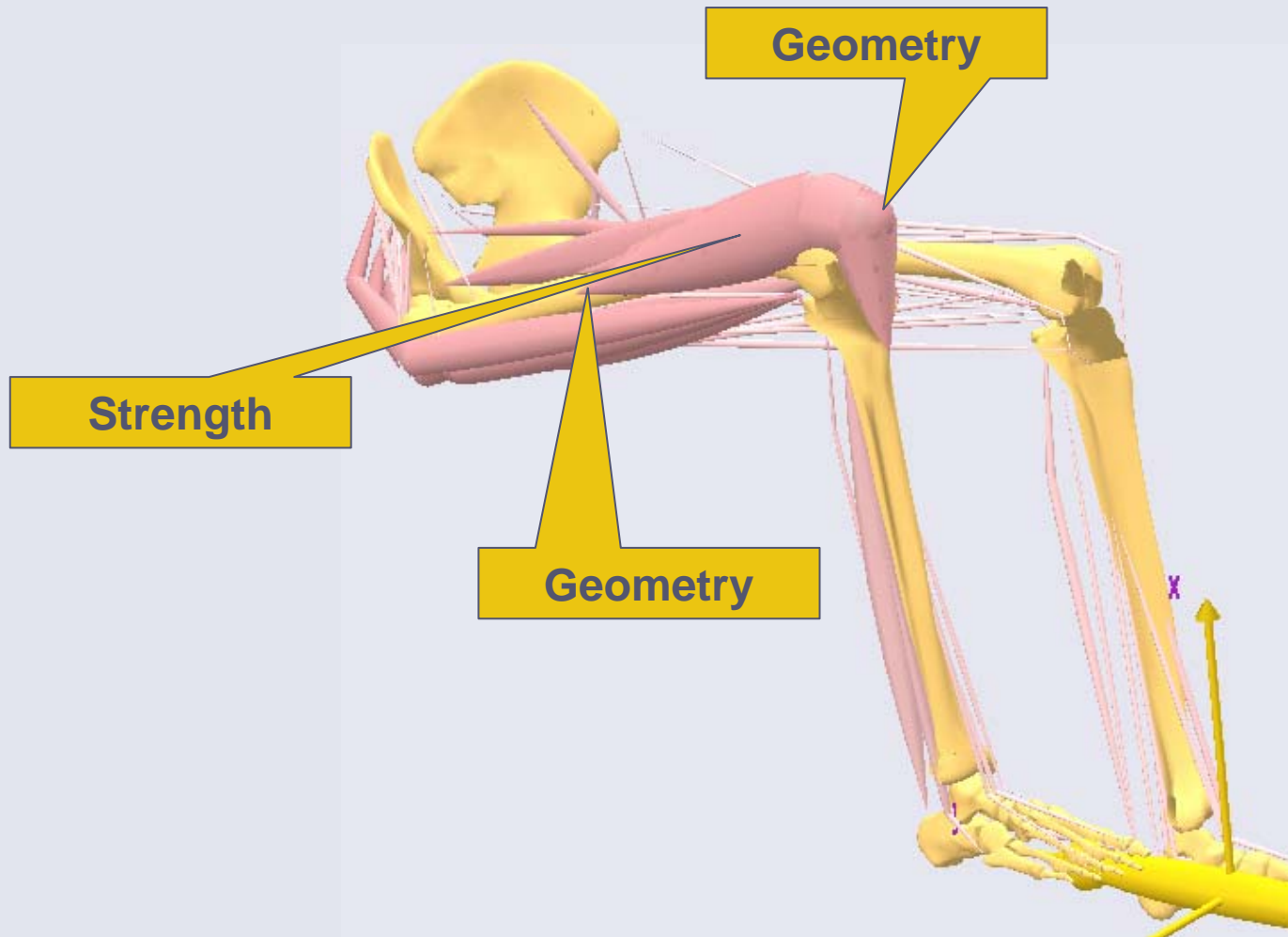
- Detailed level
 - Purpose-specific modeling based on scans, ultrasound data, and similar.
 - Detailed data for each model element.
- Individual level
 - Sports biomechanics for a particular athlete
 - Gait analysis of a particular individual
- Overall population level
 - Investigate ergonomic compatibility for a broad range of the population
 - Based on anthropometric databases

Scaling Methods

How a segment is defined



How a muscle is defined



In summary...

- Geometry
- Mass properties
- Muscle strength

Linear geometry scaling

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{t}$$

Scaled point

Scaling matrix

Original point

Translation

Different choices of \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{t} lead to different scaling laws

Uniform Scaling

- Same scaling factor in all directions.
- Does not seem to fit well with imperical data.
- Does not intuitively correspond to the idea of longitudinal extremities and their mass and strength properties.

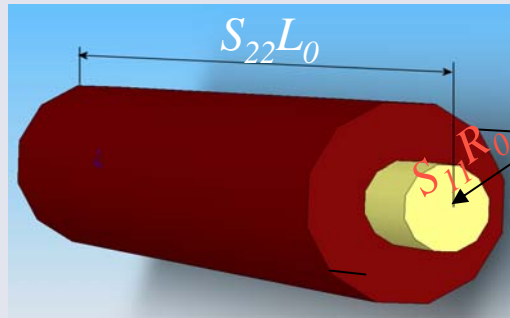
$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} k_L & & \\ & k_L & \\ & & k_L \end{bmatrix}$$

Length-mass scaling

- Idea: Scale the length to obtain the specified mass

This method tends to over-estimate the strength of short and heavy bodies

- Scale the width to obtain the specified mass



$$k_m = \frac{L_1}{L_0} = \frac{m_1}{m_0}$$

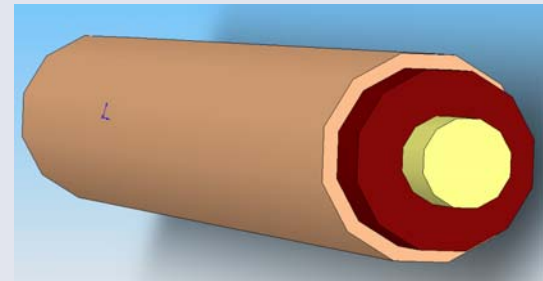
$$S_{22} = k_L = \frac{L_1}{L_0}$$

$$S_{11} = S_{33} = \sqrt{\frac{k_m}{k_L}}$$

$$F = F_0 k_m^{2/3}$$

Length-mass-fat scaling

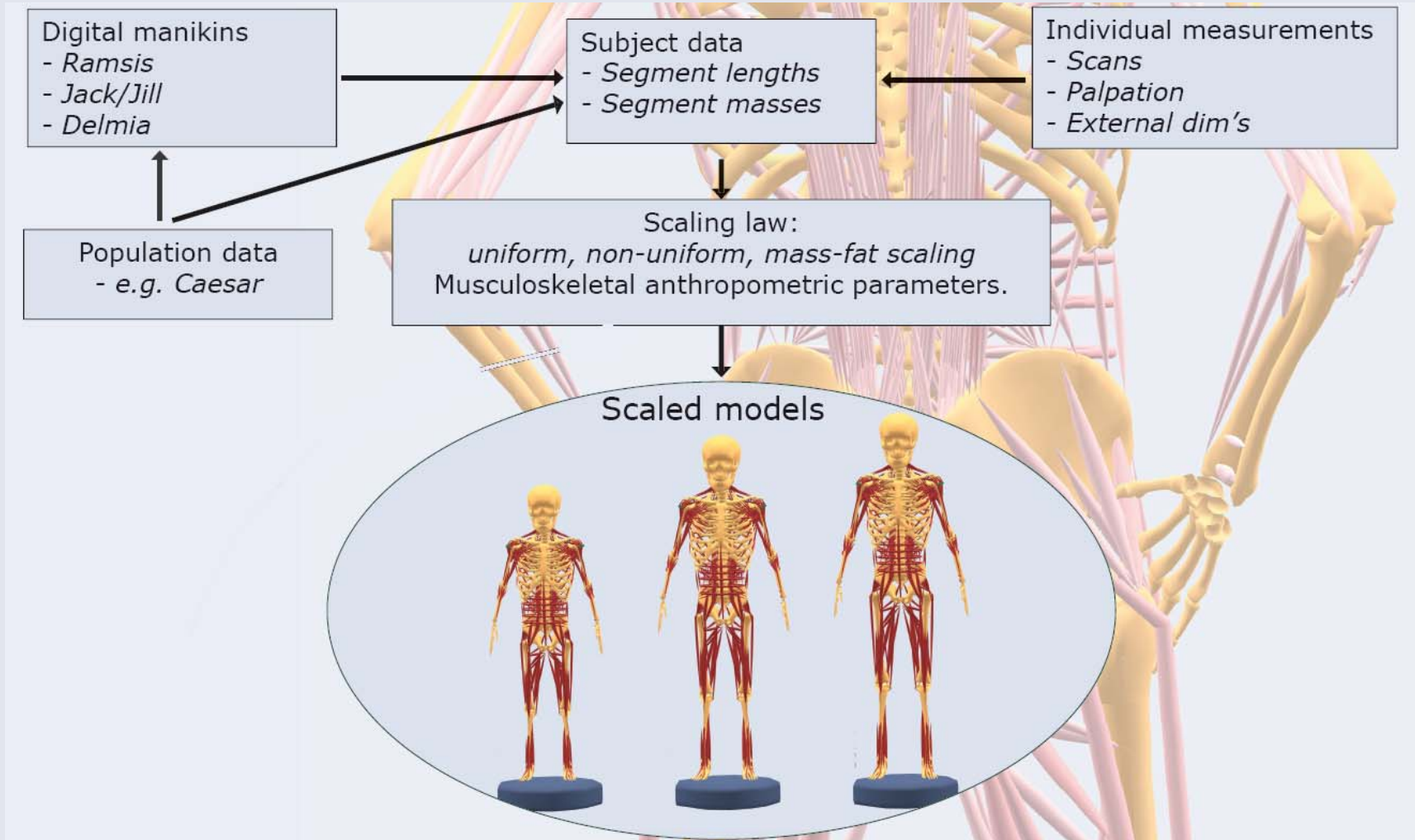
- Idea: Take the fat percentage into account.
- The fat percentage can be estimated from the BMI
- - or it can be measured directly.
- $R_{other} = 50\%$



$$R_{muscle} = 1 - R_{fat} - R_{other}$$

$$F = F_0 \frac{k_m}{k_L} \frac{R_{muscle,1}}{R_{muscle,0}} = F_0 \frac{k_m}{k_L} \frac{1 - R_{other} - R_{fat,1}}{1 - R_{other} - R_{fat,0}}$$

Scaling Pipeline



Implementation - demo



Discussion

- Scaling has been implemented as simple formulas in directly in the models.
- The formulas are based on reasonable physical and physiological properties.
- Uniform scaling is not a good idea.
- Longitudinal and cross-sectional directions must be distinguished.
- It seems to be necessary to take fat percentage into account.
- Population data or individual data can easily be used.
- Alternative scaling methods can be implemented by users.

Online resources

- The AnyBody Modeling System
 - Free demo license
www.anybodytech.com
 - Email: anybody@anybodytech.com
- The AnyBody Research Project
www.anybody.aau.dk
 - Public domain library of body models and applications
 - Publications, for instance about scaling.

Thank you!
Q & A