

The Seated Human

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Presenters



John Rasmussen
(Presenter)



Arne Kiis
(Host)



Mark de Zee
(Panelist)



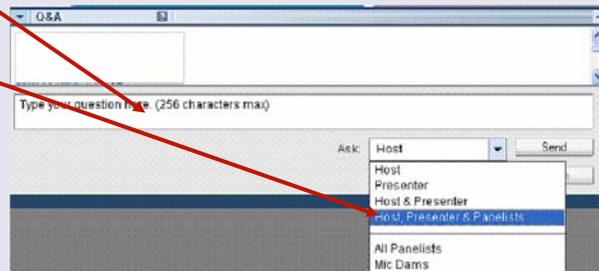
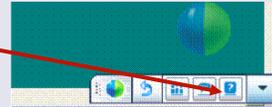
Søren Tørholm
(Panelist)



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Q&A Panel

- 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.



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Please follow these instructions to set up the audio:

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Go to the link called [webcasts](#). There is a pdf file in the bottom of the page with instructions.

1/3: The seated human

- A joint effort with the furniture industry.
 - RBM A/S
 - AP Furniture A/S
- A human sitting in a generic chair.
- Adjustable chair position and support conditions.
- Adjustable friction.
- Purposes
 - Investigation of the biomechanics of sitting
 - Design of better chairs



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The model repository



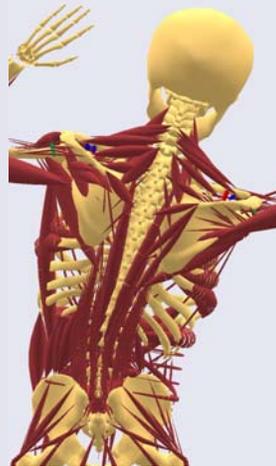
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The Spine Model

The spine model comprises sacrum, all lumbar vertebrae, a rigid thoracic section, and a total of 158 muscles.

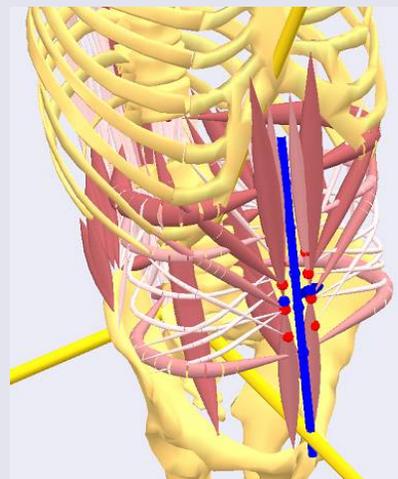
Model developed by M. de Zee and L. Hansen

Thoracic and cervical parts are under development.



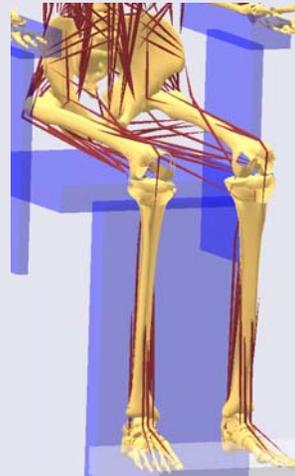
Abdominal model

- Rectus abdominis
- Obliquus externus
- Obliquus internus
- Transversus
- Abdominal pressure included.



Lower extremity model

- Bones: pelvis, thigh, shank and foot.
- The hip joint is modeled as a spherical joint, while the knee and ankle are hinge joints.
- A version with “correct” knee kinematics is under development.
- ~ 40 muscle elements in each leg.
- Thanks to Mark Thompson, Oxford University, for his help on developing the lower extremity model.



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Muscle recruitment method

Minimize

$$G(\mathbf{f}^{(M)})$$

Subject to

$$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{d}$$

$$f_i^{(M)} \geq 0, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n^{(M)}\}$$

Objective function. Different choices give different muscle recruitment patterns.



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Minimum fatigue formulation

Minimize maximum relative muscle load or minimize fatigue or maximize endurance

Minimize

$$\max\left(\frac{f_i^{(M)}}{N_i}\right), \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n^{(M)}\}$$

Labels: "Max muscle activity" (yellow box), Muscle force (light blue box), Muscle strength. (light blue box)

Subject to

$$\mathbf{Cf} = \mathbf{d}$$

Label: Equilibrium equations (light blue box)

$$f_i^{(M)} \geq 0, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n^{(M)}\}$$

Label: Muscles cannot pull (light blue box)



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Brief demonstration

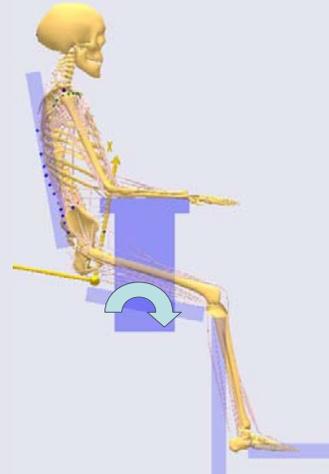
- Adjustment of seat inclination.



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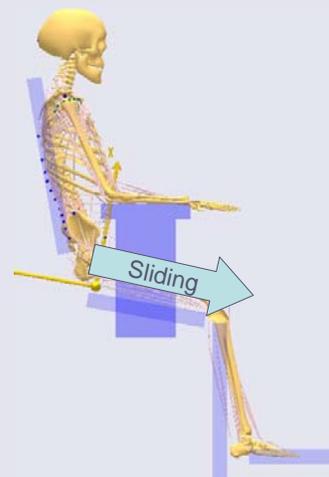
2/3: Sitting dogma: “Inclining the seat forward is good for your back”

- Claim made by Mandal (1981).
- Caused the furniture industry to enable seats to tilt forward.
- The claim was never properly investigated.
- Users tend to not like inclining seats.
- Is it really a good idea?

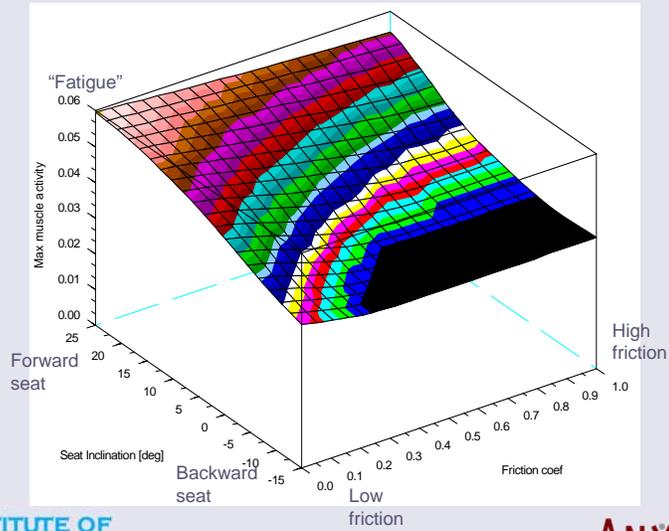


Issues

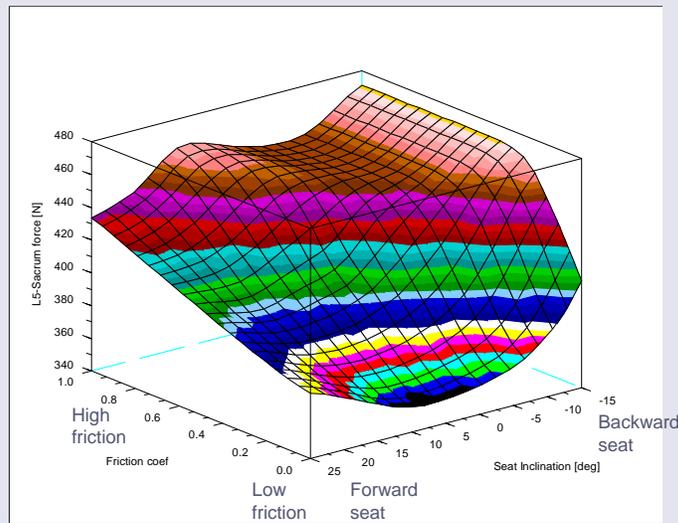
- If the seat has low friction, you will slide down and must use muscle force to keep you in place.
- If the seat has high friction, you will not slide, but there will be some amount of shear force on your thighs.
- We shall investigate muscle actions and spinal forces for reasonable combinations of seat inclination and friction coefficient.



Overall muscle activity



L5-Sacrum reaction force



Some observations

- Backward inclination and high friction is more comfortable (less fatigue).
- Moderate forward inclination and low friction minimizes spinal reaction force.
- Forward inclination is uncomfortable due to increased fatigue.
- The spinal reactions are low in any case compared to, e.g. stooping or lifting.



3/3: Conclusions and outlook

- We can investigate a whole lot of relevant issues:
 - Spinal loads
 - Shoulder loads
 - Fatigue
- Feedback SIG:
 - Many problems are rooted in the head posture.
 - A neck model would be useful.



Why the neck?

- Lots of people have neck and shoulder problems.
- Muscle infiltrations.
- Headaches



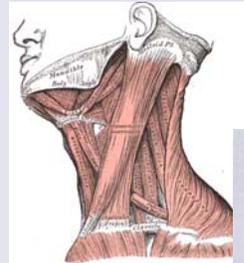
Why the neck?

- Our heads are comparatively heavy.
- Muscles must stabilize the cervical spine.



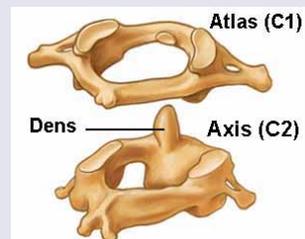
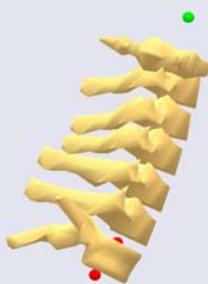
Development of the neck model

- Complex mechanical system.



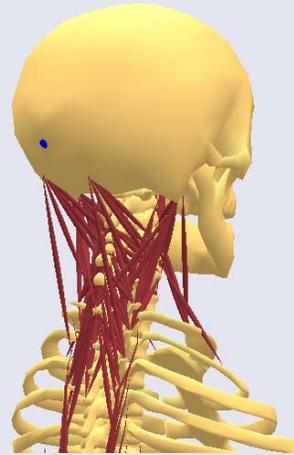
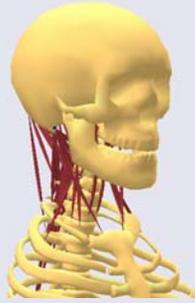
Development of the neck model

- Seven vertebrae



Development of the neck model

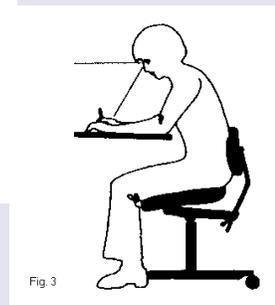
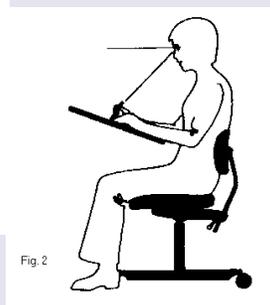
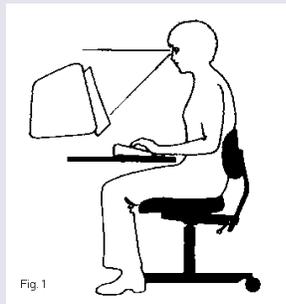
- We need approximately 140 muscles.



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Use of the model



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Online resources

- AnyBody Technology
www.anybodytech.com
 - Free demo licenses
 - Tutorials and documentation
 - Replay of webcasts
 - Further info: Email: anybody@anybodytech.com
- The AnyBody Research Project
www.anybody.aau.dk
 - Public domain library of body models and applications
 (including the seated human)
 - Publications – many for direct download.



Forthcoming webcasts

- 4 December 2006:
 A generic detailed rigid-body lumbar spine model by Mark de Zee
- 17 January 2007:
 Scaling strength in human simulation models by Kenneth Meijer
- 22 February 2007:
 Kinematic analysis of over-determinate Systems (the mocap interface) by Michael Skipper Andersen

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