

肌肉力学

第14讲

➤肌肉的基本机能：化学能转变为机械能

➤表征肌肉活动的生物力学指标：

1. 肌张力：肌肉端部测得的力

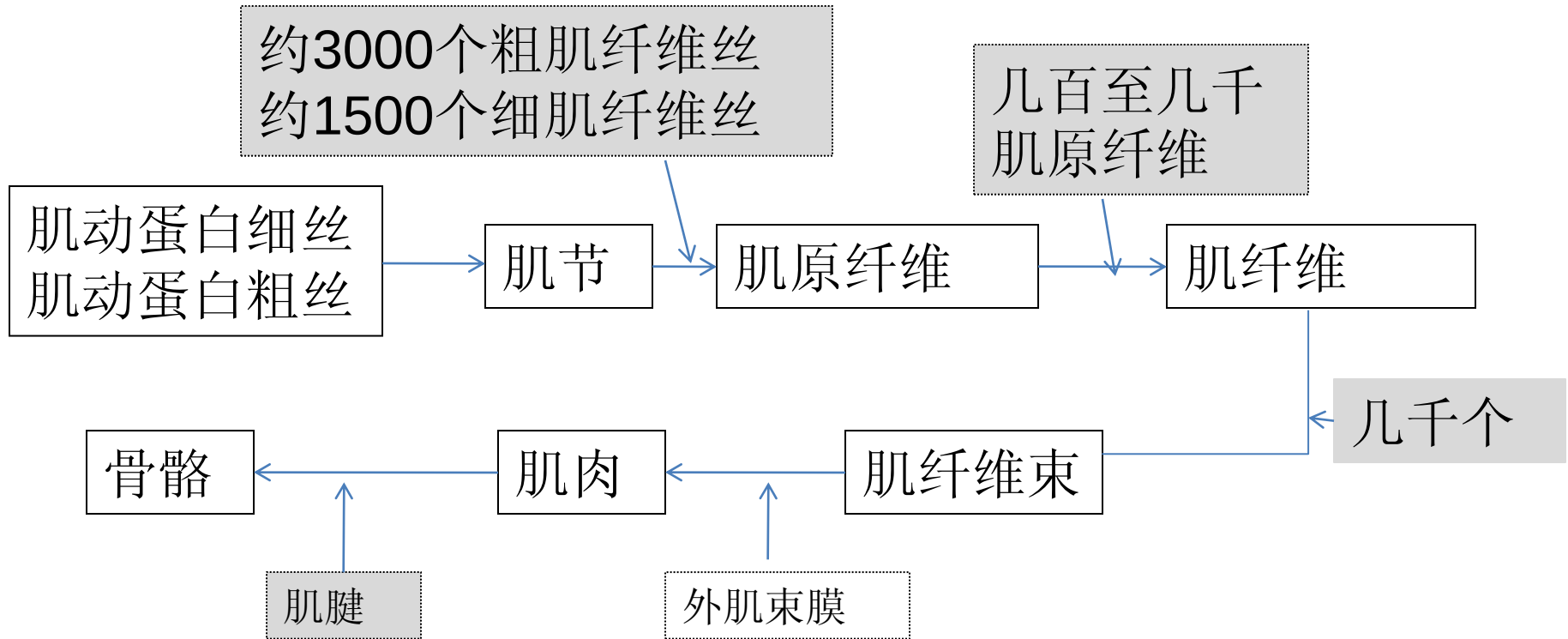
2. 收缩速度：肌肉长度变化的速度

3. 肌肉收缩的两种形式：

等长收缩（静力收缩）：肌肉收缩时肌纤维长度不变，无关节活动，但肌张力增加（**isometric**）。

等张收缩：张力一定，肌肉缩短（**isotonic**）

肌肉的生理学特性



哺乳类骨骼肌舒张时，肌节单元 长 $2-3\ \mu\text{m}$ ， 收缩时 $1\ \mu\text{m}$ ，

肌肉宏观结构示意图

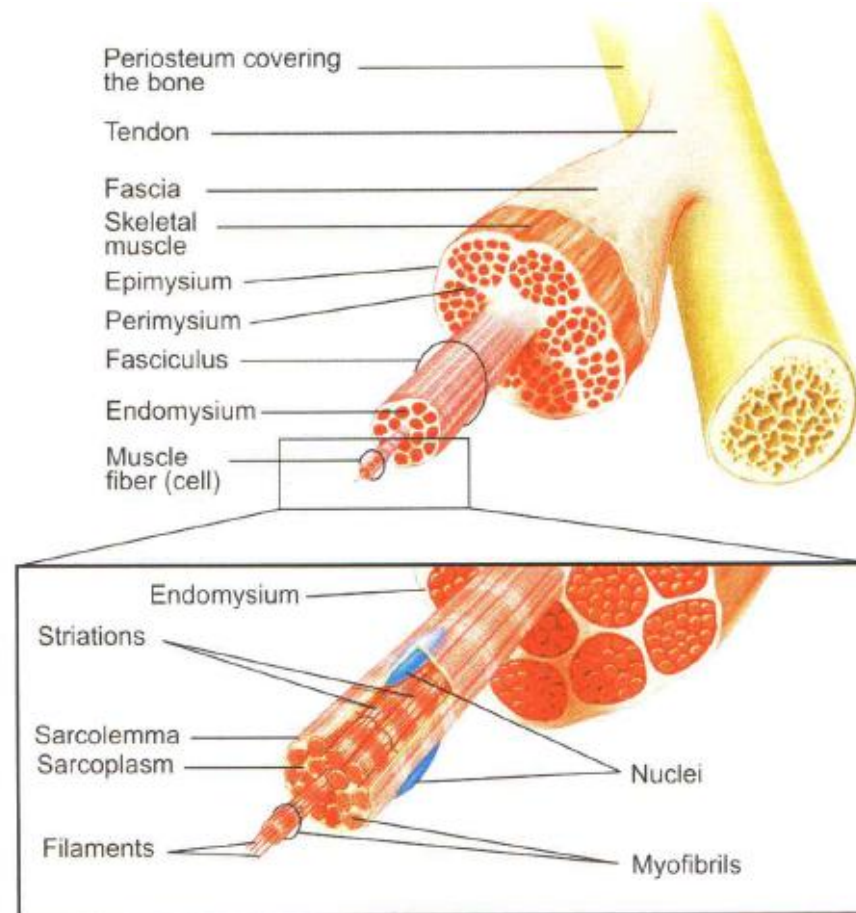


Plate 6 Schematic representation of muscle macrostructure (Fox 2004, with permission from The McGraw-Hill Companies, January 14, 2008) From *Human Physiology*, Fox, (2004), pp. 327 (see Figure 12.1.1)

肌肉的微观结构- 肌节

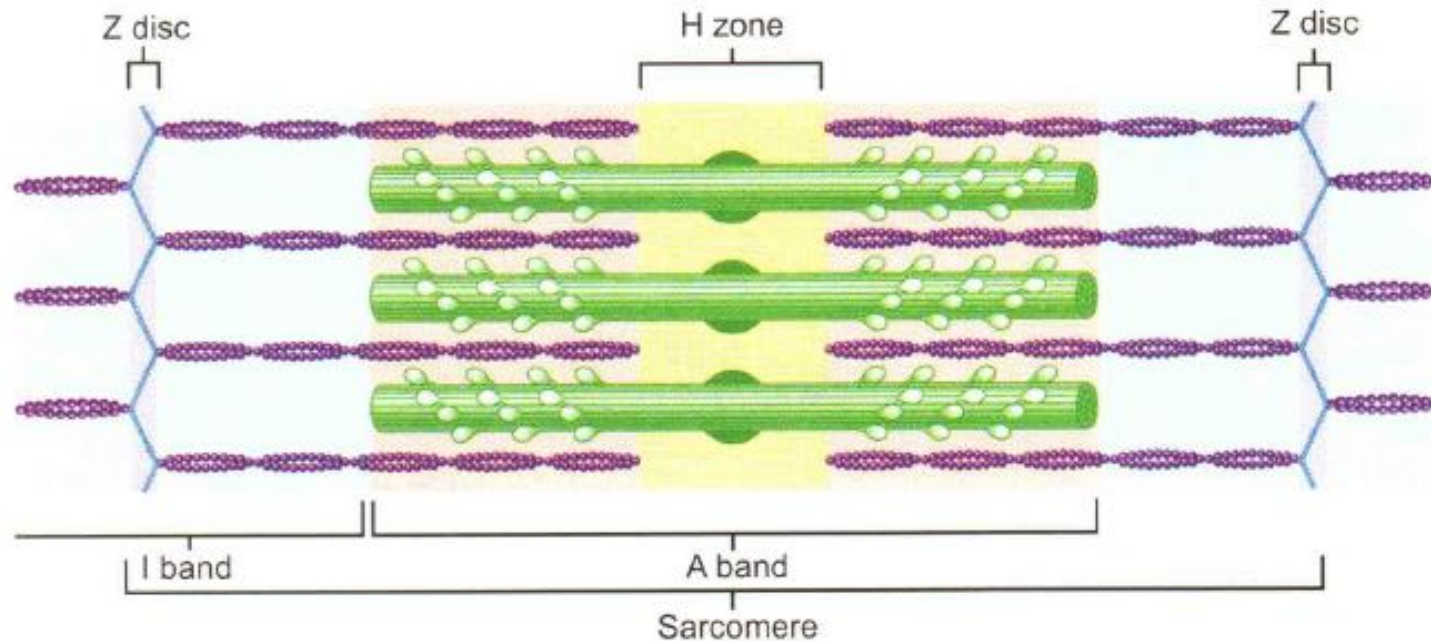


Plate 7 Muscle microstructure (Fox 2004, with permission from The McGraw-Hill Companies, January 14, 2008) From *Human Physiology*, Fox, (2004), pp. 331 (see Figure 12.1.2)

描述肌肉力学的Hill方程

Hill方程：肌肉力学的基础方程。描述了骨骼肌在强直状态下快速释放时张力 S （tension）和肌肉收缩速度（contraction）之间的关系

$$(V + b)(S + a) = b(S_0 + a)$$

$$\frac{S}{S_0} = \frac{1 - (V / V_0)}{1 + C(V / V_0)}$$

← 无量纲的形式

S_0 等长强直收缩时的最大张力

a, b, S_0 --- 独立常数

$$V_0 = \frac{bS_0}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{S_0}{a}$$

Hill 三元件模型

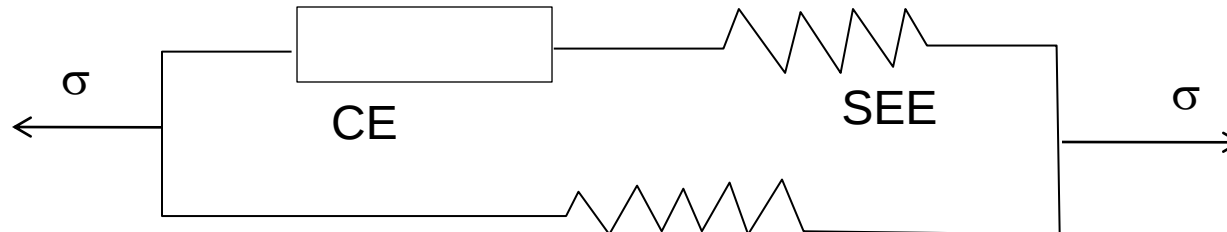
反应肌肉的张力-收缩以及张力-伸张关系的模型

CE收缩元件的特性-用Hill方程和Gordon's Curve 描述
张力-拉伸关系（SEE 元件）可由下式描述

$$S = (S^* + \beta)e^{\alpha(\lambda - \lambda^*)} - \beta$$

$\alpha\beta$ --物质常数

S^* 对应于拉伸率 λ^* 的张力



CE: contractile element SEE: series elastic element
PEE: Parallel elastic element

强直状态下张力-速度曲线

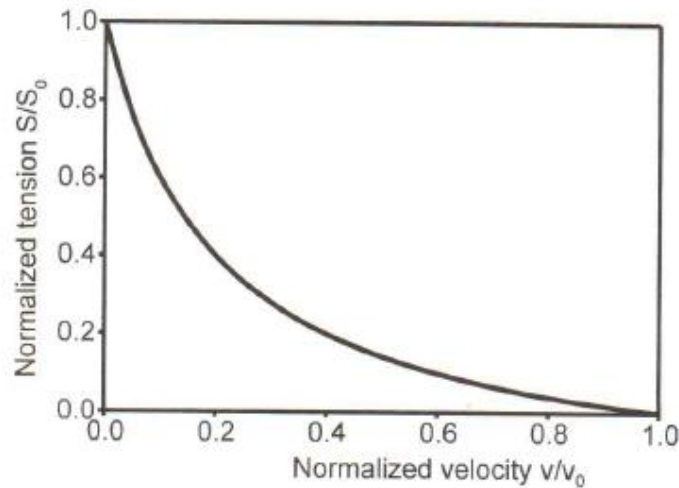


Fig. 12.2.1 Tension-velocity curve corresponding to a muscle in the tetanized condition

等长收缩时，肌节的张力-长度曲线

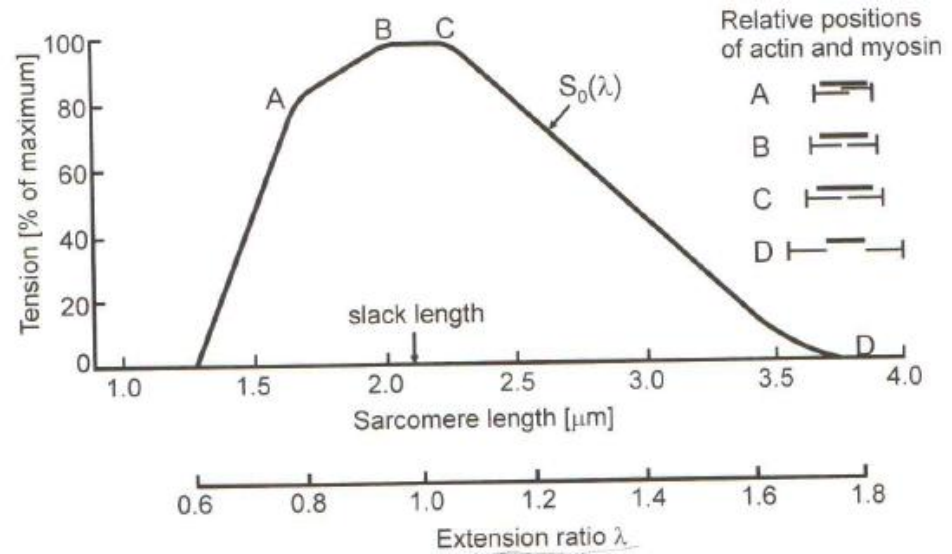


Fig. 12.2.2 Isometric tension-length curve (Gordon *et al.* 1966)

肌纤维内的应力计算

主要任务：确定肌纤维方向上的应力

肌肉建模和其它变形结构的建模原理相同

1. 肌肉被分割成有限单元
2. 每一个有限单元包含有一个肌纤维和积分点
3. 应力作用下肌纤维拉长
4. 每一个肌纤维用三元件Hill模型表示

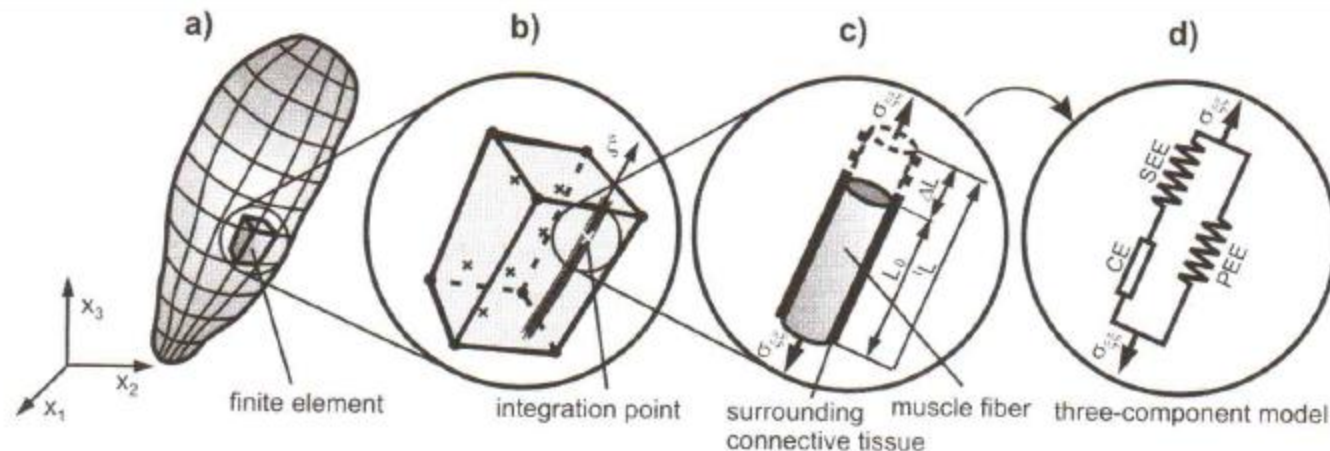


Fig. 12.1.3 Schematics of muscle FE modeling: from muscle as a deformable body to Hill's model. (a) Muscle discretization into finite elements; (b) A 3D finite element with integration points and muscle fiber; (c) Elongation of muscle fiber under the stress σ_{xx} ; (d) Hill's three-component model

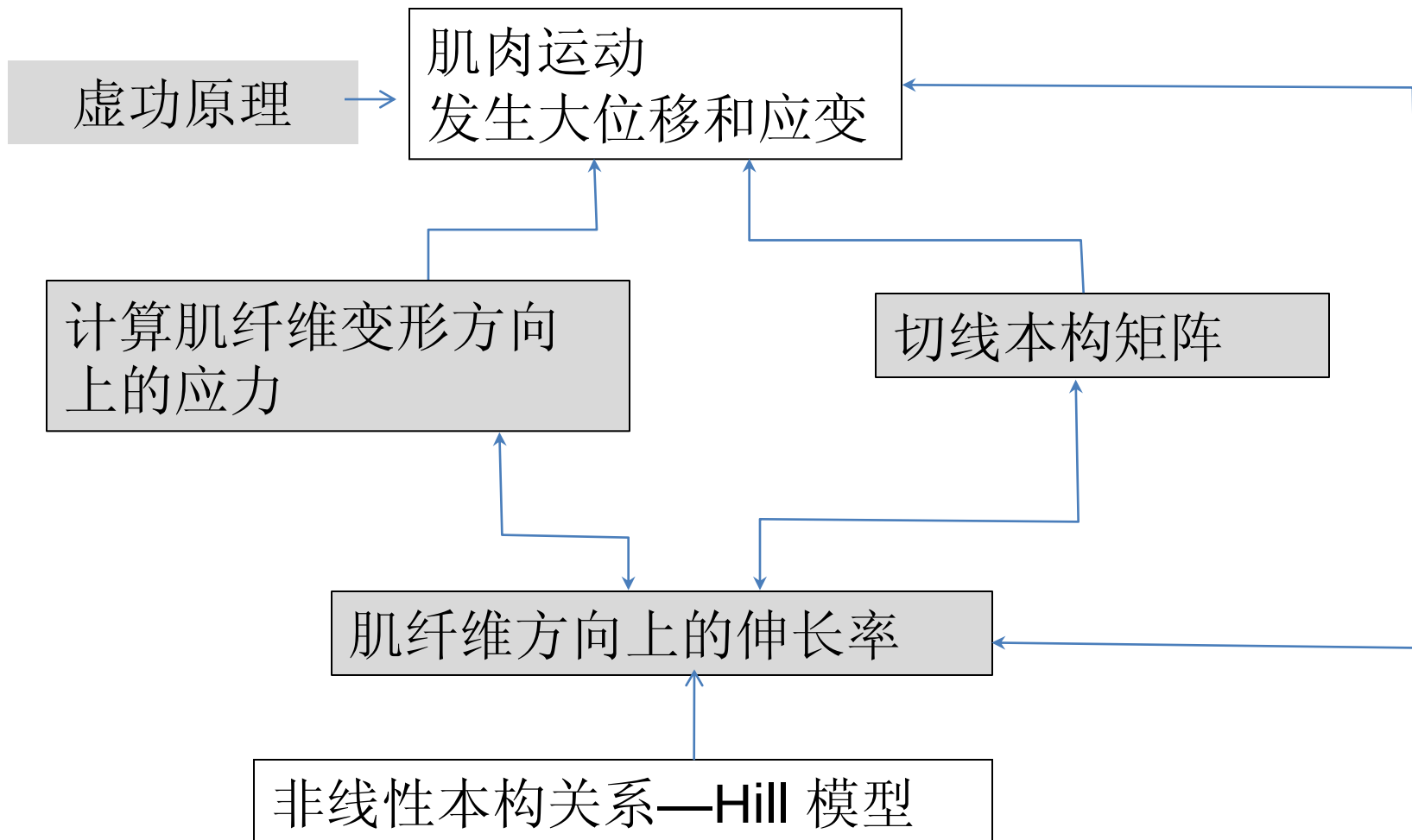
肌肉的有限元模型：

a) 将肌肉分割成有限单元

b) 有限单元的积分点和肌纤维

c) 在肌纤维方向应力作用下肌纤维拉长

d) 三元件模型



虚功原理--有限元平衡方程

$$({}^{n+1}\mathbf{K}_L)^{(i-1)} \Delta \mathbf{U}^{(i)} = {}^{n+1}\mathbf{F}^{ext} - {}^{n+1}\mathbf{F}^{int(i-1)}$$

n 时间步

i 迭代步

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{K}_L$$

线性刚度矩阵

$$\Delta \mathbf{U}^{(i)}$$

节点位移的微小增量

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{F}^{ext}$$

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{F}^{int}$$

节点内部和外部力

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{U}^{(i)} = {}^n\mathbf{U} + \Delta \mathbf{U}^{(1)} + \dots \Delta \mathbf{U}^{(i)}$$

线性应变-位移矩阵

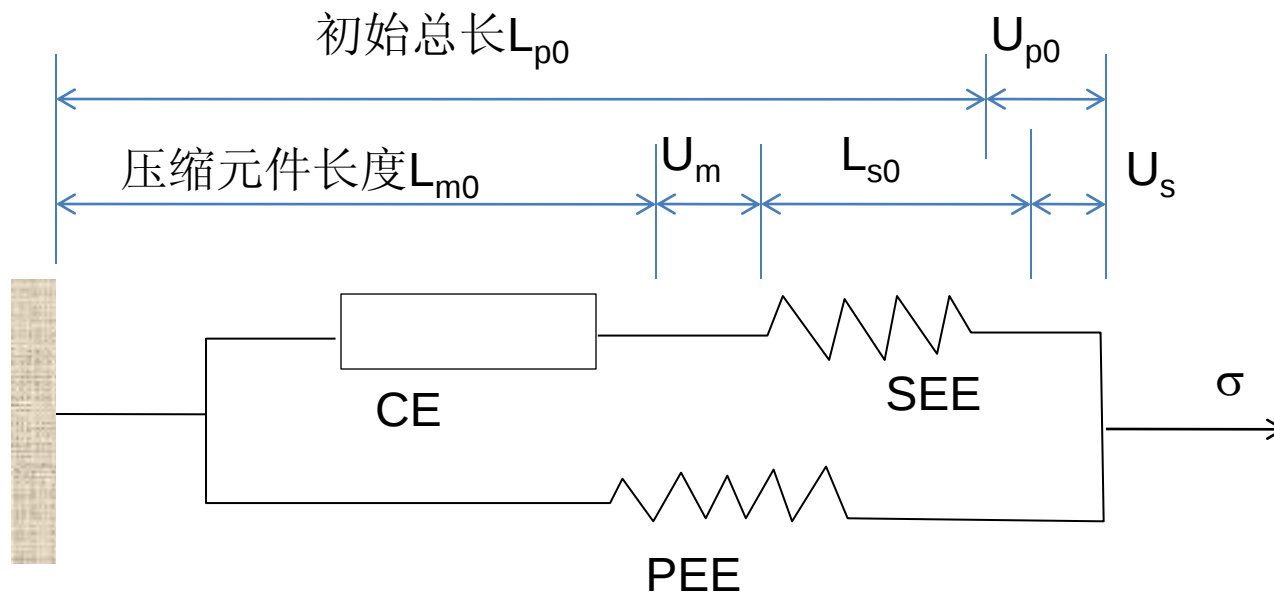
$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{K}_L^{(i-1)} = \int_{V^{(i-1)}} ({}^{n+1}\mathbf{B}_L^T {}^{n+1}\mathbf{C}^{n+1} \mathbf{B}_L)^{(i-1)} dV$$

切线本构矩阵

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{F}_L^{int(i-1)} = \int_{V^{(i-1)}} ({}^{n+1}\mathbf{B}_L^T {}^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma})^{(i-1)} dV$$

肌纤维方向上的应力

肌纤维方向上的伸长率



$$L_{p0} + {}^0U_p = L_{m0} + {}^0U_m + L_{s0} + {}^0U_s$$

$${}^0\lambda_m = (1 + k) {}^0\lambda_p - k \quad k = {}^0L_s / {}^0L_m$$

$${}^0\lambda_p = \frac{{}^0\lambda_p + U_p}{{}^0\lambda_p} \quad {}^0\lambda_m = \frac{\lambda_m + U_m}{\lambda_m}$$

在第n时间步结束时，各个元件的长度变化关系有

$${}^tL_p = L_{m0} + {}^0U_m + \int_{t_a}^t V_m dt + L_{s0} + {}^0U_s$$

$$(1+k)^{n+1}\lambda_p = \lambda_m + \Delta\lambda_m + k^n\lambda_s + k\Delta\lambda_s$$

在任一时间，压缩元件的应力等于弹性元件的应力

$${}^{n+1}\sigma_m = {}^{n+1}\sigma_s$$

根据Hill 方程，有

$${}^{n+1}\sigma_m = {}^n\sigma_0 {}^{n+1}\alpha_a \frac{1 + \Delta\lambda_m / \Delta\lambda_{m0}}{1 - c\Delta\lambda_m / \Delta\lambda_{m0}} \quad \frac{v}{v_0} = \frac{\Delta\lambda_m}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}}$$

$${}^n\sigma_0$$

伸长率为 ${}^n\lambda_m$ 时的强直应力

$${}^{n+1}\alpha_a$$

肌肉动作功能函数 $0 \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$

$$\alpha_a = 0$$

被动状态 $\alpha_a = 1$ 强直状态

$$\Delta\lambda_{m0} = \Delta t \dot{\lambda}_{m0}$$

收缩元件特性值，已知
对应于最大等长强直力的伸长率变化率

弹性元件的本构关系

$${}^{n+1}\sigma_s = \beta \left[e^{\alpha({}^n\lambda_s - 1 + \Delta\lambda_s)} - 1 \right] = e^{\alpha\Delta\lambda_s} ({}^n\sigma_s + \beta) - \beta$$

$$\Delta\lambda_m = a_1 - k\Delta\lambda_s$$

$$a_1 = (1+k) \boxed{{}^{n+1}\lambda_p} - {}^n\lambda_m - k{}^n\lambda_s$$

由Gordon曲线给出 λ_m

$$f(\Delta\lambda_s) = (a_2 + a_3\Delta\lambda_s)e^{\alpha\Delta\lambda_s} + a_4\Delta\lambda_s + a_5 = 0$$

$$a_2 = ({}^n\sigma_s + \beta) \left(1 - \frac{a_1 c}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}} \right) \quad a_3 = ({}^n\sigma_s + \beta) \left(\frac{k c}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}} \right)$$

$$a_4 = k \frac{{}^n\sigma_0 {}^{n+1}\alpha_a - \beta c}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}}$$

$$a_5 = -{}^n\sigma_0 {}^{n+1}\alpha_a - \beta - a_1 \frac{{}^n\sigma_0 {}^{n+1}\alpha_a - \beta c}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}}$$

运用Newton迭代法可以求得 $\Delta\lambda_s$ ，从而可以求得 σ_s

作用在PEE上的应力

$${}^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{C}^E {}^{n+1}\mathbf{e}$$

弹性本构矩阵

肌肉质点的应变

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{e} = {}^n\mathbf{B}_L \Delta \mathbf{U}$$

应变-位移矩阵

应力由主动部分和被动部分组成

$${}^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma} = {}^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^E (1 - \phi)^{n+1} + \phi^{n+1} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_s$$

总肌肉体积中肌纤维的占有率

确定总肌节伸长率

$${}^{n+1}\lambda_p$$

$${}^{n+1}\lambda^{(i-1)} = \left[({}^0_{n+1}B^{n+1} \xi_{0i} {}^{n+1}\xi_{0j})^{i-1} \right]^{1/2}$$

逆左Cauchy-
Green 变形张量

单位矩阵的分量

$${}^0_{n+1}\mathbf{B}^{(i-1)} = ({}^0_{n+1}\mathbf{F}^T {}^0_{n+1}\mathbf{F})^{(i-1)}$$

逆变形梯度

$${}^0_{n+1}F_{ij}^{(i-1)} = \delta_{ij} - \frac{\partial {}^{n+1}u_i^{(i-1)}}{\partial {}^{n+1}x_j^{i-1}}$$

插值函数

$${}^{n+1}\left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}\right)^{(i-1)} = \sum_{K=1}^N \frac{\partial N_K}{\partial {}^{n+1}x^{(i-1)}} {}^{n+1}U_i^{K(i-1)} \quad i=1,2,3$$

节点位移分量

$${}^{n+1}\bar{C}_{11} = \phi \frac{\partial^{n+1}\sigma_s}{\partial^{n+1}e_{\xi\xi}} + (1-\phi)C_{11}^E$$

$${}^{n+1}\bar{C}_{ij} = (1-\phi)C_{ij}^E$$

在局部坐标系 $\xi\eta\zeta$ 内的切线本构矩阵

$$\frac{\partial^{n+1}\sigma_s}{\partial^{n+1}e_{\xi\xi}} = {}^{n+1}\lambda_p \frac{\partial^{n+1}\sigma_s}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{n+1}\sigma_s}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p} = \alpha e^{\alpha\Delta\lambda_s} ({}^n\sigma_s + \beta) \frac{\partial\Delta\lambda_s}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p}$$

串联弹性元件本构关系求微分

$$\frac{\partial\Delta\lambda_s}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p} = -\frac{k_2 + k_5}{e^{\alpha\Delta\lambda_s} (a_3 + \alpha(a_2 + a_3\Delta\lambda_3)) + a_4}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p} = 1 + k \quad \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_n} = k_2 = -({}^n\sigma_s + \beta) \left(\frac{C}{\Delta\lambda_{m0}} (1 + k) \right)$$

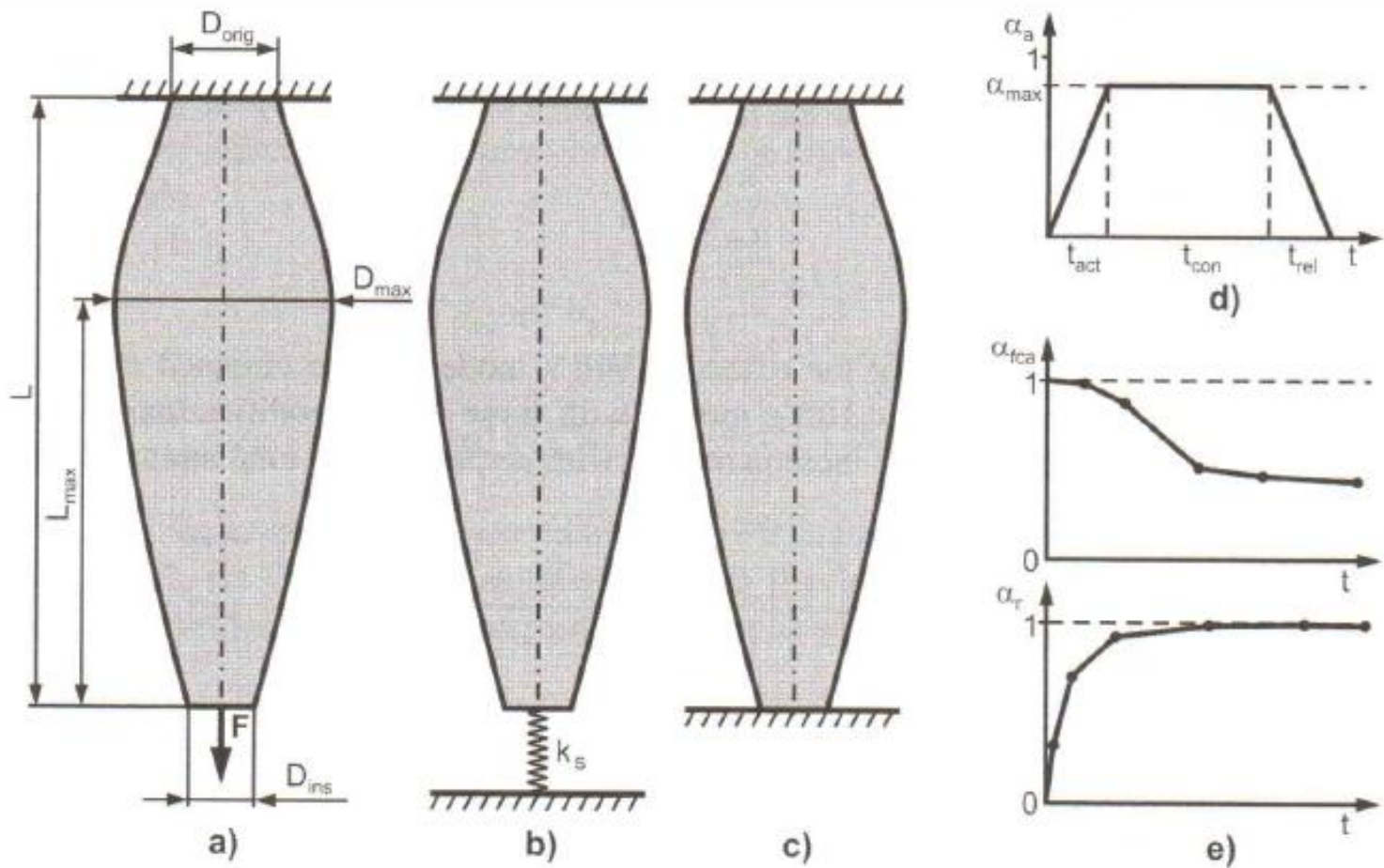
$$\frac{\partial a_5}{\partial^{n+1}\lambda_p} = k_5 = -\frac{a_4}{k} (1 + k)$$

局部坐标与整体坐标的变换矩阵

$$\overline{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{T}^\sigma \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{T}^\sigma)^T$$

肌肉作为连续介质时的切线本构矩阵
(在整体坐标下)

$${}^{n+1}\mathbf{C} = \frac{\partial^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{\partial^{n+1}\mathbf{e}} = \mathbf{C}^E (1-\phi)^{n+1} + \phi \frac{\partial^{n+1}\boldsymbol{\sigma}_s}{\partial^{n+1}\mathbf{e}}$$

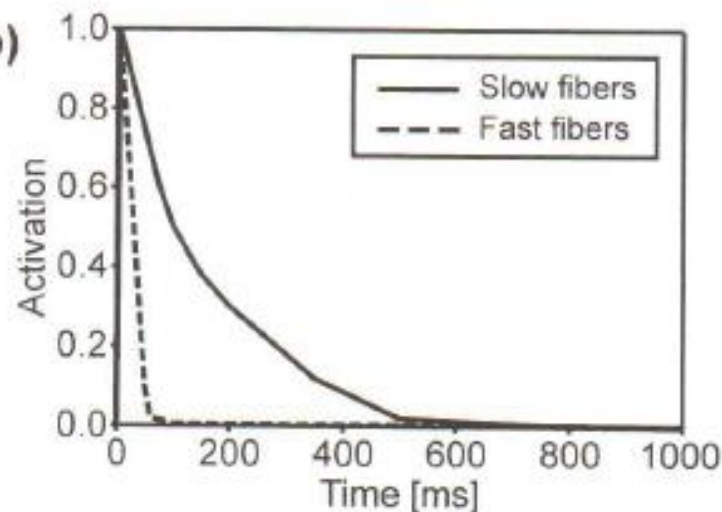


圆柱型肌肉模型：a) 施加力 F b) 一端连接弹簧
c) 等长状态 d) 肌肉在活性化状态时的活性功能曲线
D) 疲劳和恢复功能曲线

a)

Constant	Slow fibers	Fast fibers
α [-]	9.4	9.4
β [MPa]	0.11	0.11
a [MPa]	0.01	0.07
λ_{m0} [1/s]	2.0	10.0
k	0.3	0.3
σ_0 [MPa]	0.06	0.06

b)

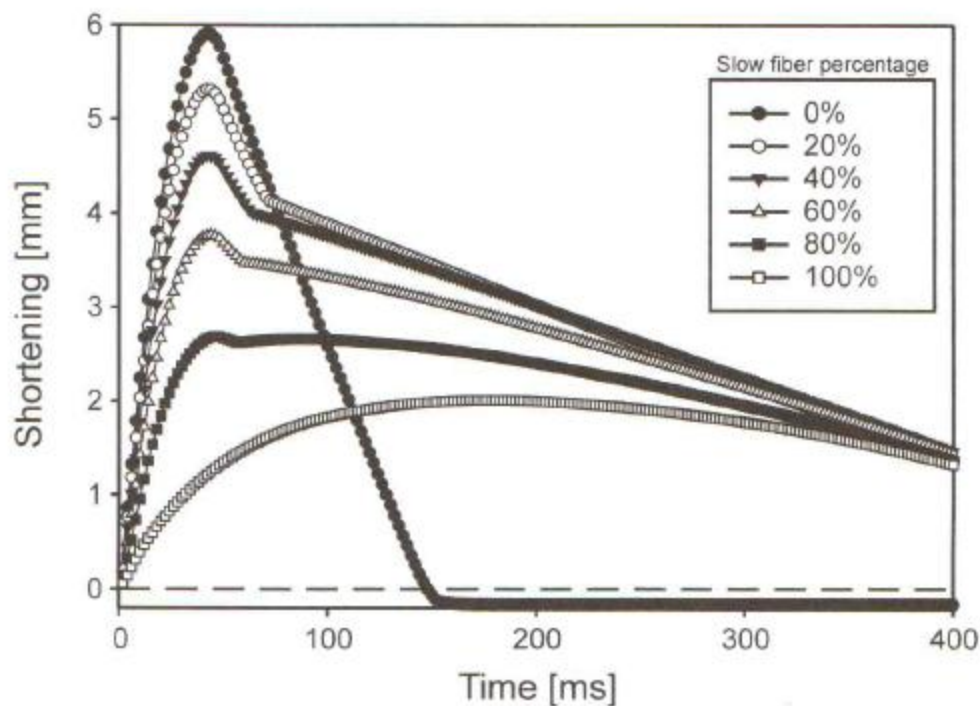


◆Hill方程中的相关参数

◆快速和慢速肌纤维对应的活性化功能曲线

◆快速和慢速肌纤维数量不同时，肌肉的缩短反应

c)



青蛙肌肉变形的有限元模拟

a) 有限元网格 b 未变形时的肌肉模型和实验状态

c) 肌肉的变形状态



	Finite element method	Experiment
b) No activation		
c) Full activation		