

## Electronic supplementary material

# Muscle prestimulation tunes velocity preflex in simulated perturbed hopping

Fabio Izzi<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, An Mo<sup>2</sup>, Syn Schmitt<sup>3</sup>, Alexander Badri-Spröwitz<sup>2,4</sup>, Daniel F. B. Haeufle<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hertie Institute for Clinical Brain Research and Center for Integrative Neuroscience, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Dynamic Locomotion Group, Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems, Stuttgart, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Institute for Modelling and Simulation of Biomechanical Systems, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

\*Corresponding author's address: izzi@is.mpg.de

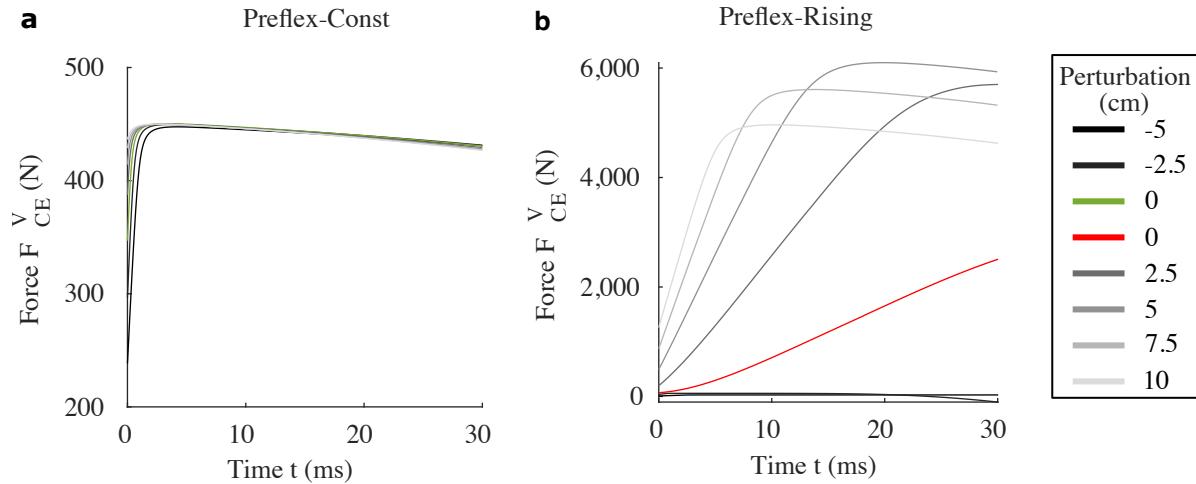


Fig. S1: Time trajectories of the force component produced by the force-velocity relation ( $F_{CE}^V$ ). Data plotted from touch-down ( $t = 0\text{ms}$ ) to the end of the preflex duration ( $t = 30\text{ms}$ ). (a) Preflex-Const, with reference hopping case in green; (b) Preflex-Rising, with reference hopping case in red.

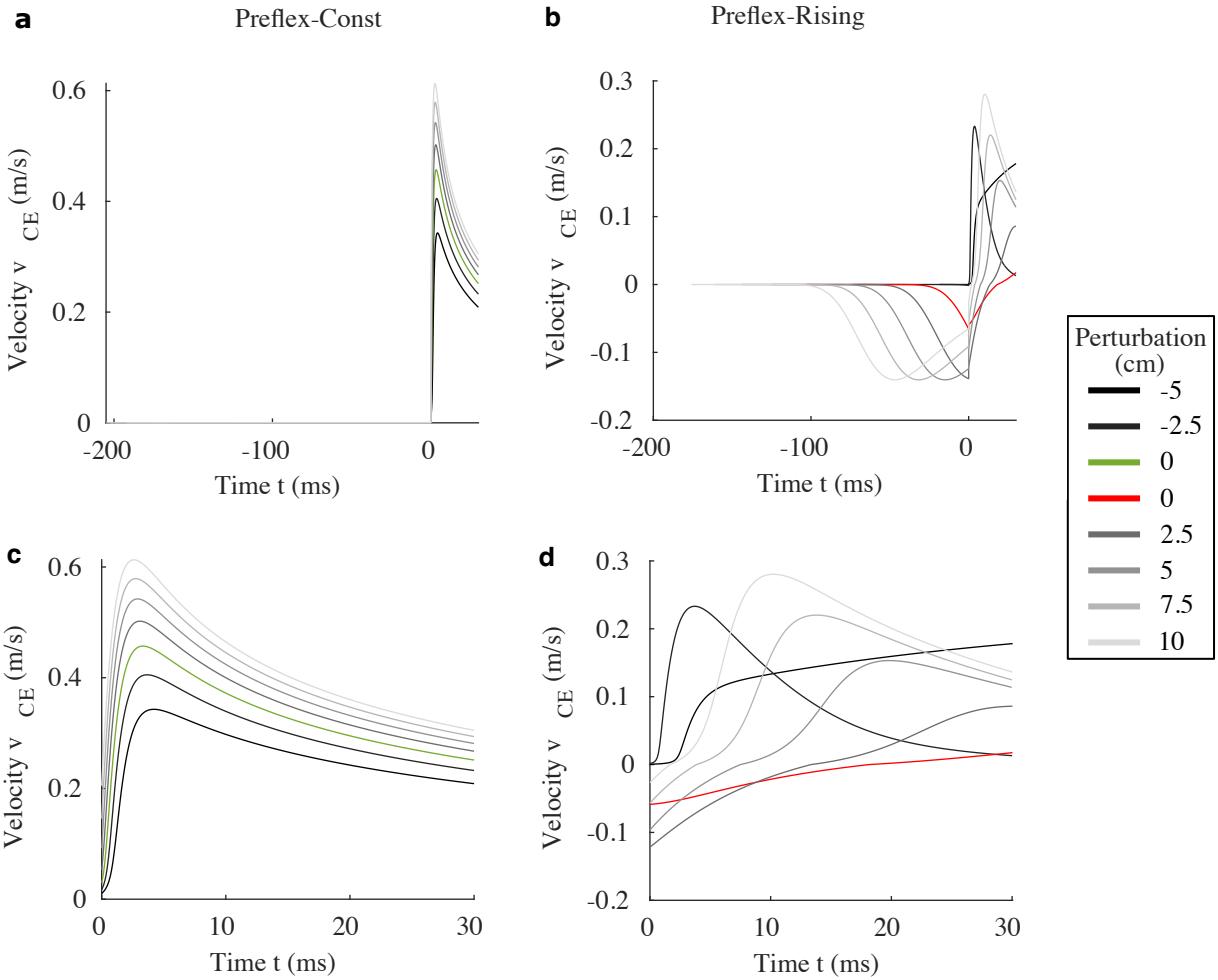


Fig. S2: (a,b) Time trajectories of the muscle fibre velocity ( $v_{CE}$ ). Data plotted from the start of the leg's vertical fall to the end of the preflex duration ( $t = 30\text{ms}$ ). All dataset are centered to the touch-down event ( $t = 0\text{ms}$ ). (c,d) Close up (touch-down to preflex end) of the time trajectories of the muscle fibre velocity ( $v_{CE}$ ). (a,c) Preflex-Const, with reference hopping case in green; (b,d) Preflex-Rising, with reference hopping case in red.

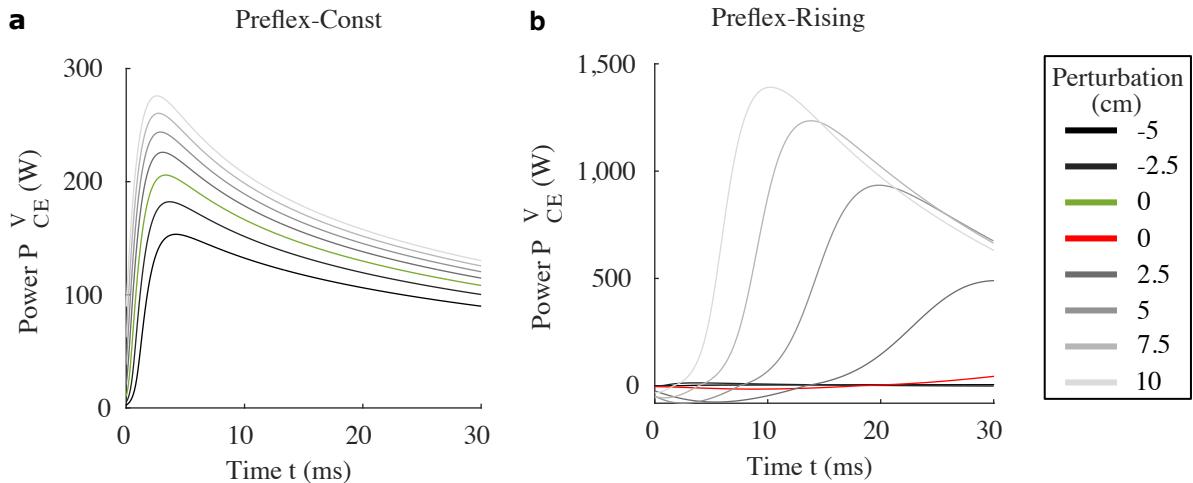


Fig. S3: Time trajectories of the muscle fibre power component produced by the force-velocity relation ( $P_{CE}^V = F_{CE}^V \cdot v_{CE}$ ). Data plotted from touch-down ( $t = 0\text{ms}$ ) to the end of the preflex duration ( $t = 30\text{ms}$ ). (a) Preflex-Const, with reference hopping case in green; (b) Preflex-Rising, with reference hopping case in red.

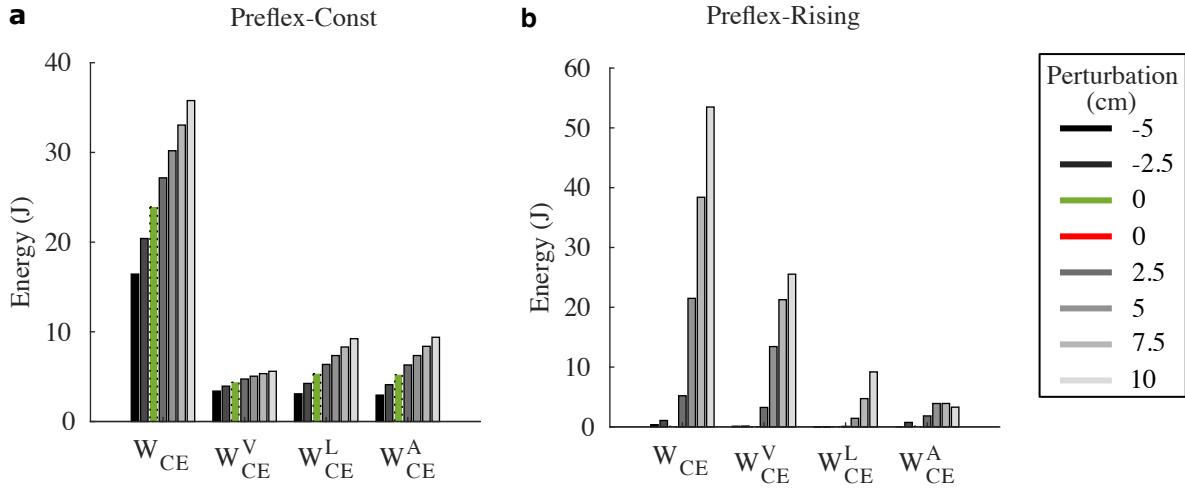


Fig. S4: Work dissipated by the muscle fibres during the preflex phase.  $W_{CE}$  is the net dissipated work;  $W_{CE}^V$  is the work component dissipated by the force-velocity relation,  $W_{CE}^L$  by the force-length relation, and  $W_{CE}^A$  by the muscle activity. (a) Preflex-Const, with reference hopping case in green; (b) Preflex-Rising, with reference hopping case in red.

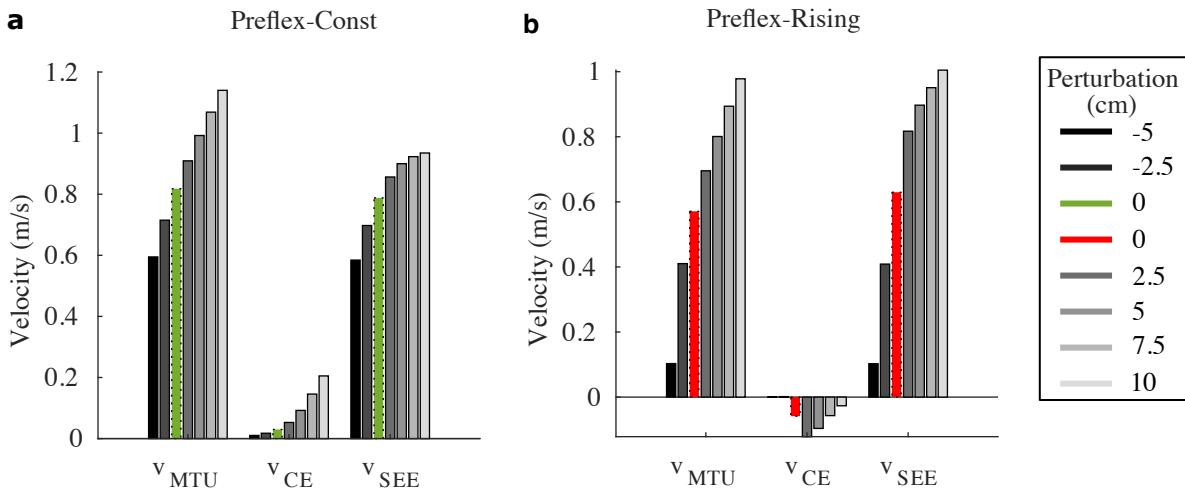


Fig. S5: Touch-down values of muscle-tendon unit velocity ( $v_{MTU}$ ), muscle fibre velocity ( $v_{CE}$ ) and tendon fibre velocity ( $v_{SEE}$ ). (a) Preflex-Const, with reference hopping case in green; (b) Preflex-Rising, with reference hopping case in red.

TABLE S1: Table of supplementary parameters used in the muscle model and activation dynamics (Hatze).

	Parameter	Unit	Value	Source	Description
MTU	$l_{MTU,ref}$	m	0.5	Geyer et al. (2003)	muscle-tendon unit's reference length, alias $l_{ref}$ in Geyer et al. (2003)
CE	$\Delta W^{des}$	[ ]	0.45	similar to Bayer et al. (2017); Kistemaker et al. (2006)	width of normalized bell curve in descending branch, adapted to match observed force-length curves
	$\Delta W^{asc}$	[ ]	0.45	similar to Bayer et al. (2017); Kistemaker et al. (2006)	width of normalized bell curve in ascending branch, adapted to match observed force-length curves
	$\nu_{CE,des}$	[ ]	1.5	Mörl et al. (2012)	exponent for descending branch of force-length relation
	$\nu_{CE,asc}$	[ ]	3.0	Mörl et al. (2012)	exponent for ascending branch of force-length relation
	$A_{rel,0}$	[ ]	0.2	Bayer et al. (2017)	parameter for contraction dynamics: maximum value of $A_{rel}$
	$B_{rel,0}$	1/s	2.0	Bayer et al. (2017)	parameter for contraction dynamics: maximum value of $B_{rel}$
	$S_{ecc}$	[ ]	2.0	Soest and Bobbert (1993)	ratio of the derivatives of the force-velocity relation at the transition point ( $v_{CE} = 0 \text{ m/s}$ )
	$\mathcal{F}_{ecc}$	[ ]	1.5	Soest and Bobbert (1993)	factor by which the force can exceed $F_{isom}$ for large eccentric velocities
PEE	$\mathcal{L}_{PEE,0}$	[ ]	0.95	Bayer et al. (2017)	rest length of PEE normalized to optimal length of CE
	$\nu_{PEE}$	[ ]	2.5	Mörl et al. (2012)	exponent of $F_{PEE}$
	$\mathcal{F}_{PEE}$	[ ]	2.0	Mörl et al. (2012)	force of PEE if $l_{CE}$ is stretched to $\Delta W_{des}$
SDE	$D_{SDE}$	[ ]	0.3	Mörl et al. (2012)	dimensionless factor to scale $d_{SDE,max}$
	$R_{SDE}$	[ ]	0.01	Mörl et al. (2012)	minimum value of $d_{SDE}$ (at $F_{MTU} = 0\text{N}$ ), normalized to $d_{SDE,max}$
SEE	$l_{SEE,0}$	m	0.4	Geyer et al. (2003)	tendon's rest length, alias $l_{rest}$ in Geyer et al. (2003)
	$\Delta U_{SEE,nll}$	[ ]	0.0425	Mörl et al. (2012)	relative stretch at non-linear linear transition
	$\Delta U_{SEE,l}$	[ ]	0.017	Mörl et al. (2012)	relative additional stretch in the linear part providing a force increase of $\Delta F_{SEE,0}$
	$\Delta F_{SEE,0}$	N	0.4 $F_{max}$	Bayer et al. (2017)	both force at the transition and force increase in the linear part
Hatze	$m$	1/s	11.3	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	inverse of time constant for the activation dynamics ( $1/\tau$ , $\tau$ defined in TABLE 1)
	$c$	mol/l	1.37e-4	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	constant for the activation dynamics
	$\mu$	1/mol	5.27e4	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	constant for the activation dynamics
	$k$	[ ]	2.9	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	constant for the activation dynamics
	$q_0$	[ ]	0.005	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	resting active state for all activated muscle fibers
	$\nu$	[ ]	3	Kistemaker et al. (2006)	constant for the activation dynamics

## REFERENCES

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