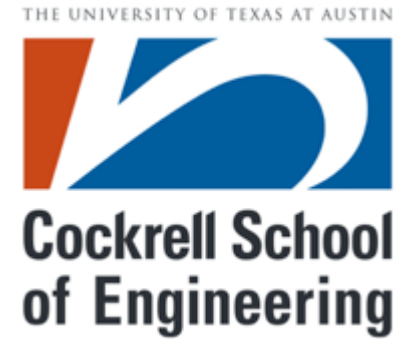
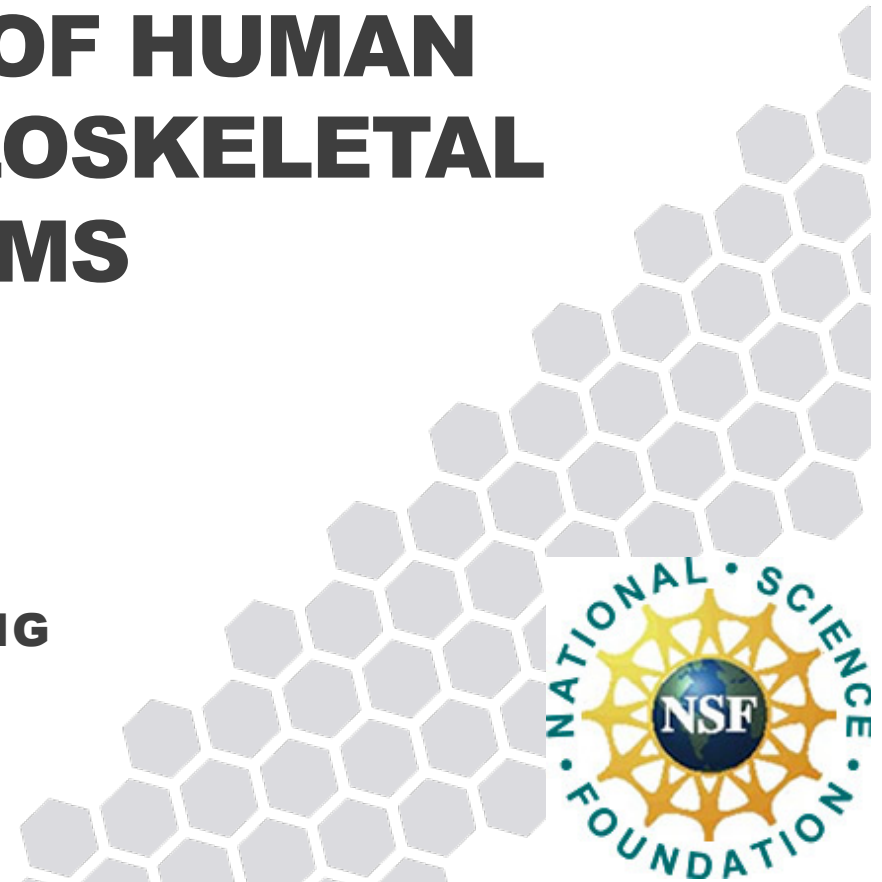


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A SYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO MONITORING OF HUMAN NEUROMUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEMS

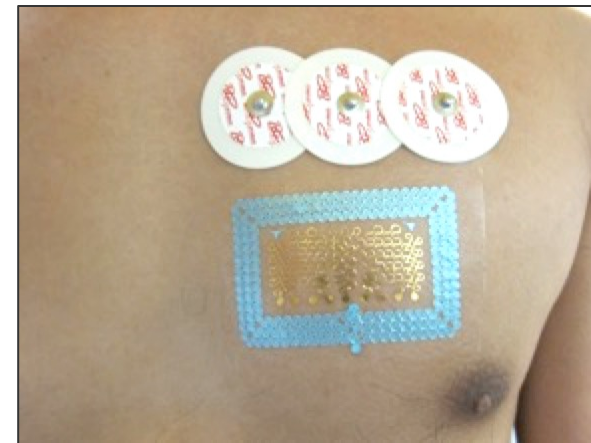
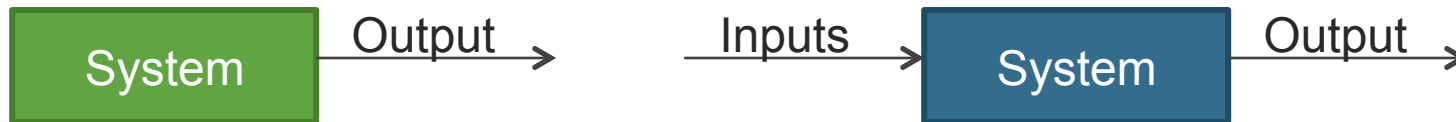
PROF. DRAGAN DJURDJANOVIC
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
DEPT. OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING



- » Introduction
- » Methods for System Based Monitoring of Performance of Human Neuromusculoskeletal (NMS) Systems
- » Results
- » Conclusions and Future Work

CONDITION MONITORING PARADIGM FOR HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS

- **Symptomatic** versus **system-based** monitoring



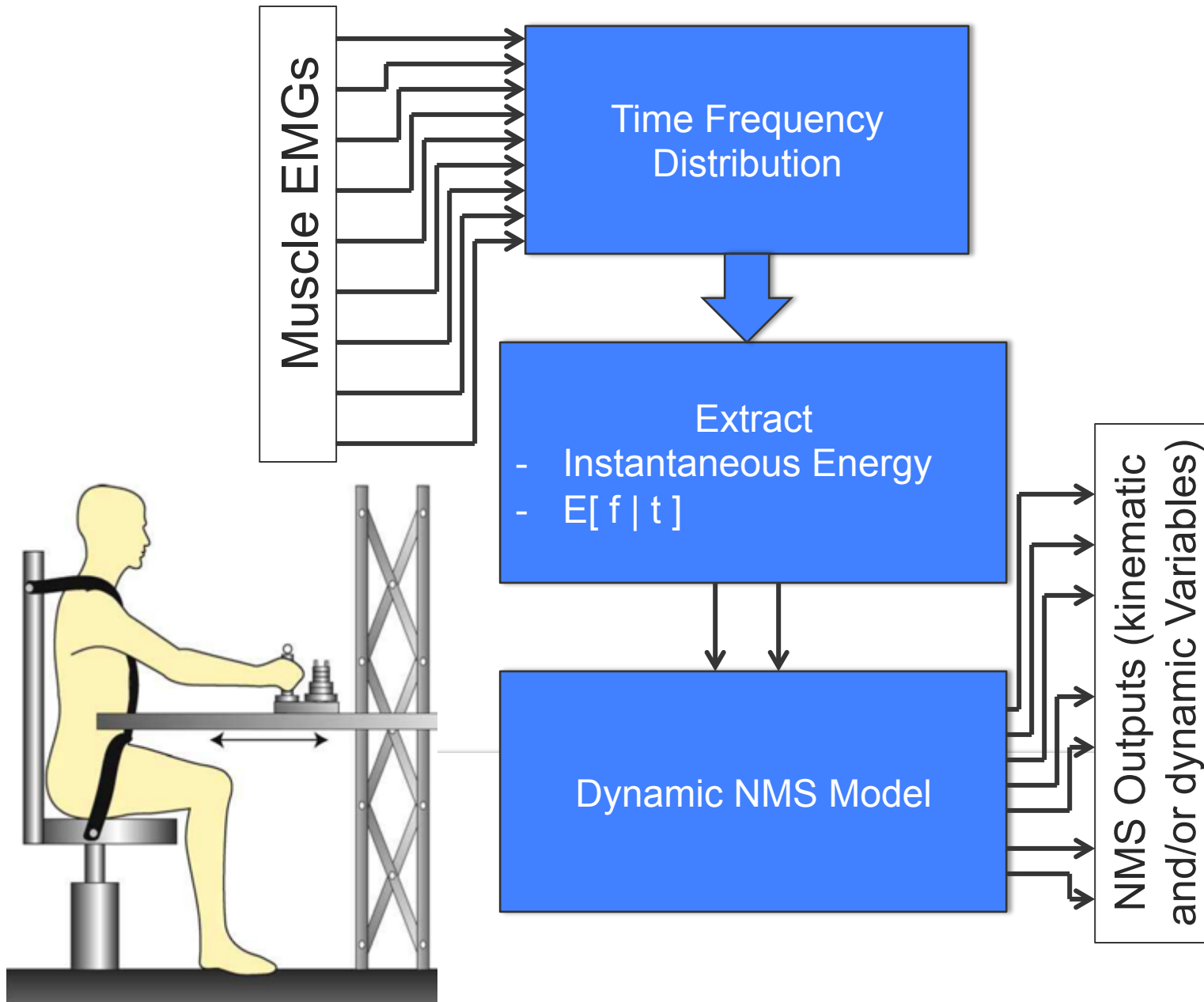
Challenges:

- Incomplete system information
- Inaccessibility of input
- Indirect measure of output
- Nonlinear input-output relationship

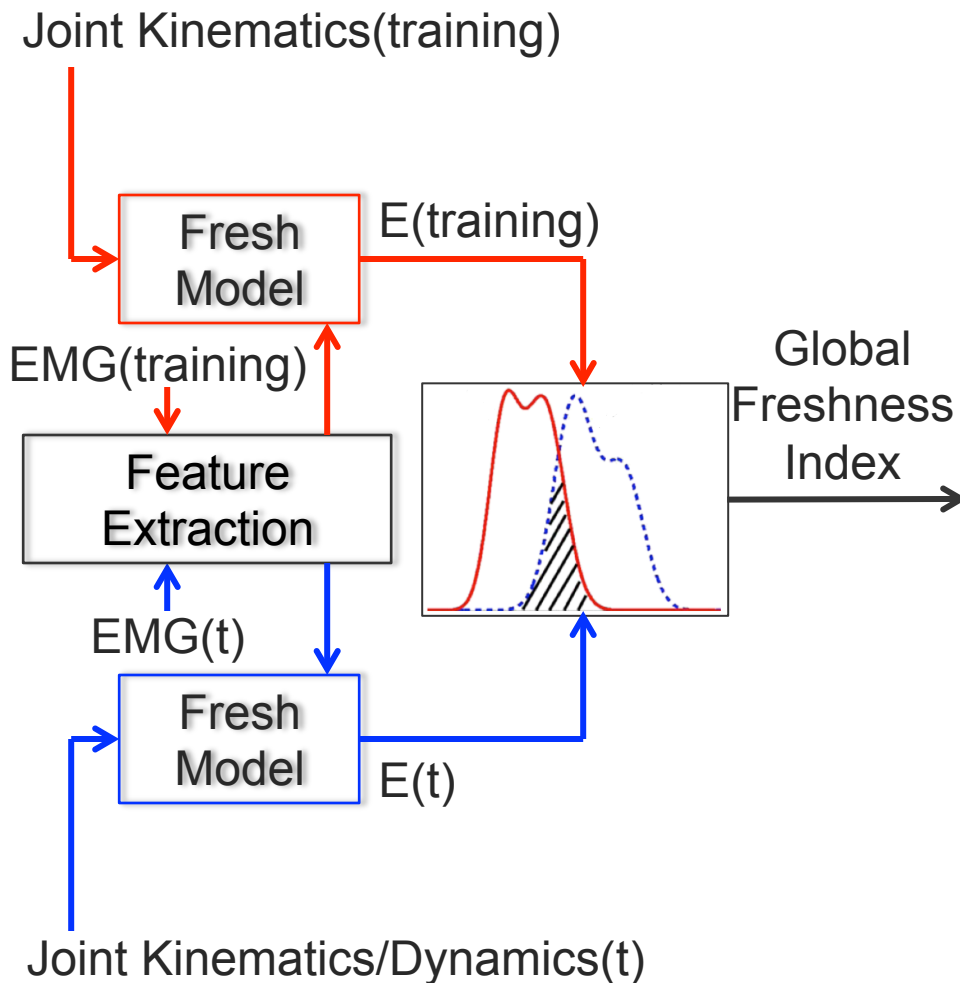


http://www.geocaching.com/seek/cache_details.aspx?wp=GC39084

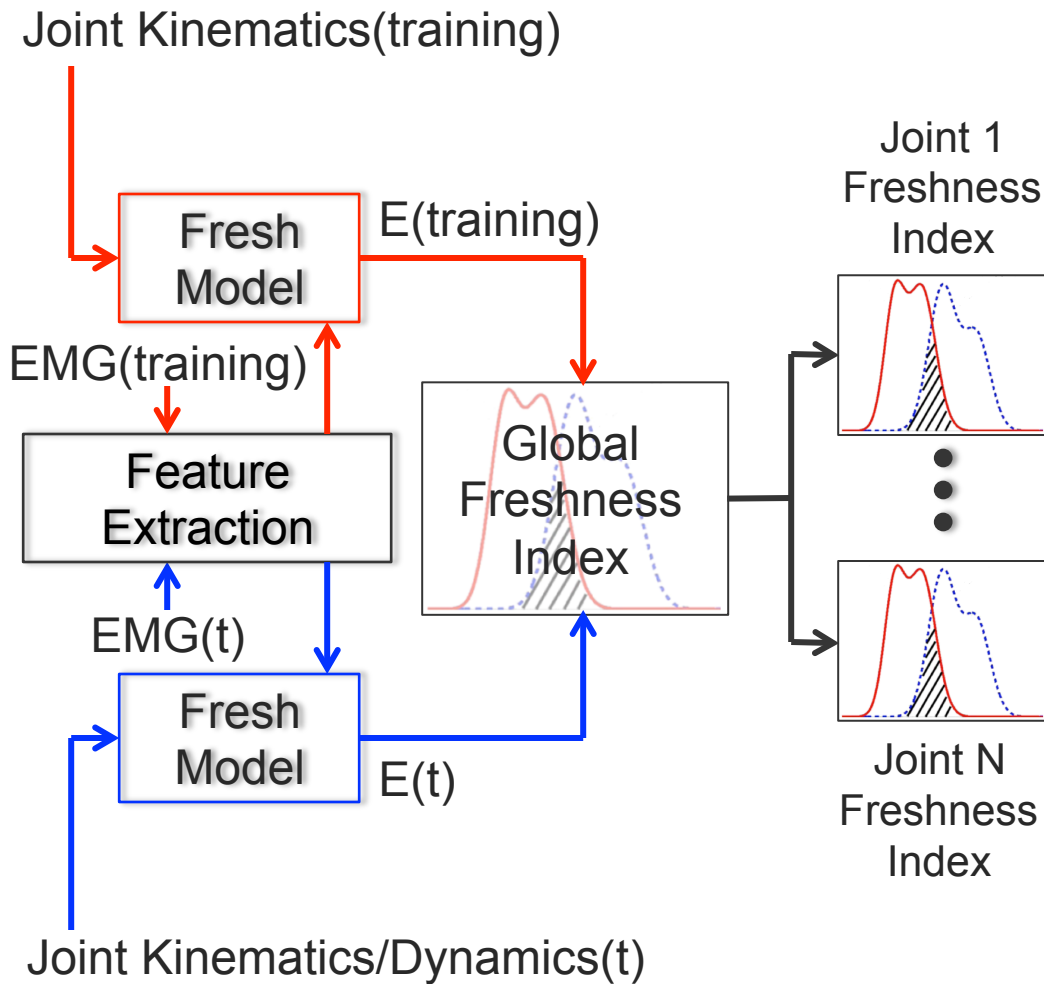
MODELING PARADIGM



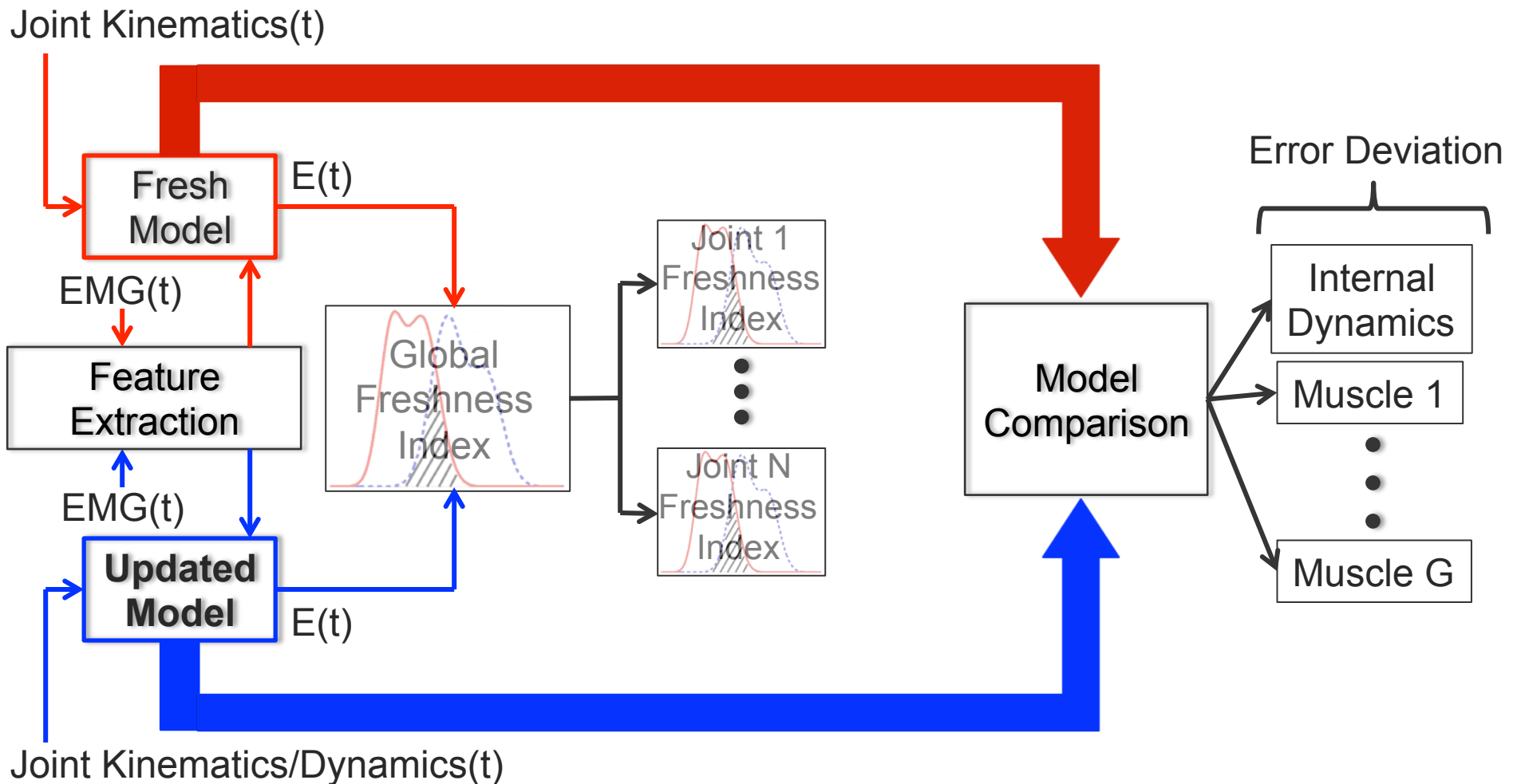
PERFORMANCE MONITORING (OVERALL MULTIPLE INPUT/MULTIPLE OUTPUT - MIMO SYSTEM)



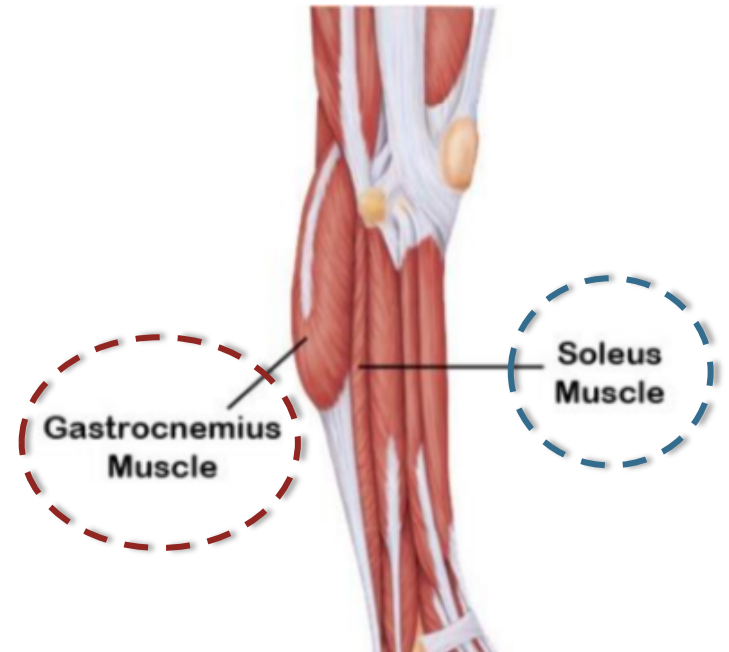
PERFORMANCE MONITORING (JOINT LEVEL MULTIPLE INPUT/SINGLE OUTPUT - MISO SYSTEM)



PERFORMANCE MONITORING (MUSCLE/JOINT LEVEL SINGLE INPUT/SINGLE OUTPUT – SISO SYSTEM)



DATA SET 1: CONSTANT LEG CONTRACTION



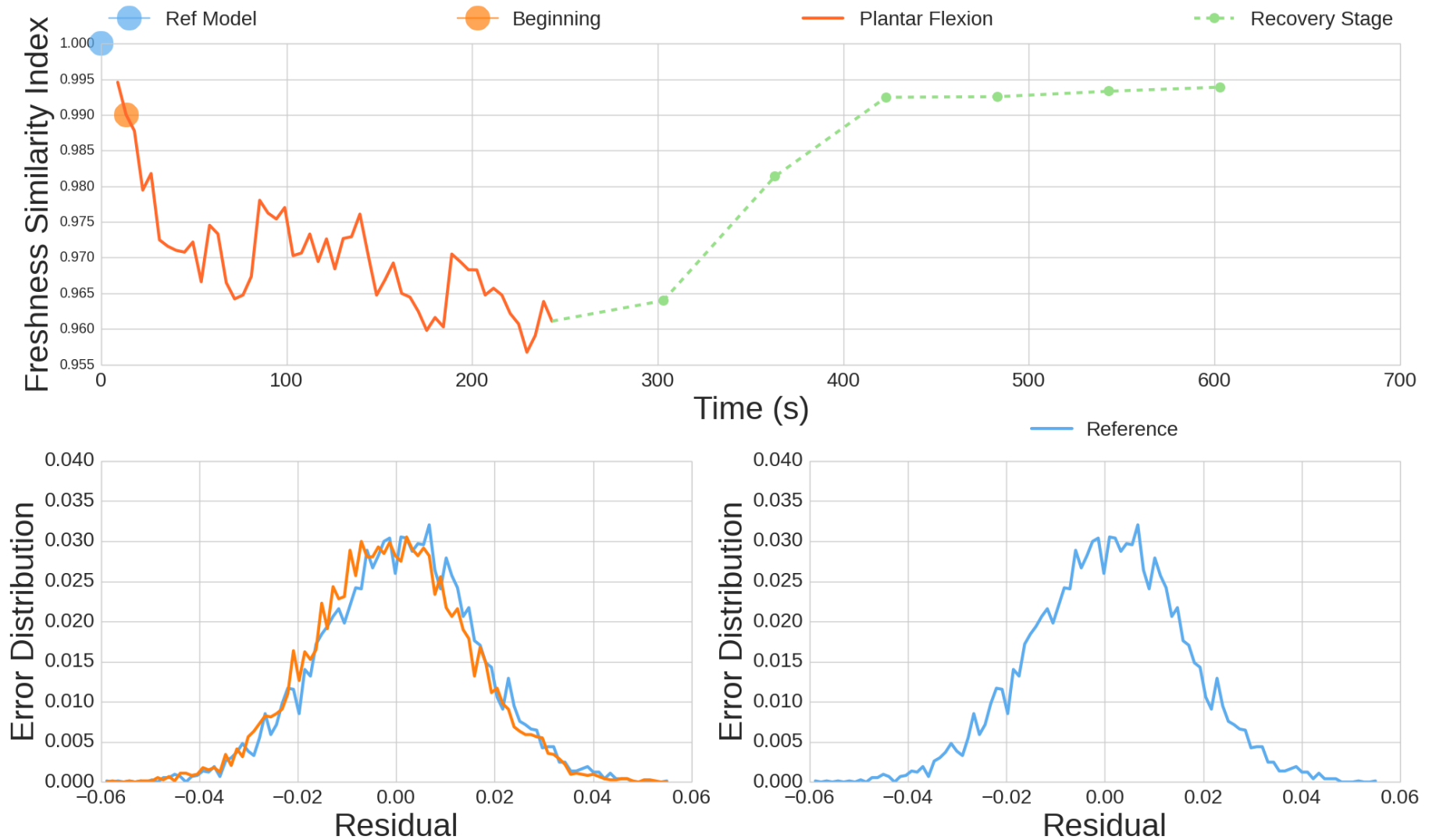
Sampling rate: 1212 Hz

Related muscles: **Gastrocnemius** and **Soleus**

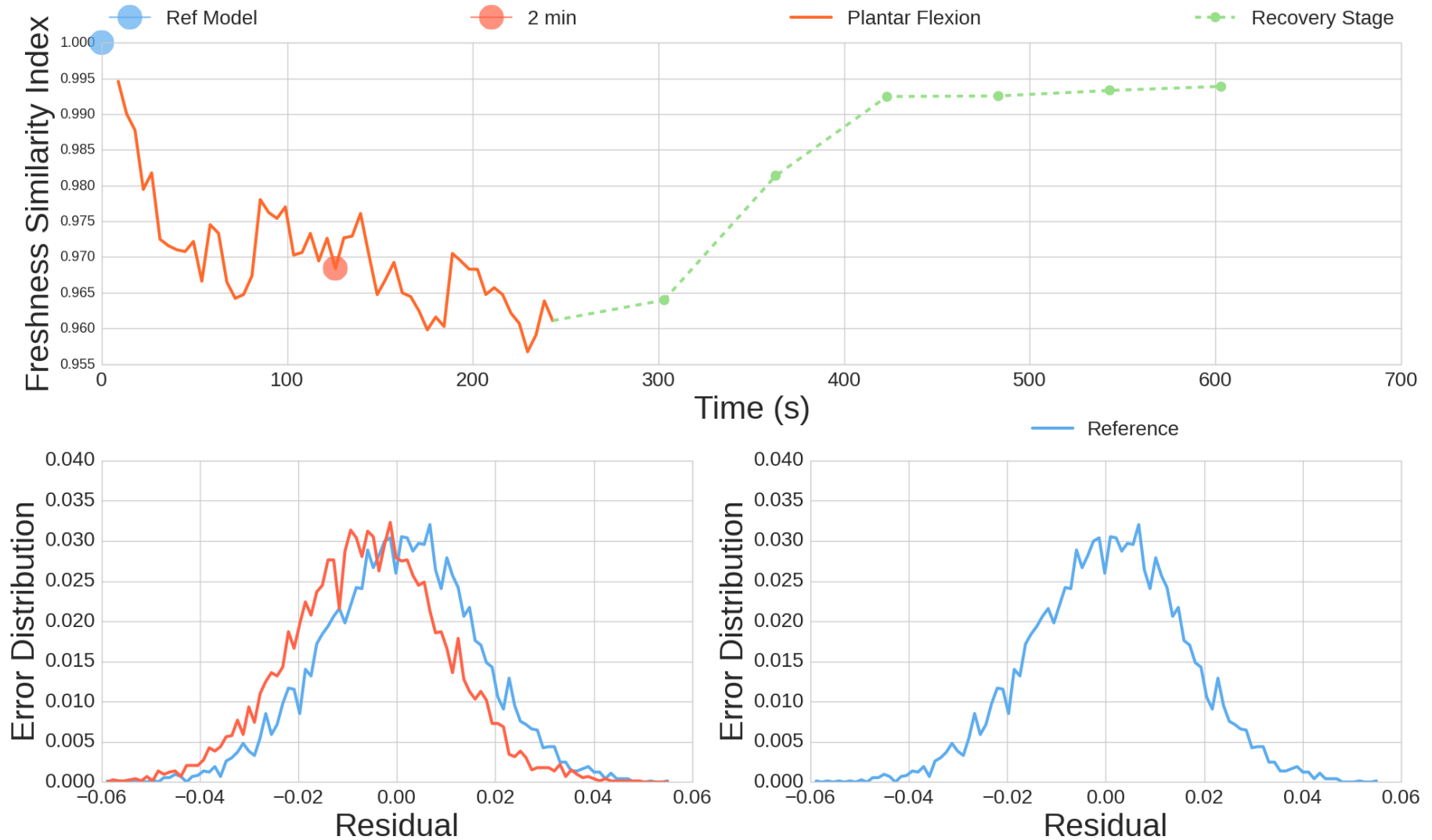
Experiment Procedure:

- » Hold 75% of maximum voluntary contraction (MVC) until it fails below 60% MVC
- » After the 4 min constant contraction test, the subject conducts few recovery tests (attempting to maintain 75% MVC for a few seconds, followed by 1 minute rests)
- » sEMG signals and output force are collected simultaneously

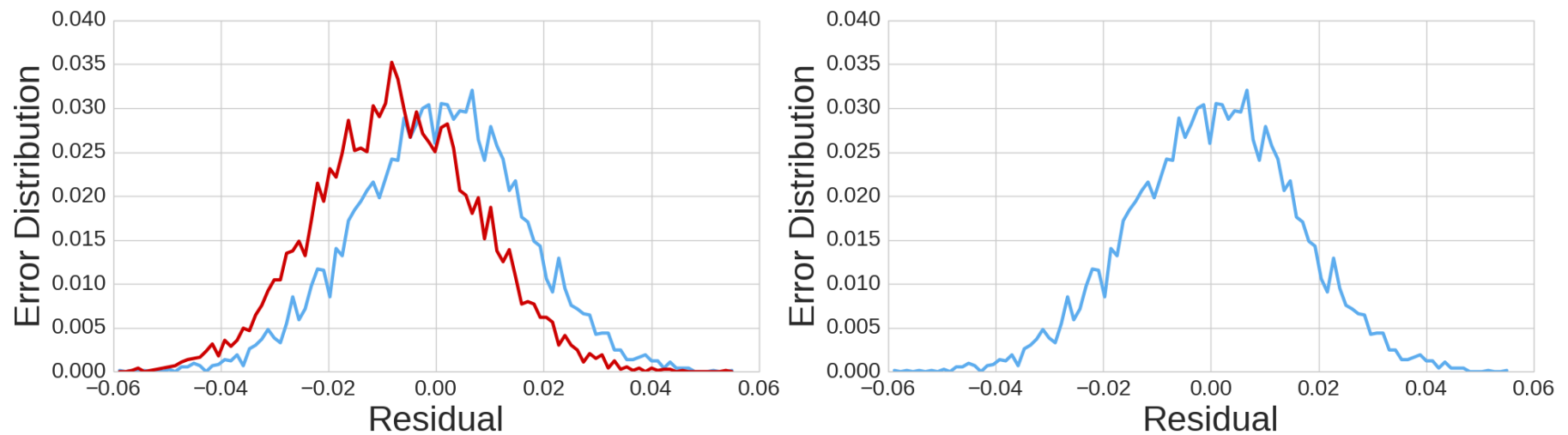
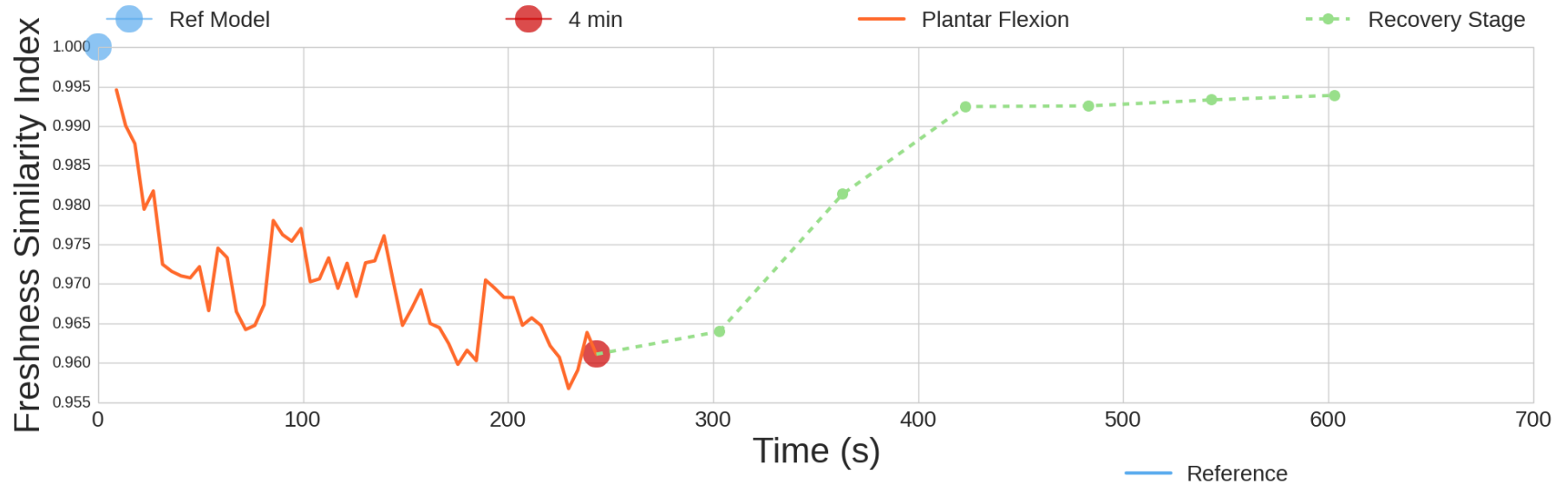
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



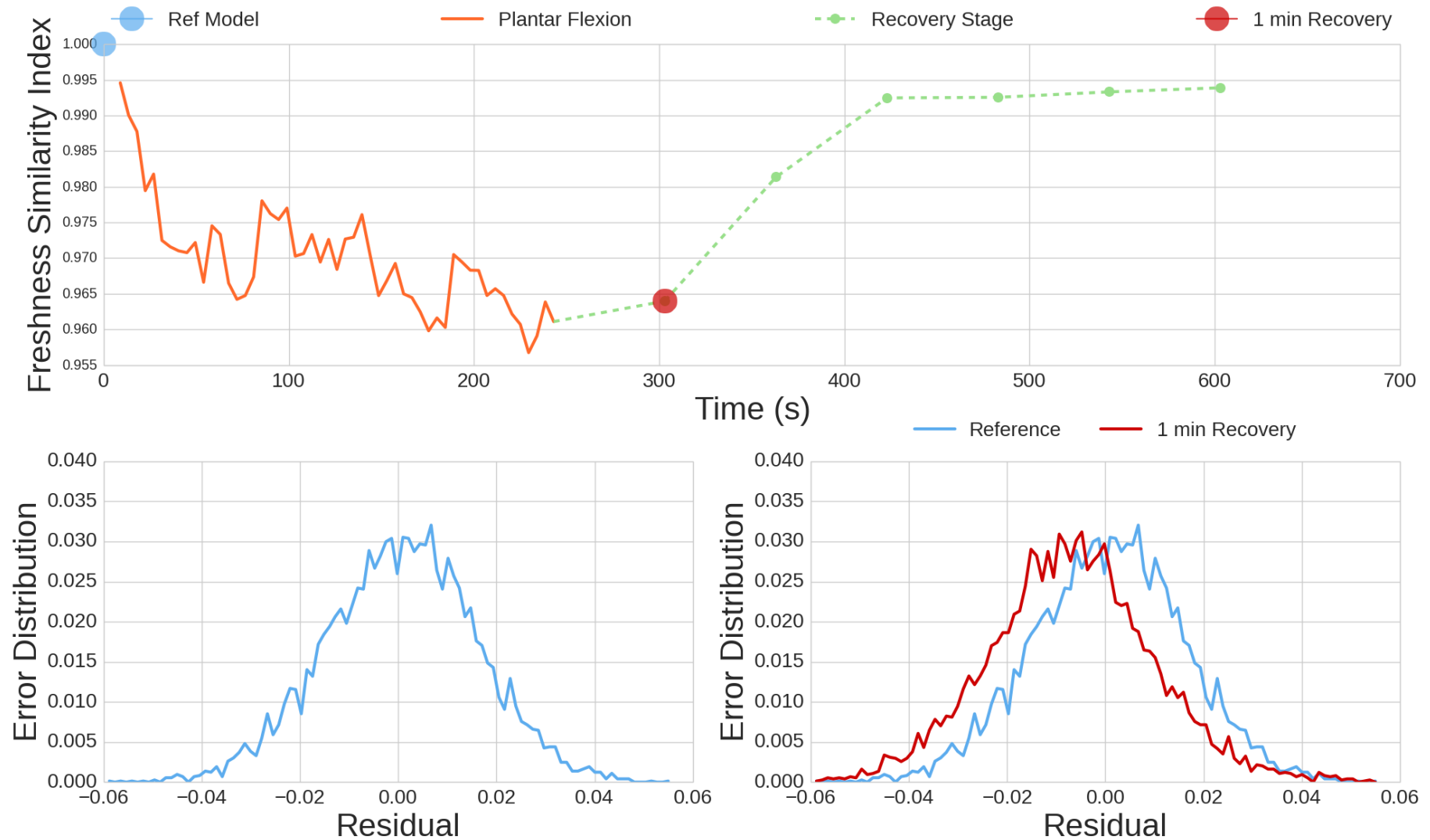
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



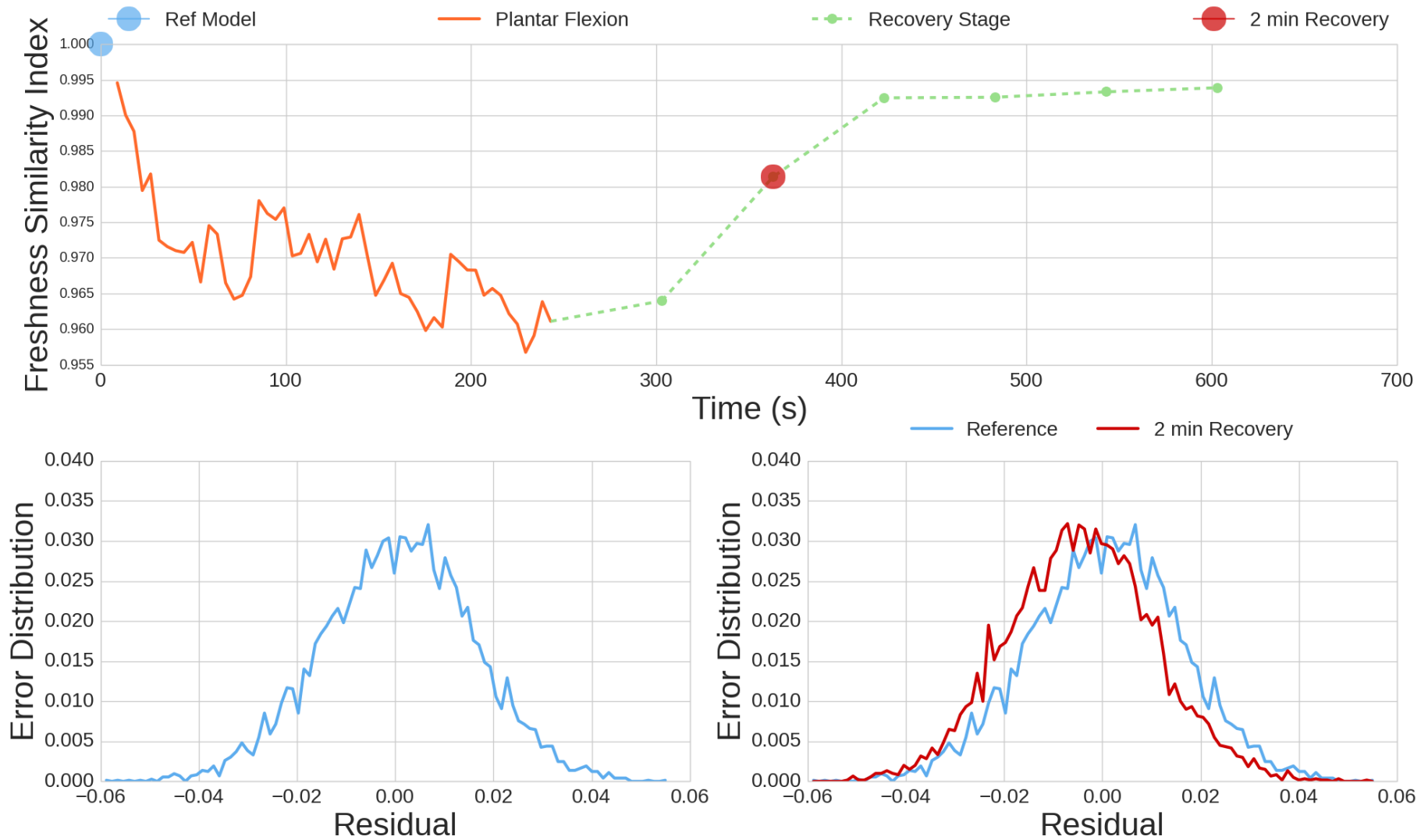
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



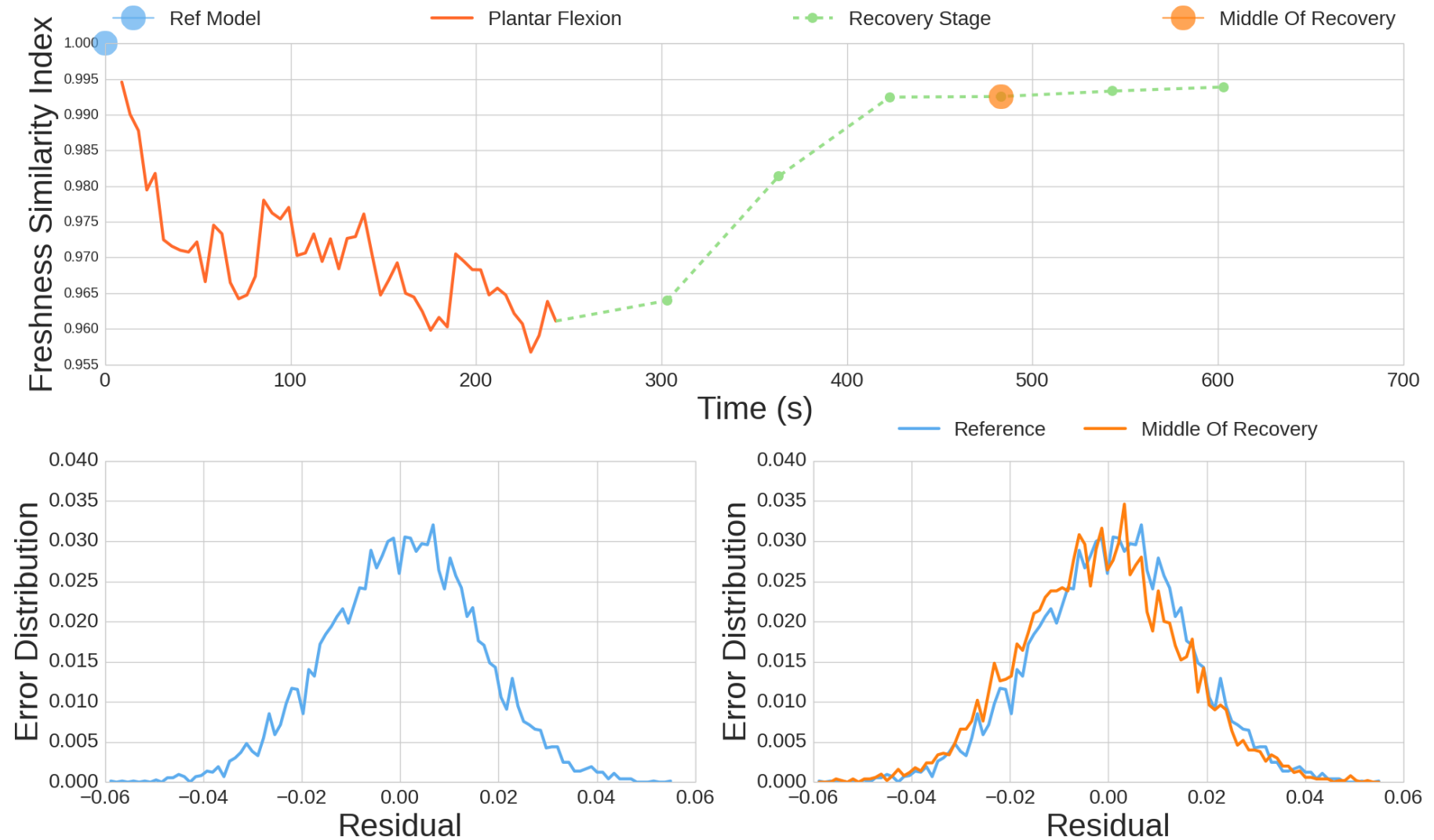
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



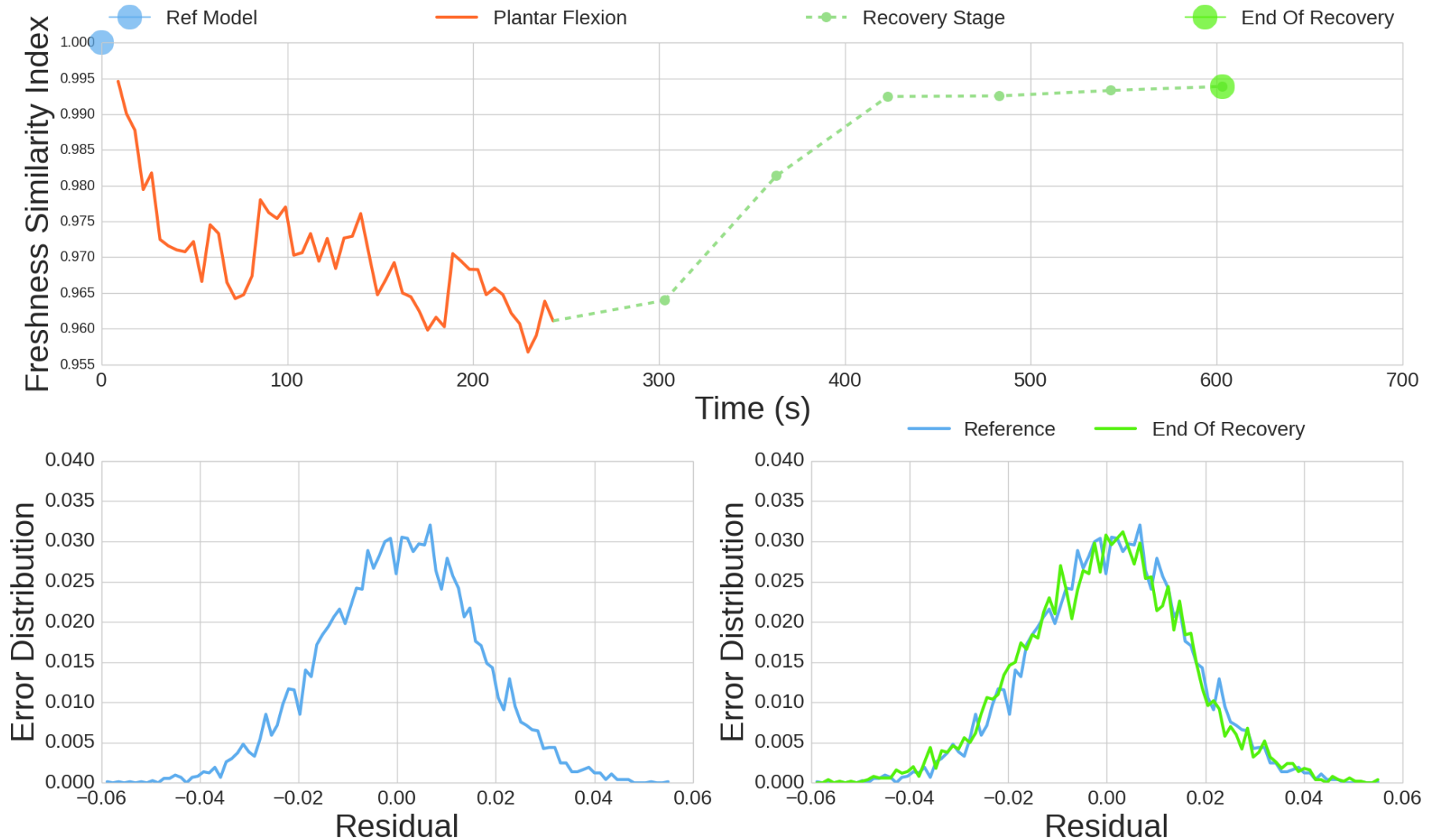
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



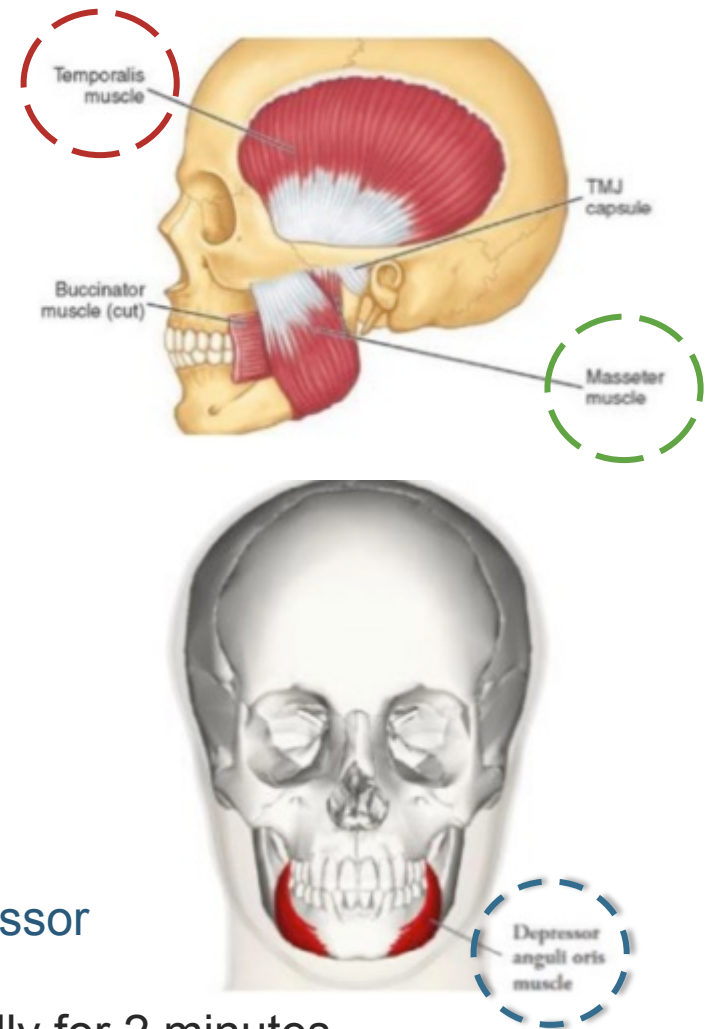
DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



DATA SET 1: MONITORING RESULTS



DATA SET 2: TMJ MUSCLE CYCLIC MOTION



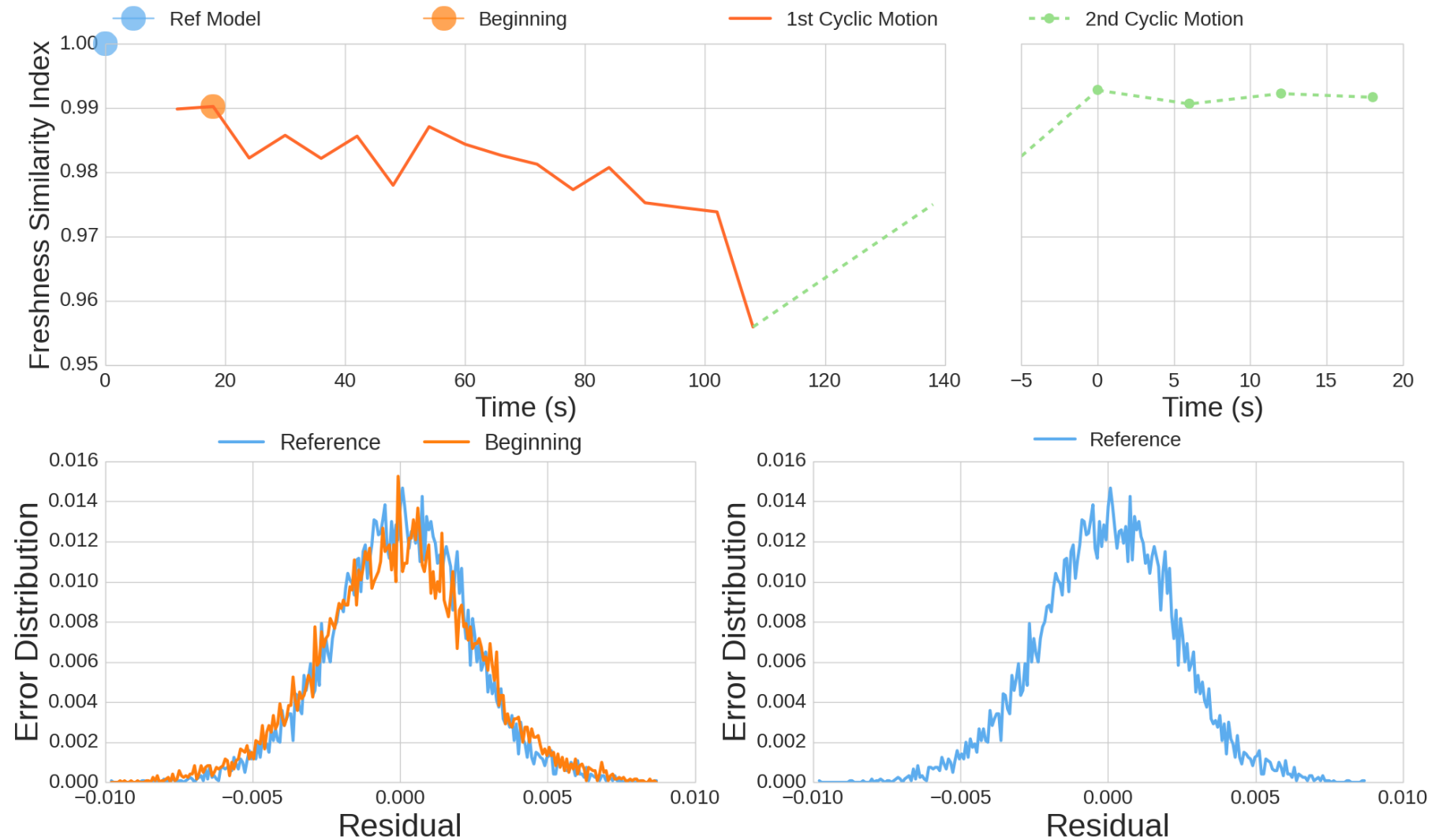
Sampling rate: 2000 Hz

Related muscles: **Temporalis**, **Masseter** and **Depressor**

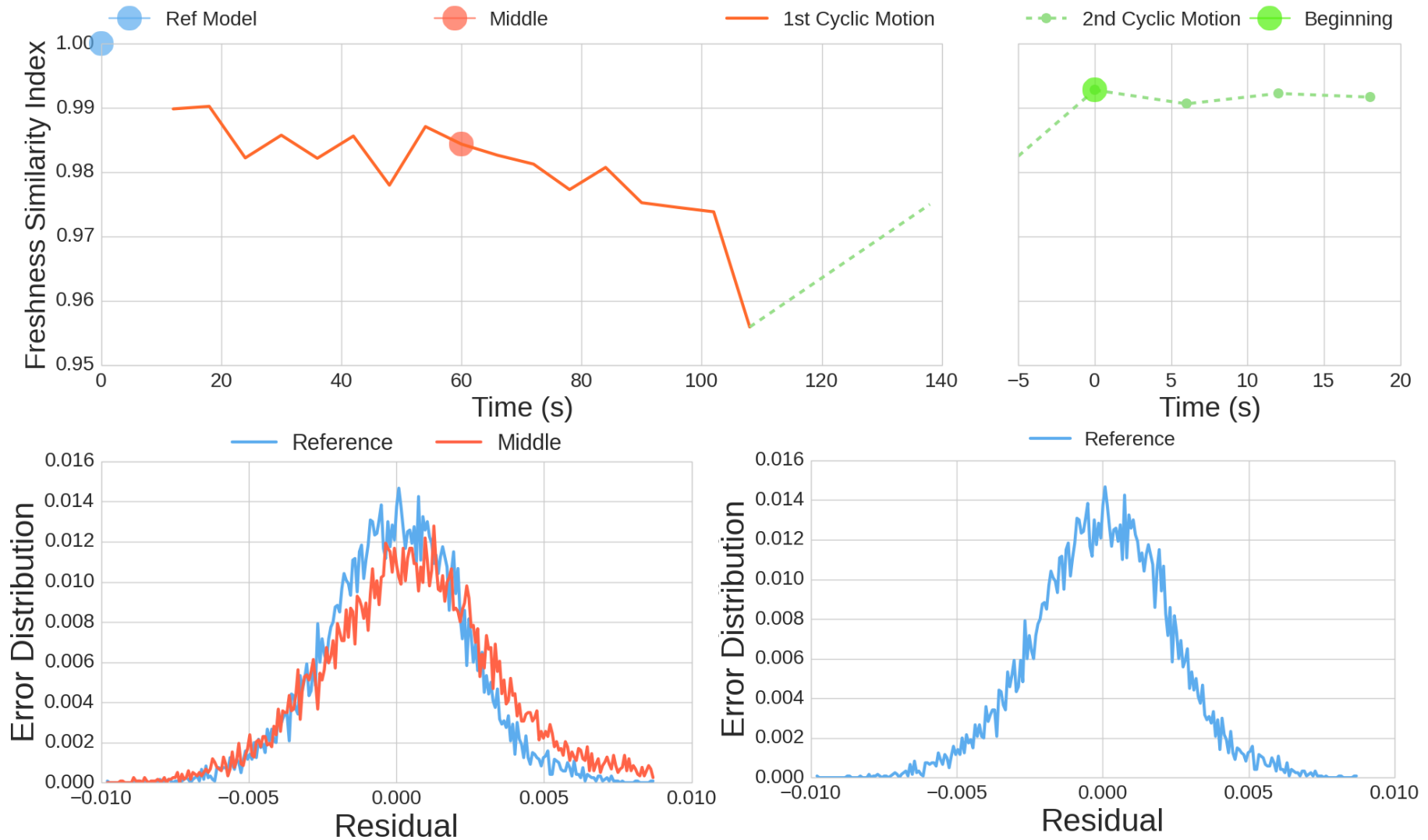
Experiment Procedure:

- » Perform mouth open-and-close motion repeatedly for 2 minutes
- » After sufficient rest, another cyclic motion is performed for around 30 seconds
- » Both sEMG signal and mandible velocity are collected at the same time

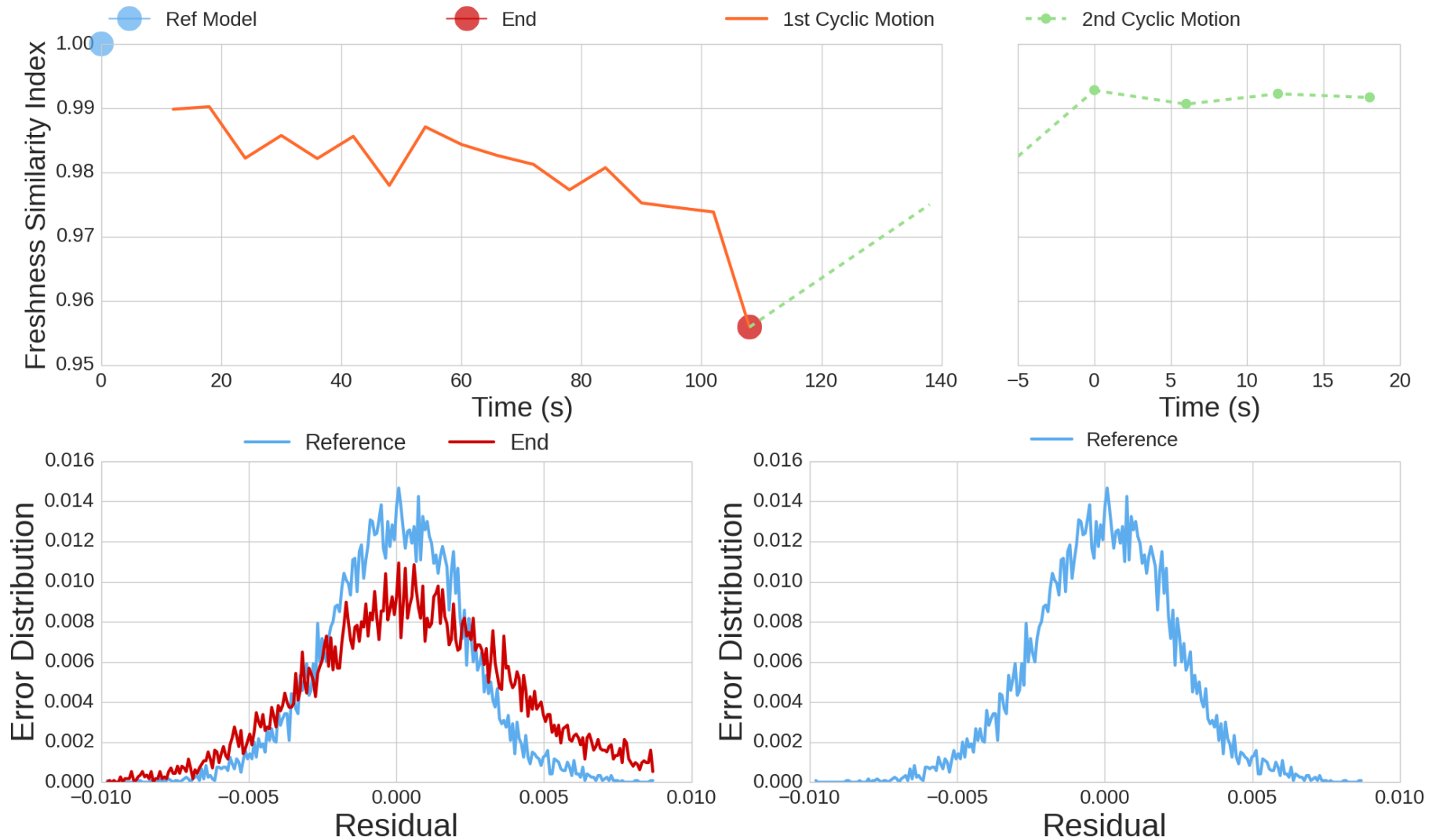
DATA SET 2: MONITORING RESULTS



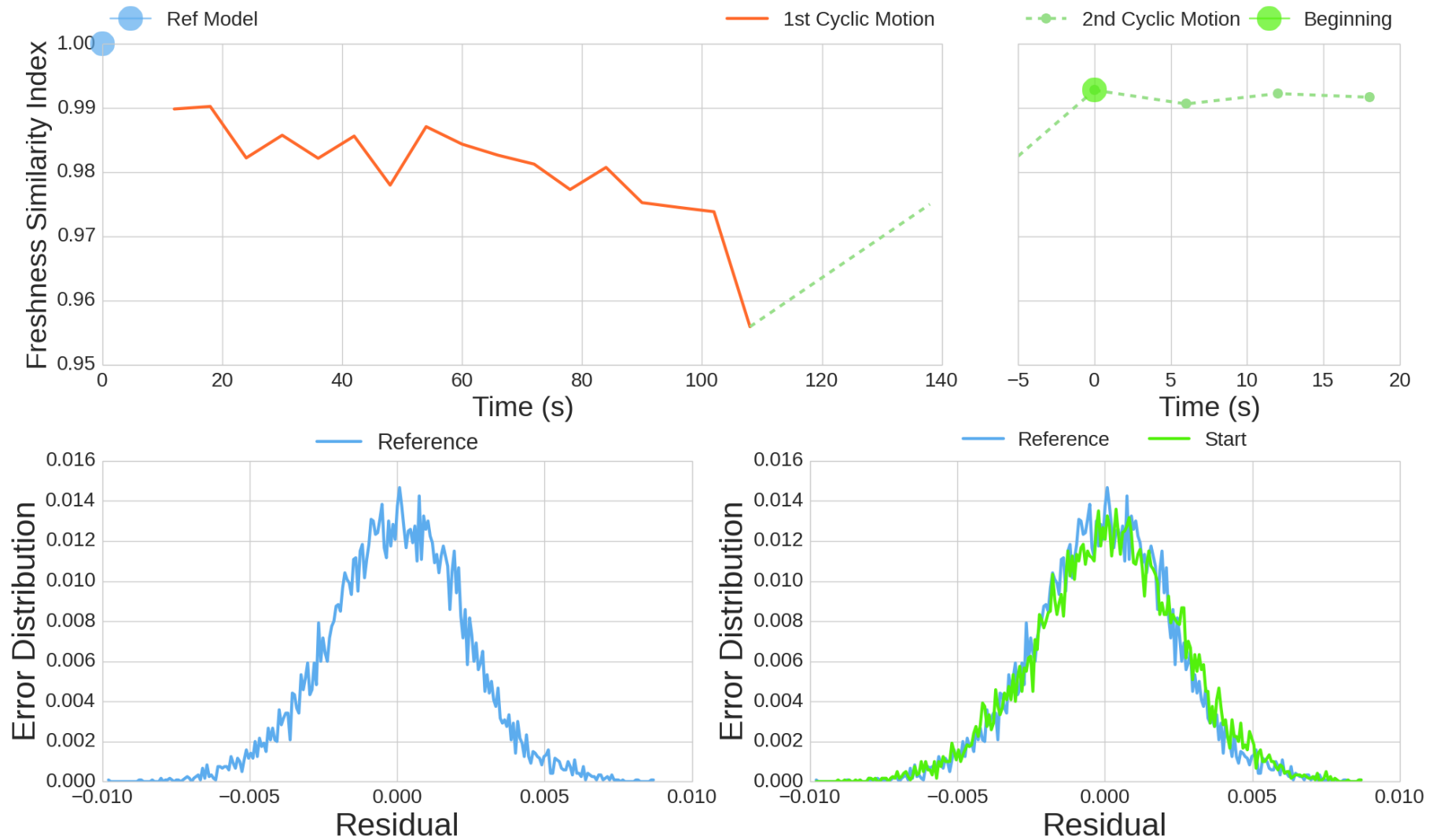
DATA SET 2: MONITORING RESULTS



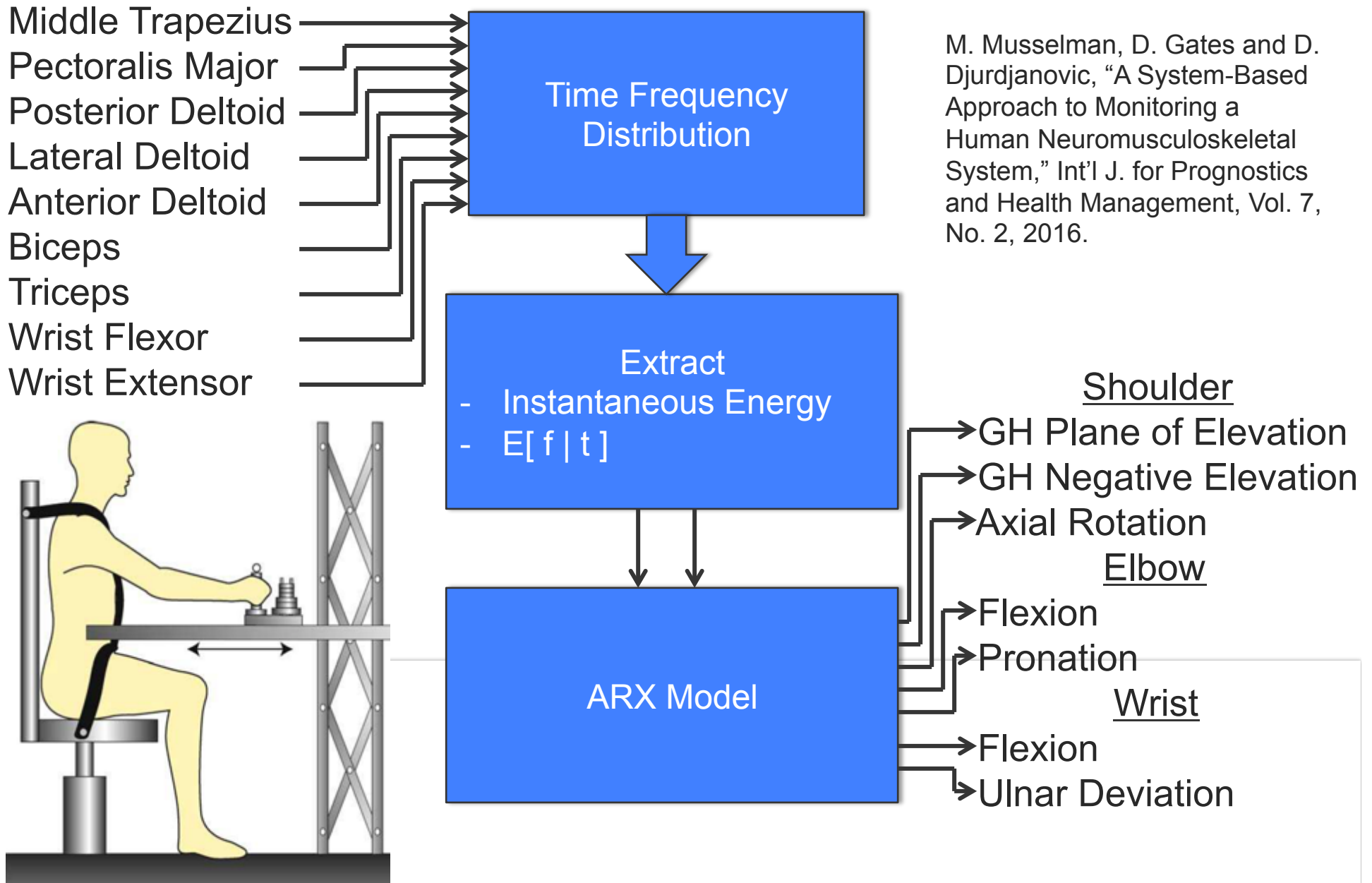
DATA SET 2: MONITORING RESULTS

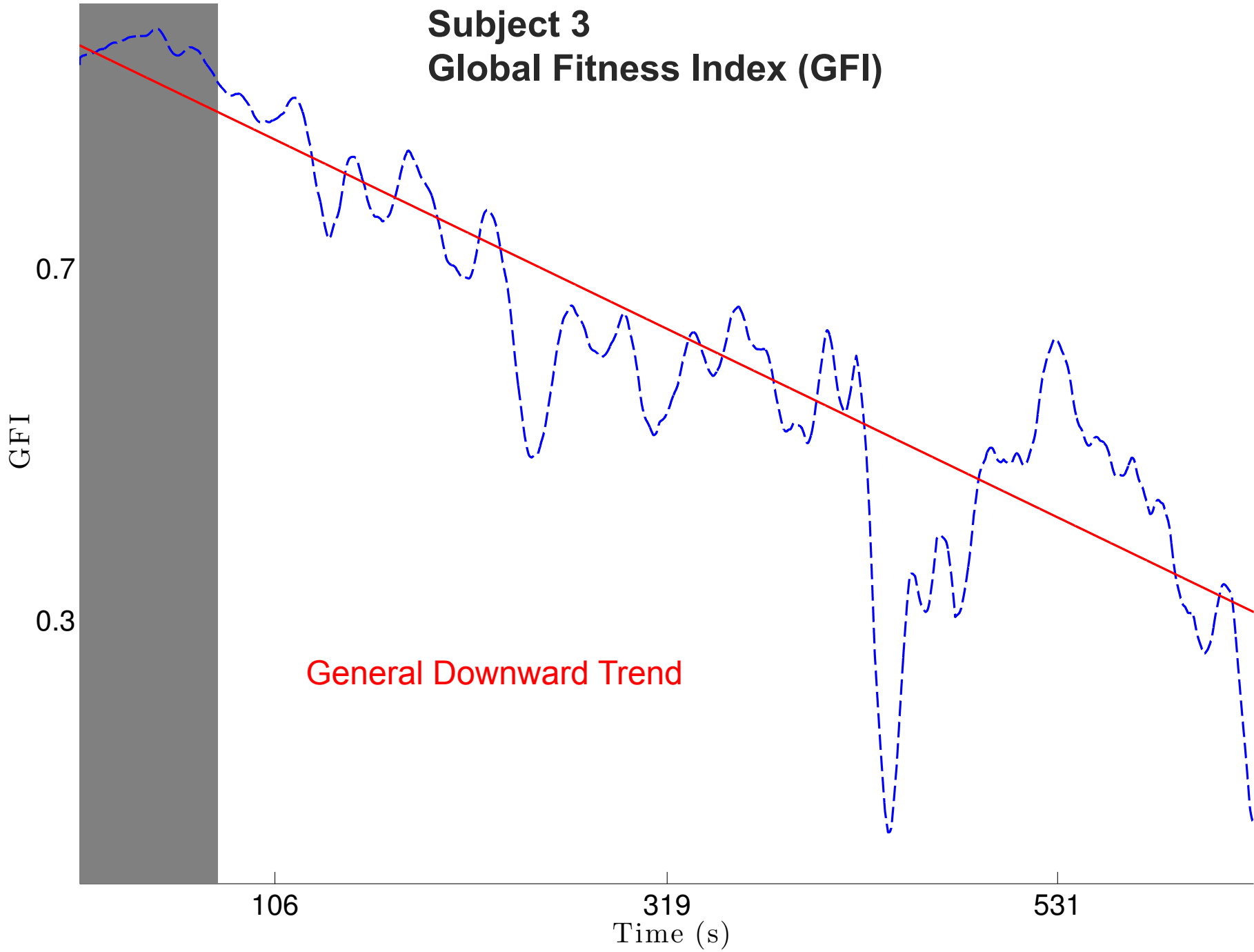


DATA SET 2: MONITORING RESULTS

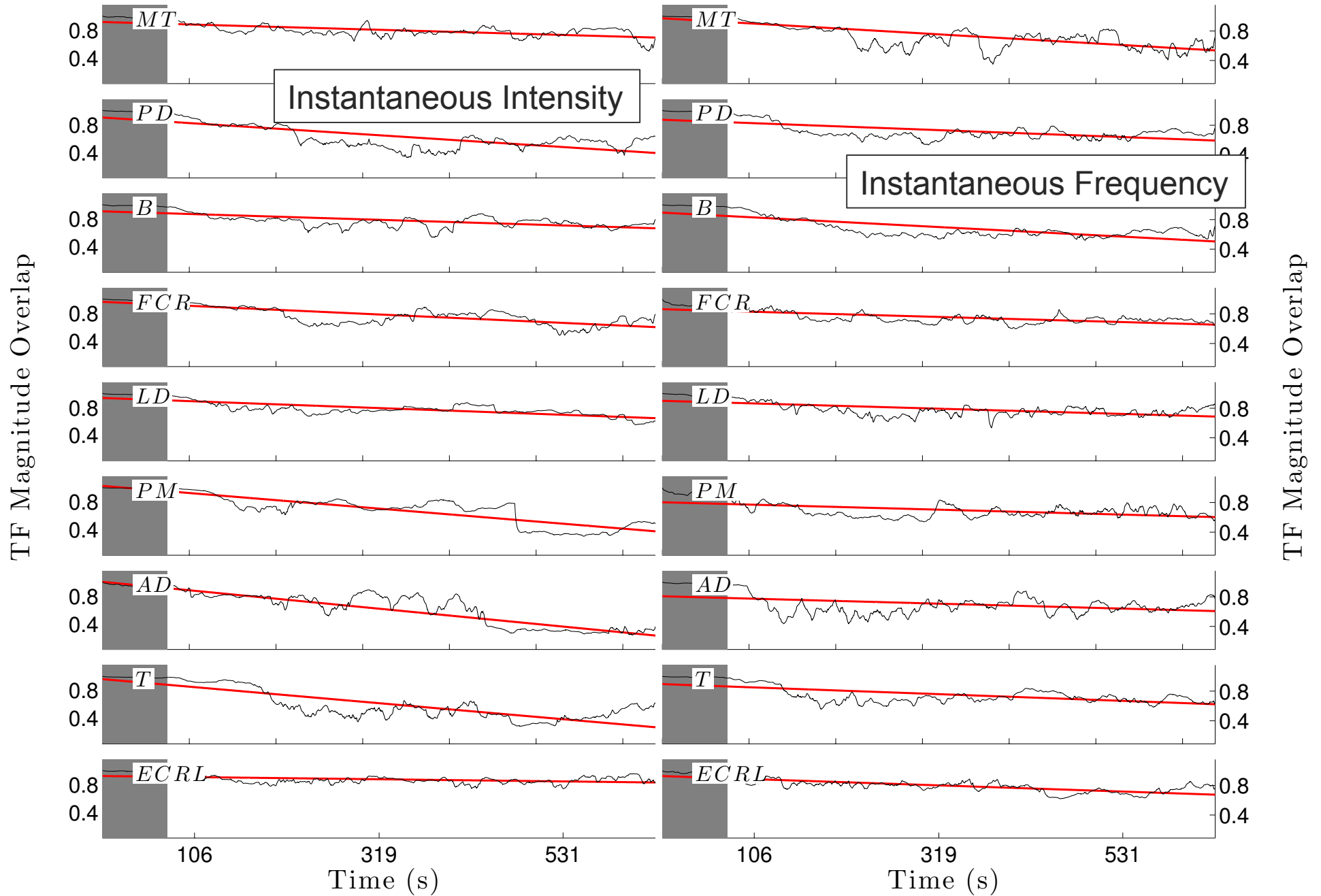


DATASET 3: ARM AND SHOULDER SYSTEM





Transfer Functions to Shoulder Elevation (Subject 3)

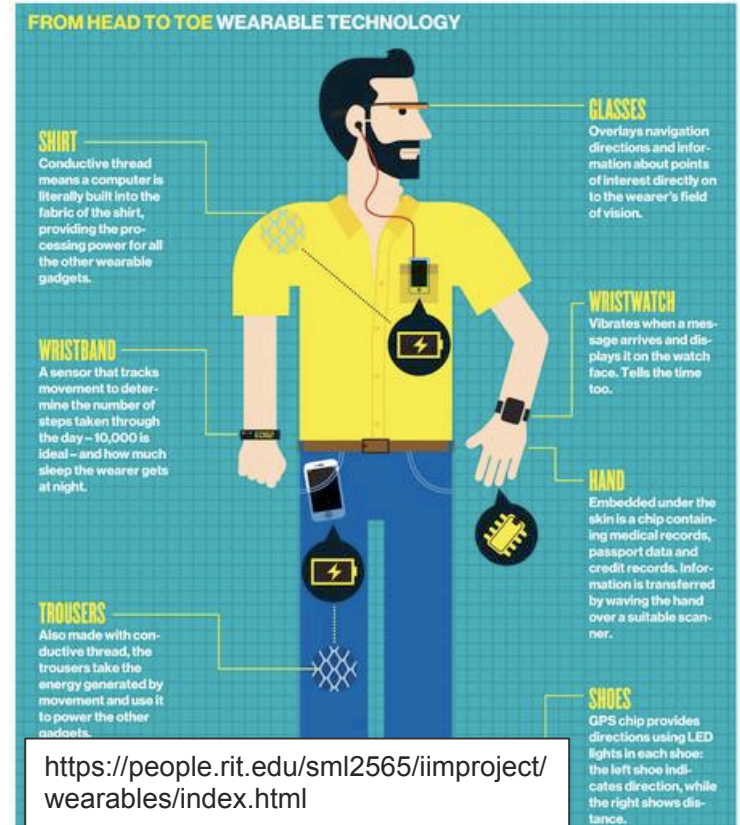


CONTRIBUTIONS AND FINDINGS

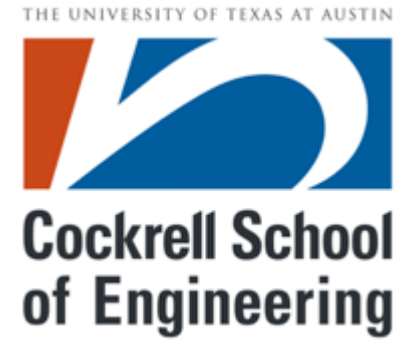
- **GFI with statistically significant decreasing trends for 100% subjects**
- **JFI with statistically significant decreasing trends for:**
 - - GHPE, GHAR, EP, WUD: 100% subject
 - - GHNE and WF: 92% subject
 - - EF: 75% subject
- **Transfer function overlaps with statistical significant decreasing trends in 96% subject – muscle – input feature combinations**
 - » - **7 subjects who exercised the shortest had all muscle joint combinations with significant linear decreasing trends**
 - » - **Two subjects who performed the exercise the longest, performed it twice as long as the next nearest subject (1 was a triathlete) accounted for 82% of the muscle/joint pairs that did not show degradation**

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- **Model based monitoring holds tremendous promise for NMS system monitoring**
 - Athletics
 - Rehabilitation
 - Military
 - Workplace safety
- Wearable electronics and pervasive computing are bringing us closer to the vision of performance oriented rather than pathology oriented monitoring.
- **Predictive and preventive maintenance of humans** should be one of the ultimate visions and goals of the PHM community!



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THANK YOU

