

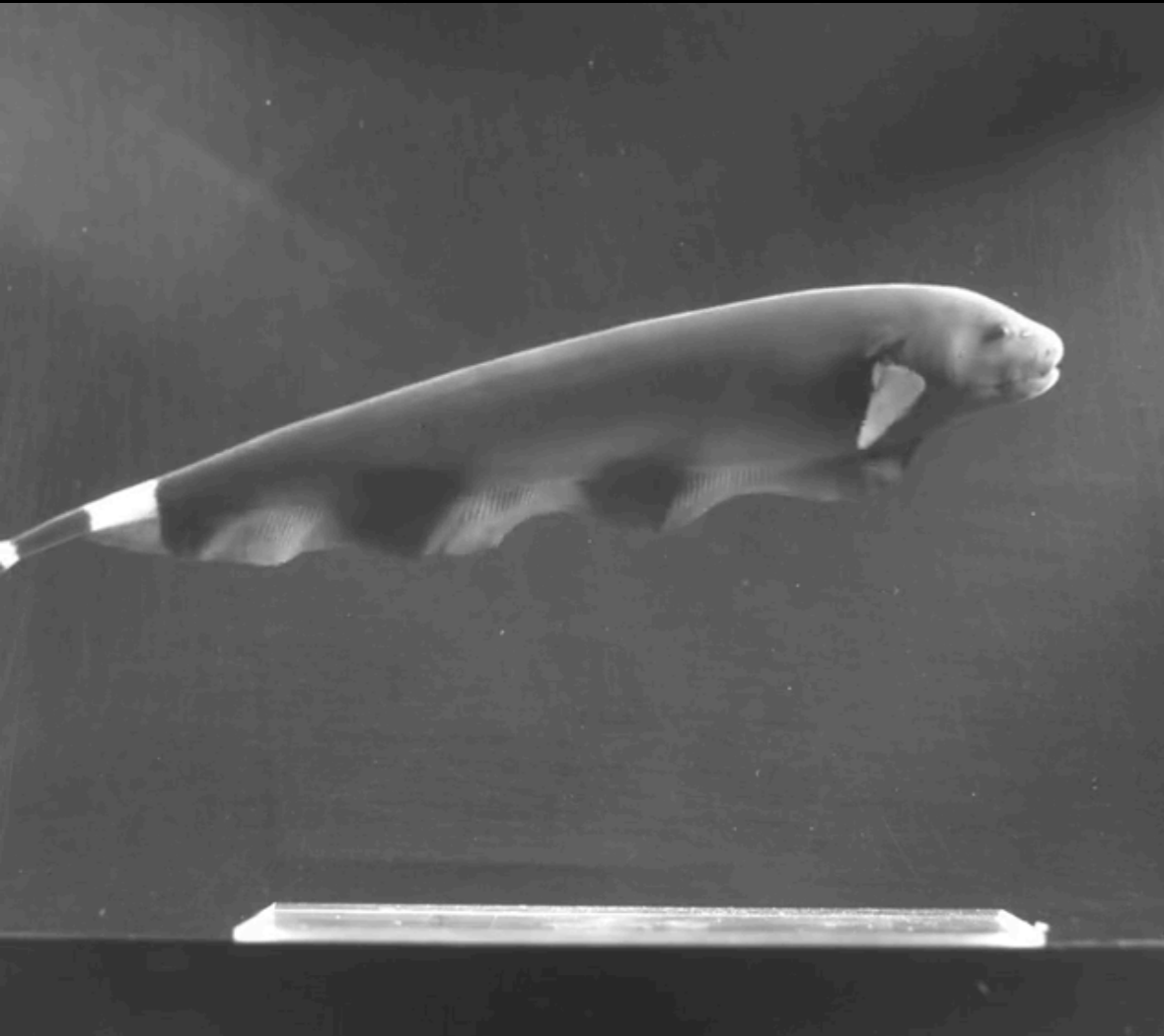
NORTHWESTERN  
UNIVERSITY

# Fast Computation of Fully Resolved Neuromechanically Simulated Locomotion

Namu Patel & Neelesh A. Patankar

# Neuromechanically driven locomotion

# Neuromechanically driven locomotion



Malcolm Maclver at Northwestern University

Video from: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDrvbr\\_CbE&spfreload=10](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDrvbr_CbE&spfreload=10)

Melina Hale at University of Chicago

Neural  
activation  
wave



Muscle  
contraction  
wave



Kinematic  
deformation  
wave

# Equations for Fluid-Structure Interaction

# Immersed Boundary

## Equations for Fluid-Structure Interaction

momentum  $\rho \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt}(\mathbf{x},t) = -\nabla p(\mathbf{x},t) + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},t) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},t)$

continuity  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},t) = 0$

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Lagrangian  
point velocity  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial t}(\mathbf{s}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s}, t)) d\mathbf{x}$

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force spreading  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}, t) \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s}, t)) d\mathbf{x}$

# Forcing Term

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}, t) \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s}, t)) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}, t) = \mathbf{F}_E(\mathbf{s}, t) + \mathbf{F}_C(\mathbf{s}, t)$$

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Elastic body

$$\mathbf{F}_E^n = \underbrace{K_s [\mathbf{X}^n - \mathbf{X}_0^n]}_{\text{Spring force}} + \underbrace{K_b [\kappa(\mathbf{X}^n) - \kappa_p^n]}_{\text{Beam force}}$$

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Stiff  
body

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Stiff  
body



$$\begin{aligned} K_s &> O(\Delta s)^{-1} \\ K_b &> O(\Delta s)^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

# Forcing Term

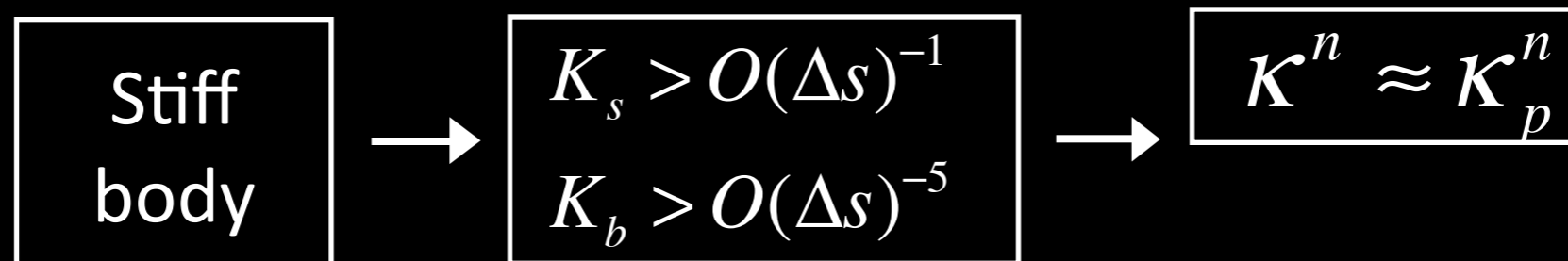
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}, t) \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s}, t)) d\mathbf{x}$$

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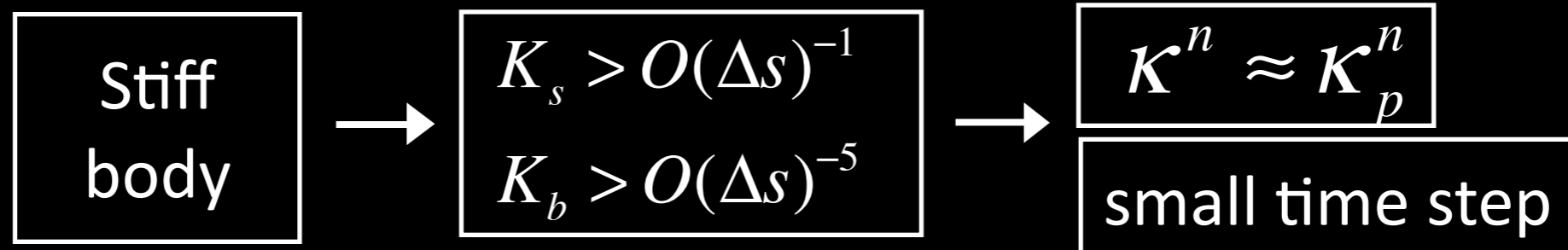
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Stiff  
body



$$\begin{aligned} K_s &> O(\Delta s)^{-1} \\ K_b &> O(\Delta s)^{-5} \end{aligned}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\kappa}^n \approx \boldsymbol{\kappa}_p^n$$

small time step

# Forcing Term

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$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},t) = \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{F}_C(\mathbf{s},t) \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{s},t)) d\mathbf{x}$$

---

Solid, deforming body

$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x},t) = \hat{\lambda}(\mathbf{x},t)$  Lagrange multiplier

$$\mathbf{U}_d = \mathbf{U}_r + (\mathbf{W}_r \times \mathbf{R}) + \mathbf{U}_k \in \Omega_r$$

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Directly impose kinematic deformations, NOT the deformation velocity



# Constraint Algorithm

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1. Predict the position of the Lagrangian structure

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1. Predict the position of the Lagrangian structure
2. Solve the fluid equations without kinematic constraints
3. Impose the deformation kinematics
4. Correct the fluid velocity and pressure and position of Lagrangian structure

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 1. Predict the position of the constrained body

$$\mathbf{X}_p^{n+1} = \mathbf{X}^n + \Delta t \mathbf{U}_d^n$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 2. Solve the fluid equations without kinematic constraints

$$\rho \left( \frac{\mathbf{u}_p^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}^n}{\Delta t} + [\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}]_p^{n+1/2} \right) = -\nabla p_p^{n+1/2} + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1} = 0$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 3. Interpolate the fluid velocity using discrete Delta functions

$$\mathbf{U}_p^{n+1} = R[\mathbf{X}_p^{n+1}] \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1}$$



# Constraint Algorithm

Step 3a. Interpolate the fluid velocity using discrete Delta functions

$$\mathbf{U}_p^{n+1} = R[\mathbf{X}_p^{n+1}] \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1}$$

$$R[\mathbf{X}_p^{n+1}] \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1} \approx \int_{\mathcal{U}_b} \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1} \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}_p^{n+1}) d\mathbf{x}$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 3b. Compute the rigid translational and rotational velocities

$$M_C \mathbf{U}_r^{n+1} = \sum_{\Omega_r} \rho \mathbf{U}_p^{n+1} \Delta V$$

$$\mathbf{I}_C^{n+1} \mathbf{W}_r^{n+1} = \sum_{\Omega_r} \rho \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \times \mathbf{U}_p^{n+1} \Delta V$$

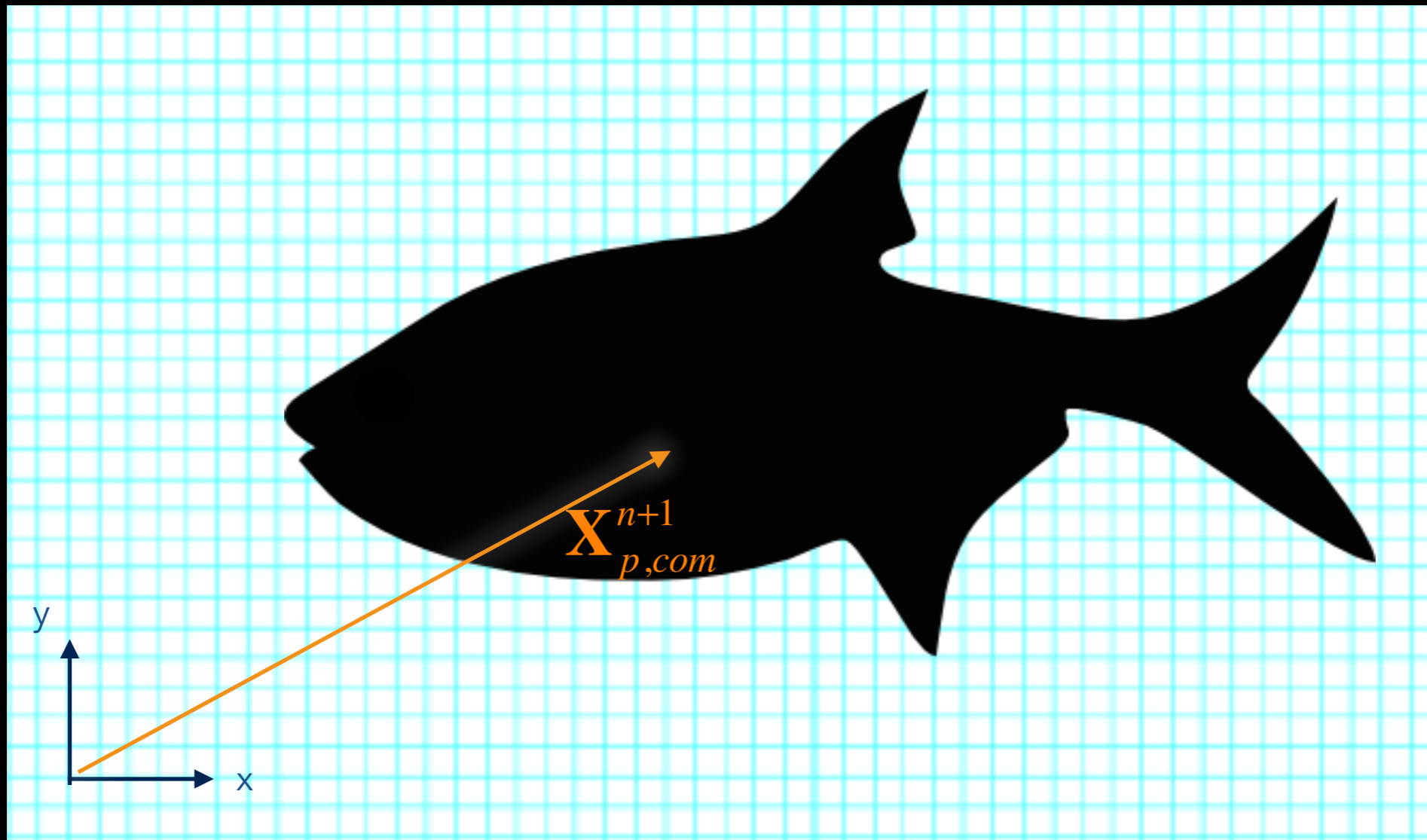
$$\mathbf{R}^{n+1} = \mathbf{X}_p^{n+1} - \mathbf{X}_{p,com}^{n+1}$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 3c. Given the prescribed kinematic shape  $\chi(\mathbf{s}, t)$ , calculate the deformation shape  $\mathbf{X}_k$ , and velocity  $\mathbf{U}_k$

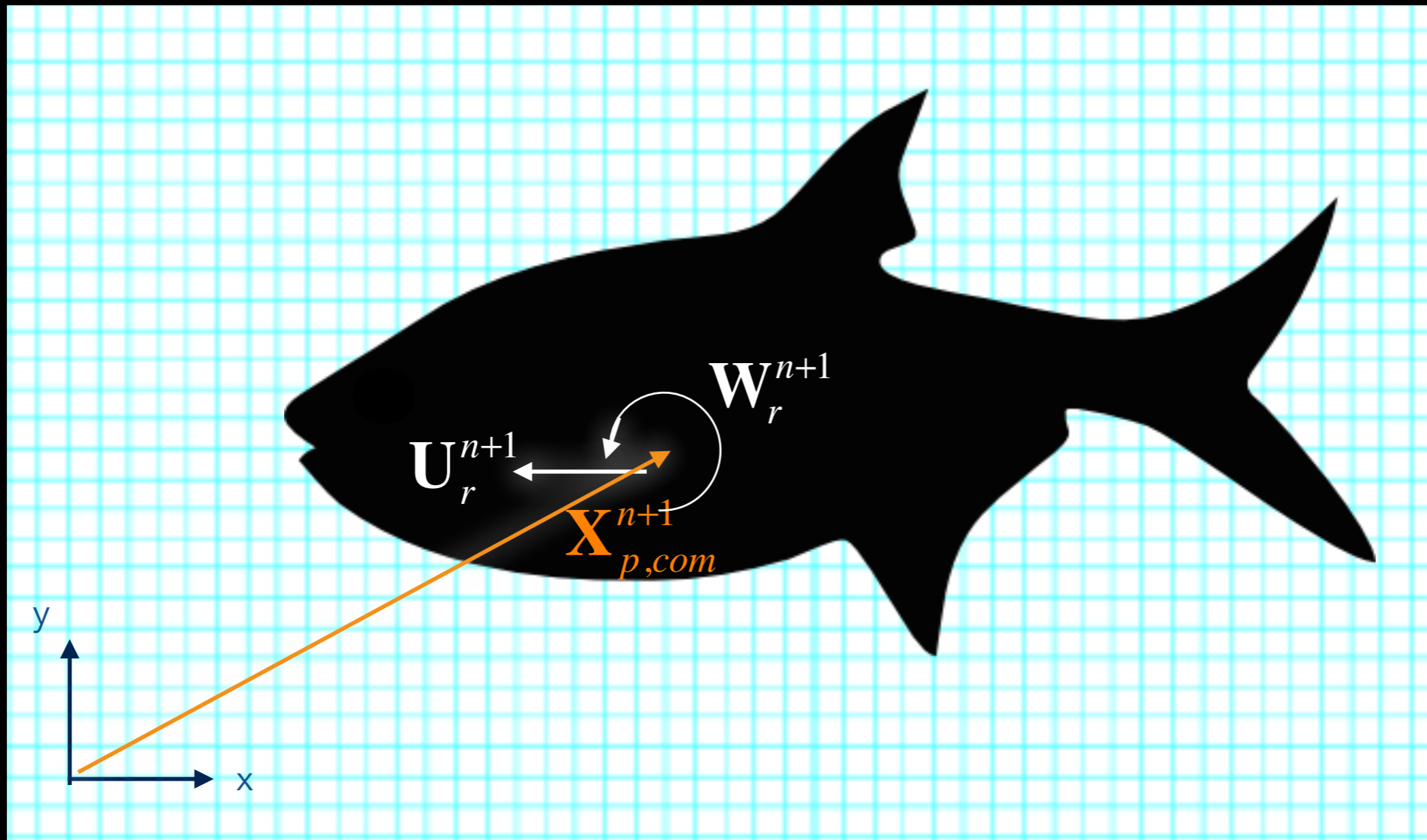
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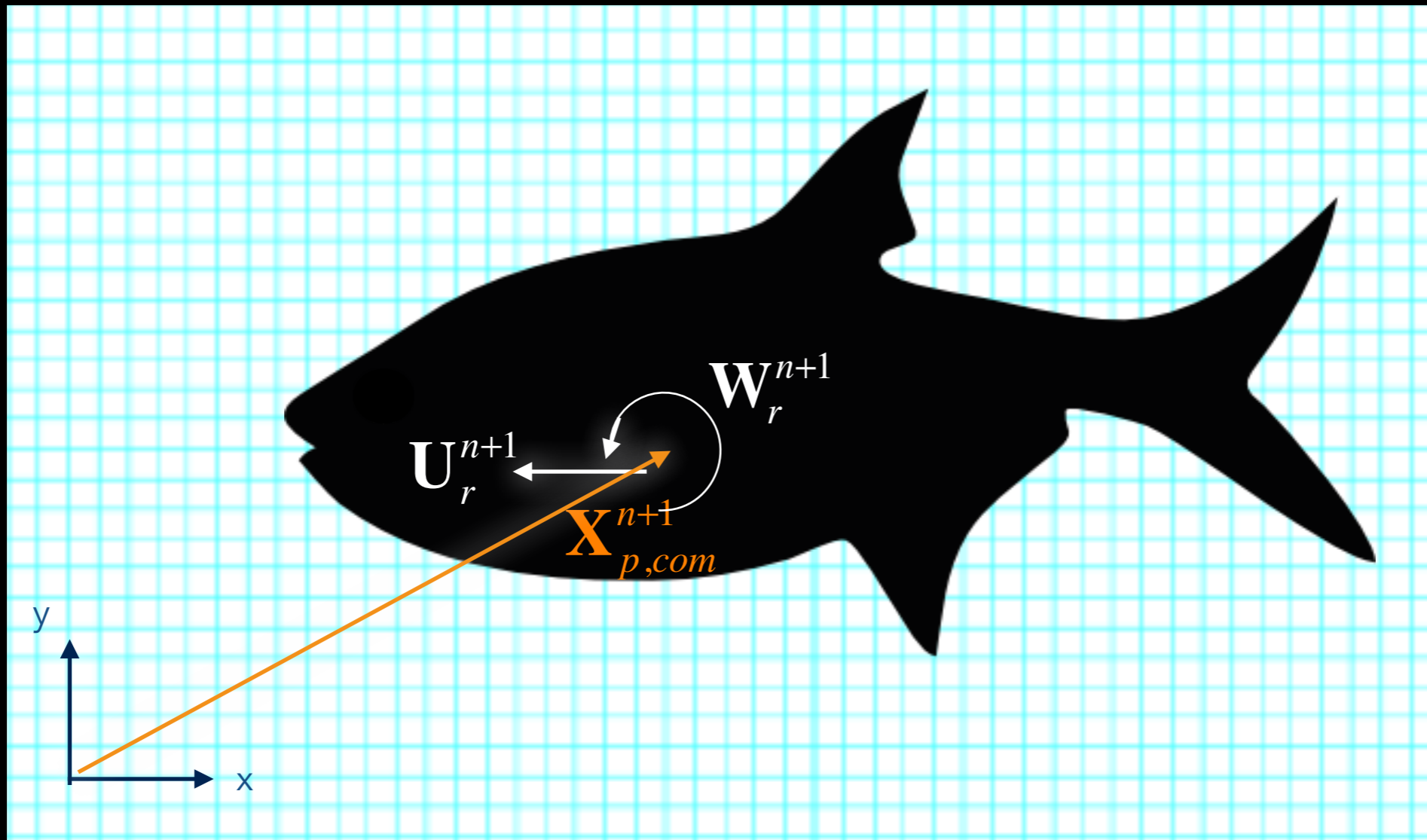
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$$\mathbf{U}_d^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_r^{n+1} + \mathbf{W}_r^{n+1} \times \mathbf{R}^{n+1} + \mathbf{U}_k^{n+1}$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 4a. Compute the constraint force

$$\Delta \mathbf{U}_c^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_d^{n+1} - \mathbf{U}_p^{n+1}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_C^{n+1} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \Delta \mathbf{U}_c^{n+1}$$

# Constraint Algorithm

Step 4b. Spread the corrected Lagrangian velocity

$$\rho \frac{\mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}_p^{n+1}}{\Delta t} = -\nabla(p^{n+1/2} - p_p^{n+1/2}) + S[\mathbf{X}_p^{n+1}] \mathbf{F}_C^{n+1}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = 0$$



# Constraint Algorithm

Step 4c. Correct the position of the Lagrangian structure

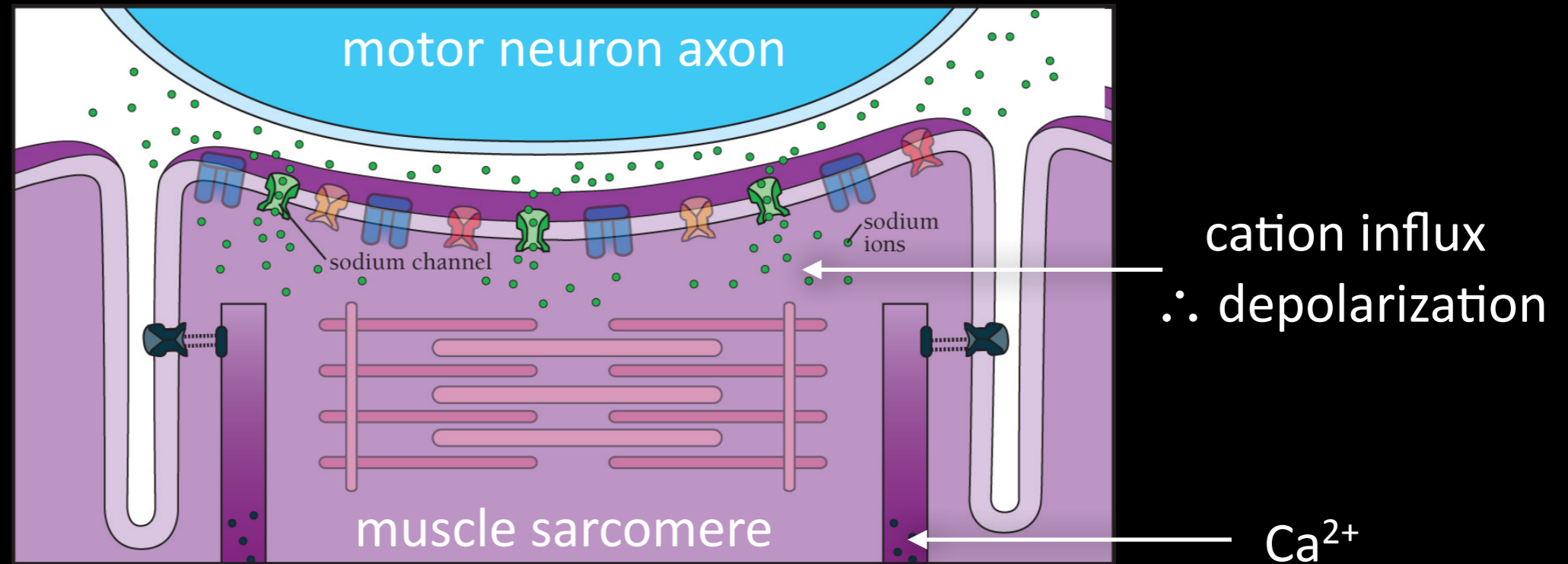
$$\mathbf{X}_{com}^{n+1} = \mathbf{X}_{com}^n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} (\mathbf{U}_r^n + \mathbf{U}_r^{n+1})$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{n+1} = \mathbf{X}_{com}^{n+1} + \mathbf{X}_k^{n+1}$$

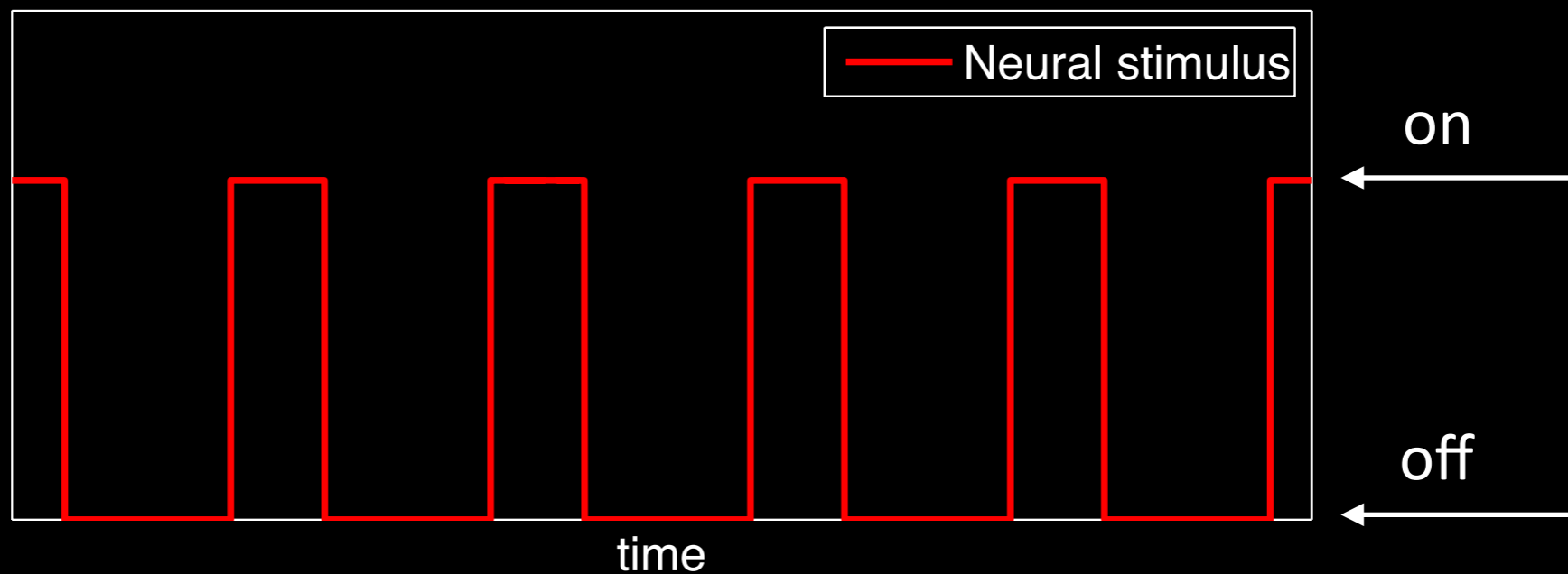
# Neuromuscular Kinematics for Swimming

# Specify kinematic constraints

## Neuromechanical model

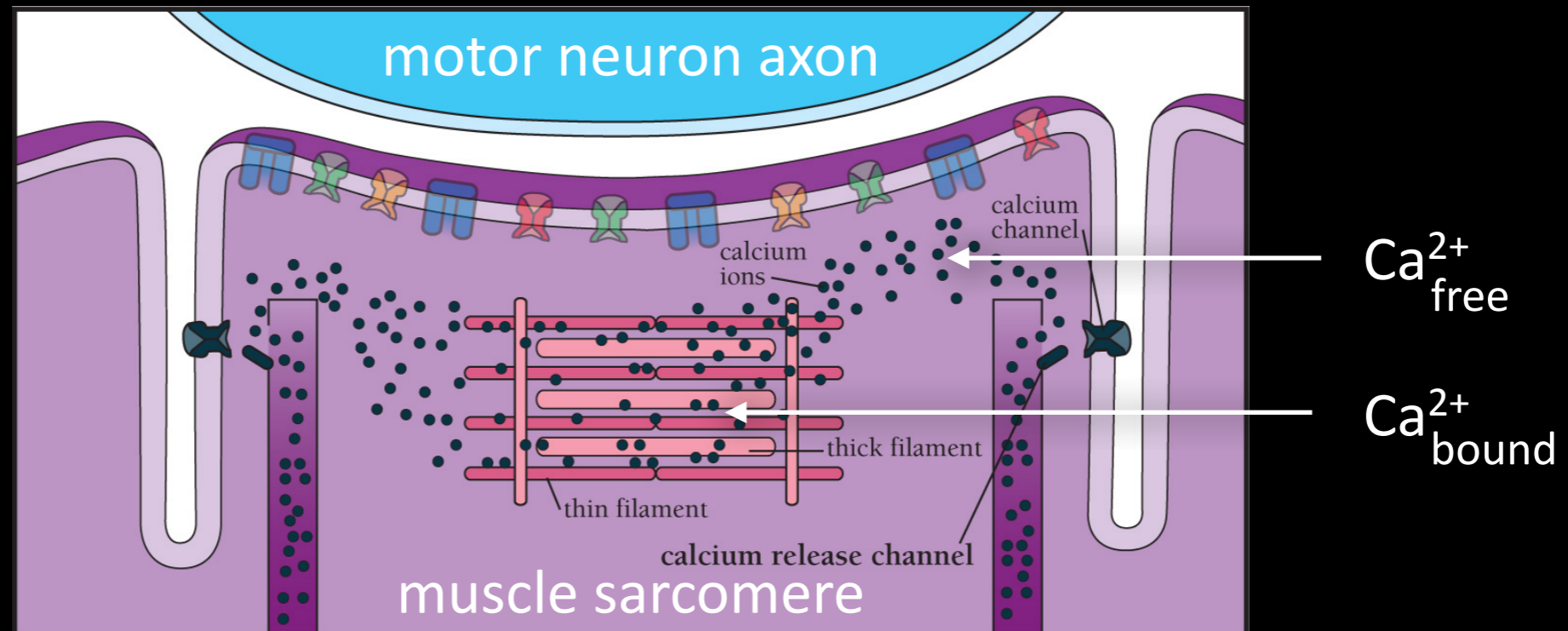


## External forcing



# Specify kinematic constraints

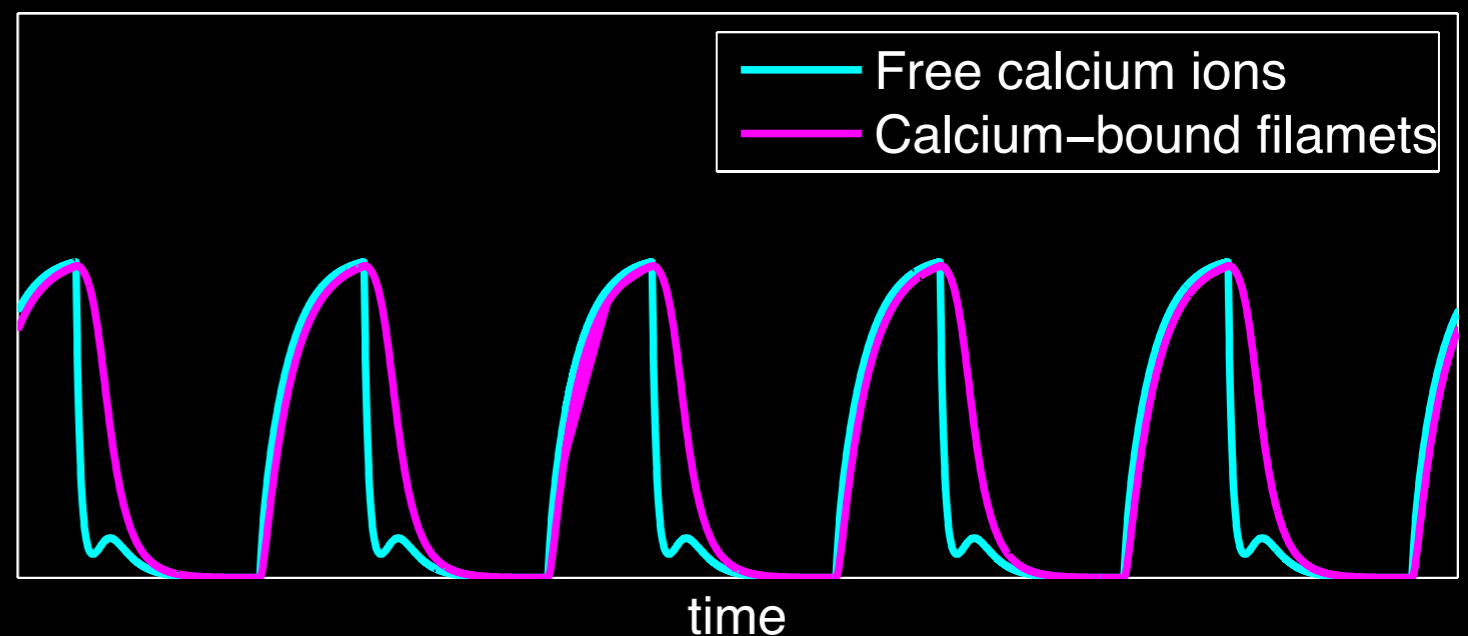
## Neuromechanical model



## Kinetic Equations

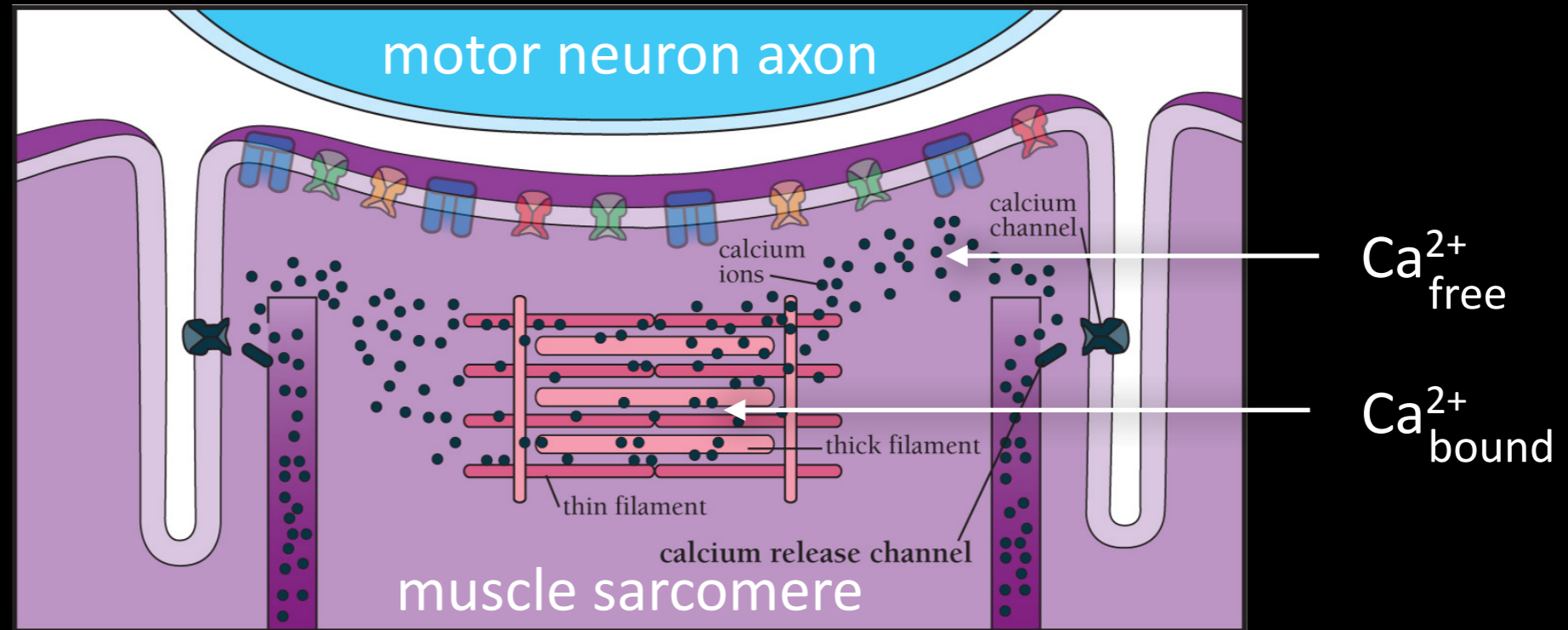
$$\frac{d Ca_{free}^{2+}}{dt} = f(Ca_{free}^{2+}, Ca_{bound}^{2+}, stim)$$

$$\frac{d Ca_{bound}^{2+}}{dt} = g(Ca_{free}^{2+}, Ca_{bound}^{2+})$$



# Specify kinematic constraints

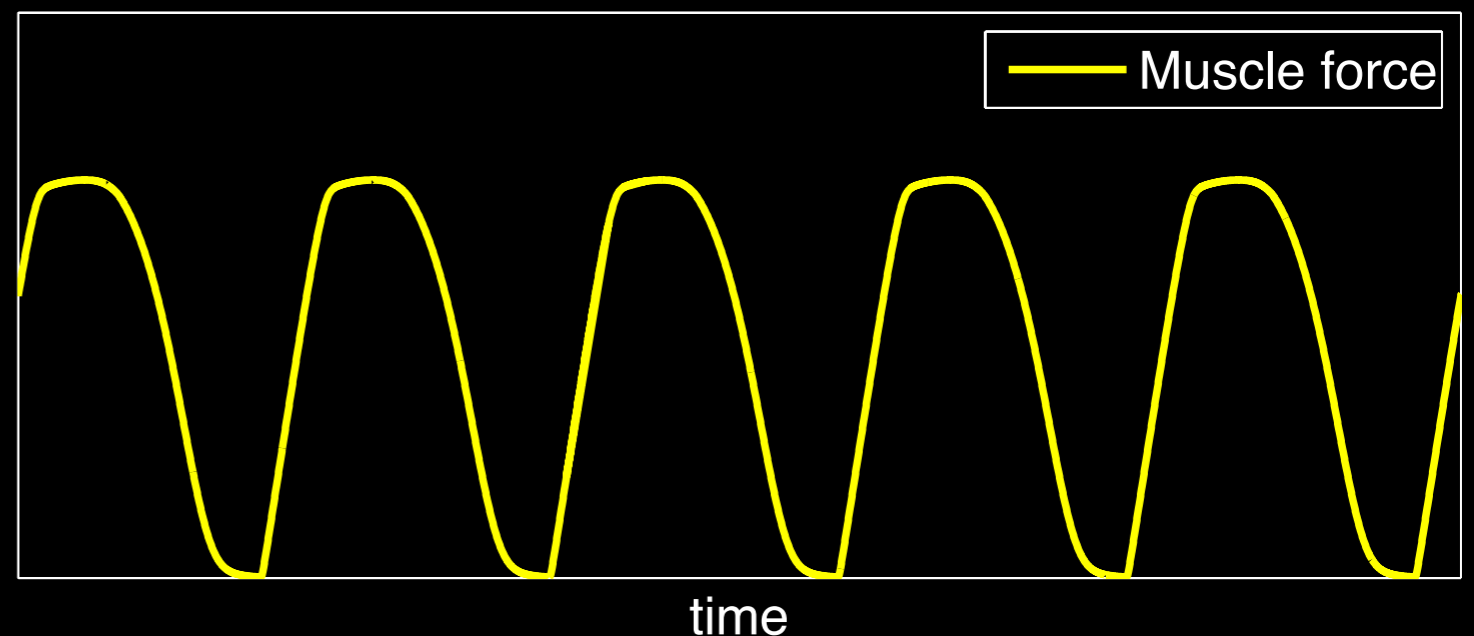
## Neuromechanical model



### Muscle Force

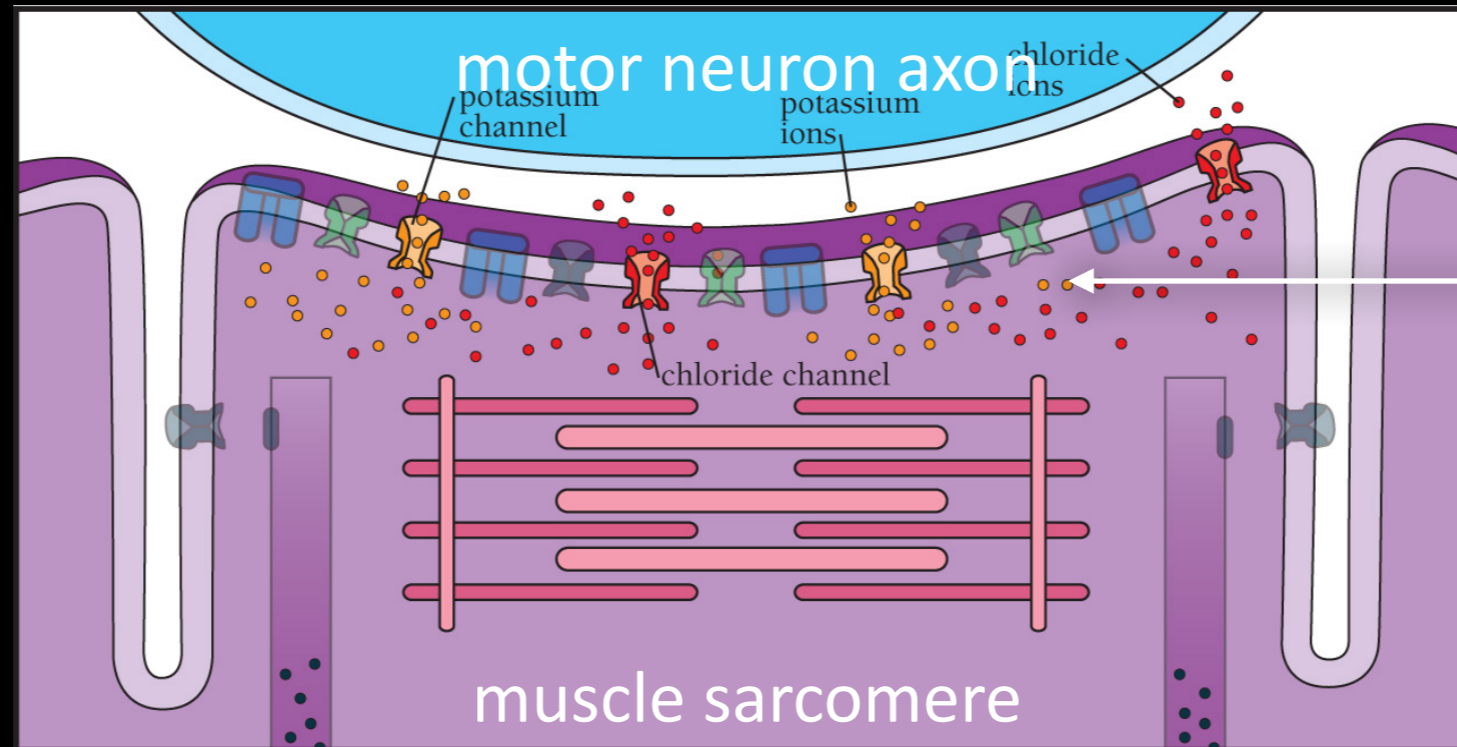
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k(P_c - P)$$

$$P_c = P_c(l_{fiber}, v_{fiber}, Ca_{bound}^{2+})$$



# Specify kinematic constraints

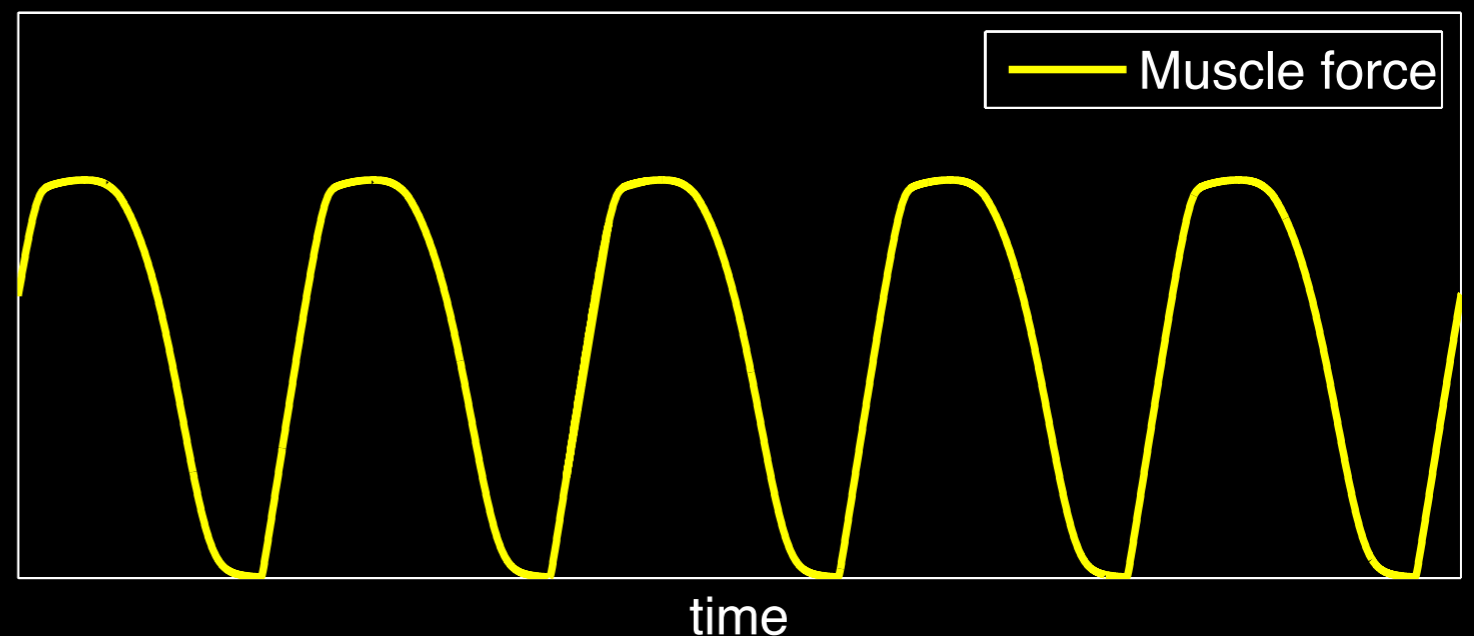
## Neuromechanical model



## Muscle Force

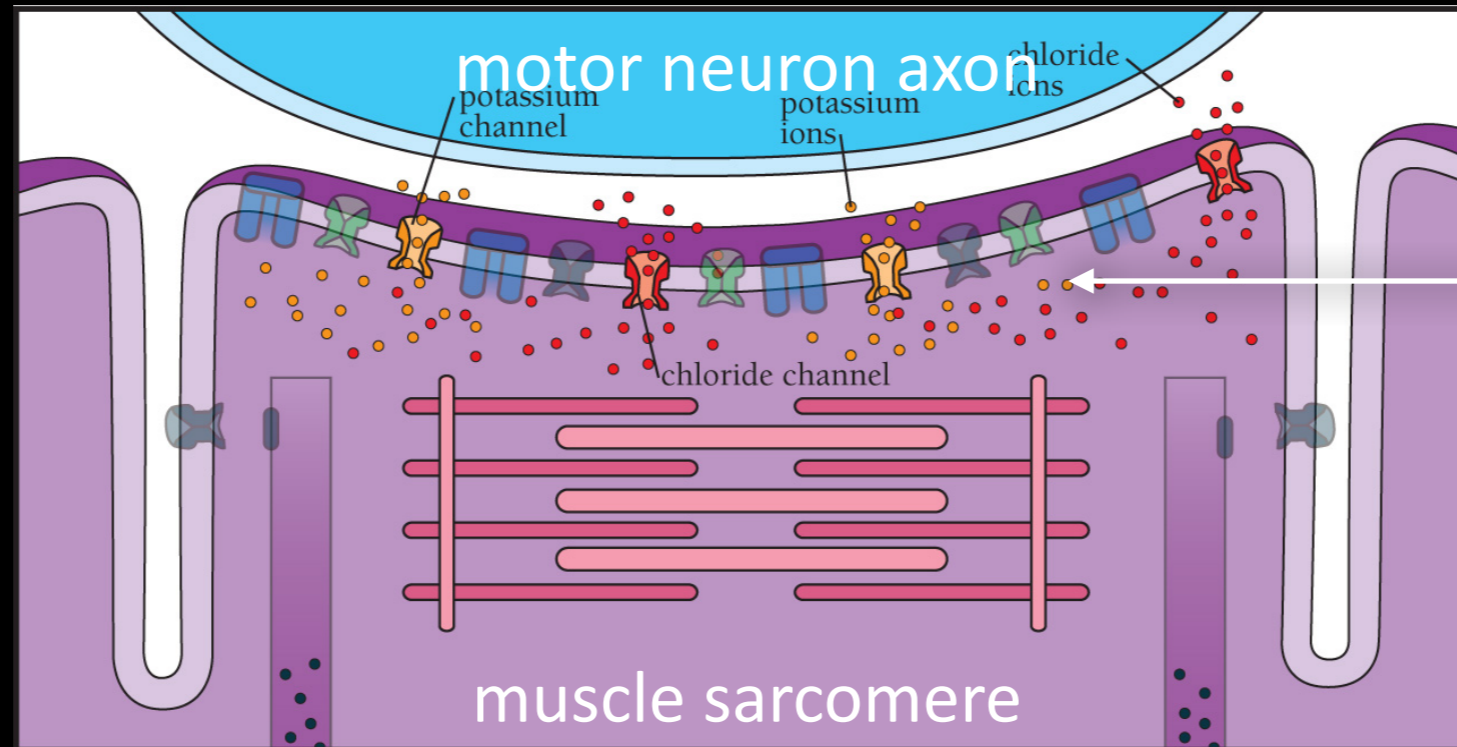
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## Neuromechanical model

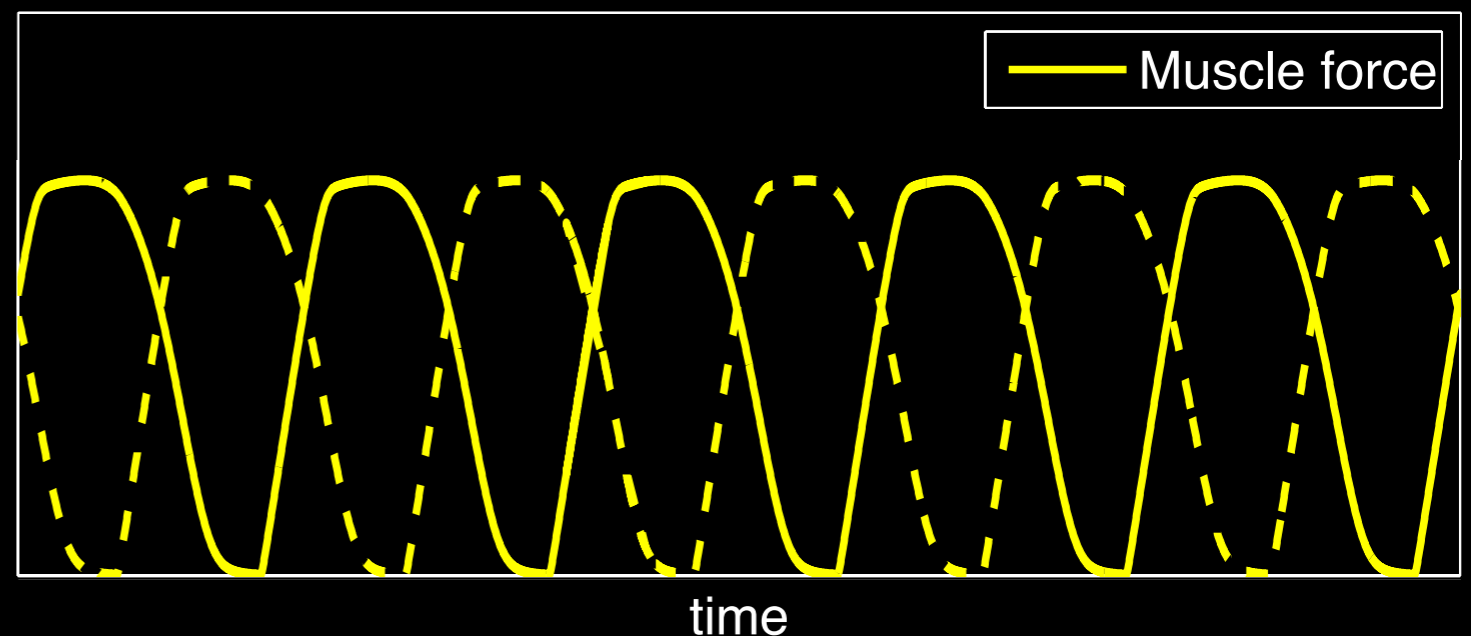


cation efflux  
 $\therefore$  depolarization

### Muscle Force

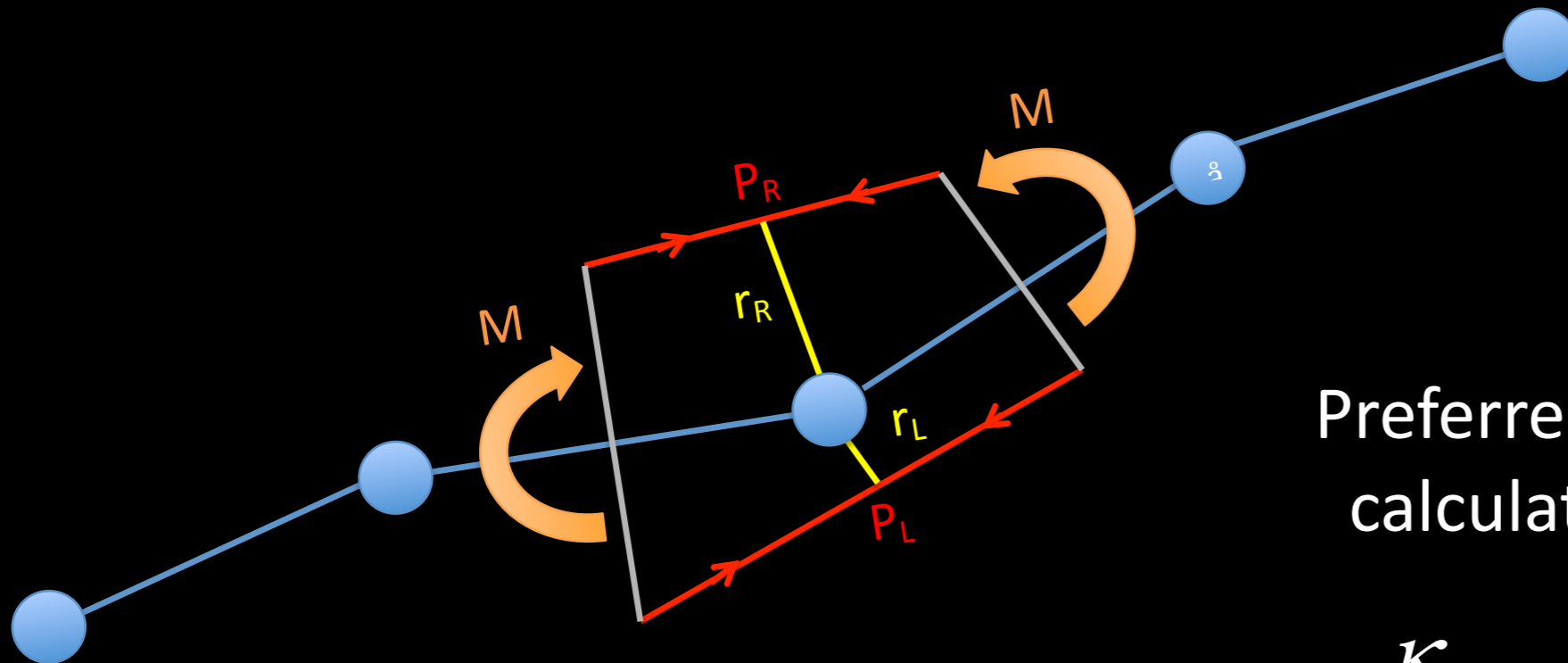
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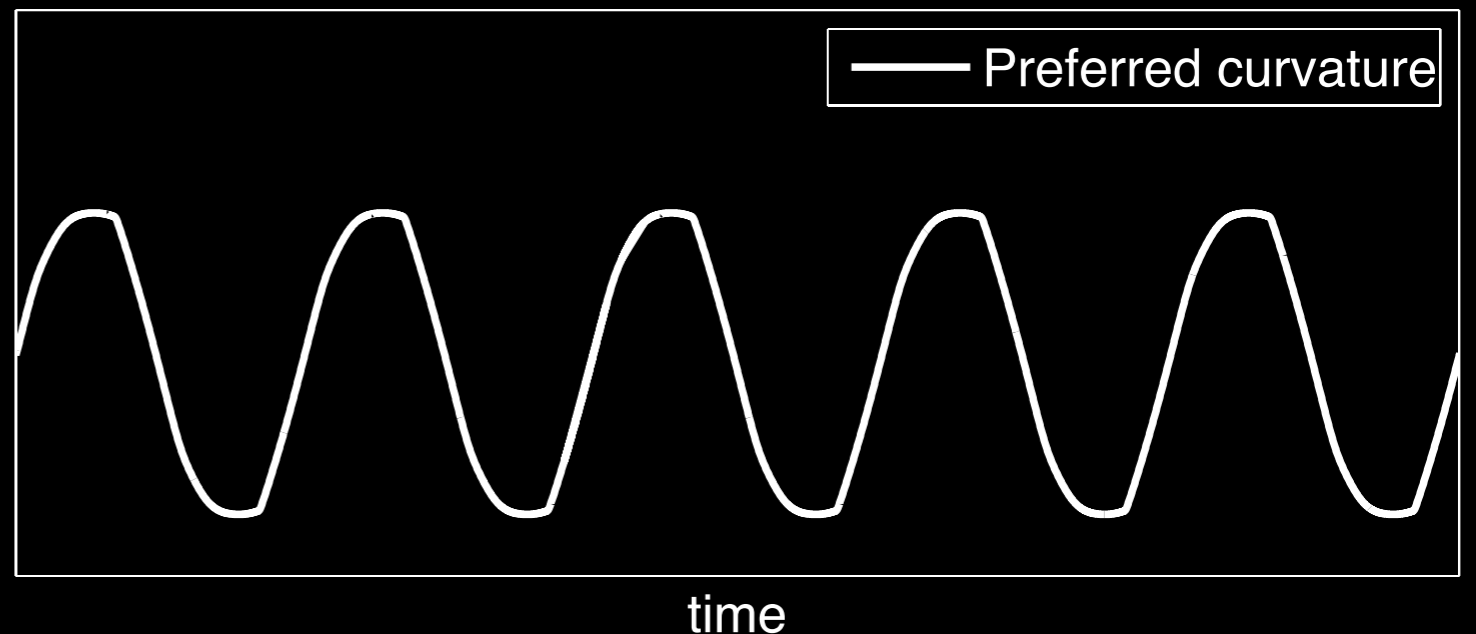
# Specify kinematic constraints

Neuromechanical model



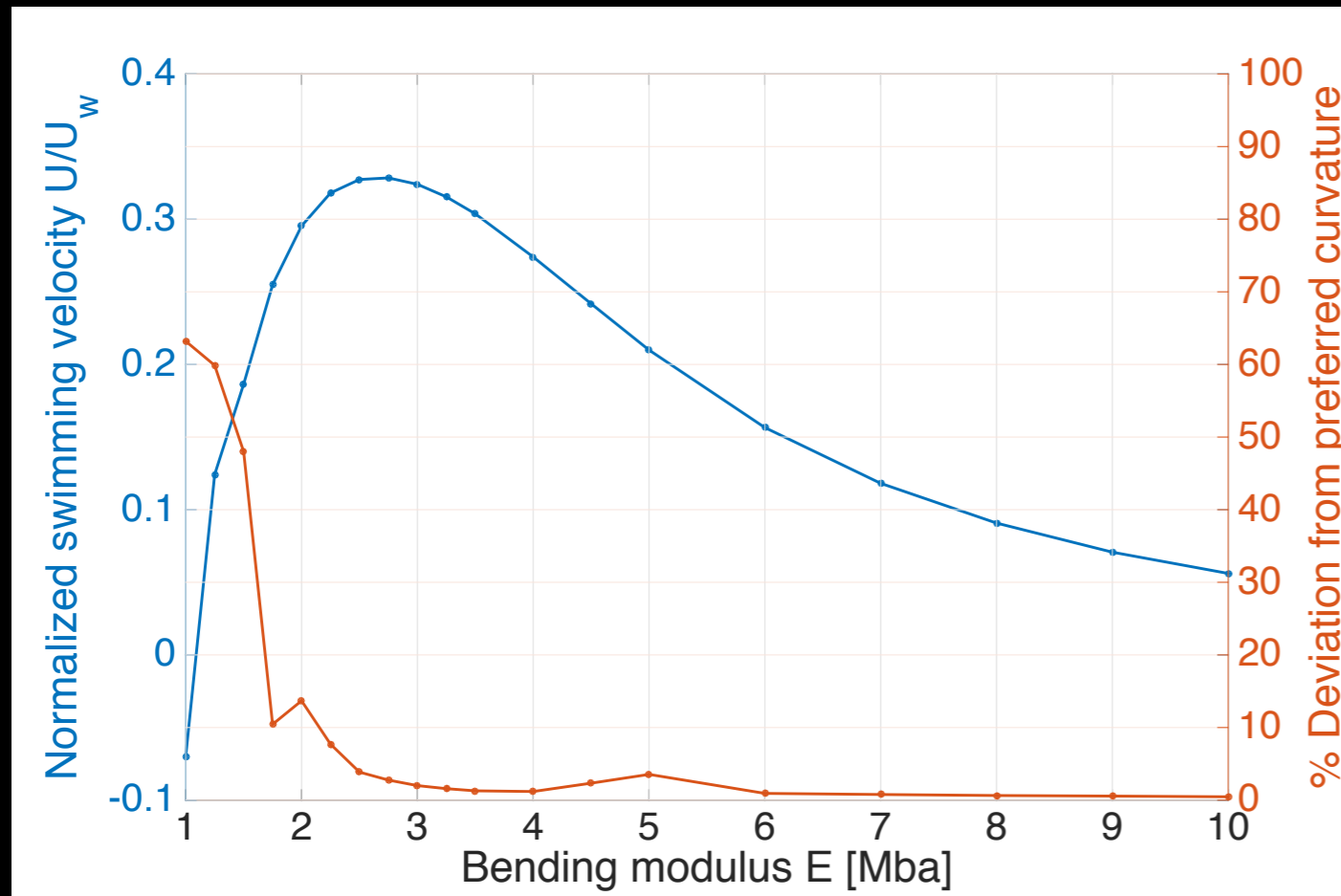
Preferred curvature used to calculate preferred shape

$$\kappa_{pref} = h(P_R, P_L, EI)$$





# Reduced order fluid simulations for choosing EI

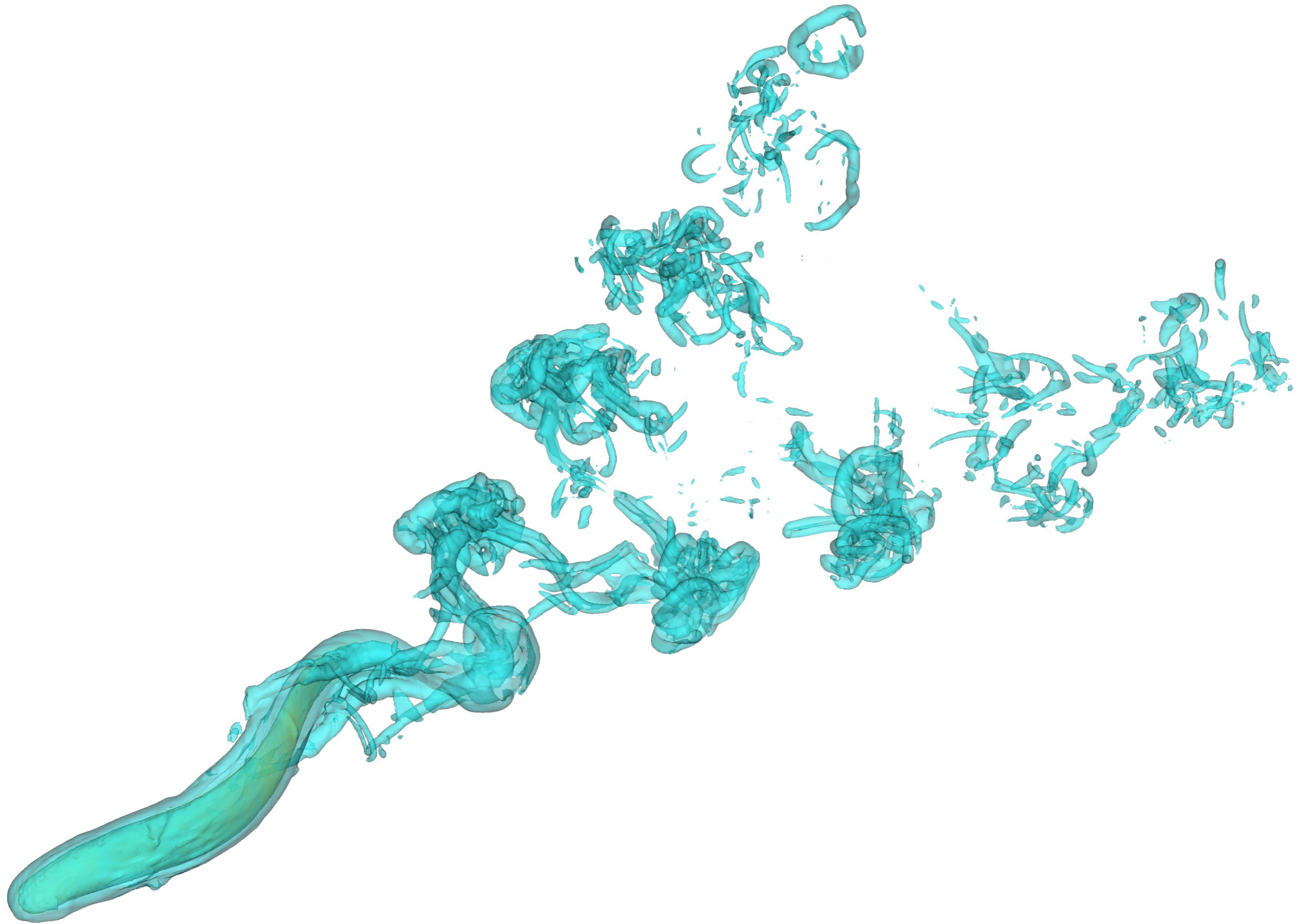


floppy swimmer                      sufficiently stiff swimmer

$$\% \text{ Deviation from preferred curvature} = 100 \max_{t_{ss}} \left( \frac{\left\| \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} - \kappa_p \right\|_2}{\left\| \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} \right\|_2} \right)$$

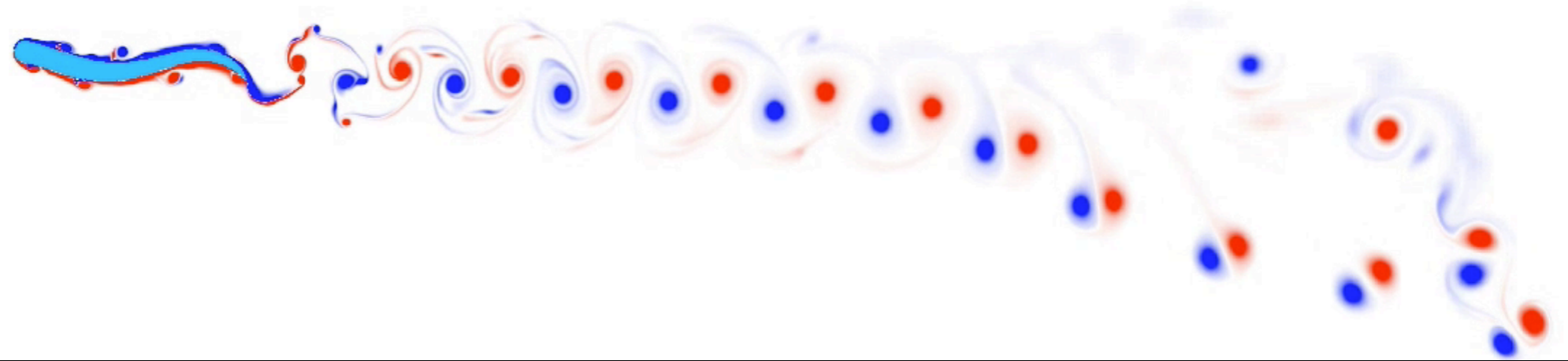
# 3D Neuromechanically Driven Locomotion

# Fully resolved simulation of neuromechanically driven locomotion

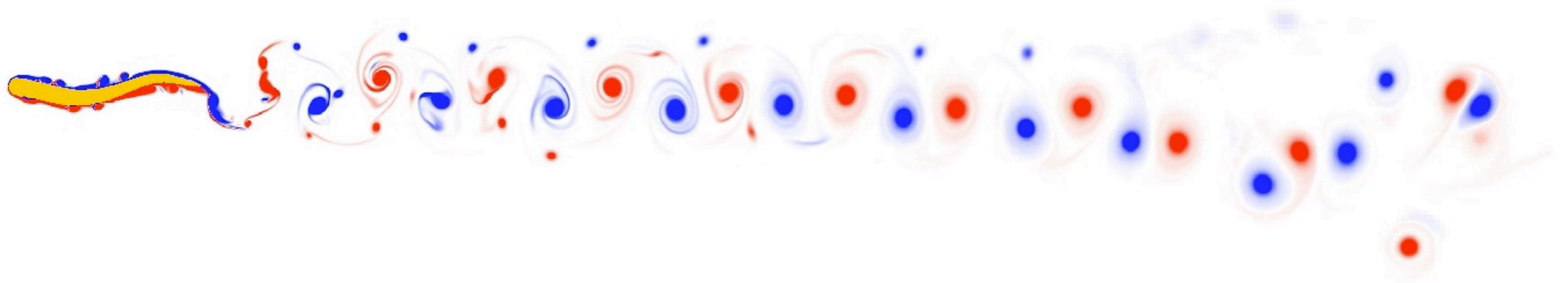


# Muscle Co-contractions

# Swimming with & without co-contractions

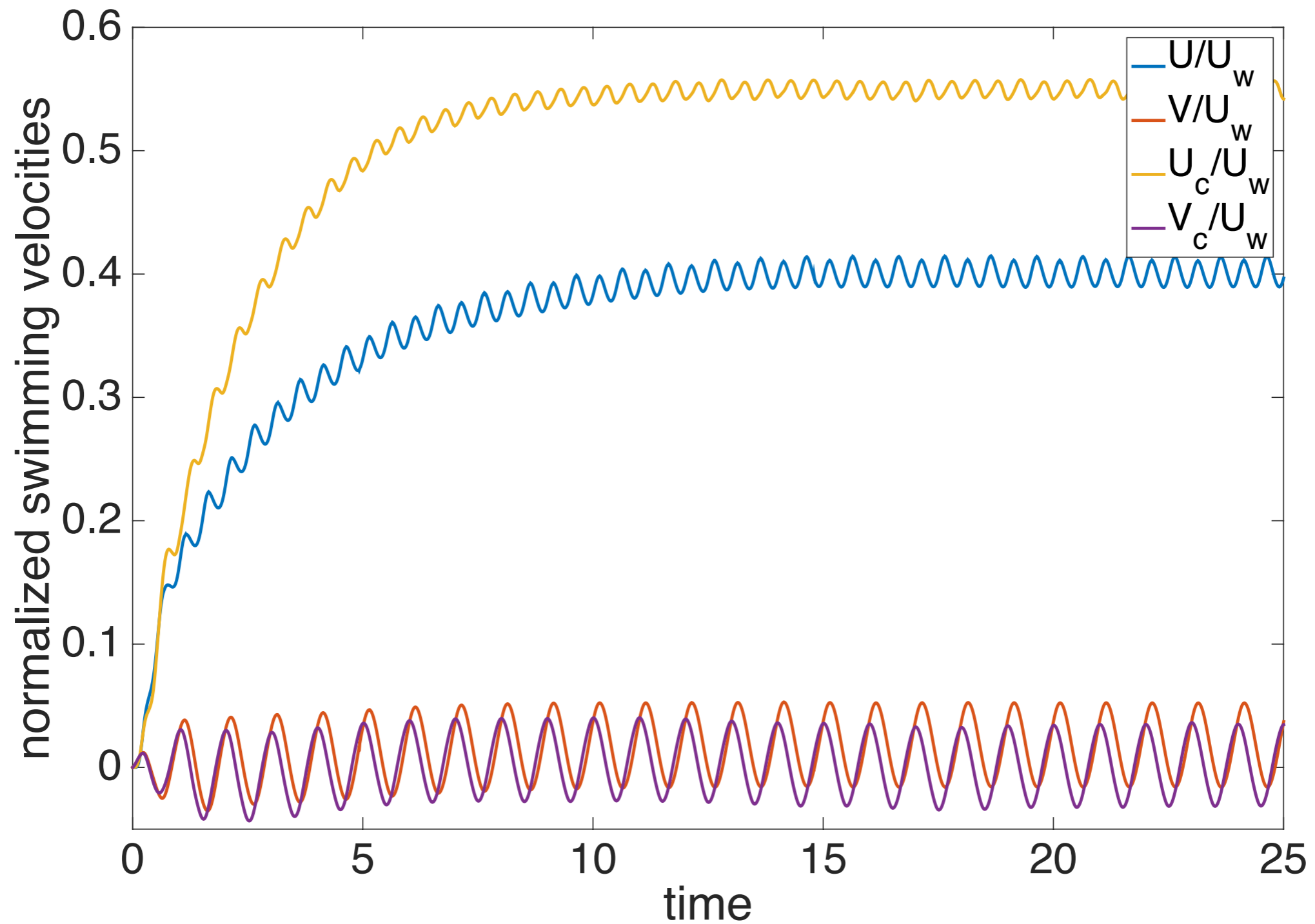


no co-contractions

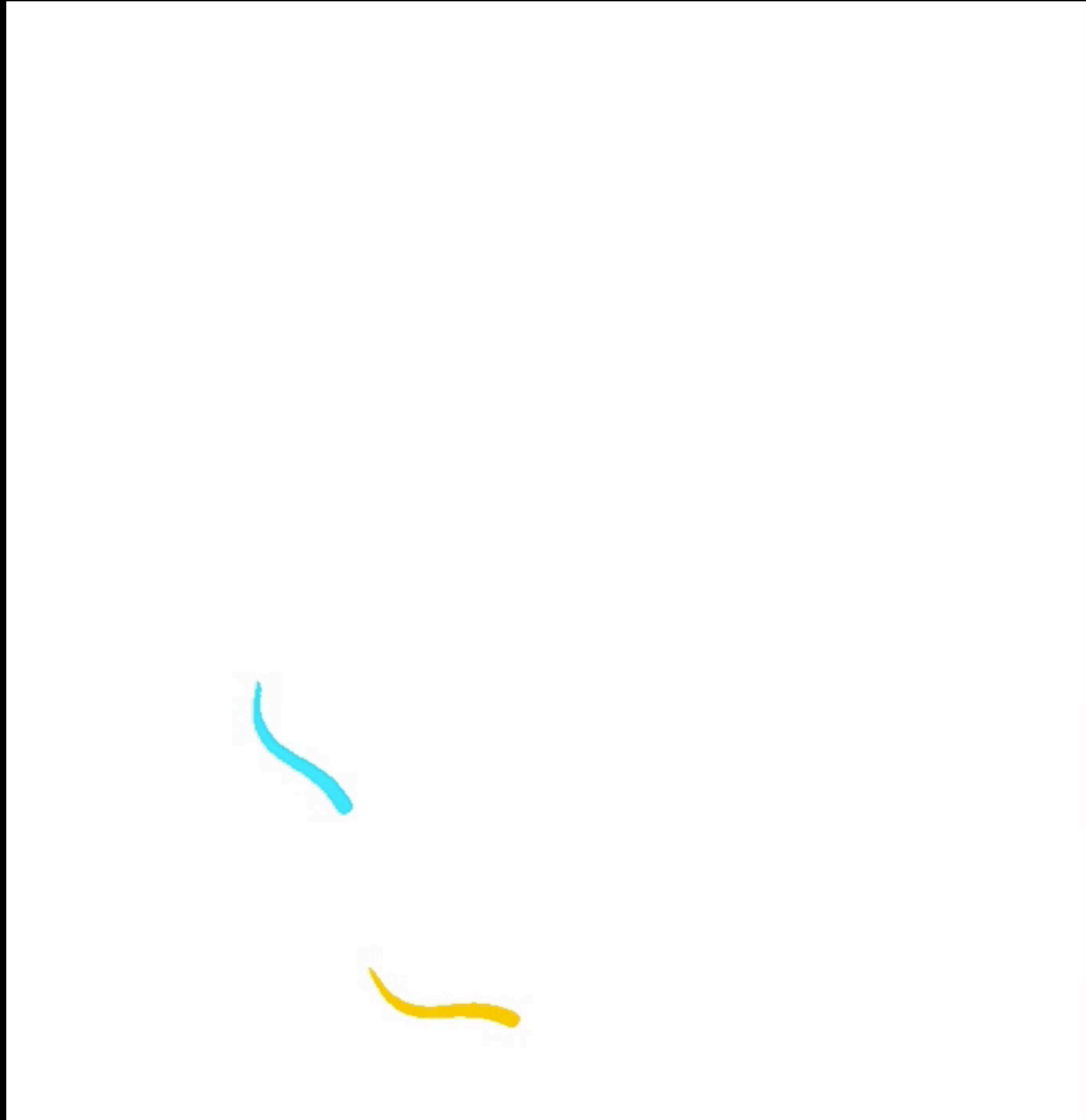


co-contractions

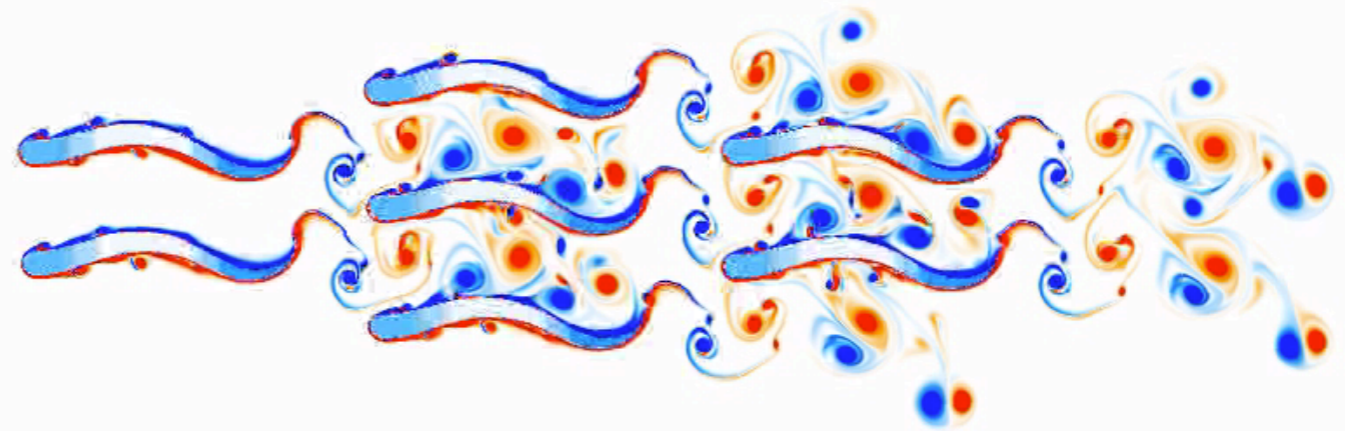
# Swimming with & without co-contractions



# Turning with and without co-contractions



# Fish school

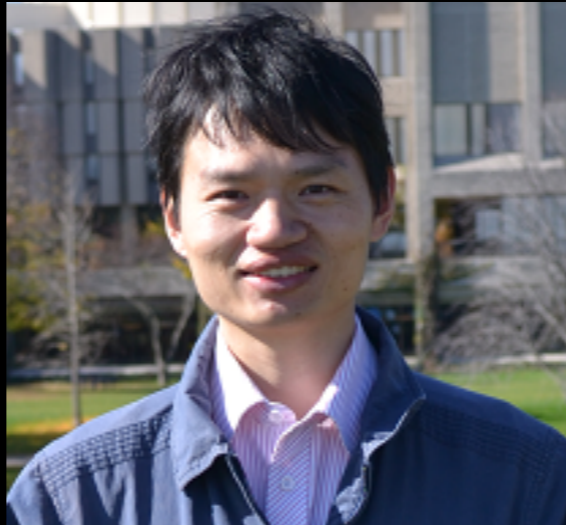




# Acknowledgements



Amneet P.S.  
Bhalla



Wenjun  
Kou



Boyce  
Griffith



**NUIT's Quest**

**IBAMR**

[https://github.com/  
IBAMR/IBAMR](https://github.com/IBAMR/IBAMR)