

Legs as linkages and lollipop sticks

Jim Usherwood

jusherwood@rvc.ac.uk jimusherwoodresearch.com

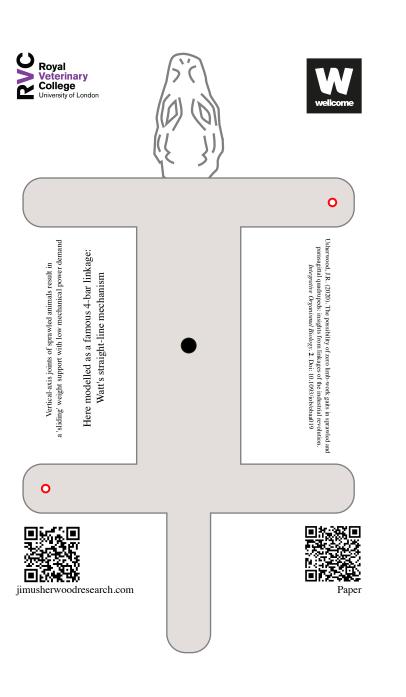


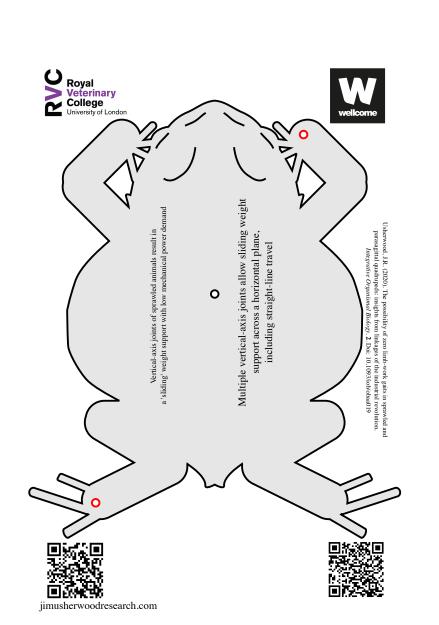


Legs-as-linkages principles

- 1. LOW mechanical power demand from the leg: keep force perpendicular to velocity.
- 2. LOW mechanical power supply from muscles: keep loaded muscles isometric.
- 3. SIMPLE control: let changes in geometry load and unload muscles.

Sprawled animals: vertical-axis joints support horizontal motions without power. Think of a door swinging on a hinge.

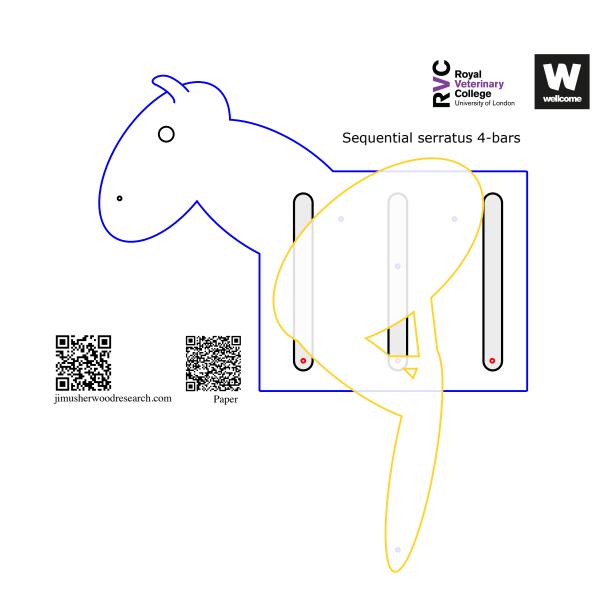


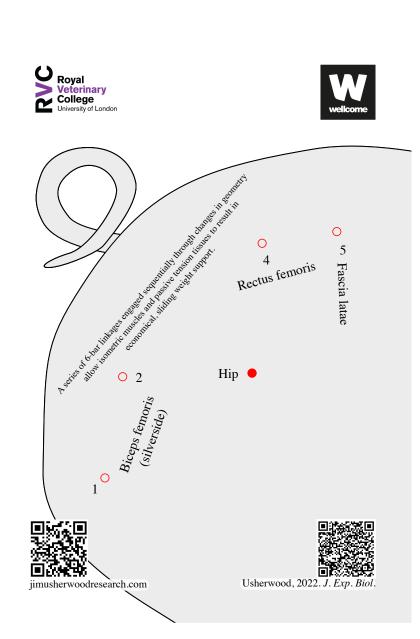


See the 6x4" postcard toys in action and download their plans here:

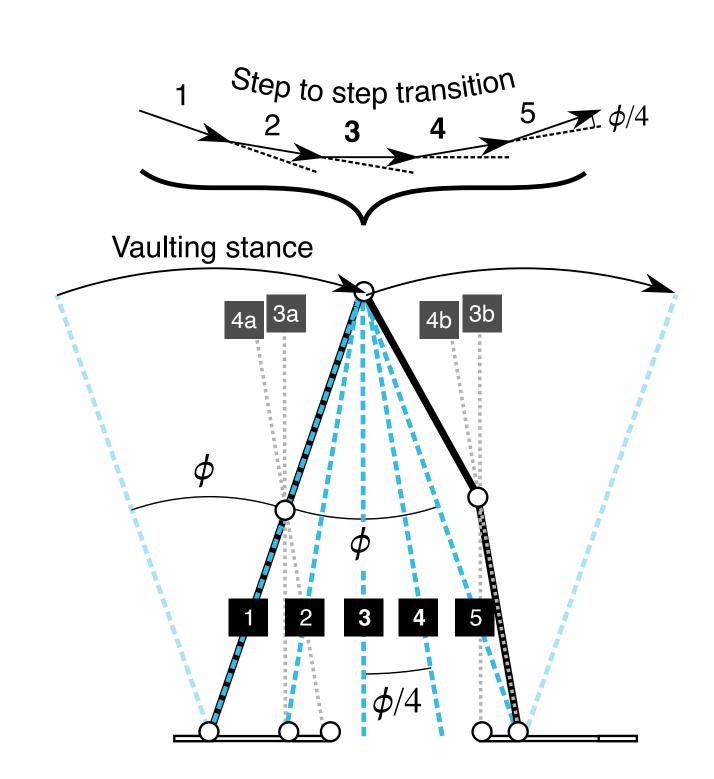


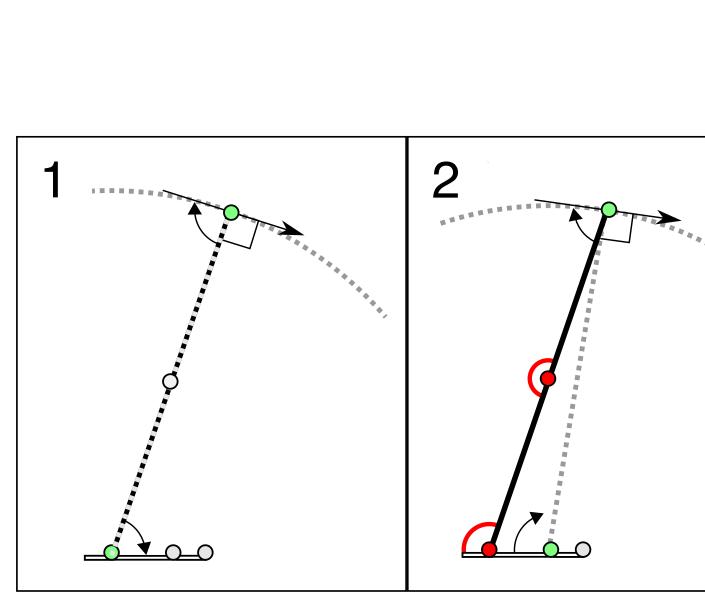
Upright animals: 4-bar and 6-bar linkages, engaged sequentially through changes in geometry, result in low-power 'sliding' weight support.

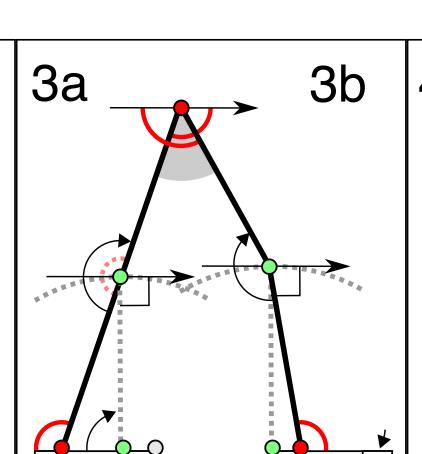


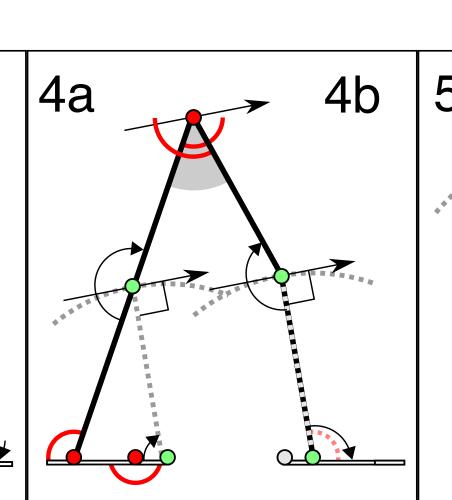


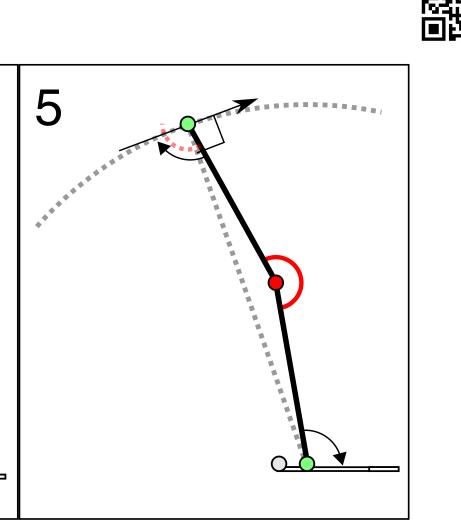
Human walking: not only an arcing 'inverted pendulum' stance, but also a 'rolling' step-to-step transition.

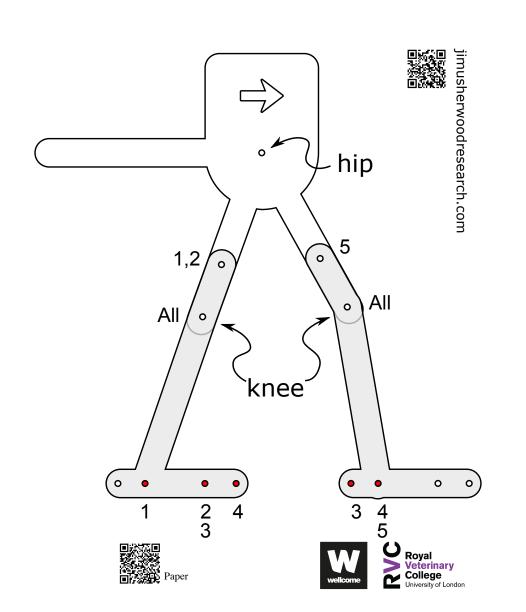


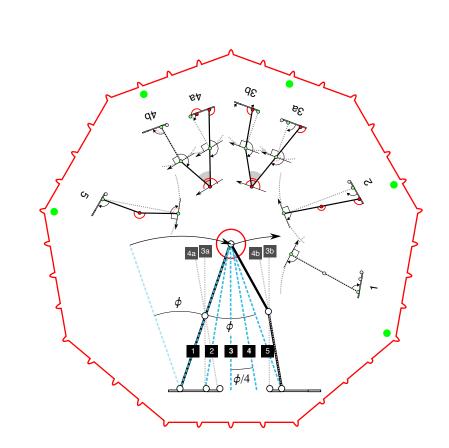












Predictions: knee half way down leg; heel:midfoot:toe ratio 1:2:1; step length 2 or 3 foot lengths.

(leaning on the collisional analysis of Ruina, Kuo etc.: minimise work by dividing a change in CoM direction evenly; spread virtual legs (blue, dashed) evenly. Small angle assumptions. No account of energy input (except need not be brief)).