

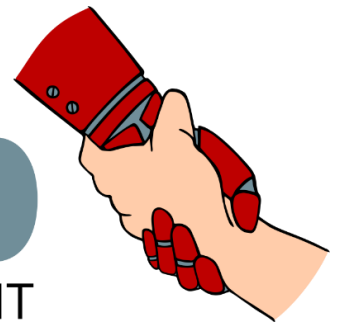
Preliminary Evaluation of the MoBL-ARMS Dynamic Upper Limb Model for Estimating Muscle Activation During End Effector Robot-Mediated Rehabilitation

Kimia Khoshnami

Rocky Mountain ASB

2026.04.17

HRELab
HUMAN-ROBOT EMPOWERMENT



Motivation

- Among the large number of people surviving stroke every year, **50–70%** experience motor dysfunction, **80%** in the upper limb [1].
- Physical therapy is **expensive, subjectively applied, and must be highly customized**, which limits access and efficacy.



Five typical arm spasticity patterns [2]

Solution: Robot-Mediated Rehabilitation

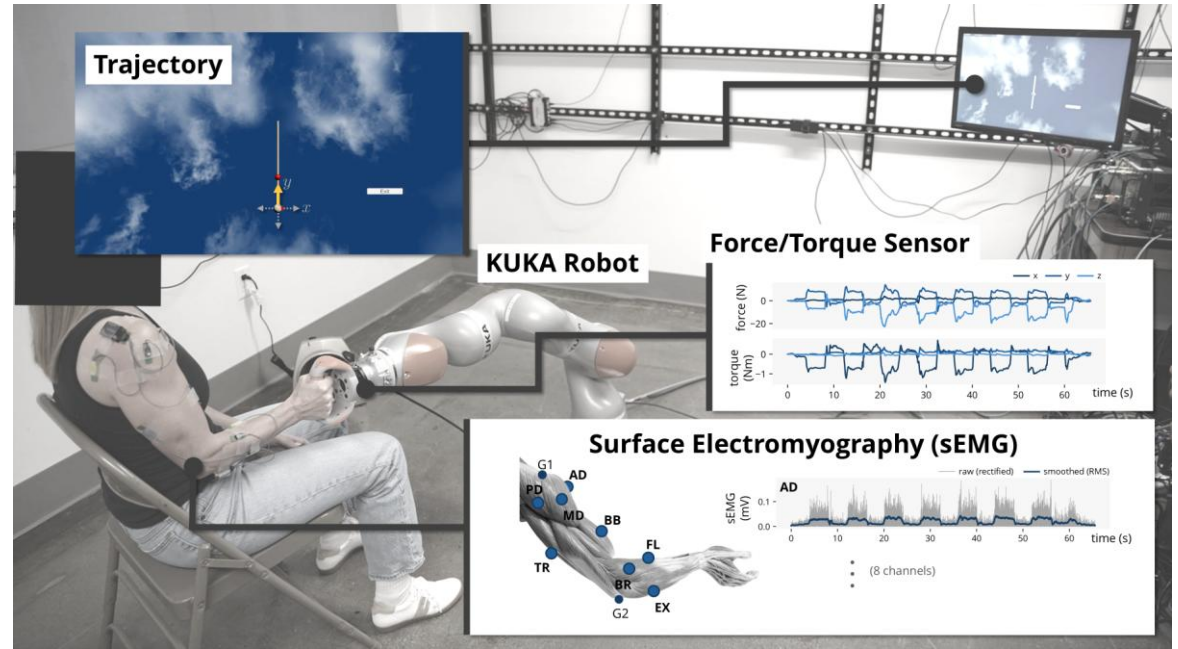
Robots can enable rehabilitation exercise that is:

- accessible
- customizable
- quantifiable and repeatable [1]

Standard control formulation:
“**assistance as needed**” (error correction to desired motion)



Is the motion actually rehabilitative?

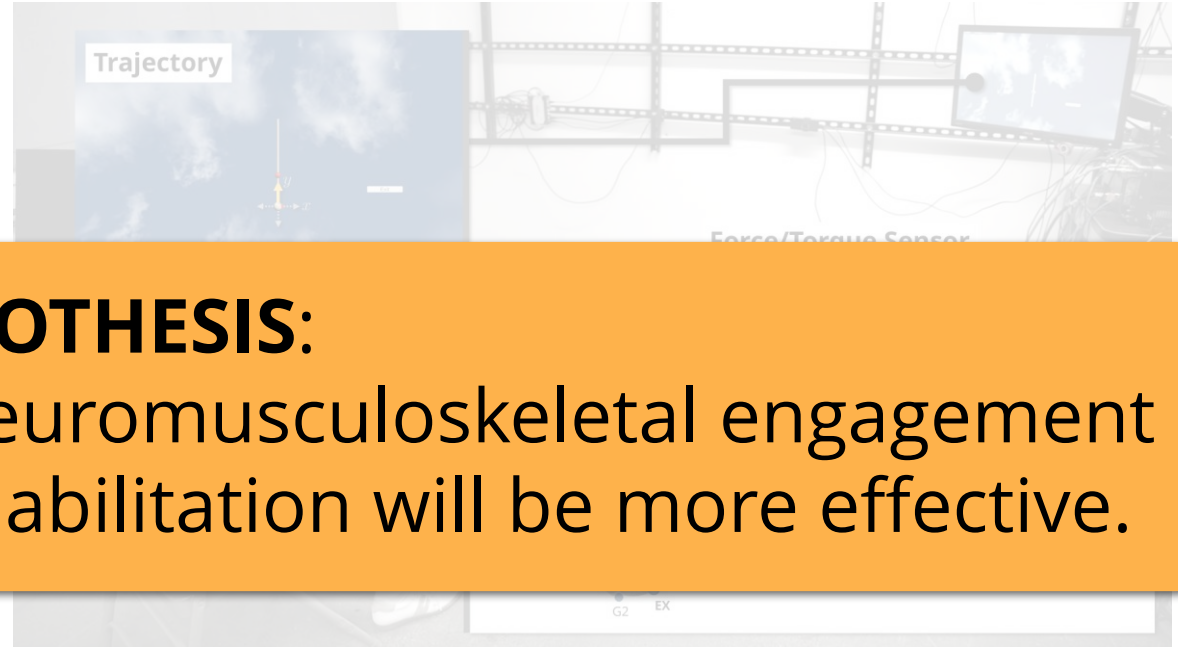


OpenRobotRehab platform [2]

Solution: Robot-Mediated Rehabilitation

Robots can enable rehabilitation exercise that is:

• accessible



KEY HYPOTHESIS:

If we design robots to optimize neuromusculoskeletal engagement in addition to motion quality, rehabilitation will be more effective.

Standard control formulation:
“**assistance as needed**” (error correction to desired motion)

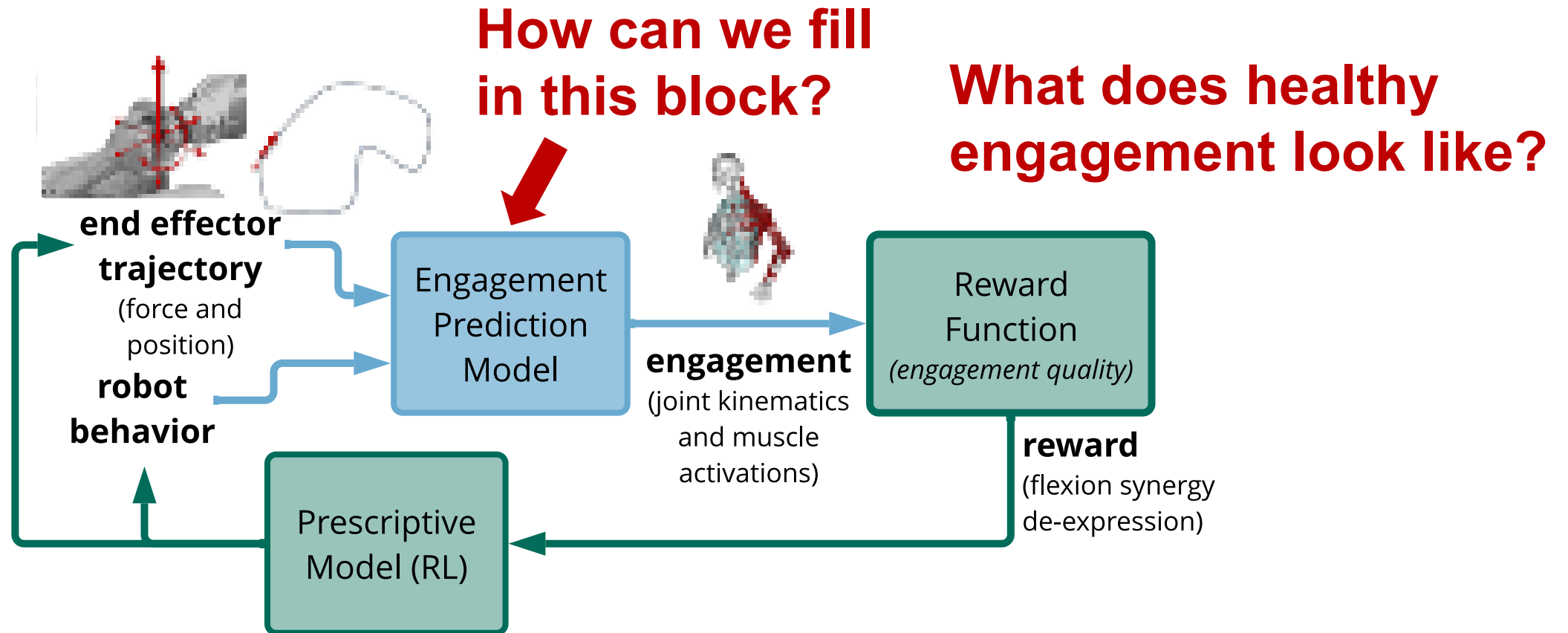


Is the motion actually
rehabilitative?

OpenRobotRehab platform [2]

KEY HYPOTHESIS:

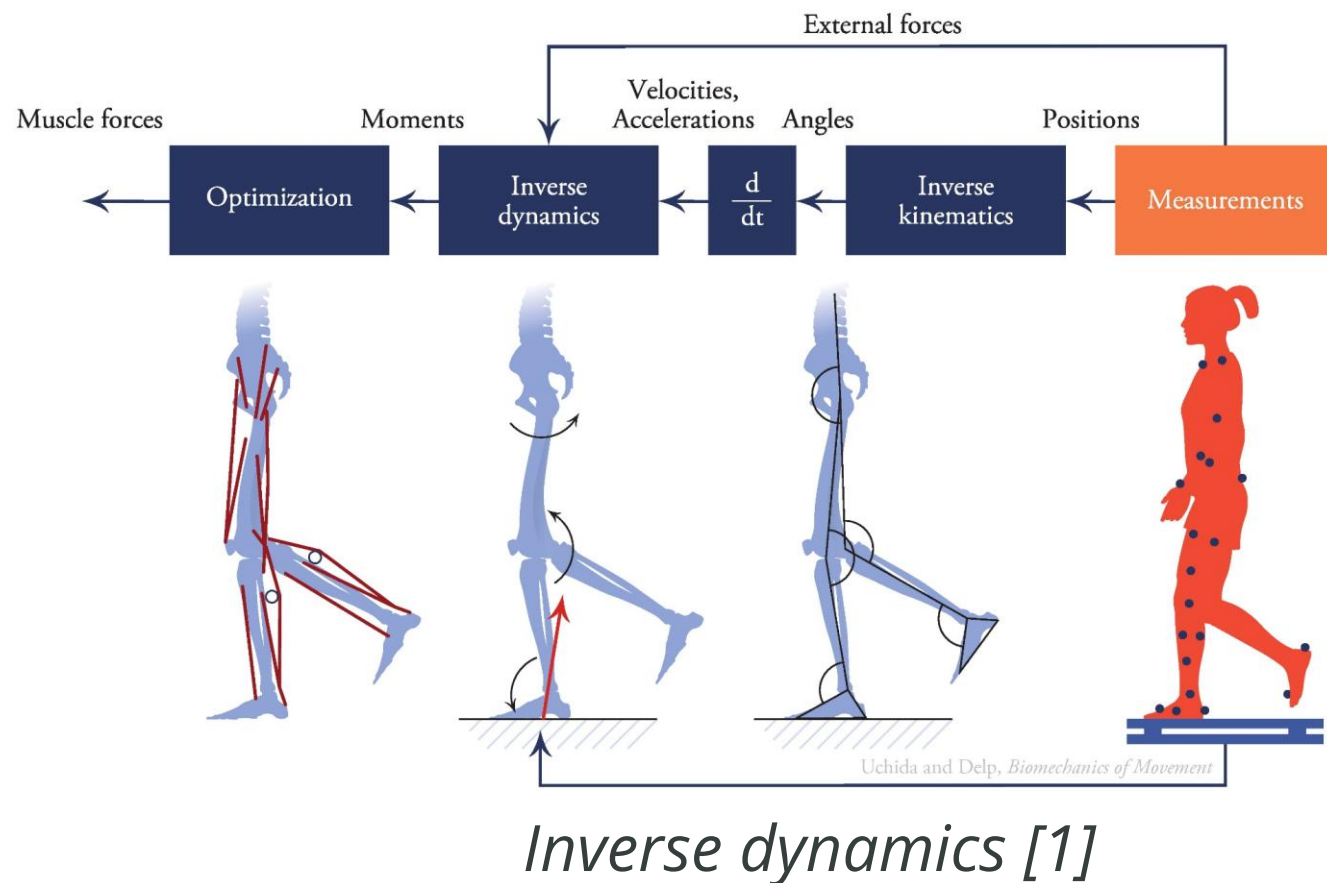
If we design robots to optimize neuromusculoskeletal engagement in addition to motion quality, rehabilitation will be more effective.



Quantifying Engagement: Neuromusculoskeletal Modeling (OpenSim)

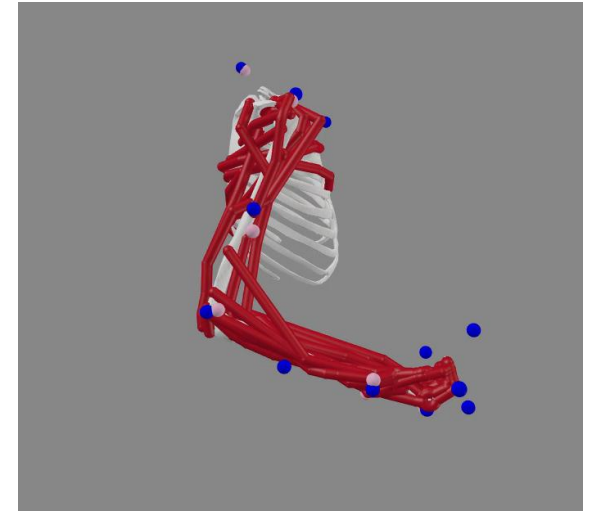
We aim to simulate **detailed kinematics and muscle activations (“engagement”)** of the upper limb when interacting with an end-effector rehabilitation robot.

→ **Do these models work for end-effector robot interactions?**

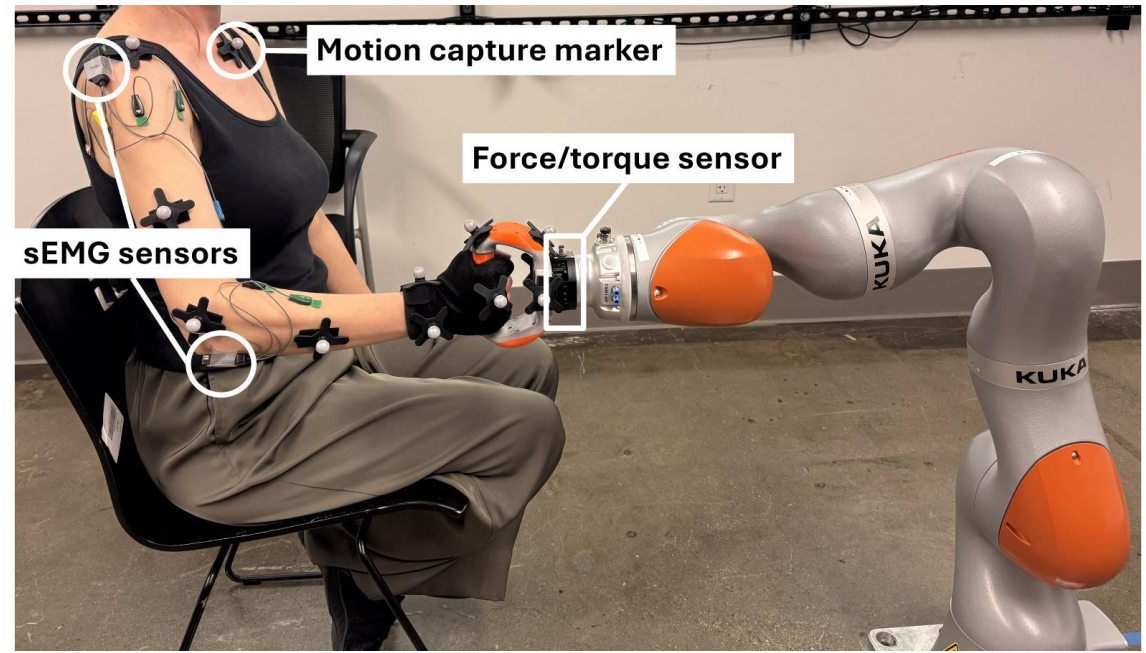


Baseline Model: MoBL-ARMS

- $n=1$
- 4 isometric tasks
 - 0% effort (baseline)
 - 50% effort
 - 100% effort
 - **0→50→100% effort sequence**
- Scaled the model and solved inverse kinematics & dynamics → joint torques
- Ran static optimization → muscle forces and activations
- Compared predictions w/ measured sEMG

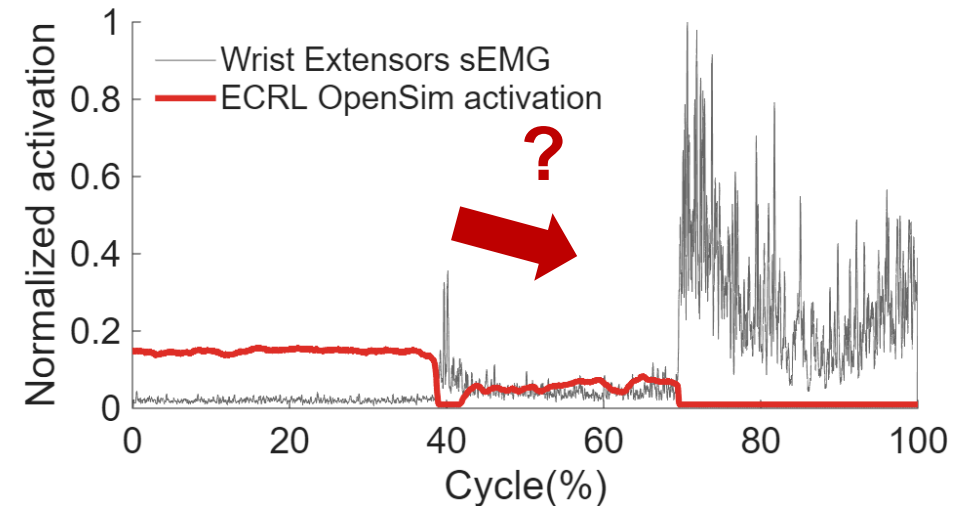
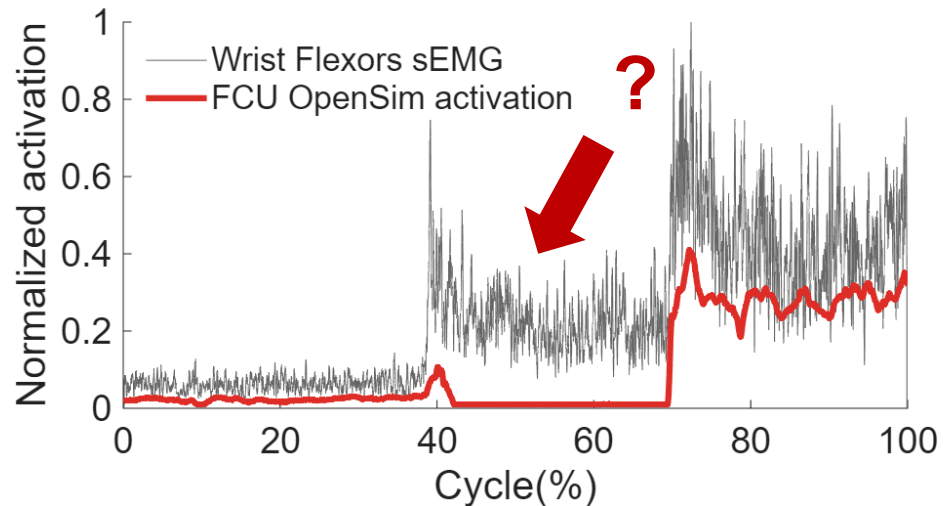
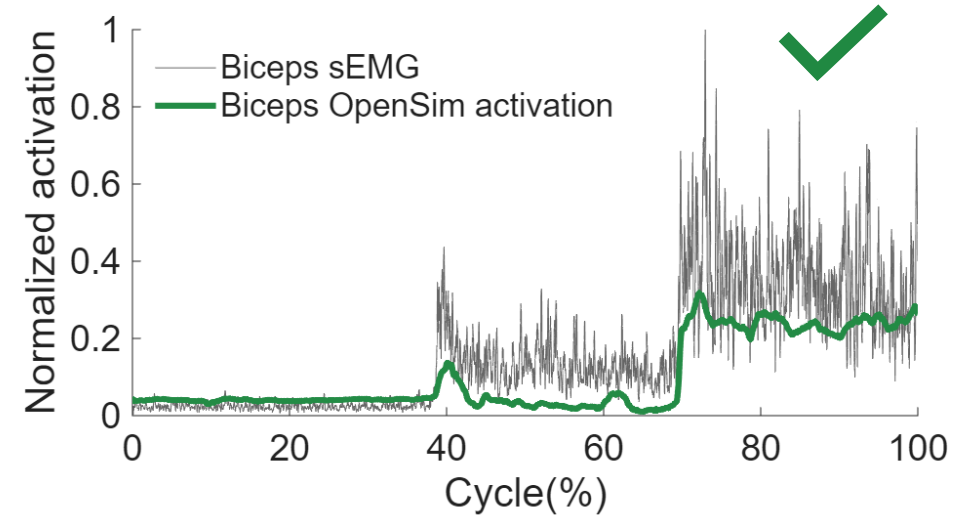
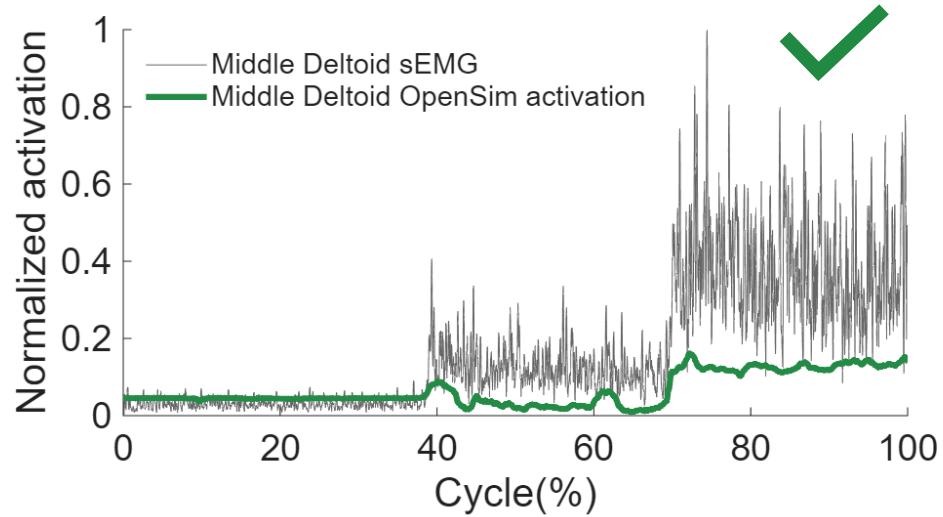


MoBL-ARMS [1]

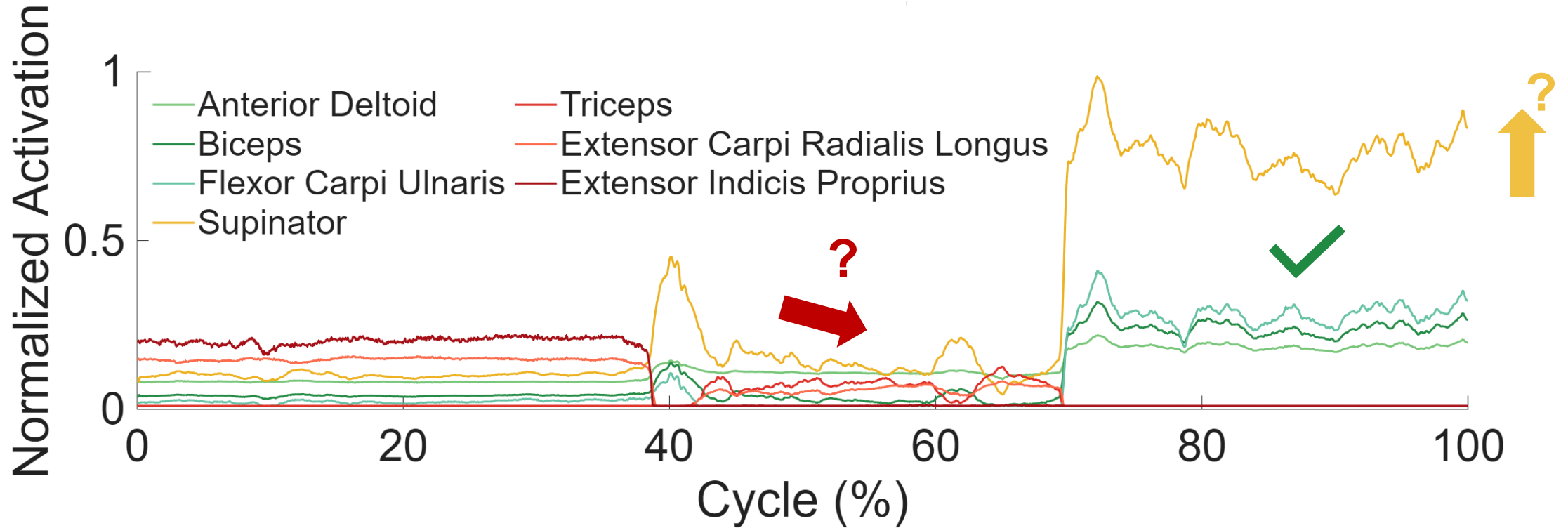


Experimental Setup

Results: Static Optimization vs. sEMG



Results: Exemplar Predicted Muscle Activations

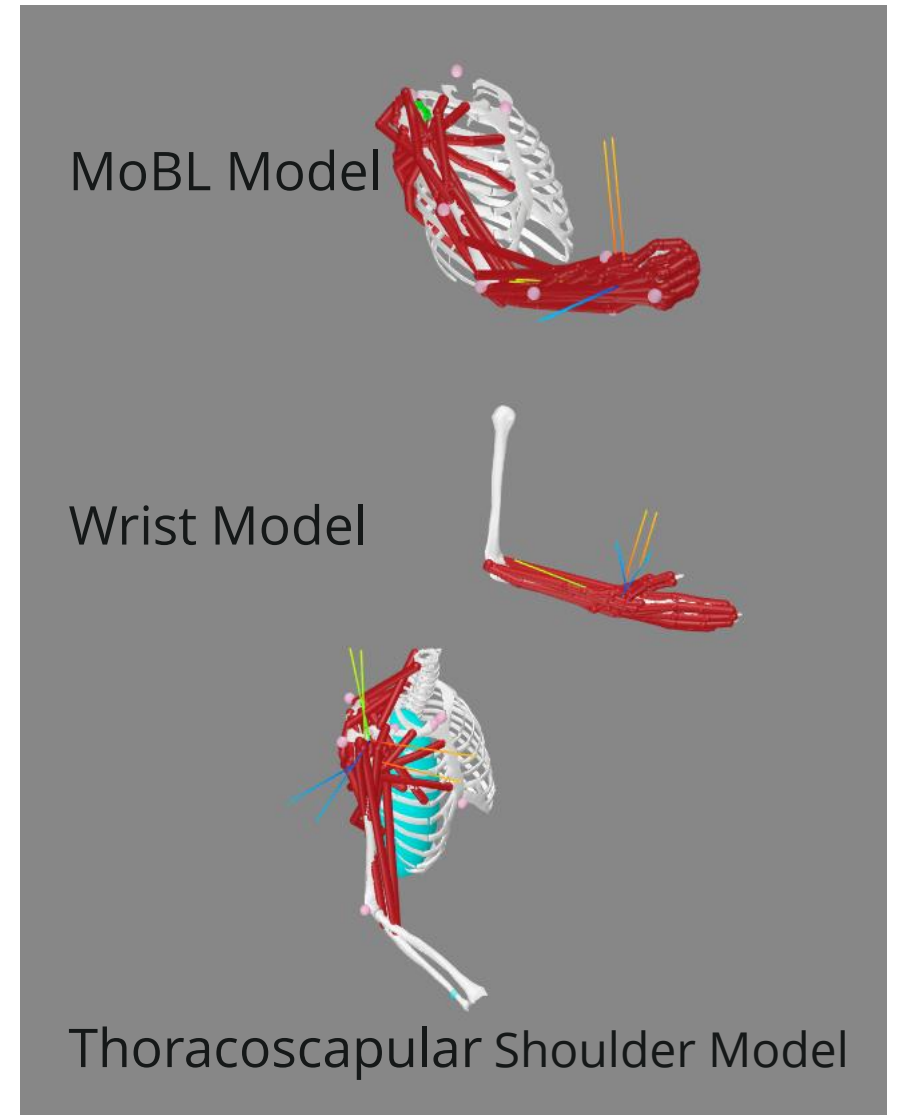


Key Takeaways

- The **MoBL-ARMS model converged** for our end effector robot interaction, predicting activation of 50 muscles of the arm and torso.
- Most predicted activations using static optimization were **consistent with measured sEMG**, but some predicted activations were physiologically implausible.

Current Directions

- **Comprehensively quantify model performance**
 - $n > 1$ (more participants)
 - sEMG from more muscles
 - 6D isometric tasks
- **Address model limitations**
 - Dynamic optimization
 - Combine/expand model components (e.g., missing shoulder DOF)
- **Expand model capabilities**
 - Dynamic tasks
 - Participants w/ neuromotor pathology (e.g., stroke)



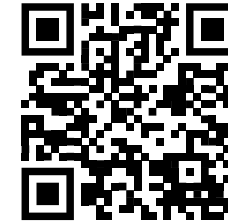
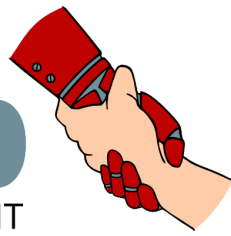
Candidate upper body models to combine

Full abstract
text & more!



HRELab

HUMAN-ROBOT EMPOWERMENT



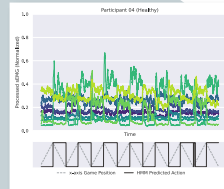
kimia.khoshnami@utah.edu
hrelab.mech.utah.edu



THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
Department of
Mechanical Engineering

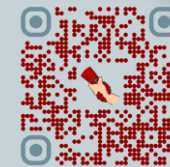
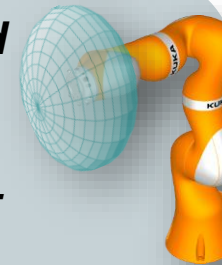
Functional Muscle Synergies: Interpretable Characterizations of Abnormal Neuromuscular Behavior from Trial Repetitions

Gabriel Parra and Laura A. Hallock
Poster S1-43 (Friday)



A Gradient-Descent-Based Null Space Planner for Dexterity Optimization during Upper-Limb Robot-Mediated Rehabilitation

Ajay Anand, Charlie Lambert, Jono Jenkins, Carson J. Wynn, and Laura A. Hallock
Poster S1-41 (Friday)



An Augmented Reality Display for 6-DoF Task Specification During Upper-Limb Robot-Mediated Rehabilitation

Jono Jenkins and Laura A. Hallock
Poster S1-09 (Friday)

