Section 10: Statics -Bioapplications

Moment (Torque) Concept

- A rotation-causing force
- Vector with direction perpendicular to plane (right-hand rule)



- M_P = D * F
- Units: N-m or lb-F

Mechanical Principle: Leverage

- Lever mechanical device used to produce a turning motion around a fixed point called an *axis*.
- Lever components
 - Fulcrum center or axis of rotation
 - Force arm distance from the fulcrum to the point of application of the force
 - Resistance arm distance from the fulcrum to the weight on which the force is acting

Forces Acting on Long Bones

- Force is a vector (magnitude with direction)
- Moment: Force acting on a bone causing rotation
- Moment Arm: lever that force acts on (some distance away from center of rotation)



Statics of tibiofemoral joint

- Static analyses useful when
 - No motion takes place
 - At an instant of time during dynamic activity
- Complete static analysis
 - Highly complicated to analyze all forces and moments in 3-D
 - Simplified techniques often utilized
- Limit analysis to a single plane

Example: static force analysis

- 3 main coplanar forces on the knee joint
 - Ground reaction force (W)
 - Patellar tendon force (P)
 - Joint reaction force (J)
- Main muscle force has a much larger impact than ground reaction force
- Only minimum magnitude of joint reaction force was calculated
 - Inclusion of other muscles forces (e.g., hamstrings) increases joint reaction force



Example – static moment analysis

 Calculate minimum magnitude of moment produced through patellar tendon which counterbalances the moment on the lower leg



Statics of PFJ: influence of flexion angle

- Knee in <u>5</u> deg of flexion
 - P=patellar tendon
 - Q=quadriceps tendon
 - J=joint force obtained from trigonometry
 - P and Q assumed 1000N
 - Angles obtained from x-ray
 - Joint force estimated to be 601N

