#### The locomotion of Jumping Species. Universidad Adolfo Ibañez

Mary Carmen Jarur Muñoz

April 2020

### Abstract

Jumping locomotion is present in many organisms, such as plants, fungi, insects and vertebrates which describe a wide variety of jumping mechanisms. Surprisingly, jumping organisms are limited to a very narrow range of take-off velocity (below 6 m/s). To explain the jumping limit observed in nature, we propose a definition of jumping that encompasses a diversity of organisms. We introduce a physical model which provides an understanding of the limit. The model hand over kinematic and dynamic constraints added to biological aspects.

The main results are that general mechanical considerations provide an upper bound for the take-off velocity of any jumper, animate or inanimate, rigid or soft body, animal or vegetal. The take-off velocity is driven by the ratio of released energy to body mass. Further, the mean reaction force on a rigid platform during push-off is inversely proportional to the characteristic size of the jumper. These general considerations are illustrated in the context of Alexander's jumper model which can be solved exactly and which shows an excellent agreement with the mechanical results. These aspects of the jump can be applied to understand the limit of nature and the construction of artificial devices to jump's way locomotion.

Finally, we complement the jumping research with a case of study of a very good jumper, the jerboa(rodent). This is a highly manoeuvrable bipedal rodent, with multiple tail behaviors such, that the tail is elevated and actively controlled during locomotion, provides support during standing, and acts as a fifth limb for juvenile jerboas when learning to walk. We collect experimental data obtained specifically from the tail of Jerboa and we proposed models representing its through an elastic structure. The first approach helps in developing a model of the particular S shape of the animate tail; the second one allows to calculate bending stiffness of the tail with experimental mechanics and elastic model (inanimate tail).

# Dedication

To my parents, Raquel and Salvador.

To my husband and my daughter, Ricardo and Francisca.

### Acknowledgements

At this moment, after a long process, I am deeply grateful for my family, so many friends, and, institutions, that accompanied me through this process.

In the first place, I would like to say a very big thank you to my supervisors Sergio Rica and Jacques Dumais for all the support and encouragement they gave me, during these years. Without your guidance and constant feedback, this Ph.D. would not have been achievable.

I am grateful to UAI for the financial support I received in the first year of my studies, besides the opportunity to course this program. Also, this Ph.D. was supported by the doctoral fellowship  $N^o$  21140279 of CONICYT.

A special thanks to Professor Andrew Biewener and Thalia Moore from the Biewener Lab of Harvard University, that received me in the laboratory; and the Grant of David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, that financially supported me.

Universidad Católica del Maule has been my work and my motivation to continues with my academic formation, and it has an important role in this achievement.

Especially, I want to acknowledge the friendship of Fernando Mora that gave me strong encouragement to continue, as well as the permanent support to finished.

Finally, I would like to thank my husband Ricardo, and my daughter Francisca, for supporting me throughout my life.

## Contents

1	Intr	Introduction 6					
	1.1	Locomot	ion studies	6			
	1.2	Jumping	locomotion	7			
	1.3	The limit	t in Stand Jumping locomotion	8			
	1.4	Models i	n Biomechanics applied to jumping studies.	9			
	1.5	Tail in B	ipedal Jumping Locomotion.	9			
	1.6	Motivatio	on for this Research.	10			
2	Jum	ping in N	ature	11			
	2.1	Introduct	tion	11			
	2.2	Jump De	finition	12			
		2.2.1 J	ump Performance	14			
	2.3			15			
3	Mo	deling Jur	nping	17			
	3.1	-		17			
	3.2	General ]	Mechanical Considerations	18			
				18			
		3.2.2 1	The center of mass energy.	18			
		3.2.3	General bound for the take-off velocity.	19			
		3.2.4 N	Mean reaction force	20			
		3.2.5 I	Discussion	20			
	3.3	.3 Application for Alexander's Model.					
		3.3.1 7	The model	21			
		3.3.2 1		23			
		3.3.3 A	Analytical results in the zero-g limit.	27			
		3.3.4 I	Discussion	30			
	3.4			30			
		-		30			
				31			
		3.4.3 1	The three-segment model	31			
	3.5			32			
	3.6						
				33			
			-	36			
	3.7			38			

4	Tail's role in Bipedal Locomotion				
	4.1	Introduction	39		
	4.2	4.2 Elastic behavior of animal tails			
	4.3				
	4.4	Experimental measurements of the Young modulus for a Jerboa tail	43		
		4.4.1 Morphological information about the tail of Jerboas and Experimental			
		Set-up	43		
		4.4.2 Results	46		
4.5 The shape of a supported tail, understanding the weightless tail solution			50		
	4.6 The shape of a suspended tail				
	4.7	7 Conclusions			
5	Con	ncluding Remarks and General Discussion			
6	Арр	endices	59		
	6.1	Records of Jumper in Nature	59		
	6.2	General Lagrangian Formalism	62		
	0.2		01		
	0.2	6.2.1 The zero-g limit	63		
	6.3		-		
		6.2.1 The zero- $g$ limit $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$	63		