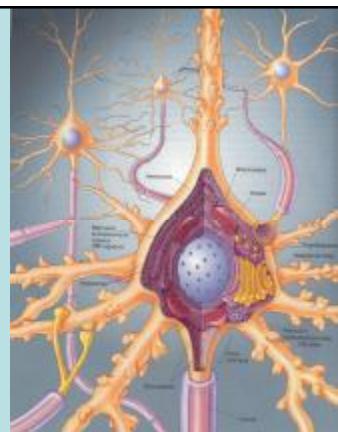
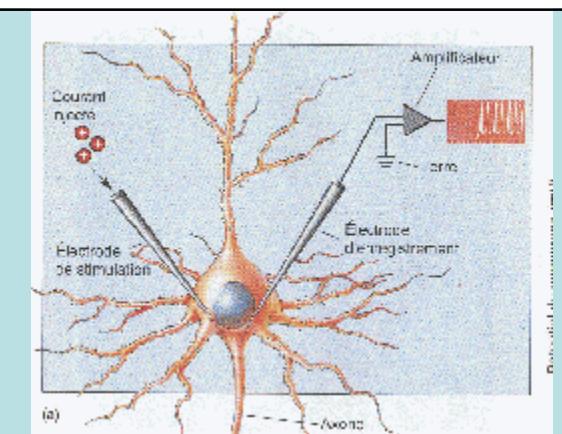
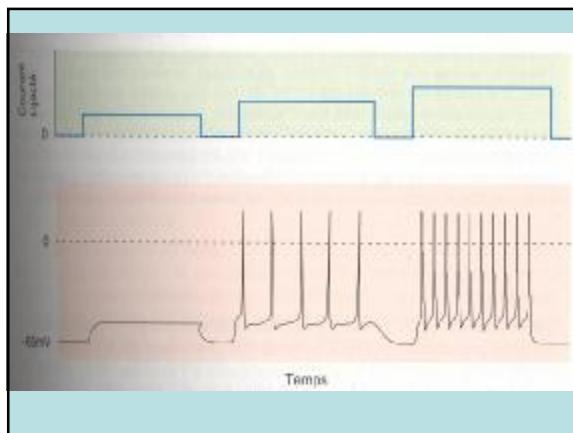


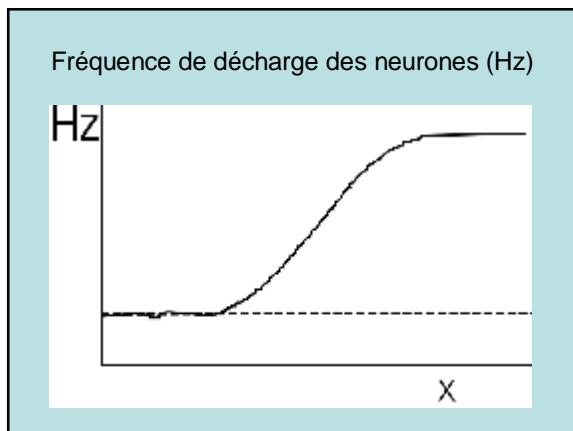
Introduction to dynamic recurrent neural network methods for EMG to kinematics mapping

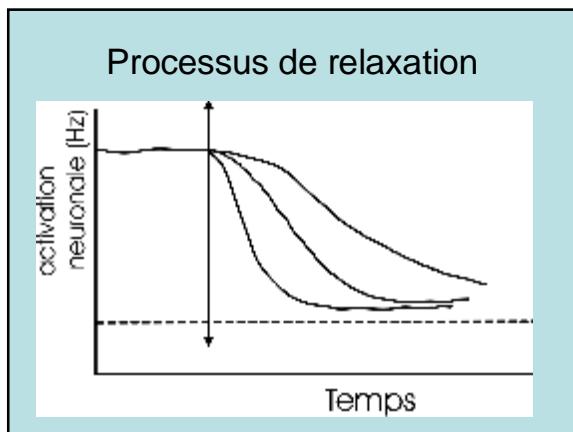
Françoise LEURS LNMB
ULB

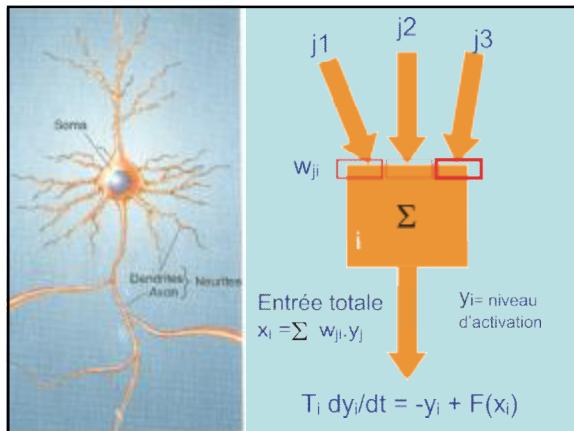


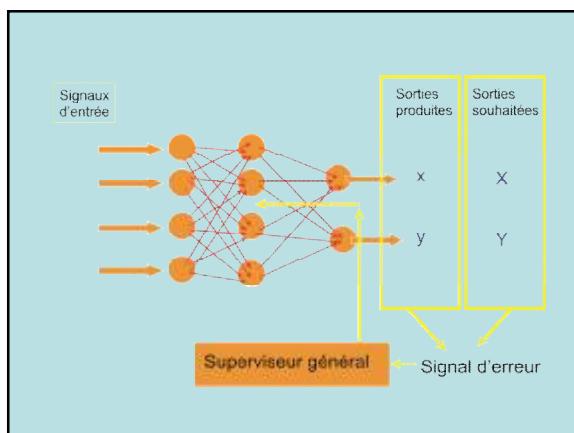


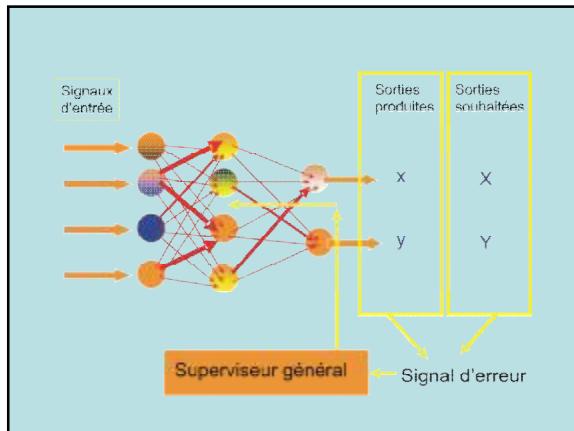


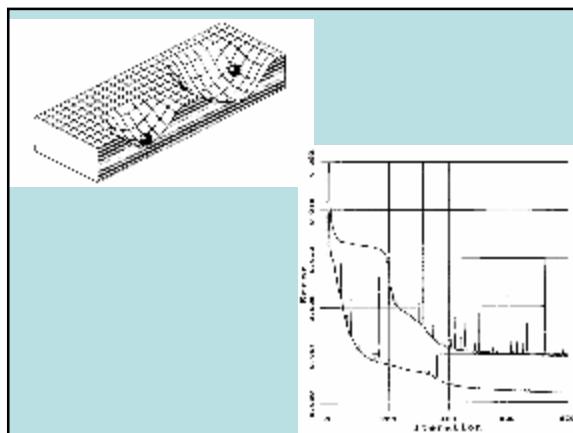


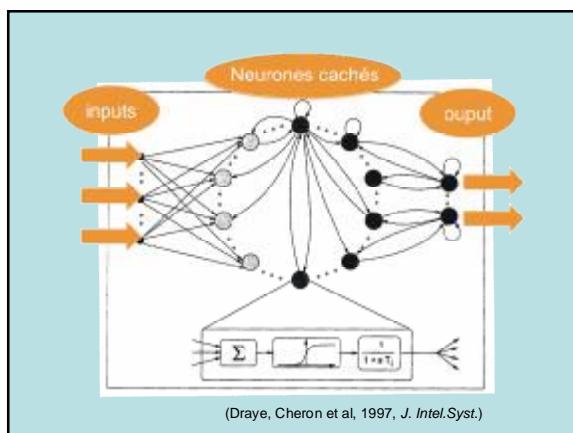


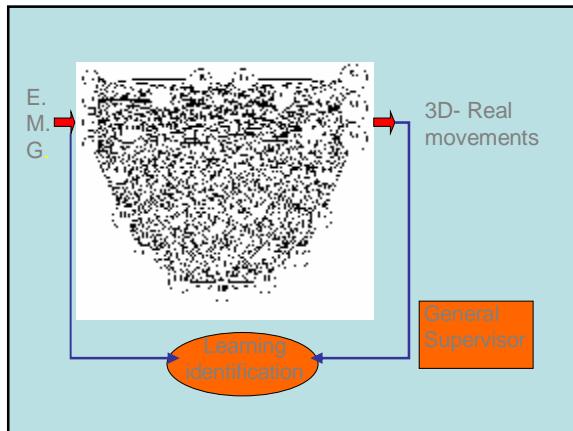


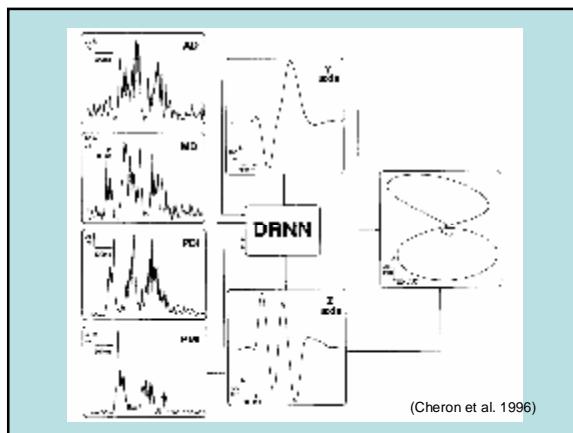




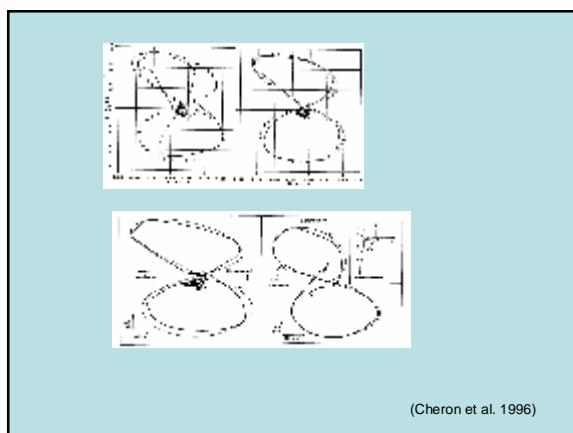




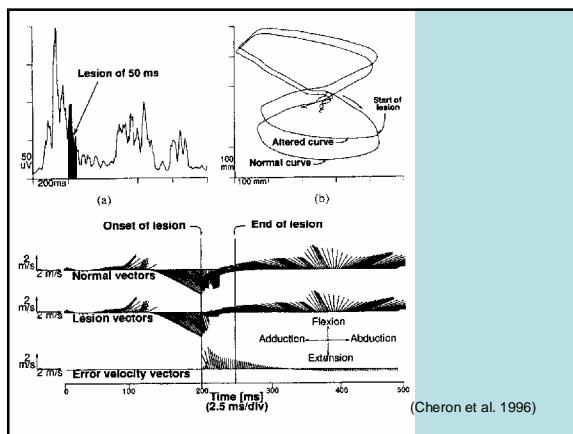




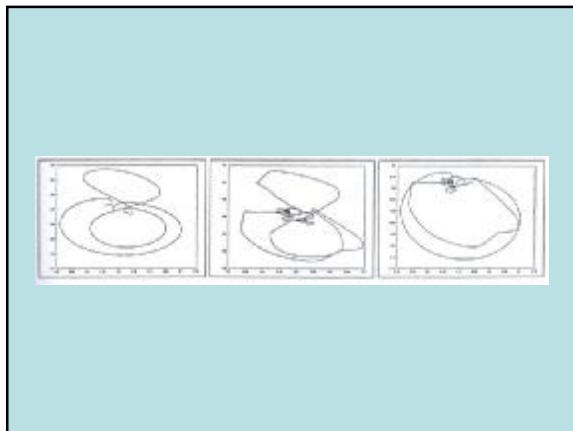
(Cheron et al. 1996)



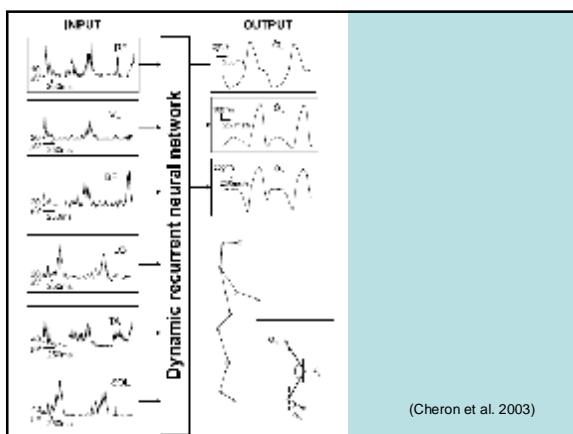
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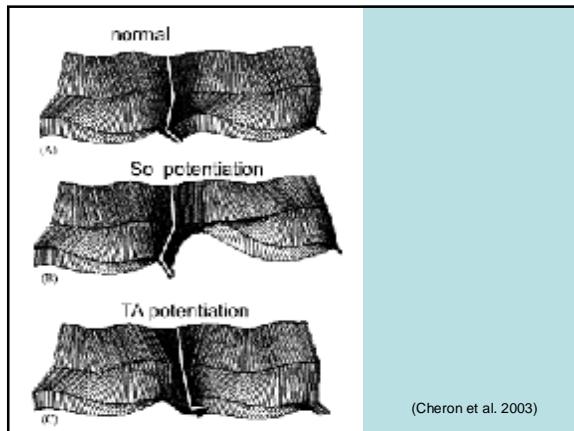
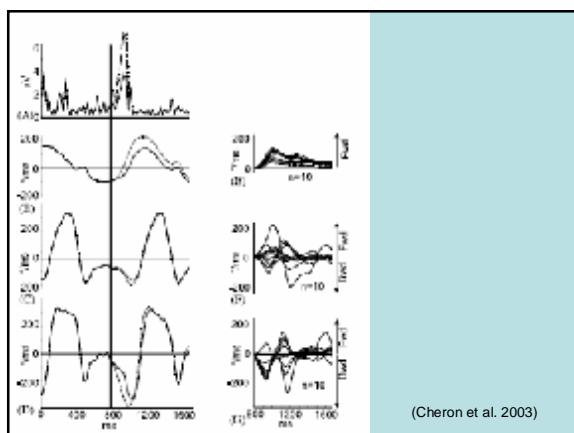
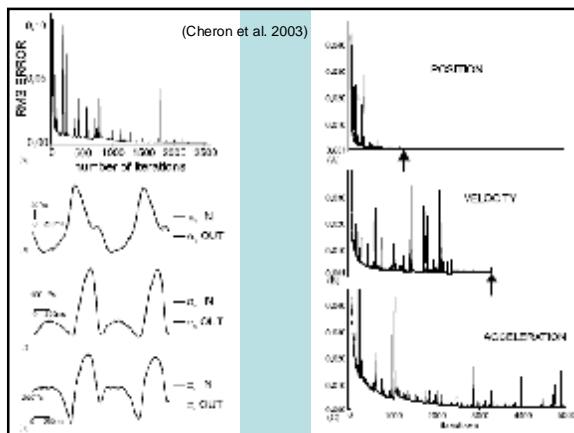


(Cheron et al. 1996)









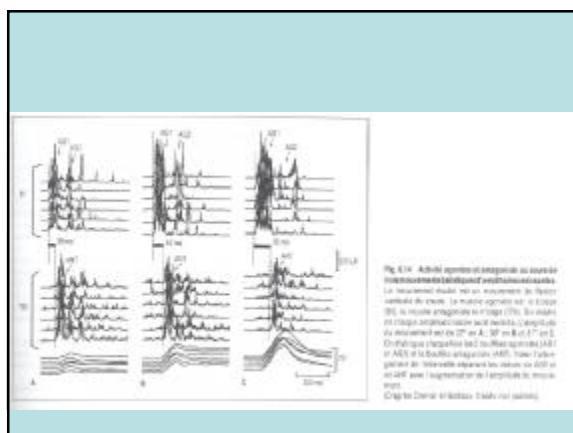
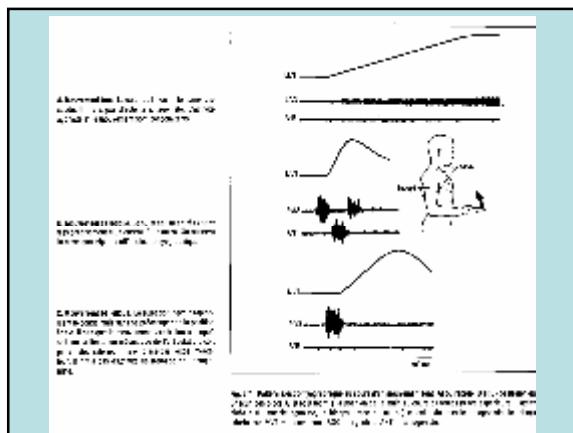
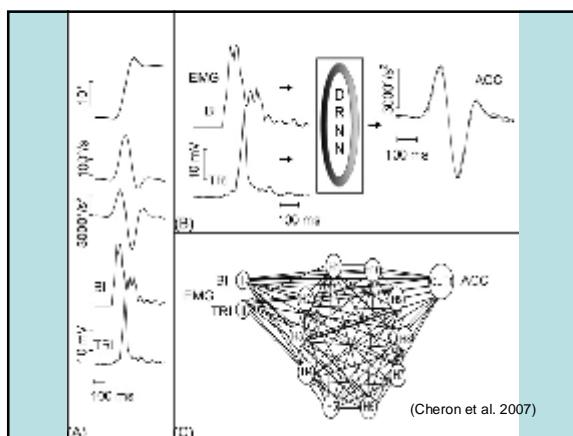
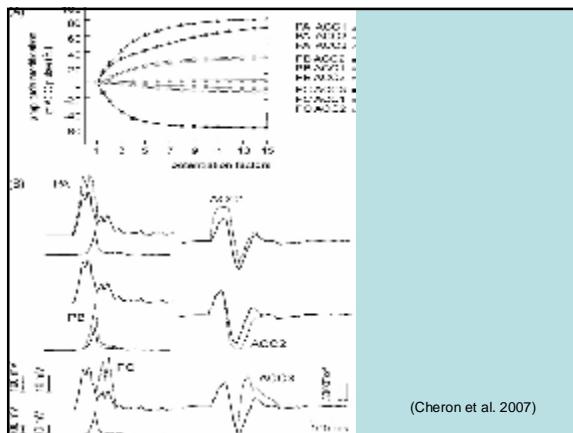


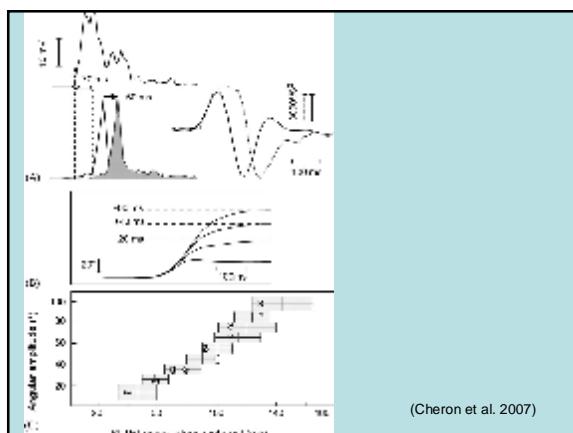
Fig. 4.14. Activité motrice et intégration au niveau des neuromusculaires dans l'activation volontaire. Le recueillement montré est un enregistrement de flexion volontaire du bras. La tension moyenne est de 10% (A), 20% (B), et 30% (C) de la tension maximale (D). Les modèles d'activation sont obtenus à l'aide de l'analyse de la variance de la tension (ANOVA). L'activité motrice est décomposée en 22 groupes de 3, 30 de 2 et 17 de 1. On peut voir l'augmentation de l'activité motrice (A1 et A2) et le basculement vers les A3 et A4. Toute l'activité motrice est décomposée en 22 groupes de 3, 30 de 2 et 17 de 1 avec l'augmentation de l'intensité de la contraction.



(Cheron et al. 2007)



(Cheron et al. 2007)



(Cheron et al. 2007)