



## The on-off ground asymmetry during running on sand

A. H. Dewolf<sup>a</sup>, T. Lejeune<sup>b, c</sup>, and P. A. Willems<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Laboratoire de Physiologie et Biomécanique de la Locomotion, Institute of NeuroScience, Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain, Belgique <sup>b</sup> Neuromusculoskeletal Lab, Institut de Recherche Expérimentale et Clinique, Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain, Belgique <sup>c</sup> Service de Médecine Physique et Réadaptation, Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Woluwe-Saint-Lambert, Belgique

### KEYWORDS

Biomechanics, running, bouncing mechanism, rebound asymmetry

CONTACT P. A. Willems [Patrick.willems@uclouvain.be](mailto:Patrick.willems@uclouvain.be)

© 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### 1. Introduction

During running, the mechanical energy of the centre of mass of the body (COM) fluctuates throughout the step like a spring-mass system bouncing vertically on the ground. This system oscillates around an equilibrium point at which the vertical acceleration of the COM ( $a_v$ ) is nil (Cavagna, 2009). The step period can be divided into two parts (Figure 1): the first part ( $t_{ce}$ ) during which  $a_v > 0$  (lower part of the oscillation), and the second part ( $t_{ae}$ ) during which  $a_v \leq 0$  (upper part of the oscillation). At all speeds,  $t_{ce}$  corresponds to one-half period of the oscillation of the bouncing system, whereas  $t_{ae}$  corresponds to the second half only if the aerial phase is nil. Indeed, if the body leaves the ground, the elastic model is not anymore valid since  $a_v = -1 g$ .