

# Online Learning Experience + BME Student Experience

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# Online Learning

## Pros

- Flexibility
- Repetition
- Office hours

## Cons

- Distractions
- Tests

Summer 2020

Home Insert Draw View

Calibri 11

Heading 1  
Heading 2

To Do  
Question  
Definition

Important  
Remember for later  
Highlight

To Do

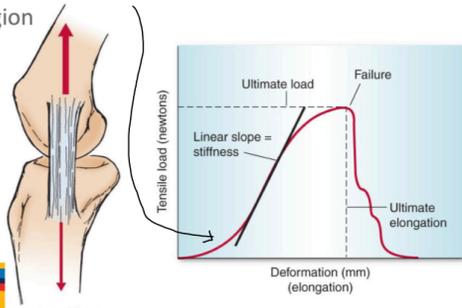
Properties also vary in different regions of tissue

Collagen fibril organization	Uniaxial—parallel to tendon long axis	Bundles for multiaxial loading pattern
% Ground substance	Lower	Higher
% Water	Lower	Higher

a. Percentage of cross sectional area filled by collagen fibril.

## Basic Mechanical Behaviour

- Connective tissues are significantly **non-linear & viscoelastic** under **normal** physiologic loading conditions
  - Lets consider a quasi-static situation where viscoelasticity can be ignored
  - Why is there an initial **non-linear toe-in region**?
    - Tissue progressively stiffening in this region
    - Initially **few fibers are carrying load** because **they are crimped**
    - As they **straighten**, they carry load & **increase total stiffness**



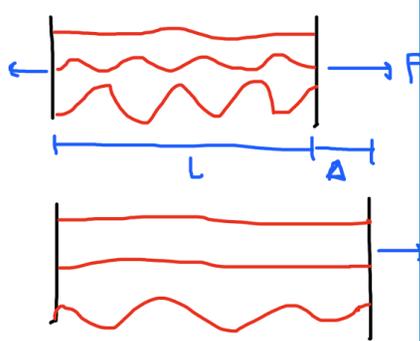
The diagram shows a knee joint with collagen fibers. A graph plots Tensile load (newtons) against Deformation (mm) (elongation). The curve shows a non-linear toe-in region, a linear slope representing stiffness, an ultimate load, failure, and ultimate elongation.

Viscoelasticity is the property of materials that exhibit both viscous and elastic characteristics when undergoing deformation.

Non-linear toe-in region: has something to do with hierarchical structure of the ligament and the crimped structure

As you stretch it out more and more fibers will straighten and begin carrying load, stiffening overall ligament.

**Progressive stiffening**



The diagram shows two stages of tissue fibers under tension. In the first stage, fibers are crimped and only a few carry the load. In the second stage, more fibers are straightened and carry the load, leading to progressive stiffening.

Time and history dependent!

Rate of loading, time under load, number of cycles

**Hysteresis** Hysteresis is the dependence of the state of a system on its history. For example, a magnet may have more than one possible magnetic moment in a given magnetic field, depending on the field changed in the past

If you take a piece of tissue and load it: very first time induces a permanent change. As you load it more, the change becomes less and less

There is a reset period -> assumes back in original position when you wake up in the morning

Lecture 1 - I...  
Lecture 2 - ...  
Lecture 3 - ...  
Lecture 4ab  
Lecture 4cd  
Lecture 5ab  
Lecture 5c  
Lecture 6a  
Lecture 6bc  
Lecture 7a  
Lecture 7b  
Lecture 8a  
Lecture 8b  
Euler + Fixe...  
Lecture 9a  
+ Page

# Online Learning

## Tips:

- Study groups
- Study spaces
- If possible, get a second monitor
- Comfortable desk set up
- Do a course load that works for you

# BME Student Experience

## Design and Research Opportunities

- Volunteer
- Work Study
- Co-op

Check out Faculty and “Labs and Links” on the biomedical engineering home page.

# BME Student Experience

## BME Events

- Health Hackathon
- BEEP Day / BME Day
- Vancouver Island Life Sciences (VILS) Events

# BME Student Experience

Cool classes!

Small classes!



# Mentorship Opportunities

## Leadership Through Diversity Mentorship Program

- Pairs upper and lower year students for course recommendations, homework advice, and any engineering related questions
- Email [ltld.uvic@gmail.com](mailto:ltld.uvic@gmail.com)

Thank you!