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2	.....	4
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	5
2.3	.....	5
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# 12

DeLorm

12

FFT

EMG

,

5

12

3

( )

(

)

,

,

.

MVC

80% 10RM

EMG

,

,

.

12

MVC, 1RM,

EMG,

가

,

6

가

가

.

6

가

가 가 ,

6

가

EMG

12

가

,

---

: , EMG, , , .

# 1

(strength) (force) ,  
가 가  
(Enoka 1988; Frontera 1999; Kraemer 1996). 가  
(motor unit recruitment) 가  
(neural training mechanism) ,  
가 (muscle hypertrophy) (Hakkinen, Alen, Komi  
1985; Hakkinen, and Komi 1983; Komi et al. 1978; Moritani, and De Vries  
1979; Sale 1988). (slow twitch fiber)  
(fast twitch fiber) (Hakkinen 1994;  
Hakkinen, Alen, and Komi 1985; Hakkinen et al. 2001; Houston et al. 1983;  
Kraemer, Fleck, and Evans 1996; Tesch 1988). Molina (1997)  
2~8 가 ,  
가 가  
가 . 가  
(Kadi, and Thornell 1999).  
20 Henneman (1974) (size principle)  
(motor neuron) (motor unit  
activity) (time domain)  
(frequency domain) (surface electromyography)  
(Andearssen, and Arendt - Nilsen 1987; Basmajian,

and De Luca 1985). (amplitude)

RMS (root mean square) EMG (integrated EMG: IEMG)

, (median frequency: MDF)

(frequency spectrum analysis) (Basmajian, and De Luca 1985; Bigland, and Lippold 1954; Macaluso et al. 2000). RMS

EMG (firing rate),

가 (Basmajian, and De Luca 1985; De Luca 1984). (action potential conduction velocity), (Anne et al. 1998; Basmajian, and De Luca 1985; Johnson et al. 1973; Kupa et al. 1995; Linssen et al. 1991; Solomonow et al. 1990; Zwarts et al. 1987).

가 가

(slow - twitch muscle fiber) 가

(Basmajian, and De Luca 1985; Biedermann et al. 1991; Gerdle, and Elert 1994; Merletti, and Roy 1996; Stulen, and De Luca 1978).

(muscle biopsy)

(Bottinelli 1996; Eberstein, and Beattie 1985; Gerdle et al. 1988; Moritani, and Graffney 1985).

가 .

EMG RMS

(Hakkinen, and Komi 1983; Macaluso et al. 2000).

(Macaluso et al. 2000).

가 ( , , 2001; Clancy, Bouchard, and Rancourt 2001; Komi, and Tesch 1979).

가 (Masuda et al. 1999; Pincivero et al. 2000; Potvin 1997).

가

가 (Ament, Bonga, and Vekerke 1996; Edwards, and Hyde 1977).

(electrical noise)

FFT(consecutive overlapping fast Fourier transformation) ( , 2000; 2000; 2001).

(shift pattern)

(linear regression line) , (initial median frequency: IMDF), (fatigue index), (slope) (Elfving et al. 1999; Nargol et al. 1999; Rainoldi et al. 1999).

## 2

### 2.1

5 , 5

1

가 ( $p>0.05$ ).

Table 1. Age, height, body mass of subjects in training and control group before training

Group	Age (years)		Height (m)		Body mass (kg)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Training (n=5)	22.90	2.10	1.65	0.04	63.60	5.00
Control (n=5)	26.30	3.60	1.66	0.05	65.80	6.03

## 2.2

3 12 .  
3  
3 (0, 3, 6, 9, 12 ) 가 (dominant side)  
0 12 .  
0 12 .

## 2.3

DeLorme 12  
(DeLorme 1945; DeLorme and Watkins 1948). 1 (set) 10RM  
1/2 10 (Repetition), 10RM 3/4 10 , 10RM  
10 , 3 , 1  
2 3 .  
가 (push - up) (stationary bicycle)  
(warm - up phase) 가 , 30 .  
, 1RM 0 , 3 , 6 , 9 , 12

(lowering phase)

. 12

## 2.4

## 가

(digital tensiometer) TSD121C (BIOPAC System Inc., CA. USA)

kg MVC

MP100 (BIOPAC System Inc., CA. USA)

PC Acqknowledge

(BIOPAC System Inc., CA. USA) (filtering)

(sampling rate) 125 Hz , 5 Hz

(low pass filter) . TSD121C 가

(rope) . MVC

90 ° , (biceps brachii)

(forearm) (supination)

. MVC

N - K (Preston., NJ. USA) 110 °

. MVC 3

(maximal peak force)

1 1 MVC , 10

3 MVC .



1RM  
chest pulley weight (Preston, MI. USA)  
N - K 1RM  
0~135 ; 70~180 ° 7~8 가 (W0)  
(R) (1)  
(LeSuer et al 1997). 1RM  
1RM = W0 + W1, W1 = W0 × 0.025 × R ..... (1)

## 2.5

### 2.5.1

(rectus femoris)  
(muscle belly) 가 90 °  
1/3  
(anterior superior iliac spine) (patella)  
. 12  
(dermographic ink)  
가 3 - 4  
(electrolyte gel) (ground  
electrode)

1 Bagnoli DE3 - 1 EMG (DeiSys Inc., Boston. MA. USA) MP100  
 , PC Acqknowledge  
 (Fig 1). 1024 Hz ,  
 (band width) 20~450 Hz , 60 Hz (notch filter)

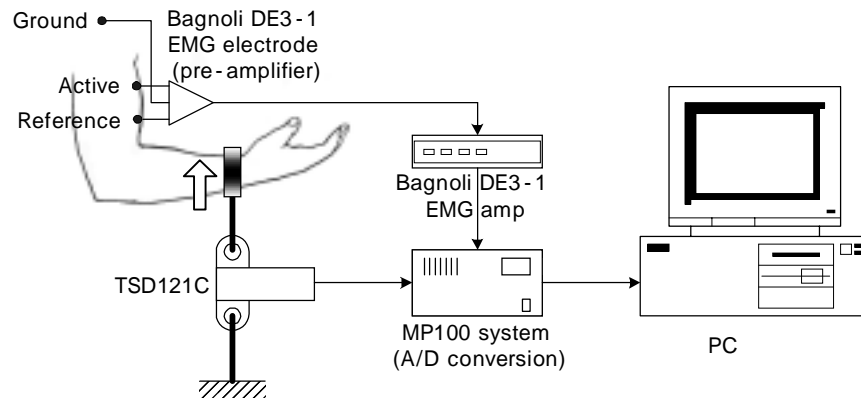
### 2.5.2

MVC  $80 \pm 5\%$   
 12 (Macaluso et al. 2000; Lindeman et al. 1999).

### TSD121C

2 2 가  
 , 가 8  
 1RM 80%  
 10RM 10  
 1 10  
 가 8

### A. Isometric exercise



### B. Isotonic exercise

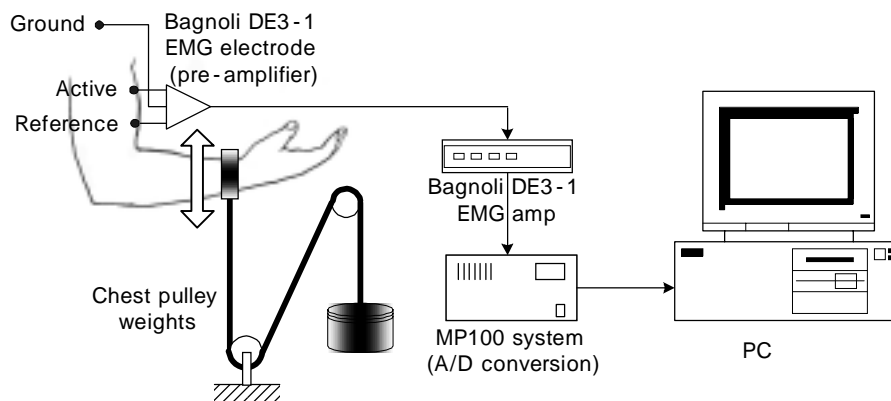


Fig 1. Instrument setting.

## 2.6

### 2.6.1

LabView  
0.5 512 FFT Hanning  
windowing  
FFT (epoch) 0.5  
1/8 , 128 가 75% 384  
가

(random noise)

LabView

(2)

$$= \frac{\dots}{\dots} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

가

가

± 1 MSE (mean squared error)

Labview

**2.6.2 EMG**

8 1

EMG , 8

EMG .

## 2.7

### 2.7.1

(normalization) (Ann 2001;  
Clancy 2001).  
12 , 1RM,  
MVC 0 . EMG 12  
0 , 2~10  
8 ~ 8  
EMG 1.0 .  
EMG  
0 EMG, 2~3  
EMG 1.0

## 2.7.2

(repeated ANOVA test) . t -

(paired t - test) , 12

t - (independent t - test) .

0.05 .

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science) 10.0 .

### 3

#### 3.1

가

( $p < 0.05$ ), 가 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Table 2).

Table 2. Changes of limb circumference

Group	Muscle circumference	(cm)				t
		Pre - training		Post - training		
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Training (n=5)	Upper arm	28.90	2.26	29.82	2.17	6.98 *
	Lower leg	46.24	2.14	48.30	1.31	4.83 *
Control (n=5)	Upper arm	28.44	1.57	28.54	1.47	0.85
	Upper leg	46.50	2.41	45.76	2.34	0.65

\*  $p < 0.05$ .



## 3.2 EMG

### 3.2.1

0, 3, 6, 9, 12 EMG  
가 ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table 3, Fig 2). 8  
EMG 가 ( $p < 0.05$ ).  
0 12 EMG 가 .

Table 3. ANOVA for relative IEMG with two repeated factors

Exercise type	Muscle	Repeated factor	Sum of square	Degree of freedom	F
<sup>a</sup> IM	Biceps brachii	Week	29.32	4.00	11.27 *
		Second	0.78	7.00	3.83 *
		Week*second	0.46	28.00	1.48
	Rectus femoris	Week	102.39	1.32	10.39 *
		Second	1.93	1.69	2.75
		Week*second	2.20	3.13	1.74
<sup>b</sup> IT	Biceps brachii	Week	41.29	4.00	3.69 *
		Second	4.15	7.00	9.85 *
		Week* second	1.02`	28.00	0.47
	Rectus femoris	Week	10.26	4.00	17.45 *
		Second	0.20	7.00	1.23
		Week* second	0.54	28.00	1.31

<sup>a</sup> IM: Isometric exercise.

<sup>b</sup> IT: Isotonic exercise.

\* p<0.05.

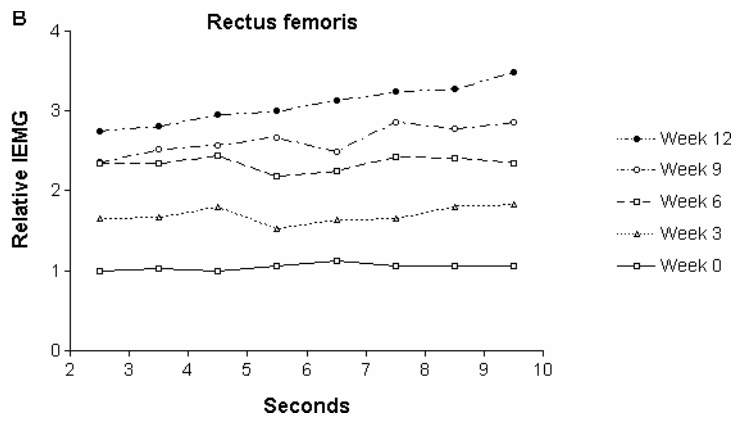
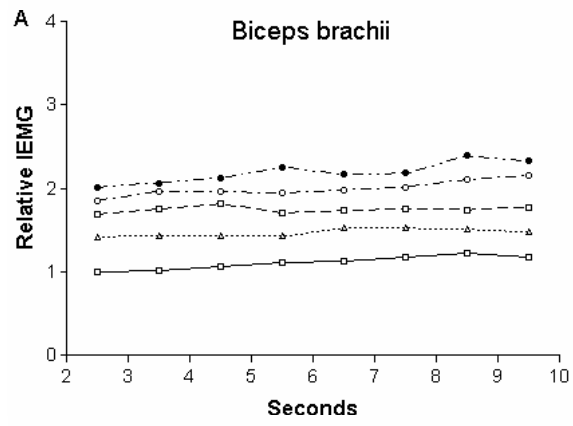


Fig 2. Changes of relative IEMG during isometric exercise in the training group.

### 3.2.2

0, 3, 6, 9, 12      EMG  
가      ( $p < 0.05$ )(Table 3, Fig 3).      8  
EMG      가  
( $p < 0.05$ ).      0, 12      EMG      가 .

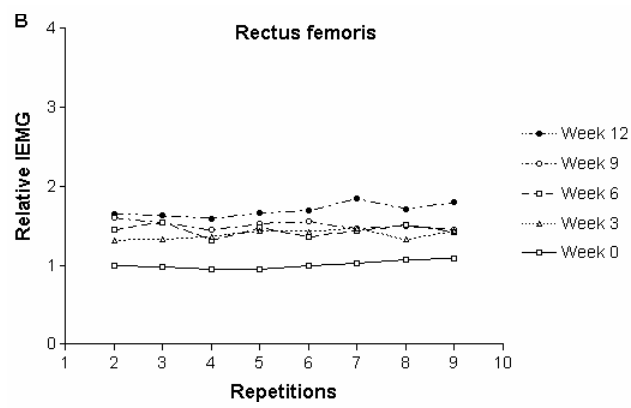
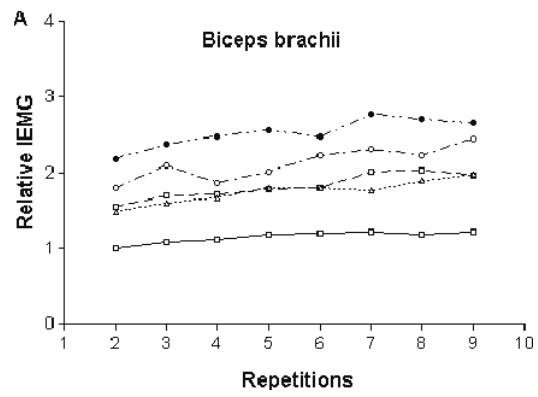


Fig 3. Changes of relative IEMG during isotonic exercise in the training group.

3.2.3 12

EMG

EMG MVC

가 ,

EMG가 MVC

가 (Fig 4).

EMG 1RM

,

EMG가 1RM

가 ,

가 가 6

1RM

EMG

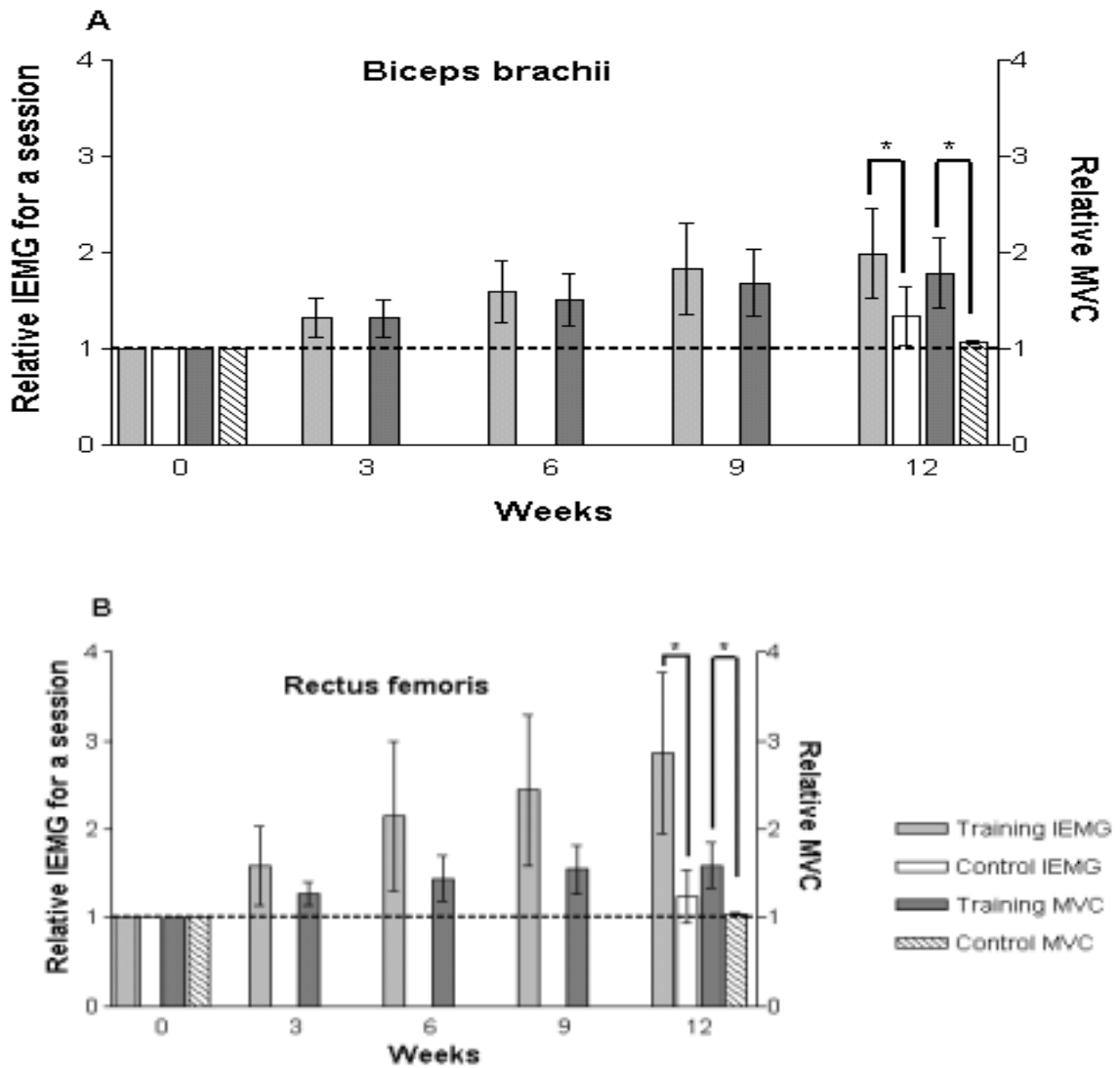
가 (Fig 5).

12

EMG

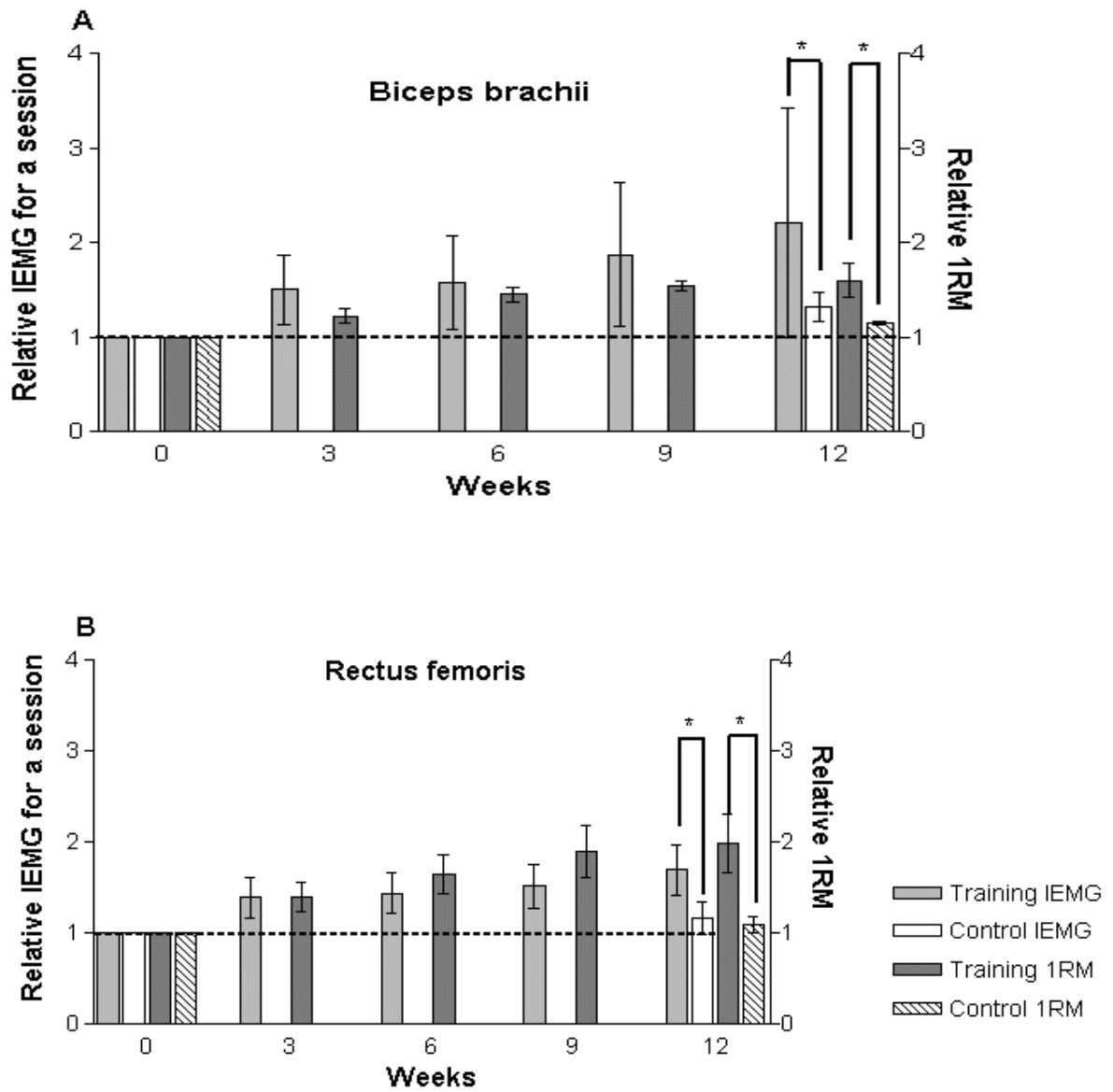
가

( $p < 0.05$ )(Fig 4 - 5).



\*  $p < 0.05$ .

Fig 4. Comparison of changes in relative IEMG and relative MVC of isometric exercise during training of 12 weeks.



\* p<0.05.

Fig 5. Comparison of changes in relative IEMG and relative MVC of isotonic exercise during training of 12 weeks



### 3.3

12

가 (p<0.05)(Table 4, Fig

6). 6 , 9

가 .

가 ,

가 (p<0.05).

12

가

(p<0.05)(Fig 6).

Table 4. ANOVA for three relative parameters of MDF regression line with two repeated factors

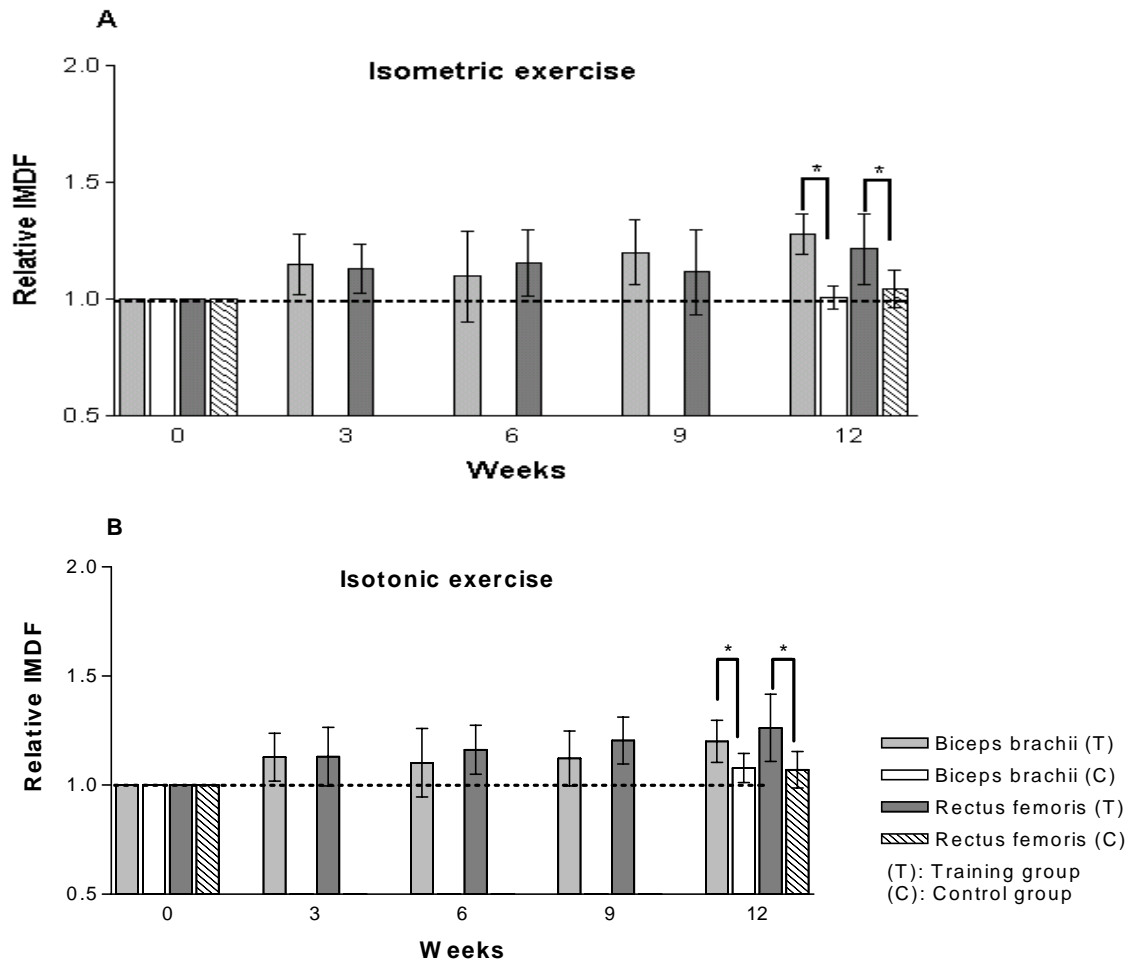
	Exercise type	Repeated factor	Sum of square	Degree of freedom	F
IMDF <sup>c</sup>	IT <sup>a</sup>	Muscle	0.01	1.00	0.17
		Week	0.30	4.00	10.13 *
		Muscle*week	0.03	4.00	1.04
	IM <sup>b</sup>	Muscle	0.02	1.00	0.36
		Week	0.28	4.00	11.66 *
		Muscle*week	0.01	4.00	0.38
Fatigue index	IT	Muscle	1.69	1.00	2.35
		Week	1.46	4.00	1.25
		Muscle*week	1.36	4.00	0.34
	IM	Muscle	0.33	1.00	0.29
		Week	0.44	4.00	0.65
		Muscle*week	0.40	4.00	0.50
Slope	IM	Muscle	1.03	1.00	2.47
		Week	1.95	1.83	0.95
		Muscle*week	0.47	1.41	0.28
	IT	Muscle	0.42	1.00	0.56
		Week	0.56	4.00	0.43
		Muscle*week	0.37	4.00	0.34

<sup>a</sup> IM: Isometric exercise.

<sup>b</sup> IT: Isotonic exercise.

<sup>c</sup> IMDF: Initial median frequency.

\* p<0.05.



\* p<0.05.

Fig 6. Changes of relative IMDF during training of 12 weeks.

### 3.4

12

가 ( $p>0.05$ )(Table 4, Fig 7).

12

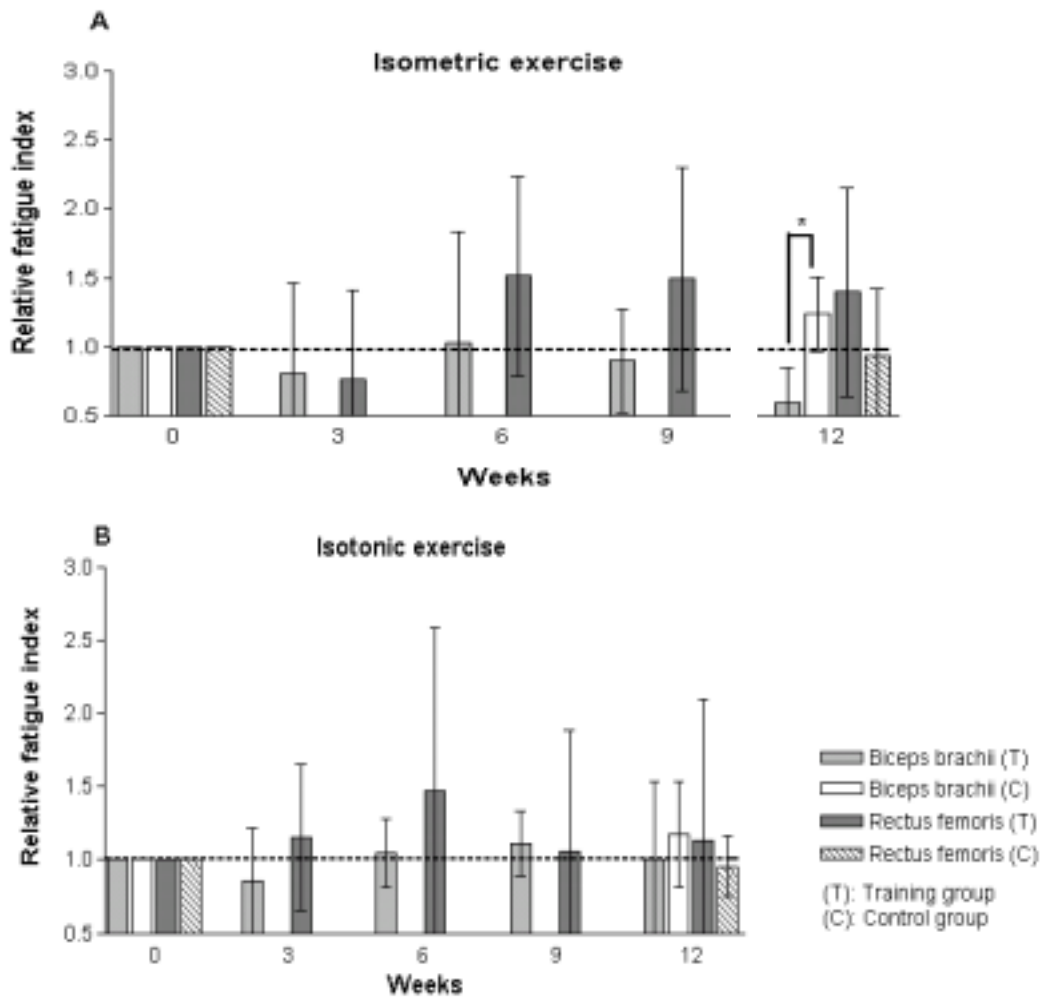
( $p<0.05$ ).

6 가

,

2

, 가



\*  $p < 0.05$ .

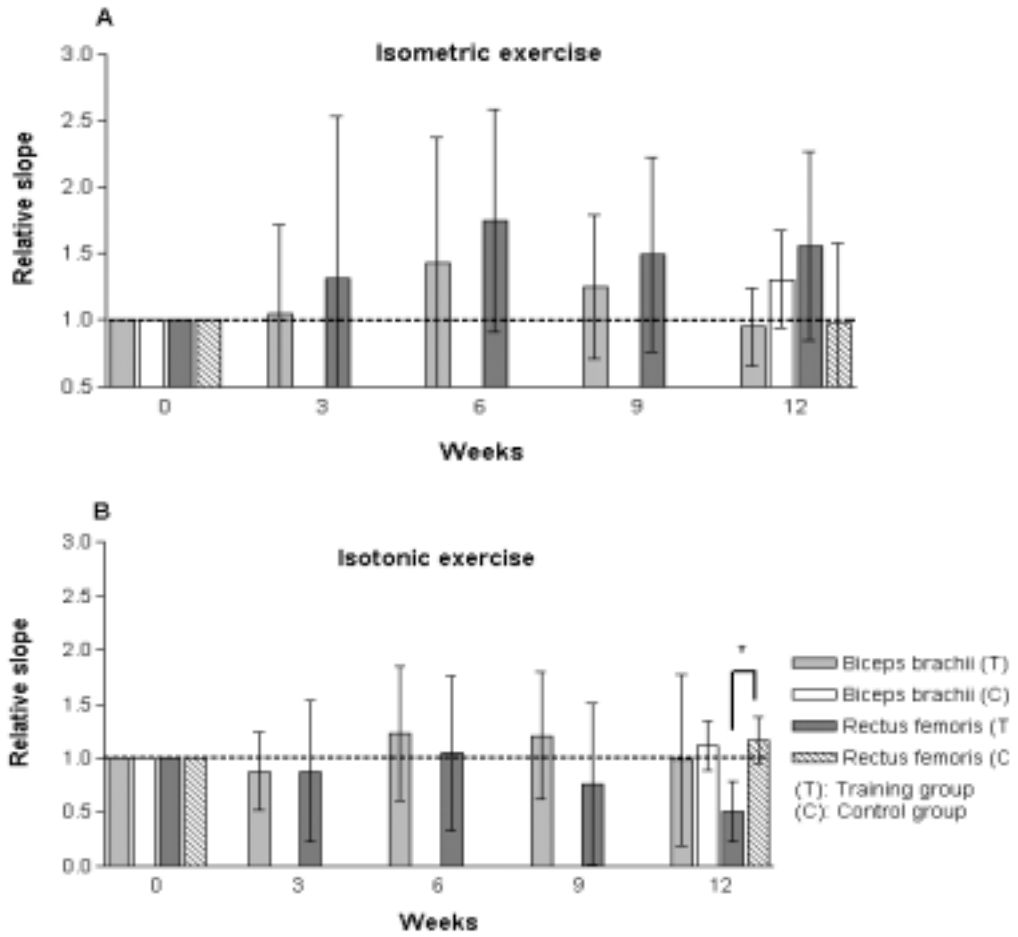
Fig 7. Changes of relative fatigue index during training of 12 weeks.

### 3.5

가 (p>0.05)(Table 4, Fig 8). 12

,  
(p<0.05),

6 가 2 ,  
가 .



\*p<0.05.

Fig 8. Changes of relative regression slope during training of 12 weeks.

# 4

12 , EMG,  
(training - induced adaptation)  
. DeLorme  
(maximal peak force) MVC ,  
1RM (concentric 1RM strength) .  
(specificity)  
가 (Brunner 1967).  
FFT . FFT  
가 가  
(Pincivero et al. 2000; Kankaanpaa  
1997). FFT  
FFT 75%  
1 8 . (2000)  
(intraclass correlation  
coefficients) , 0.92, 0.80  
3 가 ,



가 .

가 (Muller 1970).

가 ,

(mode) (specificity) (Brunner 1967).

,

1RM(1.98) MVC(1.59) 가 .

MVC(1.78) 1RM(1.70) 가 .

가 .

EMG

(Basmajian, and De Luca 1985). Hakkinen Komi(1983) 12

EMG 8 가 ,

가 EMG 3 6

가 가 가 . 가

(Hakkinen, and Komi 1983; Lindeman et al. 1999; Moritani, and De Vries 1979).

Portero (2001) 8 가 .

· ,

가 . Molina (1997)

,

,

가 .

가 .

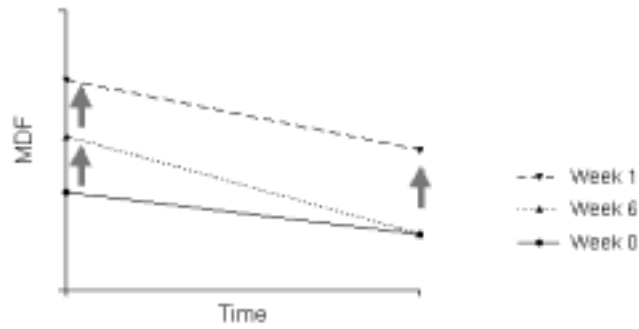


Fig. 9. Hypothetical changes of MDF during training of 12 weeks

6 가 가 가  
 . 6 가  
 , 가  
 가 ,  
 가 ( 2001; Gerdle et al. 1998;  
 Kraemer 1996; Lindeman et al. 1999). 6  
 가 ,  
 가 , 가  
 type IIb가 type IIa  
 typella 가 가  
 EMG 12

가

가

# 5

12  
( EMG, FFT )  
가

12 MVC, 1RM, EMG,  
가 , 6 가  
가 . 6 가  
가 가 , 6 가  
가  
EMG 12  
가 ,

, , . 2001. “  
” : , 8(3): 63 - 76.

. 2000.

가. , , .

, , , , , . 2001. “  
” : , 8(3): 11 -  
26.

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## ABSTRACT

### Characteristics of Surface Electromyography During Strength Training of 12 weeks

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This study tested whether repeated measurement of median frequency (MDF)-related variables could express the muscle power changes during a 12-week DeLorme strengthening program, by using consecutive overlapping FFT (fast Fourier transformation) and integrated EMG (IEMG) from surface EMG data for isometric and isotonic exercise. To evaluate the effect of training, the following were recorded every 3 weeks for the elbow flexors and knee extensors of 5 healthy male volunteers: MVC, 1RM, limb circumference, and surface EMG during isometric MVC or isotonic contraction at 10RM load. From the EMG data, IEMG and variables from a regression analysis between MDF and time were obtained.

MVC, 1RM, IEMG, and initial MDF increased linearly over the training period.



The fatigue index and slope of the regression line increased temporarily until the 6th week and decreased thereafter. From these results, there appeared to be enhanced neural recruitment of fast twitch fibers in the first 6 weeks and continued enhancement in the recruitment and hypertrophy of fast twitch fibers, which led to increased fatigue resistance, over the last 6 weeks.

Accordingly, the MDF and IEMG analysis technique could demonstrate the effect of the program detected significant changes in both isometric and isotonic contractions. EMG analysis methods can be used to estimate the electrophysiological and histological changes in skeletal muscles during a strengthening program.

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Key Words : Surface EMG ; FFT ; IEMG ; MDF ; Strengthening.