



وبینار آموزشی آنالیز حرکت



دکتر حمیدرضا مختاری نیا
دکترای تخصصی فیزیوتراپی
دانشیار گروه ارگونومی
دانشگاه علوم توانبخشی و سلامت اجتماعی



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ساعت ۱۵ الی ۱۷

جهت ثبت نام به سایت زیر مراجعه فرمایید.

www.ark-safety.com



HELLO!

I am HR Mokhtarinia

I am here because I love to give presentations.

You can find me at:

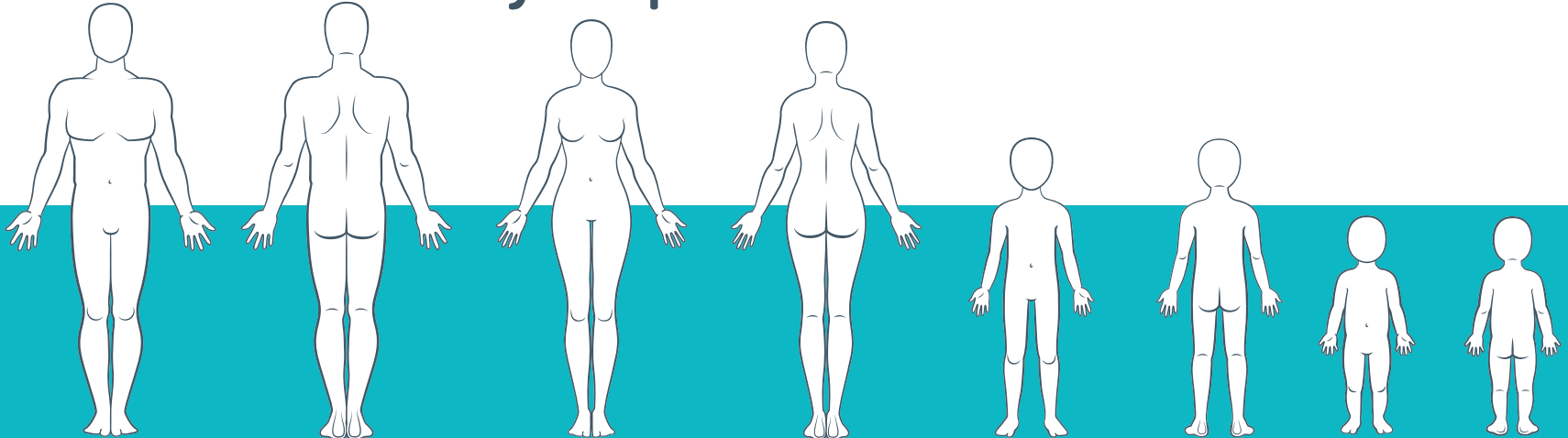
@HRMpt

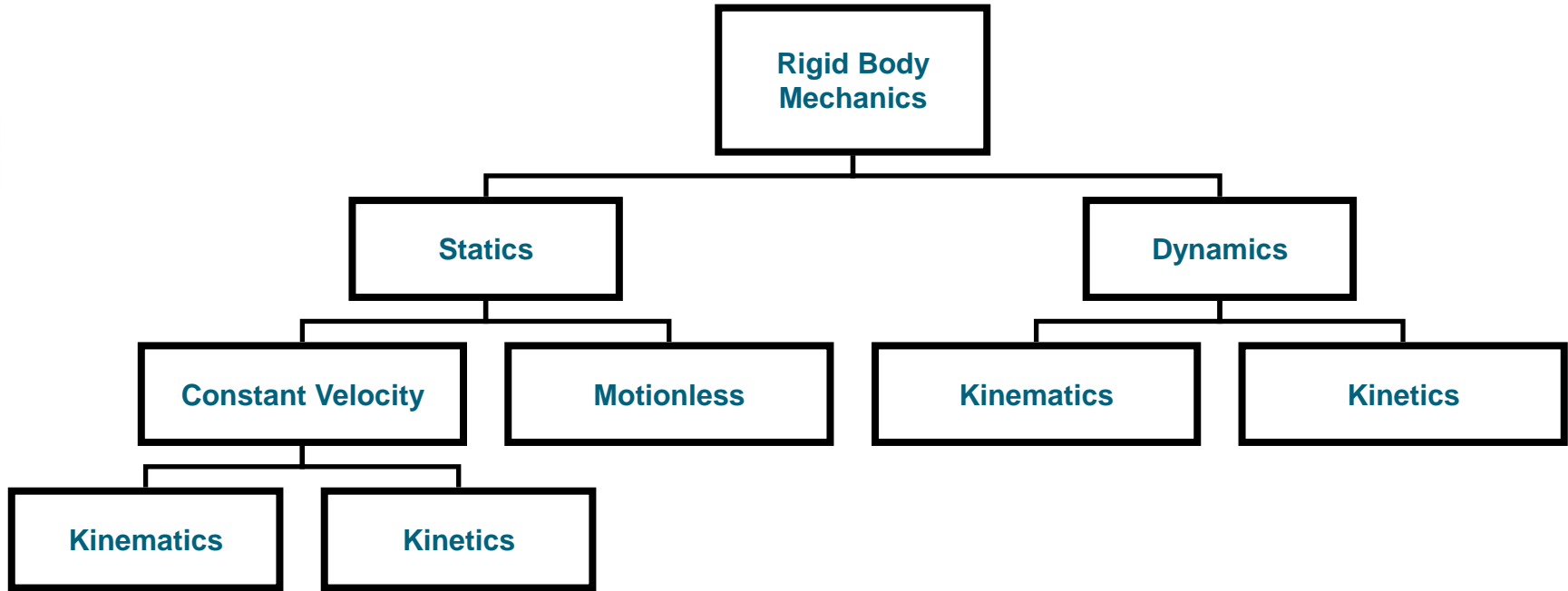
hrmokhtarinia@yahoo.com

Motion Analysis Indications in Ergonomics

2

- **Basic concepts of Kinematics**
- **Variables**
- **Bioinstrumentation**
- **Data gathering**
- **Data analysis**
- **Provide study samples**





Basic Kinematic Concepts

- Variables for Describing Motion
- Reference Systems for Describing Motion of the Human Body and Its Segments
- Spatial and temporal characteristics
 - Spatial (where, how far, what direction)
 - Temporal (how long, how fast,)
- Qualitative or quantitative
- Linear & angular motion



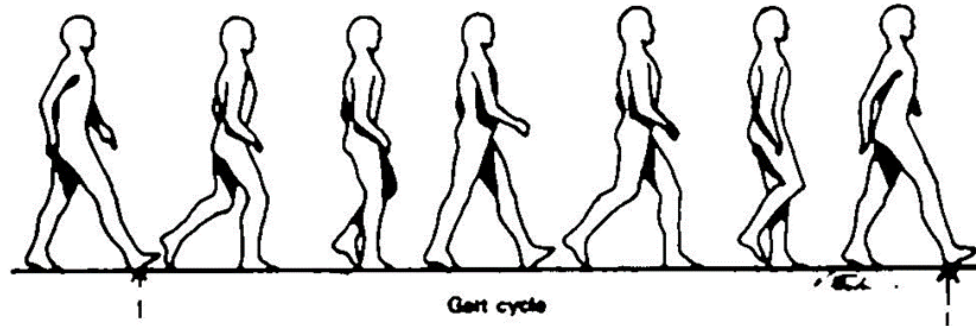
Kinematic Variables

- Time
- Position
- Displacement & distance
- Velocity & speed
- Acceleration

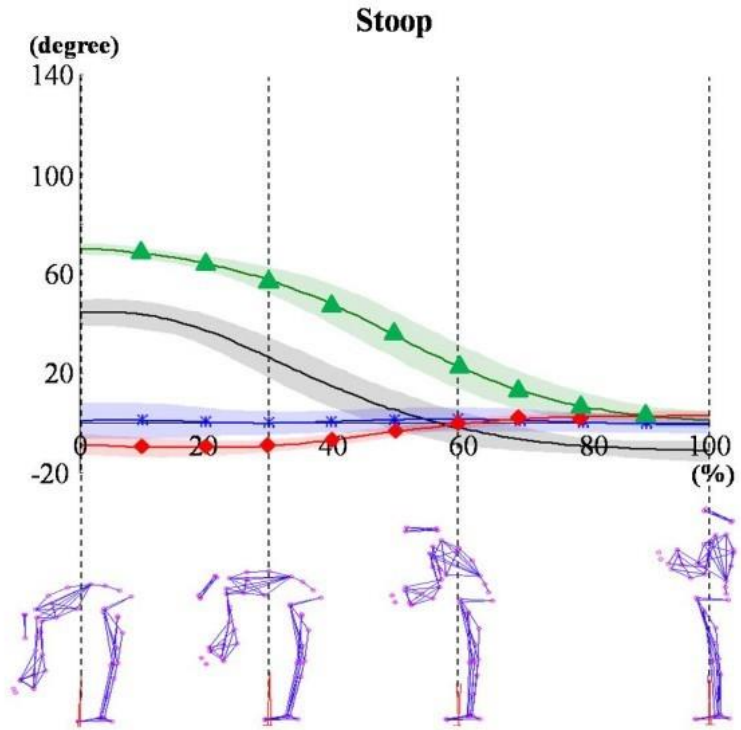
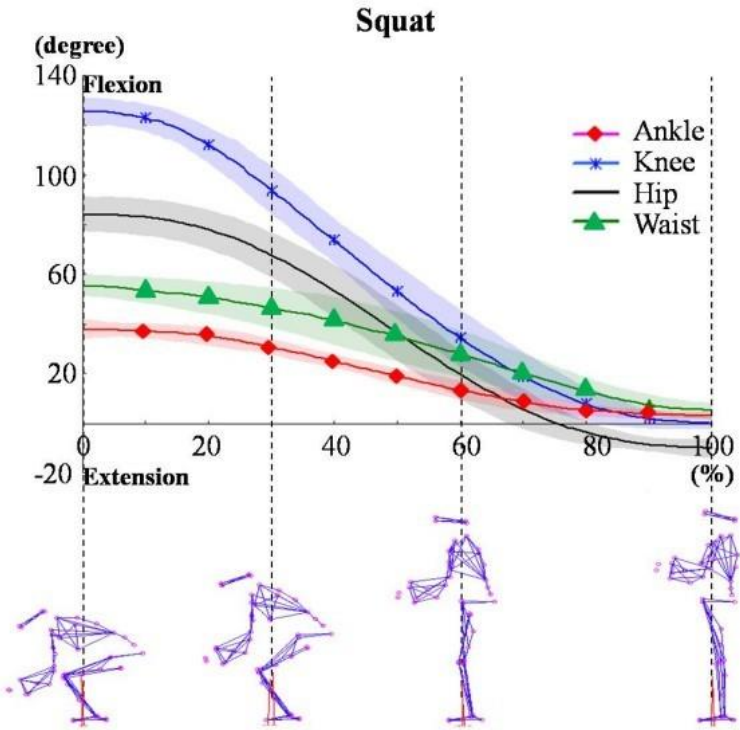


Time – Temporal Analysis

- ▶ WHEN?
 - ▶ HOW OFTEN?
 - ▶ IN WHAT ORDER?
 - ▶ HOW LONG?
- ▶ **Most basic analysis**
 - ▶ **Examples:**
 - ▶ **Cadence**
 - ▶ **Stride time**
 - ▶ **Temporal patterning**



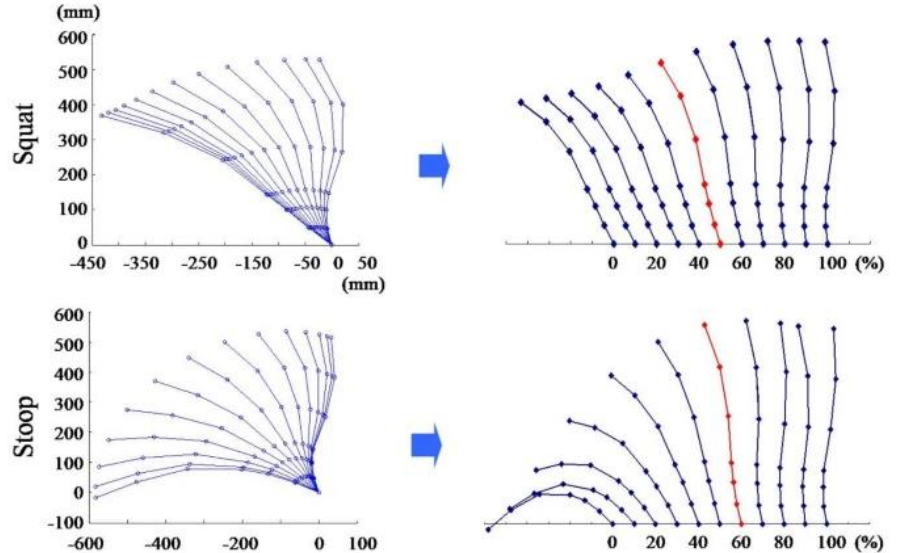
7 Time - Temporal Analysis



Position Analysis

- Where?
 - position - location in space relative to some reference point
 - Linear position (s)
 - x,y,z coordinates
 - Angular position (\boxtimes)
 - Angle relative to the zero degree
- Units (meter or degree)

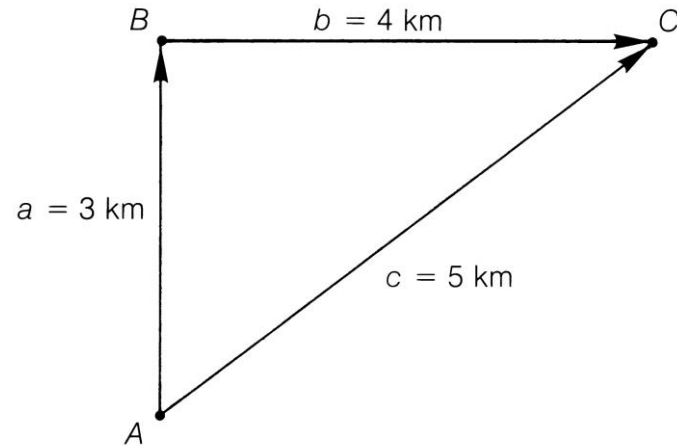
Lumbar spine curvatures during squat and stoop lifting. Lumbar curvature was changed from the kyphosis to the lordosis about 50% in the squat lifting, and 60% in the stoop lifting regardless of weights.



Displacement & Distance

- ▶ Displacement ($\Delta s, \Delta \theta$)
 - ▶ Final change in position
 - ▶ Vector quantity
 - ▶ Angular or transitional
- ▶ Distance ($\Delta p, \phi$)
 - ▶ Sum of all changes in position
 - ▶ Scalar quantity
- ▶ units (m, °)

Displacement (motion): 5 km to the northeast
Distance: 7 km





HOW FAST?

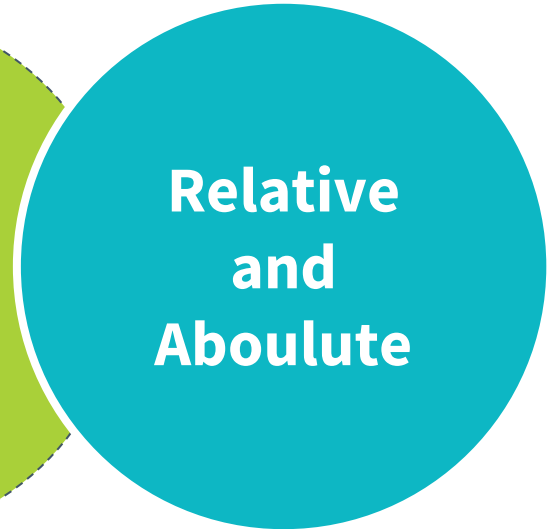
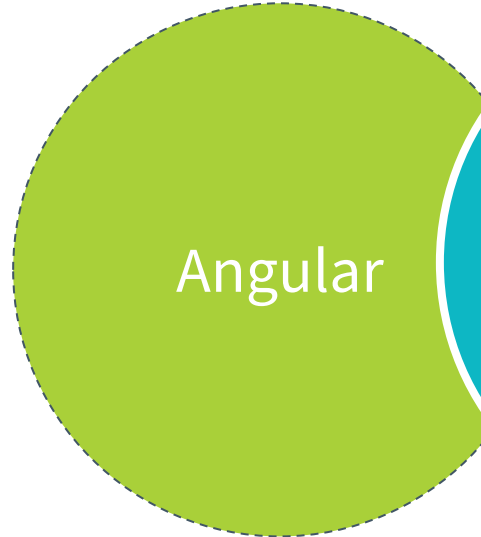
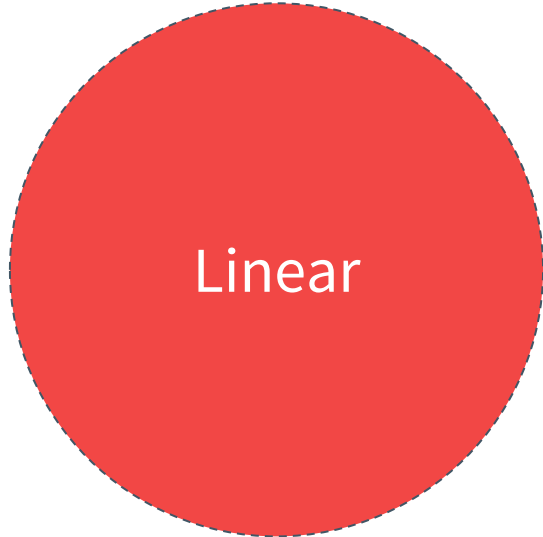
- ▶ Velocity (v , ω)
 - ▶ Vector quantity
 - ▶ Δ position \div time
 - ▶ Units ($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, $^{\circ}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)

HOW QUICKLY IS VELOCITY CHANGING?

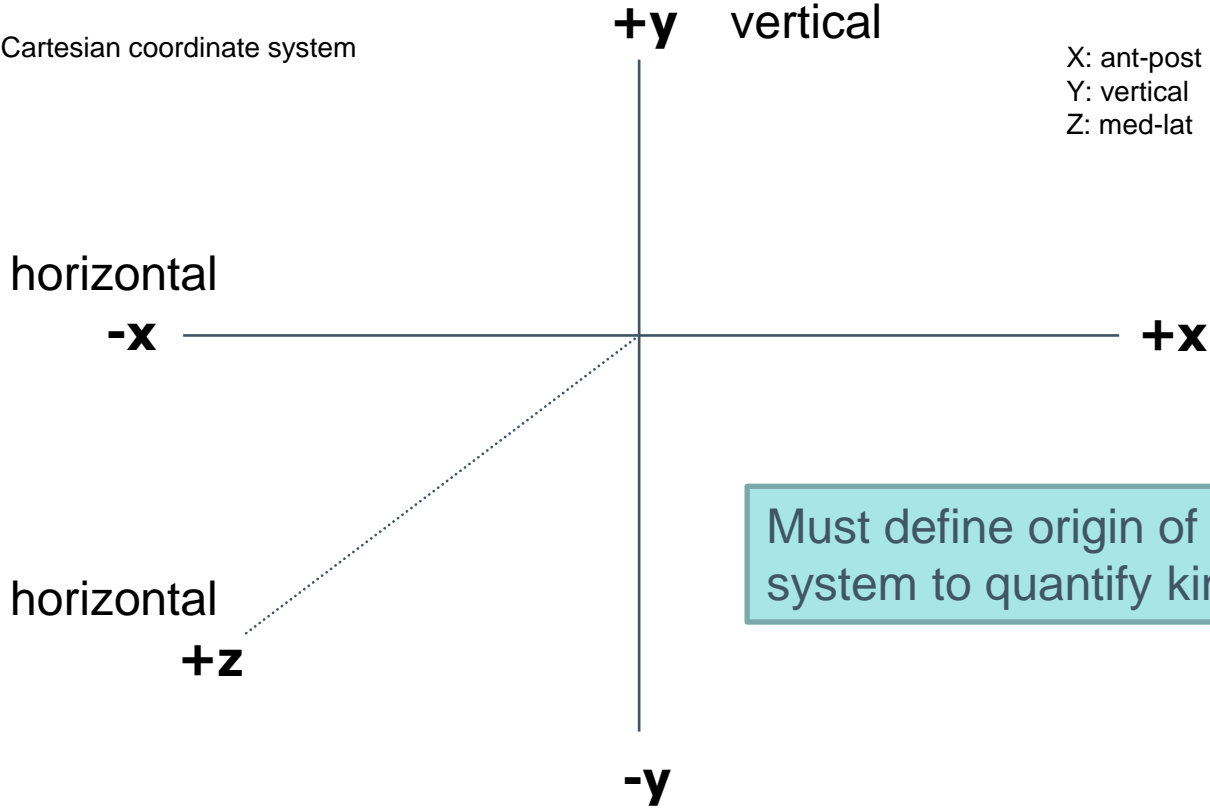
- ▶ Acceleration (a , α)
 - ▶ Vector quantity
 - ▶ Δ velocity \div time
 - ▶ Units ($\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$, $^{\circ}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$)
 - ▶ Insight into forces/torques



Reference systems

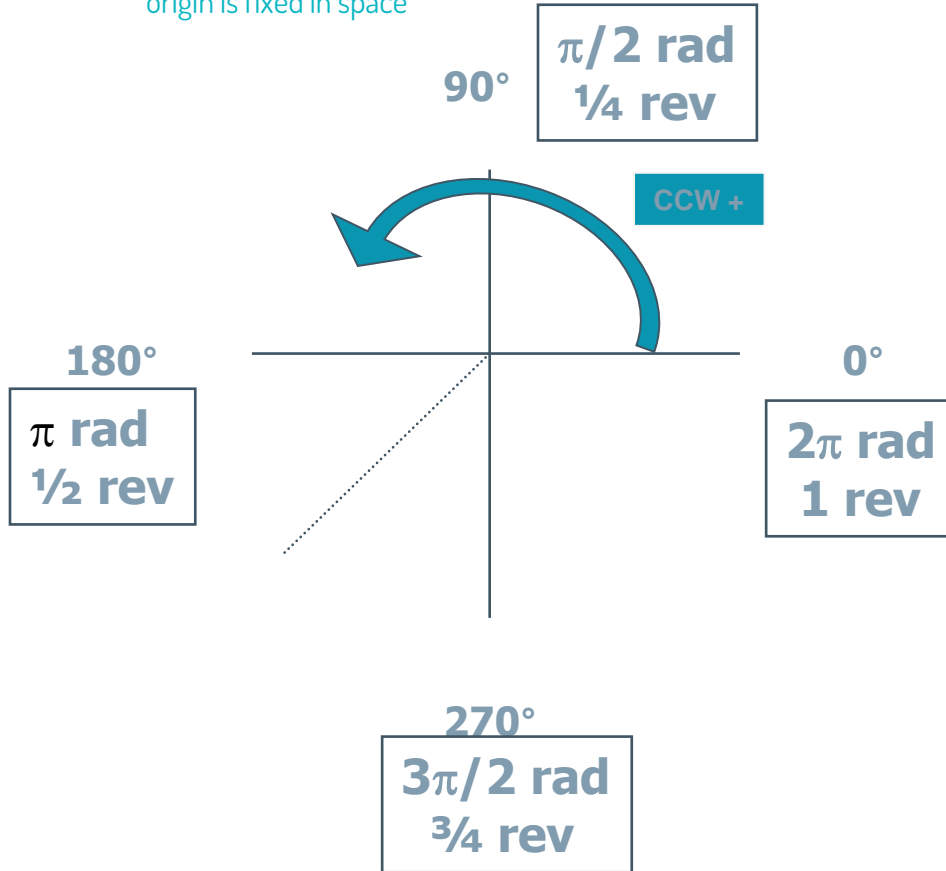


3D Cartesian coordinate system

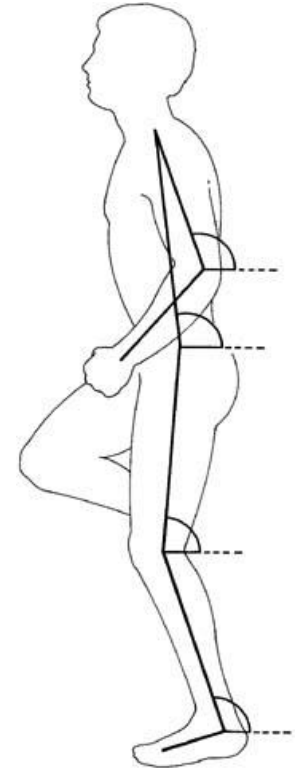


Angular: Absolute Reference Systems

origin is fixed in space

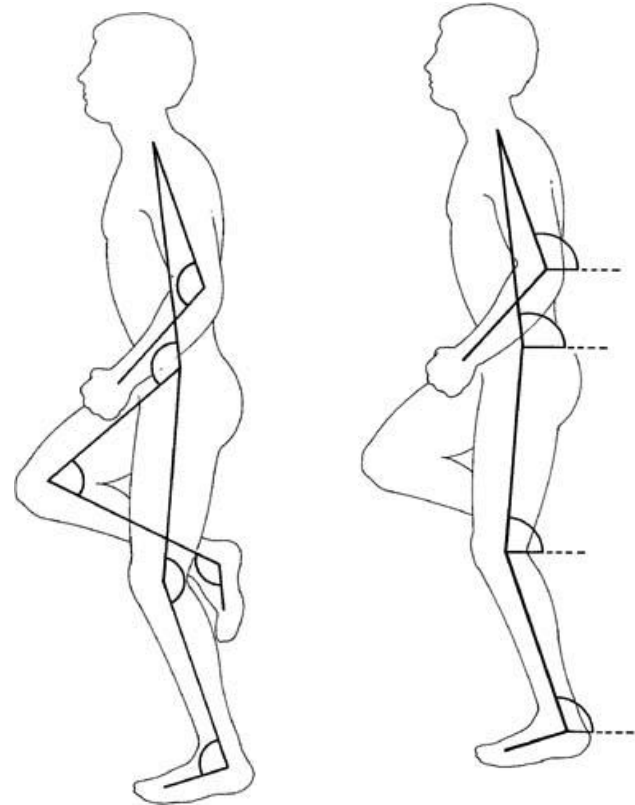


According to segment

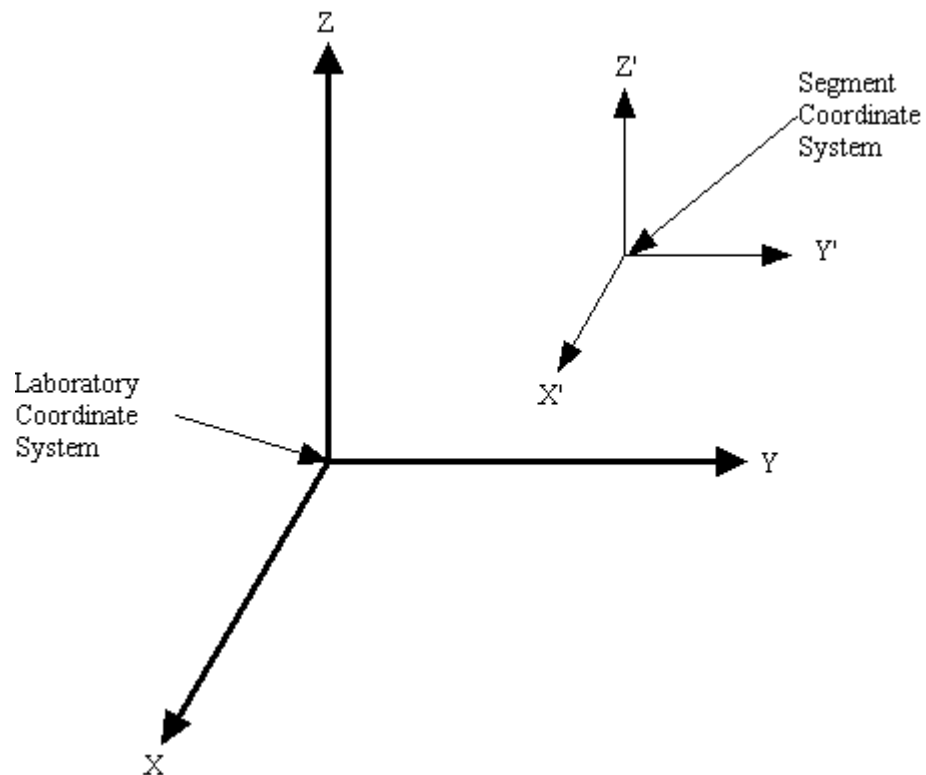


Angular: Relative Reference Systems

- Relative segment to adjacent segment
- Angle between two segment
- In ab.ref zero point is fixed but in rel.ref may be not



What we see in the LAB



Bio-instruments for Motion analysis



Instruments History

- ▶ Motion tracking or motion capture started as a **photogrammetric** analysis in the 1970s
- ▶ Since the 20th century the performer has to wear **markers** near each joint to identify the motion by the positions or angles between the markers.
- ▶ Acoustic, inertial, LED, magnetic or reflective markers, or combinations
- ▶ Optical systems



Instruments History

- ▶ Photography
- ▶ Motion trackers
- ▶ Motion analysis systems or Tracking or motion capture
- ▶ Optical systems
- ▶ Goniometers
- ▶ Electrogoniometers
- ▶ Accelerometres



Optical Motion Analysis systems

- ▶ Data captured from sensors to triangulate the 3D position of a subject between two or more cameras
- ▶ These systems produce data with three degrees of freedom for each marker,
- ▶ Typically a system will consist of around 2 to 48 cameras.
- ▶ Markers
 - ▶ **Active:** one LED at a time very quickly or multiple LEDs
 - ▶ **Passive:** markers coated with a retroreflective material

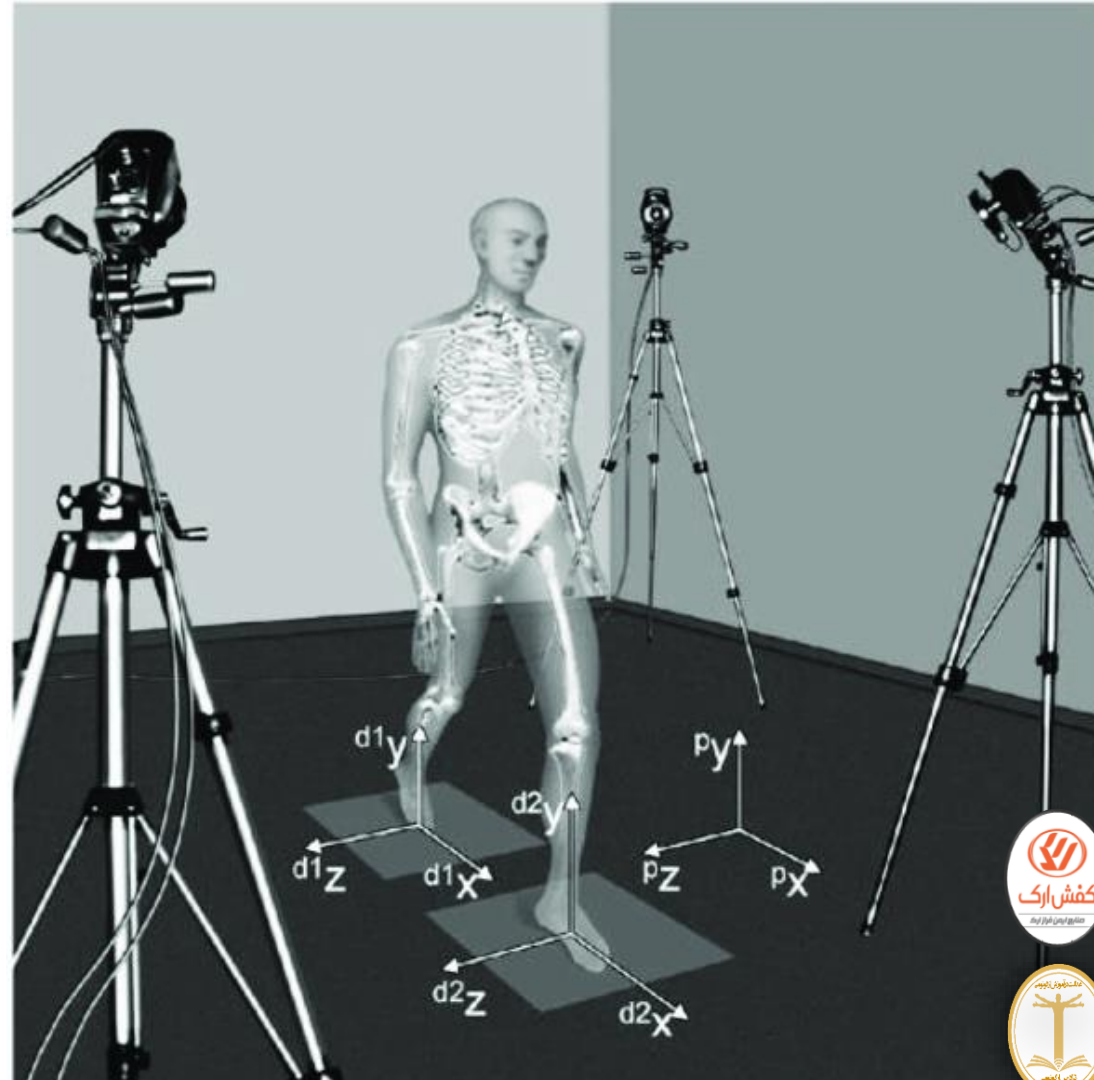
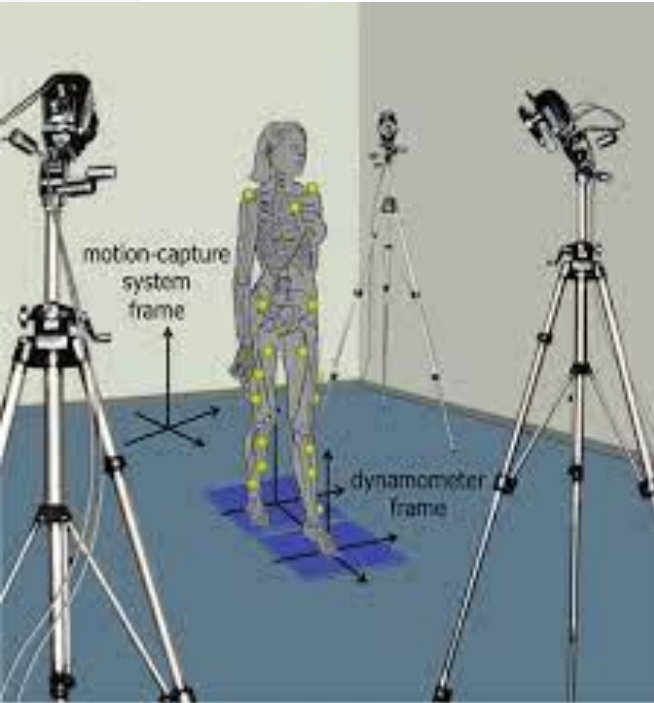




Data gathering procedures with Motion Analysis systems

”





Data Gathering Procedures

- ▶ Calibrations
- ▶ Landmark Placement
- ▶ Data gathering
- ▶ Data reduction and Clear
- ▶ Modeling
- ▶ Calculating the angles

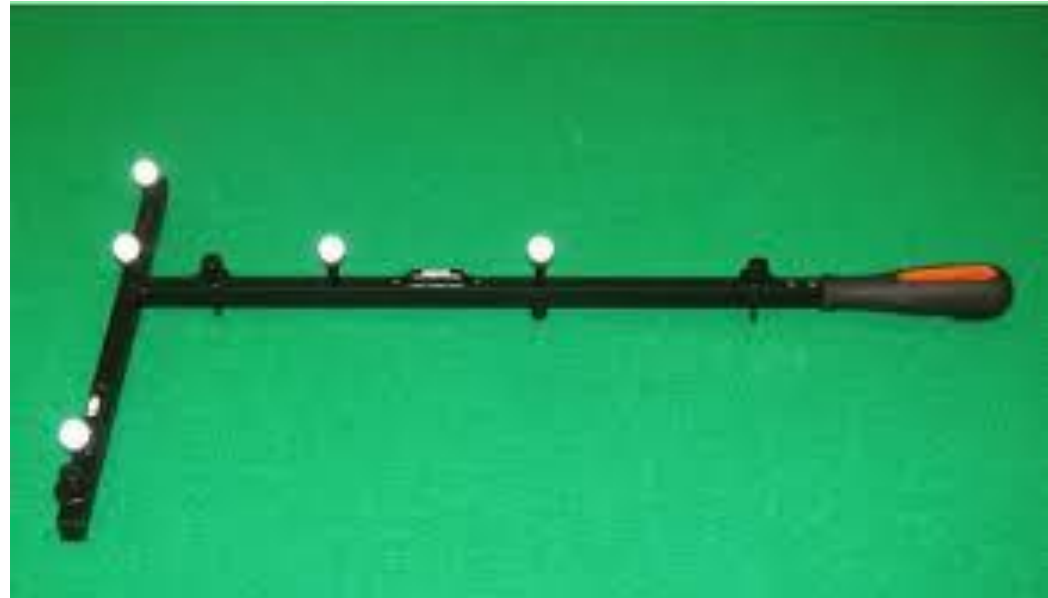
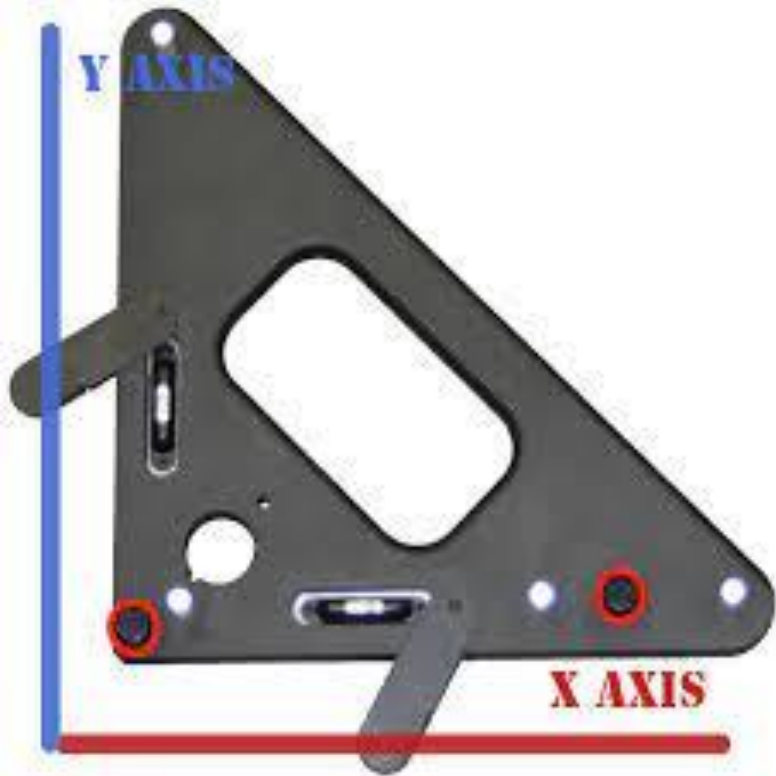


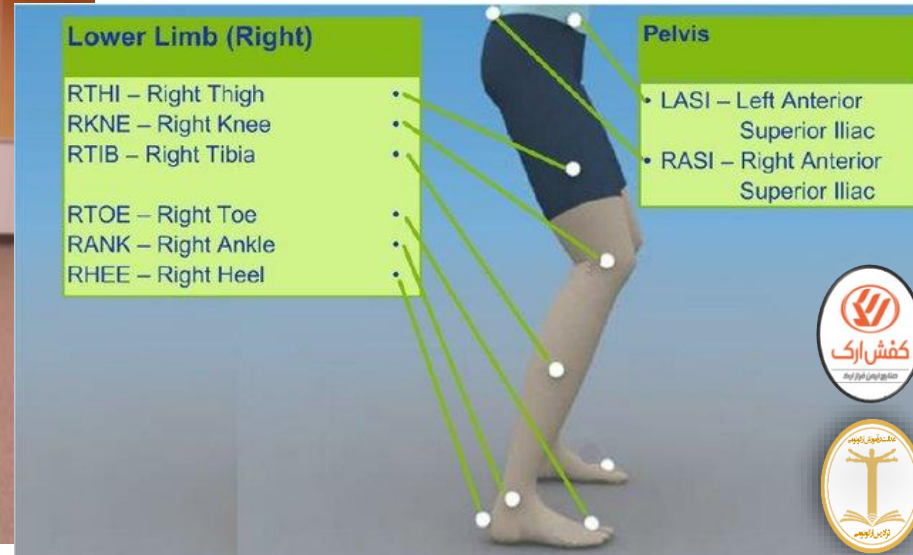
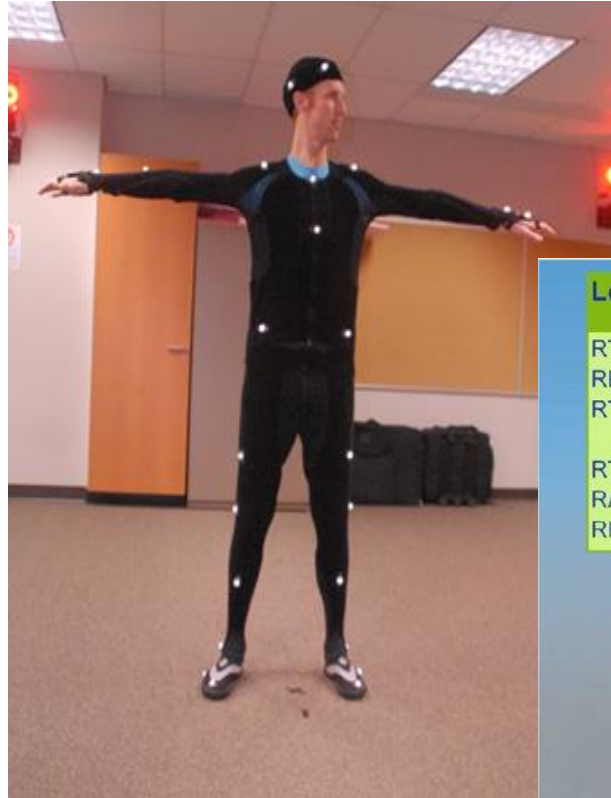
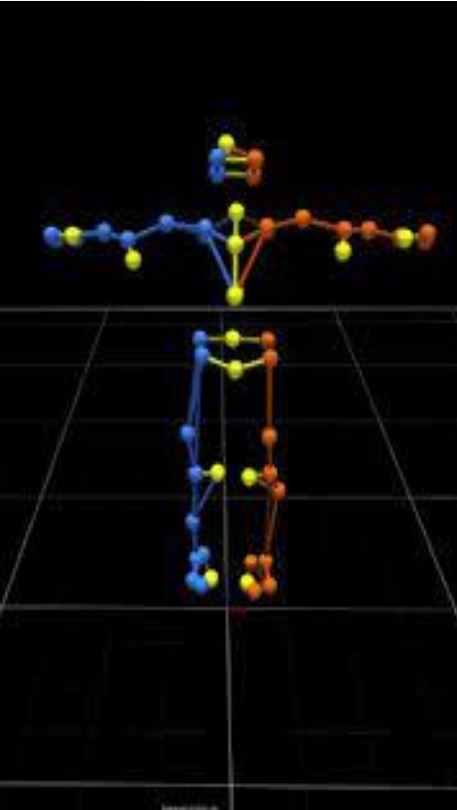
Calibration

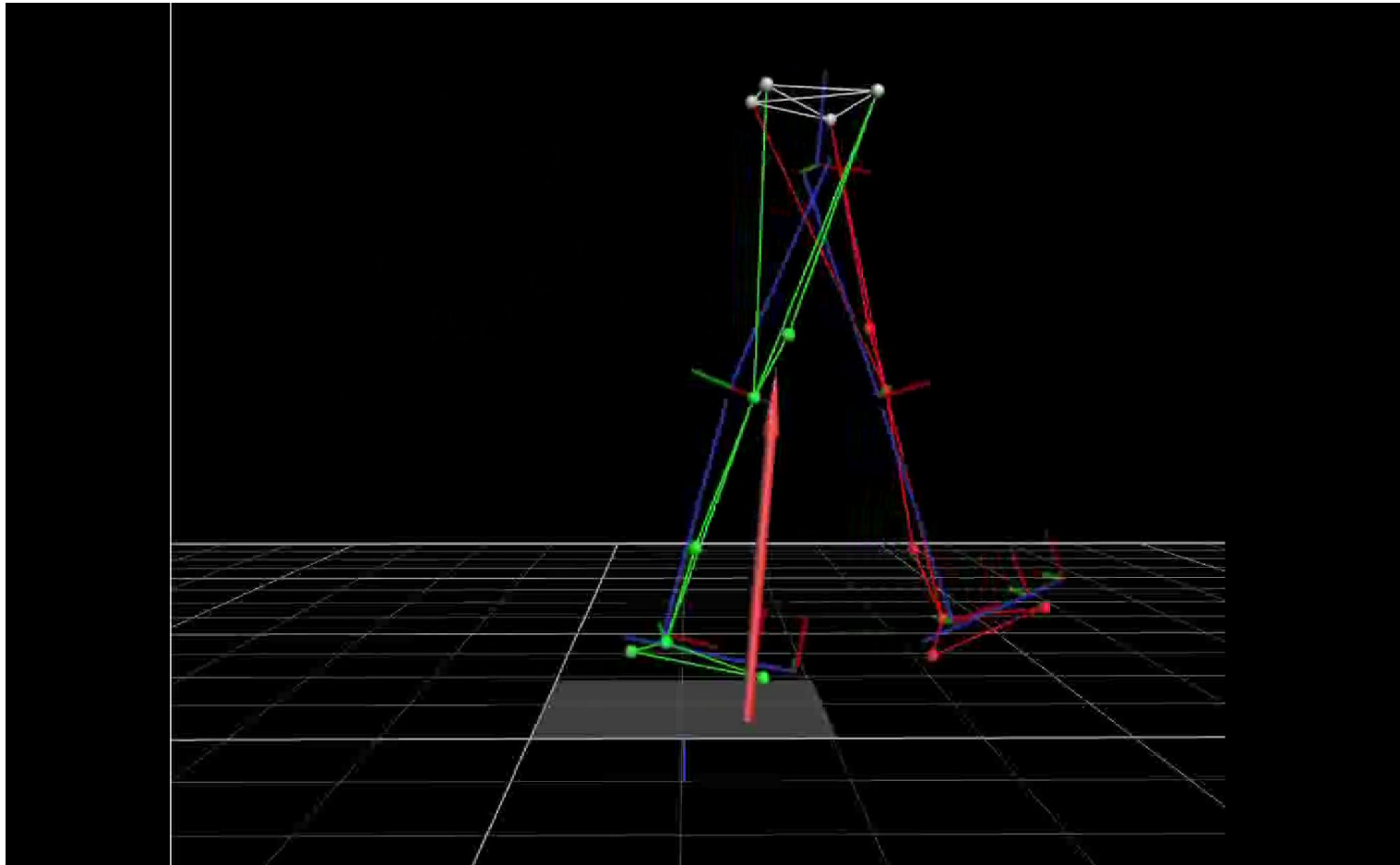


- ▶ Statics calibration
- ▶ Dynamic Calibration
- ▶

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZsxehVlz9E>







Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Foxit PDF Tell me what you want to do...

Calibri 11 A A

B I U A

Font

Alignment

General

Number

Conditional Formatting Format as Table Cell Styles

Styles

Insert Delete Format

Cells

Sort & Filter Find & Select

Editing

fx Time:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Time:	14:04:43													
Type:	dynamic													
Description:														
Notes:														

TRAJECTORIES

100 Hz

Field #	RTHI			LTHI			RPSI			LPSI			RASl		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
1	-447.6081	-26.81405	679.7376	-789.2223	-40.60853	664.8265	-565.4009	-132.9404	1037.247	-655.8381	-138.3159	1033.451	-483.1897	57.50581	
2	-447.6786	-26.18679	679.606	-789.2759	-39.89475	664.7414	-565.5568	-132.2055	1036.992	-656.0163	-137.5402	1033.302	-483.2029	58.15046	
3	-447.7467	-25.58565	679.4804	-789.3262	-39.21095	664.6612	-565.7033	-131.4997	1036.748	-656.1843	-136.796	1033.16	-483.2176	58.77308	
4	-447.8124	-25.01063	679.3606	-789.3732	-38.55714	664.5859	-565.8406	-130.823	1036.517	-656.3421	-136.0833	1033.025	-483.2337	59.37366	
5	-447.8757	-24.46175	679.2469	-789.417	-37.93334	664.5154	-565.9687	-130.1755	1036.297	-656.4897	-135.402	1032.898	-483.2512	59.9522	
6	-447.9366	-23.93903	679.139	-789.4576	-37.33957	664.4499	-566.0875	-129.5573	1036.088	-656.6271	-134.7523	1032.777	-483.2702	60.50865	
7	-447.995	-23.41253	679.0371	-789.4949	-36.7759	664.3892	-566.1969	-128.9683	1035.892	-656.7543	-134.1341	1032.664	-483.2906	61.04293	

Check the Data

- ▶ Repetition Trials
- ▶ Missing values
- ▶ Interpolation for miss data if possible
- ▶ Data reduction and clear data



Clipboard: Paste, Cut, Copy, Undo, Redo

Font: Calibri, 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color

Alignment: Wrap Text, Merge & Center, Text Alignment, Orientation

Number: General, Currency, Percentage, Decimals, Thousands Separator

Styles: Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Cell Styles

Cells: Insert, Delete, Format

Editing: Sort & Filter, Find & Select

A3 Time:



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
3	Time:	14:04:43													
4	Type:	dynamic													
5	Des	Calibri, 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color													
6	Not	B, I, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color													
7															
8	TRA														
9															
10				LTHI			RPSI			LPSI			RASI		
11	Fiel		Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y
12		1	-26.81405	679.7376	-789.2223	-40.60853	664.8265	-565.4009	-132.9404	1037.247	-655.8381	-138.3159	1033.451	-483.1897	57.50581
13		6	-26.18679	679.606	-789.2759	-39.89475	664.7414	-565.5568	-132.2055	1036.992	-656.0163	-137.5402	1033.302	-483.2029	58.15046
14		7	-25.58565	679.4804	-789.3262	-39.21095	664.6612	-565.7033	-131.4997	1036.748	-656.1843	-136.796	1033.16	-483.2176	58.77308
15		4	-25.01063	679.3606	-789.3732	-38.55714	664.5859	-565.8406	-130.823	1036.517	-656.3421	-136.0833	1033.025	-483.2337	59.37366
16		7	-24.46175	679.2469	-789.417	-37.93334	664.5154	-565.9687	-130.1755	1036.297	-656.4897	-135.402	1032.898	-483.2512	59.9522
17		6	-23.93903	679.139	-789.4576	-37.33957	664.4499	-566.0875	-129.5573	1036.088	-656.6271	-134.7523	1032.777	-483.2702	60.50865
18		5	-23.44253	679.0371	-789.4949	-36.7759	664.3892	-566.1969	-128.9683	1035.892	-656.7543	-134.1341	1032.664	-483.2906	61.04293

Context Menu:

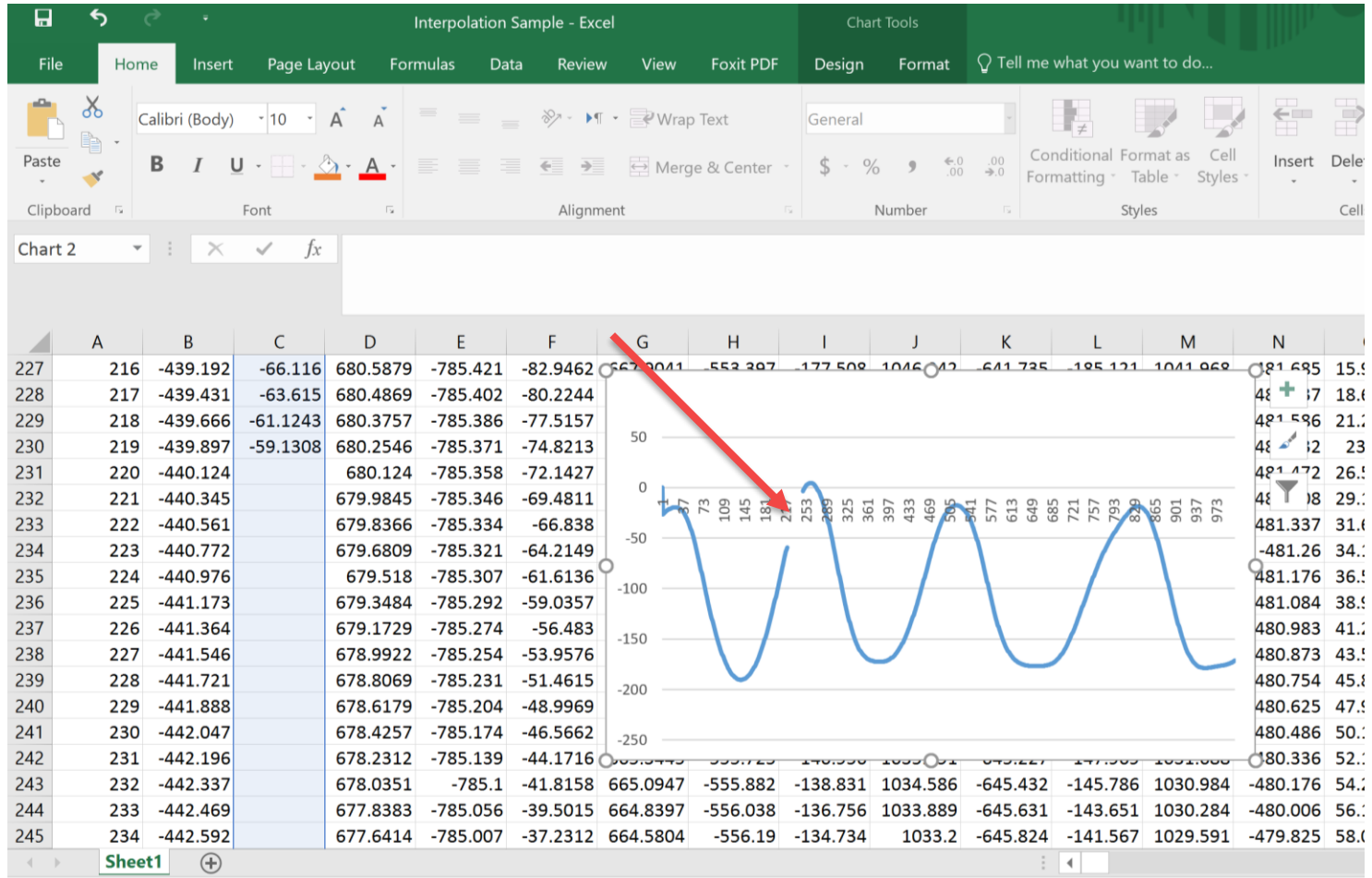
- Cut
- Copy
- Paste Options:
 - Paste
 - Paste Special...
 - Insert
 - Delete
 - Clear Contents
 - Format Cells...
 - Row Height...
 - Hide

Interpolation (Linear)

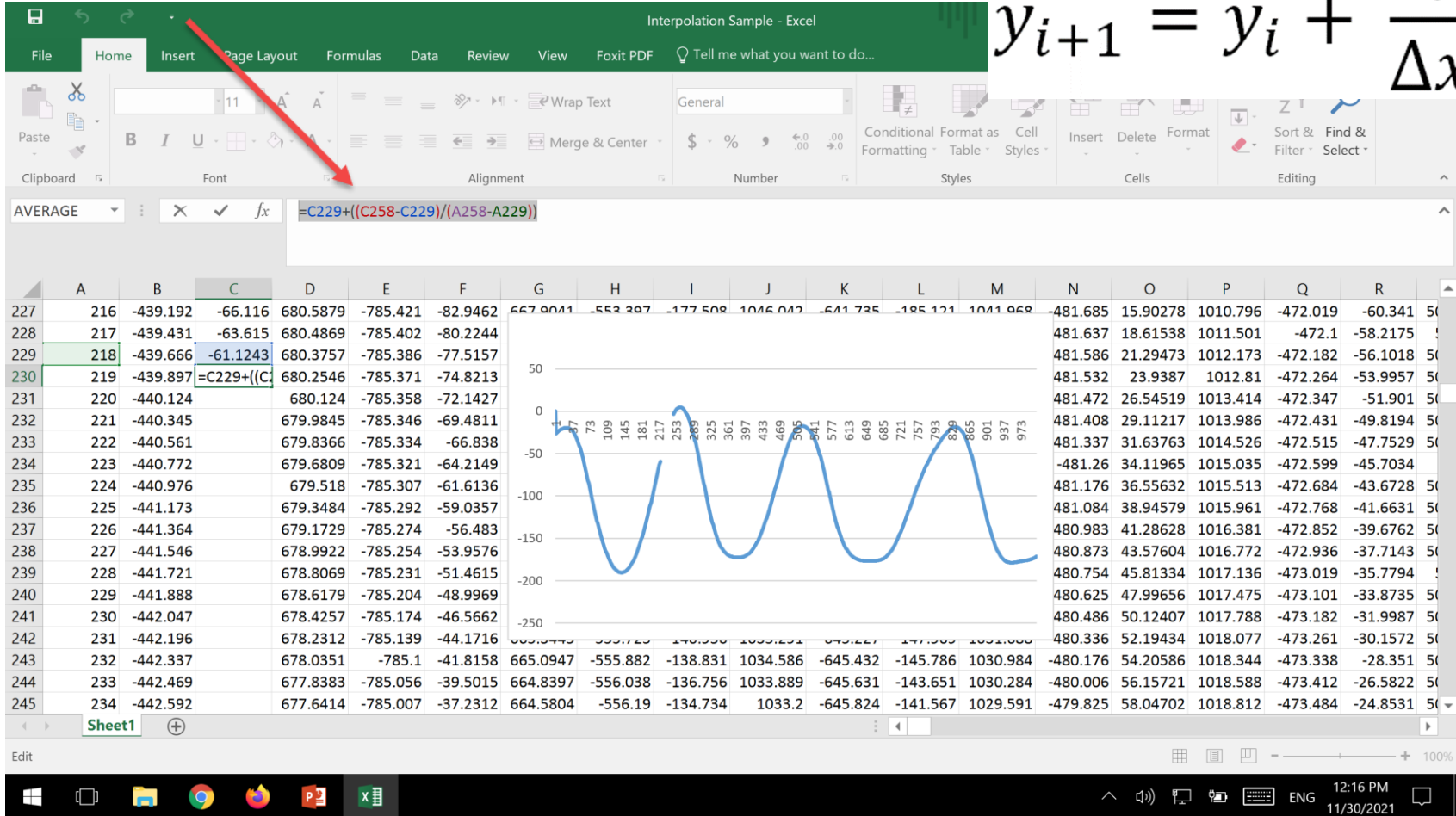
31



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface. The title bar reads "SLL - Excel". The ribbon is set to "Home", with the "Font" group selected. The font is "Calibri", size "11". The "Clipboard" group shows "Paste" and "Clipboard" options. The "Font" group includes "B", "I", "U", "A", and "A" (color) options. The "Alignment" group shows "Wrap Text" and "Merge & Center" options. The "Number" group shows "General", "\$", "%", and "0.00" options. The "Styles" group shows "Conditional Formatting", "Table", and "Cell Styles" options. The "Cells" group shows "Insert", "Delete", and "Format" options. The "Editing" group shows "Sort & Filter" and "Find & Select" options. The active cell is "A3", and the formula bar shows "=Time:". The spreadsheet area is filled with a dense grid of data points, likely representing a time series or a set of coordinates for interpolation. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "Average: 50.2933044", "Count: 9", and "Sum: 100.5866088".

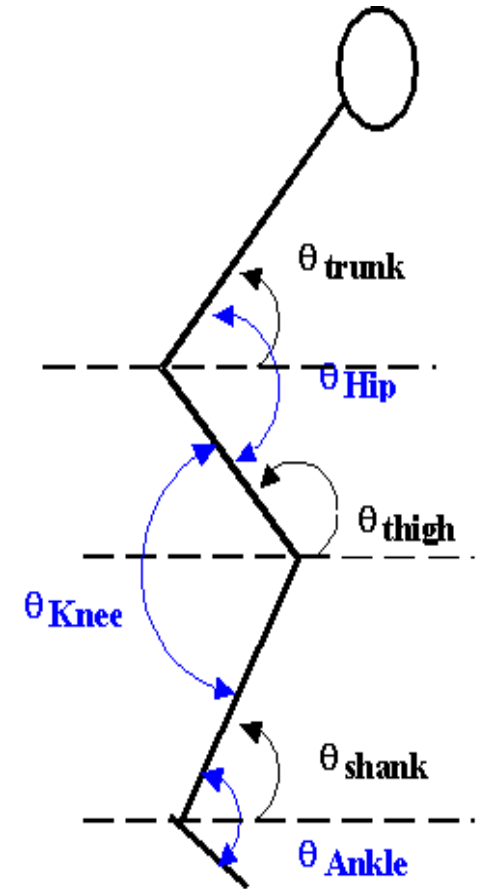


$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$



Calculation of angles from data

- **Absolute angle**
- For each segment two marker is necessary
- Horizontal equal to 0 degree
- All measure is in ccw
- In black line



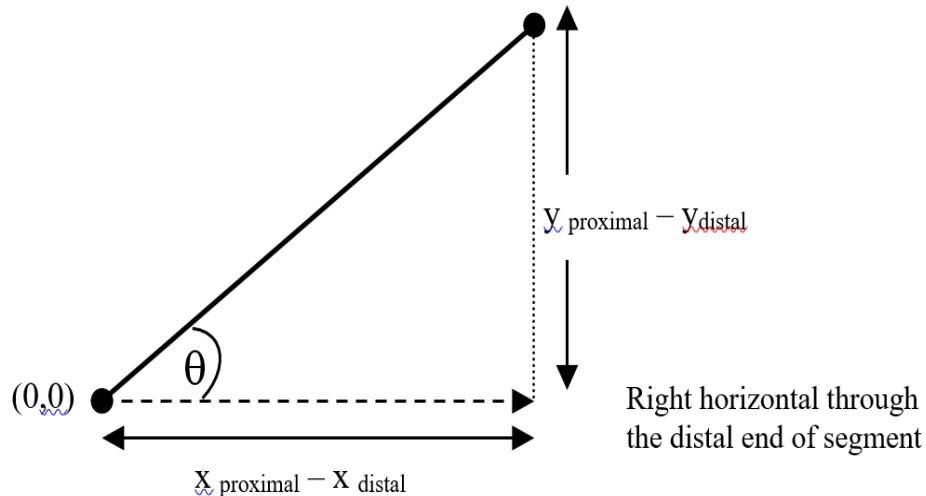
Absolute Angles:

To determine absolute joint angles, you need to define a reference system first. Here, we will choose the distal joint as our origin (0,0), and calculate the absolute segment (foot, shank, thigh, and trunk) angles from the right horizontal. Mathematically, the absolute angle can be calculated using the following trigonometric relationship:

$$\tan(\theta) = (y_{\text{proximal}} - y_{\text{distal}}) / (x_{\text{proximal}} - x_{\text{distal}})$$

taking the inverse tangent of both sides gives you:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}((y_{\text{proximal}} - y_{\text{distal}}) / (x_{\text{proximal}} - x_{\text{distal}}))$$



Calculation of angles from data

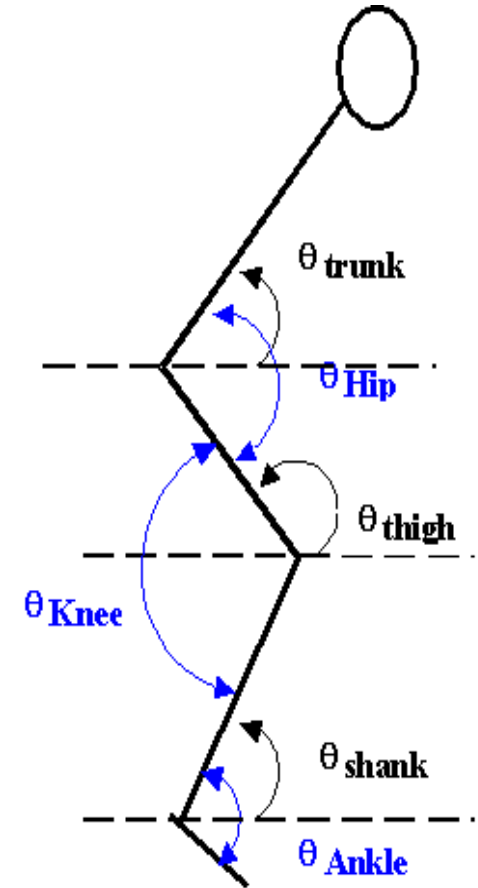
37

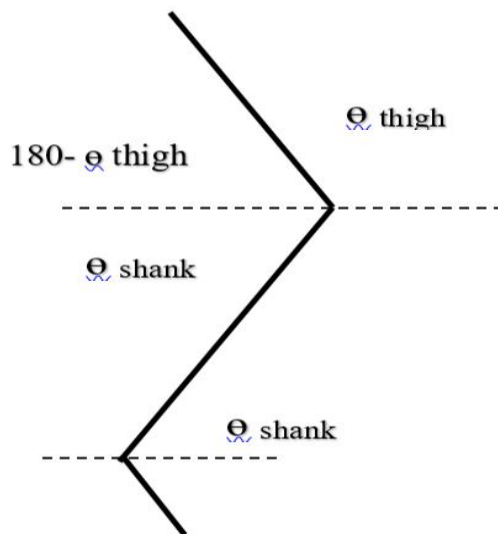
- **Absolute angle**
- For each segment two marker is necessary
- Horizontal equal to 0 degree
- All measure is in ccw
- In black line
- **Joint angle**
- the included angle between the longitudinal axes of two adjacent segments
- Knee ext is when 0 deg flex
- In blue line

$$\theta_{\text{hip}} = \theta_{\text{trunk}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{thigh}})$$

$$\theta_{\text{knee}} = \theta_{\text{shank}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{thigh}})$$

$$\theta_{\text{ankle}} = \theta_{\text{shank}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{foot}})$$

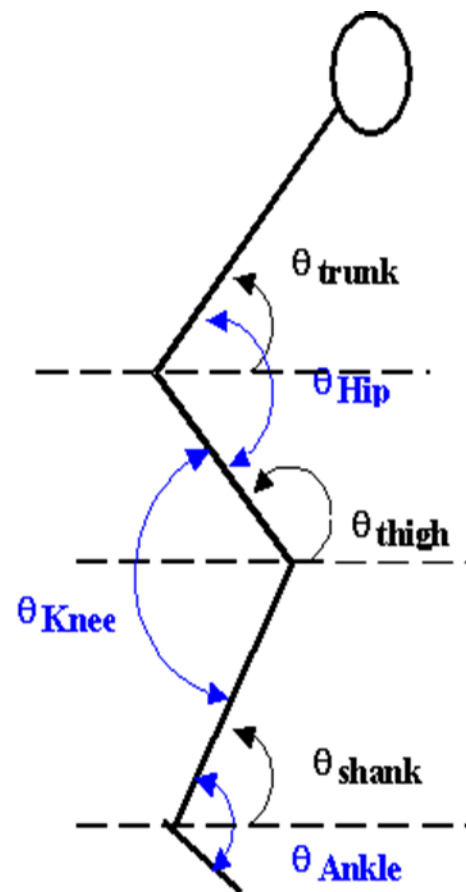




$$\theta_{\text{hip}} = \theta_{\text{trunk}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{thigh}})$$

$$\theta_{\text{knee}} = \theta_{\text{shank}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{thigh}})$$

$$\theta_{\text{ankle}} = \theta_{\text{shank}} + (180 - \theta_{\text{foot}})$$



Clipboard: Paste, Copy, Cut, Undo, Redo

Font: Calibri, 11, Bold (B), Italic (I), Underline (U), Text Color (A), Background Color (A)

Alignment: Left, Center, Right, Merge & Center, Wrap Text

Number: General, Currency (\$), Percentage (%), Thousand Separator (.), Comma Separator (,)

Styles: Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Cell Styles

Cells: Insert, Delete, Format

Editing: Sort & Filter, Find & Select

K12 =ATAN2(F12-C12,E12-B12)

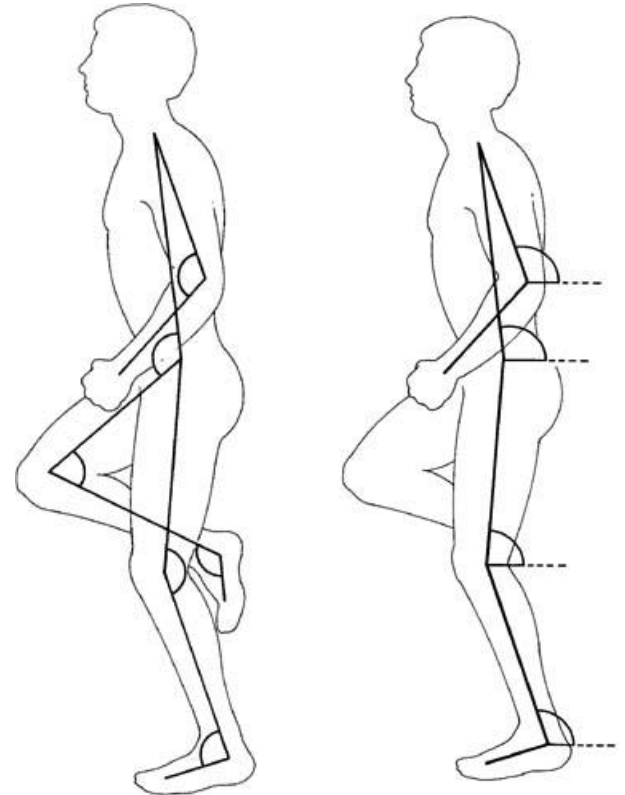
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
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2	Date:	40203																					
3	Time:	0.586609																					
4	Type:	dynamic																					
5	Description:																						
6	Notes:																						
7																							
8	TRAJECTORIES																						
9	100 Hz																						
10		RTHI									ARctang	degree											
11	Field #	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z																
12	1	-447.608	-26.8141	679.7376	-478.385	-27.6172	505.6722				-1.59689	-91.4949											
13	2	-447.679	-26.1868	679.606	-478.416	-27.1458	505.6074				-1.60198	-91.787											
14	3	-447.747	-25.5856	679.4804	-478.449	-26.6945	505.5466				-1.6069	-92.0684											
15	4	-447.812	-25.0106	679.3606	-478.481	-26.2633	505.4897				-1.61162	-92.3391											
16	5	-447.876	-24.4617	679.2469	-478.513	-25.8524	505.4367				-1.61615	-92.5988											
17	6	-447.937	-23.939	679.139	-478.545	-25.4615	505.3877				-1.6205	-92.8476											
18	7	-447.995	-23.4425	679.0371	-478.578	-25.091	505.3427				-1.62464	-93.0853											
19	8	-448.051	-22.9723	678.9412	-478.611	-24.7407	505.3016				-1.6286	-93.3118											
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21	10	-448.156	-22.1114	678.7671	-478.676	-24.1015	505.2314				-1.63591	-93.7307											
22	11	-448.204	-21.7212	678.6891	-478.709	-23.813	505.2023				-1.63926	-93.9229											
23	12	-448.25	-21.3581	678.617	-478.742	-23.5456	505.1771				-1.64242	-94.1035											
24	13	-448.294	-21.0226	678.551	-478.774	-23.2996	505.1561				-1.64536	-94.2723											

Calculation of velocity

- ▶ Coordinate and smooth data
- ▶
$$V = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta T} \quad \Delta X = x_{i+1} - x_i$$
- ▶ This velocity does not represented v at either of sample time.

- ▶ So ,
$$v_{xi} = \frac{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}}{2\Delta t}$$

- ▶ And
$$A_{xi} = \frac{v_{xi+1} - v_{xi-1}}{2\Delta t}$$



Samples: Indication in Ergonomics studies

”



Relationships Between Trunk Movement Patterns During Lifting Tasks Compared With Unloaded Extension From a Flexed Posture

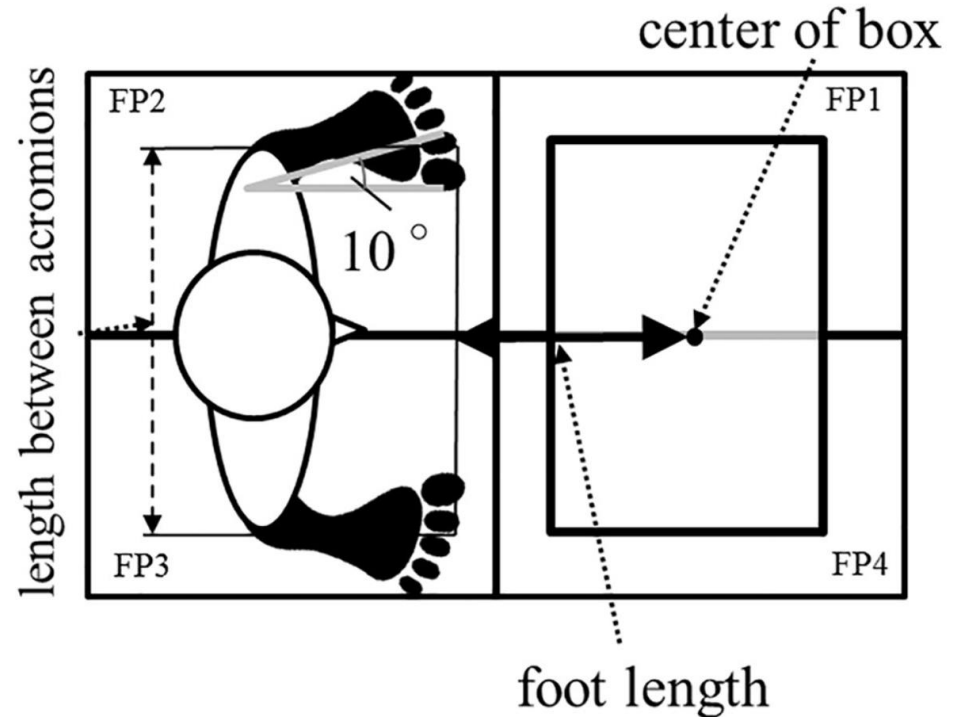
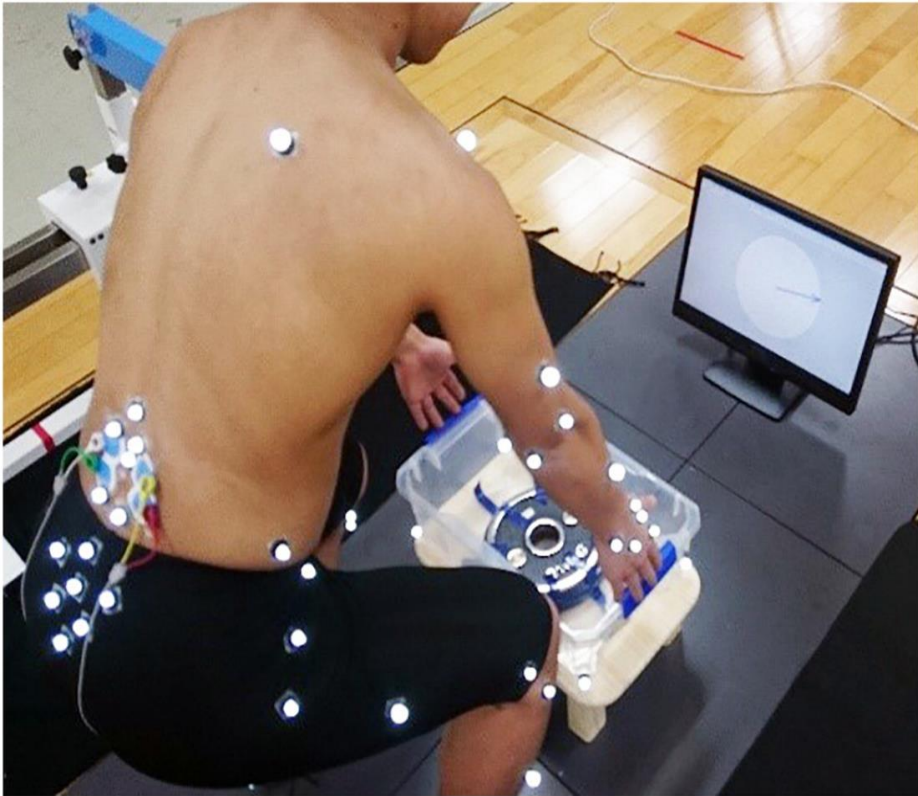


Yuta Ogata, MS,^a Masaya Anan, PhD,^b Makoto Takahashi, PhD,^b Takuya Takeda, MS,^a Kenji Tanimoto, MS,^a Tomonori Sawada, MS,^a and Koichi Shinkoda, PhD^a

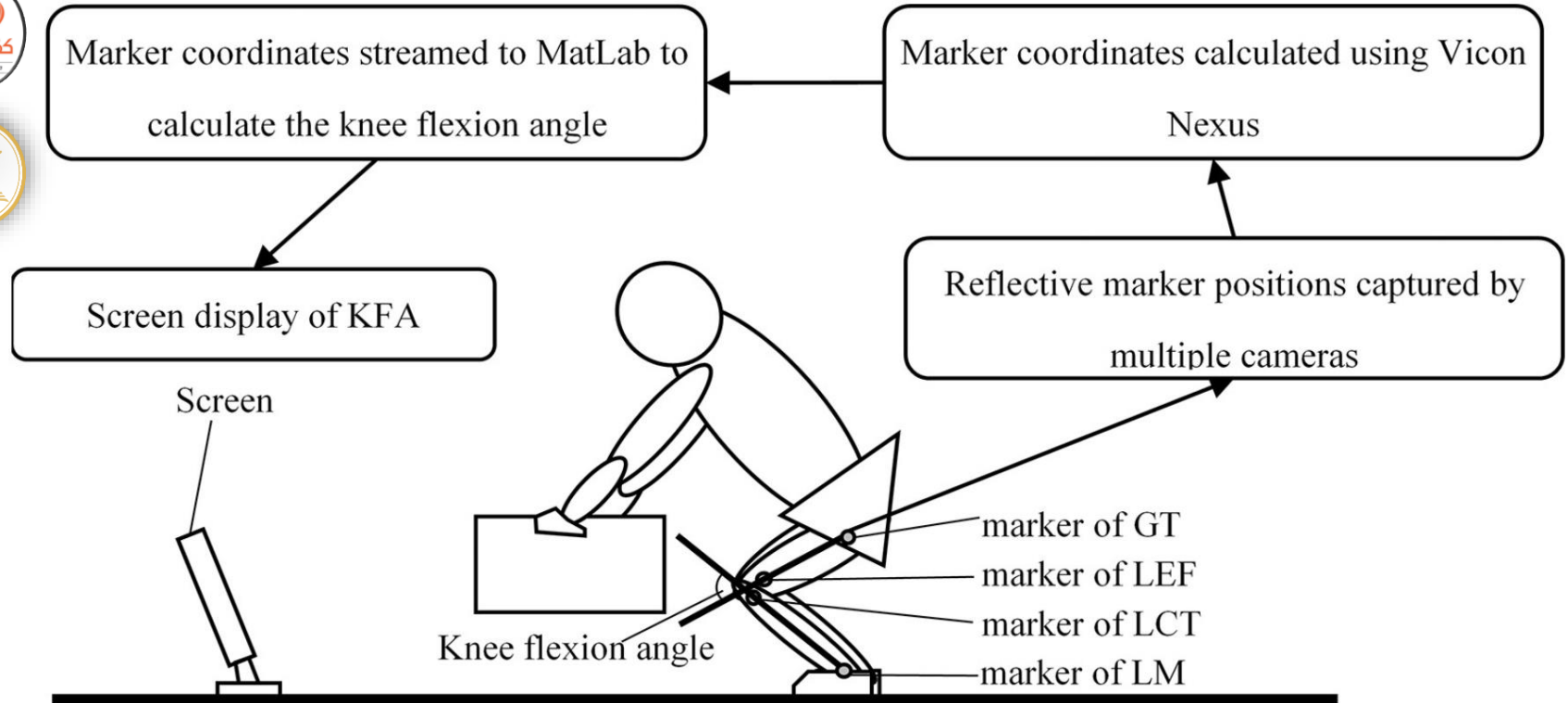
ABSTRACT

- ▶ Assessment of movement patterns during lifting (0,30,60,90 deg) and unloaded trunk flexion and extension
- ▶ 3-dimensional motion analysis system (Vicon Motion Systems)
- ▶ lift a box containing a 7.5-kg weight from half the height of their shank to half the height of their thigh at a comfortable speed



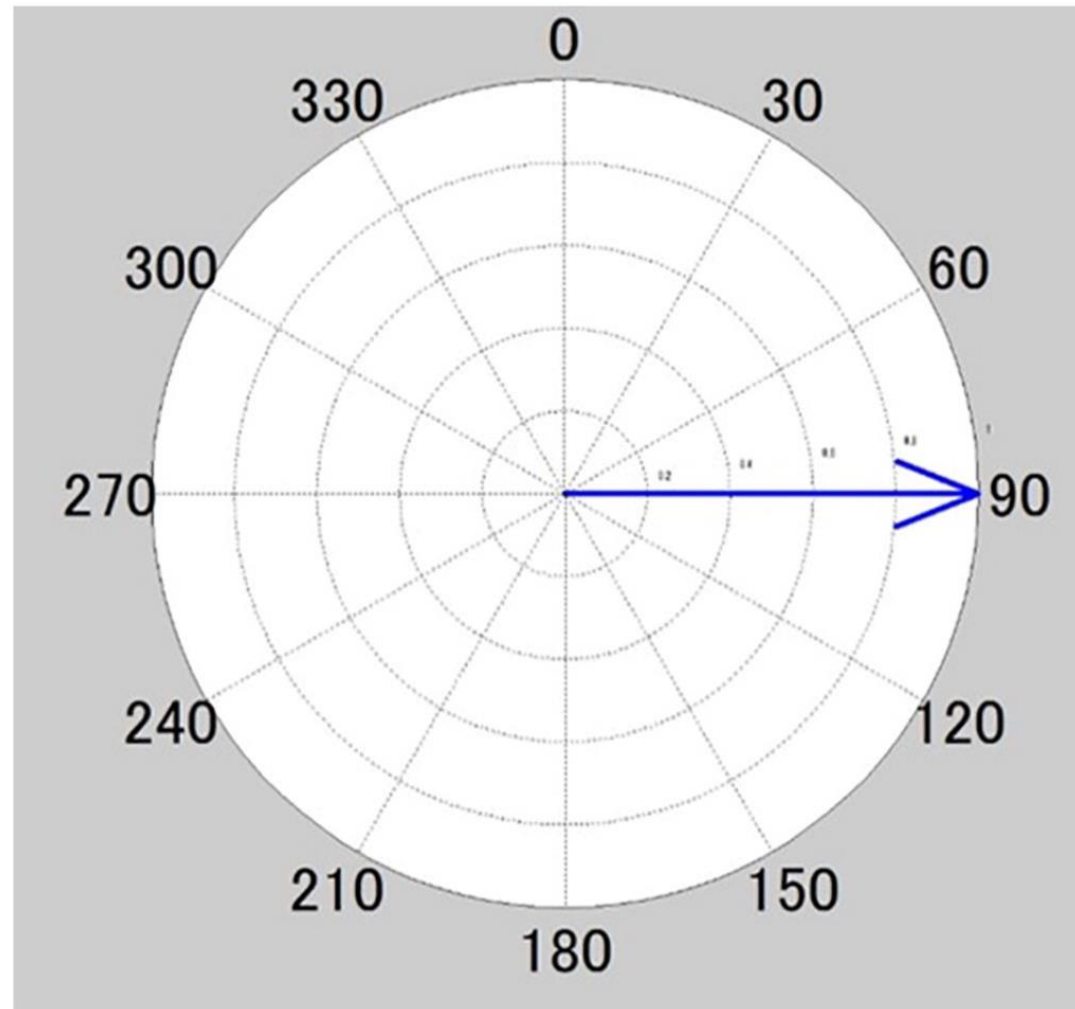


The definition of KFA and the processing flow of real-time feedback. GT, greater trochanter; KFA, knee flexion angle; LCM: lateral condyle of the tibia; LEF: lateral epicondyle of the femur; LM: lateral malleolus.

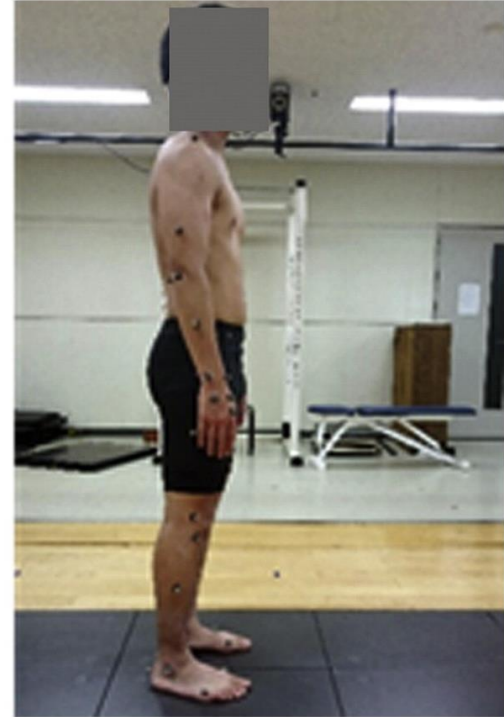
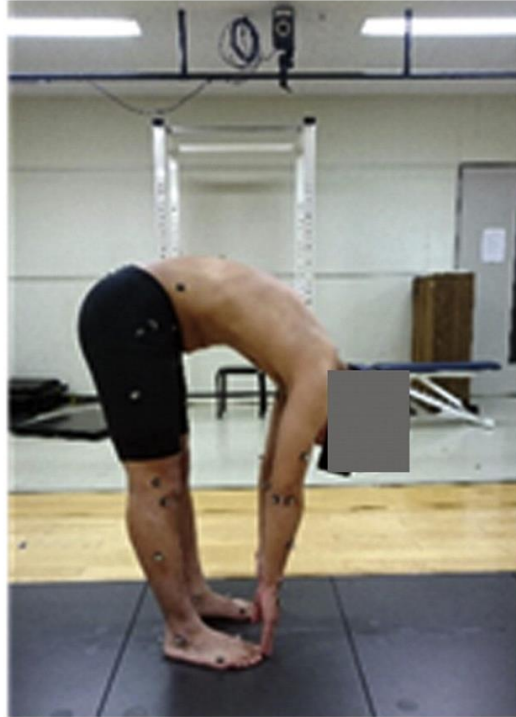


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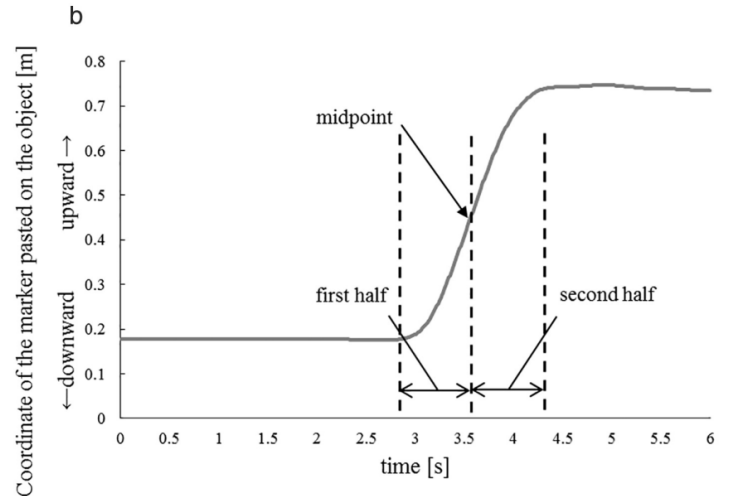
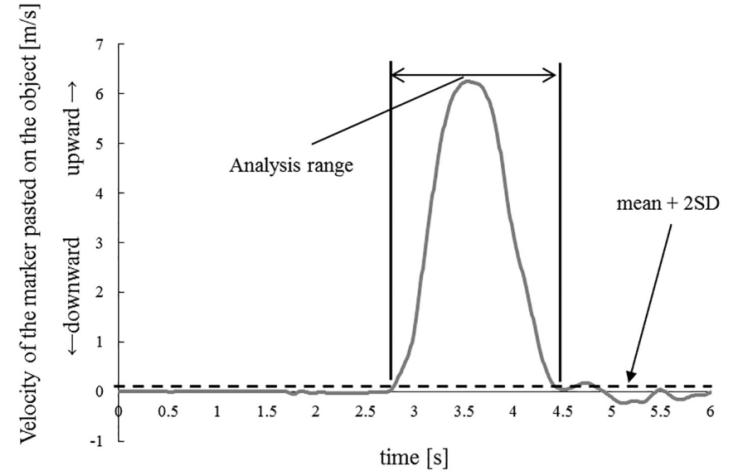
- ▶ The displayed knee flexion angle (clockwise rotation)
- ▶ indicates increased knee flexion angle)



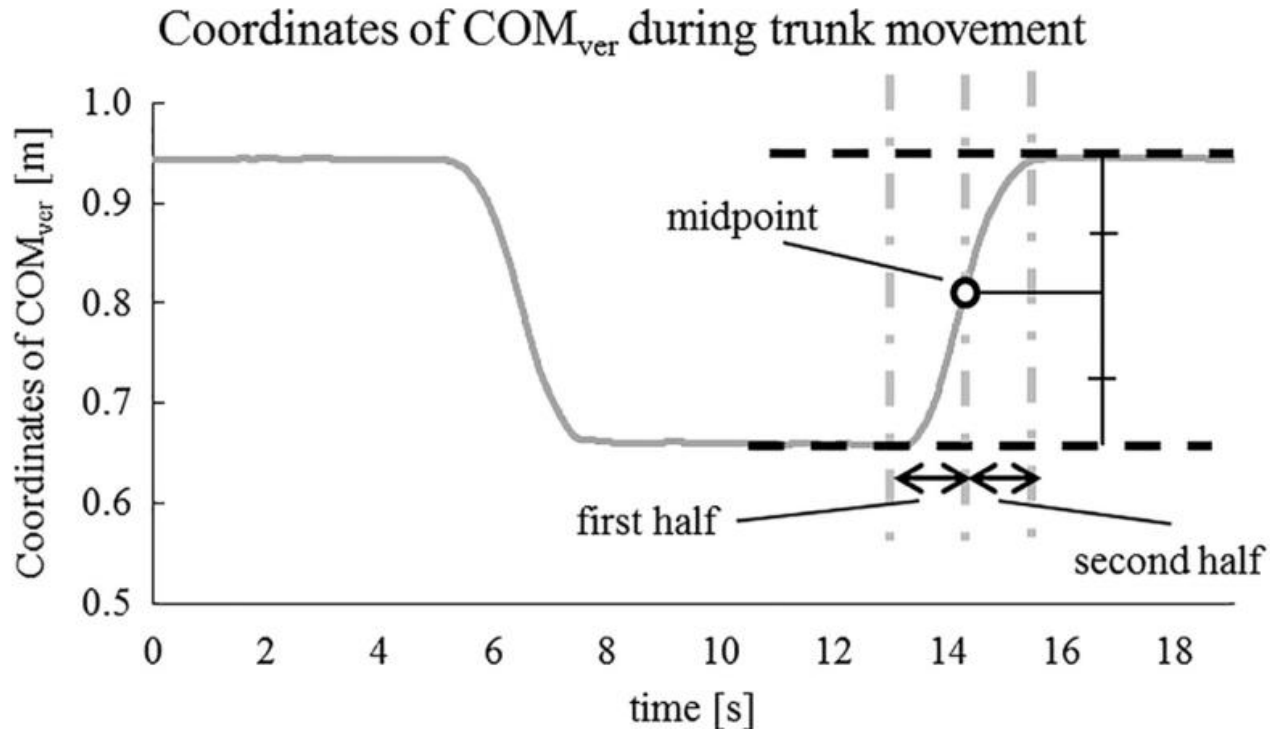
Flex-Ext posture



- ▶ The beginning and end of lifting were detected using the velocity of the markers pasted on the object that was lifted

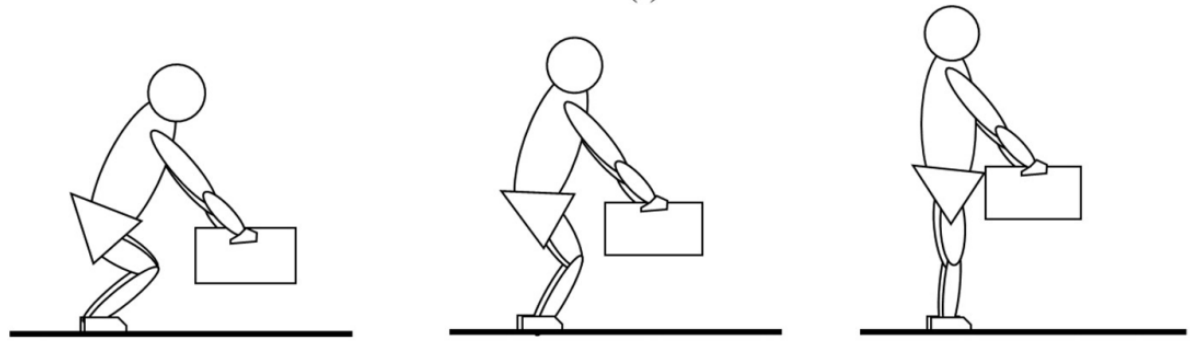
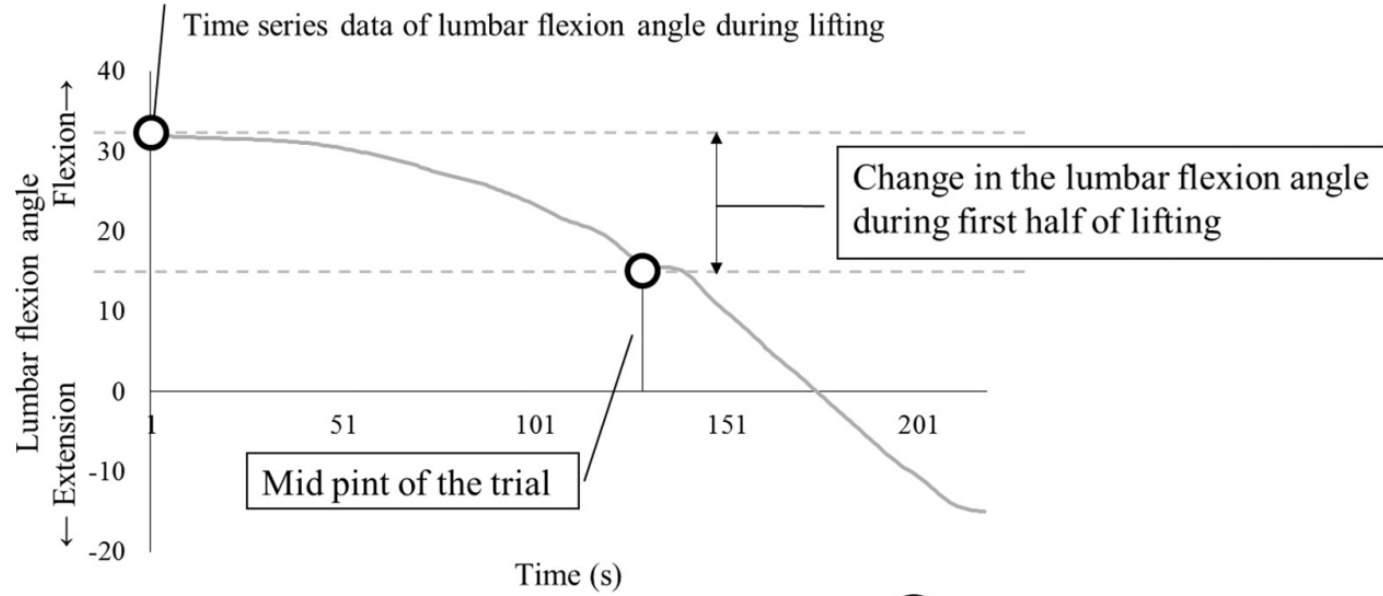


- ▶ We detected the start and end of trunk extension from
- ▶ full unloaded flexion using the vertical coordinate of the
- ▶ COM

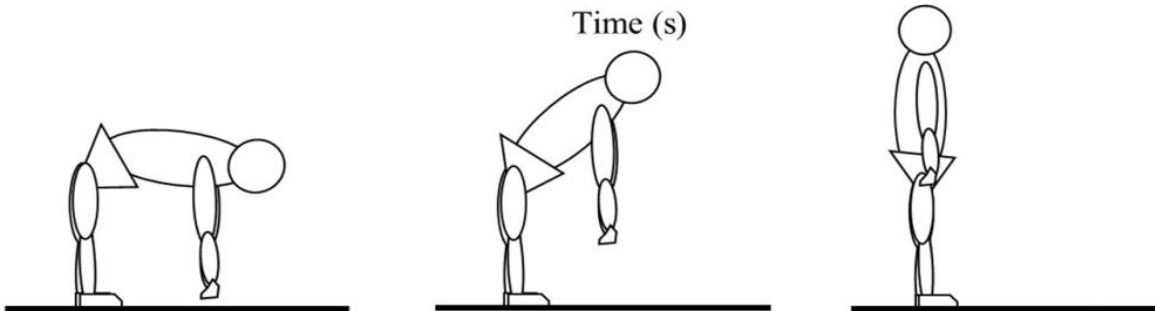
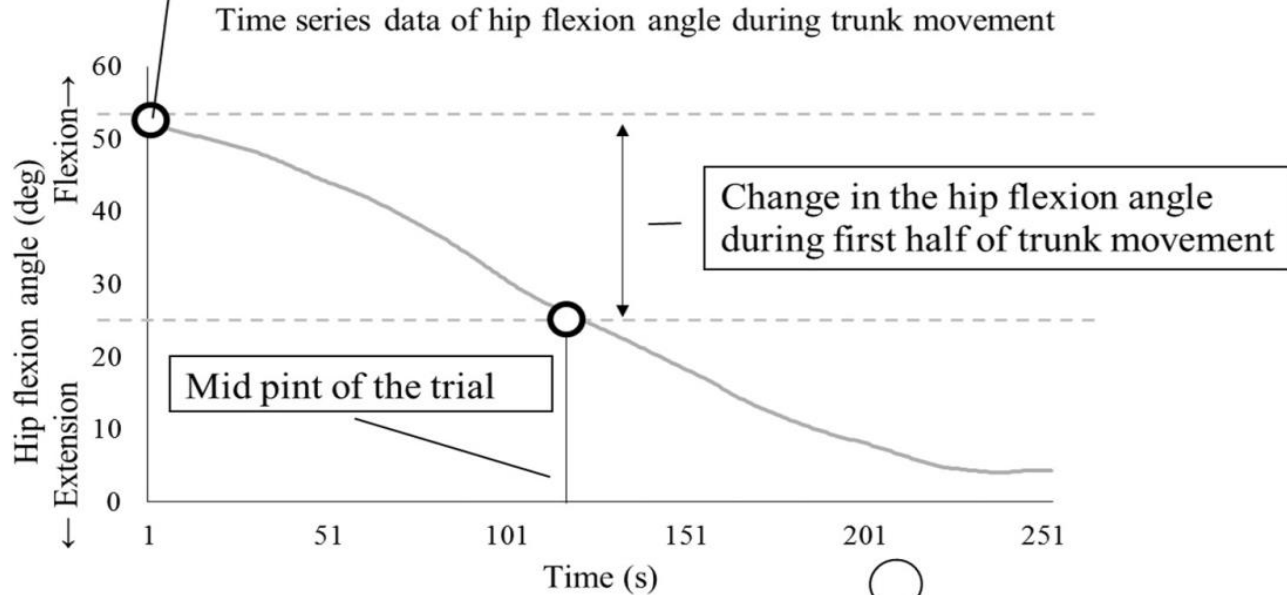




Maximum flexion angle



Maximum flexion angle





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Changes in kinematics and work physiology during progressive lifting in healthy adults

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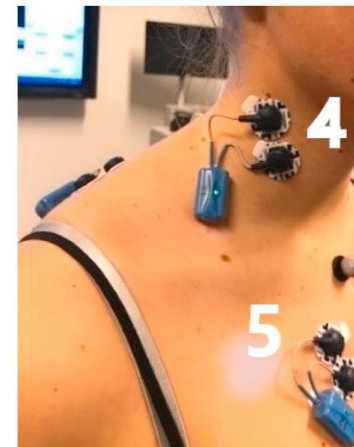
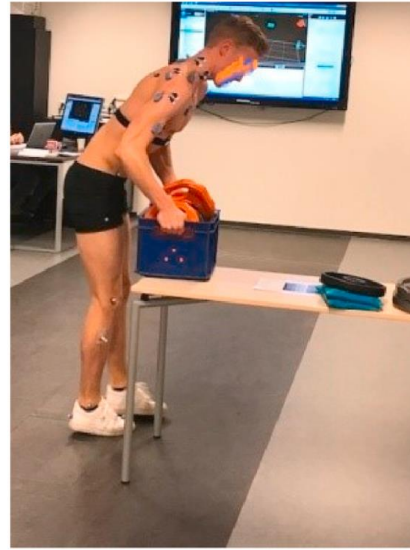


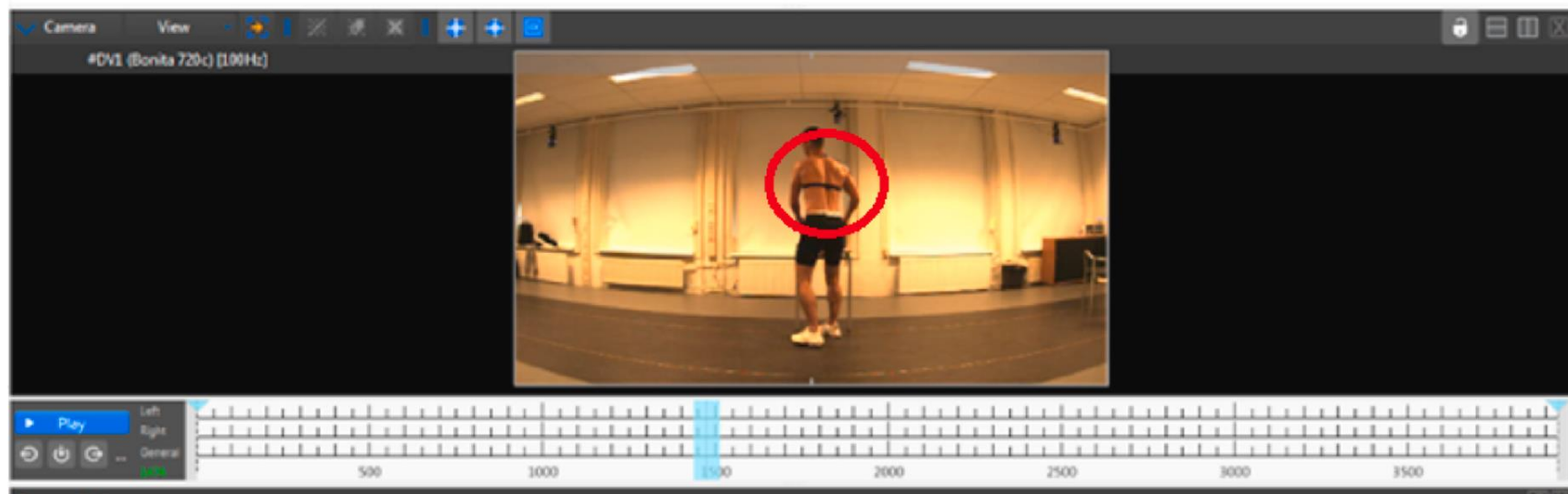
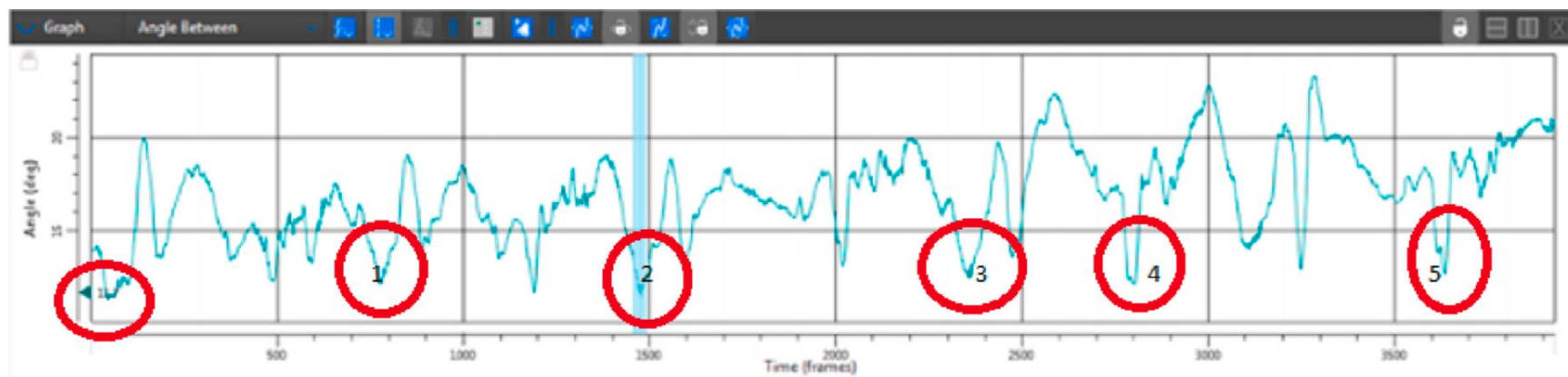
- ▶ The objective: to test progression of changes in kinematics and work physiology during progressive lifting in healthy adults.
- ▶ EMG, Movement pattern analysis, Hear Rate





- ▶ Eight infrared cameras (Vicon Vantage V5, 100 frames per second, Vicon Motion Systems, Ltd., Oxford, UK) and two video cameras (Vicon Bonita 720c, 120 Hz, Vicon)
- ▶ Four markers were placed on the bony landmarks of C7, T10 and both PIIS.
- ▶ The angle between the line C7-T10 and the line PIIS-Th10 was presented.
- ▶ maximal extension angles during the sets were recorded to express posture of the spine.





A kinematic comparison of gait with a backpack versus a trolley for load carriage in children



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^b HubemaLab: Human Behaviour & Motion Analysis Lab. University of Granada, Ceuta, Spain

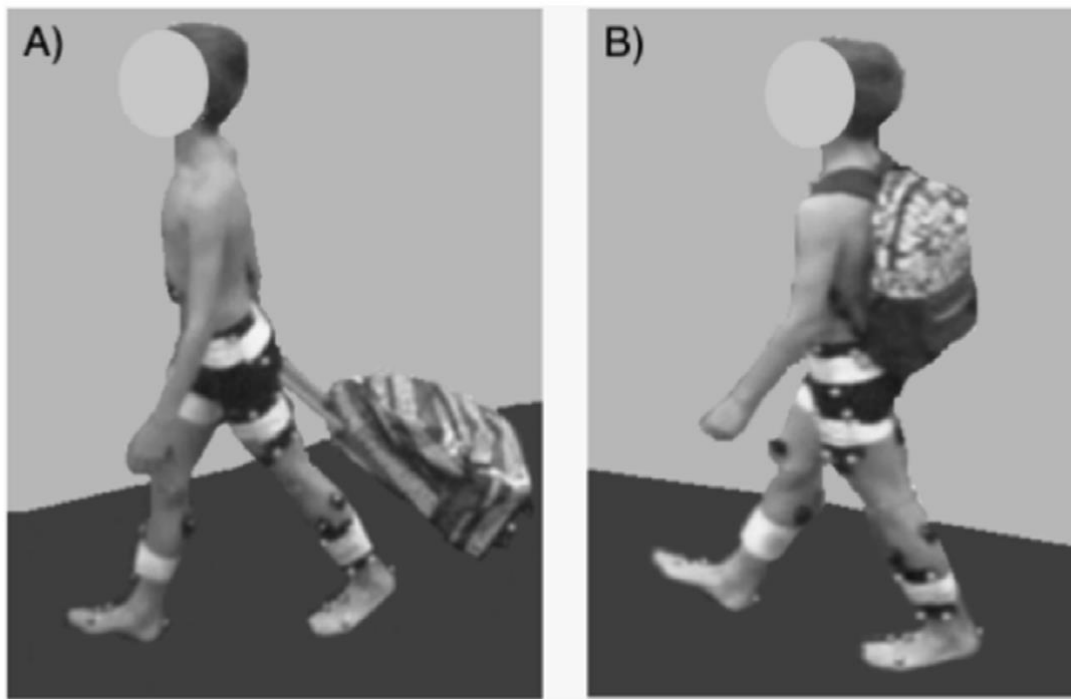
^c Research Institute for Sport and Exercise Sciences, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

- ▶ Aims: evaluate gait kinematics of the lower limbs and thorax in children by first comparing various weights on a backpack or a trolley to unloaded walking and then comparing the backpack to the trolley condition directly with matched loads.



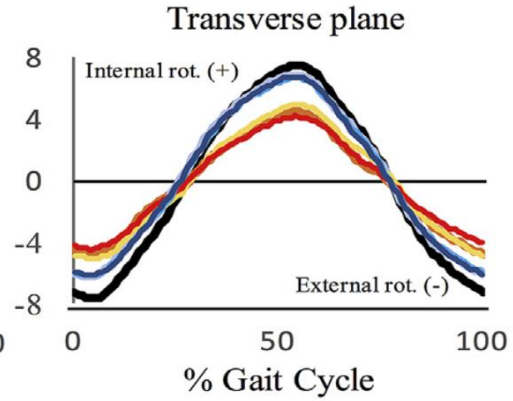
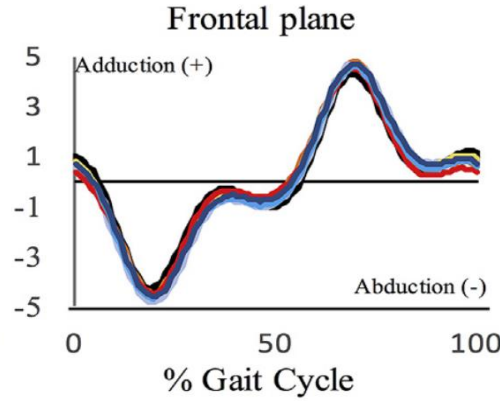
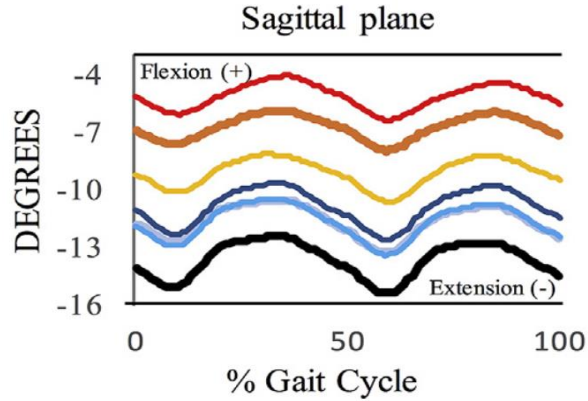


- ▶ A 3D-motion capture system (Qualisys AB, Göteborg, Sweden)
- ▶ different loads conditions: unloaded walking (as control), pulling a school trolley or carrying a backpack, both with 10%, 15%, and 20% BW loads.

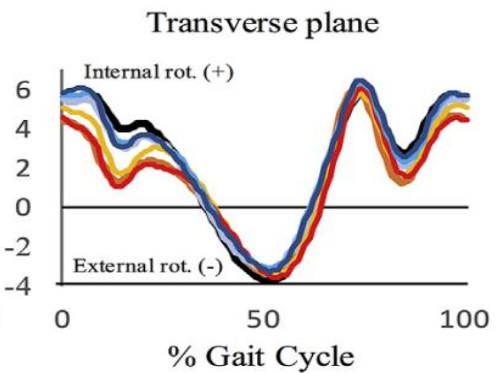
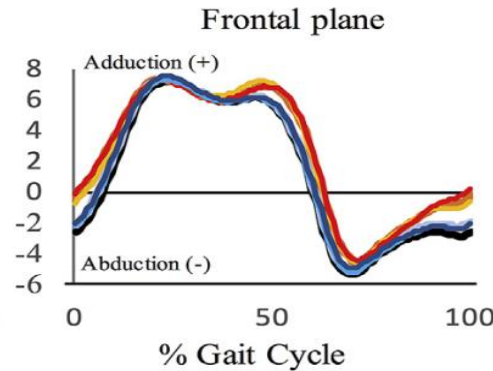
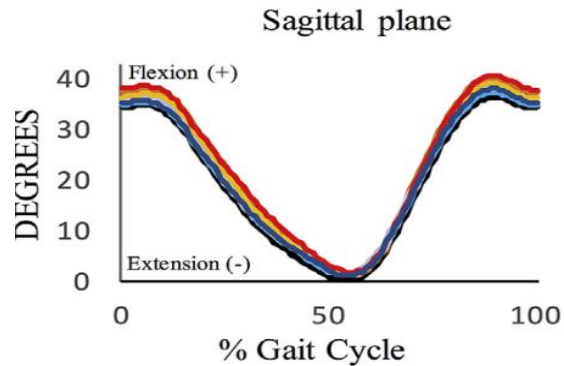


THORAX

— No bag — Trolley 10% — Backpack 10%
 — Trolley 15% — Backpack 15%
 — Trolley 20% — Backpack 20%



HIP





BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders



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Lower extremity joint kinetics and lumbar curvature during squat and stoop lifting

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