

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN GAIT CYCLE USING MOTION CAPTURE

LIBRARY

NIVERSITY OF MORATUWA, SRI LANK.

MORATUWA

A dissertation submitted to the

Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Moratuwa
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of Master of Science.



H.K. PRAMINDA MANOJ KUMARA

University of Moratuwa
93944

Supervised by: Dr. Rohan Munasinghe

Department of Electrical Engineering University of Moratowa, Sri Lanka

October 2009

621.3(043)

TH

93944

DECLARATION

The work submitted in this dissertation is the result of my own investigation except otherwise stated.

It has not already been accepted for any degree, and is also not being concurrently submitted for any other degree

UOM Verified Signature

H.K Praminda Manoj 10/10/2009

I endorse the declaration by the candidate

UOM Verified Signature

Dr. Rohan Murtes in Leand

Dept. of Electron Engineering

Telecommunication Engineering

Telecommunication Moratuwa.

University of Moratuwa.



CONTENTS

Declaration	
Abstract	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgement	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
Chapter 1 - Introduction	1
Chapter 2 -Bio Mechanics of Human Leg	4
2.1 Concept of human movement analysis	4
2.2 Anatomical structure of hip joint and its bio-mechanics	4
2.3 Anatomical structure of knee joint and its bio-mechanics	6
2.4 Anatomical structure of ankle joint and its bio-mechanics	7
2.5 Anatomical structure of toe joint and its bio-mechanics	8
Chapter 3 – Motion Capture Facility	
3.1 The fundamentals of human motion capture	9
3.2 Camera calibration process	9
3.2.1 Eccentric camera parameters	11
3.2.2 Intrinsic camera parameters	13
3.3 Markers positioning on leg	15
3.4 Stereo triangulation	15
3.5 Pixel to Spatial co-ordinate transformation	16
Chapter 4 – Experimental Results and Discussion	
4.1 Inverse kinematics of human leg	22
4.2 Joint velocities, accelerations and jerks of human leg during gait cycle.	23
Chapter 5 – Conclusion and Future Work	32
References	33
Annex 1 (Refer the CD)	35

Abstract

Bio mechanics is the study of body movements in order to design and produce ideal prosthesis. Biomechanical gait analysis is used widely as an objective tool to evaluate the walking capability of patient before and after various sorts of treatments (e.g. surgery or rehabilitation), design of locomotive apparatus etc. It is therefore important to know the test-retest reliability of each gait analysis, pattern of gait cycle with respect to time and rate of change of angular movements of each joint with respect to the given world reference frame.

Irrespective of different expensive and sophisticated system are available such as VICON system, Ariel Performance Analysis System (APAS), we have built the low cost camera calibration system with the elementary stereo geometry in canonical configuration method to gait analysis process in a sagittal plane. The makers' base motion capture methodology was used to analyze the gait cycle with two different speeds.

Finally, all the results have taken through the process feed for the graphical illustration of the gait cycle against to time function and hence rate of change of extension and flexion movements, joints accelerations and jerks values during the gait cycle was calculated.

Two different speeds have shown that significant change of joint angles and joint velocities in each leg joint. More importantly jerk values which are generating in leg joints shown these differences sharply.

In knee and toe joints the generated jerk patterns have shown more noises and which mean that the knee and toe joints are more vulnerable joints during the normal gait of human being.

The rate of change of joint angles and joint accelerations with jerk values where it has obtained as the experimental results can be used for future works such as to evaluate and verify the healing process of the patients who have undergone the leg surgeries or lost their normal walking ability. Out of that this will also help to design of artificial limbs to people who has lost their legs due to various accidents.

Dedication

To My Parents,

Who dedicate their lives for me and

My Loving Wife Geethi!

Acknowledgement

This dissertation holds far more than the culmination of years of study. These pages also reflect the relationship with many generous and inspiring people I have met since my post graduate work.

This dissertation could not have been written without Dr.Rohan Munasinghe –Senior Lecture Department of Electronics and Telecommunication University of Moratuwa, who not only served as my supervisor but also encouraged and challenged me throughout my academic program never accepting less than my best efforts. Also Dr. Ranga Rodrigo-Senior Lecture Department of Electronics and Telecommunication University of Moratuwa, patiently guided me with great insights and perspectives through the dissertation process.

I also would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Dr.Lanka Udawatte, —Senior Lecture Department of Electrical Engineering University of Moratuwa, who always shows me the worth of the quality research work and encourage me to see the end results of it, and as well as the people who serve in the Department of Electrical Engineering throughout my academic works of post graduate studies.

My research partner Mr.Punsari Jinadasa, for his encouraging words and thoughtful criticisms, and time and attention during the busy life will never be forgettable.

Finally I should Thanks many individuals, especially to my loving wife and my mother-in-law who looked after my baby son 'Yumeth' born before this dissertation was completed and also friends and colleagues who have not been mention here personally in making the educational process success. May be I could not have made it without your support.

List of Figures

	Page
Fig 1 – Joint types in human body	05
Fig 2 – Axes of motion of hip joint	06
Fig 3 – Rolling and gliding action of knee joint	06
Fig 4 – Ankle as modified hinge joint	07
Fig 5 – The toe joint anatomy	08
Fig 6 - Corner extraction by using planar check board	10
Fig 7 – The geometric model of pinhole camera, consisted of an	
Image plane I and eye point C on the focal plane F	11
Fig 8 – The extrinsic parameters of the camera	13
Fig 9 – The intrinsic camera parameters	14
Fig 10 – Epipolar geometry in stereopsis	16
Fig 11 – The canonical stereo configuration where the epipolar	
Lines are parallel in the image and epipoles are in infinity	17
Fig 12 – Geometrical view of canonical stereo configuration	17
Fig 13 – Two web camera arangement to capture the movement of metal rod	19
Fig 14 - Arrangement of two web cameras to capture the gait cycle	19
Fig 15 – Graphical relationship between pixel and spatial coordinate system	20
Fig 16 – Markers position in 3D pixel space	22
Fig 17 – Change of joint angles in each leg joint	23
Fig 18 - Change of joint velocities in each leg joint	24
Fig 19 - Change of joint acceleration in each leg joint	25
Fig 20 – Change of Joint jerks in each leg joint	26
Fig 21 – Resultant force variation on hip joint with different hip joint angles	28
Fig 22 – Gait cycle for ankle-foot orthosis	29

List of Tables (In Annex 1 of CD)

	Page
Table 01– Pixel co-ordinates of right and left camera images of leg and its 3D positions with respect to camera co-ordinate frame.	35
Table 02 – Pixel co-ordinates of right and left camera images of metal rod and its 3D positions with respect to camera co-ordinate frame with relevant spatial value conversion.	101
Table 03 –Joint angle profile of leg joint during the gait.	105
Table 04 – Joint velocity profile of leg joint during the gait	113
Table 05- Joint acceleration profile during the gait	121
Table 06- Joint jerk generation profile during the gait	129