
Gait Analysis on a Virtual Human Dummy Based on Patient Anthropometry

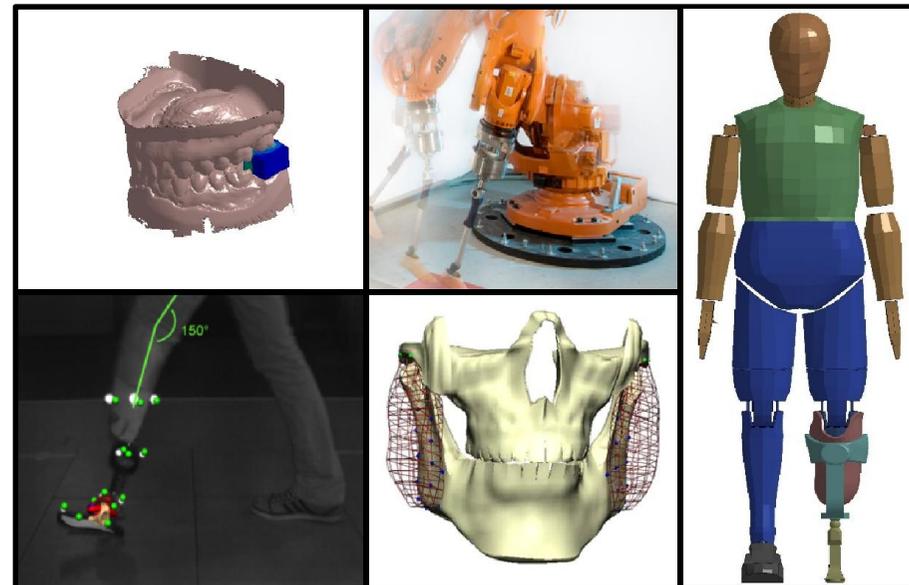
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The Virtual Orthopedic Lab

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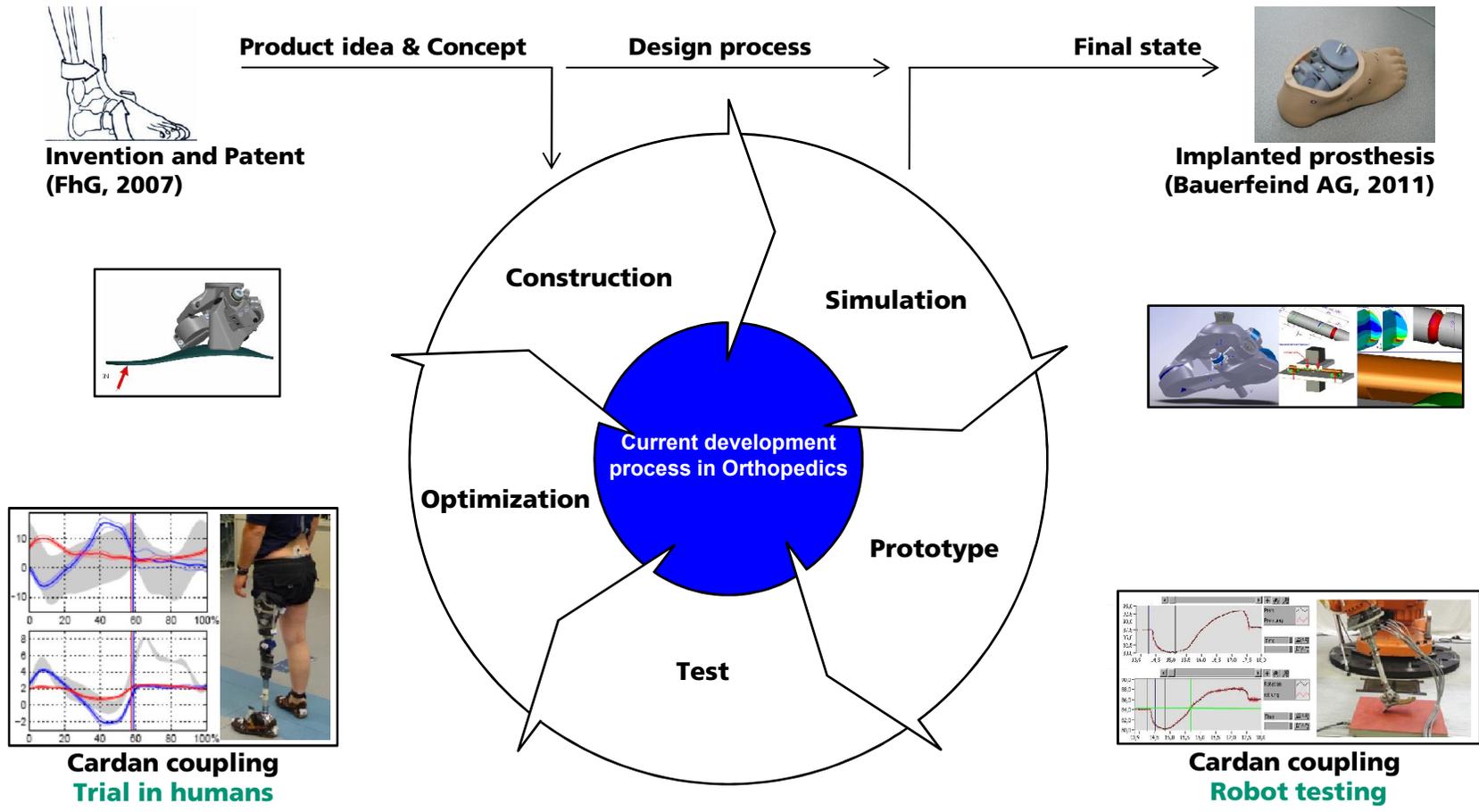
What do they have in common?



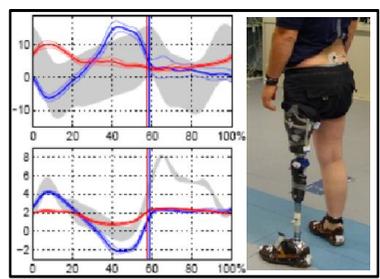
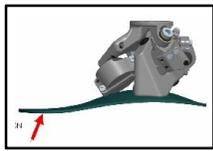
Prosthesis and their function



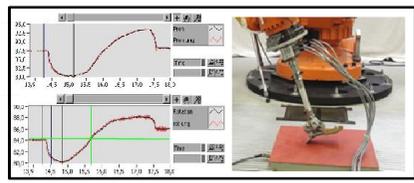
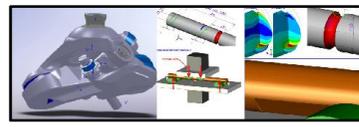
Steps in prosthesis development



Invention and Patent (FhG, 2007)



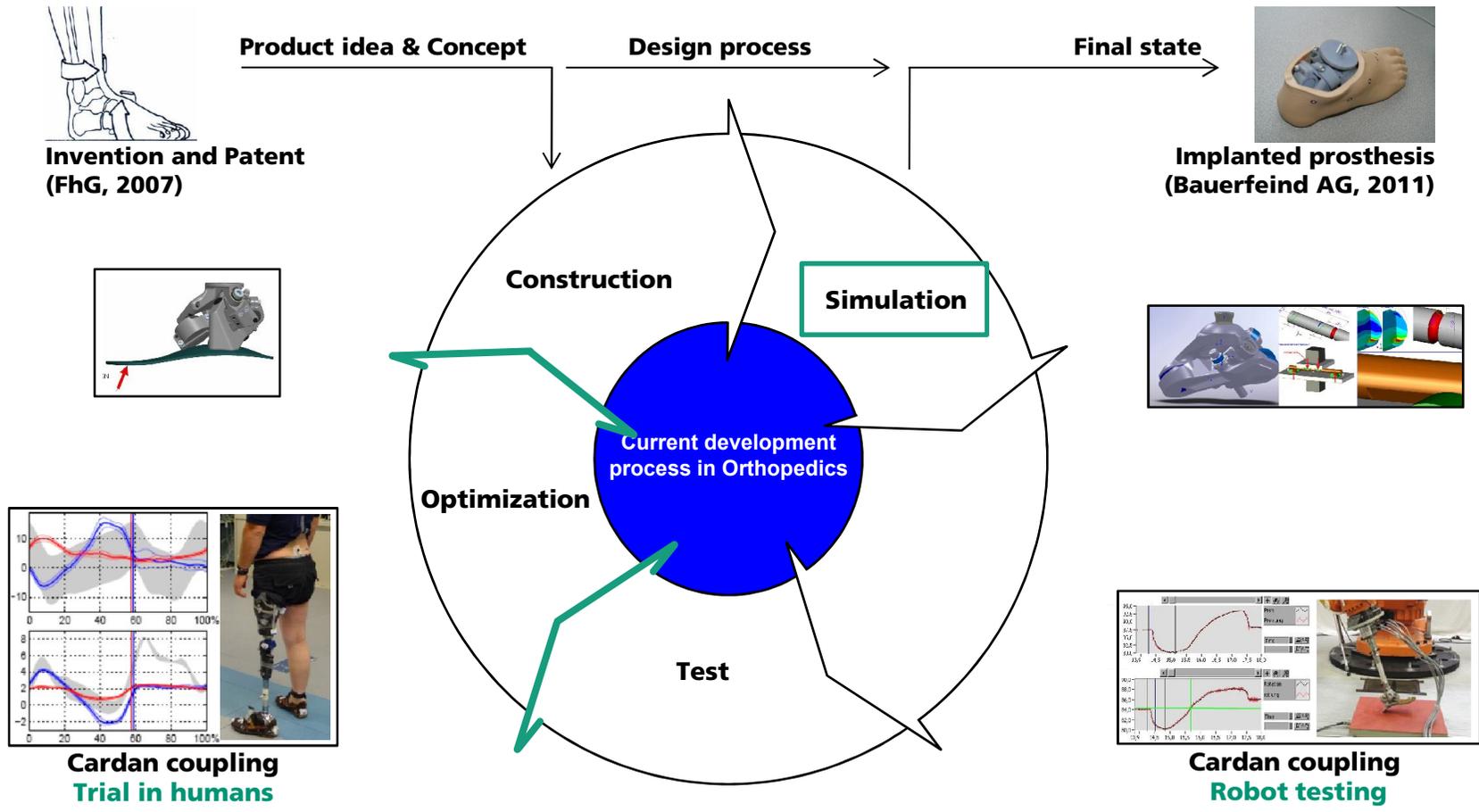
Cardan coupling Trial in humans



Cardan coupling Robot testing

Steps in prosthesis development

VOL – Virtual Orthopedic Lab



Prosthesis testing: ISO 22675:2006

- Test ankle-foot devices and foot units
- Cyclic and static test procedures
- Relatively new standard
- Very simple
- Cannot test complex, realistic loading patterns

Alternative?

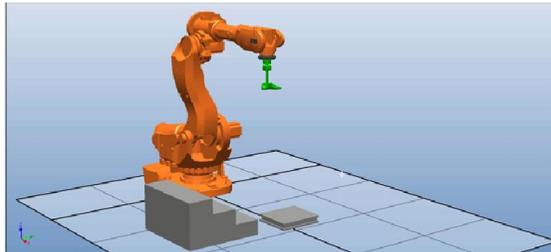
Accelerating and facilitating design –

Gait to Robot

Motion
Analysis



Patient Robot
Simulation



Patient Robot
Test

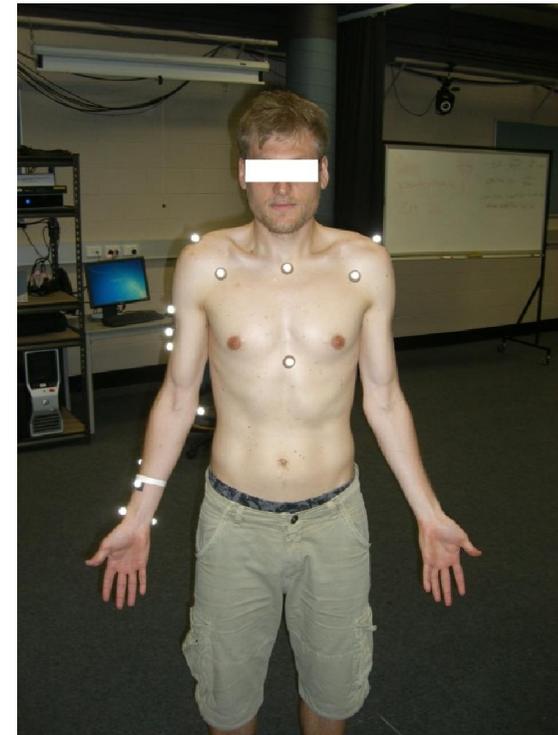


What is a gait lab?

- A place to formally measure walking pattern
- Markers are placed on the subject's body
- Infrared cameras track marker positions
- Force plates measure the ground reaction forces

Why gait lab?

- To understand gait pattern
- Analyze gait abnormalities
- Track any motion



Gait lab at Fraunhofer IPA



How is virtual gait analysis helpful?

- Character animation
 - In Sports: optimizing posture of athletes
 - Clinical diagnosis of gait pathology
 - Improve function of medical devices
 - Analyze different scenarios (motion) quickly
-
- Gait does not refer just to walking but to any MOTION
 - Dummy does not refer to only humans but to any model like spine, teeth,...

Virtualizing the subject: Anthropometric measures

- Anthropometry means measurement of man
- Anthropometric measurements could include:
 - Total height
 - Total weight
 - Segmental lengths and masses
 - More...
- Measurements included in this work:
 - Total height
- Weight and segment lengths of dummy still need scaling to match the subject

Virtualizing the subject: Anthropometric measures



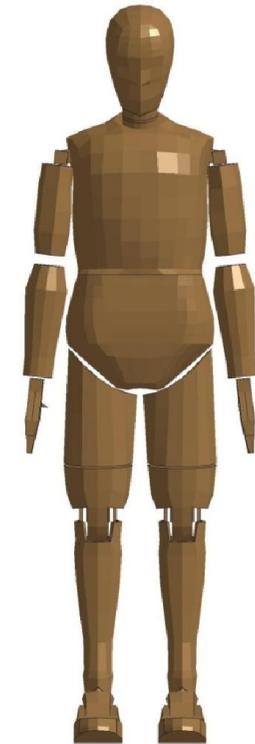
Anthropometric dummy of subject: scaling

Subject

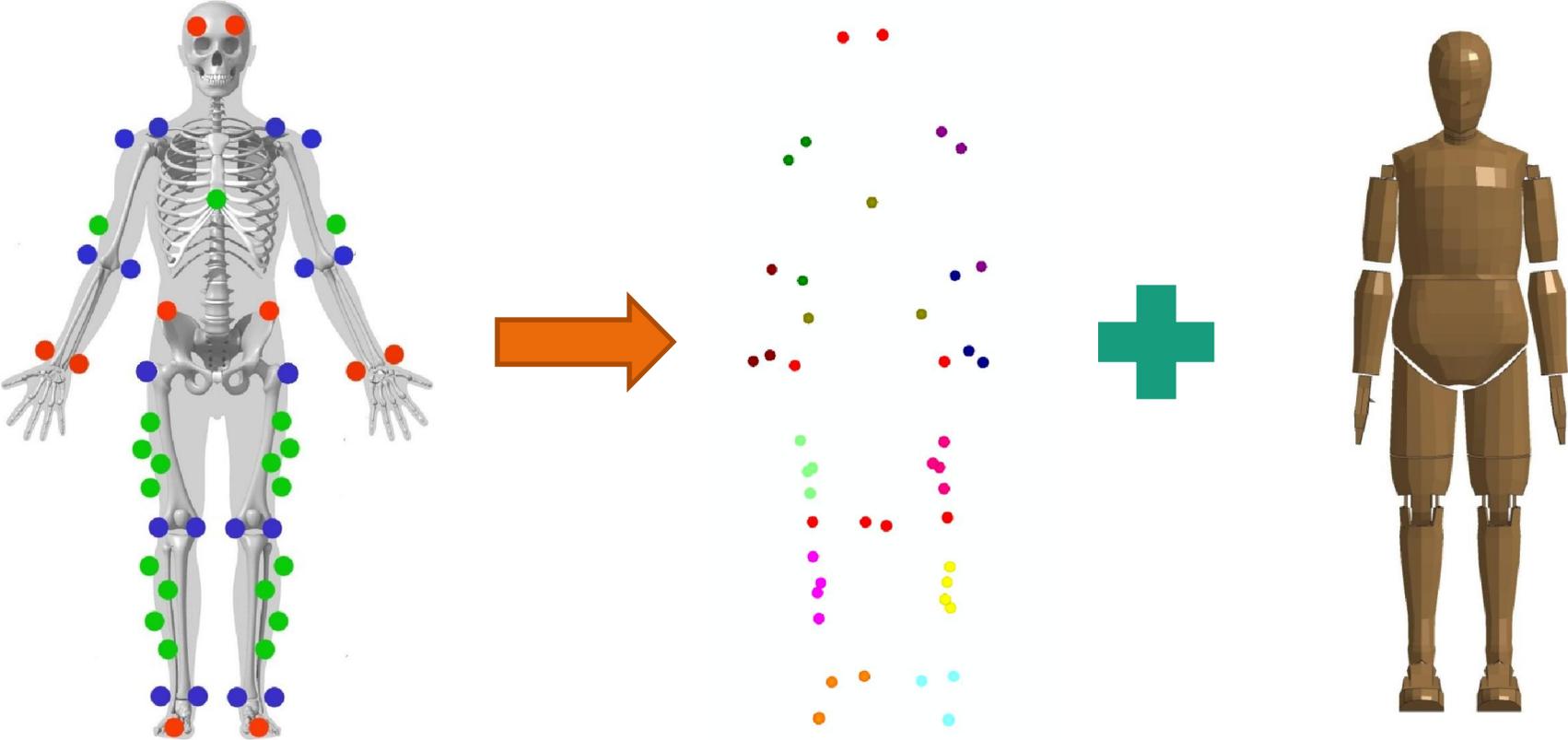
- Height: 1.8m
- Weight: 80kg

Dummy (LSTC 50th percentile Hybrid 3 Standing model)

- Height: 1.7m
- Weight: 52kg
- Nr of elements: 4293
- Nr of nodes: 7470
- Dummy is not completely rigid



Imposing marker trajectories on scaled dummy

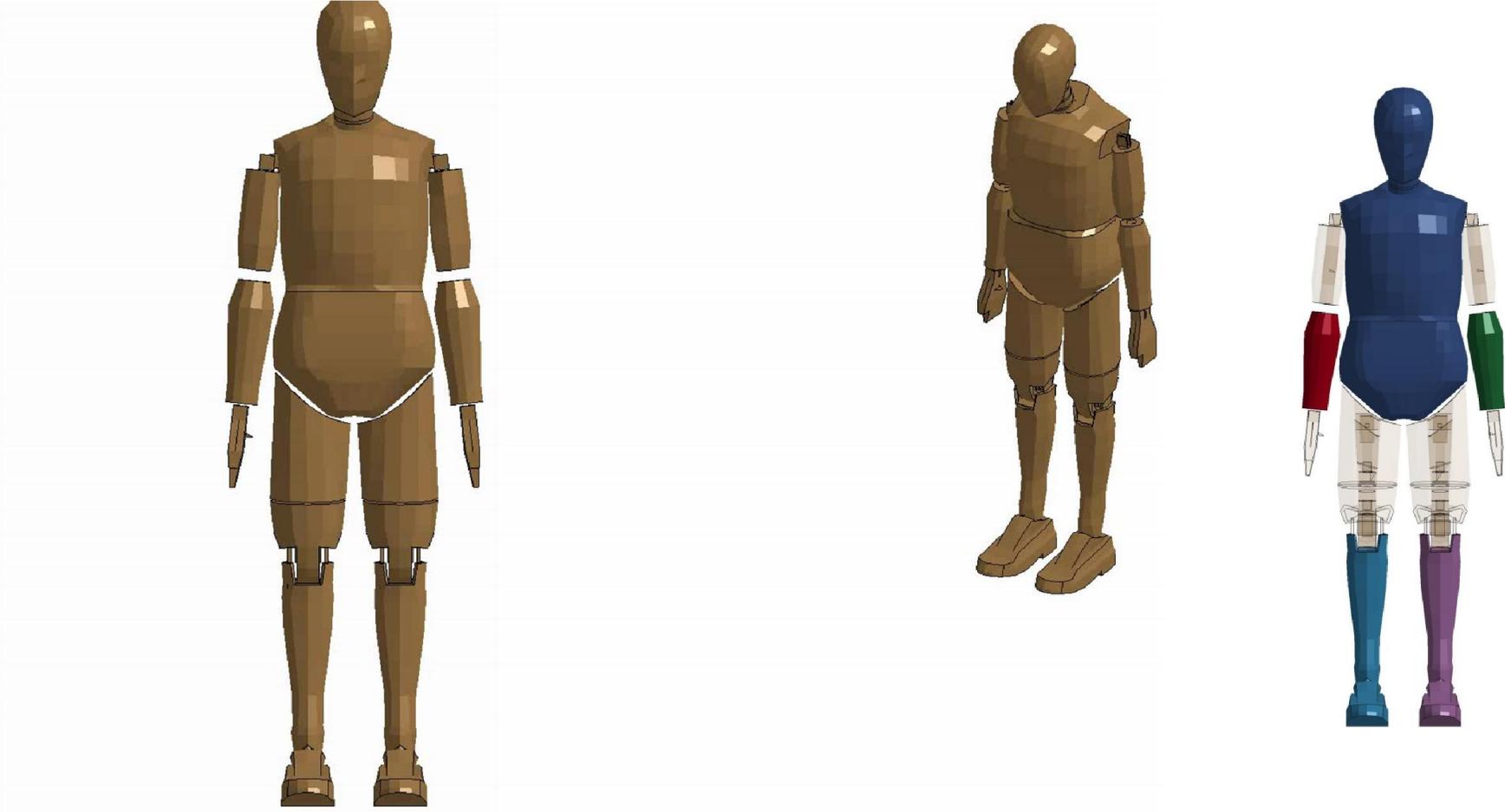


Model reduction

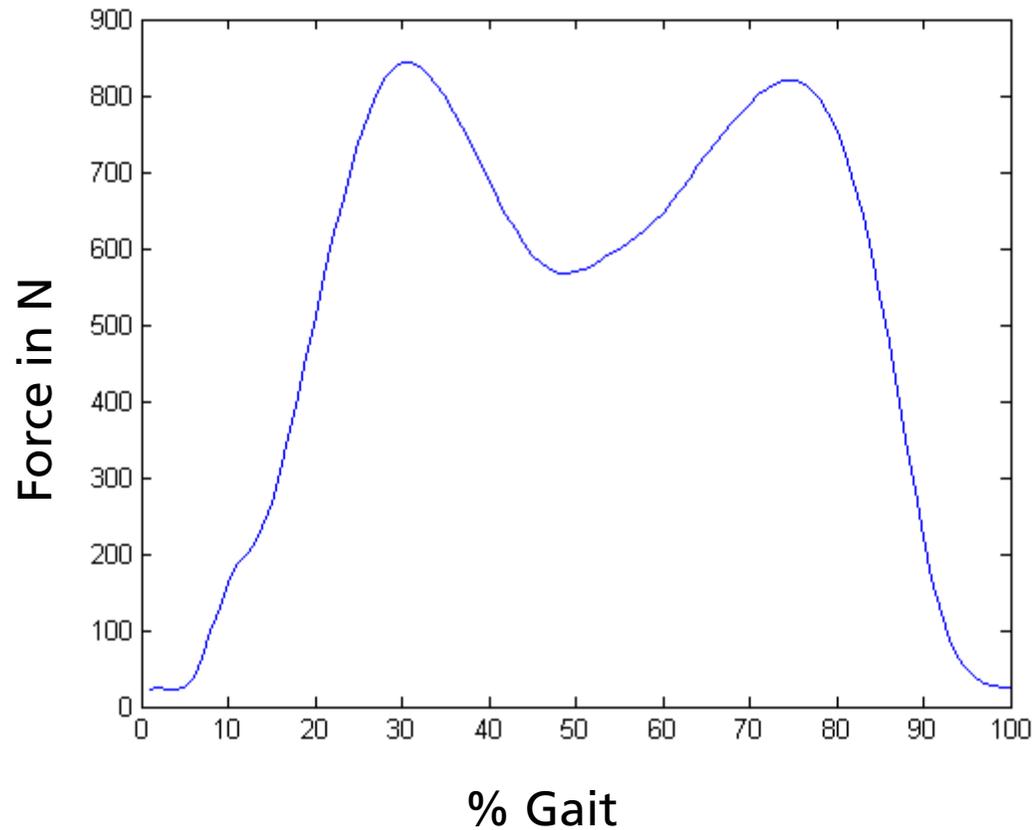
- The chosen LSTC Dummy has 115 parts (rigid, deformable and discrete)
- It is neither necessary nor possible to provide motion capture data for every part
- The rigid body trajectories are imparted to the arms, legs and torso
- *CONSTRAINED_RIGID_BODIES card is used for model reduction



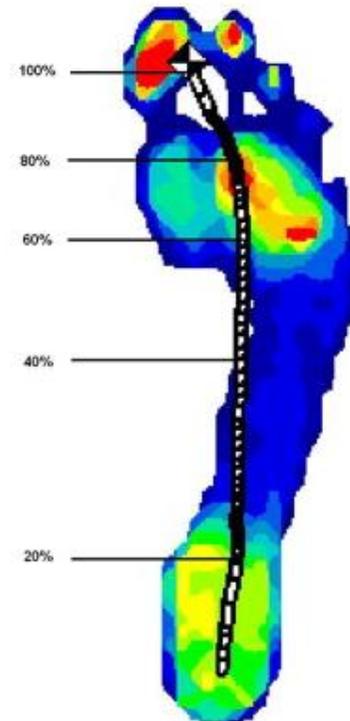
Imposing marker trajectories on dummy



Ground Reaction Force (GRF) – Normal gait



Experimental GRF data



Source: Center of pressure trajectory in participants with functional ankle instability, Hopkins J.Ty et. al.

Dummy model of amputee



Elements: ~~3293~~
Nodes : ~~7470~~



Elements: 9197
Nodes : 6911



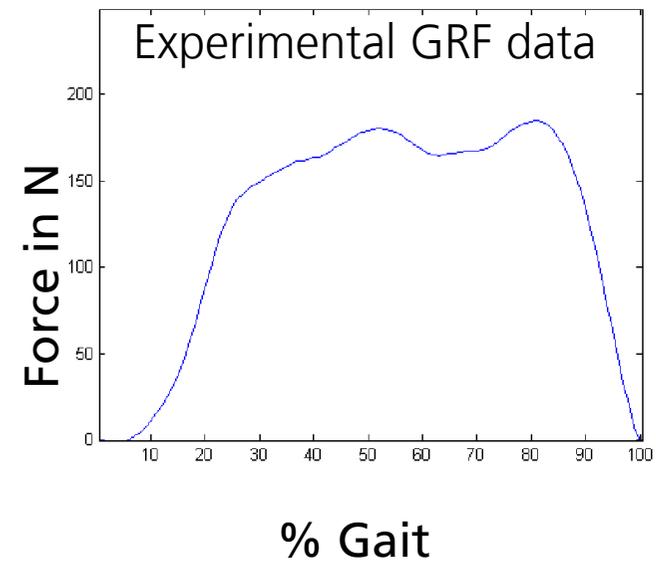
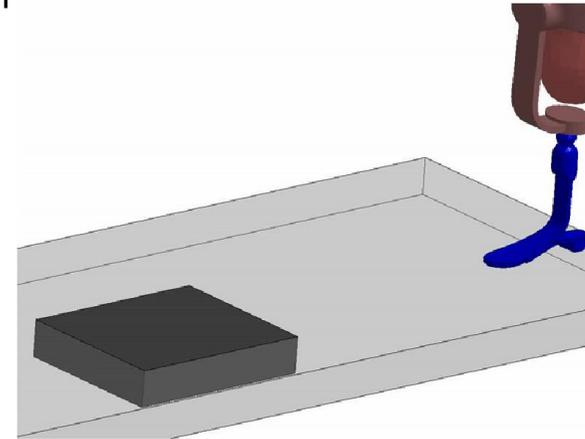
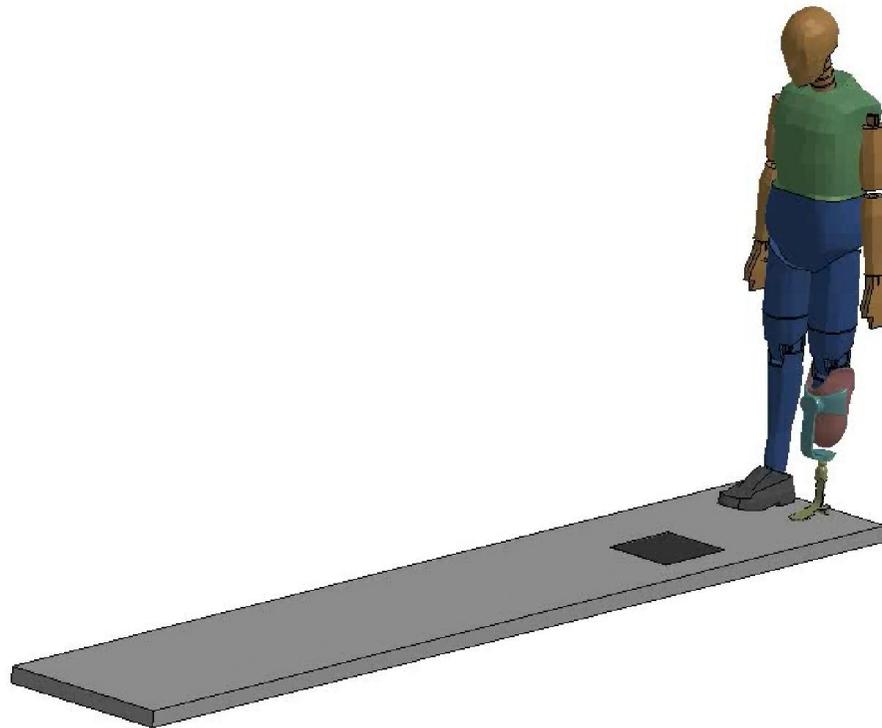
Elements: 13094
Nodes : 13374

Semi-automatic fitting of prosthesis to Dummy: PCA

- Prosthesis and dummy could be randomly aligned
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) helps to align the dummy and prosthesis
- Point cloud data of prosthesis and residual limb is required for alignment

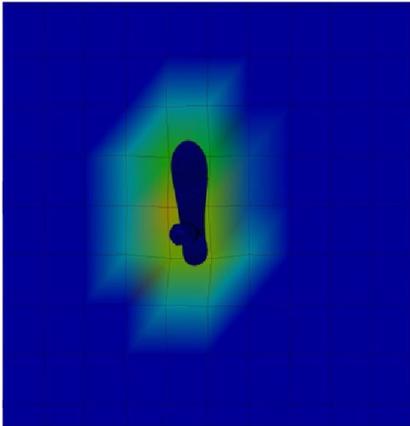
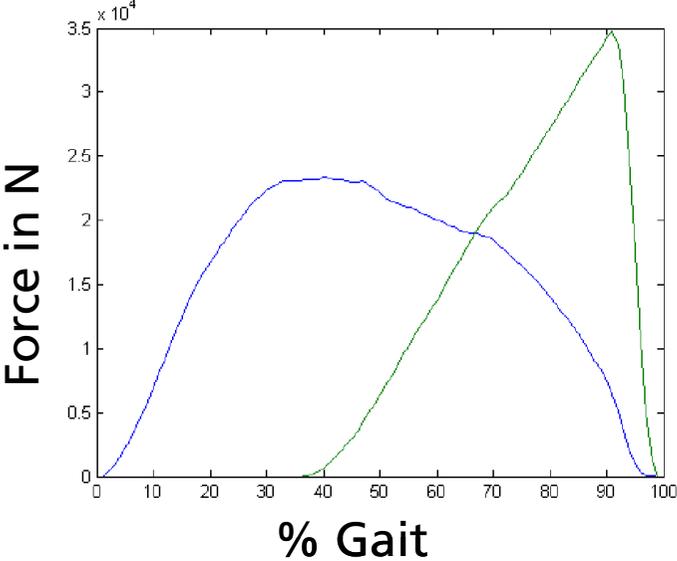
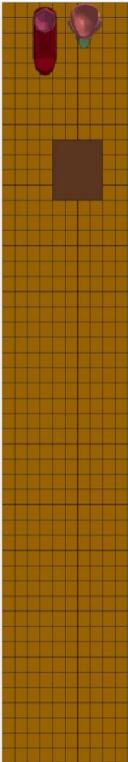
Virtual gait:

Ground reaction forces and prosthesis loading pattern



Ground reaction force (GRF) – Amputee gait

MODEL 1



The ideal M-curve

Next steps...

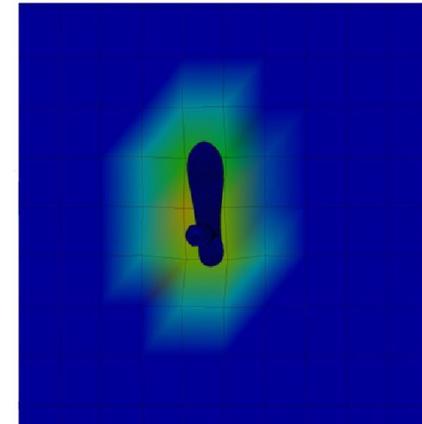
- Center of Pressure measurement
- Weighted averaging of element interface forces

or

Through moment equilibrium equations

$$x' = \frac{-M_{y'}}{F_z}$$

$$y' = \frac{M_{x'}}{F_z}$$



How would you design a prosthesis for an elephant?



Dental Biomechanics

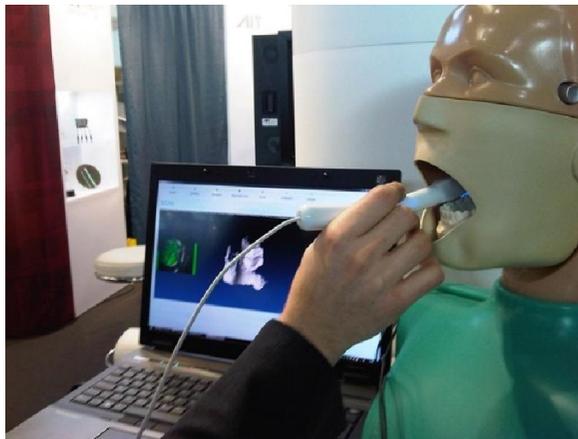
Significance of Dental Biomechanics

- Did you know that our Incisors can generate 25Kg force and our Molars can generate up to 122Kg force?
- Mechanics of the modern human jaw is very efficient but the modern humans have lost the ability to generate a powerful bite
 - *Stephen Wroe, University of New South Wales*
- What has changed and why?
- How will the chewing pattern evolve here on?

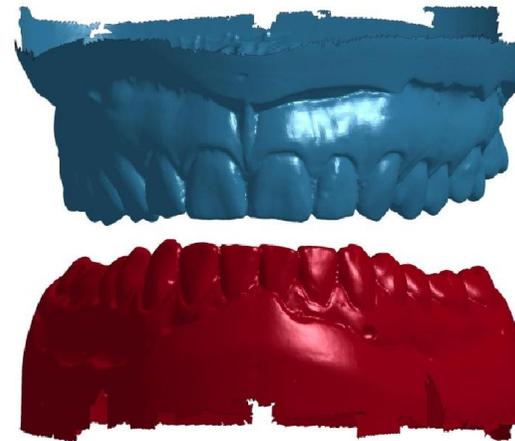


Analysis of chewing pattern

- Every person's chewing pattern is unique
- No one has identical set of jaws
- Analysis of chewing pattern – Gait analysis

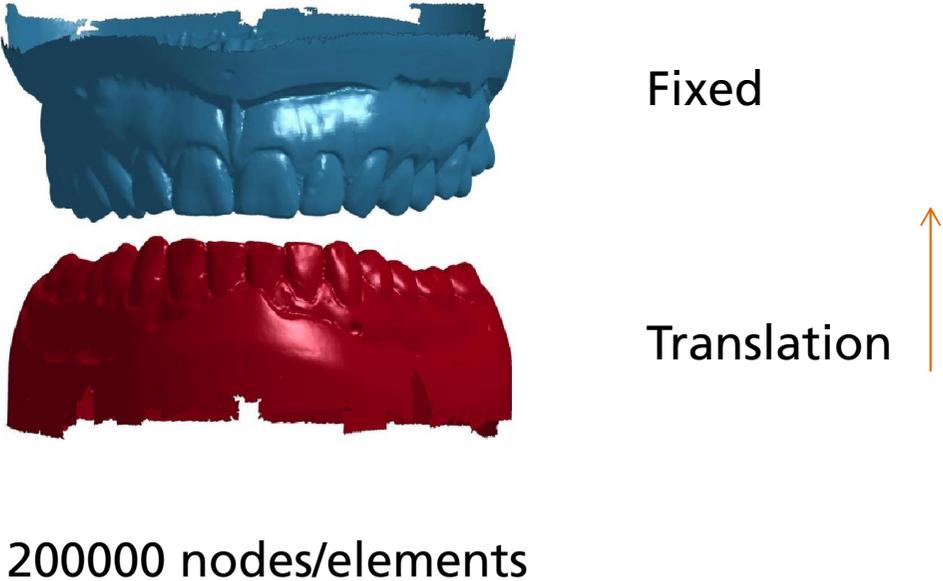


Intraoral scan



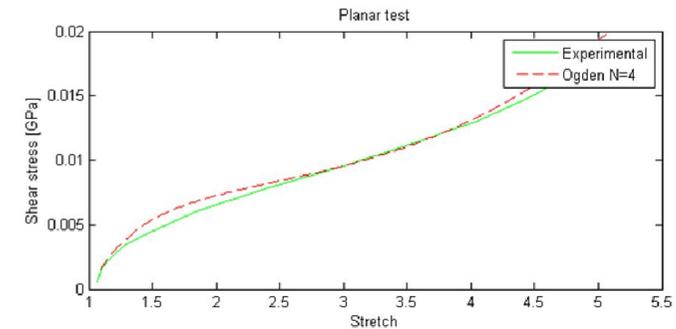
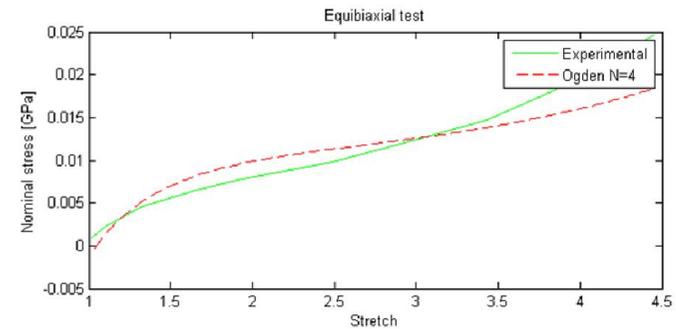
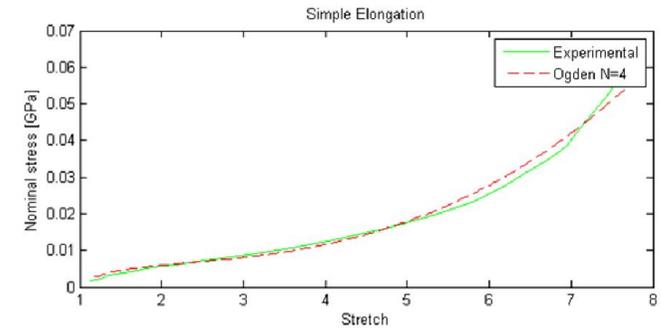
Digital CAD model

Biting forces estimation - Setup

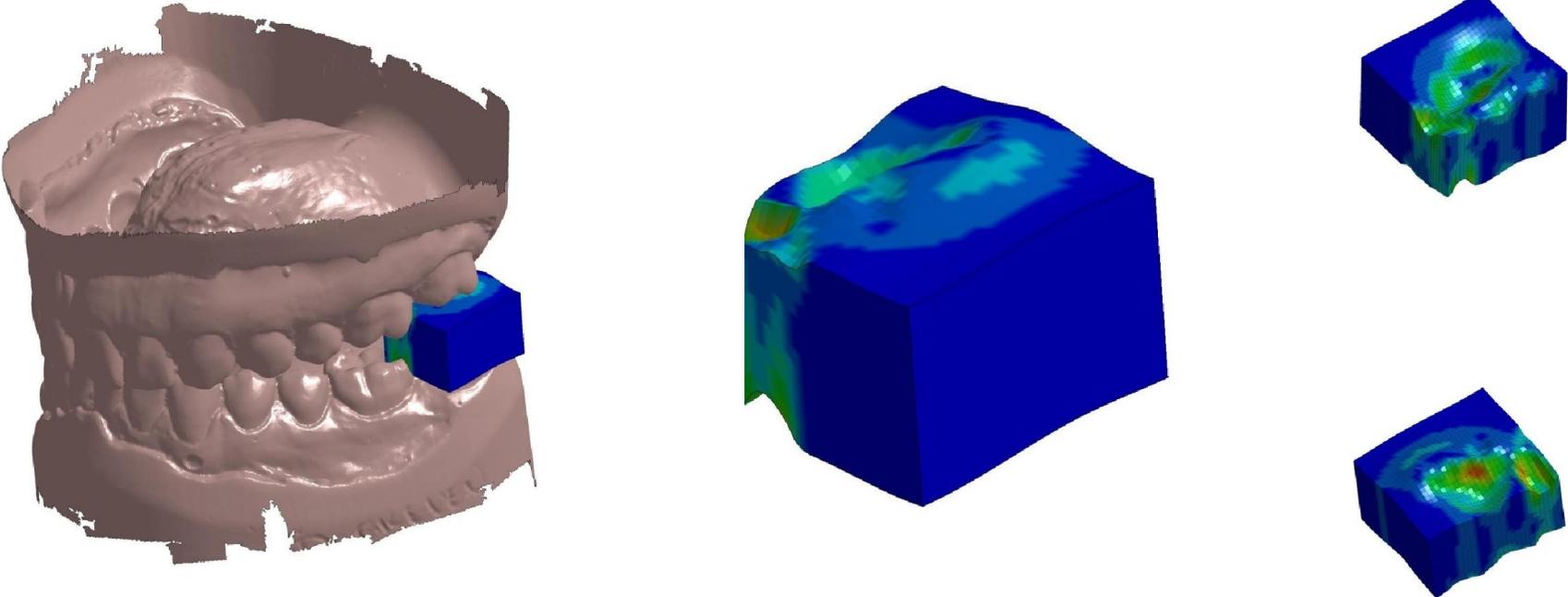


Biting force estimation - Setup

- Units: kg-mm-ms-kN-GPa
- Jaws:
 - Rigid (Enamel)
 - Elastic material 83GPa
 - Density $3e-6\text{kg/mm}^3$
- Rubber
 - Ogden rubber (Latex rubber, Treloar)
 - $\mu=[304.89; 86.18e-6; -306.22; 1.3244]$
 - $\alpha=[2.18e-7; 4.129; -28.5e-6; 1.817e-6]$
 - Density $2.33e-6\text{ kg/mm}^3$



Biting force estimation – Uniaxial jaw motion



Biting force estimation

- Interface forces between chewing rubber and teeth
- Contact forces on the teeth are the biting forces
- Pending patent

Next steps:

- Acquire actual jaw motion
- How does scan resolution (mesh density) affect the interface forces?
- Use computed biting forces to design and test dental restorations, dental implants, jaw replacements, mouthguards,...

Contacts



Biomechatronische Systeme

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