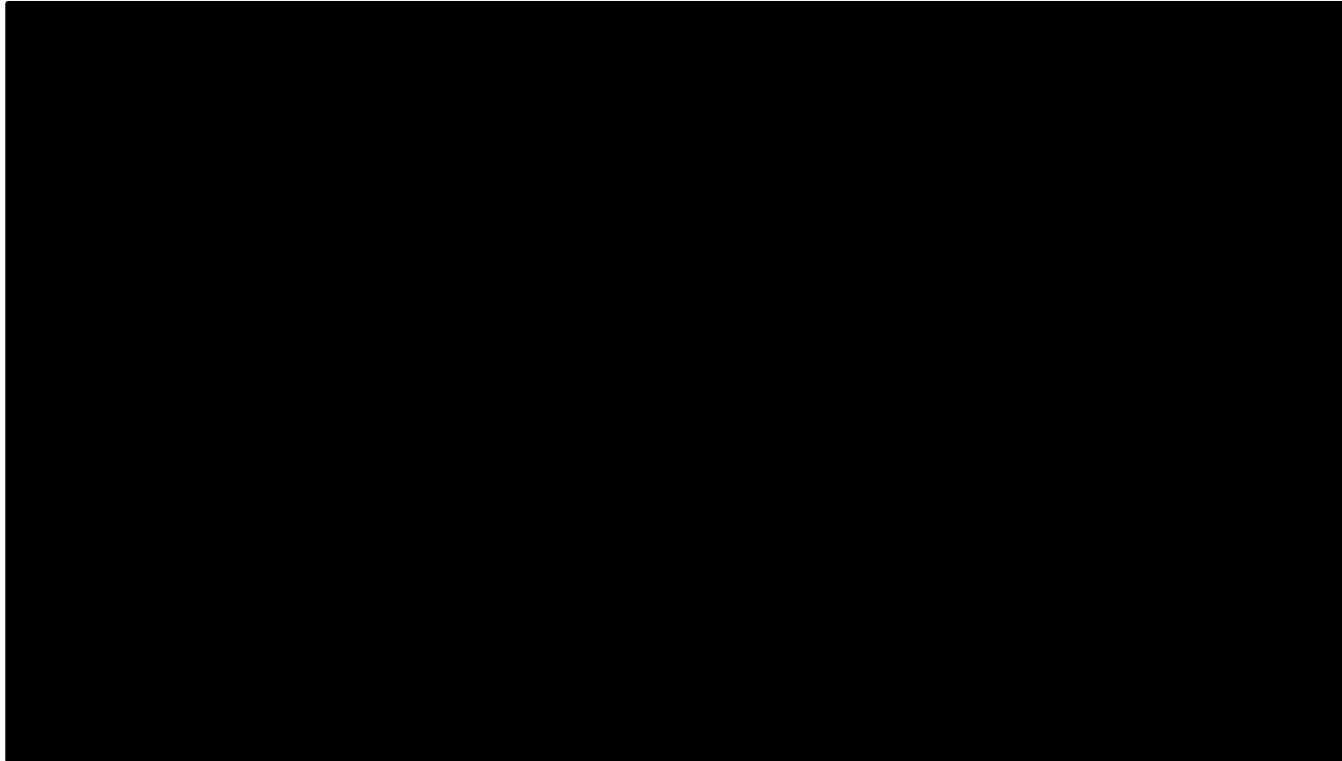


# Sensor Number-Dependent Accuracy of Ground Reaction Forces and Center of Pressure in Simplified Pressure Sensor Insoles

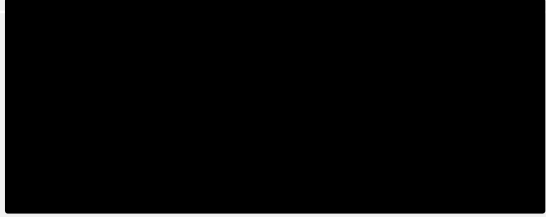
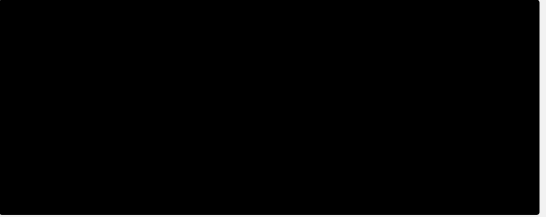
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BeBop Sensors. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQAf074Fopo>

<u>Obtaining:</u>	Ground Reaction Force ( <b>GRF</b> )	Center of Pressure ( <b>CoP</b> )
		
<u>Relevance:</u>	<b>Postural control</b> [1-5]	
	Risk of falling [6]	
	Injury risk [1-3] Performance analyses [1-3] Joint loading [7] Ankle instability [8]	Detecting pathologies [9-11] Pronation/supination [12]
<u>Activities:</u>	Standing, jumping, landing, <b>gaits</b> [1-3]	

Strength:

No space-restriction [13,14]

Problem:

Product price prevents wide-spread adoption [14,15]

💡 **Reduce sensor number** to reduce product price



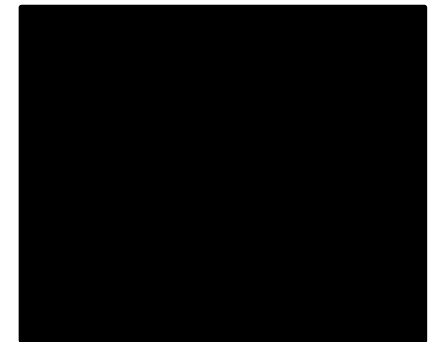
9/10 zones [19,20]



5-13 sensors [15,16,18,21-23]

- ⚠️ Measurement accuracy at reduced sensor number [18]
- ⚠️ Task-dependent measurement accuracy [18]

<u>Goal:</u>	Reduce sensor number with no/acceptable loss of accuracy [14,16,17]
<u>Question:</u>	Promising sensor number for accurate GRF and CoP measurement?
<u>Hypotheses:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Relationship (sensor numbers – accuracy)</li><li>2. Gait type affects accuracy</li><li>3. Promising compromise (sensor number – accuracy)</li></ol>



## Participants:

- 15 males
- No injuries/pathology
- All strike patterns
- All arch types



24.6±3.7 years

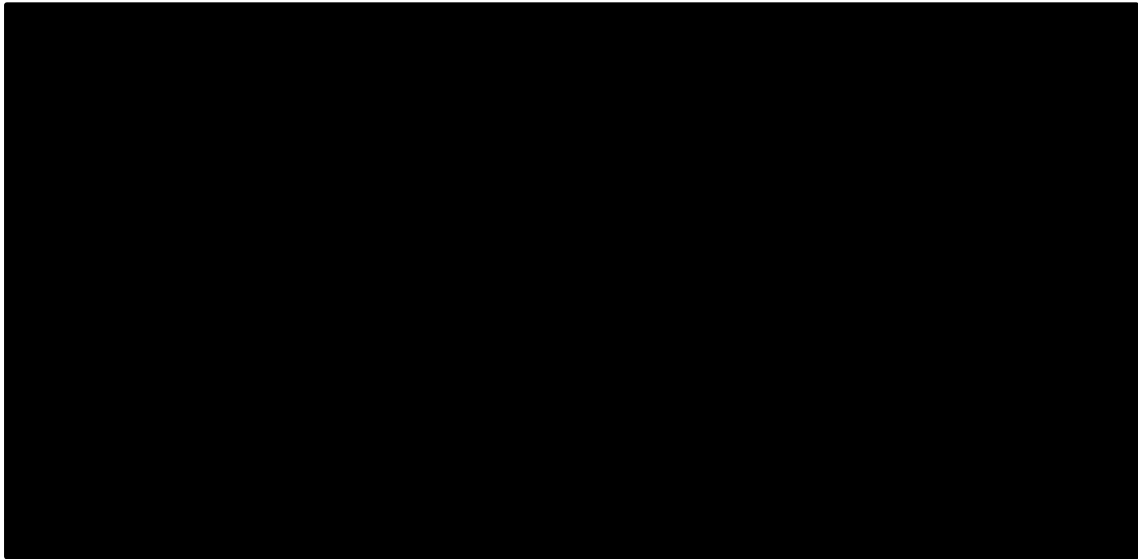
173.1±6.8 cm

68.5±7.8 kg

27.2±0.8 Pedar size

## Protocol:

- Walking, jogging, running (randomized)
- Self-selected speeds
- Along a straight line



Abu-Faraj. <https://doi.org/10.1002/047134608X.W6606.pub2> (edited)

**Force plate:**

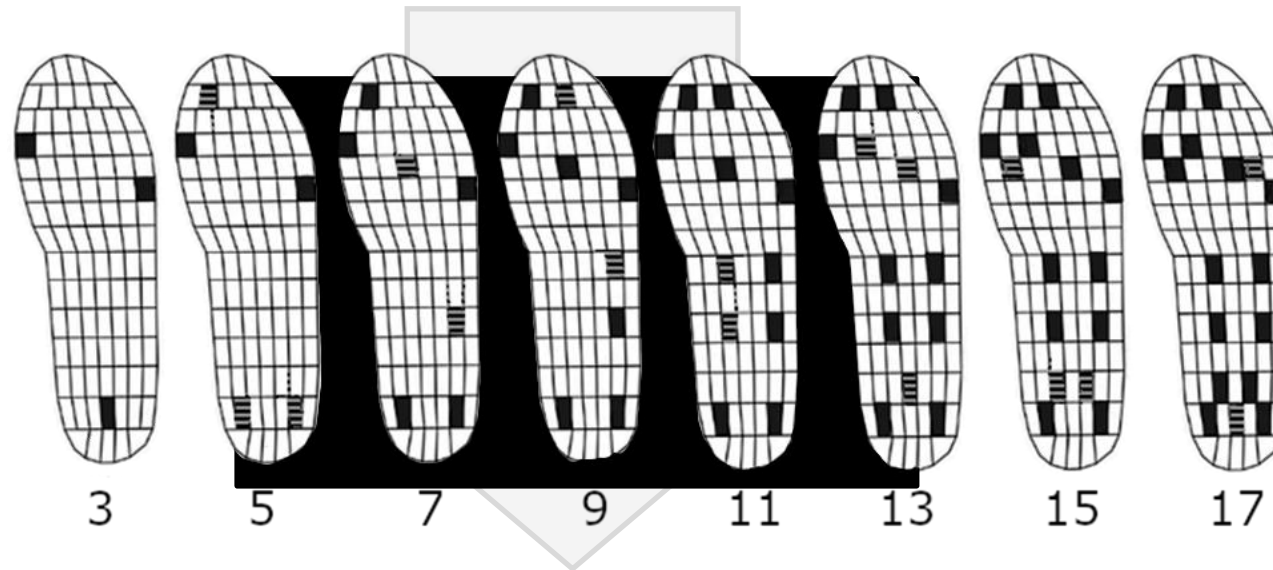
- Kistler 9827
- 90x60 cm
- 1000 Hz

**Pressure sensor insole:**

- Pedar-X
- 99 sensors
- 100 Hz

**3D motion capture:**

- 12 Vicon cameras
- 1 marker at C7
- 200 Hz



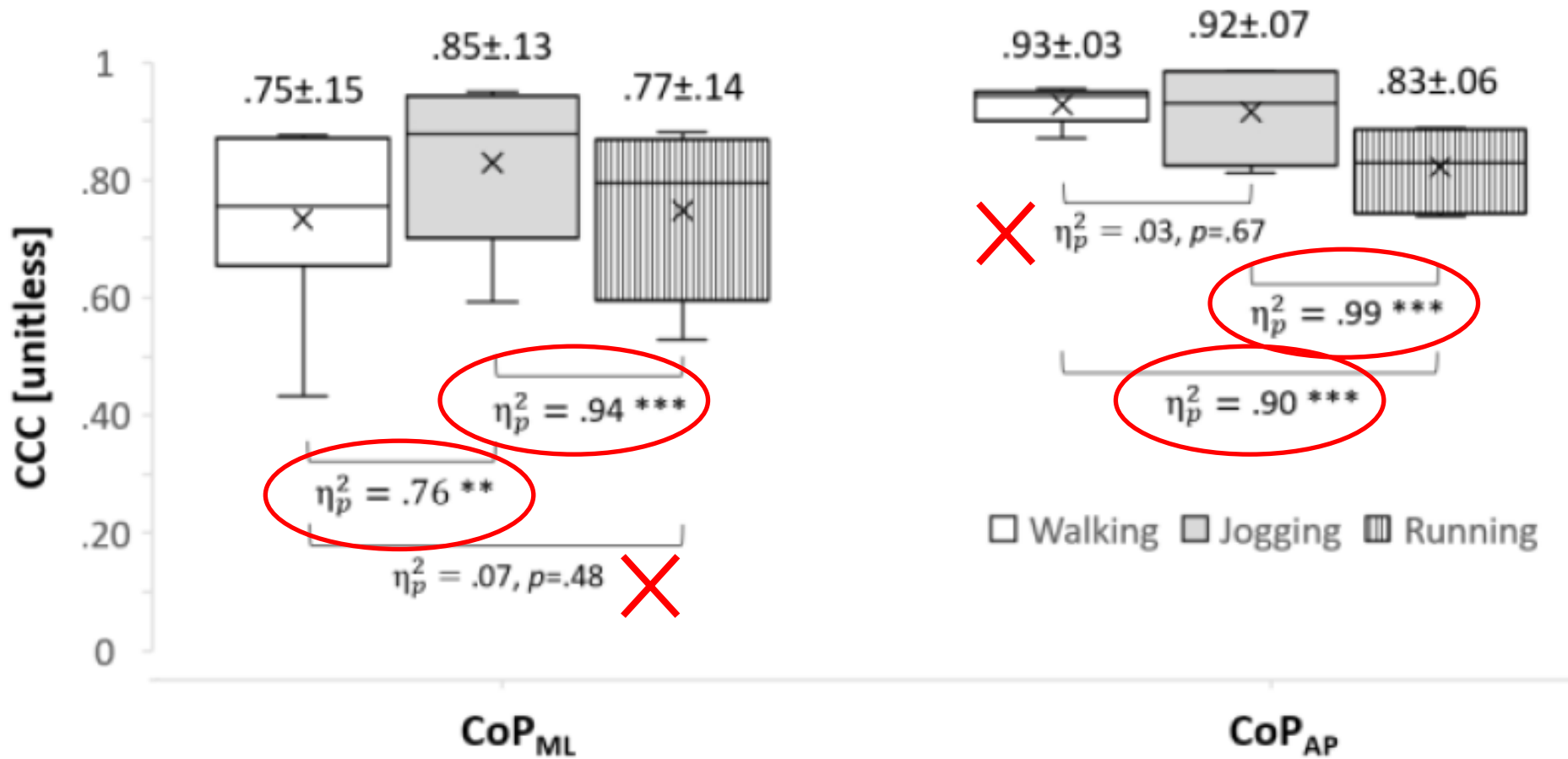
8 simulated sensor layouts



<u>Test:</u>	<u>Note:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Root mean square error (RMSE)</li> <li>• Coefficient of variation (CV)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Descriptive expression of discrepancy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pearson's Product-Moment correlation (<math>r</math>)</li> <li>• Concordance correlation coefficient (CCC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between sensor layout and reference (relationship)</li> <li>• Between sensor layout and reference (exact agreement)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of variance (ANOVA; <math>\eta_p^2</math>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effect of gait type</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\Delta r_{\text{rel}} = (r_{i+2} - r_i) / [(n_{i+2} - n_i) / n_i]</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantified „promising compromise“</li> </ul>



... CCC of instantaneous  $CoP_{ML}$  and  $CoP_{AP}$  across sensor layouts

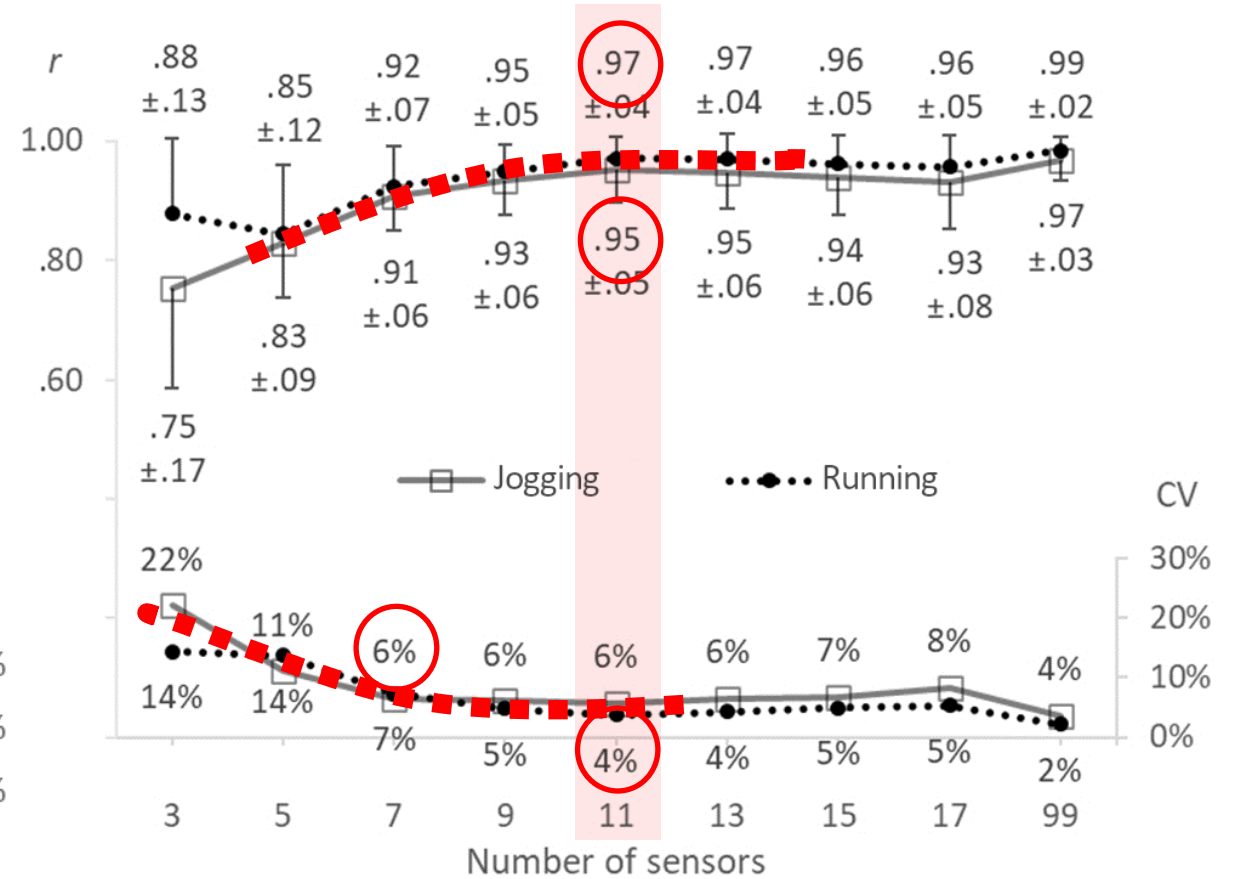
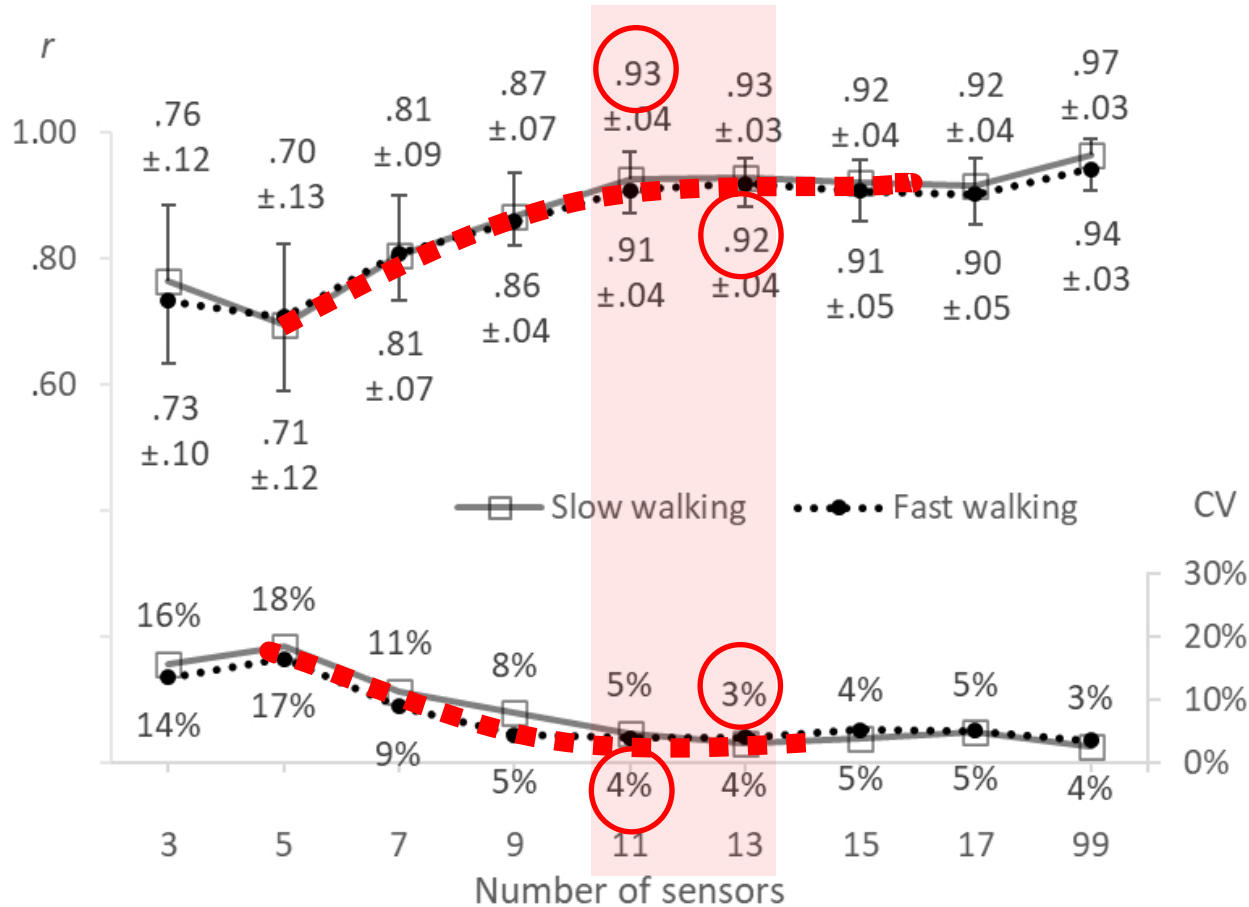


4/6:  $p < .05$

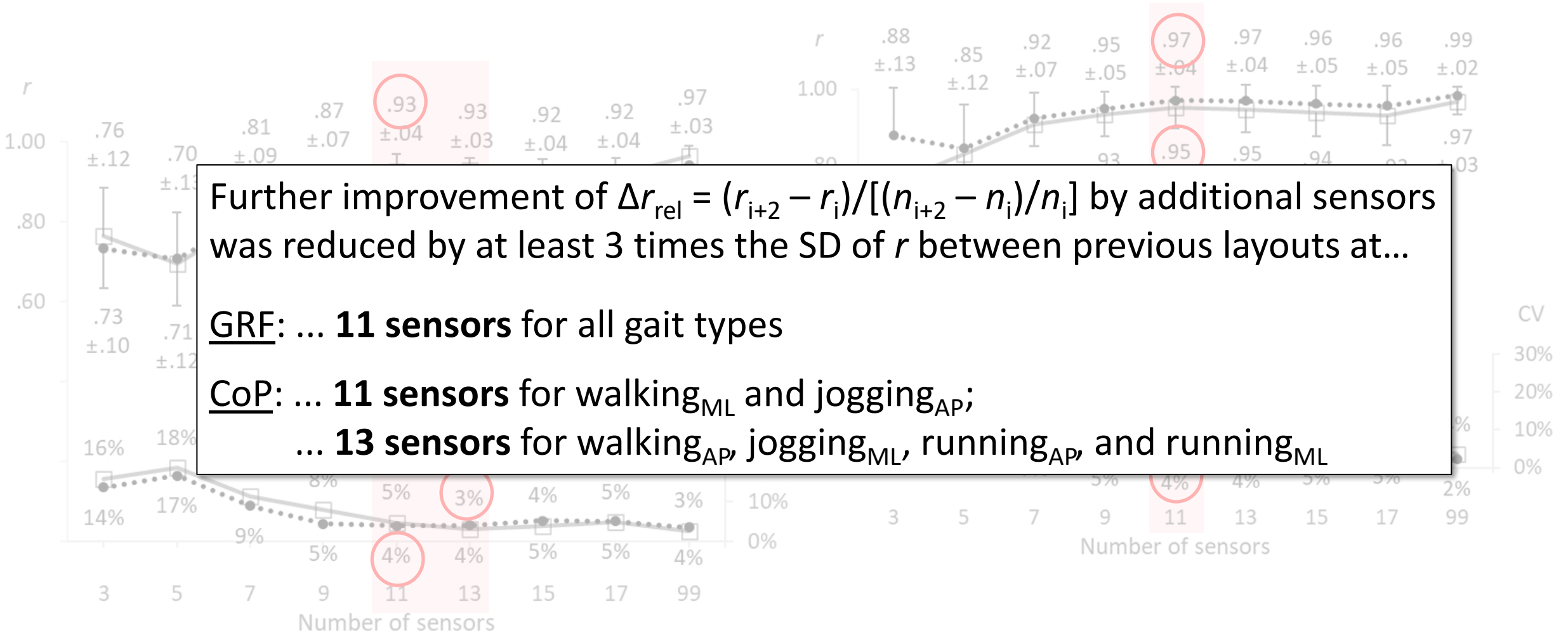
also for RMSE

also for GRF

## Correlation ( $r$ ) and coefficient of variation (CV) of GRF between Pedar-X and force plates



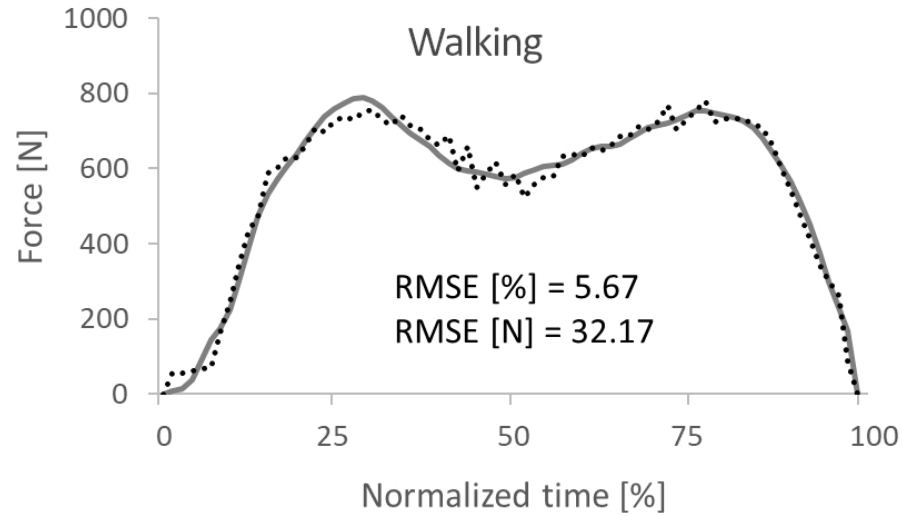
## Quantified „promising compromise“ between sensor number and accuracy



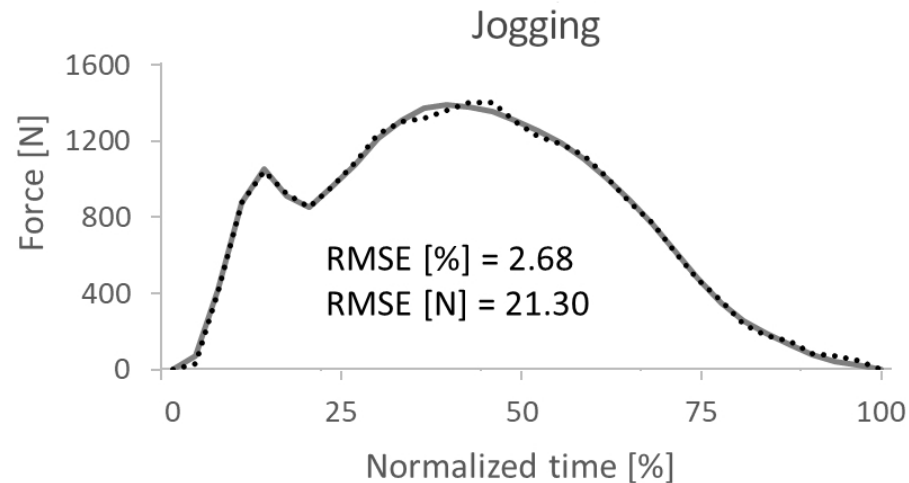
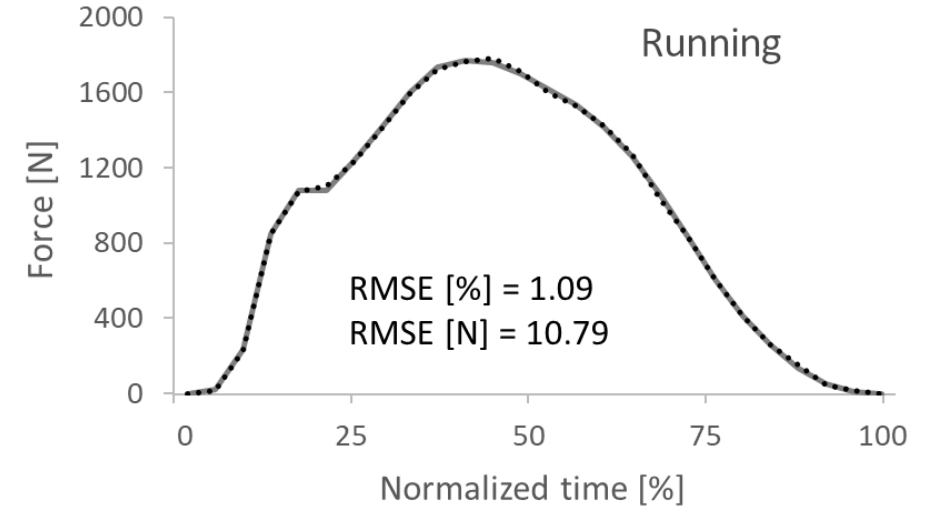
Further improvement of  $\Delta r_{rel} = (r_{i+2} - r_i) / [(n_{i+2} - n_i) / n_i]$  by additional sensors was reduced by at least 3 times the SD of  $r$  between previous layouts at...

**GRF: ... 11 sensors** for all gait types

**CoP: ... 11 sensors** for walking<sub>ML</sub> and jogging<sub>AP</sub>;  
**... 13 sensors** for walking<sub>AP</sub>, jogging<sub>ML</sub>, running<sub>AP</sub>, and running<sub>ML</sub>

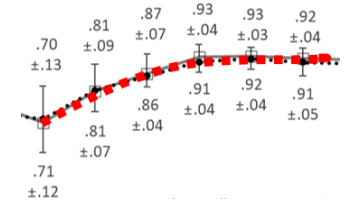


— Force plate  
..... Insole layout



- 11-sensor layout
- Participant with median r

- Sensor number-dependent accuracy of GRF and CoP
- Non-linear relationship between accuracy and sensor number
  - Range of a „**promising compromise**“ (i.e., 11-13 sensors)



	$r$ (GRF)	CCC (CoP)
95% confidence interval (across conditions and ML/AP)	.92 – .96	.88 – .94



- ⚠ Sensor placement was not optimized
  - Smaller sensor numbers may be considered
- ⚠ Effect of gait type
- ⚠ Difference between GRF and CoP
  - Relevant for development, validation, and application

# Conclusion

- Current findings give an **idea** for future research (i.e., not a final recommendation)
- Future research: Optimization of sensor placement [24]...
  - ... for both GRF and CoP
  - ... within a promising range of sensor numbers (and less)
  - ... including cross-validation
  - ... accounting for different gaits (and other tasks [18])

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