# Step Rate Monitor for Running Analysis 

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## Client Information

Bryan Heiderscheit, PT, PhD

- Professor in the Physical Therapy department
- Director of UW Runners' Clinic
- Research focus is on running related injuries



## Problem Statement

- Create a device that will identify a runner's step rate while on a treadmill
- Identify step from the resulting vibrations carried through the treadmill
- Device is intended for use in the clinical setting


## Running Related Injuries

- $56 \%$ of recreational runners will sustain a running related injury each year ${ }^{6}$
- Excessive joint loading is a common risk factor ${ }^{1,4}$
- Modifying applied load may be one injury prevention strategy



## Step Rate Modification



- Kinematic changes resulting from an increase in step rate
- Decrease step length
- Decrease heel to center of mass (COM) distance at initial contact
- Decrease foot inclination angle
- Decrease COM vertical excursion


## Energy Absorbed



- Increase in step rate reduces energy absorbed
- Reduction in joint loading may allow runners to continue running without aggravating symptoms during rehabilitation


## Competition

- Visual observation
- Time consuming
- Inaccurate
- Pedometer
- Time consuming
- Instrumented treadmil
- Costly


Figure 2. Treadmill
instrumented with force plates.

## Sensor Alternatives: Accelerometer

Data Processing


- Signal of interest: treadmill vibration or tibial acceleration


## Sensor Alternatives: Sound

## Data Processing

## Treadmill

- Signal of interest: footfall "noise"
- Must separate signal from extraneous audio


## Sensor Alternatives: Optical

Data Processing


- New variable: runner placement


## Sensor Alternatives

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Weight | Accelerometer | Sound | Optical |
| Sensitivity | 20 | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 | 16 |
| Signal:Noise | 40 | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | 16 | 32 |
| Feasibility | 15 | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | 10 | 9 |
| Cost | 5 | $\mathbf{4 . 5}$ | 4.5 | 2 |
| Reliability | 20 | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 5 | 15 |
| Total | 100 | $\mathbf{7 9 . 5}$ | 51.5 | 74 |

## Sensor Placement Alternatives

|  | Weight | Tibia | Under Treadmill |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Signal:Noise | 25 | 20 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ |
| Preparation Time | 40 | 25 | $\mathbf{4 0}$ |
| Biologically Relevant <br> Signal | 35 | 30 | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |
| Total | 100 | 75 | $\mathbf{8 0}$ |

## Software Alternatives

|  | Weight | LabVIEW | Java | Matlab |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Real-time Processing | 40 | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | 25 | 20 |
| Data Presentation | 30 | $\mathbf{2 7}$ | 25 | 10 |
| Built-in Functionality | 20 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | 10 | 10 |
| Flexibility | 10 | $\mathbf{8}$ | 10 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | 70 | 45 |

## Sensor Placement: Tibia



- Clear signal but requires sensor attachment for each subject


## Sensor Placement: Under treadmill



Subject walking


Subject running

## Final Design



## Programming with LabVIEW

Import Data $\longrightarrow$ Filter (Butterworth) $\longrightarrow$ Set Threshold Voltage


Real Time
User Interface

Store Date for Later Use (TDMS Data File)


## Final Design

## Start



Computer
1). Low pass filter 2). Analyze Data

Store Data

## Future Work

- Design \& build hardware \& software
- Mount accelerometer
- Capture and process data in real-time
- Use LabVIEW for relevant display
- Test
- Placement of accelerometer
- Mounting options
- Orientation of accelerometer
- Analyze
- Threshold and filters for each individual


## Future Work

- Identify Revisions
- Build
- Optimize
- Device interface with runner
- Identification of ground reaction forces
- Feedback



## Overall Objectives

- Improve clinical experience
- Eliminate need to count step rate
- Improve runner clinician interaction
- Easy to use system
- Clear and simple results

http://reginanuzzo.com/?p=36


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## Questions?

