



Department of
Biomedical Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Asymmetrical Force Sensor for Rowing Biomechanics

BME 400

Clients: Dr. Jill Thein-Nissenbaum, Ms. Tricia De Souza, and Sarah Navin

Advisor: Dr. David Appleyard

Colin Fessenden, Simerjot Kaur, Neha Kulkarni, Allicia Moeller, Emily Wadzinski

Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background Research
- Competing Designs
- Product Design Specifications
- Preliminary Designs
- Design Matrix
- Conclusion and Future Work
- Acknowledgements
- References



Figure 1. UW-Madison rowing team. [1]

The Clients



Figure 2.

Tricia De Souza
UW Athletic Trainer
[2]



Figure 3.

Jill Thein-Nissenbaum
UW Athletics Physical Therapist
[3]



Figure 4.

Sarah Navin
PT Student
Former UW Crew
[4]

Problem Statement

- Rowing athletes, particularly women, are susceptible to lower back or hip injuries
 - Asymmetric weight distributions on each leg while rowing
- Current methods
 - Visual analysis from coaches and PT staff
 - Fully qualitative data looking for potential injury risks
- Sensor system to collect biomechanical data from rowers' lower extremities
 - Capture force output during time of use in the ergometer
- User-friendly interface
 - Assess lower extremity asymmetry
 - Improve both performance and safeguarding against injuries

Background



Figure 5. Rowing Phases. [5]



Figure 6. Ergometer [6]

- When rowing, most force is exerted by the leg [7]
- Most of the year is spent on indoor training and using the ergometer
- Majority of rowers face injuries while using the ergometer rather in the boat

Competing Designs

- BioRow 2D Stretcher [8]
 - Load cells utilize strain gauges
 - Senses horizontal and vertical force components
 - Two load cells per foot
 - Too expensive, no interactive display
- Bertec Force Plate [9]
 - Load cells on each corner
 - Collects forces in all three directions
 - Designed for gait, balance, and performance analysis
 - Too large and expensive

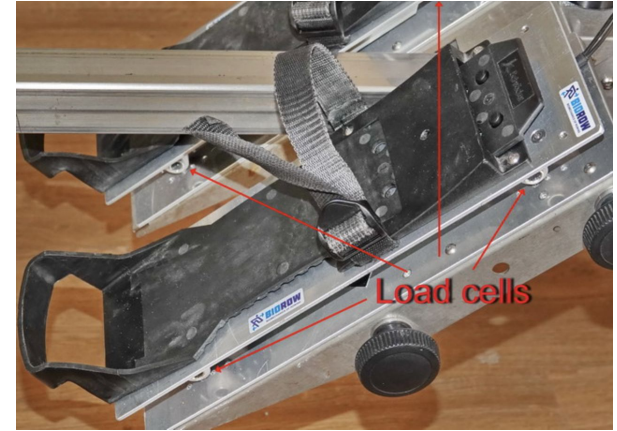


Figure 7. BioRow 2D Stretcher. [7]



Figure 8. Bertec Force Plate. [8]

Product Design Specifications

Force Sensor/Footplate

- Compatible with RowErg
- Margin of error < 5% [10]
- Adjustable to foot size
- No technique impedance

Display/User Interface

- 24 Hz frame rate [11]
- Mounted at 1.1 m height
- Clear indication of asymmetry



Figure 9. Foot stretcher on Concept2 RowErg.



Figure 10. Concept2 RowErg. [12]

Design Components

- Two force-sensing footplates over foot stretchers
 - 3 designs
- Visual feedback
- Instrumentation

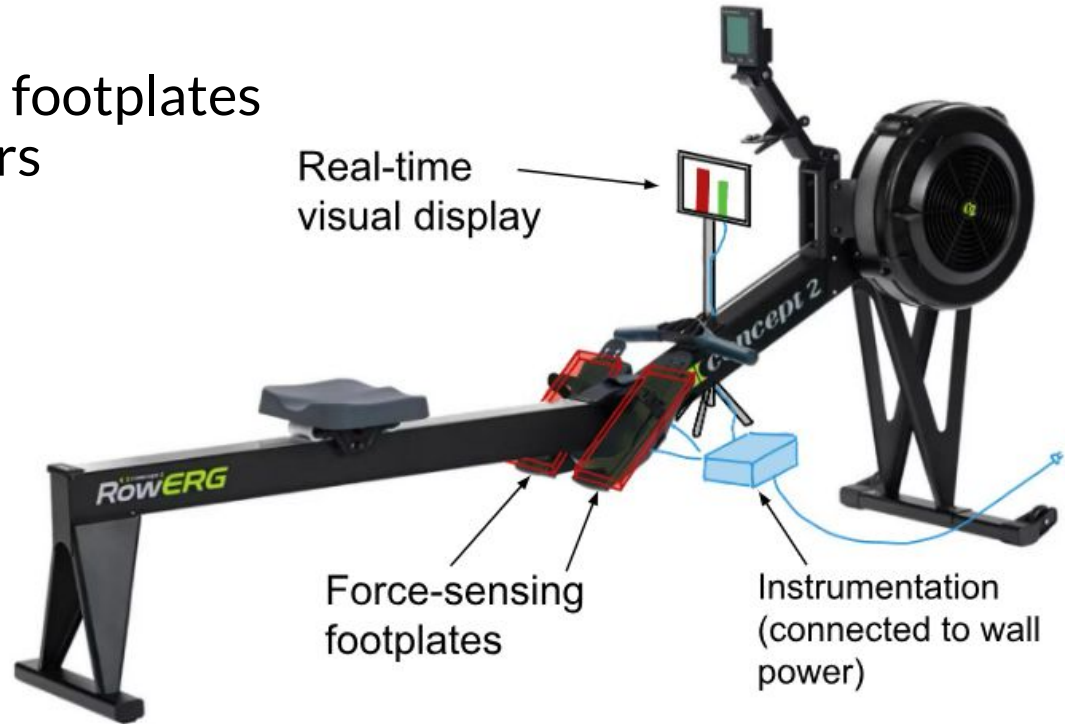


Figure 11. Sketch of Comprehensive Design with Concept 2 RowErg. [12]

Footplate Design 1: Stationary Force Plate

- 4 single-axis load cells
- Two parallel aluminum plates
- Strength:
 - Few parts
- Weakness:
 - Does not account for off-axis loading

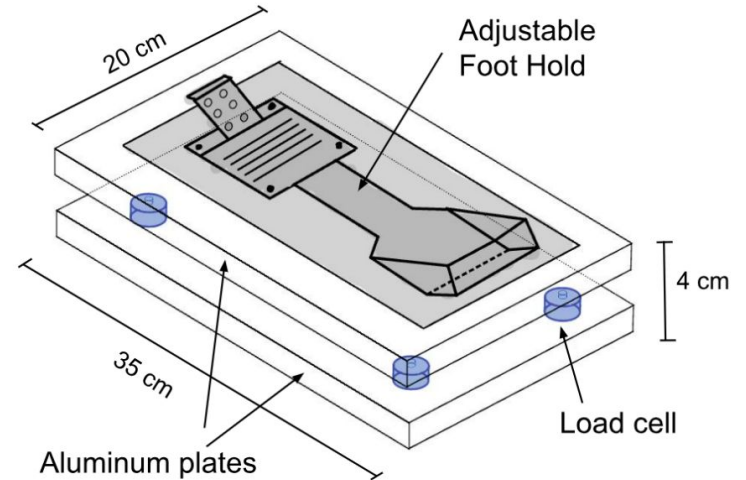


Figure 12. Sketch of Stationary Force Plate Design.

Footplate Design 2: Membrane-Bound Force Plate

- Single-axis load cells
- Outer and inner aluminum plates separated by gap
- Fabric membrane
- Strengths:
 - Accounts for off-axis loading
- Weaknesses:
 - Difficult fabrication
 - Cost

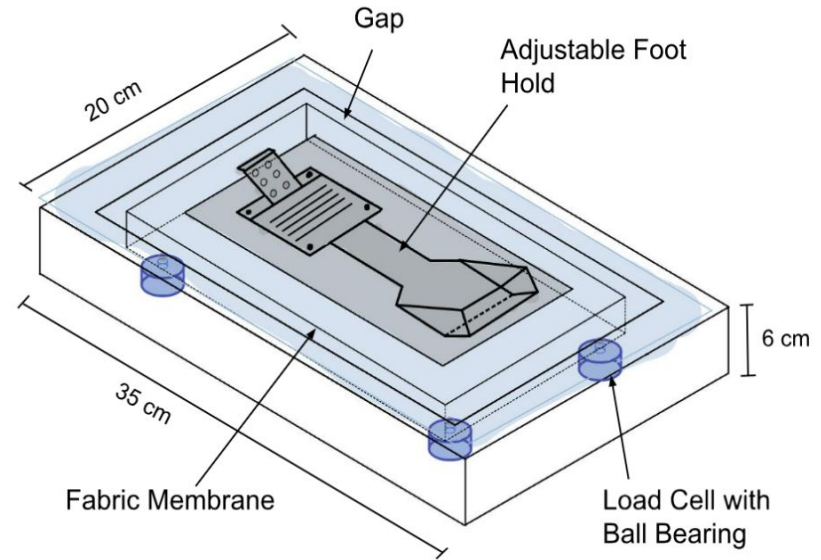


Figure 13. Sketch of Membrane-Bound Force Plate Design.

Footplate Design 3: Bearing-Guided Force Plate

- Single-axis load cells
- Outer and inner aluminum plates separated by bearings
- Strengths:
 - Accounts for off-axis loading
- Weaknesses:
 - Difficult fabrication
 - Cost
 - Bearings will wear down

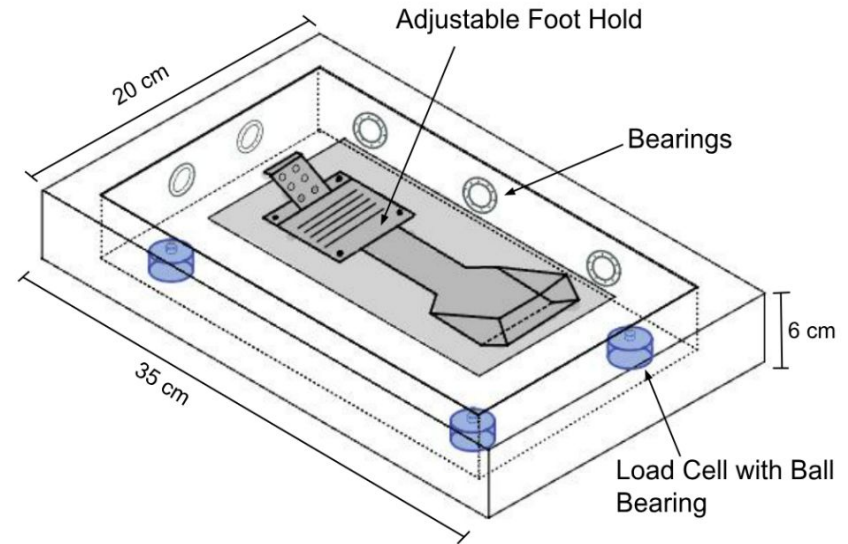
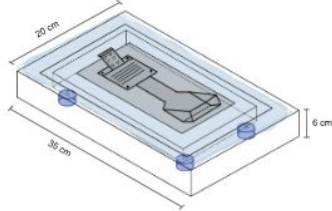


Figure 14. Sketch of Bearing-Guided Force Plate Design.

Footplate Design Matrix

Table 1. Design Matrix for Force Plate Housing Designs.

		Stationary Force Plate		Membrane-Bound Force Plate		Bearing-Guided Force Plate	
							
Criteria	Weight	Score (5 max)	Weighted Score	Score (5 max)	Weighted Score	Score (5 max)	Weighted Score
Reliability	25	2	10	4	20	5	25
Ergonomics	25	5	25	4	20	4	20
Cost	20	3	12	2	8	1	4
Ease of Fabrication	15	4	12	3	9	2	6
Ease of Maintenance	15	4	12	3	9	2	6
Sum	100	Sum	71	Sum	66	Sum	61

Final Design: Stationary Force Plate

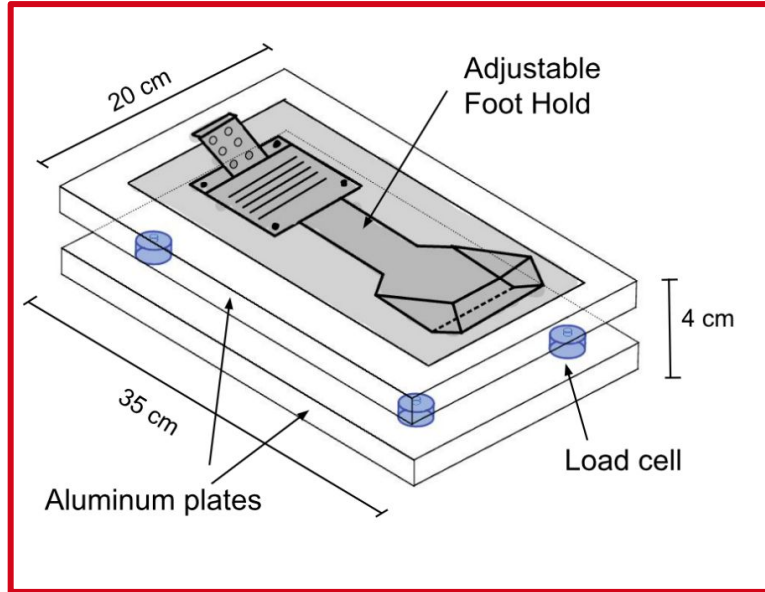
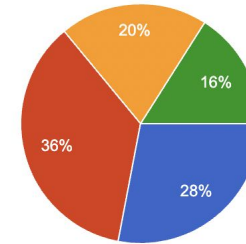


Figure 15. Sketch of final footplate design.

- Minimalistic
- Single-axis load cells
- Adjustable FlexFoot
- Connected to:
 - Raspberry Pi Microcontroller
 - Display
- Flexibility to iterate

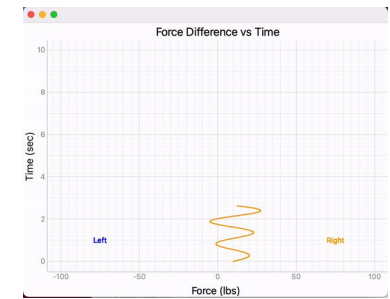
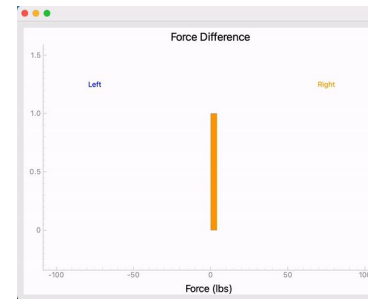
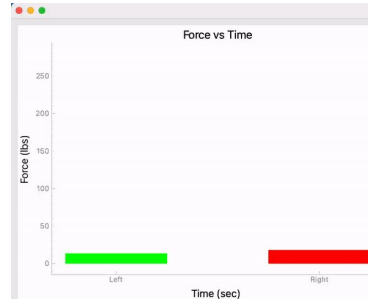
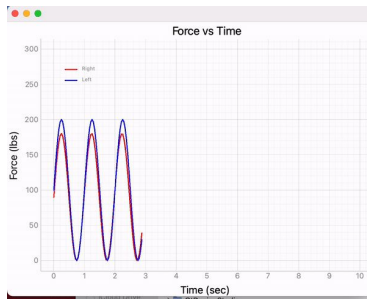
GUI + Display

- GUI
 - Rowers/coaches choose preferred graphic
 - Absolute Force vs. Force Difference
 - Line Graph vs. Bar Graph
- Display
 - Laptop
 - Can be hooked up to TV/Tablet



- Absolute Force Curves
- Absolute Force bar
- Force Difference Bar
- Force Difference Line

Figure 16. Pie chart of preferred GUIs based on survey response.



Future Work

- This semester:
 - Fabricate footplate
 - Implement GUI and data storage
 - Data visualization and extraction of clinical metrics
- Future semesters:
 - Reliability and repeatability testing
 - Clinical data acquisition on rowers
 - Identify risk factors, injury prevention techniques

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- Ms. Sarah Navin
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Questions?