



Motor learning of handrim wheelchair propulsion

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Mission statement



Get from here

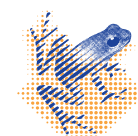


To here

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Today

- Overview of experiments
- Results of motor learning



Motor learning

1. Improved mechanical efficiency

2. Changes in propulsion technique

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1. Mechanical efficiency

- › Percentage of internally liberated energy that is used for propulsion:

$$ME(\%) = \frac{P_{output}}{P_{metabolic}} * 100$$

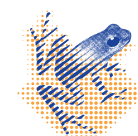
Measured at the wheels

calculated from Cardio-respiratory measurements

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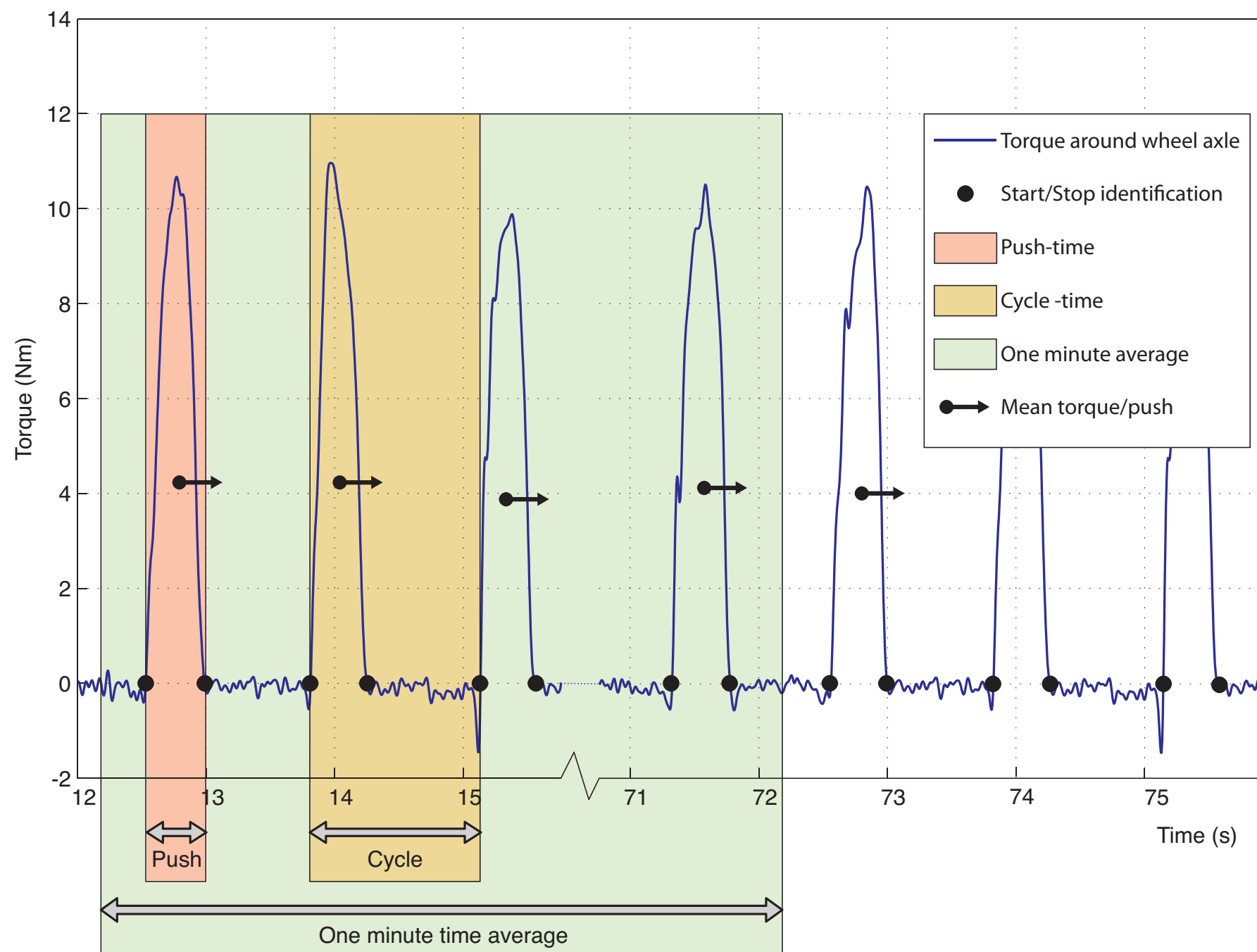


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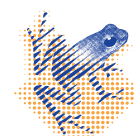
2. Propulsion technique



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Experiments 2010-2012



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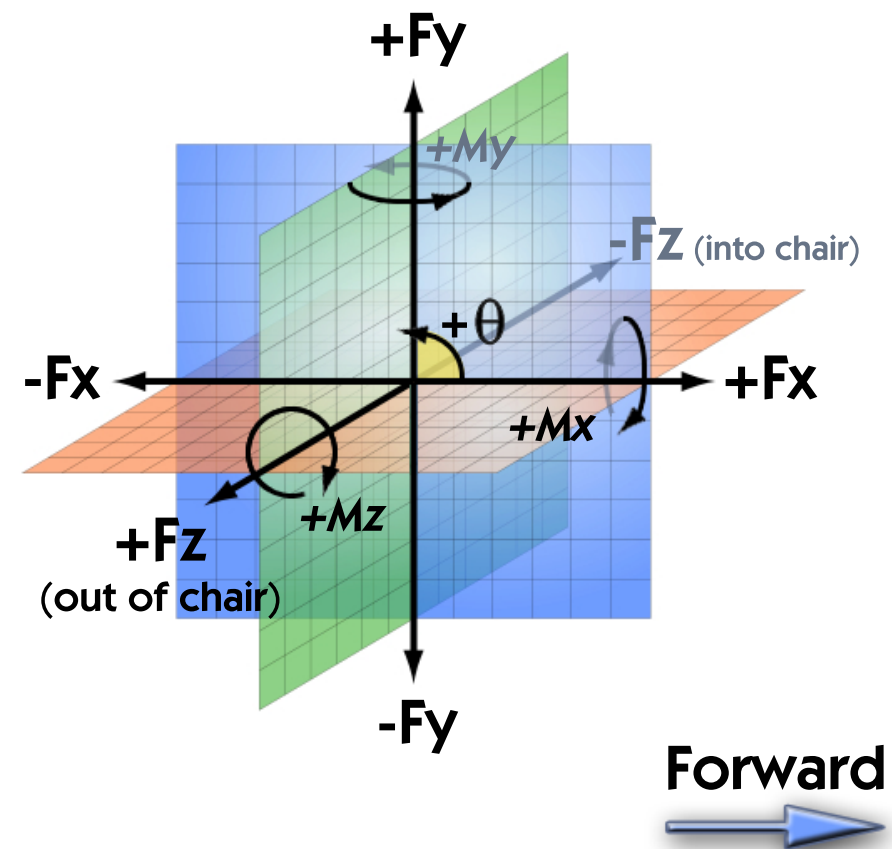
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Right side of forward facing Wheelchair



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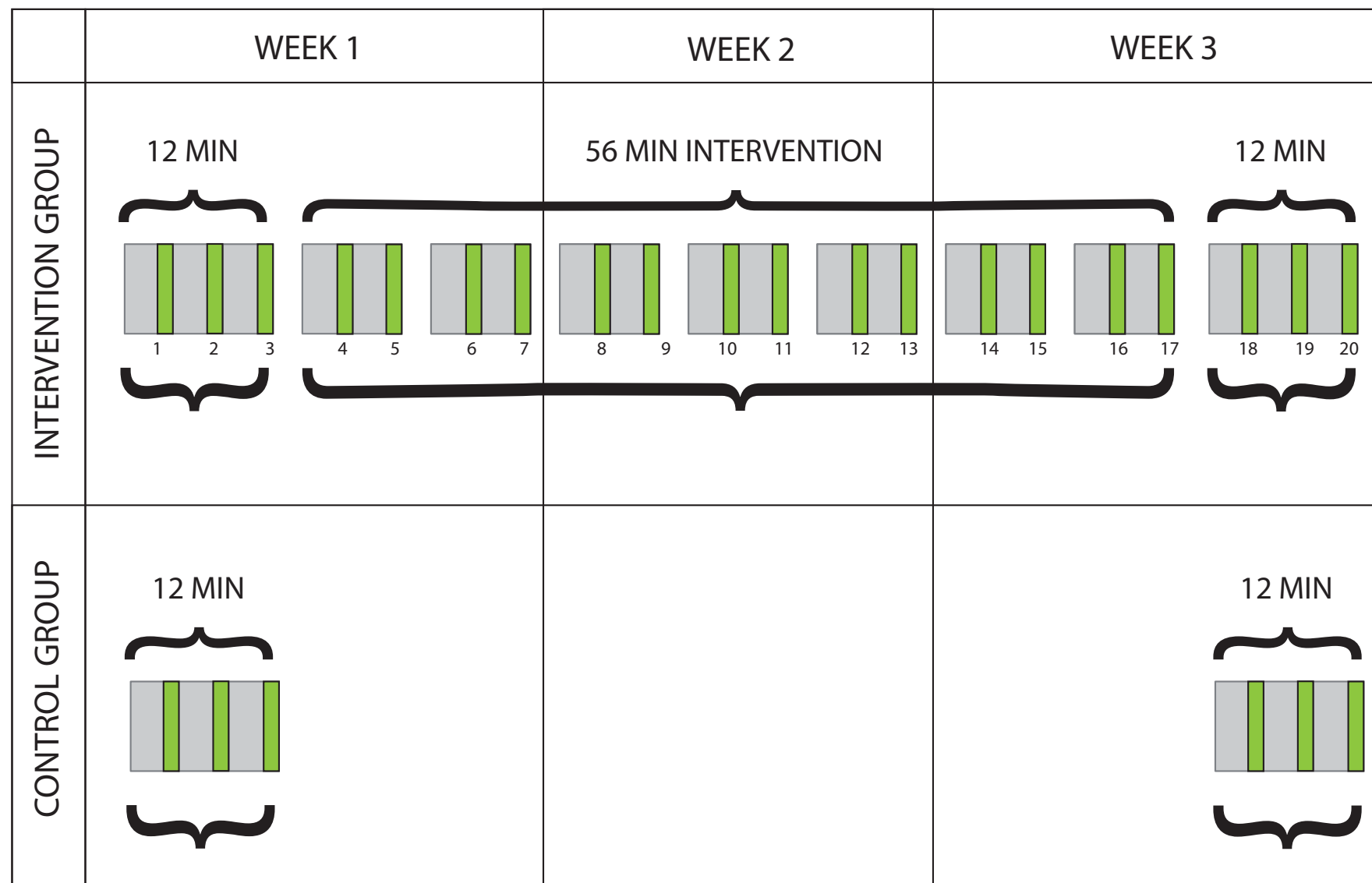


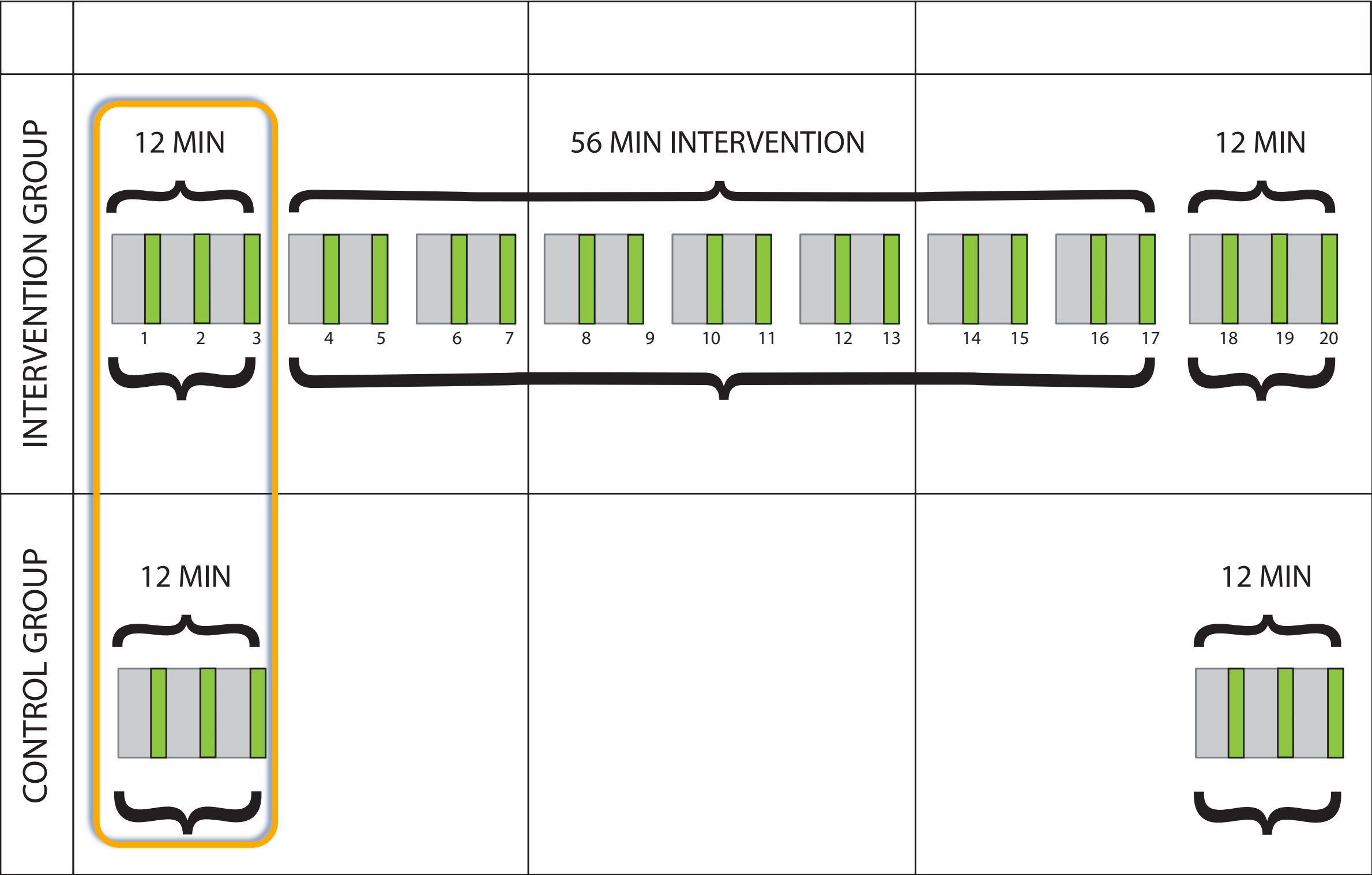
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- All interventions followed the same type of trial setup and total dose



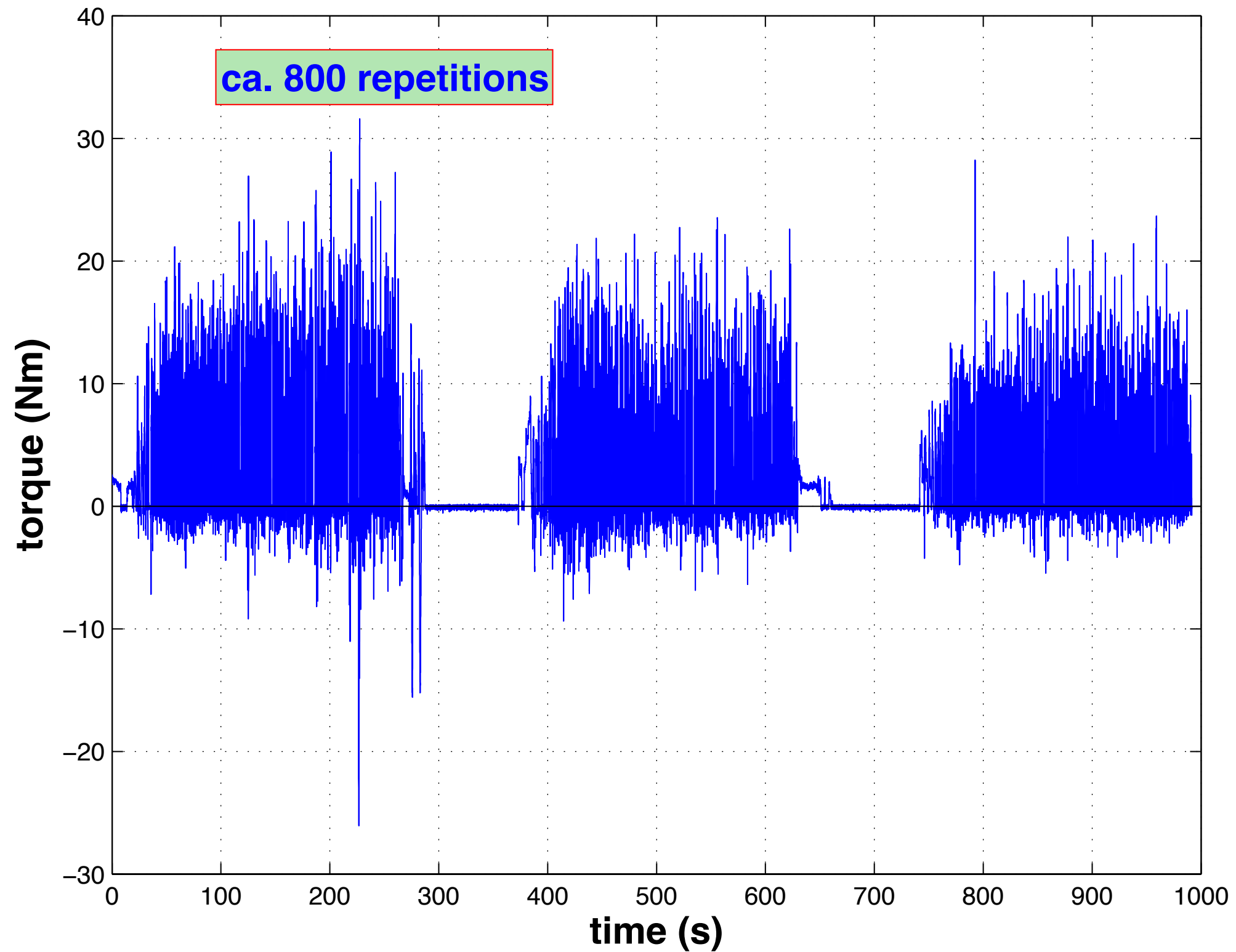


Database of 83 subjects

- The same pretest
- Different interventions
- The same posttest

n=83	Mean	Std
age	22.8	3.6
body mass	80.2	11.4
height	1.87	0.07

Pretest



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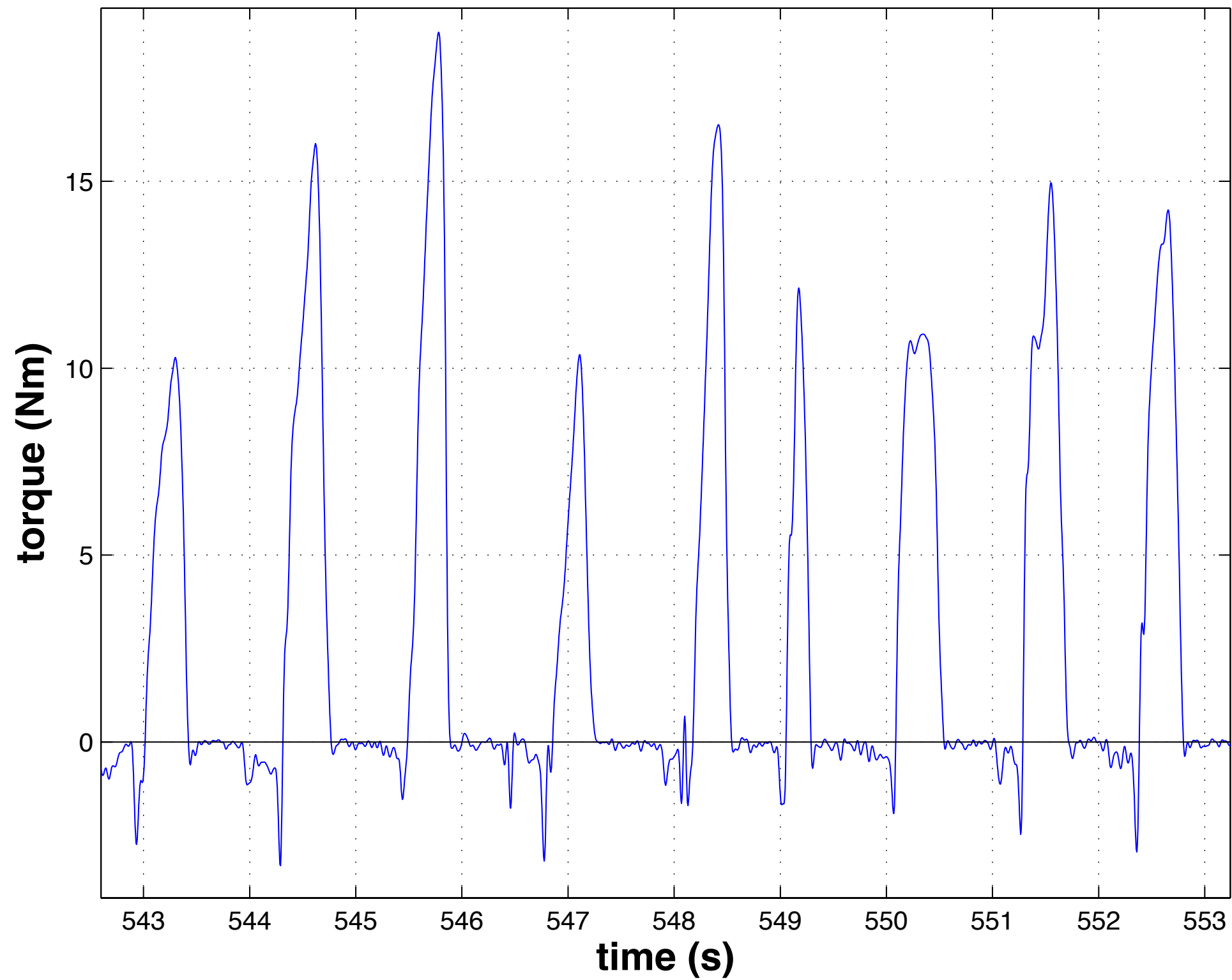


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Pretest



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Matlab

- Function to do Push-detection

```
function [Pushstart,Pushstop,PushstartLocation,PushstopLocation] = PushbyPush4(Torque,Cutoff,Noise)

% Function that determines the pushes from a torque signal measured around the axle of a handrim.
% A push is defined as a period of positive torque with a max torque higher then the Nm specified
% by Cutoff:

%Input:
%Torque: Torque around the z-axis (axle) of a wheelchair;
%Cutoff: Maximum allowable torque to count as a push;
%Noise: Noise on the signal;

%Output:
%Push identification

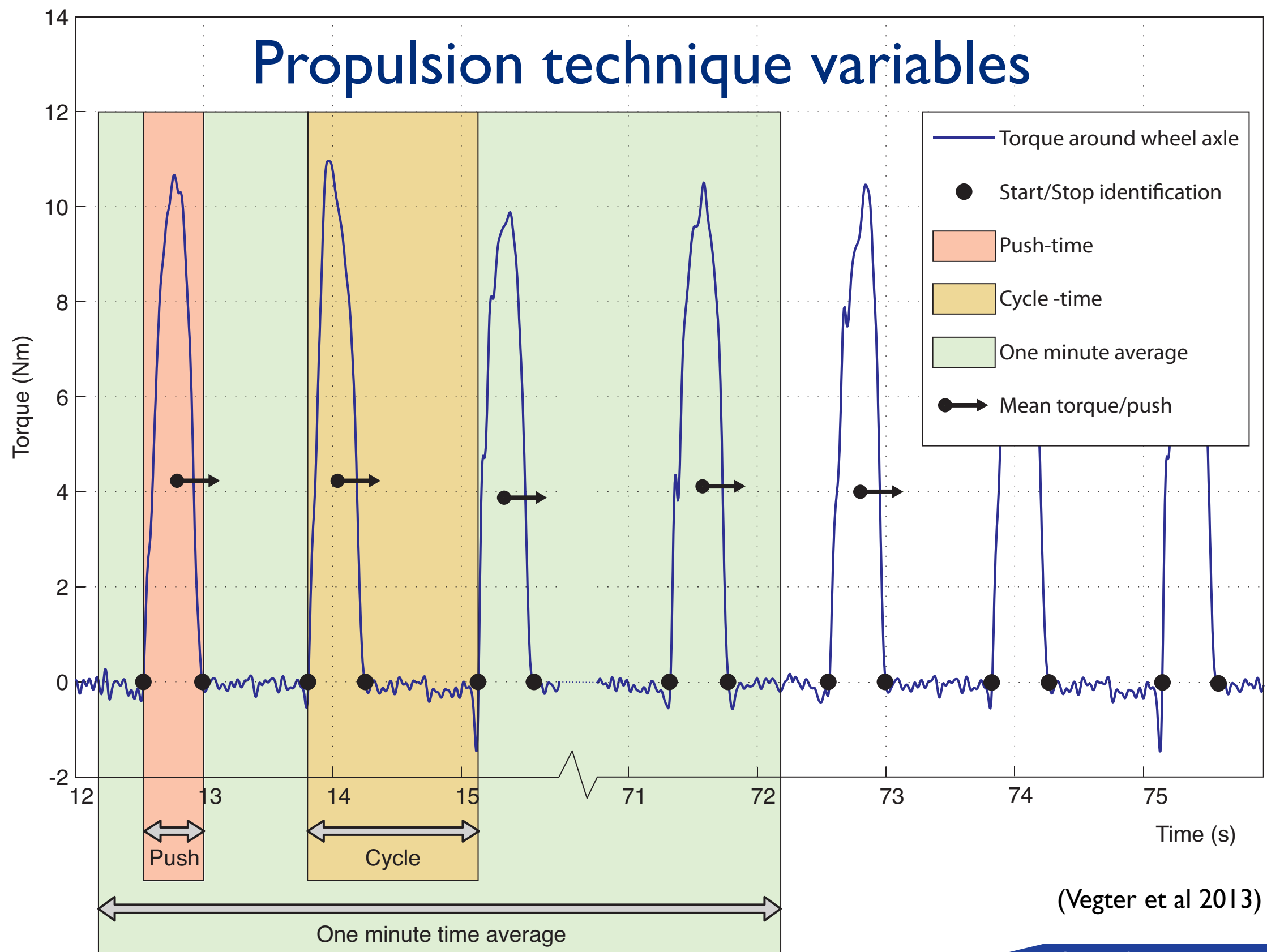
%Copyright 2011, Riemer Vegter
%mailto://r.j.k.vegter@med.umcg.nl
%%
```

- Function to do Push-by-push analysis

```
function [matrix1, matrix2, matrix3, matrix4, Headers]= Handrim_Analyses10(Matrix,SampleFreq,Cutoff,Noise)

%function to analyse handrim data from instrumented handrimmed wheels
%
%Input:
% SampleNr:      vector;Sample number
% Time:          vector;Time dependend on sample number and samplefrequency
% Angle:         vector;Angle in RADIANS
% Fx:            vector;Newton, Local, non rotating x-axes of the wheel axle.
% Fy:            vector;Newton, Local, non rotating y-axes of the wheel axle.
% Fz:            vector;Newton, Local, non rotating zx-axes of the wheel axle.
% Mx:            vector;Newton*Meter, Local, non rotating x-axes of the wheel axle.
% My:            vector;Newton*Meter, Local, non rotating y-axes of the wheel axle.
% Mz:            vector;Newton*Meter, Local, non rotating z-axes of the wheel axle.
% SampleFreq:    scalar;Sample frequency of the data
%
%Output:
%struct1: 9 input columns and 9 calculated columns for each sample.
%struct2: In each row a push, indices, time and calculated variables.
%struct3: Mean and std of important variables over the total time period
%
%Copyright 2011, Riemer Vegter
%mailto://r.j.k.vegter@med.umcg.nl
```

Propulsion technique variables

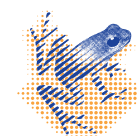


(Vegter et al 2013)

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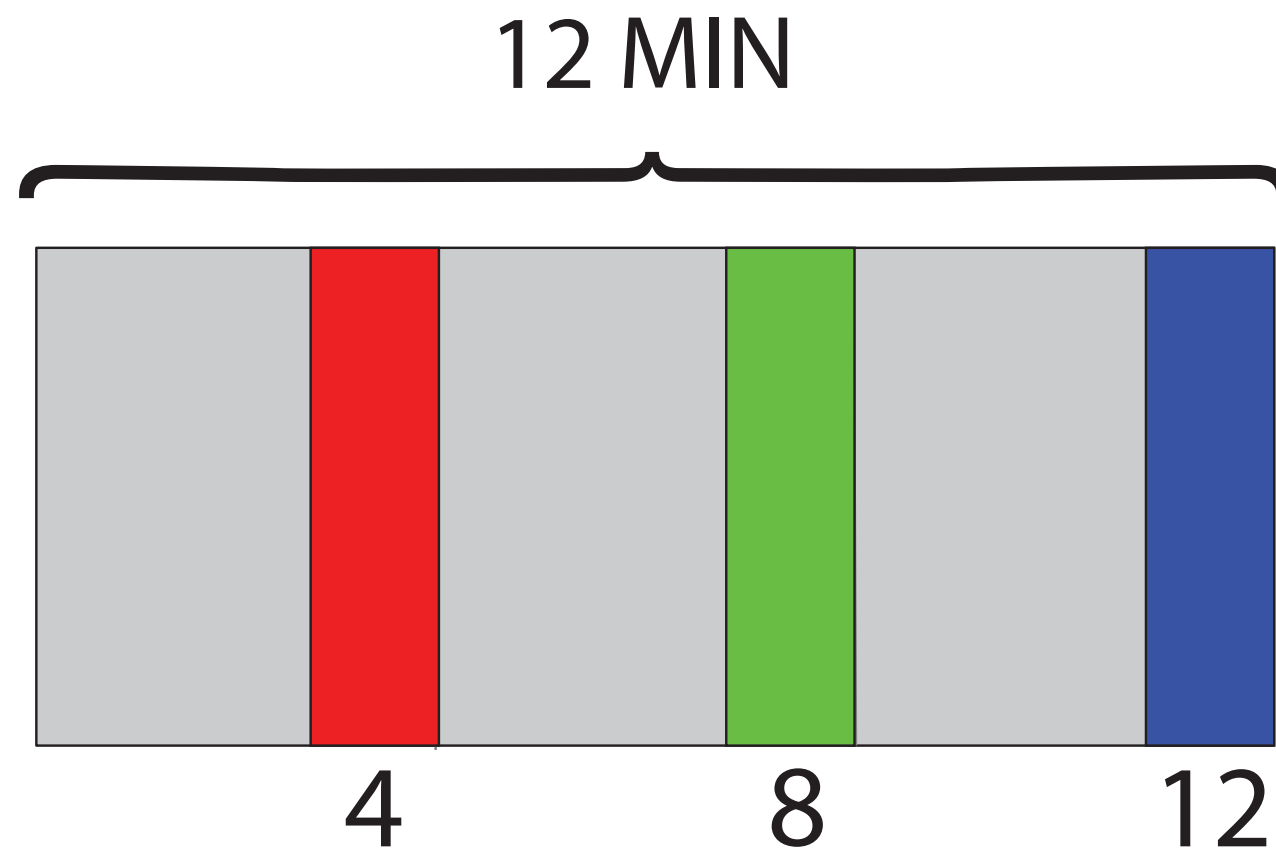
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Research question

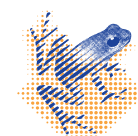
- What motor learning processes take place during the 12 min pretest for all subjects in the database?



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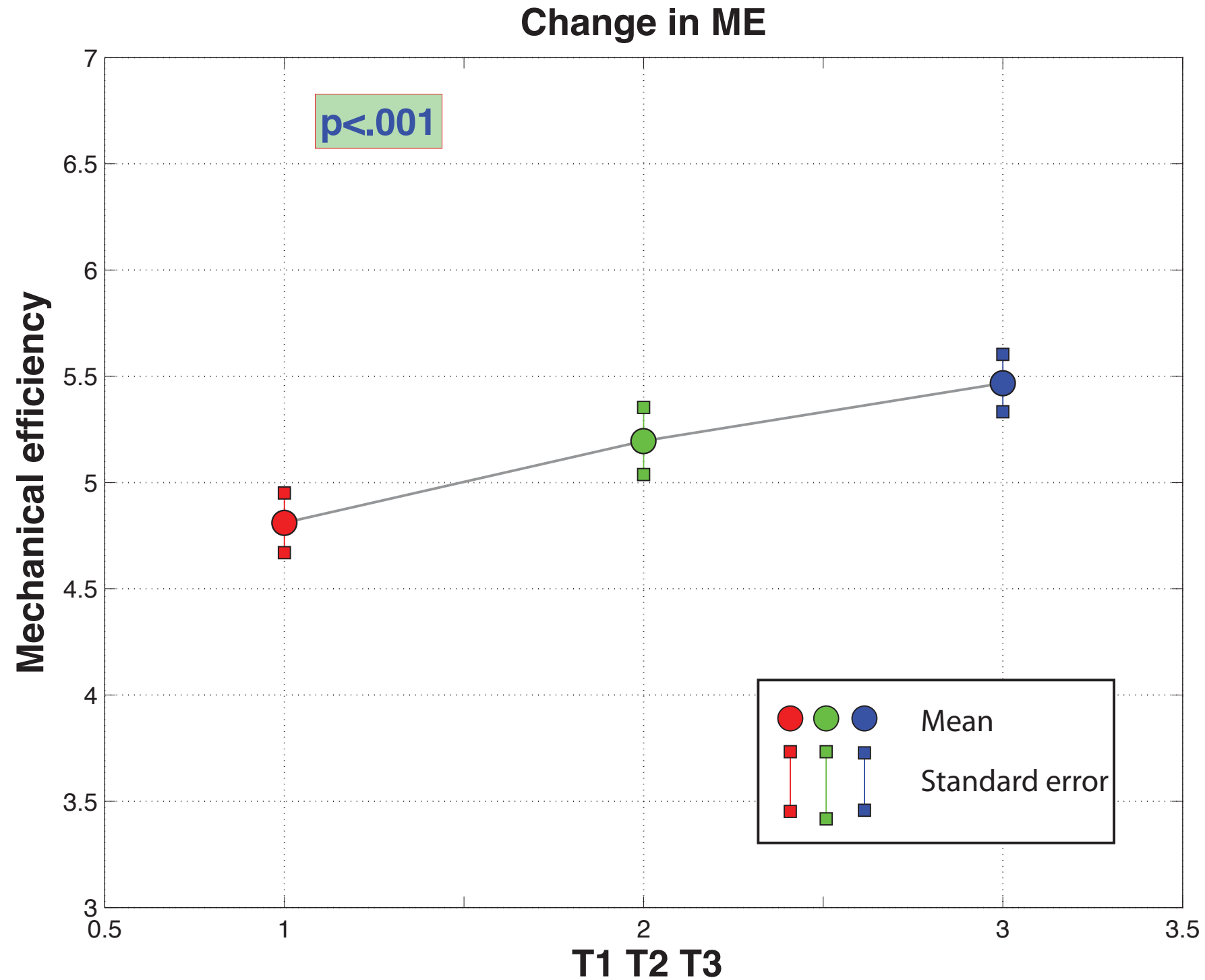


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Change in mechanical efficiency



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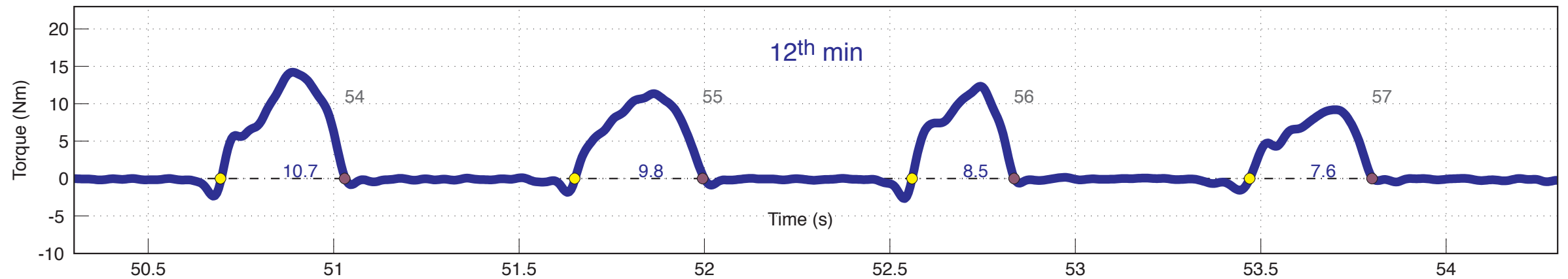
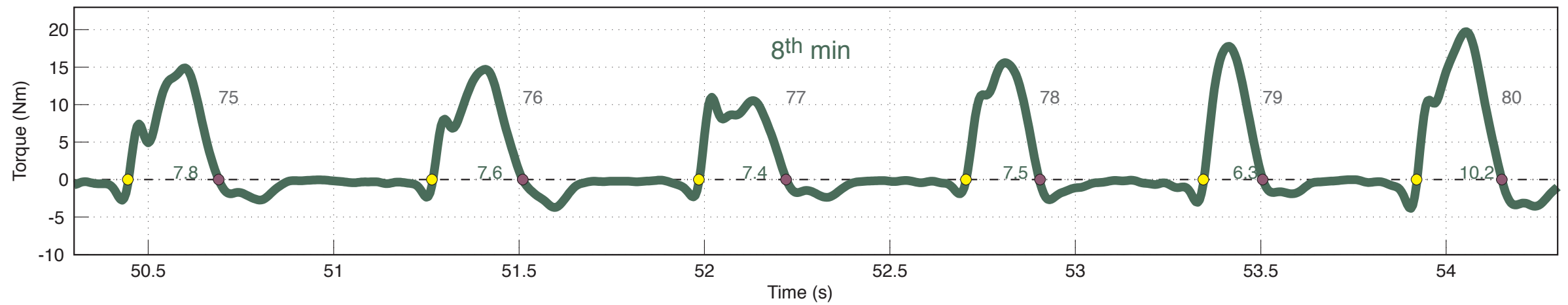
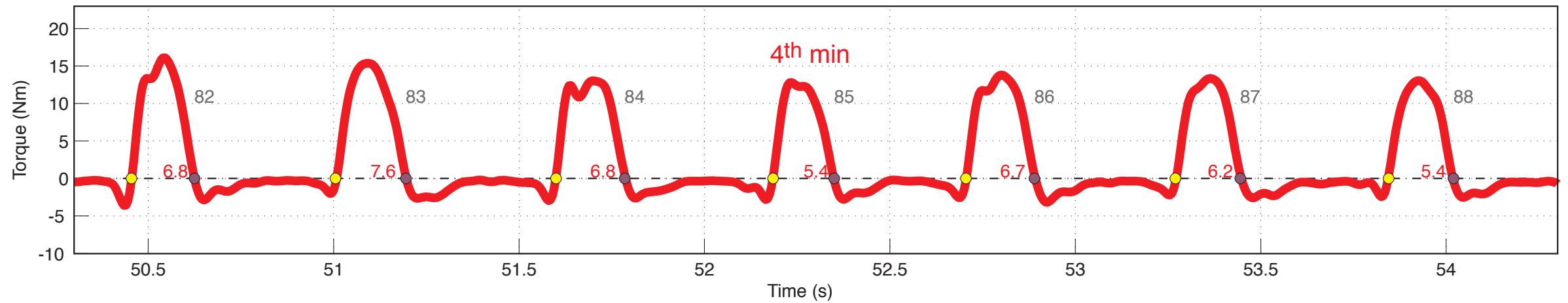


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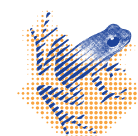
Change in propulsion technique



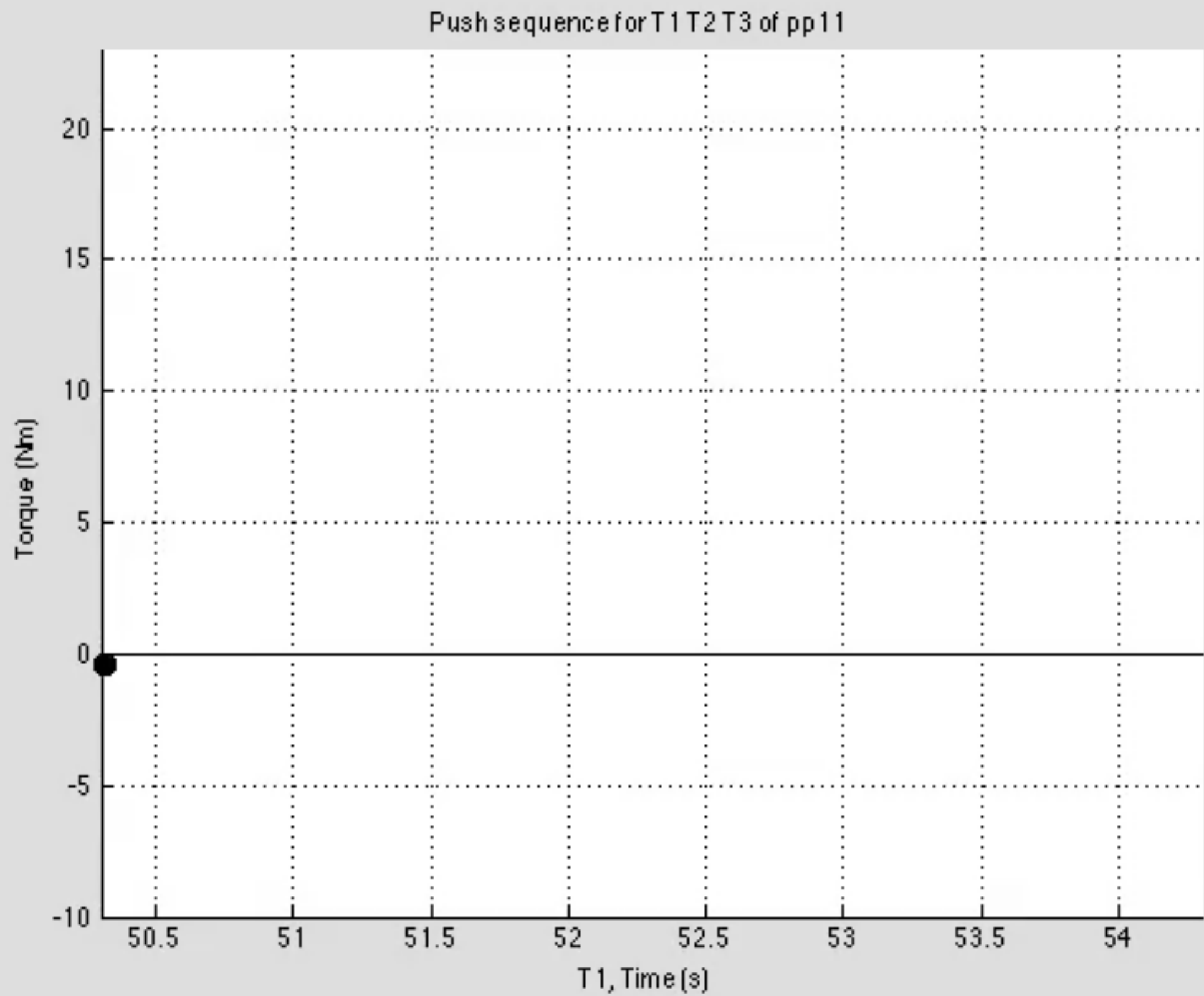
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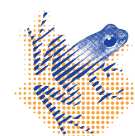
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Conclusion

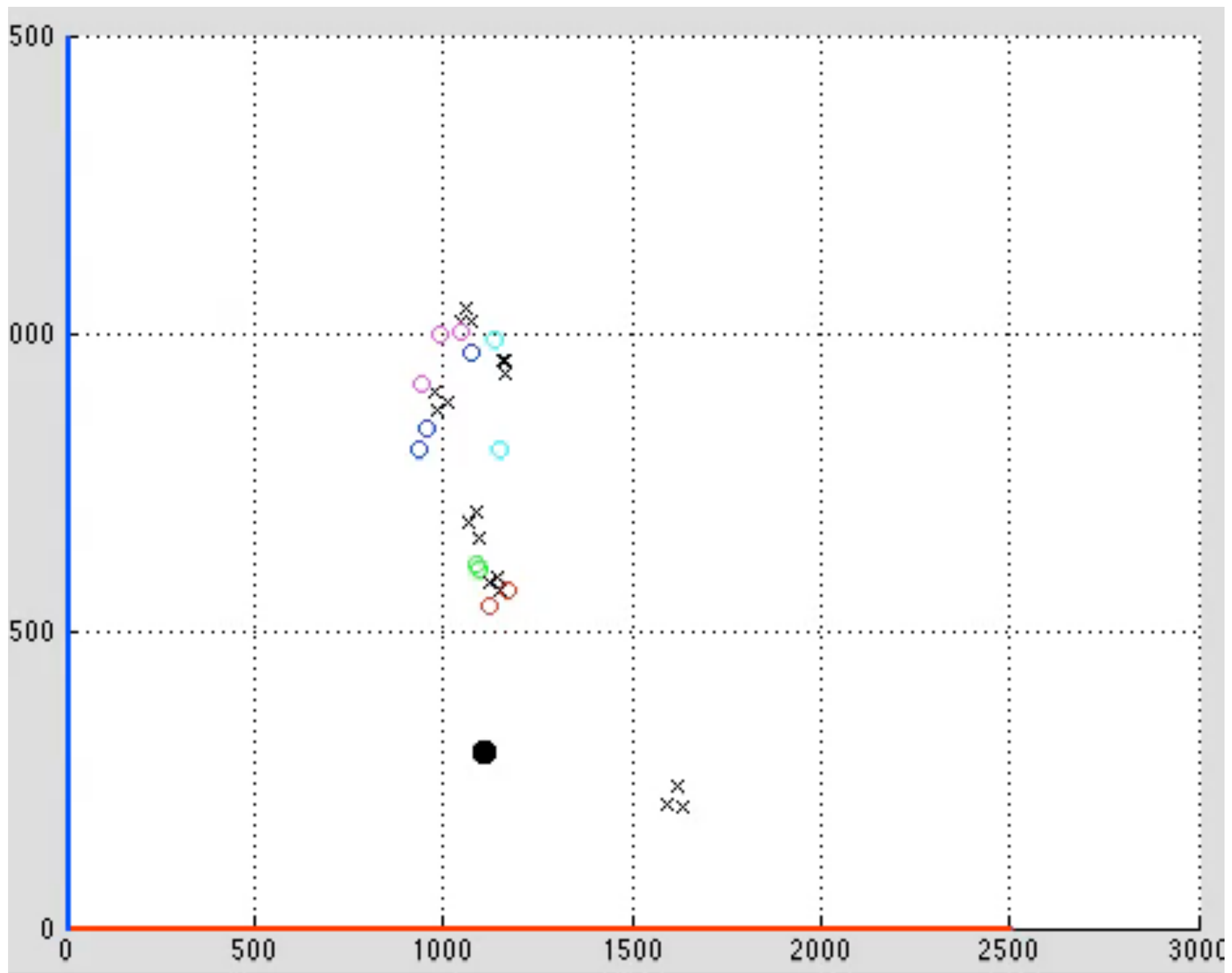
- In the first 12 minutes people reduce their energy cost
- In the first 12 minutes subject change their propulsion technique



Future work

- Further explore the relation of propulsion technique with mechanical efficiency
- Add kinematics (3d position registration) to kinetic (Measurement-wheels) data





Questions ?



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