

Use this document to can navigate through table

Table Indexing:

The table encompasses the datasets used for database creation. The first column denotes the dataset being represented, while the subsequent columns provide divisions that are convenient for readers seeking characteristics of the studied dataset. Additionally, there is a further subdivision in the table related to dataset characteristics, enhancing ease of search and intuitiveness.

The table comprises numbers (representing quantities), acronyms whose meanings can be found in this document, the symbol (-) indicating that the information has already been covered, and the letter (x) denoting the absence of information in the dataset.

This table organization target to better accessibility and comprehension for readers, facilitating the analysis of characteristics and information within the studied datasets

Sample size:

Health:

VHD: Hearing and Vestibular Disease

ViD: Visual Disease

MD: Musculoskeletal Disease

Vi-MD: Visual and Musculoskeletal Disease

H-ViD: Hearing and Visual Deficits Disease

ItD: Intellectual Disease

ND: Neural Disease

Acquisition Methodology:

Visual Condition:

O = open

C = closed

Superfic type:

St = stable

Ust = unstable

Material:

Rd = Rigid

Fm = Foam

Data Filters Frequencies:

LPB4 = 4th order Butterworth low-pass filter

LPB2 = 2th order Butterworth low-pass filter

HPOn = Filter High-Pass online

GMA = Gaussian Movel Average

LP = low-pass

Measurement Instrument:

FP = force platform

Cm = Camera

IMU: Inertial Measurement Unit

EMG: Electromyography

Mk2 = Microsoft Kinect 2

Directions:

COPAP = anteroposterior center of pressure

COPML = lateral medial center of pressure

COPV = Vertical center of pressure

KAP = Knee anteroposterior

KML = Knee mediolateral

KV = knee vertical

Measurement:

COP: Center of Pressure

COG: Center of Gravity

FG: Ground Reaction Force

M: Force Moment

T: Torque

Com: Center of Mass

RD = Range of CoP displacement

DP: Standard Deviation

V: Velocity

SDA = apparent random variations in COP trajectories

PSD = strength variation of the signal as a function of frequency

MPF = mean power frequency

RMS = determine the amplitude of COP whit root-mean-square