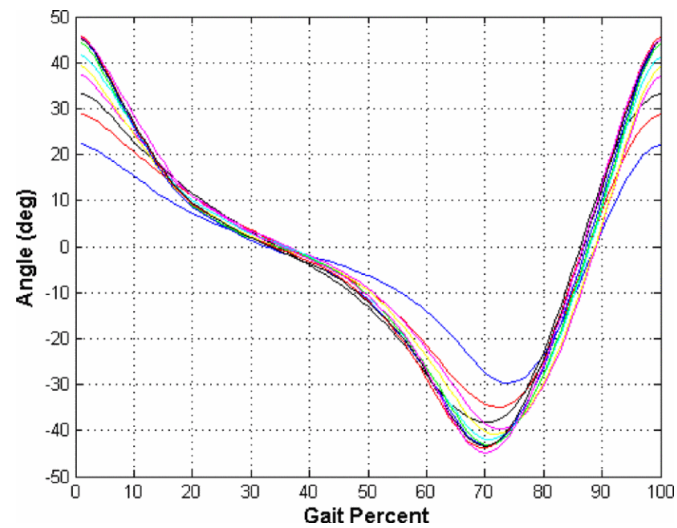


Tibia angular velocity multiplied by a scaling factor versus tibia angle. The closer the curve is to the origin, the shorter the stride length. Polar angle  $\Phi$  represents the progression around the curve based on gait percent.  $r$  is the polar radius and is related to the stride length of the particular curve.



Tibia angle profile for able bodied human gait. Each curve represents a different stride length. The closer the curve is to the zero degree axis, the shorter the stride length.