

# **Automatic Analysis of Movement Variability**



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This dissertation is submitted for the degree of  
*Doctor of Philosophy*

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I would like to dedicate this thesis to my loving parents ...



## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that except where specific reference is made to the work of others, the contents of this dissertation are original and have not been submitted in whole or in part for consideration for any other degree or qualification in this, or any other university. This dissertation is my own work and contains nothing which is the outcome of work done in collaboration with others, except as specified in the text and Acknowledgements. This dissertation contains fewer than 65,000 words including appendices, bibliography, footnotes, tables and equations and has fewer than 150 figures.

Miguel P. Xochicale

June 2018



## **Acknowledgements**

And I would like to acknowledge ...





## **Abstract**

This is where you write your abstract ...



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## **Chapter 2**

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## **Chapter 3**

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# **Techniques to measure human movement variability**

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### **3.1 Time-domain**

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### **3.2 Frequency-domain**

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### **3.3 Nonlinear dynamics domain**

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And now to cite some more people Read [\[6\]](#), Ancy et al. [\[2\]](#)

7



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# Chapter 6

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## Conclusion

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### 6.1 Reasonably long section title

3

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# Appendix A

1

## Inertial Measurement Units

2

A list of description for Inertial Measurement Units which includes \* on-board processing?  
\* embedded sensor fusion \* Sample rate variation and what does it depend on? \* What data  
does it send? Acceleration output?/calibrated data? \* What rate did they sample when sending  
information on Multiple

3

4

5

6

### A.1 Muse

7

The sample rate for muse sensors goes from 25, 50, 100, 150, and 200 Hz and it depends  
from 8MHz oscillator which has %0.5 frequency tolerance and  $\pm 0.2$  % frequency shift by  
temperature -40°C and 80°C and  $\pm 0.1$  % frequency aging.

8

9

10

**A.1.1 TODO: present an explanation for the use of time syscronisation in the wireless network**

**A.1.2 TODO: Present a simple explanation regarding the use of MUSE sensors!**

**A.1.3 Accelerometer**

**A.1.4 Angular rate gyroscope**

**A.1.5 Magnetometer**

**A.1.6 The IMU signal**

**A.1.7 Kinematic Parameters**

**A.1.8 System set-up**

**A.1.9 System calibration**

**A.1.10 Output**

read Roetenberg2013 for a better structure of the information for the muse section.

**A.2 Razor IMU 9dof**

**A.3 Axivity Sensors**

WAX9 Unit price is 149 pounds. It doesnt provide a kinematic chain and there is no online magnetometer calibration.

POSITIVES. Many reserach works has been uused the WAX sensros in many publications: [http://axivity.com/publications]

2009, 1 paper 2011, 4 papers 2012, 4 papers 2013, 19 papers 2014, 10 papers 2015, 32 papers 2016, 48 papers 2017, September, 19 papers

NEGATIVES. There is no validation test against any optical sensor or xsens sensors



## A.4 Xsens

accurate and drift free orientation the update rate varies with regard to the number of trackers  
1MTw 120Hz 2MTw 120Hz 9MTw 100Hz 10MTw 80Hz 20MTw 60Hz

MTw Awinda DK Lite (E 740) contains: MTw Awinda motion trackers; the awinda USB  
dongle; and USB charging cable. (E 400) per extra tracker.

The price for 6 motion trackers is E 4390

## Benchmark

### Shimmer3 (Dublin, Ireland)

BtStream firmware program is used for shimmer configuration and data capture over Bluetooth.  
The Shimmer unit is within Bluetooth range of the PC (<12m approximately).

rechargeable Lithium Polymer battery 3.7V 450mAh

### Capabilities

According to the User Guide, the output data of the sensors are approximate values

Low Noise Accelerometer A KXRB5-2042 device from Kionix is used

- Zero-output: 1.5 V.
- Full scale range:  $\pm 2.0$  g.
- Sensitivity: 600 mV/g.

Wide Range Accelerometer SM303DLHC device from STMicro

- Full scale range:  $\pm 2.0$  g;  $\pm 4.0$  g;  $\pm 8.0$  g;  $\pm 16.0$  g.
- Sensitivity (LSB/g): 1000 ( $\pm 2.0$  g); 500 ( $\pm 4.0$  g); 250 ( $\pm 8.0$  g); 83.3 ( $\pm 16.0$  g).
- Output: 16 bits

The gyroscope on the MPU-9150 chip from Invensense

- Full scale range (deg/sec):  $\pm 250$ ;  $\pm 500$ ;  $\pm 1000$ ;  $\pm 2000$ .
- Sensitivity (LSB/(deg/sec)): 131 ( $\pm 250$ ); 65.5 ( $\pm 500$ ); 32.8 ( $\pm 1000$ ); 16.4 ( $\pm 2000$ ).
- Output: 16 bits.

magnetometer LSM303DLHC device from STMicroelectronics

- Full scale range (Ga):  $\pm 1.3$ ;  $\pm 1.9$ ;  $\pm 2.5$ ;  $\pm 4.0$ ;  $\pm 4.7$ ;  $\pm 5.6$ ;  $\pm 8.1$ .
- Sensitivity (X,Y/Z) (LSB/Ga): 1100/980 ( $\pm 1.3$ ); 855/760 ( $\pm 1.9$ ); 670/600( $\pm 2.5$ ); 450/400 ( $\pm 4.0$ ); 400/355( $\pm 4.7$ ); 330/295 ( $\pm 5.6$ ); 230/205 ( $\pm 8.1$ ).
- Output: 16 bits

Noise performance when varying signal bandwidths . the sampling rate for each case was 500 Hz with a low-pass filter for the variation of the bandwidth.

Bandwidth (Hz)	50	100	250
Low Noise Accelerometer			
RMS noise ( $m/s^2$ )	$3.51 \times 10^{-3}$	$5.09 \times 10^{-3}$	$8.12 \times 10^{-3}$
Wide Range Accelerometer			
RMS noise ( $m/s^2$ )	$18.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$27.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$37.2 \times 10^{-3}$
Gyroscope			
RMS noise (deg/s)	0.0322	0.0481	0.0785
Magnetometer			
RMS noise (normalised local flux)	0.005	0.0081	0.0129

For further information, please refer to the manufacturer's datasheets.

## 9 Degrees of Freedom - Razor IMU

### Capabilities

triple-axis Digital accelerometer ADXL345 device from Analog Devices.

- Full scale range:  $\pm 2.0$  g;  $\pm 4.0$  g;  $\pm 8.0$  g;  $\pm 16.0$  g.
- Sensitivity (LSB/g): Min232, Typ256, Max286 ( $\pm 2.0$  g); Min116, Typ128, Max143 ( $\pm 4.0$  g); Min58, Typ64, Max71 ( $\pm 8.0$  g); Min29, Typ32, Max36 ( $\pm 16.0$  g).
- Output: User-selectable resolution: 10-bit or 13-bit

Noise Performance x-,y-Axes. Data rate = 100 Hz for  $\pm 2$  g, 10-bit.  $< 1.0$  LBS rms z-Axes.

Date rate = 100 Hz for  $\pm 2$  g, 10-bit.  $< 1.5$  LBS rms

The gyroscope on the ITG-3200 chip from Invensense

- Full scale range (deg/sec):  $\pm 2000$ . 1

- Sensitivity (LSB/(deg/sec)): 14.375 ( $\pm 2000$ ). 2

- Output: 16-bit 3

Gyro Noise performance 4

Total RMS noise. 100Hz LPD (DLPFCFG=2). 0.38 deg/sec-rms 5

Rate Noise Spectral Density. At 10Hz. 0.03 deg/sec  $\sqrt{Hz}$  6

magnetometer. HMC5883L device from Honeywell 7

- Full scale range (Gauss):  $\pm 8$ . 8

- Sensitivity (LSB/Gauss): Min230,Max1370 ( $\pm 8$ ) 9

- Output: 12-bit ADC 10

Noise Floor (Field resolution) VDD=3.0V, GN=0, No measurement average, Standard 11

Deviation 100 samples. Typ: 2 milli-gauss. <https://www.sparkfun.com/products/10736> 12

## IMU WAX9 sensor from axivity (Newcastle, UK) 13

The devices are £149.00 each (excluding VAT). plus delivery charge of £9.99 14

Physical Parameter: Dimensions 23x32.5x7.6 (mm) Weight 7g 15

## Typical Capabilities 16

Accelerometer:  $\pm 2 / 4 / 8g$  (14 bit resolution). Range setting Convert to g Dynamic range 2  
divide by 16384  $\pm 2g$  4 divide by 8192  $\pm 4g$  8 divide by 4096  $\pm 8g$  18

Gyro:  $\pm 250 / 500 / 2000$  dps (16 bit resolution) Range setting Convert to deg/sec Dynamic 19  
range 250 multiply by 0.00875  $\pm 250$  dec/sec 500 multiply by 0.01750  $\pm 500$  dec/sec 20  
multiply by 0.07000  $\pm 2000$  dec/sec 21

Magnetometer:  $\pm 1\mu T$  steps (1 mGs, milli-gauss). (16 bit resolution) The range of the 22  
sensor is  $\pm 20,000$  (2 mT or 0.2 Gs). 23

Temperature Range: 0 - 65 °C (0.1°C resolution) Pressure: 30-110 kPa (1Pa resolution) 24

Battery Life: Hibernate 56 days LE Connected (50Hz stream) 6 Hours 25

Sample rate: The data rate is set by the RATEX variable in samples per second (default 50 26  
Hz). 27

The sensors on the WAX9 are all digital sensors with their own independent sample clocks. 28

The sensors each have their own independent internal sample rates because of the sampling 29  
scheme described above. Variable Values Effect Accelerometer rate 12 50 100 200 400 800 30

1 Internal rate Hz Accelerometer range 2 4 8 Range in +/-g Gyroscope rate 100 200 400 800  
2 Internal rate Hz Gyroscope range 250 500 2000 Range in dps Magnetometer rate 5 10 20 40 80  
3 Internal rate Hz  
4 <http://axivity.com/userguides/wax9/technical/>  
5 WAX9 has different operating sample frequencies which is considered to be both as a  
6 disadvantage and advantage.

## 7 **IMU EXL-S3 sensor from exel (Bologna, Italy)**

8 EXLs3 1 to 9 pieces for Euros 230 each. EXLs3KIT1 1 to 9 pieces for 384  
9 \*Features  
10 Module size 54 mm x 33 mm x 14 mm Module weight 22 g 32-bit MCU, Cortex-M3  
11 @72 MHz 3-axis accelerometer with selectable full-scale range ( $\pm 2$  /  $\pm 4$  /  $\pm 8$  /  $\pm 16$  g). 3-  
12 axis gyroscope with selectable full-scale range ( $\pm 250$  /  $\pm 500$  /  $\pm 1000$  /  $\pm 2000$  dps) 3-axis  
13 magnetometer  $\pm 1200$  dps Orientation estimation with Kalman filtering and quaternion output.  
14 Sampling rate up to 200 Hz for raw data and 100 Hz for orientation data. Various data packet  
15 format available Bluetooth<sup>TM</sup> 2.1 class 1. Up to 7 nodes at the same time can stream data to  
16 the same host. 1GB Flash Memory (USB Mass Storage) for data storage Docking station with  
17 micro-USB connector for battery recharging and log-file downloading. Battery operating time  
18 3h  
19 SAMPLE RATE  
20 200 Hz (100 Hz if a packet with orientation is chosen) 100 Hz 50 Hz 33.33 Hz 25Hz  
21 20Hz 16.67 Hz 12.5 Hz 10 Hz 5 Hz 300 Hz (No magnetometer data, 100 Hz if a packet with  
22 orientation is chosen)

## 23 **Odroid myAHRS+**

24 £69.52 Ex Tax: £57.93 We offer free shipping (delivery up to 5 working days) to all UK  
25 destinations.  
26 myAHRS+ is a high performance AHRS(Attitude Heading Reference System).  
27 the following connectivity options are available: - USB : Virtual COM PORT - UART :  
28 Standard baud rates up to 460800 bps - I2C : up to 1kHz  
29 Unfortunately we are unable to offer technical support on the ODROID range of products.  
30 Clive - Lilliput UK  
31 \* Sensors - Triple axis 16-bit gyroscope :  $\pm 2000$  dps - Triple axis 16-bit accelerometer :  $\pm$   
32 16 g - Triple axis 13-bit magnetometer :  $\pm 1200$  uT

\* On board software - Extended Kalman filter - max 100 Hz output rate Attitude : Euler  
angle, Quaternion Sensor : acceleration, rotation rate, magnetic field  
user-programmable gyro full-scale range of  $\pm 250$ ,  $\pm 500$ ,  $\pm 1000$ , and  $\pm 2000^\circ/\text{sec}$  (dps) Gyro  
sensitivity (LSB/ $^\circ/\text{sec}$ ) N/A Gyro Rate Noise (dps/ Hz) 0.005  
a user-programmable accelerometer full-scale range of  $\pm 2$  g,  $\pm 4$  g,  $\pm 8$  g, and  $\pm 16$  g, Accel  
Sensitivity (LSB/g) N/A and compass with a full scale range of  $\pm 1200$  uT.

## A.5 benchmark

Sensor	Price*	Connectivity	ACC	GYR	MAG	Sample rate Hz	Temp.	battery time	API
9 DOF Razor	£59.99	USB,Bluetooth 2.1,1E	Full-scale range: $\pm 2$ g Sensitivity: 256 LSB/g ADCs: 10-bit	Full-scale region: $\pm 2000$ dps Sensitivity: 14.375 LSB/dps ADCs: 16-bit	Full-scale region: $\pm 8$ Gauss Sensitivity: 230 to 1370 LSB/gauss ADCs: 12-bit	50	-	-	C++ Android ROS
myAHRS+	£69.52	USB,UART,I2C	Full-scale Range: $\pm 16$ g Sensitivity: (2048 LSB/g) ADCs: 16-bit	Full-scale region: $\pm 2000$ dps Sensitivity: 16.4 LSB/dps ADCs: 16-bit	Full-scale Range: $\pm 1200$ T Sensitivity: 0.3 T/LSB ADCs: 13-bit	max 100	-40 to +85°C Res: 340 LSB/°C	-	C++ Python ROS
EXLs3	384 euro $\approx$ £291	Bluetooth 2.1	Full-scale range: $\pm 2/4/8/16$ g	Full-scale range: $\pm 250/500/1000/2000$ dps	Full-scale range: $\pm 1200$ dps	5, 10, 12.5, 16.67, 20, 25, 33.33, 50, 100, 200, 300	-	3h	-
WAX9	£178.8	Bluetooth 2.1 and LE	$\pm 2/4/8$ g Resolution: 14-bit	$\pm 250/500/2000$ Resolution: 16-bit	Range $\pm 1mT$ Resolution: 16-bit	1 to 400	0 - 65°C	6h	C# iOS App
Shimmer3	503.07 euro ** $\approx$ £381	USB,Bluetooth 2.1	$\pm 2/4/8/16$ g Sensitivity: 1000(2g)/ 500(4g)/250(8g)/ 83.3(16g) LSB/g ADCs: 16-bit	Range: $\pm 250/500/1000/2000$ Sensitivity: 131(250) / 65.5 (500) 32.8(1000) / 250 (2000)LSB/g ADCs: 16-bit	Range: $\pm 1.3/1.9/2.5/4.0/4.7/5.6/8.1$ Ga Sensitivity (X,Y,Z) (LSB/Ga): 1100/980(1.3), 855/760(1.9) 670/600(2.5), 450/400(4.0) 400/355(4.7), 330/295(5.6) 230/205 (8.1) ADCs: (16 bits)	10.24 to 1024	-	14h15m (@51.2Hz)	Matlab LabVIEW C# Android

\*Incl. Tax. \*\* Incl. shipping \*\*\* g is the acceleration due to gravity

## Appendix B

1

## How to install L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

2

### Debian/Ubuntu:

3

```
sudo apt-get install texlive texlive-latex-extra
```

4

```
sudo apt-get install psutils
```

5





## Appendix C

1

### Installing the CUED class file

2

$\text{\LaTeX}$ .cls files can be accessed system-wide when they are placed in the `<texmf>/tex/latex` directory, where `<texmf>` is the root directory of the user's  $\text{\TeX}$  installation. On systems that have a local `texmf` tree (`<texmflocal>`), which may be named “`texmf-local`” or “`localtexmf`”, it may be advisable to install packages in `<texmflocal>`, rather than `<texmf>` as the contents of the former, unlike that of the latter, are preserved after the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  system is reinstalled and/or upgraded.

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