

Expression Items

Contents

- [1 Data_Tree](#)
 - [1.1 Examples for Specifying a Data Tree Signal](#)
- [2 Model_Builder](#)
 - [2.1 Creating a Landmark at the center of a ball](#)
- [3 Pipeline_Parameters](#)
 - [3.1 Using a pipeline parameter as part of a signal definition](#)
- [4 Tags](#)
- [5 C3D_Parameters](#)
- [6 Model_Metrics](#)
 - [6.1 Specifying an item from a model](#)

Data_Tree

Signals should be placed into the expression in the form:

`SIGNAL_TYPE::SIGNAL_FOLDER::SIGNAL_NAME` To define a specific element of a signal (e.g. the X Component)

`SIGNAL_TYPE::SIGNAL_FOLDER::SIGNAL_NAME::X` To define a specific frame of a data of signal (e.g. Frame 2)

`SIGNAL_TYPE::SIGNAL_FOLDER::SIGNAL_NAME[2]` Data stored in the GLOBAL Workspace should be expressed as follows:

`GLOBAL::SIGNAL_TYPE::SIGNAL_FOLDER::SIGNAL_NAME` NOTE: Global signals can be accessed regardless of the ACTIVE FILES.

Examples for Specifying a Data Tree Signal

`TARGET::ORIGINAL::RFT1` = Signal RFT1 in the TARGET type and ORIGINAL folder

`ANALOG::PROCESSED::FX1` = Signal FX1 in the ANALOG type and PROCESSED folder

`PARAMETER::ANALOG::RATE` = Parameter RATE in the ANALOG group of the C3D PARAMETERS

Model_Builder

Model metrics have a simpler syntax. The Signal Type and Signal Folder need not be specified because there is only one version of a signal.

Creating a Landmark at the center of a ball

Given 6 markers placed on the surface of a round ball

BALL1, BALL2, BALL3, BALL4, BALL5, BALL6

Create a model metric at the center of a best fit sphere to the ball.

Metric Name= BALL

Metric Expression = Best_Fit_Sphere(List(BALL1, BALL2, BALL3, BALL4, BALL5, BALL6))

The resulting metric will have 3 values separated by a comma (e.g. the 3 components of the center)

As an example a center value of (0.5, 0.6, 0.7) would appear as 0.5,0.6,0.7

Create a landmark using this metric data

Landmark Name:

Define Orientation Using:

Starting Point (Reference)

☐ Targets and/or Landmarks

Ending Point (On a line)

*Lateral object (On a plane)

*Project From (Projection onto a line or plane)

* = Optional

☒ Existing Segment (LAB)

Landmark Offset from Start Point (Reference) or Segment Origin

☐ Offset to Existing Calibration Target or Landmark

☒ Offset Using the Following ML/AP/AXIAL Offsets

X

Y

Z

☐ Offset by Percent (1.0 = 100%) (Meters when not checked)

☒ Calibration Only Landmark (Not generated for assigned motion file(s))

Note the syntax for the offsets

BALL[1,1]

The syntax may seem a little strange, but [1,1] refers to the first element of the first frame

Pipeline_Parameters

The syntax for using a pipeline parameter as part of an expression is a bit unusual and takes an understanding of how Visual3D parses parameters and pre-processes commands.

The ampersand & is used in pipeline commands to concatenate strings together, and thus is a separator for the parser to find the pieces that need to be parsed separately.

For example, to use a pipeline parameter LP_FREQ:

```
/EXPRESSION=2*pi()*&::LP_FREQ
```

The ampersand tells the parser to take the $2\pi()$ and the `::LP_FREQ` separately through the pre-parser

The first part is just taken as is since it doesn't have a prefix of `::`. The value after the `&` does have a `::` prefix, so it is substituted with the pipeline parameter.

If you have more complex expressions, you might need to surround each pipeline parameter with an ampersand

`&::LP_FREQ*&::MULTIPLIER&-&::CONSTANT` which may evaluate to something like: $60 \times 1.4 - 90.0$ once all the pipeline parameters are substituted.

The general rule is to surround the pipeline parameter with ampersands.

Using a pipeline parameter as part of a signal definition

The syntax is a little funky when it comes to using pipeline parameters in the middle of a signal definition because of the order in which equations are parsed.

The following subtracts two signals.

Evaluate Expression /EXPRESSION=ANALOG::FILTERED&&&::INDEX&&&X&-METRIC::PROCESSED&&&::INDEX&_zero /RESULT_NAME=::INDEX /RESULT_TYPE=ANALOG /RESULT_FOLDER=OFFSET ;

Tags

TAGS can be expressed as follows:

```
TAG::TAG_NAME
```

C3D_Parameters

C3D Parameters can be expressed as follows:

```
PARAMETER::GROUP::PARAMETER_NAME
```

Model_Metrics

Specifying an item from a model

The following Model data is available.

```
MODEL::METRIC::NAME MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::LENGTH MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::DEPTH
```

MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::CENTER_OF_MASS MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::IXX
MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::IYY MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::IZZ
MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::MASS MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::PROXIMAL_RADIUS
MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::DISTAL_RADIUS MODEL::SEGMENT::segname::ORIGIN To refer to a marker

MODEL::TARGET::MARKER_NAME If you want to refer to a specific component of a signal

MODEL::TARGET::MARKER_NAME::X To refer to a landmark

MODEL::LANDMARK::LANDMARK_NAME To refer to a force. **NOTE** This will be available in version 5.0

MODEL::FORCE::FP1 The following command will create a global signal containing the average value of the signal FORCE::FP1 over the range of frames specified for the model (e.g. if a range is not specified, all frames will be used).

The command is executed once for each active file, so the resulting signal will continually be overwritten and the last file processed will correspond to the resulting signal.

Evaluate Expression /EXPRESSION=MODEL::FORCE::FP1 /RESULT_NAME=GLOBAL::SCOTT /RESULT_TYPE=DERIVED ! /RESULT_FOLDER=PROCESSED ; If you edit commands in the text editor, which is the only way to use evaluate_expression at the moment, you need to use the 3 letter acronyms for the names.

[Default \(Internal\) Segment Names\]](#)

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