

Gait Events

Gait Events, such as *Heel Strike* and *Toe Off*, are commonly used to identify gait cycles, and normalize signals accordingly. Generally, using force platforms is the most accurate method to automatically identify gait events. However, when force platforms are not available, or due to certain gait pathologies, it is also possible to identify gait events manually. This tutorial describes the different ways to create gait events.

Gait Event Acronyms

Definitions of the gait event acronyms used in Visual3D

The automatic gait events command and many of the events created in the tutorials, and used in the example files have 3 (or 4) character labels that have been used consistently albeit cryptically. These acronyms are historical and derive from the early versions of software that read C3D files because the original C3D format allowed a maximum of characters for an Event Label.

These Event labels are divided into two categories. The kinematically based categories include:

RHS = Right Heel Strike

RTO = Right Toe Off

LHS = Left Heel Strike

LTO = Left Toe Off

The kinetically based categories refer to those events that describe contact with a force platforms.

RON= Right On

ROFF= Right Off

LON= Left On

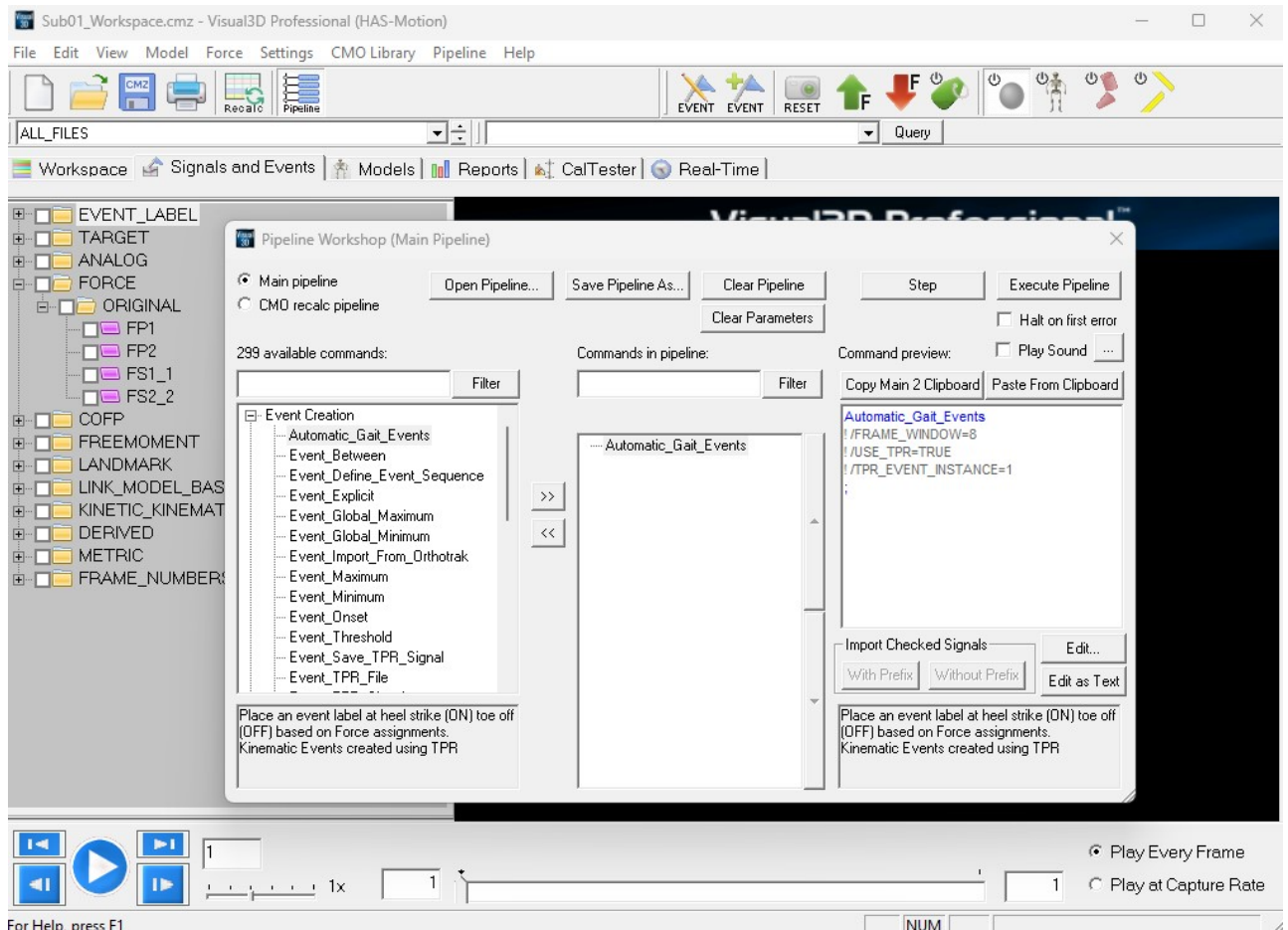
LOFF= Left Off

All RON events are also RHS events, but RON events are only created when contact is made with a force platform. This provides a means to declare a range of data for reporting only when in contact with the force platform because Joint Moments and Joint Powers for example do not have meaningful data when the foot is in contact with ground but no ground reaction forces are measured.

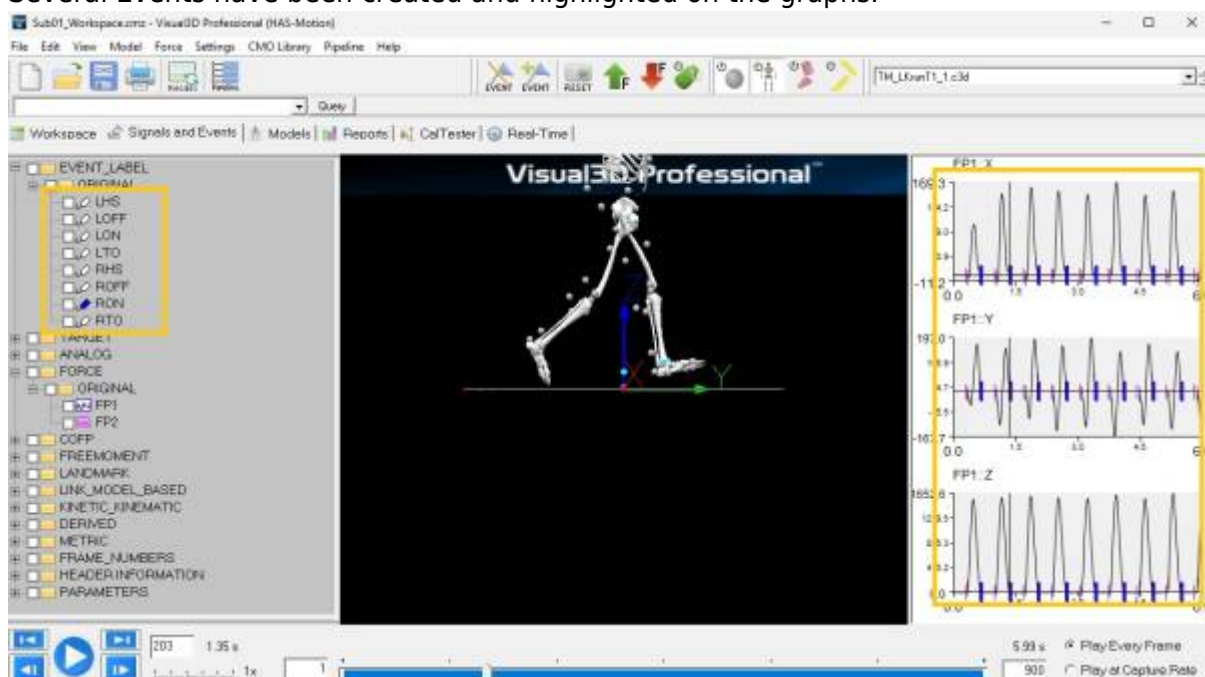
Using the Ground Reaction Force

If Force Platform data exists, and if Visual3D model segments have been created, Visual3D can detect contact with the force platform and compute the appropriate event labels.

1. Open the Command Pipeline
2. Expand the **Event Creation** folder
3. Double click with the **Left Mouse Button** on the **Automatic_Gait_Events** command

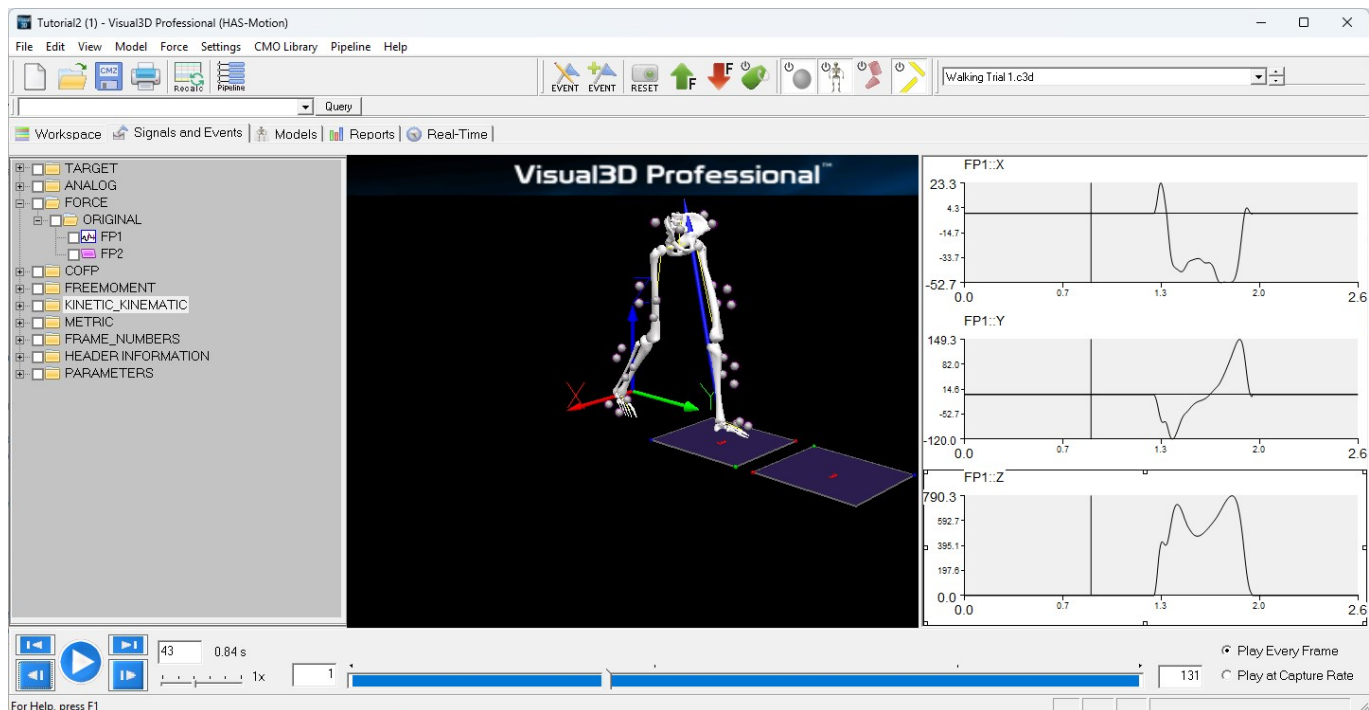


4. Execute the Pipeline
5. Several Events have been created and highlighted on the graphs.

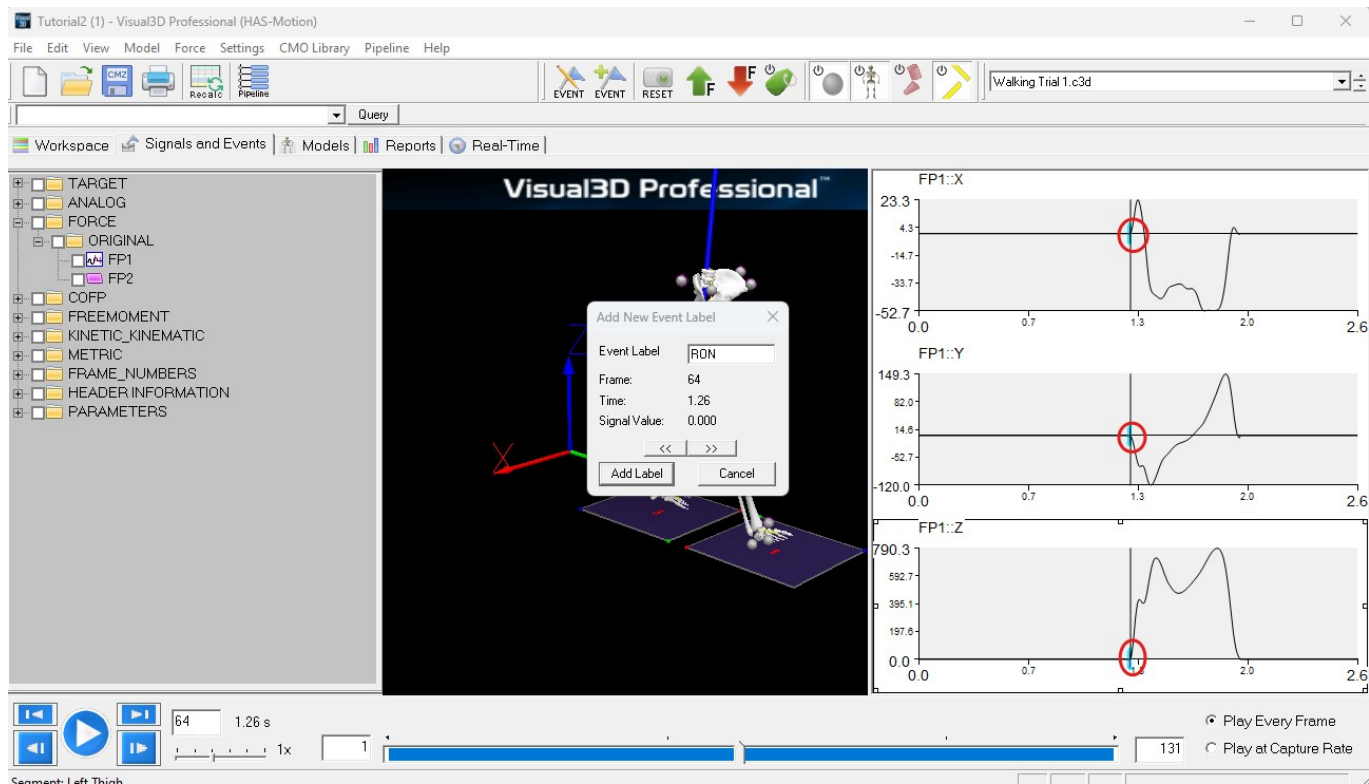


Creating Events Manually

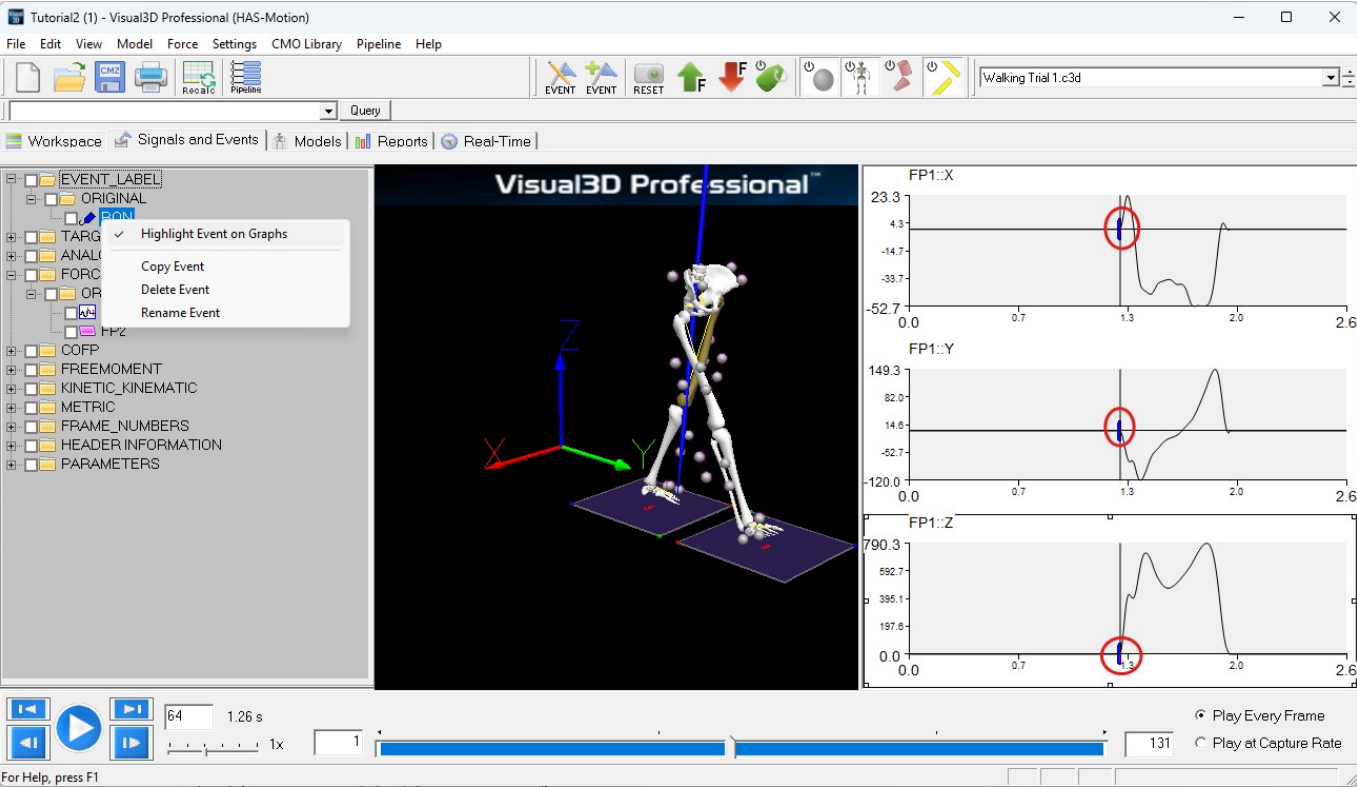
1. Select the graph of the Z-component of the Ground Reaction Force signal by Left clicking on the graph. You will see the graph is now framed.



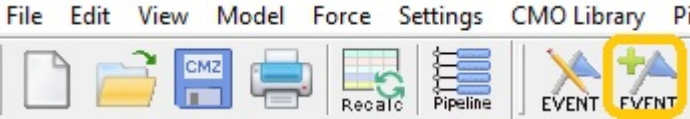
1. To create the event, double click on the Fz force signal at the frame that the signal rises above zero.
2. Enter the name **RON** into the popup dialog box. **RON** is a typical name used in Visual3D to indicate that the Right has contacted a force platform. **In principle** the event can be assigned any name, but when Visual3D computes Heel Strike and Toe Off automatically, the events are labeled ON and OFF.

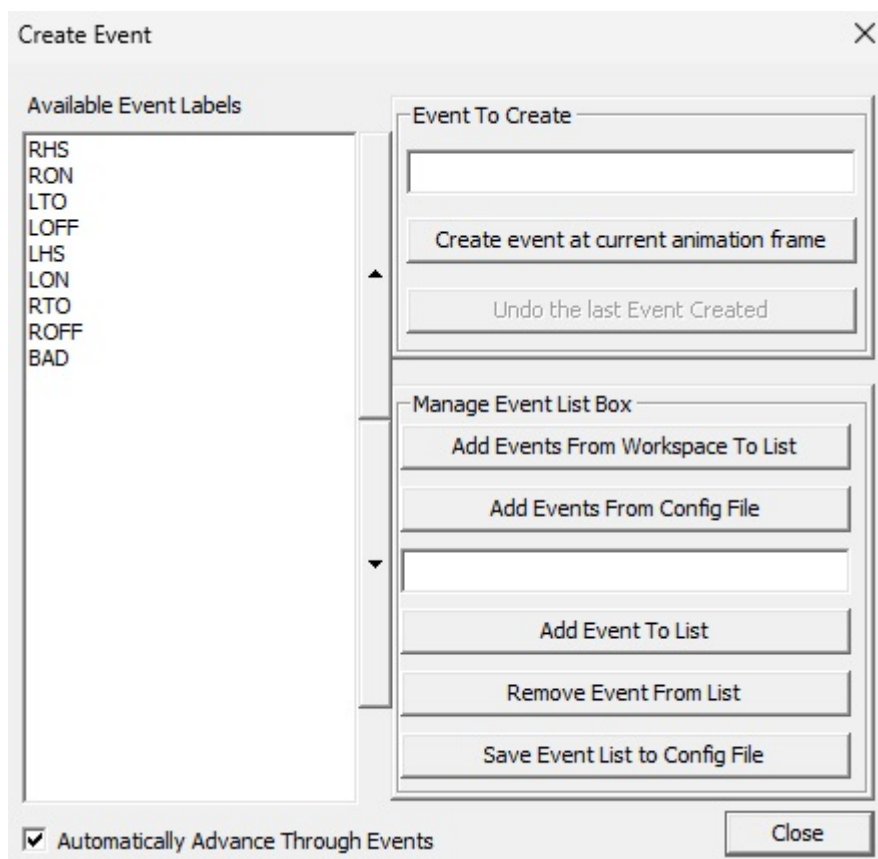


1. An event labeled **RON** has been added to the Event_Label data tree.
2. To highlight this event (actually all occurrences of this event), select the RON signal with a Right Mouse Button click and select **Highlight Event on Graphs**. The Frames corresponding to RON will be highlighted in yellow on all signals in each graph.



Create Events Dialog

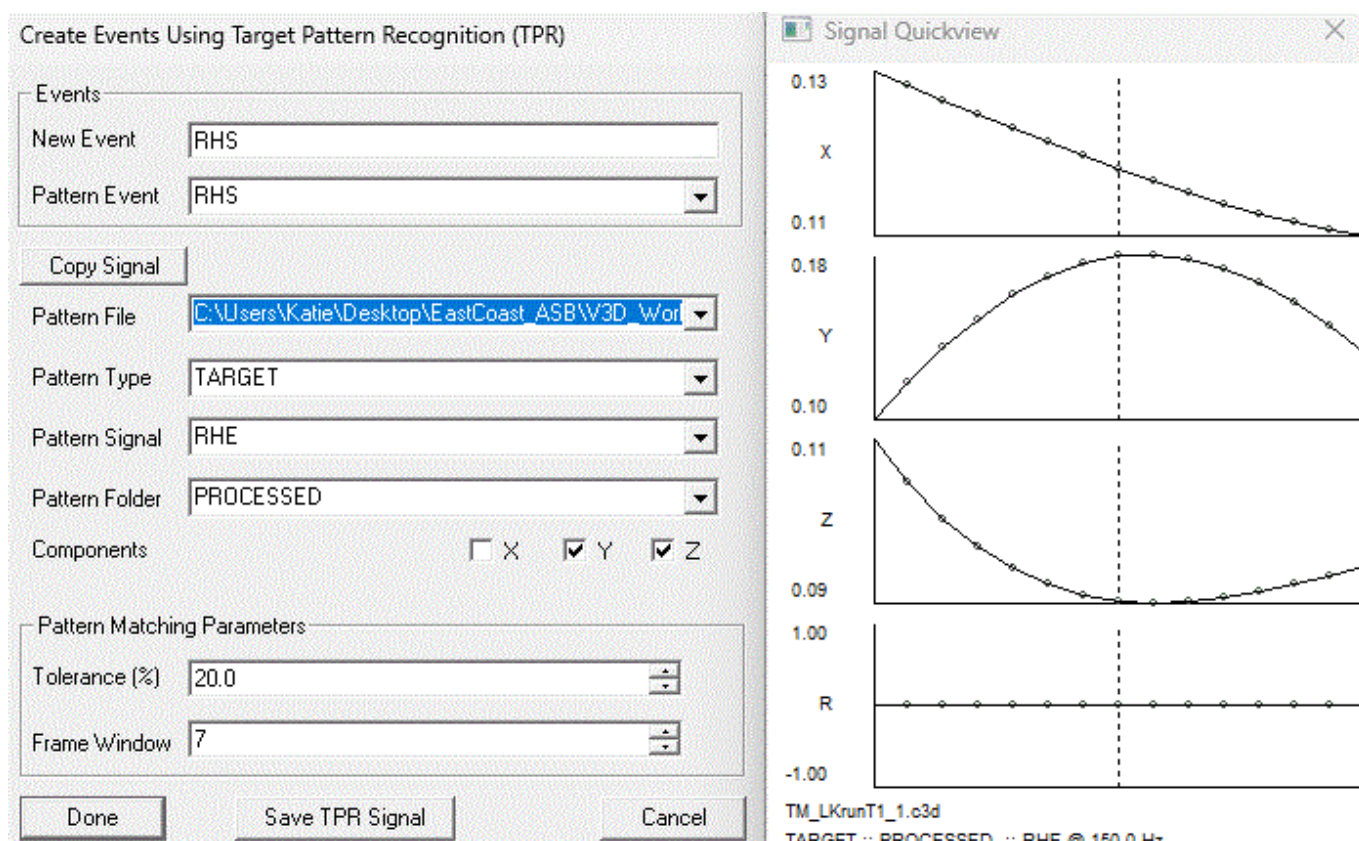




Using TPR to identify other instances

TPR signal is based on matching data from a range of frames against the same (or a different signal). When the two ranges match an Event Label is created at the midpoint of the range. For example, if one occurrence of heel strike has been identified, this command can be used to determine all other heel strike events in a file.

Event_TPR_Signal	
/Pattern_File=	The file from which to find the pattern signal. If this is blank, the pattern signal is taken from each trial.
/Pattern_Type=	The type of signal used as the test signal.
/Pattern_Name=	The names of the signals used as the test signal.
/Pattern_Folder=	The name of the signal folder used as the test signal.
/Signal_Types=	The type of signal to be compared with the test signal.
/Signal_Names=	The names of the signals to be compared with the test signal.
/Signal_Folder=	The name of the signal folder compared with the test signal.
/Pattern_Event_Name=	The event at which the pattern signal is centered.
/Pattern_Event_Instance=	The occurrence of the event at which the pattern signal is centered.
/Event_Name=	The name to be given to the threshold event.
/Select_X=	(True or False)Use this component of the signals.
/Select_Y=	(True or False)Use this component of the signals.
/Select_Z=	(True or False)Use this component of the signals.
/TPR_Radius=	The range of frames of data used for the comparison.
/Tolerance=	The “goodness of fit” for the match.



Dialog that pops up when pipeline selection is edited by double clicking with the left mouse button.

The graph to the right of the dialog displays the pattern signal that will be used. Changing the radius will change the number of frames used.

The Pattern file specifies the file that is to be used for the test signal. If Rotate Through Files is selected then the test signal is created from each file and used for the TPR of that file. If the File is specified then the test signal is defined from one file and used for all other files. A description of the use of TPR for determining gait events when a force platform signal is present is presented in the following article.

Stanhope SJ, Kepple TM, McGuire DA, Roman NL.(1990) "A Kinematic-Based Technique for Event Time Determination During Gait." Medical and Biological Engineering and Computing 28:355-360.

Kinematic Only Identification

Computing gait events from only kinematic data is challenging, especially for subjects with movement disorders. The following example is based on the following article published in 2008.

****Zeni JA, Richards JG, Higginson JS**** (2008) Two simple methods for determining gait events during treadmill and overground walking using kinematic data. *Gait & Posture* 27, 710-714 We have made some modest changes to the algorithm to make it more general for Visual3D users. This page shows 2 methods for computing gait events without GRF.

Another option to consider is:

De Asha AR, Robinson MA, Barton GJ. A marker based kinematic method of identifying initial contact during gait suitable for use in real-time visual feedback applications. *Gait Posture*. 2012 Jun 13

Transform Heel and Toe markers into Pelvis Coordinate System

First, transform the right and left heel and toe markers into the pelvis segment coordinate system. (this removes the need to specify the direction that the subject is walking). This can be accomplished using the model based item **TARGET_PATH**. The images below show the settings used.

Compute Model Based Data

Data Name: **RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS**

Model Based Item Properties:

Target Path: **TARGET_PATH**

Target position is relative to the Reference Segment proximal end.

Resolution Coordinate System defines the position relative to the lab or a segment.

Target: **RHE**

Reference Segment: **Pelvis**

Resolution Coordinate System: **Pelvis**

Buttons: Done, Reset Dialog, Cancel

Compute Model Based Data

Data Name: **LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS**

Model Based Item Properties:

Target Path: **TARGET_PATH**

Target position is relative to the Reference Segment proximal end.

Resolution Coordinate System defines the position relative to the lab or a segment.

Target: **LHE**

Reference Segment: **Pelvis**

Resolution Coordinate System: **Pelvis**

Buttons: Done, Reset Dialog, Cancel

Compute Model Based Data

Data Name

RTOE_WRT_PELVIS

Model Based Item Properties

TARGET_PATH

Target

RTOE

Reference Segment

Pelvis

Resolution Coordinate System

Pelvis

Target Path:

Target position is relative to the Reference Segment proximal end.

Resolution Coordinate System defines the position relative to the lab or a segment.

Done

Reset Dialog

Cancel

Compute Model Based Data

Data Name

LTOE_WRT_PELVIS

Model Based Item Properties

TARGET_PATH

Target

LTOE

Reference Segment

Pelvis

Resolution Coordinate System

Pelvis

Target Path:

Target position is relative to the Reference Segment proximal end.

Resolution Coordinate System defines the position relative to the lab or a segment.

Done

Reset Dialog

Cancel

Method 1. Coordinate Based Algorithm

This method uses the maximum and minimum anterior component of **RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS**, **LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS**, **RTOE_WRT_PELVIS**, and **LTOE_WRT_PELVIS** to find the foot strikes and toeoffs. For the default Visual3D pelvis, the anterior direction is in the y-direction.

Right Heel Strike

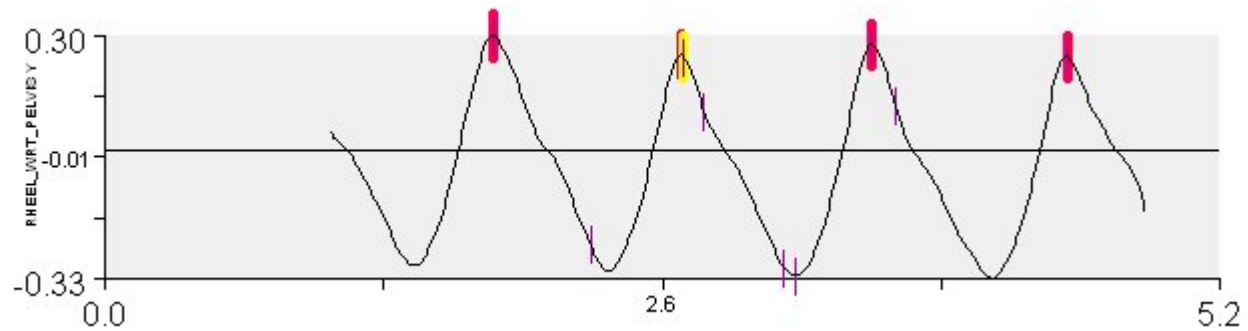
Heel Strike is defined as the maximum values of the signal.

```
Maximum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
```

```

! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=RHS
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;

```



the yellow tick represents RON from the force platform signal.

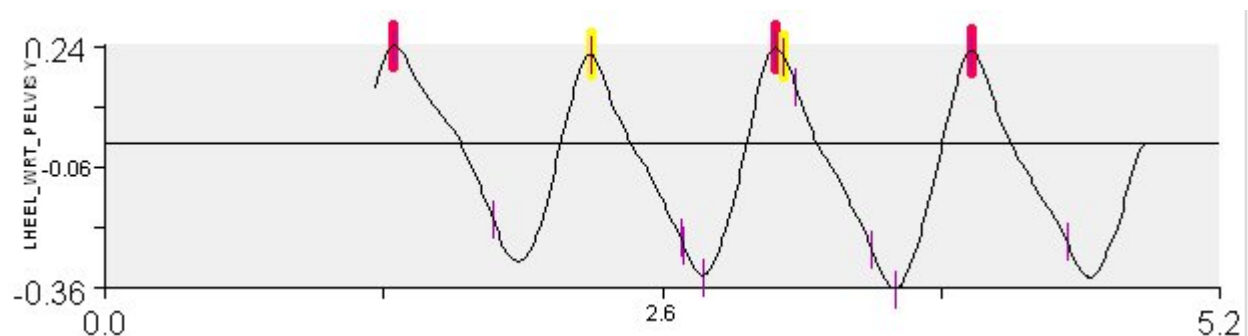
the red tick represents RHS from the command

Left Heel Strike

```

Maximum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=LHS
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;

```



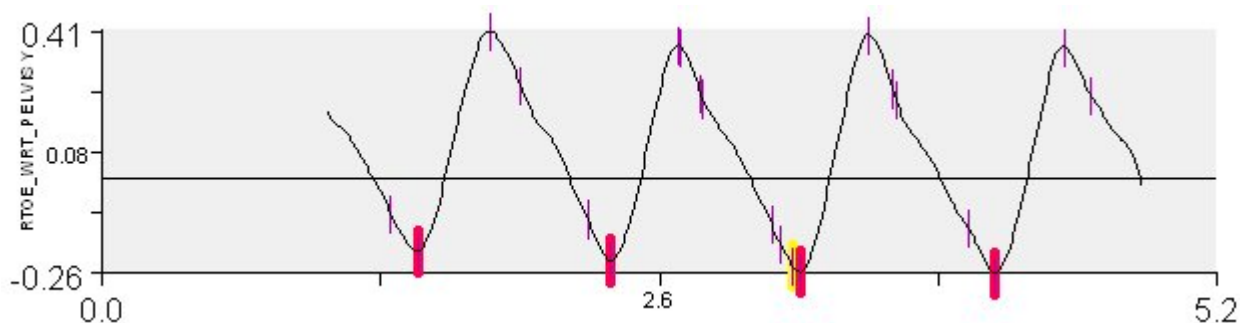
the yellow tick represents ROFF from the force platform signal.

the red tick represents RTO from the command

Right Toe Off

Toe off is defined as the minimum values of the signal.

```
Minimum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RTOE_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=RTO
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;
```



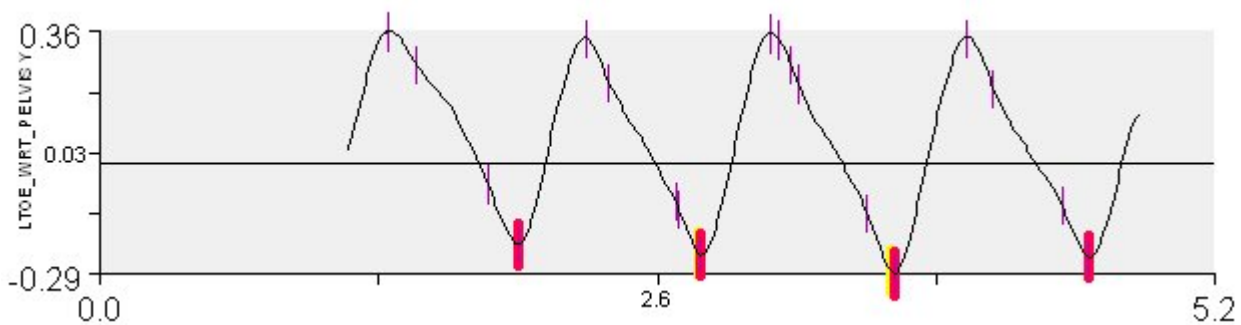
the yellow tick represents ROFF from the force platform signal.

the red tick represents RTO from the command

Left Toe Off

```
Minimum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LTOE_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=LTO
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
```

```
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
';
```



the yellow tick represents LOFF from the force platform signal.

the red tick represents LTO from the command

Method 2. Velocity Based Algorithm

The velocity based algorithm is essentially the same. The zero crossing of the first derivative to the model based items computed above (LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS, RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS, RTOE_WRT_PELVIS, and LTOE_WRT_PELVIS) are computed.

```
! Compute the velocity signals

First_Derivative
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED+LINK_MODEL_BASED+LINK_MODEL_BASED+LINK_MODEL_
BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS+LTOE_WRT_PELVIS+RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS+RTOE_WRT_PEL
VIS
/SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL+ORIGINAL+ORIGINAL+ORIGINAL
! /RESULT_SUFFIX=
/RESULT_FOLDER=VELOCITY
;

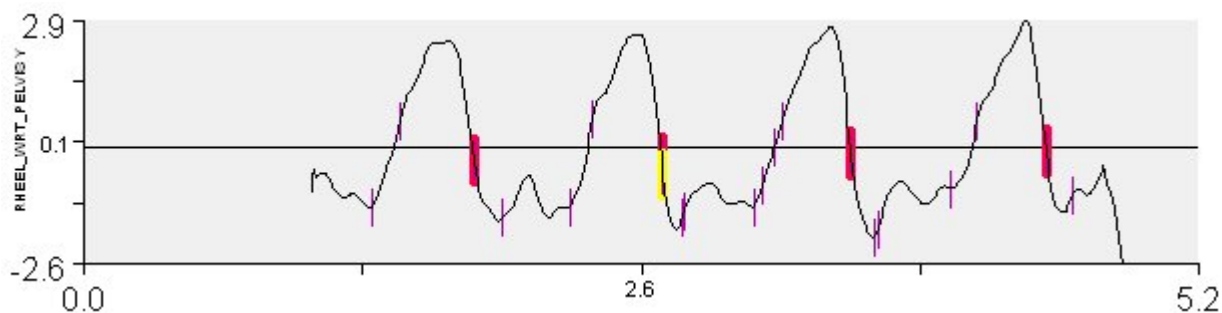
! compute events based on threshold crossings
```

Right Heel Strike

This command finds the descending zero crossing of the velocity of the heel wrt to pelvis to find the heel strike.

```
Threshold
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
/SIGNAL_FOLDER=VELOCITY
/EVENT_NAME=RHS
```

```
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /SELECT_RESIDUAL=FALSE
/THRESHOLD=0
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /FRAME_OFFSET=0
! /ASCENDING=FALSE
/DESCENDING=TRUE
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_BEFORE_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_AFTER_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;
```



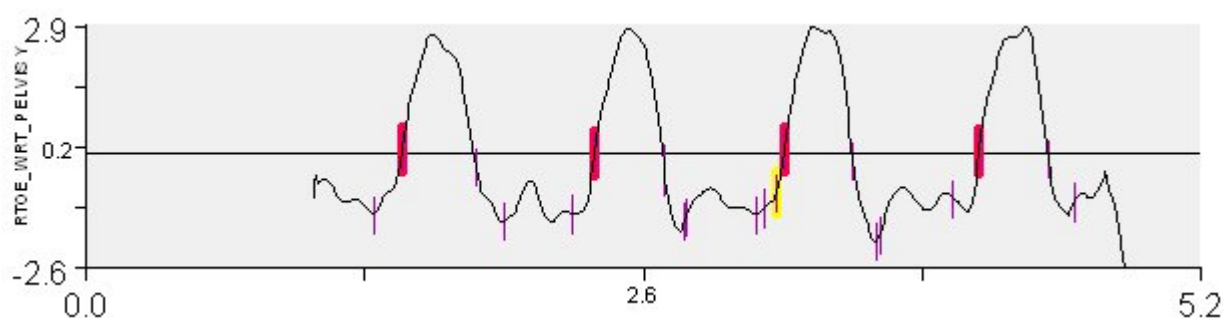
Right Toe Off

This command finds the ascending zero crossing of the velocity of the toe wrt to pelvis to find the toe off.

```
Threshold
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RTOE_WRT_PELVIS
/SIGNAL_FOLDER=VELOCITY
/EVENT_NAME=RTO
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /SELECT_RESIDUAL=FALSE
/THRESHOLD=0
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /FRAME_OFFSET=0
/ASCENDING=TRUE
/DESCENDING=FALSE
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_BEFORE_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_AFTER_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
```

```
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
```

```
;
```



Left Heel Strike

```
Threshold
```

```
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
```

```
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
```

```
/SIGNAL_FOLDER=VELOCITY
```

```
/EVENT_NAME=LHS
```

```
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
```

```
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
```

```
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
```

```
! /SELECT_RESIDUAL=FALSE
```

```
/THRESHOLD=0
```

```
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
```

```
! /FRAME_OFFSET=0
```

```
! /ASCENDING=FALSE
```

```
/DESCENDING=TRUE
```

```
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_BEFORE_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
```

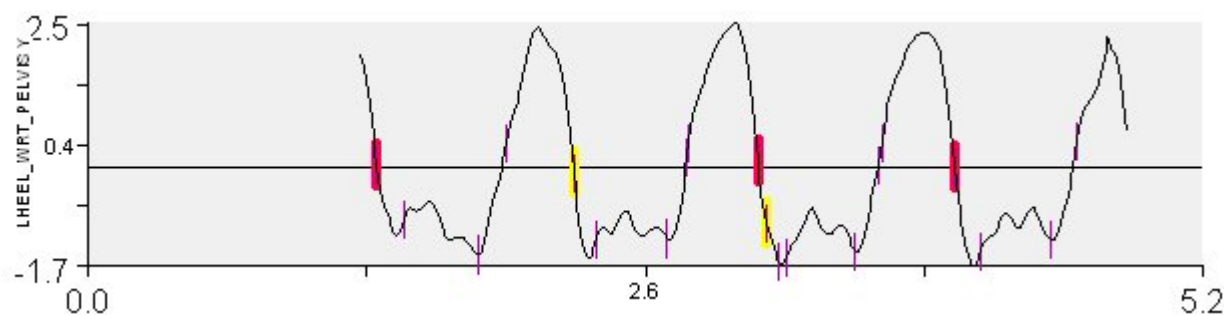
```
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_AFTER_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE
```

```
! /START_AT_EVENT=
```

```
! /END_AT_EVENT=
```

```
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
```

```
;
```

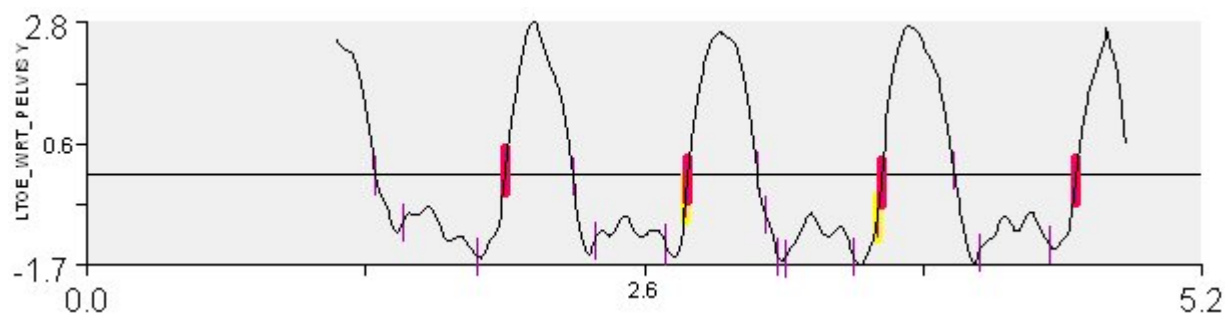


Left Toe Off

```
Threshold
```

```
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
```

```
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LTOE_WRT_PELVIS  
/SIGNAL_FOLDER=VELOCITY  
/EVENT_NAME=LTO  
! /SELECT_X=FALSE  
/SELECT_Y=TRUE  
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE  
! /SELECT_RESIDUAL=FALSE  
/THRESHOLD=0  
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8  
! /FRAME_OFFSET=0  
/ASCENDING=TRUE  
/DESCENDING=FALSE  
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_BEFORE_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE  
/ENSURE_RANGE_FRAMES_AFTER_THRESHOLD_CROSSING=TRUE  
! /START_AT_EVENT=  
! /END_AT_EVENT=  
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0  
;
```



As can be observed the results for Control data are very good.

NOTE: That the results for patients diagnosed with Movement Disorders are not nearly so good.

Pipeline Script for Calling Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF Meta Command

Example Pipeline command for calling the Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF Meta Command

```
Compute_Model_Based_Data  
/RESULT_NAME=RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS  
/FUNCTION=TARGET_PATH  
/SEGMENT=RHEEL  
/REFERENCE_SEGMENT=RPV  
/RESOLUTION_COORDINATE_SYSTEM=RPV  
! /USE_CARDAN_SEQUENCE=FALSE  
! /NORMALIZATION=FALSE  
! /NORMALIZATION_METHOD=  
! /NORMALIZATION_METRIC=  
! /NEGATEX=FALSE
```

```
! /NEGATEY=FALSE
! /NEGATEZ=FALSE
! /AXIS1=X
! /AXIS2=Y
! /AXIS3=Z
;
```

```
Compute_Model_Based_Data
/RESULT_NAME=LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
/FUNCTION=TARGET_PATH
/SEGMENT=LHEEL
/REFERENCE_SEGMENT=RPV
/RESOLUTION_COORDINATE_SYSTEM=RPV
! /USE_CARDAN_SEQUENCE=FALSE
! /NORMALIZATION=FALSE
! /NORMALIZATION_METHOD=
! /NORMALIZATION_METRIC=
! /NEGATEX=FALSE
! /NEGATEY=FALSE
! /NEGATEZ=FALSE
! /AXIS1=X
! /AXIS2=Y
! /AXIS3=Z
;
```

```
Compute_Model_Based_Data
/RESULT_NAME=RTOEL_WRT_PELVIS
/FUNCTION=TARGET_PATH
/SEGMENT=RTOE
/REFERENCE_SEGMENT=RPV
/RESOLUTION_COORDINATE_SYSTEM=RPV
! /USE_CARDAN_SEQUENCE=FALSE
! /NORMALIZATION=FALSE
! /NORMALIZATION_METHOD=
! /NORMALIZATION_METRIC=
! /NEGATEX=FALSE
! /NEGATEY=FALSE
! /NEGATEZ=FALSE
! /AXIS1=X
! /AXIS2=Y
! /AXIS3=Z
;
```

```
Compute_Model_Based_Data
/RESULT_NAME=LTOE_WRT_PELVIS
/FUNCTION=TARGET_PATH
/SEGMENT=LTOE
/REFERENCE_SEGMENT=RPV
/RESOLUTION_COORDINATE_SYSTEM=RPV
! /USE_CARDAN_SEQUENCE=FALSE
! /NORMALIZATION=FALSE
```

```
! /NORMALIZATION_METHOD=  
! /NORMALIZATION_METRIC=  
! /NEGATEX=FALSE  
! /NEGATEY=FALSE  
! /NEGATEZ=FALSE  
! /AXIS1=X  
! /AXIS2=Y  
! /AXIS3=Z  
;  
  
Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF  
/HEELSTRIKE_LABEL=HS  
/TOEOFF_LABEL=T0  
;
```

Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF Meta-Command

The following Meta Command can be Cut-and-Paste into a file named

Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF.v3m

```
! BEGIN_META  
! META_CMD_NAME=Compute_Gait_Events_Without_GRF  
! META_PARAM= HEELSTRIKE_LABEL : string ::yes  
! META_PARAM= TOEOFF_LABEL : string ::yes  
! END_META  
  
! -----  
! Assumes the link model based signals have been created  
! computing the location of heel and toe markers relative  
! to the pelvis.  
!  
! Assumes left and right markers  
!  
! Expected signals :  
! RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS  
! RTOE_WRT_PELVIS  
! LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS  
! LTOE_WRT_PELVIS  
! -----  
  
Maximum  
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED  
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RHEEL_WRT_PELVIS  
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL  
/EVENT_NAME=R&:HEELSTRIKE_LABEL  
! /SELECT_X=FALSE  
/SELECT_Y=TRUE  
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
```

```
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;

Maximum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LHEEL_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=L&: :HEELSTRIKE_LABEL
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;

Minimum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=RTOE_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=R&: :TOEOFF_LABEL
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;

Minimum
/SIGNAL_TYPES=LINK_MODEL_BASED
/SIGNAL_NAMES=LTOE_WRT_PELVIS
! /SIGNAL_FOLDER=ORIGINAL
/EVENT_NAME=L&: :TOEOFF_LABEL
! /SELECT_X=FALSE
/SELECT_Y=TRUE
! /SELECT_Z=FALSE
! /FRAME_WINDOW=8
! /START_AT_EVENT=
! /END_AT_EVENT=
/EVENT_INSTANCE=0
;
```

Last
update: 2024/11/29 15:17 visual3d:tutorials:events:gait_events https://has-motion.com/wiki/doku.php?id=visual3d:tutorials:events:gait_events&rev=1732893445

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Last update: **2024/11/29 15:17**

