

The webcast will begin shortly...

ANYBODYRUN

A web application for running biomechanics

February 9th , 2021



Outline

- General introduction to the AnyBody Modeling System
- Presentation by John Rasmussen
 - *AnyBodyRun - A web application for running biomechanics*
- Question and answer session



Presenter:

Professor John Rasmussen,

Head of the biomechanics research group,
Department of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering,
Aalborg University, Denmark.



Host(s):

Bjørn Keller Engelund and
Kristoffer Iversen
R&D Engineer
AnyBody Technology

Control Panel

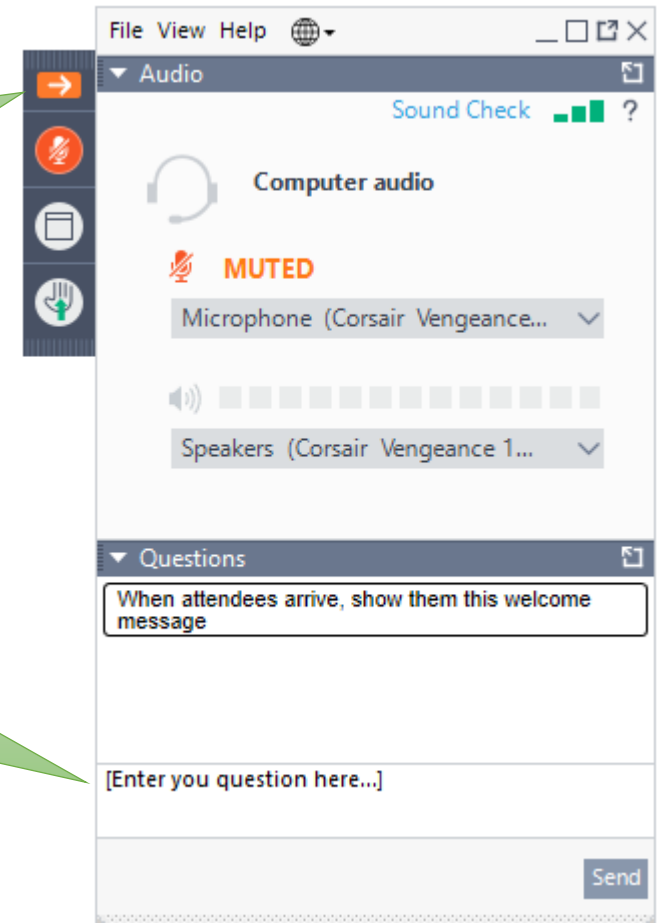
The Control Panel appears on the right side of your screen.

Submit questions and comments via the Questions panel.

Questions will be addressed at the end of the presentation. If your question is not addressed, we will do so by email.

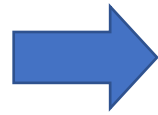
Expand/Collapse the Control Panel

Ask a question during the presentation



Musculoskeletal Simulation

Motion Data
Kinematics and Forces

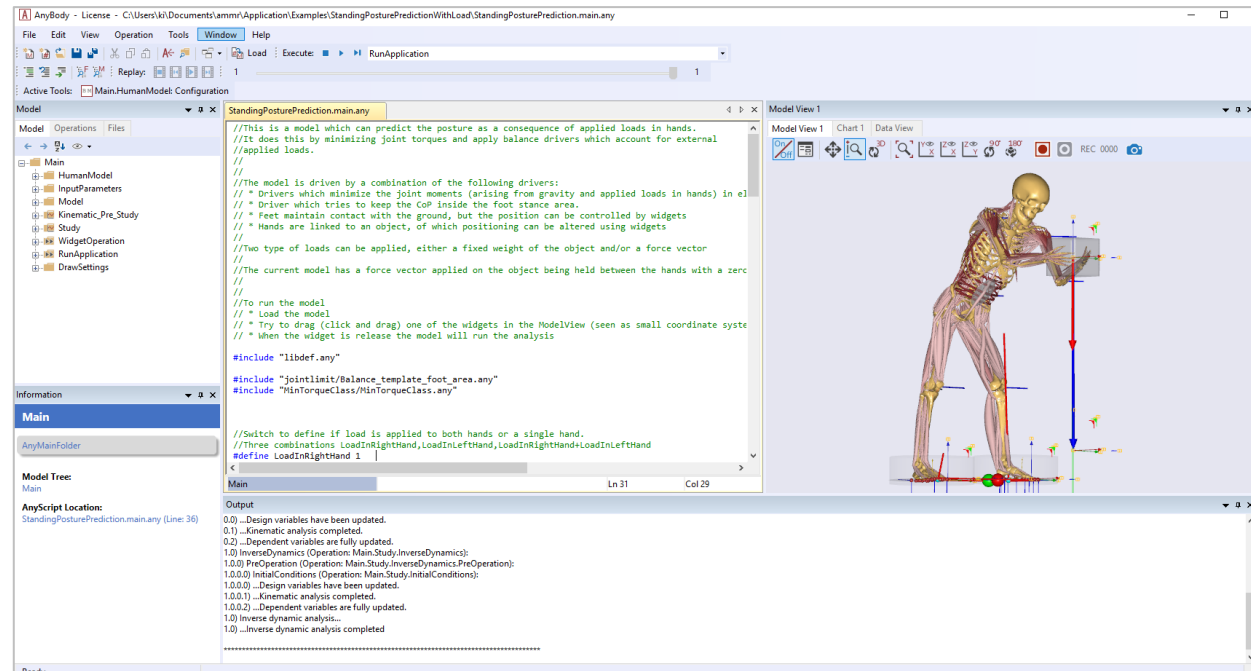


ANYBODY
Modeling System

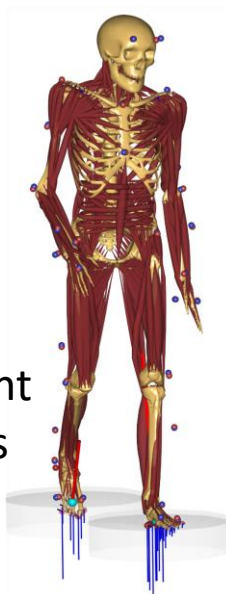


Body Loads

- Joint moments
- Muscle forces
- Joint reaction forces



Movement
Analysis

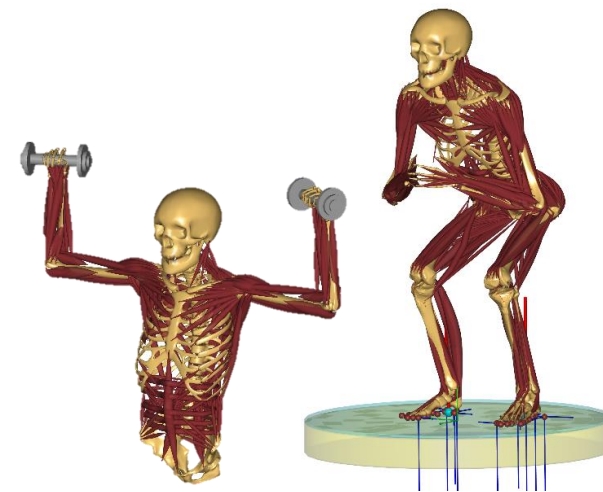


Product optimization design

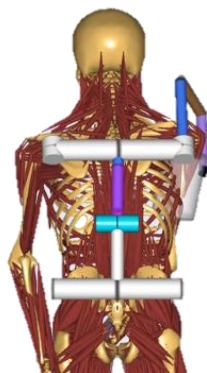


ANYBODY Modeling System

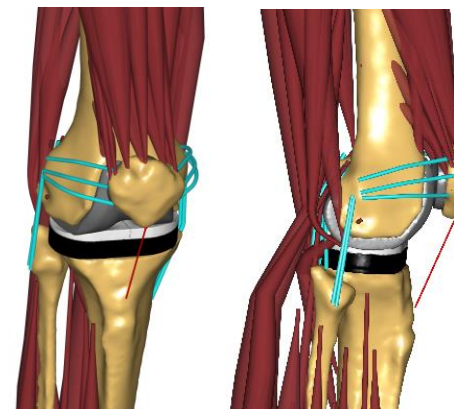
Sports



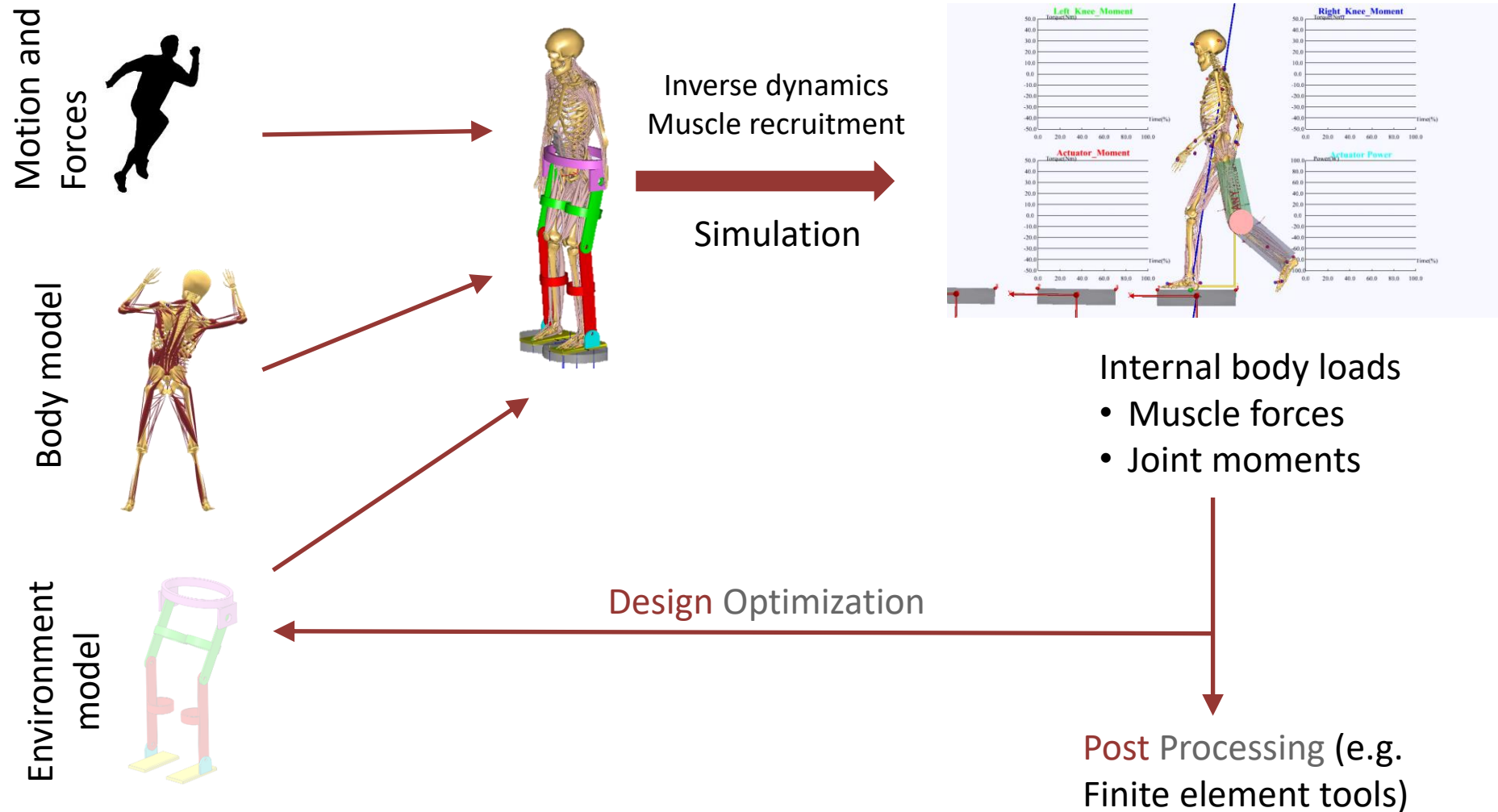
Assistive
Devices



Orthopedics
and rehab



AnyBody Modelling System



ANYBODYRUN

A web application for running biomechanics

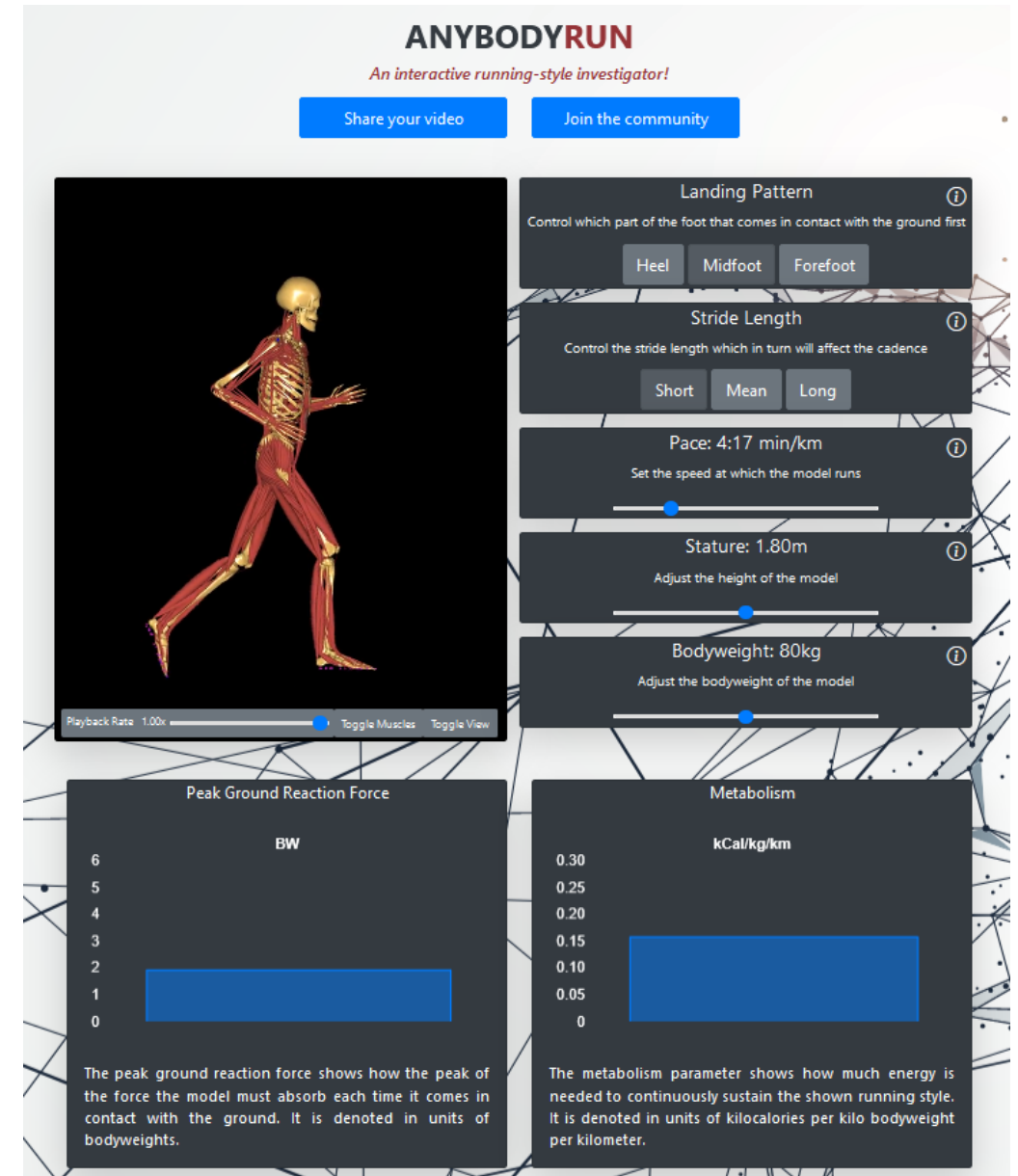
Presented Professor John Rasmussen



AnyBodyRun.com

- a web application for running biomechanics

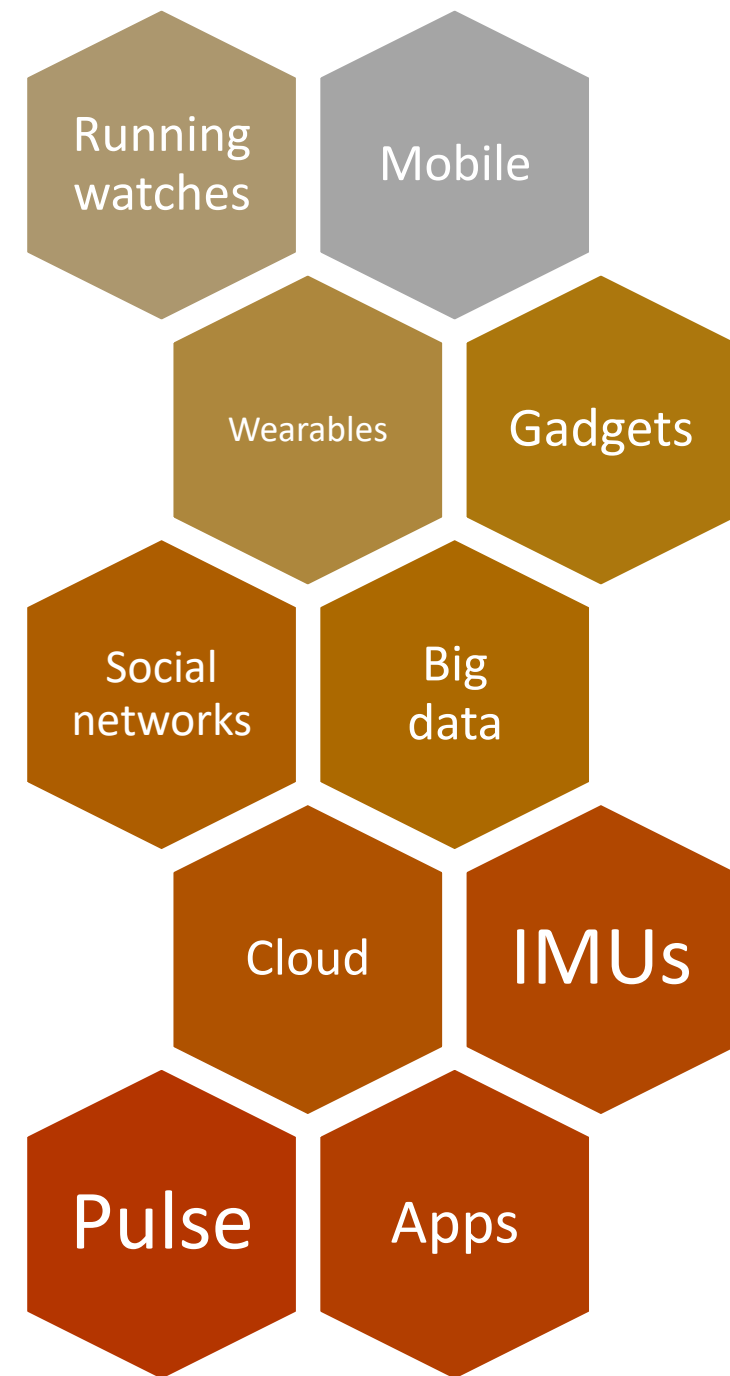
1. Introduction
2. Idea and technology
3. Outlook

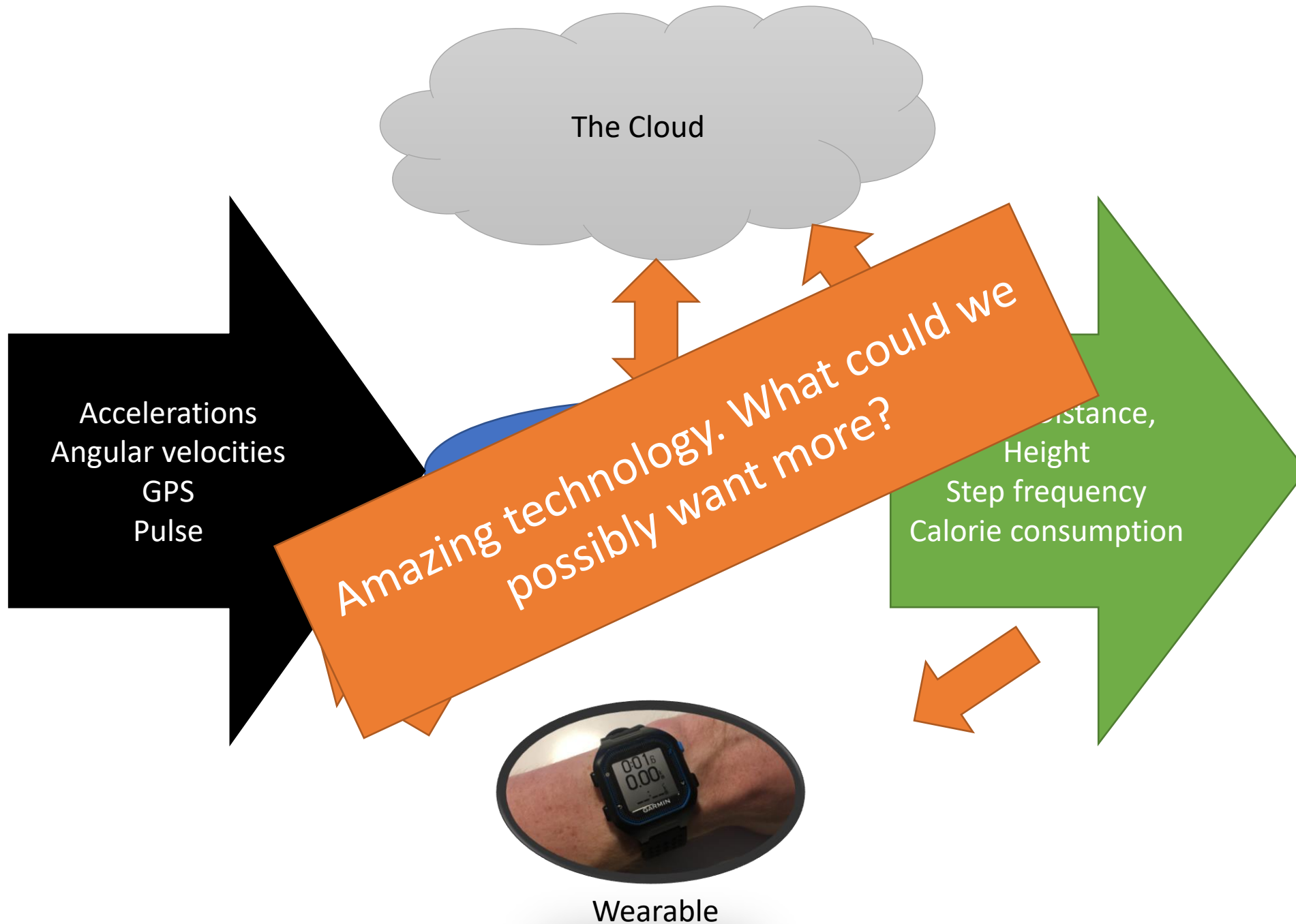


1. Introduction

Lots of new technology for running

Garmin	Polar
Suunto	Runcoach
Fitbit	Runkeeper
Strava	Runtastic





2. Idea and technology

Biomechanical model

Muscle forces

Joint reactions

Muscle mechanical
work

Muscle
metabolism

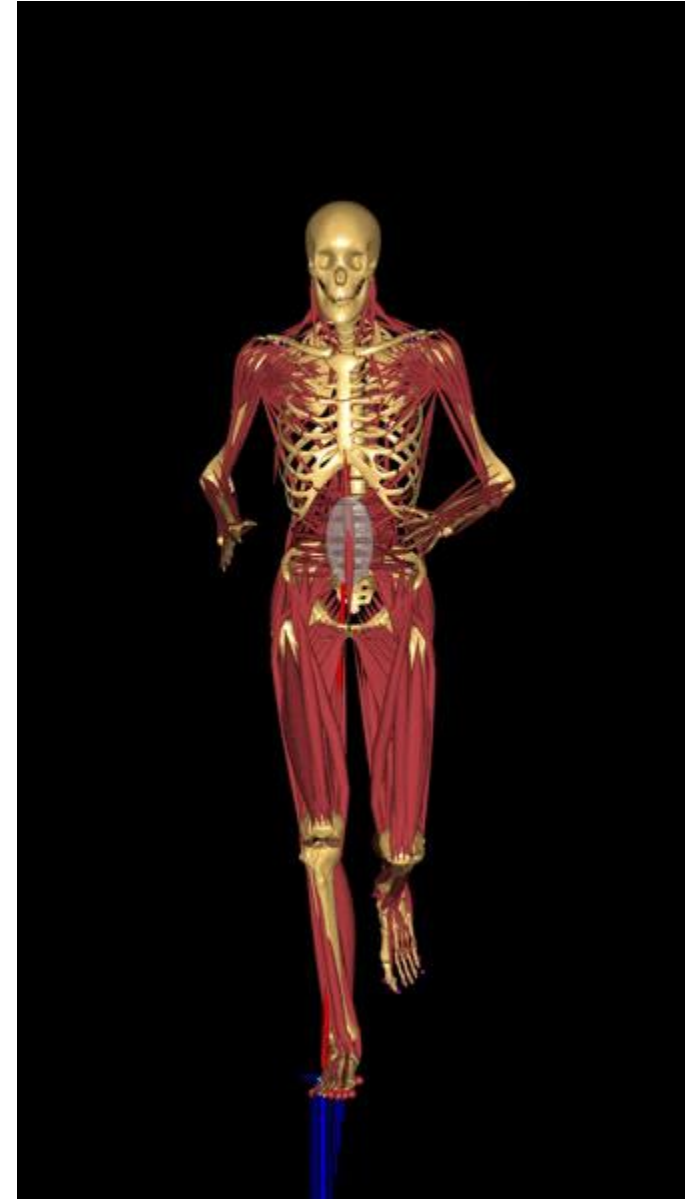
Ground
reactions

Tendon forces

Ligament forces

Efficiency

We need a lot of information to compute this validly
for a given person running in a given way



Input

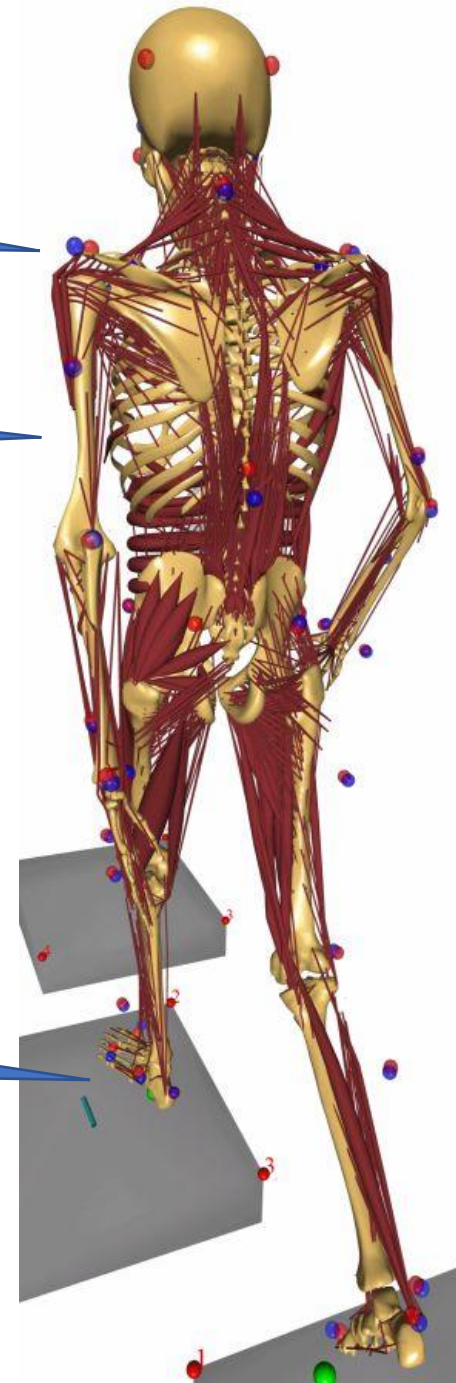
Derived from correlations in
statistical data

Motion capture
input

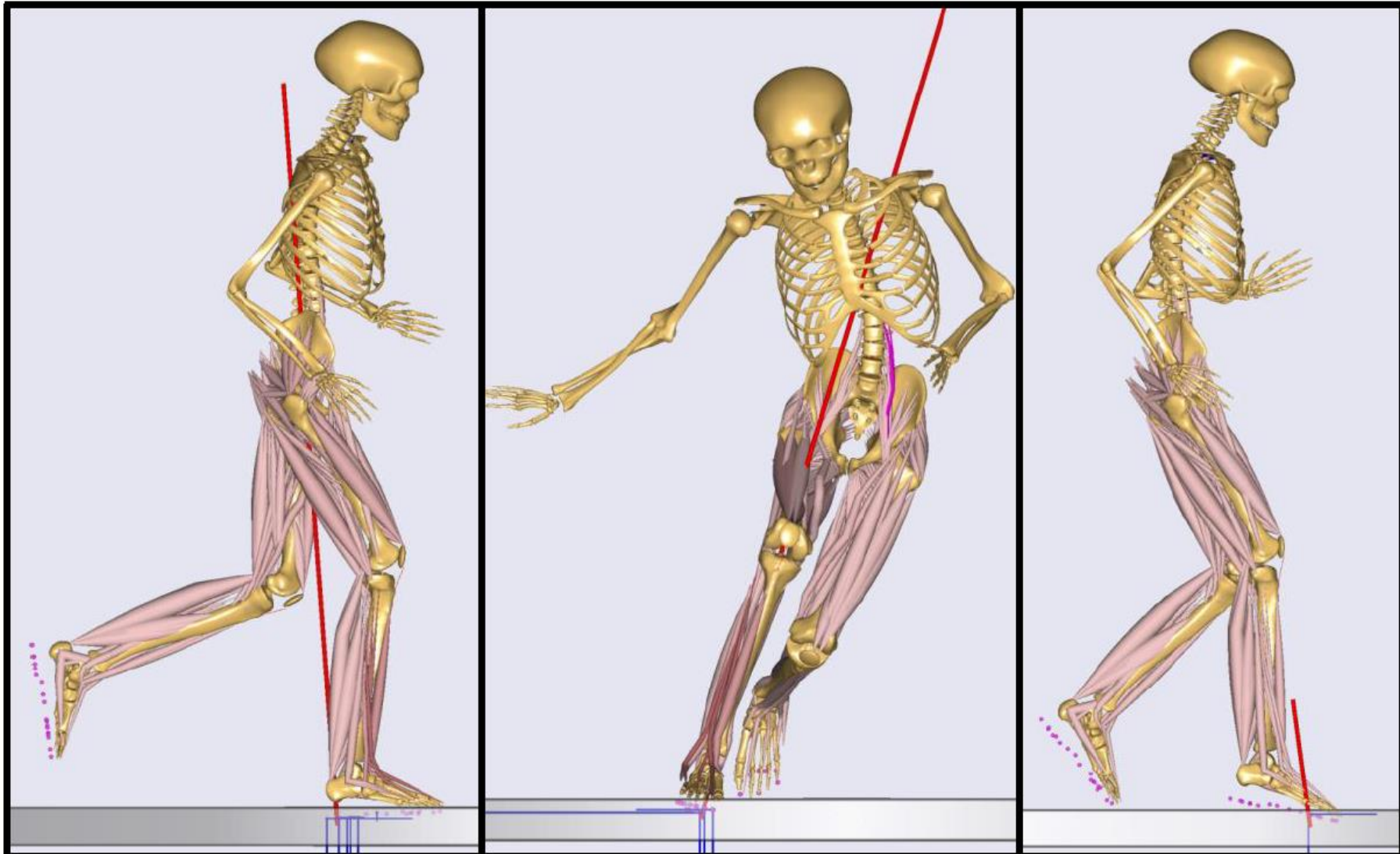
Anthropometry
input

Can be simulated accurately

Force platform
input



We can simulate GRF quite well



Skals et al.,
Multibody System Dynamics, 39(3)

Statistical data

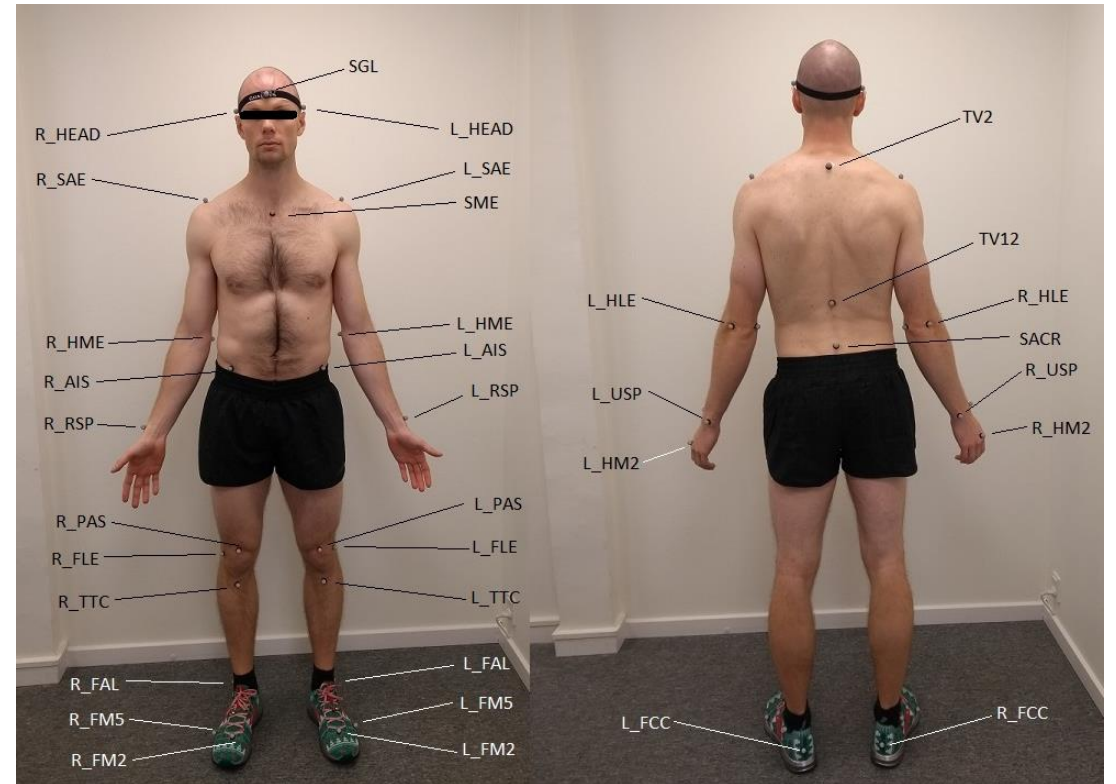
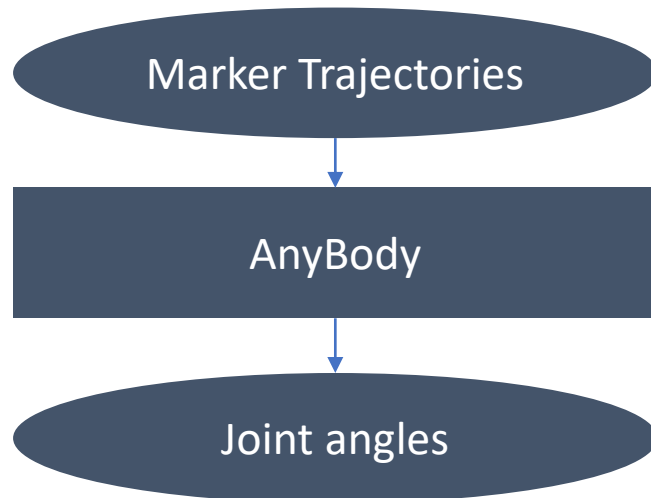
- Both of these statements are probably true:
- People run differently
- People run similarly
- So, running parameters will be statistically correlated.
- We need
- Data
- Running parameters



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Data

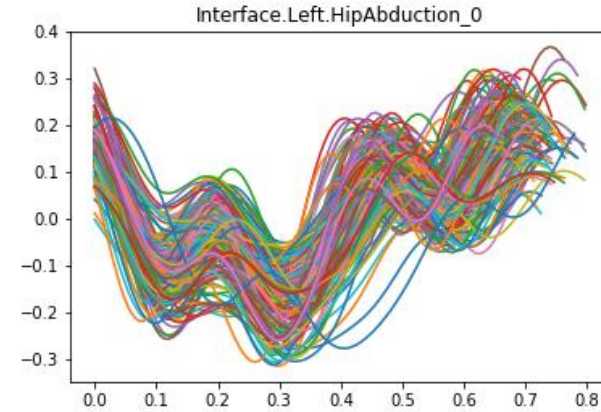
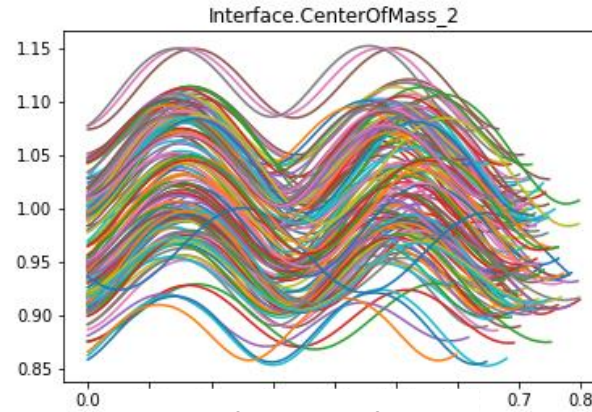
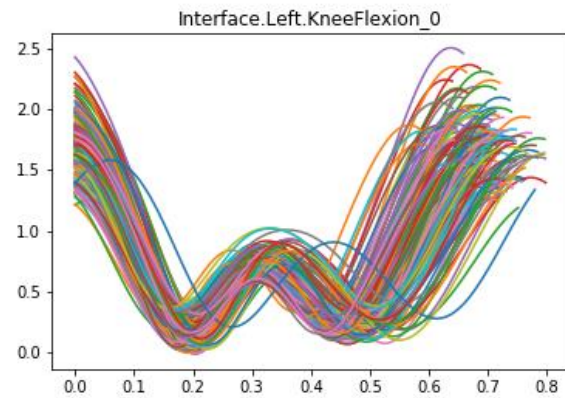
- Pipeline of motion-captured running trials from a running shop.
- 285 successfully processed trials so far.



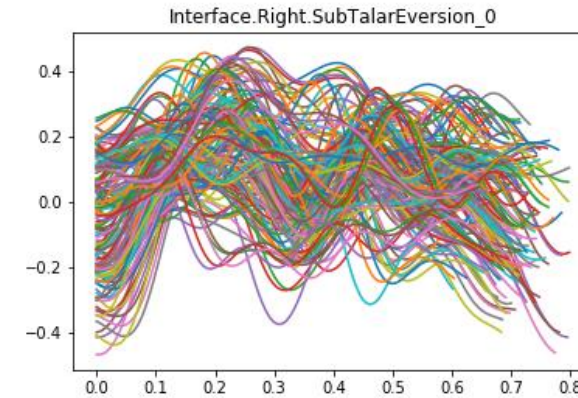
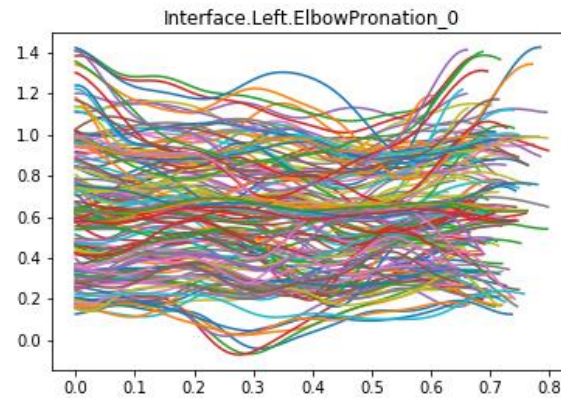
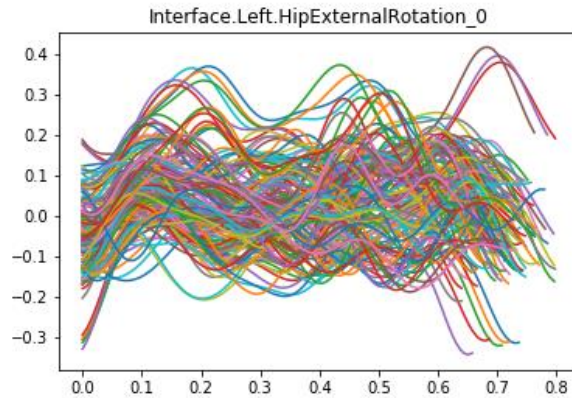
Kaiser Sport & Orthopaedics A/S

Joint angles: Different and similar

Some motions have much similarity between trials...



...and some less.



Fourier series

- Convergent, infinite series approximation
- Useful for approximation of periodic functions

The diagram shows the Fourier series equation with several blue callout boxes pointing to specific parts of the formula:

- Number of coefs**: Points to the summation index N .
- Offset**: Points to the term $\widehat{a_0}/2$.
- Amplitudes**: Points to the coefficient $\widehat{a_n}$ in the cosine term.
- Amplitudes**: Points to the coefficient $\widehat{b_n}$ in the sine term.

$$s_N(x) = \widehat{a_0}/2 + \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\widehat{a_n} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) + \widehat{b_n} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) \right)$$

Wikipedia.org



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal of Biomechanics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jbiomech
www.JBiomech.com



Running in circles: Describing running kinematics using Fourier series

Sebastian Deisting Skejød^{a,*}, Morten Enemark Lund^b, Martin Stensvig^c, Nickolaj Mads Kaae^c,
John Rasmussen^e

^a Department of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

^b AnyBody Technology A/S, Aalborg, Denmark

^c Kaiser Sport & Ortopædi, Copenhagen, Denmark

^d Department of Materials and Production, Aalborg University, Aalborg East, Denmark



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ABSTRACT

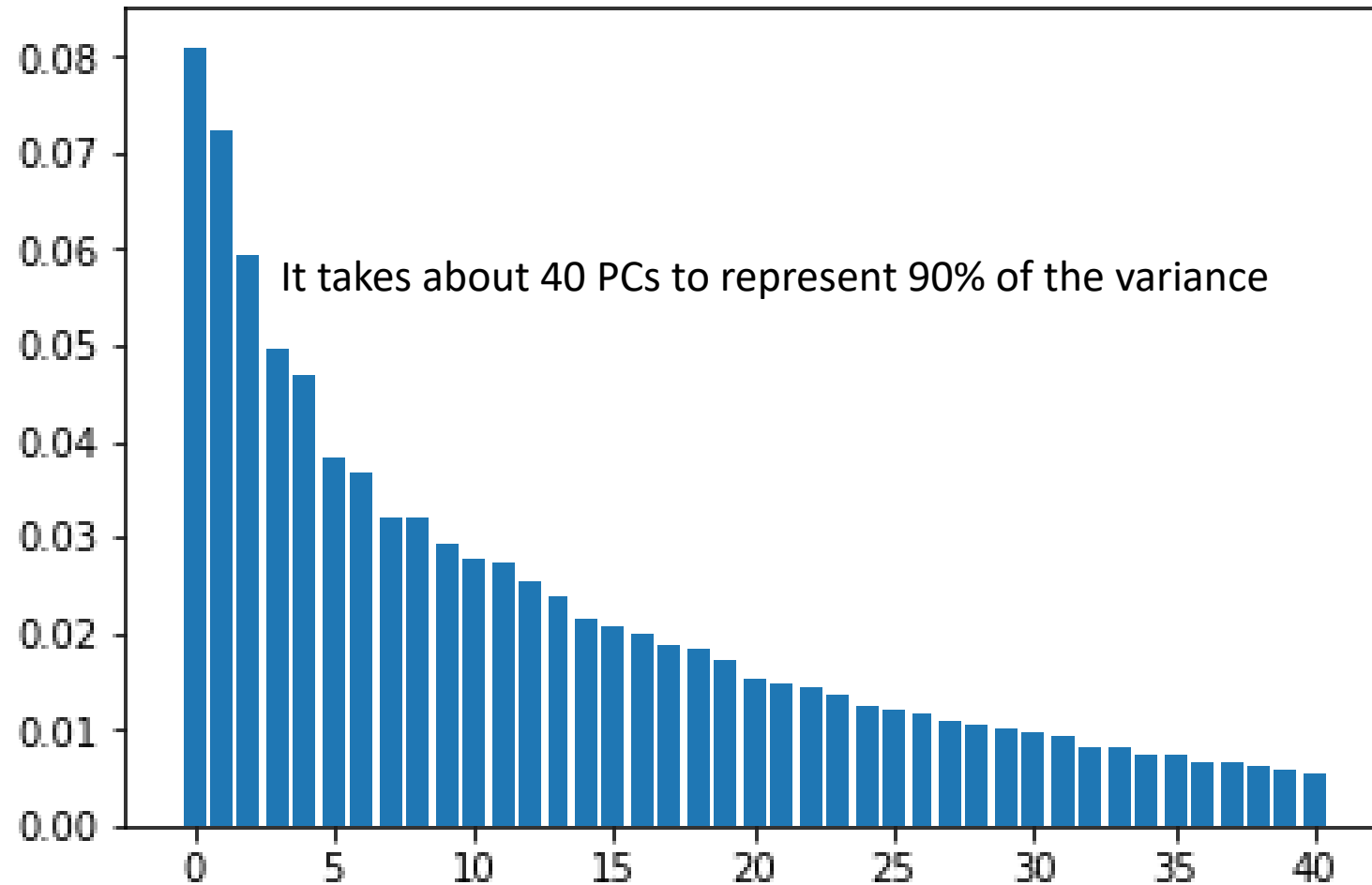
We explore the use of Fourier series to describe the kinematics of human running. From a database of 285 trials of treadmill running, we drive a musculoskeletal model with 104 anatomical joint angles to obtain kinematics. Using FFT analysis, we determine a fundamental frequency for all independent joint angles and compute average step kinematics. Finally, we represent the average step kinematics using Fourier

285 Trials

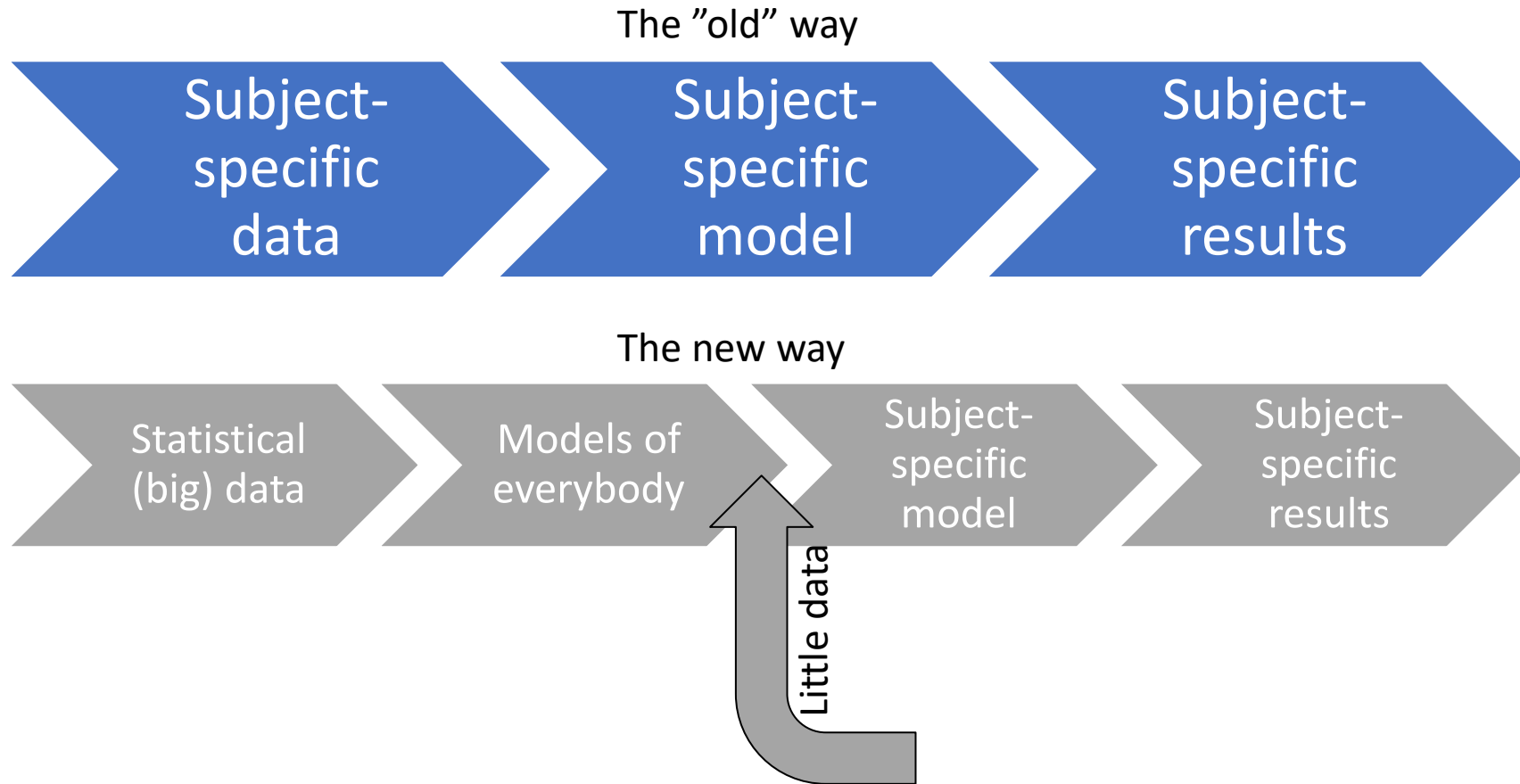
285 runners x 104 DoF = 29640 functions to approximate																			T	U	V	W	
	var_y_0_0	var_y_0_1	var_y_0_2	var_y_0_3	var_y_0_4	var_y_0_5	var_y_0_6	var_y_0_7	var_y_0_8	var_y_0_9	var_y_0_10	var_y_0_11	var_y_0_12	var_y_0_13	var_y_0_14	var_y_0_15	var_y_0_16	var_y_0_17	os_Y_0_b3	os_Y_0_a4	os_Y_0_b4	os_Y_0_a5	os_Y_0
J_Running_Running trial 1	8.448199	0.035708	0.003839	-0.00449	-0.01942	-0.00113	0.001042	0.00097	-0.00014	0.002504	-1.6E-05	0.000168	-0.00333	0.000148	-0.00256	0.0002	0.000334	-0.00205	0.001808	0.000253	0.000424	0.000623	-0.0001
J_Running_Running trial 2	8.643846	0.036227	0.003497	-0.00456	-0.019	-0.00074	0.001499	0.000812	-8.6E-05	0.002556	-4.9E-05	3.75E-05	-0.00391	0.000466	-0.00392	0.000387	-0.00018	-0.00212	0.001833	0.00039	0.000155	0.000631	-0.0001
J_Running_Running trial 3	8.792152	0.036937	0.003338	-0.00407	-0.02052	5.14E-05	0.001604	0.001032	-0.00027	0.002924	-5.8E-05	-0.00017	-0.0033	0.001962	-0.00497	0.00044	-0.00013	-0.00218	0.001847	0.000241	0.00012	0.000598	-0.0001
J_Running_Running trial 4	9.050938	0.037616	0.004135	-0.00284	-0.02108	0.002025	0.001423	0.000534	-0.00024	0.003291	-0.00022	-9.1E-05	-0.00332	0.003427	-0.00637	0.000404	-0.00015	-0.00228	0.001639	0.000235	8.16E-05	0.000575	-0.0001
J_Running_Running trial 5	9.457112	0.038822	0.003729	-0.00354	-0.02023	0.002058	0.001271	0.000774	-6.7E-05	0.003924	9.96E-05	-9.4E-05	-0.00244	0.005897	-0.0077	0.000126	0.000197	-0.00239	0.002041	0.000311	4.36E-05	0.000861	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 1	8.366281	0.044031	-0.00162	-0.00128	-0.01075	-0.00656	0.000327	-0.00017	-0.00057	0.000423	6.92E-05	-0.0001	0.001172	-0.0034	-0.00282	-0.00091	0.00036	-0.00098	0.001003	0.000247	-0.00037	0.000323	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 2	8.562924	0.04171	0.000753	-0.00171	-0.01395	-0.00856	0.00067	-0.00021	-0.00096	0.001043	2.21E-05	5.47E-05	0.001589	-0.00139	-0.00198	-0.00103	0.000552	-0.0023	0.001131	0.000367	-0.00024	0.00122	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 3	9.097102	0.040824	0.000694	-0.00219	-0.01435	-0.00763	0.001098	6.17E-06	-0.00072	0.001673	-5.7E-05	-7.2E-05	9.46E-05	0.000617	-0.00707	-0.00057	0.000534	-0.0025	0.001694	3.89E-06	-0.00023	0.000761	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 4	8.723054	0.06111	-0.00028	0.003566	-0.01559	-0.00495	-0.00017	0.00078	-0.00087	0.001513	4.52E-05	-9.4E-05	-0.00059	-0.00627	0.003204	0.000998	-0.00064	-0.00143	0.00349	-0.00042	-0.00036	0.000995	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 5	8.903434	0.060729	-0.00075	0.00211	-0.01615	-0.00809	-0.00046	0.000443	-0.00153	0.001361	6.65E-05	-6.1E-05	-0.00015	-0.00681	0.002963	0.000495	-0.00056	-0.00248	0.003348	-0.00039	-0.00039	0.001212	-0.0001
U_Running_Running trial 6	9.108696	0.060444	-0.00101	0.00269	-0.01889	-0.00675	-0.00028	0.000452	-0.00152	0.001647	-0.00016	-0.00032	-0.00071	-0.00659	0.003664	0.000976	-0.00083	-0.00249	0.003283	-0.00033	-0.00059	0.000903	-0.0001
IP_Running_Running trial 1	8.833096	0.061634	0.001719	0.004021	-0.01635	-0.0077	-0.00029	0.000346	-0.00135	0.000738	8.14E-05	-0.00016	-0.00337	-0.00479	0.007552	0.000235	-0.00028	-0.00305	0.002234	-0.00			

Fourier coefficients, anthropometry, running characteristics, etc. About 1400 columns

PCA: yes, parameters are dependent

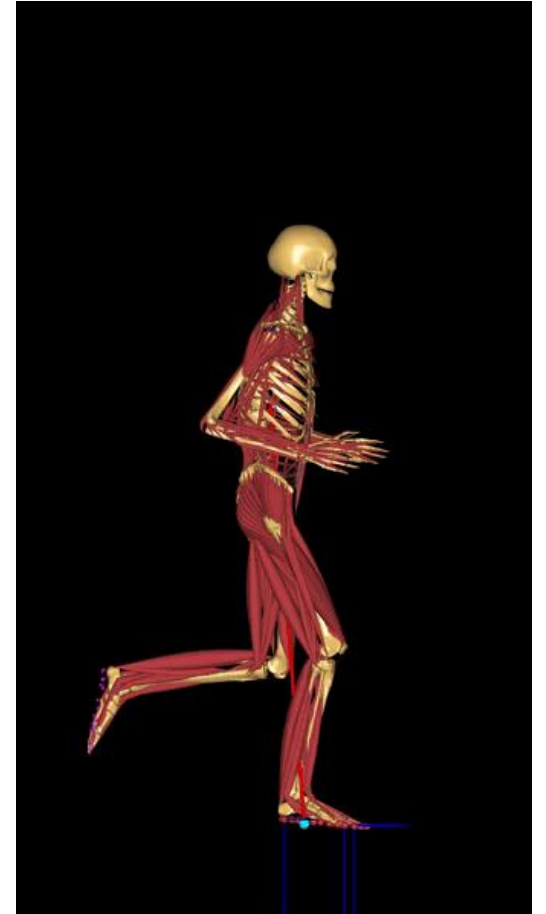
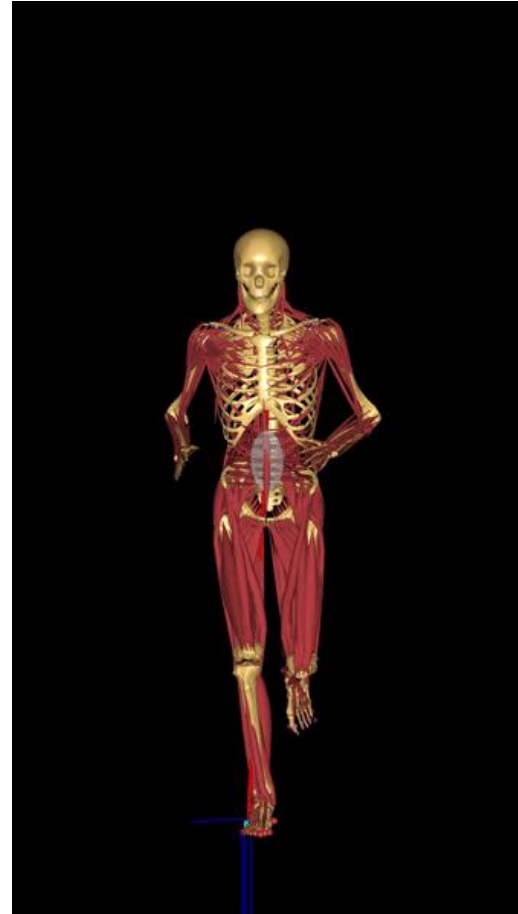


A new modelling paradigm



Average runner

- Completely virtual.
- Completely detailed.
- We can simulate its biomechanics and find any property.
 - Running economy
 - Ground reaction forces
 - Tissue loads
- Prospective/predictive:
 - If we make it run differently, then we can see the changes in loads, economy, etc.



Data-Based Parametric Biomechanical Models for Cyclic Motions

John RASMUSSEN^{a,1}, Morten Enemark LUND^b
and Rasmus Plenge WAAGEPETERSEN^c

^a*Aalborg University, Department of Materials and Production, Fibigerstræde 16, 9220
Aalborg Ø, Denmark*

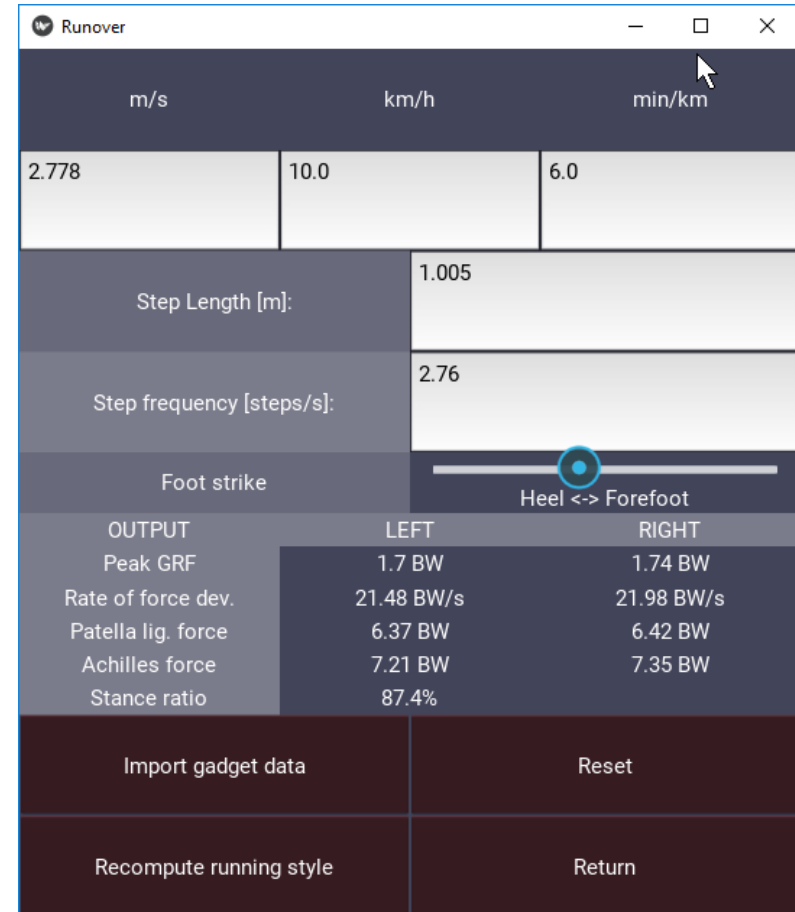
^b*AnyBody Technology, Niels Jernes Vej 10, 9220 Aalborg Ø, Denmark*

^c*Aalborg University, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Skjernvej 4A, 9220
Aalborg Ø, Denmark*

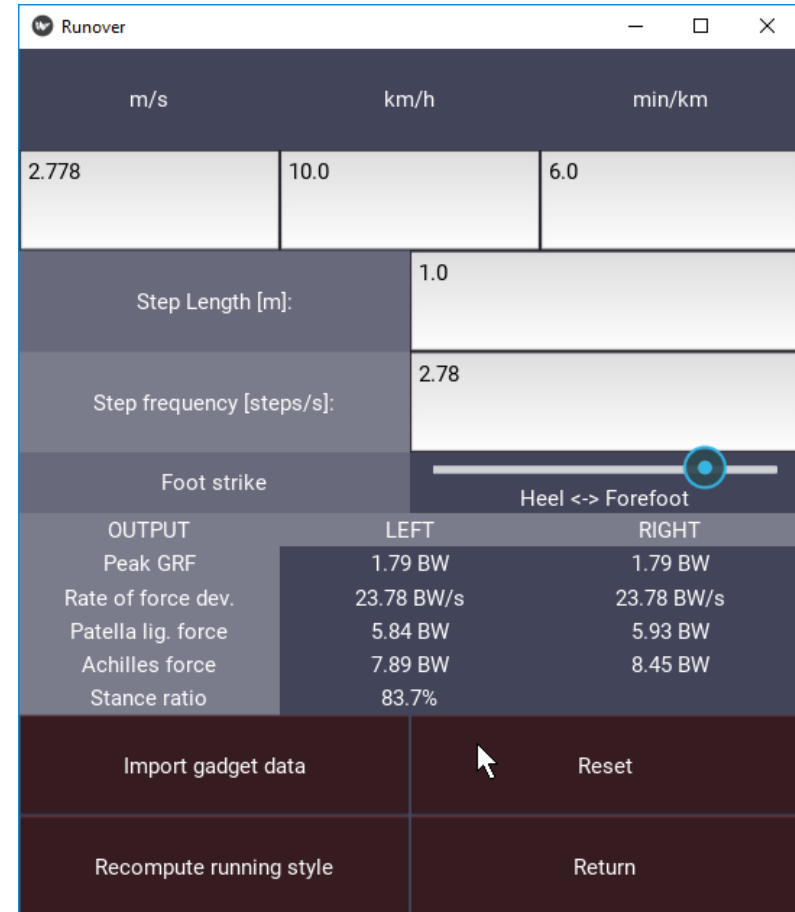
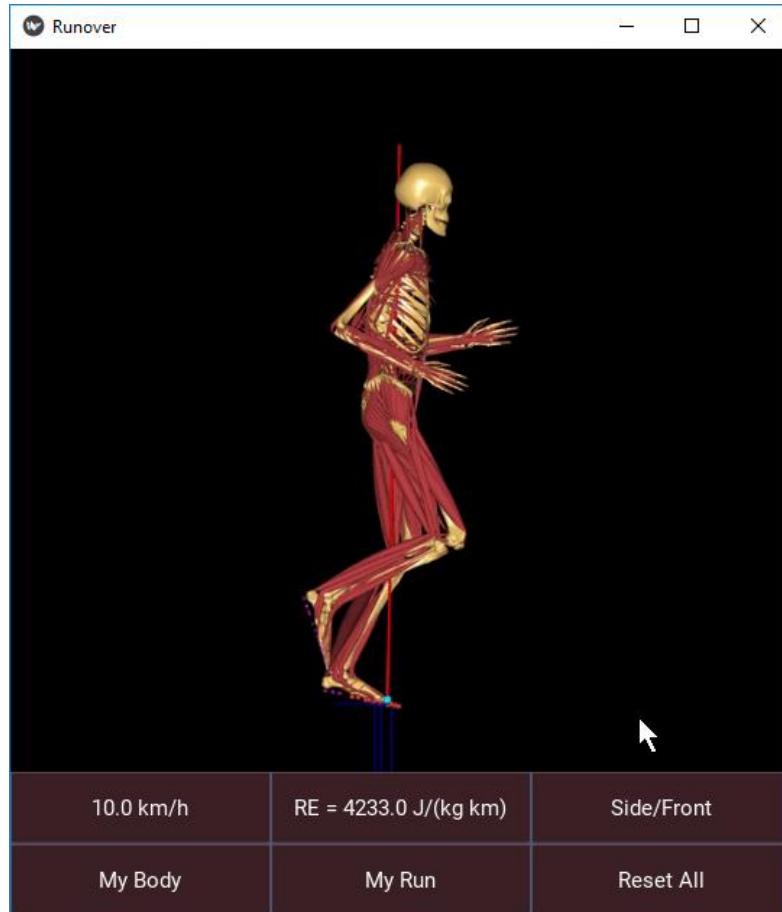
Abstract. We present a method to convert motion capture data and anthropometric statistics into parametric biomechanical models of cyclic motions, such as walking,

Open access: <http://ebooks.iospress.nl/publication/55322>

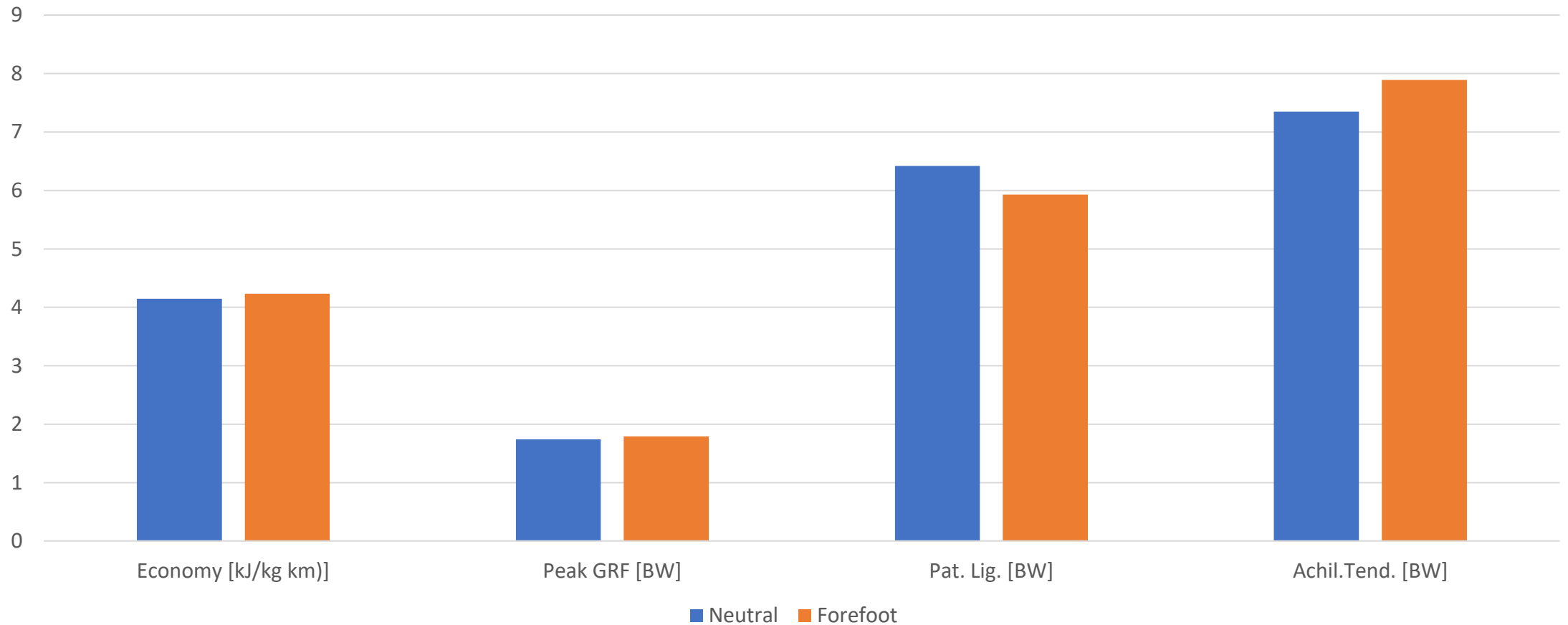
Desktop Implementation: The Runover App



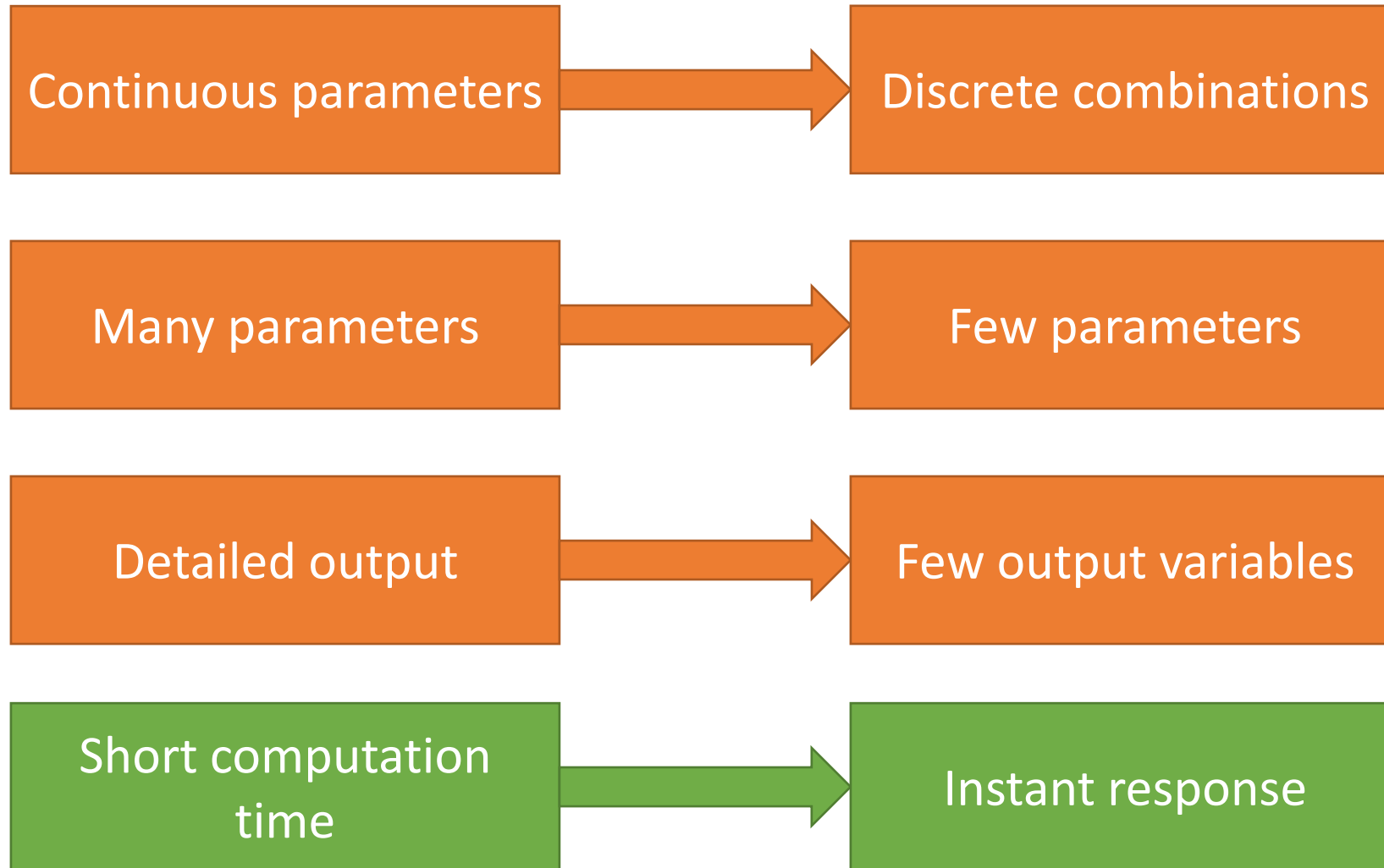
Forefoot landing



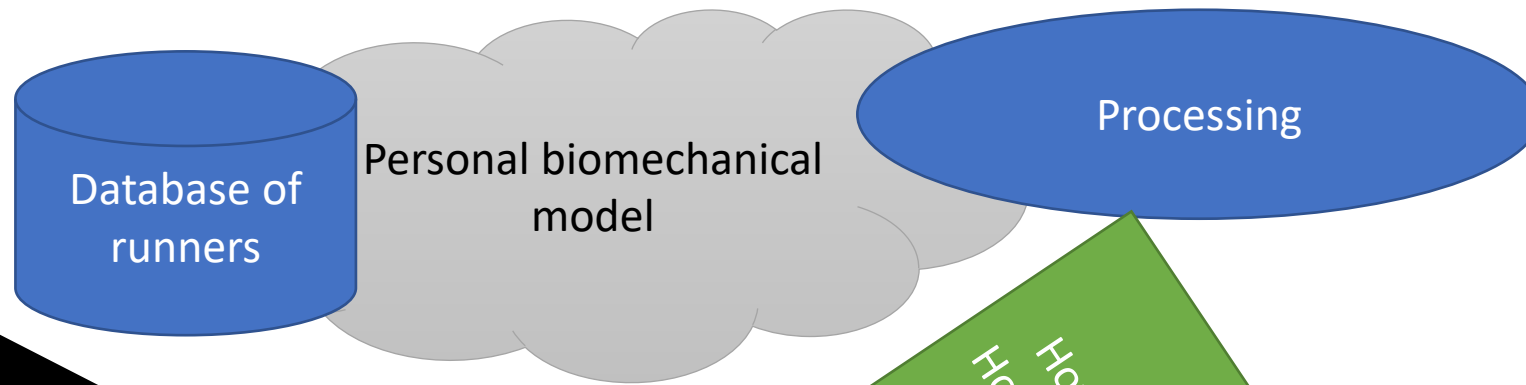
Neutral and forefoot running for John (might be different for another person)



Putting it on the web: AnyBodyRun.com



3. Outlook



Acknowledgements

The Biomechanics Research
Group at
Aalborg University

AnyBody Technology

Kaiser Sport & Orthopaedics

Supported by Innovation Fund
Denmark



www.anybodytech.com


- Events, Dates, Publication list, ...


www.anyscript.org

- Wiki, Blog, Repositories, Forum

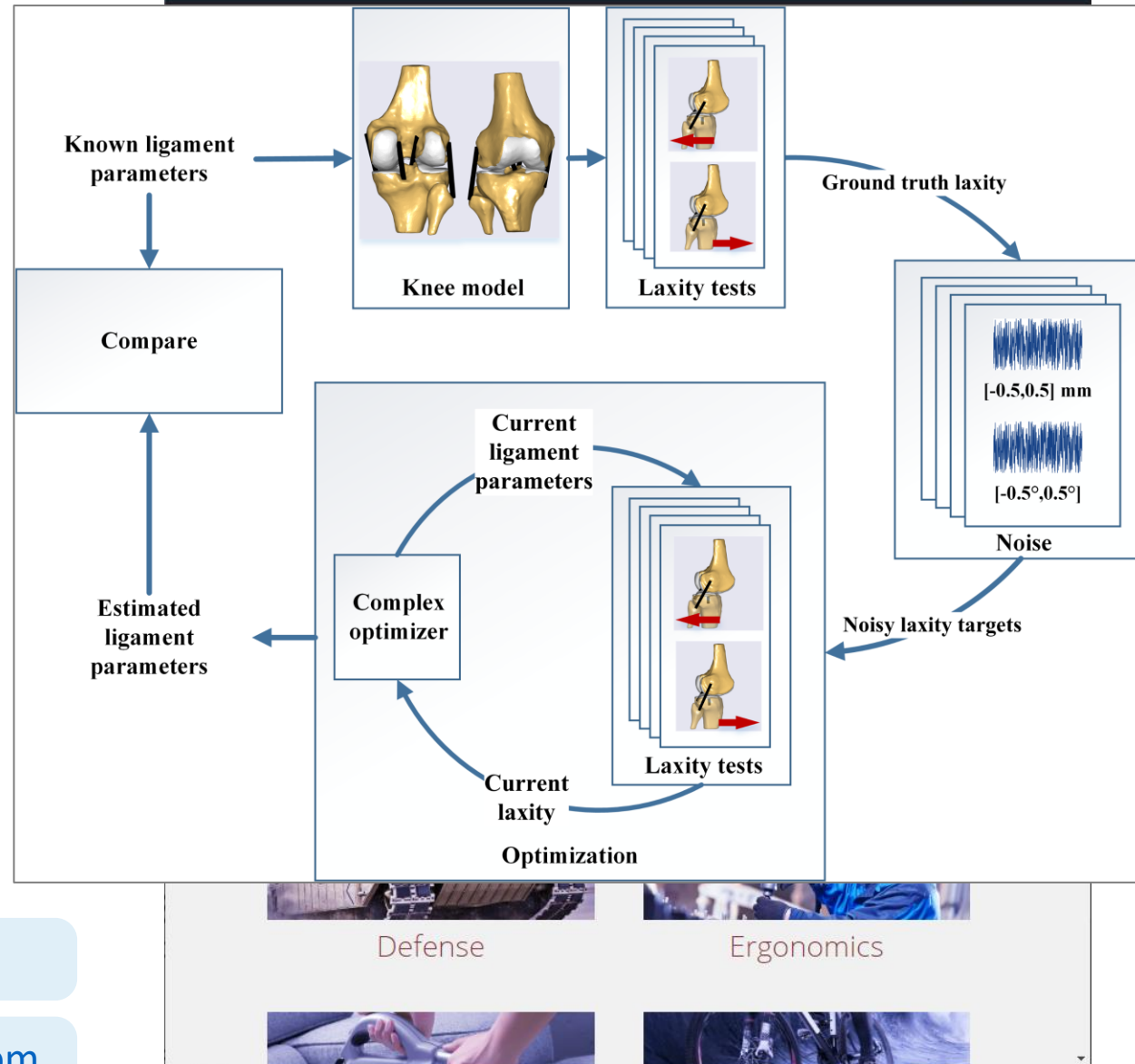
Events

- March 23 – webcast: A methodology to evaluate the effects of kinematic measurement uncertainties on knee ligament properties estimated from laxity measurements
- Aalborg University in Denmark is planning a new Advanced Musculoskeletal Modelling PhD course to be held 3-7 May 2021. **ONLINE**

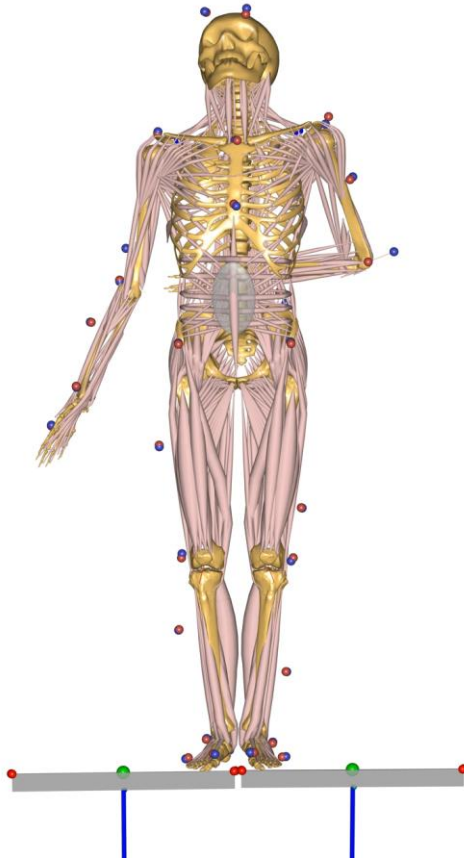
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 **Want to present?** Send email to ki@anybodytech.com

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Time for questions



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