



Using Force Sensitive Resistors to Monitor Foot Contact Events in Sprint Running

Ian Bezodis, Robert Harle, Gareth Irwin
and David Kerwin



Cardiff Metropolitan University
Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd
— UMWIC —



Context

- Sensors are getting smaller, lighter, cheaper, wireless
- Analysis can be undertaken in training
- Allows quantitative assessment of training and sharing of data



Sprint Biomechanics

- Ground contact time (CT) is an important measure in sprinting
- CT is a variable that elite coaches are interested in monitoring
- CT is linked to force production
 - Force production allows CT to be minimised
(Mann, 1985)
 - Negative relationship between CT and velocity
(Weyand *et al.*, 2000)

Ecological Validity

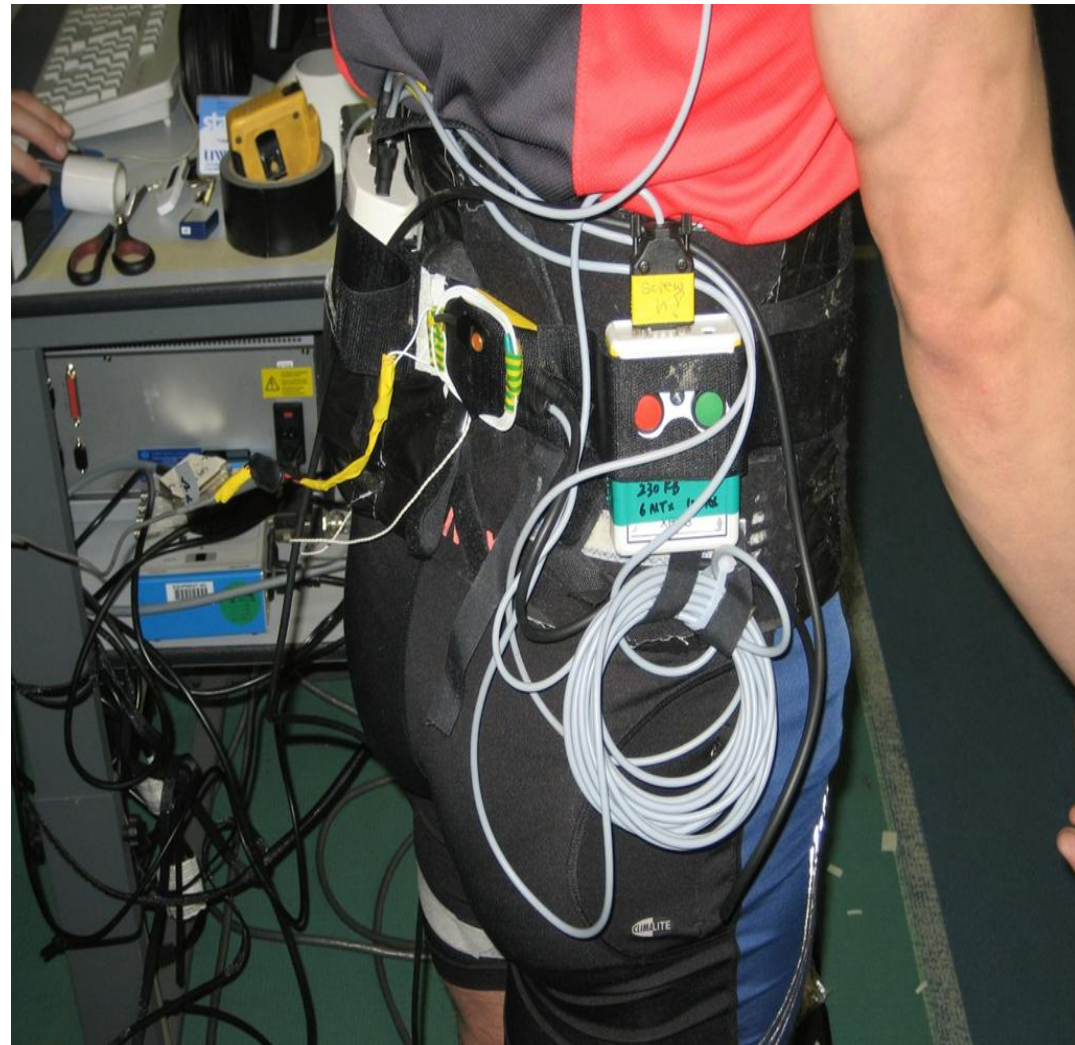




Ecological Validity

- Use sensors with athletes in ‘normal’ training
 - *sprinters don't want to wear anything extra*
- Disturb the environment as little as possible
- Capture and store data automatically
- Provide feedback as soon as possible

Unobtrusiveness?!



Considerations

- Measurement of CT requires a high sampling rate
 - Ideally ~ 1000 Hz
- A simple method of detecting touchdown and take-off is necessary
 - CODA marker vertical acceleration

(Bezodis *et al.*, 2007)

- Data capture volume is constrained with automatic motion analysis

Why Use In-Shoe Measures?

- Facilitates collection of data for all steps of a sprint run
 - Combines high-resolution quantitative measurement with large capture volume
- Can be engineered so system is comfortable and unobtrusive

Aims

- To develop and evaluate an in-shoe method of obtaining contact times during a sprint run
- To use data for research and feedback purposes
- To integrate this system into an on-athlete wireless network of data collection devices

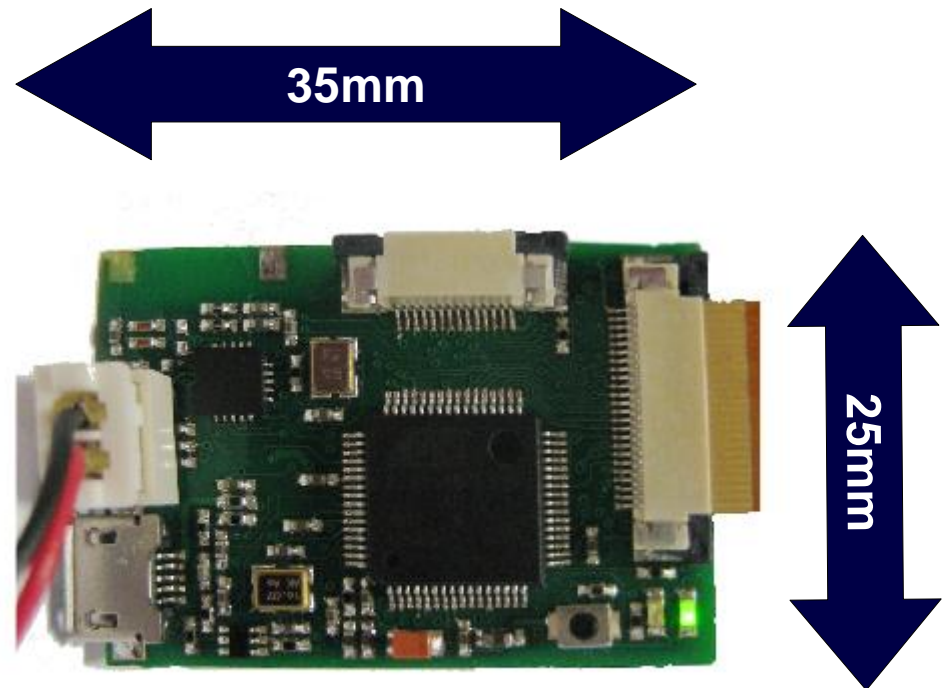
System Specifications

Tiny sensing node

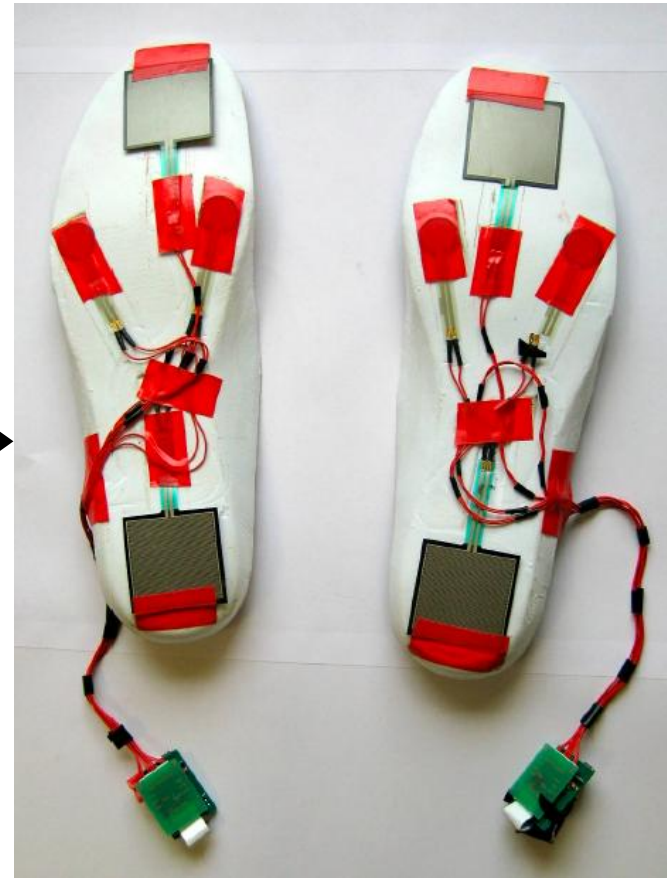
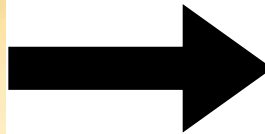
Weighs 8 g (with battery)

Multiple nodes sync

Tens of pounds



Force Sensitive Resistors (FSR)



Force Sensitive Resistors (FSR)



Shoe to shoe wireless
synchronisation errors:
mean = 0.1 ms
max = 1.0 ms
capture duration (3 mins)

Twin Force Plate criterion



DIGITAL
TECHNOLOGY
GROUP

Rob Harle



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

ION board

Small, lightweight sensing node, on-board storage
wire-less communications, sampling rate = 1kHz.

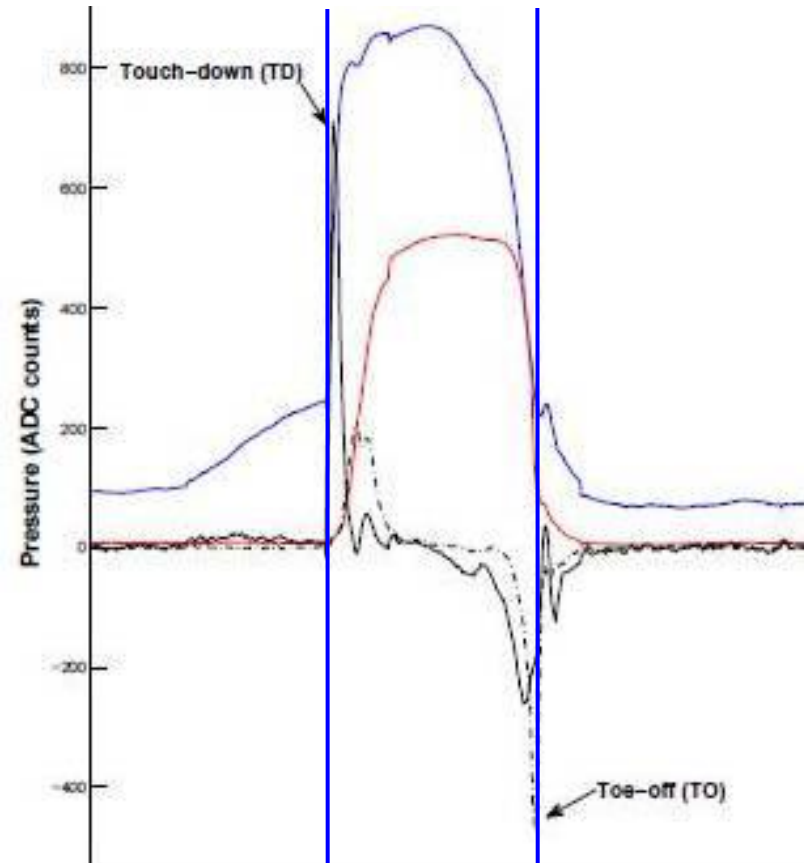
[Atmel AT91SAM7S256 processor

Nordic nRF24L01+ 2 Mbps radio, 16 MBytes of flash,
12 bit external ADC and a 16 g 3D accelerometer].

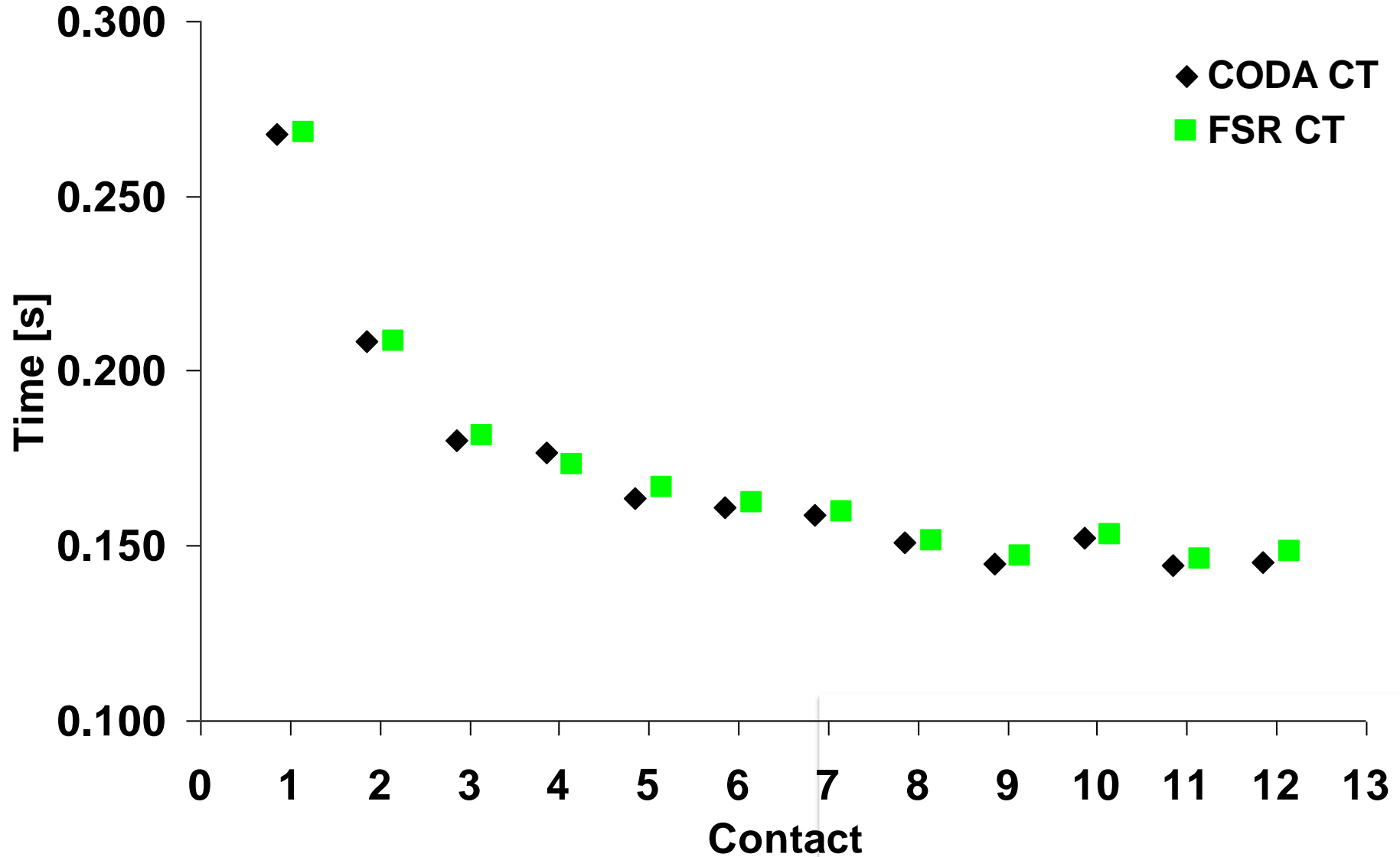
SMD radio antenna edge of ION board, all outside shoe

System Validation

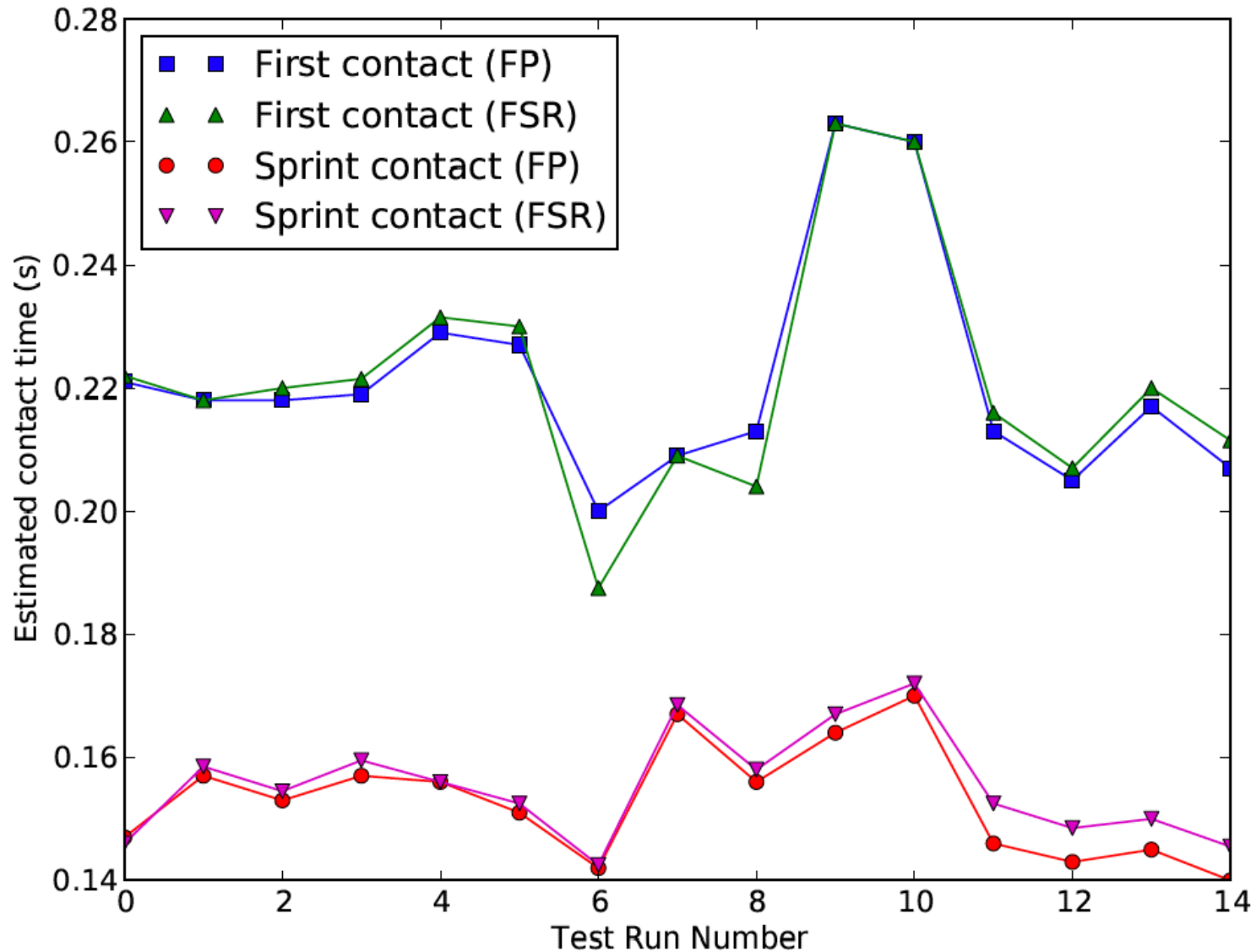
- Validate CT against criterion measures
 - CODA motion analysis
 - Kistler force plate
- Contact time (FSR)
 - Automated algorithm
 - First derivatives of FSR signal



Validity (FSR v CODA)



Validity (FSR v FP)



System Validation

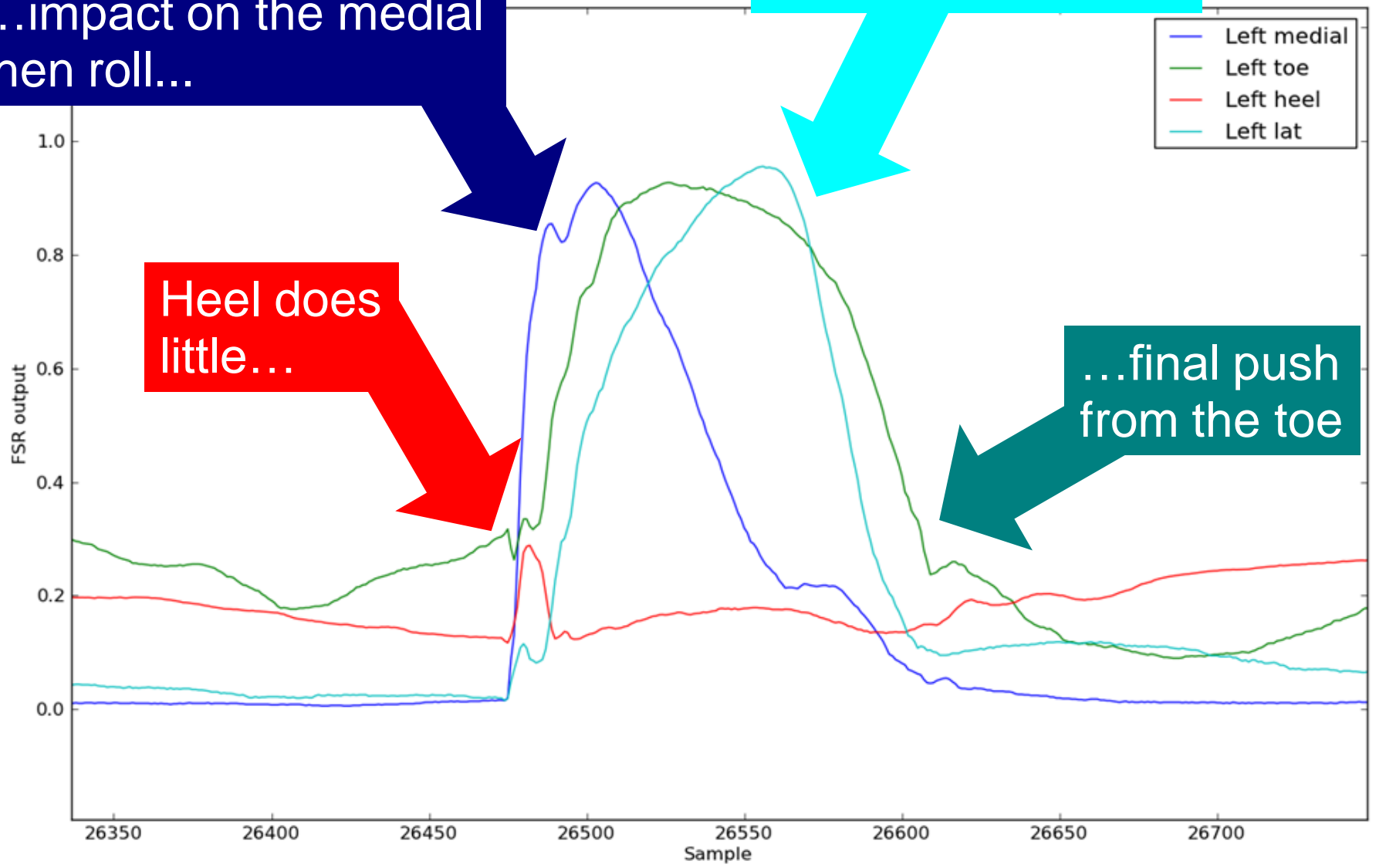
- Comparison to criterion motion analysis and force plate data
- Motion Analysis (CODA): 0.0033 s, 1.2%
- Force plate: 0.0025 s, 1.4%

...impact on the medial then roll...


...onto the lateral...

Heel does little...

...final push from the toe



Can sync to video...

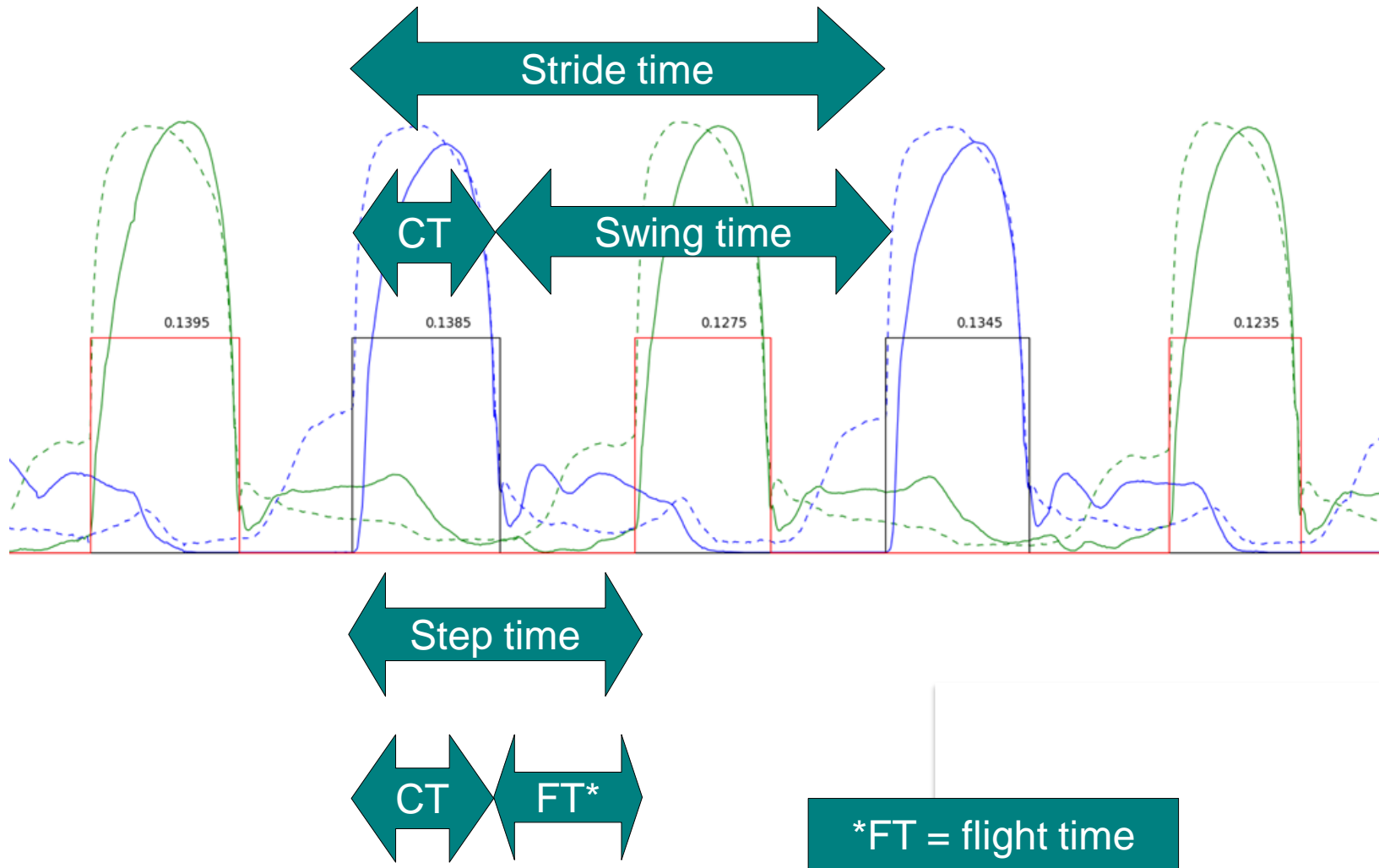


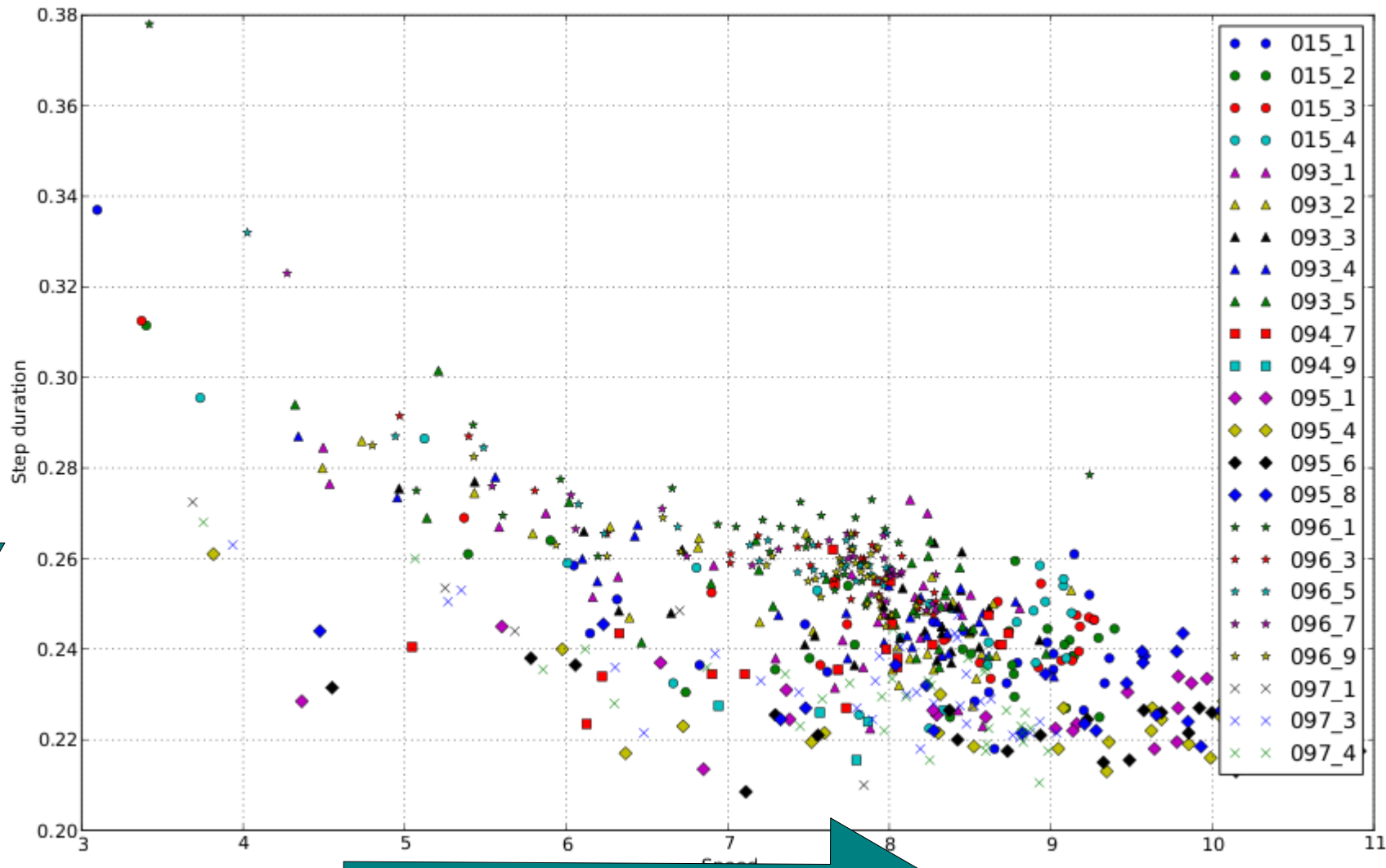
SESAME_1274449976459987_VIDEO_0.svf
21/05/2010 14:52:56

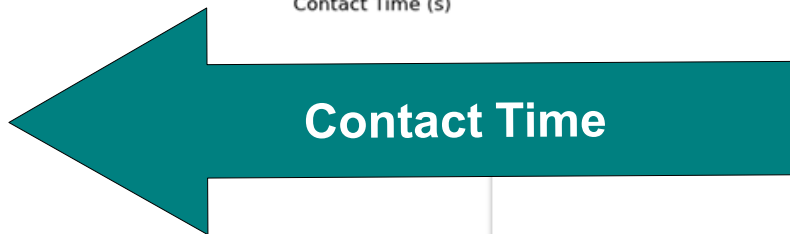
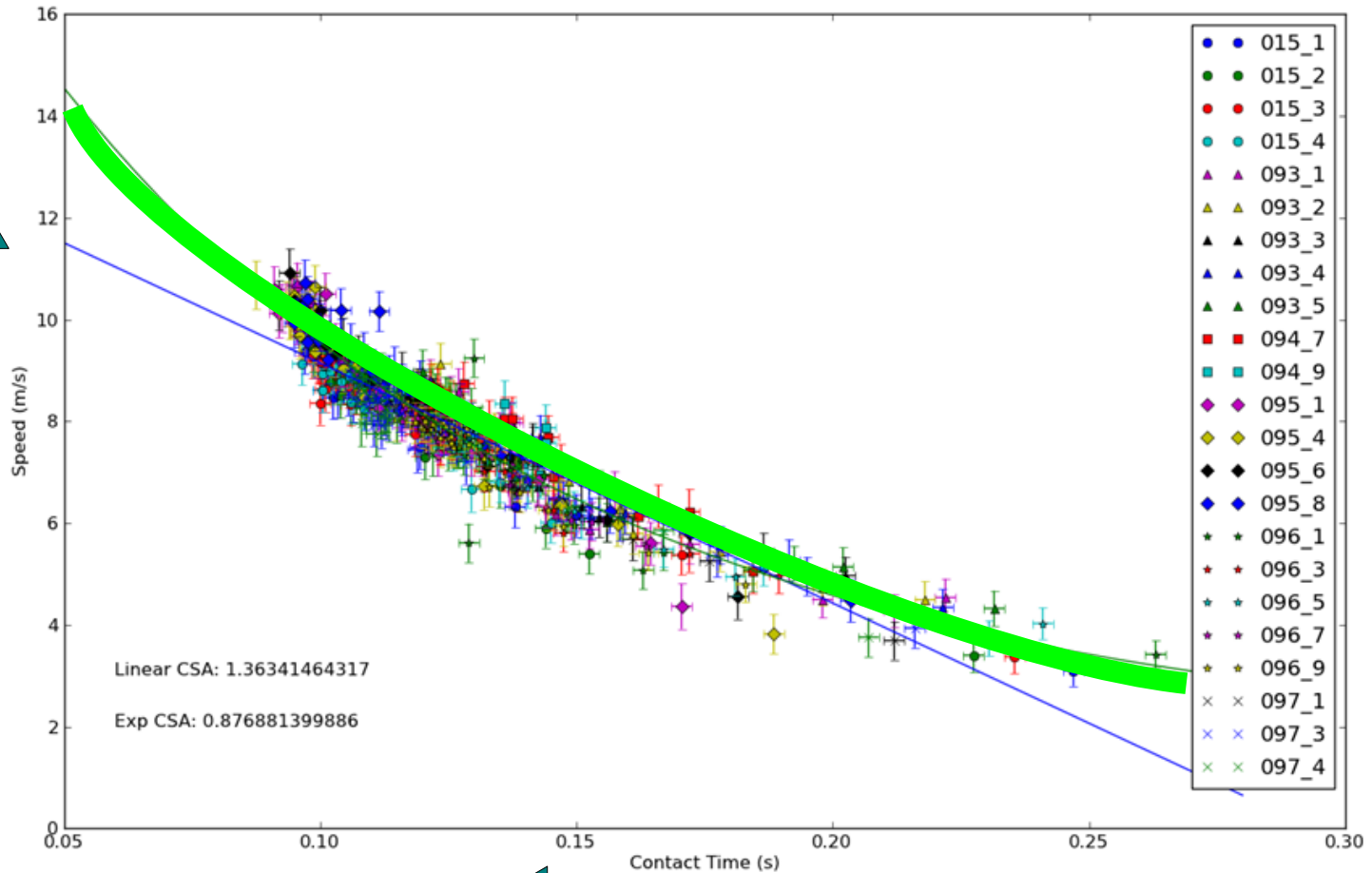
0.000s
0.0200s

The image shows a video player interface. At the top, there is a progress bar with a vertical line indicating the current position. Below the progress bar is a video frame showing a person in a crouched starting position on a blue track in an indoor stadium. The person is wearing a dark singlet and shorts. The track has white lane markings. In the background, there are stadium lights and a large white curtain. At the bottom of the video player, there is a dark grey bar containing the file name 'SESAME_1274449976459987_VIDEO_0.svf', the date and time '21/05/2010 14:52:56', and two time values: '0.000s' and '0.0200s'.

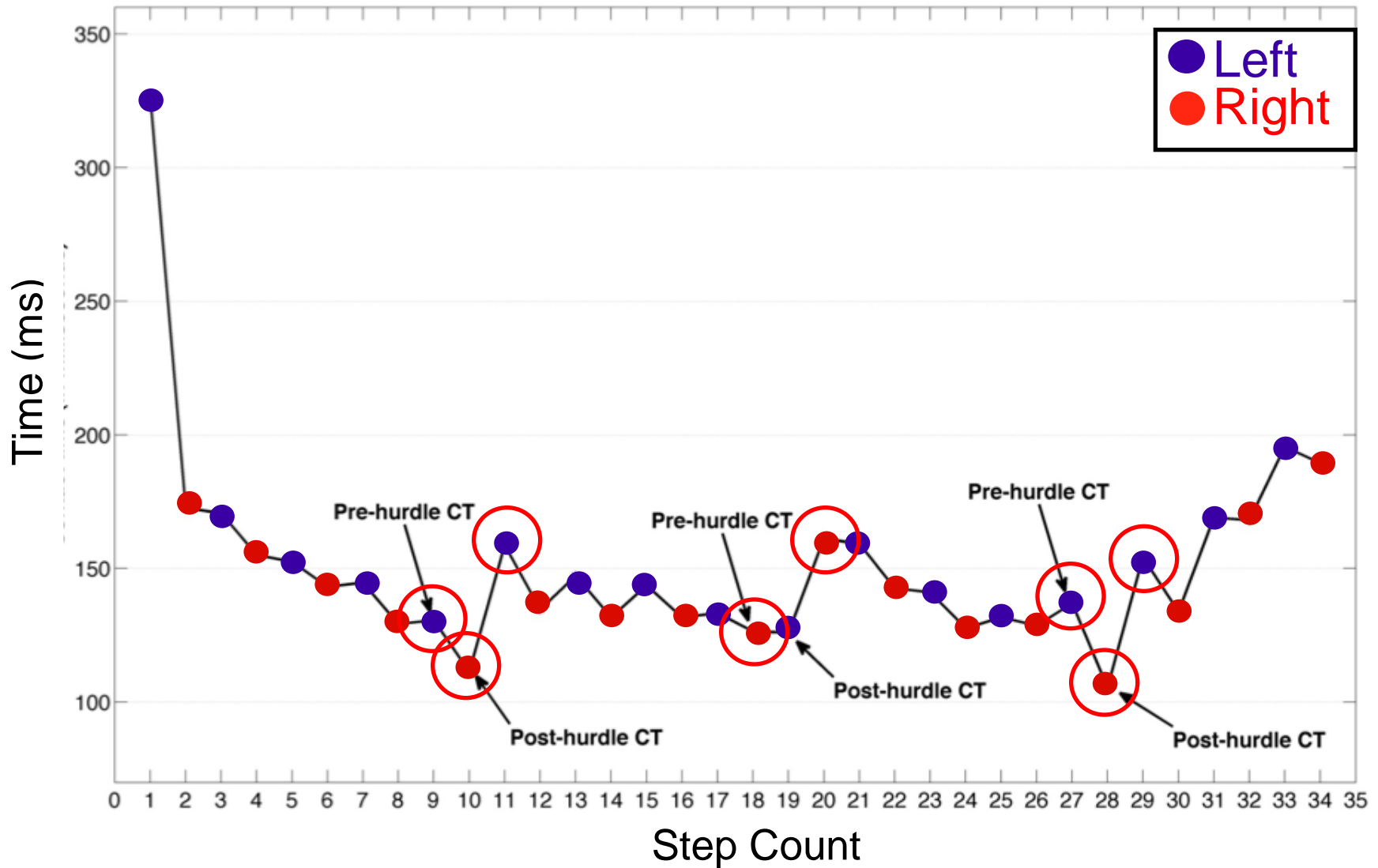
Compute the stride/step times, flight/swing times, contact times



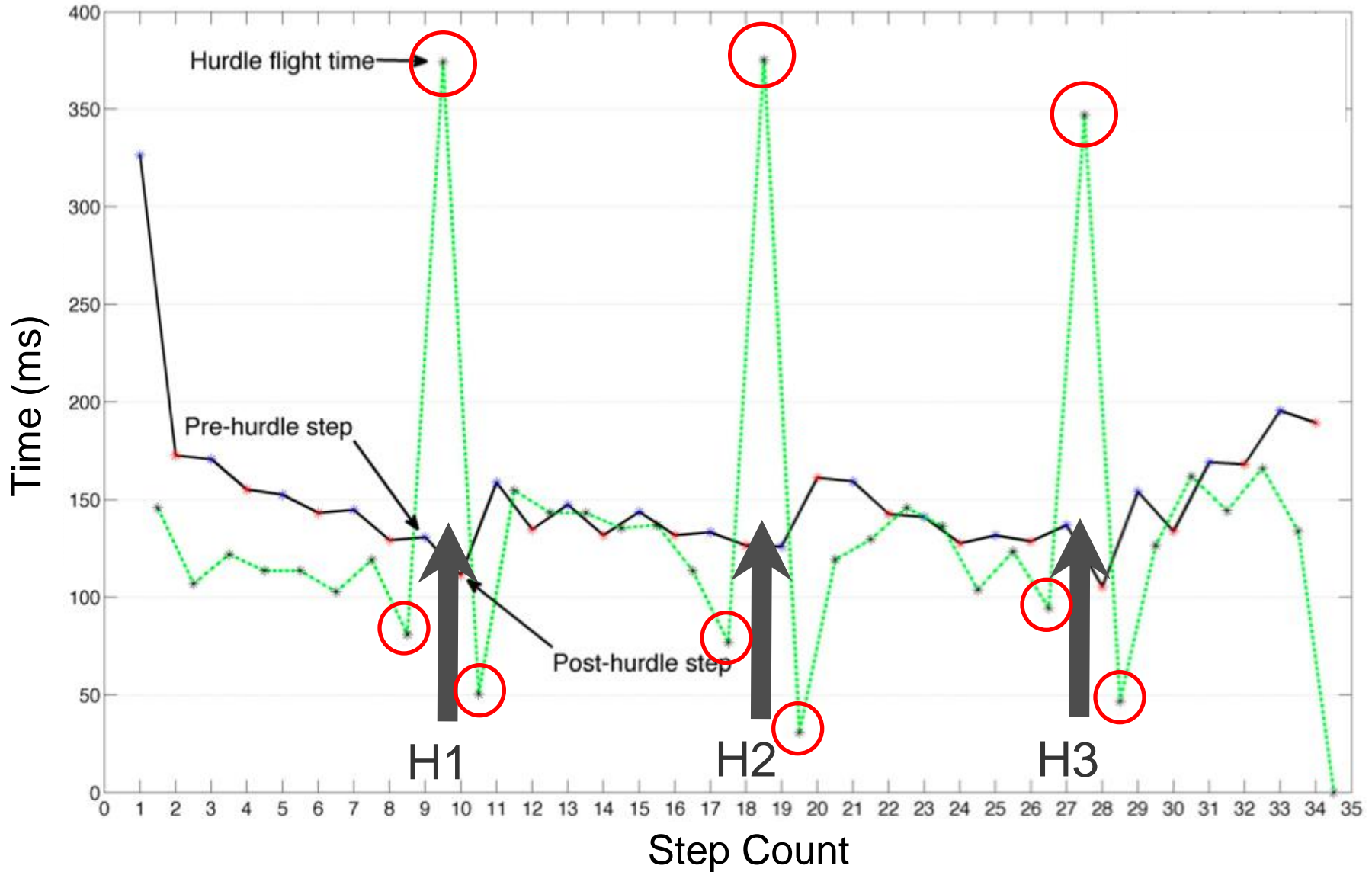




System Application: Hurdling



Contact & Flight Times



Athlete & Coach Feedback

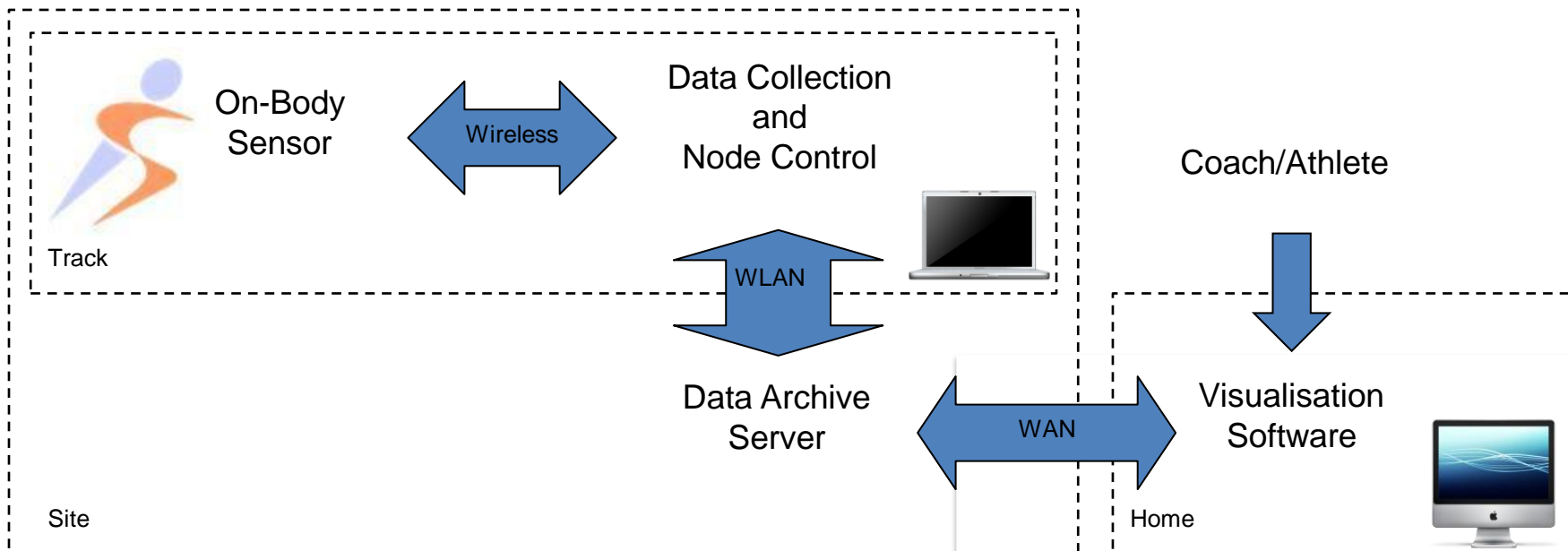
- Worn in both training and competition
- “Forget it’s there”
- Useful data to facilitate and support the coaching process

Future Work

- Establish link between contact time and performance
- Integrate system with other wireless monitoring devices

Summary

- On-body sensor system for foot/ground interaction in elite sprinting and sprint hurdling
- Domain specific demands, coach information, scientific tool





Thank you for your attention



**UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE**

Cardiff Metropolitan University
Prifysgol Fetropolitan Caerdydd
————— **UWIC** —————