

Abstract

Validation of a Low Cost Sensor for Kinematic Assessment in Cyclists [†]

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[†] Presented at the 9th International Electronic Conference on Sensors and Applications, 1–15 November 2022; Available online: <https://ecsa-9.sciforum.net/>.

Abstract: Knowing the relationship between the movements of the ankle, knee, and hip joints is presented as necessary as it could help us to better understand the mechanisms of power production and how the adjustment of these different variables can condition sports performance or comfort in cycling (1,2). Due to this need, biomechanics applied to cycling has undergone great evolution in recent decades, both in the analysis techniques and in the technological systems used. But the majority of the techniques used until today start from an important limitation, because isolate the cyclist from the ecological context of their sports practice and leading them to develop their capabilities under laboratory conditions. Recently, the advancement in the technology of different wearables has allowed us to capture and analyze human movement in an ecological way with hardly any interference in it (3,4). The use of inertial measurement sensors (IMUs), in the search for a more ecological measure, is spreading among sports professionals with the aim of improving the sports performance of cyclists. The kinematic evaluation using the IMU sensors has become popular. These new devices are promising and open a wide range of possibilities, and although there are already several studies that have demonstrated the strength of IMU technology to measure joint kinematics, the validity and reliability of each device must be individually contrasted. The present study aimed to evaluate the reliability and validity of a novel IMUs Sensor by measuring the angular kinematics of the lower extremities in the sagittal plane during pedaling at different intensities compared to a gold-standard motion capture camera system (OptiTrack, Natural Point, Inc., Corvallis, OR, USA). Twenty-four elite cyclists recruited from national and international cycling teams performed two 6-min cycles of cycling on a cycle ergometer at two different intensities (first ventilatory threshold (VT1) and second ventilatory threshold (VT2)) in random order, with a 5 min rest between intensity conditions. The reliability and validity of the novel IMUs Sensor versus the motion capture system were evaluated. Both systems showed high validity and were consistently excellent in foot angular range Q1 (FAR (Q1)) and foot angular range (FAR) (ICC-VT1 between 0.91 and 0.95 and ICC-VT2 between 0.88 and 0.97), while the variables leg angular range (LAR) and pelvic angle showed a modest validity (ICC-VT1 from 0.52 to 0.71 and ICC-VT2 between 0.61 and 0.67). Compared with Optitrack, the novel IMUs Sensor overestimated all the variables, especially the LAR and pelvic angle values, in a range between 12 and 15°. This novel IMUs Sensors a reliable and valid tool for analyzing the ranges of motion of the cyclist's lower limbs in the sagittal plane, especially for the variables FAR (Q1) and FAR. However, its systematic error for FAR and Pelvic Angle values must be considered in sports performance analysis.

Keywords: motion analysis; cycling; kinematics; range of movement; IMU

Citation: Plaza-Bravo, J.M.; Mateo-March, M.; Sanchis-Sanchis, R.; Pérez-Soriano, P.; Zabala, M.; Encarnación-Martínez, A. Validation of a Low Cost Sensor for Kinematic Assessment in Cyclists. *2022*, *4*, x. <https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Academic Editor: Francisco Falcone

Published: 1 November 2022

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Author Contributions:

Funding: This research was funded by Bodytone International Sport, S.L., within the framework of the research project between the Universidad Católica de Murcia UCAM and Bodytone International Sport, with grant number CFE-BODYTONE-03-18.

Institutional Review Board Statement:**Informed Consent Statement:****Data Availability Statement:****Conflicts of Interest:****References**

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