

From Research to Practice: Evidence-backed Insights For Implementing Markerless Motion Capture Technology for Ergonomics Assessments

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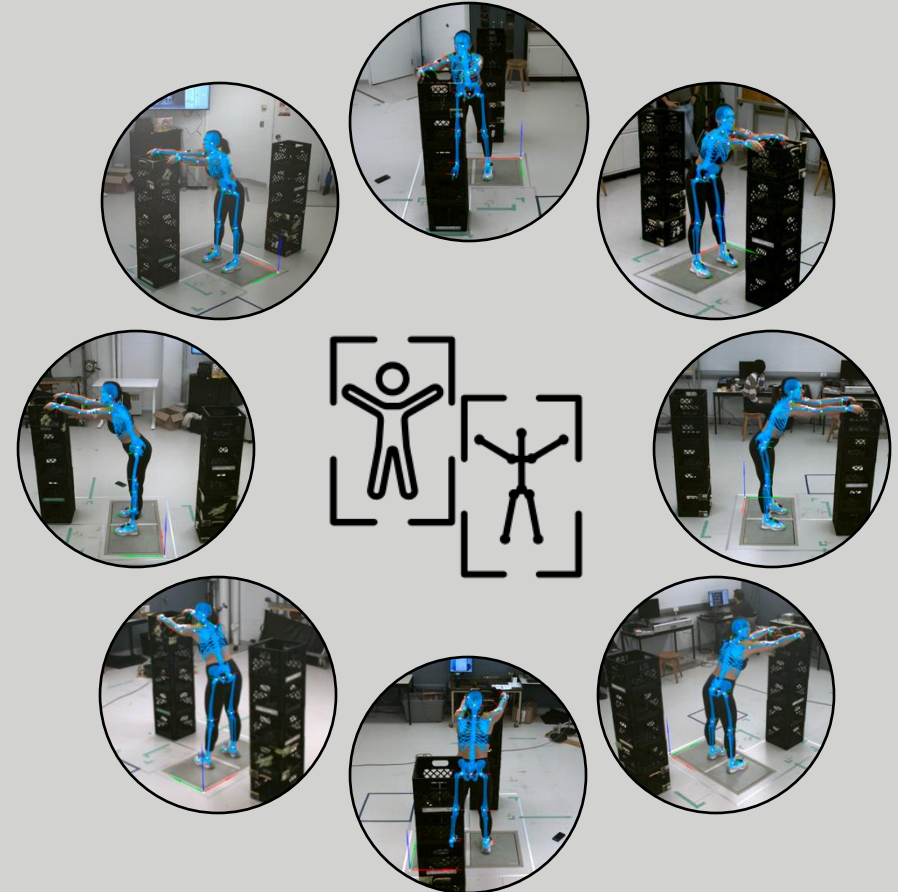
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Computer Vision - Based Posture Assessment

Review of Current Practice and
Recommendations for Improvement



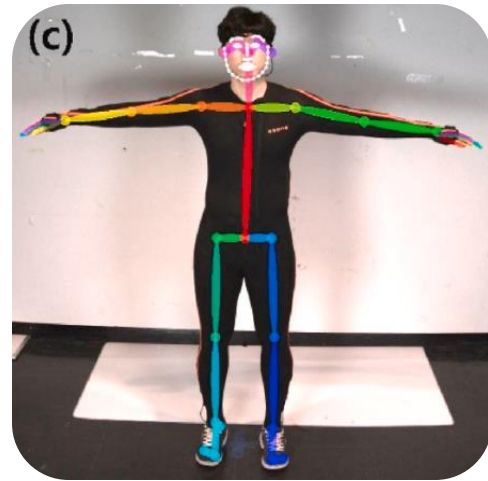
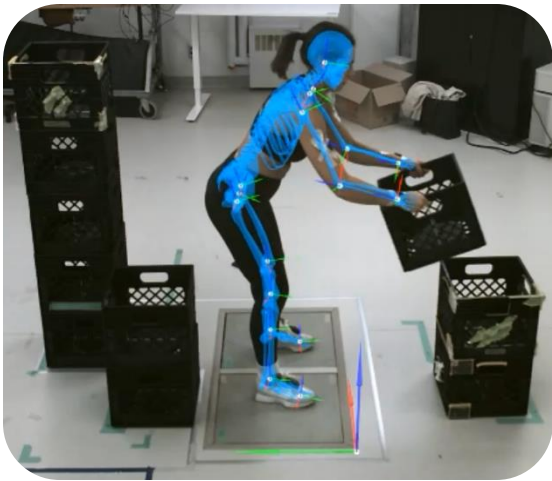
Integrated Knowledge Translation – we co-create together!



Markerless Mocap & Computer Vision

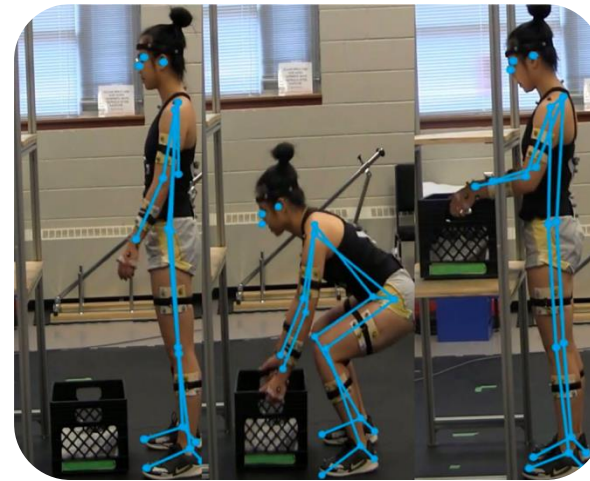
- Technological & machine learning advancements enabling identification of key points of human body from RGB images
- 3D human pose estimated from multi-view or single-view images/videos

Multi-view Methods



Adapted from Kim et al., 2021

Single-view Methods



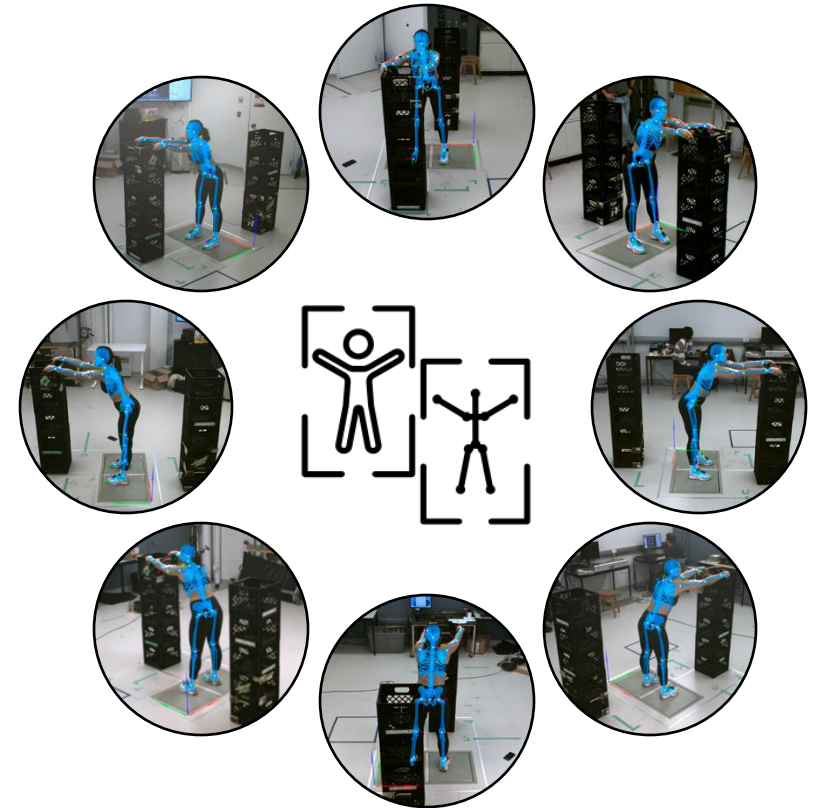
Adapted from Remedios & Fischer, 2021



Adapted from Paudel et al., 2022

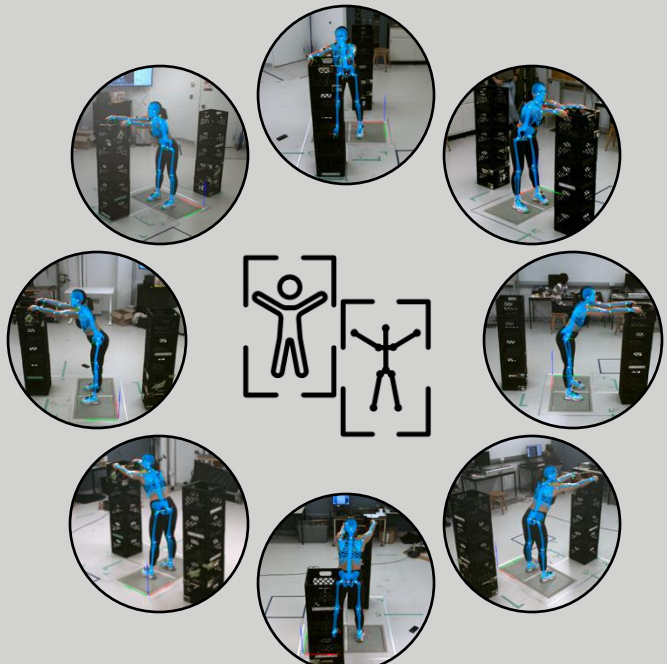
Computer Vision – novel technology to assess MSD risks

- Rapid emergence of computer vision-based MSD assessment tools
- Many questions surrounding best practices for using these technologies
 - Is there an optimal viewing angle improved for pose accuracy?
 - What if I need to film the same job at 2 or more plants but can't film from the same viewing angle at all plants?
 - Does speed of motion influence image blur and therefore pose accuracy?
 - Do outputs differ depending on the pose estimator approach?



Developing Guidelines & Best Practices for Users

Computer Vision - Based Posture Assessment
Review of Current Practice and Recommendations for Improvement



MSD Solutions Lab
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CRE-MSD OCCUPATIONAL BIOMECHANICS & ERGONOMICS LAB

AMONG HEALTHY, ABLE-BODIED INDIVIDUALS PERFORMING A SERIES
OF SIMULATED OCCUPATIONAL TASKS, DOES:

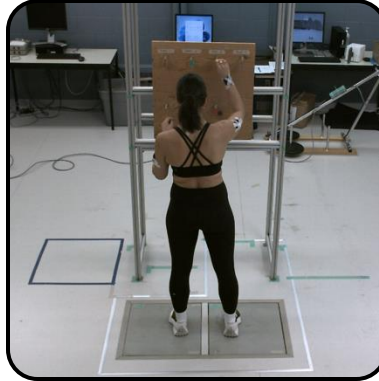
- the angle of video recording,
 - the task pace, or
 - the computer vision approach
-

influence estimated **trunk or shoulder elevation angles** relative to angles estimated using a lab grade motion capture approach.

Participants & Tasks

- 40 participants
(20 M, 20 F)
- 6 different tasks
- Fast & Slow speeds

Above Shoulder Work



Cutting/Trimming



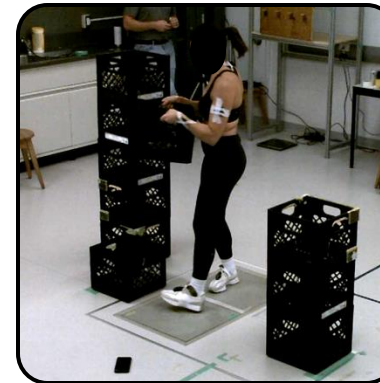
Packaging



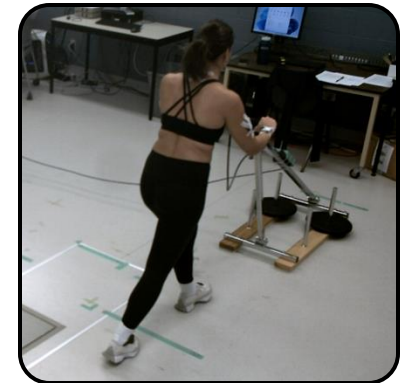
Floor-Shoulder Lift



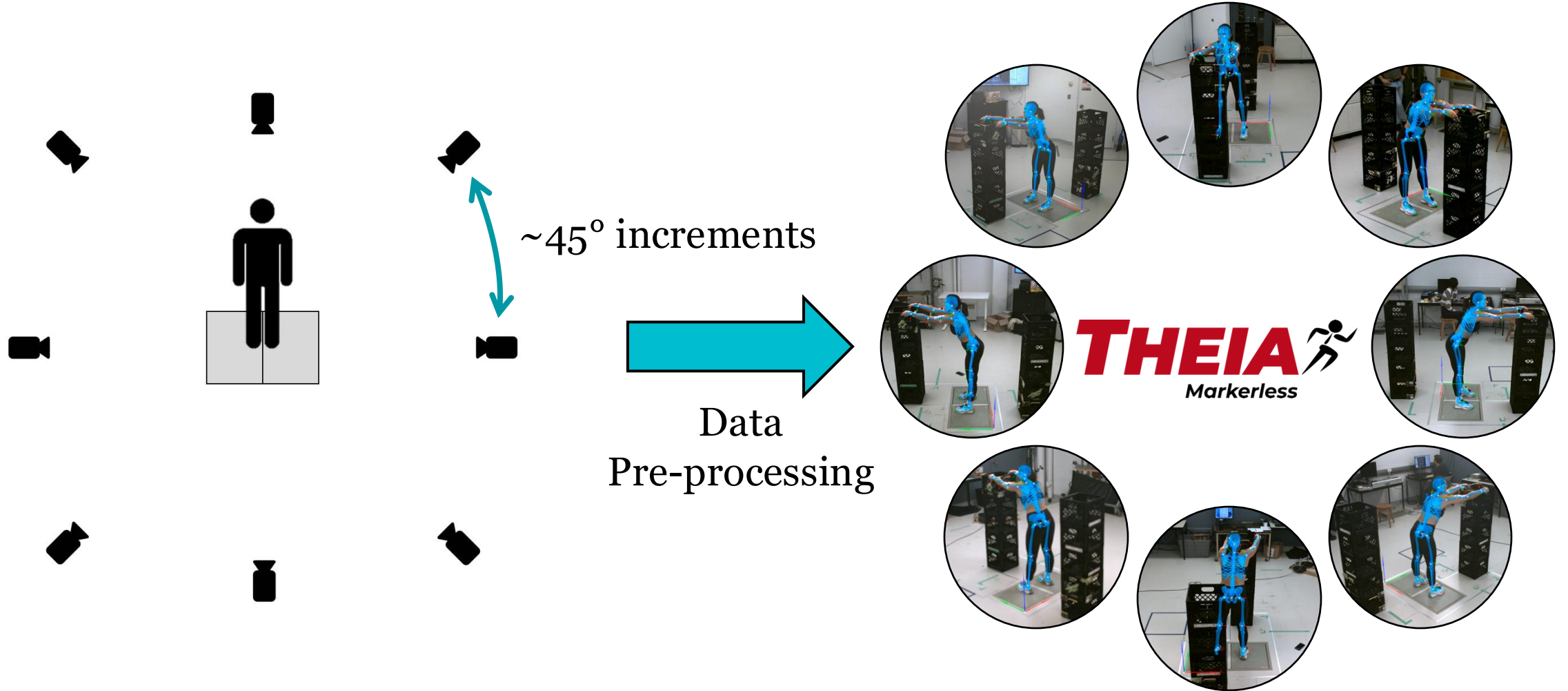
Palletizing



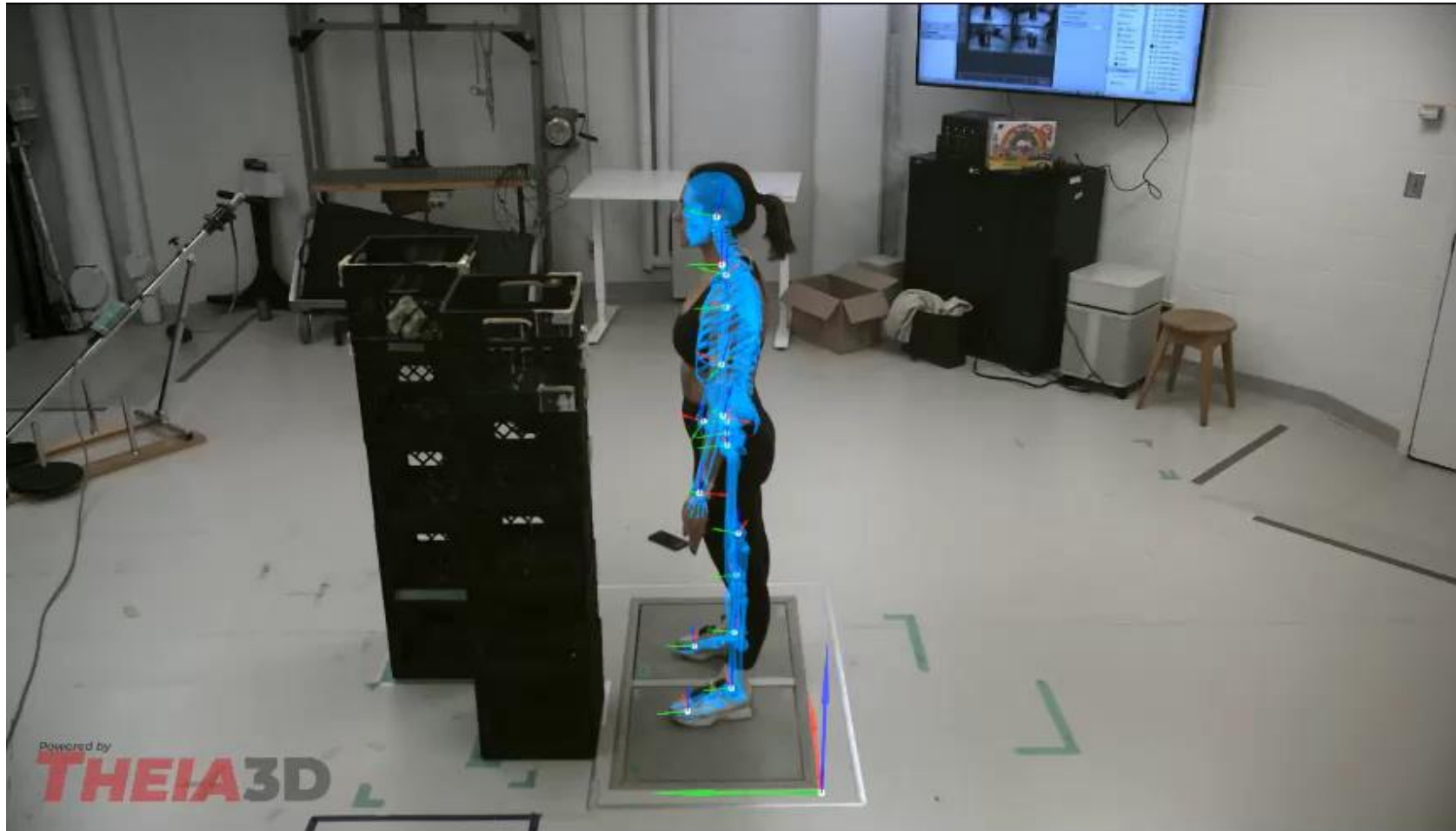
Cart Push/Pull



8 Cameras Capturing Synchronized Videos

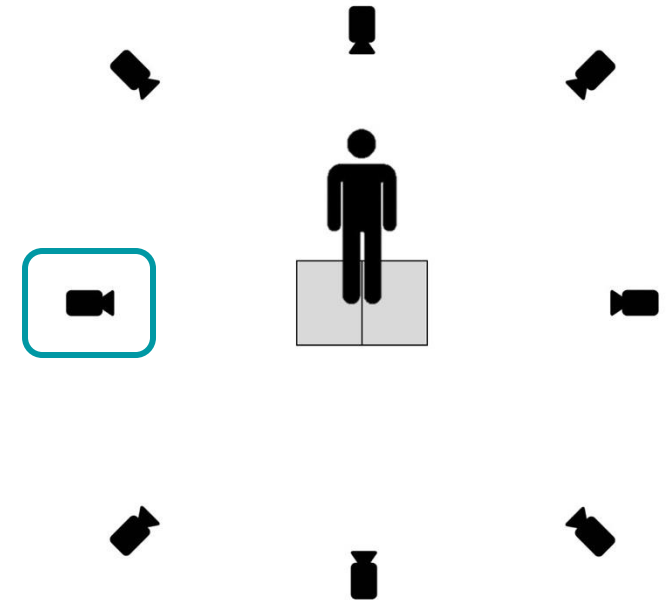
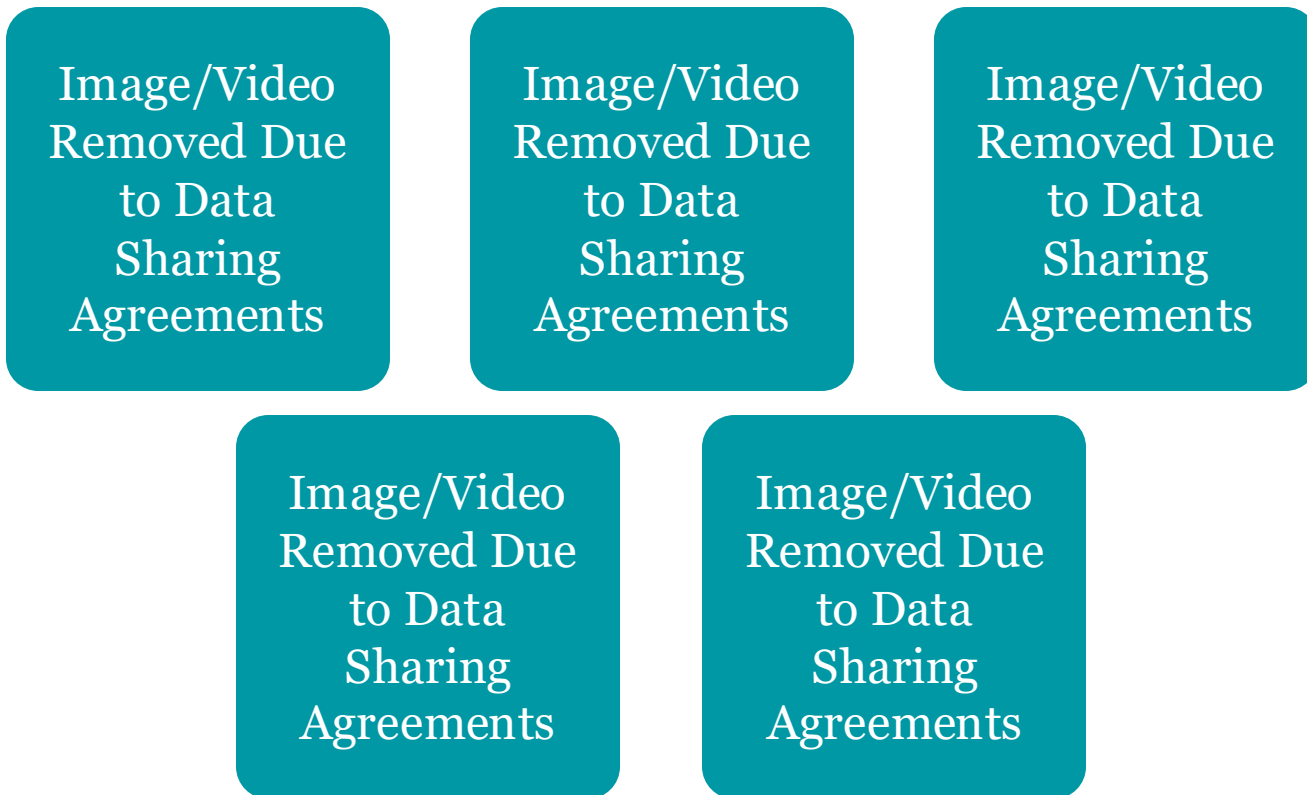


Palletizing Example (Theia Skeletal Overlay)

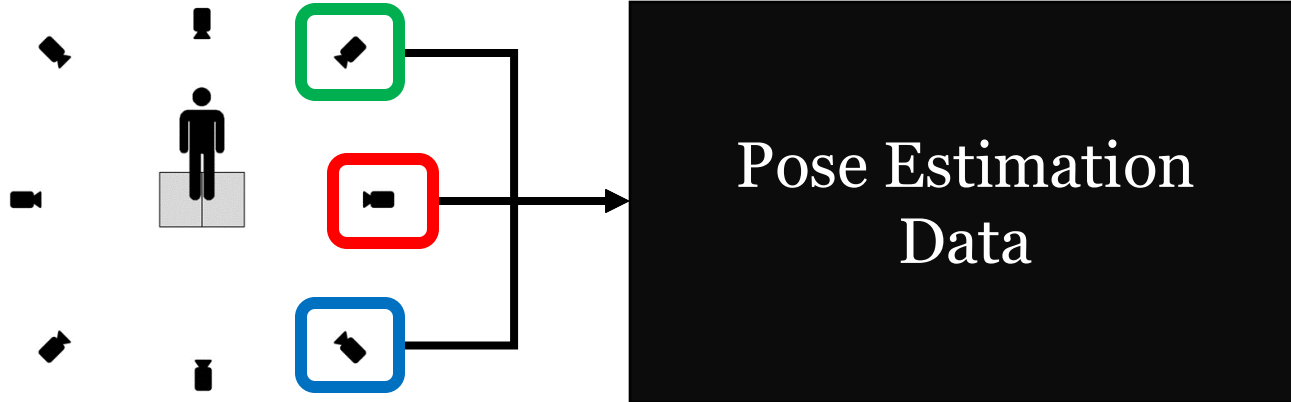
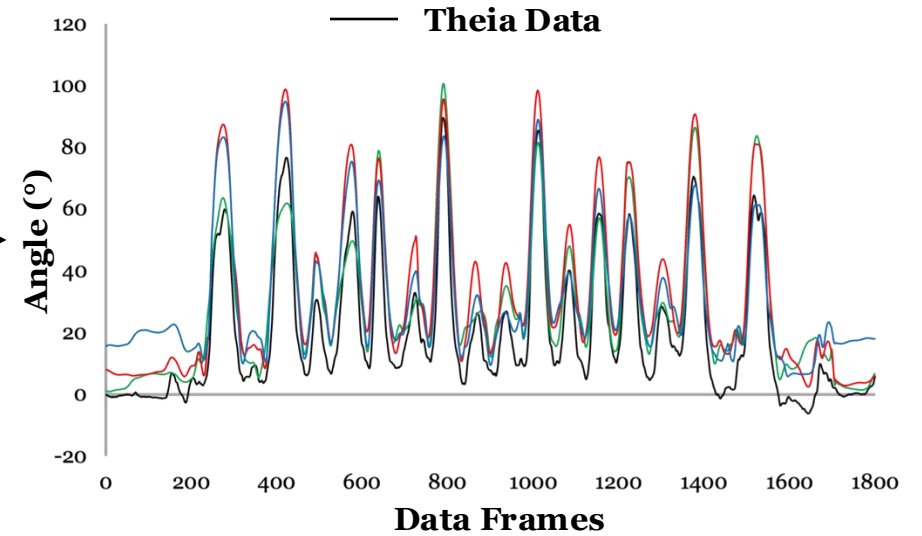
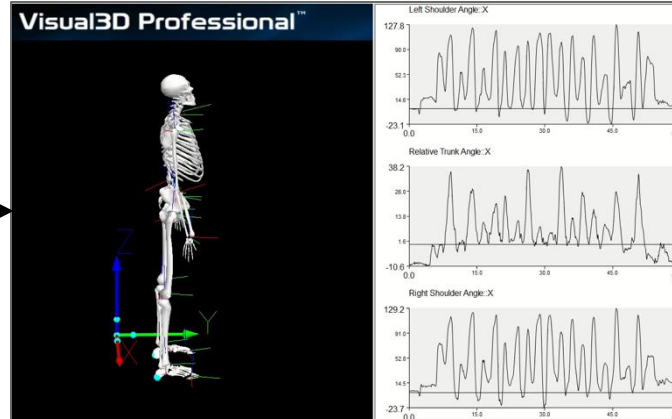
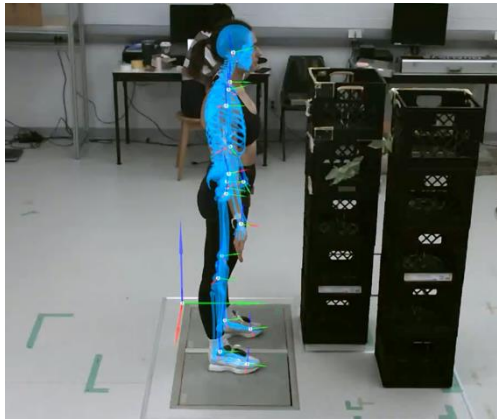


Single Camera Pose Estimated Data

- Each video is processed through 4-5 separate pose estimators



Extract Shoulder Elevation & Trunk Angles → Compare Data

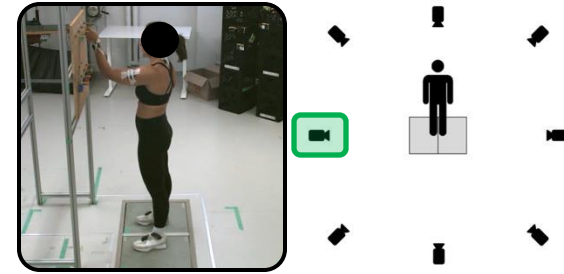


$$\text{RMSD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{n}}$$

RESULTS (SO FAR)

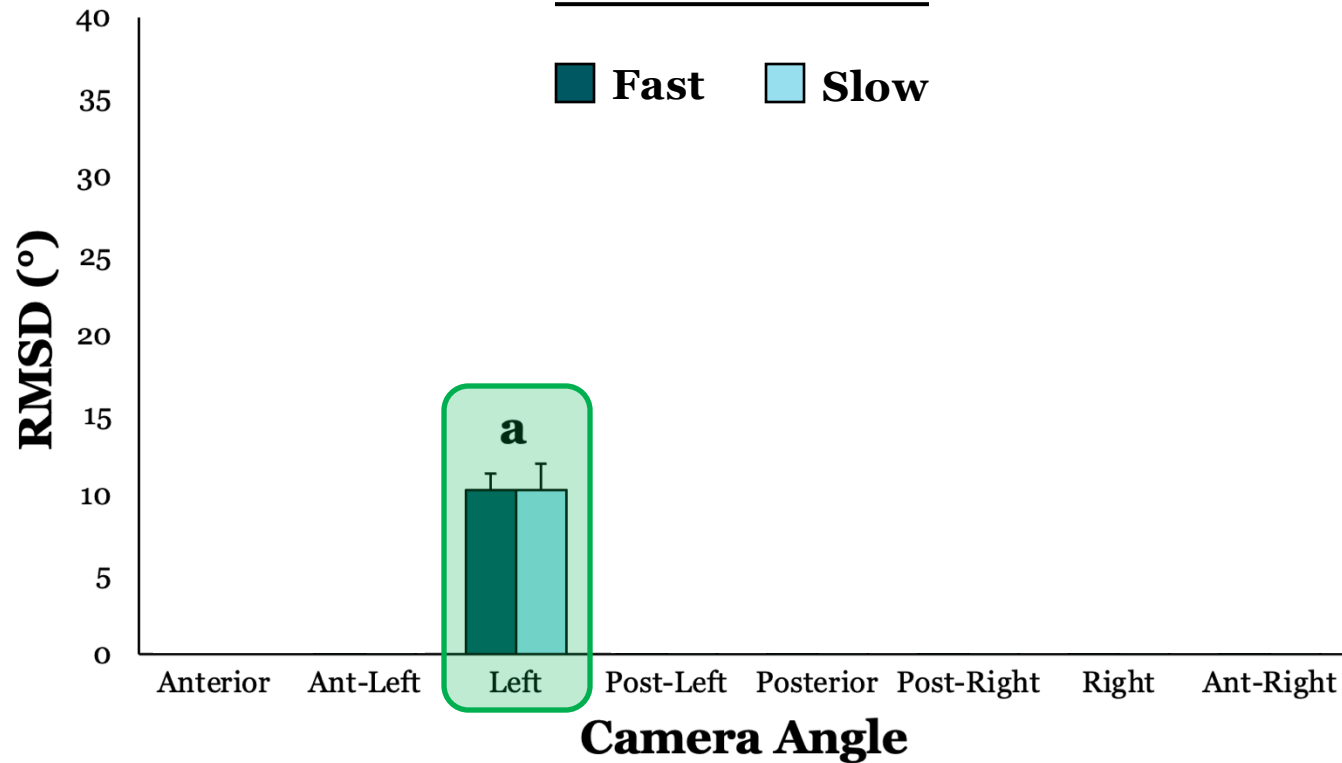
CAMERA ANGLES & MOVEMENT PACE

Left Shoulder Elevation – ASW

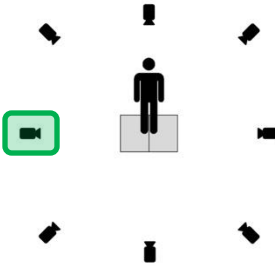
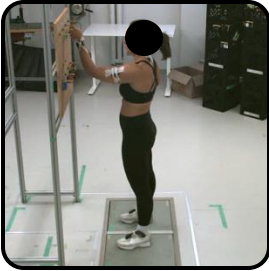


Left Shoulder

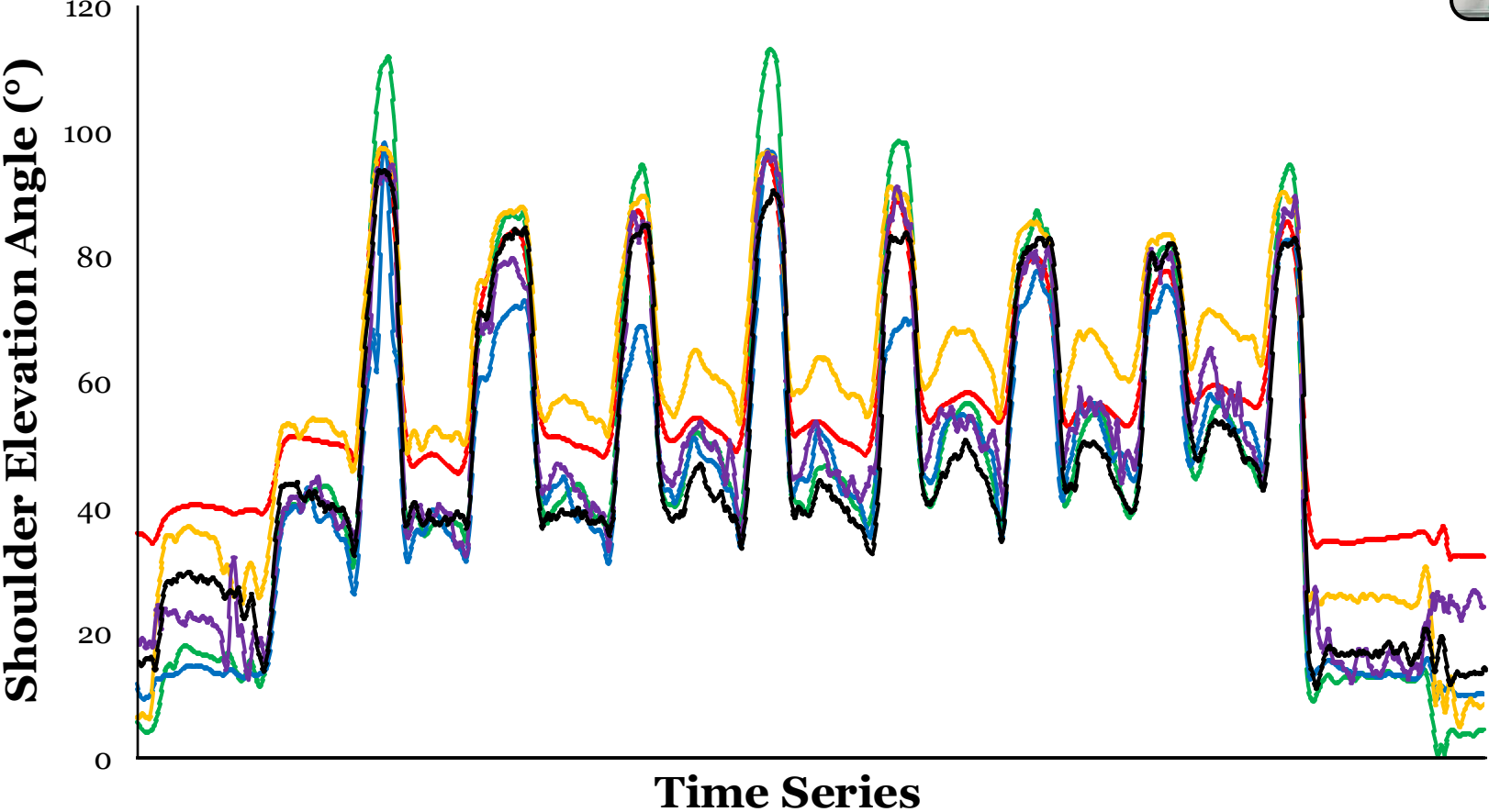
■ Fast ■ Slow



Left Shoulder Elevation – ASW

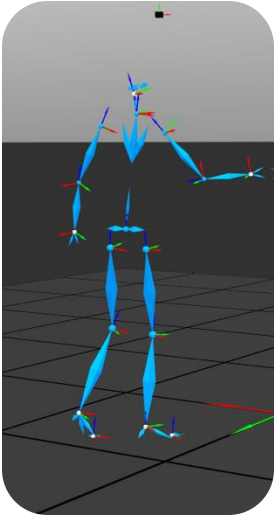


— Theia (Reference) Data

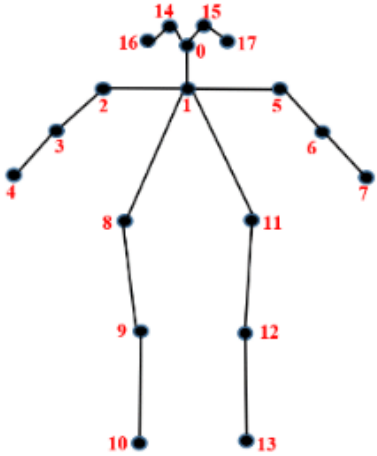


Key Take Away – We're not comparing the same thing!

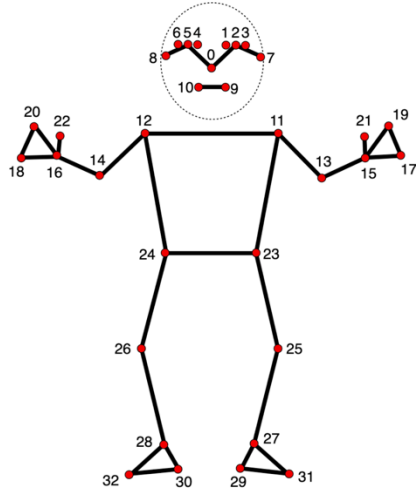
Theia



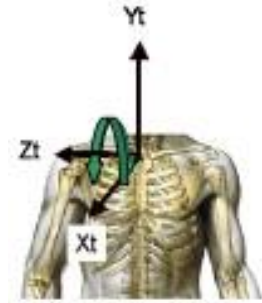
Open Pose



Media Pipe



International Society of Biomechanics



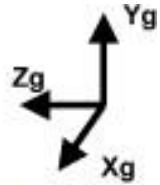
Flexion/Extension



Lateral rotation



Axial rotation



OCCUPATIONAL BIOMECHANICS & ERGONOMICS LAB
Optimizing Human Performance



UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

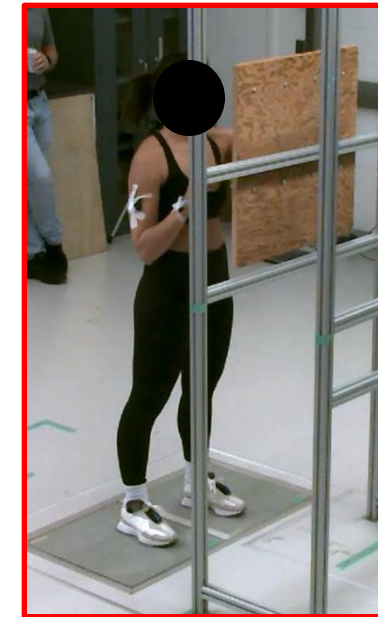
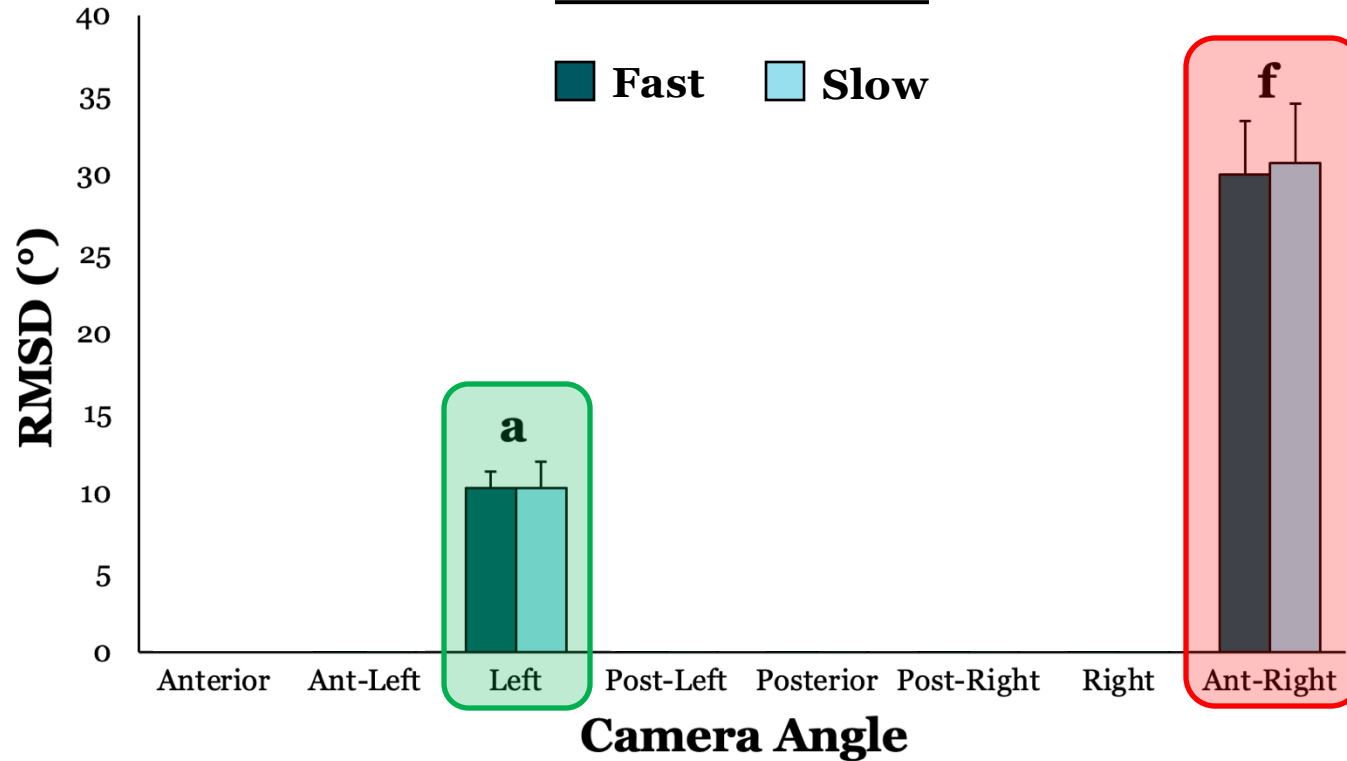
FACULTY OF HEALTH

Left Shoulder Elevation – ASW



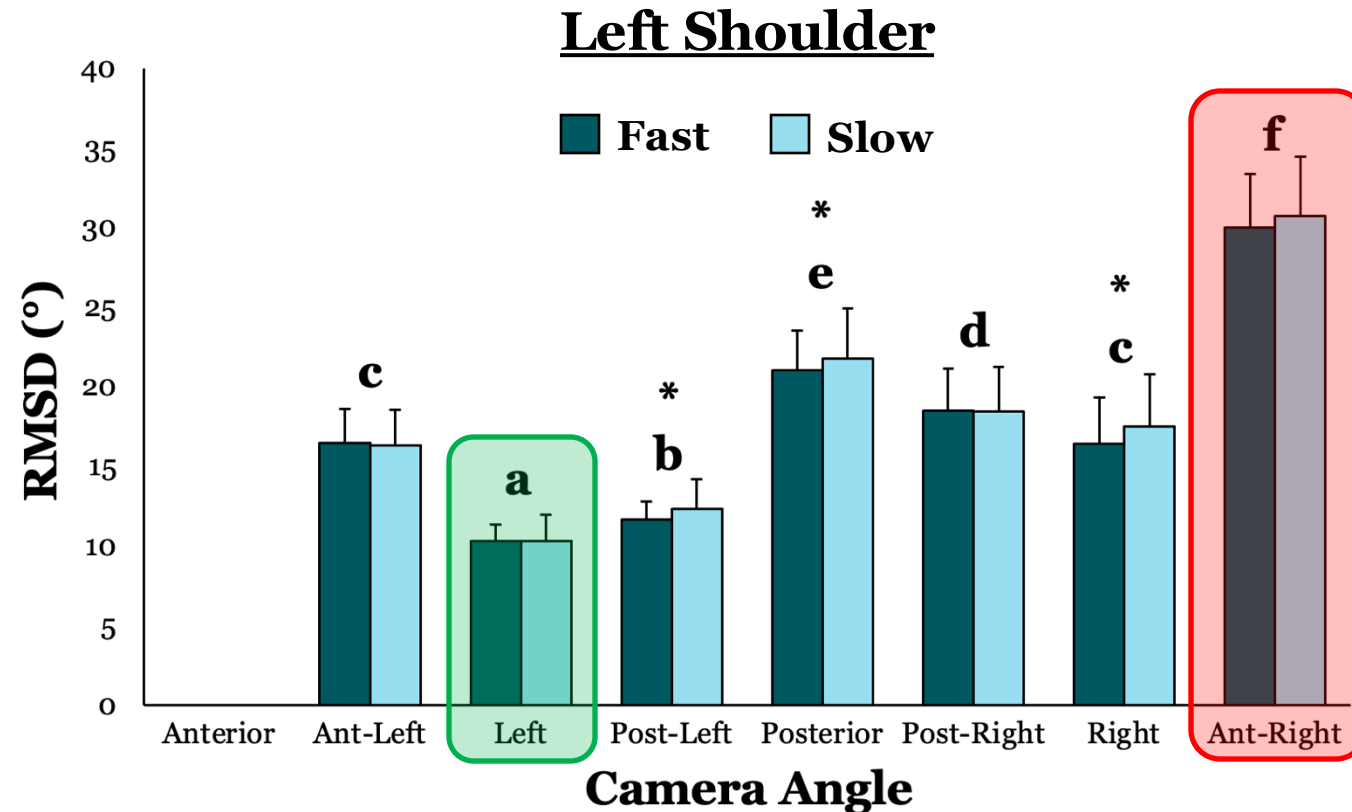
Left Shoulder

■ Fast ■ Slow



- Partial body occlusions on contralateral side

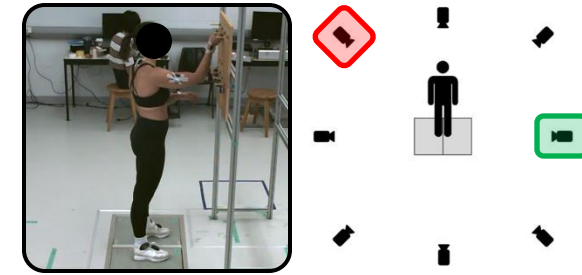
Left Shoulder Elevation – ASW



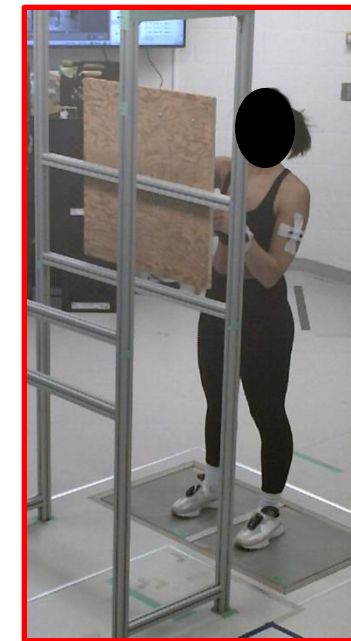
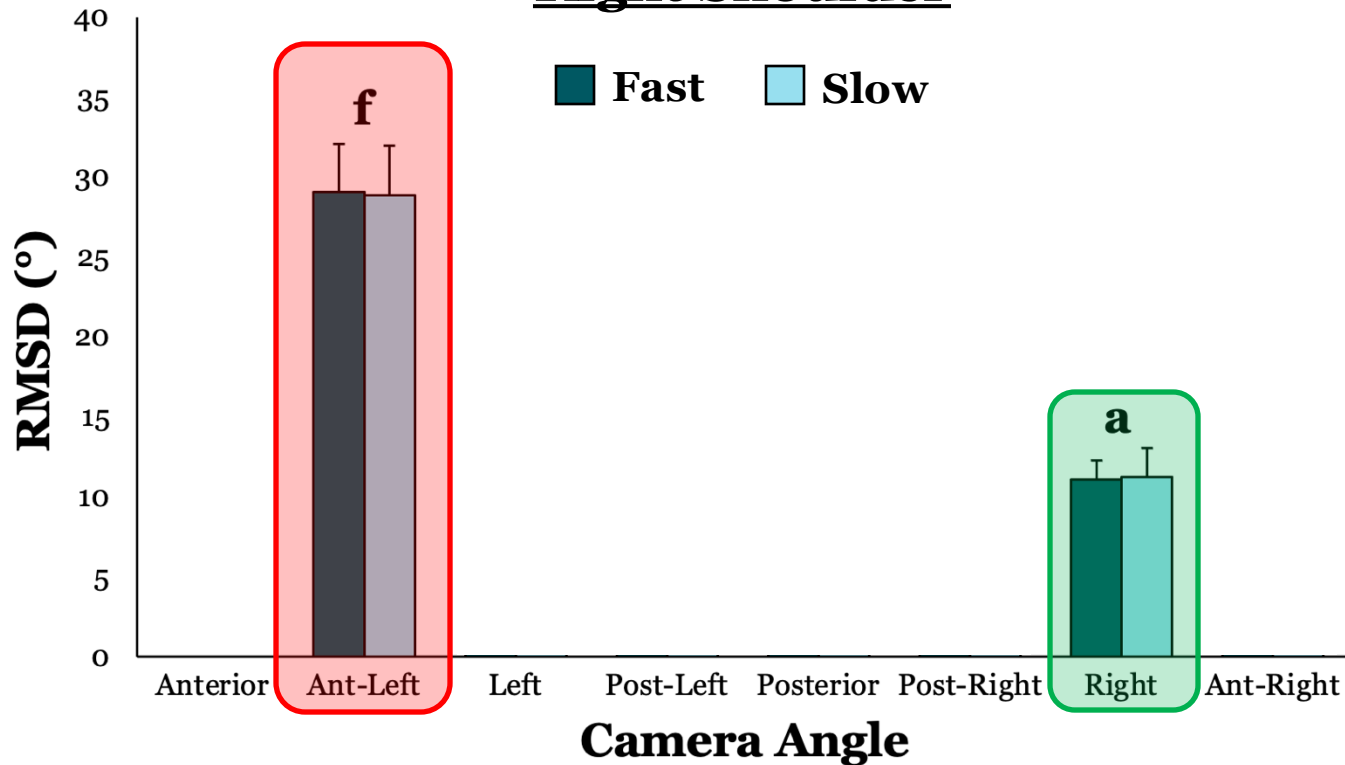
Key Take Aways:

- Side view to plane of motion performs best
- Avoid occlusion of view
- Slower pace → greater RMSD in “non-optimal” camera views

Right Shoulder Elevation – ASW

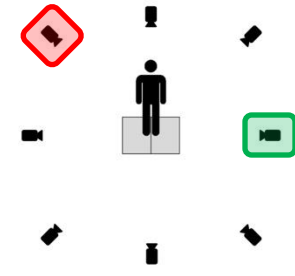
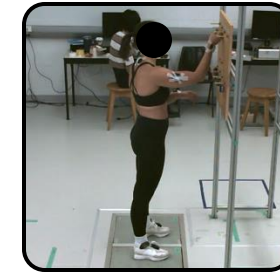


Right Shoulder

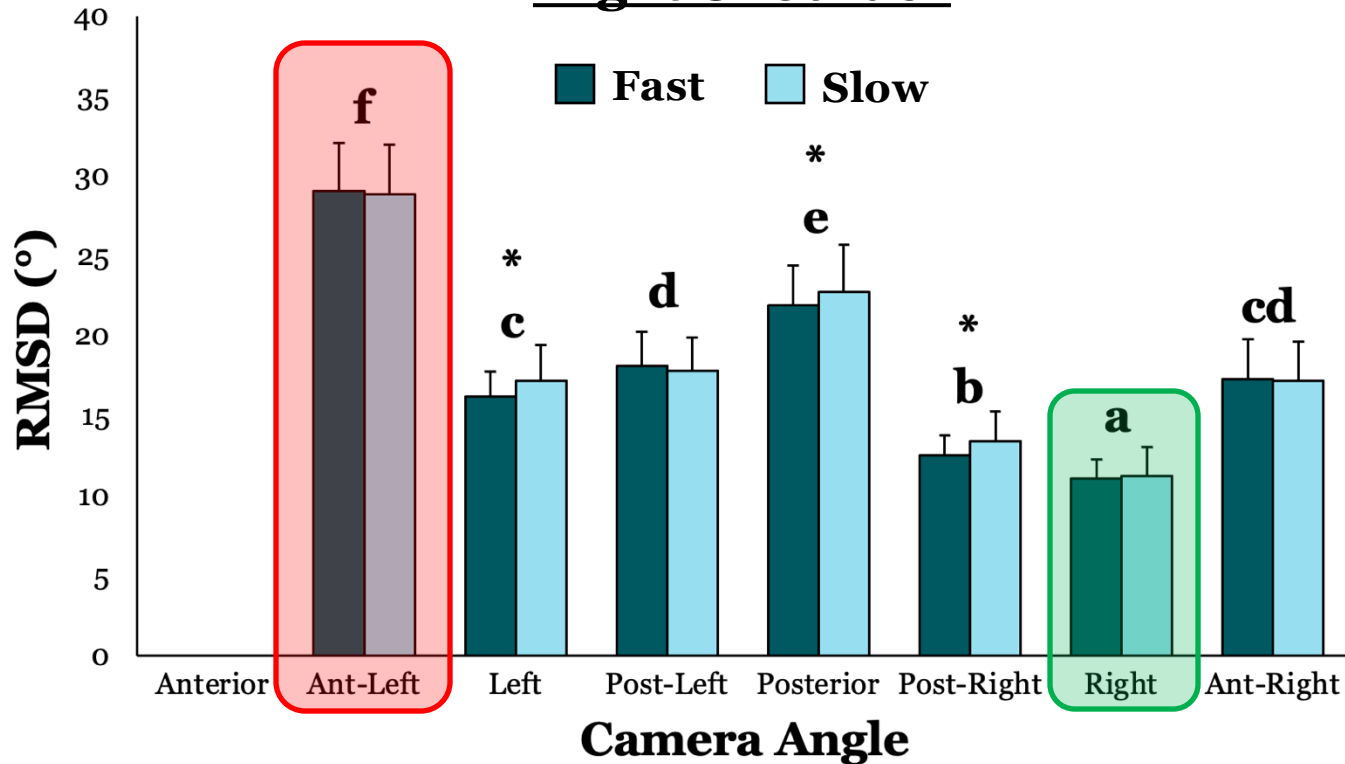


- Similar results, but just flipped for the right side

Right Shoulder Elevation – ASW



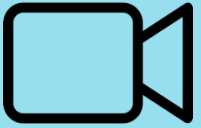
Right Shoulder



Key Take Aways:

- Perpendicular view to plane of motion → lower RMSD
- Avoid occlusion of view
- Record motion on same side of joint of interest

Key Take Aways (so far)



Video Recording Angle Matters!

- Perpendicular to motion plane, avoid occlusions
- Record on same side as joint of interest



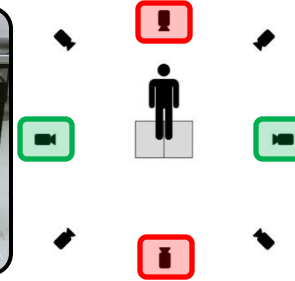
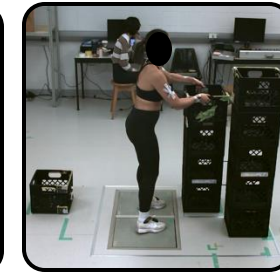
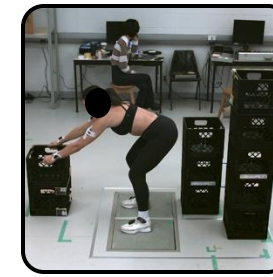
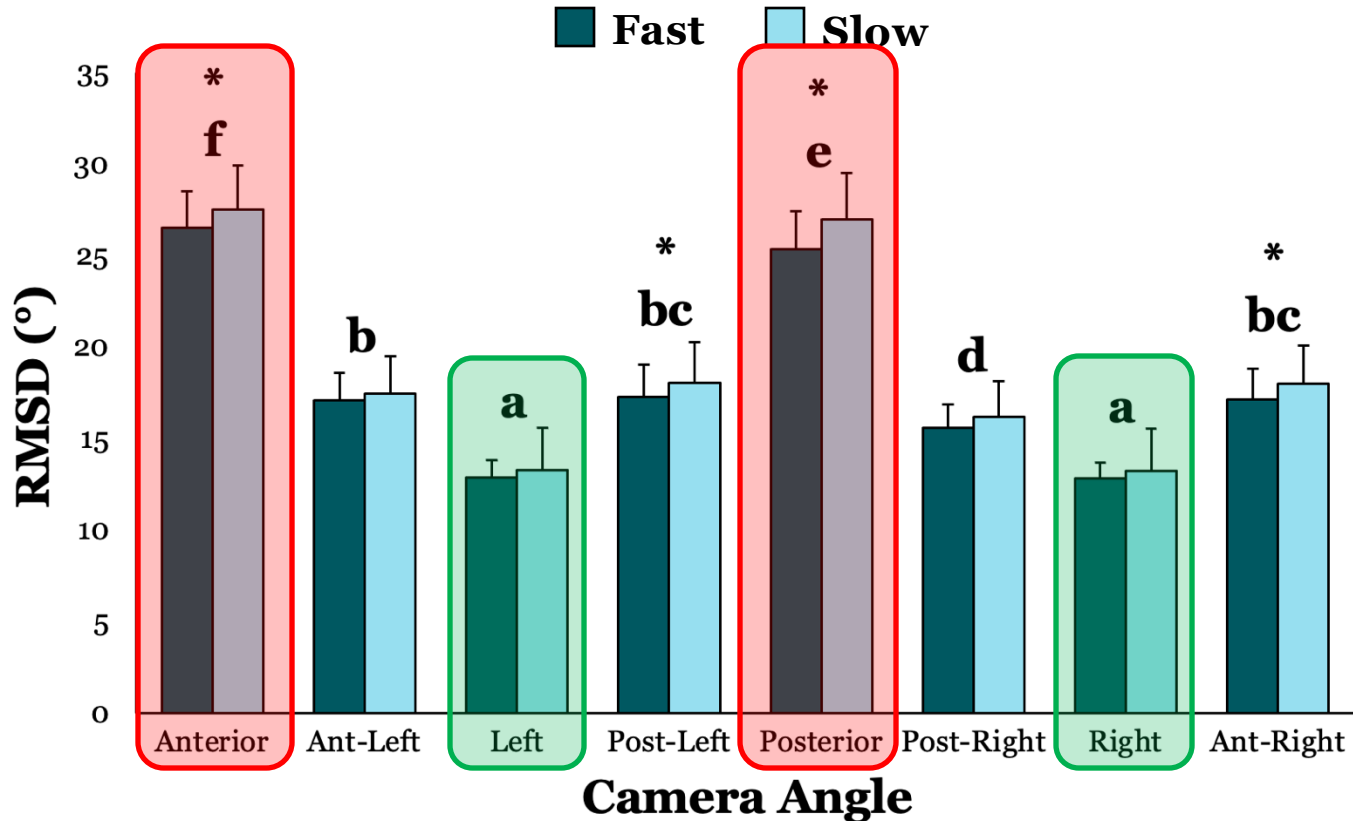
Limited Influence of Movement Pace

- For videos recorded from “optimal views”



Right Shoulder Elevation - Palletizing

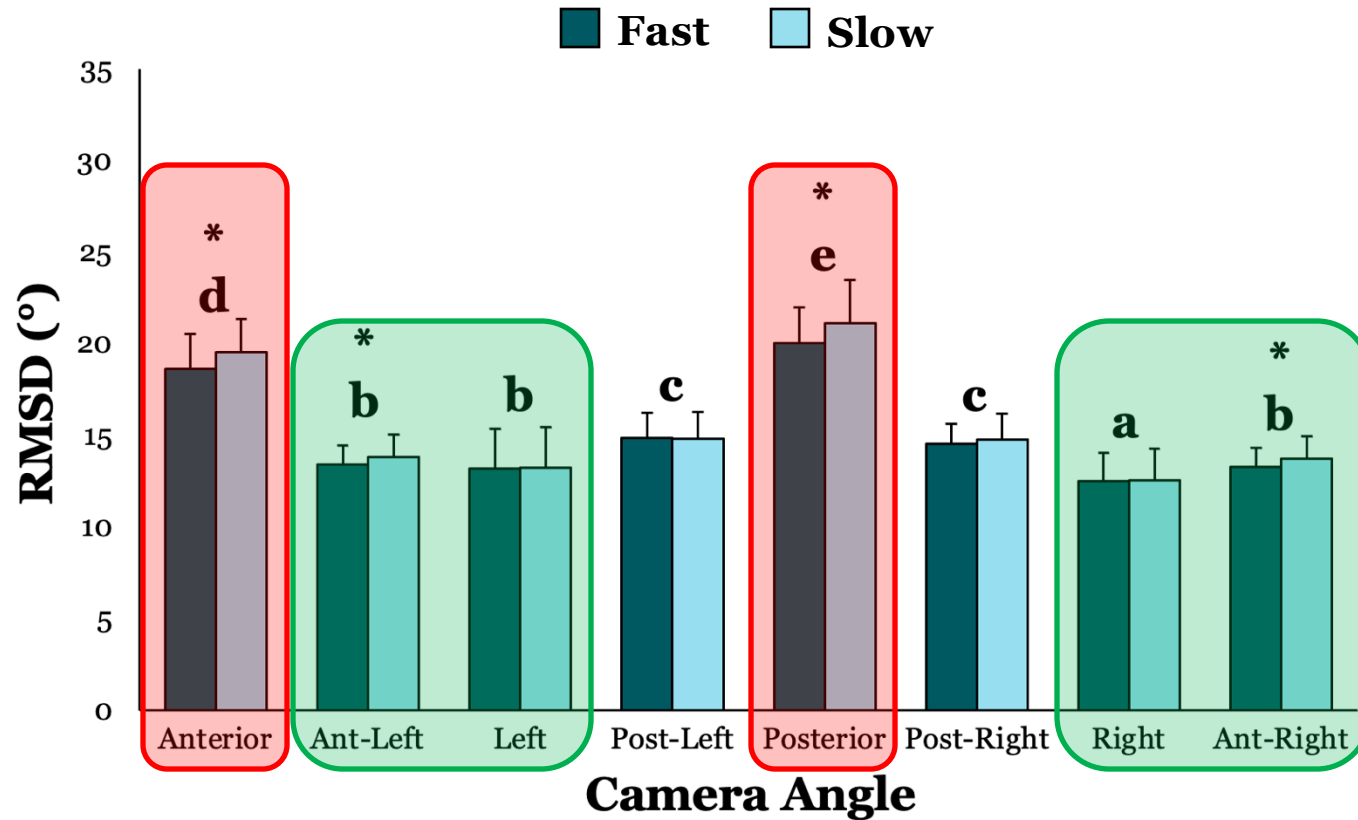
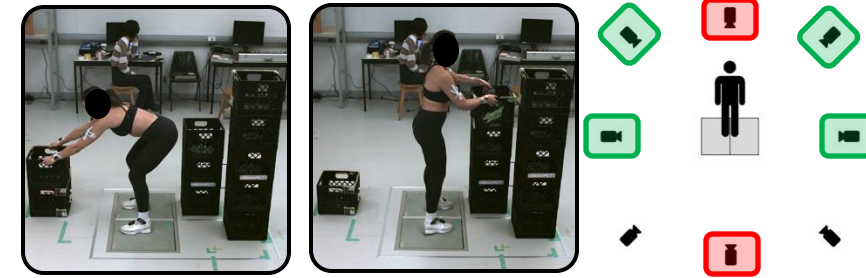
Right Shoulder



Key Take Aways:

- Perpendicular view of major plane of motion performs best
- Slower pace → greater RMSD in “non-optimal” camera views

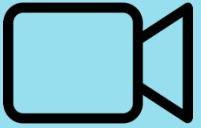
Trunk Angle - Palletizing



Key Take Aways:

- Perpendicular view of major motion plane → lower RMSD
- Limited influence of movement pace in “optimal” views

Key Take Aways (so far)



Video Recording Angle Matters!

- Perpendicular to motion plane, avoid occlusions
- Record on same side as joint of interest



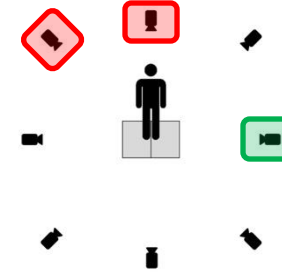
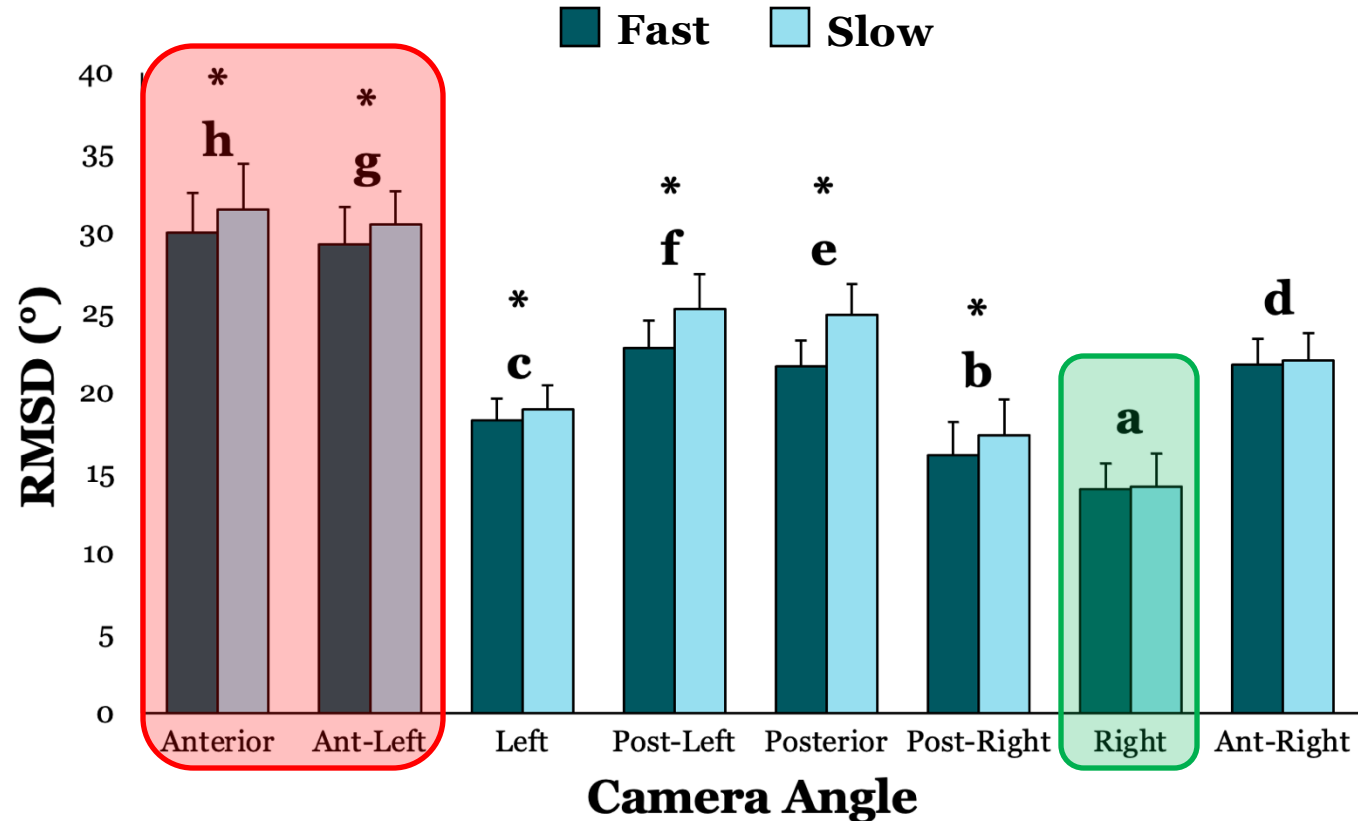
Limited Influence of Movement Pace

- For videos recorded from “optimal views”



Right Shoulder Elevation - Packaging

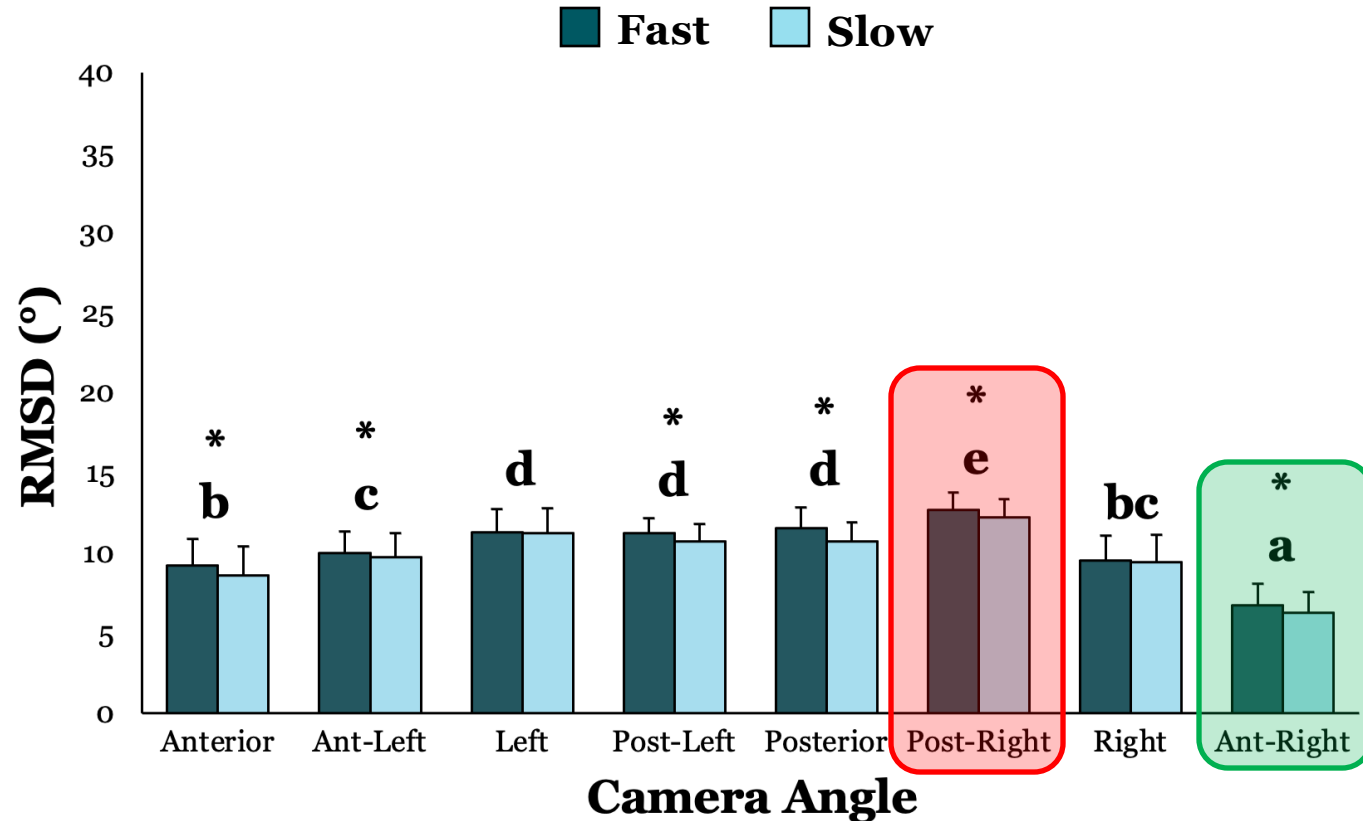
Right Shoulder



Key Take Aways:

- Side view of major plane of motion on same side as joint of interest
- Similar to results from ASW task

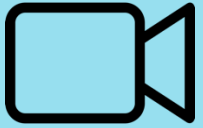
Trunk Angle - Packaging



Key Take Aways:

- Camera angle perpendicular to major plane of motion performs best
- Slightly greater RMSD in fast paced movements across most angles

Key Take Aways (so far)



Video Recording Angle Matters!

- Perpendicular to motion plane, avoid occlusions
- Record on same side as joint of interest

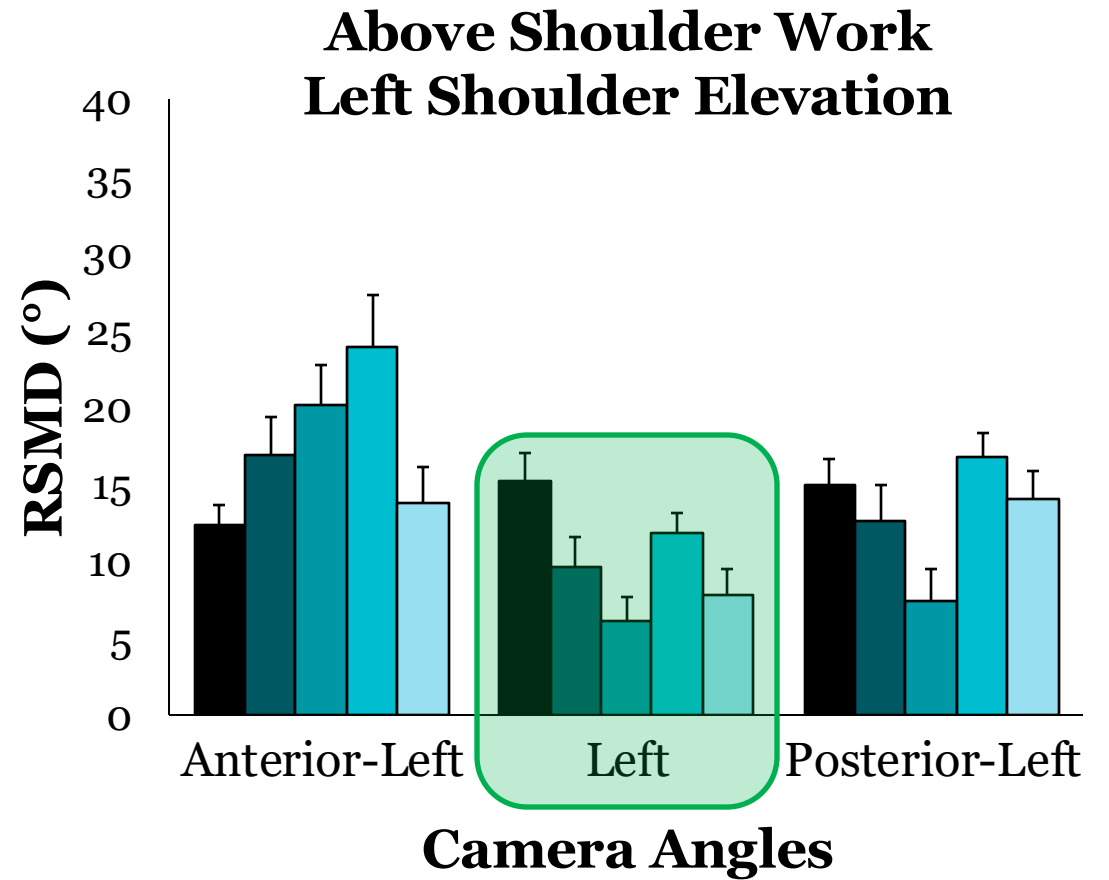
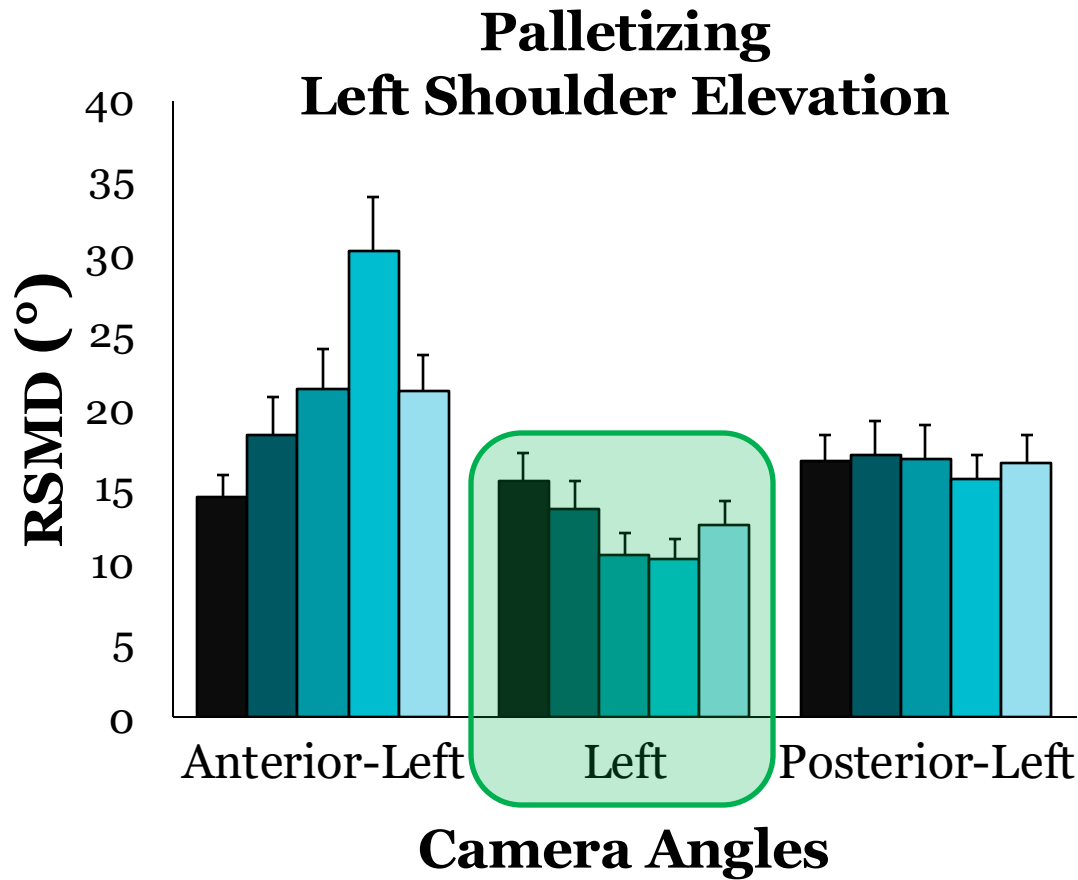


Limited Influence of Movement Pace

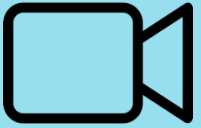
- For videos recorded from “optimal views”



Key Take Away - Similar Results Across Companies



Key Take Aways (so far)



Video Recording Angle Matters!

- Perpendicular to motion plane, avoid occlusions
- Record on same side as joint of interest



Limited Influence of Movement Pace

- For videos recorded from “optimal views”



Subtle differences but similar results & interpretation across companies


- Further data analysis required**



What Does This All Mean for Ergonomics Now?

- Not as simple as “point & shoot”
- Requires training/guidance to capture data appropriately
- Integration with existing single task assessment tools
 - NIOSH
 - LM-MMH equations
 - REBA/RULA
 - Strain Index, etc.

Computer Vision - Based Posture Assessment
Review of Current Practice and Recommendations for Improvement



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Bridging Ergonomics from the Past, Present, & Future

Ontario Universities Back Pain Study

- Captured videos of workers on various tasks
 - Side profile of trunk flexion/extension
- Manual entry of postural information to match stick figures to the worker's posture
- Identified biomechanical factors associated with reporting of low back pain
 - Peak & cumulative spine loading
 - Peak flexion & flexion velocity

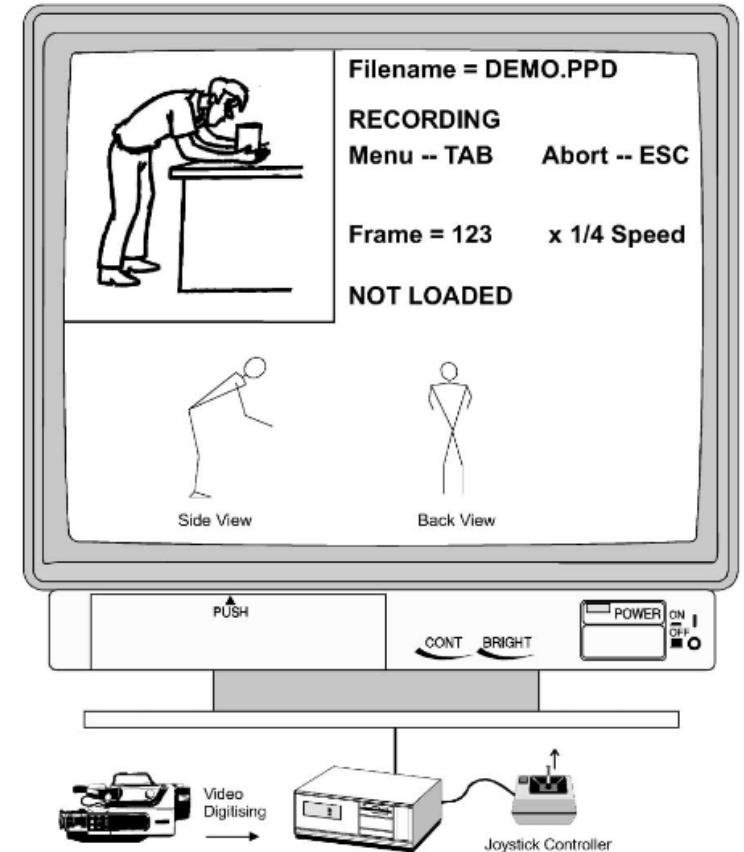


Image from Neumann et al., 2001

What Does This All Mean for Ergonomics in the Future?



Ability to capture time series data in the workplace like never before!!



Modern workplaces involve performing multi-task work → cumulative exposures



Development of multi-task assessment tools using in-field exposure data



Thank You! Any Questions?



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