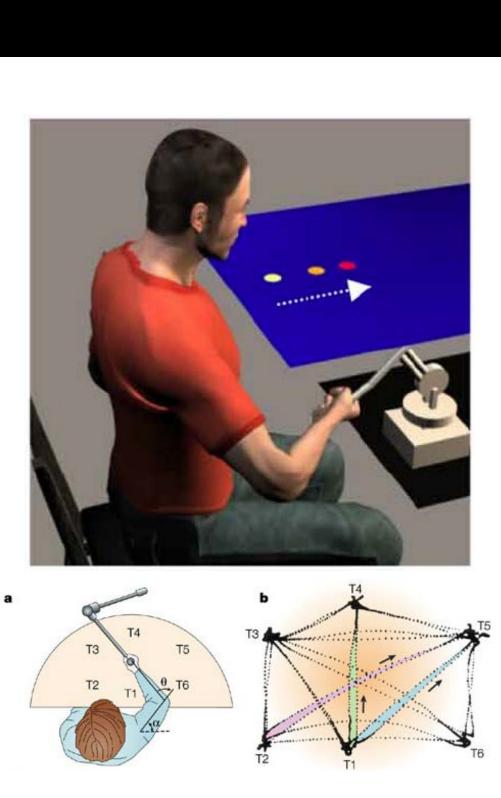


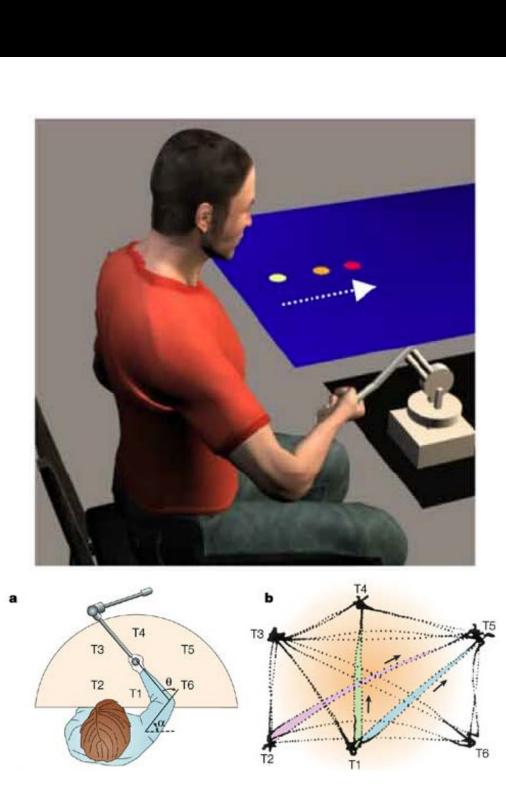
### Introduction

- Point-to-point reaching is a commonly used paradigm in the field of human motor control.
- Many experimental methods that are designed to study reaching are not portable, which makes it difficult for researchers to study populations with limited mobility or motor dysfunction.

### Purpose

To develop a point-to-point reaching system that can capture key movement variables (e.g. speed and accuracy), yet is also portable and inexpensive.

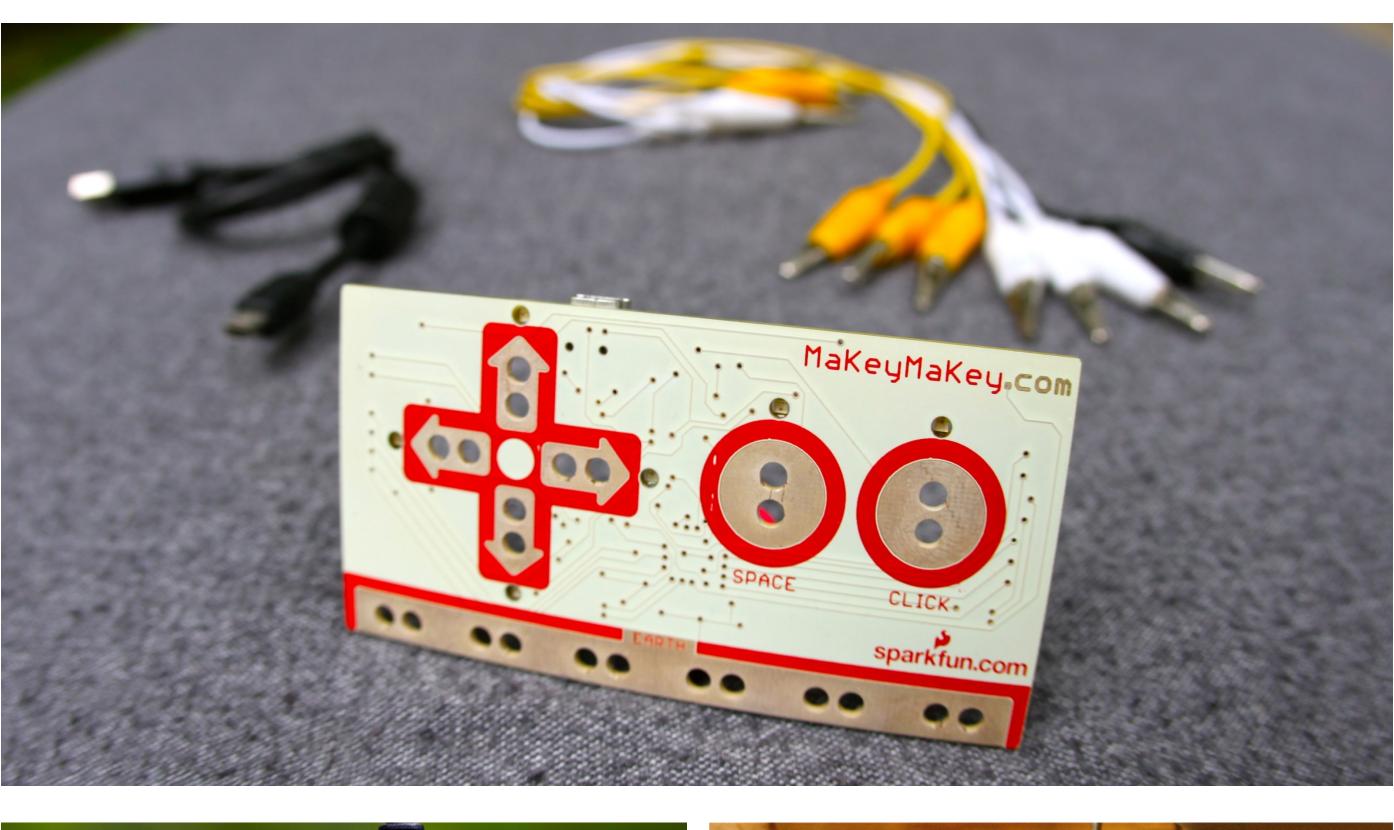


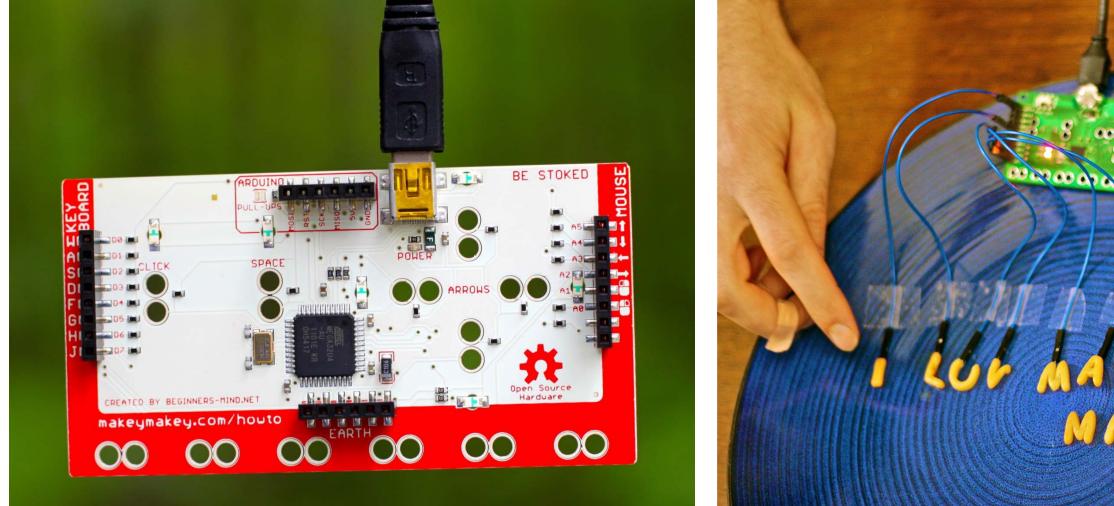


### Methods

### MaKey MaKey

- Arduino-based, single-board microcontroller
- Inexpensive (\$49.99)
- Small and portable
- Easy to program
- Simple USB connection, Mac and PC compatible
- Currently used by USU researchers





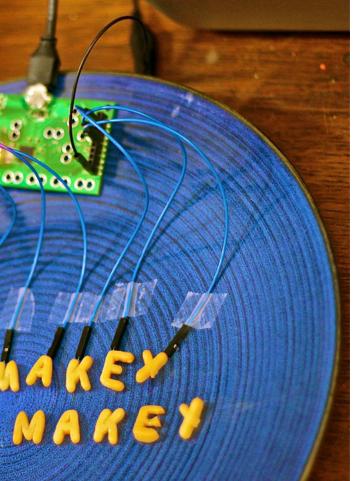
All pictures extracted from MaKey MaKey Press Release.

# Developing a portable system for measuring human motor learning: A work-in-progress

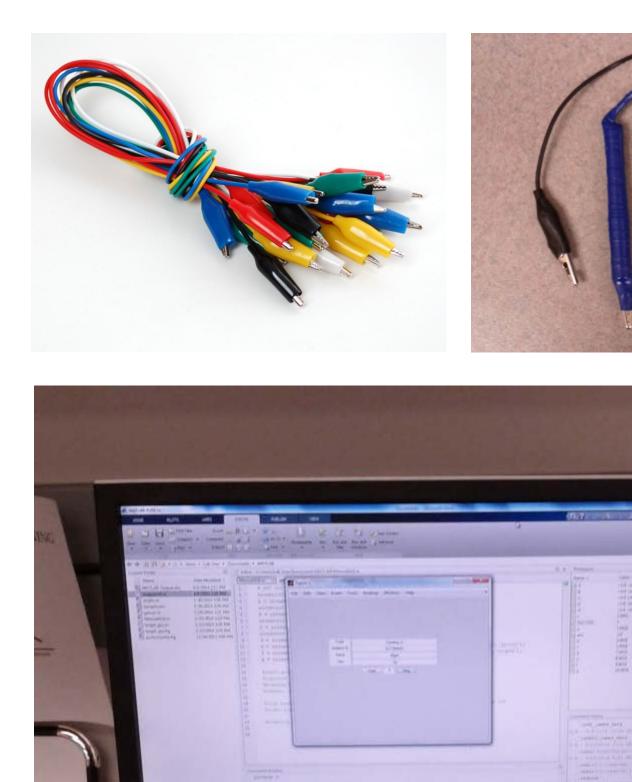
Karen E. Tew<sup>1</sup> and Sydney Y. Schaefer<sup>2</sup>

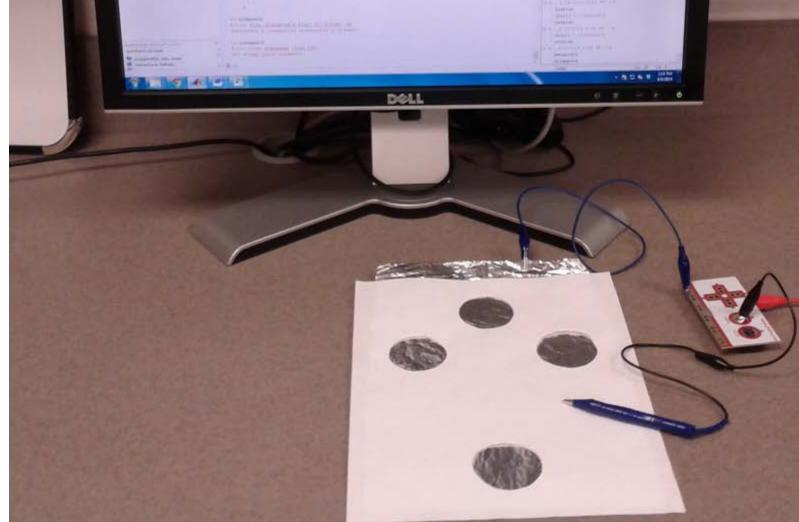
<sup>1</sup>Department of Biology; <sup>2</sup>Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Utah State University

Side and top view of a typical point-to-point reaching experimental setup (Mawase & Karniel 2012; Scott 2004).



# Hardware





### Software

35	9		<u> </u>							
36	0	[	<pre>function range = calcrange(range,m,n,offset)</pre>							
36	1	[	-% Calculate full target range, in Excel A1 notation, to include an							
36	2		-% m x n							
36	3									
36	4 -		<pre>range = upper(range);</pre>							
36	5 -		<pre>cols = isletter(range);</pre>							
36	6 -	-	rows = ~cols;							
36	7		% Construct first row.							
36	8 -		if ~any(rows)							
36	9 -		<pre>firstrow = offset+1; % Default row.</pre>							
37	0 -		else							
37	1 -	-	<pre>firstrow = str2double(range(rows)); % from range input.</pre>							
37	2 -		end							
37	3		% Construct first column.							
37	4 -		if ~any(cols)							
37	5 -	-	<pre>firstcol = 'A'; % Default column.</pre>							
37	6 -		else							
37	7		<pre>firstcol = range(cols; % from range input.</pre>							
37	8 -		end							
37	9 -	• [	try							
38	0 -	•	<pre>lastrow = num2str(firstrow+m-1); % Construct last row as a s</pre>							
38	1 -	•	<pre>firstrow = num2str(firstrow); % Convert first row to stri </pre>							
38	2 -	-	<pre>lastcol = dec2base27(base27dec(firstcol)+n-1); % Construct las</pre>							
38	3									
38	4 -	-	<pre>range = [firstcol firstrow ':' lastcol lastrow]; % Final range</pre>							

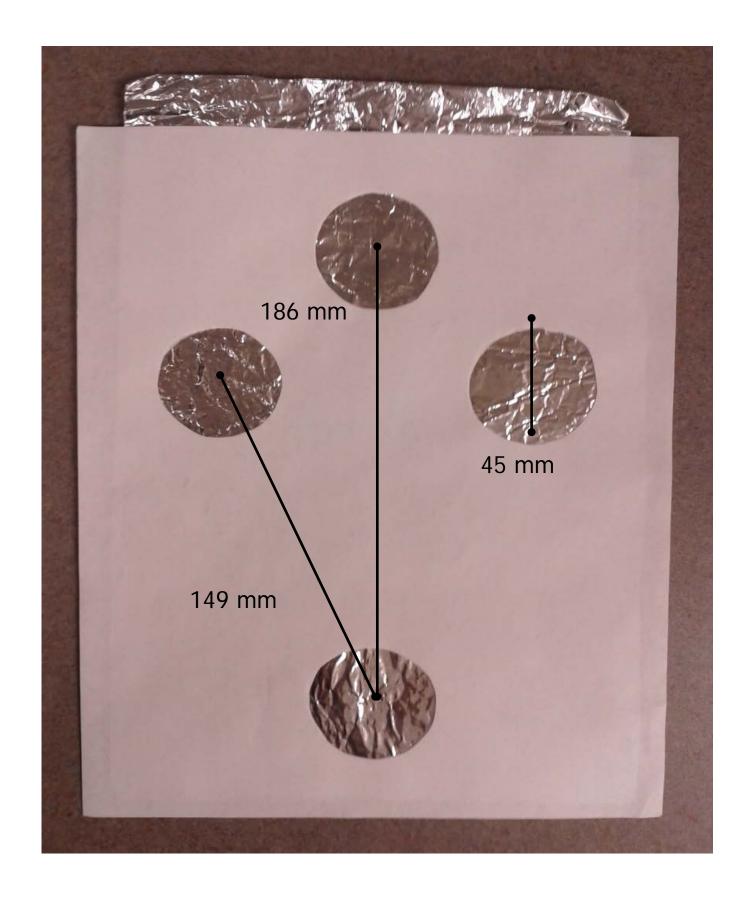
a) An example of code showing how the user-entered data and timestamps are exported into the next empty row in the Microsoft Excel log.

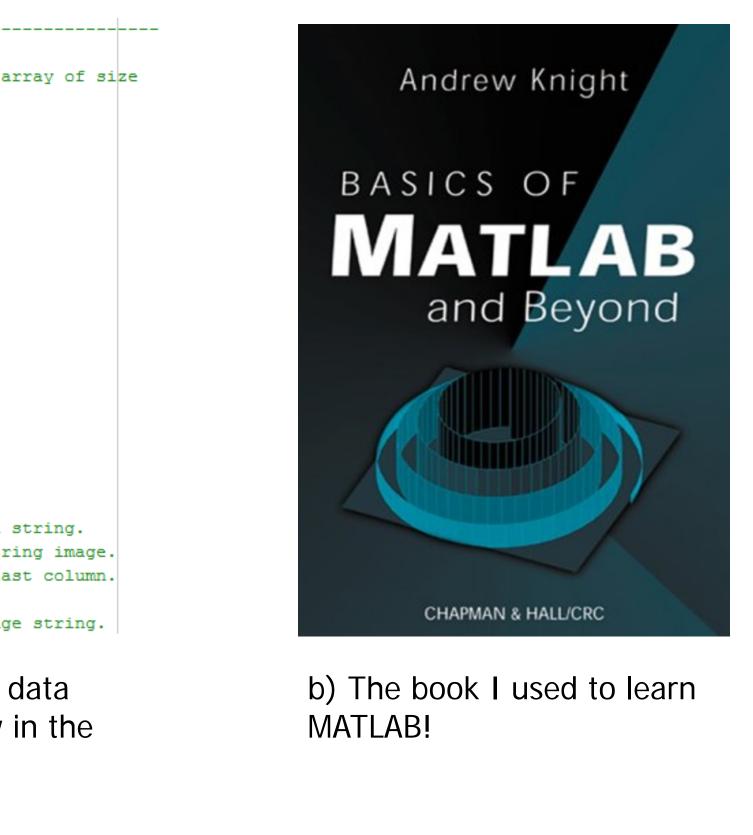
Subject ID				
· · ·	A01380691			
Hand	Right			
Day	2d			

c) User-editable graphical user interface (GUI).

 Participants will reach to and from targets with a modified alligator clip stylus.

• Each time the stylus hits an aluminum foil target a circuit is completed with the attached MaKey MaKey.





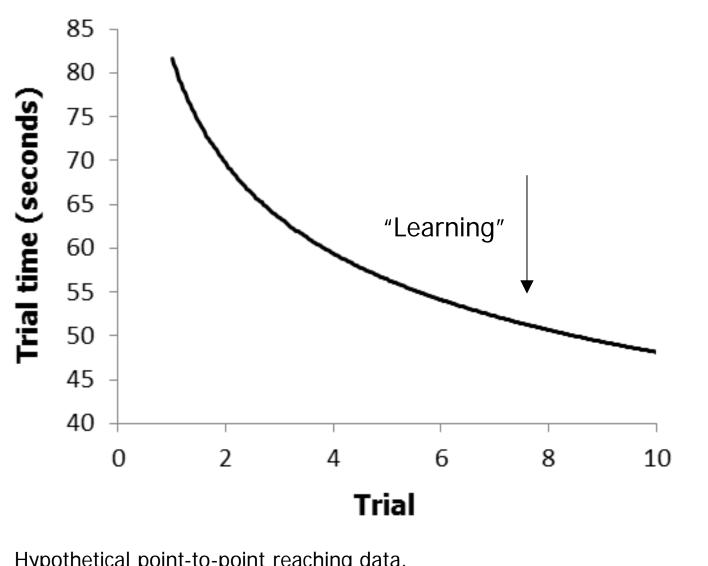
>> xlsappend Error: File: xlsappend.m Line: 377 Column: 26 Unbalanced or unexpected parenthesis or bracket. >> xlsappend Error using <u>xlsappend</u> (<u>line 139</u>) Not enough input arguments.

d) Two common error messages seen while programming.

# Data Logging and Analysis

1	Timestamp	Target or Feeding	User ID	Day	L/R Hand	Trial Time
2	4/4/2014 14:11	Feeding A	A01380691	1	Left	4.881525595
3	4/4/2014 14:13	Feeding A	A01380691	1a	Left	5.504850299
4	4/4/2014 14:13	Feeding A	A01380691	1b	Left	2.904047273
5	4/4/2014 14:13	Feeding A	A01380691	1c	Left	2.520110098
6	4/4/2014 14:13	Feeding A	A01380691	2	Right	2.184115796
7	4/4/2014 14:13	Feeding A	A01380691	2a	Right	0.919770564
8	4/4/2014 14:14	Feeding A	A01380691	2b	Right	2.780774346
9	4/4/2014 14:14	Feeding A	A01380691	2c	Right	2.512007853
10	4/4/2014 14:14	Feeding A	A01380691	2d	Right	2.000085846
11						
12						

Sample output.



Hypothetical point-to-point reaching data.

### Discussion

- We have made progress in creating a
- the data acquisition code.

training.

## Acknowledgements

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### Trial data logging

- Participants must correctly hit each target 15 times for trial to be complete.
- Data collected in MATLAB, then exported to a continuously updating Microsoft Excel

### Importance of timestamp

- It records how quickly the participant is moving.
- It infers how accurately the participant hits the targets.
- It reflects the process of motor learning (see left).

# portable, user-friendly and low-cost system for potential use in motor control research.

Changing the size, number and/or distance between targets allows the experimenter to adjust the task's difficulty without modifying

### Our next step is to pilot this system in a motor learning study in which participants repetitively reach from point to point as





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