The impact of gravity on functional movements: kinematic insights and features selection

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Abstract

Exploring the impact of gravity on daily upper-limb movements is crucial for comprehending the complexities of upper-limb impairments. The present study delves into the relationship between the gravitational force and the functional aspects of upper-limb mobility. Starting from 9 pick-and-place tasks, hand trajectories of 24 healthy subjects were acquired using a motion capture system. Five in-use and two novel kinematic metrics were extrapolated by such trends and tested across conditions. Results suggest movements performed against and propelled by gravity lead to statistically significant changes in motor behaviour in terms of planning, smoothness, efficiency, and accuracy of the movement, underlining the need of differentiating the study of such movements in impaired subjects.

Author summary

Why was this study done?

- Gravitational force significantly influences the daily activities of individuals with full physical abilities.
- Disabilities affecting the upper limbs result in a loss of independence and self-care, necessitating proper rehabilitative attention.
- Many upper-limb assessments overlook object manipulation and lack appropriate quantitative scales.
- It is essential to study and characterize the proper motor behavior of healthy individuals during functional movements to establish reference measurements for those with impaired abilities.

What did the research do and find?

- The study involved creating an experimental setup to characterize healthy upper-limb movements: a pick-and-place task was introduced, requiring participants to move objects in various directions with respect to gravity.

- Twenty-four healthy subjects were recruited, motion capture analysis was conducted to study hand kinematics.
- From hand displacements and velocities, five existing and two innovative kinematic features were chosen. A statistical analysis was performed to identify any impact of gravity on functional movements
- Results confirmed that moving in the same direction of or against gravity does influence hand postural patterns during a pick-and-place task.

What do these finding mean?

- The confirmed impact of gravity on hand postural patterns suggests that individuals with upper-limb disabilities may face additional challenges in executing functional movements. These insights underscore the importance of considering gravitational forces in rehabilitation strategies for those with upper-limb impairments.
- The identified kinematic features provide valuable markers for assessing and tailoring interventions aimed at improving hand function. Overall, these findings contribute essential knowledge to the development of targeted rehabilitation approaches for individuals with upper-limb disabilities.
- In the future, the proposed set-up should be tested as a tool for the assessment of functional restoration in upper-limb impaired subjects.

Introduction

Able-bodied humans are capable of performing a wide array of complex and challenging motor activities throughout their lives. Either art, sport, or labour-related, all actions are inevitably influenced by one constant environmental parameter: gravity. Indeed, starting from their first day of life, humans experience the need of controlling their own body while immersed in the gravitation field and interacting with objects of different inertial properties. Thanks to adaptation processes, adults are then capable of performing fundamental activities in their daily lives to maintain personal well-being and independence. Physiologically, throughout human development, the brain is characterized by a process called neuroplasticity, where neural connections adapt in response to environmental changes. This allows the phenomenon of learning involving the acquisition of new motor planning and execution abilities [1]. The brain creates a cognitive representation of the body and its interactions with the external surroundings. Such framework, called internal model, allows to predict how the body will react to actions, movements, and sensory inputs [2] [3]. Particularly, an internal kinematic model translates information from the task space (i.e. hand trajectory for the upper-limb) to the joint space, meanwhile an internal dynamic model computes the joint torques needed to perform the given activity [2, 4]. Nonetheless, the motor planning process results in both kinematic and dynamic constraints on the execution of the movement [5, 6]. The Central Nervous System (CNS) considers the mechanical effects of gravity prior to a specific task execution [7], thanks to the activation of several somatosensory channels in charge of the "graviception" [3, 8, 9]. This is particularly noticeable for vertical tasks where path execution differs between upward and downward movements [10] and was proven in microgravity studies (i.e. Zero-G). The motor behaviour observations of subjects in parabolic flights revealed, for the first few attempts, the same direction-dependent changes in the upper-limb kinematics with respect to earth gravitational conditions (i.e. One-G) [4, 11]. Then, when adaptation to

the new environment occurred, the hand paths slowly tended to become straighter and similar between upward and downward movements [4, 7, 12], meanwhile postural synergies were greatly affected by microgravity leading to loss of body-coordination [13]. Once back to One-G condition, motor plans tend to adapt back to the pre-flight conditions. As anticipated, the execution of movement depends also on the proprioception and visuo-perception of the body in the environment. These systems enrich the musculoskeletal dynamics of the internal model, especially when interacting with objects, allowing the CNS to counter the influence of the load on both the acceleration and the gravitational terms of the upper-limb [11, 14]. Nonetheless, such ability is lost in patients who lack proprioception, resulting in abnormal reaching movements and hand trajectories [6, 15, 16]. Up to 69% of post-stroke survivors - leading cause of disability worldwide [17] - experience a loss in proprioception [18], limiting motor learning abilities [19] and independence in activities of daily living (ADL) [20–24]. Everyday tasks are mostly performed in the frontal plane and require large glenohumeral elevations [25]. The earlier discussions emphasize that upward and downward movements stem from different neurological schemes within the CNS. Consequently, the rehabilitative intervention should also align with each respective direction. A proper quantification of postural patterns when moving against or propelled by gravity could offer a significant insight on ADL recovery. To better understand the effects of neurological disorders on motor control, it is fundamental to first study healthy behaviors. The observation of 2D point-to-point tasks allowed motor control researchers to identify key features of healthy postural patterns [26–29]. Krebs and colleagues [30] provided evidence that complex movements can be deconvolved into movement primitives - each characterized by bell-shaped speed profile - mildly impacted by neurological disorders. Throughout physical rehabilitation, submovements tend to blend together leading to smoother hand patterns [30, 31], thereby making them a fitting tool for motor learning evaluations [32]. Indeed, healthy kinematic features - extrapolated from such patterns - can be exploited as reference metrics to assess the level of impairment of patients [31]. Integrating clinically valid scales (i.e. Fugl-Meyer (FMA), Action Research Arm Test (ARAT)) with performance metrics could widen up the field of view on the patient's impairment state, offering detailed insights on underlying aspects of a given task [33, 34], as well as differentiate between genuine motor recovery and compensation [33, 35–38].

Systems such as the MIT-Manus [39] allow to standardize planar movements imposing repeatable constraints across trials and subjects [26, 27, 40–42]. On the contrary, the analysis of 3D movements is more complex and articulated. The assessment of ADL recovery is still an open challenge due to the lack of proper scales and standardized evaluation strategies [33, 43–47]. Such absence can be attributed to the introduction of novel features without the prior validation of pre-existing ones [34]. Indeed, kinematic metrics tested in literature are diverse and not often superimposed. The most commonly used performance scales are related to smoothness, efficiency, movement planning, and accuracy [48, 49] but little attention was placed upon the effect of movement direction changes on quantitative indices and their clinical relevance [50]. Few available examples report the analysis on post-stroke and healthy subjects for 2D [48, 51] and 3D [49, 52] tasks, where a direction-dependency on the execution of reaching movements and a correlation between kinematic metrics and FMA were found [47, 53].

Overall, the state-of-the-art is confined to free-reaching and reach-to-grasp tasks where the effects of forward and backward movements on clinimetrics is studied. However, self-care and routine activities not only require large movements in the coronal plane, but also to constantly handle physical objects. This aspect should not be overlooked in occupational therapy, where a proper evaluation of functional recovery

plays a pivotal role in customizing the rehabilitation process and ensuring the restoration of personal independence. The present study specifically tackles this problem, offering an insight on the effect of gravitational force on upper-limb motor behavior during a task-specific movement and interacting with a load.

For this purpose, we conducted an experimental study for the observation of healthy postural patterns while performing 9 pick-and-place movements - 6 in the frontal plane (i.e. 3 upward and 3 downward) and 3 in the transverse plane - with the aim to investigate how hand trajectories change when moving against/propelled by gravity and interacting with physical objects. We first hypothesize that for movements performed in the same direction, the start and target positions do not influence the motor behavior of the upper-limb. On the other hand, the second hypothesis posits that movements performed in different directions while interacting with the same object will result in distinct postural patterns influenced by the gravitational force.

Results suggested that end-effector paths are comparable both intra-subjects and intra repetitions for each movement, thus opening the opportunity to extract quantitative features potentially useful for clinical assessment. Five metrics were selected according to their frequent use in research studies and correlation with clinical scales. Two additional novel metrics were introduced to better characterize the proposed task. Kinematic indices are expected to exhibit varying quantification in line with the proposed hypotheses.

Results

Participants were instructed to perform nine distinct movements (M1-M9) during a Motion Capture (MoCap) analysis (1A and B). The task selected was the pick-and-place one: each subject was required to grab three boxes (10x8x9.5 cm, 0.2 kg) consecutively and move them onto different locations on a library, made of a table and a shelf.

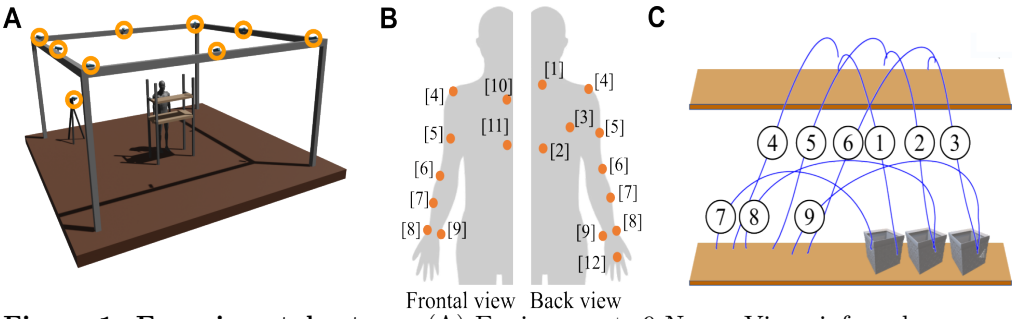

Figure 1. Experimental set-up. (A) Environment: 9 Nexus Vicon infrared cameras (orange circles) and a custom-made library made of a table and a shelf. (B) Positioning of IR-reflective markers on subjects [1]C7, [2]T10, [3]Scapula, [4]Shoulder, [5]Arm, [6]Elbow, [7]Forearm, [8]Outer Wrist, [9]Inner Wrist, [10] Collar bone, [11]Sternum, [12]Knuckle (C) Proposed pick-and-place task: 3 movements from the table to the shelf (1-3), 3 from shelf to table (4-6), and 3 from table to table (7-9).

1C shows a representation of the counterclockwise order in which each box was picked from a starting position and placed on a target. M1-M3 are performed against gravitational force thus they will be referred as g^-, M4-M6 propelled by gravity and referred as g^+, and M7-M9, performed on the transversal plane, referred as g^0 (Table 1). Each sequence underwent three repetitions and no limitations on timing and paths were imposed. Indeed, subjects were asked to perform the movements in a relaxed and

natural way. No Particular information was give about the task goals and aims to keep them as naive as possible.

Table 1. Labels for the proposed 9 pick-and-place movements. Movements performed in the same direction where clustered together and labeled under one name.

Gravity Condition	Movements	Label
Against	M1, M2, M3	g^-
Propelled	M4, M5, M6	g^+
Neutral	M7, M8, M9	g^0

It's worth highlighting that, since boxes featured a rectangular cross-section, corresponding targets placed on the library were recreated on paper to match this shape. As a consequence, the orientation at which objects had to be placed onto marks was constrained, resulting in limitations in wrist displacements. Such design choice was purposely adopted to enhance glenohumeral and elbow joint movement. Average recorded standard deviation of wrist displacements across subjects, repetitions, and movements is 1.2° for flex/extensions, 8.4° for prono/supination, and 4.4° for ulnar-deviations respectively.

For each movement subjects were required to keep their arm on a resting position alongside the trunk, reach and grasp the box, move it onto target, and get back to the resting position. The primary objective of this study is to exclusively observe Cartesian trajectories of the hand (Fig 1B, marker 12 placed on the knuckle of the right middle finger) while performing the pick-and-place movement (further details on the experimental set-up and design in Materials and methods).

Fig 2A shows the evolution of absolute hand displacements for each subject, repetition, and movement, normalized over their own movement time. The observed curves can be modeled as 6th order polynomials with an average root-mean-square-error (RMSE) of 3.3±1.9 mm. Independently of the movement direction, the curves show a similar trend made of two distinct phases: an initial part related to hand motion, and a second plateau stage where hand displacements remain rather constant with respect to path fraction. This second phase could be an indicator of a corrective strategy for the placement of the object on target. Similarly, absolute hand velocity profiles (2B) resemble asymmetrical bell-shaped trends for all movements. Clustering together movements performed in the same direction, g^- and g^0 present similar outline with respect to g^+, where a less remarked correction phase is qualitatively noticeable.

Fig 2B presents the absolute hand velocity profiles for each movement. Also in this case the trend is comparable across subjects and repetitions, as well as the overall behavior of g^- and g^0 with respect to g^+. Indeed, M1-M3 and M7-M9 are characterized by an initial steeper slope than the descending one. M4-M6, instead, seem qualitatively mirrored, suggesting that, when present, a local maxima is reached before the maximum peak and vice versa for $g^{-,0}$ (Fig 3A, in red maximum peaks and in blue subsequent ones). Out of the total number of curves (216) for each direction-dependent movement, the majority of them display a singular peak (67% for g^-, 53% for g^+, and 66% for g^0). It is noteworthy that while both sets g^- and g^0 manifest a similar distribution of maximum peak counts across repetitions and subjects, set g^+ deviates slightly in this regard. Within the latter, the incidence of curves featuring one or two peaks is more evenly balanced (114 versus 93, Fig 3B).

From the presented outlines 7 kinematic metrics were extrapolated (Table 2). Particularly, the smoothness of the movement was evaluated through the Spatial Arc Length (SPARC) and the number of peaks (NVP), the planning of the movement was related to the Percent Time to Peak Velocity (PTPV), and Percent Time to Peak Standard Deviation (PTPSD), and the efficiency to Movement Time (MT). Given the complexity of the task within the 3D space, adapting accuracy metrics usually applied

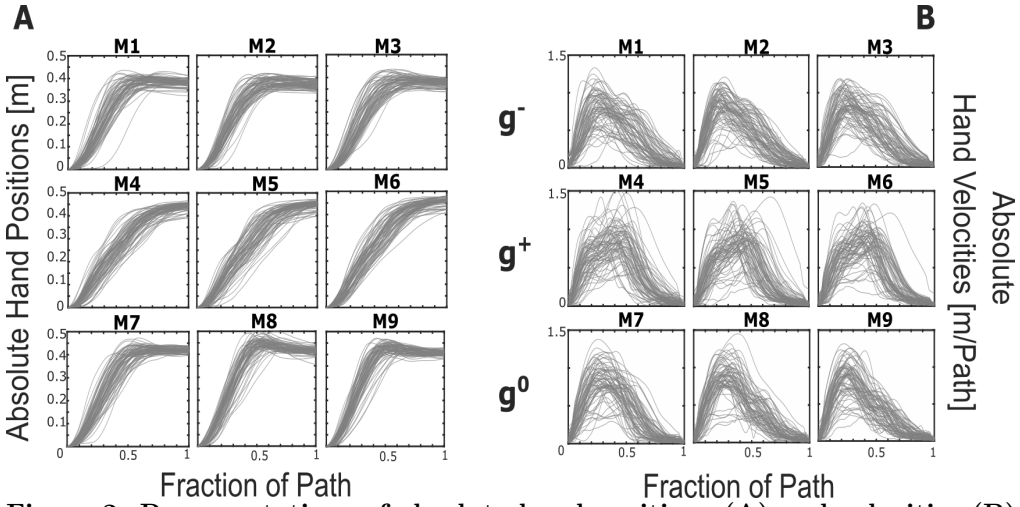

Figure 2. Representations of absolute hand positions (A) and velocities (B) across each subject, repetition, and movement. Each curve was normalized over their own duration thus velocity is expressed as m/path. M1-M3 can be grouped as g-, M4-M6 as g+, and M7-M9 as g0.

in reaching tasks proved challenging and less applicable in the current context (i.e. trajectory error, end point error [34], straight line deviation (SLD) [54]). As a result, two novel metrics are presented as Target Position Error (TPE) and Minimum Required Tunnel (MRT).

Statistical analyses related to PTPV, PTPSD, SPARC, and MT were conducted to assess, if present, any direction-dependency with respect to gravitational force. Particularly, MT does not exhibit a normal distribution therefore Friedman non-parametric test was employed to determine any significant differences among the repeated measures of the metric (significance level 0.05). For the PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC metrics - since they all presented unimodal and predominantly symmetric distributions – repeated measure ANOVA was employed to investigate the effect of direction (significance level 0.05).

Additionally, post-hoc tests were conducted to quantify the difference between each condition. Since 3 comparisons are performed for each metric and hypothesis, the significance level was adjusted to 0.017 following the Bonferroni correction to avoid risks of Type I error when making multiple statistical tests [55] . For more in-depth information regarding the metrics and statistical tests used, please consult the Materials and methods section.

Metrics like NVP, TPE, and MRT were computed across all trajectories per movement, thus for each gravity condition only three evaluations are available. As a consequence, no statistical tests were performed for these metrics.

Considering each movement (i.e. M1-M9), both absolute hand positions and velocities are qualitatively comparable across subjects and trials within the same gravity condition.

The first hypothesis posits that for movements executed in the same direction relative to gravitational force, the proposed kinematic features (Table 2) are not influenced by the start and target position of the 3 objects. Statistical analysis performed over metric calculated in g^-, g^+, and g^0 conditions do not show a dependency on location of the load ($p > 0.017$). Please refer to Appendix for details on the statistical analysis results.

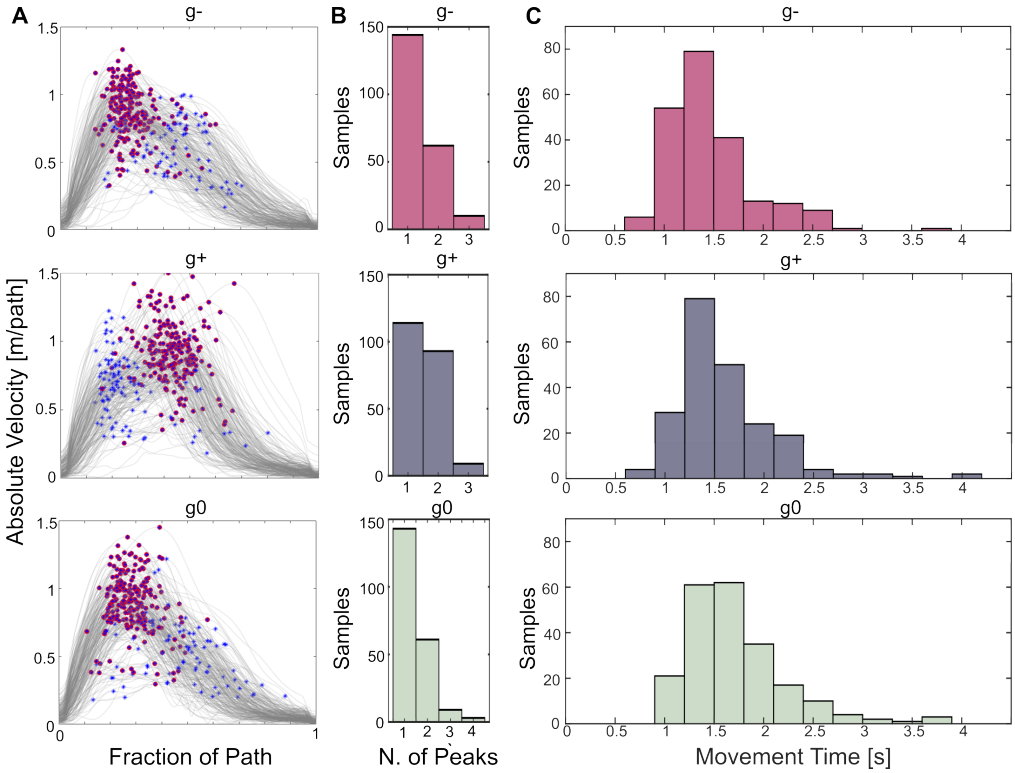

Figure 3. Representation of velocity peaks, number of peaks in the velocity profile and Movement Time distirbution for each gravity condition. (A) Each row represents the absolute hand velocities for either g^-, g^+, and g^0 sets of movements. The maximum peak is marked in red meanwhile all the local maxima are marked as blue stars. (B) Distribution of number of velocity profiles presenting 1, 2, 3, or 4 local maxima. (C) Movement Time (MT) distribution for each gravity condition. The arrangement is positively skewed for g^- (1.43), g^+ (1.77), and g^0 (1.44)

Following these conclusions, data relative to movements of the same gravity condition were clustered together (M1-M3 for g^-, M4-M6 for g^+, and M7-M9 for g^0, Table 1). Table 3 reports mean±standard deviation (PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC) or interquartile range (MT) for all features but TPE and and MRT for the reasons previously indicated.

Movements Across Gravity Conditions

A qualitative observation of absolute hand paths and speeds for movements against gravity, propelled by gravity, and neutral suggest a similarity between g^- and g^0 conditions and a noticeable difference between the two and g^+. Therefore the advanced hypothesis is that the selected kinematic features are influenced by the direction of movements with respect to gravitational force (Table 2).

Movement Time

The duration of the movement across each subject and repetition does not present a normal distribution but rather a positive skewness (1.43 for g^-, 1.77 for g^+, 1.44 for g^0, Fig 3C), therefore non-parametric tests were employed.

Table 2. Seven kinematic features were selected according to 4 different performance evaluations: smoothness, planning, efficiency, and accuracy. Abbreviations are reported, as well as literature references, if present.

Performance	Metric	Abbreviation	Reference
Smoothness	Spatial Arc Length	SPARC	[34, 50, 52–54]
Smoothness	Number of peaks in velocity	NVP	[31, 32, 34, 48–50, 53]
Planning	Percent Time to Peak Velocity	PTPV	[34, 47, 49]
Planning	Percent Time to Peak Standard Deviation	PTPSD	[57]
Efficiency	Movement Time	MT	[34, 49, 53, 57]
Accuracy	Target Position Error	TPE	Novel
Accuracy	Minimum Required Tunnel	MRT	Novel

Table 3. Kinematic metrics extrapolated from 24 healthy subjects while performing 9 pick-and-places movements. MT : Movement Duration, PTPV = Peak Time to Peak Velocity, SPARC = Spatial Arc length, PTPSD = Peak Time to Peak Standard Deviation, TPE = Target Position Error

Condition	MT(IQR)[s]	PTPV (σ)	SPARC (σ)	PTPSD (σ)	TPE [cm]	MRT [cm]
g^-	1.46(0.43)	26.9(8)	-1.54(0.057)	33(11.4)	3.33	3.84
g^+	1.59(0.53)	42.3(8.7)	-1.6(0.068)	44.5(15.9)	3.3	4.25
g^0	1.78(0.53)	26.75(6.6)	-1.54(0.057)	34.2(9.1)	2.3	4.69

Comparing MT across gravity conditions, g^0 resulted in the highest movement duration, followed by g^+, and lastly g^- was the movement presenting lower duration.

Friedman test calculated over the three gravity conditions g^-, g^+, and g^0, showed a statistically significant effect (p = 0.0016, $\chi^2(8) = 24.9$). Pairwise Mann-Whitney tests performed over $g^- - g^+$, $g^- - g^0$, $g^+ - g^0$ resulted in statistically significant differences, presenting p < 0.001, p < 0.0001, and p = 0.0017 respectively (Fig 4A).

Percent Time to Peak Velocity

PTPV metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed (Fig 4A).

Across gravity conditions PTPV is comparable between g^- and g^0, meanwhile these two are both different from g^+.

Repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over the three gravity conditions g^-, g^+, and g^0, did not show a statistically significant effect (p = 0.068, $F(8) = 3.54$). Pairwise t-tests tests performed over $g^- - g^+$, $g^+ - g^0$ resulted in a statically significant difference (p < 0.0001 respectively), meanwhile $g^- - g^0$resulted in non-statistical difference (p = 0.078).

Percent Time to Peak Standard Deviation

PTPSD metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed (Fig 4B).

Across gravity conditions PTPSD is comparable between g^- and g^0, meanwhile these two are both different from g^+.

Repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over the three gravity conditions g^-, g^+, and g^0, did not show a statistically significant effect (p = 0.97, $F(2) = 0.49$). Pairwise t-tests tests performed over $g^- - g^+$, $g^+ - g^0$ resulted in a statically significant difference (p < 0.0001 respectively), meanwhile $g^- - g^0$ resulted in non-statistical difference (p = 0.50).

Fig 4D reports the comparison for each direction-dependent set of movements between PTPV (in red) and PTPSD (in blue). Overall, for $g^{-,+,0}$ the maximum peak in

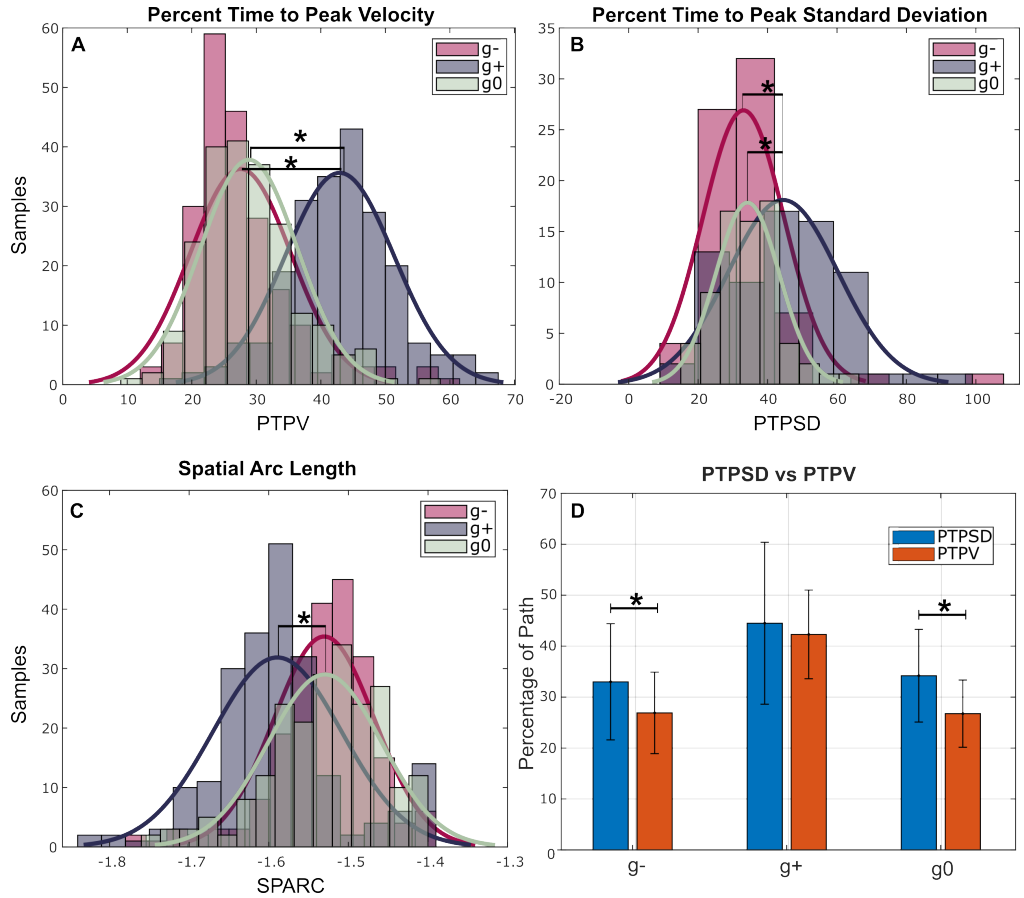

Figure 4. Statistical distribution of kinematic metrics. Graphs A, B, and C show the statistical distribution of PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC metrics respectively. Each metric was calculated for three sets of movements (i.e. g-, in pink, g+, in violet, g0, in green). From these graphs it's possible to notice how the distributions for PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC metrics are comparable between g^- and g^0, as the means are mostly aligned with respect to g^+. Graph D reports the comparison between PTPV (in red) and PTPSD (in blue) for each gravity condition. Overall, maximum peak is reached before maximum standard deviation across subjects, trials, and movements.

velocity is reached before the highest variability across repetitions and subjects for each movement. Pairwise t-tests comparisons for PTPV and PTPSD (significance level 0.05) resulted in a statistically significant difference for g^- and g^0 ($p < 0.001$) but not for g^+ ($p = 0.23$).

Spatial Arc Length

SPARC metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed (Fig 4C).

Across gravity conditions SPARC is comparable between g^- and g^0, meanwhile these two are both different from g^+.

Repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over the three gravity conditions g^-, g^+, and g^0, did not show a statistically significant effect ($p = 0.092$, $F(2) = 2.43$). Pairwise t-tests tests performed over $g^- - g^+$, $g^+ - g^0$ resulted in a statically significant

Table 4. Statistical analysis on the distribution of each set of movement (g^-, g^+, g^0). Repeated measures ANOVA analysis was performed fo PTPV, SPARC, and PTPSD metrics. Friedman test was used for MT ($\alpha = 0.05$). Pair-wise Post-hoc t-student test were conducted for PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC metric, post-hoc Mann-Whitney test for MT (Bonferroni correction, $\alpha = 0.017$). *Statistical significance

		Pair-wise post-hoc tests		
Metrics	Global gravity effect	$g^- - g^+$	$g^- - g^0$	$g^+ - g^0$
MT	0.0016*	0.0006*	<0.0001*	0.017*
PTPV	0.067	<0.0001*	0.078	<0.0001*
SPARC	0.092	<0.0001*	0.88	<0.0001*
PTPSD	0.97	<0.0001*	0.5	<0.0001*

difference (p < 0.0001 respectively), meanwhile $g^- - g^0$resulted in non-statistically significant difference (p = 0.88).

Target Position Error and Minimum Required Tunnel

TPE and MRT metrics were not subjected to any statistical analysis for the reasons previously reported. Considering TPE, conditions g^- and g^+ exhibit comparable values (g^- of 3.33 cm, g^+ 3.3 cm), meanwhile for g^0 the TPE is 2.3 cm (Fig 5A). Instead, for MRT g^- exhibited the lower values (3.84 cm) with respect to g^+ and g^0, 4.25 cm and 4.69 cm respectively (Table 3). This is in line with Fig 5B of the trends of 1 standard deviation (solid curve) and 3 standard deviations (dashed curve) across subjects, repetitions and movements. A qualitatively observation of the graphs highlights how g^0 presents a higher standard deviation than $g^{-,+}$ thus a higher integral between the two curves (Table 3).

General Conclusion

In summary, the results suggest that the hypothesis regarding the impact of movement direction in relation to gravity on the selected metrics is not disproved when comparing g^- to g^+ for PTPV, SPARC, PTPSD, NVP, MT, MRT and it is rejected for TPE. Similar conclusions can be drawn for g^0 to g^+ but, different from previous observations, TPE and MRT both show a direction-dependent outcome. Finally, the hypothesis is rejected for g^- to g^0 comparison for all the metrics (i.e. PTPV, SPARC, PTPSD, NVP) but MT, TPE and MRT.

Discussion

Neurological disorders can result in significant impairments of the upper-limb, thereby restricting daily activities. Essential tasks such as organizing, eating, and maintaining personal hygiene often transpire within the Sagittal plane, necessitating consistent movements of the shoulder and elbow, and interaction with loads. The influence of gravitational force is pivotal in the planning and execution of these movements. In this study, we propose a user-friendly setup to examine healthy postural patterns during the execution of functional tasks. Specifically, the pick-and-place movement serves as a simplified representation of everyday activities, offering an avenue to assess user performance in task completion.

In the analysis of MoCap data acquired from healthy subjects, the investigation of healthy postural patterns during the pick-and-place movement revealed recurrent features. Results concerning absolute hand positions indicated a minimal Root Mean

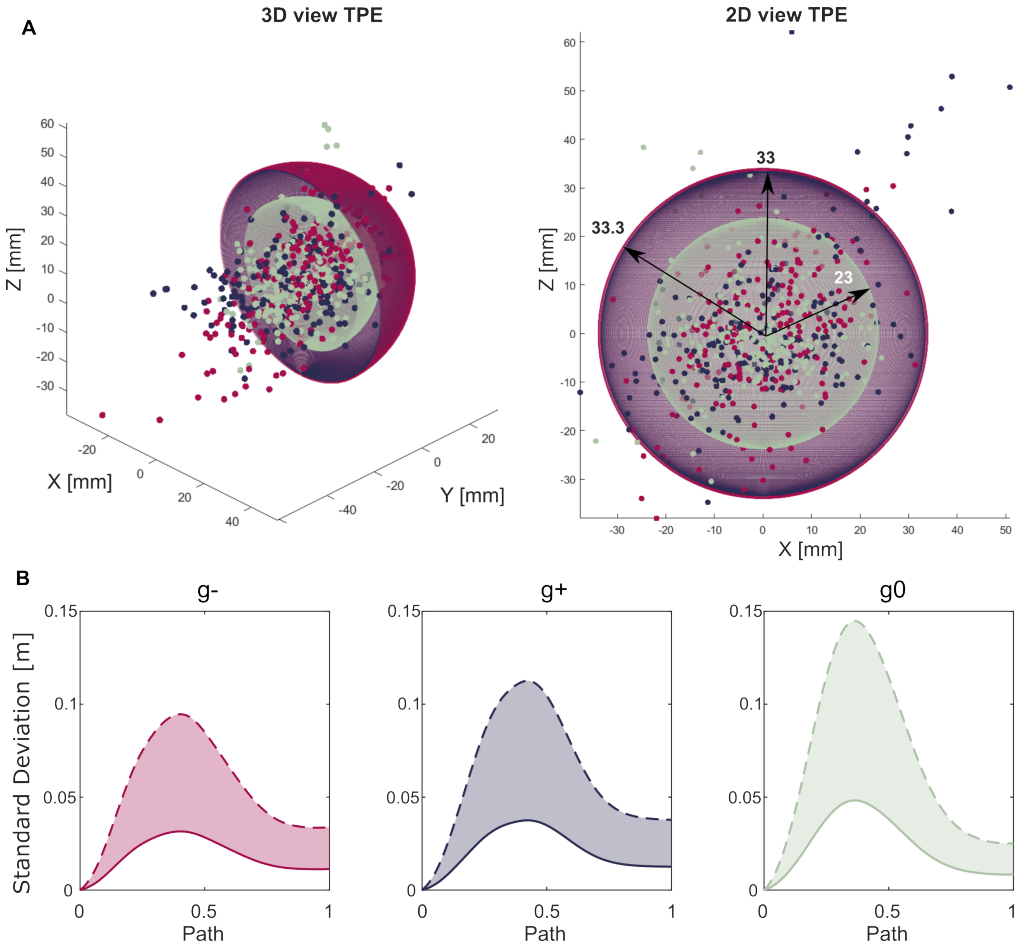

Figure 5. Representation of Target Position Error and Minimum Required Tunnel metrics(A) 3D and 2D view of Target Position Error (TPE) metric defined as the sphere whose radius contains up to 95% of hand end-points. Sphere related to g^- (in pink) and g^+ (in violet) are almost symmetrical and present radius of 3.33 and 3cm respectively. g^0 sphere (in green) radius is 2.3cm. The small dots represent experimental data, each colored in accordance to the gravity condition they belong to. (B) Representation of the average standard deviations across subjects, trials and movements for g^-, g^+, and g^0. Solid line is representative of 1 standard deviation, meanwhile dashed line of 3 standard deviations. The Minimum Required Tunnel (MRT) metric is defined as the integral between solid and dashed lines (Table 3), shaded in the graph.

Square Error (RMSE) — on the order of millimeters — between the experimental curve and a 6th order polynomial fitting function. This precision aligns with expectations for smooth movements, as supported by existing literature on motor coordination [40, 58]. Notably, considering the measurements in the experimental setup span approximately 40 cm, the observed level of error can be considered negligible (Fig 2A).

The profile of absolute hand positions in g^- closely resembles that in g^0, contrasting with the pattern observed in g^+. The main glaring difference can be found in the corrective stage (second half of the path), less remarked in movements propelled by gravitational force. A similar, more subtle difference can be also observed during the movement phase. This indicates that in the proposed task a different model for motor

planning and execution is created when facing unrestrained upward and downward movement. These observations align with the conclusions drawn by [10] regarding the computation of reaching arm trajectories between distinct points in the vertical plane. Focusing on each movement, it is evident that the trend of each curve is comparable but not exactly superimposed across subjects and repetitions (Fig 2). However, the percent time at which peak standard deviation is reached (defined as PTPSD) does not depend on the start and end position of the object in the same gravity condition ($p > 0.017$), but rather presents statistical difference when comparing upward (g^-) and downward movements (g^+), visible in Fig 4 (Table 4).

Similar conclusions can be drawn for absolute velocity profiles (Fig 2), where the qualitative outline of g^- and g^0 is comparable and different from g^+. Focusing the attention on the percent time when peak velocity is reached (referred as PTPV), $g^{-,0,+}$ do not present statistically significant comparable location of maximum velocity in each gravity condition, but they do when comparing upward to downward movements (Table 4. For a visual representation please refer to Fig 3A). Despite the study of [10] not revealing any significant difference between the two direction-dependent speed profiles, [5] discovered that the velocity trend of fingertip movements did not remain constant in vertical motions and attributed this variation to the influence of gravity on the programming processes of the CNS. Particularly, the speed profiles resulted qualitatively mirrored between upward and downward movements, in line with results of the present study.

The shape of the absolute hand velocity holds meaningful information regarding the smoothness of the performed movement and can be exploited as a marker for neurological disorders evaluation. Point-to-point reaching tasks in healthy subjects result in bell shaped curves presenting only one peak. In other words, the movement is characterized by only one acceleration and deceleration pattern, namely submovement. The same task performed by post-stroke survivors led to an abnormal speed profile characterized by several peaks [31, 32], thus several submovements, converging into the healthy behaviour following a rehabilitative journey. This suggests for the number of velocity peaks (referred as NVP) to be a smoothness indicator.

The proposed study requires dynamic actions in the 3D space while interacting with a load. Nonetheless, a quantification of NVP is needed to provide insights on the motor-control strategies in performing the task, as well as to exploit it as a kinematic metric of upper-limb impairments. For all gravity conditions the majority of speed outlines presented only one peak, coincident with the maximum velocity (Fig 3). However, g^+ presents a comparable number of trajectories with one or two peaks, indicating that movements performed propelled by gravity in the frontal plane are less smooth than upward ones. This is reflected in the Spatial Arc Length metric (referred as SPARC), where for g^+ is more negative and statistically different than $g^{-,0}$ (Table 3, 4, Fig 4). A similar trend was observed in the study of [52] for reaching movements in the 3D space, where backward movements presented lower SPARC than forward ones. Such behaviour may be attributed to different muscle synergies employed during the two movements. In point-to-point reaching tasks, the coordinated activation of agonist and antagonist muscles is needed for creating a bell-shaped speed profile. Without this precise timing, the resultant movement lacks smoothness [59, 60]. Current results seem to suggest that downward movements exhibit a different and inferior inter-joint coordination than upward ones. Comparison of SPARC data in the present study and data found in literature [52, 56] indicate that, overall, the proposed pick-and-place task lead to less smooth profiles than free reaching (either 3D or 2D). This might be due to the difference in nature of the task and the additional interaction with physical objects.

Moving onto metrics related to movement planning, both PTPV and PTPSD present statistical difference between $g^{-,0}$ and g^+. Fig 4 shows the comparison between

percentage time at which maximum velocity is reached with respect to maximum standard deviations across subjects and repetitions. As it's possible to notice, PTPV (in red) is reached before PTPSD (in blue) in all conditions. A possible interpretation could be the trade-off between speed and accuracy. In accordance with Fitt's Law, as the speed of a movement increases, accuracy relative to a reference trajectory decreases [61]. The idea would be that all subjects begin the movement in a rather comparable way. Then, when accelerating toward the target, the speed increases resulting in an increase of deviations of hand paths across each curve, thus a higher standard deviation. Ideally it would be expected for the PTPV to coincide with PTPSD – this is not the case of the study, where g^- and g^0 present a statistical significance ($p < 0.001$) and g^+ a non-statistical significance ($p = 0.23$). However, the time needed to plan and launch an eye movement varies between 150 and 200 ms [62]. The registered latency was on average 86 ms, thus lower than any perception of the human eye while performing an active movement.

Focusing on the accuracy, a novel metric was introduced to depict the precision of healthy subjects in placing an object onto a specific target. Such metric, referred as Target Position Error (TPE), did not present the same trend of metrics previously described, but rather a similarity between movements propelled and against gravity ($g^{-,+}$) with respect to neutral g^0. Indeed, TPE for objects picked from the table and placed on a second target on the table is 10 mm smaller than the other two conditions (Fig 5A). This was expected since a qualitative observation of the correction phase in the absolute hand profiles (Fig 2) suggests that the location of the target is reached sooner than the other two conditions, meaning subjects spent more time in correcting their movement. Another aspect could be attributed to the underlying principles of hand-eye coordination. The receptors in the retina provide useful feedback on the position of the target with respect to the position of the limb. As a consequence, the plans adopted by the CNS to correct the reaching movement highly depend on visibility of both the hand and the target at the same time [63] and on intermittent motion impulses related to the visual and proprioceptive feedback [64]. This is due to a theory that the CNS tends to "forget" the position of the target if not constantly visible. Considering the experimental set-up (Fig 1), g^0 does not require large vertical head movements to visualize both the start and target position of the object, as well as the hand while moving it. This is not true for movements $g^{-,+}$ thus explaining why TPE is higher in those two conditions. Another introduced novel metric is the Minimum Required Tunnel (MRT), representative of the integral between 3 standard deviations and 1 standard deviation (calculated as the average of the three-dimensional time-normalized σ in hand paths across subjects and repetitions, for each gravity condition). Table 2 reports that g^- presents a lower MRT than g^+, suggesting that large vertical movements performed against gravity and away from the body lead to less intra-subject variability than movements performed propelled by gravity and toward the body (g^+). Focusing on the performance of the task with respect to the body, the study of [53] on a 2D point-to-point horizontal task reported that movements away from the body were more repeatable than movements toward the body. A possible reason can be found in the neurophysiology of the human brain. The primary motor cortex is in charge of the planning and execution of voluntary movements. Motor cortical cells in the primary motor cortex of primates are characterized by a preferred direction at which their discharge rate peaks. The study of [65] for 3D, unconstrained, reaching movements highlighted that away-from-the-body movements elicited an higher level of activation of the primary motor cortex than toward-the-body, thus suggesting a less coordinated movement for the latter, also resulting in a less smooth path. As a consequence, [53] encourages the assessment of neurological patients through away-from-the-body tasks, more challenging and representative of the patient's movement quality. Since the

presented task requires for g^- to move the objects from a position close to the body and to place them forward on a shelf, and for g^+ the exact opposite, results related to the MRT seem in line with the state-of-the-art of direction-dependent cortical activation. On the contrary, g^0 reports the highest MRT with respect to $g^{-,+}$. This result is exactly the opposite than TPE, where g^0 presented the lower dispersion of hand end-points. Looking at Table 3, the duration of the movement (MT) in g^0 presents a higher value than $g^{-,+}$. If cross-checked with considerations about absolute hand displacements previously advanced for TPE(Fig 2), it's possible to conclude that for table-to-table movements subjects prioritized quickly reaching the target and spending some time to correct the object placement, rather than following a preferred path. Again, this is in line with the Fitt's Law, since a quicker movement leads to less accuracy.

Lastly, the efficiency of the movement can be explained as the time spent to perform it (referred as MT). Movements performed in the three conditions presented a duration higher than 1 second and do not follow a normal distribution. This was expected since subjects were not given any restriction on this matter. The positive skew in the trends reveal that subjects tended to perform the task rather slower than the average. Post-hoc Mann-Whitney tests on movements of the same set did not highlight any statistical difference for M1-M3 and M4-M6, meaning the start and target position of the objects do not influence the overall MT metric. On the other hand, tests lead to p < 0.017 for comparisons M7-M9 and M7-M8 but not for M8-M9. This suggests that for the set g^0 the location of the object seems to influence the movement time. Finally, statistical tests on different direction conditions revealed that there exists a meaningful difference across all comparisons $g^{-,0}$, $g^{-,+}$, and $g^{+,0}$.

Starting from a novel and simple experimental set-up for upper-limb functional recovery assessment, the present study aimed at characterizing the motor-control strategies applied by a population of healthy subjects when performing a pick-and-place. Different from free-reaching tasks extensively proposed in literature, the interaction with a load while performing a movement can lead to positive effects on functional performance of neurologically impaired subjects [66]. A similar, interesting, study was carried about by [57], where two novel standardized ADL tasks for the upper-limb characterization of hand movements are presented. The authors focused on both reach-to-grasp and transport-release phases of loads and extrapolated several kinematic metrics based on hand paths, velocities, and grip aperture. While authors provide some comments on how the selected features change according to movements performed, little contextualization was provided with respect to the state-of-the-art of motor control strategies. Moreover, no specific attention was paid on the effect of gravity in performing the movements, which greatly influences the proposed ADL tasks. On the contrary, projecting the focus of the studies of upper-limb motor behavior onto the principals of motor-control can be crucial, particularly when aiming at extrapolating kinematic features for rehabilitation. Indeed, it can help shed some light onto the relevant clinical features commonly used and provide an alignment with their practical utility in a real-life rehabilitation scenarios. It also allows to understand how specific kinematic features relate to broader principals of motor-control and enhance generalizability for a wider range of clinical settings. In summary, contextualizing upper-limb motor behavior within the broader landscape of motor control augments the practical applicability of research findings, informs rehabilitation strategies, and contributes to the ongoing advancement of knowledge in the field.

The limitations of the present study include the recruitment of relatively young participants in the study. Indeed, motor-control strategies have proven to change with age, with senior subjects showing less optimized kinematic performances due to higher involvement of widespread brain regions for motor control [67, 68]. As a consequence, the proposed metrics should be exploited as reference for age-matched patients

population. Some neurological impairments are mostly found in senior subjects, thus future studies should involve the participation of elder, able-bodied, individuals to create a secondary, suitable, kinematic dataset. Moreover, the acquired data constitute of a balanced sex distribution, but forthcoming investigations could focus on the inquiry of any, if present, motor-control strategy differences between female and male participants.

Additional studies should be performed on inter-joint coordination of the upper-limb (i.e. Shoulder, Elbow, and Wrist displacements) while performing the proposed pick-and-place task, with the aim to identify useful metrics for the discrimination of compensation from actual recovery.

Observations pertaining to healthy hand displacements in the execution of a pick-and-place task have brought to light the substantial influence exerted by diverse gravity conditions on task performance. The execution of movements against or in concert with gravity instigates different motor plans by the CNS, giving rise to discernible distinctions in biomechanical behaviors. The outcomes of this study underline the statistical significance in kinematic metrics when scrutinizing the two gravity conditions among subjects. Consequently, when designing rehab sessions for upper-limb impairments, it's crucial to keep in considerations the biomechanical differences in these two conditions during evaluations.

Overall, the proposed study presented the characterization of a standardized upper-limb functional movement while interacting with a load. The acquired absolute hand positions and velocities showed distinct behavior for movements performed against or propelled by gravity, in line with previous motor-control studies. From this datatset, five already-in-use and two novel kinematic features were tested and compared with the state-of-the-art to assess the role of gravity in upper-limb healthy functional movements for metrics useful in rehabilitation.

Materials and methods

Participants

In this study 24 healthy right-handed subjects have been recruited (13 females, 12 males) between 25 and 45 years-old. People from the 23rd female to 99th male height percentiles were selected in order to investigate the performance of movements in a highly variable subjects' population. This study has been conducted ethically according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, following the approval of the protocol "IIT REHAB HT01 N. Registro CER Liguria: 363/2022 - DB id 12494".

Experimental Set-Up and Pre-processing

A Motion Capture (MoCap) analysis has been performed to record subjects' upper-limb movements in space. Particularly, the Vicon Nexus 2.12.1 was used. Subjects were equipped with 12 infra red reflective markers as shown in (Fig 1)A, B. The task consists in a matrix of 9 pick-and-place movements (Fig 1)C performed on a customized library (Table is a surface of 40x80 cm, shelf of 20x80 cm, Figure Z). To standardize the task, the shelf was aligned with each subject's shoulder height, meanwhile the table was placed 36 cm lower. The distance between the targets, recreated on paper, was fixed for all subjects.

Subjects were asked to move the boxes from target to target following a counter-clockwise order. Each movement was recorded separately from the others. Indeed, participants were asked to keep their right upper-arm along the body, pick the object, place it on shelf, and go back to the resting position. Recordings were started and ended at each resting phase.

The acquired data were firstly processed on the Vicon Nexus software. Markers trajectories were filtered with a 4th-order Butterworth low-pass filter, cut-off frequency of 6Hz.

The actual movement — from when the object was picked to when it was placed — was manually isolated form the resting and reaching phases by cutting the data via software. This procedure was performed by a single operator to avoid the introduction of operational errors.

Data processing

Extracted MoCap data were processed using MATLAB R2021b. Trajectories of marker 12 (Fig 1B) were related to the hand movements. Absolute hand positions were calculated as

$$P_m^{s,r} = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2} \tag{1}$$

Where m is the movement (M1-M9), s is the subject (S1-S24), and r is the repetition (R1-R3). Velocities were derived from the hand positions: hand positions were firstly filtered with a moving average of 10 Hz to reduce experimental noise, and then differentiated with a central difference derivative. Absolute hand velocities were calculated as

$$V_m^{s,r} = \sqrt{V_X^2 + V_Y^2 + V_Z^2} \tag{2}$$

Absolute hand paths and velocities were normalize over their own timing (Fig 2).

MATLAB Curve Fitting tool was used to check the polynomial better fitting hand positions. Root-Mean-Squear Error (RMSE) was calculated to compare experimental and fitting curves

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} \tag{3}$$

n represents the number of data points. y_i represents the actual (observed) value of the dependent variable for the i-th data point. $\hat{y}_i$ represents the predicted (estimated) value of the dependent variable for the i-th data point.

Metrics

In this study 7 kinematic metrics were selected related both to hand displacements and velocities. Following examples in literature [34, 49, 53], the features can be expressed in terms of smoothness, planning, efficiency, and accuracy. For each category different metrics were either selected from literature or introduced as novel indicators and Table 2 groups together the name, acronym, and reference for each performance feature.

Smoothness

- Spatial Arc Length (SPARC): Described as the Arch Length of the frequency spectrum obtained by applying a Fourier Transform of the velocity profile for a movement, within a dynamically defined frequency range. This metric is negated so that more negative numbers represent less smooth data. Several studies employed SPARC metric to assess upper-limb impairments [34, 54].
  Particularly [52] performed a comparison between 4 different smoothness metric (i.e. SPARC, number of zero-crossings in the acceleration profile (N0C), log

dimensionless jerk (LDLJ), and normalized average rectified jerk (NARJ)) during a 3D reaching point-to-point task, and defined SPARC as the most significant one. The systematic review of [50] reached similar conclusions out of 32 selected metrics. [53] performed a reliability test (Intraclass Correlation Coefficient - ICC) across 24 kinematic metrics and 2 clinimetrics (i.e. FM and ARAT) and found SPARC passed the test, as well as the study of [56] for 2D hirozonal reaching movements.

$$SPARC = -\int_{f_{min}}^{f_{max}} \left| \mathcal{F}\left\{ \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \right\} \right|^2 df \tag{4}$$

- Number of Velocity Peaks (NVP): this metrics was also widely used in literature as a representation of the number of submovements needed to perform an action. Studies of [32] and [31] showed that post-stroke survivors hand patterns reflect several peaks in the speed curve when performing horizontal point-to-point reaching tasks. Following a rehabilitative period, submovements tend to grow larger and blend in number, thus the speed profile converges toward a bell-shape trend typical in the healthy behaviour. As a result, the authors suggest NVP to be a quantitative marker of neurological recovery. This metric does not present a unique terminology across the state-of-the-art (i.e. Num Peaks or n_{peaks} [49], No. of velocity peaks [34], N_submov [31], Peaks [50], nPS [48], nPK [51], and NVP [53]). In this manuscript NVP was employed. As anticipated, experimental hand positions underwent filtering prior to derivation and velocity profile calculation. To mitigate the impact of noise during peak detection, specific criteria were applied based on empirical considerations. Particularly, peaks were considered local maxima if their height h_i satisfied the condition:

$$h_i \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_{\max}, \tag{5}$$

where $h_{\max}$ is the maximum peak height. Additionally, peaks were required to be separated from any preceding peak by a distance (d_i) of at least 10% of the total path length (L):

$$d_i \geq 0.1 \times L. \tag{6}$$

Planning

- Percent Time to Peak Velocity (PTPV): The terminology of this metric is not unique (i.e. Control Strategy [47], Time to Peak Velocity [34]) thus the one introduced by [49] was adopted in this manuscript. PTPV is defined as the fraction of path at which maximum speed ($V_{\max}$) is detected.

$$\text{PTPV} = \frac{\text{Path length at } V_{\max}}{\text{Total path length}} \cdot 100 \tag{7}$$

- Percent Time to Peak Standard Deviation (PTPSD): Defined as the fraction of path at which hand displacements across subjects and trials show maximum standard deviation ($\sigma_{\max}$), averaged over x, y, and z dimensions [57].

$$\text{PTPSD} = \frac{\text{Path length at } \sigma_{\max}}{\text{Total path length}} \cdot 100 \tag{8}$$

Efficiency

- Movement Time (MT): Defined as the duration of the movement ([34, 49, 57], DUR [53]) from when the object is picked (t_{start}) to when it is placed on target t_{end}.

$$\mathrm{MT} = t_{end} - t_{start} \tag{9}$$

Accuracy

Accuracy metrics employed in the state-of-the-art are mostly related to point-to-point reaching tasks either in 2D or 3D and assume straight paths (i.e. Initial Detection Error, End point error, straight line deviation [34, 49, 54]). The same assumption can't be advanced for the pick-and-place task proposed since the hand trajectories are visibly curved and the placement of an object on target is required. As a result, two novel metrics are introduced to depict the variability across subjects and trials while performing the movement (Minimum Required Tunnel), and placing the box (Target Position Error).

- Target Position Error (TPE): Defined as the radius of the smallest sphere containing up to 95% of the final hand positions for each set of movements. Such marker could be useful in determining the level of impairment of neurological patients in accurately positioning an object on target (i.e. if the end-point falls inside or outside the spheres across repetitions) and check whether throughout the therapeutic journey the patient-specific sphere converges into healthy dimensions.

- Minimum Required Tunnel (MRT): This metric actually holds two possible measurements related to 1 standard deviation (accounting for 67% of intra-subjects variability) and 3 standard deviations (accounting for 99.7% of intra-subjects variability):

  - Area: given the mean three-dimensional standard deviation at each time-normalized hand path across subjects and trials (σ_{mean}), MRT is defined as the area under the trend of 3 times the standard deviation ($3\sigma_{\mathrm{mean}}$) minus 1 standard deviation (σ_{mean}):

$$\mathrm{MRT} = \int_{t_{start}}^{t_{end}} (3\sigma_{\mathrm{mean}}(t) - \sigma_{\mathrm{mean}}(t))\, dt \tag{10}$$

  - 3D volume: In a previous work (Bucchieri ICORR 2023) it was introduced an algorithm to create reference tunnels of variable radius centered on the average of hand paths across subjects and trials. The variable radius is given by the standard deviation and can be multiplied to any factor to scale its volume. Such metric can serve as a marker of how many standard deviations are needed to include upper-limb movements of subjects suffering an impairment, and check whether the minimum required tunnel decreases through the rehabilitative process.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis were performed with MATLAB R2021b. Multigroup comparison tests were employed to check differences among means. Given the repetitive nature of the experimental protocol, the Friedman non-parametric test was employed, while repeated measures ANOVA was applied to normally distributed datasets.

Considering the acquired dataset, some metrics showed a quasi-normal distributed trend.

Even though repeated measures ANOVA test relies on normal distribution assumptions, F statistic can be considered robust, and samples can deviate from normality, if they exhibit symmetry or similar shapes, particularly when sizes are equal and sufficiently large.

Pairwise post-hoc comparisons were conducted using Mann-Whitney (non-normally distirbuted) and t-tests (normally distributed) to analyze various measurements within the same set. Considering that each condition involved three comparisons, a Bonferroni correction was implemented [55] and the significance level was reduced to $\alpha = 0.05/3 = 0.017$.

S1 Appendix.

Movements Within Gravity Condition

Examining each movement (M1-M9), both absolute hand positions and velocities exhibit qualitative similarities across various subjects and trials.

The initial hypothesis suggests that when performing movements in the same direction against gravitational force, the proposed kinematic features (Table 2) remain unaffected by the starting and target positions of the three objects.

Movement Time

The duration of the movement across each subject and repetition does not present a normal distribution, therefore non-parametric tests were employed.

For g^- condition, Friedman test calculated over M1, M2, and M3 did not show any statistically significant effect (p = 0.32, $\chi^2(2) = 2.28$). Pairwise Mann-Whitney tests performed over M1-M2, M1-M3, and M2-M3 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, presenting p = 0.59, p = 0.43, and p = 0.76 respectively.

For g^+ condition, Friedman test calculated over M4, M5, and M6 presented a statistically significant effect (p = 0.003, $\chi^2(2) = 11.6$). Pairwise tests performed over M4-M5, M4-M6, and M5-M6 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, showing p = 0.12, p = 0.13, and p = 0.94 respectively.

For g^0 condition, Friedman test calculated over M7, M8, and M9 presented a statistically significant effect (p = 0.0005, $\chi^2(2) = 15$). Pairwise tests performed over M7-M8 and M7-M9 resulted in a statistically significant difference (p = 0.006 and p = 0.0096 respectively) meanwhile M8-M9 did not result in any statistical significance (p = 0.83).

The overall mean and interquartile range for MT in g^-, g^+, and g^0 conditions is reported in table 3 and are respectively 1.46±0.43, 1.59±0.53, and 1.78±0.53.

Percent Time to Peak Velocity

PTPV metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed.

For g^- condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M1, M2, and M3 did not show any statistically significant effect (p = 0.06, $F(2)(2) = 3.9$). Pairwise t-tests performed over M1-M2, M1-M3, and M2-M3 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, presenting p = 0.03, p = 0.24, and p = 0.34 respectively.

For g^+ condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M4, M5, and M6 did not present a statistically significant effect (p = 0.06, $F(2)(2) = 2.93$). Pairwise

tests performed over M4-M5, M4-M6, and M5-M6 resulted in non-statistically signficant differences, showing p = 0.74, p = 0.14, and p = 0.08 respectively.

For g^0 condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M7, M8, and M9 presented a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.0001$, $F(2) = 15$). Pairwise tests performed over M7-M9 resulted in a statistical significance ($p < 0.0001$), M7-M8 in a mild statistical significance (p = 0.018), and M8-M9 in a non statistically significant difference (p = 0.03).

The overall mean and standard deviation for PTPV in g^-, g^+, and g^0 conditions is reported in table 3 and are respectively 26.9±8 %, 42.3±8.7 %, and 26.75±6.6 %.

Percent Time to Peak Standard Deviation

PTPSD metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed.

For g^- condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M1, M2, and M3 did not show any statistically significant effect (p = 0.58, $F(2) = 0.55$). Pairwise t-tests performed over M1-M2, M1-M3, and M2-M3 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, presenting p = 0.59, p = 0.48, and p = 0.85 respectively.

For g^+ condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M4, M5, and M6 did not present a statistically significant effect (p = 0.76, $F(2) = 0.27$). Pairwise tests performed over M4-M5, M4-M6, and M5-M6 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, showing p = 0.55, p = 0.92, and p = 0.58 respectively.

For g^0 condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M7, M8, and M9 did not present a statistically significant effect (p = 0.87, $F(2) = 0.14$). Pairwise tests performed over M7-M9, M8-M9, and M7-M8 did not result in a statistically significant difference, showing p = 0.45, p = 0.57, and p = 0.98 respectively.

The overall mean and standard deviation for PTPSD in g^-, g^+, and g^0 conditions is reported in table 3 and are respectively 33±11.4 %, 44.5±15.9 %, and 34.2±9.1 %.

Spatial Arc Length

SPARC metric across each subject and repetition presented overall a normal distribution, therefore parametric tests were employed.

For g^- condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M1, M2, and M3 did not show any statistically significant effect (p = 0.95, $F(2) = 0.05$). Pairwise t-tests performed over M1-M2, M1-M3, and M2-M3 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, presenting p = 0.87, p = 0.93, and p = 0.81 respectively.

For g^+ condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M4, M5, and M6 did not present a statistically significant effect (p = 0.39, $F(2) = 0.94$). Pairwise tests performed over M4-M5, M4-M6, and M5-M6 resulted in non-statistically significant differences, showing p = 0.66, p = 0.31, and p = 0.58 respectively.

For g^0 condition, repeated measures ANOVA test calculated over M7, M8, and M9 did not present a statistically significant effect (p = 0.33, $F(2) = 2.43$). Pairwise tests performed over M7-M9, M8-M9, and M7-M8 did not result in a statistically significant differences, showing p = 0.84, p = 0.21, and p = 0.13 respectively.

The overall mean and standard deviation for SPARC in g^-, g^+, and g^0 conditions is reported in table 3 and are respectively -1.54±0.057 %, -1.6±0.068 %, and -1.54±0.057 %.

General Conclusion

96% (104 out of 108) of pair-wise post-hoc comparisons performed among MT, PTPV, PTPSD, and SPARC metrics did not result in any statistical significance (p<0.017)

therefore the previously posited hypothesis is not rejected.

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