

Joint Special Issue

Sensor Technology for Improving Human Movements and Postures: Part II

Message from the Guest Editors

Sensor technology can be used to measure movements and postures. Such measurements can potentially improve musculoskeletal health, leading to better quality of life in areas of gerontology, physical rehabilitation, sports, and occupation requiring physical movements or prolonged static postures. For example, sensors can be used to:

- Assist or encourage walking and prevent fall of older adults;
- Enable exoskeletal or robotic devices to improve mobility of people with neuro-musculoskeletal disorder;
- Detect sport-specific movements to improve sports performance and reduce risk of injuries;
- Improve occupational biomechanics and ergonomics.

Examples of sensors include accelerometers, gyroscopes, magnetometers, and force sensors. They can be wearable or laboratory based. This Special Issue focuses on developments, uses, and/or outcome measurement of sensor technology, including wearable sensors with or without biofeedback, lab-based sensing systems for forces and motions, biorobotic sensors, and smart prosthetic and orthotic devices, which ultimately aim to improve human movements and/or sport performance. Original research and review papers in these areas are encouraged.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (20 September 2023)

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