

		objectives	Data	methodology	features
1 (2006)	Characterize dyskinesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Optimization of treatment •Maximization of patient function 	Intensity modulation Rate Periodicity Coordination of movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PCA (principal components analysis) •Maximization of patient function •EM algorithm to find natural clusters in feature space •Dunn’s index for cluster validity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Root mean square (RMS)value •Range of the auto-covariance •cross-correlation-on-based features
2 (feb 2007)	Quantification of Tremor and Bradykinesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quantification of Tremor and Bradykinesia 	Roll Yaw Pitch direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Remove the drift of signals using infinite impulse response (IIR) filter •Burg method for the estimation of the frequency spectrum of the signal for each window 	
3 (aug 2007)	Characterize dyskinesia & bradykinesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop a software platform to efficiently process on-board data 	Intensity modulation Rate Periodicity Coordination of movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Davies-Bouldin clustering evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Root mean square (RMS)value •Range of the auto-covariance •cross-correlation-on-based features •maximum peak-to-peak amplitude •mean •RMS •Peak velocity •RMS of the jerk time series
4(jan 2009)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •longitudinal data collection 			
5 (jun 2009)	Fog detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •design an unobstructed system • maximum battery life 			
6 (nov 2009)	Monitor motor fluctuations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •estimation of the severity of Parkinsonian symptoms and motor complications •facilitate the titration of medication in patients with late state Parkinson 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •filter implementation as IIR filters based on elliptic design •Support Vector Machines (SVM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Data range •Root mean square (RMS)value •cross-correlation-on-based features •Frequency-based features •Signal entropy
7 (mar 2010)	FOG detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Automatically detect FOG •Rhythmic auditory signal feedback •Reduce the number and length of their motor blocks •Increase safety while walking 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Modular research platform 	

8 (sept 2010)	Monitor motor fluctuations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Home monitoring for improving the standards of health care •Making efficient and cost effective the process 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support Vector Machines (SVM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Signal entropy •RMS •Data range •Cross-correlation
9 (mar 2011)	Monitor motor fluctuations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •facilitate the titration of medication in patients with late state Parkinson •real-time clinician interaction 			
10 (may 2012)	Assessment of tremor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •propose an automated method for both resting and action/postural tremor assessment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hidden Markov models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •angle between sensors /Low-Frequency (LF) energy •Spectrum entropy/LF and HF energy/Ratio of high to total energy
11 (2012)	FOG detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Automatically detect FOG •Rhythmic auditory signal feedback 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Correlation based feature Selection •Supervised machine learning techniques from the Weka data mining suite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •mean •variance •standard deviation •entropy
12 (jan 2013)	Characterize motor symptoms during TUG and FOG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •valuable information for the evaluation of treatment and early diagnosis of people with Parkinson's disease 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Midswing was first detected by the positive peak of pitch angular velocity
13 (sep 2013)	FOG detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support gait rehabilitation •Automatically detect FOG •Rhythmic auditory signal feedback •comfortable 	Cadence Step length Trunk posture Gait speed Gait asymetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ABF application and algorithms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
14 (mar 2015)	FOG detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Independent use •Gait assistance at unsupervised enviro. •Automatically detect FOG •Rhythmic auditory signal feedback •Long term monitoring 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Machine learning algorithms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Power of locomotion band (PL) •Power on freeze band (PF) •Total Power (TP) •Freeze Index (FI)
15 (2017)	FOG detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Investigate FOG •Real time signal processing platform 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •True Positives and False Positives method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Freezing index •Spectral coherence