



Understanding Human Movement

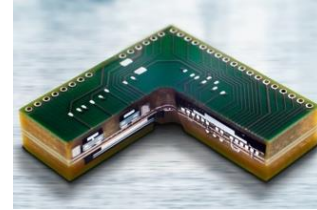
Advanced inertial sensors data processing for recognizing human activities and characterizing movements



Joana Silva

Fraunhofer Portugal

Fraunhofer – Gesellschaft



- Innovation Research
- Information and Communication Technology
- Life Sciences
- Light & Surfaces
- Microelectronics
- Production
- Defense and Security
- Materials and Components

72 Institutes

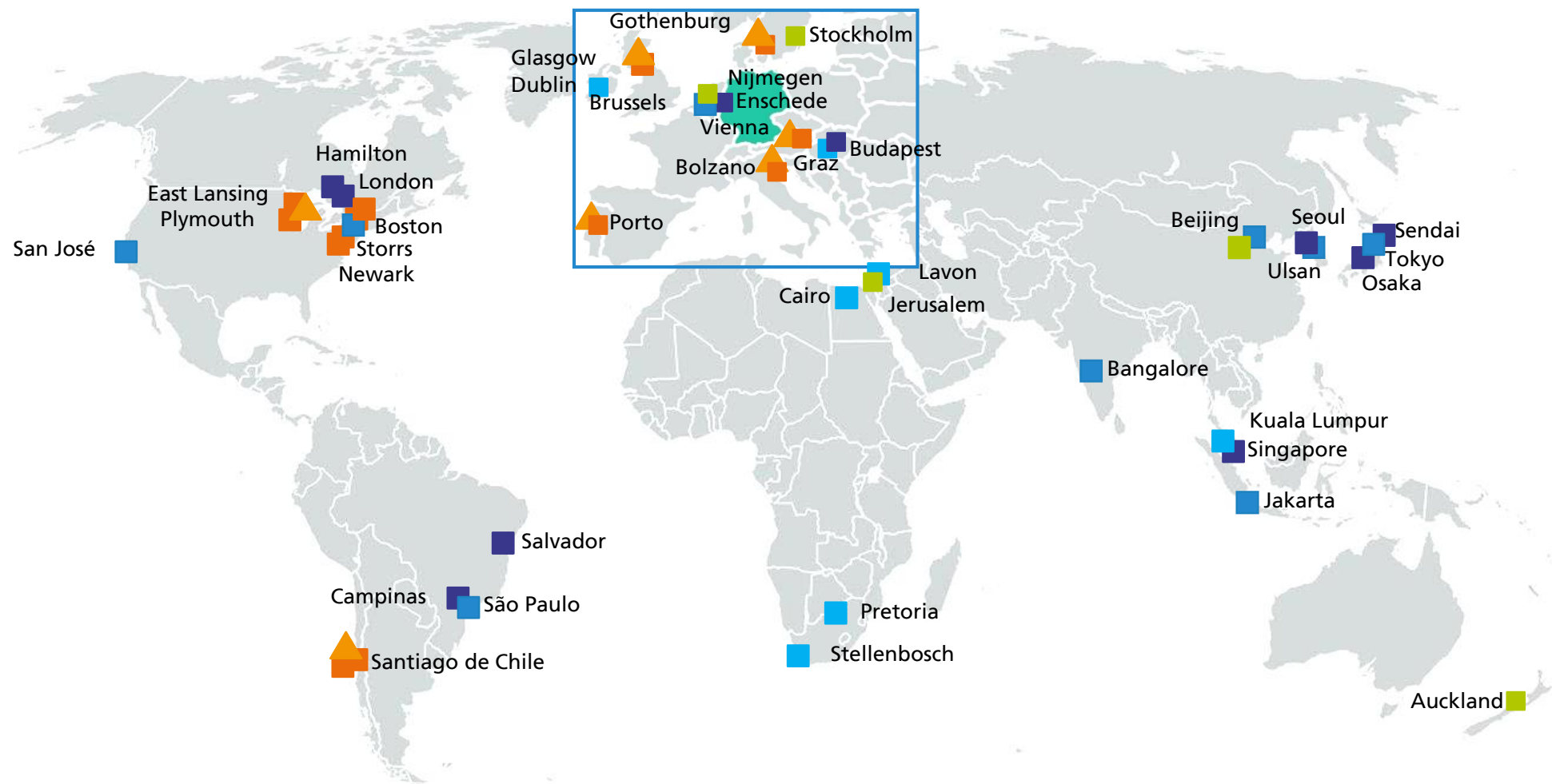
> 80 Research Units

~ 25,000 Employees

> € 2.3 billion R&D Budget
(€ 2 billion contract research)

Fraunhofer Portugal

Fraunhofer – Gesellschaft



Fraunhofer Portugal

Institutional Background

ASSOCIAÇÃO FRAUNHOFER PORTUGAL RESEARCH



FOUNDING
ASSOCIATES



RESEARCH
CENTRES

AICOS

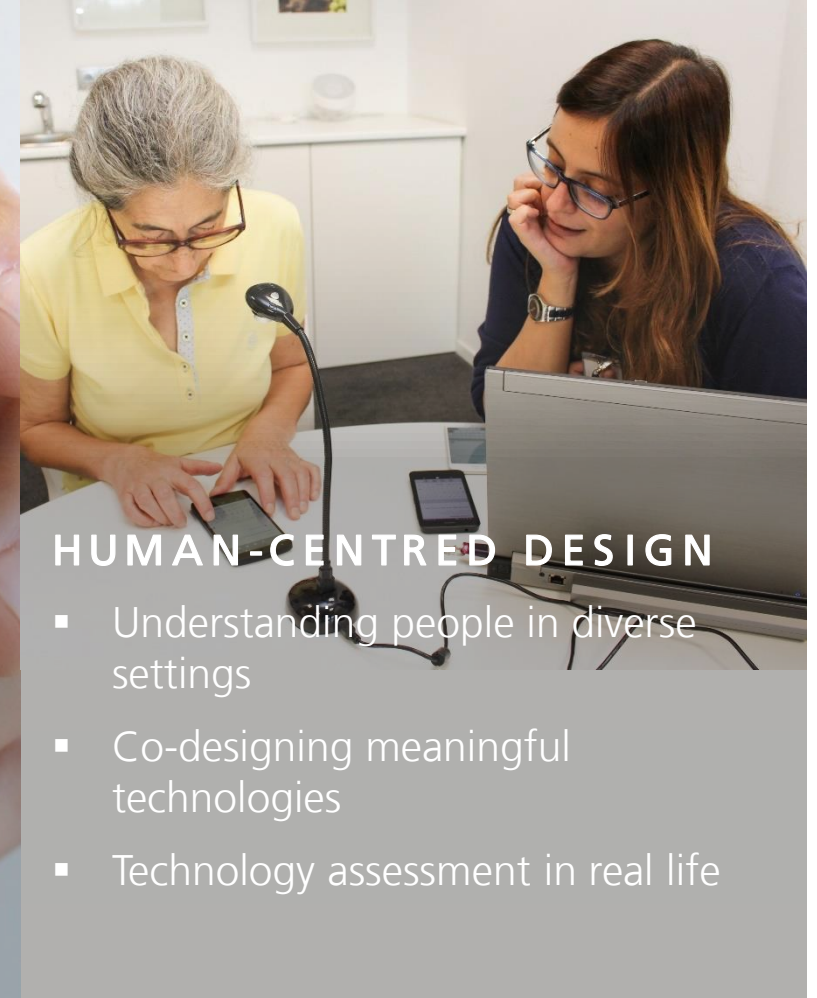
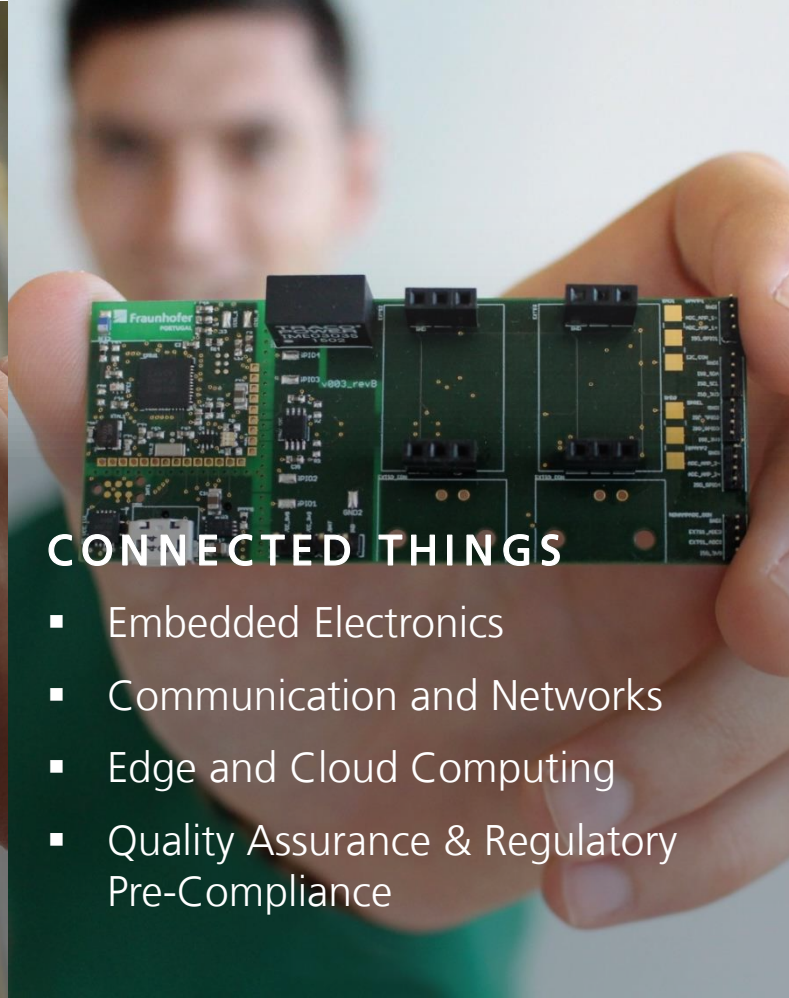
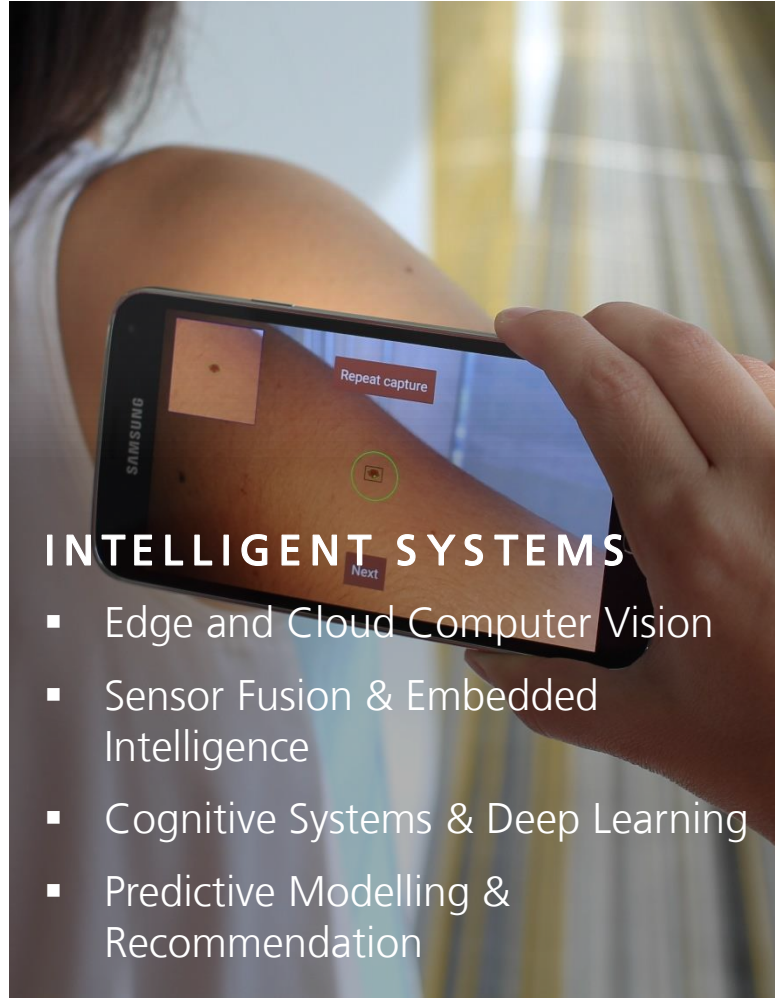
AWAM

...

2008 | Non-Profit
Research Institution of
Public Common Interest

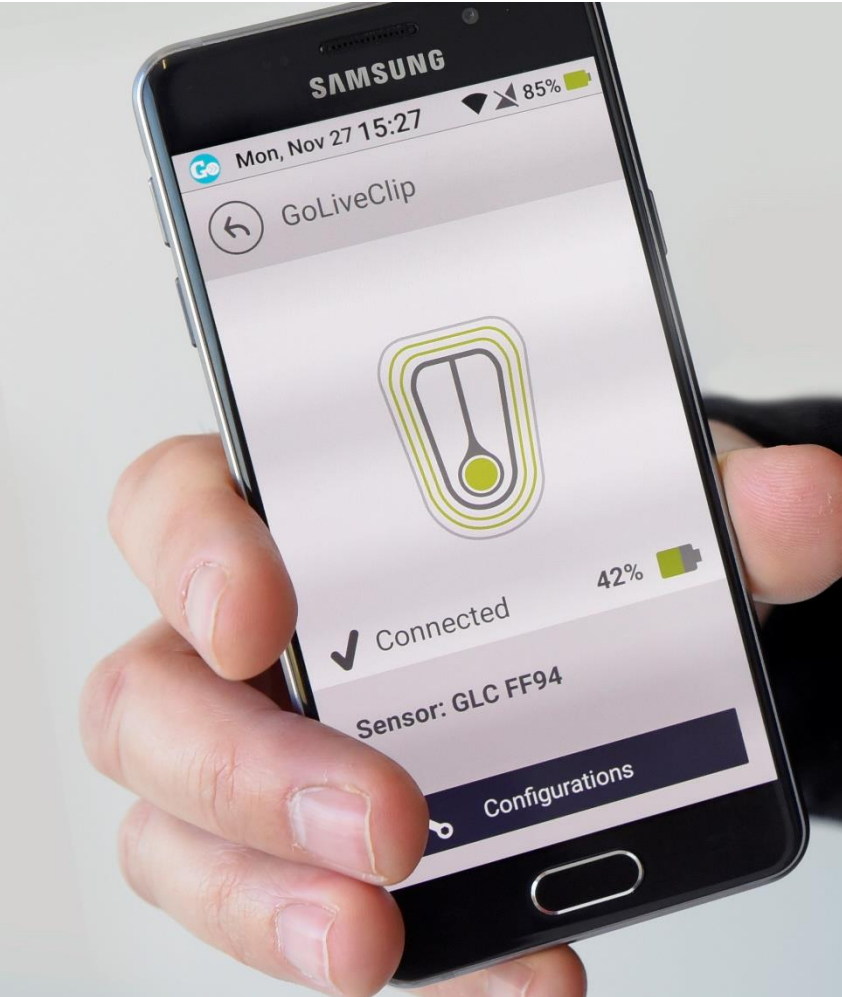
Fraunhofer AICOS

Purpose and Scientific Areas



Fraunhofer AICOS

Purpose and Scientific Areas



ASSISTIVE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS

Relying on data and treating it intelligently to unveil hidden patterns and support decisions



INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

- Edge and Cloud Computer Vision
- Sensor Fusion & Embedded Intelligence
- Cognitive Systems & Deep Learning
- Predictive Modelling & Recommendation

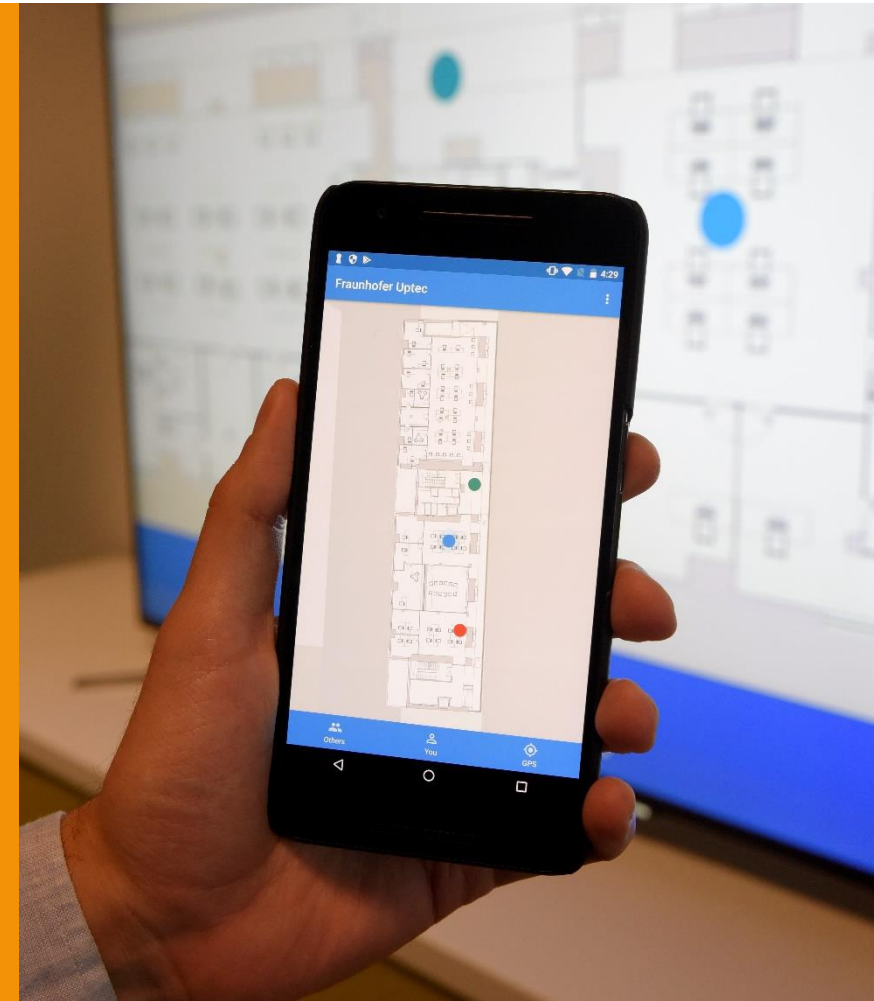
Fraunhofer AICOS

Understanding Human Movement

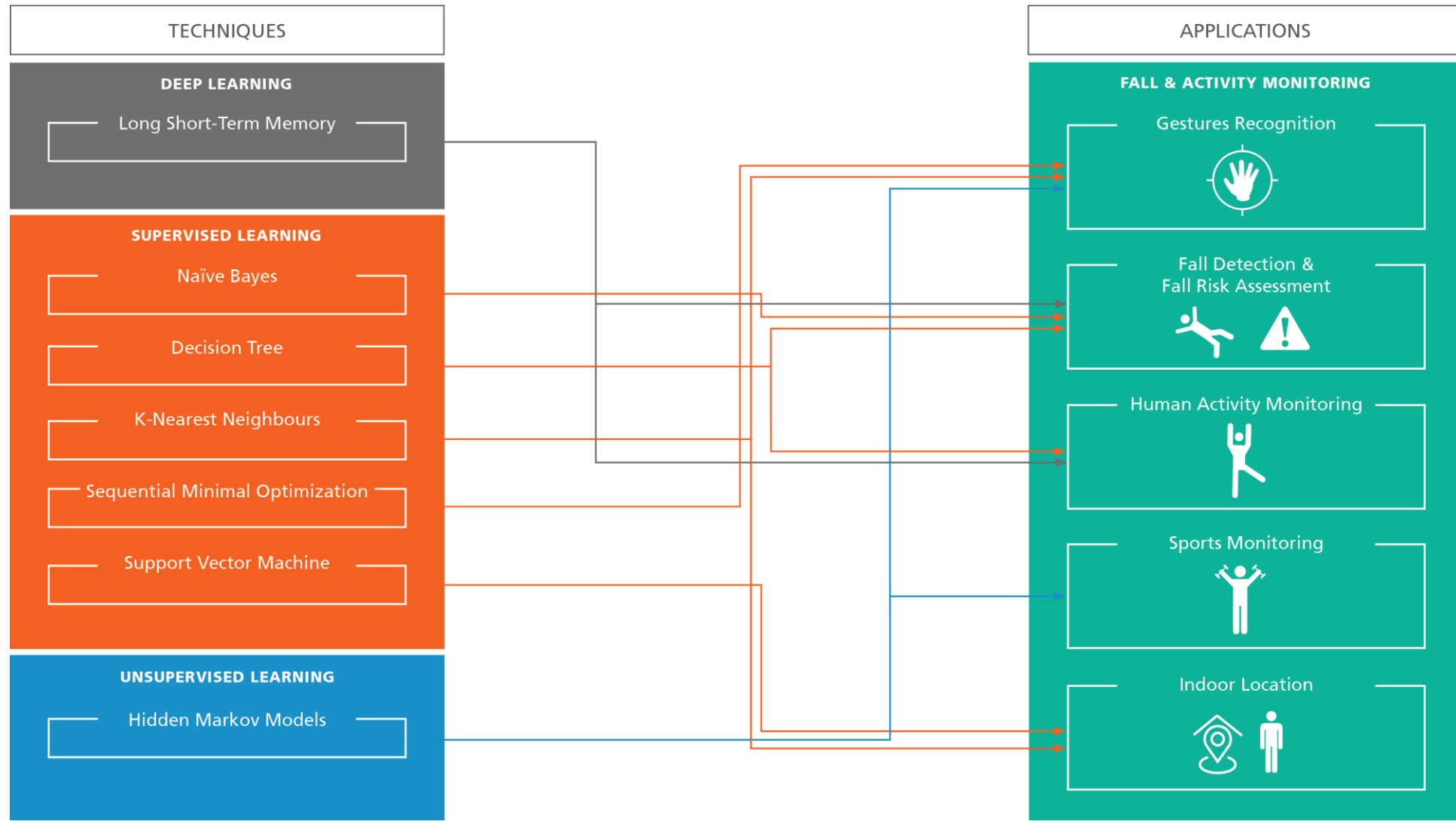


MOTION

Advanced inertial sensors data processing for recognizing human activities and characterizing movements

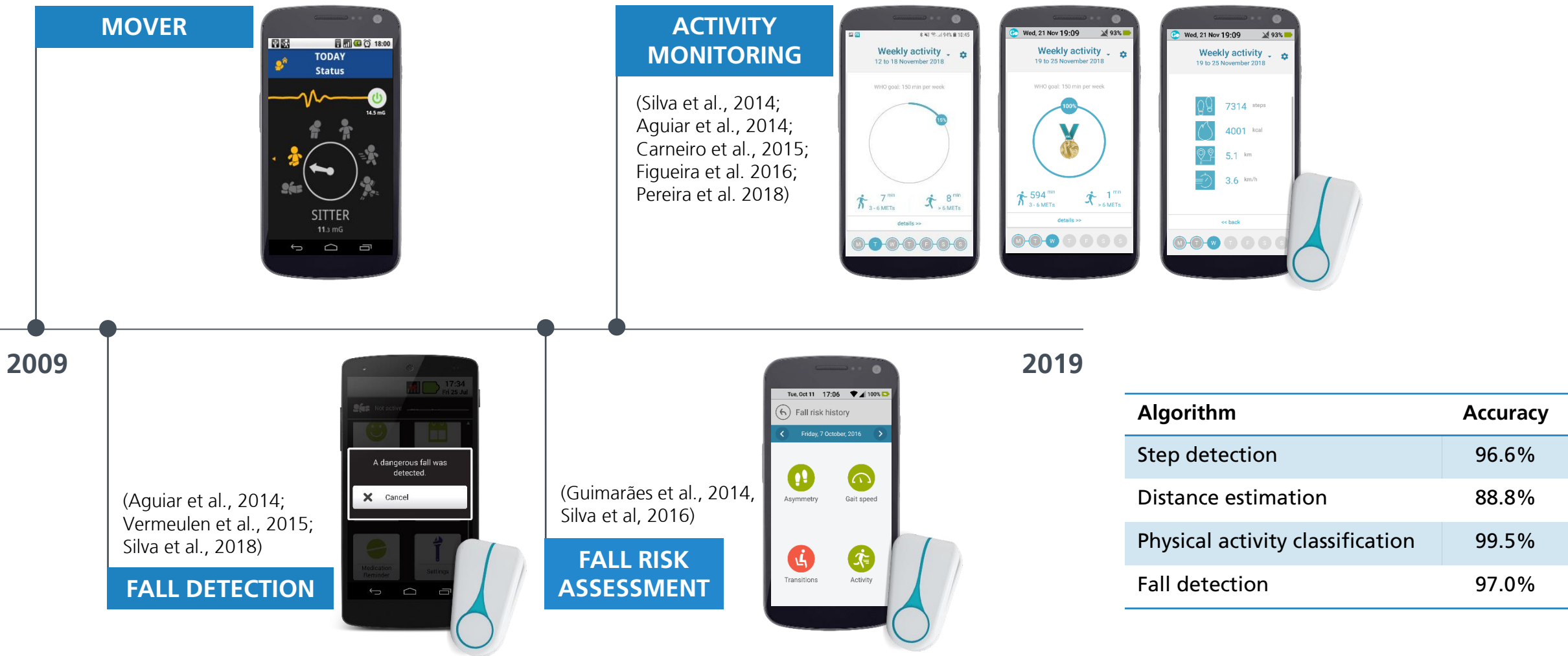


Machine Learning for Time Series



Fraunhofer AICOS background work

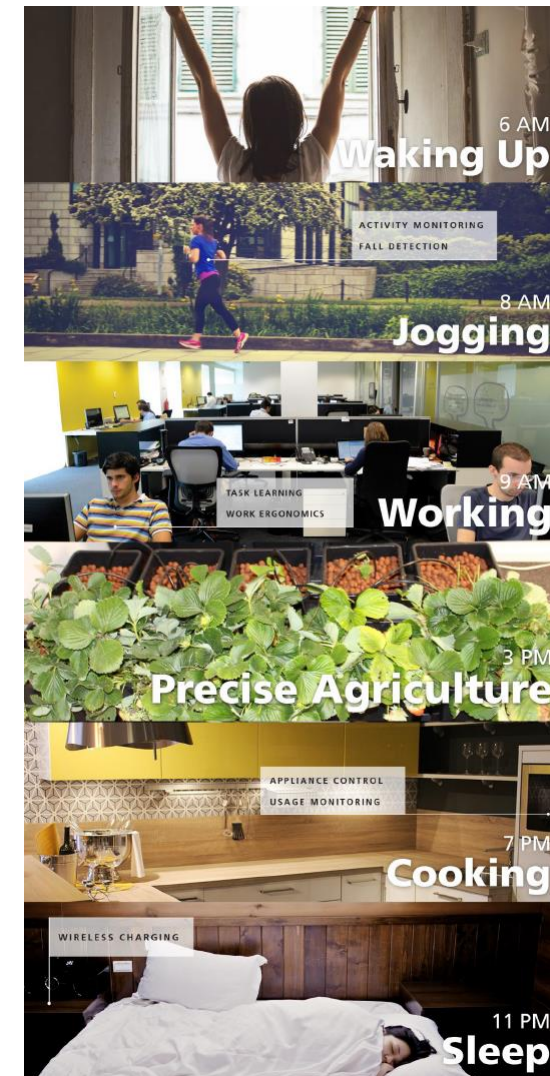
Human Motion since 2009



Human Activity Recognition

Contextualization

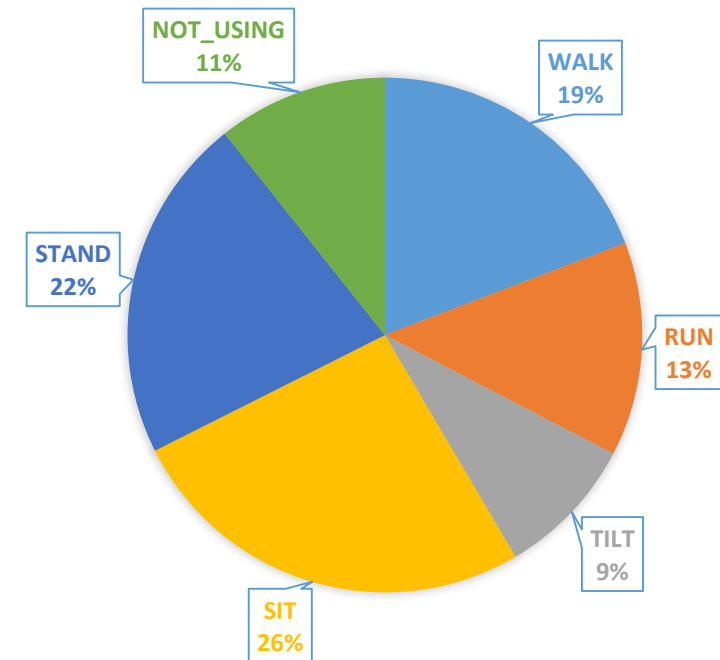
- Tracking of daily activities pervasively
- Perceive and self-reflect about daily physical activities
- Reducing the risk of health problems
- Smartphone or wearable based solutions:
 - Inertial sensors
 - Pervasive solution
 - Automatic tracking
 - Visualization interface



Human Activity Recognition

Daily Activities

- Dataset
 - Number of classes: 7
 - Walking, Running, Tilting, Standing, Sitting, Lying, Not Using
 - Size: 117 hours of human activity data
 - Type: 3D accelerometer
 - Wearable on chest, pocket, belt, and wrist
- Decision Tree classifier
 - Number of features: 8
 - Low computational statistical features



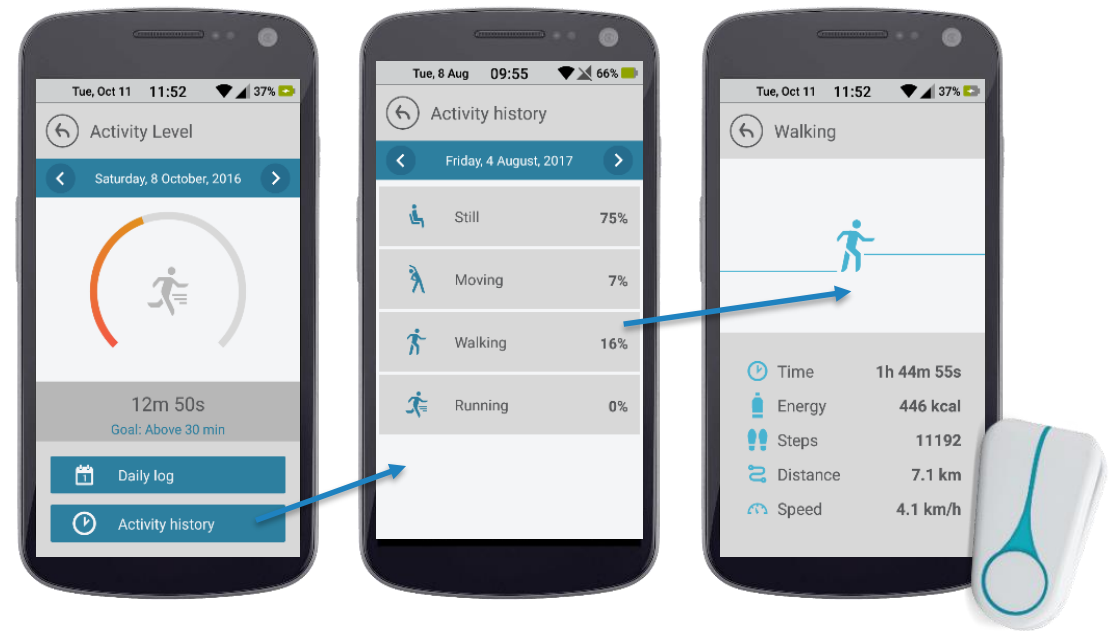
Human Activity Recognition

Daily Activities

■ Results

- Validation: 10-folds cross validation
- Train: 70%
- Test: 30%
- Accuracy: 93.4%

Activity	Hours of data	Recall (%)	Precision (%)
Walk	16	90.8	96.2
Run	9	95.4	86.0
Tilt	8	91.1	53.6
Stand + Still	32	91.4	99.4
Not using	13	93.6	88.6



B. Aguiar, J. Silva, T. Rocha, S. Carneiro and I. Sousa, "Monitoring physical activity and energy expenditure with smartphones," IEEE-EMBS BHI, Valencia, 2014, pp. 664-667.

S. Carneiro *et al.*, "Accelerometer-based methods for energy expenditure using the smartphone," in MeMeA, 2015, pp. 151-156.

Human Activity Recognition

Physical Activities Intensity

■ Dataset

- Number of classes: 4
 - Sedentary, Light, Moderate and Vigorous
- Size: 41 hours
- Type: 3D accelerometer
 - Badge on the neck (loosen), clipped to the uniform on the chest, inside the trousers pocket and clipped to the trousers pocket

■ Decision Tree classifier

- Number of features: 12
- Forward Feature Selection

Activity	Activity Level
Laying on bed	Sedentary
Sitting (not moving)	Sedentary
Standing (not moving)	Sedentary
Organizing material on shelves	Light
Cleaning table	Light
Cleaning small object (smartphone)	Light
Typing on a computer	Light
Walking (free) on different directions	Moderate
Pushing person on wheelchair	Moderate
Walking on treadmill (4.5 km/h)	Moderate
Descending stairs	Moderate
Mopping floor	Moderate
Running on treadmill (6.5-8 km/h)	Vigorous
Climbing stairs (fast pace)	Vigorous

Pereira, A., Nunes, F., & AICOS, F. P. (2018). Physical Activity Intensity Monitoring of Hospital Workers using a Wearable Sensor. *Proc. of PervasiveHealth*, 18.

Human Activity Recognition

Physical Activities Intensity

■ Results

- Feature Selection: 2
- Validation: leave one out user cross validation
- Train: 15 subjects
- Test: 5 subjects
- Accuracy: $83.2 \pm 6.8 \%$

	Sedentary	Light	Moderate	Vigorous	Sensibility (%)
Sedentary	978	69	0	0	93,41
Light	346	602	17	0	62,38
Moderate	0	159	831	3	83,69
Vigorous	0	0	4	552	99,28
Specificity (%)	86,24	91,22	99,18	99,90	

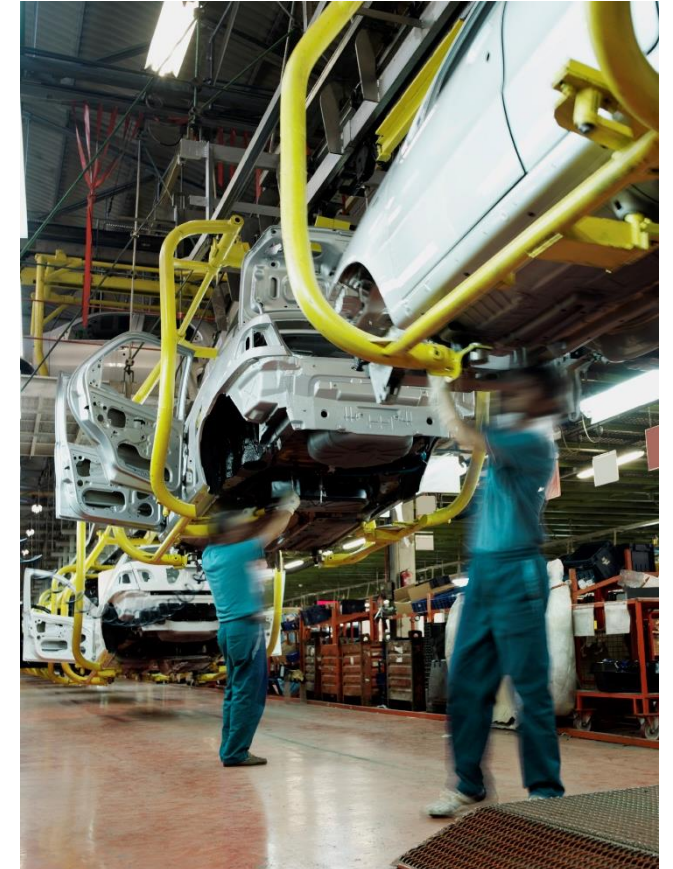


Pereira, A., Nunes, F., & AICOS, F. P. (2018). Physical Activity Intensity Monitoring of Hospital Workers using a Wearable Sensor. *Proc. of PervasiveHealth*, 18.

Anomaly Detection

Contextualization

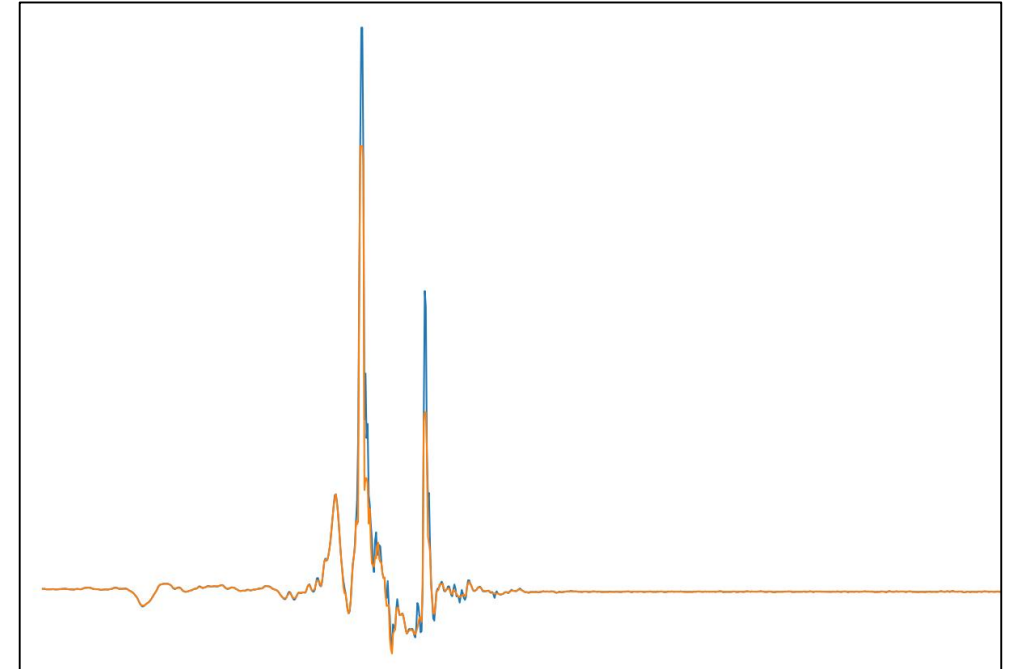
- An anomaly is an unexpected phenomena which differs significantly from the majority of data
- Anomalies are often associated with unwanted events
- Unbalanced problem
- Applications examples range from medical and public health to industrial environments:
 - Fall detection
 - Production line on idle
 - Musculoskeletal disorders prevention



Anomaly Detection

Wrist Fall detection

- Training dataset
 - Number of classes: 2
 - Fall: 1235 samples
 - Non Fall: 1574 samples
- Validation set: 18 hours
 - 108 falls
- Type: 3D – Accelerometer
 - Wearable on the wrist
- Decision Tree
 - Number of features: 15
 - Low computational statistical features



Accelerometer magnitude of a fall event, with the wearable in the wrist.

Anomaly Detection

Wrist Fall detection

■ Training results

- Features selected: 4
- Test with 30% of data
- Sensitivity: 86.4%
- Specificity: 98.7%

■ Validation results

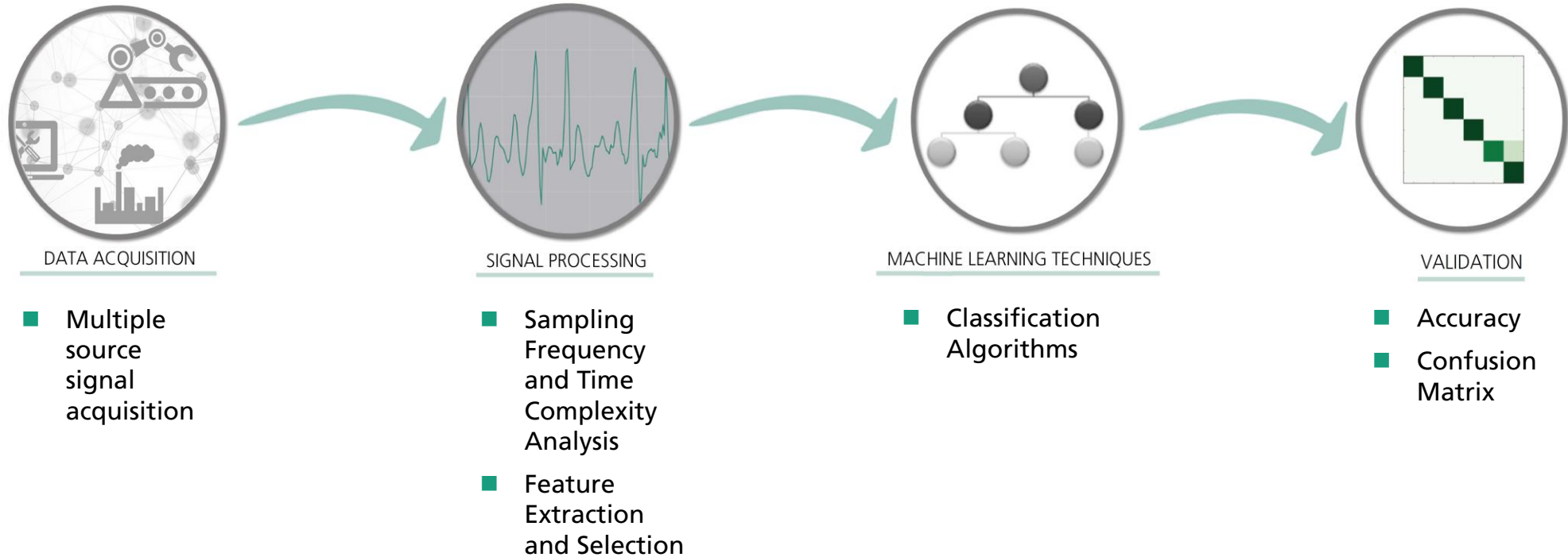
- 1 FP during 18h
- Sensitivity: 84.3%



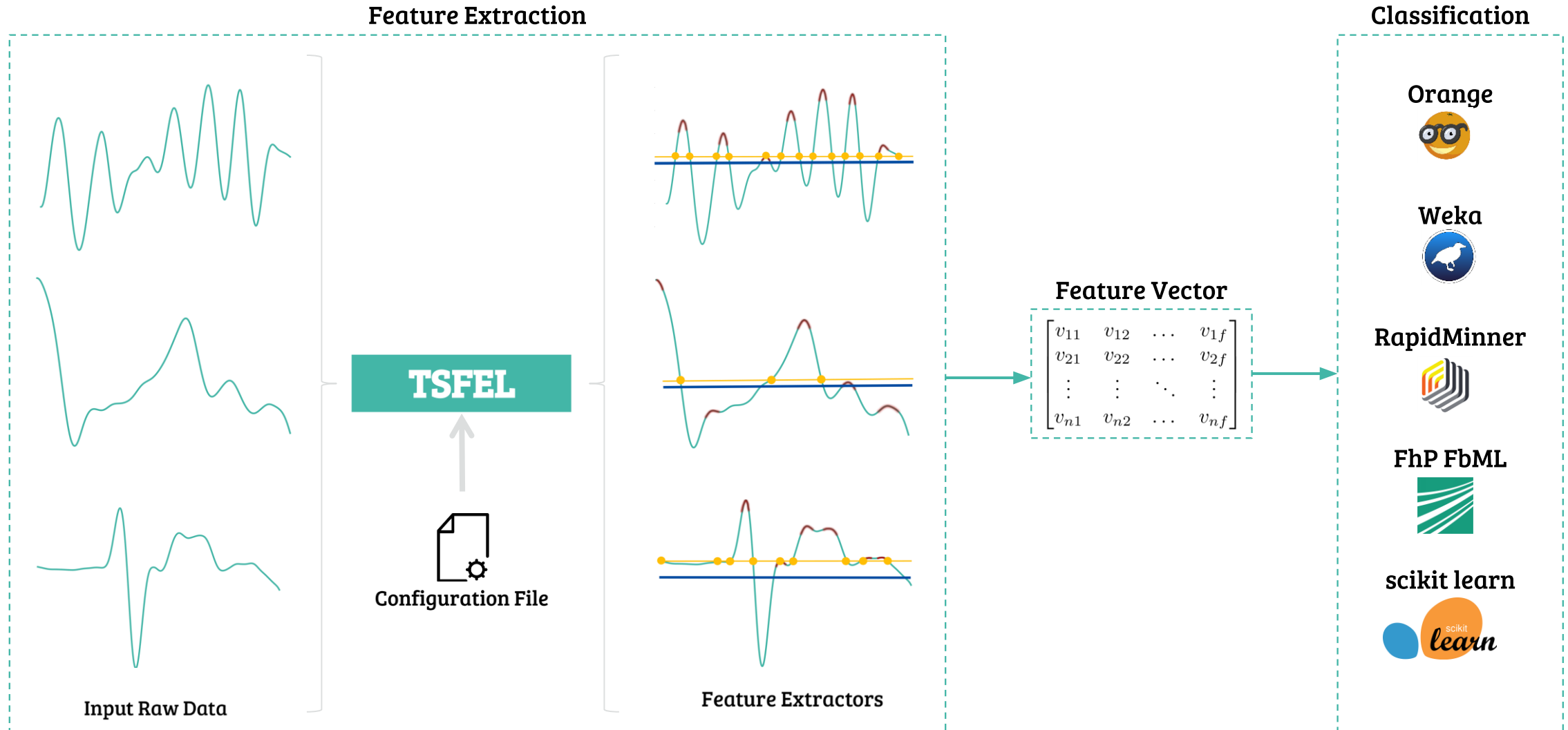
Validation Results

Sensitivity	84.3 %
Precision	98.9 %
F1-Score	91.0 %
Detected falls	91 / 108
False alarms	1 / 18h
False alarms per hour	0.06
False alarms per day (16.5 hours of usage)	0.92

Machine Learning for Time Series

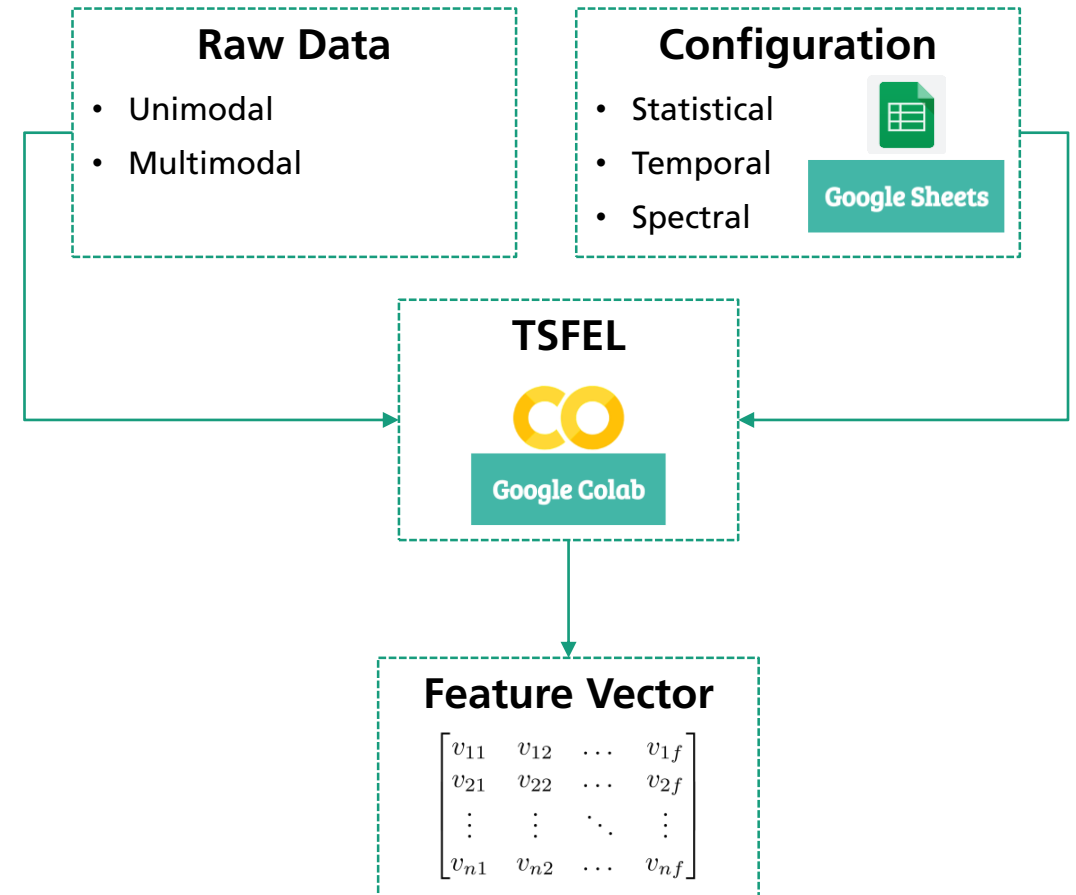


TSFEL: Time Series Feature Extraction Library



TSFEL: Time Series Feature Extraction Library

- Assists researchers on **initial exploratory data analysis** tasks without significant programming effort
- **Google Colab** and **Google Sheets** provide high-level abstraction.



TSFEL: Time Series Feature Extraction Library

■ Intuitive, fast deployment and reproducible

Interactive UI for feature selection and customization

■ Computational complexity evaluation

Know the computational effort before extracting features

■ Comprehensive documentation

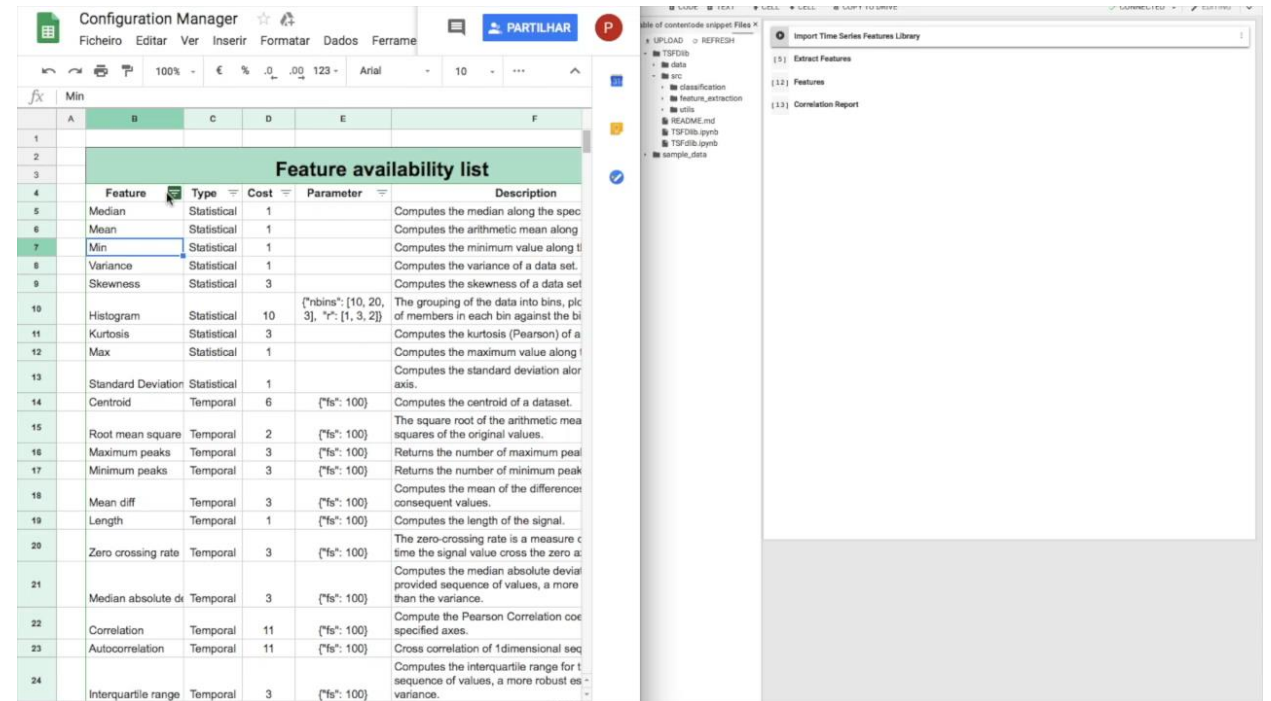
Each feature extraction method has a detailed explanation

■ Unit Tested

Unit tests are provided for each feature

■ Easily extended

Adding new features is easily achieved using a JSON format



The screenshot displays the 'Configuration Manager' application window. The main area shows a 'Feature availability list' table with columns: Feature, Type, Cost, Parameter, and Description. The table lists 24 features, including statistical and temporal features. The 'Min' feature is highlighted in row 7. To the right, a sidebar shows a file explorer with a tree structure containing folders like 'data', 'classification', 'feature_extraction', and 'utils', along with files like 'README.md', 'TSFEL.py', and 'sample_data'.

Feature	Type	Cost	Parameter	Description
Median	Statistical	1		Computes the median along the spec
Mean	Statistical	1		Computes the arithmetic mean along
Min	Statistical	1		Computes the minimum value along t
Variance	Statistical	1		Computes the variance of a data set.
Skewness	Statistical	3		Computes the skewness of a data set
Histogram	Statistical	10	{*nbins*: [10, 20, 3], *r*: [1, 3, 2]}	The grouping of the data into bins, plc of members in each bin against the bi
Kurtosis	Statistical	3		Computes the kurtosis (Pearson) of a
Max	Statistical	1		Computes the maximum value along l
Standard Deviation	Statistical	1		Computes the standard deviation alor axis.
Centroid	Temporal	6	{*fs*: 100}	Computes the centroid of a dataset.
Root mean square	Temporal	2	{*fs*: 100}	The square root of the arithmetic mea squares of the original values.
Maximum peaks	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	Returns the number of maximum peak
Minimum peaks	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	Returns the number of minimum peak
Mean diff	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	Computes the mean of the difference consequent values.
Length	Temporal	1	{*fs*: 100}	Computes the length of the signal.
Zero crossing rate	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	The zero-crossing rate is a measure c time the signal value cross the zero a
Median absolute de	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	Computes the median absolute deviat provided sequence of values, a more than the variance.
Correlation	Temporal	11	{*fs*: 100}	Compute the Pearson Correlation coe specified axes.
Autocorrelation	Temporal	11	{*fs*: 100}	Cross correlation of 1dimensional seq
Interquartile range	Temporal	3	{*fs*: 100}	Computes the interquartile range for t sequence of values, a more robust es - variance.

SmartCompanion App

Demonstration

Award-winning Applications

- Smart Companion includes applications that have won the recognition from Google, Vodafone, World Summit Award Mobile and Zon.



Visit the website

<http://smartcompanion.projects.fraunhofer.pt/>

References



[White paper](#): Machine Learning @ Fraunhofer Portugal AICOS, May 2017

- Joana Silva, Carina Figueira, Marília Barandas, João Gonçalves, João Costa, Luís Rosado, Maria Vasconcelos, Filipe Soares and Hugo Gamboa

PORTO – Headquarters

Address: **Rua Alfredo Allen 455/461**

4200-135 Porto | Portugal

Phone: **+351 220 430 300**

LISBOA – Branch Office

Address: **Avenida Prof. Gama Pinto 2**

1649-003 Lisbon | Portugal

Website: **www.fraunhofer.pt** | E-mail: **info@fraunhofer.pt** | Facebook: **facebook.com/fraunhoferportugal** | LinkedIn: **Fraunhofer Portugal**