Human Activity Recongnition Using LSTM

October 23, 2018

1 Human Activity Recognition

2 Description

These days Smartphones have become an integral part of our life. We cannot assume our life without a mobile phone. Since, the advent of Smartphones, a revolution has been created in the mobile communication industry. Smartphones are not just restricted for calling these days. Infact, they are more often used for entertainment purpose.

Smartphone manufacturing companies load Smartphones with various sensors to enhance the user experinece. Two of the such sensors are Accelerometer and Gyroscope. Accelerometer measures acceleration while Gyroscope measures angular velocity.

Here, we will try to use the data provided by accelerometer and gyroscope of Smartphone to classify the activity which a Smartphone user is performing

3 Why this is Useful?

These days, in addition to Smartphones, we are also using Smart-Watches like Fitbit or Apple-Watch, which help us to track our health. They monitor our each activity throughout the day check how many calories we have burnt. How many hours have we slept. However, in addition to Accelerometer and Gyroscope, they also use Heart-Rate data to monitor our activity. Since, we only have Smartphone data so just by using Accelerometer and Gyroscope data we will monitor the activity of a person. This software can then be converted into an App which can be downloaded in Smartphone. Hence, a person who has Smartphone can monitor his/her health using this App

4 Information about Data

5 How Data is recorded

The experiments have been carried out with a group of 30 volunteers within an age bracket of 19-48 years. Each person performed six activities (WALKING, WALKING-UPSTAIRS, WALKING-DOWNSTAIRS, SITTING-DOWN, STANDING-UP, LAYING-DOWN) wearing a smartphone (Samsung Galaxy S II) on the waist. Using its embedded accelerometer and gyroscope, we captured 3-axial linear acceleration and 3-axial angular velocity at a constant rate of 50Hz. The experiments have been video-recorded to label the data manually. The obtained dataset has been

randomly partitioned into two sets, where 70% of the volunteers was selected for generating the training data and 30% the test data. 5.2. Features

These sensor signals are pre-processed by applying noise filters and then sampled in fixedwidth windows(sliding windows) of 2.56 seconds each with 50% overlap. i.e., each window has 128 readings. A 128 size vector is created from each window. From Each window or to be more precise, from each 128 readings domain experts from signal processing have engineered feature vector of size 561 by calculating variables from the time and frequency domain. In our dataset, each data-point represents a window with different readings. 561 features are stored in the file "Features.docx". Check it out. Check out 561 features here.(In your blog give here the link of the docx file of features which you upload on github). The acceleration signal was separated into Body and Gravity acceleration signals(tBodyAcc-XYZ and tGravityAcc-XYZ) using some low pass filter with corner frequency of 0.3Hz. After that, the body linear acceleration and angular velocity were derived in time to obtain jerk signals (tBodyAccJerk-XYZ and tBodyGyroJerk-XYZ). The magnitude of these 3-dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidian norm. This magnitudes are represented as features with names like tBodyAccMag, tGravityAccMag, tBodyAccJerk-Mag, tBodyGyroMag and tBodyGyroJerkMag. Finally, We've got frequency domain signals from some of the available signals by applying a FFT (Fast Fourier Transform). These signals obtained were labelled with prefix 'f' just like original signals with prefix 't'. These signals are labelled as fBodyAcc-XYZ, fBodyGyroMag etc.

These are the signals that we got so far.

tBodyAcc-XYZ tGravityAcc-XYZ tBodyAccJerk-XYZ tBodyGyro-XYZ tBodyGyroJerk-XYZ tBodyAccMag tGravityAccMag tBodyAccJerkMag tBodyGyroMag tBodyGyroJerkMag fBodyAcc-XYZ fBodyAccJerk-XYZ fBodyGyro-XYZ fBodyAccMag fBodyAccJerkMag fBodyGyroMag fBodyGyroJerkMag

9 We can estimate some set of variables from the above signals. i.e., We will estimate the following properties on each and every signal that we recorded so far.

mean(): Mean value std(): Standard deviation mad(): Median absolute deviation max(): Largest value in array min(): Smallest value in array sma(): Signal magnitude area energy(): Energy measure. Sum of the squares divided by the number of values. iqr(): Inter-quartile range entropy(): Signal entropy arCoeff(): Auto-regression coefficients with Burg order equal to 4 correlation(): correlation coefficient between two signals maxInds(): index of the frequency component with largest magnitude meanFreq(): Weighted average of the frequency components to obtain a mean frequency skewness(): skewness of the frequency domain signal kurtosis(): kurtosis of the frequency domain signal bandsEnergy(): Energy of a frequency interval within the 64 bins of the FFT of each window. angle(): Angle between to vectors.

10 We can obtain some other vectors by taking the average of signals in a single window sample. These are used on the angle() variable.

In [19]: gravityMean
tBodyAccMean
tBodyGyroMean
tBodyGyroJerkMean

NameError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-19-d3f38673bd33> in <module>()
----> 1 gravityMean
        2 tBodyAccMean
        3 tBodyAccJerkMean
        4 tBodyGyroMean
        5 tBodyGyroJerkMean
NameError: name 'gravityMean' is not defined
```

6 Data Source

Data is downloaded from following source: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/human+activity+recognition

7 Quick Overview of Dataset

Accelerometer and Gyroscope readings are taken from 30 volunteers(referred as subjects) while performing the following 6 Activities.

These activites are encoded as follows: WALKING-- 1 WALKING_UPSTAIRS-- 2 WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS-- 3 SITTING-- 4 STANDING-- 5 LYING-- 6

1.Readings are divided into a window of 2.56 seconds with 50% overlapping. 2.Accelerometer readings are divided into gravity acceleration and body acceleration readings, which has x, y and z components each. 3.Gyroscope readings are the measure of angular velocities which has x, y and z components. 4.Jerk signals are calculated for Body-Acceleration readings. 5.Fourier Transforms are made on the above time readings to obtain frequency readings. 6.Now, on all the base signal readings., mean, max, mad, sma, arcoefficient, energy-bands, entropy etc., are calculated for each window. 7.Extra features are calculated by taking the average of signals in a single window sample. These are used on the angle() variable. 8.Finally, we got feature vector of 561 features and these features are given in the dataset. Each window of readings is a data-point of 561 features.

8 Y-Encoded Labels

```
In []: WALKING-- 1
WALKING_UPSTAIRS-- 2
WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS-- 3
SITTING-- 4
STANDING-- 5
LYING-- 6
```

9 Business Problem

Work-flow is as follows:

1.Domain experts from the field of Signal Processing collects the data from Accelerometer and Gyroscope of Smartphone. 2.They break up the data in the time window of 2.56 seconds with 50% overlapping i.e., 128 reading 3.They engineered 561 features from each time window of 2.56 seconds.

By using either human engineered 561 feature data or raw features of 128 reading, our goal is to predict one of the six activities that a Smartphone user is performing at that 2.56 Seconds time window.

10 Problem Statement

By using either human engineered 561 feature data or raw features of 128 reading, our goal is to predict one of the six activities that a Smartphone user is performing at that 2.56 Seconds time window.

11 Objective and Constraints

1.No Low latency requirement. 2.Errors are not much costly.

All of the Accelerometer and Gyroscope are tri-axial, means that they measure acceleration and angular-velocity respectively in all the three axis namely X-axis, Y-axis and Z-axis. So, we have in total six time-series data. Given this six time-series data, we want to predict six activities namely Walking or Walking-Upstairs or Walking-Downstairs or Lying-Down or Standing-Up or Sitting-Down.

At the outset, this is a multi-class classification problem.

12 ML Problem Formulation

All of the Accelerometer and Gyroscope are tri-axial, means that they measure acceleration and angular-velocity respectively in all the three axis namely X-axis, Y-axis and Z-axis. So, we have in total six time-series data. Given this six time-series data, we want to predict six activities namely Walking or Walking-Upstairs or Walking-Downstairs or Lying-Down or Standing-Up or Sitting-Down.

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13 Performance Metric

1.We will use Accuracy as one of the metric. 2.We will also use Confusion-Matrix to check that in which two activities our model is confused and predicting incorrect activity. For example, between Standing-Up and Sitting-Down. Between Walking-Upstairs and Walking-Downstairs

14 Data

All the data is present in 'UCI_HAR_dataset/' folder in present working directory. Feature names are present in 'UCI_HAR_dataset/features.txt'

Train Data 'UCI_HAR_dataset/train/X_train.txt' 'UCI_HAR_dataset/train/subject_train.txt' 'UCI_HAR_dataset/train/y_train.txt' Test Data 'UCI_HAR_dataset/test/X_test.txt' 'UCI_HAR_dataset/test/subject_test.txt' 'UCI_HAR_dataset/test/y_test.txt'

15 Data-Points Distribution

1.30 test-subjects data is randomly split to 70%(21) train and 30%(7) test data. 2.Each data-point corresponds one of the 6 Activities.

16 Plan of Action

We will apply classical Machine Learning models on these 561 sized domain expert engineered features. As we know that LSTM works well on time-series data, so we have decided that we will apply LSTM of Recurrent Neural Networks on 128 sized raw readings that we obtained from accelerometer and gyroscope signals.

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
In [2]: # Activities are the class labels
        # It is a 6 class classification
        ACTIVITIES = {
            O: 'WALKING',
            1: 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS',
            2: 'WALKING DOWNSTAIRS',
            3: 'SITTING',
            4: 'STANDING',
            5: 'LAYING',
        }
        # Utility function to print the confusion matrix
        def confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_pred):
            Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_true, axis=1)])
            Y_pred = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_pred, axis=1)])
            return pd.crosstab(Y_true, Y_pred, rownames=['True'], colnames=['Pred'])
16.0.1 Data
In [3]: # Data directory
        DATADIR = 'UCI_HAR_Dataset'
In [4]: # Raw data signals
        # Signals are from Accelerometer and Gyroscope
        # The signals are in x,y,z directions
        # Sensor signals are filtered to have only body acceleration
```

```
# excluding the acceleration due to gravity
        # Triaxial acceleration from the accelerometer is total acceleration
        SIGNALS = \Gamma
            "body_acc_x",
            "body acc y",
            "body_acc_z",
            "body_gyro_x",
            "body_gyro_y",
            "body_gyro_z",
            "total_acc_x",
            "total_acc_y",
            "total_acc_z"
        ]
In [5]: # Utility function to read the data from csv file
        def _read_csv(filename):
            return pd.read_csv(filename, delim_whitespace=True, header=None)
        # Utility function to load the load
        def load_signals(subset):
            signals_data = []
            for signal in SIGNALS:
                filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial Signals/{signal}_{subset}.txt'
                signals_data.append(
                    _read_csv(filename).as_matrix()
                )
            # Transpose is used to change the dimensionality of the output,
            # aggregating the signals by combination of sample/timestep.
            # Resultant shape is (7352 train/2947 test samples, 128 timesteps, 9 signals)
            return np.transpose(signals_data, (1, 2, 0))
In [6]: def load_y(subset):
            The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
            that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
            every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
            (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get_dummies.html)
            filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
            y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
            return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix()
In [7]: def load data():
            ,, ,, ,,
            Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
```

```
Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
            X_train, X_test = load_signals('train'), load_signals('test')
            y_train, y_test = load_y('train'), load_y('test')
            return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
In [8]: # Importing tensorflow
        np.random.seed(42)
        import tensorflow as tf
        tf.set_random_seed(42)
C:\Users\Saurabh\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\h5py\__init__.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion of
  from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
In [9]: # Configuring a session
        session_conf = tf.ConfigProto(
            intra_op_parallelism_threads=1,
            inter_op_parallelism_threads=1
        )
In [10]: # Import Keras
         from keras import backend as K
         sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
         K.set_session(sess)
Using TensorFlow backend.
In [11]: # Importing libraries
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import LSTM
         from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
In [30]: # Initializing parameters
         epochs = 300
         batch_size = 32
         n_hidden = 64
In [31]: # Utility function to count the number of classes
         def _count_classes(y):
             return len(set([tuple(category) for category in y]))
In [32]: # Loading the train and test data
         X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = load_data()
C:\Users\Saurabh\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:12: FutureWarning: Method ...
  if sys.path[0] == '':
```

```
In [33]: timesteps = len(X_train[0])
       input_dim = len(X_train[0][0])
       n_classes = _count_classes(Y_train)
       print(timesteps)
       print(input_dim)
       print(len(X train))
128
9
7352
  • Defining the Architecture of LSTM
In [34]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
       model = Sequential()
       # Configuring the parameters
       model.add(LSTM(n_hidden, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
       # Adding a dropout layer
       model.add(Dropout(0.5))
       # Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
       model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
       model.summary()
              Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                              Param #
______
                        (None, 64)
lstm_3 (LSTM)
                                               18944
dropout_3 (Dropout) (None, 64)
                                              Ω
dense_3 (Dense) (None, 6)
                                              390
______
Total params: 19,334
Trainable params: 19,334
Non-trainable params: 0
In [35]: # Compiling the model
       model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                   optimizer='adam',
                   metrics=['accuracy'])
In [36]: # Training the model
       model.fit(X_train,
                Y_train,
                batch_size=batch_size,
```

validation_data=(X_test, Y_test), epochs=epochs)

```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/300
Epoch 2/300
Epoch 3/300
Epoch 4/300
Epoch 5/300
Epoch 6/300
Epoch 7/300
Epoch 8/300
Epoch 9/300
Epoch 10/300
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Epoch 300/300
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Out[36]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1f1cd453860>

Pred	LAYING	SITTING	STANDING	WALKING	WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS	\
True						
LAYING	537	0	0	0	0	
SITTING	0	378	113	0	0	
STANDING	0	59	473	0	0	
WALKING	0	0	0	496	0	
WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS	0	1	0	12	399	
WALKING_UPSTAIRS	0	2	1	3	0	

Pred WALKING_UPSTAIRS
True
LAYING 0
SITTING 0

- With a simple 2 layer architecture we got 93.24% accuracy and a loss of 0.21
- We can further imporve the performace with Hyperparameter tuning

17 Conclusion:

1.Here we seen thatby using two layered LSTM, we got a accuracy of 93.24% with loss of 0.21%. DeeP Learning help us to built models even when we don't have domain expert engineered features. 2.LSTM model can give good result by doing more hypertuning. 3.In this case study for better accuracy I had checked different epochs with different parameters.