



# PREDICT HAND MOVEMENT

**Using LSTM Neural Network on a BBC Micro:bit** 



JUNE 12, 2019

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# • Introduction



Figure 1. The photo shows BBC Micro Bit with its original packaging behind it.

In this project, we train a LSTM (Long short-term memory) to classify a movement of a BBC Micro:bit using its accelerometer into one of the given movements; ideal, up, down, left and right.

The requirements of the project are as follows:

<ul> <li>Two BBC Micro:bit</li> <li>USB Type A to Micro B 5-Pin cables</li> <li>keras 2.2.4 library (Tensorflow 1.13.1 as backend)</li> <li>numpy 1.16.2 library</li> <li>pandas 0.24.1 library</li> <li>matplotlib 2.2.2 library</li> <li>scikit-learn 0.20.3 library</li> <li>Jupyter notebook</li> <li>microfs 1.3.1 library</li> <li>pyserial 3.4 library</li> </ul>	Hardware	Software
● mu-editor 1.0.2 library	Two BBC Micro:bit	<ul> <li>Python 3.6.7</li> <li>keras 2.2.4 library (Tensorflow 1.13.1 as backend)</li> <li>numpy 1.16.2 library</li> <li>pandas 0.24.1 library</li> <li>matplotlib 2.2.2 library</li> <li>scikit-learn 0.20.3 library</li> <li>Jupyter notebook</li> <li>microfs 1.3.1 library</li> </ul>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> [Source] By Aruld - Own work, CC BY-SA 4

# Description

The top view of the directory looks as shown below.

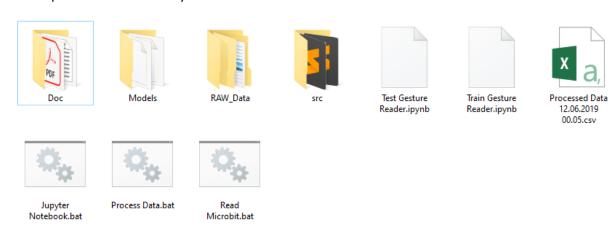


Figure 2. Top view of main directory

The description of each component is as follows:

#### Doc:

This directory contains documentation of this project.

## • Models:

After training the models, they are saved here in **HDF5** format. The format of model name is as follows:

## Model <Test Accuracy> <Date> <Time>.HDF5

## • RAW\_Data:

When we read the collected data from the BBC Micro:bit using the "Read Micro:bit" batch file, they are saved here in a subdirectory. The naming format of the subdirectory is as follows:

## <Label Type> <Date> <Time>

#### • src:

This directory contains all the source codes of this project.

#### \*.ipvnb files:

These are the Jupyter Notebook files that contain codes with documentation about the training, testing and a simple usage of the trained model.

## • Processed Data (.csv file):

This is the processed csv file that contains all readings from the csv files in RAW\_Data directory. The data are read from RAW\_Data, processed (with moving average windows and normalization) and stored in a single csv file. The programs in Jupyter Notebook use this csv file to train and test the model.

## • Batch files (.bat):

These batch files are shortcuts to perform following actions:

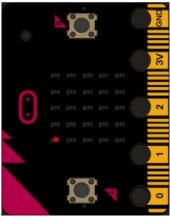
**Jupyter Notebook.bat:** Opens Jupyter Notebook at current directory.

**Read Micro:bit.bat:** Copies data from BBC Micro:bit to **RAW\_Data** directory. **Process Data.bat:** Processes the data in **RAW\_Data** directory and creates

"Processed Data . . . . csv" file.

## Data collection in BBC Micro:bit

- 1. Plug in a BBC Micro:bit via USB to the computer
- 2. Open up the Mu-Editor and load the "Collect Data.py" file
- 3. Click on the "Mode" option located at the top left of the editor and select "BBC Micro:bit"
- 4. Flash the file to the BBC Micro:bit by clicking on the "Flash" option in the Mu-Editor
- 5. Restart the BBC Micro:bit and power it with a power source i.e USB or battery (USB preferred)
- 6. Hold the BBC Micro:bit at position as shown below:



- 7. Then choose the number of data to collect by pressing button A or B. (Max 14 data)
- 8. Press both A and B to start collecting data.
- 9. When you press the button A, a countdown of 1 sec will be displayed.
- 10. After the countdown, BBC Micro:bit samples and saves the acceleration data for 1.5 seconds at 0.1 second interval. So perform the movement after the countdown.
- 11. You can see the number of data left to be collected by pressing the button B.
- 12. To collect further data, repeat step 9.
- 13. In the end, a smiley face will be displayed to indicate that data collection is finished.

# Data retrieval from BBC Micro:bit to computer

- 1. Plug in the BBC Micro:bit with data via USB to the computer
- 2. Open the "Read Micro:bit" batch file which runs the "src/Read Micro:bit.py" file.



- 3. Then type the name of the movement data type collected in the BBC Micro:bit.
- 4. Now all the csv data files are moved from the BBC Micro:bit to the RAW\_Data directory.

# Data processing of the collected raw data

 Once you have sufficient data collected in the RAW\_Data directory, open the "Process Data" batch file which runs the "src/Process Data.py" file with given data directory, moving average window width and normalization arguments.

2. In the end, there will be "Processed Data <date> <time>.csv" file ready to be loaded for training and testing the model.

# Model training and testing

- 1. Open the "Jupyter Notebook" batch file.
- 2. Load the "Train Gesture Reader.ipynb" file.
- 3. Select the processed csv file for training and testing of the model.
- 4. Run all the cells.
- 5. In the end, decide accuracy threshold to save the trained model or not.

# Predicting hand gestures using trained model

- 1. Flash "src/Data Sender.py" in one BBC Micro:bit and "src/Data Receiver.py" in another using Mu-Editor.
- 2. Connect the receiver BBC Micro:bit via USB to the computer.
- 3. Load the "Test Gesture Reader.ipynb" file in the Jupyter Notebook.
- 4. Load a model from the "Models" directory.
- 5. Configure the serial port configuration of the receiver BBC Micro:bit in the code.
- 6. Run all the cells.
- 7. In one cell, the program waits for data from receiver BBC Micro:bit via USB.
- 8. Then turn on the sender BBC Micro:bit and hold it like during the data collection process.
- 9. Press button A to start countdown.
- 10. After the countdown, perform the movement.
- 11. You can see the data transferred from sender to receiver BBC Micro:bit by looking at the LEDs.
- 12. Once the receiver transfers all data to the program via USB, it will display a tick sign as it receives an end token at the end of the data.
- 13. If the end token packet was lost, press the button B on the transmitter BBC Micro:bit to send the end token manually.
- 14. Then the program in Jupyter Notebook processes the data, plots its graph and displays the predicted movement.