

# MOBILE SENSING LEARNING



## CS5323 & 7323

Mobile Sensing and Learning

doppler and activity monitoring

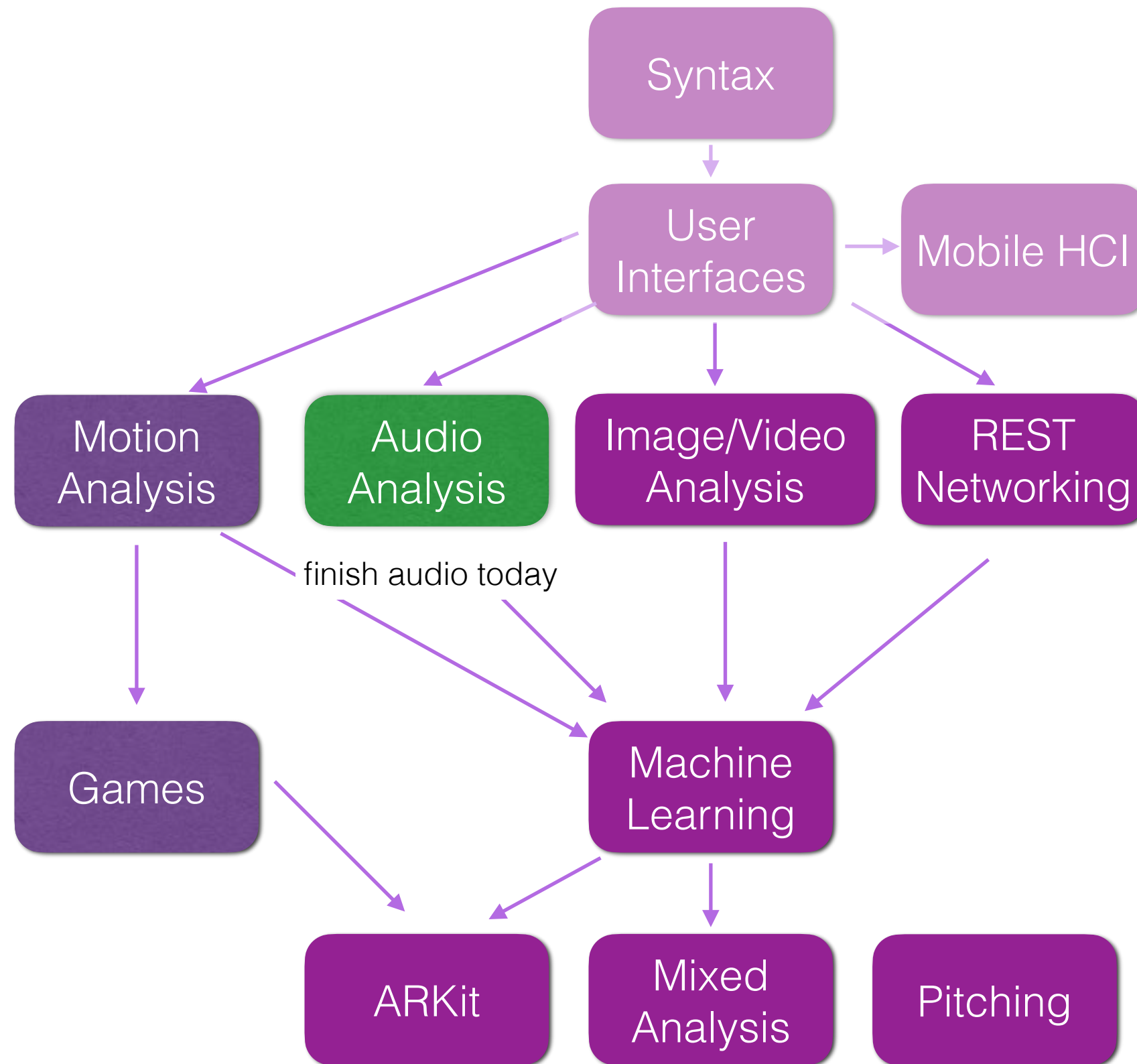
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# agenda and logistics

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- logistics:
  - grades update
  - A2 is due soon!
- agenda:
  - A2 explanations
    - general FFT review
    - peak finding
    - the doppler effect
  - activity processing

# class overview

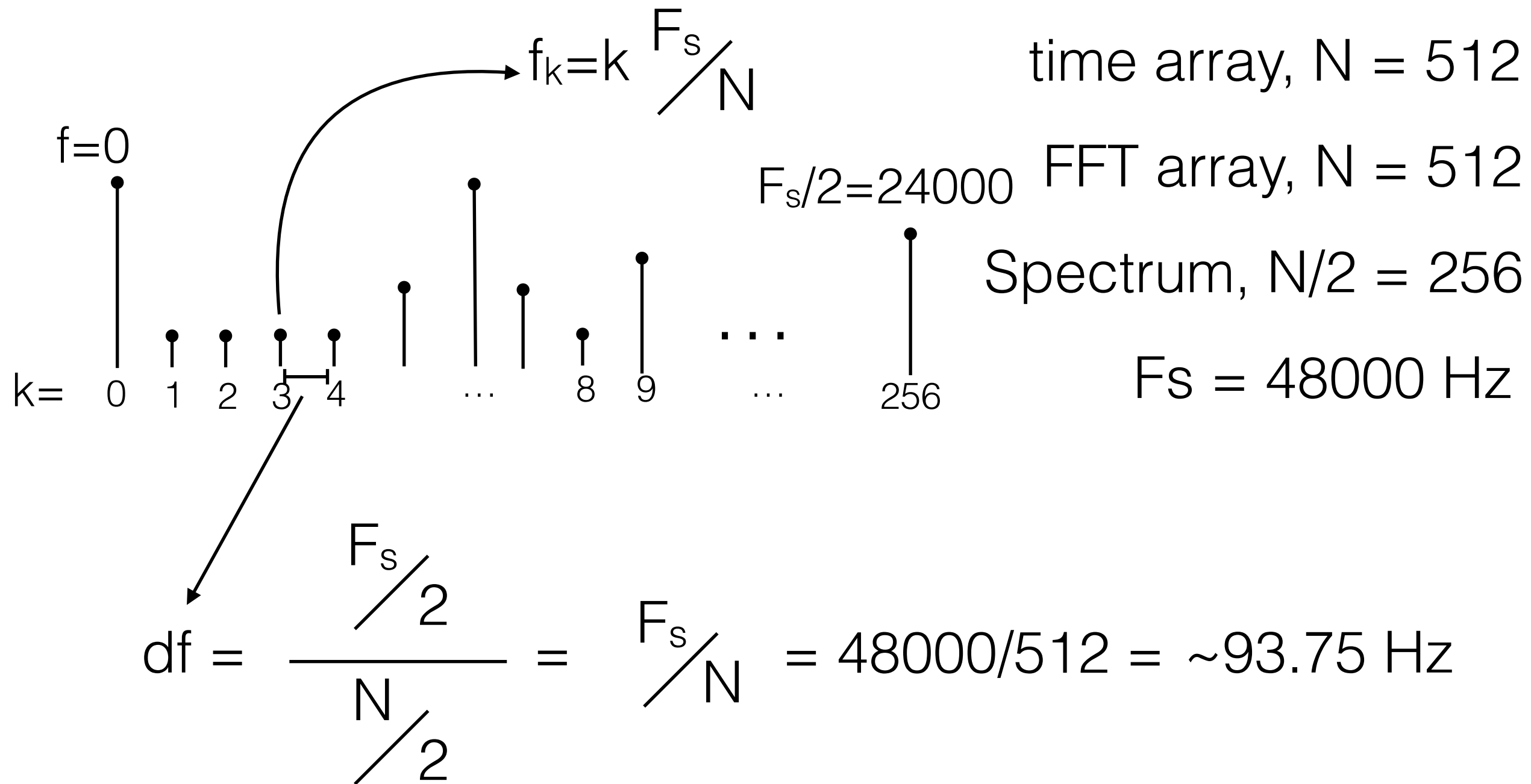


# FFT review

- sampling rate
  - dictates the time between each sample,  $(1 / F_s)$  (get from the Novocaine `audioManager`)
  - max frequency we can measure is half of sampling rate
- resolution in frequency
  - tradeoff between length of FFT and sampling rate
  - each frequency “bin” is an index in the FFT array
    - each bin represents  $(F_s / N)$  Hz
    - what does that mean for 6 Hz accuracy?

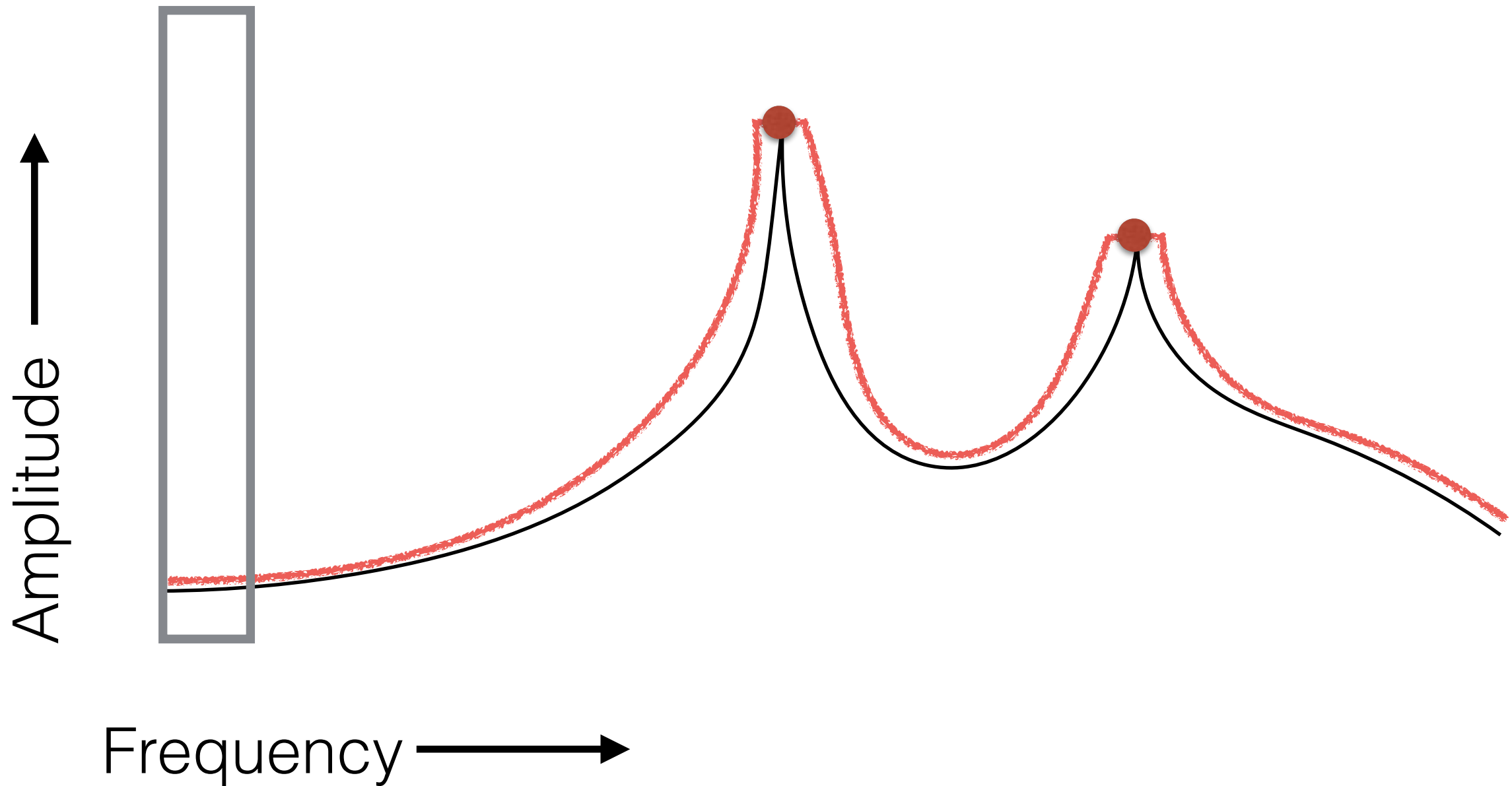
# time and frequency

**Note:** the FFT class **ALWAYS** rounds to the next power of 2

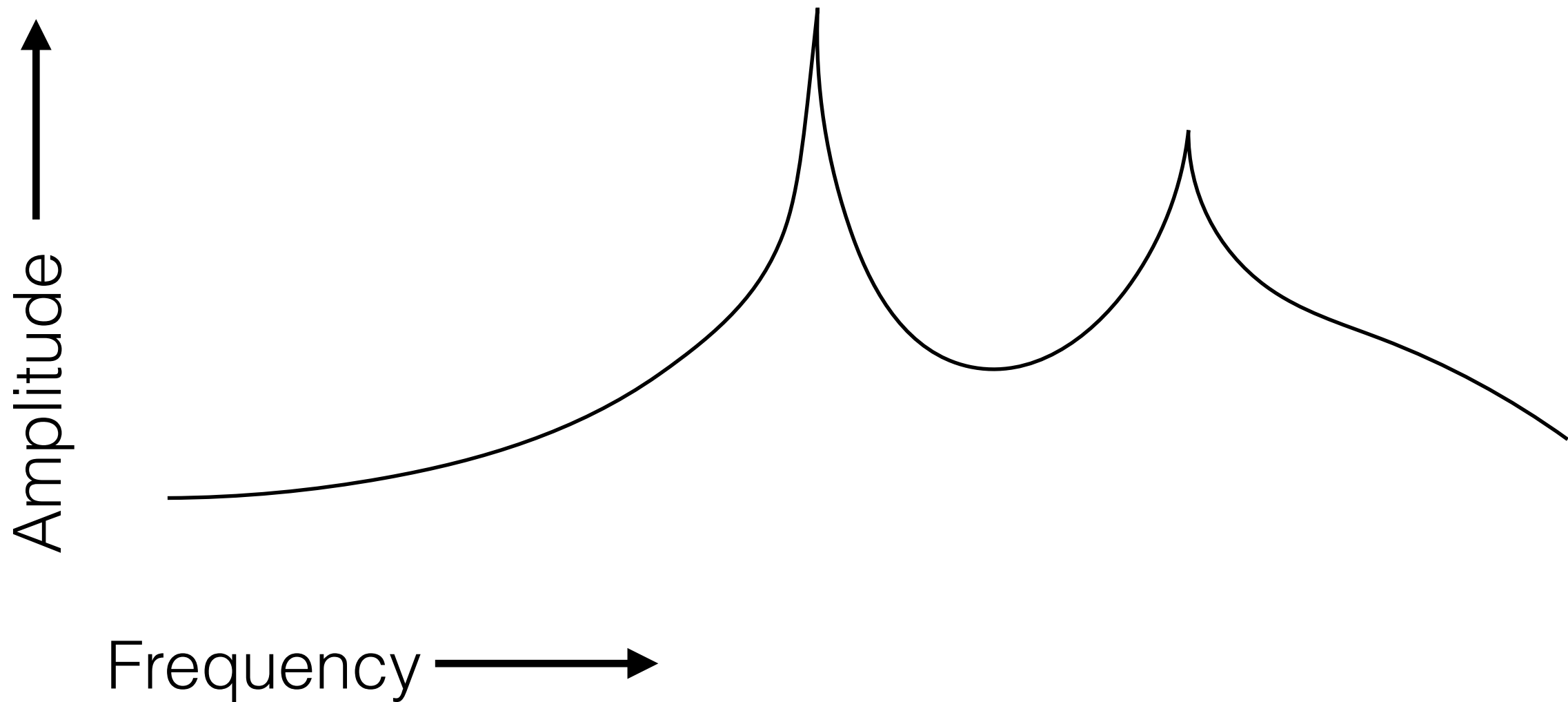


# local peak finding

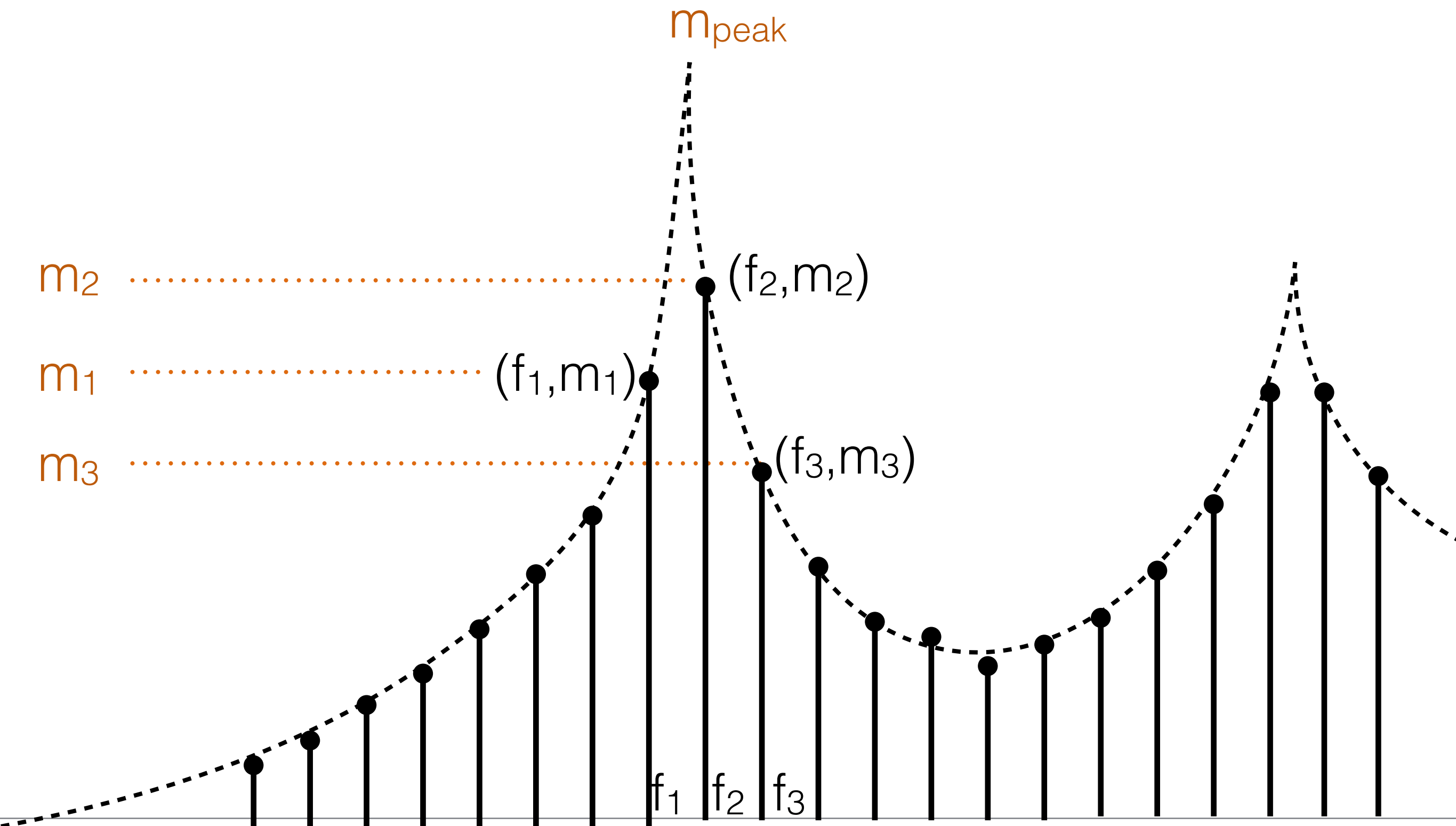
max in window



# peak interpolation



# peak interpolation





# peak interpolation

great for **module A**!  
no need to do this for  
**module B**, Why?

$m_{\text{peak}}$

$$f_{\text{peak}} \approx f_2 + \frac{m_1 - m_3}{m_3 - 2m_2 + m_1} \frac{\Delta f}{2}$$

$(f_2, m_2)$

quadratic  
approximation

$(f_1, m_1)$

**good resource:**

[https://  
www.dsprelated.com/  
freebooks/sasp/  
Quadratic\\_Interpolatio  
n\\_Spectral\\_Peaks.html](https://www.dsprelated.com/freebooks/sasp/Quadratic_Interpolation_Spectral_Peaks.html)

$(f_3, m_3)$

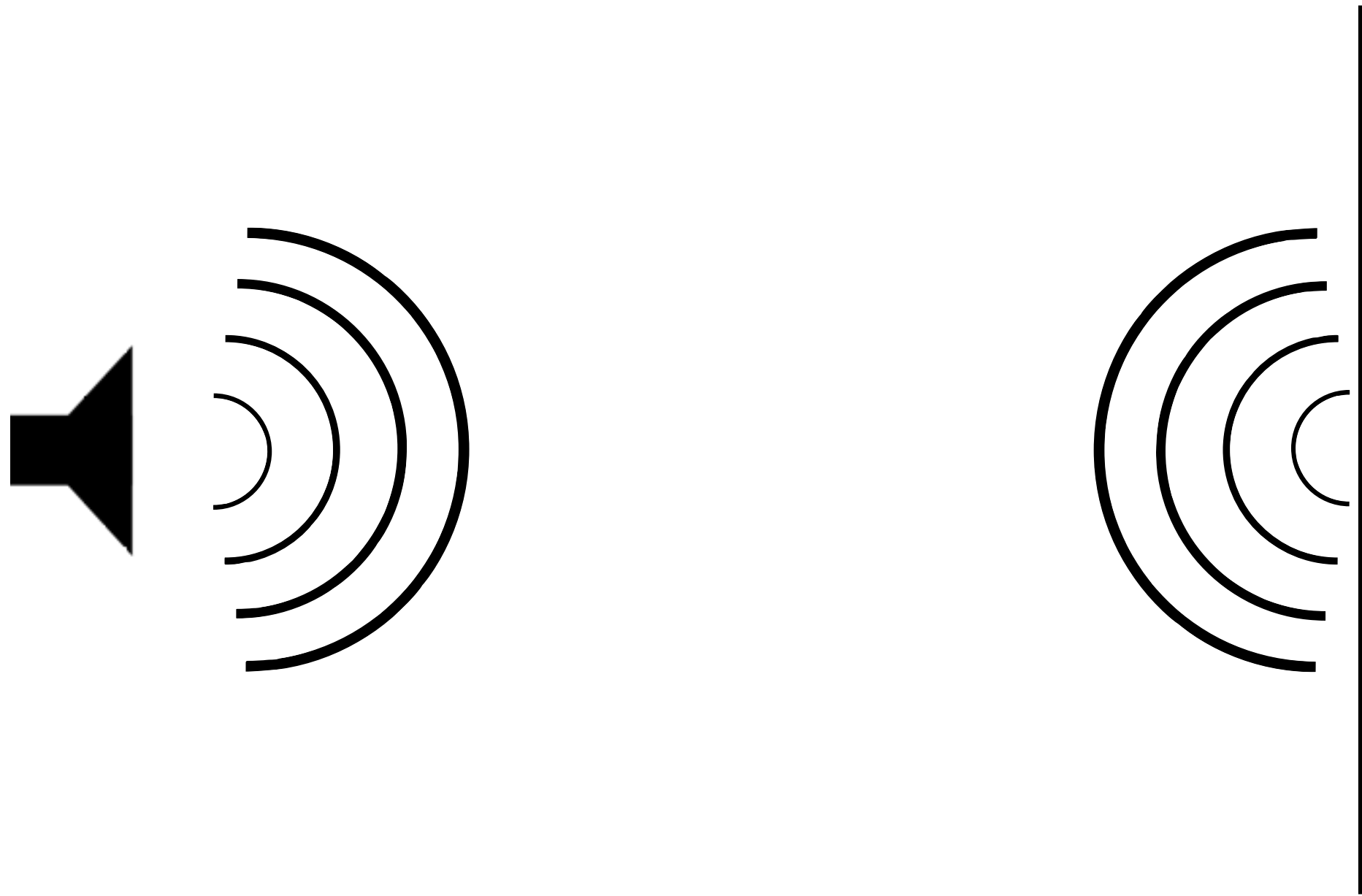
$f_1$

$f_{\text{peak}}$

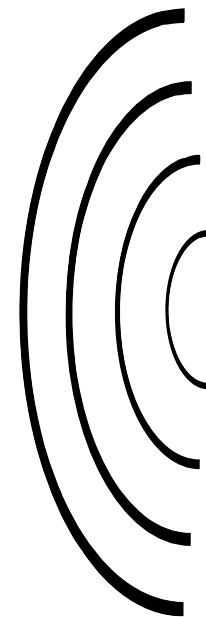
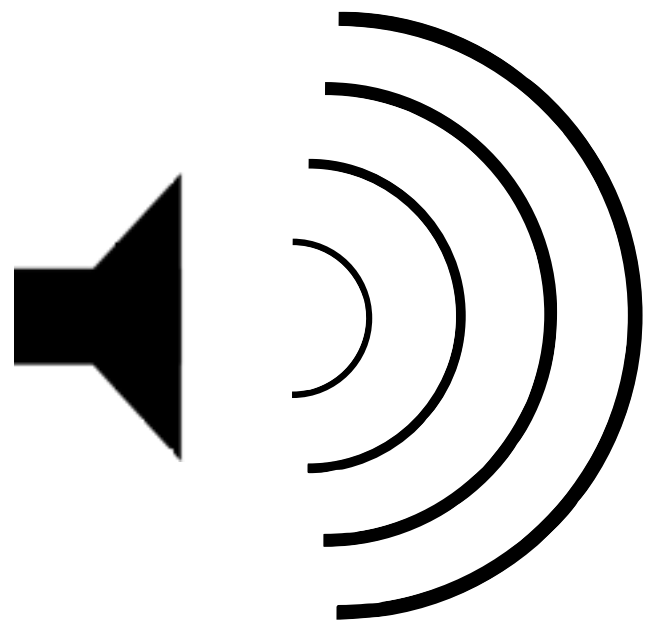
$f_2$

$f_3$

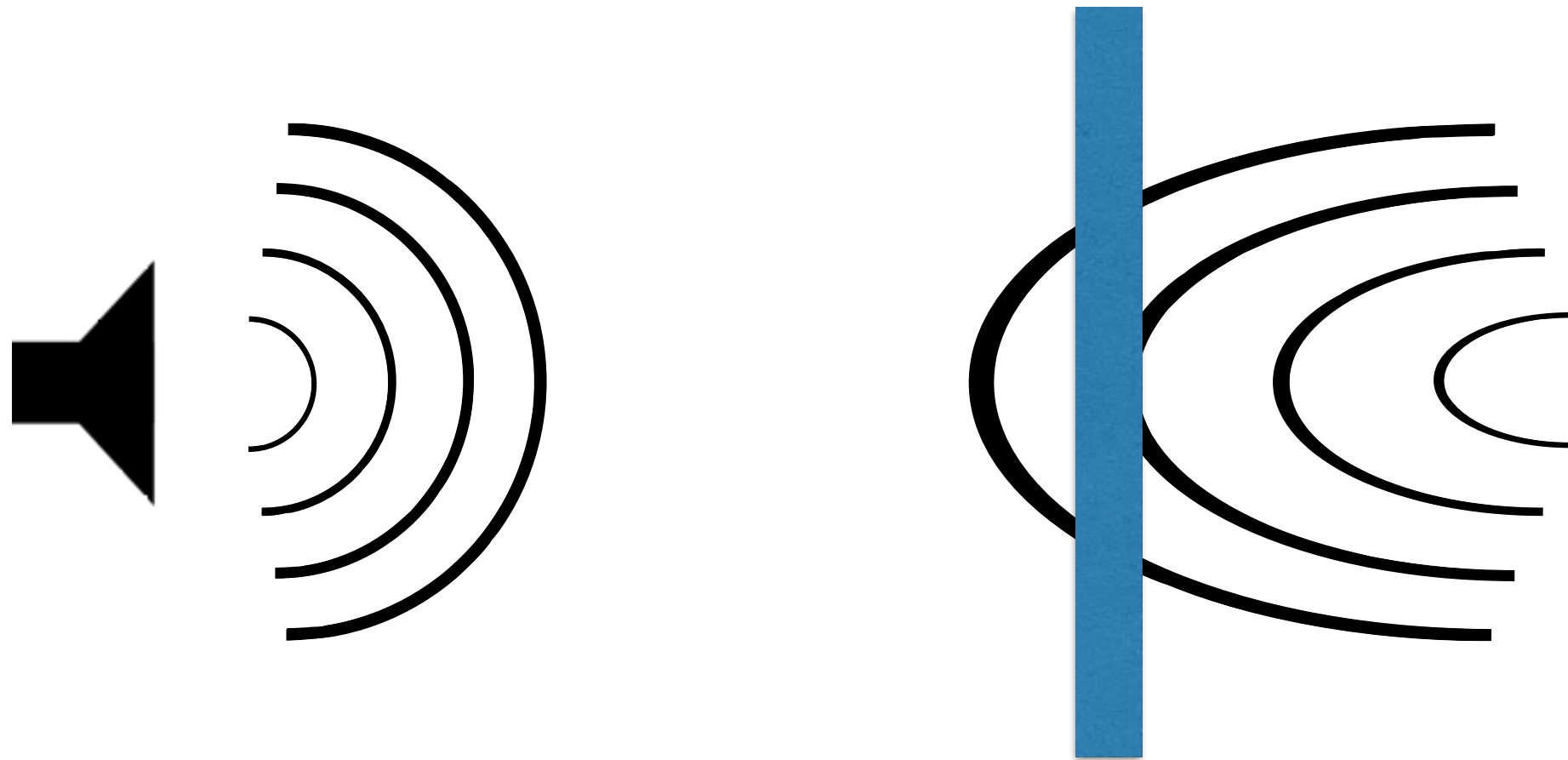
# the doppler effect



# the doppler effect



# the doppler effect



# the doppler effect

The diagram shows the Doppler effect formula  $\Delta f = \frac{V_{object}}{c} f_0$  with four callout boxes. A box labeled 'change in frequency' points to  $\Delta f$ . A box labeled 'velocity of object' points to  $V_{object}$ . A box labeled 'speed of sound' points to  $c$ . A box labeled 'frequency of source' points to  $f_0$ .

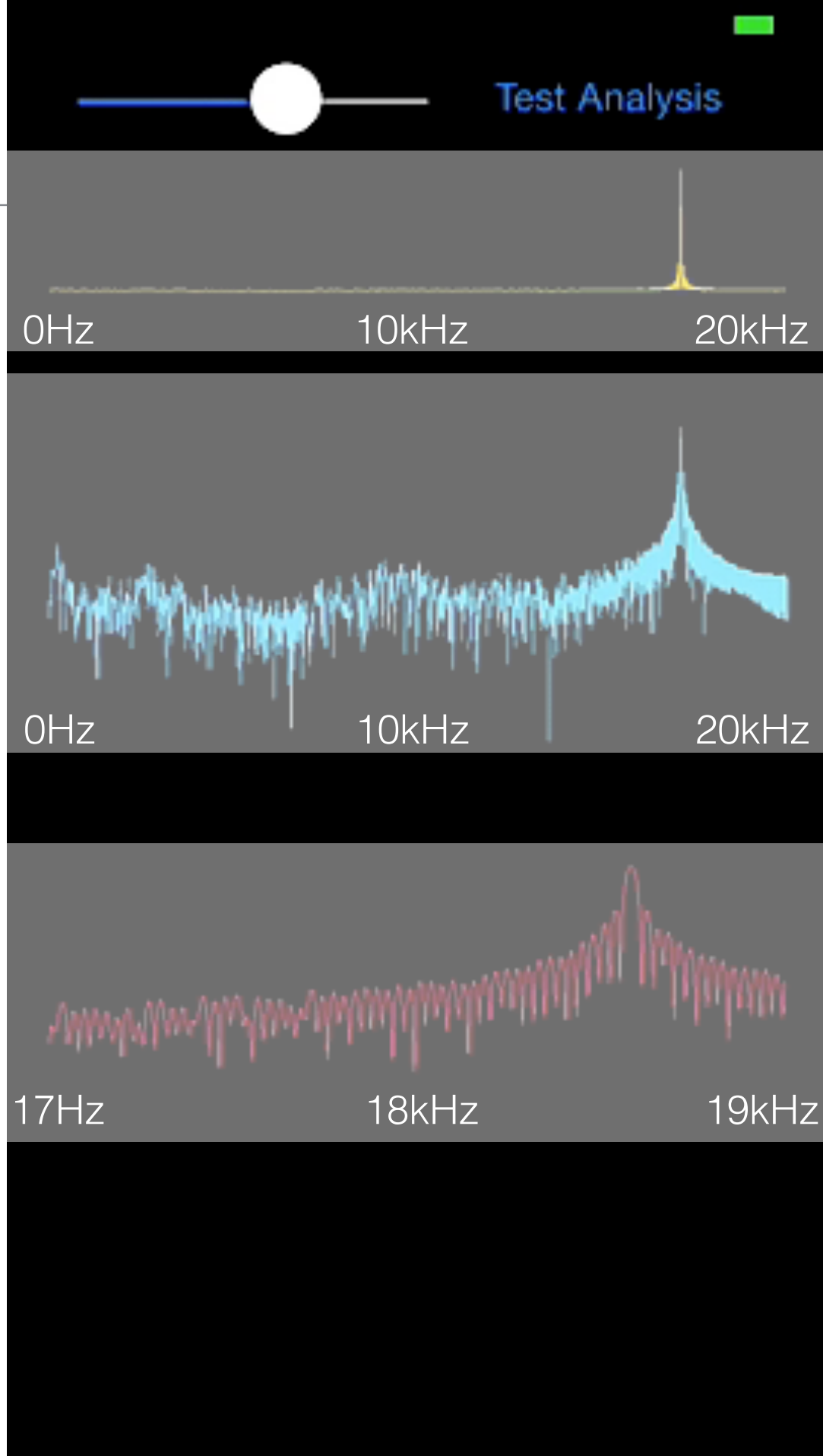
$$\Delta f = \frac{V_{object}}{c} f_0$$

change in frequency

velocity of object

speed of sound

frequency of source

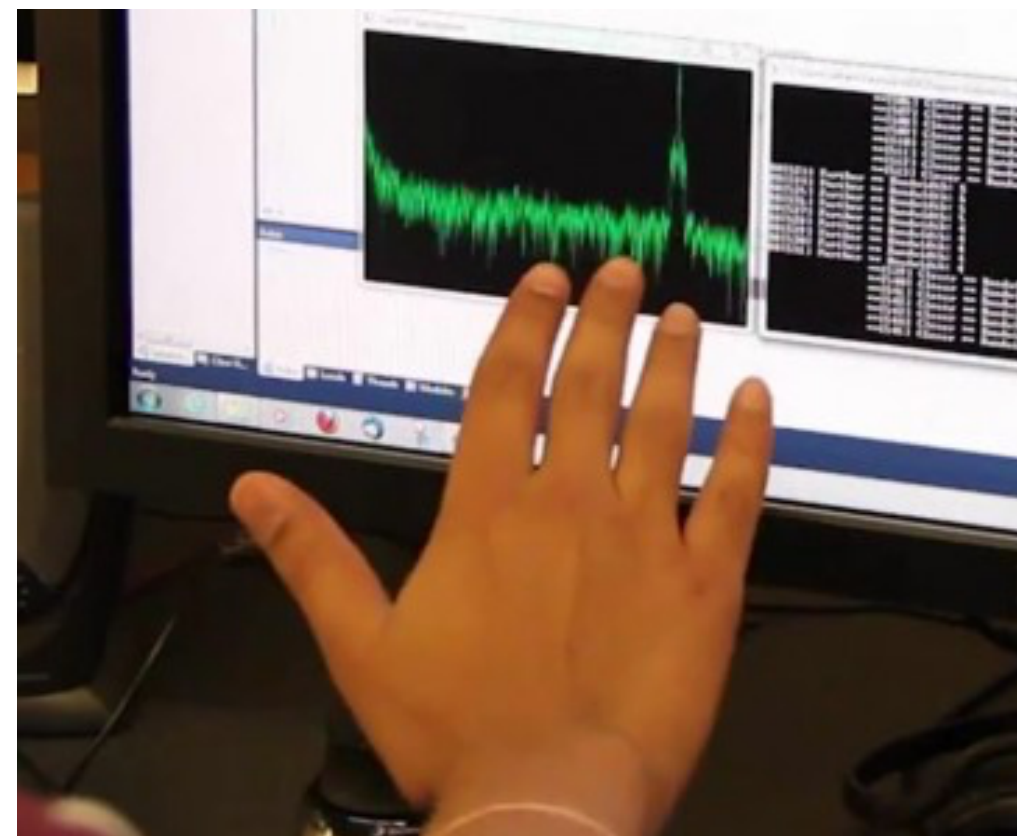


fts from

linear

db

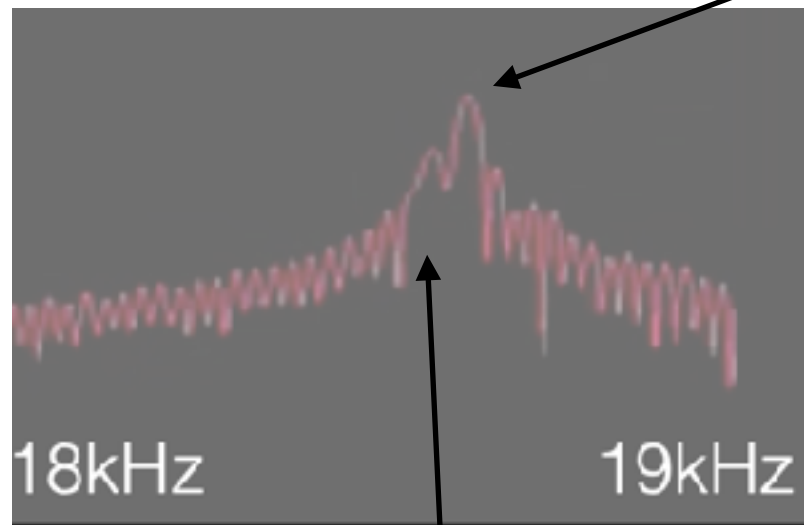
db zoomed (freq axis)



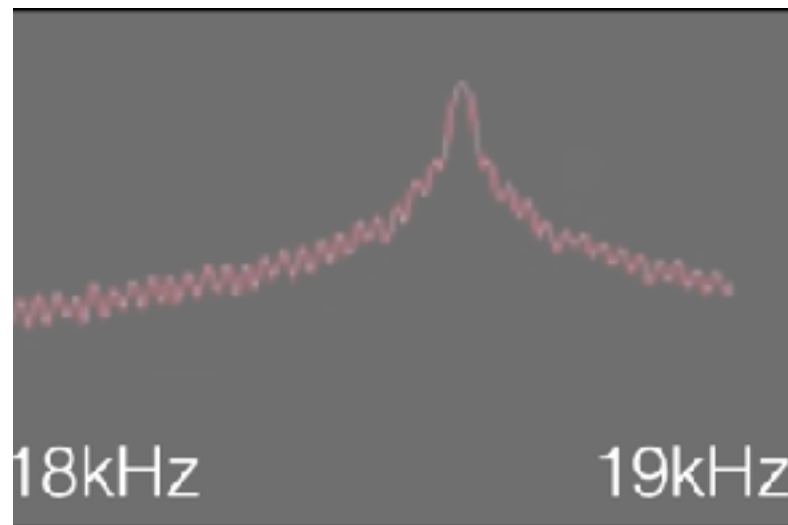


# doppler shifts

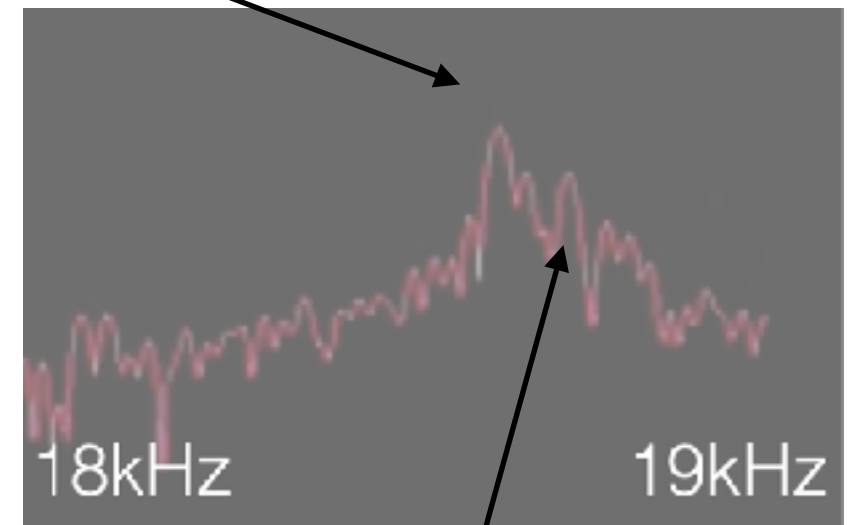
18.75kHz playing



+reflection moving away



no reflections



+reflection moving toward

# Questions on the FFT/audio

- we are about to move to motion processing...
- so ask now!
- ...or later...

## A2 specifications

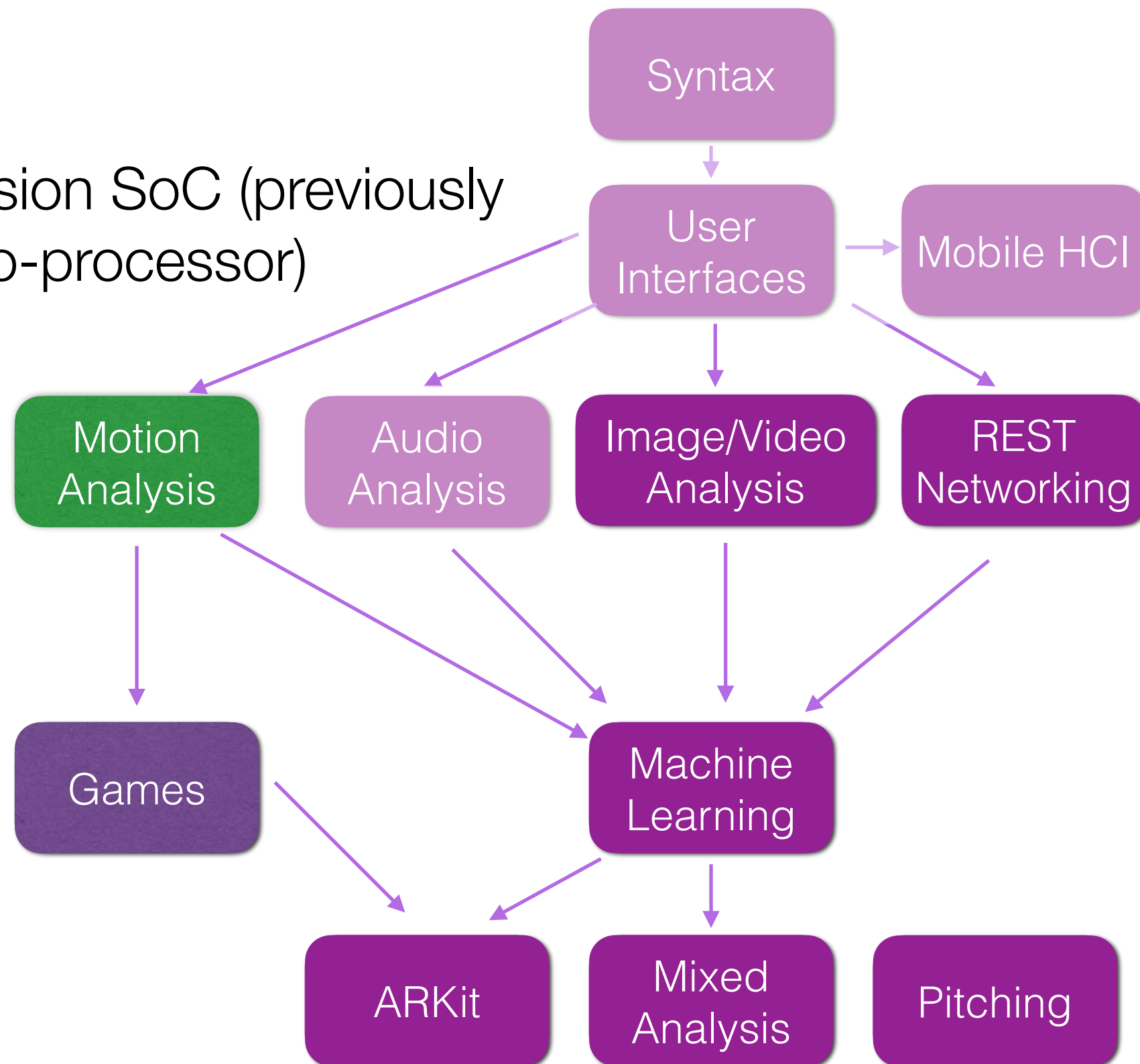


Zoomed FFT



# and now ...

- core motion
- A-series fusion SoC (previously M-series co-processor)



# A-series fusion processor

- separate system on chip that reads all motion data from all “motion” sensors on the phone

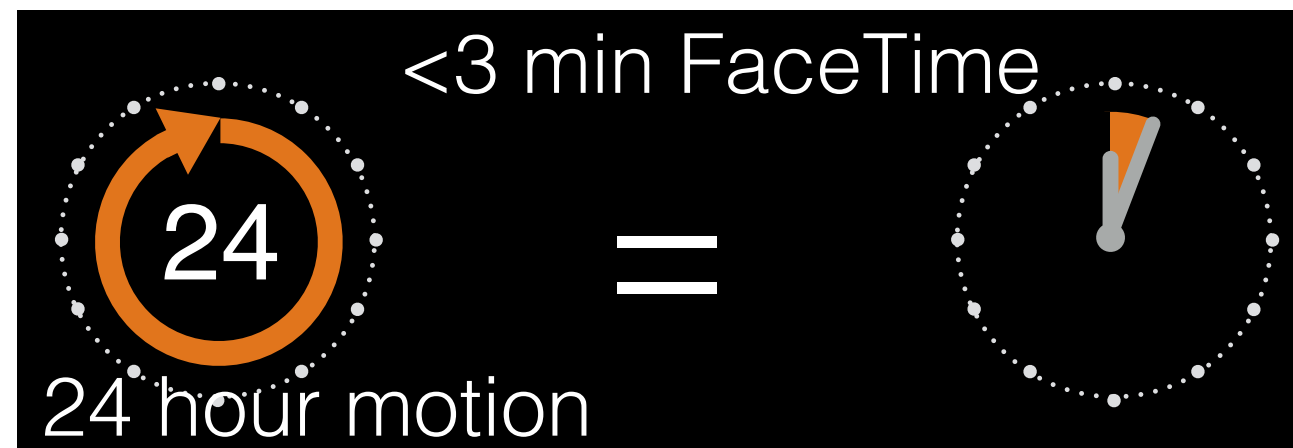
- accelerometer
- magnetometer (compass)
- gyroscope
- barometer



- motion processor
- neural network engine
- GPU
- CPUs

- mediates all access to data

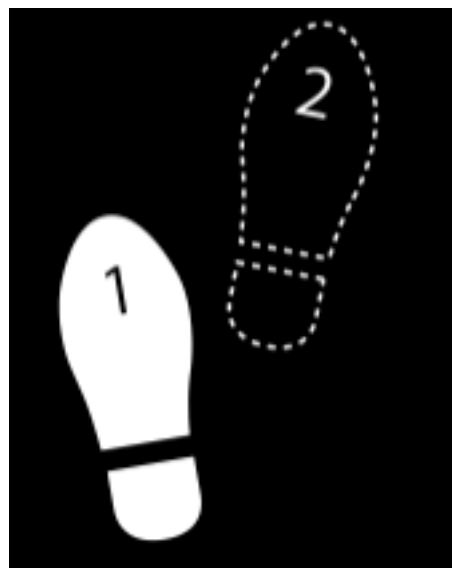
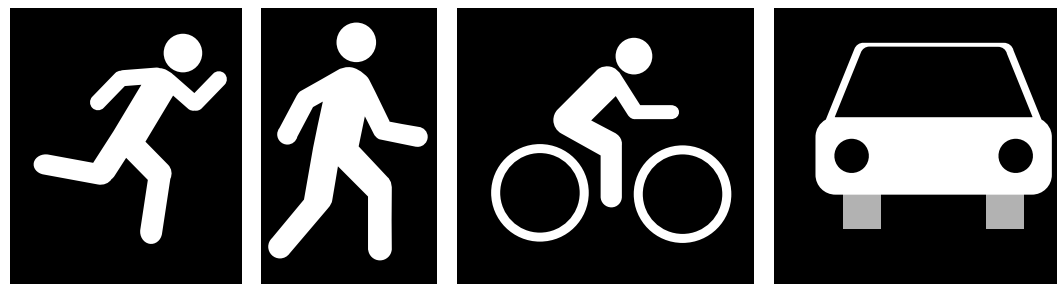
- battery life++
- parallel processing++
- overhead += 0, seriously



- sensor fusion for more accurate analysis, very cool

# motion lecture agenda

- today: activity recognition through API
- today: pedometer step counting through API
- next time: raw motion data gathering



```
CMotion *deviceMotion;
CMotion.gravity;
CMotion.userAcceleration;
```

```
CMAcceleration gravity;
CMAcceleration userAcceleration;
```

```
gravity.x;
gravity.y;
gravity.z;

userAcceleration.x;
userAcceleration.y;
userAcceleration.z;
```

x=+9.81

**acceleration**

```
deviceMotion.rotationRate;
CMRotationRate rotationRate;
rotX[head] = rotationRate.x;
rotY[head] = rotationRate.y;
rotZ[head] = rotationRate.z;
```

```
deviceMotion.magneticField;
CMCalibratedMagneticField magneticField;
```

```
magneticField.field.x;
magneticField.field.y;
magneticField.field.z;
```

```
magneticField.accuracy;
```

**magnetic field**

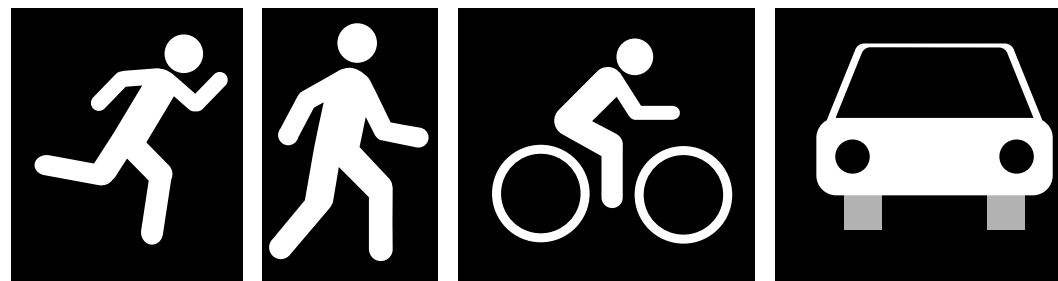
```
deviceMotion.attitude;
CMAttitude* attitude;
```

```
attitude.roll;
attitude.pitch;
attitude.yaw;
```

**device position**

# high level streams

- not just raw data!
  - the A-fusion series does sophisticated analysis of sensor data for you
  - enables naive access to “high level” information
- can register your app to receive “updates” from the co-processor unit
  - steps taken (and saved state of steps)
  - some common activity
    - running, walking, cycling, still, in car, unknown



# activity from A-series

- uses the “core motion” framework (CM)
- mediated through the “CMActivityManager”
  - is device capable of activity?
  - query past activities (up to 7 days)
  - subscribe to changes
- interaction completely based on blocks and handlers

More help: <https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

Navigate to: **Motion Tracking and Core Motion Framework**

# subscribe to activity



```
import CoreMotion
```

import framework

```
let activityManager = CMMotionActivityManager()
```

```
let customQueue = OperationQueue() // not the main
```

declare activity manager

```
override func viewDidLoad() {  
    super.viewDidLoad()
```

device capable?

```
    if CMMotionActivityManager.isActivityAvailable(){  
        self.activityManager.startActivityUpdatesToQueue(customQueue)  
        { (activity:CMMotionActivity?) -> Void in  
            NSLog("%@",activity!.description)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**closure** to handle updates  
(this one just prints description)

```
override func viewWillAppear(animated: Bool) {  
    if CMMotionActivityManager.isActivityAvailable() {  
        self.activityManager.stopActivityUpdates()  
    }  
    super.viewWillAppear(animated)  
}
```

end subscription



# what's in an update?

- updated when any part of activity estimate changes
- each update is a CMMotionActivity class instance
  - startDate (down to seconds)
  - walking {0,1}
  - stationary {0,1}
  - running {0,1}
  - cycling {0, 1}
  - automotive {0,1}
  - unknown {0,1}
  - confidence {Low, Medium, High}



```
startActivityUpdatesToQueue:[NSOperationQueue mainQueue]
    withHandler:^(CMMotionActivity *activity)
{
    // do something with the activity info!
}];
```

```
self.activityManager.startActivityUpdatesToQueue(customQueue)
{ (activity:CMMotionActivity?) -> Void in
    // do something with the activity info!
}
```



# example update

inside  
handler



```
startActivityUpdatesToQueue:[NSOperationQueue mainQueue]
    withHandler:^(CMMotionActivity *activity) {
    // do something with the activity info!
    }];
```

from notification

```
// enum for confidence is 0=low,1=medium,2=high
NSLog(@" confidence:%ld \n stationary: %d \n walking: %d \n run: %d \n cycle %d \n in car: %d",
    activity.confidence,
    activity.stationary,
    activity.walking,
    activity.running,
    activity.cycling,
    activity.automotive);
```

access fields easily

```
switch (activity.confidence) {
    case CMMotionActivityConfidenceLow:
        self.confidenceLabel.text = @"low";
        break;
    case CMMotionActivityConfidenceMedium:
        self.confidenceLabel.text = @"med.";
        break;
    case CMMotionActivityConfidenceHigh:
        self.confidenceLabel.text = @"high";
        break;
    default:
        break;
}
```

look at confidence



# past activity

- query for an array of CMMotionActivity activities

```
// example of querying from certain dates
```

```
NSDate *now = [NSDate date];
```

```
NSDate *from = [NSDate dateWithTimeInterval:-60*60*24 sinceDate:now];
```

setup date range

set dates

```
[self.motionActivityManager queryActivityStartingFromDate:from  
    toDate:now  
    toQueue:[NSOperationQueue mainQueue]
```

set queue

```
withHandler:^(NSArray *activities, NSError *error) {
```

```
    for(CMMotionActivity *cmAct in activities)
```

```
    {
```

```
        NSLog(@"At %@, user was walking %d", cmAct.startDate, cmAct.walking);
```

```
    }
```

```
});
```

handle error!

handle output

- can you guess what the swift code looks like?

# what's in an update?

## Example Scenarios

Device scenarios	stationary	walking	running	automotive	cycling	unknown
On table	true	false	false	false	false	false
On runner's upper arm	false	false	true	false	false	false
In dash of idling vehicle	true	false	false	true	false	false
In dash of moving vehicle	false	false	false	true	false	false
Passenger checking email	false	false	false	false	false	false
Immediately after reboot	false	false	false	false	false	true
In zumba class	false	false	false	false	false	false

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

# what's in an update?

## Motion Activity

### Walking

Performance is fairly insensitive to location

- Detection can be suppressed when device is in hand

Relatively low latency

Very accurate, on average

- Expect intermittent transitions into and out of walking state



<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

# what's in an update?

## Motion Activity

### Running

Completely insensitive to location

Shortest latency

Most accurate classification



<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

# what's in an update?

## Motion Activity

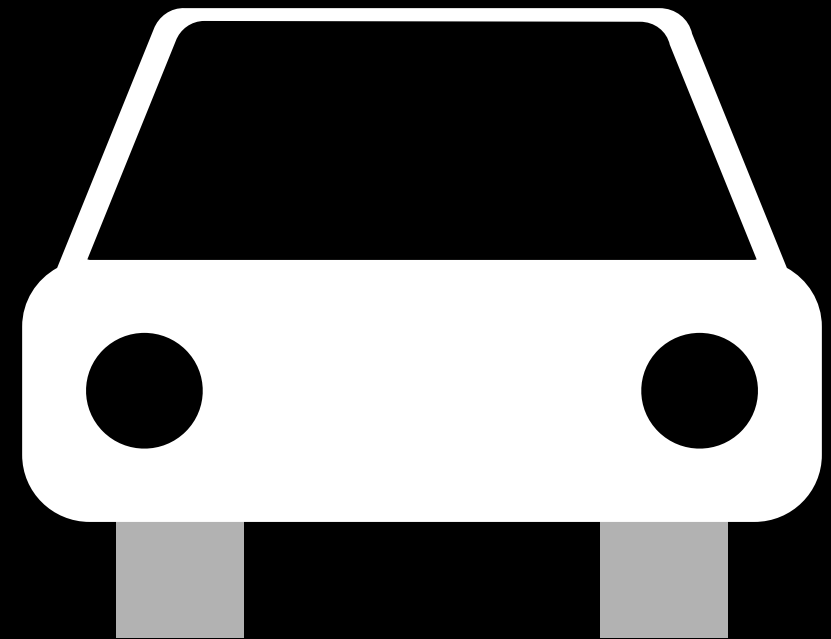
### Automotive

Performance is sensitive to location

- Works best if device is mounted, or placed in dash or in cup holder

Variable latency

Relies on other information sources when available



<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

# what's in an update?

## Motion Activity

### Cycling

Performance is very sensitive to location

- Works best if device is worn on upper arm

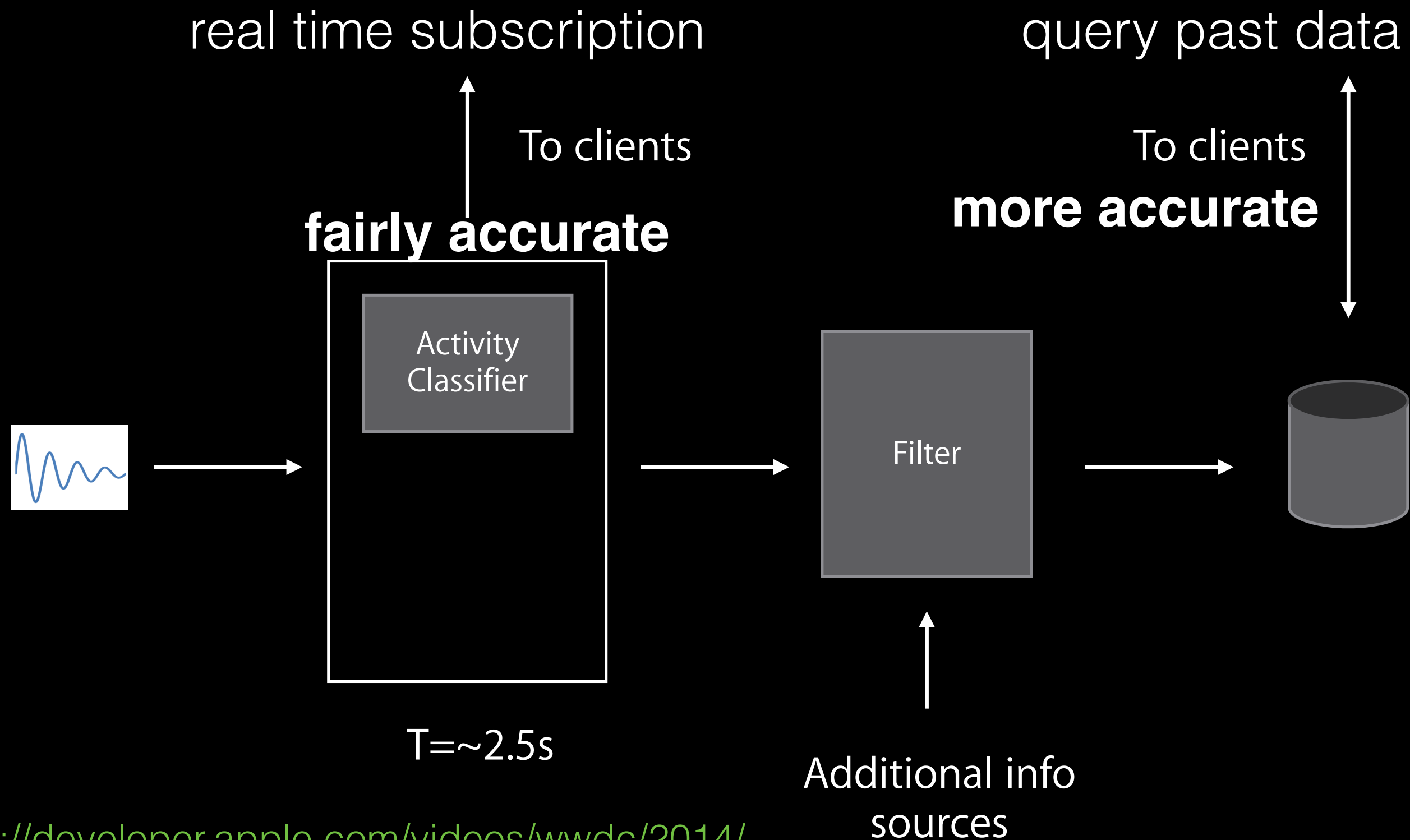
Longest latency

- Best for retrospective use cases



<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>

# Motion Processing Architecture



<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2014/>