Abstract

Early screening and intervention of ASD could significantly improve the life quality of children with autism. The observational process of ASD diagnosing and lack of experts make the technology-based ASD screening methods more necessary. Early ASD screening based on behaviors is one of the most reliable methods that could be done by analyzing children playing patterns. This research extends the smart toy car functionalities by adding shaft encoders to detect attention to details traits in children with ASD. Also, by improving the feature selection method and modifying the SVM, the new system screens the ASD with multiple modalities that improve the accuracy by 10%.

Introduction

 ASD (autism spectrum disorder) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that causes social communication and interaction problems.[1] since ASD is becoming more prevalent in the last years [2], early screening and intervention can be very effective by reducing the impacts of the disorder. For diagnosing autism, experts should observe the severity of the symptoms and interview the parents. It is a time-consuming and challenging process, besides due to the lack of experts, especially in low and middle-income societies, many cases remain undiagnosed. It becomes essential to develop technology-based screening methods to make screening services widely available to overcome these challenges.

Many technology-based methods are originated from CHAT family questionnaires, multiple mobile apps, and web applications developed for this purpose. Many of these methods implement a machine-learning algorithm to improve the screening accuracy. Though these methods prove effective, they heavily rely on observing the behavioral symptoms. Many researchers focus on the biological markers of ASD; they use brain imaging techniques to find any identification. Studying of biomarkers are not limited to brain imaging techniques, EEG based methods are proved effective too, i.e. William J. Bosl et al. focused on early screening of ASD by a data-driven method based on the EEG's data, they reached 95% sensitivity and PPV at some ages.

Although these methods are proven effective, they require costly equipment; besides, putting a child in such an environment may cause many discomforts that could easily affect the test's accuracy, so behavioral studies have significant advantages. Wearable devices like smart glasses or sensors have some advantages in analyzing ASD symptoms. For example, Stereotypical Motor Movements that multiple methods have been developed to detect. Rad, N. M and et al. proposed a Convolutional Neural Network that uses accelerometer sensor data worn on multiple body points. Robots also are accepted as helpful tools in ASD screening, especially for simulating social interactions; i.e. M. Moghadas and et al. developed a vision-based method to analyze human-robot interaction between children with ASD and a parrot-like robot that classify between autistic and non-autistic groups with the accuracy of 81.3%

Although wearable devices are a useful method for ASD screening, but it is always challenging to persuade a young toddler to wear such devices, especially children with special needs; besides, wearing such devices is usually a major distraction that affects the procedure. Robots are a great option for evaluating social interactions, but they are costly and usually require operators to handle the process.

   One of the major symptoms of ASD is repetitive and stereotypical behaviors that are considered an essential indication in ASD's diagnosing. [3] In recent years, many technology-based screening systems have been developed, many methods focused on vision-based approaches, behavioral analysis methods that use machine vision to detect and recognize movements and motor function patterns. R. Oberleitner and et al. [4] developed a recognition system for detecting abnormal behaviors that can be used in screening, assessment, or rehabilitation. Rasool Taban and et al. [5] use Kinect to detect tip-toe walking patterns in children with autism. Guillermo Sapiro and et al. [6] developed a low-cost mobile app that uses machine learning and machine vision methods to detect movement patterns and assess eye tracking patterns.

Vision-based methods also used for studying the subject attention; Kathleen Campbell and et al. [7] developed an app that record and analyze the reaction of the toddlers to video stimuli that designed to engage child's attention; their algorithm classifies by automatically detecting and tracking multiple facial landmarks and analyzing their patterns.

One of the best ways to study the behavior in children is through their play with toys and pet animals. Since children spend a considerable amount of time playing with toys at a young age, the repetitive patterns could easily be recognized. Studying playing patterns does not have challenges like the discomforting feeling of brain imaging or EEG analyzing methods, and unlike wearable devices, they do not affect child attention and are considerably more cost-effective than robots.

Sensorized toys are valuable tools in ASD screening, embed different sensors inside toys to capture playing patterns, and classify based on that are proved effective, i.e., Lanini M. and et al. combined accelerometer, gyroscope, and magnetometers data. Also, Moradi et al. introduced a platform for autism screening based on acceleration data of a toy car that, in their first version, a Wii remote controller perform as a sensor hub and a Matlab program developed to interact with the system to collect accelerometer data of x, y, and z axes to investigate distinctive playing patterns and implement an SVM classifier with 85% accuracy [8]

In this research, the smart toy car 2.0 is introduced. It extends the previous version functionality by adding shaft encoders to the wheels. It enables us to study the ASD symptoms with a multi modalities approach and simultaneously analyze the repetitive behaviors and the obsessive attention to the details.

System design

The smart toy car 2.0 (Fig. 1(a)) has received multiple upgrades regarding its previous version; the new system has an inexpensive IoT board ESP8266 NodeMCU to read sensor data and send them wirelessly through Wi-Fi via UDP protocol to ensure maximum data collection rate. Also, a cheap MEMS accelerometer ADXL345 and two magnetic shaft encoders are installed on forward and backward axles. The whole system runs on a battery power supply, and all electronic parts are embedded inside the car deliberately to avoid any distraction. The diagram of the system is available in Fig. 2(b).

The smart toy car firmware is based on the Arduino ecosystem to make future R&D more effortless. Also, for interfacing with the system, a ROS (Robotic Operating System) package is developed. It makes integrating the smart toy car in other systems more straightforward.

A blue toy car

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceDiagram

Description automatically generated

Tests

The data collection process took place in the DOOSTEAUTISM autism center, and the smart toy car was tested on 50 children from 3 to 6 years old, from three groups autistic, non-autistic and other, the details of participants are available in table 1. Since Clare Harrop and et al. are shown that the play complexity and toy engagement of children with ASD in both genders for the car like toys are almost similar and no difference in genders was observed in the previous research on the smart toy car[8], we do not normalize the number of cases based on their gender. The test cases play with the smart toy car for about 3 to 5 minutes in a 3x4 meters room; that child could go to the test room alone or with his/her parents to comfort any stress. The recorded data from each participant consists of time, acceleration in 3 dimensions, forward and backward wheel rotation values saved in a database. A unique id in the database only identified each participant, and to preserve user anonymity and privacy, no personal data was recorded during the procedure.

From the total number of test cases, 28 were autistic, and 18 were Non-autistic; four children in the other group had CP and fragile X syndrome that tested for better evaluation of the system. From the 28 autistic cases, 5 of them did not seem interested in playing with the smart toy car and neglected it.

# Purposed method

The research aims to classify the data collected from children into two groups: autistic and non-autistic. The smart toy car is designed to detect the signs of two major symptoms in children with ASD, obsessive attention to detail and showing repetitive behaviors. These symptoms can be extracted from data obtained from the smart toy car. The previous studies used movement patterns extracted from acceleration data for classification. [6] In this research, the same patterns are extracted, and the Encoder's data are integrated into the model to enhance the accuracy of the classification; also, new features are added. Based on similar studies on movement patterns, three necessary steps should be taken in this approach: 1) extraction of features representing the pattern of the car movement, 2) feature selection to reduce the complexity of the model, 3) classification of the data based on machine learning methods.[6][7]]

## Feature Vector Extraction

To use the data collected from the smart car, preprocessing is necessary. Since even small changes in the signals may considerably affect the result, a simple wavelet filter removes the acceleration sensor noises in all three axes. In the next step, 46 features for the acceleration signals are extracted and is clustered in 6 groups: 1) the mean and the variance in each coordinate axis, 2) the highest frequencies in each direction and their relative amplitude, 3) the total energy of the signal in each direction, 4) the correlation of acceleration signals between every two axes, 5) the number of jolts extracted from acceleration in the y-axis, which is the direction of the car movement, and 6) the time of the play. [6] two new features representing roll tilt and pitch tilt in the movement were added to increase the model's accuracy. These two features are extracted from the data using Short Term Fourier Transform with different window samplings. Since the jolt extracted from acceleration in the y-direction is a compelling feature in the data set, it is expected that the roll and pitch in the z and x-direction would enhance the model in the same way. Also, Encoder's features can represent another important indication of ASD: a child's obsessive attention to detail. Eight features are extracted from encoders. The first feature is the number of spikes in encoders' derivation per time, representing the total number of wheel turns during the play (number of times wheels change from stationary to rotating). Other features of the encoders are extracted by convolving acceleration signals and the summation of two encoders signals. The whole children's playtime with the smart toy car can be divided into four sections: stop, playing only with wheels, playing on the ground, and playing in the air. In the stop section, the smart toy car is almost stationary and has no movements, and both encoders and acceleration signals are almost constant. The playing only with wheels section is when the test case holds the smart car almost motionless while rotating its wheels. The playing on ground section describes those portions of playing that the test case is only moving the smart car on the ground, and both acceleration and encoders change continuously, and the playing on air section is when the smart toy car is moved in the air, and the acceleration is changing, and its wheels are not rotating and, the encoders data is almost constant. Integrating the jerk of summed acceleration signals with the variation of the Encoder's data separates those four mentioned sections from each other. If the jerk is almost zero, then the car is almost stationary and depends on the encoders variation; the smart car could be in the stop or the playing only with wheels section, and if the jerk was non-zero, then the car is moving and based on its encoders data it could be moved on the ground or in the air, The percentage of every part to the whole signal is a feature. By defining an active duration for the smart car that consists of playing only with wheels, playing on the ground, and playing in the air sections, the absolute interaction period of the test case is calculated. The ratio of each section to the length of the absolute interaction period is also a feature.

## Feature Selection

Since the size of the training set is small compared to the size of the feature vector, feature reduction is necessary before applying machine learning methods. In the first step to reducing the number of features, their correlation is examined. Only one feature from every group with high correlation is selected while the others are removed. Forward selection and backward elimination select the most compelling feature from high correlated groups.[add recourse] The remained features are divided into acceleration features and encoder features. Feature selection methods, including Forward-selection algorithm, backward-elimination algorithm, and genetic algorithm, are implemented on each group of features individually to investigate the most important features. Lastly, different acceleration and encoder feature combinations are examined to reach the best result with higher accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. As seen in [fig1], the best result is obtained by integrating five acceleration features and two encoder features.

Classification Structure

It is possible to differentiate between children with autism and others by applying machine learning methods. In this regard, the collection of 50 samples is divided into two groups: the training set with 80% of samples and the test set with 20% of remaining samples. The training set is used to train the classifier, and the test set is used to measure the classifier's performance. Accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity are three major factors used to examine the classifier's effectiveness. In this research, a Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a suitable machine learning method that has effectively classified this kind of data. By testing three kinds of SVM, SVM with a linear kernel is selected due to its considerably higher accuracy.

Effect of Encoder in Classification

   The data is classified based on acceleration features to compare the effect of adding encoders in the model in the next step. The best accuracy based on the six best acceleration features is achieved 81% by randomly changing the training and test sets and averaging them. In the early fusion method, by adding the best feature of the encoder in the model, which is the number of spikes in encoders' derivation per time, the accuracy increases to 84.6 %. Although it was predicted that encoder features extracted with acceleration signals provide better accuracy, as shown in Fig3, they reduce accuracy to 78%. [Adding Fig3 showing accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity with and without encoder in three conditions]

In the late fusion method

# Results

* remove results from previous sections and add here
* accuracy, specifity, sensivity
  + false positive, false negative
* test case table → figure, visualization

# Discussion

* comparison between encoder features
* reasons why Bijan's encoder does not work (limitation of the work due to sensor dependency)

# Conclusion

* limitation
* suggestion
* outro

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[4] Imaging the Brain in Autism

[5]EMOTION RECOGNITION OF AUTISM CHILDREN USING IoT

[6] Autism Screening Using an Intelligent Toy Car

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