COMPUTER SCIENCE AQA

A-LEVEL NEA

CONTENTS

[ANALYSIS 3](#_Toc81478547)

[Sensors Overview 4](#_Toc81478548)

[Accelerometer Sensor: 4](#_Toc81478549)

[Gyroscope Sensor: 5](#_Toc81478550)

[Magnetometer Sensor: 5](#_Toc81478551)

[Global Positioning System Receiver: 6](#_Toc81478552)

[Camera Sensor 7](#_Toc81478553)

[Six degrees of freedom: 7](#_Toc81478554)

[Exercises and Activities 8](#_Toc81478555)

[Current Market and Applications 9](#_Toc81478556)

[Third-Party Feedback 11](#_Toc81478557)

[Prototyping and Spiking 12](#_Toc81478558)

[Android Development Spiking: 12](#_Toc81478559)

[Prototyping with Android Sensors: 13](#_Toc81478560)

[Key Objectives 17](#_Toc81478561)

[DESIGN 18](#_Toc81478562)

[REFERENCES 19](#_Toc81478563)

# ANALYSIS

In an age of ever-increasing reliance on technology, with more and more people adopting a sedentary lifestyle, health and fitness have become an aspect that in many cases have become neglected. However, there is now an increasing pressure on governments and on society to change old habits of an unhealthy lifestyle, to a more active one.

Countless studies suggest that exercising not only improves physical health but also has a significant impact on improving mental health and relieving stress. One study suggests that those who exercised had 43.2% fewer days of poor mental health in a month than those who did not. [1]. This shows to us the importance of exercise, especially as one of the leading causes of death in the US and as well as for men in the UK [2] is heart disease, which can be preventable through exercise and a healthy diet.

Despite the majority of the public know the great benefits of exercising, only 63.3% of people aged over 16 consider themselves physically active doing 150 minutes or more of moderately intensive activity in a week, according to a UK government survey. [3] There remains a large portion of the public who do not exercise, for many different and respective reasons. Various reasons may include not having enough time during the day to exercise, finding a gym that is affordable, or simply not having enough motivation to work out.

Whilst a large chunk of the population remains unactive, the proportion of the population, especially among young adults, who have access to mobile smartphones continues to increase. One study suggests, that for those aged 16-24 years old, roughly 99% of respondents say they have a smartphone, for those living in the UK [4]. This is a rather stark contrast to society just 10-20 years ago, where smartphones had barely begun to break into the common consumer market. This shows to us the commonality of smartphone nowadays and how much of the UK’s population use smartphones daily, especially younger people.

My objective in this NEA is to investigate how physical activities can be tracked and detected through a device’s onboard sensors. Furthermore, at the end of this project, I aim to have a working app that gives users the interface to access exercise recognition software, to help more young people become active through their mobile phones.

## Sensors Overview

Between devices, the physical hardware and sensors on a given device vary, depending on various factors. Over the past decade, the general progression of these sensors tends to improve over time as computational power increases with more and more devices receiving more and more sensors.

Before motion sensors were widely adopted in mobile phones, they were often used for devices such as Wii remotes, airbag deployment, aircraft, missiles, etc. During the period between about 2005-2012, the adoption of onboard sensors started to break through to mobile phones, most notably within Apple and Samsung phones. The very first phone with 3-dimensional movement recognition was the Samsung SCH-310 [5], with Apple’s first iPhone also using accelerometer technology [6]. Nowadays, it is expected of manufactures to have various sensors, including the gyroscope, accelerometer, and magnetometer.

As I am focusing my project on Android applications, I will mainly be discussing the sensors on a typical Android phone, rather than one on an IOS phone.

### Accelerometer Sensor:

As suggested by the title an accelerometer is a part of the phone which measures the acceleration on a device on a three-axis reflecting real-world movement. These axes are in the x, Y, and Z direction.

The data provided by an event from an Android device is given in meters per second squared (unit for acceleration). This provides a force along the X, Y, and Z vectors. [7]

The accelerometer is often used to detect motion within a given axis, especially to measure the translation of a device.

I am in this investigation, to research more on how I can use the accelerometer to track the distance of a given motion exercise, like walking or treadmilling.

Sparkfun Triple Axis Accelerometer https://www.sparkfun.com/products/13926

### Gyroscope Sensor:



GK10A MEMS die (oscillating plate) https://www.ifixit.com/Teardown/iPhone+4+Gyroscope+Teardown/3156

A Mechanical Gyroscope https://guide-images.cdn.ifixit.com/igi/nmNv4u3uHqZ5VNIR.large

A gyroscope measures the rate of rotation around the three axes, often known as yaw, pitch, and roll. [7] Early versions of a gyroscope included three spherical axes that span around a rotor, being able to rotate freely in three axes. The gyroscope nowadays in phones is much more compact and consists of a tiny vibrating plate in a chip that is pushed around and is detected by the device processor. [8] can be used for a variety of different applications for a mobile phone. The most common is determining the orientation of a phone, whether it is being held in landscape or portrait mode, which was first well utilized in Apple’s iPhone 4. [9]

To my investigation, I am more interested in how a gyroscope can be used to determine an exercise being done by a user. For example, when a user puts a mobile phone in their pocket and goes for a run, how can I use the data from the gyroscope sensor to determine whether the user is running, based on the rate at which the device rotates in a repeated pattern of harmonic motion.

### Magnetometer Sensor:



First Magnetometer https://nationalmaglab.org/education/magnet-academy/history-of-electricity-magnetism/museum/magnetometer

The magnetometer is responsible for measuring the strength and direction of magnetic fields, often used to figure out the spatial position of a device in a given space. They utilize the Earth’s magnetic orientation to calibrate a given device to a specific position. [10]

It is often used as a device in spacecraft measuring magnetic fields and metal detectors. More specifically, mobile phones, it is used to help judge a device’s position, relative to the north pole of the Earth. [9]

In my investigation, I hope to be able to utilize the gyroscope as means to calibrate the device correctly to the north, as a reference to the direction of travel of a device. Furthermore, by using the gyroscope of a device in tandem with the GPS, I hope to be able to show how such data can be used to map out the exact route of an exercise (one which the user travels).

### Global Positioning System Receiver:



Source: National Coordination Office for Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing

GPS is a radio navigation system developed and owned by the US government, which uses radio waves between satellites in space and receivers on a device to triangulate a device’s position on Earth. The original GPS used in earlier mobile phones required multiple satellites to pinpoint the position of a phone, which often took a lot of power and was often very slow as radio waves often became obstructed between satellites and receivers.

However, nowadays most mobile phones use AGPS (Assisted Global Positioning System), which is an improved version of GPS.

AGPS works by introducing data from cellular services and cell towers to “ping” the location of a device. This entirely depends on how many cell towers are near a device, but it is often quite reliable in triangulating a device’s position.

In tandem with the magnetometer, AGPS can be used to track the distance, location, and route of an exercise.

For Androids, this data is available through the Location data class, which has various attributes and methods, such as getSpeed, getLatitude, getLongitude etc. I aim to investigate this further and be able to manipulate such data in my Android app.

### Camera Sensor

The camera sensors found within phones is a complex feat of engineering, refined through the decades. We started with cameras using light and physical films, to now being able to use digital cameras in our mobile phones.



Example of camera sensor – Techspot https://www.techspot.com/guides/850-smartphone-camera-hardware/

The sensors found within most mobile phones today works by using CMOS (complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor) technology. Photodetectors separate a given image into individual pixels and measure analogue information to determine a value for each pixel. As there are millions of these photodetectors on the sensor, real-life images can be replicated digitally by stitching up the respective pixels into one single image. The role of the lens is to focus light onto the area of the sensor so that images are crisp and clear. [11]

For my investigation, I will focus on how we can use a camera on a mobile phone to detect patterns in the live image data to determine what exercise is being performed by the user. This will help me to understand the realm of computer vision and how we can make computers become able to recognise patterns within data.

### Six degrees of freedom:

In my research of these sensors, one concept that kept being mentioned was the notion of 6 degrees of freedom. This is the idea of combining both translation and rotation in all 3 dimensions, to make a rigid body freely move in a given space. [12]



By GregorDS - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=38429678

It is by using the gyroscope and accelerometer in person, that a mobile phone can fully track the exact movements and rotations that a user makes with a mobile device. Furthermore, I hope to be able to use this idea of 6 degrees of freedom in my investigation, to make exercise detections more accurate and defined.

It is due to all these various sensors, that we can now use algorithms to track and trace various activities and I hope to be able to use them as part of my investigation in exercise detection.

## Exercises and Activities

There are many different exercises and activities out there. From within Google Fit’s activity tracking app alone, there are over 50 different types of activities that can be recorded on their app. Some can be easily tracked, whereas others are harder to detect by Google’s algorithm. For example, Google Fit can easily detect and track someone going for a run, with the specific step count, distance etc. However, when it comes to tracking activity such as rowing, Zumba or even scuba diving, this becomes significantly more complex.



Some Activity types found within Google Fit

For simplicity’s sake, I will split the different types of exercises into two main categories: aerobic exercise, and strength exercises. For aerobic exercises, these are ones in which motion is needed, and the use of the accelerometer, gyroscope and GPS is required.

For strength exercises, these are activities such as push-ups, planks and pull-ups. I aim to use the camera sensor on a mobile device and some version of a neural network to track these activities and exercises.

## Current Market and Applications

In the current market, various businesses and competitors offer a wide assortment of fitness and exercise apps. Some include activity and exercise tracking, whilst others simply display exercise for people to follow. Here are some of the most noticeable apps:

Leap Fitness Group:

Currently, as of 2021, one of the most common and prominent companies producing fitness/health apps in Android and IOS platforms is the “Leap Fitness Group”. Their apps have a consistent design, UI, and theming that makes them recognizable, especially amongst the Google Play Store. Furthermore, they do not have a niche market, but produce apps that are wide-ranging with various activities and demographics – there is always an app made by them that covers the wide appeal of the general public.

This incentive of producing as many apps as they can for fitness/health be one of the reasons why they are so successful in the Google Play Store because they can cover so many different aspects of fitness and exercise. From this, they use advertisements and monetization to gain profits



Apps by Leap Fitness Group on the Google Play Store https://play.google.com/store/apps/developer?id=Leap+Fitness+Group&hl=en\_GB&gl=US

Google Fit:

Google Fit is a widely used tracking app that mainly focuses on detecting what activity you may have done. The app displays to users their step count, their activity history, calorie burnt as well as data from other devices, such as smartwatches. Google fit is very well integrated with Google Play Services, through Google’s Fitness API. This API is easily accessed by developers who also want to extract and use data from a person’s device for their android app, or certain web applications.



Google Fit App by Google LLC on the Google Play Store https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.google.android.apps.fitness&hl=en\_GB&gl=US

## Third-Party Feedback

As my investigation revolves around exercise and fitness, I will avoid getting feedback from someone unable to do exercises due to age or unfortunate events. Instead, my third party will be focused on young people who are generally fit and able to do exercises. Here is a list of subjects who have agreed to give me feedback throughout this course:

**Joey Hui, 28 Male**

Joey Hui is currently job-searching for jobs within London. He previously has experience in the fashion sector and worked for a tailor. Now he is looking to enter the IT sector and learn programming languages.

Joey goes to the gym around 3 to 4 times a week and does muscle training exercises, including pull-ups, deadlifting etc.





**Keziah Zhou, 27 Female**

Keziah Zhou is a full-time support Engineer at a finance firm. She has over 5 years working in the technology and finance sector.

She goes to the gym, around 2 to 3 times a week and does a variety of exercises, including running and weightlifting.

Where do you exercise? Do you go to the gym? At home? Why is that?

Could you describe your exercise routine? What type of exercises do you do?

How often do you exercise on a weekly basis? And on average what times?

Why do you exercise?

## Prototyping and Spiking

For my investigation, I aim to be able to apply my findings from exercise detection, into a working Android app. To do this, I must first learn how to code an Android app from scratch. Because of the wider documentation, I will aim to use Java in my final project, thus I need to learn Java.

I also aim to include a client-server model to parse data to and from devices, thus I will need to learn SQL and how to implement SQL into a Java program. This will most likely mean I will have to use an API of some sort to do this.

### Android Development Spiking:

As I have had no previous experience in programming in Java as well as Android Studio, I will learn all of this from scratch. Thanks to freeCodeCamp.org I followed their comprehensive Android App Development course to learn both Java and the workings of Android.

These are some screenshots of my very first applications which were basic and used basic Java logic as well as basic XML code.



### Prototyping with Android Sensors:

As previously mentioned, data from an android device is available through sensor events of each sensor. Depending on the sensor type, there were a few values that can be extracted. For example, the accelerator type has sensor event data as three values within the SensorEvent.values array.



Motion sensors supported by the Android platform https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/sensors/sensors\_motion

However, the SensorEvent.values array for the uncalibrated accelerometer had 6 values, which also held data about drift (Drift is when the gyroscope sensor values change despite being stationary). As I have had no previous experience using these sensors, I thought I should develop a simple app using the gyroscope and the accelerometer sensors to test them out.

Text

Description automatically generated

Firstly, I tested out the gyroscope sensor with the help of a YouTube video. I had to create three main objects, the gyroscope of class Sensor, the sensorManager of class SensorManager and the gyroscopeEventListener of class SensorEventListener.

The sensor manager acts as the main interface between the application and the sensors. It allows an application to access a sensor, controlling the registering and unregistering of a sensor.

The SensorEventListener allows us to detect and manipulate data from a sensor. Whatever motion is detected is stored as a certain event and it is the role of the SensorEventListener to detect this.

In combination with all these three objects, we can override the method onSensorChanged in the event listener to perform an action. In this simple application, I’ve made it so that when the user rotates to the left (in the z-axis) the background will turn blue. When the user rotates to the right (in the z-axis) the background will turn yellow. As an indication of data, I have also made it to print out the float value from the gyroscope sensor to the screen as a TextView.

Interestingly, this data from the gyroscope sensor is recorded as radians per second, which means that I will have to work with radians rather than degrees. Another thing for me to note is that the sensor values for the gyroscope are available in 3 dimensions (SensorEvent.values[0], SensorEvent.values[1], SensorEvent.values[2]), so I will need to grasp the concept of 3-dimension rotation.

Furthermore, if I were to use the uncalibrated gyroscope sensor, I will need to consider drifting and how to counteract that to improve accuracy.

Text

Description automatically generated

I created a similar application to the gyroscope prototype but using the accelerometer. Like before, I had to create three objects and a TextView to help visualise the live data that was coming through the sensor. In the case of the accelerometer, I wanted to just measure the acceleration in the z-axis. When the phone was still on a flat surface, the accelerometer measured roughly 9.8, which is the force of gravity on the phone. Then when I moved the phone up and down, the values quickly shifted in the positive and the negative, reflecting how the phone was accelerating.

Here is a video demonstrating both the simple gyroscope and accelerometer app:

<https://youtu.be/ZrCl8taJ7SY>

An API, stands for application programming interface, to allow a developer access to data without the need for a developer to necessarily know all how this data is formed, etc. API gives way to the abstraction of needing to program everything from scratch.

During my analysis of current fitness applications, Google Fit stood out to me, as they provided developers with their dedicated fitness API, specifically for app developers. As I have not dealt with APIs before, I wanted to learn more about APIs in general, so that I could test out their Fitness API so I could have a rough idea of how to approach developing a fitness app. Furthermore, the method of how Google detected steps and activities intrigued me, because of how easy it seemed for a developer to extract such information from the API.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZvSYJDk-us&ab_channel=freeCodeCamp.org>

First use of API through the command line, sending a text message from a phone to another phone via SMS, using Twilio.



By using the curl code provided by Twilio, I was able to send a message from the Twilio phone to my phone, via Twilio’s SMS API, as a POST request.

## Key Objectives

In conclusion from my research and analysis of the task ahead, I can now safely conclude my key objectives that I should be able to complete by the end of this project.

* Investigate methods in which data from a camera sensor can be used to track and detect exercises. In doing this, I should research more about the MLKitVision library and begin to develop my computer vision package for exercise detection and motion.
* Investigate methods in which data from the accelerometer and gyroscope sensors can be used to detect moving exercises, such as running and walking. I should research more on calorie specifics, as well as developing an algorithm to detect the swinging motion and quantifying such data.
* Investigate more on the different exercises that my third-party users do, that I should include in my detections, i.e. pull-ups, sit-ups, bench presses etc. I should try to find patterns in those exercises as well as research calorie usage, intensity etc.
* Introduce a client-server model for my Android app so that information about exercises can be accessed through a server (i.e. step counts, calories burnt). This will most likely be using SQL, and a JSON file to parse information between the client and the server.
* Produce an Android app that utilizes my exercise detection algorithms in a way that is user friendly for them to use, whilst also being able to efficiently run on most Android devices.
* Within the app, there should be a scrollable menu with different types of exercises that the user can track. Once an exercise is selected, there should be a counter interface to display live information about the exercise and the duration of the exercise.
* Get proactive feedback from my third party, to ensure that my investigation remains focused on my objectives and that the project satisfies the needs of my users.

# DESIGN

# REFERENCES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [1] | “Association between physical exercise and mental health in 1·2 million individuals in the USA between 2011 and 2015: a cross-sectional study,” [Online]. Available: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30099000/. [Accessed 12 August 2021]. |
| [2] | Office for National Statistics, “Leading causes of death, UK: 2001 to 2018,” [Online]. Available: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/articles/leadingcausesofdeathuk/2001to2018. [Accessed 30 July 2021]. |
| [3] | GOV.UK, “Physical Activity,” [Online]. Available: https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/health/diet-and-exercise/physical-activity/latest. [Accessed 30 July 2021]. |
| [4] | “staista,” [Online]. Available: https://www.statista.com/statistics/956297/ownership-of-smartphones-uk/. [Accessed 30 July 2021]. |
| [5] | Phys Org, “Samsung Introduces World's First '3-dimensional Movement Recognition Phone',” [Online]. Available: https://phys.org/news/2005-01-samsung-world-dimensional-movement-recognition.html#:~:text=0-,Samsung%20Introduces%20World's%20First%20'3%2Ddimensional%20Movement%20Recognition'%20Phone,%22%20mobile%20phone%20SCH%2DS310.. [Accessed 23 August 2021]. |
| [6] | cnet, “Motion Sensing Comes To Mobile Phones,” [Online]. Available: https://www.cnet.com/tech/mobile/motion-sensing-comes-to-mobile-phones/. [Accessed 23 August 2021]. |
| [7] | Android, “Sensor Types,” [Online]. Available: https://source.android.com/devices/sensors/sensor-types. [Accessed 24 August 2021]. |
| [8] | ifixit, “iPhone 4 Gyroscope Teardown,” [Online]. Available: https://www.ifixit.com/Teardown/iPhone+4+Gyroscope+Teardown/3156. [Accessed 23 August 2021]. |
| [9] | Gizmodo, “All the sensors in your phone and how they work,” [Online]. Available: https://gizmodo.com/all-the-sensors-in-your-smartphone-and-how-they-work-1797121002. [Accessed 24 August 2021]. |
| [10] | Britanica, “Magnetometer,” [Online]. Available: https://www.britannica.com/technology/magnetometer. [Accessed 24 August 2021]. |
| [11] | Techspot, “Know Your Smartphone: A Guide To Camera Hardware,” [Online]. Available: https://www.techspot.com/guides/850-smartphone-camera-hardware/. [Accessed 24 August 2021]. |
| [12] | Techopedia, “Six Degrees of Freedom,” [Online]. Available: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/12702/six-degrees-of-freedom-6dof. [Accessed 25 August 2021]. |
| [13] | CDC, “NCHS Data Brief, Number 359, December 2020,” [Online]. Available: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db395-H.pdf. [Accessed 12 August 2021]. |