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Fachgebiet Analytic Information Systems and Business
Intelligence
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Bachelorarbeit

Erkennung körperlicher Aktivitäten mittels Smartphone- und Smartwatch-Sensoren und Machine Learning

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Betreut von:

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Bachelorarbeit

am Fachgebiet Analytic Information Systems and Business Intelligence
Jun.-Prof. Dr. Artus Krohn-Grimberghe

Institut für Informatik
Fakultät für Elektrotechnik, Informatik und Mathematik
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TODO: FG-Logo ändern

Zusammenfassung

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Abstract

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1. Einleitung

1.1. Motivation

Smartphones haben im letzten Jahrzehnt an großer Bedeutung gewonnen. **TODO: Cite** Daneben existieren mittlerweile ergänzend dazu sogenannte *Smartwatches* und *Fitness-Tracker*. Smartwatches sind Armbanduhren, die in der Regel drahtlos mit einem Smartphone verbunden sind und Informationen wie beispielsweise Benachrichtigungen am Handgelenk zugänglich machen. Fitness-Tracker besitzen ähnliche Funktionen, zielen allerdings primär darauf ab, die Fitness und Gesundheit des Nutzers zu fördern, indem Statistiken wie beispielsweise die Schrittzahl des Nutzers pro Tag gesammelt und grafisch aufbereitet werden. In beiden Geräteformen werden üblicherweise Sensoren verbaut, mit denen sich die Bewegungen des Trägers nachvollziehen lassen.

Mit einigen Fitness-Trackern des Unternehmens *Fitbit* existieren bereits kommerzielle Produkte, die über die reine Sammlung und grafische Aufbereitung von Statistiken hinausgehen: Die Funktion *SmartTrack* erkennt kontinuierliche Aktivitäten mit hoher Bewegung teilweise automatisch, ohne dass der Anwender vorher manuell einstellen muss, welcher Aktivität er in den nächsten Minuten nachgehen wird. **TODO: Cite https://help.fitbit.com/articles/en_US/Help_article/1933**. Dies hat den Vorteil, dass der Nutzer sich nicht daran erinnern muss, im Fitness-Tracker die richtige Aktivität einzustellen, um kategorisierte Statistiken zu erhalten.

SmartTrack unterstützt die folgenden Aktivitäten: Gehen, Laufen, Fahrradfahren, Crosstrainer-Training und Schwimmen, sowie zwei allgemeine Kategorien "Sport" (Fußball, Basketball, Tennis, etc.) und "aerobes Training" (Zumba, Tanzen).

Es existieren weitere mögliche Anwendungsgebiete der automatisierten Aktivitätenerkennung. Für Smartphone-Betriebssysteme könnte das Wissen, dass der Anwender gerade Sport treibt, interessant sein, um eingehende Anrufe eines nicht als wichtig markierten Kontaktes zu unterdrücken. Des Weiteren könnte das Forschungsgebiet der "Transportation Mode Recognition" von solchen Methoden profitieren: Soll erkannt werden, mit welchem Verkehrsmittel sich der Nutzer gerade fortbewegt, könnte neben dem Parameter der Geschwindigkeit ebenfalls von Interesse ein, ob mithilfe der Methode die Aktivität "Fahrradfahren" erkannt wird oder nicht. So ließe sich die Fortbewegung mittels eines Mofas von der Fortbewegung mittels eines Fahrrads unterscheiden, was insbesondere für Dienste wie "Google Now" nützlich sein könnte. Diese dienen dem Nutzer als persönlicher Assistent und warnen diesen beispielsweise vor Stau auf einer häufig befahrenen Strecke. Eine solche Warnung könnte entfallen, wenn festgestellt wurde, dass der Nutzer die Strecke nicht mit einem Mofa, sondern mit einem Fahrrad bewältigt.

In der Literatur ist [1] hervorzuheben. Die Autoren vergleichen in ihrem Paper die Genauigkeit der Aktivitätenerkennung eines Smartphones mit der einer Smartwatch und kommen zu dem Schluss, dass die Güte der jeweiligen Erkennung insbesondere von der Aktivität selbst abhängig ist. Es liegt auf der Hand, dass nur mithilfe eines Smartphones beispielsweise eine

Unterscheidung zwischen "Zähneputzen" und "Stehen" schwer möglich ist, während analog dazu nur mithilfe einer Smartwatch die Unterscheidung zwischen "Gehen" und "Fußball schießen" ebenfalls herausfordernd ist. Naheliegender ist daher, eine Kombination beider Datenquellen einzusetzen, um die durchschnittliche Erkennungsrate zu verbessern, ohne eine Beschränkung der erkennbaren Aktivitäten einzuführen.

1.2. Ziele der Arbeit

Evaluiert werden soll ein zu entwickelndes Verfahren, das auf Basis von *maschinellern Lernen* **TODO: definieren** und eben jenen gesammelten Daten feststellt, welcher Aktivität der Träger der Geräte in bestimmten Zeitintervallen nachgegangen ist. Hierzu wird zunächst eine Software benötigt, welche die synchrone Aufzeichnung von Sensordaten eines Fitness-Trackers oder einer Smartwatch und eines Smartphones ermöglicht.

Es ergibt sich insbesondere die Frage, inwiefern sowohl personalisierte, das heißt nutzerspezifische, als auch unpersonalisierte Modelle durch die Hinzunahme einer weiteren Datenquelle genauer werden.

Um eine Evaluation zu ermöglichen, wird ein Beispieldatensatz benötigt, der durch ein Experiment mit **TODO: n** Probanden aufgebaut wird. Orientiert ist diese Zahl an der Anzahl der Probanden in [1], an dessen Experiment 17 Probanden teilgenommen haben. Im Experiment sollen diese voneinander unabhängig mehreren definierten Aktivitäten nachgehen, während parallel dazu Sensordaten mithilfe der entwickelten Software aufgezeichnet werden. Um die Vergleichbarkeit mit den Ergebnissen aus [1] zu gewährleisten, werden die Probanden in diesem Experiment denselben Aktivitäten nachgehen.

Im Folgenden beschränken wir uns auf den uns zugänglichen Fitness-Tracker *Microsoft Band 2*, da dieser im Vergleich zur ebenfalls vorhandenen Smartwatch *Pebble Time* mehr Sensoren besitzt und letztere während der Durchführung des Experimentes nach einem erzwungenen Software-Update falsche Zeitstempel für Sensordaten lieferte.

2. Background Information (optional)

A brief section giving background information may be necessary, especially if your work spans two or more traditional fields. That means that your readers may not have any experience with some of the material needed to follow your thesis, so you need to give it to them. A different title than that given above is usually better; e.g., "A Brief Review of Frammis Algebra."

2.1. A note from the template-author

In a master thesis you might not need a background chapter. Discuss with your advisor, whether it is feasible to put background information either in the introduction or related-work chapter.

2.2. An example of a TikZ image within text

This section just demonstrates a custom-macro for placing figures in the text. The source-code for this macro is found in the file `'macros.tex'`. Here is a reference to figure 2.1 on the next page.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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Figure 2.1.: The slightly longer caption, containing additional information for the figure itself.

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- First item in a list

- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

2. Background Information (optional)

3. Review of the State of the Art

Here you review the state of the art relevant to your thesis. Again, a different title is probably appropriate; e.g., "State of the Art in Zylon Algorithms." The idea is to present (critical analysis comes a little bit later) the major ideas in the state of the art right up to, but not including, your own personal brilliant ideas.

You organize this section by idea, and not by author or by publication. For example if there have been three important main approaches to Zylon Algorithms to date, you might organize subsections around these three approaches, if necessary:

3.1. Iterative Approximation of Zylons

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3.2. Statistical Weighting of Zylons

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3.3. Graph-Theoretic Approaches to Zylon Manipulation

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3.4. A note from the Template Author

If you are writing a master thesis, you can alternatively call this chapter simply '**Related Work**'. It's also a good idea to try to come up with more significant titles for your chapter than just these generic ones. If unsure, ask your advisor how he/she likes it best.

3.5. Some Filler Text to show a Sidewaysfigure

This section shows off a custom-macro for placing figures sideways, in case they are too large and redesigning them is infeasible. As an example figure 3.1 shows a large architecture diagram.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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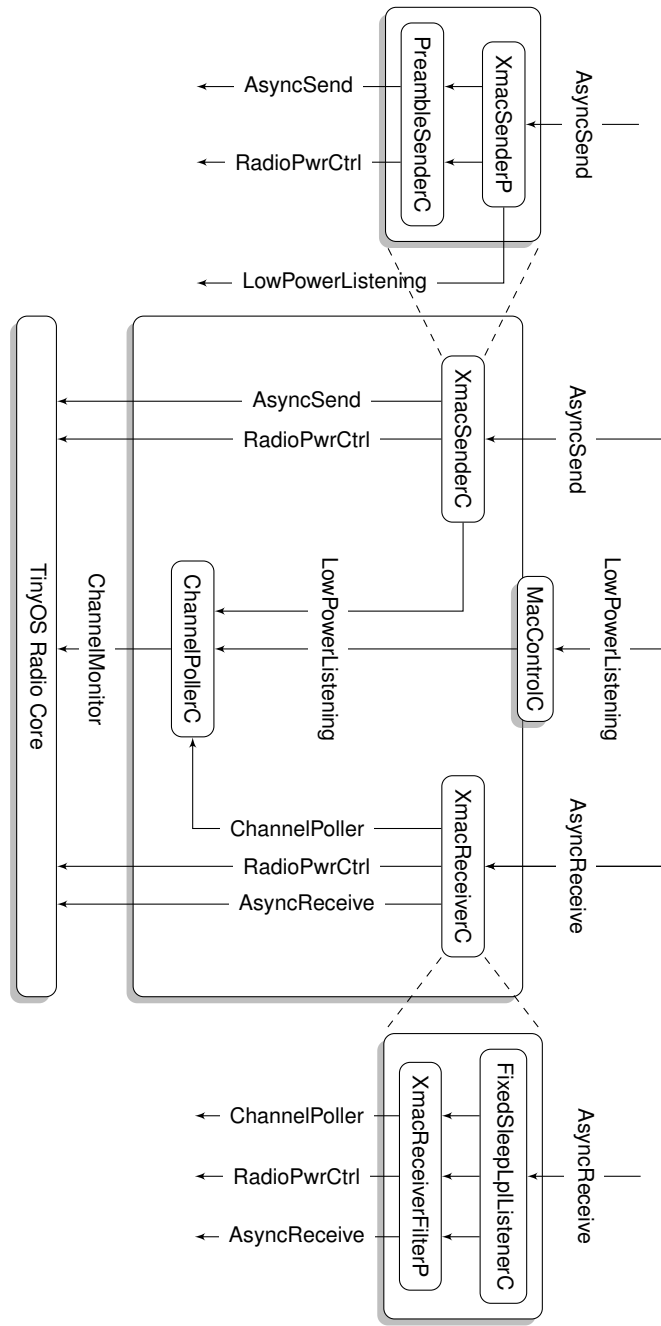


Figure 3.1.: The slightly longer caption, containing additional information for the sidewaysfigure itself.

4. Research Question or Problem Statement

Engineering theses tend to refer to a "problem" to be solved where other disciplines talk in terms of a "question" to be answered. In either case, this section has three main parts:

1. A concise statement of the question that your thesis tackles
2. Justification, by direct reference to section 3, that your question is previously unanswered
3. Discussion of why it is worthwhile to answer this question.

Item 2 above is where you analyze the information which you presented in Section 3. For example, maybe your problem is to "develop a Zylon algorithm capable of handling very large scale problems in reasonable time" (you would further describe what you mean by "large scale" and "reasonable time" in the problem statement). Now in your analysis of the state of the art you would show how each class of current approaches fails (i.e. can handle only small problems, or takes too much time). In the last part of this section you would explain why having a large-scale fast Zylon algorithm is useful; e.g., by describing applications where it can be used.

Since this is one of the sections that the readers are definitely looking for, highlight it by using the word "problem" or "question" in the title: e.g. "Research Question" or "Problem Statement", or maybe something more specific such as "The Large-Scale Zylon Algorithm Problem."

4.1. A Note from the Template Author

Again, this chapter might not be feasible for the scope of a master thesis. Discuss with your advisor, if it is necessary, or if it might be better integrated as the introductory section of your contributions or as the last section in the related work.

4.2. Filler Text

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4. Research Question or Problem Statement

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5. Your Contribution

This part of the thesis is much more free-form. It may have one or several sections and subsections. But it all has only one purpose: to convince the examiners that you answered the question or solved the problem that you set for yourself in Section 4. So show what you did that is relevant to answering the question or solving the problem: if there were blind alleys and dead ends, do not include these, unless specifically relevant to the demonstration that you answered the thesis question.

5.1. Filler Text

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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5.2. A note on acronyms

This template uses a \LaTeX package for managing acronyms. Before usage, all acronyms should be entered into the database contained in `acronyms.tex` and can then be used. Example for acronyms are wireless sensor network (WSN), Compress & Forward (C&F) or Like you can see from appendix C Only the used acronyms are shown in the final document. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). If you want to used acronym commands within section-titles, use the `\acs` or `\acl` commands. You can manually reset the the arconyms marked as 'introduced', via the `\acresetall` command. This command is already called after including the abstract into the main document (see `masterarbeit.tex`).

6. Your other Contribution

This part of the thesis is much more free-form. It may have one or several sections and subsections. But it all has only one purpose: to convince the examiners that you answered the question or solved the problem that you set for yourself in Section 4. So show what you did that is relevant to answering the question or solving the problem: if there were blind alleys and dead ends, do not include these, unless specifically relevant to the demonstration that you answered the thesis question.

6.1. A Note from the Template Author

You can span the text, describing your contribution over multiple chapters. Again, discuss with your advisor whether this is feasible. But don't annoy your advisor by asking him about how to structure your text. Think about what you want to say, then create a structure, outline the content of that structure and then present it to your advisor.

6.2. Filler Text

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should

be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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7. Conclusions

You generally cover three things in the Conclusions section, and each of these usually merits a separate subsection:

1. Conclusions
2. Summary of Contributions
3. Future Research

Conclusions are not a rambling summary of the thesis: they are short, concise statements of the inferences that you have made because of your work. It helps to organize these as short numbered paragraphs, ordered from most to least important. All conclusions should be directly related to the research question stated in Section 4. Examples:

1. The problem stated in Section 4 has been solved: as shown in Sections ? to ??, an algorithm capable of handling large-scale Zylon problems in reasonable time has been developed.
2. The principal mechanism needed in the improved Zylon algorithm is the Grooty mechanism.
3. Etc.

The Summary of Contributions will be much sought and carefully read by the examiners. Here you list the contributions of new knowledge that your thesis makes. Of course, the thesis itself must substantiate any claims made here. There is often some overlap with the Conclusions, but that's okay. Concise numbered paragraphs are again best. Organize from most to least important. Examples:

1. Developed a much quicker algorithm for large-scale Zylon problems.
2. Demonstrated the first use of the Grooty mechanism for Zylon calculations.
3. Etc.

The Future Research subsection is included so that researchers picking up this work in future have the benefit of the ideas that you generated while you were working on the project. Again, concise numbered paragraphs are usually best.

7. *Conclusions*

Appendix

A. What goes in the appendices

Any material which impedes the smooth development of your presentation, but which is important to justify the results of a thesis. Generally it is material that is of too nitty-gritty a level of detail for inclusion in the main body of the thesis, but which should be available for perusal by the examiners to convince them sufficiently. Examples include program listings, immense tables of data, lengthy mathematical proofs or derivations, etc.

A.1. Filler Text

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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B. Further remarks by Prof. Chinneck

This appendix contains some remarks which followed the skeletal outline in the original article by Prof. Chinneck. I needed to replace several things to make them work with this template.

B.1. Comments on the Thesis Skeleton

Again, the thesis is a formal document designed to address the examiner's two main questions. Chapter 3 and 4 show that you have chosen a good problem, and Chapters 5 and 6 show that you solved it. Chapters 1 and 2 lead the reader into the problem, and Chapter 7 highlights the main knowledge generated by the whole exercise.

Note also that everything that others did is carefully separated from everything that you did. Knowing who did what is important to the examiners. Section 4, the problem statement, is the obvious dividing line. That's the main reason for putting it in the middle in this formal document.

B.2. Getting Started

The best way to get started on your thesis is to prepare an extended outline. You begin by making up the Table of Contents, listing each section and subsection that you propose to include. For each section and subsection, write a brief point-form description of the contents of that section. The entire outline might be 2 to 5 pages long. Now you and your thesis supervisor should carefully review this outline: is there unnecessary material (i.e. not directly related to the problem statement)? Then remove. Is there missing material? Then add. It is much less painful and more time-efficient to make such decisions early, during the outline phase, rather than after you've already done a lot of writing which has to be thrown away.

B.3. How Long Does it Take to Write a Thesis?

Longer than you think. Even after the research itself is all done – models built, calculations complete – it is wise to allow at least one complete term for writing the thesis. It's not the physical act of typing that takes so long, it's the fact that writing the thesis requires the complete organization of your arguments and results. It's during this formalization of your results into a well-organized thesis document capable of withstanding the scrutiny of expert examiners that you discover weaknesses. It's fixing those weaknesses that takes time.

This is also probably the first time that your supervisor has seen the formal expression of concepts that may have been approved previously in an informal manner. Now is when you discover any misunderstandings or shortcomings in the informal agreements. It takes time to

fix these. Students for whom English is not the mother tongue may have difficulty in getting ideas across, so that numerous revisions are required. And, truth be known, supervisors are sometimes not quick at reviewing and returning drafts.

Bottom line:

leave yourself enough time. A rush job has painful consequences at the defence¹

B.4. Tips

Always keep the reader's backgrounds in mind. Who is your audience? How much can you reasonably expect them to know about the subject before picking up your thesis? Usually they are pretty knowledgeable about the general problem, but they haven't been intimately involved with the details over the last couple of years like you have: spell difficult new concepts out clearly. It sometimes helps to mentally picture a real person that you know who has the appropriate background, and to imagine that you are explaining your ideas directly to that person.

Don't make the readers work too hard! This is fundamentally important. You know what few questions the examiners need answers for (see above). Choose section titles and wordings to clearly give them this information. The harder they have to work to ferret out your problem, your defence of the problem, your answer to the problem, your conclusions and contributions, the worse mood they will be in, and the more likely that your thesis will need major revisions.

A corollary of the above: it's impossible to be too clear! Spell things out carefully, highlight important parts by appropriate titles etc. There's a huge amount of information in a thesis: make sure you direct the readers to the answers to the important questions.

Remember that a thesis is not a story: it usually doesn't follow the chronology of things that you tried. It's a formal document designed to answer only a few major questions.

Avoid using phrases like "Clearly, this is the case..." or "Obviously, it follows that ..."; these imply that, if the readers don't understand, then they must be stupid. They might not have understood because you explained it poorly.

Avoid red flags, claims (like "software is the most important part of a computer system") that are really only your personal opinion and not substantiated by the literature or the solution you have presented. Examiners like to pick on sentences like that and ask questions like, "Can you demonstrate that software is the most important part of a computer system?"

B.5. A Note on Computer Programs and Other Prototypes

The purpose of your thesis is to clearly document an original contribution to knowledge. You may develop computer programs, prototypes, or other tools as a means of proving your points, but remember, the thesis is not about the tool, it is about the contribution to knowledge. Tools such as computer programs are fine and useful products, but you can't get an advanced

¹Template Author's note: in case of a master thesis this is not a defence but only a 'final presentation'. In any way, you need to present your work and you might get awkward questions, based on the quality of your work.

degree just for the tool. You must use the tool to demonstrate that you have made an original contribution to knowledge; e.g., through its use, or ideas it embodies.

B.6. Master's vs. PhD Thesis

There are different expectations for Master's theses and for Doctoral theses. This difference is not in format but in the significance and level of discovery as evidenced by the problem to be solved and the summary of contributions; a Doctoral thesis necessarily requires a more difficult problem to be solved, and consequently more substantial contributions.

The contribution to knowledge of a Master's thesis can be in the nature of an incremental improvement in an area of knowledge, or the application of known techniques in a new area. The Ph.D. must be a substantial and innovative contribution to knowledge.

C. Used Acronyms

C& F Compress & Forward

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

WSN wireless sensor network

D. Bibliography

- [1] G. M. Weiss, J. L. Timko, C. M. Gallagher, K. Yoneda, and A. J. Schreiber. Smartwatch-based activity recognition: A machine learning approach. In *Proc. IEEE-EMBS Int. Conf. Biomedical and Health Informatics (BHI)*, pages 426–429, February 2016.

Erklärung der Urheberschaft

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