# **Gym Tracker**

#### **Presentation**

- Problems & possible solutions
- Our solution
- App development
- Conclusions
- Demo



#### **Problems**



- **Monitoring is subjective**: Many individuals lack access to professional trainers, and even when they do, feedback can still be subjective.
- **Cost of personal trainers**: Hiring a personal trainer is expensive, making it difficult for many to access personalized workout guidance.
- Home workouts lack feedback: Users often struggle to ensure they're performing exercises correctly, leading to poor results or injuries.
- **Wearable devices**: Wearable technology has shown promise in fitness tracking but often lacks detailed exercise recognition.

## **Exercise Tracking Challenges**



- **Precision vs. tolerance**: Movement recognition needs to be precise for accuracy but tolerant enough to handle natural variations in form.
- Feedback: To offer guidance, processing must be instantaneous, most of the time and therefore computally demanding.
- **Comfort vs. sensor accuracy**: Wearables must balance being comfortable to wear while maintaining high sensor data fidelity.

## **Possible Solutions**

## Computer vision systems:

- Strengths: Accurate pose estimation and form analysis.
- Weaknesses: Privacy concerns, fixed location dependency, and high computational requirements.



#### **Smartphone accelerometers:**

- Strengths: Accessible due to wide smartphone ownership.
- Weaknesses: Limited placement options, lower-quality sensors.

### **Possible Solutions**



#### **Commercial fitness trackers:**

- Strengths: Easy to wear, tracks basic metrics.
- Weaknesses: Closed ecosystems, limited exercise variety, and lack of advanced feedback mechanisms.

#### **Custom wearable sensors:**

- Strengths: Tailored for specific exercises, open development, and flexibility in placement.
- Weaknesses: Additional hardware costs and setup complexity.

# **Our Solution**



# 1. ESP32-based dual sensor system:

- ESP32 microcontroller for its processing power and built-in Bluetooth connectivity.
- Supports real-time wireless data transmission.

#### 2. MPU6050 IMU sensors:

- 3-axis accelerometer and gyroscope for motion data.
- An **oled** screen for direct feedback

#### 4. 3D Printed Shell.



## **Tecnologies**

#### Hardware



• **Sensor fusion algorithm**: Combines two IMU sensors (accelerometer and gyroscope) in order to produce, as faithfully as possible, accurate motion metrics.

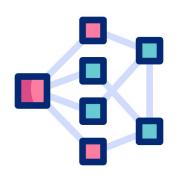
Devices communicate through the I2C protocol.

## **Software: Detection System**



- **Dataset**: Collected data for three exercises:
  - REST: Represents periods of inactivity or minimal movement to establish baseline metrics.
  - CURL: Cyclical bicep movement with moderate acceleration and rotation.
  - ARNOLD\_PRESS: A complex exercise involving both high acceleration and rotational activity.

## **Software: Detection System**

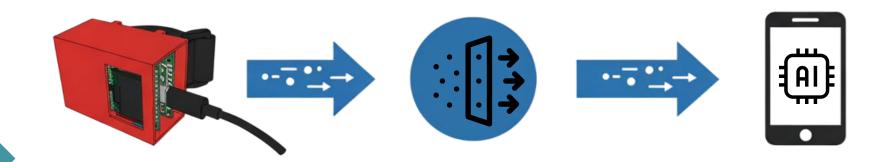


#### Machine Learning Model:

 Model: A lightweight Random Forest classifier was selected for its balance between accuracy and computational efficiency.

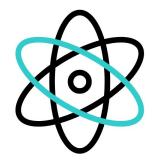
Moreover, the model was trained with circa 50.000 samples.

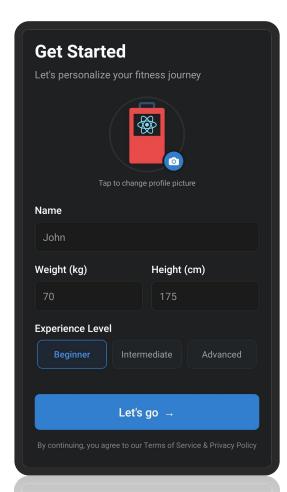
## **Software: Detection System**

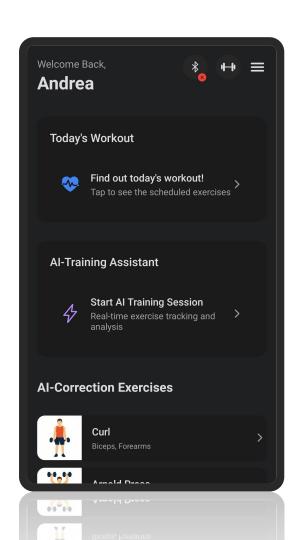


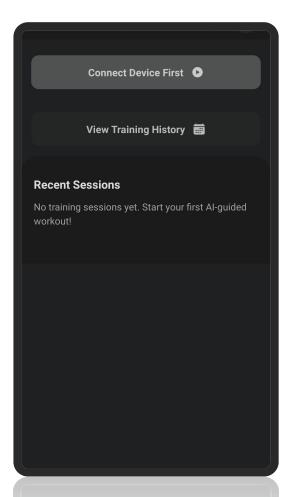
## **Software: App – React Native**

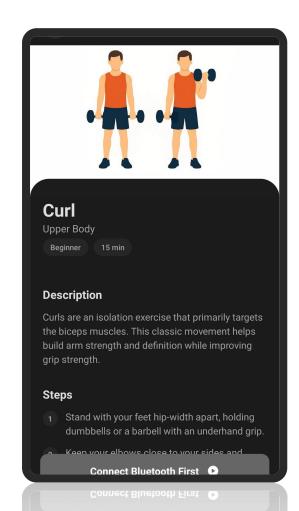
- Real time Al assistant in exercise recognition during execution.
- Feedback on form and movement quality.
- Workout Schedule.

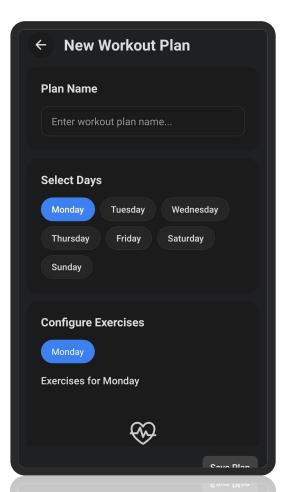


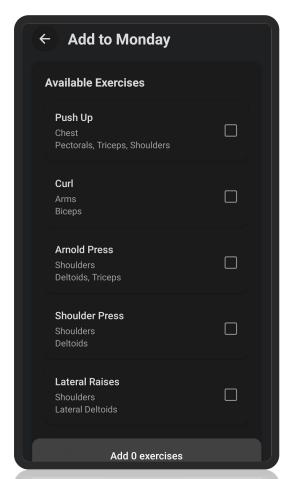














#### Expanded Exercise Library:

- Extend support to over 20 exercises.
- Allow users to define custom exercises.

#### Enhanced Feedback:

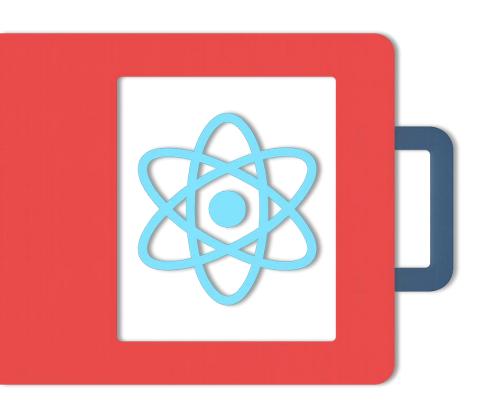
 Provide further insight and analysis on the exercises execution.

#### Hardware Optimizations:

- Introducing battery module
- Multi-point sensor setups for complex movements



## **Future Works**



# **Thank You!**

**Live Demo**