

# Deep learning to estimate power output from breathing

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# Outline



CONTEXT



METHODS



RESULTS

# Motivation



Physical inactivity – a major leading risk factor  
for non-communicable diseases



Activity tracking – a tool for motivating physical  
activity and measuring health variables

# Activity trackers



Heart rate monitors

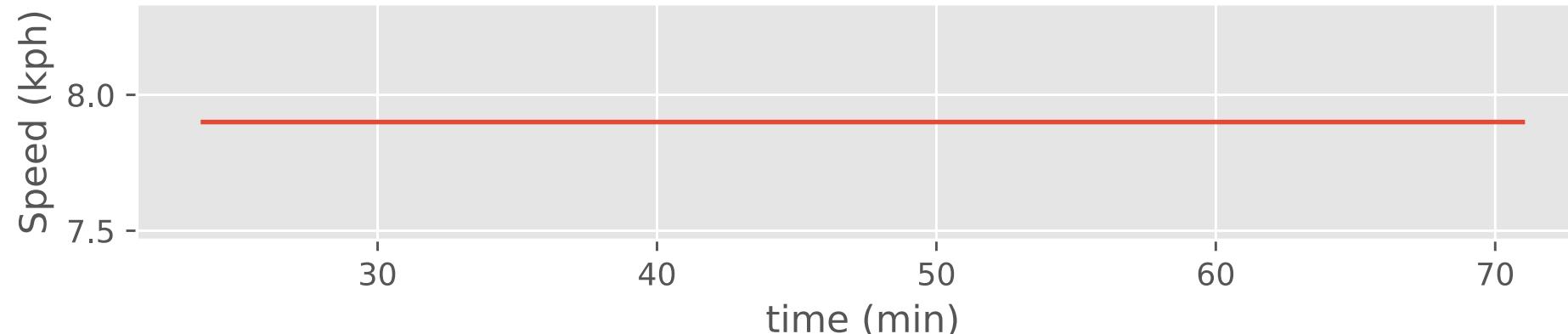
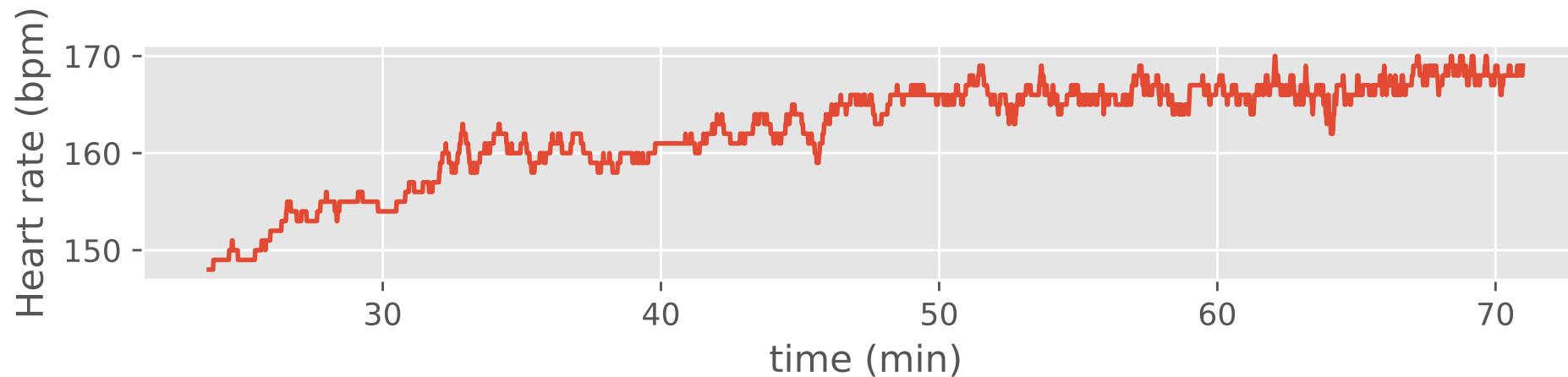


Speed measurements



Power meters

# Cardiovascular drift



Context

Methods

Results

# Breathing and physical activity

- Increased muscle work leads to increased need for oxygen.
- Reactive to change in exercise intensity.
- Universal metric across various exercise forms.

# How to measure breathing?



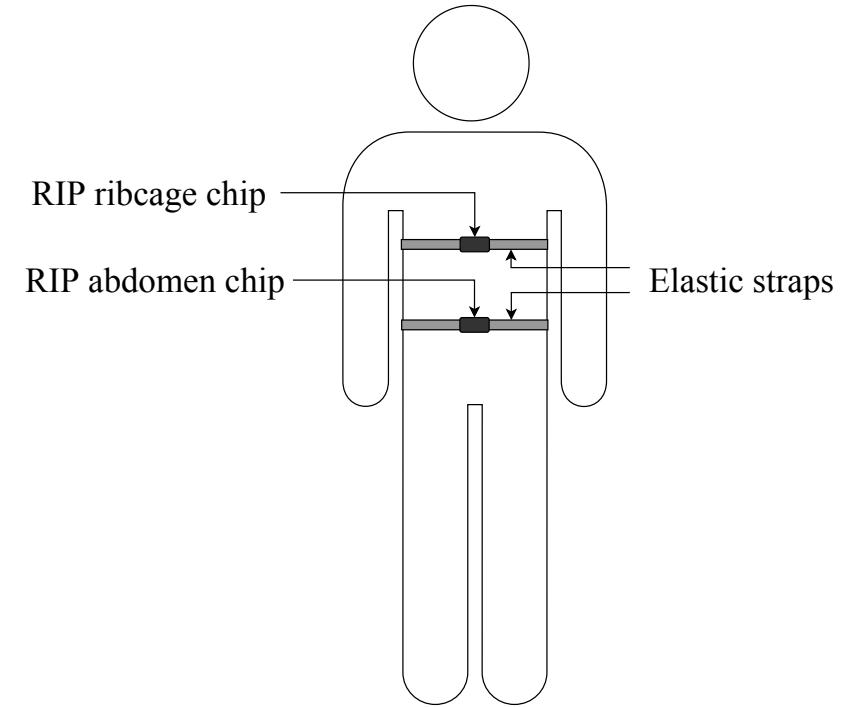
Exercise spirometer[1]

[1] Cosmed. Advanced six minute walk test with ventilation measurement. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Advanced\\_Six\\_Minute\\_Walk\\_Test\\_\(6MWT\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Advanced_Six_Minute_Walk_Test_(6MWT).jpg), 2010. [Cropped from original; used under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported; accessed April 27, 2021].

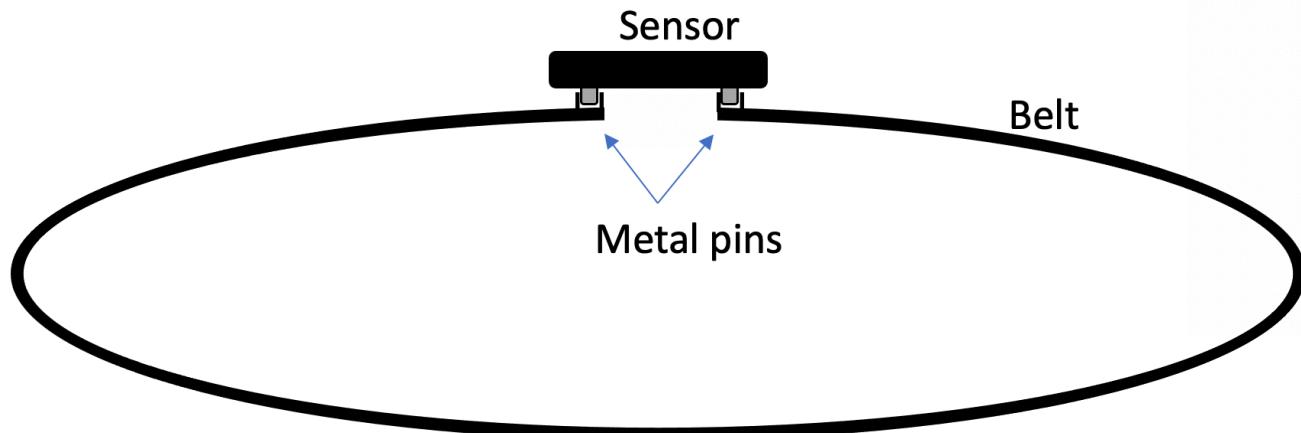
# How to measure breathing?



Respiratory inductive plethysmography (RIP)



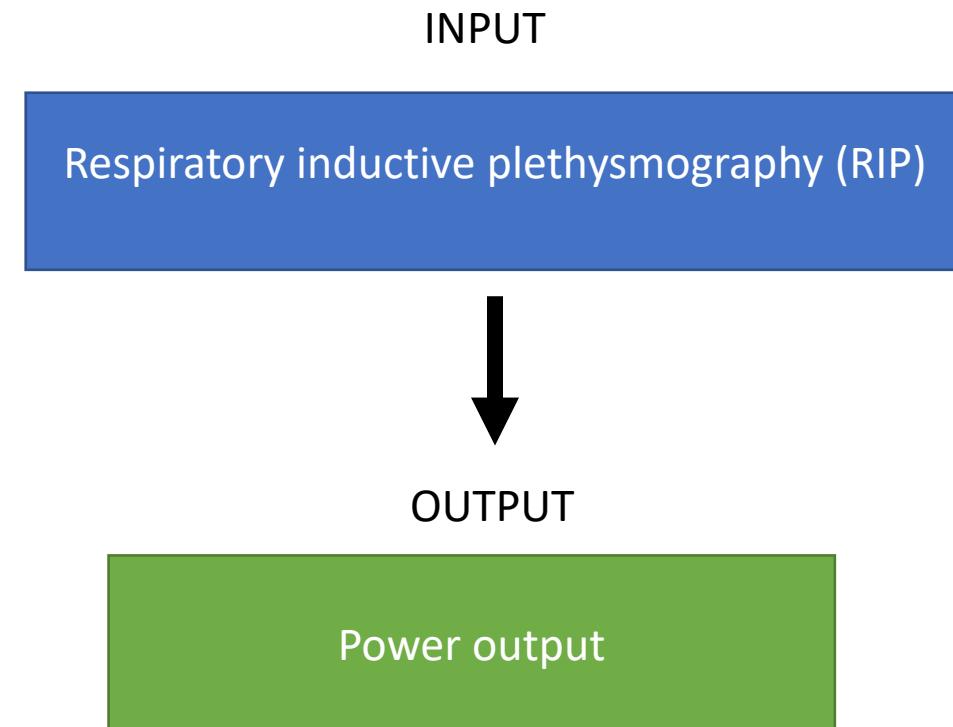
# How to measure breathing?



# Research objective

- Can we use breathing to estimate physical effort?
- Can we use RIP signals to estimate power output?

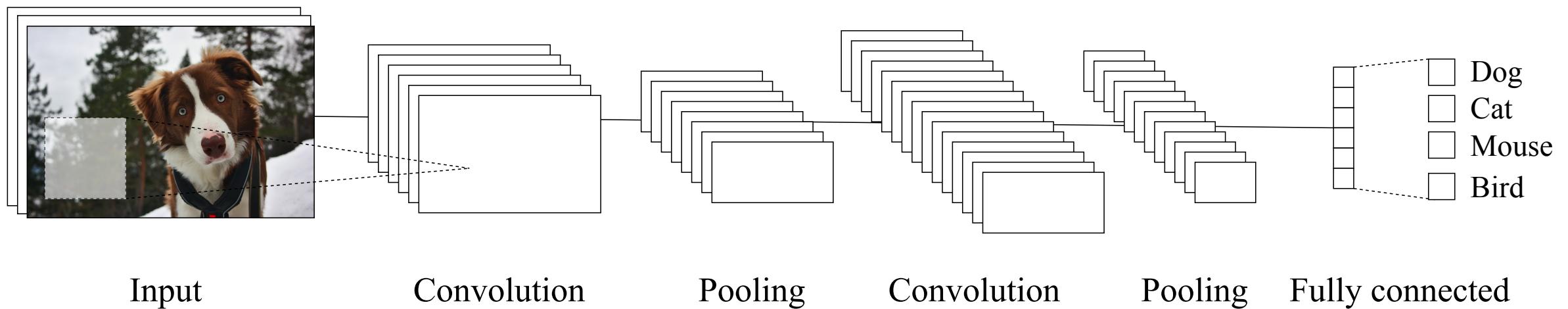
# How to estimate power output?



# How to estimate power output?

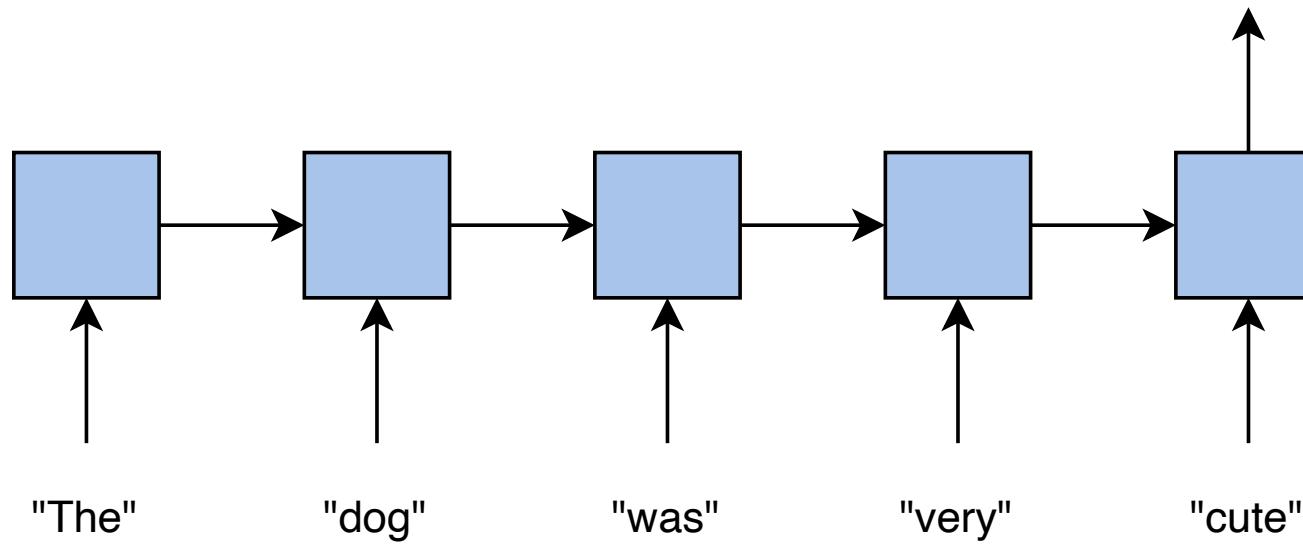
- Predictive models: Neural networks
  - Dense neural networks (DNNs)
  - Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
  - Long short-term memory (LSTM) networks

# CNNs



# LSTM networks

Classification:  
Positive statement



# Methods

Data acquisition

Preprocessing

Building  
predictive  
models

# Data acquisition



**Cycling as activity form**



**N-of-1 study**



**Four sensors**

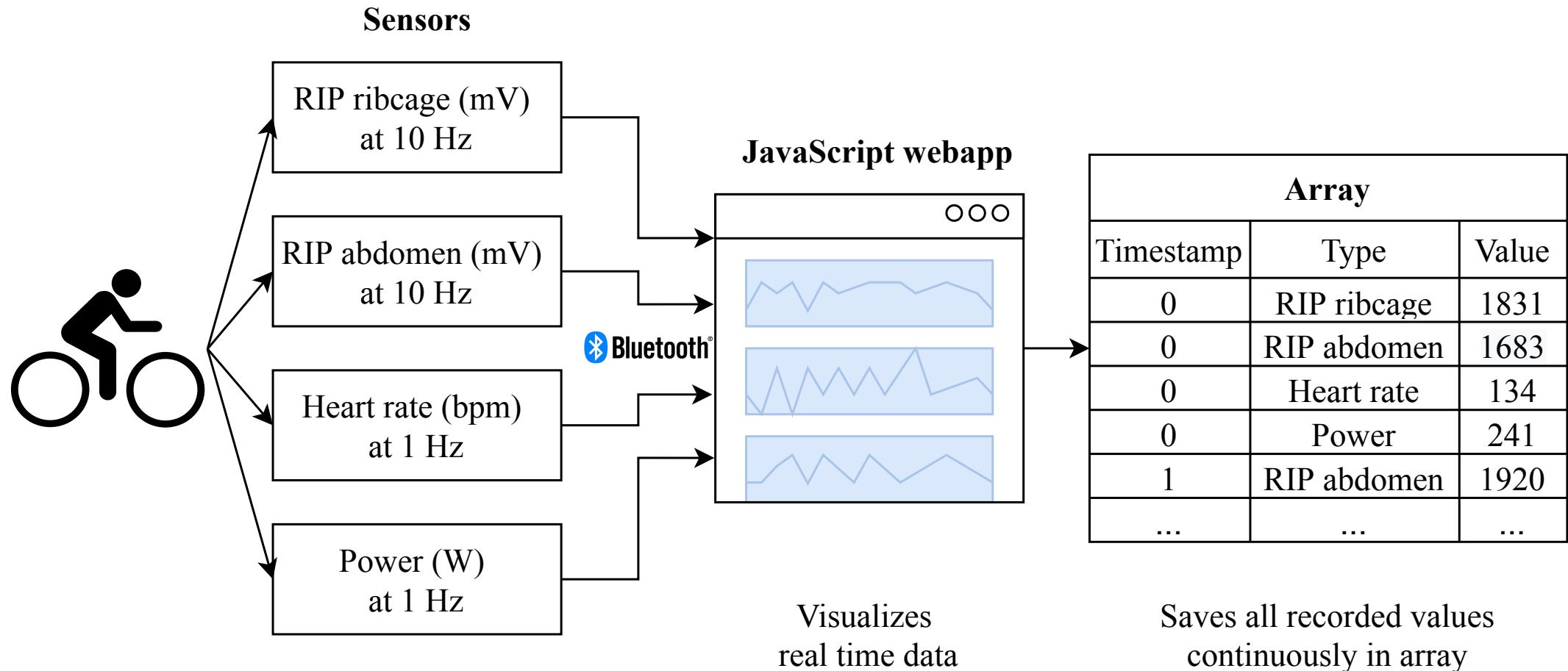
RIP from rib cage

RIP from abdomen

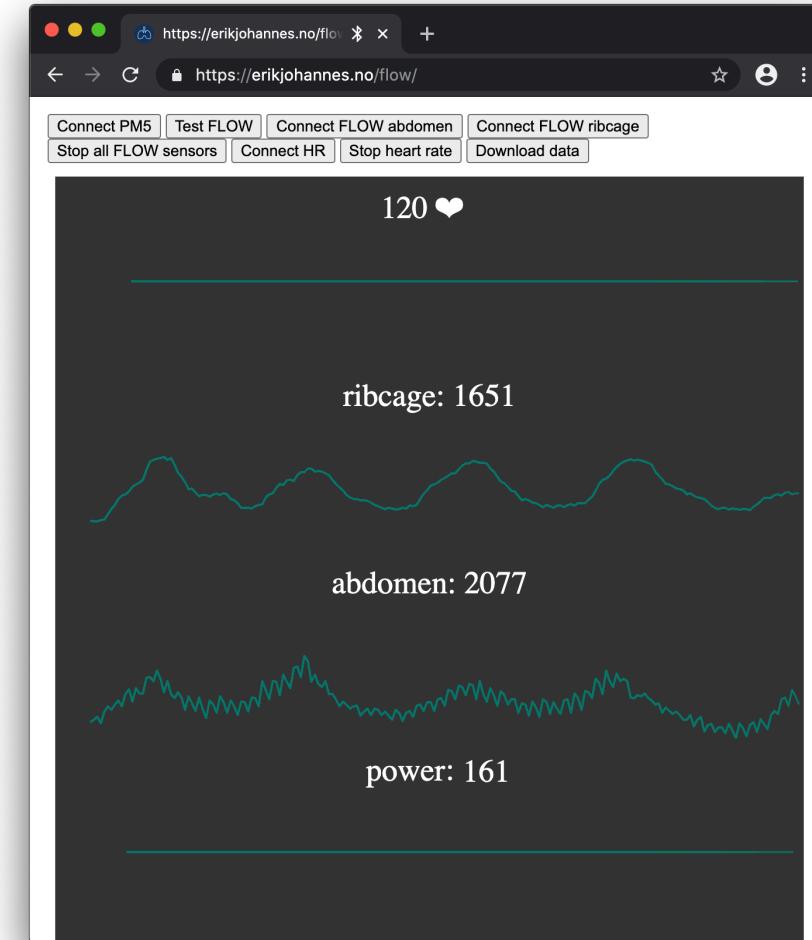
Heart rate

Power output

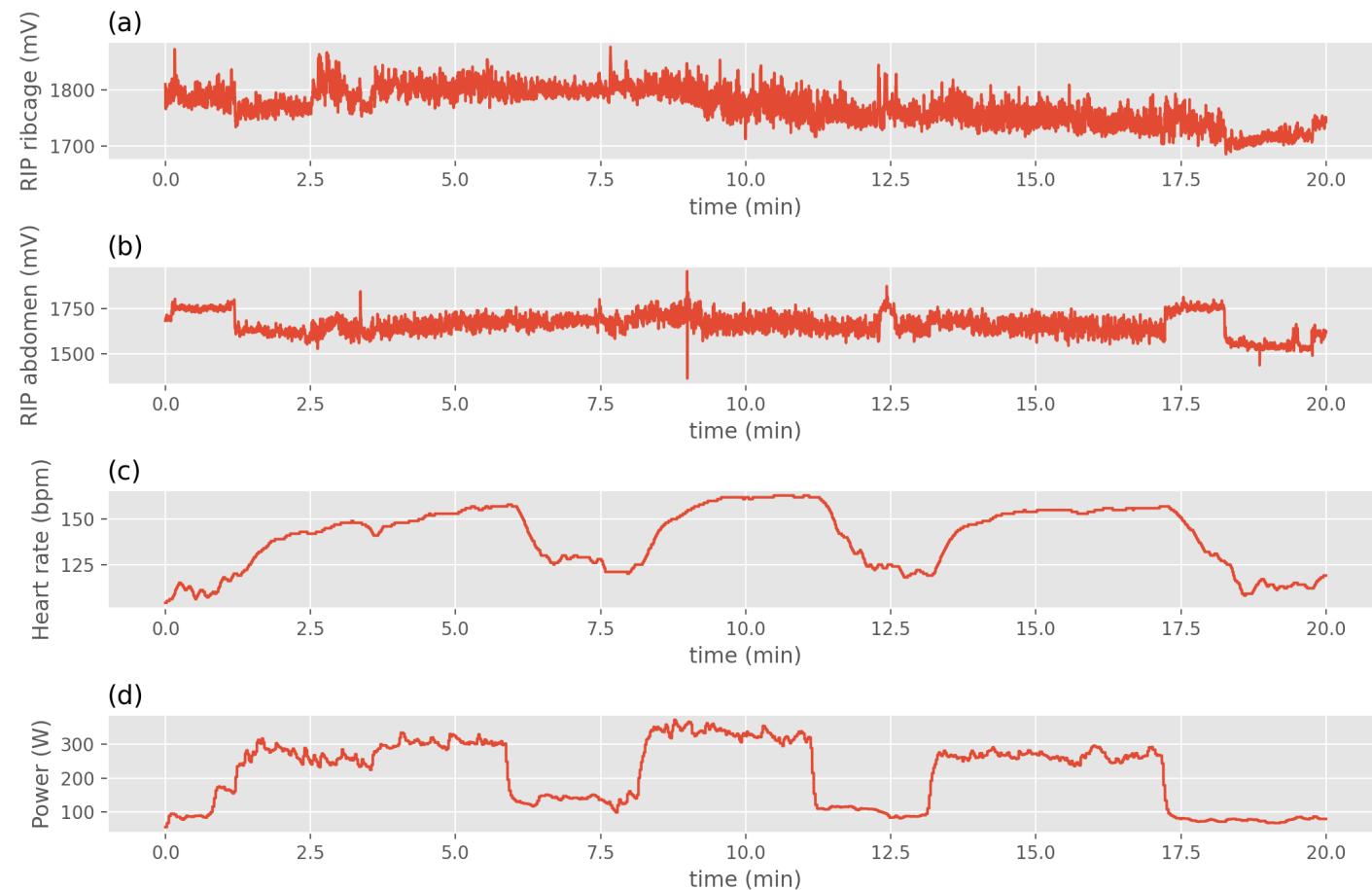
# Data acquisition software



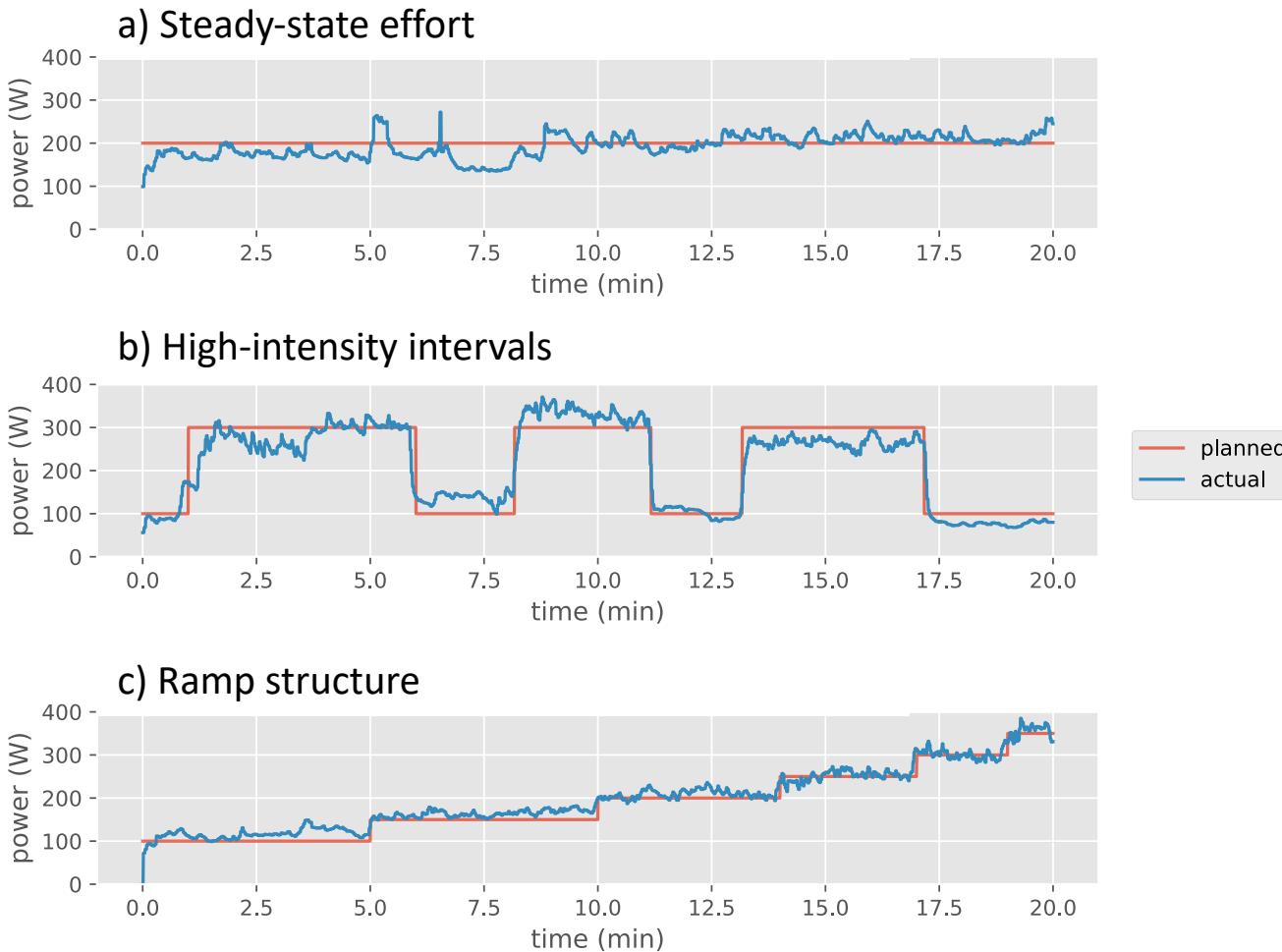
# Experimental setup



# Example of raw data

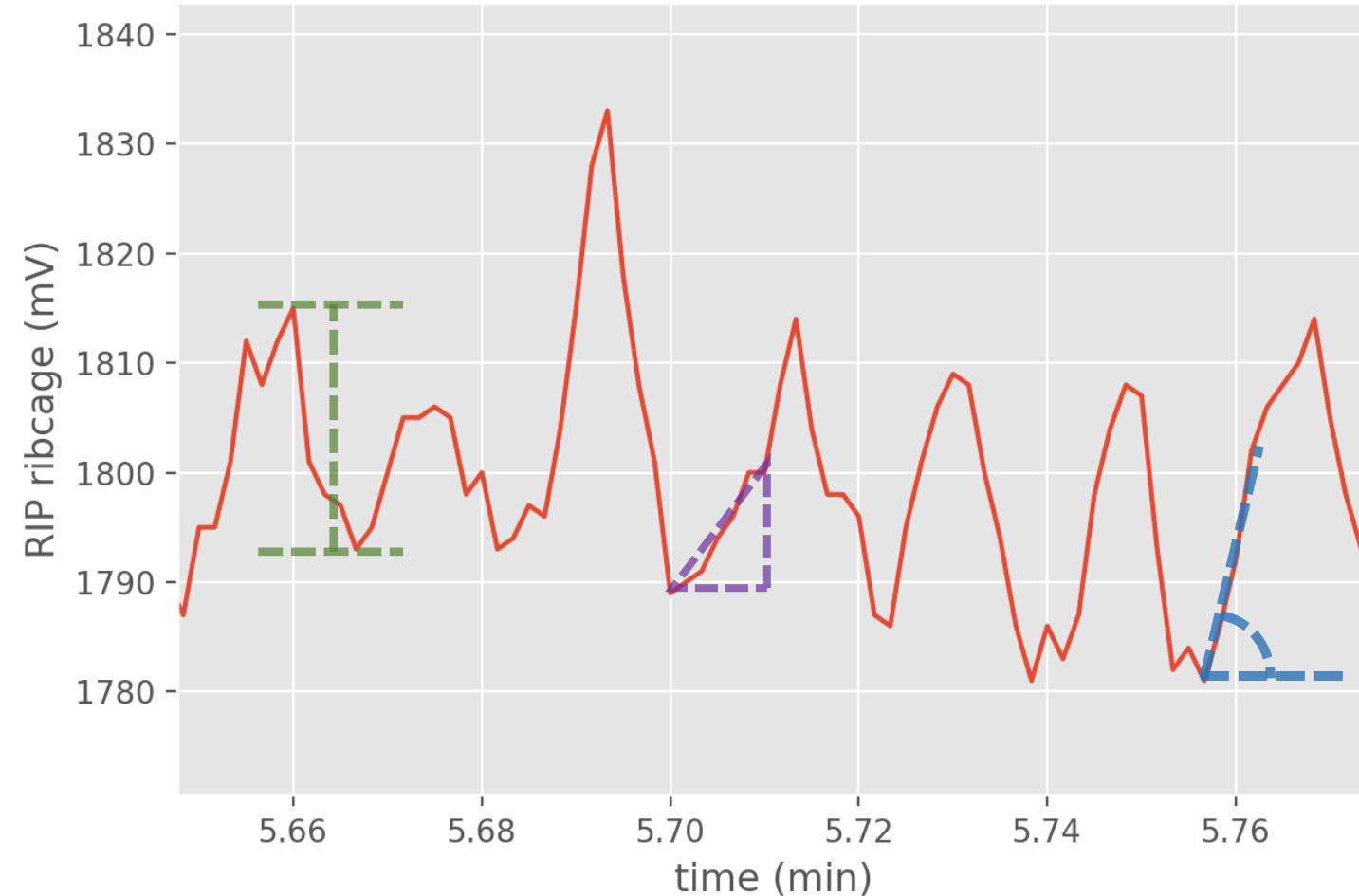


# Workout categories



# Preprocessing: Feature extraction

- RIP range
- RIP gradient
- RIP slope/angle
  - Sine/cosine encoding



# Neural network architectures

- DNN: 3 fully connected layers.
- CNN: 4 convolutional layers, 1 dropout layer, 1 fully connected layer.
- LSTM: 110 hidden units.

# Feature sets

Feature set no.	RIP rib cage and abdomen					Heart rate	
	Raw	Range	Frequency	Gradient	Slope	Raw	Slope
1	x						
2	x					x	
3		x				x	
4			x			x	
5				x	x	x	
6				x	x	x	x
7		x	x	x	x		
8		x	x	x	x	x	
9				x	x		
10					x		
11						x	

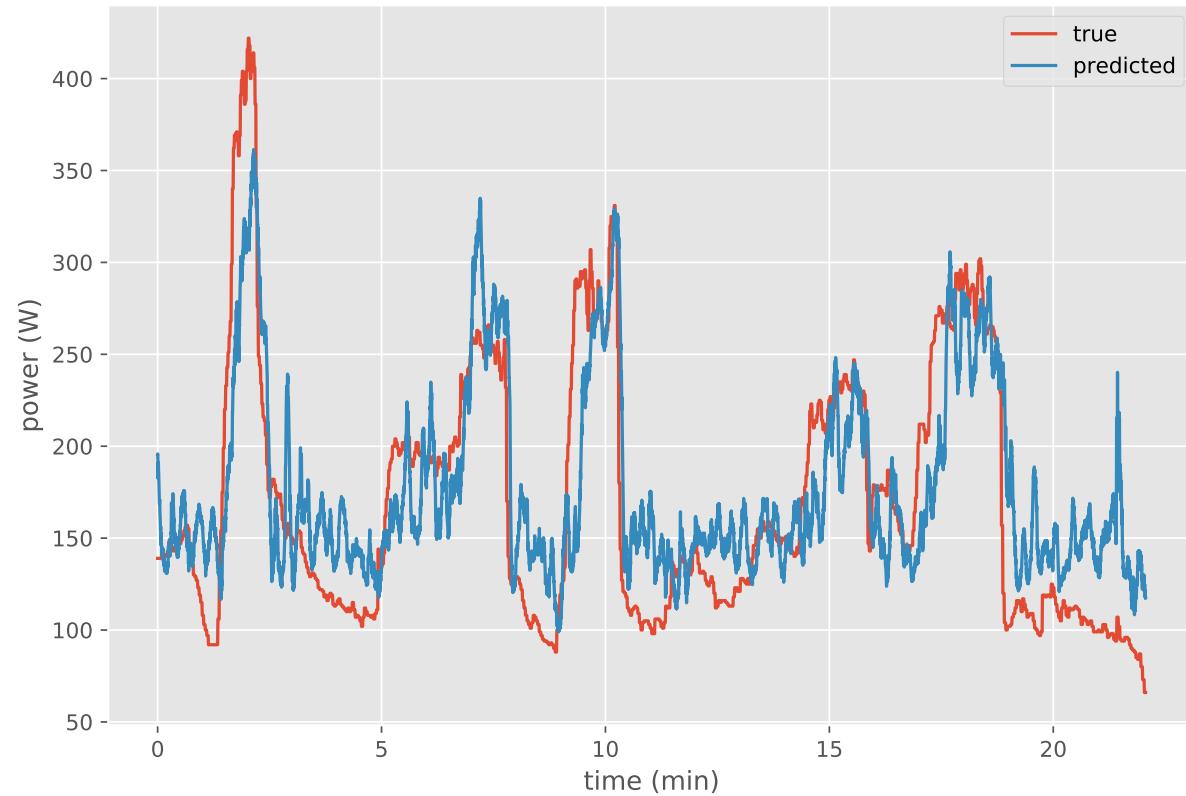
# Feature sets

Set 3	Set 6	Set 10	Set 11
RIP range	RIP gradient+slope	RIP slope	HR
HR	HR slope		

# Results

Type of network	Feature set	R <sup>2</sup> -score	Mean absolute percentage error (MAPE)
DNN	3 (combination of RIP and HR)	0.36	0.23
CNN	<b>6 (combination of RIP and HR)</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.20</b>
LSTM	3 (combination of RIP and HR)	0.35	0.22
CNN	10 (only RIP)	0.50	0.24
DNN	11 (only HR)	0.43	0.22

# Example of power output estimation: CNN



# Example of power output estimation: CNN

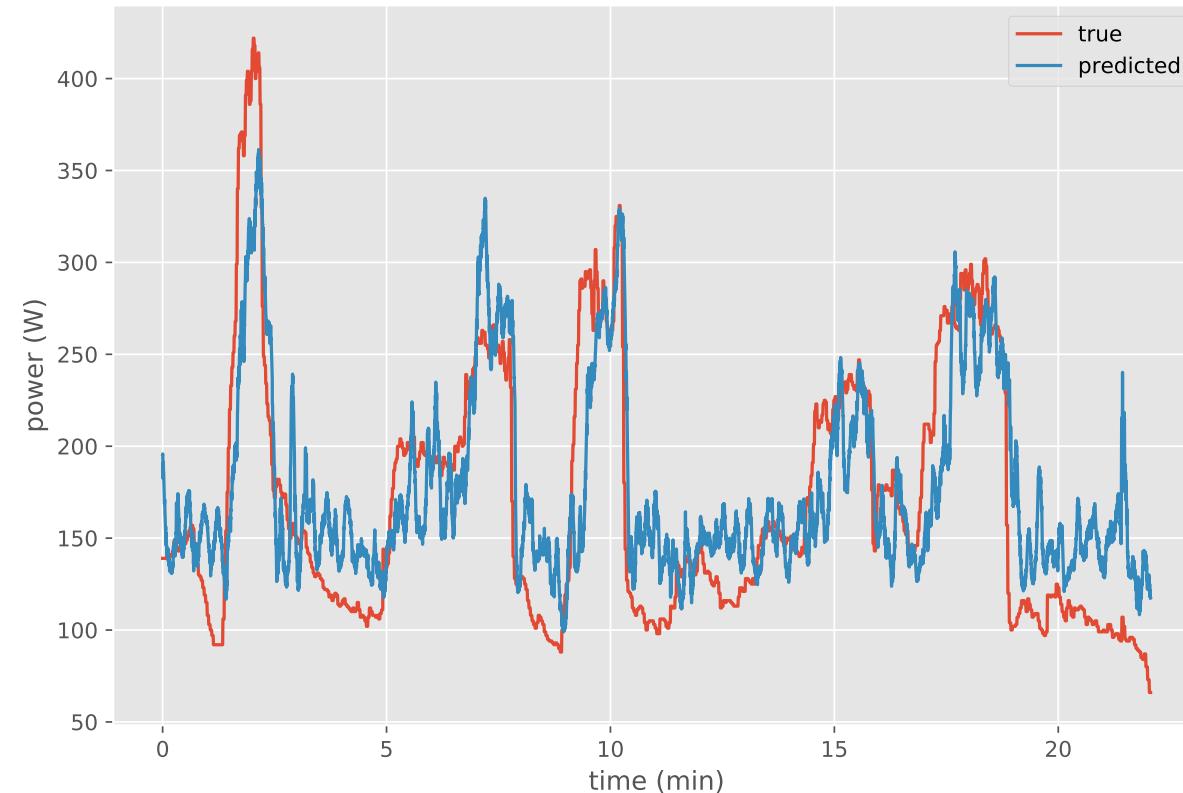


Figure 1: Using feature extraction

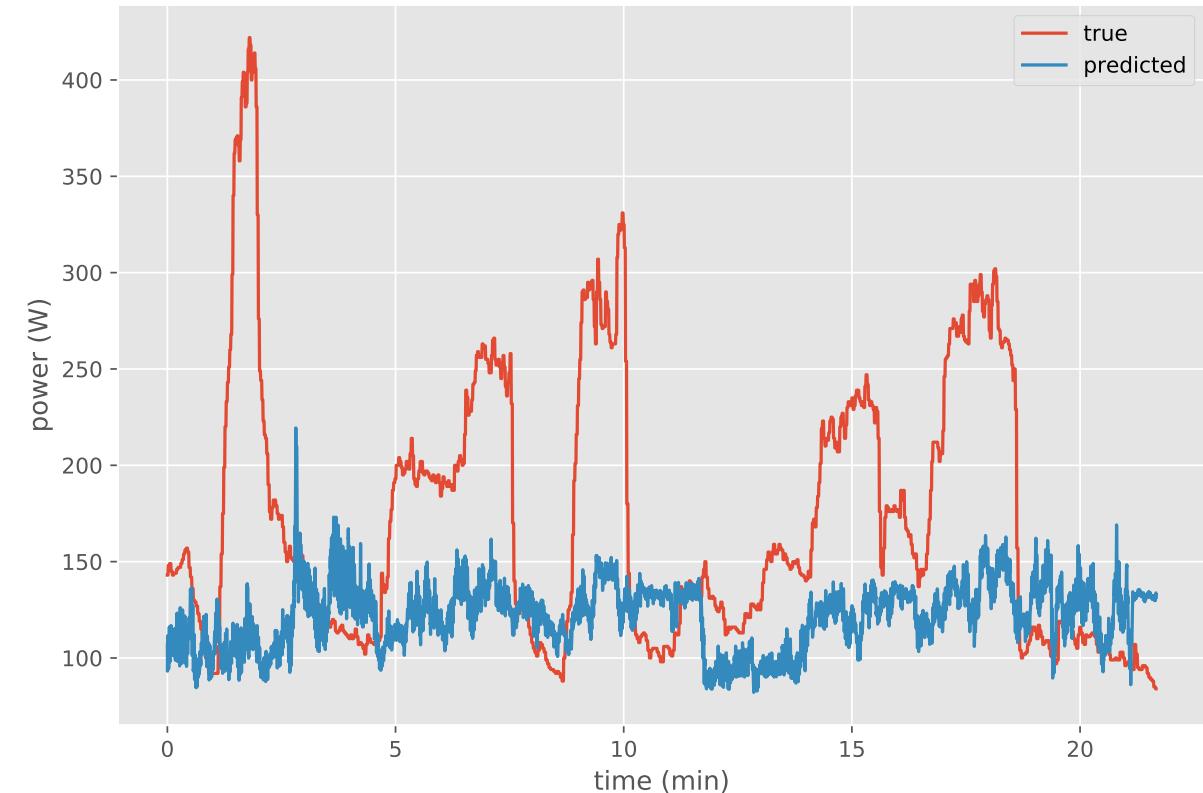


Figure 2: Using raw data

# Conclusion

- Promising results using deep learning to estimate power output from breathing
- Enabling a non-invasive, portable way of estimating physical effort
- Future work:
  - Easily extended to other applications
  - Larger, more diverse data set
- Source code is available at GitHub: <https://github.com/ejhusom/DeepPower>

