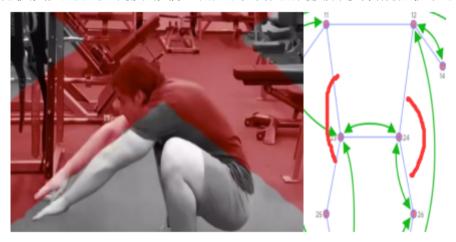
单个人多次深蹲相似度实验

- 由一个人做多个深蹲
- 设置一个标准的动作序列模板,通过DTW得相似度(即得分)

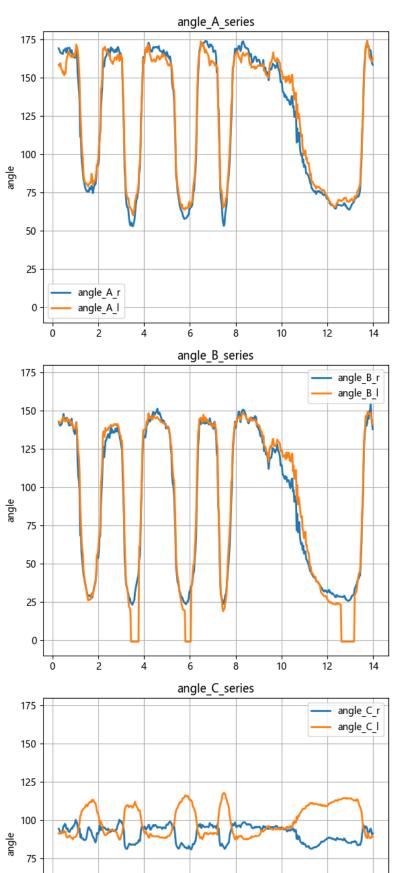
```
In [7]:
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from dtw import dtw
        from filterpy.kalman import KalmanFilter
        from filterpy.common import Q_discrete_white_noise
        import utli
        from utli import Avg_filter
        import pandas as pd
        import math
        import os
        # import importlib
        # importlib.reload(utli)
        plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10, 8]
        plt.rcParams['font.family'] = 'Microsoft YaHei'
        # %matplotlib inline
```

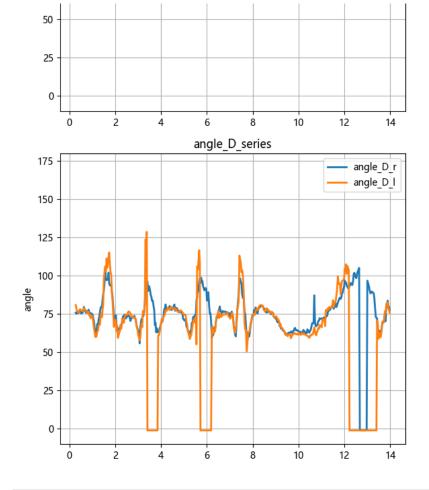
数据说明

- 数据是由一段连续深蹲视频通过 mediapipe 关键点检测, 测得指定的几个需要评测的关节点角度
 - 详情见深蹲检测/文档.docx
- 原视频在 /data/share/vedio1 copy.mp4
- 角度计算方式通过余弦公式
- 为了方便,实验只用到了角度A,实际运用应该把需要的角度分别计算,再加权平均



```
In [13]: # 提前使用mediapipe生成的关键关节的角度数据
data_path = r'D:\bishe\mediapipe\repCounter\data\test_20220213-221617\data.npz'
data = np.load(data_path)
print(len(data))
for i in data.keys():
    print(i)
```





```
In [14]:

serial_data = data['angle_A_r']

time = data['time'] # 时间戳

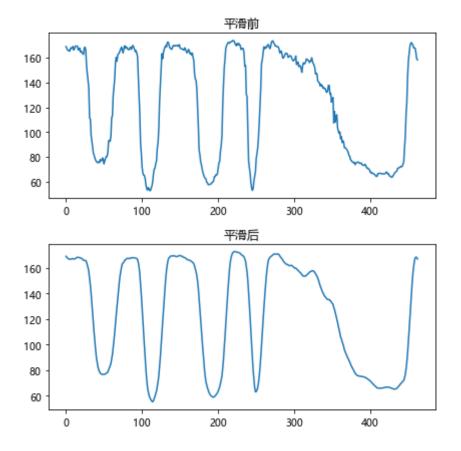
print(serial_data.shape, time.shape)
```

(463,) (463,)

使用均值滤波进行平滑

```
avg_f = Avg_filter(window_size=10)
serial_data_f = np.array([avg_f.filte(ii) for ii in serial_data])
print(len(serial_data), len(serial_data_f))
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(6, 6))
    axes[0].plot(np.arange(len(serial_data)), serial_data)
    axes[0].set_title('平滑前')
    axes[1].plot(np.arange(len(serial_data_f)), serial_data_f)
    axes[1].set_title('平滑后')
    fig.tight_layout()
```



核心:比较两个序列的相似程度

- 本算法的核心在于利用计算两个序列的相似程度
- 使用动态时间规整(DTW)算法
- 知乎讲解
- python实现库

由距离计算相似度

• 采用类似MS coco的OKS计算方式, 把两段序列的平均距离映射到(0, 1]

$$similarity(d) = exp(-\frac{d^2}{2\sigma^2})$$

- 其中sigma需要经验值计算
 - 取两段相似的序列, 另其sim>=0.9, 反向算一个σ
 - 也可以通过动态改变o来改变动作的宽松程度, 即o越高, 对应的分数越高, 反之亦然

```
def normal(x, mu=0, sigma=1):
    """
    由距离计算相似度
    """
    return np.exp(-np.abs(x)**2 / (2 * sigma**2))
    # p = 1 / math.sqrt(2 * math.pi * sigma**2)
    # return p * np.exp(-0.5 / sigma**2 * (x - mu)**2)

print(normal(0), normal(1))
```

```
In [122...
         def manhattan_distance(x, y): return np.abs(x - y) # 曼哈顿距离
         def get_sigma(x,sim=0.97):
             """根据两个相似的clip,计算其平均距离,反向计算sigma
             Args:
                 x :实际平均距离
                 sim (float, optional):两个片段的理论得分
             sigma = np.sqrt(x**2 / (-2 * np.log(sim)))
             return sigma
         SIGMA=get_sigma(70) #283.61
         def fun(x, y, debug=True):
             # x,y=angle2rad(x),angle2rad(y)#角度转弧度
             d, cost_matrix, acc_cost_matrix, path = dtw(x, y, dist=manhattan_distance)
             if debug:
                 # print(d)
                 # plt.cla()
                 plt.close(1)
                 plt.imshow(acc_cost_matrix.T, origin='lower', cmap='gray', interpolation=
```

 $d_{avg} = d / len(path) # np.sqrt(len(x)*len(y)) #算平均距离$

return d, cost_matrix, acc_cost_matrix, path, sim,d_avg

以测试数据为例

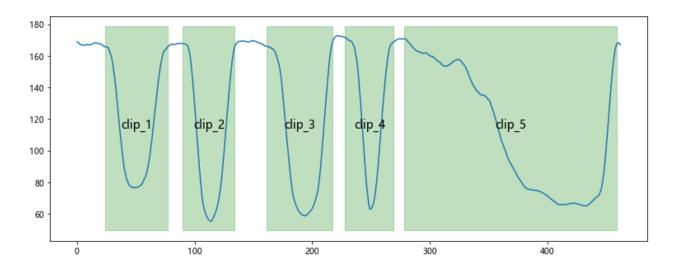
plt.show()

```
In [123...
         # 几个clip序列
         clips=[]
         clip_pts = [(24, 78), # 不合格
                     (90, 135), # 正常1
                     (161, 218), # 正常2
                     (228, 270), # 快速
                     (278, 460), # 慢速
         x = np.arange(len(serial_data_f))
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(13, 5))
         plt.plot(x, serial_data_f)
         x_in_section = np.zeros_like(x) # bool
         for idx, (x1, x2) in enumerate(clip_pts):
             x_{in}_{section}[x1:x2] = 1
             clips.append(serial_data_f[x1:x2])
             plt.text((x1 + x2) / 2, np.mean(plt.ylim()), f"clip_{idx+1}", horizontalalign
         plt.fill_between(x, *plt.ylim(), where=x_in_section, color='green', alpha=0.25,)
```

Out[123]: <matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection at 0x18452c8d460>

plt.plot(path[0], path[1], 'w')

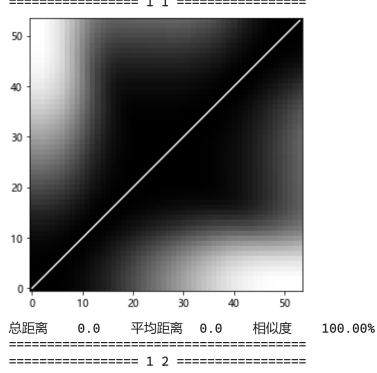
sim = normal(d_avg, sigma=SIGMA) # 归一化

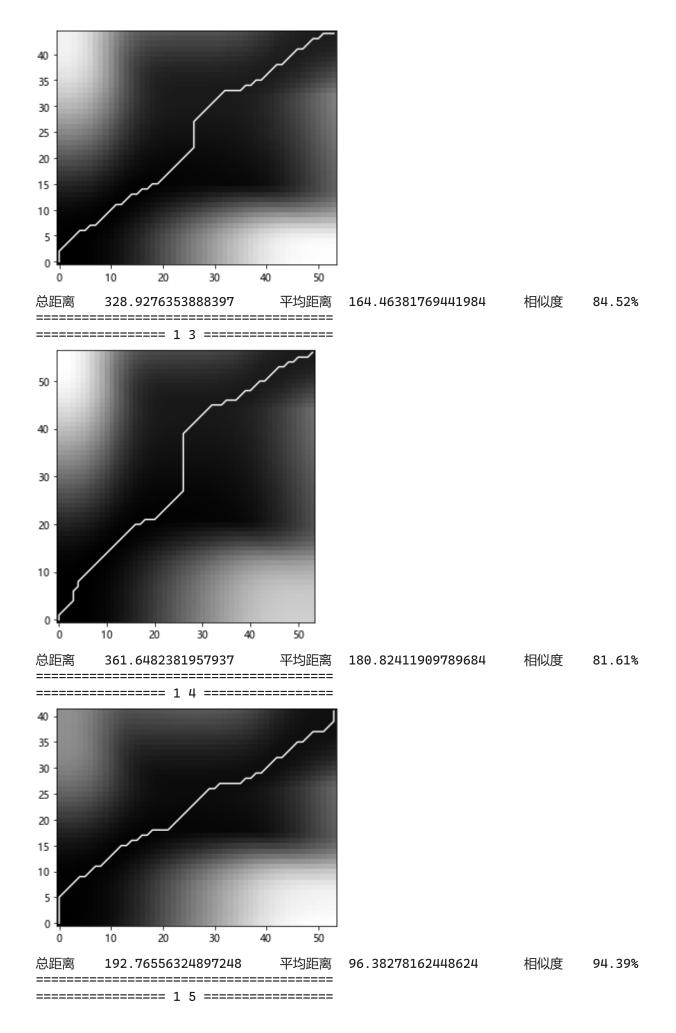


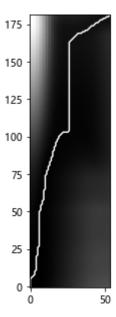
```
In [124...
```

```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [5, 5]
# 滤波后的结果

for i in range(0, 5):
    for j in range(i, 5):
        print("============", i+1, j+1, "=========")
        print("============", i+1, j+1, "=========")
        d_sum, _, _, _, _, sim, d_avg = fun(clips[i], clips[j])
        print("总距离\t", d_sum,"\t平均距离\t", d_avg, '\t相似度\t', "{:.2f}%\t".for
```



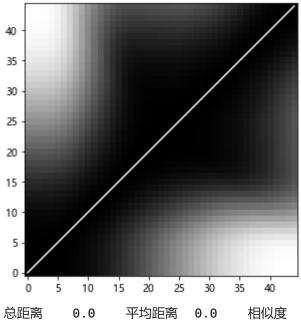




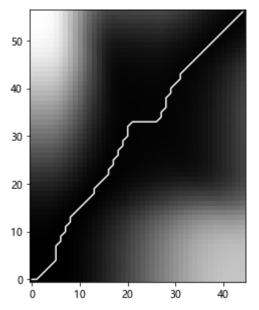
总距离 660.8027354653394

平均距离 330.4013677326697

相似度 50.73%

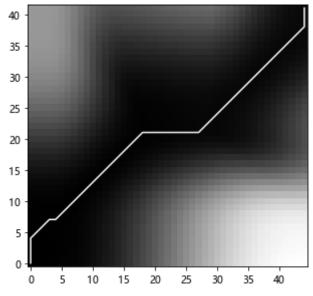


100.00%

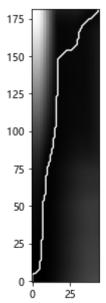


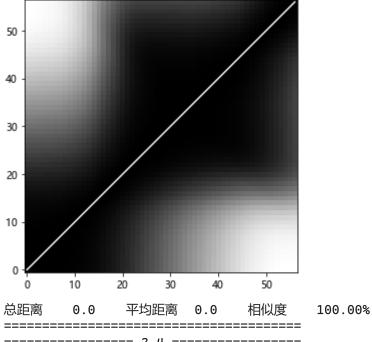
总距离 85.87571153661138 平均距离 42.93785576830569 相似度 98.86%

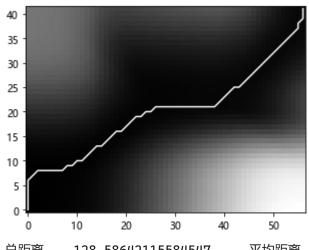




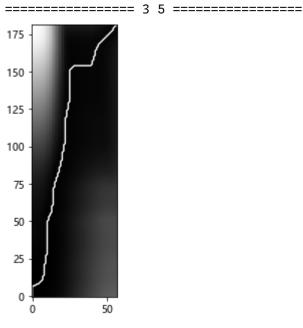
距离 105.04599892182169 平均距离 52.522999460910846 相似度 98.30%





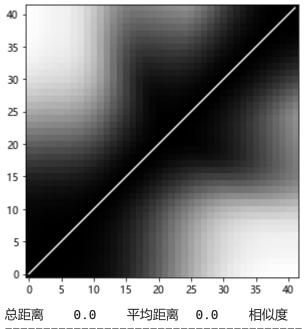


平均距离 相似度 97.46% 128.58642115584547 64.29321057792274

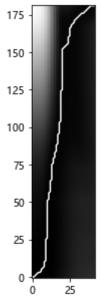


总距离 289.84944583885795 平均距离 _____

144.92472291942897 相似度 87.76%

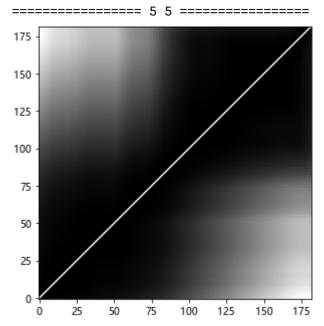


100.00%



150.414827781675

相似度 86.88%



打分

- 我们假设 clip2 是标准模板,可以以此将所有的clips和标准模板计算相似度,作为最终的评分
 - 实际中的标准模板应该是一个固定的,人为指定的
 - 但是用一个模板可能会导致过于苛刻,可以尝试多个标准模板,采用KNN进行平均
- 将所有clip的相似度进行平均得到最后的总分

```
In [127...
           standard_template=clips[2].copy()
           scores=[]
           for clip in clips:
                scores.append(fun(clip,standard_template,debug=False)[4])
 In [129...
           df = pd.DataFrame(map(lambda x: '{:.2f}'.format(100 * x), scores), columns=['得分(
                得分(相似度)
Out[129]:
          clip1
                      81.61
           clip2
                      98.86
          clip3
                     100.00
           clip4
                      97.46
           clip5
                      87.76
 In [130...
           print("最终得分 {:.2f}".format(100*np.mean(scores)))
```

最终得分 93.14

TODO

- TODO 滤波平滑
- TODO 用户提供模板,根据动作的平均距离达0.97反向算sigma
- TODO 换成kalman filter
- TODO 动作分类
 - 自动判断是哪一个运动项目
- TODO 多视角相机, 时间戳对齐测试
- TODO FFT得到周期信息
- TODO 使用DTW的升级算法
- TODO gif上加入骨骼进行展示
 - 写一个py脚本生成一个带关键点的同步的mp4
- TODO 自动获取clip的区间
 - 在计数的基础上,要去除一部分的端点
 - 。 比如在深蹲起来站立的时候站立一段时间,曲线是直线,可以算 $\Delta\theta$
- TODO 多人计算
 - 和单人大同小异

Conclustion

- 实现基本的动作打分
- 总体的思路比较naive,作为research缺少novelty,作为工程不够鲁棒
- 目前只是一个toy级别的demo,需要整合并做些优化

Reference

- @article{Chen_Yang_2020, title={Pose Trainer: Correcting Exercise Posture using Pose Estimation}, url={http://arxiv.org/abs/2006.11718}, abstractNote={Fitness exercises are very beneficial to personal health and fitness; however, they can also be ineffective and potentially dangerous if performed incorrectly by the user. Exercise mistakes are made when the user does not use the proper form, or pose. In our work, we introduce Pose Trainer, an application that detects the user's exercise pose and provides personalized, detailed recommendations on how the user can improve their form. Pose Trainer uses the state of the art in pose estimation to detect a user's pose, then evaluates the vector geometry of the pose through an exercise to provide useful feedback. We record a dataset of over 100 exercise videos of correct and incorrect form, based on personal training guidelines, and build geometric-heuristic and machine learning algorithms for evaluation. Pose Trainer works on four common exercises and supports any Windows or Linux computer with a GPU.}, note={arXiv: 2006.11718}, journal={arXiv:2006.11718 [cs]}, author={Chen, Steven and Yang, Richard R.}, year={2020}, month={Jun}}
- @article{李_周_2018, title={基于体感识别的学生引体向上训练系统}, volume={8}, ISSN={2095-1302}, DOI={10.16667/j.issn.2095-1302.2018.02.002}, abstractNote={学生体质状态一直以来都是社会关注的热点, 其中力量问题尤为明显, 而目前尚未有合理有效的办法改善这一状况。文中提出的引体向上训练系统, 结合物联网技术和机器视觉中的体感识别技术, 利用云服务搭建了完整的解决方案架构, 实现了学生日常引体向上训练的自动化和数据化, 同时使得管理更科学、简单。系统主要运用Kinect V2智能摄像头传感器提取运动骨骼数据, 使用步态识别算法与设计的有限状态机运动模板匹配进行引体向上运动识别, 将用户个人信息以及运动结果在Web端显示。研究工作也为日常运动识别和训练提供了新的研究角度和方向。}, note={4 citations(CNKI)[2022-2-14]}, number={02}, journal={物联网技术}, author={李文博 and 周磊}, year={2018}, pages={18-20+23}}