

# DES535

# Ubiquitous Computing

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Google Classroom Code : pcwnf5t

# Motion & Activity Sensing

Module V (Part II)

# Human Activity Sensing : UCI-HAR DATASET



# Human Activity Sensing : UCI-HAR DATASET

- The experiments was carried out with a group of 30 volunteers within an age bracket of 19-48 years.
- Each person performed six activities (WALKING, WALKING\_UPSTAIRS, WALKING\_DOWNSTAIRS, SITTING, STANDING, LAYING) wearing a smartphone (Samsung Galaxy S II) on the waist.
- Using its embedded accelerometer and gyroscope, we captured 3-axial linear acceleration and 3-axial angular velocity at a constant rate of 50Hz.
- The experiments have been video-recorded to label the data manually. The obtained dataset has been randomly partitioned into two sets, where 70% of the volunteers was selected for generating the training data and 30% the test data.
- The sensor signals (accelerometer and gyroscope) were pre-processed by applying noise filters and then sampled in fixed-width sliding windows.
- 561-features were derived with time and frequency domain variables.

# Human Activity Sensing : UCI-HAR DATASET

- The experiments was carried out with a group of 30 volunteers within an age bracket of 19-48 years.
- Each person performed six activities: WALKING\_DOWNSTAIRS, SITTING, STANDING, LAYING, WALKING\_UPSTAIRS, and WALKING (using a Samsung Galaxy S II) on the waist.
- Using its embedded accelerometer and gyroscope, it measured linear acceleration and 3-axial angular velocity at a constant rate of 50 Hz.
- The experiments have been video-recorded and the resulting data has been randomly partitioned into two sets, 70% the training data and 30% the test data.
- The sensor signals (accelerometer and gyroscope) were low-pass filtered, and then sampled in fixed-width sliding windows of 2.56 seconds, with 50% overlap between the windows.

Can you provide a critical observation and identify a drawback of this method?

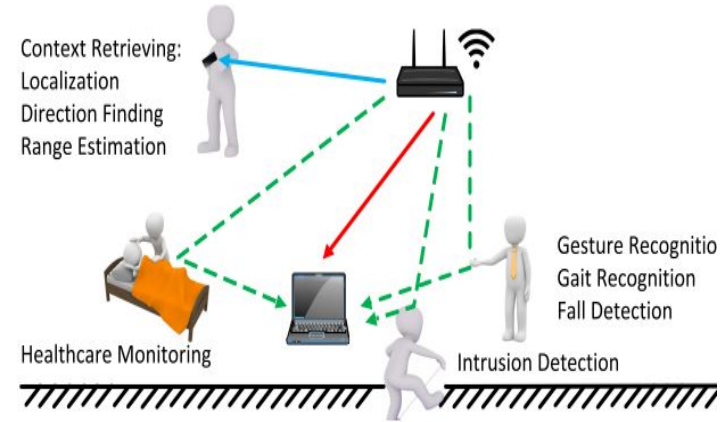
# Activity : Can we detect typing activity from ACC and/or GYRO?

1. Create a simple application with MIT App Inventor to VISUALIZE accelerometer/gyroscope reading during typing and not-typing periods. (Given)
2. Collect these data in an excel form along with the labels(Typing/Not Typing)
3. Apply k-means algorithm on the collected data to see if the clusters are well-separated.

Based on your observations, infer whether ACC and/or GYRO data can indicate fine-grained activities like typing.

# WiFi Sensing

- WiFi has experienced very rapid growth with the increasing popularity of wireless devices.
- One important technology for the success of WiFi is Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO), which provides high throughput to meet the growing demands of wireless data traffic.
- Along with Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM), MIMO provides **Channel State Information (CSI)** for each transmit and receive antenna pair at each carrier frequency.



# WiFi Sensing : Human detection

The slide features a yellow background with a white diagonal stripe on the left side. The title is in large, bold, white text. The authors' names and affiliations are in smaller white text below the title. On the left side, there are two logos: the VCU College of Engineering logo and the PERCOM 2012 logo.

**Performing Wi-Fi Sensing  
with Off-the-shelf  
Smartphones**

Steven M. Hernandez and Dyaphan Babu  
Department of Computer Science, Virginia Commonwealth University  
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**VCU**  
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2012



# WiFi Sensing : HAR



# WiFi Sensing : Fine-grained movement detection

## Preprocessing CSI Signals



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- DBSCAN is a **density-based** clustering algorithm which does not require the predetermination of the number of clusters.



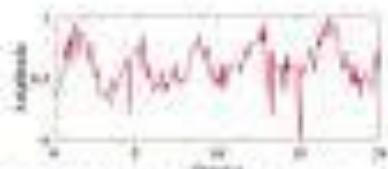
(a)



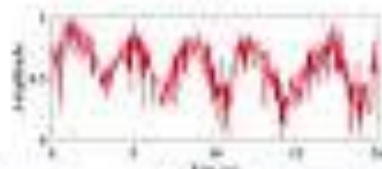
(b)



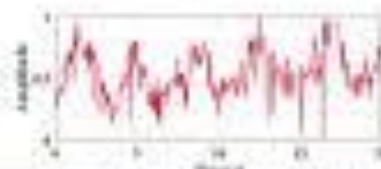
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

THE CSI AMPLITUDES IN EACH OF THE SUB-CARRIERS ARE SCATTERED ACROSS MULTIPLE VALUES

Raw CSI amplitude (upper row) and CSI signal patterns obtained from preprocessing (lower row)