

# Identity and Posture Recognition from Pressure Maps with Inception-Based Deep Network

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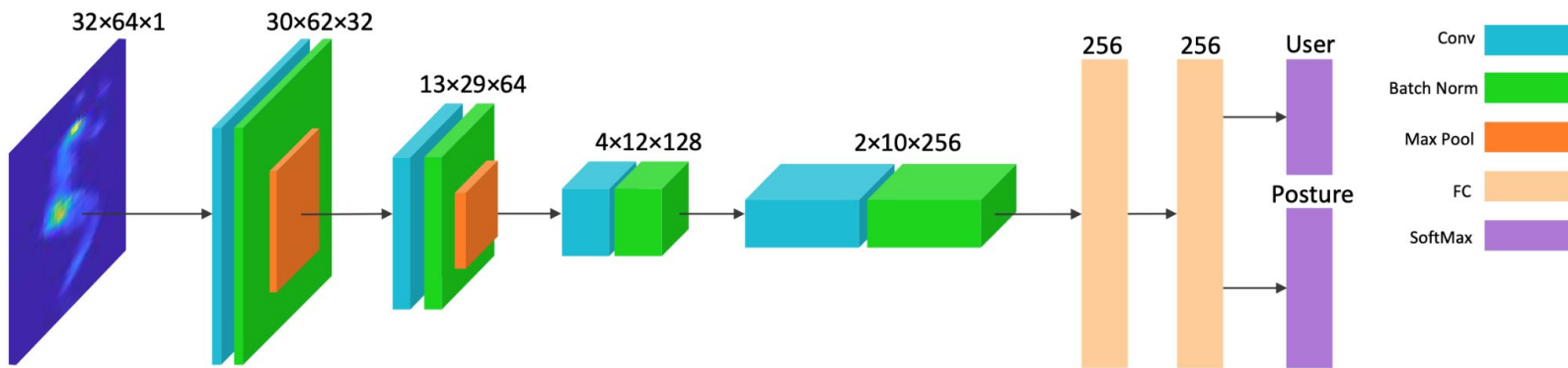
DIPARTIMENTO  
**MATEMATICA**

DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA "TULLIO LEVI-CIVITA"

# Previous Study

POSTURE RECOGNITION PRECISION (IN %).

Validation Scheme	10-Fold			LOSO		
	Supine	Right	Left	Supine	Right	Left
Quadratic SVM	99.3	98.6	99.7	81.2	64.3	64.3
$k$ NN ( $k = 10$ )	99.9	99.6	99.9	75.6	46.1	54.3
Bagged Trees	99.8	99.9	99.9	90.6	54.0	65.0
Proposed method	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99.7</b>

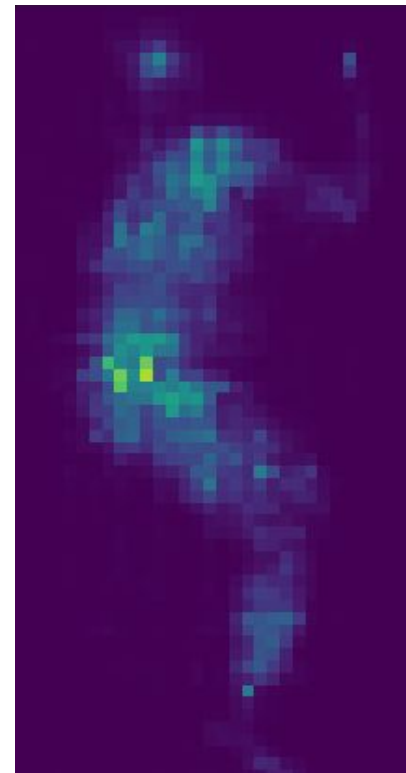


[Davoodnia19] V. Davoodnia and A. Etemad, [Identity and Posture Recognition in Smart Beds with Deep Multitask Learning](#), in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics (SMC), Bari, Italy, 2019.

# The Dataset: PmatData

- Pressure maps collected with [Vista Medical Force Sensitive Application \(FSA\) Soft- Flex 2048](#), a commercial pressure-sensing mattress with 2048 sensors, distributed across a 64(height) x 32(width) grid
- 13 participants in 17 different in-bed postures
- 17 files for each subject, each one related to a specific posture
- Each file includes around 2 minutes of acquisitions
- 1 Hz sampling rate sensors
- Each sensor reports numbers in the range [0-1000]

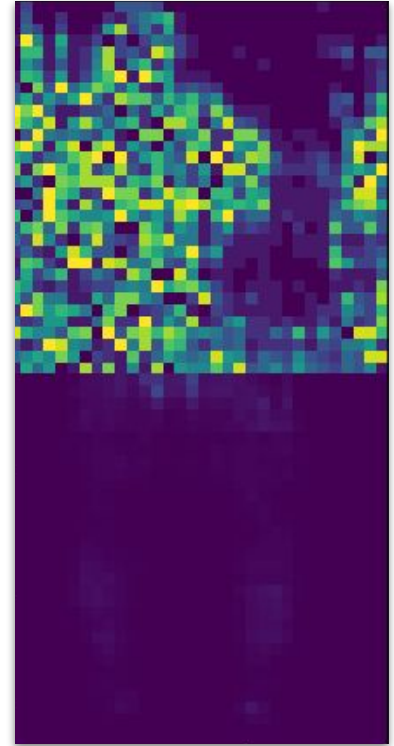
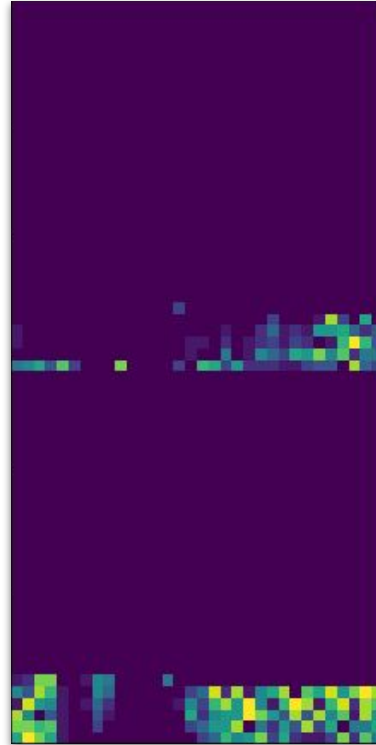
[[Pouyan17](#)] M. B. Pouyan, J. Birjandtalab, M. Heydarzadeh, M. Nourani and S. Ostadabbas, [A pressure map dataset for posture and subject analytics](#), in Proceedings of the IEEE EMBS International Conference on Biomedical & Health Informatics (BHI), Orlando, FL, 2017.



# Pre-Processing

## Removal of not significant frames

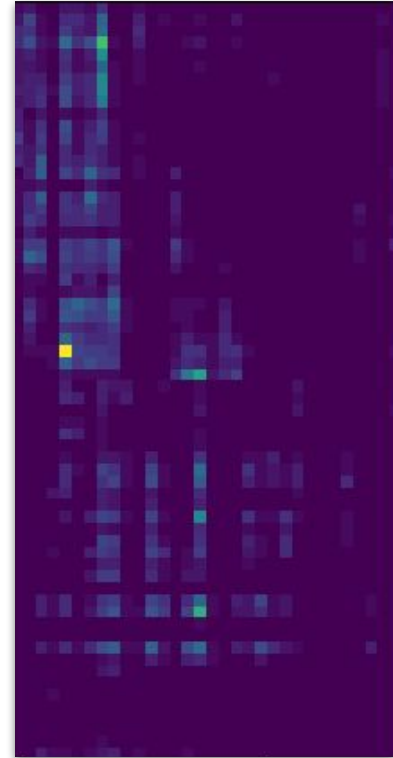
- Artifacts are present in many images, caused by malfunctioning sensors outputting values greater than 1000. In particular, 2 frames contain more than 100 artifacts.
- 14 images (all coming from a subject in one single posture) are very noisy.
- The first and the last three images of each posture are very often not significant.



# Pre-Processing

## Removal of not significant frames

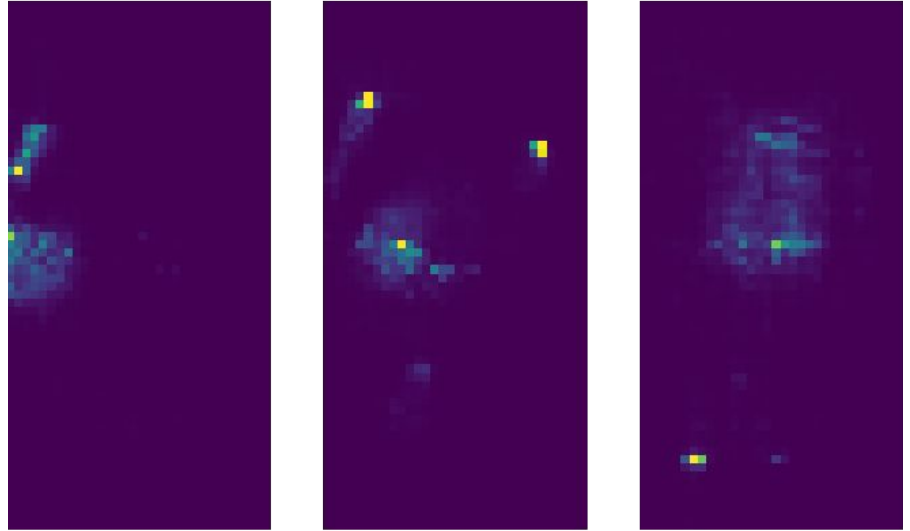
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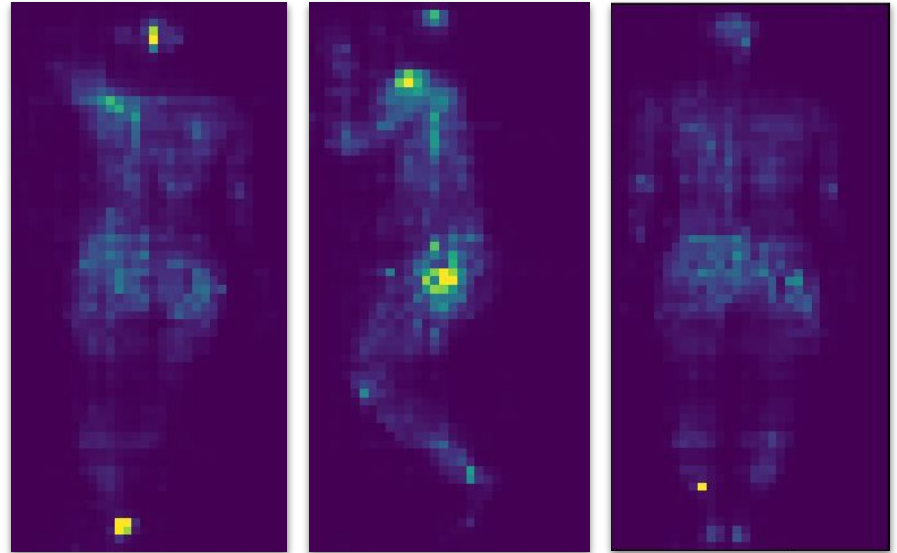
# Pre-Processing

## 3x3x3 Median Filter Application

Many images contain a few artifacts.

This is healed by applying a spatio-temporal 3x3x3 median filter.

Then, images are normalized dividing by 1000.



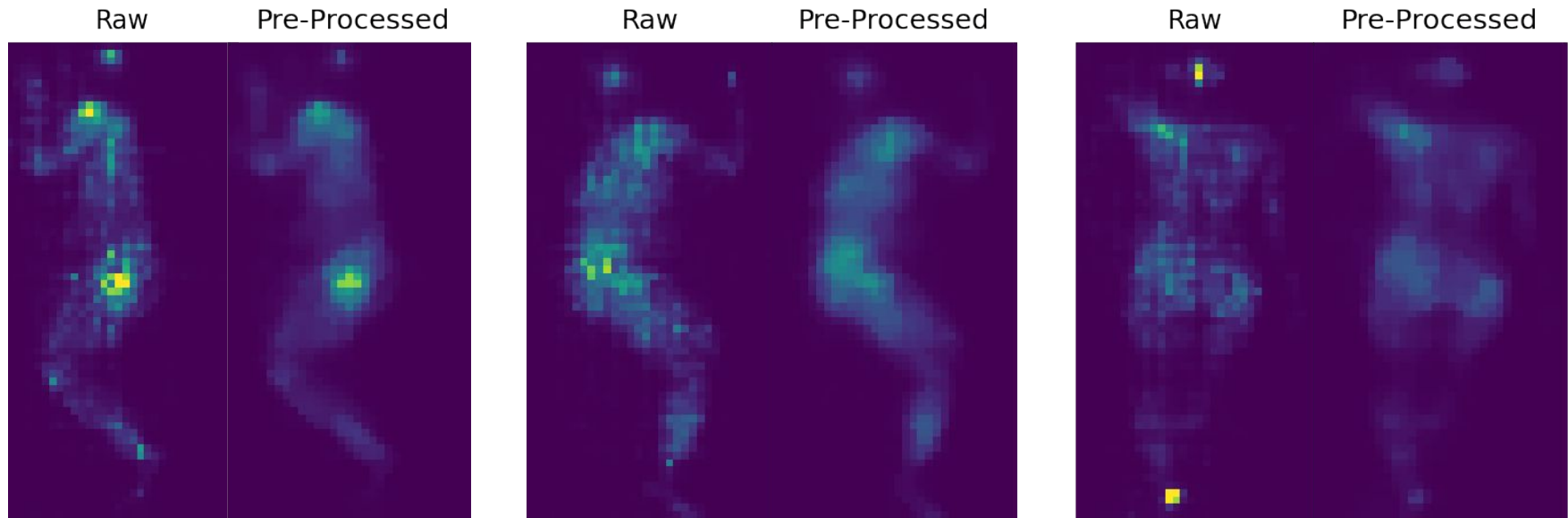


Illustration of some pre-processed images compared with the related raw ones.

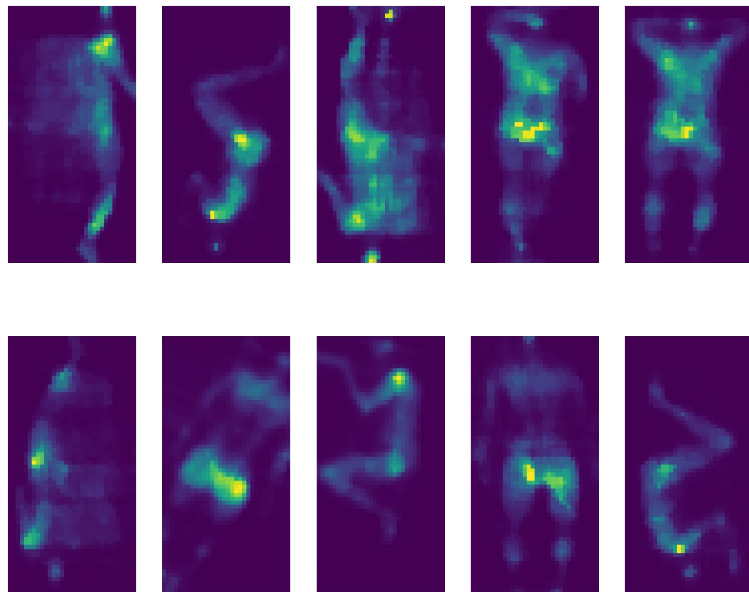


# Data Augmentation

A more diverse dataset for a more robust model

Augmented data are always used for training → more robust models.

Probability	Process
50%	Rotation by 180°
20%	Rotation by up to $\pm 30^\circ$
20%	Horizontal shift by up to $\pm 10\%$
20%	Vertical shift by up to $\pm 10\%$



# Processing Pipeline

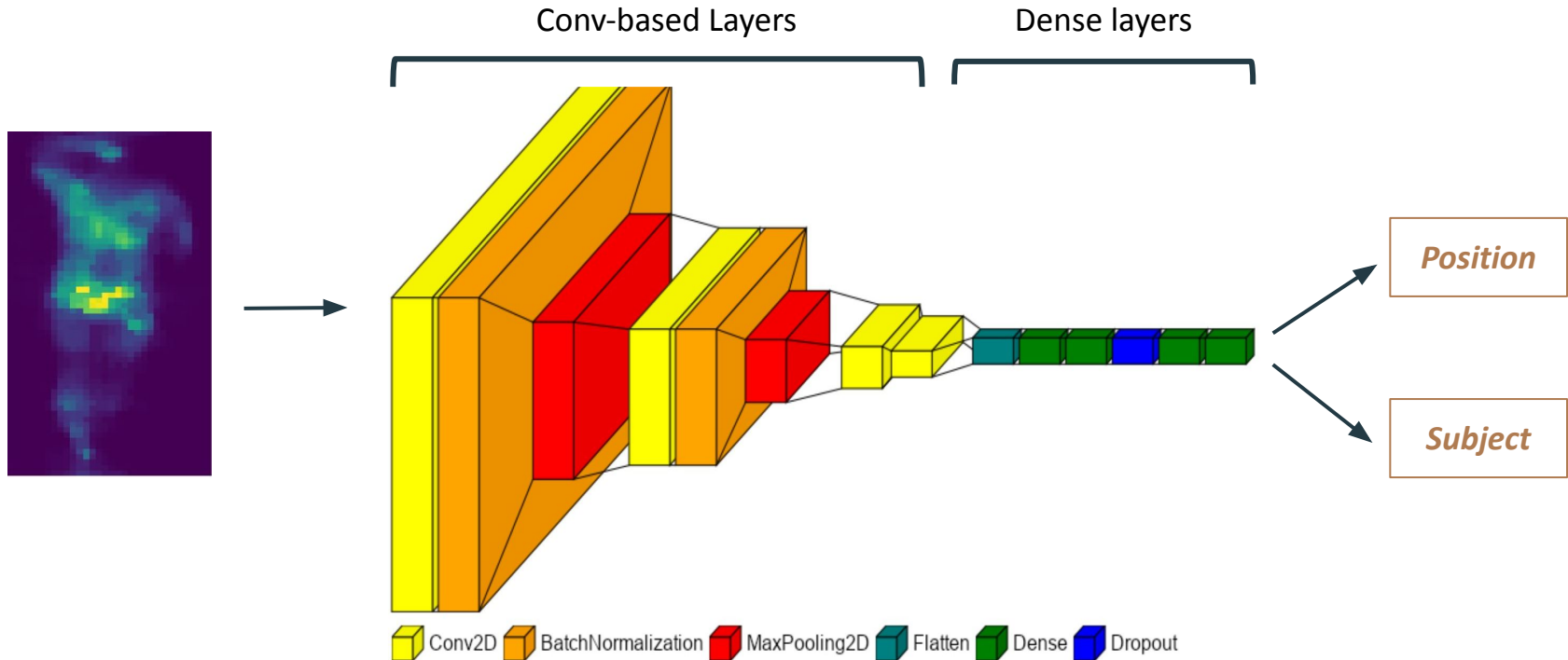
## Implemented Architectures:

- Comparison between CNN, CNN+RNN & CNN+LSTM architectures, with around 130'000 parameters each;
- Based on the results of that comparison, a more complex architecture has been implemented from scratch.

## Building Blocks of each architecture:

- 64x32 input images;
- Multitask learning framework to classify subject and posture simultaneously has been used in all the tested models;
- CNN-based feature extraction;
- Always training with augmented data, to reduce overfitting and especially to increase the ability of the models to generalize to more diverse datasets;
- Random Training-Test splitting (the dataset is balanced both in subjects and postures).

# CNN Architecture



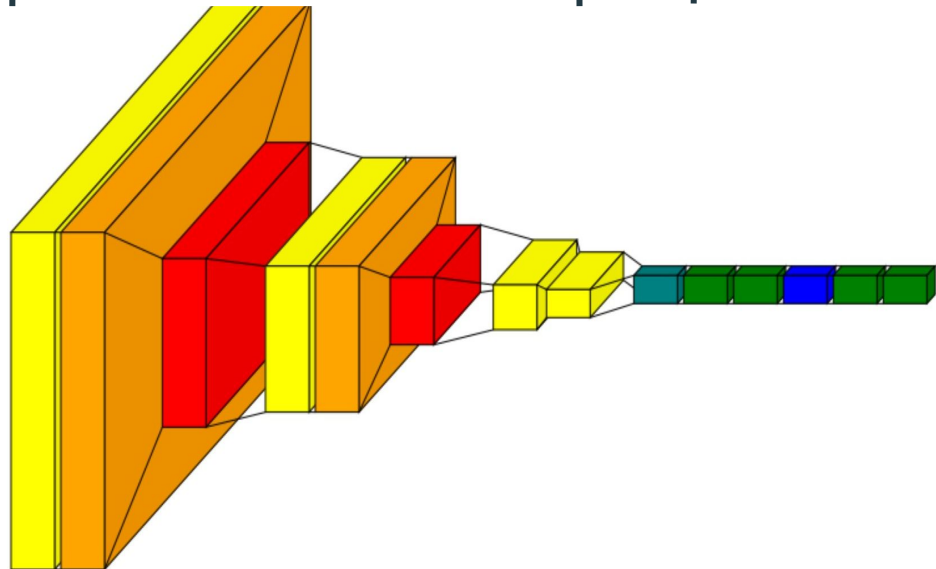
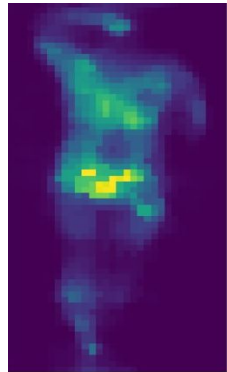
# CNN+RNN Architecture

RNN layers

Same  
for  
LSTM !

Conv-based Layers

Dense layers



Legend: Conv2D (yellow), BatchNormalization (orange), MaxPooling2D (red), Flatten (teal), Dense (green), Dropout (blue)

# CNN or CNN+RNN ?

13 SUBJECTS ACCURACY (in %)

Architecture	10-fold
CNN	$99.33 \pm 2.11$
CNN + RNN	$98.6 \pm 2.0$
CNN + LSTM	$92.56 \pm 9.73$

17 IN-BED POSTURES ACCURACY (in %)

Architecture	10-fold	LOSO
CNN	$99.67 \pm 0.37$	$80.1 \pm 8.7$
CNN + RNN	$98.79 \pm 2.19$	$74.3 \pm 6.9$
CNN + LSTM	$94.97 \pm 8.52$	$74.5 \pm 9.5$

## LOSO (Leave-One-Subject-Out)

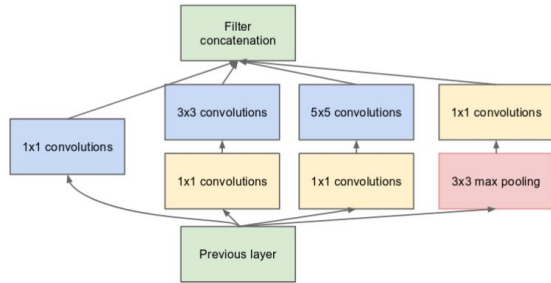
Training on twelve subjects and test on the remaining one, then reiterate for all the others.

High accuracy with LOSO validation scheme means **better classification with new subjects!**

# GoogleNet

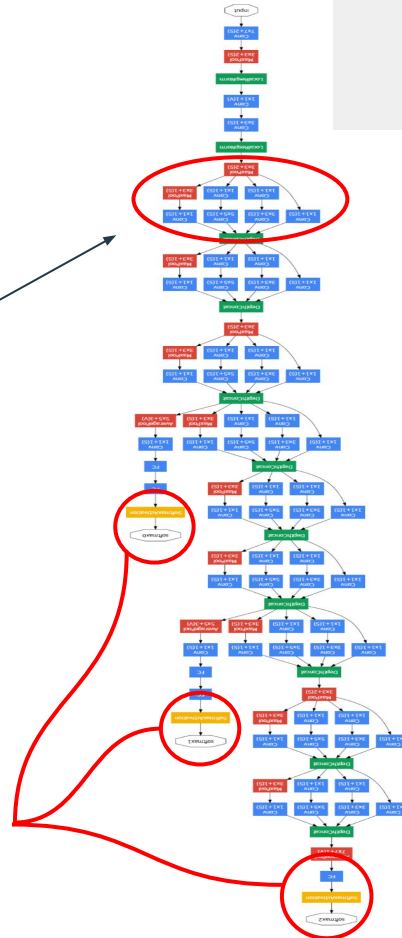
## GoogleNet Architecture

### *Inception* Block



- [7] C. Szegedy, W. Liu, Y. Jia, P. Sermanet, S. Reed, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, V. Vanhoucke, and A. Rabinovich, "Going deeper with convolutions," 2014.

*Backpropagated  
singularly !*

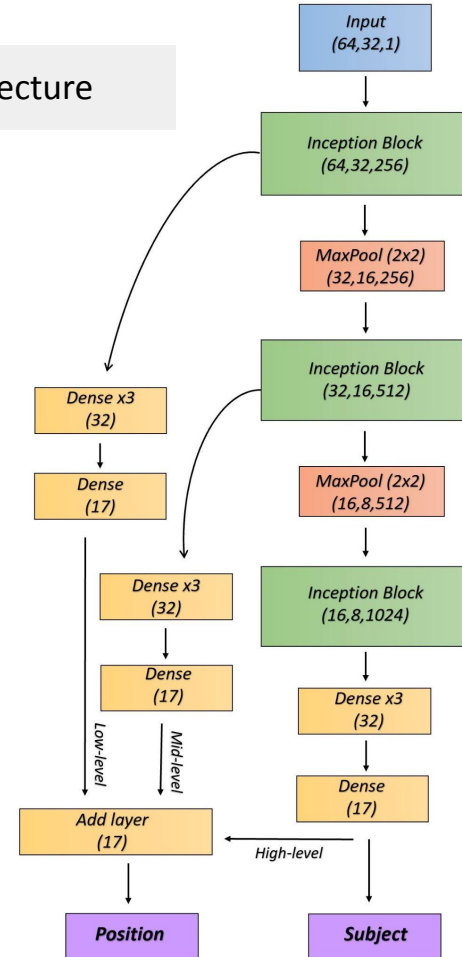


# Our Model

- Inspired by **GoogleNet**
- **Add layer** for low-mid-high level features
- **Loss function** for subject & posture classification

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda \mathcal{L}_{user} + (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{L}_{posture}$$

## Our Architecture



# Results

### 13 SUBJECTS ACCURACY (in %)

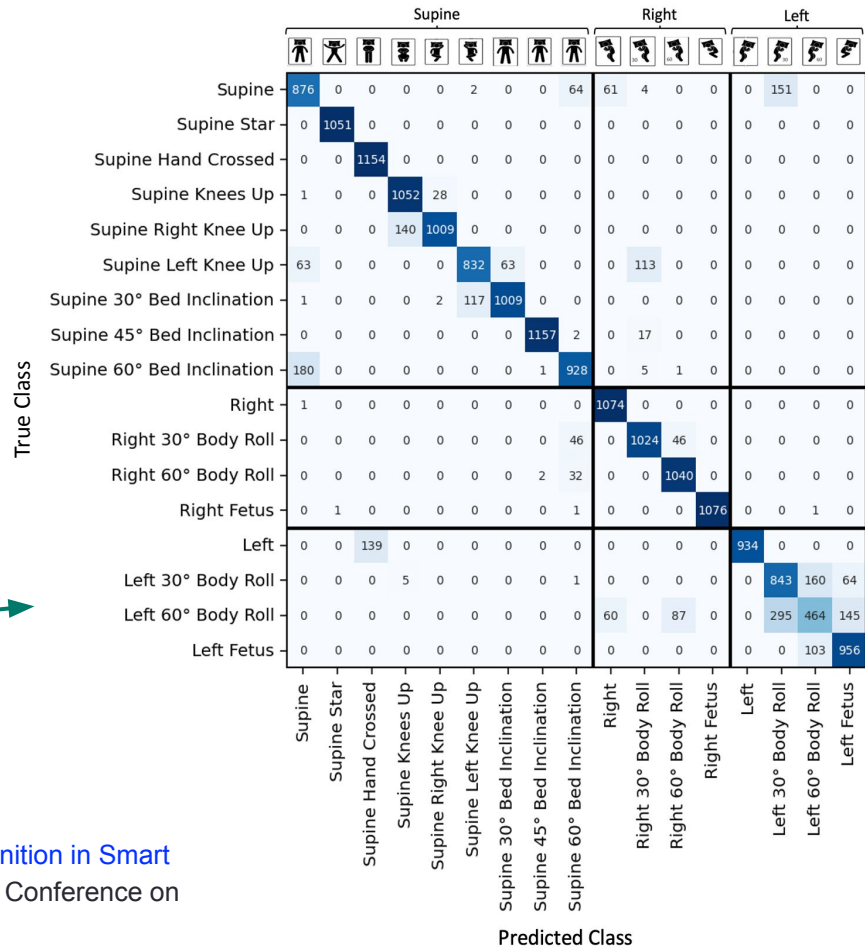
Architecture	10-fold	10-fold ( <i>a.t.</i> )
<b>Our Model</b>	100	98.0
Model [6]	100	89.7

### 17 IN-BED POSTURES ACCURACY (in %)

Architecture	10-fold ( <i>a.t.</i> )	LOSO	LOSO ( <i>a.t.</i> )
<b>Our Model</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>85.4</b>
Model [6]	93.2	87.0	75.6

(*a.t.*) in column names means that model have been tested on augmented images.

100% posture accuracy was achieved in the 10-fold validation scheme when testing on non-augmented data.





# Conclusions

## *Achievements*

- ❖ Inception modules is all you need!
- ❖ Very robust **generalization!**
- ❖ Ready to be deployed!

## *Further Improvements*

- ❖ Hyperparameter optimization
- ❖ *Video-classification* model
- ❖ Even deeper architectures (GoogLeNet from scratch)

# *Thanks for the attention!*

And now let's skip to the *Live Demo*...



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