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# A Neural Network Model to Identify Relative Movements from Wearable Devices

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# Purpose of Our Research

- Movement tracking is used daily by anyone with fitness-based technology
- When accurate and reliable, can help health experts provide advice



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<https://p7.hiclipart.com/preview/100/919/704/apple-watch-series-2-apple-watch-series-3-apple-watch-series-1-apple.jpg>

# Our Approach

- Utilizing creative feature engineering
- Neural Networks
- The fast.ai library & PyTorch

The fast.ai logo is displayed within a black rectangular box. The text "fast.ai" is written in a white, lowercase, serif font. A thin white horizontal line is positioned directly beneath the text.The PyTorch logo features a red circular icon with a white flame-like shape inside, followed by the word "PyTorch" in a black, sans-serif font.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/96/Pytorch\\_logo.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/96/Pytorch_logo.png)

<https://buzz-prod-photos.global.ssl.fastly.net/img/87a50dce-a64d-4747-b152-30f2f13e80ef>

# Experiment Setup

- Apple Watch Health readings from six individuals
  - Each performed the following for one minute:
    - Running, walking, working at a computer, walking up and down the stairs, walking and talking, standing, and standing while talking
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# Collected Data:

- Accelerometer and user acceleration (X,Y,Z)
  - Relative Quaternion and Gravitational Motion (X, Y, Z)
  - Pitch, yaw, and roll
  - Gyroscopic Rotation (X, Y, Z)
  - Relative Altitude (m)
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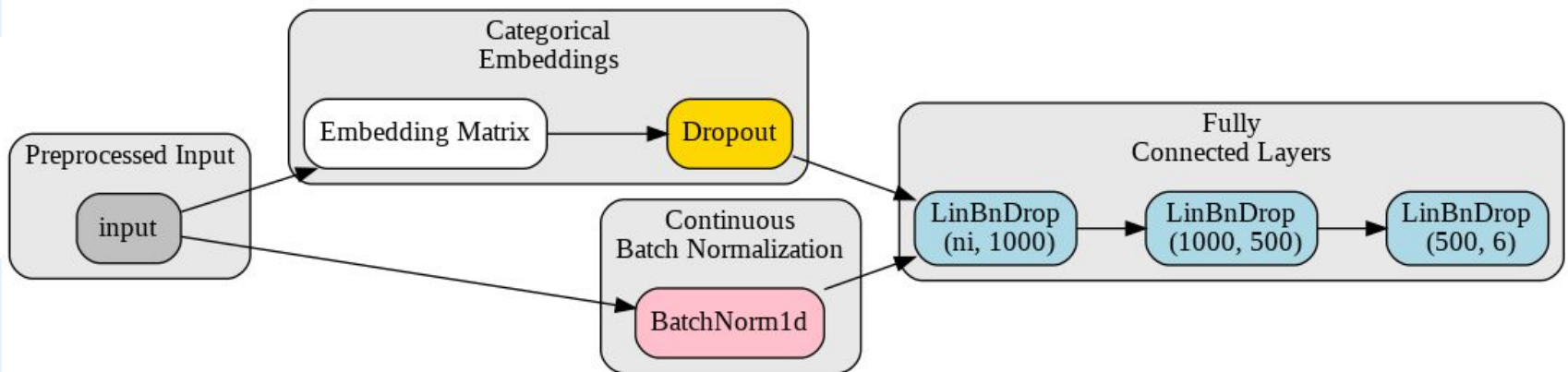
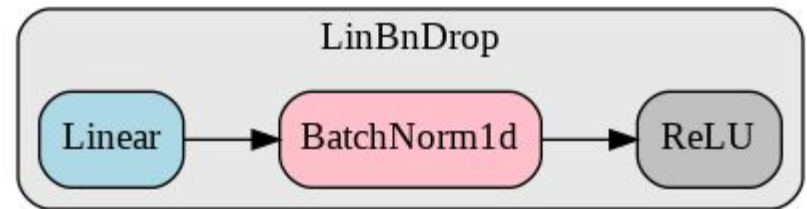
- Based on works by Kodak et al[1]
- 171 new unique features
  - Sum of Squares, Rolling Mean (20 instances), Variance, Root Mean Square
- We introduced a “Time Step”

[1] - S. Konak, F. Turan, M. Shoaib, and O. Durmaz Incel, “Feature engineering for activity recognition from wrist-worn motion sensors,”

PECCS, 2016. doi:10.5220/0006007100760084

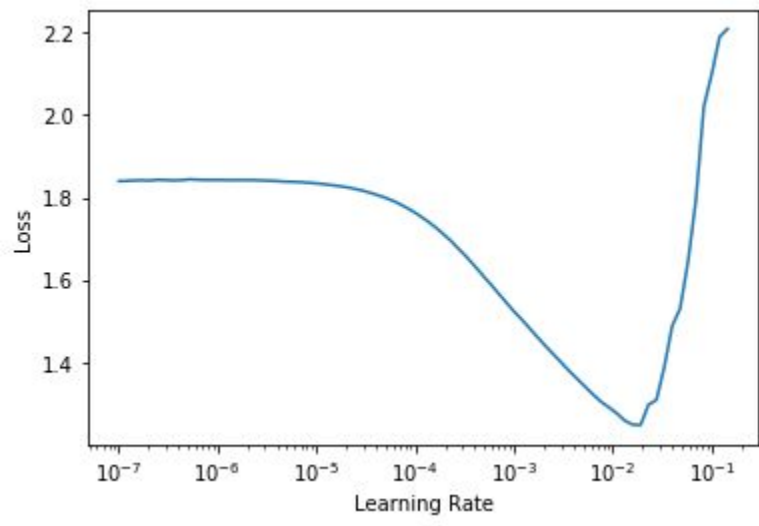
# Neural Network Setup

- 7 Layer model with three fully connected layers (1000 and 500 neurons)
- An added embedding matrix post-feature engineering



# Neural Network Setup (cont)

- Cross Entropy and Label Smoothing Cross Entropy loss functions were compared
- Adam optimizer and Ranger optimizer were compared
- Trained for five epochs at a found learning rate for each





# Results (Adam)

Variation	Total Features	Validation	Test
Base CEL	20	95.27 $\pm$ 0%	85.14 $\pm$ 0%
Base LSCE	20	94.94 $\pm$ 0%	84.44 $\pm$ 0%
Base + T.S. CEL	115	96.71 $\pm$ 0%	85.75 $\pm$ 0%
Base + T.S. LSCE	115	96.55 $\pm$ 0%	95.99 $\pm$ 1%
F.E. CEL	96	<b>99.89 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>87.96 <math>\pm</math> 1.7%</b>
F.E. LSCE	96	<b>99.92 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>92.40 <math>\pm</math> 1.0%</b>
F.E. + T.S. CEL	191	<b>99.87 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>93.35 <math>\pm</math> 1.3%</b>
F.E. + T.S. LSCE	191	<b>99.94 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>94.98 <math>\pm</math> 1.0%</b>

\* Cross-Entropy Loss (CEL)

\* Label Smoothing Cross-Entropy (LSCE)

\* Time Step (T.S.)

\* Feature Engineering (F.E.)

# Results (Ranger)

Variation	Total Features	Validation	Test
Base CEL	20	96.07 $\pm$ 1.1%	85.33 $\pm$ 0.3%
Base LSCE	20	86.16 $\pm$ 1.1%	85.19 $\pm$ 0.3%
Base + T.S. CEL	115	97.32 $\pm$ 0%	86.91 $\pm$ 0%
Base + T.S. LSCE	115	97.33 $\pm$ 0%	86.59 $\pm$ 1%
<b>F.E. CEL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.98 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>97.09 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>
<b>F.E. LSCE</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.97 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>97.80 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>
<b>F.E. + T.S. CEL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>99.87 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>98.17 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>
<b>F.E. + T.S. LSCE</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>99.97 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>	<b>97.89 <math>\pm</math> 0%</b>

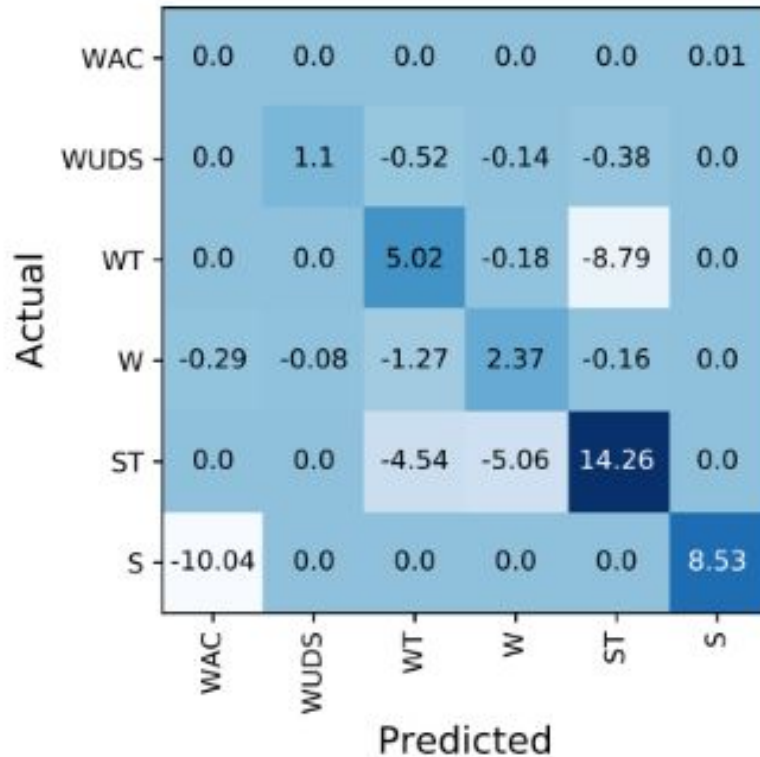
\* Cross-Entropy Loss (CEL)

\* Label Smoothing Cross-Entropy (LSCE)

\* Time Step (T.S.)

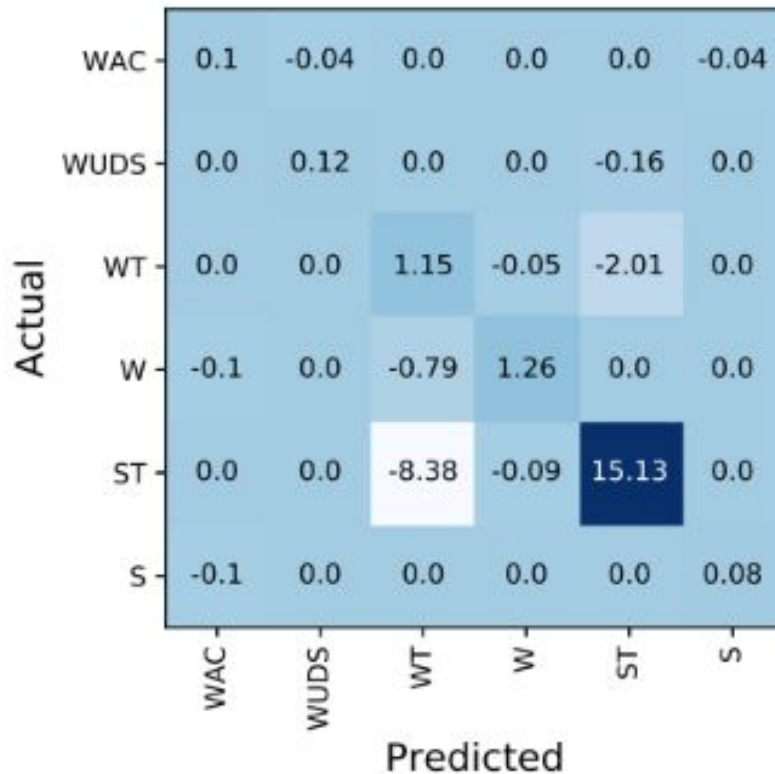
\* Feature Engineering (F.E.)

# Results (cont.)



- Relative Percentage improvement between Ranger and Adam with Feature Engineering and Label Smoothing

# Results (cont.)



- Relative Percentage improvement between Ranger and Adam with Feature Engineering and a “Time Step” and Label Smoothing

- Performance of Label Smoothing was relative to the number of features used
  - Outperformed previous works on this dataset with Random Forests (83%)
  - Combining a Neural Network's embeddings with Random Forest
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# Extensions to this Research

- Take the last 30 milliseconds
- Perform feature engineering based on the training data
- Feed through the model on either CPU or on a server

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# Questions?

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