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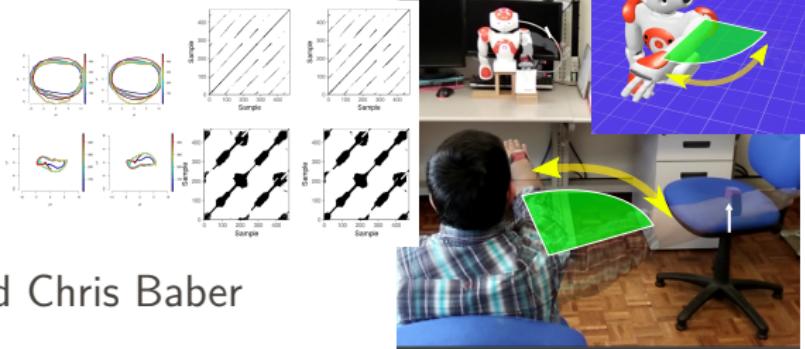
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Quantifying the Inherent Chaos of Human Movement Variability

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Madrid, Spain, 4-7 June 2018



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University of Birmingham

OVERVIEW

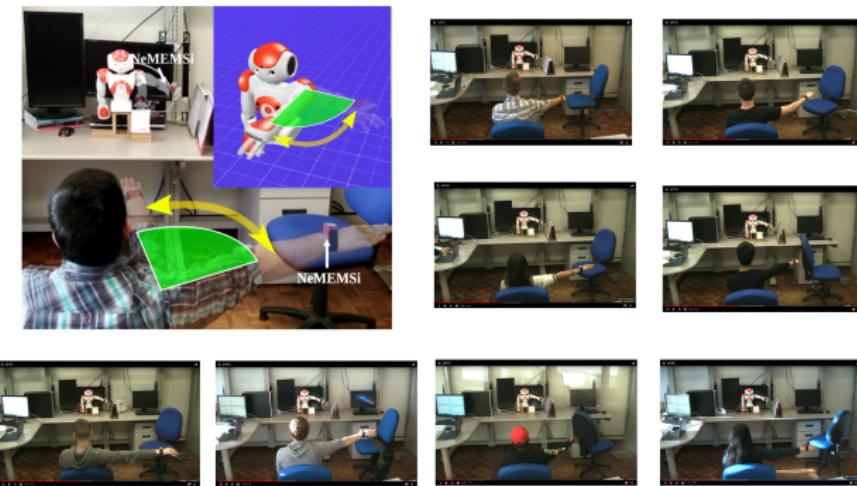
1. Movement Variability
2. RSS
3. Recurrence Quantification
4. Experiment
5. Results
6. Conclusions and Future Work

MOVEMENT VARIABILITY

WHAT IS MOVEMENT VARIABILITY?

MOVEMENT VARIABILITY is defined as the variations that occur in motor performance across multiple repetitions of a task and such behaviour is an inherent feature within and between each person's movement.

MV IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN-ROBOT INTERACTION



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 1: MV within and between each person's movement.

RSS

RECONSTRUCTED STATE SPACE (RSS) THEOREM

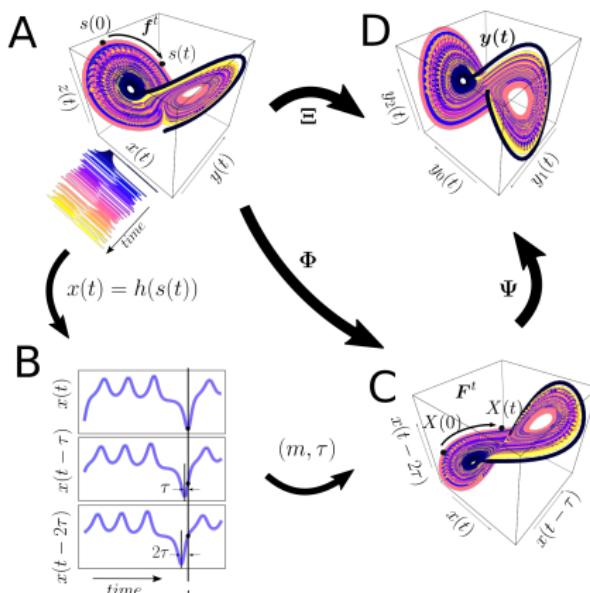


Figure adapted from (Casdagli et al. 1991, Uzal et al. 2011)

Figure 2: Reconstructed State Space

THE METHOD OF UNIFORM TIME-DELAY EMBEDDING (UTDE)

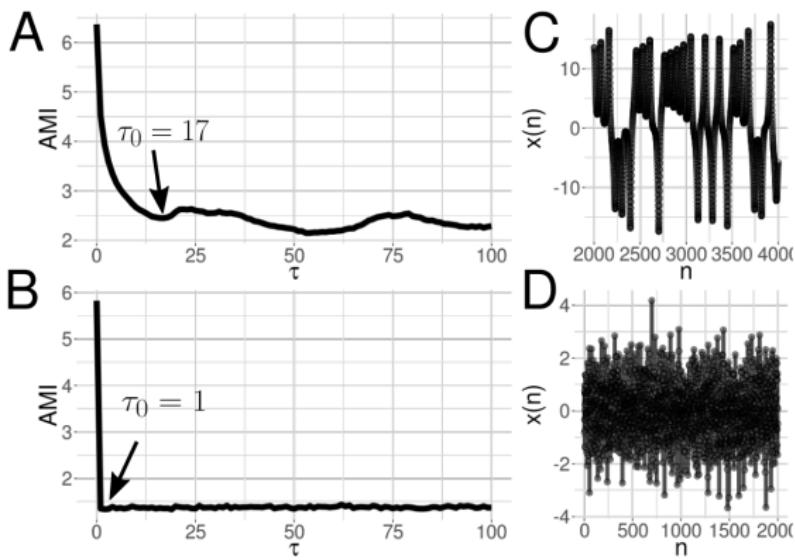
For a given discrete time series $x(n) = [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(N)]$, a reconstructed state space matrix is defined as

$$\mathbf{X}_\tau^m = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}(n) \\ \tilde{x}(n - \tau) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}(n - (m - 1)\tau) \end{pmatrix}^T$$

where m is the **embedding dimension** and τ is the **embedding delay**.

Dimensions of \mathbf{X}_τ^m are $(m, (N - (m - 1)\tau))$ and sample length for $\tilde{x}(n - i\tau)$, where $0 \leq i \leq (m - 1)$, is $N - (m - 1)\tau$.

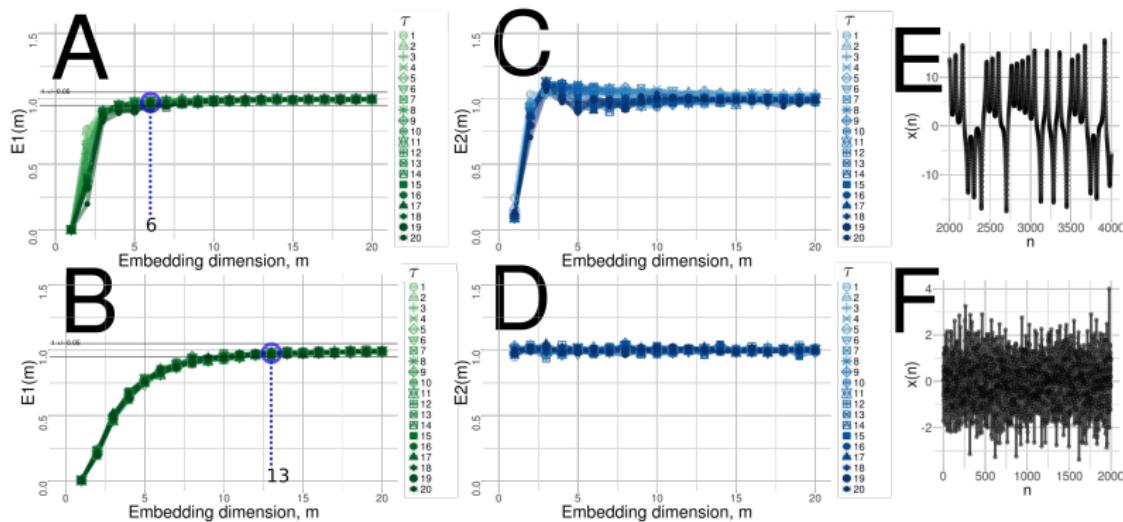
AVERAGE MUTUAL INFORMATION (AMI)



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 3: (A, B) AMI values for (C) chaotic and (D) noise time series.

FALSE NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (FNN)



Work in progress (Xochicale 2018)

Figure 4: (A,B) $E_1(m)$ and (C, D) $E_2(m)$ values for (E) chaotic and (F) random time series

RECURRENCE QUANTIFICATION

RECURRENCE PLOTS

$\mathbf{R}_{i,j}^m(\epsilon)$ is two dimensional plot of $N \times N$ square matrix defined by

$$\mathbf{R}_{i,j}^m(\epsilon) = \Theta(\epsilon_i - \|X(i) - X(j)\|), \quad X(i) \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of considered states of $X(i)$, ϵ is a threshold distance, $\|\cdot\|$ a norm, and $\Theta(\cdot)$ is the Heaviside function.

RECURRENCE PLOTS

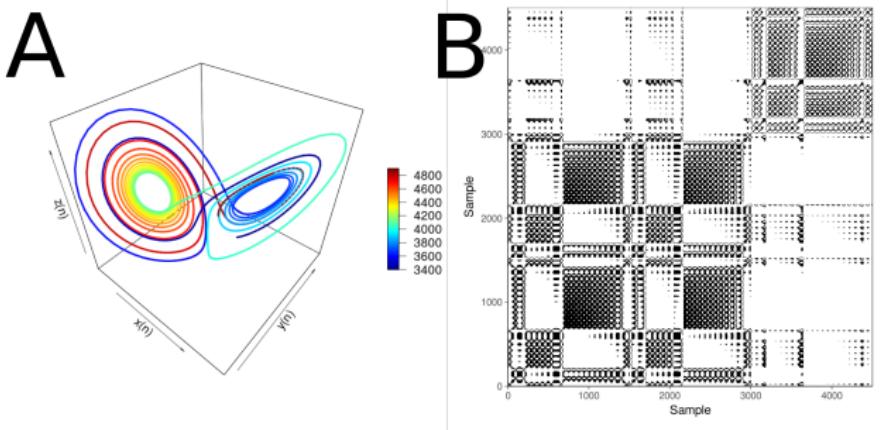


Figure is adapted from (Marwan et al. 2007).

Figure 5: (A) State space for Lorenz systems, and (B) Recurrence plots with no embeddings and $\epsilon = 5$

RECURRENCE PLOT PATTERNS

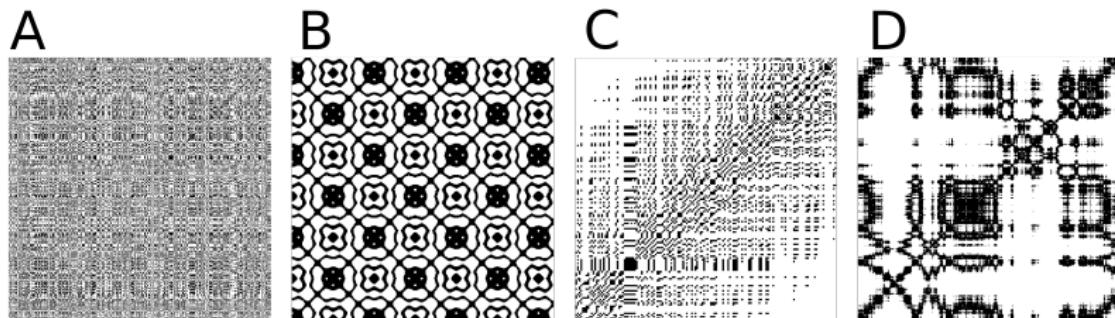


Figure is adapted from (Marwan et al. 2007)

Figure 6: Recurrence plots for (A) uniformly distributed noise, (B) super-positionet harmonic oscillation, (C) drift logistic map with a linear increase term, and (D) disrupted brownian motion.

RECURRENCE QUANTIFICATION ANALYSIS

REC the percent of recurrence enumerates the black dots in the RP excluding the line of identity.

DET the percent of determinism if the fraction of recurrence points that form diagonal lines.

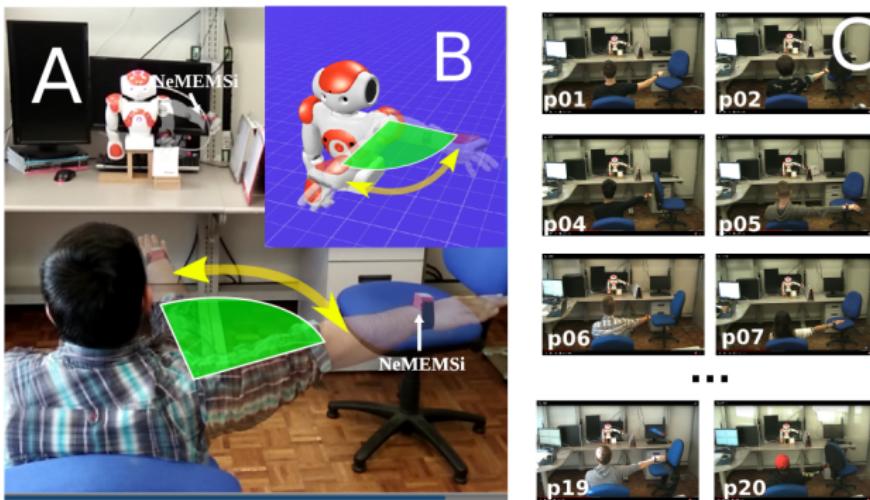
(interpreted as the predictability where, for example, periodic signals show longer diagonal lines than chaotic ones.)

RATIO is the ratio of DET to REC.
(useful to discover dynamic transitions).

LAM computes the recurrence points in the vertical lines
(analogous to DET).

EXPERIMENT

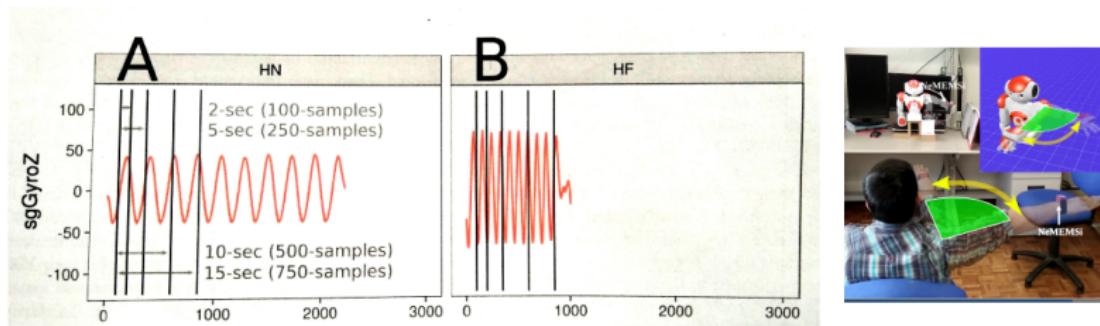
HUMAN-HUMANOID IMITATION ACTIVITIES



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 7: (A) Front-to-Front Human-Humanoid Imitation of Horizontal Movements, (B) NAO, humanoid robot, and (C) 20 right-handed healthy participants (age: mean=19.8, SD=1.39).

HORIZONTAL ARM MOVEMENTS

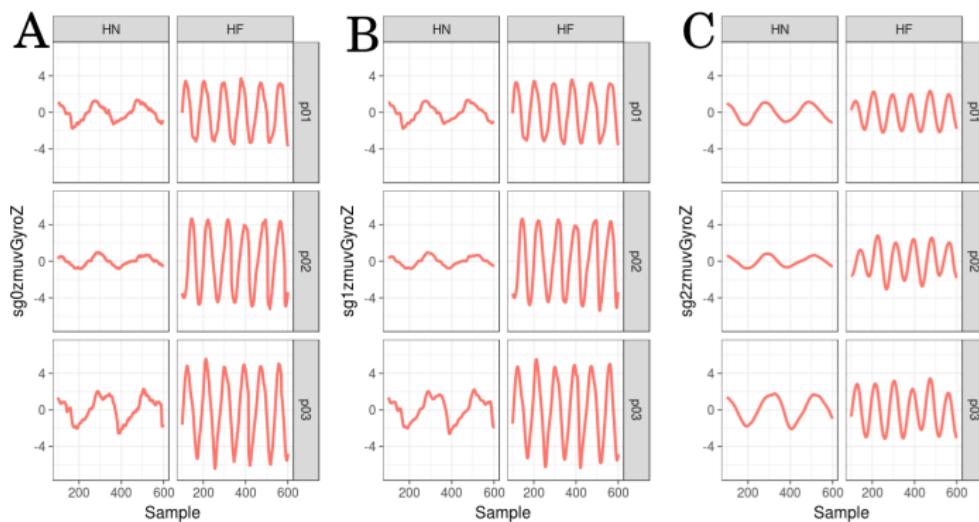


Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 8: Arm Movements for two speed conditions: Horizontal Normal (HN) and Horizontal Faster (HF) with different window lengths.

RESULTS

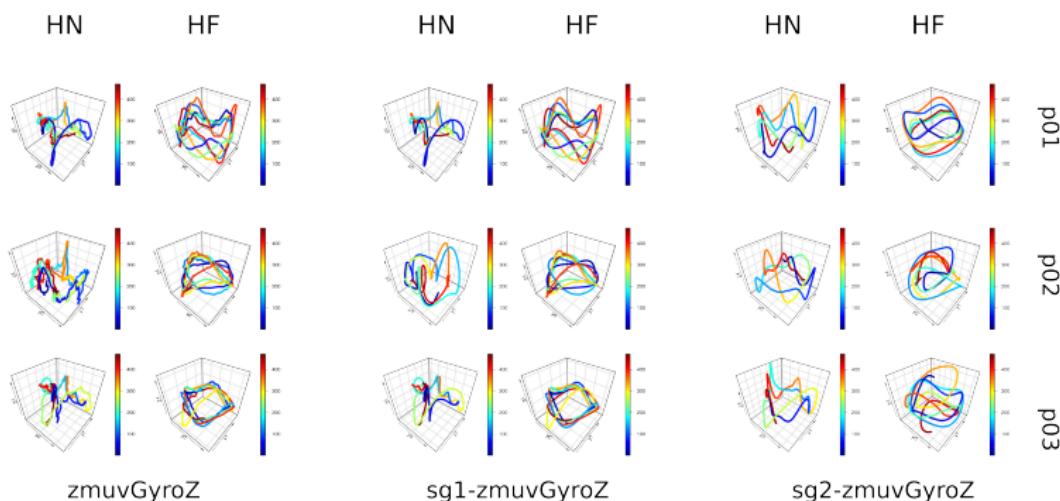
FROM RAW TO SMOOTHED TIME SERIES



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 9: (A) Normalised, (B) $sgolay(p=5,n=25)$, and (C) $sgolay(p=5,n=159)$

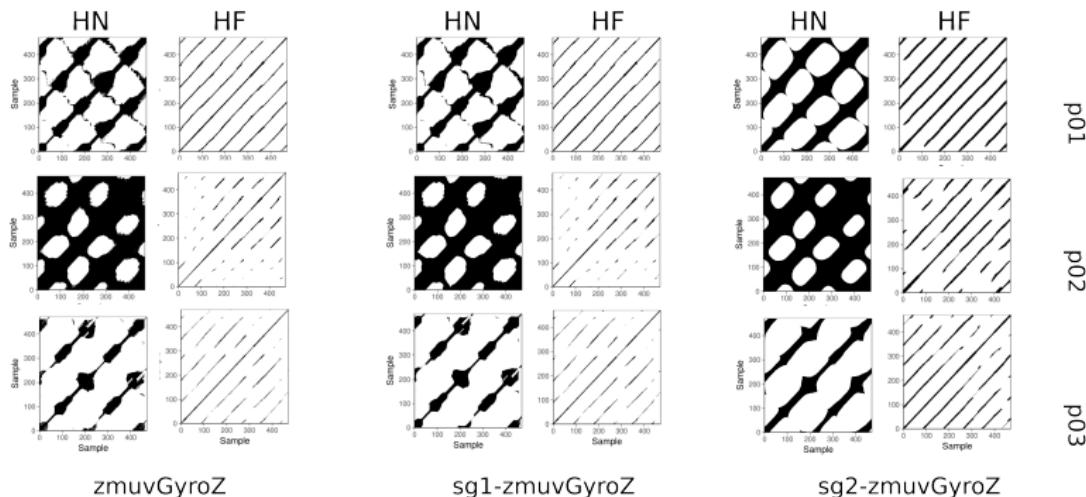
RECONSTRUCTED STATE SPACES



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 10: RSS computed with ($m = 7, \tau = 5$)

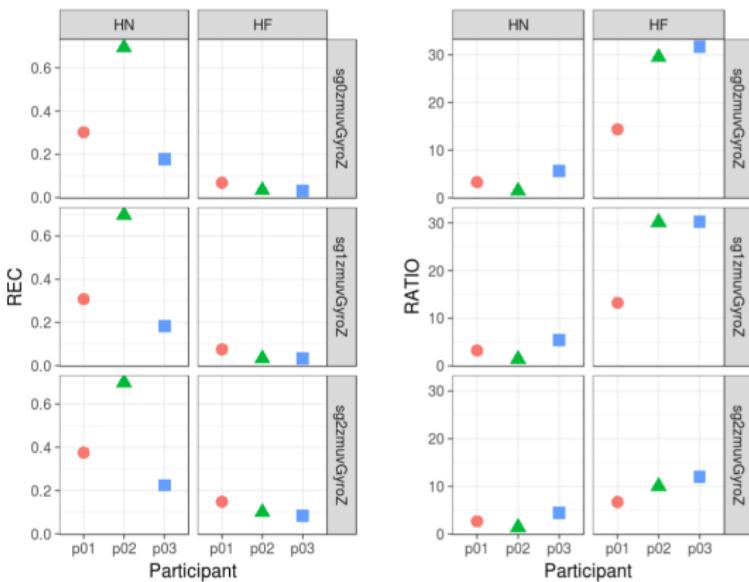
RECURRENCE PLOTS



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 11: Recurrence Plots computed with ($m = 7$, $\tau = 5$, $\epsilon = 1$)

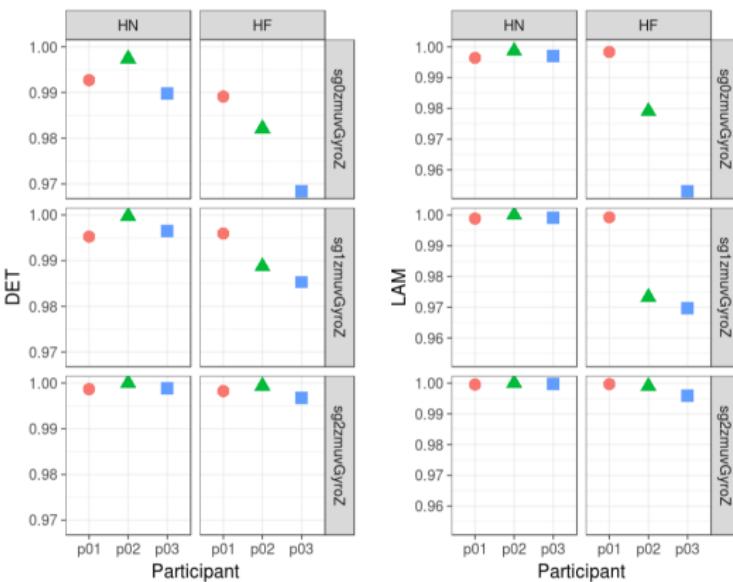
REC & RATIO



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 12: REC

DET & LAM

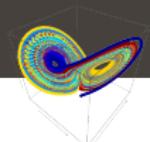


Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 13: REC

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

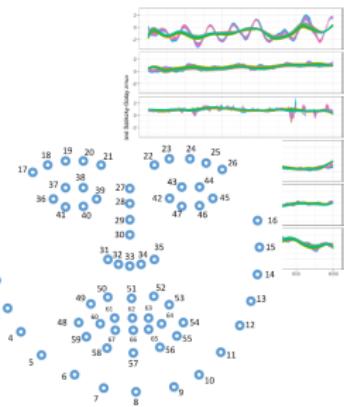
CONCLUSIONS FUTURE WORK



- (+) Quantification for Arm Movement and Head Pose Estimation Variability with Nonlinear Dynamics is possible. However,
- (-) the timeseries from the landmarks are mounted on the pose location of the head.

- Test other techniques of Nonlinear Dynamics, e.g. Lyapunov Exponents, Recurrent Quantification Analysis
- Use of Convolutional Neural Networks for automatic identification of Movement Variability

FUTURE WORK



Work in progress (Xochicale et al. 2018)

Figure 14: Quantifying both:

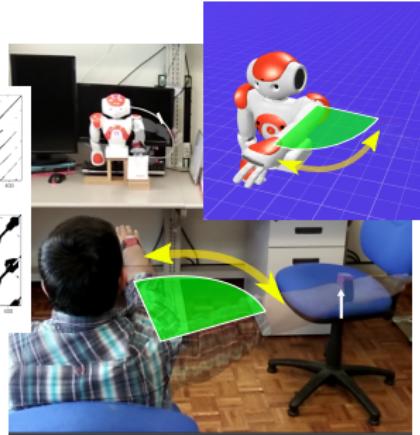
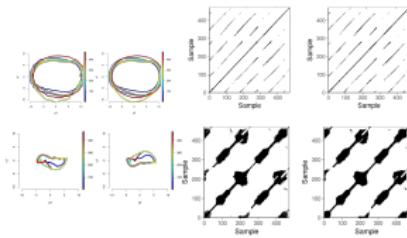
(a) Movement Variability and (b) Changes in Facial Expressions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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»Emotion and Movement Variability: a pilot study«
GitHub repo (2018), <https://github.com/mxochicale/emmov-pilotstudy> [Q]

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<http://mxochicale.github.io/>



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