Sequence Labeling for Gait Analysis using LSTM

10-701 Project Presentation

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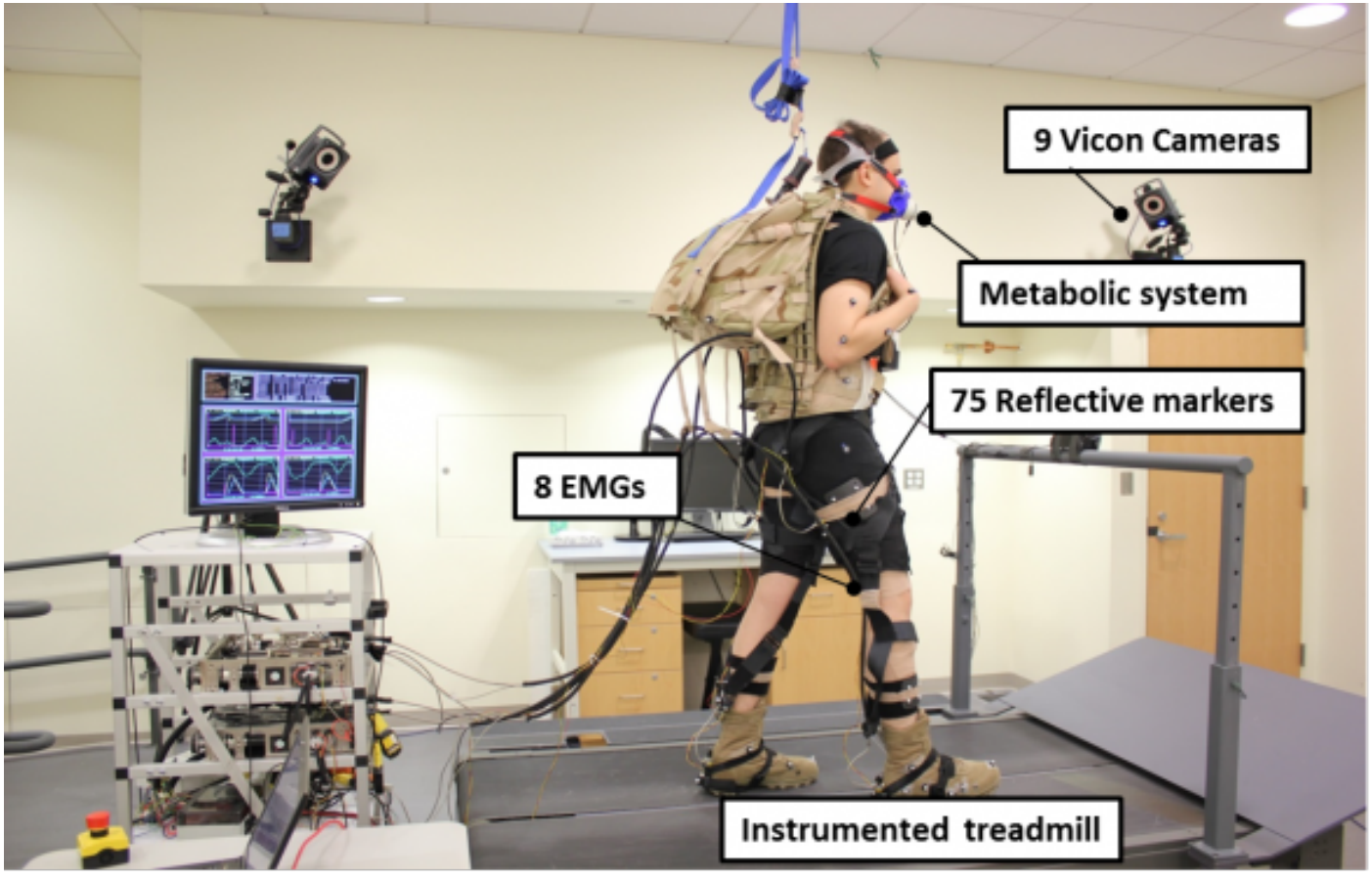
Introduction



from `http://biodesign.seas.harvard.edu/soft-exosuits`

Goal: Accurately detect gait events (heel strike, toe off) in video-based motion capture data of human walking gait

Introduction

- **Problem:** Sequence labeling
  - Input: 3D locus of 18 motion capture markers (54*N reals)
  - Output: {Left, Right} $\times$ {Heel Strike, Toe Off} (4*N bools)
- **Dataset:**
  - 8 subjects $\times$ 3 trials $\times$ 10 000 samples @ 100 Hz
  - Ground truth from force plates on treadmills

Our Approach

- Objectives:
  1. Gross mis-predictions should be avoided even with the presence of input noise
  2. Number of manually-picked parameters (window size, threshold, filter cutoff, etc.) should be minimal
  3. Algorithm that generalizes to healthy and pathological subjects, treadmill and over-ground walking
- Proposed solution: LSTM-based RNN
  - Shown to work with timeseries data in sequence labeling and prediction tasks
  - Can possibly learn and exploit temporal correlations of data

Network architecture

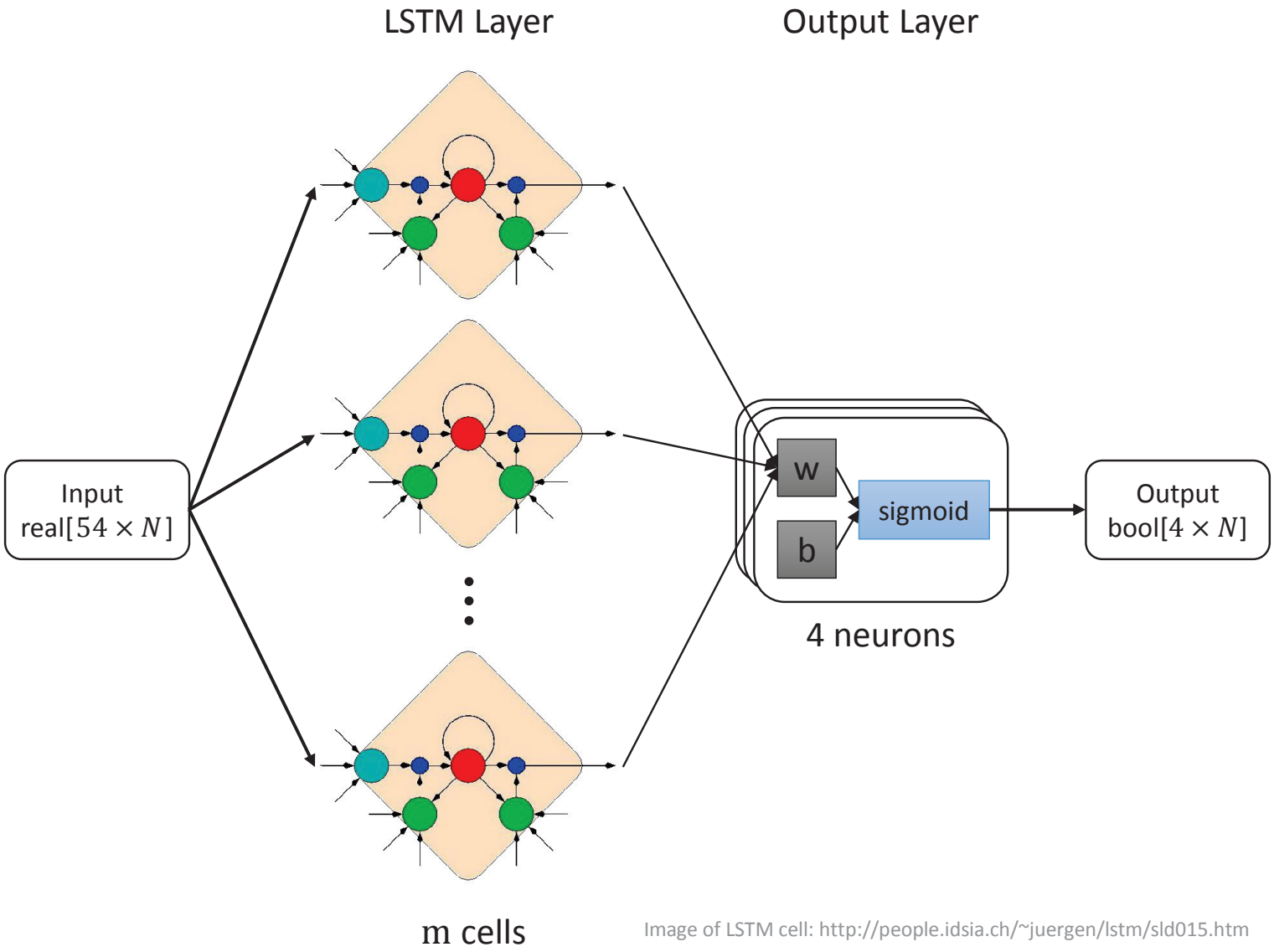


Image of LSTM cell: http://people.idsia.ch/~juergen/lstm/sld015.htm

Implementation

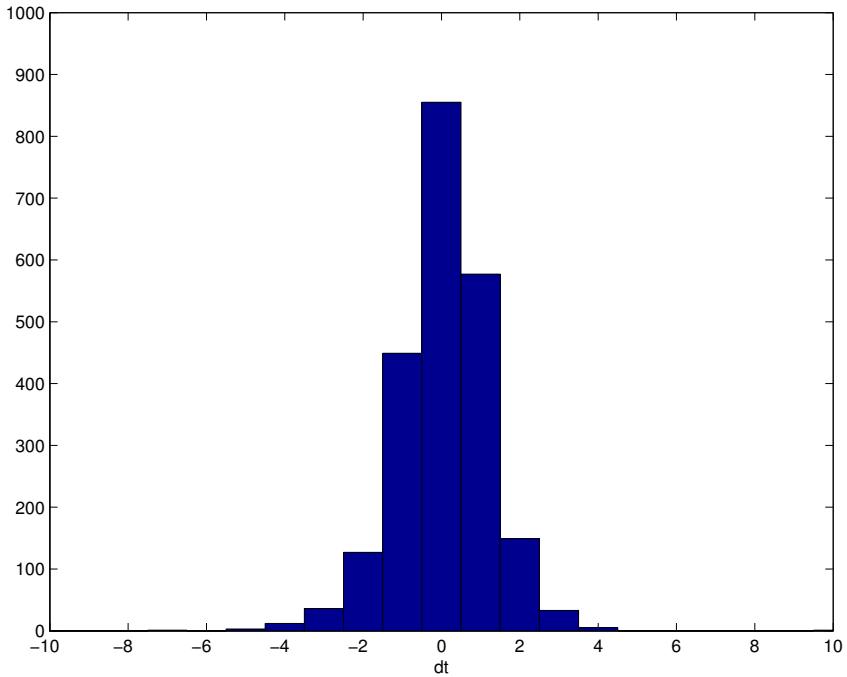
- Torch/Lua on 1 AWS EC2 GPU instance (g2.2xlarge)
- Start with LSTM code example by de Freitas
  - Adapted to our problem setup
  - Parameter tweaking to achieve convergence
  - Improved results through adaptive gradients, mini-batch, regularization.
- N-fold cross-validation to evaluate performance
- Further work:
  - Explore alternative network configurations
  - Assess time/space invariance
  - Generalize to stroke subjects and over-ground trials

Results

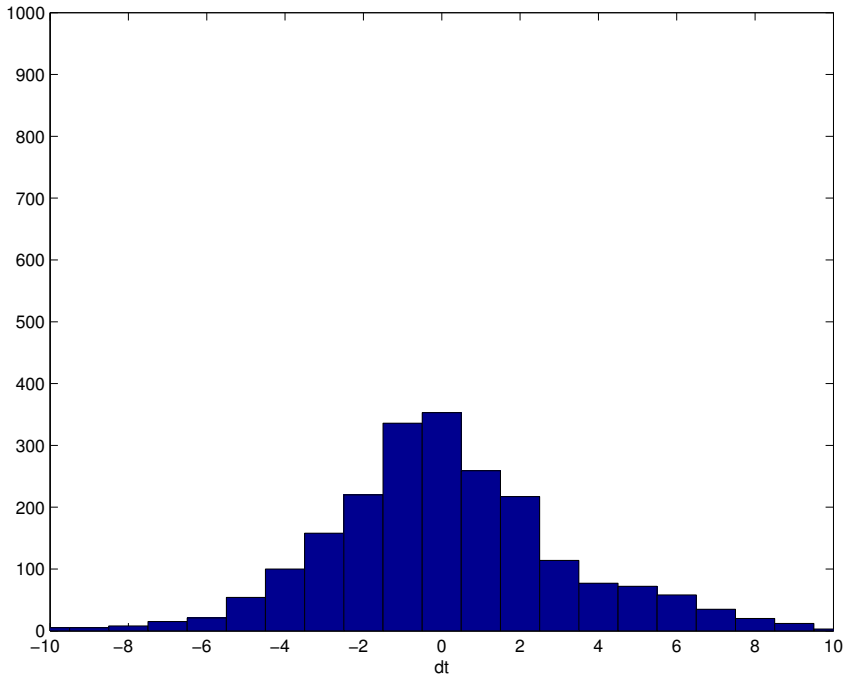
	true deviation		absolute deviation	
	mean	std	mean	std
Foot velocity	4.16	3.74	4.84	2.80
Feed-forward NN	0.07	1.48	0.85	1.21
LSTM	0.10	3.87	2.35	3.08

Table 1: Comparison of results for $N = 30$, $T = 25\,\mathrm{s}$. . Measured in frames ($T_s = 0.01s$).

Results



(a) Feed-forward NN



(b) LSTM

Figure 1: Absolute deviations, $N = 30$, $T = 25\,\mathrm{s}$.

Q&A

Thank you for your attention!

Human Gait Cycle

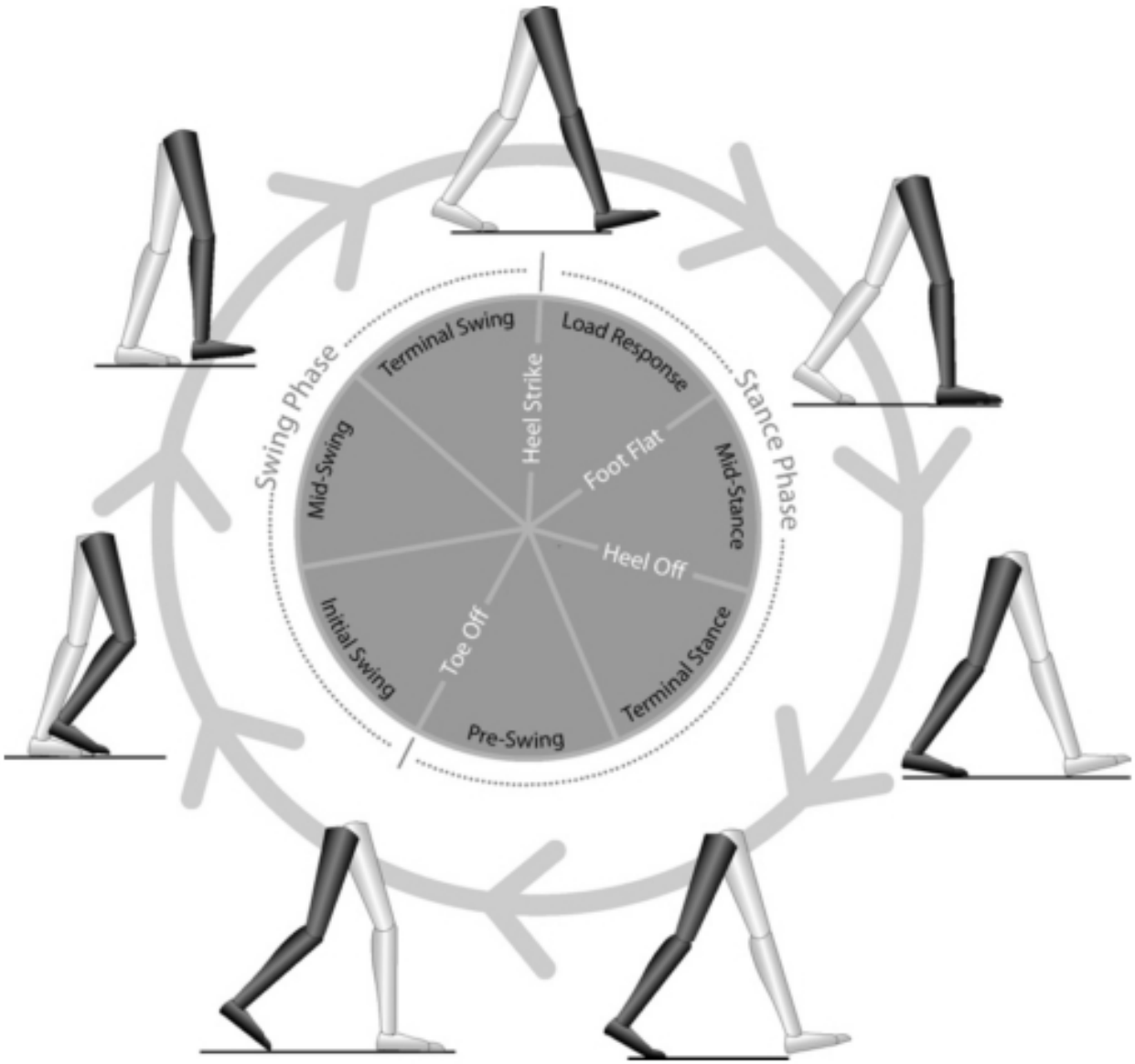


Figure 2: Gait events [Rueterbories et al., 2010]