

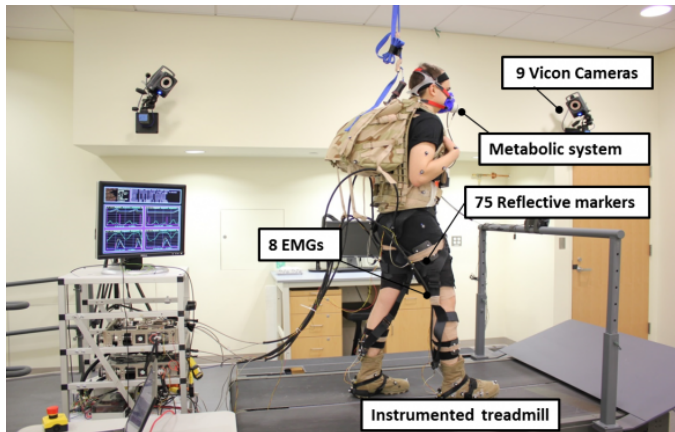
Gait Event Detection Using an LSTM Network

10-701 Project Presentation

Pablo Iturralde
Yin Zhong
Jakob Bauer

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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

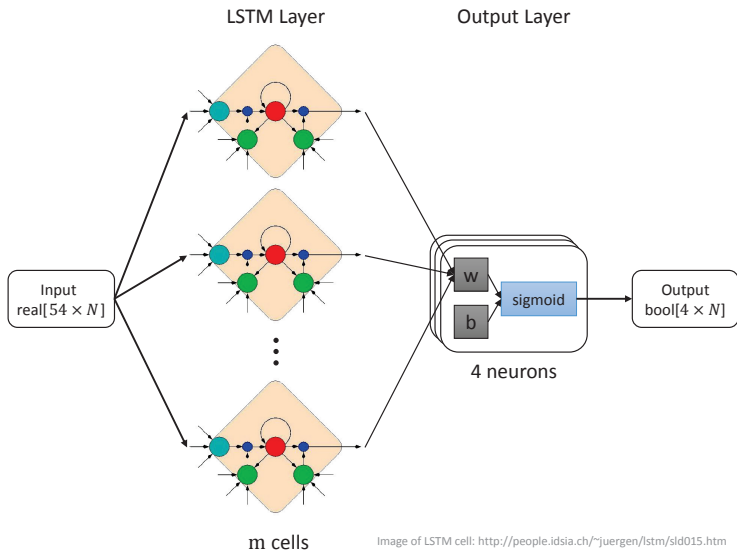
Introduction

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

Our Approach

- ▶ Objectives:
 - ▶ Empirical feature-engineering should be minimal
 - ▶ Number of manually-picked parameters (window size, threshold, filter cutoff, etc.) should be minimal
 - ▶ Dependence of one gait cycle on those preceding it should be exploited
- ▶ Proposed solution: LSTM-based RNN
 - ▶ Recognition of quasi-periodic patterns even in presense of input noise
 - ▶ Robust and precise learning of rhythmic timing

Network architecture



Implementation

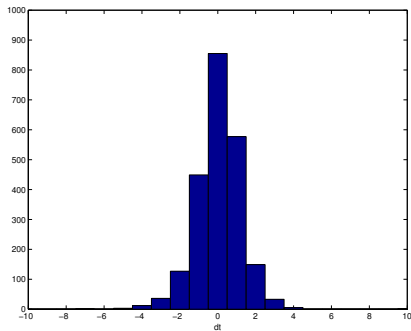
- ▶ Torch/Lua on AWS EC2 GPU instance (g2.2xlarge)
- ▶ Use LSTM code example by de Freitas (Oxford/Google)
 - ▶ Adapt to our input/output
 - ▶ Does not converge out of the box
 - ▶ Tweaks: Learning rate, mini-batch, regularization, etc.

Results

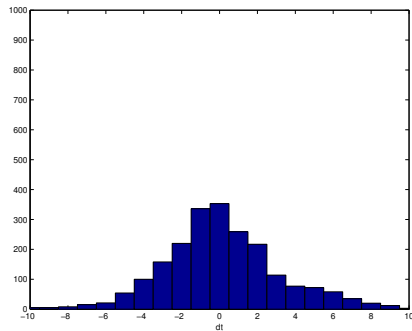
	deviation		mistake	
	mean	std	mean	std
Foot velocity	4.84	3.74	2260.2	560.4
Feed-forward NN	0.85	1.48	211.1	204.5
LSTM	2.35	3.87	306.6	360.5

Table 1: Comparison of results for $N = 30$, $T = 2.5$ s.

Results



(a)



(b)

Figure 1: Histogram of deviation for Feed-forward NN (a) and LSTM (b).

Thank you for your attention!

Human Gait Cycle

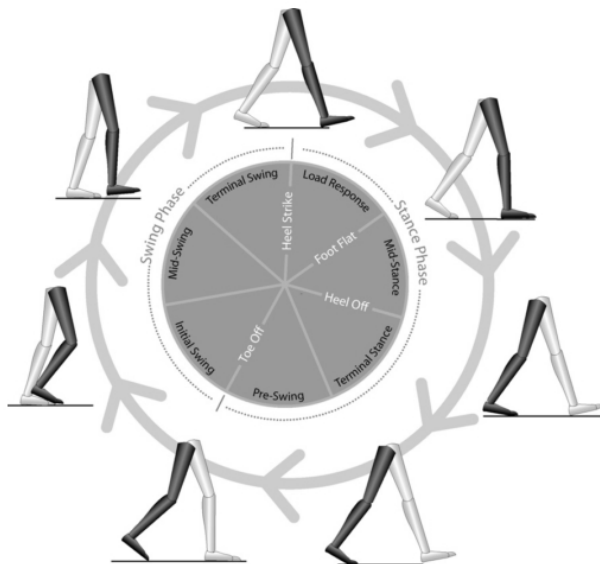


Figure 2: Gait events [Rueterbories et al., 2010]