

PPG Field Study Dataset Explanation and Solution

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1.1 Introduction (Dataset overview)



Photoplethysmography (PPG) is widely used for continuous heart rate monitoring.



The dataset consist of 3 major parts: data from chest sensor, data from wrist sensor, activity situation (target variable) and some personal information of the subject (e.g., age, gender, etc.).



Chest sensor measures motions of the subject (3D-accelerometer), heart rate ground truth (ECG), Electroderma Activity (EDA), electromyogram (EMG), temperature, and respiratory signal, with a frequency of 700Hz (700 records/second)



Wrist sensor measures motions of subject (3D-accelerometer, 32Hz), Blood Volume Pulse (BVP, 64Hz), Electrodermal Activity (EDA, 4Hz), and temperature (4Hz).

1.2 Introduction (Covariates processing)

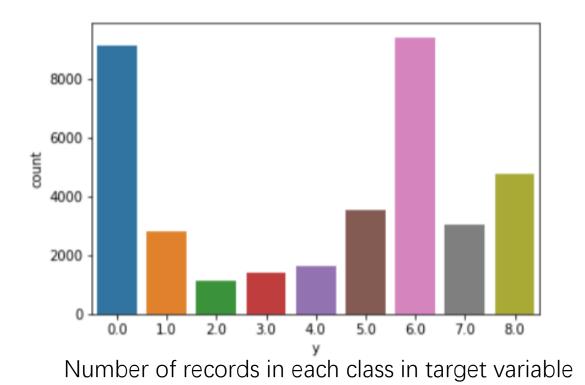
According to my calculation of the target variable (activity), 36848 records in about 2.5h (each subject were measured in an about 2.5h period) is approximately 4Hz, which means other covariates should compressed to the same length, so the machine learning algorithm can be deployed.

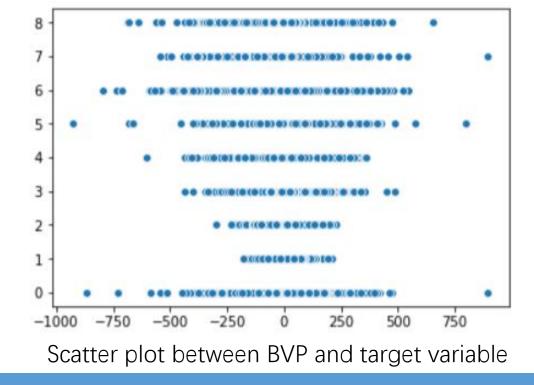
For each variables measured by chest sensor, every 175 (700Hz/4Hz) records correspond to a records of target. I used mean value of every 175 record to reduce the length of variables from chest sensor. The same method were also use in variables from wrist sensor according to their frequency, respectively (details can be seen in "preprocessing.ipynb").

For 3D-ACC data in both chest and wrist sensor, each record consists of 3 elements representing 3 different directions of movement. I divided each record into 3 element (e.g., c_acc1, c_acc2, c_acc3), and each element is a column (through this step, 6 new feature were built (3 for wrist 3D-ACC and 3 for chest 3D-ACC)).

- The target variable consists of 9 classes, 0 represent transition of movement (movement between 2 standard movement), 1-8 represent standard movement such as walking, driving, etc.
- All the other variables are continuous.
- *Note: Since there are total 15 subjects and each subject recorded about 1-3Go data, it is difficult to use all subjects to build a model (time consuming), I only used S1 as dataset. (if you want to use all subjects, personal information such as gender, age should also be considered as variables)

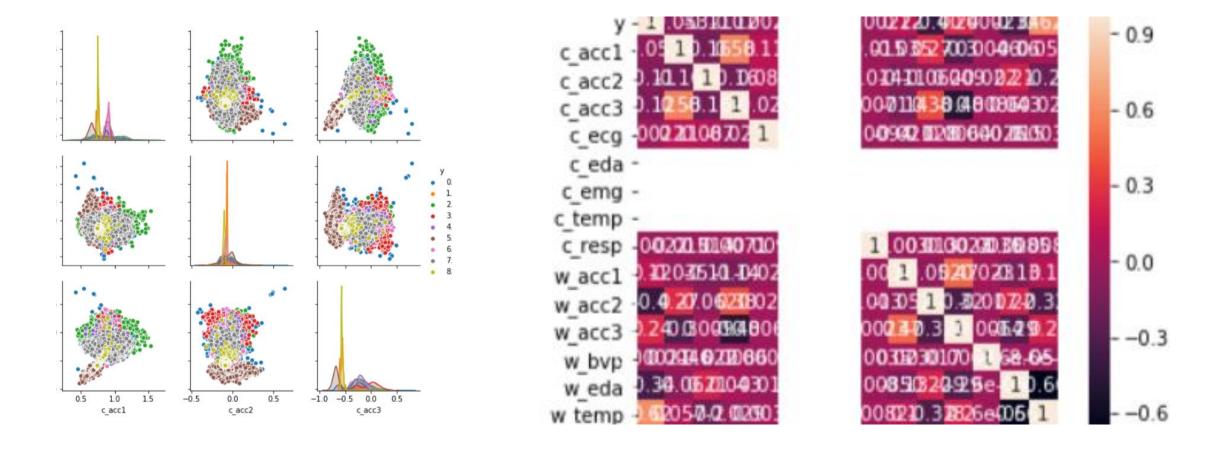
1.3 Introduction (Type of variables)





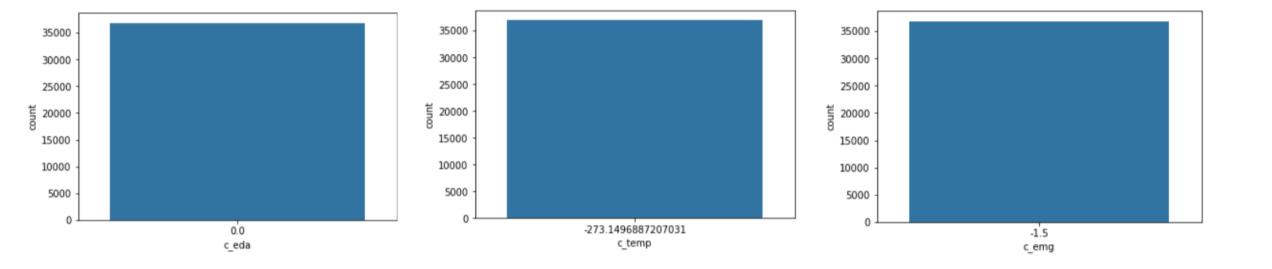
2. Datavisualization(feature selection)

• Different methods were used to explore the relationship between each covariate and target (y).



2. Data visualization (feature selection)

- Pair plot shows the relationship between variables of c_acc1, c_acc2, c_acc3 (3D-ACC of chest)
- Heatmap of all data



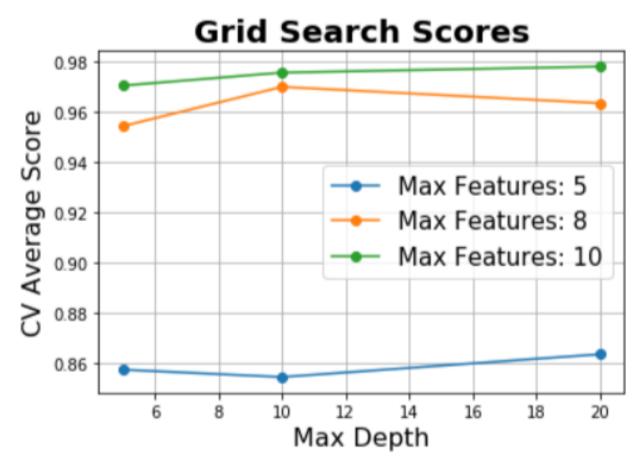
2. Datavisualization(feature selection)

• I found three variables (EDA chest, EMG chest, and temperature chest) may probably useless when building model, because all records of each variables are the same. I drop these three columns from the dataset.



3. Methods

- I used 3 algorithm including Random Forest, Decision Tree and Logistic regression to build three different models. The former two algorithm used grid search to choose the best hyperparameters (detailed code can be seen in "processing.ipynb").
- Training and testing dataset were splited based on default ratio of 0.25.



Visualization of Grid Search of Decision Tree

4. Result: Very high accuracy of RF and Decision tree

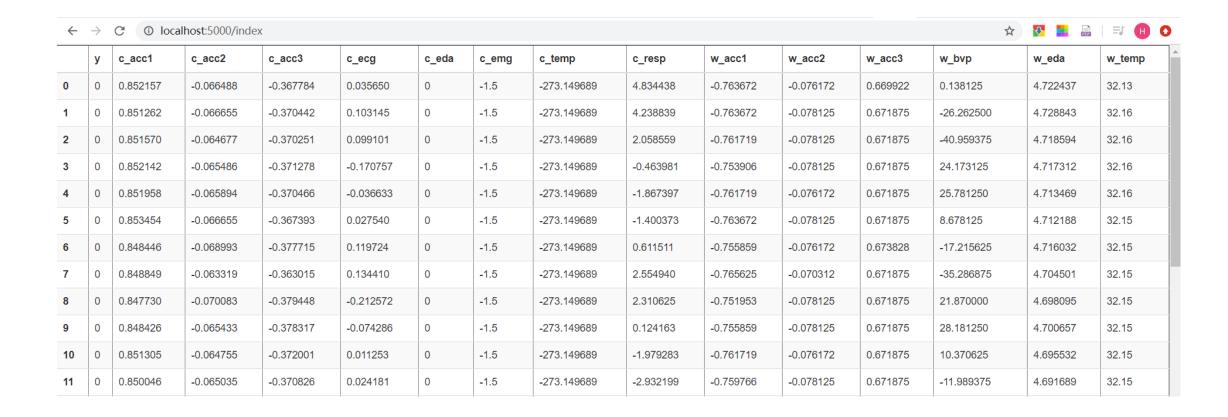
```
(0.9881679354619392,
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=20, max_features=5, max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=100, n_jobs=1, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False))
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lrmodel = LogisticRegression(random_state=0).fit(X_train, Y_train)
lrmodel.score(X_test, Y_test)
```

0.825119409465914

- Limitations of this project:
- 1). I didn't normalize and standardize variables, which could lead to decrease of accuracy (The accuracy is already satisfied with almost 99% of accuracy on test dataset).
- 2). Further feature engineering work could be applied. The relationship between covariates could be interesting, future work should focus on this issue. Also the MDA or MDI of random forest can used to further remove irrelevant features.
- 3). Deep learning algorithms such CNN, RNN, could also be applied on this dataset, which may find new patterns of the dataset (For example, is the previous movement affect prediction?).

5. Discussion



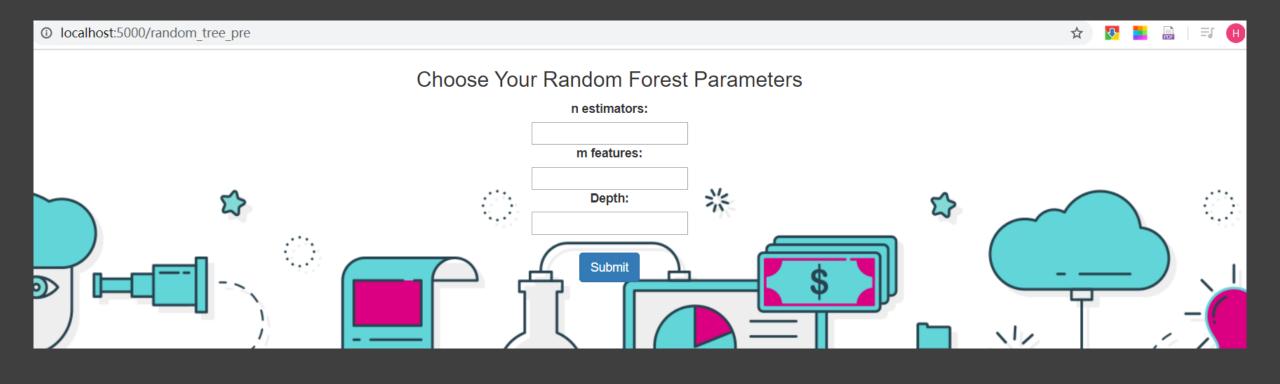
5. Flask API

- My flask API can be used to interact with stakeholders on web (If it doesn't work on your computer, please do not hesitate to contact <u>qiugehhht@hotmail.com</u> or ge.qiu@edu.devinci.fr).
- There are totally 4 functions in this API. 1). Display preprocessed dataset.

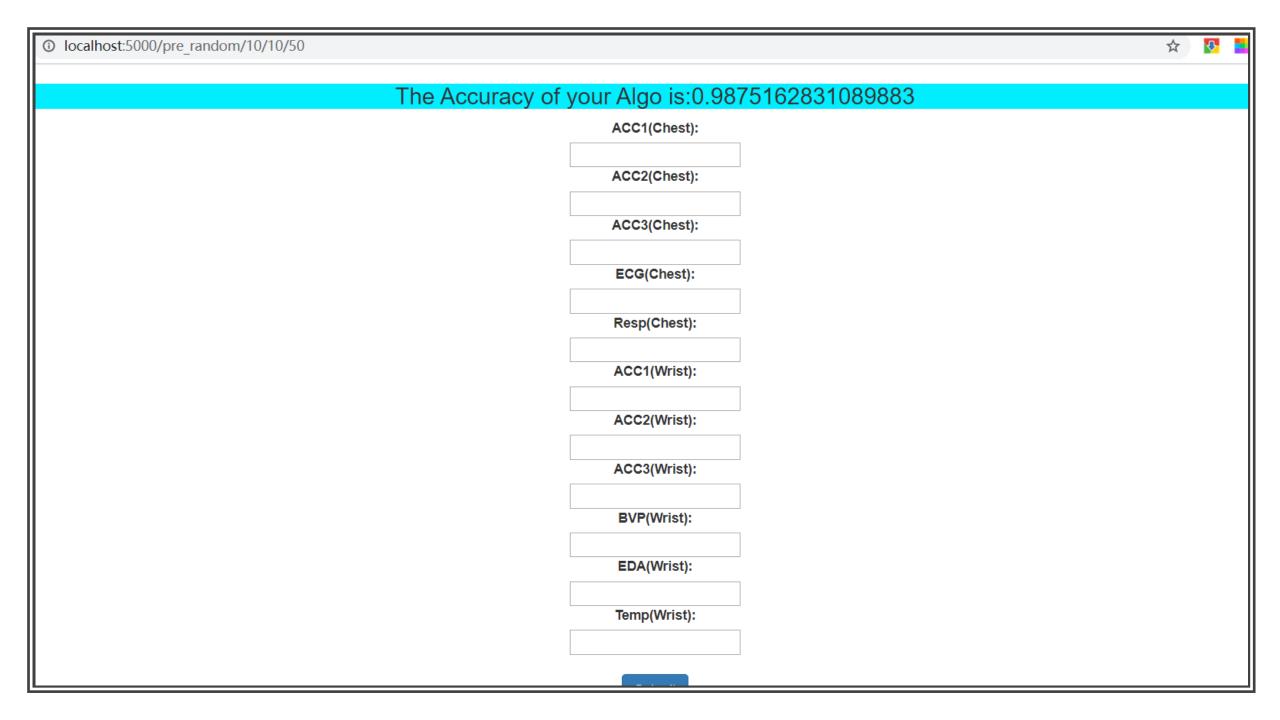
DecisionTreeClassifier(ccp_alpha=0.0, class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=20, max_features=10, max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, presort='deprecated', random_state=None, splitter='best')

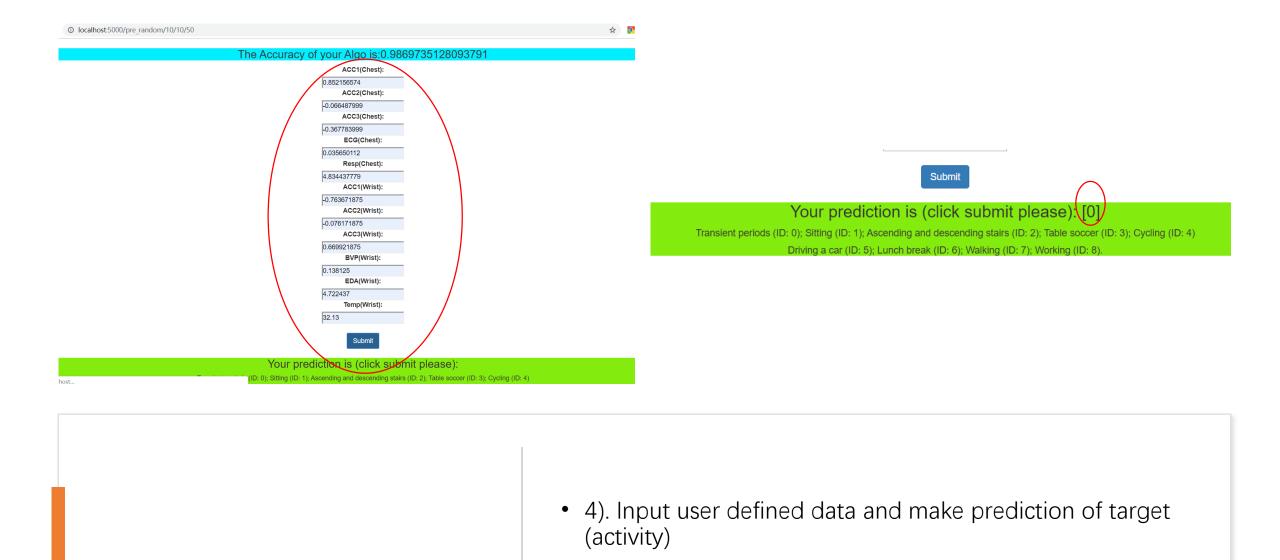


• 2). Display results of Grid search, and help stakeholders to select best hyperparameters.



• 3). Input user defined hyperparameters and return the accuracy of the model using these hyperparameters.





Acknowledge



Thank you for your time on evaluating my project, and hope you all the best!



PS: I'm not an expert of git, so I unloaded my initial code "preprocess.ipynb" on 13 Jan to prove that I was continually work on this project.