

# Heart Rate Prediction from Running Activity

## Deep Learning Course Project - CentraleSupélec

From Challenging Public Data to Custom Solutions

# Problem Statement

**Goal:** Predict heart rate time-series from running activity data

**Inputs:**

- Speed sequences (m/s)
- Altitude sequences (meters)
- User metadata (gender, userId)

**Output:** Heart rate predictions (BPM) over time

**Target Performance:** MAE < 10 BPM

**Why?** Health monitoring, fitness tracking, validate wearable sensors

# Dataset: Endomondo Challenge

**Initial Dataset:** FitRec (Endomondo)

- Total available: 260,000 workouts with HR data

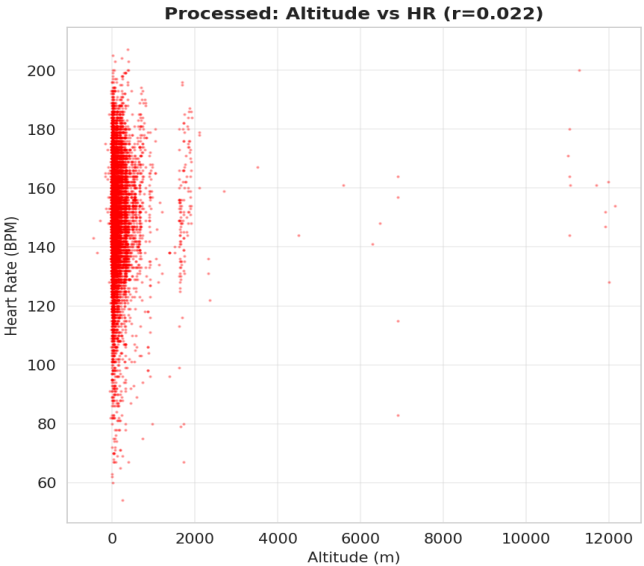
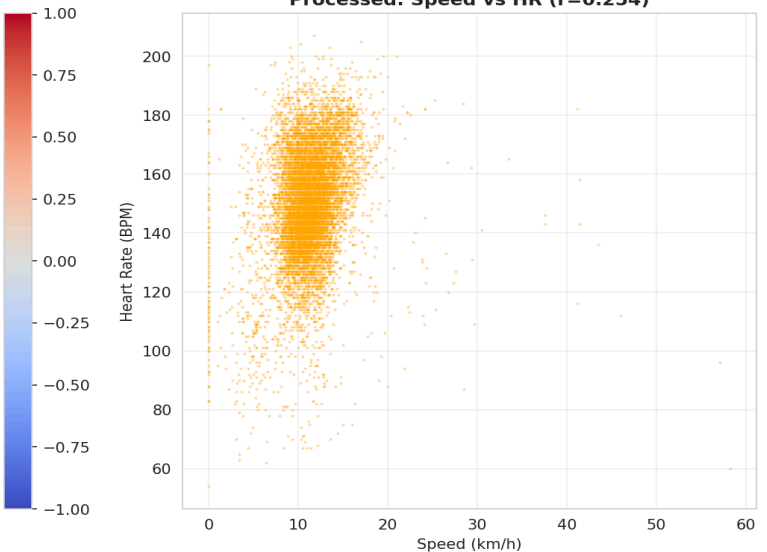
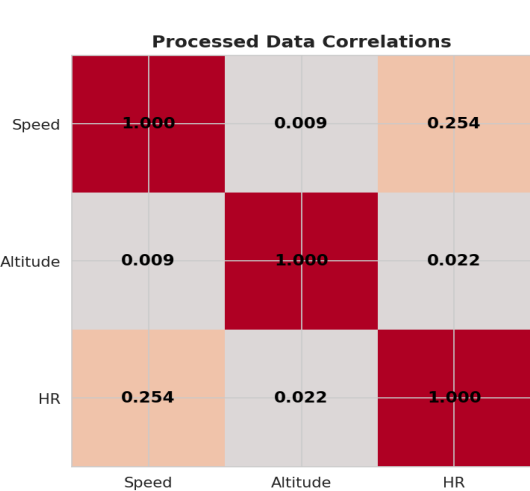
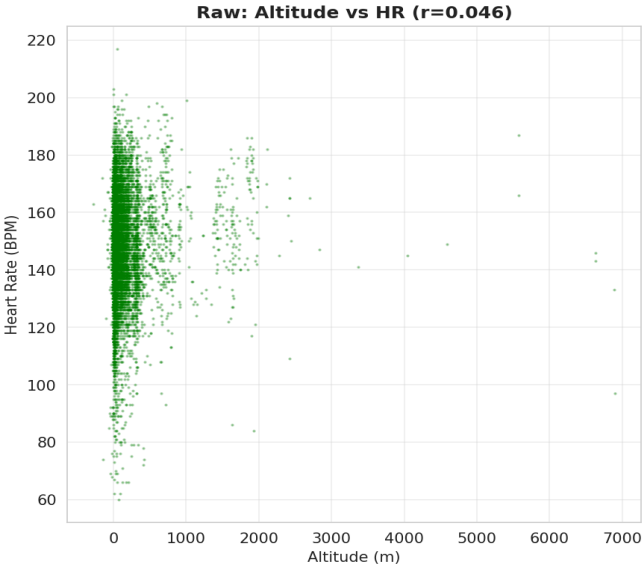
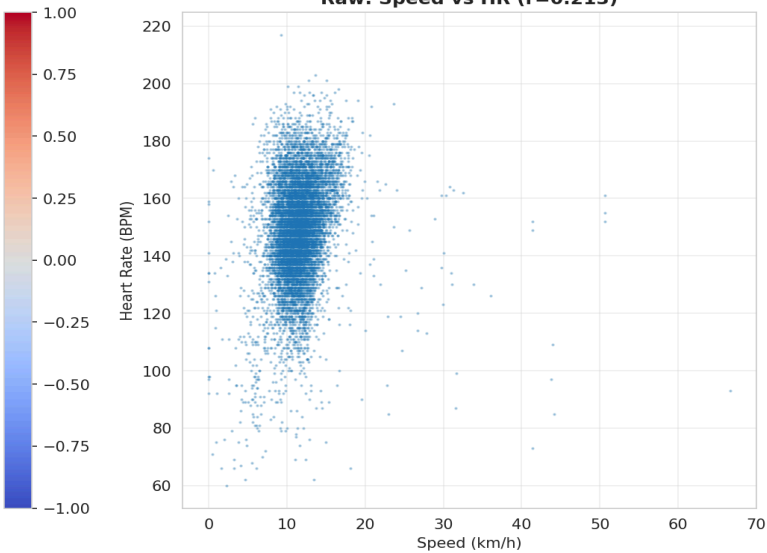
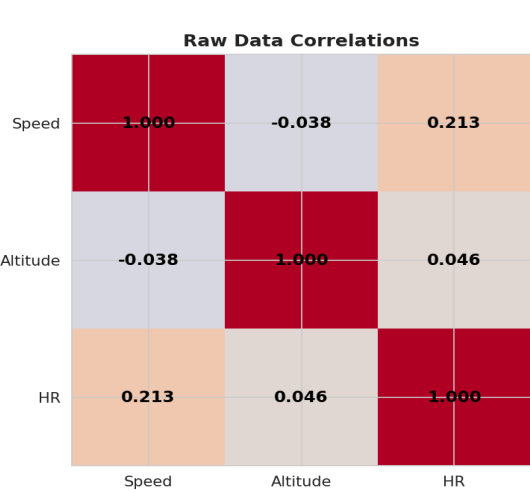
## **Major Problem: Data Quality**

- Applied 7 quality filters (valid sport, complete HR, GPS quality, etc.)
- **Result: Only 13,000 usable workouts (5% of total!)**

## **Key Finding: Low Correlation**

- **Correlation Problem**

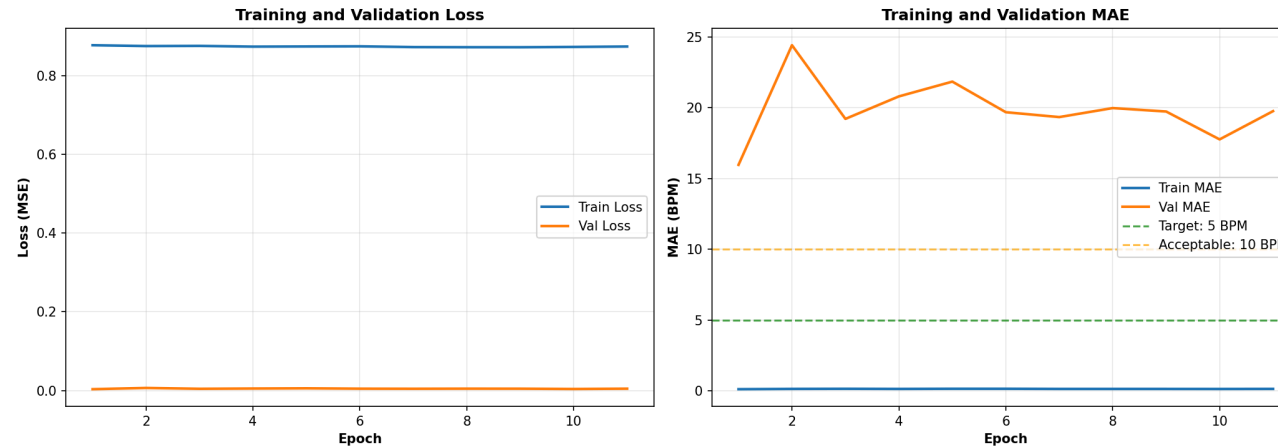
RAW vs PROCESSED DATA CORRELATION COMPARISON



# First Models: LSTM and GRU

**Strategy:** Max out VRAM for fast training

- Basic LSTM: Batch size 128, 2 layers, 64 hidden units
- Result: MAE ~15 BPM



**Also tried GRU:** Similar performance (~15 BPM)

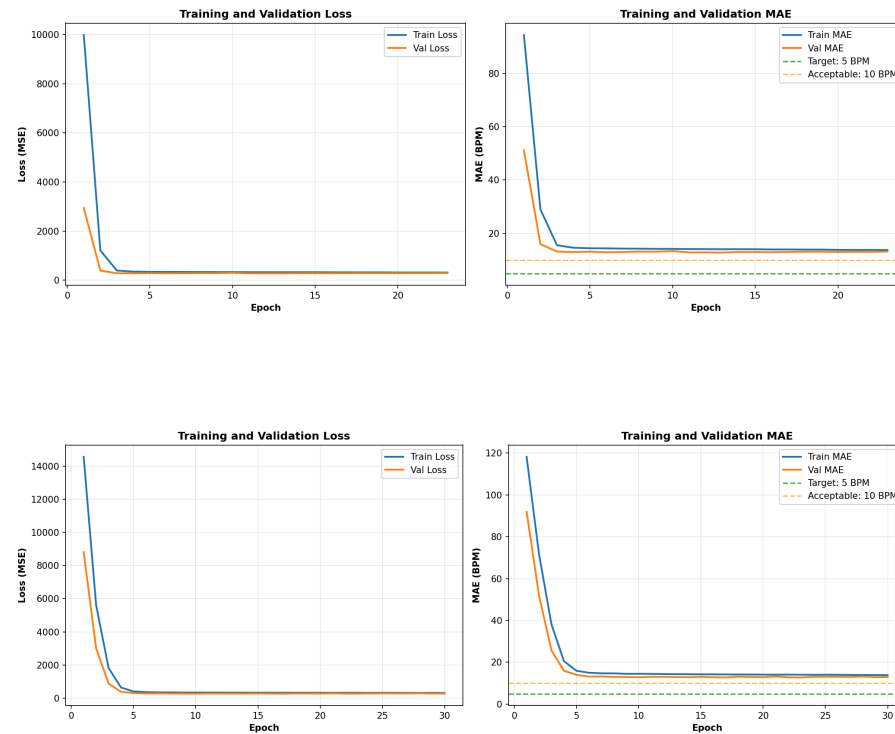
**Conclusion:** Architecture wasn't the problem, data quality was!

# Batch Size Experiment

**Hypothesis:** Smaller batches might help with noisy data

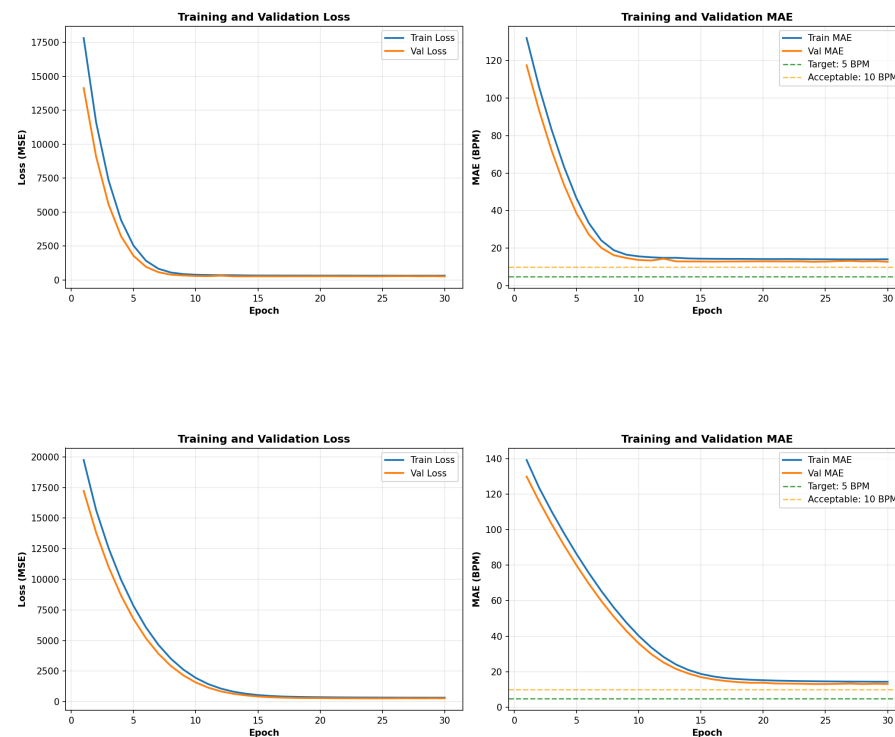
**Experiment:** Tested batch sizes 8, 16, 32, 64

- Same architecture (LSTM, 64 hidden, 2 layers)
- Same learning rate (0.001), 30 epochs each



**BS=8: Noisy | BS=16: BEST (but slowest)**

# Batch Size Results



**BS=32:** Slightly worse | **BS=64:** Fast but generalizes poorly

**Key Finding:** BS=16 optimal - we chose quality over speed

**Also tried:** Lag-Llama transfer learning (didn't help much with low correlations)

# The Breakthrough: Apple Watch Data

**New Approach:** Collect our own high-quality data!

## Custom Dataset:

- 285 running workouts from us and friends (2019-2025)
- 6 years of training history
- Apple Watch sensors (consistent, high quality)

## Quality Comparison:

- **Endomondo:**  $r \approx 0.3$  (weak)
- **Apple Watch:**  $r \approx 0.68$  (strong!)

**Data Evolution:** 17x more HR samples in 2025 vs 2019

- 2019: 0.7 HR samples/min (sparse)
- 2025: 12 HR samples/min (rich detail)

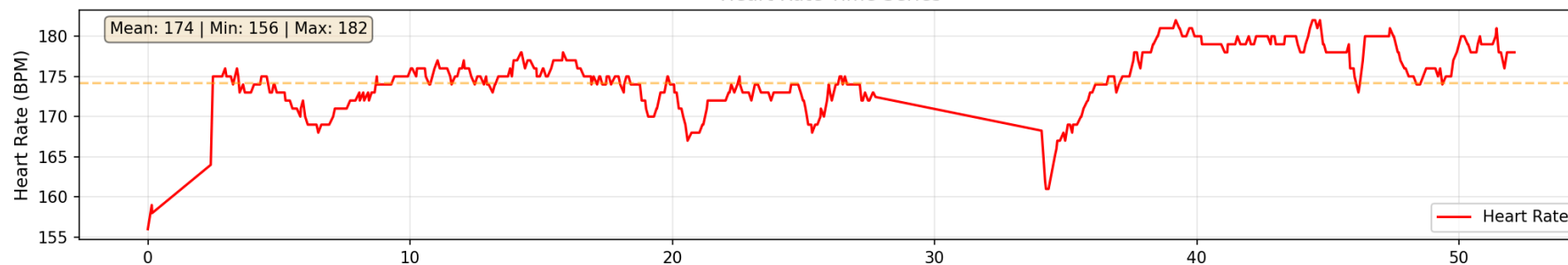


# Apple Watch Data Quality

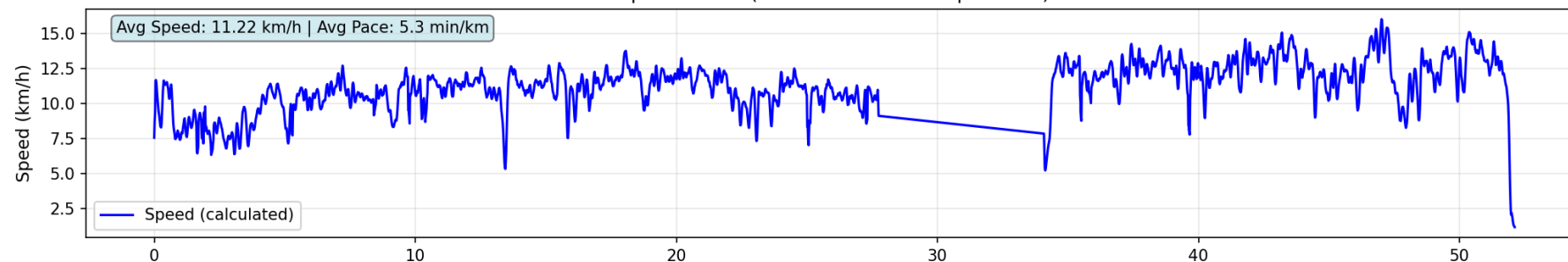
## 2025 Workout: High Quality (12 HR samples/min)

Workout Validation: workout\_20251123\_103725  
2025-11-23

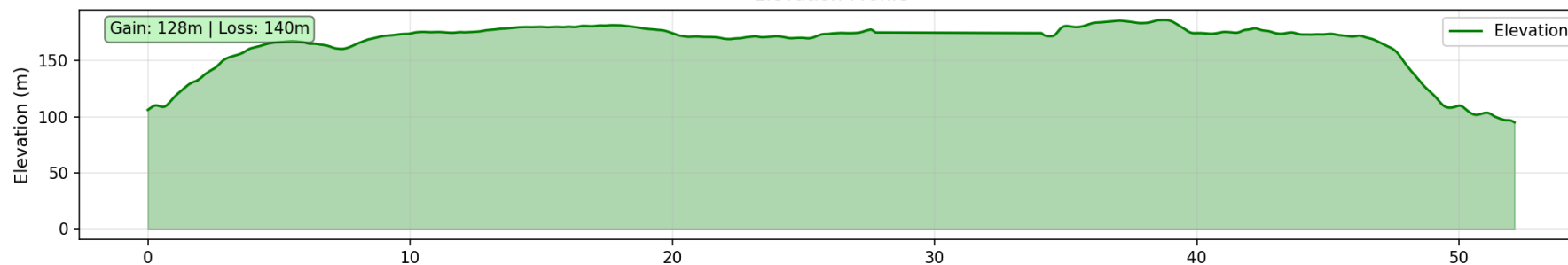
Heart Rate Time Series



Speed Profile (calculated from GPS positions)



Elevation Profile



# Next Steps: Fine-Tuning Strategy

## Proposed Two-Stage Training:

### Stage 1: Pre-train on Endomondo

- Learn general speed-to-HR patterns from 13K workouts
- Capture population-level relationships

### Stage 2: Fine-tune on Apple Watch

- Adapt to individual physiology using 285 high-quality workouts
- Leverage strong correlations ( $r=0.68$ )

### Expected Benefit: Best of both worlds

- General knowledge from diverse users
- Personalization from high-quality individual data
- Target:  $MAE < 10$  BPM

# Summary

## Key Insights:

1. **Data Quality > Model Complexity** - 260K  $\rightarrow$  13K workouts (5% usable)
2. **Systematic Experiments** - Batch size search found BS=16 optimal
3. **Custom Data Collection** - Apple Watch: 17x better sampling,  $r=0.3 \rightarrow 0.68$
4. **Two-Stage Training** - Pre-train general + fine-tune personal

## Contributions:

- Comprehensive data pipeline (Endomondo + Apple Watch)
- Systematic hyperparameter experiments
- Identified temporal distribution shift (2019 vs 2025 fitness evolution)

## Questions?