

Fine-Grained Activity Detection in the Kitchen with UWB

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Chapter 3

System Testing and Tuning at the Independent Living Suite

3.1 System Tuning Review

The Pozyx Creator Kit comes with anchors and several tags. Anchors are mounted on the walls and are used to position the tags. Multiple tags may be positioned at the same time. The Pozyx Creator kit uses ultrawideband (UWB) signals with the two-way ranging protocol to localize the tag. The tag is mounted on custom 3D printed wearables which the participant can wear as a wrist-watch or a necklace. Through trial-and-error and consultation with the Pozyx Creator Documentation [80, 81] it was determined that the accuracy of the system depends on factors listed below:

- Number of anchors
- Position of anchors

These variables were modified to achieve satisfactory actual position error and standard deviation below the expected error of 30 cm for UWB systems. The protocol for obtaining data and evaluating the actual position error and standard deviation is described in the next section.

3.2 Methodology

This protocol tests the X, Y, and Z positional accuracy of the Pozyx Creator system in the Independent Living Suite (ILS) at the Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital by having a participant stand at a specific location in each room. Permanent appliances or furniture such as the stove or dining table were used as much as possible to ensure that the experiment is repeatable.

3.2.1 Setup

Masking tape was used to mark the locations where the participant should place their feet. The following procedure was followed to place the tape:

1. Using a measuring tape, measure 1 meter out from the middle of the appliance or furniture and place a 20 cm piece of tape centered on, perpendicular to and underneath the measuring tape (the tips of the participant's toes should be 1 meter away from the appliance).

2. Place parallel tape on the sides of the tape placed in Step 1 to constrain the feet to a box. (The participant should have their toes on the tape perpendicular to the measuring tape and usually facing the appliance or furniture). Figure 3.1 outlines some examples of tape placements.



Figure 3.1: Box tape placement at the stove, fridge, and dining table. Participant's toes and sides of feet should touch the tape.

Following the tape placement guidelines outlined at the beginning of this section, tape was placed at or near the following locations. Refer to the AUTOCAD floor plan for the location of the rooms (Figure 3.2):

- The Hallway between Living Room and Kitchen facing the Dining Table.
- The Living Room facing the Desk.
- The Bedroom facing the bed.
- The Hallway between the bedroom and the bathroom, facing away from the wall.

- Bathroom facing the toilet.
- Kitchen facing the stove.

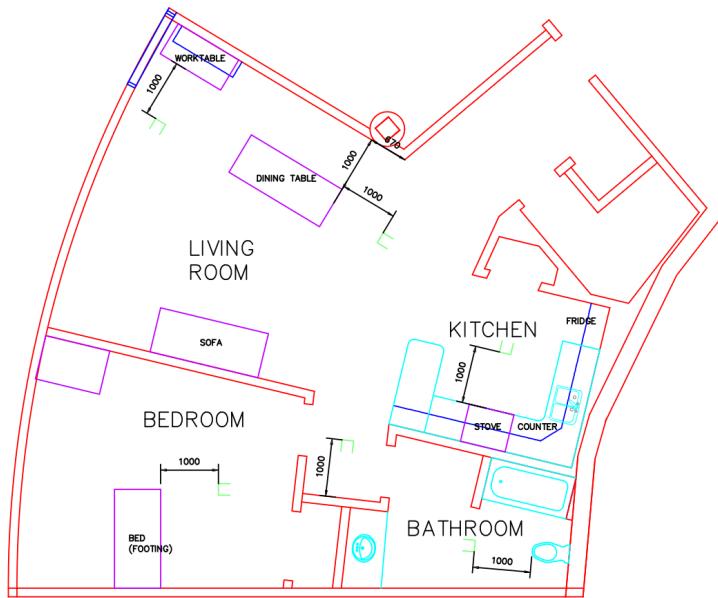


Figure 3.2: Floor plan of the ILS. Positions where the participant stood 1 meter from appliances or furniture are marked in the green "open" box on the floorplan.

3.2.2 Protocol

A stopwatch python script was created with predetermined labels and used as the ground truth for positions. A single participant wore the tag on a 3D printed necklace mount (Figure 3.3). The measuring tape was used to measure the height from the ground and height when squatting. For this participant, the standing height was **144cm** and the squatting height was **68.5cm**.



Figure 3.3: The Pozyx tag mounted in a custom 3D printed necklace mount.

The protocol had the following steps:

1. At the first location (Hallway Between Living Room and Kitchen) stand still for 10 seconds
2. Squat still for 10 seconds.

3. Move to next position.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 until all of the positions have been reached.
5. Finally return to the first position (Hallway Between Living Room and Kitchen)

There were 3 trials for each configuration. Following the guidelines from the Pozyx Creator Setup [81] anchors were staggered at heights of 1.4m and 2.4m (ceiling height) for 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 anchors. A configuration where anchors were all low (10cm) were tested for 8 anchors and configurations where anchors were all high (2.4m) were tested for 8 and 9 anchors.

3.3 Results

Trials for each configuration were aggregated, transition periods were removed, data of interest was time normalized and the error and standard deviation of each location while standing and squatting were calculated. An as-built AUTOCAD file of the ILS was used to obtain the real position and used in the calculation of the error between measured versus the actual position. The results of the experiment are summarized in the heatmap tables (Figures 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6) with a minimum darkness set at 30cm and a maximum darkness set at 60cm.

	X Position Error at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_X_A4	POS_X_A5	POS_X_A6	POS_X_A8	POS_X_A10	POS_X_A8H	POS_X_A8L	POS_X_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	40.1	41.5	42.2	47.9	33.0	11.8	3.5	28.0
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	18.6	11.7	7.4	44.2	20.6	29.2	21.9	41.4
Living Room	50.4	57.8	48.3	7.7	34.5	20.0	31.3	41.8
Living Room(sit)	44.6	30.2	20.0	28.8	23.7	5.2	6.5	11.0
bathroom	49.1	39.8	33.0	65.3	15.4	111.9	120.6	52.0
bathroom(sit)	29.2	19.6	22.9	23.2	39.0	64.5	24.6	61.1
bedroom	24.1	2.5	39.4	58.3	55.8	99.8	78.3	49.2
bedroom(sit)	26.9	12.8	4.1	103.8	45.9	53.5	27.0	37.5
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	2.7	14.9	5.3	5.4	7.6	6.6	3.7	36.1
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	2.8	13.9	26.5	0.1	3.4	1.7	51.3	22.2
kitchen	23.7	26.8	18.5	30.1	31.5	37.3	29.1	7.7
kitchen(sit)	8.2	22.2	8.8	41.9	31.2	43.7	44.1	28.0

(a)

	X Standard Deviation at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_X_A4	POS_X_A5	POS_X_A6	POS_X_A8	POS_X_A10	POS_X_A8H	POS_X_A8L	POS_X_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	105.9	56.5	62.1	39.2	42.2	43.8	29.1	28.2
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	9.8	19.2	12.7	24.5	13.7	12.3	20.0	15.6
Living Room	5.4	7.9	6.4	18.7	19.1	17.3	12.0	12.9
Living Room(sit)	11.6	24.9	19.2	18.0	20.2	17.4	16.2	13.2
bathroom	44.4	27.3	19.6	82.5	43.4	65.3	90.6	39.1
bathroom(sit)	13.8	12.6	9.7	68.0	39.7	44.5	80.2	23.1
bedroom	17.7	17.3	17.6	21.0	21.6	36.3	30.5	24.7
bedroom(sit)	7.9	20.7	28.1	28.3	14.6	29.5	29.1	14.4
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	10.2	12.5	6.9	24.6	18.1	16.0	13.6	19.3
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	14.6	4.8	10.8	13.0	13.4	10.1	12.3	12.9
kitchen	16.7	7.8	10.3	5.1	5.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
kitchen(sit)	20.7	6.6	16.4	14.4	9.6	8.5	9.7	5.1

(b)

Figure 3.4: The positional error in X (a) and the standard deviation in X (b) at each location and body position

	Y Position Error at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_Y_A4	POS_Y_A5	POS_Y_A6	POS_Y_A8	POS_Y_A10	POS_Y_A8H	POS_Y_A8L	POS_Y_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	20.5	28.7	38.8	95.4	62.3	58.2	8.6	28.5
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	46.5	58.2	57.9	65.5	49.5	63.4	31.7	42.7
Living Room	11.6	6.2	3.2	62.3	63.5	47.1	37.4	38.0
Living Room(sit)	7.8	0.7	3.7	47.8	35.6	25.8	32.7	15.1
bathroom	27.9	0.4	7.8	44.4	56.1	47.3	10.3	38.2
bathroom(sit)	54.7	39.2	37.7	53.7	29.7	5.1	15.1	1.0
bedroom	22.8	14.5	9.2	39.5	16.1	71.7	58.4	5.7
bedroom(sit)	20.2	5.3	33.9	60.9	5.0	34.6	1.8	8.7
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	4.6	7.8	24.8	7.1	9.4	23.5	2.0	19.4
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	56.2	67.0	44.4	31.0	7.7	28.3	8.8	13.8
kitchen	16.8	2.8	10.8	28.5	33.7	39.0	38.0	31.3
kitchen(sit)	17.5	4.0	9.0	21.9	31.1	15.5	28.6	22.2

(a)

	Y Standard Deviation at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_Y_A4	POS_Y_A5	POS_Y_A6	POS_Y_A8	POS_Y_A10	POS_Y_A8H	POS_Y_A8L	POS_Y_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	103.7	53.5	62.1	115.5	79.0	137.9	25.8	24.7
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	10.3	13.7	10.7	23.6	17.8	21.1	27.6	16.0
Living Room	5.7	8.3	4.8	13.7	16.1	17.4	20.8	14.2
Living Room(sit)	11.1	14.7	11.0	21.3	12.2	16.3	13.1	7.5
bathroom	35.1	25.1	21.9	50.8	24.8	36.2	39.8	23.4
bathroom(sit)	29.8	42.1	29.3	19.1	23.4	20.3	38.9	17.8
bedroom	15.6	17.7	14.2	18.9	12.2	18.4	23.7	9.5
bedroom(sit)	9.5	12.4	14.3	24.9	14.9	16.8	17.5	6.2
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	15.2	9.0	12.2	23.0	13.6	13.4	9.5	13.0
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	12.7	10.5	16.7	8.0	12.9	12.3	12.1	8.2
kitchen	17.6	9.1	6.2	9.9	7.1	14.0	9.0	9.8
kitchen(sit)	24.4	16.0	17.2	15.3	11.0	12.7	16.1	5.9

(b)

Figure 3.5: The positional error in Y (a) and the standard deviation in Y (b) at each location and body position

	Z Position Error at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_Z_A4	POS_Z_A5	POS_Z_A6	POS_Z_A8	POS_Z_A10	POS_Z_A8H	POS_Z_A8L	POS_Z_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	132.3	56.9	47.9	180.1	87.6	7.5	58.2	3.2
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	137.0	207.8	184.0	232.3	104.7	7.6	22.8	16.0
Living Room	121.5	36.7	41.7	99.4	88.5	58.1	54.8	57.0
Living Room(sit)	79.1	177.1	197.1	224.9	16.7	30.8	97.0	17.2
bathroom	84.0	66.7	114.7	64.2	27.3	43.6	147.6	80.3
bathroom(sit)	43.2	10.2	11.2	211.1	66.4	26.3	4.6	66.2
bedroom	57.5	65.8	121.6	192.9	233.5	155.3	234.6	37.1
bedroom(sit)	39.7	1.3	54.8	305.5	3.5	80.9	142.5	20.6
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	74.0	103.4	4.1	208.3	48.6	30.8	72.3	71.7
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	33.4	26.2	59.1	84.2	2.8	61.1	54.4	65.2
kitchen	70.5	117.0	40.5	0.1	38.7	33.5	73.8	31.5
kitchen(sit)	119.0	3.9	25.9	216.1	70.6	38.5	139.6	20.5

(a)

	Z Standard Deviation at Each Location (cm)							
	POS_Z_A4	POS_Z_A5	POS_Z_A6	POS_Z_A8	POS_Z_A10	POS_Z_A8H	POS_Z_A8L	POS_Z_A9H
Go Hallway between kitchen and living	93.9	80.0	89.6	68.1	69.9	58.7	110.3	33.8
Go Hallway between kitchen and living(sit)	84.8	110.0	123.2	151.2	108.1	21.0	77.3	9.0
Living Room	46.7	36.1	23.5	92.1	25.6	20.0	144.2	17.1
Living Room(sit)	53.1	118.1	112.8	107.5	106.7	13.2	87.2	22.0
bathroom	89.9	105.2	69.6	99.9	77.3	79.4	151.9	40.7
bathroom(sit)	107.7	18.3	35.4	90.0	115.6	119.0	93.6	63.7
bedroom	65.4	109.7	67.8	142.2	58.5	24.2	246.9	20.0
bedroom(sit)	15.1	28.4	66.1	154.6	130.0	25.6	144.2	12.1
hallway between bedroom and bathroom	37.2	50.0	21.1	51.5	98.9	31.1	150.1	30.2
hallway between bedroom and bathroom(sit)	104.2	13.2	24.7	176.0	112.5	14.1	57.9	15.7
kitchen	75.2	62.0	64.5	61.8	13.2	24.4	26.3	17.0
kitchen(sit)	149.3	46.5	95.5	172.8	119.5	15.9	42.7	7.2

(b)

Figure 3.6: The positional error in Z (a) and the standard deviation in Z (b) at each location and body position

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 X Position

Visually, the heatmap of error in the X position shows different spots where the system struggled to obtain the location based on the AUTOCAD as-builts depending on the configuration selected. For 4, 5 and 6 anchors, the errors seemed to be larger in the living room and the hallway between the kitchen and the living room. 8, 10, 8 (L)ow, 8 (H)igh, and 9H anchors seemed to struggle most around the bathroom and bedroom area. The standard deviation in X position seems to follow a similar pattern where 4, 5 and 6 anchors have higher standard deviation in hallway between the kitchen and living area and 8, 10, 8 (L)ow, 8 (H)igh, and 9H seems to struggle the most in the bathroom. Out of all of the configurations the 9H configuration has the most locations where the standard deviation is acceptable.

3.4.2 Y Position

For 4, 5, and 6 anchors, the error seems to increase in the seated position meaning that there may be some dependence on the Z position. This occurs in the hallway between the kitchen and the living room, the bathroom and the hallway between the bedroom and bathroom. There seems to be a large struggle for 8, 10 and 8H anchors to pinpoint the Y position in the hallway between the kitchen and the living, the living room and the bathroom. The 8L anchor configuration struggled when in the bedroom, but was overall within or near the acceptable threshold of 30cm. 9H anchors overall seemed to be the best at determining the Y position with mild errors at the hallway between the kitchen and the living room, the living room and the bathroom.

In terms of standard deviation, anchor configurations 4, 5, 6, 8, 8H, and 10 had trouble at a height of 144cm, but otherwise had low standard deviation. 8L had minor issues regarding standard deviation in the bathroom but was otherwise low. The 9H configuration seemed to yield the lowest standard deviations in the Y Position.

3.4.3 Z Position

The Z position at many of the locations and all configurations seem to deviate from the measured heights and have high error. Only the 8H and 9H

configurations have acceptable standard deviations for most of the rooms (there is still some struggle in the bathroom). Considering the inaccuracies in the Z positioning, it is recommended that the Z not be used as a absolute source of truth for height. Rather Z position should be used relative to another reference tag with the 9H configuration. For example, a necklace tag may be combined a wrist tag. When standing, the position of the wrist may be compared with the position of the necklace to determine if the wrist is above, below or at chest height.

3.4.4 Overall

The 9H configuration seems to provide the most reliable data when observing the standard deviations of the X, Y, and Z positions. With this configuration, each room had around 4 anchors surrounding it Figure 3.7

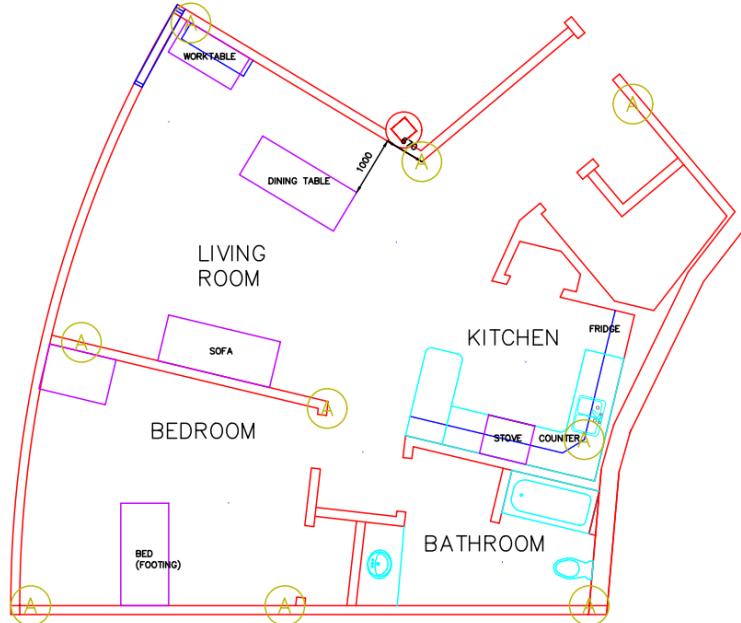


Figure 3.7: ILS Floorplan with the 9 anchors all high.

Though the inaccuracies in the hallway, living room, bathroom and bedroom may prevent the 9H configuration from using heuristics for classification

at these locations, the inherent repeatability evident in the low standard deviation in each axes of the position can make the position data from the 9H configuration a candidate for machine-learning based classification.

Chapter 4

Classification of Time Series Data

Chapter 5

Pilot Testing of Detecting Activities to make a Sandwich

Chapter 6

Data Collection for Fine-grained Activities

6.1 Selecting Cooking Tasks

To employ some of the time-series classification methods discussed in Chapter 4, a dataset of the proposed positional + IMU system is required. Chapter 2's section on the traditional assessments of ADLs will serve as a basis for the selection of tasks to perform and collect data from. Of the assessments discussed, Table 6.1 summarizes the assessments with cooking tasks mentioned in its procedure.

Table 6.1: Cooking tasks in the Assessment tools for the IADLs.

Tool	Tasks
PASS	making soup with water/milk making muffins in the oven cutting up fruit
Self-Assessment PD Disability Scale	making a cup of tea inserting electrical plug pouring milk from bottle opening tins washing
Melbourne Low-vision ADL Index	preparing meals
Lawton Instrumental ADL Scale	plans, prepares and serves adequate meals independently
Frenchay Activities Index	preparing main meals
Texas Functional Living Scale	Describe how to make peanut butter and jelly sandwich

Of the assessments in Table 6.1, the cooking task(s) in the Melbourne Low-vision ADL Index, Lawton Instrumental ADL Scale, Frenchay Activities Index, and Self-Assessment PD Disability Scale are all questionnaires and as a result do not have concrete steps on how the task should be performed.

Furthermore, the Melbourne Low-vision ADL Index, Lawton Instrumental ADL Scale and the Frenchay Activities Index only have general requirements for the cooking task such as the ability to "prepare meals," and "plans, prepares and serves adequate meals independently." These general cooking tasks may be useful in the evaluation of ADL ability in a questionnaire format by requesting the older adult to holistically consider their ability to cook, but may not be the best candidates when looking for fine-grained actions to extract.

The remaining 2 assessment tools, the Texas Functional Living Scale and Performance Assessment of Self-Care Skills (PASS), mention cooking task(s) that requires a clinician to evaluate. Upon closer inspection of the Texas Functional Living Scale, however, the individual is only required to describe the task and not actually perform it. The only candidate that has clear cooking tasks broken down into their fine-grained actions is the PASS and will be used as a reference for the experiment protocol and extraction of fine-grained tasks. 3 Cooking Scenarios are presented in the PASS: making soup with water/milk, making muffins in the oven, and cutting up fruit. The 3 cooking scenarios are shown in Figures 6.1-6.3.

Task # H24: IADL-C: Stovetop Use (Meal Preparation)		No Assistance	INDEPENDENCE DATA									SAFETY DATA	ADEQUACY DATA	
Assist level →	Subtask Criteria		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Subtasks	Assist level →	No Assistance	Verbal Supportive [Encouragement]	Verbal Non-Directive	Verbal Directive	Gestures	Task or Environment Rearrangement	Demonstration	Physical Guidance	Physical Support	Total Assist	INDEPENDENCE subtask scores	Unsafe Observations	PROCESS: Imprecision, lack of economy / missing steps QUALITY: Standards not met / improvement needed
1	Opens soup can correctly (cut is even, entire top is off or <1/2" is retained in one place)													
2	Removes/handles soup can lid correctly (lifts lid with knife; punches lid into can; does not cut finger)													
3	Pours/spoons soup into pan without spilling (no soup on Ct, counter, or floor)													
4	Adds liquid correctly (adds 1 can of water/milk; does not spill on self, floor)													
5	Places pan on correct stove burner (burner closest to pan size)													
6	Turns burner on correctly (manipulates knob for burner that soup is on or is placed onto later; sets control on medium to high)													
7	Monitors soup adequately (stirs; alters heat as necessary, soup does not stick on pan; checks to make sure soup temperature is hot rather than lukewarm to touch or taste or that soup boils/bubbles)													
8	Removes pan from burner when soup is still hot (steam can be seen rising from pan; checks to make sure soup temperature is hot rather than lukewarm to touch or taste)													
9	Turns burner off promptly (+/- 1 minute of removing soup from burner)													
10	Transports & pours soup into bowls correctly (uses mitt under pan or slides pan across counter for stability if weakness or tremor present; does not spill on floor; only minor drips on counter)													
11	Transports bowls to table correctly (uses mitt under bowl or uses cart if weakness, tremors, or instability present; uses bowl rim to carry; does not spill on floor)													

Figure 6.1: PASS Soup Task [47]

Task # H25: IADL-C: Use of Sharp Utensils (Meal Preparation)		INDEPENDENCE DATA									SAFETY DATA	ADEQUACY DATA		
Assistive Technology Devices (ATDs) used during task: 1. 2. 3. Total # of ATDs used:_____		No Assistance	Verbal Supportive [Encouragement]	Verbal Non-Directive	Verbal Directive	Gestures	Task or Environment Reinforcement	Demonstration	Physical Guidance	Physical Support	Total Assist	INDEPENDENCE subtask scores	Unsafe Observations	PROCESS: Imprecision, lack of economy, missing steps QUALITY: Standards not met / improvement needed
		Assist level →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Subtasks	Subtask Criteria													
1	Obtains correct fruit from refrigerator (Apple)													
2	Selects appropriate knife (selects paring knife or other small knife)													
3	Cuts fruit into 8 parts, removes seeds, & removes peel correctly (8 pieces; seeds removed; peel removed)													
4	Transports plate with fruit to table correctly (does not carry knife along; uses cart if weakness, tremor, or instability present; does not spill on floor)													

Figure 6.2: PASS Fruit Task [47]

Task # H23: IADL-C: Oven Use (Meal Preparation)		INDEPENDENCE DATA									SAFETY DATA	ADEQUACY DATA		
Assistive Technology Devices (ATDs) used during task: 1. 2. 3. Total # of ATDs used:_____		No Assistance	Verbal Supportive [Encouragement]	Verbal Non-Directive	Verbal Directive	Gestures	Task or Environment Reinforcement	Demonstration	Physical Guidance	Physical Support	Total Assist	INDEPENDENCE subtask scores	Unsafe Observations	PROCESS: Imprecision, lack of economy, missing steps QUALITY: Standards not met / improvement needed
		Assist level →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Subtasks	Subtask Criteria													
1	Reports correctly that muffins must be started first													
2	Sets oven temperature control correctly (as designated on instructions)													
3	Measures liquid correctly (amount listed on the package)													
4	Prepares muffins for oven correctly (stirs until blended; greases tin or puts in paper muffin cups; fills muffin cups about 2/3 full)													
5	Places food in oven correctly (uses mitt; if tremor is evident or if placing between two oven racks; does not allow skin to touch racks or inside of oven door)													
6	Removes food from oven correctly (uses mitt/holder; does not allow skin to touch racks or inside of oven door; removes + 1 - 5 minutes of shortest or longest suggested baking time; no indication of inadequately heated cooked food or burned food)													
7	Turns off oven promptly (before or immediately after removal of food)													
8	Removes muffins from tin onto plate correctly (uses mitt/holder and knife if tin still warm; lets tin cool and then removes muffins onto plate)													
9	Transports muffins to table correctly (uses cart if weakness, tremor or instability present; does not spill on floor)													

Figure 6.3: PASS Muffin Task [47]

6.2 Fine-grained Task Extraction

The detail in which tasks can be broken down varies in literature. Human actions may be decomposed all the way into action primitives which is a body part + some motion (eg. right/left hand forward/backward) [118]. Fine-grained actions can be thought as being one level "coarser" than these action primitives and may combine action primitives to perform a small task (eg. cutting fruit, stir-frying, washing a fruit) [76]. A "coarser" level above fine-grained actions are coarse-grained actions and describe the activity that encompasses all of the fine-grained actions (eg. cooking, working). Although action primitives may be useful to consider when breaking down a task, the focus of the thesis is the evaluation of function and ability to perform tasks toward some goal. The detection of coarse-grained actions or activities have been successful in literature previously [68], but these coarse-grained actions are too general and do not provide insight into the functional quality of the cooking task. Thus, the focus of the task extraction will be at the "fine-grained" level.

For each cooking activity in the PASS, an experimental protocol will be developed based on the subtasks outlined in the task document. Although the PASS presents general steps to complete the task, there may sometimes be other actions, or "side-actions" involved in the task. For example, for the Cutting Fruit task in Figure 6.2, obtaining the fruit from the refrigerator would require the individual to perform OPEN-FRIDGE, GRAB-FRIDGE, and CLOSE-FRIDGE. The experimental protocol will be more detailed with steps detailing the actions in the PASS as well as any side-actions that occur. Then, from the steps in the experimental protocol, the fine-grained actions can be extracted.

6.3 Experimental Protocol

This section will detail the experimental protocol for each of the 3 pass tasks. The steps presented in the original PASS document (Figures 6.2-6.3) are used as reference and adapted to the environment where the experiments will take place: the Independent Living Suite. Location of items that were interacted with in the ILS that are not standard in every kitchen are labelled in Figure 6.4.



Figure 6.4: Independent Living Suite locations.

6.3.1 Initial Setup

The initial setup prior to conducting the experiments involved the following steps:

1. Referencing the 9H configuration the resulted in the best accuracy and repeatability determined in Chapter 3, the anchors are set up in the locations indicated by Figure 3.7.
2. Based on the documentation for the Pozyx [81], the settings for the fastest possible sample rate (16 Hz) without a large effect on the communication range was a bitrate of 850 kbit/s and a preamble length of 128. Both the anchors and the tags were set to communicate at these settings.
3. Setup a camera with a countdown timer so that segments of the data

can be manually labelled at a later time.

4. Wear the Pozyx tag on the dominant hand.

6.3.2 Protocol: Cutting Fruit

Based on Figure 6.2, this task involves getting a piece of fruit from the refrigerator, choosing a knife, peeling the fruit, cutting it into 8 pieces, plating and serving it. The detailed steps for the protocol are shown in Table 6.2 with the fruit being an apple. Figure 6.5 shows a part of the setup for the PASS fruit cutting task.

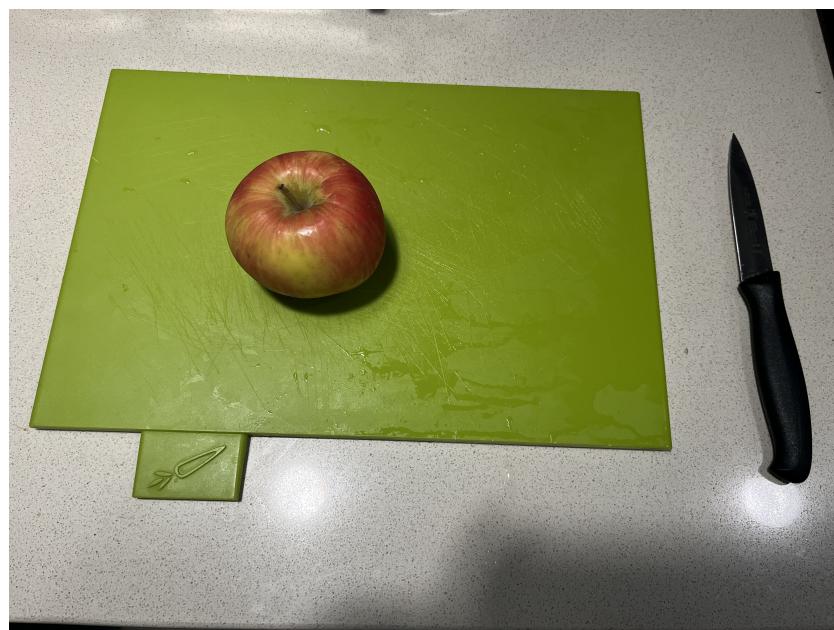


Figure 6.5: PASS: Fruit Cutting task setup.

Table 6.2: Protocol for the PASS cutting fruit task. Note that Quiet Standing (QS) refers to the position where the participant has their hands on the side of their thighs, being as still as possible.

Step	Details	Fine-Grained Action
1	Start the video with the countdown and just as the countdown finishes start data collection script	
2	Move to the position in front of the refrigerator and stand in a Quiet Standing (QS) position for 2-3 seconds. Quickly raise and lower the hand with the sensor (for sensor and video time synchronization) and return to QS	
3	Stay in QS for 5 seconds	QS
4	Walk to the sink	
5	Open the faucet and wash hands for 10 seconds, close the faucet	WASH
6	Walk to the position in front of the oven (where the drying towel is)	
7	Dry hands	DRY
8	Walk to the position in front of the refrigerator	
9	Open the refrigerator with the dominant hand	OPEN-FRIDGE
10	Reach into the fridge and grab an apple with the dominant hand	GRAB-FRIDGE
11	Close the fridge with the dominant hand	CLOSE-FRIDGE
12	Place the apple on the kitchen counter	
13	Walk to where the cutting board is	
14	Grab the cutting board	GRAB-BOARD
15	Walk to the kitchen counter	

Continued on next page

Table 6.2 – continued from previous page

Step	Details	Fine-Grained Action
16	Place the cutting board on the kitchen counter (beside the apple)	
17	Move to the position in front of the drawer containing the knife	
18	Open the drawer with the knife with the dominant hand	OPEN-CUTLERY
19	Grab the parring knife with the dominant hand	GRAB-CUTLERY
20	Close the drawer with the dominant hand	CLOSE-CUTLERY
21	Place the knife on the counter	
22	Grab the apple and move to the position in front of the sink	
23	Wash the apple	WASH
24	Move back to the position in front of the counter	
25	Peel the apple using the parring knife	PEEL
26	Cut the apple into 8ths using the chopping board	CUT
27	Move to the position in front of the tableware cabinet	
28	Open the tableware cabinet door	OPEN-TABLEWARE
29	Grab a plate and place it on the kitchen counter	GRAB-TABLEWARE
30	Close the tableware cabinet	CLOSE-TABLEWARE

Continued on next page

Table 6.2 – continued from previous page

Step	Details	Fine-Grained Action
31	Move to the position in front of the kitchen counter	
32	Transfer the apple slices from the cutting board to the plate	PLATING
33	Grab the plate with the apples and bring place it on the dining table	SERVE
34	Return to the position in front of the refrigerator and stand in QS for 5 seconds	QS

6.3.3 Protocol: Making Soup

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