

Gesture Spotting Using Wrist Worn Microphone and 3-Axis Accelerometer

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- ? Motivation
- ? Overview of experiment
- ? Sound & acceleration
- ? Classifier combination
- ? Evaluation
- ? Conclusion



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Wearable Activity Recognition

- Assembly and maintenance a key wearable application
- Activity recognition and tracking
 - Automatic manuals
 - Hazard prevention, etc.

“Recognizing Workshop Activity
Using Body Worn Microphones and Accelerometers”
Pervasive '04



wearit@work

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Woodshop Scenario

- ? 9 woodworking tool activities
- ? Fixed sequence:
 - ..
 - 'get saw from drawer'
 - 'cut wood with saw'
 - 'put saw back in drawer'
 - ..

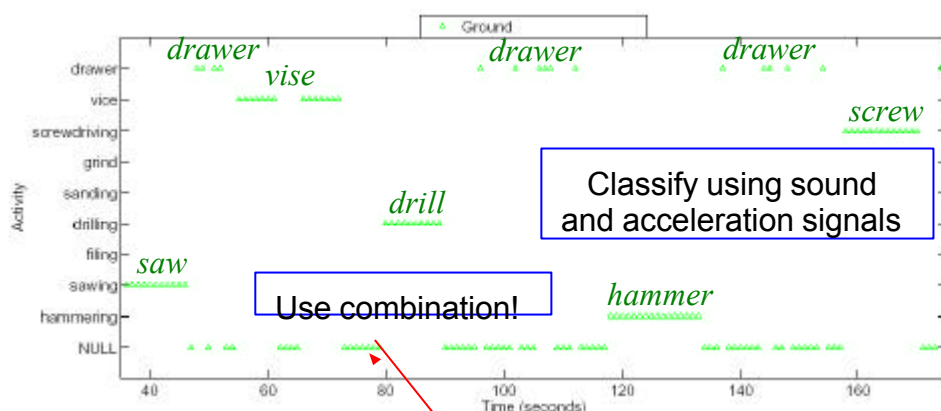


Woodshop Scenario

- ? 9 woodwork tool activities
- ? Fixed sequence:
 - ..
 - 'get saw from drawer'
 - 'cut wood with saw'
 - 'put saw back in drawer'
 - ..
- ? Wrist mounted microphone & accelerometer (3-axis)
- ? 5 subjects
- ? 20 experiment sets



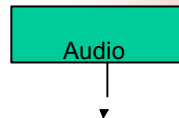
Typical sequence 'ground truth'



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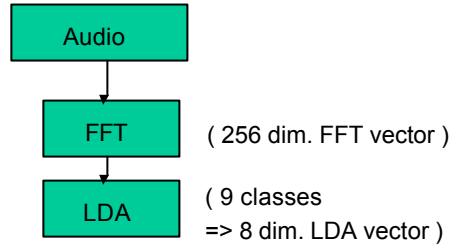
Classification of Sound

- Frame-by-frame
 - Moving window over continuous data (100ms)



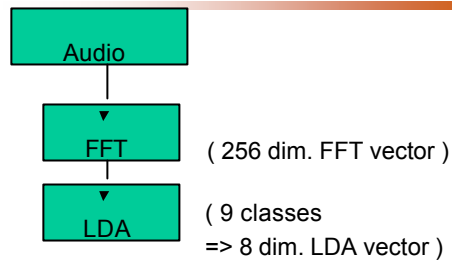
Classification of Sound

- Frame-by-frame
 - Moving window over continuous data (100ms)
 - Spectrum pattern matching
 - Linear Discriminant Analysis



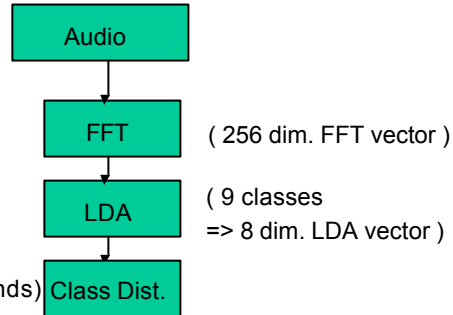
Classification of Sound

- Frame-by-frame
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 - Spectrum pattern matching
 - Linear Discriminant Analysis
 - Distance from class means



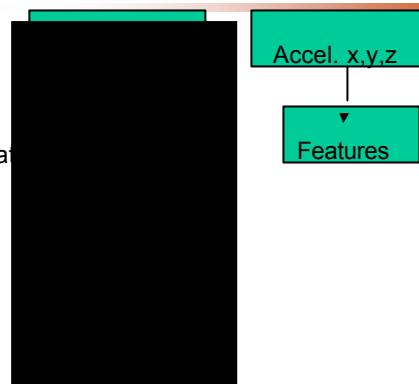
Classification of Sound

- Frame-by-frame
 - Moving window over continuous data (100ms)
 - Spectrum pattern matching
 - Linear Discriminant Analysis
 - Distance from class means
- Larger moving window (2 seconds)
 - Mean of LDA distances
 - Classify using Min. Distance



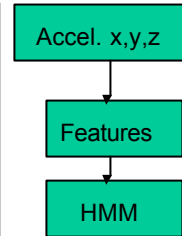
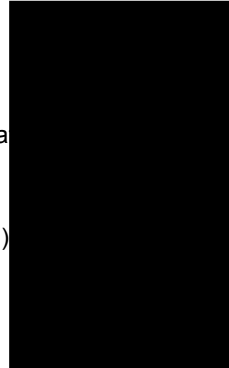
Classification of Acceleration

- Features
 - Peak count and mean
 - Mean and variance of raw data



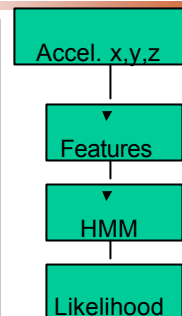
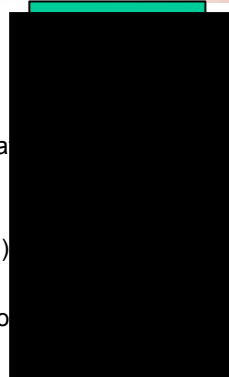
Classification of Acceleration

- Features
 - Peak count and mean
 - Mean and variance of raw data
- Moving window (2 seconds)
 - Hidden Markov Model (HMM)
 - Class likelihoods

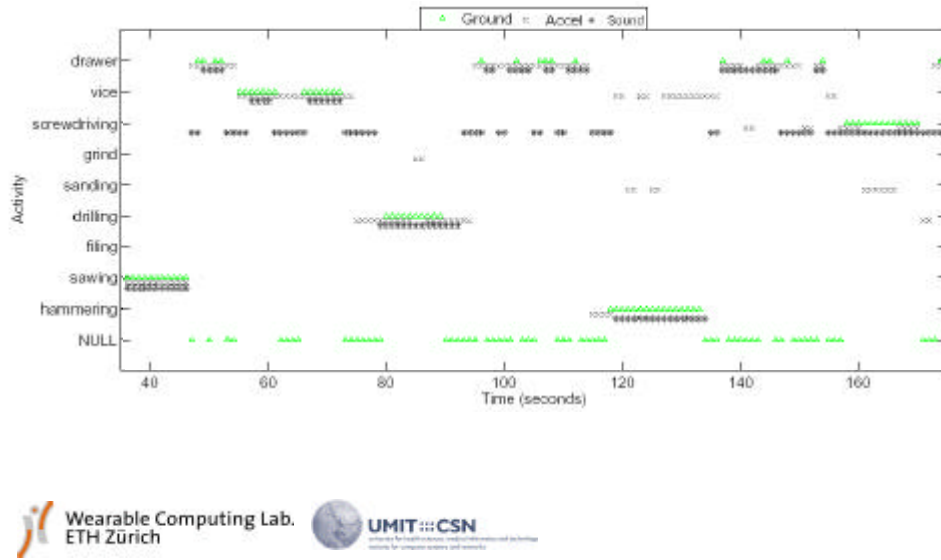


Classification of Acceleration

- Features
 - Peak count and mean
 - Mean and variance of raw data
- Moving window (2 seconds)
 - Hidden Markov Model (HMM)
 - Class likelihoods
 - Classify using Max. Likelihood



Typical prediction output: sound and acceleration

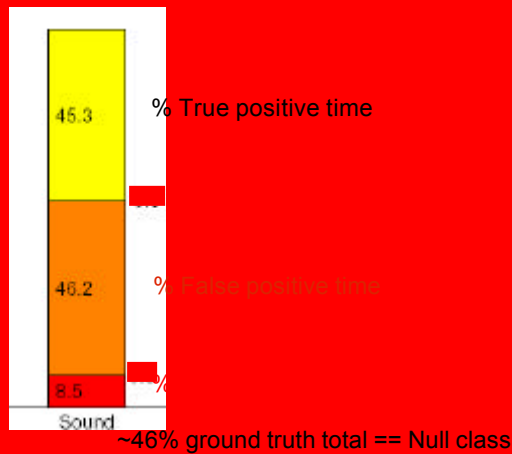


Confusion matrix from all sound data

Class	Total(s)	hammer	saw	file	drill	sand	grind	screwdr.	vice	drawer	NULL	%Correct
hammer	195.7	168.5						19.6	6.7	0.8		86.12
saw	306.4		267.2	14.0		2.0		10.5	12.7			87.21
file	304.6			238.8		34.4	1	16.1	2.5	2.8		78.40
drill	241.5				226.5	12.0	2.0	1.0				93.79
sand	313.0		6.0	13.9		258.0	2.0	21.7	0.9	10.5		82.42
grind	277.7					2.9	274.5	0.3				98.86
screwdr.	260.4							249.0	9.8	1.6		95.64
vice	678.1		0.3					101.8	571.2	4.8		84.24
drawer	658.8					0.7		163.6	22.7	471.8		71.61
NULL	2777.5	5.5	8.8	7.3	111.5	18.0	67.5	1360.8	506.4	691.7		0

Zero true negatives

Errorbar summary from all sound data

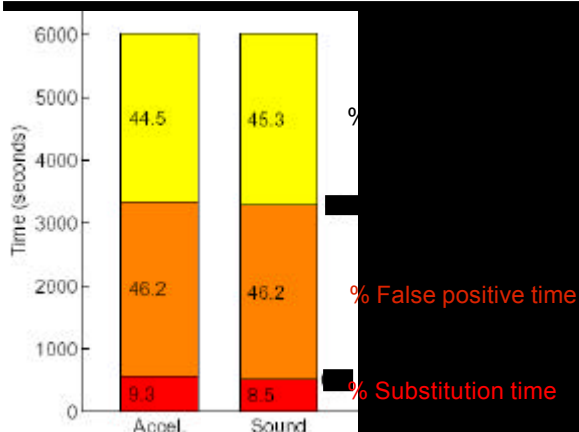


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Errorbar summary from Acceleration & Sound



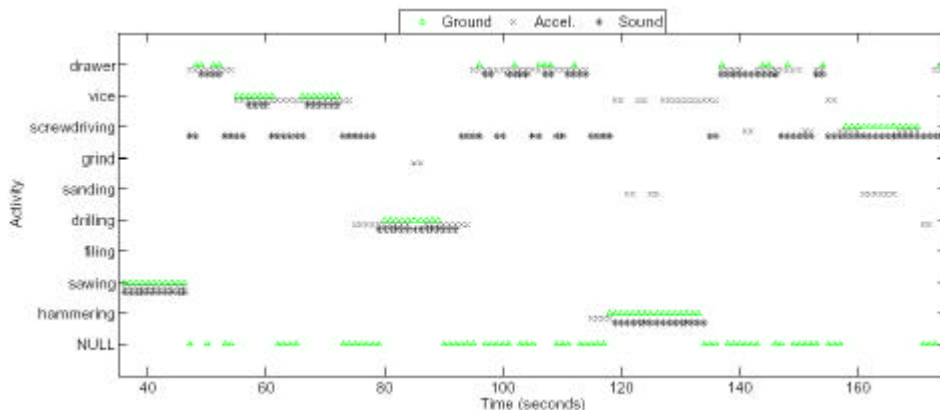
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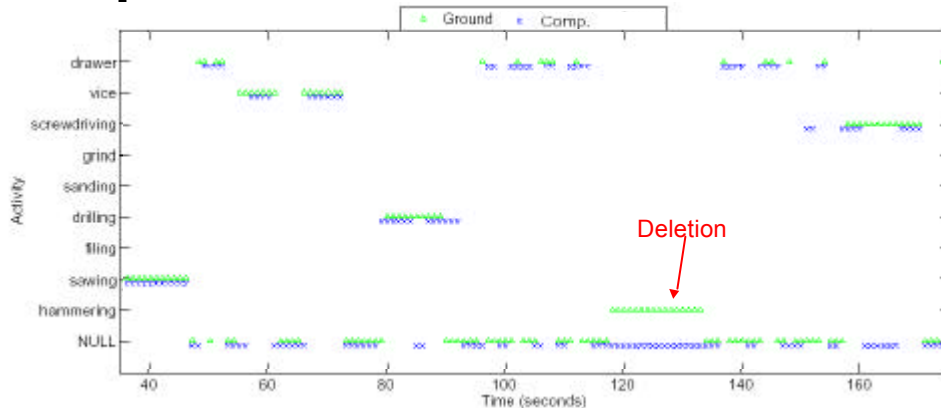
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Typical prediction output: sound and acceleration



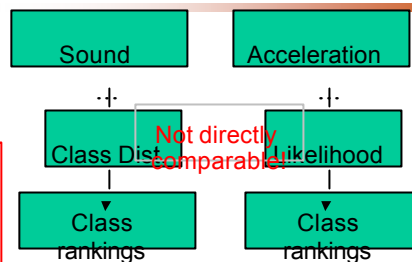
Combination #1: Comparison of top choices



A 'softer' combination using class rankings

e.g. over a 2 second window..

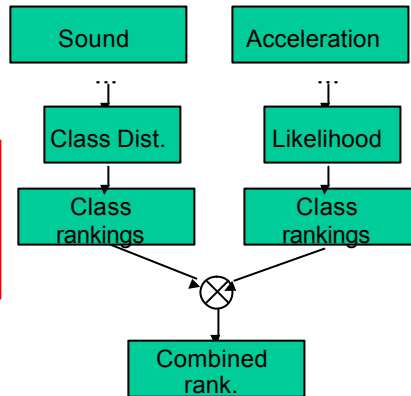
class	<u>hammer</u>	vice	file	drill	..
sound rank	1	3	2	4	..
accel. rank	2	1	4	3	..



A 'softer' combination using class rankings

e.g. over a 2 second window..

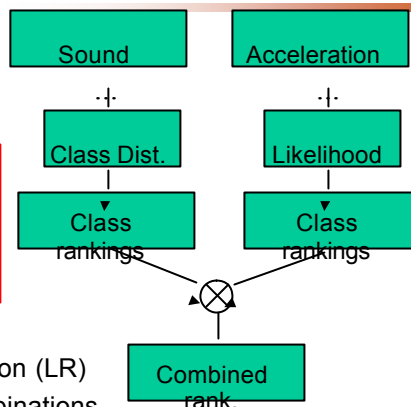
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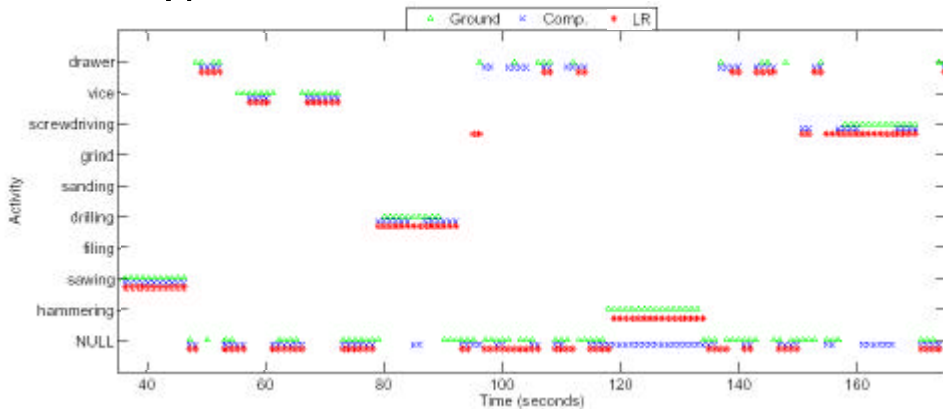
e.g. over a 2 second window..

class	<u>hammer</u>	vise	file	drill	..
sound rank	1	3	2	4	..
accel. rank	2	1	4	3	..
comb. rank	1	2	3	4	..



- Method based on Logistic regression (LR)
 - account for common rank combinations
- “Decision combination in multiple classifier systems”
- Ho et. al, TPAMI '94

Combination #1: ranking fusion using LR



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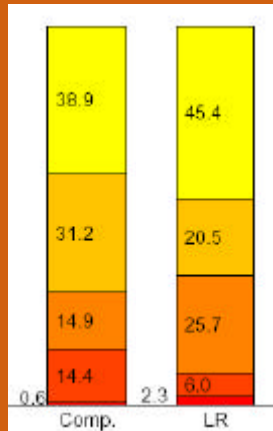


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Results for Comparison and LR



% True positive time

% True 'Null' time

% False positive time

% False Null' time

% Substitution time

~46% ground truth total == Null class

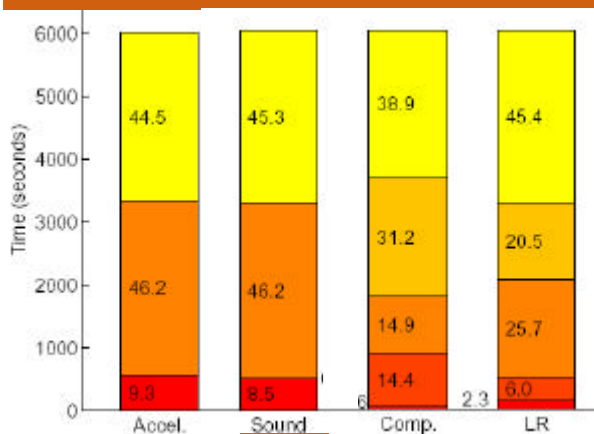


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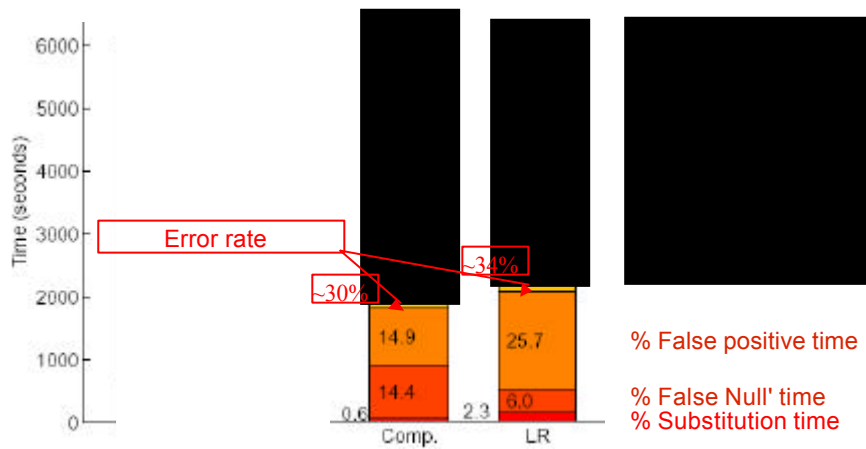


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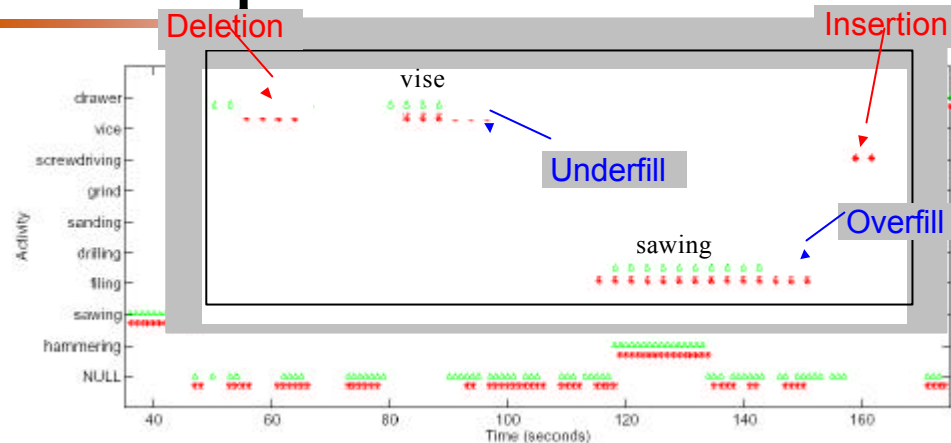
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Results for Comparison and LR

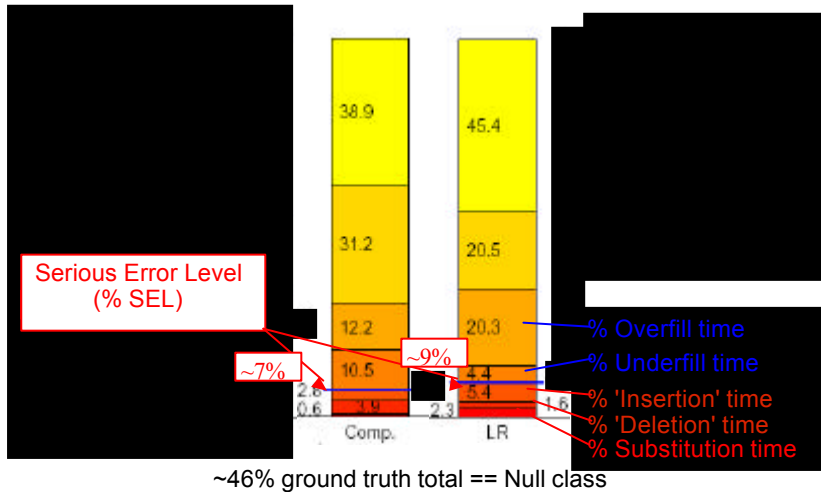


~46% ground truth total == Null class

Closeup of errors



Results for Comparison and LR



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Conclusion

- Single wrist-worn microphone and accelerometer sufficient to recognise hand and tool activities
 - provided activity has corresponding motion and sound
 - combine sound and acceleration classifiers to detect *Null*
- *Time-based evaluation of continuous recognition*
 - confusion matrix inaccurate for certain evaluation criteria
 - suggest use of 'minor error' categories: Overfill and Underfill

Conclusion

? Questions?

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