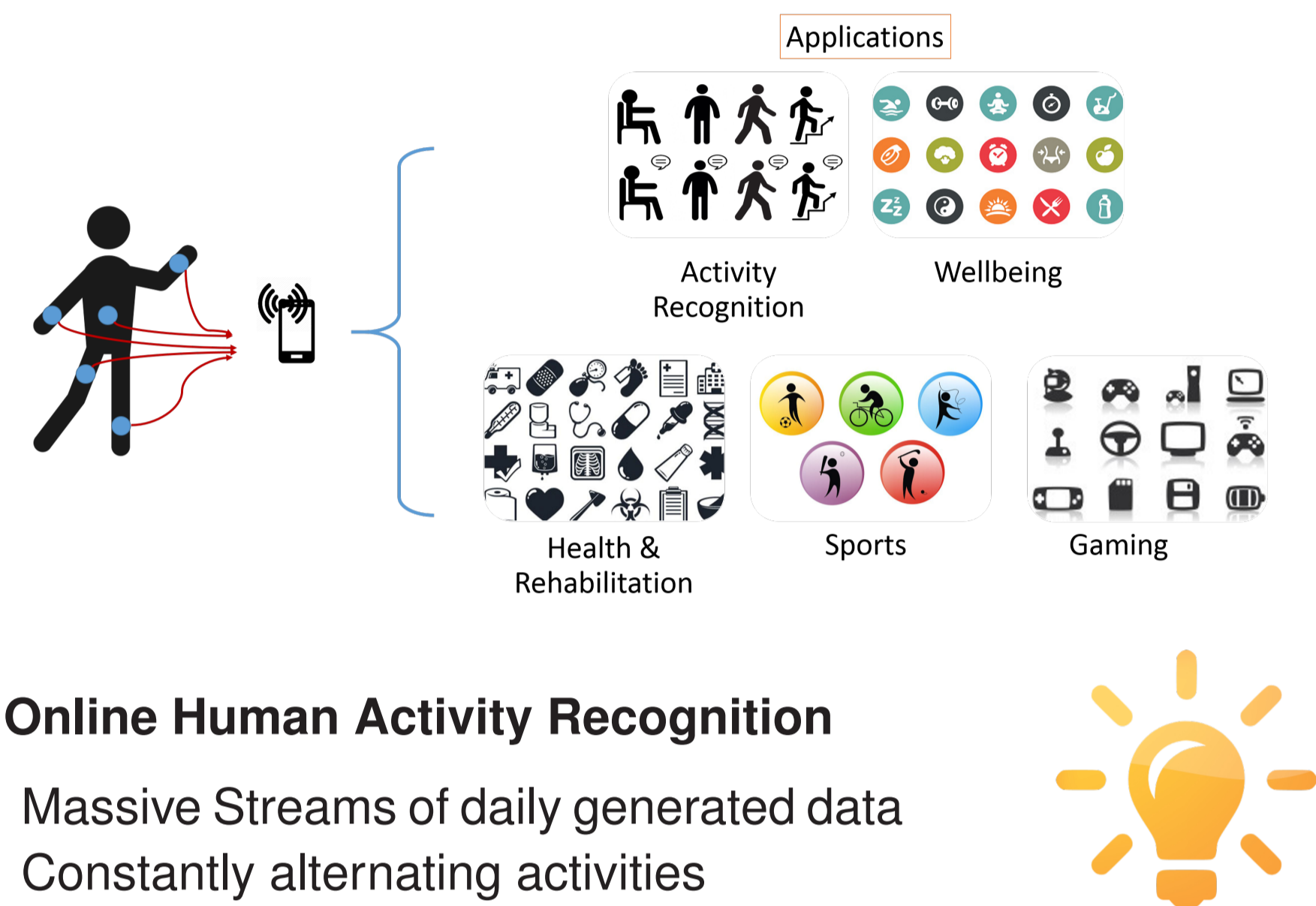


Motivation - Online Human Activity Recognition

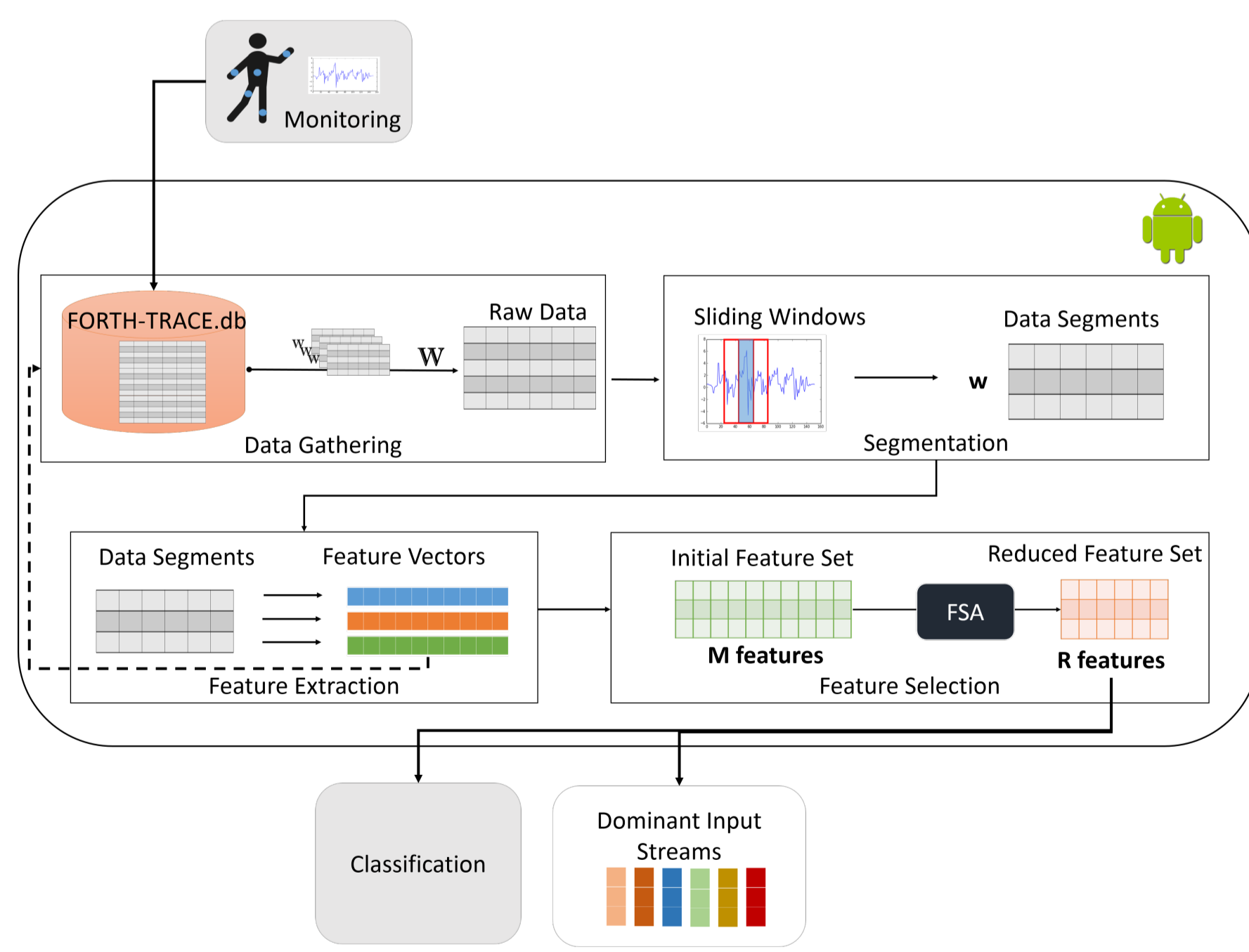


Goals and Contribution

Feature Selection for HAR

- Reduce raw signals into discriminative features
- Accurate interpretation of Human Activities
- Software Framework** for Online Feature Selection on Mobile Devices
- Explore online aspects of popular Feature Selection Algorithms
- Analyze FSA performance with respect to variation of activities

Proposed Online Feature Selection Architecture



Online Feature Selection library

- Extension of **FORTH-TRACE library** [1] in Android Devices
- Dynamic data processing and storage** ⇒ Database integration to load and store data
- Dynamic data gathering** ⇒ Temporal windows of size W to simulate online scenario
- Online Feature Extraction and Feature Selection**

Experimental Setup

Dynamic Data Gathering

- FORTH-TRACE Dataset [1] (duration of activities: 18 min)
- Temporal windows $W \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (min)
- Generating $P \in \{9, 6, 5, 4\}$ partitions

FORTH-TRACE DATASET



Segmentation

- Sliding windows of length $w = 2s$

Feature Extraction

- Statistical Features [6]

Feature Selection

- Unsupervised:** Feature similarity for redundancy reduction - FSSA (2002) [3]
- Ranker:** Relief-F (1997) [4]
- Graph-Based:** Graph Clustering with Node Centrality - GCNC (2015) [5]

Post-Processing Evaluation Metrics

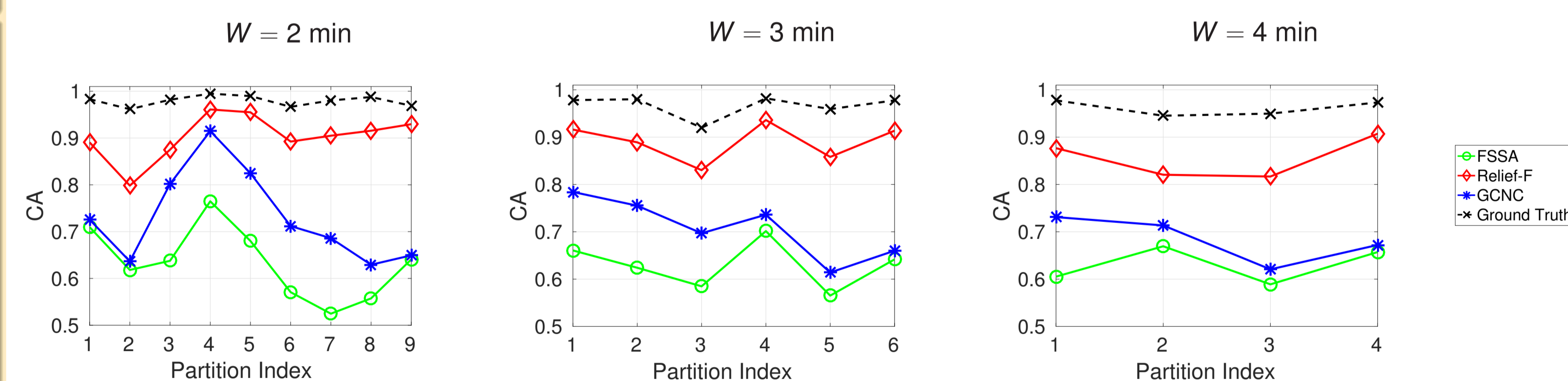
- Normalized Representation Entropy (\bar{H}_r) [3]
 - $\bar{H}_r \in [0, 1]$
 - Measures the amount of redundancy in feature set
- SVM classification accuracy (CA) [2]
 - Split feature set into Train (70%) and Test (30%) sets
 - Gaussian-Kernel SVM classifier

Online Performance of Library

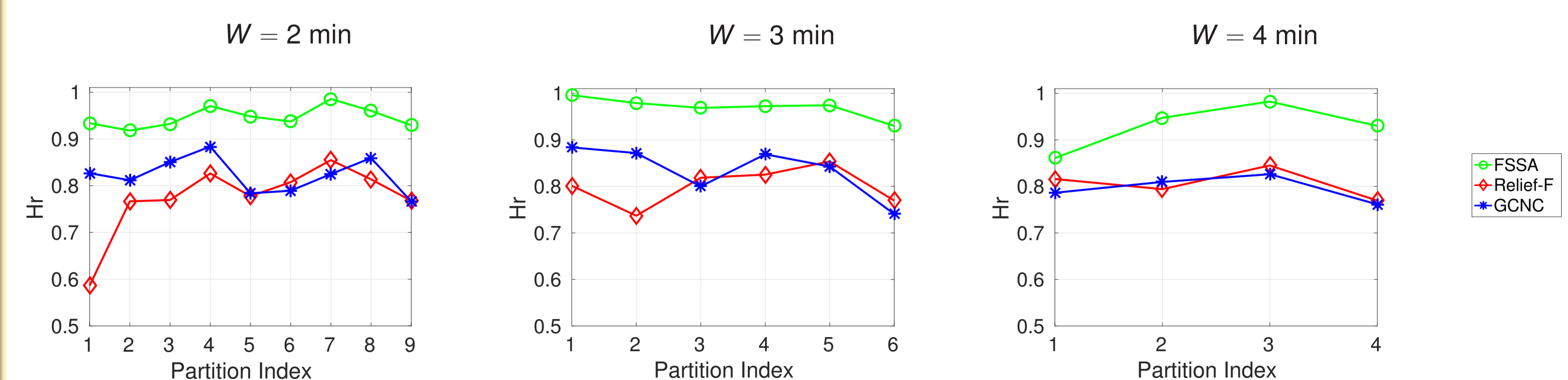
- Execution time per component
- Energy requirements of Android device

Experimental Results

Classification Accuracy w.r.t. the data chunk size W (mean values from all sensor locations)



Representation Entropy w.r.t. the data chunk size W (mean values from all sensor locations)



Inconsistent FSA performance over different temporal windows W due to variation of activity labels within different partitions P

Online HAR applications involve short data chunks!

Impact of activity labels to the Classification Accuracy

Classification Accuracy and percentage (%) of activity labels across different partitions for $W = 2$ min

Partition Index	Left Wrist			
	2	4	5	8
GCNC	0.66	0.81	0.84	0.68
Relief-F	0.78	0.97	0.97	0.88
FSSA	0.70	0.58	0.71	0.62

Partition Index	Right Thigh			
	2	4	5	8
GCNC	0.69	0.96	0.80	0.67
Relief-F	0.72	0.96	0.95	0.95
FSSA	0.62	0.84	0.74	0.54

Activity	2	4	5	8
stand	18.64	3.39	16.1	16.1
sit	41.53	-	-	-
sit & talk	26.27	-	-	-
walk	-	94.92	-	-
walk & talk	-	-	81.36	28.81
climb	-	-	-	-
climb & talk	-	-	-	50.85
postural transitions	13.56	1.69	2.54	4.23



Distribution of Activity Labels and CA

- ✓ Single primary activity ⇒ optimal CA
- ✗ More activities ⇒ less accurate predictions

Run-time aspects of Feature Selection library

Execution time(s) of the library components per W

W	2	3	4	5
Acquisition	1.2	1.36	1.73	1.7
Segmentation	0.73	0.95	1.14	1.16
Feature Extraction	46.62	84.28	116.71	146.23
FS: FSSA	49.57	69.81	85.74	105.49
FS: Relief-F	4.3	7.36	9.75	11.71
FS: GCNC	21.52	21.74	23.06	28.25

Energy consumption of online library

Energy Requirement: ~ 20.3 Joule

Outperforms:

- Adaptive Accelerometer Activity Recognition (A3R) algorithm [7] ⇒ 100 Joule
- Shimmer3 Gesture Recognition application [8] ⇒ 29.2 Joule



Most time consuming module: Feature Extraction

FSA execution:

- ✗ Relief-F (supervised): fast ⇒ not suitable for online realizations
- ✓ GCNC (graph-based): adequate time and performance for integration with online architectures

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