

---

# Smart-Walk: An Intelligent Physiological Monitoring System for Smart Families

P. Sundaravadivel<sup>1</sup>, S. P. Mohanty<sup>2</sup>, E. Kougianos<sup>3</sup>,  
V. P. Yanambaka<sup>4</sup>, and M. K. Ganapathiraju<sup>5</sup>

University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203, USA.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.<sup>5</sup>

Email: ps0374@unt.edu<sup>1</sup>, saraju.mohanty@unt.edu<sup>2</sup>, elias.kougianos@unt.edu<sup>3</sup>,  
vy0017@unt.edu<sup>1</sup>, and madhavi@pitt.edu<sup>5</sup>

---

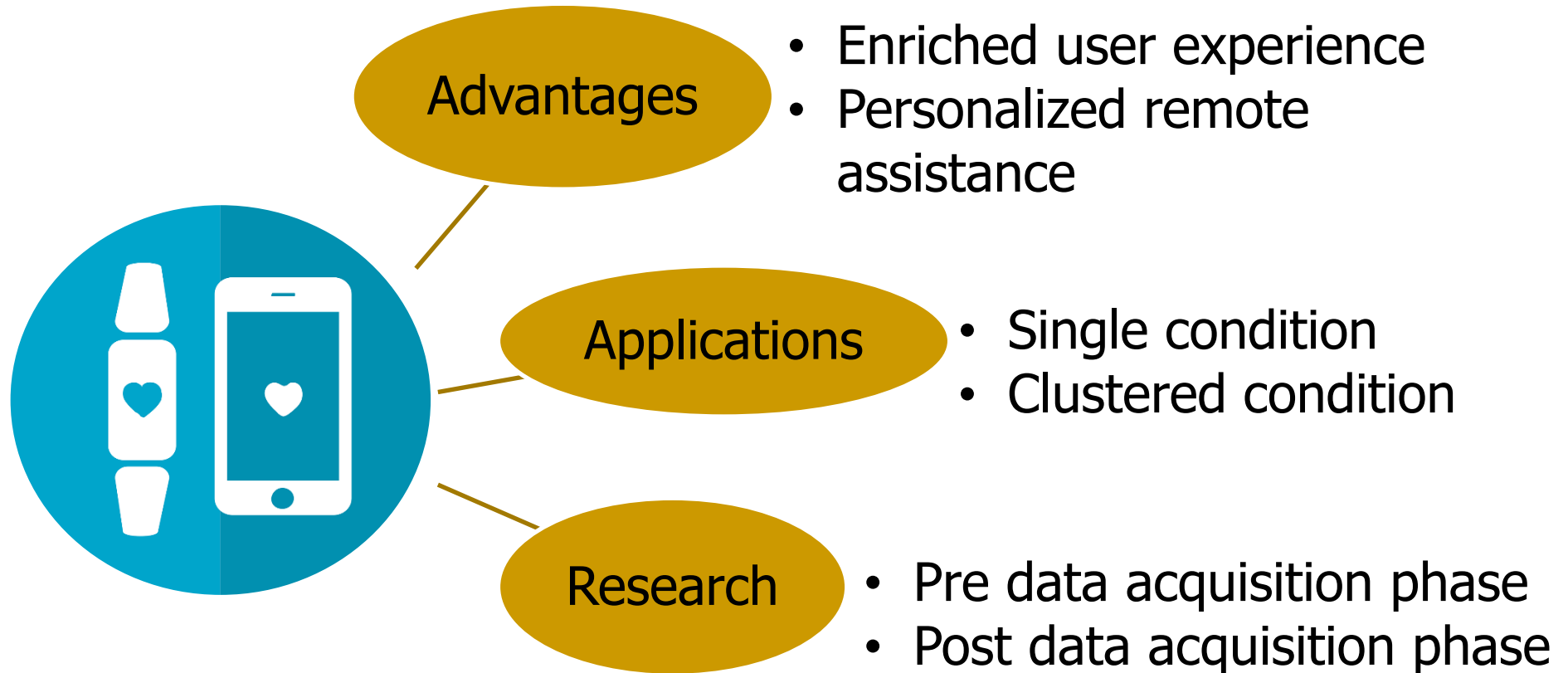
# Outline of the talk

---

- ❖ Introduction and Motivation
- ❖ Novel Contributions
- ❖ Proposed Architecture for Smart Walk System in IoT
- ❖ System level design of Smart Walk System
- ❖ Implementation and experimental results
- ❖ Conclusions and Future research

# Introduction

## ✓ Wearables



**Smart healthcare** empowers the users to self-manage emergency situations and keep them health-aware.

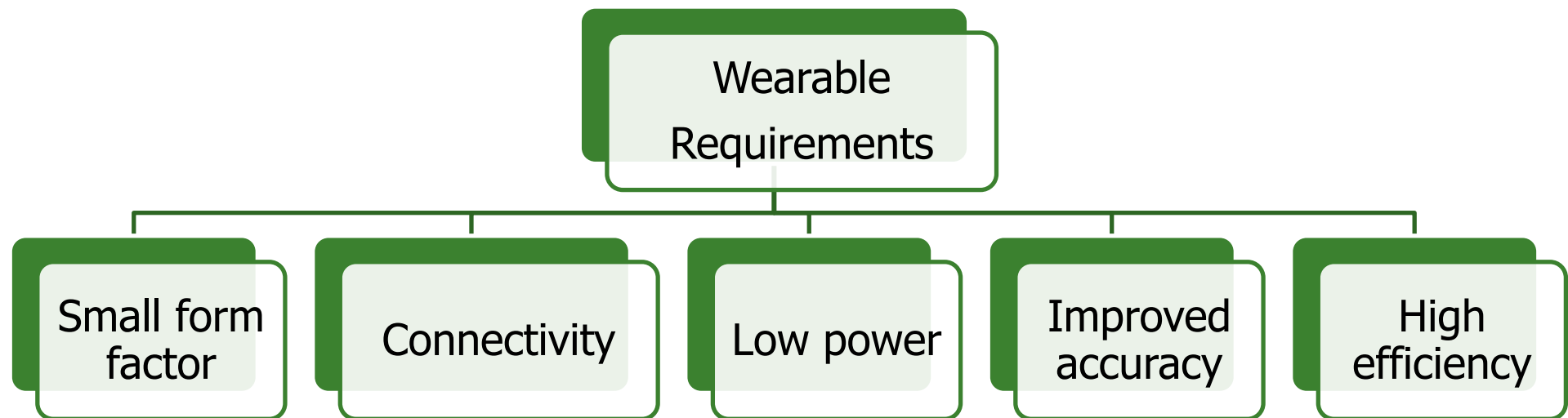
# Introduction

## ✓ Internet of Things

- The Internet of Things is a network of devices where **each device in the network is recognizable and connected**.
- It can be thought of as the interconnection of uniquely identifiable smart objects and devices.



# Introduction



# Novel Contributions of This Paper

---

1. An architecture is proposed for **vital sign monitoring in families**.
2. A **dynamic calibration** module to improve the accuracy of the sensor design is proposed.
3. A **feature based framework** for human step-detection based on the learning parameters is proposed.
4. The algorithm is validated using a classifier which **analyzes different learning parameters** and dynamically calibrates the sensor system.

# Framework of the Smart Walk System

## ✓ Ideal Components

- Sensor/transducer for data acquisition.
- Algorithms
- Information sharing
- Assistance to users

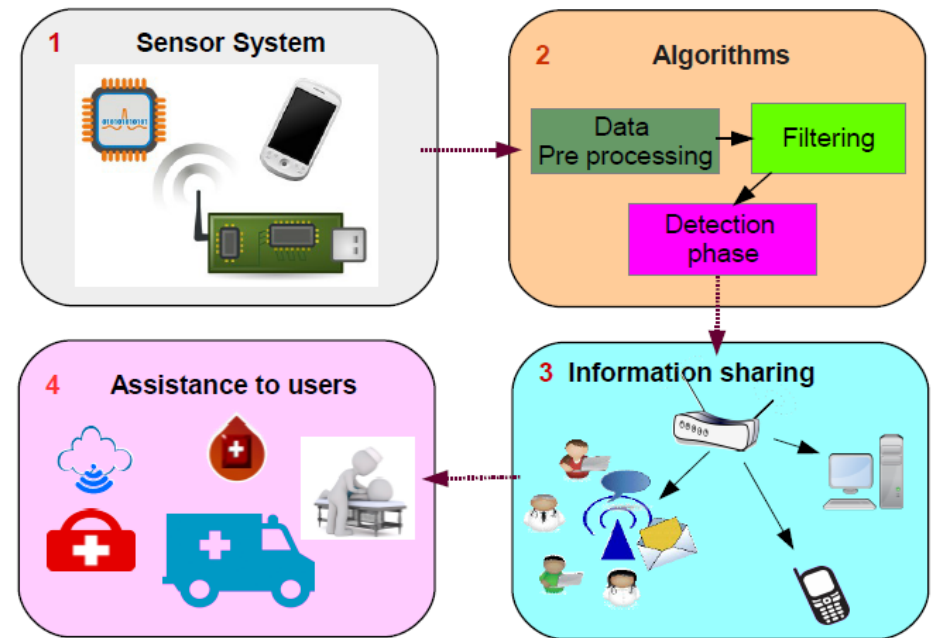
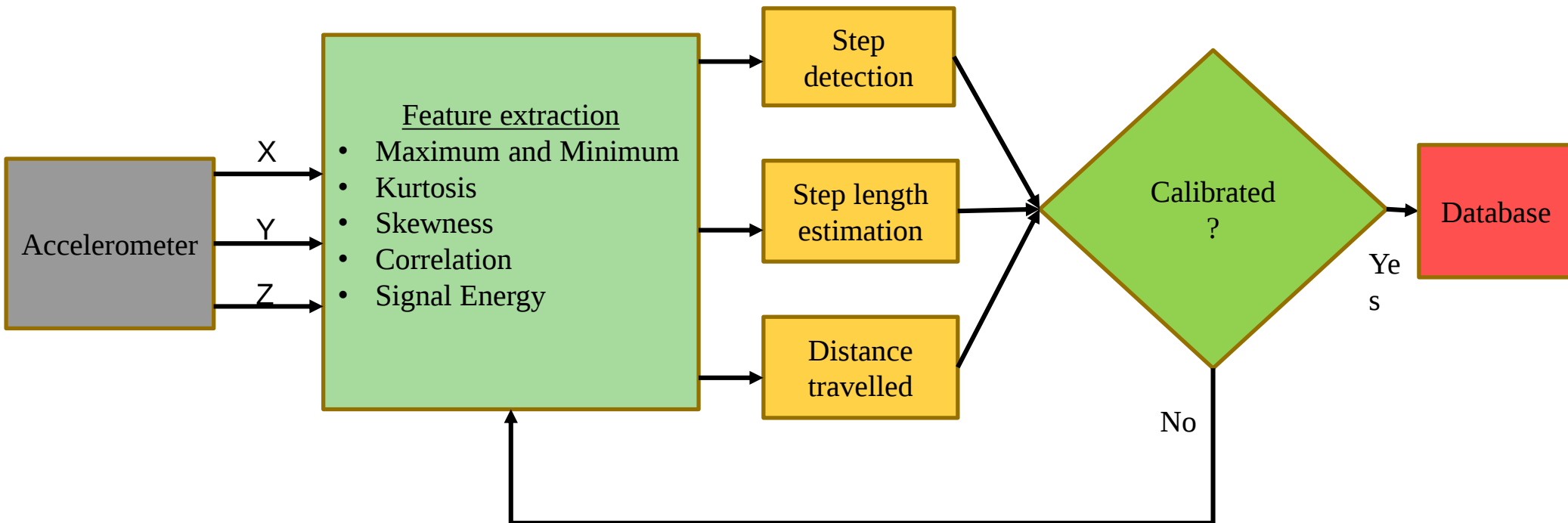


Fig. 2. Framework of the Smart walk system

# Proposed method for Efficient Parameter Estimation



---

# System level design of Smart Walk System

- ❖ Feature extraction for data analysis
- ❖ Human Activity monitoring Algorithm

# Feature extraction

## ✓ Accelerometer data

- X-axis → twisting or turning
- Y axis → leaning backward or forward
- Z-axis → movement against gravity

## ✓ Features

- Kurtosis
- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Maxima and Minima
- Skewness

# Human Activity Monitoring Algorithm

Step detection

Step length estimation

# Human Activity Monitoring Algorithm

- Step length is measured from heel to heel
- Human step length estimation varies linearly in accordance to the walking frequency and accelerometer variance

$$\text{Step length} = \alpha.f + \beta.v + \gamma$$

- $f \rightarrow$  walking frequency
- $v \rightarrow$  Variance of the accelerometer
- $\alpha$   $\beta$  and  $\gamma \rightarrow$  pre-learned parameters

---

# Implementation & Validation

- ❖ Sensor Design
- ❖ Classifier evaluation using WEKA

---

# Data for the Sensor System

---

- A public database consisting of 10291 instances of smartphone based human activity data was considered from Kaggle.
- These instances were grouped into six categories of activity: sitting, standing, walking, climbing downstairs, climbing upstairs, and laying.

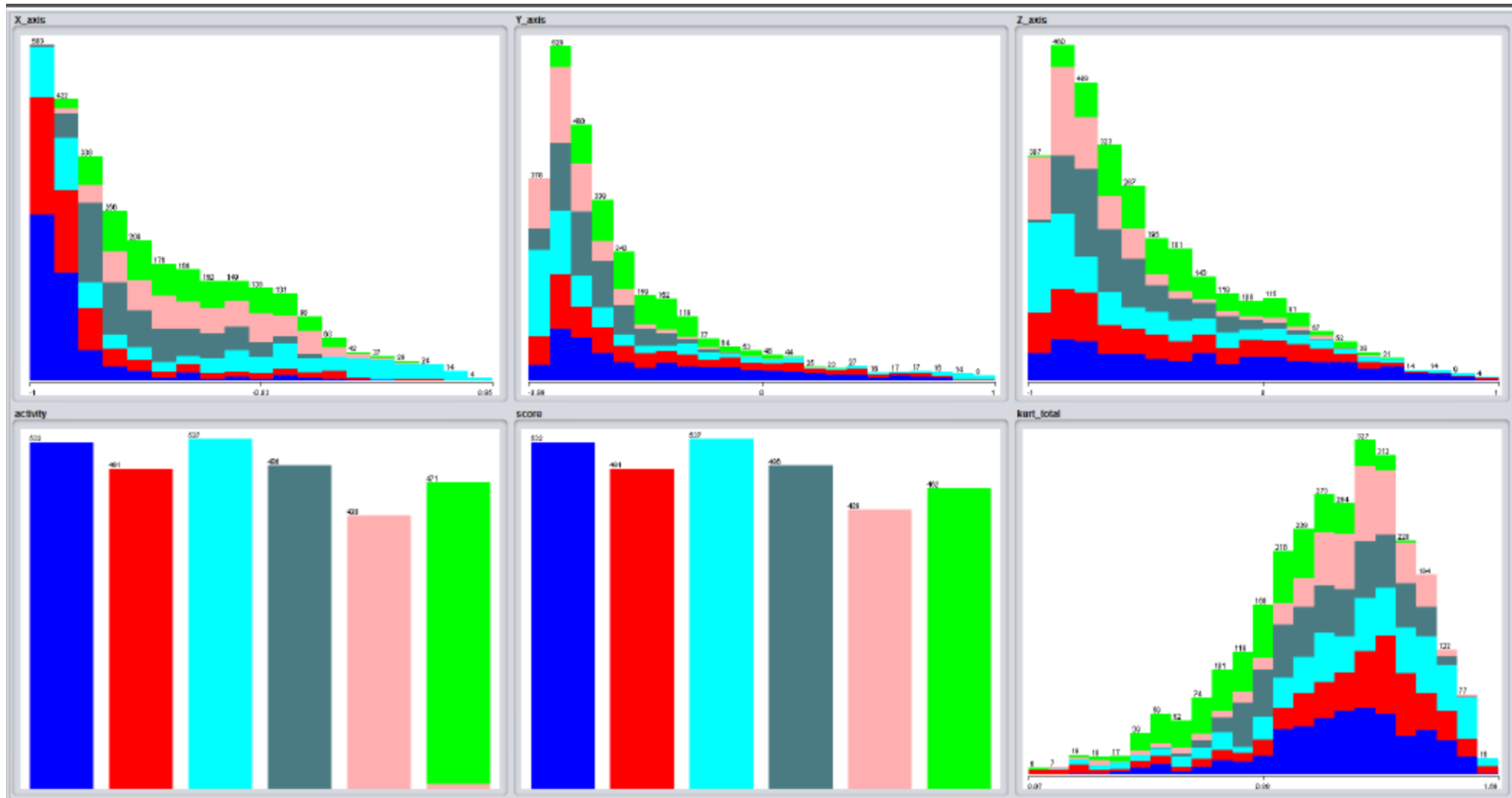
# Classifier evaluation using WEKA

- Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (WEKA) helps in evaluating system using numerous algorithms.
- Whenever a user makes a data entry, an Attribute-Relation File Format (.arff) is created, which serves as input for WEKA.

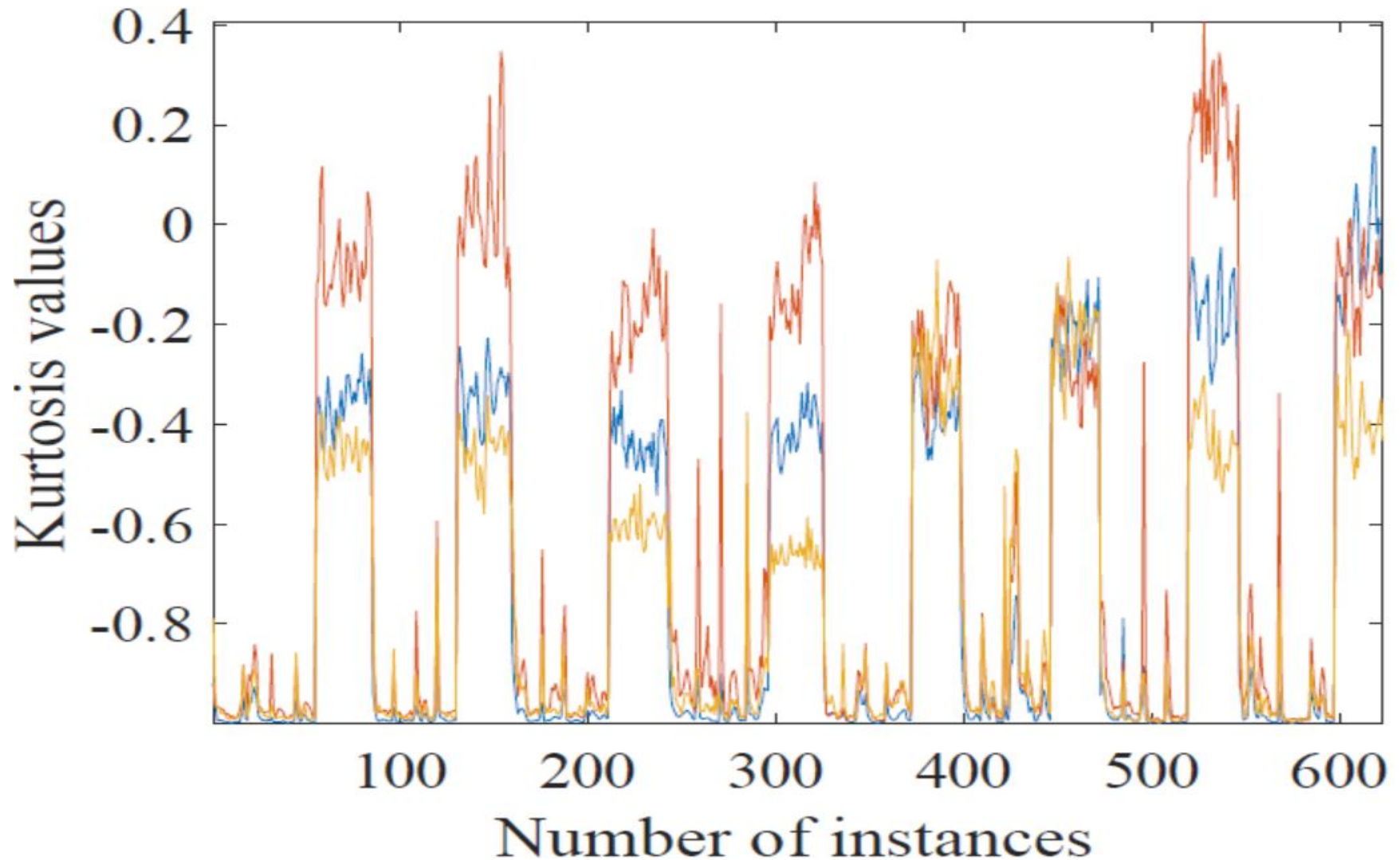
# Classifier evaluation for Kurtosis values using WEKA

| Classifiers           | Correlation Coefficient | Mean absolute error | Root Mean Squared error | Relative absolute error(%) | Root Relative Squared error (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SMO Regression        | 0.7795                  | 0.1029              | 0.1956                  | 44.8049                    | 67.68                           |
| Gaussian Process      | 0.7979                  | 0.1146              | 0.1742                  | 49.90                      | 60.28                           |
| M5 Rules              | 0.9741                  | 0.0409              | 0.0657                  | 17.82                      | 22.72                           |
| Decision Table        | 0.9263                  | 0.0619              | 0.11                    | 26.94                      | 38.07                           |
| Linear Regression     | 0.7979                  | 0.1142              | 0.1741                  | 49.71                      | 60.27                           |
| Multilayer Perceptron | 0.9645                  | 0.0597              | 0.0868                  | 26.00                      | 30.03                           |
| Additive Regression   | 0.9273                  | 0.0856              | 0.111                   | 37.26                      | 38.41                           |

# Kurtosis Analysis in WEKA



# Kurtosis values in different postures from 3 different subjects



# Classifier evaluation for Minimum and Maximum Accelerometer values using WEKA

| Classifiers             | Mean Absolute error | RMS error |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Input Mapped Classifier | 0.0014              | 0.0018    |
| SMO                     | 0.222               | 0.3089    |
| Decision Stump          | 0.2234              | 0.3342    |
| Simple Logistic         | 0.0437              | 0.0587    |
| Decision Table          | 0.0015              | 0.0002    |
| Bayes Net               | 0.0009              | 0.3309    |
| Multilayer Perceptron   | 0.0012              | 0.0016    |

# Performance Comparison with Existing Research

| Research Works    | Method                                         | Features considered                       | Activities                   | Accuracy (%) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Shin et al [21]   | Awareness algorithm of movement status         | Step length and total walking distance    | Walk and run                 | 96           |
| Chien et al. [20] | Dynamic algorithm                              | Number of steps taken                     | Walking, jumping and jogging | 95           |
| <b>This paper</b> | Adaptive algorithm based on feature extraction | Step detection and Step length estimation | Walking, sitting, standing   | 97.9         |

# Characterization Table for the Proposed System

| Characteristics              |                                                                  |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sensor System                | TIMSP432 launchpad integrated with Educational Booster Pack MKII |
| Operating Frequency          | 48 MHz                                                           |
| Sensor data acquisition tool | Energia and MATLAB                                               |
| Data Analysis Tool           | WEKA                                                             |
| Sample Dataset               | 10291 instances for analysis and 623 instances for validation    |
| Classifier                   | Decision Table                                                   |
| Accuracy (Worst Case)        | 97.9%                                                            |

---

# Conclusion and Future Research

---

- A framework based on features, for human activity monitoring system to keep track of physiological health of friends and family.
- This method helps in improving the overall calibration of the activity monitoring system.
- The decision table classifier using the data acquired from the sensing module yields 97.9% accuracy.

---

# Thank You !!!

Slides Available at:  
<http://www.smohanty.org>