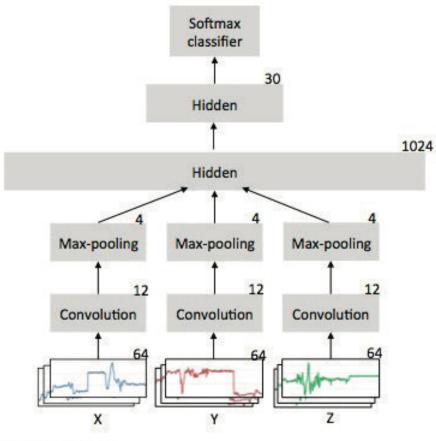
Mobile Health Lecture 8 Human Activity through Deep Learning

Cecilia Mascolo



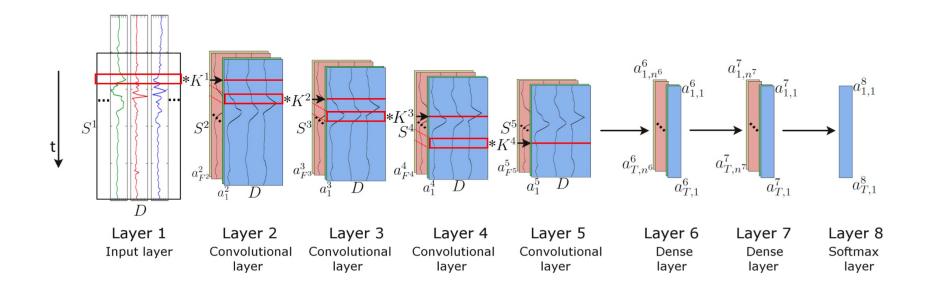
ML beyond Features for Activity Recognition





M. Zeng *et al.*, "Convolutional Neural Networks for human activity recognition using mobile sensors," *6th International Conference on Mobile Computing, Applications and Services*, 2014, pp. 197-205,

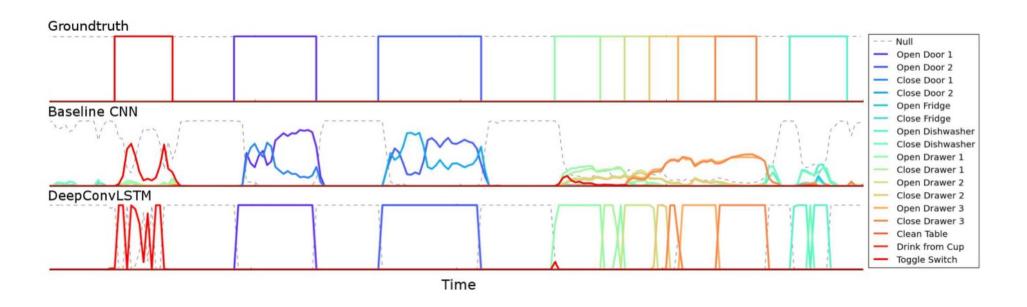
CNN+LSTMs for HAR





Ordóñez, F.J.; Roggen, D. Deep Convolutional and LSTM Recurrent Neural Networks for Multimodal Wearable Activity Recognition. *Sensors* **2016**, *16*, 115.

Visualization of Goodness of this Approach





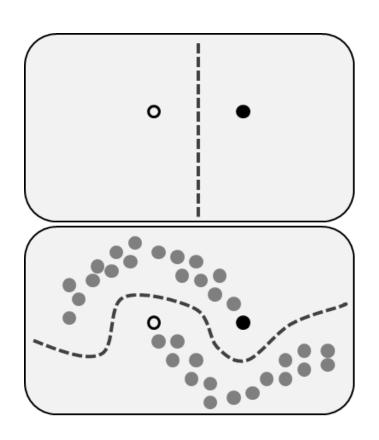
Ordóñez, F.J.; Roggen, D. Deep Convolutional and LSTM Recurrent Neural Networks for Multimodal Wearable Activity Recognition. *Sensors* **2016**, *16*, 115.

Deep Learning and HAR: Issues

- Unlike other domains, sensor data often lacks large scale labelled datasets
 - Difficult to collect large scale ground truth
 - This can lead to overfitting! (DNN with many parameters will memorize small data)
- Solutions:
 - Semi supervised learning
 - Self learning
 - Self training
 - Transfer Learning



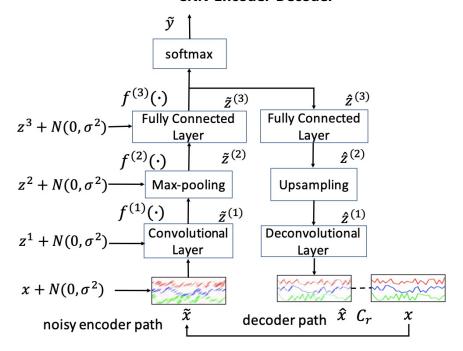
Semi-Supervised Learning: A recap





An Example of Semi Supervised HAR

CNN-Encoder-Decoder





Zeng, M., Yu, T., Wang, X., Nguyen, L. T., Mengshoel, O. J., & Lane, I. (2017, December). Semi-supervised convolutional neural networks for human activity recognition. In 2017 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data) (pp. 522-529). IEEE.

Semi Supervised Approaches for HAR

 Semi-supervised learning methods can achieve similar performance to fully supervised ones using only a fraction of the labels

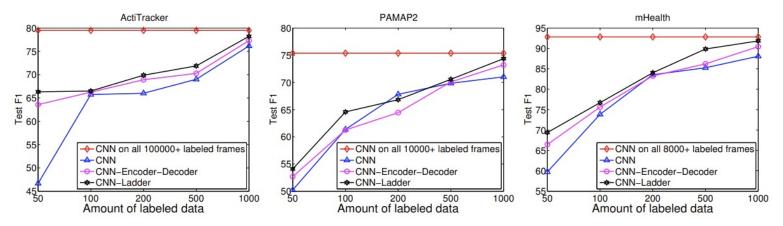
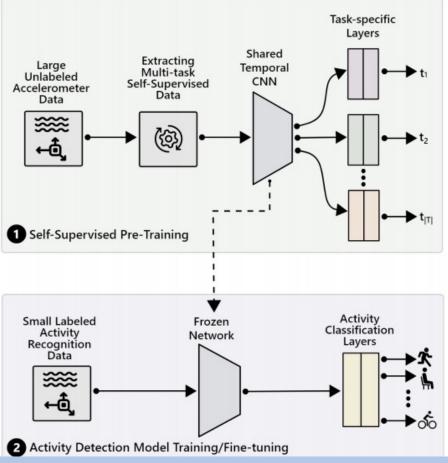


Figure 2: The F_m scores of CNN, CNN-Encoder-Decoder, and CNN-Ladder, with varying number of labeled examples. The F_m scores of supervised CNN on all labeled training examples are also shown as red lines.



Zeng, M., Yu, T., Wang, X., Nguyen, L. T., Mengshoel, O. J., & Lane, I. (2017, December). Semi-supervised convolutional neural networks for human activity recognition. In 2017 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data) (pp. 522-529). IEEE.

Self Supervision using Transformation Recognition



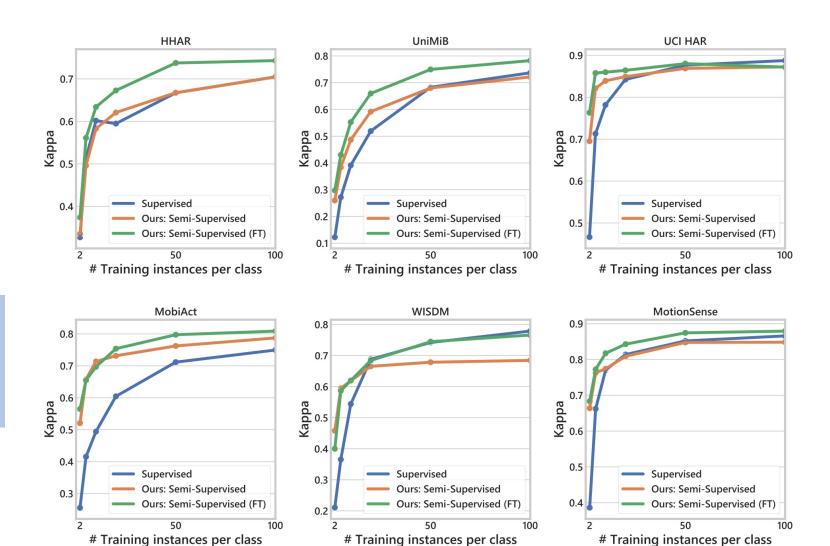
Saeed, A., Ozcelebi, T., & Lukkien, J. (2019). Multi-task self-supervised learning for human activity detection. Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies, 3(2), 1-30.

Results

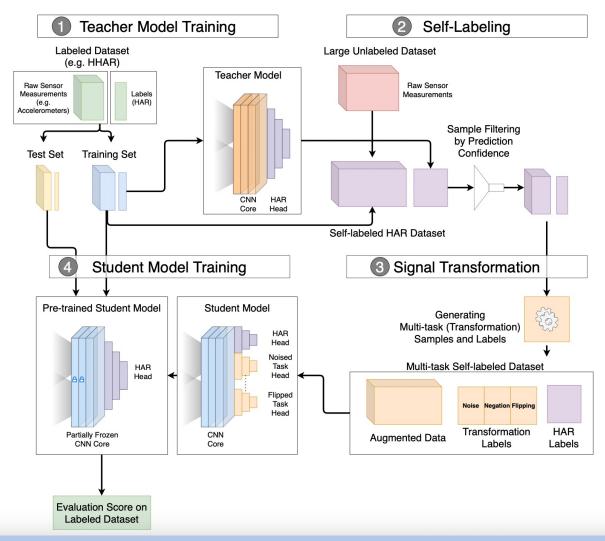
Cohen Kappa is a weighted version of precision, recall and f-score robust to imbalance.

SS-FT is fine tuned on HAR task



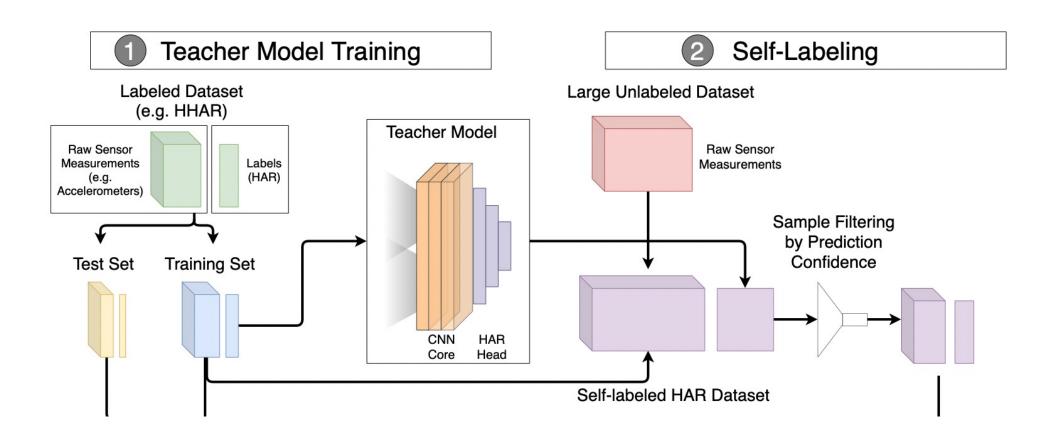


Self-training

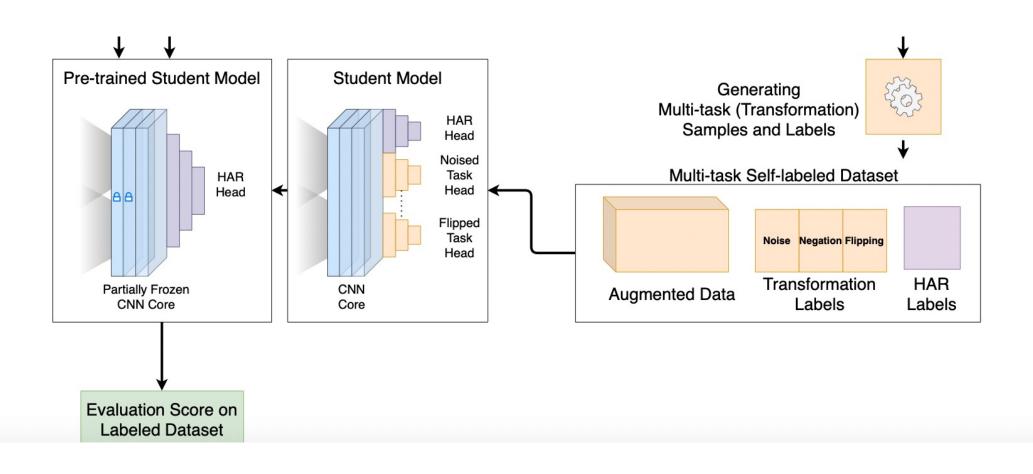


SelfHAR: Improving Human Activity Recognition through Self-training with Unlabeled Data. I. Tang, D. Spathis, I. Perez-Pozuelo, S. Brage, N. Wareham, C. Mascolo. In Procs of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies (IMWUT). Volume 5 Issue 1. 2021.

Teacher Model



Student Model



Performance

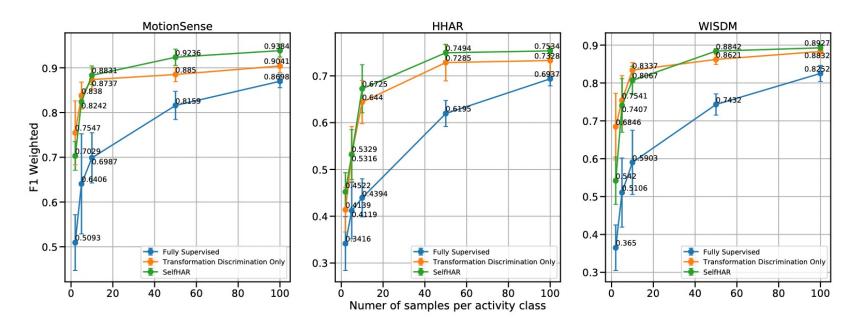
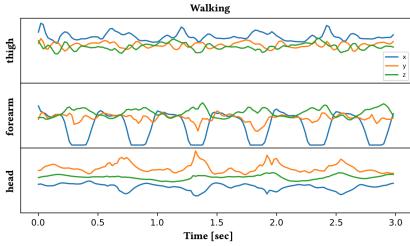
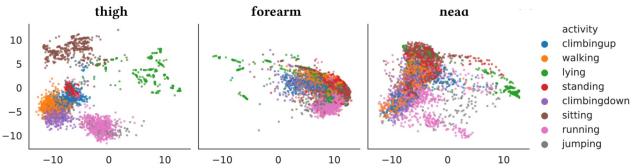


Fig. 4. Assessing classification performance as a function of limited training data. *SelfHAR* achieves high performance with significantly less training data and outperforms the variant with *no* teacher-student training in most cases.



Domain Adaptation in HAR

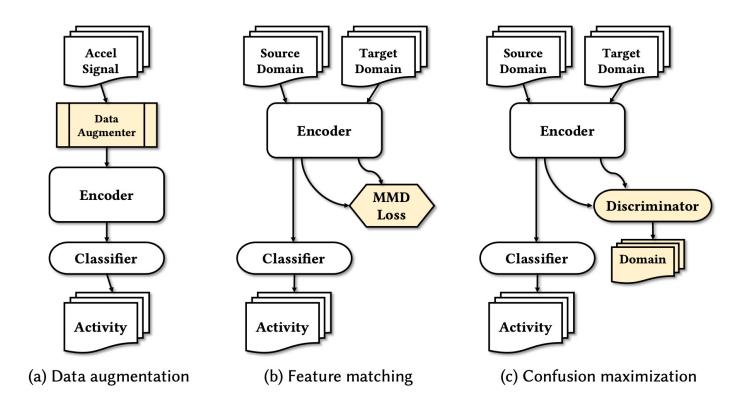






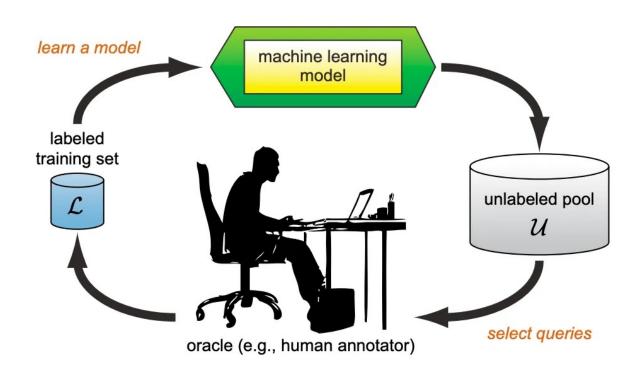
Youngjae Chang, Akhil Mathur, Anton Isopoussu, Junehwa Song, and Fahim Kawsar. 2020. A Systematic Study of Unsupervised Domain Adaptation for Robust Human-Activity Recognition. Proc. ACM Interact. Mob. Wearable Ubiquitous Technol. 4, 1, Article 39.

Techniques for Domain Generalization





Active Learning and HAR



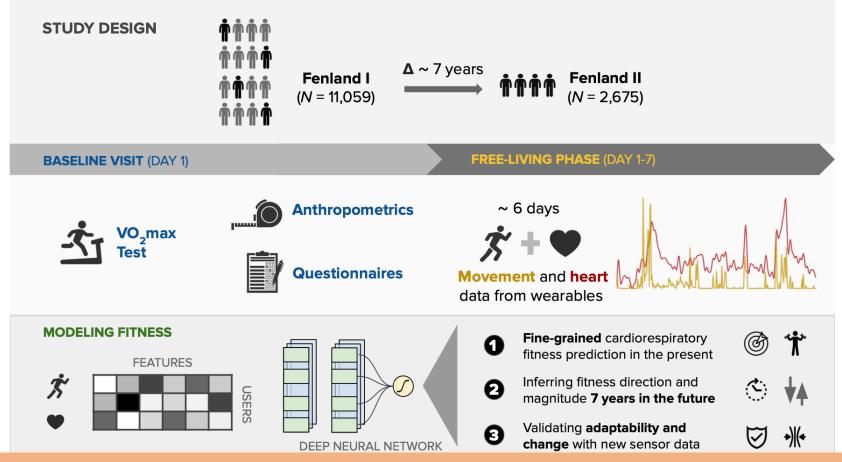


A. Vaith, B. Taetz and G. Bleser, "Uncertainty based active learning with deep neural networks for inertial gait analysis," *2020 IEEE 23rd International Conference on Information Fusion (FUSION)*.

Another example of Self Supervision Application: Cardiorespiratory Fitness



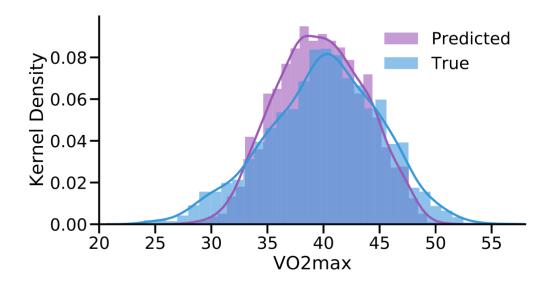
CRF through Wearable Data in Free Living

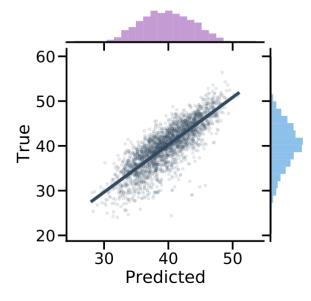


Longitudinal cardio-respiratory fitness prediction through wearables in free living environment. D. Spathis, I. Perez-Pozuelo, T. Gonzales, Y. Wu, S. Brage, N. Wareham, C. Mascolo. In Npj Digital Medicine. November 2022.

VO₂Max Prediction

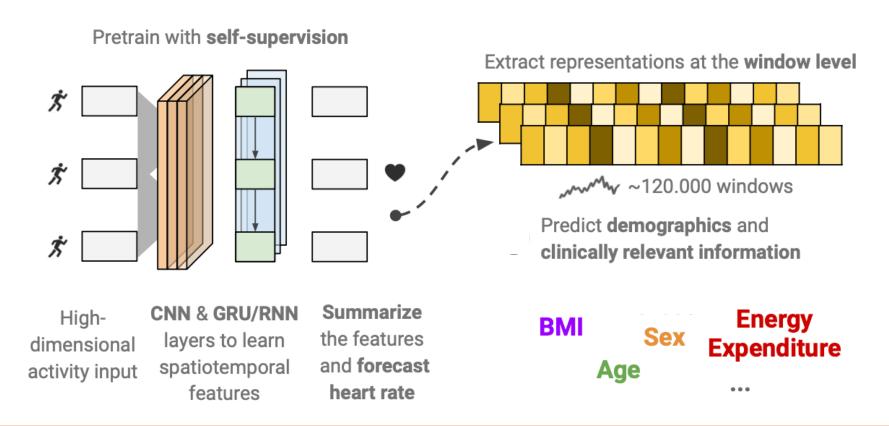
Data modality	Ev	N (train+val / test set)		
	R ²	Corr	RMSE	
Anthropometrics				
Age/Sex/Weight/BMI/Height	0.362 [0.332-0.391]	0.604 [0.579-0.627]	4.043 [3.924-4.172]	
Resting Heart Rate				
RHR (Sensor-derived)	0.374 [0.344-0.403]	0.615 [0.589-0.639]	4.007 [3.891-4.117]	
Anthropometrics + RHR				11059
Age/Sex/Weight/BMI/Height/RHR	0.616 [0.588-0.641]	0.785 [0.767-0.802]	3.138 [3.031-3.237]	(8384/2675)
Wearable Sensors + RHR + Anthro.				
Acceleration/HR/HRV/MVPA Age/Sex/Weight/BMI/Height/RHR	0.671 [0.649-0.692]	0.822 [0.808-0.835]	2.903 [2.801-3.003]	







Heart Rate Prediction from Wearable Data



Self-supervised transfer learning of physiological representations from free-living wearable data. D. Spathis, I. Perez-Pozuelo, S. Brage, N. Wareham, C. Mascolo. In Procs of ACM Conf. on Health, Inference, and Learning (CHIL21). April 2021

Heart Rate Prediction & Downstream Tasks

	MSE	RMSE	MAE
$Step 2 Heart_A \ Step 2 Heart_{A/T} \ Step 2 Heart_{A/R}$	144.61 (0.62)	12.02 (0.02)	9.23 (0.03)
	143.65 (0.28)	11.98 (0.01)	9.21 (0.03)
	91.76 (0.12)	9.57 (0.00)	6.92 (0.03)
$Step 2 Heart_{A/R/T}$	91.11 (0.37)	9.54 (0.01)	6.88(0.02)
Baselines Global mean User mean XGBoost _A	250.99	15.84	12.46
	186.05	13.64	10.40
	162.92 (0.20)	12.76 (0.00)	9.83 (0.00)

Outcome						
	Si	$Step 2 Heart_{A/R/T}$				
PCA*	90%	95%	99%	99.9%		
PAEE	78.2	79.2	80.6	79.7		
Height	70.3	74	80.5	81.3		
Weight	69.9	70.7	77.4	76.9		
Sex	76.2	81.5	91.1	93.4		
Age	61.1	63.8	67.3	67.6		
BMI	64.7	66.1	67.8	69.4		
Resting HR		N/A				



Questions

