

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

HUMAN ACTIVITIES & POSTURE RECOGNITION

Innovative algorithm for highly accurate
detection rate

Chagitha Ranhotigmage

**A Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the
requirements for the Degree of**

***MASTER OF*
*ENGINEERING***

in

**ELECTRONICS & COMPUTER
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge Professor Subhas Mukhopadyay and my parents Mr & Mrs Ranhotigamage for giving me the motivation to complete this research project successfully.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

.....	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. RESEARCH ON AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES	4
2.1. Image based human posture recognition.....	4
2.2. Ultrasonic based system	6
2.3. Radio wave signal strength based system	7
2.4. Thermal Infrared based system	8
2.5. Strain Sensitive based system.....	9
2.6. RFID based system	10
2.7. Accelerometer based system.....	11
3. Criteria for selecting sensing technology.....	12
4. Research on available accelerometer technology	14
4.1. Criteria for selecting an accelerometer	16
4.2. Getting to know the chosen accelerometer MMA7361L	17
4.3. Calculating acceleration using accelerometer data.....	19
4.3.1. Calculating X axis acceleration from received data packet	19
4.3.2. Calculating Y axis acceleration from received data packet.	19
4.3.3. Calculating Z axis acceleration from received data packet.	19
4.4. Calculating the tilt using the accelerometer data.....	20
5. Wireless Communication.....	22
5.1. Wireless Communication API packet deconstruction.....	23
6. Research on existing fall detection systems	25
6.1. Summary of the existing activity monitoring system based on accelerometers data	31
7. Detecting the positioning of the body	33
7.1. Z angles	33
7.2. X angles	34
7.3. Y angles	35
8. Mathematical tools used for the data analysis.....	36
8.1. Discrete Fourier Transform and Inverse Fourier Transform [2] .	36
8.2. Moving window	36
8.3. Correlation	37

8.4.	Mean and Standard Deviation	37
8.5.	Outliers.....	37
8.6.	Filters	37
8.6.1.	Frequency Domain.....	37
8.6.1.1.	Low pass filter	37
8.6.1.2.	High pass filter	38
8.6.1.3.	Band pass filter	38
8.6.2.	Time Domain.....	38
8.6.2.1.	Smoothing filter	38
8.7.	Digitization	38
9.	Posture detection techniques.....	39
9.1.	Upright Posture.....	42
9.2.	Bending Forward.....	42
9.3.	Bending Backward	42
9.4.	Bending to right	42
9.5.	Bending to left	42
10.	Fall detection	43
10.1.	Test 1.....	47
10.2.	Test 2.....	47
11.	Detecting high intensity repetitive activity.....	48
11.1.	Running	48
11.1.1.	Test 1.....	57
11.1.2.	Test 2.....	57
11.1.3.	Test 3.....	57
11.1.4.	Test 4.....	57
11.1.5.	Test 5.....	57
11.1.6.	Test 6.....	58
11.1.7.	Test 7.....	58
11.1.8.	Test 8.....	58
11.2.	Cross trainer.....	59
11.2.1.	Test 1.....	63
11.2.2.	Test 2.....	63
11.2.3.	Test 3.....	64
11.2.4.	Test 4.....	64
11.3.	Climbing Steps.....	65

11.3.1.	Test 1.....	71
11.3.2.	Test 2.....	71
11.3.3.	Test 3.....	71
11.3.4.	Test 4.....	72
11.3.5.	Test 5.....	72
11.3.6.	Test 6.....	72
11.3.7.	Test 7.....	73
11.3.8.	Test 8.....	73
11.3.9.	Test 9.....	73
11.3.10.	Test 10.....	74
11.3.11.	Test 11.....	74
11.3.12.	Test 12.....	74
12.	Low activity repetitive activity	75
12.1.	Walking	75
13.	Transitional activity.....	80
13.1.	Sit To Stand	80
13.1.1.	Test 1.....	86
13.1.2.	Test 2.....	86
13.1.3.	Test 3.....	86
13.2.	Stand to Sit.....	87
13.2.1.	Test 1.....	95
13.2.2.	Test 2.....	95
13.2.3.	Test 3.....	95
13.3.	Lying to Sit.....	96
13.3.1.	Test 1.....	103
13.3.2.	Test 2.....	103
13.4.	Sit to Lying.....	104
13.4.1.	Test 1.....	111
13.4.2.	Test 2.....	111
13.4.3.	Test 3.....	111
14.	Remote monitoring via Internet	112
15.	System Testing	114
15.1.	Results Table	114
15.2.	Testing arrangements	115
16.	How the system is worn for testing	116

17.	Electronic circuitry	117
17.1.	Accelerometer test board	117
17.2.	Voltage Regulator and Battery charger	118
17.3.	Putting it all together	119
17.4.	Prototypes used for testing	120
18.	Computer- Graphical User Interface.....	121
19.	Path to commercialization	122
20.	References	123

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main purpose of thesis is to introduce new innovative algorithm for “unintentional fall detection” with 100% accuracy of detecting falls on hard surfaces which can cause severe and sometimes fatal injuries. Furthermore this thesis explains how to detect deliberate human activities such as running, walking etc using the same algorithm with near perfect accuracy. Subset of the above mention algorithm is used for posture recognition as well.

The above mentioned algorithm is converted into computer software using java programming language for real time detection. A graphical user interface is developed to display human posture and activity information.

Most pre-existing algorithms need expensive and wide range of sensors to achieve this level of accuracy. In this thesis it explains how to use just one tri-axial accelerometer with wireless zigbee communication module and achieve far better accuracy. Most of the other sensor types violate human privacy therefore they are unethical to be used at residence of vulnerable elderly or sick individual and majority of them are very expensive when compared to a tri-axial accelerometer which costs just around NZ\$5.

Intended target audience: Engineers with mathematical and data analysis background.

Overview of the developed system



