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Activity Recognition With Multiple Wearable Sensors for Industrial Applications

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Abstract—In this paper, we address the problem of recognizing the current activity performed by a human operator, providing an information useful for automatic ergonomic evaluation for industrial applications. While the majority of research in activity recognition relies on cameras observing the human, here we explore the use of wearable sensors, which are more suitable in industrial environments. We use a wearable motion tracking suit and a sensorized glove. We describe our approach for activity recognition with a probabilistic model based on Hidden Markov Models, applied to the problem of recognizing elementary activities during a pick-and-place task inspired by a manufacturing scenario. We show that our model is able to correctly recognize the activities with 96% of precision if both sensors are used.

Keywords—Activity recognition; Hidden Markov Model; Wearable sensors.

I. INTRODUCTION

In developed countries, work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are a major health issue. MSDs affect almost 50% of industrial workers and represent an important cost for companies [1]. In order to reduce the prevalence of work-related MSDs, the ergonomics of the workplace needs to be evaluated and improved. Standards ergonomic assessment methods rely on pen-and-paper worksheets filled by experts, such as the commonly used European Assembly Worksheet (EAWS) [2][3]. Some digital human modeling software provide automatic filling of these ergonomic worksheets [4], but this cannot be done directly from raw data (video, motion capture, etc.) because the scoring system depends on the activity that is being performed (e.g., walking, bending, carrying an object). The software user has first to manually identify the different types of movements occurring in the task. Therefore, there exists no tool to inform a worker in real-time whether s/he is performing a task in an ergonomic way or not. Yet, such an evaluation could help reducing the risk of MSDs. This is one of the objectives of the European AnDy project [5].

The first step towards a fully automatic ergonomic assessment is to automatically identify the different activities within an industrial task. To address this problem, this paper proposes a method based on wearable sensors and Hidden Markov Model (HMM). We focus our activity recognition on a pick-and-place task inspired by a manufacturing scenario. The whole-body motions of the operator are recorded with inertial sensors embedded in a suit. Though motion-capture based activity recognition using HMM already exists [6][7], the recognition rate is not yet perfect and could be improved. This can be an issue for industrial applications. Therefore, we propose to complement the motion capture system with a glove embedding force sensors to detect hand contacts with the manipulated objects. This paper focuses on evaluating the benefit of using the contact information for the recognition performance with HMM-based models.

The paper is organized as follows: Section II presents state-of-the-art activity recognition methods based either on external sensors or on wearable sensors. Section III describes the proposed HMM-based recognition method and presents the experimental test-bed. The results of the comparison with vs. without contact information are presented in Section IV and discussed in Section V.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Motion capture based activity recognition

Human activity recognition methods can exploit external or exteroceptive sensors and wearable sensors [6][8][9].

Most external sensors approaches use vision-based systems, such as RGB-D cameras or optical motion capture systems. RGB-D cameras, such as Microsoft Kinect, require image processing to extract motion features. Conversely, in optical motion capture, the 3D trajectories of markers placed on the user are directly retrieved. A major problem of vision-based systems is that the user must always be in the camera’s field of view, which limits the applicability in complex spaces. Occlusion of markers is another issue for robust motion detection, especially in cluttered environments.

To avoid these issues that are frequent in industrial conditions, wearable sensors can be used. Such sensors are then directly attached to the user, and no external sensor is needed. Inertial sensors placed on the limbs and torso of the user are the most commonly used [10] [11].

B. Algorithms for activity recognition

Classification algorithms have been widely used to recognize human daily activities, such as walking, sitting or lying [12][10]. Using three inertial sensors placed on the chest, right thigh and left ankle, Attal et al. [10] compared the k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and HMM algorithms for both supervised and unsupervised learning. They showed that with supervised learning k-NN gives the best performance, whereas with unsupervised learning HMM performs best. They showed that main advantage of using HMM was that the model took the temporal aspect into account. Dubois and Charpillet [12] showed that HMM can
efficiently discriminate falls from other daily life activities. Mandery et al. [13] used HMM to identify the best performing sets of features for dimensionality reduction of motion capture data. They showed that a small subset of features was sufficient to perform accurate recognition. Interestingly, the velocity of the whole-body center of mass was always included in the relevant features.

All the aforementioned studies only used motion capture data. Conversely, Wächter and Asfour [14] used optical devices to track not only humans but also objects motions. The distance between the human and tracked objects was used to detect contact and pre-segment the data before the recognition step. Coupeté et al. [15] addressed the problem of real-time activity recognition in an industrial environment using HMM and object-related information. They used depth-cameras to capture the whole-body human motion with Emphasis Telematics [17] (Figure 1b). The XSens MVN suit was used to capture the whole-body human motion with 17 wireless inertial sensors embedded in a lycra suit. The Link suit from Xsens [16] (Figure 1a) and the e-glove from Emphasis Telematics [17] were used to capture the whole-body human motion with 240 Hz and 100 Hz, respectively. To synchronize the data, both systems used the same wireless network during data collection, and each recorded sample was associated to an absolute timestamps value.

![Figure 1. Wearable sensors used in the experiment: (a) Xsens MVN suit [16]; (b) e-glove from Emphasis Telematics.](image)

III. METHOD

A. Experimental protocol

1) Material: We used two wearable systems: the MVN Link suit from Xsens [16] (Figure 1a) and the e-glove from Emphasis Telematics [17] (Figure 1b). The XSens MVN suit was used to capture the whole-body human motion with 17 wireless inertial sensors embedded in a lycra suit. The suit information was combined with a glove containing force sensors on the fingertips of thumb, index and middle fingers and on the palm. However, in this paper, we used only the palm force information to track tools manipulated by the worker. They showed that the tool-related information improved the classification performance from 80% to 94%.

B. Activity recognition algorithm

1) Hidden Markov Model: We use HMM-based supervised learning to recognize the activities with the hmmlearn [18] library in Python. The model is defined by $N$ states representing the activities, such as WALK or PLACE (all activities are presented in Section III-A2), with $S = \{s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_N\}$ being the set of possible states. Each recorded sequence $k \in [1, K = 8]$ is represented by a series of discrete states $Q^k = \{q^k_0, q^k_1, \ldots, q^k_{K-1}\}$ and a series of $T$ observations $X^k = \{x^k_1, \ldots, x^k_T\}$ corresponding to motion capture and glove data. For each instant, the goal is to infer the current hidden state, such as $q^k_t = s_i$.

Three parameters $\{\Pi, A, B\}$ represent the model. $\Pi = \{\pi_1, \pi_2, \ldots, \pi_N\}$ denotes the initial state probabilities and is learned from the training set. For each state, $\pi_i$ is equal to the frequency of appearance of this state at the start of a sequence as in (1). $A = \{a_{ij}\}$ is the transition matrix probability, where $a_{ij}$ is equal to the frequency of $s_j$ following $s_i$ in the training set (2) The transition matrix can also be represented by a probability transition diagram (Figure 3). $B = \{b_1, \ldots, b_N\}$ represents the emission distribution that models the observation (3). For each state, the emission $b_i$ is computed as a multivariate Gaussian $\mathcal{N}(X, \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ with $\mu_i$ and $\Sigma_i$ the mean vector and the covariance matrix of the Gaussian variable, respectively. $\mu_i$ and $\Sigma_i$ are learned from the observations $X$ related to the state $s_i$ in the training set.

$$\pi_i = p(q_0 = s_i) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} q^k_0 = s_i, \quad i \in [1, N]$$ (1)
A. First insight

Some patterns are observable when the data of the vertical position of the center of mass and contact information are compared on the same sequences. The model is evaluated with the Recall score, Precision score and F1-score (harmonic mean of precision and recall) as in (5 - 7):

\[ \text{Recall}_i = \frac{\text{Number of samples correctly classified as class } i}{\text{Number of samples that belong to the class } i} \] 
\[ \text{Precision}_i = \frac{\text{Number of samples correctly classified as class } i}{\text{Number of samples classified as class } i} \] 
\[ \text{F1-score}_i = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{Precision}_i \cdot \text{Recall}_i}{\text{Precision}_i + \text{Recall}_i} \]

For each metric, an average score is computed on all the iterations of the cross-validation.

IV. RESULTS

A. First insight

Some patterns are observable when the data of the vertical position of the center of mass and contact information are compared to the annotated activities (Figure 4). When the participant performs the activities WALK, REACH and RELEASE, the contact information data are equal to the minimum possible value. Whereas during PICK, CARRY and PLACE activities, the contact data have positive values. We can also identify when...
Figure 4. Example of normalized data used to train the model. Top: Time-series of the contact information from the e-glove; Middle: Time-series of the center of mass vertical position; Bottom: Manually labeled activities.

**TABLE I. RECOGNITION PERFORMANCE (%) WITH AND WITHOUT CONTACT INFORMATION (LEFT AND MIDDLE COLUMNS), AND PERFORMANCE COMPARISON WITH WILCOXON TEST (RIGHT COLUMN).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No contact</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>90.07</td>
<td>93.38</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision</td>
<td>94.08</td>
<td>96.12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1-score</td>
<td>91.99</td>
<td>94.71</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the user bends forwards and stands up straight by looking at the center of mass position. During the WALK and CARRY states, there are oscillations around a value of 0.5.

**B. Margin of error**

Most activities are correctly identified (Figure 5), but the transition between two states does not always happen at the exact same frame on the real and the predicted case. This kind of error is not relevant, as our future application does not require a 125 ms accuracy. Therefore, the performance scores are computed with a margin of error of one 125 ms time window before and after each observation. The classification is considered correct if the predicted state at time $t$ corresponds to the annotated state at either time $t-1$, $t$, or $t+1$.

**C. Overall results**

The performance for each score with and without glove is presented in Table I. For each score, the contact information improves the results. The results are compared with a Wilcoxon signed-rank test and we found a significant difference for the F1-score ($p\text{-value} = 0.05$).

**D. Performance for each activity**

Figure 6 presents the precision and recall scores for each task. There is mainly a confusion between the RELEASE and WALK activities. This is mainly due to the fact that at the end of each sequence, the subject returns to a neutral position with a little step after placing the last bar. In the annotation, it was labeled RELEASE then WAIT without WALK transition, but the step was classified by the model as walking (this error can also be seen in Figure 5).

Figure 7 presents a comparison of the scores for each state for both conditions. We computed a Wilcoxon signed-rank test on the measure performance of recall, precision and F1-score. For most of the measures, there is no significant difference with or without the use of the contact information. We found a significant difference with the F1-score of PICK task, the precision score of PLACE activity, the recall score of REACH task and the precision and F1-score of WALK activity. However, when the contact information is added, there is an improvement of the performances for the recognition of each activity and a reduction of the uncertainty.

Overall, our results show that using both kinetics information and contact information is beneficial for activity recognition with our HMM-based model.

**V. CONCLUSION**

This paper presents a contextual use of Hidden Markov Model for activity recognition, applied to a pick-and-place task. We evaluate the benefit of using the hand-object contact information in addition to kinetics information to improve the classification performance. The overall performance is better by about 3% when the contact information is added. The contact information could also increase the robustness of the recognition in case of data loss. For instance, if data corresponding to the PICK activity is unavailable, WALK and CARRY can easily be confused when the recognition is based on motion features only. With the contact information, the differentiation becomes trivial.
Nevertheless, the dataset we used consists of a single task. In order to test if the usefulness of the contact information can be generalized, future work includes collecting a dataset with more tasks and more variability in the tasks and related activities. Finally, the automation of the recognition process could be increased by adding an automatic selection of relevant features among all the available ones.

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REFERENCES

Figure 7. Classification performance with and without contact information for each activity: Recall score (top), Precision score (middle), and F1-score (bottom).