Comparing the Performance of Different Classifiers for Posture Detection

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Abstract. Human Posture Classification(HPC) is used in many fields such as human computer interfacing, security surveillance, rehabilitation, remote monitoring, and so on. This paper compares the performance of different classifiers in the detection of 3 postures, sitting, standing, and lying down, which was recorded using Microsoft Kinect cameras. The Machine Learning classifiers used included the Support Vector Classifier, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbours, and Random Forests. The Deep Learning ones included the standard Multi-Layer Perceptron, Convolutional Neural Networks(CNN), and Long Short Term Memory Networks(LSTM). It was observed that Deep Learning methods outperformed the former and that the one-dimensional CNN performed the best with an accuracy of 93.45%.

Keywords: Machine learning · Deep learning · Detecting Alzheimer.

1 Introduction

Human Posture Classification(HPC) has applications in a wide range of fields such as human computer interfacing, security surveillance, rehabilitation, remote monitoring, and so on [20]. There are broadly two kinds of sensor schemes that can be used for HPC: wearable and contactless. Wearable methods use sensors such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, magnetometers or even sensors that use physiological data such as Electromyogram(EMG), on different locations of the body while contactless ones rely on image or video processing, and also sensors in the proximity of the patient. Generally, wearable methods are obtrusive and cause discomfort. This is especially true for the elderly and the physically compromised. Hence, the research area of contactless HPC has gained popularity in the past few years [4, 7, 11, 19, 26, 40, 41, 45].

HPC has been used to identify and correct several medical ailments in the past. Matar et al. used contactless bed-sheet pressure sensors to detect bed-posture and prevent pressure ulcers [38]. Lee et al. used inertial sensors to

monitor squat exercises to prevent knee and leg injuries [33]. In camera based methods, Microsoft Kinect devices, which provides depth images using a combination of RGB and IR cameras and outputs the 3D coordinates of 32 joints, are quite popular. These solutions have benefited from the developments Machine and Deep Learning [3]. However, most of the past papers just use one or two classifiers without addressing in detail the classification schemes that produce optimal results. Hence, this work extensively compares the performance of different machine and deep learning classifiers and attempts to ascertain the optimum classifier(s) for posture data.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides the background information related to posture detection. Section 3 presents the proposed methodology. Section 4 provides the experimental results of the proposed posture detection and discussion, and finally Section 5 concludes the paper.

2 Related Work

Sidrah et al. [34] developed a novel approach based on hybrid approach used machine learning and deep learning approaches to detect human posture detection. However, the proposed approach can detect falling and standing and it cannot detect multiple posture detection. Panini et al. [42] presented an approach based on posture human detection in domotic application. The machine learning is used to generate the probability maps. The statistic classifier used to compare the probability maps and histogram profiles extracted from moving of people. The experimental results show that the results are robust and computational time are lowers as compared to state-of-the-art approaches such as [2, 8–10, 12–18, 27, 29, 30].

Ma et al. [37] proposed a cushion-based posture detection system used to process sensor for human detection in the wheelchair. The method is consists of three different steps such as classification for posture, backward selection of sensor configuration, and comparison with state-of-the-art approaches [1, 5, 6, 21–25, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 46, 47].

Nasirahmadi et al. [39] proposed an approach to identify whether a two-dimensional imaging system along with deep learning approaches to detecting standing and lying postures with CNN and ResNet features extraction of RGB images were used. Sacchetti et al. [44] developed an approach to classify human posture detection in classroom ambience. The posture can be divided into confident and non confident aiming for teacher evaluation, interested/non interested. The approach presents some concepts about postures and how effectively detect openpose library and finally neural network is used measure the effectiveness of the approach.

3 Methodology

In this section, we discussed the proposed methodology for human posture detection. The Fig 1 displays the overview framework of the approach.

Fig. 1. Overview Proposed Approach

3.1 Classifiers

A wide range of machine and deep learning classifiers were used and are illustrated in Table 1 and Table 2. The Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (WEKA) platform was used in this study to implement these algorithms. Among machine learning algorithms, the Naive Bayes Classifier's prior probabilities were set to 0, the Logistic Regression model used L2 loss, the K-nearest neighbours algorithm used 30 neighbours, and the the Random Forests classifier used 100 decision trees.

Convolutional Neural Network: For comparison, the novel CNN framework is developed. The implemented CNN consists of input, hidden and output layers. Our proposed CNN framework contains convolutional, max pooling and fully connected layers. The 10-layered CNN framework achieved the most promising results. The Fig 2 shows the architecture for CNN.

Fig. 2. Overview architecture of CNN

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM): The long short term memory (LSTM) proposed architecture contains input layer, two different stacked LSTM and one output as fully connected layer. Particularly, the LSTM architecture consists of

two different stacked bidirectional layers (contains 128 cells and 64 cells) with dropout 0.2 and a dense layer with two neurons and softmax activation.

Among deep learning algorithms, both 1D and 2D Convolutional Neural Networks were used and their structures consisting of max pooling, convolution, and fully connected layers (total 10) are illustrated. Both unidirectional and bidirectional Long Short Term Memory(LSTM) Networks were used consisting of 2 stacked layers of 128 and 64 cells and a dense layer of softmax activation function. The Multilayer Perceptron(MLP) consisted of 2 hidden layers and used the ReLu activation function. K fold cross validation was used and K values of 10,5, and 2 were tested.

4 Results and Discussion

The Deep Learning based classifiers have outperformed the Machine Learning Classifiers in general, as shown in Table 1 and 2. As expected, as the number of K-folds decreased, the accuracies decreased as well. Among Machine Learning methods, the Support Vector Machine with Radial Basis Function(RBF) Kernel performed the best with an overall accuracy of 83.42% while the Naive Bayes performed the worst with an accuracy of 74.56%. In Deep Learning methods, CNNs and LSTMs were superior to the traditional MLP networks. Although the latter 2 had similar accuracies, the 1D-CNN performed the best with an accuracy of 93.45%. Thus, future work should focus on optimizing the structure and performance of this network in posture detection.

Dataset: The data from [43] was used in this study, in which Microsoft Kinect V2 cameras were used to extract posture information of six users and three activities: sitting, standing, and lying down. Although the cameras obtain 75 points, which represent the x,y, and z coordinates of 25 body joints, 7 location independent features are extracted from them to reduce the computational load. These include the height, left hip angle, right hip angle, left knee angle, right knee angle, chest angle, and chest-knee angle. They were calculated from the body joints depth coordinates using cosine formula.

Table 1 shows the summary of results of machine learning and their performance using 10-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 1 the SVM outperforms other machine learning classifiers.

Classifier	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1 score
SVM(RBF)	83.42%	0.83	0.82	0.81
Naive Bayes	74.56%	0.74	0.73	0.74
Logistic Regression	80.91%	0.80	0.79	0.80
KNN	76.98%	0.76	0.75	0.76
Random Forests	77.08%	0.77	0.76	0.77

Table 1. Machine Learning classifiers and their performance with 10 fold cross validation

Table 2 shows the summary of results of deep learning and their performance using 10-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 2 the 1D-CNN outperforms other deep learning classifiers such as 2D-CNN, LSTM, BiLSTM.

Classifier	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1 score
MLP	82.56%	0.82	0.82	0.82
1D-CNN	93.45%	0.93	0.92	0.93
2D-CNN	91.59%	0.91	0.90	0.91
LSTM	88.19%	0.88	0.87	0.88
BiLSTM	90.87%	0.90	0.90	0.90

Table 2. Deep Learning classifiers and their performance with 10-fold cross validation

Table 3 shows the summary of results of machine learning and their performance using 5-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 3 the MLP outperforms other machine learning classifiers.

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-measure
MLP	81.56	0.81	0.8	0.81
SVM	81.02	0.81	0.8	0.81
Naive Bayes	71.36	0.71	0.7	0.71
Logistic Regression	71.26	0.71	0.7	0.71
KNN	74.87	0.75	0.74	75
Random Forest	76.34	0.76	0.76	0.76

Table 3. Machine Learning classifiers and their performance with 5-fold cross validation

Table 4 shows the summary of results of deep learning and their performance using 5-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 4 the 1D-CNN outperforms other deep learning classifiers.

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-measure
1D-CNN	91.51	0.91	0.91	0.91
2D-CNN	90.96	0.91	0.9	0.91
LSTM	89.56	0.89	0.88	0.89
BiLSTM	88.98	0.89	0.88	0.89

Table 4. Deep Learning classifiers and their performance with 5-fold cross validation

Table 5 shows the summary of results of machine learning and their performance using 2-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 5 the SVM outperforms other machine learning classifiers.

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-measure
MLP	80.42	0.8	0.79	0.8
SVM	81.01	0.81	0.81	0.81
Na'Ve Bayes	70.94	0.7	0.7	0.7
Logistic Regression	70.59	0.7	0.7	0.7
KNN	74.29	0.74	0.74	74
Random Forest	75.63	0.75	0.74	0.75

Table 5. Machine Learning classifiers and their performance with 2-fold cross validation

Table 6 shows the summary of results of deep learning learning and their performance using 2-fold cross validation. As shown in Table 6 the 1D-CNN outperforms other deep learning classifiers.

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F-measure
1D-CNN	90.23	0.9	0.89	0.9
2D-CNN	89.67	0.89	0.88	0.89
LSTM	88.19	0.88	0.87	0.88
BiLSTM	87.76	0.87	0.86	0.87

Table 6. Deep Learning classifiers and their performance with 2-fold cross validation

5 Conclusion

The human posture detection is important in remote monitoring of patient. However, most of the current approaches cannot perfectly detect different human postures such as sitting, standing and lying down. Therefore, in this study, we proposed an approach based on the machine learning and deep learning approaches to detect different posture detection.

6 Acknowledgement

This work is supported in part by the Ajman University Internal Research Grant.

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