Motion identification and classification of mentally ill patients

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Project Goal:

Provide a wearable able to detect typical states of minds of mentally ill patients

Previous research Psychomotorics: correlation between motion and state of mind



Applications Assisting treatment & increasing patient recovery speed

Classification of gestures and motion on sliding window data

- Dynamic Time Warping
- Motor primitive decomposition:

$$\min_{a_{ru}}\left(y_r(t)-\sum_{u=1}^U a_{ru}\cdot f_u(t-\tau_{ru})\right)$$

 moving window statistical moment decomposition:

$$\mu: \mathbb{R}^{m \times \omega N_t} \to \mathbb{R}^{mN}$$

$$\mu_n = \int_{-\inf}^{\inf} (x - c)^n f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$



source: Wikimedia



Motion Detection Evaluation Pipeline

Question: Which properties allow us to detect predefined motions in a stream of sensor data?

- >7h of sensor data ($\ddot{\vec{x}}$, $\vec{\omega}$), sliced into 3-30s windows
- up to 304 properties computed per window
- 12 Classifiers

Infeasable on commodity hardware \rightarrow highly parallelized computation necessary.

Plan: field study, factor 100 times that amount of data

Model based reconstruction

Sensors



Kinematic fit:

$$\min\Big(\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\ddot{x}_i-\ddot{x}_{i,m})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{N}(\omega_i-\omega_{i,m})^2\Big)$$

Sources of uncertainty:

- model dimensions
 - sensor positions



Reconstruction accuracy: sensor placement and number

- p := set of sensor positions R := number of reference points
- $\omega := \text{data acquisition frequency}$

$$\min_{p}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{R}\left(x_{ref,i}-x_{reconst,i}(p,\#p,\omega)\right)^{2}\right)$$

 $x \in trajectories, accellerations, torques, \dots$

Current approach:

- *x_{ref,i}* obtained by full forward simulation
- *x*_{reconst,i} obtained by reconstructing tracer-subset of full forward simulation



image: xsens-manual