

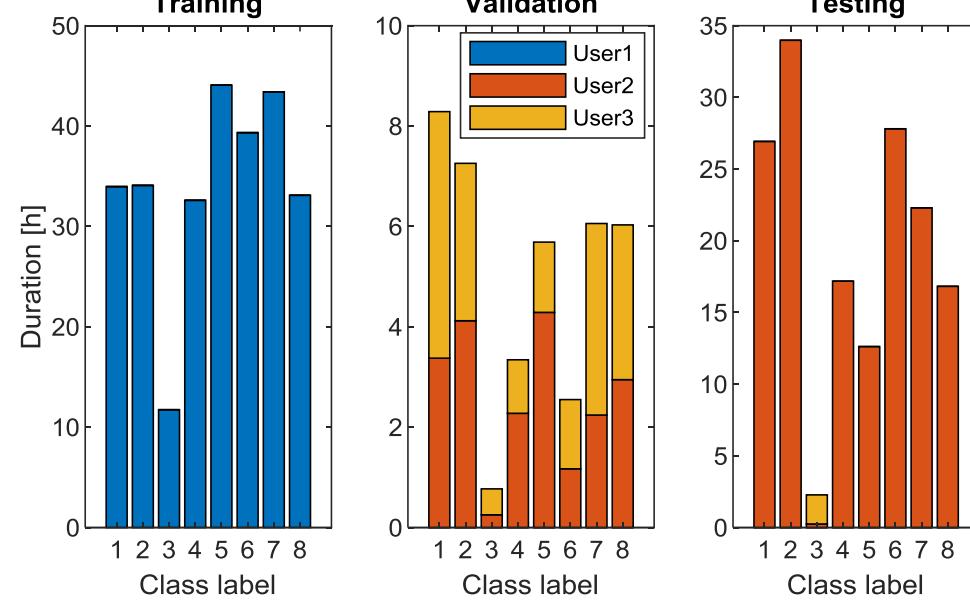
SHL Transportation/Locomotion Recognition Challenge 2020

Lin Wang^{1,2}, Hristijan Gjoreski^{1,3}, Mathias Ciliberto¹, Paula Lago⁴, Kazuya Murao⁵, Tsuyoshi Okita⁴, Daniel Roggen¹

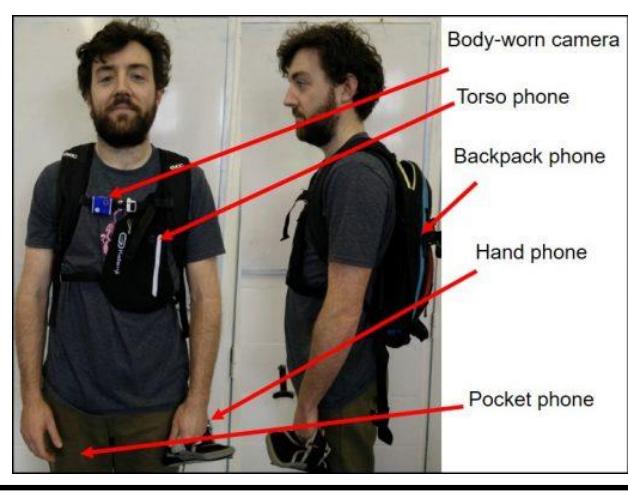
1. Wearable Technologies Lab, Sensor Technology Research Centre, University of Sussex, UK 2. Centre for Intelligent Sensing, Queen Mary University of London, UK
3. Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technologies, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, MK 4. Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan 5. College of Info. Sci. and Eng., Ritsumeikan University, Japan

1. SHL recognition challenge

- The third version following successful 2018 [3, 4] and 2019 [5]
- Objective
 - Smartphone-based locomotion/transportation recognition
 - Algorithm designed to be smartphone user independent
 - Trained using data from User1 (Hand, Hips, Torso, Bag smartphones)
 - Evaluated on the data from User2 and User3 (**Hips – unknown to participants**)
 - Eight classes
 - 1 - Still; 2 - Walk; 3 - Run; 4 - Bike;
 - 5 - Car; 6 - Bus; 7 - Train; 8 - Subway



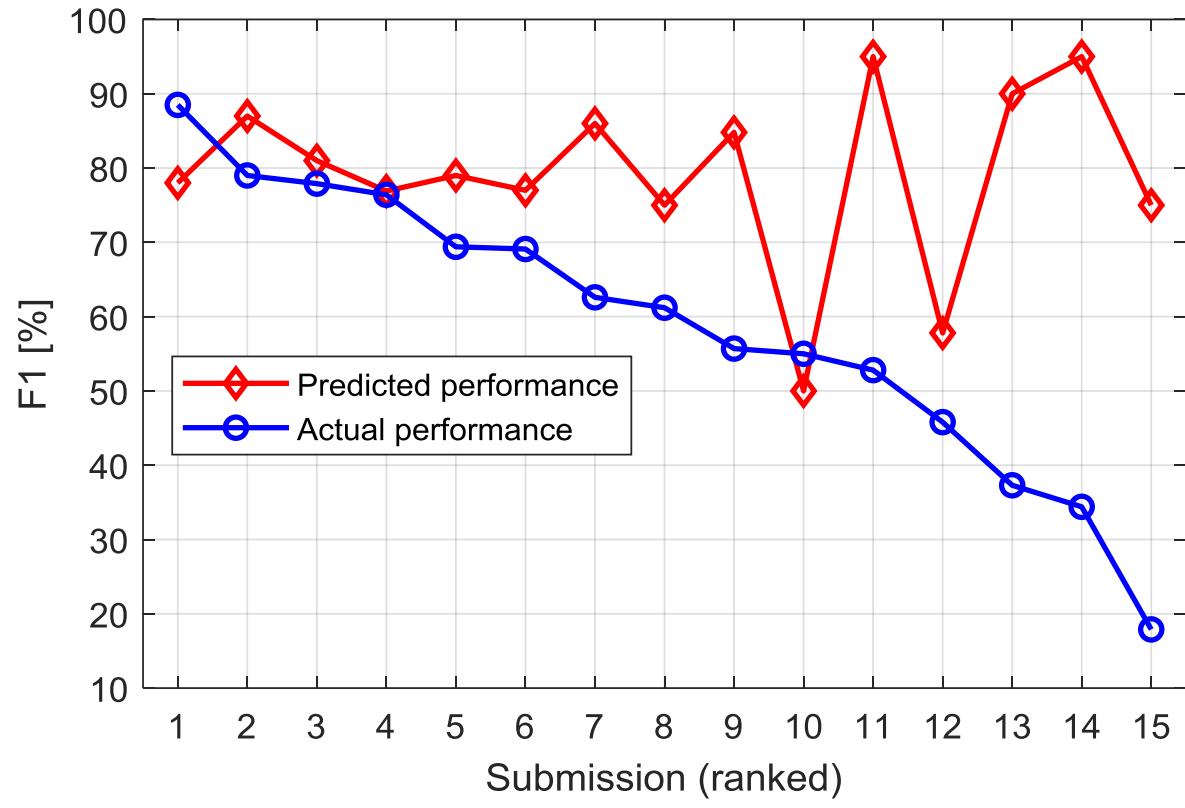
- Dataset
 - Three users from SHL dataset [1, 2]
 - Smartphones at 4 body positions
 - Ha – hand; Hi – Hips; B- Bag; T – Torso
 - 7 sensor modalities, 21 data channels (motion and pressure)
 - Data size
 - 272x4h training data (B/T/Hi/Ha);
 - 40x4h validation data (B/T/Hi/Ha);
 - 160x1h testing data (Hips)
- Evaluation Measure
 - F1 score averaged among all the classes
 - Decision window: 5 seconds



Modality	File	Train (B/T/Hi)	Validation (B/T/Hi/Ha)	Test (Ha)
Accelerator	Acc x.txt Acc y.txt Acc z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Gyroscope	Gyr x.txt Gyr y.txt Gyr z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Magnetometer	Mag x.txt Mag y.txt Mag z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Linear accelerometer	LAcc x.txt LAcc y.txt LAcc z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Gravity	Gra x.txt Gra y.txt Gra z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Orientation	Ori w.txt Ori x.txt Ori y.txt Ori z.txt	✓	✓	✓
Pressure	Pressure.txt	✓	✓	✓
Label	Label.txt	✓	✓	✗

2. Submission results

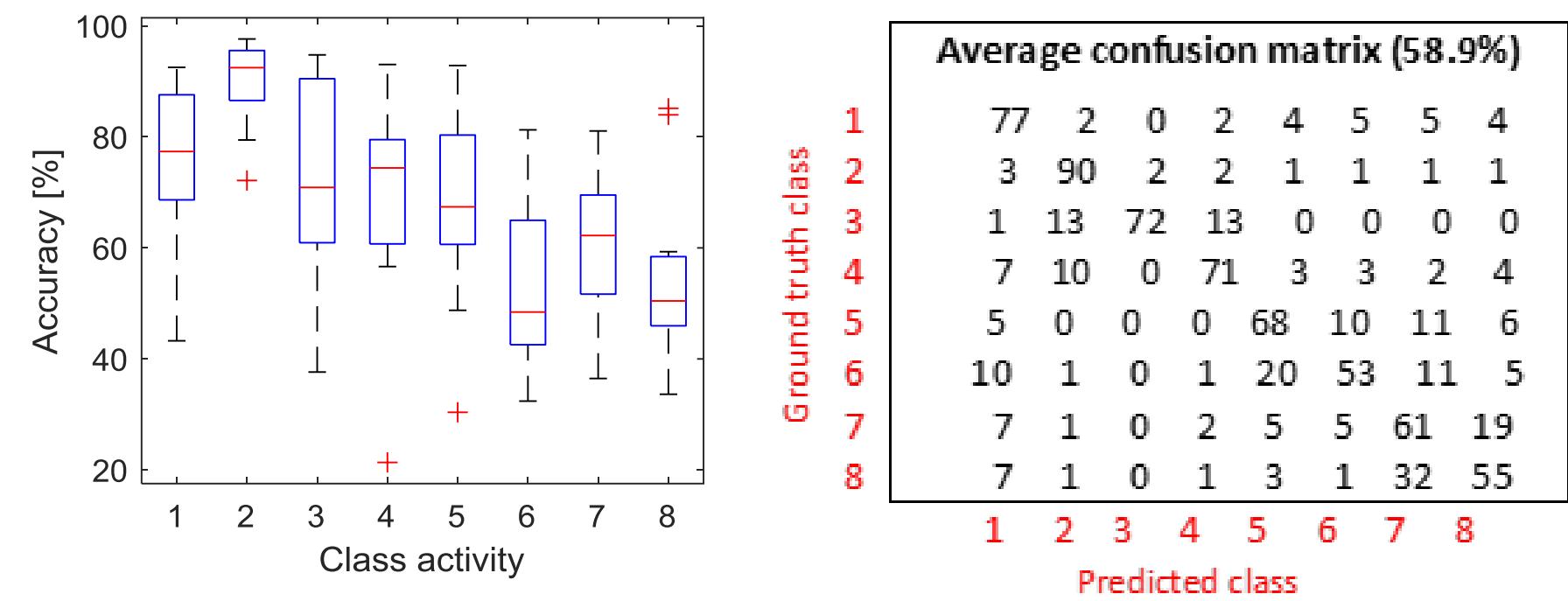
- Strong interests from research community
 - 33 teams expressed interest
 - 15 submissions
- Ranking (F1 for testing data)
 - Highest F1: 88.5%
 - 80%-90%: 1 submission
 - 70%-80%: 3 submissions
 - 60%-70%: 4 submissions
 - < 60%: 7 submission



The detailed confusion matrices will be published at the summary paper.

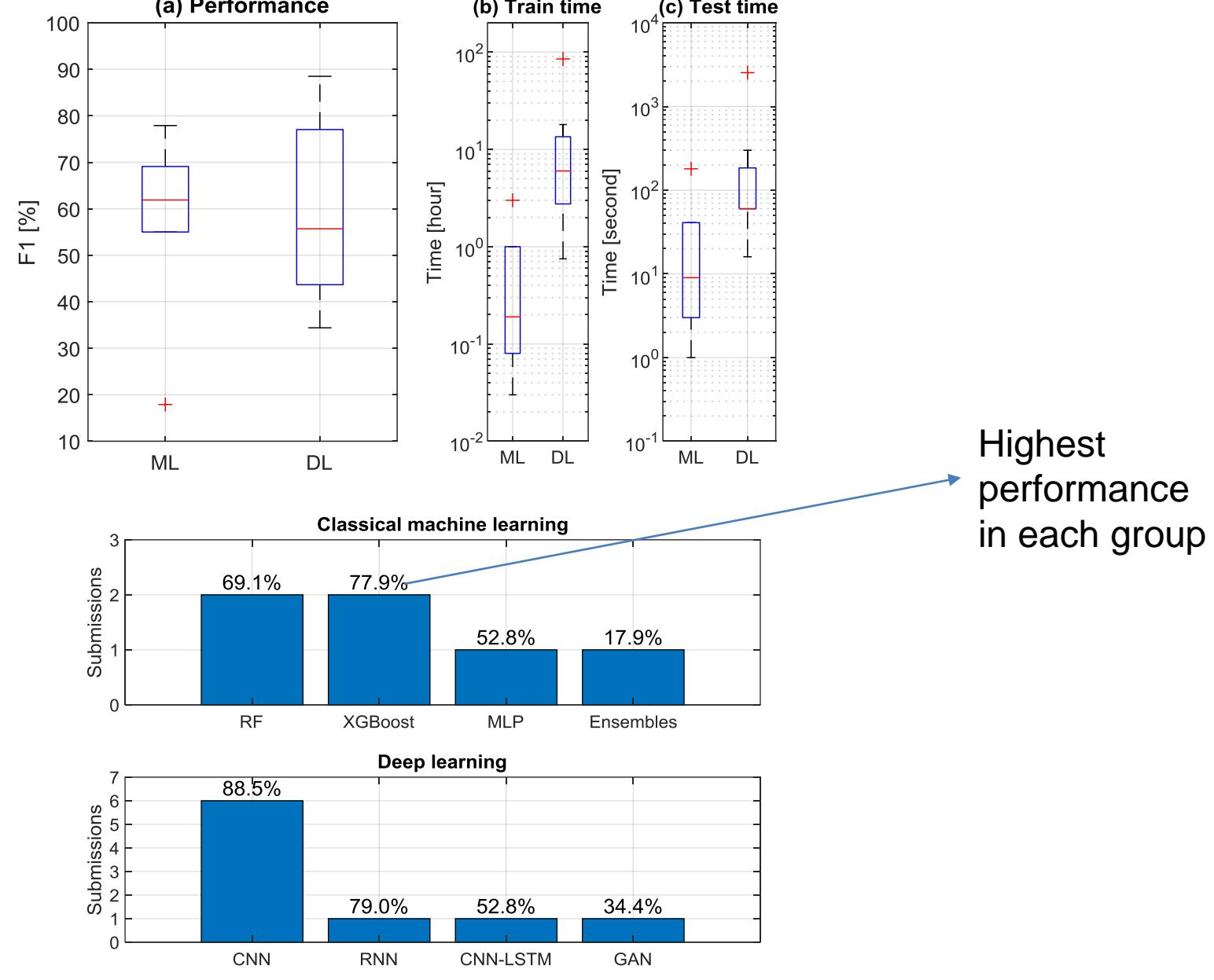
3. Analysis

- Average performance from top11 submissions (F1>50%)



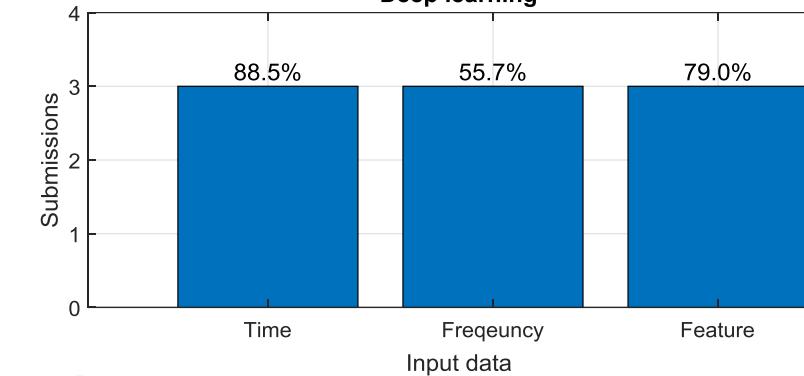
Machine learning pipelines

- Classical machine learning (ML): 6 submissions
- Deep learning (DL): 9 submissions

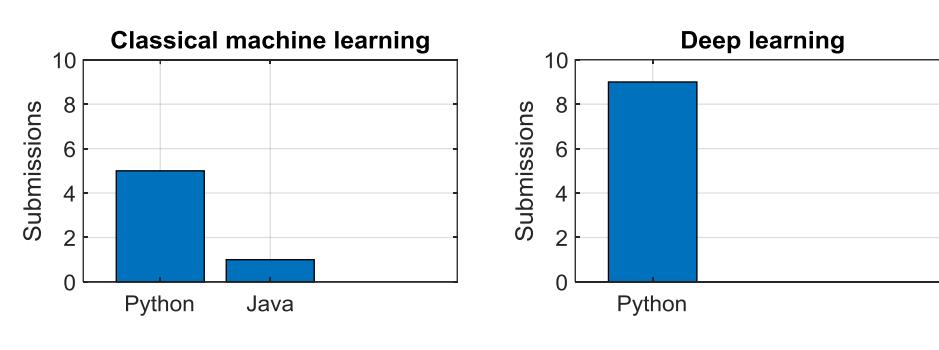


Highest performance in each group

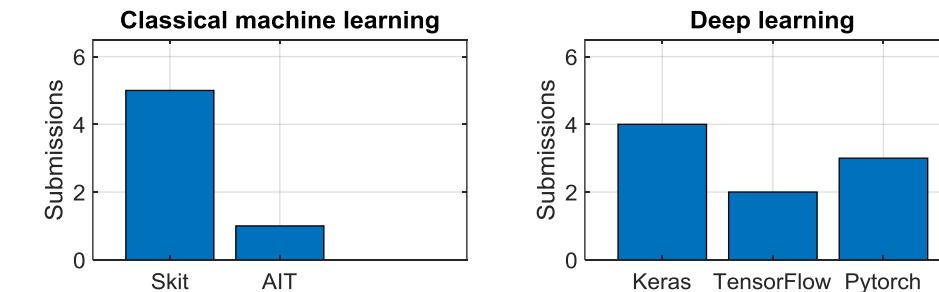
Input to deep learning pipeline



Implementation language



Implementation framework



4. Conclusions

- Highest F1 score: 88.5%
- DL outperforms ML
- Novel techniques to tackle position and user variation
 - Robust representation
 - Position-specific modelling
 - User-specific modelling
- DL outperforms ML
- Future work
 - Comprehensive evaluation with full dataset
 - Multimodal sensor

5. Reference

- H. Gjoreski, M. Ciliberto, L. Wang, F. J. O. Morales, S. Mekki, S. Valentin, D. Roggen, "The University of Sussex-Huawei locomotion and transportation dataset for multimodal analytics with mobile devices," *IEEE Access*, 2018.
- L. Wang, H. Gjoreski, M. Ciliberto, S. Mekki, S. Valentin, D. Roggen, "Enabling reproducible research in sensor-based transportation mode recognition with the Sussex-Huawei dataset," *IEEE Access*, 2019.
- L. Wang, H. Gjoreski, K. Murao, T. Okita, D. Roggen, "Summary of the Sussex-Huawei locomotion-transportation recognition challenge", *Proc. HASCA 2018*.
- L. Wang, H. Gjoreski, M. Ciliberto, S. Mekki, S. Valentin, D. Roggen, "Benchmarking the SHL recognition challenge with classical and deep-learning pipelines", *Proc. HASCA 2018*.
- L. Wang, H. Gjoreski, M. Ciliberto, P. Lago, K. Murao, T. Okita, D. Roggen, "Summary of the Sussex-Huawei locomotion-transportation recognition challenge 2019", *Proc. HASCA 2019*.