



Wio Terminal – Part 2

Hands-on: Gesture Recognition



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TinyML4D Academic Network Co-Chair

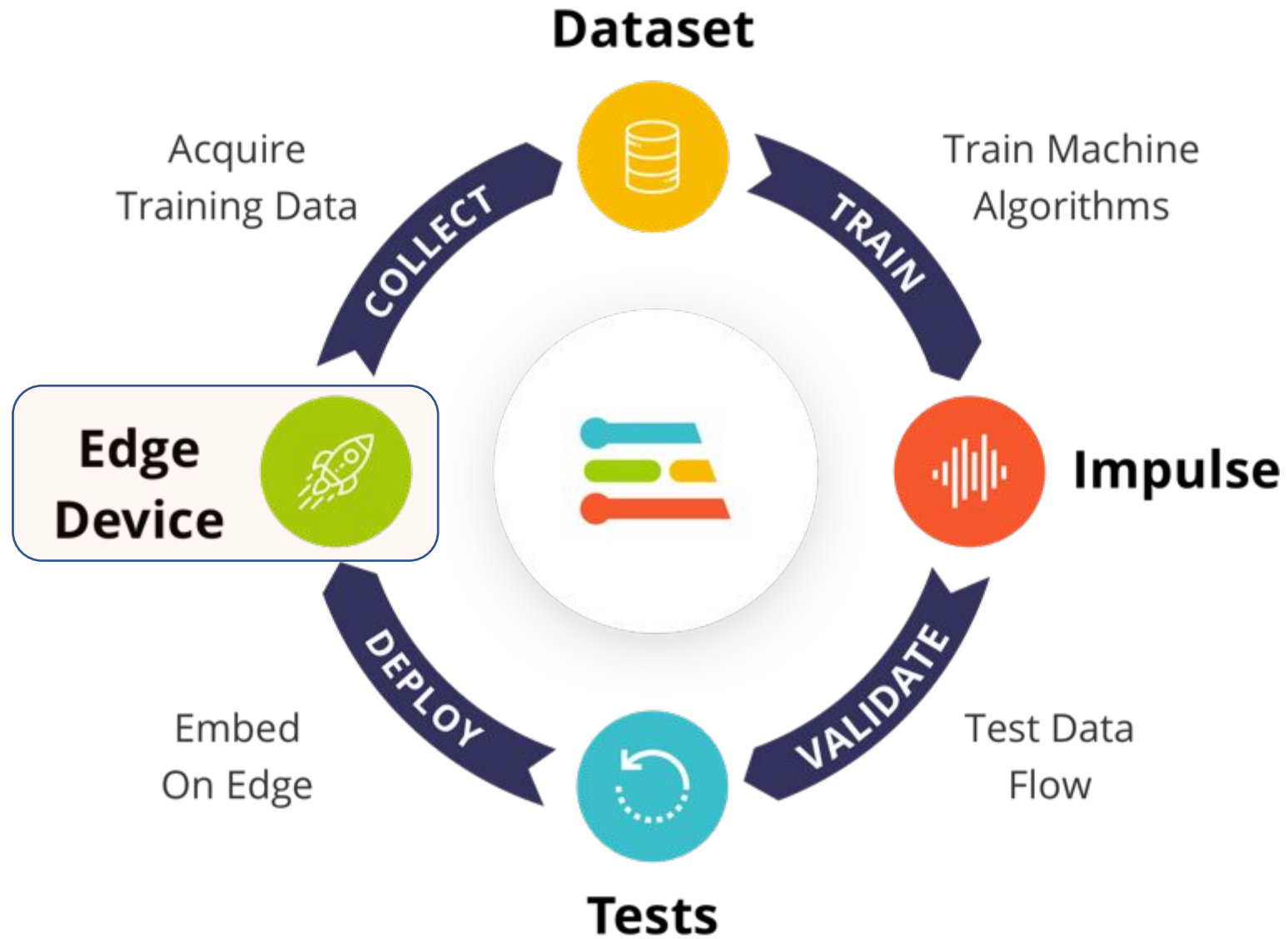
Updated @27Apr23



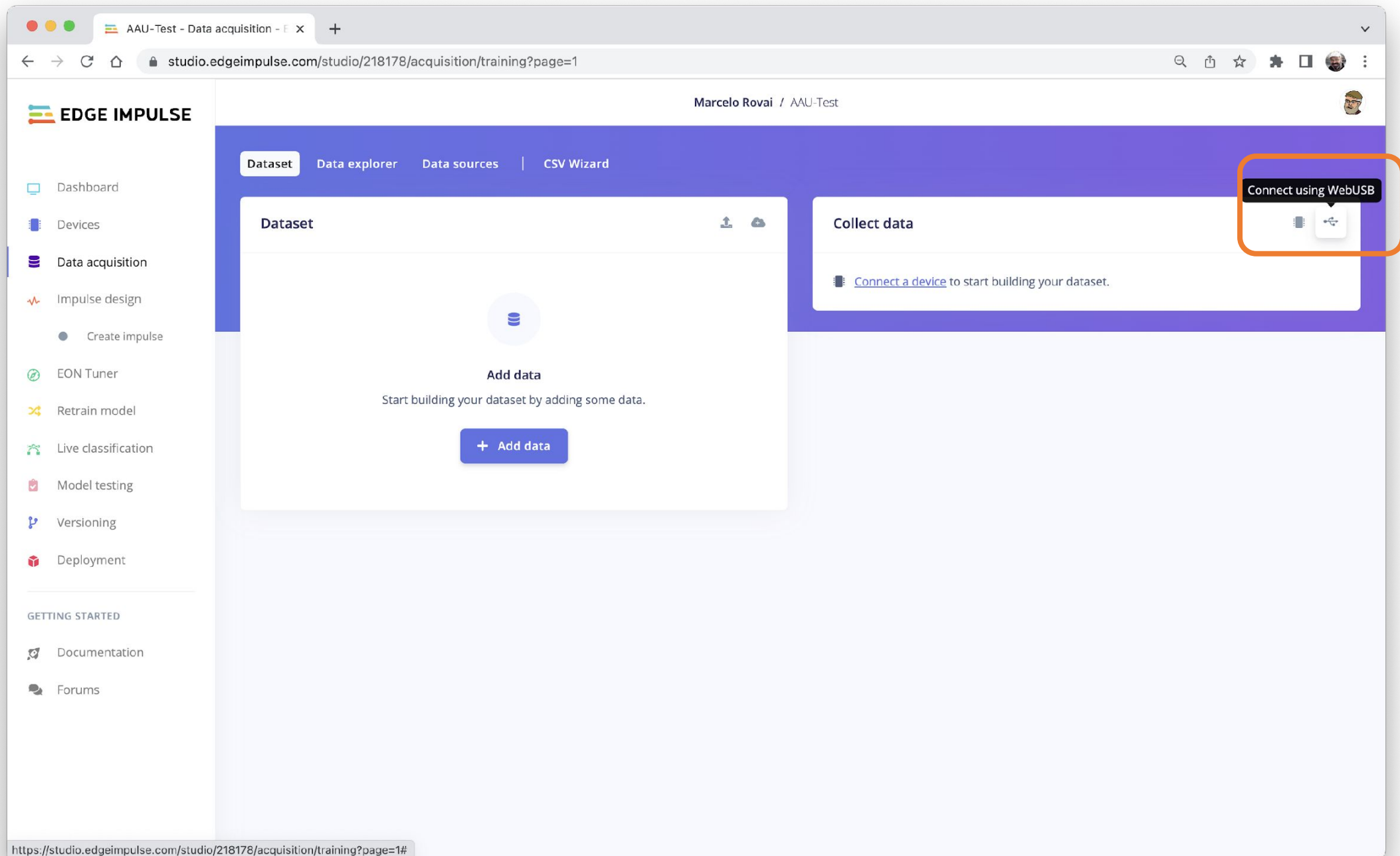
Hands-on: Gesture Recognition

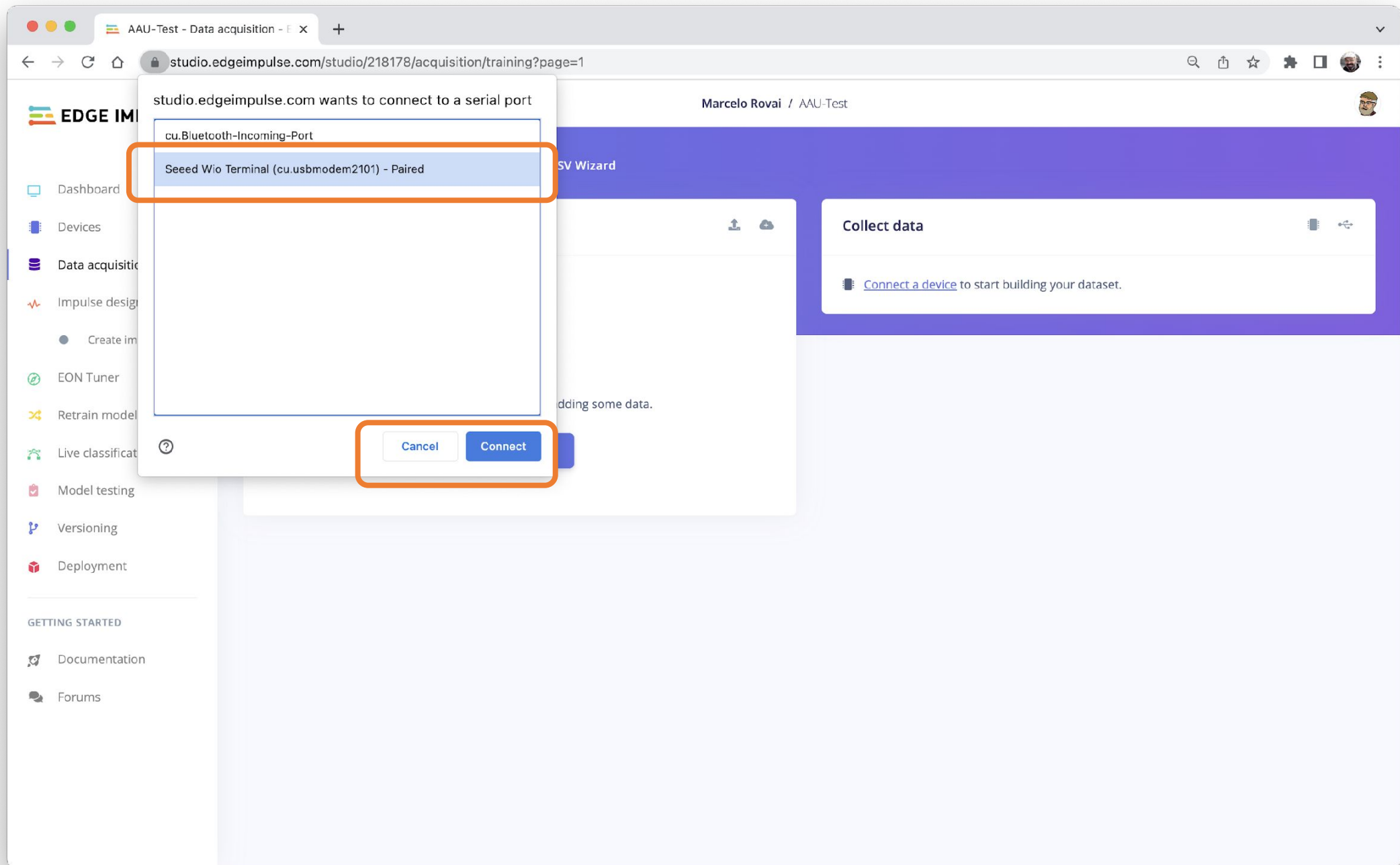
Gestures Definition (classes)





- Pre-Processing Data
- Design a Model
- Train a Model





AAU-Wio-Gesture-Classificati

studio.edgeimpulse.com/studio/190030/devices

Marcelo Rovai / AAU-Wio-Gesture-Classification

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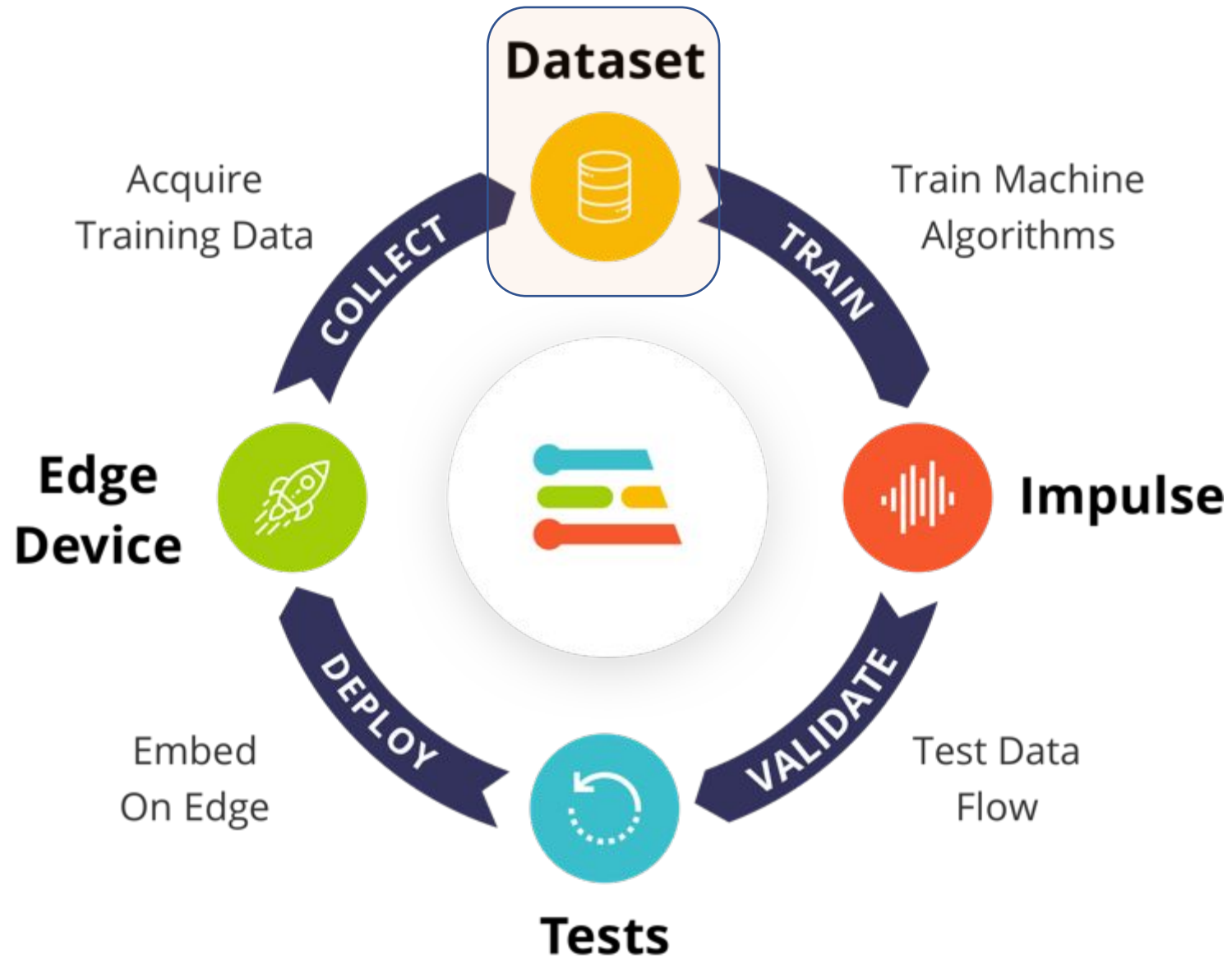
Your devices

+ Connect a new device

These are devices that are connected to the Edge Impulse remote management API, or have posted data to the ingestion SDK.

NAME	ID	TYPE	SENSORS	REMOT...	LAST SEEN	
 23:D1:FF:14:17:05	23:D1:FF:14:17:05	SEED_WIO_TERMINAL	Built-in accelerometer, Built-i...		Today, 17:12:18	

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- Pre-Processing Data
- Design a Model
- Train a Model

AAU-Wio-Gesture-Classifi

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Did you know? You can capture data from any device or development board, or upload your existing datasets - [Show options](#)

Collected data

No data collected yet

Let's collect some data

Record new data

Device 23:D1:FF:14:17:05

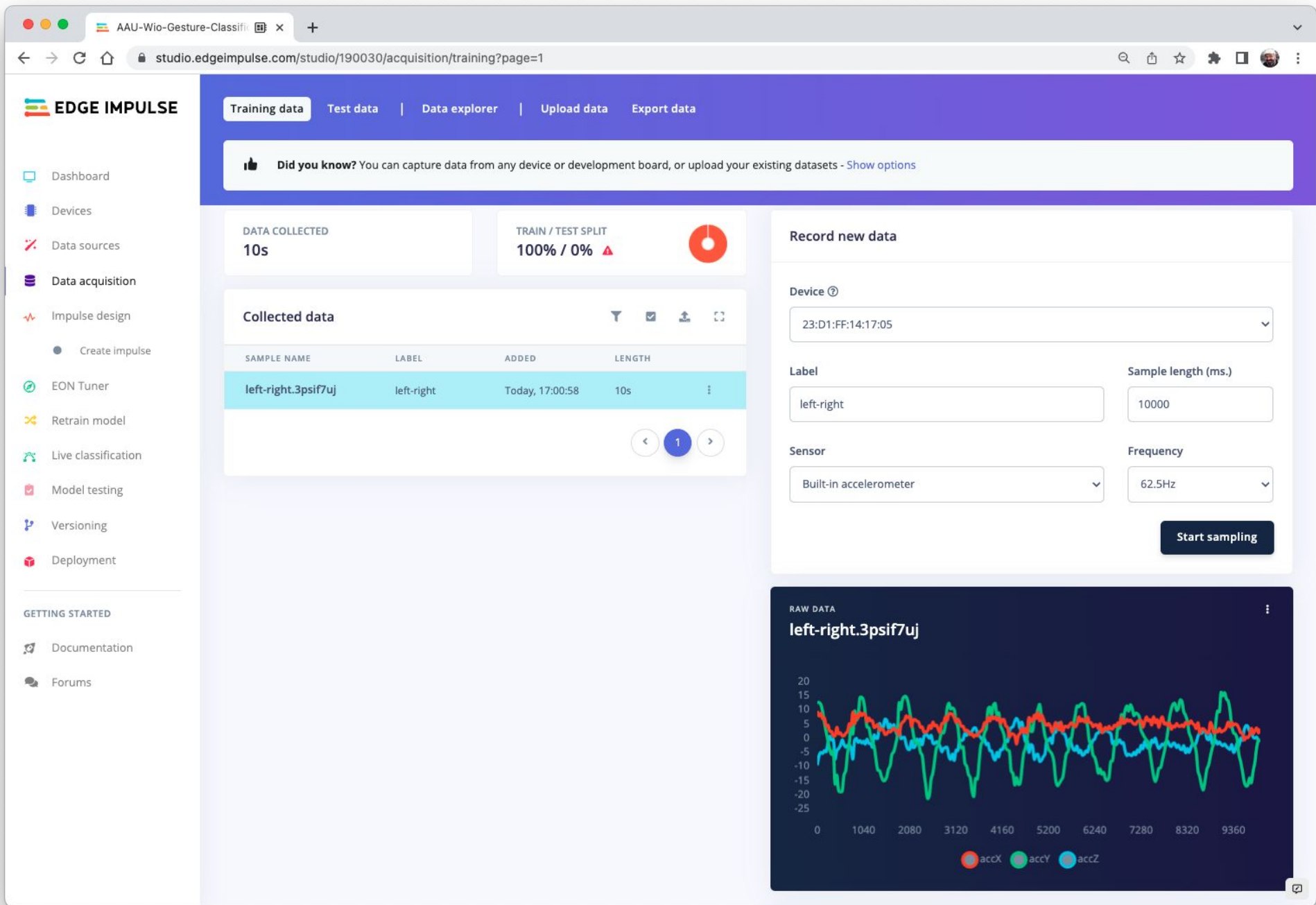
Labelleft-right

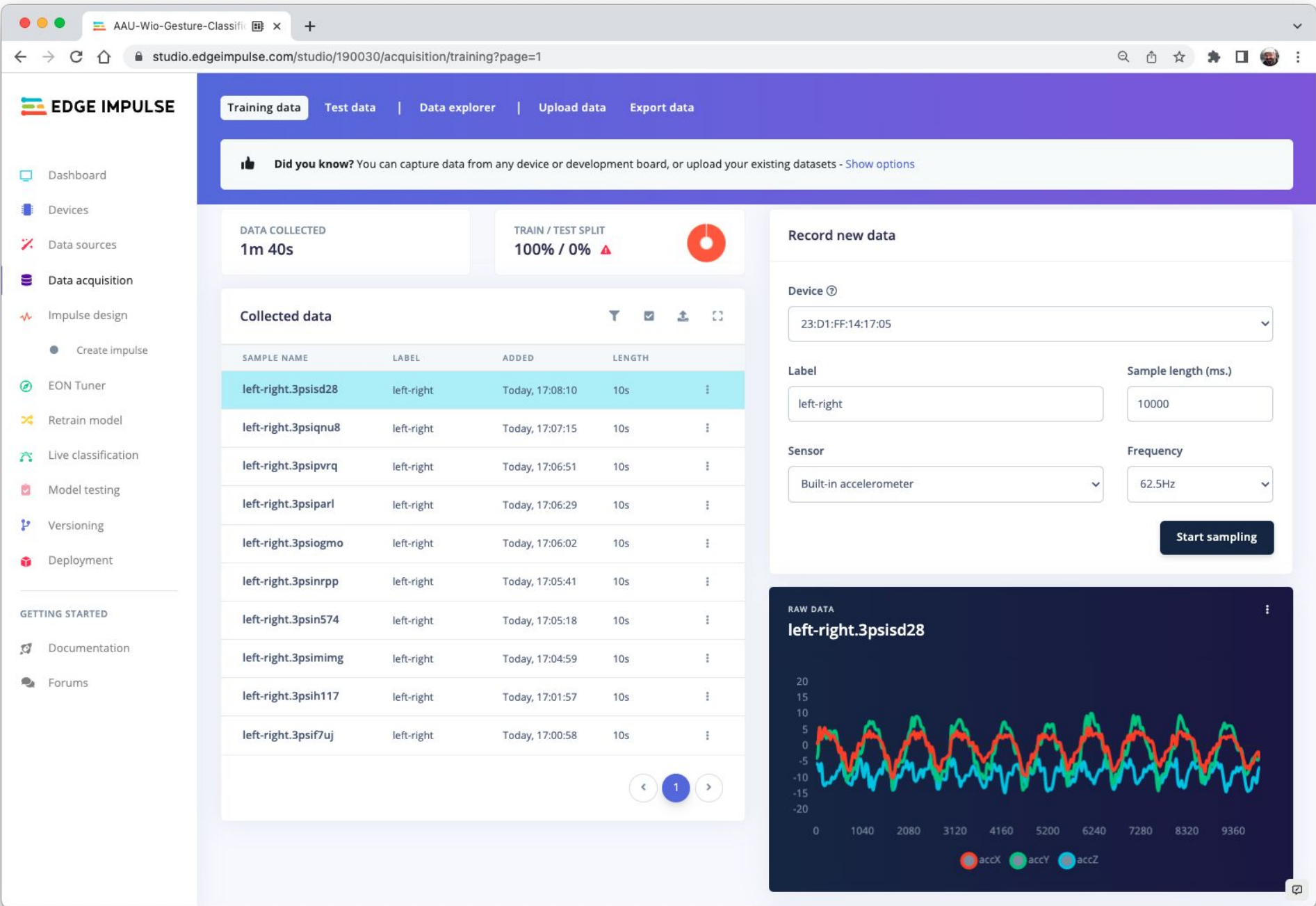
Sample length (ms.)10000

SensorBuilt-in accelerometer

Frequency62.5Hz

Start sampling





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👍 Did you know? You can capture data from any device or development board, or upload your existing datasets - [Show options](#)

DATA COLLECTED
3m 20s

TRAIN / TEST SPLIT
100% / 0% ⚠️

Collected data

SAMPLE NAME	LABEL	ADDED	LENGTH	
up-down.3psj5ei1	up-down	Today, 17:13:06	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj4jrl	up-down	Today, 17:12:39	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj3omo	up-down	Today, 17:12:11	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj33i8	up-down	Today, 17:11:49	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj2d3h	up-down	Today, 17:11:26	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj1oo0	up-down	Today, 17:11:05	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj145a	up-down	Today, 17:10:44	10s	⋮
up-down.3psj0fec	up-down	Today, 17:10:23	10s	⋮
up-down.3psivrof	up-down	Today, 17:10:03	10s	⋮
up-down.3psiv2oq	up-down	Today, 17:09:37	10s	⋮
left-right.3psisd28	left-right	Today, 17:08:10	10s	⋮
left-right.3psiquu8	left-right	Today, 17:07:15	10s	⋮

<

1

2

>

Record new data

🔌 Connect using WebUSB

Device ?
No devices connected

Label
up-down

Sample length (ms.)
10000

Sensor

Frequency

Start sampling

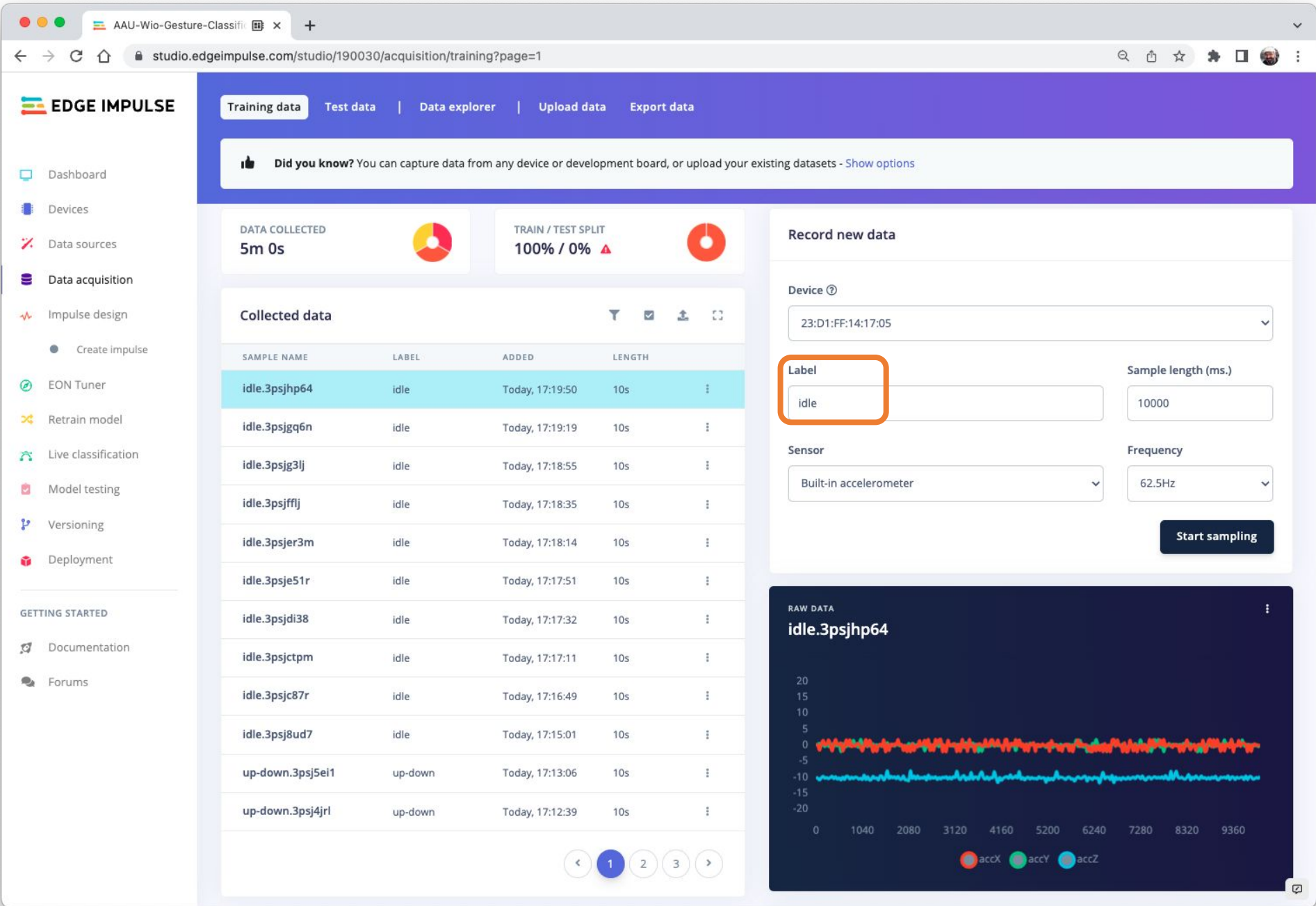
RAW DATA

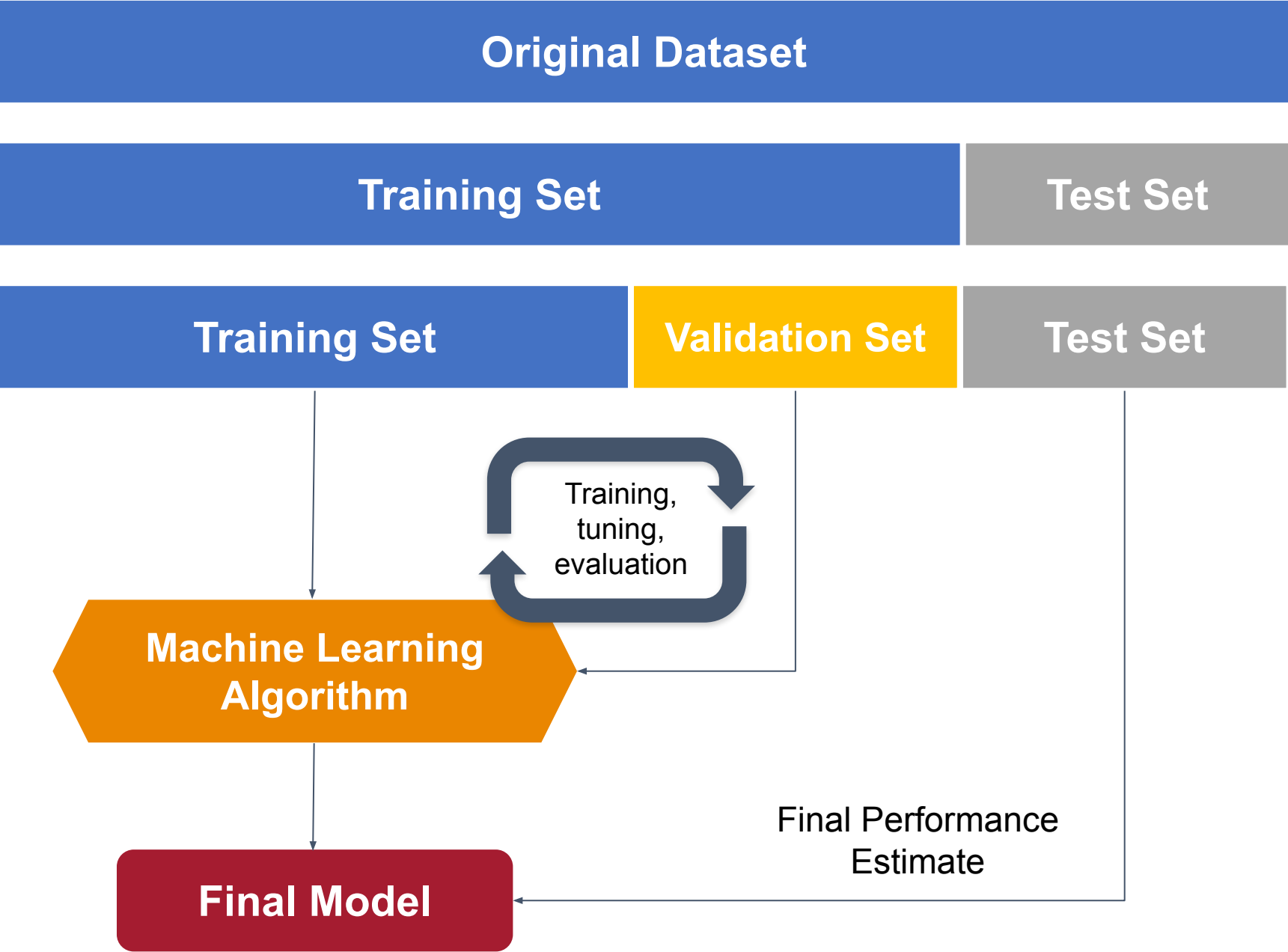
up-down.3psj5ei1

20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20

0 1040 2080 3120 4160 5200 6240 7280 8320 9360

accX accY accZ





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DATA COLLECTED

5m 0s

TRAIN / TEST SPLIT

100% / 0%

Record new data

Device

23:D1:FF:14:17:05

Label

idle

Sample length (ms.)

10000

Sensor

Built-in accelerometer

Frequency

62.5Hz

Start sampling

Collected data

SAMPLE NAME	LABEL	ADDED	LENGTH
idle.3psjhp64	idle	Today, 17:19:50	10s
idle.3psjqg6n	idle	Today, 17:19:19	10s
idle.3psjg3lj	idle	Today, 17:18:55	10s
idle.3psjfflj	idle	Today, 17:18:3	
idle.3psjer3m	idle	Today, 17:18:	
idle.3psje51r	idle	Today, 17:17:5	
idle.3psjdi38	idle	Today, 17:17:3	
idle.3psjctpm	idle	Today, 17:17:1	
idle.3psjc87r	idle	Today, 17:16:4	
idle.3psj8ud7	idle	Today, 17:15:01	10s
up-down.3psj5ei1	up-down	Today, 17:13:06	10s
up-down.3psj4jrl	up-down	Today, 17:12:39	10s

1

2

3

RAW DATA

idle.3psjhp64

20

15

10

5

0

-5

-10

-15

-20

0

1040

2080

3120

4160

5200

6240

7280

8320

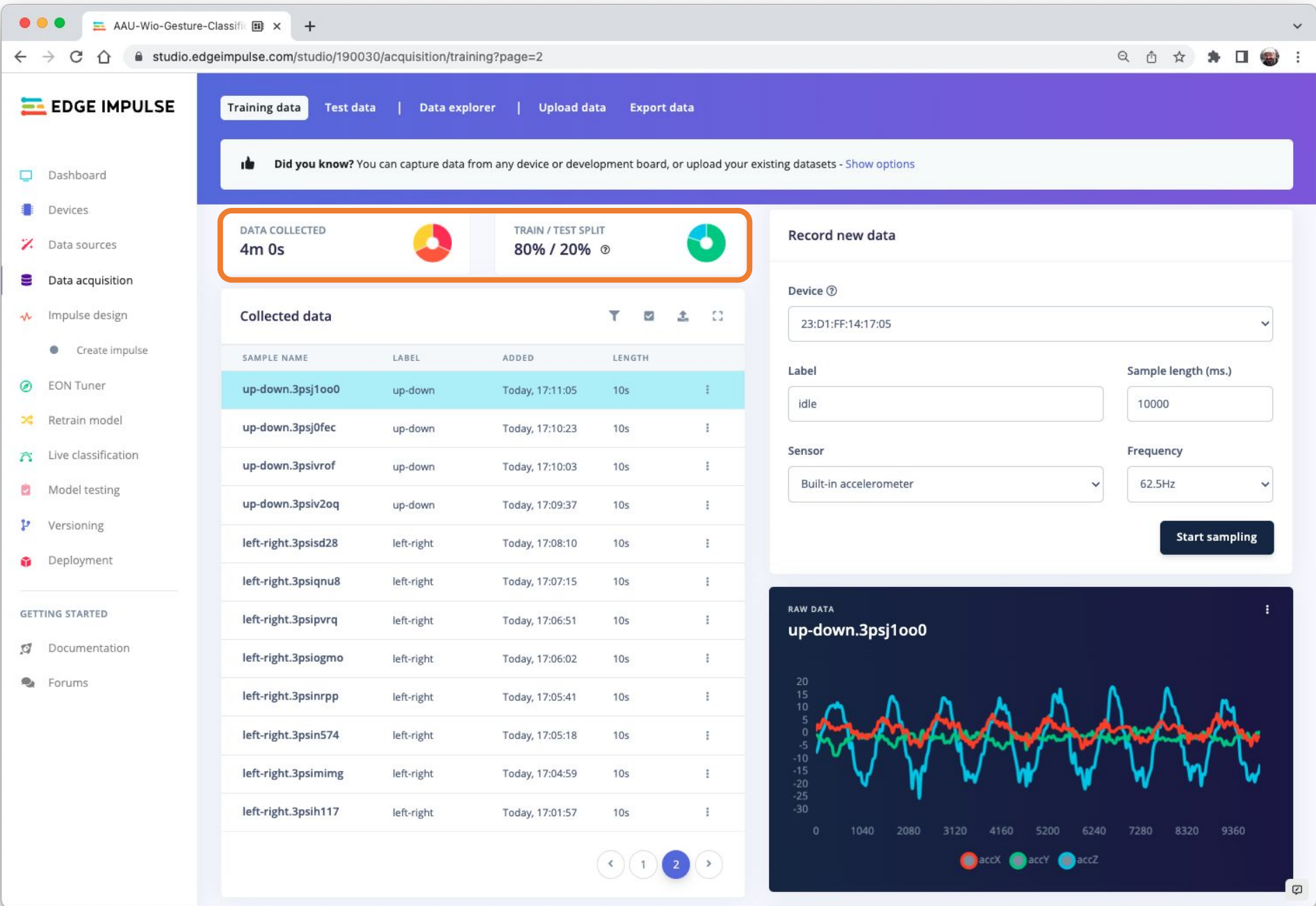
9360

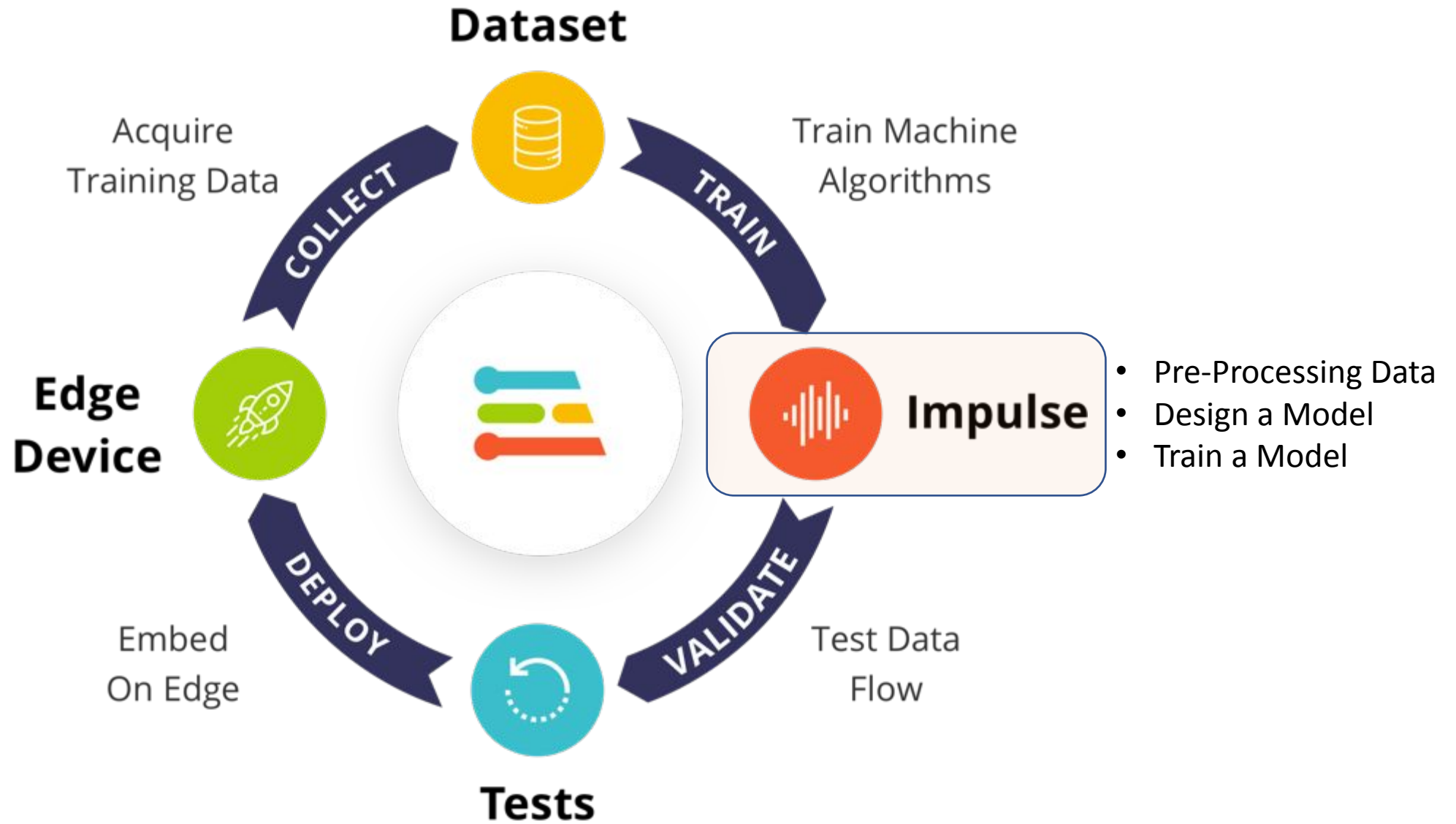
accX

accY

accZ

https://studio.edgeimpulse.com/studio/190030/acquisition/training?page=1#





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An impulse table

Time series data

Input axes (3)
accX, accY, accZ

Window size

Window increase

Frequency (Hz)
62,5

Zero-pad data
☒

Add a processing block

Did you know? You can bring your own DSP code.

DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	RECOMMENDED	
Spectral Analysis Great for analyzing repetitive motion, such as data from accelerometers. Extracts the frequency and power characteristics of a signal over time.	Edge Impulse	★	Add
IMU (Syntiant) Syntiant only. Great for analyzing repetitive motion, such as data from accelerometers. Extracts the frequency and power characteristics of a signal over time.	Syntiant	★	Add
Flatten Flatten an axis into a single value, useful for slow-moving averages like temperature data, in combination with other blocks.	Edge Impulse		Add
Spectrogram Extracts a spectrogram from audio or sensor data, great for non-voice audio or data with continuous frequencies.	Edge Impulse		Add
Raw Data Use data without pre-processing. Useful if you want to use deep learning to learn features.	Edge Impulse		Add

Some processing blocks have been hidden based on the data in your project. [Show all blocks anyway](#)

Add custom block **Cancel**

Output features ✓

0

Save Impulse

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For details see Appendix: Spectral Analysis

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An impulse tab

Time series data

Input axes (3)
accX, accY, accZ

Window size

Window increase

Frequency (Hz)
62,5

Zero-pad data
☒

Classification

Learns patterns from data, and can apply these to new data. Great for categorizing movement or recognizing audio.

Edge Impulse

Add

Anomaly Detection (K-means)

Find outliers in new data. Good for recognizing unknown states, and to complement classifiers. Works best with low dimensionality features like the output of the spectral features block.

Edge Impulse

Add

Regression

Learns patterns from data, and can apply these to new data. Great for predicting numeric continuous values.

Edge Impulse

Add

Classification (Keras) - BrainChip Akida™

Learns patterns from data, and can apply these to new data. Great for categorizing movement or recognizing audio.

BrainChip

Add

Some learning blocks have been hidden based on the data in your project. [Show all blocks anyway](#)

Cancel

Output features

3 (idle, left-right, up-down)

Save Impulse

Add a processing block

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Successfully stored impulse. Configure the signal processing and learning blocks in the navigation bar.

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Time series data

Input axes (3)
accX, accY, accZ

Window size
2000 ms.

Window increase
200 ms.

Frequency (Hz)
62,5

Zero-pad data

Spectral Analysis

Name
Spectral features

Input axes (3)
accX
accY
accZ

Classification

Name
Classifier

Input features
Spectral features

Output features
3 (idle, left-right, up-down)

Output features

3 (idle, left-right, up-down)

Save Impulse

Add a processing block

Add a learning block

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AAU-Test - Spectral features - x

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Raw data

Show: All labels

move.3uukrka2 (move)

accX

accY

accZ

Raw features

1.5936, 6.8647, 6.7421, -0.7355, 8.5808, 7.1098, -0.3677, 9.5615, 6.2517, -0.3677, 9.9292, 6.3743, -0.1226, 10.2970, 5.5152...

Parameters

Autotune parameters

Filter

Scale axes ⓘ0.02665924685675048

Input decimation ratio ⓘ3

Type ⓘlow

Cut-off frequency ⓘ3.0517578125

Order ⓘ6

Analysis

Type ⓘFFT

FFT length ⓘ64

Take log of spectrum? ⓘ☒

Overlap FFT frames? ⓘ☐

Improve low frequency resolution? ⓘ☐

Save parameters

Autotune output

Creating job... OK (ID: 8465788)

Scheduling job in cluster...
Job started
Scheduling job in cluster...
Job started
Creating windows from files...
[1/7] Creating windows from files...
[7/7] Creating windows from files...
Created / windows: move: 3, tap: 4

Finding best DSP parameters...
Window size too small to use wavelets. Window should be at least 128 samples long. (Current window is 125 samples).

Job completed

DSP result

Filter response

After filter

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+

← → ↺ 🏠 🔒

studio.edgeimpulse.com/studio/190030/dsp/spectral-analysis/3/generate-features

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#1 ▾ Click to set a description for this version

Parameters

Generate features

Training set

Data in training set

4m 0s

Classes

3 (idle, left-right, up-down)

Training windows

1,008

Calculate feature importance

☒

Generate features

Feature explorer

No features generated yet.

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Data in training set

4m 0s

Classes

3 (idle, left-right, up-down)

Training windows

1,008

Calculate feature importance

☒

Generate features

Feature generation output

Thu Feb 23 20:28:32 2023 Finished embedding
Reducing dimensions for visualizations OK

Scheduling job in cluster...
Container image pulled!
Job started
Determining feature importance...
[1/4] Determining feature importance for all classes...
[2/4] Determining feature importance for idle...
[3/4] Determining feature importance for left-right...
[4/4] Determining feature importance for up-down...
Determining feature importance OK

Job completed

Feature explorer

idle

left-right

up-down

Feature importance

accY RMS

accZ Skewness

accY Spectral Power 1.95 - 5.86 Hz

accZ RMS

accX RMS

accZ Spectral Power 1.95 - 5.86 Hz

accY Skewness

accZ Kurtosis

accX Skewness

accX Spectral Power 1.95 - 5.86 Hz

accY Kurtosis

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Target: Cortex-M4F 80MHz

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#1 Click to set a description for this version

Neural Network settings

Training settings

Neural network architecture

Number of training cycles 30

Learning rate 0.0005

Validation set size 20 %

Auto-balance dataset

Seeed Studio Wio Terminal (Cortex-M4F 120MHz)

Set target device

Start training

Training output

Calculating performance metrics...
Calculating inferencing time...
INFO: Created TensorFlow Lite XNNPACK delegate for CPU.
Calculating inferencing time OK
Profiling float32 model...
Profiling float32 model (tflite)...
Profiling float32 model (EON)...
Profiling int8 model...
Profiling int8 model (tflite)...
Profiling int8 model (EON)...
Model training complete
Job completed

Model version: Quantized (int8)

LOSS 0.13

Confusion matrix (validation set)

	IDLE	LEFT-RIGHT	UP-DOWN
IDLE	100%	0%	0%
LEFT-RIGHT	0%	92.9%	7.1%
UP-DOWN	0%	6.7%	93.3%
F1 SCORE	1.00	0.94	0.93

Data explorer (full training set)

idle - correct

left-right - correct

up-down - correct

left-right - incorrect

up-down - incorrect

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studio.edgeimpulse.com/studio/190030/learning/keras/9

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Training settings

Number of training cycles ②

30

Learning rate ②

0.0005

Validation set size ②

20

%

Auto-balance dataset ②

☐

Neural network architecture

Input layer (12 features)

Dense layer (20 neurons)

Dense layer (10 neurons)

Add an extra layer

Output layer (3 classes)

Start training

Calculating performance metrics...

Calculating inferencing time...

INFO: Created TensorFlow Lite XNNPACK delegate for CPU.

Calculating inferencing time OK

Profiling float32 model...

Profiling float32 model (tflite)...

Profiling float32 model (EON)...

Profiling int8 model...

Profiling int8 model (tflite)...

Profiling int8 model (EON)...

Model training complete

Job completed

Model

Model version: ② Quantized (int8)

Last training performance (validation set)

ACCURACY

95.5%

LOSS

0.13

Confusion matrix (validation set)

	IDLE	LEFT-RIGHT	UP-DOWN
IDLE	100%	0%	0%
LEFT-RIGHT	0%	92.9%	7.1%
UP-DOWN	0%	6.7%	93.3%
F1 SCORE	1.00	0.94	0.93

Data explorer (full training set) ②

idle - correct

left-right - correct

up-down - correct

left-right - incorrect

up-down - incorrect

On-device performance ②

INFERENCING TIME

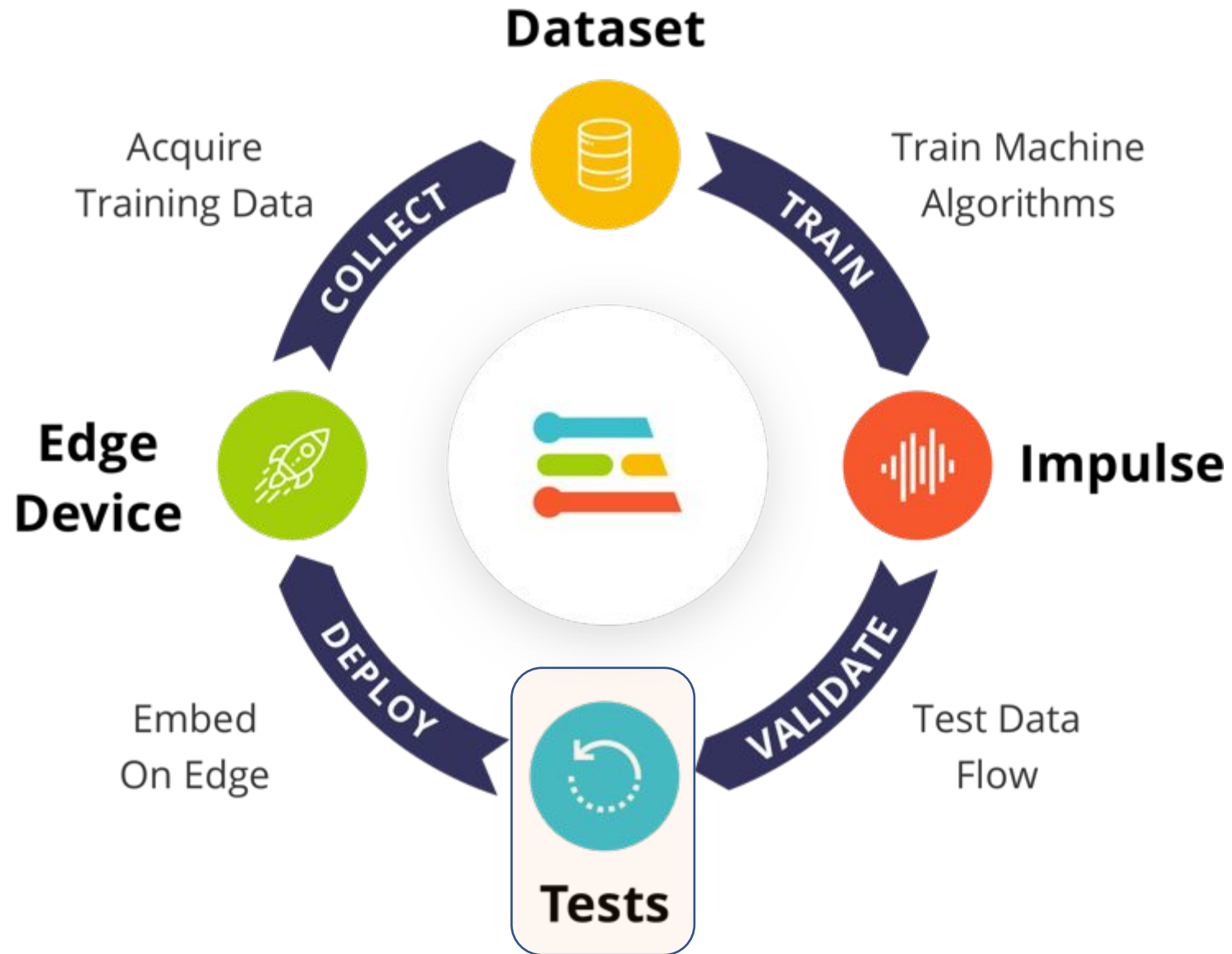
1 ms.

PEAK RAM USAGE

1.7K

FLASH USAGE

15.0K



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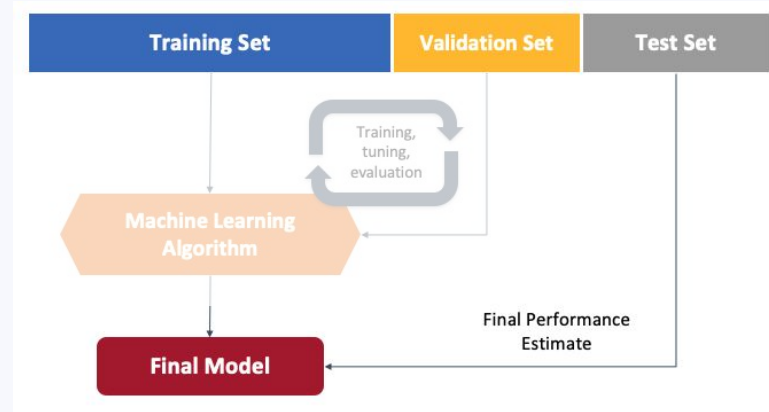
Forums

Test data

Classify all

Set the 'expected outcome' for each sample to the desired outcome to automatically score the impulse.

SAMPLE NAME	EXPECTED OUTCOME	LENGTH	ACCURACY	RESULT
left-right.3psif7uj	left-right	10s	26%	24 uncertain, 11 left-right,...
left-right.3psiparl	left-right	10s	100%	42 left-right
up-down.3psj14...	up-down	10s	100%	42 up-down
up-down.3psj4jrl	up-down	10s	100%	42 up-down
idle.3psjc87r	idle	10s	100%	42 idle
idle.3psjg3lj	idle	10s	100%	42 idle



Model testing output

(0)

Copying features from processing blocks...
Copying features from DSP block...
Copying features from DSP block OK
Copying features from processing blocks OK

Classifying data for float32 model...
Scheduling job in cluster...
Container image pulled!
Job started
Classifying data for Classifier OK

Job completed

Model testing results

ACCURACY
87.70%

	IDLE	LEFT-RIGHT	UP-DOWN	UNCERTAIN
IDLE	100%	0%	0%	0%
LEFT-RIGHT	0%	63.1%	8.3%	28.6%
UP-DOWN	0%	0%	100%	0%
F1 SCORE	1.00	0.77	0.96	

Feature explorer



- Forums

Classify existing test sample

left-right.3psif7uj (left-right)

Load sample

Start sampling

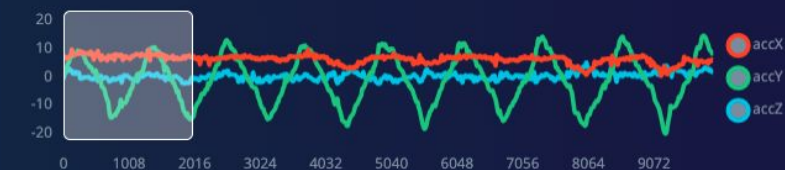
Classification result

Summary

Name	testing.3psmj62c
------	------------------

Expected outcome	testing
------------------	---------

CATEGORY	COUNT
idle	0
left-right	38
up-down	0
uncertain	4

RAW DATA
testing.3psmj62cRaw features

7.1098, 1.7162, -0.7355, 7.3550, 1.7162, 0.7355, 6.7421, 1.9613, 1.5936, 6.4969, 2.8194, 1.8387.

Spectral features

- classified

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EON Tuner

Using the EON tuner you can effortlessly find the most optimal architecture for your embedded machine-learning application!

Configure target

EON Tuner settings

TargetSpace

Find the optimal architecture for your machine learning model

The EON™ Tuner will evaluate many candidate model architectures (selected based on your target device and latency requirements) concurrently to help you find the best performing architecture for your application.

The search process can take up to 6 hours to complete. While the EON Tuner is running you can view the progress on this page at any time.

Dataset category

Motion events

Target device

Seeed Studio Wio Terminal (Cortex-M4F 120MHz)

Time per inference (ms)

100

Save

Target

Target not configured

Filters

Status

☒ Pending0

☒ Running0

☒ Completed0

☒ Failed0

DSP type

Network type

View

Data set

☒ Validation

☐ Test

Precision

Sort

General

☒ Accuracy

☐ Latency

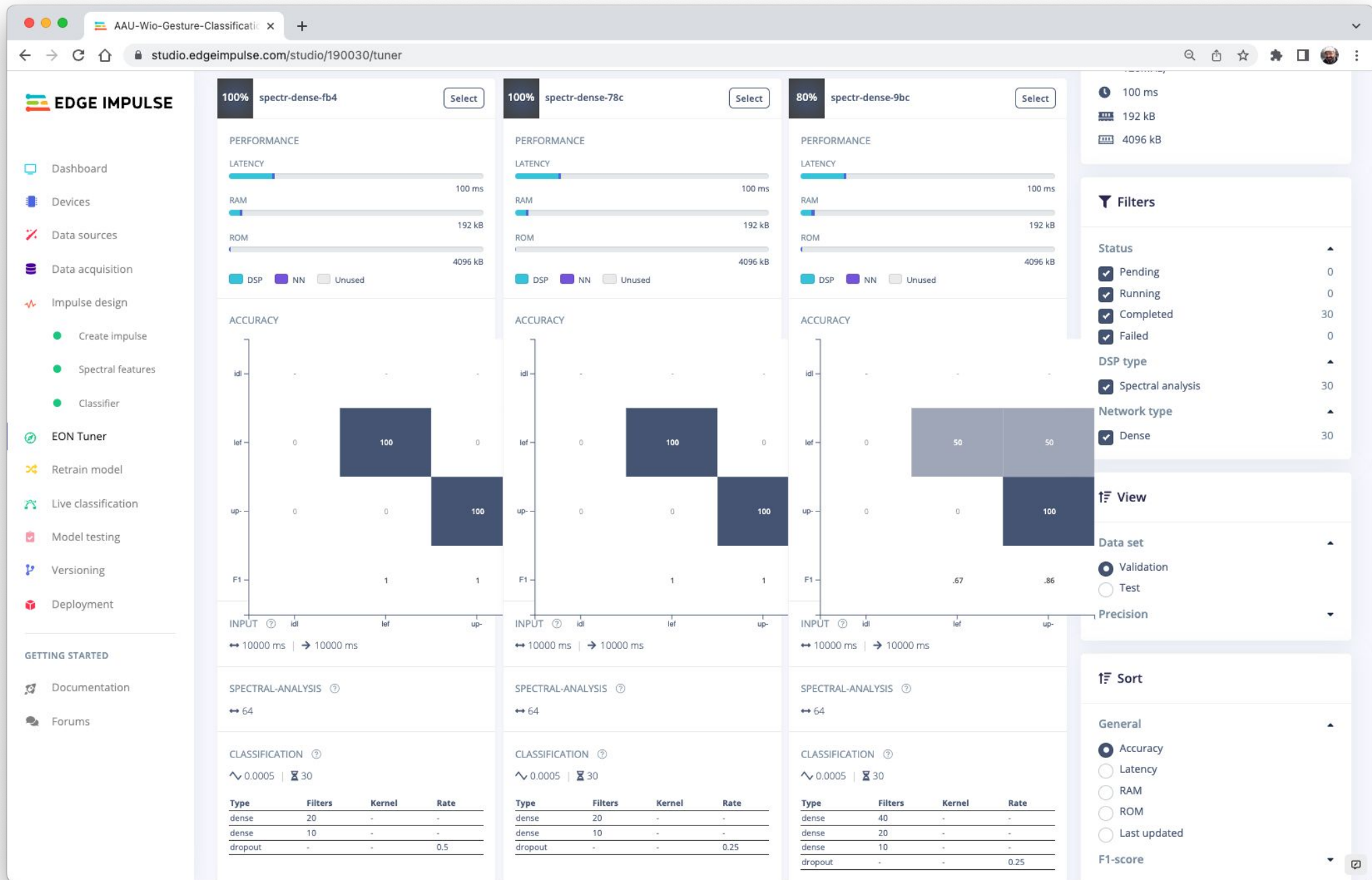
☐ RAM

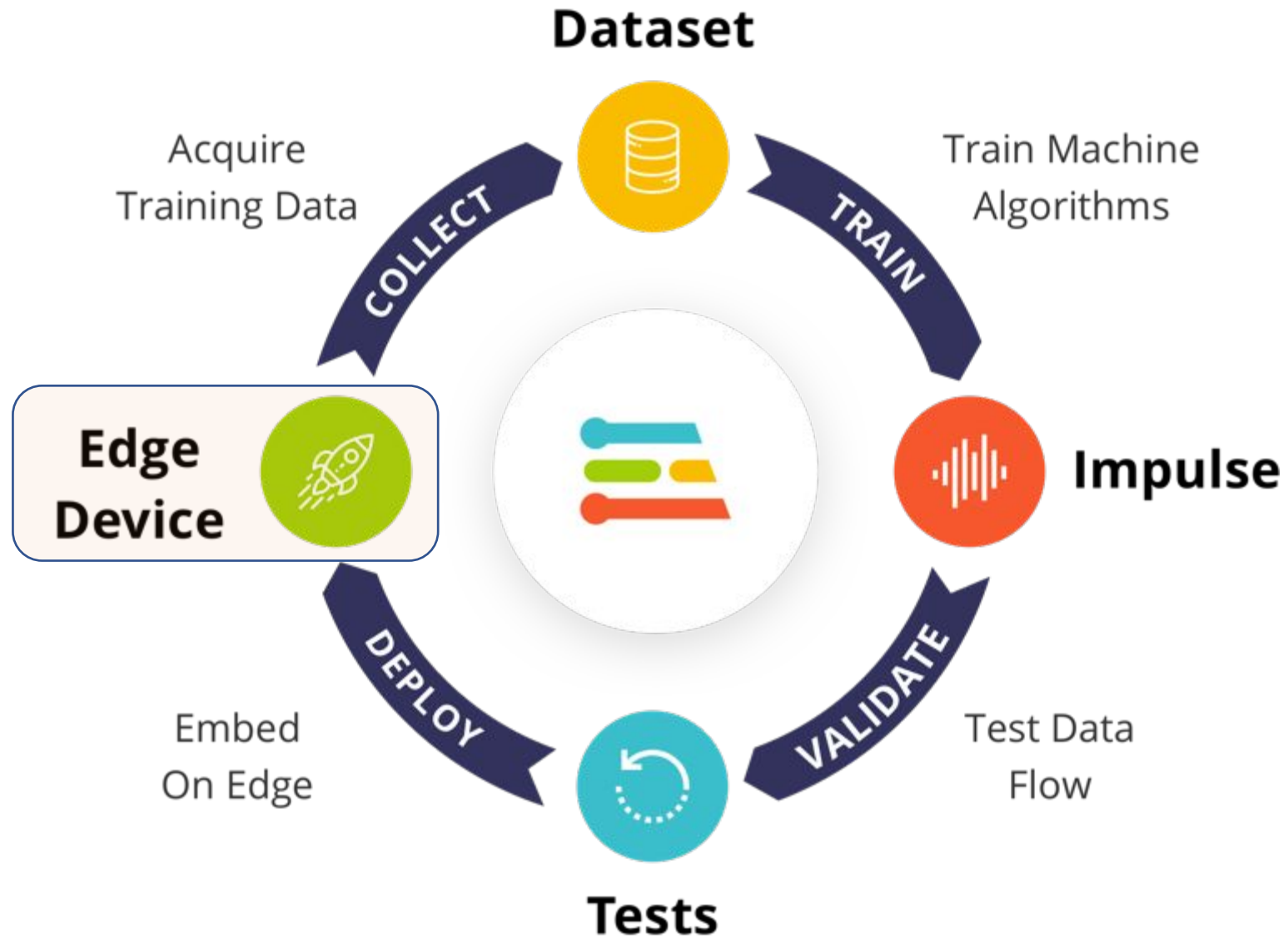
☐ ROM

☐ Last updated

F1-score

Precision





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Deploy your impulse

You can deploy your impulse to any device. This makes the model run without an internet connection, minimizes latency, and runs with minimal power consumption. [Read more.](#)

Create library

Turn your impulse into optimized source code that you can run on any device.

C++ library

ARDUINO

Arduino library

Cube.MX CMSIS-PACK

WebAssembly

TensorRT library

Ethos-U library

Tensai Flow library

Meta TF Model

TIDL-RT Library

Simplicity Studio Component

AAU-Wio-Gesture-Classificatio x

studio.edgeimpulse.com/studio/190030/deployment

EDGE IMPULSE

Dashboard

Devices

Data sources

Data acquisition

Impulse design

- Create impulse
- Spectral features
- Classifier

EON Tuner

Retrain model

Live classification

Model testing

Versioning

Deployment

GETTING STARTED

- Documentation
- Forums

Mobile phone

Select optimizations (optional)

Model optimizations can increase on-device performance but may reduce accuracy. Click below to analyze optimizations and see the recommended choices for your model.

Enable EON™ Compiler

Same accuracy, up to 10x faster

Available optimizations for this model

Quantized (int8) ★

Currently selected

This optimization is recommended for best performance.

Unoptimized (float32)

Click to select

FLASH USAGE

13.9K

ACCURACY

87.7%

0

0

100

0

Estimate for Saeed Studio Wio Terminal (Cortex-M4F 120MHz).

Build

Build output

Creating job... OK (ID: 6576765)

Scheduling job in cluster...

Job started

Writing templates...

Writing templates OK

in cluster...

pulled!

impulse SDK...

impulse SDK OK

model...

model OK

er and updating headers...

er and updating headers OK

re...

re OK

ei-aaU-wio-gestu.....zip

Show All



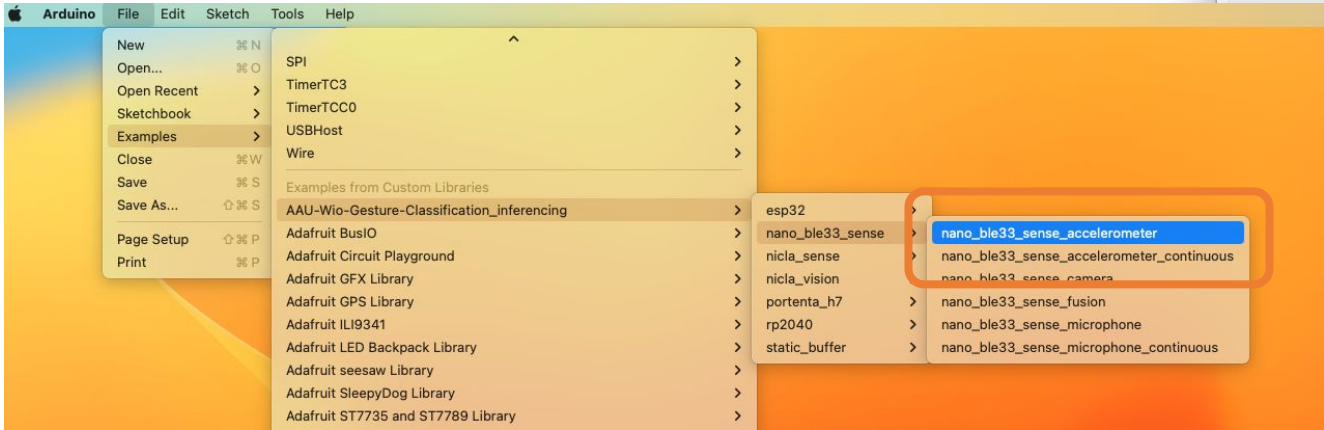
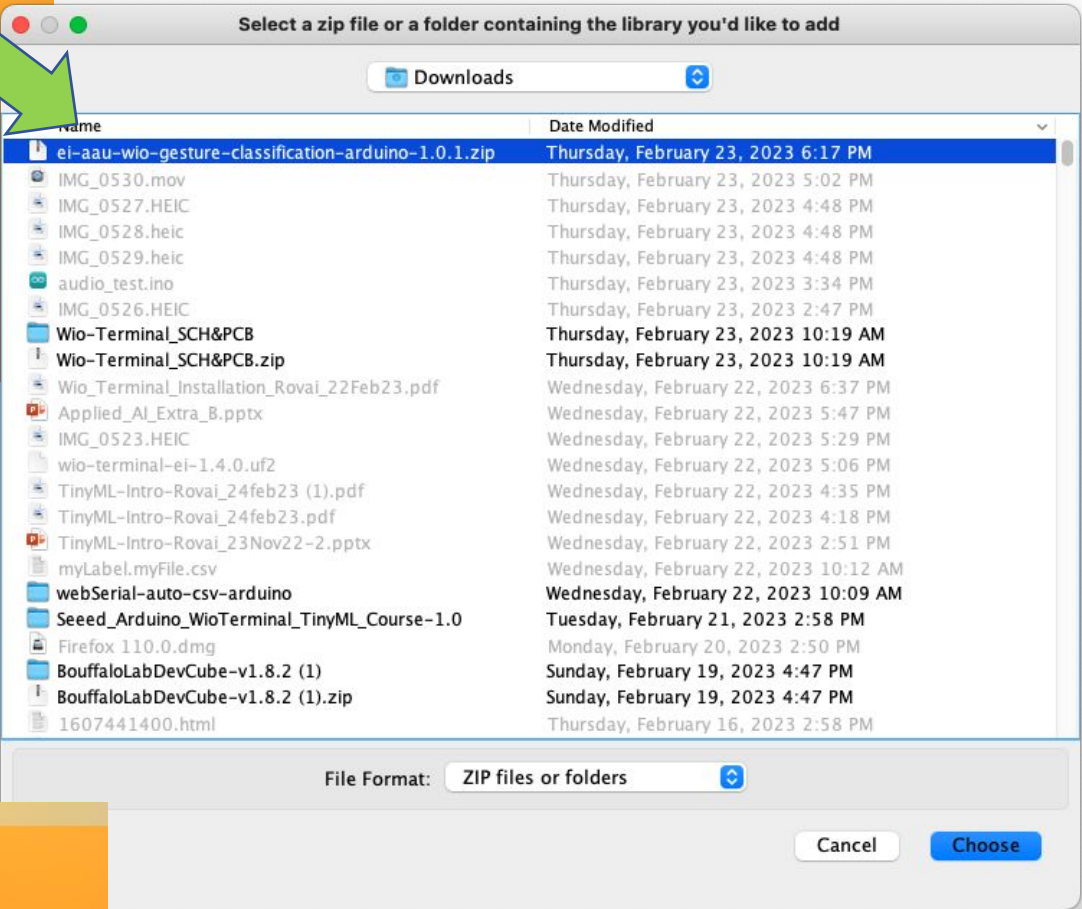
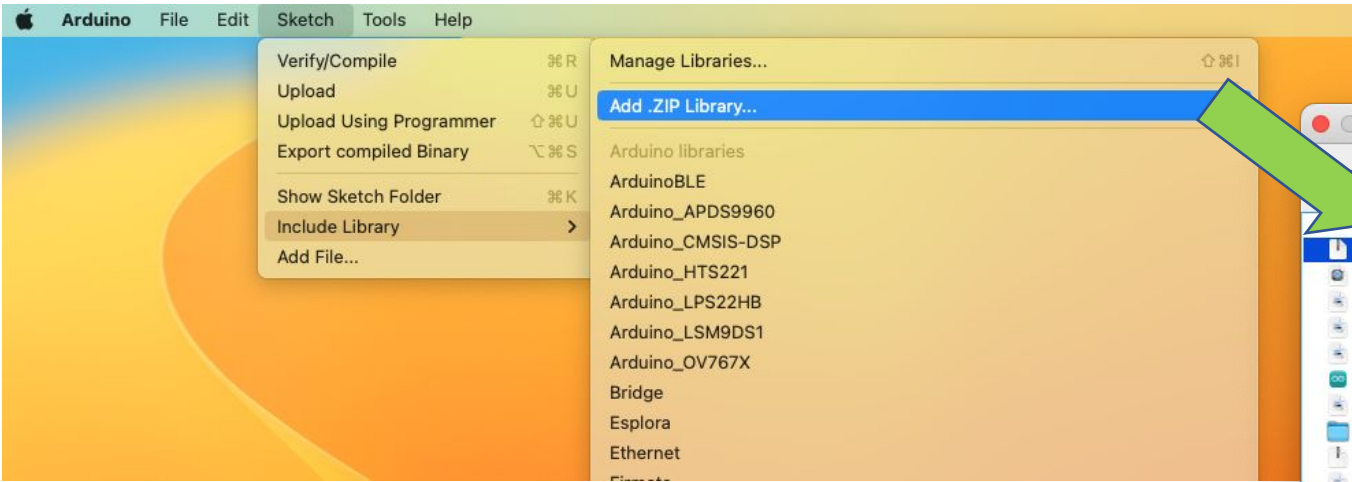
Built Arduino library

Add this library through the Arduino IDE via:

Sketch > Include Library > Add .ZIP Library...

Examples can then be found under:

File > Examples > AAU-Wio-Gesture-Classification_inferencing



Model Inference


```
/dev/cu.usbmodem1101

Edge Impulse Inferencing Demo
IMU initialized

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...
Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.61719
  left-right: 0.15625
  up-down: 0.22266

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...
Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.58984
  left-right: 0.22656

Autoscroll Show timestamp Both NL & CR
```



```
/dev/cu.usbmodem1101

Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.00000
  left-right: 0.01562
  up-down: 0.98438

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...
Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.00000
  left-right: 0.01953
  up-down: 0.98047

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...

Autoscroll Show timestamp Both NL & CR
```



```
/dev/cu.usbmodem1101

Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.00781
  left-right: 0.82812
  up-down: 0.16406

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...
Predictions (DSP: 24 ms., Classification: 0 ms., Anomaly: 0 ms.):
  idle: 0.00391
  left-right: 0.85156
  up-down: 0.14453

Starting inferencing in 2 seconds...
Sampling...

Autoscroll Show timestamp Both NL & CR 115200 baud Clear
```



Including LCD for off-line Inference



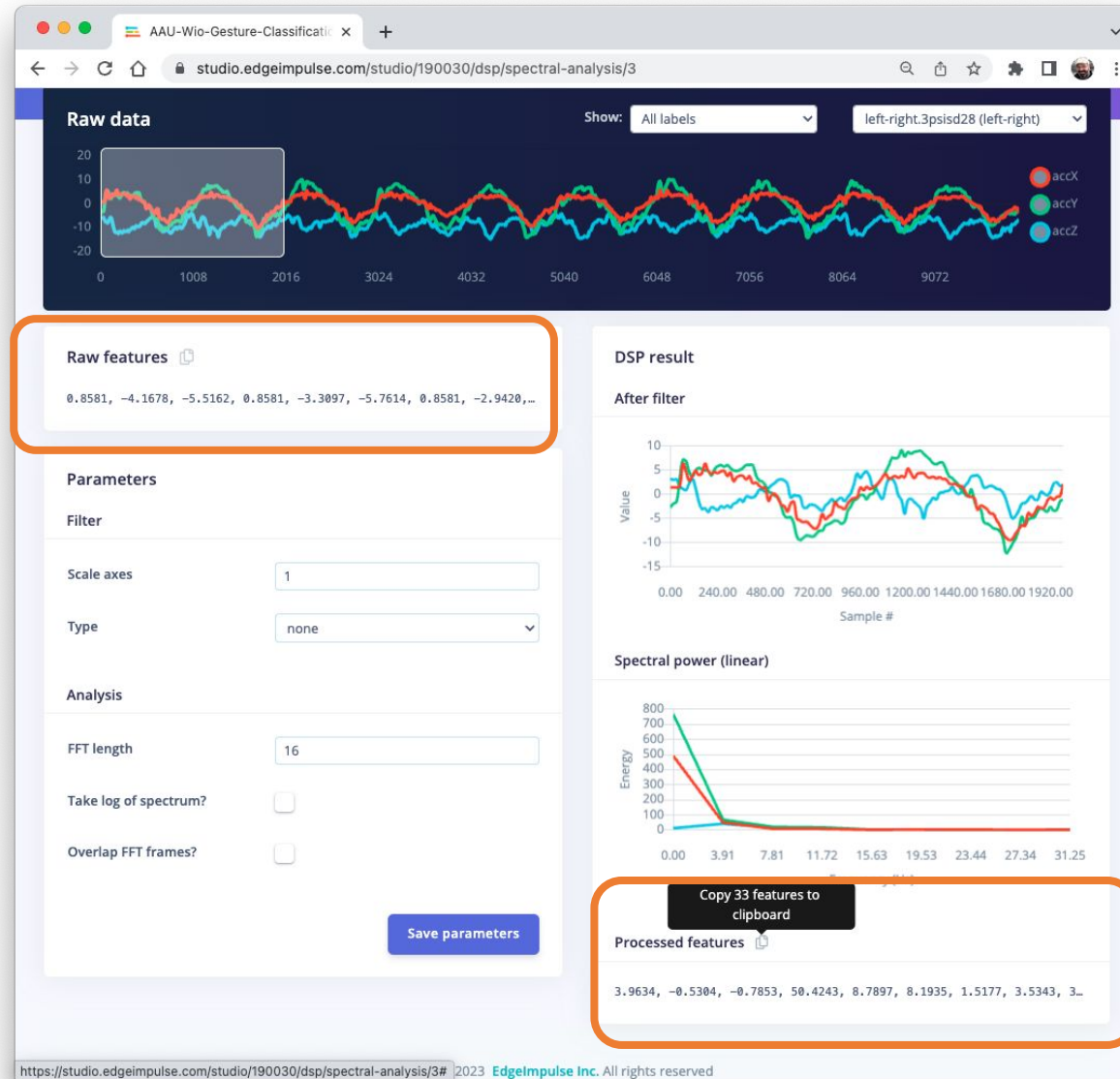
Appendix

Spectral Analysis (Google CoLab)

Edge Impulse – Spectral Analysis

2 seconds window
62.5 Hz Sample Freq

375 raw features



33 processed features

- 3 Statistical features/axis --> 9 feat.
- 8 Spectral Features (Freq)/ axis --> 24
- Total Processed Features = 9+24 = 33

After filtering via a Butterworth IIR filter (if enabled), **the mean is subtracted from the signal**. Several statistical features (RMS, skewness, kurtosis) are calculated from the filtered signal after the mean has been removed.

- RMS
- Skewness
- Kurtosis

Spectral features per axis/channel:

The filtered signal is passed to the Spectral power section, which computes the FFT in order to compute the spectral features.

- Maximum value from FFT frames for each bin that was not filtered out
- The total number of features will change, depending on how you set the filter and FFT parameters.

<https://docs.edgeimpulse.com/docs/edge-impulse-studio/processing-blocks/spectral-features>

The Total Number of processed Features **per axis** will be:

- RMS
- Skewness
- Kurtosis
- 1/2 of FFT Length (no Filter)

For example,

- for a FFT Length of 16 and filter NONE, the Total Processed Features **per axis** will be 11 (3 + 8)
- for a FFT Length of 16 and filter LOW, the Total Processed Features per axis will be lower than 35 depending on Filter Cut-off frequency (LOW: skip everything > cutoff; HIGH: skip everything < cutoff)

Subtrating the mean from data

Subtracting the mean from a set of data is a common data pre-processing step in statistics and machine learning. The purpose of subtracting the mean from data is to center the data around zero. This is important because it can reveal patterns and relationships that might be hidden if the data is not centered.

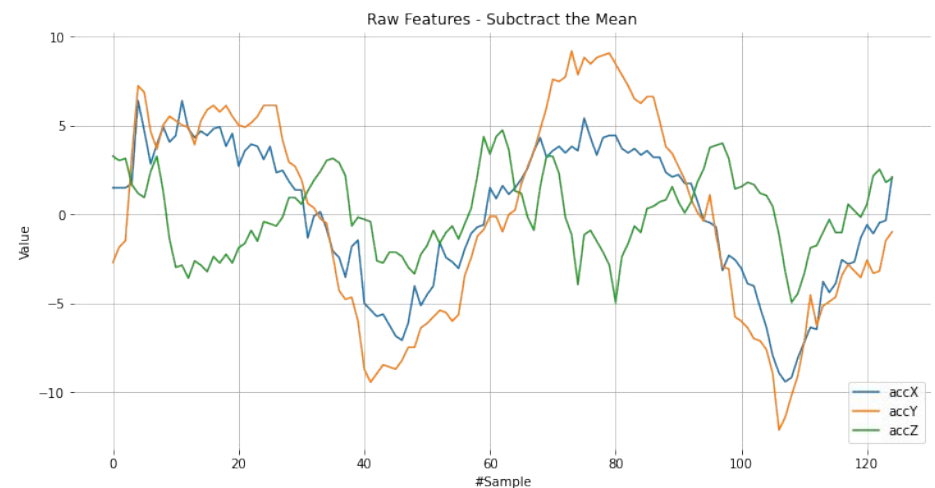
Here are some specific reasons why subtracting the mean can be useful:

- It simplifies analysis: By centering the data, the mean becomes zero, which can make some calculations simpler and easier to interpret.
- It removes bias: If the data has a bias, subtracting the mean can remove that bias and allow for more accurate analysis.
- It can reveal patterns: Centering the data can help reveal patterns that might be hidden if the data is not centered. For example, if you are analyzing a time series dataset, centering the data can help you identify trends over time.
- It can improve performance: In some machine learning algorithms, centering the data can improve performance by reducing the influence of outliers and making the data more easily comparable. Overall, subtracting the mean is a simple but powerful technique that can be used to improve the analysis and interpretation of data.

```
1 dtmean = [(sum(x)/len(x)) for x in sensors]
2 [print('mean_'+x+'= ', round(y, 4)) for x,y in zip(axis, dtmean)][0]

mean_accX= -0.6198
mean_accY= -1.4524
mean_accZ= -8.7701
```

```
1 accX = [(x - dtmean[0]) for x in accX]
2 accY = [(x - dtmean[1]) for x in accY]
3 accZ = [(x - dtmean[2]) for x in accZ]
4 sensors = [accX, accY, accZ]
```



RMS Calculation

The RMS value of a set of values (or a continuous-time waveform) is the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the values, or the square of the function that defines the continuous waveform. In physics, the RMS current value can also be defined as the "value of the direct current that dissipates the same power in a resistor."

In the case of a set of n values $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, the RMS is:

$$x_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)} .$$

NOTE that the RMS value is different for original raw data and after subtracting the mean

```
1 # Using numpy and standartized data (subtracting mean)
2 rms = [np.sqrt(np.mean(np.square(x))) for x in sensors]
3 [print('rms_'+x+'= ', round(y, 4)) for x,y in zip(axis, rms)][0]
```

```
rms_accX= 3.9634
rms_accY= 5.7088
rms_accZ= 2.2405
```

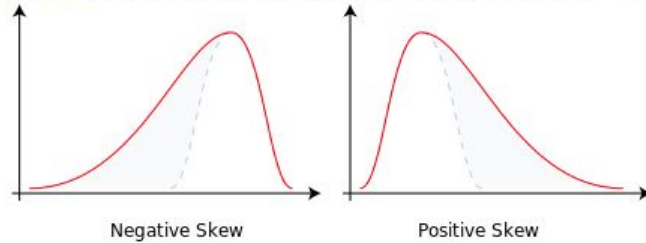
```
1 # Compare with Edge Impulse result features
2 features[0:N_feat:N_feat_axis]
```

```
[3.9634, 5.7088, 2.2405]
```


Skewness and kurtosis calculation

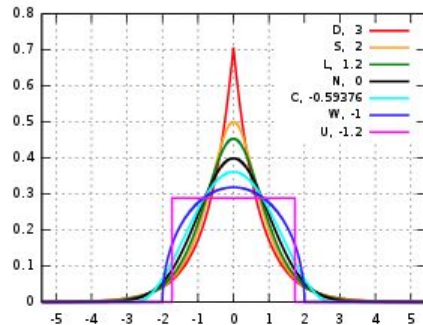
In statistics, skewness and kurtosis are two ways to measure the **shape of a distribution**.

Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of a distribution. This value can be positive or negative.



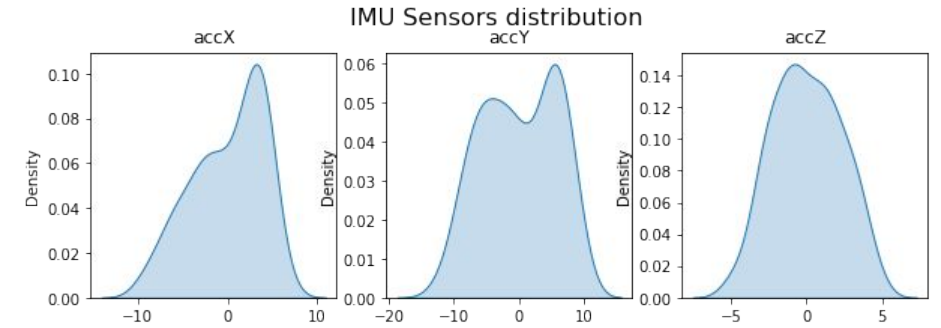
- A negative skew indicates that the tail is on the left side of the distribution, which extends towards more negative values.
- A positive skew indicates that the tail is on the right side of the distribution, which extends towards more positive values.
- A value of zero indicates that there is no skewness in the distribution at all, meaning the distribution is perfectly symmetrical.

Kurtosis is a measure of whether or not a distribution is heavy-tailed or light-tailed relative to a normal distribution.



- The kurtosis of a normal distribution is 0.
- If a given distribution has a kurtosis is negative, it is said to be platykurtic, which means it tends to produce fewer and less extreme outliers than the normal distribution.
- If a given distribution has a kurtosis positive, it is said to be leptokurtic, which means it tends to produce more outliers than the normal distribution.

NOTE that the Skewness and Kurtosis values are the same for original raw data and after subtracting the mean



```
1 skew = [skew(x, bias=False) for x in sensors]
2 [print('skew_'+x+'= ', round(y, 4)) for x,y in zip(axis, skew)][0]
```

```
skew_accX= -0.5369
skew_accY= -0.1421
skew_accZ= 0.0297
```

```
1 # Compare with Edge Impulse result features
2 features[1:N_feat:N_feat_axis]
```

```
[-0.5304, -0.1404, 0.0294]
```

```
1 kurt = [kurtosis(x, bias=False) for x in sensors]
2 [print('kurt_'+x+'= ', round(y, 4)) for x,y in zip(axis, kurt)][0]
```

```
kurt_accX= -0.7681
kurt_accY= -1.2076
kurt_accZ= -0.7694
```

```
1 # Compare with Edge Impulse result features
2 features[2:N_feat:N_feat_axis]
```

```
[-0.7853, -1.2074, -0.7866]
```

Spectral features

```
[53] 1 FFT_Lenght = 16  
      2 N = 125  
      3 fs = 62.5
```

Once the sampled window usually is larger than the FFT size, the window will be broken into frames (or "sub-windows"), and the FFT is calculated from each frame.

FFT length - The FFT size. This determines the number of FFT bins as well as the resolution of frequency peaks that you can separate. A lower number means more signals will average together in the same FFT bin, but also reduces the number of features and model size. A higher number will separate more signals into separate bins, but generates a larger model.

Welch's method

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy-0.14.0/reference/generated/scipy.signal.welch.html>

To split the signal on frequency domain in bins and calculate the power spectrum for each bin, we should use a method called **Welch's method**.

This method divides the signal into overlapping segments, applies a window function to each segment, computes the periodogram of each segment using DFT, and averages them to obtain a smoother estimate of the power spectrum.


```

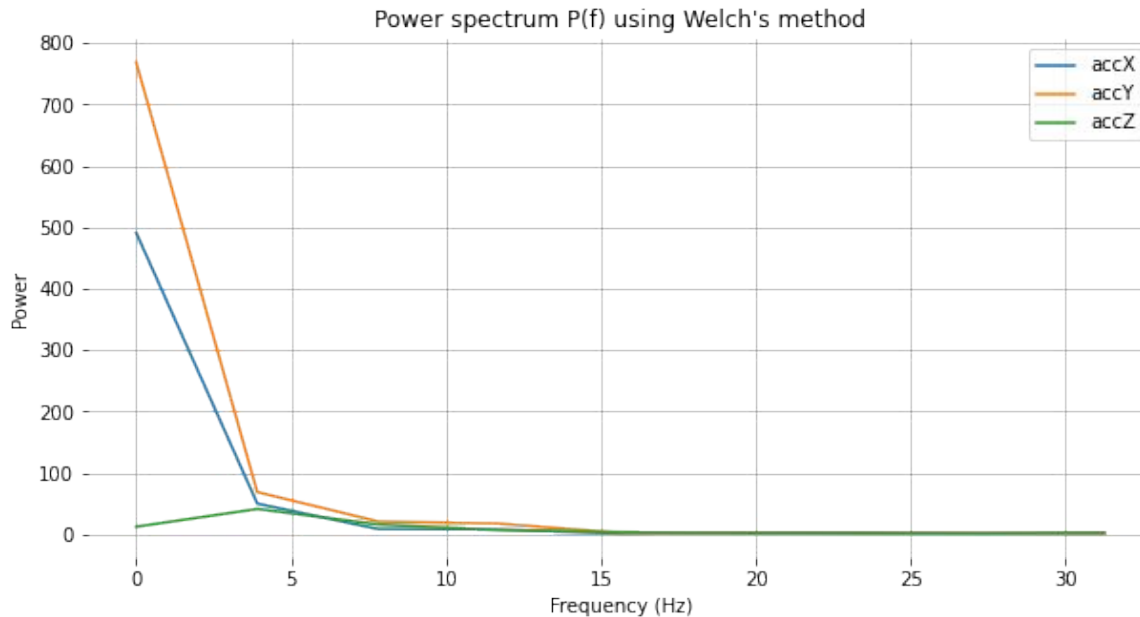
1 # Function used by Edge Impulse insteady scipy.signal.welch().
2 def welch_max_hold(fx, sampling_freq, nfft, n_overlap):
3     n_overlap = int(n_overlap)
4     spec_powers = [0 for _ in range(nfft//2+1)]
5     ix = 0
6     while ix <= len(fx):
7         # Slicing truncates if end_idx > len, and rfft will auto zero pad
8         fft_out = np.abs(np.fft.rfft(fx[ix:ix+nfft], nfft))
9         spec_powers = np.maximum(spec_powers, fft_out**2/nfft)
10        ix = ix + (nfft-n_overlap)
11    return np.fft.rfftfreq(nfft, 1/sampling_freq), spec_powers

```

```

1 fax,Pax = welch_max_hold(accX, fs, FFT_Lenght, 0)
2 fay,Pay = welch_max_hold(accY, fs, FFT_Lenght, 0)
3 faz,Paz = welch_max_hold(accZ, fs, FFT_Lenght, 0)

```



```

1 print("EI Processed features (accX): ")
2 print(features[3:N_feat_axis][0:])
3 print("\nCalculated features:")
4 [print(round(x, 4)) for x in Pax[1:]][0]

```

EI Processed features (accX):
[50.4243, 8.7897, 8.1935, 1.5177, 3.5343, 3.3766, 1.9297, 1.5027]

Calculated features:

50.424
8.7899
8.1934
1.5177
3.5343
3.3766
1.9297
1.5026

```

1 print("EI Processed features (accY): ")
2 print(features[14:22][0:])
3 print("\nCalculated features:")
4 [print(round(x, 4)) for x in Pay[1:]][0]

```

EI Processed features (accY):
[69.059, 21.2278, 17.7782, 2.7987, 2.6348, 1.9958, 2.1017, 2.5395]

Calculated features:

69.0591
21.228
17.778
2.7988
2.6348
1.9958
2.1018
2.5396

```

1 print("EI Processed features (accZ): ")
2 print(features[25:][0:])
3 print("\nCalculated features:")
4 [print(round(x, 4)) for x in Paz[1:]][0]

```

EI Processed features (accZ):
[41.5583, 16.427, 7.1384, 3.8891, 2.4171, 1.9213, 1.8393, 3.6101]

Calculated features:

41.5583
16.427
7.1384
3.8892
2.4172
1.9212
1.8393
3.6103

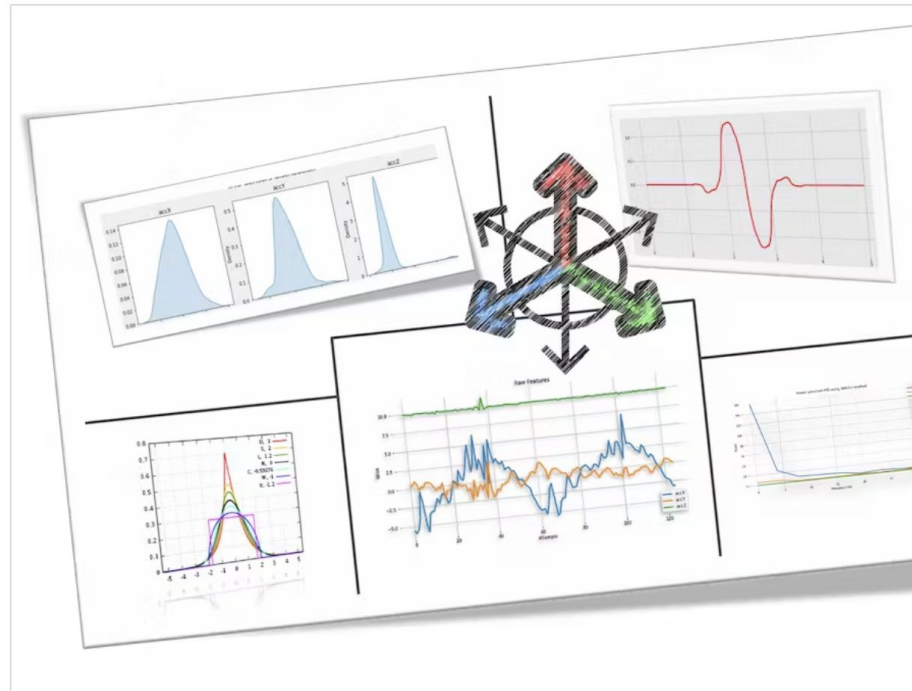
For a detailed tutorial on DSP, see the tutorial:

<https://www.hackster.io/mjrobot/tinyml-under-the-hood-spectral-analysis-94676c>

TinyML under the hood: Spectral Analysis

Extracting meaningful features from time-series signals. How does Edge Impulse Spectral Block work?

 Intermediate  Full instructions provided  4 hours  738



Thanks



UNIFEI