

Ambient Water Usage Sensor for the Identification of Daily Activities

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2 Agenda

- Introduction
- Detection of Activitities of Daily Living
- State of the Art of Water Usage Detection
- Ambient Water Usage Sensor
 - Test Setup
 - Feature Generation
 - Feature Analysis
- Test & Results
- Discussion

gefördert durch:











3 Project QuoVadis

What are we doing?

- Foundation by the Central Federal Association of the Health Insurance Funds of Germany
- Project Goal: Interconnected living in a quarter for persons with dementia
 - Start: 01.02.2015
 - Keep dementia patients at home as long as possiple
 - Combination of caregiving an technology
 - Since March, 2017: Field evaluation with 8 users

gefördert durch:





Aus Liebe zum Leben







4 Project QuoVadis

Who are we?

- ► Johanniter Unfall-Hilfe e.V.
 - Nursing service provider
 - Staff: 12.000 (+30.000 Volunteers)
 - Research departement for assistive technologies
- GSG Oldenburg
 - Housing provider in Oldenburg
 - Over 8.000 apartments
- OFFIS: Insitute for Information Technology
 - 3 Division: Health, energy and transportation
 - Associated Institute of the Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg
 - ► 250 employees

gefördert durch:











5 QuoVadis Concept





6 Individual Caretaking

Dementia – longterm and critical changes

- Dementia Symptoms[DGP 2009]
 - Depression, fear
 - Hyperactivity
 - Apathy
 - Sleep disturbances
 - Eating and drinking disorders
 - ▶ ...
- Longtermn Changes in behavior[DGP 2009]
 - Hygiene
 - Usage of household appliances
 - Disorientation
- We need a system that detects changes in activities of daily living



7 Activity Detection





8 Detection of activities of Daily Living State of the Art

- Many systems already implemented using different sensor setups
 - Motion detectors
 - Smart meters (NILM)
 - Door contacts
 - Body-worn sensors...
 - RFID tags
 - ▶ ...
- No water usage detection sensor are used
 - Precision in typical measurement units in apartements is low and unaccesable
 - Expensive and intrusive installation of more complex sensors is necessary



9 Measurement of water usage State of the Art

Industrial applications

- Speed probes [Bleckmann 2014]
- Ultrasonic : Doppler-shift and transit time flow meter [Morriss 1991, looss 2002, Simurda 2016]
- Identification of water consumers by their sound
 - Detection of leaks in water pipelines [Khulief 2011] [Hunaidi 2004]
- Sound of water in a pipe is Influenced by
 - Size of the leak
 - Bends of the pipe
 - Distance between sensor and leak



10 Water Usage Sensor Test Setup





11 Feature Generation

Living Lab "IdeAAL"





► 12 Feature Generation Pretest





13 Feature Generation

Signal Energy and Zero-Crossing Rate





14 Feature Generation

Frequency Domain

Signal energy in 33 frequency bands between 12.5 Hz and 20 kHz





15 Feature Analysis

- Usage of machine learning tool "Weka" [Hall 2009]
- Tested machine learning alghorithms
 - OneR [Holte 1993]
 - Naive Bayes [Murphy 2006, Rennie 2003]
 - C4.5 decision tree [Quinlan 2014]
 - One vs. One classifier based one logistic regression [Witten 2014]
- Test Methods
 - Measurement of 4 consumers in model apartment
 - Evaluation by cross validation and supplied test set



16 Test and Evaluation of the Prototype Questions

- How does our system perform under stable and optimal conditions?
- How does the flow rate impact the detection rate?
- ► How does the water temperature impact the detection rate?
- How does simultaneous usage of different consumers affect the detection rate?
- What is the performance of the system if all environmental conditions vary at the same time?
- Which is the most suitable machine learning algorithm for our problem?



17 Test and Evaluation of the Prototype Results

TABLE ISTABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ($N_{Test} = 120$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	96.67 %	116
NB	96.67 %	116
C4.5	94.17 %	113
One-vs-one	100.00 %	120



18 Test and Evaluation of the Prototype Results

TABLE II FLOW RATE TEST ($N_{Test} = 90$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	30.00 %	27
NB	36.67 %	33
C4.5	28,89 %	26
One-vs-one	30.00 %	27

TABLE III CROSS VALIDATION OF WATER FLOW TEST ($N_{Test} = 90$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	80.00 %	72
NB	77.78 %	70
C4.5	82.22 %	74
One-vs-one	94.44 %	85

TABLE IV WATER TEMPERATURE TEST ($N_{Test} = 60$)

TABLE V

Cross correlation of temperature test ($N_{Test} = 60$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections	-	Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	70.00 %	12	-	OneR	100.00 %	60
NB	15.00 %	9		NB	98.33 %	59
C4.5	13.33 %	8		C4.5	98.33 %	59
One-vs-one	46.67 %	28		One-vs-one	100.00 %	60





TABLE VI

Multiple simultaneous consumers ($N_{Test} = 300$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	82.00 %	246
NB	94.33 %	283
C4.5	93.33 %	280
One-vs-one	98.33 %	295



20 Test and Evaluation of the Prototype Results

TABLE VII

CROSS CORRELATION AGGREGATIVE TEST ($N_{Test} = 600$)

Classifier	Detection Rate	Correct Detections
OneR	35.33 %	212
NB	50.50 %	303
C4.5	75.83 %	455
One-vs-one	85.83 %	515



-21 Discussion Results

- Water consumers can be detected by their sounds
- The implemented features are useful
- The one-vs-one classifier achieved the best results
- External impacts have to be included in training data set
- Overall detection rate of 86 % is too low for AAL applications
 - Attachment of the sensor, building a sensor box
 - Digitization closer to the sensing element
 - Measurement of the water pipes temperature
 - Comparison with other sensing elements (vibration sensor)
 - Novelty/outlier detection for external sounds



-22 Discussion Outlook

- ► Field Study in the project QuoVadis 03/2017 12/2017
- ► 3 apartments equipped with
 - Smart meter (4.8 kHz sampling rate)
 - Motion detectors
 - Door contacts
- Monthly interviews with inhabitants by caregivers
- Goal: integration of water usage sensor in this field Study to obtain a very interesting database





Thank You!

www.quovadis-projekt.de





24 Literature

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