

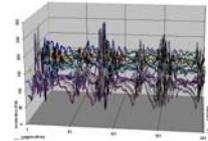


## Real-time analysis of Correlations between On-Body Sensor Nodes

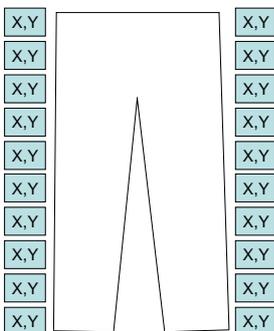
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## Scenario: Massive Body Sensing Networks

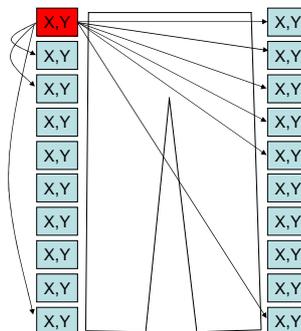
- Clothing:
  - huge surface
  - close to user
  - Textile sensors for stretch, pressure, deformation
  - flexible PCBs, ...
- Problems:
  - Curse of Dimensionality
    - Many sensors, slow learning
    - Few sensors, fast learning
  - Bus/Wireless Communication
    - Where are sensors?
    - How are they grouped?



## Visualisation of Correlation

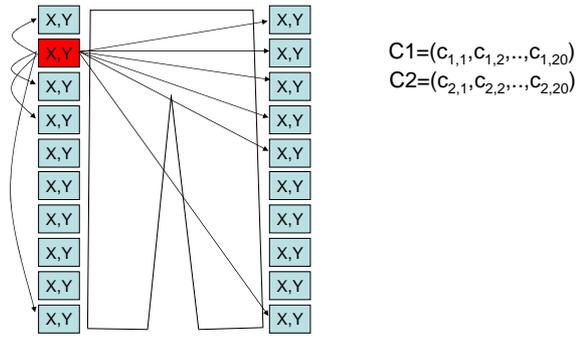


## Visualisation of Correlation

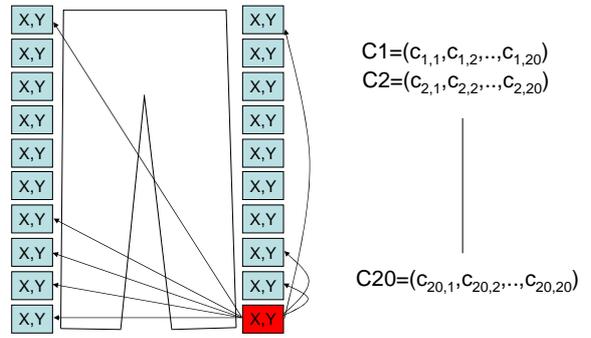


$$C1=(c_{1,1},c_{1,2},\dots,c_{1,20})$$

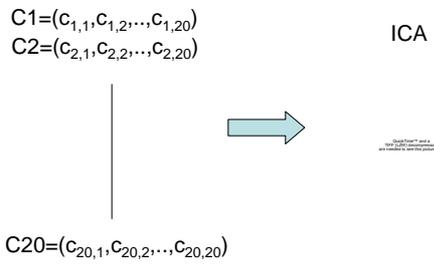
### Visualisation of Correlation



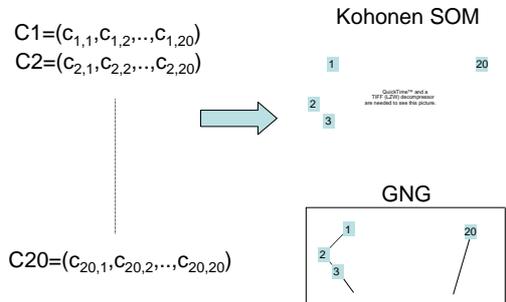
### Visualisation of Correlation



### Visualisation of Correlation



### REALTIME Visualisation of Correlation



## Kohonen Self-Organising Map

- Firm grid
- Neighbourhood relations
- Adaptable neurons
- Neurons' code book vectors adapt to input data
- Nearest neuron to input data is "winner" neuron
- Data gets distributed over map in decreasing influence from "winner" neuron

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

## Growing Neural Gas

- Dynamic grid
- Neighbourhood relations via edges
- Adaptable neurons
- Neurons' code book vectors adapt to input data
- Closest and second closest get connected and neighbours moved towards input vector
- Dynamic number of edges and nodes

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

## Kohonen Self-Organising Map

- Test with data set for each sensor node as reference
- Counting of "winners" for each data set
- Connection of mostly overall "winners" per sensor node according to position on trousers

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

## Growing Neural Gas

- KSOM output builds input of GNG:
  - For each input in the KSOM, the winning neuron is recorded
  - Winning neuron's position in grid builds 2D input for the GNG

- Size of GNG limited

To get a map where each neuron represents a sensor node on the trousers, the amount of neurons was limited to 20

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

## And Finally..

- Results:

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

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- Assumptions / remarks:
  - Signals need to fluctuate
  - Sensors do not have to be calibrated..
  - but do need to have 'compatible' signals
  - Plenty of room for further experiments:
    - Allow more neurons for GNG
    - Kmeans clustering
    - ...