

THE **PROBLEM**

Many wearable devices contain microelectromechanical (MEM) sensors, which can be used for activity recognition. Our model recognizes and transcribes weight-lifting exercises by reading MEM input sequences collected during a workout.

OUR **DATASET**

MEM Input Sequence



6 Lifters
Geoff Sabri Pierce
Rooz Claire Sophia

Rooz Claire Sophia

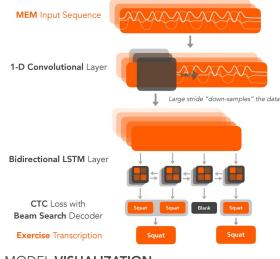
8,000 Reps

4 Exercises
Curl Squat
Bench Clean

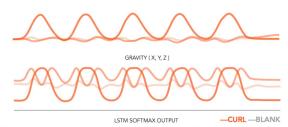
Exercise Transcription

2,300 Sets

MODEL **ARCHITECTURE**



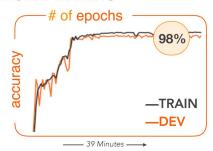
MODEL VISUALIZATION



ATTITUDE (ROLL, PITCH, YAW)

1 0.75 0.5 0.25 0

MODEL TRAINING



THE RESULTS

Our TRAIN set came from 5 out of the 6 lifters
Our DEV and TEST sets came from the 1 unseen lifter

NOTEWORTHY MODELS	DEV SET ACCURACY
BLSTM-50	73.0%
BLSTM-50 (with Rerack*)	78.3%
BLSTM-150 (with Rerack*)	96.5%
CONV-64 BLSTM-128 (with Rerack*)	97.6%

BLSTM-k: Bidirectional LSTM with k hidden units. **CONV**-k: 1-D Convolutional Layer with k filters. Rerack: Added one rerack label to each exercise to detect the rerack

TEST ACCURACY

98% Set Transcription100% Exercise Recognition

With our model, a smartwatch could recognize, count and record the exercises you perform during a workout, helping you stay on top of your fitness goals. With the appropriate data, our model could also be extended to assess lifting form or track physical therapy prescriptions.

E. Sabri Eyuboglu (eyuboglu@stanford.edu), Geoffrey Angus (gangus@stanford.edu), Rooz Mahdavian (rooz @stanford.edu), Pierce Freeman (piercef@stanford.edu)