



Towards Ambient Intelligence in Smart Healthcare: A CPS Perspective

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<https://health.acm.org>





Rising (PhD) Stars in CPS

- Held at UVA in 2022; again in May 2023
- 124 applicants
- 33 awarded
 - Diversity 16
 - Different Universities represented - 22
- Supported by NSF

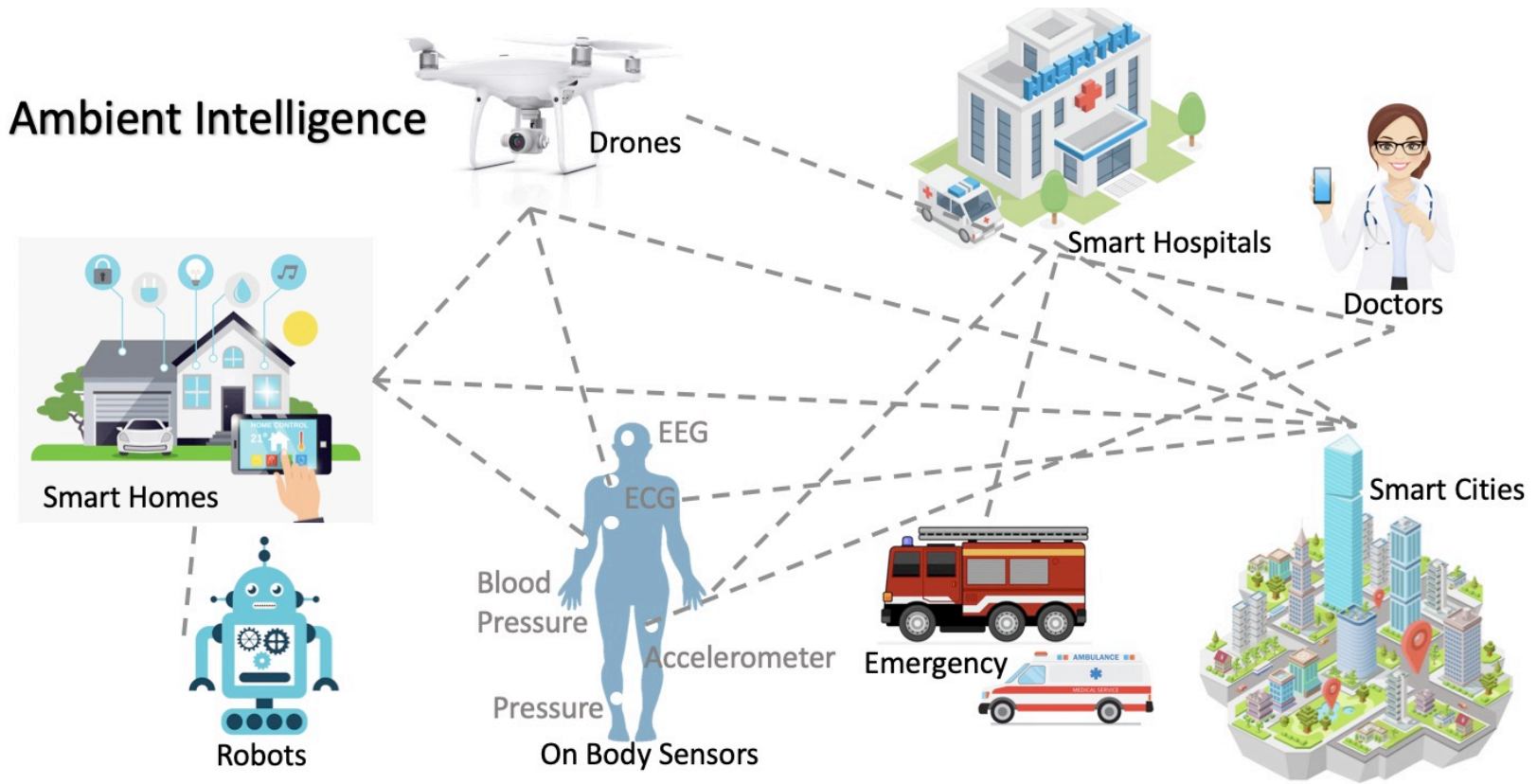


Ambient Intelligence(Aml)

- **Definition:** we envision Aml as a seamless infrastructure that integrates in-body, on-body, in-situ sensors, actuators, and *interacting cognitive assistants*.



Ambient Intelligence

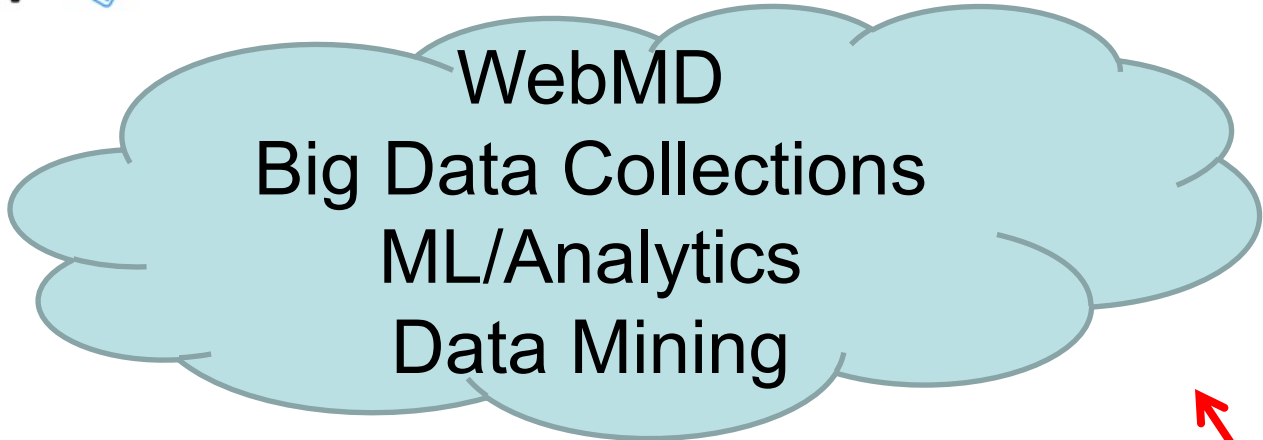


IOT Infrastructure

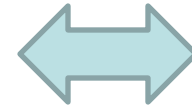


Vision

An ambient healthcare intelligence



General Population



Actuations

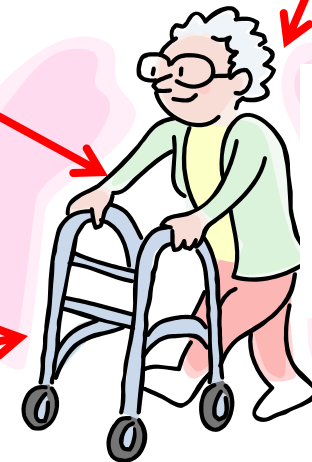
Holistic

Nano-pills
Pacemaker



Wearables

Sensors
Actuators





Outline

- A Few CPS Challenges
- Wearables/Cognitive Assistance
- Acoustics
- Robust Models: Properties/Uncertainties
- Lessons Learned from a Real Deployment



CPS Challenges

Physical World

- In the WILD
 - Sensing
 - Noise, missing data, multi-modal, ...
 - Physiology, **psychology**, environmental context, ...
 - Person ID
 - Actuation
 - Expanded concept

Cyber World

- Realities of physical world
- Realities of human health and behavior
- Understand context
- Highly diverse and dynamic environments
- **Comprehensiveness**
- **Safety, Guarantees**
- **Continual Learning**
- Integrate control, AI, ML, cognitive assistance,
- ...

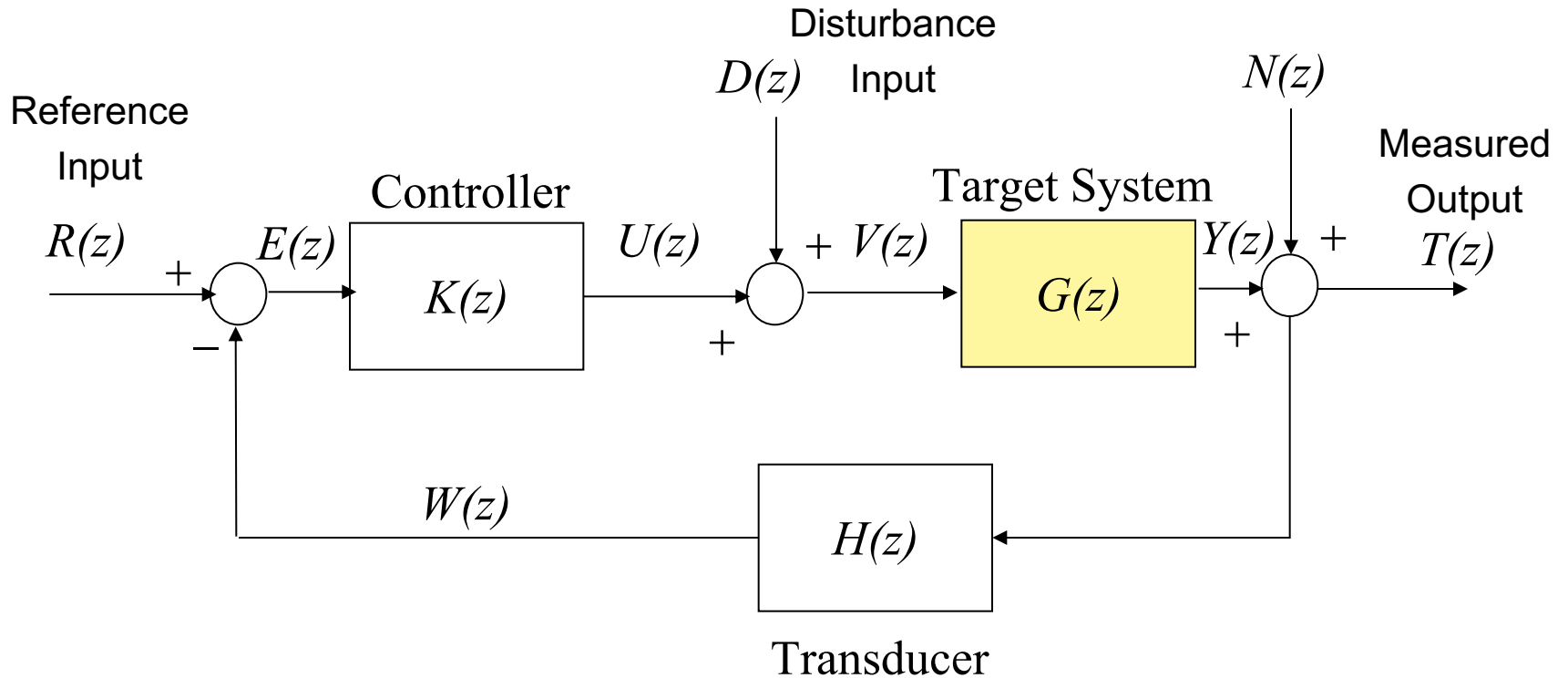


Two Challenges

- Models
- Interactions of Cognitive Assistants



Classical Feedback Loop





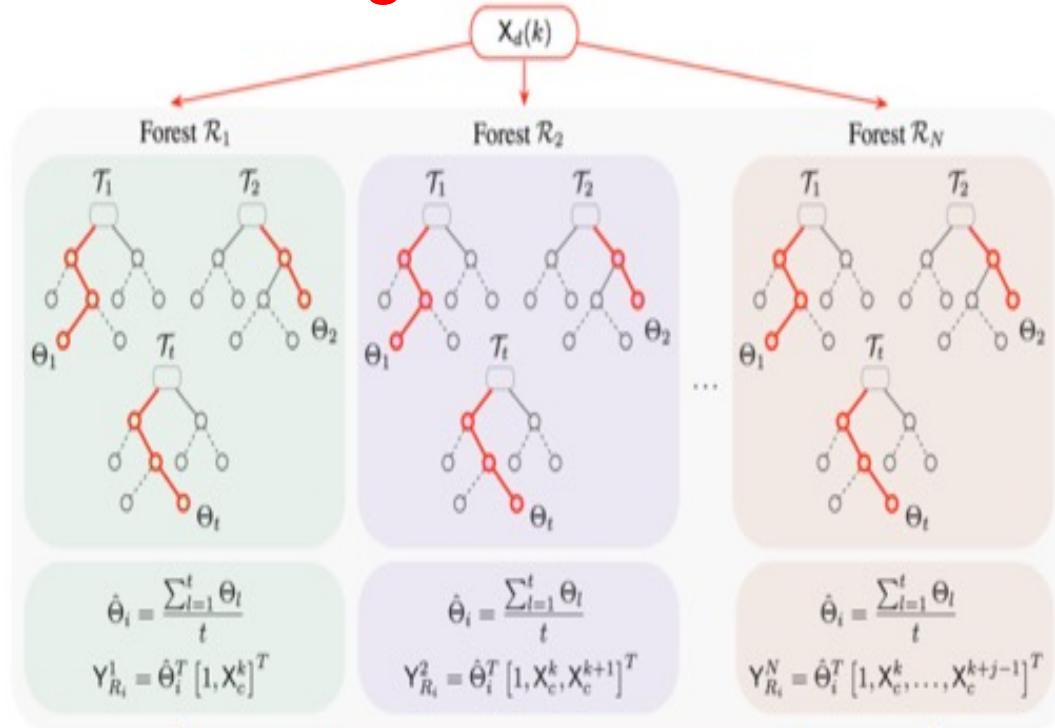
Central Challenge: Models

- Data Driven Alone – brittle, no guarantees
- Use Formal Methods and Knowledge Graphs to integrate properties into ML models
- Address Uncertainties into ML Model Predictions



ML and FC Modeling

Decision Trees and Regression Model



Madhur Behl
et al

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} Q_{in,k+j}^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^N (T_{in,k+j} - T_{ref})^2 \\
 & \text{subject to} && T_{in,k+j} = \hat{\theta}_j^T [1, Q_{in,k}, \dots, Q_{in,k+j-1}]^T \\
 & && \underline{Q}_{in} \leq Q_{in,k+j-1} \leq \bar{Q}_{in} \\
 & && \underline{T}_{in} \leq T_{in,k+j} \leq \bar{T}_{in} \\
 & && j = 1, \dots, N
 \end{aligned}$$



Interacting Agents



Exchange
Intelligence



Personal Context
Environmental Context
Objectives
Decision making
N control loops



Exchange Intelligence

- Example
- Rather than passing (raw) data such as mood, physiology measures, current medicine, ...
- Pass assessments such as
 - John is experiencing a medical problem and needs medication and stress reducing actions



Aml - Hype or Revolution

- Smart Watches
 - More and more sold; more and more sensors
- Smart Skin
- Smart Textiles
- ...





Today's Main Themes

- Wearables (Smart Watches)
- Cognitive Assistance (ML and NLP)
- Acoustics (ML)
 - In situ => mood at distance

Towards
Ambient
Healthcare
Intelligence

Powerful
Modality



iAdhere – verbal medication and exercise reminder system

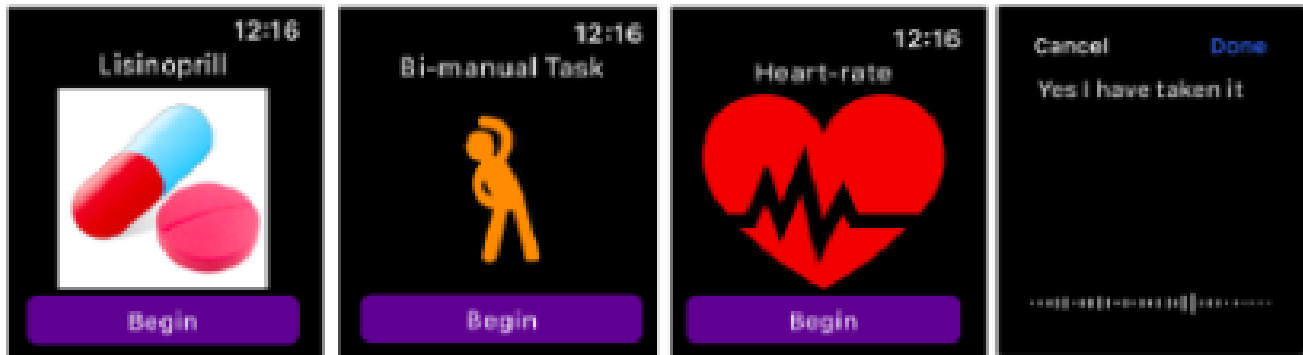


Figure 1: User Interfaces of the reminders to and the response from the users

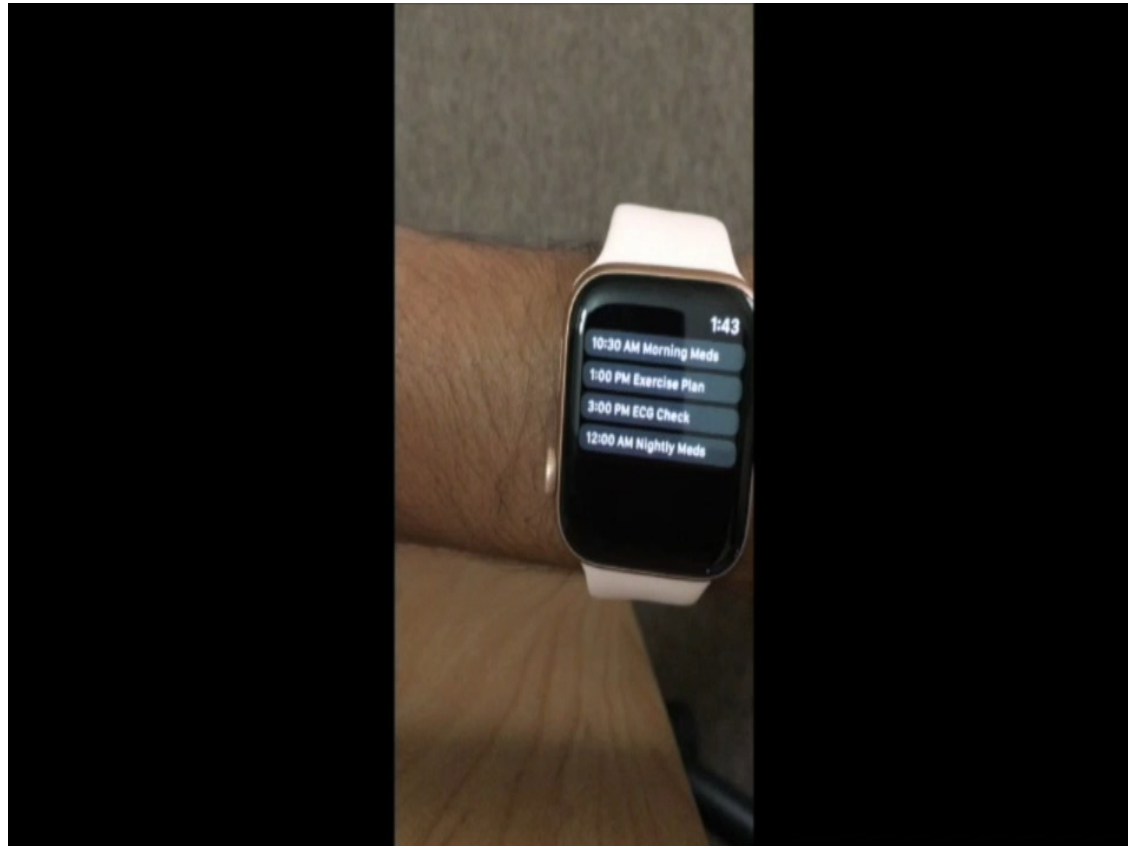
For stroke patients

Using Apple Watch – with microphone and speaker

Applying in a Telemedicine setting



Demo – A Few Features

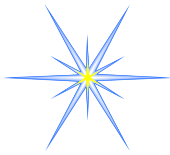


Earlier version called Medrem

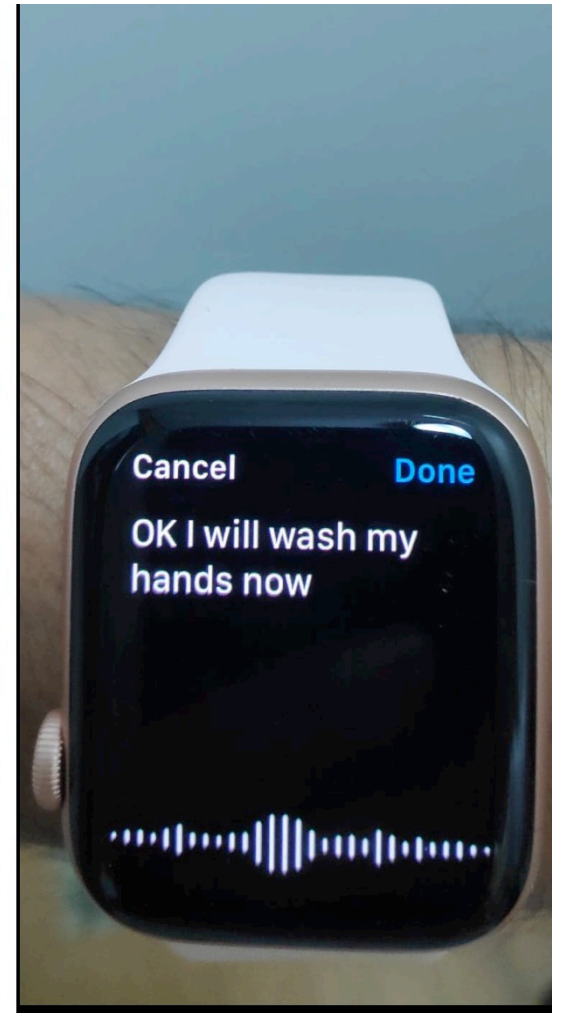
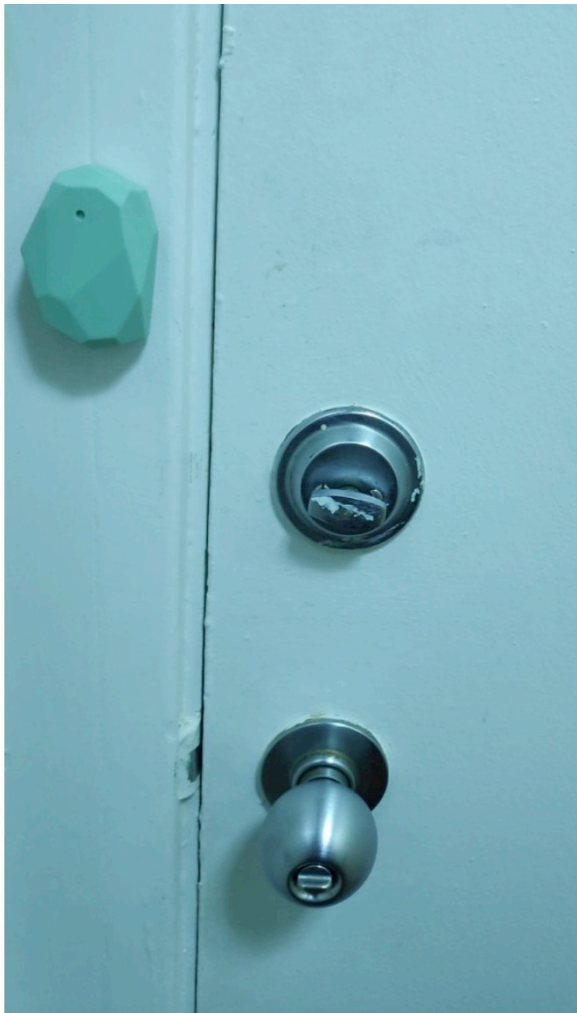


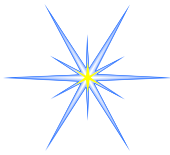
Services Expanded for Pandemics

- Collections of services on a smart watch
 - **Handwashing** (or general hygiene/elderly)
 - Quality of ...
 - **Mood/Depression/Anxiety/Loneliness**
 - Voice based conversations
 - Pandemic info
 - Reminders/Alerts/Advice
 - Physiological parameters and more
 - Symptoms (coughing, fever, ...)
 - VoiceCare: published in EMBC

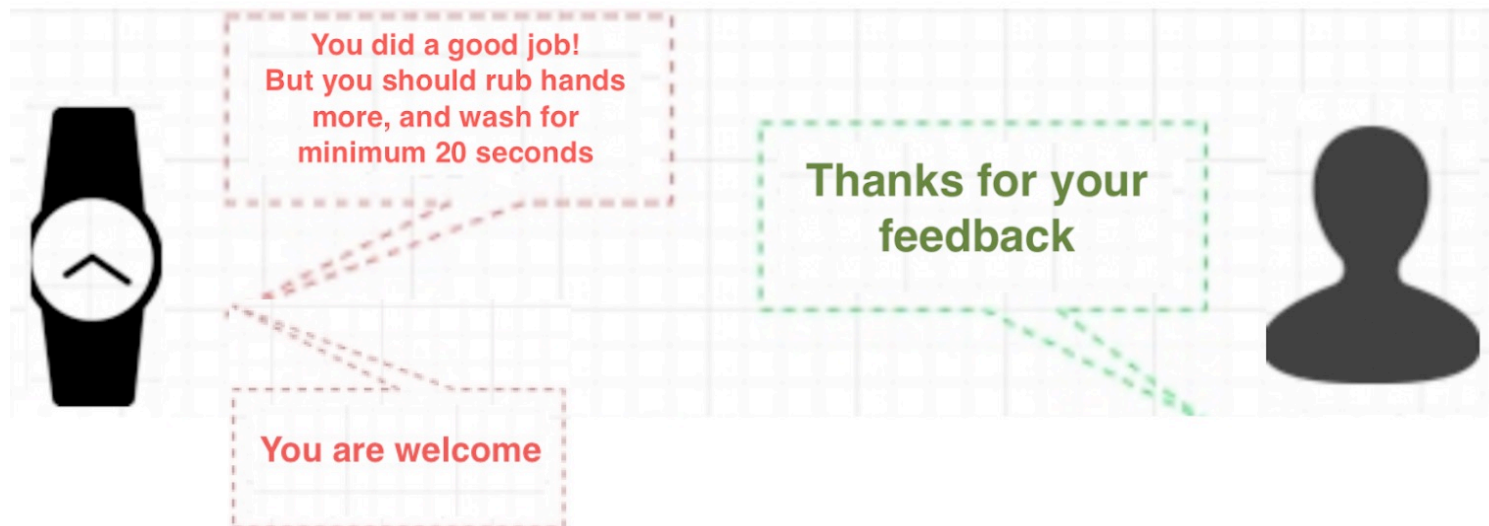


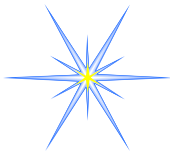
Smartwatch App



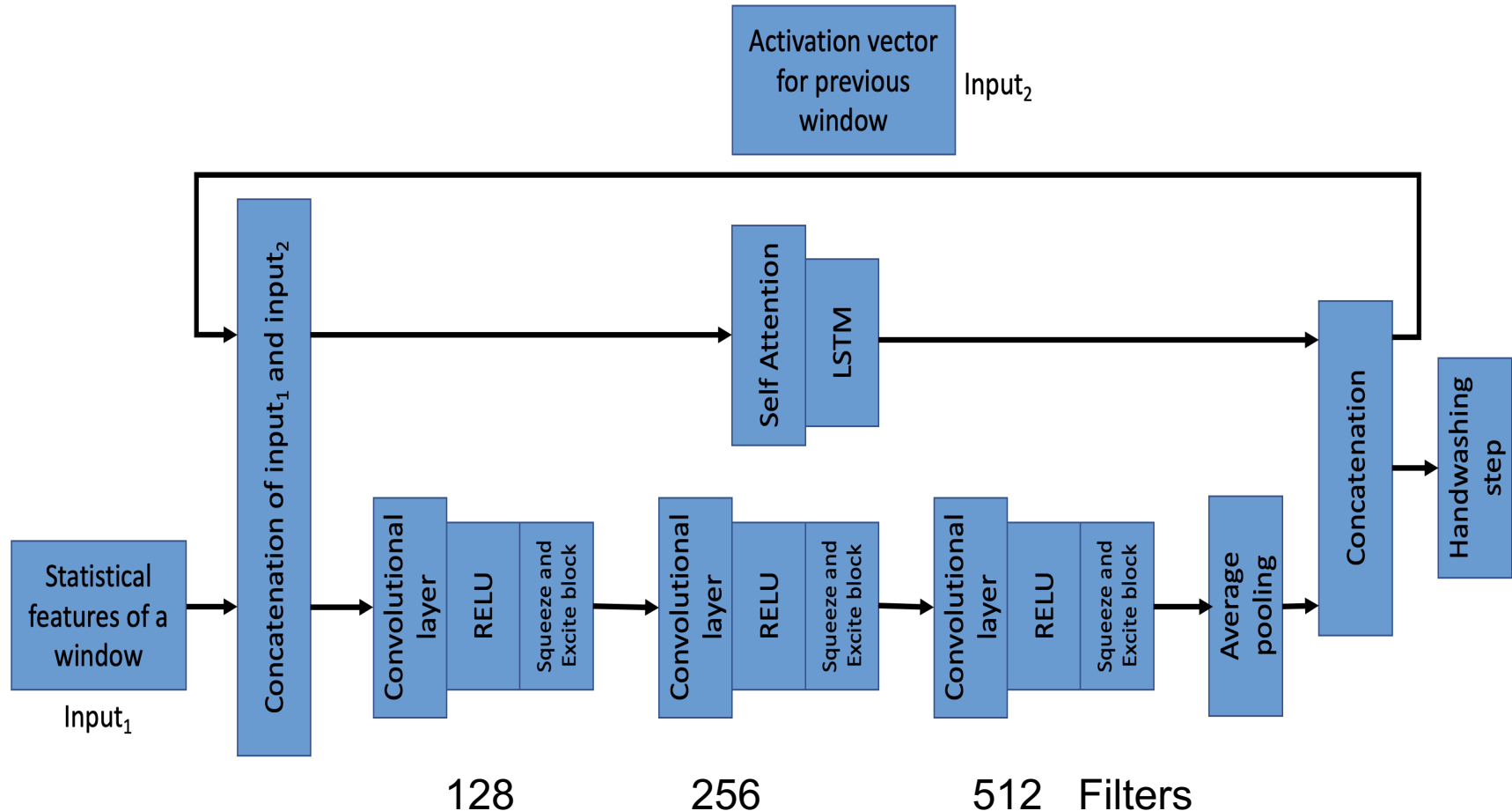


Dialogue

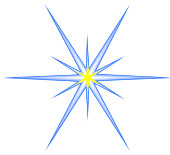




Solution – A Hybrid DNN

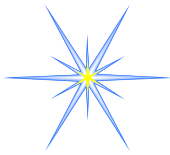


S. Samyoun, S. Shubba, A. Mondol, and J. Stankovic, iWash, A Smart Handwashing Quality Assessment and Reminder System with Real-Time Feedback in the Context of Infectious Diseases, *CHASE*, Dec. 2020.

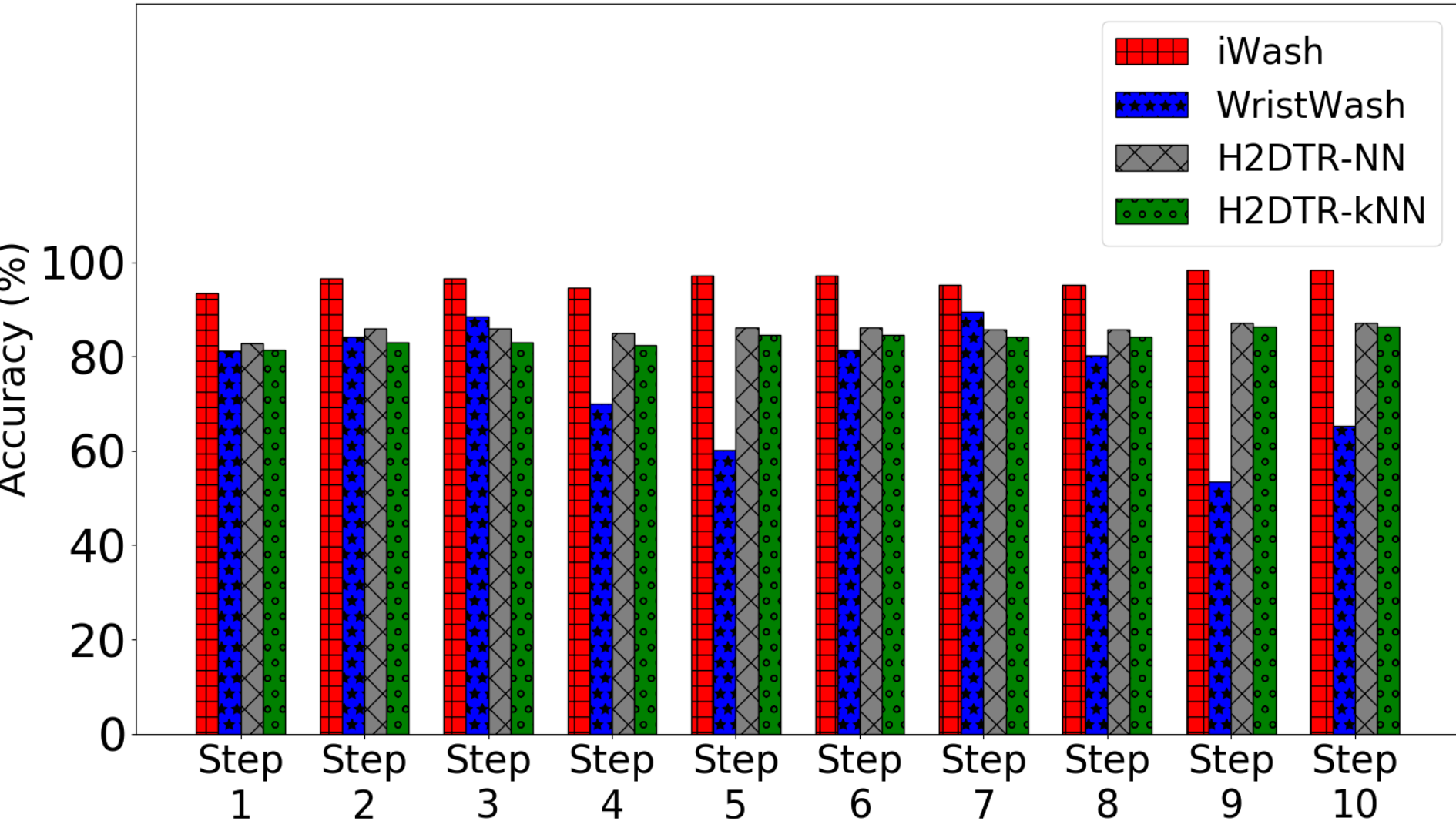


Evaluation

- Our own dataset
- 14 participants
 - Each 19 HW sessions
- 3 practice runs
- Video for Ground Truth



Evaluation

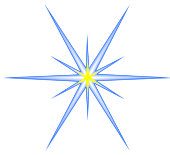




Acoustics: Exploiting Speech

- Distance Emotion Recognition
 - Happy, sad, angry, neutral
- Anxiety and Depression
- ...

Mental Health

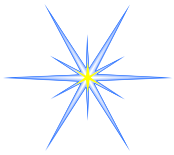


Distance Emotion Recognition

Close to microphone

Fixed distance

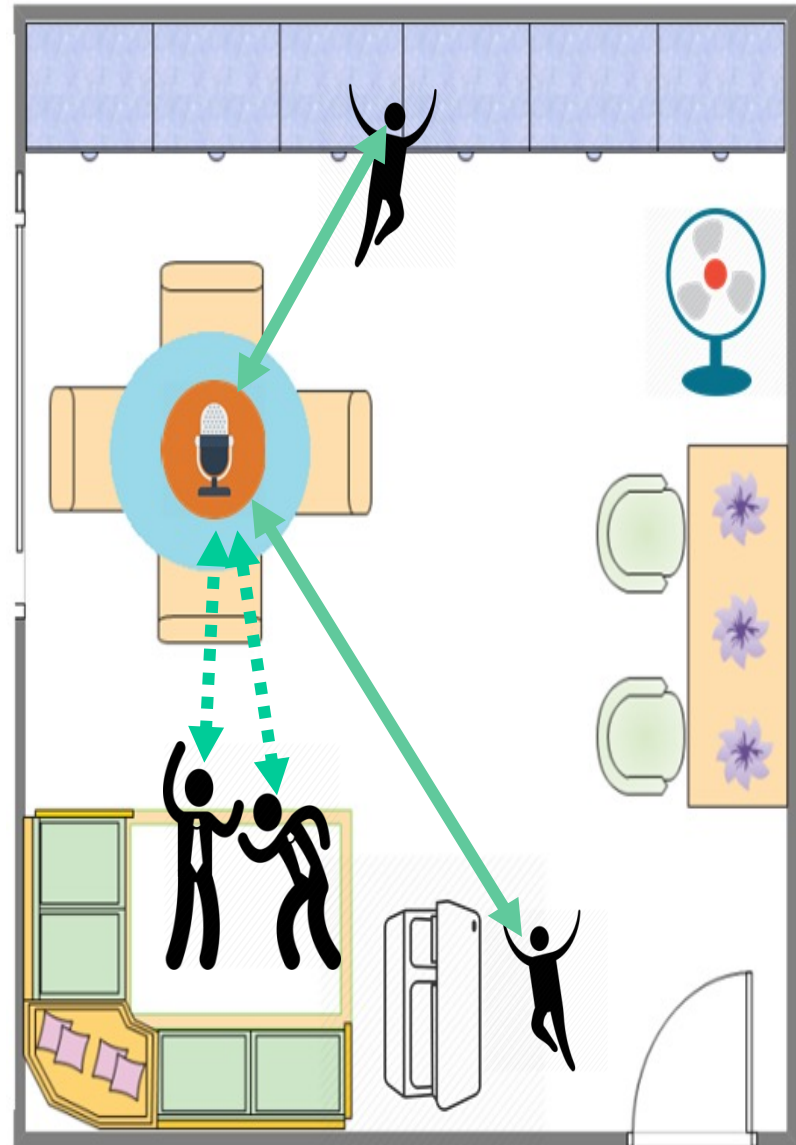


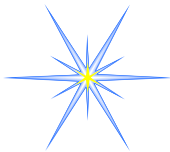


24/7

A realistic indoor speech emotion recognition system

- *Reverberation*
- *Ambient noise*
- *De-amplification of speech*
- *Overlapping of speech*

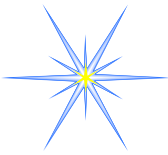




Solution



1. *Distance Agnostic Features/code words*
2. *Feature Modeling: Emo2vec*
3. *Classifier: LSTM*



Select Robust Features

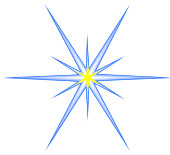
Consider 231 LLD features

Feature	Count
Mel-Frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC) 1-25	25
Root-mean-square signal frame energy	1
The voicing probability computed from the ACF	1
The fundamental frequency computed from the Cepstrum	1
Pitch	1
Harmonics to noise ratio (HNR)	1
Zero-crossing rate of time signal	1
PLP cepstral coefficients compute from 26 Mel-frequency bands	6
The 8 line spectral pair frequencies computed from 8 LPC coefficients	8
Logarithmic power of Mel-frequency bands 0 - 7	32

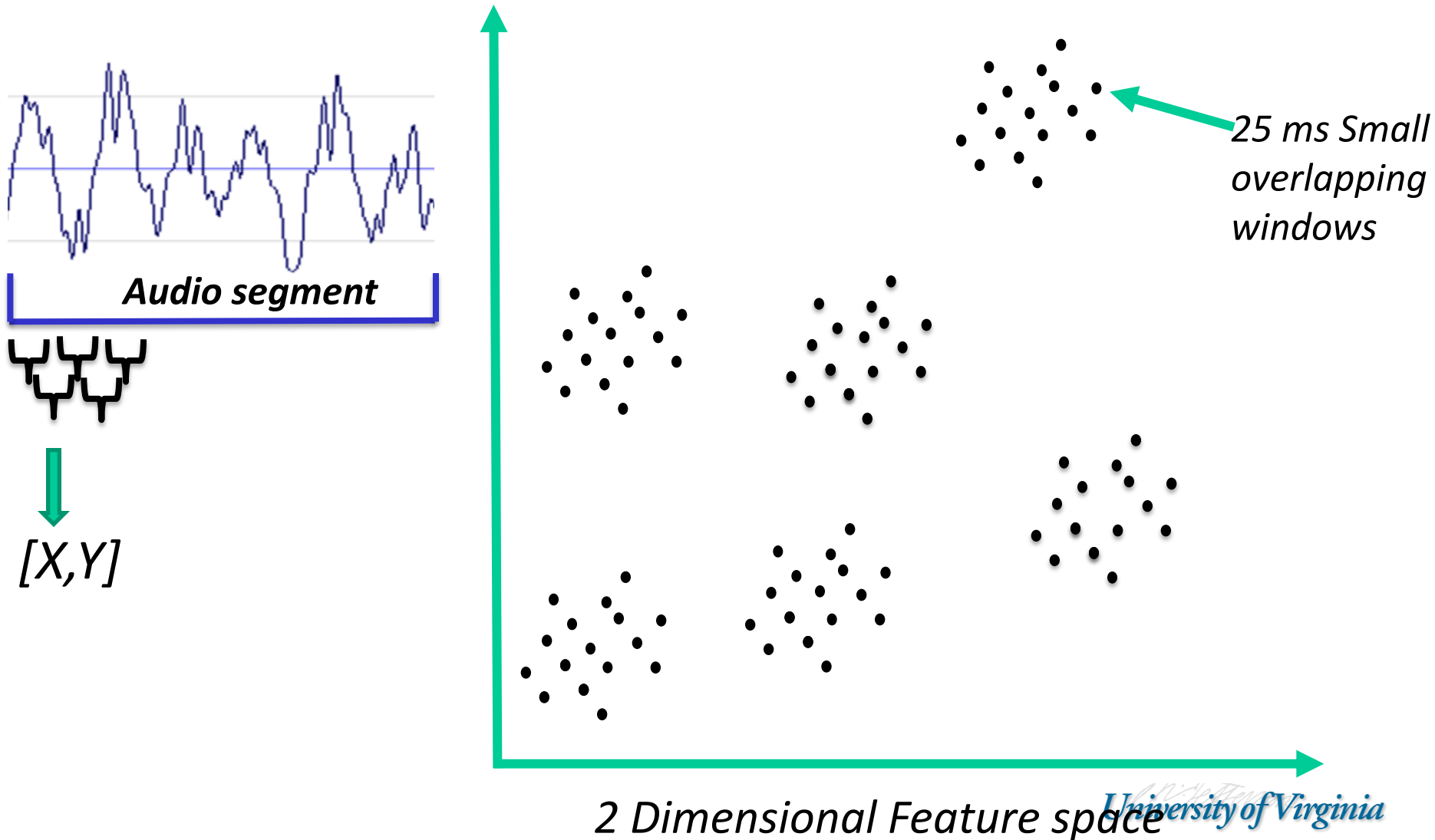
Select 48 LLD features:

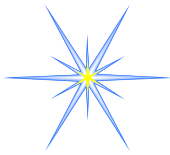
- *5 MFCC*
- *Voice probability*
- *Fundamental frequency*
- *Zero crossing rate*
- *8 line spectral pair frequencies*
- *32 logarithmic power of Mel-frequency bands*

Delta and delta-delta of these 77 features

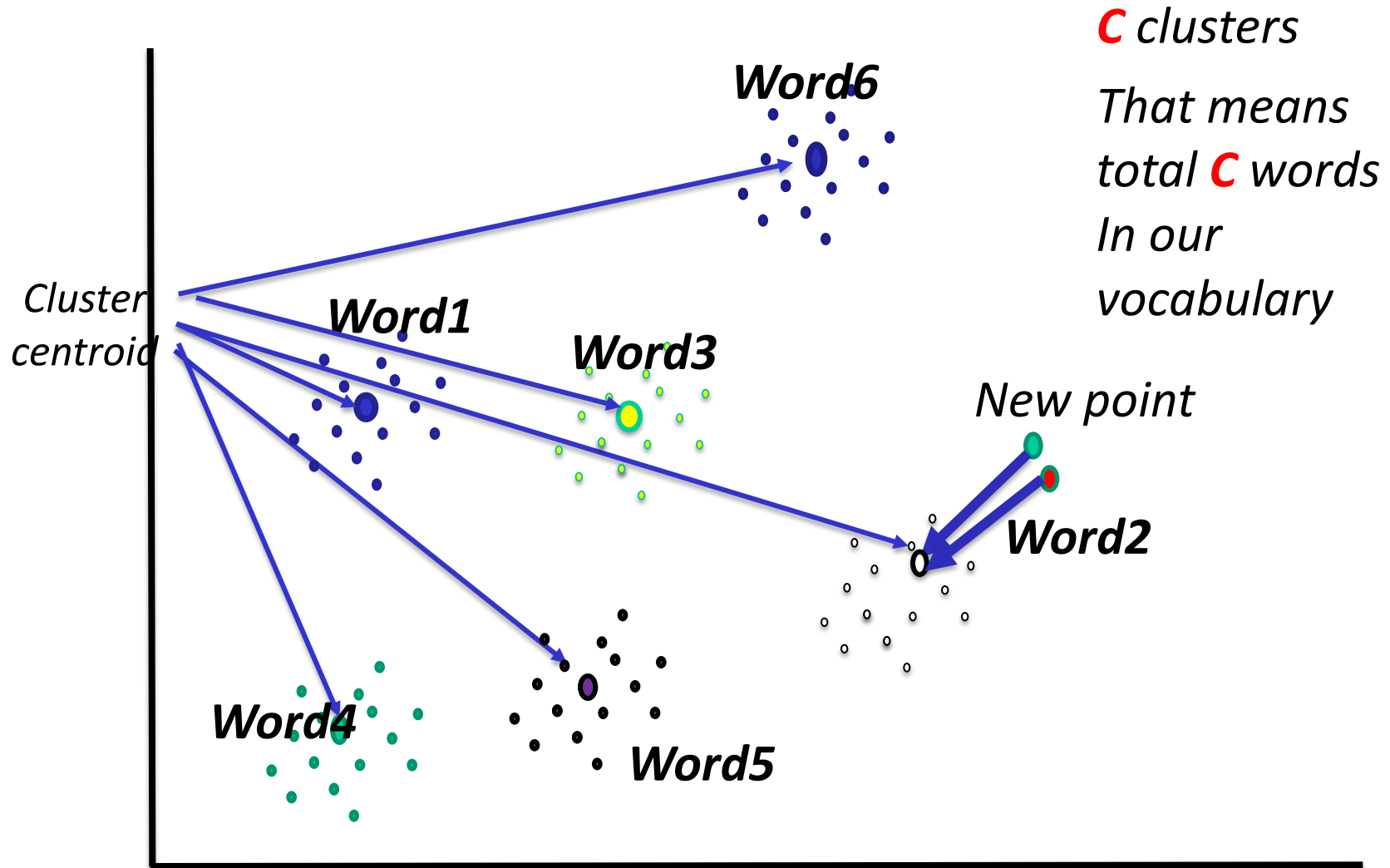


Audio (Code) Words





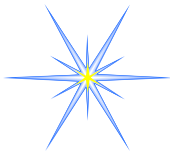
Audio Word



C clusters

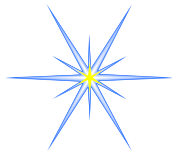
That means
total **C** words
In our
vocabulary

2 Dimensional Feature space



Code Book Sizes

- Tested 500 to 2500 in increments of 500
 - K-means clustering
- **Interesting Result:** Different code book sizes for different emotions



Adaptation of Word2Vec : Emo2vec

- Convert audio words into vectors
- Words which occur in similar context (that means with similar neighbor words), for **a specific emotions** have similar vector representations.

Words A and C in similar Context but Not for Happy

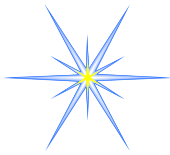
(word, {Neighbour set})
 (A, {P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,M})
 (A, {P,R,Q,S,T,U,V,W,N})
 ⋮
 (B, {O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W})
 (B, {P,Q,R,S,T,N,U,V,W})
 (B, {P,R,S,T,U,V,W,M,Q})
 ⋮
 (D, {E,F,E,G,H,E,B,C})
 (D, {G,H,F,E,J,I,GW})
 (D, {F,O,X,D,K,M,N,J})

Input corpus of happy D_H

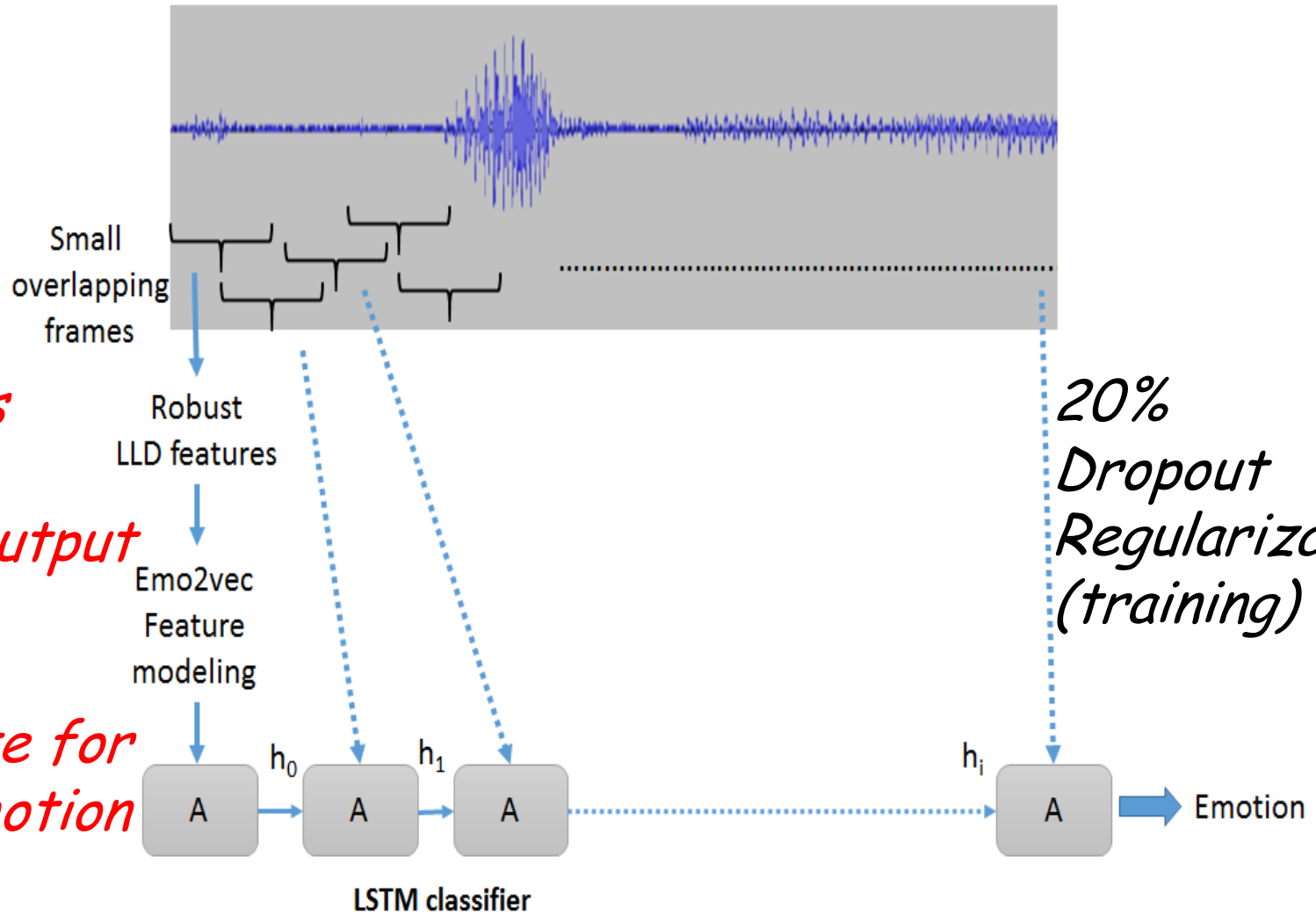
(word, {Neighbour set})
 ⋮
 (C, {P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X})
 (C, {P,R,Q,S,T,U,V,W,N})
 (C, {P,R,Q,S,T,U,V,M,N})
 ⋮
 (E, {F,X,P,Y,Z,S,T,W})
 (F, {A,P,E,G,H,H,J,J})
 (J, {E,F,J,M,M,K,N,P})
 ⋮

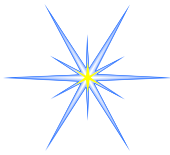
Input corpus of Not happy D_N

Words A & B, appear In similar context (with similar neighbors) for Emotion Happy



LSTM Classifier

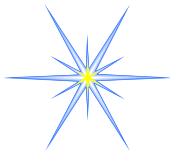




Evaluation

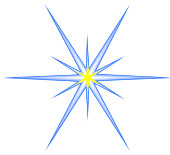
- 2 literature datasets
- Our own family-discussion experiments
 - 12 families; 28 people
 - Spontaneous discussions
 - Similar performance to literature datasets
- 4 Baselines
 - Approximately **16% better** than best baseline

A. Salekin, Z. Chen, M. Ahmed, J. Lach, D. Metz, K. de la Haye, B. Bell, and J. Stankovic, Distance Emotion Recognition, *ACM Interactive, Mobile, Wearable, and Ubiquitous Technologies*, Vol. 1, Issue 3, Sept. 2017, 96:1-96:24.

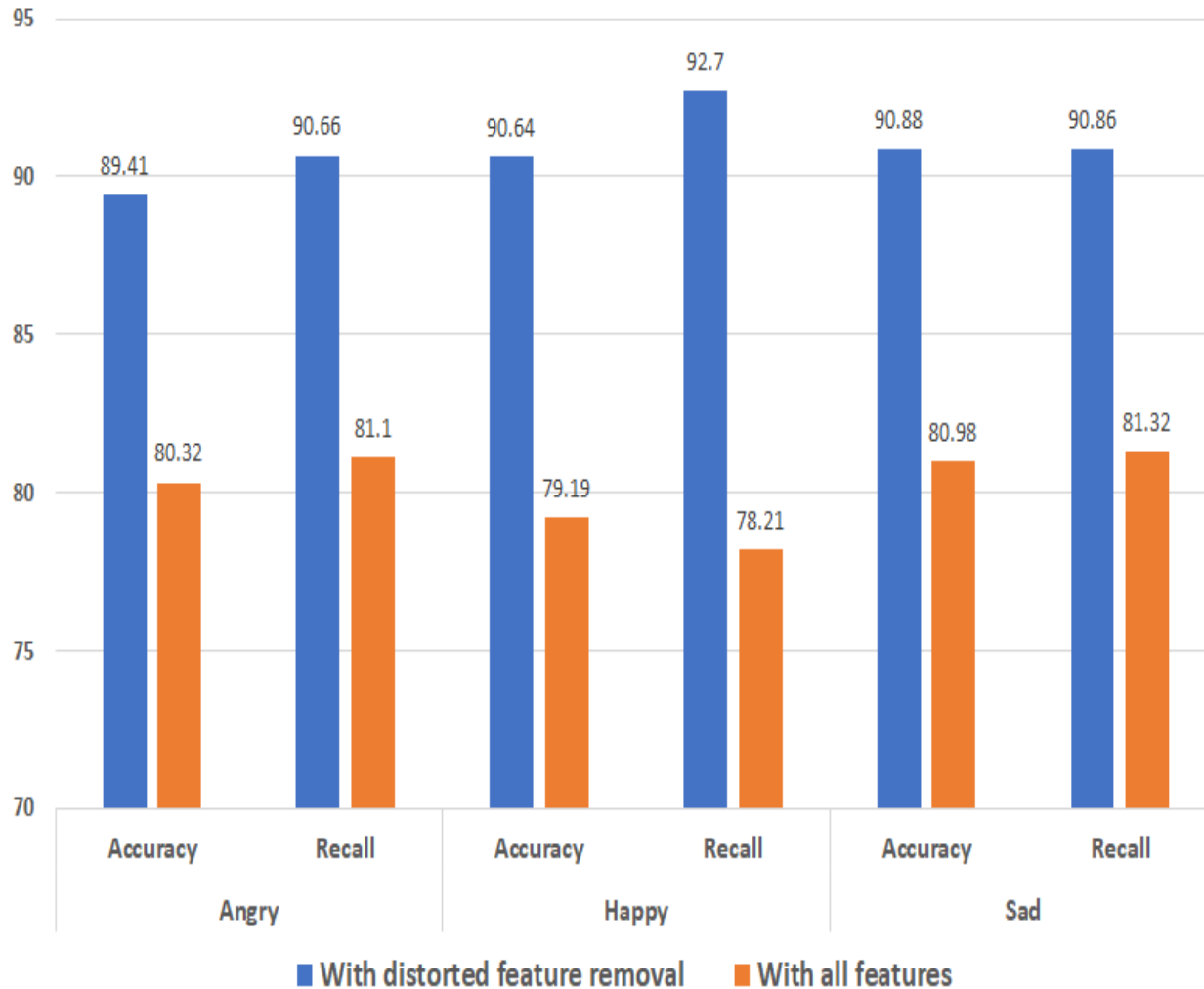


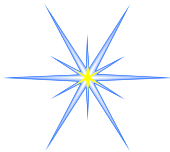
Observation

- In the past – Happy versus Angry difficult (acted datasets)
 - Why? - Use of Energy based features
 - In real setting: Laughter helps discriminate



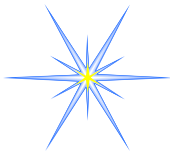
Elimination of distorted features helpful?





Effect of Distance

- As we move from mic to 6m away from mic, drop in accuracy is about 5%
- State of art: the drop is about 12%



Acoustics – Open Q

- Do we have Ground Truth?
- Noise, Reverberation, and Distance (in the wild)
- Similar Voices (father/son, ...)
- Overlapped speech
- Speech changes with have a cold, tired, drinking alcohol, taking medicine, ...
- What affect and multiple affects (dynamic)
 - People have more than 1 emotion at the same time
- ...



Models are Central to Aml

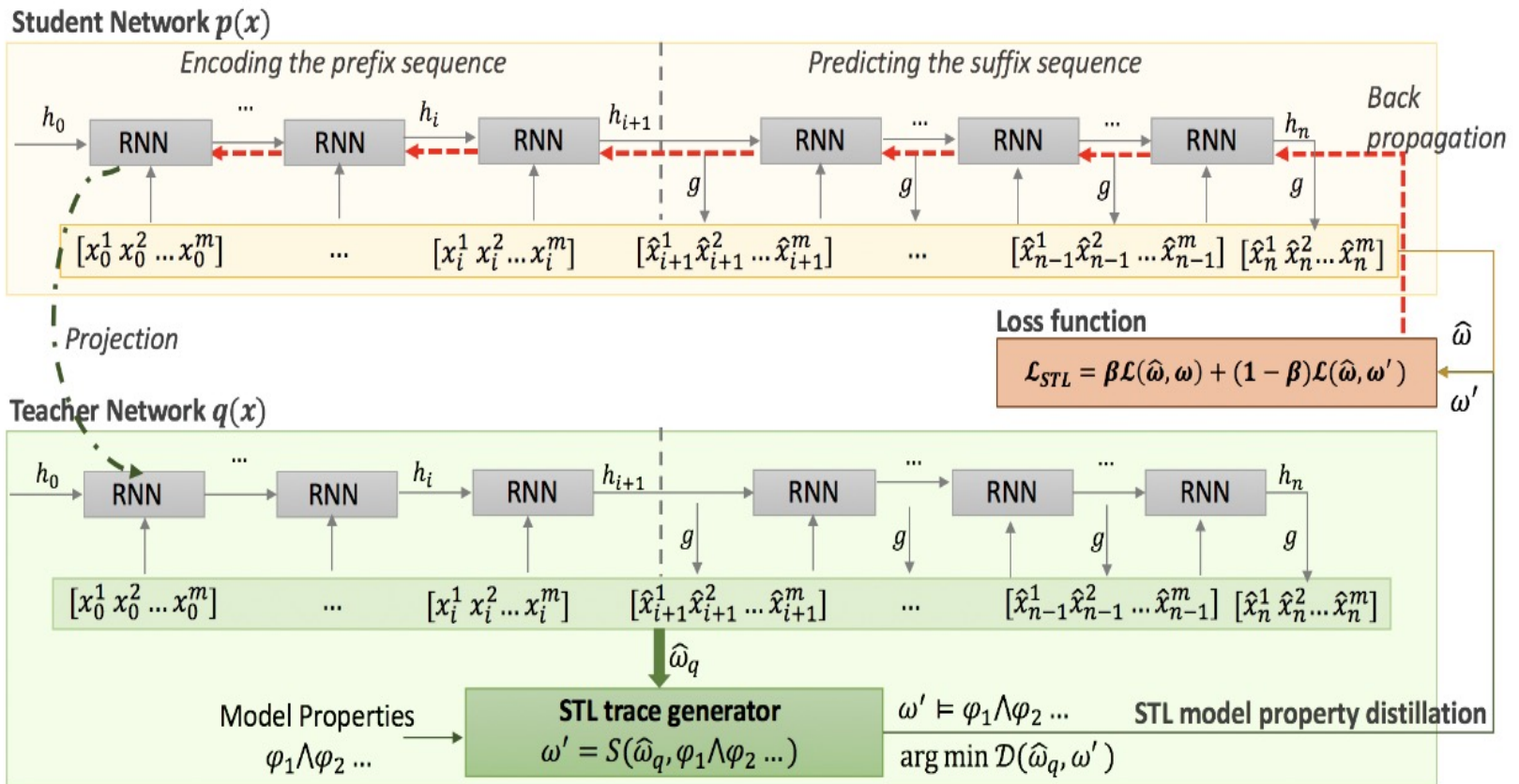
- Robustness
- Guarantees
- Uncertainties
 - Softmax is too limiting
- Dynamic Learning
 - Meta learning, Knowledge Graphs, GNN, ...



Robustness

- Integrate properties into models
 - Physics (a lot of work here)
 - Typical: Model Equations
 - World Knowledge (Knowledge Graphs)
 - City has 5 major hospitals
 - Parents had dementia
 - Use Formal Methods

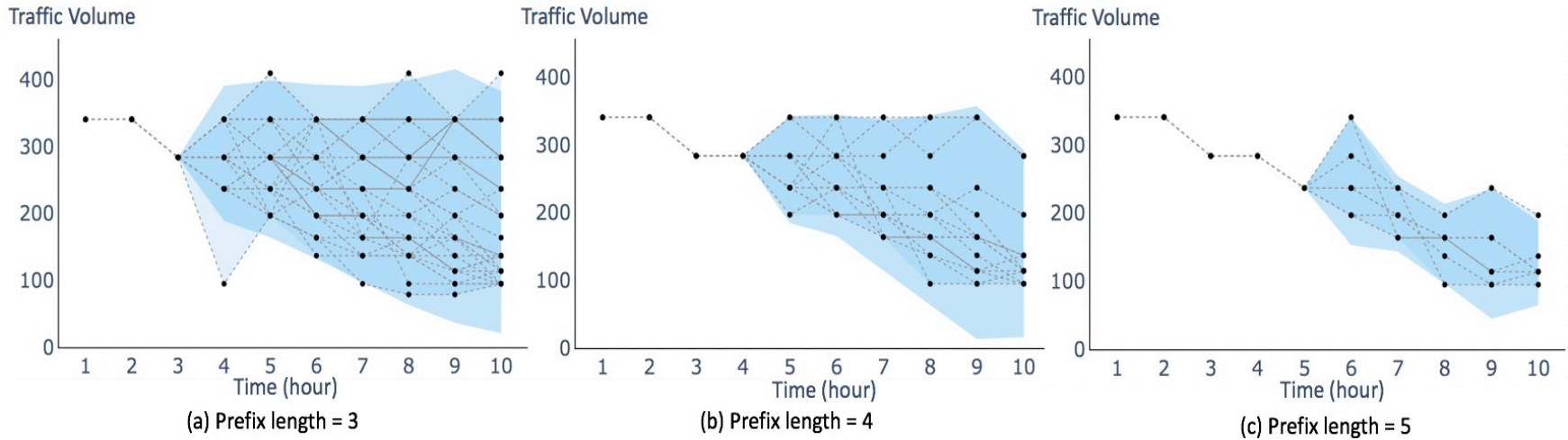
Properties into Models via FM



STLnet



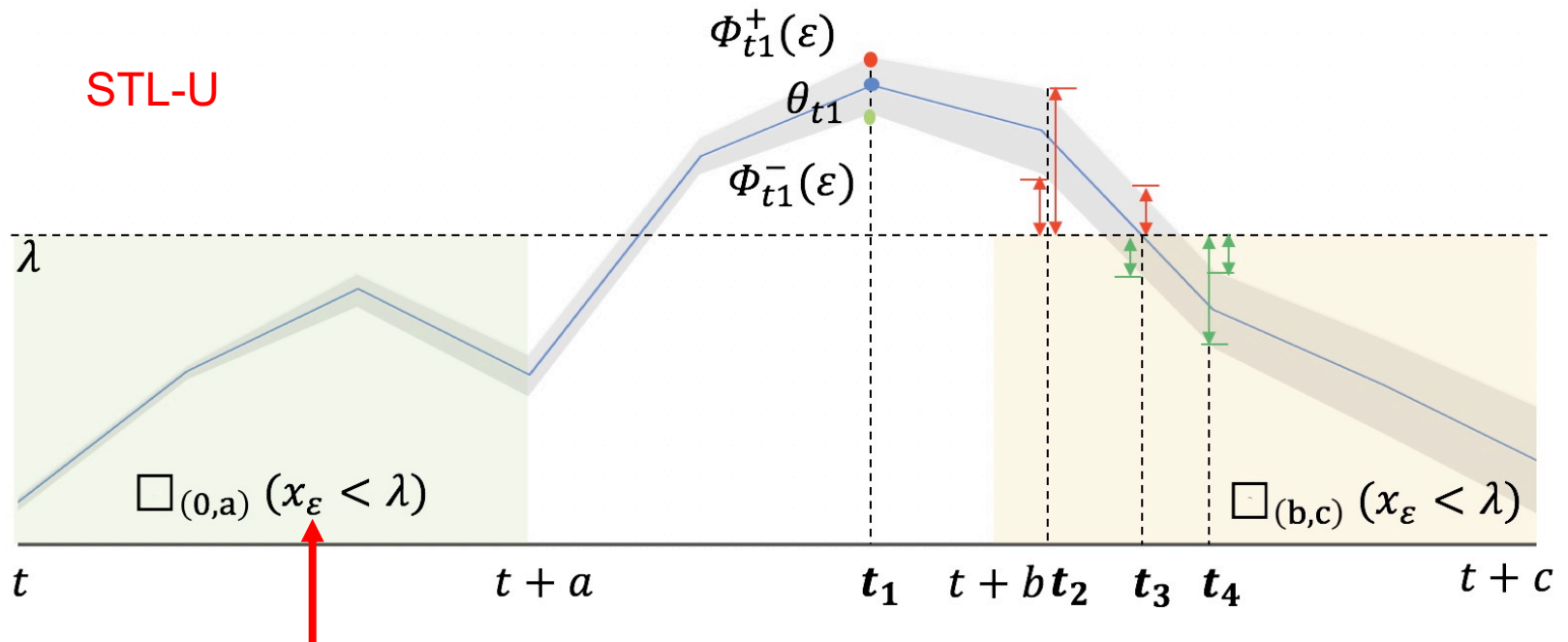
Uncertainty Exists Smart City



Smart City Traffic Volume



STL-U: Uncertainty



FLOWPIPE

AQI (Pollution)



STLnet and STL-U

- Demonstrates the **feasibility** of integrating formal methods and Bayesian deep learning **toward accurate estimation of uncertainty**.
- Incorporate **real-world requirements** to **guide** the learning process.

M. Ma, J. Stankovic, L. Feng, Predictive Monitoring with Logic-Calibrated Uncertainty for Cyber Physical Systems, *EMSOFT*, Oct. 2021.

M. Ma, L. Feng, and J. Stankovic, STLnet: Signal Temporal Logic Enforced Multivariate Recurrent Neural Networks, *NeurIP*, 2021.

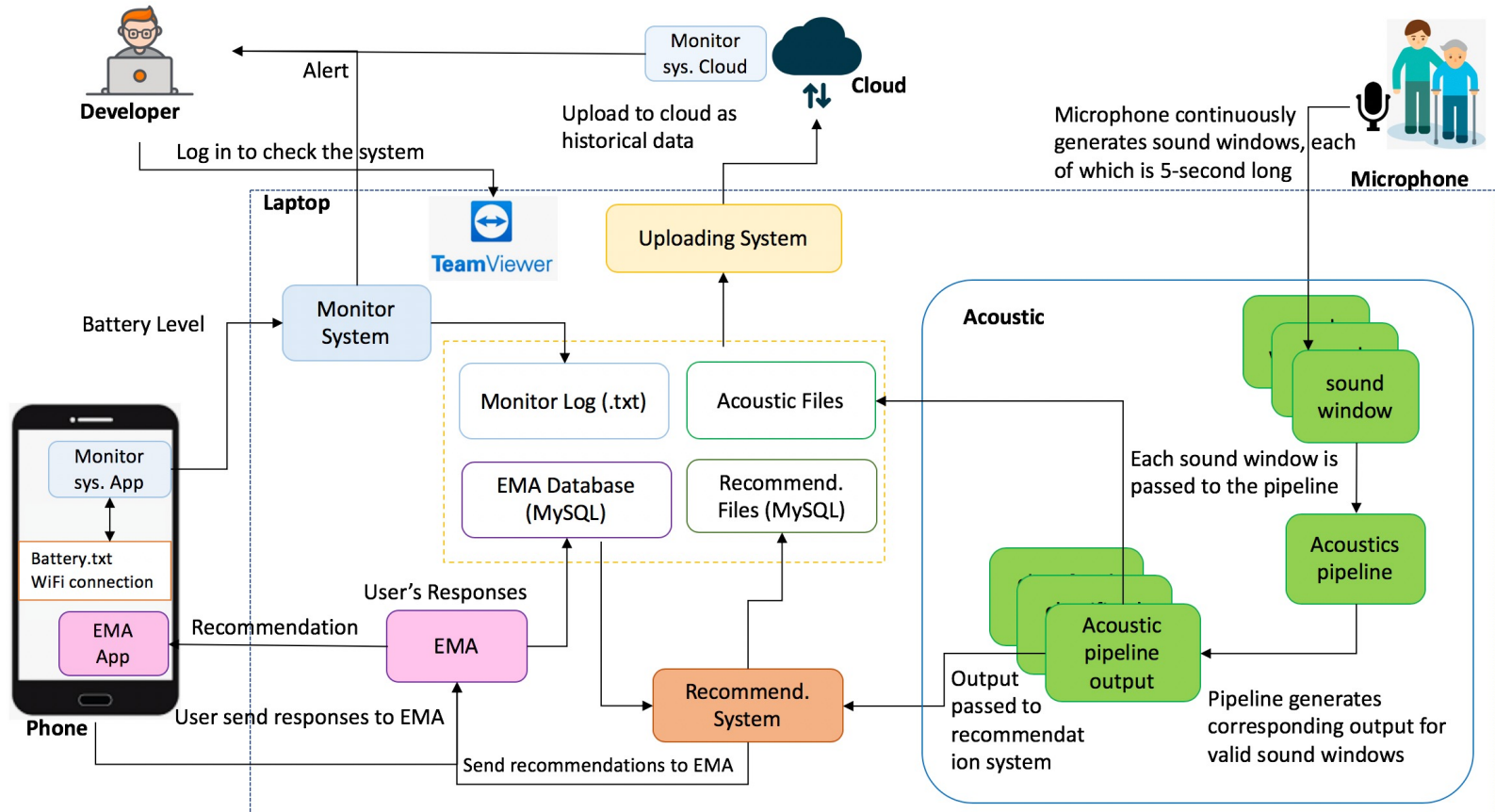


Real Deployments

- Family Eating Dynamics for Obese Families - USC – 23 families
- Alzheimer's Patients and Incontinence, 13 families
- **Alzheimer's Patient – Caregiver Interaction – Ohio State and Univ. of Tennessee, 6 four-month deployments**
- Smart Watch Handwashing, UVA PICU and 15 homes



Alzheimer's – PCR System



6 Real Deployments
4 Months Each



Lessons Learned – Expect the Unexpected

- Pulled wires
- Internet down (a lot)
- Moved system to another room
- Went on vacation
- Got covid
- Same exact context – different human choice
- Similar voices
- A lot of TV sounds
- Construction noise
- Yelling across rooms detected as anger



Sounds Encountered

Physiological: Sneezing, nose blowing, sniffing, clearing throat, hiccup, eating, burp, humming, laughter, drinking, snoring

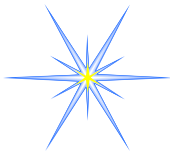
Objects: phone vibrating or ringing, typing, mouse wheel, unwrapping food, papers rustling, clothes rustling, television, piano, moving furniture, doors opening and closing, objects dropping or moving, footsteps, pouring liquid, coffee percolation, dishwasher, cleaning sounds

Ambient: truck backing up, siren, birds chirping, passing airplane, traffic, motorized tools (lawnmower, etc)



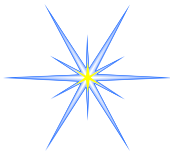
Better Methodology

- Develop ML solutions with datasets
 - Test in lab
 - Test in trial homes for short periods of times (but w/o real patients)
 - Real Deployment
- Open Q: What to do at development time?
 - To better ensure success at deployment time



Summary

- Future of Aml for Healthcare (a long way off)
- AI/ML and CPS
- Key modality: Acoustics/Speech (Privacy)
- Robust and **Dynamic Learning Models**



Thanks

- Abu Mondol, now at Amazon
- Sirat Samyoun, at UVA
- Asif Salekin, now faculty at Syracuse
- Meiyi Ma, now faculty at Vanderbilt
- Sarah Preum, now faculty at Dartmouth

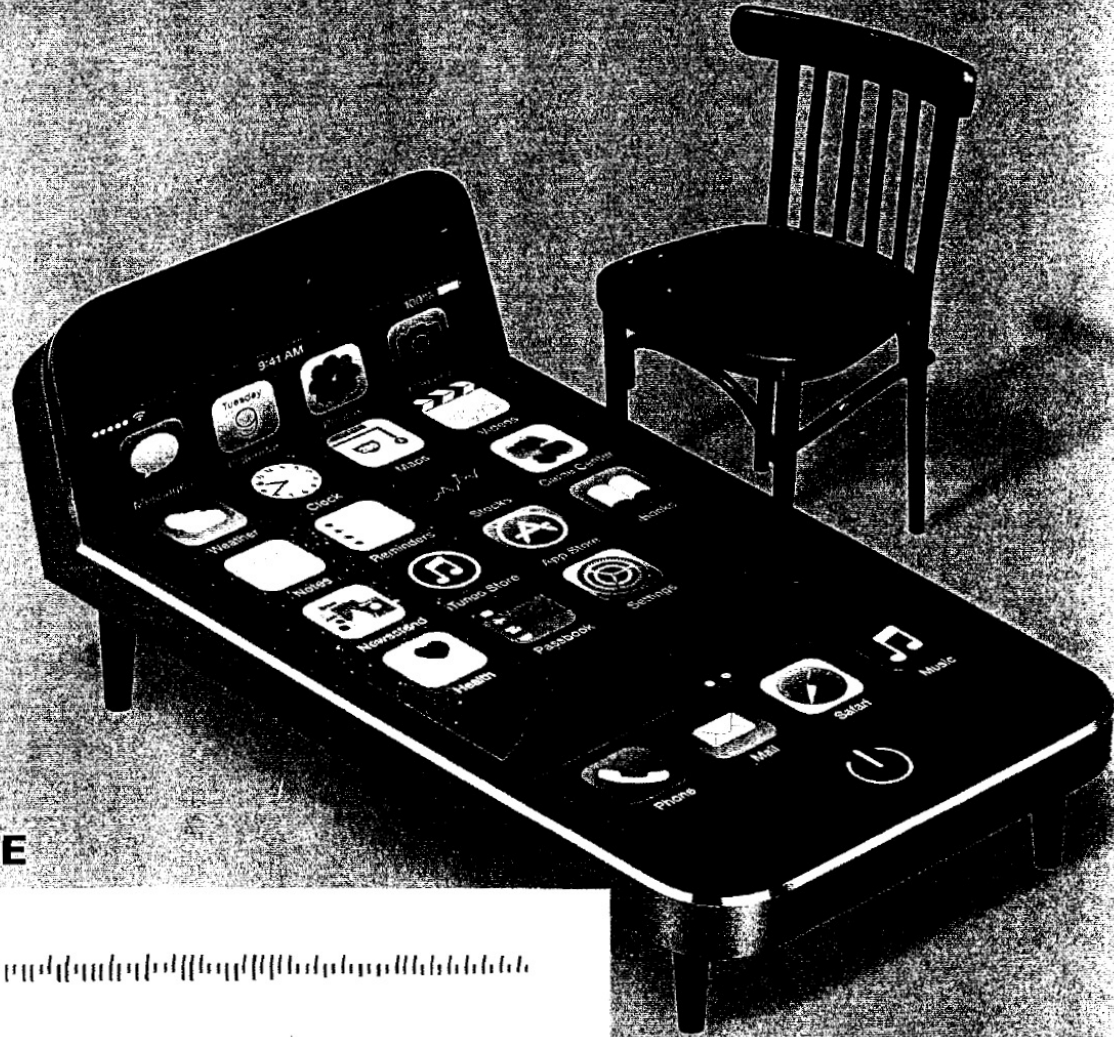


IEEE
SPECTRUM

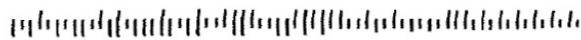
FOR THE TECHNOLOGY INSIDER | 07.17

Your Smartphone Will See You Now

Digital psychiatry apps that collect and monitor data can spot when something's wrong—and then help you get back on track **P. 44**



◆ IEEE



University of Virginia