AI-TOP

An Al Tool to Predict Engagement and 'Meltdown' Events in Students with Autism

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Project Partnership

- Nottingham Trent University, UK
- Phoenix KM, Belgium
- NARHU, Bulgaria
- SoftQNR, Serbia
- Nottingham City Council, UK
- University of Thessaly, Greece























Project Background

- What is a 'meltdown'?
 - A meltdown is an intense response to overwhelming circumstances—a complete loss of behavioural control
 - People with Autism often have difficulty expressing when they are feeling overly anxious or overwhelmed, which leads to an involuntary coping mechanism—a meltdown
 - Common trigger points include:
 - Sensory Overload
 - Information Overload
 - Emotional Overload







Project Background

- What is a 'rumble stage'?
 - Initial stage of a tantrum, rage, or meltdown
 - Specific behavioural changes that may not appear to be directly related to a meltdown
 - Minor behaviours such as nail biting, tensing muscles, or otherwise indicating discomfort
 - Major behaviours such as withdrawing from others or threatening others verbally or physically.
 - Adult intervene is expected which include: "antiseptic bouncing," "proximity control," "support from routine," and "home base."





Project Summary

- The project has an iterative and incremental character, as it aims to develop:
 - a new innovative pedagogical methodology to provide a 'blueprint' on how AI technology can be introduced into classrooms for the benefit of students with Autism
 - an algorithm trained to infer the level of engagement of students with Autism and predict 'meltdown' events
 - an intuitive app for use by school staff and parents/carers with dashboard to give accessible visual feedback on these issues.



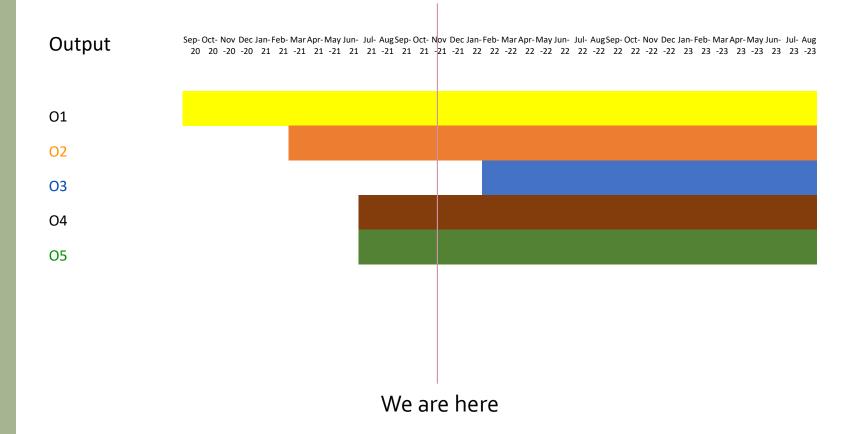
Project Outputs

- O1 Online Searchable Database
- O2 Transferred Mobile Engagement and Meltdown Measurement App
- O3 Optimisation of Autism Engagement and Meltdown framework
- O4 Handbook for Teachers and Parents
- O5 Pedagogical Framework for Students with Autism





Project Timeline







O2 – Transferred Mobile Engagement and Meltdown Measurement App

T2.1: Al-driven algorithms to recognise whether a student with ASC is engaged even using unlabelled sensor data in the future.

T2.2: Observational Behavioural Checklists to label Arousal states ('rumble' and 'meltdown' events).

T2.3: Fine-tuning of the core AI "engine" for inference of engagement and to predict 'meltdown' events.

T2.4: Implementation of the Teacher/Parent facing Dashboard (Traffic Lights/Graph-over-Time).





Candidate Algorithm: ML - Decision Tree



WearSense: Detecting Autism Stereotypic Behaviors through Smartwatches

by Amir Mohammad Amiri 1,2,* $\[igotimes \[igotimes \] \]$, Nicholas Peltier 2, Ocdy Goldberg 2, O Yan Sun 2, Anoo Nathan 3, O Shivayogi V. Hiremath 1 and O Kunal Mankodiya 2 $\[igotimes \]$

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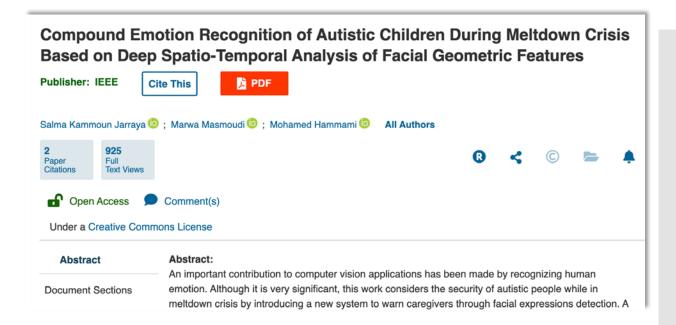
Received: 14 December 2016 / Revised: 16 February 2017 / Accepted: 21 February 2017 / Published: 28 February 2017

- Decision Tree has been used
- 94.6% Accuracy
- Used smart watch
- Bagging methods were used

- Work with accelerometer data only
- Compound Emotion Recognition



Candidate Algorithm: Deep Learning (RNN)



- Deep Learning Using RNN
- 85.8% Accuracy

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• Training Loss: 0.04%

- Work with Image only
- Compound Emotion Recognition!!
- Not explainable!





Candidate Algorithm: Deep Learning

(CNN, LSTM)



Deep learning for automatic stereotypical motor movement detection using wearable sensors in autism spectrum disorders



Nastaran Mohammadian Rad^{a,b,c,*}, Seyed Mostafa Kia^{d,e}, Calogero Zarbo^a, Twan van Laarhoven^b, Giuseppe Jurman^a, Paola Venuti^f, Elena Marchiori^b, Cesare Furlanello^a

3 Fondazione Rruno Kessler Trento Italy

- Deep Learning Using CNN and LSTM
- Improved the Stereotypical Motor Movements (SMM) detection rate in real-world scenarios for unbalanced data
- Works with Stereotypical Motor Movements (SMMs) data
- SMM detection is problematic for its online adaptation!!
- The system has no access to the labels of incoming samples during usage by a new user.





Candidate Algorithm: Deep Learning



- Deep Learning Using RCNN
- 93% Accuracy

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- Work with Image only
- Run time is high
- Not explainable!





Candidate Algorithms: A Comparison

PLOS ONE



PLoS One. 2019; 14(9): e0222907.

Published online 2019 Sep 25. doi: <u>10.1371/journal.pone.0222907</u>

PMCID: PMC6760799 PMID: 31553774

A comparison of machine learning algorithms for the surveillance of autism spectrum disorder

<u>Scott H. Lee</u>, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Software, Validation, Writing – original draft, Matthew J. Maenner, Conceptualization, Data curation, Project administration, Writing – review & editing, and Charles M. Heilig, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – review & editing

| Model | Accuracy (95% CI) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) | 58.6 (55.0, 62.2) |
| Multinomial Naive Bayes (MNB) | 77.3 (73.9, 80.7) |
| Support Vector Machine (SVM) | 84.0 (80.8, 87.2) |
| Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) | 85.1 (83.1, 87.0) |
| Random Forest (RF) | 87.1 (83.8, 90.4) |
| Naive Bayes SVM (NB-SVM) | 87.6 (85.2, 90.1) |













Patches

Chest Strap

Sensors / Devices





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Eye Gaze Tracker

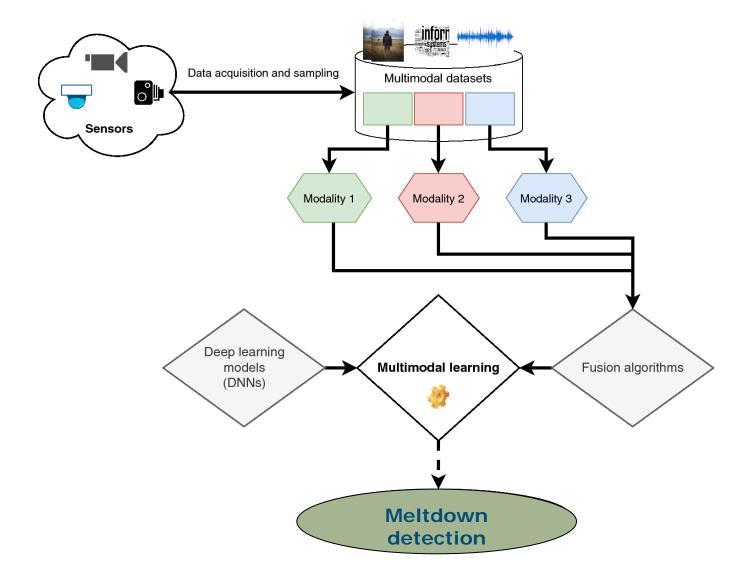


NAO Robots





Multimodal Analysis: General Idea







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Thank You!

Any Questions?

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