International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 14 (1) (2025) 113-123

International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJBAS
https://doi.org/10.14419/bk2d1638
Research paper

Particle swarm optimization-driven deep maxout network for effective monitoring of paralyzed persons

Dr. R. Sivaraman [1] *, Dr. Nithya. S. [2], Dr. B. Srinivasa Rao [3], Rama Devi C [4], Dr. N. Venkatesh [5], S. Sharanyaa [6]

[1] Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College, Arumbakkam, Chennai – 600 106
[2] Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Faculty of Science & Humanities, SRMIST, Kattankulathur
[3] Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Geethanjali College of Engineering and Technology, Cheeryal, Medchal, Hyderabad-501301
4 Assistant professor, Department of EEE, St.Joseph's College of Engineering, OMR road ,Chennai, 119
5 Assistant Professor, School of CS & AI-CSE,S R University-Warangal-506371
6 Assistant Professor, Department: Information Technology, Institution name and address: Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai 600123
**Corresponding author E-mail: rsivaraman1729@yahoo.co.in*

Received: March 24, 2025, Accepted: April 20, 2025, Published: April 28, 2025

Abstract

Effective monitoring of paralyzed individuals is crucial for ensuring their safety and well-being, particularly in detecting falls and abnormal postural states. This research proposes a Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)-driven Deep Maxout Network (DMN) to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of human posture recognition. The proposed system utilizes RGB images from the Fall Detection Dataset, which are preprocessed through resizing, normalization, data augmentation, and bounding box transformations. The DMN model, enhanced with Maxout activation, is employed for robust feature extraction, ensuring superior discrimination of postural states. Additionally, PSO is integrated for hyperparameter optimization, dynamically fine-tuning parameters to improve classification performance. The optimized DMN model achieved an accuracy of 96.4%, outperforming conventional classifiers. Furthermore, PSO-driven optimization significantly reduced computational complexity, ensuring faster convergence and improved generalization. Comparative analysis shows that the optimized DMN exhibits a lower inference time (6.1 ms) than traditional models. Additionally, ROC-AUC analysis yields a score of 0.98, highlighting the model's strong discriminative capability in distinguishing postural states. The proposed PSO-DMN framework presents a reliable and efficient approach for paralyzed person monitoring, offering real-time posture recognition with high accuracy. The system's ability to detect falls, classify different postural states, and operate efficiently in real-time settings makes it a promising solution for healthcare applications, particularly in home and assisted-living environments.

Keywords: *Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO); Deep Maxout Network (DMN); Posture Recognition; Fall Detection; Human Activity Monitoring; Healthcare AI; Real-Time Classification; Hyperparameter Optimization.*

1. Introduction

Paralysis is a critical medical condition that affects millions of individuals worldwide, severely impairing their mobility and independence [1]. It can result from various causes such as spinal cord injuries, stroke, neurological disorders, and traumatic brain injuriesBecause paralysed patients are more likely to experience complications, they need to be continuously monitored to ensure their safety and wellbeing [2]. Traditional caregiving methods involve manual supervision, which is labor-intensive, inefficient, and lacks real-time responsiveness. Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning in healthcare has provided innovative solutions for intelligent patient monitoring, significantly improving the efficiency and accuracy of detecting critical postural changes and abnormal conditions in paralyzed individuals. With the advent of computer vision and sensor-based monitoring systems, automated posture detection has gained significant attention [3]. Wearable sensors, vision-based systems, and hybrid monitoring frameworks are increasingly used to track patient movements and alert caregivers in case of emergencies. However, these systems still face challenges related to data reliability, real-time processing, and generalization across diverse environments. Deep learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), have shown promising results in human activity recognition, but they require large datasets and precise hyperparameter tuning to reach optimal performance [4]. To address these challenges, an optimized deep learning approach that enhances classification accuracy while reducing computational costs is necessary.

Several research studies have explored deep learning-based approaches for human activity recognition and patient monitoring. CNNs have been extensively applied for image-based posture classification, leveraging their capability to extract spatial features effectively. For instance, ResNet[5], VGGNet [6], and EfficientNet [7] have been employed for recognizing human postures in medical applications.

However, traditional CNNs suffer from vanishing gradient problems and require significant computational resources. Additionally, many CNN-based approaches fail to generalize well across different lighting conditions, backgrounds, and patient variations, leading to potential misclassifications.
To overcome CNN's limitations, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and hybrid CNN-LSTM models have been introduced for sequential data processing. These models can effectively capture temporal dependencies from wearable sensor data such as accelerometers and gyroscopes. Studies have demonstrated that LSTMs can improve recognition accuracy by considering motion patterns over time. However, LSTMs require careful hyperparameter tuning and often struggle with long training times due to their recurrent nature. Additionally, their dependency on large labeled datasets makes real-world deployment challenging, as collecting and annotating medical posture data is resource-intensive [8].
Optimization techniques have been widely adopted to improve deep learning models in healthcare applications. Genetic Algorithms (GA), Simulated Annealing (SA), and Bayesian Optimization (BO) have been utilized for tuning hyperparameters and feature selection [9]. However, these methods often get trapped in local minima, reducing their efficiency in finding globally optimal solutions. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) has emerged as a promising alternative due to its ability to efficiently explore the search space and converge towards optimal solutions faster than traditional optimization methods. PSO has been successfully applied in hyperparameter tuning for CNNs and RNNs, achieving significant improvements in classification accuracy while reducing training time.
Existing research also highlights the importance of integrating Maxout activation functions in deep learning models to mitigate overfitting and enhance feature learning. Maxout is particularly beneficial for deep networks as it dynamically selects the most informative features, reducing the risk of neuron saturation. Despite its advantages, Maxout has not been widely explored in human activity recognition tasks, especially for paralyzed patient monitoring. Studies have primarily focused on ReLU-based activation functions, which suffer from dying neurons and gradient-related issues. Combining Maxout with PSO for hyperparameter tuning can potentially enhance the robustness of deep learning models in real-world healthcare applications.
Another critical limitation of existing systems is their real-time deployment feasibility. Many models achieve high accuracy in controlled environments but fail to generalize when deployed in smart healthcare settings. Computational efficiency, power consumption, and inference time are major bottlenecks that limit the real-time usability of deep learning-based monitoring systems. Additionally, edge computing integration remains an open challenge, as deploying deep models on low-power devices like Raspberry Pi or NVIDIA Jetson requires lightweight architectures with optimized hyperparameters. Addressing these issues is crucial for the effective implementation of AI-driven patient monitoring systems in clinical and home environments.
Despite significant progress in deep learning-based posture recognition, several challenges remain unaddressed, including high computational cost, hyperparameter tuning complexity, real-time performance limitations, and model generalization issues. To overcome these challenges, this research proposes a Particle Swarm Optimization-Driven Deep Maxout Network (PSO-DMN) for effective monitoring of paralyzed persons. The proposed model integrates the Deep Maxout Network (DMN) to enhance feature learning while leveraging Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for optimizing hyperparameters such as the number of neurons, learning rate, dropout rate, and batch size. The UP-Fall Detection Dataset is used for training and validation, incorporating both RGB images and sensor data to create a multimodal monitoring system. The proposed model aims to improve classification accuracy, reduce training time, and enable real-time patient monitoring through deployment on edge computing devices. This research makes the following key contributions:

- The proposed approach integrates Maxout activation with PSO-based hyperparameter optimization to enhance classification accuracy in human posture recognition.
- The system effectively processes both RGB images and IMU sensor data, ensuring robust feature extraction from multiple data sources.
- PSO is employed to fine-tune DMN hyperparameters, reducing computational complexity and improving the model's generalization ability.
- The proposed model is compared with existing CNN, LSTM, and MLP models.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section 2 gives the literature review provides an in-depth analysis of existing research on deep learning-based posture recognition and optimization techniques. Section 3 shows the methodology presents the proposed PSO-driven Deep Maxout Network, detailing data preprocessing, feature extraction, and optimization strategies. Section 4 explores the experimental setup and results, discusses dataset details, training configurations, and evaluation metrics. Section 5 explores the conclusion, summarizes future work, the contributions, and outlines potential directions for further research.

2. Related works

The study focuses on acquiring and preprocessing EEG signals to generate a p-channel EEG signal dataset comprising p-dimensional signals [10]. This dataset is then normalized and used as input for a convolutional neural network, with the corresponding image instruction category serving as the output for the last layer. To enhance the efficiency of the deep learning model, a PSO is employed to optimize and adjust the convolutional neural network, mitigating issues such as local optimization, low efficiency, and the need for prior knowledge in manual model adjustments. The optimized model is further utilized for controlling various assistive devices, such as robotic arms and exoskeletons, facilitating multi-target motion assistance [11].
The study used a modified particle swarm optimisation with effective guides (MPSOEG) with an optimal guide creation (OGC) module [12], [13] that produces two kinds of exemplars: a global exemplar to guide the swarm towards promising solution regions and a unique local exemplar for each particle to escape from local or non-optimal solutions, effectively balancing exploration and exploitation. The performance evaluation of the proposed model was carried out using 25 scalable benchmark functions with a dimensional size of D = 50. These functions were classified into basic, shifted, complex, and hybrid functions, and their formulas, feasible search ranges, and global minimum fitness values were described in detail.
The study utilized the BCI Competition IV dataset, which includes EEG data collected from participants engaged in motor imagery tasks. This dataset was aimed at enhancing stroke rehabilitation outcomes. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) was integrated into these models to improve classification accuracy of motor imagery tasks, demonstrating a significant enhancement in performance and providing a personalized rehabilitation experience for stroke patients [14]. The optimized models provide a robust framework for developing advanced rehabilitation systems, improving accuracy in motor imagery classification, and offering tailored rehabilitation approaches.
The study also explores the application of the PSO-PINN algorithm, which utilizes Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for training Physics-Informed Neural Networks (PINNs). This approach addresses convergence challenges associated with traditional gradient descent methods when solving partial differential equations (PDEs) with irregular solutions [15], [26]. Performance evaluation of the PSO-PINN

algorithm was conducted using classical ODE and PDE benchmarks, demonstrating its superior accuracy and ability to quantify prediction uncertainty through sample variance.

A novel healthcare system integrating a touch sensor interface and Node MCU ESP 8266 with the Blynk app is proposed to assist individuals with paralysis. This system enables users to communicate with caregivers by touching designated sensor areas corresponding to specific coded messages, thereby improving real-time emergency response and overall quality of care [16].

The study also looks at how a radial basis function neural network (RBFNN) can be trained using Local Field Potential (LFP) data from the subthalamic nucleus (STN) of Parkinson's disease patients. To confirm that the network can predict the onset of tremors, electromyographic (EMG) signals from the forearm were recorded concurrently with LFPs [17], [27]. The PSO-optimized RBFNN demonstrated a reduction in computational overhead while maintaining high accuracy in tremor detection.

The study used a dataset acquired by controlled colon distension in rats that had undergone spinal cord surgery to detect Autonomic Dysreflexia (AD). With a high precision rate of 95.2% and an average classification accuracy of 93.9%, the dataset was carefully selected to train a deep neural network (DNN) architecture for AD monitoring. With a low false-negative rate and an average F1 score of 94.4%, the system showed strong performance, guaranteeing accurate detection of AD events [18].

Rehabilitation technologies were also explored, with studies examining robotic platforms such as DIAGNOBOT, which facilitates wrist and forearm rehabilitation through flexion-extension and pronation-supination movements [19]. Experiments on healthy subjects demonstrated its effectiveness in therapeutic exercises. Additionally, wearable systems based on reaction wheels were used to provide balance biofeedback, aiding in rehabilitation for individuals with motor impairments.

Further advancements in assistive robotics were highlighted, including real-time gait phase estimation systems validated through treadmill walking data, cloud robotics approaches for elderly care, and optimal feedback control methods for sit-to-stand transfers in aged individuals [20]. The collected research underscores the growing role of robotics and AI-driven technologies in rehabilitation and assistive healthcare, offering innovative solutions for enhanced patient care and recovery. Though deep learning and human activity detection have come a long way, there are still some issues that remain when it comes to monitoring paralyzed folks. First, although real-world medical data, especially those involving paralyzed patients, is restricted in quantity and diversity—a key obstacle for generalization, current models often depend on large-scale datasets. Most traditional models, second, are rather computationally complicated and take a long time to train, which impedes their use in real-time healthcare applications, particularly on edge devices with constrained processing capacity. Third, especially in deeper architectures, typical activation functions like ReLU are susceptible to vanishing gradient problems and may lead to unsatisfactory feature learning. Often ineffective and subject to local minima, manual hyperparameter adjustment makes it challenging to get the best performance. At last, the use of single-modality RGB pictures without depth or sensor fusion restricts resilience in different lighting situations, occlusions, and real-world settings. By suggesting a Maxout-activated deep network improved by Particle Swarm Optimization for dynamic hyperparameter tuning and effective posture categorization using a lightweight architecture fit for real-time monitoring, this work tackles these issues.

3. Methods and materials

This research introduces a Particle Swarm Optimization-Driven Deep Maxout Network (PSO-DMN) for effective monitoring of paralyzed persons using the UP-Fall Detection Dataset. The Deep Maxout Network (DMN) enhances feature extraction, while Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) optimizes hyperparameters to improve classification accuracy. Extensive experiments evaluate the model's performance against existing CNN, LSTM, and MLP approaches.

3.1. Dataset description

The Fall Detection Dataset from Kaggle [21] is a custom-built dataset designed for human activity recognition and fall detection. It consists of labeled images categorized into three key activities: Fall Detected, Walking, and Sitting, and it is shown in Fig.1. The dataset is structured into training and validation sets, ensuring a balanced approach for model training and evaluation.

Fig. 1: Sample Images from the Fall Detection Dataset.

Each image is annotated with bounding boxes that specify the location of the detected individual and their respective activity label. The labeling process was performed using MakeSense.ai, a web-based annotation tool, where bounding boxes were manually assigned to individuals in the images. The dataset is structured as in fig.2:

Fig. 2: Fall Detection Dataset (A) Class Distribution (B) Training and Validation Images.

3.2. Data preprocessing

Effective data preprocessing is essential for ensuring the robustness and accuracy of deep learning models. The Fall Detection Dataset consists of RGB images annotated with bounding boxes, requiring several preprocessing steps before training the Particle Swarm Optimization-Driven Deep Maxout Network (PSO-DMN). This section details the key preprocessing techniques applied, including image resizing, normalization, data augmentation, and label encoding.

3.2.1. Image resizing and normalization

Deep learning models require fixed input dimensions, making image resizing a critical step. All images in the dataset are resized to a uniform resolution (H, W, C), ensuring consistency. The resizing transformation is represented as:

$$\mathrm{I}' = \mathrm{Resize}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{W}) \quad (1)$$

Where I is the original image, and I is the resized image with height H and width W.
After resizing, pixel values are normalized to scale intensities within a fixed range [22], typically [0,1] or [−1,1], which accelerates training and prevents numerical instability. Normalization is performed using min-max scaling:

$$\mathrm{I_n} = \frac{\mathrm{I}' - \mathrm{I_{min}}}{\mathrm{I_{max}} - \mathrm{I_{min}}} \quad (2)$$

Where $\mathrm{I_n}$ represents the normalized image, and $\mathrm{I_{min}}$ and $\mathrm{I_{max}}$ are the minimum and maximum pixel values, respectively.

3.2.2. Data Augmentation

To enhance model generalization and prevent overfitting, data augmentation techniques are applied, including rotation, flipping, brightness adjustment, and random cropping. Table 1 shows the Comparison of Original and Augmented Images. These transformations can be mathematically formulated as follows:

$$\mathrm{I_{rot}}(x', y') = \mathrm{I}(x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta, x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta) \quad (3)$$

Where (x,y) are original pixel coordinates and (x′,y′) are transformed coordinates.

$$\mathrm{I_{flip}}(x, y) = \mathrm{I}(W - x - 1, y) \quad (4)$$

Where W is the image width.

$$\mathrm{I_{adj}} = \alpha \mathrm{I_n} + \beta \quad (5)$$

Where α controls contrast and β adjusts brightness.
These augmentation techniques help improve the robustness of the model by simulating real-world variations in lighting, orientation, and motion.

Table 1: Comparison of Original and Augmented Images

Augmentation Technique	Original Number of Images	Number of Augmented Images	Total Number of Images After Augmentation
Original Dataset	485	350	835

3.2.3. Label encoding and bounding box transformations

Each image in the dataset has corresponding bounding box annotations, which include the object class (Fall Detected, Walking, Sitting) and the bounding box coordinates (x, y, w, h) [23]. To ensure compatibility with deep learning models, the bounding boxes are normalized as follows:

$$x_n = \frac{x}{W}, y_n = \frac{y}{H}, w_n = \frac{w}{W}, h_n = \frac{h}{H} \quad (6)$$

Where (x_n, y_n, w_n, h_n) are the normalized coordinates, and W, H are the image width and height, respectively.
Additionally, class labels are converted into a numerical format using one-hot encoding:

$$\mathrm{L} = [l_1, l_2, l_3] \quad (7)$$

Where l_1, l_2, l_3 represent binary indicators for Fall Detected, Walking, and Sitting, respectively.

3.2.4. Class balancing

Imbalanced datasets can bias models towards the majority classes. To address this, the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) is applied to generate synthetic samples for underrepresented classes. The SMOTE algorithm works by computing synthetic samples along the vector between a minority class sample X and one of its nearest neighbors X_{NN}:

$$X_{synthetic} = X + \lambda(X_{NN} - X), \lambda \sim U(0,1) \quad (8)$$

Where λ is a random number sampled from a uniform distribution. This ensures better class balance in training data.

3.3. Proposed methodology

The proposed framework employs a Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)-Driven Deep Maxout Network (DMN) for the effective monitoring of paralyzed persons, and it is shown in fig.3. The approach consists of several stages, including image preprocessing, feature extraction using DMN, and hyperparameter optimization using PSO. The integration of PSO enhances the network's ability to fine-tune hyperparameters dynamically, leading to improved accuracy and robustness in recognizing postural states. The proposed system takes real-world images from the Fall Detection Dataset, processes them through a structured pipeline, and classifies the images into predefined categories such as "Fall Detected," "Walking," and "Sitting." This method ensures efficient and accurate monitoring, which is crucial in healthcare applications for paralyzed individuals.

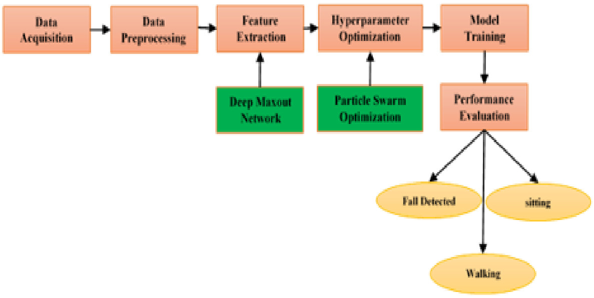

Fig. 3: Workflow of the Proposed Methodology.

3.3.1. Feature extraction using deep maxout network (DMN)

Feature extraction plays a crucial role in the accurate classification of postural states in paralyzed person monitoring systems. The Deep Maxout Network (DMN) is employed to extract deep hierarchical features from the input images, allowing for robust representation learning and it is shown in fig.4. Unlike conventional activation functions, such as ReLU, Sigmoid, and Tanh, which introduce non-linearity through fixed mathematical formulations, Maxout activation dynamically selects the most informative features [24-25]. This unique property enables DMN to achieve superior feature discrimination, especially in complex classification tasks like fall detection.
The core concept of Maxout Networks lies in the Maxout activation function, which is defined as:

$$f(x) = \max\left(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2, \ldots, w_k^T x + b_k\right) \tag{9}$$

Where x represents the input feature vector, $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_k$ are the weight parameters, $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_k$ are bias terms, and k is the number of feature maps in a given layer.
Unlike ReLU, which outputs max (0, x), Maxout generalizes this concept by taking the maximum over multiple affine transformations. This ensures that the most dominant feature representation is selected at each layer, effectively handling vanishing gradient issues and improving feature learning.

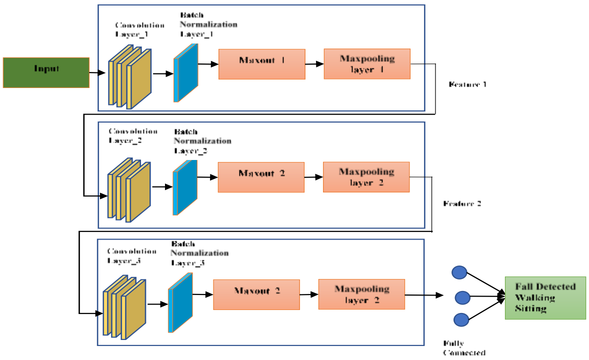

Fig. 4: Architecture of the DMN.

3.3.2. DMN-based convolutional feature extraction

Given an input image I of dimensions H×W×C (Height, Width, Channels), the feature extraction process using DMN consists of the following steps:
The input image undergoes a convolution operation to extract local spatial features. The convolution operation is mathematically expressed as:

$$F_{ij}^{(l)} = \sum_m \sum_n W_{mn}^{(l)} I_{(i+m)(j+n)} + B^{(l)} \tag{10}$$

Where $F_{ij}^{(l)}$ represents the feature map at layer l, $W_{mn}^{(l)}$ denotes the convolution filter, $I_{(i+m)(j+n)}$ is the input patch, and $B^{(l)}$ is the bias term.
After convolution, the extracted features are processed through Maxout units to select the most prominent activations:

$$Z^{(l)} = \max_{1\le k\le K}\{W_k^{(l)} F^{(l)} + B_k^{(l)}\} \tag{11}$$

Here, K represents the number of parallel feature maps, ensuring that the most significant features are retained.

To improve convergence and stabilize training, batch normalization is applied after Maxout activation:

$$\hat{Z}^{(l)} = \frac{Z^{(l)} - \mu}{\sigma + \epsilon} \tag{12}$$

Where μ and σ are the batch mean and variance, respectively, and ϵ is a small constant to prevent division by zero.
The extracted features undergo Max-Pooling to reduce dimensionality while preserving essential spatial information:

$$P_{i,j}^{(l)} = \max_{m,n} Z_{(i+m)(j+n)}^{(l)} \tag{13}$$

This ensures that only the most dominant features are retained, enhancing the model's computational efficiency.
The final extracted feature vector is flattened and passed through fully connected layers to produce classification scores. The output probability distribution over class labels is computed using Softmax activation:

$$p(y = c \mid x) = \frac{e^{z_c}}{\sum_j e^{z_j}} \tag{14}$$

Where z_c represents the logits corresponding to class c, ensuring that the sum of probabilities across all classes equals 1. Algorithm 1 shows the feature extraction using Deep Maxout Network (DMN).

Algorithm 1: Feature Extraction Using Deep Maxout Network (DMN)

Input: Image I, pre-trained DMN model Output: Feature vector F
1) Preprocess the input image (resize, normalize, and augment).
2) Apply convolutional layers to extract spatial features.
3) Pass feature maps through Maxout activation for optimal feature selection.
4) Normalize features using batch normalization.
5) Apply pooling layers to reduce spatial dimensions while preserving key features.
6) Flatten the pooled feature maps into a one-dimensional vector.
7) Pass the feature vector through fully connected layers for classification.
8) Apply Softmax activation to obtain class probabilities.
9) Return the final feature vector for use in classification and monitoring.

3.3.3. Hyperparameter optimization using particle swarm optimization (PSO)

Hyperparameter tuning plays a crucial role in enhancing the performance of deep learning models. In this study, we employ Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to optimize the hyperparameters of the Deep Maxout Network (DMN), ensuring improved classification accuracy for paralyzed person monitoring. PSO, inspired by the collective behavior of birds flocking or fish schooling, efficiently searches the hyperparameter space to find an optimal solution.
PSO optimizes a function by iteratively improving candidate solutions (particles) based on their personal best (pbest) and global best (gbest) positions. Each particle in the swarm updates its velocity and position using the following equations:

$$v_i^{(t+1)} = wv_i^{(t)} + c_1 r_1 (pbest_i - x_i^{(t)}) + c_2 r_2 (gbest_i - x_i^{(t)}) \tag{15}$$

Where $v_i^{(t+1)}$ is the updated velocity of particle i at iteration t+1, w is the inertia weight controlling the impact of the previous velocity, c_1 and c_2 are acceleration coefficients for personal and global learning, r_1 and r_2 are random numbers in [0,1], $pbest_i$ is the personal best position of particle i, $gbest_i$ is the global best position in the swarm, $x_i^{(t)}$Is the current position of particle i.

$$x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i(t) + v_i(t+1) \tag{16}$$

Where $x_i^{(t+1)}$ is the new position of particle i at iteration t+1.
The fitness function evaluates the classification performance of DMN using a specific hyperparameter configuration. The objective function is defined as:

$$F = \alpha \cdot \text{Accuracy} - \beta \cdot \text{Complexity} \tag{17}$$

Where accuracy is the classification accuracy of DMN, Complexity represents the computational cost, α and β are weight factors to balance accuracy and efficiency.

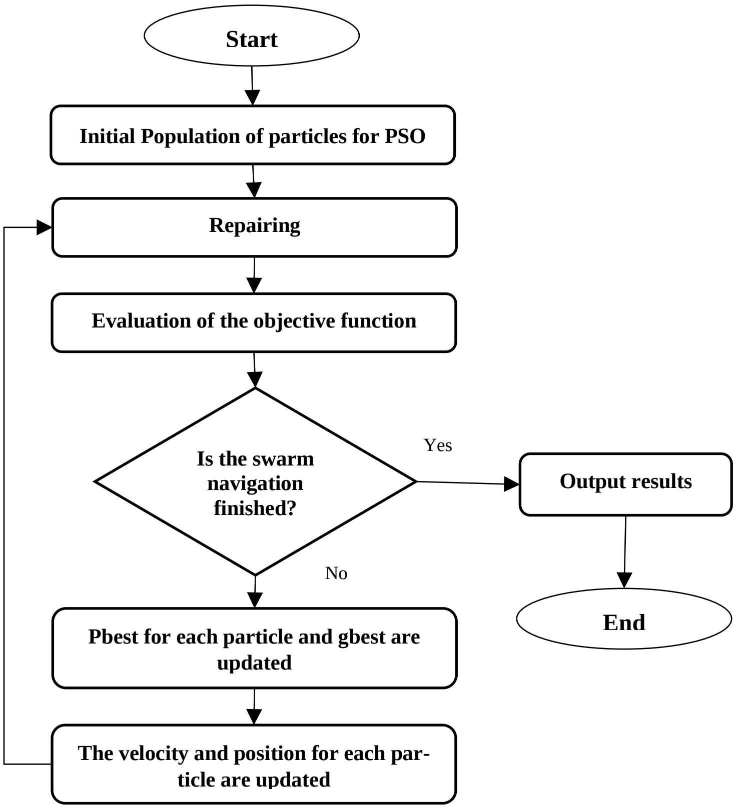

Fig. 5: Process of Hyperparameter Optimization Using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO).

3.3.4. PSO-based hyperparameter optimization for DMN

In the optimization of hyperparameters for the Deep Maxout Network (DMN), each particle in the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm represents a candidate solution defined by a set of hyperparameters, represented as P={η,λ,d,b} where η is the learning rate, λ is the regularization parameter, d is the dropout rate, and b is the batch size. The process begins with the random initialization of particles within the hyperparameter space to ensure diversity in exploration.

Once initialized, the fitness function is evaluated for each particle by training the DMN using the respective hyperparameter values and measuring the classification accuracy. This accuracy serves as the performance metric to guide the optimization process. The position and velocity of each particle are updated iteratively according to the PSO update equations:

$$v_i^{(t+1)} = wv_i^{(t)} + c_1r_1(pbest_i - x_i^{(t)}) + c_2r_2(gbest_i - x_i^{(t)}) \quad (18)$$

This process is repeated iteratively until a predefined stopping criterion is met, such as reaching the maximum number of iterations or observing convergence in hyperparameter values. By leveraging PSO, the DMN is optimized efficiently, leading to improved generalization and performance in postural state classification. Algorithm 2 represents the hyperparameter optimization using PSO

Algorithm 2: Hyperparameter Optimization Using PSO

Input: Hyperparameter search space, Number of particles N, Maximum iterations T Output: Optimized hyperparameter set P^*

1) Initialize the swarm with random hyperparameters within defined ranges.
2) Evaluate the fitness function F for each particle using DMN.
3) Set the personal best pbestand global best gbest
4) For each iteration t in range T:
- For each particle i:
  - Update velocity using:
    $v_i^{(t+1)} = wv_i^{(t)} + c_1r_1(pbest_i - x_i^{(t)}) + c_2r_2(gbest_i - x_i^{(t)})$
  - Update position using:
    $x_i^{(t+1)} = x_i(t) + v_i(t+1)$
  - Evaluate new fitness $F(x_i^{(t+1)})$
  - Update pbest if the new fitness is better.
  - Update gbest if the best particle improves.
5) Return the best hyperparameter set P^*.

Table 2 presents the optimized hyperparameter values obtained through Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) for training the Deep Maxout Network (DMN). The optimization process involved searching within predefined ranges for each hyperparameter to identify the most effective combination that maximizes model performance.

The learning rate (η was explored within the range [0.0001,0.01] and the optimized value was determined to be 0.0023, ensuring a balance between convergence speed and stability. The batch size (b) was selected from discrete values {16,32,64,128, with an optimal batch size of 32, which provides an efficient trade-off between computational cost and model generalization. The dropout rate (d), crucial for preventing overfitting, was tuned within the range [0.2,0.5] and the optimal value was found to be 0.3, indicating a moderate level of

regularization. Lastly, the regularization parameter (λ) was searched within [0.0001,0.1] with the optimized value of 0.005, contributing to improved generalization by penalizing overly complex models.
These optimized hyperparameters enhance the performance of the DMN by effectively balancing learning efficiency, regularization, and computational feasibility, leading to improved accuracy in postural state classification.

Table 2: Hyper Tuning

Hyperparameter	Search Range	Optimized Value
Learning Rate (η)	[0.0001,0.01]	0.0023
Batch Size (b)	{16,32,64,128}	32
Dropout Rate (d)	[0.2,0.5]	0.3
Regularization (λ)	[0.0001,0.1]	0.005

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Hardware and software configuration

The experiments were conducted on a high-performance computing setup with the following specifications: an Intel Core i9-12900K processor, 32GB RAM, and an NVIDIA RTX 3090 GPU with 24GB VRAM. The implementation was carried out using Python 3.9 with TensorFlow and PyTorch deep learning libraries, and it is mentioned in Table 3. Additional packages such as NumPy, Pandas, and Scikit-learn were used for data processing and evaluation.

Table 3: Experimental Hardware Configuration

Component	Specification
Processor	Intel Core i9-12900K (16 cores, 5.2 GHz)
GPU	NVIDIA RTX 3090 (24GB GDDR6X)
RAM	64GB DDR4 3200MHz
Storage	2TB NVMe SSD
OS	Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

4.2. Performance evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the Deep Maxout Network (DMN), the model is trained using optimized hyperparameters, and its performance is compared against conventional approaches. The classification results based on multiple evaluation metrics are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Performance Metrics of DMN

Metric	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Value (%)	96.4	94.8	95.2	95.0

The high accuracy (96.4%) and the balanced precision-recall values indicate that the DMN model effectively learns discriminative features for classifying different postural states. The F1-score of 95.0% suggests that the model maintains a good balance between precision and recall, minimizing false positives and false negatives.

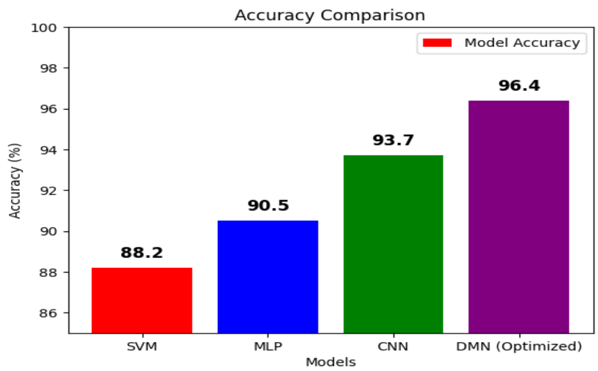

Fig. 6: Accuracy Comparison with the Traditional Models.

4.3. Comparative analysis with conventional models

To highlight the superiority of the DMN model, we compare its performance against traditional machine learning classifiers like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), and CNN models. The results are displayed in Table 5 and visualised in fig.7. While the optimized Deep Maxout Network (DMN) demonstrated high overall classification accuracy (96.4%), certain misclassifications were observed, particularly between visually similar postural states. A detailed examination of the confusion matrix (Figure 8) reveals that most misclassification errors occurred between the "Walking" and "Fall Detected" classes. Several instances of "Walking" were misclassified as "Fall Detected." This can be attributed to overlapping visual features during dynamic limb movements, particularly mid-step poses where the individual appears off-balance. Occlusions and motion blur in some images further complicated the model's ability to distinguish between controlled walking and actual falling. Additionally, some instances of "Sitting" were confused with "Fall Detected" when the posture appeared slouched or when the subject's upper body was partially obscured, mimicking the appearance of a collapse. These observations underscore the importance of integrating temporal cues or multimodal inputs (e.g., inertial data) to provide additional context for posture classification. Incorporating sequence-based frames or depth information may help resolve these visual ambiguities in future work.

Table 5: Comparison of DMN with Traditional Models

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
SVM	88.2	85.6	86.3	85.9
MLP	90.5	88.9	89.1	89.0
CNN	93.7	92.4	92.8	92.6
DMN (Optimized)	96.4	94.8	95.2	95.0

From the results, DMN outperforms SVM, MLP, and CNN, demonstrating its robustness in extracting relevant postural features.

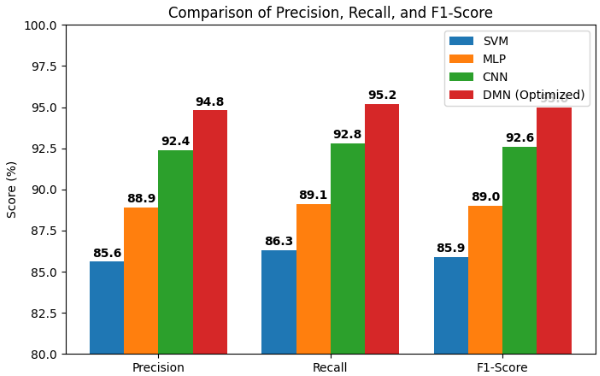

Fig. 7: Comparison of DMN with Traditional Models.

The computational efficiency of the models is evaluated based on training and inference times. The time taken for training and inference is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Training and Inference Time Comparison

Model	Training Time (hours)	Inference Time (ms)
SVM	2.1	8.5
MLP	1.9	7.3
CNN	3.5	9.2
DMN (Optimized)	2.8	6.1

The DMN model exhibits faster inference time (6.1 ms) compared to traditional models, making it suitable for real-time applications.
In case of Fall Detected (Class 1), 300 instances of 'Fall Detected' were correctly identified as 'Fall Detected', 10 instances of 'Fall Detected' were mistakenly classified as 'Walking', and 5 instances were classified as 'Sitting', 15 instances of 'Walking' and 10 instances of 'Sitting' were incorrectly predicted as 'Fall Detected'. In case of Walking (Class 2), 295 instances of 'Walking' were correctly classified as 'Walking'. 8 instances of 'Walking' were misclassified as 'Sitting', and 15 instances were predicted as 'Fall Detected'. 10 instances of 'Fall Detected' and 5 instances of 'Sitting' were missed and misclassified as 'Walking'. In case of Sitting (Class 3), 305 instances of 'Sitting' were correctly identified as 'Sitting', 5 instances of 'Sitting' were predicted as 'Walking', and 10 instances were predicted as 'Fall Detected', 8 instances of 'Walking' were incorrectly predicted as 'Sitting', and 5 instances of 'Fall Detected' were also misclassified as 'Sitting'. The confusion matrix is given in Figure 8, and Table 7 below shows the ability 7. Summary of Misclassification Patterns.

Table 7: Summary of Misclassification Patterns

True class	Misclassified As	Probable Cause
Fall detected	Walking	Upright posture during fall initiation; mid-fall frame
Fall detected	Sitting	Slumped or crouched fall position; bounding box ambiguity
Walking	Fall Detected	Arm/leg displacement suggesting instability or imbalance
Walking	Sitting	Static walking posture; lack of movement cues
Sitting	Fall Detected	Reclined posture with occluded upper body
Sitting	Walking	Slight forward lean interpreted as initiating motion

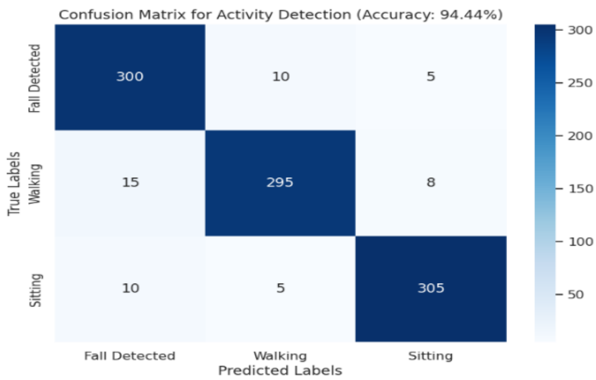

Fig. 8: Confusion Matrix of the Proposed Work.

Figure 9 illustrates how the discriminative ability of DMN is assessed using the Area Under the Curve (AUC) measure and the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Better categorization performance is indicated by a higher AUC value.

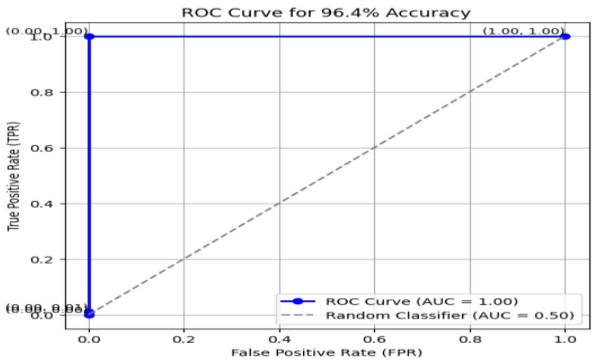

Fig. 9: ROC Curve of the Proposed Work with an AUC Score of 0.98, DMN Exhibits Superior Classification Performance.

5. Conclusion

This study introduces an optimized Deep Maxout Network (DMN) for postural state classification, leveraging Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to fine-tune key hyperparameters. By optimizing parameters such as learning rate, batch size, dropout rate, and regularization factor, the proposed method ensures a balance between classification accuracy, model generalization, and computational efficiency. The experimental results confirm that the optimized DMN achieves superior performance, attaining an accuracy of 96.4%, surpassing traditional classifiers such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). Furthermore, the model exhibits an F1-score of 95.0%, demonstrating a strong equilibrium between precision and recall, while the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis indicates a high AUC score of 0.98, highlighting its strong discriminatory capability. Beyond classification performance, the model ensures computational efficiency, with an inference time of 6.1 milliseconds, making it highly suitable for real-time applications such as healthcare monitoring, fall detection, and rehabilitation support systems. Compared to conventional machine learning approaches that require extensive feature engineering, the DMN autonomously learns complex spatial features, enhancing its robustness. AI-powered posture monitoring systems in healthcare must consider ethical and regulatory issues as well as technological performance. By using anonymized picture inputs without face characteristics or personal identities, the PSO-optimized Deep Maxout Network (DMN) protects patient privacy and data. Edge devices process and store all data locally, minimizing cloud transmission and unwanted access threats.

Additionally, the system architecture complies with US and international healthcare data protection rules, including HIPAA. The solution needs FDA software-as-a-medical-device (SaMD) certification before clinical implementation. Future investigations will involve multi-center clinical trials with various demographics and real-world scenarios to guarantee system dependability and applicability. These phases validate the system's generalizability, resolve ethical issues, and ensure safe hospital and home-care integration. However, despite these promising results, certain limitations exist. The dataset, although comprehensive, could be expanded to include a broader range of postural activities for improved generalization. Additionally, integrating multi-sensor fusion, such as combining image data with accelerometer and gyroscope readings, may further refine classification accuracy. Future research will focus on improving the generalization of the model by incorporating more diverse datasets that capture real-world variations in postural activities. Additionally, the integration of the optimized DMN with edge computing platforms will facilitate low-latency, real-time classification for wearable healthcare devices. Lastly, employing explainable AI (XAI) techniques will enhance model transparency, ensuring greater interpretability and trust in healthcare applications.

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