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## A SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

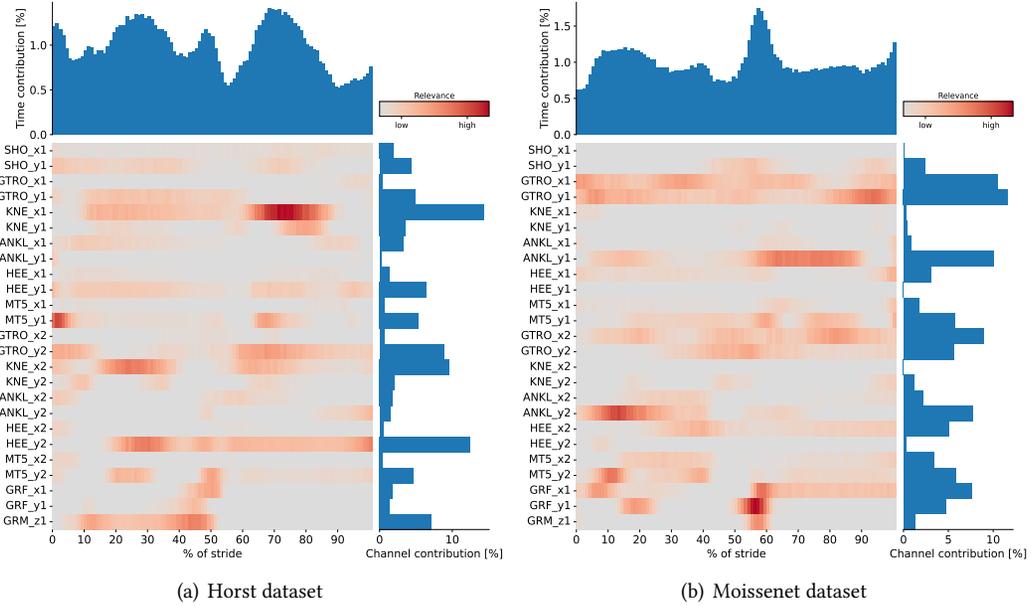


Fig. 7. Class-specific relevancies averaged across the correctly classified trials of the respective dataset for WF1 and timeseries-wise scaling. In the center, red indicates a high feature relevance, while gray indicates a low feature relevance for the identification. The top part depicts the relative relevance of each time point of the stride, the right part shows the relevance contribution of the individual channels.

Received ; revised ; accepted

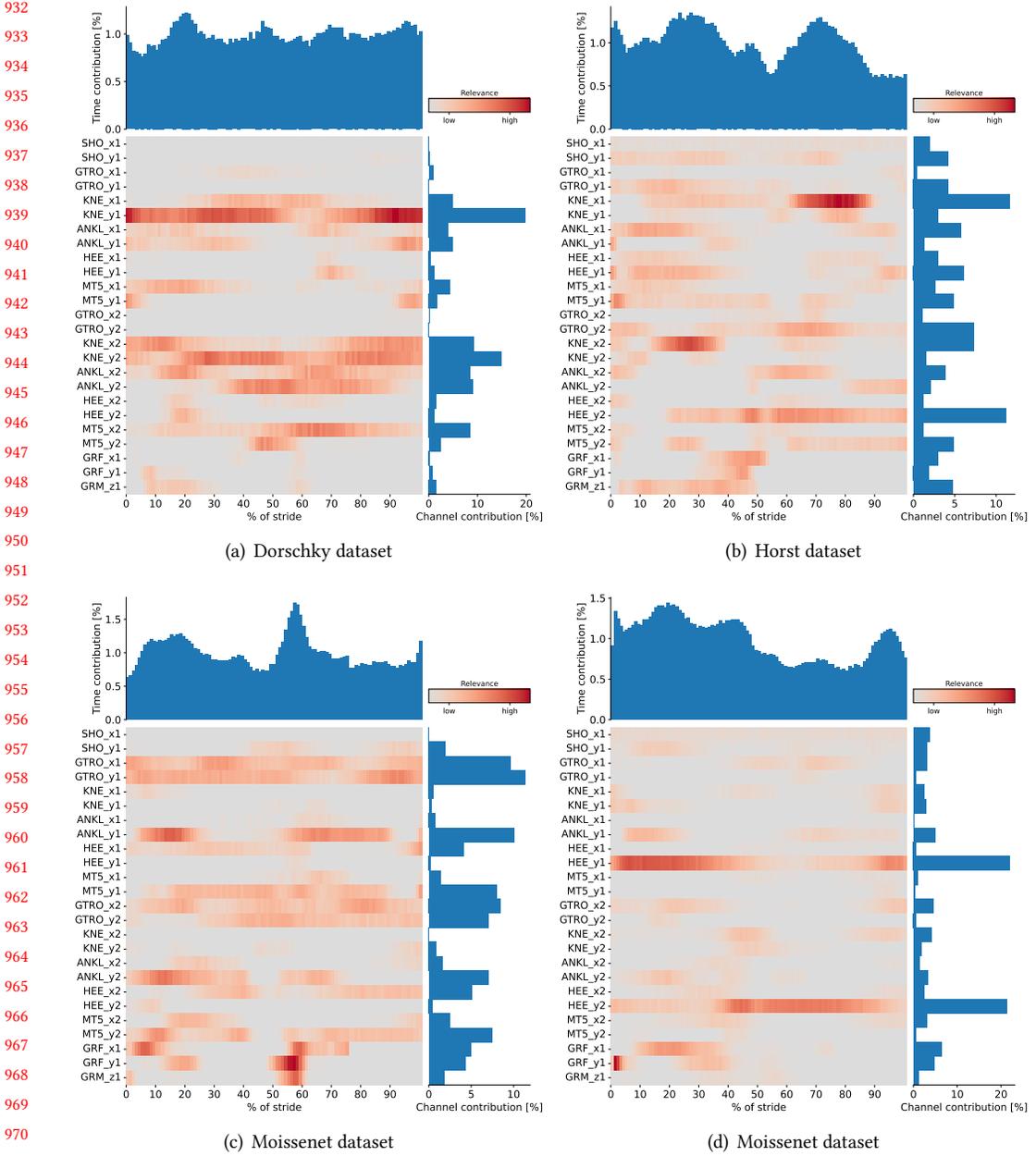


Fig. 8. Class-specific relevancies averaged across the correctly classified trials of the respective dataset for WF1 and feature-wise scaling. In the center, red indicates a high feature relevance, while gray indicates a low feature relevance for the identification. The top part depicts the relative relevance of each time point of the stride, the right part shows the relevance contribution of the individual channels.

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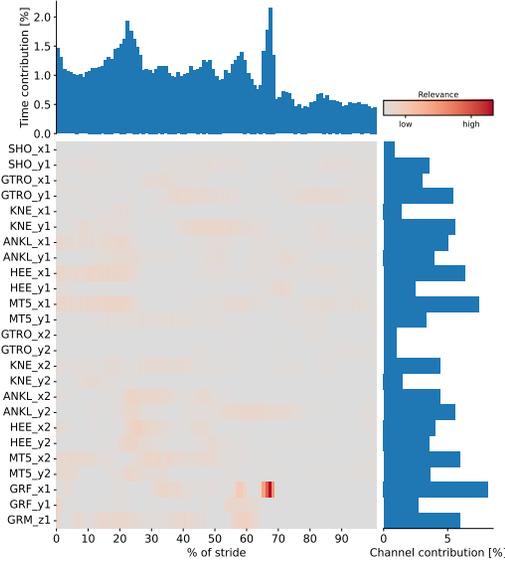
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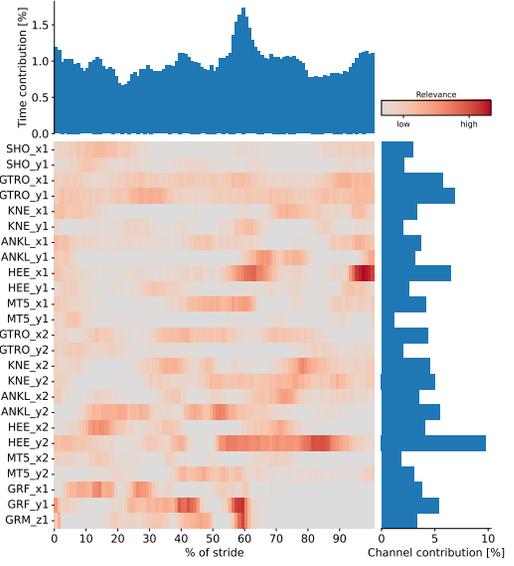
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(a) Dorschky dataset



(b) Horst dataset

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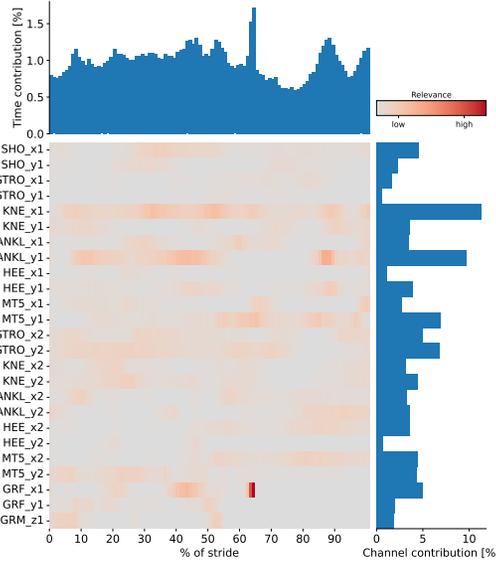
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(c) Moissenet dataset

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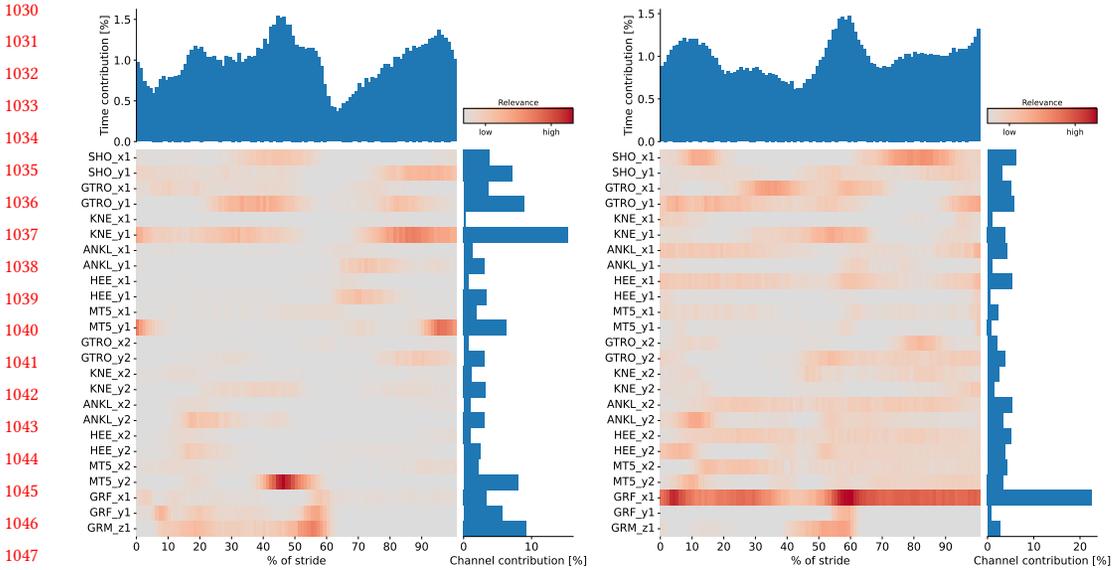
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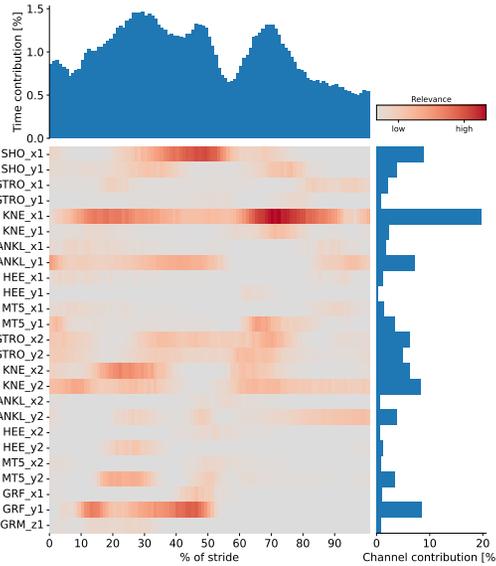
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Fig. 9. Class-specific relevancies averaged across the correctly classified trials of the respective dataset for WF2 and feature-wise scaling. In the center, red indicates a high feature relevance, while gray indicates a low feature relevance for the identification. The top part depicts the relative relevance of each time point of the stride, the right part shows the relevance contribution of the individual channels.



(a) Dorschky dataset

(b) Horst dataset



(c) Moissenet dataset

Fig. 10. Class-specific relevancies averaged across the correctly classified trials of the respective dataset for WF2 and timeseries-wise scaling. In the center, red indicates a high feature relevance, while gray indicates a low feature relevance for the identification. The top part depicts the relative relevance of each time point of the stride, the right part shows the relevance contribution of the individual channels.

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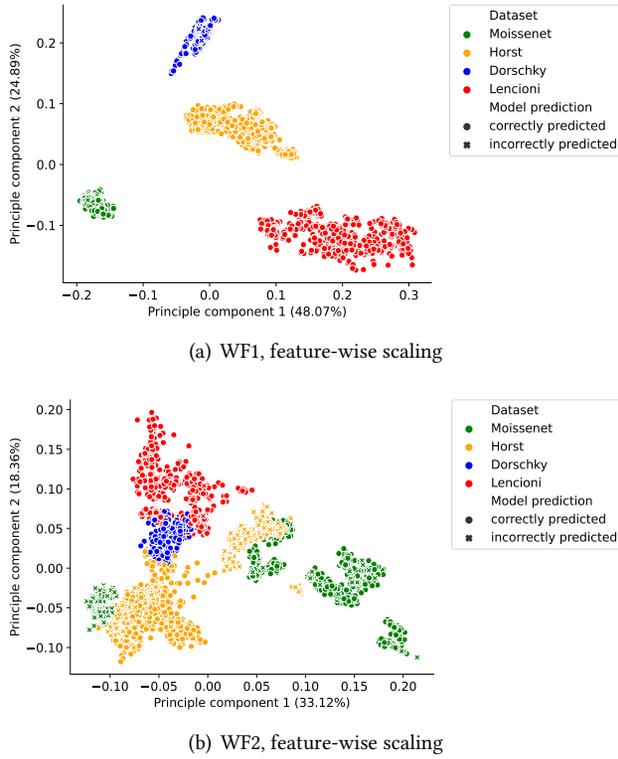


Fig. 11. Trials projected onto the first two PCs of the PC space, which was computed from the relative channel relevance vectors across all trials for the respective configuration. The percentage of each PC is the explained variance, which states how much of the total variance in the data is explained by the PC.