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(54) **METHOD AND DEVICE FOR IDENTIFYING
A SUBJECT IN A SENSOR BASED
MONITORING SYSTEM**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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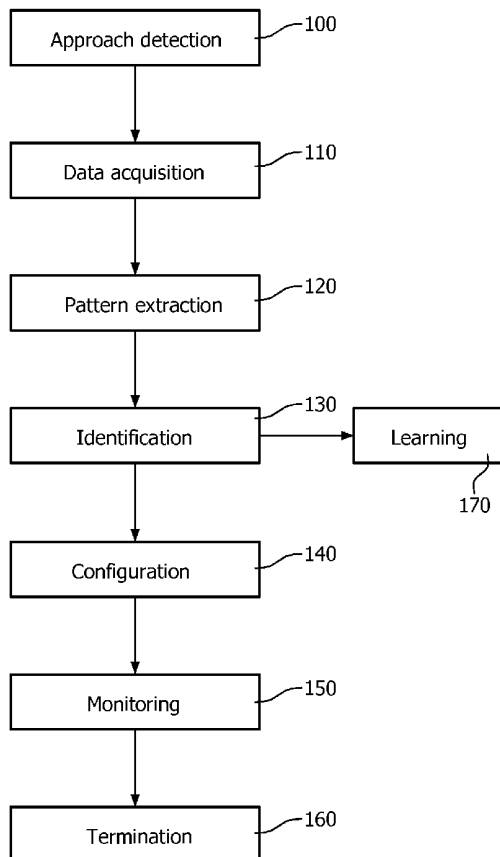
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The invention relates to a method and device for identifying a subject in a sensor based monitoring system. This method comprises an acquisition step wherein sensors of a sensor array acquire subject related sensor signals, a pattern extraction step wherein a signal pattern is derived from the sensor signals acquired in the preceding acquisition step, and an identification step wherein the signal pattern derived in the preceding pattern extraction step is compared to predetermined signal patterns, each predetermined signal pattern being related to a subject profile, to identify a subject profile whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern.



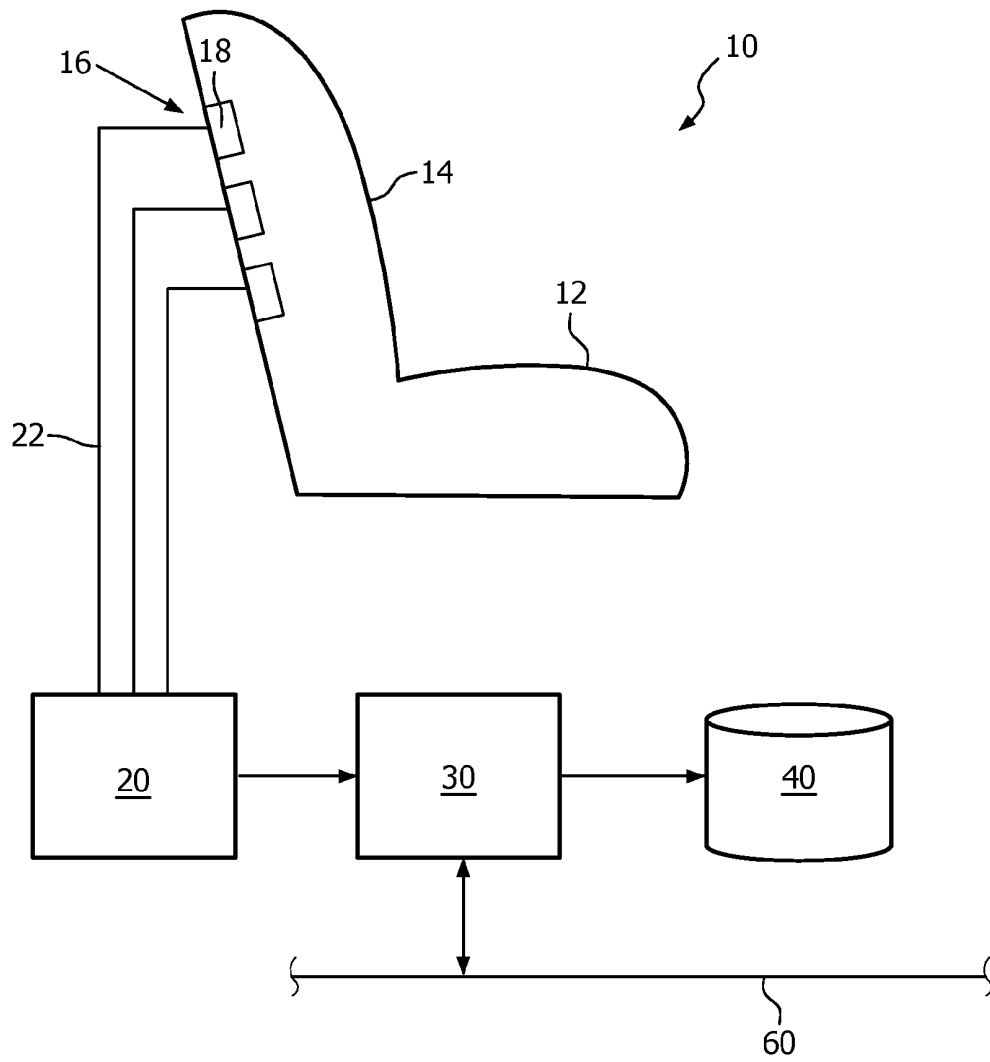


FIG. 1

identification system as described above could be used for a chair in a living room. Thereby a differentiation of persons could be achieved. Thus, a reliable monitoring of the thorax motion of different people is possible, since the sensor array will be configured based on the identification. The identification could be further used to personalized configure devices, like TV set, Hifi system, home cinema or lighting systems.

[0059] While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description are to be considered illustrative or exemplary and not restrictive; the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. Other variations to the disclosed embodiments can be understood and effected by those skilled in the art in practicing the claimed invention, from a study of the drawings, the disclosure, and the appended claims. In the claims, the word “comprising” does not exclude other elements or steps, and the indefinite article “a” or “an” does not exclude a plurality. The mere fact that certain measures are recited in mutually different dependent claims does not indicate that a combination of these measures cannot be used to advantage. Any reference signs in the claims should not be construed as limiting the scope.

1. A method for identifying a subject in a sensor-based monitoring system comprising an array of sensors comprising Doppler radar sensors, said method comprising the following steps:

an acquisition step wherein the Doppler radar sensors of said sensor array acquire subject-related sensor signals, which subject-related sensor signals are representative of the subject's thorax motion due to respiration;

a pattern extraction step wherein a signal pattern is derived from the sensor signals acquired in the preceding acquisition step;

an identification step wherein the signal pattern derived in the preceding pattern extraction step is compared to predetermined signal patterns, each predetermined signal pattern being related to a subject profile, to identify a subject profile whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern; and

a configuration step following the identification step, wherein said array is configured for a subsequent monitoring step wherein the subject is monitored, said array being configured according to the identified subject profile,

wherein the configuration of said array in said configuration step comprises the determination of a sub-set of sensors comprised in the array to be used in the monitoring step.

2. (canceled)

3. (canceled)

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein radar-based sensors are used in the monitoring step, and the configuration of said array in said configuration step comprises the determination of the radiant power to be emitted by the radar-based sensors in the monitoring step.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein said monitoring step comprises a signal analysis using subject-related parameters,

said configuration step comprising the configuration of said parameters according to the identified subject profile.

6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising: an approach detection step, wherein sensors detect whether a subject approaches the sensors and initiate the acquisition step in case of detection that a subject approaches the sensors.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the monitoring step is terminated when the sensors detect that the subject has moved away from the sensors.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein acceleration sensors are used in the acquisition step and/or in the monitoring step.

9. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

a learning step wherein sensors of said sensor array acquire subject-related sensor signals, a signal pattern is derived from the sensor signals acquired, and the derived signal pattern is stored in a database as a predetermined signal pattern being related to a subject profile.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said learning step is initiated when no predetermined signal pattern matches the derived signal pattern in the identification step.

11. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

a verification step wherein the subject is requested to verify the identified subject profile, said verification step follows the identification step in case a subject profile is identified whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern.

12. Identification system for identifying a subject in a sensor-based monitoring system, comprising:

an array of sensors comprising Doppler radar sensors;

a sensor control unit communicating with the Doppler radar sensors comprised within said array and being provided to receive signal data from the sensors, which signal data are representative of the subject's thorax motion due to respiration;

a signal processing unit provided to receive said signal data from said sensor control unit, to derive a signal pattern from said signal data, to compare the derived signal pattern with predetermined signal patterns, to identify a subject profile whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern, and to configure said array of Doppler radar sensors for monitoring the subject, said array being configured according to the identified subject profile, wherein the configuration of said array comprises the determination of a sub-set of sensors comprised in the array to be used for monitoring the subject;

and a storage unit provided for storing predetermined signal patterns and subject profiles related thereto, said storage unit communicating with said signal processing unit.

13. Identification system according to claim 12, wherein said array further comprises acceleration sensors.

14. Identification system according to claim 10, wherein said array is integrated into a furniture part.

15. Vehicle, comprising an identification system according to claim 12 for identifying a driver and/or a passenger of said vehicle.

* * * * *

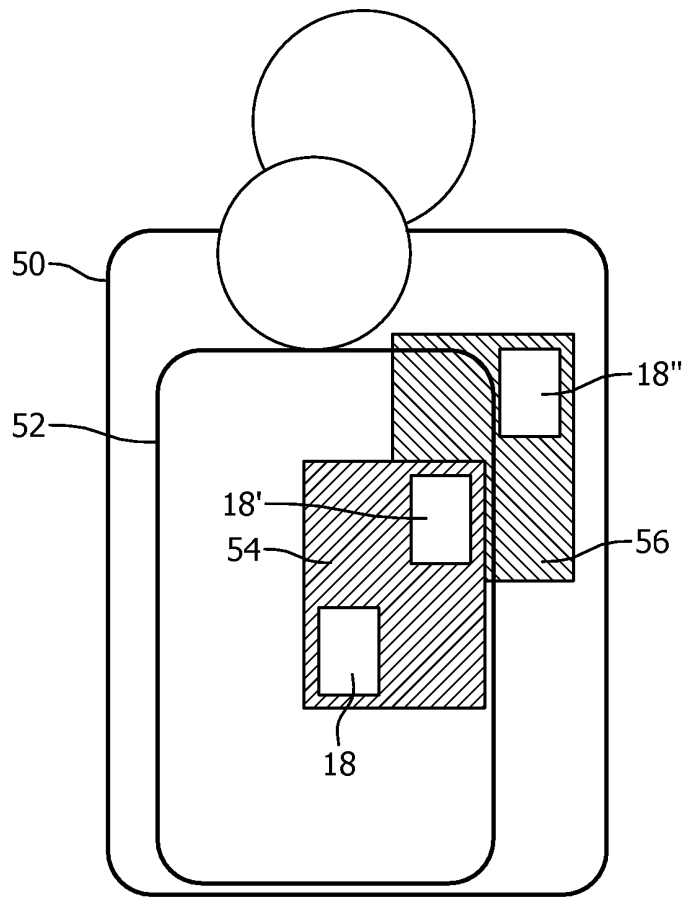


FIG. 2

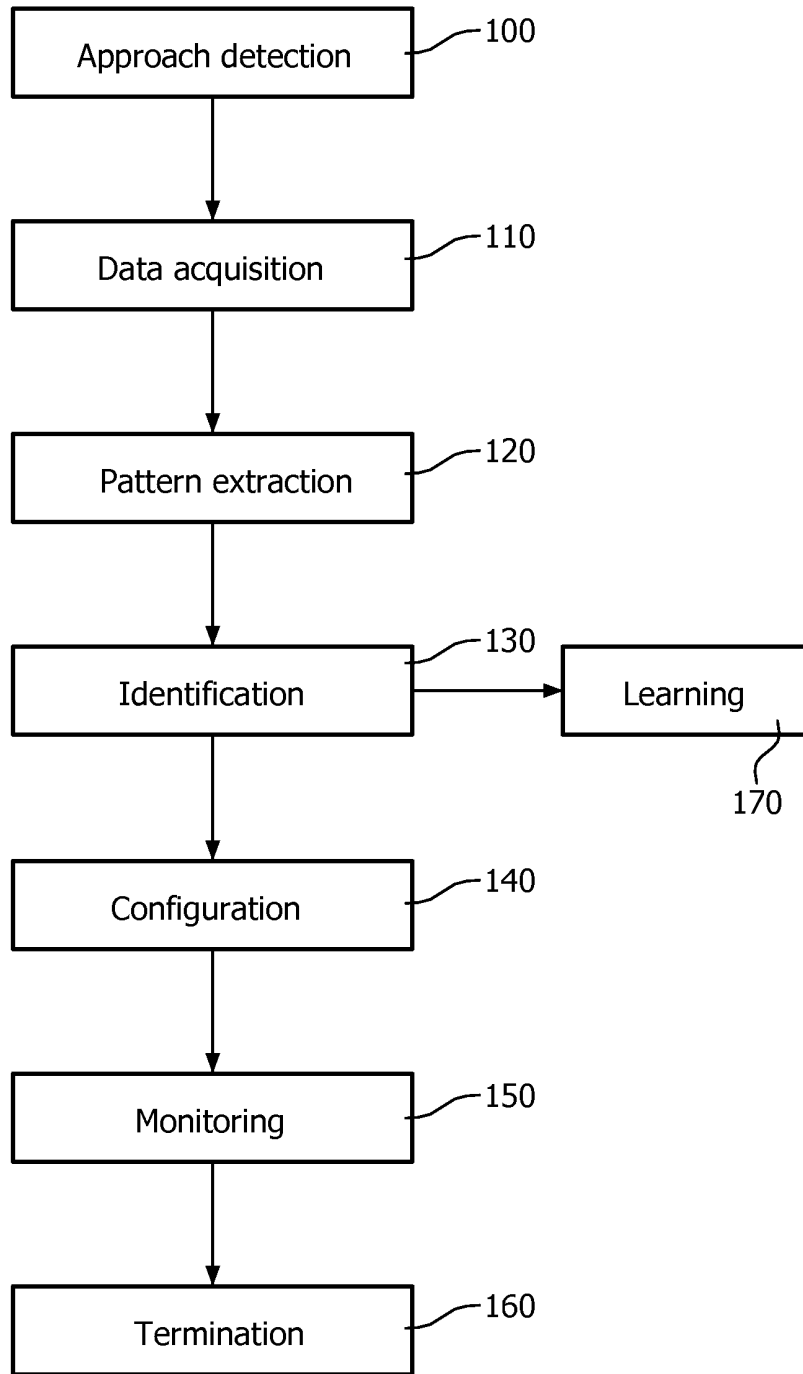


FIG. 3

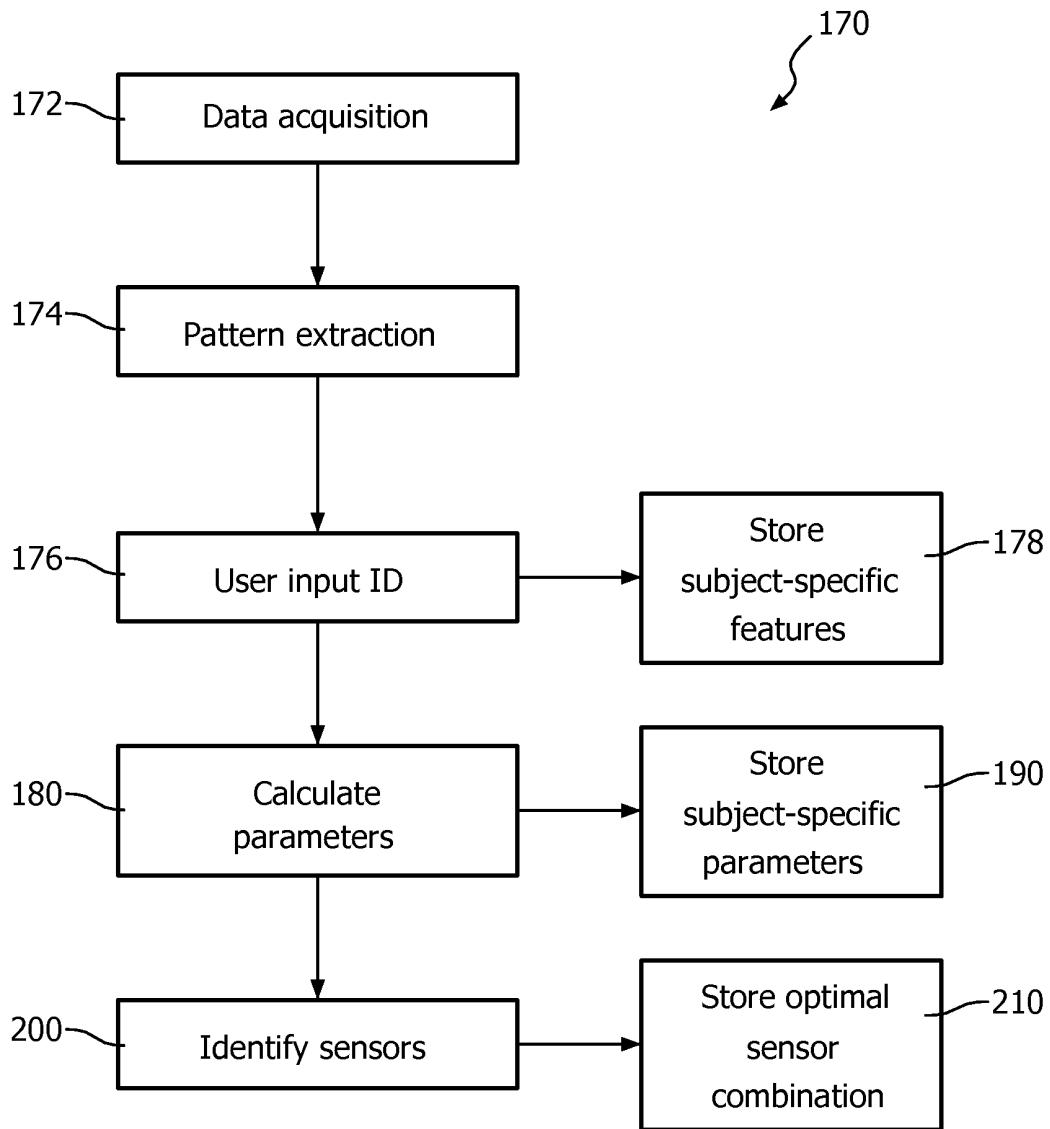


FIG. 4

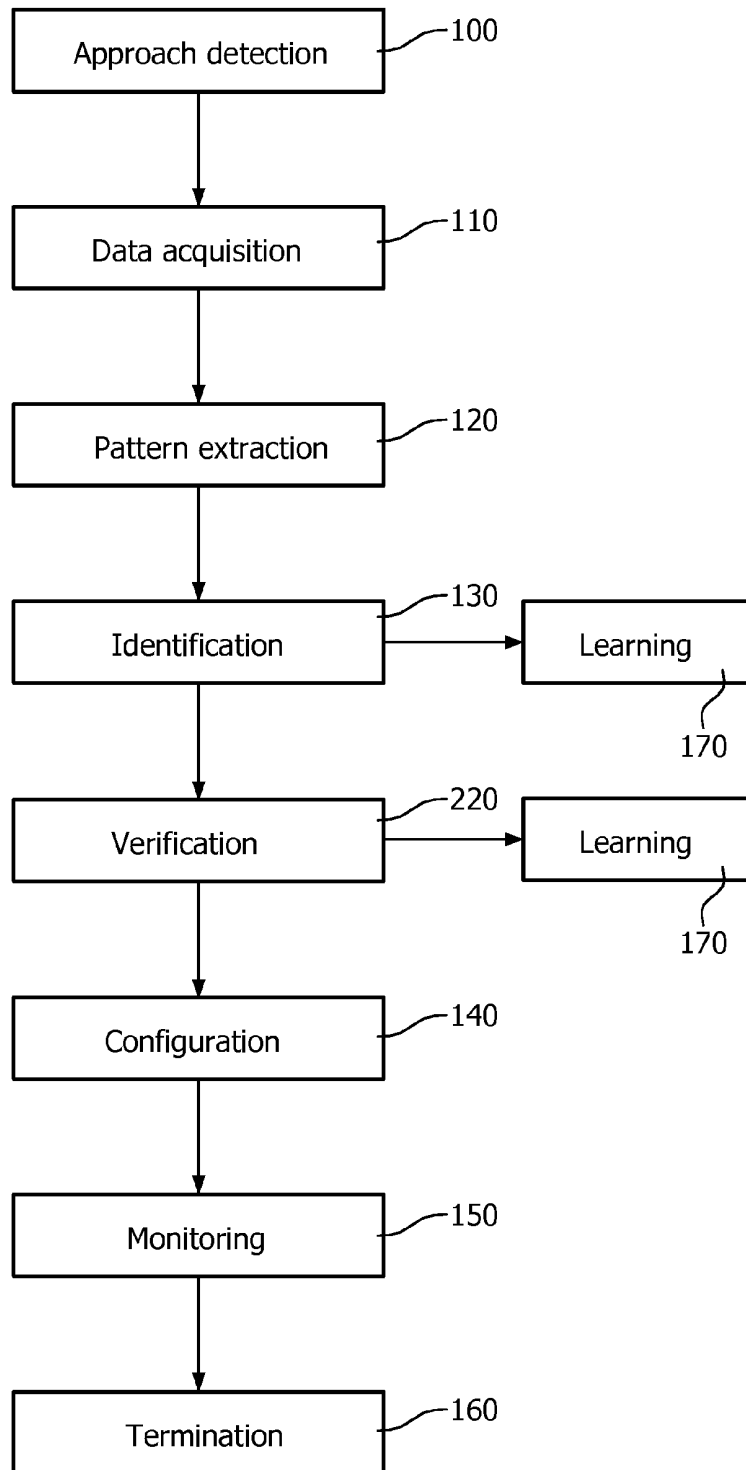


FIG. 5

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR IDENTIFYING A SUBJECT IN A SENSOR BASED MONITORING SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates to the field of identifying subjects in a sensor based monitoring system comprising an array of sensors arranged for monitoring a subject, for example, a passenger in a car.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Sensor based monitoring systems are used in various applications for monitoring physiological functions or movements of a subject. For example, such monitoring systems are used to detect the respiration effort of a human being, in order to evaluate its relaxation status. By detecting the movements of the thorax it is possible to monitor the breathing rhythm of the subject. One important application for such sensor based monitoring systems is a health check of basic vital signs of passengers e.g. after an accident. Another application is a biofeedback system based on guided breathing exercises that is provided to assist a subject to fall asleep. However, these are only selected applications that demand a monitoring of the respiration activity of a subject.

[0003] One measuring principle to monitor the respiration effort is inductive thoracic plethysmography, where a band is placed around the subject's thorax and monitors the change of the cross-sectional area of the thorax due to breathing. Although such a so-called RespiBand is commonly used in medical application, however, it is not acceptable in consumer product applications, like the above mentioned biofeedback systems or driver monitoring systems in a vehicle, since the attachment of the band is inconvenient, cumbersome and not acceptable for the common user. For this reason contactless methods are preferred. Sensor based monitoring systems exist that comprise an array of contactless sensors such as radar sensors based on the Doppler Radar principle. Each of these sensors is able to detect a change of a distance of an object from the sensor. Due to their operation principle Doppler Radar sensors can be used for detecting a breathing related thorax motion as well as information related to the subject's activities. The radar sensors can be integrated in furniture such as beds, chairs etc. or in equipment in cars such as a car seat or the steering wheel. For example, for the above mentioned application of early detection of a driver's drowsiness, an array of Doppler Radar sensors can be integrated into the backrest of the driver's seat.

[0004] One problem in such applications is that signals acquired from such integrated radar sensors show a strong sensitivity with respect to characteristics of the subject such as BMI, general body size, cross section of the thorax and so on. Moreover, because the area of breathing motion is different for subjects of different size, it is desired to use only several sensors of the array to detect the breathing activity and to limit the radiant power emitted by the radar sensors as far as possible. Generally it can be stated that it is preferable to adjust and to optimize the signal acquisition by the sensors as well as the following signal analysis with respect to subject specific breathing patterns. However, with a given sensor array and signal processing methods, no possibility exists to adapt the system to an individual user.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a method for identifying a subject in a sensor based monitoring system that allows a clear and distinguished identification of a user so that an adaption and configuration of the systems for a following monitoring process is possible.

[0006] It is another object to provide a corresponding identification device for identifying a subject in a sensor based monitoring system.

[0007] These objects are achieved by a method according to claim 1, as well as by an identification device according to claim 12.

[0008] According to the method of the present invention, sensors of the sensor array acquire subject related sensor signals in an acquisition step that can be initiated when a subject approaches the sensor array. From the acquired sensor signals, a signal pattern is derived. That is, characteristic features of the signal in the time domain, frequency domain and/or time frequency domain are extracted by standard signal processing techniques. In the following description, the term "signal pattern" shall describe a set of such signal characteristics that is sufficient to characterize the signals acquired from one individual subject.

[0009] In a following identification step, the signal pattern derived in the preceding pattern extraction step is compared to predetermined signal patterns that can be stored in a respective storing means. Each predetermined (stored) signal pattern is related to a subject profile, referring to one subject's identity. Each subject profile may be related to a configuration of the monitoring system that fits the characteristics of the subject, for example, the number and arrangement of sensors within the array to be used when monitoring the subject, the radiant power to be emitted by the sensors, subject specific parameters for signal processing algorithms, and so on. According to the present invention, a subject profile is identified in case a predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the signal pattern presently derived from the present subject.

[0010] The invention is based on the finding that each subject can be identified by certain characteristics of the signals acquired by the sensors, i.e. a characteristic signal pattern. A signal pattern presently derived can be used to identify the subject by comparing the present signal pattern with pre-stored signal patterns corresponding to known subjects, so that the system can be configured on the basis of the identified subject profile automatically.

[0011] According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, this method further comprises a configuration step following the identification step, wherein the array is configured for a subsequent monitoring step in which the subject is monitored, said array being configured according to the identified subject profile. During monitoring only one sensor of the array could be used for sensing the thorax motion.

[0012] Preferably the configuration of the array in the configuration step comprises the determination of a subset of sensors comprised in the array to be used in the monitoring step.

[0013] According to another preferred embodiment, wherein radar based sensors are used in the monitoring step, the configuration of the array in the configuration step comprises the determination of the radiant power to be emitted by the radar based sensors in the monitoring step.

[0014] According to another preferred embodiment, the monitoring step comprises a signal analysis using subject

related parameters, said configuration step comprising the configuration of these parameters according to the identified subject profile.

[0015] According to another preferred embodiment, the method according to the present invention further comprises an approach detection step wherein sensors detect whether a subject approaches the sensors and initiate the acquisition step in case of detection that a subject approaches the sensors.

[0016] This approach detection step is provided to start the acquisition process automatically when a subject is present at the array of sensors, so that the identification process can be performed without any further input activity by the user.

[0017] Preferably the monitoring step is terminated when the sensors detect that the subject has moved away from the sensors. Thus, similar to the starting procedure, monitoring the subject is automatically stopped in this case when the subject has moved away.

[0018] According to another preferred embodiment, acceleration sensors are used in the acquisition step and/or in the monitoring step.

[0019] According to another preferred embodiment, the method according to the present invention further comprises a learning step wherein sensors of the sensor array acquire subject related sensor signals, a signal pattern is derived from the sensor signals acquired, and the derived signal pattern is stored in a data base as a predetermined signal pattern being related to a subject profile.

[0020] This learning steps serves to add another subject profile related to a corresponding signal pattern to the set of subject profiles already stored in the system. For example, the learning step can be initiated automatically when the system concludes that the present subject is not known to the system, i.e. no matching subject profile exists. In this case the signals are acquired from the sensors, a signal pattern is derived and is stored in the data base.

[0021] Preferably the learning step is initiated when no predetermined signal pattern matches the derived signal pattern in the identification step.

[0022] According to another preferred embodiment, this method further comprises a verification step wherein the subject is requested to verify the identified subject profile, said verification step following the identification step in case a subject profile is identified whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern.

[0023] In this embodiment a matching subject profile is not only identified automatically but the subject is also asked to verify the identification performed in the identification step. This makes the method and system more reliable.

[0024] The present invention is further related to an identification device for identifying a subject in a sensor based monitoring system, said device comprising an array of sensors, a sensor control unit communicating with the sensors comprised within said array and being provided to receive signal data from the sensors, a signal processing unit provided to receive signal data from said sensor control unit, to derive a signal pattern from said signal data, and to compare the derived signal pattern with predetermined signal patterns, and a storage unit provided for storing predetermined signal patterns and subject profiles related thereto, said storage unit communicating with said signal processing unit.

[0025] Preferably said array comprises radar sensors and/or acceleration sensors.

[0026] According to another preferred embodiment, said array is integrated into a furniture part. Such a furniture part could be, for example, the mattress of a bed, the backrest of a chair or a seat or the like.

[0027] The present invention is further related to a vehicle, comprising an identification system as described above for identifying a driver and/or a passenger of the vehicle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter. In the drawings:

[0029] FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a sensor based monitoring system according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a sensor array of the system as shown in FIG. 1, together with two different subjects to be monitored;

[0031] FIG. 3 is a flow diagram showing one embodiment of the method according to the present invention;

[0032] FIG. 4 is a flow diagram demonstrating details of the learning step of the method according to FIG. 3; and

[0033] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram showing another embodiment of the identification method according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0034] The sensor based monitoring system **10** shown in FIG. 1 represents a part of a vehicle comprising different seats, among others, a driver seat **12** with a backrest **14**. An array **16** of different sensors **18** is integrated in the rear side of the backrest **14**. These sensors **18** comprise Doppler Radar sensors to detect a motion of a subject placed on the seat **12**. According to the Doppler Radar principle, the motion of the driver's thorax because of his respiration can be measured and monitored by the sensors **18**. Since this motion is different at different positions, i.e. heights of the thorax, different sensors **18** can be arranged to monitor the motion as good as possible. The array **16** may further comprise acceleration sensors to detect a static and/or dynamic acceleration in order to recognize a deformation of the seat **12**. In FIG. 1, only three sensors **18** are shown. However, the number of sensors can be different. What is not shown in FIG. 1 is that different sensors **18** (including Doppler Radar sensors as well as acceleration sensors) can be spread over the width of the backrest **14** so that the array **16** of sensors **18** can cover a large area at the back of the driver as the subject to be monitored.

[0035] The monitoring system **10** further comprises a sensor control unit **20** communicating with the sensors via wires or wirelessly. The sensor control unit **20** receives sensor data acquired by the sensors **18**. Moreover, the sensor control unit **20** controls the activity of the sensors **18**. In particular the sensor control unit **20** determines which sensors **18** of the array **16** are active during monitoring the subject. As will be explained in the following, not all sensors **18** of the array **16** may be active in the monitoring process but the number of active sensors **18** may be limited to a subset of sensors **18** comprised within the array **16**. Furthermore the radiant power to be emitted by the radar based sensors **18** can be controlled by the sensor control unit **20**. It is desired to configure the number of active sensors **18** and their radiant power to adapt it as good as possible to the subject's characteristics.

[0036] The monitoring system 10 further comprises a signal processing unit 30 provided to receive signal data from the sensor control unit 20. For this purpose the signal processing unit 30 communicates via wires or wirelessly with the sensor control unit 20 that transmits the sensor data received from the sensors 18 to the signal processing unit 30. The signal processing unit 30 is able to derive a signal pattern from the signal data, i.e. to analyse specific signal characteristics of these signal data in the time domain, frequency domain and/or the time frequency domain. For this analysis the signal processing unit 30 is equipped with a corresponding computing unit.

[0037] The system 10 further comprises a storage unit 40 provided for storing predetermined signal patterns and subject profiles related thereto. These subject profiles comprise subject identity data related to each stored signal pattern, and other data such as subject specific parameters for signal processing algorithms, and an optimal sensor combination of the array 16 to be used when monitoring a specific subject to which the identification information of this subject profile is related. This subject profile can be transmitted to the signal processing unit 30 for configuring the sensor array 16 via the sensor control unit 20.

[0038] To optimize the monitoring process of a specific subject, the subject in question can be identified automatically by the system. When the subject, i.e. the driver of the car takes place on the seat 12, the sensors 18 detect the approaching subject and initiate the acquisition of sensor data. These sensor data are transmitted via the sensor control unit 20 to the signal processing unit 30 that derives a signal pattern from these signal data. The signal pattern presently derived is compared to the predetermined signal patterns stored in the storage unit 40, and it is determined whether one of the pre-stored signal patterns matches the derived signal pattern. In this context the term "matching" shall denote that the derived signal pattern fits one of the predetermined signal patterns with sufficient accuracy, which means that the derived signal pattern and one of the predetermined signal patterns do not have to be exactly identical to fulfill the condition of matching.

[0039] It is noted that the signal patterns may not only be derived from the radar based sensors 18 but as well as from the acceleration sensors comprised within the array 16. The signals of acceleration sensors disposed at different positions of the seat 12 can be used to calculate a physical "deformation profile" of the seat 12, by which the subject using the seat can be identified.

[0040] In case one of the predetermined signal patterns is found to match the derived signal pattern, it is determined that the subject profile related to this predetermined signal pattern fits the subject that has taken place on the seat 12. That is, this subject has been identified by the system 10. This identification is used for a following monitoring process by transmitting the information contained in the corresponding subject profile from the storage unit 40 via the signal processing unit 30 to the sensor control unit 20 so that the array 16 of sensors 18 can be configured to correspond to the subject.

[0041] One problem underlying the configuration of the sensors 18 within the array 16 is shown in FIG. 2. Two different subjects 50, 52 are shown in FIG. 2, namely a subject 50 with a smaller thorax and a larger subject 52 with a larger thorax. The breathing area, i.e. the area that performs a breathing motion during respiration of the subjects 50, 52 is different in both cases. Three sensors 18, 18', 18" are also

shown in FIG. 2. For the smaller subject 50, only the lower left sensor 18 and the center sensor 18' are located within the area 54 with breathing motion, wherein the area 56 for breathing motion for the larger subject 52 comprises the center sensor 18' and the upper right sensor 18". This means that an optimal sensor configuration for the smaller subject 50 would comprise only the sensors 18 and 18', while the optimal configuration for the larger subject 52 is different and comprises the sensors 18' and 18". By the system 10 according to the present invention, each subject 50 or 52 is automatically identified and related to a corresponding subject profile that comprises the optimal sensor configuration within the array 16.

[0042] It is noted that the identification of the subject 50, 52 can also be used to control other settings of the car that comprises the monitoring system 10 to adapt it to the subject 50, 52 presently using the car. For this reason the signal processing unit 30 can be connected to the CAN Bus 60 of the car to provide the identity information to other systems and devices of a car. According to the subject identity information the car can be personalized in use by a specific subject 50, 52, e.g. personalized setting of the seats, steering wheel, heating, air conditioning, audio system.

[0043] The present method for identifying a subject 50, 52 in a sensor based monitoring system 10 will be explained in more detail with respect to the flow diagram shown in FIG. 3.

[0044] In a first detection step 100, the sensors 18 of the monitoring system 10 of FIG. 1 detect whether a subject 50, 52 approaches the sensors 18. The process of approaching can be easily detected by radar sensors, since radar signals provide the direction of a motion and during the process of an approaching subject 50, 52, relative high velocities are measured, compared to a breathing motion.

[0045] In case an approaching subject 50, 52 is detected, a following signal acquisition step 110 is initiated automatically. Within this acquisition step, the sensors 18 of the sensor array 16 acquire sensor signals from the subject 50, 52. With respect to FIG. 1, the sensor data are transmitted via the sensor control unit 20 to the signal processing unit 30.

[0046] After this acquisition step 110, a pattern extraction step 120 is performed wherein a signal pattern is derived from the sensor signals acquired in the preceding acquisition step 110. This means that the acquired sensor data are analyzed and features concerning the time domain, frequency domain and/or time frequency domain can be extracted from these signals. It is found that signal patterns derived from subject related sensor signals are different for different subjects 50, 52, which implies the possibility to distinguish different subjects 50, 52 with the help of information contained in the individual signal pattern related to each subject 50, 52. Metaphorically speaking, each signal pattern represents a kind of "fingerprint" for one subject 50, 52, that can be used in the following to identify this subject 50, 52.

[0047] The signal pattern derived in the pattern extraction step 120 is compared to a plurality of predetermined signal patterns in a subsequent identification step 130. As described above with reference to FIG. 1, these predetermined signal patterns are stored within the storage unit 40. Each predetermined signal pattern is related to a subject profile that describes the identity of a subject 50, 52 to which this signal pattern relates and contains other information that can be used to configure the monitoring system 10 for a process of monitoring the respective subject 50, 52. This means that each subject profile corresponds to an optimal configuration of the monitoring system 10 for monitoring the respective subject

50, 52. In view of the different breathing motion areas **54** and **56** in FIG. 2 for subjects **50** and **52** of different size, for example, this configuration may include the determination of a subset of sensors **18** comprised in the array **16** to be used in the monitoring process. Other configuration features may include the determination of the radiant power to be emitted by radar based sensors **18**, or the configuration of parameters of a subsequent signal analysis according to the identified subject profile.

[0048] In the case in which a subject profile is identified whose predetermined signal pattern related thereto matches the derived signal pattern, the identification of the subject **50, 52** is completed, which means that a subject profile is found that matches the subject **50, 52** that is present on the seat **12** in front of the array **16** of sensors **18**. In this case a feedback is given to the user in form of a visual signal on a display, an audio signal or the like, to inform the user about the identification result. In the following a configuration step **140** is initiated wherein the array **16** of sensors **18** is configured for a subsequent monitoring step **150** for monitoring the subject **50, 52**. In the configuration step **140**, the array **16** is configured according to the identified subject profile, as described above. This configuration may include the determination of a subset of sensors comprised in the array **16** to be used in the monitoring step **150**, the determination of the radiant power of these sensors **18**, and the parameters used in the signal analysis. It is, of course, possible to configure other parameters of the monitoring process performed in the monitoring step **150**. During the monitoring step **150**, the subject **50, 52** present at the seat **12** is monitored with respect to her/his breathing activity.

[0049] The monitoring step **150** is automatically terminated when the sensors **18** detect that the subject **50, 52** moves away from the sensors **18**. This can easily be detected because of the high velocities of a moving subject **50, 52** leaving the seat **12**, compared to relatively low velocities of the breathing motion. With the termination **160** of the process, the monitoring system **10** is turned off or set into a standby mode from which it can be started by the approach detection step **100** to begin again with the process described above with respect to FIG. 3.

[0050] When no predetermined signal pattern can be found in the identification step **130** that matches the derived signal pattern, this means that a subject **50, 52** is present that is unknown to the monitoring system **10**. In this case a learning step **170** is initiated in which a signal pattern derived from sensor signals acquired from the present subject **50, 52** is related to a present subject profile and stored in the data base as additional predetermined signal pattern. This process is described in more detail with respect to FIG. 4. Additionally a feedback is given to the user inform him that the identification was not successful, and that a learning procedure will be started.

[0051] Within the learning step **170**, a first acquisition step **120** is performed in which subject related sensor signals are acquired from the subject **50, 52**. In this step **172** all sensors **18** of the array **16** are active. In a following pattern extraction step **174**, characteristic features of the signals acquired in the acquisition step **172** are extracted from these signals to result in a signal pattern related to the present subject **50, 52**. In an input step **176** following the pattern extraction step **174**, the user is requested to input identification data that can be related to his/her subject pattern. The input data acquired in the input

step **176** are stored together with subject specific features of the data signal in the database.

[0052] Moreover, on the basis of the acquired signal data (and signal pattern), parameters for a subject specific data analysis are calculated in a calculating step **180** that may follow the input step **176**. The resulting calculated parameters are also stored in the data basis in a further storing step **190**. From the acquired signal data and signal patterns it can be also derived which sensor arrangement should be chosen to reliably detect breathing patterns for the particular subject **50, 52**. This configuration can be performed in a further sensor configuration step **200**. An optimal sensor combination derived from this sensor configuration step **200** can be stored in the database in another storing step **210**.

[0053] As a result, another predetermined signal pattern is stored in the database together with a related subject profile that contains information for an optimal monitoring of the respective subject, this information comprising an ideal sensor combination for measurement and subject specific features to be used in the measurement and the subsequent data analysis.

[0054] FIG. 5 shows another embodiment of the method for identifying a subject in a sensor based monitoring system **10** that is very similar to that described with respect to FIG. 3. It also comprises an approach detection step **100**, an acquisition step **110**, a pattern extraction step **120**, an identification step **130**, a configuration step **140**, a monitoring step **150**, a termination step **160** as well as a learning step **170**. However, this method requests a verification by the subject to confirm the automatic identification performed in the identification step **130**.

[0055] For this purpose a verification step **220** is introduced between the identification step **130** and the configuration step **140**. In case the subject has been identified automatically by the system **10** in the identification step **130**, i.e. a matching predetermined signal pattern is found that fits the signal pattern actually derived in the pattern extraction step **120** from the signal data acquired in the data acquisition step **110**, the subject is informed accordingly by a respective signal and requested to verify the identified subject profile in a verification step **220**. It is then determined whether the user input corresponds to the identified subject profile, meaning that the subject has verified his/her identity correctly. Only in case the result of this determination is positive, the verification is determined to be successful, and the configuration step **140** is performed as described with respect to FIG. 3.

[0056] In case the verification result is negative, a respective information is output to the subject, and a learning step **170** is initiated automatically to determine a new signal pattern and a corresponding subject profile to be stored in the database, as described in detail with respect to FIG. 4.

[0057] The method described above with reference to FIG. 5 determines the present subject **50, 52** more reliably because the user has to verify the identity that is automatically determined in the identification step **130**. If the determined identity is not confirmed by the user, a new learning process is initiated in the learning step **170**.

[0058] It is noted that the method described above is not only applicable in vehicle systems to monitor the subjects breathing activity or to install subject specific preferences of the vehicle but can also be used in other systems such as biofeedback systems based on guided breathing exercises, or any other systems where the monitoring of the breathing activity of a subject is performed. Further, the method and

专利名称(译)	用于在基于传感器的监视系统中识别对象的方法和设备		
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发明人	MUHLSTEFF, JENS		
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摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种用于在基于传感器的监测系统中识别对象的方法和设备。该方法包括获取步骤，其中传感器阵列的传感器获取对象相关的传感器信号，模式提取步骤，其中信号模式从在先前获取步骤中获取的传感器信号导出，以及识别步骤，其中信号模式在将预先模式提取步骤与预定信号模式进行比较，每个预定信号模式与主题简档相关，以识别与其相关的预定信号模式与导出信号模式匹配的主题简档。

