



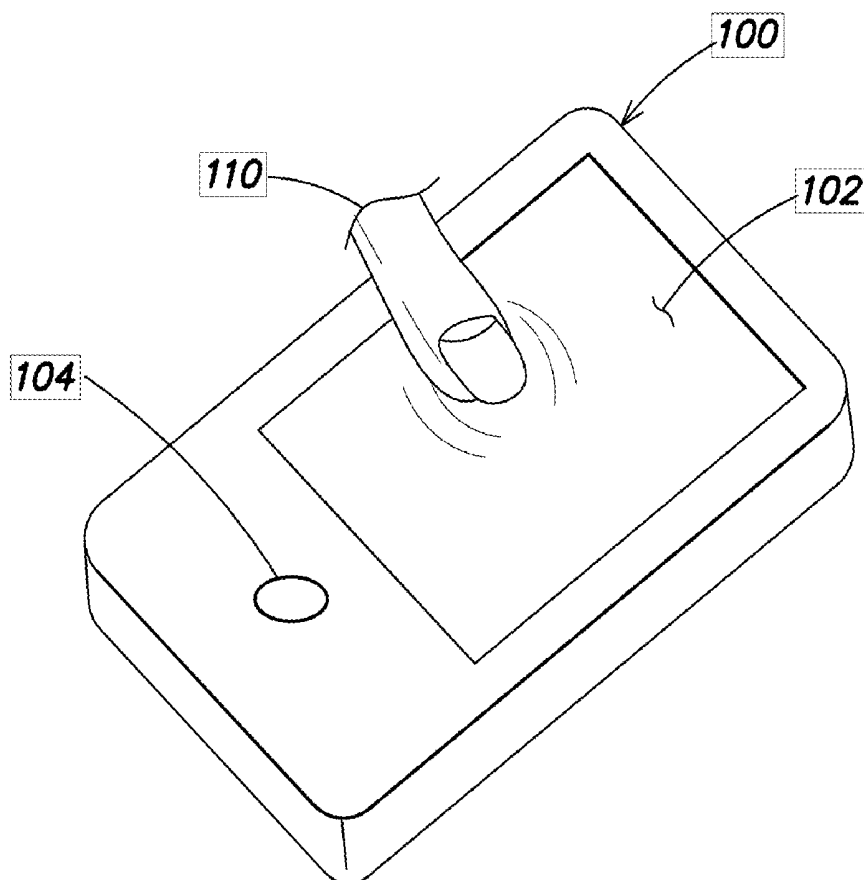
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Apostolos et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0070858 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 15, 2018**(54) **VITAL SIGN MONITORING VIA
TOUCHSCREEN USING BIOELECTRIC
IMPEDANCE***A61B 5/021* (2006.01)*A61B 5/0408* (2006.01)*A61B 5/145* (2006.01)*A61B 5/00* (2006.01)(71) Applicant: **AMI Research & Development, LLC,**
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ABSTRACT

Methods and apparatus for detecting body vital signs through the use of a Bioelectric Impedance Spectroscopy (BIS), either by (a) direct contact with the person (such as through one or more of their fingers) or (b) measurement of reflections from a field projected into the person's body. The techniques may be implemented using the projected capacitive touch array in a device such as the screen of a smart-phone or tablet computer, or the touchpad of a laptop computer.



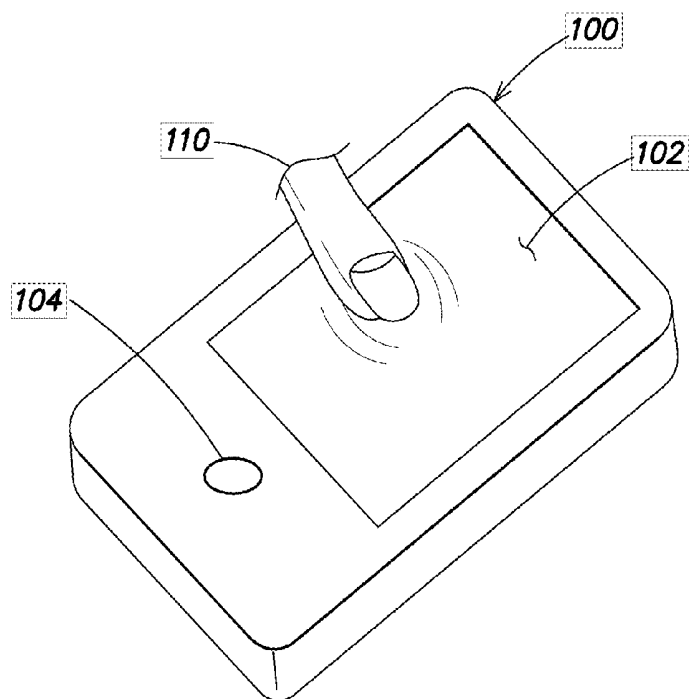


FIG. 1

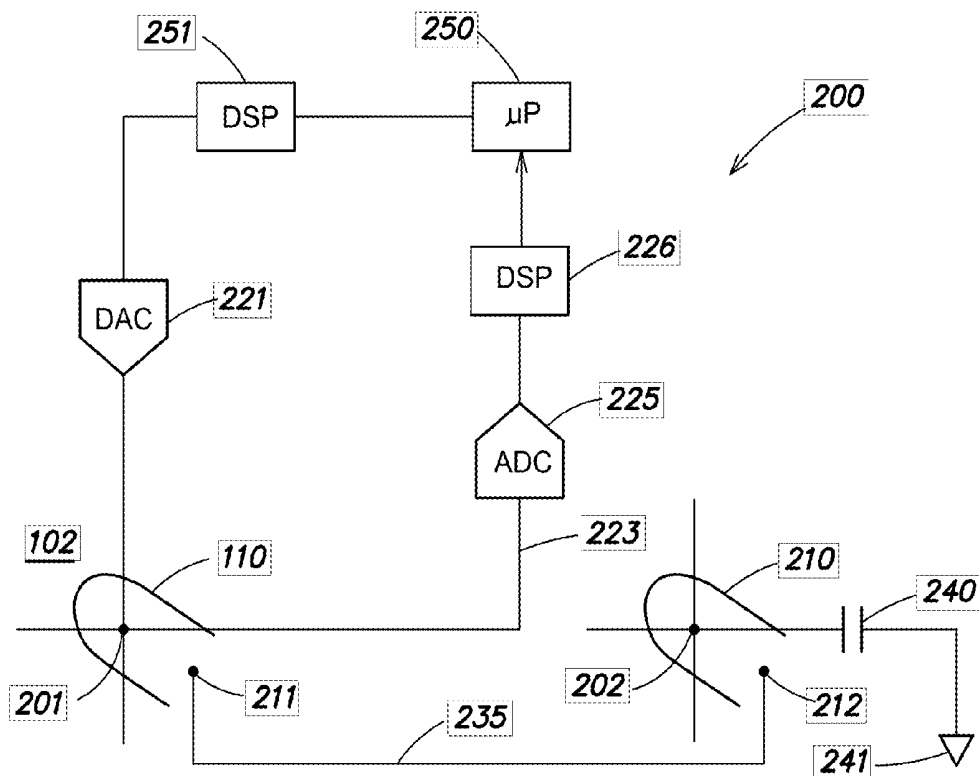


FIG. 2

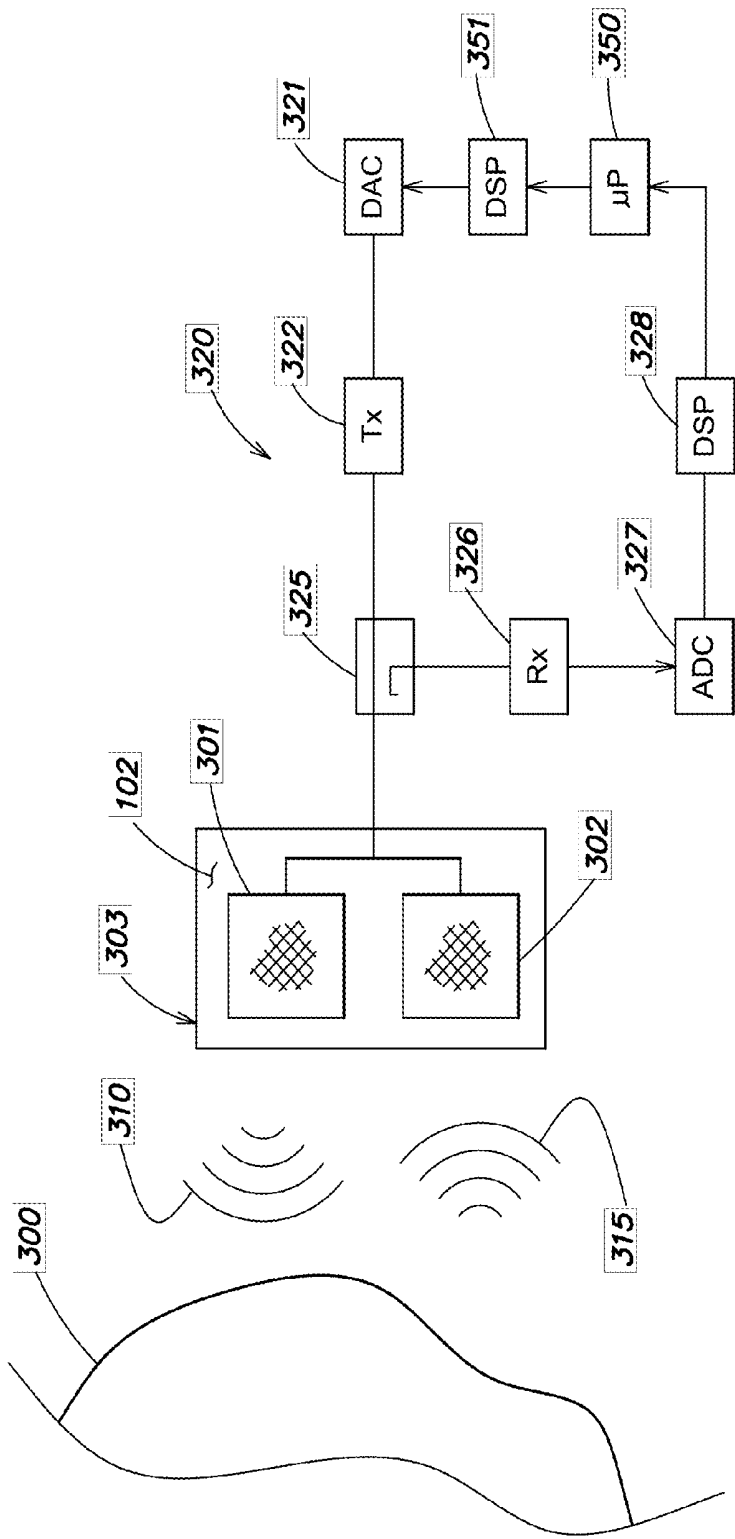


FIG. 3

VITAL SIGN MONITORING VIA TOUCHSCREEN USING BIOELECTRIC IMPEDANCE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent application claims the benefit of a co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application entitled “Vital Sign Monitoring Via Touchscreen Using Bioelectric Impedance” filed Aug. 26, 2016 and given Ser. No. 62/379,959. The entire contents of that provisional application are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] It is known that Bioelectric Impedance Spectroscopy (BIS) may be used for estimating certain vital signs of a person. BIS is relatively easy to implement in portable equipment, and is relatively lower cost as compared to other methods. BIS involves determining the electrical impedance, or opposition to the flow of electric current, through body tissues. BIS typically measures this impedance at a spectrum of frequencies from which the resistances of extracellular and intracellular volumes may be extrapolated. The measured impedance(s) can then be used to calculate an estimate of fat-free body mass and total body water. BIS techniques have also been suggested for detecting heart rate, blood pressure, electrocardiogram (EKG), glucose levels; detection of respiratory rates, drug levels, hydration, ulcers, temperature and other vital signs may be possible using similar techniques.

[0003] As one example, in Anas, M. N., “A Bioimpedance Approach”, *IEEE International Conference on Smart Instrumentation Measurement and Applications (ICSIMA)*, 25-27 November 2013, pp 1-5 (incorporated by reference herein), it was explained that the impedance of human skin provides details about the physiological structure and chemical composition of the tissues underneath. Glucose concentration was observed to affect the dielectric properties of cellular membranes, and therefore, changes in the impedance of the blood.

[0004] Others have reported BIS techniques for detecting glucose concentration, muscle function, skeletal muscle, condition, and cancer. See:

[0005] Quazi D Mussain, “Characterization of physiological glucose concentration using electrical impedance spectroscopy”. *International Journal of Computer Science*. Vol 10, issue 1, January 2013;

[0006] Tushar Kami Bera, “Bioelectrical Impedance Methods for Noninvasive Health Monitoring, A Review”, *Journal of Medical Engineering*, Vol 2014, article ID 381251;

[0007] Ingrid Anne P. Nazareth, “Analysis of Blood Glucose using Impedance Techniques”, *International Journal of Innovative Research in Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and control Engineering*, Vol 1, Issue 9, December 2013;

[0008] I Beberashvili, “Bioimpedance phase angle predicts muscle function”. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 68, 683-689, June 2014;

[0009] Digani Gupta, “Bioelectrical impedance phase angle as a prognostic indicator in breast cancer”, *BMC Cancer*, 2008, 8:249; and

[0010] Yosuke Yamada, “Comparison of single or multi-frequency bioelectrical impedance analysis and spectroscopy for assessment of appendicular skeletal muscle”, *Journal of Applied Physiology*, 115, 812-818, 2013.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The description below refers to the accompanying drawings, of which:

[0012] FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a device incorporating a touchscreen which may be used for non-invasive monitoring of vital signs via Bioelectric Impedance Spectroscopy (BIS).

[0013] FIG. 2 is an example circuit that may be used with the touchscreen of FIG. 1 for direct impedance measurement.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a circuit which may be used in another embodiment using a projected field.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT

[0015] FIG. 1 is an example device 100 such as a smart-phone, tablet, computer, video monitor, game console, personal digital assistant e-book reader or similar information processing apparatus that incorporates a screen having a touch array 102 or similar touch sensitive area such as a trackpad on a laptop computer. In this example, a touch screen includes the touch sensitive array 102 layered over the top of an electronic display. As is well known in the art, the user may use their finger 110 to interact with the touchscreen, and hence touch array 102, provide input to or to control the information processing system. The user may indicate multi-touch gestures by touching or coming in proximity to the touch array 102 with one or more fingers 110. The user can also use the touch array 102 to react to what is displayed and to control how information is displayed.

[0016] The touch array 102 (or touchscreen) may be a projected capacitive (pro-cap) type component. Of particular interest to the present discussion is that when a person interacts with such a touch array 102, the underlying sensor array reacts to touches of the person's finger on or near the surface. The touch array 102 includes elements that are disposed as a two-dimensional array or grid. Each sensor element (also referred to as an “intersection” herein) may be implemented as a capacitive sensor connected to a respective position in a grid of wires. However, it should also be understood that the sensor array may not be an actual wire grid but may include capacitive pads that overlap in a diamond pattern, a totem-pole pattern, or other geometric patterns of overlaid conductive elements. What is important is that the sensor array provides a set of intersections arranged along an X and Y axis as a logical grid.

[0017] Although not shown here in detail, there are numerous known methods for converting the outputs of a projective capacitive sensor array into a detectable signal, including sensing current versus voltage, phase shifts, resistor-capacitor charge timing, capacitor bridge dividers, charge transfer, successive approximation, sigma-delta modulators, charge accumulation circuits, field-effect, mutual capacitance, frequency shift, many other techniques. The particular method for detecting the relative change in capacitance due to the proximity of a user's finger should be able to detect changes in impedance. More details of an example touch

sensor array can be found in U.S. Patent Publication US 2013/0222331 assigned to Cypress Semiconductor, incorporated by reference herein.

[0018] Other components of a typical information processing device **100** may include a central processing unit, memory, storage, wireless interfaces, other input devices such as button **104**, and other peripheral devices such as cameras, microphones, speakers and the like not shown herein.

[0019] FIG. 2 shows an example circuit that may be used with the touch array **102** to detect vital signs of person through their finger **110**. Circuit **200** includes processor **250** (such as a microprocessor, digital signal processor, controller, or fixed or programmable logic), digital signal processor (DSP) **226**, digital-to-analog converter (DAC) **221**, and one or more portions of the touch array **102** including at least one or more y-axis grid wires **222** and one or more x-axis grid wires **223**, and an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **225**. In one mode of operation, the device **100** through operation of the processor **250** and/or optionally the DSP **251** and DAC **221**, imposes a signal on grid wire **222** and an impedance presented by the user's finger **110** is detected at grid wire **223**. For example, the processor may cause the DAC **221** to place a signal on the y-axis wire **222** that intersects the finger **110** at grid junction **201**. The impedance of the finger **110** affects a current measured via the x-axis line **223**, which is then detected by ADC **225** and/or optional DSP **226**, and returned as a digital signal to the processor **250**. Processor **250** and/or DSP **226** then perform one or more Bioelectric Impedance Spectroscopy (BIS) algorithms to detect the presence of one or more vital signs from the detectable change in impedance signals, using one or more of the aforementioned sensing current versus voltage, phase shifts, resistor-capacitor charge timing, capacitor bridge, charge transfer, successive approximation, sigma-delta modulators, charge accumulation circuits, field-effect, mutual capacitance, frequency shift, etc.

[0020] It is the presence of the finger **110** in proximity to the grid intersection **201** that imposes changes in the impedance of, and hence the current flow through, the circuit **200**. This measured impedance may then be correlated against a library of known impedances (by the processor **250**, for example) for the vital sign(s) of interest. For example, glucose can be measured at frequencies in the range of 50 kHz. The processor **250** and/or DSP **226** may use any known pattern recognition, match filter, Kalman filter, or other technique for matching responses against patterns of interest. The responses may be stored over time for later analysis. For example, a baseline set of biometrics may be collected for a particular individual on a regular basis. Detection of some deviation from the baseline (such as a relative changes in heart rate, glucose level, blood pressure, EKG, respiratory rates, drug levels, hydration, ulcers, temperature or other vital signs) may cause the processor **250** to provide an indication that the person should seek medical attention.

[0021] In this first mode, the impedance measurement can be thought of as a two-port impedance measurement where the transmit line **222** is continuously excited while the response at receive line **223** is measured.

[0022] More generally, the signal provided to wire **222** is a radio frequency (RF) signal that may include a sinusoid or other baseband signal from about 0 Hz (DC) to about 100 kHz. It is understood that certain vital signs may involve detection of impedance at more than one frequency. For

example, a particular vital sign of interest may involve detecting impedance at three different frequencies. The processor **250** thus may generate the related band or bands of frequencies that include known expected impedance response(s) that characterize that vital sign. The processor **250** may thus generate a series of signals to measure the impedance at a number of frequencies in a time sequence extending over a long period, for example, such as one or more seconds, to detect one or more vital signs. In some implementations, the generated signals may take the form of a continuous linear chirp, where frequency increases (up-chirp) or decreases (down-chirp) over a range of frequencies with time.

[0023] The driving signal presented on wire **222** may be a continuous RF signal, or stepped between frequencies of interest, or pulsed, or a continuous linear sweep covering one or more frequency bands of interest.

[0024] The specific range of frequencies used may also depend upon the specifications of the available DAC **221** and in ADC **225**, as well as anti-aliasing considerations in the resulting signal processing of the signal detected from wire **223**.

[0025] In a second operating mode, the impedance of not only the one finger **110** but that of other portions of the user's body can be measured. This involves using a second finger **210** placed on another reference point of the device **100** such as on or near a second grid intersection point **202**. The second finger may be on the same hand, or on a different hand. The second node **202** is grounded **241** typically through the inter-electrode capacitance **240** of the grid or other capacitance presented by the device **100**. The use of two fingers **110** and **210** (or other points) on different hands permits measuring the impedance through a path **235** that includes at least a portion of the user's body, which is applicable to electrocardiogram analysis. A signal propagated through the body in this way may also act as a time domain reflectometer; resulting perturbations in the response signal may provide information as to the relative location of an anomaly in the body. For example, if the BIS operating mode is set to detect the presence of cancerous cells, the relative time difference of arrival may indicate a location of a tumor on the person's body.

[0026] It is natural for a person to hold a smartphone in the palm of one hand while interacting with the touchscreen using the other hand. Therefore, the reference point need not necessarily be the finger of the other hand, but can also be another point on the device **100** with a known impedance such as the person's hand or palm contacting or in proximity to a conductive node on the back of the case of the device **100** or some other conductive point on the device **100**.

[0027] FIG. 3 illustrates yet another mode where the touch array **102** may detect vital signs or other conditions through the bioelectric impedance effect via a projected field **310**. In this implementation, the projective capacitance array **102** is divided into two portions, a first portion **301** and a second portion **302**. Each portion **301**, **302** is set in a mode where the respective grid intersection points are all connected together. This in effect creates a pair of radiating surfaces, and thus a dipole antenna **303**, through which radio frequency signals may be propagated and detected. Thus, the device **100** can now be used to detect vital signs without even requiring the person to come in physical contact with the touch array **102** with their finger (or other object). In effect, the touch array **102** operates as a dipole radiator **303**

to project an RF field **310** that passes through an object **300** such as a person's body (or some other thing such as a liquid, solid, or gas); the same dipole **303** may also be used to detect resulting reflections **315**. Although not shown in the drawings, tuning circuits may be included to tune the dipole radiator **303** for efficient operation at the expected frequencies of operation.

[0028] The reflection coefficient of the body or other object **300** may contain the same information as detected through the direct contact, bio-electric impedance measurements described above for FIG. 2. The projected field mode of FIG. 3, (or "radar" mode if you will) involves transmitting a radiated signal while receiving a reflection from the object **300**. Thus the circuitry **320** used in this mode may be similar to that in a continuous wave (CW), chirp, or other type of radar.

[0029] Circuitry **320** includes a microprocessor **350** (or other controller or signal processor), DSP **351**, DAC **321**, transmitter **322**, a directional coupler **325**, receiver **326**, ADC **327** and DSP **328** (which may or may not be the same machine as DSP **351**). In this embodiment, the processor **350** controls the DSP **351** and DAC **321** to generate an analog representation of a signal to be emitted to create the field **310**. The transmit signal is then fed to the transmitter **322** (which may include analog filtering circuits) passing through directional coupler **325** and to dipole antenna **303** to create the emitted field **310**. In the receive direction the reflected field **315** from the object **300** is detected by the dipole antenna **303**, and the resulting signal fed through the directional coupler **325** to receiver **326** (which may include bandpass filters), converted to digital form by ADC **327**, and fed to the DSP **328** and/or processor **350** for BIS analysis.

[0030] As in the embodiments described above the RF field frequencies of interest will depend upon the particular vital sign(s) of interest and BIS operating mode, and may range from, for example, DC to 100 kHz.

[0031] While what is shown is the use of DAC **321** and analog filtering **322**, it is understood that direct digital synthesis, digital detection, or other techniques may be used by DSPs **351** and **328** to generate the projected field **310** and detect the response field **315**.

[0032] In other implementations, it is possible that the dipole antenna **303** may not be implemented with the touch array **102** but rather with a separate metallic radiator. For example, certain smartphones already have a dipole antenna located in the periphery of the case for operating at cellular, Bluetooth, and Global Positioning System (GPS) frequencies. In other implementations, a separate dipole antenna designed specifically for vital sign detection via BIS may be used.

[0033] The embodiment of FIG. 3 thus also relies upon a bioelectric impedance effect, albeit with the use of a projected field **310** and the corresponding reflection reflected field **315**, rather than through direct contact current measured as in FIG. 2.

[0034] In another embodiment, it may be possible to use the same or similar apparatus and methods to detect certain non-biological properties of the body or other substance using techniques other than BIS. More generally, dielectric spectroscopy techniques (sometimes called impedance spectroscopy, and also known as electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)), may measure the dielectric properties of other media, such as gases, liquids or solids, that are in

proximity to the touchscreen. From these reflectance measurements, it may be possible to determine the chemical composition or other characteristics of such other media.

[0035] The frequency (wavelength) of the radiated field will typically depend upon the substance of interest. For example, to detect alcohol on someone's breath, or the presence of gluten in a food product, may use other spectroscopy techniques that operate with near-infrared frequencies. Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance (NQR) and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) techniques may extend the ability to detect substances from the reflections such as explosives or opiates. Still other methods may pick up physical vibrations in a person's breath from the reflected signals, which can be used to detect other conditions, such as bronchitis.

[0036] In still other embodiments, a camera located within the device **100** may be used to aim the dipole antenna **303** formed from the touchscreen at the body **300** or other material to be analyzed.

[0037] Various modifications to the embodiments described above will now become apparent. For example, most projective capacitive arrays **102** as used in smartphones already include an ADC **225** of some type, but it may be necessary to augment the standard smartphone circuitry to include a DAC **221** and/or the DSPs and/or antennas or other structures that operate at higher RF frequencies and/or infrared wavelengths.

[0038] It is also understood that the processors **250**, **350**, may typically operate in different modes switching back and forth periodically between a BIS spectroscopy mode and the "normal" touchscreen operating mode (such as to detect user gestures and the like). In such an implementation, the detection of biometrics or other properties of an object may thus occur in the background, under control of an operating system kernel for example, in such a way that the user does not have to run a separate software application.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting a body vital sign comprising: measuring a bioelectric impedance effect, either by (a) direct impedance measurement via proximity of one or more fingers of the person with components of a projective capacitive touch array; or (b) measurement of reflections from a body resulting from a projected field.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein exactly one finger is in physical proximity to the touch array.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein two fingers from two different hands of the person are in physical proximity to the touch array.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the touch array is held in the palm of one hand of the person, and the one or more fingers are from the person's other hand.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the bioelectric impedance is indicative of heart rate, glucose level, blood pressure, EKG, respiratory rate, drug level, hydration, ulcer, temperature or other vital sign.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein a change in impedance is detected using one or more of sensing current versus voltage, phase shifts, resistor-capacitor charge timing, capacitor bridge, charge transfer, successive approximation, sigma-delta modulators, charge accumulation circuits, field-effect, mutual capacitance, or frequency shift.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用生物电阻抗通过触摸屏监测生命体征		
公开(公告)号	US20180070858A1	公开(公告)日	2018-03-15
申请号	US15/687109	申请日	2017-08-25
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	AMI RES & DEV		
申请(专利权)人(译)	AMI研究开发有限责任公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	AMI研究开发有限责任公司		
[标]发明人	APOSTOLOS JOHN T MOUYOS WILLIAM		
发明人	APOSTOLOS, JOHN T. MOUYOS, WILLIAM		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

通过使用生物电阻抗谱 (BIS) 检测身体生命体征的方法和装置，通过 (a) 与人的直接接触 (例如通过他们的一个或多个手指) 或 (b) 测量来自场投射到人体内。可以使用诸如智能手机或平板计算机的屏幕或膝上型计算机的触摸板之类的设备中的投射电容式触摸阵列来实现这些技术。

