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(54) **SMART SEAT MONITORING SYSTEM**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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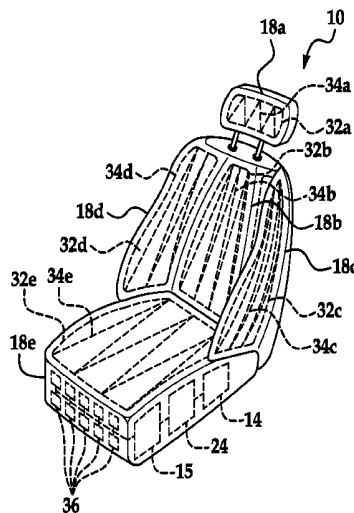
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A seat monitoring system comprises a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat, a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer, an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer and a controller configured to: collect pressure data; determine from the pressure data a monitored parameter relevant to a subject in the seat; and change an aspect of the seat based on the monitored parameter. Methods of using the seat monitoring system can include determining a drowsiness threshold and altering a user that he or she is getting drowsy.

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17 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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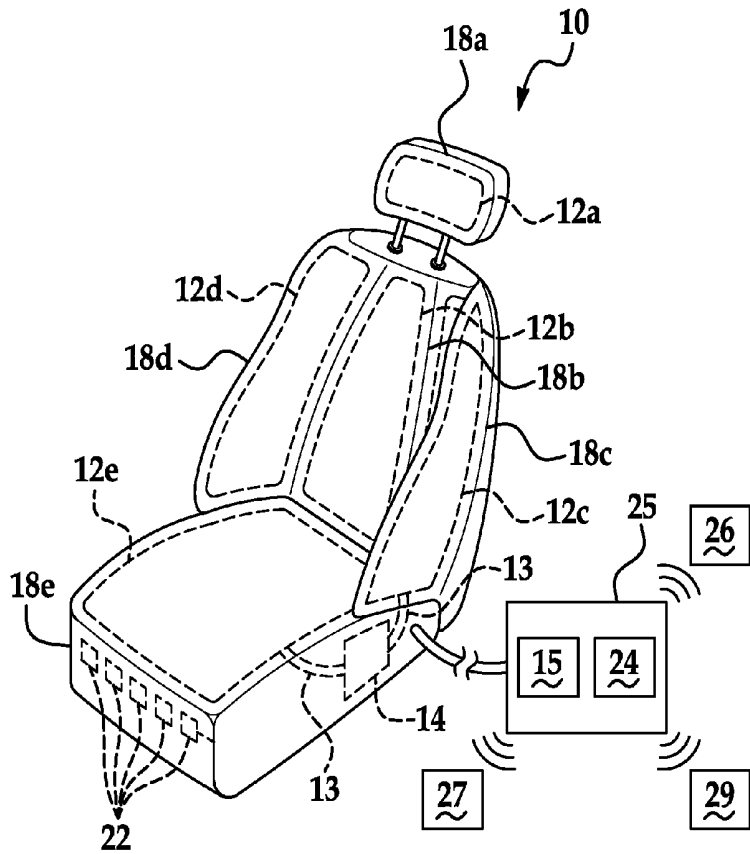


FIG. 1

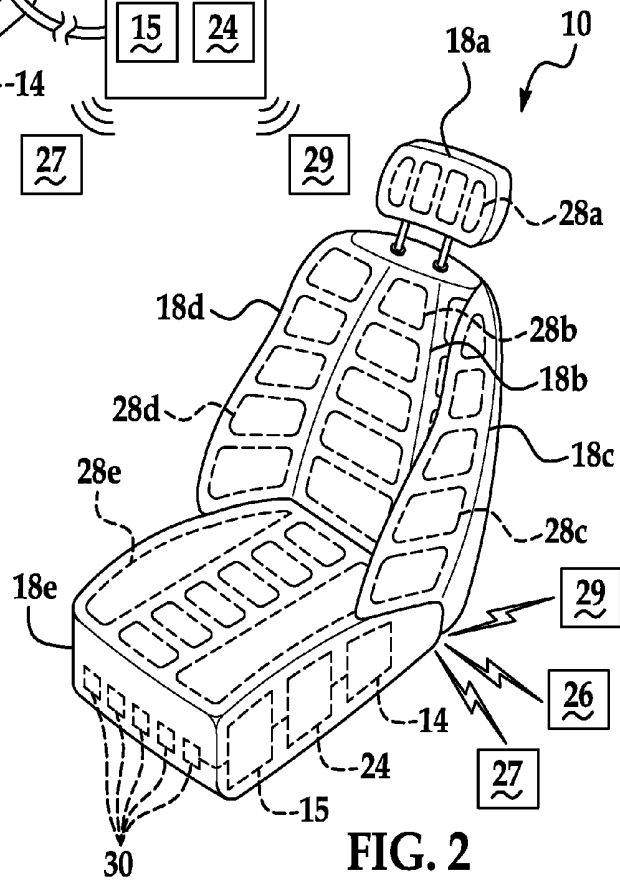


FIG. 2

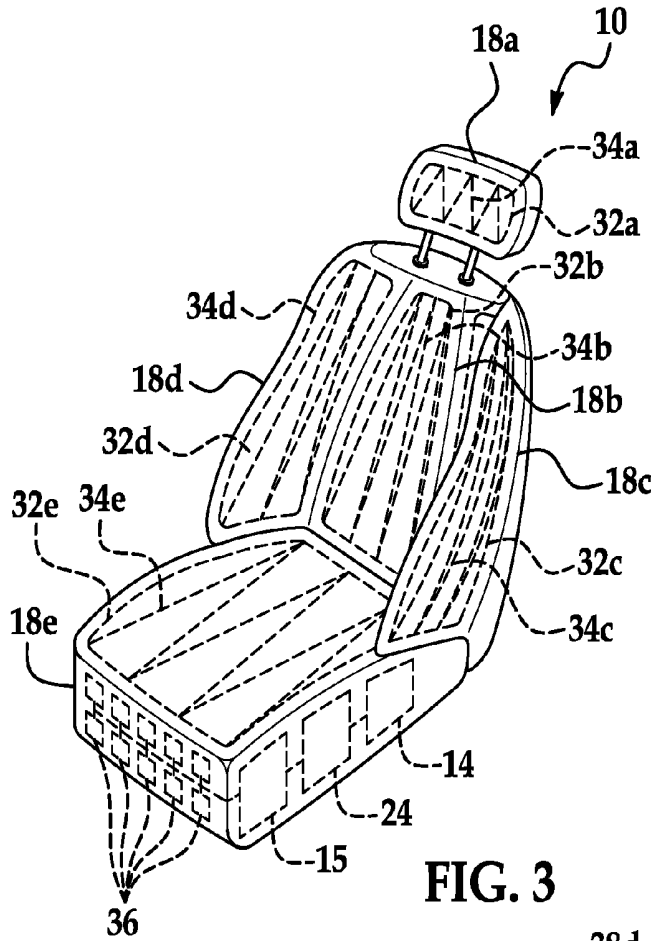


FIG. 3

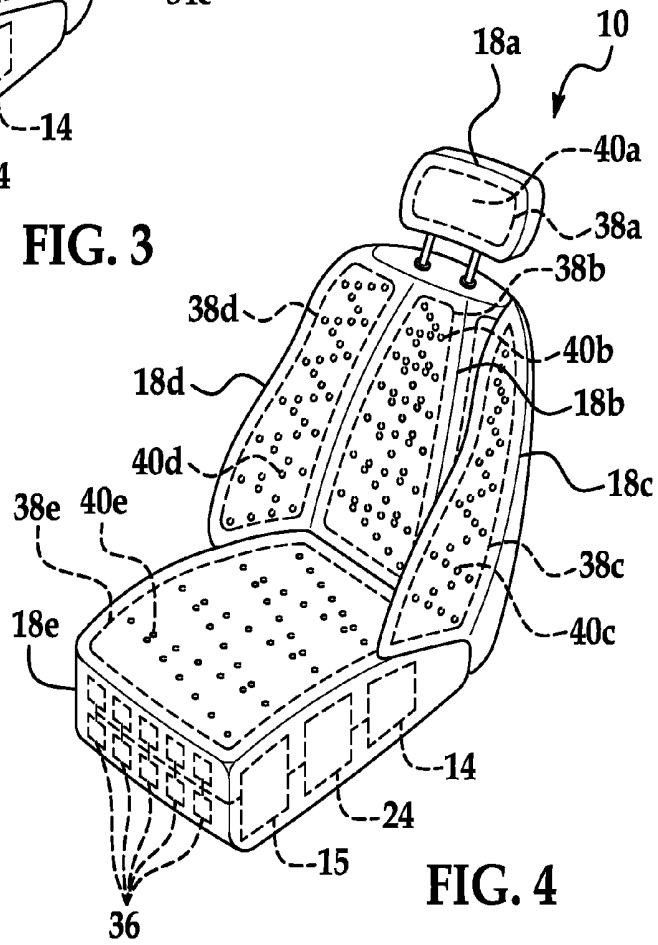


FIG. 4

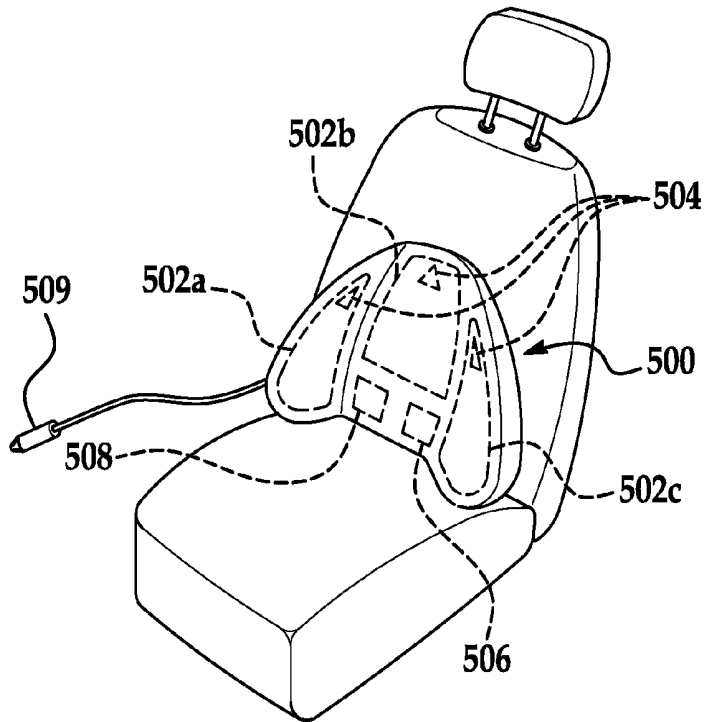


FIG. 5

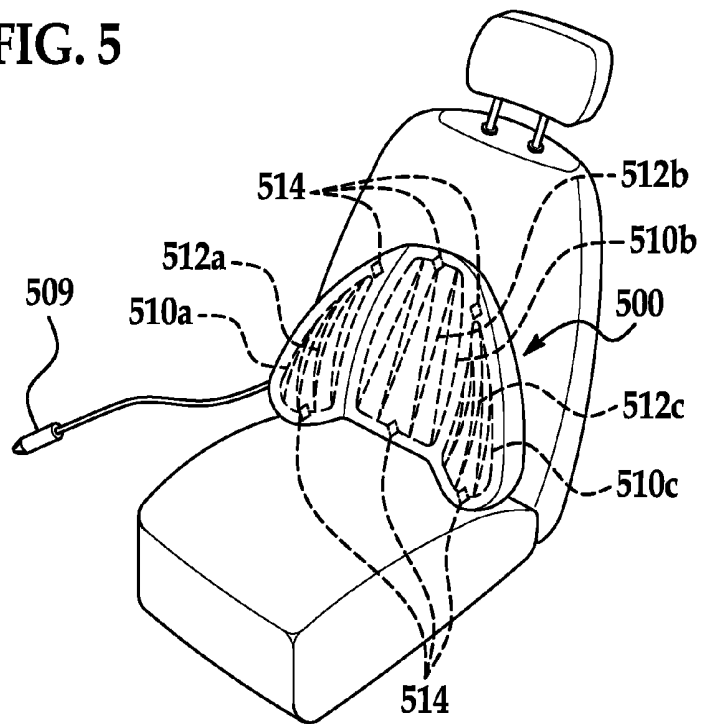


FIG. 6

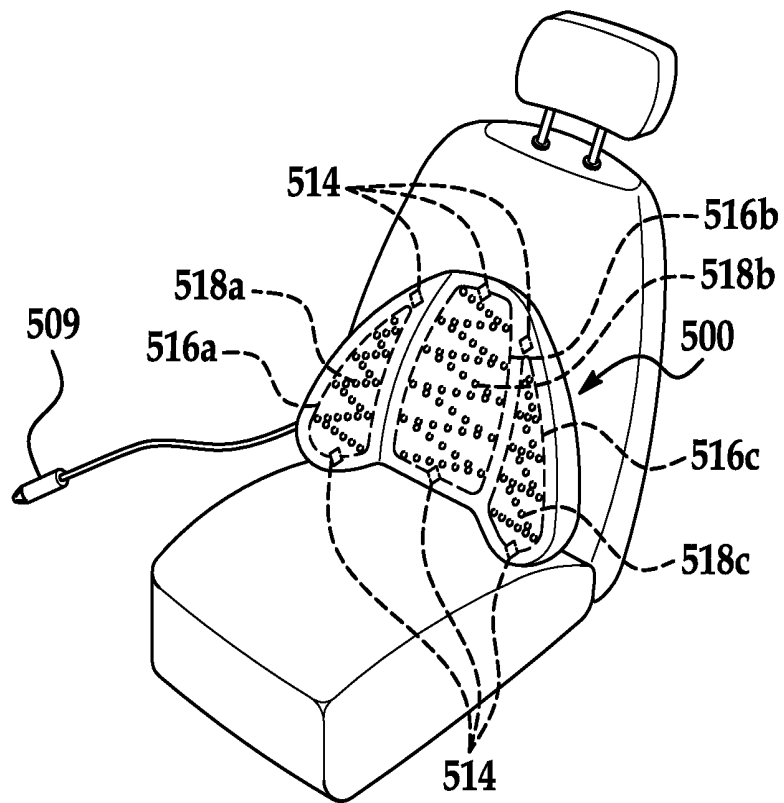


FIG. 7

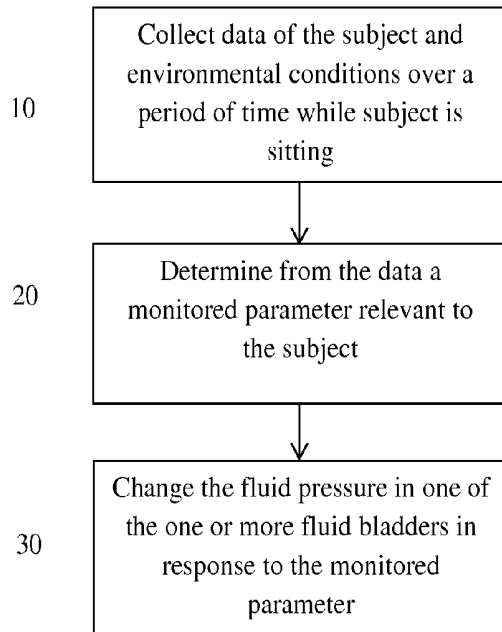


FIG. 8

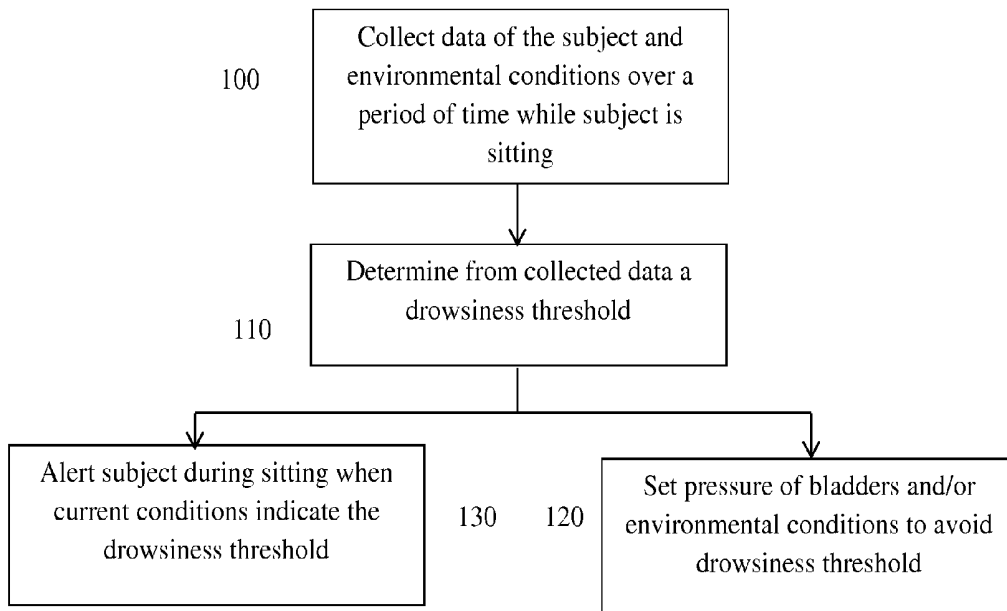


FIG. 9

SMART SEAT MONITORING SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure pertains to a seat monitoring system for monitoring vital signs and position of the subject present in a seat, such as a smart seat.

BACKGROUND

Monitoring a condition of a subject, such as vital signs including heart rate and respiration rate, can require expensive equipment, such as an electrocardiogram (EKG), a ballistocardiograph (BCG), a piezoelectric film, or an array of sensors. In addition to being prohibitively expensive for many situations, both EKGs and BCGs can be too cumbersome for use outside of medical facilities. EKGs, for example, typically necessitate attaching electrodes to the bodies of subjects, while BCGs rely on large, heavy, and unaesthetic force-measuring platforms. Some systems can also monitor the condition of presence or absence of a subject, but cannot monitor changes in position of the subject or accurately predict when a subject's position should change to benefit the subject.

SUMMARY

An array of sensors used to communicate with a pump capable of regulating the fluid pressure within one or more layers of fluid bladders can additionally be leveraged to detect conditions including position, heart rate, and respiratory rate of a subject in pressure contact with the one or more layers. An example use of this system is embodied in a smart seat that can monitor various conditions of a subject, the smart seat including at least one layer of fluid bladders. A pump is in fluid communication with at least one layer of fluid bladders, the pump operable to increase or decrease a fluid pressure within each fluid bladder in the layer. The array of sensors is also in fluid communication with each fluid bladder in at least one layer of fluid bladders, the array of sensors operative to determine a pressure within each fluid bladder in the layer. A controller is configured to determine one or more conditions of the subject based on the pressure within at least one layer of fluid bladders. The fluid bladder and sensor system can be less cumbersome to use compared to many monitoring devices, and can be used outside of a medical center environment, for example, in a smart seat.

Another example of a seat monitoring system comprises a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat, a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer, an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer and a controller configured to: collect pressure data; determine from the pressure data a monitored parameter relevant to a subject in the seat; and change an aspect of the seat based on the monitored parameter.

Methods of using the smart seat system are also disclosed. One method of monitoring a subject in a seat comprises collecting with a computer data from a smart seat system when a subject is seated in the smart seat system. The smart seat system comprises a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat cushion, a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer

and an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer. The data comprises one or more of: absolute pressure of the one or more fluid bladders over time; at least one of a heart rate and a respiration rate of the subject over time based on a first range of pressure changes in at least one of the one or more bladders; length of sitting episodes of the subject in the seat over time; and shifting of the subject in the seat during the sitting episodes based on a second range of pressure changes in the one or more bladders. A monitored parameter relevant to the subject is determined from the data and the fluid pressure in one of the one or more fluid bladders is changed in response to the monitored parameter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The description herein makes reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is perspective view of a smart seat including a layer of fluid bladders, at least one fluid bladder in the layer configured to measure at least one vital sign of a subject in the smart seat;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a smart seat including a layer of fluid bladder grids for adjusting the position of the subject in the smart seat;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a smart seat including a layer of fluid bladders each including a vertical seam for determining the vertical position of the subject in the smart seat;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a smart seat including a layer of fluid bladders each including a horizontal seam for determining the horizontal position of the subject in the smart seat;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a seat back support including a layer of fluid bladders, at least one fluid bladder in the layer configured to measure velocity of a subject pressing against the back support;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a seat back support including a layer of fluid bladders including a vertical seam for determining the vertical position of the subject pressing against the back support;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a seat back support including a layer of fluid bladders including a horizontal seam for determining the horizontal position of the subject pressing against the back support;

FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a method of using a smart seat or smart seat support as disclosed herein; and

FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of another method of using a smart seat or smart seat support as disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is perspective view of a smart seat 10. The smart seat can be any type of seat in which a subject sits for an extended period of time. Examples include a driver's seat in an automobile, including semi tractor-trailers, bus, train, airplane and the like. Examples also include an office desk chair or any other chair in which the occupant desires to stay alert. Examples also include a home chair or similar in which the subject sits for extended periods of time and desires to have some aspect of his or her biology monitored.

The smart seat in FIG. 1 includes a layer of fluid bladders 12a-e, at least one fluid bladder in the layer, e.g. fluid bladder 12b, configured to measure at least one vital sign of a subject in the smart seat 10. The seat 10 can also include

a plurality of cushions **18a-e**. For example, the seat **10** can include a headrest cushion **18a**, a back cushion **18b**, side cushions **18c**, **18d**, and a lower cushion **18e**. Each of the cushions **18a-e** can contain one of the fluid bladders **12a-e**. For example, the lower cushion **18e** includes the fluid bladder **12e** as shown in FIG. 1. In addition to the fluid bladders **12a-e**, the cushions **18a-e** can include filling such as foam padding, springs, additional fluid bladders (described below), spring-based padding, and/or another type of foam or padding that offers flexibility and/or softness.

Each of the bladders **12a-e** can hold air or another fluid. In addition to holding air or another fluid, the bladders **12a-e** can enclose foam or another material through which fluid waves of an expected magnitude can propagate a sufficient distance without becoming too dampened. The fluid bladders **12a-e** can be sized to have a surface area nearly as large as the surface area of the respective cushions **18a-e** in which they are encased. Alternatively, one or more of the bladders **12a-e** can have a smaller size. For example, the fluid bladder **12b** can cover an area of the back cushion **18b** in front of which the subject's heart and/or lungs are expected to be positioned (e.g., a one foot by one foot square for an adult). Even if the subject is positioned on the seat **10** such that the subject's heart and/or lungs are not directly above the fluid bladder **12b**, pressure fluctuations caused by the subject may still be received by the fluid bladder **12b**.

The pressure in the bladders **12a-e** can vary depending on the amount of fluid in the bladders **12a-e**, whether a subject is compressing the bladders **12a-e** by sitting in the seat **10**, the heart rate of the subject compressing the bladders **12a-e**, the respiration rate of the subject compressing the bladders **12a-e**, other movements of the subject sitting in the seat **10** (e.g., rolling of the trunk or movement of the limbs), the temperature of the fluid in the bladders **12a-e**, and other considerations.

The seat **10** can include, or be coupled to, a pump **14** and a control unit **15** as shown. The pump **14** can be a separate unit from the bladders **12a-e** and can be fluidly coupled to inlets of the bladders **12a-e** via a hose or network of hoses (for example, such as hoses **13**). Alternatively, multiple pumps can be present, with one or more pumps integral with each bladder **12a-e** such that the pumps can output high pressure fluid directly into the bladders **12a-e** instead of through the hoses. The pump **14** can be a rotary type pump or any other type of pump. The pump **14** can include an electric line for connection to an outlet or another power source or be wired into the vehicle system, and the pump can also include a data line for communication with the control unit **15**. Alternatively, the pump **14** can include a self-contained power source, such as one or more batteries.

The pump **14** can be disposed within the smart seat **10**, such as the seat cushion as a non-limiting example and shown in FIG. 2, and in communication with one or more sensors **22**, each sensor of sensors **22** in communication with one of the bladders **12a-e**. The pump can also communicate with a controller **24** in communication with both the array of sensors **22** and the control unit **15**. Also, the pump **14** can include a fluid inlet and a pressurized fluid outlet. Fluid at an ambient pressure can be received by the pump **14** through the inlet, and the pump can increase the pressure of the fluid before outputting the fluid through the outlet (not shown). The pump **14** can also be disposed external to the smart seat **10**.

The array of sensors **22** can include semiconductor sensors or another type of sensors. The array of sensors **22** can be configured such that each sensor in the array can detect an amount of air pressure in one of the bladders **12a-e** of the

smart seat **10**. That is, the air pressure detected by each sensor can indicate the air pressure in one of the bladders **12a-e**. While operation of the pump **14** may affect the pressure detected by the array of sensors **22**, the pump **14** can operate only as required to maintain a predetermined pressure within the bladders **12a-e** (e.g., to replace any fluid that seeps out of the bladders **12a-e**). Additionally, the array of sensors **22** can draw power from a power source that also powers the pump **14**.

The array of sensors **22** can output pressure signals to the controller **24**. The array of sensors **22** can be hard-wired to the controller **24** (through the control unit **15** as shown), the array of sensors **22** can wirelessly communicate with the controller **24** by way of a transmitter using, for example, a standard wireless protocol (e.g., IEEE 802.11, RF, Bluetooth, or 3G), or the array of sensors **22** can otherwise be coupled to the controller **24** for communication therewith.

The controller **24**, which can be a processor, microprocessor, multiple processors, or any other device including one or more memories and a CPU for executing a program stored in the memory, can control a motor in the pump **14** to produce pressurized air in the outlet portion of the pump **14**. The controller **24** can be hard-wired to the motor or be in wireless communication with the motor using, for example, a standard wireless protocol. As a result, the controller **24** can control the operation of the pump **14**. For example, the controller **24** can control the pump **14** in response to any one of the pressure signals by instructing the pump **14** to inflate one or more of the bladders **12a-e** when the controller **24** determines the air pressure in a given bladder **12a-e** is below a set amount.

Thus, when the controller **24** actuates the motor, the motor can produce pressurized air in the outlet that passes from the pump **14** through one of the hoses into one of the bladders **12a-e** to increase the fluid pressure inside one of the bladders **12a-e**. The controller **24** can also be in communication with an air release valve or other structure for releasing air from the bladders **12a-e** such that the controller **24** can provide an instruction to decrease the fluid pressure in the bladders **12a-e**.

Additionally, the controller **24** can analyze the pressure signals to determine a heart rate, respiration rate, and/or other vital signs of a subject compressing one or more of the cushions **18a-e** of the smart seat **10**. More specifically, when a subject sits on the seat **10**, each of the subject's heart beats, breaths, and other movements can create a force on one or more of the cushions **18a-e** that is transmitted to one or more of the bladders **12a-e**. As a result of the force input to the bladders **12a-e** from the subject's movement, a wave can propagate through the bladders **12a-e**, into one or more of the hoses, and arrive at the pump **14**. The array of sensors **22** can detect these waves, and thus the pressure signals output by the array of sensors **22** can indicate a heart rate, respiratory rate, or other information regarding the subject.

To overcome a DC offset in the pressure signals, the pressure signals can pass through a circuit splitting the pressure signals into a DC coupled path and an AC coupled path, and the AC coupled path can be amplified and filtered. The controller **24** can perform a pattern recognition algorithm or other calculation based on the amplified and filtered pressure signals to determine the user's heart rate and respiratory rate. For example, the algorithm or calculation can be based on assumptions that a heart rate portion of a pressure signal has a frequency in the range of 0.5-4.0 Hz and that a respiration rate portion of a pressure signal has a frequency in the range of less than 1 Hz. The controller **24** can also be configured to determine other characteristics of

a subject based on the pressure signals, such as blood pressure, tossing and turning movements, rolling movements, limb movements, weight, the presence or lack or presence of a subject, and/or the identity of the subject. The controller 24 can also output a data indicating the characteristics of the subject (e.g., heart rate and respiratory rate) to the control unit 15.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the control unit 15 and controller 24 can be externally connected to the smart seat 10 via a wire or wirelessly. A control box 25 may include the control unit 15 and controller 24, as well as one or more of a power supply, processor, memory, switches, and analog to digital (A/D) converter. Switches may be, for example, a relay or a solid state switch. Switches may be located in the pump 14 rather than the control box 25. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the control unit 15 and controller 24 can be internal to the smart seat 10. The control unit 15 and controller 24 are illustrated as separate devices but can be combined into one unit.

The control unit 15 or control box 25 can include a transmitter that can relay the data to an external database or other external device 26. The transmitter can be a wireless transmitter operating using a standard wireless protocol for communication with the database or other external device 26, though the transmitter can alternatively be hardwired to the database or other external device using a phone line, Ethernet line, or other physical connection. For example, the network interface may be configured to use the 802.11 standards (e.g., 802.11a/b/c/g/n/ac), PAN network standards such as 802.15.4 or Bluetooth, infrared, cellular standards (e.g., 3G/4G etc.), Ethernet, and USB for receiving and transmitting data. The previous list is not intended to be exhaustive and other protocols may be used. Not all components need to be configured to use the same protocols.

As a result, the database or other external device 26 can store information produced as a result of the data, and the subject can be alerted to issues based on either short-term or long-term trends related to their vital signs or provided with other communications regarding their sedentary state, fitness level, cardiovascular condition, or other health information. The external device 26 can include or be in communication with a display device 27 in the vehicle, such as a screen that can display information relayed in the status signals, such as the subject's heart rate, respiratory rate, amount of time spent in the smart seat 10, and other considerations. An alerting system 29 can alert a driver or other subject of a threshold, potential problem, need for change, etc. The alerting system can also be incorporated into the display 27.

In one example, the database or other external device 26 can store a log of status signals, and the controller 24 or another computing device with processing capability can create a sleepiness threshold based on one or more vital signs. The alerting system 29 can alert the driver when the sleepiness threshold indicates the driver is drowsy.

The control unit 15 can also be hard-wired or in wireless communication with the controller 24 for controlling operation of the pump 14. The control unit 15 can be used to send signals to the controller 24 to increase the air pressure in one or more of the bladders 12a-e. As another example, the control unit 15 can be used to instruct the array of sensors 22 and/or the controller 24 to operate in a privacy mode in which data is not detected, retained, displayed, transmitted, and/or analyzed, or to communicate with the database or other external device 26 to obtain stored information regarding a subject's vital signs. The database or external device 26 can be accessed via the control unit 15 or a separate computing device (e.g., via the internet.) Components such

as a temperature controller, vibration controller, etc. can also be incorporated into the system, for example, into the control box 25.

The smart seat 10 monitoring system can have a different structure from illustrated. For example, the pump 14 can include the transmitter instead of the control unit 15. In another example, the control unit 15 can be configured to activate the alerting system 29 if the subject's heat rate or respiration rate slows to a point indicating a certain level of sleepiness or lack of attention. The alarm can be audible in that one or more vehicle systems in communication with the control unit can be instructed to alert the subject in the smart seat 10. The alarm can also be haptic, for example, the cushions 18a-e of the smart seat 10 can be manipulated using fluctuations in pressure of the bladders 12a-e until measures of the subject's vital signs indicate that the subject has regained a level of attention necessary to operate the vehicle.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a smart seat 10 including a layer of fluid bladder grids 28a-e for adjusting the position of the subject in the smart seat 10. As shown, each of the cushions 18a-e includes its own grid of fluid bladders 28a-e, allowing for inflation and deflation in targeted areas of the cushions 18a-e. The pump 14 described in FIG. 1 can be in communication with each of the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e through one or more hoses (not shown). The pump 14 is also in communication with the controller 24 and control unit 15 as described in FIG. 1. Finally, the pump 14 in communication with an array of seat actuators 30, each actuator in the array of seat actuators 30 in communication with one of the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e and configured to inflate and deflate specific regions of the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e based on the commands received from the control unit 15.

For example, the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e can be packaged in the smart seat 10 either above or below the layer of fluid bladders 12a-e for monitoring vital signs described above in relation to FIG. 1. The grids of fluid bladders 28a-e can also be used to provide haptic feedback through the cushions 18a-e of the smart seat 10 if the layer of fluid bladders 12a-e measures vital signs of the subject in the smart seat 10 that indicate inattentiveness or sleepiness. In addition to pulsing, oscillating, or vibration based haptic feedback, the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e can be configured to iteratively inflate and deflate in a manner that could massage or stretch specific regions of the subject's body to negate the effects of inattentiveness or sleepiness.

As another example, the grids of fluid bladders 28a-e can be used to move or manipulate the position of specific areas on a subject's torso or limbs that have remained motionless for a threshold period of time, inflating or deflating the relevant portion of the grid of fluid bladders 28a-e such that the specific area is moved, nudged, or manipulated. Occasional movement of torso or limbs can encourage blood flow in the region and help keep the torso or limb from "falling asleep" due to lack of movement or pressure on the nervous system from the smart seat 10 or other parts of the subject's body. The signal received by the array of seat actuators 30 to target specific areas of the subject's body for movement is based on a determination of the position of the subject. Positional determination of the subject in the smart seat 10 is described in respect to FIGS. 3 and 4.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a smart seat 10 including a layer of fluid bladders 32a-e each including a vertical seam 34a-e for determining the vertical position of the subject in the smart seat 10. "Vertical" refers to a for-aft direction of the seat, as opposed to "horizontal", which refers to side to

side along the seat. The layer of fluid bladders **32a-e** can be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladder grids **28a-e** shown in FIG. 2 for adjusting the position of the subject in the smart seat **10**. The layer of fluid bladders **32a-e** can also be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladders **12a-e** used to determine the condition of the subject or can be integral with the fluid bladders **12a-e**, that is, fluid bladders **12a-e** and fluid bladders **32a-e** may be a single layer of fluid bladders used to determine various conditions of the subject including heart rate, respiration rate, and vertical position.

Each vertical seam **34a-e** splits its respective fluid bladder **32a-e** into two halves in a vertical zig-zag pattern. Each half of each fluid bladder **32a-e** includes fingers, or teeth, that extend between the fingers, or teeth, of the other half. Though the fingers shown in FIG. 3 are triangular, they can also be in any other shape. The design is configured such that the halves are interleaved, allowing each half of each fluid bladder **32a-e** to sense position in a linear manner. By separating the fluid bladders **32a-e** into interleaved halves, the pressure can be measured independently in each half.

In one example, the fluid bladders **32a-e** can include or be in communication with an array of sensors **36**. The array of sensors **36** can be configured to measure the pressure independently in each half of the fluid bladders **32a-e**. In the example shown in FIG. 3, ten sensors are shown in the array of sensors **36**, with each sensor measuring pressure in one half of a fluid bladder, for example, fluid bladder **32a**. The pressure in the top half of each fluid bladder **32a-e** will increase linearly as a subject moves toward the top of the smart seat **10**. In a similar manner, the pressure in the bottom half of each fluid bladder **32a-e** will increase linearly as the subject moves toward the bottom (or front, for fluid bladder **32e**) of the smart seat **10**. The difference in pressure between the halves of the fluid bladders **32a-e** can be used to represent the vertical and fore/aft position of the subject sitting in the smart seat **10**.

The pressure differential between the top and bottom halves of the fluid bladders **32a-e** is also useful for capturing positional data over time and feeding the results to the control unit **15** to send commands to the pump **14** to inflate or deflate the fluid bladders **28a-e** to manipulate the position of the subject in the smart seat **10**. By capturing a string, or stream, of pressure differentials while the subject moves along, is pressed into, or is motionless on the fluid bladders **32a-e**, the forces experienced by the subject or the inertia of the subject in the smart seat **10** can be determined. If a pattern of pressure differentials is captured indicating inertia of the subject or forces acting on the subject in one direction for more than a threshold period of time, the control unit **15** can be configured to send a command to the pump **14** to inflate or deflate one or more of the fluid bladders **28a-e** to reposition the subject in the smart seat **10**.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a smart seat **10** including a layer of fluid bladders **38a-e** each including a horizontal seam **40a-e** for determining the horizontal position of the subject in the smart seat **10**. The layer of fluid bladders **38a-e** can be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladder grids **28a-e** shown in FIG. 2 for adjusting the position of the subject in the smart seat **10** and above or below the layer of fluid bladders **32a-e** for determining the vertical or fore/aft position of the subject. The layer of fluid bladders **38a-e** can also be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladders **12a-e** used to determine the condition of the subject or can be integral with the fluid bladders **12a-e**, that is, fluid bladders **12a-e** and fluid bladders **38a-e** may be one set of fluid bladders used to determine various conditions of the

subject including heart rate, respiration rate, and position. In the case of integrated bladders to determine the various conditions of the subject, only one array of fluid bladders **32a-e** or fluid bladders **38a-e** can be integral with fluid bladders **12a-e**, not both, as the horizontal and vertical position determinations are separate and based on the vertical seams **34a-e** and horizontal seams **40a-e**.

Each horizontal seam **40a-e** splits its respective fluid bladder **38a-e** into two halves in a horizontal zig-zag pattern. Each half of each fluid bladder **38a-e** includes fingers, or teeth, that extend between the fingers, or teeth, of the other half. Though the fingers shown in FIG. 4 are triangular, they can also be in any other shape. The design is configured such that the halves are interleaved, allowing each half of each fluid bladder **38a-e** to sense position in a linear manner. By separating the fluid bladders **38a-e** into interleaved halves, the pressure can be measured independently in each half.

In one example, the fluid bladders **38a-e** can include or be in communication with the array of sensors **36** as described in FIG. 3. The pressure in the left half of each fluid bladder **38a-e** will increase linearly as a subject moves toward the left side of the smart seat **10**. In a similar manner, the pressure in the right half of each fluid bladder **38a-e** will increase linearly as the subject moves toward the right side of the smart seat **10**. The difference in pressure between the halves of the fluid bladders **38a-e** can be used to represent the horizontal position of the subject sitting on in the smart seat **10**. As was described in reference to FIG. 3, the pressure differential between the left and right halves of the fluid bladders **38a-e** is also useful for capturing positional data over time and feeding the results to the control unit **15** to send commands to the pump **14** to inflate or deflate the fluid bladders **28a-e** to manipulate the position of the subject in the smart seat **10**.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a seat back support **500** including a layer of fluid bladders **502a-c**, at least one fluid bladder in the layer of fluid bladders **502a-c** including one or more sensors **504** configured to measure velocity of a subject pressing against the back support **500**. The velocity measurement can be an important measure in the context of automotive racing or in use of high speed sports cars, where repetitive or prolonged gravitational forces (g-forces) experienced by the driver can cause fatigue or injury depending on the duration of time and the direction in which the g-forces are experienced.

The one or more sensors **504** measuring velocity can be accelerometers or any other sensors capable of determining velocity experienced by the driver. The velocity can also be measured by the one or more sensors **504** in any or all sections of the layer of fluid bladders, e.g. in bladder **502a**, bladder **502b**, or bladder **502c** to allow directional g-forces to be calculated, that is, whether the driver is being forced to the center, right side, or left side of the back support **500**. The one or more sensors **504** can be in communication, either wired or wirelessly, with a control unit **506** included in the back support. The control unit **506** can include a processor, microprocessor, multiple processors, or any other device including one or more memories and a processor for executing a program stored in the memory. Velocity data and time duration can be stored in the memory of the control unit **506** and used to determine pressure changes needed within the layer of fluid bladders **502a-c**.

For example, the control unit **506** can be in communication with an integrated pump **508** that is in fluid communication with the layer of fluid bladders **502a-c** and can send signals to increase or decrease pressure within one or more of the fluid bladders **502a-c** based on velocity data captured

and time duration of the given velocity. If the subject is pressed against the back of the support or one of the sides of the support, the relevant section can be inflated (or deflected) to provide additional (or lesser) support or rotate the subject back into a central position since a twisted position can cause strain. The back support **500** can be connected to a power source in a vehicle using adaptor **509**, can be powered by a battery, or can be powered by any other means sufficient to provide power to the one or more sensors **504**, the control unit **506**, and the pump **508**. The layer of fluid bladders **502a-c** in the back support can also be actuated based on the measured position of the subject. Positional determination of the subject against the back support **500** is described in respect to FIGS. **6** and **7**.

FIG. **6** is a perspective view of a seat back support **500** including a layer of fluid bladders **510a-c** each including a vertical seam **512a-c** for determining the vertical position of the subject pressing against the back support **500**. The layer of fluid bladders **510a-c** can be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladders **502a-c** shown in FIG. **5** for measuring the vital signs and velocity of the subject in the smart seat **10**. Each vertical seam **512a-c** splits its respective fluid bladder **510a-c** into two halves in a vertical zig-zag pattern. Each half of each fluid bladder **510a-c** includes fingers, or teeth, that extend between the fingers, or teeth, of the other half. Though the fingers shown in FIG. **6** are triangular, they can also be in any other shape. The design is configured such that the halves are interleaved, allowing each half of each fluid bladder **510a-c** to sense position in a linear manner. By separating the fluid bladders **510a-c** into interleaved halves, the pressure can be measured independently in each half.

In one example, the fluid bladders **510a-c** can include or be in communication with an array of sensors **514**. The array of sensors **514** can be configured to measure the pressure independently in each half of the fluid bladders **510a-c**. In the example shown in FIG. **6**, six sensors are shown in the array of sensors **36**, with each sensor measuring pressure in one half of a fluid bladder, for example, fluid bladder **510a**. The pressure in the top half of each fluid bladder **510a-c** will increase linearly as a subject moves or pivots toward the top of the back support **500**. In a similar manner, the pressure in the bottom half of each fluid bladder **510a-c** will increase linearly as the subject moves toward the bottom of the back support **500**. The difference in pressure between the halves of the fluid bladders **510a-c** can be used to represent the vertical position of the subject sitting against the back support **500**.

The pressure differential between the top and bottom halves of the fluid bladders **510a-c** is also useful for capturing positional data over time and feeding the results to the control unit **506** to send commands to the pump **508** to inflate or deflate the fluid bladders **502a-c** to manipulate the position of the subject against the back support **500**. By capturing a string, or stream, of pressure differentials while the subject moves along, is pressed into, or is motionless on the fluid bladders **510a-c**, the forces experienced by the subject or the inertia of the subject against the back support **500** can also be determined. If a pattern of pressure differentials is captured indicating inertia of the subject or forces acting on the subject in one direction for more than a threshold period of time, the control unit **506** can be configured to send a command to the pump **508** to inflate or deflate one or more of the fluid bladders **502a-c** to reposition the subject against the back support **500**.

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a seat back support **500** including a layer of fluid bladders **516a-c** each including a

horizontal seam **518a-c** for determining the horizontal position of the subject pressing against the back support **500**. The layer of fluid bladders **516a-c** can be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladders **510a-c** for determining the vertical or position of the subject. The layer of fluid bladders **516a-c** can also be positioned above or below the layer of fluid bladders **502a-c** used to determine vital signs and velocity of the subject. Each horizontal seam **518a-c** splits its respective fluid bladder **516a-c** into two halves in a horizontal zig-zag pattern. Each half of each fluid bladder **516a-c** includes fingers, or teeth, that extend between the fingers, or teeth, of the other half. Though the fingers shown in FIG. **7** are triangular, they can also be in any other shape. The design is configured such that the halves are interleaved, allowing each half of each fluid bladder **516a-c** to sense position in a linear manner. By separating the fluid bladders **516a-c** into interleaved halves, the pressure can be measured independently in each half.

In one example, the fluid bladders **516a-c** can include or be in communication with the array of sensors **514** as described in FIG. **6**. The pressure in the left half of each fluid bladder **516a-c** will increase linearly as a subject moves toward the left side of the back support **500**. In a similar manner, the pressure in the right half of each fluid bladder **516a-c** will increase linearly as the subject moves toward the right side of the back support **500**. The difference in pressure between the halves of the fluid bladders **516a-c** can be used to represent the horizontal position of the subject sitting against the back support **500**. As was described in reference to FIG. **6**, the pressure differential between the left and right halves of the fluid bladders **516a-c** is also useful for capturing positional data over time and feeding the results to the control unit **506** to send commands to the pump **508** to inflate or deflate the fluid bladders **502a-c** to manipulate the position of the subject against the back support **500**.

The seat back supports **500** are portable so that the subject can move it from location to location. For example, a driver for a company that does not driver the same truck all the time can use the seat back support **500** in every vehicle he drives. The seat back support **500** can receive power through a vehicle accessory plug.

In various examples, external network devices, remote controllers and voice controllers may be used to input commands, such as from the subject or a remote system, to control one or more components of the smart seat system. The commands may be transmitted to controller **24** or control unit **15**, which can process the command to determine the appropriate component to route the received command.

For example, a subject may input a desired temperature into a remote control, or a control panel wired to the smart seat. The temperature controller in control box **25** may be then configured to increase or decrease the temperature of the smart seat or the fluid in the smart seat's bladders depending on the temperature originally input into the remote control.

In various examples, multiple types of devices may be used to input commands to control the pump **14** and other components of the smart seat, such as a mobile device such as a smart phone or tablet computer running an application. In various examples, remote controls and display **27** can include a display device for displaying an interface to a user and may also include one or more input devices. Input devices may include, but are not limited to, keypads, touch-screen, gesture, motion and voice controls.

Methods of using the smart seat **10** and smart seat support **500** are also disclosed. One method of using a smart seat

includes tracking data during use of the smart seat over time and using the historical data to assist the subject.

One method of monitoring a subject in a seat is shown in FIG. 8 and comprises in step 10 collecting with a computer data from a smart seat system when a subject is seated in the smart seat system. The smart seat system comprises a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat cushion, a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer and an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer. The data comprises one or more of: absolute pressure of the one or more fluid bladders over time; at least one of a heart rate and a respiration rate of the subject over time based on a first range of pressure changes in at least one of the one or more bladders; length of sitting episodes of the subject in the seat over time; and shifting of the subject in the seat during the sitting episodes based on a second range of pressure changes in the one or more bladders. A monitored parameter relevant to the subject is determined in step 20 from the data and the fluid pressure in one of the one or more fluid bladders is changed in response to the monitored parameter in step 30.

For example, a method of determining a drowsiness threshold or sleepiness factor for a subject can comprise collecting data over a period of use of the smart seat by the subject in step 100 of FIG. 9. The subject may be a driver of an automobile. When the driver is driving the vehicle, particularly for extended periods of time, the smart seat system will monitor and store data. This data can include one or more of the pressure in each bladder in the smart seat, the driver's hear rate and respiratory rate, the temperature of the ambient air in the automobile, the time of day, the period of time between exiting the smart seat, the temperature of the smart seat and the incline of the vehicle seat back. The subject can input data that is also tracked and correlated with the stored data. For example, the subject can alert the system that it is sleepy so that the system correlates the sleepiness with the seat data and atmospheric data collected. This can be as simple as pressing a selection on a screen of the display 27. Over time, with sufficient data, the controller 24 in step 110 can determine a drowsiness threshold, or sleepiness threshold, for the particular driver based on the historical data stored and inputted by the driver. The determination can be performed by the controller 24 or another processor in communication with the database.

The sleepiness threshold can, for example, indicate impending sleep when heart rate is low, when respiratory rate is low, and when movements are infrequent. Over time, the database can accumulate sleepiness thresholds for a variety of conditions (e.g., a lower pressure in one or more fluid bladders, a high pressure in one or more fluid bladders, a cool temperature, and/or a warm temperature).

Based on the determination, a pressure setting can be determined for customizing the environmental conditions (e.g., pressure in the one or more bladders and temperature in the vehicle) to achieve a low sleepiness threshold. The settings can be automatically initiated when the driver is identified in the smart seat, in step 120. Additionally, other settings can be determined and/or modified based on the association. The driver can be identified amount a plurality of drivers by associating a particular driver with his or her vital signs after enough vital sign data has been collected to make the identification. Identifications can be stored in the system by the controller 24, for example.

The sleepiness threshold in combination with the alerting system 29 can be utilized by automobile drivers to assist in preventing the driver from falling asleep. For example, drivers unaccustomed to traveling extended distances, such as driving to a vacation destination, may become drowsy while driving. The sleepiness threshold and alerting system 29 can alert the driver in step 130 that his or her characteristics are indicating that sleepiness is nearing a dangerous level. The sleepiness threshold can also be used for long-haul truck drivers to monitor their vital signs and other characteristics, along with time on the road, so shown compliance with rules and monitor sleepiness patterns.

The alerting system 29 can be incorporated into the display 27 or be a separate unit as illustrated. The alerting system 29 can include an audio component, such as an alarm, or a voice command or warning. The alerting system 29 can display flashing lights or other visual indicators on the display unit 27. The alerting system 29 can communicate with the controller 24 or control unit 15 to change a condition of the smart seat 10 to alert the driver, such as changing the pressure in one or more bladders, changing a temperature of the seat cushion or seat back, or initiating a vibrating component in the vehicle. These alerting mechanisms are examples and are not meant to be limiting.

Another method of using the smart seat 10 and smart seat support 500 can comprise monitoring a subject that sits for extended periods of time at work in an office or other work setting. Data can be tracked and can include one or more of the pressure in each bladder in the smart seat, the subject's heart rate and respiratory rate, the temperature of the ambient air in the office or work space, the time of day, the period of time between exiting the smart seat, the temperature of the smart seat or support and the incline of the seat back. The subject can input data that is also tracked and correlated with the stored data. In data can be used to identify slow parts of the day when the subject's vital signs lag, using such parts of the day to optimize break time or alert the subject to get up and move around. If the smart seat support 500 is used, it can be powered by a computer at the desk of the subject with a USB or charged via an outlet. The data could be sent to a computer of the subject with a USB connection or wirelessly.

Another method of using the smart seat 10 or smart seat support 500 in any situation in which long term sitting occurs includes inflating and deflating the plurality of bladders throughout the sitting period so apply different pressure points on the subject during the sitting period. As one example, the bladders could be inflated/deflated in a pattern that optimizes circulation of the subject's legs over the sitting period without the subject getting up from the sitting position. For example, with reference to FIG. 2, the pressure can be sequentially adjusted over time through the grid of bladders in 28e so that pressure points on the subject changes over a period of time. As another example, the bladders could be inflated/deflated in a pattern that responds to the pressure exerted by the subject on the bladders. For example, with reference to FIG. 3, if the subject is sitting further back in the seat 10, the bladder to the rear of the seat 10 may increase in pressure to provide a firmer support to the subject.

While the embodiments above have been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical example, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not to be limited to these examples but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest

interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

What is claimed is:

1. A seat monitoring system comprising:
 - a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat;
 - a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer;
 - an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer; and
 - a controller configured to:
 - collect pressure data;
 - determine from the pressure data a monitored parameter relevant to a subject in the seat; and
 - change an aspect of the seat based on the monitored parameter; and
 - an array of one or more actuators for controlling the first layer and configured to communicate with the controller and the pump;
 - wherein the array of one or more actuators and the pump receive commands from the controller based on the monitored parameter to increase or decrease fluid pressure in one or more bladders within the first layer;
 - wherein the array of one or more actuators is configured to selectively target a region of the first layer to increase or decrease fluid pressure in that region, the region including one or more fluid bladders; and
 - wherein the monitored parameter is the subject's position, at least one of the one or more fluid bladders comprises interleaved halves and the subject's position is based on a difference in pressure between the interleaved halves.
2. The seat monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the monitored parameter is at least one vital sign including the subject's heart rate and the subject's respiration rate.
3. The seat monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the monitored parameter is the subject's lack of movement, and the controller is configured to send commands to the array of one or more actuators to increase or decrease the fluid pressure in the one or more bladders within the first layer when the lack of movement has elapsed for a threshold time period.
4. The seat monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the monitored parameter is the subject's sleepiness level.
5. The seat monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the control unit communicates with an external device coupled to a display configured to display the monitored parameter.
6. The seat monitoring system of claim 5, wherein the external device comprises a memory configured to store a database of information generated over time including at least one of the pressures within the first layer of fluid bladders and vital signs of the subject.
7. The seat monitoring system of claim 1, wherein the seat is a vehicle driver seat and the control unit communicates with a vehicle system configured to provide an alert to the subject in the vehicle driver seat based on the monitored parameter.
8. The seat monitoring system of claim 1 further comprising:
 - a temperature sensor, wherein the controller is further configured to receive and store temperature data from the temperature sensor, wherein determining the monitored parameter comprises evaluating data by recording more than one of:

- absolute pressure of the one or more fluid bladders over time;
 - at least one of a heart rate and a respiration rate of the subject over time based on a first range of pressure changes in at least one of the one or more bladders;
 - length of sitting episodes of the subject in the seat over time; and
 - shifting of the subject in the seat during the sitting episodes based on a second range of pressure changes in the one or more bladders, and
 - wherein evaluating the data over the time comprises accessing periods of drowsiness of the subject based on the data.
9. The seat monitoring system of claim 8 further comprising an alerting mechanism configured to receive a signal from the controller, the controller further configured to:
 - determine a sleepiness threshold from the evaluated data;
 - determine during monitoring of the subject when current data is approaching the sleepiness threshold; and
 - send the signal to the alerting mechanism to alert the subject to make a change in at least one of temperature, position, rising from the seat, pressure in at least one of the one or more fluid bladders.
 10. The seat monitoring system of claim 9, wherein the seat is a vehicle driver seat.
 11. The seat monitoring system of claim 8, wherein the controller is further configured to:
 - determine a sleepiness threshold from the evaluated data;
 - determine during monitoring of the subject when current data is approaching the sleepiness threshold; and
 - send a signal to the alerting mechanism to alert the subject to make a change in at least one of temperature, position, rising from the seat, pressure in at least one of the one or more fluid bladders.
 12. The seat monitoring system of claim 1 further comprising:
 - a second layer of fluid bladders packaged within the seat;
 - the pump in fluid communication with the second layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the second layer; and
 - an array of one or more actuators for controlling the second layer and configured to communicate with the controller and the pump;
 - wherein the array of one or more actuators and the pump receive commands from the controller to increase or decrease fluid pressure in one or more bladders within the second layer based on the monitored parameter.
 13. A method of monitoring a subject in a seat comprising:
 - collecting with a computer data from a smart seat system when a subject is seated in the smart seat system, the smart seat system comprising:
 - a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat cushion;
 - a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer; and
 - an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer;
 - wherein the data comprises one or more of:
 - absolute pressure of the one or more fluid bladders over time;
 - at least one of a heart rate and a respiration rate of the subject over time based on a first range of pressure changes in at least one of the one or more bladders;

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length of sitting episodes of the subject in the seat over time; and
 shifting of the subject in the seat during the sitting episodes based on a second range of pressure changes in the one or more bladders; and
 determining from the data a monitored parameter relevant to the subject; and
 changing the fluid pressure in one of the one or more fluid bladders in response to the monitored parameter; and
 wherein the monitored parameter is the subject's position, at least one of the one or more fluid bladders comprises interleaved halves and the subject's position is based on a difference in pressure between the interleaved halves.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the smart seat system further comprises a temperature sensor, the method further comprising:

receiving and storing temperature data from the temperature sensor;

evaluating the collected data to accessing periods of drowsiness of the subject based on the collected data.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the smart seat system further comprises an alerting mechanism, the method further comprising:

determining a sleepiness threshold from the evaluated data;

determining during monitoring of the subject when current data is approaching the sleepiness threshold; and
 initiating the alerting mechanism to alert the subject to make a change in at least one of temperature, position, rising from the seat, and pressure in at least one of the one or more fluid bladders.

16. A seat monitoring system comprising:

a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat;

a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer;

an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer; and

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a controller configured to:

collect pressure data;

determine from the pressure data a monitored parameter relevant to a subject in the seat; and change an aspect of the seat based on the monitored parameter;

wherein the monitored parameter is the subject's position, at least one of the one or more fluid bladders comprises interleaved halves and the subject's position is based on a difference in pressure between the interleaved halves.

17. A seat monitoring system comprising:

a first layer of one or more fluid bladders packaged within a seat;

a pump in fluid communication with the first layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the first layer;

an array of one or more sensors in fluid communication with the first layer and operative to sense pressure and pressure changes within each bladder within the first layer; and

a controller configured to:

collect pressure data;

determine from the pressure data a monitored parameter relevant to a subject in the seat; and

change an aspect of the seat based on the monitored parameter a second layer of fluid bladders packaged within the seat;

the pump in fluid communication with the second layer, the pump operable to increase fluid pressure of each bladder within the second layer; and

an array of one or more actuators for controlling the second layer and configured to communicate with the controller and the pump;

wherein the array of one or more actuators and the pump receive commands from the controller to increase or decrease fluid pressure in one or more bladders within the second layer based on the monitored parameter.

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

座椅监视系统包括封装在座椅内的一个或多个流体囊的第一层，与第一层流体连通的泵，泵可操作以增加第一层内的每个囊的流体压力，一个或多个传感器，其与所述第一层流体连通并且可操作以感测所述第一层内的每个囊内的压力和压力变化；以及控制器，其被配置为：收集压力数据；从所述压力数据确定与所述座椅中的受试者相关的监测参数；以及基于所监视的参数来改变所述座椅的方面。使用座位监测系统的方法可以包括确定睡意阈值并且改变用户他或她正在瞌睡。

