



US009642543B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Banerjee et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,642,543 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 9, 2017**

(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR
MODEL-BASED NON-CONTACT
PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA ACQUISITION**

(71) Applicants: **Ayan Banerjee**, Tempe, AZ (US);
Sandeep K. S. Gupta, Phoenix, AZ
(US)

(72) Inventors: **Ayan Banerjee**, Tempe, AZ (US);
Sandeep K. S. Gupta, Phoenix, AZ
(US)

(73) Assignee: **ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS**,
Scottsdale, AZ (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 113 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/542,172**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 14, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0087931 A1 Mar. 26, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/901,442,
filed on May 23, 2013.

(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 5/0436 (2006.01)
A61B 5/024 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 5/02405** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0006**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/0024** (2013.01); **A61B**
5/0452 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC . A61B 5/0444; A61B 5/04012; A61B 5/0452;
A61B 5/0402; A61B 5/02438;

(Continued)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,728,576 B2 4/2004 Thompson et al.
7,171,680 B2 1/2007 Lange
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 1284149 A2 2/2003
EP 2294978 A1 3/2011
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Yu et al. (2010). "ECG monitoring over bluetooth: Data compression and transmission," WCNC, IEEE 2010, 1-5.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Michael Kahelin

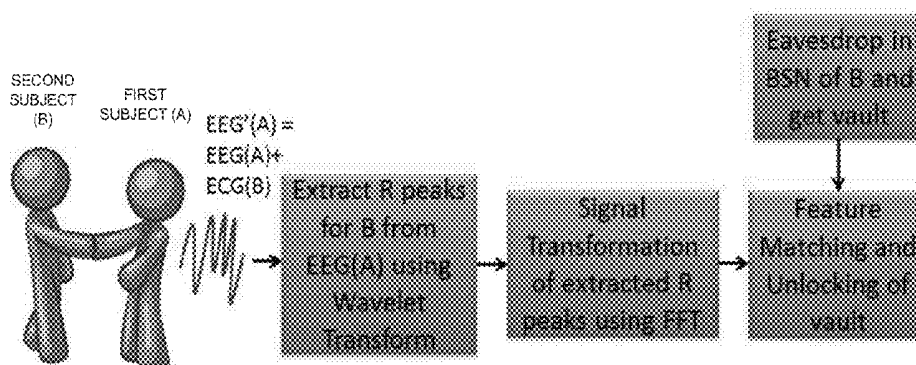
Assistant Examiner — Minh Duc Pham

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Yakov Sidorin; Quarles
& Brady LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

System and method for non-contact acquisition of current physiological data representing a subject. A first electromagnetic wave representing current physiological status of a first subject is modified by a second electromagnetic wave representing current physiological status of a second subject in proximity to the first subject. A parameter of the first electromagnetic wave representing a first physiological status of a first subject is measured with electronic circuitry to extract a parameter of the second electromagnetic wave. Historical physiological data associated with the second subject is acquired. The current physiological data representing current physiological status of the second subject is then derived based on historical physiological data of the second subject and a comparison between the first and second parameters.

11 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

- (60) Provisional application No. 61/904,572, filed on Nov. 15, 2013.
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 5/00 (2006.01)
A61B 5/0452 (2006.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC ... A61B 5/0006; A61B 5/0245; A61B 5/0022;
 A61B 5/02405
 USPC 600/515
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) References Cited**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

7,289,761	B2	10/2007	Mazar	
7,826,540	B2	11/2010	Melick et al.	
7,827,011	B2	11/2010	DeVaul et al.	
7,978,062	B2	7/2011	Lalonde et al.	
7,978,081	B2	7/2011	Shears et al.	
2006/0025697	A1	2/2006	Kurzweil et al.	
2008/0228094	A1	9/2008	Audet et al.	
2009/0124869	A1 *	5/2009	Hu	A61B 5/0476 600/301
2010/0036268	A1	2/2010	Ferren et al.	
2010/0082302	A1	4/2010	Garudadri et al.	
2010/0106269	A1	4/2010	Garudadri et al.	
2010/0121406	A1	5/2010	Libbus et al.	
2010/0211594	A1	8/2010	Penders et al.	
2010/0298664	A1	11/2010	Baumann et al.	
2010/0303101	A1	12/2010	Lazar et al.	
2010/0331711	A1	12/2010	Krauss et al.	
2011/0040200	A1	2/2011	Douglas et al.	
2011/0066010	A1	3/2011	Moon et al.	
2011/0092834	A1	4/2011	Yazicioglu et al.	
2011/0319769	A1	12/2011	Hedberg et al.	
2012/0108989	A1 *	5/2012	Gargiulo	A61B 5/02411 600/508
2013/0102857	A1 *	4/2013	Wolfberg	A61B 5/0444 600/301
2013/0317377	A1	11/2013	Gupta et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	2298164	A2	3/2011
WO	2008097652	A2	8/2008
WO	2008151818	A2	12/2008
WO	2009032134	A2	3/2009
WO	2010036894	A2	4/2010
WO	2010036897	A1	4/2010
WO	2010037056	A1	4/2010
WO	2010135482	A1	11/2010
WO	2011032030	A1	3/2011
WO	2011034881	A1	3/2011
WO	2011082341	A1	7/2011

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Mesharry et al. (2003). "A dynamical model for generating synthetic electrocardiogram signals," IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 50(3):289-294.

Lee et al. (2005). "A Novel QRS Detection algorithm applied to the analysis for heart rate variability of patients with sleep apnea," Biomed. Eng. Appl. Basis Comm. 17(5):258-262.

Jafari et al. (2006). "Adaptive electrocardiogram feature extraction on distributed embedded systems," IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, 17(8):797-807.

Pinheiro et al. (2010). "Implementation of Compressed Sensing in Telecardiology Sensor Networks," International Journal of Telemedicine and Applications, vol. 2010, Article ID 127639, 12 pages.

Kim et al. (2008). "DWLT compression method based on MSVQ for a real-time ECG monitoring system in WSNs," Proceedings of the Int. Conf. on Mobile Tech., App. and Systems. ACM, 5 pages.

Zigel et al. (2000). "The weighted diagnostic distortion (WDD) measure for ECG signal compression," IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 47(11):1422-1430.

Cheng et al. (2003). "Evaluating probabilistic queries over imprecise data," Proceedings of ACM SIGMOD Conference, 13 pages.

Chu et al. (2002). "Scalable information-driven sensor querying and routing for ad hoc heterogeneous sensor networks," International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications, 17 pages.

Deshpande et al. (2001). "Independence is Good: Dependency-Based Histogram Synopses for High-Dimensional Data," ACM SIGMOD, 199-210.

Deshpande et al. (2004). "Exploiting correlated attributes in acquisitional query processing," Technical report, Intel-Research, Berkeley.

Getoor et al. (2001). "Selectivity estimation using probabilistic models," ACM SIGMOD, pp. 461-472.

Gibbons. (2001). "Distinct sampling for highly-accurate answers to distinct values queries and event reports," In Proc. of VLDB, Sep. 2001.

Gibbons et al. (1998). "New sampling-based summary statistics for improving approximate query answers," SIGMOD, 1-12.

Hellerstein et al. (1999). "Interactive data analysis: the control project," IEEE Computer, 32(8), 51-58.

Hellerstein et al. (1997). "Online aggregation," In SIGMOD, May, 171-182.

Intanagonwiwat et al. (2000). "Directed diffusion: A scalable and robust communication paradigm for sensor networks," In MobiCOM, 56-67.

Considine et al. (2004). "Approximate aggregation techniques for sensor databases," ICDE 2004, 1-12.

Lerner et al. (2002). "Monitoring a complex physical system using a hybrid dynamic bayes net," UAI.

Lin et al. (1973). "An effective heuristic algorithm for the traveling-salesman problem," Operations Research, 21 (2):498-516.

Madden. (2003) "The design and evaluation of a query processing architecture for sensor networks," Master's thesis, UC Berkeley.

Madden et al. (2003). "The design of an acquisitional query processor for sensor networks," ACM SIGMOD, 1-12.

Olston et al. (2002). "Best effort cache synchronization with source cooperation," SIGMOD, 1-27.

Olston et al. (2001). "Adaptive precision setting for cached approximate values," ACM SIGMOD, 12 pp.

Pottie et al. (2000). "Wireless integrated network sensors," Communications of the ACM, 43(5):51-58.

Yao et al. (2003). "Query processing in sensor networks," Conference on Innovative Data Systems Research (CIDR), 1-12.

Jalaleddine et al. (1990). "ECG data compression techniques-a unified approach," IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 37(4):329-343.

Nabar et al. (2011). "GeM-REM: Generative Model-driven Resource efficient ECG Monitoring in Body Sensor Networks," In Proceedings of International Conference on Body Sensor Networks (BSN). IEEE, 1-12.

Nabar et al. (2011). "Resource-efficient and Reliable Long Term Wireless Monitoring of the Photoplethysmographic Signal," Wireless Health 2011. IEEE, 10 pp.

Reddy et al. (2009). "Use of fourier series analysis for motion artifact reduction and data compression of photoplethysmographic signals," IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, 58(5):1706-1711.

Bagade et al. (2013). "Protect your BSN: No Handshakes, just Namaste!," in Body Sensor Networks (BSN), 2013 IEEE International Conference, pp. 1-6.

Banerjee et al. (2013). "Peers: physiology-based end-to-end security for mHealth," Proceedings of the 4th Conference on Wireless Health, p. 1-8, Nov. 1-3, 2013, Baltimore, Maryland.

Sorber et al. (2012). "An amulet for trustworthy wearable mHealth," Proceedings of the Twelfth Workshop on Mobile computing Systems & Applications, Feb. 28-29, 2012, San Diego, California.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Sahoo (2012). "Efficient Security Mechanisms for mHealth Applications Using Wireless Body Sensor Networks." *Sensors* 12(9):12606-12633.

Tan et al. (2009). "IBE-Lite: A lightweight identity based cryptography for body sensor networks," *IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine*, 13(6):926-932.

Venkatasubramanian et al. (2010). "PSKA: Usable and Secure Key Agreement Scheme for Body Area Networks," *IEEE Transactions on Information Technology in Biomedicine*, 14(1):60-68.

Venkatasubramanian et al. (2010). "Physiological value-based efficient usable security solutions for body sensor networks," *ACM Trans. Sen. Netw.*, vol. 6, No. 4, Article 31, 36 pp.

Valdes et al. (2000). "Adaptive, Model-Based Monitoring for Cyber Attack Detection," *RAID 2000, LNCS 1907*, pp. 30-92.

Lemay et al. (2011). "Model-based Security Metrics Using ADversary View Security Evaluation (ADVISE)," *2011 Eighth International Conference on Quantitative Evaluation of SysTems*, pp. 191-200.

Ritchey et al. (2000). "Using model checking to analyze network vulnerabilities," *2000 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*, pp. 156-165.

Morais et al. (2011). "A model-based attack injection approach for security validation," *Proceedings of the 4th International conference on Security of information and networks*, pp. 103-110.

Morchon et al. (2006). "Resource-efficient security for medical body sensor networks", *Proceedings of the International Workshop on Wearable and Implantable Body Sensor Networks*, 4 pp.

Cherukuri et al. (2003). "Biosec: a biometric based approach for securing communication in wireless networks of biosensors implanted in the human body," *Proceedings of the 2003 International Conference on Parallel Processing Workshops*, 8 pp.

Jiang et al. (2007). "An automatic analysis method for detecting and eliminating ECG artifacts in EEG," *Computers in Biology and Medicine*, 2007, 37(11):1660-1671.

Liu et al. (2008). "TinyECC: A Configurable Library for Elliptic Curve Cryptography in Wireless Sensor Networks," *2008 International Conference on Information Processing in Sensor Networks*, pp. 245-256.

Malhotra et al. (2007). "Implementation of Elliptic-Curve Cryptography on Mobile Healthcare Devices," *Proceedings of the 2007 IEEE International Conference on Networking, Sensing and Control*, pp. 239-244.

Poon et al. (2006). "A novel biometrics method to secure wireless body area sensor networks for telemedicine and health," *IEEE Communications Magazine*, Apr. 2006, pp. 73-81.

* cited by examiner

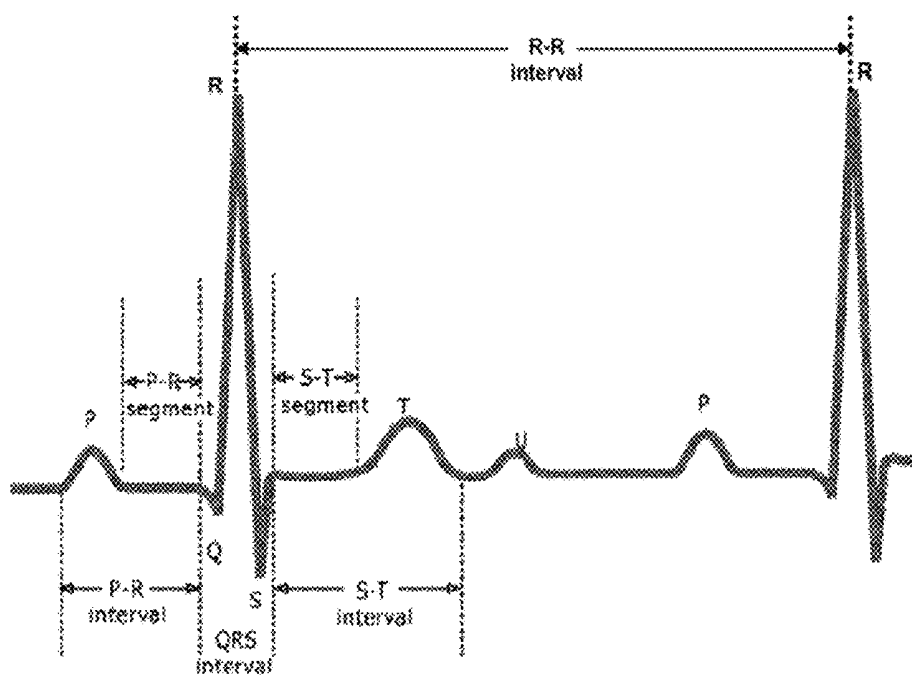
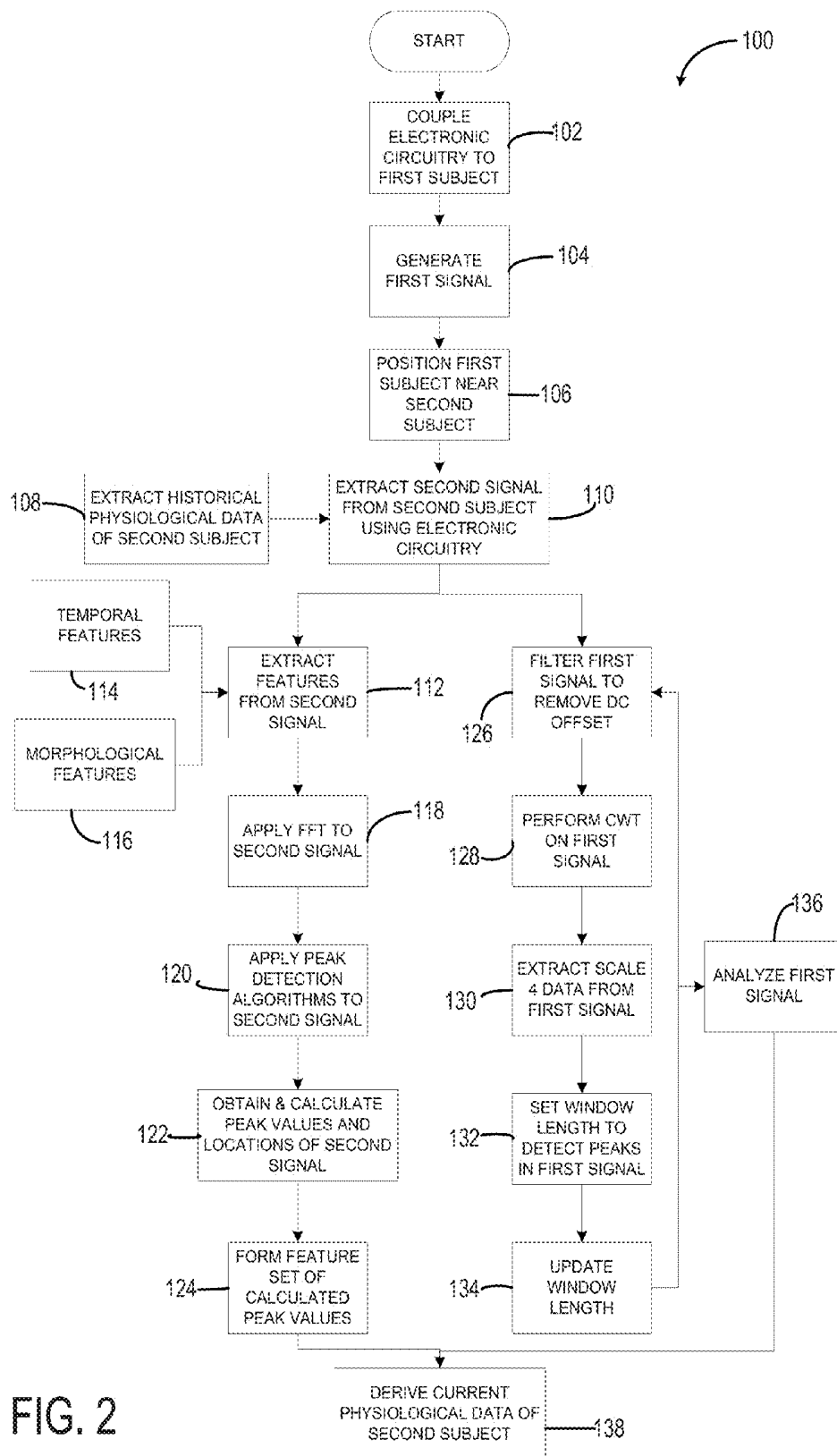


FIG. 1

FIG. 1



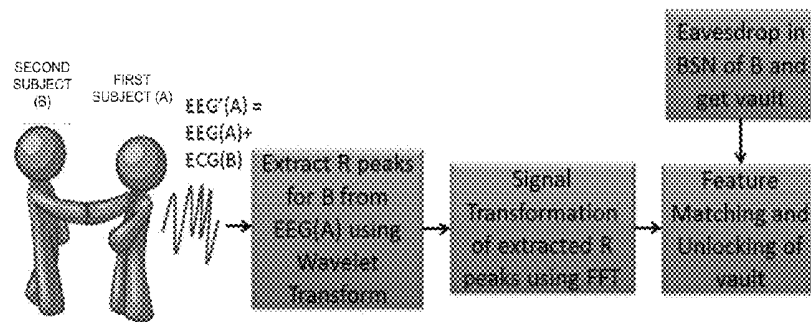


FIG. 3

FIG. 4A

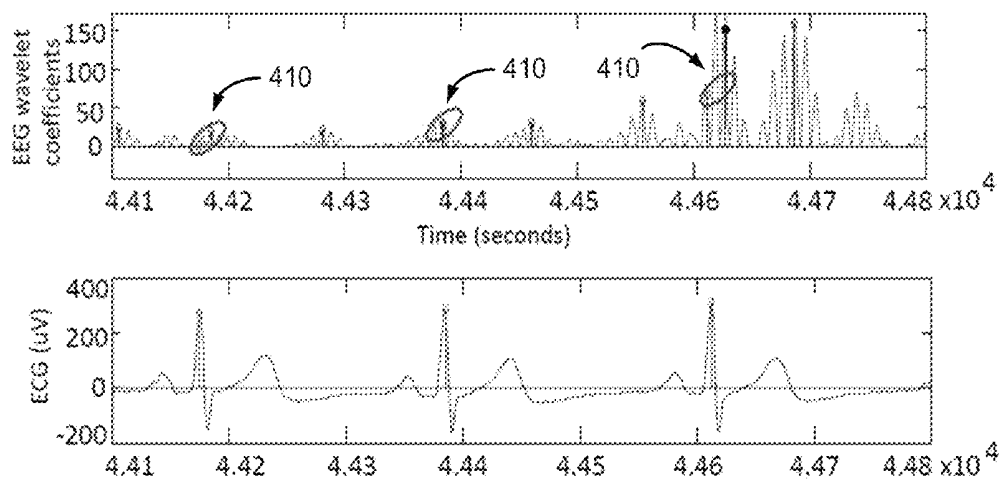


FIG. 4B

Algorithm 2 Algorithm for Extracting ECG from EEG using Wavelet Transform

- 1: Filter the EEG signal to remove DC offset.
- 2: Use Coiflet-1 wavelet to perform CWT on EEG signal.
- 3: Extract the scale 4 data from the CWT processed EEG signal.
- 4: Set window length to detect peaks in CWT processed EEG signal such that threshold y-values in the window length should represent R-peak.
- 5: Update window length after every 5 seconds by averaging the distance between R-peaks obtained in last 5 seconds.
- 6: Repeat step 5 to analyze the whole EEG signal by detecting all R-peaks in it.

FIG. 5

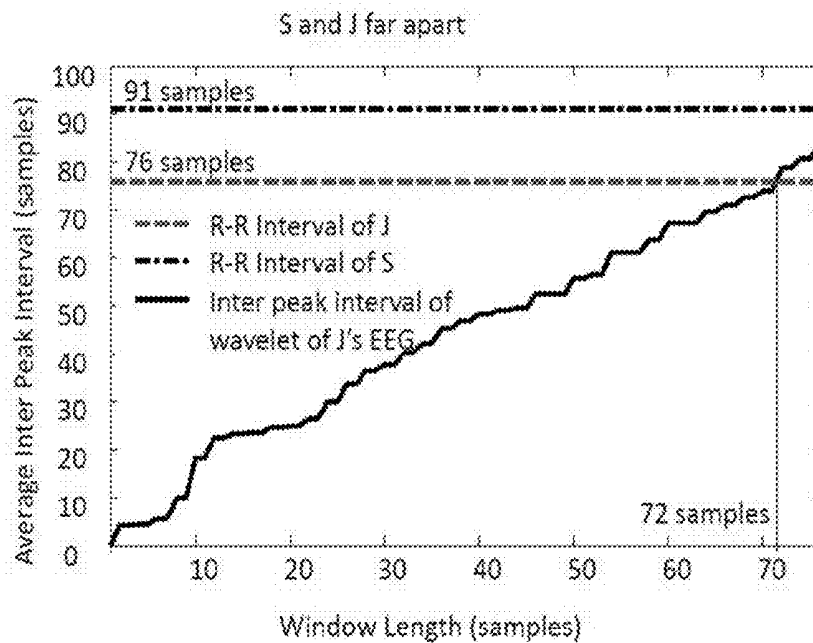


FIG. 6

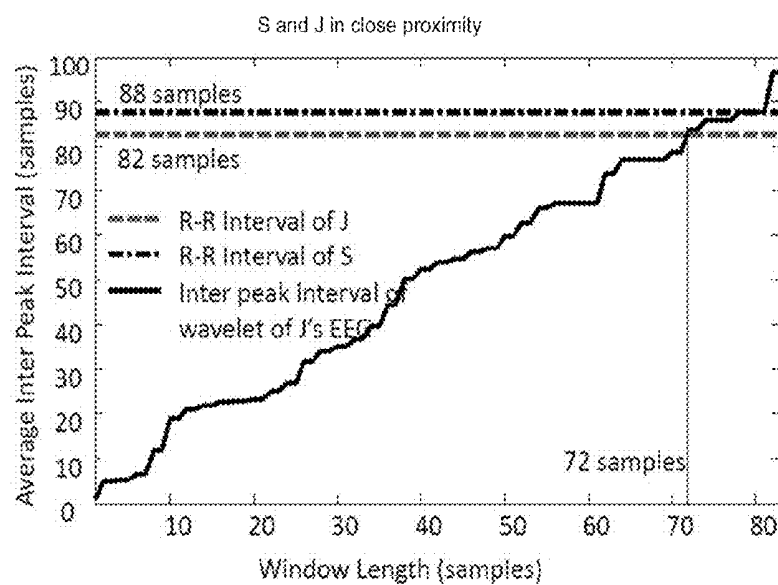


FIG. 7

1

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MODEL-BASED NON-CONTACT PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA ACQUISITION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority from the U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/904,572 filed on Nov. 15, 2013 and titled "Systems and methods for Model Based Non-Contact Physiological Data Acquisition". The present application is also a continuation-in-part of the U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/901,442. The disclosure of each of the above-referenced provisional patent application is incorporated herein by reference.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

This invention was made with government support under CNS-0831544 and IIS-1116385 awarded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The government has certain rights in the invention.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to systems and methods for acquiring physiological data. More particularly, the invention relates to a non-contact method for acquiring the current physiological data of a subject.

Electrocardiography is a methodology of recording of the electrical activity of the heart in a form of an electrocardiogram (ECG), which is a time-varying signal representing such activity. Electrocardiography is known to be an effective and non-invasive diagnostic tool for cardiac monitoring. Several systems have been developed for continuous, remote ECG-monitoring using Body Sensor Networks (BSNs), which include a wireless, battery-operated, body-worn sensor that collecting ECG data and transmitting the data to a gateway device (such as a smart phone, for example). The gateway device reports these data over the internet to a remote base station, which is typically a hospital server or caregiver's computer. Such remote monitoring allows collecting the data during a person's regular daily activity and enables early detection of conditions such as tachycardia or angina. The availability of continuous long-term data can help identify gradual, long term trends in the cardiac health of at-risk patients.

While the physiological-signal-based approach eliminates the need for security key storage and complex exponentiation computation in sensors, the process of collection of physiological data with the use of a BSN on a human body is prone to security breaches and may jeopardize the privacy of the patient. A specific important concern is whether such security measures are vulnerable to attacks when the attacker is in close proximity to a BSN and senses physiological signals through non-contact processes such as, for example, electromagnetic coupling: when two individuals are in close proximity, the electrocardiographic signal of one person can couple with an electroencephalographic signal of the other.

The possibility of procuring physiological information about a person with non-contacting means begs a question of how obviate or patch such vulnerability, and defines a need in a secure system and method configured for acquisition of physiological data using a non-contact method and monitoring at least one subject with no sensors attached in a

2

non-clinical setting where monitoring systems are conventionally not robust against security attacks.

SUMMARY

Solutions provided by the present invention overcome the aforementioned drawbacks by establishing a non-contact method for acquisition of current physiological data from a subject with no sensors attached to the subject.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a method for non-contact acquisition of current physiological data representing a subject is disclosed. The method includes analyzing, with electronic circuitry, a first descriptor of a first electromagnetic wave representing a first physiological status of a first subject to extract a second descriptor of a second electromagnetic wave representing a second physiological status of a second subject, said first electromagnetic wave having been modified by the second electromagnetic wave. The method further includes acquiring a set of historical physiological data associated with the second subject. The current physiological data associated with the second subject is derived based on the set of historical physiological data and a comparison between the first and second descriptors.

In accordance with another embodiment of the method of the invention, the method includes analyzing, with electronic circuitry, a first descriptor of an electroencephalogram (EEG) wave representing a first physiological status of a first subject to extract a second descriptor of an electrocardiogram (ECG) wave representing a second physiological status of a second subject, the EEG wave having been modified by the ECG wave. The method further includes acquiring a set of historical physiological data associated with the second subject. The current physiological data associated with the second subject is derived based on the set of historical physiological data and a comparison between the first and second descriptors.

The foregoing and other aspects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description. In the description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which there is shown by way of illustration a preferred embodiment of the invention. Such embodiment does not necessarily represent the full scope of the invention, however, and reference is made therefore to the claims and herein for interpreting the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood by referring to the following Detailed Description in conjunction with the generally not-to scale Drawings, of which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of an ECG beat.

FIG. 2 is a flow chart setting forth the steps of processes for acquiring physiological data from a subject in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating schematically one implementation of the process illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are graphs showing, respectively, R peaks from ECG data and a wavelet transform of EEG data in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a chart showing an algorithm for extracting ECG data from EEG data using wavelet transform according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing a comparison of R-R intervals of a first and second subject that are far apart, and an average inter peak interval of a wavelet transform of the first subject's EEG.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing a comparison of R-R intervals of the first and second subject of FIG. 6 that are in close proximity, and an average inter peak interval of a wavelet transform of the first subject's EEG.

The sizes and relative scales of elements in Drawings may be set to be different from actual ones to appropriately facilitate simplicity, clarity, and understanding of the Drawings. For the same reason, not all elements present in one Drawing may necessarily be shown in another.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Wireless sensors in Body Sensor Networks (BSNs) typically employ some form of cryptography to encrypt physiological data while sending it to a base station over the insecure wireless channel. The use of physiological data, collected by the sensors to generate cryptographic keys was proposed to be used for secure communication as a lightweight and usable alternative to traditional elliptic key or shared secret key cryptography. Physiological-signal-based security has two working principles: a) time variance: the features used for generation of cryptographic keys vary over time and hence replay intrusions are not possible, and b) variance among individuals, where physiological features of one individual is very different from those of the other. Hence, an implicit assumption is that to break the physiological signal based security the attacker has to possess the sample by sample physiological data, which was used to generate the key.

In fact, these two assumptions may not hold and physiological-signal-based security can be perturbed using generative models, which only require certain limited features (such as data acquired in the past, as opposed to sample-by-sample physiological measurements) to be operable.

Generative models are morphological and signal variations from historical or raw data (past data). These models are trained using the historical or raw data so that they can replicate the diagnostic features for a particular person. Generative models use clinically important features from physiological signals such as R-R interval, high frequency and low frequency ratio, and heart rate for ECG signal. The signal obtained from sensor and synthetic signal obtained from generative model are not time synchronized. In other words, the existing generative models provide signals (data) that are equivalent, in some key parameters, to the present, current physiological signals and parameters characterizing the subject at this moment.

However, the signals of the generative models are well correlated in frequency domain because of the same diagnostic features. Currently available BSN security methods rely on diagnostic features of human physiology. Generative models also use these features to generate physiological signals which do not vary over time.

If a generative model of the physiological signal using past data is available, then, based on such signal, diagnostically-equivalent present signals can be regenerated and used to gain understanding of the current status of the subject.

The ECG signal has been extensively studied and used for cardiac diagnosis. The basic unit of an ECG is a so-called "beat" signal, and the shape of this beat signal is referred to as the ECG morphology. Referring to FIG. 1 (showing a single beat and a portion of the following beat), a single beat includes P, Q, R, S and T waves, with a U wave present in some cases. The R wave is typically the most prominent and easy to identify in a beat. The Q, R and S waves are often

jointly considered in a single complex, called the QRS complex. The shape, amplitude and relative locations of the constituent waves are key features of an ECG, and are referred to herein as morphology features. These features vary across individuals, but are expected to remain fairly stable for a given person, in the absence of pathological conditions.

The duration of time between two consecutive R peaks is referred to the R-R interval, and a value reciprocal to this duration of time provides the instantaneous heart rate. Even in a healthy person, the R-R interval varies across beats due to several physiological factors. This variation is described using temporal features such as mean and standard deviation of heart rate, for example, and spectral features such as Low Frequency/High Frequency (LF/HF) ratio. The temporal and spectral features of the ECG are referred to herein as inter beat features.

An ECG is inherently a low amplitude electrical signal and is often corrupted by noise from various sources such as those associated with equipment (for example, electrical mains), muscle, and patient movement or respiration. As a result, the measured signal must be filtered to extract the underlying ECG waveform. Among the constituent waves, the QRS complex of a beat can be determined using computationally lightweight, not consuming substantial computational time algorithms. The extraction of data representing P and T waves, however, requires advanced filtering techniques that are computationally expensive to implement on sensors.

In contradistinction with the related art, embodiments of the present invention utilize a generative ECG model configured to produce synthetic (created by a user based on computational models, in reliance on limited information) ECG signals based on a set of input parameters. Some embodiments of the invention may use one of or a combination of known dynamic model generators, such as ECGSYN. ECGSYN provides modeling of an ECG signal as a point moving around a unit circle, and employs differential equations to describe its motion. See, for example, www.physionet.org/physiotools/ecgsyn. The individual waves are modeled as a summation of Gaussian functions.

Embodiments of the present invention, providing a novel generative-model-based technique to acquire physiological data, is based on the realization that, caused by the electromagnetic field generated by the human heart, the ECG signal of one subject and the EEG signal of another subject that are in close proximity to one another, may be operably coupled. Using this coupling principle, an embodiment of the present invention allows the first subject to non-invasively obtain the physiological data of the second subject without requiring the second subject to wear any devices on his body. In addition, the physiological data of the second subject may be acquired without the first subject being in contact with the second subject.

The inter-beat features of ECG are modeled, according to ECGSYN, using 3 parameters: hrmean, hrstd and lfhratio, corresponding to mean heart rate, standard deviation of heart rate and LF/HF ratio respectively. For the morphology features, each wave is represented by 3 parameters: (a, b, θ), which determine its height, width and distance to R peak, respectively. For example, the Q wave is represented by the 3-tuple (a_Q , b_Q , and θ_Q).

Referring now to FIG. 2, a flow chart 100 (showing some steps of a method for non-contact acquisition of current physiological data representing a subject) is provided. To start the data acquisition process, a first subject (for example, a caregiver) may be equipped with electronic

circuitry at process block 102. Such electronic circuitry may include a lead, a sensor or another device appropriately configured to detect an electromagnetic signal (such as, for example, an EEG signal). The first subject may be a human or even non-human (provided that such non-human subject is chosen to produce a measureable electromagnetic signal at process block 104). The electronic circuitry may be worn by the first subject or otherwise coupled to the first subject so that the EEG signal of the first subject may still be measured by the electronic circuitry. For example, in one embodiment, the electronic circuitry may be coupled to the first subject's head or to another portion of the first subject's body, such as their chest or arm. Alternatively, the electronic circuitry may be wirelessly coupled to the first subject.

At process step 106, a second subject (the target subject, whose current physiological data are to be collected, for example a patient under the care of the first subject) and the first subject equipped with the electronic circuitry are positioned in close proximity to each other. In an alternative embodiment, the first and second subject may be in physical contact with each other. Such physical contact, however, is not generally required.

At process block 108, a set of historical (reference) physiological data of the second subject (that may have been previously acquired and stored on appropriate tangible, non-transitory storage medium) is obtained (extracted) from the storage. The set of historical physiological data may be processed with a data processor (not shown) configured to access the tangible storage medium. The electronic circuitry may then acquire an ECG signal from the second subject at process block 110. The electronic circuitry may also define a plurality of features from the data representing the ECG signal at process block 112. A methodology of defining such features of the ECG signal may be performed as described in the U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/901,442, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

As described above, the generative algorithm may be a function of time and physiological parameters of the ECG signal, $G=f(t, a, b, c, \dots)$. The parameters a, b, c , and so on can be of two types as shown at process blocks 114 and 116, respectively: (1) temporal parameters, which represent time properties of the signal (such as, for example, average heart rate, standard deviation) and (2) morphological parameters, which represent the shape of the signal (e.g., relative height of R peak with respect to Q peak for ECG signals). The temporal features at process block 114 are often used for diagnosis while the morphological parameters at process block 116 are obtained through a training phase. In the training phase, an interval of the physiological signal is taken and a mathematical model is fitted to it. The parameters of the mathematical model capture the morphology of the signal.

The ECG signal has five peaks: P, Q, R, S, and T. Each peak may be represented using a Gaussian function with parameters a, b , and θ which determine its height, width, and distance to R peak, respectively. The inter-beat features of ECG (i.e., mean and standard deviation of heart rate and LF/HF ratio) may be modeled using three parameters: $hrmean$, $hrstd$ and $lthfratio$, respectively.

The ECG signal may be processed in a frequency domain which may give a better idea about the physiology of the second subject as compared to time domain. In the feature extraction process at process block 112, a FFT algorithm may be applied to the ECG signal at process block 118. Afterwards, at process block 120 a peak detection algorithm may be applied on the processed ECG signal to get peak

values p_v and the locations of the peaks p_i , as shown at process block 122. For every peak, the feature is calculated as concatenation of location of peak and its value, $p_i p_v$. The set of all calculated features for every peak in the FFT processed signal forms an extracted feature set for that signal at process block 124. This set of calculation may be done for each sensor in the network. Because the physiological signals, such as the ECG signal, do not change in their morphology over time, historical physiological data of the second subject may be used to learn the morphological features of the generative models. However, to obtain temporal features, the concept recognized as a principle of electricity of touch (according to which an exchange of electromagnetic energy produced by the heart is defined and occurs when people touch or are in proximity of one another) may be used. The electromagnetic field generated by heart is much stronger than that of brain electrical signals. It has been experimentally proven that, due to the stronger electromagnetic field generated by heart, whenever people come in contact with each other or even if they are in proximity with each other, the heart signal of one person gets reflected in the brain signal of other person, as shown at process block 110. If ECG and EEG for different people in contact by touch or in proximity are overlayed then they show similar wave form. Also, particularly the alpha wave in the EEG signal of one person has a strong relation with R-waves in the ECG signal of other person in close proximity. Using this result, the electronic circuitry of the first subject may have access to temporal features by only holding hands or staying in proximity with that person while wearing the electronic circuitry (e.g., an EEG sensor).

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates steps of acquisition of the features of the ECG signal from the second subject using the electronic circuitry attached to the first subject. Such data acquisition turns on the idea that the EEG signal (and, in particular, alpha-wave) of one person has a strong relation to the R-waves in the ECG signal of another person with whom the other is in contact. Here, the first subject wears an EEG sensor, sensing EEG(A), and comes in close proximity of the second subject sensing ECG(B). The first subject ("intruder") comes in close proximity (or even in contact with by, for example, shaking hands) with example, with the second subject ("target") and his EEG, EEG'(A) that contains EEG(A) plus the ECG R waves of the second subject (ECG(B)). The first subject's electronic circuitry then appropriately samples the EEG signals to perform a windowed wavelet transform, as will be described in detail below, on EEG'(A). For each upward wave of ECG(B) there exists a corresponding "oscillation" in the wavelet transform. The oscillations are localized and converted to peaks using an adaptive thresholding technique. The R peaks from ECG(B) and the peaks of wavelet coefficients of EEG'(A) are shown in FIGS. 4A, 4B. According to the idea of the invention, the data representing peaks obtained from EEG'(A) may then be used to determine the heart rate, standard deviation, and LF/HF ratio of ECG(B). The data processing involves removing the EEG peaks 410 corresponding to P, Q, S, and T waves in the ECG by performing peak detection in the ECG and appropriate mapping of such detected peaks to EEG peaks. The so determined temporal features combined with the morphology features can be used to generate the ECG signals of the target.

Referring again to FIG. 2, at process block 128 a continuous wavelet transform (CWT) may be performed on the EEG signal to capture temporal and morphological features in the signal to enable the CWT to be further used for analyzing physiological signals. A CWT provides informa-

tion about the available frequencies in the signal at a particular time, whereas the Fourier transform (FT) can only illustrate frequency content in the overall signal. Therefore, to identify ECG signals within the EEG signal, a CWT is preferred over the FT as both temporal and morphological information are required. CWT uses a basic signal function which is scaled according to the frequency and time shift allowing specific shape properties of the signal to be analyzed. CWT for $x(t)$ may be expressed as shown in Formula (1) below:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \varphi \left(\frac{t-b}{a} \right) dt, \quad (1)$$

where, $a > 0$ is a scaling parameter, b is a shift parameter and φ is a wavelet function. The scale parameter a may be used to denote how much the wavelet is stretched or compressed. Smaller values of a may suggest a more compressed wavelet, whereas larger values of a would indicate that the shape of the wavelet is more stretched. R-peaks in ECG from EEG signal are then obtained using Coiflet-1 wavelet with scale parameter 4 (see, for example, J.-A. Jiang et al., *Computers in biology and medicine*, vol. 37, no. 11, pp. 1660-1671, 2007; incorporated herein by reference) as shown at process block 130. Extraction of ECG R-peaks from the EEG with the use of the CWT can be effectuated with the use of an algorithm some steps of which are shown in FIG. 5. These R-peaks may be further used to create model for ECG signal of the second subject (target).

Notably, extracting the ECG signal of the second ("target") subject from the EEG signal of the first ("intruder") subject at process block 110 may be complemented with filtering the EEG signal of the first subject to remove a DC offset at process block 126. The wavelet transformations already performed may have the effect of enhancing the frequency of the EEG signal. (When the frequency of the EEG signal is enhanced, the embedded ECG signal also experienced amplification and its detection becomes simplified.) In one specific embodiment, the model may be only concerned with the frequency spectrum excluding a DC signal and therefore the DC offset may be removed from the calculations. Indeed, a signal practically qualified as a DC signal is a low-frequency signal, and typically corresponds to those frequencies at which the breathing activity occurs. The present invention is not concerned with breathing activity, so the DC-like signals are eliminated from consideration. Once the DC offset has been removed at process block 126, a Coiflet-1 wavelet may be used to perform a continuous wavelet transform (CWT) on the EEG signal at process block 128, as previously mentioned.

The purpose of the Coiflet-1 wavelet is to isolate an ECG signal embedded within the EEG signal. This may be more easily accomplished using the Coiflet-1 wavelet because of its similarities to an ECG signal (as compared with, for example, haar or Mexican hat wavelets known in the art, which are deficient in resembling ECG signals). By repeatedly measuring the signal peak within a shifting timing window, the R-peak may be established for a given ECG signal. In other embodiments, detecting the ECG signal within the EEG signal is not limited to using the Coiflet wavelet. Other methods or wavelets may be used to accomplish the task of isolating the ECG signal within the EEG signal.

In further reference to FIGS. 2 and 5, after the EEG signal has undergone a Coiflet transformation (or another transfor-

mation as appropriate), the ECG signal may be extracted from the EEG signal using a scale 4 data, for example, at process block 130. The scale data allows the stretching or compressing of the ECG signal (transformed with the Coiflet) for the purposes of measuring the ECG signal. Such scaling of the Coiflet allows the wavelet to be shrunk or stretched to match the ECG signal. A window length may be set (a specific number of samples starting at a specific point and ending at another specific point) to detect a plurality of peaks in the Coiflet processed EEG signal at process block 132. The window length of the algorithm of FIG. 5 may be updated and/or adjusted at process block 134 and subjected to the steps previously outlined above. In an exemplary embodiment, the window length is adjusted at process block 134 every 5 seconds, however, this window-update period of time may be shorter or longer in other embodiments. At process block 136, the whole EEG signal is analyzed by detecting all R-peaks in it. By comparing the features of the EEG and ECG signals and the historical physiological data of the second subject, the current physiological data of the second subject may be derived at process block 138.

Referring now to FIGS. 6 and 7, an example is provided of application of the Algorithm 2 of FIG. 5 to the first subject (J) and the second subject (S). Initially in a first time period (corresponding to FIG. 6), the first and second subjects are spatially separated from one another. In a following second time period (corresponding to FIG. 7), the first and second subject are in close proximity of one another. Each of the first and second time periods was set to 30 seconds. The window length of Algorithm 2 was varied from 1 sample to 128 samples. The inter peak interval (between the peaks determined from EEG signals) was determined. When the first subject (J) was away from the second subject (S), the average inter peak interval of the wavelet of the first subject's EEG (with a window length equal to the average R-R interval of the first subject) was equal to the average R-R interval of the first subject. However, when the first and second subjects were in proximity, the average inter peak interval of the wavelet transform of the first subject's EEG (with a window length equal to the average R-R interval of the first subject's ECG) was reduced considerably thereby indicating an overlap of the second subject's and the first subject's R peaks in the first subject's ECG, as shown in FIG. 7. The R peaks of the second subject were then obtained by removing the first subject's R peaks from the peaks obtained from the first subject's EEG's wavelet transform. The minimum and maximum probabilities were 0.24 and 0.5, respectively. Accordingly, the current physiological data and diagnostic parameters of the second subject were determined based on the first subject's EEG.

References throughout this specification to "one embodiment," "an embodiment," "a related embodiment," or similar language mean that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the referred to "embodiment" is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, appearances of the phrases "in one embodiment," "in an embodiment," and similar language throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, all refer to the same embodiment. It is to be understood that no portion of disclosure, taken on its own and in possible connection with a figure, is intended to provide a complete description of all features of the invention.

In addition, when the present disclosure describes features of the invention with reference to corresponding drawings (in which like numbers represent the same or similar elements, wherever possible), the depicted structural elements are generally not to scale, and certain components are

enlarged relative to the other components for purposes of emphasis and understanding. It is to be understood that no single drawing is intended to support a complete description of all features of the invention. In other words, a given drawing is generally descriptive of only some, and generally not all, features of the invention. A skilled artisan will recognize that the invention may possibly be practiced without one or more of the specific features, elements, components, structures, details, or characteristics, or with the use of other methods, components, materials, and so forth. Furthermore, the described single features, structures, or characteristics of the invention may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more further embodiments.

The invention as recited in claims appended to this disclosure is intended to be assessed in light of the disclosure as a whole, including features disclosed in prior art to which reference is made.

The present invention has been described in terms of one or more preferred embodiments, and it should be appreciated that many equivalents, alternatives, variations, and modifications, aside from those expressly stated, are possible and within the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for non-contact acquisition of current physiological data representing a subject, the method comprising:
 - detecting an electromagnetic wave at least in part generated by a first subject with electronic circuitry that is associated with said first subject;
 - said electromagnetic wave including a first electromagnetic wave that has been modified by a second electromagnetic wave,
 - said first electromagnetic wave representing a first physiological state of said first subject,
 - wherein said second electromagnetic wave is generated by a second subject and represents a second physiological state of said second subject;
 - based on a first parameter of said first electromagnetic wave, that has been determined with a programmable processor from the electromagnetic wave at least in part generated by said first subject, determining a second parameter of said second electromagnetic wave;
 - acquiring a set of historical physiological data associated with the second subject from a tangible, non-transitory data storage medium; and
 - deriving current physiological data representing current physiological state of the second subject based on said set of historical physiological data and a comparison between the first and second parameters, the deriving further comprising:
 - a) filtering, with the electronic circuitry, the first electromagnetic wave emitted by the first subject to remove a DC offset thereof;

- b) performing a continuous wavelet transform (CWT) of the first electromagnetic wave to form a CWT-transformed first electromagnetic wave;
 - c) extracting a scale parameter data from the CWT-transformed first electromagnetic wave;
 - d) setting a duration of a time-gate to detect a plurality of peaks of said CWT-transformed first electromagnetic wave;
 - e) updating said duration; and
 - f) repeating steps a) through e) to analyze the first electromagnetic wave.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising attaching the electronic circuitry to the first subject.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining, with the processor, a plurality of parameters from the second electromagnetic wave generated by the second subject.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the plurality of parameters include at least one of a mean heart rate, standard deviation of heart rate, and a low-frequency to high-frequency ratio of an electrocardiogram of the second subject.
5. The method of claim 3, wherein said determining the plurality of parameters from the second electromagnetic wave further comprises:
 - performing a fast fourier transform (FFT) of the second electromagnetic wave to generate a first signal;
 - determining a plurality of peaks of the first signal;
 - calculating peak features for each peak of the plurality of peaks; and
 - generating a feature set including said peak features for each peak of the plurality of peaks of the first signal.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein said performing the CWT of the first electromagnetic wave includes employing a Coiflet-1 wavelet algorithm.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein said first electromagnetic wave includes an electroencephalographic wave, wherein said second electromagnetic wave includes an electrocardiographic (ECG) wave, and wherein said repeating includes repeating steps a) through e) to detect all of P, Q, R, S, and T-peaks present in the ECG wave.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the first subject and the second subject are at least one of a human subject and a non-human subject.
9. The method of claim 1, further comprising positioning the first subject in close proximity to the second subject.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein said deriving current physiological data includes employing a principle of electricity of touch.
11. The method of claim 1, further including analyzing said set of historical physiological data that represent the second subject and comparing the first and second parameters with the processor to obtain current physiological data representing the first subject.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于基于模型的非接触生理数据采集的系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	US9642543	公开(公告)日	2017-05-09
申请号	US14/542172	申请日	2014-11-14
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	班纳吉AYAN 古普塔SANDEEP		
申请(专利权)人(译)	班纳吉AYAN 古普塔, SANDEEP K. S.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	亚利桑那板校董		
[标]发明人	BANERJEE AYAN GUPTA SANDEEP K S		
发明人	BANERJEE, AYAN GUPTA, SANDEEP K. S.		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0436 A61B5/0452 A61B5/00 A61B5/024		
CPC分类号	A61B5/02405 A61B5/0006 A61B5/0024 A61B5/0452 A61B5/0456 A61B5/0205 A61B5/0245 A61B5/04014 A61B5/0476 A61B5/7257 A61B5/726		
代理机构(译)	夸尔斯和BRADY LLP		
代理人(译)	SIDORIN, YAKOV		
优先权	61/904572 2013-11-15 US		
其他公开文献	US20150087931A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

用于非接触式获取表示受试者的当前生理数据的系统和方法。表示第一对象的当前生理状态的第一电磁波由表示第一对象附近的第二对象的当前生理状态的第二电磁波修改。用电子电路测量表示第一对象的第一生理状态的第一电磁波参数，以提取第二电磁波参数。获取与第二对象相关联的历史生理数据。然后，基于第二对象的历史生理数据和第一和第二参数之间的比较，导出表示第二对象的当前生理状态的当前生理数据。

