



US 20190167123A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
HIDAKA et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0167123 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 6, 2019**

(54) **BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION MEASUREMENT DEVICE, BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION MEASUREMENT SYSTEM, AND BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION MEASUREMENT METHOD**

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/325,501**

(22) PCT Filed: **Aug. 2, 2017**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2017/028131**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Feb. 14, 2019**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 30, 2016 (JP) 2016-168351

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 5/0245 (2006.01)

A61B 5/026 (2006.01)

A61B 5/1455 (2006.01)

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

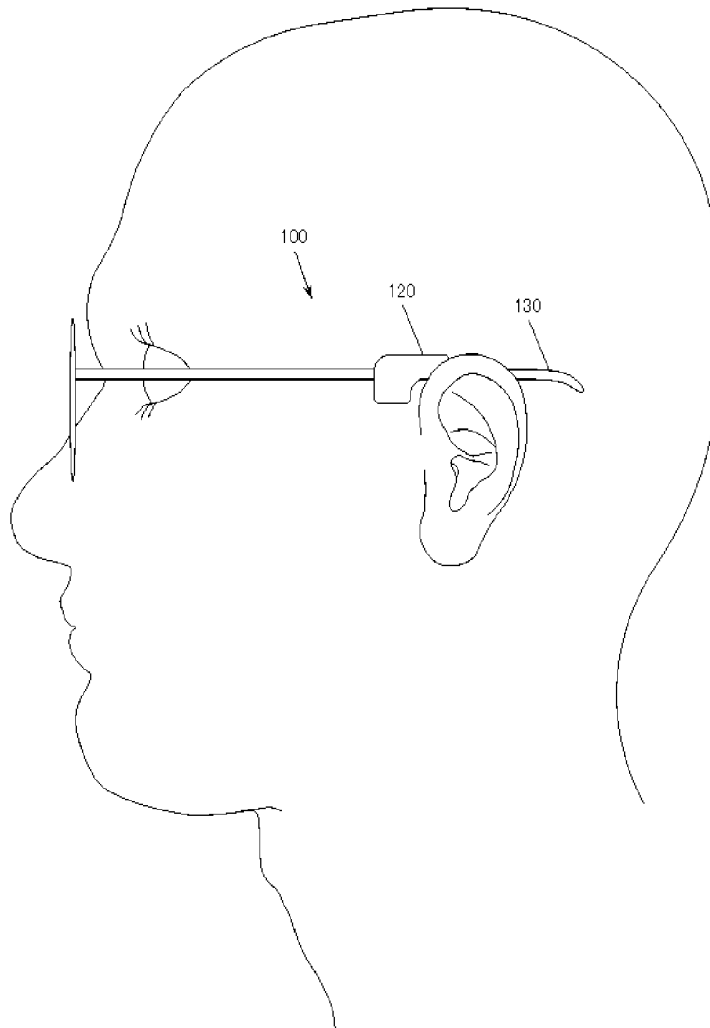
CPC *A61B 5/0245* (2013.01); *A61B 5/026*

(2013.01); *A61B 5/02438* (2013.01); *A61B*

5/6816 (2013.01); *A61B 5/1455* (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A biological information measurement device comprising a sensor configured to measure biological information, wherein the sensor is supported by a wearing portion configured to be worn on a head of a human body, and is located at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in the head when in a state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head.



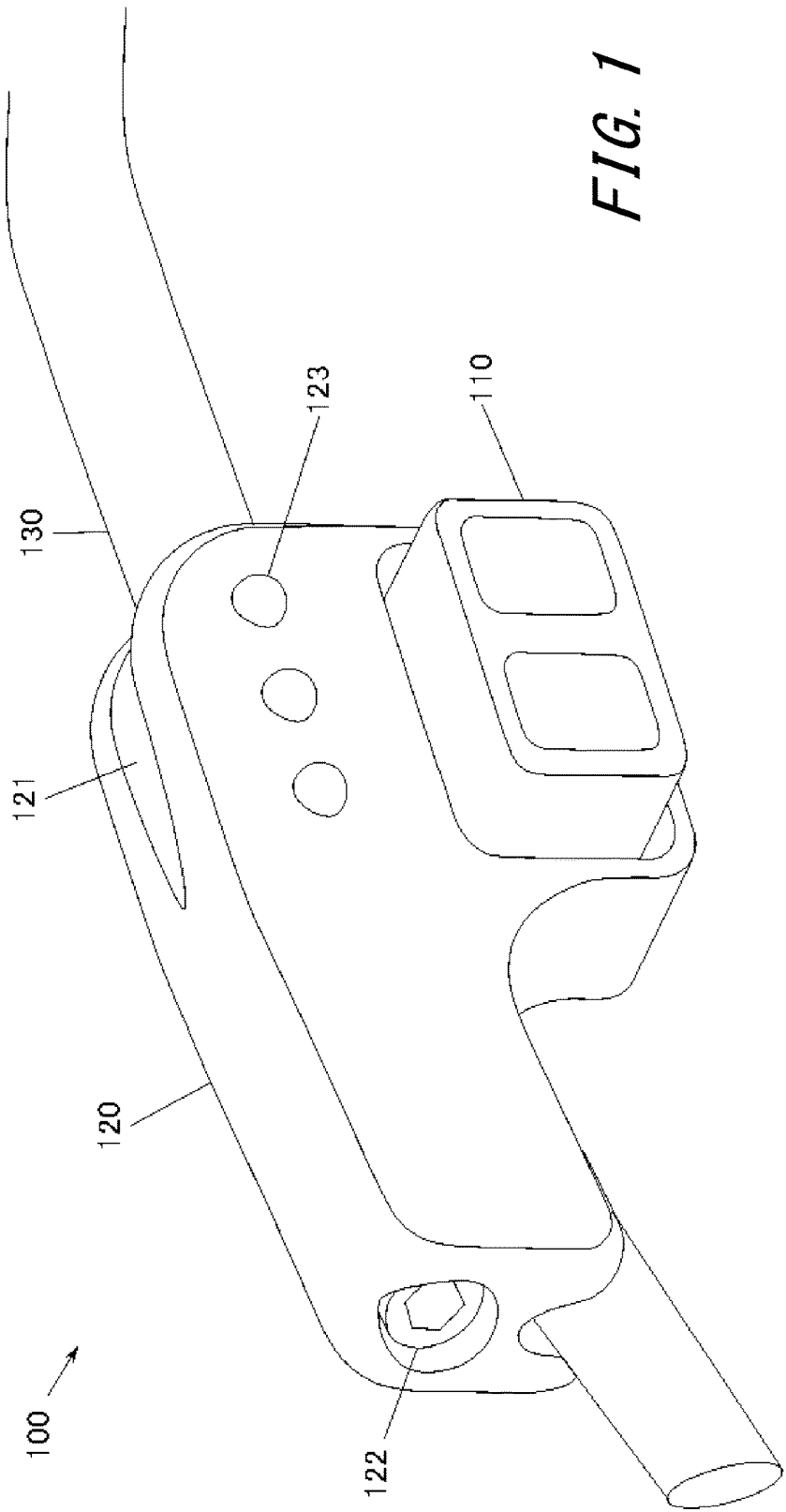


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

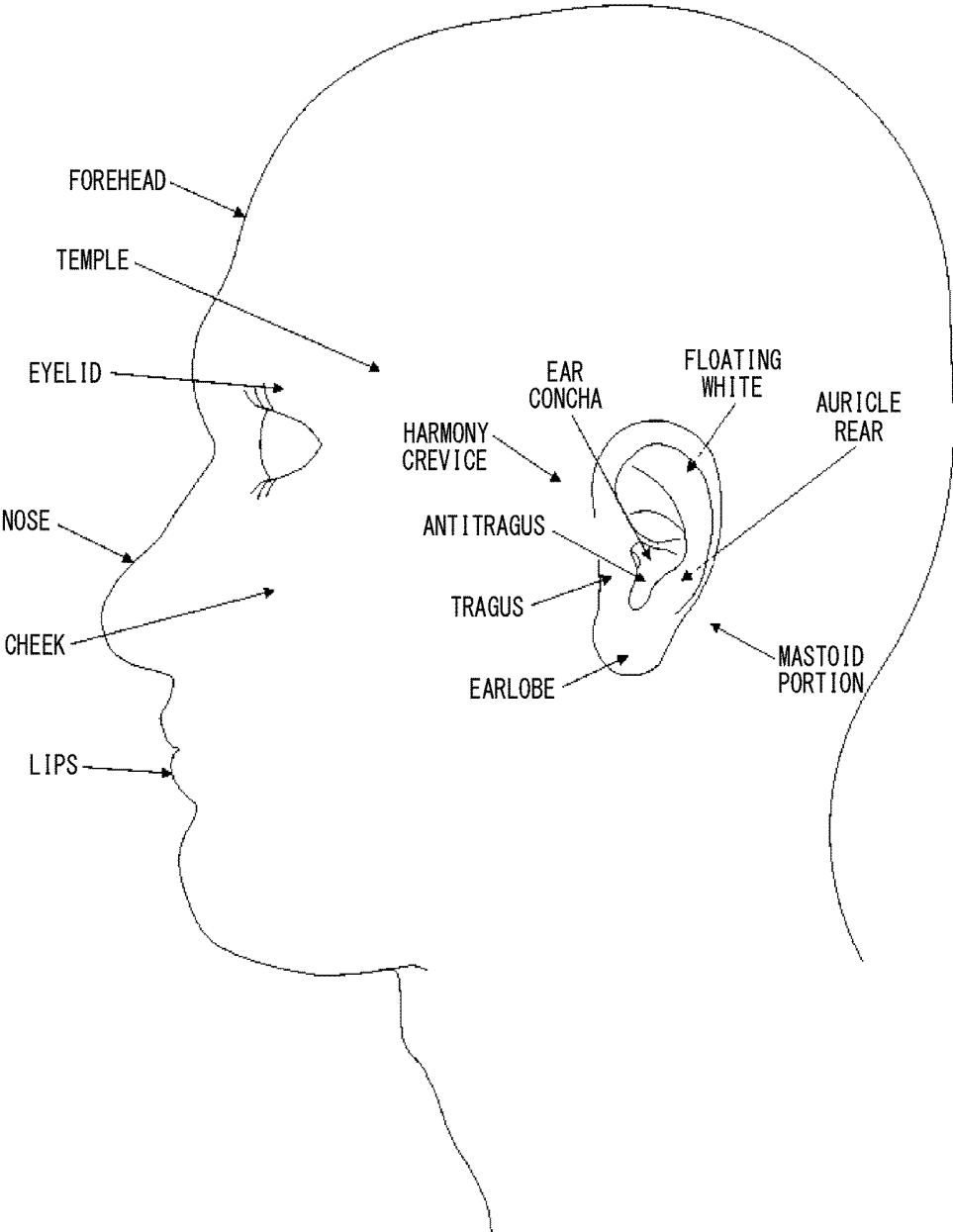


FIG. 3

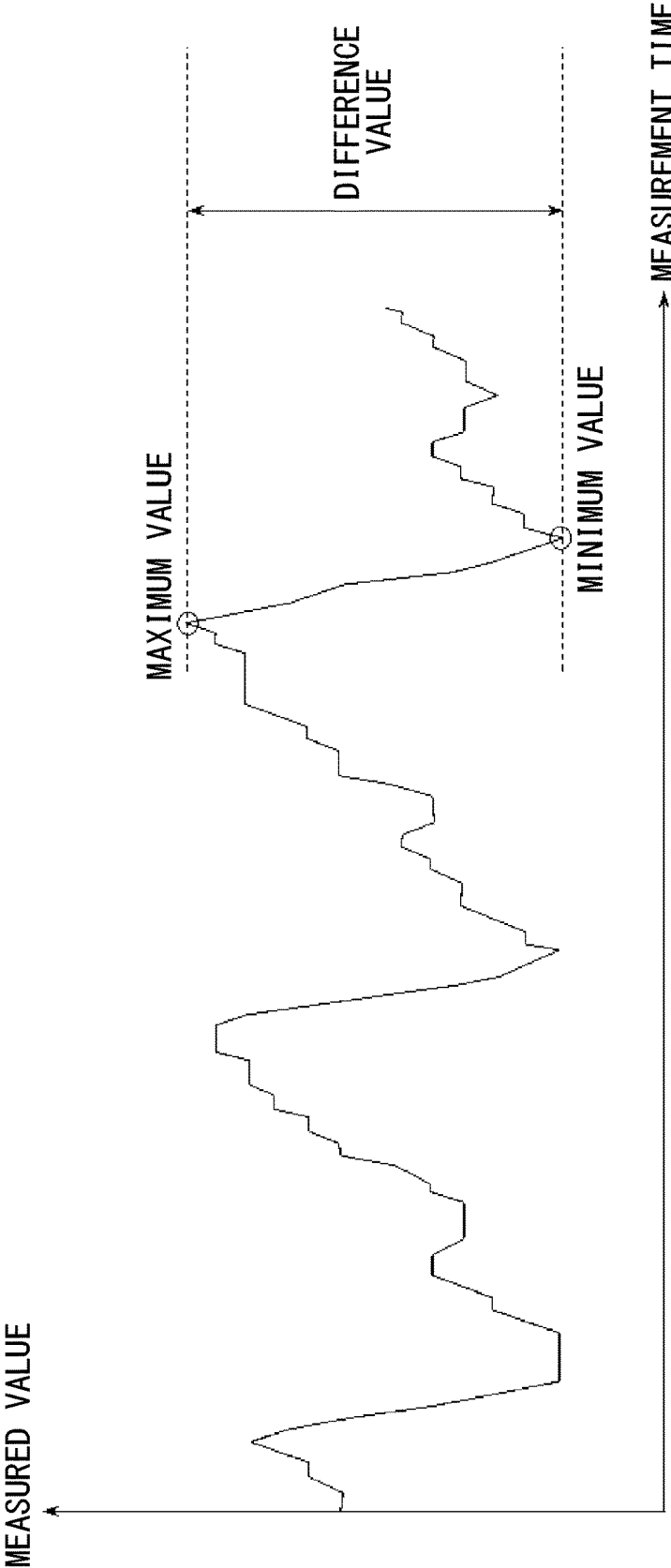


FIG. 4

PART NAME	MEASURED VALUE		
	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	DIFFERENCE VALUE
EYELID	—	—	—
NOSE	—	—	—
CHEEK	—	—	—
TRAGUS	2415	2419	4
EARLOBE	1863	1869	6
EAR CONCHA	2159	2165	6
FOREHEAD	2185	2193	8
LIPS	1649	1657	8
TEMPLE	2125	2133	8
AURICLE REAR	2439	2447	8
ANTITRAGUS	2377	2385	8
MASTOID PORTION	1837	1845	8
FLOATING WHITE	1953	1963	10
HARMONY CREVICE	2193	2205	12

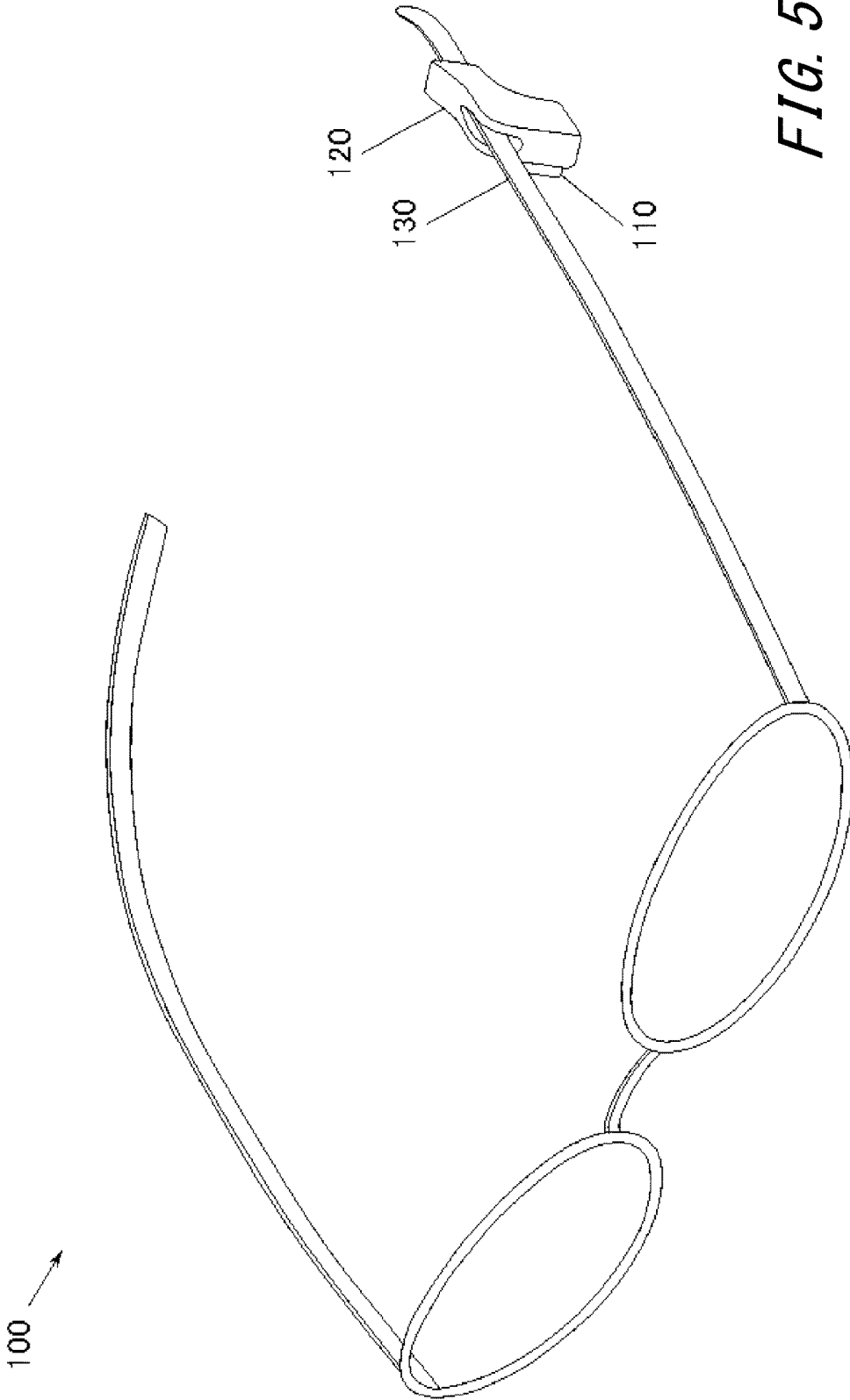


FIG. 5

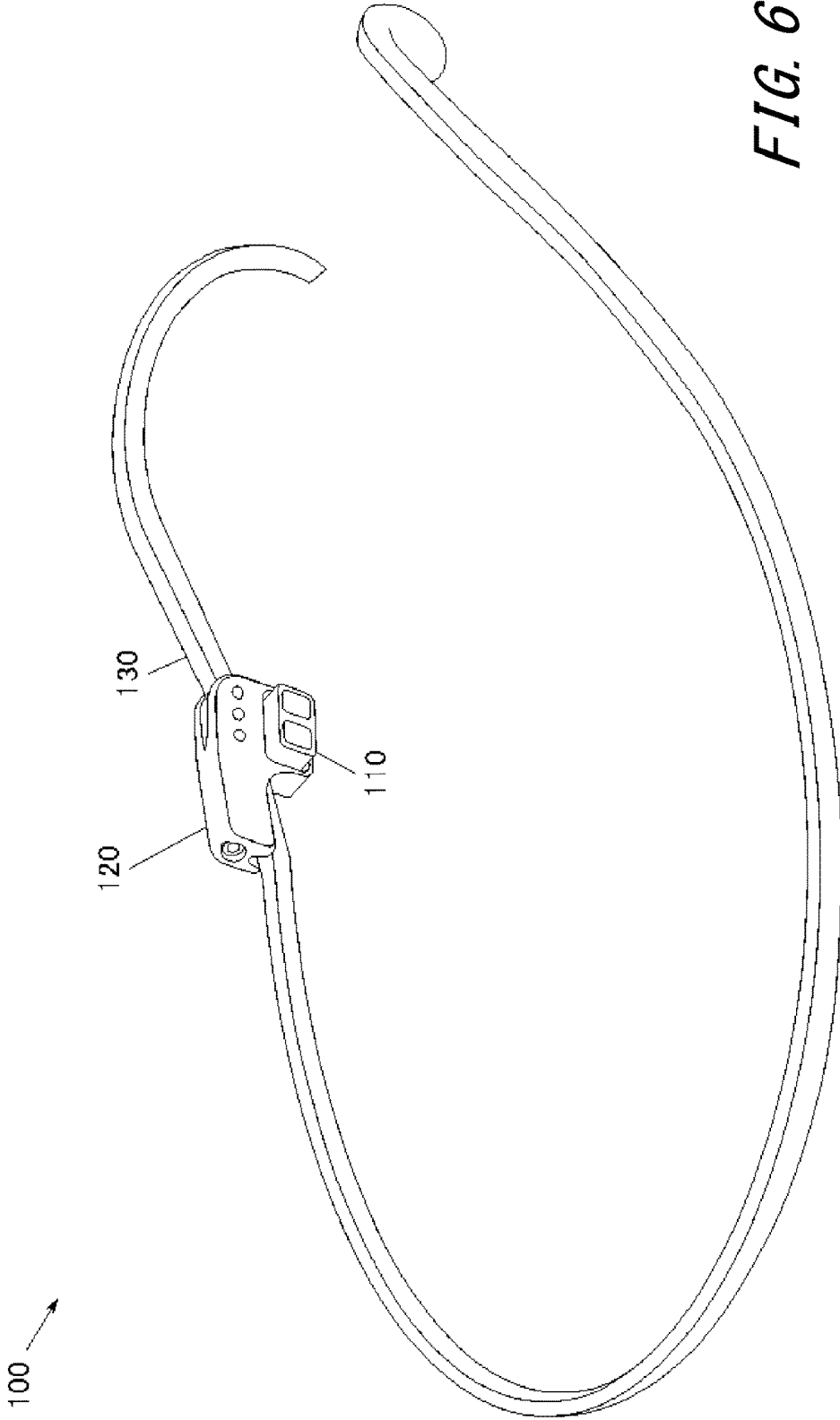


FIG. 7

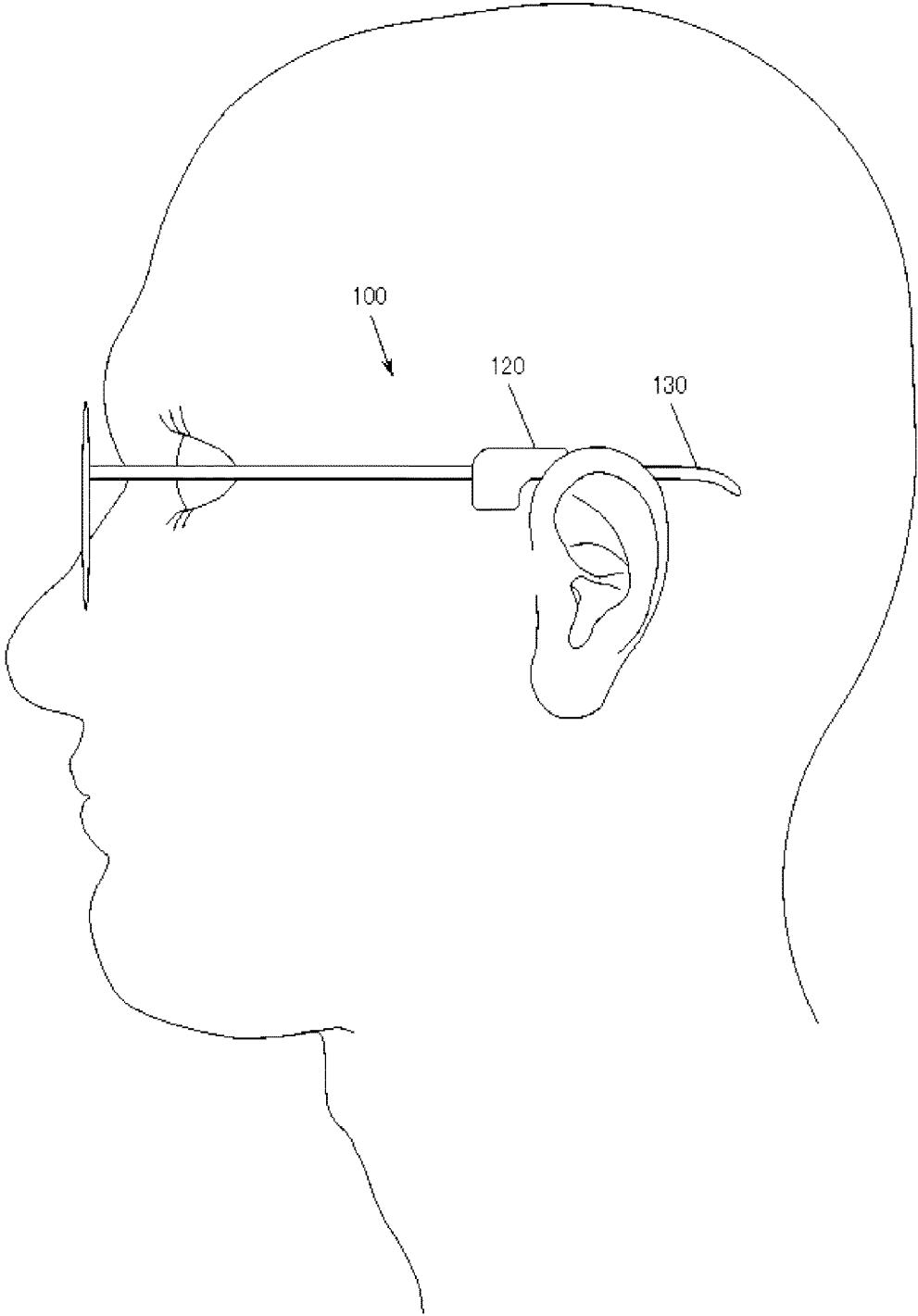


FIG. 8

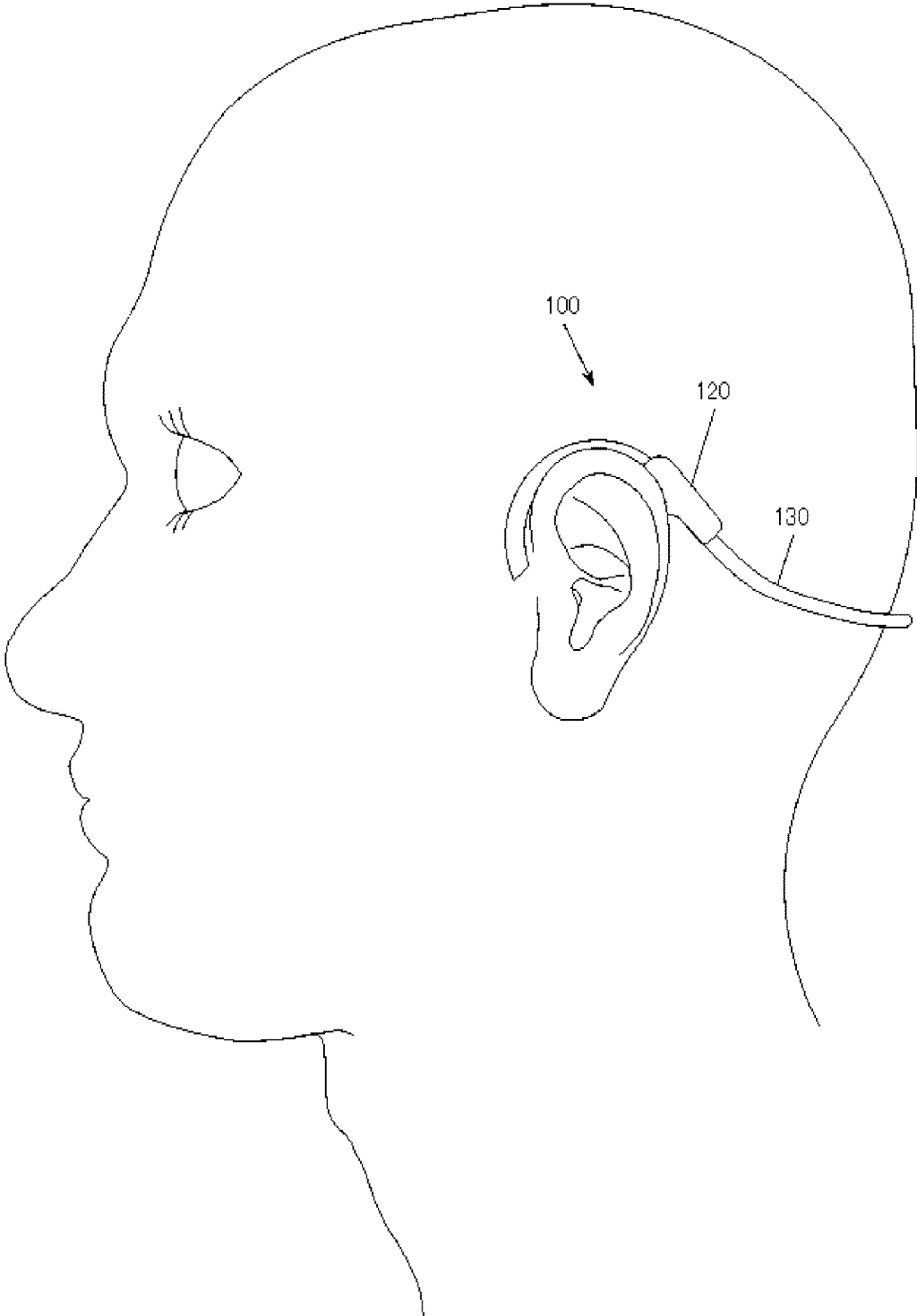


FIG. 9

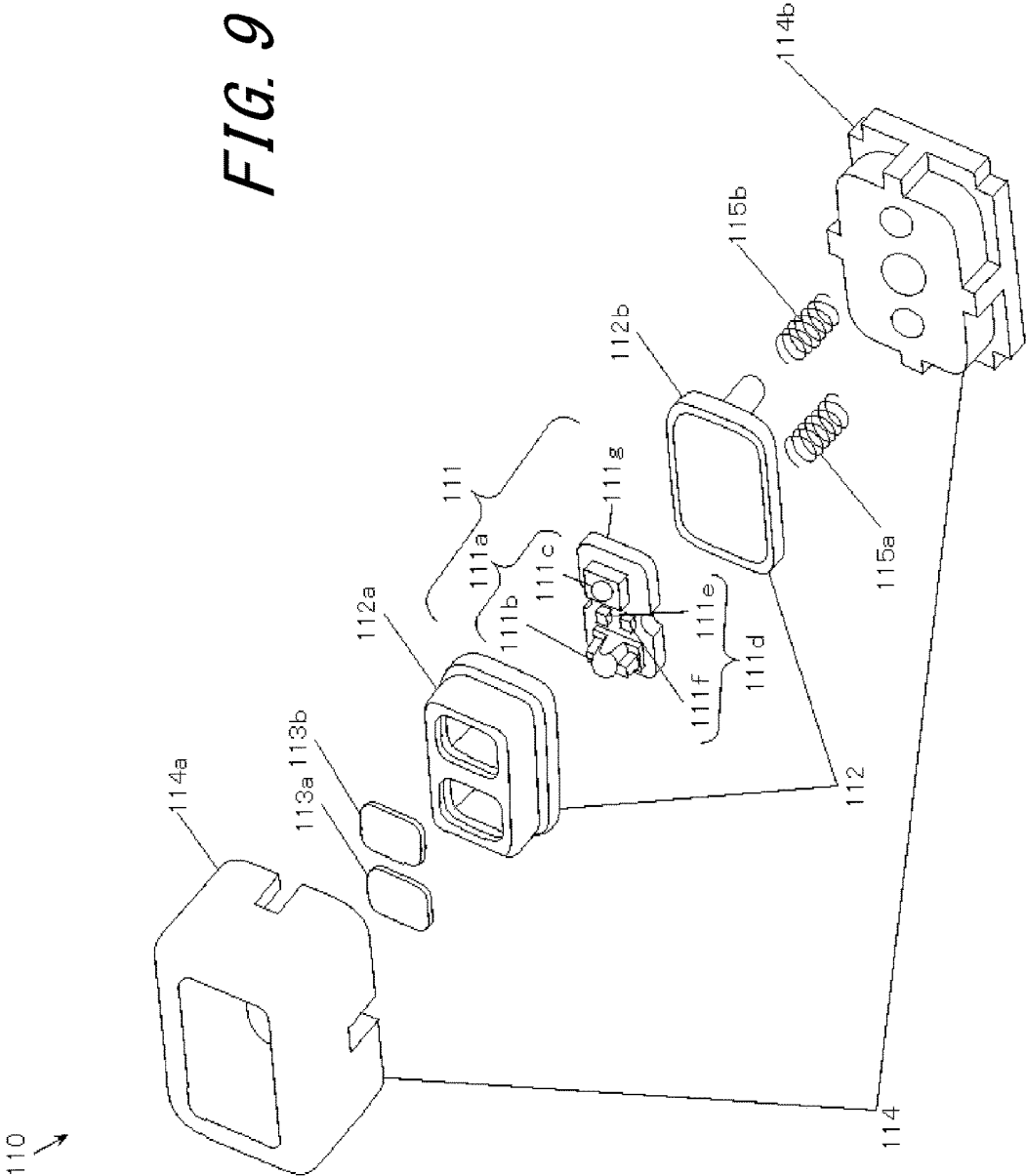
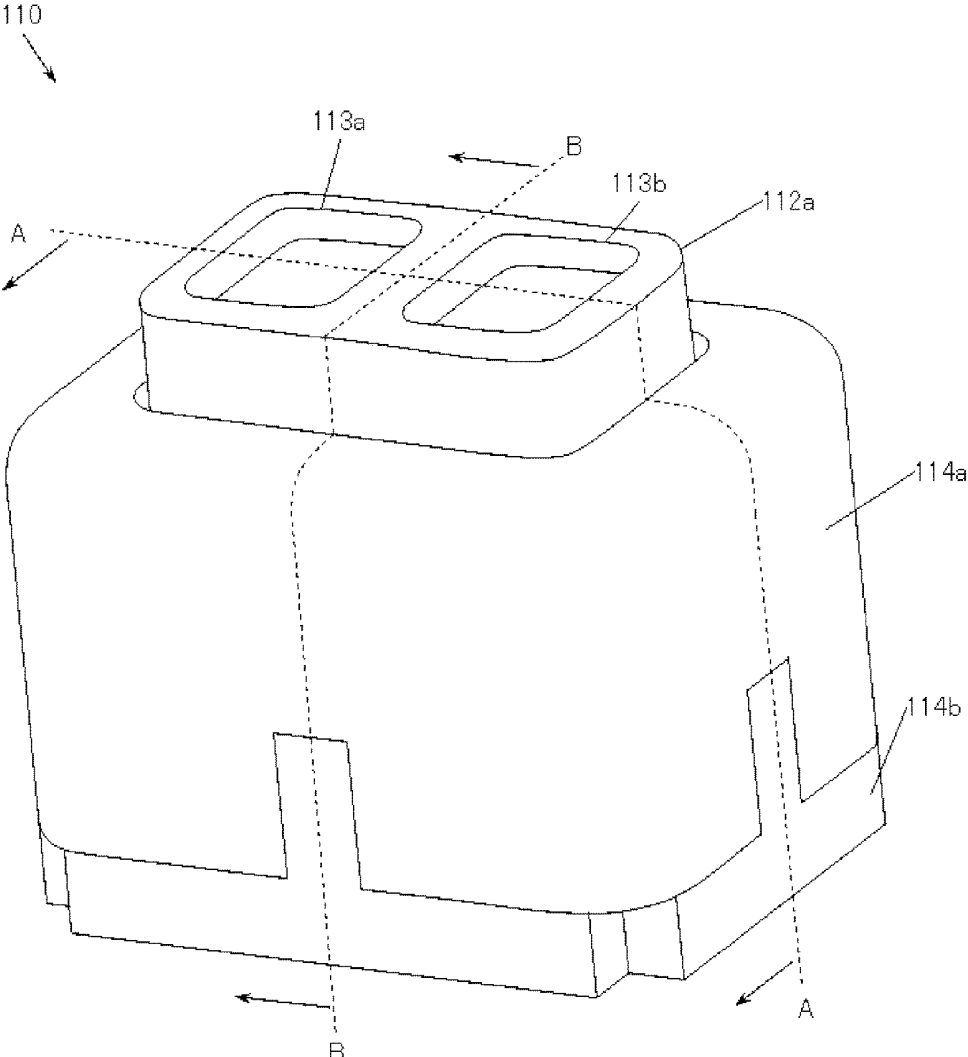


FIG. 10



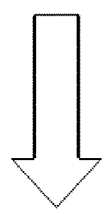
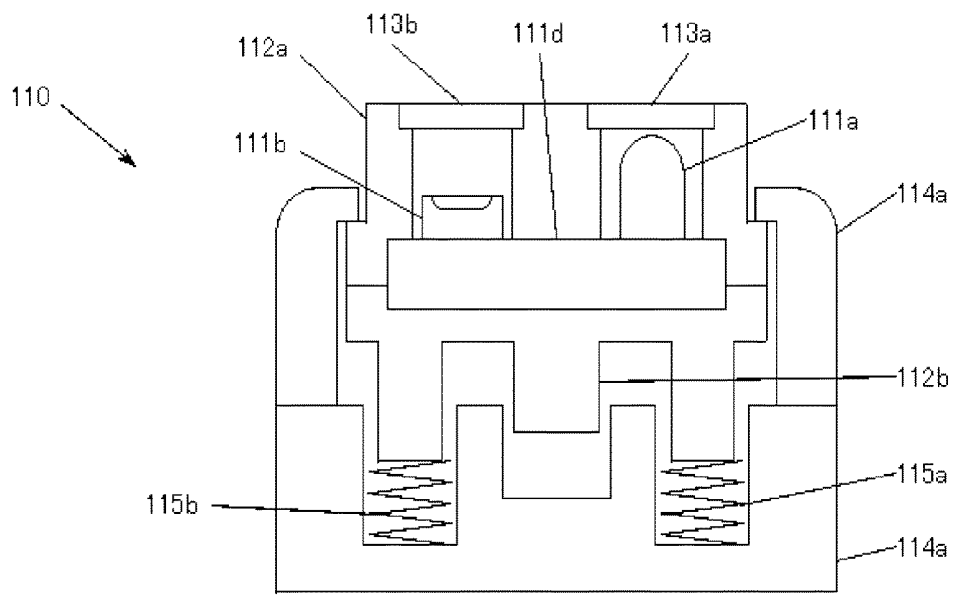
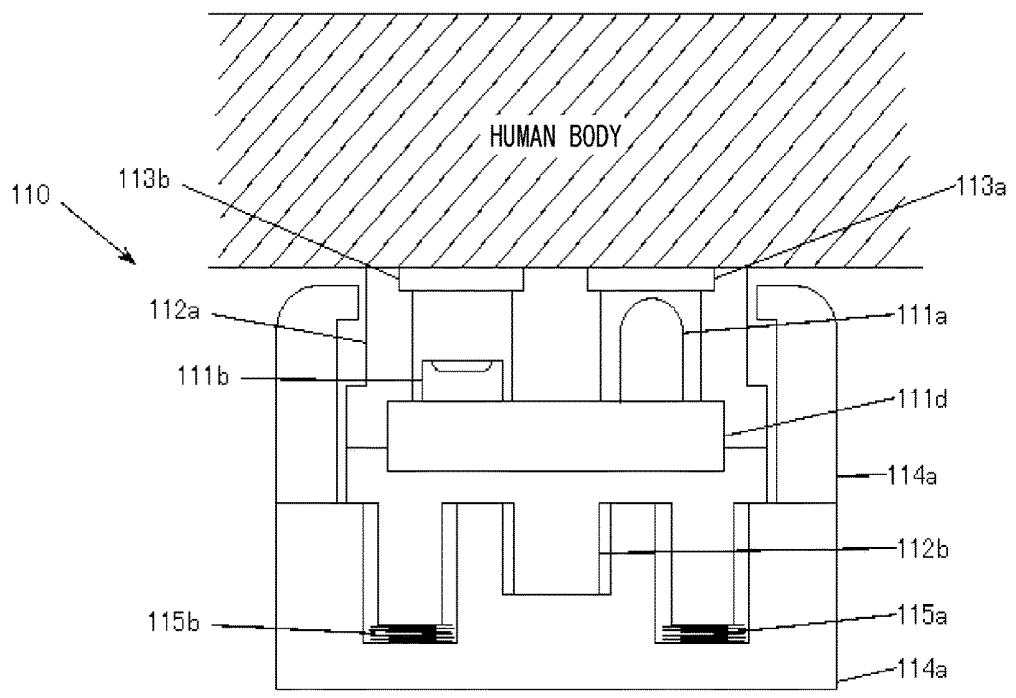


FIG. 11



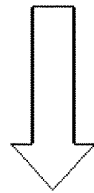
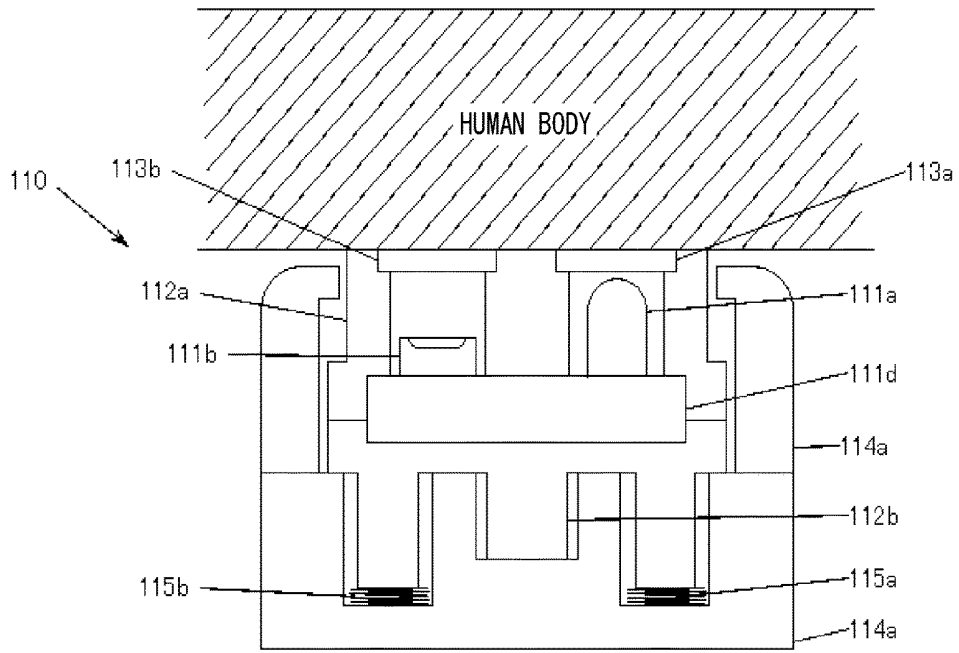
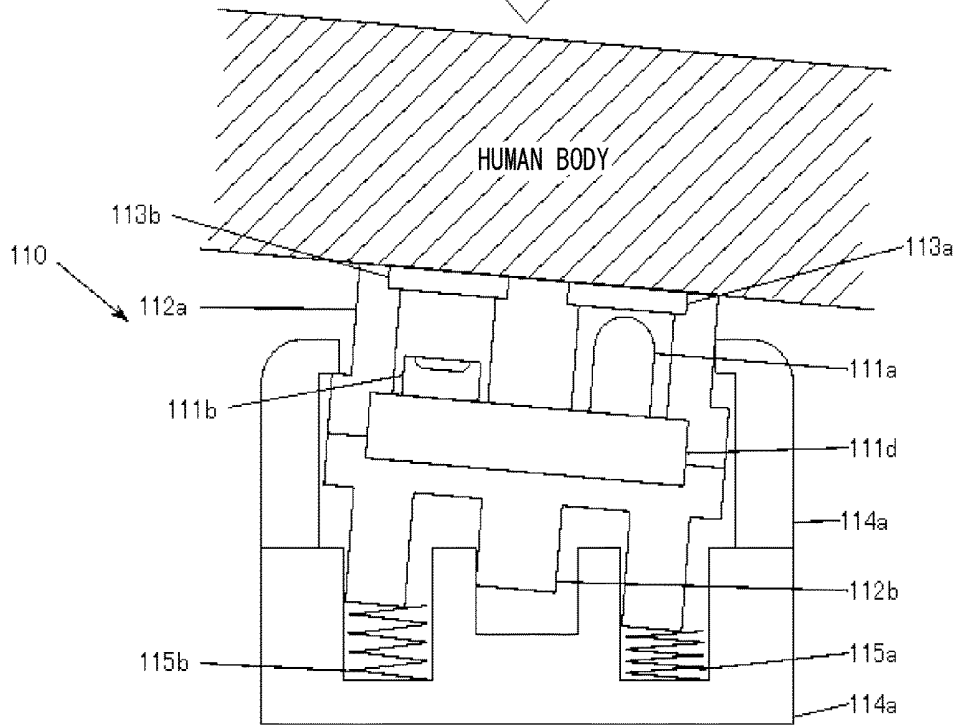


FIG. 12



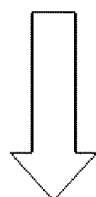
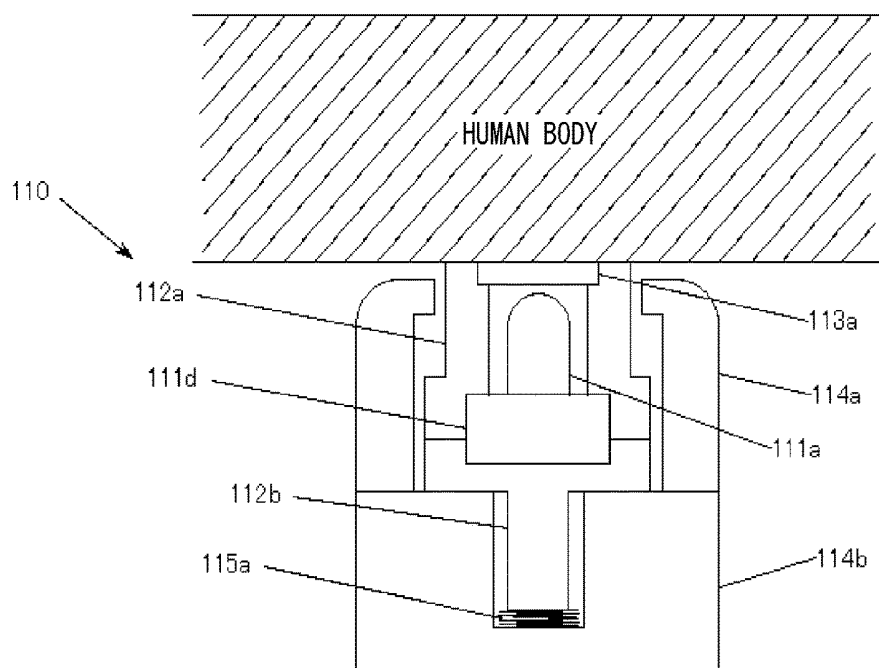


FIG. 13

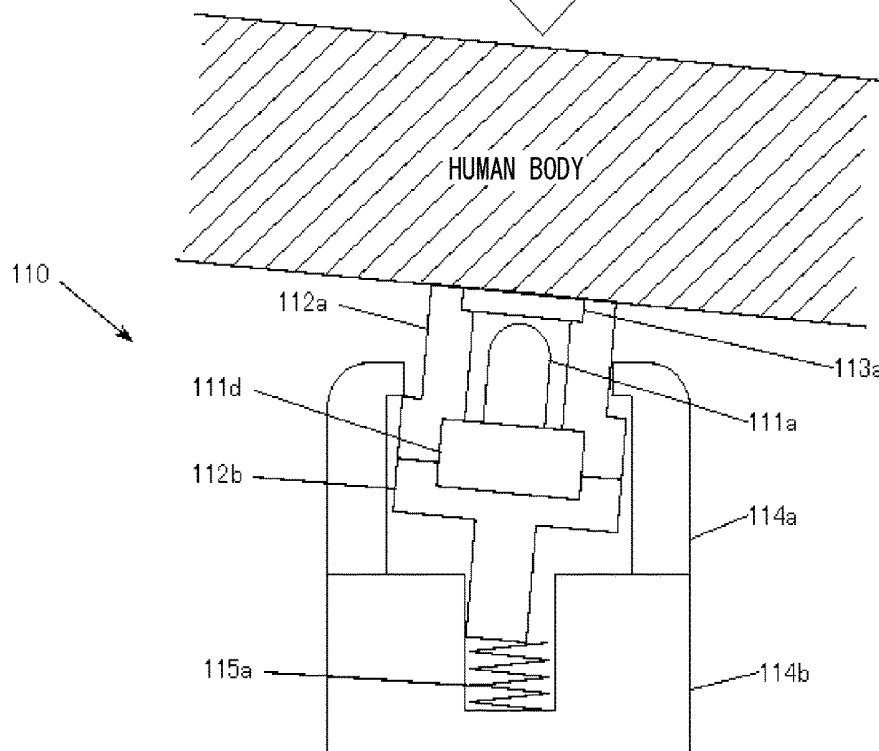


FIG. 14

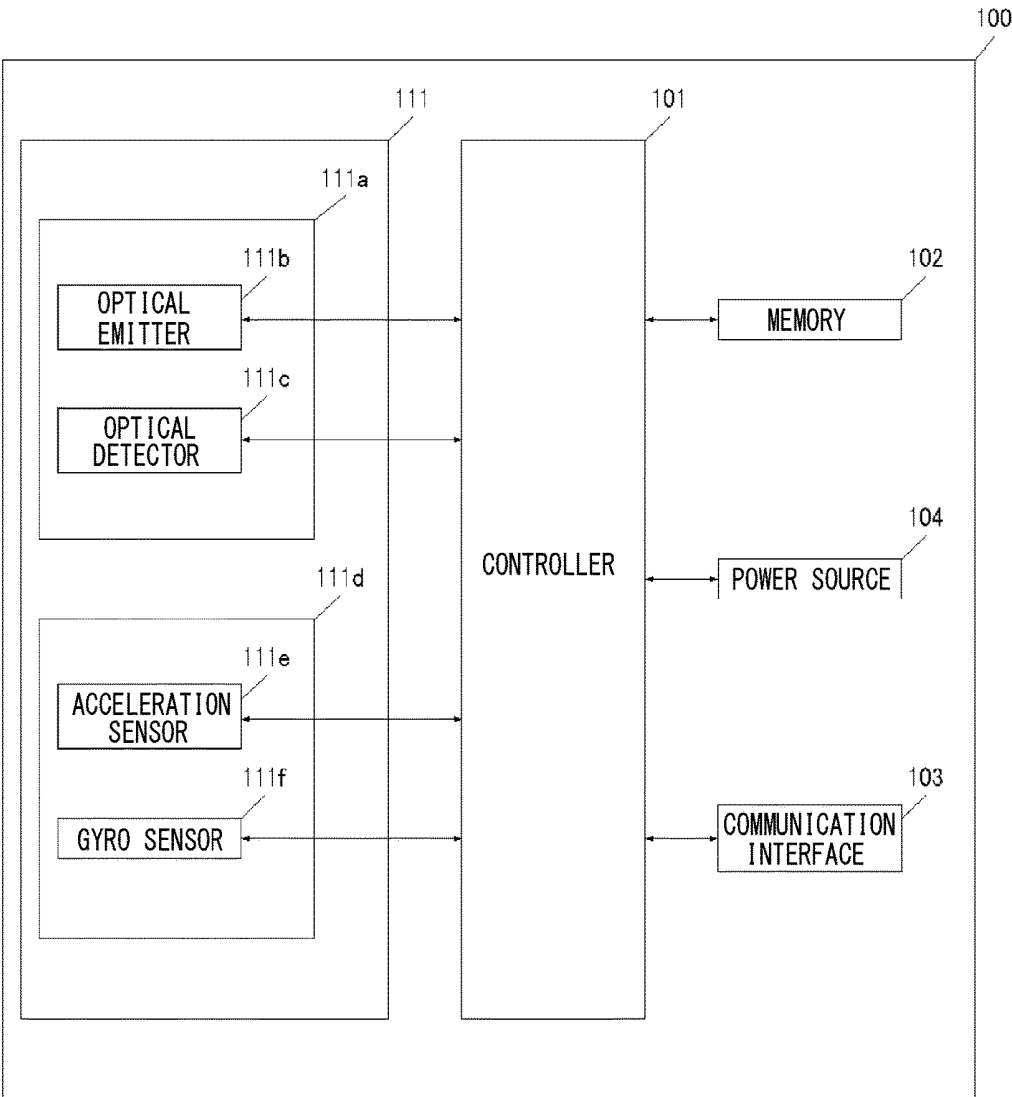
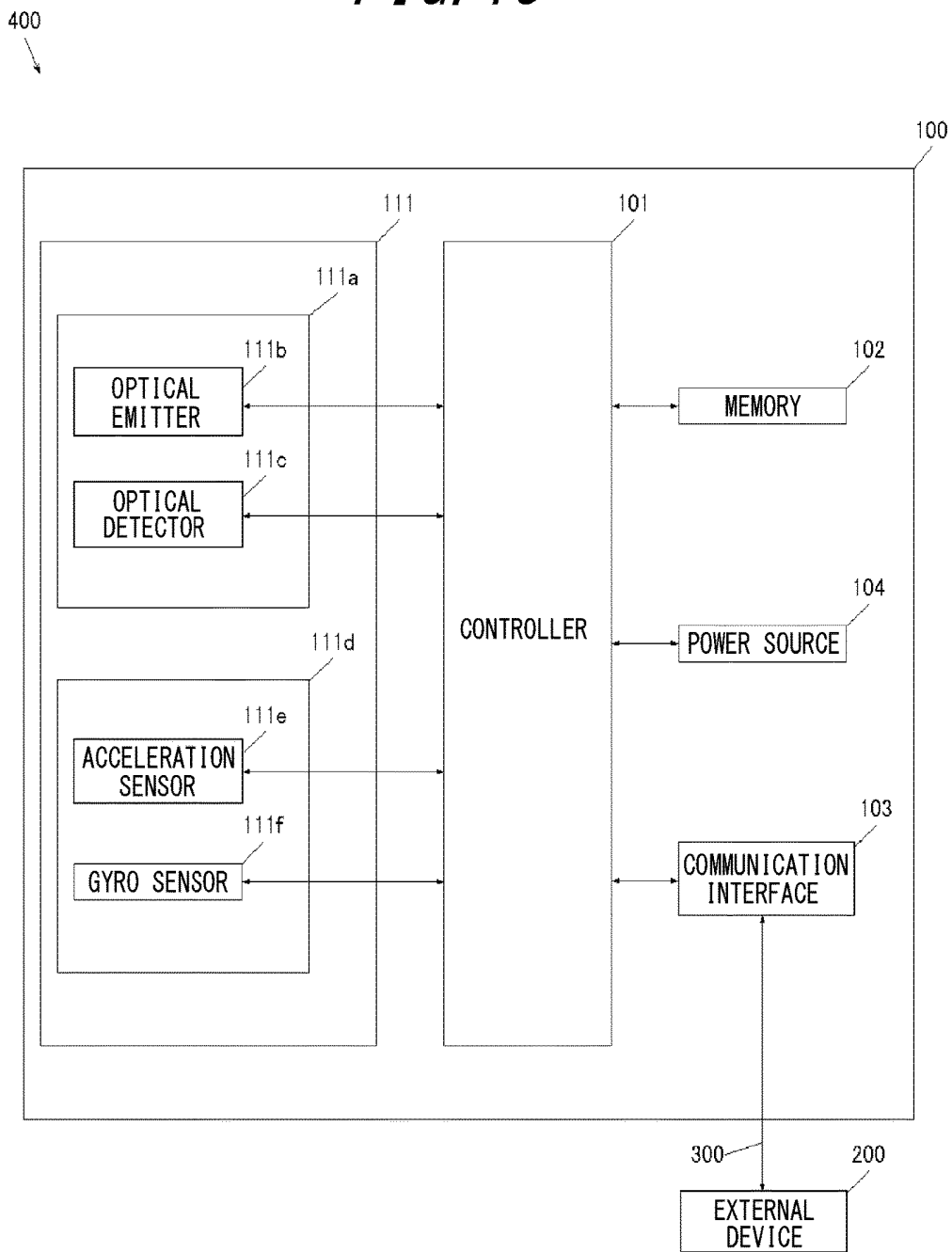


FIG. 15



**BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION
MEASUREMENT DEVICE, BIOLOGICAL
INFORMATION MEASUREMENT SYSTEM,
AND BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION
MEASUREMENT METHOD**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to and the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-168351 filed on Aug. 30, 2016, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates to a biological information measurement device, a biological information measurement system, and a biological information measurement method.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Biological information measurement devices that measure biological information of users, such as pulse waves, are conventionally known. Biological information is measured by various methods using biological information measurement devices. For example, PTL 1 discloses a biological information measurement device which measures pulse wave data by irradiating a measured part with measuring light from a light emitting element and receiving, at a light receiving element, reflected light from the measured part.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

[0004] PTL 1: JP 2016-054840 A

SUMMARY

[0005] A biological information measurement device according to an embodiment comprises a sensor configured to measure biological information. The sensor is supported by a wearing portion configured to be worn on a head of a human body, and is located at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in the head when in a state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head.

[0006] A biological information measurement system according to an embodiment comprises a sensor configured to detect a state of blood flowing through a blood vessel, and a communication interface configured to notify an external device of the state detected. The sensor comprises a biological information measurement device and the external device. The biological information measurement device is supported by a wearing portion to be worn on a head of a human body, and located at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in the head when in a state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head. The external device configured to measure biological information based on the state notified from the sensor.

[0007] A biological information measurement method by a biological information measurement device according to an embodiment comprises measuring biological information at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in a head of a human body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] In the accompanying drawings:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of a biological information measurement device;

[0010] FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the position and name of each part of a human head;

[0011] FIG. 3 is a graph illustrating the temporal changes of a measured value of signal strength;

[0012] FIG. 4 is a table illustrating a value of signal strength measured at each of the parts illustrated in FIG. 2;

[0013] FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of a biological information measurement device (spectacle type);

[0014] FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of a biological information measurement device (neck band type);

[0015] FIG. 7 is a side view illustrating a human head on which the biological information measurement device (spectacle type) is worn;

[0016] FIG. 8 is a side view illustrating a human head on which the biological information measurement device (neck band type) is worn;

[0017] FIG. 9 is an exploded view illustrating the schematic structure of a measurement portion;

[0018] FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of the measurement portion;

[0019] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the A-A cross section illustrated in FIG. 10 as viewed in the arrow direction;

[0020] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the A-A cross section illustrated in FIG. 10 as viewed in the arrow direction;

[0021] FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the B-B cross section illustrated in FIG. 10 as viewed in the arrow direction;

[0022] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating the functional structure of the biological information measurement device; and

[0023] FIG. 15 is a diagram illustrating a biological information measurement system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] A biological information measurement device may have difficulty in accurately measuring biological information if acquired signal strength is weak. The below-described biological information measurement device, biological information measurement system, and biological information measurement method according to the present disclosure can improve biological information measurement accuracy.

[0025] An embodiment of the present disclosure will be described in detail below, with reference to drawings.

[0026] The schematic structure of a biological information measurement device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described below, with reference to FIG. 1. FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of the biological information measurement device 100 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0027] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the biological information measurement device 100 according to an embodiment of the

present disclosure includes a measurement portion 110, a fixing portion 120, and a wearing portion 130.

[0028] The measurement portion 110 measures biological information in a state in which the biological information measurement device 100 is worn on a human head. The positions subject to biological information measurement by the measurement portion 110 include positions opposing at least one of any of the arteries and veins passing through the human head. The biological information measured by the measurement portion 110 includes any biological information that can be measured by detecting the state of blood flowing through a blood vessel. Examples of the biological information measured by the measurement portion 110 include the blood flow volume of blood flowing through a blood vessel, oxygen content in hemoglobin in red blood cells, pulse wave, pulse, pulse wave velocity, blood oxygen saturation level, and blood oxygen level.

[0029] Blood vessels include arteries that carry blood away from the heart, veins that carry blood back toward the heart, and capillaries that connect the end parts (arterioles and venules) of the arteries and the veins. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the biological information measurement target is at least any of an artery and a vein. The blood flow volume for arteries and veins is larger than for capillaries. The measurement portion 110 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can measure biological information at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein more accurately than in the case of measuring biological information at a capillary.

[0030] The fixing portion 120 supports the measurement portion 110, and is fixed to the wearing portion 130. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the fixing portion 120 includes a through hole 121, a fixing implement 122, and a charging terminal 123.

[0031] The through hole 121 includes a hole for inserting the wearing portion 130 through the fixing portion 120. The fixing implement 122 includes a component for fixing the fixing portion 120 to the wearing portion 130 in a state in which the wearing portion 130 is inserted through the through hole 121. The fixing implement 122 is any implement for fixing the fixing portion 120 to the wearing portion 130 in a state in which the wearing portion 130 is inserted through the through hole 121, and includes a fixing component such as a bolt or a screw.

[0032] Thus, the fixing portion 120 is removably fixed to the wearing portion 130 by the fixing implement 122. Therefore, the measurement portion 110 can be mounted on any part of the wearing portion 130 via the fixing portion 120, and can be mounted on another wearing portion different from the wearing portion 130 illustrated in FIG. 1.

[0033] The charging terminal 123 includes a terminal for charging a secondary battery. The secondary battery supplies power for operation of the measurement portion 110.

[0034] The wearing portion 130 is worn on the human head. The wearing portion 130 includes any appliance, device, apparatus, clothing, instrument, protector, tool, or the like which is worn on the human head. Examples of the wearing portion 130 include wearable devices, neck bands, spectacles, headphones, earphones, goggles, head microphones, earphone microphones, headsets, head mounted displays, hearing aids, hats, helmets, and masks.

[0035] An embodiment of the present disclosure describes an example in which the position subject to biological information measurement by the measurement portion 110 is

the head. However, the position that can be subject to biological information measurement by the measurement portion 110 may be other than the head. Since the head includes the skull, large blood vessels are typically situated near its surface. Hence, fresh blood delivered to the brain and blood containing a large amount of oxyhemoglobin flow into the head. The measurement portion 110 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can thus measure biological information in the head accurately. In an embodiment of the present disclosure described below, the measurement portion 110 measures biological information at the “harmony crevice” or the “floating white” as an example of a part subjected to biological information measurement.

[0036] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating the position and name of each part on the head of the human body. The “harmony crevice” is a part located in a depression of the cheekbone anterior to the root of each of the right and left ears, as illustrated in FIG. 2. Blood vessels called the superficial temporal artery and the superficial temporal vein run shallow under the skin of the “harmony crevice”.

[0037] The “floating white” is a part located on the hairline behind the ear, as illustrated in FIG. 2. Blood vessels called the posterior auricular artery and the posterior auricular vein run shallow under the skin of the “floating white”. These blood vessels are blood vessels from among the blood vessels in the human head which have particularly high blood flow volumes and blood flow volumes which change greatly in accordance with the heartbeat. The “blood flow volume” herein encompasses the volume of blood flowing per unit time and information indicating the volume of blood.

[0038] Thus, the measurement portion 110 can accurately measure biological information at the “harmony crevice” or the “floating white” points opposing these blood vessels. Since blood vessels with large blood flow volumes run shallow under the skin of the “harmony crevice” and the “floating white”, the measurement portion 110 can accurately measure biological information even when there is a difference in physique between users who use the biological information measurement device 100 or a deviation from the position at which the measurement portion 110 is worn on the head.

[0039] The “harmony crevice” and the “floating white” are parts where hair is less likely to grow. The measurement portion 110 is therefore less affected by hair when measuring biological information, and can accurately measure biological information.

[0040] The “harmony crevice” and the “floating white” are located near the ear, as illustrated in FIG. 2. Hence, the measurement portion 110 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can be included in any appliance, device, apparatus, clothing, instrument, protector, or tool that can be worn on the head of the human body.

[0041] FIG. 3 is a graph illustrating the temporal changes of the value of signal strength measured by the measurement portion 110. From the measured value, the measurement portion 110 can measure biological information such as the blood flow volume of blood flowing through a blood vessel, oxygen content in hemoglobin in red blood cells, pulse wave, pulse, pulse wave velocity, blood oxygen saturation level, or blood oxygen level. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the signal strength measured by the measurement portion 110 changes periodically with time.

[0042] FIG. 4 is a table illustrating the value of signal strength measured by the measurement portion 110 at each of the parts illustrated in FIG. 2. In FIG. 4, a greater difference between the maximum value and the minimum value of the measured value indicates higher signal strength measured by the measurement portion 110. FIG. 4 illustrates the maximum value, the minimum value, and the difference value between the maximum value and the minimum value in any one cycle of the periodic change of signal strength illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0043] As illustrated in FIG. 4, the difference values for the “harmony crevice” and the “floating white” are significantly larger than the difference values for the other parts. It can be understood from these results that the measurement portion 110 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can accurately measure biological information at the “harmony crevice” and the “floating white”.

[0044] FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of a spectacle-type biological information measurement device 100. FIG. 5 illustrates an example in which, in the case where the wearing portion 130 is a pair of spectacles, the measurement portion 110 is mounted on a part of the spectacles that fits over the ear.

[0045] FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of a neck band-type biological information measurement device 100. FIG. 6 illustrates an example in which, in the case where the wearing portion 130 is a neck band, the measurement portion 110 is mounted on a part of the neck band that fits over the ear.

[0046] FIG. 7 is a side view illustrating a human head on which the spectacle-type biological information measurement device 100 is worn. FIG. 7 illustrates an example in which, in the case where the wearing portion 130 is a pair of spectacles, the measurement portion 110 is mounted so as to be located at the “harmony crevice”.

[0047] FIG. 8 is a side view illustrating the head of the human body on which the neck band-type biological information measurement device 100 is worn. FIG. 8 illustrates an example in which, in the case where the wearing portion 130 is a neck band, the measurement portion 110 is mounted so as to be located at the “floating white”.

[0048] The schematic structure of the measurement portion 110 will be described below, with reference to FIGS. 9 to 13. FIG. 9 is an exploded view illustrating the schematic structure of the measurement portion 110. FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating the schematic structure of the measurement portion 110. FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating an assembly of the components illustrated in FIG. 9. FIGS. 11 and 12 are cross-sectional views illustrating the schematic structure of the A-A cross section illustrated in FIG. 10 viewed in the arrow direction. FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the schematic structure of the B-B cross section illustrated in FIG. 10 viewed in the arrow direction.

[0049] As illustrated in FIG. 9, the measurement portion 110 includes a sensor 111, an inner case 112, an optical emitter cover 113a, an optical detector cover 113b, an outer case 114, an elastic member 115a, and an elastic member 115b.

[0050] The sensor 111 detects the state of blood flowing through a blood vessel to measure biological information. As illustrated in FIG. 9, the sensor 111 includes a first sensor 111a, a second sensor 111d, and a circuit board 111g. An example of the state of blood detected by the sensor 111 is

the amount of oxyhemoglobin contained in the blood. Based on the detected amount of oxyhemoglobin, the sensor 111 can measure biological information such as the blood flow volume of blood flowing through a blood vessel, oxygen content in hemoglobin in red blood cells, pulse wave, pulse, pulse wave velocity, blood oxygen saturation level, or blood oxygen level.

[0051] The first sensor 111a includes an optical emitter 111b and an optical detector 111c, and detects the state of blood flowing through the blood vessel. The optical emitter 111b includes a light emitting element such as a light emitting diode (LED) or a laser diode (LD). The optical detector 111c includes a light receiving element such as a phototransistor (PT) or a photodiode (PD). The optical detector 111c receives reflected light of light emitted from the optical emitter 111b, and outputs a signal corresponding to the intensity of the received light.

[0052] Biological information obtainable by the optical emitter 111b and the optical detector 111c includes pulse wave. In the case of measuring the pulse wave, the sensor 111 emits light easily reflectible by blood toward the human body from the optical emitter 111b, and receives the light reflected from the human body by the optical detector 111c. The sensor 111 analyzes a signal output from the optical detector 111c according to the intensity of the received light, to measure the pulse wave. In an embodiment of the present disclosure, reflection includes scattering.

[0053] The second sensor 111d includes an acceleration sensor 111e and a gyro sensor 111f, and detects movement of the wearer. The acceleration sensor 111e detects acceleration of the wearer. The gyro sensor 111f detects angular velocity or angular acceleration of the wearer.

[0054] The second sensor 111d may include any sensor capable of detecting the movement of the wearer, besides the acceleration sensor 111e and the gyro sensor 111f. The second sensor 111d may include only one of the acceleration sensor 111e and the gyro sensor 111f.

[0055] Because blood is a substance having a weight, when a person moves, the speed of blood flow may increase or decrease with the movement. Thus, the sensor 111 may be unable to accurately measure biological information when the wearer of the biological information measurement device 100 moves.

[0056] The sensor 111 according to an embodiment of the present disclosure detects the movement of the wearer by the second sensor 111d, and corrects for the influence of the movement of the wearer on the biological information based on the detected movement. Consequently, the sensor 111 can accurately measure the biological information, without being affected by the movement of the wearer. The second sensor 111d may be located in the sensor 111, or located at any position at which the movement of the wearer can be detected.

[0057] The circuit board 111g includes a substrate on which not only the first sensor 111a and the second sensor 111d but also other components, equipment, and devices constituting the sensor 111, such as a processor, a storage device, a network interface, and electronic components, are mounted and connected by wiring.

[0058] The inner case 112 includes an inner case top portion 112a and an inner case bottom portion 112b, and covers the sensor 111 to block outside light and protect the inside of the inner case 112. Since one of the aims of the inner case 112 is to block outside light, the inner case 112

may have a high light blocking property. For example, the inner case **112** may be made of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) resin.

[0059] The inner case top portion **112a** has openings in the light emitting direction of the optical emitter **111b** and in the light receiving direction of the optical detector **111c**.

[0060] The optical emitter cover **113a** and the optical detector cover **113b** both allow light of the wavelength emitted by the optical emitter **111b** to pass through. The optical emitter cover **113a** and the optical detector cover **113b** are attached to the openings of the inner case top portion **112a**, and protect the inside of the inner case **112**.

[0061] The outer case **114** includes an outer case top portion **114a** and an outer case bottom portion **114b**. The outer case **114** supports the inner case **112** in the outer case **114** via the elastic members **115a** and **115b** so that the inner case **112** is displaceable in all directions. The outer case top portion **114a** has an opening on the inner case top portion **112a** side.

[0062] The elastic members **115a** and **115b** are located to exert elastic forces between the inner case bottom portion **112b** and the outer case bottom portion **114b**, and support the inner case **112** so as to be displaceable in all directions in the outer case **114**. The elastic members **115a** and **115b** are any elastic members that produce elastic forces, such as springs, rubber members, flexible resin members, members using hydraulic pressure, members using pneumatic pressure, and members using water pressure.

[0063] When these components are assembled, the inner case **112** projects outward from the outer case **114** due to the elastic forces of the elastic members **115a** and **115b**, as illustrated in FIG. 10. Accordingly, when wearing the biological information measurement device **100** on the human head, the inner case **112** of the measurement portion **110** comes into contact with the head epidermis before the outer case **114** of the measurement portion **110**.

[0064] The measurement portion **110** is supported by the fixing portion **120** and fixed to the wearing portion **130** so that, in a state in which the biological information measurement device **100** is worn on the head of the human body, the measurement portion **110** emits light toward the human body from the optical emitter **111b** and receives reflected light from the human body by the optical detector **111c**.

[0065] After the inner case **112** comes into contact with the head epidermis, at least one of the elastic members **115a** and **115b** is compressed by the pressing force from the head epidermis, as a result of which the inner case **112** withdraws into the outer case **114**, as illustrated in the lower part of FIG. 11.

[0066] When the head epidermis moves relative to the measurement portion **110** with the movement of the human body, the inner case **112** moves so as to follow the head epidermis from the state illustrated in the upper part of FIG. 12 to the state illustrated in the lower part of FIG. 12 or from the state illustrated in the upper part of FIG. 13 to the state illustrated in the lower part of FIG. 13. The inner case **112** is therefore constantly in close contact with the head epidermis.

[0067] In this manner, by use of the elastic members **115a** and **115b**, the measurement portion **110** is supported so as to be displaceable in all directions relative to the wearing portion **130** in a state in which the fixing portion **120** is fixed to the wearing portion **130**. This enables the measurement portion **110** to maintain a constant distance from the blood

vessel. Hence, the measurement portion **110** can accurately measure biological information.

[0068] By use of the elastic members **115a** and **115b**, the inner case **112** is constantly in close contact with the head epidermis, so that the measurement portion **110** can prevent outside light from entering the inner case **112**. Thus, the measurement portion **110** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can accurately measure biological information.

[0069] By use of the elastic members **115a** and **115b**, the measurement portion **110** can reduce the impact caused by the contact between the inner case **112** and the head epidermis and the force of the inner case **112** pressing the head epidermis. Thus, the measurement portion **110** according to an embodiment of the present disclosure can improve the sensation of pressure on the head epidermis to improve wearing sensation.

[0070] FIG. 14 is a block diagram illustrating the functional structure of the biological information measurement device **100**. As illustrated in FIG. 14, the biological information measurement device **100** includes a controller **101**, a memory **102**, a communication interface **103**, a power source **104**, and the sensor **111**.

[0071] The controller **101** includes a processor that controls and manages the entire sensor **111** by, for example, controlling the light emission of the optical emitter **111b** and measuring biological information based on signals output from the optical detector **111c**, the acceleration sensor **111e**, and the gyro sensor **111f**. The controller **101** includes, for example, a processor such as a central processing unit (CPU) that executes a program defining a control procedure and a program for measuring biological information.

[0072] The memory **102** includes semiconductor memory, magnetic memory, or the like, and stores various data and various programs and also functions as working memory. The data stored in the memory **102** includes, for example, data relating to measured biological information and parameters for operating the sensor **111**. The programs stored in the memory **102** include, for example, a program for operating the sensor **111** and a program for measuring biological information based on signals output from the optical detector **111c**, the acceleration sensor **111e**, and the gyro sensor **111f**.

[0073] The communication interface **103** transmits and receives various data to and from an external device, through wired or wireless communication with the external device. For example, the communication interface **103** communicates with a device (e.g. a mobile phone, a smartphone, a tablet, or a personal computer) operated by the wearer of the biological information measurement device **100** or a server device located on a network, and transmits measurement results of biological information measured by the sensor **111** to the device.

[0074] The power source **104** includes a secondary battery such as a lithium-ion battery and a control circuit for controlling charging and discharging of the secondary battery, and supplies power to the entire sensor **111**. The power source **104** may include a primary battery such as a button battery, instead of the secondary battery.

[0075] For example, an embodiment of the present disclosure may be a biological information measurement system **400** in which the biological information measurement device **100** and an external device **200** are connected via a network **300**, as illustrated in FIG. 15.

[0076] In the biological information measurement system 400, the biological information measurement device 100 may be configured as a detection device that notifies the detection results by the first sensor 111a and the second sensor 111d to the external device 200, without performing biological information measurement. In the case where the biological information measurement device 100 is configured as such a detection device, the external device 200 may be configured to measure biological information based on the detection results notified from the biological information measurement device 100. Examples of the external device 200 include mobile phones, smartphones, tablets, personal computers, and server devices.

[0077] The present disclosure is not limited to the foregoing embodiments, and various modifications and changes are possible. For example, the functions included in the components, etc. may be rearranged without logical inconsistency, and a plurality of components, etc. may be combined into one component, etc. and a component, etc. may be divided into a plurality of components, etc.

[0078] For example, although the foregoing embodiments describe examples in which biological information obtainable by the optical emitter 111b and the optical detector 111c is pulse wave, the present disclosure is not limited to this. Biological information obtainable by the optical emitter 111b and the optical detector 111c may include, for example, blood oxygen saturation level or blood oxygen level.

[0079] To measure the blood oxygen saturation level or the blood oxygen level, the sensor 111 emits, from the optical emitter 111b toward the human body, light of a wavelength that differs in absorbance depending on the oxygen content in hemoglobin in red blood cells, and receives reflected light from the human body by the optical detector 111c. The sensor 111 analyzes a signal output from the optical detector 111c according to the intensity of the received light, to measure the blood oxygen saturation level or the blood oxygen level.

[0080] Although the foregoing embodiments describe examples in which the sensor 111 has a pulse wave measurement function, the present disclosure is not limited to this. Since the sensor 111 can obtain pulse wave with high accuracy, for example, the sensor 111 may have a function of measuring any biological information measurable based on the pulse wave. For example, the sensor 111 may have a function of measuring blood pressure, pulse, or pulse wave velocity from the obtained pulse wave.

[0081] Although the foregoing embodiments describe examples in which the biological information measurement device 100 has a function of measuring biological information by the optical emitter 111b and the optical detector 111c, the present disclosure is not limited to this. The biological information measurement device 100 may have a function of measuring biological information by any method with which biological information can be measured, such as a method using a sound wave or a radio wave.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0082] 100 biological information measurement device
 [0083] 101 controller
 [0084] 102 memory
 [0085] 103 communication interface
 [0086] 104 power source
 [0087] 110 measurement portion
 [0088] 111 sensor

[0089] 111a first sensor
 [0090] 111b optical emitter
 [0091] 111c optical detector
 [0092] 111d second sensor
 [0093] 111e acceleration sensor
 [0094] 111f gyro sensor
 [0095] 111g circuit board
 [0096] 112 inner case
 [0097] 112a inner case top portion
 [0098] 112b inner case bottom portion
 [0099] 113a optical emitter cover
 [0100] 113b optical detector cover
 [0101] 114 outer case
 [0102] 114a outer case top portion
 [0103] 114b outer case bottom portion
 [0104] 115a elastic member
 [0105] 115b elastic member
 [0106] 120 fixing portion
 [0107] 121 through hole
 [0108] 122 fixing implement
 [0109] 123 charging terminal
 [0110] 130 wearing portion
 [0111] 200 external device
 [0112] 300 network
 [0113] 400 biological information measurement system

1. A biological information measurement device comprising

a sensor configured to measure biological information, wherein the sensor is supported by a wearing portion configured to be worn on a head of a human body, and is located at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in the head when in a state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head.

2. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the artery includes at least any of a superficial temporal artery and a posterior auricular artery.

3. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the vein includes at least any of a superficial temporal vein and a posterior auricular vein.

4. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the sensor is supported by the wearing portion at a position opposing at least any of a harmony crevice and a floating white of the human body when in the state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head.

5. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the sensor is displaceably supported relative to the wearing portion.

6. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, comprising the wearing portion.

7. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the wearing portion is any of a wearable device, a neck band, spectacles, headphones, earphones, goggles, head microphones, earphone microphones, a headset, a head mounted display, a hearing aid, a hat, a helmet, and a mask to be worn on the head of the human body.

8. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the sensor includes:

an optical emitter; and

an optical detector configured to receive, from the at least any of the artery and the vein, reflected light of light

emitted from the optical emitter, and output a signal corresponding to an intensity of the reflected light received, and

the sensor is configured to measure the biological information based on the signal output.

9. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the sensor is removably attachable to the wearing portion.

10. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, comprising:

a power source configured to supply power for operation of the sensor; and

a charging terminal configured to charge the power source.

11. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the sensor is configured to detect movement of a wearer of the wearing portion when in the state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head.

12. The biological information measurement device according to claim 11, wherein the sensor is configured to correct for influence of the movement on the biological information based on the movement detected.

13. The biological information measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the biological information includes at least any of a blood flow volume of blood

flowing through a blood vessel, an oxygen content in hemoglobin in red blood cells, a pulse wave, a pulse, a pulse wave velocity, a blood oxygen saturation level, and a blood oxygen level.

14. A biological information measurement system comprising:

a biological information measurement device including: a sensor configured to detect a state of blood flowing through a blood vessel; and a communication interface configured to notify an external device of the state detected, the sensor being supported by a wearing portion to be worn on a head of a human body, and located at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in the head when in a state in which the wearing portion is worn on the head; and

the external device configured to measure biological information based on the state notified from the sensor.

15. A biological information measurement method performed by a biological information measurement device, the biological information measurement method comprising:

measuring biological information at a position opposing at least any of an artery and a vein in a head of a human body.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	生物信息测量装置，生物信息测量系统和生物信息测量方法		
公开(公告)号	US20190167123A1	公开(公告)日	2019-06-06
申请号	US16/325501	申请日	2017-08-02
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	京瓷株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	京瓷株式会社		
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IPC分类号	A61B5/0245 A61B5/026 A61B5/1455 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0245 A61B5/026 A61B5/1455 A61B5/6816 A61B5/02438 A61B5/02125 A61B5/0261 A61B5/11 A61B5/6803 A61B2560/0443		
优先权	2016168351 2016-08-30 JP		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种生物信息测量装置，包括：传感器，被配置为测量生物信息，其中，传感器由被配置为佩戴在人体头部上的佩戴部分支撑，并且位于与动脉和动脉中的至少任一个相对的位置处。当处于佩戴部分佩戴在头部上的状态时，头部中的静脉。

