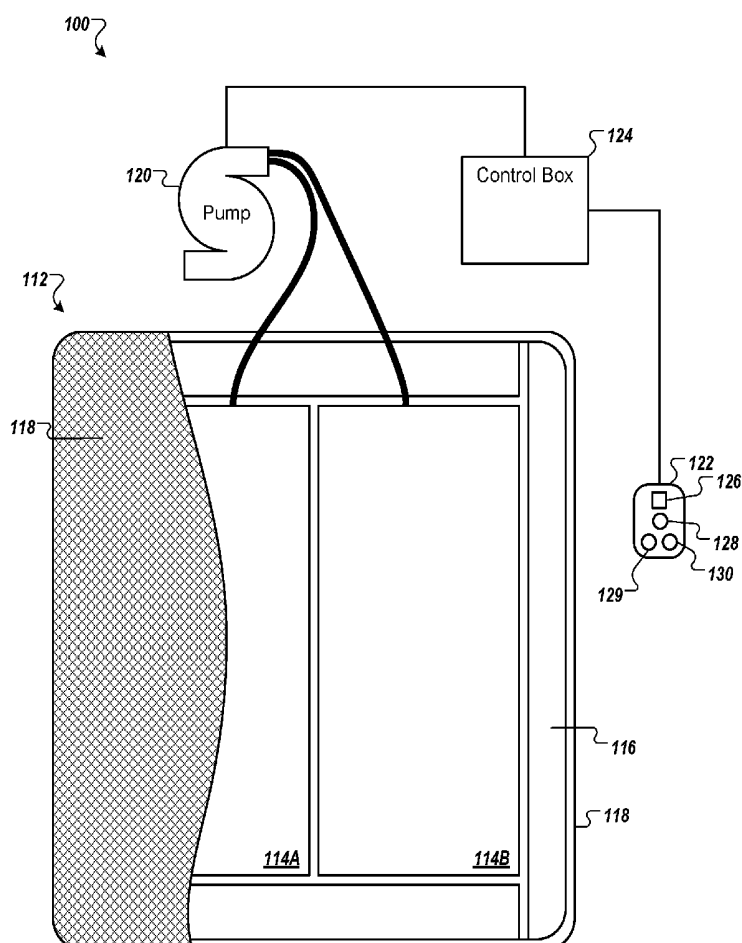




US 20190201267A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Demirli et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0201267 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 4, 2019**(54) **BED HAVING SENSOR FUSING FEATURES
USEFUL FOR DETERMINING SNORE AND
BREATHING PARAMETERS***A47C 21/00* (2006.01)*A61G 7/015* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. CL.**CPC *A61G 7/018* (2013.01); *A61B 5/4809*
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A61B 5/4818 (2013.01); *A61B 5/4812*
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Steven Jay Young, Los Gatos, CA (US)(21) Appl. No.: **16/233,239**(22) Filed: **Dec. 27, 2018****Related U.S. Application Data**(60) Provisional application No. 62/611,146, filed on Dec.
28, 2017.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***A61G 7/018* (2006.01)*A61B 5/00* (2006.01)**ABSTRACT**

(57) A mattress supports a user. An acoustic sensor is configured to sense acoustic energy. A pressure sensor senses pressure applied to the mattress. A controller is configured to receive an acoustic stream from the acoustic sensor. The controller is further configured to receive a pressure stream from the pressure sensor. The controller is further configured to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters. The controller is further configured to determine that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters. The controller is further configured to, responsive to determining that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters, send an instruction to drive a controllable device to the controllable device.



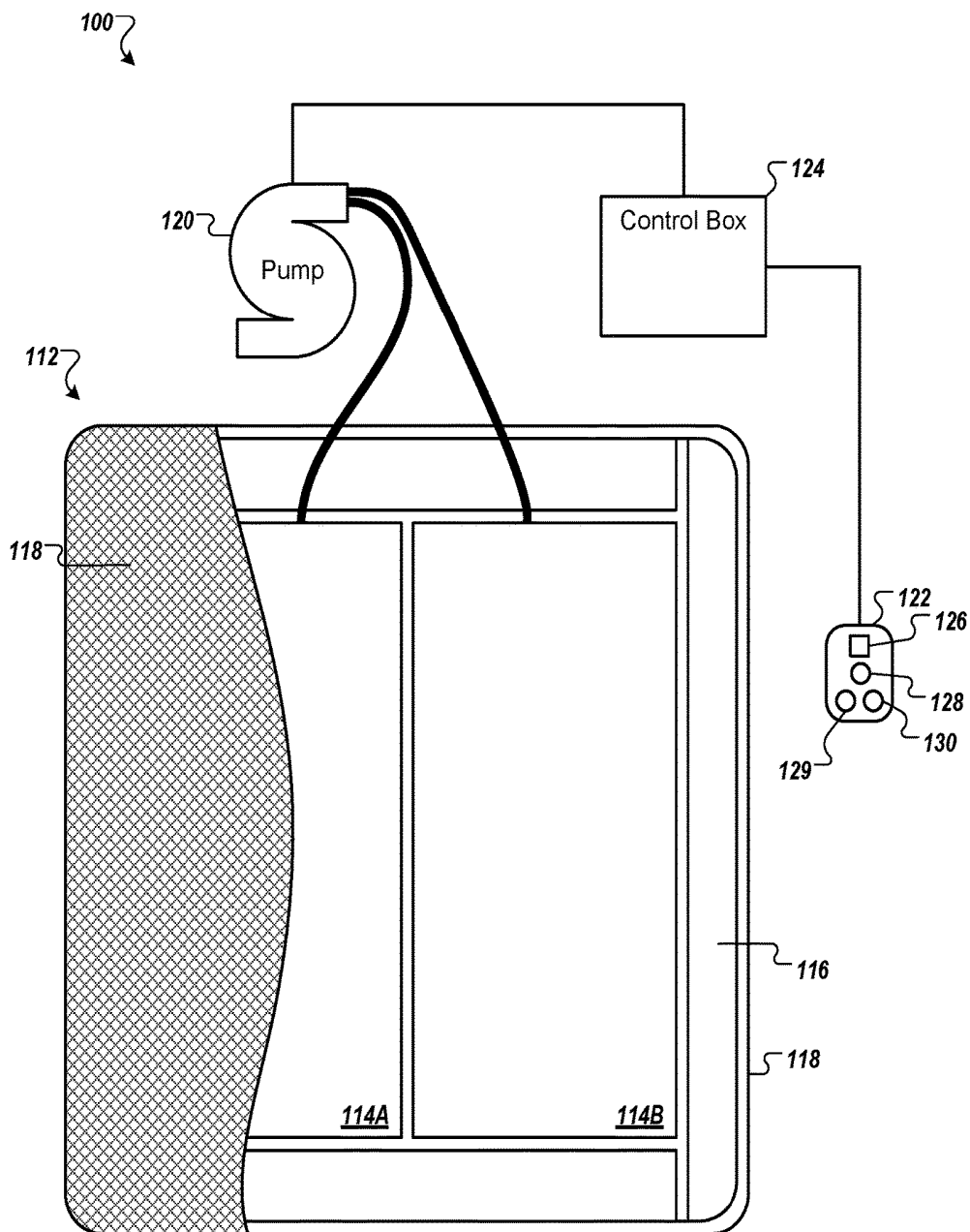


FIG. 1

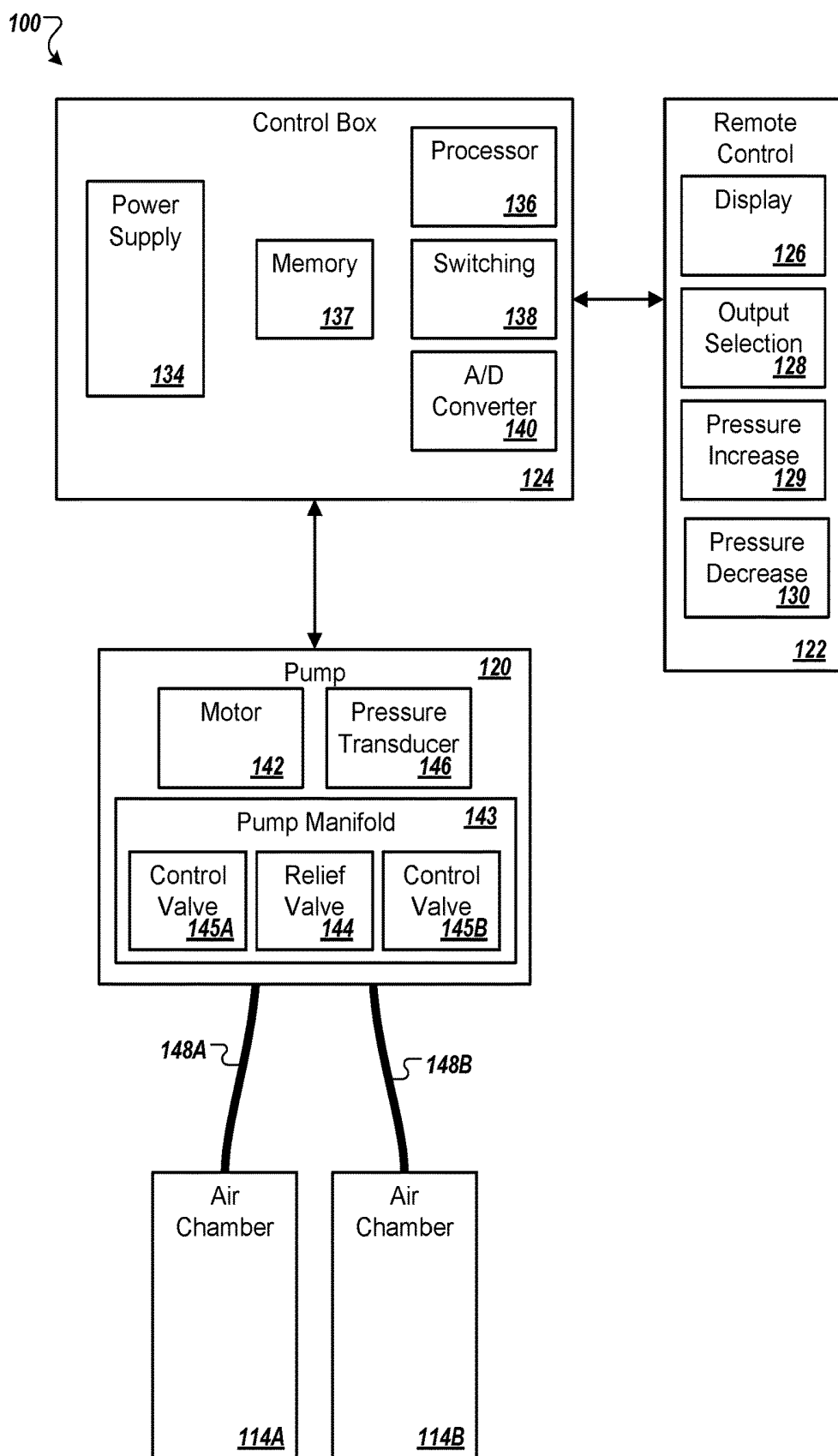


FIG. 2

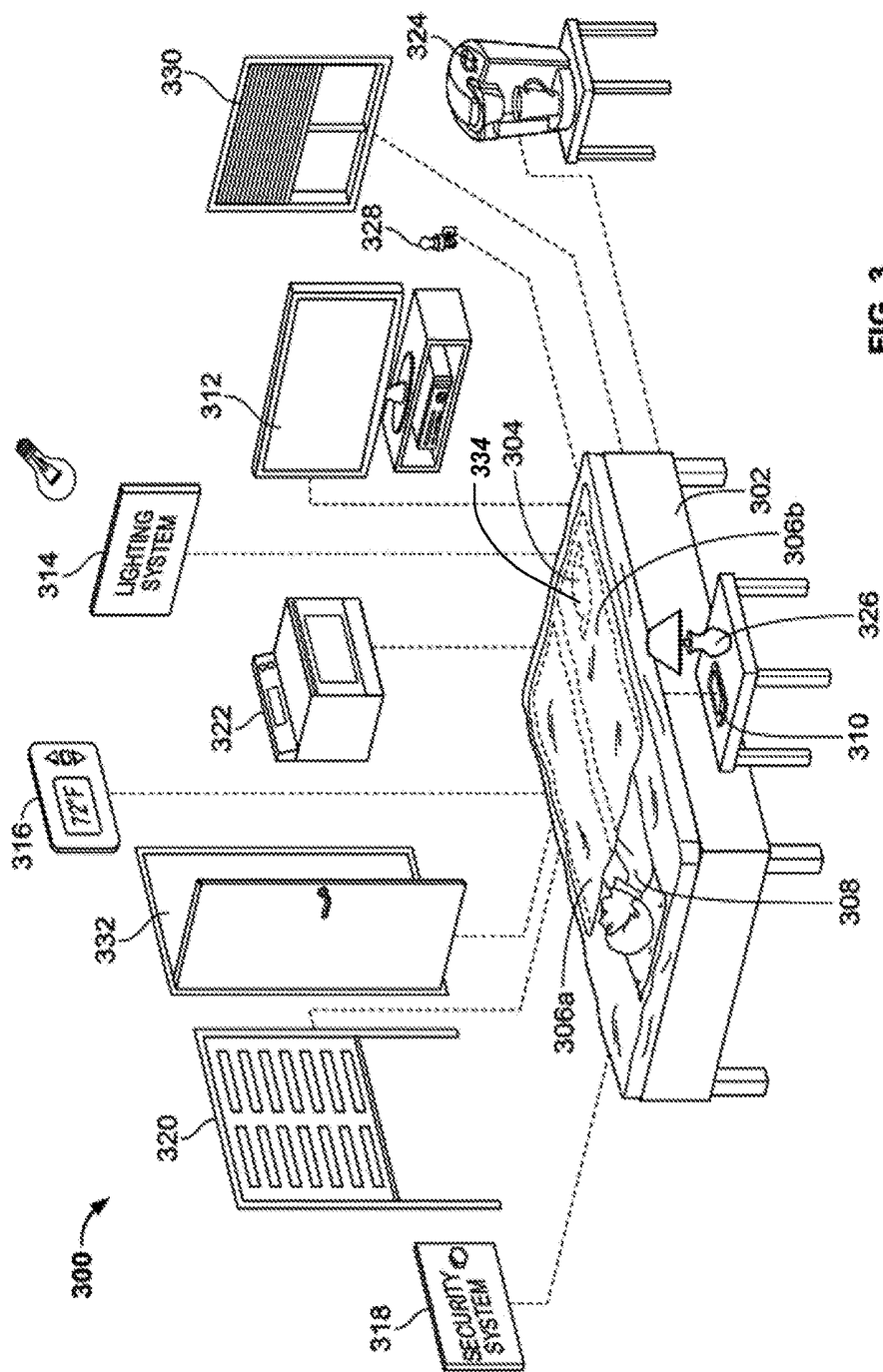


FIG. 3

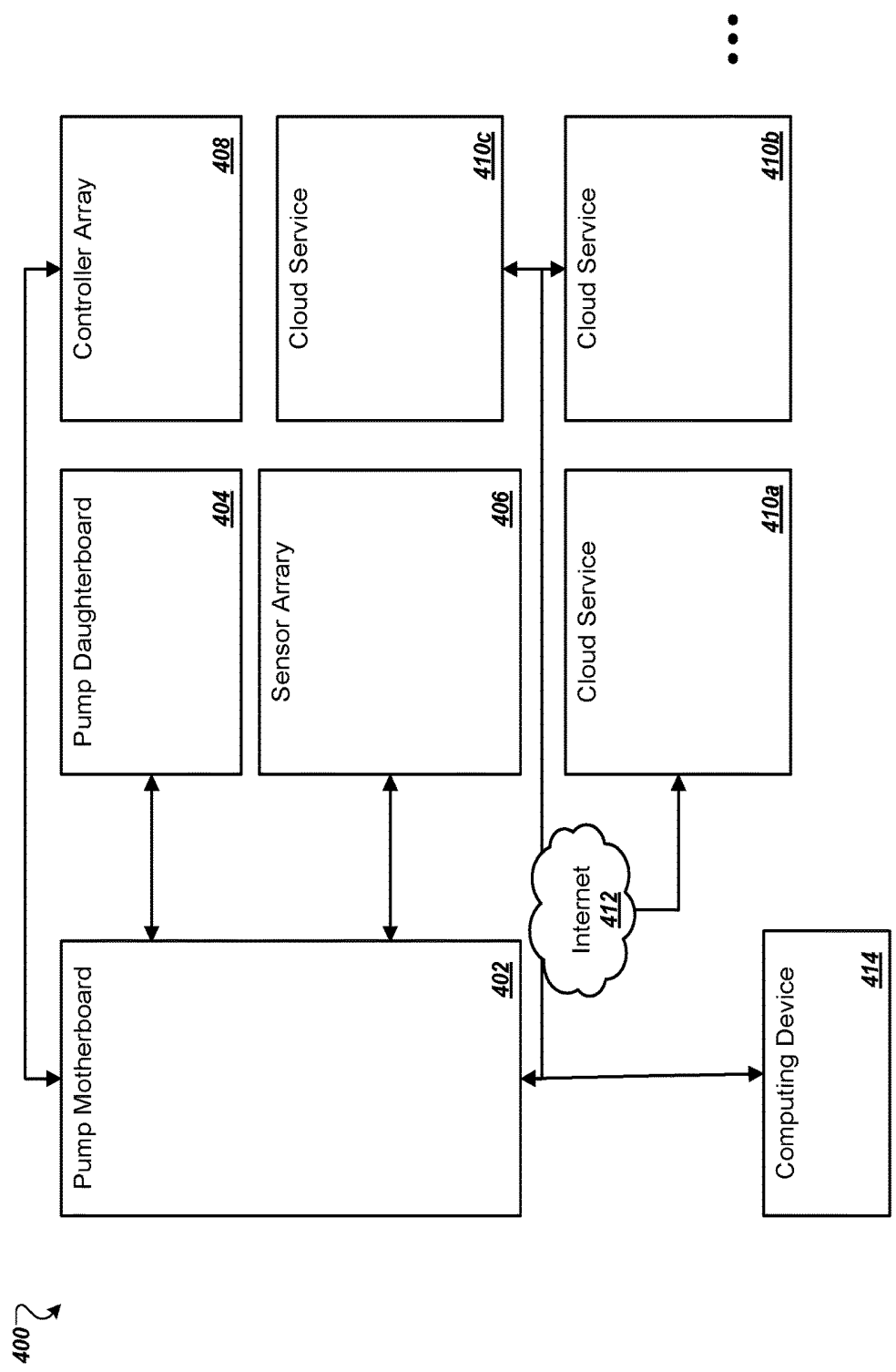


FIG. 4A

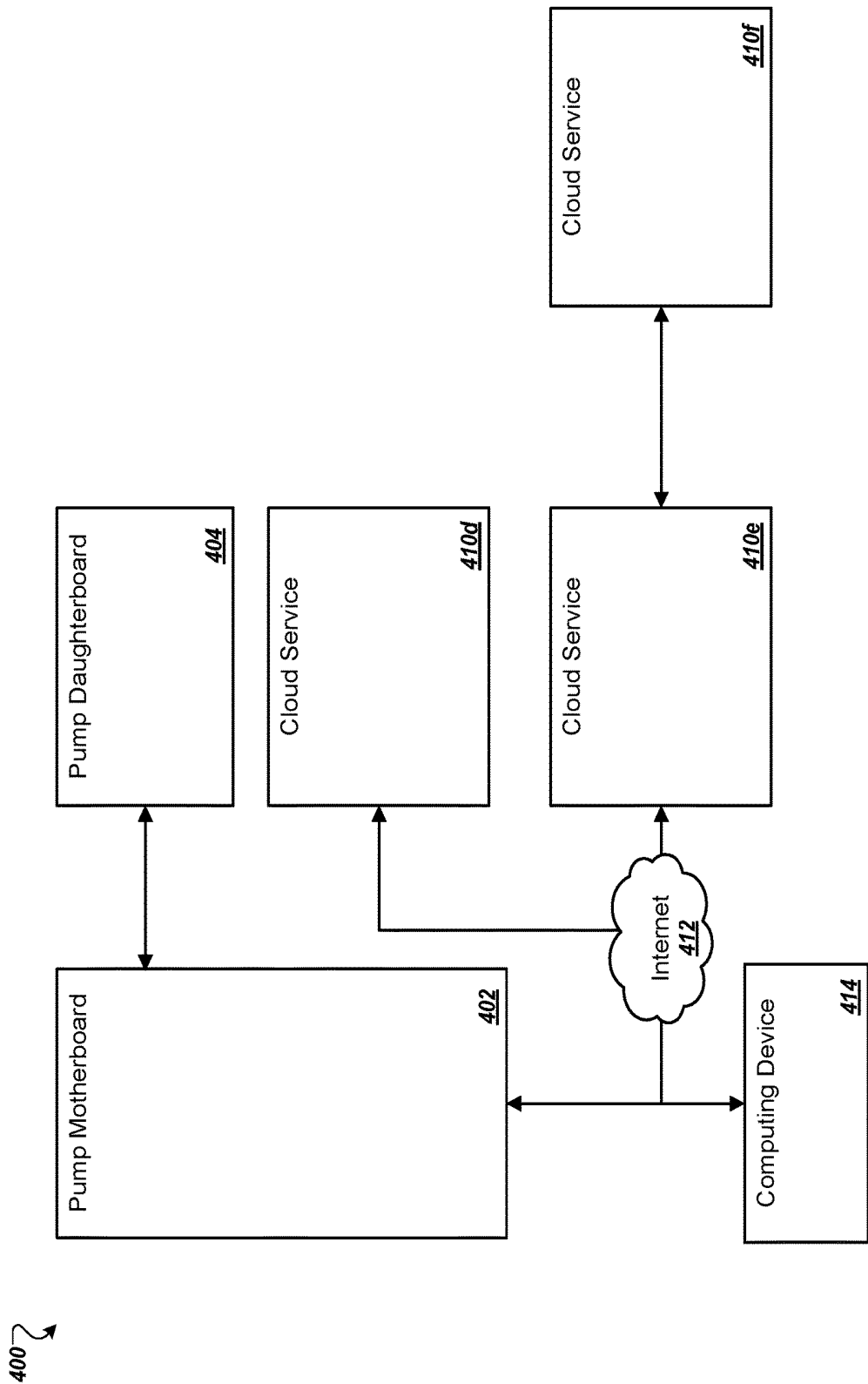


FIG. 4B

402 ↗

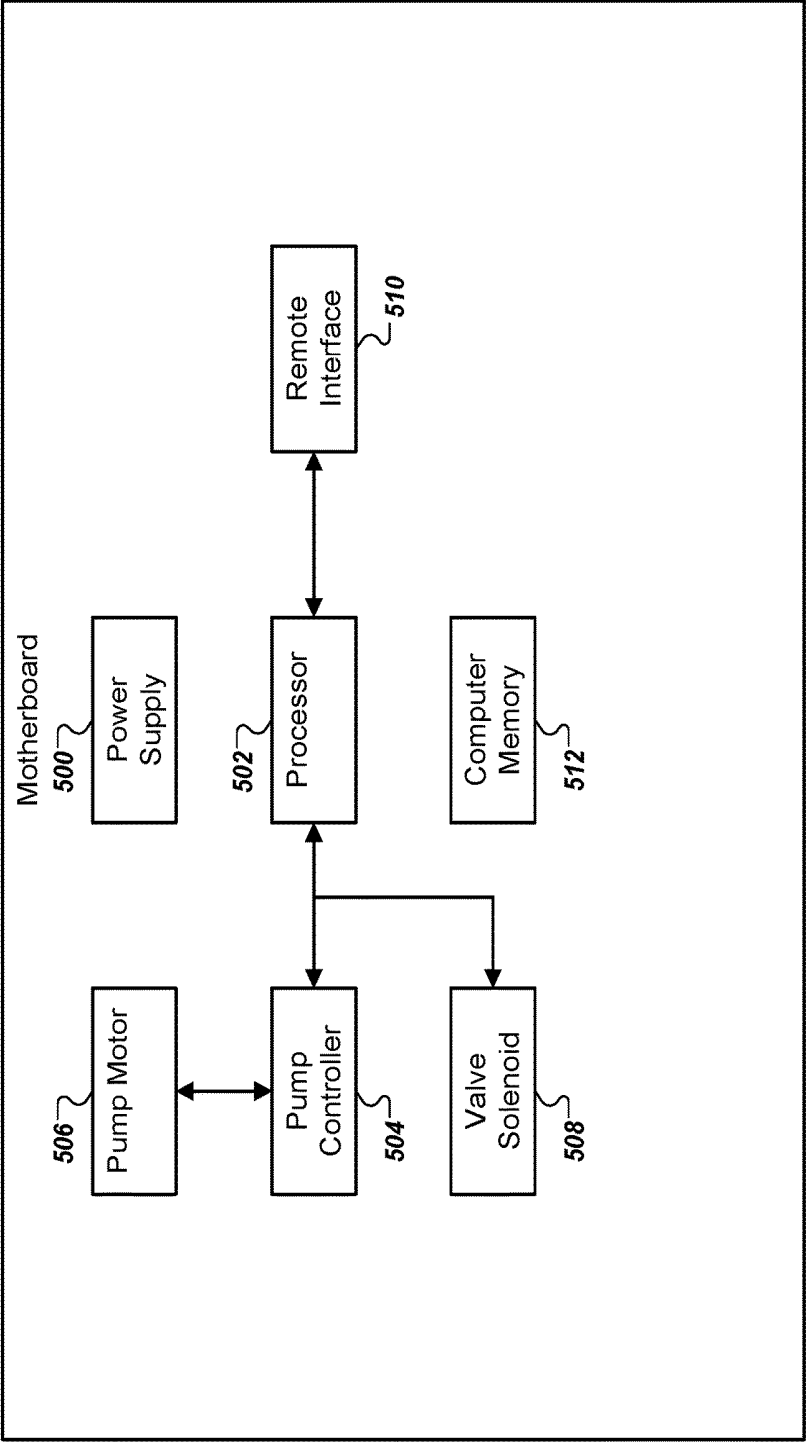


FIG. 5

402 ↗

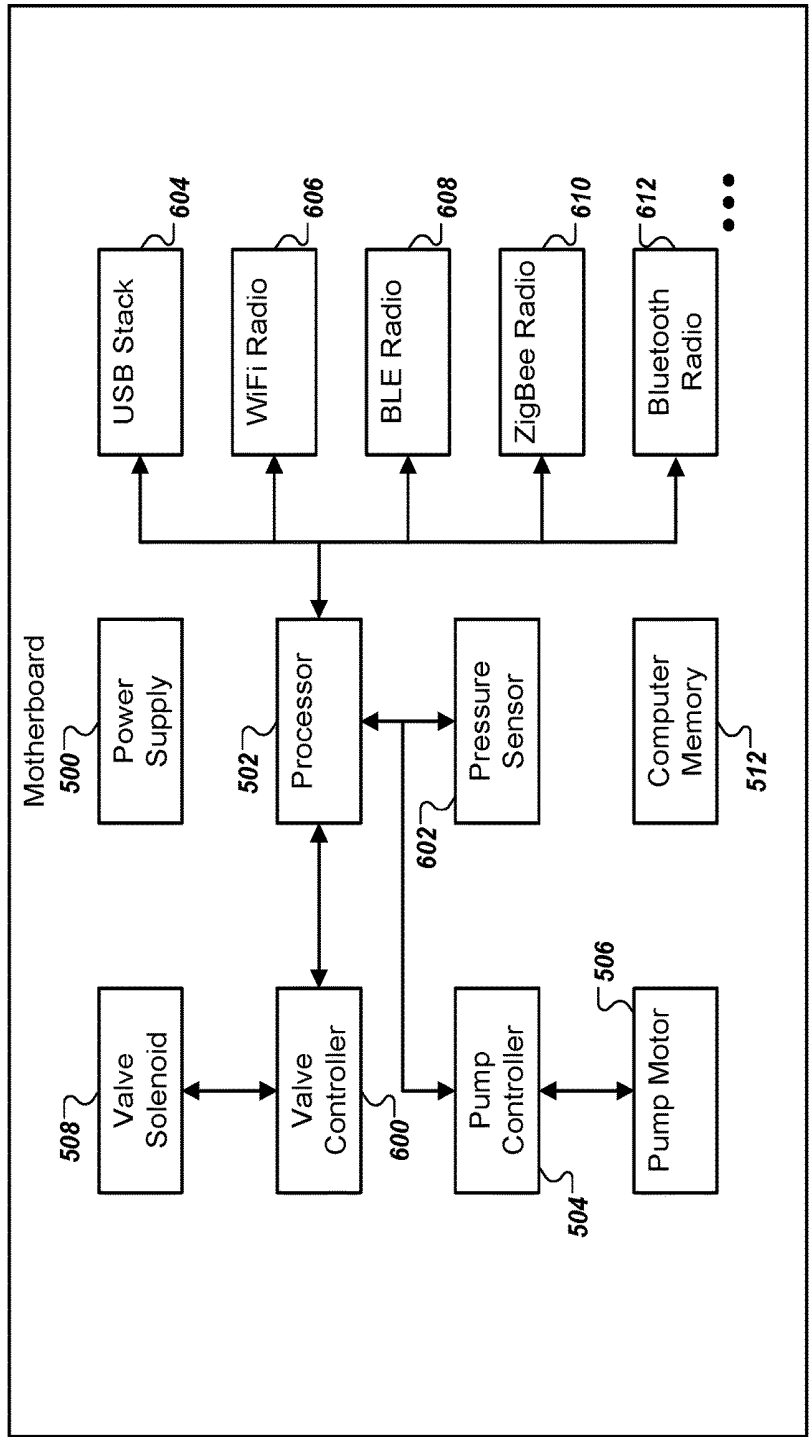


FIG. 6

404 ↗

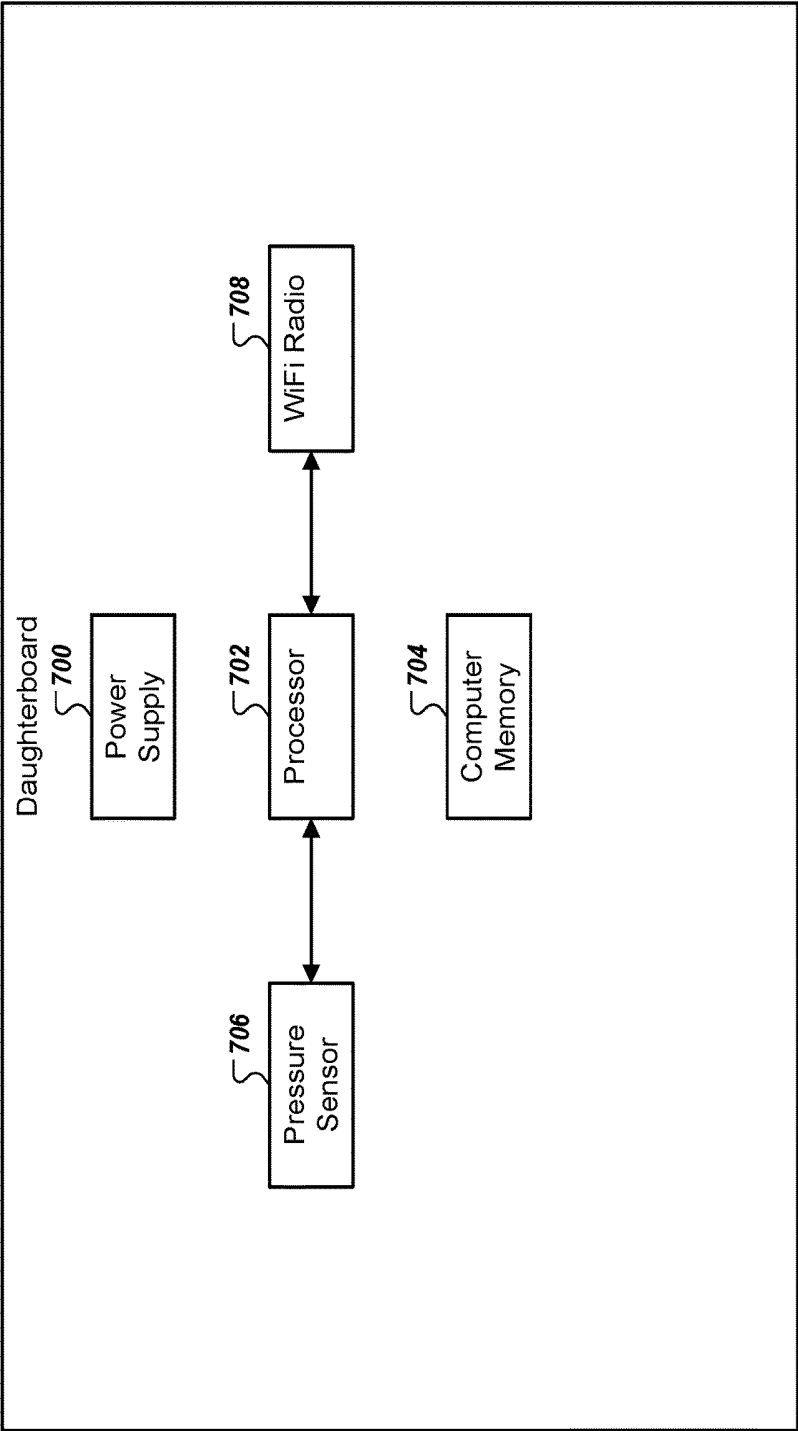


FIG. 7

800 ↗

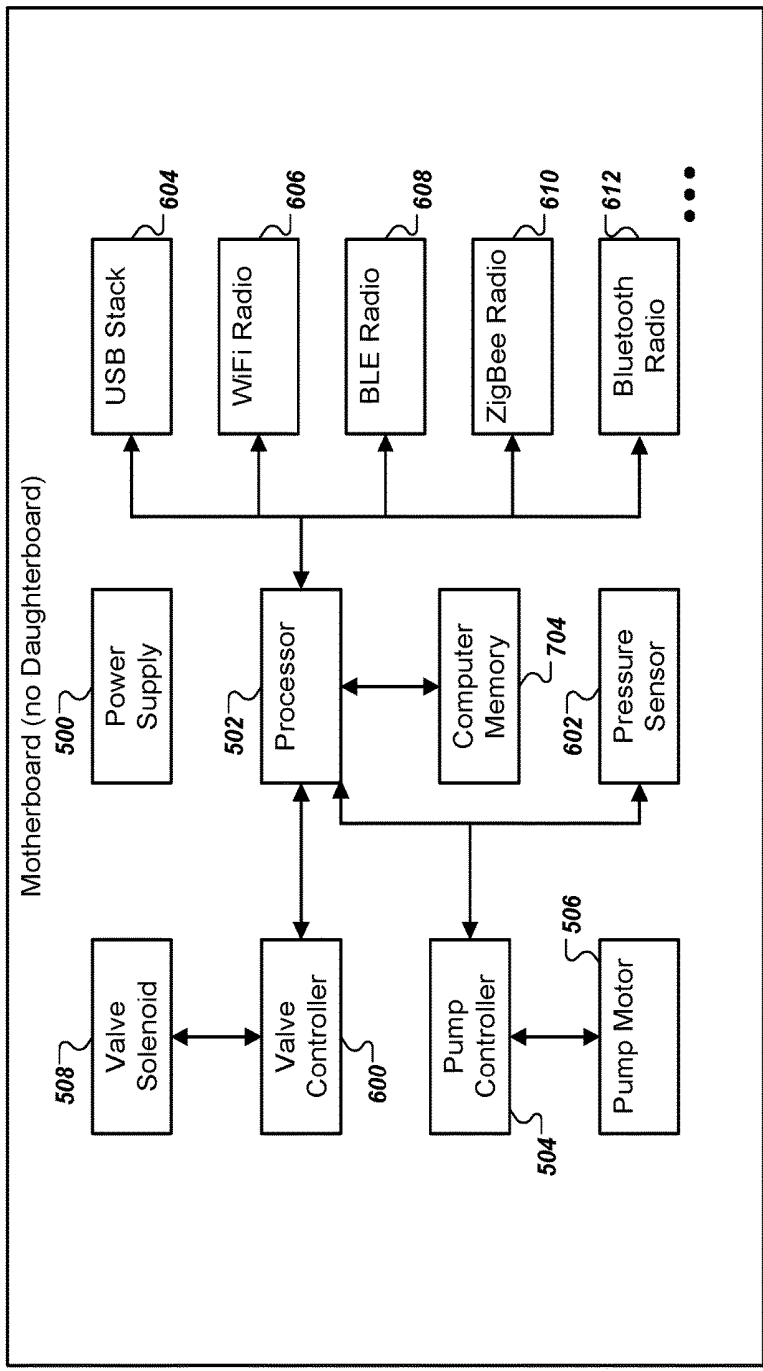


FIG. 8

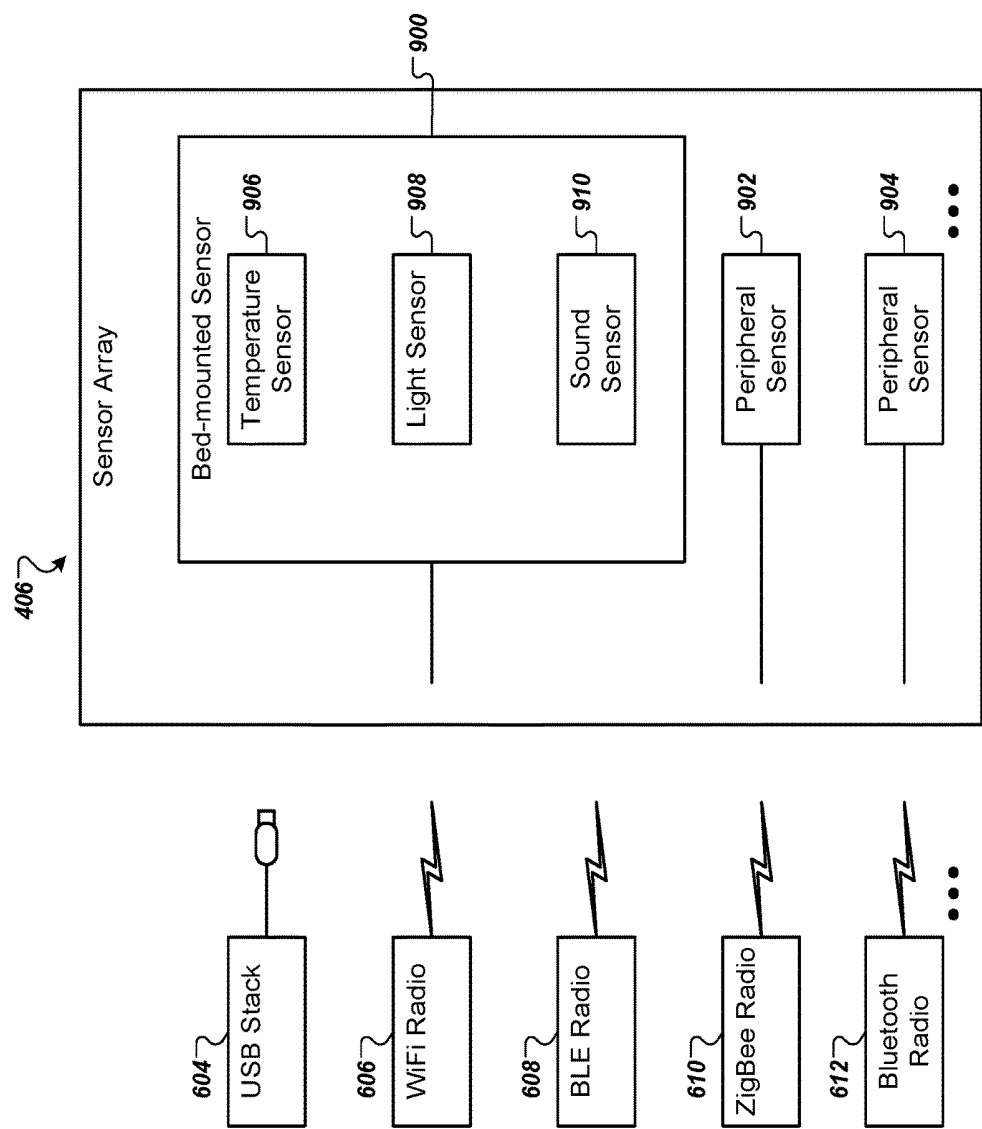


FIG. 9

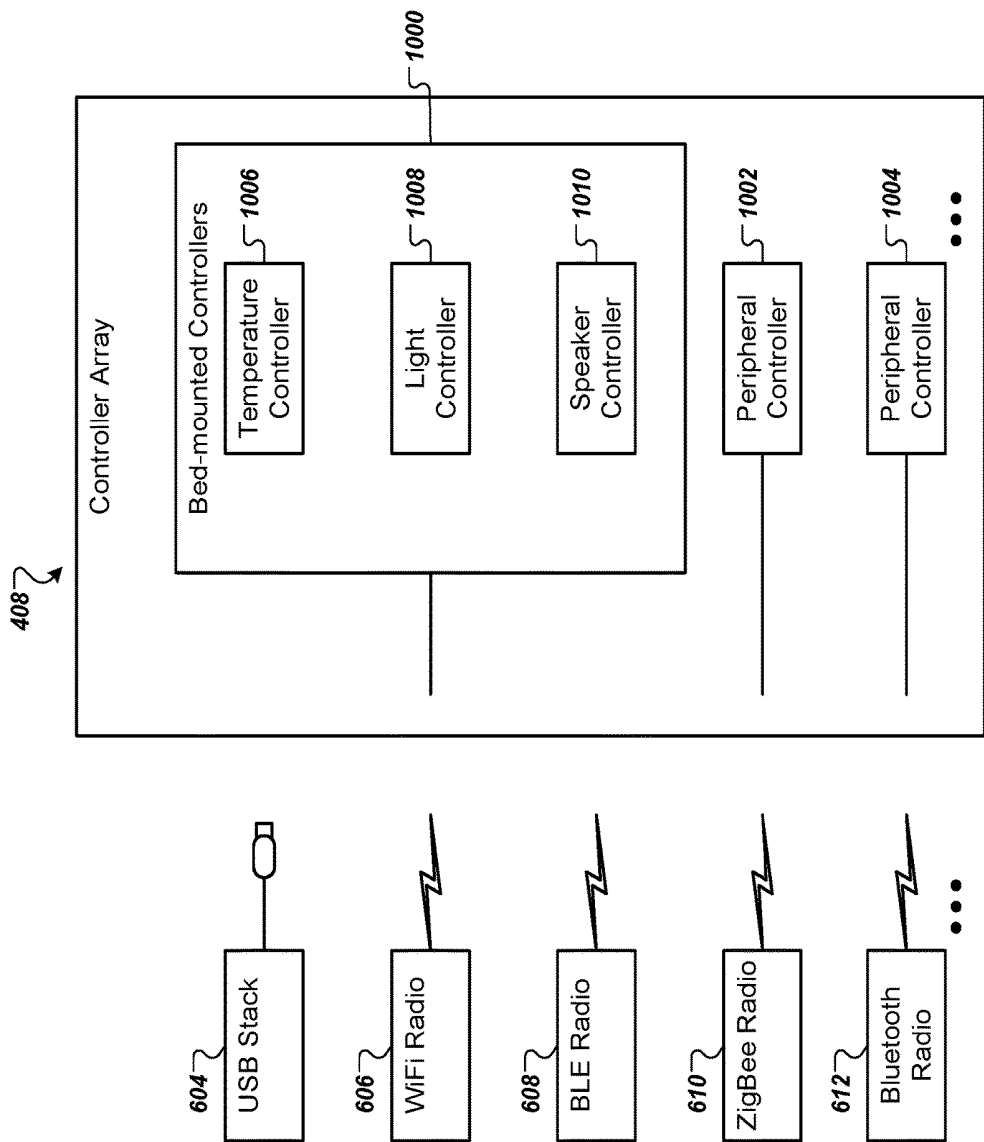


FIG. 10

414 ↗

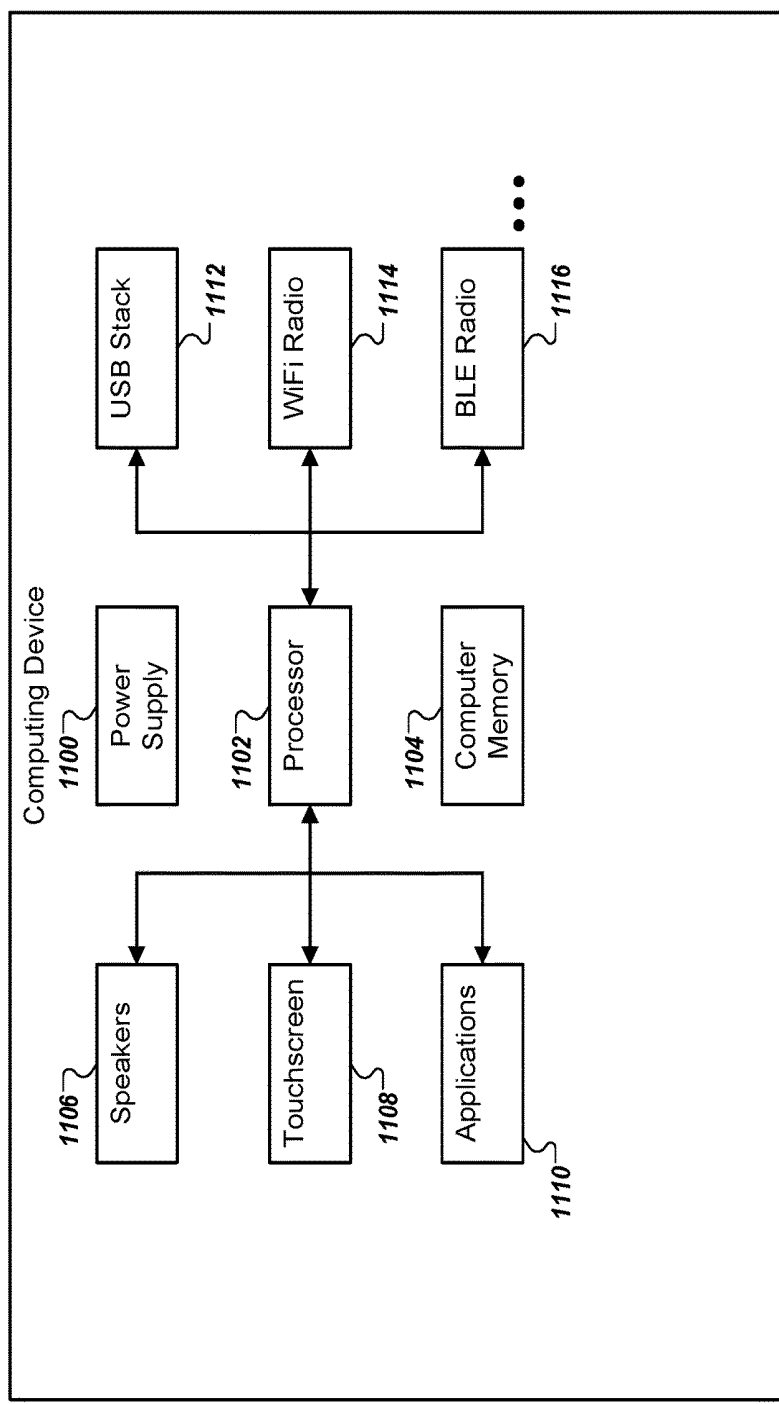


FIG. 11

410a ↪

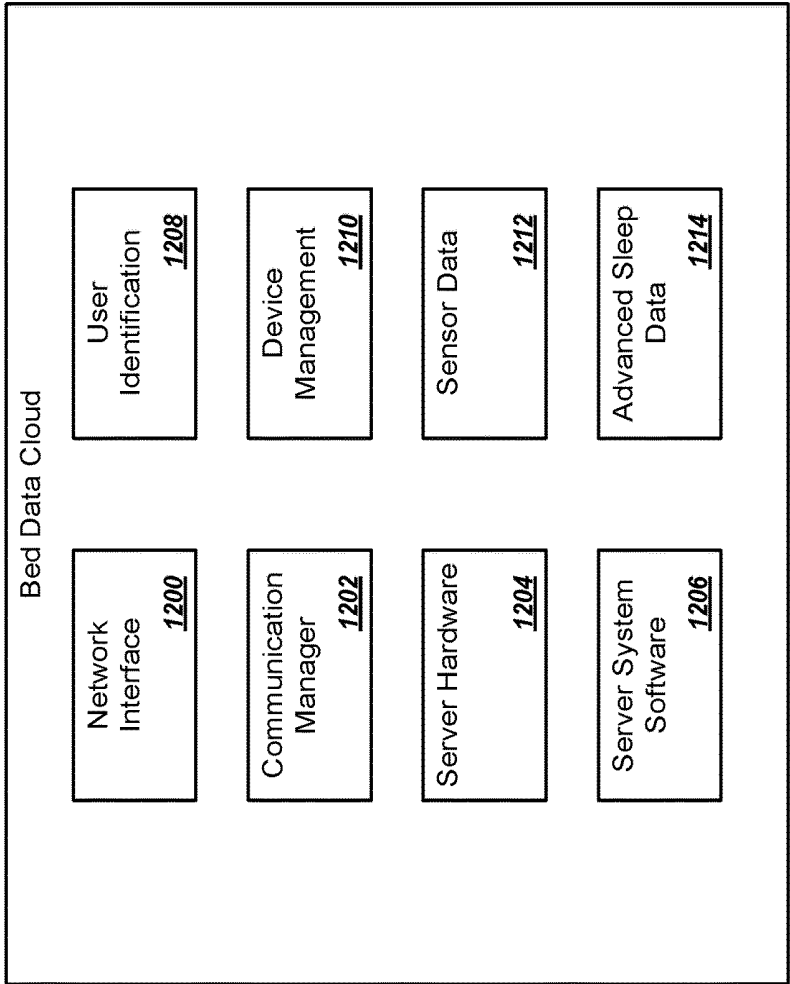


FIG. 12

410b ↗

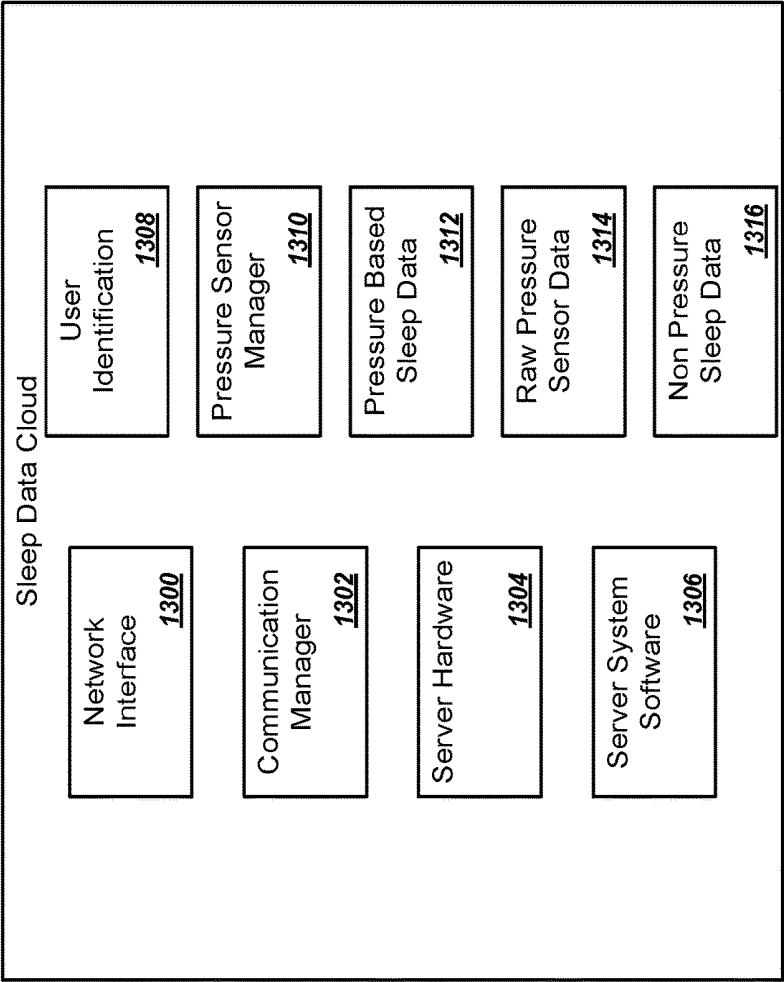


FIG. 13

410c ↺

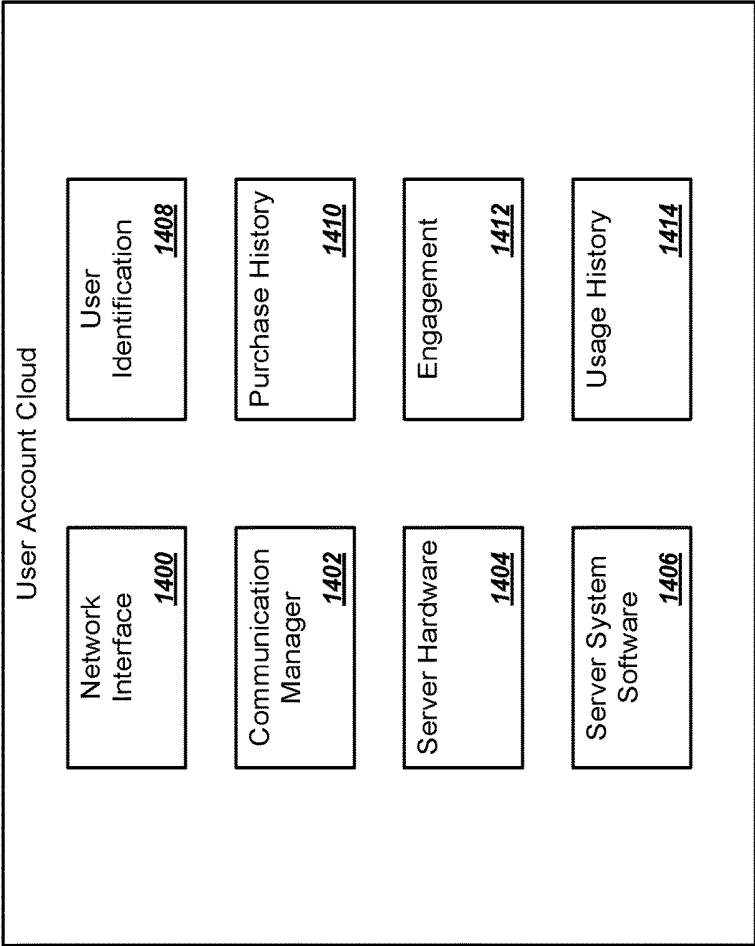


FIG. 14

1500 ↗

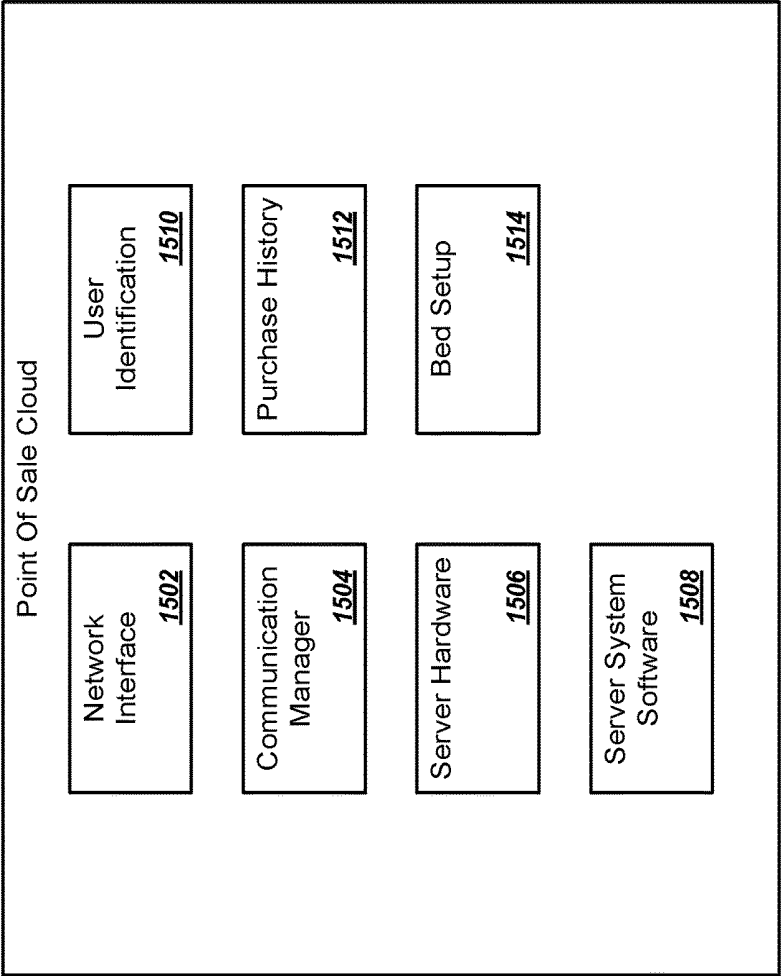


FIG. 15

1600 ↗

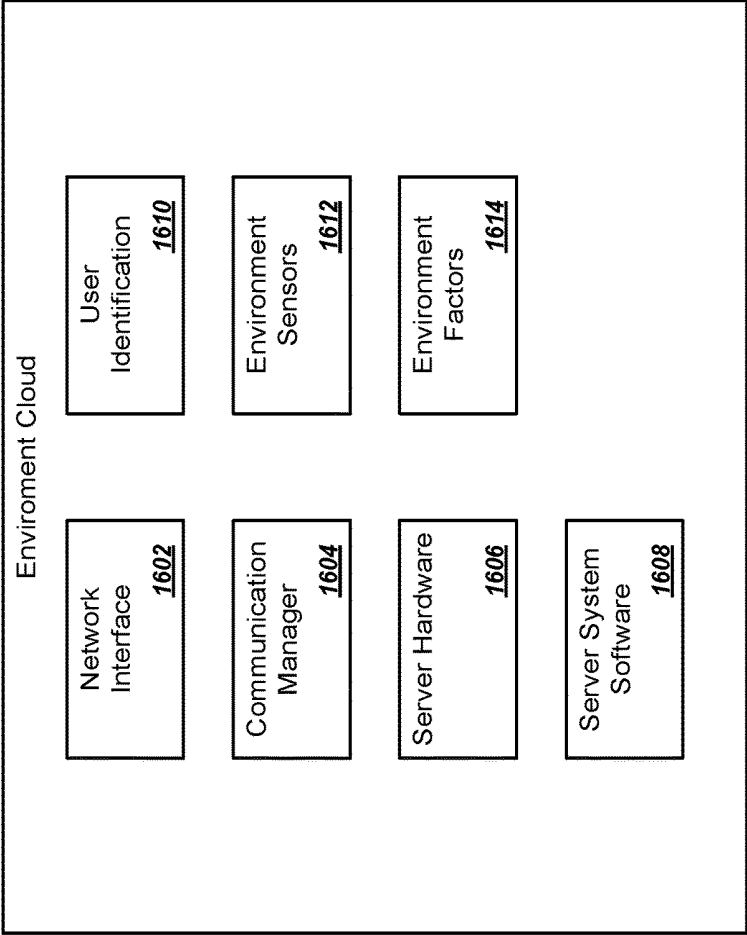


FIG. 16

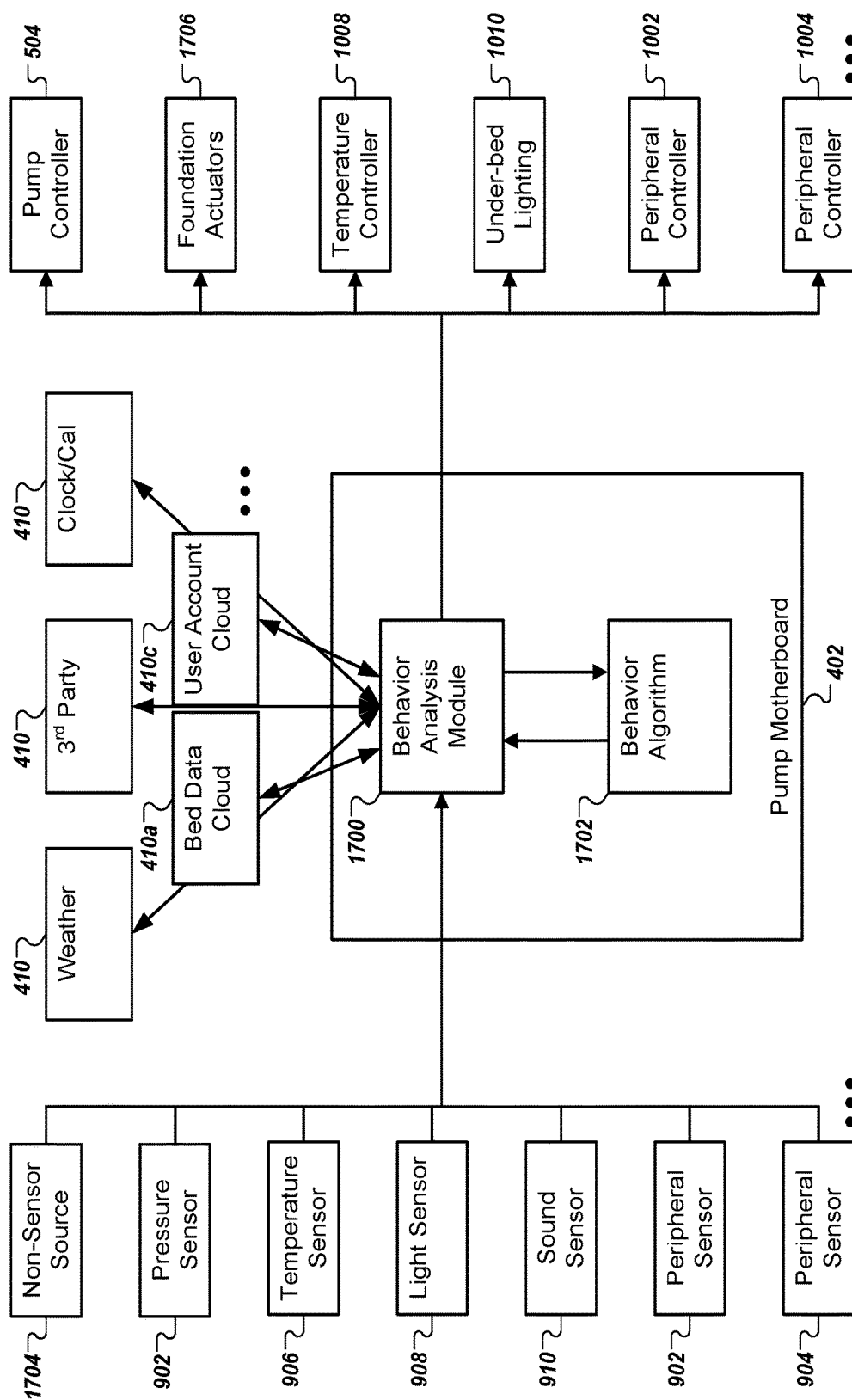


FIG. 17

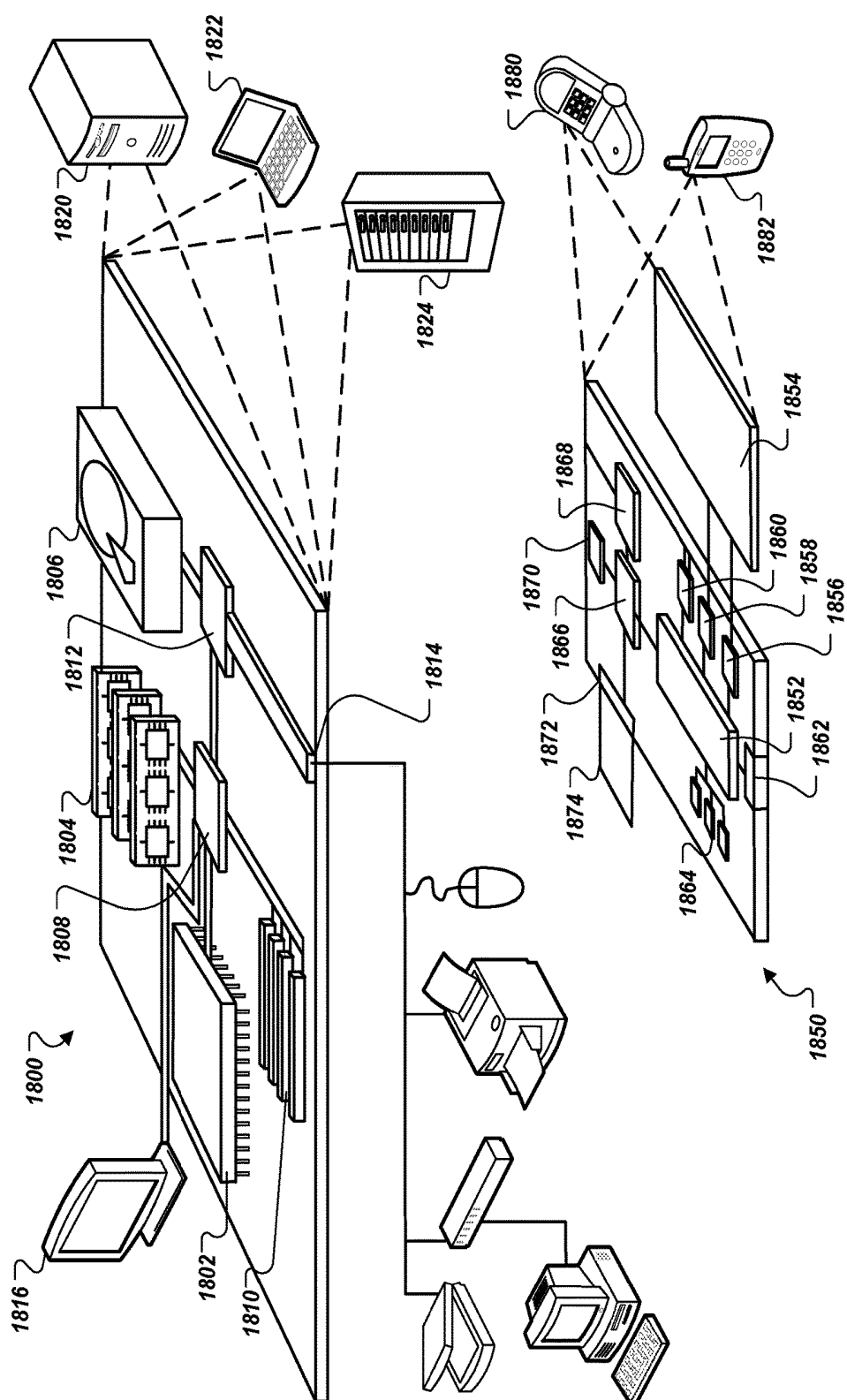


FIG. 18

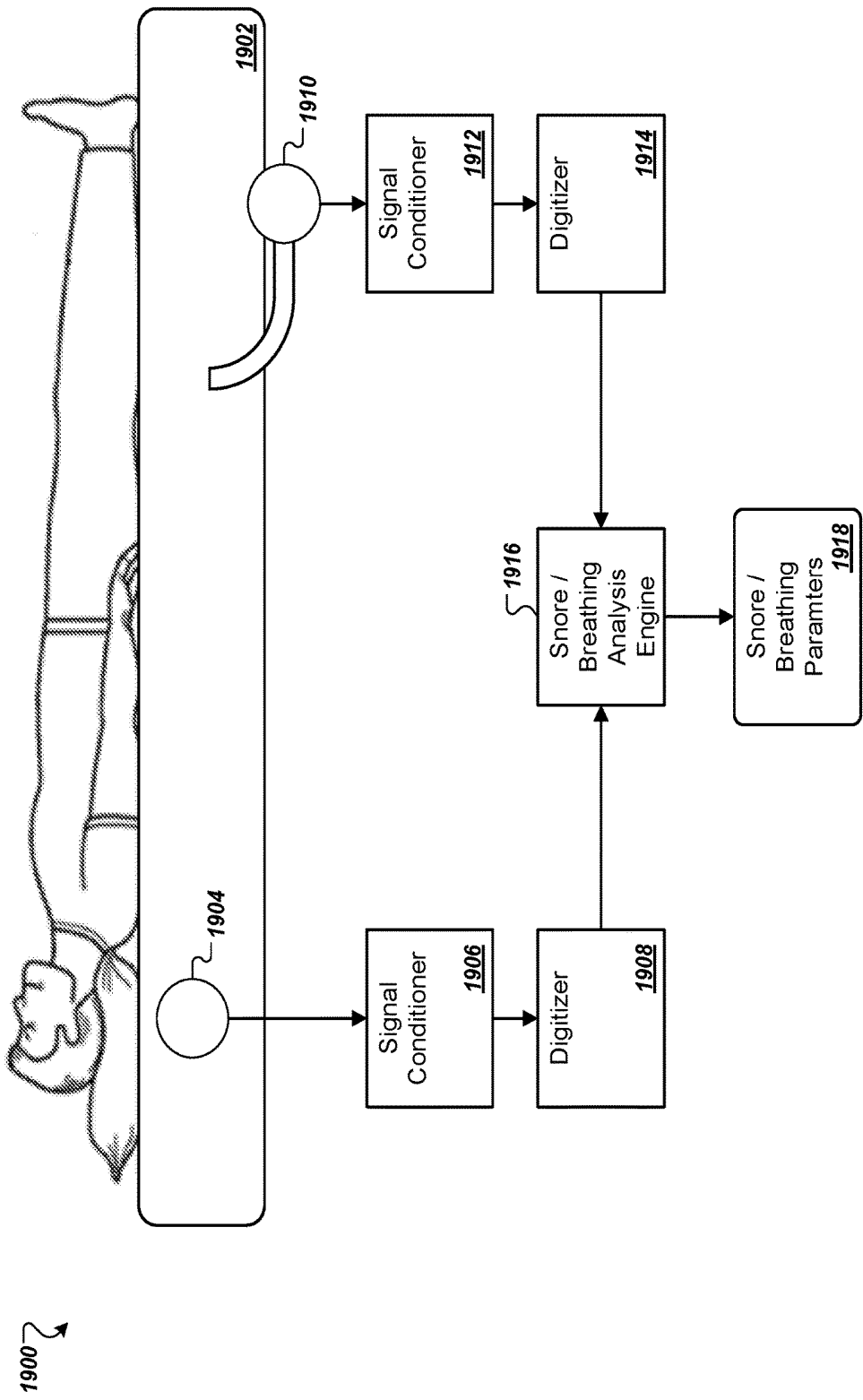


FIG. 19

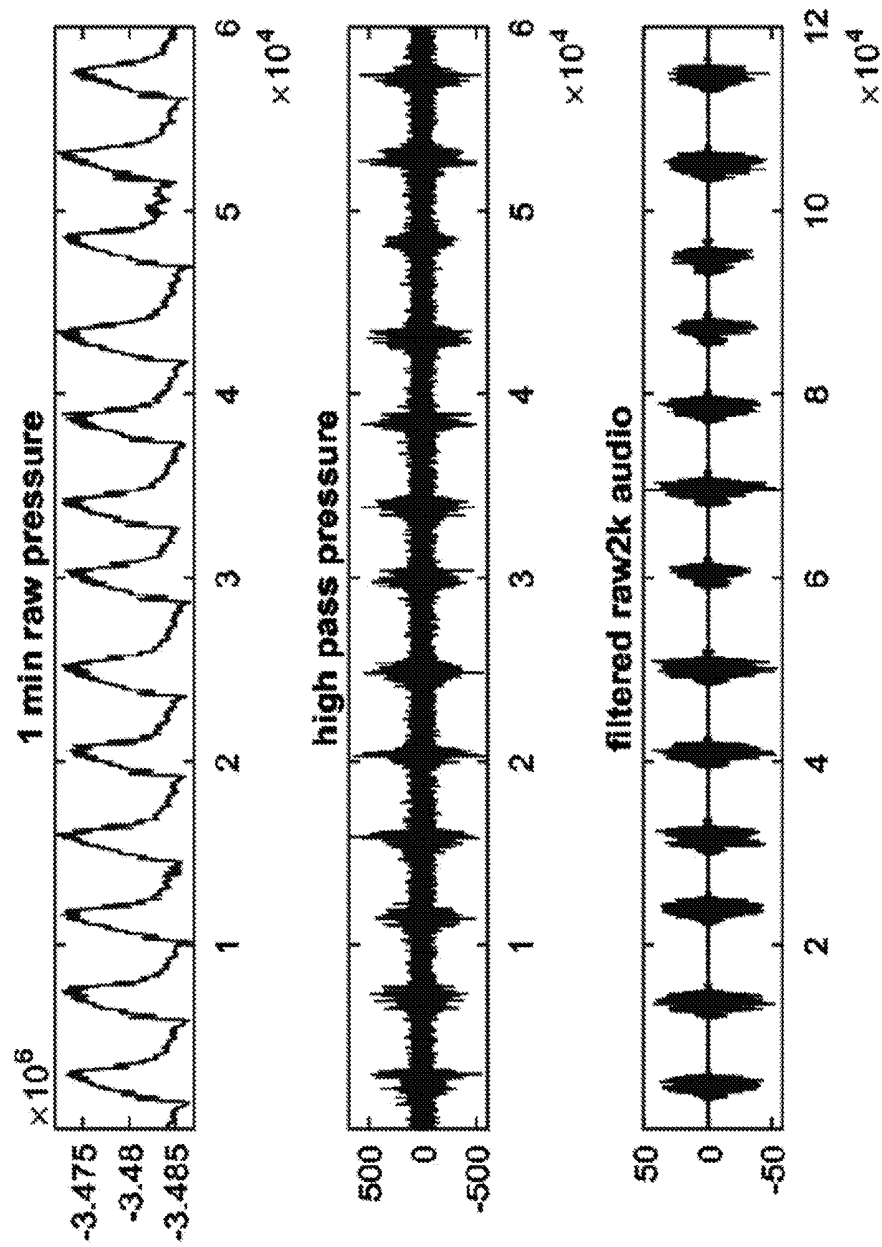


FIG. 20

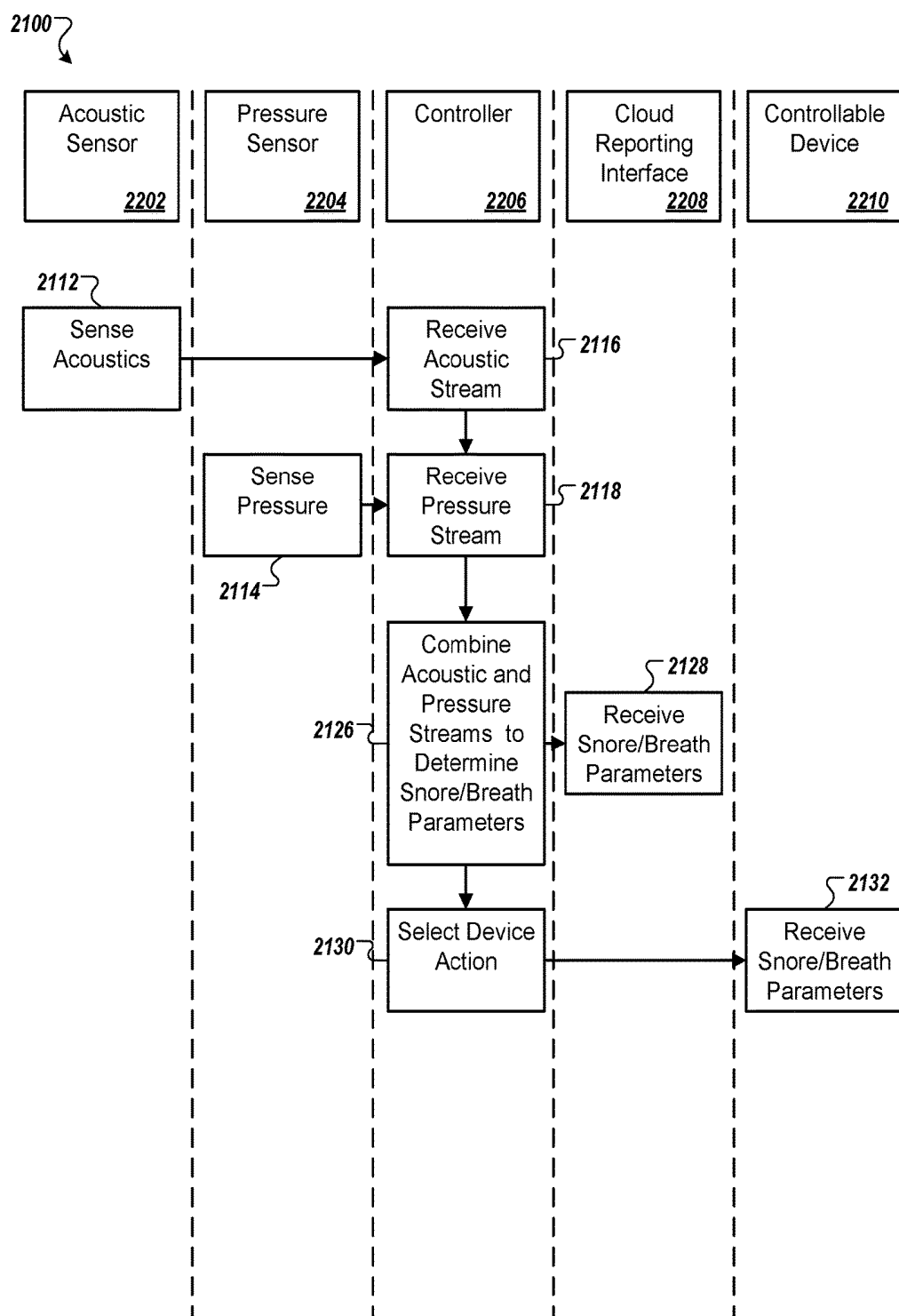


FIG. 21

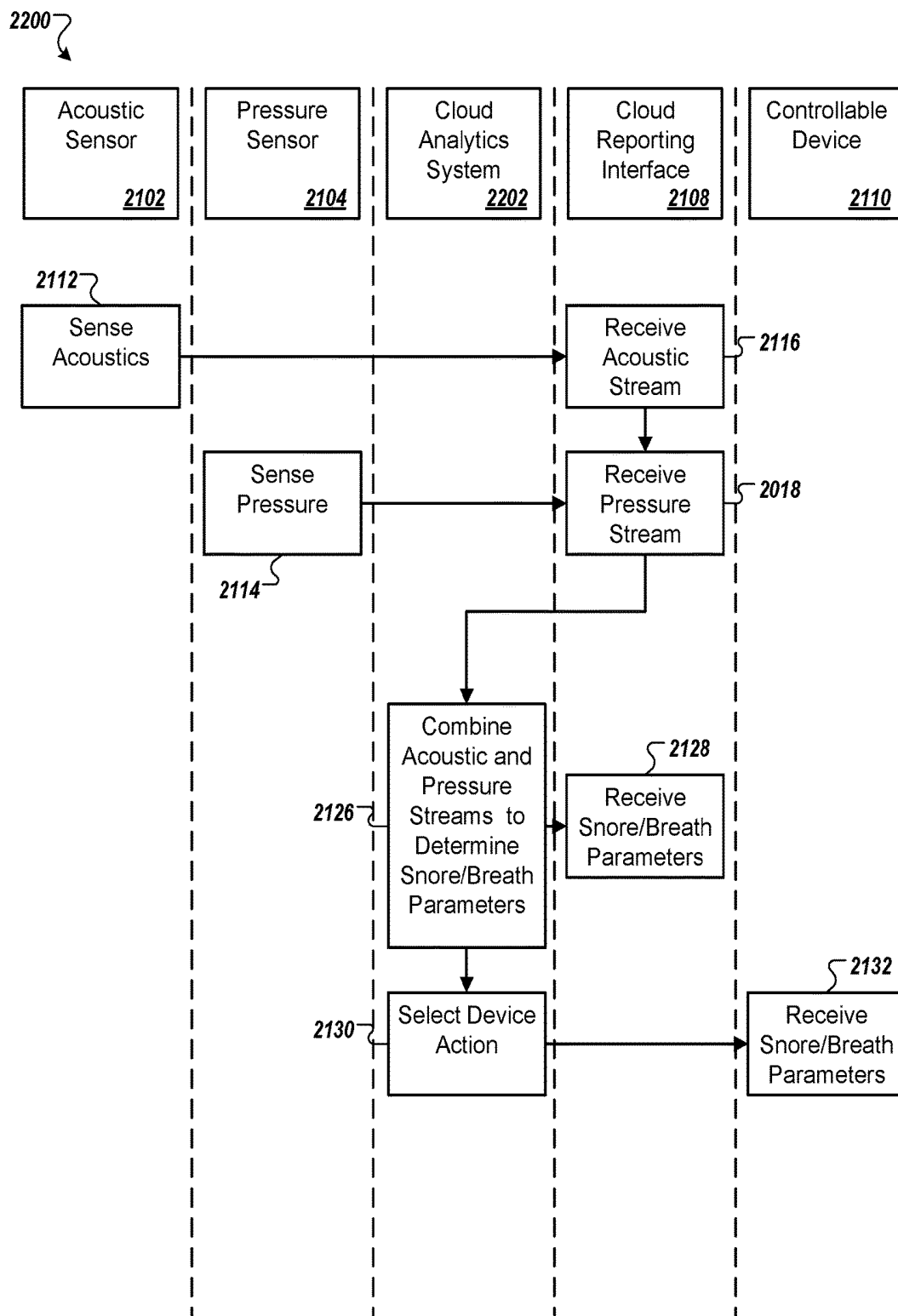


FIG. 22

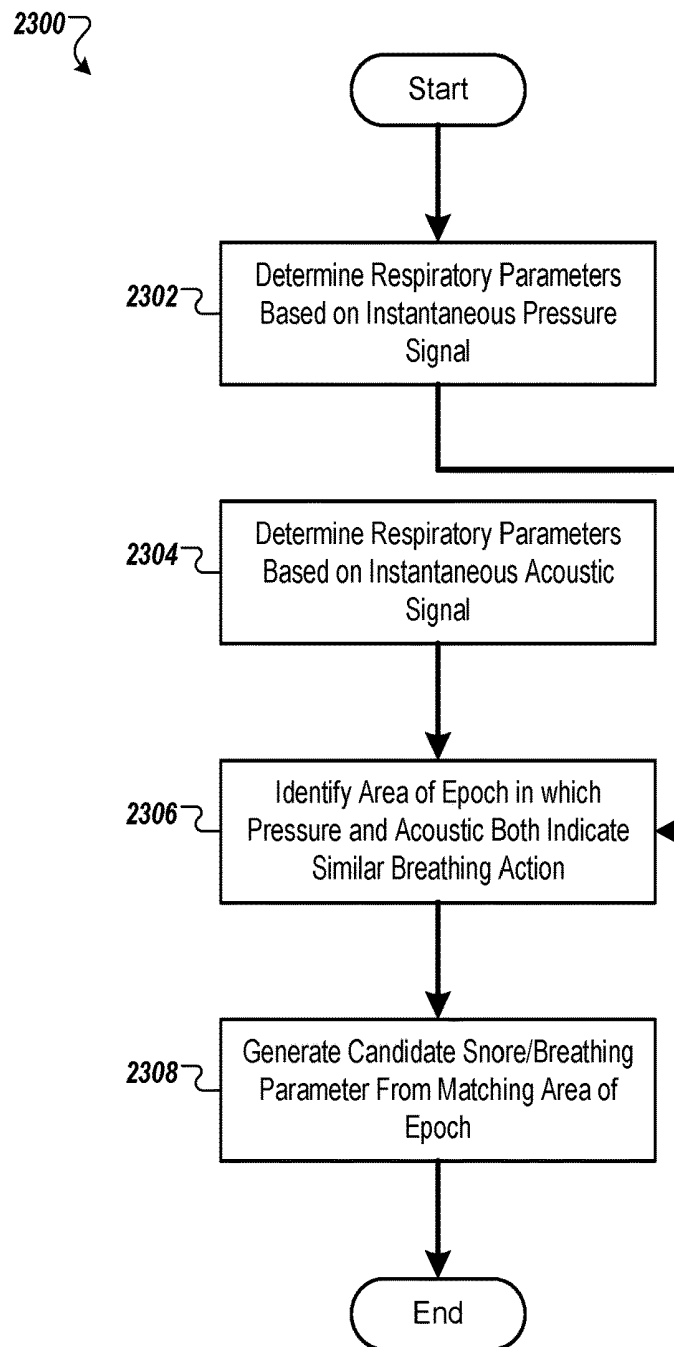


FIG. 23

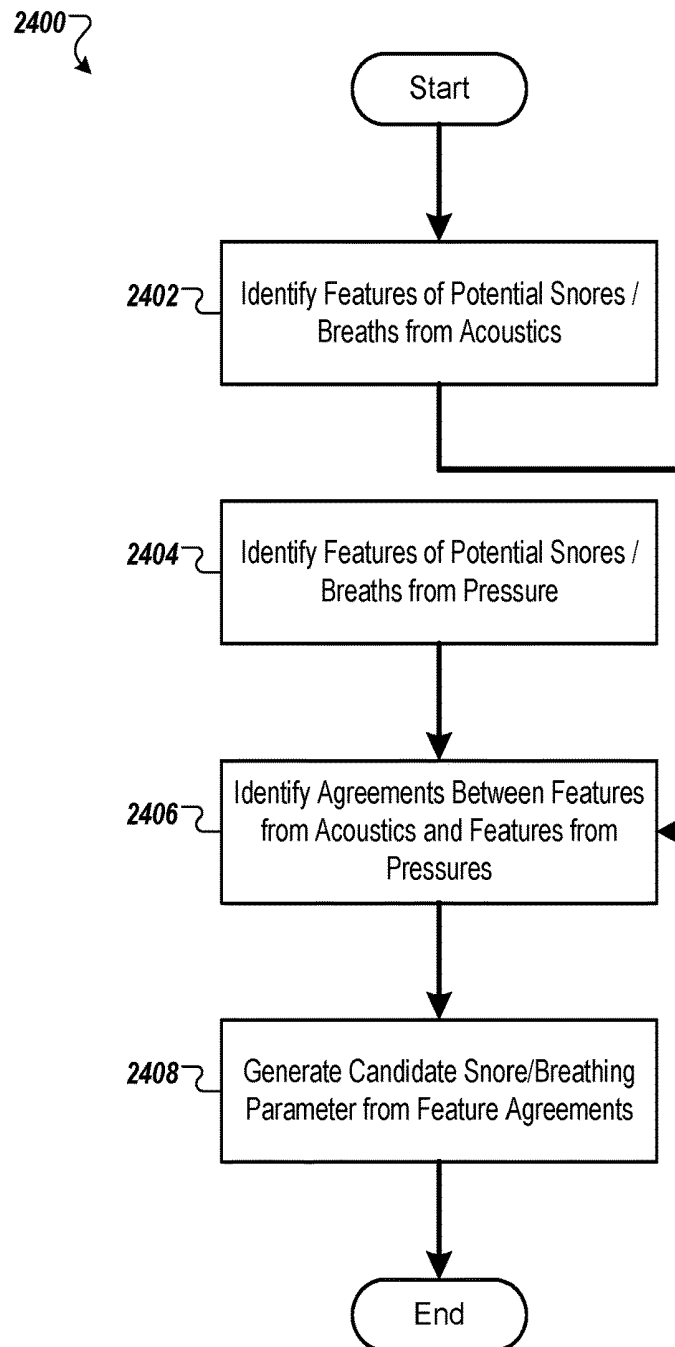


FIG. 24

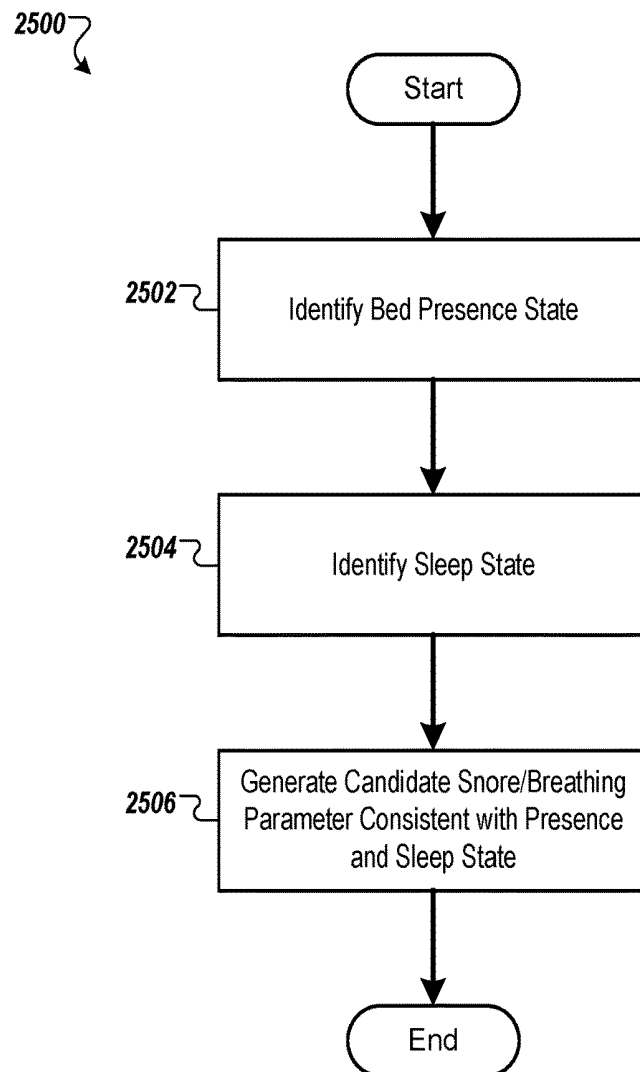


FIG. 25

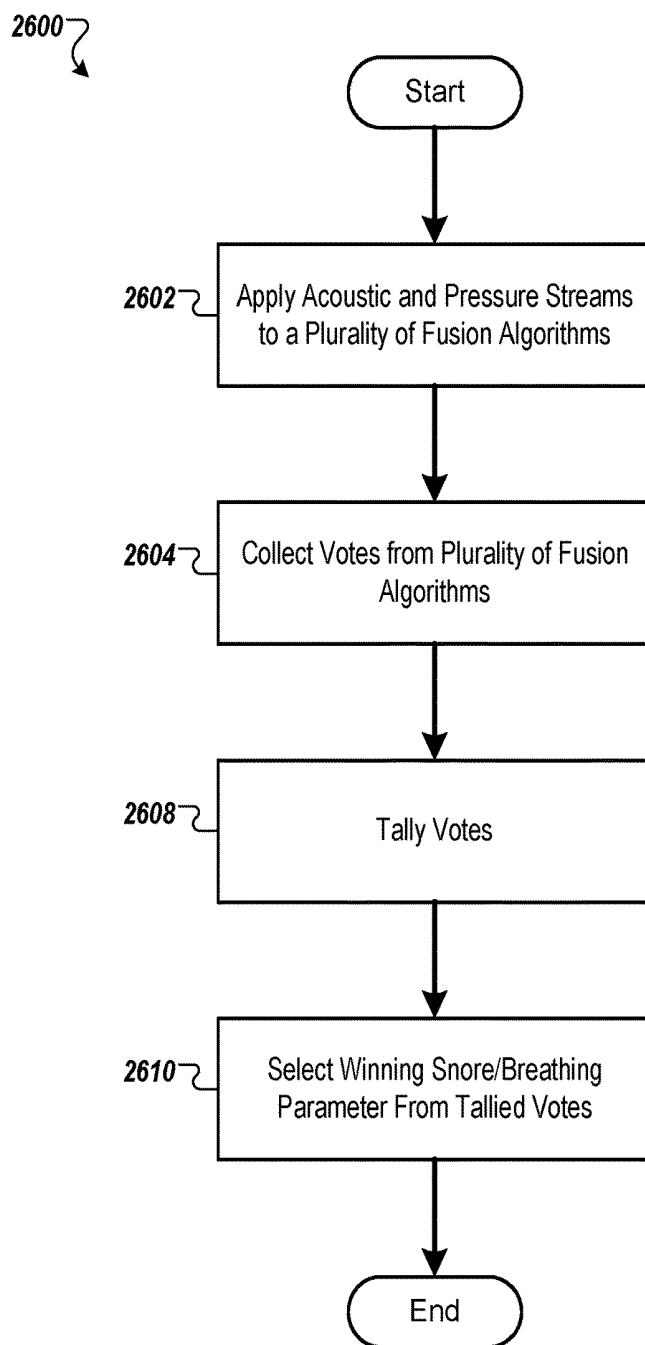


FIG. 26

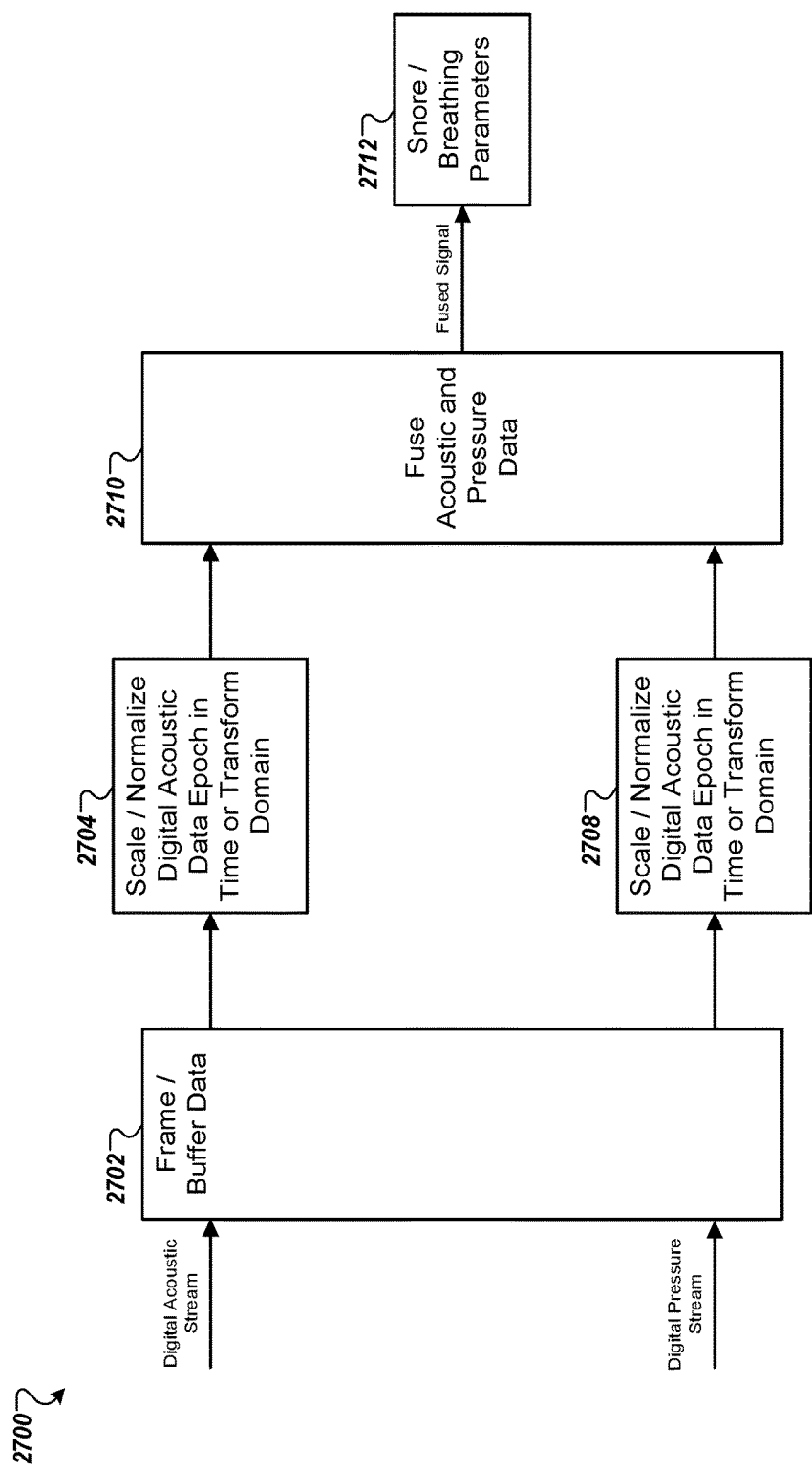


FIG. 27

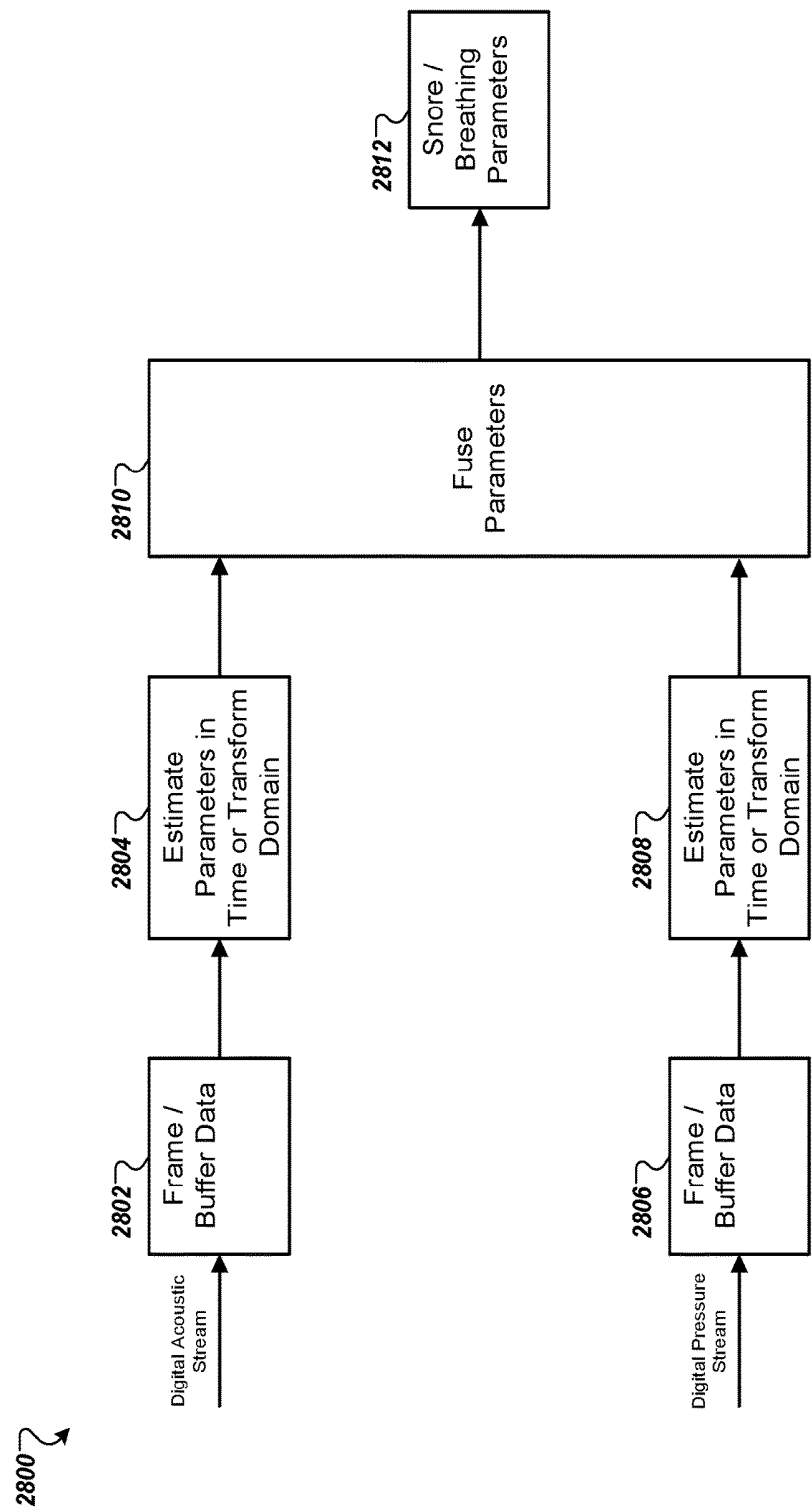


FIG. 28

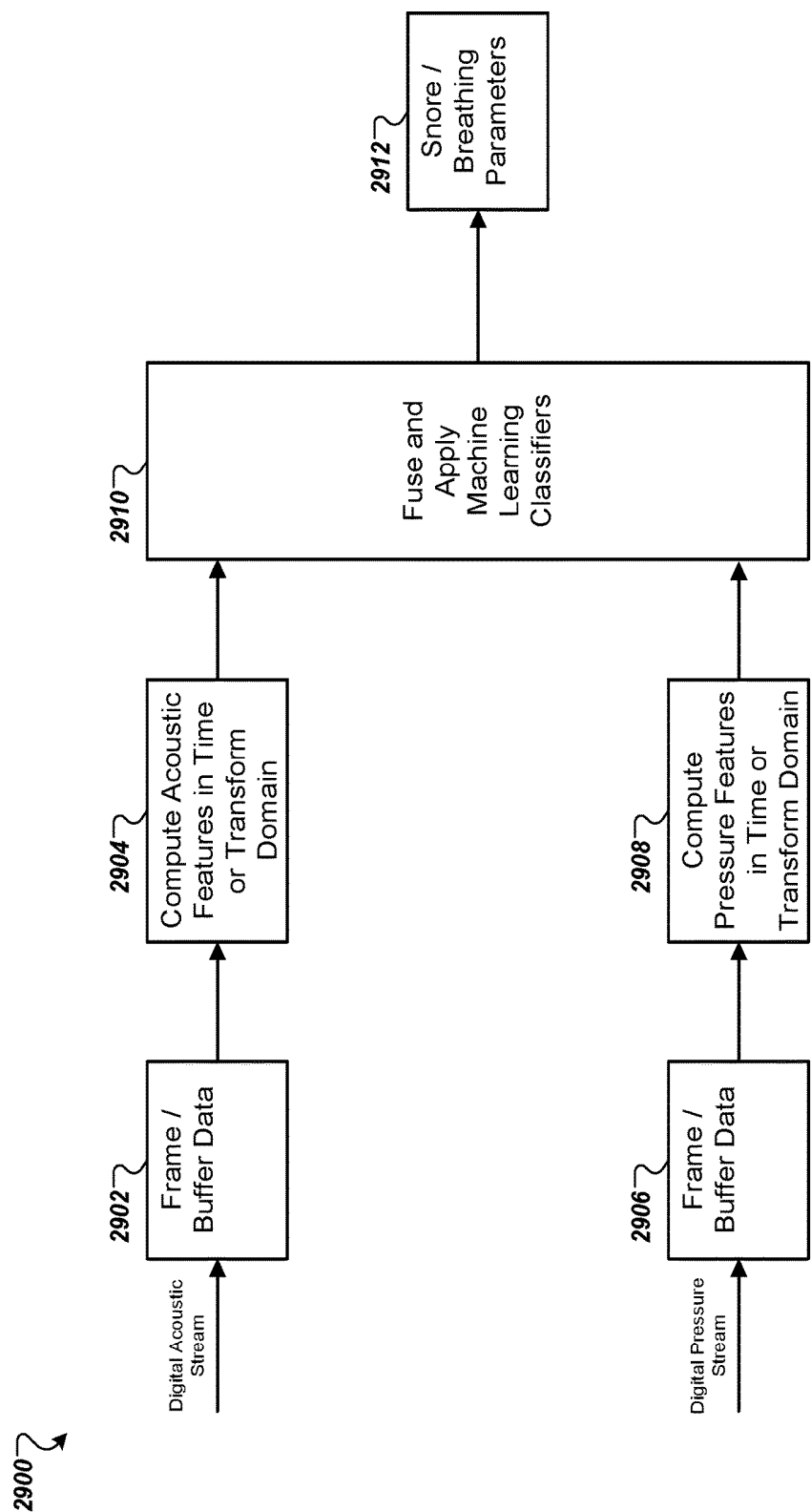


FIG. 29

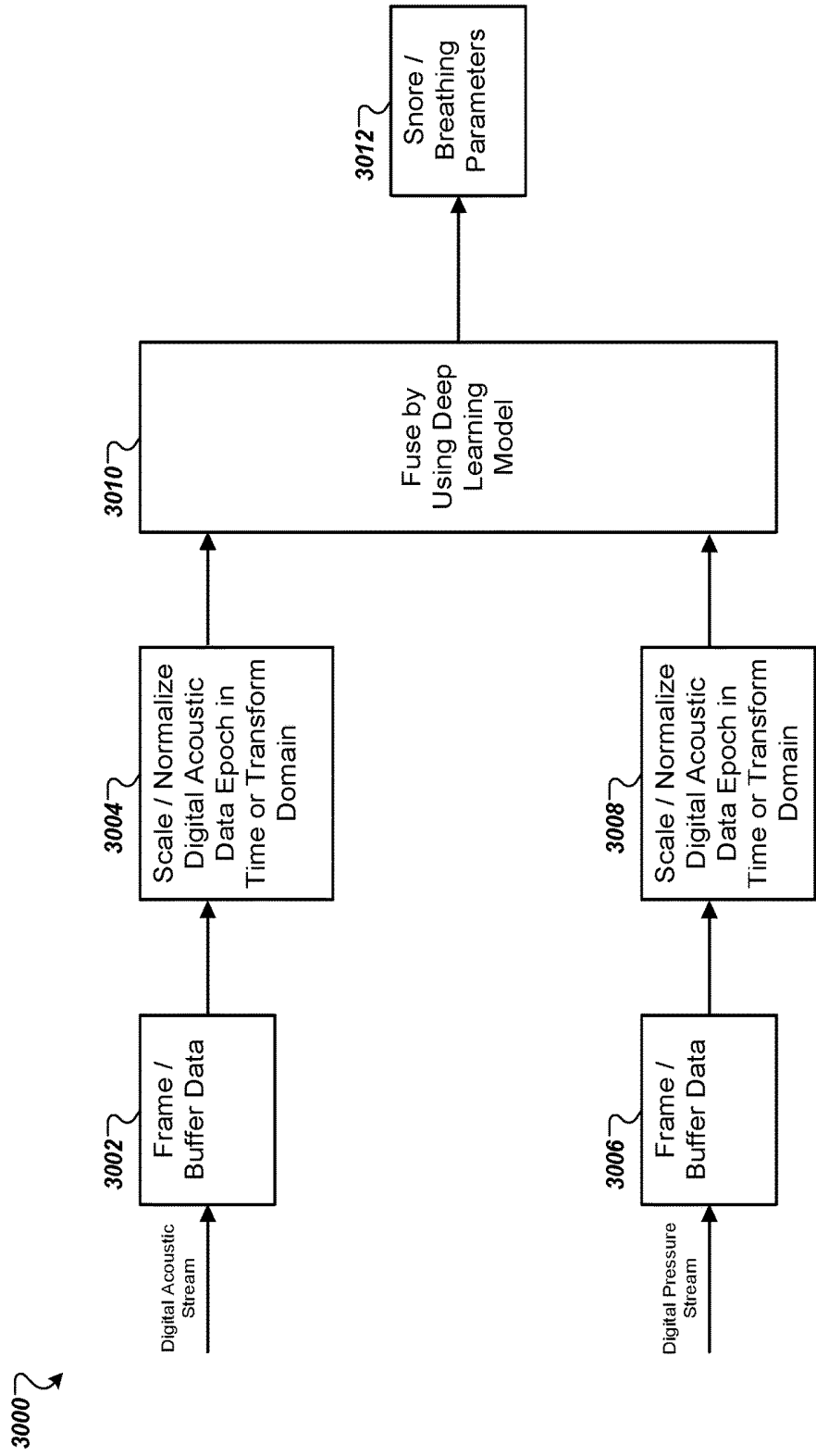


FIG. 30

BED HAVING SENSOR FUSING FEATURES USEFUL FOR DETERMINING SNORE AND BREATHING PARAMETERS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Application Ser. No. 62/611,146, filed on Dec. 28, 2017. The disclosure of the prior application is considered part of the disclosure of this application, and is incorporated in its entirety into this application.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In general, a bed is a piece of furniture used as a location to sleep or relax. Many modern beds include a soft mattress on a bed frame. The mattress may include springs, foam material, and/or an air chamber to support the weight of one or more occupants.

SUMMARY

[0003] In one aspect, a bed system includes a mattress to support a user. The system further includes an acoustic sensor configured to sense acoustic energy in the environment of the user. The system further includes a pressure sensor configured to sense pressure applied to the mattress by the user laying on the mattress. The system further includes a controller configured to: receive an acoustic stream from the acoustic sensor, the acoustic stream representing the acoustic energy sensed by the acoustic sensor. The controller is further configured to receive a pressure stream from the pressure sensor, the pressure stream representing the pressure sensed by the pressure sensor. The controller is further configured to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters. The controller is further configured to determine that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters. The controller is further configured to, responsive to determining that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters, send an instruction to drive a controllable device to the controllable device. Other systems, devices, methods, and computer-readable mediums may be used.

[0004] Implementations can include any, all, or none of the following features. The bed system including the controllable device, the controllable device configured to: receive the instruction to drive the controllable device; and responsive to receiving the instruction to drive the controllable device, drive in order to alter the environment of the user. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to: determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals; determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals; and identify incidences of matching of both the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals and of the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to: identify features of potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream; identify features of potential snores and breaths from the pressure stream; and identify agreements of the potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream and of the potential snores and breaths from

the pressure stream. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to: determine that the user is present in on the mattress; determine that the user is asleep; and responsive to determining that the user is present in on the mattress and that the user is asleep, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to: apply the acoustic stream and the pressure stream to one or more fusion algorithms that each are configured to, responsive to receiving both an acoustic stream and a pressure stream, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters that describe the snoring and breathing action of the user on the bed; tallying the votes in order to determine a winning set of snore/breath parameters; select the winning set of snore/breath parameters as the generated set of snore/breath parameters. The acoustic sensor includes a signal conditioner; and a digitizer; wherein the acoustic stream is a digital stream of data. The pressure sensor includes a signal conditioner; and a digitizer; wherein the pressure stream is a digital stream of data. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to: receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer; after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain; after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and fuse the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream into the set of snore/breath parameters. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to: receive the acoustic stream into an acoustic buffer; receive the pressure stream into a pressure buffer separate from the acoustic buffer; estimate acoustic parameters in a particular domain; estimate pressure parameters in the particular domain; and fuse the estimated acoustic parameters with the estimated pressure parameters. Combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to: compute acoustic features in a particular domain; compute pressure features in the particular domain; and apply machine learning classifiers to both the acoustic features and the pressure features. To combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to: receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer; after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain; after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and operate a deep-learning model on the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream.

[0005] Implementations can include any, all, or none of the following features.

[0006] The technology related to breathing and snore sensing is hereby improved. This technology provides an automated and reliable scheme for snore and breathing monitoring at homes using dual modality sensor fusion—acoustic waves generated in the air and pressure variations generated in the air chamber of an inflatable mattress.

Real-time snore and breathing monitoring and analysis by fusing the multitude of data from the acoustic and pressure sensing modalities is provided. Such dual sensing modality provides advantages over using single source acoustic data often used in commercial snore and breathing monitoring systems. This dual sensing scheme provides a way for automated snore and breathing monitoring by incorporating the bed presence and sleep status of a user, thereby increasing accuracy. Pressure sensing makes use of snore and breathing signals registered to the bed's air chamber pressure signal and can improve accuracy of snore detection and analysis. Dual sensing systems can be made more resistant to false alarms from environmental noise due to the incorporation of sensing phenomena other than environmental noise. Dual sensing can provide a practical, cost effective mechanism to identify a snorer in partners sleeping scenario which otherwise would be difficult or not possible with a single acoustic sensor.

[0007] Other features, aspects and potential advantages will be apparent from the accompanying description and figures.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 shows an example air bed system.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an example of various components of an air bed system.

[0010] FIG. 3 shows an example environment including a bed in communication with devices located in and around a home.

[0011] FIGS. 4A and 4B are block diagrams of example data processing systems that can be associated with a bed.

[0012] FIGS. 5 and 6 are block diagrams of examples of motherboards that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0013] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an example of a daughterboard that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0014] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of an example of a motherboard with no daughterboard that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0015] FIG. 9 is a block diagram of an example of a sensory array that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0016] FIG. 10 is a block diagram of an example of a control array that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0017] FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an example of a computing device that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0018] FIGS. 12-16 are block diagrams of example cloud services that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed.

[0019] FIG. 17 is a block diagram of an example of using a data processing system that can be associated with a bed to automate peripherals around the bed.

[0020] FIG. 18 is a schematic diagram that shows an example of a computing device and a mobile computing device.

[0021] FIG. 19 is a block diagram of an example of a system for fusing acoustic data with pressure data in order to determine snore and breathing parameters for a user on a bed.

[0022] FIG. 20 is drawing of example sensor readings collected from acoustic and pressure sensors.

[0023] FIG. 21 is a swimlane diagram of an example process for determining snore and breath parameters and for driving a controllable device.

[0024] FIG. 22 is a swimlane diagram of an example process for determining snore and breath parameters and for driving a controllable device.

[0025] FIG. 23 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0026] FIG. 24 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0027] FIG. 25 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0028] FIG. 26 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0029] FIG. 27 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0030] FIG. 28 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0031] FIG. 29 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0032] FIG. 30 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data.

[0033] Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0034] A bed system uses a fusion of acoustic sensing and pressure sensing to determine snore and breathing parameters. A controller can receive streams of acoustic readings from an acoustic sensor such as a microphone installed in the room or part of the bed, and at the same time receive streams of pressure readings from a pressure sensor installed in the air mattress or sleeping pad.

[0035] Example Airbed Hardware

[0036] FIG. 1 shows an example air bed system 100 that includes a bed 112. The bed 112 includes at least one air chamber 114 surrounded by a resilient border 116 and encapsulated by bed ticking 118. The resilient border 116 can comprise any suitable material, such as foam.

[0037] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the bed 112 can be a two chamber design having first and second fluid chambers, such as a first air chamber 114A and a second air chamber 114B. In alternative embodiments, the bed 112 can include chambers for use with fluids other than air that are suitable for the application. In some embodiments, such as single beds or kids' beds, the bed 112 can include a single air chamber 114A or 114B or multiple air chambers 114A and 114B. First and second air chambers 114A and 114B can be in fluid communication with a pump 120. The pump 120 can be in electrical communication with a remote control 122 via control box 124. The control box 124 can include a wired or wireless communications interface for communicating with one or more devices, including the remote control 122. The control box 124 can be configured to operate the pump 120 to cause increases and decreases in the fluid pressure of the first and second air chambers 114A and 114B based upon commands input by a user using the remote control 122. In some implementations, the control box 124 is integrated into a housing of the pump 120.

[0038] The remote control 122 can include a display 126, an output selecting mechanism 128, a pressure increase button 129, and a pressure decrease button 130. The output selecting mechanism 128 can allow the user to switch air flow generated by the pump 120 between the first and second

air chambers 114A and 114B, thus enabling control of multiple air chambers with a single remote control 122 and a single pump 120. For example, the output selecting mechanism 128 can be by a physical control (e.g., switch or button) or an input control displayed on display 126. Alternatively, separate remote control units can be provided for each air chamber and can each include the ability to control multiple air chambers. Pressure increase and decrease buttons 129 and 130 can allow a user to increase or decrease the pressure, respectively, in the air chamber selected with the output selecting mechanism 128. Adjusting the pressure within the selected air chamber can cause a corresponding adjustment to the firmness of the respective air chamber. In some embodiments, the remote control 122 can be omitted or modified as appropriate for an application. For example, in some embodiments the bed 112 can be controlled by a computer, tablet, smart phone, or other device in wired or wireless communication with the bed 112.

[0039] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an example of various components of an air bed system. For example, these components can be used in the example air bed system 100. As shown in FIG. 2, the control box 124 can include a power supply 134, a processor 136, a memory 137, a switching mechanism 138, and an analog to digital (A/D) converter 140. The switching mechanism 138 can be, for example, a relay or a solid state switch. In some implementations, the switching mechanism 138 can be located in the pump 120 rather than the control box 124.

[0040] The pump 120 and the remote control 122 are in two-way communication with the control box 124. The pump 120 includes a motor 142, a pump manifold 143, a relief valve 144, a first control valve 145A, a second control valve 145B, and a pressure transducer 146. The pump 120 is fluidly connected with the first air chamber 114A and the second air chamber 114B via a first tube 148A and a second tube 148B, respectively. The first and second control valves 145A and 145B can be controlled by switching mechanism 138, and are operable to regulate the flow of fluid between the pump 120 and first and second air chambers 114A and 114B, respectively.

[0041] In some implementations, the pump 120 and the control box 124 can be provided and packaged as a single unit. In some alternative implementations, the pump 120 and the control box 124 can be provided as physically separate units. In some implementations, the control box 124, the pump 120, or both are integrated within or otherwise contained within a bed frame or bed support structure that supports the bed 112. In some implementations, the control box 124, the pump 120, or both are located outside of a bed frame or bed support structure (as shown in the example in FIG. 1).

[0042] The example air bed system 100 depicted in FIG. 2 includes the two air chambers 114A and 114B and the single pump 120. However, other implementations can include an air bed system having two or more air chambers and one or more pumps incorporated into the air bed system to control the air chambers. For example, a separate pump can be associated with each air chamber of the air bed system or a pump can be associated with multiple chambers of the air bed system. Separate pumps can allow each air chamber to be inflated or deflated independently and simultaneously. Furthermore, additional pressure transducers can

also be incorporated into the air bed system such that, for example, a separate pressure transducer can be associated with each air chamber.

[0043] In use, the processor 136 can, for example, send a decrease pressure command to one of air chambers 114A or 114B, and the switching mechanism 138 can be used to convert the low voltage command signals sent by the processor 136 to higher operating voltages sufficient to operate the relief valve 144 of the pump 120 and open the control valve 145A or 145B. Opening the relief valve 144 can allow air to escape from the air chamber 114A or 114B through the respective air tube 148A or 148B. During deflation, the pressure transducer 146 can send pressure readings to the processor 136 via the A/D converter 140. The A/D converter 140 can receive analog information from pressure transducer 146 and can convert the analog information to digital information useable by the processor 136. The processor 136 can send the digital signal to the remote control 122 to update the display 126 in order to convey the pressure information to the user.

[0044] As another example, the processor 136 can send an increase pressure command. The pump motor 142 can be energized in response to the increase pressure command and send air to the designated one of the air chambers 114A or 114B through the air tube 148A or 148B via electronically operating the corresponding valve 145A or 145B. While air is being delivered to the designated air chamber 114A or 114B in order to increase the firmness of the chamber, the pressure transducer 146 can sense pressure within the pump manifold 143. Again, the pressure transducer 146 can send pressure readings to the processor 136 via the A/D converter 140. The processor 136 can use the information received from the A/D converter 140 to determine the difference between the actual pressure in air chamber 114A or 114B and the desired pressure. The processor 136 can send the digital signal to the remote control 122 to update display 126 in order to convey the pressure information to the user.

[0045] Generally speaking, during an inflation or deflation process, the pressure sensed within the pump manifold 143 can provide an approximation of the pressure within the respective air chamber that is in fluid communication with the pump manifold 143. An example method of obtaining a pump manifold pressure reading that is substantially equivalent to the actual pressure within an air chamber includes turning off pump 120, allowing the pressure within the air chamber 114A or 114B and the pump manifold 143 to equalize, and then sensing the pressure within the pump manifold 143 with the pressure transducer 146. Thus, providing a sufficient amount of time to allow the pressures within the pump manifold 143 and chamber 114A or 114B to equalize can result in pressure readings that are accurate approximations of the actual pressure within air chamber 114A or 114B. In some implementations, the pressure of the air chambers 114A and/or 114B can be continuously monitored using multiple pressure sensors (not shown).

[0046] In some implementations, information collected by the pressure transducer 146 can be analyzed to determine various states of a person lying on the bed 112. For example, the processor 136 can use information collected by the pressure transducer 146 to determine a heart rate or a respiration rate for a person lying in the bed 112. For example, a user can be lying on a side of the bed 112 that includes the chamber 114A. The pressure transducer 146 can monitor fluctuations in pressure of the chamber 114A and

this information can be used to determine the user's heart rate and/or respiration rate. As another example, additional processing can be performed using the collected data to determine a sleep state of the person (e.g., awake, light sleep, deep sleep). For example, the processor 136 can determine when a person falls asleep and, while asleep, the various sleep states of the person.

[0047] Additional information associated with a user of the air bed system 100 that can be determined using information collected by the pressure transducer 146 includes motion of the user, presence of the user on a surface of the bed 112, weight of the user, heart arrhythmia of the user, and apnea. Taking user presence detection for example, the pressure transducer 146 can be used to detect the user's presence on the bed 112, e.g., via a gross pressure change determination and/or via one or more of a respiration rate signal, heart rate signal, and/or other biometric signals. For example, a simple pressure detection process can identify an increase in pressure as an indication that the user is present on the bed 112. As another example, the processor 136 can determine that the user is present on the bed 112 if the detected pressure increases above a specified threshold (so as to indicate that a person or other object above a certain weight is positioned on the bed 112). As yet another example, the processor 136 can identify an increase in pressure in combination with detected slight, rhythmic fluctuations in pressure as corresponding to the user being present on the bed 112. The presence of rhythmic fluctuations can be identified as being caused by respiration or heart rhythm (or both) of the user. The detection of respiration or a heartbeat can distinguish between the user being present on the bed and another object (e.g., a suit case) being placed upon the bed.

[0048] In some implementations, fluctuations in pressure can be measured at the pump 120. For example, one or more pressure sensors can be located within one or more internal cavities of the pump 120 to detect fluctuations in pressure within the pump 120. The fluctuations in pressure detected at the pump 120 can indicate fluctuations in pressure in one or both of the chambers 114A and 114B. One or more sensors located at the pump 120 can be in fluid communication with the one or both of the chambers 114A and 114B, and the sensors can be operative to determine pressure within the chambers 114A and 114B. The control box 124 can be configured to determine at least one vital sign (e.g., heart rate, respiratory rate) based on the pressure within the chamber 114A or the chamber 114B.

[0049] In some implementations, the control box 124 can analyze a pressure signal detected by one or more pressure sensors to determine a heart rate, respiration rate, and/or other vital signs of a user lying or sitting on the chamber 114A or the chamber 114B. More specifically, when a user lies on the bed 112 positioned over the chamber 114A, each of the user's heart beats, breaths, and other movements can create a force on the bed 112 that is transmitted to the chamber 114A. As a result of the force input to the chamber 114A from the user's movement, a wave can propagate through the chamber 114A and into the pump 120. A pressure sensor located at the pump 120 can detect the wave, and thus the pressure signal output by the sensor can indicate a heart rate, respiratory rate, or other information regarding the user.

[0050] With regard to sleep state, air bed system 100 can determine a user's sleep state by using various biometric

signals such as heart rate, respiration, and/or movement of the user. While the user is sleeping, the processor 136 can receive one or more of the user's biometric signals (e.g., heart rate, respiration, and motion) and determine the user's present sleep state based on the received biometric signals. In some implementations, signals indicating fluctuations in pressure in one or both of the chambers 114A and 114B can be amplified and/or filtered to allow for more precise detection of heart rate and respiratory rate.

[0051] The control box 124 can perform a pattern recognition algorithm or other calculation based on the amplified and filtered pressure signal 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 the signal has a frequency in the range of 0.5-4.0 Hz and that a respiration rate portion of the signal has a frequency in the range of less than 1 Hz. The control box 124 can also be configured to determine other characteristics of a user based on the received pressure signal, such as blood pressure, tossing and turning movements, rolling movements, limb movements, weight, the presence or lack of presence of a user, and/or the identity of the user. Techniques for monitoring a user's sleep using heart rate information, respiration rate information, and other user information are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20100170043 to Steven J. Young et al., titled "APPARATUS FOR MONITORING VITAL SIGNS," the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0052] For example, the pressure transducer 146 can be used to monitor the air pressure in the chambers 114A and 114B of the bed 112. If the user on the bed 112 is not moving, the air pressure changes in the air chamber 114A or 114B can be relatively minimal, and can be attributable to respiration and/or heartbeat. When the user on the bed 112 is moving, however, the air pressure in the mattress can fluctuate by a much larger amount. Thus, the pressure signals generated by the pressure transducer 146 and received by the processor 136 can be filtered and indicated as corresponding to motion, heartbeat, or respiration.

[0053] In some implementations, rather than performing the data analysis in the control box 124 with the processor 136, a digital signal processor (DSP) can be provided to analyze the data collected by the pressure transducer 146. Alternatively, the data collected by the pressure transducer 146 could be sent to a cloud-based computing system for remote analysis.

[0054] In some implementations, the example air bed system 100 further includes a temperature controller configured to increase, decrease, or maintain the temperature of a bed, for example for the comfort of the user. For example, a pad can be placed on top of or be part of the bed 112, or can be placed on top of or be part of one or both of the chambers 114A and 114B. Air can be pushed through the pad and vented to cool off a user of the bed. Conversely, the pad can include a heating element that can be used to keep the user warm. In some implementations, the temperature controller can receive temperature readings from the pad. In some implementations, separate pads are used for the different sides of the bed 112 (e.g., corresponding to the locations of the chambers 114A and 114B) to provide for differing temperature control for the different sides of the bed.

[0055] In some implementations, the user of the air bed system 100 can use an input device, such as the remote

control 122, to input a desired temperature for the surface of the bed 112 (or for a portion of the surface of the bed 112). The desired temperature can be encapsulated in a command data structure that includes the desired temperature as well as identifies the temperature controller as the desired component to be controlled. The command data structure can then be transmitted via Bluetooth or another suitable communication protocol to the processor 136. In various examples, the command data structure is encrypted before being transmitted. The temperature controller can then configure its elements to increase or decrease the temperature of the pad depending on the temperature input into remote control 122 by the user.

[0056] In some implementations, data can be transmitted from a component back to the processor 136 or to one or more display devices, such as the display 126. For example, the current temperature as determined by a sensor element of temperature controller, the pressure of the bed, the current position of the foundation or other information can be transmitted to control box 124. The control box 124 can then transmit the received information to remote control 122 where it can be displayed to the user (e.g., on the display 126).

[0057] In some implementations, the example air bed system 100 further includes an adjustable foundation and an articulation controller configured to adjust the position of a bed (e.g., the bed 112) by adjusting the adjustable foundation that supports the bed. For example, the articulation controller can adjust the bed 112 from a flat position to a position in which a head portion of a mattress of the bed is inclined upward (e.g., to facilitate a user sitting up in bed and/or watching television). In some implementations, the bed 112 includes multiple separately articulable sections. For example, portions of the bed corresponding to the locations of the chambers 114A and 114B can be articulated independently from each other, to allow one person positioned on the bed 112 surface to rest in a first position (e.g., a flat position) while a second person rests in a second position (e.g., an reclining position with the head raised at an angle from the waist). In some implementations, separate positions can be set for two different beds (e.g., two twin beds placed next to each other). The foundation of the bed 112 can include more than one zone that can be independently adjusted. The articulation controller can also be configured to provide different levels of massage to one or more users on the bed 112.

[0058] Example of a Bed in a Bedroom Environment

[0059] FIG. 3 shows an example environment 300 including a bed 302 in communication with devices located in and around a home. In the example shown, the bed 302 includes pump 304 for controlling air pressure within two air chambers 306a and 306b (as described above with respect to the air chambers 114A-114B). The pump 304 additionally includes circuitry for controlling inflation and deflation functionality performed by the pump 304. The circuitry is further programmed to detect fluctuations in air pressure of the air chambers 306a-b and used the detected fluctuations in air pressure to identify bed presence of a user 308, sleep state of the user 308, movement of the user 308, and biometric signals of the user 308 such as heart rate and respiration rate. In the example shown, the pump 304 is located within a support structure of the bed 302 and the control circuitry 334 for controlling the pump 304 is integrated with the pump 304. In some implementations, the

control circuitry 334 is physically separate from the pump 304 and is in wireless or wired communication with the pump 304. In some implementations, the pump 304 and/or control circuitry 334 are located outside of the bed 302. In some implementations, various control functions can be performed by systems located in different physical locations. For example, circuitry for controlling actions of the pump 304 can be located within a pump casing of the pump 304 while control circuitry 334 for performing other functions associated with the bed 302 can be located in another portion of the bed 302, or external to the bed 302. As another example, control circuitry 334 located within the pump 304 can communicate with control circuitry 334 at a remote location through a LAN or WAN (e.g., the internet). As yet another example, the control circuitry 334 can be included in the control box 124 of FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0060] In some implementations, one or more devices other than, or in addition to, the pump 304 and control circuitry 334 can be utilized to identify user bed presence, sleep state, movement, and biometric signals. For example, the bed 302 can include a second pump in addition to the pump 304, with each of the two pumps connected to a respective one of the air chambers 306a-b. For example, the pump 304 can be in fluid communication with the air chamber 306b to control inflation and deflation of the air chamber 306b as well as detect user signals for a user located over the air chamber 306b such as bed presence, sleep state, movement, and biometric signals while the second pump is in fluid communication with the air chamber 306a to control inflation and deflation of the air chamber 306a as well as detect user signals for a user located over the air chamber 306a.

[0061] As another example, the bed 302 can include one or more pressure sensitive pads or surface portions that are operable to detect movement, including user presence, user motion, respiration, and heart rate. For example, a first pressure sensitive pad can be incorporated into a surface of the bed 302 over a left portion of the bed 302, where a first user would normally be located during sleep, and a second pressure sensitive pad can be incorporated into the surface of the bed 302 over a right portion of the bed 302, where a second user would normally be located during sleep. The movement detected by the one or more pressure sensitive pads or surface portions can be used by control circuitry 334 to identify user sleep state, bed presence, or biometric signals.

[0062] In some implementations, information detected by the bed (e.g., motion information) is processed by control circuitry 334 (e.g., control circuitry 334 integrated with the pump 304) and provided to one or more user devices such as a user device 310 for presentation to the user 308 or to other users. In the example depicted in FIG. 3, the user device 310 is a tablet device; however, in some implementations, the user device 310 can be a personal computer, a smart phone, a smart television (e.g., a television 312), or other user device capable of wired or wireless communication with the control circuitry 334. The user device 310 can be in communication with control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 through a network or through direct point-to-point communication. For example, the control circuitry 334 can be connected to a LAN (e.g., through a Wi-Fi router) and communicate with the user device 310 through the LAN. As another example, the control circuitry 334 and the user device 310 can both connect to the Internet and communi-

cate through the Internet. For example, the control circuitry 334 can connect to the Internet through a WiFi router and the user device 310 can connect to the Internet through communication with a cellular communication system. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can communicate directly with the user device 310 through a wireless communication protocol such as Bluetooth. As yet another example, the control circuitry 334 can communicate with the user device 310 through a wireless communication protocol such as ZigBee, Z-Wave, infrared, or another wireless communication protocol suitable for the application. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can communicate with the user device 310 through a wired connection such as, for example, a USB connector, serial/RS232, or another wired connection suitable for the application.

[0063] The user device 310 can display a variety of information and statistics related to sleep, or user 308's interaction with the bed 302. For example, a user interface displayed by the user device 310 can present information including amount of sleep for the user 308 over a period of time (e.g., a single evening, a week, a month, etc.) amount of deep sleep, ratio of deep sleep to restless sleep, time lapse between the user 308 getting into bed and the user 308 falling asleep, total amount of time spent in the bed 302 for a given period of time, heart rate for the user 308 over a period of time, respiration rate for the user 308 over a period of time, or other information related to user interaction with the bed 302 by the user 308 or one or more other users of the bed 302. In some implementations, information for multiple users can be presented on the user device 310, for example information for a first user positioned over the air chamber 306a can be presented along with information for a second user positioned over the air chamber 306b. In some implementations, the information presented on the user device 310 can vary according to the age of the user 308. For example, the information presented on the user device 310 can evolve with the age of the user 308 such that different information is presented on the user device 310 as the user 308 ages as a child or an adult.

[0064] The user device 310 can also be used as an interface for the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 to allow the user 308 to enter information. The information entered by the user 308 can be used by the control circuitry 334 to provide better information to the user or to various control signals for controlling functions of the bed 302 or other devices. For example, the user can enter information such as weight, height, and age and the control circuitry 334 can use this information to provide the user 308 with a comparison of the user's tracked sleep information to sleep information of other people having similar weights, heights, and/or ages as the user 308. As another example, the user 308 can use the user device 310 as an interface for controlling air pressure of the air chambers 306a and 306b, for controlling various recline or incline positions of the bed 302, for controlling temperature of one or more surface temperature control devices of the bed 302, or for allowing the control circuitry 334 to generate control signals for other devices (as described in greater detail below).

[0065] In some implementations, control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 (e.g., control circuitry 334 integrated into the pump 304) can communicate with other first, second, or third party devices or systems in addition to or instead of the user device 310. For example, the control circuitry 334 can communicate with the television 312, a lighting system 314,

a thermostat 316, a security system 318, or other house hold devices such as an oven 322, a coffee maker 324, a lamp 326, and a nightlight 328. Other examples of devices and/or systems that the control circuitry 334 can communicate with include a system for controlling window blinds 330, one or more devices for detecting or controlling the states of one or more doors 332 (such as detecting if a door is open, detecting if a door is locked, or automatically locking a door), and a system for controlling a garage door 320 (e.g., control circuitry 334 integrated with a garage door opener for identifying an open or closed state of the garage door 320 and for causing the garage door opener to open or close the garage door 320). Communications between the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 and other devices can occur through a network (e.g., a LAN or the Internet) or as point-to-point communication (e.g., using Bluetooth, radio communication, or a wired connection). In some implementations, control circuitry 334 of different beds 302 can communicate with different sets of devices. For example, a kid bed may not communicate with and/or control the same devices as an adult bed. In some embodiments, the bed 302 can evolve with the age of the user such that the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 communicates with different devices as a function of age of the user.

[0066] The control circuitry 334 can receive information and inputs from other devices/systems and use the received information and inputs to control actions of the bed 302 or other devices. For example, the control circuitry 334 can receive information from the thermostat 316 indicating a current environmental temperature for a house or room in which the bed 302 is located. The control circuitry 334 can use the received information (along with other information) to determine if a temperature of all or a portion of the surface of the bed 302 should be raised or lowered. The control circuitry 334 can then cause a heating or cooling mechanism of the bed 302 to raise or lower the temperature of the surface of the bed 302. For example, the user 308 can indicate a desired sleeping temperature of 74 degrees while a second user of the bed 302 indicates a desired sleeping temperature of 72 degrees. The thermostat 316 can indicate to the control circuitry 334 that the current temperature of the bedroom is 72 degrees. The control circuitry 334 can identify that the user 308 has indicated a desired sleeping temperature of 74 degrees, and send control signals to a heating pad located on the user 308's side of the bed to raise the temperature of the portion of the surface of the bed 302 where the user 308 is located to raise the temperature of the user 308's sleeping surface to the desired temperature.

[0067] The control circuitry 334 can also generate control signals controlling other devices and propagate the control signals to the other devices. In some implementations, the control signals are generated based on information collected by the control circuitry 334, including information related to user interaction with the bed 302 by the user 308 and/or one or more other users. In some implementations, information collected from one or more other devices other than the bed 302 are used when generating the control signals. For example, information relating to environmental occurrences (e.g., environmental temperature, environmental noise level, and environmental light level), time of day, time of year, day of the week, or other information can be used when generating control signals for various devices in communication with the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302. For example, information on the time of day can be combined with

information relating to movement and bed presence of the user 308 to generate control signals for the lighting system 314. In some implementations, rather than or in addition to providing control signals for one or more other devices, the control circuitry 334 can provide collected information (e.g., information related to user movement, bed presence, sleep state, or biometric signals for the user 308) to one or more other devices to allow the one or more other devices to utilize the collected information when generating control signals. For example, control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 can provide information relating to user interactions with the bed 302 by the user 308 to a central controller (not shown) that can use the provided information to generate control signals for various devices, including the bed 302.

[0068] Still referring to FIG. 3, the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 can generate control signals for controlling actions of other devices, and transmit the control signals to the other devices in response to information collected by the control circuitry 334, including bed presence of the user 308, sleep state of the user 308, and other factors. For example, control circuitry 334 integrated with the pump 304 can detect a feature of a mattress of the bed 302, such as an increase in pressure in the air chamber 306b, and use this detected increase in air pressure to determine that the user 308 is present on the bed 302. In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can identify a heart rate or respiratory rate for the user 308 to identify that the increase in pressure is due to a person sitting, laying, or otherwise resting on the bed 302 rather than an inanimate object (such as a suitcase) having been placed on the bed 302. In some implementations, the information indicating user bed presence is combined with other information to identify a current or future likely state for the user 308. For example, a detected user bed presence at 11:00 am can indicate that the user is sitting on the bed (e.g., to tie her shoes, or to read a book) and does not intend to go to sleep, while a detected user bed presence at 10:00 pm can indicate that the user 308 is in bed for the evening and is intending to fall asleep soon. As another example, if the control circuitry 334 detects that the user 308 has left the bed 302 at 6:30 am (e.g., indicating that the user 308 has woken up for the day), and then later detects user bed presence of the user 308 at 7:30 am, the control circuitry 334 can use this information that the newly detected user bed presence is likely temporary (e.g., while the user 308 ties her shoes before heading to work) rather than an indication that the user 308 is intending to stay on the bed 302 for an extended period.

[0069] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 is able to use collected information (including information related to user interaction with the bed 302 by the user 308, as well as environmental information, time information, and input received from the user) to identify use patterns for the user 308. For example, the control circuitry 334 can use information indicating bed presence and sleep states for the user 308 collected over a period of time to identify a sleep pattern for the user. For example, the control circuitry 334 can identify that the user 308 generally goes to bed between 9:30 pm and 10:00 pm, generally falls asleep between 10:00 pm and 11:00 pm, and generally wakes up between 6:30 am and 6:45 am based on information indicating user presence and biometrics for the user 308 collected over a week. The control circuitry 334 can use identified patterns for a user to better process and identify user interactions with the bed 302 by the user 308.

[0070] For example, given the above example user bed presence, sleep, and wake patterns for the user 308, if the user 308 is detected as being on the bed at 3:00 pm, the control circuitry 334 can determine that the user's presence on the bed is only temporary, and use this determination to generate different control signals than would be generated if the control circuitry 334 determined that the user 308 was in bed for the evening. As another example, if the control circuitry 334 detects that the user 308 has gotten out of bed at 3:00 am, the control circuitry 334 can use identified patterns for the user 308 to determine that the user has only gotten up temporarily (for example, to use the rest room, or get a glass of water) and is not up for the day. By contrast, if the control circuitry 334 identifies that the user 308 has gotten out of the bed 302 at 6:40 am, the control circuitry 334 can determine that the user is up for the day and generate a different set of control signals than those that would be generated if it were determined that the user 308 were only getting out of bed temporarily (as would be the case when the user 308 gets out of the bed 302 at 3:00 am). For other users 308, getting out of the bed 302 at 3:00 am can be the normal wake-up time, which the control circuitry 334 can learn and respond to accordingly.

[0071] As described above, the control circuitry 334 for the bed 302 can generate control signals for control functions of various other devices. The control signals can be generated, at least in part, based on detected interactions by the user 308 with the bed 302, as well as other information including time, date, temperature, etc. For example, the control circuitry 334 can communicate with the television 312, receive information from the television 312, and generate control signals for controlling functions of the television 312. For example, the control circuitry 334 can receive an indication from the television 312 that the television 312 is currently on. If the television 312 is located in a different room from the bed 302, the control circuitry 334 can generate a control signal to turn the television 312 off upon making a determination that the user 308 has gone to bed for the evening. For example, if bed presence of the user 308 on the bed 302 is detected during a particular time range (e.g., between 8:00 pm and 7:00 am) and persists for longer than a threshold period of time (e.g., 10 minutes) the control circuitry 334 can use this information to determine that the user 308 is in bed for the evening. If the television 312 is on (as indicated by communications received by the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 from the television 312) the control circuitry 334 can generate a control signal to turn the television 312 off. The control signals can then be transmitted to the television (e.g., through a directed communication link between the television 312 and the control circuitry 334 or through a network). As another example, rather than turning off the television 312 in response to detection of user bed presence, the control circuitry 334 can generate a control signal that causes the volume of the television 312 to be lowered by a pre-specified amount.

[0072] As another example, upon detecting that the user 308 has left the bed 302 during a specified time range (e.g., between 6:00 am and 8:00 am) the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause the television 312 to turn on and tune to a pre-specified channel (e.g., the user 308 has indicated a preference for watching the morning news upon getting out of bed in the morning). The control circuitry 334 can generate the control signal and transmit the signal to the television 312 to cause the television 312 to turn on and tune

to the desired station (which could be stored at the control circuitry 334, the television 312, or another location). As another example, upon detecting that the user 308 has gotten up for the day, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the television 312 to turn on and begin playing a previously recorded program from a digital video recorder (DVR) in communication with the television 312.

[0073] As another example, if the television 312 is in the same room as the bed 302, the control circuitry 334 does not cause the television 312 to turn off in response to detection of user bed presence. Rather, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the television 312 to turn off in response to determining that the user 308 is asleep. For example, the control circuitry 334 can monitor biometric signals of the user 308 (e.g., motion, heart rate, respiration rate) to determine that the user 308 has fallen asleep. Upon detecting that the user 308 is sleeping, the control circuitry 334 generates and transmits a control signal to turn the television 312 off. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate the control signal to turn off the television 312 after a threshold period of time after the user 308 has fallen asleep (e.g., 10 minutes after the user has fallen asleep). As another example, the control circuitry 334 generates control signals to lower the volume of the television 312 after determining that the user 308 is asleep. As yet another example, the control circuitry 334 generates and transmits a control signal to cause the television to gradually lower in volume over a period of time and then turn off in response to determining that the user 308 is asleep.

[0074] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can similarly interact with other media devices, such as computers, tablets, smart phones, stereo systems, etc. For example, upon detecting that the user 308 is asleep, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a control signal to the user device 310 to cause the user device 310 to turn off, or turn down the volume on a video or audio file being played by the user device 310.

[0075] The control circuitry 334 can additionally communicate with the lighting system 314, receive information from the lighting system 314, and generate control signals for controlling functions of the lighting system 314. For example, upon detecting user bed presence on the bed 302 during a certain time frame (e.g., between 8:00 pm and 7:00 am) that lasts for longer than a threshold period of time (e.g., 10 minutes) the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 can determine that the user 308 is in bed for the evening. In response to this determination, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause lights in one or more rooms other than the room in which the bed 302 is located to switch off. The control signals can then be transmitted to the lighting system 314 and executed by the lighting system 314 to cause the lights in the indicated rooms to shut off. For example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to turn off lights in all common rooms, but not in other bedrooms. As another example, the control signals generated by the control circuitry 334 can indicate that lights in all rooms other than the room in which the bed 302 is located are to be turned off, while one or more lights located outside of the house containing the bed 302 are to be turned on, in response to determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening. Additionally, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the

nightlight 328 to turn on in response to determining user 308 bed presence or whether the user 308 is asleep. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate first control signals for turning off a first set of lights (e.g., lights in common rooms) in response to detecting user bed presence, and second control signals for turning off a second set of lights (e.g., lights in the room in which the bed 302 is located) in response to detecting that the user 308 is asleep.

[0076] In some implementations, in response to determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 can generate control signals to cause the lighting system 314 to implement a sunset lighting scheme in the room in which the bed 302 is located. A sunset lighting scheme can include, for example, dimming the lights (either gradually over time, or all at once) in combination with changing the color of the light in the bedroom environment, such as adding an amber hue to the lighting in the bedroom. The sunset lighting scheme can help to put the user 308 to sleep when the control circuitry 334 has determined that the user 308 is in bed for the evening.

[0077] The control circuitry 334 can also be configured to implement a sunrise lighting scheme when the user 308 wakes up in the morning. The control circuitry 334 can determine that the user 308 is awake for the day, for example, by detecting that the user 308 has gotten off of the bed 302 (i.e., is no longer present on the bed 302) during a specified time frame (e.g., between 6:00 am and 8:00 am). As another example, the control circuitry 334 can monitor movement, heart rate, respiratory rate, or other biometric signals of the user 308 to determine that the user 308 is awake even though the user 308 has not gotten out of bed. If the control circuitry 334 detects that the user is awake during a specified time frame, the control circuitry 334 can determine that the user 308 is awake for the day. The specified time frame can be, for example, based on previously recorded user bed presence information collected over a period of time (e.g., two weeks) that indicates that the user 308 usually wakes up for the day between 6:30 am and 7:30 am. In response to the control circuitry 334 determining that the user 308 is awake, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause the lighting system 314 to implement the sunrise lighting scheme in the bedroom in which the bed 302 is located. The sunrise lighting scheme can include, for example, turning on lights (e.g., the lamp 326, or other lights in the bedroom). The sunrise lighting scheme can further include gradually increasing the level of light in the room where the bed 302 is located (or in one or more other rooms). The sunrise lighting scheme can also include only turning on lights of specified colors. For example, the sunrise lighting scheme can include lighting the bedroom with blue light to gently assist the user 308 in waking up and becoming active.

[0078] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can generate different control signals for controlling actions of one or more components, such as the lighting system 314, depending on a time of day that user interactions with the bed 302 are detected. For example, the control circuitry 334 can use historical user interaction information for interactions between the user 308 and the bed 302 to determine that the user 308 usually falls asleep between 10:00 pm and 11:00 pm and usually wakes up between 6:30 am and 7:30 am on weekdays. The control circuitry 334 can use this information to generate a first set of control signals for controlling the lighting system 314 if the user 308 is detected

as getting out of bed at 3:00 am and to generate a second set of control signals for controlling the lighting system 314 if the user 308 is detected as getting out of bed after 6:30 am. For example, if the user 308 gets out of bed prior to 6:30 am, the control circuitry 334 can turn on lights that guide the user 308's route to a restroom. As another example, if the user 308 gets out of bed prior to 6:30 am, the control circuitry 334 can turn on lights that guide the user 308's route to the kitchen (which can include, for example, turning on the nightlight 328, turning on under bed lighting, or turning on the lamp 326).

[0079] As another example, if the user 308 gets out of bed after 6:30 am, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause the lighting system 314 to initiate a sunrise lighting scheme, or to turn on one or more lights in the bedroom and/or other rooms. In some implementations, if the user 308 is detected as getting out of bed prior to a specified morning rise time for the user 308, the control circuitry 334 causes the lighting system 314 to turn on lights that are dimmer than lights that are turned on by the lighting system 314 if the user 308 is detected as getting out of bed after the specified morning rise time. Causing the lighting system 314 to only turn on dim lights when the user 308 gets out of bed during the night (i.e., prior to normal rise time for the user 308) can prevent other occupants of the house from being woken by the lights while still allowing the user 308 to see in order to reach the restroom, kitchen, or another destination within the house.

[0080] The historical user interaction information for interactions between the user 308 and the bed 302 can be used to identify user sleep and awake time frames. For example, user bed presence times and sleep times can be determined for a set period of time (e.g., two weeks, a month, etc.). The control circuitry 334 can then identify a typical time range or time frame in which the user 308 goes to bed, a typical time frame for when the user 308 falls asleep, and a typical time frame for when the user 308 wakes up (and in some cases, different time frames for when the user 308 wakes up and when the user 308 actually gets out of bed). In some implementations, buffer time can be added to these time frames. For example, if the user is identified as typically going to bed between 10:00 pm and 10:30 pm, a buffer of a half hour in each direction can be added to the time frame such that any detection of the user getting onto the bed between 9:30 pm and 11:00 pm is interpreted as the user 308 going to bed for the evening. As another example, detection of bed presence of the user 308 starting from a half hour before the earliest typical time that the user 308 goes to bed extending until the typical wake up time (e.g., 6:30 am) for the user can be interpreted as the user going to bed for the evening. For example, if the user typically goes to bed between 10:00 pm and 10:30 pm, if the user's bed presence is sensed at 12:30 am one night, that can be interpreted as the user getting into bed for the evening even though this is outside of the user's typical time frame for going to bed because it has occurred prior to the user's normal wake up time. In some implementations, different time frames are identified for different times of the year (e.g., earlier bed time during winter vs. summer) or at different times of the week (e.g., user wakes up earlier on weekdays than on weekends).

[0081] The control circuitry 334 can distinguish between the user 308 going to bed for an extended period (such as for the night) as opposed to being present on the bed 302 for a

shorter period (such as for a nap) by sensing duration of presence of the user 308. In some examples, the control circuitry 334 can distinguish between the user 308 going to bed for an extended period (such as for the night) as opposed to going to bed for a shorter period (such as for a nap) by sensing duration of sleep of the user 308. For example, the control circuitry 334 can set a time threshold whereby if the user 308 is sensed on the bed 302 for longer than the threshold, the user 308 is considered to have gone to bed for the night. In some examples, the threshold can be about 2 hours, whereby if the user 308 is sensed on the bed 302 for greater than 2 hours, the control circuitry 334 registers that as an extended sleep event. In other examples, the threshold can be greater than or less than two hours.

[0082] The control circuitry 334 can detect repeated extended sleep events to determine a typical bed time range of the user 308 automatically, without requiring the user 308 to enter a bed time range. This can allow the control circuitry 334 to accurately estimate when the user 308 is likely to go to bed for an extended sleep event, regardless of whether the user 308 typically goes to bed using a traditional sleep schedule or a non-traditional sleep schedule. The control circuitry 334 can then use knowledge of the bed time range of the user 308 to control one or more components (including components of the bed 302 and/or non-bed peripherals) differently based on sensing bed presence during the bed time range or outside of the bed time range.

[0083] In some examples, the control circuitry 334 can automatically determine the bed time range of the user 308 without requiring user inputs. In some examples, the control circuitry 334 can determine the bed time range of the user 308 automatically and in combination with user inputs. In some examples, the control circuitry 334 can set the bed time range directly according to user inputs. In some examples, the control circuitry 334 can associate different bed times with different days of the week. In each of these examples, the control circuitry 334 can control one or more components (such as the lighting system 314, the thermostat 316, the security system 318, the oven 322, the coffee maker 324, the lamp 326, and the nightlight 328), as a function of sensed bed presence and the bed time range.

[0084] The control circuitry 334 can additionally communicate with the thermostat 316, receive information from the thermostat 316, and generate control signals for controlling functions of the thermostat 316. For example, the user 308 can indicate user preferences for different temperatures at different times, depending on the sleep state or bed presence of the user 308. For example, the user 308 may prefer an environmental temperature of 72 degrees when out of bed, 70 degrees when in bed but awake, and 68 degrees when sleeping. The control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 can detect bed presence of the user 308 in the evening and determine that the user 308 is in bed for the night. In response to this determination, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause the thermostat 316 to change the temperature to 70 degrees. The control circuitry 334 can then transmit the control signals to the thermostat 316. Upon detecting that the user 308 is in bed during the bed time range or asleep, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the thermostat 316 to change the temperature to 68. The next morning, upon determining that the user is awake for the day (e.g., the user 308 gets out of bed after

6:30 am) the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the thermostat to change the temperature to 72 degrees.

[0085] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can similarly generate control signals to cause one or more heating or cooling elements on the surface of the bed 302 to change temperature at various times, either in response to user interaction with the bed 302 or at various pre-programmed times. For example, the control circuitry 334 can activate a heating element to raise the temperature of one side of the surface of the bed 302 to 73 degrees when it is detected that the user 308 has fallen asleep. As another example, upon determining that the user 308 is up for the day, the control circuitry 334 can turn off a heating or cooling element. As yet another example, the user 308 can pre-program various times at which the temperature at the surface of the bed should be raised or lowered. For example, the user can program the bed 302 to raise the surface temperature to 76 degrees at 10:00 pm, and lower the surface temperature to 68 degrees at 11:30 pm.

[0086] In some implementations, in response to detecting user bed presence of the user 308 and/or that the user 308 is asleep, the control circuitry 334 can cause the thermostat 316 to change the temperature in different rooms to different values. For example, in response to determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the thermostat 316 to set the temperature in one or more bedrooms of the house to 72 degrees and set the temperature in other rooms to 67 degrees.

[0087] The control circuitry 334 can also receive temperature information from the thermostat 316 and use this temperature information to control functions of the bed 302 or other devices. For example, as discussed above, the control circuitry 334 can adjust temperatures of heating elements included in the bed 302 in response to temperature information received from the thermostat 316.

[0088] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals for controlling other temperature control systems. For example, in response to determining that the user 308 is awake for the day, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals for causing floor heating elements to activate. For example, the control circuitry 334 can cause a floor heating system for a master bedroom to turn on in response to determining that the user 308 is awake for the day.

[0089] The control circuitry 334 can additionally communicate with the security system 318, receive information from the security system 318, and generate control signals for controlling functions of the security system 318. For example, in response to detecting that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause the security system to engage or disengage security functions. The control circuitry 334 can then transmit the control signals to the security system 318 to cause the security system 318 to engage. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the security system 318 to disable in response to determining that the user 308 is awake for the day (e.g., user 308 is no longer present on the bed 302 after 6:00 am). In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a first set of control signals to cause the security system 318 to engage a first set of security features in response to detecting user bed presence of the

user 308, and can generate and transmit a second set of control signals to cause the security system 318 to engage a second set of security features in response to detecting that the user 308 has fallen asleep.

[0090] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can receive alerts from the security system 318 (and/or a cloud service associated with the security system 318) and indicate the alert to the user 308. For example, the control circuitry 334 can detect that the user 308 is in bed for the evening and in response, generate and transmit control signals to cause the security system 318 to engage or disengage. The security system can then detect a security breach (e.g., someone has opened the door 332 without entering the security code, or someone has opened a window when the security system 318 is engaged). The security system 318 can communicate the security breach to the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302. In response to receiving the communication from the security system 318, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to alert the user 308 to the security breach. For example, the control circuitry 334 can cause the bed 302 to vibrate. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can cause portions of the bed 302 to articulate (e.g., cause the head section to raise or lower) in order to wake the user 308 and alert the user to the security breach. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the lamp 326 to flash on and off at regular intervals to alert the user 308 to the security breach. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can alert the user 308 of one bed 302 regarding a security breach in a bedroom of another bed, such as an open window in a kid's bedroom. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can send an alert to a garage door controller (e.g., to close and lock the door). As another example, the control circuitry 334 can send an alert for the security to be disengaged.

[0091] The control circuitry 334 can additionally generate and transmit control signals for controlling the garage door 320 and receive information indicating a state of the garage door 320 (i.e., open or closed). For example, in response to determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a request to a garage door opener or another device capable of sensing if the garage door 320 is open. The control circuitry 334 can request information on the current state of the garage door 320. If the control circuitry 334 receives a response (e.g., from the garage door opener) indicating that the garage door 320 is open, the control circuitry 334 can either notify the user 308 that the garage door is open, or generate a control signal to cause the garage door opener to close the garage door 320. For example, the control circuitry 334 can send a message to the user device 310 indicating that the garage door is open. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can cause the bed 302 to vibrate. As yet another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a control signal to cause the lighting system 314 to cause one or more lights in the bedroom to flash to alert the user 308 to check the user device 310 for an alert (in this example, an alert regarding the garage door 320 being open). Alternatively, or additionally, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the garage door opener to close the garage door 320 in response to identifying that the user 308 is in bed for the evening and that the garage door 320 is open. In some implementations, control signals can vary depend on the age of the user 308.

[0092] The control circuitry 334 can similarly send and receive communications for controlling or receiving state information associated with the door 332 or the oven 322. For example, upon detecting that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a request to a device or system for detecting a state of the door 332. Information returned in response to the request can indicate various states for the door 332 such as open, closed but unlocked, or closed and locked. If the door 332 is open or closed but unlocked, the control circuitry 334 can alert the user 308 to the state of the door, such as in a manner described above with reference to the garage door 320. Alternatively, or in addition to alerting the user 308, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the door 332 to lock, or to close and lock. If the door 332 is closed and locked, the control circuitry 334 can determine that no further action is needed.

[0093] Similarly, upon detecting that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a request to the oven 322 to request a state of the oven 322 (e.g., on or off). If the oven 322 is on, the control circuitry 334 can alert the user 308 and/or generate and transmit control signals to cause the oven 322 to turn off. If the oven is already off, the control circuitry 334 can determine that no further action is necessary. In some implementations, different alerts can be generated for different events. For example, the control circuitry 334 can cause the lamp 326 (or one or more other lights, via the lighting system 314) to flash in a first pattern if the security system 318 has detected a breach, flash in a second pattern if garage door 320 is on, flash in a third pattern if the door 332 is open, flash in a fourth pattern if the oven 322 is on, and flash in a fifth pattern if another bed has detected that a user of that bed has gotten up (e.g., that a child of the user 308 has gotten out of bed in the middle of the night as sensed by a sensor in the bed 302 of the child). Other examples of alerts that can be processed by the control circuitry 334 of the bed 302 and communicated to the user include a smoke detector detecting smoke (and communicating this detection of smoke to the control circuitry 334), a carbon monoxide tester detecting carbon monoxide, a heater malfunctioning, or an alert from any other device capable of communicating with the control circuitry 334 and detecting an occurrence that should be brought to the user 308's attention.

[0094] The control circuitry 334 can also communicate with a system or device for controlling a state of the window blinds 330. For example, in response to determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the window blinds 330 to close. As another example, in response to determining that the user 308 is up for the day (e.g., user has gotten out of bed after 6:30 am) the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the window blinds 330 to open. By contrast, if the user 308 gets out of bed prior to a normal rise time for the user 308, the control circuitry 334 can determine that the user 308 is not awake for the day and does not generate control signals for causing the window blinds 330 to open. As yet another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals that cause a first set of blinds to close in response to detecting user bed presence of the user 308 and a second set of blinds to close in response to detecting that the user 308 is asleep.

[0095] The control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals for controlling functions of other household devices in response to detecting user interactions with the bed 302. For example, in response to determining that the user 308 is awake for the day, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to the coffee maker 324 to cause the coffee maker 324 to begin brewing coffee. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to the oven 322 to cause the oven to begin preheating (for users that like fresh baked bread in the morning). As another example, the control circuitry 334 can use information indicating that the user 308 is awake for the day along with information indicating that the time of year is currently winter and/or that the outside temperature is below a threshold value to generate and transmit control signals to cause a car engine block heater to turn on.

[0096] As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause one or more devices to enter a sleep mode in response to detecting user bed presence of the user 308, or in response to detecting that the user 308 is asleep. For example, the control circuitry 334 can generate control signals to cause a mobile phone of the user 308 to switch into sleep mode. The control circuitry 334 can then transmit the control signals to the mobile phone. Later, upon determining that the user 308 is up for the day, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause the mobile phone to switch out of sleep mode.

[0097] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can communicate with one or more noise control devices. For example, upon determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening, or that the user 308 is asleep, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to cause one or more noise cancelation devices to activate. The noise cancelation devices can, for example, be included as part of the bed 302 or located in the bedroom with the bed 302. As another example, upon determining that the user 308 is in bed for the evening or that the user 308 is asleep, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit control signals to turn the volume on, off, up, or down, for one or more sound generating devices, such as a stereo system radio, computer, tablet, etc.

[0098] Additionally, functions of the bed 302 are controlled by the control circuitry 334 in response to user interactions with the bed 302. For example, the bed 302 can include an adjustable foundation and an articulation controller configured to adjust the position of one or more portions of the bed 302 by adjusting the adjustable foundation that supports the bed. For example, the articulation controller can adjust the bed 302 from a flat position to a position in which a head portion of a mattress of the bed 302 is inclined upward (e.g., to facilitate a user sitting up in bed and/or watching television). In some implementations, the bed 302 includes multiple separately articulable sections. For example, portions of the bed corresponding to the locations of the air chambers 306a and 306b can be articulated independently from each other, to allow one person positioned on the bed 302 surface to rest in a first position (e.g., a flat position) while a second person rests in a second position (e.g., a reclining position with the head raised at an angle from the waist). In some implementations, separate positions can be set for two different beds (e.g., two twin beds placed next to each other). The foundation of the bed 302 can include more than one zone that can be indepen-

dently adjusted. The articulation controller can also be configured to provide different levels of massage to one or more users on the bed 302 or to cause the bed to vibrate to communicate alerts to the user 308 as described above.

[0099] The control circuitry 334 can adjust positions (e.g., incline and decline positions for the user 308 and/or an additional user of the bed 302) in response to user interactions with the bed 302. For example, the control circuitry 334 can cause the articulation controller to adjust the bed 302 to a first recline position for the user 308 in response to sensing user bed presence for the user 308. The control circuitry 334 can cause the articulation controller to adjust the bed 302 to a second recline position (e.g., a less reclined, or flat position) in response to determining that the user 308 is asleep. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can receive a communication from the television 312 indicating that the user 308 has turned off the television 312, and in response the control circuitry 334 can cause the articulation controller to adjust the position of the bed 302 to a preferred user sleeping position (e.g., due to the user turning off the television 312 while the user 308 is in bed indicating that the user 308 wishes to go to sleep).

[0100] In some implementations, the control circuitry 334 can control the articulation controller so as to wake up one user of the bed 302 without waking another user of the bed 302. For example, the user 308 and a second user of the bed 302 can each set distinct wakeup times (e.g., 6:30 am and 7:15 am respectively). When the wakeup time for the user 308 is reached, the control circuitry 334 can cause the articulation controller to vibrate or change the position of only a side of the bed on which the user 308 is located to wake the user 308 without disturbing the second user. When the wakeup time for the second user is reached, the control circuitry 334 can cause the articulation controller to vibrate or change the position of only the side of the bed on which the second user is located. Alternatively, when the second wakeup time occurs, the control circuitry 334 can utilize other methods (such as audio alarms, or turning on the lights) to wake the second user since the user 308 is already awake and therefore will not be disturbed when the control circuitry 334 attempts to wake the second user.

[0101] Still referring to FIG. 3, the control circuitry 334 for the bed 302 can utilize information for interactions with the bed 302 by multiple users to generate control signals for controlling functions of various other devices. For example, the control circuitry 334 can wait to generate control signals for, for example, engaging the security system 318, or instructing the lighting system 314 to turn off lights in various rooms until both the user 308 and a second user are detected as being present on the bed 302. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can generate a first set of control signals to cause the lighting system 314 to turn off a first set of lights upon detecting bed presence of the user 308 and generate a second set of control signals for turning off a second set of lights in response to detecting bed presence of a second user. As another example, the control circuitry 334 can wait until it has been determined that both the user 308 and a second user are awake for the day before generating control signals to open the window blinds 330. As yet another example, in response to determining that the user 308 has left the bed and is awake for the day, but that a second user is still sleeping, the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a first set of control signals to cause the coffee maker 324 to begin brewing coffee, to cause the

security system 318 to deactivate, to turn on the lamp 326, to turn off the nightlight 328, to cause the thermostat 316 to raise the temperature in one or more rooms to 72 degrees, and to open blinds (e.g., the window blinds 330) in rooms other than the bedroom in which the bed 302 is located. Later, in response to detecting that the second user is no longer present on the bed (or that the second user is awake) the control circuitry 334 can generate and transmit a second set of control signals to, for example, cause the lighting system 314 to turn on one or more lights in the bedroom, to cause window blinds in the bedroom to open, and to turn on the television 312 to a pre-specified channel.

[0102] Examples of Data Processing Systems Associated with a Bed

[0103] Described here are examples of systems and components that can be used for data processing tasks that are, for example, associated with a bed. In some cases, multiple examples of a particular component or group of components are presented. Some of these examples are redundant and/or mutually exclusive alternatives. Connections between components are shown as examples to illustrate possible network configurations for allowing communication between components. Different formats of connections can be used as technically needed or desired. The connections generally indicate a logical connection that can be created with any technologically feasible format. For example, a network on a motherboard can be created with a printed circuit board, wireless data connections, and/or other types of network connections. Some logical connections are not shown for clarity. For example, connections with power supplies and/or computer readable memory may not be shown for clarity sake, as many or all elements of a particular component may need to be connected to the power supplies and/or computer readable memory.

[0104] FIG. 4A is a block diagram of an example of a data processing system 400 that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. This system 400 includes a pump motherboard 402 and a pump daughterboard 404. The system 400 includes a sensor array 406 that can include one or more sensors configured to sense physical phenomenon of the environment and/or bed, and to report such sensing back to the pump motherboard 402 for, for example, analysis. The system 400 also includes a controller array 408 that can include one or more controllers configured to control logic-controlled devices of the bed and/or environment. The pump motherboard 400 can be in communication with one or more computing devices 414 and one or more cloud services 410 over local networks, the Internet 412, or otherwise as is technically appropriate. Each of these components will be described in more detail, some with multiple example configurations, below.

[0105] In this example, a pump motherboard 402 and a pump daughterboard 404 are communicably coupled. They can be conceptually described as a center or hub of the system 400, with the other components conceptually described as spokes of the system 400. In some configurations, this can mean that each of the spoke components communicates primarily or exclusively with the pump motherboard 402. For example, a sensor of the sensor array may not be configured to, or may not be able to, communicate directly with a corresponding controller. Instead, each spoke component can communicate with the motherboard 402. The sensor of the sensor array 406 can report a sensor

reading to the motherboard **402**, and the motherboard **402** can determine that, in response, a controller of the controller array **408** should adjust some parameters of a logic controlled device or otherwise modify a state of one or more peripheral devices. In one case, if the temperature of the bed is determined to be too hot, the pump motherboard **402** can determine that a temperature controller should cool the bed.

[0106] One advantage of a hub-and-spoke network configuration, sometimes also referred to as a star-shaped network, is a reduction in network traffic compared to, for example, a mesh network with dynamic routing. If a particular sensor generates a large, continuous stream of traffic, that traffic may only be transmitted over one spoke of the network to the motherboard **402**. The motherboard **402** can, for example, marshal that data and condense it to a smaller data format for retransmission for storage in a cloud service **410**. Additionally or alternatively, the motherboard **402** can generate a single, small, command message to be sent down a different spoke of the network in response to the large stream. For example, if the large stream of data is a pressure reading that is transmitted from the sensor array **406** a few times a second, the motherboard **402** can respond with a single command message to the controller array to increase the pressure in an air chamber. In this case, the single command message can be orders of magnitude smaller than the stream of pressure readings.

[0107] As another advantage, a hub-and-spoke network configuration can allow for an extensible network that can accommodate components being added, removed, failing, etc. This can allow, for example, more, fewer, or different sensors in the sensor array **406**, controllers in the controller array **408**, computing devices **414**, and/or cloud services **410**. For example, if a particular sensor fails or is deprecated by a newer version of the sensor, the system **400** can be configured such that only the motherboard **402** needs to be updated about the replacement sensor. This can allow, for example, product differentiation where the same motherboard **402** can support an entry level product with fewer sensors and controllers, a higher value product with more sensors and controllers, and customer personalization where a customer can add their own selected components to the system **400**.

[0108] Additionally, a line of air bed products can use the system **400** with different components. In an application in which every air bed in the product line includes both a central logic unit and a pump, the motherboard **402** (and optionally the daughterboard **404**) can be designed to fit within a single, universal housing. Then, for each upgrade of the product in the product line, additional sensors, controllers, cloud services, etc., can be added. Design, manufacturing, and testing time can be reduced by designing all products in a product line from this base, compared to a product line in which each product has a bespoke logic control system.

[0109] Each of the components discussed above can be realized in a wide variety of technologies and configurations. Below, some examples of each component will be further discussed. In some alternatives, two or more of the components of the system **400** can be realized in a single alternative component; some components can be realized in multiple, separate components; and/or some functionality can be provided by different components.

[0110] FIG. 4B is a block diagram showing some communication paths of the data processing system **400**. As

previously described, the motherboard **402** and the pump daughterboard **404** may act as a hub for peripheral devices and cloud services of the system **400**. In cases in which the pump daughterboard **404** communicates with cloud services or other components, communications from the pump daughterboard **404** may be routed through the pump motherboard **402**. This may allow, for example, the bed to have only a single connection with the internet **412**. The computing device **414** may also have a connection to the internet **412**, possibly through the same gateway used by the bed and/or possibly through a different gateway (e.g., a cell service provider).

[0111] Previously, a number of cloud services **410** were described. As shown in FIG. 4B, some cloud services, such as cloud services **410d** and **410e**, may be configured such that the pump motherboard **402** can communicate with the cloud service directly—that is the motherboard **402** may communicate with a cloud service **410** without having to use another cloud service **410** as an intermediary. Additionally or alternatively, some cloud services **410**, for example cloud service **410f**, may only be reachable by the pump motherboard **402** through an intermediary cloud service, for example cloud service **410e**. While not shown here, some cloud services **410** may be reachable either directly or indirectly by the pump motherboard **402**.

[0112] Additionally, some or all of the cloud services **410** may be configured to communicate with other cloud services. This communication may include the transfer of data and/or remote function calls according to any technologically appropriate format. For example, one cloud service **410** may request a copy for another cloud service's **410** data, for example, for purposes of backup, coordination, migration, or for performance of calculations or data mining. In another example, many cloud services **410** may contain data that is indexed according to specific users tracked by the user account cloud **410c** and/or the bed data cloud **410a**. These cloud services **410** may communicate with the user account cloud **410c** and/or the bed data cloud **410a** when accessing data specific to a particular user or bed.

[0113] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an example of a motherboard **402** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, compared to other examples described below, this motherboard **402** consists of relatively fewer parts and can be limited to provide a relatively limited feature set.

[0114] The motherboard includes a power supply **500**, a processor **502**, and computer memory **512**. In general, the power supply includes hardware used to receive electrical power from an outside source and supply it to components of the motherboard **402**. The power supply can include, for example, a battery pack and/or wall outlet adapter, an AC to DC converter, a DC to AC converter, a power conditioner, a capacitor bank, and/or one or more interfaces for providing power in the current type, voltage, etc., needed by other components of the motherboard **402**.

[0115] The processor **502** is generally a device for receiving input, performing logical determinations, and providing output. The processor **502** can be a central processing unit, a microprocessor, general purpose logic circuitry, application-specific integrated circuitry, a combination of these, and/or other hardware for performing the functionality needed.

[0116] The memory 512 is generally one or more devices for storing data. The memory 512 can include long term stable data storage (e.g., on a hard disk), short term unstable (e.g., on Random Access Memory) or any other technologically appropriate configuration.

[0117] The motherboard 402 includes a pump controller 504 and a pump motor 506. The pump controller 504 can receive commands from the processor 502 and, in response, control the function of the pump motor 506. For example, the pump controller 504 can receive, from the processor 502, a command to increase the pressure of an air chamber by 0.3 pounds per square inch (PSI). The pump controller 504, in response, engages a valve so that the pump motor 506 is configured to pump air into the selected air chamber, and can engage the pump motor 506 for a length of time that corresponds to 0.3 PSI or until a sensor indicates that pressure has been increased by 0.3 PSI. In an alternative configuration, the message can specify that the chamber should be inflated to a target PSI, and the pump controller 504 can engage the pump motor 506 until the target PSI is reached.

[0118] A valve solenoid 508 can control which air chamber a pump is connected to. In some cases, the solenoid 508 can be controlled by the processor 502 directly. In some cases, the solenoid 508 can be controlled by the pump controller 504.

[0119] A remote interface 510 of the motherboard 402 can allow the motherboard 402 to communicate with other components of a data processing system. For example, the motherboard 402 can be able to communicate with one or more daughterboards, with peripheral sensors, and/or with peripheral controllers through the remote interface 510. The remote interface 510 can provide any technologically appropriate communication interface, including but not limited to multiple communication interfaces such as WiFi, Bluetooth, and copper wired networks.

[0120] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an example of a motherboard 402 that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. Compared to the motherboard 402 described with reference to FIG. 5, the motherboard in FIG. 6 can contain more components and provide more functionality in some applications.

[0121] In addition to the power supply 500, processor 502, pump controller 504, pump motor 506, and valve solenoid 508, this motherboard 402 is shown with a valve controller 600, a pressure sensor 602, a universal serial bus (USB) stack 604, a WiFi radio 606, a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) radio 608, a ZigBee radio 610, a Bluetooth radio 612 and a computer memory 512.

[0122] Similar to the way that the pump controller 504 converts commands from the processor 502 into control signals for the pump motor 506, the valve controller 600 can convert commands from the processor 502 into control signals for the valve solenoid 508. In one example, the processor 502 can issue a command to the valve controller 600 to connect the pump to a particular air chamber out of the group of air chambers in an air bed. The valve controller 600 can control the position of the valve solenoid 508 so that the pump is connected to the indicated air chamber.

[0123] The pressure sensor 602 can read pressure readings from one or more air chambers of the air bed. The pressure sensor 602 can also preform digital sensor conditioning.

[0124] The motherboard 402 can include a suite of network interfaces, including but not limited to those shown here. These network interfaces can allow the motherboard to communicate over a wired or wireless network with any number of devices, including but not limited to peripheral sensors, peripheral controllers, computing devices, and devices and services connected to the Internet 412.

[0125] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an example of a daughterboard 404 that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In some configurations, one or more daughterboards 404 can be connected to the motherboard 402. Some daughterboards 404 can be designed to offload particular and/or compartmentalized tasks from the motherboard 402. This can be advantageous, for example, if the particular tasks are computationally intensive, proprietary, or subject to future revisions. For example, the daughterboard 404 can be used to calculate a particular sleep data metric. This metric can be computationally intensive, and calculating the sleep metric on the daughterboard 404 can free up the resources of the motherboard 402 while the metric is being calculated. Additionally and/or alternatively, the sleep metric can be subject to future revisions. To update the system 400 with the new sleep metric, it is possible that only the daughterboard 404 that calculates that metric need be replaced. In this case, the same motherboard 402 and other components can be used, saving the need to perform unit testing of additional components instead of just the daughterboard 404.

[0126] The daughterboard 404 is shown with a power supply 700, a processor 702, computer readable memory 704, a pressure sensor 706, and a WiFi radio 708. The processor can use the pressure sensor 706 to gather information about the pressure of the air chamber or chambers of an air bed. From this data, the processor 702 can perform an algorithm to calculate a sleep metric. In some examples, the sleep metric can be calculated from only the pressure of air chambers. In other examples, the sleep metric can be calculated from one or more other sensors. In an example in which different data is needed, the processor 702 can receive that data from an appropriate sensor or sensors. These sensors can be internal to the daughterboard 404, accessible via the WiFi radio 708, or otherwise in communication with the processor 702. Once the sleep metric is calculated, the processor 702 can report that sleep metric to, for example, the motherboard 402.

[0127] FIG. 8 is a block diagram of an example of a motherboard 800 with no daughterboard that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, the motherboard 800 can perform most, all, or more of the features described with reference to the motherboard 402 in FIG. 6 and the daughterboard 404 in FIG. 7.

[0128] FIG. 9 is a block diagram of an example of a sensory array 406 that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In general, the sensor array 406 is a conceptual grouping of some or all the peripheral sensors that communicate with the motherboard 402 but are not native to the motherboard 402.

[0129] The peripheral sensors of the sensor array 406 can communicate with the motherboard 402 through one or more of the network interfaces of the motherboard, includ-

ing but not limited to the USB stack **1112**, a WiFi radio **606**, a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) radio **608**, a ZigBee radio **610**, and a Bluetooth radio **612**, as is appropriate for the configuration of the particular sensor. For example, a sensor that outputs a reading over a USB cable can communicate through the USB stack **1112**.

[0130] Some of the peripheral sensors **900** of the sensor array **406** can be bed mounted **900**. These sensors can be, for example, embedded into the structure of a bed and sold with the bed, or later affixed to the structure of the bed. Other peripheral sensors **902** and **904** can be in communication with the motherboard **402**, but optionally not mounted to the bed. In some cases, some or all of the bed mounted sensors **900** and/or peripheral sensors **902** and **904** can share networking hardware, including a conduit that contains wires from each sensor, a multi-wire cable or plug that, when affixed to the motherboard **402**, connect all of the associated sensors with the motherboard **402**. In some embodiments, one, some, or all of sensors **902**, **904**, **906**, **908**, and **910** can sense one or more features of a mattress, such as pressure, temperature, light, sound, and/or one or more other features of the mattress. In some embodiments, one, some, or all of sensors **902**, **904**, **906**, **908**, and **910** can sense one or more features external to the mattress. In some embodiments, pressure sensor **902** can sense pressure of the mattress while some or all of sensors **902**, **904**, **906**, **908**, and **910** can sense one or more features of the mattress and/or external to the mattress.

[0131] FIG. **10** is a block diagram of an example of a controller array **408** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. **1-3**. In general, the controller array **408** is a conceptual grouping of some or all peripheral controllers that communicate with the motherboard **402** but are not native to the motherboard **402**.

[0132] The peripheral controllers of the controller array **408** can communicate with the motherboard **402** through one or more of the network interfaces of the motherboard, including but not limited to the USB stack **1112**, a WiFi radio **1114**, a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) radio **1116**, a ZigBee radio **610**, and a Bluetooth radio **612**, as is appropriate for the configuration of the particular sensor. For example, a controller that receives a command over a USB cable can communicate through the USB stack **1112**.

[0133] Some of the controllers of the controller array **408** can be bed mounted **1000**, including but not limited to a temperature controller **1006**, a light controller **1008**, and/or a speaker controller **1010**. These controllers can be, for example, embedded into the structure of a bed and sold with the bed, or later affixed to the structure of the bed. Other peripheral controllers **1002** and **1004** can be in communication with the motherboard **402**, but optionally not mounted to the bed. In some cases, some or all of the bed mounted controllers **1000** and/or peripheral controllers **1002** and **1004** can share networking hardware, including a conduit that contains wires for each controller, a multi-wire cable or plug that, when affixed to the motherboard **402**, connects all of the associated controllers with the motherboard **402**.

[0134] FIG. **11** is a block diagram of an example of a computing device **414** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. **1-3**. The computing device **414** can include, for example, computing

devices used by a user of a bed. Example computing devices **414** include, but are not limited to, mobile computing devices (e.g., mobile phones, tablet computers, laptops) and desktop computers.

[0135] The computing device **414** includes a power supply **1100**, a processor **1102**, and computer readable memory **1104**. User input and output can be transmitted by, for example, speakers **1106**, a touchscreen **1108**, or other not shown components such as a pointing device or keyboard. The computing device **414** can run one or more applications **1110**. These applications can include, for example, application to allow the user to interact with the system **400**. These applications can allow a user to view information about the bed (e.g., sensor readings, sleep metrics), or configure the behavior of the system **400** (e.g., set a desired firmness to the bed, set desired behavior for peripheral devices). In some cases, the computing device **414** can be used in addition to, or to replace, the remote control **122** described previously.

[0136] FIG. **12** is a block diagram of an example bed data cloud service **410a** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. **1-3**. In this example, the bed data cloud service **410a** is configured to collect sensor data and sleep data from a particular bed, and to match the sensor and sleep data with one or more users that use the bed when the sensor and sleep data was generated.

[0137] The bed data cloud service **410a** is shown with a network interface **1200**, a communication manager **1202**, server hardware **1204**, and server system software **1206**. In addition, the bed data cloud service **410a** is shown with a user identification module **1208**, a device management **1210** module, a sensor data module **1212**, and an advanced sleep data module **1214**.

[0138] The network interface **1200** generally includes hardware and low level software used to allow one or more hardware devices to communicate over networks. For example the network interface **1200** can include network cards, routers, modems, and other hardware needed to allow the components of the bed data cloud service **410a** to communicate with each other and other destinations over, for example, the Internet **412**. The communication manager **1202** generally comprises hardware and software that operate above the network interface **1200**. This includes software to initiate, maintain, and tear down network communications used by the bed data cloud service **410a**. This includes, for example, TCP/IP, SSL or TLS, Torrent, and other communication sessions over local or wide area networks. The communication manager **1202** can also provide load balancing and other services to other elements of the bed data cloud service **410a**.

[0139] The server hardware **1204** generally includes the physical processing devices used to instantiate and maintain bed data cloud service **410a**. This hardware includes, but is not limited to processors (e.g., central processing units, ASICs, graphical processors), and computer readable memory (e.g., random access memory, stable hard disks, tape backup). One or more servers can be configured into clusters, multi-computer, or datacenters that can be geographically separate or connected.

[0140] The server system software **1206** generally includes software that runs on the server hardware **1204** to provide operating environments to applications and services. The server system software **1206** can include operating

systems running on real servers, virtual machines instantiated on real servers to create many virtual servers, server level operations such as data migration, redundancy, and backup.

[0141] The user identification **1208** can include, or reference, data related to users of beds with associated data processing systems. For example, the users can include customers, owners, or other users registered with the bed data cloud service **410a** or another service. Each user can have, for example, a unique identifier, user credentials, contact information, billing information, demographic information, or any other technologically appropriate information.

[0142] The device manager **1210** can include, or reference, data related to beds or other products associated with data processing systems. For example, the beds can include products sold or registered with a system associated with the bed data cloud service **410a**. Each bed can have, for example, a unique identifier, model and/or serial number, sales information, geographic information, delivery information, a listing of associated sensors and control peripherals, etc. Additionally, an index or indexes stored by the bed data cloud service **410a** can identify users that are associated with beds. For example, this index can record sales of a bed to a user, users that sleep in a bed, etc.

[0143] The sensor data **1212** can record raw or condensed sensor data recorded by beds with associated data processing systems. For example, a bed's data processing system can have a temperature sensor, pressure sensor, and light sensor. Readings from these sensors, either in raw form or in a format generated from the raw data (e.g. sleep metrics) of the sensors, can be communicated by the bed's data processing system to the bed data cloud service **410a** for storage in the sensor data **1212**. Additionally, an index or indexes stored by the bed data cloud service **410a** can identify users and/or beds that are associated with the sensor data **1212**.

[0144] The bed data cloud service **410a** can use any of its available data to generate advanced sleep data **1214**. In general, the advanced sleep data **1214** includes sleep metrics and other data generated from sensor readings. Some of these calculations can be performed in the bed data cloud service **410a** instead of locally on the bed's data processing system, for example, because the calculations are computationally complex or require a large amount of memory space or processor power that is not available on the bed's data processing system. This can help allow a bed system to operate with a relatively simple controller and still be part of a system that performs relatively complex tasks and computations.

[0145] FIG. 13 is a block diagram of an example sleep data cloud service **410b** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, the sleep data cloud service **410b** is configured to record data related to users' sleep experience.

[0146] The sleep data cloud service **410b** is shown with a network interface **1300**, a communication manager **1302**, server hardware **1304**, and server system software **1306**. In addition, the sleep data cloud service **410b** is shown with a user identification module **1308**, a pressure sensor manager **1310**, a pressure based sleep data module **1312**, a raw pressure sensor data module **1314**, and a non-pressure sleep data module **1316**.

[0147] The pressure sensor manager **1310** can include, or reference, data related to the configuration and operation of pressure sensors in beds. For example, this data can include an identifier of the types of sensors in a particular bed, their settings and calibration data, etc.

[0148] The pressure based sleep data **1312** can use raw pressure sensor data **1314** to calculate sleep metrics specifically tied to pressure sensor data. For example, user presence, movements, weight change, heart rate, and breathing rate can all be determined from raw pressure sensor data **1314**. Additionally, an index or indexes stored by the sleep data cloud service **410b** can identify users that are associated with pressure sensors, raw pressure sensor data, and/or pressure based sleep data.

[0149] The non-pressure sleep data **1316** can use other sources of data to calculate sleep metrics. For example, user entered preferences, light sensor readings, and sound sensor readings can all be used to track sleep data. Additionally, an index or indexes stored by the sleep data cloud service **410b** can identify users that are associated with other sensors and/or non-pressure sleep data **1316**.

[0150] FIG. 14 is a block diagram of an example user account cloud service **410c** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, the user account cloud service **410c** is configured to record a list of users and to identify other data related to those users.

[0151] The user account cloud service **410c** is shown with a network interface **1400**, a communication manager **1402**, server hardware **1404**, and server system software **1406**. In addition, the user account cloud service **410c** is shown with a user identification module **1408**, a purchase history module **1410**, an engagement module **1412**, and an application usage history module **1414**.

[0152] The user identification module **1408** can include, or reference, data related to users of beds with associated data processing systems. For example, the users can include customers, owners, or other users registered with the user account cloud service **410a** or another service. Each user can have, for example, a unique identifier, and user credentials, demographic information, or any other technologically appropriate information.

[0153] The purchase history module **1410** can include, or reference, data related to purchases by users. For example, the purchase data can include a sale's contact information, billing information, and salesperson information. Additionally, an index or indexes stored by the user account cloud service **410c** can identify users that are associated with a purchase.

[0154] The engagement **1412** can track user interactions with the manufacturer, vendor, and/or manager of the bed and or cloud services. This engagement data can include communications (e.g., emails, service calls), data from sales (e.g., sales receipts, configuration logs), and social network interactions.

[0155] The usage history module **1414** can contain data about user interactions with one or more applications and/or remote controls of a bed. For example, a monitoring and configuration application can be distributed to run on, for example, computing devices **412**. This application can log and report user interactions for storage in the application usage history module **1414**. Additionally, an index or

indexes stored by the user account cloud service **410c** can identify users that are associated with each log entry.

[0156] FIG. 15 is a block diagram of an example point of sale cloud service **1500** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, the point of sale cloud service **1500** is configured to record data related to users' purchases.

[0157] The point of sale cloud service **1500** is shown with a network interface **1502**, a communication manager **1504**, server hardware **1506**, and server system software **1508**. In addition, the point of sale cloud service **1500** is shown with a user identification module **1510**, a purchase history module **1512**, and a setup module **1514**.

[0158] The purchase history module **1512** can include, or reference, data related to purchases made by users identified in the user identification module **1510**. The purchase information can include, for example, data of a sale, price, and location of sale, delivery address, and configuration options selected by the users at the time of sale. These configuration options can include selections made by the user about how they wish their newly purchased beds to be setup and can include, for example, expected sleep schedule, a listing of peripheral sensors and controllers that they have or will install, etc.

[0159] The bed setup module **1514** can include, or reference, data related to installations of beds that users' purchase. The bed setup data can include, for example, the date and address to which a bed is delivered, the person that accepts delivery, the configuration that is applied to the bed upon delivery, the name or names of the person or people who will sleep on the bed, which side of the bed each person will use, etc.

[0160] Data recorded in the point of sale cloud service **1500** can be referenced by a user's bed system at later dates to control functionality of the bed system and/or to send control signals to peripheral components according to data recorded in the point of sale cloud service **1500**. This can allow a salesperson to collect information from the user at the point of sale that later facilitates automation of the bed system. In some examples, some or all aspects of the bed system can be automated with little or no user-entered data required after the point of sale. In other examples, data recorded in the point of sale cloud service **1500** can be used in connection with a variety of additional data gathered from user-entered data.

[0161] FIG. 16 is a block diagram of an example environment cloud service **1600** that can be used in a data processing system that can be associated with a bed system, including those described above with respect to FIGS. 1-3. In this example, the environment cloud service **1600** is configured to record data related to users' home environment.

[0162] The environment cloud service **1600** is shown with a network interface **1602**, a communication manager **1604**, server hardware **1606**, and server system software **1608**. In addition, the environment cloud service **1600** is shown with a user identification module **1610**, an environmental sensor module **1612**, and an environmental factors module **1614**.

[0163] The environmental sensors module **1612** can include a listing of sensors that users' in the user identification module **1610** have installed in their bed. These sensors include any sensors that can detect environmental variables—light sensors, noise sensors, vibration sensors,

thermostats, etc. Additionally, the environmental sensors module **1612** can store historical readings or reports from those sensors.

[0164] The environmental factors module **1614** can include reports generated based on data in the environmental sensors module **1612**. For example, for a user with a light sensor with data in the environment sensors module **1612**, the environmental factors module **1614** can hold a report indicating the frequency and duration of instances of increased lighting when the user is asleep.

[0165] In the examples discussed here, each cloud service **410** is shown with some of the same components. In various configurations, these same components can be partially or wholly shared between services, or they can be separate. In some configurations, each service can have separate copies of some or all of the components that are the same or different in some ways. Additionally, these components are only supplied as illustrative examples. In other examples each cloud service can have different number, types, and styles of components that are technically possible.

[0166] FIG. 17 is a block diagram of an example of using a data processing system that can be associated with a bed (such as a bed of the bed systems described herein) to automate peripherals around the bed. Shown here is a behavior analysis module **1700** that runs on the pump motherboard **402**. For example, the behavior analysis module **1700** can be one or more software components stored on the computer memory **512** and executed by the processor **502**. In general, the behavior analysis module **1700** can collect data from a wide variety of sources (e.g., sensors, non-sensor local sources, cloud data services) and use a behavioral algorithm **1702** to generate one or more actions to be taken (e.g., commands to send to peripheral controllers, data to send to cloud services). This can be useful, for example, in tracking user behavior and automating devices in communication with the user's bed.

[0167] The behavior analysis module **1700** can collect data from any technologically appropriate source, for example, to gather data about features of a bed, the bed's environment, and/or the bed's users. Some such sources include any of the sensors of the sensor array **406**. For example, this data can provide the behavior analysis module **1700** with information about the current state of the environment around the bed. For example, the behavior analysis module **1700** can access readings from the pressure sensor **902** to determine the pressure of an air chamber in the bed. From this reading, and potentially other data, user presence in the bed can be determined. In another example, the behavior analysis module can access a light sensor **908** to detect the amount of light in the bed's environment.

[0168] Similarly, the behavior analysis module **1700** can access data from cloud services. For example, the behavior analysis module **1700** can access the bed cloud service **410a** to access historical sensor data **1212** and/or advanced sleep data **1214**. Other cloud services **410**, including those not previously described can be accessed by the behavior analysis module **1700**. For example, the behavior analysis module **1700** can access a weather reporting service, a 3rd party data provider (e.g., traffic and news data, emergency broadcast data, user travel data), and/or a clock and calendar service.

[0169] Similarly, the behavior analysis module **1700** can access data from non-sensor sources **1704**. For example, the

behavior analysis module **1700** can access a local clock and calendar service (e.g., a component of the motherboard **402** or of the processor **502**).

[0170] The behavior analysis module **1700** can aggregate and prepare this data for use by one or more behavioral algorithms **1702**. The behavioral algorithms **1702** can be used to learn a user's behavior and/or to perform some action based on the state of the accessed data and/or the predicted user behavior. For example, the behavior algorithm **1702** can use available data (e.g., pressure sensor, non-sensor data, clock and calendar data) to create a model of when a user goes to bed every night. Later, the same or a different behavioral algorithm **1702** can be used to determine if an increase in air chamber pressure is likely to indicate a user going to bed and, if so, send some data to a third-party cloud service **410** and/or engage a device such as a pump controller **504**, foundation actuators **1706**, temperature controller **1008**, under-bed lighting **1010**, a peripheral controller **1002**, or a peripheral controller **1004**, to name a few.

[0171] In the example shown, the behavioral analysis module **1700** and the behavioral algorithm **1702** are shown as components of the motherboard **402**. However, other configurations are possible. For example, the same or a similar behavioral analysis module and/or behavior algorithm can be run in one or more cloud services, and the resulting output can be sent to the motherboard **402**, a controller in the controller array **408**, or to any other technologically appropriate recipient.

[0172] FIG. **18** shows an example of a computing device **1800** and an example of a mobile computing device that can be used to implement the techniques described here. The computing device **1800** is intended to represent various forms of digital computers, such as laptops, desktops, workstations, personal digital assistants, servers, blade servers, mainframes, and other appropriate computers. The mobile computing device is intended to represent various forms of mobile devices, such as personal digital assistants, cellular telephones, smart-phones, and other similar computing devices. The components shown here, their connections and relationships, and their functions, are meant to be exemplary only, and are not meant to limit implementations of the inventions described and/or claimed in this document.

[0173] The computing device **1800** includes a processor **1802**, a memory **1804**, a storage device **1806**, a high-speed interface **1808** connecting to the memory **1804** and multiple high-speed expansion ports **1810**, and a low-speed interface **1812** connecting to a low-speed expansion port **1814** and the storage device **1806**. Each of the processor **1802**, the memory **1804**, the storage device **1806**, the high-speed interface **1808**, the high-speed expansion ports **1810**, and the low-speed interface **1812**, are interconnected using various busses, and can be mounted on a common motherboard or in other manners as appropriate. The processor **1802** can process instructions for execution within the computing device **1800**, including instructions stored in the memory **1804** or on the storage device **1806** to display graphical information for a GUI on an external input/output device, such as a display **1816** coupled to the high-speed interface **1808**. In other implementations, multiple processors and/or multiple buses can be used, as appropriate, along with multiple memories and types of memory. Also, multiple computing devices can be connected, with each device

providing portions of the necessary operations (e.g., as a server bank, a group of blade servers, or a multi-processor system).

[0174] The memory **1804** stores information within the computing device **1800**. In some implementations, the memory **1804** is a volatile memory unit or units. In some implementations, the memory **1804** is a non-volatile memory unit or units. The memory **1804** can also be another form of computer-readable medium, such as a magnetic or optical disk.

[0175] The storage device **1806** is capable of providing mass storage for the computing device **1800**. In some implementations, the storage device **1806** can be or contain a computer-readable medium, such as a floppy disk device, a hard disk device, an optical disk device, or a tape device, a flash memory or other similar solid state memory device, or an array of devices, including devices in a storage area network or other configurations. A computer program product can be tangibly embodied in an information carrier. The computer program product can also contain instructions that, when executed, perform one or more methods, such as those described above. The computer program product can also be tangibly embodied in a computer- or machine-readable medium, such as the memory **1804**, the storage device **1806**, or memory on the processor **1802**.

[0176] The high-speed interface **1808** manages bandwidth-intensive operations for the computing device **1800**, while the low-speed interface **1812** manages lower bandwidth-intensive operations. Such allocation of functions is exemplary only. In some implementations, the high-speed interface **1808** is coupled to the memory **1804**, the display **1816** (e.g., through a graphics processor or accelerator), and to the high-speed expansion ports **1810**, which can accept various expansion cards (not shown). In the implementation, the low-speed interface **1812** is coupled to the storage device **1806** and the low-speed expansion port **1814**. The low-speed expansion port **1814**, which can include various communication ports (e.g., USB, Bluetooth, Ethernet, wireless Ethernet) can be coupled to one or more input/output devices, such as a keyboard, a pointing device, a scanner, or a networking device such as a switch or router, e.g., through a network adapter.

[0177] The computing device **1800** can be implemented in a number of different forms, as shown in the figure. For example, it can be implemented as a standard server **1820**, or multiple times in a group of such servers. In addition, it can be implemented in a personal computer such as a laptop computer **1822**. It can also be implemented as part of a rack server system **1824**. Alternatively, components from the computing device **1800** can be combined with other components in a mobile device (not shown), such as a mobile computing device **1850**. Each of such devices can contain one or more of the computing device **1800** and the mobile computing device **1850**, and an entire system can be made up of multiple computing devices communicating with each other.

[0178] The mobile computing device **1850** includes a processor **1852**, a memory **1864**, an input/output device such as a display **1854**, a communication interface **1866**, and a transceiver **1868**, among other components. The mobile computing device **1850** can also be provided with a storage device, such as a micro-drive or other device, to provide additional storage. Each of the processor **1852**, the memory **1864**, the display **1854**, the communication interface **1866**,

and the transceiver **1868**, are interconnected using various buses, and several of the components can be mounted on a common motherboard or in other manners as appropriate.

[0179] The processor **1852** can execute instructions within the mobile computing device **1850**, including instructions stored in the memory **1864**. The processor **1852** can be implemented as a chipset of chips that include separate and multiple analog and digital processors. The processor **1852** can provide, for example, for coordination of the other components of the mobile computing device **1850**, such as control of user interfaces, applications run by the mobile computing device **1850**, and wireless communication by the mobile computing device **1850**.

[0180] The processor **1852** can communicate with a user through a control interface **1858** and a display interface **1856** coupled to the display **1854**. The display **1854** can be, for example, a TFT (Thin-Film-Transistor Liquid Crystal Display) display or an OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) display, or other appropriate display technology. The display interface **1856** can comprise appropriate circuitry for driving the display **1854** to present graphical and other information to a user. The control interface **1858** can receive commands from a user and convert them for submission to the processor **1852**. In addition, an external interface **1862** can provide communication with the processor **1852**, so as to enable near area communication of the mobile computing device **1850** with other devices. The external interface **1862** can provide, for example, for wired communication in some implementations, or for wireless communication in other implementations, and multiple interfaces can also be used.

[0181] The memory **1864** stores information within the mobile computing device **1850**. The memory **1864** can be implemented as one or more of a computer-readable medium or media, a volatile memory unit or units, or a non-volatile memory unit or units. An expansion memory **1874** can also be provided and connected to the mobile computing device **1850** through an expansion interface **1872**, which can include, for example, a SIMM (Single In Line Memory Module) card interface. The expansion memory **1874** can provide extra storage space for the mobile computing device **1850**, or can also store applications or other information for the mobile computing device **1850**. Specifically, the expansion memory **1874** can include instructions to carry out or supplement the processes described above, and can include secure information also. Thus, for example, the expansion memory **1874** can be provide as a security module for the mobile computing device **1850**, and can be programmed with instructions that permit secure use of the mobile computing device **1850**. In addition, secure applications can be provided via the SIMM cards, along with additional information, such as placing identifying information on the SIMM card in a non-hackable manner.

[0182] The memory can include, for example, flash memory and/or NVRAM memory (non-volatile random access memory), as discussed below. In some implementations, a computer program product is tangibly embodied in an information carrier. The computer program product contains instructions that, when executed, perform one or more methods, such as those described above. The computer program product can be a computer- or machine-readable medium, such as the memory **1864**, the expansion memory **1874**, or memory on the processor **1852**. In some implementations, the computer program product can be received

in a propagated signal, for example, over the transceiver **1868** or the external interface **1862**.

[0183] The mobile computing device **1850** can communicate wirelessly through the communication interface **1866**, which can include digital signal processing circuitry where necessary. The communication interface **1866** can provide for communications under various modes or protocols, such as GSM voice calls (Global System for Mobile communications), SMS (Short Message Service), EMS (Enhanced Messaging Service), or MMS messaging (Multimedia Messaging Service), CDMA (code division multiple access), TDMA (time division multiple access), PDC (Personal Digital Cellular), WCDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access), CDMA2000, or GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), among others. Such communication can occur, for example, through the transceiver **1868** using a radio-frequency. In addition, short-range communication can occur, such as using a Bluetooth, WiFi, or other such transceiver (not shown). In addition, a GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver module **1870** can provide additional navigation- and location-related wireless data to the mobile computing device **1850**, which can be used as appropriate by applications running on the mobile computing device **1850**.

[0184] The mobile computing device **1850** can also communicate audibly using an audio codec **1860**, which can receive spoken information from a user and convert it to usable digital information. The audio codec **1860** can likewise generate audible sound for a user, such as through a speaker, e.g., in a handset of the mobile computing device **1850**. Such sound can include sound from voice telephone calls, can include recorded sound (e.g., voice messages, music files, etc.) and can also include sound generated by applications operating on the mobile computing device **1850**.

[0185] The mobile computing device **1850** can be implemented in a number of different forms, as shown in the figure. For example, it can be implemented as a cellular telephone **1880**. It can also be implemented as part of a smart-phone **1882**, personal digital assistant, or other similar mobile device.

[0186] Various implementations of the systems and techniques described here can be realized in digital electronic circuitry, integrated circuitry, specially designed ASICs (application specific integrated circuits), computer hardware, firmware, software, and/or combinations thereof. These various implementations can include implementation in one or more computer programs that are executable and/or interpretable on a programmable system including at least one programmable processor, which can be special or general purpose, coupled to receive data and instructions from, and to transmit data and instructions to, a storage system, at least one input device, and at least one output device.

[0187] These computer programs (also known as programs, software, software applications or code) include machine instructions for a programmable processor, and can be implemented in a high-level procedural and/or object-oriented programming language, and/or in assembly/machine language. As used herein, the terms machine-readable medium and computer-readable medium refer to any computer program product, apparatus and/or device (e.g., magnetic discs, optical disks, memory, Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs)) used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor, including a machine-readable medium that receives machine instructions as a

machine-readable signal. The term machine-readable signal refers to any signal used to provide machine instructions and/or data to a programmable processor.

[0188] To provide for interaction with a user, the systems and techniques described here can be implemented on a computer having a display device (e.g., a CRT (cathode ray tube) or LCD (liquid crystal display) monitor) for displaying information to the user and a keyboard and a pointing device (e.g., a mouse or a trackball) by which the user can provide input to the computer. Other kinds of devices can be used to provide for interaction with a user as well; for example, feedback provided to the user can be any form of sensory feedback (e.g., visual feedback, auditory feedback, or tactile feedback); and input from the user can be received in any form, including acoustic, speech, or tactile input.

[0189] The systems and techniques described here can be implemented in a computing system that includes a backend component (e.g., as a data server), or that includes a middleware component (e.g., an application server), or that includes a frontend component (e.g., a client computer having a graphical user interface or a Web browser through which a user can interact with an implementation of the systems and techniques described here), or any combination of such backend, middleware, or frontend components. The components of the system can be interconnected by any form or medium of digital data communication (e.g., a communication network). Examples of communication networks include a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), and the Internet.

[0190] The computing system can include clients and servers. A client and server are generally remote from each other and typically interact through a communication network. The relationship of client and server arises by virtue of computer programs running on the respective computers and having a client-server relationship to each other.

[0191] FIG. 19 is a block diagram of an example of a system 1900 for fusing acoustic data with pressure data in order to determine snore and breathing parameters for a user on a bed. In the system 1900, snore and breathing is monitored using a combination of pressure and acoustic sensing modalities. That is, a user laying on a bed 1902 can be monitored in a way that accounts for acoustic phenomena (e.g., sound) generated by the user's breathing and/or snoring, and at the same time, the same user laying on the bed 1902 can also be monitored in a different way that accounts for pressure phenomena (e.g., changing torso shape on the bed 1902) generated by the user's breathing and/or snoring. As is shown, this can be accomplished with no more effort than the user simply laying on the bed 1902. Unlike, for example, in a clinical polysomnography lab, the user does not need to wear on-body sensors or travel out of their home to a special location where medical equipment is available. Instead, the user simply lays in bed every night and have their breathing and snoring monitored. This is advantageous for at least two reasons. First, the user can be monitored every night. Clinical polysomnography is very expensive, and most users are only able to have one night's sleep data tracked. A second advantage of this technology is that the user is able to sleep in their normal environment. This is the environment that is likely to be most comfortable and familiar to the user, whereas a polysomnography presents a strange and potentially disconcerting environment that has the possibility of influencing the user's sleep that is being measured.

[0192] Acoustic sensing can be accomplished using a physical acoustic sensor 1904 that converts acoustic waves to electrical signals. Example acoustic sensors 1904 include, but are not limited to, sound sensor such as microphone embedded in the bed 1902, a cellular phone, a home automation hub/access point, etc.

[0193] A signal conditioner 1906 modifies the raw sensor signal to change the raw sensor data in a way that makes the raw sensor data more useful to the system 1900. For example, the signal conditioner 1906 can amplify the acoustics in the frequency band of interest through the use of amplifiers and filters.

[0194] A digitizer 1908 can convert the conditioned analog acoustic signals to a stream of digital acoustic signals. For example, the digitizer 1908 is able to convert the analog acoustic signal into a digital representation (such as numbers) so that it can be stored or processed by digital logic circuitry. For example, the digitizer can receive the analog acoustic stream 2004 having a wave with the particular shape, and generate a stream of digital values that describe that wave according to a predetermined conversion algorithm. This digital stream, in some implementations, is a two's-complement binary number proportional to the input wave's value at a particular sample rate.

[0195] Snore and breathing are further monitored by a pressure sensing unit in which a pressure sensor senses instantaneous air pressure in at least one air-filled chamber of the bed 1902 and converts that pressure reading into an electrical signal.

[0196] A signal conditioner 1912 modifies the raw sensor signal to change the raw sensor data in a way that makes the raw sensor data more useful to the system 1900. For example, the signal conditioner 1906 can amplify the pressure signal in the frequency band of interest through the use of amplifiers and filters.

[0197] A digitizer 1914 can convert the conditioned analog pressure signals to a stream digital pressure signals. For example, the digitizer 1908 is able to convert the analog pressure signal into a digital representation (such as numbers) so that it can be stored or processed by digital logic circuitry. For example, the digitizer 1914 can convert a smooth electrical pressure wave into a series of high and low voltages that encode the values of 1 and 0 to create the digital representation.

[0198] A processor unit receives and buffers the incoming sound and pressure data streams simultaneously and provides buffered data epochs to a snore/breathing analysis algorithm 1916 that runs on the processor and that is capable of generating snore/breathing parameters for the user on the bed. For example, a snore/breathing analysis engine 1916 may run on the processor unit (either local to the bed or remote), and may determine snore/breathing parameters 1918 for the user on the bed. The snore/breathing parameters 1918 can include parameters representative of status and severity of snoring, snore presence (e.g., a Boolean value 1 or 0), snore intensity for example in terms of Sound Pressure Level (SPL) (e.g., 60 dB), snore severity level for example as used in clinical grading (e.g., between mild to loud), apnea presence (e.g., 0 or 1) and severity scale (e.g., a number between 0 to 5), etc. These parameters may be in any appropriate digital circuitry representation including standard data formats such as integer, floating point, and can be saved in a variety of different formats such as the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). In this example, the snore/

breathing analysis engine **1916** is generating one set of snore/breathing parameters **1918** for each received epoch of acoustic and pressure signals.

[0199] In another system, a bed is created to hold two users. Examples of these kinds of beds are often marketed under the size name “Queen,” “King,” etc. In such a case, the same number of acoustic sensors **1904** and pressure sensors **1910** may be used, or a greater or lesser number may be used. For example, one pressure sensor may alternate readings between each user’s side of the bed. In another example, one pressure sensor may be dedicated to reading one side of the bed while another pressure sensor may be dedicated to the other side of the bed.

[0200] Fusing of acoustic and pressure signals can be used to advantageously produce more accurate snore/breathing parameters **1918** than would be possible with only acoustic signals or only pressure signals. For example, there may be many cases where noise would be present in one signal and not the other. One example is the often unavoidable imperfections of a given sensor. Both the acoustic and pressure sensors are physical objects, and any physical sensor produces some unavoidable noise in their sensing. However, if the noise profiles of the different sensors are not identical, the differential noises can be used to cancel or reduce the influence of the noise. Further, some real phenomena other than user breathing/snoring may be captured by some but not the other types of sensors. A pet walking across the bed may produce pressure waves that could be coincidentally similar to breathing pressure waves. However, as the pet would not produce acoustic energy similar to breathing to be picked up by the acoustic sensors, this noise in the system can be reduced or eliminated.

[0201] FIG. 20 is drawing of example of 60 seconds of sensor readings collected from acoustic and pressure sensors while a subject is in bed sleeping and snoring. The top panel shows the subject’s digital pressure data which shows his respiratory pattern as the bed’s user is inhaling and exhaling during sleep. The mid panel shows the high pass filtered pressure data (20 Hz and above) which indicates the subject’s snoring pattern. From this data one can estimate the snoring rate. The bottom panel shows the audio data with ambient noise filtered. This data also shows user’s snoring pattern and can be used to estimate the user’s snoring rate, snoring scale, etc. This data shows the complementary and correlated snore/breathing information present in two different modalities. Such information can be used to improve the accuracy of snore detection or snore parameter estimation.

[0202] FIG. 21 is a swimlane diagram of an example process **2100** for determining snore and breath parameters and for driving a controllable device. In the process **2100**, a user is sleeping on a bed, breathing and possibly snoring while they sleep. Sensors in the user’s environment record acoustic (e.g., sound) and pressure (e.g., user pressure against the bed) phenomena, and a controller of the bed determines snore/breath parameters. In response to determining the breath/snore parameters, the controller drives a controllable device to affect the user’s environment.

[0203] An acoustic sensor senses acoustics in the environment of the user (**2112**). For example, a microphone embedded in the side of a user’s mattress can detect audible noise and/or acoustic energy generated by the user outside of the audible spectrum. The microphone can generate an analog electrical wave that represents the sensed acoustics, pass the analog electrical wave to a signal conditioner that

filters energy outside of a band of interest and that amplifies energy within another band of interest such that the signal-to-noise ratio of the analog wave is enhanced. The enhanced analog wave may be then sent to a digitizer that converts the analog wave into an electrical signal that carries 1’s and 0’s that represent the analog signal.

[0204] A pressure sensor senses pressure in the environment of the user (**2114**). For example, a pressure transducer within the user’s bed can include a diaphragm that bulges and relaxes as the pressure within an air-bladder of the bed under the user experiences changes in pressure from the user’s breathing and snoring action. This change in shape of the diaphragm can cause an electrical component to change properties and influence a smooth electrical signal to generate an analog electrical signal representative of the instant pressure of the air-bladder. The transducer can pass the analog electrical wave to a signal conditioner that filters energy outside of a band of interest and that amplifies energy within another band of interest such that the signal:noise ratio of the analog wave is enhanced. The enhanced analog wave may be then sent to a digitizer that converts the analog wave into a digital representation.

[0205] A controller receives a stream of acoustic data (**2116**) and receives a stream of pressure data (**2118**). For example, the pressure sensor and the acoustic sensor **2202** may be connected to the processor **2206** by a wire bus, by a wireless data link in a data network, etc. The processor **2206** can receive the acoustic stream and the pressure stream as they are served, including simultaneously and constantly.

[0206] The controller combines the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters (**2126**). For example, the processor **2206** can execute a snore/breathing analysis engine that concurrently or sequentially runs one or more fusion algorithms that each use pressure and acoustic readings in order to generate data. The snore/breathing analysis engine may be responsible for, for example, spinning up execution threads to execute the various fusion algorithms, collecting votes from each of the fusion algorithms (**2122**), allocating and deallocating memory or other resources to the various fusion algorithms, etc. Example fusion algorithms are described with more detail later.

[0207] In some cases, a single fusion algorithm may be used. In such a case, the algorithm can be configured to generate a single set of snore/breath parameters, and those snore/breath parameters may be used. In some cases, more than one fusion algorithm may be used. In such a case, the controller **2206** can aggregate or select a single snore/breath parameter set to be used.

[0208] In some cases, the snore/breathing analysis engine may only be used conditionally. For example, the processor **2206** may first determine the presence state of the bed. If the bed is determined to be empty, the processor **2206** may opt not to continue with the process **2100**. In some cases, the processor **2206** may first determine a sleep state of the user in the bed. If the bed determines that the user is awake, the processor **2206** may opt not to continue with the process **2100**. These options may be useful, for example, to avoid recording information or processing information when the user is not in bed or asleep, thus reducing used resources and preserving privacy.

[0209] The controller reports the snore/breath parameters and a cloud reporting interface **2208** receives the snore/breath parameters (**2128**). For example, with the snore/

breathing parameters for a particular epoch determined, the processor 2206 can send the snore/breathing parameters to a cloud reporting interface for use by the user in one or more cloud-based applications. In some instances, the processor 2206 can marshal a collection of snore/breathing parameters together for a single transmission (e.g., all snore/breathing parameters within the last hour or day).

[0210] The controller selects a device action (2130). For example, the user may set one or more home-automation rules that should be triggered upon detection of a particular sleep pattern or snore pattern. In one example, a user may have a rule created that engages a heater and humidifier if a particular set of snore/breathing parameters indicate the user, an allergy-sufferer, is undergoing slightly labored breathing. In another example, the user may have a rule set to elevate the head portion of the bed if snoring is detected, in order to attempt to reduce or eliminate the snoring. In response to a rule meeting a condition to execute, the controller can send an instruction to a controllable device 2210. The controllable device receives instruction to drive the controllable device (2132). For example, the HVAC can receive the instructions to increase temperature and humidity, or the foundation of the bed may receive instructions to elevate the head of the bed.

[0211] FIG. 22 is a swimlane diagram of an example process 2200 for determining snore and breath parameters and for driving a controllable device. Unlike in the process 2100, in the process 2200 a cloud analytics system 2202 is used. Here, the acoustic sensor 2102 and the pressure sensor 2104 report the acoustic and pressure data to the cloud reporting interface 2108 for use by the cloud analytic system 2202.

[0212] FIG. 23 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2300 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. The process 2300 may be used, for example, as one of the fusion algorithms by the processor 2206 and/or cloud analytics system 2202 to generate a snore/sleep parameter for a user on a bed.

[0213] Respiratory parameters are determined based on instantaneous pressure signals (2302). For example, at regular intervals within an epoch of a pressure signal (e.g., every half second, every 0.1 seconds), the process 2300 can identify a collection of respiratory parameters that most closely match the pressure signal those points in time.

[0214] Respiratory parameters are determined based on instantaneous acoustic signals (2304). For example, at the same regular interval within the same epoch of the acoustic signal, the process 2300 can identify a collection of respiratory parameters that most closely match the acoustic signal at those points in time.

[0215] Areas of the epoch in which pressure and acoustic both indicate similar breathing action are identified (2306). For example, the process 2300 can iterate over every time interval within the epoch and compare the collection of respiratory parameters from the pressure signal with the collection of respiratory parameters from the acoustic signal. Any pair of respiratory parameters that match (e.g., are identical, are within a threshold similarity) may be preserved while pairs of parameters that do not match may be discarded.

[0216] A new candidate snore/sleep parameter may be generated from the matching areas of each epoch (2308). In order to put forward a candidate snore/sleep parameter as a vote, the process 2300 can aggregate the preserved pairs of

parameters into a single candidate set of snore/sleep parameters. For example, average, median, or modal values may be calculated, a random selection may be made, etc.

[0217] FIG. 24 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2400 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. The process 2400 may be used, for example, as one of the fusion algorithms by the processor 2206 and/or cloud analytics system 2202 to generate a snore/sleep parameter for a user on a bed.

[0218] Features of potential snores/breaths are identified from acoustics (2402). For example, the process 2400 can examine the acoustics to identify patterns in the acoustics to identify features in the acoustic stream indicative of breathing and snoring. These features can include, but are not limited to, mathematical properties of a waveform, properties of the waveform in a transform domain such as Fourier Transform. For example, a particular periodicity, amplitude, sub-band energy, centeroid frequency, etc. may be identified as features. These features may also include, but are not limited to, extracted breathing features such as breath's per minute, breathing amplitude, etc. When these features are found, time the identified features may be preserved for the epoch in which the examination was made. By doing so, the process 2400 can create a collection of features identified based on the received acoustics.

[0219] Features of potential snores/breaths are identified from pressure (2404). For example, the process 2400 can examine the pressure signal to identify patterns in the pressure signal that match known-good samples of different types of breathing and snoring. When those matches are made, time and identified features may be preserved for the epoch in which the examination was made. By doing so, the process 2400 can create a collection of features identified based on the received pressure signals.

[0220] Agreement between features from the acoustics and the pressure signals is identified (2406). For example, the process 2400 can identify features that are found in both the analysis of the acoustic signal and the analysis of the pressure signal. Those features found in both analyses may be preserved by the process 2400, and the process 2400 can discard those features not found in both analyses.

[0221] Candidate snore/sleep parameters are generated from feature agreements (2408). For example, the process 2400 can aggregate the agreeing features into a single candidate set of snore/sleep parameters. For example, average, median, or modal values may be calculated, a random selection may be made, etc.

[0222] FIG. 25 is a flowchart diagram of an example process for fusing 2500 streams of pressure and acoustic data. The process 2500 may be used, for example, as one of the fusion algorithms by the processor 2206 and/or cloud analytics system 2202 to generate a snore/sleep parameter for a user on a bed.

[0223] Bed presence state is identified (2502). For example, the process 2500 may, as an initial matter, determine if there is a user in the bed at all. In cases in which no user is found to be in the bed, the process 2500 may terminate. This may be beneficial, for example, because in many situations acoustic or pressure readings for snore/breathing provide no purpose when a user is not in the bed. Further, when a user is not in bed, any positive readings would be a false positive, and the early termination of a snore/breathing analysis could prevent inadvertent data logging or automation actuation when none should take place.

[0224] Sleep state is identified (2504). For example, the process 2500 may determine, once it is known that a user is in the bed, if the user is awake, asleep, or optionally in a particular sleep stage. Depending on the sleep state that is determined, the process 2500 may choose to terminate or to continue. For example, a user may configure their bed with breathing-based home automation rules that only trigger when the user is asleep. In such a case, terminating when the user is in bed but not asleep prevents issues with false positives, overhead, etc.

[0225] Candidate snore/breathing parameters are generated consistent with the identified presence and sleep state (2508). For example, the process 2500 can generate a plurality of snore/breathing parameters and prune those that are not consistent with being asleep. In some examples, the process 2500 can generate candidate snore/breathing parameters using techniques that only produce values that are possible when a user is sleeping.

[0226] FIG. 26 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2600 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. The process 2600 may be used, for example, as one of the fusion algorithms by the processor 2206 and/or cloud analytics system 2202 to generate a snore/sleep parameter for a user on a bed.

[0227] Acoustic and pressure streams are applied to a plurality of fusion algorithms (2602). For example, the process 2600 can include accessing and initiating two or more fusion algorithms. Each of these fusion algorithms may be configured to fuse the acoustic and pressure streams in different way in order to generate candidate snore/breathing parameters.

[0228] Votes are collected from the plurality of fusion algorithms (2604). For example, as each of the plurality of candidate snore/breathing parameters is generated by each of the fusion algorithm, the process 2600 can store the candidate snore/breathing parameters in memory. Votes are tallied (2608). For example, once all fusion algorithms have completed, or once some (e.g., a threshold number) of fusion algorithms have completed, the process 2600 can aggregate the results. For example, the process 2600 can count all candidate snore/breathing parameters that are identical or within a threshold similarity as a vote for the same result.

[0229] A winning set of snore/breathing parameters are selected from the tallied votes (2610). For example, the process 2600 can identify the candidate snore/breathing parameters with the highest vote total, select that candidate as the winning candidate, and discard the other candidates.

[0230] Four example fusion algorithms have been described, but it will be appreciated that other fusion algorithms and combinations of fusion algorithms may be used to generate vote pools.

[0231] For example, machine learning techniques may be used. In some examples, training data of acoustic and pressure readings is tagged for various snore/breathing parameters. Machine learning techniques are used to train one or more classifiers based on the tagged training data, and those classifiers may be used as fusion algorithms.

[0232] In another example, personalized vote aggregators may be used. These aggregators may be initially generic—that is, they may operate the same for all users or a large collection of users. Then, the results of the voting can be retrospectively analyzed in order to change the voting scheme to increase accuracy. Some voting analysis operates too slowly, due to complexity, to use to drive home auto-

mation. However, this slow analysis may be used on historical vote results to identify accurate and inaccurate vote results. Using the accurate and inaccurate vote results, change to vote aggregation may be applied to increase prospective votes.

[0233] FIG. 27 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2700 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. In the process 2700, a digital acoustic stream is framed/buffered at 2702. The digital acoustic stream is then scaled and normalized within each of a plurality of epochs in time and transform domains 2704. The digital pressure stream is framed/buffered at 2702. The digital pressure stream is then scaled and normalized within each of a plurality of epochs in time and transform domains 2708. Acoustic and pressure data is fused 2710 to create snore/breathing parameters 2712.

[0234] FIG. 28 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2800 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. In the process 2800, a digital acoustic stream is framed/buffered at 2802. The digital acoustic stream is then used to estimate parameters in time or transform domain 2804. The digital pressure stream is framed/buffered at 2806. The digital pressure stream is then used to estimate parameters in time or transform domain 2808. Acoustic and pressure data is fused 2810 to create snore/breathing parameters 2812.

[0235] FIG. 29 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 2900 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data. In the process 2900, a digital acoustic stream is framed/buffered at 2902. The digital acoustic stream is then used to compute acoustic features in time or transform domain 2904. The digital pressure stream is framed/buffered at 2906. The digital pressure stream is then used to compute pressure features in time or transform domain 2908. Acoustic and pressure features are then applied to machine learning classifiers in order to create snore/breathing parameters 2912.

[0236] FIG. 30 is a flowchart diagram of an example process 3000 for fusing streams of pressure and acoustic data using the deep learning framework. In the process 3000, a digital acoustic stream is framed/buffered at 3002. The digital acoustic stream is then scaled and normalized within each of a plurality of epochs in time and transform domains 3004. Similarly, the digital pressure stream is framed and buffered at 3006. The digital pressure stream is then scaled and normalized within each of a plurality of epochs in time and transform domains 3008. The digital pressure stream is framed/buffered at 3006. A deep learning model is used to fuse 3010 the digital acoustic stream and the digital pressure stream.

[0237] For example, the digital acoustic stream and the digital pressure stream may both be scaled and normalized so that their values are distributed across the same range (e.g., 0 to 1, -1 to +1). This type of pre-processing may be performed, for example, so that both signals may carry comparable weights in the Deep Learning Fusion process 3010. For example, if an unprocessed digital acoustic stream had a scale of 0 to 1, while an unprocessed digital pressure stream had a scale of 0 to 100, the fusing by machine learning 3010 would either weight the unprocessed digital pressure stream much more heavily than the digital acoustic stream, or the fusing by machine learning 3010 would need to be modified to work with streams having different scales. Similarly, the digital acoustic stream and the

digital pressure stream may both be normalized respectively so that the values in each stream conform to normal distributions. The process of scaling and normalization may also have other benefits, such as suppressing the influence of outlier data, which may be the product of a noisy signal and not the product of an actual physical phenomena being measured. Said another way, the scaling and normalization processes 3004 and 3008 pre-process the data streams to create comparable data streams where variance in one stream is of comparable type and magnitude with other streams. Furthermore, after the scaling and normalization processes 3004 and 3008, the two input signals may be reweighted (e.g., 0.7 for acoustic and 0.3 for pressure streams) so that the influence of the two modalities may be adjusted for the outcome (snore/breathing parameters).

[0238] In the fusing by deep learning process 3010, the deep learning networks such as Deep Neural Network (DNN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) can be used. The deep learning network (e.g., DNN) receives a composite input (e.g., scaled and normalized values of acoustic and pressure data epochs) and makes a prediction about snore/breathing parameters 3012. The Deep Learning Network is trained offline based on the labeled acoustic and pressure data. Model training involves optimizing the internal weights, biases, and activation functions of the deep network using, for example, a backpropagation algorithm such that the loss between the annotated outcomes and model predictions is minimal. Such optimization can be performed using optimization algorithms such as a Gradient Descent that minimizes the loss progressively by iteratively adjusting the parameters of the model. Once the loss is minimized the training is said to complete, i.e., the model parameters are learned and can be used for inference. The model performance can be tested on a separate set of annotated data not used for training. Once model performance is satisfactory it can be used for classifying new acoustic/pressure streams into snore/breathing parameters.

What is claimed is:

1. A bed system comprising:

- a mattress to support a user;
- an acoustic sensor configured to sense acoustic energy in the environment of the user;
- a pressure sensor configured to sense pressure applied to the mattress by the user laying on the mattress; and
- a controller configured to:
 - receive an acoustic stream from the acoustic sensor, the acoustic stream representing the acoustic energy sensed by the acoustic sensor;
 - receive a pressure stream from the pressure sensor, the pressure stream representing the pressure sensed by the pressure sensor;
 - combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters;
 - determine that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters; and
 - responsive to determining that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters, send an instruction to drive a controllable device to the controllable device.

2. The bed system of claim 1, the system further comprising the controllable device, the controllable device configured to:

receive the instruction to drive the controllable device; and

responsive to receiving the instruction to drive the controllable device, drive in order to alter the environment of the user.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals;

determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals; and

identify incidences of matching of both the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals and of the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

identify features of potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream;

identify features of potential snores and breaths from the pressure stream; and

identify agreements of the potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream and of the potential snores and breaths from the pressure stream.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

determine that the user is present in on the mattress;

determine that the user is asleep; and

responsive to determining that the user is present in on the mattress and that the user is asleep, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

apply the acoustic stream and the pressure stream to one or more fusion algorithms that each are configured to,

responsive to receiving both an acoustic stream and a pressure stream, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters that describe the snoring and breathing action of the user on the bed;

tallying the votes in order to determine a winning set of snore/breath parameters;

select the winning set of snore/breath parameters as the generated set of snore/breath parameters.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the acoustic sensor comprises:

a signal conditioner; and

a digitizer;

wherein the acoustic stream is a digital stream of data.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the pressure sensor comprises:

a signal conditioner; and

a digitizer;

wherein the pressure stream is a digital stream of data.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer;

after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer; normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain;

after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and

fuse the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream to compute the set of snore/breath parameters.

10. The system of claim **1**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

receive the acoustic stream into an acoustic buffer;

receive the pressure stream into a pressure buffer separate from the acoustic buffer;

estimate acoustic parameters in a particular domain;

estimate pressure parameters in the particular domain; and

fuse the estimated acoustic parameters with the estimated pressure parameters.

11. The system of claim **1**, wherein combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

compute acoustic features in a particular domain;

compute pressure features in another particular domain; and

apply machine learning classifiers to both the acoustic features and the pressure features, to compute the overall snore/breathing parameters and status.

12. The system of claim **1**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer;

normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain;

separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and

operate a deep-learning model on the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream so that they are optimally fused to compute the status and parameters of breathing and snoring.

13. A controller configured to:

receive an acoustic stream from an acoustic sensor configured to sense acoustic energy in an environment of a user, the acoustic stream representing the acoustic energy sensed by the acoustic sensor;

receive a pressure stream from a pressure sensor, the pressure stream representing the pressure sensed by the pressure sensor configured to sense pressure applied to a mattress by the user laying on the mattress;

combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters;

determine that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters; and

responsive to determining that a home-automation rule includes a condition that includes the generated set of snore/breath parameters, send an instruction to drive a controllable device to the controllable device.

14. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals;

determine respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals; and

identify incidences of matching of both the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous pressure signals and of the respiratory parameters based on instantaneous acoustic signals.

15. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

identify features of potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream;

identify features of potential snores and breaths from the pressure stream; and

identify agreements of the potential snores and breaths from the acoustic stream and of the potential snores and breaths from the pressure stream.

16. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

determine that the user is present in on the mattress;

determine that the user is asleep; and

responsive to determining that the user is present in on the mattress and that the user is asleep, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters.

17. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream, the controller is further configured to:

apply the acoustic stream and the pressure stream to one or more fusion algorithms that each are configured to, responsive to receiving both an acoustic stream and a pressure stream, generate a vote to represent a candidate set of snore/breath parameters that describe the snoring and breathing action of the user on the bed;

tallying the votes in order to determine a winning set of snore/breath parameters;

select the winning set of snore/breath parameters as the generated set of snore/breath parameters.

18. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer;

after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain;

after receiving both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer, separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and

fuse the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream to optimally determine the set of snore/breath parameters.

19. The controller of claim **13**, wherein combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

compute acoustic features in a particular domain;

compute pressure features in the same or another particular domain; and

apply machine learning classifiers to both the acoustic features and the pressure features to optimally determine the set of snore/breathing parameters.

20. The controller of claim **13**, wherein to combine the acoustic stream and the pressure stream in order to generate a set of snore/breath parameters, the controller is configured to:

- receive both the acoustic stream and the pressure stream into a single buffer;
- normalize the acoustic stream in a particular domain;
- separately normalizing the pressure stream in the particular domain; and
- operate a deep-learning model on the normalized pressure stream and the normalized acoustic stream.

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专利名称(译)	具有传感器融合特征的床可用于确定打鼾和呼吸参数		
公开(公告)号	US20190201267A1	公开(公告)日	2019-07-04
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摘要(译)

床垫支撑用户。声学传感器配置为感测声能。压力传感器感测施加到床垫的压力。控制器配置为从声学传感器接收声流。控制器还配置成从压力传感器接收压力流。控制器还被配置为组合声流和压力流，以便产生一组打鼾/呼吸参数。控制器还被配置为确定家庭自动化规则包括包括所生成的一组打鼾/呼吸参数的条件。控制器还被配置为响应于确定家庭自动化规则包括包括所生成的一组打鼾/呼吸参数的条件，发送指令以将可控设备驱动到可控设备。

