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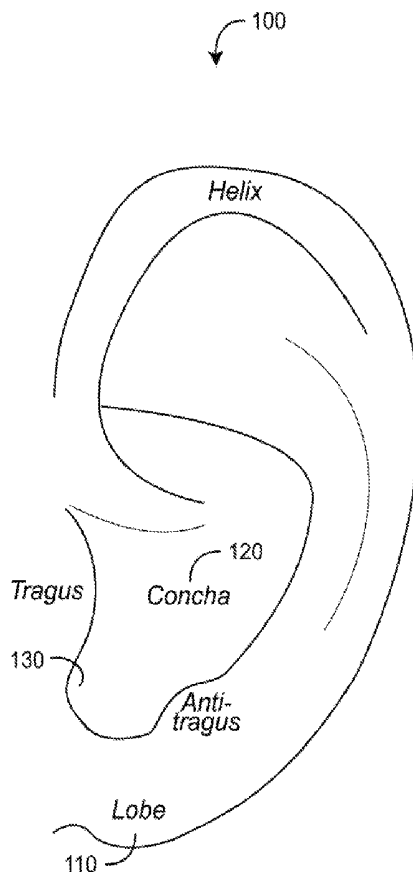
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Abdul-Hafiz et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2017/0258403 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 14, 2017**(54) **EAR SENSOR****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **MASIMO CORPORATION**, Irvine, CA (US)(72) Inventors: **Yassir Abdul-Hafiz**, Irvine, CA (US); **Ammar Al-Ali**, San Juan Capistrano, CA (US); **Kevin Forrest**, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA (US); **Eugene Mason**, La Habra Heights, CA (US); **John Schmidt**, Lake Forest, CA (US); **Virginia Thanh Ta**, Santa Ana, CA (US)(51) **Int. Cl.****A61B 5/00** (2006.01)**A61B 5/0205** (2006.01)**A61B 5/024** (2006.01)**A61B 5/026** (2006.01)**A61B 5/1455** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **A61B 5/6867** (2013.01); **A61B 5/14552** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6815** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6817** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6838** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6816** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0205** (2013.01); **A61B 5/02427** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0261** (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **15/417,640**(22) Filed: **Jan. 27, 2017****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/218,328, filed on Mar. 18, 2014, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 13/975,008, filed on Aug. 23, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,259,185, which is a continuation of application No. 12/658,872, filed on Feb. 16, 2010, now Pat. No. 8,588,880.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/152,964, filed on Feb. 16, 2009.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ear sensor provides a sensor body having a base, legs extending from the base and an optical housing disposed at ends of the legs opposite the base. An optical assembly is disposed in the housing. The sensor body is flexed so as to position the housing over a concha site. The sensor body is unflexed so as to attach the housing to the concha site and position the optical assembly to illuminate the concha site. The optical assembly is configured to transmit optical radiation into concha site tissue and receive the optical radiation after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the tissue.



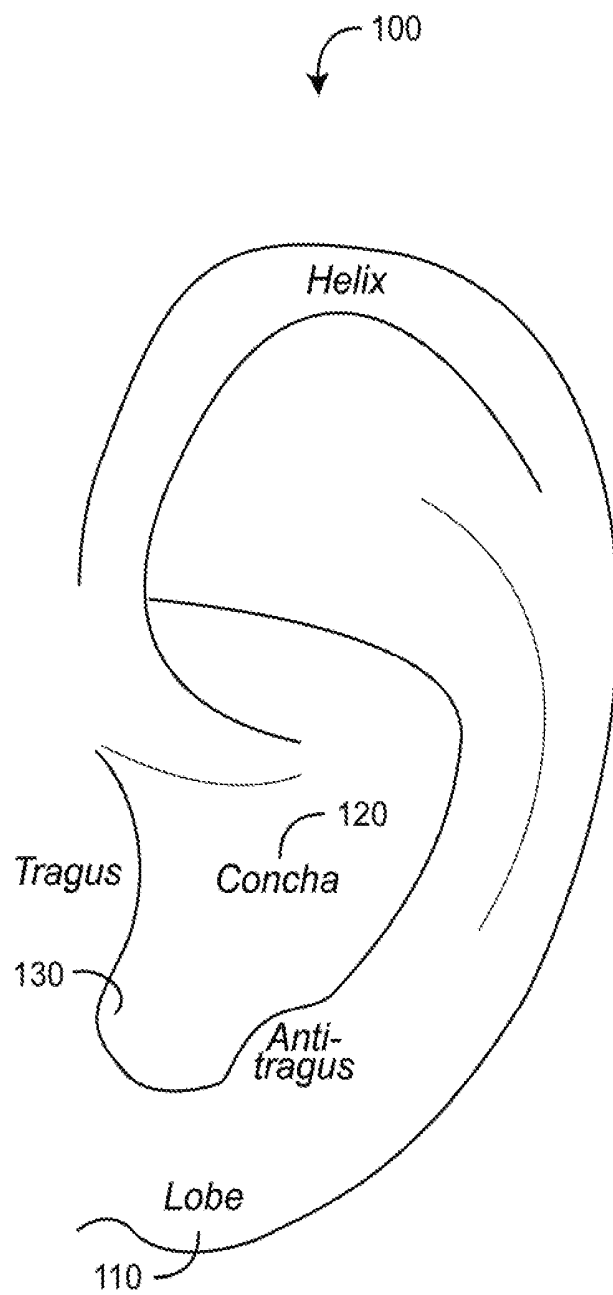


FIG. 1

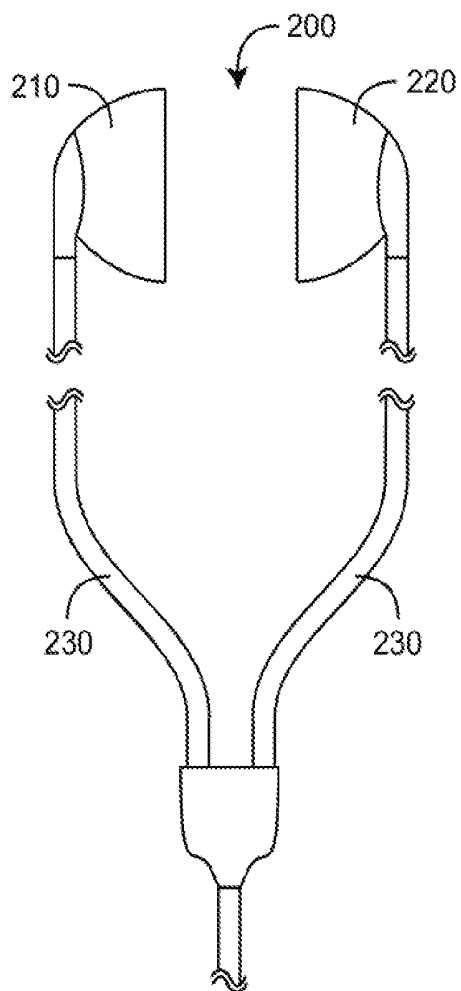


FIG. 2A

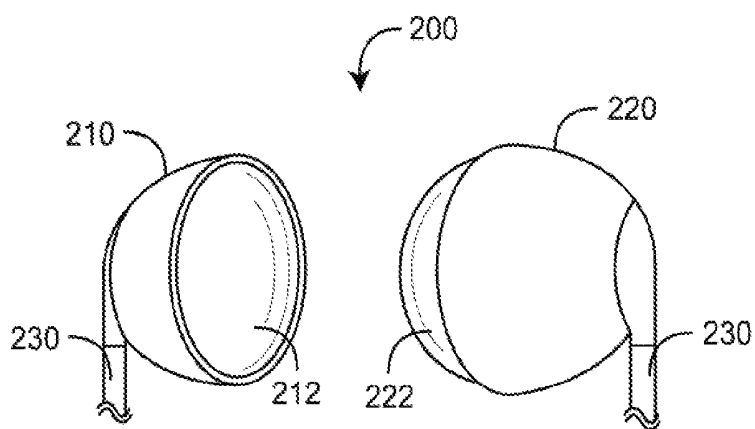


FIG. 2B

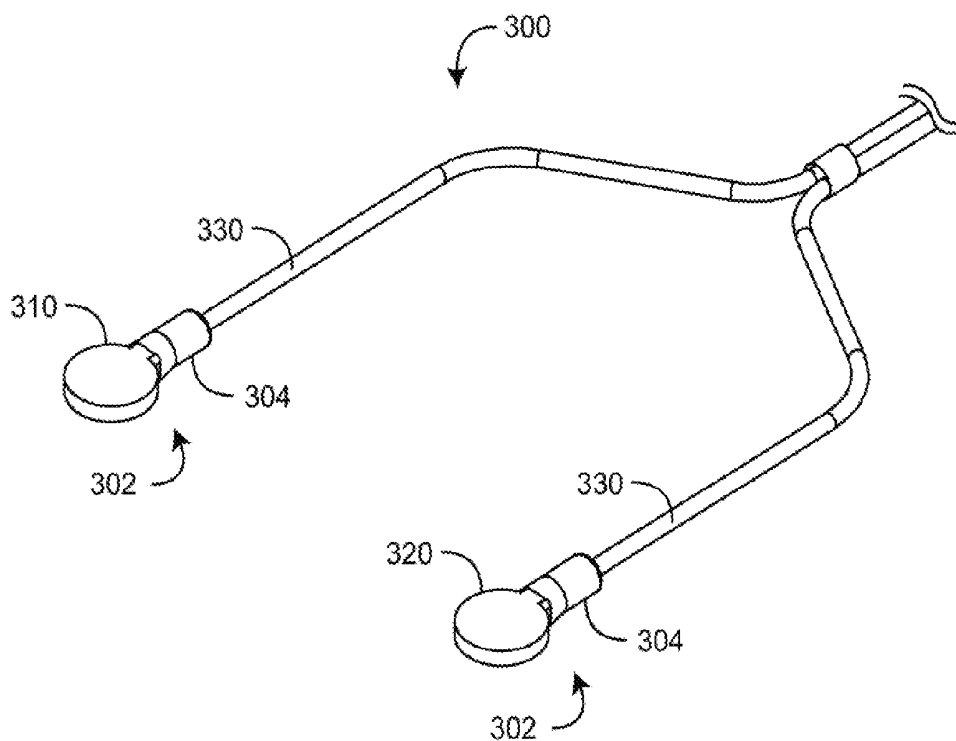


FIG. 3A

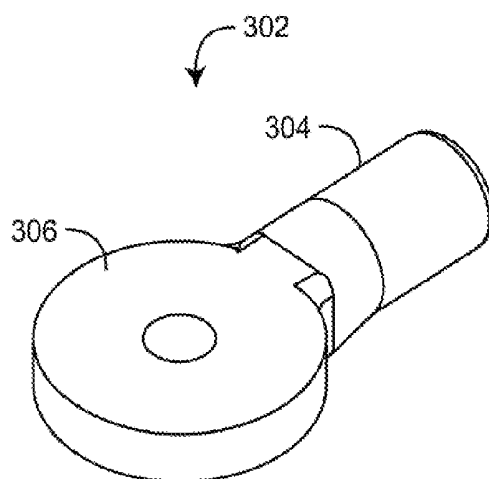


FIG. 3B

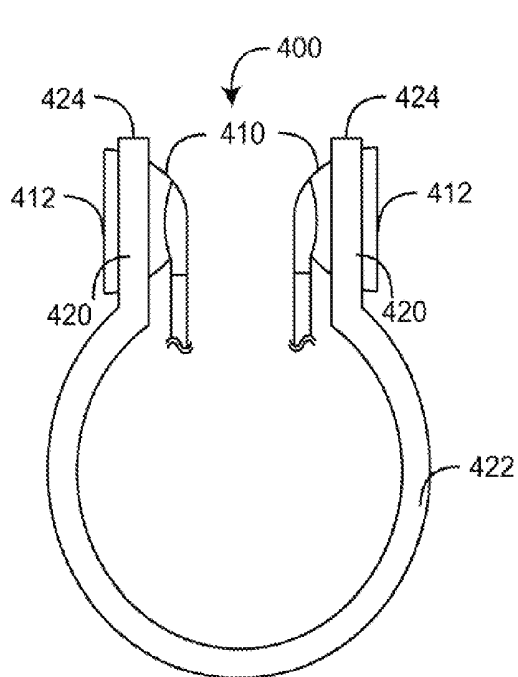


FIG. 4A

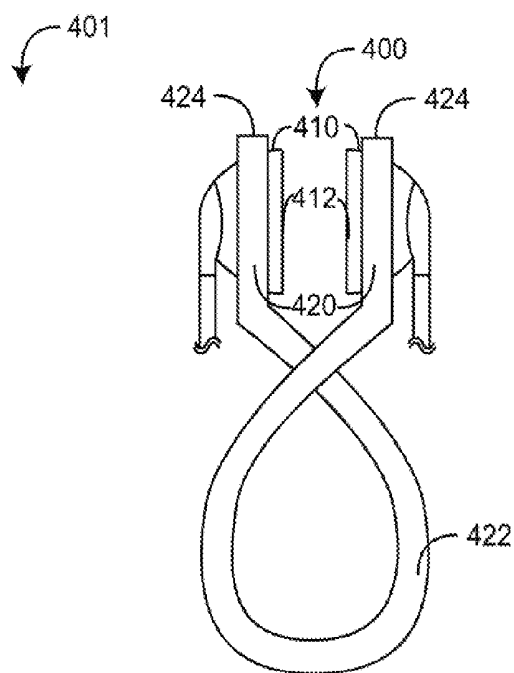


FIG. 4B

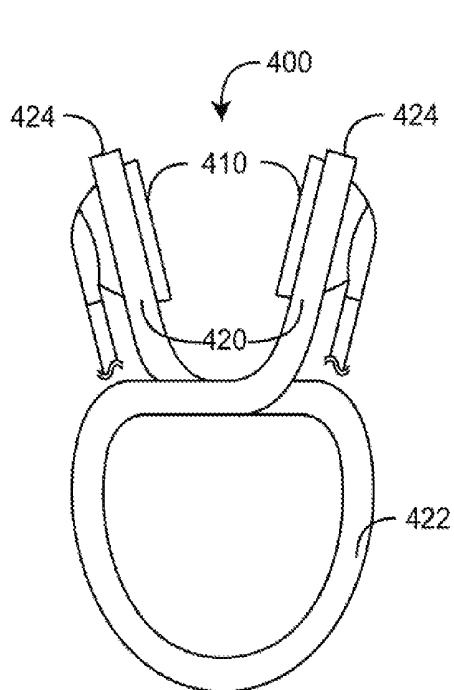


FIG. 4C

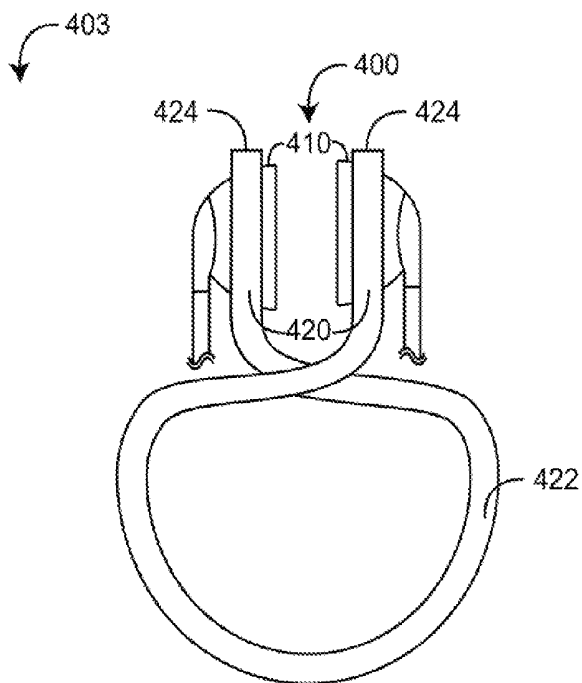
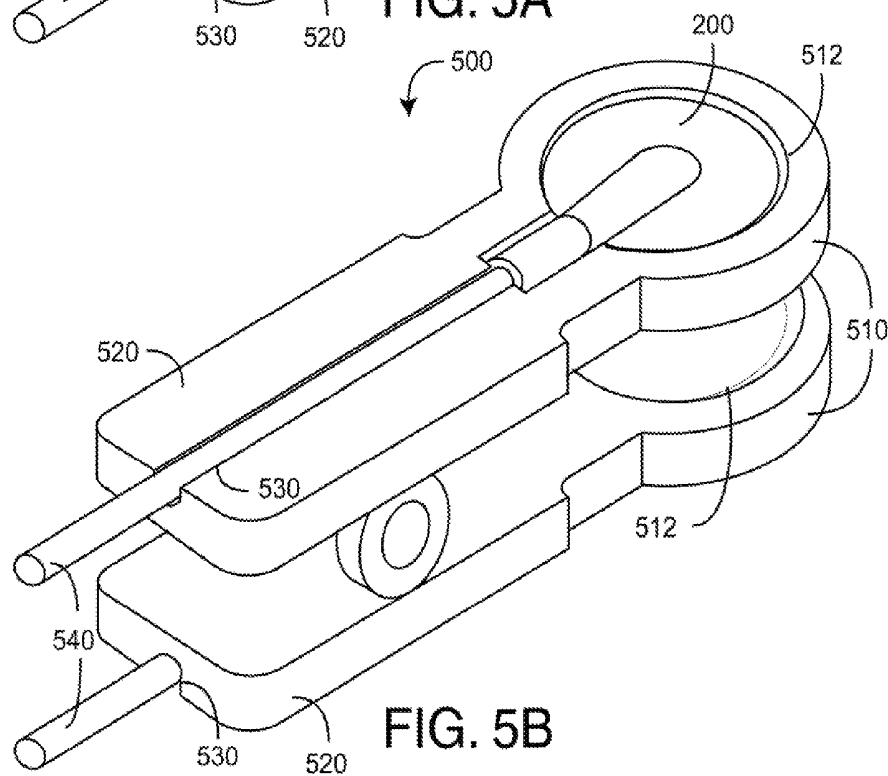
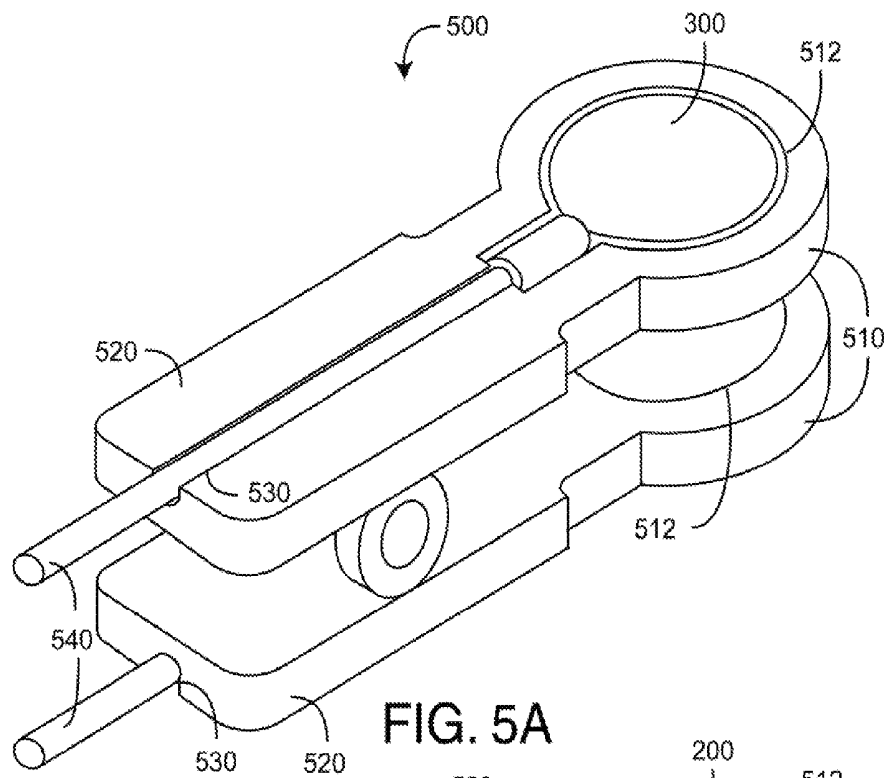


FIG. 4D



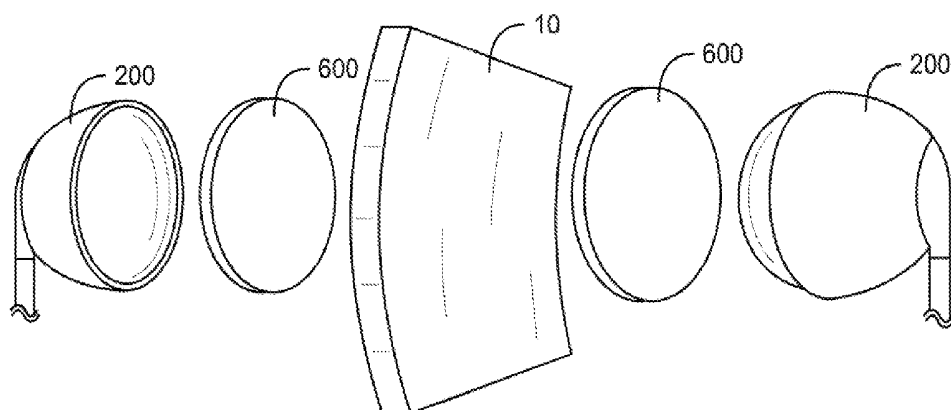


FIG. 6A

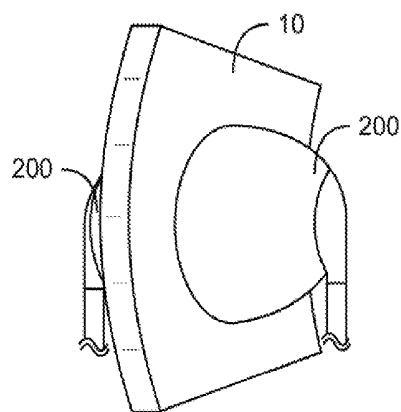


FIG. 6B

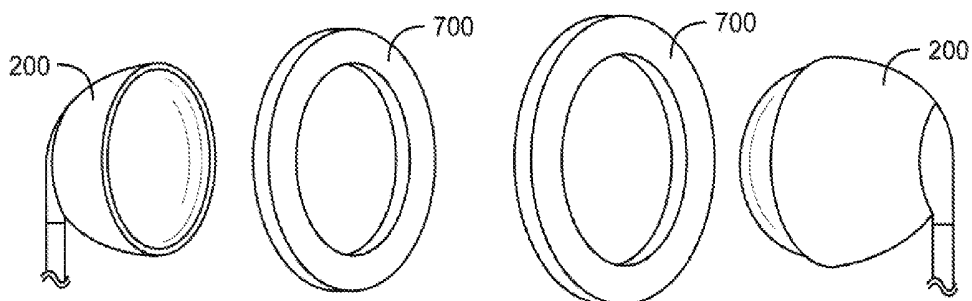


FIG. 7A

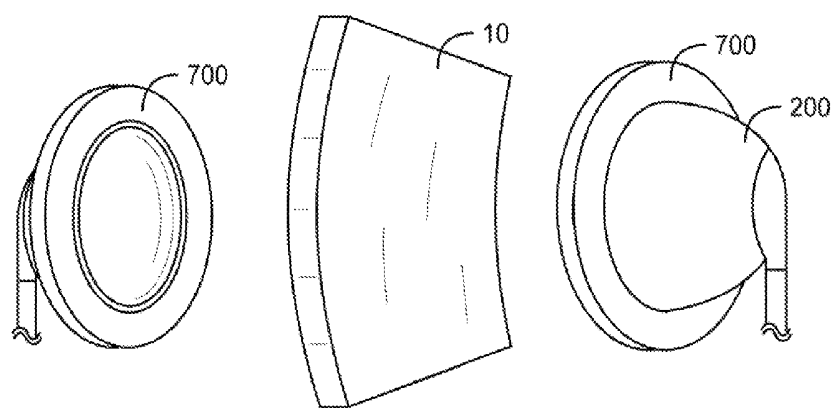


FIG. 7B

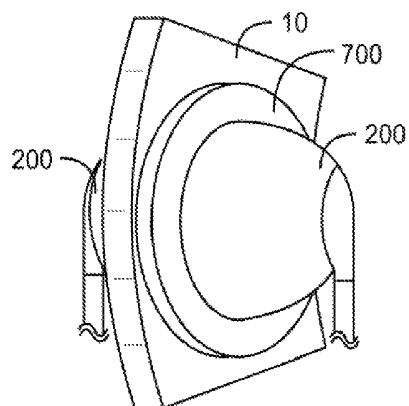


FIG. 7C

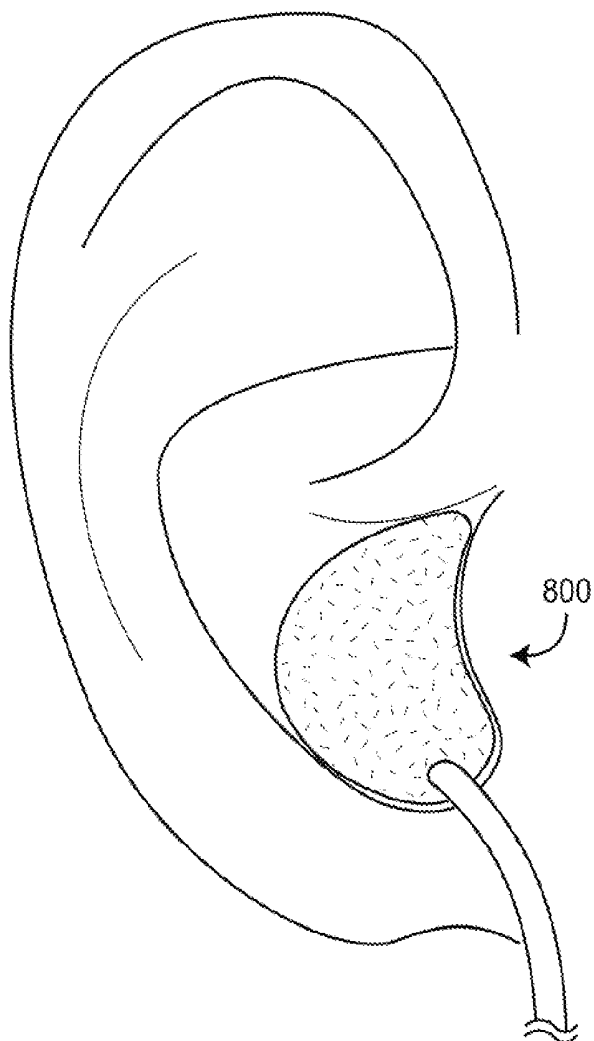


FIG. 8A

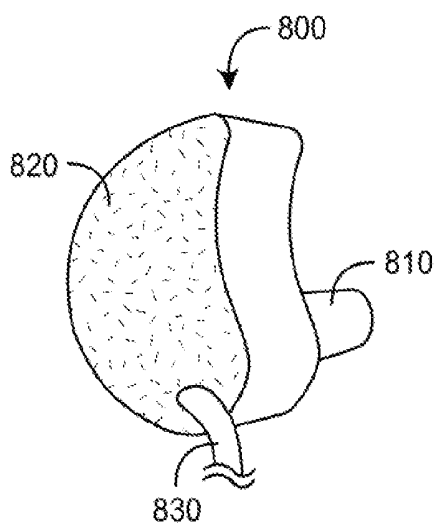


FIG. 8B

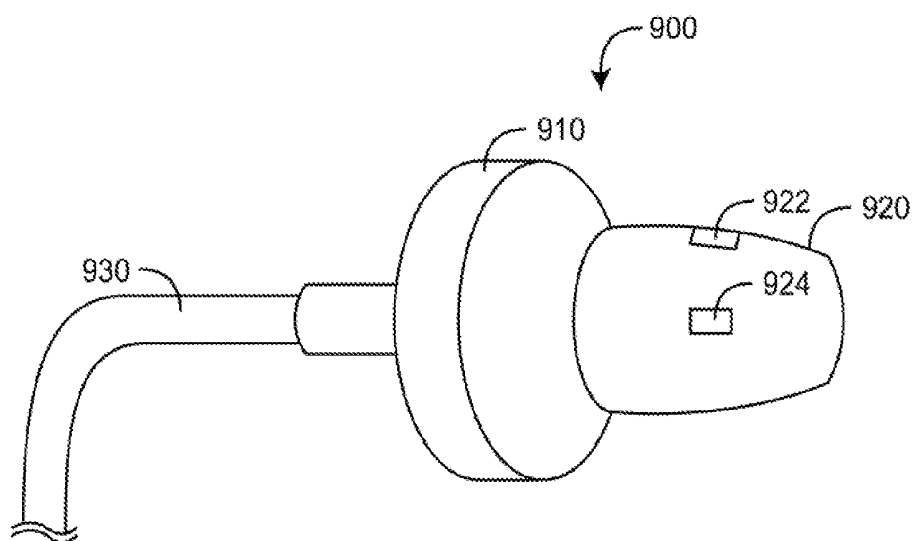


FIG. 9A

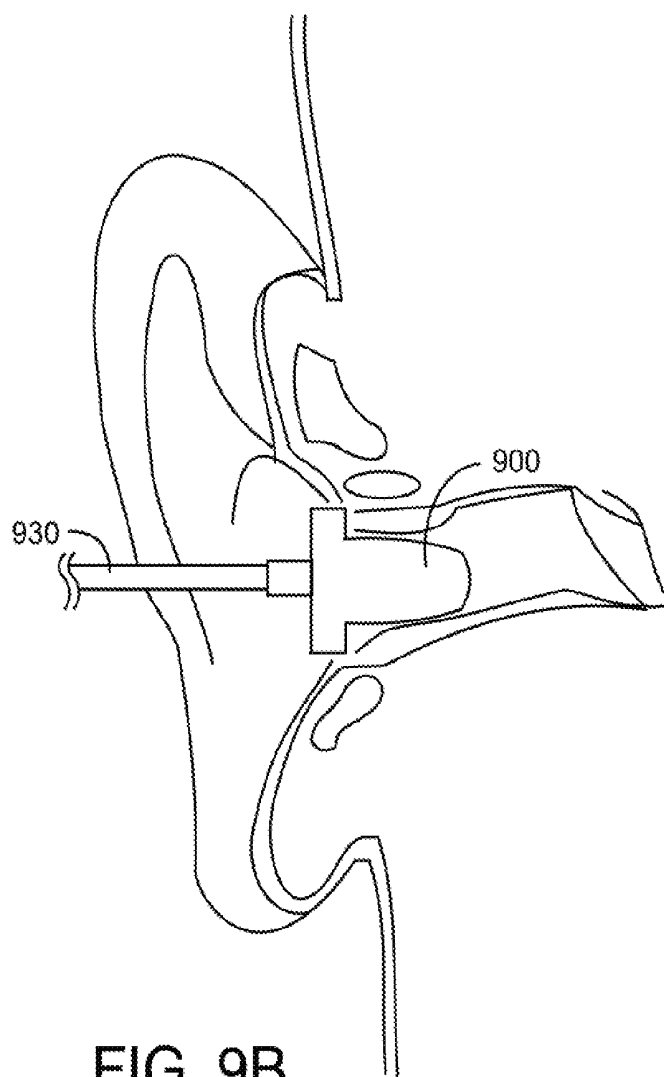


FIG. 9B

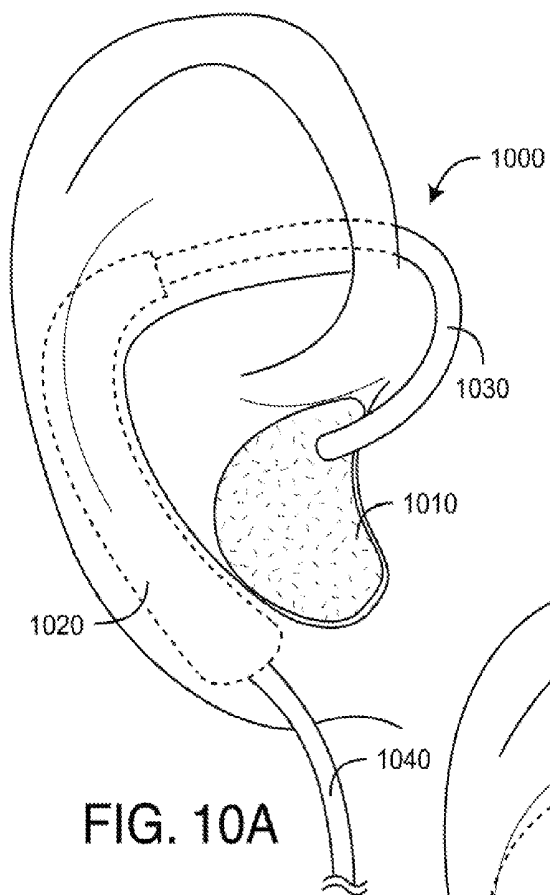


FIG. 10A

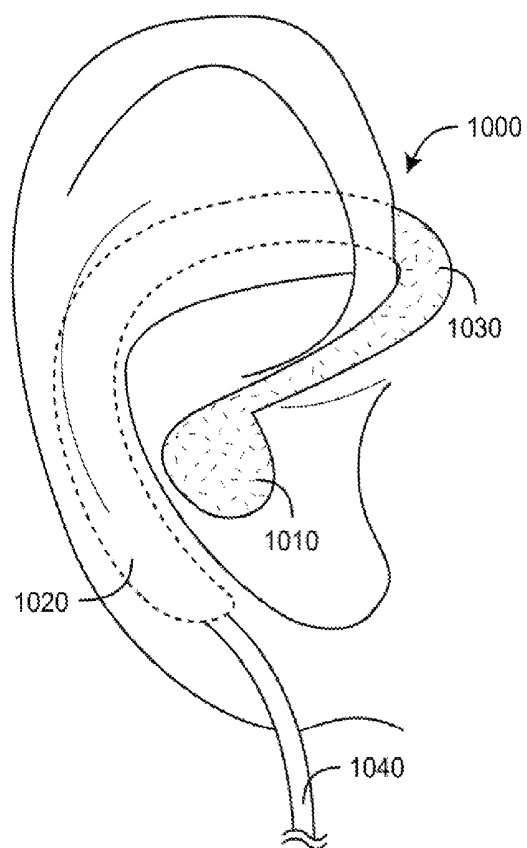


FIG. 10B

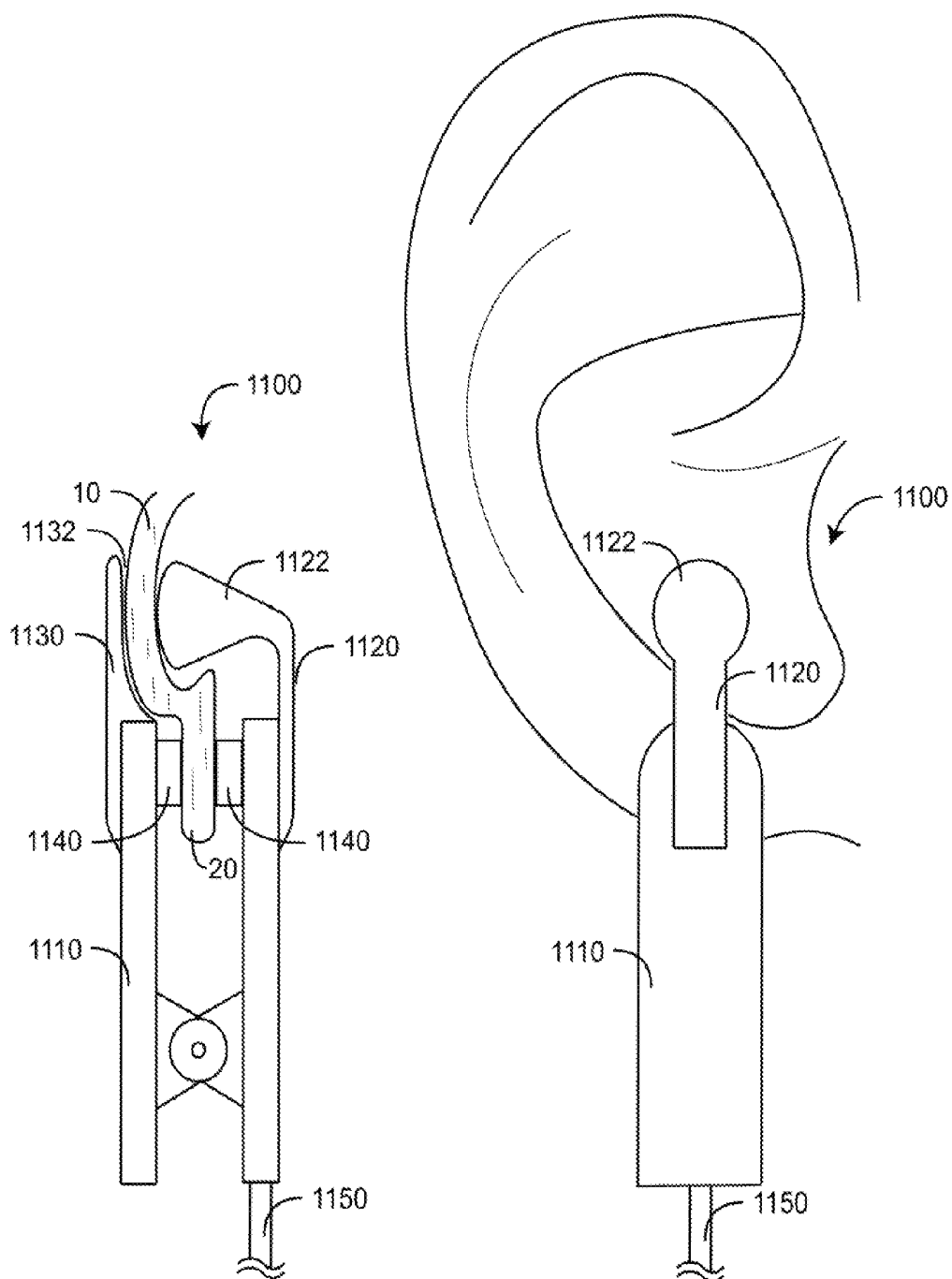


FIG. 11A

FIG. 11B

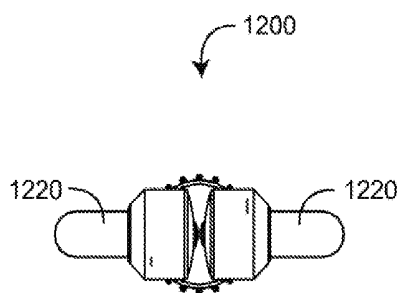


FIG. 12A

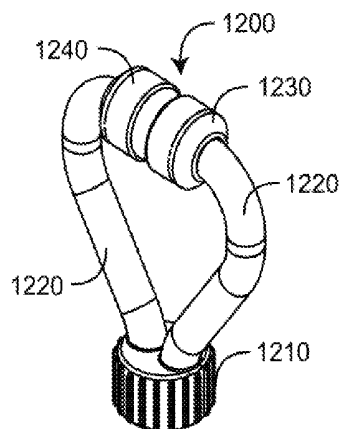


FIG. 12B

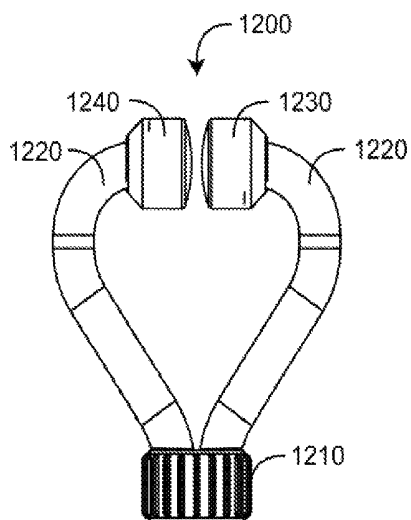


FIG. 12C

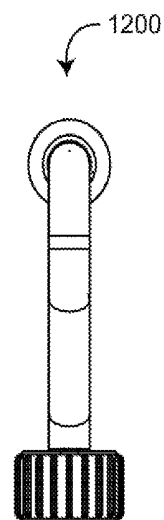


FIG. 12D

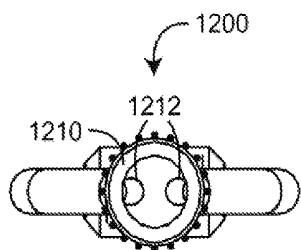


FIG. 12E

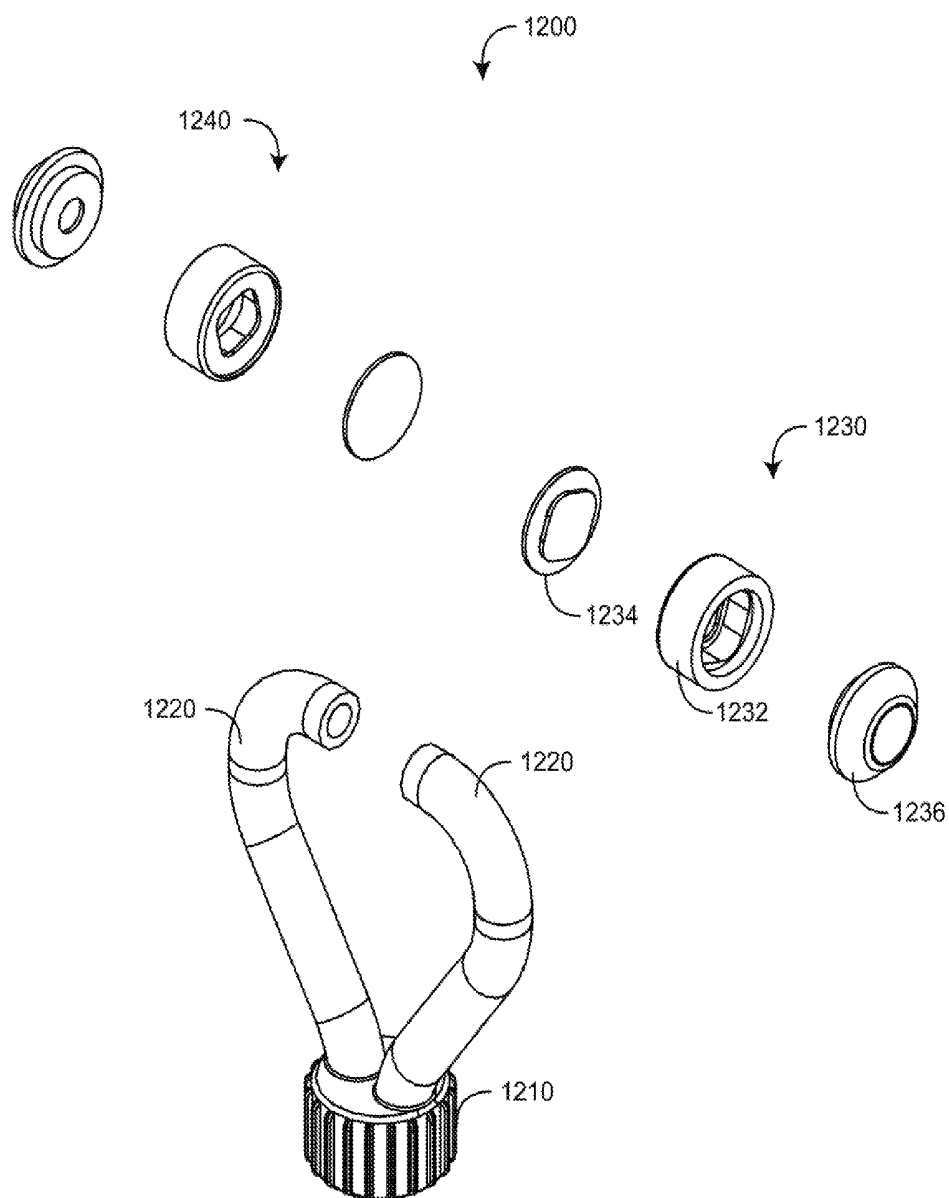


FIG. 12F

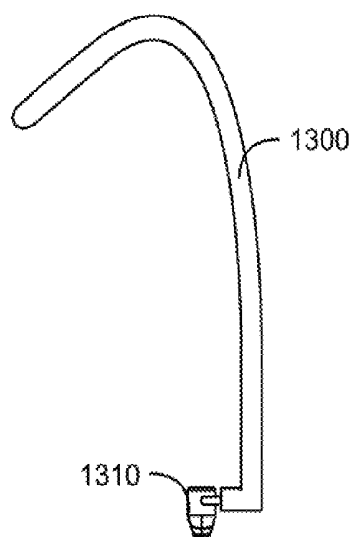


FIG. 13A

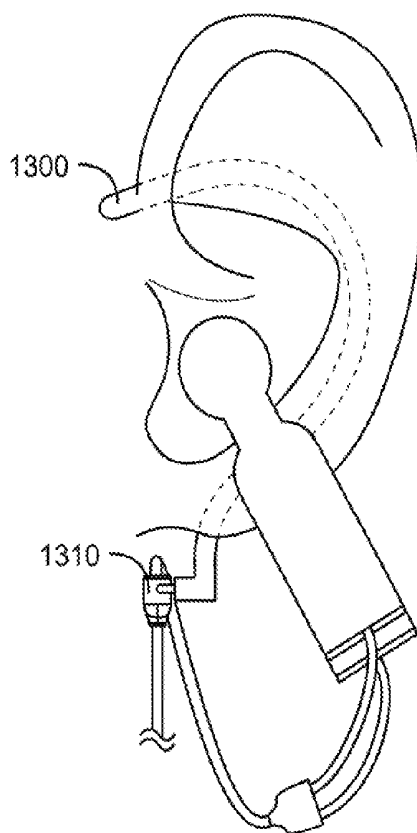


FIG. 13B

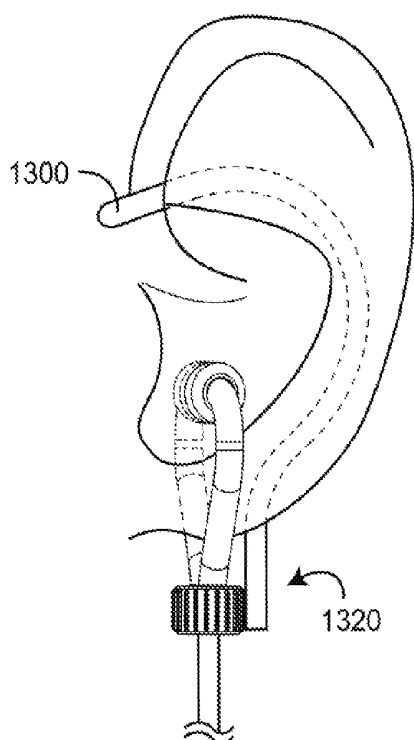


FIG. 13C

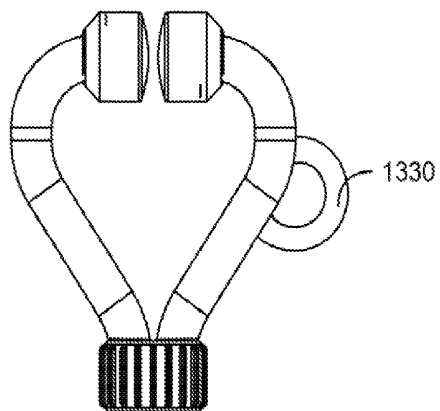


FIG. 13D

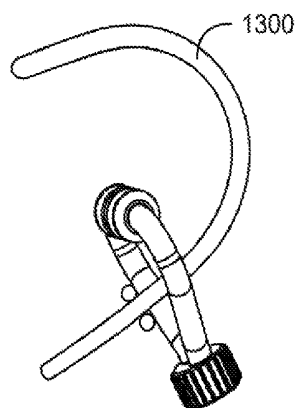


FIG. 13E

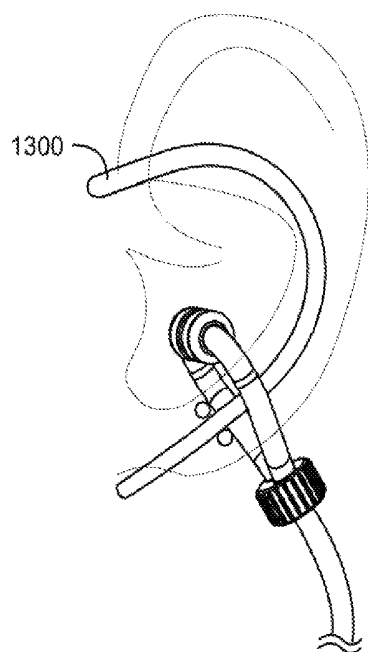


FIG. 13F

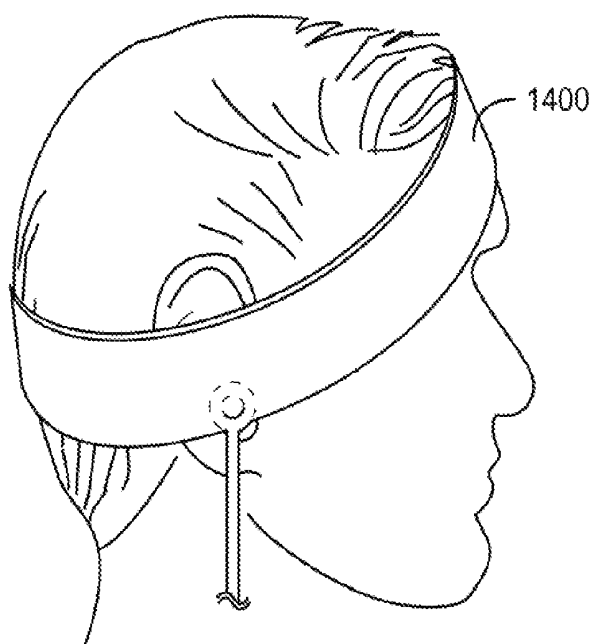


FIG. 14A

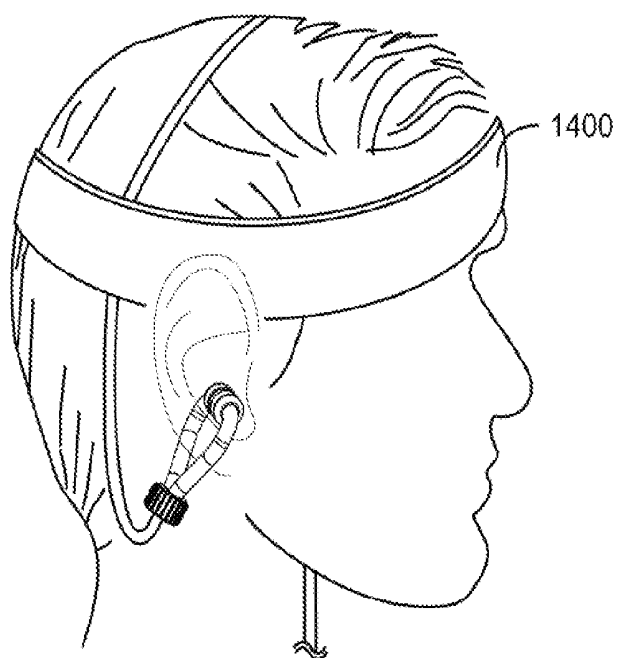


FIG. 14B

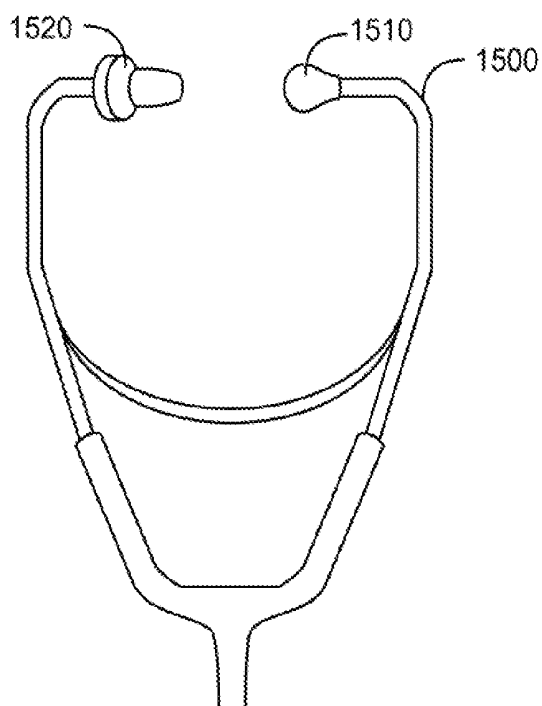


FIG. 15A

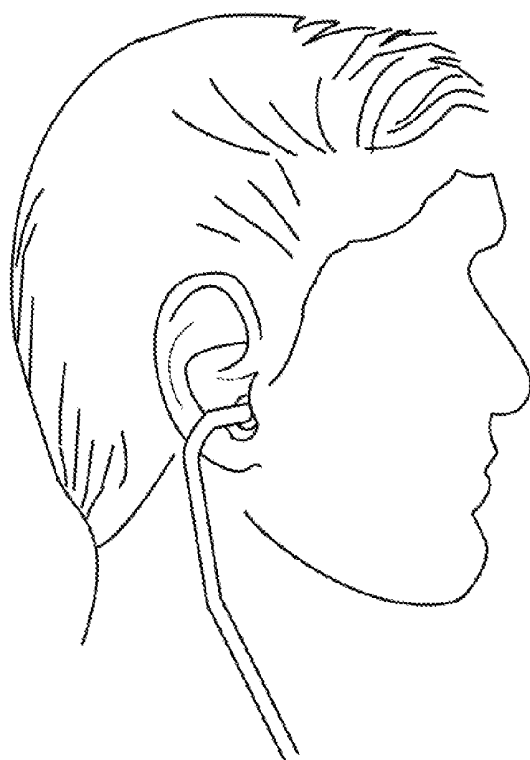


FIG. 15B

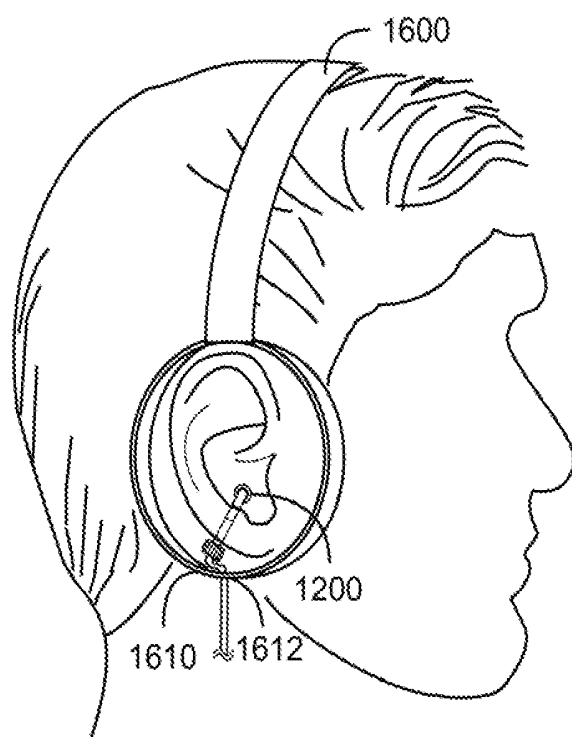


FIG. 16

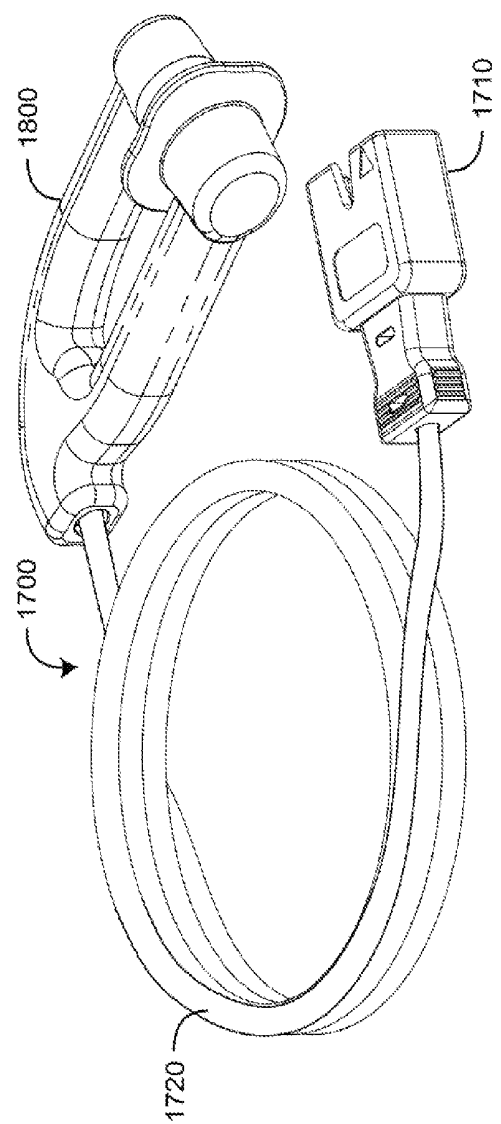


FIG. 17A

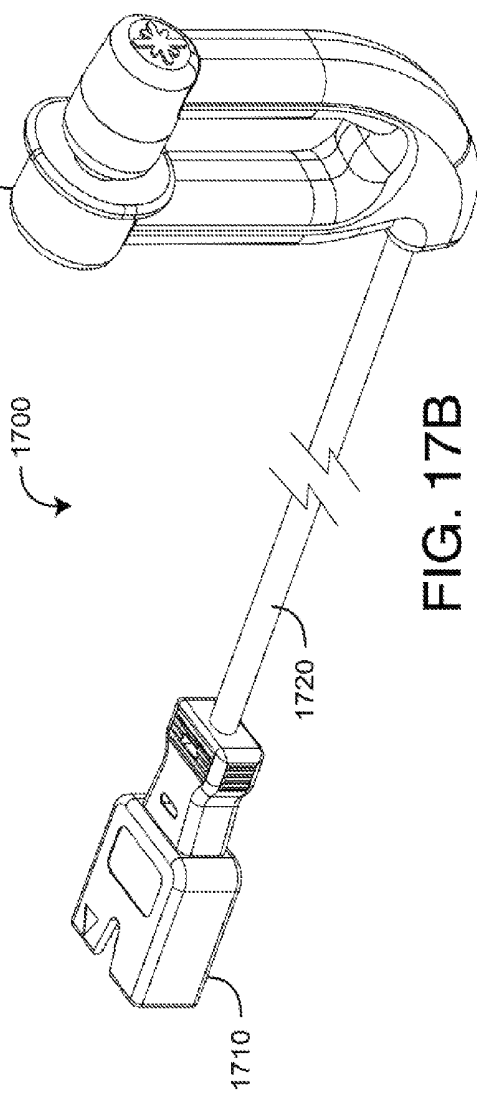


FIG. 17B

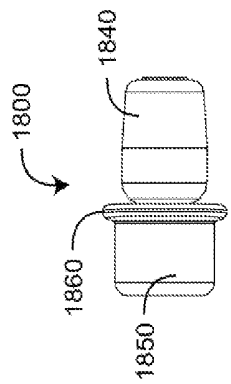


FIG. 18A

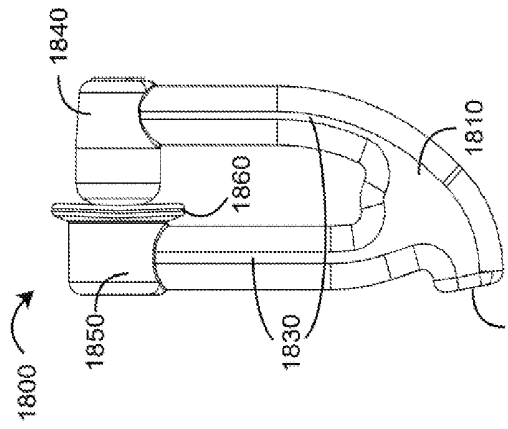


FIG. 18C

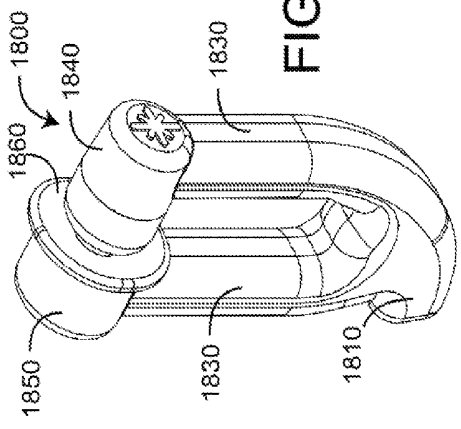


FIG. 18B

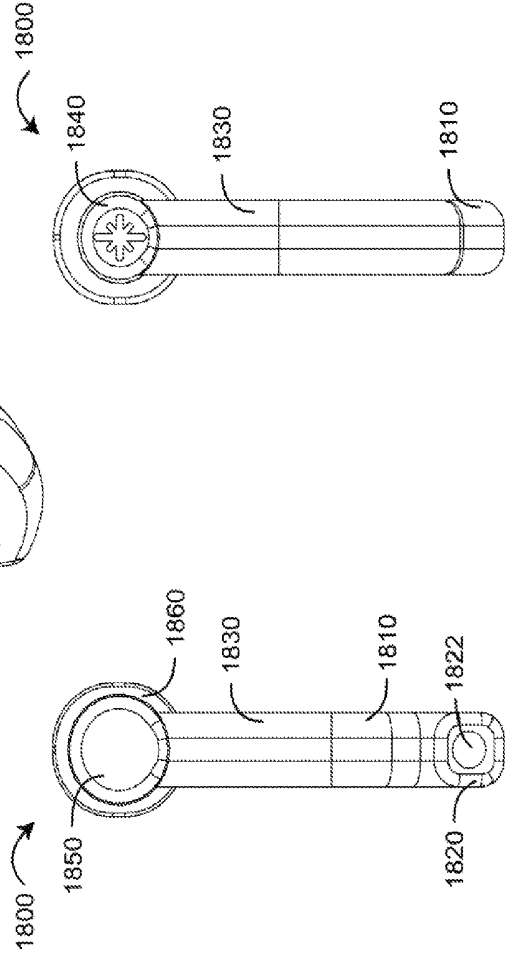


FIG. 18D

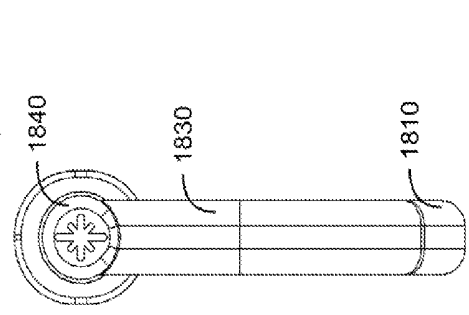
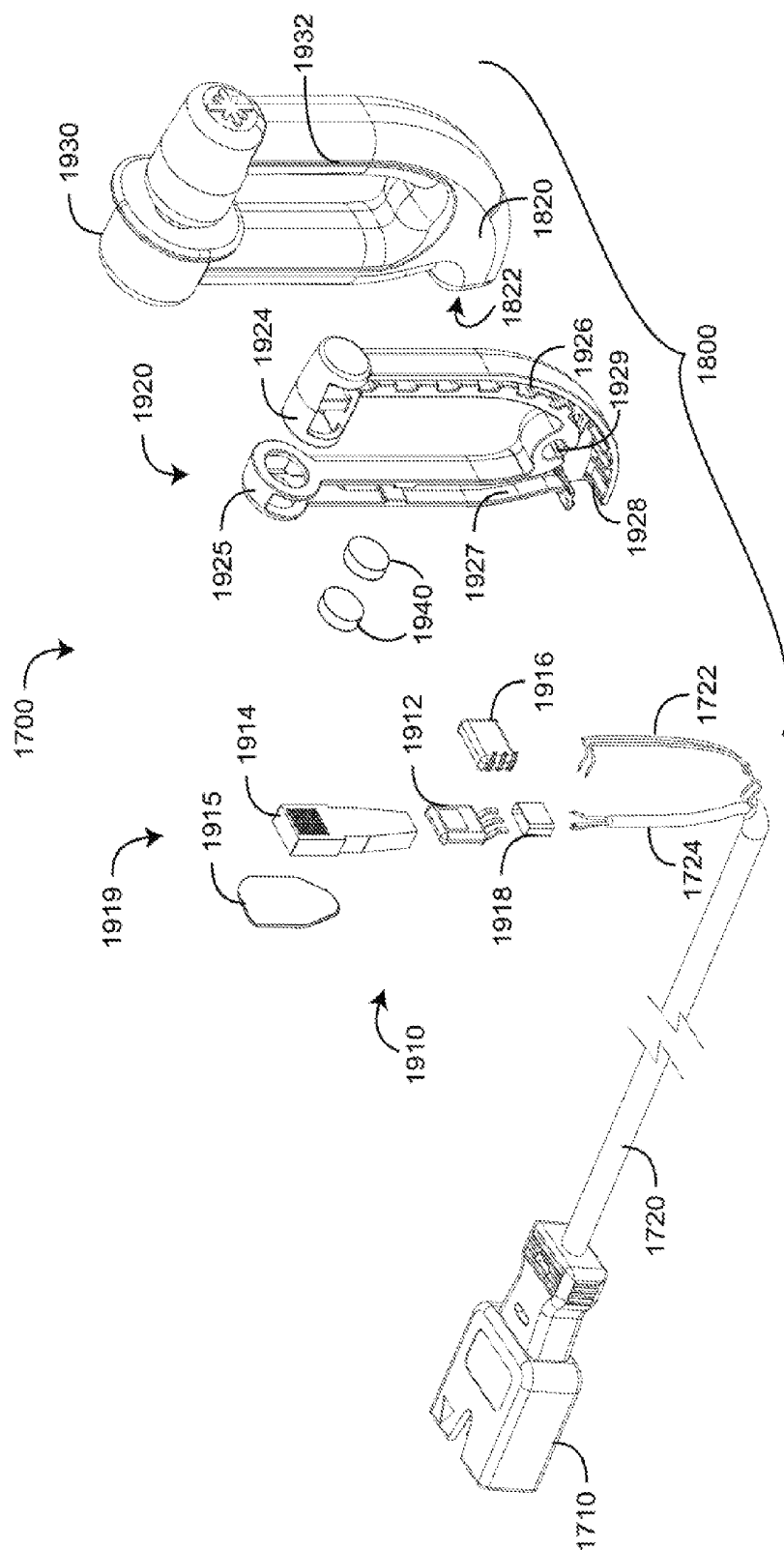


FIG. 18E



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G
F

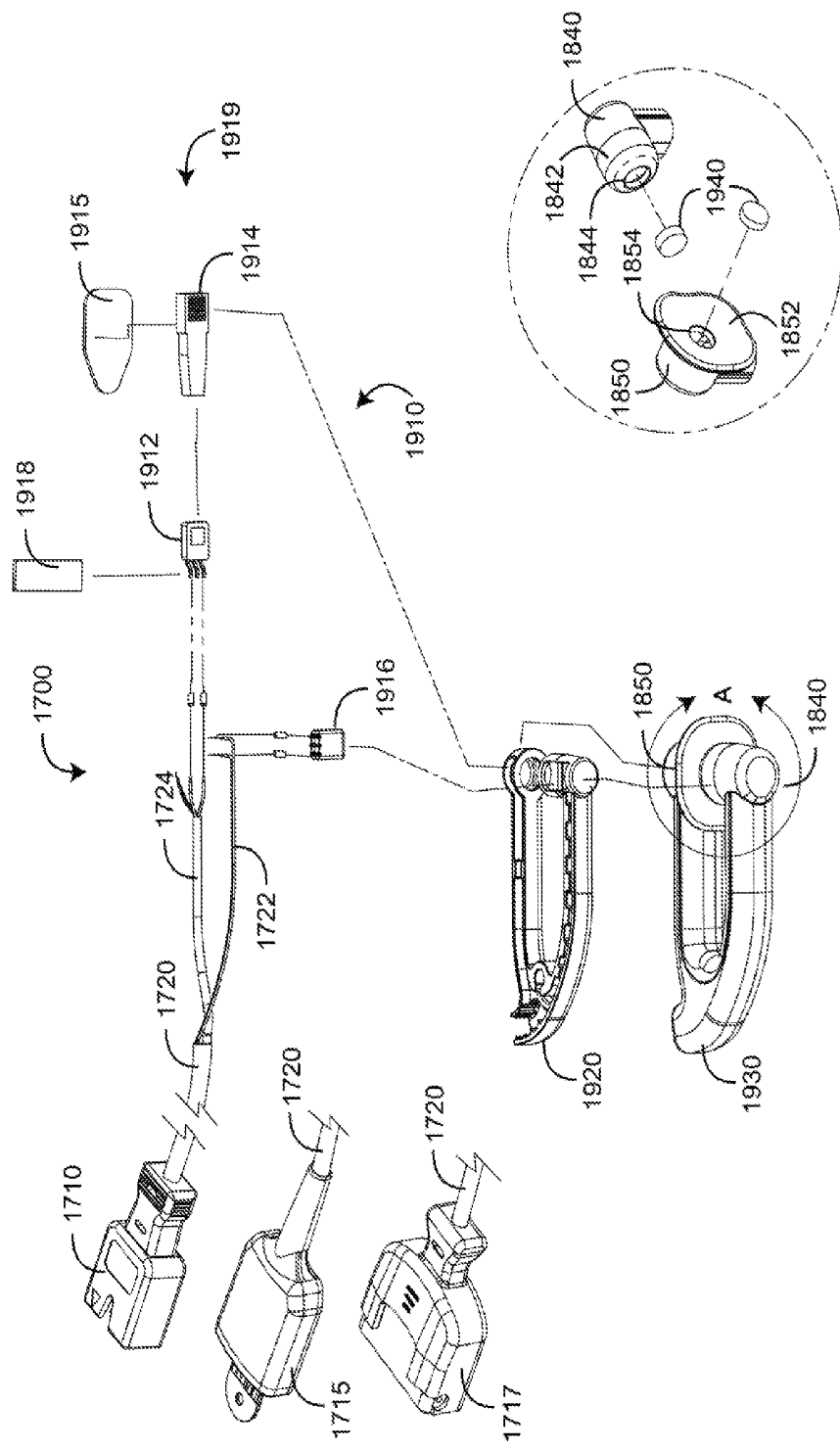
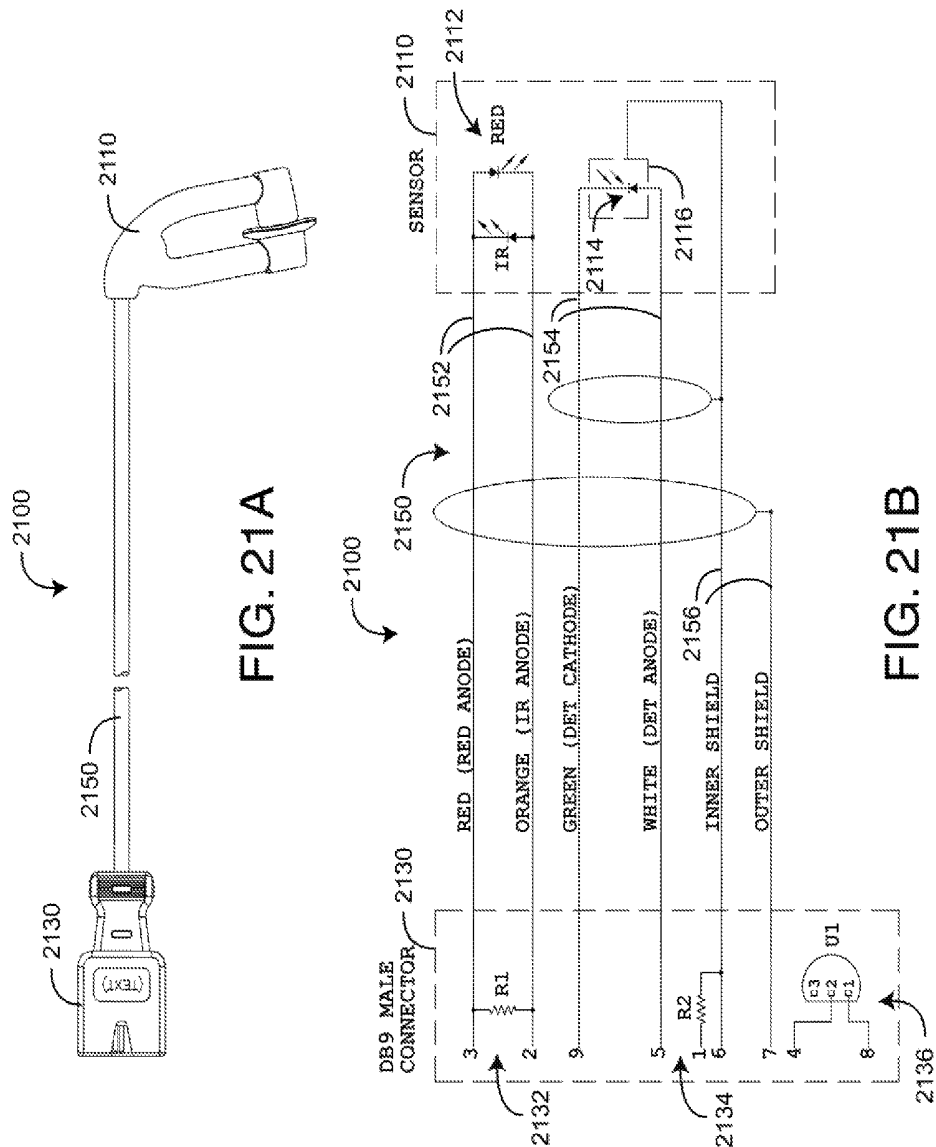


FIG. 20A

FIG. 20B



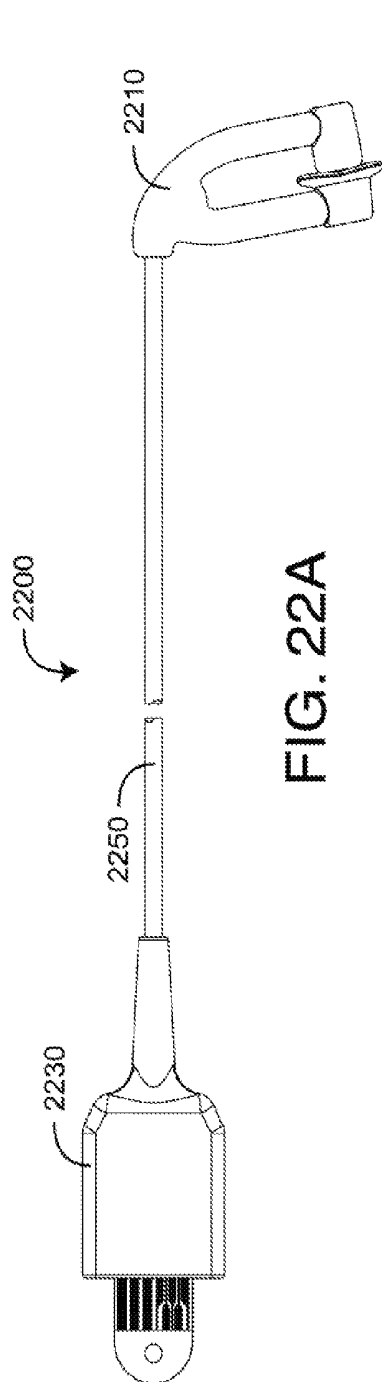


FIG. 22A

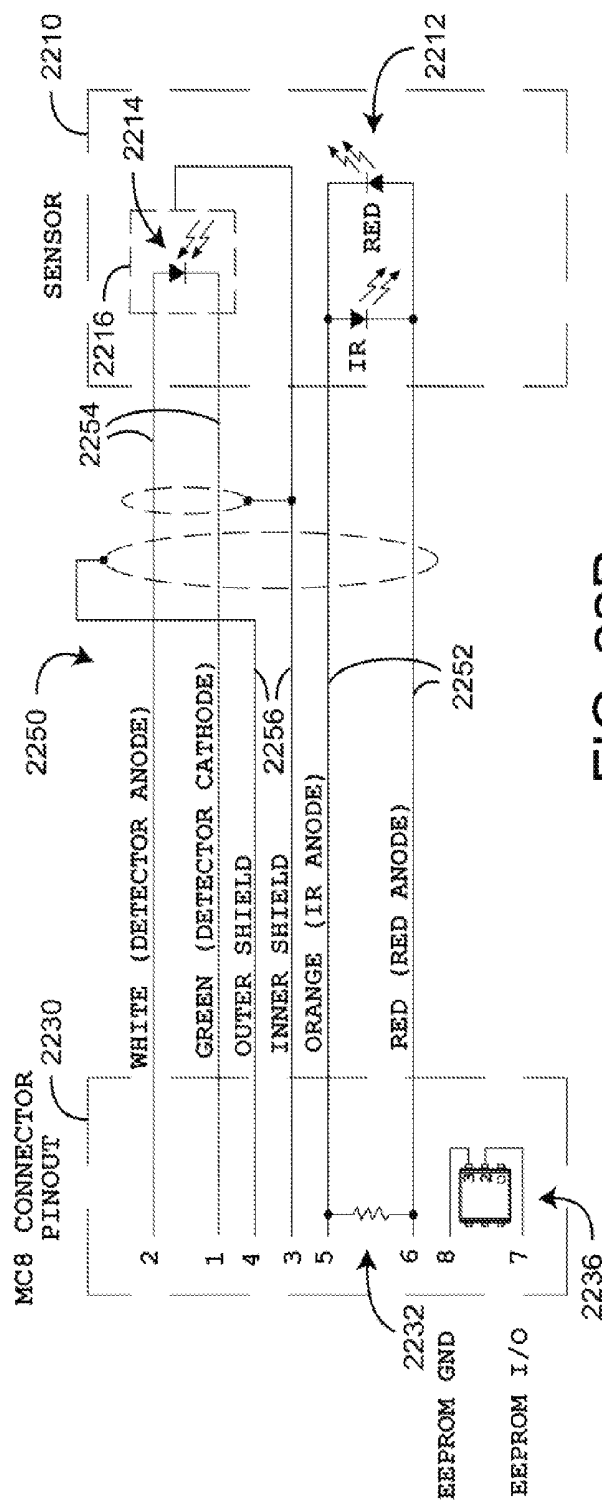
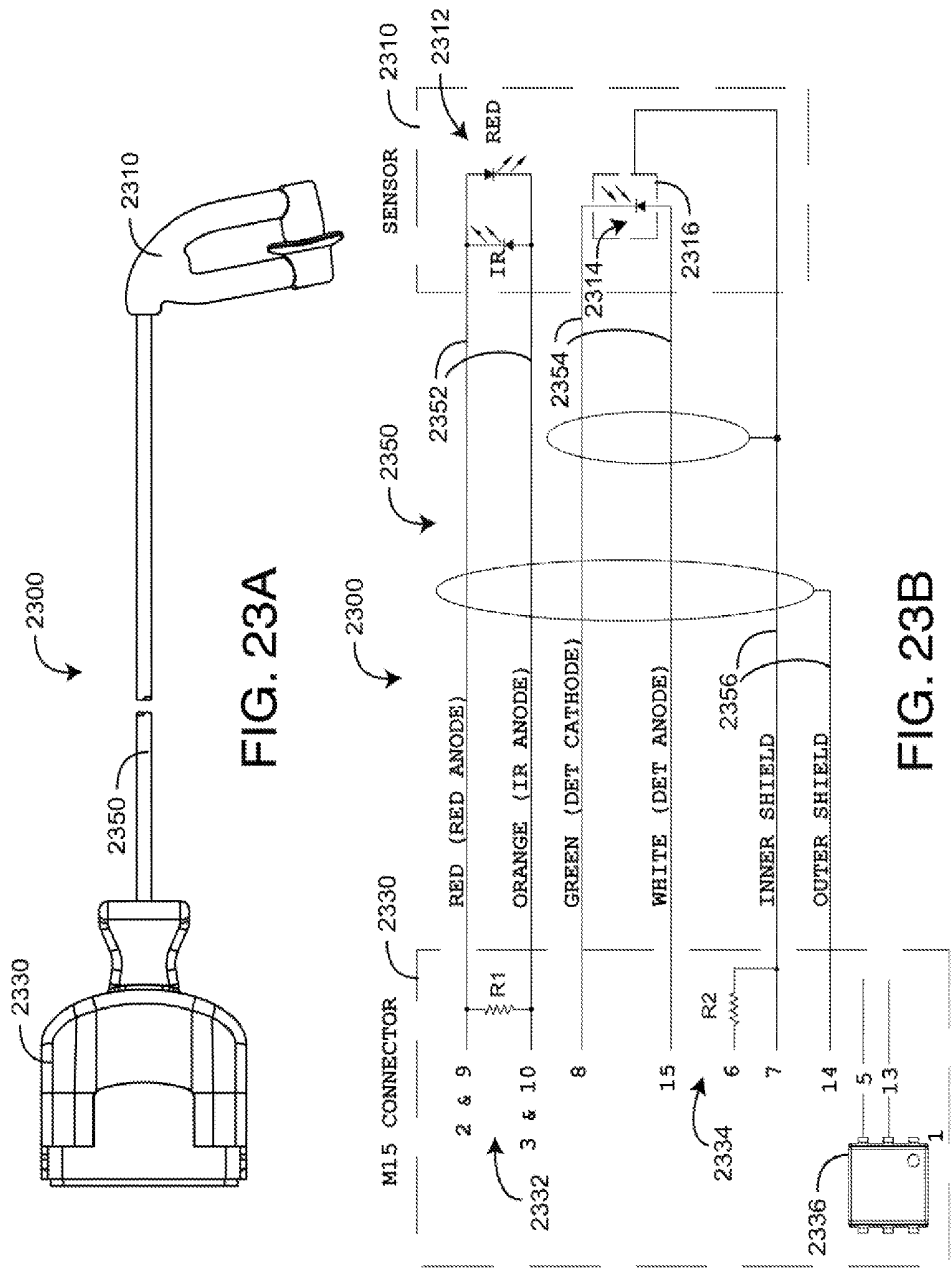


FIG. 22B



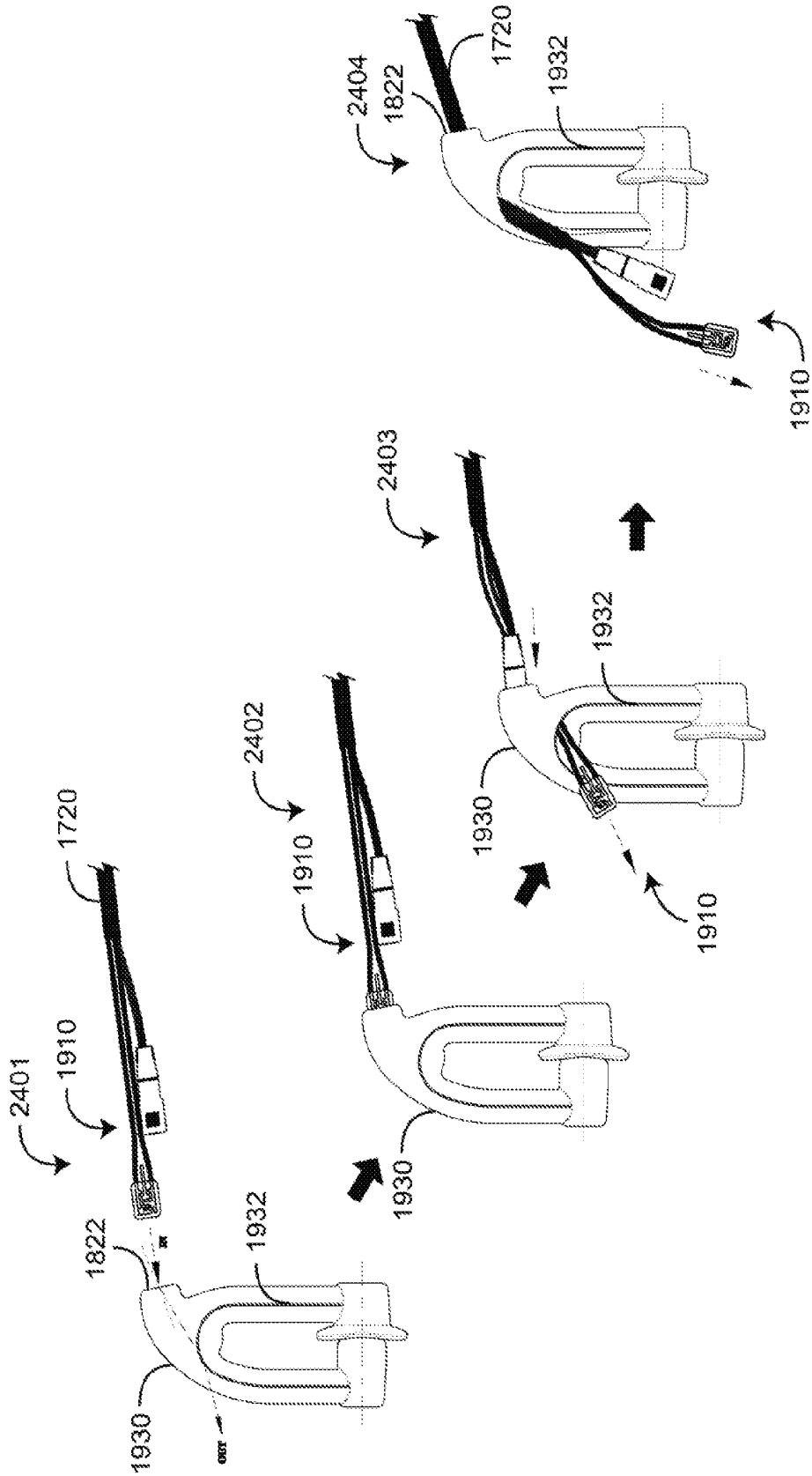


FIG. 24A

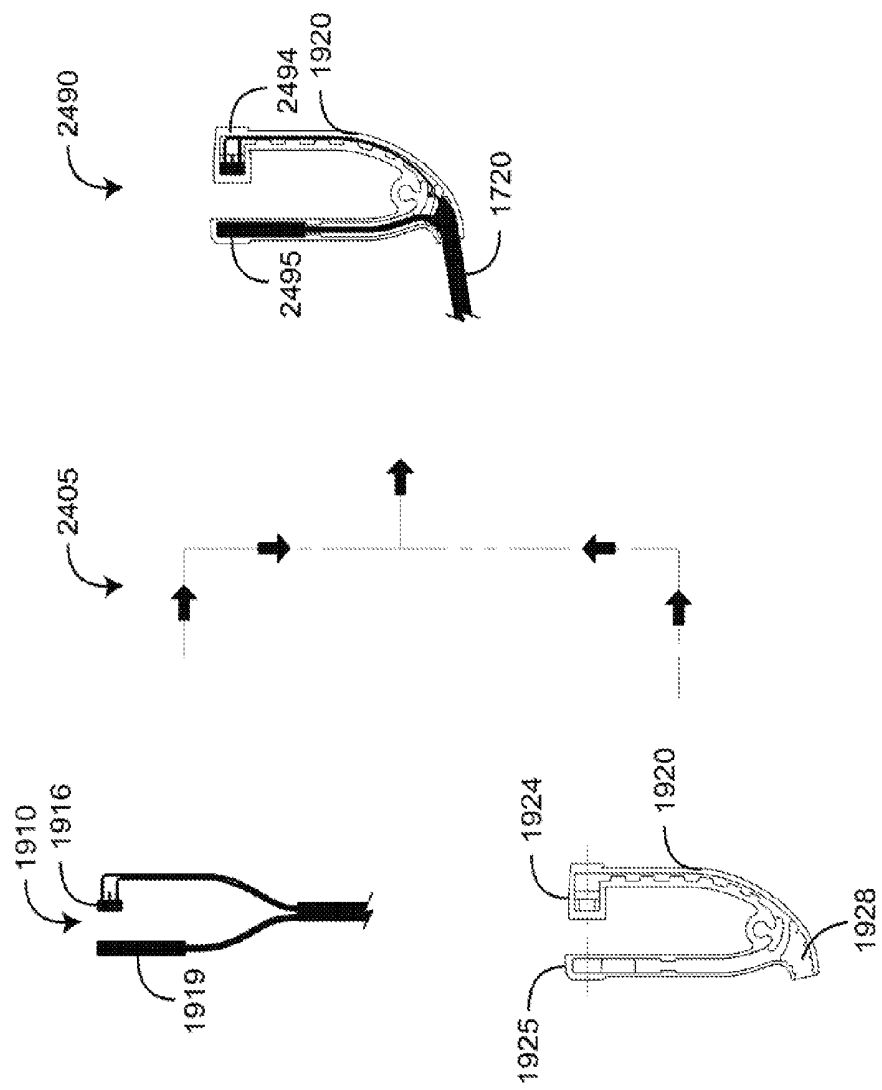


FIG. 24B

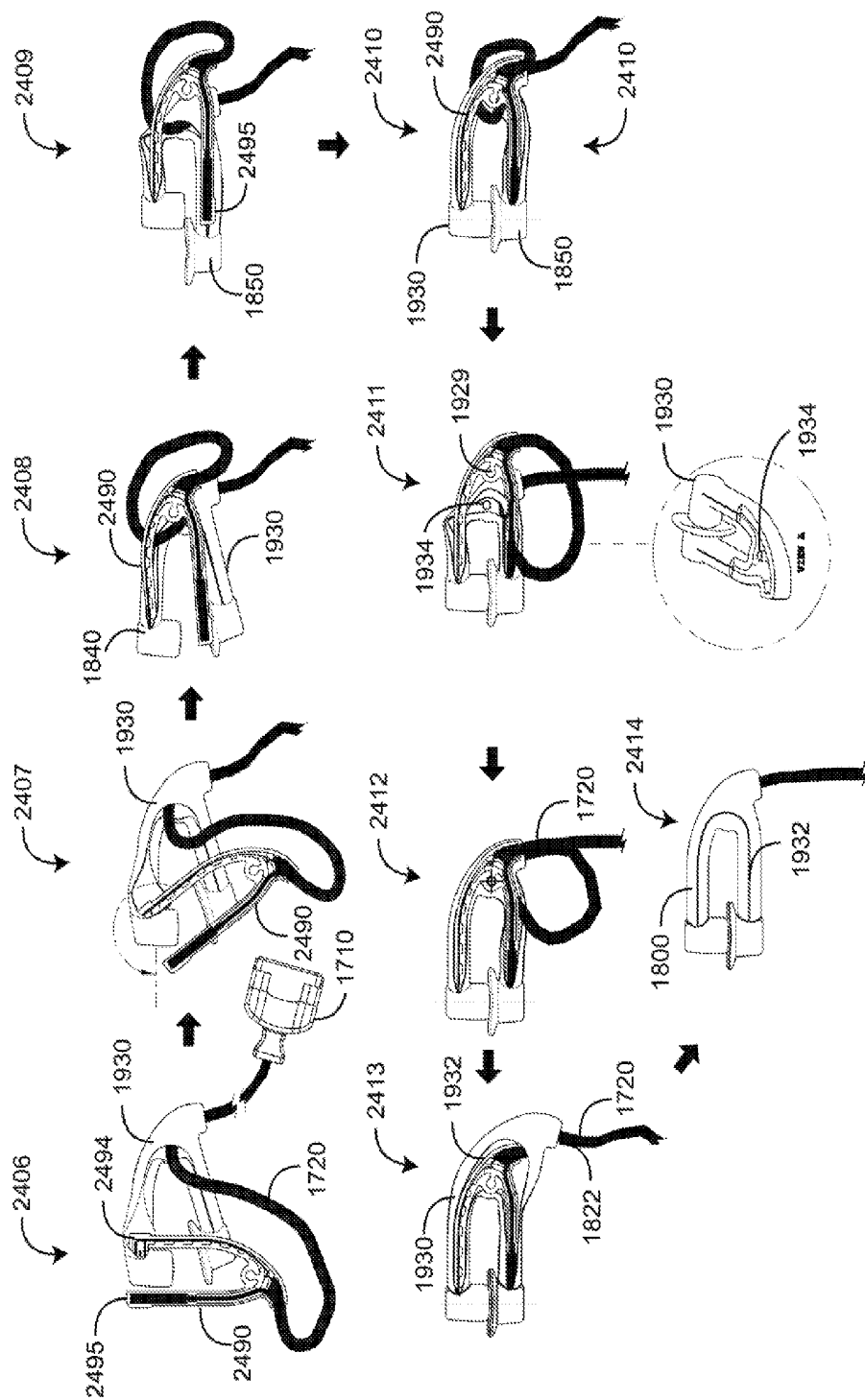


FIG. 24C

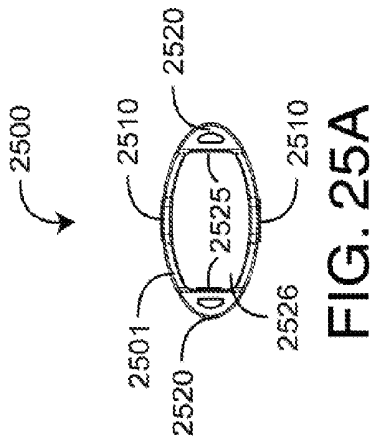


FIG. 25A

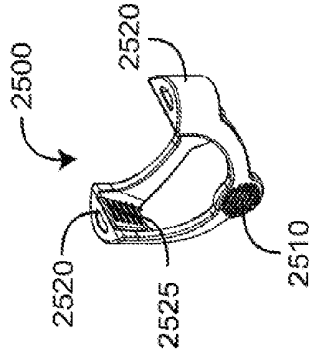


FIG. 25B

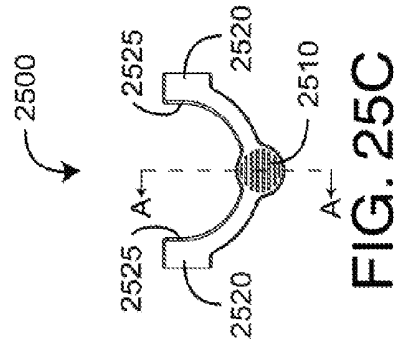


FIG. 25C

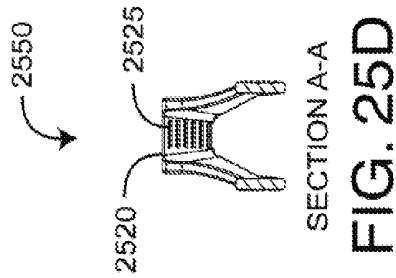


FIG. 25D

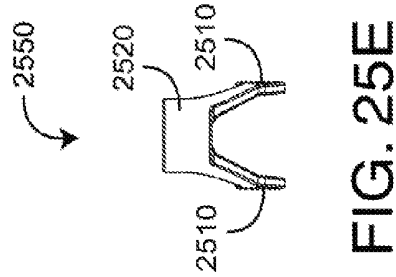


FIG. 25E

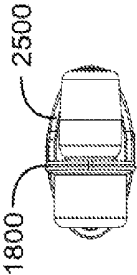


FIG. 26A

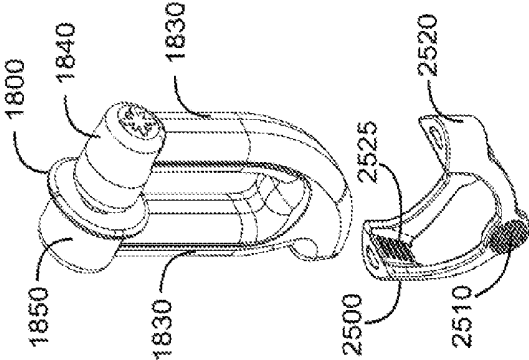


FIG. 26B

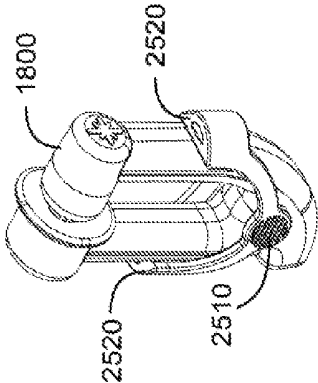


FIG. 26C

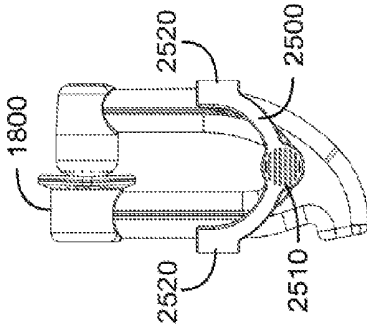


FIG. 26D

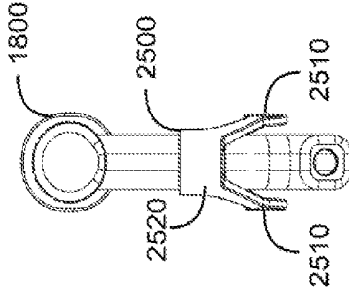


FIG. 26E

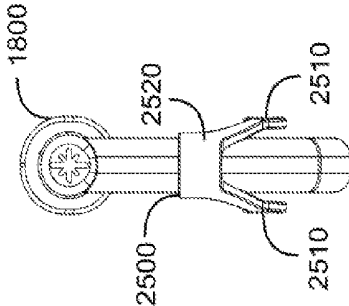


FIG. 26F

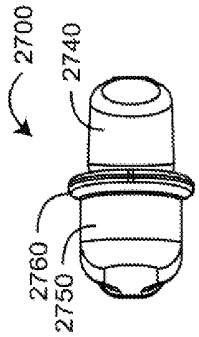


FIG. 27A

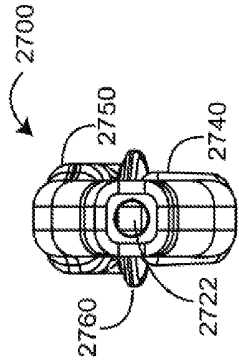


FIG. 27B

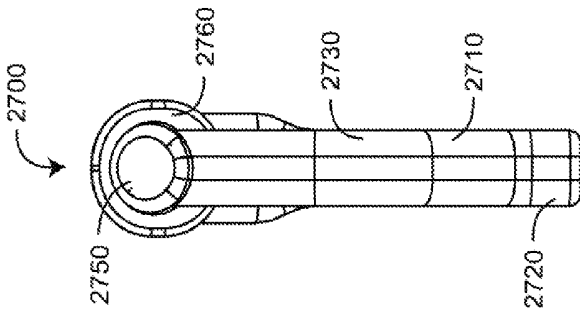


FIG. 27C

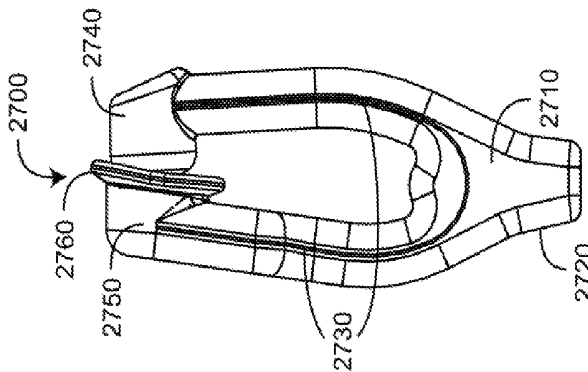


FIG. 27D

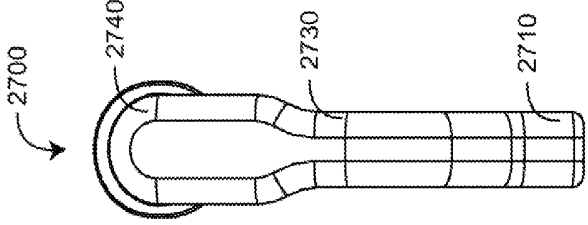


FIG. 27E

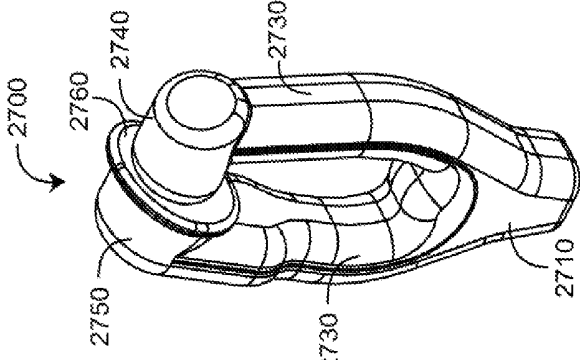


FIG. 27F

EAR SENSOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/218,328, filed Mar. 18, 2014, titled "Ear Sensor," which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/975,008, filed Aug. 23, 2013, titled "Ear Sensor," which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/658,872, filed Feb. 16, 2010, titled "Ear Sensor," which claims priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/152,964, filed Feb. 16, 2009, titled "Ear Sensor," each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Pulse oximetry systems for measuring constituents of circulating blood have gained rapid acceptance in a wide variety of medical applications, including surgical wards, intensive care and neonatal units, general wards, home care, physical training, and virtually all types of monitoring scenarios. A pulse oximetry system generally includes an optical sensor applied to a patient, a monitor for processing sensor signals and displaying results and a patient cable electrically interconnecting the sensor and the monitor. A pulse oximetry sensor has light emitting diodes (LEDs), typically one emitting a red wavelength and one emitting an infrared (IR) wavelength, and a photodiode detector. The emitters and detector are typically attached to a finger, and the patient cable transmits drive signals to these emitters from the monitor. The emitters respond to the drive signals to transmit light into the fleshy fingertip tissue. The detector generates a signal responsive to the emitted light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the fingertip. The patient cable transmits the detector signal to the monitor, which processes the signal to provide a numerical readout of physiological parameters such as oxygen saturation (SpO₂) and pulse rate.

[0003] Pulse oximeters capable of reading through motion induced noise are disclosed in at least U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,770,028, 6,658,276, 6,650,917, 6,157,850, 6,002,952, 5,769,785, and 5,758,644; low noise pulse oximetry sensors are disclosed in at least U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,088,607 and 5,782,757; all of which are assigned to Masimo Corporation, Irvine, Calif. ("Masimo") and are incorporated by reference herein. An ear sensor is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 7,341,559 titled Pulse Oximetry Ear Sensor, also assigned to Masimo and also incorporated by reference herein.

[0004] Advanced physiological monitoring systems may incorporate pulse oximetry in addition to advanced features for the calculation and display of other blood parameters, such as carboxyhemoglobin (HbCO), methemoglobin (HbMet) and total hemoglobin (Hbt), as a few examples. Advanced physiological monitors and corresponding multiple wavelength optical sensors capable of measuring parameters in addition to SpO₂, such as HbCO, HbMet and Hbt are described in at least U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/056,179, filed Mar. 26, 2008, titled Multiple Wavelength Optical Sensor and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/366,208, filed Mar. 1, 2006, titled Noninvasive Multi-Parameter Patient Monitor, both incorporated by reference herein. Further, noninvasive blood parameter monitors and corresponding multiple wavelength optical sensors, such as Rain-

bow™ adhesive and reusable sensors and RAD-57™ and Radical-7™ monitors for measuring SpO₂, pulse rate, perfusion index (PI), signal quality (SiQ), pulse variability index (PVI), HbCO and HbMet among other parameters are also available from Masimo.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] FIG. 1 illustrates various areas of the ear **100** that are amenable to blood parameter measurements, such as oxygen saturation (SpO₂). An ear site has the advantage of more quickly and more accurately reflecting oxygenation changes in the body's core as compared to peripheral site measurements, such as a fingertip. Conventional ear sensors utilize a sensor clip on the ear lobe **110**. However, significant variations in lobe size, shape and thickness and the general floppiness of the ear lobe render this site less suitable for central oxygen saturation measurements than the concha **120** and the ear canal **130**. Disclosed herein are various embodiments for obtaining noninvasive blood parameter measurements from concha **120** and ear canal **130** tissue sites.

[0006] One aspect of an ear sensor optically measures physiological parameters related to blood constituents by transmitting multiple wavelengths of light into a concha site and receiving the light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the concha site. The ear sensor comprises a sensor body, a sensor connector and a sensor cable interconnecting the sensor body and the sensor connector. The sensor body comprises a base, legs and an optical assembly. The legs extend from the base to detector and emitter housings. An optical assembly has an emitter and a detector. The emitter is disposed in the emitter housing and the detector is disposed in the detector housing. The legs have an unflexed position with the emitter housing proximate the detector housing and a flexed position with the emitter housing distal the detector housing. The legs are moved to the flexed position so as to position the detector housing and emitter housing over opposite sides of a concha site. The legs are released to the unflexed position so that the concha site is grasped between the detector housing and emitter housing.

[0007] In various embodiments, the ear sensor has a resilient frame and a one piece molded skin disposed over the resilient frame. A cup is disposed proximate the detector housing and has a surface that generally conforms to the curvature of the concha site so as to couple the detector to the concha site and so as to block ambient light. A sensor cable has wires extending from one end of the sensor cable and disposed within channels defined by the resilient frame. The wires electrically and mechanically attach to the optical assembly. A connector is attached to the other end of the sensor cable, and the cable wires electrically and mechanically attach to the connector so as to provide communications between the connector and the optical assembly.

[0008] In other embodiments, a stabilizer maintains the position of the detector housing and the emitter housing on the concha site. The stabilizer may have a ring that encircles the legs. The ring has a hold position disposed against the legs and a release position spaced from the legs. A release, when pressed, moves the ring from the hold position to the release position, allowing the ring to slidably move along the legs in a direction away from the base so as to increase the force of the emitter housing and detector housing on the concha site in the hold position and in a direction toward the base so as to decrease the force of the emitter housing and

the detector housing on the concha site in the hold position. The stabilizer may have an ear hanger that rests along the back of the ear and couples to at least one of the legs and the sensor cable.

[0009] Another aspect of an ear sensor comprises providing a sensor body having a base, legs extending from the base and an optical housing disposed at ends of the legs distal the base. An optical assembly is disposed in the housing. The sensor body is flexed so as to position the housing over a concha site. The sensor body is unflexed so as to attach the housing to the concha site and position the optical assembly to illuminate the concha site.

[0010] In various embodiments, an ear surface conforming member is molded to at least a portion of the housing so as to physically couple the housing to the concha site and block ambient light from the optical assembly accordingly. The force of the housing against the concha site is adjusted. The adjusting comprises positioning a force adjustment ring on the sensor body so as to encircle the legs. The positioning comprises squeezing a ring release so as to move ring grips away from the legs, moving the force adjustment ring along the legs and toward the housing so as to increase the force of the housing on the concha site, and moving the force adjustment ring along the legs and away from the housing so as to decrease the force of the housing on the concha site.

[0011] In other embodiments, an aspect of the ear sensor comprises supporting at least a portion of the weight of the sensor body and corresponding sensor cable so as to reduce the force needed to attach the housing to the concha site. The supporting comprises attaching at least one of the sensor body and sensor cable to an ear hook placed over the ear.

[0012] A further aspect of an ear sensor comprising a clip means having a flexed position and an unflexed position. An optical means transmits multiple wavelength light into a tissue site when activated and receives the light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the tissue site. The optical means is disposed on the clip means so that the optical means can be positioned on a concha site in the flexed position and pinched against the concha site in the unflexed position. A connector means mechanically attaches to and electrically communicates with a monitor. A cable means interconnects the connector means with the optical means. In various embodiments, the clip means comprises a resilient frame means for securing the optical means in a fixed position relative to the tissue site. A housing means encloses the resilient frame means and the optical means. A cup means physically couples at least a portion of the optical means to the concha site and blocks ambient light from the optical means. An adjustable force means holds the clip means to the concha site. Alternatively, or in addition to, a support means holds the clip means to the concha site.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is an illustration of the pinna or external ear structure, including the concha;

[0014] FIGS. 2A-B and 3A-B illustrate various ear sensor embodiments;

[0015] FIGS. 2A-B are a side view and a perspective view of an ear bud embodiment of an ear sensor;

[0016] FIGS. 3A-B are perspective views of a flexible ear pad embodiment of an ear sensor;

[0017] FIGS. 4A-D, 5A-B, 6A-B, and 7A-C illustrate various ear bud/pad attachment embodiments for a concha site;

[0018] FIGS. 4A-D are side views of “C”-clip embodiments for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site;

[0019] FIGS. 5A-B are perspective views of alligator clip embodiments for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site;

[0020] FIGS. 6A-B are perspective views of a clear adhesive disk embodiment for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site;

[0021] FIGS. 7A-C are perspective views of a flexible magnet disk embodiment for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site;

[0022] FIGS. 8A-B, 9A-B, and 10A-B illustrate various “hearing aid” style ear sensor embodiments that integrate the ear sensor with an attachment mechanism;

[0023] FIGS. 8A-B illustrate a concha-placed reflective sensor embodiment;

[0024] FIGS. 9A-B illustrate an “in-the-canal” reflective sensor embodiment;

[0025] FIGS. 10A-B illustrate “behind-the-ear” transmissive and/or reflective sensor embodiments;

[0026] FIGS. 11A-B and 12A-F illustrate additional integrated ear sensor and attachment embodiments;

[0027] FIGS. 11A-B illustrate an integrated ear lobe attachment and concha-placed sensor embodiment;

[0028] FIGS. 12A-F illustrate a “Y”-clip sensor embodiment for concha-placement;

[0029] FIGS. 13A-F, 14A-B, 15A-B, and 16 illustrate various ear sensor attachment support embodiments;

[0030] FIGS. 13A-F are side views of ear-hook support embodiments;

[0031] FIGS. 14A-B are perspective views of headband support embodiments;

[0032] FIGS. 15A-B are front and perspective views of a “stethoscope” support embodiment;

[0033] FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a “headphone” support embodiment;

[0034] FIGS. 17A-B, 18A-E, 19, 20A-B, 21A-B, 22A-B, 23A-B, 24A-C, 25A-E, 26A-F, and 27A-F illustrate a concha-clip sensor embodiment having an orthogonally-routed sensor cable;

[0035] FIGS. 17A-B are perspective views of a concha-clip sensor;

[0036] FIGS. 18A-E are top, perspective, front, detector-side and emitter-side views, respectively, of a concha-clip sensor body;

[0037] FIG. 19 is an exploded view of an concha-clip sensor;

[0038] FIGS. 20A-B are assembly and detailed assembly views of a concha-clip sensor;

[0039] FIG. 21A-B are a mechanical representation and a corresponding electrical (schematic) representation of a concha-clip sensor having a DB9 connector;

[0040] FIG. 22A-B are a mechanical representation and a corresponding electrical (schematic) representation of a concha-clip sensor having a MC8 connector;

[0041] FIG. 23A-B are a mechanical representation and a corresponding electrical (schematic) representation of a concha-clip sensor having a M15 connector;

[0042] FIGS. 24A-C are assembly step representations for installing an optical assembly into a resilient frame and installing the resilient frame into a sensor housing;

[0043] FIGS. 25A-E are top, perspective, front, side cross-section; and side views, respectively, of a force adjustment ring;

[0044] FIGS. 26A-F are top, disassembled perspective, assembled perspective, front, detector-side and emitter-side views of a concha-clip sensor body and corresponding force adjustment ring; and

[0045] FIGS. 27A-F are top, bottom, perspective, detector-side, front, emitter side and perspective views, respectively of a concha-clip sensor body having a parallel-routed sensor cable.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0046] FIGS. 2A-B illustrate an ear bud embodiment of an ear sensor 200 having an emitter ear bud 210, a detector ear bud 220 and connecting cables 230. The emitter ear bud 210 has a generally concave surface for attachment to the back of an ear. The detector ear bud 220 has a generally convex surface 222 for attachment inside the ear at a concha site opposite the emitter ear bud 210. Sensor cables 230 are attached at the back of each ear bud having wires for electrical communications with a physiological monitor, such as a pulse oximeter. In particular, the emitter ear bud 210 includes wires for receiving emitter drive current from a monitor and the detector ear bud 220 includes wires for transmitting photodiode current to the monitor.

[0047] FIGS. 3A-B illustrate a flexible ear pad embodiment of an ear sensor 300 having an emitter pad 310, a detector pad 320 and corresponding cables 330. The sensor pads 310, 320 advantageously include a housing for each of the emitter pad 310 and the detector pad 320, minimizing the number of unique parts for the ear sensor. The detector pad 320 houses a shielded detector assembly (not shown). The emitter pad houses 310 an emitter (not shown). Both the detector pad 320 and the emitter pad 310 are connected to a sensor cable 330. The pads 310, 320 have an integrated bend relief 304 providing a finger grip. The pad face 306 provides a generally planar, pliant contact surface that can adapt to the curved front and back surfaces of a concha site. The pad face 306 has a relatively large area to minimize contact force. The housing 302 is injection molded of a pliant material. In one embodiment, the material is a medical grade thermoplastic elastomer.

[0048] FIGS. 2A-B and 3A-B, above, illustrate various ear sensor embodiments. Although described with respect to ear bud and flexible ear pad enclosures, the sensor emitter and detector may be enclosed in any number of housings having various sizes and shapes of ear tissue contact surfaces, may use various types of electrical interconnect and use various materials so as to noninvasively measure blood parameters from the concha area of the ear. As an example, the detector and emitter may both be mounted at one end of a “Y”-shaped flex circuit that has a connector at the opposite end. Although described above with respect to a detector placed inside the ear and an emitter placed outside the ear, a suitable alternative is the emitter inside and the detector outside the ear. Detector and emitter assemblies are described with respect to FIGS. 19-20, below.

[0049] FIGS. 4A-D illustrate “C”-clip embodiments 400 for attaching an ear sensor 410 to a concha site. The clip 400 is adapted for use with either the ear bud or the ear pad embodiments described above. The clip 400 has sensor mounts 420 fixedly attached to each end of a flexible “C”-shaped body 422. The body 422 is made of a suitable material having an appropriate stiffness so as to provide a comfortable yet secure attachment to ear tissue. The sensor

mounts 420 have mounting apertures sized for the ear buds or ear pads described above. The ear buds or pads are secured within the apertures with a friction fit or adhesive. In an alternative embodiment, the sensor housings are molded or otherwise integrated with the sensor mounts.

[0050] As shown in FIGS. 4A-B, in one embodiment 401 the unflexed clip 400 (FIG. 4A) is compressed between fingertips so that the clip ends 424 are crossed (FIG. 4B) and the contact surfaces of the ear sensor 412 are facing each other. The clip 400 is placed over the ear so that the detector and emitter ear buds are on opposite sides of the ear. Finger pressure on the clip 400 is then released so that the clip tension holds the sensor contact surfaces 412 against the concha tissue. As shown in FIGS. 4C-D, in another embodiment 403 the clip ends 424 are crossed in both the flexed position (FIG. 4C) and the unflexed position (FIG. 4D). Otherwise, sensor attachment is as described above. Although described above as a “C”-shape, the clip body can be constructed of any of various springy, pre-formed materials having a variety of shapes and sizes so as to attach to ear tissue via compression and release between finger and thumb.

[0051] FIGS. 5A-B illustrate an alligator clip embodiment for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site. The alligator clip 500 has opposing heads 510, each with a thru-hole 512 sized to accommodate either an ear pad sensor 300 (FIG. 5A) or an ear bud sensor 200 (FIG. 5B). The alligator clip 500 also has finger grips 520 each with a channel 530 for routing the sensor cabling 540. The alligator clip is compressed and released to position and then attach the corresponding ear sensor to a concha site.

[0052] FIGS. 6A-B illustrate an adhesive disk embodiment for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site. Clear disks 600 have an adhesive on both surfaces. The adhesive is bio-compatible on at least the tissue-facing surface. The disks 600 are first attached to the sensor 200 or to a concha site 10. Then the ear sensor 200 is attached on opposite sides of the concha tissue 10. The disks 600 are sized to accommodate either an ear bud sensor 200, as shown, or an ear pad sensor 300 (FIGS. 3A-B).

[0053] FIGS. 7A-C illustrate a flexible magnet disk embodiment for attaching an ear sensor to a concha site. Flexible magnetic disks 700, such as made from a mixture of a ferrite powder and a rubber polymer resin, are permanently or temporarily attached to an ear sensor 200. The attachment may be by friction fit or a removable or permanent adhesive. The ear sensor 200 is then placed on opposite sides of the concha site 10 and held in place by the magnetic force of the disks. One or both disks may be permanently magnetized during manufacture. The disks 700 are sized to accommodate either the ear bud sensor 200, as shown, or the ear pad sensor 300 (FIGS. 3A-B). In an alternative embodiment, each of the ear sensor housings is at least partially composed of a high magnetic permeable material. One or both of the housings are magnetized. In another embodiment, one or more rare earth magnets are embedded in one or both housings.

[0054] FIGS. 4A-D, 5A-B, 6A-B, and 7A-C, described above, illustrate various ear sensor attachment embodiments. Although described with respect to clips and adhesive or magnetic disks, the sensor emitter and detector may be attached to an ear tissue site using various other materials and mechanisms. For example, ear buds or pads may attach via suction cups or disks. Also, an emitter and detector may

be integrated with disposable adhesive pads configured with snaps or other mechanical connectors for attaching and removing sensor leads from the disposable pads. In another embodiment, a sensor may be mounted in the concha or the ear canal using an expanding foam material that is first squeezed and then released after sensor placement within the ear.

[0055] FIGS. 8A-B illustrate a concha-placed reflective sensor embodiment. In one embodiment the sensor **800** has an ear canal extension **810** (FIG. 8B). In an embodiment, the ear canal extension has at least one emitter and at least one detector disposed proximate the extension surface so as to transmit light into ear canal tissue and to detect the transmitted light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the ear canal tissue. In an embodiment, the emitter and detector are axially spaced on the extension. In an embodiment, the emitter and detector are radially spaced on the extension at a fixed angle, which may be, as examples, 30, 45, 90, 120, 135, 160 or 180 degrees.

[0056] In an embodiment, the concha-placed sensor body **820** has at least one emitter and at least one detector in lieu of an ear canal extension emitter and detector. The sensor body emitter and detector are disposed proximate the concha surface so as to transmit light into concha tissue and to detect the transmitted light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the concha tissue. In an embodiment, the concha-placed sensor body **820** and the ear canal extension **810** both have at least one emitter and at least one detector, creating a multi-site (concha and ear canal) reflective sensor. Connected with the sensor body **820** is a sensor cable **830** providing electrical communications between sensor body/ear canal emitter(s) and detector(s) and a monitor. Detector and emitter assemblies are described with respect to FIGS. 19-20, below.

[0057] FIGS. 9A-B illustrate an “in-the-canal” ear sensor embodiment. The ear canal sensor **900** has a base **910**, an ear canal extension **920** and a sensor cable **930**. Similar to the embodiment described above, the ear canal extension **920** has at least one emitter **922** and at least one detector **924** disposed proximate the extension surface so as to transmit light into ear canal tissue and to detect the transmitted light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the ear canal tissue. The emitter **922** and detector **924** may be axially-spaced on the ear canal extension a fixed distance. Alternatively, the emitter and detector may be radially-spaced on the ear canal extension at any of various angles, such as 30, 45, 90, 120, 135, 160 or 180 degrees, to name a few. A sensor cable **930** is attached to the sensor so as to extend from the ear canal to a corresponding monitor.

[0058] FIGS. 10A-B illustrate “behind-the-ear” transmissive and/or reflective sensor embodiments. The ear sensor **1000** has a concha-placed body **1010**, an ear piece **1020**, a connecting piece **1030** attaching the concha body **1010** and the ear piece **1020** and a sensor cable **1040**. In one embodiment, a concha-placed body **1010** houses a detector and the ear piece **1020** houses an emitter opposite the detector so as to configure a transmissive concha sensor. In an embodiment, the concha-placed body **1010** or the ear piece **1020** has both an emitter and a detector so as to configure a reflective concha sensor. In an embodiment, the concha body **1010** and the ear piece **1020** are configured for multi-site transmissive and/or reflective concha tissue measurements. In an embodiment, the concha body **1010** also has an ear canal extension (see, e.g. **810** FIG. 8B), which may also have an emitter and

detector for multi-site concha and ear canal measurements. A sensor cable **1040** extends from the ear piece **1020** as shown. Alternatively, a sensor cable extends from the concha body, such as shown in FIG. 8B, above.

[0059] FIGS. 11A-B illustrate a concha sensor **1100** having an alligator clip **1110**, a concha piece **1120**, a ear back piece **1130**, a lobe attachment **1140** and a sensor cable **1150**. In an embodiment, the alligator clip **1110** attaches to the ear lobe **20** so as to provide the physical support for a concha sensor **1100**. A convex body **1122** extends from the concha piece **1120**. A detector disposed at the convex body **1122** surface is disposed against the concha tissue **10**. A concave surface **1132** is defined on the back piece **1130** and positioned behind the ear. An emitter disposed at the concave surface **1132** is disposed against the ear wall opposite the concha detector. The concha piece **1120** and ear back piece **1130** are “springy” so as to securely contact the concha tissue **10** under the force of the alligator clip **1110**, but without undue discomfort. In an embodiment, the lobe attachment **1140** also has an emitter and detector so as to provide multi-site ear tissue measurements at the ear lobe **20** and the concha **10**.

[0060] FIGS. 12A-F illustrate a “Y”-clip ear sensor **1200** having a base **1210**, a pair of curved clips **1220** extending from the base, an emitter assembly **1230** extending from one clip end and a detector assembly **1240** extending from another clip end. The clips **1220** are tubular so as to accommodate wires from the emitter/detector assemblies, which extend from apertures **1212** in the base. Each assembly has a pad **1232**, a molded lens **1234** and a lid **1236**, which accommodate either an emitter subassembly or a detector subassembly. The Y-“clips” flex so as to slide over the ear periphery and onto either side of the concha. The integrated emitter and detector, so placed, can then transmit multiple wavelength light into the concha tissue and detect that light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the concha tissue.

[0061] FIGS. 13A-F illustrate ear hook sensor support embodiments having an ear hook **1300** with cable **1310**, fixed **1320** or sliding **1330** support for either an alligator clip or a “Y”-clip sensor. These embodiments are also applicable to “C”-clip sensors and alligator clip sensors, among others.

[0062] FIGS. 14A-B illustrate headband sensor support embodiments. In one embodiment, the headband **1400** secures a concha body (FIGS. 8A-B) or an ear canal sensor (FIGS. 9A-B) by placement over the ear. In another embodiment, the headband **1400** provides a cable support for an ear clip sensor.

[0063] FIGS. 15A-B illustrate a “stethoscope” **1500** sensor support embodiment. In this embodiment, one ear piece **1510** is integrated with an ear canal sensor **1520**, such as described above with respect to FIGS. 9A-B. In another embodiment, both stethoscope ear pieces **1510** are integrated with ear canal sensors for multi-site (both ears) blood parameter measurements.

[0064] FIG. 16 illustrates a “headphone” **1600** support embodiment. In one embodiment (not shown), a headphone ear piece secures a concha body (FIGS. 8A-B) or an ear canal sensor (FIGS. 9A-B) by placement over the ear, in a similar manner as described with respect to FIGS. 14A-B. In another embodiment, the headphone **1600** provides a “ring-shaped” earpiece **1610** that provides a cable support **1612** for an ear clip sensor **1200**, as shown.

[0065] FIGS. 17A-B illustrate a concha-clip ear sensor 1700 embodiment having a sensor body 1800, a connector 1710 and a sensor cable 1720 providing communications between the sensor body 1800 and the connector 1710. As described in further detail with respect to FIGS. 18A-E, the sensor body 1800 has resilient legs that are manually flexed so as to slide over an ear periphery and onto either side of a concha site. As described in further detail with respect to FIG. 19, the sensor body 1800 incorporates an optical assembly 1910 (FIG. 19) configured to transmit multiple wavelength light into the concha tissue and detect that light after attenuation by pulsatile blood flow within the concha tissue. In a particular embodiment, the sensor body 1800 has an emitter housing 1840 (FIGS. 18A-E) configured to fit inside the ear and a detector housing 1850 (FIGS. 18A-E) configured to fit outside the ear. In other embodiments, the sensor body is configured so as to place an emitter outside the ear and a detector inside the ear. In an embodiment, the sensor body 1800 is configured so that the sensor cable 1720 extends generally perpendicular to the sensor body 1800, as shown and described with respect to FIGS. 17-26. In another sensor body embodiment 2700 (FIGS. 27A-F) the sensor cable 1720 extends generally parallel to the sensor body, as described in further detail with respect to FIGS. 27A-E, below. Although the sensor body 1800, 2700 as described below has legs 1830 extending from a base 1810 so as to generally form a "U"-shape, the sensor body 1800, 2700 can be constructed of any of various resilient, pre-formed materials having a variety of shapes and sizes so as to attach to ear tissue, such as a concha site or ear lobe site.

[0066] FIGS. 18A-E further illustrate a sensor body 1800 having a base 1810, a strain relief 1820 formed at a side of the base 1810 and a pair of resilient legs 1830 extending from the base 1810. The strain relief 1820 has a cable aperture 1822 that accommodates the sensor cable 1720 (FIGS. 17A-B). An emitter housing 1840 extends from one leg 1830 and a detector housing 1850 extends from the other leg 1830. The legs 1830 accommodate cable conductors extending between the connector 1710 (FIGS. 17A-B) and an optical assembly 1910 (FIG. 19) located in the housings 1840, 1850. Each housing 1840, 1850 has an optical end 1842, 1852 (FIG. 20B) having an aperture 1844, 1854 (FIG. 20B) that passes light from the emitter housing 1840 to the detector housing 1850. In an embodiment, the housings 1840, 1850 fit on either side of a concha tissue site so that light is transmitted from an emitter 1916 (FIG. 19), through the concha tissue and received by a detector 1912 (FIG. 19), as described in detail below. In an embodiment, the emitter housing 1840 fits within the ear and the detector housing 1850 outside the ear. In an embodiment, a cup 1860 extends from the detector housing 1850. The cup 1860 has a generally circular edge and a curvature that accommodates the surface behind the ear. Accordingly, the cup 1860 advantageously provides a more comfortable and secure fit of the detector housing 1850 to the ear and further functions as a light shield, blocking external light sources from the detector 1912. The resilient legs 1830 are manually flexed so that the emitter housing 1840 is moved away from the detector housing 1850 so as to position the detector housing 1850 and emitter housing 1840 over opposite sides of a concha site. The legs are then released to an unflexed position so that the concha site is grasped between the detector housing 1850 and emitter housing 1840.

[0067] FIGS. 19, 20A-B further illustrates a concha-clip ear sensor 1700 having a connector 1710 in communications with a sensor body 1800 via a sensor cable 1720. The sensor body 1800 has an optical assembly 1910, a resilient frame 1920, a sensor housing 1930 and lenses 1940. As shown in FIGS. 19-20, the optical assembly 1910 has a detector 1912, a detector shield 1914, a light barrier 1915, an emitter 1916 and white electrical tape 1918. The cable 1720 has emitter wires 1722 and detector wires 1724 that are soldered to the emitter 1916 and detector 1912, respectively, and communicate emitter drive signals and detector response signals to/from the connector 1710.

[0068] Also shown in FIGS. 19, 20A-B, the resilient frame 1920 has an emitter channel 1926 terminating at an emitter holder 1924, a detector channel 1927 terminating at a detector holder 1925, a strain relief 1928 and a frame hole 1929. The optical assembly 1910 fits within the resilient frame 1920. In particular, the emitter wires 1722 are disposed within the emitter channel 1926, the detector wires 1724 are disposed in the detector channel 1927, the emitter is disposed in the emitter holder 1924 and the detector 1912 and corresponding shield 1914 and light barrier 1915 are disposed in the detector holder 1925. In an embodiment, the sensor housing 1930 is a one piece silicon skin disposed over the resilient frame 1920 and the optical assembly 1910, as described with respect to FIGS. 24A-C, below. In an embodiment, the resilient frame 1920 is a polypropylene/santoprene blend. The lenses 1940 are disposed within housing apertures 1844, 1854. In an embodiment, the lenses 1940 are formed from a translucent silicone adhesive. In an alternative embodiment, the lenses 1940 are separately formed from clear silicone and glued into place with a translucent silicone adhesive.

[0069] FIGS. 21A-B, 22A-B, 23A-B further illustrate concha-clip sensor embodiments 2100, 2200, 2300 having a DB9 connector 2130 (FIGS. 21A-B), a MC8 connector 2230 (FIGS. 22A-B) or a M15 connector 2330 (FIGS. 23A-B). The sensor bodies 2110, 2220, 2330 have red and IR emitters 2112, 2212, 2312 and detectors 2114, 2214, 2314 in communication with connectors 2130, 2230, 2330 via emitter wires 2152, 2252, 2352 and detector wires 2154, 2254, 2354. Sensor ID resistors 2132, 2232, 2332 are mounted in parallel with the emitters, and can be read by a monitor generating currents below the emitter-on thresholds. Compatibility resistors 2134, 2234 can be read by other monitor types. EEPROMs 2136, 2236, 2336 programmed with various sensor information can be read by more advanced monitors. Shield wires 2156, 2256, 2356 provide conductive paths via the connectors to a common shield ground. In an embodiment, ID resistors are 12.7 KΩ, compatibility resistors are 6.81 KΩ, and EEPROMs are 1-wire, 20 Kbit memories available from Maxim Integrated Products, Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.

[0070] FIGS. 24A-C illustrate integration of the optical assembly 1910 disposed at the end of a sensor cable 1720, the resilient frame 1920 and the sensor housing 1930. As shown in FIG. 24A, the optical assembly 1910 is threaded into the sensor housing 1930. In particular, in a couple steps 2401-2402, the optical assembly 1910 is inserted into the sensor housing 1930 through the cable aperture 1822. In a further couple steps 2403-2404, the optical assembly 1910 and portions of the attached sensor cable 1720 are pulled through the cable aperture 1822 and out of a U-slot 1932 of the sensor housing 1930.

[0071] As shown in FIG. 24B, in a step 2405, the optical assembly 1910 is integrated with the resilient frame 1920 to form a frame assembly 2490. In particular, the detector assembly 1919 is inserted into a detector holder 1925 to form a framed detector 2495. Also, the emitter 1916 is inserted into an emitter holder 1924 to form a framed emitter 2495.

[0072] As shown in FIG. 24C, the frame assembly 2490 is integrated with the sensor housing 1930 to form the sensor body 1800. In several steps 2406-2408 the framed emitter 2494 is inserted into a pocket within the emitter housing 1840. In a couple additional steps 2409-2410, the framed detector 2495 is inserted into a pocket within the detector housing 1850. In a step 2411, a housing post 1934 is inserted into the frame hole 1929. In several additional steps 2412-2414, excess cable 1720 is removed from the sensor housing 1930 via the cable aperture 1822, and the U-slot 1932 is closed and sealed with an adhesive. The resulting sensor body 1800 is described in detail with respect to FIGS. 18A-E, above.

[0073] FIGS. 25A-E, 26A-F illustrate a force adjustment ring 2500 that slidably attaches to the sensor body 1800 so as to adjust the force of the sensor housings 1840, 1850 against concha tissue. The ring 2500 forms a generally oval opening 2526 having a pair of opposing sensor grips 2520 generally centered along a long axis of the opening 2526 and a pair of finger releases 2510 generally centered along a short axis of the opening 2526. The sensor grips 2520 have toothed faces 2525 configured to contact the sensor body legs 1830. The finger releases 2510 allow the ring to be squeezed between a finger and thumb, say, so as to compress the ring short axis, thereby lengthening the ring long axis and releasing the toothed faces 2525 from the legs 1830. In this manner, the ring 2500 can be positioned closer to or farther from the housings 1840, 1850 so as to increase or decrease the force on a concha tissue site.

[0074] FIGS. 27A-F illustrate a sensor body 2700 configured for a parallel-routed sensor cable, as compared with the sensor body 1800 (FIGS. 18A-E) configured for a perpendicular-routed sensor cable, as described above. The sensor body 2700 has a base 2710, a strain relief 2720 formed at a bottom end of the base 2710 and a pair of resilient legs 2730 extending from an opposite end of the base 2710. The strain relief 2720 has an aperture 2722 that accommodates the sensor cable 1720 (FIGS. 17A-B). An emitter housing 2740 extends from one leg 2730 and a detector housing 2750 extends from the other leg 2530. The legs 2730 accommodate cable conductors extending between a connector 1710 (FIGS. 17A-B) and an optical assembly 1910 (FIG. 19) located in the housings 2740, 2750. Each housing 2740, 2750 has an optical end having an aperture that passes light from the emitter housing 2740 to the detector housing 2750. In an embodiment, the housings 2740, 2750 fit on either side of a concha tissue site so that light is transmitted from an emitter of the optical assembly, through the concha tissue and received by a detector of the optical assembly. In an embodiment, the emitter housing 2740 fits within the ear and the detector housing outside the ear. In an embodiment, a cup 2760 extends from the optical end of the detector housing 2750. The cup 2760 has a generally circular edge and a curvature that accommodates the outside curvature of the ear. Accordingly, the cup 2760 advantageously provides a more comfortable and secure fit

of the detector housing 2750 to the ear and further functions as a light shield, blocking external light sources from the detector assembly.

[0075] A sensor body 1800 (FIGS. 18A-E), 2700 (FIGS. 27A-F) is described above with respect to directly flexing resilient legs in order to space apart emitter and detector housings for placement on a concha site. In another embodiment, a pair of finger levers can extend from the legs to a position below the sensor body base opposite the resilient legs. The finger levers can be squeezed between finger and thumb so as to flex the resilient legs for concha site placement.

[0076] In a particular advantageous embodiment, a single finger lever can extend from one leg to a position below the base. This single finger lever can be squeezed using a sensor cable portion extending from the sensor body base for leverage. Such a single finger lever configuration eliminates potential discomfort from a second lever poking a patient's neck area.

[0077] An ear sensor has been disclosed in detail in connection with various embodiments. These embodiments are disclosed by way of examples only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the claims that follow. One of ordinary skill in art will appreciate many variations and modifications.

1. (canceled)

2. An in-ear physiological measurement device comprising:

a base portion;

an extension portion configured to extend at least partially into an ear of a user, the extension portion including:

an outer surface that extends substantially cylindrically around an axis of the extension portion and is configured to be positioned at least partially in the ear of the user, wherein the axis extends from the base portion to an end of the extension portion configured to be positioned in the ear of the user; and
an end surface that joins the outer surface at the end of the extension portion;

at least one light emitter configured to emit light into an ear tissue site of the user; and

at least one light detector configured output a signal responsive to at least a portion of the emitted light after attenuation by ear tissue of the ear tissue site, the signal indicative of at least one physiological parameter of the user,

wherein the at least one light emitter and at least one light detector are positioned on the outer surface of the substantially cylindrical extension portion and not on the end surface of the extension portion, and

wherein the at least one light emitter and the at least one light detector are positioned spaced apart relative to each other along an axis parallel to the axis of the extension portion.

3. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 2, wherein the at least one of the base portion or the extension portion is configured to conform to a portion of the ear of the user including at least one of a portion of a concha or a portion of an ear canal of the ear of the user.

4. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 3, wherein the extension portion narrows toward the end of the extension portion.

5. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 4, wherein the base portion is wider than the extension portion so as to be configured to stay outside the ear of the user.

6. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 3 further comprising:

an expanding material portion, wherein the in-ear physiological measurement device is configured to be mounted in the ear of the user by first squeezing and then releasing the expanding material portion after placement of the in-ear physiological measurement device in the ear.

7. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 6, wherein the expanding material portion is configured to mount the in-ear physiological measurement device in the concha and/or ear canal of the ear of the user.

8. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 7, wherein the expanding material portion comprises a foam material.

9. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 8 further comprising:

a cable portion extending from the base portion and configured to communicate the signal to a receiver, the signal useable by the receiver to determine the at least one physiological parameter of the user.

10. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 9, wherein at least one of: the base portion, the extension portion, or a combination of the base portion and the extension portion comprises an ear bud.

11. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 8, wherein the ear tissue of the ear tissue site includes at least one of ear canal ear tissue or concha ear tissue.

12. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 11, wherein the portion of the emitted light is reflected by the ear tissue to the at least one light detector.

13. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 12, wherein the at least one physiological parameter comprises at least one of an oxygen saturation or a pulse rate of the user.

14. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 13, wherein the base portion is configured to conform to a concha of the ear of the user.

15. The in-ear physiological measurement device of claim 14 further comprising:

at least one additional light emitter and at least one additional light detector positioned on the base portion.

16. A multi-site in-ear physiological measurement system comprising:

two in-ear physiological measurement devices according to claim 2, each in-ear physiological measurement device configured to be simultaneously placed in either a right or left ear of the user; and

a monitoring device configured to receive the signal from each of the two in-ear physiological measurement devices, the signals useable by the monitoring device to determine the at least one physiological parameter of the user.

17. The multi-site in-ear physiological measurement system of claim 16, wherein both of the two in-ear physiological measurement devices are coupled to a single flexible frame.

18. An in-ear physiological measurement system comprising:

an in-ear physiological measurement device according to claim 2, the in-ear physiological measurement device configured to be placed in at least one of a right or left ear of the user; and

a monitoring device configured to receive the signal from the in-ear physiological measurement device, the signal useable by the monitoring device to determine the at least one physiological parameter of the user.

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专利名称(译)	耳朵传感器		
公开(公告)号	US20170258403A1	公开(公告)日	2017-09-14
申请号	US15/417640	申请日	2017-01-27
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	梅西莫股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Masimo公司		
[标]发明人	ABDUL HAFIZ YASSIR AL ALI AMMAR FORREST KEVIN MASON EUGENE SCHMIDT JOHN TA VIRGINIA THANH		
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摘要(译)

耳朵传感器提供传感器主体，该传感器主体具有基部，从基部延伸的腿和设置在与基部相对的腿的端部处的光学壳体。光学组件设置在壳体中。传感器主体弯曲，以便将外壳定位在外耳上。传感器主体是未弯曲的，以便将外壳连接到外耳部位并定位光学组件以照亮外耳部位。光学组件被配置成将光辐射传输到外耳部位组织并在通过组织内的脉动血流衰减之后接收光辐射。

