



US010588574B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Maciá Barber et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,588,574 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 17, 2020**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR ADAPTIVE NOISE QUANTIFICATION IN DYNAMIC BIOSIGNAL ANALYSIS**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 509 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/209,506**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 13, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0014080 A1 Jan. 19, 2017

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/192,504, filed on Jul. 14, 2015.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

A61B 5/0408 (2006.01)

A61B 5/0402 (2006.01)

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

CPC **A61B 5/721** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0402** (2013.01); **A61B 5/04085** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6804** (2013.01); **A61B 5/6805** (2013.01); **A61B 5/7207** (2013.01); **A61B 5/7221** (2013.01); **A61B 5/7203** (2013.01); **A61B 2562/0219** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **A61B 5/721**; **A61B 5/6804**; **A61B 5/0402**; **A61B 5/7221**; **A61B 2562/0219**; **A61B 5/7203**

See application file for complete search history.

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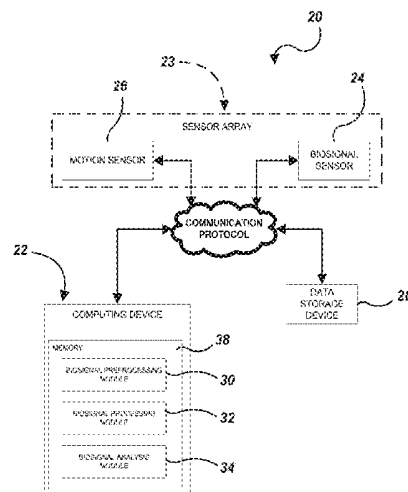
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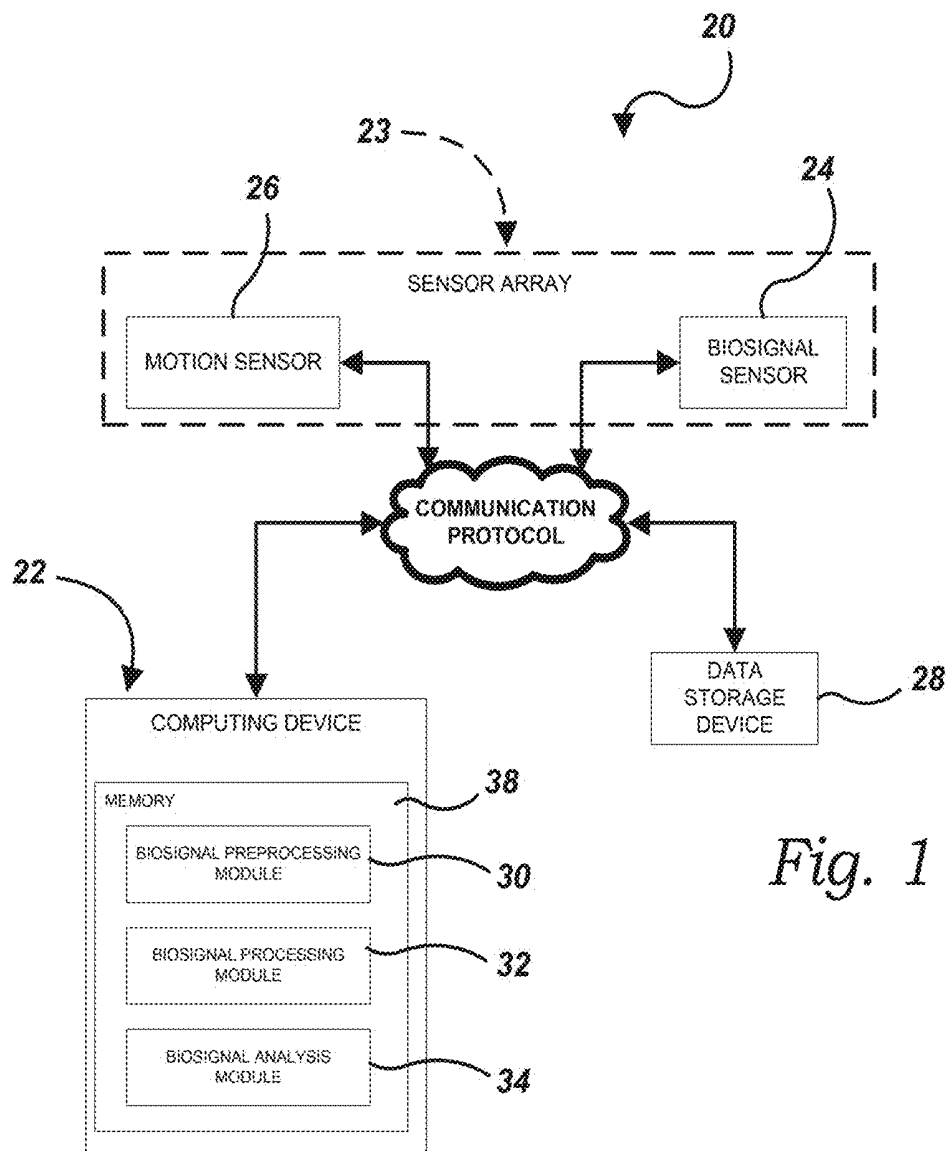
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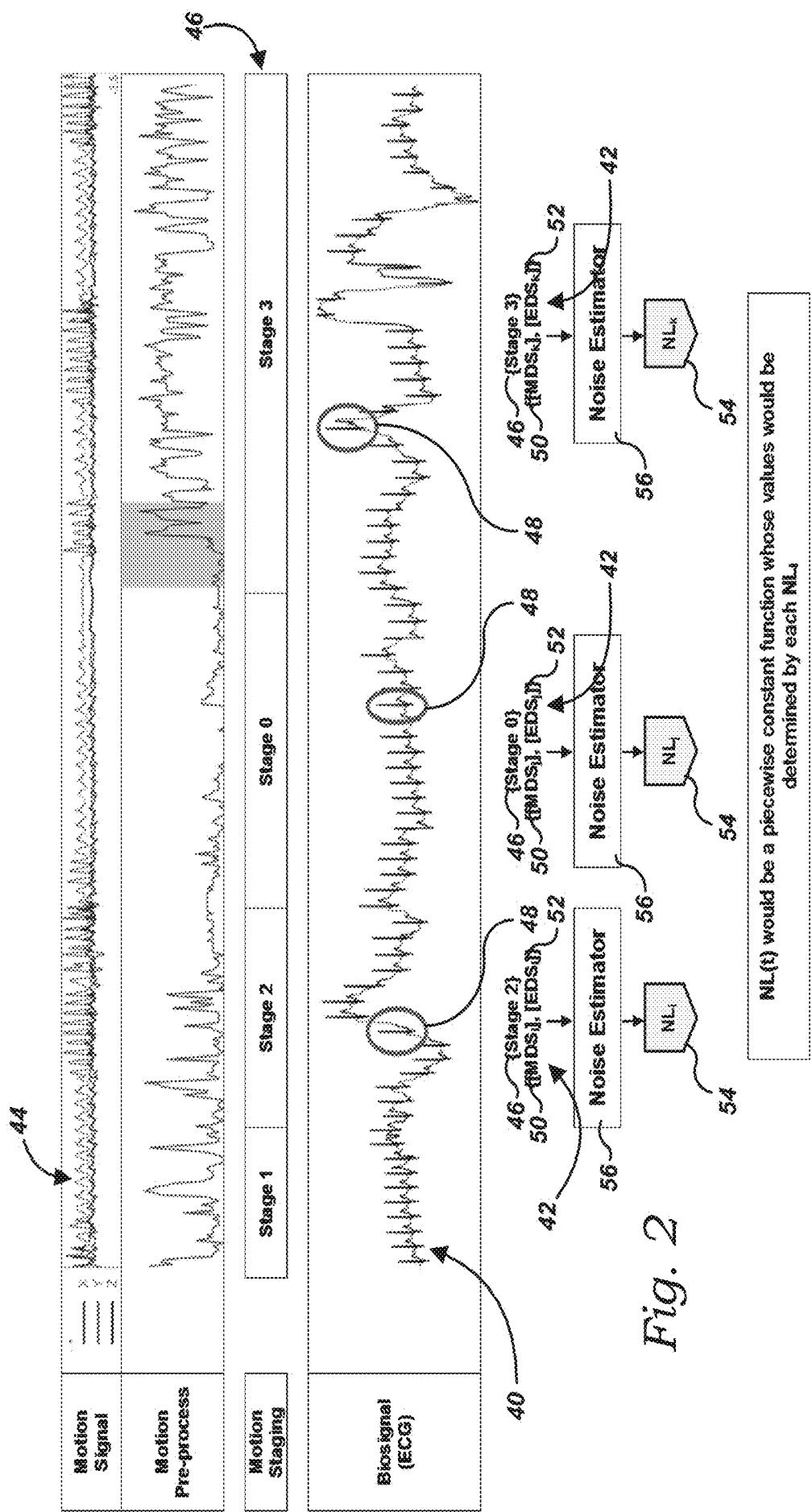
(57) **ABSTRACT**

An adaptive noise quantification system and associated methods are disclosed for use in the dynamic biosignal analysis of a user. In at least one embodiment, the system includes a biosignal sensor positioned and configured for obtaining and transmitting data related to a select at least one vital of the user as a biosignal, and a motion sensor positioned and configured for obtaining and transmitting data related to a motion level of the user as a motion signal. A computing device is configured for receiving and processing the biosignal and motion signal.

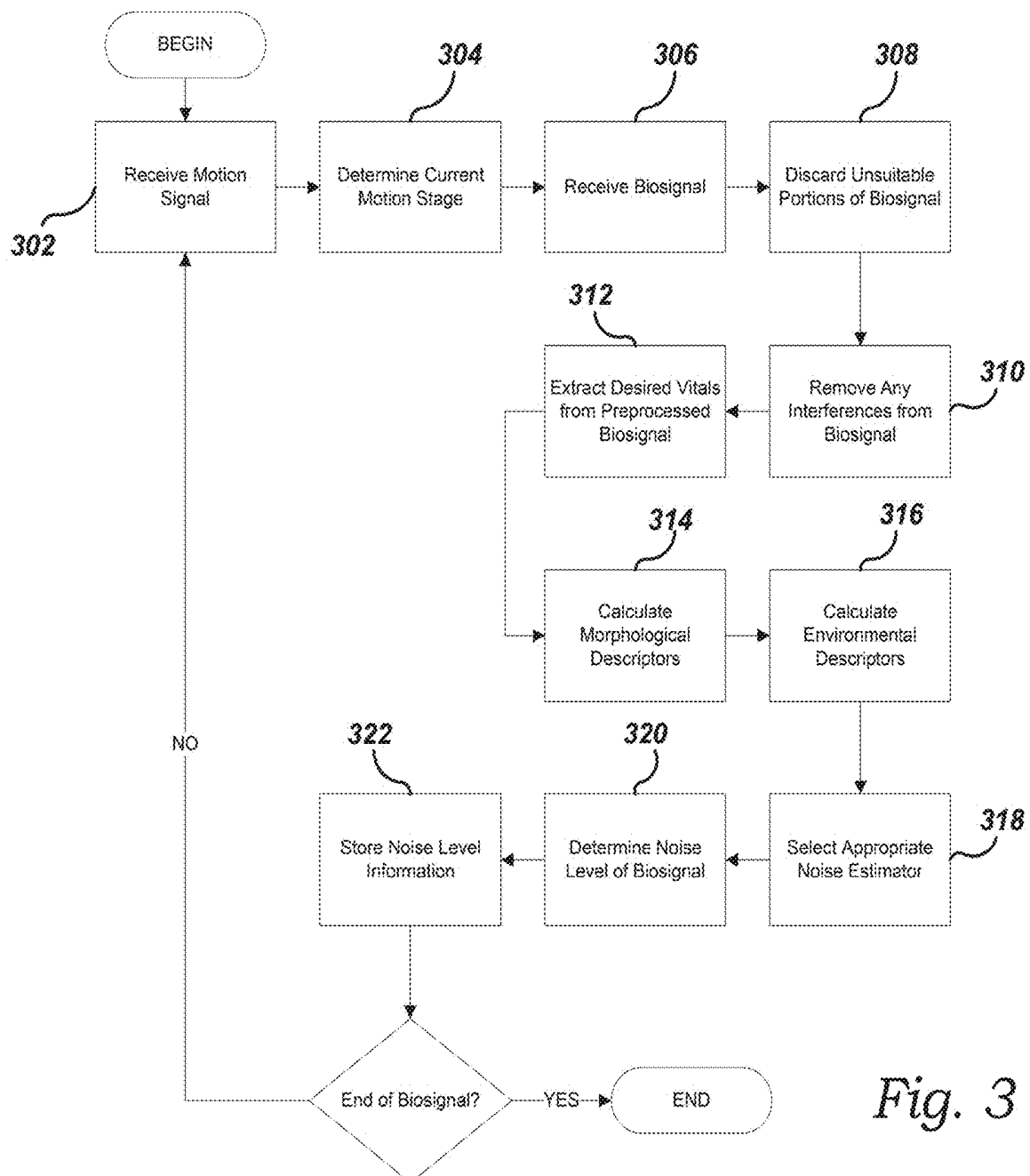
18 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



*Fig. 1*



NL(t) would be a piecewise constant function whose values would be determined by each NL_k

*Fig. 3*

SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR ADAPTIVE NOISE QUANTIFICATION IN DYNAMIC BIOSIGNAL ANALYSIS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority and is entitled to the filing date of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 62/192,504—filed on Jul. 14, 2015—and further claims priority and is entitled to the filing date of ES application number P201531026—also filed on Jul. 14, 2015. The contents of the aforementioned applications are incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

The subject of this patent application relates generally to biosignal analysis, and more particularly to a system and associated methods for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis.

Applicant(s) hereby incorporate herein by reference any and all patents and published patent applications cited or referred to in this application.

By way of background, biosignal sensors are commonly used to acquire biological signals which are used extensively in the assessment of various clinical physiological conditions—for example, without limitation, in the monitoring of a cardiac condition. Sensors are traditionally placed in contact with the skin of an individual, such as photodiode sensors (i.e., photoplethysmography) or voltage sensors (i.e., electrocardiography), and the physiological signals which result are examined. Some other sensors, such as magnetic sensors (i.e., magnetoencephalography) do not need to be in direct contact with the skin but rather merely in sufficient proximity to the skin. Such data may be used to monitor and/or evaluate the health and/or physical state of the wearer of such sensors.

While using such a sensor can provide an accurate measurement of a signal, there are several factors that can affect the signal quality, including, without limitation, stability, noise and/or sensibility. These limitations are due, at least in part, to factors related to relative movements between the biosignal sensor and the user which result in motion artifacts that corrupt the biosignal. This can be exacerbated when a sensor is included in a wearable device. In such a situation, the sensor needs to be integrated in a wearable—such as a garment, for example—in a minimally invasive manner that allows, for example, without limitation, flexibility and comfort to an individual's body; especially in movement. At the same time, the sensor must also be capable of measuring a signal accurately. Thus, motion artifacts are an inherent problem of biosignal sensing in the context of wearable devices and it is necessary to dispose of the proper tools to analyze the biosignal in this adverse situation. Thus, being able to estimate the signal-to-noise ratio of a biosignal is greatly important since making analysis decisions on noisy signals can lead to interpretative mistakes.

Aspects of the present invention fulfill these needs and provide further related advantages as described in the following summary.

SUMMARY

Aspects of the present invention teach certain benefits in construction and use which give rise to the exemplary advantages described below.

The present invention solves the problems described above by providing an adaptive noise quantification system and associated methods for use in the dynamic biosignal analysis. In at least one embodiment, the system includes an at least one biosignal sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to select vitals of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one biosignal, and an at least one motion sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a motion level of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one motion signal. An at least one computing device is configured for receiving and processing the at least one biosignal and motion signal. A current motion stage of the user is determined based on the motion signal. A select at least one vital is extracted from suitable portions of the biosignal. A noise descriptor set formed by at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set. A noise estimator generates a noise level estimation of the biosignal based on the noise descriptor set and the motion stage of the user. A noise level of the biosignal is then calculated based on the noise level estimation of the select at least one vital.

Other features and advantages of aspects of the present invention will become apparent from the following more detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of aspects of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings illustrate aspects of the present invention. In such drawings:

FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic view of an exemplary adaptive noise quantification system, in accordance with at least one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a schematic of exemplary signals captured by each of a motion sensor and biosignal sensor of the adaptive noise quantification system, in accordance with at least one embodiment; and

FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of an exemplary method for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis, in accordance with at least one embodiment.

The above described drawing figures illustrate aspects of the invention in at least one of its exemplary embodiments, which are further defined in detail in the following description. Features, elements, and aspects of the invention that are referenced by the same numerals in different figures represent the same, equivalent, or similar features, elements, or aspects, in accordance with one or more embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Turning now to FIG. 1, there is shown a simplified schematic view of an exemplary adaptive noise quantification system 20. The system 20 provides, in at least one embodiment, an at least one computing device 22 configured for receiving and processing select data obtained by an at least one sensor array 23 comprising each of an at least one biosignal sensor 24 in communication with the computing device 22, and an at least one motion sensor 26 in communication with the computing device 22. Additionally, in at least one embodiment, an at least one data storage device 28 is in communication with the computing device 22 and configured for storing said data obtained by the at least one biosignal sensor 24 and motion sensor 26, along with certain other data as discussed further below. In at least one embodiment, the computing device 22 and data storage device 28 are one and the same unit.

At the outset, it should be noted that communication between each of the at least one computing device **22**, at least one biosignal sensor **24**, at least one motion sensor **26**, and at least one data storage device **28** may be achieved using any wired- or wireless-based communication protocol (or combination of protocols) now known or later developed. As such, the present invention should not be read as being limited to any one particular type of communication protocol, even though certain exemplary protocols may be mentioned herein for illustrative purposes.

In at least one embodiment, the biosignal sensor **24** is positioned and configured for obtaining select data related to certain vitals of a user on which the biosignal sensor **24** is positioned. For example, in one such embodiment, the biosignal sensor **24** is an electrocardiogram (“ECG”) sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to the user’s heart activity (i.e., electrical activity of the user’s heart). In still further embodiments, the at least one biosignal sensor **24** may be any other type of sensor or combination of sensors—now known or later developed—capable of obtaining data related to desired vitals of the user and which might be susceptible to unwanted noise. Thus, while the present system **20** and associated methods are herein discussed in the context of ECG sensors and the user’s heart activity for illustrative purposes, the scope of the present invention should not be read as being so limited. In at least one embodiment, the motion sensor **26** is positioned and configured for obtaining select data related to the user’s motion level (i.e., at rest, low level of motion, medium level of motion, high level of motion, etc.), the purpose of which is explained further below. For example, in one such embodiment, the motion sensor **26** is a microelectromechanical system (“MEMS”) tri-axial accelerometer. In still further embodiments, the at least one motion sensor **26** may be any other type of sensor or combination of sensors—now known or later developed—capable of obtaining data related to the user’s motion level.

With continued reference to FIG. **1**, in at least one embodiment, the at least one biosignal sensor **24** is positioned on a wearable device, such as garment or other accessory being worn by the user, such as described in at least U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2013/0338472, the contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. In still further embodiments, the at least one biosignal sensor **24** may be appropriately positioned in contact with (or proximal to) the user using any other means now known or later developed. Similarly, the at least one motion sensor **26** may be appropriately positioned in contact with (or proximal to) the user using any means now known or later developed. As mentioned above, in at least one embodiment, both the at least one biosignal sensor **24** and at least one motion sensor **26** form the sensor array **23**, which should be disposed in such a way that the motion data generated by the at least one motion sensor **26** reflects the motion of the at least one biosignal sensor **24**. In at least one embodiment, the computing device **22** is also removably engageable with the user—either directly with the user’s body or with a wearable device, such as garment or other accessory being worn by the user. In at least one such embodiment, the motion sensor **26** is positioned within the computing device **22**. In at least one further such embodiment, the biosignal sensor **24** is positioned within the computing device **22**. In an alternate embodiment, the computing device **22** is positioned elsewhere—either still local to the user or remotely, or even divided, with some of

the functional units implemented in a computing device **22** local to the user and other units implemented in remote computer work stations.

In at least one embodiment, the computing device **22** contains the hardware and software necessary to carry out the exemplary methods for performing adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis as described herein. In at least one embodiment, the computing device **22** provides a biosignal preprocessing module **30**, a biosignal processing module **32**, and a biosignal analysis module **34**, each residing in memory **38** on the computing device **22** (FIG. **1**). As discussed further below, in at least one such embodiment, the biosignal preprocessing module **30** is configured for receiving a raw biosignal **40** captured by the biosignal sensor **24**, discarding any portion of the biosignal **40** that is determined to be unsuitable for use, and preprocessing the suitable portions; the biosignal processing module **32** is configured for receiving the preprocessed biosignal **40** from the biosignal preprocessing module **30**, extracting from the biosignal **40** the desired vitals and calculating the user’s current motion level; and the biosignal analysis module **34** is configured for receiving the vitals from the biosignal processing module **32**, calculating a noise descriptor set **42** for the vitals and, by using the noise descriptor set **42** and the user’s current motion level, estimating a noise level **54** of the biosignal **40**. It should be noted that the term “memory” is intended to include any type of electronic storage medium (or combination of storage mediums) now known or later developed, such as local hard drives, solid state drives, RAM, flash memory, secure digital (“SD”) cards, external storage devices, network or cloud storage devices, integrated circuits, etc. Furthermore, the various components of the computing device **22** may reside in memory on a single computing device **22**, or may separately reside on two or more computing devices **22** in communication with one another. It should also be noted that while the exemplary methods for performing adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis are described herein as being carried out by the above-mentioned modules **30-34**, in further embodiments, the below-described functionality may be carried out by more or less modules. Thus, the present system **20** should not be read as being limited to the particular modules **30-34**, and their respective functions, described herein; but rather, should be read as generally covering the methods described herein.

In use, in at least one embodiment, the system **20** utilizes a method for estimating and quantifying the amount of noise—herein referred to as the noise level **54**—that is contaminating the biosignal **40** captured by the biosignal sensor **24**, which takes advantage of the fact that the biosignal **40** contains some repetitive events, the vitals, which tend to be highly redundant or repetitive, while noise tends to be random. Noise is essentially random and is mainly provoked by slight and fast displacements of the biosignal sensor **24** from its position relative to the user’s body. These displacements are caused by movements of the user. Furthermore, similar motion levels—and similar movements—tend to have similar noise behavior, thereby allowing the system **20** to identify and distinguish different motion stages and, in turn, make better noise estimations.

In at least one embodiment, as illustrated in the exemplary schematic of FIG. **2** and the flow diagram of FIG. **3**, a motion signal **44** is captured by the motion sensor **26** and transmitted to the computing device **22** (**302**), where it is analyzed to determine a current motion stage **46** of the user (**304**)—i.e., the wearer of at least the motion sensor **26** and biosignal sensor **24**. As mentioned above, in at least one

embodiment, the motion sensor **26** is positioned and configured for obtaining select data related to the user's motion level (i.e., at rest, low level of motion, medium level of motion, high level of motion, etc.). Thus, in at least one embodiment, the motion stage **46** of the user is comprised of at least the user's motion level. In at least one embodiment, the computing device **22** extracts the necessary portions of the motion signal **44** and passes them to a classification function that determines the motion stage **46**. In at least one such embodiment, where the motion sensor **26** is a MEMS tri-axial accelerometer, the motion sensor **26** measures accelerations in each of an orthogonal X, Y and Z direction and transmits the data, via the communication protocol, to the computing device **22**. Using that data, the computing device **22** is able to calculate various parameters, including but not limited to a motion index ("MI") or a median absolute deviation ("MAD"). In a bit more detail, in at least one embodiment, the motion index is a 1-second window integration of the modulus of the X, Y, Z vector without gravitational influence (i.e., a high pass filtering of accelerometer components) using the following formula:

$$MI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overrightarrow{ACC_i}|}{n}, |\overrightarrow{ACC}| = \sqrt{ACC_x^2 + ACC_y^2 + ACC_z^2}$$

Relatedly, in at least one embodiment, the mean absolute deviation is derived using the following formula:

$$MAD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overrightarrow{ACC_i} - \overrightarrow{ACC}|}{n}, \overrightarrow{ACC} = \text{modulus average value}$$

Thus, in at least one embodiment, the classification function used to determine the motion stage **46** is a threshold function dependent on previous parameters calculated in predefined intervals of time.

With continued reference to FIG. 3, in at least one embodiment, the biosignal **40** is captured by the biosignal sensor **24** and is also transmitted to the computing device **22** (306), where it is analyzed to determine and obtain the relevant vitals of the user. In at least one such embodiment, where the biosignal sensor **24** is an ECG sensor or the like, the biosignal sensor **24** senses and transmits raw ECG data, via the communication protocol, to the computing device **22**. As mentioned above, in at least one embodiment, the biosignal **40** is first received by the biosignal preprocessing module **30**, where any portion of the biosignal **40** determined to be unsuitable for use (i.e., saturated, etc.) is discarded (308). Additionally, any remaining portions of the biosignal **40** are improved by filtering any baseline, power line or high frequency interferences (310).

The biosignal processing module **32** then extracts from the preprocessed biosignal **40** the desired vitals (312). In at least one embodiment, where the biosignal sensor **24** is an ECG sensor or the like, the vitals are the heart beats that the biosignal processing module **32** is configured to detect.

The biosignal analysis module **34** then calculates a noise descriptor set **42** for each vital extracted by the biosignal processing module **32**. In at least one embodiment, where the biosignal sensor **24** is an ECG sensor or the like, the biosignal analysis module **34** obtains the noise descriptor set **42** for each heart beat, which will be used, together with the

corresponding motion stage **46**, to estimate the noise level **54** of the beat. In a bit more detail, in at least one embodiment, each noise descriptor set **42** is comprised of at least of one a morphological descriptor set ("MDS") **50**, which describes the vitals, and an environmental descriptor set ("EDS") **52**, which describes the environment context of the vitals. In at least one such embodiment, the biosignal analysis module **34** calculates three parameters related to the morphological descriptor set **50** (314): a maximum second derivative ("Max2Der"), a derivative zero crosses ("DerivZX"), and a derivative asymmetry ("DerivAsym"). The Max2Der parameter is the maximum value of the absolute second derivative. As the second derivative describes the variation of the slope of the biosignal **40**, the maximum absolute value characterizes the concavity/convexity of the biosignal **40**; thus, high values indicate sharp peaks, such as spikes. The DerivZX parameter is the zero crosses count of the first derivative, modified by nullifying all values with an absolute value lower than ten percent (10%) of the maximum absolute value. This parameter is high when the biosignal **40** has too many oscillations, such as when the biosignal **40** is very noisy. The DerivAsym parameter is the ratio between the integral of the second half of the absolute derivative and the integral of the first half. In at least one embodiment, for each noise descriptor set **42**, the biosignal analysis module **34** also calculates the environmental descriptor set **52** (316), to be used by the computing device **22**. For example, one such parameter of the environmental descriptor set **52** is related to adjacent heart beat segments in the biosignal **40**—when a given heart beat is adjacent to or near a relatively noisy segment in the biosignal **40**, such is typically indicative of a transition from a very noisy portion of the biosignal **40** to a relatively clean portion of the biosignal **40**. Another exemplary parameter of the environmental descriptor set **52** is related to the amplitude of a given heart beat—relatively lower amplitudes tend to be more suitable to having a low signal-to-noise ratio. Another exemplary parameter of the environmental descriptor set **52** is the similarity of the vital to the neighbor vitals, since noisy vitals are less similar to its neighbors and non-noisy vitals should be almost identical. Thus, in at least one embodiment, the noise descriptor set **42** is constructed by grouping both the morphological descriptor set **50** and environmental descriptor set **52** (i.e., {[MDS], [EDS]}).

With continued reference to FIGS. 2 and 3, in at least one embodiment, with the motion stage **46** of the user determined (304), the computing system **22** uses an appropriate noise estimator **56** (318) to determine the noise level **54** of the biosignal **40** (320) using as input information the noise descriptor set **42** and the motion stage **46**. In a bit more detail, in at least one such embodiment, the system **20** provides a plurality of noise estimators **56** with each being tailored and trained to model a different noise behavior for a particular motion stage **46**; so each noise estimator **56** is specialized in estimating the noise level **54** of a particular motion stage **46**. Additionally, the noise estimator **56** is preferably an at least one artificially intelligent system—such as a neural network, in at least one embodiment—capable of estimating the noise level **54** based on the morphological descriptor set **50** and environmental descriptor set **52** associated with a given noise descriptor set **42** of the biosignal **40**. The output of the noise estimator **56** is a noise level **54** estimation ("NL") for the biosignal **40**, and a time-dependent noise level **54** function can be obtained for the biosignal **40**. This function has a constant value calculated for each discrete unit of the vitals (such as a heart beat, where the biosignal sensor **24** is an ECG sensor or the like),

so it is a time-dependent piecewise constant function. In at least one such embodiment, the function is defined as:

$$NL(t)=NL_{vital_i} \forall t \in [\text{Start}_{vital_i}, \text{Start}_{vital_{i+1}}]$$

In at least one embodiment, once the noise level **54** for the biosignal **40** has been obtained, this information is stored **(322)** so that it can be used in different ways by subsequent processing algorithms, such as heart rate calculation methods or arrhythmia detection for example. Thus, the system **20** is capable of performing noise quantification methods on biosignals by analyzing the motion data associated with the user and dynamically adapting the biosignal assessment based on that motion, independently of the physical activity which is being performed by the user.

Aspects of the present specification may also be described as follows:

1. A method for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the method comprising the steps of: transmitting to a computing device an at least one motion signal captured by an at least one motion sensor, the motion signal containing data related to a motion level of the user; transmitting to the computing device an at least one biosignal captured by an at least one biosignal sensor, the biosignal containing data related to a select at least one vital of the user; determining a motion stage of the user based on the at least one motion signal; discarding any portion of the biosignal determined to be unsuitable for use; extracting the select at least one vital from the remaining portions of the biosignal; calculating, for each select at least one vital, a noise descriptor set comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set; generating a noise level estimation of the select at least one vital based on at least one of the noise descriptor set and the motion stage of the user; and calculating a noise level of the biosignal based on the noise level estimation of the select at least one vital.

2. The method according to embodiment 1, further comprising the step of positioning the at least one motion sensor on a wearable device worn by the user.

3. The method according to embodiments 1-2, wherein the step of positioning the at least one motion sensor further comprises the step of positioning an at least one tri-axial accelerometer on the wearable device worn by the user.

4. The method according to embodiments 1-3, further comprising the step of positioning the at least one biosignal sensor on a wearable device worn by the user.

5. The method according to embodiments 1-4, wherein the step of positioning the at least one biosignal sensor further comprises the step of positioning an at least one electrocardiogram sensor on the wearable device worn by the user.

6. The method according to embodiments 1-5, further comprising the step of grouping the at least one motion signal based on motion stages, thereby allowing the computing device to more accurately estimate, identify and separate out noise while performing dynamic biosignal analysis.

7. The method according to embodiments 1-6, further comprising the step of removing any baseline, power line, and high frequency interferences in the remaining portions of the biosignal.

8. The method according to embodiments 1-7, further comprising the step of selecting an appropriate noise estimator, based on the motion stage of the user, for generating the noise level estimation of the biosignal.

9. A method for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the method comprising the steps

of: implementing each of a biosignal preprocessing module, a biosignal processing module, and a biosignal analysis module in memory on a computing device; transmitting to the computing device an at least one motion signal captured by an at least one motion sensor, the motion signal containing data related to a motion level of the user; transmitting to the computing device an at least one biosignal captured by an at least one biosignal sensor, the biosignal containing data related to a select at least one vital of the user; the biosignal preprocessing module discarding any portion of the biosignal determined to be unsuitable for use; the biosignal processing module extracting the select at least one vital from the remaining portions of the biosignal; the biosignal processing module determining a motion stage of the user based on the at least one motion signal; the biosignal analysis module calculating a noise descriptor set comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set; the biosignal analysis module generating a noise level estimation of the select at least one vital based on the noise descriptor set and the motion stage of the user; and the biosignal analysis module calculating a noise level of the biosignal based on the noise level estimation of the select at least one vital.

10. The method according to embodiment 9, further comprising the step of the biosignal preprocessing module removing any baseline, power line, and high frequency interferences in the remaining portions of the biosignal.

11. The method according to embodiments 9-10, further comprising the step of the biosignal analysis module selecting an appropriate noise estimator, based on the motion stage of the user, for generating the noise level estimation of the biosignal.

12. An adaptive noise quantification system for use in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the system comprising: an at least one biosignal sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a select at least one vital of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one biosignal; an at least one motion sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a motion level of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one motion signal; an at least one computing device configured for receiving and processing the at least one biosignal and motion signal; a biosignal preprocessing module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for discarding any portion of the biosignal determined to be unsuitable for use; a biosignal processing module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for extracting the select at least one vital from the remaining portions of the biosignal, and determining a current motion stage of the user based on the at least one motion signal; and a biosignal analysis module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for calculating a noise descriptor set, comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set.

13. The adaptive noise quantification system according to embodiment 12, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor is an electrocardiogram sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a heart activity of the user.

14. The adaptive noise quantification system according to embodiments 12-13, wherein the at least one motion sensor is a tri-axial accelerometer.

15. The adaptive noise quantification system according to embodiments 12-14, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor is positioned on a wearable device worn by the user.

16. The adaptive noise quantification system according to embodiments 12-15, wherein the at least one motion sensor is positioned on a wearable device worn by the user.

17. The adaptive noise quantification system according to embodiments 12-16, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor and at least one motion sensor are integrated in an at least one sensor array.

In closing, regarding the exemplary embodiments of the present invention as shown and described herein, it will be appreciated that a system and associated methods for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis is disclosed. Because the principles of the invention may be practiced in a number of configurations beyond those shown and described, it is to be understood that the invention is not in any way limited by the exemplary embodiments, but is generally directed to a system and associated methods for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis and is able to take numerous forms to do so without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It will also be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to the particular geometries and materials of construction disclosed, but may instead entail other functionally comparable structures or materials, now known or later developed, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Furthermore, the various features of each of the above-described embodiments may be combined in any logical manner and are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

Groupings of alternative embodiments, elements, or steps of the present invention are not to be construed as limitations. Each group member may be referred to and claimed individually or in any combination with other group members disclosed herein. It is anticipated that one or more members of a group may be included in, or deleted from, a group for reasons of convenience and/or patentability. When any such inclusion or deletion occurs, the specification is deemed to contain the group as modified thus fulfilling the written description of all Markush groups used in the appended claims.

Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing a characteristic, item, quantity, parameter, property, term, and so forth used in the present specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term "about." As used herein, the term "about" means that the characteristic, item, quantity, parameter, property, or term so qualified encompasses a range of plus or minus ten percent above and below the value of the stated characteristic, item, quantity, parameter, property, or term. Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in the specification and attached claims are approximations that may vary. At the very least, and not as an attempt to limit the application of the doctrine of equivalents to the scope of the claims, each numerical indication should at least be construed in light of the number of reported significant digits and by applying ordinary rounding techniques. Notwithstanding that the numerical ranges and values setting forth the broad scope of the invention are approximations, the numerical ranges and values set forth in the specific examples are reported as precisely as possible. Any numerical range or value, however, inherently contains certain errors necessarily resulting from the standard deviation found in their respective testing measurements. Recitation of numerical ranges of values herein is merely intended to serve as a shorthand method of referring individually to each separate numerical value falling within the range. Unless otherwise indicated herein, each individual value of a numerical range is incorporated into the present specification as if it were individually recited herein.

The terms "a," "an," "the" and similar referents used in the context of describing the present invention (especially in

the context of the following claims) are to be construed to cover both the singular and the plural, unless otherwise indicated herein or clearly contradicted by context. All methods described herein can be performed in any suitable order unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context. The use of any and all examples, or exemplary language (e.g., "such as") provided herein is intended merely to better illuminate the present invention and does not pose a limitation on the scope of the invention otherwise claimed. No language in the present specification should be construed as indicating any non-claimed element essential to the practice of the invention.

Specific embodiments disclosed herein may be further limited in the claims using consisting of or consisting essentially of language. When used in the claims, whether as filed or added per amendment, the transition term "consisting of" excludes any element, step, or ingredient not specified in the claims. The transition term "consisting essentially of" limits the scope of a claim to the specified materials or steps and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s). Embodiments of the present invention so claimed are inherently or expressly described and enabled herein.

It should be understood that the logic code, programs, modules, processes, methods, and the order in which the respective elements of each method are performed are purely exemplary. Depending on the implementation, they may be performed in any order or in parallel, unless indicated otherwise in the present disclosure. Further, the logic code is not related, or limited to any particular programming language, and may comprise one or more modules that execute on one or more processors in a distributed, non-distributed, or multiprocessing environment.

The methods as described above may be used in the fabrication of integrated circuit chips. The resulting integrated circuit chips can be distributed by the fabricator in raw wafer form (that is, as a single wafer that has multiple unpackaged chips), as a bare die, or in a packaged form. In the latter case, the chip is mounted in a single chip package (such as a plastic carrier, with leads that are affixed to a motherboard or other higher level carrier) or in a multi-chip package (such as a ceramic carrier that has either or both surface interconnections or buried interconnections). In any case, the chip is then integrated with other chips, discrete circuit elements, and/or other signal processing devices as part of either (a) an intermediate product, such as a motherboard, or (b) an end product. The end product can be any product that includes integrated circuit chips, ranging from toys and other low-end applications to advanced computer products having a display, a keyboard or other input device, and a central processor.

While aspects of the invention have been described with reference to at least one exemplary embodiment, it is to be clearly understood by those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited thereto. Rather, the scope of the invention is to be interpreted only in conjunction with the appended claims and it is made clear, here, that the inventor(s) believe that the claimed subject matter is the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the method comprising the steps of:

capturing, via an at least one motion sensor, an at least one motion signal containing data related to a motion level of the user, including accelerations in each of an orthogonal X direction ("ACC_x"), Y direction ("ACC_y") and Z direction ("ACC_z");

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the at least one motion sensor transmitting the at least one motion signal to a computing device;
 capturing, via an at least one biosignal sensor, an at least one biosignal containing data related to a select at least one vital of the user;
 the at least one biosignal sensor transmitting the at least one biosignal to the computing device;
 the computing device calculating at least one of a motion index ("MI") and a median absolute deviation ("MAD") based on the at least one motion signal, wherein the motion index is calculated using the formula

$$MI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overrightarrow{ACC}|}{n}, |\overrightarrow{ACC}| = \sqrt{ACC_x^2 + ACC_y^2 + ACC_z^2},$$

and wherein the median absolute deviation is calculated using the formula

$$MAD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ||\overrightarrow{ACC}|_i - \overrightarrow{ACC}|}{n}, \overrightarrow{ACC} = \text{modulus average value},$$

the computing device determining a motion stage of the user based on at least one of the motion index and median absolute deviation;
 the computing device extracting the select at least one vital from the biosignal;
 the computing device calculating, for each select at least one vital, a noise descriptor set comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set;
 the computing device generating a noise level estimation of the select at least one vital based on at least one of the noise descriptor set and the motion stage of the user;
 and
 the computing device calculating a noise level of the biosignal based on the noise level estimation of the select at least one vital.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of positioning the at least one motion sensor on a wearable device worn by the user.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of positioning the at least one motion sensor further comprises the step of positioning an at least one tri-axial accelerometer on the wearable device worn by the user.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of positioning the at least one biosignal sensor on a wearable device worn by the user.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of positioning the at least one biosignal sensor further comprises the step of positioning an at least one electrocardiogram sensor on the wearable device worn by the user.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of the computing device grouping the at least one motion signal based on motion stages, thereby allowing the computing device to further estimate, identify and separate out noise while performing dynamic biosignal analysis.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of the computing device removing any baseline, power line, and high frequency interferences in the biosignal.

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8. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of the computing device selecting a noise estimator, based on the motion stage of the user, for generating the noise level estimation of the biosignal.

9. A method for adaptive noise quantification in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the method comprising the steps of:

implementing each of a biosignal processing module and a biosignal analysis module in memory on a computing device;

capturing, via an at least one motion sensor, an at least one motion signal containing data related to a motion level of the user, including accelerations in each of an orthogonal X direction ("ACC_x"), direction ("ACC_y") and Z direction ("ACC_z");

the at least one motion sensor transmitting the at least one motion signal to a computing device;

capturing, via an at least one biosignal sensor, an at least one biosignal containing data related to a select at least one vital of the user;

the at least one biosignal sensor transmitting the at least one biosignal to the computing device;

the biosignal processing module extracting the select at least one vital from the biosignal;

the biosignal processing module calculating at least one of a motion index ("MI") and a median absolute deviation ("MAD") based on the at least one motion signal, wherein the motion index is calculated using the formula

$$MI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overrightarrow{ACC}|}{n}, |\overrightarrow{ACC}| = \sqrt{ACC_x^2 + ACC_y^2 + ACC_z^2},$$

and wherein the median absolute deviation is calculated using the formula

$$MAD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ||\overrightarrow{ACC}|_i - \overrightarrow{ACC}|}{n}, \overrightarrow{ACC} = \text{modulus average value},$$

the biosignal processing module determining a motion stage of the user based on at least one of the motion index and median absolute deviation;

the biosignal analysis module calculating a noise descriptor set comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set;

the biosignal analysis module generating a noise level estimation of the select at least one vital based on the noise descriptor set and the motion stage of the user; and

the biosignal analysis module calculating a noise level of the biosignal based on the noise level estimation of the select at least one vital.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising the steps of:

implementing a biosignal preprocessing module in memory on a computing device; and

the biosignal preprocessing module removing any baseline, power line, and high frequency interferences in the biosignal.

11. The method of claim 9, further comprising the step of the biosignal analysis module selecting a noise estimator,

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based on the motion stage of the user, for generating the noise level estimation of the biosignal.

12. An adaptive noise quantification system for use in dynamic biosignal analysis of a user, the system comprising:

an at least one biosignal sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a select at least one vital of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one biosignal;

an at least one motion sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to an motion level of the user, and transmitting said data as an at least one motion signal, said data including accelerations in each of an orthogonal X direction ("ACC_x"), Y direction ("ACC_y") and Z direction ("ACC_z");

an at least one computing device configured for receiving and processing the at least one biosignal and motion signal;

a biosignal processing module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for extracting the select at least one vital from the biosignal, calculating at least one of a motion index ("MI") and a median absolute deviation ("MAD") based on the at least one motion signal, wherein the motion index is calculated using the formula

$$MI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overline{ACC}|}{n}, \quad |\overline{ACC}| = \sqrt{ACC_x^2 + ACC_y^2 + ACC_z^2},$$

and wherein the median absolute deviation is calculated using the formula

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$$MAD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |\overline{ACC}|_i - |\overline{ACC}|}{n}, \quad |\overline{ACC}| = \text{modulus average value},$$

and determining a current motion stage of the user based on at least one of the motion index and median absolute deviation; and

a biosignal analysis module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for calculating a noise descriptor set, comprising at least one of a morphological descriptor set and an environmental descriptor set.

13. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor is an electrocardiogram sensor positioned and configured for obtaining data related to a heart activity of the user.

14. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, wherein the at least one motion sensor is a tri-axial accelerometer.

15. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor is positioned on a wearable device worn by the user.

16. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, wherein the at least one motion sensor is positioned on a wearable device worn by the user.

17. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, wherein the at least one biosignal sensor and at least one motion sensor are integrated in an at least one sensor array.

18. The adaptive noise quantification system of claim **12**, further comprising a biosignal preprocessing module residing in memory on the computing device and configured for discarding select portions of the biosignal.

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专利名称(译)	动态生物信号分析中自适应噪声量化的系统和方法		
公开(公告)号	US10588574	公开(公告)日	2020-03-17
申请号	US15/209506	申请日	2016-07-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	智能解决方案技术公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SMART解决方案技术，S.L.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SMART解决方案技术，S.L.		
[标]发明人	MACIA BARBER AGUSTIN IBANEZ CATALA XAVIER		
发明人	MACIÀ BARBER, AGUSTÍN IBÁÑEZ CATALÀ, XAVIER		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/0402 A61B5/0408		
CPC分类号	A61B5/721 A61B5/6804 A61B5/6805 A61B5/7221 A61B5/04085 A61B5/0402 A61B5/7207 A61B5/7203 A61B2562/0219		
优先权	62/192504 2015-07-14 US		
其他公开文献	US20170014080A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种自适应噪声量化系统和相关方法，用于用户的动态生物信号分析。在至少一个实施例中，该系统包括：生物信号传感器，其被定位和配置用于获得和传输与选择用户的至少一个生命相关的数据作为生物信号；以及运动传感器，其位置和配置用于获取和传输与用户的至少一个生命相关的数据。用户的运动水平作为运动信号。计算设备被配置用于接收和处理生物信号和运动信号。

