

# Heart Rate Measuring Using Mobile Phone's Camera

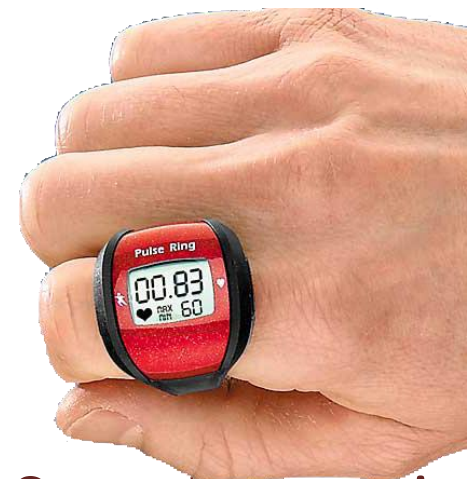
# Heart rate

- **Heart rate** is the number of times the heart beats per minute
- **Heart rate** gives information about the extent of physical training of the person
- High or low **heart rate** is a signal to check circulatory system

# Ways to measure heart rate



# Ways to measure heart rate



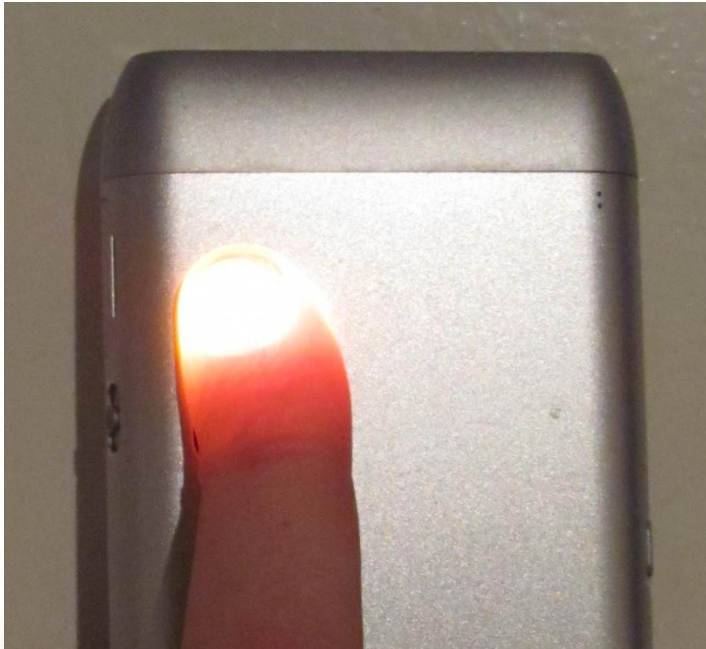
# Measure heart rate with smartphone

## Requirements:

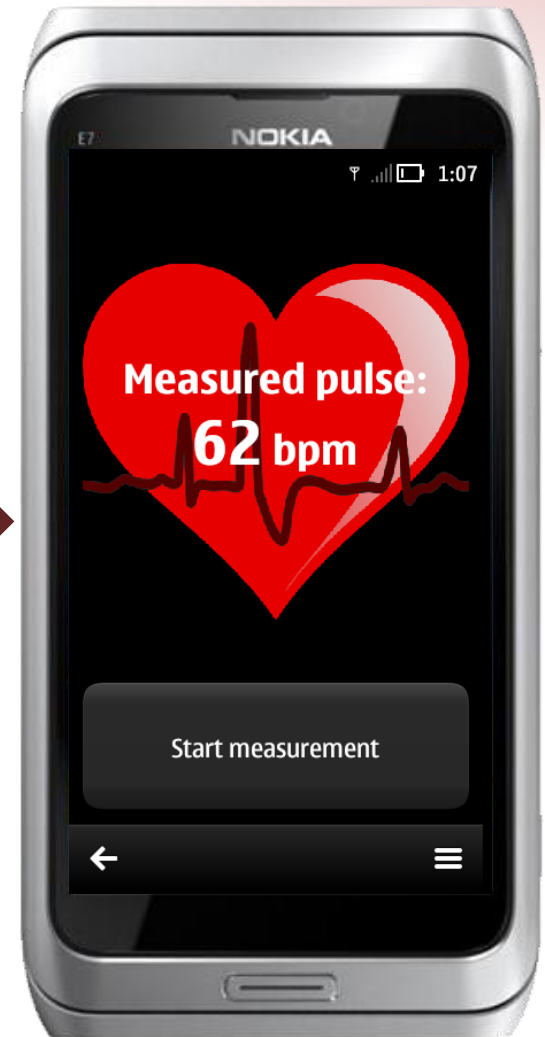
- built-in camera with flash
- special application installed



# User scenario

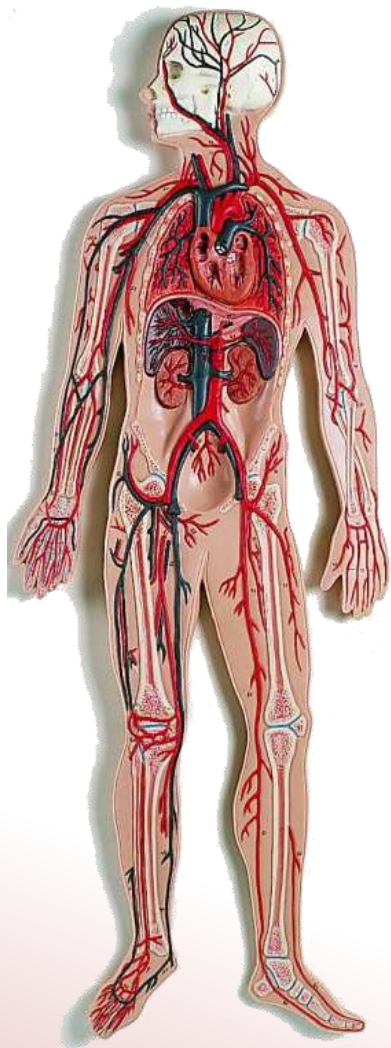


after some time



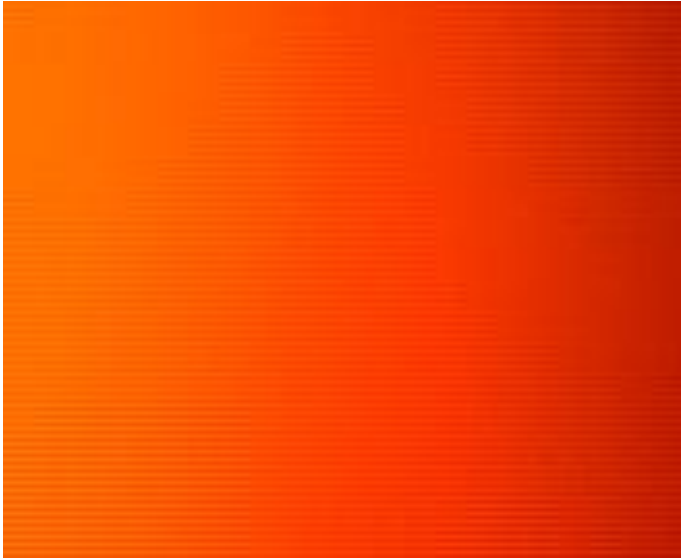


# How it works from the inside



- Every time heart beats, it pushes the blood to every part of human body
- This pulsation changes the color and opacity of the skin in the part of human body, where vessels are close to the skin

# Capturing video

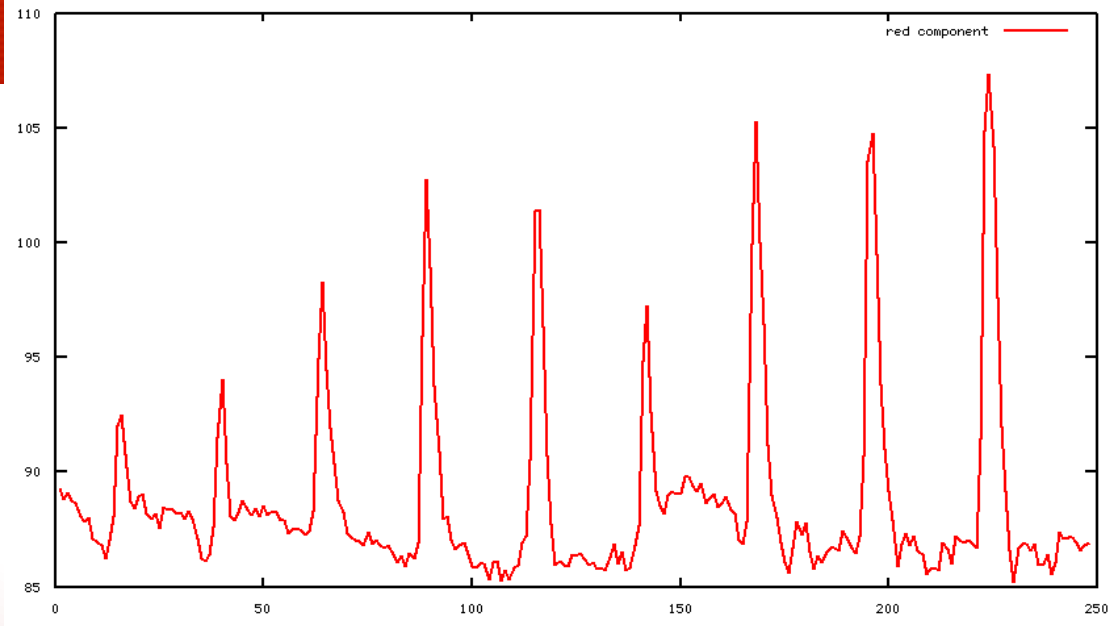




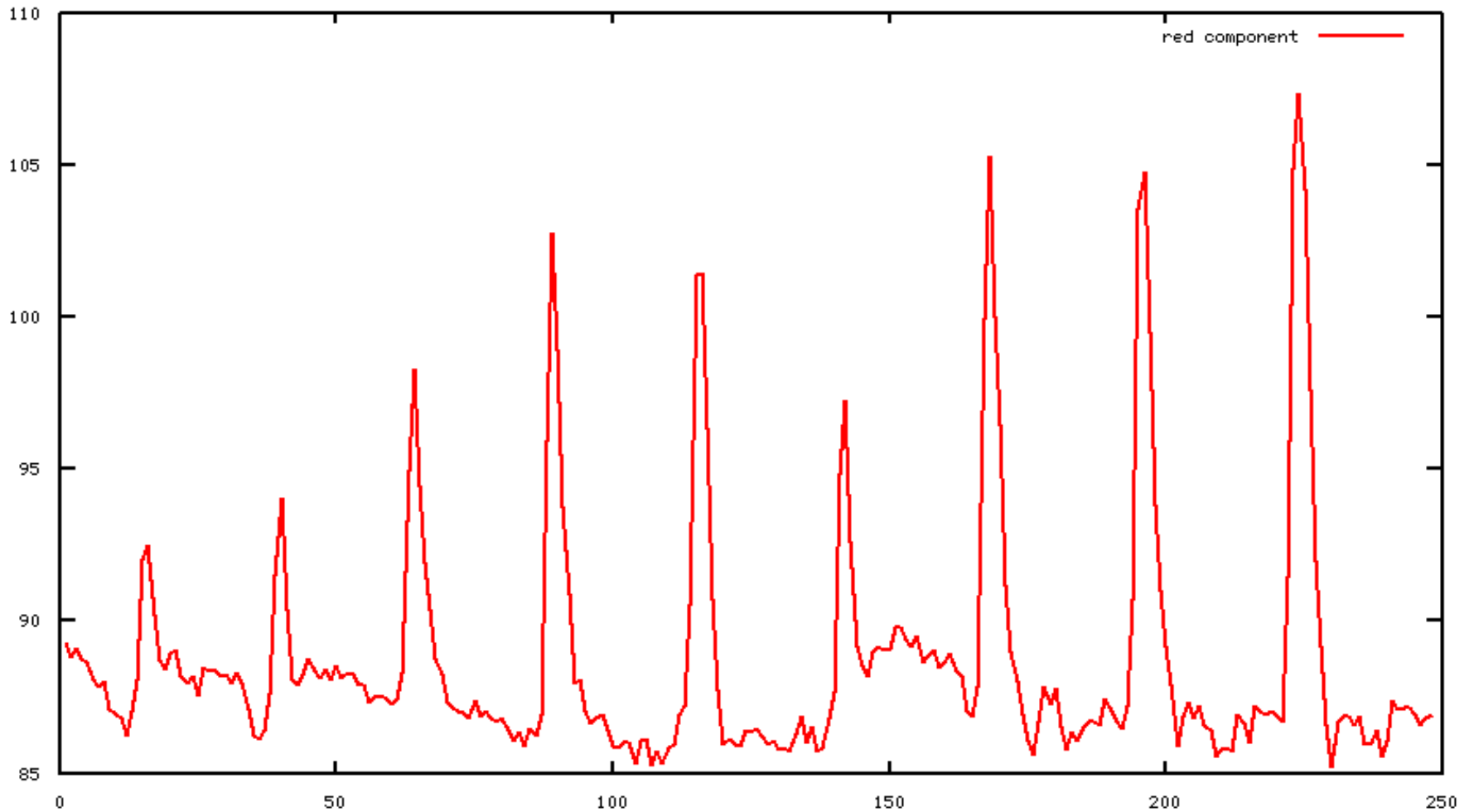
# Capturing video



plot graph of the red  
components of the frames

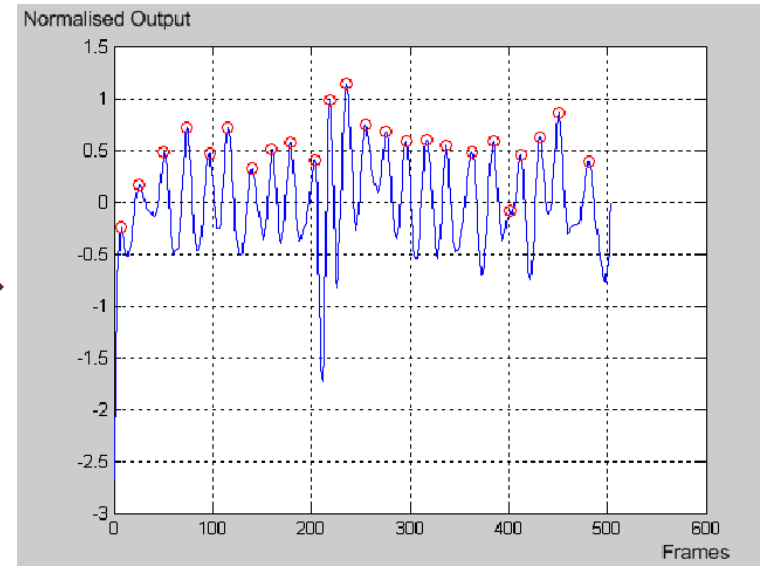
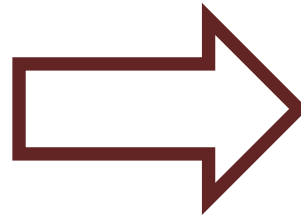
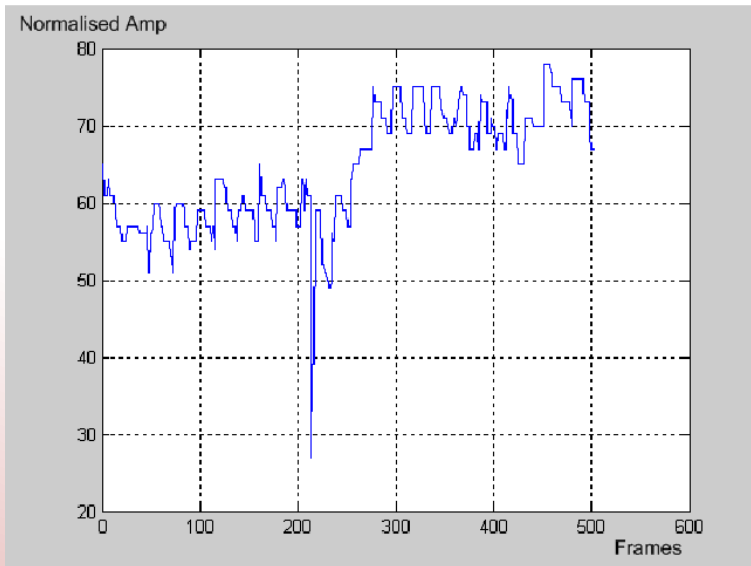


# Red components graph

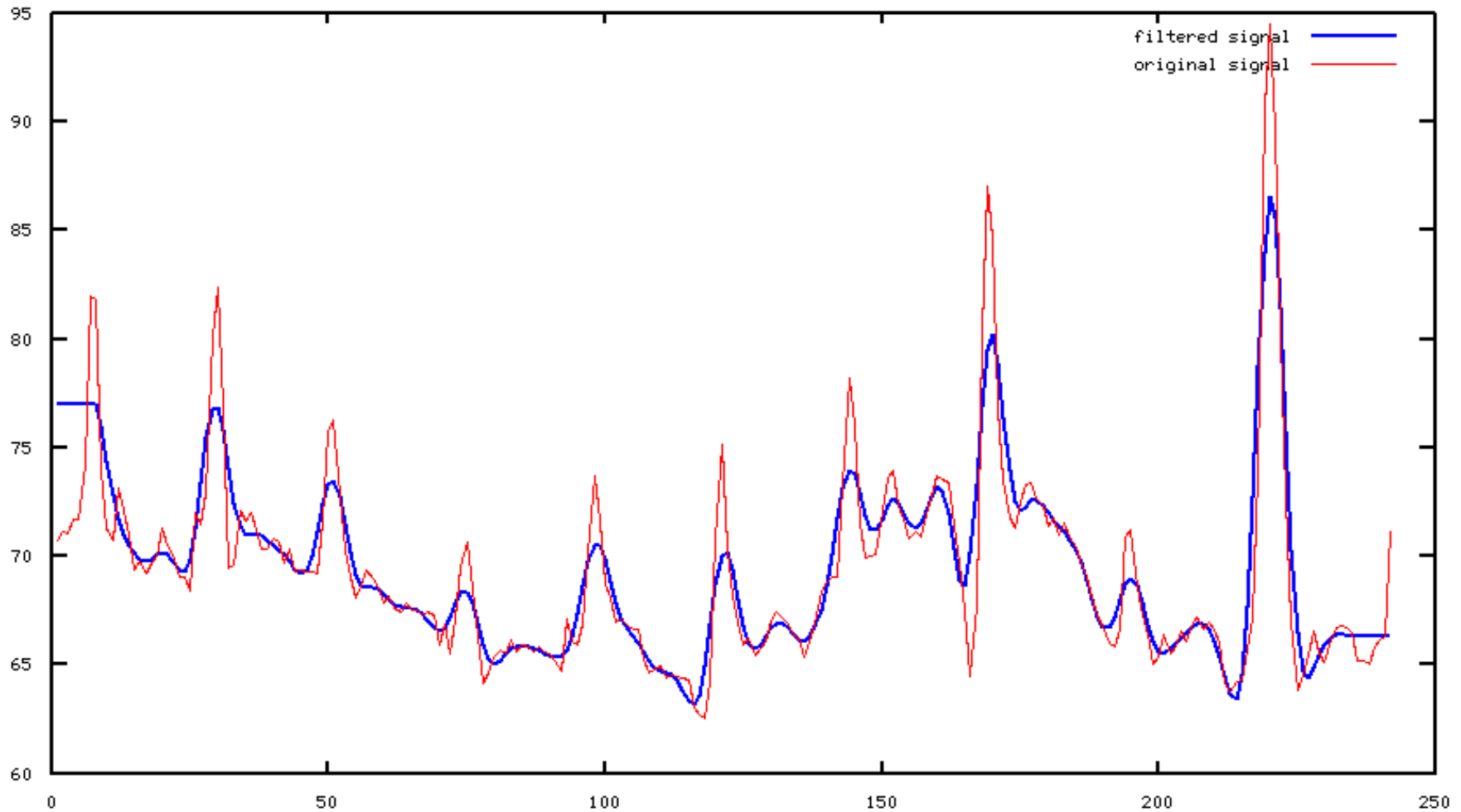


# Peak detection algorithms

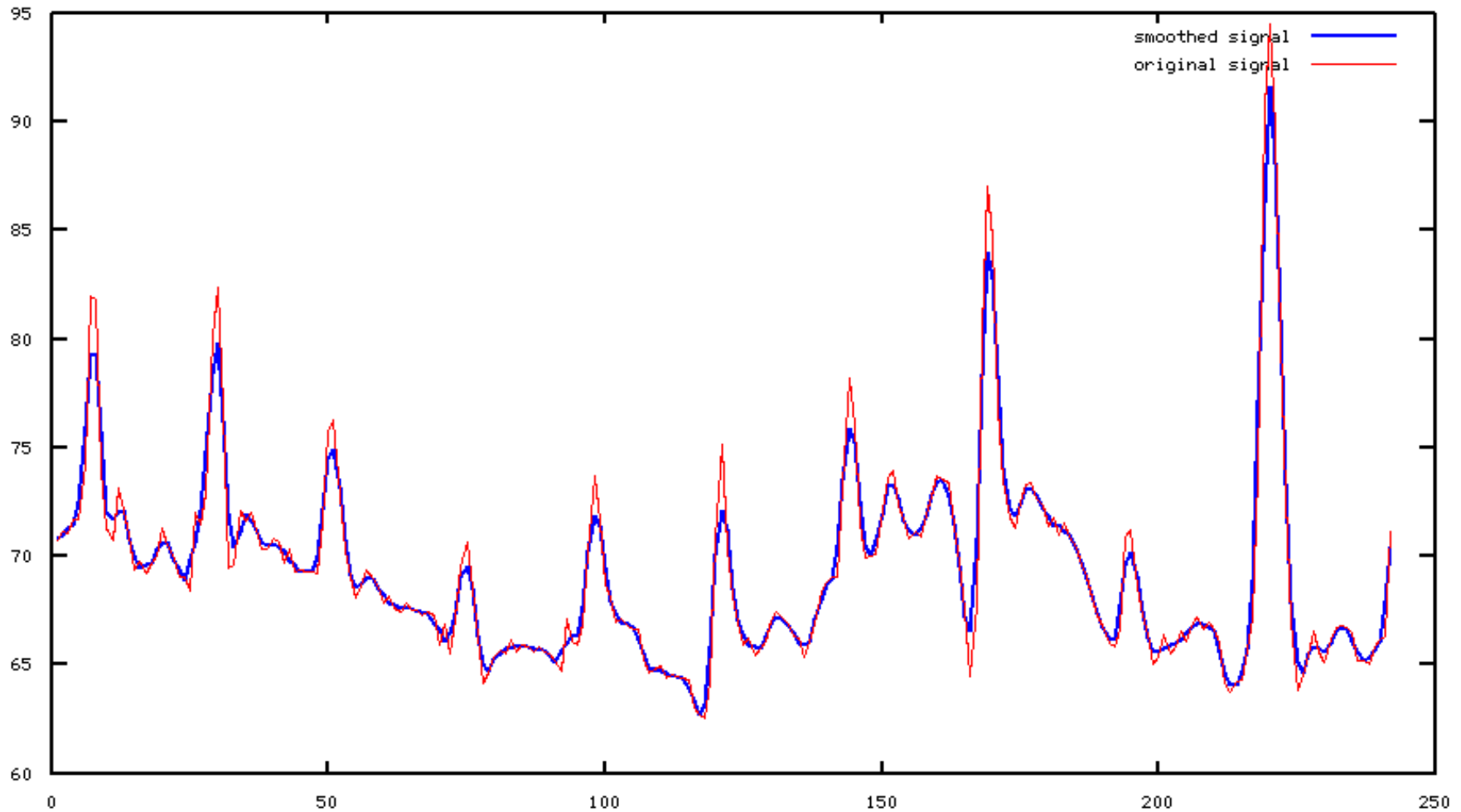
- Normalizing signal using smooth differentiation (Banitsas K. and others “A Simple Algorithm to Monitor HR for Real Time Treatment Applications”)
- Filtering signal with a moving average filter (Chandrasekaran, V. “Measuring Vital Signs Using Smart Phones”)



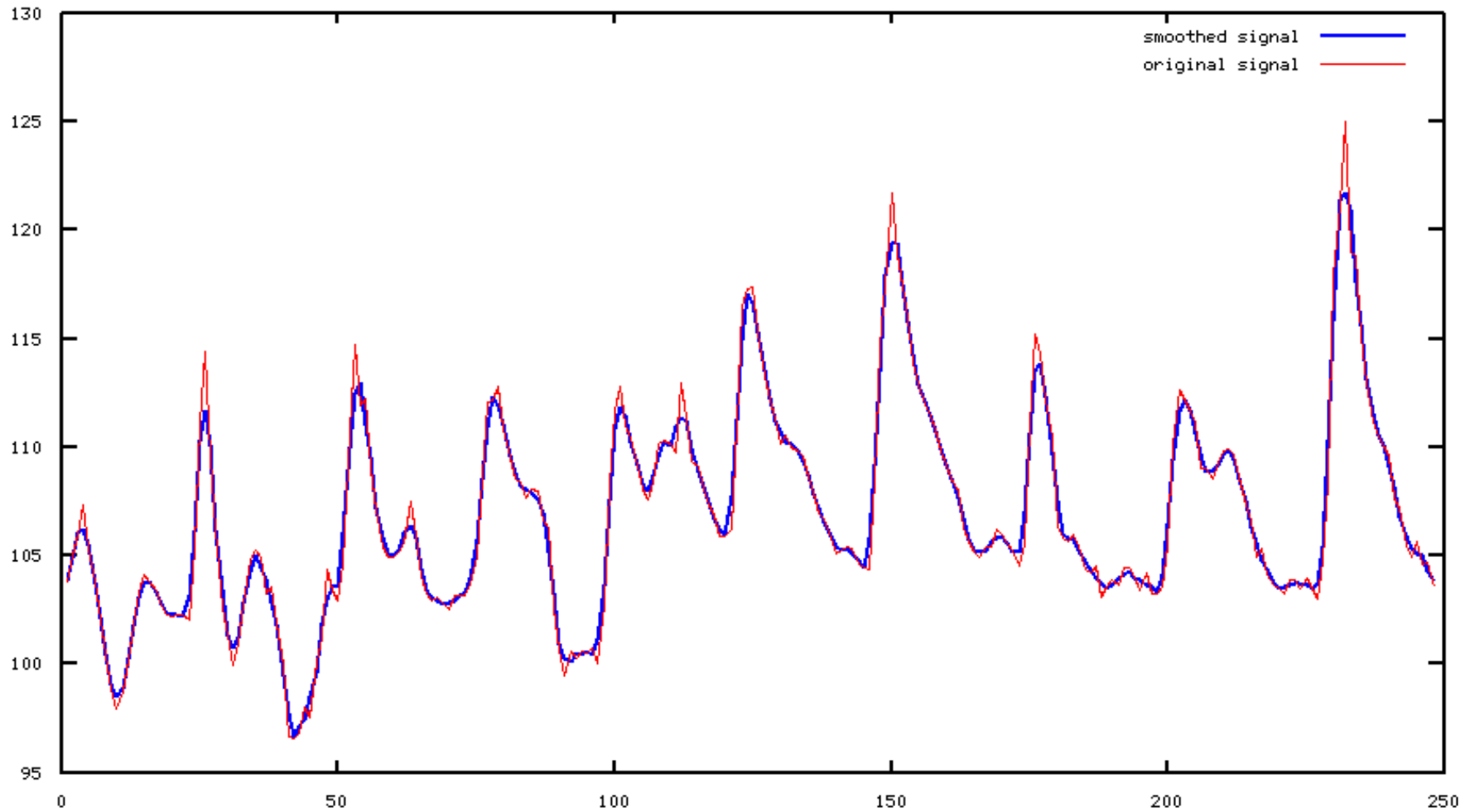
# Fake peaks (1/4)



# Fake peaks (2/4)

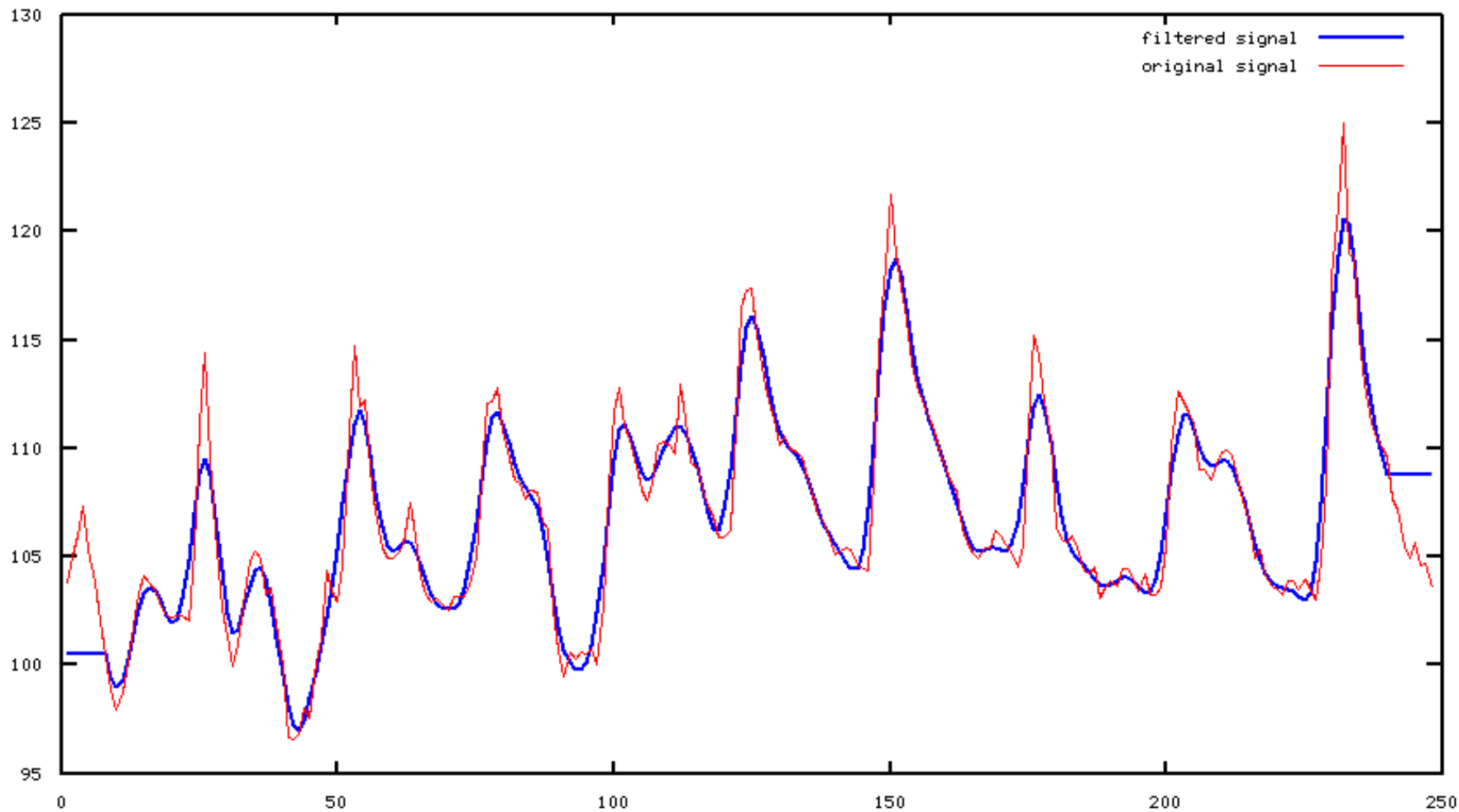


# Fake peaks (3/4)

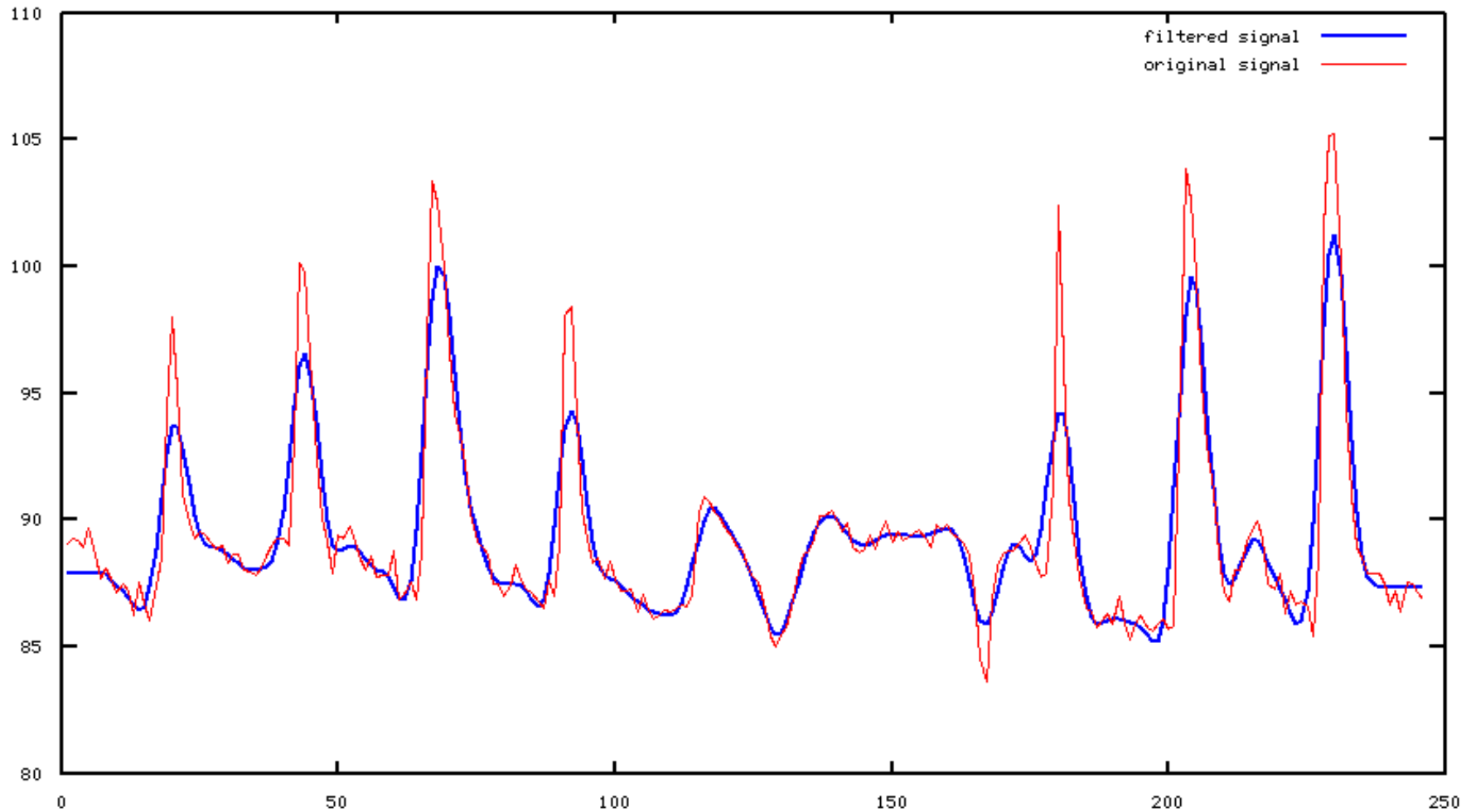




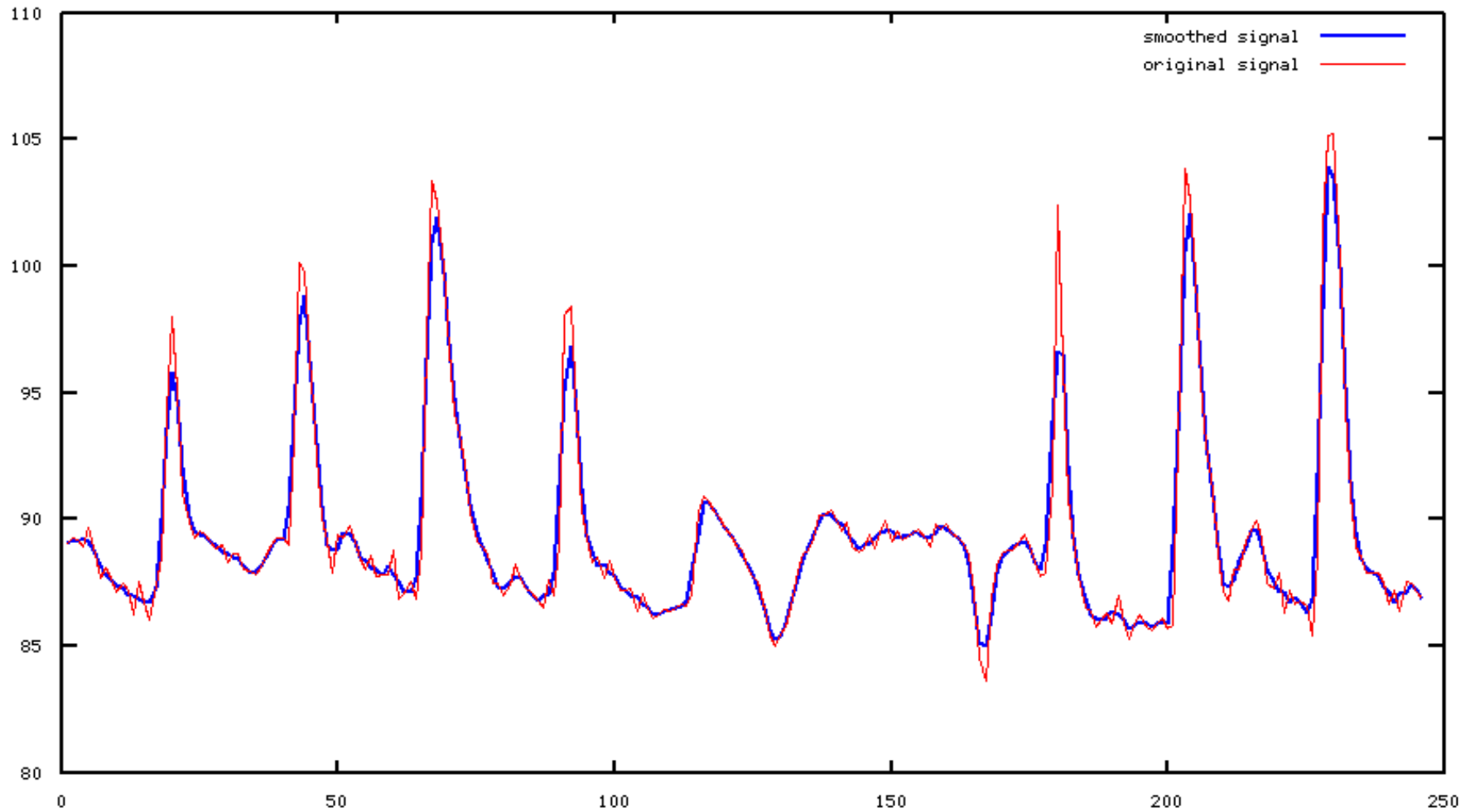
# Fake peaks (4/4)



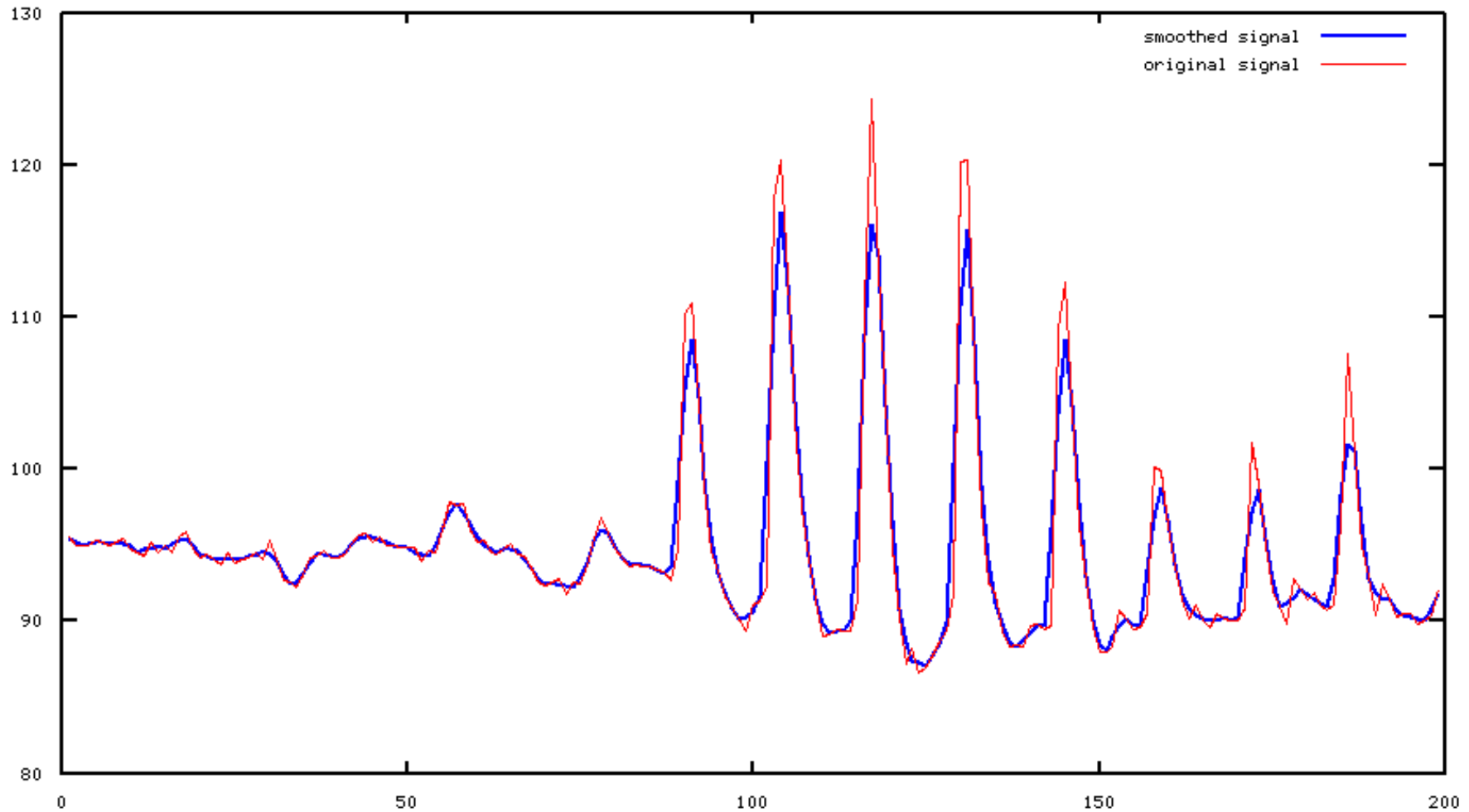
# Lost signal (1/4)



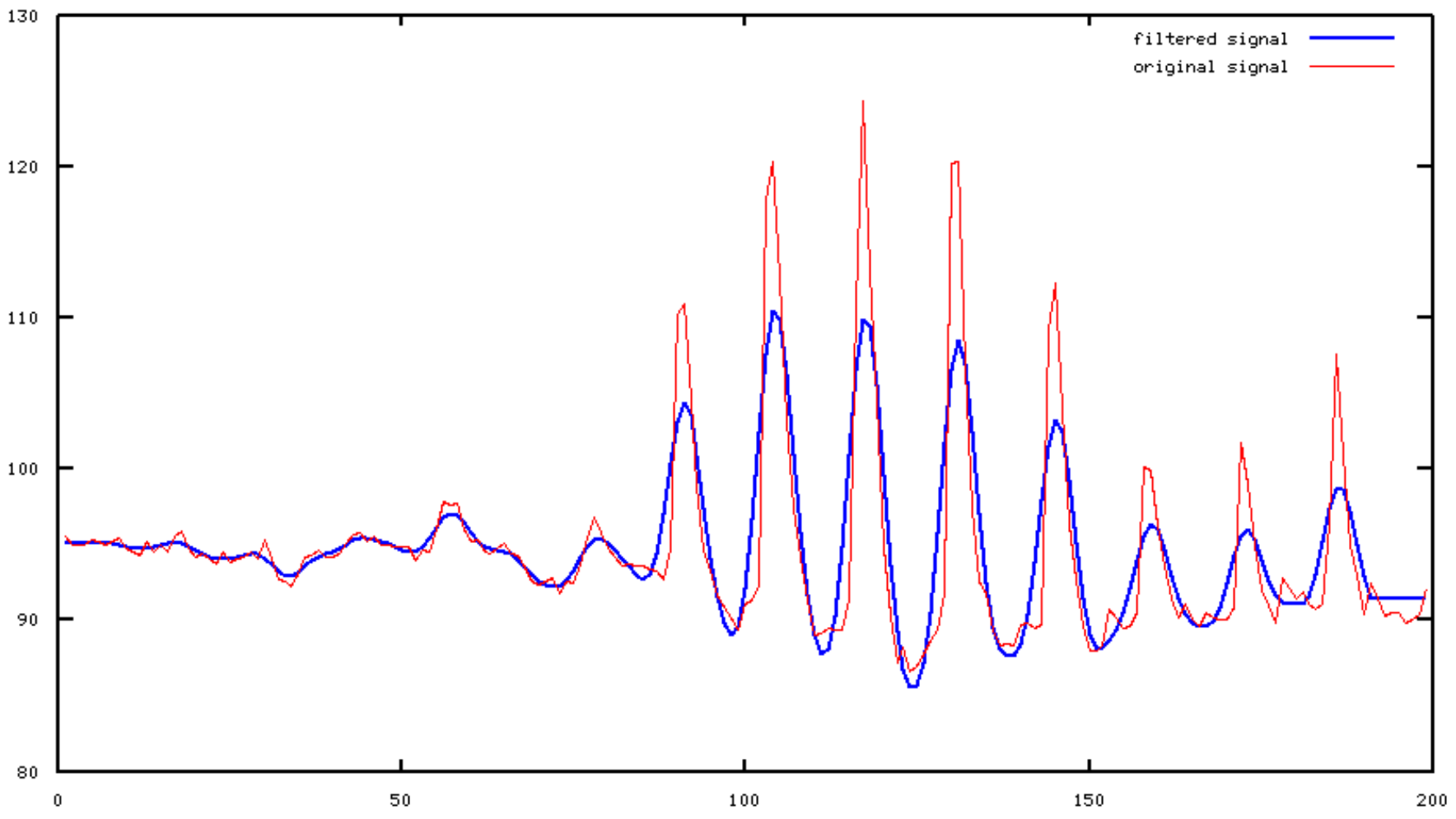
# Lost signal (2/4)



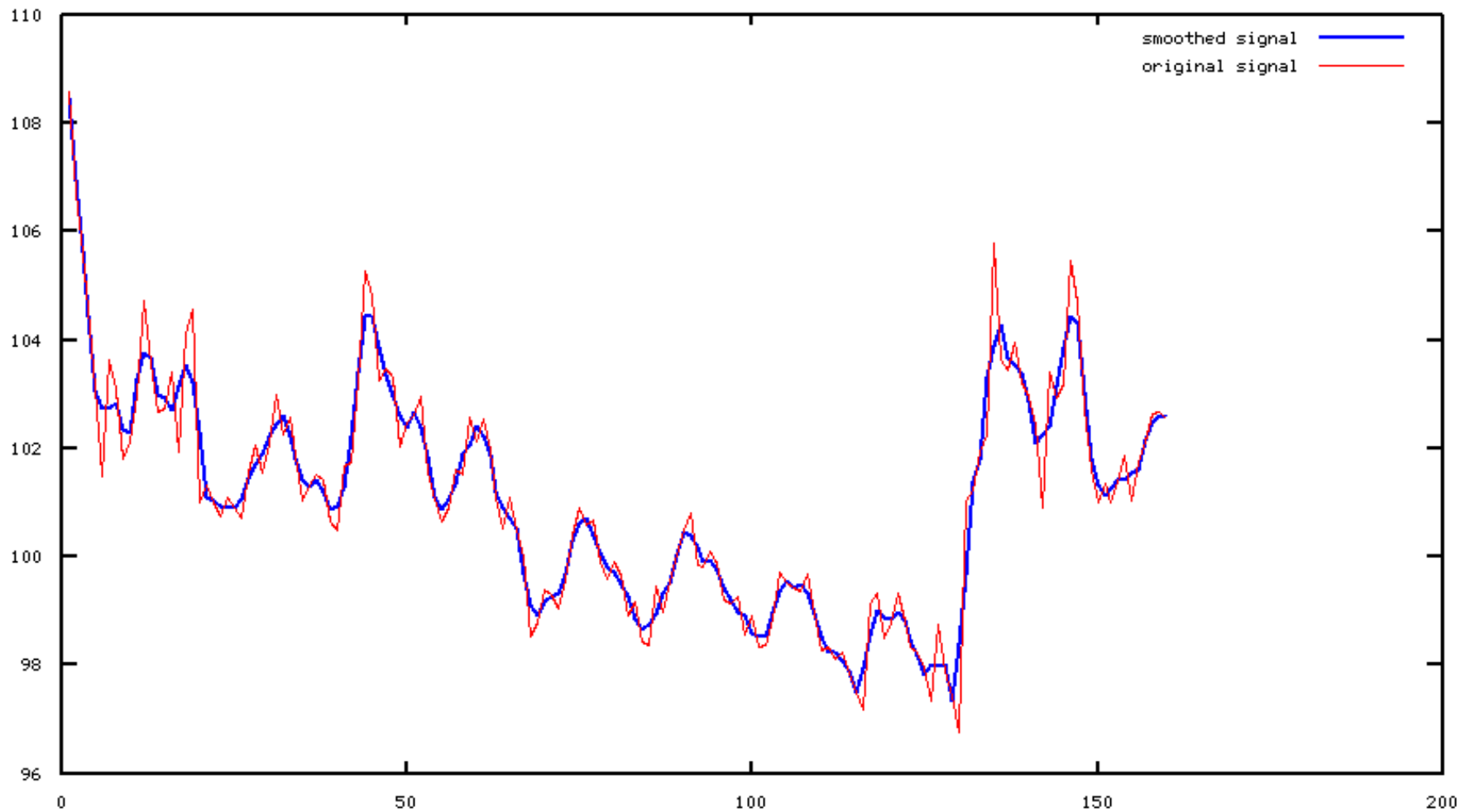
# Lost signal (3/4)



# Lost signal (4/4)

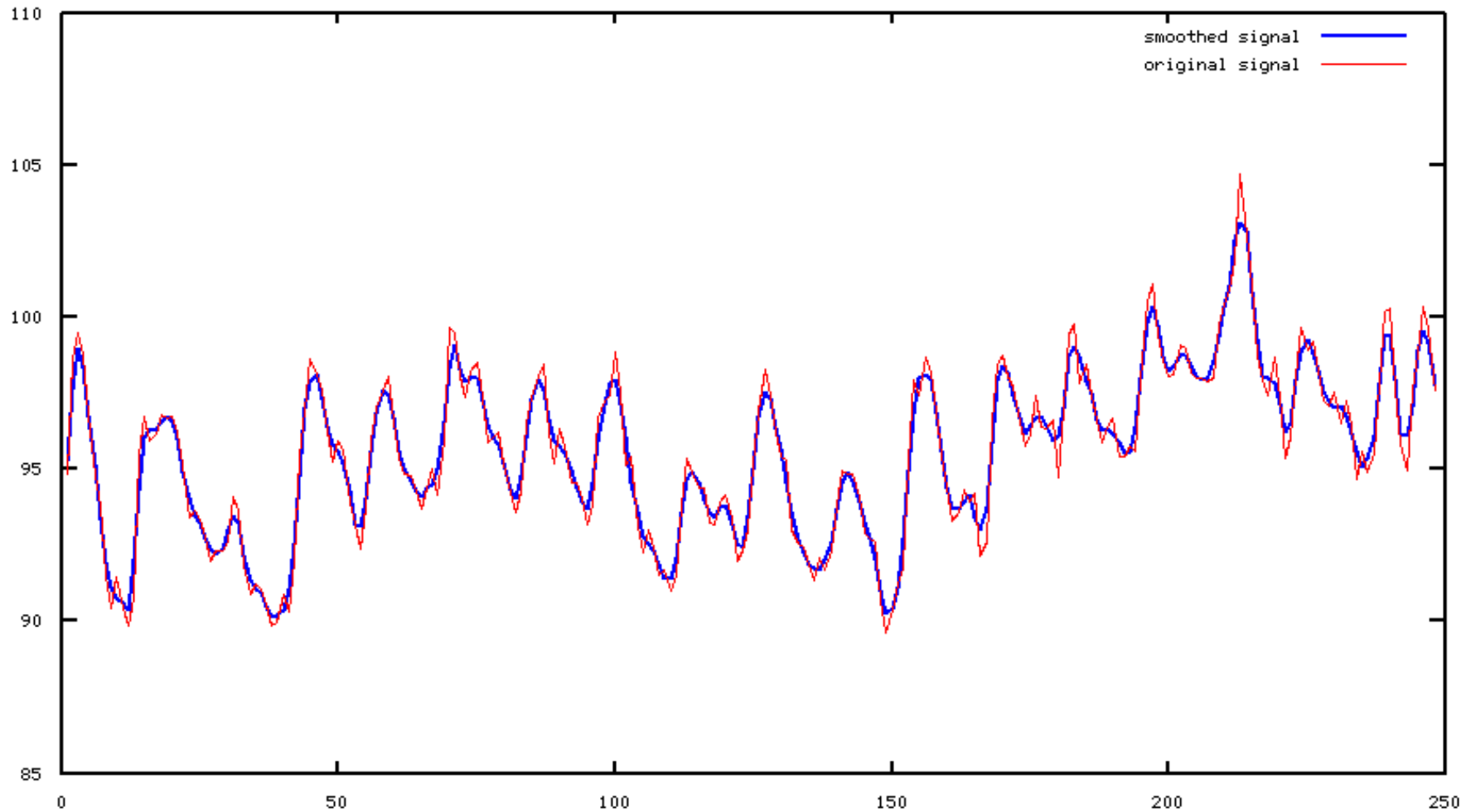


# Different height peaks (1/4)

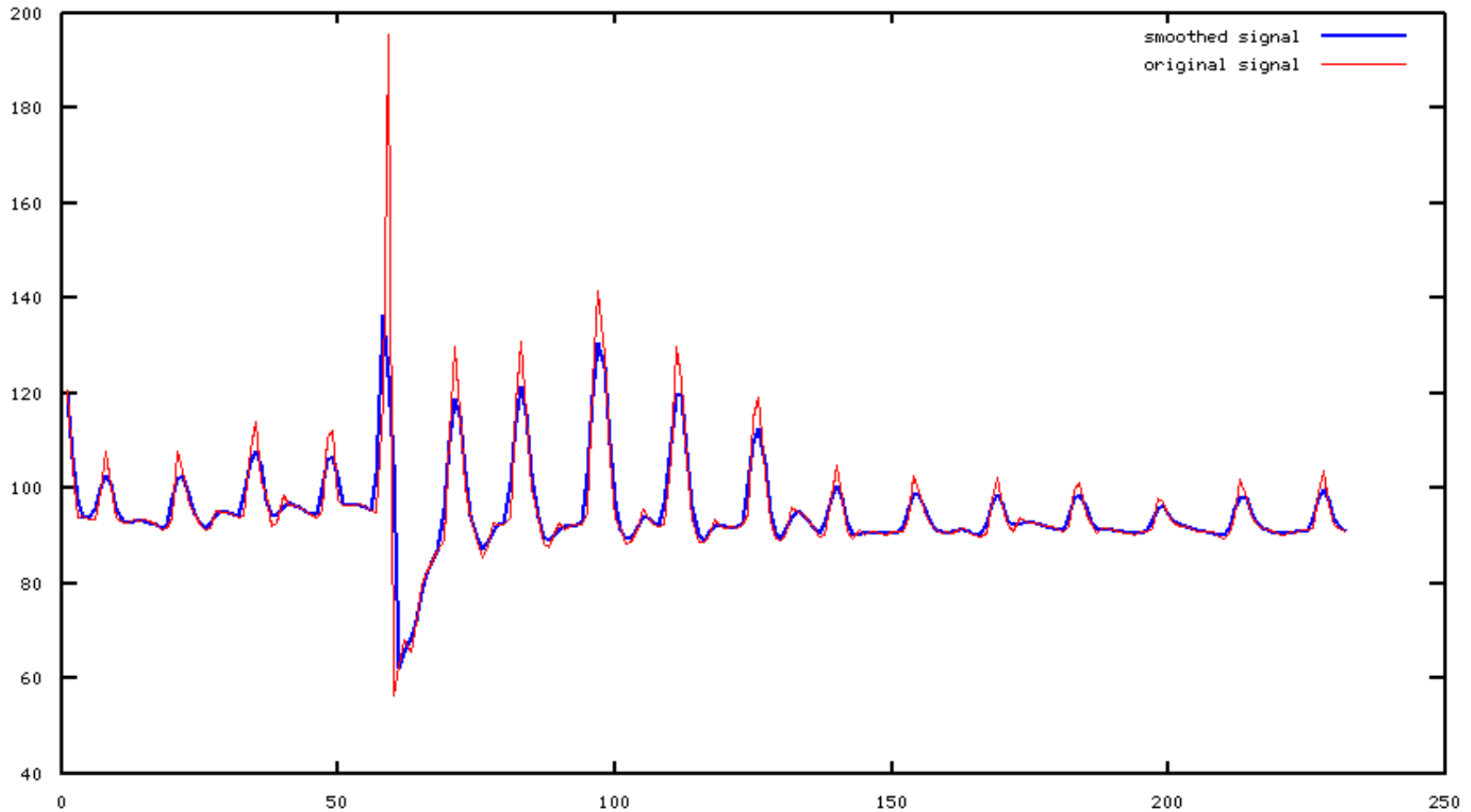




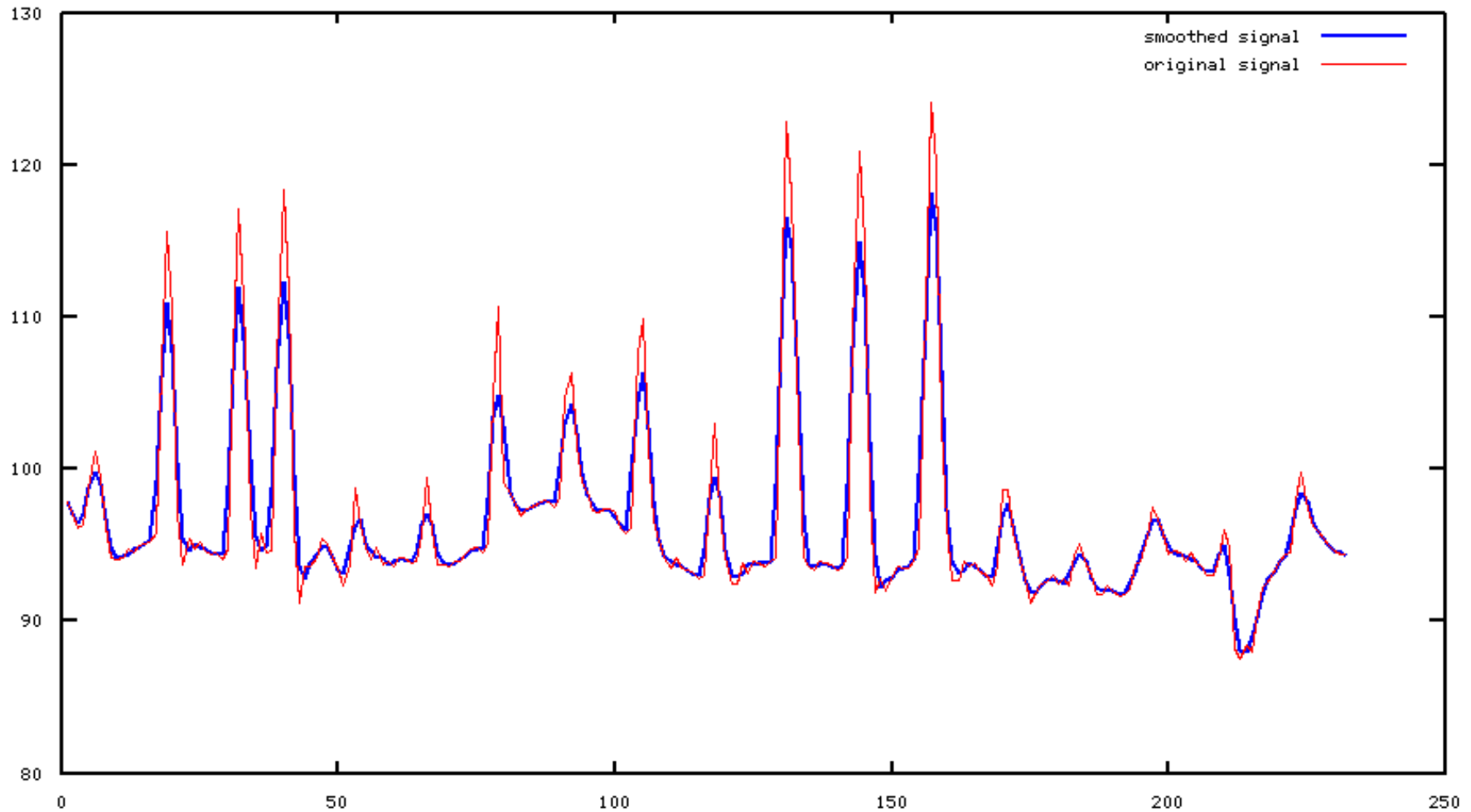
# Different height peaks (2/4)



# Different height peaks (3/4)



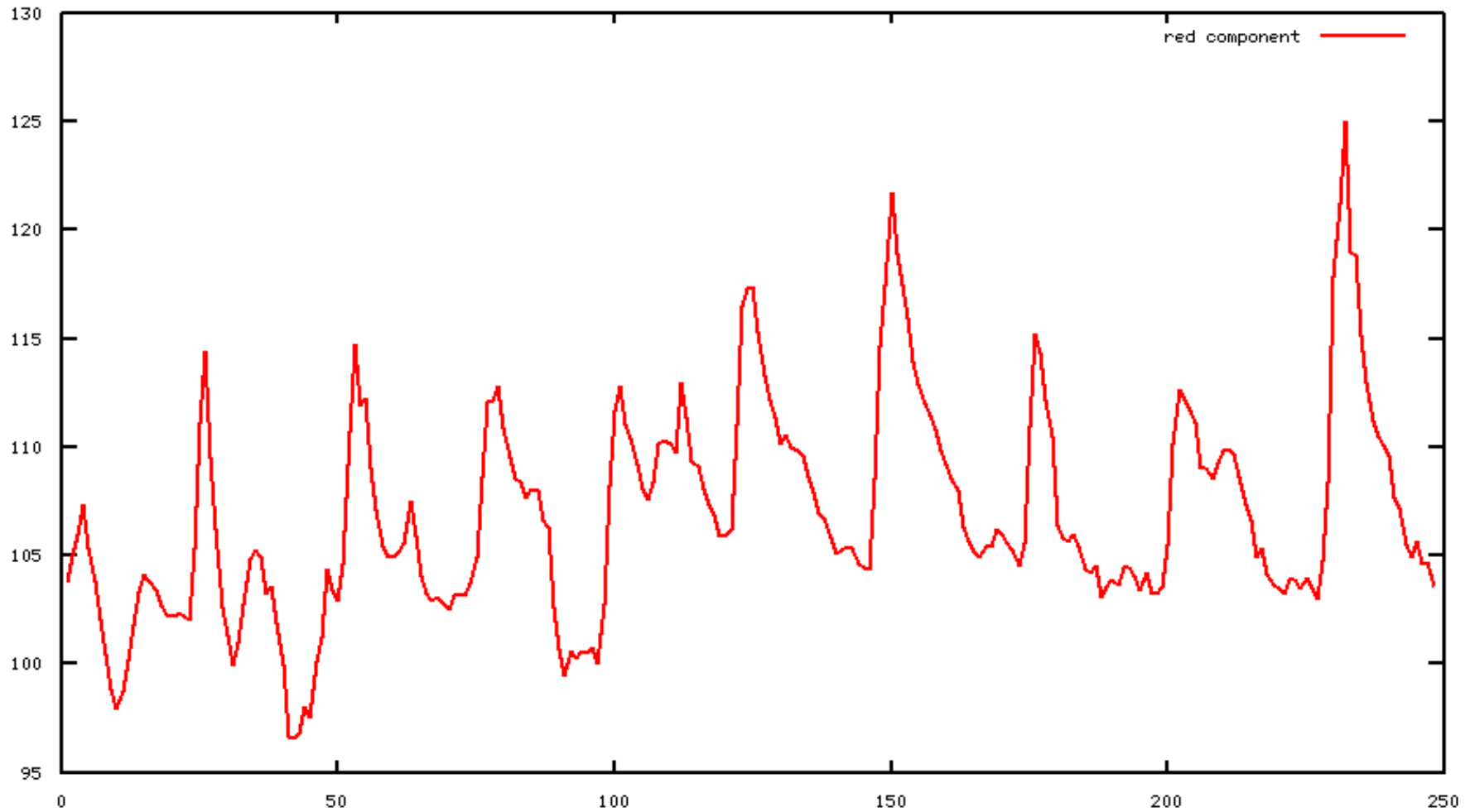
# Different height peaks (4/4)



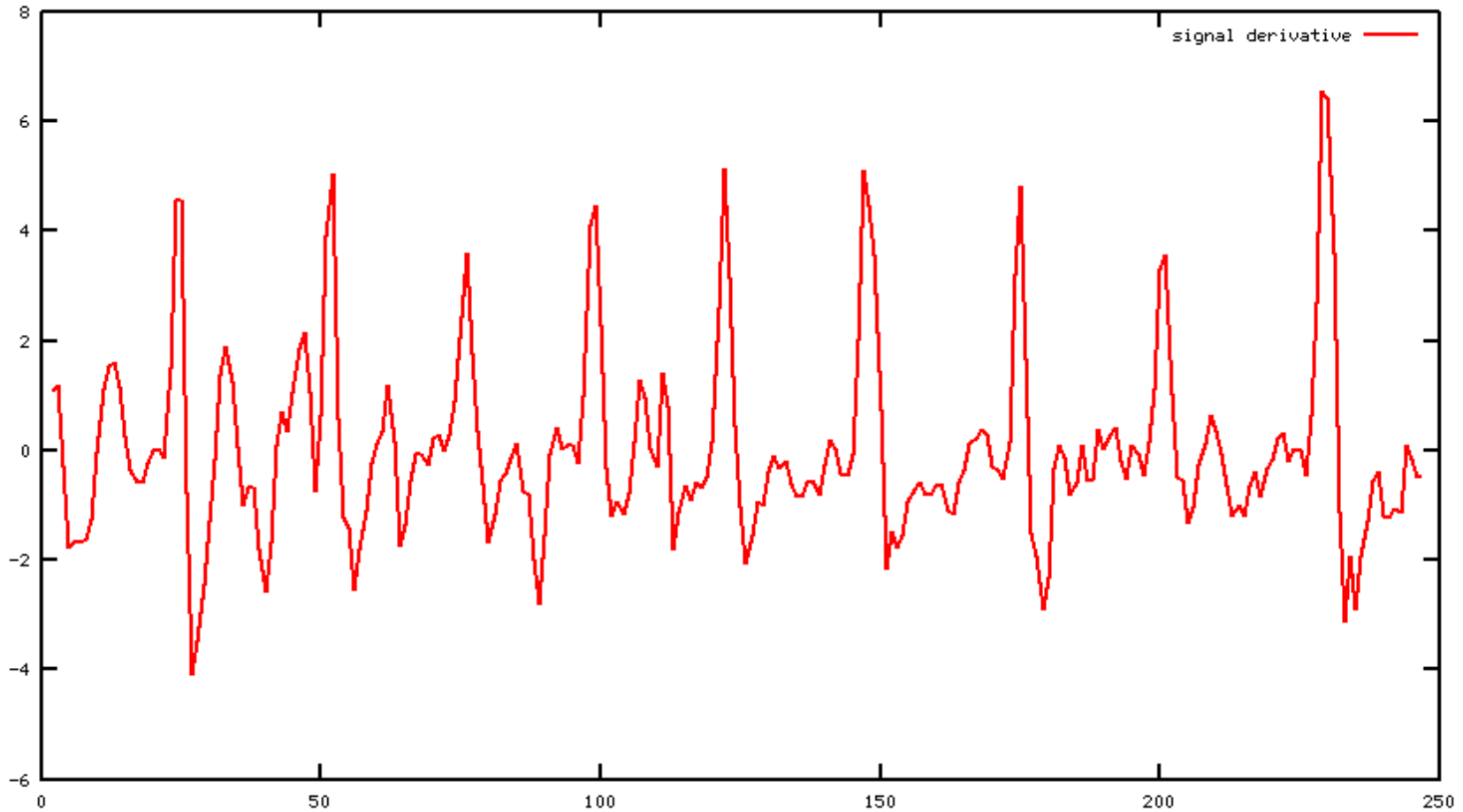
# Algorithm steps

1. Signal differentiation
2. Peak detection
3. Choosing appropriate set of peaks
4. Heart rate calculation

# Our algorithm in work



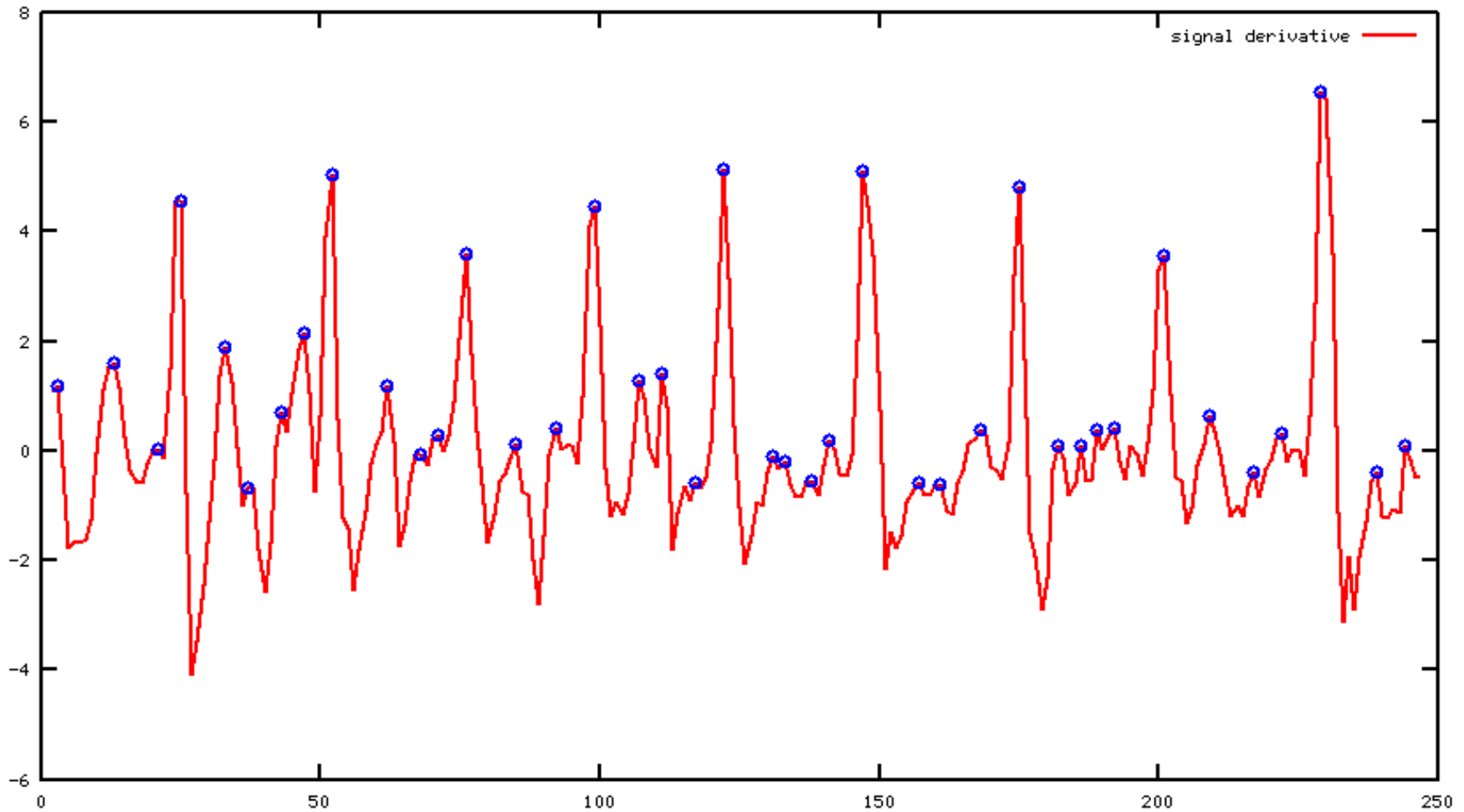
# Signal differentiation



*Aligns signal baseline and makes signal's average close to zero*



# Peaks detection



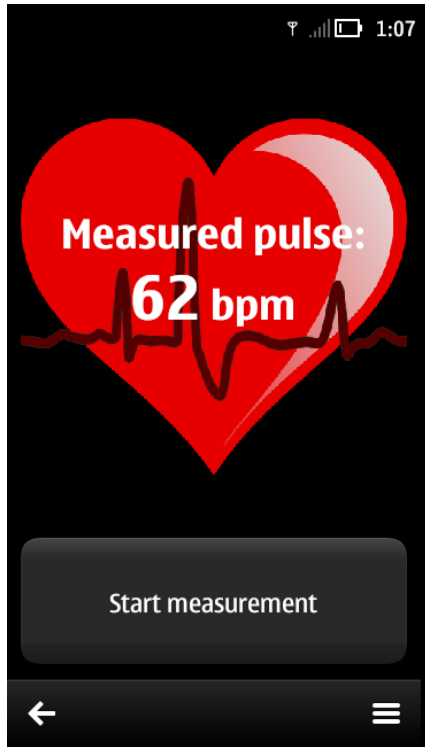
# Heart rate calculation

*expecting value = 25.5 frames*

*frame rate = 30 fps*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{heart rate} &= \frac{\text{frame rate}}{\text{expecting value}} \times 60 \\ &= \frac{30}{25.5} \times 60 \approx 71 \text{ bpm} \end{aligned}$$

# Pulse Detector



<http://store.ovl.com/content/314173>

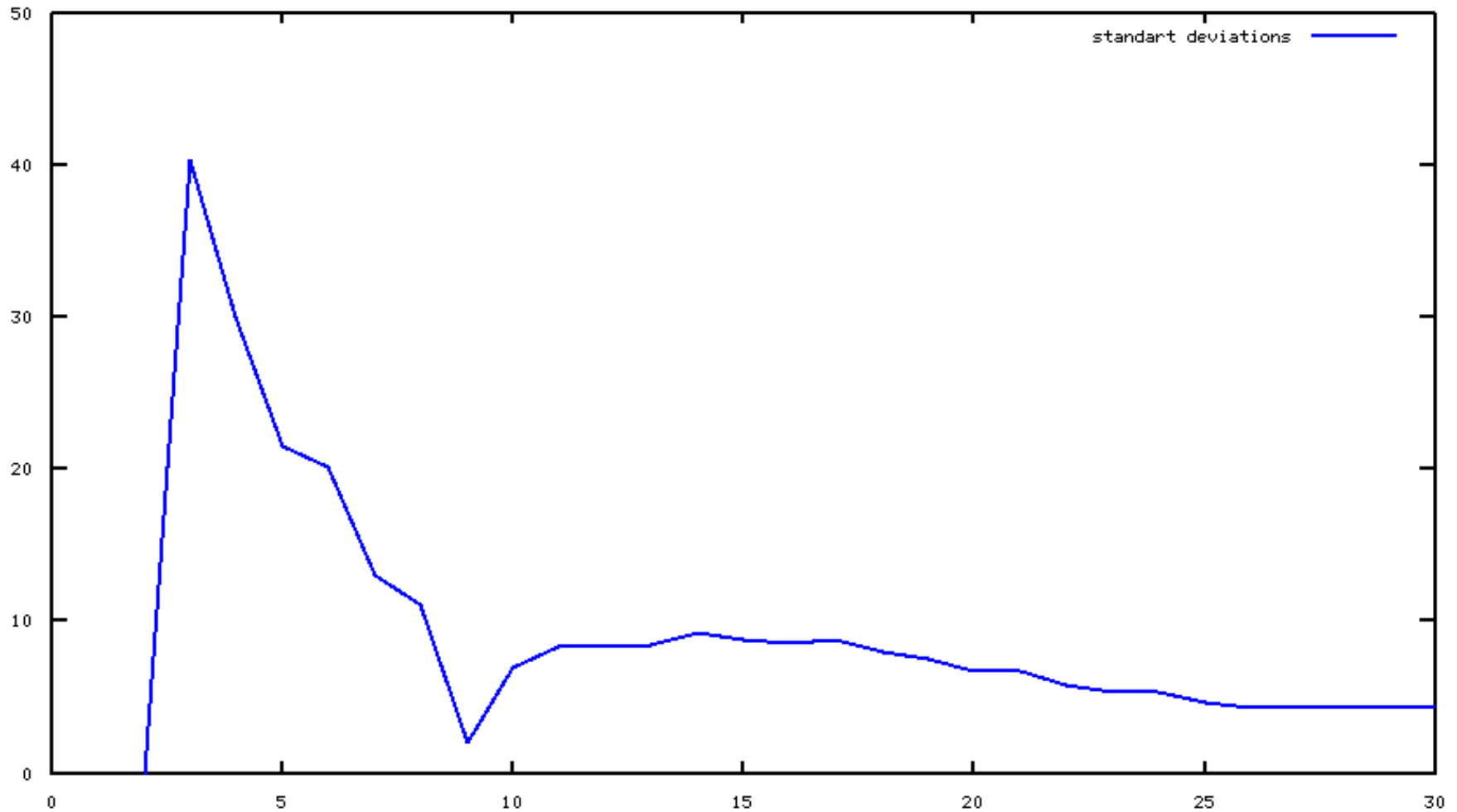
# Thank You!

## Q&A



<http://store.ovl.com/content/314173>

# Graph of standard deviations



# Standard deviation counting

n=3; standard deviation=40.305087

n=4; standard deviation=30.049958

n=5; standard deviation=21.546461

n=6; standard deviation=20.191582

n=7; standard deviation=13.084342

n=8; standard deviation=11.126973

n=9; standard deviation=2.070197

n=10; standard deviation=6.964194

n=11; standard deviation=8.342661

...

n=26; standard deviation=4.315476

n=27; standard deviation=4.287370

n=28; standard deviation=4.280080

n=29; standard deviation=4.382958

n=30; standard deviation=4.335101