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Vital sign sensing method based on EMD in terahertz band

Zhengwu Xu* and Tong Liu

Abstract

Non-contact respiration and heartbeat rates detection could be applied to find survivors trapped in the disaster or the remote monitoring of the respiration and heartbeat of a patient. This study presents an improved algorithm that extracts the respiration and heartbeat rates of humans by utilizing the terahertz radar, which further lessens the effects of noise, suppresses the cross-term, and enhances the detection accuracy. A human target echo model for the terahertz radar is first presented. Combining the over-sampling method, low-pass filter, and Empirical Mode Decomposition improves the signal-to-noise ratio. The smoothed pseudo Wigner-Ville distribution time-frequency technique and the centroid of the spectrogram are used to estimate the instantaneous velocity of the target's cardiopulmonary motion. The down-sampling method is adopted to prevent serious distortion. Finally, a second time-frequency analysis is applied to the centroid curve to extract the respiration and heartbeat rates of the individual. Simulation results show that compared with the previously presented vital sign sensing method, the improved algorithm enhances the signal-to-noise ratio to 1 dB with a detection accuracy of 80%. The improved algorithm is an effective approach for the detection of respiration and heartbeat signal in a complicated environment.

Keywords: Terahertz; Empirical Mode Decomposition; Smoothed pseudo Wigner-Ville distribution; Respiration and heartbeat rates detection; Performance analysis

1 Introduction

Respiration and heartbeat rates detection is required for health examinations, particularly with aging society [1], which is becoming an increasingly important issue. Traditional products and methods are of the contact type, that is, these approaches require contact with or attachment of some sensors to the patient's body. These techniques include electrocardiography (ECG), oximetry, respiration belt, and so on. Such methods are difficult to employ for infants and for severely scalded or burned patients. Microwave technology can be utilized for non-contact respiration and heartbeat rates detection, which is not confronted by the aforementioned problems [2-5]. This technology supports respiration and heartbeat rates detection in an out-of-hospital environment and facilitates remote monitoring in a hospital to improve user satisfaction. Meanwhile, the detection process is

unnoticeable and avoids the user's respiration and heartbeat rates change caused by mood swing.

The terahertz (THz) radar has unique advantages in the field of non-contract respiration and heartbeat rates detection. The THz wave has a shorter wavelength than other bands. The Doppler shift is inversely proportional to the wavelength. A shorter wavelength will generate a larger micro-Doppler frequency for the same micro-motion. The THz radar makes the features of the micro-Doppler more visible and can thus improve the detection accuracy [6]. The THz photon has minimal energy. The THz wave differs from X-ray in that it has no ionization effect and does not destroy the original structure of the material [7]. Thus, the THz wave will not damage the human body. Moreover, the THz wave can penetrate some non-metallic materials and can be reflected back from human targets. The terahertz radar can be used to detect respiration and heartbeat rates of survivors trapped in earthquakes and avalanches [8].

The Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) can filter the noise from ECG signals [9,10]. Basing from

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EMD, we propose an improved respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm with THz radar that can further enhance the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). This approach can effectively detect respiration and heartbeat signals in complicated environments with low SNR.

Section 2 introduces the heartbeat and respiration signal model. Section 3 introduces the Empirical Mode Decomposition and presents the steps of the improved respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm. Section 4 discusses the performance analysis of the improved respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm. Section 5 presents the conclusion.

2. Heartbeat and respiration signal model

For the THz continuous wave radar, we assume that the transmitter and receiver are located at the origin. The signal transmitted at time t can be defined as

$$S_T(t) = e^{j2\pi f_c t} \quad (1)$$

where f_c is the frequency of the transmitted signal. In practice, f_c is 240 GHz. The signal received at time t is

$$S_R(t) = e^{j2\pi f_c (t - \frac{2R(t)}{c})} \quad (2)$$

where c is the speed of light, and the delay of the radar echo is $2R(t)/c$. This assumption is known as the start-stop approximation. The speed of light is significantly faster than that of the subject body. Thus, the correctness of the assumption becomes more accurate to a higher degree.

Once the radar signal bounces off the subject, its energy is collected by the receiver. The signal is then demodulated with a local oscillator. The modulated received signal is expressed as

$$S_{MR}(t) = S_R(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f_c t} = e^{-j2\pi(2\lambda^{-1}R(t))} \quad (3)$$

where $\lambda = c/f_c$ is the wavelength of the radar wave.

Some harmonic components also exist aside from the main frequencies referred to by the ECG data. The periodic motion of respiration can be considered as a sinusoidal model. The analysis is simplified by assuming that the human body is stationary, that is, the speed of the target is zero. The human target model can be established as

$$R(t) = R_0 + r_1 \sin(2\pi f_1 t) + r_2 \delta(f_2 t - \tau) \quad (4)$$

where R_0 is the overall fixed distance from the person to the radar; r_1 and r_2 are the displacements of respiration and heartbeat, respectively; f_1 and f_2 is the frequencies of respiration and heartbeat, respectively;

Table 1 The respiration and heartbeat signal model parameters

Parameter	Value
Carrier frequency f_c	240 GHz
Fixed distance R_0	50 m
Respiration displacement r_1	5 mm
Heartbeat displacement r_2	0.8 mm
Respiration rate f_1	0.23 Hz
Heartbeat rate f_2	1 Hz
Heartbeat radius r	0.25 m
Heart rate shift τ	0
Time t	30 s
SNR	-13 dB

and τ is the heart rate shift. Meanwhile, δ is defined as

$$\delta(t) = \frac{1}{1-2a} \left(\left| t - \frac{1}{2} - [t] \right| - a + \left| t - \frac{1}{2} - [t] \right| - a \right) \quad (5)$$

for $a = 1/2 - r \cdot f_2$, where r is the heartbeat radius.

The parameters are shown in Table 1, and the real part of noised $S_{MR}(t)$ is shown in Figure 1.

3 Improved detection algorithms

Combining the EMD and the previously reported respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm [11] significantly improves the latter.

3.1 EMD method

EMD, a new adaptive and effective data decomposition method aiming at non-linear and non-stationary data, was presented by NE Huang in 1998 [12]. The decomposition process involves the sifting of the intrinsic

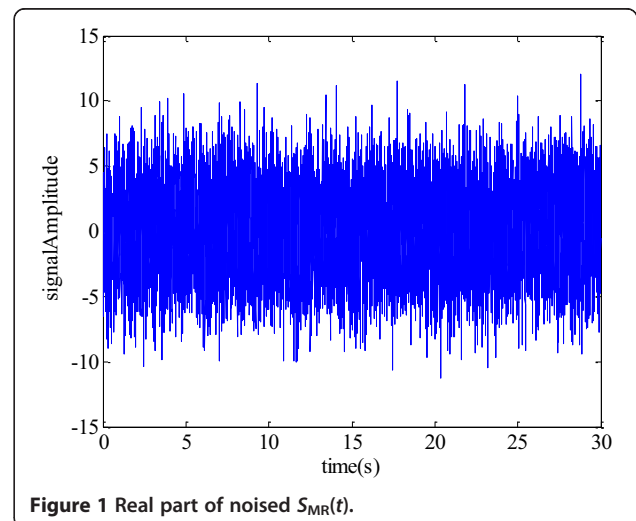


Figure 1 Real part of noised $S_{MR}(t)$.

oscillatory modes with their characteristic time scales in the signal, which is fully driven by the data. Any given signal can be decomposed into a series of intrinsic mode functions (IMFs). Every IMF confirms a certain frequency band of the signal $s(t)$. The IMF sifted earlier represents a higher frequency band than that sifted later. The IMF should satisfy two conditions: (1) the number of local extrema and that of zero crossings can differ by one at most for the whole data, and (2) the mean value of the envelope defined by the local maxima and that defined by the local minima should be zero at any point [13]. These conditions indicate that the intrinsic mode function is a single-component signal. That is, any given multi-component signal $s(t)$ can be decomposed into several single-component signals with the EMD approach.

For any given signal $s(t)$, the EMD process is as follows:

Step 1: All the local extrema of $s(t)$ are located. The local maxima and minima of $s(t)$ are interpolated by

cubic spline to compute for the upper envelope $s_{\max}(t)$ and the lower envelope $s_{\min}(t)$ of $s(t)$. $m(t)$ is the envelope mean of $s_{\max}(t)$ and $s_{\min}(t)$, whereas $h(t)$ is the difference between $s(t)$ and $m(t)$.

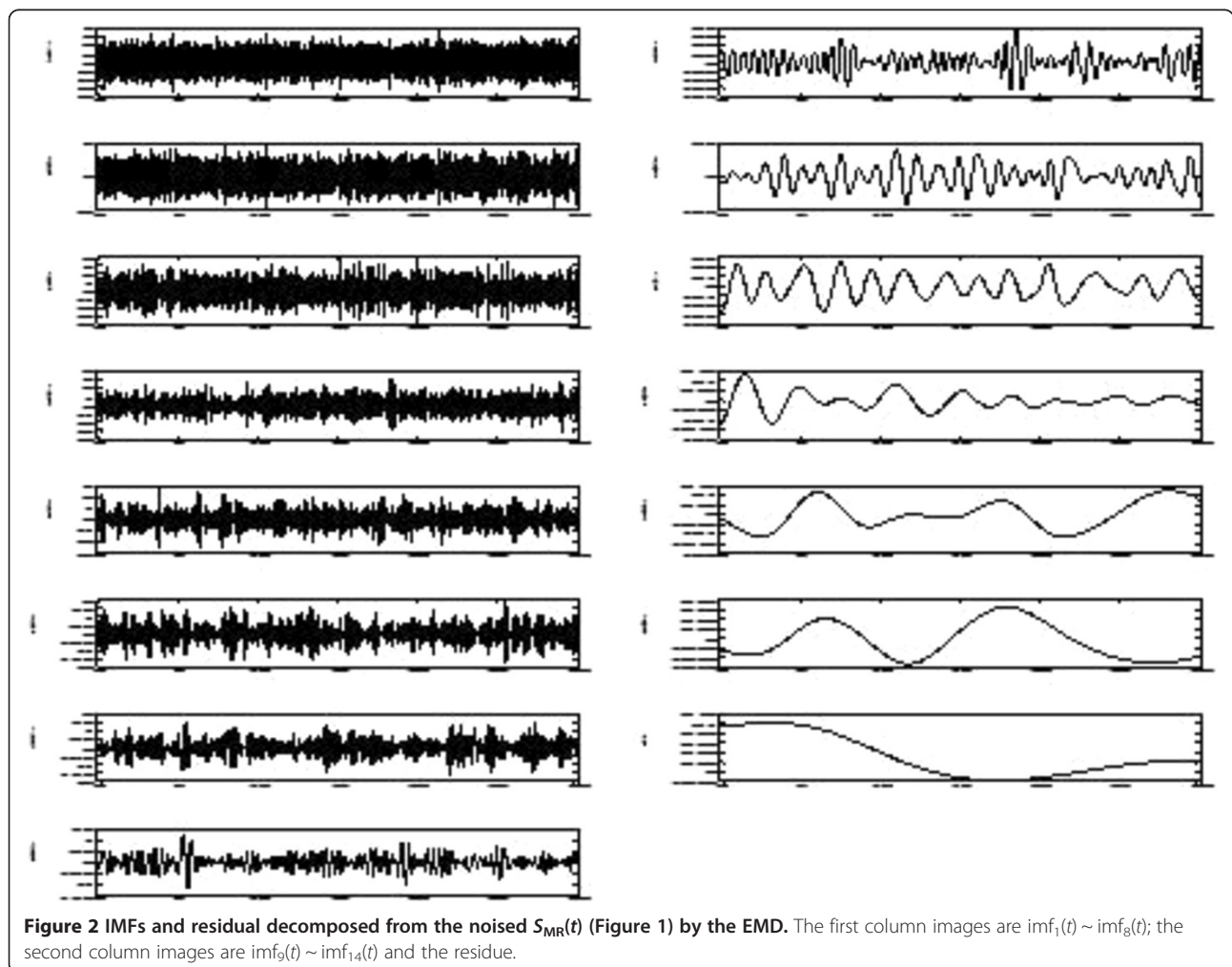
$$m(t) = [s_{\max}(t) + s_{\min}(t)]/2 \quad (6)$$

$$h(t) = s(t) - m(t) \quad (7)$$

Step 2: $h(t)$ is considered as $s(t)$. Step 1 is repeated until $h(t)$ satisfies the intrinsic mode function conditions. We set $\text{imf}_1(t) = h(t)$, and $\text{imf}_1(t)$ is an IMF. The residue is given by

$$r_1(t) = s(t) - \text{imf}_1(t) \quad (8)$$

Step 3: $r_1(t)$ is regarded as $s(t)$. Step 1 and step 2 are repeated to identify other IMFs $\text{imf}_2(t)$, $\text{imf}_3(t)$..., and residuals $r_2(t)$, $r_3(t)$..., in sequence. If the amplitude of $\text{imf}_N(t)$ is small enough or the number of extrema of $r_N(t)$ is less than a predetermined number, the whole decomposition process stops.



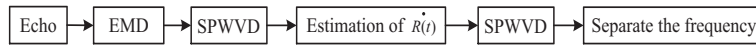


Figure 3 Improved initial algorithm flowchart.

With the EMD approach, $s(t)$ is represented as linear superposition of IMFs $\text{imf}_i(t)$ and the residue $r_N(t)$.

$$s(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{imf}_i(t) + r_N(t) \quad (9)$$

Figure 2 shows the decomposition of the noised $S_{\text{MR}}(t)$ (Figure 1) into IMFs and the residue by the EMD.

The IMF is not a single-component signal but contains a certain frequency band of the noised $S_{\text{MR}}(t)$ (Figure 1) because of the interpolation error and end effect.

3.2 The improved respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm

A respiration and heartbeat rates detection algorithm was previously presented [11]. For the continuous wave after demodulation, the Doppler frequency is given by

$$f_D = \frac{d}{dt} (2\lambda^{-1}R(t)) = \frac{2\dot{R}(t)}{\lambda} \quad (10)$$

where λ is the signal wavelength. Thus, the Doppler shift in the received radar signal is proportional to the velocity of the target $\dot{R}(t)$.

The smoothed pseudo Wigner-ville distribution (SPWVD) time-frequency technique is applied to the respiration and heartbeat signal to measure the Doppler frequency of the target. The centroid of the spectrogram estimates the instantaneous velocity of target's cardiopulmonary motion $\dot{R}(t)$. Finally, the centroid curve undergoes a second time-frequency analysis to extract the respiration and heartbeat rates of the individual.

The maximum of the Doppler frequency is

$$\begin{aligned} f_{D \max} &= \max \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (2\lambda^{-1}R(t)) \right\} \\ &= \max \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} (2\lambda^{-1}(R_0 + r_1 \sin(2\pi f_1 t) + r_2 \delta(f_2 t - \tau))) \right\} \\ &= 2\lambda^{-1} \max \{ 2\pi f_1 r_1 \cos(2\pi f_1 t) \} + 2\lambda^{-1} \max \left\{ r_2 \frac{d}{dt} (\delta(f_2 t - \tau)) \right\} \\ &= 2\lambda^{-1} \max \{ 2\pi f_1 r_1 \} + 2\lambda^{-1} \max \left\{ \frac{r_2}{r} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where λ is fixed. In practice, the ceiling limit values of f_1 , r_1 , and r_2 exist, the lower limit value of r exists. Thus, the maximum of the Doppler frequency $f_{D \max}$ can almost be confirmed.

An IMF confirms a certain frequency band of the respiration and heartbeat signal. Utilizing $f_{D \max}$ as threshold, the IMFs constituted with the required frequency components can be separated and the IMFs constituted

with noise can be eliminated. The noise from the noised respiration and heartbeat signal can be further lessened by the EMD method. The improved initial algorithm processes are shown in Figure 3.

Given that the noised respiration and heartbeat signal is a multi-component signal, the SPWVD based on the EMD is applied to the respiration and heartbeat signal to suppress the cross-term, and the centroid curve extraction method is employed to approximate $\dot{R}(t)$. The improved detailed flowchart is shown in Figure 4.

The over-sampling method is employed in the echo signal as pre-treatment. When the signal passes through

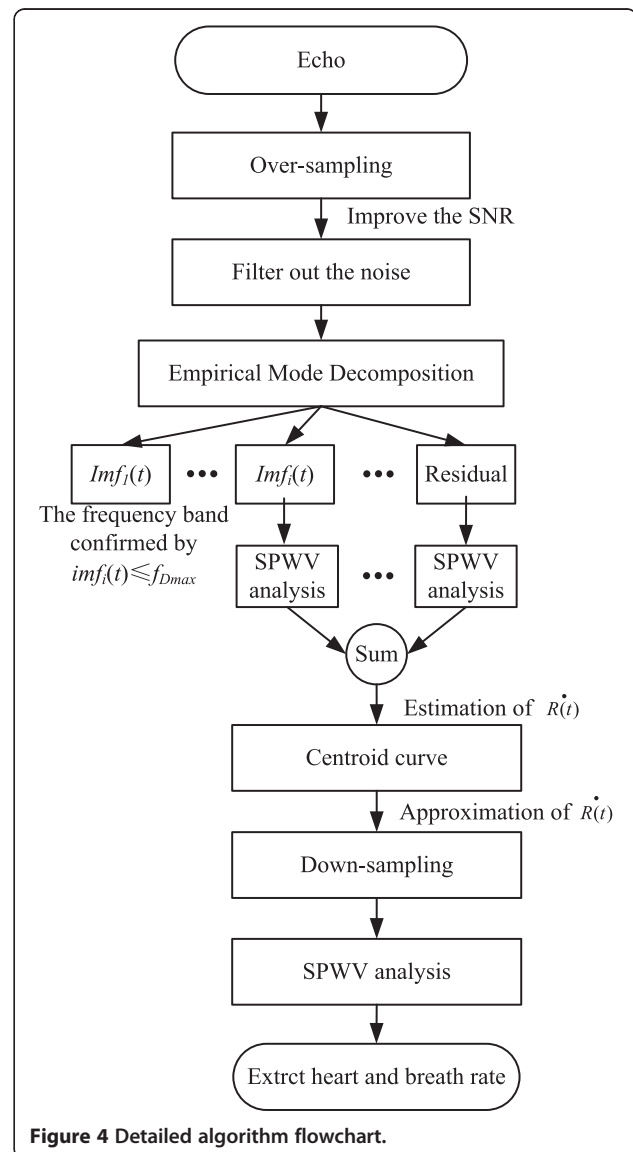


Figure 4 Detailed algorithm flowchart.

Table 2 Simulation parameters

Parameter	Value
Carrier frequency f_c	240 GHz
Time t	30 s
Sampling rate 1 f_o	500 Hz
Sampling rate 2 f_d	10 Hz
Window 1 $h = \text{hamming}$	127
Window 2 $g = \text{hamming}$	127
Frequency points N	512
Signal-to-noise ratio SNR	-13 dB

the first time-frequency analysis, the sampling frequency is larger than the maximal frequency component in the signal. Noise components can be filtered out by a low-pass filter, which can help improve the SNR of the initial analysis of the weak signal and lessen the effects of noise on the signal band.

The EMD method is employed to filter noise further. Combined with the SPWVD time-frequency technique, the instantaneous Doppler frequency of the target is obtained. Utilizing $f_{D \max}$ as threshold, the IMFs constituted with noise are eliminated with the EMD approach. The retained IMFs and residue are respectively

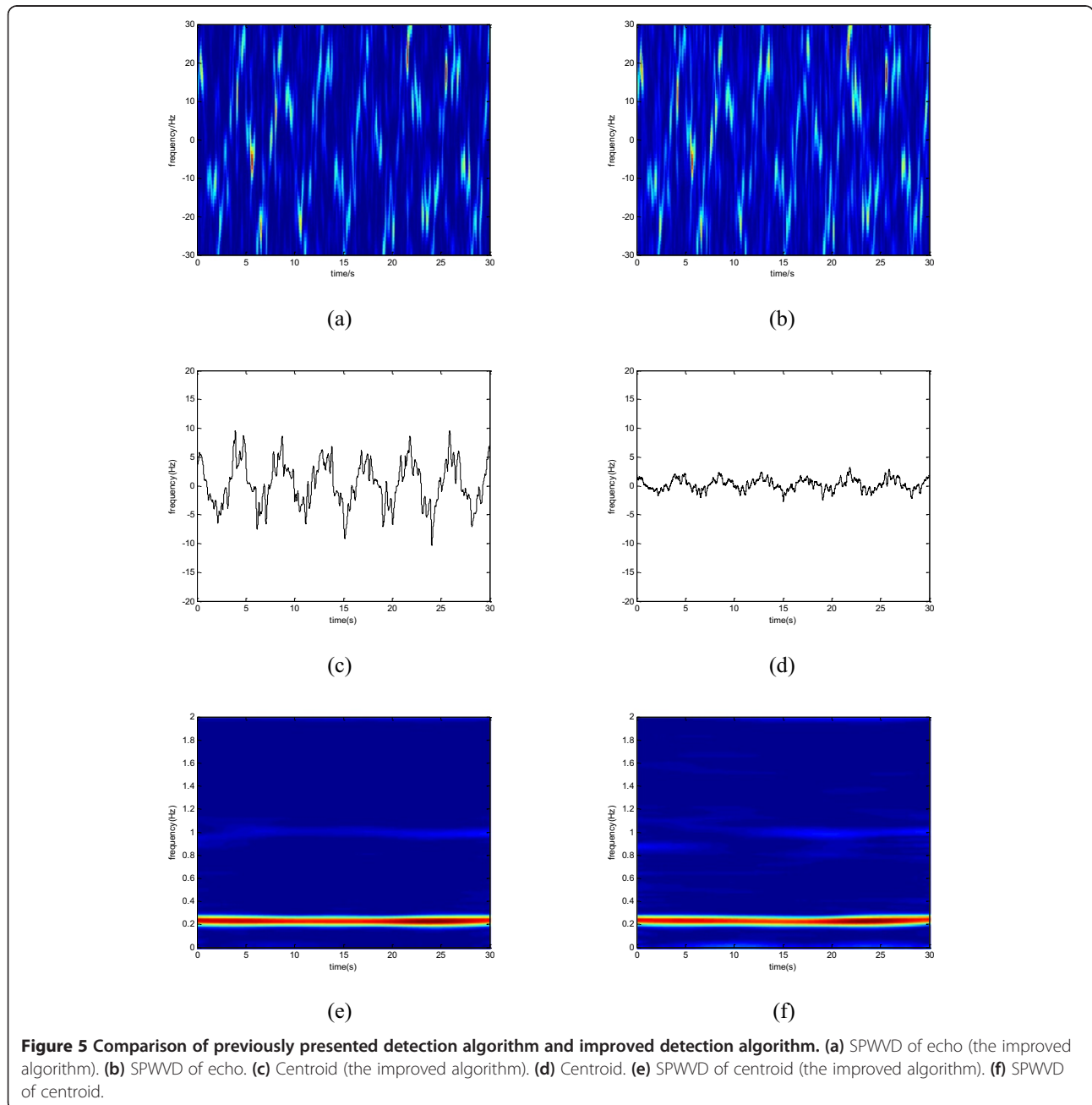


Figure 5 Comparison of previously presented detection algorithm and improved detection algorithm. (a) SPWVD of echo (the improved algorithm). (b) SPWVD of echo. (c) Centroid (the improved algorithm). (d) Centroid. (e) SPWVD of centroid (the improved algorithm). (f) SPWVD of centroid.

calculated by using SPWVD. The time-frequency result of the reconstituted respiration and heartbeat signal $EMD_SPWV(t, f)$ is the sum of the time-frequency results of the retained IMFs and the residue.

$$EMD_SPWV(t, f) = \sum_{i=L}^N SPWV_{imf_i}(t, f) + SPWV_{r_N}(t, f) \quad (12)$$

where $imf_1(t) \cdots imf_{L-1}(t)$ are the eliminated IMFs, the frequency band confirmed by $imf_L(t)$ includes f_{D_max} , $SPWV_{imf_i}(t, f)$ is the time-frequency result of $imf_i(t)$, and $SPWV_{r_N}(t, f)$ is the time-frequency result of the residue $r_N(t)$.

Numerous frequency components exist at any moment in the time-frequency diagram. The estimated $R(t)$ cannot be obtained through a simple time-frequency analysis. Spectral centroid method can be used to estimate $R(t)$. The weighted average of the spectrogram for each time t and the pair of (t, f) can be identified to determine the centroid of the spectrogram. The formula is as follows:

$$Centroid(t) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(f)EMD_SPWV(t, f)df}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} EMD_SPWV(t, f)df} \quad (13)$$

where $x(f)$ is the weighting function of the frequency, and the default value is f for simplicity.

Before the second time-frequency analysis is executed, we extracted the centroid curve, which is close to the speed signal of the human body to a certain extent. Down-sampling is adopted to obtain a sampling frequency down to 10 Hz, which also satisfies the Nyquist sampling theorem. If the sampling frequency of the second time-frequency analysis does not undergo down-sampling, the final time-frequency diagram will exhibit serious distortion.

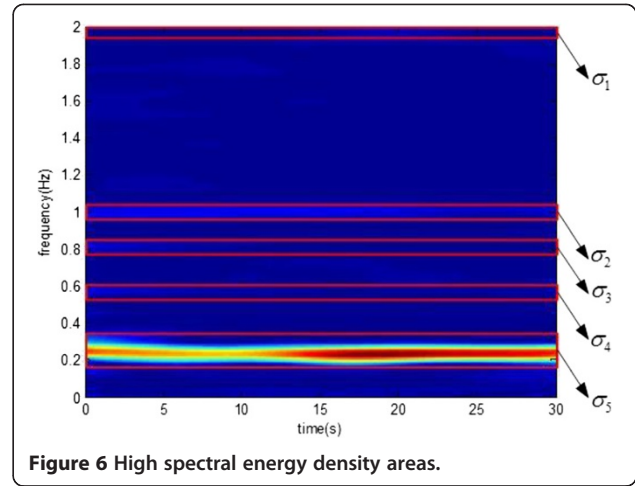
In the second time-frequency analysis of the centroid curve, the respiration and heartbeat frequencies become separated.

The parameters in Table 2 are utilized for simulation. A comparison of the previously presented detection algorithm and the improved detection algorithm is shown in Figure 5.

The time-frequency diagram of Figure 5e is purer than that of Figure 5f. The improved algorithm enhances the SNR and suppresses the cross-term.

4 Analysis of performance

The width of the high spectral energy density areas is noticeable. The exact frequency cannot be determined. To extract the respiration and heartbeat frequencies, the



following solution is required: the spectral energy density of the time-frequency diagram is normalized; the appropriate threshold is selected, and the high spectral energy density areas are sifted out as Figure 6 illustrated; for each frequency f and the pair of (t, f) in each high spectral energy density area, the maximal average of spectral energy density W_{σ_i} and its corresponding frequency f_i are identified as

$$f_i = \max_{f \in \sigma_i} \frac{1}{T_{dur}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} SPWV(t, f) dt \quad (14)$$

$$W_{\sigma_i} = \frac{1}{T_{dur}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} SPWV(t, f_i) dt \quad (15)$$

where T_{dur} is the signal observation time, and $SPWV(t, f)$ is the normalized spectral energy density after the second time-frequency analysis. The f_i corresponding to the largest W_{σ_i} is the respiration frequency, whereas f_i corresponding to the second largest W_{σ_i} is the heartbeat

Table 3 High spectral energy density areas and their corresponding frequencies in Figure 6

High spectral energy density area σ_i	Corresponding frequency f_i (Hz)	Average of normalized spectral energy density W_{σ_i}
σ_1	1.981	0.0078
σ_2	1.003	0.0597
σ_3	0.807	0.0132
σ_4	0.592	0.0197
σ_5	0.230	0.8387

frequency. Table 3 provides the extract resolution of Figure 6.

As shown in Table 3, the respiration and heartbeat frequencies are 0.230 and 1.003 Hz, respectively.

The threshold $f_{D \max}$ will affect the choice of IMFs. As $f_{D \max}$ approaches the authentic maximum of the Doppler frequency, the detection result becomes more ideal, as shown in Figure 7.

The frequency band confirmed by imf_4 is close to the practical maximum of the Doppler frequency, and the detection result shown in Figure 7c is better.

According to the simulation parameters shown in Table 1, the authentic maximum of Doppler frequency

is about 17 Hz. In order to avoid the loss of the Doppler frequency, the value of $f_{D \max}$ is appropriately larger than 17 Hz. Employing Equations 14 and 15, the accurate respiration and heartbeat frequencies can be extracted. When the respiration and heartbeat frequencies are 0.23 and 1.00 Hz, respectively, the detection is successful; otherwise, the detection is failed. The performance curves of the improved algorithm based on the EMD and the previously reported algorithm are shown in Figure 8.

Compared with the previously presented vital sign sensing method, the improved algorithm enhances the SNR to 1 dB with a detection accuracy of 80%.

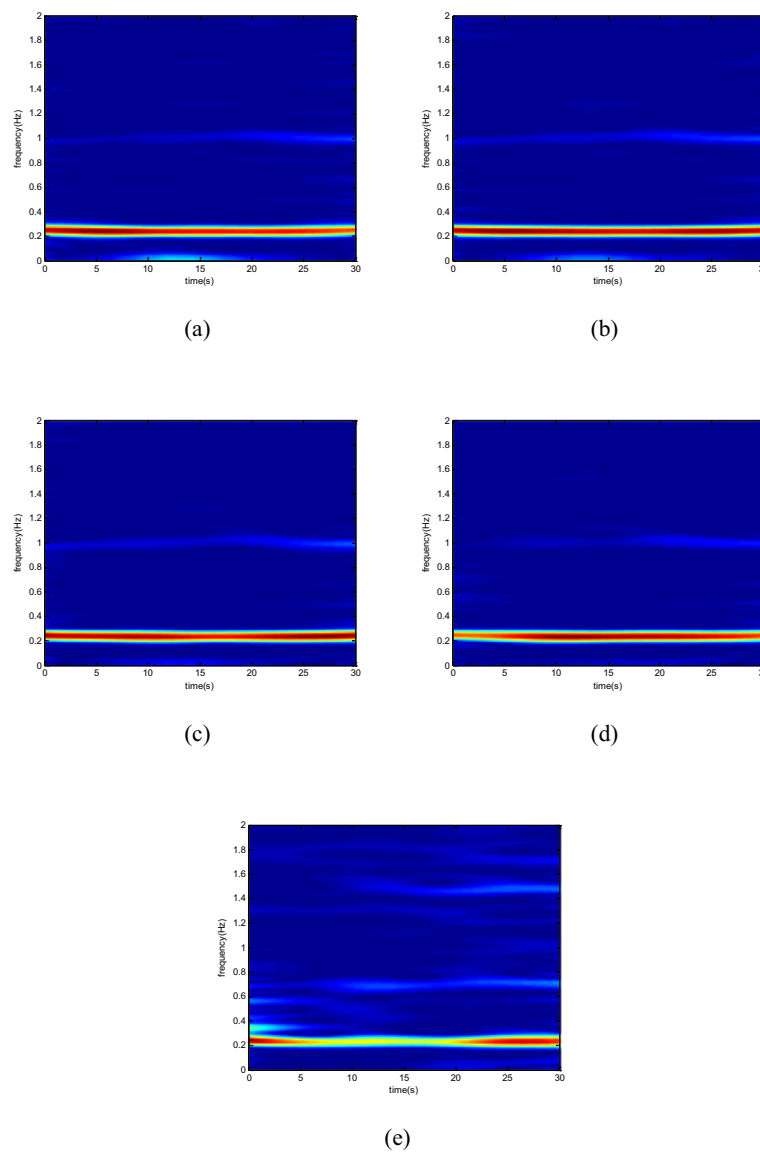


Figure 7 Choice of IMF effect on the detection result. (a) Detection result after elimination of the first IMF. (b) Detection result after elimination of the first two IMFs. (c) Detection result after elimination of the first three IMFs. (d) Detection result after elimination of the first four IMFs. (e) Detection result after elimination of the first five IMFs.

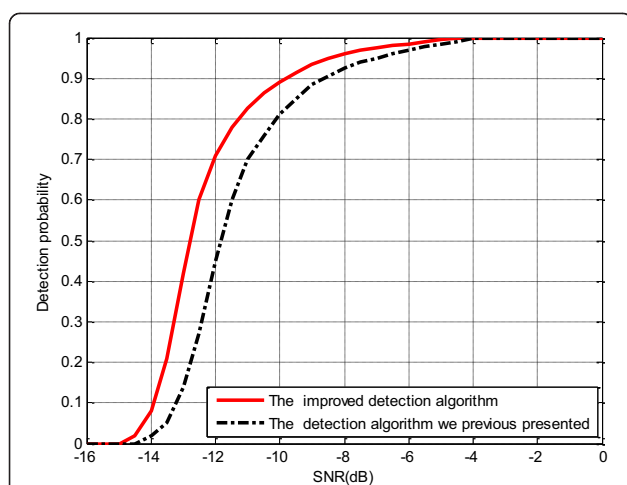


Figure 8 Performance curves of the improved algorithm based on the EMD and the algorithm previously reported.

5 Conclusions

In this paper, a vital sign sensing method based on the EMD in THz band is proposed. The over-sampling method and low-pass filter sift out the noise components. The EMD further improves the SNR, and the down-sampling method prevents serious distortion. Combining the SPWVD and the centroid curve method facilitates the extraction of the respiration and heartbeat rates with low SNR. Meanwhile, the detection performance of this method is analyzed. The improved respiration and heartbeat rates detection method is an effective approach for the analysis of the THz radar signal for vital sign sensing in a complicated environment.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Project 61371048, the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities under Project ZYGX2012J029, and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities under Project ZYGX2012Z001.

Received: 28 February 2014 Accepted: 6 May 2014

Published: 22 May 2014

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doi:10.1186/1687-6180-2014-75

Cite this article as: Xu and Liu: Vital sign sensing method based on EMD in terahertz band. *EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing* 2014 **2014**:75.

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