

Problem setting

• Heart rate is often measured with wearable devices



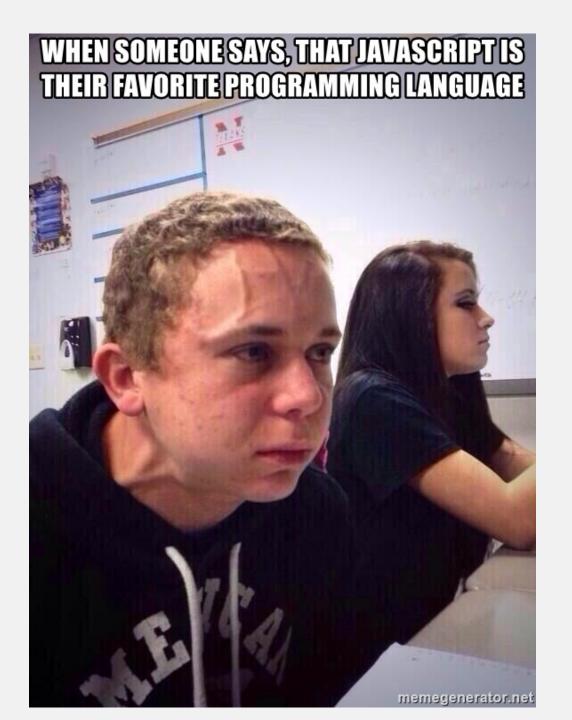
• In practice this is often not applicable for telemedicine

• Aim: Find a contactless method to determine the heart rate

General Idea

· Physical body parameters, like blood volume influence the state of the skin

• We use image analysis methods to detect the change of the skin in order to determine the body parameters.



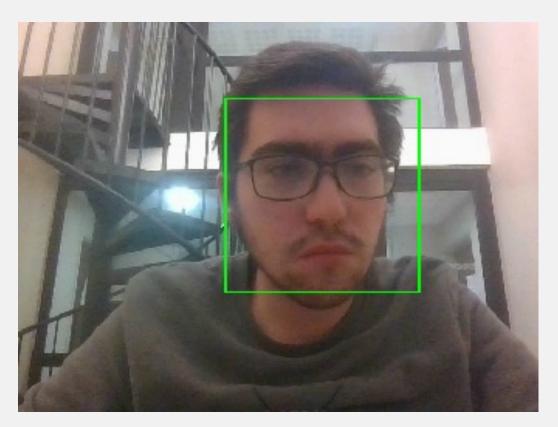
Physical stress can affect the skin.

Method Pipeline

- Step 1: detect the face in an image with a bounding box
- Step 2: choose the Region of Interest (ROI) from the face region
- Step 3: extract heart rate from the time sequence of image colors

Step1: Face detection

• Face detection is performed with Haar cascade classifiers.

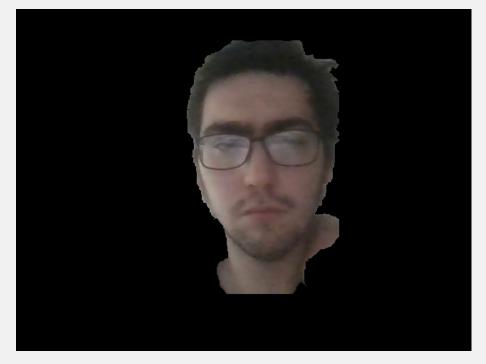


Step2: Choose the Region of Interest (ROI)

• There are 2 choices: forehead and face segmentation (GrabCut)



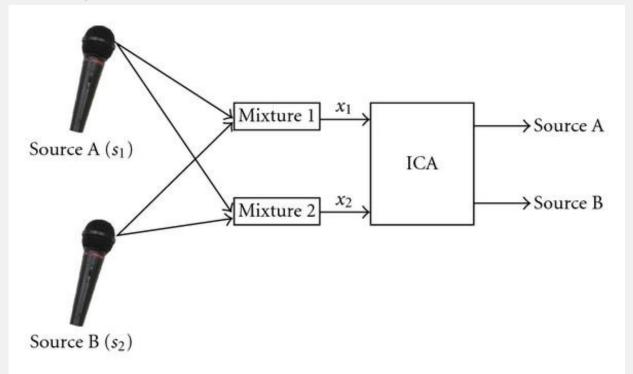
Forehead

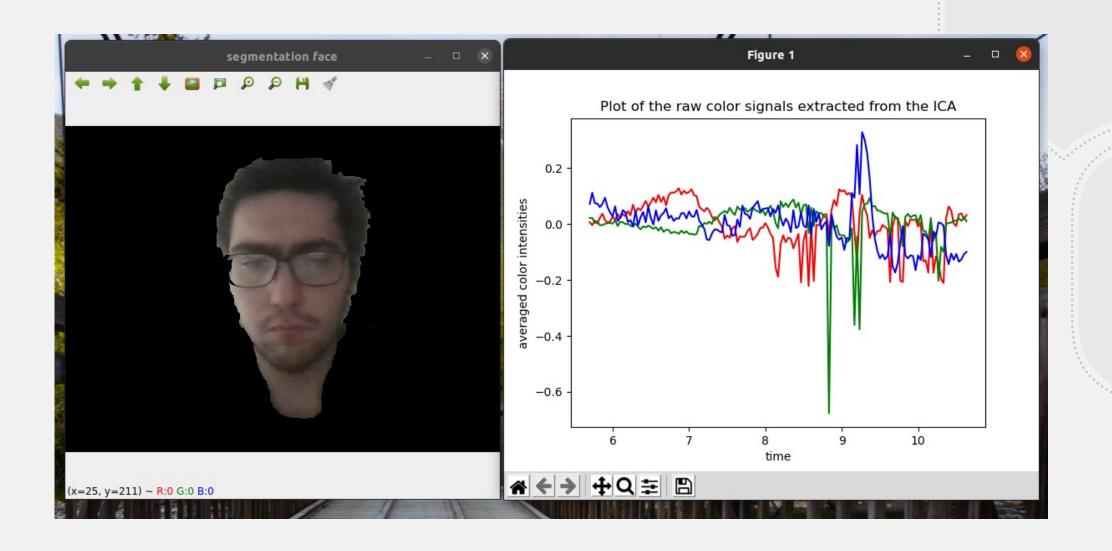


Face Segmentation

Step 3: Extract heart rate from ROI

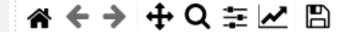
- Calculate the average values for RGB color channels of the ROI
- Use Independent Component Analysis (ICA) to extract the source signals from the observed mixed color signals.

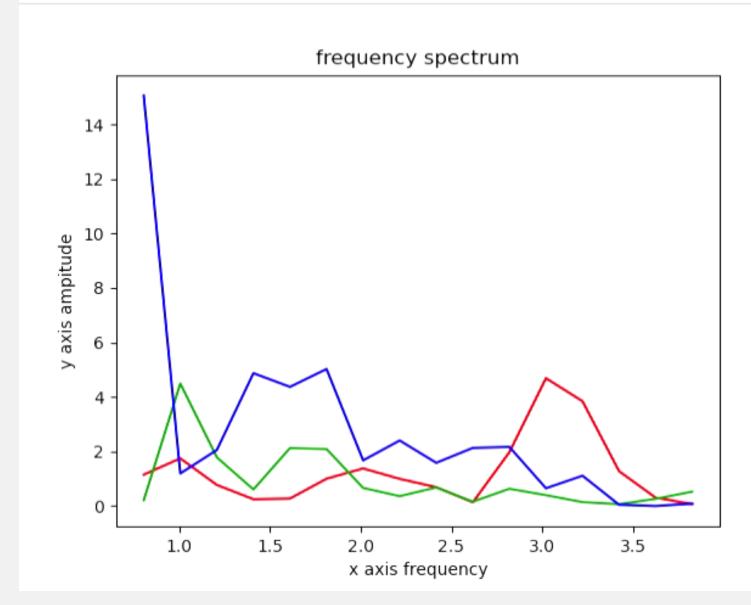




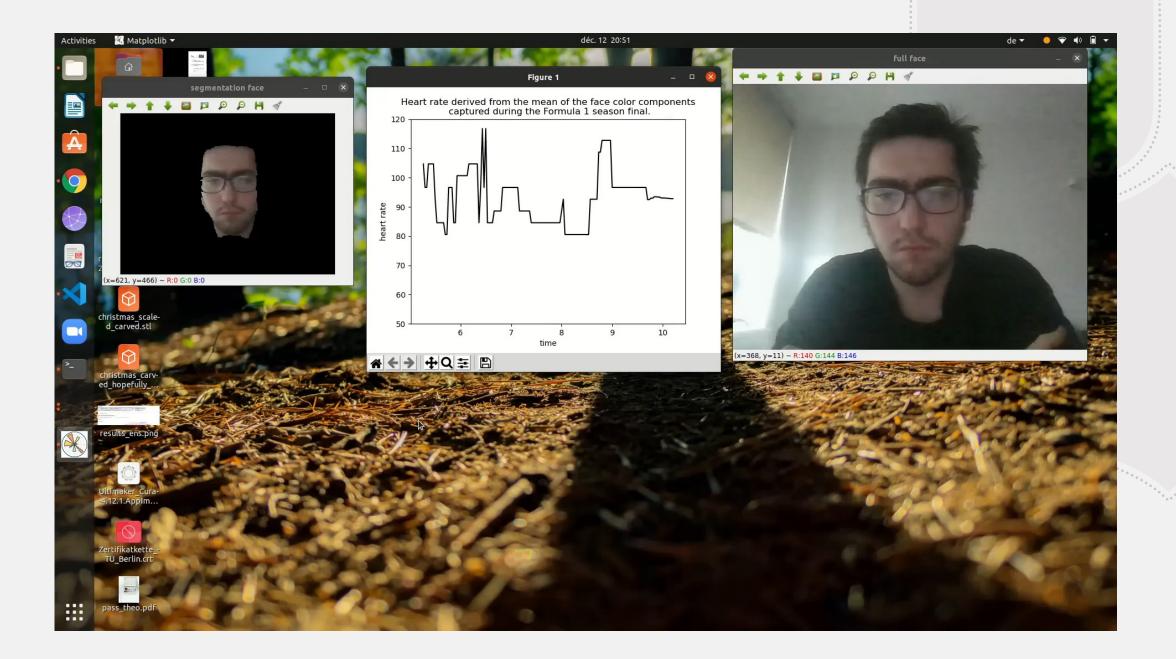
Step 3: Extract heart rate from ROI

- Calculate the average values for RGB color channels of the ROI
- Use Independent Component Analysis (ICA) to extract the source signals from the observed mixed color signals.
- Transform the signals on time into signals on temporal frequency using **Fourier Transformation**





Convert the frequency with highest amplitude in the range from 0.75 to 3 Hz to bpm and plot the result over time



Conclusion

- The Method works well, when the person is sitting still and the lighting is uniform
- The accuracy is around 5-10 bpm.
- Instabilities occur, when there is no uniform light, the head moves too much, the person wears make-up...
- · Nevertheless, this provides a method for contactless heart rate measuring

References

- [1] https://www.hindawi.com/journals/isrn/2011/672353/fig1/
- [2] Ming-Zher Poh, Daniel J. McDuff, and Rosalind W. Picard. Non-contact, automated cardiac pulse mea-surements using video imaging and blind source separation. Opt. Express, 18(10):10762–10774, May 2010
- [3] Christian Jutten and Jeanny Herault. Blind separation of sources, part i: An adaptive algorithm based onneuromimetic architecture. Signal Processing, 24(1):1–10, 1991