

Printed Electrodermal Activity Sensor with Optimized Filter for Stress Detection

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Long-term, continuous, unobtrusive **stress detection** is important

Current Solution: smart watch/ wristband

price: €400 for apple watch, €1500 for Empatica wristband

wearability: non-flexible housing
large size



printed electronics

ultra-low cost

flexibility

non-toxicity



Stress Detection

Sensor

Printed electrodermal activity sensor

Electrodermal activity sensor

Skin conductance that related to the sympathetic neural activity

Algorithm

Printed band-pass filter + threshold

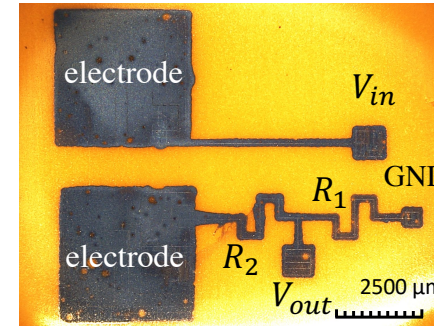
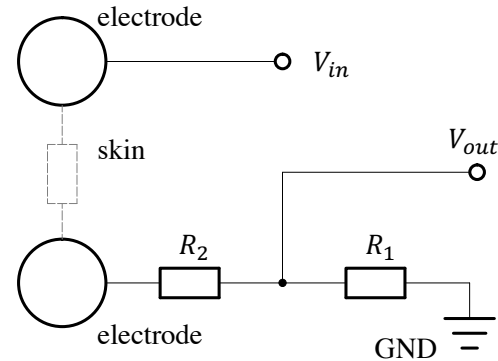
Classic machine learning

Random forest, AdaBoost, Decision tree, ...

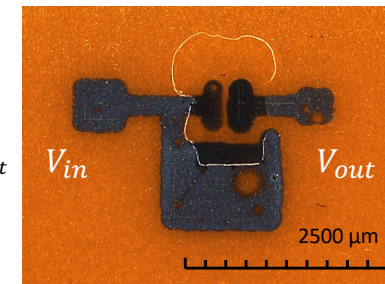
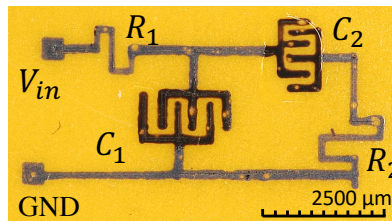
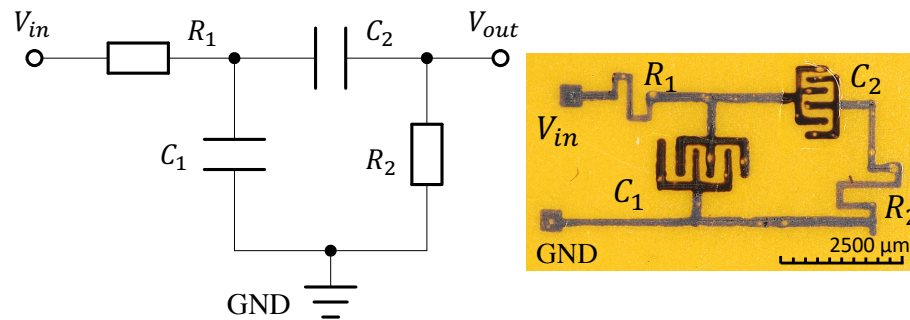
Artificial neural network

CNN, RNN, ...

Printed electrodermal activity (pEDA) sensor



Printed band-pass filter & printed diode



Hardware level optimization

Band-pass filter

System model

$$\dot{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2 C_1} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{z} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V_{in}$$

$$V_{out} = [1 \quad -1] \cdot \mathbf{z}$$

where \mathbf{z} is the state vector

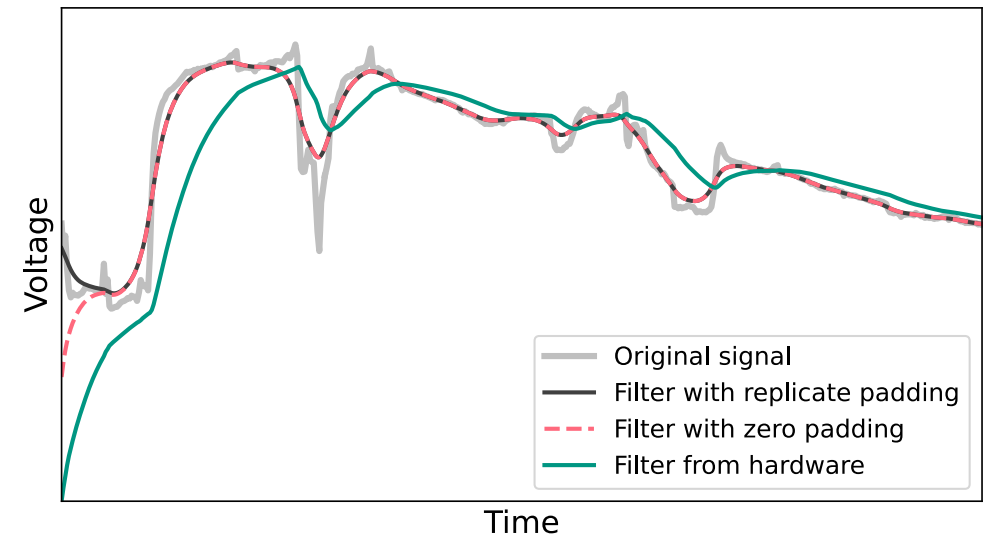
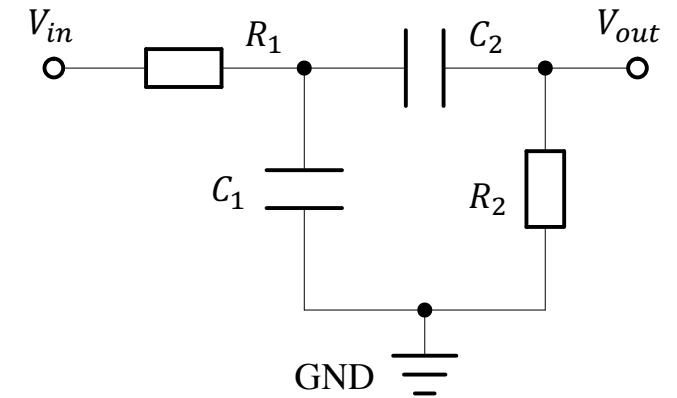
Objective function

$$\min \sum_t f(\mathbf{p}, V_{in}, t) (1 - 2y_t)$$

f : summarizes the system model of filter

\mathbf{p} : vectorizes the design parameters of filter

y_t : label at t , 1 for stress, 0 for non-stress



Comparison of convolutional filter and hardware filter

Hardware level optimization

Band-pass filter

Objective function

$$\min \sum_t f(\mathbf{p}, V_{in}, t) (1 - 2y_t)$$

differential equation
no closed form

Optimization

Covariance matrix adaptive evolution (CMA-ES)

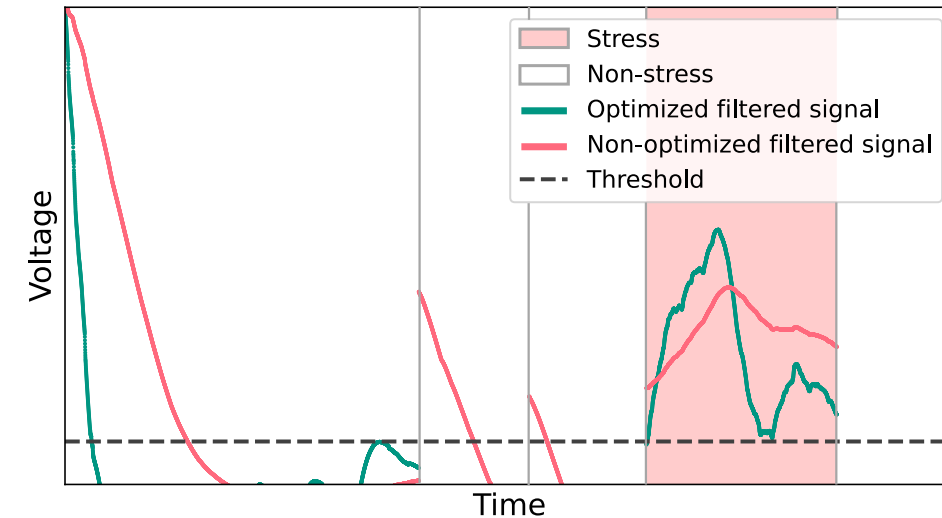
Threshold diode

Objective

higher threshold -> higher precision, lower recall
lower threshold -> lower precision, higher recall

Optimization

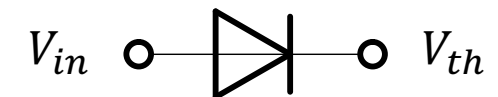
grid search



Data source: WESAD dataset



trade-off: **F1 score**



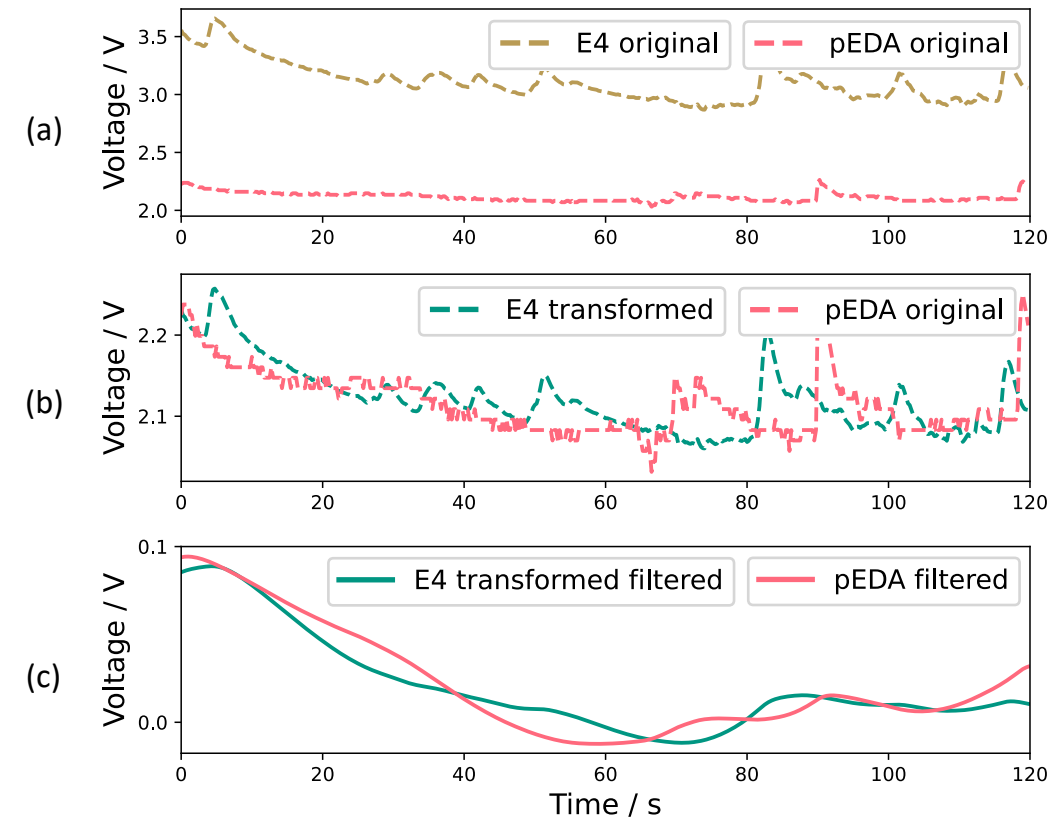
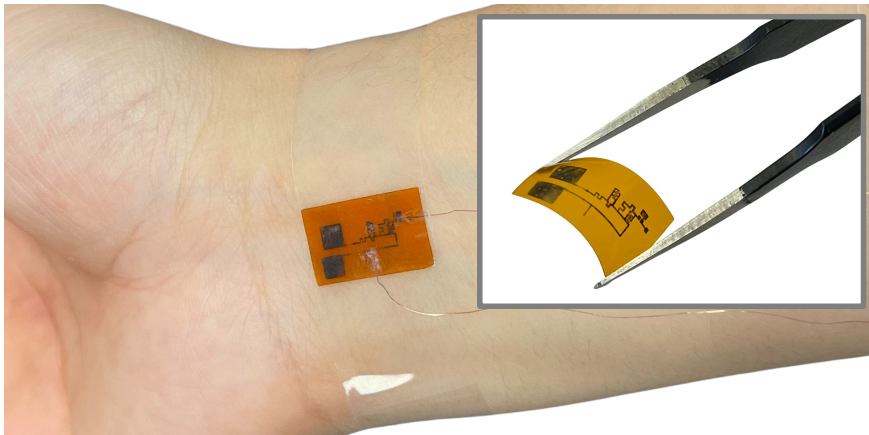
Feasibility Test

EDA signal -> pEDA signal

collect data with **pEDA** and E4 at the same time (N=3)

find transformation from E4 signal to pEDA signal

$$\hat{x}_{pEDA} = \omega_1 \cdot x_{E4} + \omega_2$$



The proposed pEDA sensor can obtain comparable information to that of the state-of-the-art Empatica E4 wristband.

Future works

simulation -> real test on hardware

more sophisticated but dependable filters

take production error into optimization process

printed/soft battery

Thank you for your attention