

SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR SITUATION AWARENESS & SECURITY

mmWave Radar System-on-Chip for Wireless Vital Sensing

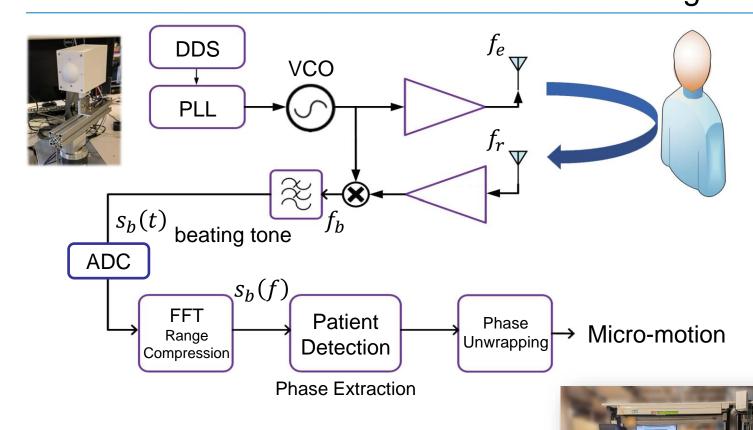
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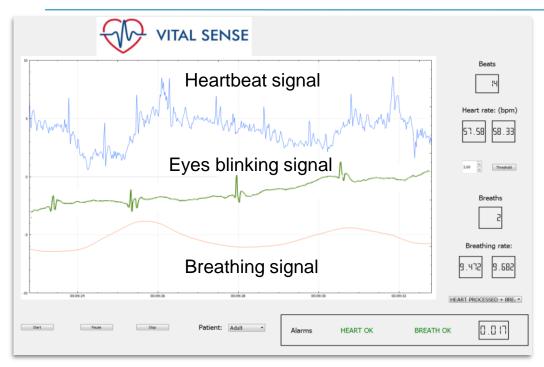
120 GHz mmWave FMCW RSoC Block Diagram



- The FMCW Radar at 120 GHz senses micrometric motion of the body without contact
- Textiles are transparent at radar frequencies allowing monitoring in all situations



Sensed Vital Signals



Real Time Vital Parameters monitoring with 120GHz Radar

Breathing/hearbeat signals:

$$s(t) = R_0 + A_b \sin(2\pi f_b t) + A_h \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_h (t - nT_h) + N$$

Eyelid signal:

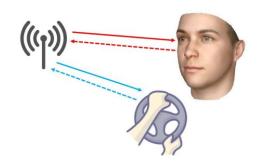
$$s_e(t) = A_e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_e(t - nT_e) + N + A_m M(t)$$

Eyelid detection:

Case 1: Clinical Assignment



Case 2: Driving Behavior

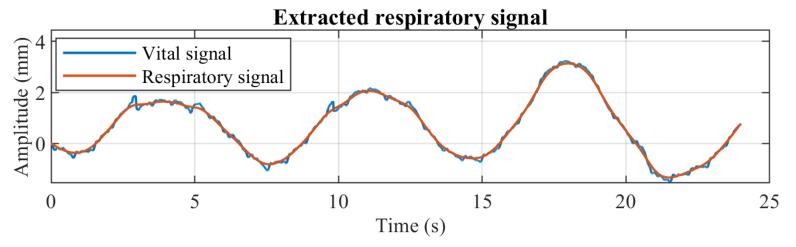


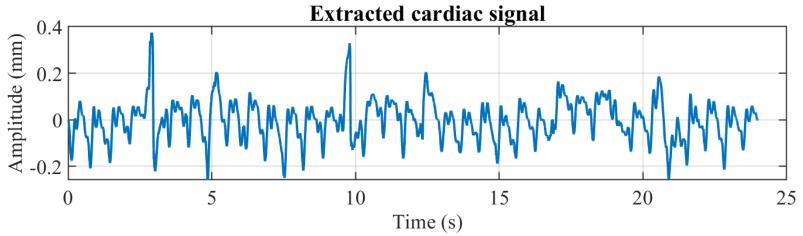
J. Hu et al., "BlinkRadar: Non-Intrusive Driver Eye-Blink Detection with UWB Radar," 2022 IEEE 42nd International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS), Bologna, Italy, 2022.



Results (I) Signal Separation

- Extract breathing signal s_b with FIR linear-phase filter
- Heartbeat signal $s_h = s_{vital} s_b$







Results (II)

Repetitive Waveform Adaptive Matched Filter

The developed Real-time RWAMF has 3 main components:

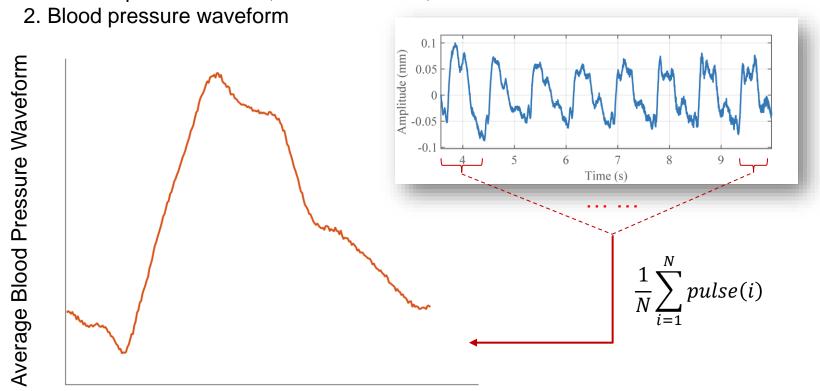
Phase A: Iterative pulse period estimation

Phase B: Pulse waveform reconstruction -> Adaptive Matched Filter

Phase C: Final heart waveform parameters extraction

Main Outcomes:

1. Pulse repetition interval, Heartbeat Rate, Detection of abnormalities

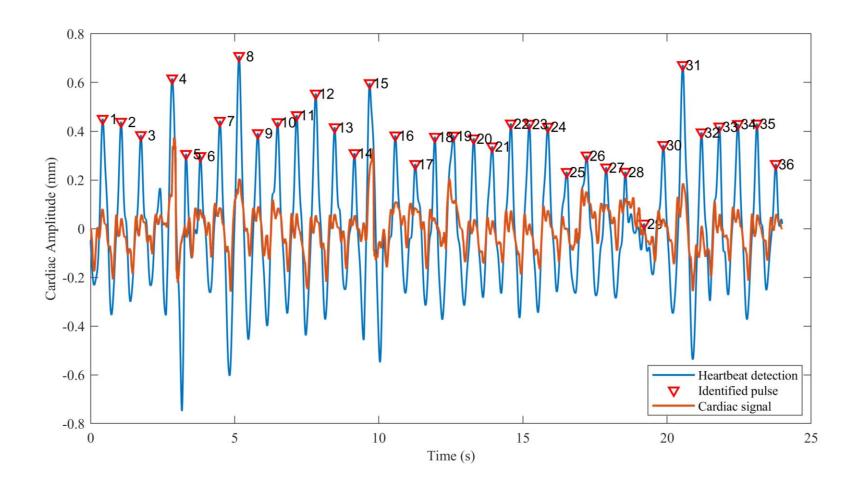




Results (III) Cardiac Pulse Recognition

Phase C

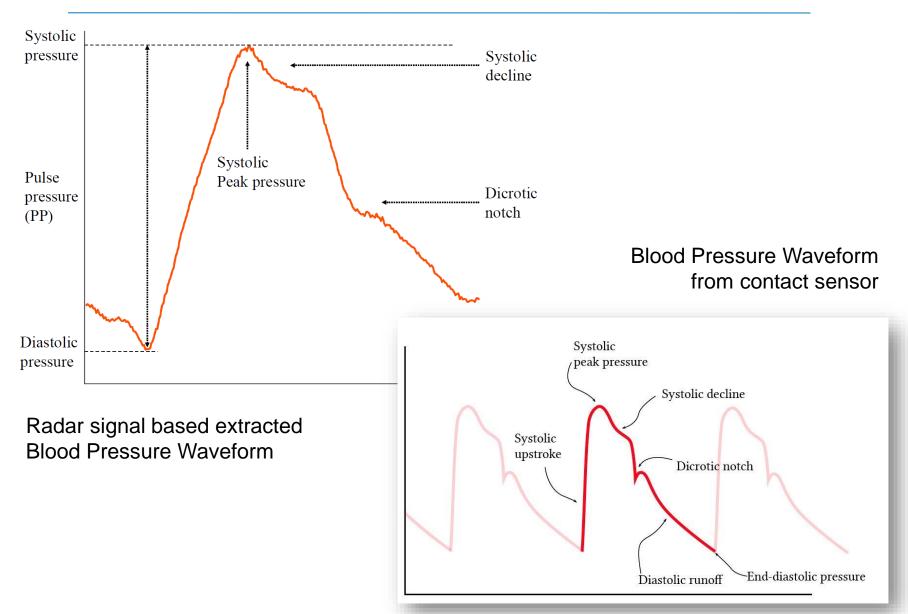
- · Adaptive matched filtering
- Peak and periods estimation $\rightarrow T_d$
- Blood pressure waveform reconstruction





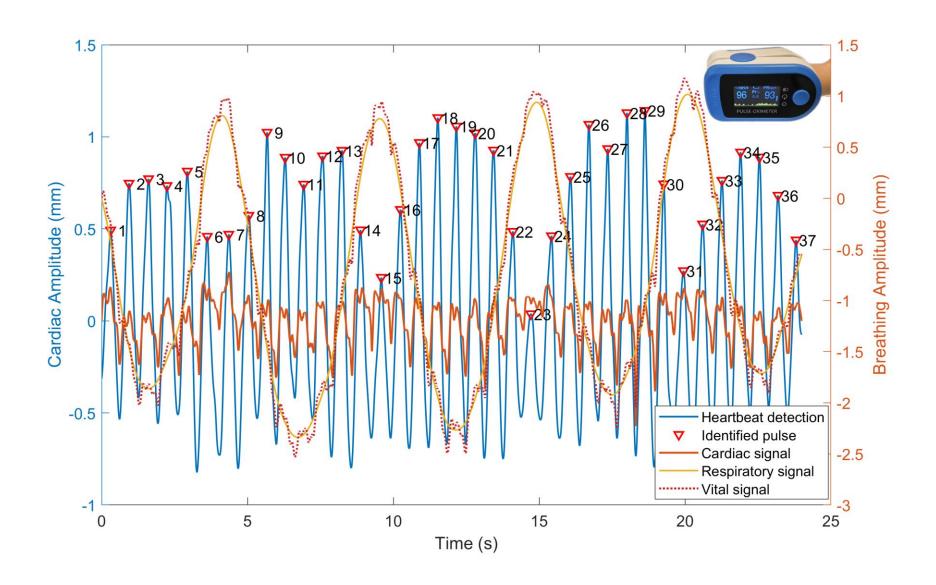
Results (IV)

Blood Pressure Waveform Extraction





Overall Result (I) with oximeter





Overall Result (II) with ECG signal

