

## Wearable sensors and feedback system to improve breathing technique

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## Overview



- Introduction
- Sensors



• Data acquisition and processing



- User feedback
- Conclusions



## **Importance of Breathing**





Breathing – naturally occuring

Unique system– both voluntary and involuntary We can influence the involuntary autonomic nervous system using our voluntary breath

By breathing in a slow, deep and regular manner, the heartbeat become smooth and regular, blood pressure normalizes, stress hormones drop, and muscles relax.

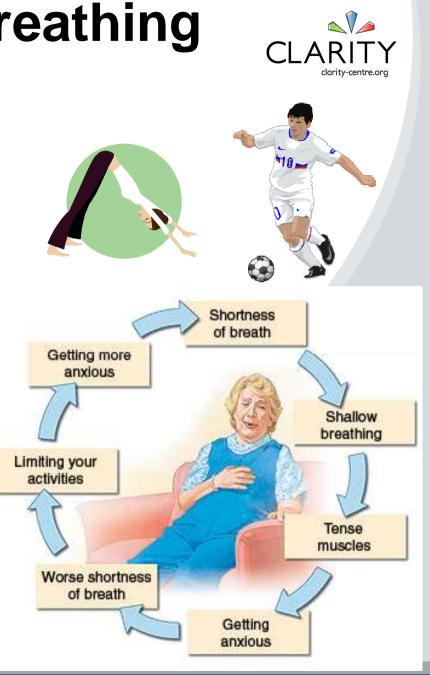
# Importance of breathing technique

#### **Sports performance**

- Use of full lung capacity to maximise oxygen delivery to muscles
- Use of breathing techniques to calm and focus, e.g before kicking a penalty in soccer or a serve in tennis

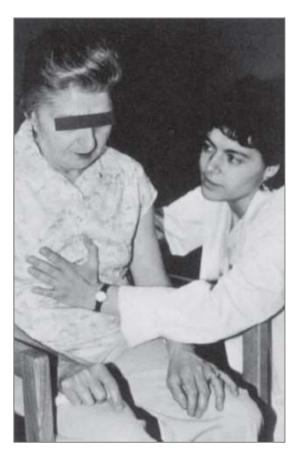
#### **Clinical applications**

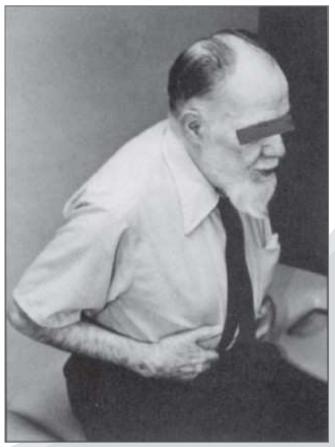
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Anxiety treatment
- Cystic fibrosis
- Respiratory rehabilitation



# Breathing exercises for patients







Kigin C., Breathing Exercises for the Medical Patient: The Art and the Science, Physical Therapy/Volume 70, Number 11, November 1990

# Breathing monitoring system – system requirements



Aim – to develop a feedback system for patients to improve their breathing technique, by monitoring thoracic and abdominal movements. Give feedback to the user graphically

Sensor must be Comfortable Robust Straightforward to use Wearable sensor/"Smart garment"

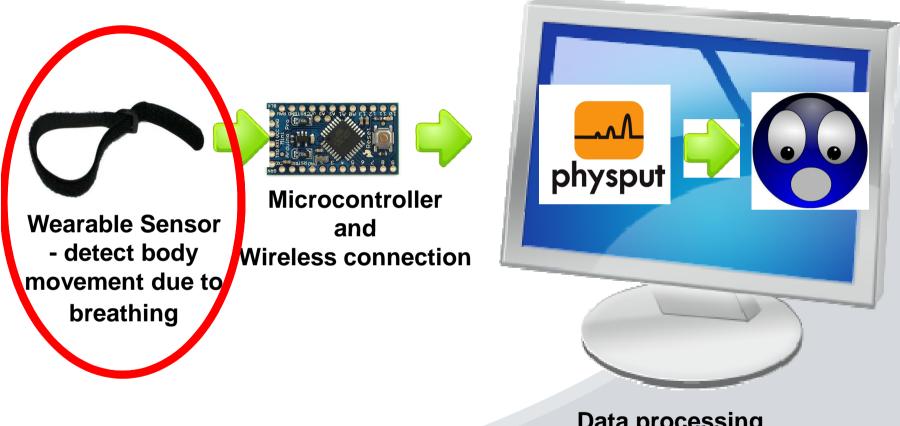
Feedback/Application must: Grab users attention Have a simple interface Focus user for the full duration of the program Encourage user to correct their breathing rate

and low cost, easy to install on computer systems



### **Breathing monitoring system**

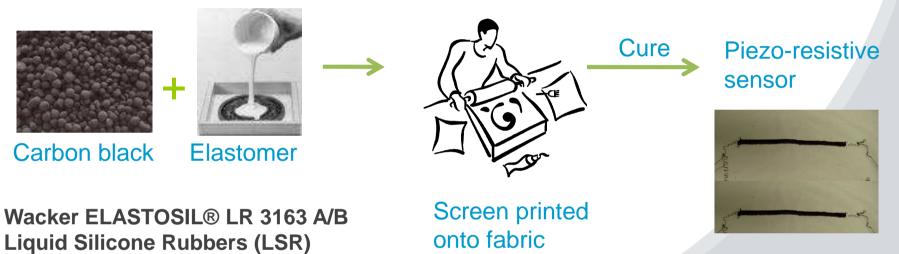




Data processing and User feedback

# Fabric stretch sensors to measure body movements



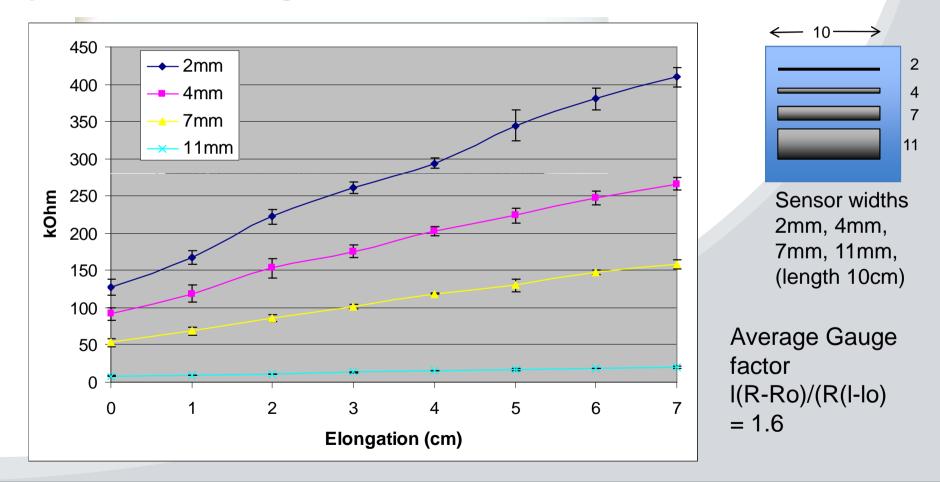


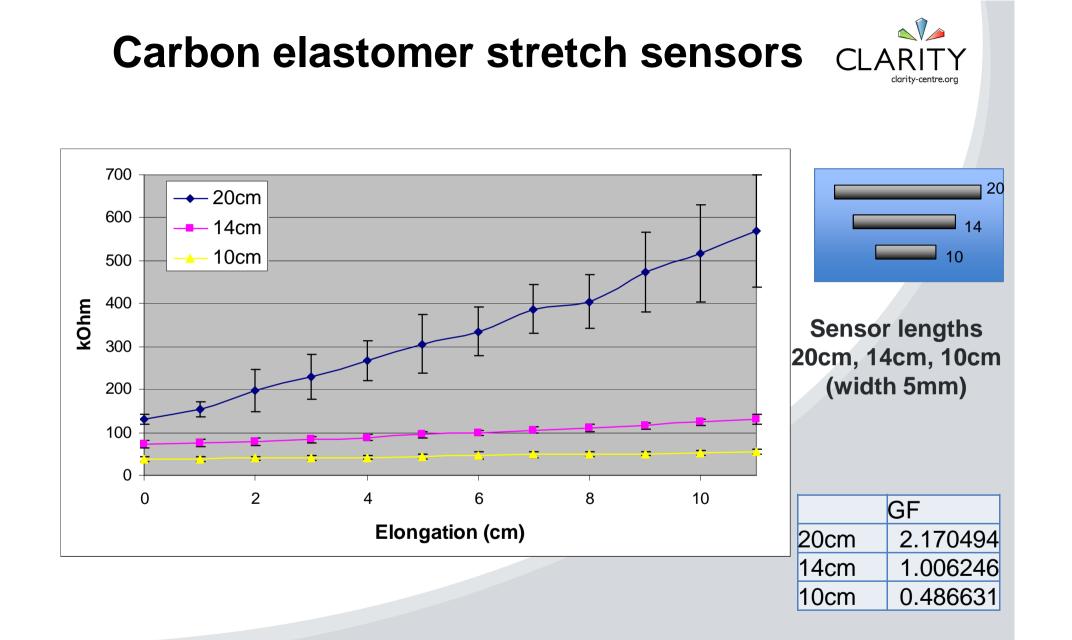


### **Carbon elastomer stretch sensors**



Stretch sensor - Carbon loaded rubber screen printed onto lycra fabric. Elongation causes increase in resistance





## Sensors – "Smart shirt"



Fabric stretch sensors monitor the expansion and contraction of the ribcage and abdomen during breathing.

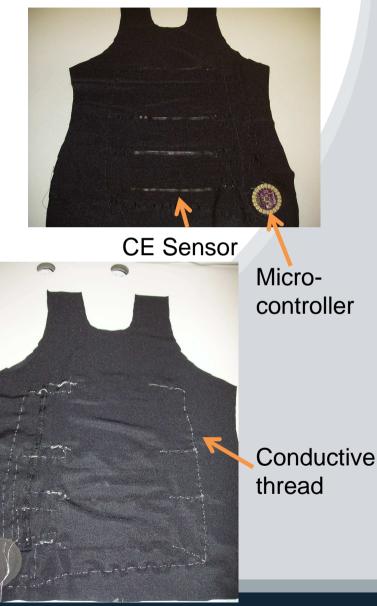


4 Carbon-Elastomer(CE) sensors (piezo-resistive) are screen-printed onto the front of the t-shirt

Sensors connected using conductive stainless steel thread.

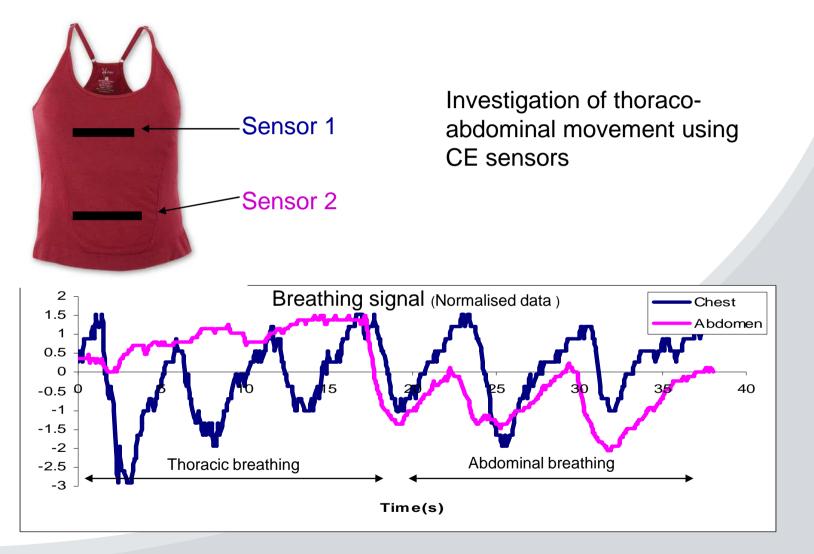
**Resistor leads are embroidered** 

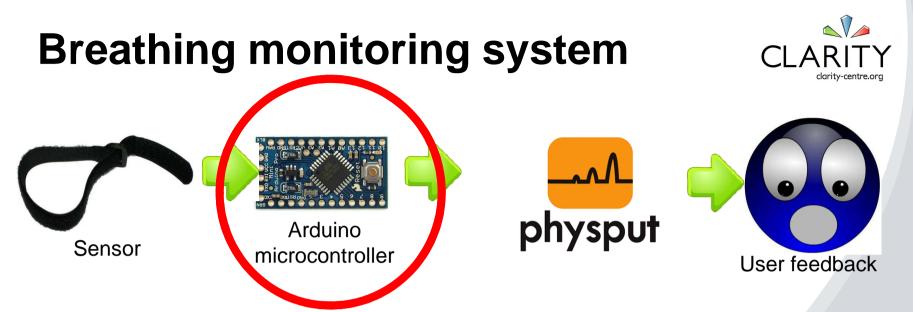
Sew-in micro-controller



### **Breathing monitoring t-shirt**







#### Arduino

- open-source electronics prototyping platform

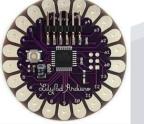
#### Arduino Pro Mini

Size: 1.7cm x 3.4cm Analog Input Pins : 6 Digital I/O Pins :14



Microcontroller: ATmega168 or ATmega328

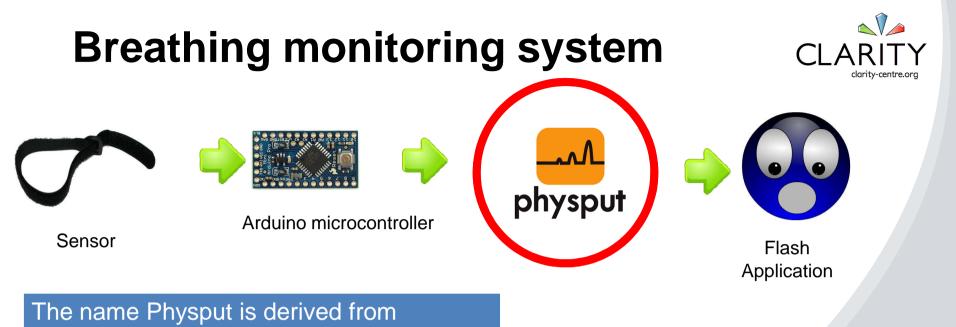
Arduino Lilypad Sewable microcontroller



#### Bluetooth connection BluesmiRF

Wireless serial cable replacement Transmits any serial stream from 9600 to 115200bps





Allows a user to emulate standard

Physiological input

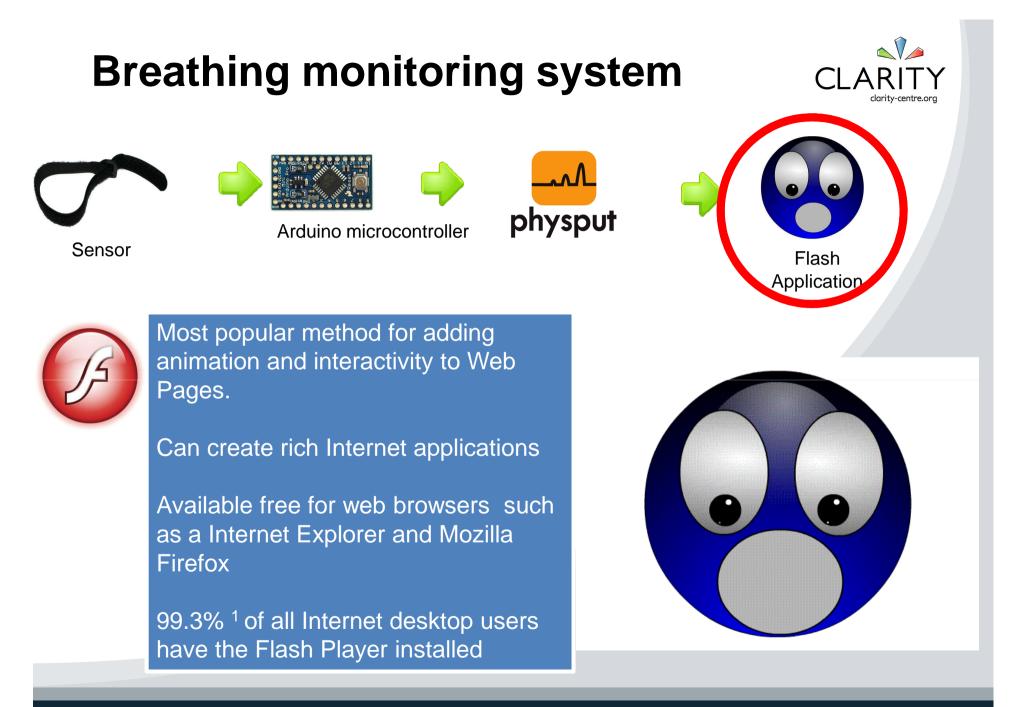
computer input using non-standard input.

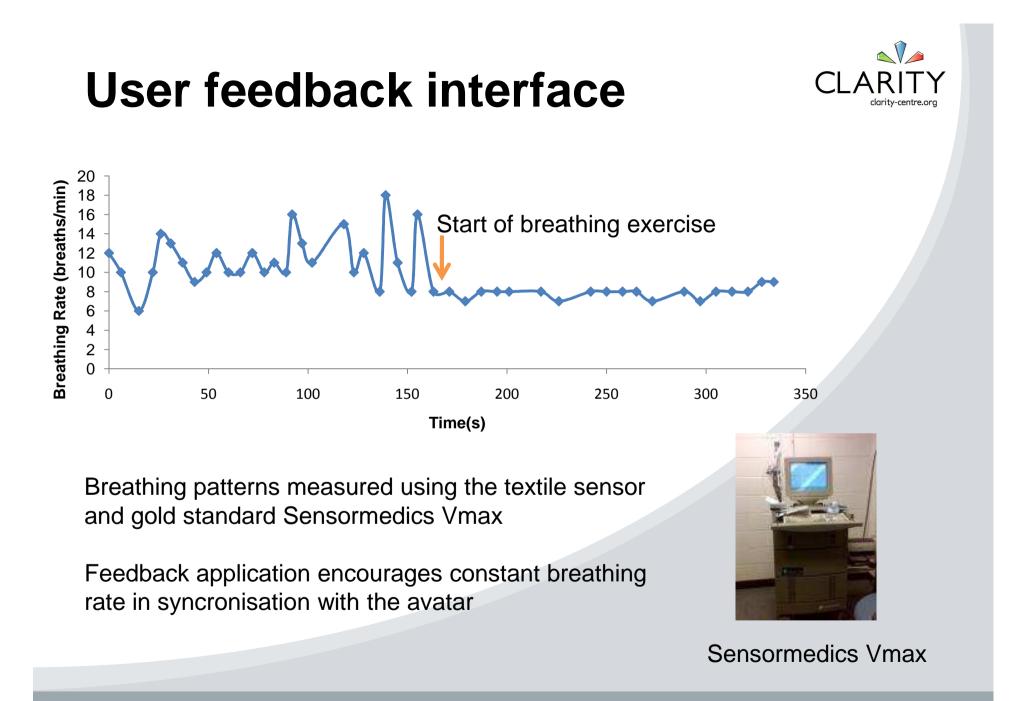
Primarily designed to facilitate the design of alternative input devices.

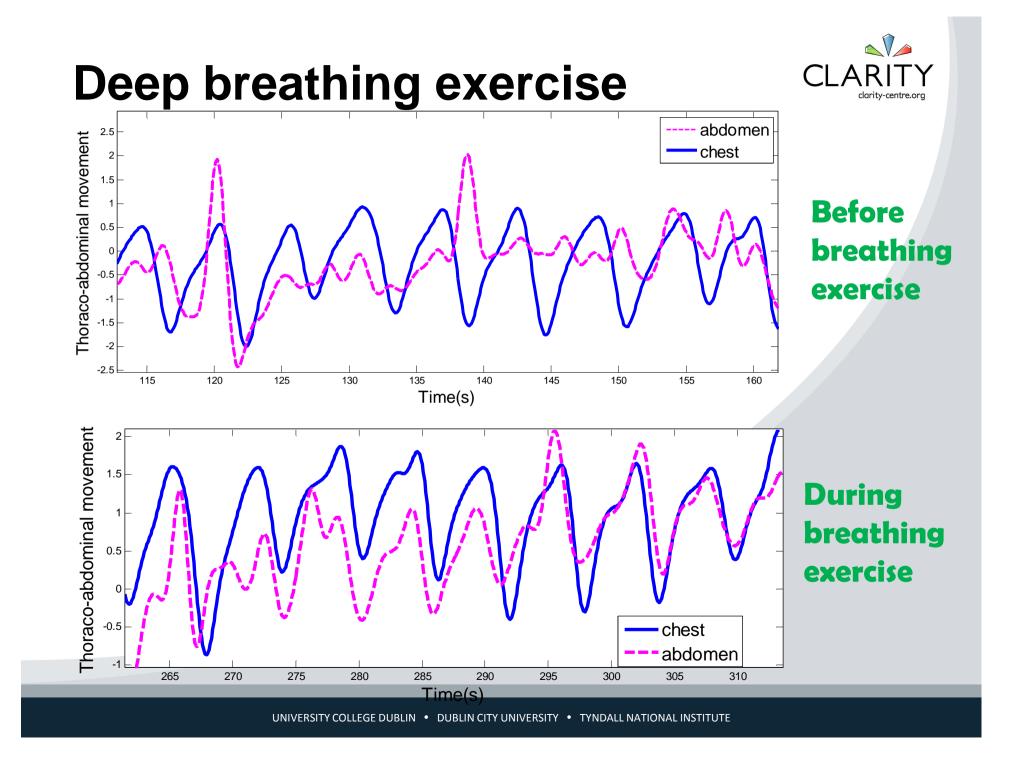
Reads data from the serial port and maps this data to standard input e.g. mouse movements and key presses.



Physput Written by Edmond Mitchell







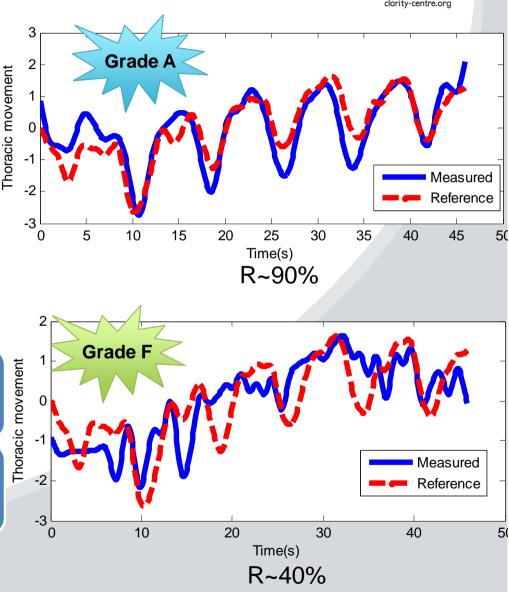
### **User feedback**





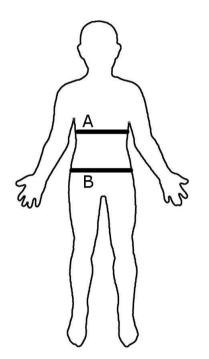
After performing the exercise the user is presented with a breathing efficiency grade.

The grade is calculated by cross correlating the users breathing pattern with a reference breathing pattern embedded in the program

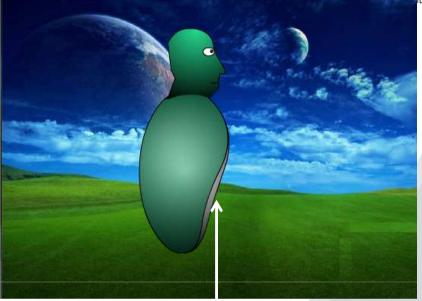


# User feedback – multiple sensor input





Two sensors - placed at chest and abdomen

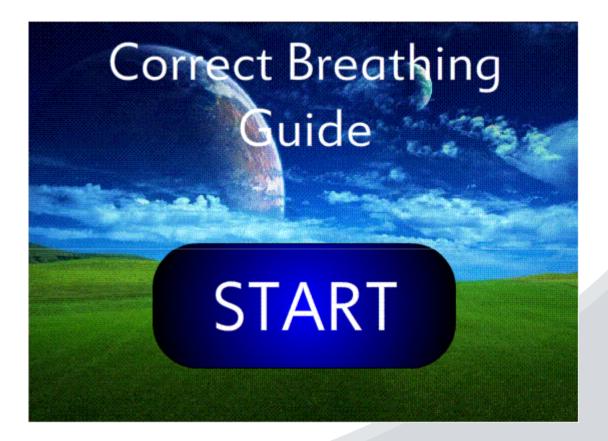


Real-time sensor signal versus computer generated accurate signal

The avatar encourages the user to perform diaphragmatic breathing. The user aims to synchronise their breathing signal with the avatar Real time feedback is given Score given at the end of the exercise

## **Breathing trainer**





### **Conclusions/future directions**



•Developed wearable wireless system to measure breathing patterns, using textile sensors

•Developed user-friendly interface to help users improve their breathing

•Low cost, accessible system

•Next stage to consult the target user groups for feedback – Physiotherapists and Occupational therapists

•Clinical trials

## Thanks to...



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- Prof. Noel O'Connor, Prof Niall Moyna, Prof. Dermot Diamond, CLARITY Centre for sensor Web Technologies, DCU

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