

## Wearable Wireless Biomedical Sensors: Challenges and Future

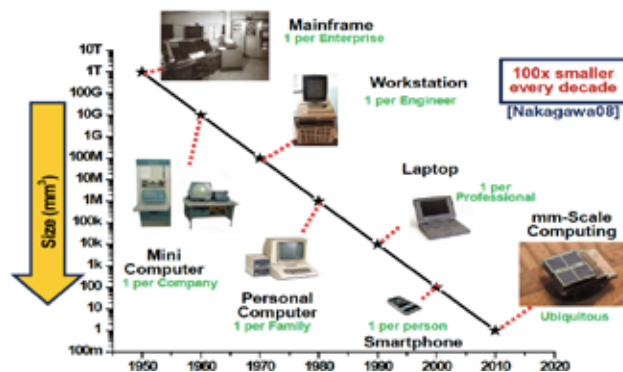
Dr. Yong LIAN

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Email: eleliany@gmail.com

Founder, ClearBridge VitalSigns Pte Ltd



## Bell's Law



Source: B Bell, "Bell's Law for the Birth and Death of Computer Classes", Comms of ACM, 2008

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## Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

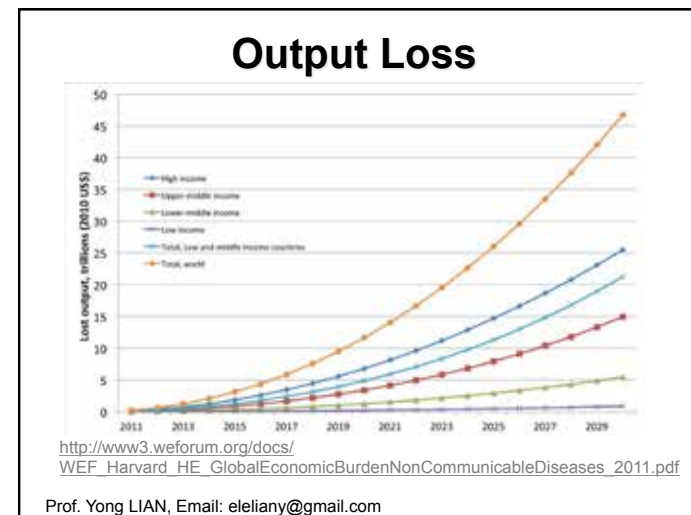
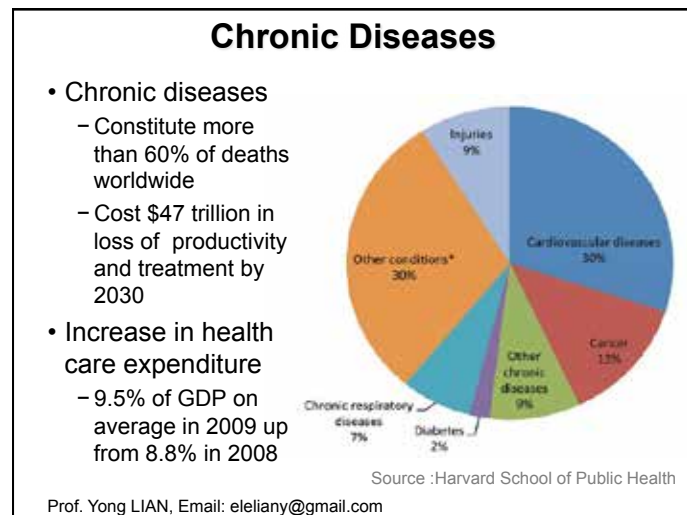
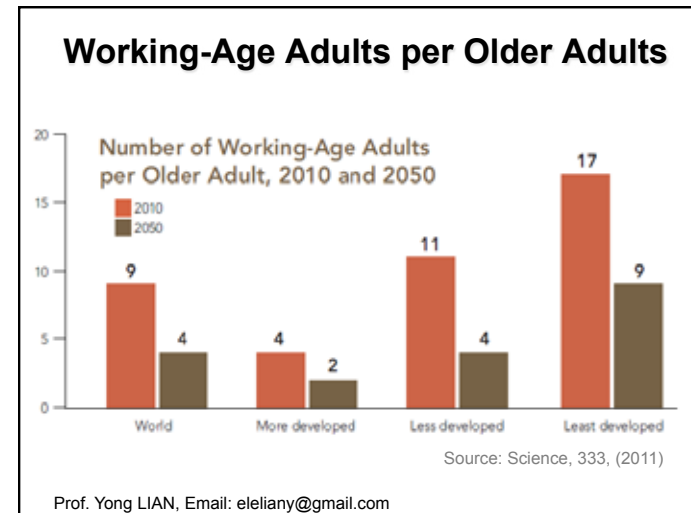


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### Our Aging World

We are aging—not just as individuals or communities but as a world. In 2006, almost 500 million people worldwide were 65 and older. By 2030, that total is projected to increase to 1 billion—1 in every 8 of the earth's inhabitants. Significantly, the most rapid increases in the 65-and-older population are occurring in developing countries, which will see a jump of 140 percent by 2030.

Source: National Institute on Aging, US Dept of Health and Human Services, <http://www.nia.nih.gov/research/publication/why-population-aging-matters-global-perspective>

## Healthcare in Future



Prevention



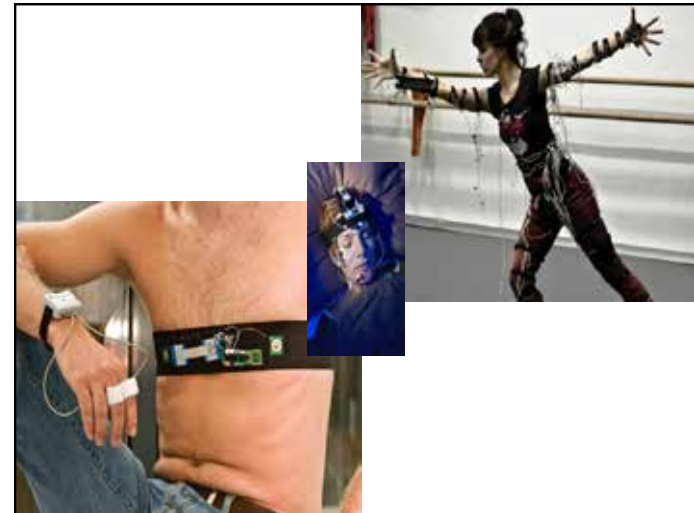
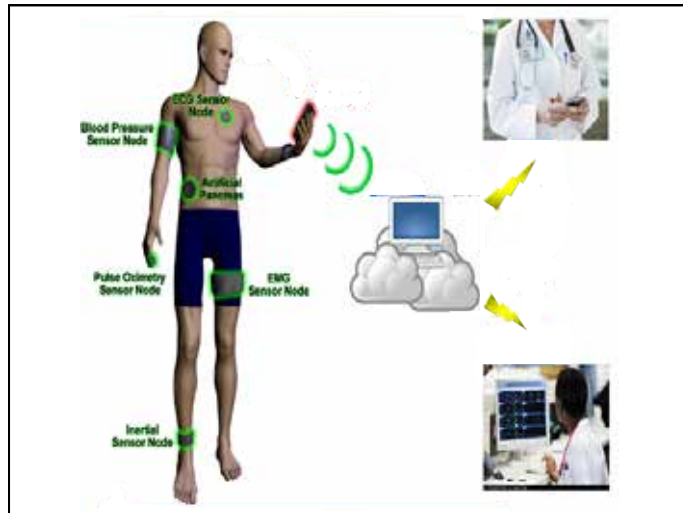
Prescriptions



## Body Sensor Network



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## Requirements for WBS

- Clinical requirement
  - accurate measurement, minimum motion artifact
- User requirement
  - minimum invasive, comfortable, easy to use, no need to change/charge battery
- Device requirement
  - Function: amplification, signal processing, wireless, data security
  - Form factor: thin, small, and flexible
  - Power consumption: Less than 1mW

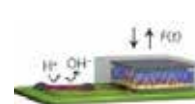
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## Human Energy Scavenging

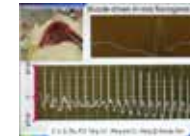
- Wearable devices can generate 0.3mW – 8 W from breathing, finger motion, blood pressure, body heat, walking.
- Implantable nanowire devices:
  - Output voltage: ~96mV
  - Power density: 2.7mW/ cm<sup>3</sup>
- Implantable glucose fuel cell:
  - Output voltage: ~350mV
  - Power density: 30μW/ cm<sup>2</sup>



Glucose fuel cell in snail



Z.L. Wang, et al "Self-powered nanowire devices", Nature Nanotechnology, Mar 2010.

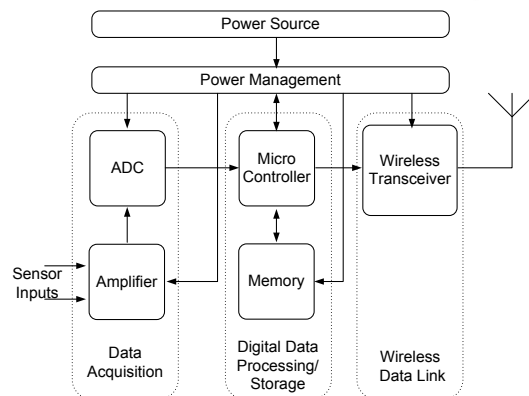


Nanowire device in rat



Energy harvesting from inner ear

## Design Challenges for Zero-Powered Wireless Biomedical Sensor (WBS)



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## A Snapshot of Our Research

- **Research areas:**
  - Low voltage low power circuit design techniques
  - Continuous-time signal processing techniques
  - Ultra low power wireless sensor platform
- **Research highlights:**
  - World's first 450-nW ECG sensor chip
  - World's first 690-nW 32-channel EEG chip
  - 0.5-V 1.13-μW/channel neural recording chip with digital multiplexing scheme
  - 17.4 μW wireless ECG-on-chip
  - 200nW ECG A2I chip with QRS detection
  - 535nW/channel ECG chip with data compression
  - 0.6-V 82-dB 28.6μW CT Delta-Sigma ADC



CardiLeaf™ 3-Lead ECG



CardiLeaf™ ECG Plaster

ECG data on phone

ECG data received by computer

Heart rate profile



450-nW ECG chip



2.3μW ECG-on-Chip with QRS Detector



22μW 32-channel EEG chip



0.5V 1.13μW/channel neural recording chip




4mW wireless 8-Ch neural recording chip





Sub-mW wireless UWB transceiver

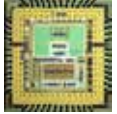






**Low Cost Wearable Wireless ECG Plaster for Managing Cardiovascular Disease**



CardioLeaf®  
3-Lead ECG

450nW ECG Chip\*

The world's first fully integrated 450nW ECG (electrocardiogram) recording chip

- Low noise figure, tunable band-pass filter, programmable gain, 12-bit ADC, and on-chip oscillator
- Collaborations with YLL School of Medicine, SSH School of Public Health, SGH, I2R, and IME
- Clinical trials in NUH, Duke-NUS, UK and Russia

\*X Zou, et. al. "A 1-V 450-nW Fully Integrated Programmable Biomedical Sensor Interface Chip", JSSC, Vol.44, No.4, April 2009.

**Low Cost Wearable Wireless ECG Plaster for Managing Cardiovascular Disease**






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Outpatients

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## Why Electrocardiogram (ECG)?

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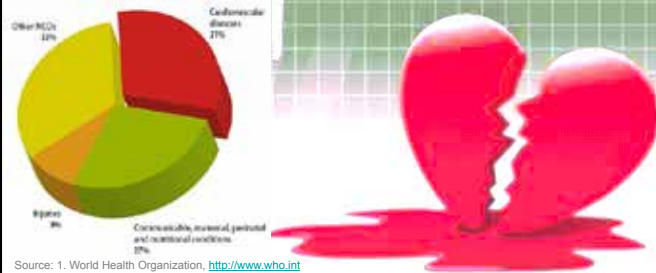
## Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

CVD (heart disease) is a range of conditions that affect the heart.

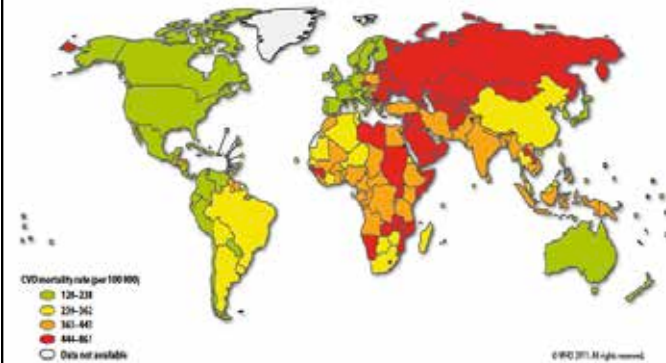
- Heart valve problems
- Arrhythmia
- Heart attack
- Stroke

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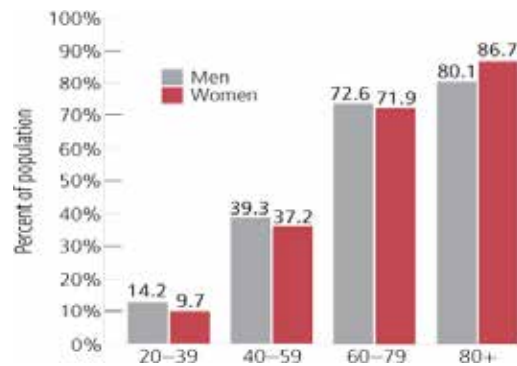
**Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of deaths globally<sup>1</sup>**  
**The direct costs of heart diseases was US \$190b in USA alone<sup>2</sup>**



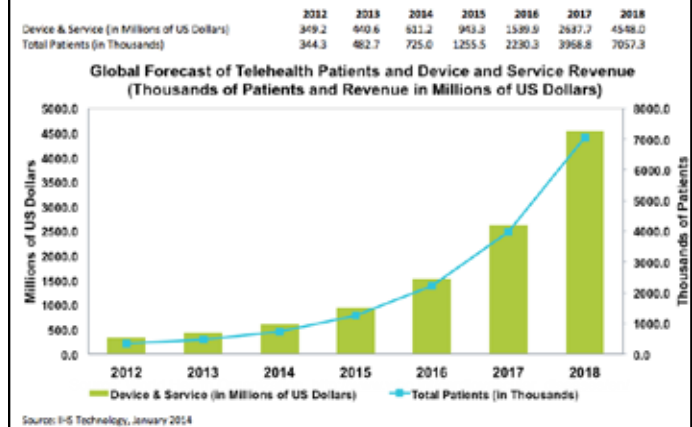
### Global Distribution of CVD Deaths

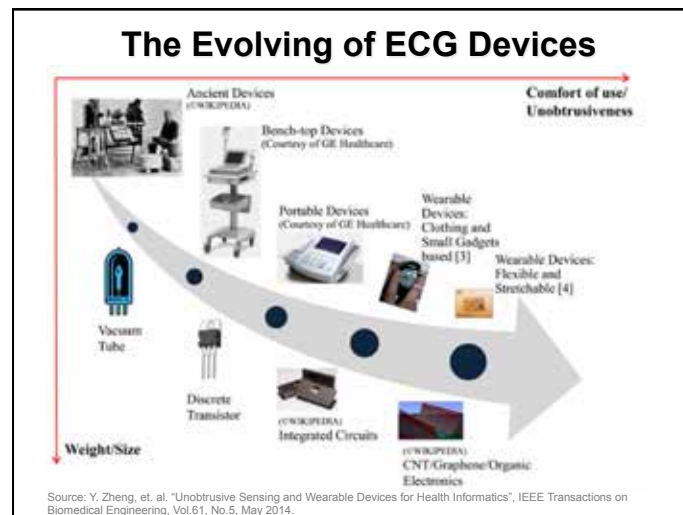
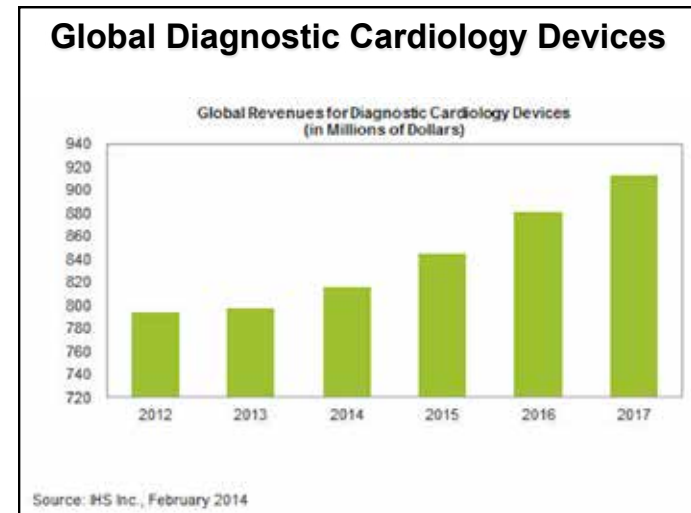
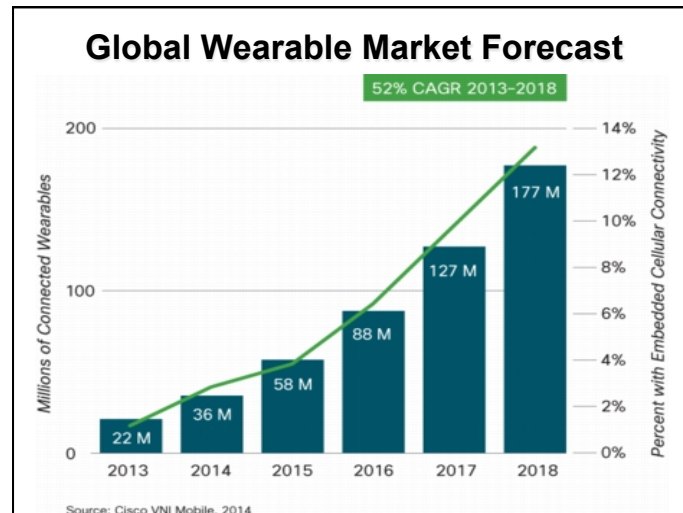


### Risks of CVD in Men and Women



### Global Telehealth Forecast





### ECG Devices

- Existing ECG devices are bulky, short battery life, and expensive.
- Wearable devices are mostly single lead.
- Short battery life limits ECG monitoring time – leading to extremely low diagnostic yield of 10-13%

Source: A Schuchert, et.al, "Diagnostic yield of external electrocardiographic loop recorders in patients with recurrent syncope and negative tilt table test", PACE, 2003;26:1637-1640



## The Idea ECG Device

- High diagnostic yield
  - Multiple leads
  - Long recording time
  - Good rejection to noises
  - Real-time
- Better user experience
  - Light weight
  - Small size
  - Non-intrusive
  - Low cost
  - Data security
  - Easy to use



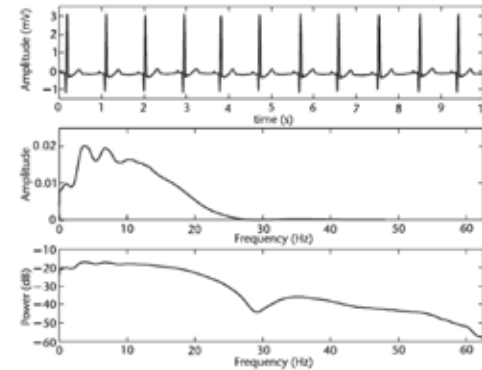
Source: D. Kim, et al. "Epidermal Electronics", Science, 333, 838, 2011



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## ECG Signal Characteristics

Frequency: 0.01 ~ 1000 Hz



Source: G.D. Clifford et. al., "Advanced Methods and Tools for ECG Data Analysis, Artech House, 2006.

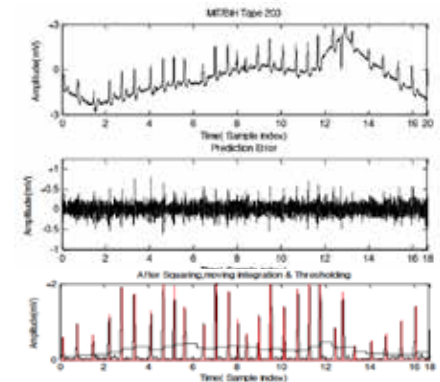
## ECG System-on-Chip Requirements

- Analog frontend
  - noise vs. power
- ADC: uniform vs. non-uniform
  - Nyquist ADC or level-crossing
  - Fixed sampling rate or variable one
- Data: transmission vs. signal processing
  - Lossless data compression
  - Feature extraction: QRS, HRV, A-Fib
- Wireless: continuous vs. duty-cycle
  - Narrow band or ultra wideband
  - SRAM or flash

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## Joint QRS Detection & Compression

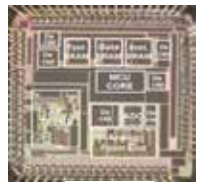
- Lossless compression
- Compression ratio of 2.28
- QRS detection accuracy of 99%
- 490 nW @1.8V in 0.35  $\mu$ m CMOS



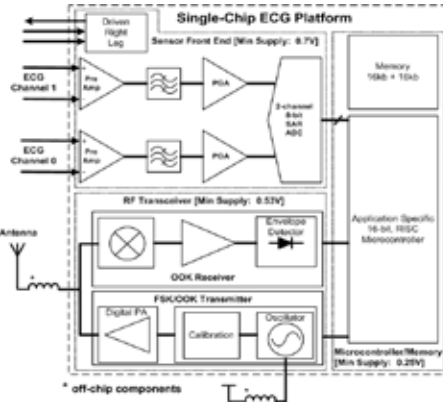
"A Joint QRS Detection and Data Compression Scheme for Wearable Sensors", IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2014

## Wireless ECG SoC

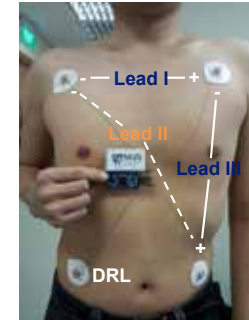
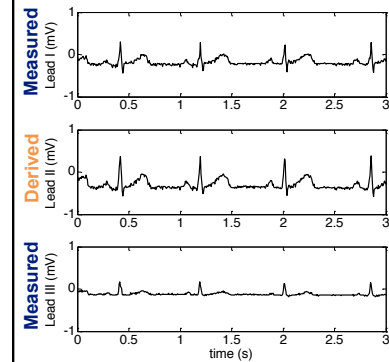
- Single chip ECG solution.
- Lowest power @17.4 $\mu$ W
- 3-lead ECG for better recording



\*M. Khayatizadeh, WS Liew, X Zhang, J Tan, and Y Lian, "A 0.7-V 17.4- $\mu$ W 3-Lead Wireless ECG SoC", *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Circuits and Systems*, Vol.7, No.5, pp.583-592, Oct. 2013.

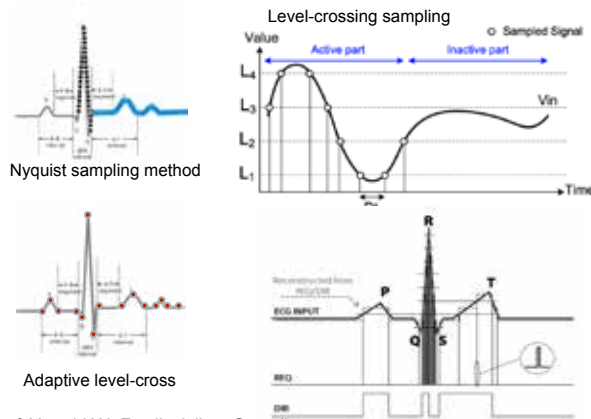


## Real ECG Recording



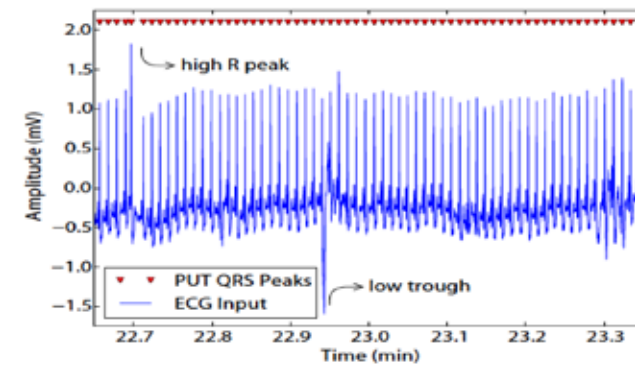
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## ADC – Nonuniform Sampling



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## LC-ADC Based QRS Detection



"A 300-mV 220-nW Event-Driven ADC With Real-Time QRS Detection for Wearable ECG Sensors", *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Circuits*, 2014



### Conclusions

- Building zero-powered wireless body sensor network is possible, but very challenging
- Novel low power system architecture is a must for zero-powered devices
- Innovations in energy harvesting is the key to success
- Flexible circuit and low cost are important for user acceptance

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### Thank You!

Interested in our research  
Contact: Prof. Lian Yong  
Email: [eleliany@gmail.com](mailto:eleliany@gmail.com)