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(54) WRISTWATCH-TYPE HUMAN PULSE WAVE SENSOR ATTACHED ON BACK SIDE OF USER'S WRIST

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pulse wave sensor includes a detecting element and a sensor body. The pulse wave sensor is worn on the back side of a user's wrist corresponding to the back of the user's hand. The detecting element includes a translucent member on its top, and the translucent member has a convex surface. The detecting element is attached on the back side of the user's wrist by a dedicated belt so that the convex surface of the translucent member is in intimate contact with the surface of the user's skin. The sensor body is attached on the back side of the user's wrist by another dedicated belt so that it is arranged on the detecting element. A cushion is arranged between the sensor body and the detecting element. The pulse wave sensor can stably detect the pulse wave without being affected by the movement of the user's wrist.

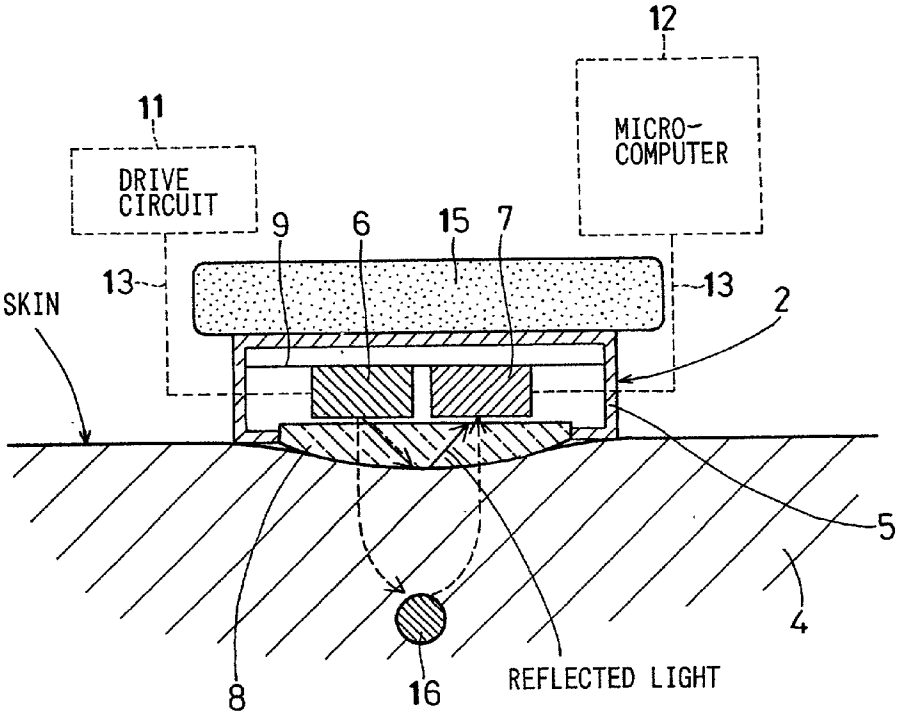


FIG. 1

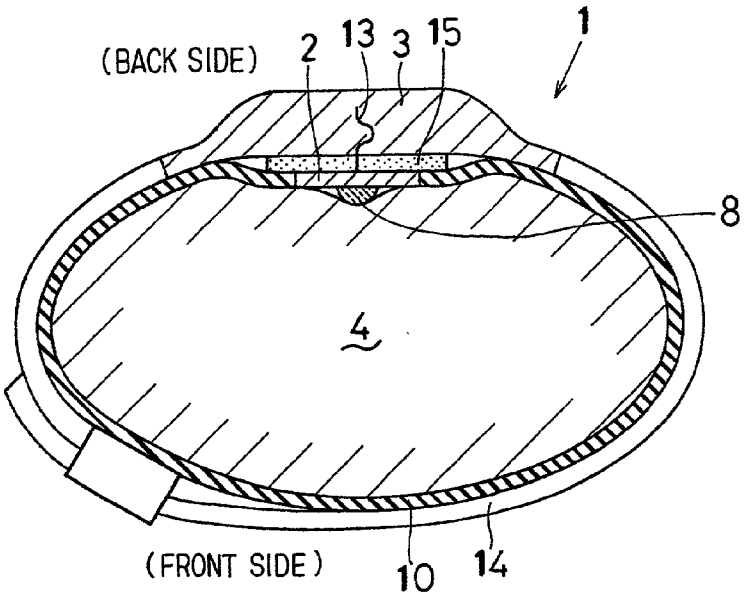


FIG. 2

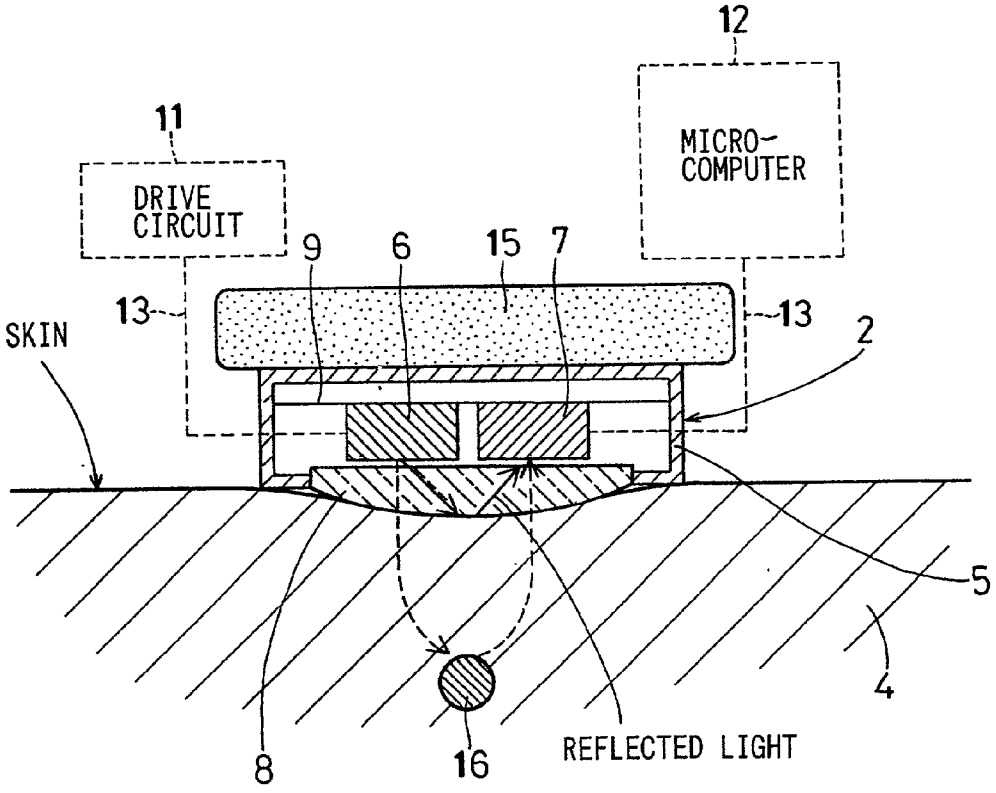


FIG. 3A

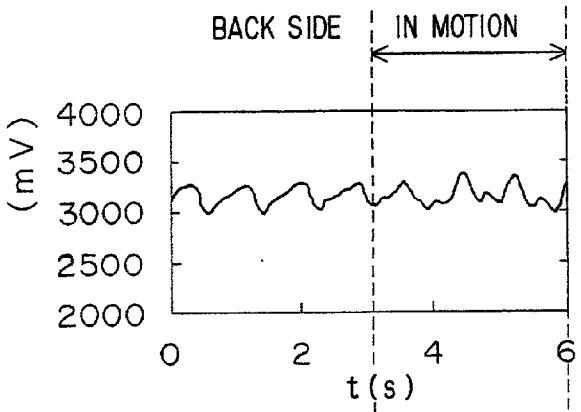


FIG. 3B

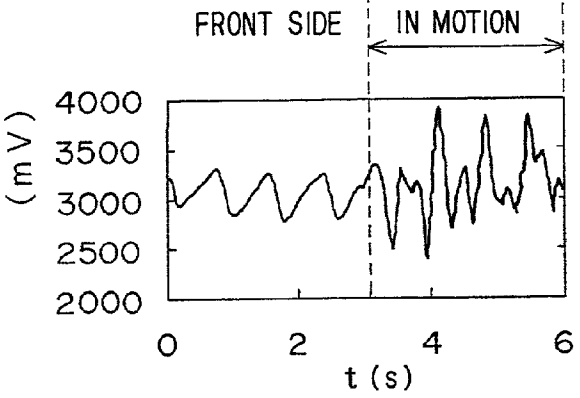


FIG. 4A

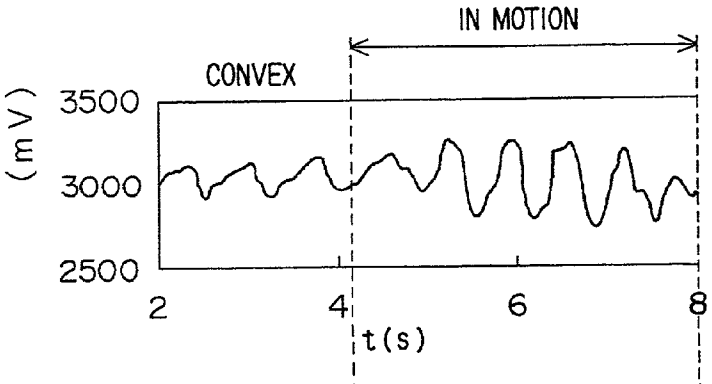
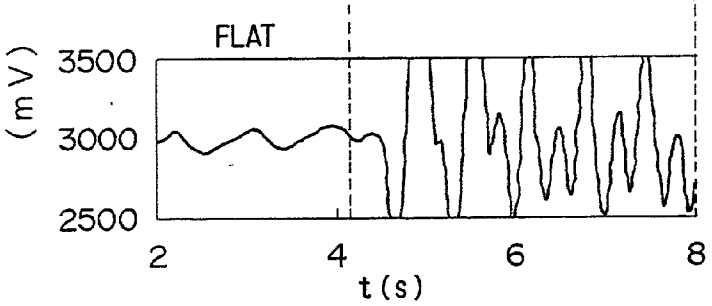


FIG. 4B



WRISTWATCH-TYPE HUMAN PULSE WAVE SENSOR ATTACHED ON BACK SIDE OF USER'S WRIST

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is based on and incorporates herein by reference Japanese Patent Application No.2000-177999 filed on Jun. 14, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an optical sensor for detecting the pulse wave of a human body.

[0004] 2. Related Art

[0005] JP-A-11-70087 proposes a wristwatch-type device for detecting the pulse wave of a human body. This detecting device is worn on the user's wrist. The device includes a detecting element for detecting a pulse wave and a sensor body including a display. The detecting element is fixed on the front side of the user's wrist corresponding to the palm of the user's hand by a band attached to the sensor body. The information of pulse wave detected by the detecting element is displayed on the display of the sensor body fixed on the back side of the user's wrist.

[0006] The two bones (the radius and the ulna) pass through the front side of the user's wrist. Therefore the detecting element has a tendency to slip off the detection position of the user's wrist, since the skin surface of the front side of the user's wrist greatly moves as the user's wrist moves. Furthermore, the user feels uncomfortable since the radius and the ulna are pressed. As a result, the user further moves his/her wrist unconsciously and it becomes further difficult to detect the pulse wave stably.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention overcomes the above drawbacks, and has an object to provide a human pulse wave sensor which is capable of detecting the pulse wave of a human body stably and has high detection probability.

[0008] The pulse wave sensor according to the present invention includes a detecting element and a sensor body. The pulse wave sensor is worn on the back side of the user's wrist corresponding to the back of the user's hand for detecting the pulse wave of the user. The detecting element includes a light emitting element and a light receiving element. The sensor body is connected to the detecting element by a signal line.

[0009] Preferably, a translucent member is arranged on the light emitting element and the light receiving element. The translucent member has a convex surface. The detecting element is attached on the back side of the user's wrist by a dedicated belt so that the convex surface of the translucent member is in intimate contact with the surface of the user's skin. The light emitting element and the light receiving element are arranged in the longitudinal direction of the detecting element so that it is arranged on the detecting element. A cushion is arranged between the sensor body and the detecting element.

[0010] According to this construction, the user does not feel uncomfortable when the pulse wave sensor is worn on the user's wrist. Furthermore the detecting element is fixed on the user's wrist without slipping off the detection position of the user's wrist, even if the user is in motion. Accordingly the pulse wave sensor can stably detect the pulse wave of the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description made with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:

[0012] **FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view of a pulse wave sensor attached on the user's wrist;

[0013] **FIG. 2** is a schematic diagram of a mechanism for detecting a pulse wave;

[0014] **FIGS. 3A and 3B** are graphs of the pulse wave detected by a pulse wave sensor attached on the back side of the user's wrist and the pulse wave detected by a pulse wave sensor attached on the front side of the user's wrist, respectively; and

[0015] **FIGS. 4A and 4B** are graphs of the pulse wave detected by a pulse wave sensor including a convex detecting surface and the pulse wave detected by a pulse wave sensor including a flat detecting surface, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0016] Referring to **FIG. 1, a** pulse wave sensor **1** includes a detecting element **2** and a sensor body **3**. The pulse wave sensor **1** is worn on the back side of the user's wrist **4** corresponding to the back of the user's hand in the similar manner as a wristwatch is normally worn. This sensor **1** is used for detecting the pulse wave of the user's body for a medical diagnosis, a physical check up, and the like.

[0017] Referring to **FIG. 2**, the detecting element **2** comprises a package **5**, a light emitting element **6** (e.g., LED), a light receiving element **7** (e.g., PD), and a translucent board **8**. The package **5** has an opening and includes a circuit board **9** therein. The light emitting element **6** and light receiving element **7** are included in the package **5** and arranged on the circuit board **9**. The translucent board **8** is a glass board which is transparent to light, and attached to the opening of the package **5**. A convex surface is formed on the top of the translucent board **8** as shown in **FIG. 2**.

[0018] The detecting element **2** is fixed on the user's wrist **4** by a dedicated belt **10** attached to the detecting element **2** as shown in **FIG. 1**. The belt **10** may be made from elastic material so that regular pressure is applied to the user's wrist **4**. In this case, it is prevented that light reflected by the surface of the skin or disturbance light from the outside penetrates the translucent board **8**, since the surface of the translucent board **8** is in intimate contact with the surface of the user's skin. However the user feels uncomfortable if the pressure applied to the user's wrist **4** is too high. Therefore

[0019] The light emitting element **6** and the light receiving element **7** are arranged side by side as shown in **FIG. 2**. Accordingly the length of the detecting element **2** from the right side to the left side in **FIG. 2** is longer than the length from the upper side to the lower side. If the detecting element **2** is arranged so that its longitudinal direction (from the right side to the left side in **FIG. 2**) agrees with the circumferential direction of the user's wrist **4**, it has a tendency to slip off. Therefore it is desirable that the detecting element **2** is arranged so that its longitudinal direction agrees with the longitudinal direction of the user's arm. The dedicated belt **10** is attached to the detecting element **2** so that it can fix the detecting element **2** on the user's wrist **4** in this way.

[0020] The sensor body **3** is connected to the detecting element **2** by a signal line **13**, and includes, as shown in **FIG. 2, a** drive circuit **11**, a microcomputer **12**, and a monitor display (not shown). The drive circuit **11** drives the light emitting element **6** to emit light toward the wrist **4**. The microcomputer **12** calculates the pulse rate from the reflected light received by the detecting element **2**. This reflected light varies with the user's pulsation. The monitor display shows the calculated pulse rate and the like.

[0021] The sensor body **3** is arranged on the top of the detecting element **2**, and fixed on the user's wrist **4** by a dedicated belt **14** attached to the sensor body **3**. A cushion **15** such as a sponge or a gel is inserted between the detecting element **2** and the sensor body **3** so that the detecting element **2** does not directly contact the sensor body **3**.

[0022] The pulse wave sensor **1** detects the pulse wave of the user's body as follows. The light emitting element **6** emits light toward the user's wrist **4**, a portion of the emitted light penetrates the capillary arteriole **16** in the inside of the user's wrist **4** and is absorbed by the haemoglobin in the blood. The rest of the emitted light is reflected and scattered by the capillary arteriole **16**, and partly reaches the light emitting element **7**. As the amount of the haemoglobin in the blood varies in waves due to the pulsation of the user's blood, the amount of the light absorbed by the haemoglobin also varies in waves. As a result, the amount of the light which is reflected by the capillary arteriole **16** and reaches the light receiving element **7** varies in waves. This variation in the amount of the light received by the light receiving element **7** is detected as the pulse wave information.

[0023] If the detecting element **2** is arranged on the front side of the user's wrist **4**, the amount of the light received the light receiving element **7** is larger. That is, the intensity of the signal received by the light receiving element **7** is higher. However, the detecting element **2** has a tendency to slip off the detecting position of the user's wrist **4** as the user moves his/her wrist, and therefore the intensity of the light received by the light receiving element **7** largely varies depending on the shift amount of the detecting element **2**. As shown in **FIG. 3**B, in the case that the detecting element **2** is arranged on the front side of the user's wrist **4**, the pulse wave can be detected well if the user is at rest. However, when the user is in motion, the detected pulse wave is adversely affected by the movement of the user's wrist **4**.

[0024] In contrast to this, if the detecting element **2** is arranged on the back side of the user's wrist **4**, the user will consequently the user does not feel so uncomfortable. Further, the detecting element **2** will not shift so widely even if the user's wrist moves. Therefore the detecting element **2** is stably fixed to the detecting position of the user's wrist **4**. As a result, the pulse wave is detected stably without being affected by the movement of the user's wrist **4** as shown in **FIG. 3A**.

[0025] The detecting element **2** is arranged on the user's wrist **4** so that the convex surface of the translucent board **8** is in intimate contact with the surface of the user's skin. Thereby it is prevented that the detecting element **2** slips off the detecting position of the user's wrist **4**. If the translucent board **8** has a flat surface, the detected pulse wave is adversely affected by the movement of the user's wrist **4** as shown in **FIG. 4B**. However, in the case that the translucent board **8** has a convex surface like the present embodiment, the variation of the amount of the reflected light which is emitted from the light emitting element **6** and reaches the light receiving element **7** by being reflected by the surface of the user's skin is suppressed. It is also prevented that noise such as disturbance light from the outside penetrates the translucent board **8**. Therefore the pulse wave can be detected without being affected by the movement of the user's wrist **4** as shown in **FIG. 4A**.

[0026] The detecting element **2** and the sensor body **3** is attached to theuser's wrist **4** by the dedicated belts**10** and **14**, respectively. That is, the detecting element **2** and the sensor body **3** are allowed to move relatively. Further the cushion **15** is arranged between the detecting element **2** and the sensor body **3**. Therefore, if force is applied to the sensor body **3** or the sensor body **3** moves, the force applied to the sensor body **3** or the movement of the sensor body **3** cannot be transmitted to the detecting element **2** easily.

[0027] Accordingly the detecting element **2** is stably fixed to the user's wrist **4**. As a result, the pulse wave sensor can detect the pulse wave at a high S/N ratio, that is, it can provide high detection probability, not only when the user is at rest but also when the user is taking light exercise.

[0028] Modifications

[0029] In the above embodiment, the sensor body **3** need not include the microcomputer **12** if it includes a transmitter instead. In this case, the pulse wave information detected by the detecting element **2** is transmitted to a receiver by the transmitter. The sensor body **3** can be downsized and light in weight in this case and consequently the force applied to the sensor body **3** or the movement of the sensor body **3** cannot be transmitted to the detecting element **2** easily.

[0030] In the above embodiment, the detecting element **2** and the sensor body **3** may be worn on the back side of the user's forearm.

What is claimed is:

1. A pulse wave sensor for detecting a pulse wave of a human body comprising:

a detecting element including a light emitting element and a light receiving element; and

a sensor body including a circuit connected to the detecting element via a signal line,

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