Remote Sensing of Cardiac Activity Based on Signal Reconstruction with Deep Learning

August 2021

Kohei Yamamoto

主 論 文 要 旨

No.1

主論 文題名:

Remote Sensing of Cardiac Activity Based on Signal Reconstruction with Deep Learning (深層学習を用いた信号再構成に基づく心臓活動のリモートセンシング)

(内容の要旨)

心拍は健康状態を把握する上で重要な生体信号であり、心拍数などの継続的なモニタリングは生存確認や病気の検知を可能とする。一般的な心臓活動のセンシング法として心電図がある。しかし、心電図は接触型デバイスであり、継続的なモニタリンングにおいては、非接触の検出法が望ましい。ドップラーレーダは非接触での心臓活動のセンシングを可能とするデバイスとして注目されており、従来様々なドップラーレーダを用いた手法が検討されている。しかし、心拍の信号対雑音比は、呼吸や体動に比べて微小であるため、心拍成分の検出精度に課題が残る。これを解決するために、本論文では深層学習を用いた信号再構成に基づく心拍検出法を提案する。加えて、従来達成されていない非接触での心電図信号再構成法を提案し、実験を通してこれら提案法の特性を示す。

1章では、研究背景および一般的な心拍検出法とその問題点について述べる.続いて、ドップラーレーダを用いた心拍検出の原理および従来法、本研究の位置づけについて説明する.そして、提案法の概要について述べた後、最後に本論文の構成について紹介する.続いて、2章ではドップラーレーダを用いた従来の心拍検出法および心電図信号の再構成法、提案法に関連する深層学習法について述べる.3章では、提案法として、信号対雑音比の劣化にロバストな深層学習を用いた心拍信号の再構成に基づく心拍検出法について説明する.まず、提案する心拍検出法のアイデアについて説明し、続いて提案法のアルゴリズムを(i)雑音にロバストなスペクトログラムに基づく心拍成分抽出および(ii)深層学習を用いた信号再構成の2つの観点から説明する、そして、実験を通した特性評価により、心拍成分の信号対雑音比が低い場合でも提案法が心拍を検出できることを示す.4章では、提案法として心電図信号再構成法について説明する.まず、提案法のアイデアについて述べ、続いて心拍検出結果を踏まえた提案法のアルゴリズムについて説明する.そして、実験による特性評価を通して、提案法が接触型デバイスを用いる手法に近い精度で心電図信号を再構成できることを示す.最後に、5章で結論と将来の研究について示す.

Keio University

No.

Thesis Abstract

Registration	"KOU" □ "OTSU"	Nama	Kohei Yamamoto
Number No.	*Office ι	Ise only	Roner ramamoto

Thesis Title

Remote Sensing of Cardiac Activity Based on Signal Reconstruction with Deep Learning

Thesis Summary

Heartbeat is one of the essential biological signals, and the continuous monitoring of cardiac activity such as the heart rate (HR) enables detecting life and disease of humans. As a typical method to detect heartbeat, wearable sensors such as Electrocardiogram (ECG) have been used in the past. However, device attachment is sometimes unsuitable for long-term HR monitoring. In contrast, a Doppler radar could be a key device to enable remote sensing of heartbeat without privacy invasion, and various Doppler radar-based heartbeat detection methods have been investigated. However, it is challenging to exploit heartbeat components from received signals of a Doppler radar because the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of heartbeat components is lower than those of breathing and body movements. To deal with this issue, this thesis first proposes a Doppler radar-based heartbeat detection method by using heartbeat signal reconstruction with a deep learning technique. Furthermore, we propose an ECG signal reconstruction method from Doppler radar-related data. Through some experiments, we show the performance of our proposed methods.

Chapter 1 introduces the background of cardiac activity sensing using a Doppler radar, including some typical methods and these limitations. We also explain the fundamental principle of cardiac activity sensing using a Doppler radar for a better understanding of our proposed methods. We then explain the conventional Doppler radar-based heartbeat detection methods, the motivations and positioning of our research. We then give a brief explanation about the proposed method. We finally describe the contributions of the proposed methods and the outline of this dissertation. In Chapter 2, we describe related work, including the conventional heartbeat detection methods using a Doppler radar, the existing ECG signal reconstruction methods, and deep learning techniques related to our proposed methods. In Chapter 3, we present a heartbeat detection method based on heartbeat signal reconstruction with deep learning, for accurate heartbeat detection with robustness to the degradation of the SNR of heartbeat components. Specifically, we first explain the idea of our proposed method, and then we present the proposed algorithm in terms of (i) noise-robust heartbeat component extraction and (ii) heartbeat signal reconstruction based on deep learning. Through the experimental evaluation, we show that our proposed method can detect heartbeat even in the condition where the SNR of heartbeat components is low. In Chapter 4, we propose an ECG signal reconstruction method based on deep learning via a Doppler radar. We first explain the idea of our proposed method, and then we describe the proposed algorithm based on the results of heartbeat detection. Through some experiments, we show that the proposed method can reconstruct an ECG signal from a Doppler radar signal even without any wearable devices. Finally, we conclude this dissertation and discuss future work in Chapter 5.