# Contact-Free Simultaneous Sensing of Human Heart Rate and Canine Breathing Rate for Animal Assisted Interactions

Timothy Holder\*, Mushfiqur Rahman\*, Emily Summers\*,

David Roberts\*, Chau-Wai Wong\*, Alper Bozkurt\*

\*Biomedical Engineering, \* Electrical and Computer Engineering, \* Computer Science NC State University, Raleigh North Carolina, USA





### **Talk Overview**

- Background & Approach
- Remote Breathing Rate Estimation
- Remote Heart Rate Estimation
- Frequency Tracking & Results
- Conclusion







# **Background & Approach**

ACI'22, UK

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### Animal & Canine Assisted Interactions (AAIs & CAIs)

#### AAIs



- [1]
- complementary treatment
- animals as therapeutic agents

CAIs



- ✤ aim to improve quality of life
- neutral or positive effects
  (for both subjects)

#### **Other Contexts**



- working dogs
- companion dogs

[1] https://www.ncmedical.com/animal-assisted-therapy

[2] https://www.todayifoundout.com/index.php/2018/01/how-do-they-train-drug-sniffing-dogs/

## Information Sources & Ongoing Needs in CAI



Holder, Rahman, et al. [NC State]

#### Contact-Free Sensing of HR and BR for AAI

#### ACI'22, UK

### **Contact-Free Physiological Sensing**



in Humans



Can we do this in a dyadic, CAI context?

### **Experimental Procedure**



Holder, Rahman, et al. [NC State] Contact-Free Sensing of HR and BR for AAI

**Canine** Devices

\*

Custom smart collar

### **Remote Breathing Rate Estimation**

### Measuring Dog Breathing rate: Contact-Based vs Contactless



## **Region Selection**

- Rectangular patch drawn on dog's diaphragm region
- Motion vector (Mx, My) calculated on each pixel inside the bounding box





Holder, Rahman, et al. [NC State] Contact-Free Sensing of HR and BR for AAI

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### **Breathing Signal Estimation**



- Spatial displacement between frame at time t=0 and t=i provides an estimation of breathing signal
- Breathing signal is submerged within other types of motion signals (movement of dog, patting etc.)





### **Breathing Signal Enhancing**



- The original displacement signal is detrended using a window of 2 seconds
- The detrended signal is clipped at 1 pixel to ignore large motions which doesn't originate from breathing

# **Remote Heart Rate Estimation**

### Measuring Human Heart Rate: Contact-Based vs Contactless



## **Region Selection**

- Rectangular patch drawn on human's hand/ legs/ face
- Motion vector (Mx, My) calculated on each pixel inside the bounding box



Frame at time t = 0

#### **Motion Tracking** Time shifting Camera Frame at time t = 0Frame at time t = iSelected pixels x, y (t = 0) 0 50 Selected pixel's new ٠ 100 spatial location is updated 150 200 A robust optical flow ٠ 250 0 100 200 300 400 algorithm from the Optical flow (pixel displacement) literature is used vector Mx(t=0, t=i) and My(t=0, t=i) Source: S. Jiang et al., ٠ **IEEE/CVF Int'I** Conf. Computer Vision (ICCV), 2021

Selected pixels x, y (t = i)

### **rPPG Signal Estimation**



- rPPG signal is submerged within the time varying RGB intensity values recorded by the camera
- Very low signal-to-noise ratio

## rPPG Signal Enhancing

- The three-color signals (red, green and blue) are merged by a linear combination
- The obtained rPPG signal is detrended using a window of 2 seconds
- The detrended signal is clipped



Time

# **Frequency Tracking and Results**

## **Robust Frequency Tracking**

- Crude frequency estimation doesn't provide any good traces of heart/ breathing rate
- We use a robust frequency estimation algorithm from the literature that can robustly track multiple traces
- Source: Qiang Zhu et al., *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security*, 2020.

Frequency traces obtained by crude algorithm



# Frequency traces obtained by robust frequency tracking algorithm



#### Sample PSD obtained from a 5 sec signal



Frequency (bpm)

Holder, Rahman, et al. [NC State]

### **Example of BR/HR Estimated Camera**

- Remote breathing rate estimation result follows that of gold standard measurement
- Camera estimated heart rate estimation is also comparable with gold standard reading



## **Results (Breathing Rate)**

• BR estimation: RMSE 6.9 bpm, SD of error 4.1 bpm, MeRate 6.5%

#### Evaluation of canine BR estimation

Contact-less BR est.	RMSE	SD error	MeRate
setting (Canine)	(bpm)	(bpm)	
Standardization Detrending + Standardization Detrending + Clipping + Standardization	8.0 6.1 6.2	5.2 4.7 4.9	11.2% 9.7% 9.7%

- Detrending boosts the performance significantly
- Clipping doesn't

## **Results (Heart Rate)**

• HR estimation: RMSE 6.1 bpm, SD of error 4.7 bpm, MeRate 9.7%

### Evaluation of human HR estimation

Contact-less HR est. setting (Human)	RMSE (bpm)	SD error  (bpm)	MeRate
Standardization	8.0	4.7	7.4%
Detrending + Standardization	6.9	4.1	6.5%
Detrending + Clipping + Standardization	7.0	4.2	6.5%

- Detrending boosts the performance significantly
- Clipping doesn't

### **How Robust is Our Method?**





#### Most significant trace: frequency of patting



#### Second most significant: dog breathing rate

Holder, Rahman, et al. [NC State]

### Conclusion

#### **Canine Assisted Interactions**



#### **Other Methods**

- ♦ obtrusive
- ✤ not ergonomic
- ✤ not dyadic
- context dependent

#### **Our Approach & Results**





### Contact-free, physiological sensing in a dyadic, CAI context? Yes.

# Acknowledgments



 Supported by the US Science Foundation grant numbers CCSS-1554367 & ECC-1160483.



Supported by IBM Faculty Awards.

# **Thanks for listening!**

### **Future Work & Extensions**





- more subjects
- new signals
- ✤ add'l animals
- other contexts
  - Animal Shelters
  - Televet. / Vet. Surgery
  - Citizen Science





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