Non-Contact Heart Rate Measurement using Haarcascade Algorithm and Opencv

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Abstract- *For sensitive populations, a non-contact method of measuring heart rate could be helpful, and the ability to calculate heart rate using a simple webcam could be useful in telemedicine. Previous research has shown that a color video of a person's face can be used to measure heart rate. The method, which uses independent component analysis on mean pixel color values within a region of interest (ROI) around the face, has been reimplemented. The idea is further developed by exploring new methods for choosing the ROI, such as facial pixel segmentation through a reimplementation of GrabCut, as well as assessing the algorithm's robustness to subject movement and bounding box noise. The algorithm's robustness to bounding box noise was improved by facial segmentation.*

Keywords- Heart rate, Region of Interest (ROI), Grabcut, Bounding Box.

I. INTRODUCTION

The new developments in healthcare technologies pose unavoidable to the thought of easing the patient monitoring. Heart rate is, among the many vital signs, one of the most commonly measured and monitored. Data refers to the heart rate can be considered the primary vital sign information which is needed on a patient in both emergency and clinical situations. Heart rate data are used to measure the anomalous rate or irregular pulse rate or heart block. The patient face is detected using a camera and shows heart rate. The proposed method has this simple ROI is a much faster and efficient technique. A region of interest (often abbreviated ROI), are samples within a knowledge set identified for a specific purpose. The concept of an ROI is widely used in medical imaging, to measure its size.

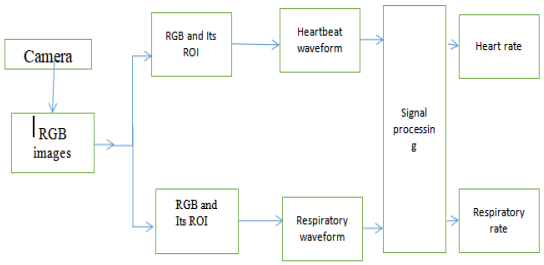
II. RELATED WORK

People are becoming increasingly interested in health-related smart applications as personal health awareness grows. Numerous vital signs that can be used to monitor an individual's health. Heart rate/cardiac operations are the most commonly measured signs [1]. The heart rate is defined as the number of times the heart beats in one minute in medical terms. A healthy adult's resting heart rate is usually between 60 and 80 beats per minute (BPM) [2].

There are a variety of ways to measure a heart rate in contact, but electrocardiography (ECG) is the gold standard[3]. Ultrasound, thermal imaging, and photoplethysmography (PPG) are some of the techniques that are used to measure the cardiac pulse. PPG makes use of a light source that emits near-infrared light. The intensity of reflected light is measured as the volume of tissue blood perfusion changes. The measurement of a person's cardiac pulse refers to variations in light intensity. (Jonathan et al) suggested a method for extracting the reliable heart rate from a video of the edge of the finger taken with a smartphone camera [6].

Heart rate measurement that does not involve skin contact has been the subject of extensive research over the last decade [4]. Among the many vital signs, heart rate is one of the most widely measured and monitored. The heart rate data can be considered the most important vital sign information to have when approaching a patient in both emergency and clinical situations. Anomalous rate or irregular pulse rate (arrhythmias) or heart block are measured using heart rate data. The proposed method is a much faster and more effective technique because of its simple ROI. A region of interest (ROI) is a set of samples within a knowledge set that have been identified for a particular purpose. The concept of ROI is widely used in medical imaging to describe the size of a target. In [11], yogalakshmi et al review the various image processing techniques for the recognition of face images. In [12], Leo et al implemented centralized technique to transfer the information remotely. In [13], Ganesan et all given a fuzzy based technique to segment the images. In [14], sharmila et al, proposed a reconstruction technique to reconstruct the images in a efficient manner.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DIAGRAM



IV. METHEDOLOGIES

A. FACE DETECTION AND TRACKING

Classifiers with one to a few hundred characteristics are trained using the AdaBoost learning method. A weak classifier is trained on each feature separately and the classification error is evaluated to determine which feature(s) to use. For that round, the classifier (and associated feature) with the lowest error is chosen, the weights are modified, and the process is repeated until the desired number of features has been selected. This method generates a single strong classifier from a weighted combination of many weak classifiers. The attentional cascade, which isa decision tree for each sub-window within the image, is then used in series with the strong classifiers.

B.RGB IMAGES

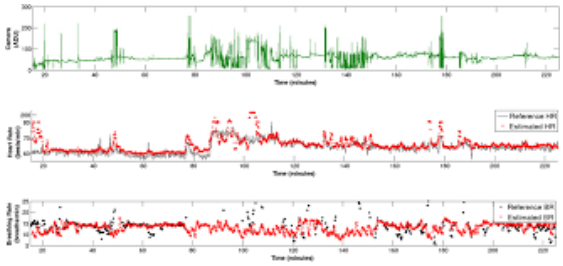
RGB stands for red, green, and blue. Recognizing that an RGB image is merely a composite of three independent grayscale images that correspond to the intensity of red, green, and blue light is the key to understanding RGB image processing.

C.HEART RATE DETECTION

We can start extracting the heart rate from the colour image data once we have a ROI for each frame. The first step is to average the pixels in the ROI across each colour channel, yielding three signals, xR(t), xG(t), and xB(t), which correspond to the average red, green, and blue facial pixels at time (t).

D.RESPIRATORY WAVEFORM

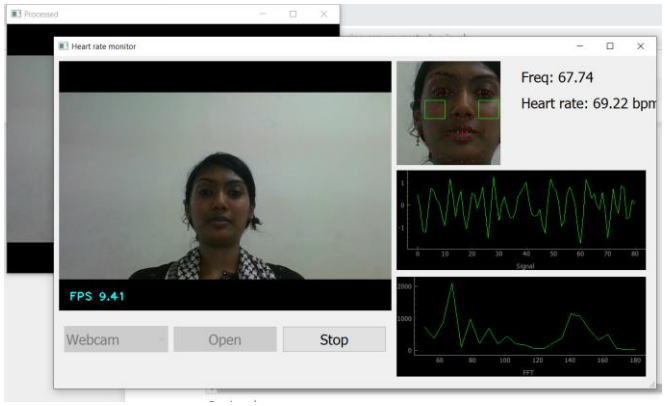
In the presence of airway obstruction, respiratory waveform variation (RWV) refers to arterial-waveform baseline variability caused by intra-pleural pressure changes during the respiratory cycle.

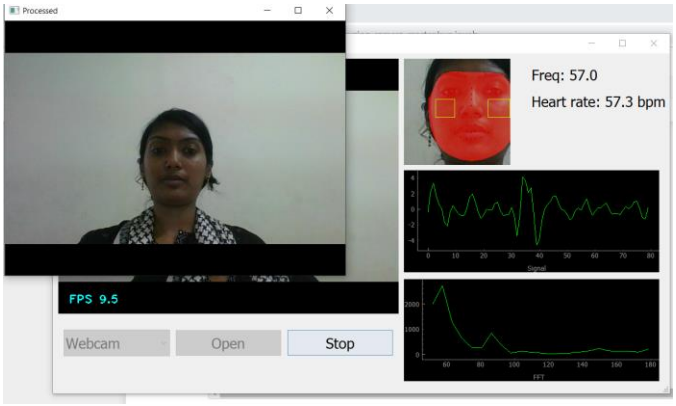


E.ROI (Region of interest)

The concept of an ROI is widely used in medical imaging to describe an image or in a volume to determine its size. On an image, the endocardial border can be identified at various stages of the cardiac cycle and to assess cardiac function.

V. OUTPUT SCREENSHOT





VI. CONCLUSION

The Haarcascade algorithm has a high level of accuracy. The execution time is extremely short. Heart rate can be measured in a normal color video of a person's face, as we've seen. Overall, using a simple ROI of the width and full height of the facial bounding box works just as well as deleting the eye region or segmenting out facial pixels, and outperforms a box only around the forehead region in clean

videos of subjects' faces in good lighting. Since this is a plain box, ROI is much faster.

VII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

We may be able to suggest a signal processing method in the future, such as neural networks signal with noise. To achieve noncontact heart rate monitoring, we used this technique to extract the PPG signal corresponding to cardiac activity.

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