

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
10 October 2002 (10.10.2002)

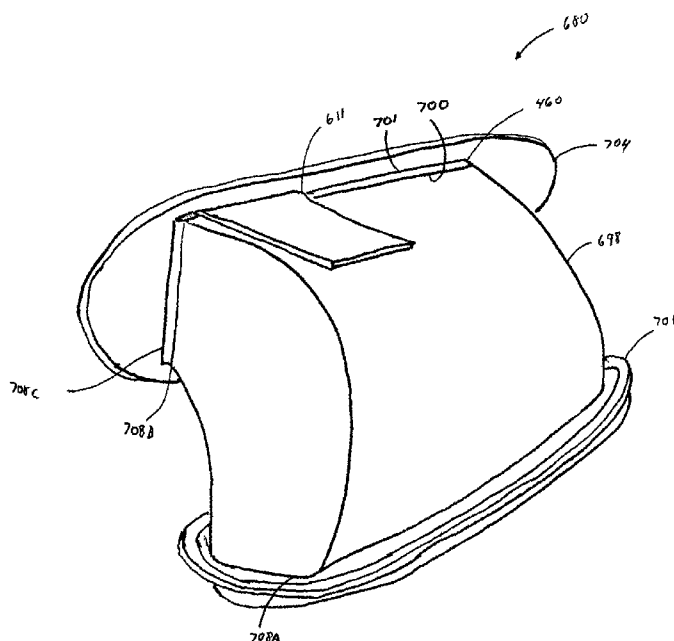
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/078538 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61B 5/00**
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/09972
- (22) International Filing Date: 28 March 2002 (28.03.2002)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/822,890 30 March 2001 (30.03.2001) US
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- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Declarations under Rule 4.17:**
— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for all designations*

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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR MONITORING HEALTH, WELLNESS AND FITNESS HAVING A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED MEASUREMENT OF HEAT FLOW



(57) Abstract: Means and methods for measuring heat flux between a living body and an ambient atmosphere and for generating information related thereto. Means include a heat pipe configuration comprising at least one heat conduit in thermal communication with a heat flux sensor and a surface of a living body. Methods include employing such a heat pipe configuration. Heat pipe configuration may be used in a device included in a system for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological information.



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- *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for all designations*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

- *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

THE DESCRIPTION**SYSTEM FOR MONITORING HEALTH, WELLNESS AND FITNESS HAVING A
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED MEASUREMENT OF HEAT
FLOW****TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to a system for monitoring health, wellness and fitness, having a method and apparatus for improved measurement of heat flow, and in particular, to a system for collecting, using a sensor device, and storing at a remote site data relating to an individual's physiological state, physiological pattern, lifestyle, and various contextual parameters, and making such data and analytical information based on such data available to the individual, preferably over an electronic network. The present invention also relates to improved means and methods for measuring heat flow between a living body and an ambient environment and for generating information related thereto.

BACKGROUND ART

Research has shown that a large number of the top health problems in society are either caused in whole or in part by an unhealthy lifestyle. More and more, our society requires people to lead fast-paced, achievement-oriented lifestyles that often result in poor eating habits, high stress levels, lack of exercise, poor sleep habits and the inability to find the time to center the mind and relax. Recognizing this fact, people are becoming increasingly interested in establishing a healthier lifestyle.

Traditional medicine, embodied in the form of an HMO or similar organizations, does not have the time, the training, or the reimbursement mechanism to address the needs of those individuals interested in a healthier lifestyle. There have been several attempts to meet the needs of these individuals, including a perfusion of fitness programs and exercise equipment, dietary plans, self-help books, alternative therapies, and most recently, a plethora of health information web sites on the Internet. Each of these attempts are targeted to empower the individual to take charge and get healthy. Each of these attempts, however, addresses only part of the needs of individuals seeking a healthier lifestyle and ignores many of the real barriers that most individuals face when trying to adopt a healthier lifestyle. These barriers include the fact that the individual is often left to himself or herself to find motivation, to implement a plan for achieving a healthier lifestyle, to monitor progress, and to brainstorm solutions when problems arise; the fact that existing programs are directed to only certain aspects of a healthier lifestyle, and rarely

come as a complete package; and the fact that recommendations are often not targeted to the unique characteristics of the individual or his life circumstances.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

5 A system is disclosed for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological information. The system includes a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with an individual's upper arm. The sensor device includes at least one of an accelerometer, a GSR sensor and a heat flux sensor and is adapted to generate data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response, and heat flow of the individual wearing the sensor device. The sensor
10 device may also be adapted to generate derived data from at least a portion of the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow. The sensor device may include a computer housing and a flexible wing body having first and second wings adapted to wrap around a portion of the individual's arm. The sensor device may also be adapted to provide audible, visible or tactile feedback to the wearer.

15 The system also includes a central monitoring unit located remote from the sensor device. The central monitoring unit generates analytical status data from at least one of the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow, the derived data, and analytical status data that has previously been generated. The central monitoring unit may also be adapted to generate derived data from the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic
20 skin response and heat flow. The central monitoring unit also includes a data storage device for retrievably storing the data it receives and generates. The disclosed system also includes means for establishing electronic communication between the sensor device and the central monitoring unit. Also included in the system is a means for transmitting the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow, the derived data, and/or the analytical status data
25 to a recipient, such as the individual or a third party authorized by the individual.

The central monitoring unit may be adapted to generate one or more web pages containing the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow, the derived data, and/or the analytical status data. The web pages generated by the central monitoring unit are accessible by the recipient over an electronic network, such as the Internet.
30 Alternatively, the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow, the derived data, and/or the analytical status data may be transmitted to the recipient in a physical form such as mail or facsimile.

The system may also obtain life activities data of the individual and may use such life activities data when generating the analytical status data. Furthermore, the sensor device may

also be adapted to generate data indicative of one or more contextual parameters of the individual. The system may then use the data indicative of one or more contextual parameters when generating the analytical status data.

Also disclosed is a system for monitoring the degree to which an individual has followed a suggested routine. The system includes a sensor device as described above. Also included is a means for transmitting the data that is generated by the sensor device to a central monitoring unit remote from the sensor device and means for providing life activities data of the individual to the central monitoring unit. The central monitoring unit is adapted to generate and provide feedback to a recipient relating to the degree to which the individual has followed the suggested routine. The feedback is generated from at least a portion of at least one of the data indicative of at least one of activity, galvanic skin response and heat flow, the derived data, and the life activities data.

The suggested routine may include a plurality of categories, wherein the feedback is generated and provided with respect to each of the categories. Examples of the categories include nutrition, activity level, mind centering, sleep, and daily activities. The feedback may be provided in graphical form and may be contained in one or more web pages generated by the central monitoring unit. Alternatively, the feedback may be transmitted to the recipient in a physical form.

Also disclosed are improved means and methods for generating or measuring heat flow information in a physiological setting. The means includes, but is not limited to, a heat pipe configuration having a heat conduit having a first surface in thermal communication with an individual's skin and a second surface in thermal communication with a first side of a heat flux sensor. The means may include a second heat conduit having a first surface in thermal communication with a second side of the heat flux sensor and a second surface in thermal communication with the ambient environment. As used herein the phrase ambient environment refers to the environmental medium surrounding the individual's body with which that body's heat is primarily exchanged, for example without limitation, air for an individual when walking on land, or water when swimming. Note that the portion of the ambient environment that is affected by the heat and /or moisture of the individual's body is referred to herein as the near body zone and in some embodiments utilizing a heat pipe configuration it is preferred that the second side of the heat flux sensor be placed in communication with the near body zone. Such a heat pipe configuration may be used in the sensor device and with the system described above to provide more meaningful information related to heat flow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description of the present invention, taken in conjunction with the following drawings, in which like reference characters refer to like parts, and in which:

5 Fig. 1 is a diagram of an embodiment of a system for monitoring physiological data and lifestyle over an electronic network according to the present invention;

 Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

 Fig. 3 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the central monitoring unit shown in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 4 is a block diagram of an alternate embodiment of the central monitoring unit shown in Fig. 1;

 Fig. 5 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the Health Manager web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

 Fig. 6 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the nutrition web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

15 Fig. 7 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the activity level web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

 Fig. 8 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the mind centering web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

20 Fig. 9 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the sleep web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

 Fig. 10 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the daily activities web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

 Fig. 11 is a representation of a preferred embodiment of the Health Index web page according to an aspect of the present invention;

25 Fig. 12 is a front view of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

 Fig. 13 is a back view of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

30 Fig. 14 is a side view of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

 Fig. 15 is a bottom view of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 16 and 17 are front perspective views of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 18 is an exploded side perspective view of a specific embodiment of the sensor device shown in Fig. 1;

5 Fig. 19 is a side view of the sensor device shown in Figs. 12 through 18 inserted into a battery recharger unit; and

Fig. 20 is a block diagram illustrating all of the components either mounted on or coupled to the printed circuit board forming a part of the sensor device shown in Figs. 12 through 18.

10 Fig. 21A is a side view of a first embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 21B is a side view of a second embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

15 Fig. 21C is a side view of a third embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 21D is a side view of a fourth embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of a fifth embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

20 Fig. 23 is a perspective view of a sixth embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 24 is cross-sectional view taken along line 24-24 of the second embodiment of a heat pipe configuration shown in Fig. 21B;

25 Fig. 25A is a schematic showing an embodiment of a seventh embodiment of a heat pipe configuration according to an aspect of the present invention in which some components are normally biased apart;

Fig. 25B is a schematic showing the embodiment shown in Fig. 25A in use with the components of the heat pipe configuration compressed into thermal communication with each other;

30 Fig. 26 is a front perspective view of a second armband sensor device according to an aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 27 is a side view of the second armband sensor device shown in Fig. 26;

Fig. 28 is a bottom perspective view of the second armband sensor device shown in Fig. 26.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

In general, according to the present invention, data relating to the physiological state, the lifestyle and certain contextual parameters of an individual is collected and transmitted, either subsequently or in real-time, to a site, preferably remote from the individual, where it is stored
5 for later manipulation and presentation to a recipient, preferably over an electronic network such as the Internet. Contextual parameters as used herein means parameters relating to the environment, surroundings and location of the individual, including, but not limited to, air quality, sound quality, ambient temperature, global positioning and the like. Referring to Fig.1, located at user location 5 is sensor device 10 adapted to be placed in proximity with at least a
10 portion of the human body. Sensor device 10 is preferably worn by an individual user on his or her body, for example as part of a garment such as a form fitting shirt, or as part of an arm band or the like. Sensor device 10, includes one or more sensors, which are adapted to generate signals in response to physiological characteristics of an individual, and a microprocessor. Proximity as used herein means that the sensors of sensor device 10 are separated from the
15 individual's body by a material or the like, or a distance such that the capabilities of the sensors are not impeded.

Sensor device 10 generates data indicative of various physiological parameters of an individual, such as the individual's heart rate, pulse rate, beat-to-beat heart variability, EKG or ECG, respiration rate, skin temperature, core body temperature, heat flow off the body, galvanic
20 skin response or GSR, EMG, EEG, EOG, blood pressure, body fat, hydration level, activity level, oxygen consumption, glucose or blood sugar level, body position, pressure on muscles or bones, and UV radiation exposure and absorption. In certain cases, the data indicative of the various physiological parameters is the signal or signals themselves generated by the one or more sensors and in certain other cases the data is calculated by the microprocessor based on the signal or
25 signals generated by the one or more sensors. Methods for generating data indicative of various physiological parameters and sensors to be used therefor are well known. Table 1 provides several examples of such well known methods and shows the parameter in question, the method used, the sensor device used, and the signal that is generated. Table 1 also provides an indication as to whether further processing based on the generated signal is required to generate the data.

Table 1

Parameter	Method	Sensor	Signal	Further Processing
Heart Rate	EKG	2 Electrodes	DC Voltage	Yes
Pulse Rate	BVP	LED Emitter and Optical Sensor	Change in Resistance	Yes
Beat-to-Beat Variability	Heart Rate	2 Electrodes	DC Voltage	Yes
EKG	Skin Surface Potentials	3-10 Electrodes	DC Voltage	No
Respiration Rate	Chest Volume Change	Strain Gauge	Change in Resistance	Yes
Skin Temperature	Surface Temperature Probe	Thermistors	Change in Resistance	Yes
Core Temperature	Esophageal or Rectal Probe	Thermistors	Change in Resistance	Yes
Heat Flow	Heat Flux	Thermopile	DC Voltage	Yes
Galvanic Skin Response	Skin Conductance	2 Electrodes	Change in Resistance	No
EMG	Skin Surface Potentials	3 Electrodes	DC Voltage	No
EEG	Skin Surface Potentials	Multiple Electrodes	DC Voltage	Yes
EOG	Eye Movement	Thin Film Piezoelectric Sensors	DC Voltage	Yes
Blood Pressure	Non-Invasive Korotkuff Sounds	Electronic Sphygmomanometer	Change in Resistance	Yes
Body Fat	Body Impedance	2 Active Electrodes	Change in Impedance	Yes
Activity in Interpreted G Shocks per Minute	Body Movement	Accelerometer	DC Voltage, Capacitance Changes	Yes
Oxygen Consumption	Oxygen Uptake	Electro-chemical	DC Voltage Change	Yes
Glucose Level	Non-Invasive	Electro-chemical	DC Voltage Change	Yes
Body Position (e.g. supine, erect, sitting)	N/A	Mercury Switch Array	DC Voltage Change	Yes
Muscle Pressure	N/A	Thin Film Piezoelectric Sensors	DC Voltage Change	Yes
UV Radiation Absorption	N/A	UV Sensitive Photo Cells	DC Voltage Change	Yes

The types of data listed in Table 1 are intended to be examples of the types of data that can be generated by sensor device 10. It is to be understood that other types of data relating to other parameters can be generated by sensor device 10 without departing from the scope of the present invention.

5 The microprocessor of sensor device 10 may be programmed to summarize and analyze the data. For example, the microprocessor can be programmed to calculate an average, minimum or maximum heart rate or respiration rate over a defined period of time, such as ten minutes. Sensor device 10 may be able to derive information relating to an individual's physiological state based on the data indicative of one or more physiological parameters. The microprocessor of
10 sensor device 10 is programmed to derive such information using known methods based on the data indicative of one or more physiological parameters. Table 2 provides examples of the type of information that can be derived, and indicates some of the types of data that can be used therefor.

Table 2

Derived Information	Data Used
Ovulation	Skin temperature, core temperature, oxygen consumption
Sleep onset/wake	Beat-to-beat variability, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, skin temperature, core temperature, heat flow, galvanic skin response, EMG, EEG, EOG, blood pressure, oxygen consumption
Calories burned	Heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, heat flow, activity, oxygen consumption
Basal metabolic rate	Heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, heat flow, activity, oxygen consumption
Basal temperature	Skin temperature, core temperature
Activity level	Heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, heat flow, activity, oxygen consumption
Stress level	EKG, beat-to-beat variability, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, skin temperature, heat flow, galvanic skin response, EMG, EEG, blood pressure, activity, oxygen consumption
Relaxation level	EKG, beat-to-beat variability, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, skin temperature, heat flow, galvanic skin response, EMG, EEG, blood pressure, activity, oxygen consumption
Maximum oxygen consumption rate	EKG, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, heat flow, blood pressure, activity, oxygen consumption
Rise time or the time it takes to rise from a resting rate to 85% of a target maximum	Heart rate, pulse rate, heat flow, oxygen consumption
Time in zone or the time heart rate was above 85% of a target maximum	Heart rate, pulse rate, heat flow, oxygen consumption
Recovery time or the time it takes heart rate to return to a resting rate after heart rate was above 85% of a target maximum	Heart rate, pulse rate, heat flow, oxygen consumption

Additionally, sensor device 10 may also generate data indicative of various contextual parameters relating to the environment surrounding the individual. For example, sensor device 10 can generate data indicative of the air quality, sound level/quality, light quality or ambient temperature near the individual, or even the global positioning of the individual. Sensor device 10 may include one or more sensors for generating signals in response to contextual characteristics relating to the environment surrounding the individual, the signals ultimately being used to generate the type of data described above. Such sensors are well known, as are methods for generating contextual parametric data such as air quality, sound level/quality, ambient temperature and global positioning.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of sensor device 10. Sensor device 10 includes at least one sensor 12 and microprocessor 20. Depending upon the nature of the signal generated by sensor 12, the signal can be sent through one or more of amplifier 14, conditioning circuit 16, and analog-to-digital converter 18, before being sent to microprocessor 20. For example, where sensor 12 generates an analog signal in need of amplification and filtering, that signal can be sent to amplifier 14, and then on to conditioning circuit 16, which may, for example, be a band pass filter. The amplified and conditioned analog signal can then be transferred to analog-to-digital converter 18, where it is converted to a digital signal. The digital signal is then sent to microprocessor 20. Alternatively, if sensor 12 generates a digital signal, that signal can be sent directly to microprocessor 20.

A digital signal or signals representing certain physiological and/or contextual characteristics of the individual user may be used by microprocessor 20 to calculate or generate data indicative of physiological and/or contextual parameters of the individual user. Microprocessor 20 is programmed to derive information relating to at least one aspect of the individual's physiological state. It should be understood that microprocessor 20 may also comprise other forms of processors or processing devices, such as a microcontroller, or any other device that can be programmed to perform the functionality described herein.

The data indicative of physiological and/or contextual parameters can, according to one embodiment of the present invention, be sent to memory 22, such as flash memory, where it is stored until uploaded in the manner to be described below. Although memory 22 is shown in Fig. 2 as a discrete element, it will be appreciated that it may also be part of microprocessor 20. Sensor device 10 also includes input/output circuitry 24, which is adapted to output and receive as input certain data signals in the manners to be described herein. Thus, memory 22 of the sensor device 10 will build up, over time, a store of data relating to the individual user's body and/or environment. That data is periodically uploaded from sensor device 10 and sent to remote central monitoring unit 30, as shown in Fig. 1, where it is stored in a database for subsequent processing and presentation to the user, preferably through a local or global electronic network such as the Internet. This uploading of data can be an automatic process that is initiated by sensor device 10 periodically or upon the happening of an event such as the detection by sensor device 10 of a heart rate below a certain level, or can be initiated by the individual user or some third party authorized by the user, preferably according to some periodic schedule, such as every day at 10:00 p.m. Alternatively, rather than storing data in memory 22, sensor device 10 may continuously upload data in real time.

The uploading of data from sensor device 10 to central monitoring unit 30 for storage can be accomplished in various ways. In one embodiment, the data collected by sensor device 10 is uploaded by first transferring the data to personal computer 35 shown in Fig. 1 by means of physical connection 40, which, for example, may be a serial connection such as an RS232 or USB port. This physical connection may also be accomplished by using a cradle, not shown, that is electronically coupled to personal computer 35 into which sensor device 10 can be inserted, as is common with many commercially available personal digital assistants. The uploading of data could be initiated by then pressing a button on the cradle or could be initiated automatically upon insertion of sensor device 10. The data collected by sensor device 10 may be uploaded by first transferring the data to personal computer 35 by means of short-range wireless transmission, such as infrared or RF transmission, as indicated at 45.

Once the data is received by personal computer 35, it is optionally compressed and encrypted by any one of a variety of well known methods and then sent out over a local or global electronic network, preferably the Internet, to central monitoring unit 30. It should be noted that personal computer 35 can be replaced by any computing device that has access to and that can transmit and receive data through the electronic network, such as, for example, a personal digital assistant such as the Palm VII sold by Palm, Inc., or the Blackberry 2-way pager sold by Research in Motion, Inc.

Alternatively, the data collected by sensor device 10, after being encrypted and, optionally, compressed by microprocessor 20, may be transferred to wireless device 50, such as a 2-way pager or cellular phone, for subsequent long distance wireless transmission to local telco site 55 using a wireless protocol such as e-mail or as ASCII or binary data. Local telco site 55 includes tower 60 that receives the wireless transmission from wireless device 50 and computer 65 connected to tower 60. According to the preferred embodiment, computer 65 has access to the relevant electronic network, such as the Internet, and is used to transmit the data received in the form of the wireless transmission to the central monitoring unit 30 over the Internet. Although wireless device 50 is shown in Fig. 1 as a discrete device coupled to sensor device 10, it or a device having the same or similar functionality may be embedded as part of sensor device 10.

Sensor device 10 may be provided with a button to be used to time stamp events such as time to bed, wake time, and time of meals. These time stamps are stored in sensor device 10 and are uploaded to central monitoring unit 30 with the rest of the data as described above. The time stamps may include a digitally recorded voice message that, after being uploaded to central

monitoring unit 30, are translated using voice recognition technology into text or some other information format that can be used by central monitoring unit 30.

In addition to using sensor device 10 to automatically collect physiological data relating to an individual user, a kiosk could be adapted to collect such data by, for example, weighing the individual, providing a sensing device similar to sensor device 10 on which an individual places
5 his or her hand or another part of his or her body, or by scanning the individual's body using, for example, laser technology or an iStat blood analyzer. The kiosk would be provided with processing capability as described herein and access to the relevant electronic network, and would thus be adapted to send the collected data to the central monitoring unit 30 through the
10 electronic network. A desktop sensing device, again similar to sensor device 10, on which an individual places his or her hand or another part of his or her body may also be provided. For example, such a desktop sensing device could be a blood pressure monitor in which an individual places his or her arm. An individual might also wear a ring having a sensor device 10 incorporated therein. A base, not shown, could then be provided which is adapted to be coupled
15 to the ring. The desktop sensing device or the base just described may then be coupled to a computer such as personal computer 35 by means of a physical or short range wireless connection so that the collected data could be uploaded to central monitoring unit 30 over the relative electronic network in the manner described above. A mobile device such as, for example, a personal digital assistant, might also be provided with a sensor device 10 incorporated
20 therein. Such a sensor device 10 would be adapted to collect data when mobile device is placed in proximity with the individual's body, such as by holding the device in the palm of one's hand, and upload the collected data to central monitoring unit 30 in any of the ways described herein.

Furthermore, in addition to collecting data by automatically sensing such data in the manners described above, individuals can also manually provide data relating to various life
25 activities that is ultimately transferred to and stored at central monitoring unit 30. An individual user can access a web site maintained by central monitoring unit 30 and can directly input information relating to life activities by entering text freely, by responding to questions posed by the web site, or by clicking through dialog boxes provided by the web site. Central monitoring unit 30 can also be adapted to periodically send electronic mail messages containing questions
30 designed to elicit information relating to life activities to personal computer 35 or to some other device that can receive electronic mail, such as a personal digital assistant, a pager, or a cellular phone. The individual would then provide data relating to life activities to central monitoring unit 30 by responding to the appropriate electronic mail message with the relevant data. Central monitoring unit 30 may also be adapted to place a telephone call to an individual user in which

certain questions would be posed to the individual user. The user could respond to the questions by entering information using a telephone keypad, or by voice, in which case conventional voice recognition technology would be used by central monitoring unit 30 to receive and process the response. The telephone call may also be initiated by the user, in which case the user could speak to a person directly or enter information using the keypad or by voice/voice recognition technology. Central monitoring unit 30 may also be given access to a source of information controlled by the user, for example the user's electronic calendar such as that provided with the Outlook product sold by Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, from which it could automatically collect information. The data relating to life activities may relate to the eating, sleep, exercise, mind centering or relaxation, and/or daily living habits, patterns and/or activities of the individual. Thus, sample questions may include: What did you have for lunch today? What time did you go to sleep last night? What time did you wake up this morning? How long did you run on the treadmill today?

Feedback may also be provided to a user directly through sensor device 10 in a visual form, for example through an LED or LCD or by constructing sensor device 10, at least in part, of a thermochromatic plastic, in the form of an acoustic signal or in the form of tactile feedback such as vibration. Such feedback may be a reminder or an alert to eat a meal or take medication or a supplement such as a vitamin, to engage in an activity such as exercise or meditation, or to drink water when a state of dehydration is detected. Additionally, a reminder or alert can be issued in the event that a particular physiological parameter such as ovulation has been detected, a level of calories burned during a workout has been achieved or a high heart rate or respiration rate has been encountered.

As will be apparent to those of skill in the art, it may be possible to "download" data from central monitoring unit 30 to sensor device 10. The flow of data in such a download process would be substantially the reverse of that described above with respect to the upload of data from sensor device 10. Thus, it is possible that the firmware of microprocessor 20 of sensor device 10 can be updated or altered remotely, i.e., the microprocessor can be reprogrammed, by downloading new firmware to sensor device 10 from central monitoring unit 30 for such parameters as timing and sample rates of sensor device 10. Also, the reminders/alerts provided by sensor device 10 may be set by the user using the web site maintained by central monitoring unit 30 and subsequently downloaded to the sensor device 10.

Referring to Fig. 3, a block diagram of an embodiment of central monitoring unit 30 is shown. Central monitoring unit 30 includes CSU/DSU 70 which is connected to router 75, the main function of which is to take data requests or traffic, both incoming and outgoing, and direct

such requests and traffic for processing or viewing on the web site maintained by central monitoring unit 30. Connected to router 75 is firewall 80. The main purpose of firewall 80 is to protect the remainder of central monitoring unit 30 from unauthorized or malicious intrusions. Switch 85, connected to firewall 80, is used to direct data flow between middleware servers 95a through 95c and database server 110. Load balancer 90 is provided to spread the workload of incoming requests among the identically configured middleware servers 95a through 95c. Load balancer 90, a suitable example of which is the F5 ServerIron product sold by Foundry Networks, Inc. of San Jose, California, analyzes the availability of each middleware server 95a through 95c, and the amount of system resources being used in each middleware server 95a through 95c, in order to spread tasks among them appropriately.

Central monitoring unit 30 includes network storage device 100, such as a storage area network or SAN, which acts as the central repository for data. In particular, network storage device 100 comprises a database that stores all data gathered for each individual user in the manners described above. An example of a suitable network storage device 100 is the Symmetrix product sold by EMC Corporation of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Although only one network storage device 100 is shown in Fig. 3, it will be understood that multiple network storage devices of various capacities could be used depending on the data storage needs of central monitoring unit 30. Central monitoring unit 30 also includes database server 110 which is coupled to network storage device 100. Database server 110 is made up of two main components: a large scale multiprocessor server and an enterprise type software server component such as the 8/8i component sold by Oracle Corporation of Redwood City, California, or the 506 7 component sold by Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. The primary functions of database server 110 are that of providing access upon request to the data stored in network storage device 100, and populating network storage device 100 with new data. Coupled to network storage device 100 is controller 115, which typically comprises a desktop personal computer, for managing the data stored in network storage device 100.

Middleware servers 95a through 95c, a suitable example of which is the 22OR Dual Processor sold by Sun Microsystems, Inc. of Palo Alto, California, each contain software for generating and maintaining the corporate or home web page or pages of the web site maintained by central monitoring unit 30. As is known in the art, a web page refers to a block or blocks of data available on the World-Wide Web comprising a file or files written in Hypertext Markup Language or HTML, and a web site commonly refers to any computer on the Internet running a World-Wide Web server process. The corporate or home web page or pages are the opening or landing web page or pages that are accessible by all members of the general public that visit the

site by using the appropriate uniform resource locator or URL. As is known in the art, URLs are the form of address used on the World-Wide Web and provide a standard way of specifying the location of an object, typically a web page, on the Internet. Middleware servers 95a through 95c also each contain software for generating and maintaining the web pages of the web site of central monitoring unit 30 that can only be accessed by individuals that register and become members of central monitoring unit 30. The member users will be those individuals who wish to have their data stored at central monitoring unit 30. Access by such member users is controlled using passwords for security purposes. Preferred embodiments of those web pages are described in detail below and are generated using collected data that is stored in the database of network storage device 100.

Middleware servers 95a through 95c also contain software for requesting data from and writing data to network storage device 100 through database server 110. When an individual user desires to initiate a session with the central monitoring unit 30 for the purpose of entering data into the database of network storage device 100, viewing his or her data stored in the database of network storage device 100, or both, the user visits the home web page of central monitoring unit 30 using a browser program such as Internet Explorer distributed by Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington, and logs in as a registered user. Load balancer 90 assigns the user to one of the middleware servers 95a through 95c, identified as the chosen middleware server. A user will preferably be assigned to a chosen middleware server for each entire session. The chosen middleware server authenticates the user using any one of many well known methods, to ensure that only the true user is permitted to access the information in the database. A member user may also grant access to his or her data to a third party such as a health care provider or a personal trainer. Each authorized third party may be given a separate password and may view the member user's data using a conventional browser. It is therefore possible for both the user and the third party to be the recipient of the data.

When the user is authenticated, the chosen middleware server requests, through database server 110, the individual user's data from network storage device 100 for a predetermined time period. The predetermined time period is preferably thirty days. The requested data, once received from network storage device 100, is temporarily stored by the chosen middleware server in cache memory. The cached data is used by the chosen middleware server as the basis for presenting information, in the form of web pages, to the user again through the user's browser. Each middleware server 95a through 95c is provided with appropriate software for generating such web pages, including software for manipulating and performing calculations utilizing the data to put the data in appropriate format for presentation to the user. Once the user ends his or

her session, the data is discarded from cache. When the user initiates a new session, the process for obtaining and caching data for that user as described above is repeated. This caching system thus ideally requires that only one call to the network storage device 100 be made per session, thereby reducing the traffic that database server 110 must handle. Should a request from a user during a particular session require data that is outside of a predetermined time period of cached data already retrieved, a separate call to network storage device 100 may be performed by the chosen middleware server. The predetermined time period should be chosen, however, such that such additional calls are minimized. Cached data may also be saved in cache memory so that it can be reused when a user starts a new session, thus eliminating the need to initiate a new call to network storage device 100.

As described in connection with Table 2, the microprocessor of sensor device 10 may be programmed to derive information relating to an individual's physiological state based on the data indicative of one or more physiological parameters. Central monitoring unit 30, and preferably middleware servers 95a through 95c, may also be similarly programmed to derive such information based on the data indicative of one or more physiological parameters.

It is also contemplated that a user will input additional data during a session, for example, information relating to the user's eating or sleeping habits. This additional data is preferably stored by the chosen middleware server in a cache during the duration of the user's session. When the user ends the session, this additional new data stored in a cache is transferred by the chosen middleware server to database server 110 for population in network storage device 100. Alternatively, in addition to being stored in a cache for potential use during a session, the input data may also be immediately transferred to database server 110 for population in network storage device 100, as part of a write-through cache system which is well known in the art.

Data collected by sensor device 10 shown in Fig. 1 is periodically uploaded to central monitoring unit 30. Either by long distance wireless transmission or through personal computer 35, a connection to central monitoring unit 30 is made through an electronic network, preferably the Internet. In particular, connection is made to load balancer 90 through CSU/DSU 70, router 75, firewall 80 and switch 85. Load balancer 90 then chooses one of the middleware servers 95a through 95c to handle the upload of data, hereafter called the chosen middleware server. The chosen middleware server authenticates the user using any one of many well known methods. If authentication is successful, the data is uploaded to the chosen middleware server as described above, and is ultimately transferred to database server 110 for population in the network storage device 100.

Referring to Fig. 4, an alternate embodiment of central monitoring unit 30 is shown. In addition to the elements shown and described with respect to Fig. 3, the embodiment of the central monitoring unit 30 shown in Fig. 4 includes a mirror network storage device 120 which is a redundant backup of network storage device 100. Coupled to mirror network storage device 120 is controller 122. Data from network storage device 100 is periodically copied to mirror network storage device 120 for data redundancy purposes.

Third parties such as insurance companies or research institutions may be given access, possibly for a fee, to certain of the information stored in mirror network storage device 120. Preferably, in order to maintain the confidentiality of the individual users who supply data to central monitoring unit 30, these third parties are not given access to such user's individual database records, but rather are only given access to the data stored in mirror network storage device 120 in aggregate form. Such third parties may be able to access the information stored in mirror network storage device 120 through the Internet using a conventional browser program. Requests from third parties may come in through CSU/DSU 70, router 75, firewall 80 and switch 85. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, a separate load balancer 130 is provided for spreading tasks relating to the accessing and presentation of data from mirror drive array 120 among identically configured middleware servers 135a through 135c. Middleware servers 135a through 135c each contain software for enabling the third parties to, using a browser, formulate queries for information from mirror network storage device 120 through separate database server 125. Middleware servers 135a through 135c also contain software for presenting the information obtained from mirror network storage device 120 to the third parties over the Internet in the form of web pages. In addition, the third parties can choose from a series of prepared reports that have information packaged along subject matter lines, such as various demographic categories.

As will be apparent to one of skill in the art, instead of giving these third parties access to the backup data stored in mirror network storage device 120, the third parties may be given access to the data stored in network storage device 100. Also, instead of providing load balancer 130 and middleware servers 135a through 135c, the same functionality, although at a sacrificed level of performance, could be provided by load balancer 90 and middleware servers 95a through 95c.

When an individual user first becomes a registered user or member, that user completes a detailed survey. The purposes of the survey are to: identify unique characteristics/circumstances for each user that they might need to address in order to maximize the likelihood that they will implement and maintain a healthy lifestyle as suggested by central monitoring unit 30; gather baseline data which will be used to set initial goals for the individual user and facilitate the

calculation and display of certain graphical data output such as the Health Index pistons; identify unique user characteristics and circumstances that will help central monitoring unit 30 customize the type of content provided to the user in the Health Manager's Daily Dose; and identify unique user characteristics and circumstances that the Health Manager can guide the user to address as possible barriers to a healthy lifestyle through the problem-solving function of the Health Manager.

The specific information to be surveyed may include: key individual temperamental characteristics, including activity level, regularity of eating, sleeping, and bowel habits, initial response to situations, adaptability, persistence, threshold of responsiveness, intensity of reaction, and quality of mood; the user's level of independent functioning, i.e., self-organization and management, socialization, memory, and academic achievement skills; the user's ability to focus and sustain attention, including the user's level of arousal, cognitive tempo, ability to filter distractions, vigilance, and self-monitoring; the user's current health status including current weight, height, and blood pressure, most recent general physician visit, gynecological exam, and other applicable physician/healthcare contacts, current medications and supplements, allergies, and a review of current symptoms and/or health-related behaviors; the user's past health history, i.e., illnesses/surgeries, family history, and social stress events, such as divorce or loss of a job, that have required adjustment by the individual; the user's beliefs, values and opinions about health priorities, their ability to alter their behavior and, what might contribute to stress in their life, and how they manage it; the user's degree of self-awareness, empathy, empowerment, and self-esteem, and the user's current daily routines for eating, sleeping, exercise, relaxation and completing activities of daily living; and the user's perception of the temperamental characteristics of two key persons in their life, for example, their spouse, a friend, a co-worker, or their boss, and whether there are clashes present in their relationships that might interfere with a healthy lifestyle or contribute to stress.

Each member user will have access, through the home web page of central monitoring unit 30, to a series of web pages customized for that user, referred to as the Health Manager. The opening Health Manager web page 150 is shown in Fig. 5. The Health Manager web pages are the main workspace area for the member user. The Health Manager web pages comprise a utility through which central monitoring unit 30 provides various types and forms of data, commonly referred to as analytical status data, to the user that is generated from the data it collects or generates, namely one or more of: the data indicative of various physiological parameters generated by sensor device 10; the data derived from the data indicative of various physiological

parameters; the data indicative of various contextual parameters generated by sensor device 10; and the data input by the user. Analytical status data is characterized by the application of certain utilities or algorithms to convert one or more of the data indicative of various physiological parameters generated by sensor device 10, the data derived from the data indicative of various physiological parameters, the data indicative of various contextual parameters generated by sensor device 10, and the data input by the user into calculated health, wellness and lifestyle indicators. For example, based on data input by the user relating to the foods he or she has eaten, things such as calories and amounts of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and certain vitamins can be calculated. As another example, skin temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, heat flow and/or GSR can be used to provide an indicator to the user of his or her stress level over a desired time period. As still another example, skin temperature, heat flow, beat-to-beat heart variability, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, core temperature, galvanic skin response, EMG, EEG, EOG, blood pressure, oxygen consumption, ambient sound and body movement or motion as detected by a device such as an accelerometer can be used to provide indicators to the user of his or her sleep patterns over a desired time period.

Located on the opening Health Manager web page 150 is Health Index 155. Health Index 155 is a graphical utility used to measure and provide feedback to member users regarding their performance and the degree to which they have succeeded in reaching a healthy daily routine suggested by central monitoring unit 30. Health Index 155 thus provides an indication for the member user to track his or her progress. Health Index 155 includes six categories relating to the user's health and lifestyle: Nutrition, Activity Level, Mind Centering, Sleep, Daily Activities and How You Feel. The Nutrition category relates to what, when and how much a person eats and drinks. The Activity Level category relates to how much a person moves around. The Mind Centering category relates to the quality and quantity of time a person spends engaging in some activity that allows the body to achieve a state of profound relaxation while the mind becomes highly alert and focused. The Sleep category relates to the quality and quantity of a person's sleep. The Daily Activities category relates to the daily responsibilities and health risks people encounter. Finally, the How You Feel category relates to the general perception that a person has about how they feel on a particular day. Each category has an associated level indicator or piston that indicates, preferably on a scale ranging from poor to excellent, how the user is performing with respect to that category.

When each member user completes the initial survey described above, a profile is generated that provides the user with a summary of his or her relevant characteristics and life circumstances. A plan and/or set of goals is provided in the form of a suggested healthy daily

routine. The suggested healthy daily routine may include any combination of specific suggestions for incorporating proper nutrition, exercise, mind centering, sleep, and selected activities of daily living in the user's life. Prototype schedules may be offered as guides for how these suggested activities can be incorporated into the user's life. The user may periodically
5 retake the survey, and based on the results, the items discussed above will be adjusted accordingly.

The Nutrition category is calculated from both data input by the user and sensed by sensor device 10. The data input by the user comprises the time and duration of breakfast, lunch, dinner and any snacks, and the foods eaten, the supplements such as vitamins that are taken, and
10 the water and other liquids consumed during a relevant, pre-selected time period. Based upon this data and on stored data relating to known properties of various foods, central monitoring unit 30 calculates well known nutritional food values such as calories and amounts of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, etc., consumed.

The Nutrition Health Index piston level is preferably determined with respect to the
15 following suggested healthy daily routine: eat at least three meals; eat a varied diet consisting of 6 – 11 servings of bread, pasta, cereal, and rice, 2 – 4 servings fruit, 3 – 5 servings of vegetables, 2 – 3 servings of fish, meat, poultry, dry beans, eggs, and nuts, and 2 – 3 servings of milk, yogurt and cheese; and drink 8 or more 8 ounce glasses of water. This routine may be adjusted based on information about the user, such as sex, age, height and/or weight. Certain nutritional targets
20 may also be set by the user or for the user, relating to daily calories, protein, fiber, fat, carbohydrates, and/or water consumption and percentages of total consumption. Parameters utilized in the calculation of the relevant piston level include the number of meals per day, the number of glasses of water, and the types and amounts of food eaten each day as input by the user.

Nutritional information is presented to the user through nutrition web page 160 as shown
25 in Fig. 6. The preferred nutritional web page 160 includes nutritional fact charts 165 and 170 which illustrate actual and target nutritional facts, respectively as pie charts, and nutritional intake charts 175 and 180 which show total actual nutritional intake and target nutritional intake, respectively as pie charts. Nutritional fact charts 165 and 170 preferably show a percentage
30 breakdown of items such as carbohydrates, protein and fat, and nutritional intake charts 175 and 180 are preferably broken down to show components such as total and target calories, fat, carbohydrates, protein, and vitamins. Web page 160 also includes meal and water consumption tracking 185 with time entries, hyperlinks 190 which allow the user to directly access nutrition-related news items and articles, suggestions for refining or improving daily routine with respect

to nutrition and affiliate advertising elsewhere on the network, and calendar 195 for choosing between views having variable and selectable time periods. The items shown at 190 may be selected and customized based on information learned about the individual in the survey and on their performance as measured by the Health Index.

5 The Activity Level category of Health Index 155 is designed to help users monitor how and when they move around during the day and utilizes both data input by the user and data sensed by sensor device 10. The data input by the user may include details regarding the user's daily activities, for example the fact that the user worked at a desk from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and then took an aerobics class from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Relevant data sensed by sensor device 10 may
10 include heart rate, movement as sensed by a device such as an accelerometer, heat flow, respiration rate, calories burned, GSR and hydration level, which may be derived by sensor device 60 or central monitoring unit 30. Calories burned may be calculated in a variety of manners, including: the multiplication of the type of exercise input by the user by the duration of exercise input by the user; sensed motion multiplied by time of motion multiplied by a filter
15 constant; or sensed heat flux multiplied by time multiplied by a filter constant.

 The Activity Level Health Index piston level is preferably determined with respect to a suggested healthy daily routine that includes: exercising aerobically for a pre-set time period, preferably 20 minutes, or engaging in a vigorous lifestyle activity for a pre-set time period, preferably one hour, and burning at least a minimum target number of calories, preferably 205
20 calories, through the aerobic exercise and/or lifestyle activity. The minimum target number of calories may be set according to information about the user, such as sex, age, height and/or weight. Parameters utilized in the calculation of the relevant piston level include the amount of time spent exercising aerobically or engaging in a vigorous lifestyle activity as input by the user and/or sensed by sensor device 10, and the number of calories burned above pre-calculated
25 energy expenditure parameters.

 Information regarding the individual user's movement is presented to the user through activity level web page 200 shown in Fig. 7, which may include activity graph 205 in the form of a bar graph, for monitoring the individual user's activities in one of three categories: high, medium and low intensity with respect to a pre-selected unit of time. Activity percentage chart
30 210, in the form of a pie chart, may also be provided for showing the percentage of a pre-selected time period, such as one day, that the user spent in each category. Activity level web page 200 may also include calorie section 215 for displaying items such as total calories burned, daily target calories burned, total caloric intake, and duration of aerobic activity. Finally, activity level web page 200 may include at least one hyperlink 220 to allow a user to directly access relevant

news items and articles, suggestions for refining or improving daily routine with respect to activity level and affiliate advertising elsewhere on the network. Activity level web page 200 may be viewed in a variety of formats, and may include user-selectable graphs and charts such as a bar graph, pie chart, or both, as selectable by Activity level check boxes 225. Activity level calendar 230 is provided for selecting among views having variable and selectable time periods. The items shown at 220 may be selected and customized based on information learned about the individual in the survey and on their performance as measured by the Health Index.

The Mind Centering category of Health Index 155 is designed to help users monitor the parameters relating to time spent engaging in certain activities which allow the body to achieve a state of profound relaxation while the mind becomes focused, and is based upon both data input by the user and data sensed by the sensor device 10. In particular, a user may input the beginning and end times of relaxation activities such as yoga or meditation. The quality of those activities as determined by the depth of a mind centering event can be measured by monitoring parameters including skin temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, and heat flow as sensed by sensor device 10. Percent change in GSR as derived either by sensor device 10 or central monitoring unit 30 may also be utilized.

The Mind Centering Health Index piston level is preferably calculated with respect to a suggested healthy daily routine that includes participating each day in an activity that allows the body to achieve profound relaxation while the mind stays highly focused for at least fifteen minutes. Parameters utilized in the calculation of the relevant piston level include the amount of time spent in a mind centering activity, and the percent change in skin temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, heat flow or GSR as sensed by sensor device 10 compared to a baseline which is an indication of the depth or quality of the mind centering activity.

Information regarding the time spent on self-reflection and relaxation is presented to the user through mind centering web page 250 shown in Fig. 8. For each mind centering activity, referred to as a session, the preferred mind centering web page 250 includes the time spent during the session, shown at 255, the target time, shown at 260, comparison section 265 showing target and actual depth of mind centering, or focus, and a histogram 270 that shows the overall level of stress derived from such things as skin temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, heat flow and/or GSR. In comparison section 265, the human figure outline showing target focus is solid, and the human figure outline showing actual focus ranges from fuzzy to solid depending on the level of focus. The preferred mind centering web page may also include an indication of the total time spent on mind centering activities, shown at 275, hyperlinks 280 which allow the user to directly access relevant news items and articles, suggestions for refining or improving daily

routine with respect to mind centering and affiliate advertising, and a calendar 285 for choosing among views having variable and selectable time periods. The items shown at 280 may be selected and customized based on information learned about the individual in the survey and on their performance as measured by the Health Index.

5 The Sleep category of Health Index 155 is designed to help users monitor their sleep patterns and the quality of their sleep. It is intended to help users learn about the importance of sleep in their healthy lifestyle and the relationship of sleep to circadian rhythms, being the normal daily variations in body functions. The Sleep category is based upon both data input by the user and data sensed by sensor device 10. The data input by the user for each relevant time
10 interval includes the times the user went to sleep and woke up and a rating of the quality of sleep. As noted in Table 2, the data from sensor device 10 that is relevant includes skin temperature, heat flow, beat-to-beat heart variability, heart rate, pulse rate, respiration rate, core temperature, galvanic skin response, EMG, EEG, EOG, blood pressure, and oxygen consumption. Also relevant is ambient sound and body movement or motion as detected by a device such as an
15 accelerometer. This data can then be used to calculate or derive sleep onset and wake time, sleep interruptions, and the quality and depth of sleep.

 The Sleep Health Index piston level is determined with respect to a healthy daily routine including getting a minimum amount, preferably eight hours, of sleep each night and having a predictable bed time and wake time. The specific parameters which determine the piston level
20 calculation include the number of hours of sleep per night and the bed time and wake time as sensed by sensor device 10 or as input by the user, and the quality of the sleep as rated by the user or derived from other data.

 Information regarding sleep is presented to the user through sleep web page 290 shown in Fig. 9. Sleep web page 290 includes a sleep duration indicator 295, based on either data from
25 sensor device 10 or on data input by the user, together with user sleep time indicator 300 and wake time indicator 305. A quality of sleep rating 310 input by the user may also be utilized and displayed. If more than a one day time interval is being displayed on sleep web page 290, then sleep duration indicator 295 is calculated and displayed as a cumulative value, and sleep time indicator 300, wake time indicator 305 and quality of sleep rating 310 are calculated and
30 illustrated as averages. Sleep web page 290 also includes a user-selectable sleep graph 315 which calculates and displays one sleep related parameter over a pre-selected time interval. For illustrative purposes, Fig. 9 shows heat flow over a one-day period, which tends to be lower during sleeping hours and higher during waking hours. From this information, a person's bio-rhythms can be derived. Sleep graph 315 may also include a graphical representation of data

from an accelerometer incorporated in sensor device 10 which monitors the movement of the body. The sleep web page 290 may also include hyperlinks 320 which allow the user to directly access sleep related news items and articles, suggestions for refining or improving daily routine with respect to sleep and affiliate advertising available elsewhere on the network, and a sleep calendar 325 for choosing a relevant time interval. The items shown at 320 may be selected and customized based on information learned about the individual in the survey and on their performance as measured by the Health Index.

The Activities of Daily Living category of Health Index 155 is designed to help users monitor certain health and safety related activities and risks and is based entirely on data input by the user. The Activities of Daily Living category is divided into four sub-categories: personal hygiene, which allows the user to monitor activities such as brushing and flossing his or her teeth and showering; health maintenance, that tracks whether the user is taking prescribed medication or supplements and allows the user to monitor tobacco and alcohol consumption and automobile safety such as seat belt use; personal time, that allows the user to monitor time spent socially with family and friends, leisure, and mind centering activities; and responsibilities, that allows the user to monitor certain work and financial activities such as paying bills and household chores.

The Activities of Daily Living Health Index piston level is preferably determined with respect to the healthy daily routine described below. With respect to personal hygiene, the routine requires that the users shower or bathe each day, brush and floss teeth each day, and maintain regular bowel habits. With respect to health maintenance, the routine requires that the user take medications and vitamins and/or supplements, use a seat belt, refrain from smoking, drink moderately, and monitor health each day with the Health Manager. With respect to personal time, the routine requires the users to spend at least one hour of quality time each day with family and/or friends, restrict work time to a maximum of nine hours a day, spend some time on a leisure or play activity each day, and engage in a mind stimulating activity. With respect to responsibilities, the routine requires the users to do household chores, pay bills, be on time for work, and keep appointments. The piston level is calculated based on the degree to which the user completes a list of daily activities as determined by information input by the user.

Information relating to these activities is presented to the user through daily activities web page 330 shown in Fig. 10. In preferred daily activities web page 330, activities chart 335, selectable for one or more of the sub-categories, shows whether the user has done what is required by the daily routine. A colored or shaded box indicates that the user has done the required activity, and an empty, non-colored or shaded box indicates that the user has not done

the activity. Activities chart 335 can be created and viewed in selectable time intervals. For illustrative purposes, Fig. 10 shows the personal hygiene and personal time sub-categories for a particular week. In addition, daily activities web page 330 may include daily activity hyperlinks 340 which allow the user to directly access relevant news items and articles, suggestions for improving or refining daily routine with respect to activities of daily living and affiliate advertising, and a daily activities calendar 345 for selecting a relevant time interval. The items shown at 340 may be selected and customized based on information learned about the individual in the survey and on their performance as measured by the Health Index.

The How You Feel category of Health Index 155 is designed to allow users to monitor their perception of how they felt on a particular day, and is based on information, essentially a subjective rating, that is input directly by the user. A user provides a rating, preferably on a scale of 1 to 5, with respect to the following nine subject areas: mental sharpness; emotional and psychological well being; energy level; ability to cope with life stresses; appearance; physical well being; self-control; motivation; and comfort in relating to others. Those ratings are averaged and used to calculate the relevant piston level.

Referring to Fig. 11, Health Index web page 350 is shown. Health Index web page 350 enables users to view the performance of their Health Index over a user selectable time interval including any number of consecutive or non-consecutive days. Using Health Index selector buttons 360, the user can select to view the Health Index piston levels for one category, or can view a side-by-side comparison of the Health Index piston levels for two or more categories. For example, a user might want to just turn on Sleep to see if their overall sleep rating improved over the previous month, much in the same way they view the performance of their favorite stock. Alternatively, Sleep and Activity Level might be simultaneously displayed in order to compare and evaluate Sleep ratings with corresponding Activity Level ratings to determine if any day-to-day correlations exist. Nutrition ratings might be displayed with How You Feel for a pre-selected time interval to determine if any correlation exists between daily eating habits and how they felt during that interval. For illustrative purposes, Fig. 11 illustrates a comparison of Sleep and Activity Level piston levels for the week of June 10 through June 16. Health Index web page 350 also includes tracking calculator 365 that displays access information and statistics such as the total number of days the user has logged in and used the Health Manager, the percentage of days the user has used the Health Manager since becoming a subscriber, and percentage of time the user has used the sensor device 10 to gather data.

Referring again to Fig. 5, opening Health Manager web page 150 may include a plurality of user selectable category summaries 156a through 156f, one corresponding to each of the

Health Index 155 categories. Each category summary 156a through 156f presents a pre-selected filtered subset of the data associated with the corresponding category. Nutrition category summary 156a displays daily target and actual caloric intake. Activity Level category summary 156b displays daily target and actual calories burned. Mind Centering category summary 156c displays target and actual depth of mind centering or focus. Sleep category summary 156d displays target sleep, actual sleep, and a sleep quality rating. Daily Activities category summary 156e displays a target and actual score based on the percentage of suggested daily activities that are completed. The How You Feel category summary 156f shows a target and actual rating for the day.

Opening Health Manager web page 150 also may include Daily Dose section 157 which provides, on a daily time interval basis, information to the user, including, but not limited to, hyperlinks to news items and articles, commentary and reminders to the user based on tendencies, such as poor nutritional habits, determined from the initial survey. The commentary for Daily Dose 157 may, for example, be a factual statement that drinking 8 glasses of water a day can reduce the risk of colon cancer by as much as 32%, accompanied by a suggestion to keep a cup of water by your computer or on your desk at work and refill often. Opening Health Manager web page 150 also may include a Problem Solver section 158 that actively evaluates the user's performance in each of the categories of Health Index 155 and presents suggestions for improvement. For example, if the system detects that a user's Sleep levels have been low, which suggest that the user has been having trouble sleeping, Problem Solver 158 can provide suggestions for way to improve sleep. Problem Solver 158 also may include the capability of user questions regarding improvements in performance. Opening Health Manager web page 150 may also include a Daily Data section 159 that launches an input dialog box. The input dialog box facilitates input by the user of the various data required by the Health Manager. As is known in the art, data entry may be in the form of selection from pre-defined lists or general free form text input. Finally, opening Health Manager web page 150 may include Body Stats section 161 which may provide information regarding the user's height, weight, body measurements, body mass index or BMI, and vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure or any of the identified physiological parameters.

Referring to Figs. 12-17, a specific embodiment of sensor device 10 is shown which is in the form of an armband adapted to be worn by an individual on his or her upper arm, between the shoulder and the elbow. The specific embodiment of sensor device 10 shown in Figs. 12-17 will, for convenience, be referred to as armband sensor device 400. Armband sensor device 400 includes computer housing 405, flexible wing body 410, and, as shown in Fig. 17, elastic strap

415. Computer housing 405 and flexible wing body 410 are preferably made of a flexible urethane material or an elastomeric material such as rubber or a rubber-silicone blend by a molding process. Flexible wing body 410 includes first and second wings 418 each having a thru-hole 420 located near the ends 425 thereof. First and second wings 418 are adapted to wrap
5 around a portion of the wearer's upper arm.

Elastic strap 415 is used to removably affix armband sensor device 400 to the individual's upper arm. As seen in Fig. 17, bottom surface 426 of elastic strap 415 is provided with velcro loops 416 along a portion thereof. Each end 427 of elastic strap 415 is provided with velcro hook patch 428 on bottom surface 426 and pull tab 429 on top surface 430. A portion of each pull tab
10 429 extends beyond the edge of each end 427.

In order to wear armband sensor device 400, a user inserts each end 427 of elastic strap 415 into a respective thru-hole 420 of flexible wing body 410. The user then places his arm through the loop created by elastic strap 415, flexible wing body 410 and computer housing 405. By pulling each pull tab 429 and engaging velcro hook patches 428 with velcro loops 416 at a
15 desired position along bottom surface 426 of elastic strap 415, the user can adjust elastic strap 415 to fit comfortably. Since velcro hook patches 428 can be engaged with velcro loops 416 at almost any position along bottom surface 426, armband sensor device 400 can be adjusted to fit arms of various sizes. Also, elastic strap 415 may be provided in various lengths to accommodate a wider range of arm sizes. As will be apparent to one of skill in the art, other
20 means of fastening and adjusting the size of elastic strap may be used, including, but not limited to, snaps, buttons, or buckles. It is also possible to use two elastic straps that fasten by one of several conventional means including velcro, snaps, buttons, buckles or the like, or merely a single elastic strap affixed to wings 418.

Alternatively, instead of providing thru-holes 420 in wings 418, loops having the shape of
25 the letter D, not shown, may be attached to ends 425 of wings 418 by one of several conventional means. For example, a pin, not shown, may be inserted through ends 425, wherein the pin engages each end of each loop. In this configuration, the D-shaped loops would serve as connecting points for elastic strap 415, effectively creating a thru-hole between each end 425 of each wing 418 and each loop.

As shown in Fig. 18, which is an exploded view of armband sensor device 400, computer housing 405 includes a top portion 435 and a bottom portion 440. Contained within computer housing 405 are printed circuit board or PCB 445, rechargeable battery 450, preferably a lithium
30 ion battery, and vibrating motor 455 for providing tactile feedback to the wearer, such as those

used in pagers, suitable examples of which are the Model 12342 and 12343 motors sold by MG Motors Ltd. of the United Kingdom.

Top portion 435 and bottom portion 440 of computer housing 405 sealingly mate along groove 436 into which O-ring 437 is fit, and may be affixed to one another by screws, not shown, which pass through screw holes 438a and stiffeners 438b of bottom portion 440 and apertures 439 in PCB 445 and into threaded receiving stiffeners 451 of top portion 435. Alternately, top portion 435 and bottom portion 440 may be snap fit together or affixed to one another with an adhesive. Preferably, the assembled computer housing 405 is sufficiently water resistant to permit armband sensor device 400 to be worn while swimming without adversely affecting the performance thereof.

As can be seen in Figure 13, bottom portion 440 includes, on a bottom side thereof, a raised platform 430. Affixed to raised platform 430 is heat flow or flux sensor 460, a suitable example of which is the micro-foil heat flux sensor sold by RdF Corporation of Hudson, New Hampshire. Heat flux sensor 460 functions as a self-generating thermopile transducer, and preferably includes a carrier made of a polyamide film. Bottom portion 440 may include on a top side thereof, that is on a side opposite the side to which heat flux sensor 460 is affixed, a heat sink, not shown, made of a suitable metallic material such as aluminum. Also affixed to raised platform 430 are GSR sensors 465, preferably comprising electrodes formed of a material such as conductive carbonized rubber, gold or stainless steel. Although two GSR sensors 465 are shown in Fig. 13, it will be appreciated by one of skill in the art that the number of GSR sensors 465 and the placement thereof on raised platform 430 can vary as long as the individual GSR sensors 465, i.e., the electrodes, are electrically isolated from one another. By being affixed to raised platform 430, heat flux sensor 460 and GSR sensors 465 are adapted to be in contact with the wearer's skin when armband sensor device 400 is worn. Bottom portion 440 of computer housing 405 may also be provided with a removable and replaceable soft foam fabric pad, not shown, on a portion of the surface thereof that does not include raised platform 430 and screw holes 438a. The soft foam fabric is intended to contact the wearer's skin and make armband sensor device 400 more comfortable to wear.

Electrical coupling between heat flux sensor 460, GSR sensors 465, and PCB 445 may be accomplished in one of various known methods. For example, suitable wiring, not shown, may be molded into bottom portion 440 of computer housing 405 and then electrically connected, such as by soldering, to appropriate input locations on PCB 445 and to heat flux sensor 460 and GSR sensors 465. Alternatively, rather than molding wiring into bottom portion 440, thru-holes may be provided in bottom portion 440 through which appropriate wiring may pass. The thru-

holes would preferably be provided with a water tight seal to maintain the integrity of computer housing 405.

Rather than being affixed to raised platform 430 as shown in Fig. 13, one or both of heat flux sensor 460 and GSR sensors 465 may be affixed to the inner portion 466 of flexible wing body 410 on either or both of wings 418 so as to be in contact with the wearer's skin when armband sensor device 400 is worn. In such a configuration, electrical coupling between heat flux sensor 460 and GSR sensors 465, whichever the case may be, and the PCB 445 may be accomplished through suitable wiring, not shown, molded into flexible wing body 410 that passes through one or more thru-holes in computer housing 405 and that is electrically connected, such as by soldering, to appropriate input locations on PCB 445. Again, the thru-holes would preferably be provided with a water tight seal to maintain the integrity of computer housing 405. Alternatively, rather than providing thru-holes in computer housing 405 through which the wiring passes, the wiring may be captured in computer housing 405 during an overmolding process, described below, and ultimately soldered to appropriate input locations on PCB 445.

As shown in Figs. 12, 16, 17 and 18, computer housing 405 includes a button 470 that is coupled to and adapted to activate a momentary switch 585 on PCB 445. Button 470 may be used to activate armband sensor device 400 for use, to mark the time an event occurred or to request system status information such as battery level and memory capacity. When button 470 is depressed, momentary switch 585 closes a circuit and a signal is sent to processing unit 490 on PCB 445. Depending on the time interval for which button 470 is depressed, the generated signal triggers one of the events just described. Computer housing 405 also includes LEDs 475, which may be used to indicate battery level or memory capacity or to provide visual feedback to the wearer. Rather than LEDs 475, computer housing 405 may also include a liquid crystal display or LCD to provide battery level, memory capacity or visual feedback information to the wearer. Battery level, memory capacity or feedback information may also be given to the user tactilely or audibly.

Armband sensor device 400 may be adapted to be activated for use, that is collecting data, when either of GSR sensors 465 or heat flux sensor 460 senses a particular condition that indicates that armband sensor device 400 has been placed in contact with the user's skin. Also, armband sensor device 400 may be adapted to be activated for use when one or more of heat flux sensor 460, GSR sensors 465, accelerometer 495 or 550, or any other device in communication with armband sensor device 400, alone or in combination, sense a particular condition or conditions that indicate that the armband sensor device 400 has been placed in contact with the

user's skin for use. At other times, armband sensor device 400 would be deactivated, thus preserving battery power.

Computer housing 405 is adapted to be coupled to a battery recharger unit 480 shown in Fig. 19 for the purpose of recharging rechargeable battery 450. Computer housing 405 includes recharger contacts 485, shown in Figs. 12, 15, 16 and 17, that are coupled to rechargeable battery 450. Recharger contacts 485 may be made of a material such as brass, gold or stainless steel, and are adapted to mate with and be electrically coupled to electrical contacts, not shown, provided in battery recharger unit 480 when armband sensor device 400 is placed therein. The electrical contacts provided in battery recharger unit 480 may be coupled to recharging circuit 481a provided inside battery recharger unit 480. In this configuration, recharging circuit 481 would be coupled to a wall outlet, such as by way of wiring including a suitable plug that is attached or is attachable to battery recharger unit 480. Alternatively, electrical contacts 480 may be coupled to wiring that is attached to or is attachable to battery recharger unit 480 that in turn is coupled to recharging circuit 481b external to battery recharger unit 480. The wiring in this configuration would also include a plug, not shown, adapted to be plugged into a conventional wall outlet.

Also provided inside battery recharger unit 480 is RF transceiver 483 adapted to receive signals from and transmit signals to RF transceiver 565 provided in computer housing 405 and shown in Fig. 20. RF transceiver 483 is adapted to be coupled, for example by a suitable cable, to a serial port, such as an RS 232 port or a USB port, of a device such as personal computer 35 shown in Fig. 1. Thus, data may be uploaded from and downloaded to armband sensor device 400 using RF transceiver 483 and RF transceiver 565. It will be appreciated that although RF transceivers 483 and 565 are shown in Figs. 19 and 20, other forms of wireless transceivers may be used, such as infrared transceivers. Alternatively, computer housing 405 may be provided with additional electrical contacts, not shown, that would be adapted to mate with and be electrically coupled to additional electrical contacts, not shown, provided in battery recharger unit 480 when armband sensor device 400 is placed therein. The additional electrical contacts in the computer housing 405 would be coupled to the processing unit 490 and the additional electrical contacts provided in battery recharger unit 480 would be coupled to a suitable cable that in turn would be coupled to a serial port, such as an RS R32 port or a USB port, of a device such as personal computer 35. This configuration thus provides an alternate method for uploading of data from and downloading of data to armband sensor device 400 using a physical connection.

Fig. 20 is a schematic diagram that shows the system architecture of armband sensor device 400, and in particular each of the components that is either on or coupled to PCB 445.

As shown in Fig. 17, PCB 445 includes processing unit 490, which may be a microprocessor, a microcontroller, or any other processing device that can be adapted to perform the functionality described herein. Processing unit 490 is adapted to provide all of the functionality described in connection with microprocessor 20 shown in Fig. 2. A suitable example of processing unit 490 is the Dragonball EZ sold by Motorola, Inc. of Schaumburg, Illinois. PCB 445 also has thereon a two-axis accelerometer 495, a suitable example of which is the Model ADXL210 accelerometer sold by Analog Devices, Inc. of Norwood, Massachusetts. Two-axis accelerometer 495 is preferably mounted on PCB 445 at an angle such that its sensing axes are offset at an angle substantially equal to 45 degrees from the longitudinal axis of PCB 445 and thus the longitudinal axis of the wearer's arm when armband sensor device 400 is worn. The longitudinal axis of the wearer's arm refers to the axis defined by a straight line drawn from the wearer's shoulder to the wearer's elbow. The output signals of two-axis accelerometer 495 are passed through buffers 500 and input into analog to digital converter 505 that in turn is coupled to processing unit 490. GSR sensors 465 are coupled to amplifier 510 on PCB 445. Amplifier 510 provides amplification and low pass filtering functionality, a suitable example of which is the Model AD8544 amplifier sold by Analog Devices, Inc. of Norwood, Massachusetts. The amplified and filtered signal output by amplifier 510 is input into amp/offset 515 to provide further gain and to remove any bias voltage and into filter/conditioning circuit 520, which in turn are each coupled to analog to digital converter 505. Heat flux sensor 460 is coupled to differential input amplifier 525, such as the Model INA amplifier sold by Burr-Brown Corporation of Tucson, Arizona, and the resulting amplified signal is passed through filter circuit 530, buffer 535 and amplifier 540 before being input to analog to digital converter 505. Amplifier 540 is configured to provide further gain and low pass filtering, a suitable example of which is the Model AD8544 amplifier sold by Analog Devices, Inc. of Norwood, Massachusetts. PCB 445 also includes thereon a battery monitor 545 that monitors the remaining power level of rechargeable battery 450. Battery monitor 545 preferably comprises a voltage divider with a low pass filter to provide average battery voltage. When a user depresses button 470 in the manner adapted for requesting battery level, processing unit 490 checks the output of battery monitor 545 and provides an indication thereof to the user, preferably through LEDs 475, but also possibly through vibrating motor 455 or ringer 575. An LCD may also be used.

PCB 445 may include three-axis accelerometer 550 instead of or in addition to two-axis accelerometer 495. The three-axis accelerometer outputs a signal to processing unit 490. A suitable example of three-axis accelerometer is the μ PAM product sold by I.M. Systems, Inc. of

Scottsdale, Arizona. Three-axis accelerometer 550 is preferably tilted in the manner described with respect to two-axis accelerometer 495.

PCB 445 also includes RF receiver 555 that is coupled to processing unit 490. RF receiver 555 may be used to receive signals that are output by another device capable of wireless transmission, shown in Fig. 20 as wireless device 558, worn by or located near the individual wearing armband sensor device 400. Located near as used herein means within the transmission range of wireless device 558. For example, wireless device 558 may be a chest mounted heart rate monitor such as the Tempo product sold by Polar Electro of Oulu, Finland. Using such a heart rate monitor, data indicative of the wearer's heart rate can be collected by armband sensor device 400. Antenna 560 and RF transceiver 565 are coupled to processing unit 490 and are provided for purposes of uploading data to central monitoring unit 30 and receiving data downloaded from central monitoring unit 30. RF transceiver 565 and RF receiver 555 may, for example, employ Bluetooth technology as the wireless transmission protocol. Also, other forms of wireless transmission may be used, such as infrared transmission.

Vibrating motor 455 is coupled to processing unit 490 through vibrator driver 570 and provides tactile feedback to the wearer. Similarly, ringer 575, a suitable example of which is the Model SMT916A ringer sold by Projects Unlimited, Inc. of Dayton, Ohio, is coupled to processing unit 490 through ringer driver 580, a suitable example of which is the Model MMBTA14 CTI darlington transistor driver sold by Motorola, Inc. of Schaumburg, Illinois, and provides audible feedback to the wearer. Feedback may include, for example, celebratory, cautionary and other threshold or event driven messages, such as when a wearer reaches a level of calories burned during a workout.

Also provided on PCB 445 and coupled to processing unit 490 is momentary switch 585. Momentary switch 585 is also coupled to button 470 for activating momentary switch 585. LEDs 475, used to provide various types of feedback information to the wearer, are coupled to processing unit 490 through LED latch/driver 590.

Oscillator 595 is provided on PCB 445 and supplies the system clock to processing unit 490. Reset circuit 600, accessible and triggerable through a pin-hole in the side of computer housing 405, is coupled to processing unit 490 and enables processing unit 490 to be reset to a standard initial setting.

Rechargeable battery 450, which is the main power source for the armband sensor device 400, is coupled to processing unit 490 through voltage regulator 605. Finally, memory functionality is provided for armband sensor device 400 by SRAM 610, which stores data relating to the wearer of armband sensor device 400, and flash memory 615, which stores

program and configuration data, provided on PCB 445. SRAM 610 and flash memory 615 are coupled to processing unit 490 and each preferably have at least 512K of memory.

In manufacturing and assembling armband sensor device 400, top portion 435 of computer housing 405 is preferably formed first, such as by a conventional molding process, and flexible wing body 410 is then overmolded on top of top portion 435. That is, top portion 435 is placed into an appropriately shaped mold, i.e., one that, when top portion 435 is placed therein, has a remaining cavity shaped according to the desired shape of flexible wing body 410, and flexible wing body 410 is molded on top of top portion 435. As a result, flexible wing body 410 and top portion 435 will merge or bond together, forming a single unit. Alternatively, top portion 435 of computer housing 405 and flexible wing body 410 may be formed together, such as by molding in a single mold, to form a single unit. The single unit however formed may then be turned over such that the underside of top portion 435 is facing upwards, and the contents of computer housing 405 can be placed into top portion 435, and top portion 435 and bottom portion 440 can be affixed to one another. As still another alternative, flexible wing body 410 may be separately formed, such as by a conventional molding process, and computer housing 405, and in particular top portion 435 of computer housing 405, may be affixed to flexible wing body 410 by one of several known methods, such as by an adhesive, by snap-fitting, or by screwing the two pieces together. Then, the remainder of computer housing 405 would be assembled as described above. It will be appreciated that rather than assembling the remainder of computer housing 405 after top portion 435 has been affixed to flexible wing body 410, the computer housing 405 could be assembled first and then affixed to flexible wing body 410.

Referring to Fig. 13, in the embodiment of the armband sensor device 400 described above, heat flux sensor 460 is shown as being located at the center of the bottom side of the armband sensor device 400 so that during use one side of the heat flux sensor 460 of a sensor device 10 comes into direct contact with the wearer's skin. Although this configuration will provide meaningful heat flux information, advantages may be gained by locating the heat flux sensor 460 in other locations and/or configurations which can offer more protection to the heat flux sensor 460 and/or can provide for more accurate measurement of the heat flux.

One class of preferred configurations combines the heat flux sensor 460 with one or more heat conduits each of which carries heat to or from the heat flux sensor 460. As used herein, the term heat conduit refers to one or more heat conductors which are adapted to singly or jointly transfer heat from one location to another. Such configurations are referred to herein as heat pipe configurations. Some basic examples of heat pipe configurations are shown in Fig. 21. For convenience of description, heat is described herein as flowing from the skin of the wearer who

is being monitored and to the ambient environment, although one skilled in the art will recognize that under certain conditions heat may flow in the opposite direction.

In the most basic heat pipe configuration 680A, as shown in Fig. 21A, heat flows from the wearer's skin 695 through inner heat conduit 698 to heat flux sensor 460 and then out to the ambient environment 702. Heat enters into the heat pipe configuration 680A through the first heat input surface 696, which is the surface of the heat pipe configuration 680A that is in contact with the wearer's skin 695. Heat flows out from the heat pipe configuration 680A to the ambient environment 702 through the first heat output surface 697, which is the surface of the heat pipe configuration 680A that is contact with the ambient environment 702.

Fig. 21B shows a slightly more complex heat pipe configuration 680B in which outer heat conduit 704 has been placed on the ambient environment side of the heat flux sensor 460 to carry the heat from heat flux sensor 460 to the ambient environment 702. Outer heat conduit 704 provides a means of protecting the heat flux sensor 460 from direct exposure to the ambient environment 702 and to outside hazards.

Fig. 21C shows a next level of complexity in heat pipe configuration 680C wherein contact surface element 706 has been placed between the wearer's skin 695 and the inner heat conduit 698. A contact surface element 706, which is a heat conduit, may be made of a hypoallergenic material, for example, stainless steel. A contact surface element 706 is preferably used when there is a significant chance of an allergic reaction resulting from inner heat conduit 698 being in contact with the wearer's skin 695.

In heat pipe configuration 680D shown in Fig. 21D, shape adaptive thermally conductive interface material layers 708a, 708b, and 708c reside, respectively, between contact surface element 706 and inner heat conduit 698, inner heat conduit 698 and heat flux sensor 460, and heat flux sensor 460 and outer heat conduit 704 to minimize the heat flow resistance that otherwise might be caused by local mismatches between the respective adjacent surfaces. The thermally conductive interface material layers 708 need only be thick enough to accomplish this purpose, but may be of any thickness. Preferably, the thickness of a thermal interface material layer 708 is in the range of from about 0.03 inches (0.07 cm) to about 0.04 inches (0.1 cm). Thermal interface material layer 708 may be any type of thermal interface material known to persons skilled in the art, including for example without limitation, thermally conductive gap fillers, thermally conductive phase change interface materials, thermally conductive tapes, thermally conductive cure-in-place compounds or epoxies, and thermal greases. A particularly preferred thermal interface material is a boron nitride- and alumina-filled silicone elastomer on an adhesive backed 5-mil (0.013 cm) thick aluminum foil carrier called A574 which is available

from Chomerics Div. of Parker Hannifin Corp. of 77 Dragon Court, Woburn, Massachusetts 01888-4014 U.S.A.

The examples of the heat pipe configurations 680 depicted in Fig. 21 illustrate the components that may comprise a heat pipe configuration 680, i.e., contact surface element 706, thermally conductive interface material layer 708, inner heat conduit 698, heat flux sensor 460, and outer heat conduit 704. While a heat pipe configuration 680 at a minimum comprises an inner heat conduit 698 and a heat flux sensor 460, any or all of these components may be present either singly or plurally in a particular heat pipe configuration 680.

The components of a heat pipe configuration 680 may be of any shape which is suitable for an application. Fig. 22 shows an example of a heat pipe configuration 680 which includes irregularly shaped components. Referring to Fig. 22, heat pipe configuration 680 comprises an irregularly shaped inner heat conduit 698 seated in a dished in contact surface element 706, a heat flux sensor 460 having output leads in the form of a ribbon connector 611, and outer heat conduit 704. Heat pipe configuration 680 also comprises very thin thermally conductive interface material layers 708a, 708b, and 708c between, respectively, contact surface element 706 and inner heat conduit 698, inner heat conduit 698 and heat flux sensor 460, and heat flux sensor 460 and outer heat conduit 704.

The internal geometry of a component may be tailored, for example, by providing an inner passage. Referring to Fig. 23, the heat pipe configuration 680 illustrated is cylindrical with an open center passage 712 extending to the wearer's skin 695 and an inwardly canted rim 714. The open center passage 712 allows air currents rising from the wearer's skin 695 to curl over the heat output surface 697 so as to envelop the heat output surface 697 within the near body zone. In related embodiments, the heat flux sensor 460, with or without a corresponding overlying outer heat conduit 704, may be positioned on the inner or outer axial surface of a cylindrical inner heat conduit 698.

The internal geometry of a component may also be tailored by providing one or more internal voids within the component. Referring to Fig. 24, which shows a cross-section of the heat pipe configuration 680B taken along line 24-24 in Fig. 21B, inner heat conduit 698 is illustrated as having closed internal void 716. Such voids may be used to control the thermal mass and the thermal resistance of a component.

As illustrated in Fig. 22, the adjacent surfaces of adjacent components need not be coextensive, i.e., have matched dimensions. Preferably, however, as best seen in Fig. 21B, to optimize the heat flow to and from the heat flux sensor 460, the heat measuring sides or surfaces of the heat flux sensor 460, i.e., second heat input surface 700 and second heat output surface

701, should be fully covered by the surface of an adjacent component. More preferably, the second heat input surface 700 of the heat flux sensor 460 should be coextensive with the adjacent component surface, e.g., third heat output surface 703 of inner heat conduit 698.

Although the ratio of the surface area of the first heat input surface 696, which is in contact with the wearer's skin 695, to the surface area of the second heat input surface 700 of the heat flux sensor 460 may take on any value, it is preferred that the ratio be in the range of about 0.5 to about 2. This is because the inventors have found that ratios within this range provide more meaningful heat flow measurement data. Similarly, the ratio of the surface area of the first heat output surface 697, which is exposed to the ambient environment 702, to the surface area of the second heat output surface 701 of the heat flux sensor 460 may take on any value, but is preferably within the range of about 0.5 to about 1.

It is to be understood that although in use the various components of a heat pipe configuration 680 are to be in thermal communication with one another, it is not necessary that the components be in thermal communication with one another when the heat pipe configuration is not in use. Thus, in some embodiments, adjacent components of a heat pipe configuration come into thermal communication with one another only during use. An example of such an embodiment is shown schematically in Fig. 25. Referring to Fig. 25A, a heat pipe configuration 680 is contained within device frame 717 so that contact surface element 706 is normally biased away from being in thermal communication with inner heat conduit 698 by resilient thermal conducting member 718. Referring to Fig. 25B, during use, when device frame 717 is pushed against the wearer's skin 695, all of the components of heat pipe 680 come into thermal communication with one another as resilient thermal conducting member 718 is compressed between inner thermal conduit 698 and contact surface element 706.

The use of a heat pipe configuration 680 provides significant advantages. In addition to improving the ruggedness of the heat flux sensor 460 by protecting it from the harm of direct abrasion and physical impacts, a heat pipe configuration 680 provides greater flexibility in designing the sensor device 10 in which the heat flux sensor 460 is situated since the heat pipe configuration 680 obviates the need for the heat flux sensor 460 to be placed in direct contact with the wearer's skin 695.

A heat pipe configuration 680 is also advantageous in that it provides for more useful heat flow measurement data in two significant ways. First, a heat pipe configuration 680 provides a means by which heat can flow unimpeded to and from the heat flux sensor 460 by making the heat flux sensor 460 to be always in thermal communication with both the wearer's skin 695 and the ambient environment 702. Second, a heat pipe configuration 680 provides a means by which

thermal noise such as transient thermal spikes can be filtered out of the heat flow to or from the heat flux sensor 460. Transient thermal spikes can be caused, for example, on the heat output side by air currents impinging upon the heat flux sensor 460 or upon the heat output surface 697 of the heat pipe configuration 680. Transient thermal spikes can also be caused on the heat input side, for example, by heat surges from the wearer's body resulting from an episode of spasmodic exertion.

The inventors have discovered that the filtering of thermal noise may be controlled by tailoring the overall thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration 680 by adjusting the thermal resistances of the individual components of the heat pipe configuration 680. The inventors have discovered that the data generated by the heat flux sensor 460 is most useful when the data has low thermal noise and a relatively fast response time. The lower the overall thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration 680, the faster the response of the heat flux sensor 460 to changes in the heat flow. However, when the overall thermal impedance is very low, that is, when it approximates the thermal resistance of the heat flux sensor 460 itself, the heat pipe configuration 680 is less effective in filtering out thermal noise. On the other hand, when the thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration 680 is very high, that is when it approaches or exceeds double the thermal resistance of the heat flux sensor 460 itself, the response of the heat flux sensor becomes sluggish. For a combination of good thermal filtering and good response time, it is preferred that the overall thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration be in the range of about 110 to about 120 percent of the thermal resistance of the heat flux sensor 460 itself. For example, if the thermal resistance of the heat flux sensor 460 has the preferred value of about $0.0011\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$, then it is preferred that the overall thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration be in the range of from about $0.0012\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ to about $0.0013\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$. Preferably, the overall thermal impedance of a heat pipe configuration is in the range of from about $0.0006\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ to about $0.003\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$.

The overall thermal impedance of a heat pipe configuration 680 is made up of the sum of the thermal resistances of the components of the heat pipe configuration 689 plus the contact resistances between the components. The use of the thermally conductive interface material layers 708 lowers the contact resistances caused by the interfaces between the components. The thermal resistance of an individual component is affected by the thermal conductivity of the materials of which it is comprised. Although materials with higher or lower thermal conductivities may be used, it is preferred that each of the components have a thermal conductivity that is in the range of that of aluminum on the high end to that of stainless steel on the low end. The thermal resistance of a component is also affected by its thickness in the heat

flow direction with the thermal resistance increasing with increased thickness. Thus, the overall thermal impedance of the heat pipe configuration 680 may be controlled by adjusting both the thickness and the thermal conductivity of each of its components.

It is also preferred that a heat pipe configuration 680 be designed so as to minimize extraneous heat inputs or losses occurring laterally to the main heat flow path that runs through the heat flux sensor 460 from the wearer's skin 695 to the ambient environment 702. One way this may be accomplished is by insulating the heat pipe configuration components from laterally contacting heat sources or heat sinks. Another way is to make one or more of its components in whole or in part from a thermally anisotropic material which has a thermal conductivity in the direction of the main heat flow path that is substantially higher than its thermal conductivity perpendicular to that direction. Examples, without limitation, of such thermally anisotropic materials include thermally conductive plastics which comprise a plastic matrix containing aligned heat conductive particles or fibers. Such thermally conductive plastics are available under the tradename CoolPoly from Cool Polymers, Inc. of 333 Strawberry Field Road, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886 U.S.A.

The inventors have also discovered that further advantages in heat flow measurement data usefulness can be achieved by strategically positioning the heat input and output surfaces of the heat pipe configuration 680, i.e. first heat input surface 696 and first heat output surface 697, respectively. For example, during use, first heat input surface 696 should be kept in constant contact with the wearer's skin 695 and the area of contact should likewise be kept constant. It is also preferred that the heat input surface 697 be located as close as possible to the outer perimeter of the area of the sensor device 10 that covers the wearer's skin 695 so as to diminish the heat trapping insulative effect of the sensor device 10 upon the temperature of the wearer's skin 695 in the vicinity of heat input surface 697. Again, to diminish the impact of this insulative effect, it is also preferred that at least a portion of the bottom surface of sensor device 10 which contacts the wearer's skin 695 in the vicinity of the first heat input surface 696 be made of a thermally conductive material having a thermal conductivity at least as great as that of stainless steel. Due to its hypoallergenic qualities, it is preferred that this thermally conductive material be stainless steel.

With regard to the first heat output surface 697, it is preferred that this surface be positioned so that it is sheltered from drafts and shaded from direct sunlight. Both of these objectives can be achieved by locating the first heat output surface 697 in a recessed open cavity or in an otherwise sheltered portion of the sensor device 10. It is also preferred that the first heat output surface 697 be located in the near body zone.

An example of a sensor device 10 embodying a heat pipe configuration 680 having many of the preferred features described above is shown in Figs. 26-28 as second armband sensor device 720. Second armband sensor device 720, like any embodiment of sensor device 10, may be used as part of the system described above.

5 In second armband sensor device 720, the heat flux sensor 460 of armband sensor device 400, which is best seen in Fig. 13, is replaced by the heat pipe configuration 680 that is shown in Fig. 24. Other features of second armband sensor device 720 are similar to those of armband sensor device 400 described above and so only the features related to the heat pipe configuration 680 are discussed below.

10 Figs. 26, 27, and 28 respectively show top perspective, side, and bottom perspective views of second armband sensor device 720. Referring to these Figures, second armband sensor device 720 comprises second computer housing 722 and second flexible wing body 724. Flexible wing body 724 comprises left and right wings 726, 728. Left wing 726 contains ventilating hole 730. First heat output surface 697 of outer heat conduit 704 is located on the left
15 side 732 of second computer housing 722 in the vicinity of ventilating hole 730. In normal use, this arrangement places first heat output surface 697 in the near body zone while sheltering it from drafts and shading it from direct sunlight, thus providing the benefits discussed above.

First heat input surface 696 of contact surface element 706 is advantageously located near the perimeter 734 of the bottom side 736 of second arm band sensor device 720. First heat input
20 surface 696 is positioned in the vicinity of the stainless steel contact surface of left GSR sensor 738. The stainless steel of left GSR sensor 738 acts to diminish the heat trapping insulative effect of the second armband sensor device 720 upon the temperature of the wearer's skin 695 in the vicinity of the first heat input surface 696, thus providing the benefit discussed above.

It is to be expressly understood that a sensor device 10 utilizing one or more heat pipe
25 configurations 680 may be used either in conjunction with a remote monitoring system, such as the novel system for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological information described above, or as a stand-alone unit. Similarly, a sensor device 10 utilizing one or more heat pipe configurations 680 may use the output from the heat flux sensor 460 of each of its heat pipe configurations 680 either independently or in conjunction with the output from the heat flux
30 sensors 460 of other heat pipe configurations 680 to produce data indicative of heat flux or derived data or with other types of physical data, e.g., from a GSR sensor, an accelerometer, a thermistor or any of the other sensors listed in Table 1 above.

One skilled in the art will recognize that the above description of a heat pipe configuration 680 inherently teaches, with a wide range of refinements as to steps of

construction, material selection, and component or device placement, novel methods for generating heat flow data and for measuring heat flow in a physiological setting. For example, such a method for generating heat flow data comprises the steps of placing a first surface 700 of a heat conduit into thermal communication with an individual's skin 695, placing a second surface of the heat conduit in thermal communication with a first side of a heat flux sensor 460, and placing a second side of a heat flux sensor 460 into thermal communication with the ambient environment 702. Such a method may further comprise placing a first surface of a second heat conduit into thermal communication with the second side 701 of the heat flux sensor 460 and placing a second surface of the second heat conduit into thermal communication with the ambient environment 702. Such a method may include connecting the leads of the heat flux sensor to an electronic monitoring device, for example, a processor, and processing an output of the heat flux sensor 460 with the processor.

Similarly, one skilled in the art will recognize that the above description also inherently teaches various methods of using a heat pipe configuration 680 to measure heat flow in a physiological setting. One such a method comprises the steps of situating a heat pipe configuration 680 in a sensor device 10 having a processor so that one surface of the heat pipe configuration 680 is in thermal communication with the ambient environment 702 and the processor receives an output from the heat flux sensor 460, and positioning the sensor device 10 so that another surface of the heat pipe configuration 680 is in thermal communication with the individual's skin 695. Such methods may include steps of processing the output of the heat flux sensor 460 with the processor to produce data indicative of the heat flow and/or derived data related to other physiological parameters and transferring either type of data by wire or wireless transmission to some device, for example without limitation, a display, a printer or a data recorder, or to a central monitoring unit which is remote from the sensor device 10.

Although the methods and apparatuses for improved measurement of heat flow utilizing a heat pipe configuration 680 having a heat flux sensor 460 have been described in part above in the context of an embodiment of second armband sensor device 720, it is to be expressly understood that use of heat pipe configuration 680 is not limited to this context. Instead, a sensor device 10 having a heat pipe configuration 680 need not be wearable and may be used on a surface of any part of an individual's body including, but not limited to, an individual's foot, ankle, shin, knee, calf, upper leg, stomach, chest, back, neck, head, upper arm, elbow, lower arm, wrist, hand, or finger to provide improved heat flow measurement. Furthermore, although the foregoing description of the present invention has been made in the context of an individual human being, it is also contemplated that the present invention may be used in measuring the

heat flow between any living body and an ambient environment.

The terms and expressions which have been employed herein are used as terms of description and not as limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, it
5 being recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed. Although particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated in the foregoing detailed description, it is to be further understood that the present invention is not to be limited to just the embodiments disclosed, but that they are capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications and substitutions.

THE CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for measuring heat flow between a living body and an ambient
5 environment, comprising:

a heat pipe configuration having:

- i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side, said second side adapted to be in thermal communication with said ambient environment; and
- ii) a heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal
10 communication with said living body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor.

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said first surface of said heat
conduit is adapted to contact said living body.

3. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said first surface of said heat
conduit comprises a hypoallergenic material.

4. An apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said hypoallergenic material
20 comprises stainless steel.

5. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein a ratio of the surface area of said
first surface of said heat conduit to the surface area of said first side of said heat flux sensor is
in the range of from about 0.5 to about 2.

6. An apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising a heat conductor having
a thermal conductivity that is at least as great as that of stainless steel, said heat conductor
being adapted to contact said living body in the vicinity of said first surface of said heat
conduit.

7. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said second surface of said heat
conduit is biased away from being in thermal communication with said first side of said heat
flux sensor when said first surface of said heat conduit is not in contact with said living body.

8. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat conduit comprises a thermally anisotropic material.

9. An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said thermally anisotropic material is a thermally conductive plastic.

10. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat pipe configuration includes a thermally conductive interface material layer, and wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said heat conduit.

11. An apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

12. An apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

13. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat conduit has at least one internal void.

14. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat conduit has an inner passage.

15. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said heat conduit has a cylindrical shape.

16. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said heat conduit has an inner axial surface, a radial surface, and an outer axial surface, and wherein said second surface of said heat conduit is one selected from the group consisting of said inner axial surface, said radial surface, and said outer axial surface.

17. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat pipe configuration has a thermal impedance that is less than about two times the thermal resistance of said heat flux sensor.

5

18. An apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the thermal impedance of said heat pipe configuration is in the range of from about 1.1 to about 1.2 times the thermal resistance of said heat flux sensor.

10

19. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the thermal impedance of said heat pipe configuration is in the range of from about 0.0006 to about 0.003 °C/(W/m²).

15

20. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat pipe configuration has a main heat flow path, and wherein said heat conduit has a thermal conductivity in the direction of said main heat flow path that is in the range of from about the thermal conductivity of stainless steel to about the thermal conductivity of aluminum.

20

21. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said heat conduit comprises a plurality of individual heat conduits, each of said individual heat conduits having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said living body and a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor, and wherein at least one of said individual heat conduits has a surface adapted to contact said living body.

25

22. An apparatus according to claim 21, further comprising a thermally conductive interface material layer, and wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said individual heat conduits.

30

23. An apparatus according to claim 22, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

24. An apparatus according to claim 22, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

5 25. An apparatus according to 21, wherein at least one of said individual heat conduits is biased away from being in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor when none of said individual heat conduits is in contact with said living body.

26. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said living body is a human body.

10 27. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a processor, wherein said processor is adapted to receive an output from said heat flux sensor.

28. An apparatus for measuring heat flow between a living body and an ambient
15 environment, comprising:

a heat pipe configuration having:

- i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side;
- ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said living body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor; and
- 20 iii) a second heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said ambient environment.

25 29. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit is adapted to contact said living body.

30 30. An apparatus according to claim 29, wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit comprises a hypoallergenic material.

31. An apparatus according to claim 30, wherein said hypoallergenic material comprises stainless steel.

32. An apparatus according to claim 29, wherein a ratio of the surface area of said first surface of said first heat conduit to the surface area of said first side of said heat flux sensor is in the range of from about 0.5 to about 2.

5 33. An apparatus according to claim 29, further comprising a heat conductor having a thermal conductivity that is at least as great as that of stainless steel, said heat conductor being adapted to contact said living body in the vicinity of said first surface of said first heat conduit.

10 34. An apparatus according to claim 29, wherein said second surface of said first heat conduit is biased away from being in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor when said first surface of said first heat conduit is not in contact with said living body.

15 35. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first heat conduit comprises a thermally anisotropic material.

36. An apparatus according to claim 35, wherein said thermally anisotropic material is a thermally conductive plastic.

20 37. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said heat pipe configuration includes a thermally conductive interface material layer, and wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said first heat conduit.

25 38. An apparatus according to claim 37, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive
30 cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

39. An apparatus according to claim 37, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

40. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first heat conduit has at least one internal void.

41. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first heat conduit has an inner passage.

42. An apparatus according to claim 41, wherein said first heat conduit has a cylindrical shape.

43. An apparatus according to claim 41, wherein said first heat conduit has an inner axial surface, a radial surface, and an outer axial surface, and wherein said second surface of said first heat conduit is one selected from the group consisting of said inner axial surface, said radial surface, and said outer axial surface.

44. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said heat pipe configuration has a thermal impedance that is less than about two times the thermal resistance of said heat flux sensor.

45. An apparatus according to claim 44, wherein the thermal impedance of said heat pipe configuration is in the range of from about 1.1 to about 1.2 times the thermal resistance of said heat flux sensor.

46. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein the thermal impedance of said heat pipe configuration is in the range of from about 0.0006 to about 0.003 °C/(W/m²).

47. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said heat pipe configuration has a main heat flow path, and wherein said first heat conduit has a thermal conductivity in the direction of said main heat flow path that is in the range of from about the thermal conductivity of stainless steel to about the thermal conductivity of aluminum.

48. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first heat conduit comprises a plurality of individual heat conduits, each of said individual heat conduits having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said living body and a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor, and

wherein at least one of said individual heat conduits has a surface adapted to contact said living body.

49. An apparatus according to claim 48, further comprising a thermally
5 conductive interface material layer, and wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said individual heat conduits.

50. An apparatus according to claim 49, wherein said thermally conductive
10 interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

51. An apparatus according to claim 49, wherein said thermally conductive
15 interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

52. An apparatus according to 48, wherein at least one of said individual heat
20 conduits is biased away from being in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor when none of said individual heat conduits is in contact with said living body.

53. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said second surface of said second heat conduit is adapted to contact said ambient environment.

25 54. An apparatus according to claim 53, wherein a ratio of the surface area of said second surface of said second heat conduit to the surface area of said second side of said heat flux sensor is in the range of from about 0.5 to about 1.

55. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said first surface of said second
30 heat conduit is biased away from being in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor when said first surface of said first heat conduit is not in contact with said living body.

56. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said second heat conduit

comprises a thermally anisotropic material.

57. An apparatus according to claim 56, wherein said thermally anisotropic material is a thermally conductive plastic.

5

58. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said heat pipe configuration includes a thermally conductive interface material layer, and wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said second heat conduit.

10

59. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

15

60. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

20

61. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said second heat conduit has at least one internal void.

62. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said second heat conduit has an inner passage.

25

63. An apparatus according to claim 62, wherein said second heat conduit has a cylindrical shape.

64. An apparatus according to claim 63, wherein said second heat conduit has an inner axial surface, a radial surface, and an outer axial surface, and wherein said first surface of said second heat conduit is one selected from the group consisting of said inner axial surface, said radial surface, and said outer axial surface.

30

65. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said heat pipe configuration has a main heat flow path, and wherein said second heat conduit has a thermal conductivity in the direction of said main heat flow path that is in the range of from about the thermal conductivity of stainless steel to about the thermal conductivity of aluminum.

5

66. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said second heat conduit comprises a plurality of individual heat conduits, each of said individual heat conduits having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor and a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said ambient environment, and wherein at least one of said individual heat conduits has a surface adapted to contact said ambient environment.

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67. An apparatus according to claim 66, further comprising a thermally conductive interface material layer, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer is in contact with at least one of said individual heat conduits.

15

68. An apparatus according to claim 67, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises at least one of the group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

20

69. An apparatus according to claim 67, wherein said thermally conductive interface material layer comprises a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

25

70. An apparatus according to claim 67, wherein at least one of said individual heat conduits is biased away from being in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor when said first side of said first heat conduit is not in contact with said living body.

30

71. An apparatus according to claim 28, wherein said living body is a human body.

72. An apparatus according to claim 28, further comprising a processor, wherein said processor is adapted to receive an output from said heat flux sensor.

73. A system for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological
5 information, comprising:

a) a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with an individual's body, said sensor device including a heat pipe configuration, said sensor device being adapted to generate data indicative of heat flow from said individual and derived data from said data indicative of said heat flow, said heat pipe configuration having:

10 i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side, said second side adapted to be in thermal communication with an ambient environment; and

ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said body and having a second surface adapted to
15 be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor;

b) a central monitoring unit remote from said sensor device adapted for the generation of analytical status data from at least a portion of at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data, said
20 central monitoring unit including a data storage device for retrievably storing at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data;

c) data transfer means for establishing at least temporary electronic communication between said sensor device and said central monitoring unit; and

25 d) means for transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data to a recipient.

74. A system according to claim 73, wherein said sensor device has a first surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an outer
30 perimeter, and wherein said first surface of said heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said outer perimeter.

75. A system according to claim 73, wherein said sensor device has a first surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an area covered

by a thermally conductive material, and wherein said first surface of said heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said area.

76. A system according to claim 75, wherein said thermally conductive material is
5 stainless steel.

77. A system according to claim 73, wherein said sensor device generates data
indicative of one or more contextual parameters associated with said individual, and wherein
said analytical status data is also generated from selected portions of said data indicative of
10 one or more contextual parameters.

78. A system according to claim 73, wherein said sensor device further comprises
a processor adapted to generate said derived data.

79. A system according to claim 78, said sensor device comprising a computer
15 housing for containing said processor and a flexible wing body having first and second wings
adapted to wrap around a portion of an upper arm of said individual.

80. A system according to claim 79, further comprising means for removably
20 affixing said sensor device to said upper arm.

81. A system according to claim 73, wherein said sensor device further comprises
a wireless receiver for receiving data from a wireless device worn by or located near said
individual.

82. A system according to claim 81, wherein said wireless device comprises a
25 heart rate monitor, said data received from said wireless device comprises data indicative of
heart rate of said individual, and said derived data and said analytical status data are also
generated from at least a portion of said data indicative of heart rate.

83. A system according to claim 73, wherein said derived data comprises at least
30 one of calories burned, sleep onset and wake, stress level and relaxation level.

84. A system for monitoring the degree to which an individual has followed a

suggested routine, comprising:

a) a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with said individual's body, said sensor device including a heat pipe configuration, said sensor device being adapted to generate data indicative of heat flow from said individual and derived data from said data indicative of said heat flow, said heat pipe configuration having:

i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side, said second side adapted to be in thermal communication with an ambient environment; and

ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor;

b) means for transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data from said sensor device to a central monitoring unit remote from said sensor device; and

c) means for providing life activities data of said individual to said central monitoring unit;

wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate and provide feedback to a recipient relating to the degree to which said individual has followed said suggested routine, said feedback being generated from at least a portion of at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said life activities data.

85. A system according to claim 84, wherein said routine comprises a plurality of categories.

86. A system according to claim 85, wherein said feedback is generated and provided with respect to each of said categories.

87. A system according to claim 86, wherein said categories include two or more of nutrition, activity level, mind centering, sleep, and daily activities.

88. A system according to claim 86, wherein at least a portion of said feedback is in graphical form.

89. A system according to claim 88, wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate one or more web pages containing said feedback, said web pages being accessible by said recipient over the Internet.

5 90. A system according to claim 84, wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate one or more web pages containing said feedback, said web pages being accessible by said recipient over the Internet.

10 91. A system according to claim 84, wherein said sensor device further comprises a processor adapted to generate said derived data.

15 92. A system according to claim 91, said sensor device comprising a computer housing for containing said processor and a flexible wing body having first and second wings adapted to wrap around a portion of an upper arm of said individual.

93. A system according to claim 84, wherein said sensor device further comprises a wireless receiver for receiving data from a wireless device worn by or located near said individual.

20 94. A system according to claim 93, wherein said wireless device comprises a heart rate monitor, said data received from said wireless device comprises data indicative of heart rate of said individual, and said derived data and said feedback are also generated from at least a portion of said data indicative of heart rate.

25 95. A system according to claim 84, said sensor device comprising a rechargeable battery, said sensor device being adapted to be placed in a battery charger unit for recharging said rechargeable battery.

30 96. A system according to claim 84, wherein said derived data comprises at least one of calories burned, sleep onset and wake, stress level and relaxation level.

97. A system for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological information, comprising:

a) a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with an individual's body,

said sensor device including a heat pipe configuration, said sensor device being adapted to generate data indicative of heat flow from said individual and derived data from said data indicative of said heat flow, said heat pipe configuration having:

i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side;

ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor; and

iii) a second heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with an ambient environment;

b) a central monitoring unit remote from said sensor device adapted for the generation of analytical status data from at least a portion of at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data, said central monitoring unit including a data storage device for retrievably storing at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data;

c) data transfer means for establishing at least temporary electronic communication between said sensor device and said central monitoring unit; and

d) means for transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said analytical status data to a recipient.

98. A system according to claim 97, wherein said sensor device has a first surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an outer perimeter, and wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said outer perimeter.

99. A system according to claim 97, wherein said sensor device has a first surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an area covered by a thermally conductive material, and wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said area.

100. A system according to claim 99, wherein said thermally conductive material is

stainless steel.

101. A system according to claim 97, wherein said sensor device generates data indicative of one or more contextual parameters associated with said individual, and wherein
5 said analytical status data is also generated from selected portions of said data indicative of one or more contextual parameters.

102. A system according to claim 97, wherein said sensor device further comprises a processor adapted to generate said derived data.

103. A system according to claim 102, said sensor device comprising a computer housing for containing said processor and a flexible wing body having first and second wings adapted to wrap around a portion of an upper arm of said individual.

104. A system according to claim 103, further comprising means for removably affixing said sensor device to said upper arm.

105. A system according to claim 97, wherein said sensor device further comprises a wireless receiver for receiving data from a wireless device worn by or located near said
20 individual.

106. A system according to claim 105, wherein said wireless device comprises a heart rate monitor, said data received from said wireless device comprises data indicative of heart rate of said individual, and said derived data and said analytical status data are also
25 generated from at least a portion of said data indicative of heart rate.

107. A system according to claim 97, wherein said derived data comprises at least one of calories burned, sleep onset and wake, stress level and relaxation level.

108. A system for monitoring the degree to which an individual has followed a suggested routine, comprising:

a) a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with said individual's body, said sensor device including a heat pipe configuration, said sensor device being adapted to generate data indicative of heat flow from said individual and derived data

from said data indicative of said heat flow, said heat pipe configuration having:

- i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side;
- ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor; and
- iii) a second heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with an ambient environment;

b) means for transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data from said sensor device to a central monitoring unit remote from said sensor device; and

c) means for providing life activities data of said individual to said central monitoring unit;

wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate and provide feedback to a recipient relating to the degree to which said individual has followed said suggested routine, said feedback being generated from at least a portion of at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow, said derived data and said life activities data.

109. A system according to claim 108, wherein said routine comprises a plurality of categories.

110. A system according to claim 109, wherein said feedback is generated and provided with respect to each of said categories.

111. A system according to claim 110, wherein said categories include two or more of nutrition, activity level, mind centering, sleep, and daily activities.

112. A system according to claim 110, wherein at least a portion of said feedback is in graphical form.

113. A system according to claim 112, wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate one or more web pages containing said feedback, said web pages being

accessible by said recipient over the Internet.

114. A system according to claim 108, wherein said central monitoring unit is adapted to generate one or more web pages containing said feedback, said web pages being
5 accessible by said recipient over the Internet.

115. A system according to claim 108, wherein said sensor device further comprises a processor adapted to generate said derived data.

10 116. A system according to claim 115, said sensor device comprising a computer housing for containing said processor and a flexible wing body having first and second wings adapted to wrap around a portion of an upper arm of said individual.

117. A system according to claim 108, wherein said sensor device further
15 comprises a wireless receiver for receiving data from a wireless device worn by or located near said individual.

118. A system according to claim 117, wherein said wireless device comprises a heart rate monitor, said data received from said wireless device comprises data indicative of
20 heart rate of said individual, and said derived data and said feedback are also generated from at least a portion of said data indicative of heart rate.

119. A system according to claim 108, said sensor device comprising a rechargeable battery, said sensor device being adapted to be placed in a battery charger unit
25 for recharging
said rechargeable battery.

120. A system according to claim 108, wherein said derived data comprises at least one of calories burned, sleep onset and wake, stress level and relaxation level.

30 121. A method for measuring heat flow between a living body and an ambient environment, comprising:

a) placing a first surface of a heat conduit into thermal communication with said living body;

- b) placing a second surface of said heat conduit into thermal communication with a first side of a heat flux sensor; and
- c) placing a second side of said heat flux sensor into thermal communication with said ambient environment.

5

122. A method according to claim 121, further comprising the steps of:

- d) coupling said heat flux sensor to a processor; and
- e) processing an output of said heat flux sensor with said processor.

10

123. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (a) includes placing said first surface of said heat conduit into contact with said living body.

124. A method according to claim 123, wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit is selected to comprise a hypoallergenic material.

15

125. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (b) includes placing said second surface of said heat conduit into contact with said first side of said heat flux sensor.

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126. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (a) includes providing said first heat conduit in the form of a plurality of individual heat conduits.

127. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (a) includes placing a thermally conductive interface material layer into contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said heat conduit.

25

128. A method according to claim 127, wherein step (a) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer from a group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

30

129. A method according to claim 127, wherein step (a) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer to comprise a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

130. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (a) includes selecting said heat conduit to have a thermal conductivity that is at least as great as that of stainless steel.

5 131. A method according to claim 121, wherein step (a) includes selecting said heat conduit to comprise a thermally anisotropic material.

132. A method according to claim 131, wherein said thermally anisotropic material is selected to comprise a thermally conductive plastic.

10 133. A method according to claim 121, further comprising the step of locating said second side of said heat flux sensor in a near-body zone.

134. A method according to claim 121, wherein said living body is a human body.

15 135. A method according to claim 134, wherein step (a) includes placing said first surface of said first heat conduit into thermal communication with a surface of at least one of said body's foot, ankle, shin, calf, knee, upper leg, stomach, chest, back, neck, head, upper arm, elbow, lower arm, wrist, hand, and finger.

20 136. A method according to claim 121, further comprising the step of shielding said second surface of said heat flux sensor from drafts.

25 137. A method according to claim 121, further comprising the step of shading said second side of said heat flux sensor from direct sunlight.

138. A method according to claim 121, further comprising the step of situating said heat conduit, said heat flux sensor, and said processor within a device that is wearable on the living body.

30 139. A method for measuring heat flow between a living body and an ambient environment, comprising:

a) placing a first surface of a first heat conduit into thermal communication with said living body;

- b) placing a second surface of said first heat conduit into thermal communication with a first side of a heat flux sensor;
- c) placing a first surface of a second heat conduit into thermal communication with a second side of said heat flux sensor; and
- 5 d) placing a second surface of said second heat conduit into thermal communication with said ambient environment.

140. A method according to claim 139, further comprising the steps of :

- e) coupling said heat flux sensor to a processor; and
- 10 f) processing an output of said heat flux sensor with said processor.

141. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (a) includes placing said first surface of said first heat conduit into contact with said living body.

15 142. A method according to claim 141, wherein said first surface of said first heat conduit is selected to comprise a hypoallergenic material.

143. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (b) includes placing said second surface of said first heat conduit into contact with said first side of said heat flux
20 sensor.

144. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (a) includes providing said first heat conduit in the form of a plurality of individual heat conduits and arranging each of said individual heat conduits to have a first surface in thermal communication with said living
25 body, and wherein said step (b) includes arranging each of said individual heat conduits to have a second surface in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor.

145. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (c) includes providing said second heat conduit in the form of a plurality of individual heat conduits and arranging each
30 of said individual heat conduits to have a first surface in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor, and wherein said step (d) includes arranging each of said individual heat conduits to have a second surface in thermal communication with said ambient environment.

146. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (b) includes placing a thermally conductive interface material layer into contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said first heat conduit.

5 147. A method according to claim 146, wherein step (b) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer from a group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

10 148. A method according to claim 146, wherein step (b) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer to comprise a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

15 149. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (c) includes placing a thermally conductive interface material layer into contact with at least one of said heat flux sensor and said second heat conduit.

20 150. A method according to claim 149, wherein step (c) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer from a group consisting of a thermally conductive gap filler, a thermally conductive phase change interface material, a thermally conductive tape, a thermally conductive cure-in-place compound, a thermally conductive cure-in-place epoxy, and a thermal grease.

25 151. A method according to claim 149, wherein step (c) includes selecting said thermally conductive interface material layer to comprise a silicone elastomer containing boron nitride and alumina and having an aluminum foil carrier.

30 152. A method according to claim 139, further comprising the step of selecting at least one of said first heat conduit and said second heat conduit to have a thermal conductivity that is at least as great as that of stainless steel.

153. A method according to claim 139, further comprising the step of selecting at least one of said first heat conduit and said second heat conduit to comprise a thermally

anisotropic material.

154. A method according to claim 153, wherein said thermally anisotropic material is selected to comprise a thermally conductive plastic.

5

155. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (c) includes placing said first surface of said second heat conduit into contact with said second side of said heat flux sensor.

156. A method according to claim 139, wherein step (d) includes placing said
10 second surface of said second heat conduit into contact with said ambient environment.

157. A method according to claim 156, further comprising the step of locating said second surface of said second heat conduit in a near-body zone.

158. A method according to claim 157, further comprising the step of shielding said
15 second surface of said heat conduit from drafts.

159. A method according to claim 157, further comprising the step of shading said second surface of said heat conduit from direct sunlight.

20

160. A method according to claim 139, wherein said living body is a human body.

161. A method according to claim 160, wherein step (a) includes placing said first surface of said first heat conduit into thermal communication with a surface of at least one of
25 said body's foot, ankle, shin, calf, knee, upper leg, stomach, chest, back, neck, head, upper arm, elbow, lower arm, wrist, hand, and finger.

162. A method according to claim 139, further comprising the step of situating said first heat conduit, said second heat conduit, said heat flux sensor, and said processor within a
30 device that is wearable on said living body.

163. A method according to claim 162, further comprising the step of wearing said device on said body.

164. A method of using a heat pipe configuration to measure the heat flow between a living body and an ambient atmosphere, comprising:

a) providing a heat pipe configuration having:

i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side, said second side

adapted to be in thermal communication with said ambient environment; and

ii) a heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal

communication with said living body and having a second surface adapted to

be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor;

b) situating said heat pipe configuration in a sensor device having a processor so that said second side of said heat flux sensor is in thermal communication with said ambient environment and so that said processor receives an output from said heat flux sensor; and

c) positioning said sensor device so that said first surface of said first heat conduit is in thermal communication with said living body.

165. A method according to claim 164, further comprising the step of selecting said sensor device to be wearable on said living body.

166. A method according to claim 165, further comprising the step of wearing said sensor device on said body.

167. A method according to claim 164, further comprising the step of processing said output with said processor to produce at least one of data indicative of said heat flow and derived data.

168. A method according to claim 167, further comprising the step of transferring at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data to at least one selected from the group consisting of a display, a printer, a data recording device, and a central monitoring unit.

169. A method according to claim 168, wherein the step of transferring includes transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data by at least one selected from the group consisting of wire transmission and wireless transmission.

170. A method of using a heat pipe configuration to measure the heat flow between a living body and an ambient atmosphere, comprising:

a) providing a heat pipe configuration having:

i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side;

5 ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said living body and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor; and
10 iii) a second heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said second side of said heat flux sensor and having a second surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said ambient environment;

b) situating said heat pipe configuration in a sensor device having a processor so that said second side of said heat flux sensor is in thermal communication with said ambient environment and so that said processor receives an output from said heat flux
15 sensor; and

c) positioning said device so that said first surface of said first heat conduit is in thermal communication with said living body.

171. A method according to claim 170, further comprising the step of selecting said
20 sensor device to be wearable on said living body.

172. A method according to claim 171, further comprising the step of wearing said sensor device on said body.

25 173. A method according to claim 170, further comprising the step of processing said output with said processor to produce at least one of data indicative of said heat flow and derived data.

30 174. A method according to claim 173, further comprising the step of transferring at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data to at least one selected from the group consisting of a display, a printer, a data recording device, and a central monitoring unit.

175. A method according to claim 174, wherein the step of transferring includes

transmitting at least one of said data indicative of said heat flow and said derived data by at least one selected from the group consisting of wire transmission and wireless transmission.

176. A system for detecting, monitoring and reporting human physiological
5 information, comprising:

a) a sensor device adapted to be placed in contact with an individual's body, said sensor device including a heat pipe configuration, said sensor device being adapted to generate data indicative of heat flow from said individual, said heat pipe configuration having:

10 i) a heat flux sensor having a first side and a second side, said second side adapted to be in thermal communication with an ambient environment; and

ii) a first heat conduit having a first surface adapted to be in thermal communication with said body and having a second surface adapted to
15 be in thermal communication with said first side of said heat flux sensor;

b) a central monitoring unit remote from said sensor device, said central monitoring unit including a data storage device for retrievably storing said data indicative of said heat flow;

20 c) data transfer means for establishing at least temporary electronic communication between said sensor device and said central monitoring unit; and

d) means for transmitting said data indicative of said heat flow to a recipient.

177. A system according to claim 176, wherein said sensor device has a first
25 surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an outer perimeter, and wherein said first surface of said heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said outer perimeter.

178. A system according to claim 176, wherein said sensor device has a first
30 surface adapted to contact said body, said first surface of said sensor device having an area covered by a thermally conductive material, and wherein said first surface of said heat conduit is positioned to contact said body near said area.

179. A system according to claim 178, wherein said thermally conductive material

is stainless steel.

180. A system according to claim 176, wherein said sensor device generates data indicative of one or more contextual parameters associated with said individual, and wherein
5 said analytical status data is also generated from selected portions of said data indicative of one or more contextual parameters.

181. A system according to claim 176, wherein said sensor device further
10 comprises a processor adapted to generate said derived data.

182. A system according to claim 181, said sensor device comprising a computer housing for containing said processor and a flexible wing body having first and second wings adapted to wrap around a portion of an upper arm of said individual.

183. A system according to claim 182, further comprising means for removably
15 affixing said sensor device to said upper arm.

184. A system according to claim 176, wherein said sensor device further
20 comprises a wireless receiver for receiving data from a wireless device worn by or located near said individual.

185. A system according to claim 184, wherein said wireless device comprises a heart rate monitor, said data received from said wireless device comprises data indicative of heart rate of said individual, and said derived data and said analytical status data are also
25 generated from at least a portion of said data indicative of heart rate.

186. A system according to claim 176, wherein said derived data comprises at least one of calories burned, sleep onset and wake, stress level and relaxation level.

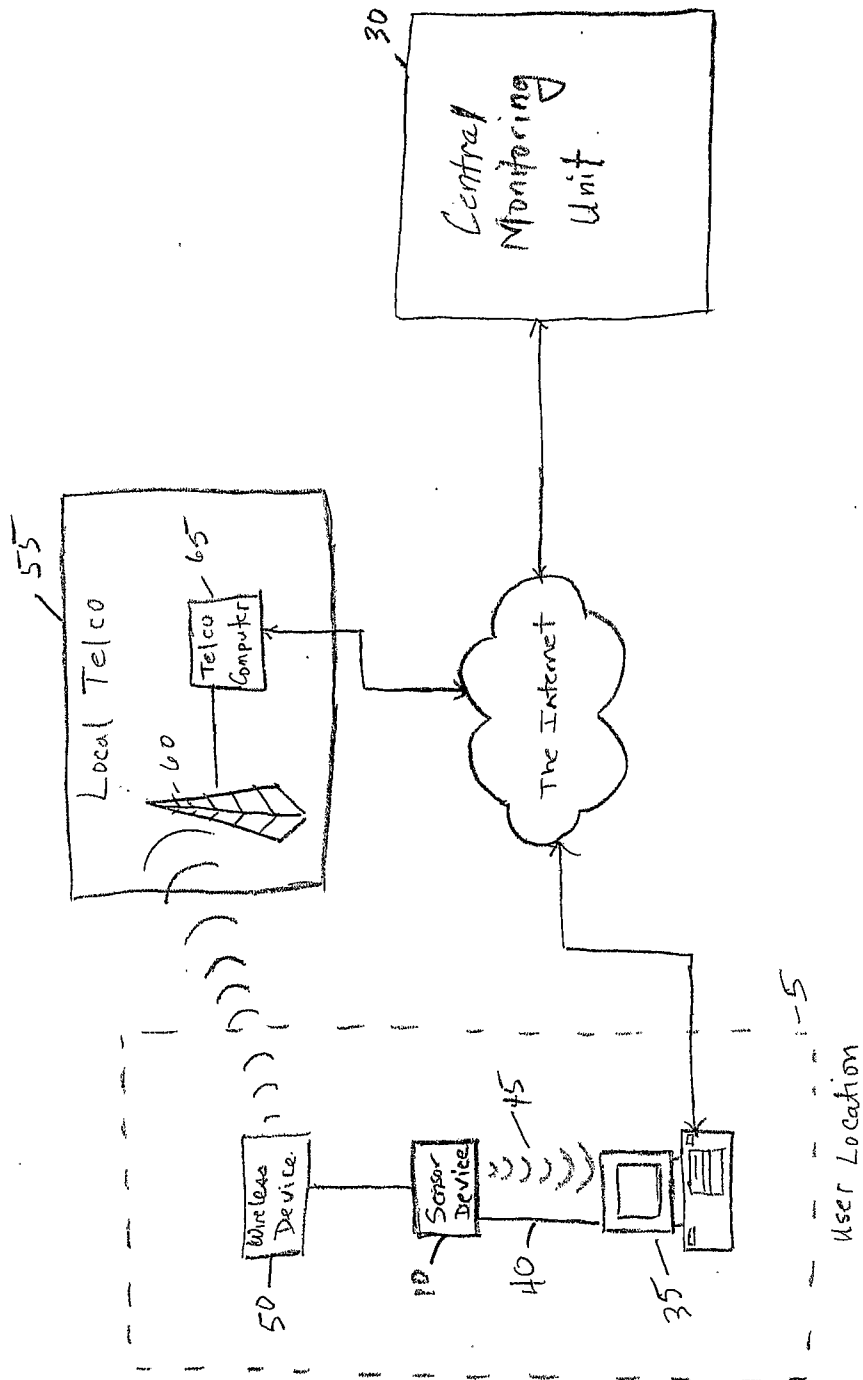


Fig. 1

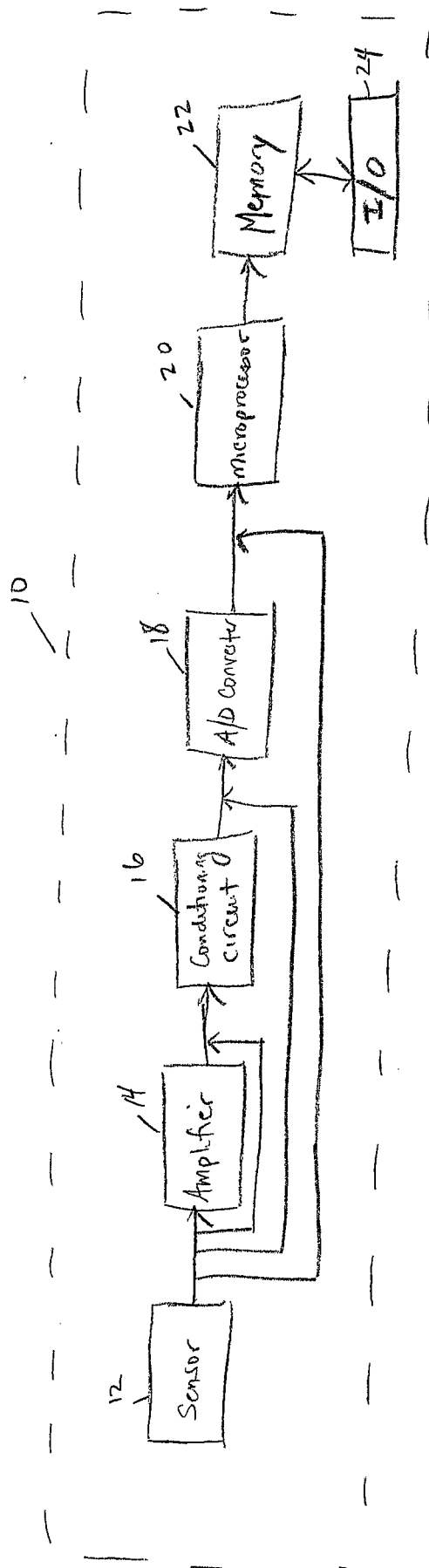


Fig. 2

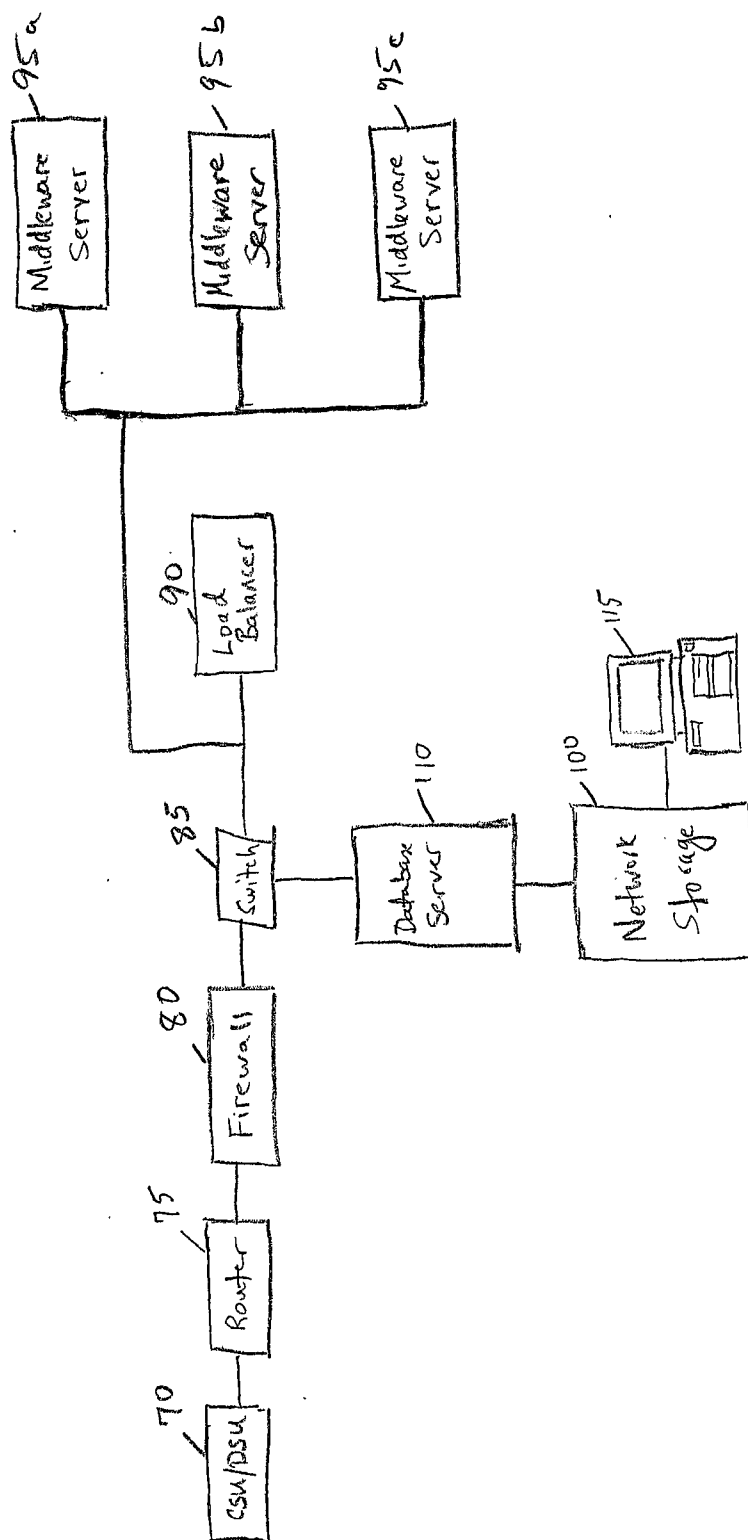


Fig. 3

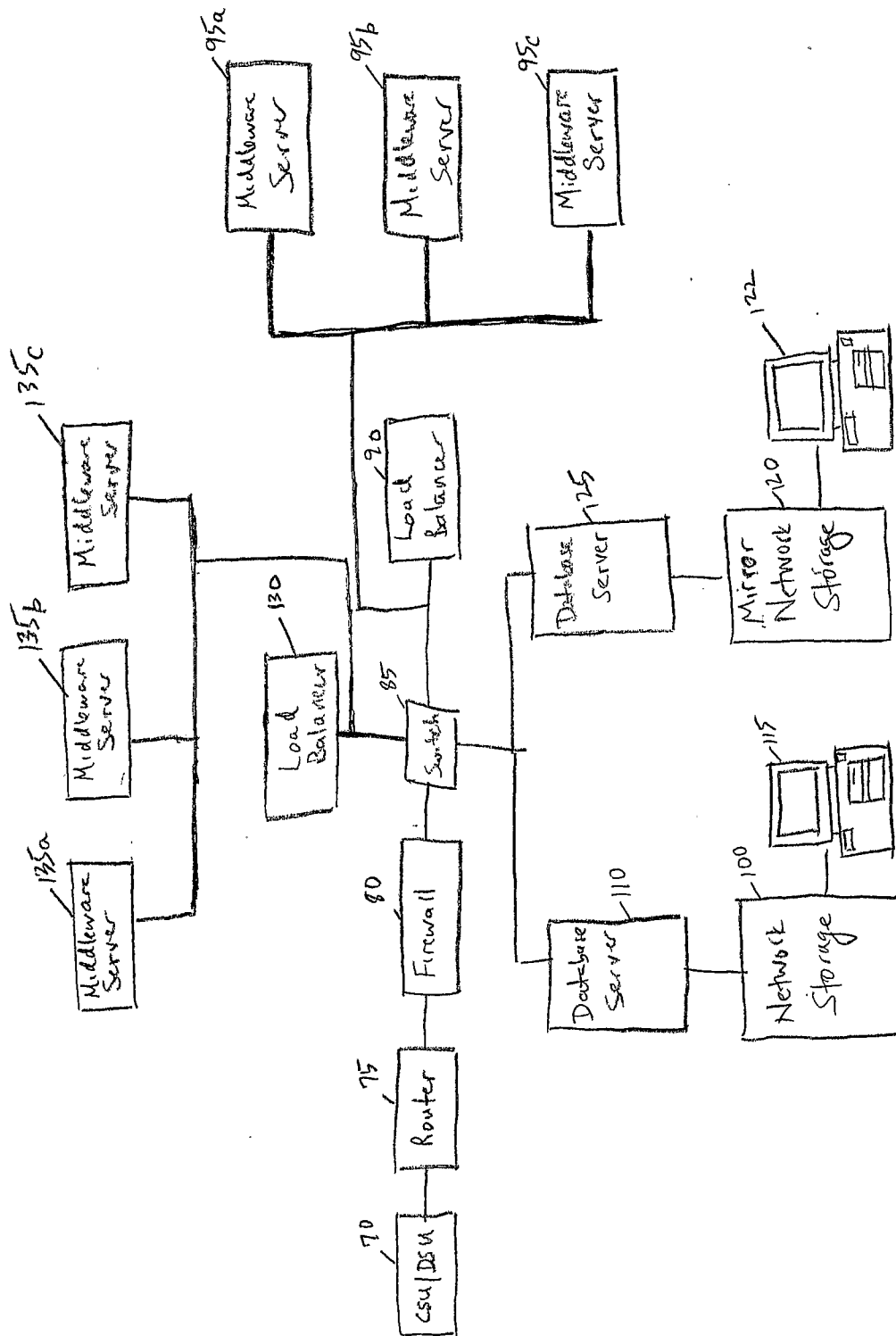


Fig 4

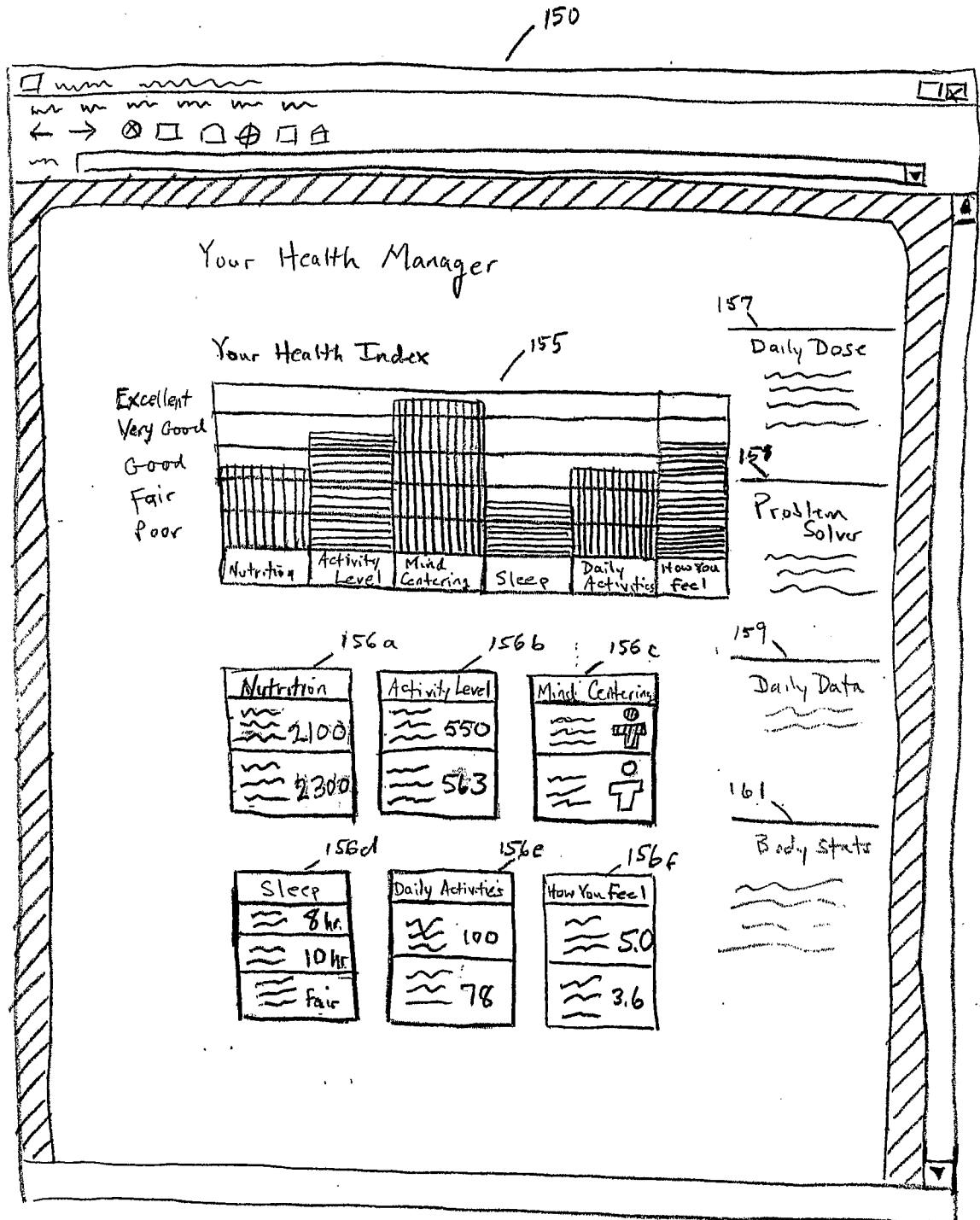


Fig. 5

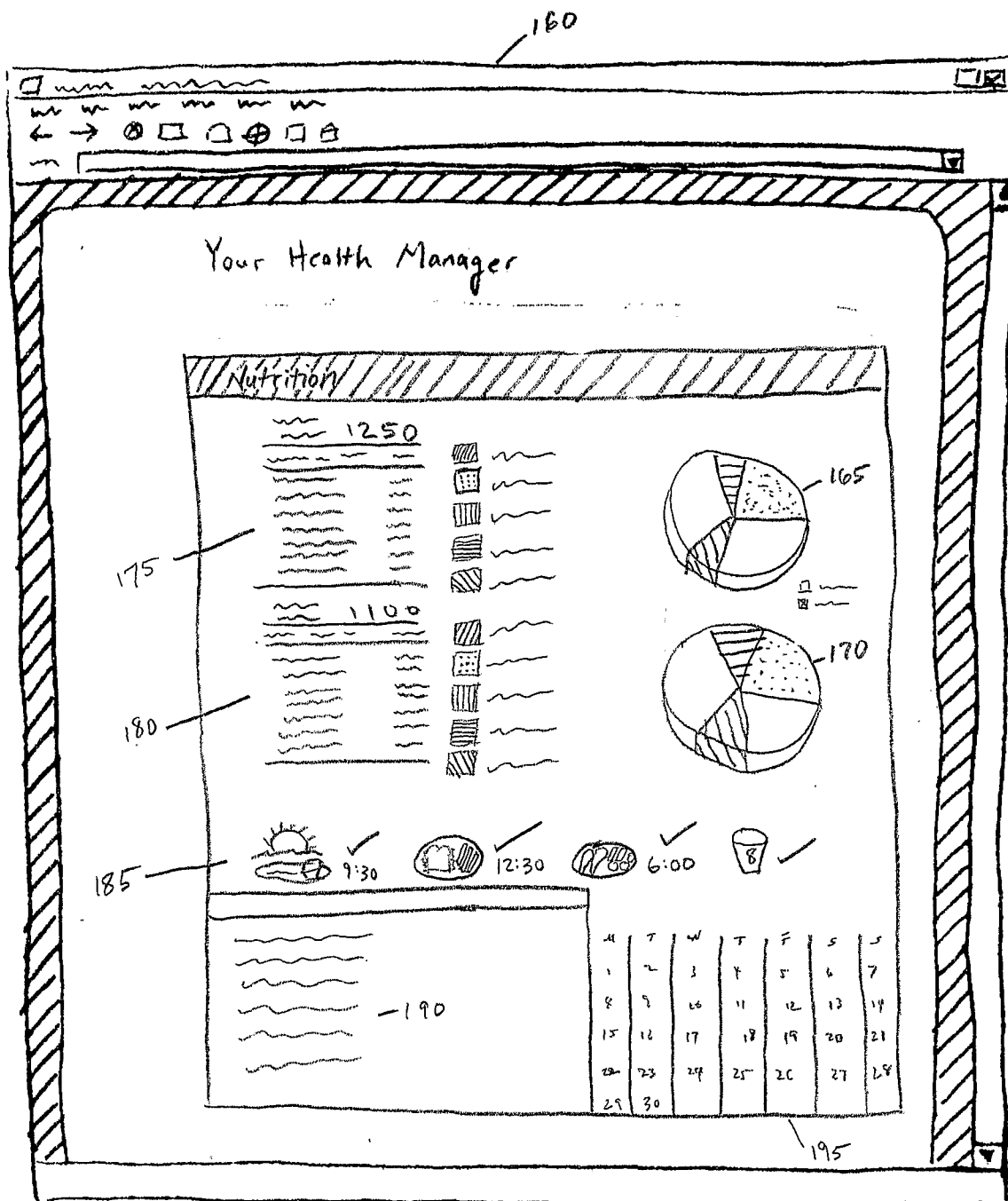


Fig. 6

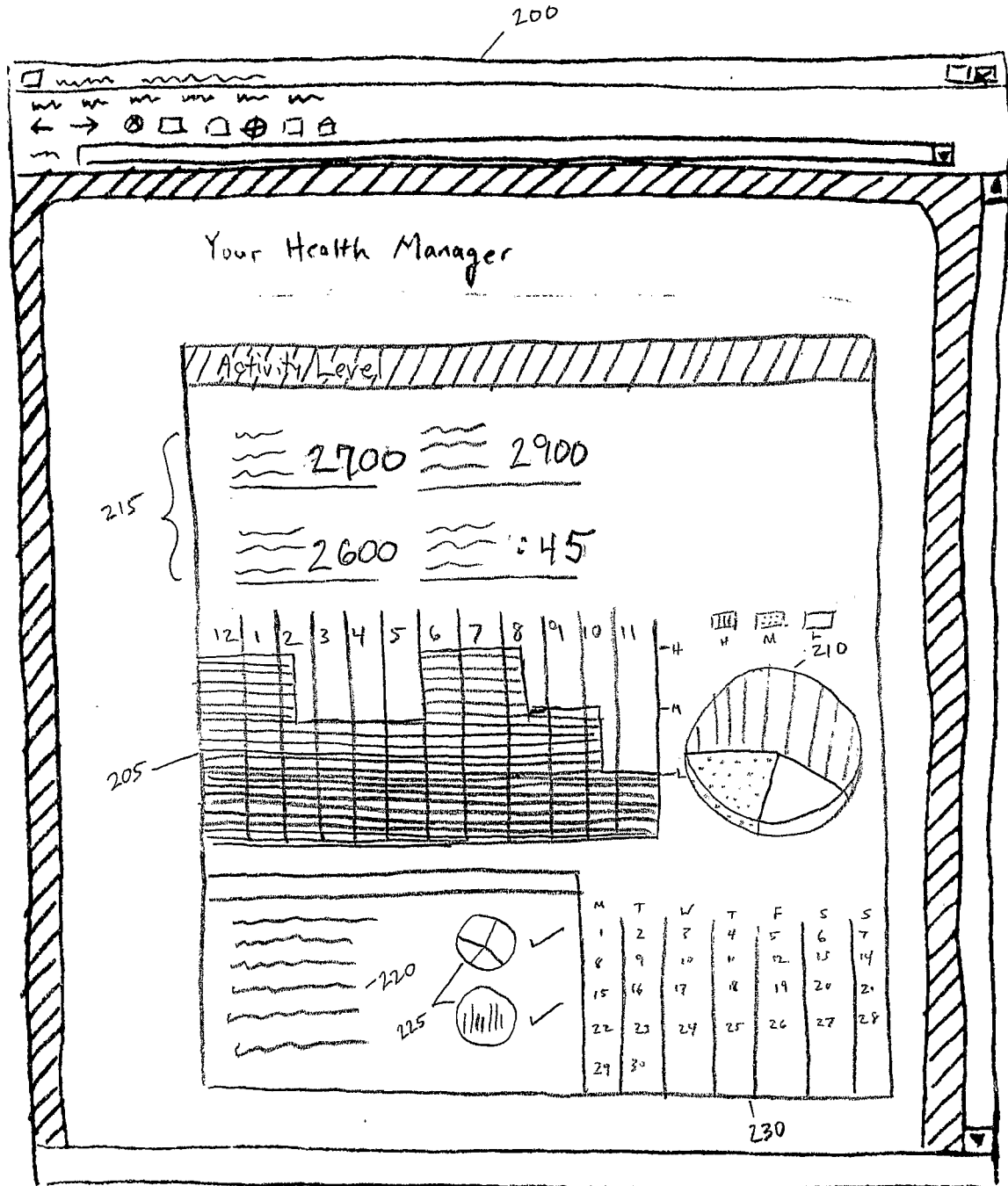


Fig. 7

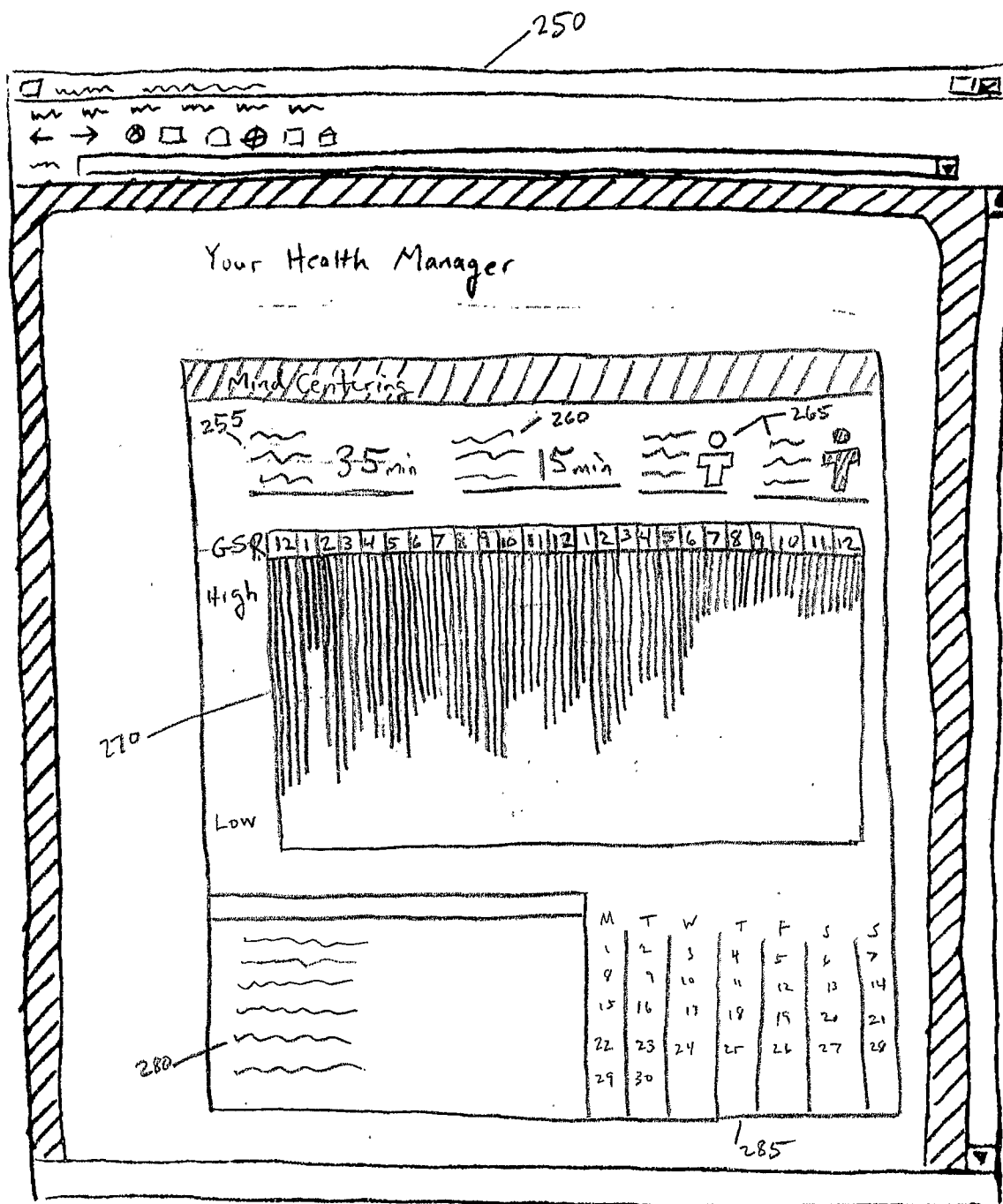


Fig. 8

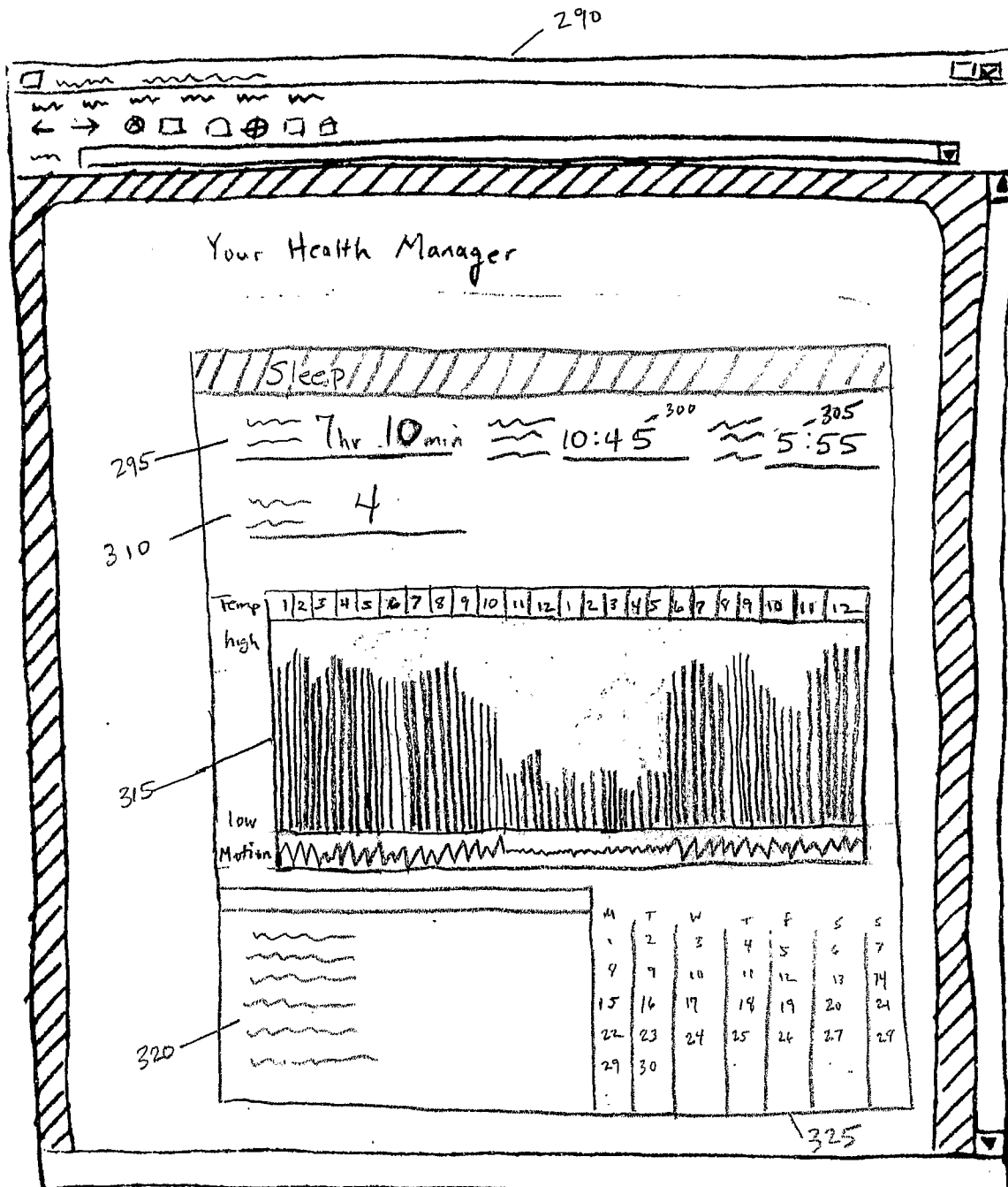


Fig. 9

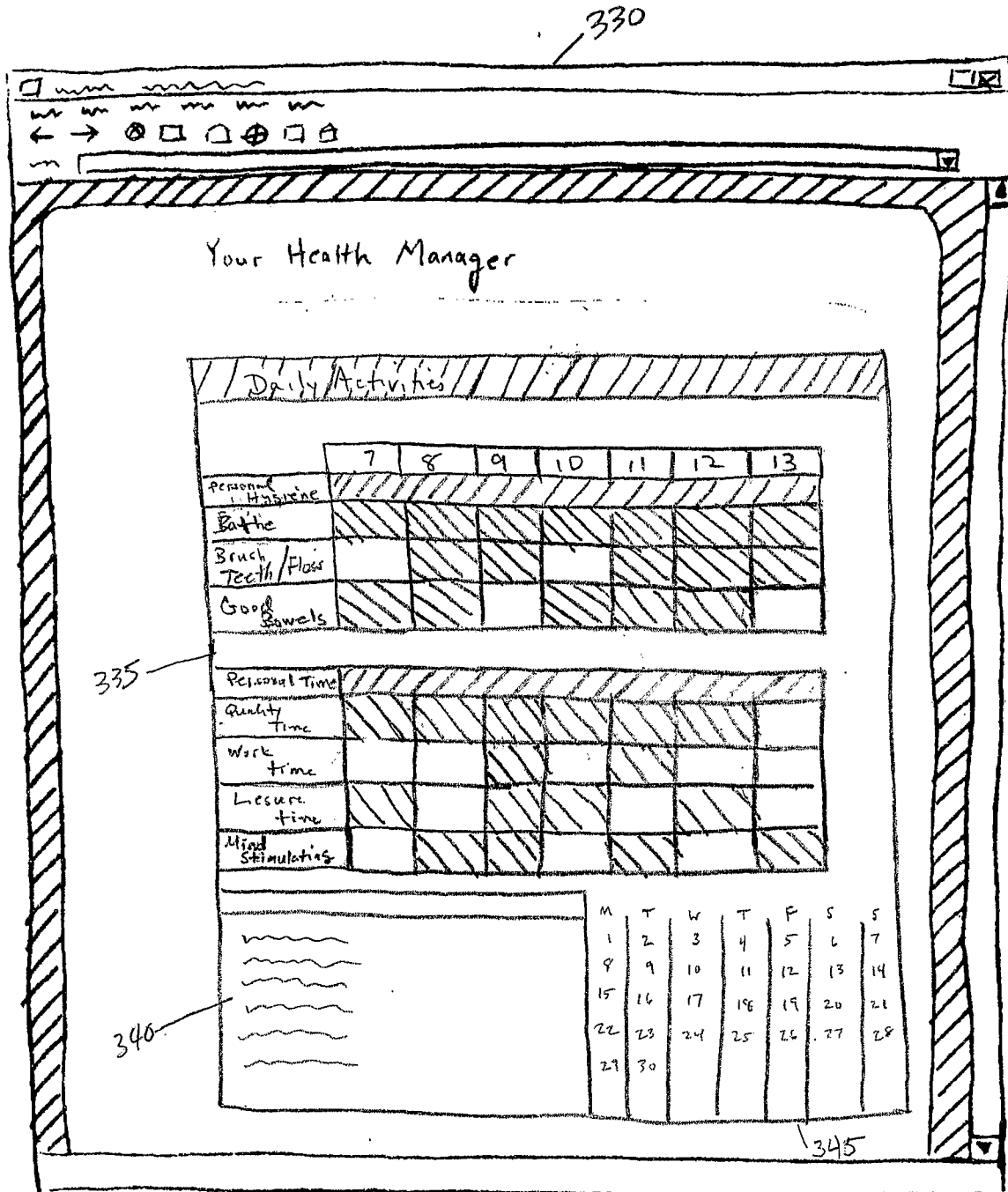


Fig. 10

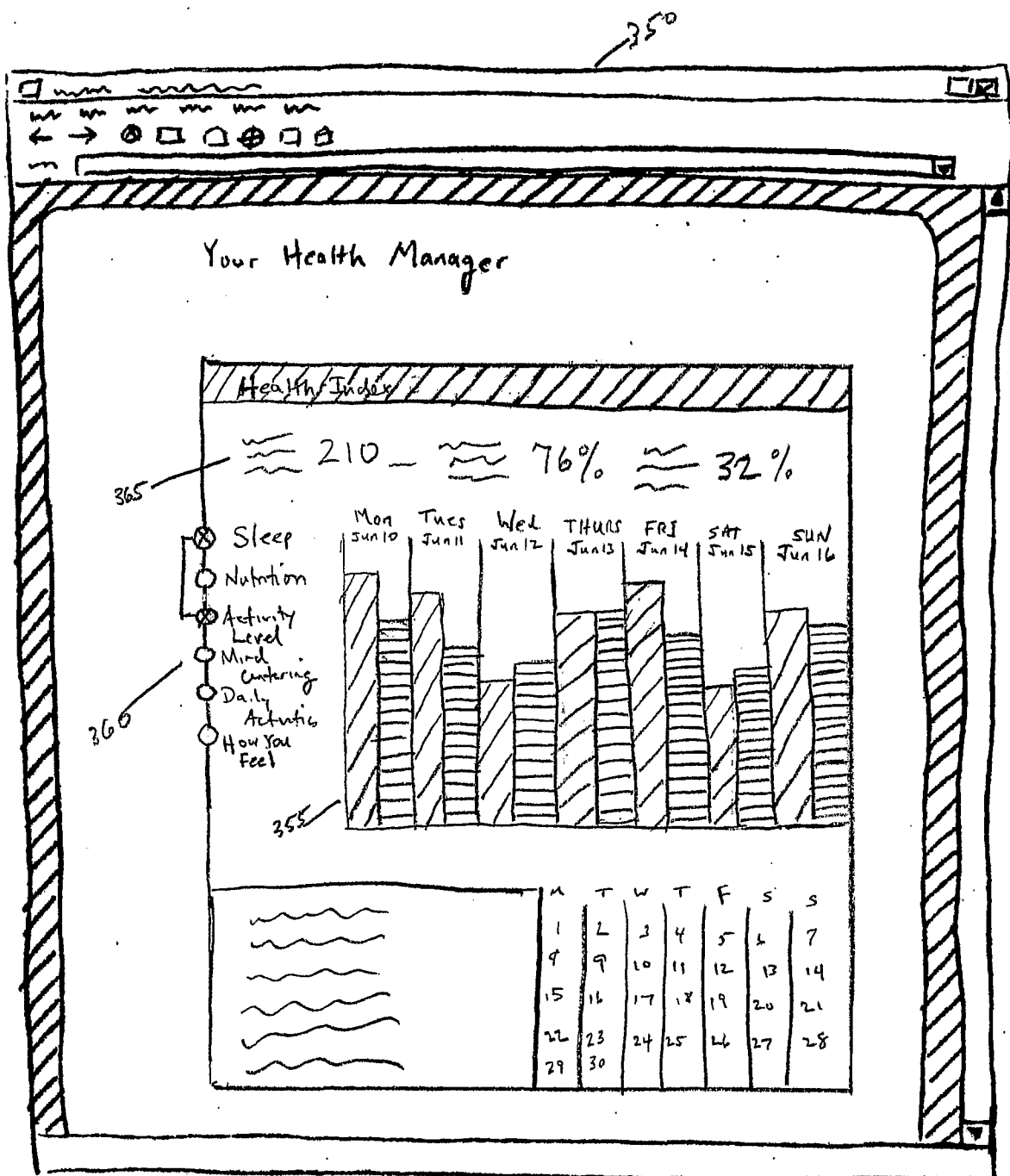


Fig. 11

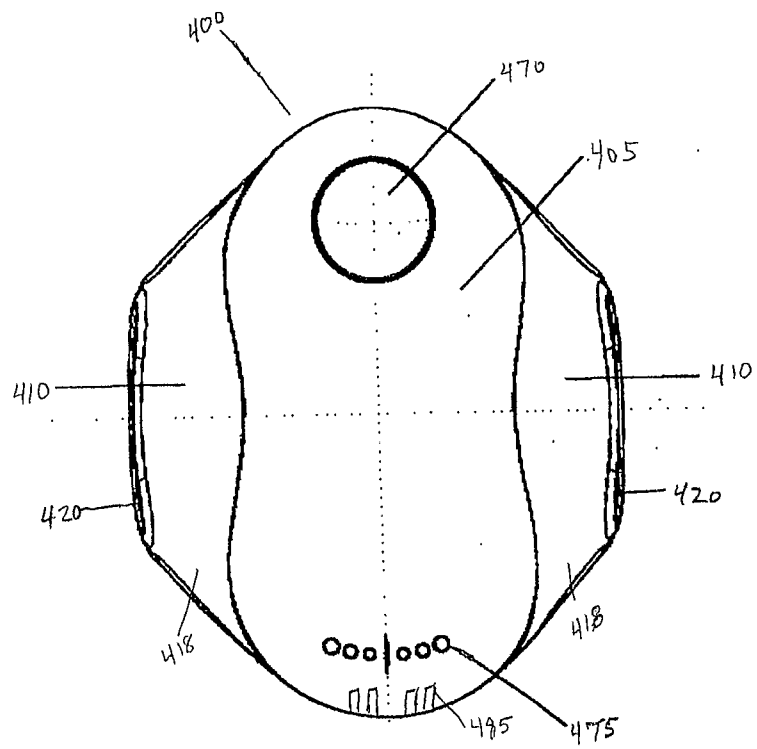


Fig. 12

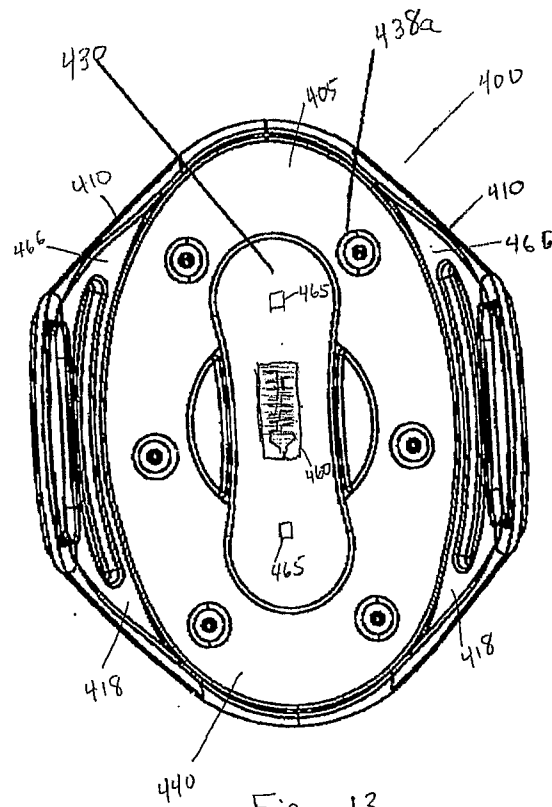


Fig. 13

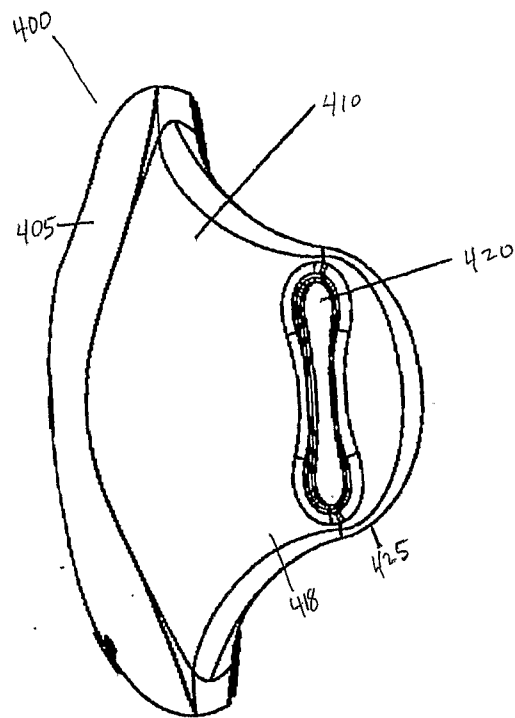


Fig. 14

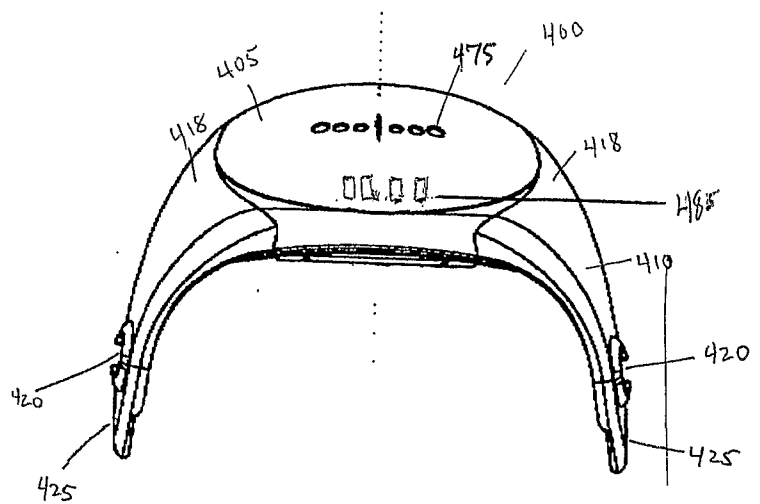


Fig. 15

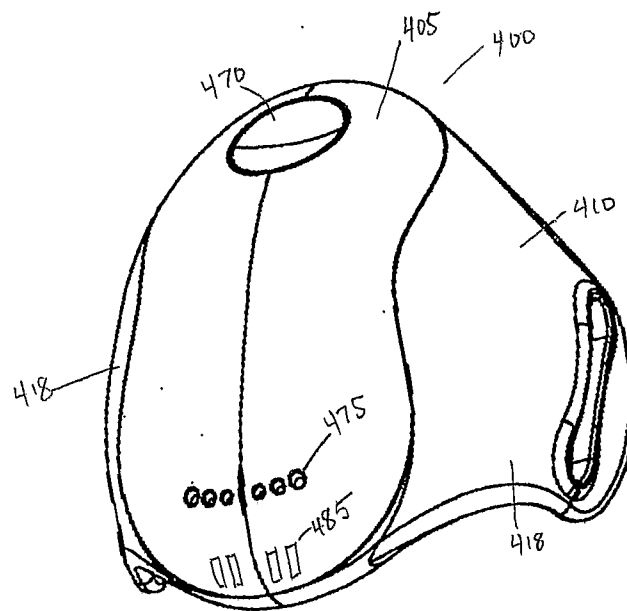


Fig. 16

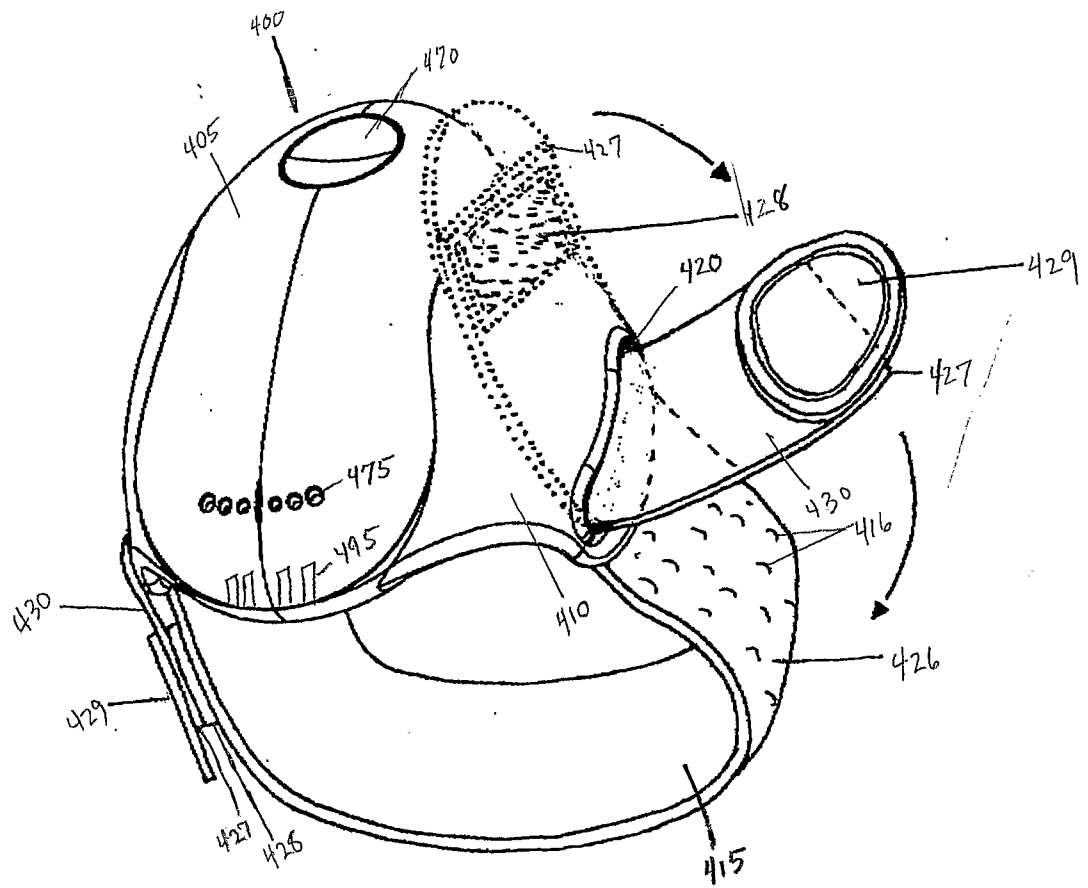


Fig. 17

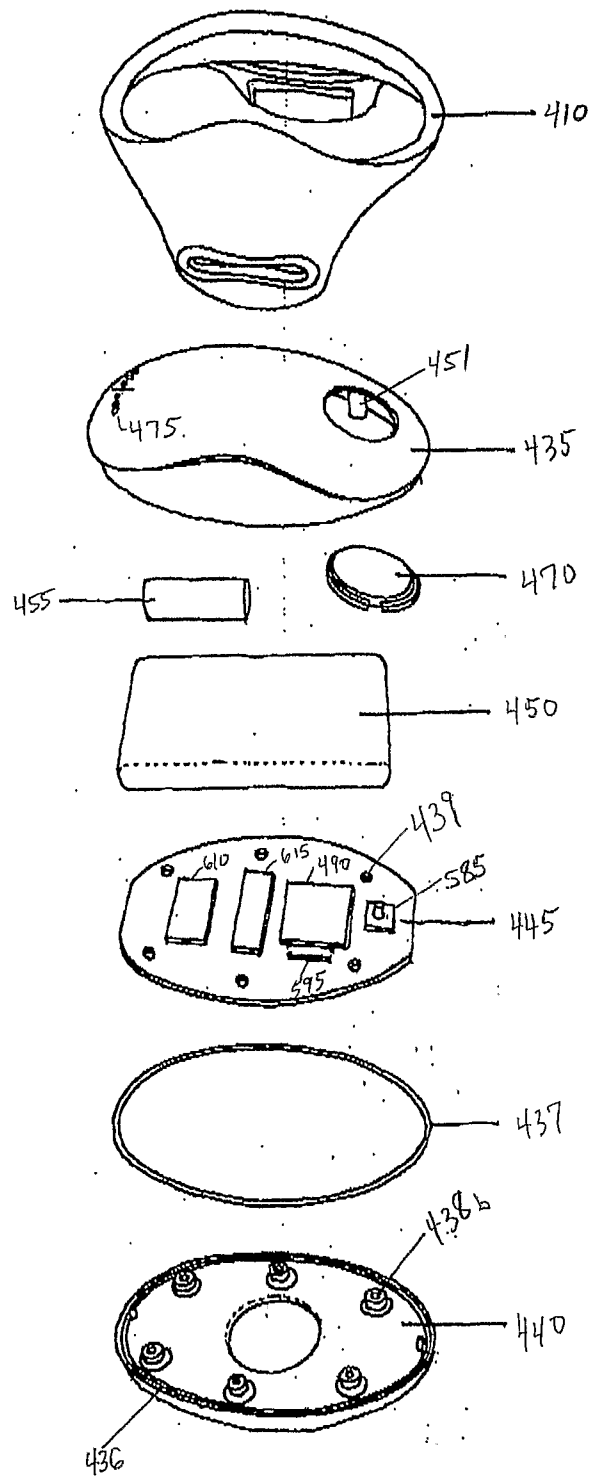


Fig. 18

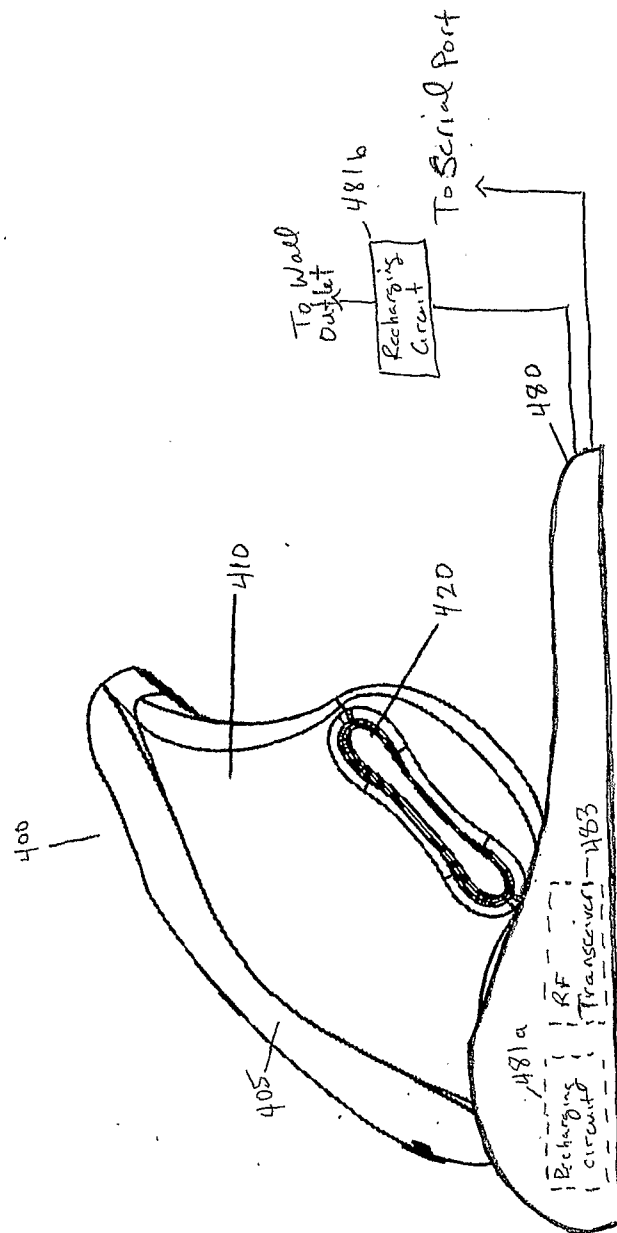


Fig. 19

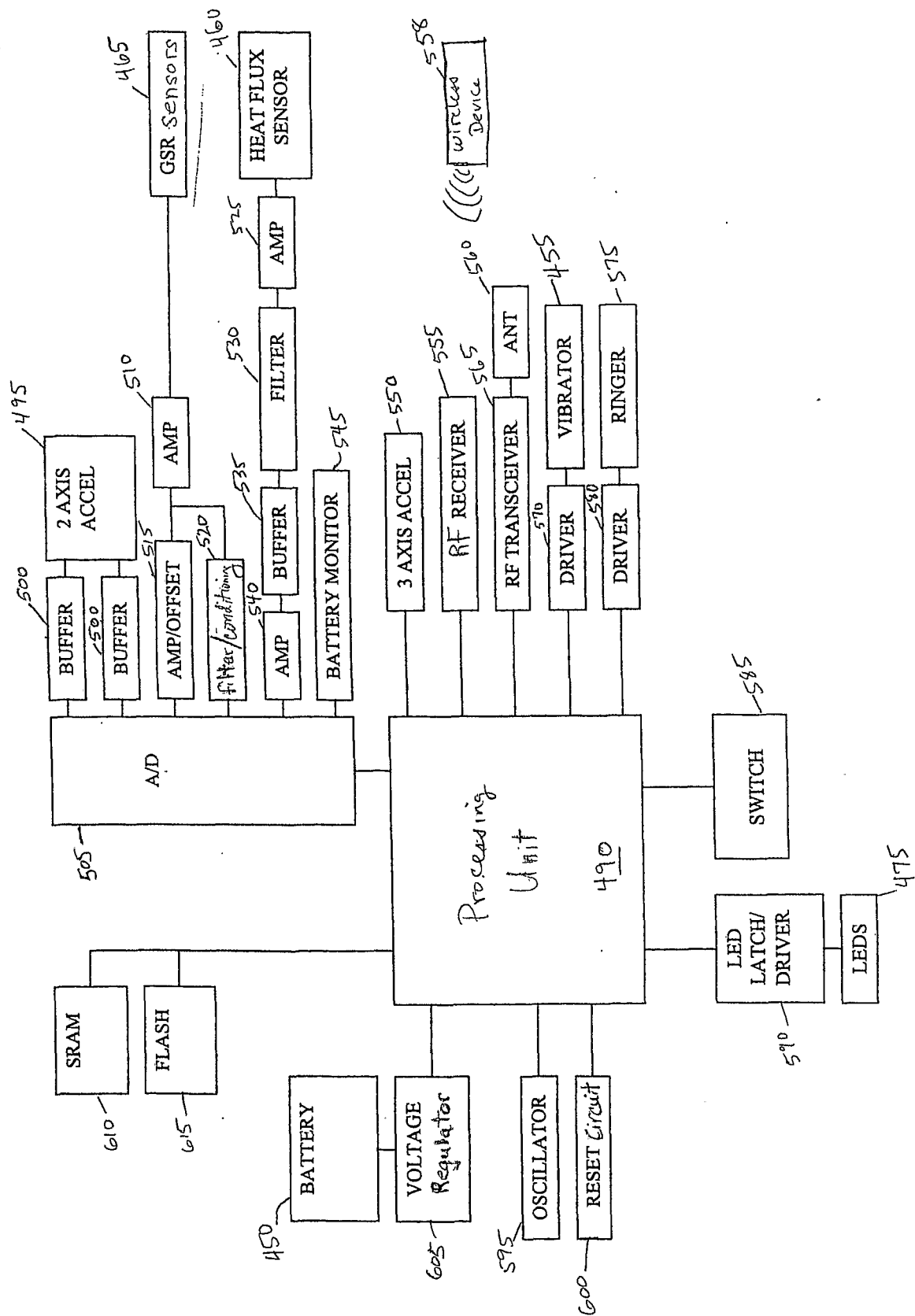


Fig. 20

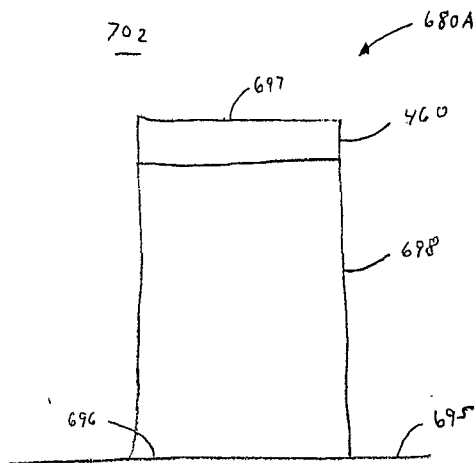


FIG. 21 A

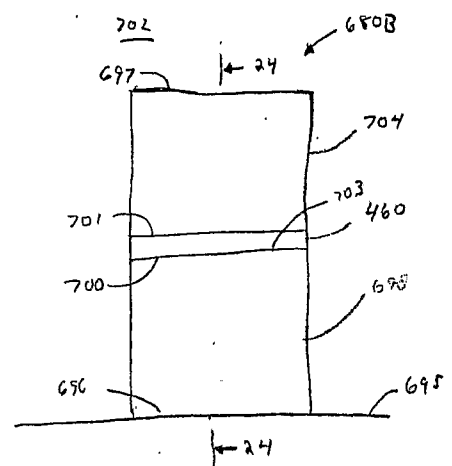


FIG. 21 B

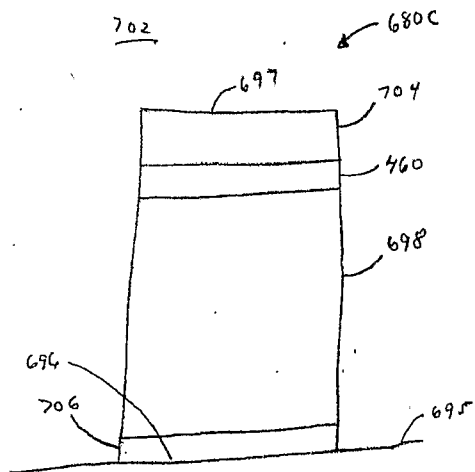


FIG. 21 C

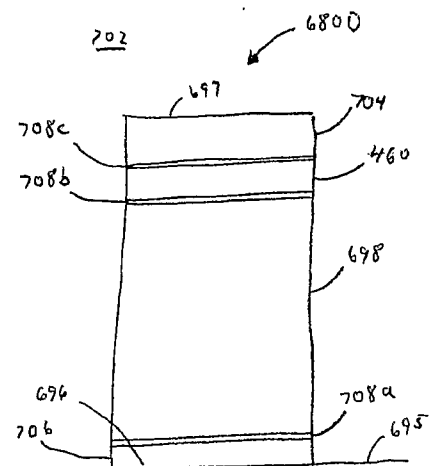


FIG. 21 D

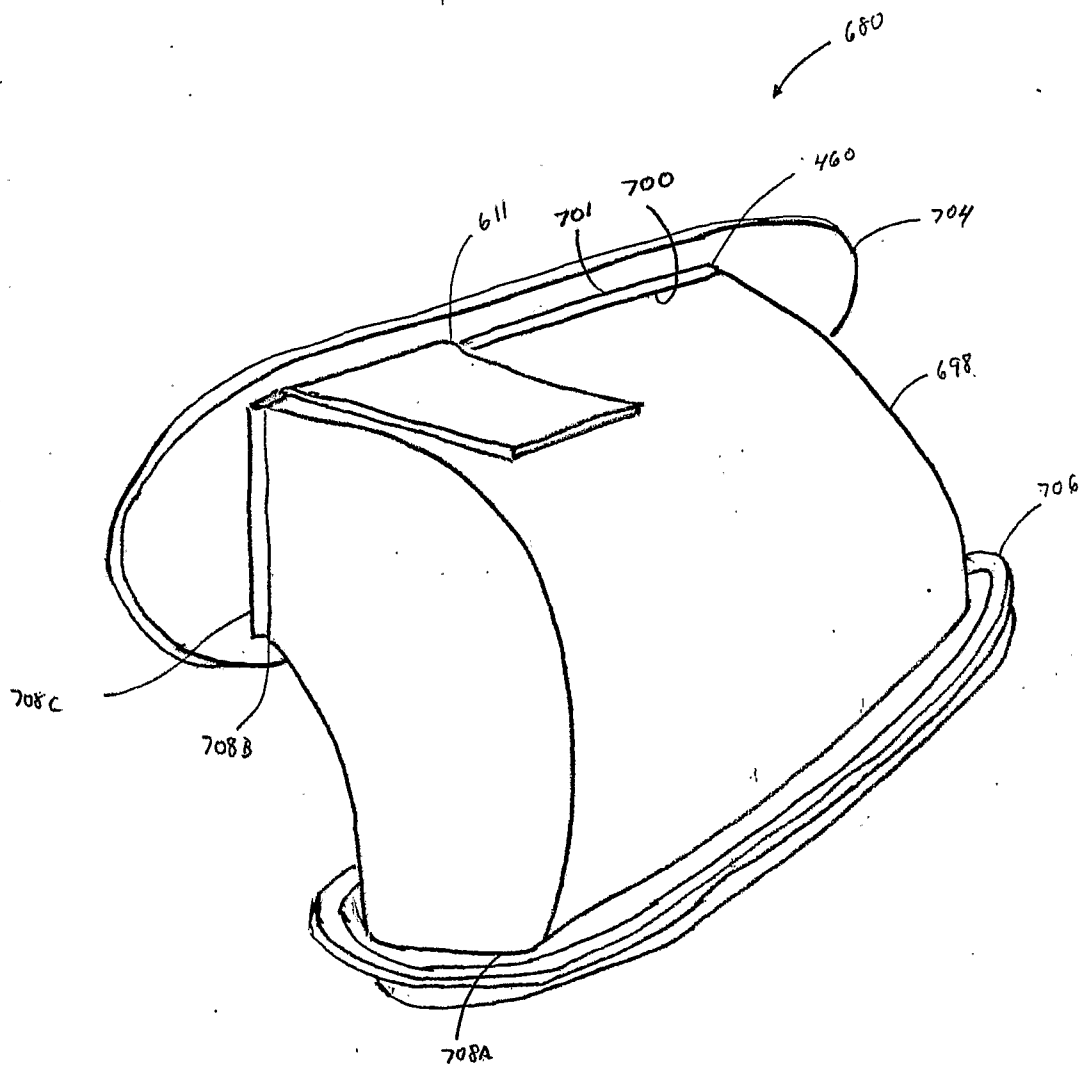


FIG. 22

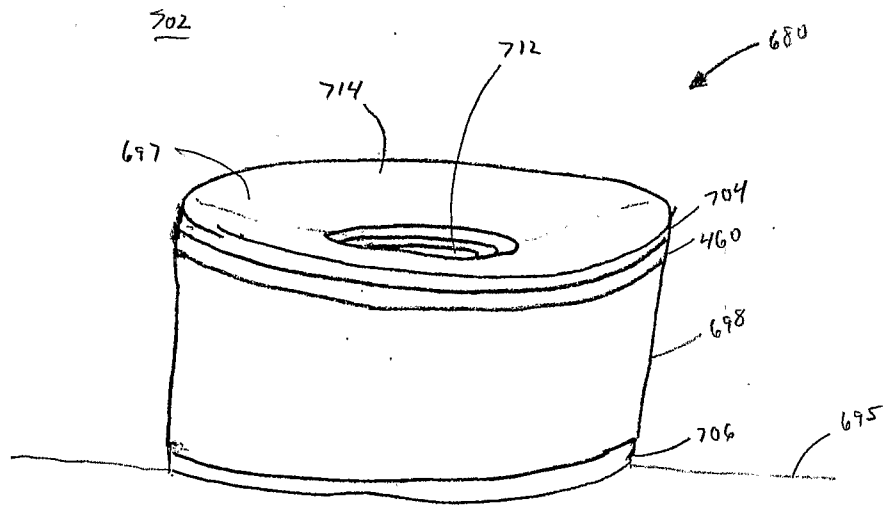


FIG. 23

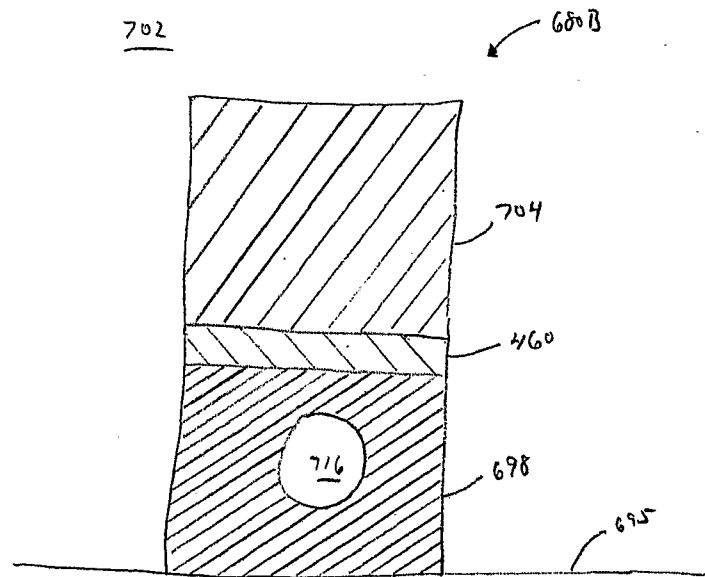


FIG. 24

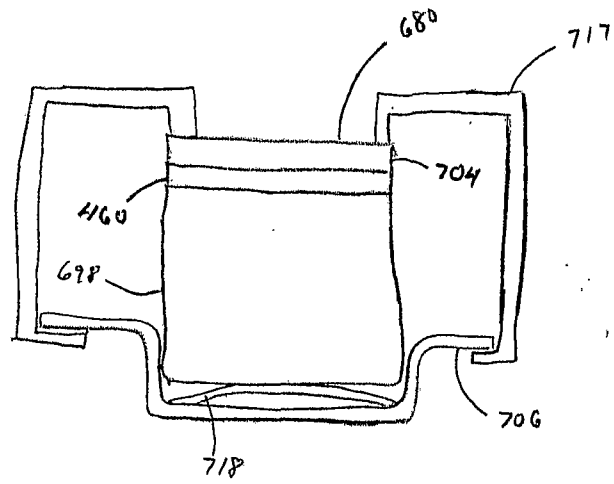


FIG. 25A

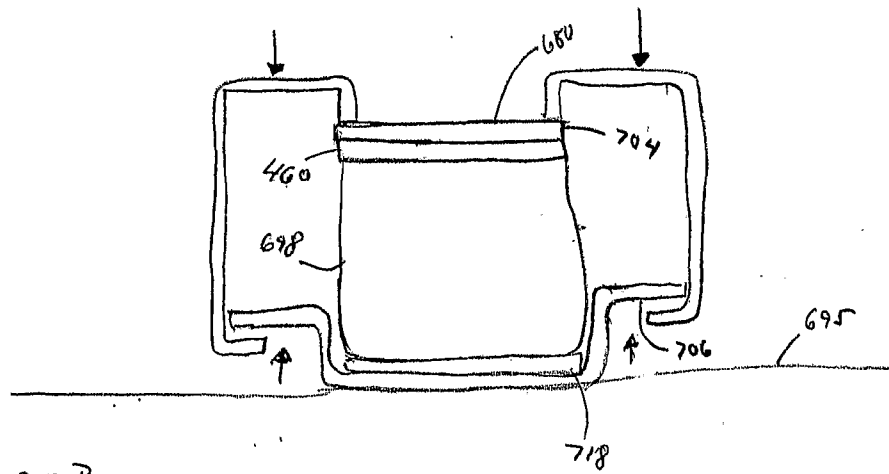


FIG. 25B

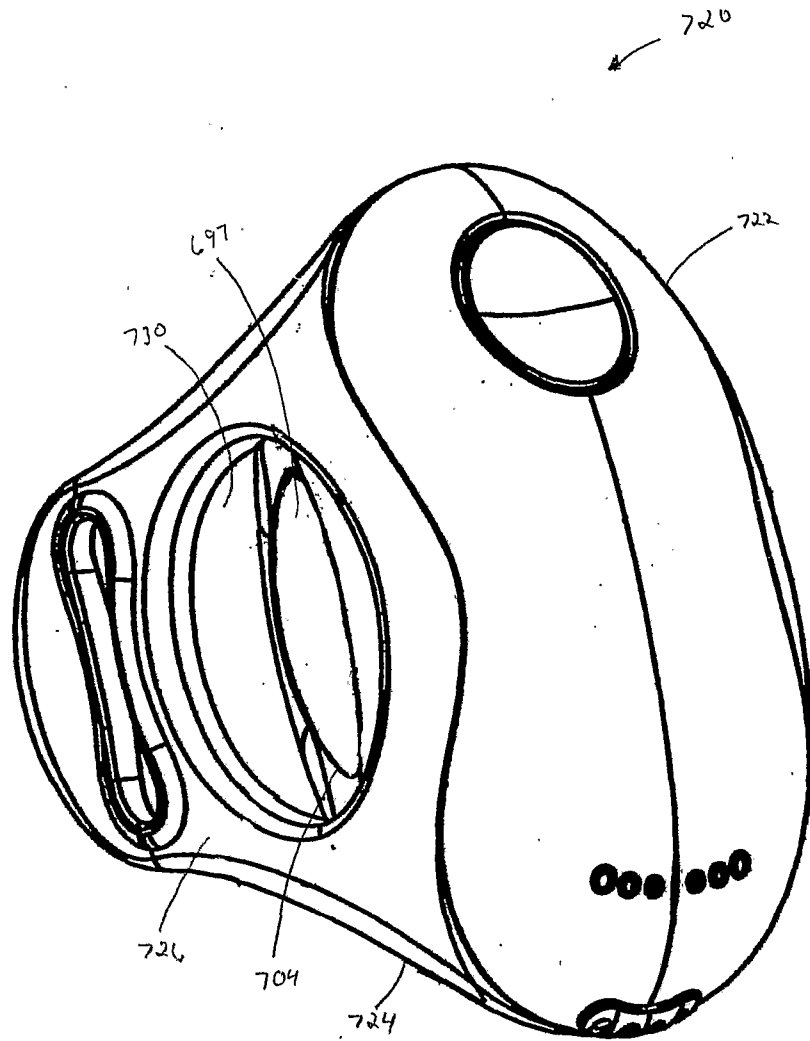


FIG. 26

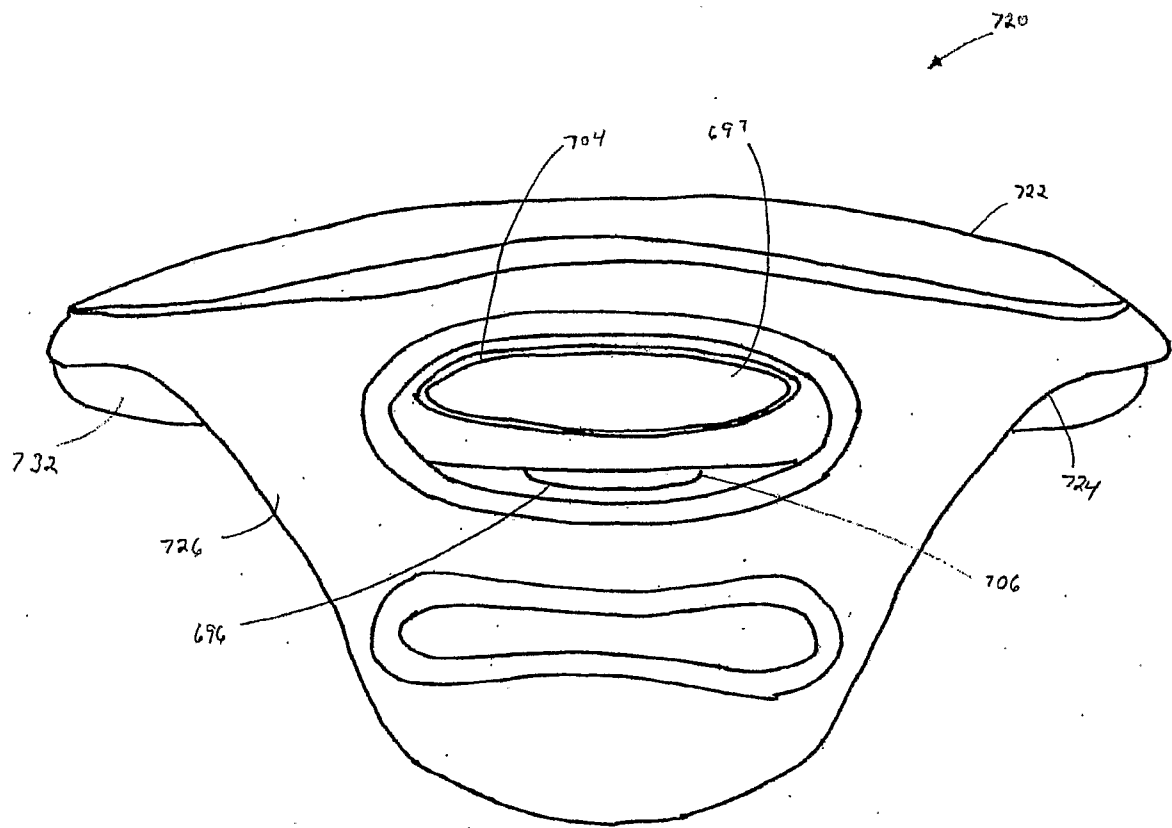


FIG. 27

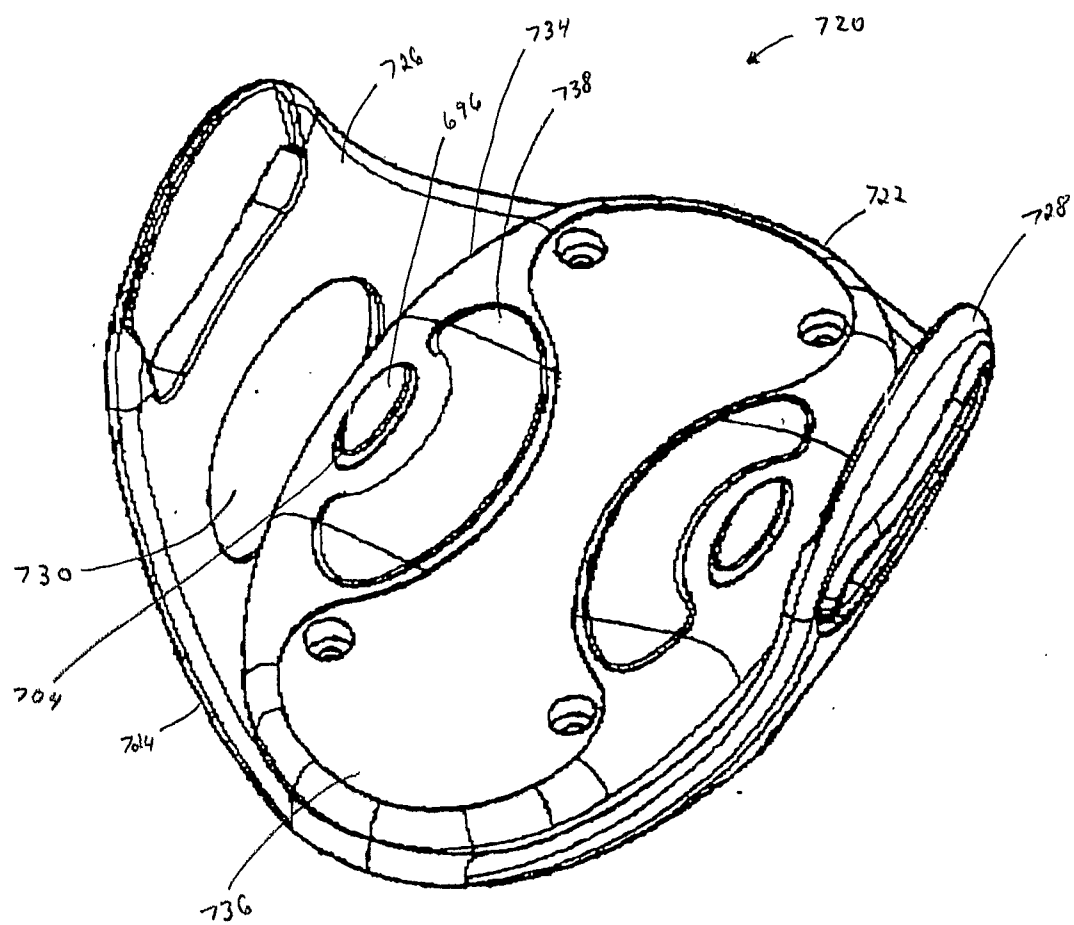


FIG. 28

专利名称(译)	用于监测健康，健康和健身的系统，具有用于改进热流测量的方法和设备		
公开(公告)号	EP1372470A2	公开(公告)日	2004-01-02
申请号	EP2002733920	申请日	2002-03-28
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	人体媒介公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	BODYMEDIA INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	BODYMEDIA INC.		
[标]发明人	STIVORIC JOHN M MOSS JOHN L KASABACH CHRISTOPHER D BOEHMKE SCOTT K ZAREMSKY MARK SICA VANESSA		
发明人	STIVORIC, JOHN, M. MOSS, JOHN, L. KASABACH, CHRISTOPHER, D. BOEHMKE, SCOTT, K. ZAREMSKY, MARK SICA, VANESSA		
IPC分类号	G01K17/00 A61B5/00 A61B5/01 A61B5/04 A61B5/08 A61B5/107 A61B5/145 A61B5/1477 A61B5/22 G01K17/20		
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优先权	09/822890 2001-03-30 US		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

用于测量活体和环境大气之间的热通量并用于产生与其相关的信息的方法和装置。装置包括热管配置，该热管配置包括与热通量传感器和活体表面热交换的至少一个热导管。方法包括采用这种热管配置。热管配置可以用在包括在系统中的设备中，用于检测，监测和报告人体生理信息。