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(54) **A METHOD FOR PLAYING MUSIC IN REAL-TIME SYNCHRONY WITH THE HEARTBEAT AND A DEVICE FOR THE USE THEREOF**

VERFAHREN ZUM ABSPIELEN VON MUSIK IN ECHTZEITSYNCHRONISATION MIT DEM HERZSCHLAG UND VORRICHTUNG DAFÜR

PROCEDE SERVANT A PASSER DE LA MUSIQUE SYNCHRONISEE EN TEMPS REEL AVEC LE RYTHME CARDIAQUE ET DISPOSITIF POUR L'UTILISATION DE CE PROCEDE

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WO-A-95/17854 **DE-A- 3 546 052**
DE-U- 9 418 874 **US-A- 4 896 675**

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to the field of music therapy.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The positive influence of music corresponding with a patient's heartbeat on the patient's mental and physical health is known in music therapy. The improvement of mood, decrease of depression and level of cortisone in blood after a number of treatment sessions with the use of such music was proved by special research conducted by the Department of Music Education and Music Therapy, the University of Miami, USA. (McKinney CH, Antony MH, Kumar M., Tims FC, McCabe PM, Health Psycho 1997 July; 16(4), P.390-400). According to the method used in said research, the music is played not in a real time synchrony with the patient's heartbeat.

[0003] The rhythm of a healthy individual's heartbeat is not constant. There are certain fluctuations in heartbeat rate from one pulse to another. Dr. Goldberger at Beth Israel Hospital offers a way of creation the music corresponding with heartbeat of a concrete patient (Eng. Med. Biol. Mag. 1992 Jun: 11(2), 47-52). In the course of his research, the patient pulse was measured over an entire day by a special monitor with a pocket-size electrocardiogram recorder, the precise intervals between the pulse beats were processed by means of a computer program in accordance with the requirements of statistics to eliminate short-term fluctuations caused by movement or breathing. The daily pulse beat sequence in which the fluctuations had come up was preserved. Thereafter, the time intervals between the heartbeats were converted into integers. Each integer, ranging from 1 to 18, was brought into correspondence with a note of diatonic musical scale. I.e., the changes in heart rate were made proportional to the changes in pitch of the sounds. Thus, a daily heartbeat melody of a patient was generated. Then, Dr. Goldberger chose the rhythm and harmonic accompaniment for each melody. The application of this music produced a positive effect on the state of mind of the patients. Dr. Goldberger explains the medicinal effect of these "heart songs" by the assumption that the variation in pitch of the sounds so produced resonates with the body's own complex variability and scaling. That makes the ground for the conclusion that the positive influence of music on a patient can be reinforced if that music is responsive to each pulse of the patient in real time.

[0004] A case in which physical stimuli corresponding with the patient's heartbeat are used is the invention by Pfizer Robert according to the U.S. patent number 4,282,864. The invention relates to a device for inducing a pre-hypnotic state of profound relaxation in an individual, wherein the individual's mind is receptive to suggestion. The device is characterized in that biofeedback signals from the individual are used to produce a plurality of pulsed physical stimuli having a double frequency in relation to the heartbeat rate of the individual.

[0005] The device includes a heartbeat sensor for producing a first pulse signal, the pulse beats of which are in synchrony with the heartbeat of the individual. An interpolation device is connected with the heartbeat sensor to produce a second pulse signal, the pulses of which occur midway in time between successive pairs of heartbeat pulses, respectively. The interpolation device includes a voltage ramp generator responsive to the first pulse signal to produce a linear voltage ramp output the peaks of which are in synchronization with the pulses of the first signal, respectively, the amplitude of the voltage peaks corresponding with the heartbeat rate of the individual. The interpolation device further includes a peak detector for sensing the peaks of the voltage ramp output and a comparator connected with the peak detector for sensing the midpoint of the voltage ramp output between successive peaks to produce the second pulse signal. A physical stimulus device having a pair of inputs connected with the heartbeat sensor and the interpolation device, respectively, produces a pulsed physical stimulus in response to the first and second signals and having a frequency of twice the heartbeat rate of the individual. Application of such a biofeedback pulsed physical stimulus induces a pre-hypnotic state of profound relaxation in the individual.

[0006] Although the technology used in this device allows to present the stimuli to the patient in real time with the patient's heartbeat, the effect of double frequency of the stimuli expresses itself in above-mentioned pre-hypnotic state but not in the improvement of concentration, mood, and feeling of well being that we try to create in the patient with our non-medical method.

[0007] WO 96/15823A1 (corresponding to DE 94 18 874) discloses a device for acoustically affecting physical and psychic functions comprising a control signal generator and a noise generator, the input of which is connected to an output of the control signal generator, which generates a noise depending on the received signals, in which the pitch of the basic frequency and/or the oscillation frequency or its basic rhythm and/or the upper wave content and/or the envelope curve of each sound depend upon the signals received.

[0008] DE 35 46 052 discloses a method for enhancing the human performance by the deliberate action of music in such a manner that the frequency of the rhythm underlying the music and the frequency of the cardiac rhythm are brought into a harmonic, preferably integral, frequency ratio. A device has an electronic device for playback of the music and comprising a means for changing the playback speed, a device for the measurement of the heart rate with a pulse sensor and a device, which can be preferably connected to the playback unit, for the measurement of the rhythm frequency.

[0009] US 4,896,675 discloses an apparatus for mon-

itoring mental tension that comprises a first measuring unit for measuring a periodic wave related to a contraction activity of the heart of a person to be monitored; a detecting unit for detecting special waves which periodically appear in the periodic wave measured by the first measuring unit; a second measuring unit for measuring the interval at which the special wave are generated; a first processor for providing, as tension index values, a mean value oaf an interval train of the special waves and the magnitude of a respiration component of the fluctuation of the interval train; and a display unit for displaying the resulting tension index values.

[0010] The method of the present invention allows playing music responsive to each pulse beat of the patient in real time. We assume that the effect of our invention is due to the simultaneous perception by the patient's brain of both the physiological effects produced by each real heartbeat and the music of the device which is in exact back response to the same heart beat.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention relates to a method for the presentation to the patient of a sequence of musical sound configurations in real time synchrony with the patient's heartbeat with relation to every single pulse. It is the aim of this invention to provide a a method for the improvement of concentration, mood and slowing some of the aging processes in a patient, said symptoms not being related to a pathological condition, using music, as well as a device suited for presenting music to a patient according to the inventive method. According to the present invention there is provided a method for the improvement of concentration and mood, and for the slowing down of some of the aging processes in a patient, except where deficiencies in concentration and 10 mood and concentration or mood and where aging processes relate to a pathological condition of the patient including mental disorders, by presenting music to a patient in real time synchrony with relation to pulses of the patient's heartbeat, the method as defined by claim 1 comprising;

sensing the patient's pulse as an analog electric signal;
digitizing said analog electric signal;
using said digitized electric signal as an input signal to a microprocessor;
bringing said digitized electric signal into correspondence with a sequence of musical sound configurations by means of said microprocessor so that each pulse beat is followed by one of said sound configurations in real time; and presenting said sequence of musical sound configurations to the patient so that each sound configuration is played in real-time synchrony with a respective pulse beat and no longer than until the next pulse beat of the patient.

[0012] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, each of said sound configurations can be a member of a plurality of sound configurations responding the patient's pulse in a pre-determined order.

[0013] The operator, by means of a clock generator, can change the duration of the sound configurations, i.e., the duration thereof whereas general tempo of the music is defined by the patient's pulse.

[0014] The aforesaid method does not allow any overlap between the sound configurations. According to the method, a current sound configuration is stopped before the starting of the next sound configuration if the duration of the first of the two configurations is longer than the time interval between the two respective consecutive pulse beats. Some of aforesaid sound configurations can be played immediately after respective pulse beats, others - with a fixed delay, depending on a program of said microprocessor.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment of the invention the musical sound configurations are at first prepared as wave files in a PC by means of a standard mixer-synthesizer program and downloaded into the memory of said microprocessor from said PC by using a communication card and a special program.

[0016] The duration of the aforementioned delay, as well as the number and order of said sound configurations can be modified according to individual needs of the patient. This modification is carried out from the PC through the communication interface not in real time.

[0017] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, musical arrangement of each of said sound configurations can be altered by means of a performing processor connected to said microprocessor. The alteration is introduced by an operator upon the patient's request and/or according to results of the treatment through a special set-up table. Aforesaid alteration can also be transmitted from said set-up table to the microprocessor through the Internet.

[0018] Furthermore, said musical sound configurations can be modified not in real time according to a digitized sample of the patient's pulse by a program of said PC. Said sample is taken as aforementioned after a certain time period from the beginning of the treatment, depending on the result thereof.

[0019] Said digitized sample of the pulse can be transmitted to said PC in real time from the output of the analog to digital converter through the microprocessor.

[0020] The method according to the invention also allows the microprocessor to be completely substituted for said PC so as all aforesaid functions of the microprocessor are transferred to the PC.

[0021] If said microprocessor and said PC function alongside each other, the method provides for a possibility to download said sound configurations from the PC into memory of the microprocessor through the Internet.

[0022] The digital sample of the pulse can also be transmitted from the microprocessor to the PC through the Internet.

[0023] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the

PC can be connected to the Internet in order to modify and substitute said musical sound configurations.

[0024] According to the method, said sensor can be placed on an artery pulse point or on a fingertip.

[0025] The patient's pulse picture can be seen on a computer screen or other display.

[0026] The present invention further relates to a device for the realization of the method.

[0027] According to the invention as defined by claim 19, there is provided a device for presenting music to a patient in real-time synchrony with relation to pulses of the patient's heartbeat, said device comprising:

a pulse sensor for sensing the pulse of the patient and converting said pulse into electrical signal;
an analog to digital converter operatively connected to said sensor for digitizing said electric signal;
a microprocessor operatively connected to said analog to digital converter and being programmed for bringing said digitized electric signal in correspondence with a sequence of musical sound configurations in real time so as to form a modified sequence of musical sound configurations whose tempo is synchronized to the pulse beat; and
headphones or loudspeaker operatively connected to said microprocessor for $_{10}$ presenting the modified sequence of musical sound configurations to the patient. To prevent the overlap between the musical patterns, said microprocessor comprises a processing means for stopping said sound configuration before the next sound configuration starts if the duration of the first of the said sound configurations is longer than the time interval between the two respective consecutive pulse beats.15 Said microprocessor comprises a processing means providing a certain order of responding by said sound configurations to the patient's pulse beats. That makes the music flexible, melodious and more effective.

[0028] The device according to the invention comprises a communication card through which said sound configurations are registered in the memory of said microprocessor from the PC.

[0029] The number, order of said sound configurations, as well as the time of delay of a certain sound configuration can be changed from a PC by a special program through another communication card. The microprocessor can be connected with the PC through the Internet. 25 The two communication cards comprise the communication interface of the device according to the invention.

[0030] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, said PC can be connected through the Internet with another PC in order to modify the sound sequences and/or substitute them according to results of the treatment. 30 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, said digital level translator is connected to the PC through the microprocessor for directly transmitting the patient's pulse to said PC. The connection to the PC can be carried out through the Internet as well. The device according to the present invention can also comprise a performing midi-processor and a set-up table, both of which are connected to said microprocessoB.5 Said midi-processor is provided with a processing means for altering musical arrangement of each of said sound configurations. This alteration is introduced by an operator through said set-up table that can also be connected to said microprocessor through the Internet. Similar to the aforementioned, in such an embodiment of the invention, the sound configuration are played in real time synchrony with the patient's pulse, a digital electric signal of which enters the microprocessor.

[0031] According to the method of the invention, a pressure sensitive or a photoelectric pickup can be used as a pulse sensor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0032] The present invention will be described in detail by figure 1. This description is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention, but only to illustrate the preferred embodiment.

[0033] According to the embodiment, the patient's pulse is picked up by either piezoelectric pressure sensitive or photoelectric sensor 1 and turned into an electric signal. The sensor is fixed in a plastic bucket, which enables to put said sensor on the fingertip. The signal is transmitted to input filter 2, comprising two filters: a low-pass filter against 50/60 Hz noises with peak-to-peak amplitude of up to 10 V and a high-pass filter which cuts noises from 2000 Hz. From input filter 2 the signal is transmitted to input amplifier 3, which is a differential amplifier with a gain range of 50. Therefrom, the signal goes to output high-pass filter 4, which cuts below 100 kHz

[0034] After filter 4, the signal is digitized by digital level translator 5. Translator 5 transforms said AC signal to a digital level between O, 3 V to 3 V by means of an open collector comparator with a threshold of 0,3 V and hysteresis of 50 mV. The comparator output can reach 5 V.

[0035] From converter 5, the signal goes to microprocessor, comprising microcontroller 6, two digital musical processors 6a, clock generator 6c, analog adder 6b and communication interface 6d.

[0036] Microcontroller 6 has three units:

1) 8032 microcontroller for general control of sound and communication;
2) The memory:
16 KBYTES of RAM;
32 KBYTES of EPROM;
32 Kbytes of EEPROM;
3) 8254 programmable general-purpose timer, which consists of 3
16-bit-general-purpose timers.

[0037] Microcontroller 6 transmits to digital musical processors 6a the sound configurations coming up in re-

al-time synchrony with the patient's pulse beats.

[0038] Digital musical processor 6a consists of the single musical record/playback chip, in which the musical sound configurations are recorded.

[0039] The 2 digital musical processor outputs are connected to analog adder 6c to give a 2-sounds' mix.

Programmable Clock Generator 6c

[0040] The Programmable Clock Generator output is connected (by a jumper) to an input of microcontroller 6 and to the clock inputs of the two digital musical processors and changes the input clock frequency. This change of the input clock frequency of processor 6a changes the tempo of each of said sound configurations whereas general tempo of the music is defined by the patient's pulse. The musical sound configurations are played according to a special program of microcontroller 6.

Output Audio Amplifier 6e

[0041] The Output Audio amplifier interfaces between the digital musical processor and the loudspeaker or the headphones. A potentiometer controls the sound volume.

RS232 communication interface 6d

[0042] The RS232 communication interfaces between an IBM PC and microprocessor 6 for software downloading and debugging.

Claims

1. A method for the improvement of concentration and mood, and for the slowing down of some of the aging processes in a patient, except where deficiencies in concentration and mood and concentration or mood and where aging processes relate to a pathological condition of the patient including mental disorders, by presenting music to the patient in real time synchrony with relation to pulses of the patient's heartbeat, the method comprising;

a) sensing the patient's pulse as an analog electric signal;
b) digitizing said analog electric signal;
c) using said digitized electric signal as an input signal to a microprocessor;
d) bringing said digitized electric signal into correspondence with a sequence of musical sound configurations by means of said microprocessor so that each pulses beat is followed by one of said sound configurations in real time; and
e) presenting said sequence of musical sound configurations to the patient so that each sound configuration is played in real-time synchrony with a respective pulse beat and no longer than until the next pulse beat of the patient.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein each of said sound configurations is a member of a plurality of sound configurations responding to the patient's pulse beats in a pre-determined order.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a current sound configurations stopped before the successive sound configuration starts if the duration of the current configuration is longer than a time interval between the two respective consecutive pulse beats.

4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein said sound configuration is played in response to a pulse beat immediately after said pulse beat.

5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said sound configuration is played in response to a pulse beat with a fixed delay.

6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the sound configurations are at first prepared in a computer and downloaded into the memory of said microprocessor through a communication interface.

7. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the length of said delay, the number and the order of the sound configurations can be changed not in real time from said computer through said communication interface.

8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 or 7, wherein musical arrangement of each of said sound configurations is altered by means of a performing processor connected to said microprocessor, said alteration being introduced by an operator through a set-up table also connected to said microprocessor.

9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, further including introducing a delay between a pulse beat and playing the respective sequence of musical sound configurations.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said digitized sample of the patient's pulse signal is transmitted from the microprocessor to a computer JQ real time.

11. A method according to claim 8 wherein set-up data in said set-up table is transmitted to said microprocessor through the Internet.

12. A method according to the preceding claims, wherein

all functions of said microprocessor are performed by a suitably programmed computer.

13. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein said sound configurations are transmitted from a computer to a memory of said microprocessor through the Internet.

14. A method according to claim 10, wherein said digital sample of the patient's pulse signal is transmitted from said microprocessor to a computer through the Internet.

15. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the pulse sensor is placed on an artery pulse point.

16. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the pulse sensor is placed on a fingertip.

17. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the pulse picture of the patient is presented on a display.

18. A method according to claim 17, wherein said display is a computer screen

19. A device for presenting music to a patient in real-time synchrony with relation to pulses of the patient's heartbeat according to the method of claim 1, said device comprising:

a pulse sensor for sensing the pulse of the patient and converting said pulse into electrical signal;
an analog to digital converter operatively connected to said sensor for digitizing said electric signal;
a microprocessor operatively connected to said analog to digital converter and being programmed for bringing said digitized electric signal in correspondence with a sequence of musical sound configurations in real time so as to form a modified sequence of musical sound configurations whose tempo is synchronized to the pulse beat, and each of said sound configurations lasting no longer than until the next pulse beat; and
headphones or loudspeaker operatively connected to said microprocessor for presenting the modified sequence of musical sound configurations to the patient.

20. A device according to claim 19, wherein said microprocessor is programmed to stop a current sound configuration before starting a successive sound configuration if the duration of the current sound configuration is longer than the time interval between the two respective consecutive pulse beats.

21. A device according to claim 19 or 20, wherein said microprocessor is programmed to provide a plurality of sound configurations responding to the pulse of the patient in a predetermined order.

22. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 21, having a communication interface through which said sound configurations are downloaded into the memory of said microprocessor from a PC coupled to said communication interface.

23. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 22, having a communication interface through which the number, order and temporal arrangement of said sound configurations can be changed via a PC coupled to said communication interface.

24. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 23, wherein said microprocessor comprises a communication interface for coupling to a PC for recording said sound configurations in a memory chip of said microprocessor and for changing the number, order and temporal arrangement of said sound configurations.

25. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 24, further comprising a performing midi-processor and a set-up table both of which are connected to said microprocessor, said midi-processor comprising a processing means for carrying out a desirable change to musical arrangement of each of said sound configurations, said change being introduced through said set-up table.

26. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 25, wherein said microprocessor is completely contained within a computer.

27. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 26, wherein said microprocessor is connectable to the Internet for modifying said sound configurations and changing the musical arrangement thereof.

28. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 27, wherein the analog to digital converter is directly connected to a computer for sending to the computer a digitized sample of the patient's pulse.

29. A device according to claim 28 wherein said analog to digital converter is connectable to the Internet for sending said digitized sample of the patient pulse to a remote computer for analysis and appropriate modifying of said sound configurations.

30. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 29, wherein said pulse sensor is a pressure sensitive

sensor.

31. A device according to any one of claims 19 to 30, wherein said pulse sensor is a photoelectric sensor.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Verbessern von Konzentration und Stimmung und zum Verlangsamen einiger Alterungsprozesse in einem Patienten, außer wo Mängel bei Konzentration und Stimmung und Konzentration oder Stimmung und wo Alterungsprozesse einen pathologischen Zustand des Patienten betreffen, einschließlich mentaler Störungen, durch Präsentieren von Musik für den Patienten in Echtzeitsynchronisation mit dem Puls des Herzschlags des Patienten, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:

a) Erfassen des Pulses des Patienten als analoges elektrisches Signal;
b) Digitalisieren des analogen elektrischen Signals;
c) Verwenden des digitalisierten elektrischen Signals als Eingangssignal für einen Mikroprozessor;
d) Herstellen einer Übereinstimmung des digitalisierten elektrischen Signals mit einer Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen mithilfe des Mikroprozessors, sodass jedem Pulsschlag eine der Klangkonfigurationen in Echtzeit folgt; und
e) Präsentieren der Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen für den Patienten, sodass jede Klangkonfiguration in Echtzeitsynchronität zum jeweiligen Pulsschlag und nicht länger als bis zum nächsten Pulsschlag des Patienten abgespielt wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede der Klangkonfigurationen ein Element mehrerer Klangkonfigurationen ist, die auf die Pulsschläge des Patienten in einer vorgegebenen Ordnung reagieren.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei eine aktuelle Klangkonfiguration beendet ist, bevor die nachfolgende Klangkonfiguration beginnt, wenn die Dauer der aktuellen Konfiguration länger als ein Zeitintervall zwischen den zwei betreffenden aufeinanderfolgenden Pulsschlägen ist.

4. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei die Klangkonfiguration als Reaktion auf einen Pulsschlag unmittelbar nach dem Pulsschlag abgespielt wird.

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Klangkonfiguration als Reaktion auf einen Pulsschlag mit einer festen Verzögerung abgespielt wird.

6. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei die Klangkonfigurationen zuerst in einem Computer vorbereitet und in den Speicher des Mikroprozessors über eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle heruntergeladen werden.

7. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei die Länge der Verzögerung, die Zahl und die Reihenfolge der Klangkonfigurationen nicht in Echtzeit vom Computer über die Kommunikationsschnittstelle geändert werden können.

8. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 oder 7, wobei die musikalische Anordnung jeder der Klangkonfigurationen durch einen ausführenden Prozessor geändert wird, der an den Mikroprozessor angeschlossen ist, wobei die Änderung durch einen Bediener über eine Einrichtungstabelle, die ebenfalls mit dem Mikroprozessor verbunden ist, eingeführt wird.

9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, das ferner das Einführen einer Verzögerung zwischen einem Pulsschlag und dem Abspielen der betreffenden Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen umfasst.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei die digitalisierte Abtastung des Pulssignals des Patienten vom Mikroprozessor zu einem Computer in Echtzeit übertragen wird.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei die Einrichtungsdaten in der Einrichtungstabelle zum Mikroprozessor über das Internet übertragen werden.

12. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei alle Funktionen des Mikroprozessors von einem geeignet programmierten Computer ausgeführt werden.

13. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei die Klangkonfigurationen von einem Computer zu einem Speicher des Mikroprozessors über das Internet übertragen werden.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei die digitale Abtastung des Pulssignals des Patienten vom Mikroprozessor auf einen Computer über das Internet übertragen wird.

15. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei der Pulssensor auf einem Arterienpulspunkt platziert wird.

16. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, wobei

der Pulssensor auf einer Fingerspitze platziert wird.

17. Verfahren nach einem der vorherigen Ansprüche, wobei das Pulsbild des Patienten auf einem Display dargestellt wird.

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, wobei das Display ein Computerbildschirm ist.

19. Vorrichtung zum Vorführen von Musik für einen Patienten in Echtzeitsynchronität mit den Pulsen des Herzschlags des Patienten nach dem Verfahren von Anspruch 1, wobei die Vorrichtung Folgendes umfasst:

einen Pulssensor zum Erfassen des Pulses des Patienten und Umwandeln des Pulses in ein elektrisches Signal;
einen Analog-Digital-Konverter, der betriebsmäßig mit dem Sensor zum Digitalisieren des elektrischen Signals verbunden ist;
einen Mikroprozessor, der betriebsmäßig mit dem Analog-Digital-Konverter verbunden ist und dazu programmiert ist, das digitalisierte elektrische Signal in Übereinstimmung mit einer Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen in Echtzeit zu bringen, um so eine modifizierte Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen zu bilden, deren Geschwindigkeit mit dem Pulsschlag synchronisiert ist, und wobei jede der Klangkonfigurationen nur bis zum nächsten Pulsschlag dauert; und
Kopfhörer oder Lautsprecher, die betriebsmäßig mit dem Mikroprozessor zum Vorführen der modifizierten Folge von musikalischen Klangkonfigurationen für den Patienten verbunden ist.

20. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 19, wobei der Mikroprozessor dafür programmiert ist, eine aktuelle Klangkonfiguration anzuhalten, bevor eine anschließende Klangkonfiguration beginnt, wenn die Dauer der aktuellen Klangkonfiguration länger als das Zeitintervall zwischen den zwei jeweiligen aufeinanderfolgenden Pulsschlägen ist.

21. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 19 oder 20, wobei der Mikroprozessor dafür programmiert ist, für mehrere Klangkonfigurationen zu sorgen, die auf den Puls des Patienten in einer vorgegebenen Reihenfolge reagieren.

22. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 21, die eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle hat, über welche die Klangkonfigurationen in den Speicher des Mikroprozessors von einem PC heruntergeladen werden, der mit der Kommunikationsschnittstelle verbunden ist.

23. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 22, die eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle hat, über welche die Zahl, Reihenfolge und zeitliche Anordnung der Klangkonfigurationen über einen PC geändert werden können, welcher mit der Kommunikationsschnittstelle verbunden ist.

24. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 23, wobei der Mikroprozessor eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle zum Anschließen an einen PC zum Aufzeichnen der Klangkonfigurationen auf einem Speicherchip des Mikroprozessors und zum Ändern der Zahl, Reihenfolge und zeitlichen Anordnung der Klangkonfigurationen umfasst.

25. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 24, die ferner einen ausführenden Midiprozessor und eine Einrichtungstabelle umfasst, die beide mit dem Mikroprozessor verbunden sind, wobei der Midiprozessor ein Verarbeitungsmittel zum Ausführen einer wünschenswerten Änderung der musikalischen Anordnung jeder der Klangkonfigurationen umfasst, wobei die Änderung durch die Einrichtungstabelle eingeführt wird.

26. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 25, wobei der Mikroprozessor vollständig in einem Computer enthalten ist.

27. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 26, wobei der Mikroprozessor zum Modifizieren der Klangkonfigurationen und Ändern der musikalischen Anordnung derselben mit dem Internet verbunden werden kann.

28. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 27, wobei der Analog-Digital-Konverter zum Senden einer digitalisierten Abtastung des Pulses des Patienten direkt an einen Computer angeschlossen ist.

29. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 28, wobei der Analog-Digital-Konverter zum Senden der digitalisierten Abtastung des Patientenpulses an einen entfernten Computer zur Analyse und geeigneten Modifizierung der Klangkonfigurationen mit dem Internet verbunden werden kann.

30. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 29, wobei der Pulssensor ein druckempfindlicher Sensor ist.

31. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 19 bis 30, wobei der Pulssensor ein fotoelektrischer Sensor ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé servant à améliorer la concentration et l'hu-

meur et pour ralentir certains des processus de vieillissement chez un patient, sauf lorsque des déficiences de concentration et de l'humeur et la concentration ou l'humeur et lorsque les processus de vieillissement sont en rapport avec un état pathologique du patient comprenant des troubles mentaux, en présentant de la musique au patient synchronisée en temps réel en rapport avec les pulsations du rythme cardiaque du patient, le procédé comprenant :

a) le détection du pouls du patient sous la forme d'un signal électrique analogique
b) la numérisation dudit signal électrique analogique,
c) l'utilisation dudit signal électrique analogique numérisé en tant qu'un signal d'entrée d'un microprocesseur,
d) la mise en correspondance dudit signal analogique électrique numérisé avec une séquence de configurations de son musicales au moyen dudit microprocesseur de sorte que chaque battement du pouls est suivi par une des configurations de son musicales en temps réel et,
e) la présentation de ladite séquence de configurations de son musicales au patient de sorte que chaque configuration de son est passée synchronisée en temps réel avec un battement de pouls respectif et pas plus longtemps que jusqu'au battement du pouls suivant du patient.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel chacune desdites configurations de son est un élément d'une pluralité de configurations de son réagissant aux battements du pouls du patient dans un ordre prédéterminé.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2 dans lequel une configuration de son courante est arrêtée avant que la configuration de son suivante ne commence si la durée de la configuration courante est plus longue qu'un intervalle de temps entre les deux battements de pouls consécutifs respectifs.

4. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 3 dans lequel ladite configuration de son est passée en réaction à un battement du pouls immédiatement après ledit battement de pouls.

5. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 3 dans lequel ladite configuration de son est passée en réaction à un battement du pouls avec un retard fixe.

6. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes dans lequel les configurations de son sont d'abord préparées dans un ordinateur et téléchargées dans la mémoire dudit microprocesseur au moyen d'une interface de communication.

7. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes dans lequel la longueur dudit retard, le nombre et l'ordre des configurations de son ne peuvent être modifiés en temps réel depuis ledit ordinateur au moyen de ladite interface de communication.

8. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 5 ou 7 dans lequel l'arrangement musical de chacune desdites configurations de son est modifié au moyen d'un processeur performant connecté audit microprocesseur, ladite modification étant introduite par un opérateur par un tableau de configuration également connecté audit microprocesseur.

9. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 8, comprenant en outre l'introduction d'un retard entre un battement du pouls et le passage de la séquence respective des configurations de son musicales.

10. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes 1 à 9 dans lequel ledit échantillon numérisé du signal du pouls du patient est transmit depuis le microprocesseur à un ordinateur en temps réel.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 8 dans lequel les données de configuration dans ledit tableau de configuration sont transmises audit microprocesseur par Internet.

12. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes dans lequel toutes les fonctions dudit microprocesseur sont effectuées par un ordinateur programmé de façon appropriée.

13. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 11 dans lequel lesdites configurations de son sont transmises depuis un ordinateur à une mémoire dudit microprocesseur par Internet.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 10 dans lequel ledit échantillon numérique du signal du pouls du patient est transmis depuis ledit microprocesseur à un ordinateur par Internet.

15. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes dans lequel le capteur du pouls est placé sur un point du pouls artériel.

16. Procédé selon une des revendications 1 à 14 dans lequel le capteur du pouls est placé sur un bout du doigt.

17. Procédé selon une des revendications précédentes dans lequel l'image du pouls du patient est présentée sur un système d'affichage.

18. Procédé selon la revendication 17 dans lequel ledit affichage est un écran d'ordinateur.

19. Un dispositif pour présenter de la musique à un patient synchronisée en temps réel en rapport avec les impulsions du rythme cardiaque du patient selon le procédé de la revendication 1, ledit dispositif comprenant :

un capteur du pouls pour détecter le pouls du patient et convertir ledit pouls en un signal électrique,
un convertisseur analogique/numérique connecté en fonctionnement audit capteur pour numériser ledit signal électrique,
un microprocesseur connecté en fonctionnement audit convertisseur analogique/numérique et étant programmé pour mettre en correspondance ledit signal électrique numérisé avec une séquence de configurations de son musicales en temps réel de manière à former une séquence modifiée des configurations de son musicales dont le rythme est synchronisé au battement du pouls et chacune desdites configurations de son ne durant pas plus longtemps que jusqu'au battement de pouls suivant et
des écouteurs ou un haut-parleur connectés en fonctionnement audit microprocesseur pour présenter la séquence modifiée des configurations de son musicales au patient.

20. Un dispositif selon la revendication 19 dans lequel ledit microprocesseur est programmé pour arrêter une configuration de sont courante avant de commencer une configuration de son suivante si la durée de la configuration de son courante est plus longue que l'intervalle entre les deux battements de pouls consécutifs respectifs.

21. Un dispositif selon la revendication 19 ou 20 dans lequel ledit microprocesseur est programmé pour fournir une pluralité de configurations de son réagissant au pouls du patient dans un ordre prédéterminé.

22. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 21 ayant une interface de communication par laquelle lesdites configurations de son sont téléchargées dans la mémoire dudit microprocesseur à partir d'un ordinateur personnel couplé à ladite interface de communication.

23. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 22 ayant une interface de communication par laquelle le nombre, l'ordre et l'arrangement temporel desdites configurations de son peuvent être modifiées au moyen d'un ordinateur personnel couplé à ladite interface de communication.

24. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 23 dans lequel ledit microprocesseur comprend une interface de communication pour coupler à un ordinateur personnel pour enregistrer lesdites configurations de son et dans une puce de mémoire dudit microprocesseur et pour modifier le nombre, l'ordre et l'arrangement temporel desdites configurations de son.

25. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 24 comprenant en outre un processeur Midi performant et un tableau de configuration dont les deux sont connectés audit microprocesseur, ledit processeur Midi comprenant un moyen de traitement pour effectuer une modification souhaitable pour l'arrangement musical de chacune desdites configurations de son, ladite modification étant introduite par ledit tableau de configuration.

26. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 25 dans lequel ledit microprocesseur est entièrement contenu dans un ordinateur.

27. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 26 dans lequel ledit microprocesseur peut être connecté à Internet pour modifier lesdites configurations de son et modifier l'arrangement musical de celles-ci.

28. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 27 dans lequel le convertisseur analogique/numérique est directement connecté à un ordinateur pour envoyer à l'ordinateur un échantillon numérisé du pouls du patient.

29. Un dispositif selon la revendication 28 dans lequel ledit convertisseur analogique/numérique peut être connecté à Internet pour envoyer ledit échantillon numérisé du pouls du patient à un ordinateur à distance pour analyser et modifier de façon appropriée lesdites configurations de son.

30. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 29 dans lequel ledit capteur du pouls est un capteur sensible à la pression.

31. Un dispositif selon une des revendications 19 à 30 dans lequel ledit capteur du pouls est un capteur photoélectrique.

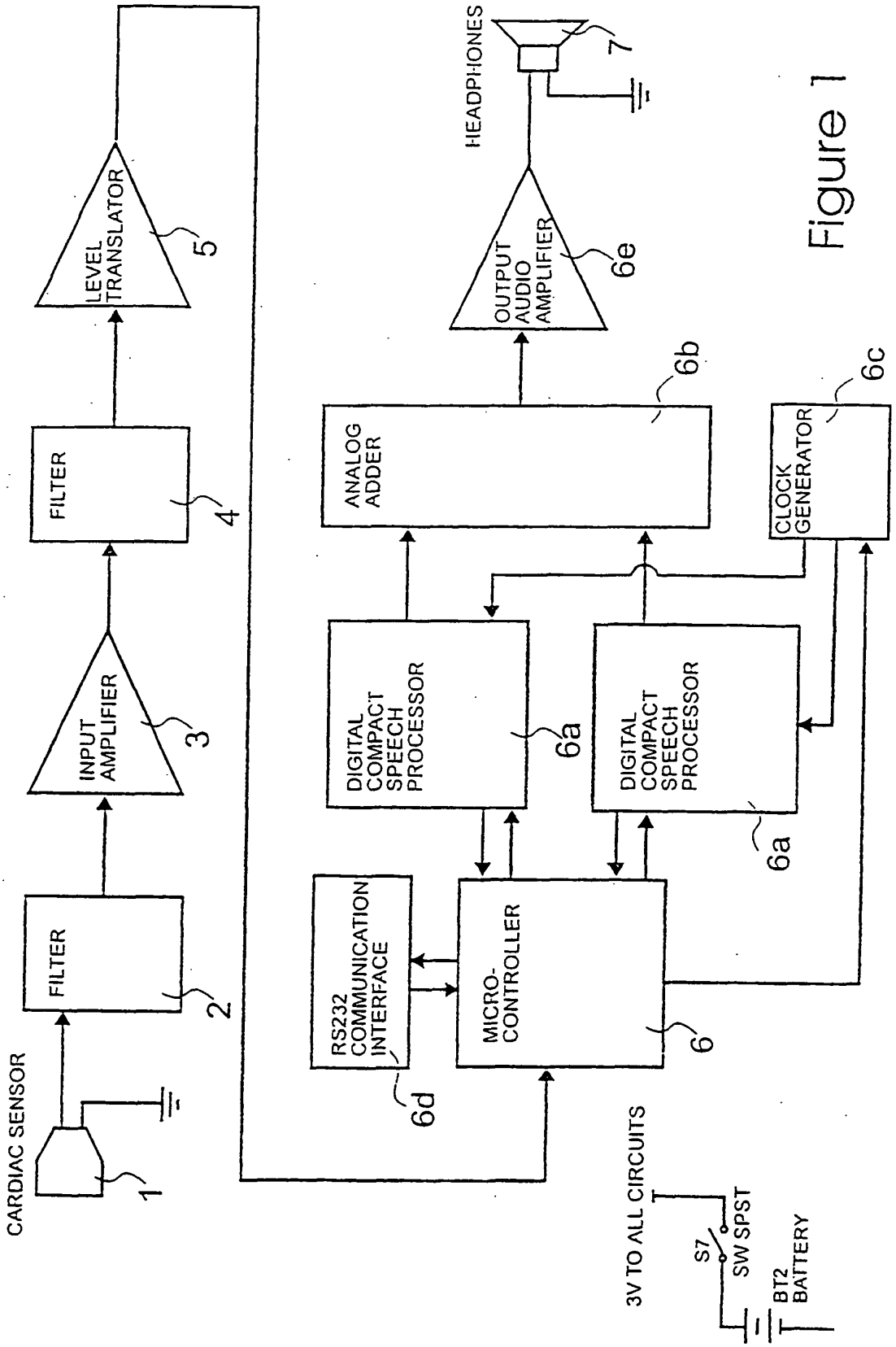
CARDIAC SENSOR
1
FILTER
2
INPUT AMPLIFIER
3
FILTER
4
LEVEL TRANSLATOR
5
HEADPHONES
7
OUTPUT AUDIO AMPLIFIER
6e
ANALOG ADDER
6b
CLOCK GENERATOR
6c
DIGITAL COMPACT SPEECH PROCESSOR
6a
DIGITAL COMPACT SPEECH PROCESSOR
6a
RS232 COMMUNICATION INTERFACE
6d
MICRO-CONTROLLER
6
3V TO ALL CIRCUITS
S7
SW SPST
BT2
BATTERY

Figure 1

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	一种用于与心跳实时同步播放音乐的方法及其使用装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1409056B1	公开(公告)日	2013-01-02
申请号	EP2000977835	申请日	2000-11-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	LIPO莫迪凯		
申请(专利权)人(译)	LIPO，莫迪凯		
[标]发明人	LIPO MORDECHAI		
发明人	LIPO, MORDECHAI		
IPC分类号	A61M21/00 A61B5/00 A61B5/16		
CPC分类号	A61B5/486 A61B5/16 A61B5/162 A61M21/00 A61M2021/0027 A61M2230/04 A61M2230/06 A61M2230/005		
优先权	133061 1999-11-21 IL		
其他公开文献	EP1409056A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种通过向患者呈现一系列音乐声音配置来实现与患者心跳同步的改善浓度，情绪，增强免疫防御和减缓患者的一些衰老过程的方法。与每个单脉冲的关系，包括：（a）感测并发送患者的脉搏跳动成模拟电信号;（b）数字化电信号;（c）使用数字化电信号作为微处理器（6）的输入信号;（d）借助于微处理器（6）使数字化电信号与一系列音乐声音配置相对应，以便每个脉冲节拍实时跟随一个声音配置;（e）向患者呈现声音配置序列，以便每个声音配置与相应的脉搏跳动实时同步播放，并且不长于患者的下一个脉搏跳动。

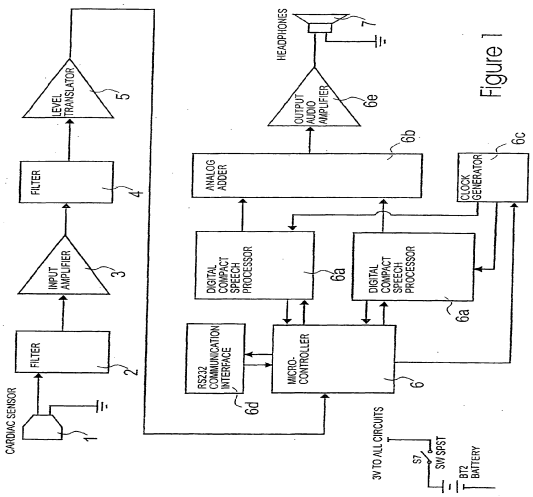

Figure 1