



US 20160113564A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
KO et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2016/0113564 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 28, 2016**(54) **EXERCISE MANAGING METHOD AND APPARATUS**(71) Applicants: **Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.**,
Suwon-si (KR); **University-Industry
Cooperation Group of Kyung Hee
University**, Yoning-si (KR)(72) Inventors: **Byung Hoon KO**, Hwaseong-si (KR);
Sang Kon BAE, Seongnam-si (KR);
Choonghee LEE, Seoul (KR); **Sub
SUNOO**, Yongin-si (KR); **Sang Seok
NAM**, Suwon-si (KR); **Hun Young
PARK**, Incheon (KR)(73) Assignees: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO.,
LTD.**, Suwon-si (KR);
**University-Industry Cooperation
Group of Kyung Hee University**,
Yongin-si (KR)(21) Appl. No.: **14/815,245**(22) Filed: **Jul. 31, 2015**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 22, 2014 (KR) 10-2014-0143176

Publication Classification(51) **Int. Cl.****A61B 5/00** (2006.01)**A61B 5/024** (2006.01)**A61B 5/0255** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **A61B 5/486** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0255**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/742** (2013.01); **A61B 5/681**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/02438** (2013.01)

(57)

ABSTRACT

An exercise managing method and an exercise managing apparatus are provided. The exercise managing method involves determining, with a processor, a cumulative heart rate (HR) indicating a cumulative sum of HRs of a user, analyzing an exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR, and providing a result of the analyzing to the user.

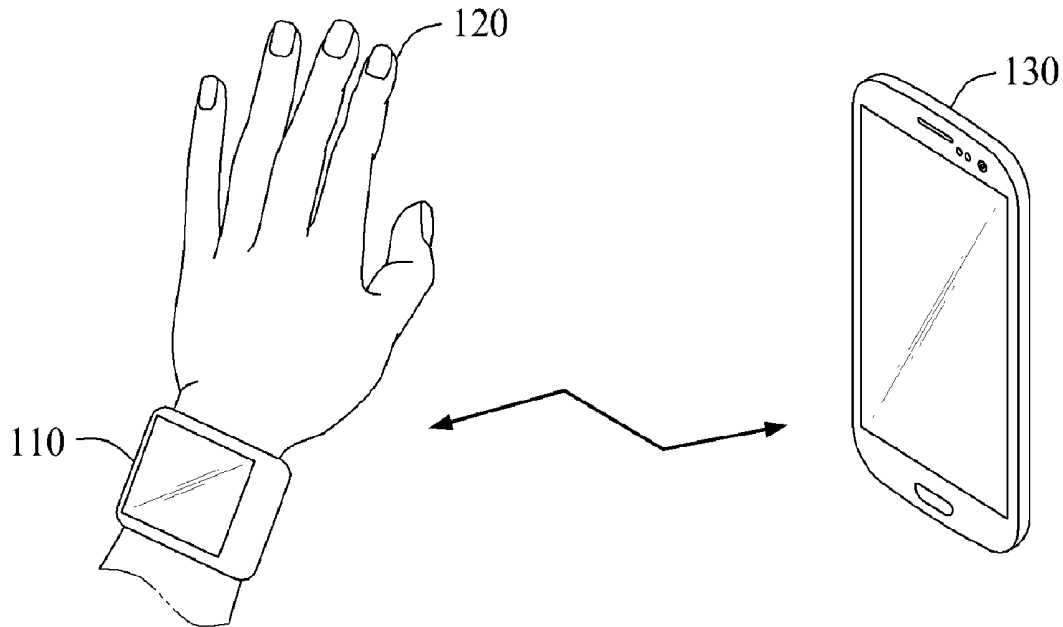


FIG. 1

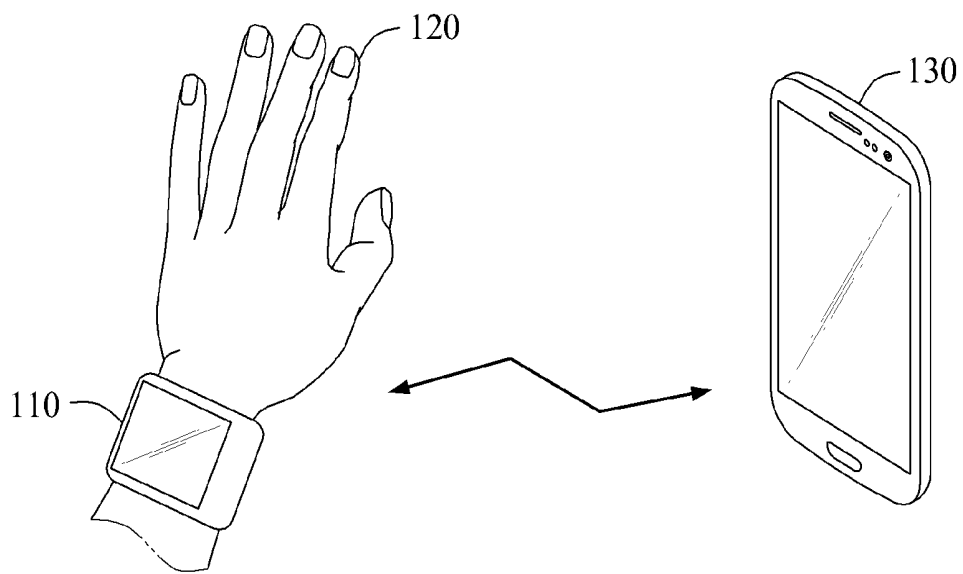


FIG. 2

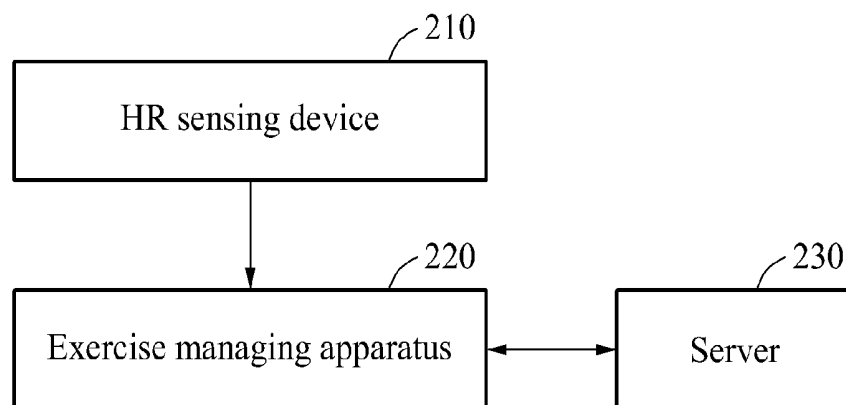


FIG. 3

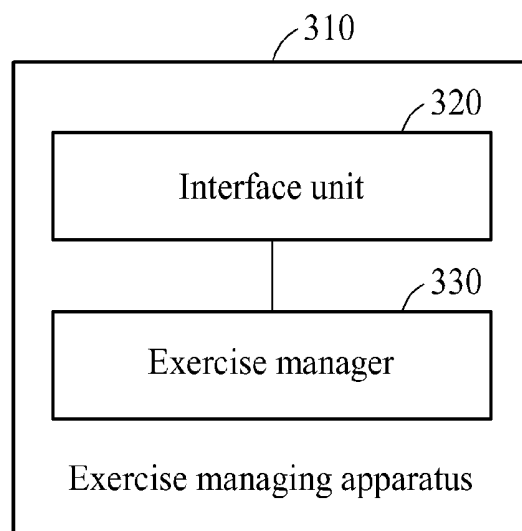


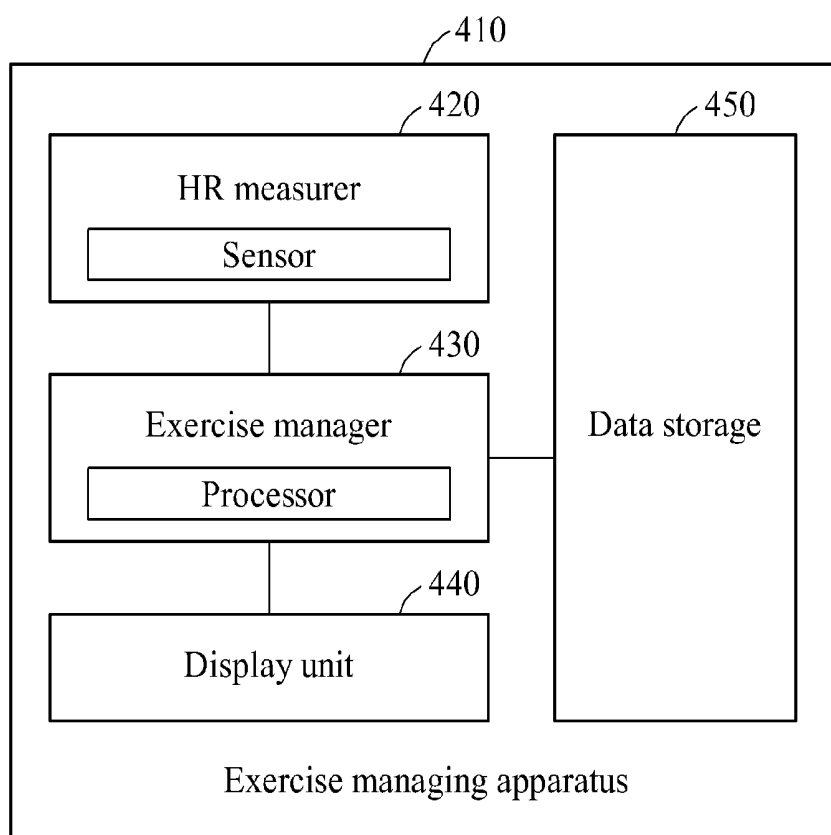
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

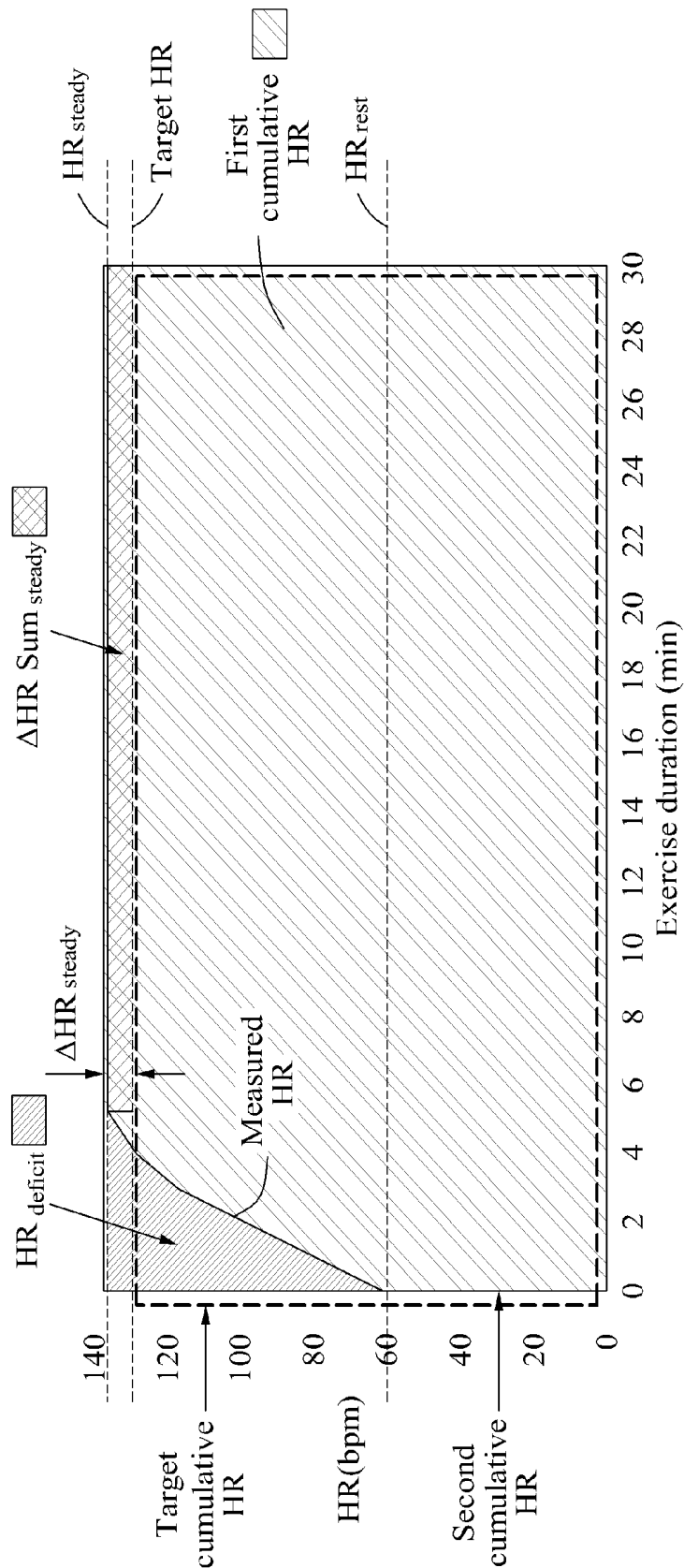


FIG. 6

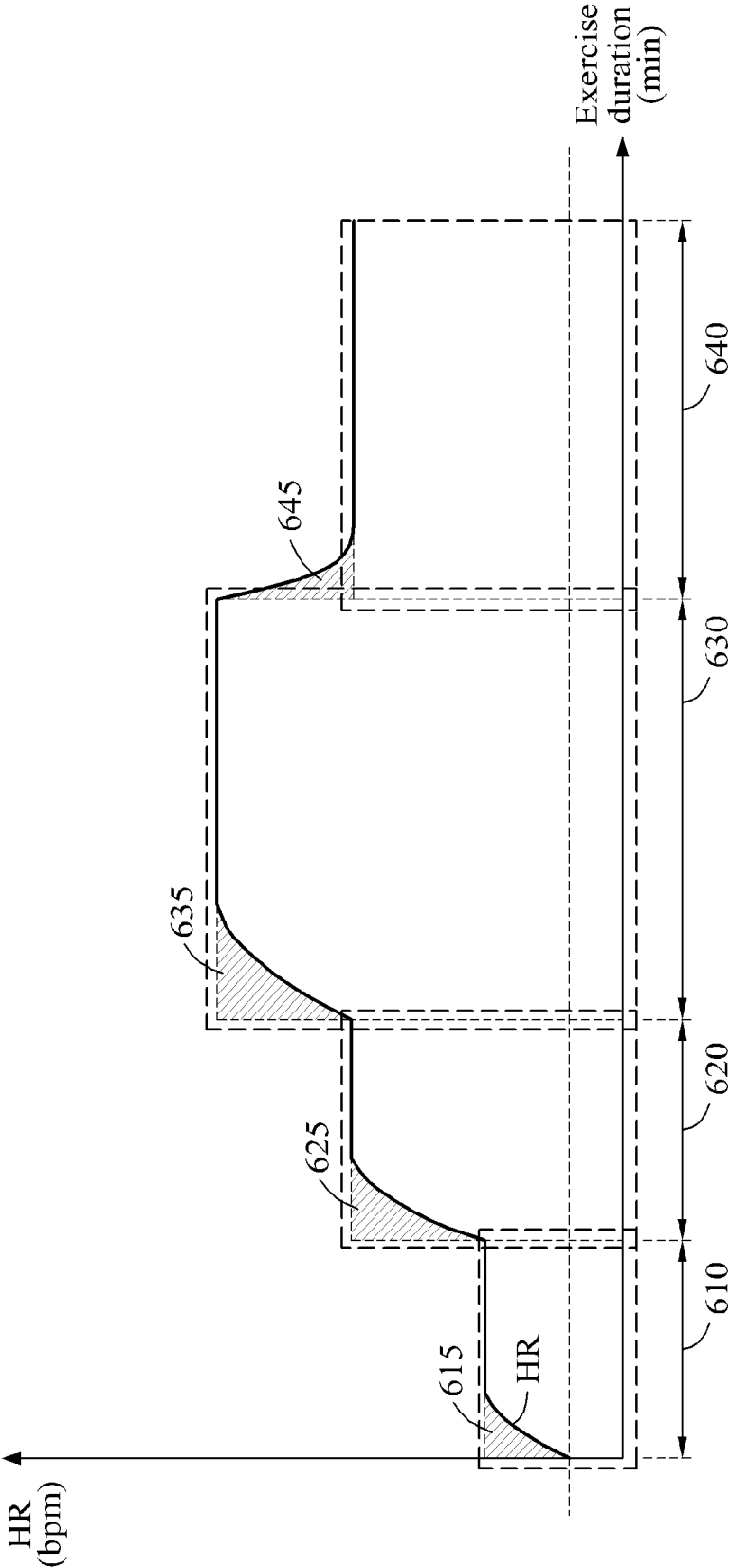


FIG. 7A

The image shows a smartphone screen with a form titled "Exercise program". The form contains four sections, each with a label starting with an asterisk (*):

- * Height/Weight**: Two input fields. The first field contains "175" followed by "cm". The second field contains "70" followed by "kg".
- * Target exercise quantity**: An input field containing "2000", followed by a left arrow button, a field containing "cal", and a right arrow button.
- * Target exercise duration**: An input field containing "0.5", followed by a left arrow button, a field containing "hour", and a right arrow button.
- * Target exercise intensity**: An input field containing "8", followed by a left arrow button, a field containing "km/h", and a right arrow button. To the right of these fields are two radio button options: "Fixed" (which is selected) and "Variable".

FIG. 7B

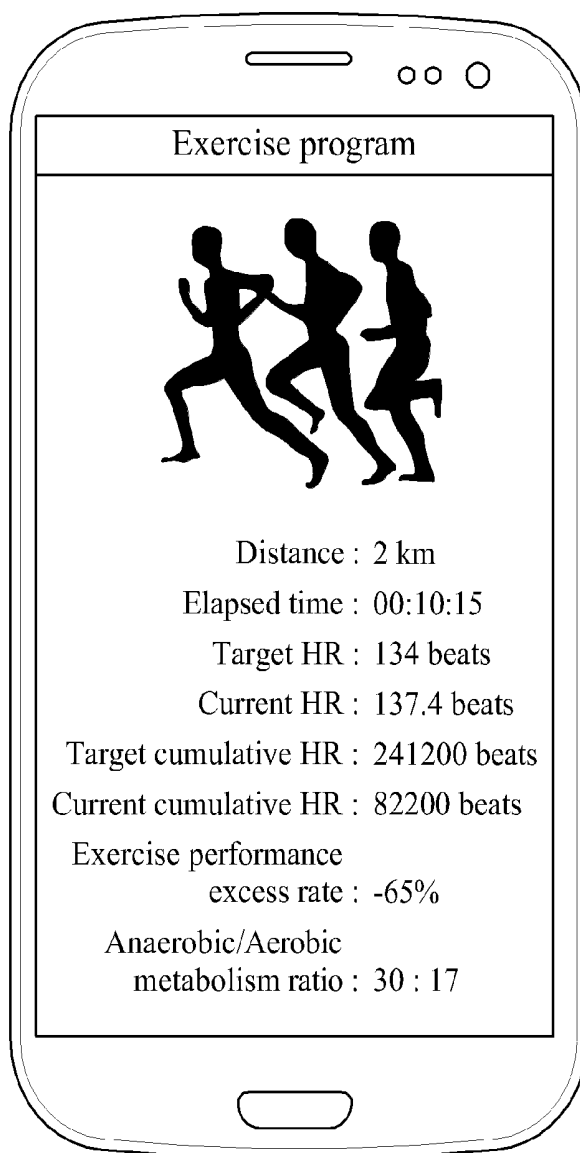
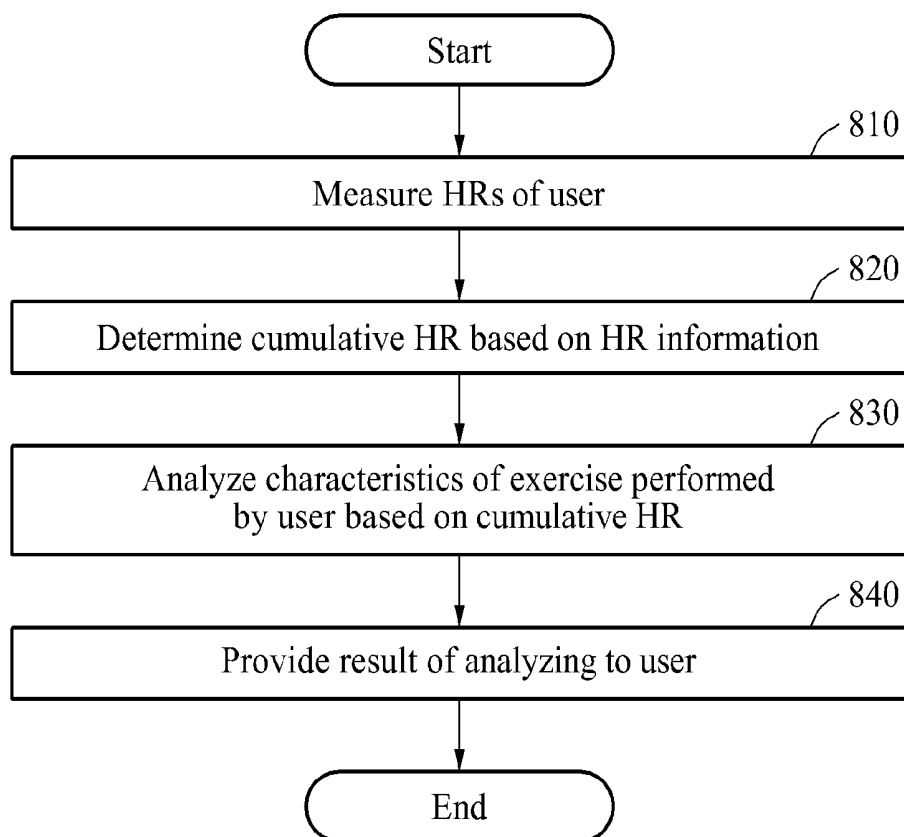


FIG. 8

EXERCISE MANAGING METHOD AND APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 USC 119(a) of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0143176, filed on Oct. 22, 2014, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Field

[0003] The following description relates to a method and apparatus that analyze and evaluate characteristics of an exercise performed by a user.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] An exercise prescription assists a user in achieving desired exercise effects by suggesting an exercise frequency, an exercise intensity, an exercise duration, and an exercise type to the user. For example, the user may desire to increase the heart rate to a certain level, lose 10 pounds in three months, become fit to run a marathon in six months, or obtain more toned muscles. These effects are examples of desired exercise effects. An exercise frequency refers to the frequency with which an exercise is recommended to be performed by the user. An exercise intensity refers to the difficulty level of the exercise. An exercise duration refers to how long the exercise should be performed. An exercise type refers to a kind of activity that is performed as the exercise.

[0006] An exercise quantity is a factor significantly affecting the achievement of the exercise effects. Thus, accurate and quantitative calculation of the exercise quantity may be considerably significant in an exercise prescription. The exercise quantity may be determined based on the exercise intensity and the exercise duration. While the exercise duration is quantitatively measurable, the exercise intensity are generally expressed in terms of restricted measurable indices. For example, the exercise intensity may be expressed by an oxygen uptake per unit time. However, to measure an oxygen uptake, expensive equipment and professional analysis may be required. Thus, such measurement may be inaccessible to the user.

SUMMARY

[0007] This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter. In one general aspect, there is provided an exercise managing method involving determining, with a processor, a cumulative heart rate (HR) indicating a cumulative sum of HRs of a user, analyzing an exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR, and providing a result of the analyzing to the user.

[0008] The cumulative HR may include at least one of a first cumulative HR calculated based on HRs measured from a start time of the exercise, and a second cumulative HR based on HRs during a steady state.

[0009] The analyzing may involve determining a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used by the user

during a time period of the exercise, based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

[0010] The analyzing may involve determining whether a preset exercise objective is achieved as a result of performing the exercise determined based on the cumulative HR, and the exercise objective may involve at least one of an exercise duration, an exercise intensity, and an exercise quantity.

[0011] The determining may involve determining the first cumulative HR by continuously accumulating HRs of the user from the start time of the exercise.

[0012] The determining may involve determining the second cumulative HR based on a mean HR in the steady state and a duration of the exercise.

[0013] The analyzing may involve determining a result of evaluating the exercise based on a target cumulative HR for the user and the second cumulative HR.

[0014] The target cumulative HR may be determined based on a target HR for the user and a duration of the exercise.

[0015] The analyzing may involve determining a quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR.

[0016] The determining may involve dividing an entire exercise period into a plurality of exercise periods based on a change in an HR, and determining at least one of the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR in each of the exercise periods. The analyzing may involve analyzing the exercise based on at least one of the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR determined in each of the exercise periods.

[0017] In another general aspect, there is provided a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing instructions to cause a computer to perform the general aspect of the method described above.

[0018] In yet another general aspect, there is provided an exercise managing apparatus including a heart rate (HR) measurer configured to measure a change in an HR of a user, an exercise manager configured to determine a cumulative HR in an exercise period of the user based on an HR in a steady state, and analyze an exercise performed by the user based on the determined cumulative HR, and a display unit configured to display a result of the analyzing.

[0019] The exercise manager may be configured to determine that the HR reaches the steady state in response to the change in the HR of the user or an elapsed time of the exercise satisfies a predetermined condition.

[0020] The exercise manager may be configured to determine the cumulative HR based on a mean HR in a steady state period and a duration of the exercise.

[0021] The exercise manager may be configured to determine a result of evaluating the exercise based on a cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and a target cumulative HR for the user after the steady state is reached.

[0022] In yet another general aspect, there is provided an exercise managing apparatus including an interface unit configured to receive heart rate (HR) information of a user, and an exercise manager configured to determine a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information, and analyze an exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR.

[0023] The cumulative HR may include at least one of a first cumulative HR determined based on actual HRs measured from a start time of the exercise, and a second cumulative HR determined based on an HR in a steady state.

[0024] The exercise manager may be configured to determine a quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR.

[0025] The exercise manager may be configured to determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism used in a time period during which the exercise is performed, based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

[0026] The exercise manager may be configured to determine a result of evaluating the exercise based on a target cumulative HR for the user after the steady state is reached and the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached.

[0027] In yet another general aspect, there is provided an exercise managing apparatus including a processor configured to monitor a change in a heart rate of a person during an exercise, and determine a characteristic of the exercise performed by the person based on the monitoring; and a display screen configured to display the characteristic of the exercise.

[0028] The processor may be configured to monitor the change in the heart rate by obtaining a first cumulative sum of the heart rate during a first time duration of the exercise and a second cumulative sum of the heart rate during a second time duration during the exercise.

[0029] The processor may be configured to determine that the person is in a steady state in response to the heart rate of the person satisfying a predetermined condition.

[0030] The characteristic may include at least one of a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism, an exercise quantity, an exercise duration, an exercise intensity and a percent of exercise completed based on a target exercise quantity.

[0031] Other features and aspects will be apparent from the following detailed description, the drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0032] FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a method of operating an exercise managing apparatus.

[0033] FIG. 2 illustrates another example of a method of operating an exercise managing apparatus.

[0034] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of an exercise managing apparatus.

[0035] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating another example of a configuration of an exercise managing apparatus.

[0036] FIG. 5 illustrates an example of a method of analyzing characteristics of an exercise of a user based on a change in a heart rate (HR) of the user using an exercise managing apparatus.

[0037] FIG. 6 illustrates an example of a method of analyzing characteristics of an exercise based on a change in an HR using an exercise managing apparatus in a case in which a user performs an exercise at various intensities.

[0038] FIG. 7A illustrates an example of an exercise managing apparatus displaying a result of evaluating exercise effects.

[0039] FIG. 7B illustrates an example of an exercise managing apparatus displaying a result of evaluating exercise effects.

[0040] FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an example of an exercise managing method.

[0041] Throughout the drawings and the detailed description, unless otherwise described or provided, the same drawing reference numerals will be understood to refer to the same

elements, features, and structures. The drawings may not be to scale, and the relative size, proportions, and depiction of elements in the drawings may be exaggerated for clarity, illustration, and convenience.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] The following detailed description is provided to assist the reader in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the methods, apparatuses, and/or systems described herein. However, various changes, modifications, and equivalents of the systems, apparatuses and/or methods described herein will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. The progression of processing steps and/or operations described is an example; however, the sequence of and/or operations is not limited to that set forth herein and may be changed as is known in the art, with the exception of steps and/or operations necessarily occurring in a certain order. Also, descriptions of functions and constructions that are well known to one of ordinary skill in the art may be omitted for increased clarity and conciseness.

[0043] The features described herein may be embodied in different forms, and are not to be construed as being limited to the examples described herein. Rather, the examples described herein have been provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will convey the full scope of the disclosure to one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0044] FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a method of operating an exercise managing apparatus.

[0045] The exercise managing apparatus may analyze or evaluate an exercise performed by a user. Further, the exercise managing apparatus may suggest an exercise objective to the user, and may manage exercise performance records and exercise schedules that are personal to the user. The exercise managing apparatus may adjust the exercise objective set for the user based on a result of analyzing the exercise performed by the user, and may guide the user to an optimized exercise objective or exercise course.

[0046] The exercise managing apparatus may analyze the exercise performed by the user based on heart rate (HR) information measured while the user is performing the exercise. The HR information may be measured using a sensor embedded in the exercise managing apparatus or with an external sensor that detects one or more biosignal of the user; however, the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The exercise managing apparatus may provide the result of analyzing the exercise to the user, and set the optimized exercise objective or exercise course for the user based on the result of analyzing. The analyzing may involve the use of one or more computer processor and memory storage found in the exercise managing apparatus.

[0047] To achieve desired exercise effects, accurate calculation of the exercise quantity may be significant. The exercise quantity may be determined based on the exercise intensity and the exercise duration, and the exercise intensity may be determined based on an HR. In general, the higher the exercise intensity, the higher the HR used to perform the exercise at the corresponding exercise intensity. Thus, a high HR detected while an exercise is being performed may indicate a high intensity of the exercise being performed.

[0048] The exercise managing apparatus may determine a total exercise quantity based on HRs measured at a body of a user. The exercise managing apparatus may determine a cumulative HR based on HR information of the user, and analyze the exercise performed by the user based on the

cumulative HR. The cumulative HR may refer to a cumulative sum of HRs reflecting an exercise intensity for each time period.

[0049] The exercise managing apparatus may determine the total quantity of the exercise performed by the user and a quantity of the exercise performed at various exercise intensities based on the cumulative HR and store the quantities in a memory of the exercise managing apparatus. In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used during the exercise based on the cumulative HR. Metabolism refers to a series of chemical reactions that occur in the body to generate energy used for an exercise. The aerobic metabolism may require oxygen to generate energy, whereas the anaerobic metabolism may not require oxygen.

[0050] According to one example, the exercise managing apparatus may be embedded in and may operate within a wearable device 110. In the example illustrated in FIG. 1, the wearable device 110 is a wrist-worn device provided in a form of a watch or a bracelet. When a user 120 exercises while wearing the wearable device 110, the exercise managing apparatus may analyze with a processor the characteristics of the exercise performed by the user 120 based on HR information measured at a wrist of the user 120. The HR information may be measured with a sensor provide on a bottom surface of the wearable device 110 that contacts the user.

[0051] The exercise managing apparatus may provide a result of analyzing the exercise to the user 120. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may display a result of analyzing an exercise currently being performed and preset exercise objective information. In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may indicate to the user 120 that a predetermined condition related to the exercise is achieved, through an audio signal, oscillation, or a change in brightness of a display. For example, when a preset target exercise duration elapses or when a target exercise quantity is achieved, the exercise managing apparatus may output a pre-stored audio signal through a speaker, generate oscillation, or continually change a brightness of the display. The wearable device 110 may include a display screen, a microphone, a speaker or other input/output device.

[0052] The wearable device 110 including the exercise managing apparatus may interoperate with a terminal device 130 via a transmitter and a receiver, and may share data with the terminal device 130. For example, the result of analyzing the exercise or the HR signals measured at the wrist of the user 120 may be transmitted to the terminal device 130. In addition, the terminal device 130 may transmit, to the exercise managing apparatus, exercise objective data or exercise record data related to previously performed exercises. The terminal device 130 may store the result of analyzing the exercise received from the exercise managing apparatus in a memory of the terminal device 130, and may manage the exercise record data and the exercise objective data of the user 120 through exercise contents.

[0053] In another example, the exercise managing apparatus may be embedded and operate in the terminal device 130. The wearable device 110 may be worn on the wrist of the user 120, and measure HR signals of the user 120 at the wrist. The wearable device 110 may amplify and filter the measured HR signals, or convert the analog HR signals into digital signals. The wearable device 110 may transmit the converted digital HR signals to the terminal device 130. The exercise managing apparatus included in the terminal device 130 may analyze

characteristics of the exercise performed by the user 120 based on the HR information received from the wearable device 110. The exercise managing apparatus may display a result of the analyzing on a display screen or store the result in a memory. In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may manage exercise record data and exercise objective data of the user 120 through exercise contents.

[0054] Hereinafter, an example of a method of analyzing and evaluating an exercise performed by a user based on HR information using an exercise managing apparatus will be described in detail.

[0055] FIG. 2 illustrates another example of a method of operating an exercise managing apparatus 220.

[0056] An HR sensing device 210 may measure HR signals at a body of a user. The HR sensing device 210 may measure the HR signals by sensing potential signals of a body part at which heartbeats of the user are found. For example, the HR sensing device 210 may include a sensor that measures the HR signals of the user at a chest, finger tips, a wrist, or a forearm of the user. HR signals measured while the user is exercising may be transmitted to the exercise managing apparatus 220.

[0057] The exercise managing apparatus 220 may analyze or evaluate an exercise performed by the user based on the HR information received from the HR sensing device 210. The exercise managing apparatus 220 may determine a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information, and analyze the exercise of the user based on the cumulative HR. The exercise managing apparatus 220 may evaluate, based on the cumulative HR, a total quantity of the exercise performed by the user, a usage ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism, or whether an exercise objective is achieved. For descriptions of the exercise managing apparatus 220, reference may be made to descriptions of an exercise managing apparatus 310 of FIG. 3 or an exercise managing apparatus 410 of FIG. 4.

[0058] A result of analyzing characteristics of the exercise may be provided to the user through an interface device connected to the exercise managing apparatus 220, or transmitted to a server 230. The exercise managing apparatus 220 may transmit the result of analyzing the exercise to the server 230 through networks including, for example, the Internet, an intranet, a wired and wireless communications network, or a mobile communications network.

[0059] The server 230 may receive exercise record data, exercise analysis data, or personal data of the user from the exercise managing apparatus 220. The exercise record data may include record information related to exercises previously performed by the user, and the exercise analysis data may include information about a result of analyzing exercises previously performed by the user. The personal data may include information about a gender, an age, a height, and a weight of the user.

[0060] The server 230 may store and manage data received from the exercise managing apparatus 220, and transmit data requested by the exercise managing apparatus 220 to the exercise managing apparatus 220. The server 230 may include a memory, one or more processor, a transmitter, a receiver and the like. The server 230 may manage exercise records of the user through exercise contents, and set an exercise guide such as, for example, an exercise objective or an exercise course suitable for the user. The exercise guide set by the server 230 may be transmitted to the exercise managing

apparatus 220, and the exercise managing apparatus 220 may guide the user to perform an exercise based on the exercise guide.

[0061] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a configuration of the exercise managing apparatus 310.

[0062] Referring to FIG. 3, the exercise managing apparatus 310 includes an interface unit 320 and an exercise manager 330. An operation of the exercise manager 330 may be performed by at least one processor. The interface unit may include at least one processor and may communicate with a sensing device, a sensor, a camera and the like.

[0063] For example, the interface unit 320 may receive HR information measured at a body of a user. The interface unit 320 may receive HR information transmitted from an HR sensing device (not shown), and transmit the received HR information to the exercise manager 330. The exercise manager 330 may include one or more computer processor.

[0064] The exercise manager 330 may analyze characteristics of an exercise performed by the user based on the HR information. The exercise manager 330 may determine an intensity of the exercise performed by the user based on the HR information. In general, an HR increases in proportion to an exercise intensity. The exercise manager 330 may determine the intensity of the exercise performed by the user based on the foregoing characteristic.

[0065] The exercise manager 330 may determine a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information, and analyze the exercise of the user based on the determined cumulative HR.

[0066] The exercise manager 330 may determine a first cumulative HR based on actual HRs measured from a start time of the exercise. The exercise manager 330 may determine the first cumulative HR by continuously accumulating HRs measured from a point in time at which an HR starts to increase after the user initiates an exercise. For example, the exercise manager 330 may determine the first cumulative HR by summing up the actual HRs measured from the start time of the exercise to an end time of the exercise.

[0067] The exercise manager 330 may determine a quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR. An exercise quantity may be determined based on an exercise intensity and an exercise duration, and the exercise intensity may be determined based on HRs. A value of the first cumulative HR corresponding to the cumulative sum of the actual HRs may correspond to a value of the total quantity of the exercise performed by the user.

[0068] The exercise manager 330 may determine a second cumulative HR in an exercise period of the user based on an HR in a steady state. The exercise manager 330 may determine the second cumulative HR based on a mean HR in a steady state period and a duration of the exercise. For example, the exercise manager 330 may determine a value obtained by multiplying the mean HR in the steady state period by the total duration of the exercise to be the second cumulative HR. The steady state period may refer to a time period during which a steady state is reached.

[0069] The exercise manager 330 may determine the HR in the steady state based on the HR information. The steady state may refer to a state in which an HR of the user gradually increases and is maintained almost uniformly without great changes after the user initiates an exercise. The exercise manager 330 may determine that the HR reaches the steady state when a change in the HR of the user or an elapsed time of the exercise satisfies a preset condition. For example, the exercise

manager 330 may determine that the HR of the user reaches the steady state when a predetermined time period elapses after the exercise is initiated, or when an increment in the HR decreases to be within a predetermined range after the exercise is initiated.

[0070] The exercise manager 330 may determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used while the user is exercising, based on the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR. The exercise manager 330 may determine the usage ratio of the anaerobic metabolism during the exercise period during which the user performs the exercise based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR. Conversely, a value obtained by subtracting the difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR from the second cumulative HR may correspond to an exercise quantity related to the aerobic metabolism.

[0071] For an aerobic metabolism that produces energy using oxygen to occur during an exercise, an oxygen uptake sufficient to produce the energy required during the exercise may be required. When a user initiates an exercise in a rest state, the oxygen uptake may start to gradually increase to keep up with the energy use of the body. However, the user may not immediately take in an amount of oxygen sufficient to satisfy an amount of oxygen demand by the exercising body. In general, a steady state in which an amount of oxygen demand equals to an oxygen uptake may be reached within about five minutes after an exercise is initiated. In such a steady state, aerobic metabolism may be enabled. A state before the steady state is reached may be referred to as an oxygen deficit state. In the oxygen deficit state, energy required for an exercise may be generated by anaerobic metabolism.

[0072] The second cumulative HR determined based on the HR in the steady state may indicate that the entire exercise is performed through both aerobic metabolism and anaerobic metabolism. Conversely, the first cumulative HR corresponding to a cumulative value of actual HRs measured after the exercise is initiated may include a portion corresponding to the aerobic metabolism, excluding an oxygen deficit state after the exercise is initiated and before the steady state is reached. Thus, the difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR may reflect a portion of the exercise performed by the anaerobic metabolism, rather than the aerobic metabolism.

[0073] The user may receive exercise objective data in relation to an exercise to be performed from the exercise managing apparatus 310. For example, the user may receive an exercise objective such as an exercise type, an exercise duration, an exercise intensity, and an exercise intensity for an exercise duration, for example.

[0074] The exercise manager 330 may evaluate a result of performing the exercise based on exercise objective data set by the user. The exercise manager 330 may determine whether HRs measured while the user is exercising reaches a target HR, or whether a cumulative HR calculated during the exercise reaches a target cumulative HR. The target cumulative HR may indicate a demand for a cumulative HR with respect to the target HR.

[0075] The exercise manager 330 may evaluate the exercise of the user based on the target cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR determined based on the HR in the steady state, and may determine a result of the evaluating. The result of the evaluating may include an exercise performance excess

or shortfall rate indicating an excess portion or a shortfall portion of the quantity of the exercise performed by the user with respect to a target exercise quantity. The exercise manager 330 may calculate a difference between the second cumulative HR and the target cumulative HR after the steady state is reached, and determine the exercise performance excess or shortfall rate based on a ratio of the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached to the difference.

[0076] When the user performs an exercise at a uniform intensity in the entire exercise period, an HR may be maintained uniformly without great changes after reaching a steady state. Conversely, the user may complexly perform an exercise at various intensities. In this example, an HR may be out of a steady state at a point in time an exercise intensity changes, and increase or decrease until another steady state is reached. For example, when a user increases an exercise intensity to a speed of 10 kilometers per hour (km/h) while running at a speed of 8 km/h, an HR of the user may be in a steady state first, start to increase from the point in time at which the user started to run at the speed of 10 km/h, and reach a new steady state.

[0077] The cumulative HR may be used to analyze or evaluate an exercise having a uniform intensity and an exercise having various intensities as described above. When the user performs an exercise at various intensities, the exercise manager 330 may divide the entire exercise period into a plurality of exercise periods based on the HR in the steady state and the respective exercise intensities, and determine the first cumulative HR or the second cumulative HR in each of the divided exercise periods. The exercise manager 330 may determine the first cumulative HR in the entire exercise period by summing up first cumulative HRs in the respective exercise periods, or determine the first cumulative HR with respect to the entire exercise period by continuously accumulating actual HRs measured from a start time of the exercise. The exercise manager 330 may determine the second cumulative HR in the entire exercise period by summing up second cumulative HRs in the respective exercise periods. The exercise manager 330 may analyze the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR determined with respect to the entire exercise period, and output a result of the analyzing.

[0078] The exercise manager 330 may compare exercise analysis result data to preset exercise objective data, and generate exercise evaluation data including evaluation information of the exercise performed by the user. The exercise manager 330 may provide the exercise analysis result data and the exercise evaluation data to the user.

[0079] The exercise evaluation data may include, for example, evaluation information regarding whether a total quantity of the exercise performed by the user reaches a target exercise quantity, or whether the exercise is performed continuously during a target exercise duration. The exercise objective data may include data related to at least one of an exercise type to be performed by the user, a target exercise quantity, a target HR or target exercise intensity, and a target exercise duration. In an example, the exercise objective data may be set directly by an input provided by the user. For example, the user may directly set an exercise type desired to be performed, a target exercise duration, or a target exercise quantity.

[0080] The exercise manager 330 may update the exercise objective data set for the user based on a result of analyzing the exercise. The exercise manager 330 may determine

whether a preset exercise objective is achieved as a result of performing the exercise, and may determine whether an exercise objective set for the user is to be adjusted.

[0081] For example, when the exercise objective is achieved as the result of performing the exercise, the exercise manager 330 may upgrade the exercise objective, for example, increase the exercise intensity or the exercise duration for an exercise to be performed later by the user. Conversely, when the exercise objective is not achieved as the result of performing the exercise, the exercise manager 330 may downgrade the exercise objective, for example, decrease the exercise intensity or the exercise duration for an exercise to be performed later by the user.

[0082] The exercise managing apparatus 310 may set an exercise objective suitable for characteristics for each user based on HR information detected in exercise periods of users, and evaluate exercises performed by the users through quantification.

[0083] FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating another example of a configuration of an exercise managing apparatus 410.

[0084] Referring to FIG. 4, the exercise managing apparatus 410 includes an HR measurer 420, an exercise manager 430, a display unit 440 and a data storage 450. The exercise managing apparatus 410 includes one or more sensor, and the exercise manager 430 includes at least one processor. An operation of the exercising manager 430 may be performed by at least one processor. The processor may store or retrieve information from the data storage 450.

[0085] According to one example, the HR measurer 420 may be attached to a body of a user, and may measure HR signals of the user during an exercise period of the user. The HR measurer 420 may measure the HR signals at the body of the user using an electromyography (EMG) sensor or an HR measuring sensor configured to sense potential signals at the body of the user. The HR measurer 420 may transmit HR information measured at the body of the user to the exercise manager 430.

[0086] The exercise manager 430 may include at least one processor and may analyze the exercise performed by the user based on the HR information. The exercise manager 430 may determine a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information, and analyze characteristics of the exercise performed by the user based on the determined cumulative HR. The cumulative HR may include a first cumulative HR determined based on actual HRs measured from a start time of the exercise, and a second cumulative HR determined based on an HR in a steady state.

[0087] The exercise manager 430 may determine the first cumulative HR by continuously accumulating HRs measured from a point in time at which an HR starts to increase after the user initiates the exercise. The exercise manager 430 may determine a total quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR.

[0088] The exercise manager 430 may determine the second cumulative HR in the exercise period of the user based on the HR in the steady state. When a change in the HR of the user or an elapsed time of the exercise satisfies a preset condition, the exercise manager 430 may determine that the HR of the user reaches the steady state. The exercise manager 430 may determine the second cumulative HR based on a mean HR in a steady state period and a duration of the exercise.

[0089] The exercise manager 430 may determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used during the exercise of the user based on the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR. The exercise manager 430 may determine the ratio of the anaerobic metabolism used in a time period during which the exercise is performed based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

[0090] The exercise manager 430 may evaluate the exercise performed by the user based on exercise objective data set for the user. The exercise manager 430 may compare exercise analysis result data to the preset exercise objective data, and generate exercise evaluation data including evaluation information of the exercise performed by the user. The exercise objective data may include at least one of an exercise type, a target exercise quantity, an exercise intensity, and a target exercise duration.

[0091] The exercise manager 430 may determine a result of evaluating the exercise based on the second cumulative HR determined based on the HR in the steady state and a target cumulative HR. For example, the exercise manager 430 may calculate a difference between the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and the target cumulative HR, and determine an exercise performance excess or shortfall rate based on a ratio of the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached to the difference. The exercise manager 430 may update the exercise objective data set for the user based on a result of analyzing the exercise. For descriptions of the exercise manager 430, reference may be made to the descriptions of the exercise manager 330 of FIG. 3.

[0092] The display unit 440 may display the result of analyzing the exercise performed by the user. The display unit 440 may display the exercise objective data set for the user and the exercise evaluation data. For example, the display unit 440 may display a target HR for the user, a target cumulative HR, a currently measured HR, a cumulative HR determined until a current exercise time, an exercise performance excess rate, or a usage ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism. The display unit 440 includes a hardware component such as a touch screen, a display screen, an LCD display screen, a LED display screen, an OLED display screen, a projector for projecting an image on a screen, or the like.

[0093] FIG. 5 illustrates an example of a method of analyzing characteristics of an exercise of a user based on a change in an HR of the user using an exercise managing apparatus.

[0094] A graph of FIG. 5 illustrates a change in the HR of the user for approximately thirty minutes from a start time of the exercise to an end time of the exercise. As shown in the graph, the HR does not immediately reach the target HR required to maintain the normal exercise level upon initiation of the exercise. Rather, the HR gradually increases with a bit of delay time until the HR reaches a steady state.

[0095] For example, when a user initiates running at a speed of 8 km/h on exercise equipment such as a treadmill, an HR of the user may gradually increase from an HR measured in a rest state, reach an HR suitable for maintaining the speed of 8 km/h, and be maintained uniformly without great changes in a subsequent time period. A state in which an HR is maintained uniformly without great changes from a predetermined time period after an exercise is initiated may be referred to as the steady state.

[0096] The exercise managing apparatus may determine various parameters to be used to evaluate the exercise of the

user based on a change in the HR occurring during the exercise of the user. The exercise managing apparatus may evaluate the exercise performed by the user based on the determined parameters. The exercise managing apparatus may selectively determine parameters to be used based on evaluation items.

[0097] A target HR refers to an HR assumed to be measured in a steady state during an exercise, and may be predetermined for a user. For example, the target HR may be an HR to be achieved by the user in the steady state to achieve exercise effects suggested in an exercise prescription. A resting HR refers to an HR in a rest state before the user initiates an exercise. In the example illustrated in FIG. 5, it is assumed that the resting HR is 60 beats per minute (bpm).

[0098] A target cumulative HR refers to a demand for a cumulative HR with respect to a target HR. The target cumulative HR may be used to determine a sum of an aerobic exercise quantity and an anaerobic exercise quantity based on the target HR. The target cumulative HR may be determined by multiplying a target HR by an exercise duration, as expressed by, for example, Equation 1.

$$\text{Target cumulative HR} = \text{Target HR} \times \text{Exercise duration} \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

[0099] A measured HR refers to an actual HR measured during an exercise of a user. HR_{steady} refers to an HR in a steady state. In the example illustrated in FIG. 5, it is assumed that the HR of the user reaches the steady state within a maximum of five minutes. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may determine a mean HR in a steady state period to be HR_{steady} .

[0100] A first cumulative HR refers to a cumulative sum of actual HRs measured in an exercise period of the user. A total quantity of the exercise actually performed by the user may be determined based on the first cumulative HR. The first cumulative HR may be determined by summing up all HRs measured from a start time of the exercise to an end time of the exercise, as expressed by, for example, Equation 2.

$$\text{First cumulative HR} = \sum_{t=\text{start}}^{\text{end}} \text{Measured HR}_i \quad [\text{Equation 2}]$$

[0101] A second cumulative HR refers to a cumulative HR determined based on an HR in the steady state. The second cumulative HR may be used to determine a sum of an aerobic exercise quantity and an anaerobic exercise quantity based on the HR in the steady state. The second cumulative HR may be determined by multiplying HR_{steady} by an exercise duration, as expressed by, for example, Equation 3.

$$\text{Second cumulative HR} = HR_{steady} \times \text{Exercise duration} \quad [\text{Equation 3}]$$

[0102] ΔHR_{steady} refers to a difference between measured HR_{steady} corresponding to an HR measured in the steady state period and a target HR, as expressed by Equation 4.

$$\Delta HR_{steady} = \text{Measured } HR_{steady} - \text{Target HR} \quad [\text{Equation 4}]$$

[0103] ΔHR_{steady} may be used as an evaluation index to evaluate whether the quantity of the actually performed exercise is greater than, equal to, or less than an exercise objective set for the user.

[0104] $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ refers to a sum of ΔHR_{steady} s. $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ may be determined by summing up ΔHR_{steady} s from a start time of the steady state to the end time of the exercise, as expressed by Equation 5.

$$\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady} = \sum_{i=steady \text{ state}}^{end} \Delta HR_{steady} \quad [\text{Equation 5}]$$

[0105] $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ may be used as an evaluation index to evaluate whether a quantity of an exercise actually performed after the steady state is reached is greater than, equal to, or less than a target exercise quantity, in comparison to the exercise objective after the user ends the exercise. $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ may be determined based on the measured HR in the steady state period. Thus, $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ may reflect a portion related to an aerobic exercise.

[0106] $HR_{deficit}$ refers to a portion corresponding to an exercise quantity related to anaerobic metabolism during the actual exercise. $HR_{deficit}$ may be a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR, as expressed by Equation 6.

$$HR_{deficit} = \text{Second cumulative HR} - \text{First cumulative HR} \quad [\text{Equation 6}]$$

[0107] $HR_{deficit}$ may be used to determine a usage degree of the anaerobic metabolism during the exercise. The exercise managing apparatus may determine a ratio of $HR_{deficit}$ to the second cumulative HR to be a ratio of the anaerobic metabolism used in the exercise period. A usage ratio of aerobic metabolism may be obtained by subtracting the ratio of the anaerobic metabolism from the entire ratio.

[0108] Hereinafter, an example of a method of analyzing an exercise of a user using an exercise managing apparatus based on the HR information shown in the graph of FIG. 5 will be described. Here, an exercise managing method in a case in which the user having a set target HR of 134 bpm runs will be described. It may be assumed that a total exercise duration suggested to the user is 30 minutes, and a steady state is reached at a point in time at which five minutes passes after an exercise is initiated. The exercise managing apparatus may analyze characteristics of the exercise performed by the user as follows.

[0109] (1) Target HR for the user: 134 bpm

[0110] (2) Target cumulative HR after steady state is reached = $134 \times 25 \text{ min} \times 60 \text{ sec} = 201,000 \text{ beats}$

[0111] The target cumulative HR may be determined by multiplying a target HR by an exercise duration, as expressed by Equation 1, and calculated in second units.

[0112] (3) HR_{steady} : 137.4 bpm

[0113] HR_{steady} denotes an HR in the steady state, and reflects an intensity of the actually performed exercise. When it is assumed that the steady state is reached within five minutes after the user initiates the exercise, the exercise managing apparatus may determine a mean HR calculated in a steady state period within five minutes to be HR_{steady} .

[0114] (4) Second cumulative HR after steady state is reached = $137.4 \times 25 \text{ min} \times 60 \text{ sec} = 206,100 \text{ beats}$

[0115] The exercise managing apparatus may calculate the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached, based on HR_{steady} and Equation 3, as expressed in the above item (4).

[0116] The exercise managing apparatus may calculate a value of $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ based on the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and the target cumulative HR, as expressed by Equation 7.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady} &= \text{Second cumulative HR} - \text{Target cumulative HR} \quad [\text{Equation 7}] \\ &= 206,100 - 201,000 \\ &= 5,100 \text{ beats} \end{aligned}$$

[0117] The exercise managing apparatus may determine an exercise performance excess or shortfall rate based on $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ determined after the steady state is reached and the target cumulative HR, based on Equation 7. The exercise performance excess or shortfall rate may indicate an excess portion or a shortfall portion of a total quantity of the exercise actually performed by the user with respect to a target exercise quantity. The exercise managing apparatus may calculate an exercise performance excess rate based on a ratio of $\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}$ after the steady state is reached to the target cumulative HR after the steady state is reached, as expressed by, for example, Equation 8.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exercise performance excess rate (\%)} &= \frac{\Delta HR \text{ Sum}_{steady}}{\text{Target cumulative HR}} \times 100 \quad [\text{Equation 8}] \\ &= \frac{5,100}{201,000} \times 100 \\ &= 2.5\% \end{aligned}$$

[0118] The exercise performance excess or shortfall rate may be used as a criterion to determine whether the exercise objective data set for the user is to be updated. For example, when the exercise performance excess rate is higher than a preset target value, the exercise managing apparatus may upgrade an exercise intensity to be applied to a future exercise. Conversely, when the exercise performance excess rate is lower than the preset target value, the exercise managing apparatus may downgrade the exercise intensity to be applied to a future exercise.

[0119] FIG. 6 illustrates an example of a method of analyzing characteristics of an exercise based on a change in an HR using an exercise managing apparatus in a case in which a user performs an exercise at various intensities.

[0120] When a user performs a complicated combination of exercises having various intensities, an HR may increase or decrease and then reach a steady state in time periods with respect to the intensities of the respective exercises. A graph of FIG. 6 illustrates changes in an intensity of an exercise performed by a user at boundaries of respective exercise periods 610, 620, 630, and 640. At a point in time at which the exercise intensity changes, an HR may increase or decrease until a new steady state is reached.

[0121] The exercise managing apparatus may divide the entire exercise period into the plurality of exercise periods 610, 620, 630, and 640 based on the exercise intensities, and determine a first cumulative HR and a second cumulative HR with respect to each of the exercise periods 610, 620, 630, and 640. The exercise managing apparatus may determine a first cumulative HR with respect to the entire exercise period by summing up first cumulative HRs of the respective exercise periods 610, 620, 630, and 640, or determine the first cumulative HR with respect to the entire exercise period by continuously accumulating HRs measured in the entire exercise

period. The exercise managing apparatus may determine a second cumulative HR with respect to the entire exercise period by summing up second cumulative HRs of the respective exercise periods **610**, **620**, **630**, and **640**. The exercise managing apparatus may analyze characteristics of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR determined with respect to the entire exercise period, and provide a result of the analyzing to the user.

[0122] For example, when an exercise intensity changes at a predetermined point in time while the user is exercising, the exercise managing apparatus may determine an excess portion or a shortfall portion of the quantity of the exercise performed by the user with respect to a target exercise quantity based on a target cumulative HR after a steady state set in the corresponding exercise quantity is reached and a first cumulative HR actually measured after the steady state is reached. The exercise managing apparatus may calculate a value of $HR_{deficit}$ with respect to the entire exercise period by summing up values of $HR_{deficit}$ corresponding to areas **615**, **625**, and **635** and subtracting a value of $HR_{deficit}$ corresponding to an area **645**. The area **645** may be a recovery area in which an exercise intensity decreases to be lower than an intensity of the exercise performed in the previous exercise period **630**. The value of $HR_{deficit}$ corresponding to the area **645** may be excluded from the value of $HR_{deficit}$ with respect to the entire exercise period.

[0123] FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate an example of an exercise managing apparatus displaying a result of evaluating exercise effects.

[0124] The exercise managing apparatus may manage an exercise activity of a user using exercise contents, and the user may efficiently perform an exercise through the exercise contents. The exercise contents may be specifically designed for the user. The user may receive exercise objectives set for the user, as shown in FIG. 7A, before an exercise is initiated. The user may receive the exercise objectives such as, for example, a target exercise quantity, a target exercise duration, and a target exercise intensity. The exercise intensity may be continuously fixed or variable during the exercise duration based on a selection of the user.

[0125] When the user initiates an exercise, the exercise managing apparatus may analyze the exercise performed by the user based on a change in an HR measured at a body of the user, and may display a result of the analyzing in real time. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may display a current cumulative HR determined based on HR information until a current point in time at which the user is performing the exercise, an exercise performance excess or shortfall rate until the current point in time, and an anaerobic/aerobic metabolism rate, as shown in FIG. 7B. In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may display a target HR and a target cumulative HR set for the user along with an HR currently measured on a display screen. The user may verify a change in an exercise state of the user based on the displayed information.

[0126] FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating an example of an exercise managing method.

[0127] Referring to FIG. 8, an exercise managing apparatus measures HRs of a user in operation **810**. The exercise managing apparatus may measure HR signals at a body of the user using an EMG sensor or an HR measuring sensor configured to sense potential signals from the surface of the body of the user.

[0128] In operation **820**, the exercise managing apparatus determines a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information of the user. The exercise managing apparatus may determine a first cumulative HR based on actual HRs measured from a start time of an exercise. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may determine the first cumulative HR by continuously accumulating the HRs from the start time of the exercise to an end time of the exercise, as expressed by Equation 2.

[0129] In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may determine a second cumulative HR based on an HR in a steady state. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may determine the second cumulative HR based on a mean HR in a steady state period and an exercise duration, as expressed by Equation 3.

[0130] In operation **830**, the exercise managing apparatus analyzes characteristics of the exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR determined in operation **820**. The exercise managing apparatus may determine whether a preset exercise objective is achieved as a result of performing the exercise determined based on the cumulative HR. For example, the exercise objective may include at least one of an exercise duration, an exercise intensity, and an exercise quantity.

[0131] The exercise managing apparatus may determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used during the exercise of the user based on the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR. The exercise managing apparatus may determine the ratio of the anaerobic metabolism used in a time period during which the exercise is performed based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

[0132] The exercise managing apparatus may determine a total quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR. In addition, the exercise managing apparatus may determine a result of evaluating the exercise, for example, an exercise performance excess or shortfall rate, based on the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and a target cumulative HR. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may determine the exercise performance excess or shortfall ratio based on a difference between the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and the target cumulative HR.

[0133] In operation **840**, the exercise managing apparatus provides a result of the analyzing to the user. The result may be provided via an output device. The exercise managing apparatus may, for example, display the first cumulative HR on a display screen until a current point in time of the exercise, the exercise performance excess or shortfall rate, and the usage ratio of the anaerobic metabolism to the aerobic metabolism. The exercise managing apparatus may provide the overall result of analyzing the exercise to the user, and update exercise objective data set for the user after the user ends the exercise. For example, the exercise managing apparatus may upgrade or downgrade an exercise objective for an exercise to be performed by the user in the future, based on whether the exercise objective is achieved as the result of performing the exercise. As described above, the exercise managing apparatus may analyze an exercise of a user based on HR information, and provide the user with an optimized exercise objective or exercise program suitable for a current state of the user.

[0134] The various modules, elements, and methods described above may be implemented using one or more

hardware components, one or more software components, or a combination of one or more hardware components and one or more software components.

[0135] A hardware component may be, for example, a physical device that physically performs one or more operations, but is not limited thereto. Examples of hardware components include resistors, capacitors, inductors, power supplies, frequency generators, operational amplifiers, power amplifiers, low-pass filters, high-pass filters, band-pass filters, analog-to-digital converters, digital-to-analog converters, and processing devices.

[0136] A software component may be implemented, for example, by a processing device controlled by software or instructions to perform one or more operations, but is not limited thereto. A computer, controller, or other control device may cause the processing device to run the software or execute the instructions. One software component may be implemented by one processing device, or two or more software components may be implemented by one processing device, or one software component may be implemented by two or more processing devices, or two or more software components may be implemented by two or more processing devices.

[0137] A processing device may be implemented using one or more general-purpose or special-purpose computers, such as, for example, a processor, a controller and an arithmetic to logic unit, a digital signal processor, a microcomputer, a field-programmable array, a programmable logic unit, a microprocessor, or any other device capable of running software or executing instructions. The processing device may run an operating system (OS), and may run one or more software applications that operate under the OS. The processing device may access, store, manipulate, process, and create data when running the software or executing the instructions. For simplicity, the singular term “processing device” may be used in the description, but one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that a processing device may include multiple processing elements and multiple types of processing elements. For example, a processing device may include one or more processors, or one or more processors and one or more controllers. In addition, different processing configurations are possible, such as parallel processors or multi-core processors.

[0138] A processing device configured to implement a software component to perform an operation A may include a processor programmed to run software or execute instructions to control the processor to perform operation A. In addition, a processing device configured to implement a software component to perform an operation A, an operation B, and an operation C may have various configurations, such as, for example, a processor configured to implement a software component to perform operations A, B, and C; a first processor configured to implement a software component to perform operation A, and a second processor configured to implement a software component to perform operations B and C; a first processor configured to implement a software component to perform operations A and B, and a second processor configured to implement a software component to perform operation C; a first processor configured to implement a software component to perform operation A, a second processor configured to implement a software component to perform operation B, and a third processor configured to implement a software component to perform operation C; a first processor configured to implement a software compo-

nent to perform operations A, B, and C, and a second processor configured to implement a software component to perform to operations A, B, and C, or any other configuration of one or more processors each implementing one or more of operations A, B, and C. Although these examples refer to three operations A, B, C, the number of operations that may implemented is not limited to three, but may be any number of operations required to achieve a desired result or perform a desired task.

[0139] Functional programs, codes, and code segments for implementing the examples disclosed herein can be easily constructed by a programmer skilled in the art to which the examples pertain based on the drawings and their corresponding descriptions as provided herein.

[0140] Software or instructions for controlling a processing device to implement a software component may include a computer program, a piece of code, an instruction, or some combination thereof, for independently or collectively instructing or configuring the processing device to perform one or more desired operations. The software or instructions may include machine code that may be directly executed by the processing device, such as machine code produced by a compiler, and/or higher-level code that may be executed by the processing device using an interpreter. The software or instructions and any associated data, data files, and data structures may be embodied permanently or temporarily in any type of machine, component, physical or virtual equipment, computer storage medium or device, or a propagated signal wave capable of providing instructions or data to or being interpreted by the processing device. The software or instructions and any associated data, data files, and data structures also may be distributed over network-coupled computer systems so that the software or instructions and any associated data, data files, and data structures are stored and executed in a distributed fashion.

[0141] While this disclosure includes specific examples, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made in these examples without departing from the spirit and scope of the claims and their equivalents. The examples described herein are to be considered in a descriptive sense only, and not for purposes of limitation. Descriptions of features or aspects in each example are to be considered as being applicable to similar features or aspects in other examples. Suitable results may be achieved if the described techniques are performed in a different order, and/or if components in a described system, architecture, device, or circuit are combined in a different manner and/or replaced or supplemented by other components or their equivalents. Therefore, the scope of the disclosure is defined not by the detailed description, but by the claims and their equivalents, and all variations within the scope of the claims and their equivalents are to be construed as being included in the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. An exercise managing method comprising:
 - determining, with a processor, a cumulative heart rate (HR) corresponding to a cumulative sum of HRs of a user;
 - analyzing an exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR; and
 - providing a result of the analyzing to the user.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cumulative HR comprises at least one of a first cumulative HR calculated based on HRs measured from a start time of the exercise, and a second cumulative HR based on HRs during a steady state.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the analyzing comprises determining a ratio of anaerobic metabolism to aerobic metabolism used by the user during a time period of the exercise, based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the analyzing comprises determining whether a preset exercise objective is achieved as a result of performing the exercise determined based on the cumulative HR,

wherein the exercise objective comprises at least one of an exercise duration, an exercise intensity, and an exercise quantity.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the determining comprises determining the first cumulative HR by continuously accumulating HRs of the user from the start time of the exercise.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the determining comprises determining the second cumulative HR based on a mean HR in the steady state and a duration of the exercise.

7. The method of claim 2, wherein the analyzing comprises determining a result of evaluating the exercise based on a target cumulative HR for the user and the second cumulative HR.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the target cumulative HR is determined based on a target HR for the user and a duration of the exercise.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the analyzing comprises determining a quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR.

10. The method of claim 2, wherein the determining comprises dividing an entire exercise period into a plurality of exercise periods based on a change in an HR, and determining at least one of the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR in each of the exercise periods, and

the analyzing comprises analyzing the exercise based on at least one of the first cumulative HR and the second cumulative HR determined in each of the exercise periods.

11. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing instructions to cause a computer to perform the method of claim 1.

12. An exercise managing apparatus comprising:

a heart rate (HR) measurer configured to measure a change in an HR of a user;

an exercise manager configured to determine a cumulative HR in an exercise period of the user based on an HR in

a steady state, and analyze an exercise performed by the user based on the determined cumulative HR; and

a display unit configured to display a result of the analyzing.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine that the HR reaches the steady state in response to the change in the HR of the user or an elapsed time of the exercise satisfying a predetermined condition.

14. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine the cumulative HR based on a mean HR in a steady state period and a duration of the exercise.

15. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine a result of evaluating the exercise based on a cumulative HR after the steady state is reached and a target cumulative HR for the user after the steady state is reached.

16. An exercise managing apparatus comprising:

an interface unit configured to receive heart rate (HR) information of a user; and

an exercise manager configured to determine a cumulative HR indicating a cumulative sum of HRs based on the HR information, and analyze an exercise performed by the user based on the cumulative HR.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the cumulative HR comprises at least one of a first cumulative HR determined based on actual HRs measured from a start time of the exercise, and a second cumulative HR determined based on an HR in a steady state.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine a quantity of the exercise performed by the user based on the first cumulative HR.

19. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine a ratio of anaerobic metabolism used in a time period during which the exercise is performed, based on a difference between the second cumulative HR and the first cumulative HR.

20. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the exercise manager is configured to determine a result of evaluating the exercise based on a target cumulative HR for the user after the steady state is reached and the second cumulative HR after the steady state is reached.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	运动管理方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	US20160113564A1	公开(公告)日	2016-04-28
申请号	US14/815245	申请日	2015-07-31
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星电子株式会社 庆熙大学校产学协力团		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD. 大学与产业合作小组韩国庆熙大学学报		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. , LTD. 大学与产业合作小组韩国庆熙大学学报		
[标]发明人	KO BYUNG HOON BAE SANG KON LEE CHOONGHEE SUNOO SUB NAM SANG SEOK PARK HUN YOUNG		
发明人	KO, BYUNG HOON BAE, SANG KON LEE, CHOONGHEE SUNOO, SUB NAM, SANG SEOK PARK, HUN YOUNG		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00 A61B5/024 A61B5/0255		
CPC分类号	A61B5/486 A61B5/0255 A61B5/02438 A61B5/681 A61B5/742 G16H20/30 A63B24/0062		
优先权	1020140143176 2014-10-22 KR		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了一种运动管理方法和运动管理装置。运动管理方法包括利用处理器确定指示用户的HR的累积和的累积心率 (HR)，基于累积HR分析用户执行的运动，并将分析的结果提供给用户。

