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(54) **SUBSTANCE CONCENTRATION
MONITORING APPARATUSES AND
METHODS**

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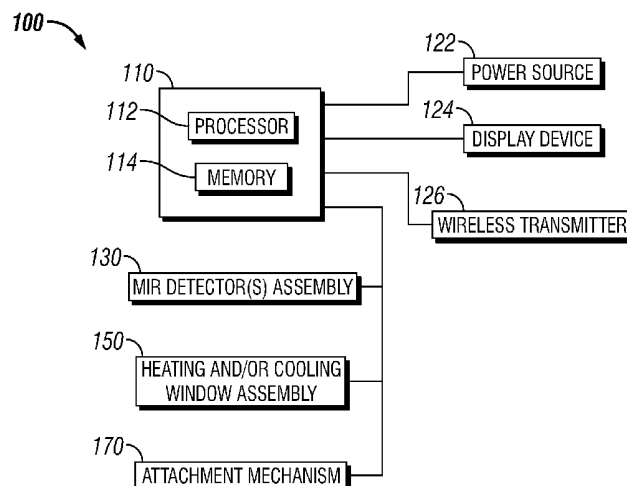
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A substance concentration monitoring method includes inducing a periodic change in a body surface temperature over time using a heating and/or cooling element and yielding a function of temperature that varies with time so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time that oscillates periodically. Mid-infrared radiation absorbed or emitted from the body is measured while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic derivative. The method includes determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation measurements and determining a concentration of a substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value. A substance concentration monitoring apparatus includes a processor that initiates operations continuously monitoring whether the concentration or the measured value are within a tolerance. The operations further

(Continued)



include generating a warning output when the concentration or the measured value is outside the tolerance.

24 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01)

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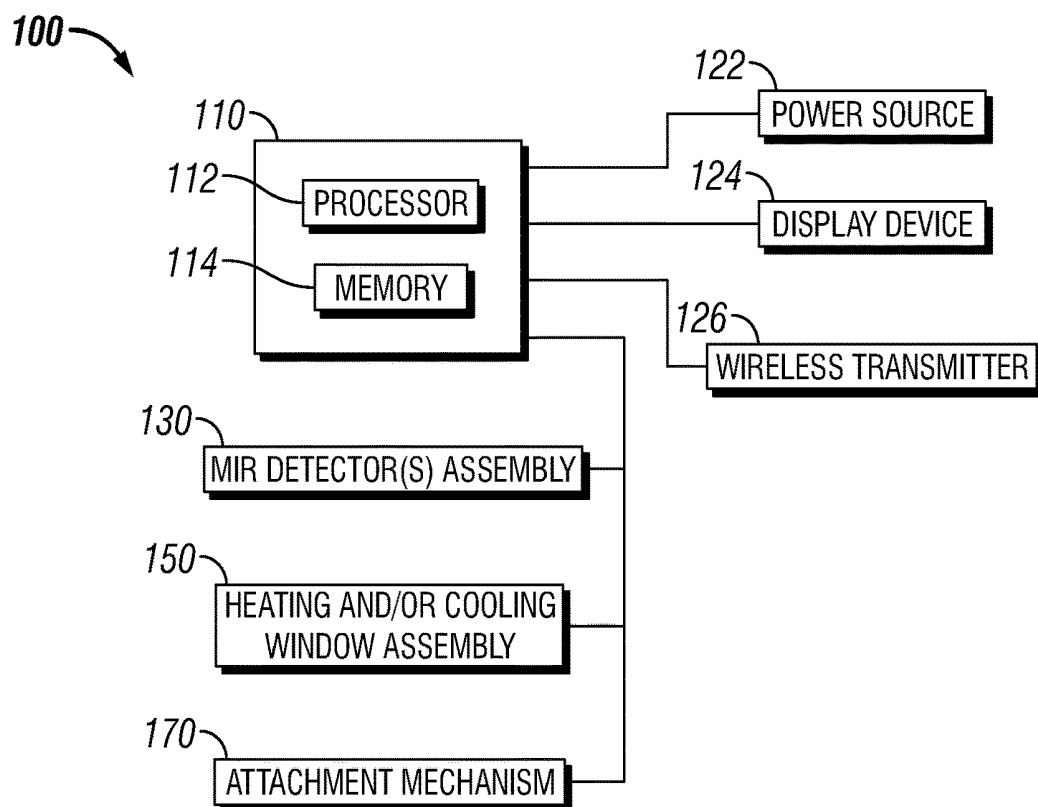
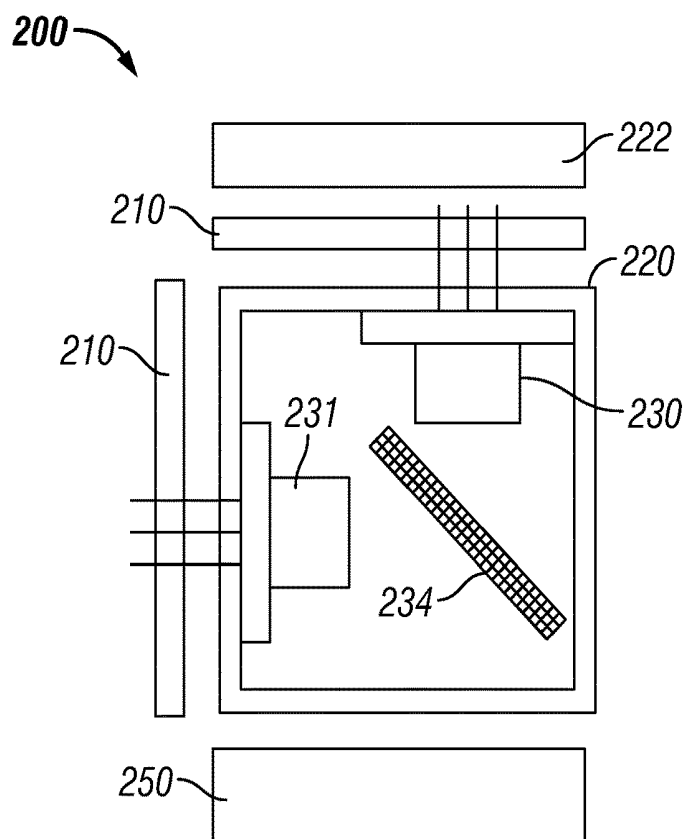
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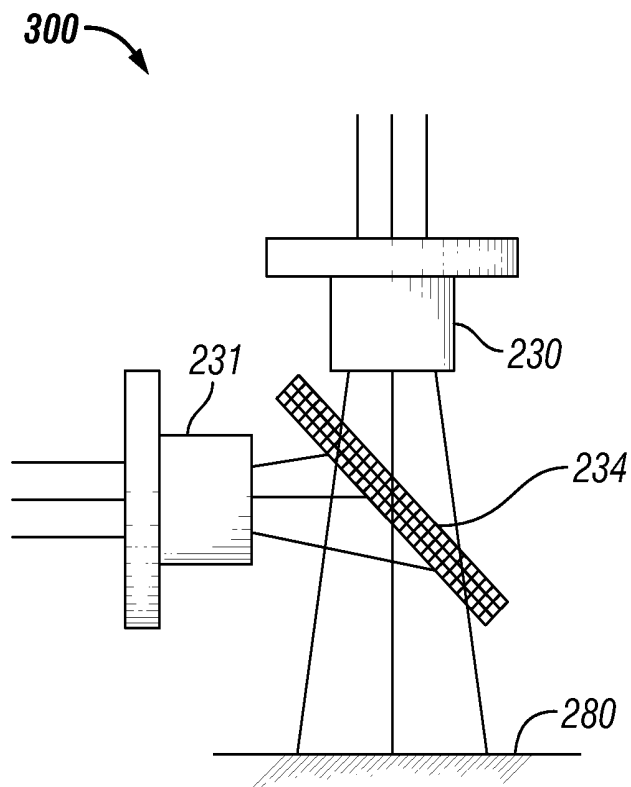
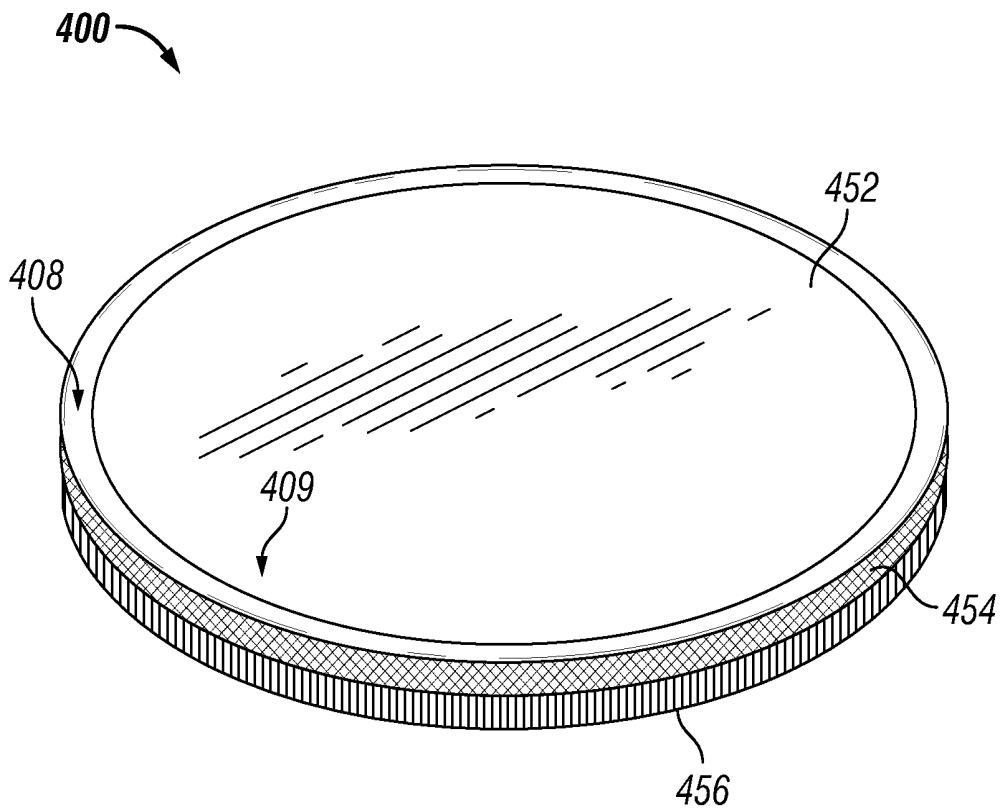
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**FIG. 1****FIG. 2**

**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

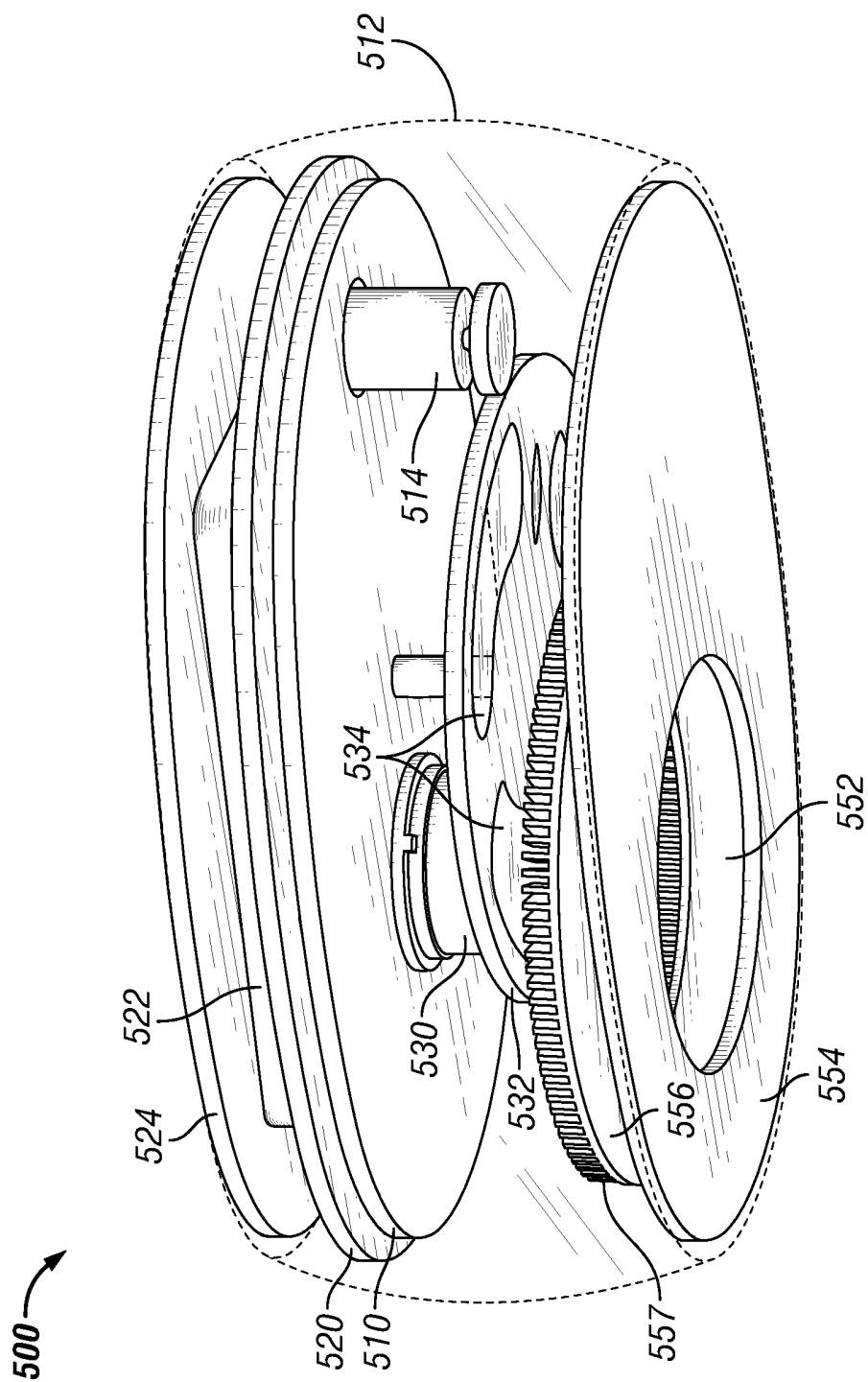


FIG. 5

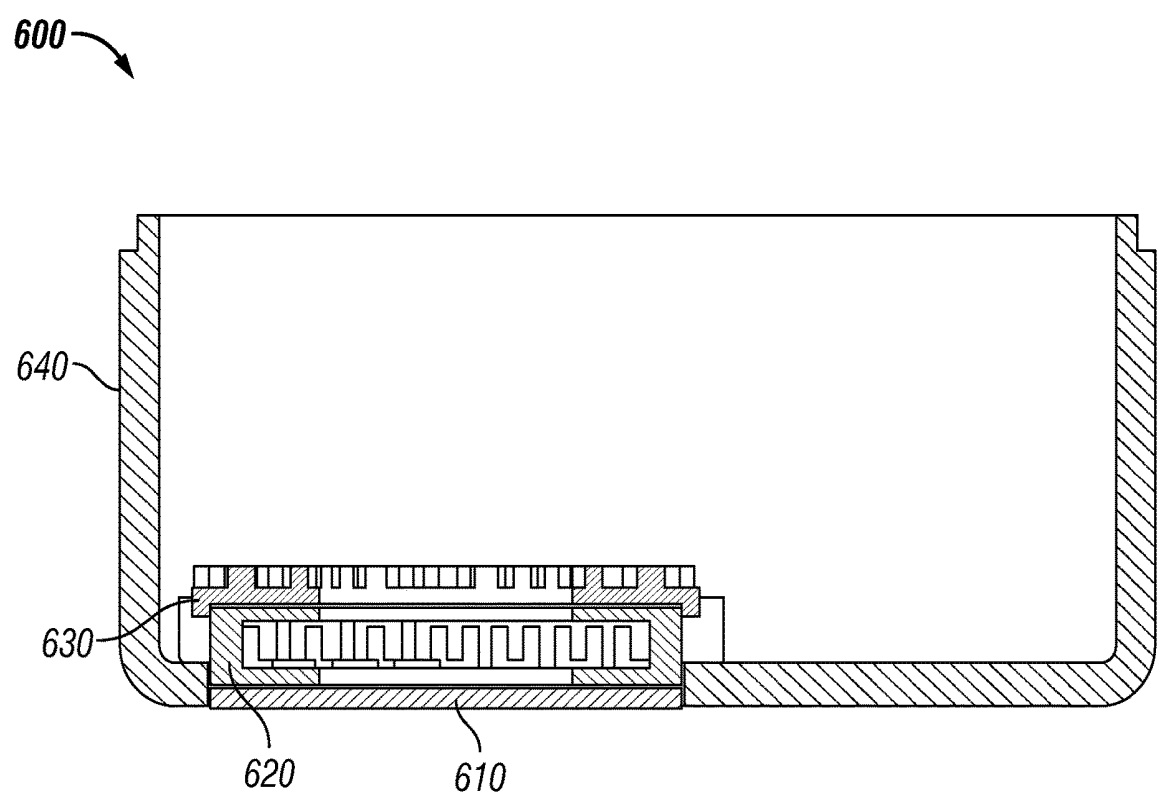


FIG. 6

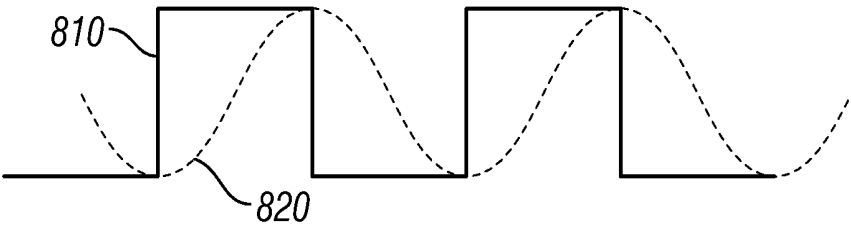


FIG. 7A

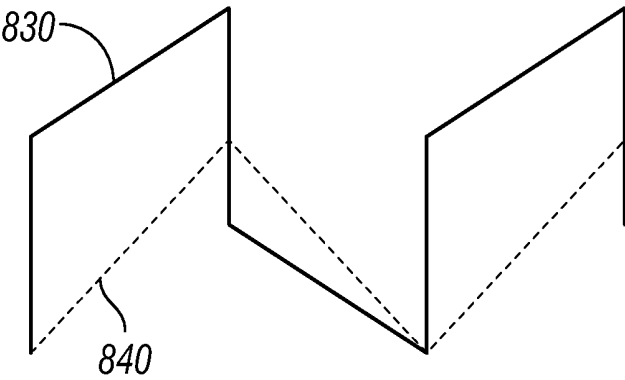


FIG. 7B

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SUBSTANCE CONCENTRATION MONITORING APPARATUSES AND METHODS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/014,518, filed on Jun. 19, 2014 and entitled "Continuous Noninvasive Glucometer" and to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/028,884, filed on Jul. 25, 2014 and entitled "Continuous Noninvasive Glucometer," the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

Spectroscopic techniques using infrared ("IR") radiation are known in the prior art and have been widely used for non-invasive measurement of the concentration of substances of interest in a body. One area of particular interest is the use of these techniques for the non-invasive measurement of the concentration of glucose and other constituents of the human bloodstream. Several patents and patent applications disclose methods to non-invasively measure the concentration of a substance, such as glucose, for example, in the bloodstream using infrared detection systems and methods.

U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/883,063, filed Sep. 15, 2010 and entitled "Method for non-invasive analysis of a substance concentration within a body," describes methods of measuring a concentration of a substance, such as glucose, in a body. The described methods include changing the temperature of the surface of a body from a first temperature to a second temperature, then changing the temperature of the surface of the body from the second temperature back to the first temperature. The method includes measuring a first amount of infrared ("IR") radiation absorbed or emitted from the surface of the body in a first wavelength band and a second amount of IR radiation absorbed or emitted from the surface of the body in a second wavelength band at predetermined time intervals. The measurements occur during the time period that the temperature of the surface of the body changes from the second temperature back to the first temperature. A concentration of the substance may be determined based on the measurements. The contents of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/883,063 are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

SUMMARY

A substance concentration monitoring method includes inducing a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of a body over time (t) using a heating and/or cooling element according to a periodic signal received by the element and yielding a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically. Mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed or emitted from the body is measured while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt. The method includes determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation measurements and determining a concentration of a substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

A substance concentration monitoring apparatus includes a processor, a heating and/or cooling element, an infrared

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sensor, and a memory accessible to the processor. The memory stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to initiate operations including generating a periodic signal configured to control the heating and/or cooling element and thereby to induce a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of a body over time (t) and to yield a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically. The instructions also include collecting data from the infrared sensor while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt, the data resulting from a measurement of mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed or emitted from the body within a first wavelength band in which a substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption and a measurement of MIR reference radiation absorbed or emitted from the body within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption. The instructions further include determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation data and the MIR reference radiation data and determining a concentration of the substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

Another substance concentration monitoring apparatus includes a processor and a memory accessible to the processor. The memory stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to initiate operations including generating a consecutive plurality of data parameters indicative of respective concentrations of a substance in a body based on a corresponding plurality of mid-infrared (MIR) measurement sets. Each MIR measurement set of the plurality of MIR measurement sets includes a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a first wavelength band in which the substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption and a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption. The instructions include continuously monitoring the concentrations of the substance in the body by determining whether the concentrations or the consecutive plurality of data parameters are within a tolerance. The instructions further include generating a warning output when one or more of the concentrations or one or more of the consecutive plurality of data parameters is outside the tolerance.

Another substance concentration monitoring method includes attaching a continuous monitoring apparatus to a body and generating a consecutive plurality of data parameters indicative of respective concentrations of a substance in a body based on a corresponding plurality of mid-infrared (MIR) measurement sets collected with the continuous monitoring apparatus fastened to the body. Each MIR measurement set of the plurality of MIR measurement sets includes a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a first wavelength band in which the substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption and a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption. The method includes continuously monitoring the concentrations of the substance in the body by determining whether the concentrations or the consecutive plurality of data parameters are within a tolerance. The method further includes generating a warning output when one or more of the concentrations or one or more of the consecutive plurality of data parameters is outside the tolerance.

A further substance concentration monitoring apparatus includes a housing, at least one MIR detector attached to the housing, a ring-shaped heating and/or cooling element attached to the housing, and a thermally conductive ring in thermal communication with the ring-shaped heating and/or cooling element. The apparatus includes a transmission window structure attached to the housing such that a line of sight of the MIR detector passes through the transmission window structure, a surface of the transmission window structure, and a surface of the thermally conductive ring being aligned along a same plane outside the housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Some embodiments are described below with reference to the following accompanying drawings.

Referring to FIG. 1, a block diagram of an embodiment of a wearable system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **100**.

Referring to FIG. 2, an embodiment of a system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **200**.

Referring to FIG. 3, an embodiment of a detection configuration is depicted and generally designated **300**.

Referring to FIG. 4, an embodiment of a heating and/or cooling window assembly is depicted and generally designated **400**.

Referring to FIG. 5, an embodiment of a system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **500**.

Referring to FIG. 6, an embodiment of another window assembly for the system of FIG. 5 is depicted and generally designated **600**.

Referring to FIGS. 7A and 7B, an embodiment of periodic signals and corresponding periodic temperature changes are depicted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed herein are embodiments of systems and methods to non-invasively monitor a concentration of a substance of interest within a body. The monitoring may occur continuously. As an example, the embodiments described herein may be used to continuously monitor a concentration of glucose in a person's blood. Some of the embodiments described herein may be worn for periods of time that range from several minutes to days. The infrared measurements may be taken in the mid infrared (MIR) range, where infrared spectra exhibit wavelengths of about 6 to about 15 micrometers (μm).

Referring to FIG. 1, a block diagram of an embodiment of a wearable system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **100**. The system **100** may include a controller **110**, a power source **122**, a display device **124**, a wireless transmitter **126**, a mid-infrared (MIR) detector assembly **130**, a heating and/or cooling window assembly **150**, and an attachment mechanism **170**. The MIR detector **130** may include a preassembled sensor and an optical element (not shown). For example, the optical element may include a lens, and may focus raw IR radiation on the sensor in order to detect the radiation. In other embodiments, the optical element may be a window.

The controller may include a processor **112** and a memory **114**. The processor **112** may include any circuitry capable of receiving and processing data. For example, the processor

112 may include a microprocessor, a microcontroller, a peripheral interface controller (PIC), a digital signal processor (DSP), another type of processing element, or any combination thereof.

The memory **114** may include one or more registers, cache memory, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), solid state memory, magnetic disc memory, another type of volatile or non-volatile memory, or any combination thereof.

One or both of the processor **112** and the memory **114** may be implemented using circuit logic, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), another type of circuit implementation platform, or any combination thereof.

The memory **114** may be accessible to the processor **112** to enable the processor **112** to retrieve data from the memory **114** and to store data at the memory **114**. To illustrate, the memory **114** may include a processor readable medium that may store instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to perform operations as described herein.

The power source **122** may provide power to the controller **110**, the display device **124**, the wireless transmitter **126**, the MIR detector assembly **130**, the heating and/or cooling window assembly **150**, or to any subset thereof. The power source **122** may be lightweight and portable to enable the system **100** to be worn on a body without restricting movement of the body. The power source **122** may further hold a charge for extended durations to enable long term portability. For example, the power source **122** may be capable of powering the system **100** for one or more days without being recharged. In an embodiment, the power source **122** includes a rechargeable lithium ion battery pack.

The display device **124** may include any device capable of outputting visual or audio signals to a user of the system **100**. For example, the display device may include a liquid crystal diode (LCD) screen, a buzzer, another type of visual or audio output device, or any combination thereof. Although FIG. 1 depicts the system **100** as including the display device **124**, in some embodiments, the system **100** may omit the display device **124**. As an example, in some embodiments, the system **100** may rely on a wireless transmission to a remote device to generate user outputs.

The wireless transmitter **126** may include any device capable of transmitting information to a remote device. The remote device may include a mobile telephone, a portable music player, a tablet computer, a laptop computer, another type of computing device, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the wireless transmitter may communicate with the remote device via a network. For example, the network may include a point-to-point network, a cellular network, a local area network, a wide area network, another type of digital network, or combinations thereof. Although FIG. 1 depicts the system **100** as including the wireless transmitter **126**, in some embodiments, the system **100** may omit the wireless transmitter **126**. As an example, in some embodiments, the system **100** may rely on the display device **124** to generate user outputs instead of the wireless transmitter **126**.

The MIR detector assembly **130** may include devices capable of detecting MIR emission and/or absorption within one or more wavelength bands. For example, the MIR detector assembly **130** may detect MIR emission and/or absorption in a first wavelength band where a substance of interest, e.g., glucose, affects the MIR emission and/or absorption and may also detect MIR emission and/or absorption in a second wavelength band where the substance of

interest has no or negligible effect on the MIR emission and/or absorption. The first wavelength band may be referred to as a peak wavelength band and the second wavelength band may be referred to as a reference wavelength band. For example, for glucose, the first wavelength band may be about 9.3 μm to about 9.9 μm . For glucose, the second wavelength band may be about 10.5 μm to about 15 μm . The MIR detector assembly **130** may be further configured to measure the MIR emission and/or absorption of one or more blackbody devices, as described further herein. Embodiments of the MIR detector assembly **130** are described further herein.

The heating and/or cooling window assembly **150** may include devices for heating and/or cooling. The heating and/or cooling window assembly **150** may also include at least one surface that is transparent to MIR radiation to pass the MIR radiation from a body to the MIR detector assembly **130**. Passing the MIR radiation may occur at the same time that heating and/or cooling is performed. An embodiment of the heating and/or cooling assembly **150** is further described herein.

The attachment mechanism **170** may include any mechanism capable of attaching one or more components of the system **100** to a body. For example, the attachment mechanism may include a buckle, a hook and loop fastener, a snap, another type of attachment device, or combinations thereof. When the attachment mechanism **170** attaches the system **100** to the body, the system **100** may be configured to ensure contact between the heating and/or cooling window assembly **150** and the body. The attachment mechanism **170** may enable the contact to remain for long durations so the system **100** may be worn on the body.

During operation, the system **100** may continue to be worn on a body for an extended duration of time. For example, the system **100** may be worn for more than 30 minutes, more than one hour, more than 5 hours, or for one or more days. During the duration of time, the attachment mechanism **170** may hold the heating and/or cooling window assembly **150** in contact with the body.

The MIR detector assembly **130** may take or otherwise generate a plurality of MIR measurement sets over the duration of time that the system **100** is worn on the body. The plurality of MIR measurements may be taken without removing the wearable apparatus from the body. Each MIR measurement set may include a first MIR measurement of the body at the peak wavelength band, where a substance of interest has an effect on MIR emission and/or absorption, and a second MIR measurement at a reference wavelength band, where the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission and/or absorption. In some embodiments, each measurement set may further include a MIR measurement of one or more blackbody devices within one or both of the wavelength bands.

The MIR measurement sets may be taken through the heating and/or cooling window assembly **150**. For example, MIR radiation from the body may pass through a portion of the heating and/or cooling window assembly to the MIR detector assembly **130** to be measured.

While the plurality of MIR measurement sets are being recorded, the heating and/or cooling window assembly may heat and/or cool a surface of the body. In some embodiments, the heating and/or cooling window assembly may change a temperature of the body according to a periodic signal received from the controller **110**. Each measurement set taken by the system **100** may correspond to a respective period of the periodic signal. Further, each measurement set may be taken during a portion of the periodic signal where

the rate of change in temperature of the heating and/or cooling window assembly or of the surface the body is constant. In some embodiments, a period of the periodic signal is about 60 seconds. The periodic signal may be configured to produce a periodic temperature pattern that correspond to a square wave, a triangle wave, a sinusoidal wave, or combinations thereof. Examples of the periodic signal and a resulting periodic change in temperature are described further with reference to FIGS. **7A** and **7B**.

Referring to FIGS. **7A** and **7B**, an embodiment of periodic signals and corresponding periodic temperature changes are depicted. FIG. **7A** depicts a square signal wave **810**. When the square signal wave **810** is applied to a heating and/or cooling device, it may result in a sinusoidal temperature wave **820** at the surface of the body. FIG. **7B** depicts a signal wave **830**. When the signal wave **830** is applied to a heating and/or cooling device, it may result in a triangular temperature wave **840** at the surface of the body. Measurement sets, as described herein, may advantageously be taken during portions of the triangular temperature fluctuation **840** that exhibit a substantially constant rate of temperature change. For example, measurements may be taken when the slope of the triangular temperature fluctuation, such as dT/dt , is approximately constant or, preferably, actually constant.

Referring to either of FIGS. **7A** and **7B**, a measurement may be taken during a positive dT/dt (where the temperature has a positive slope over time) and another measurement may be taken during a negative dT/dt (where the temperature has a negative slope over time) at the same temperature T . The measurements may be used to isolate a part of the measurement that is $f(dT/dt)$, which corresponds to the glucose emission/absorption band.

MIR radiation emitted from the human body has two major contributors to the MIR signal measured in a band where glucose has peak emission/absorption. First is the normal black body emission which is correlated to the 4th power of temperature (T^4). The second contributor is glucose spectral emission/absorption. In cases where the measured volume is approximately in thermal equilibrium, the glucose emission/absorption will approach zero, due to the fact that in thermal equilibrium the number of molecules that emit photons will be close to the number of molecules that absorb photons.

In order to create a measurable signal of glucose emission/absorption, the body matrix is taken out of thermal equilibrium. Furthermore, the photonic relaxation is much faster than any other phenomenon of heat transfer. So if we take the body matrix out of thermal equilibrium we can expect a short signal from glucose that will disappear once the system returns to thermal equilibrium. In order to create a continuous measurable signal from glucose molecules, we have to create continuous change of the body matrix temperature, so that thermal equilibrium is not reached.

The mathematical representation of emission/absorption due to continuous temperature change will be:

$$M = BB_R \pm f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(N) \pm p \pm k$$

where m is a measured signal, BB_R is a Black Body radiation, $f(dT/dt)$ is a function of the temperature derivative over time, $f(N)$ is a function of the number of glucose molecules in the measured volume, k is a constant, and p is a perturbation, emission or absorption of other substances.

First, we can replace N with:

$$N = V * C'$$

where V is a measured volume that is a constant of the apparatus used and C' is the concentration of glucose in this volume (for example, corresponding to tissue at a particular test site of the body). We denote this concentration as C' as to not be confused with the concentration in the blood (C). We expect C' and C to be highly correlated.

By replacing V with k1 and moving it outside the function we now have:

$$M = BB_R \pm k1 * f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(C') \pm p \pm k$$

Note that $f(dT/dt)$ is normalized such that it will be between 0 and 1, which will represent the relative number of molecules that we take out of Boltzmann equilibrium (based on the Boltzmann equation). For example, the Boltzmann equation may describe the change of a macroscopic quantity in a thermodynamic system. Being removed from Boltzmann equilibrium may alter the emission and/or absorption of the molecules and, as such, may have an impact on the macroscopic emission and/or absorption of the body. These molecules will be the population that emits or absorbs photons (depending on the stimulation) and will be a fraction of the total number of molecules (C').

In an embodiment, the measured volume may be stimulated with heating and cooling. We can separate the heating portion from the cooling portion of stimulation using the equation above to represent measured signal for each portion.

As such we have:

$$M1 = BB_R + k1 * f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(C') \pm p \pm k$$

when the volume is being cooled, and:

$$M2 = BB_R - k1 * f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(C') \pm p \pm k$$

when the volume is being heated.

If we choose a point where the temperature is the same in both equations then the Black Body radiation in both equations is the same. Subtracting these equations results in

$$M1 - M2 = 2\left(k1 * f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(C') \pm p \pm k\right)$$

The device also measures radiation in a reference band (where emission/absorption is negligible for glucose). Using the equation above and a value of 0 for $f(C')$ (because no glucose signal is being emitted) we can subtract two reference measurements at the same temperature to obtain the following equation:

$$R1 - R2 = 2(p + k)$$

Further, $p1 = p2$ if all the other material in the measured volume that emits radiation in both wave bands has a flat emission spectrum, which means that the emission or

absorption in both wavelengths will be the same as long as dT/dt is kept constant, that is, as long as dT/dt has the same absolute value at the same temperature.

We can then use the combination of the two peak glucose measurements and the combination of the reference glucose measurements to obtain the following formula for a measured value (assuming we measure at the same temperature and keep dT/dt constant across all measurements):

$$(M1 - M2) - (R1 - R2) = 2 * k1 * f\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right) * f(C')$$

where M2 and M1 are peak glucose band measurements, R2 and R1 are reference band measurements, k is a constant, $f(dT/dt)$ is a factor for how much the measured volume is stimulated, and $f(C')$ is a function for how many glucose molecules are in the measured volume. In the circumstance where $f(dT/dt)$ is not constant or not sufficiently constant, then the formula may be divided by $f(dT/dt)$ such that $f(dT/dt)$ becomes the denominator in the measured value. As a result, dT/dt at the time of MIR measurement may be included in the measured value.

The output of this function is correlated to the gold standard blood glucose measurement where $f(dT/dt)$ is a value between 0 and 1 and is selected to best fit the correlation with the test measurement. For example, C' may be correlated to the actual concentration of the substance in the blood.

The controller 110 may generate a consecutive plurality of data parameters indicative of respective concentrations of a substance in the body based on the corresponding plurality of MIR measurement sets as described herein. The plurality of data parameters may then be stored. For example, the plurality of data parameters may be stored at the memory 114, or at another memory of the system 100. In the context of the present document, "continuous" monitoring refers to measuring substance concentration over time while the monitoring apparatus continues to contact the body between consecutive measurements. That is, even though the monitoring apparatus may be programmed to take a measurement at periodic intervals, any interval may be selected. The monitoring apparatus is capable of taking a measurement at any time since it is not removed from contact with the body between consecutive measurements. An operator may program a selected measurement interval. Also, the monitoring apparatus may automatically change measurement intervals, depending on programmed conditions. For example, more frequent measurement may be warranted when concentration approaches a level of concern.

As the system 100 is worn on a body, the concentration of the substance within the body may be continuously monitored by determining whether the substance concentrations or the consecutive plurality of data parameters are within a tolerance. For example, as new data parameters indicative of the concentration of the substance are generated at the processor 112, the new data parameters may be compared to one or more tolerances. Alternatively or additionally, the concentrations may be compared to one or more tolerances. The tolerances may be stored at the memory 114 or elsewhere in the system 100. If the new data parameter or concentration is outside the tolerance, such as less than a lower tolerance or greater than an upper tolerance, a warning output may be generated and sent to the display device. Alternatively or in addition, the warning output may be sent to the wireless transmitter.

The wireless transmitter may be configured to send the warning output to a remote device. The remote device may include a cellular telephone, a tablet, a laptop, or another type of mobile computing device. The warning output may indicate to the remote device to display a warning. The warning output may further indicate to the mobile device to contact an emergency service.

Based on the plurality of data parameters, the processor 112 may calculate a continuous correlation function. Thereafter, the processor 112 may modify at least one of the plurality of data parameters based on the continuous correlation function. For example, as the processor 112 generates new data parameters indicative of a concentration of the substance in the body, the processor 112 may adjust or otherwise modify the new data parameters based on the continuous correlation function. Alternatively, the processor 112 may adjust or modify individual raw MIR measurements as they are received from the MIR detector assembly 130 and use the modified MIR measurements in generating new data parameters indicative of a concentration of the substance. The continuous correlation function may reduce noise and/or measurement variations in the plurality of MIR measurement sets.

To illustrate, the continuous correlation function may correlate between the measurement taken and a “gold standard” blood glucose measurement made at the same time. The function parameters are calibrated for each person. The function may be a polynomial, such as:

$$y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$$

where y is glucose concentration and x is the MIR measurement.

The difference of MIR measurement or ratio of MIR measurement is normalized. Results may be normalized against a blackbody with predetermined specifications and corrected for ambient temperature. The parameters of a-e are determined from a set of calibration measurements.

During continuous measurements, there may be many more measurements (N) and the noise in the correlation function that limits its accuracy may be reduced by $\sqrt{N}$. In addition to the above reduction in noise and increase in accuracy, some embodiments may make use of the parameter of maximum change rate of glucose concentration in human body, which is 4 mg/dL/min. In some embodiments, measurements may be taken every 3 seconds, which means that the maximum change between adjacent measurements of glucose may be less than 0.2 mg/dL.

Given the above, a substance concentration monitoring method includes inducing a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of a body over time (t) using a heating and/or cooling element according to a periodic signal received by the element and yielding a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically. Mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed or emitted from the body is measured while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt. The method includes determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation measurements and determining a concentration of a substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

By way of example, the measured value may also be based on the oscillating, periodic dT/dt. Further, the measured value may be correlated with glucose concentration. Measuring IR radiation may include measuring the MIR radiation at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change) and measuring the MIR radiation

at the same temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change).

The measurement of IR radiation may include measuring a first MIR radiation at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change), the measuring occurring within a first wavelength band in which the substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption. The measurement of IR radiation may also include measuring a first reference MIR radiation at the temperature during the positive dT/dt, the measuring occurring within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption. The measurement of IR radiation may further include measuring a second MIR radiation at the temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change), the measuring occurring within the first wavelength band. The measurement of IR radiation may still further include measuring a second reference IR radiation at the temperature during the negative dT/dt, the measuring occurring within the second wavelength band.

In more detail, determining the measured value may include the first and second MIR radiation measurements and the first and second reference MIR radiation measurements in an equation that yields the measured value. The method may further include generating a correlation of the measured value with the substance concentration. For example, a correlation to invasively measured blood concentrations. Also, dT/dt may be determined at the time the MIR radiation is measured and dT/dt may be included in the measured value that is correlated with the substance concentration.

As will be appreciated, the present method or a similar method, such as otherwise described herein, may be implemented with a substance concentration monitoring apparatus. The apparatus may include a processor, a heating and/or cooling element, an infrared sensor, and a memory accessible to the processor. The memory stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to initiate operations including generating a periodic signal configured to control the heating and/or cooling element and thereby to induce a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of a body over time (t) and to yield a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically. The instructions include collecting data from the infrared sensor while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt. The data results from a measurement of mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed or emitted from the body within a first wavelength band in which a substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption and a measurement of MIR reference radiation absorbed or emitted from the body within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption. The instructions include determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation data and the MIR reference radiation data and determining a concentration of the substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

By way of example, the processor operations may further include monitoring the concentration of the substance in the body by determining whether the concentration or the measured value are within a tolerance and generating a warning output when the concentration or the measured value is outside the tolerance. Also, the apparatus may further include a wireless transmitter and the processor operations may further include sending the warning output to a remote device via the wireless transmitter to display a warning. For

example, the remote device may include a mobile telephone and the warning output may indicate that the remote device is to contact an emergency service.

The measured value may be additionally based on the oscillating, periodic dT/dt . The measured value may be correlated with glucose concentration. Also, collecting the data from the infrared sensor may include collecting the data at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change) and collecting the data at the same temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change). Determining the measured value may involve including the MIR radiation data and the MIR reference radiation data collected during both the positive and the negative dT/dt in an equation that yields the measured value.

The periodic signal may be configured to produce a constant rate of change in temperature (dT/dt) of the heating and/or cooling element during both the positive and the negative dT/dt . As a result, collecting the data may further include determining dT/dt at the time the MIR radiation is measured and determining the measured value may further involve including dT/dt in the measured value that is correlated with the substance concentration. The periodic signal may be configured to produce a periodic temperature pattern of the heating and/or cooling element that corresponds to a square wave, a triangle wave, a sinusoidal wave, or a combination thereof.

Referring to FIG. 2, an embodiment of a system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **200**. The system **200** includes one or more printed circuit boards (PCBs) **210**, a housing **220**, a battery **222**, a first MIR detector **230**, a second MIR detector **231**, a dichroic beam splitter **234**, and a heating and/or cooling window assembly **250**. The system **200** may correspond to an apparatus for measuring the concentration of glucose within a body.

The housing **220** may hold the MIR detectors **230-231** and the dichroic beam splitter **234** together in a detection configuration. As such, the housing **220** may serve as an accurate mechanical reference for the positioning of the MIR detectors **230, 231** and the dichroic beam splitter **234**. The housing **220** may further be made of a material that conducts heat in order to serve as a heat sink to stabilize the temperatures of the components of the system **200**. For example, the housing **220** may be made of aluminum or an aluminum alloy.

The first MIR detector **230** and/or the second MIR detector **231** may include a preassembled sensor and an optical element (not shown). For example, the optical element may include a lens, and may focus raw IR radiation on the sensor in order to detect the radiation. In other embodiments, the optical element may be a window.

The one or more PCBs **210** may include pre-amplifiers, microprocessors, transmitters, receivers, and any other electrical components to implement a controller, e.g., the controller **110**. The power source **222** may include a rechargeable lithium ion type battery and may be positioned near the edge of the system **200** to enable easy access for replacement. The heating and/or cooling window assembly **250** may correspond to the heating and/or cooling window assembly **150** and is further described with reference to FIG. 4.

Referring to FIG. 3, an embodiment of a detection configuration is depicted and generally designated **300**. For example, FIG. 3 illustrates the configuration of the first MIR detector **230**, the second MIR detector **231**, and the dichroic beam splitter **234**. The first MIR detector **230** and the second

MIR detector may include thermopile detectors to detect light within the MIR spectrum.

As depicted in FIG. 3, the first MIR detector **230** may receive IR radiation through the dichroic beam splitter **234** from a measurement area **280**. The second MIR detector **231** may receive the same IR radiation through the dichroic beam splitter **234**. Both the MIR detectors **230, 231** have a combined field of view after the dichroic beam splitter **234**. For example, both the MIR detectors **230, 231** receive radiation from the same measurement area **280**.

The first MIR detector **230** may be configured to detect MIR radiation in a first wavelength band (e.g., a peak band). The second MIR detector **231** may be configured to detect MIR radiation in a second wavelength band (e.g., a reference band).

Referring to FIG. 4, an embodiment of a heating and/or cooling window assembly is depicted and generally designated **400**. The assembly **400** includes a transmission window structure **452**, a thermally conductive ring **454**, and a heating and/or cooling element **456**.

The heating and/or cooling element **456** may be ring-shaped and may be attached to the thermally conductive ring **454**. In some embodiments, a thermally conductive adhesive is used to attach the heating and/or cooling element **456** to the thermally conductive ring **454**. Further, in some embodiments, the heating and/or cooling element **456** is a Peltier element.

The thermally conductive ring **454** may be thicker than the heating and/or cooling element **456** so the internal radius of the thermally conductive ring **454** may be smaller than the internal radius of the heating and/or cooling element **456**. In some embodiments, the thermally conductive ring **454** includes aluminum or an aluminum alloy.

The transmission window structure **452** may be attached to the inside of the thermally conductive ring **454**. Additionally, the transmission window structure **452** may have an outer down step ring to enable a surface **408** of the thermally conductive ring **454** to be aligned and maintain alignment with a surface **409** of the transmission window structure **452** along a single plane outside the housing **220**.

During operation, the surfaces **408, 409** may contact a surface of a body. In some embodiments, the transmission window structure is made of a material that is substantially transparent to light within the MIR range. For example, the transmission window structure may include germanium, silicon, or both.

The heating and/or cooling window assembly **400** may correspond to the assembly **250** and may, in some embodiments, be attached to the housing **220**. For example, the heating and/or cooling element **456**, the thermally conductive ring **454**, or both may be attached to the housing **220**. When attached to the housing, the transmission window structure **452** may be positioned such that a line of sight of the MIR detectors **230, 231** passes through the transmission window structure **452**.

Referring to FIG. 5, an embodiment of a system for continuously monitoring a concentration of a substance in a body is depicted and generally designated **500**. The system **500** may include a PCB assembly **510**, a MIR detector **530**, a filter wheel **532**, a heating and/or cooling element **556**, a thermally conductive plate **554**, and a transmission window structure **552**.

The components of the system **500** may be attached, or otherwise held in place, by a metal base **520**. The metal base **520** may be made of a thermally conductive material such as aluminum. Metal base plate **520** may further be coupled to a housing **512** that may enclose inner components of the

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system **500**. The components of the system **500** may be powered by a battery **522** held in place by a battery cover **524**. In an embodiment, the battery **522** is a rechargeable lithium ion rechargeable type battery.

The PCB assembly **510** may include pre-amplifiers, microprocessors, transmitters, receivers, and any other electrical components to implement a controller, e.g., the controller **110**. The MIR detector **530** may be coupled to the PCB assembly and may be positioned above the filter wheel **532**. In some embodiments, the MIR detector **530** may include a thermopile sensor as well as a germanium or silicon lens.

The filter wheel **532** may include a plurality of cavities **534** defined therein. The plurality of cavities **534** may hold a plurality of filters. For example, the plurality of cavities **534** may hold a first filter that passes light in a first wavelength band where a substance affects MIR emission or absorption while blocking light that is not within the first wavelength band. The plurality of cavities **534** may further hold a second filter that passes light in a second wavelength band where the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption while blocking light that is not within the second wavelength band.

Additionally, in one or more embodiments, one or more of the plurality of cavities may hold a blackbody device to be used as a reference to stabilize continuous measurements of the MIR detector **530**. The filters within the filter wheel **532** may be configured such that a line of sight of the MIR detector **530** is selectively aligned with one of the filters or the blackbody device as the filter wheel **532** rotates. Motor **514** may contact a periphery of filter wheel **532** to rotate it.

The thermally conductive plate **554** may retain the transmission window structure **552**. Together, the thermally conductive plate **554** and the transmission window structure **552** may form a surface that may contact a surface of a body during operation of the system **500**. To that end, an outer surface of the transmission window structure **552** may be aligned with an outer surface of the thermally conductive plate **554** along a single plane outside the housing **512**.

The heating and/or cooling element **556** may have a ring shape and may be coupled to the thermally conductive plate **554**. In some embodiments, the thermally conductive plate includes aluminum or an aluminum alloy. The heating and/or cooling element **556** may include an aperture defined therein for MIR light to pass through. A heatsink **557** may be coupled to the heating and/or cooling element to control the temperature and to provide a temperature differential. Further, although not depicted in FIG. 5, in some embodiments, the filter wheel **532** may include fan blades to create an air flow in contact with the heatsink **557**. In some embodiments, the heating and/or cooling element may be a Peltier element.

As depicted in FIG. 5, the plurality of cavities **534** of the filter wheel **530** may be have an arcuate shape (e.g., a curved or bow shape). The arcuate shape may enable multiple measurements to be performed through a particular filter or blackbody device held in each cavity of the plurality of cavities **534** before the cavity rotates out of the field of view of the MIR detector **530**.

During operation, the filter wheel **532** may rotate at about 20 rotations per minute (RPMs). At this speed, between five and six measurements may be taken through each filter held by the plurality of cavities **534**. Further, during the measurements, the thermally conductive plate **552** may cool and/or warm the surface of the body at approximately 60 second cycles and amplitude of approximately 1 degree Kelvin.

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Referring to FIG. 6, an embodiment of another window assembly for the system of FIG. 5 is depicted and generally designated **600**. In this embodiment window **610** is directly attached to the Peltier element **620** without a metal interface. **640** is a thermal insulating plastic case so the heat transfer from the window to other substances, except the skin, is minimal. On the upper part of the Peltier, a heat sink **630** is attached for keeping the temperature of the Peltier's upper plate at room ambient temperature. The heat sink may be made of aluminum or copper.

It will be understood that the details of features described with respect to individual embodiments may be used in like features of the other embodiments described herein as consistent and appropriate even though not expressly indicated in describing the other embodiments.

In compliance with the statute, the embodiments have been described in language more or less specific as to structural and methodical features. It is to be understood, however, that the embodiments are not limited to the specific features shown and described. The embodiments are, therefore, claimed in any of their forms or modifications within the proper scope of the appended claims appropriately interpreted in accordance with the doctrine of equivalents.

TABLE OF REFERENCE NUMERALS FOR
FIGURES

100	system
110	controller
112	processor
114	memory
122	power source
124	display device
126	wireless transmitter
130	MIR detector assembly
150	heating/cooling window assembly
170	attachment mechanism
200	system
210	PCB
220	housing
222	battery
230	MIR detector
231	MIR detector
234	beam splitter
250	heating/cooling assembly
280	measurement area
300	configuration
400	window assembly
408	ring surface
409	window surface
452	transmission window structure
454	thermally conductive ring
456	heating/cooling element
500	system
510	PCB assembly
512	housing
514	motor
520	metal base
522	battery
530	MIR detector
532	filter wheel
534	cavities
552	transmission window structure
554	thermally conductive plate
556	heating/cooling element
557	heatsink
600	window assembly
610	window
620	Peltier element
630	heat sink
640	plastic case
810	signal wave
820	temperature wave

830	signal wave
840	temperature wave

What is claimed is:

1. A substance concentration monitoring method comprising:

inducing a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of a body over time (t) using a heating and/or cooling element according to a periodic signal received by the element and yielding a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically with a defined period;

measuring mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed by the body during heating and using an IR sensor and measuring MIR radiation emitted from the body during cooling and using the IR sensor while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt;

determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation measurements and on the oscillating, periodic dT/dt; and

determining a concentration of a substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the measured value is correlated with glucose concentration.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein measuring MIR radiation absorption and emission comprises:

measuring the MIR radiation at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change); and

measuring the MIR radiation at the same temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change).

4. The method of claim 1, wherein measuring MIR radiation absorption and emission comprises:

measuring a first MIR radiation at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change), the measuring occurring within a first wavelength band in which the substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption;

measuring a first reference MIR radiation at the temperature during the positive dT/dt, the measuring occurring within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption;

measuring a second MIR radiation at the temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change), the measuring occurring within the first wavelength band; and

measuring a second reference IR radiation at the temperature during the negative dT/dt, the measuring occurring within the second wavelength band.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein determining the measured value comprises including the first and second MIR radiation measurements and the first and second reference MIR radiation measurements in an equation that yields the measured value and the method further comprises generating a correlation of the measured value with the substance concentration.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining dT/dt at the time the MIR radiation absorbed is measured and/or at the time the MIR radiation emitted is measured and

including the dT/dt determined at such time or times in the measured value that is correlated with the substance concentration.

7. The method of claim 6 further comprising:

attaching a continuous monitoring apparatus to the body; wherein determining the measured value includes generating a consecutive plurality of data parameters indicative of respective concentrations of the substance in the body based on a corresponding consecutive plurality of mid-infrared (MIR) measurement sets collected with the continuous monitoring apparatus fastened to the body, each MIR measurement set of the consecutive plurality of MIR measurement sets including a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a first wavelength band in which the substance has an effect on MIR emission and absorption, a MIR measurement of the surface of the body within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission and absorption, and dT/dt at the time the MIR radiation absorbed or emitted is measured;

continuously monitoring the concentrations of the substance in the body over time while the continuous monitoring apparatus continues to contact the body between the consecutive plurality of MIR measurements by determining whether the concentrations or the consecutive plurality of data parameters are within a tolerance; and

generating a warning output when one or more of the concentrations or one or more of the consecutive plurality of data parameters is outside the tolerance.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising changing a temperature of the surface of the body according to a periodic pattern generated by a heating and/or cooling element.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein each MIR measurement set of the plurality of MIR measurement sets corresponds to the defined period.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein each MIR measurement set of the plurality of MIR measurement sets is taken during a portion of the defined period that has a constant rate of change in temperature.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the plurality of MIR measurements are taken without removing the wearable apparatus from the body.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the plurality of MIR measurements are taken over a time of greater than 1 hour.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein each MIR measurement set of the plurality of MIR measurement sets further includes a MIR measurement of a blackbody device within the first wavelength band and a MIR measurement of a blackbody device within the second wavelength band.

14. The method of claim 7 further comprising sending the warning output to a remote device via a wireless transmitter to display a warning, the remote device including a mobile telephone and the warning output indicating that the remote device is to contact an emergency service.

15. A substance concentration monitoring apparatus comprising:

a processor;
a heating and/or cooling element;
an infrared sensor; and

a memory accessible to the processor, the memory storing instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to initiate operations including:
generating a periodic signal configured to control the heating and/or cooling element and thereby to induce a periodic change in a temperature (T) of a surface of

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a body over time (t) and to yield a function of temperature (T) that varies with time (t) so as to exhibit a temperature derivative with respect to time (dT/dt) that oscillates periodically with a defined period;

collecting data from the infrared sensor while the surface of the body exhibits the oscillating, periodic dT/dt , the data resulting from a measurement of mid-infrared (MIR) radiation absorbed by the body during heating and a measurement of MIR radiation emitted from the body during cooling, both measurements being within a first wavelength band in which a substance has an effect on MIR emission or absorption and a measurement of MIR reference radiation absorbed by the body during heating and a measurement of MIR reference radiation emitted from the body during cooling, both measurements being within a second wavelength band in which the substance has no or negligible effect on MIR emission or absorption;

determining a measured value based on the MIR radiation data, the MIR reference radiation data, and on the oscillating, periodic dT/dt ; and

determining a concentration of the substance in the body based on a correlation with the measured value.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the processor operations further comprise:

monitoring the concentration of the substance in the body by determining whether the concentration or the measured value are within a tolerance; and
generating a warning output when the concentration or the measured value is outside the tolerance.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising a wireless transmitter, wherein the processor operations fur-

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ther include sending the warning output to a remote device via the wireless transmitter to display a warning.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the remote device includes a mobile telephone and the warning output indicates that the remote device is to contact an emergency service.

19. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the measured value is correlated with glucose concentration.

20. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein collecting the data from the infrared sensor comprises:

collecting the data at a temperature during a positive dT/dt (an upward sloping temperature change); and
collecting the data at the same temperature during a negative dT/dt (a downward sloping temperature change).

21. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein determining the measured value comprises including the MIR radiation data and the MIR reference radiation data collected during both the positive and the negative dT/dt in an equation that yields the measured value.

22. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the periodic signal is configured to produce a constant rate of change in temperature (dT/dt) of the heating and/or cooling element during both the positive and the negative dT/dt .

23. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein collecting the data further comprises determining dT/dt at the time the MIR radiation is measured and determining the measured value further comprises including dT/dt in the measured value that is correlated with the substance concentration.

24. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the periodic signal is configured to produce a periodic temperature pattern of the heating and/or cooling element that corresponds to a square wave, a triangle wave, a sinusoidal wave, or a combination thereof.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	物质浓度监测装置和方法		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	格鲁科威斯塔有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	GLUCOVISTA INC.		
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摘要(译)

物质浓度监视方法包括：使用加热和/或冷却元件，引起随时间变化的体表温度的周期性变化；以及产生随时间变化的温度函数，以表现出相对于时间周期性地振荡的温度导数。测量人体吸收或发射的中红外辐射，同时人体表面表现出振荡的周期导数。该方法包括：基于MIR辐射测量值确定测量值；以及基于与测量值的相关性来确定体内物质的浓度。物质浓度监视装置包括处理器，该处理器启动操作以连续监视浓度或测量值是否在公差范围内。这些操作还包括当浓度或测量值超出公差时生成警告输出。

