



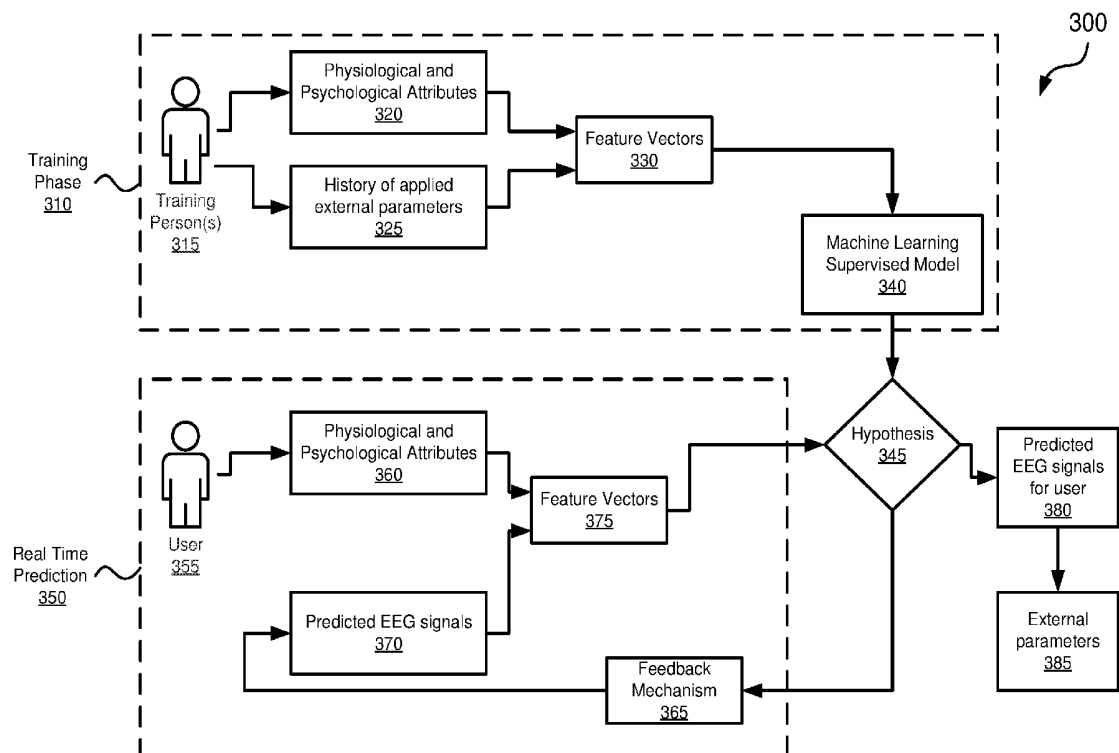
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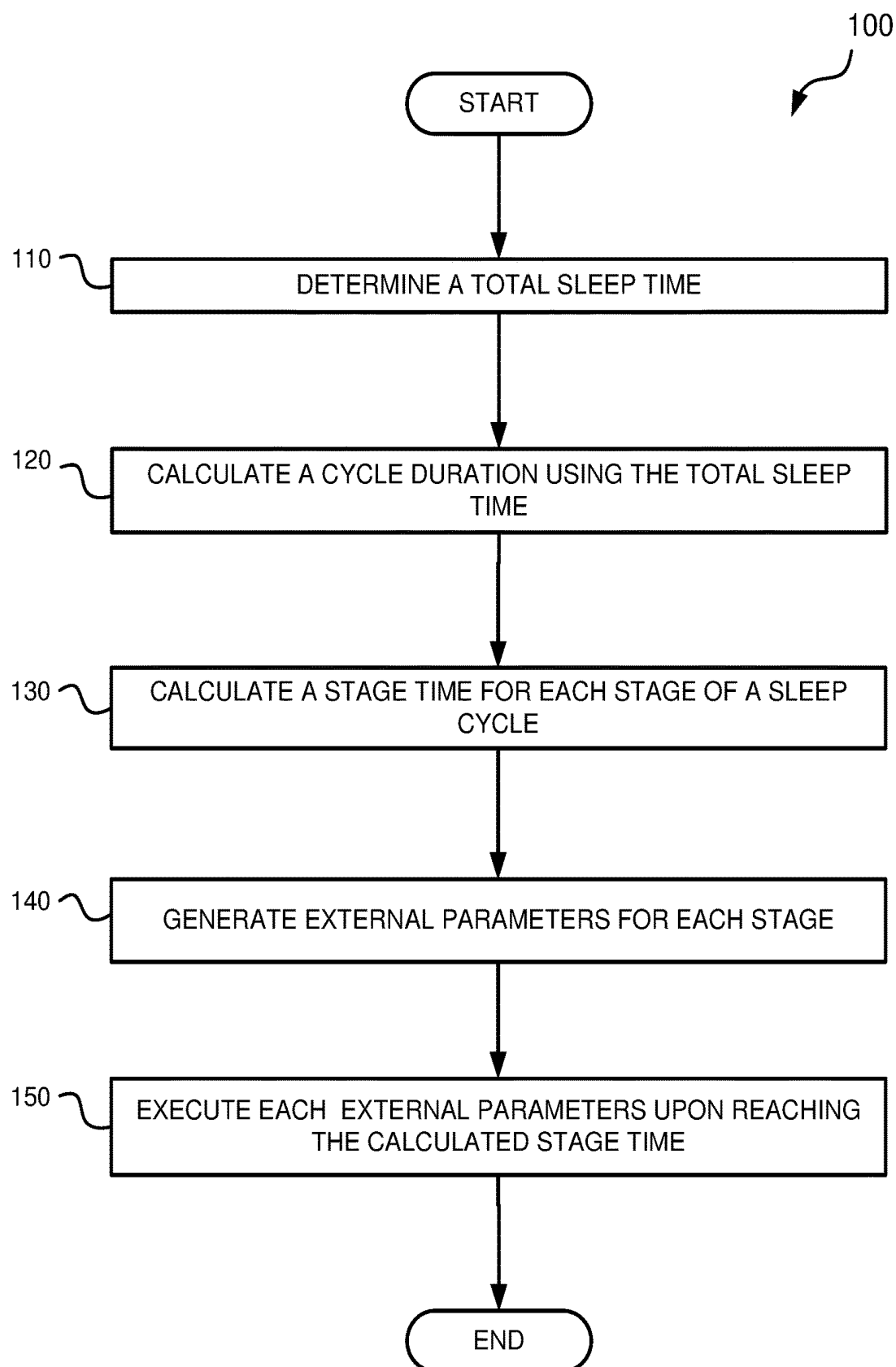
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Shanmugam et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0160251 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: May 30, 2019**(54) **COGNITIVELY INDUCING SLEEP CYCLES
BY LEVERAGING WEARABLES**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *A61M 21/02* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0476*
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(57)

ABSTRACT

A computer-implemented method, system, and computer program product to optimize sleep quality by inducing sleep stages. The method includes: determining a total sleep time; calculating, using the total sleep time, a cycle duration for a sleep cycle, where the sleep cycle includes a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stage; calculating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively; generating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameter for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively, where the external parameters are parameters to facilitate a transition between sleep stages; and executing the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameters upon reaching the calculated stage time for the corresponding sleep stages.

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**FIG. 1**

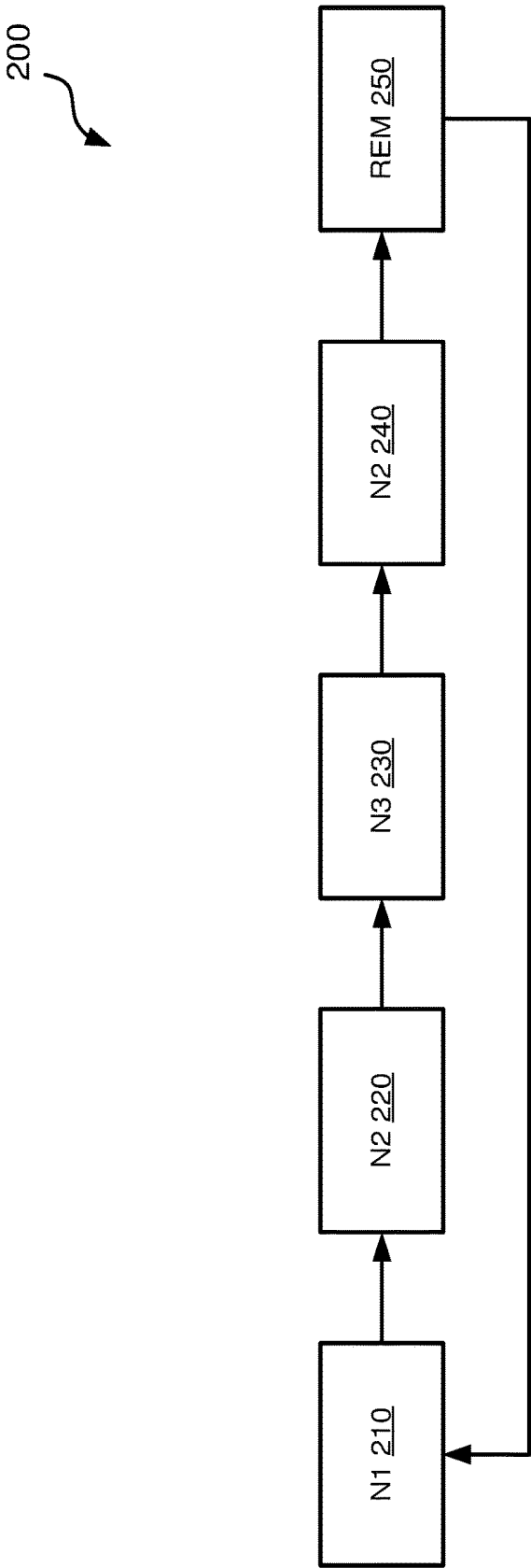


FIG. 2

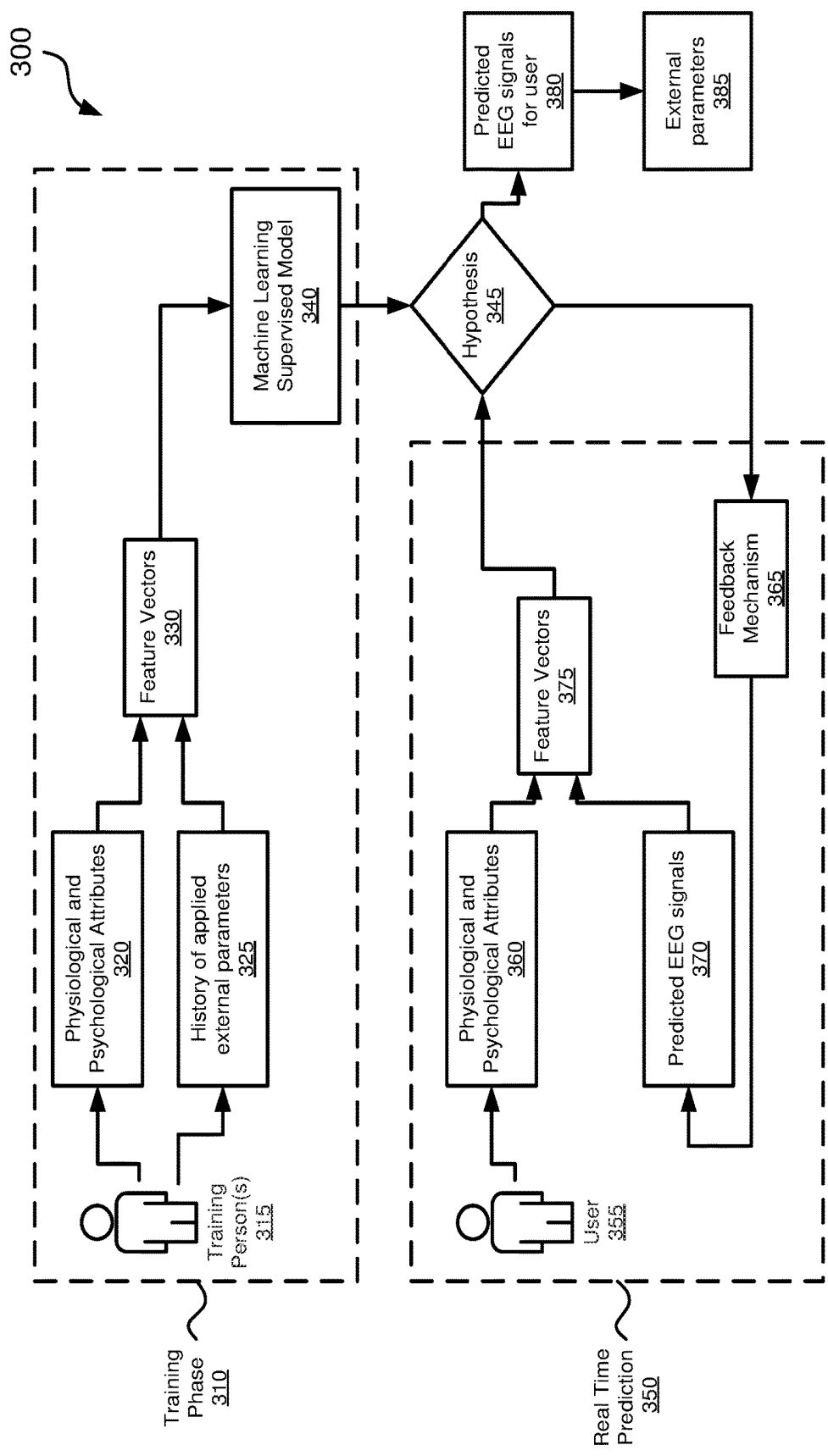
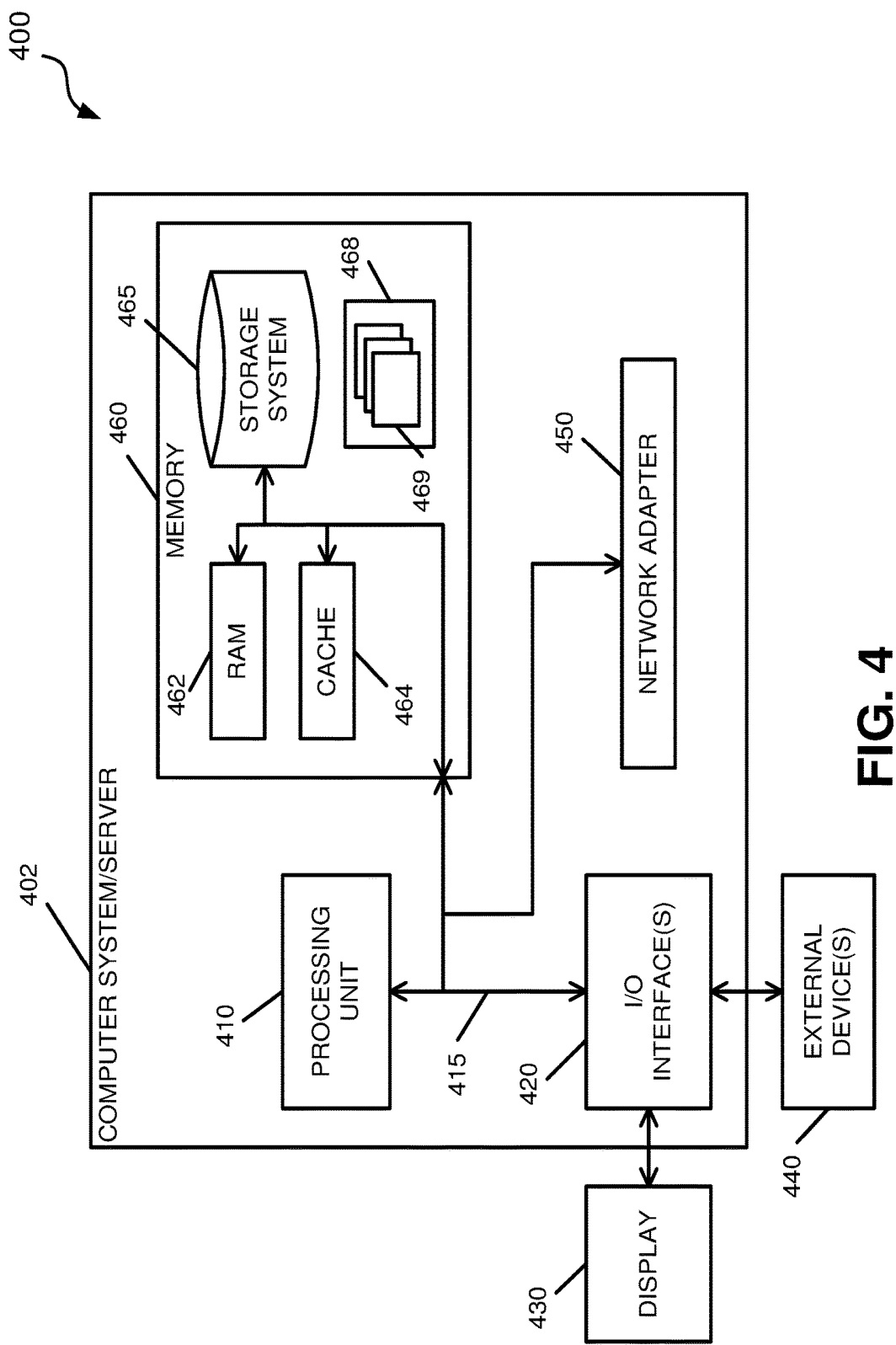


FIG. 3



COGNITIVELY INDUCING SLEEP CYCLES BY LEVERAGING WEARABLES

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present disclosure relates to sleep cycles, and more specifically to optimizing sleep quality by inducing sleep stages.

[0002] Sleep cycles consist of two main types of sleep, rapid-eye-movement (REM) sleep and non-rapid-eye-movement (NREM) sleep. NREM sleep is composed of three distinct stages: N1, N2, and N3. The sleep cycle begins with NREM sleep, starting with N1, then transitioning to N2, then to N3, and then to a second N2, then to REM. A complete sleep cycle ends with REM. NREM sleep and REM sleep continue to cycle throughout the course of sleep.

SUMMARY

[0003] The present invention provides a computer-implemented method, system, and computer program product to optimize sleep quality by inducing sleep stages. The method may include determining a total sleep time. The method may also include calculating, using the total sleep time, a cycle duration for a sleep cycle, where the sleep cycle includes a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stage. The method may also include calculating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively. The method may also include generating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameter for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively, where the external parameters are parameters to facilitate a transition between sleep stages. The method may also include executing the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameters upon reaching the calculated stage time for the corresponding sleep stages.

[0004] The above summary is not intended to describe each illustrated embodiment or every implementation of the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] The drawings included in the present application are incorporated into, and form part of, the specification. They illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and, along with the description, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure. The drawings are only illustrative of certain embodiments and do not limit the disclosure.

[0006] FIG. 1 depicts a flowchart of a set of operations for optimizing sleep quality by inducing sleep stages, according to various embodiments.

[0007] FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of a sleep cycle, according to various embodiments.

[0008] FIG. 3 depicts a flowchart for generating a set of external parameters, according to various embodiments.

[0009] FIG. 4 depicts a block diagram of a sample computer system for implementing operations for determining engagements and patterns of content, according to various embodiments.

[0010] While the invention is amenable to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the intention is not to limit the invention to the particular embodiments described. On the contrary, the intention is to

cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The present disclosure relates to sleep cycles, and more specifically to optimizing sleep quality by inducing sleep stages. While the present disclosure is not necessarily limited to such applications, various aspects of the disclosure may be appreciated through a discussion of various examples using this context.

[0012] Sleep deprivation may cause physiological and psychological problems, such as fatigue, sudden weight loss or weight gain, and adverse brain effects. Sleep deprivation and the quality of sleep may have a correlation with a completion of sleep cycles. The benefit of sleep may increase if waking up after a completion of a sleep cycle. Common methods of waking up include using an alarm clock or being woken up by another person. Neither method takes into account when a user gets into sleep or at what point in the sleep cycle a user is in when woken up.

[0013] The present disclosure provides a computer-implemented method, system, and computer program product to optimize sleep quality by inducing sleep stages. Sleep stages may be induced using sounds, lights, temperature, and/or vibrations that are modulated by predetermined electroencephalogram (EEG) sleep signals. EEG is a test that measures and records electrical activity of the brain. A length of time for each sleep stage of the sleep cycle may be calculated once a planned length of sleep is known. The sounds, lights, vibrations, temperature etc. are then used to cause a transition, or a change, to the next sleep stage. Existing wearables (e.g., Apple Watch®, Fitbit®, or any other wearable technology) may be used to implement the optimization of sleep quality. Wearable technology includes any smart devices (devices with micro-controllers) that can be worn on the body.

[0014] Referring now to FIG. 1, a flowchart of a method 100 for optimizing sleep quality by inducing sleep stages is depicted, according to various embodiments. In an embodiment, the method 100 is implemented as a computer script or computer program (e.g., computer executable code) to be executed by a server, on, or connected to, a computer system, such as computer system 400 (FIG. 4). In various embodiments, the server is a connected to a device, such as a wearable device. In some embodiments, the server is a computer program or computer script.

[0015] In various embodiments, a server is configured to execute operation 110 to determine a total sleep time. In some embodiments, a user (i.e., a person using the server or device to optimize their sleep) may input their total sleep time. For example, a user may want to sleep for 9 hours, or may have to wake up at 6:00 AM, so the user inputs their desired hours of sleep or desired wake up time. When the user inputs their sleep time, determining the total sleep may include receiving a data packet from an input field of a form on a computing device, the data packet including the total sleep time. The computing device may be a wearable device, or a device used to optimize sleep. In some embodiments, the computing device is a separate device connected to the server. The computing device may communicate with the server via one or more networks (e.g., local area network, wide area network, cloud computing, Internet of Things, etc.).

[0016] In some embodiments, the server may communicate (e.g., through the Internet of Things (IoT)) with a user device, to determine a total sleep time. A user device may be a mobile device, an alarm clock, etc. A mobile device may be a portable computing device. Examples of mobile devices may include smartphones, tablets, laptops, wearable devices, personal digital assistants, etc. In various embodiments, the user device must have capabilities to communicate or connect with the server. For example, a user may set an alarm on a mobile device. The server may connect directly with the mobile device to determine a wake up time of the user. The server may then calculate the total sleep time based on the wake up time.

[0017] In various embodiments, a server is configured to execute operation **120** to calculate a cycle duration for a sleep cycle using the total sleep time. In some embodiments, the cycle duration is a length of time for a sleep cycle. The cycle duration may be predetermined, or previously known, from past sleep studies. In various embodiments, the sleep cycle includes stages N1, N2, N3, N2, and REM. In some embodiments, N1 may average anywhere between 1-7 minutes, N2 may average between 10-25 minutes, N3 may average between 20-40 minutes, N2 may average between 5-10 minutes, and REM may average between 20-25 minutes, according to previous studies. From this, it may be determined that the average healthy sleep cycle, in this example, runs between 55-108 minutes (i.e., the duration of the sleep cycle is between 55 and 108 minutes).

[0018] In various embodiments, the cycle duration is used to calculate the quantity of sleep cycles that occur within the total sleep time. The quantity of sleep cycles may be calculated using the following equation:

$$T = m \left(\frac{a + b + 1}{2} + ct \right) \quad (1)$$

$$, \text{ where } \frac{a - b + 1}{2} \leq ct \leq \frac{b - a + 1}{2}$$

[0019] In the equation, T is the total sleep time of the user, m is the quantity of sleep cycles, and a and b are a maximum and minimum cycle duration, or length of a sleep cycle. As discussed herein, the average healthy sleep cycle runs between 55-108 minutes (min). Therefore, in some embodiments, a=55 and b=108. When a=55 and b=108, the equation becomes the following:

$$T = m \left(\frac{(55 + 108 + 1)}{2} + ct \right) \quad (2)$$

$$T = m(82 + ct) \quad (3)$$

[0020] In this equation, ct is a cycle threshold, which may adjust the sleeping cycle duration to avoid non-integer values of m. Adjusting the sleep cycle using the cycle threshold may prevent partial sleep cycles, particularly at the end of the sleep time. As discussed herein, the sleep cycle may range from 55 min-108 min. The equation above includes an average cycle duration of 82 minutes. Depending on the total sleep time of the user, the average cycle duration of 82 minutes may not result in an integer number (i.e., a whole number) of sleep cycles. Any fraction or decimal of a sleep cycle may indicate that a sleep cycle has

not been completed, which would result in a non-optimized sleep. To optimize the sleep cycle, the cycle threshold was added to the equation, where the cycle threshold can range between $-27 \leq ct \leq 27$, so that the portion of the equation $(82+ct)$ is the adjusted cycle duration, where the adjusted cycle duration is between 55 min-108 min. In various embodiments, calculating the quantity of sleep cycles includes dividing the total sleep time by the adjusted cycle duration.

[0021] For example, a user may have a total sleep time of 420 minutes. In order to have m, the quantity of sleep cycles, be an integer, a cycle threshold value of 2 is added to the equation. In this example, $m=420/(82+2)$, which results in a quantity of cycles of 5, meaning that there are 5 sleep cycles throughout the total sleep time. In another example, the total sleep time is 180 minutes. To result in an integer quantity of sleep cycles, the cycle threshold value may either be 8 or -22. If the threshold value is 8, the quantity of cycles is 2, and if the threshold value is -22, the quantity of cycles is 3.

[0022] In some embodiments, when there are multiple options for a threshold value, the threshold value is selected by a user. In other embodiments, the threshold value is determined by the server.

[0023] In various embodiments, a server is configured to execute operation **130** to calculate a stage time for each stage of a sleep cycle. The sleep cycle may include a plurality of stages. In various embodiments, the sleep cycle includes stages N1, N2, N3, N2, and REM. In some embodiments, calculating a stage time for each stage of the sleeping cycle includes calculating a stage time for N1, a stage time for N2, a stage time for N3, a stage time for N2, and a stage time for REM.

[0024] Calculating a stage time may include determining a particular average stage time of each particular stage of the sleep cycle (e.g., calculating an N1 stage time may include determining an average stage time of all the N1 stages), calculating an average cycle duration using the average stage time of each particular stage (e.g., average N1 stage time, average N2 stage time, average N3 stage time, average N2 stage time, and average REM stage time), calculating a ratio of the average stage time to the average cycle duration, and calculating the stage time for each stage using the cycle duration and the ratio for each particular cycle. The calculated ratios may include a ratio of the N1 average stage time to the average cycle duration, a ratio of the N2 average stage time to the average cycle duration, a ratio of the N3 average stage time to the average cycle duration, a ratio of the N2 average stage time to the average cycle duration, and a ratio of the REM average stage time, each to the average cycle duration. The average cycle duration may be an average duration of a sleep cycle. In some embodiments, the average stage time is determined using the predetermined cycle durations from previous sleep studies. In other embodiments, the average stage time is determined using training data, discussed further herein.

[0025] Using the ranges of duration time discussed herein for each sleep stage (N1, N2, N3, N2, REM), the average duration, or average stage time, for each stage may be calculated to be N1=4 min, N2=17.5 min, N3=30 min, N2=7.5 min, and REM=22.5 min.

[0026] With the average stage times listed above, the stage time for each stage (e.g., N1 stage time, N2 stage time, N3 stage time, N2 stage time, and REM stage time) may be calculated using the following equations:

$$N1 = \frac{4}{4 + 17.5 + 30 + 7.5 + 22.5} \times X = \frac{4}{81.5} X \quad (4)$$

$$N2 = \frac{17.5}{4 + 17.5 + 30 + 7.5 + 22.5} \times X = \frac{17.5}{81.5} X \quad (5)$$

$$N3 = \frac{30}{4 + 17.5 + 30 + 7.5 + 22.5} \times X = \frac{30}{81.5} X \quad (6)$$

$$N2 = \frac{7.5}{4 + 17.5 + 30 + 7.5 + 22.5} \times X = \frac{7.5}{81.5} X \quad (7)$$

$$REM = \frac{22.5}{4 + 17.5 + 30 + 7.5 + 22.5} \times X = \frac{22.5}{81.5} X \quad (8)$$

[0027] N1, N2, N3, N2, and REM as depicted in the equations are the stage time for each stage. 81.5 is the average cycle duration using the calculated average stage times of each particular stage. The equations may calculate a ratio of the average stage time to the average cycle duration (e.g., 4/81.5, 17.5/81.5, 30/81.5, 7.5/81.5, and 22.5/81.5) and then multiply the ratio by X, where X is an adjusted cycle duration of a particular sleeping cycle. In some embodiments, X is (82+ct) as discussed herein. When X is (82+ct), the stage time for each stage may be calculated using the following equations:

$$N1 = \frac{4}{81.5} (82 + ct) \quad (9)$$

$$N2 = \frac{17.5}{81.5} (82 + ct) \quad (10)$$

$$N3 = \frac{30}{81.5} (82 + ct) \quad (11)$$

$$N2 = \frac{7.5}{81.5} (82 + ct) \quad (12)$$

$$REM = \frac{22.5}{81.5} (82 + ct) \quad (13)$$

[0028] For example, when a total sleep time is 420 minutes, and the cycle threshold is 2, the duration of each sleep stage, or the stage time of each stage, are calculated to be N1=4.12 min, N2=18.03 min, N3=30.92 min, N2=7.73 min, and REM=23.19 min.

[0029] In various embodiments, the average stage time of each stage may be determined using training data. Training data is discussed further herein.

[0030] In various embodiments, a server is configured to execute operation 140 to generate a set of external parameters for each stage (e.g., external parameters for N1, external parameters for N2, external parameters for N3, external parameters for N2, and external parameters for REM). The set of external parameters may be parameters to achieve a stage of the sleep cycle. In some embodiments, there are external parameters to transition from N1 to N2, external parameters to transition from N2 to N3, external parameters to transition from N3 to N2, external parameters to transition from N2 to REM, and external parameters to transition from either REM to N1 or REM to consciousness. Examples of external parameters may include sound, light, vibration, and temperature. Generating the set of external parameters is further discussed herein and depicted in FIG. 3.

[0031] In various embodiments, a server is configured to execute operation 150 to execute each set of external parameters upon reaching the calculated stage time for the corresponding sleep stage. Executing the set of parameters may include changing a temperature, adjusting or turning on/off lights, adjusting or turning on/off sounds (e.g., music), and/or changing vibrations on a user device or wearable device. In an example, a user is wearing a wearable device on their wrist. When it is time to change stages (based on the calculated stage time), such as from stage N3 to N2, the wearable device may vibrate to pull the user out of the deep sleep. Other example parameters that may pull a user out of a deep sleep may include turning on or increasing harshness of lights, increasing sound, turning on music (e.g., non-soothing music) or other sounds, decreasing the temperature, increasing temperature, etc. In another example, soothing music may play, or lights may be dimmed or turned off, to transition a user into a deeper stage of sleep. These examples are not limiting and are discussed for example purposes only. Any execution of any type of external parameter may be used.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 2, a block diagram of a sleep cycle 200 is depicted, according to various embodiments. Sleep cycle 200 may include both REM sleep and NREM sleep. NREM sleep has three stages: N1, N2, and N3. The sleep cycle 200 begins with NREM sleep, starting with N1 210. N1 210 is the lightest stage of NREM sleep, and is a transition stage between consciousness and sleep. The sleep cycle 200 then transitions to N2 220, with N2 220 being a deeper sleep stage than N1 210. The sleep cycle 200 transitions from N2 220 to N3 230, with N3 230 being the deepest sleep stage. N3 230 is a slow wave sleep or a delta-wave sleep. The sleep cycle 200 may then transition to N2 240 sleep, with a user transitioning out of deep sleep. The sleep cycle 200 may end with REM sleep 250. REM sleep 250 is similar to a conscious, or waking, state because of low-voltage brain waves. The sleep cycle 200 is complete after REM 250, but may transition back to sleep stage N1, to start a second sleep cycle and to continue sleeping. The average sleep cycle lasts about 90 minutes; therefore, most people will have multiple sleep cycles throughout their sleeping period.

[0033] Referring to FIG. 3 a flowchart 300 for generating a set of external parameters is depicted, according to various embodiments. In various embodiments, generating a set of external parameters may include a training stage and training data to help form hypotheses or predictions for external parameters.

[0034] In various embodiments, generating a set of external parameters includes gathering training data from a training phase 310. In some embodiments, training phase 310 is completed with a variety of training person(s) 315 with various physiological and psychological attributes 320. In other embodiments, training phase 310 is completed with one training person 315, where the training person 315 is the user 355. The training phase 310 may analyze sleeping patterns and gather training data from numerous observations (e.g., more than one thousands) to increase accuracy of the machine learning supervised model 340 and the hypothesis 345. Each observation may span any length of time (e.g., a sleep cycle, a sleep time, a sleep stage, 10 seconds of sleep, 4 hours of sleep, etc.)

[0035] In various embodiments, training person(s) 315 are measured for physiological and psychological attributes

320. The physiological attributes (e.g., blood pressure, temperature, heart rate, etc.) may be obtained, or determined, using a kit or a wearable device attached to the training person(s) **315**. The psychological attributes (e.g., openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism) may be obtained from a user profile or from certain mental states (e.g., anxiety, depression, etc.) that may be inputted by the user in the user profile. In some embodiments, the user profile may include a set of questions to gauge the psychological attributes of the training person(s) **315**.

[0036] In various embodiments, training person(s) **315** are measured using an EEG measuring device for EEG signals when various external parameters are applied, or executed, during sleep. The various testing may be documented as a history of applied external parameters **325**. In some embodiments, the history of applied external parameters **325** and the training data is categorized based on the corresponding physiological and psychological attributes **320** of the training person(s) **315**.

[0037] The physiological and psychological attributes **320** and the history of applied external parameters **325** (i.e., training data) may be used to determine feature vectors **330**, using known algorithms and/or statistical analysis. Features may be a characteristic of the training data (e.g., physiological and psychological attributes, external parameters, sleep time, sleep cycles, etc.). The features may be converted into a corresponding numerical value (i.e., numerical feature). Feature vectors **330** may be a vector representation of the numerical features. The feature vectors **330** are used with a machine learning supervised model **340** to determine a hypothesis **345**. In some embodiments, the machine learning supervised model **340** may use the feature vectors **330** combined with weights to construct a linear predictor function, which is then used to help determine the hypothesis **345**. The hypothesis **345** may take the form of a prediction, specifically a prediction of EEG signals of a user. Machine learning supervised model **340** may use the training data and the corresponding feature vectors to improve and increase the accuracy of the linear predictor function. In some embodiments, machine learning supervised model **340** is a neural network that learns, or improves performance, using examples or past data. In various embodiments, machine learning supervised model **340** uses select training data with physiological and psychological attributes **320** corresponding to the physiological and psychological attributes of user **355**.

[0038] In some embodiments, hypothesis **345** may be determined solely based on the machine learning supervised model **340**. The hypothesis **345** may predict EEG signals **380** for the user **355**. These predicted EEG signals **380** may then be used to determine external parameters **385**.

[0039] In other embodiments, a real time prediction phase **350** is occurring real time as a user **355** is using the device to optimize sleep. The real time prediction phase **350** may be subsequent to the training phase **310**. The physiological and psychological attributes **360** of the user **355** may be obtained using the methods discussed herein. These physiological and psychological attributes **360** may be used to determine feature vectors **375**.

[0040] In various embodiments, a feedback mechanism **365** is included in the process, where the feedback mechanism **365** keeps track of already used external parameters so that the user **355** will not become immune to applied

external parameters that are based on the predicted EEG signals **370**. The predicted EEG signals **370** may be EEG signals that are predicted based on the feedback mechanism **365**. In some embodiments, the predicted EEG signals **370** and the physiological and psychological attributes **360** are used to determine feature vectors **375**. The feature vectors **375** may be used to update the hypothesis **345**, such that the hypothesis **345** may then be used to predict EEG signals **380** and external parameters for the user **355**. These predicted EEG signals **380** may then be converted into the external parameters **385**.

[0041] Referring to FIG. 4, computer system **400** is a computer system/server **402** is shown in the form of a general-purpose computing device, according to various embodiments. The components of computer system/server **402** may include, but are not limited to, one or more processors or processing units **410**, a system memory **460**, and a bus **415** that couple various system components including system memory **460** to processor **410**.

[0042] Bus **415** represents one or more of any of several types of bus structures, including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, an accelerated graphics port, and a processor or local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. By way of example, and not limitation, such architectures include Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) bus, Micro Channel Architecture (MCA) bus, Enhanced ISA (EISA) bus, Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) local bus, and Peripheral Component Interconnects (PCI) bus.

[0043] Computer system/server **402** typically includes a variety of computer system readable media. Such media may be any available media that is accessible by computer system/server **402**, and it includes both volatile and non-volatile media, removable and non-removable media.

[0044] System memory **460** can include computer system readable media in the form of volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM) **462** and/or cache memory **464**. Computer system/server **402** may further include other removable/non-removable, volatile/non-volatile computer system storage media. By way of example only, storage system **465** can be provided for reading from and writing to a non-removable, non-volatile magnetic media (not shown and typically called a "hard drive"). Although not shown, a magnetic disk drive for reading from and writing to a removable, non-volatile magnetic disk (e.g., a "floppy disk"), and an optical disk drive for reading from or writing to a removable, non-volatile optical disk such as a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM or other optical media can be provided. In such instances, each can be connected to bus **415** by one or more data media interfaces. As will be further depicted and described below, memory **460** may include at least one program product having a set (e.g., at least one) of program modules that are configured to carry out the functions of embodiments of the invention.

[0045] Program/utility **468**, having a set (at least one) of program modules **469**, may be stored in memory **460** by way of example, and not limitation, as well as an operating system, one or more application programs, other program modules, and program data. Each of the operating system, one or more application programs, other program modules, and program data or some combination thereof, may include an implementation of a networking environment. Program

modules **469** generally carry out the functions and/or methodologies of embodiments of the invention as described herein.

[0046] Computer system/server **402** may also communicate with one or more external devices **440** such as a keyboard, a pointing device, a display **430**, etc.; one or more devices that enable a user to interact with computer system/server **402**; and/or any devices (e.g., network card, modem, etc.) that enable computer system/server **402** to communicate with one or more other computing devices. Such communication can occur via Input/Output (I/O) interfaces **420**. Still yet, computer system/server **402** can communicate with one or more networks such as a local area network (LAN), a general wide area network (WAN), and/or a public network (e.g., the Internet) via network adapter **450**. As depicted, network adapter **450** communicates with the other components of computer system/server **402** via bus **415**. It should be understood that although not shown, other hardware and/or software components could be used in conjunction with computer system/server **402**. Examples, include, but are not limited to: microcode, device drivers, redundant processing units, external disk drive arrays, RAID systems, tape drives, and data archival storage systems, etc.

[0047] The present invention may be a system, a method, and/or a computer program product at any possible technical detail level of integration. The computer program product may include a computer readable storage medium (or media) having computer readable program instructions thereon for causing a processor to carry out aspects of the present invention.

[0048] The computer readable storage medium can be a tangible device that can retain and store instructions for use by an instruction execution device. The computer readable storage medium may be, for example, but is not limited to, an electronic storage device, a magnetic storage device, an optical storage device, an electromagnetic storage device, a semiconductor storage device, or any suitable combination of the foregoing. A non-exhaustive list of more specific examples of the computer readable storage medium includes the following: a portable computer diskette, a hard disk, a random access memory (RAM), a static random access memory (SRAM), a portable compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), a digital versatile disk (DVD), a memory stick, a floppy disk, a mechanically encoded device such as punch-cards or raised structures in a groove having instructions recorded thereon, and any suitable combination of the foregoing. A computer readable storage medium, as used herein, is not to be construed as being transitory signals per se, such as radio waves or other freely propagating electromagnetic waves, electromagnetic waves propagating through a waveguide or other transmission media (e.g., light pulses passing through a fiber-optic cable), or electronic signals transmitted through a wire.

[0049] Computer readable program instructions described herein can be downloaded to respective computing/processing devices from a computer readable storage medium or to an external computer or external storage device via a network, for example, the Internet, a local area network, a wide area network and/or a wireless network. The network may comprise copper transmission cables, optical transmission fibers, wireless transmission, routers, firewalls, switches, gateway computers and/or edge servers. A network adapter card or network interface in each computing/processing device receives computer readable program instructions

from the network and forwards the computer readable program instructions for storage in a computer readable storage medium within the respective computing/processing device.

[0050] Computer readable program instructions for carrying out operations of the present invention may be assembler instructions, instruction-set-architecture (ISA) instructions, machine instructions, machine dependent instructions, microcode, firmware instructions, state-setting data, configuration data for integrated circuitry, or either source code or object code written in any combination of one or more programming languages, including an object orientated program language such as Smalltalk, C++, or the like, and procedural programming languages, such as the "C" programming language or similar programming languages. The computer readable program instructions may execute entirely on the user's computer, partly on the user's computer, as a stand-alone software package, partly on the user's computer and partly on a remote computer or entirely on the remote computer or server. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the user's computer through any type of network, including a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider). In some embodiments, electronic circuitry including, for example, programmable logic circuitry, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA), or programmable logic arrays (PLA) may execute the computer readable program instructions by utilizing state information of the computer readable program instructions to personalize the electronic circuitry, in order to perform aspects of the present invention.

[0051] Aspects of the present invention are described herein with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems), and computer program products according to embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer readable program instructions.

[0052] These computer readable program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks. These computer readable program instructions may also be stored in a computer readable storage medium that can direct a computer, a programmable data processing apparatus, and/or other devices to function in a particular manner, such that the computer readable storage medium having instructions stored therein comprises an article of manufacture including instructions which implement aspects of the function/act specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks. The computer readable program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other device to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer, other programmable apparatus or other device to produce a computer implemented process, such that the instructions which execute on the computer, other programmable apparatus, or

other device implement the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

[0053] The flowchart and block diagrams in the Figures illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of possible implementations of systems, methods, and computer program products according to various embodiments of the present invention. In this regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, or portion of instructions, which comprises one or more executable instructions for implementing the specified logical function(s). In some alternative implementations, the functions noted in the blocks may occur out of the order noted in the Figures. For example, two blocks shown in succession may, in fact, be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. It will also be noted that each block of the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, can be implemented by special purpose hardware-based systems that perform the specified functions or acts or carry out combinations of special purpose hardware and computer instructions.

[0054] The descriptions of the various embodiments of the present disclosure have been presented for purposes of illustration, but are not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the embodiments disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the described embodiments. The terminology used herein was chosen to best explain the principles of the embodiments, the practical application or technical improvement over technologies found in the marketplace, or to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the embodiments disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method comprising:
 - determining a total sleep time;
 - calculating, using the total sleep time, a cycle duration for a sleep cycle, wherein the sleep cycle comprises a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stage;
 - calculating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively;
 - generating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameter for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively, wherein the external parameters are parameters to facilitate a transition between sleep stages; and
 - executing the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameters upon reaching the calculated stage time for the corresponding sleep stages.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - calculating a quantity of sleep cycles within the total sleep time using the cycle duration.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein calculating the quantity of sleep cycles comprises:
 - determining a cycle threshold, wherein the cycle threshold adjusts the cycle duration, resulting in an adjusted cycle duration; and
 - calculating the quantity of sleep cycles by dividing the total sleep time by the adjusted cycle duration.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein calculating the stage times comprises:

- determining a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively;

- calculating an average cycle duration using the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage times;

- calculating a first ratio of the first average stage time to the average cycle duration, a second ratio of the second average stage time to the average cycle duration, a third ratio of the third average stage time to the average cycle duration, a fourth ratio of the fourth average stage time to the average cycle duration, and a fifth ratio of the fifth average stage time to the average cycle duration; and

- calculating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time by multiplying the cycle duration and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth ratios respectively.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage times are determined based on predetermined cycle durations.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage times are determined based on training data.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein generating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameters comprises:

- gathering training data;

- determining physiological and psychological attributes of a user;

- selecting training data with physiological and psychological attributes corresponding to the physiological and psychological attributes of the user; and

- predicting the external parameters based on the selected training data.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein a supervised machine learning model is used to predict the external parameters.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the training data is data gathered from analyzing sleeping patterns of the user.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the training data is data gathered from analyzing sleeping patterns of a plurality of users.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the set external parameters include at least one of sound, light, vibration, and temperature.

12. A system having one or more computer processors, the system configured to:

- determine a total sleep time;

- calculate, using the total sleep time, a cycle duration for a sleep cycle, wherein the sleep cycle comprises a set of sleep stages;

- calculate a particular stage time for each particular stage of the set of sleep stages;

- generate a particular external parameter for each particular stage, wherein the external parameters are parameters to facilitate a transition between sleep stages; and
- execute each particular external parameter upon reaching the particular stage time for the corresponding sleep stages.

13. The system of claim 12, further configured to:

- calculate a quantity of sleep cycles within the total sleep time using the cycle duration.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein calculating the quantity of sleep cycles comprises:

determining a cycle threshold, wherein the cycle threshold adjusts the cycle duration, resulting in an adjusted cycle duration; and

calculating the quantity of sleep cycles by dividing the total sleep time by the adjusted cycle duration.

15. The system of claim **12**, wherein calculating the particular stage time for each particular stage of the set of sleep stages comprises:

determining a particular average stage time of each particular stage;

calculating an average cycle duration using the particular average stage times;

calculating a particular ratio for each particular average stage time to the average cycle duration; and

calculating the particular stage time for each particular stage by multiplying the cycle duration and each particular ratio respectively.

16. The system of claim **12**, wherein generating the particular external parameters for each stage comprises:

gathering training data;

determining physiological and psychological attributes of a user;

selecting training data with physiological and psychological attributes corresponding to the physiological and psychological attributes of the user; and

predicting the external parameters based on the selected training data.

17. A computer program product comprising a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith, the program instructions executable by a processor to cause the processor to perform a method, the method comprising:

determining a total sleep time;

calculating, using the total sleep time, a cycle duration for a sleep cycle, wherein the sleep cycle comprises a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stage;

calculating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively;

generating a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameter for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively, wherein the external parameters are parameters to facilitate a transition between sleep stages; and

executing the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth external parameters upon reaching the calculated stage time for the corresponding sleep stages.

18. The computer program product of claim **17**, further comprising:

calculating a quantity of sleep cycles within the total sleep time using the cycle duration.

19. The computer program product of claim **18**, wherein calculating the quantity of sleep cycles comprises:

determining a cycle threshold, wherein the cycle threshold adjusts the cycle duration, resulting in an adjusted cycle duration; and

calculating the quantity of sleep cycles by dividing the total sleep time by the adjusted cycle duration.

20. The computer program product of claim **17**, wherein calculating the stage times comprises:

determining a first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage time for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sleep stages respectively;

calculating an average cycle duration using the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth average stage times;

calculating a first ratio of the first average stage time to the average cycle duration, a second ratio of the second average stage time to the average cycle duration, a third ratio of the third average stage time to the average cycle duration, a fourth ratio of the fourth average stage time to the average cycle duration, and a fifth ratio of the fifth average stage time to the average cycle duration; and

calculating the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth stage time by multiplying the cycle duration and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth ratios respectively.

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摘要(译)

一种计算机实现的方法，系统和计算机程序产品，用于通过诱导睡眠阶段来优化睡眠质量。该方法包括：确定总睡眠时间；使用总睡眠时间计算睡眠周期的周期持续时间，其中睡眠周期包括第一，第二，第三，第四和第五睡眠阶段；分别计算第一，第二，第三，第四和第五睡眠阶段的第一，第二，第三，第四和第五阶段时间；分别为第一，第二，第三，第四和第五睡眠阶段产生第一，第二，第三，第四和第五外部参数，其中外部参数是便于睡眠阶段之间转换的参数；并且在达到相应睡眠阶段的计算的阶段时间时执行第一，第二，第三，第四和第五外部参数。

