



Light is wearable
Health Monitoring and Fitness Tracking

Light is OSRAM

OSRAM
Opto Semiconductors



Exactly what you need: high efficiency and great diversity

OSRAM Opto Semiconductors offers a great variety of innovative components for modern fitness tracking and health monitoring applications: green and red LEDs, photodiodes and infrared emitting diodes, in different packages, sizes and performance classes. All our sensor products are based on high-efficiency chip technology, ensuring low energy consumption and high signal quality for extremely reliable measurements at the same time. Simply choose the components you need for your special application.



Ready to go new ways

Along with the “Quantified Self Movement” gaining popularity, there is an increasing interest in medical measurement methods that can be integrated in so-called wearable gadgets such as watches, smart phones or fitness bracelets. It started with fitness trackers determining the step frequency by using acceleration sensors. Now optical sensors expand the possibilities of self-observation, as they also offer a straightforward measurement of the heart rate and oxygen saturation of the blood. In addition, the pulse measurement on the wrist or fingers is much more convenient than, say, wearing a chest strap. Last but not least optical methods score in economic terms as well, as the new technologies for highly efficient LEDs allow for more energy-efficient and compact sensors.

Sensor Products:

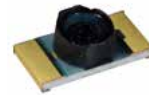
BioMon Sensor



Type	SFH 7050	SFH 7051	SFH 7060
Package	Black	Black	Black
Package dimensions (mm ³)	4.7 × 2.5 × 0.9	4.7 × 2.5 × 0.9	7.2 × 2.5 × 0.9
Radiant sensitive area (mm ²)	1.3 × 1.3	1.3 × 1.3	1.7 × 1.7
Photo diode sensitive area (mm ²)			
Emitter color	Red (655 nm) Green (530 nm) Infrared (940 nm)	Green (530 nm)	Red (660 nm) Green (530 nm) Infrared (940 nm)

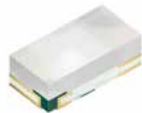
Discrete Components:

Infrared Emitting Diodes (940 nm) for Health Monitoring



Type	Mini MIDLED SFH 4441	CHIPLED with lens SFH 4046
Radiant Intensity @ max. DC current (mW/sr)	65	30
Total radiant flux @ max. DC current (mW)	50	40
Max. Forward DC current (mA)	100	70
Max. Pulse current (A)	1	0.7
Viewing angle at 50 % I _v (°)	34 (+/- 17)	44 (+/- 22)
Package height (mm)	0.9	1.0
XY dimensions (mm)	2.3 × 1.95	3.2 × 1.6

Green LED for Health Monitoring



Type	CHIPLED LT QH9G	PointLED LT P4SG
Package	SMT	SMT
Package dimensions (mm ³)	1.0 × 0.5 × 0.4	3.4 × 1.3 × 0.8
Technology	InGaN	ThinGaN
Viewing angle at 50 % I _v (°)	150 (horizontal)/170 (vertical)	120
Color	True green (525 nm)	True green (528 nm)

Photodiodes for Health Monitoring



Type	SFH 2430	SFH 2440	BPW 34 S
Spectral sensitivity (nm)	adapted to human eye sensitivity	400 – 690	400 – 1100
Peak sensitivity (nm)	570	620	850
Radiant sensitive area (mm ²)	7.02	7.02	7.02

How it works: heart rate monitoring and pulse oximetry

Optical sensors for the measurement of the heart rate and the oxygen saturation of the blood make use of the light absorption in the blood, more specifically of the hemoglobin contained in the blood.



Heart rate monitoring

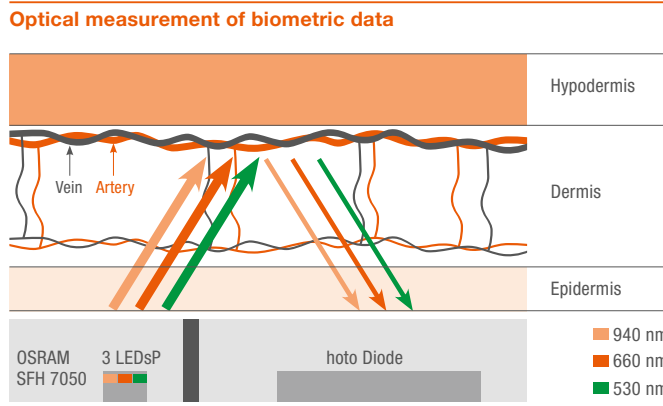
Light strikes the body tissue, and then is transmitted, absorbed and reflected (*figure 1*) – the larger the irradiated blood volume, the lower the amount of light reflected. As the blood volume in the arteries changes with the cardiac cycle, the heart rate results from the periodicity of the detector signal (*figure 2*). This optical measurement of the change of blood volume in the blood vessels is referred to as photoplethysmography (PPG). In practice, the sensor consisting of juxtaposed light source and detector is located directly on the skin, usually on the wrist or fingers. Due to the location the measurement is made at different wavelengths – green light has established itself as the best option for the wrist, red and infrared light for the finger.

Pulse oximetry

The oxygen saturation of the blood can be measured when infrared and red light are used at the same time (*figure 3*). This so-called pulse oximetry is based on the fact that hemoglobin (Hb) is changing its absorption behavior when it binds oxygen (oxyhemoglobin HbO₂). The concentrations of these two variants of hemoglobin can be determined by measuring the absorption at two different wavelengths. This yields the oxygen saturation of the blood. Red (660 nm) and infrared (940 nm) light are the ideal choice, because here the absorption behavior of the two hemoglobin molecules deviates most from each other. In contrast to the pulse measurement, which is only considering the relative changes in light absorption, the light absorption of arterial blood must be measured in absolute terms here. In practice, the blood oxygen saturation can be expressed as a function of the ratio of the minimum and maximum detector signals (I_{\min}/I_{\max}) at the respective wavelength.

Figure 1

The sensor SFH 7050 is emitting green, red or infrared light, which irradiates skin or tissue and is absorbed or reflected. The amount of the reflected light registered by the detector varies with the amount of blood in the arteries (photoplethysmography). The measurement is carried out with green light on the wrist, with red or infrared wavelengths at the finger.



Measurement of the heart rate

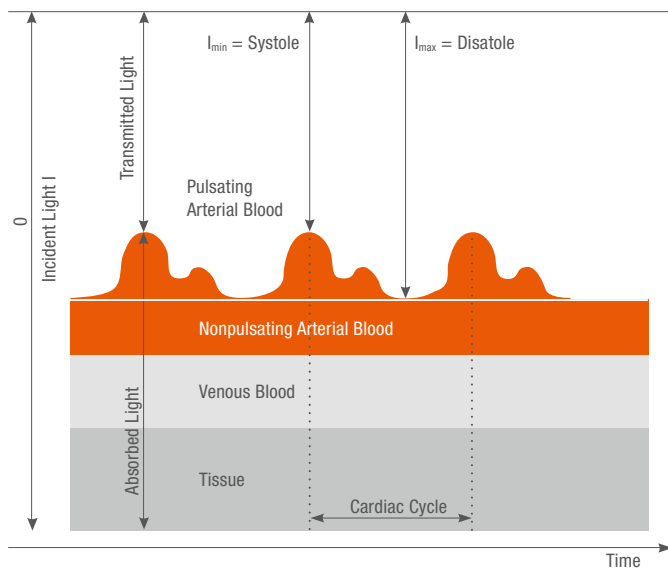


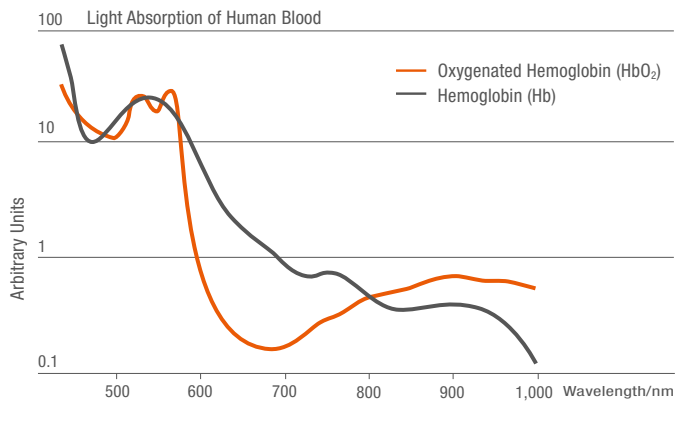
Figure 2

The periodicity of the detector signal I corresponds to the pulsation of the amount of blood in the arteries. The ratio of the minimum and maximum signal values (I_{min}/I_{max}) is relevant for the determination of the oxygen saturation of the blood (pulse oximetry).

Figure 3

The absorption behavior of blood – or more precisely of the blood pigment hemoglobin (Hb) – changes at oxygen uptake (oxyhemoglobin or HbO_2). By measuring the absorption of red and infrared light, the oxygen saturation of the blood can be determined.

Determination of the oxygen saturation of the blood



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