
Asclepius: Exploring the Feasibility of Remote Cardiac Auscultation Using Earphones

Paper Review by Raheem Idowu - 10/07/25

Outline

What is Asclepius? (System Design and Results)

Why was it made? (Motivation and Background)

How was it made? (Challenges and Contributions)

What's next? (Limitations and Future Work)

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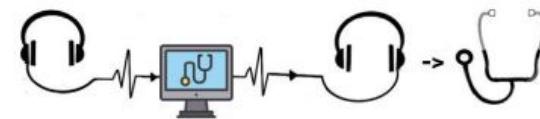
What is Asclepius?

Auscultation = Stethoscope

Cardiac, lung, abdominal

Assess health & function

Asclepius: remote cardiac auscultation



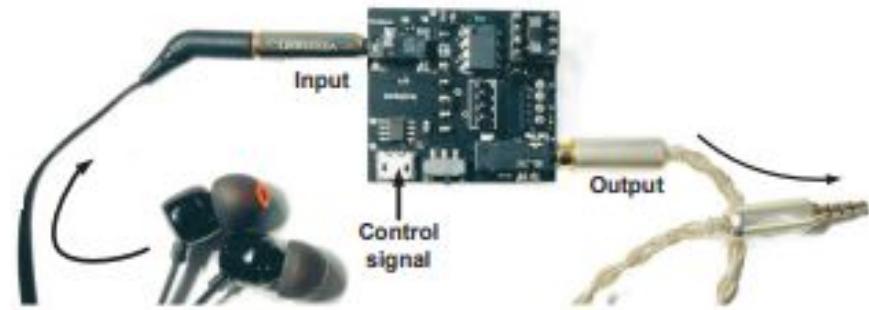
Asclepius Design

Hardware-software solution

\$5 PCB circuit

Use any earphones

No microphone needed (structure reciprocity!)



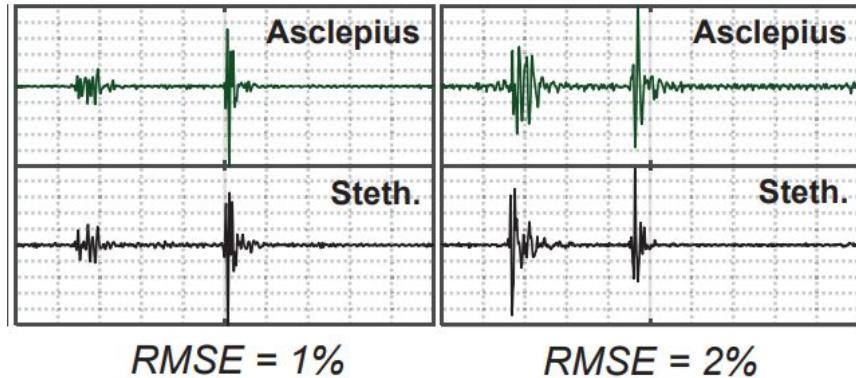
Results

Mean RMSE 1.34%

Resilient to gender & age

SOTA HeadFi 2x worse

Similar diagnosis performance as stethoscope



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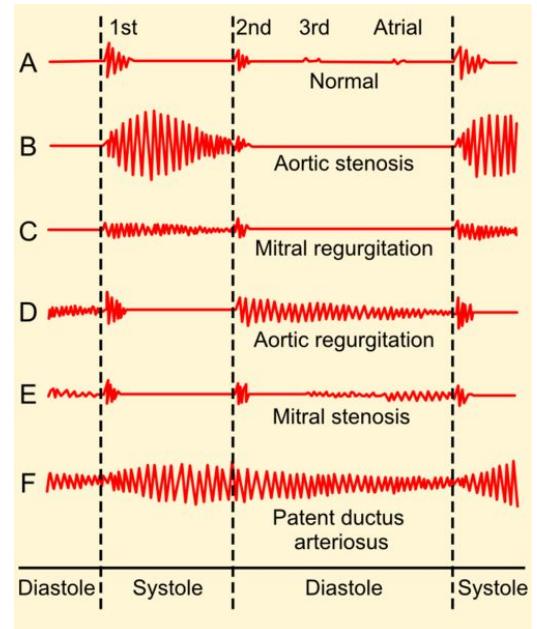
Background: Phonocardiogram

First heart sound (S1)

Second heart sound (S2)

Higher pitched sounds like murmurs

Helps diagnose heart diseases/abnormalities



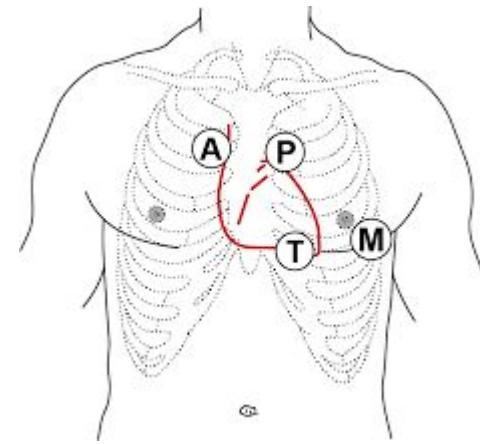
Motivation

Video visits, pre-screening

More convenient & safer i.e. Covid-19

But in-home stethoscopes expensive (\$500)

Hard to operate for patients



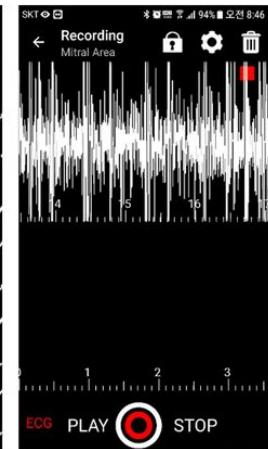
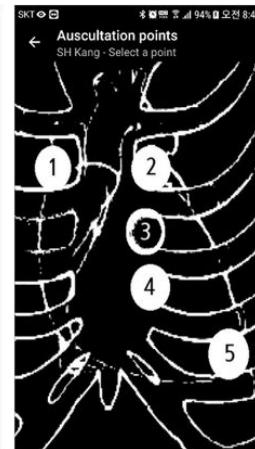
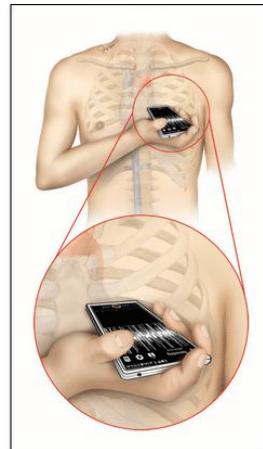
Motivation: Earphones?

Smartphones vs. earphones:

Fewer ambient noises

Easier to operate

More accessible



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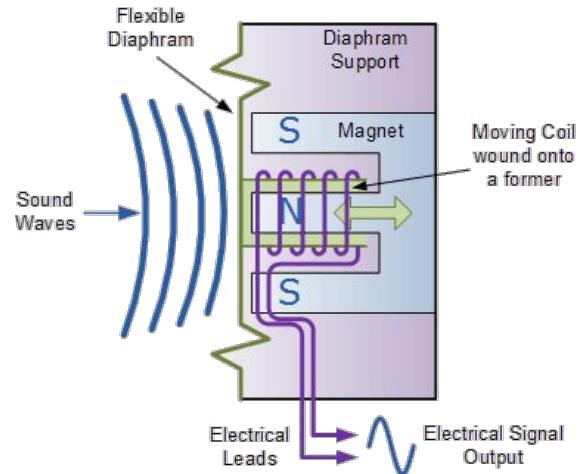
Why was it made? (Motivation and Background)

How was it made? (Challenges and Contributions)

What's next? (Limitations and Future Work)

Challenges

- 1) Attenuation & multipath from heart to ear
(bones, muscles, fat, skin)
- 2) Earphone speaker not optimized as mic
- 3) Impedance matching (device + earphone)



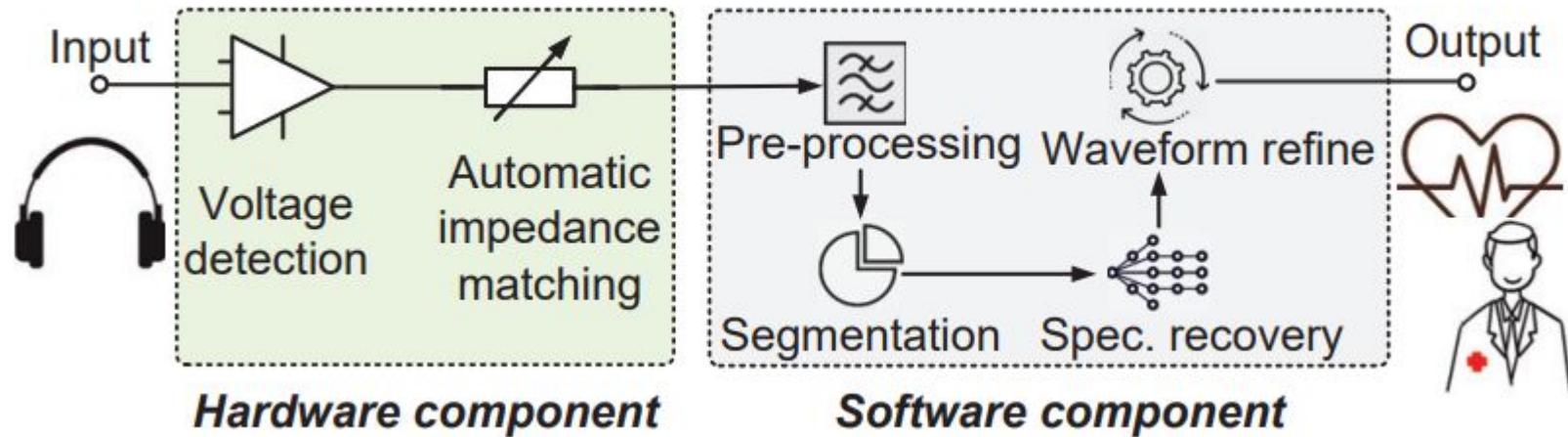
Contributions

Hardware amplification, denoising (2)

Hardware online impedance matching (3)

On device de-reverberation, segmentation, correction (1)

Contributions



Contributions

Hardware amplification, denoising

Hardware online impedance matching

On device de-reverberation, segmentation, correction

Hardware Signal Processing

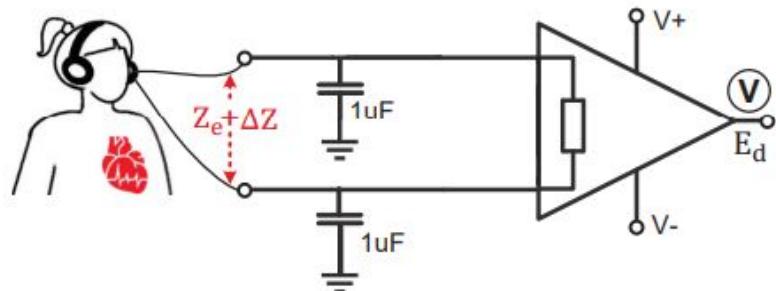
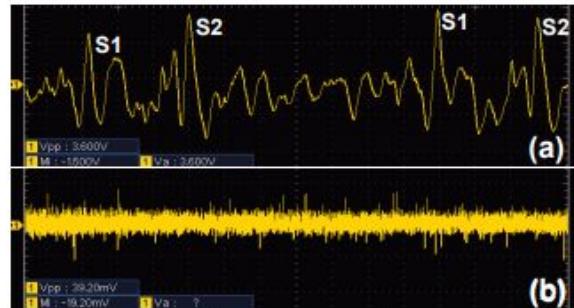
Operational amplifier

Good freq. response $< 1\text{kHz}$

Bypass capacitors for filtering

Already quite effective

(Only uses left ear - closer to heart)



Contributions

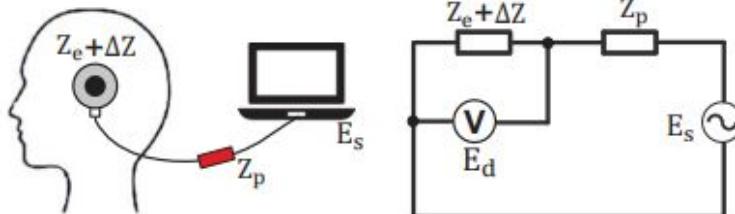
Hardware amplification, denoising

Hardware online impedance matching

On device de-reverberation, segmentation, correction

Theoretical Background

First some theoretical background



$$E_d = \frac{Z_e + \Delta Z}{Z_e + Z_p + \Delta Z} \cdot E_s$$

can be simplified to

$$E_d = \frac{Z_e + \Delta Z}{Z_e + Z_p} \cdot E_s$$

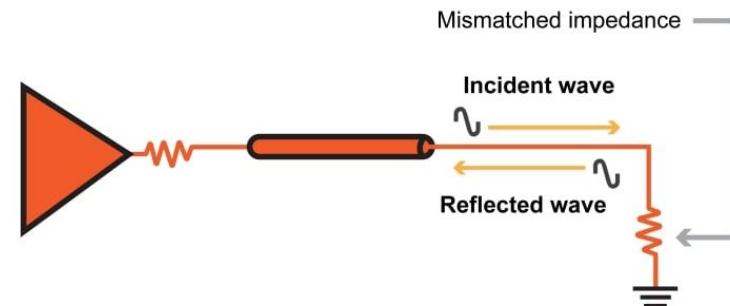
Impedance Matching

Laptop impedance $Z_s \neq$ earphone impedance Z_e

Laptop won't measure full E_d

Z_s and Z_e unknown

Use digital potentiometer (SPI)



Conventional Impedance Matching

Can't do conventional impedance matching

(Increase Z_p so $Z_p + Z_e = Z_s$)

Reduces voltage signal E_d (see eqn.)

Need to tune dynamically instead

$$E_d = \frac{Z_e + \Delta Z}{Z_e + Z_p} \cdot E_s$$



Online impedance matching

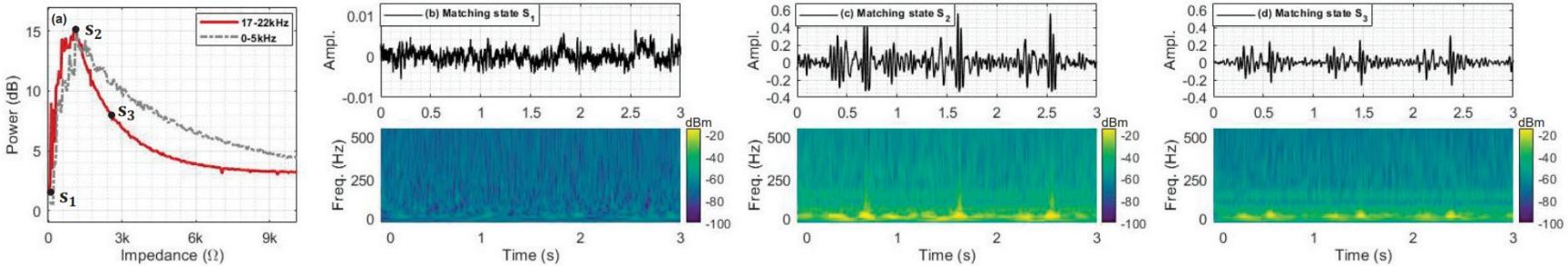


Figure 7: (a): received signal power in different impedance Z_p settings. (b): the signal profile in the initial, unmatched state ($E_{recv} = -62$ dBm); (c): the signal profile in the optimal, unmatched state ($E_{recv} = -25$ dBm); (d): the signal profile in the fully matched state ($Z_p + Z_e = Z_s$, $E_{recv} = -33$ dBm).

Online impedance matching

How to find the optimal point? (s_2)

Tune impedance for max PCG SNR

Not heart rate, too slow (1-2Hz)

Solution: Active probing signal from right ear

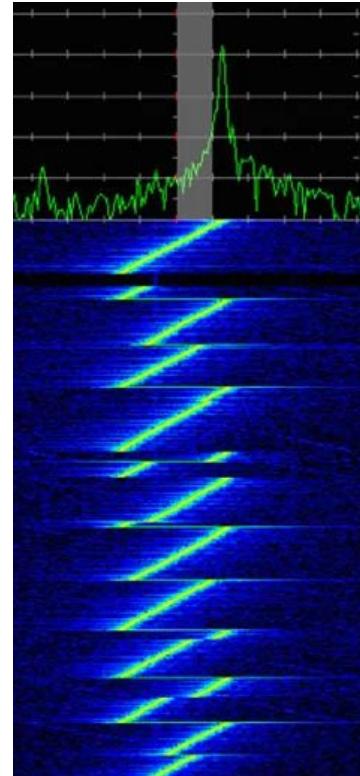
Probing signal design

Short symbol time (10ms)

10 seconds to get optimal

Ultrasound (17KHz to 22 KHz)

Chirp signal = low power required



Probing signal design

Test Impedance Candidate (range 0-10kΩ)

Compute SNR after filtering, convolution (SW?)

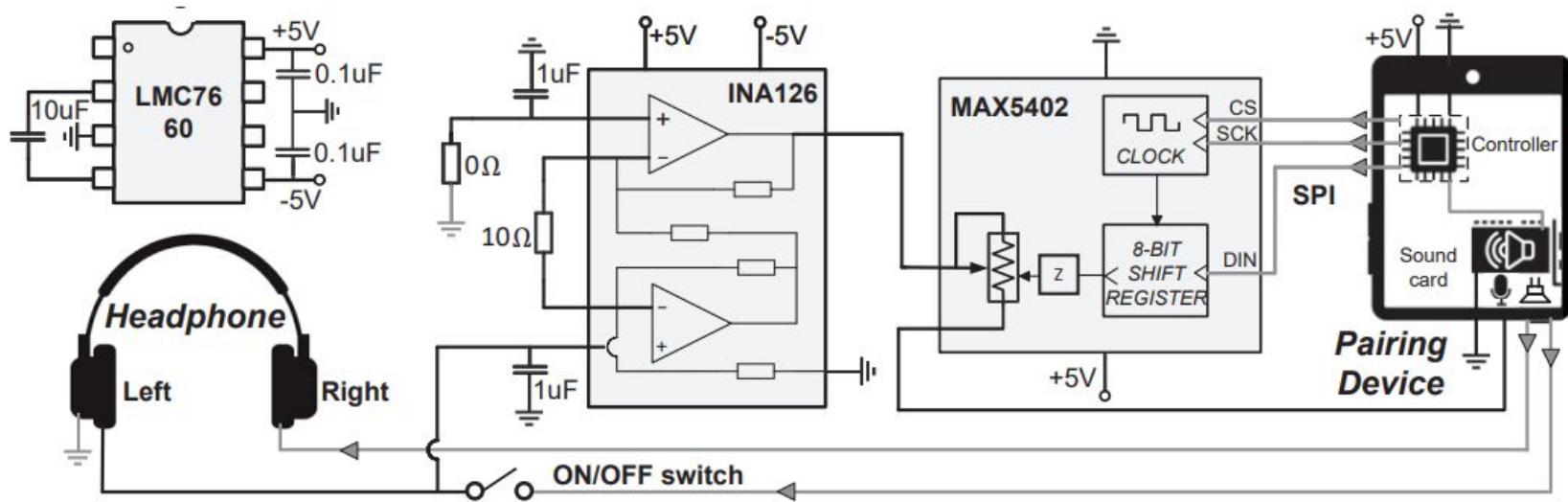
Pick one with best SNR

Ultrasound SNR matches PCG SNR

Algorithm 1: Online impedance matching

```
input :  $Z_p \leftarrow i\_Z_p$ ;  $\{i\_E_{recv}\} \leftarrow \{\}$ ;  
output : Optimal matching status;  
  
1 Function ActiveMatching () :  
2   for  $i\_Z_p \leftarrow 0$  to MAX do  
3      $curr\_E_{recv} \leftarrow \text{CompEnergy}(i\_Z_p)$ ;  
4      $\{i\_E_{recv}\} \leftarrow curr\_E_{recv}$ ;  
5   end  
6    $opt\_Z_p \leftarrow \text{maxitem}(\{i\_E_{recv}\})$ ;  
7   return  $opt\_Z_p$ ;  
8 Function CompEnergy ( $i$ ) :  
9   capture audio symbol  $S_i$ ;  
10   $S_i^* \leftarrow \text{BPF}(S_i)$ ;  
11   $S_i^{**} \leftarrow \text{LPF}(S_i^* \cdot f_{tone})$ ;  
12   $S_i^+ \leftarrow \text{Conv}(S_i^{**}, template)$ ;  
13   $i\_E_{recv} \leftarrow \text{PSD}(S_i^+)$ ;  
14  return  $i\_E_{recv}$ ;
```

Hardware schematic (\$5)



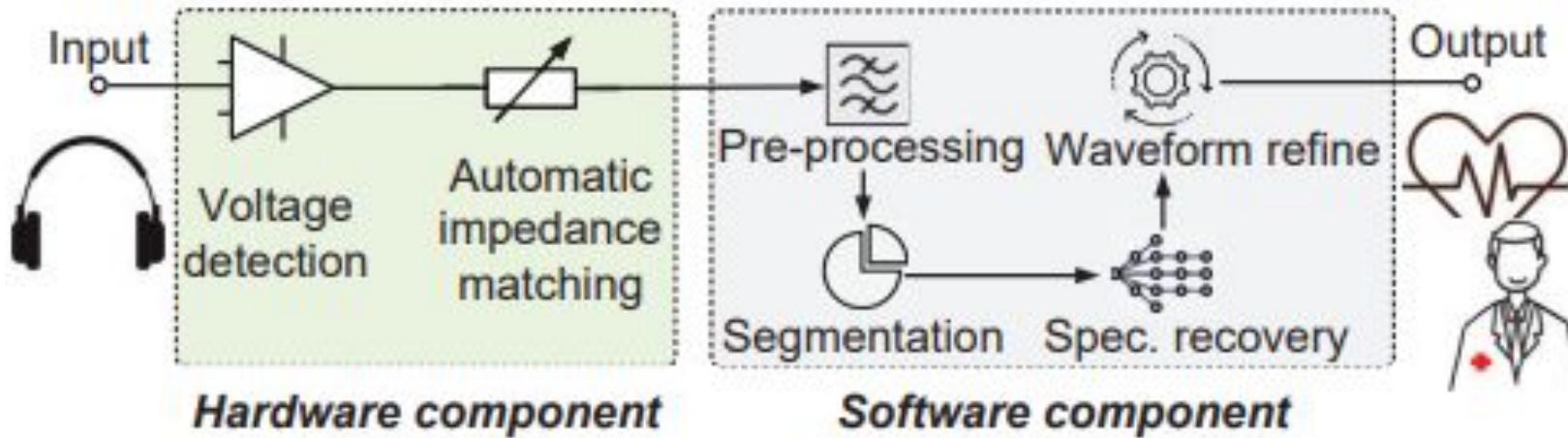
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Software Design



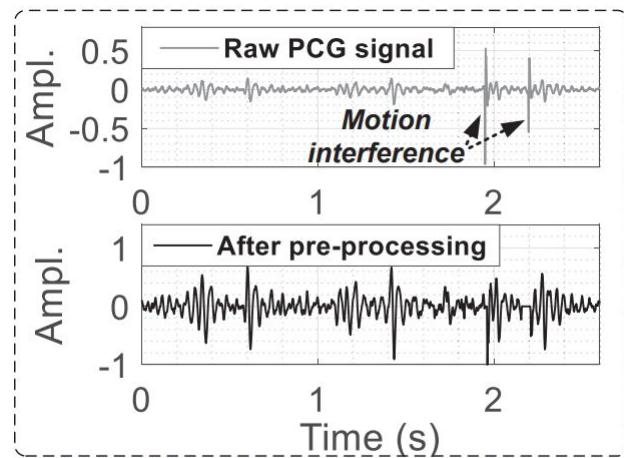
Preprocessing

Butterworth low-pass filter (500Hz)

Spike removal (maximum absolute amplitudes)

(Spikes because of friction)

Normalization to [-1, 1]

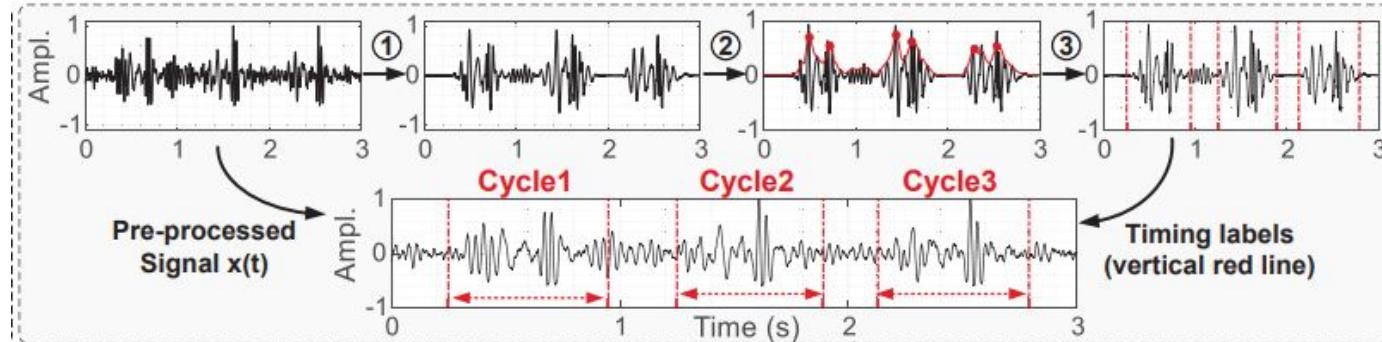


(a) Signal pre-processing

Segmentation (why?)

De-reverberation (due to multi-path) - Wiener filter (1)

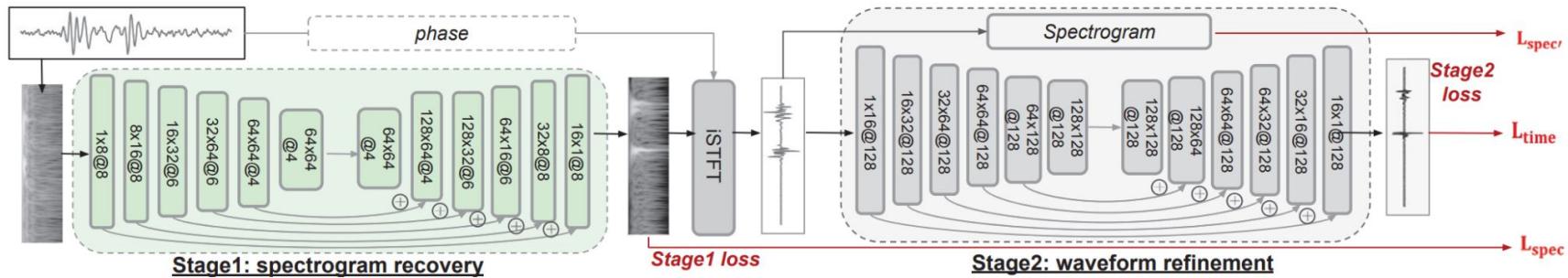
Envelope detector (2) + refinement with hidden Markov Model (3)



Spectrogram Recovery + Waveform Refinement

UNet (6+6) architecture + L1 loss against ground-truth spectrogram

Differential STFT layer + UNet (6+6) + L1 loss (PCG waveform)



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Limitations

Small evaluation set (30)

High RMSE with in-ear headphones

No clinic studies with patients
(pork belly test instead)

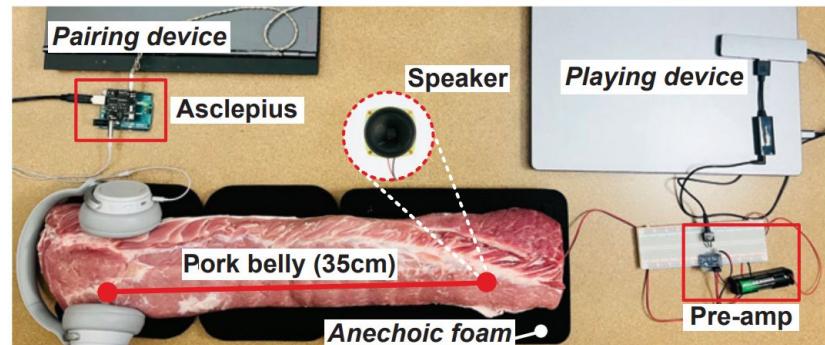


Figure 17: Experiment setup.

My Opinion & Ideas for Future Work

Near perfect paper (won best paper)

Combined many different methods

Extend this for other vitals?

Fuse left and right earphones?

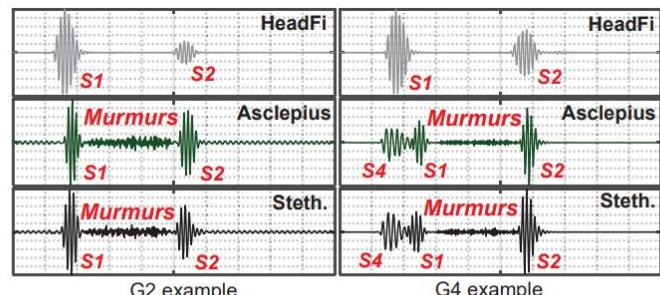


Figure 19: Example pathological signals recovered by HeadFi, Asclepius, and ground-truth (Steth.).

Thank you for listening!

Time for Perusall discussion...