

# Designing the front end for Respiration Signal

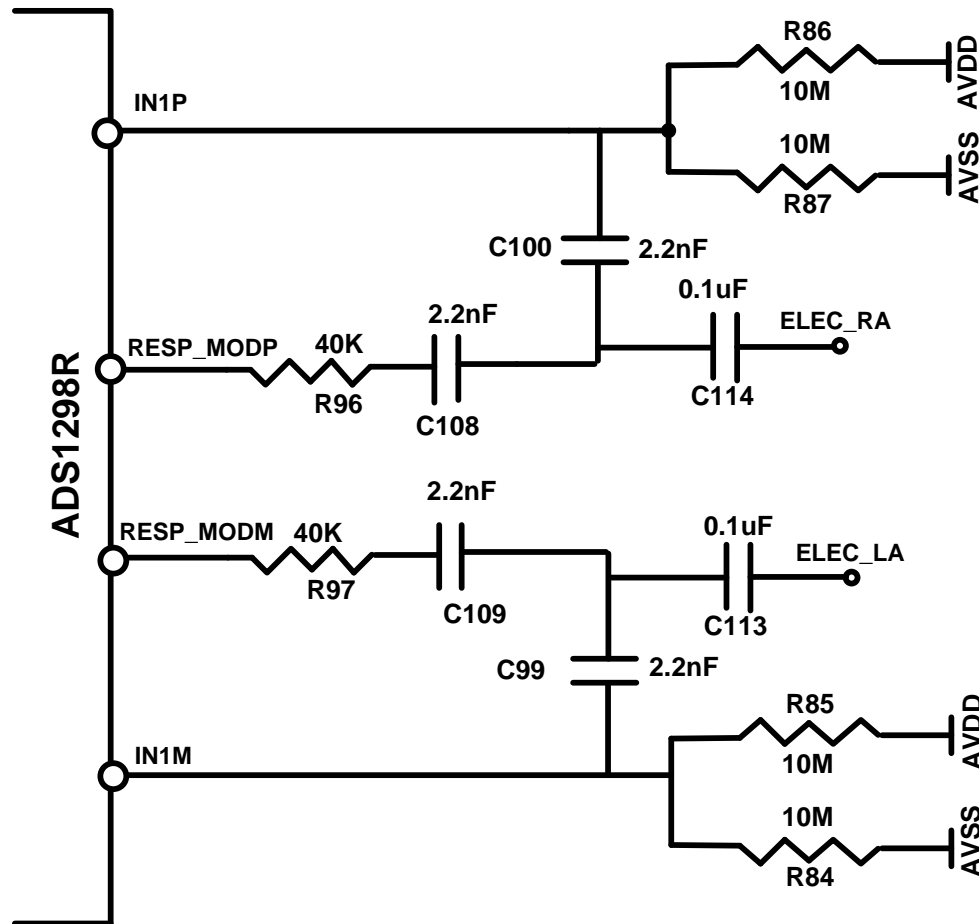
# Measuring Respiration using ADS1298R

- Need to Isolate ECG from Respiration
- Isolation done prior to ADS1298R input using High Pass Filter
- Problem - the High Pass Filter will also attenuate the respiration carrier, so an optimal value needs to be used
- Problem manifests at high levels of baseline impedance

# Experimentation

Effect of input RC filter on Respiration Magnitude

# Test Schematic



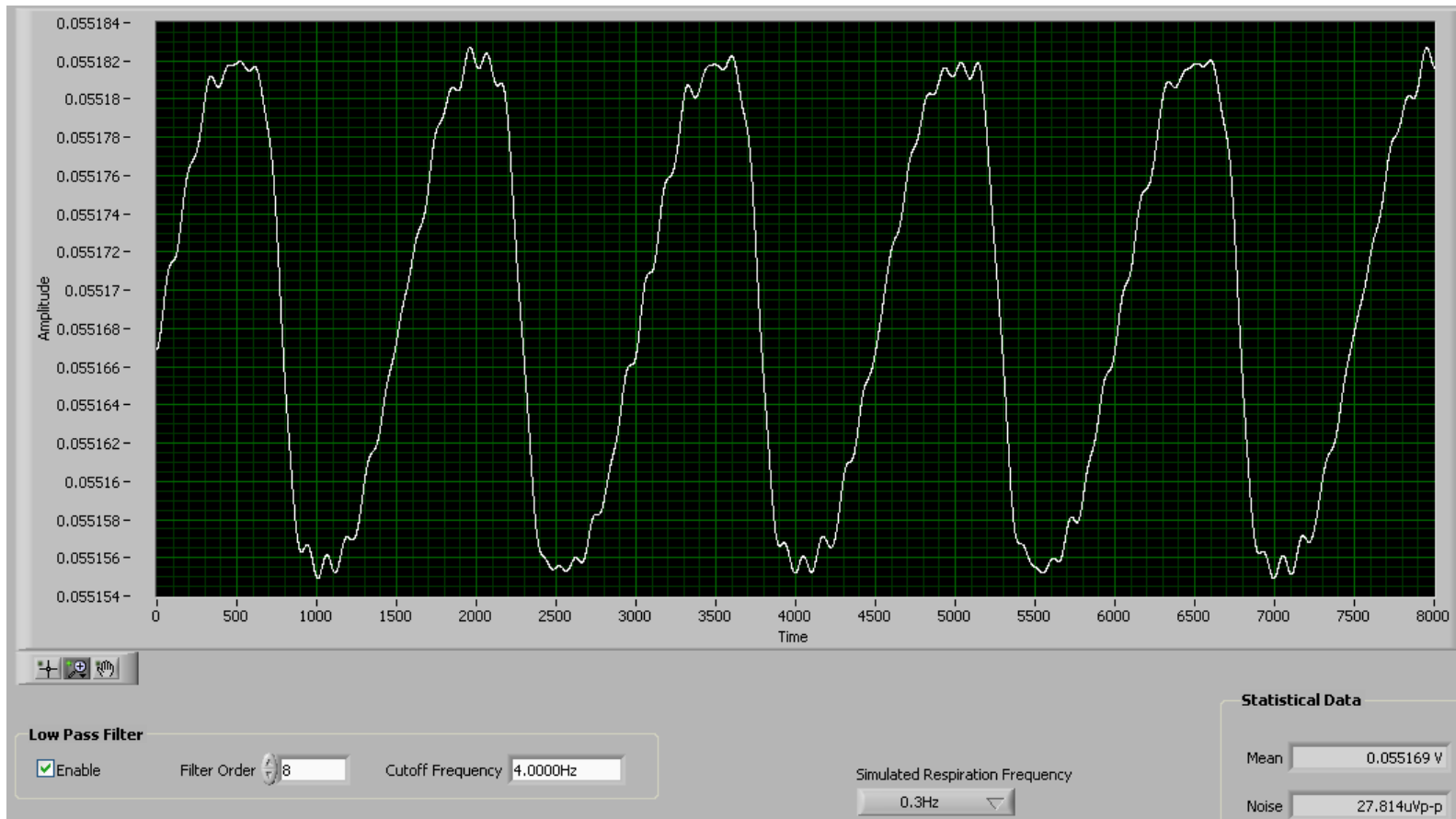
Increasing the input high pass frequency will filter the ECG signal  
This can be accomplished by reducing C99 and C100

# Test Setup

- Three different values of C99/C100 are used.
  - 1) 2.2nF
  - 2) 470pF
  - 3) 100pF
- A baseline impedance of 2Kohm is used with expected dc value of 58.5mV
- Delta impedance of 0.1ohms is used to with expected peak-to-peak value of 2.9uV
- ECG is set to highest amplitude on simulator 5.5mV
- The output is filtered to 40Hz using a LPF
- The simulator used in Fluke Medsim 300B

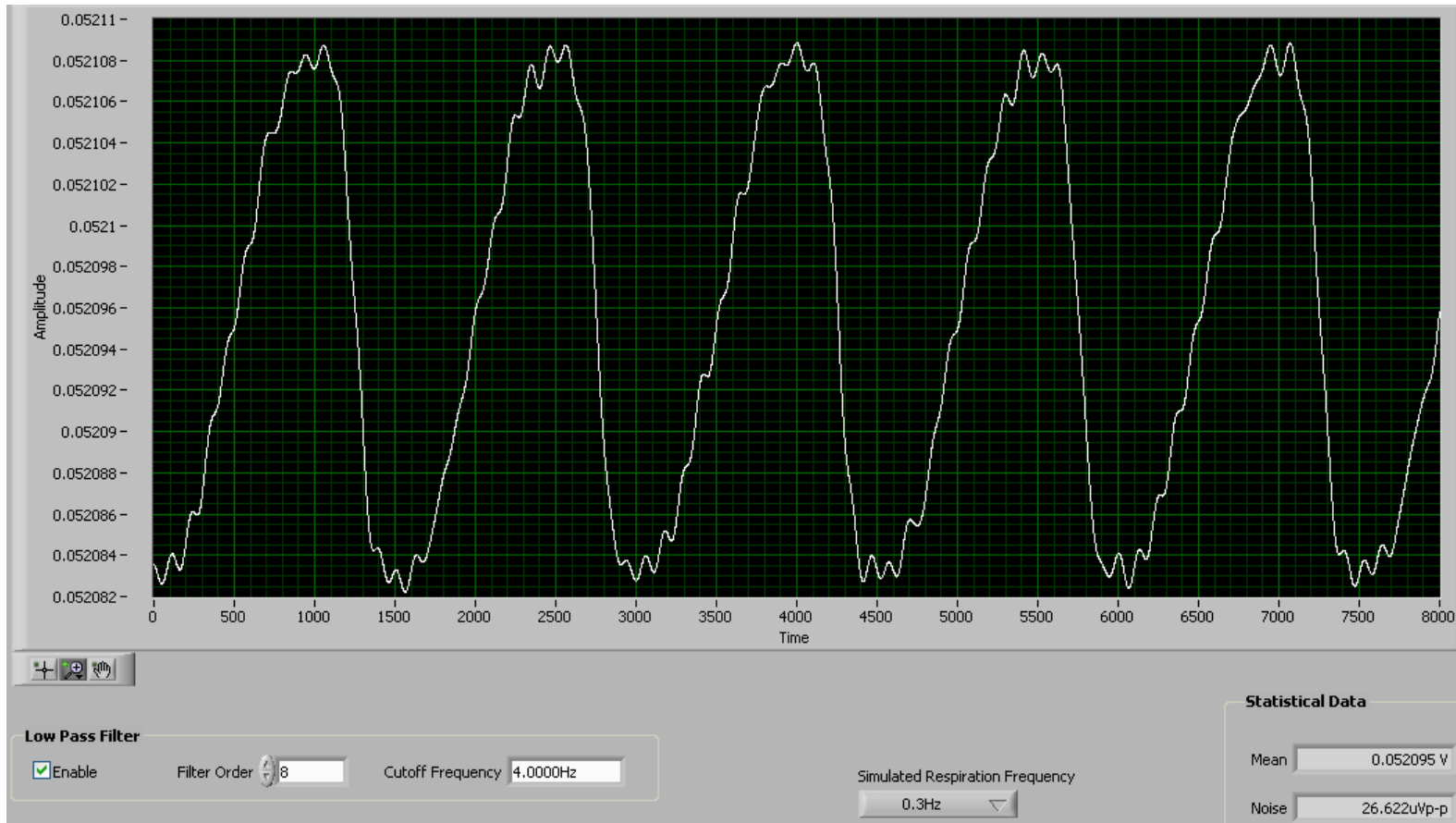
**Respiration Frequency = 64KHz**

# Capacitor =2.2nF/ Resp Frequency = 64Khz



- Resp frequency =64Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =2/3$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5

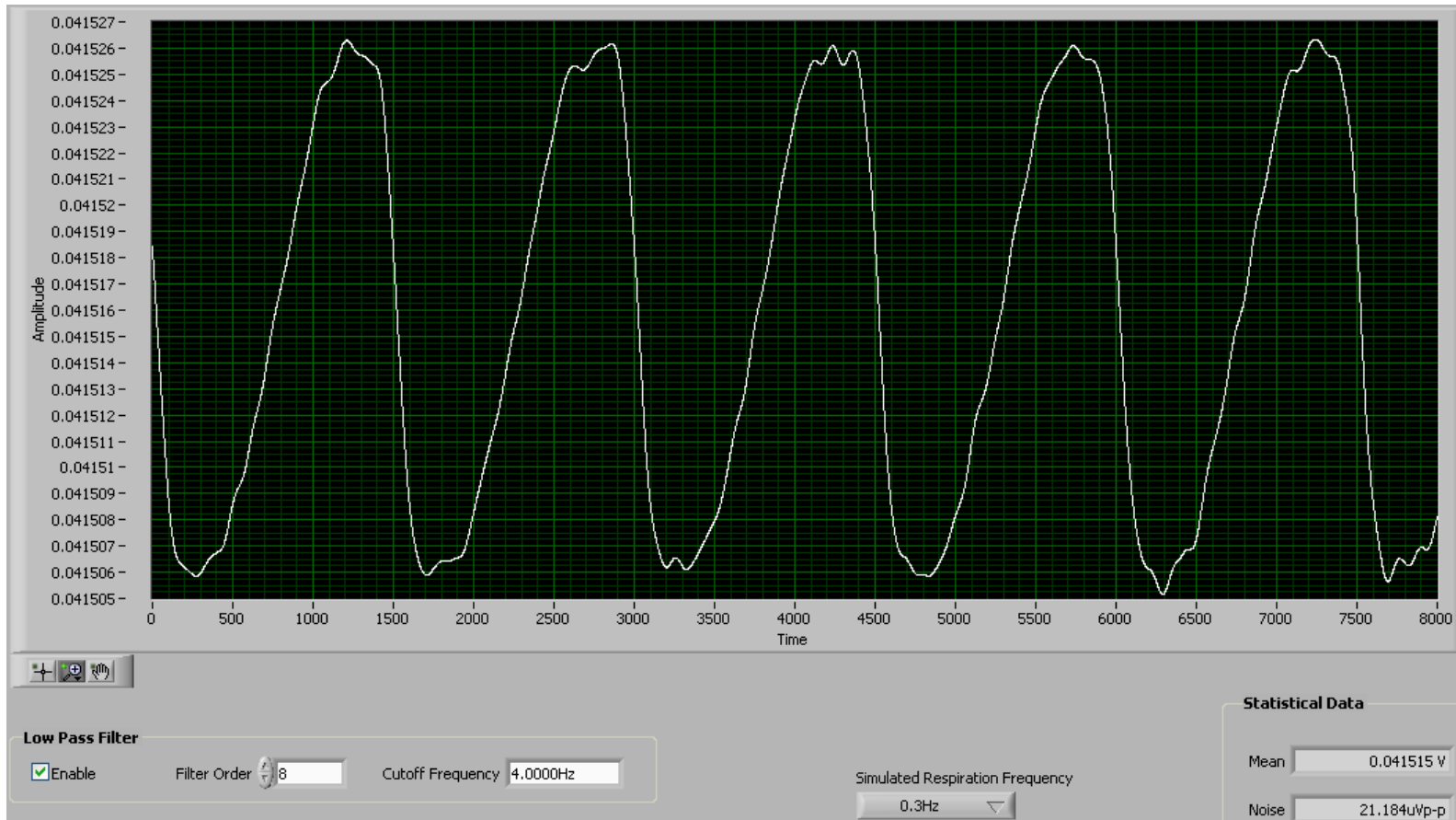
# Capacitor =470pF/ Resp Frequency = 64Khz



- Resp frequency =64Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =2/3$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5



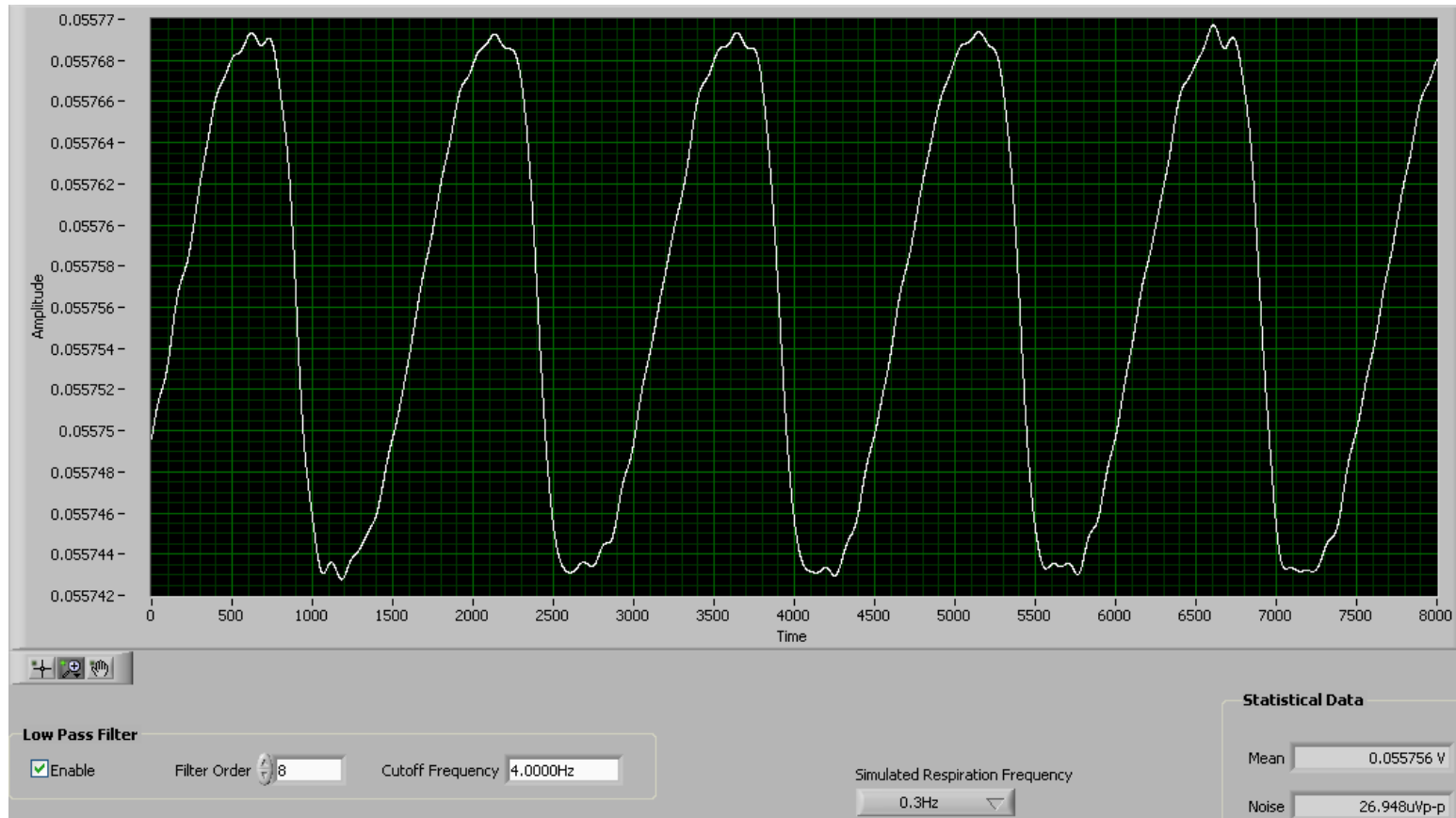
# Capacitor =100pF/ Resp Frequency = 64Khz



- Resp frequency =64Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =2/3$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5

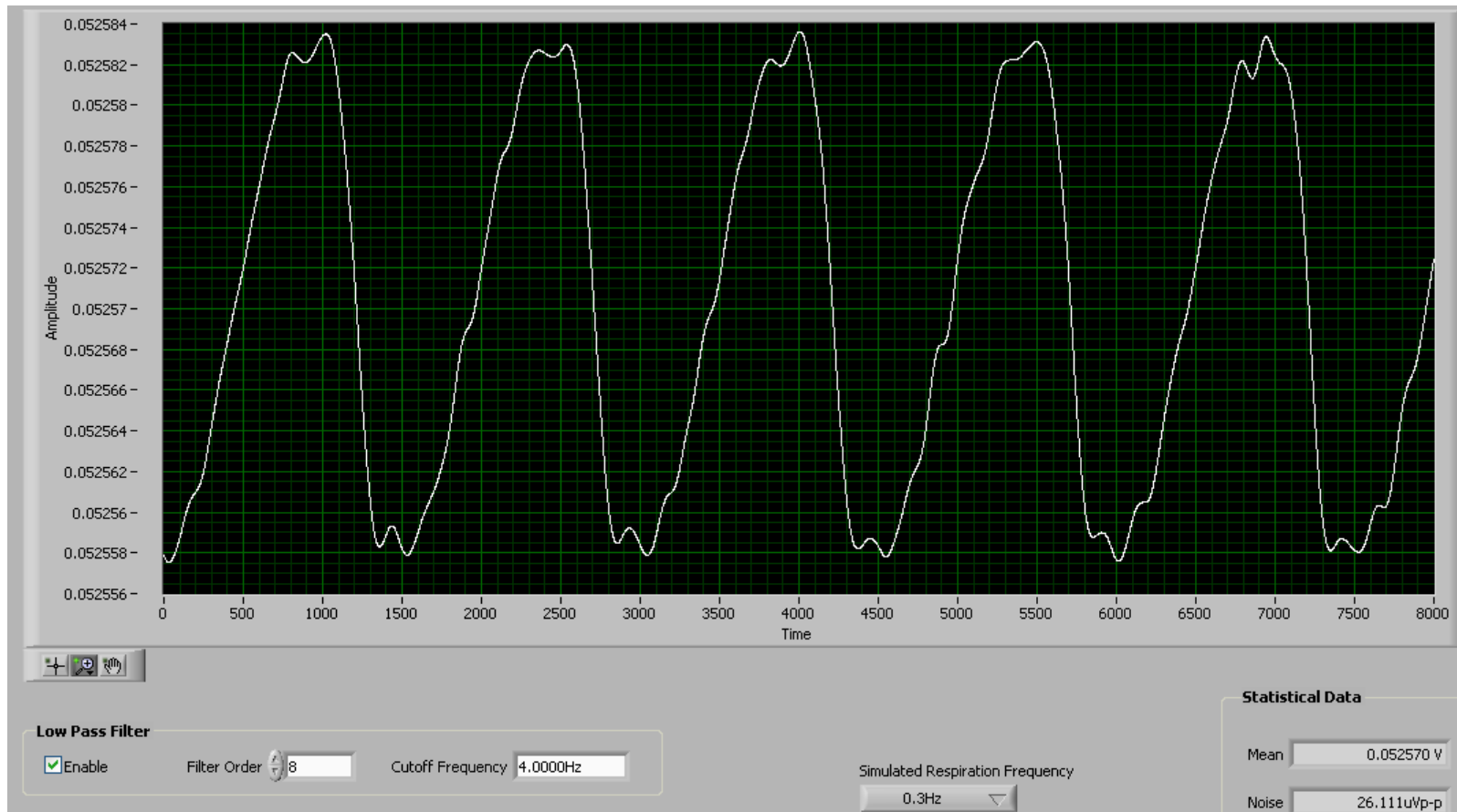
**Respiration Frequency = 32KHz**

# Capacitor =2.2nF/ Resp Frequency = 32Khz



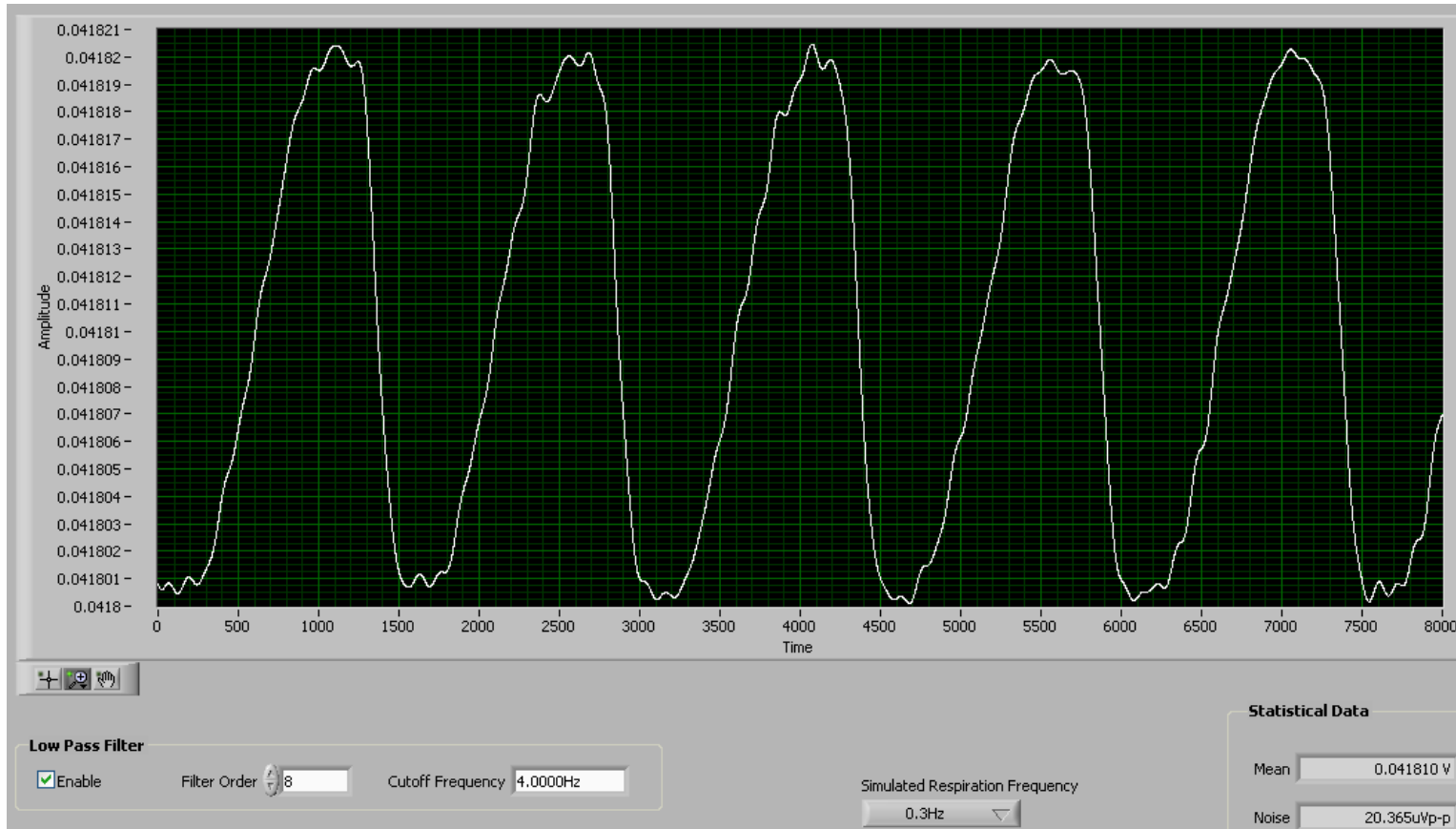
- Resp frequency =32Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =3/4$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5

# Capacitor =470pF/ Resp Frequency = 32Khz



- Resp frequency =32Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =3/4$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5

# Capacitor =100pF/ Resp Frequency = 32Khz



- Resp frequency =32Khz,  $G=3$ ;  $\Phi =135$
- Similar results are obtained for  $G =3/4$ ;  $\Phi =90$  to 157.5

# Conclusions

# Summary

|             | DC value | Pk-pk  |
|-------------|----------|--------|
| Ideal Value | 58.5mV   | 29.2uV |
| 2.2nF       | 55mV     | 27.4uV |
| 0.47nF      | 52mV     | 26.2uV |
| 0.1nF       | 41.6mV   | 21uV   |

- The attenuation of both the dc value and the peak-peak is independent of respiration frequency
- The attenuation in both dc value and pk-pk value is same
- At 470pF the signal lost is 10%.
- It is advisable to keep the capacitor as 470pF or higher

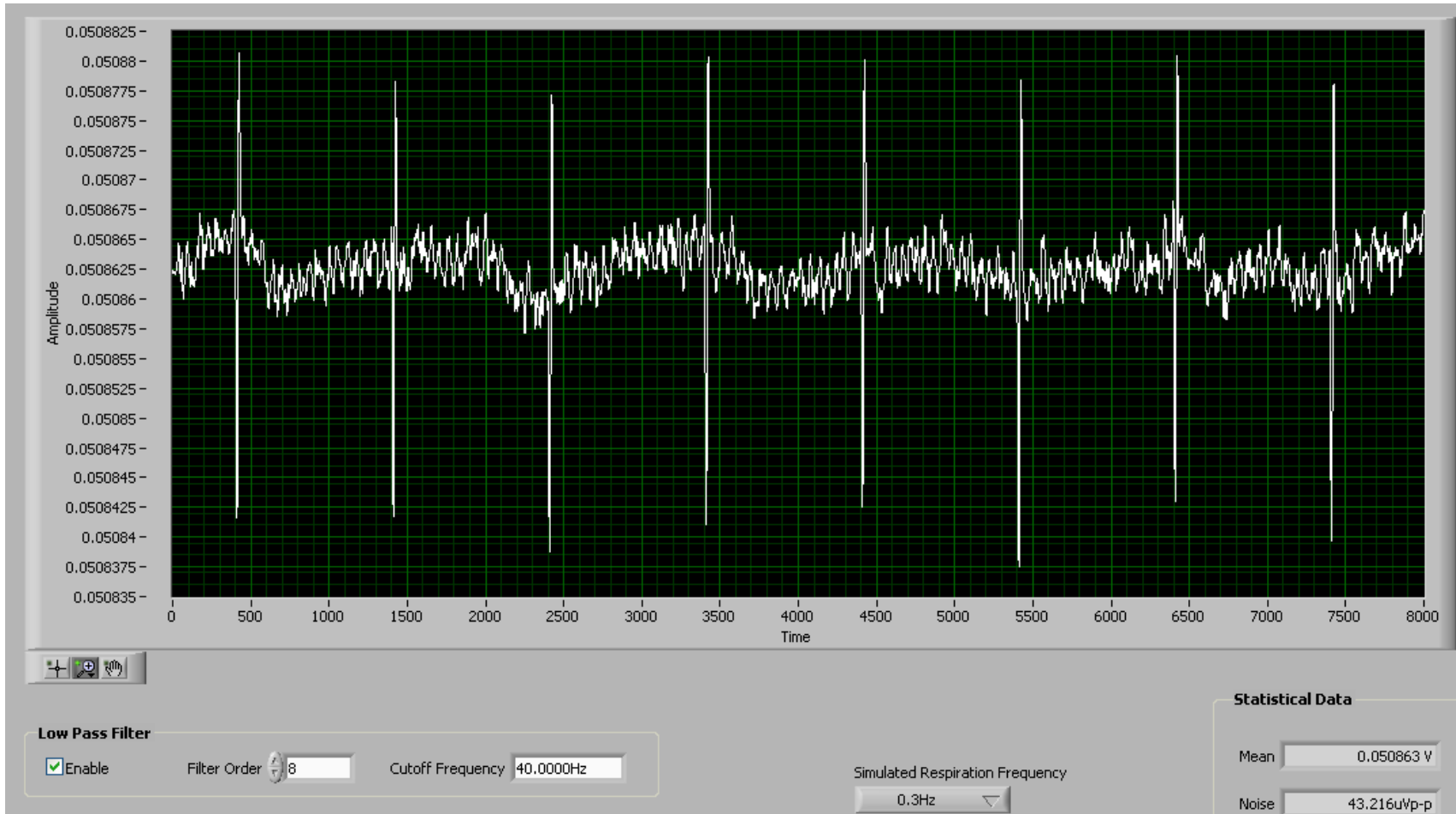
# Experimentation

## Cardiovascular interference on Respiration Signal



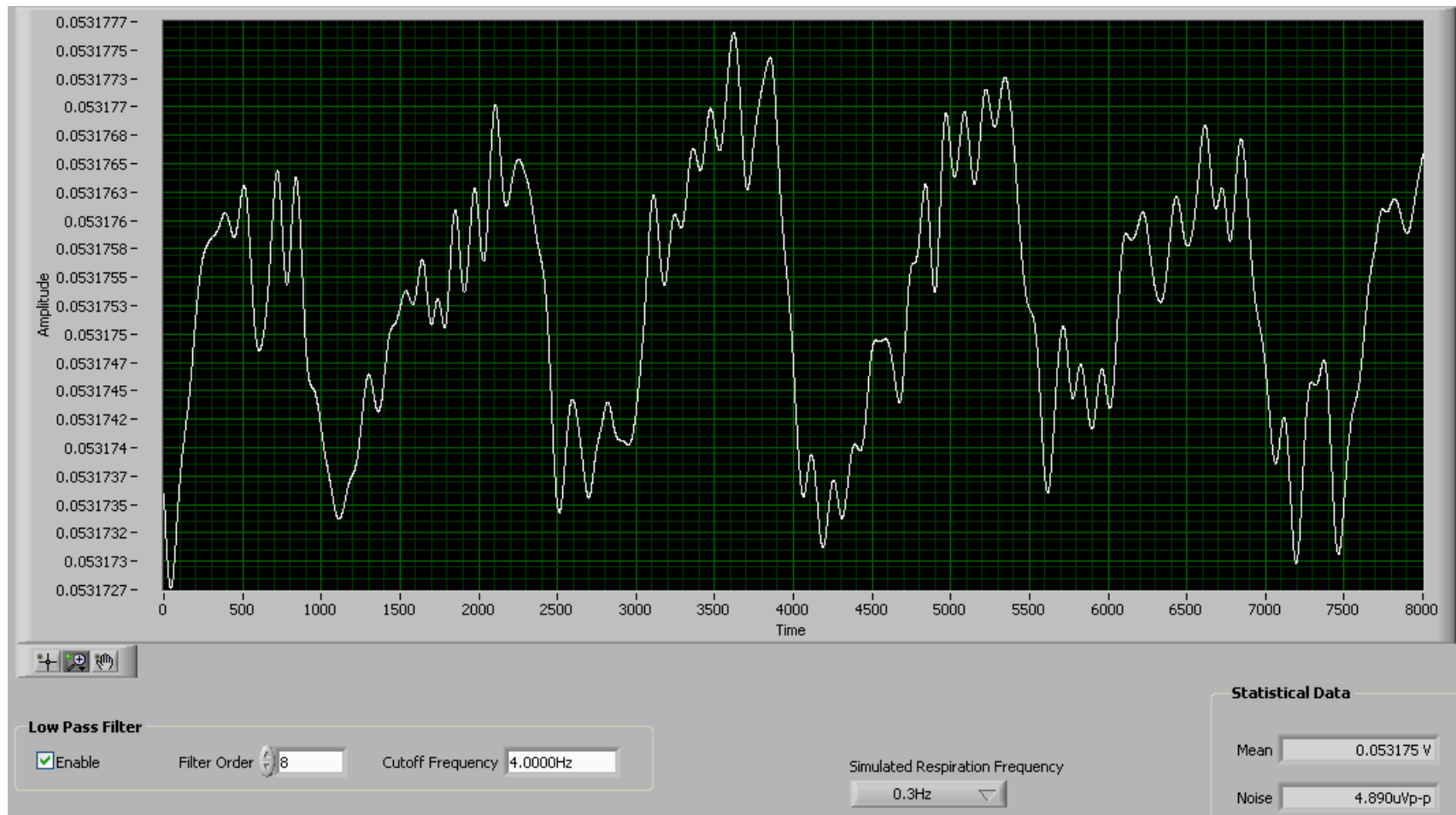
**Respiration Frequency = 64KHz**

# C=2.2nF; resp frequency =64Khz



- The respiration signal can still be detected for this case once it is low pass filtered.

# Filtered respiration signal



- Interference depends strongly on gain and phase. The pk-pk value is a good indication of amount of interference.
- A summary is provided on next slide

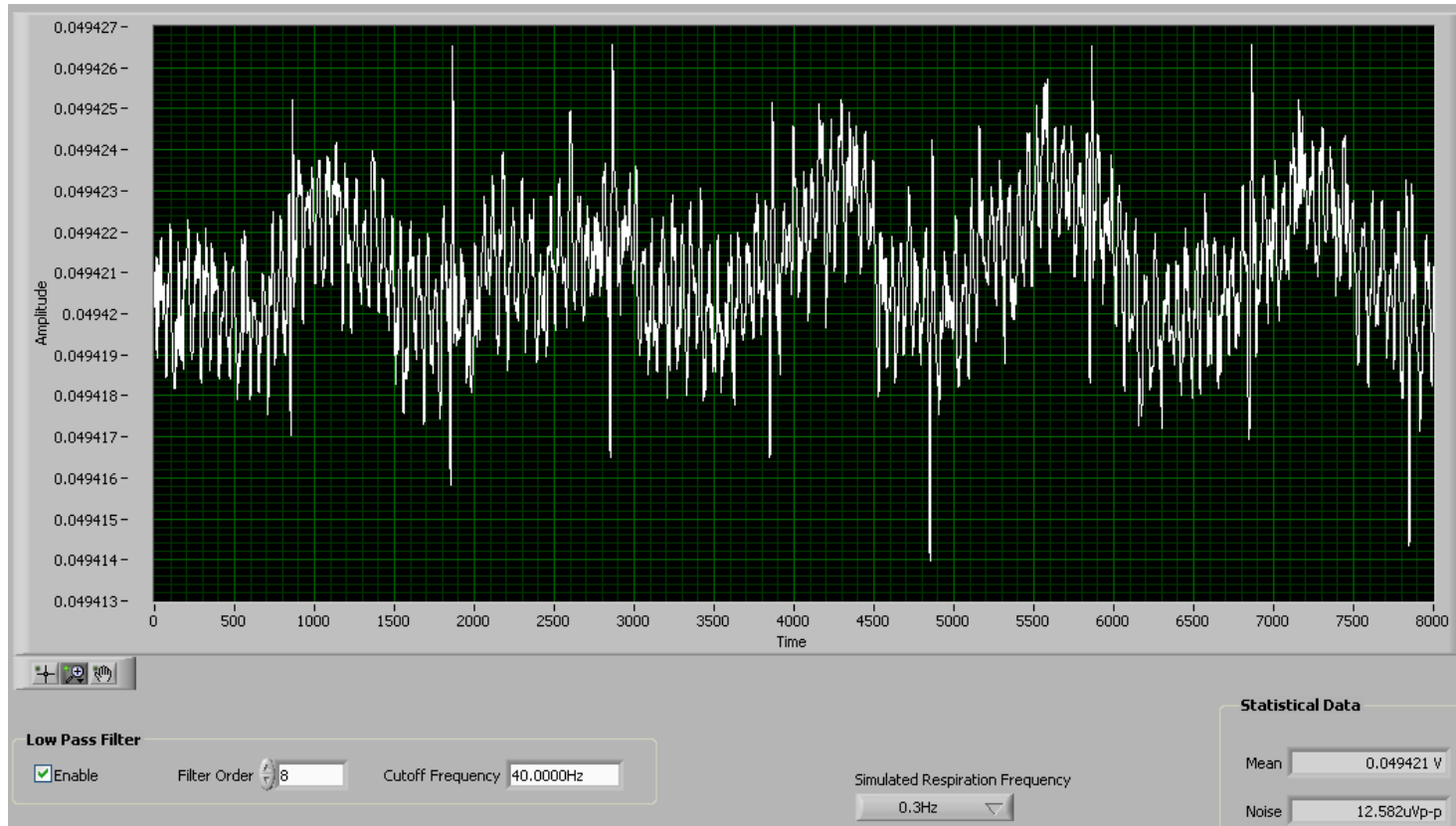
# Interference (uV pk-pk)

**C=2.2nF; resp frequency =64Khz**

| Phase/Gain | 3    | 4    | 6    |
|------------|------|------|------|
| 45         | 26.5 | 53   | 98   |
| 90         | 9.3  | 18.5 | 43   |
| 112.5      | 7.9  | 11.8 | 31   |
| 135        | 9.4  | 11.3 | 21.4 |
| 157.5      | 12.5 | 9.5  | 24.8 |

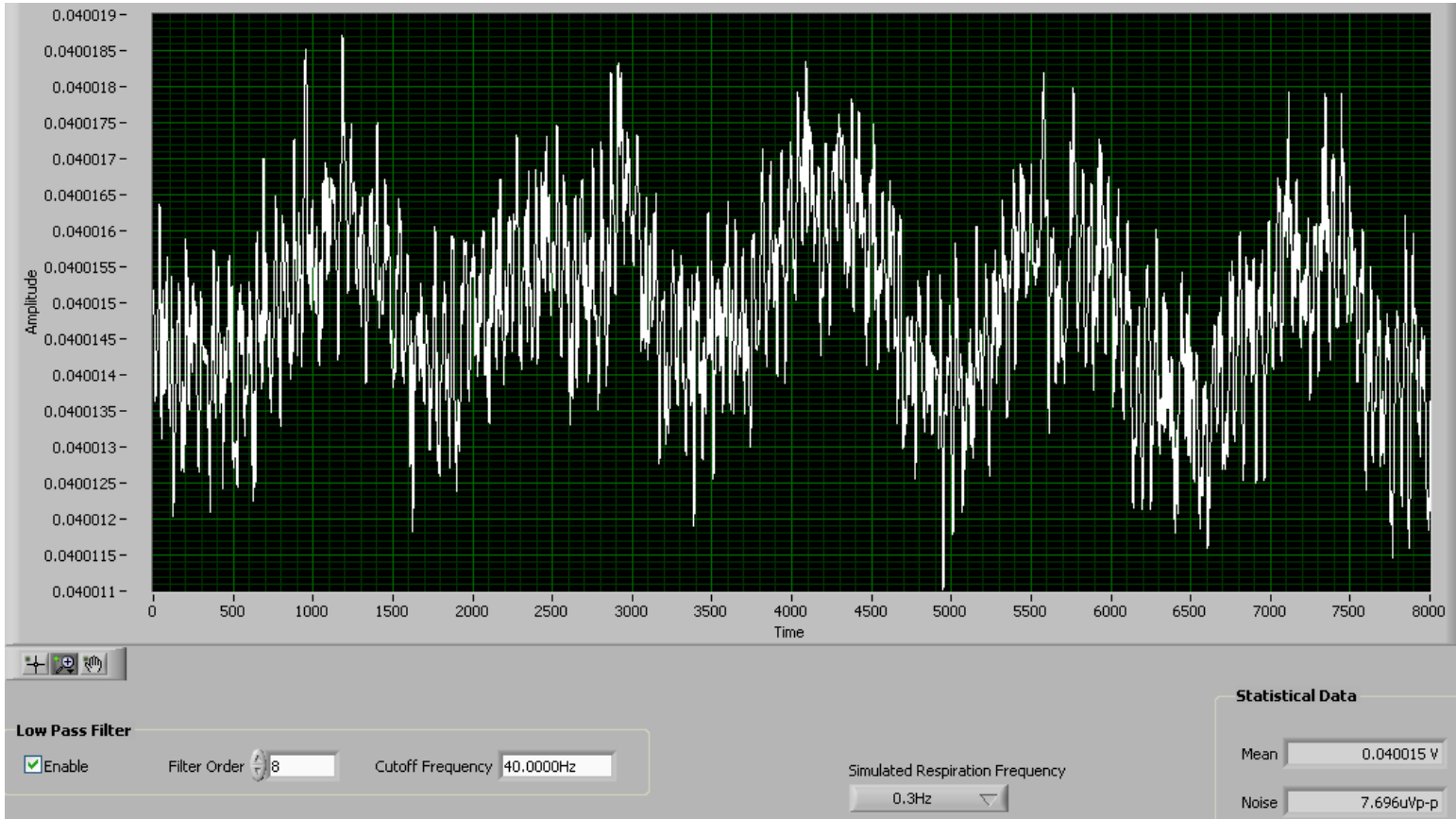
Highlighted entries have visible interference with 40Hz LPF

**C=0.47nF; resp frequency =64Khz**  
**G =6; phase =112.5**



- No interference is observed for  $G = 3/4$
- $G = 6$  still shows some interference; it clears up at phase = 157.5

**C=0.1nF; resp frequency =64Khz**  
**G =6; phase =135**

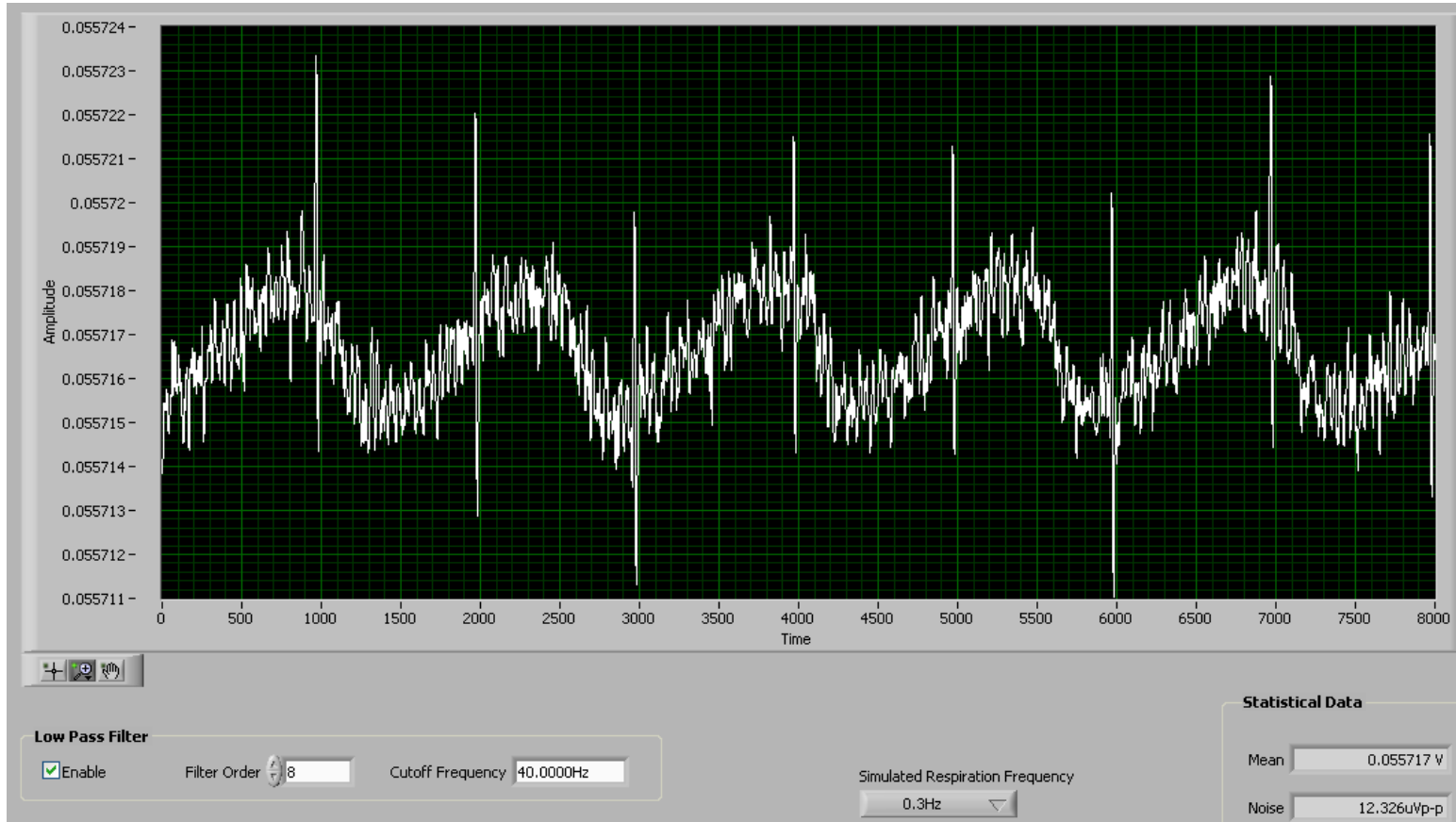


No interference is observed for  $G = 3/4/6$

# Respiration Frequency = 32KHz

High Resolution Mode

Cap = 2.2nF; Freq = 32KHz  
G = 6 ; phase = 112.5

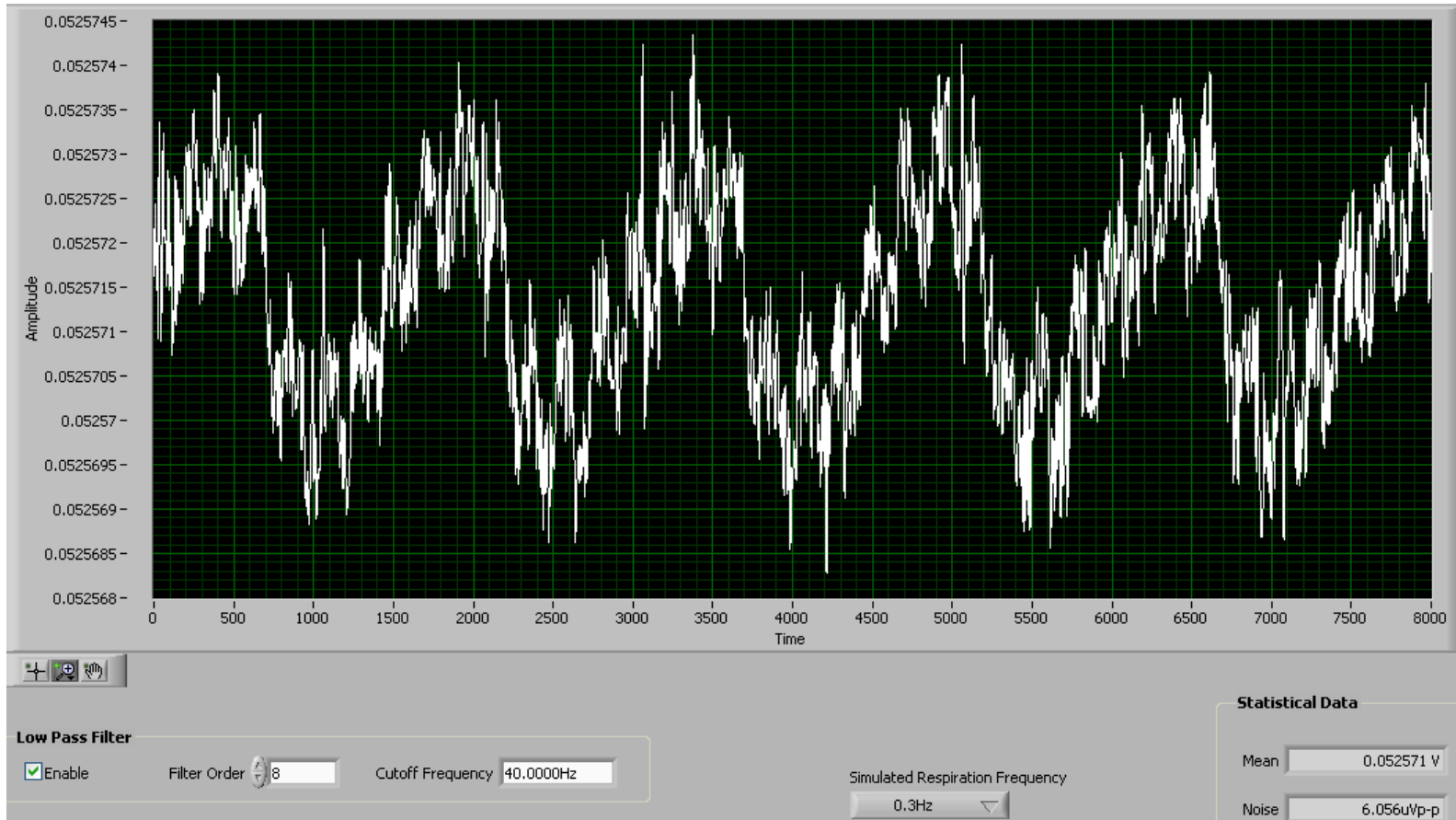


No interference is observed for  $G = 3/4$

For  $G = 6$  interference is observed only for phase lower than 135



Cap = 0.47nF / 0.1nF  
G=6; phase =135



- No interference is observed for  $G = 3/4/6$

# Respiration Frequency = 32KHz

Low Power Mode

# LP mode

- Low Power mode may be more sensitive to interference than HR mode.
- There is no interference for  $C = 0.1\text{nF}$
- For  $C = 0.47\text{nF}$  only  $G = 6$  phase  $\leq 90$  have interference
- $C = 2.2\text{nF}$  shows significant interference

The summary of interference is in next slide

# Interference $\mu\text{Vpk-pk}$

$C = 2.2\text{nF}$ ; resp freq = 32KHz

|             |      |      |    |
|-------------|------|------|----|
| Phase /Gain | 3    | 4    | 6  |
| 90          | 11.5 | 25.9 | 50 |
| 112.5       | 9.2  | 17.5 | 30 |
| 135         | 9    | 9.7  | 9  |

# Conclusions

# Conclusion

- Respiration frequency of 64Khz is more prone to ECG interference compared to 32Khz
- Lower gain settings have less interference
- Increased blocking (higher phase) gives less interference
- LP mode exhibits more interference than HR mode
- May want to **change C99/C100 to 470pF.**