

Digital Signal Processing Case

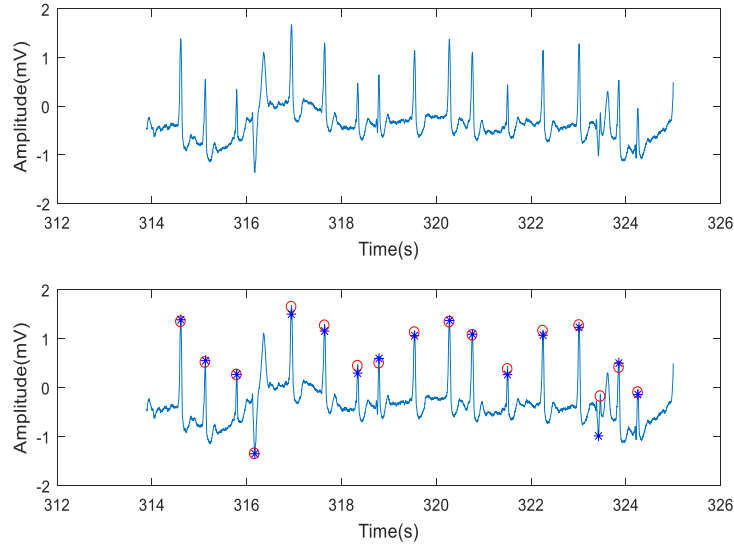
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This document shows the code and sample results of an "optimized" MatLab implementation of:

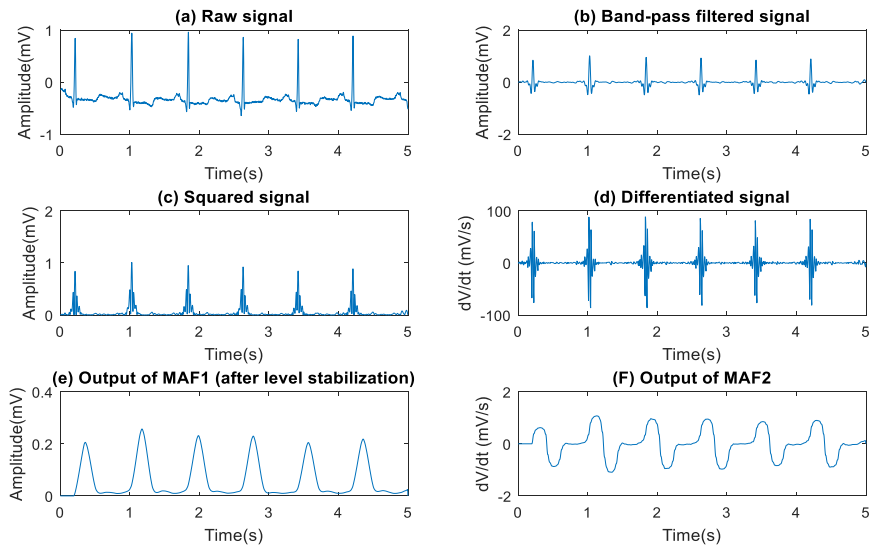
Jinkwon Kim and Hangsik Shin, "Simple and Robust Realtime QRS Detection Algorithm based on Spatiotemporal Characteristic of the QRS Complex", PlosOne, 2016.

Sample Result:



Results from this algorithm (*) compared to the Pan Tompkins algorithm (O) using a segment of record 105 from the RMIT-BIH arrhythmia database.

Processing blocks of the algorithm:



```

function [loc, time] = Kim_Shin(data,Fs,rtime)
%%
% This code is an implementation for:
% Jinkwon Kim and Hangsik Shin, "Simple and Robust Realtime QRS Detection Algorithm based on
% Spatiotemporal Characteristic of the QRS Complex", PlosOne, 2016 (Note:
% this implimentation uses slightly different filter and slightly different pramaters values)

%Inputs:
% data: ecg data as one vector (one channel ecg)
% Fs: smapling freq
% rtime: reference time

%output:
% loc: indices of QRS
% time: time location of QRS

% The alogrithm detects QRS withing ECG in three steps: 1) energy level detection 2) Energy variation detection
% and 3)Adjusting weights. Please refer to the paper to understand how the algorithm works

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% date: March 3, 2017
% Version: 1.0
%-----

%% Parameters

r_a = 0.1; %application rate for weight adjustment
r_b = 0.05; %application rate for weight adjustment
r_nr = 1.75; %application rate of noise level (for signal threshold)
r_s = 0.001; %application rate of signal level (for noise threshold)
r_d = 0.09; %decay rate for adaptive threshold
r_n = 0.03; %application rate of noise level (for signal threshold)

size_maf1 = 0.15; %size of 1st MAF
size_maf2 = 0.2; %size of 2nd MAF
refract_time = 0.15; %refractory period length
thEL0 = 0.1; %threshold for Energy Level Detection
stabLevel = 0.5; %pre-defined stable level reference for level stability
Weight = 1; %weight for level stability adjustment

%% window parameters
win_size_EL = round(size_maf1*Fs); %window size for Energy Level(EL) detection
win_size_EV = round(size_maf2*Fs); %window size for Energy Variation (EV) detection
diff_win_size = win_size_EV - win_size_EL; %diff in window size between EL and EV
refract_p = round(refract_time*Fs); %refractory period

thEVlimit = 1*Fs/(0.2*Fs*20); %threshold limit for EV
thEV_ub = 0.45*Fs/(0.2*Fs*20); %EV threshold upper bound
thEV_lb = -0.45*Fs/(0.2*Fs*20); %EV threshold lower bound
thEV_ub2 = 20*Fs/(0.2*Fs*20); %EV threshold upper bound 2
thEV_lb2 = -20*Fs/(0.2*Fs*20); %EV threshold lower bound 2

AryLen = 5;
decayF = 1-1/( (0.40-refract_time)*Fs ); % decay factor

%% Pre-processing
% data -> fsig -> ssig -> dsig as shown below:

% IIR filter
f1=5; %cutoff low frequency to get rid of baseline wander
f2=25; %cutoff frequency to discard high frequency noise
Wn=[f1 f2]*2/Fs; %cutt off based on fs
N = 4; %order of 4 (less processing)
[a,b] = butter(N,Wn); %bandpass filtering

fsig = filtfilt(a,b,data); %filtered siganl

ssig=sqrt(fsig.^2); %squared signal

dsig=[0; diff(ssig)]*Fs; %differentiated signal

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%% Memory Allcation
sig_len = length(ssig);

ELqrs = zeros(sig_len,1);
EVqrs = zeros(sig_len,1);

thEL = zeros(sig_len,1) * thEL0;
thEV = zeros(sig_len-1,1);

max_buf = zeros(AryLen,1);
min_buf = zeros(AryLen,1);

BUF1=zeros(win_size_EL,1);
BUF2=zeros(win_size_EV,1);

thN = zeros(sig_len,1);
max_v_array = zeros(AryLen,1);

%% Processing

large_win = win_size_EV;
max_v=1;
count_qrs = 0;
checker2=0;
loc=[];
is_begin=0;

for q=large_win:sig_len-1

    % MAF with weight
    BUF1(q,1)=sum( ssig(q-win_size_EL+1:q,1) )/ win_size_EL;
    BUF2(q,1)=sum( dsig(q-win_size_EV+1:q,1) )/ win_size_EV;

    ELqrs(q,1) = sum( BUF1(q-win_size_EL+1:q,1) )/win_size_EL;
    EVqrs(q,1) = sum( BUF2(q-win_size_EV+1:q,1) )/win_size_EV;

    % STEP 1: ENERGY LEVEL DETECTION
    if (is_begin==0) && (ELqrs(q) >= thEL(q))
        thEL(q)=ELqrs(q);
        max_v=ELqrs(q);
        maxP=q;
        is_begin = 1;
    end
    if(ELqrs(q)<thN(q))
        thN(q)=ELqrs(q);
    end
    if(is_begin)
        if (ELqrs(q)>=max_v)
            thEL(q)=ELqrs(q);
            max_v=ELqrs(q);
            maxP=q;
            timer=refract_p;
        else
            timer=timer-1;
            thEL(q)=max_v;
            if(timer==0)
                is_begin=0;
                checker2=1;
                time_peak=win_size_EV-(refract_p-win_size_EL);
                max_p_buf=maxP;
                max_v_buf=max_v;
            end
        end
    end
end

% STEP 2: ENERGY VARIATION DETECTION
if(checker2==1)
    time_peak=time_peak-1;
    if(time_peak==0)
        checker2=0;
        if max_p_buf-win_size_EL<1
            BufStartP2=1;
        else
            BufStartP2=max_p_buf-win_size_EL;
        end
    end
    if max_p_buf+2*diff_win_size>sig_len

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        buf_end=size(M,1);
    else
        buf_end=max_p_buf+2*diff_win_size*2;
    end

    DiffSumCheck1=max(EVqrs(BufStartP2:max_p_buf+diff_win_size,1));
    DiffSumCheck2=min(EVqrs(max_p_buf+diff_win_size:buf_end,1));

    if ( isempty(loc) || (DiffSumCheck1-DiffSumCheck2>thEVlimit) && (DiffSumCheck1*DiffSumCheck2<0) && ...
(DiffSumCheck1>thEV_ub) && (DiffSumCheck2<thEV_lb) && (DiffSumCheck1<thEV_ub2) && (DiffSumCheck2>thEV_lb2) )
        count_qrs = count_qrs + 1;

        loc=[loc; max_p_buf-win_size_EL+2];

        % STEP 3: WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT
        max_v_array(mod(count_qrs,AryLen)+1,1)=max_v_buf;
        max_buf(mod(count_qrs,AryLen)+1,1)=max(EVqrs(BufStartP2:buf_end,1));
        min_buf(mod(count_qrs,AryLen)+1,1)=min(EVqrs(BufStartP2:buf_end,1));
        if stabLevel>mean(max_v_array)
            adujR=min((stabLevel-median(max_v_array))*r_a, stabLevel*r_b);
        else
            adujR=min((stabLevel-median(max_v_array))*r_a, stabLevel*-r_b);
        end
        end
        Weight=Weight+adujR;
    end
end
end
thN(q+1)=thN(q)+r_s*ELqrs(q);
if(exist('maxV_Buf','var'))
    thEL(q+1)=thEL(q)* ( decayF * (1-r_d*(thN(q)/max_v_buf)) ) + r_n*thN(q);
else
    thEL(q+1)=thEL(q)* ( decayF);
end
if thEL(q+1)<r_nr*thN(q)
    thEL(q+1)=r_nr*thN(q);
end
end
end

time=rtime(loc);
end

```