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E344 Assignment 2

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Report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the module

Design (E) 344 for the degree Baccalaureus in Engineering in the Department of Electrical

and Electronic Engineering at Stellenbosch University.



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 I declare that the work contained in this assignment, except where otherwise stated, is my original work and that I have not previously (in its entirety or in part) submitted it for grading in this module/assignment or another module/assignment.

21905541	
Studentenommer / Student number	Handtekening / Signature
E. Gouws	September 23, 2020
Voorletters en van / Initials and surname	Datum / Date

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Nomenclature

Variables and functions

p(x) Probability density function with respect to variable x.

P(A) Probability of event A occurring.

 ε The Bayes error.

 ε_u The Bhattacharyya bound.

B The Bhattacharyya distance.

s An HMM state. A subscript is used to refer to a particular state, e.g. s_i

refers to the i^{th} state of an HMM.

S A set of HMM states.

F A set of frames.

Observation (feature) vector associated with frame f.

 $\gamma_s(\mathbf{o}_f)$ A posteriori probability of the observation vector \mathbf{o}_f being generated by

HMM state s.

 μ Statistical mean vector.

 Σ Statistical covariance matrix.

 $L(\mathbf{S})$ Log likelihood of the set of HMM states **S** generating the training set

observation vectors assigned to the states in that set.

 $\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mu,\Sigma)$ Multivariate Gaussian PDF with mean μ and covariance matrix Σ .

 a_{ij} The probability of a transition from HMM state s_i to state s_j .

N Total number of frames or number of tokens, depending on the context.

D Number of deletion errors.

I Number of insertion errors.

S Number of substitution errors.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AE Afrikaans English

AID accent identification

ASR automatic speech recognition

AST African Speech Technology

CE Cape Flats English

DCD dialect-context-dependent

DNN deep neural network

G2P grapheme-to-phoneme

GMM Gaussian mixture model

HMM hidden Markov model

HTK Hidden Markov Model Toolkit

IE Indian South African English

IPA International Phonetic Alphabet

LM language model

LMS language model scaling factor

MFCC Mel-frequency cepstral coefficient

MLLR maximum likelihood linear regression

OOV out-of-vocabulary

PD pronunciation dictionary

PDF probability density function

SAE South African English

SAMPA Speech Assessment Methods Phonetic Alphabet

PWM Pulse Width Modulation

Chapter 1

System design

1.1. System overview

This report will encompasses the design and analysis of a signal conditioning system for a heart rate monitor. This forms part of the bigger system which also includes a temperature sensor and voltage regulator as designed in Report 1 [1]. The retrieved signal from the heart rate monitor is first passed through a second order low pass filter to remove noise followed by a second order high pass filter to stabilise the peaks of the heart beats in the signal. The signal is then amplified via an inverting amplifier to allow improved accuracy when placing a threshold. A comparitor is used to trigger pulses when the incoming signal exceeds the predetermined threshold/peaks aka an incoming heartbeat. These pulses are then extended to meet the delay requirement of 150ms using a mono stable multi-vibrator. Depending on the rate of the incoming heartbeat the frequency of the outputting pulses will increase/decrease. In turn this will cause a correlated increase/decrease in the average voltage outputted. Therefore by passing the output from the mono stable multi-vibrator through a sufficiently designed low pass filter we can obtain this average DC output voltage and transform it with differential amplifier to a corresponding analogue output voltage between 0 to 5 V.

The available current for the device in is specified as 100 mA. In the previous report [1] the current draw was found to be 10 mA therefore the remaining current is 90 mA. This is still a small current margin therefore we will opt for large resistances to limit our current use.

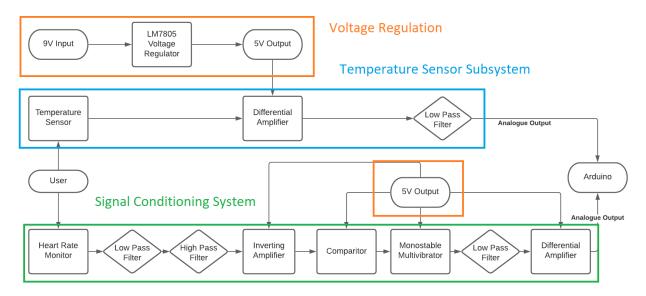


Figure 1.1: System diagram

Chapter 2

Heart rate sensor

2.1. Introduction

Introduce the reader to what you want to present in this chapter. Include any references to literature you feel is needed. In this section, you put a very short summary of infrormation you gatherered from literature (papers, web sites, datasheets) that you used to do the design. Be sure to include the references, which you can add in the References.bib file. Rather than just copy&pasting ¹ from the datasheet, give your own circuit diagrams. Remember, it is important that someone who reads your report must be able to reproduce your results.

Some examples of how to cite (all in References.bib): It was stated by [2] that Subsequently, he changed his mind and said in [3] that While [4] claims it to be

2.2. Design

For the heart rate monitor we make use of previously designed elements such as the virtual ground and voltage regulator as designed in Assignment 1.

Evaluating the frequency spectrum shown in Figure 2.1 of a given heartbeat signal we notice that the fundamental frequency of a heartbeat should lie between 50 to 150 rpm thus 1 to 2.5 kHz. The lower frequency peak causes the slow changing sinus wave seen in the variation of peaks with the higher frequencies resulting due to noise. We thus pass the signal through both a low and high pass filter to rid the signal of these discrepancies and obtain a much neater output.

¹I have a little bee in my bonnet about people who say "cut&paste" - if it were cut, it would not be there anymore!

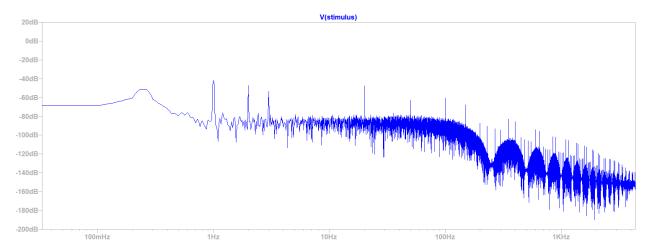


Figure 2.1: Frequency domain of unfiltered signal

2.2.1. Second Order Passive Low Pass Filter

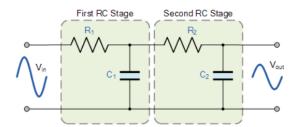


Figure 2.2: Second Order Passive Low Pass Filter

Choosing $R_1=R_2$ and $C_1=C_2=5\,\mu\mathrm{F}$ in Figure 2.2 with a cut-off frequency (f_c) at 3 Hz.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_1R_2C_1C_2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}.$$
 (2.1)

We find $R = 10.6 k\Omega = 10 k\Omega$.

2.2.2. Second Order Passive High Pass Filter

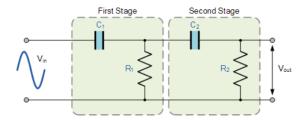


Figure 2.3: Second Order Passive High Pass Filter

Choosing $R_1=R_2$ and $C_1=C_2=2\,\mu\mathrm{F}$ in Figure 2.3 with a cut-off frequency (f_c) at 0.8 Hz.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_1R_2C_1C_2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}.$$
 (2.2)

We find $R = 99.5 \text{ k}\Omega = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$.

2.2.3. Inverting Amplifier

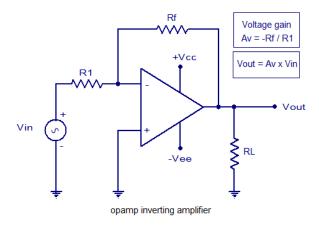


Figure 2.4: Inverting Amplifier

Since the current pk-pk of the signal is 2 mV we wish to increase this quite significantly, opting for a gain (A_v) of 50.

$$A_v = \frac{-R_f}{R_1} = \frac{500 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega}{10 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega} = 50 \tag{2.3}$$

We therefore expect to see an amplitude increase of 50 centred around 2.5V due to the use virtual ground as designed in Report 1 [1].

2.2.4. Voltage Comparator

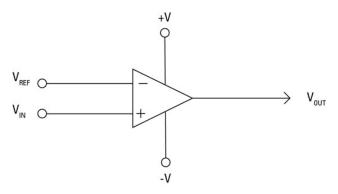


Figure 2.5: Voltage Comparator

Using the amplified signal centred around 2.5V / virtual ground at V_{in} and a threshold voltage (V_{ref}) placed at the centre (2.5V) the comparator will deliver a high/pulse at the start of an

upward peak aka a heartbeat. The threshold is chosen in the centre due to the small pk-pk amplitude (100 mA) meaning that slight displacement of the threshold voltage could result in little to no tolerance of noise or deviation.

2.2.5. Monostable Multi-Vibrator

2.2.6. Butterworth Low Pass Filter

2.2.7. Transducer

Noting that as with PWM a higher frequency of pilses will result higher average DC output, the task has simplified to the receival of a correlated DC output voltage that needs to be scaled and centred to ensure a range of larger than 3.5V.

This is a very similar task to that required for temperator sensor processing therefore we repeat the same process using a differential amplifier. Refer to Report 1 [1] section 3.2.1 for more information on how this is executed.

Op-Amp Differential Amplifier

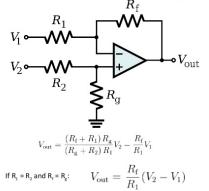


Figure 2.6: Differential Amplifier Circuit

Finding V_{out} at 50 bpm as 1.65V and V_{out} at 150 bpm as 4V we derive a midpoint voltage as

$$V_{mid} = \frac{V_{150} - V_{50}}{2} + V_{50} = 2.825. \tag{2.4}$$

Choosing $R_f = R_g$ and $R_1 = R_2$ we get

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_f}{R_1} \times (V2 - V1). \tag{2.5}$$

for the midpoint:

$$\frac{V_{max}}{2} = \alpha \times (V_{150} - V_{mid}). \tag{2.6}$$

$$2.5 = \alpha \times (1.175). \tag{2.7}$$

Choosing a gain of 2 will result in a swing of 2.35V. Therefore we choose $Rf = 20 k\Omega$ and R1

 $= 10 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega.$

 $V_1 = V_m id$ will be a constant offset value to linearize the midpoint around 2.5V. Using equation 3.6.

$$V_{midpoint} = \frac{R_f}{R_1} \times (V_{38^\circ} - V1). \tag{2.8}$$

We calculate $V_1 = 2.07$. Since we only have access to 5V voltage supply we will have to make use of voltage division methods to obtain this (2.07V) value.

$$V_o = \left(\frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b}\right) \times V_s. \tag{2.9}$$

Choosing R_a as $3.3 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ we find $R_b = 4.671 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ We also add a unity gain buffer to stabilise our 2.07V required input from the voltage divider. We expect the TLC2272 to draw about 3 mA and the TL081 buffer 2.8 mA. Along with the resistors a small current aswell. This should lead to a total current usage of about 9 mA. See circuit in appendix C.

In this section, you need to capture your design, which should include the following:

- Design rationale, i.e. what your thinking was behind the design. For example, explain that you had to first analyse the heart beat signals before you could design the filtering.
- References to literature/sources as appropriate [4].
- You can assume the reader has an E&E degree, and will not need detail explanations of trivial information (e.g. what a resistor is, or what Ohm's law is).
- Design calculations, for example to determine resistor values and capacitor values, or to check for allowed voltage and current ranges and levels. These calculations should also give expected outputs, which hopefully matches the simulated values. Importantly, they are based on maths, and not on simulation there is a difference.
- Analysis of given or expected input conditions.
- Expected values and ranges based on your design.
- Explain your choice of supply buy referring to the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- Circuit diagram like the one in Figure 2.7. I used "print to PDF" from LTSpice, but feel free to use a cropped screengrab if you are PDF-challenged and do not have a PDF printer (there are some free PDF creators online). Also have a look at the demo video on SUNLearn.

For your benefit, here is how to write values with units: $150\,\mathrm{m}\Omega$ or $199\,\mathrm{myUnits}$, and this is how we write ranges: 2 to 5 kV.

Here is an inline equation $\frac{55}{45+3}$. Here is a numbered equation in Eq. 2.10.

$$a = \frac{55}{45 + 3}. (2.10)$$

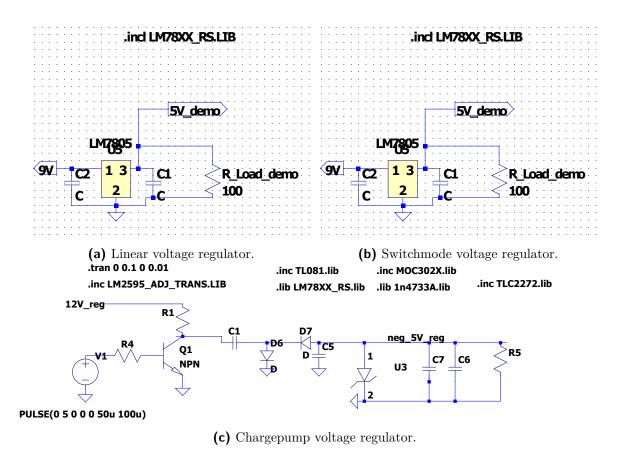


Figure 2.7: Circuit diagrams of the two voltage regulators, and another irrelevant one

Table 2.1: Example of a simple table.

	2017	2018	Δ_{Abs}	Δ_{DiD}
A	9,868	10,399	+5	-11
В	10,191	$10,\!590$	+4	-12

2.3. Results

In this section, you want to demonstrate, by means of referring to simulation results, using the designed circuit, how your circuit behaves as you designed it in Section 2.2. Present and report on your simulated results in Figure 2.8. Be absolutely sure that the text and information in your report are readable.

You can use screengrabs or photos of the oscilloscope, or download the CSVs and plot them as PDFs using Matlab, Excel or similar. You can also use tables, example of which are presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

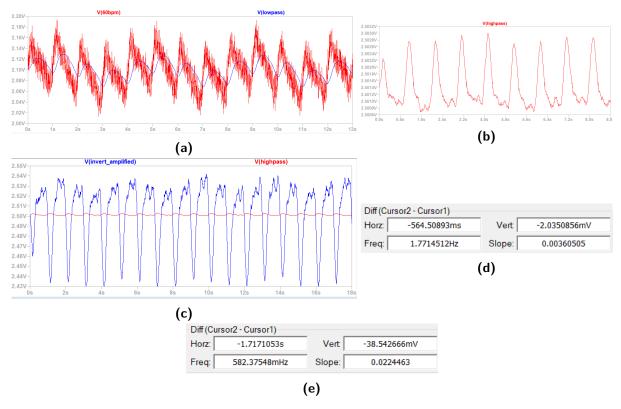


Figure 2.8: Voltage regulation, comparing the linear and switchmode regulators... (a) Blah blah. (b) Blah blah. (c) Blah blah. (d) Blah blah. As far as possible, please put input(s) and output(s) on the same plot rather than on separate plots. Based on the datasheet of XXXX in [4]

Table 2.2: Example of another table.

Schools	Total en	Total energy used		Change	
geneens	2017 [kWh]	2018 [kWh]	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta_{Abs} \\ [\%] \end{array}$	Δ_{DiD} [%]	
A B	9,868 10,191	10,399 10,590	+5 +4	-11 -12	

2.4. Summary

State whether your design performs as expected and what the limitations are or things to keep in mind are.

Chapter 3

System and conclusion

3.1. System

Report on the "so what" or the take-away of the ciruit you designed in this report. Report on noise levels and how the Heart rate sensor will fit into the system (E.g. what the calibration will look like and what the measurement error will be given the range, quantisation error and noise).

3.2. Lessons learnt

Write down at least three of the most important things you have learnt in Assignment 2, and state what you would have done differently if you had another chance.

Bibliography

- [1] E. Gouws, "Temperature Sensor," in E344 Assignment 1 (ITSC 2020), Oct 2020, pp. 1–14.
- [2] M. J. Booysen, S. J. Andersen, and A. S. Zeeman, "Informal public transport in Sub-Saharan Africa as a vessel for novel Intelligent Transport Systems," in 16th International IEEE Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC 2013), Oct 2013, pp. 767–772.
- [3] S. Gerber, A. J. Rix, and M. J. Booysen, "Combining grid-tied PV and intelligent water heater control to reduce the energy costs at schools in South Africa," *Energy for Sustainable Development*, vol. 50, pp. 117 125, 2019.
- [4] BBC, "How to make opamps amp op," 2018. [Online]. Available: www.electronics-tutorials. ws

Appendix A

Social contract

Sign and inlcude.



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E-design 344 Social Contract

2020

The purpose of this document is to establish commitment between the student and the organisers of E344. Beyond the commitment made here, it is not binding.

In the months preceeding the term, the lecturer (Thinus Booysen) and the Teaching Assistant (Michael Ritchie) spent countless hours to prepare for E344 to ensure that you get your money's worth and that you are enabled to learn from the module and demonstrate and be assessed on your skills. We commit to prepare for the module, to set the tests and assessments fairly, to be reasonably available, and to provide feedback and support as best and fast we can. We will work hard to give you the best opportunity to learn from and pass analogue electronic design E344.

Signature: Date	13 July 2020 :
I,	als of analogue electronic design. Despite the ic topics, I acknowledge that I am expected to hese appointments and learning opportunities. requisite number of hours on E344 as specified urney to becoming a professional engineer, and es doing and submitting my own work, working
Signature: Date	:

Appendix B

GitHub Activity Heatmap

Take a screenshot of your github version control activity heatmap and insert here.



Appendix C

Stuff you want to include

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

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Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.