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Assignment 1 - Respiration analysis

Visible: 28 Oct 2024 8:00 AM EET | **Due:** 05 Nov 2024 11:45 PM EET | **Submissions Per Problem:** 1

Assignment Description

Respiratory effort belts are widely used to monitor respiration noninvasively and continuously. They are used to detect disorders of the respiratory system, detecting the respiratory muscle dysfunctions and moreover they are cost-effective. An additional advantage is that respiratory effort belts do not require the use of a face mask or mouth piece which is uncomfortable for the patient.

Without calibration, respiratory belts give only qualitative information about the movement of the chest and abdomen. To obtain quantitative information about respiratory volume and airflow, a calibration is required.

The respiratory system can be considered as a simple physical system with two moving parts: the chest and the abdomen. The volume of the chest and abdomen is equivalent to the volume measured at the mouth. This concept of two degrees of freedom forms the basis for instance multiple linear regression.

A prediction of the respiratory airflow, F_{est} , is commonly calculated from the respiratory effort belt signals by a baseline model can be established by fitting the following linear model to the time-synchronized signals:

$$F_{est} = \beta_1 s_{ch} + \beta_2 s_{ab} + \epsilon$$

where the regressor variables s_{ch} and s_{ab} are the respiratory effort belt signals from the chest and abdomen respectively. In this baseline model, one sample of each regressor variable is used at a time to predict the respiratory airflow. If necessary, for example second order terms (s_{ch}^2 and s_{ab}^2) and/or cross-product terms ($s_{ch}s_{ab}$) can be added to the model.

Your task in this assignment is to study and test different prediction models, to evaluate their performance, and to compare them with the baseline model.

Data

Movements of the chest and abdomen were measured with the respiratory effort belts [au] (au = arbitrary unit). The spirometer signal is already time-synchronized with the respiratory effort belt signals, and 100 Hz for the spirometer signal.

NOTE: In this first assignment, the signals are heavily filtered so that they would be smooth and algorithms that are not acceptable as it distorts signals too much.

Useful MATLAB commands:

load, resample, length, mean, sum, power, sqrt, corr, figure, subplot, plot, xlabel, ylabel, title, linspace, hold

References

1. Konno K, Mead J (1967) Measurement of the separate changes of chest and abdomen during breathing.
2. Montgomery DC, Peck EA, Vining GG (2001) Introduction to linear regression analysis. 3rd edition. John Wiley & Sons.

Problems

- Assignment 6 - Frequency-Domain Analysis of Heart Sounds (/courses/157000-521273s-biosignal-processing-i-online-labs-autumn-2024/assignments/449070-assignment-6-frequency-domain-analysis-of-heart-sounds)

✔ Resample spirometer data (/courses/157000-521273s-biosignal-processing-i-online-labs-autumn-2024-1-respiration-analysis/problems/1664165-resample-spirometer-data)

✔ Predict respiratory airflows (/courses/157000-521273s-biosignal-processing-i-online-labs-autumn-2024-1-respiration-analysis/problems/1664170-predict-respiratory-airflows)

✔ Evaluate model performances (/courses/157000-521273s-biosignal-processing-i-online-labs-autumn-2024-1-respiration-analysis/problems/1664175-evaluate-model-performances)

