QRS Detection

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LifeAid

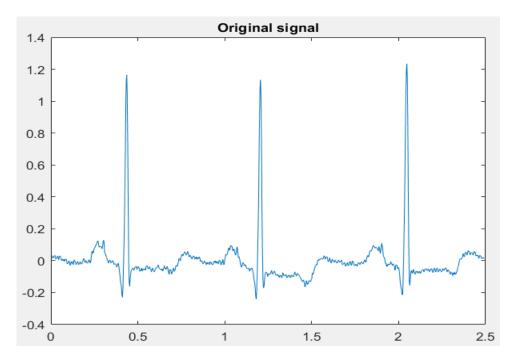
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Dr/Ahmed elnokrashy

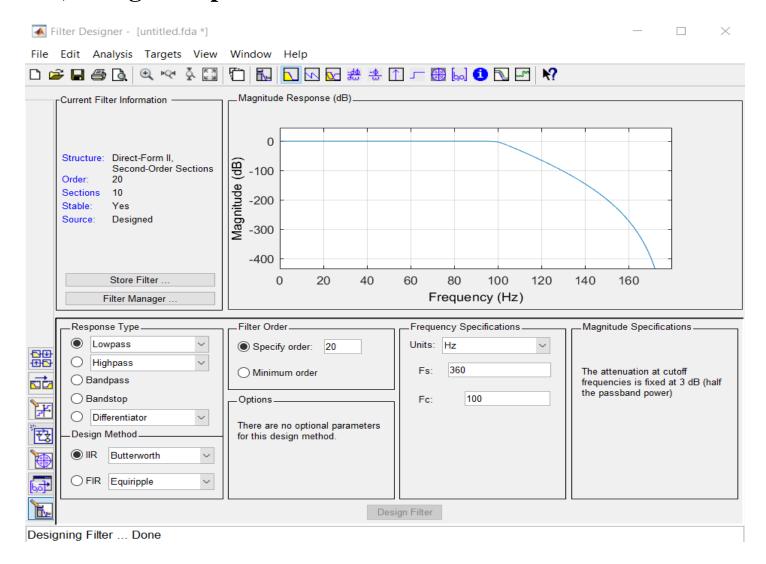
1) Display ECG signal:

```
data=xlsread("ECG_SR360hz.xlsx");
signal=data(:,1);
%%%draw data
t=1:1:897;
fs=360;
time=t/fs;
```

Output:

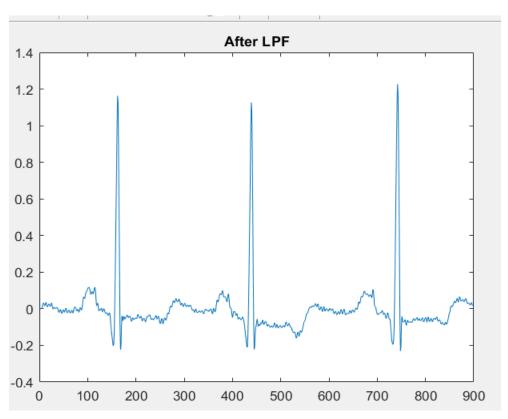


2) Design low pass filter:



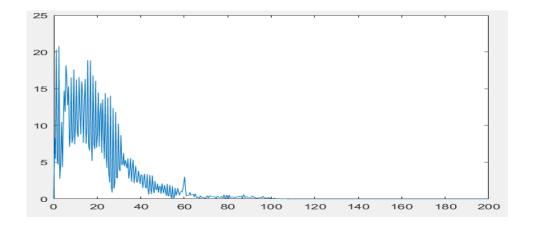
It's designed at sampling frequency 360HZ for the signal and cut of frequency 100 HZ which indicates of end of ECG signal.

```
%%%lowpassfilter%%%%
l_p=lowfilt;
lpf_filtered_ECG = filter(l_p,signal);
subplot(6,1,2);
plot(lpf_filtered_ECG);
title('After LPF');
```



To observe the effect of LPF we display the frequency component of signal after low pass filter

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%freq component after LPF%%
n=length(lpf_filtered_ECG);
y=fft(lpf_filtered_ECG);
f=(0:n-1)*(fs/n);
plot(f,abs(y));
axis([0 200 0 25])
```



We observe that the signal has frequency component in only range from 0 to 100 HZ.

3) Design high pass filter:



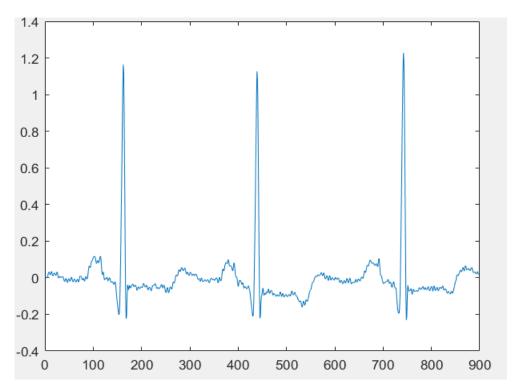
It's designed at sampling frequency 360HZ for the signal and cut of frequency 0.05HZ which indicates of start of ECG signal.

```
%%%%high pass filter

REP(H_p=highfilt; PAGE 5

hpf_filtered_ECG = filter(H_p,lpf_filtered_ECG);

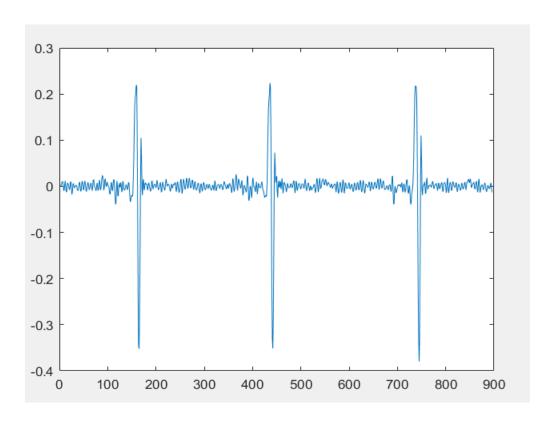
subplot(6,1,3);
```



As high pass filter used to remove DC shift on signal and our signal has no DC shift so the plot doesn't changed.

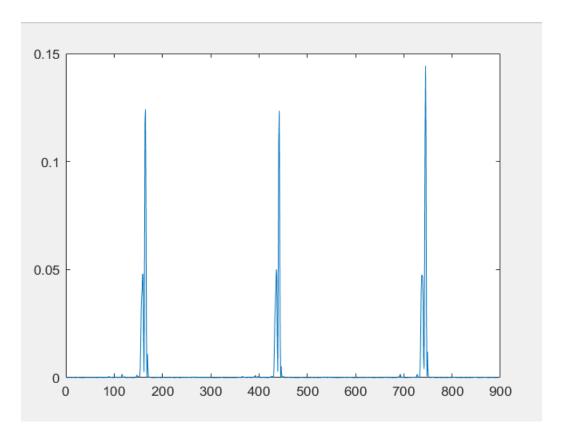
4) Apply differentiator:

Used to detect fast transition in frequency which occur in ECG signal at QRS part.



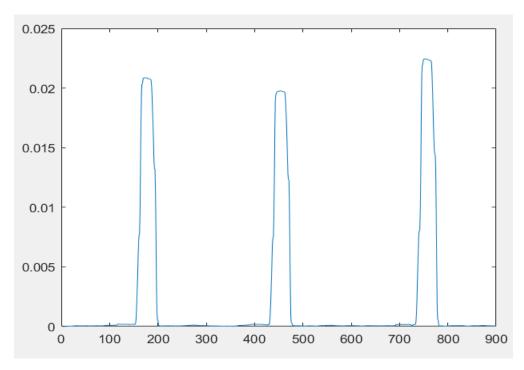
5) Square the signal:

- 1) To make all the signal in the positive domain
- 2) Small values (less than 1) will be squared and their values will be very small
- 3) Large values will be amplificated



6) Apply moving average filter:

```
%%%%%%%%%%%moving av%%%%%%%%%
window= 1/32*ones(32,1);
AV_filtered_ECG = filter(window,1,Sq_filtered_ECG);
subplot(6,1,6);
plot(AV_filtered_ECG);
```



Overall output:

