## Cours de traitement des signaux biomédicaux 5<sup>th</sup> Matlab session

#### **Useful commands**

ARyule AR model estimation, autocorrelation method, uses Levinson-Durbin. ARcov AR model estimation, covariance method.

#### **Remarks**

With the command:

>> [a,e] = ARyule(x,p);

You get the vector a of model (predictor) coefficients and the variance e of the excitation (prediction error).

## **Additional commands**

AR\_order estimation of optimum order using MDL criterion. AR\_psd power spectral density parametric estimation pisarenko sinusoidal component estimation using Pisarenko

## **Experiment 1: Detection of vasovagal syncope**

We are going to use AR modeling to highlight the differences between regions of the non-stationary signal in **heart\_5.dat**. this file is a record of a vasovagal syncope, (some explanations in **readme\_heart.txt**). Use the first column, i.e. the RR intervals regularly resampled at 4 Hz.

1. Divide this signal into 5 intervals of length 500 and estimate a 5-order AR model on each interval (you can check this is an appropriate order value). *Do not forget to remove the mean value on each interval*. Check that the model coefficients are similar before the "aborted" syncope that takes place between the 500<sup>th</sup> and 1000 th samples and the "true" one at the end of the recording, and also similar during these two events.

#### **Experiment 2: signal organization**

Load the signal in file **AF\_sync.dat**. Plot the parametric estimate of the power spectral density of this signal in three 500-sample windows corresponding to the three regimes (cf. lab of last week, episode of organization between 2000 and 3000) using AR\_psd with an order of 20. Is the organization/disorganization pattern confirmed?

### **Experiment 3: parametric spectral estimation of cardiovascular signals**

- 2.1 Extract again the RR-interval, arterial pressure and respiration signals from files **heart\_1.dat** and **heart\_2.dat**. remove the mean values, and subsample the signals by a factor of 4 (the sampling frequency becomes 1Hz). Perform a parametric spectral estimation of all signals (use an order 15). Compare the results with those obtained using non-parametric spectral estimation.
- 2.2 Same procedure for the signals in **heart\_4.dat**, but add a detrending with **envelopes** (window length 31) after resampling and remove the mean of the detrended signals. Use an order 25 for parametric spectal estimation. What is the main feature, due to the Cheyne-Stokes respiration pattern induced by altitude (4000 m)?

# Experiment 4: deep brain electrical stimulation, EEG, and Pisarenko – what a show!

File **EEG\_stim.dat** contains three columns corresponding to three recordings (sampling frequency 512 Hz) of EEG activity (left frontal electrode) from a Parkinsonian patient implanted with a deep brain stimulation electrode The1 $^{\rm st}$  column corresponds to rest state, the  $2^{\rm nd}$  to a 1 Hz stimulation, the  $3^{\rm rd}$  to a 100

The1<sup>st</sup> column corresponds to rest state, the 2<sup>nd</sup> to a 1 Hz stimulation, the 3<sup>rd</sup> to a 100 Hz stimulation. Apply pisarenko, 5 sinusoids, to the three recordings to get their harmonic content.

- 1. which stimulation seems to effectively influence cerebral activity?
- 2. Is this influence linear?