

Texas Instruments Analog Design Contest 2011

# Biofeedback Device



Michał Adamski

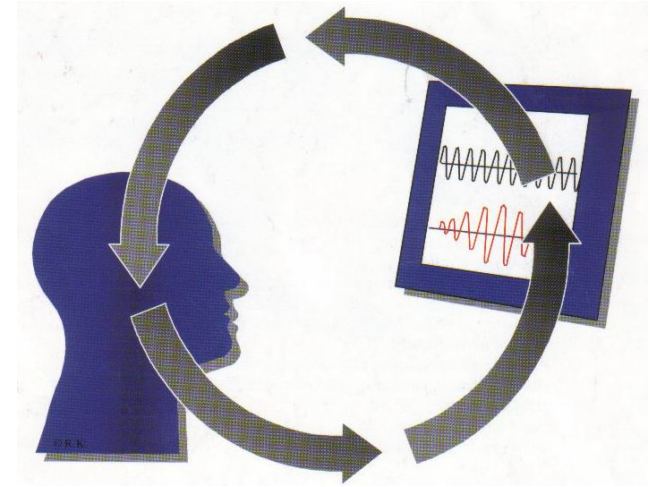
Janusz Frączek

Advising profesor: Antoni Grzanka

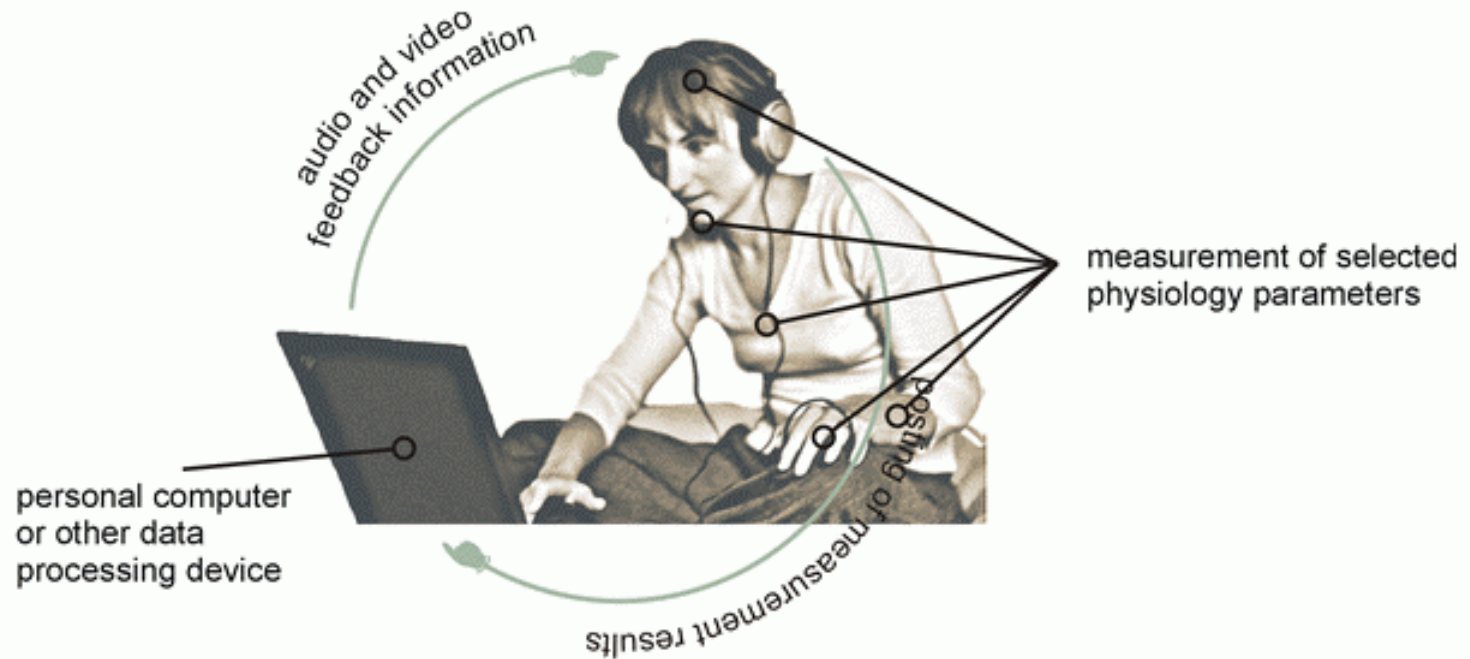
Warsaw University of Technology

# Biofeedback device

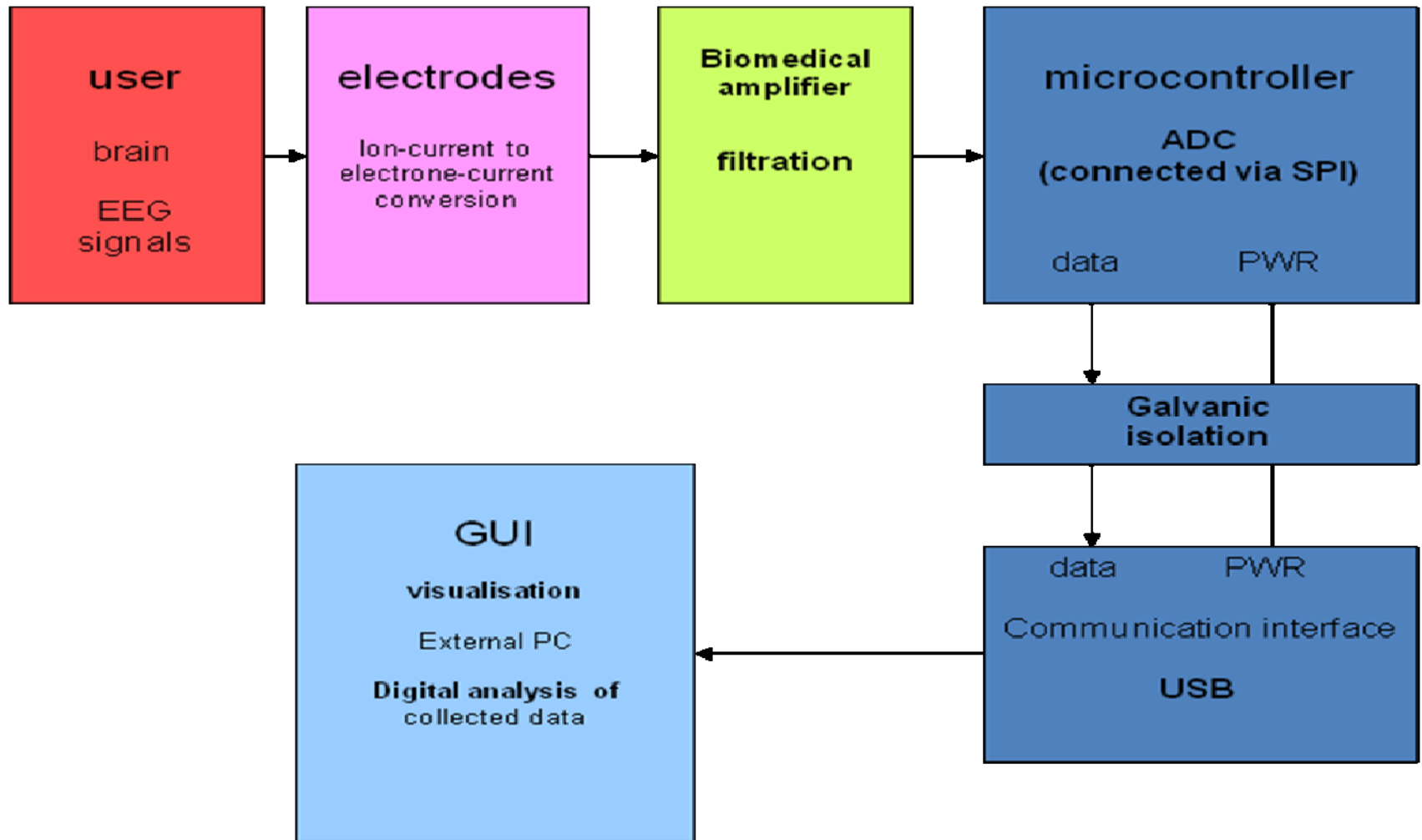
- What it is?
- Why do we need it?
- Can existing technology be harnessed in such a way us to allow a human operator to directly manipulate a computer through a brain actuated interface?
- Can it be achieved using a low-cost electronics?



# How it works?

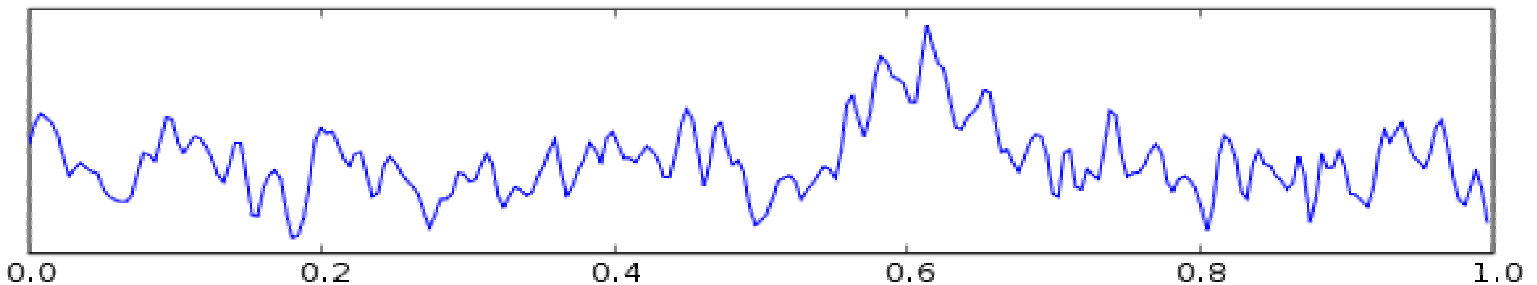


# Block diagram



# Brainwaves

- Amplitude: 5-50  $\mu\text{V}$
- Frequency: 0-200 Hz
- Measurement problems
  - Low signal amplitude
  - High noise level
  - High skin impedance
- Delta: 1 – 4 [Hz]
- Theta: 4 – 8 [Hz]
- Alpha: 8 – 12 [Hz]
- Beta: 12 – 40 [Hz]
- Gamma: > 40 [Hz]

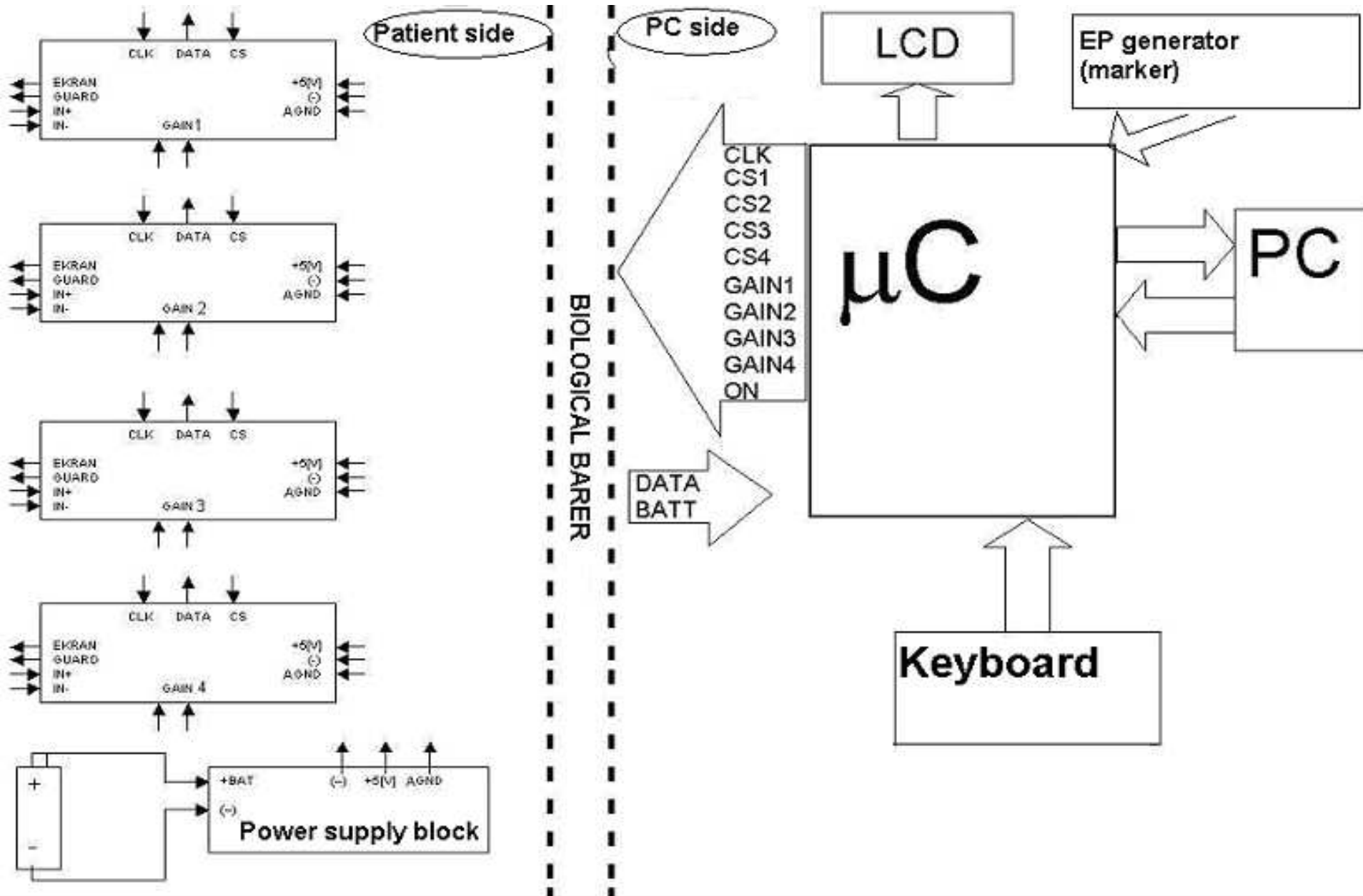


# Electrodes

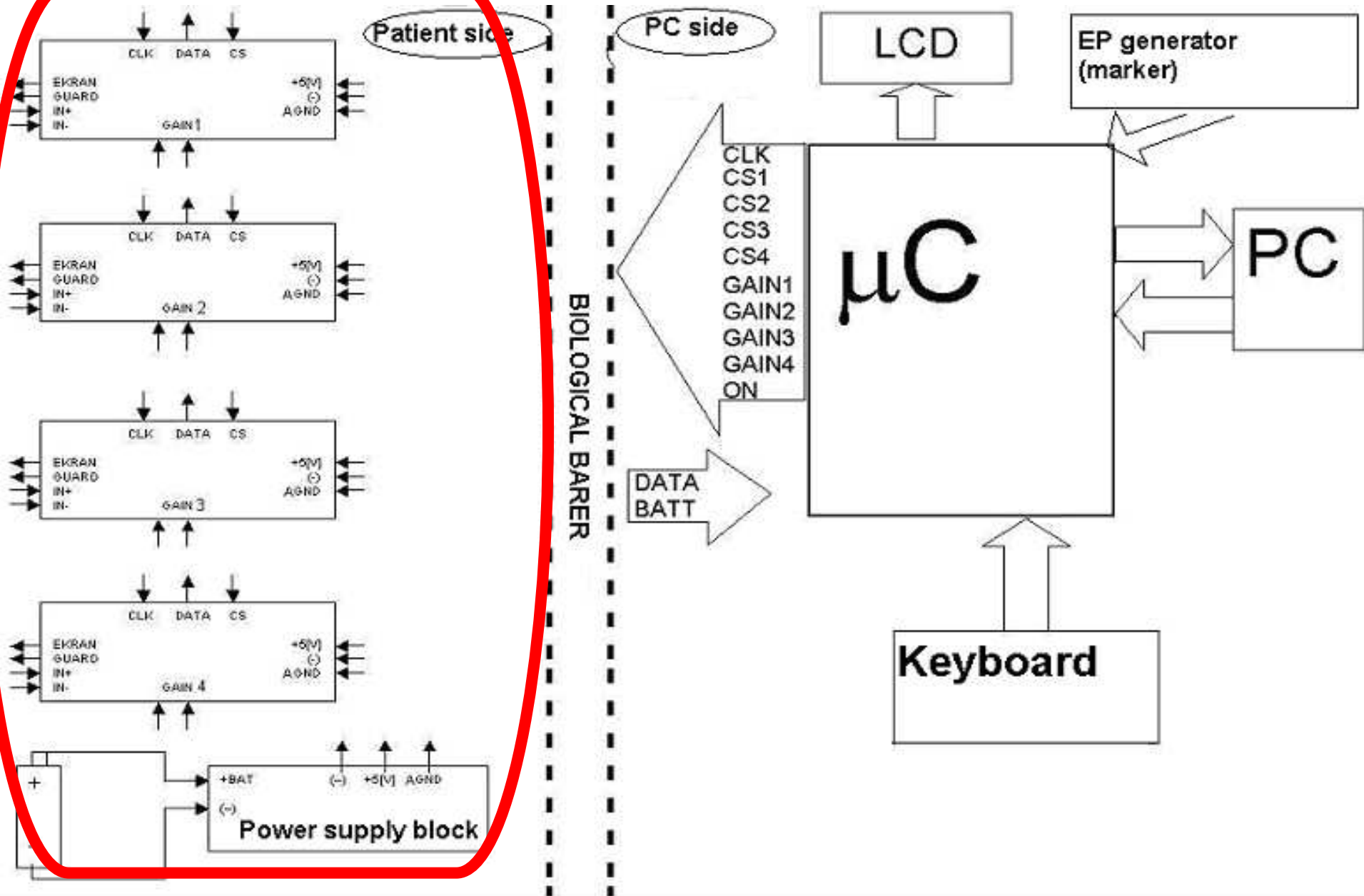
- Ion to electron current conversion
- AgCl electrodes, as economic and easy solution
- Active electrodes – advantages and disadvantages



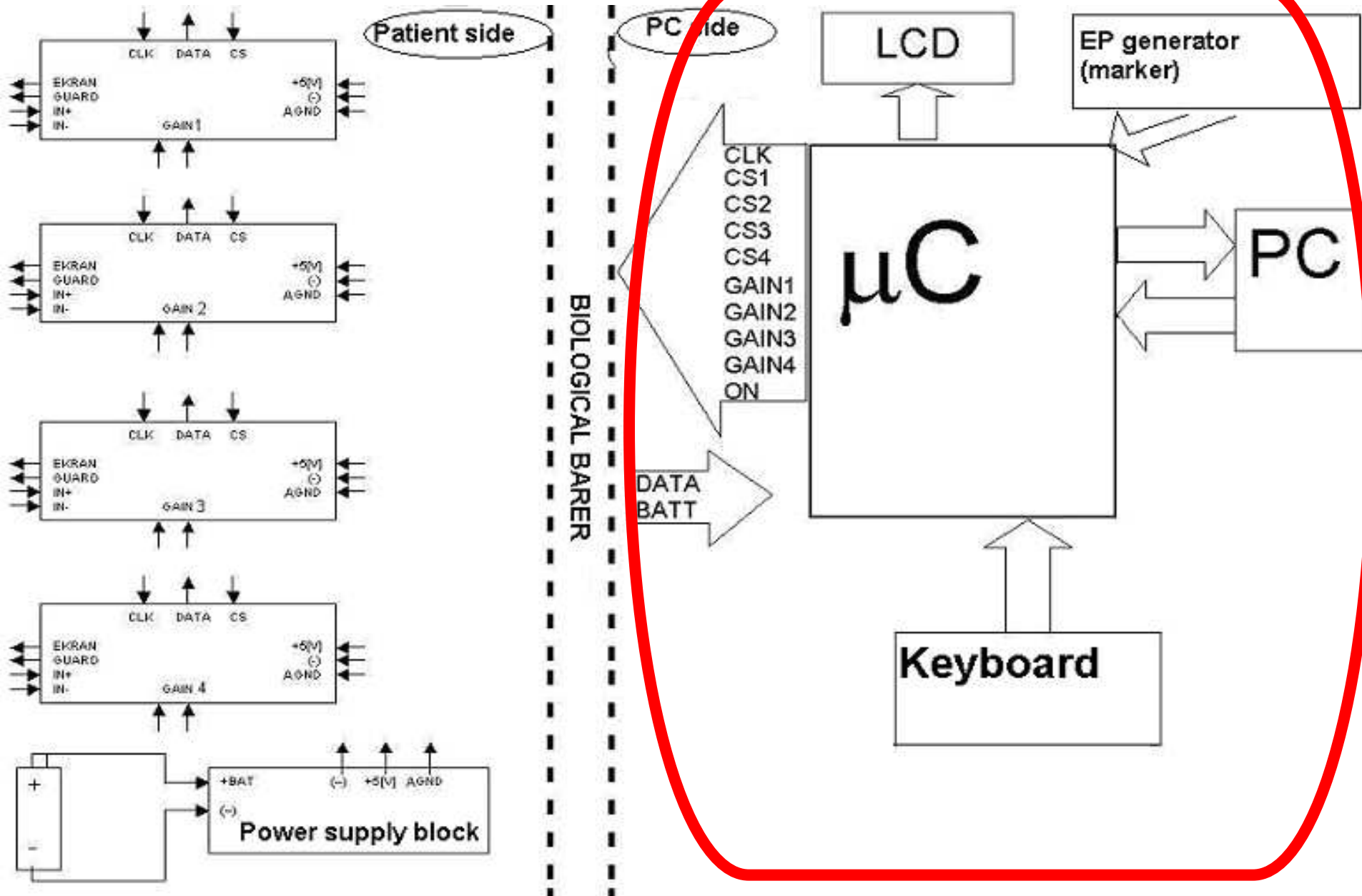
# General device concept



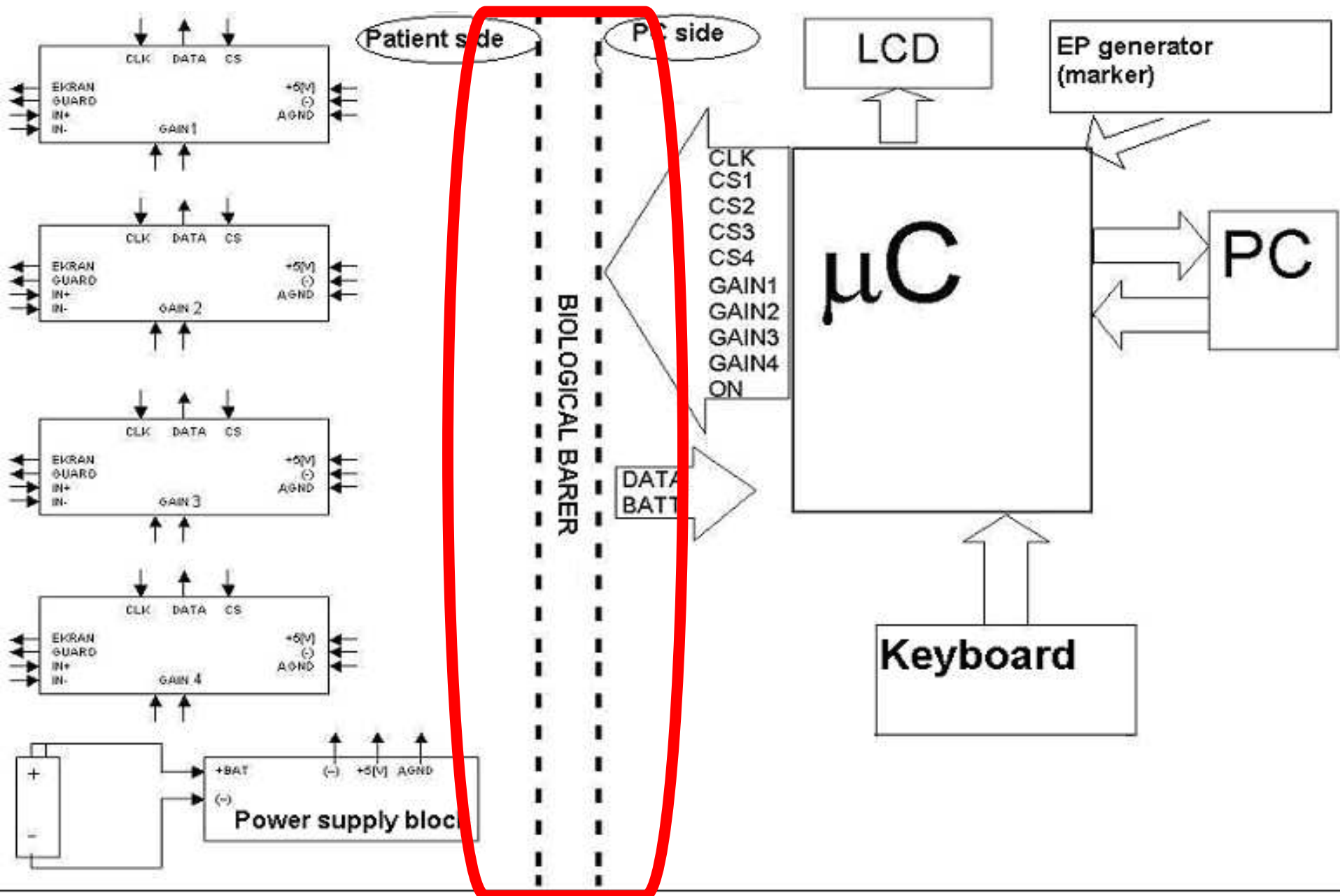
# General device concept



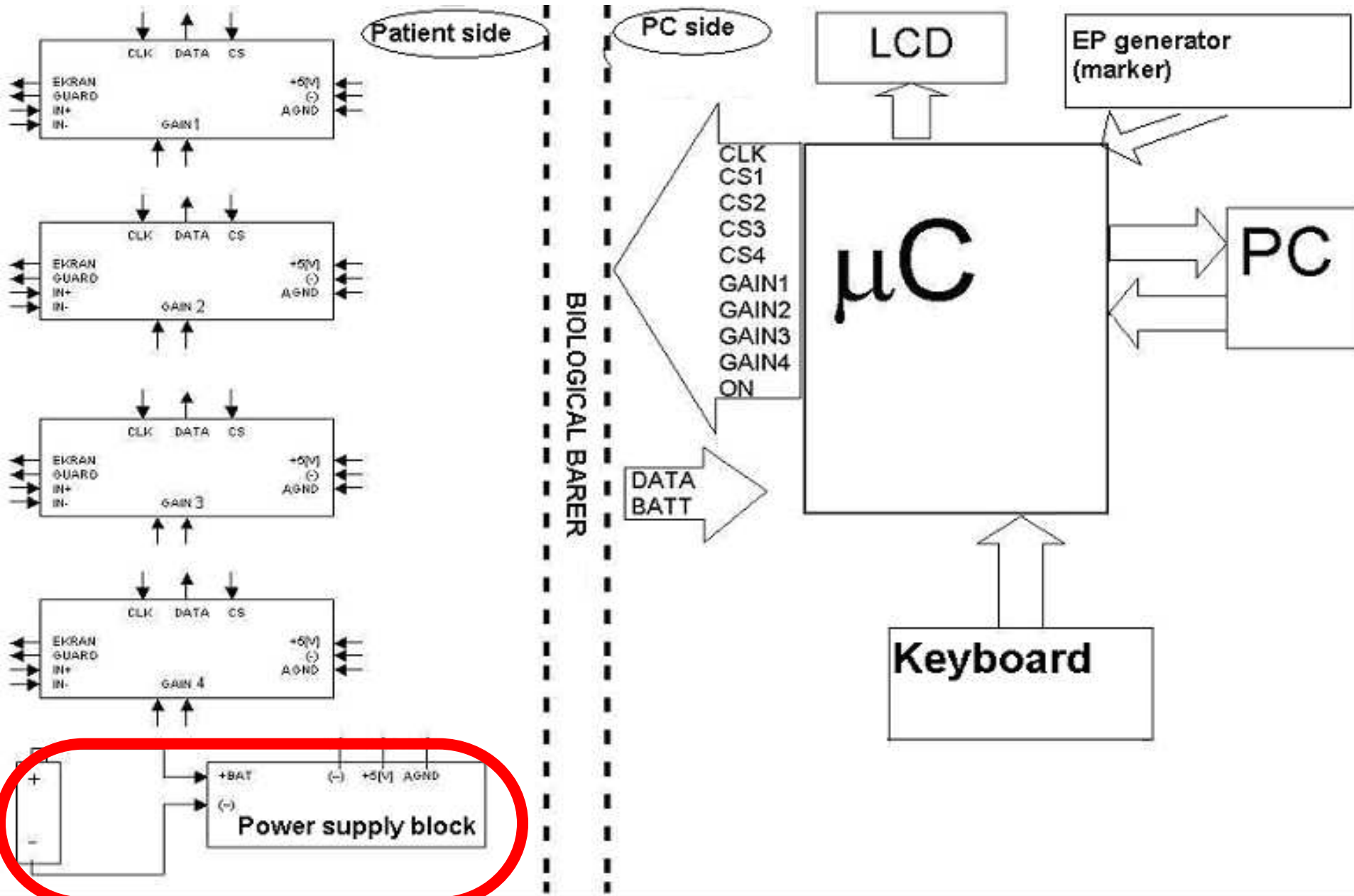
# General device concept



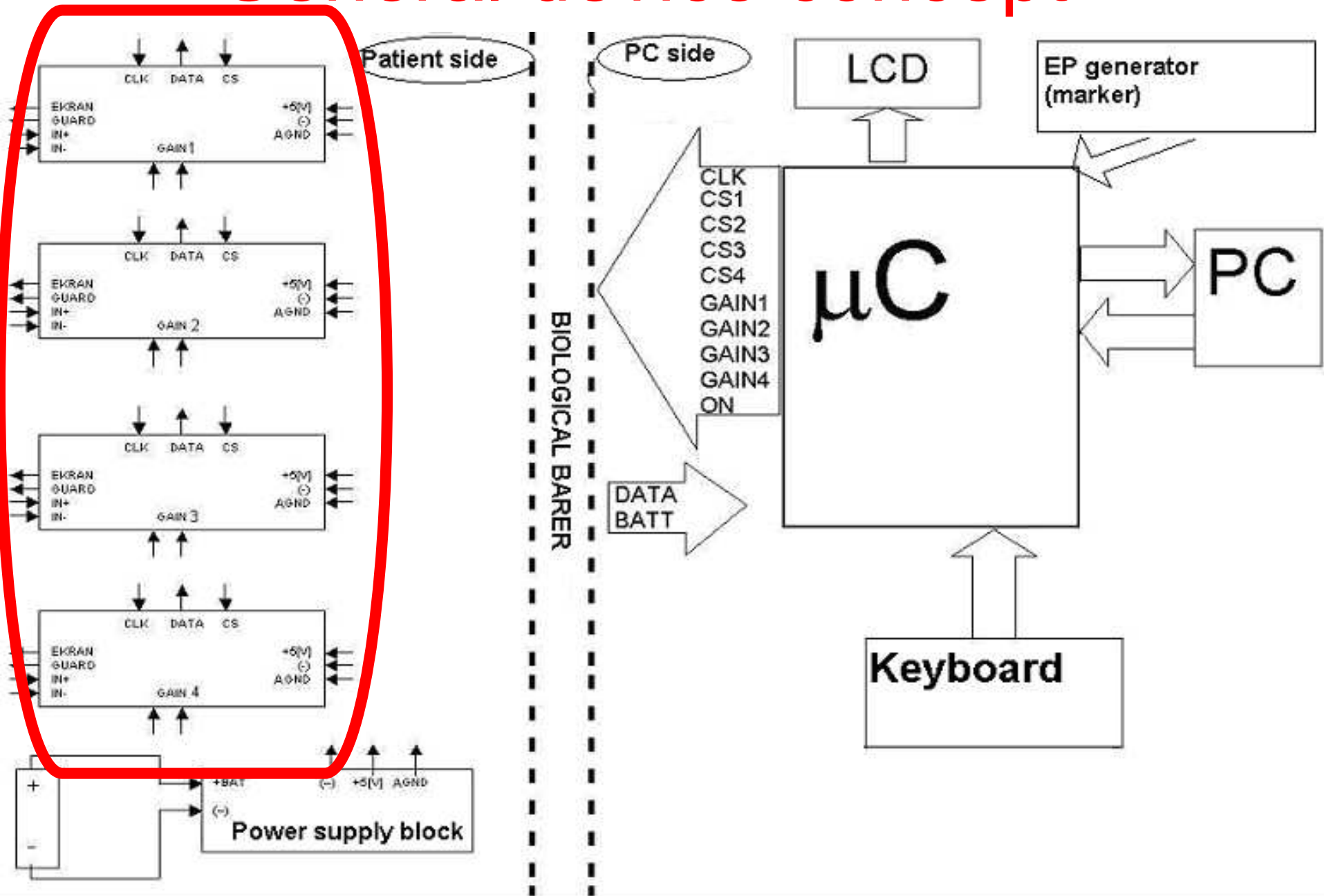
# General device concept



# General device concept



# General device concept



6

5

4

3

2

1

D

D

C

C

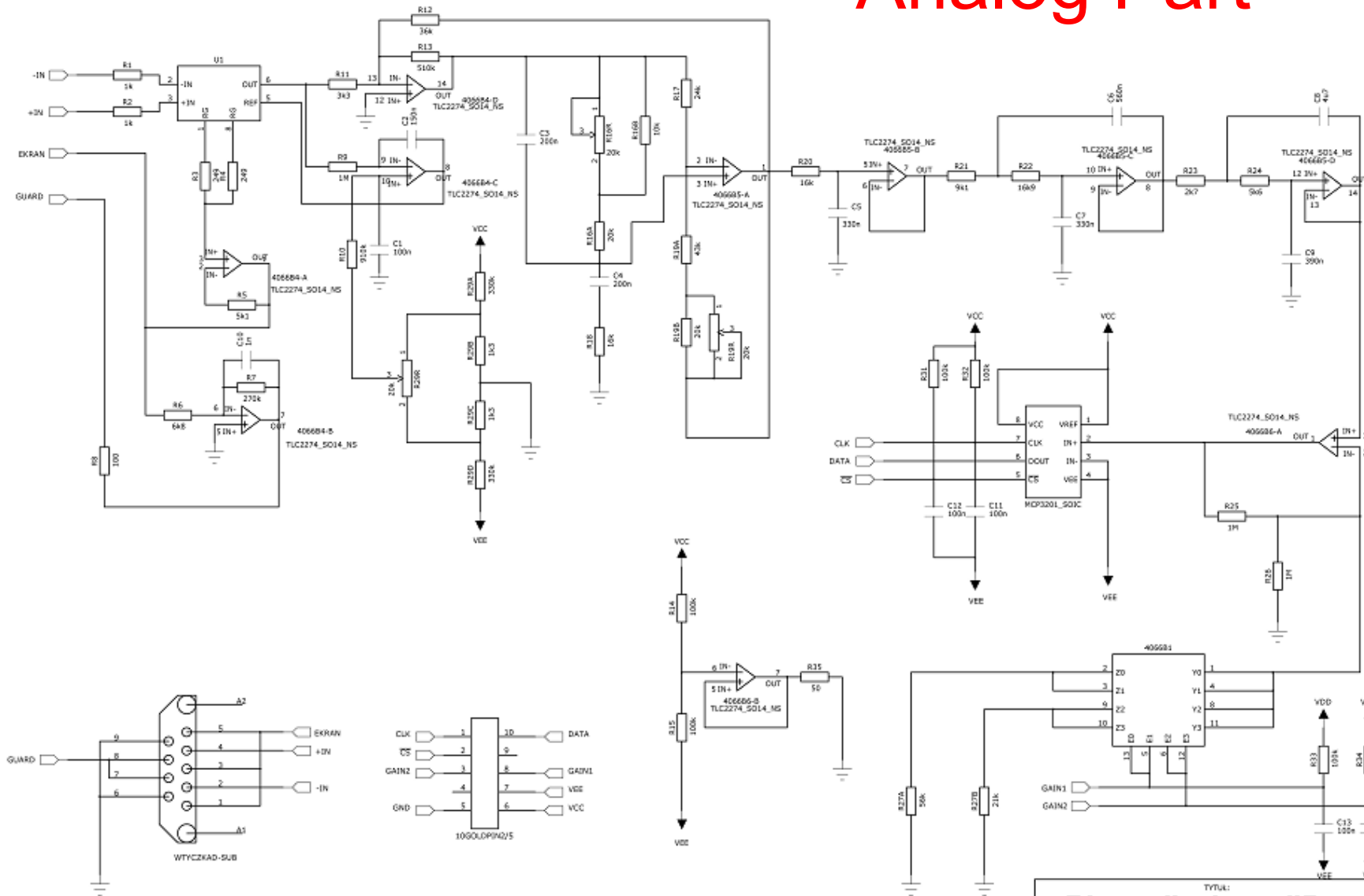
B

B

A

A

# Analog Part



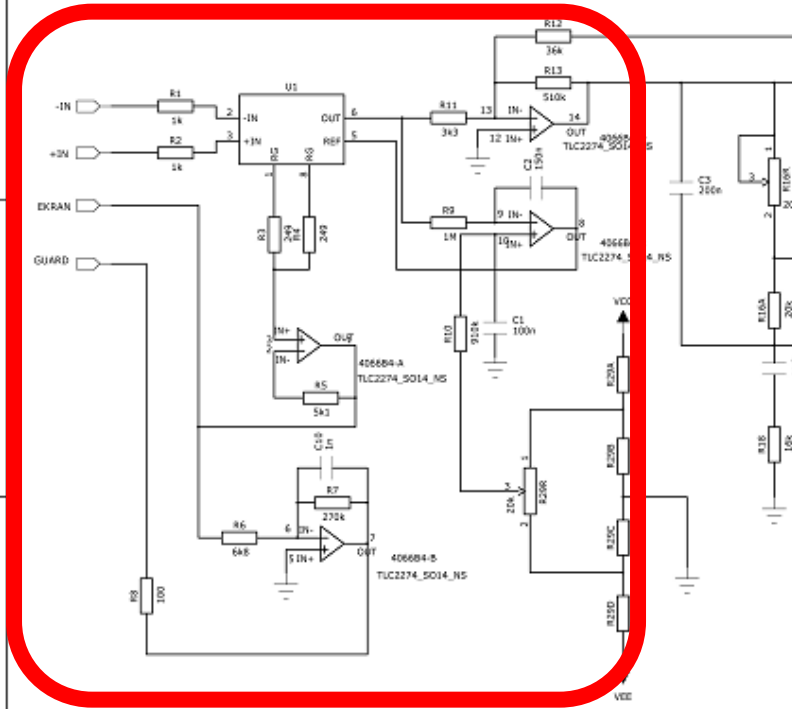
TYTUL:  
**Biomedical amplifier**

D

C

B

A



## 1st stage of amplification $G=100V/V$

- low noise
- high CMRR
- high input impedance
- FET or CMOS
- low quiescent current

## Active HP Filtration

- prevents from saturation
- cuts off DC component
- attenuates frequencies below 1.5[Hz]

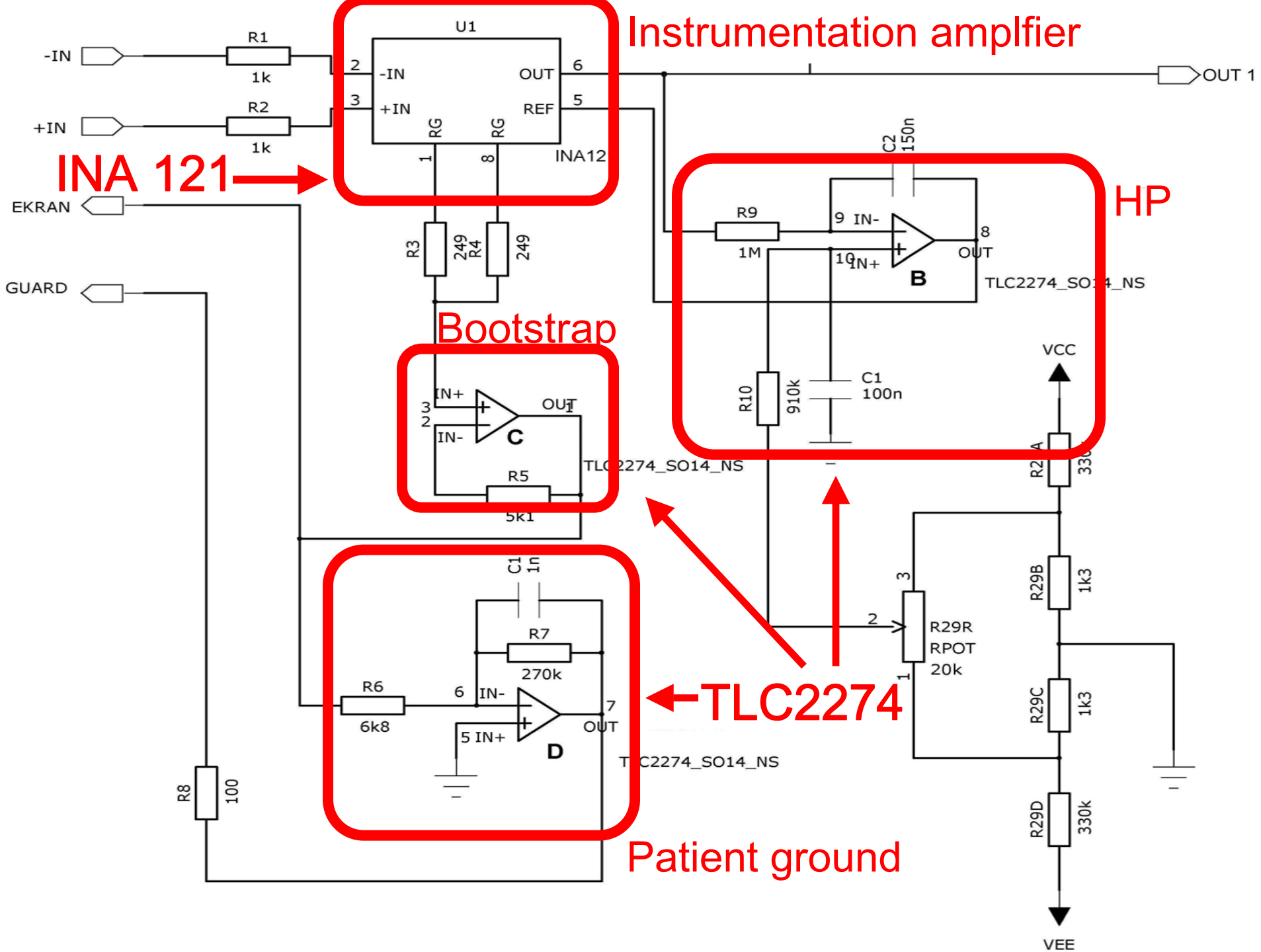
## Bootstrap

- to reduce input capacitance (noise)

## Patient active ground

- to reduce common signal
- to set up common ground (reference)





6

5

4

3

2

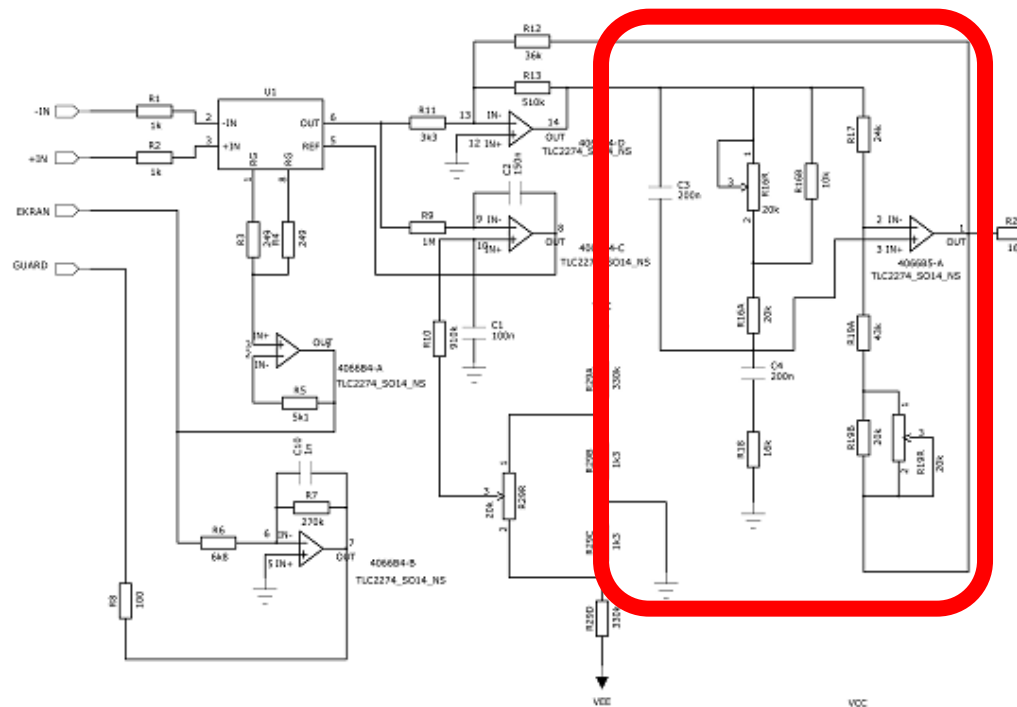
1

D

C

B

A



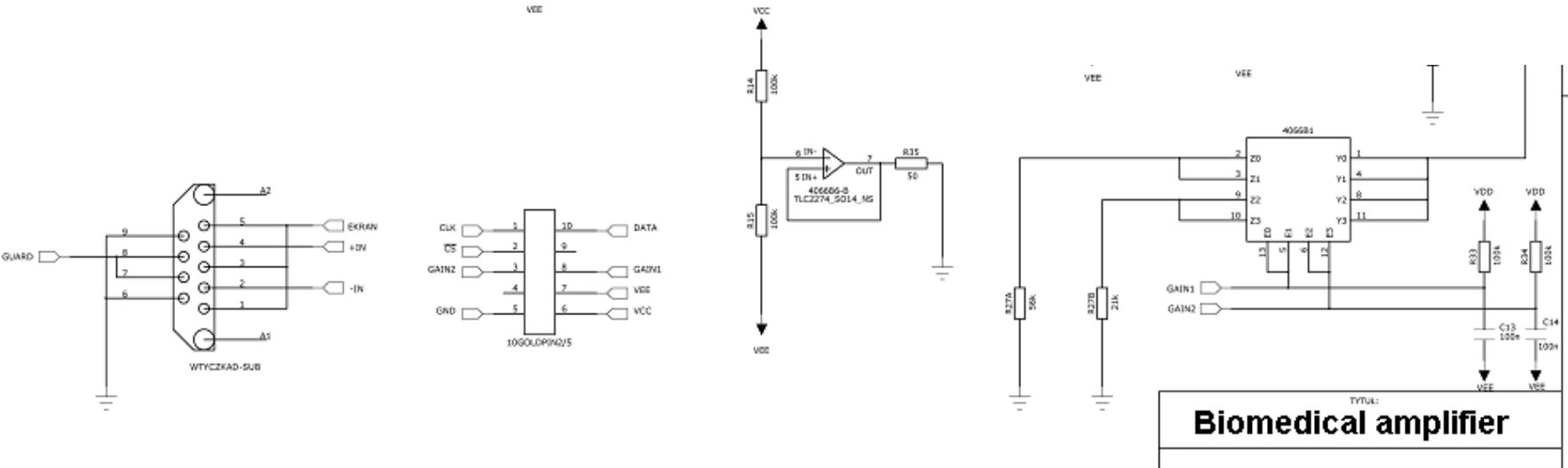
**2nd stage of amplification**  
 **$G=10 \text{ V/V}$**

-provides more stability than one stage of amplification

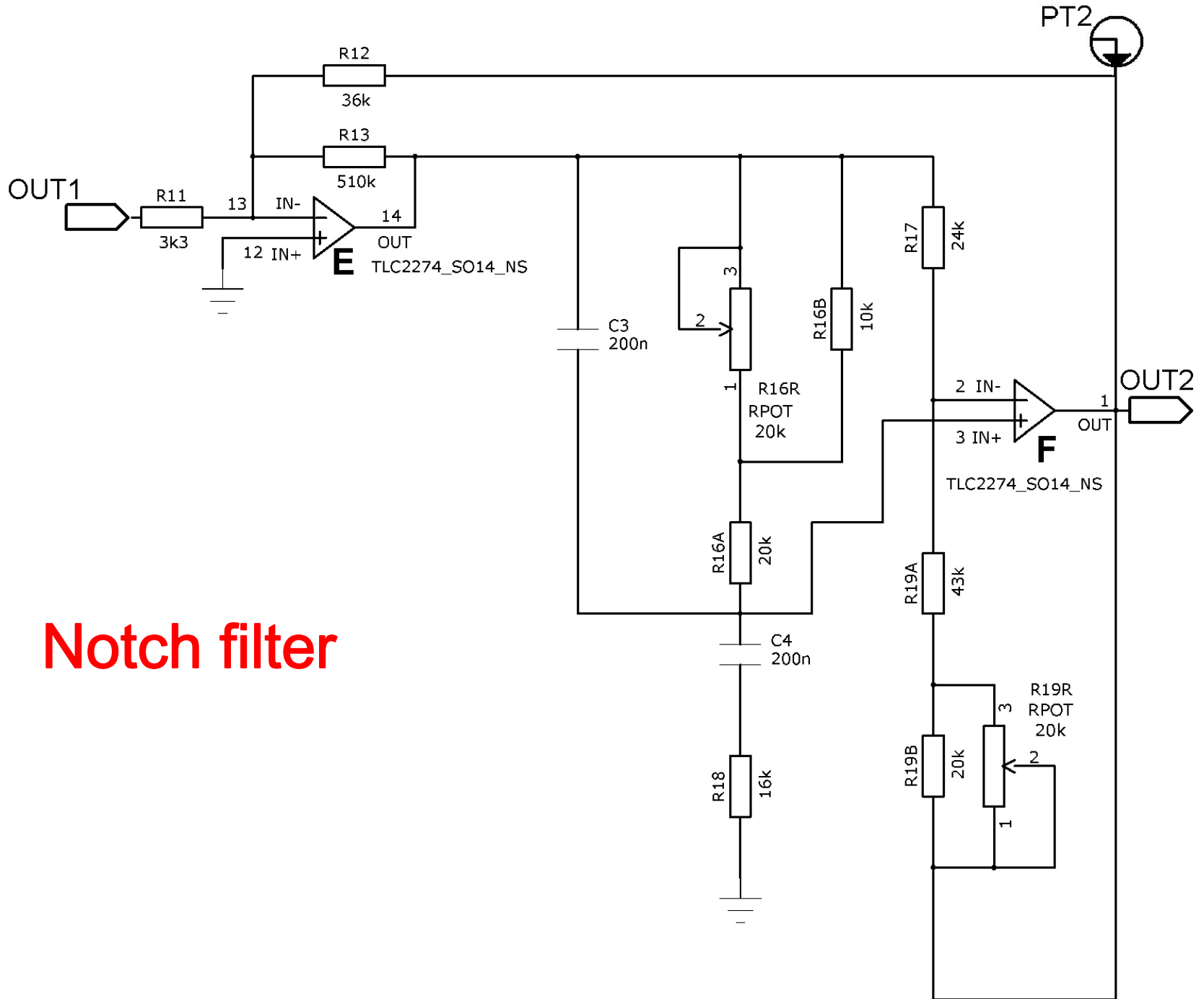
**Notch filter**

-to cut off mains frequency (50Hz)

-based on Wien-Robinson bridge

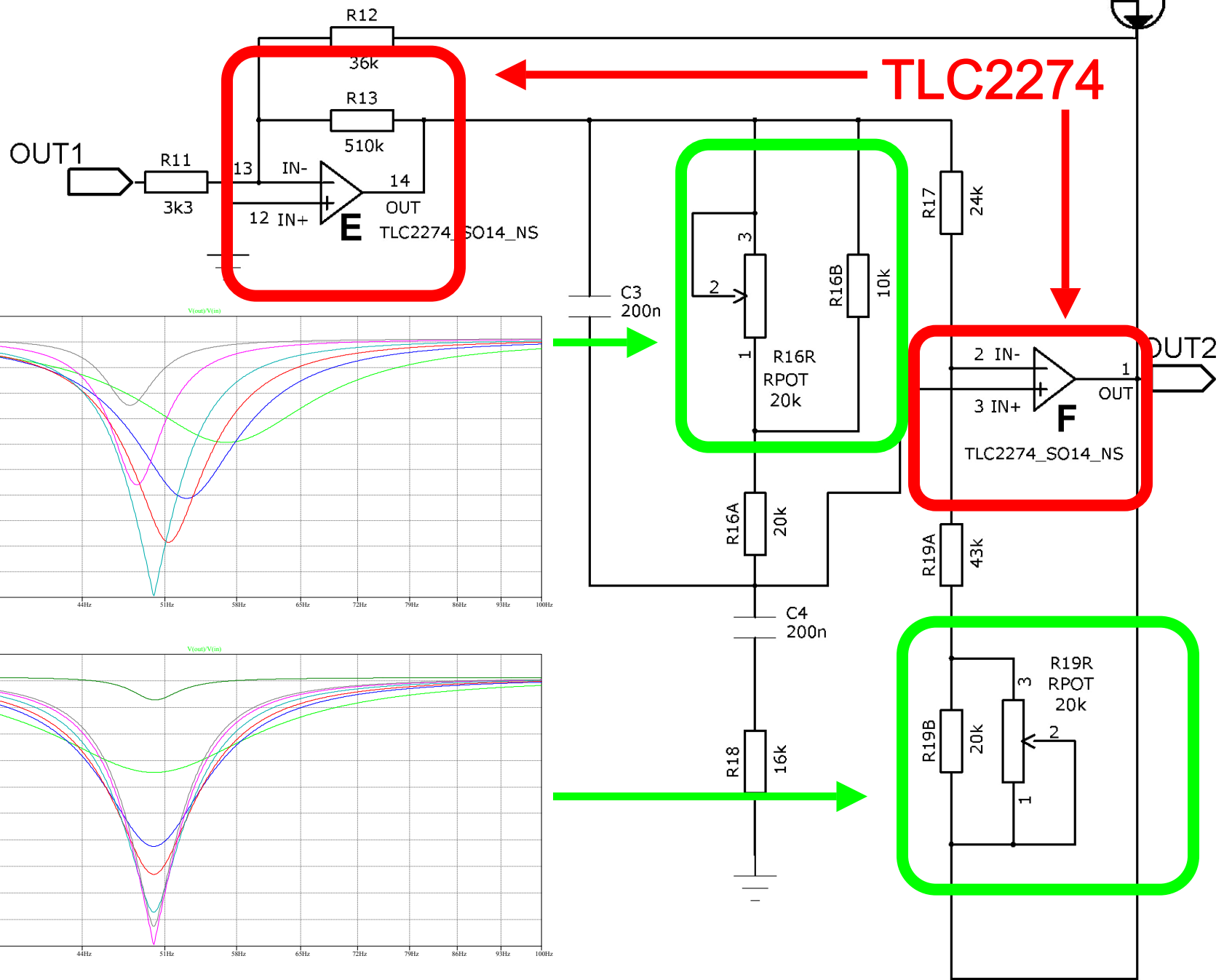


**Biomedical amplifier**

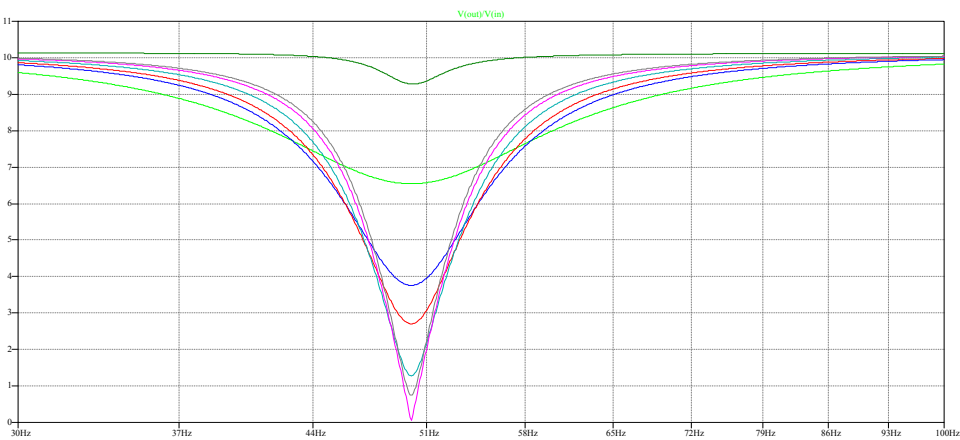
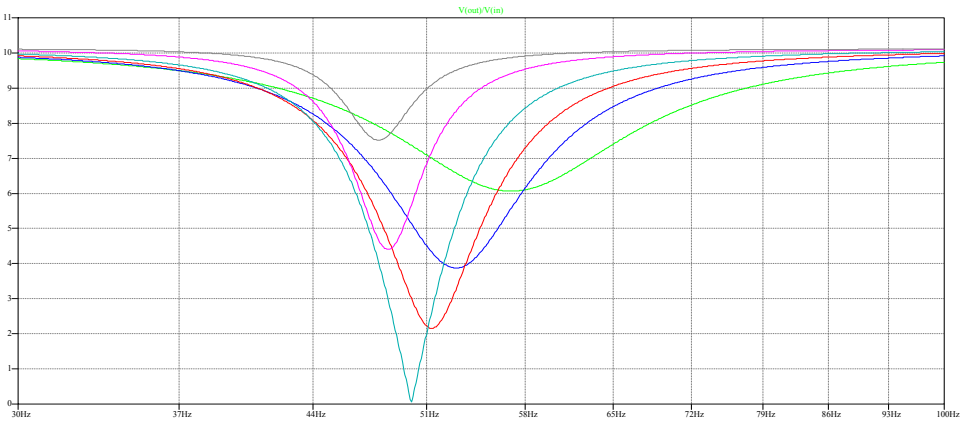


**Notch filter**

PT2



TLC2274

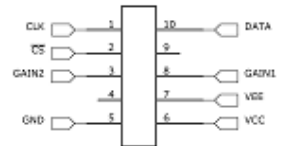
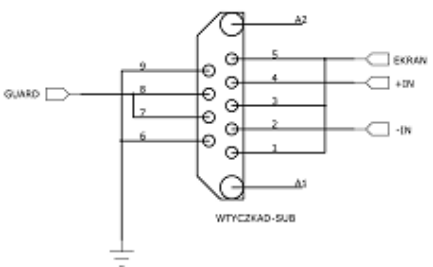
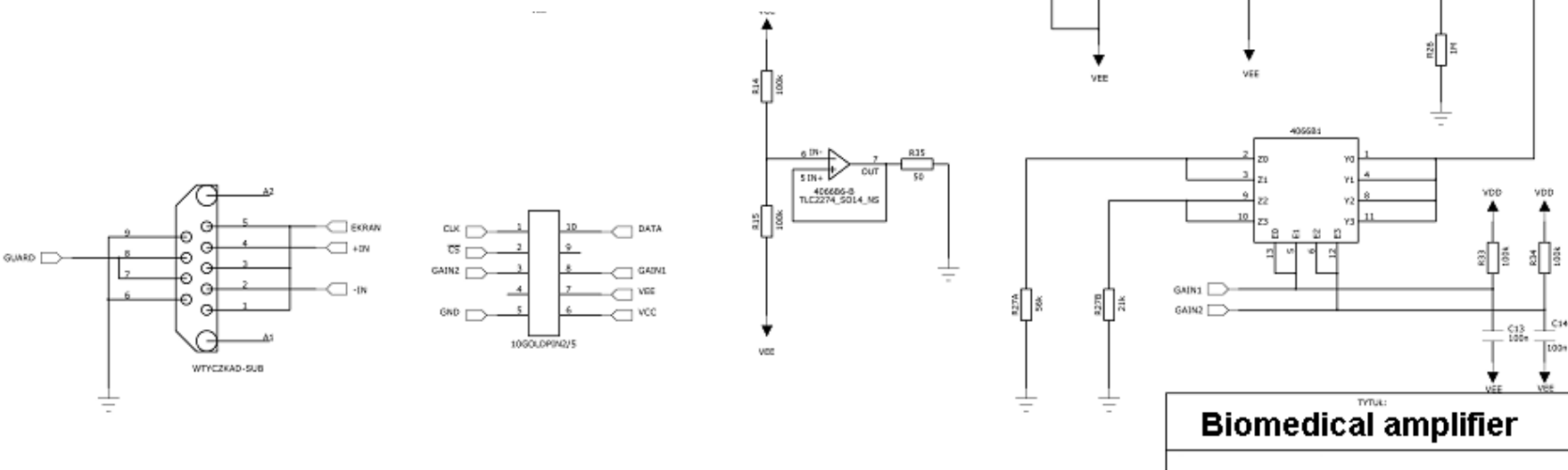
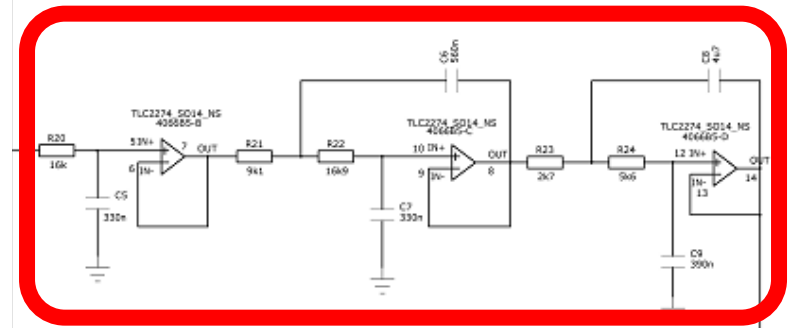


# LP filter

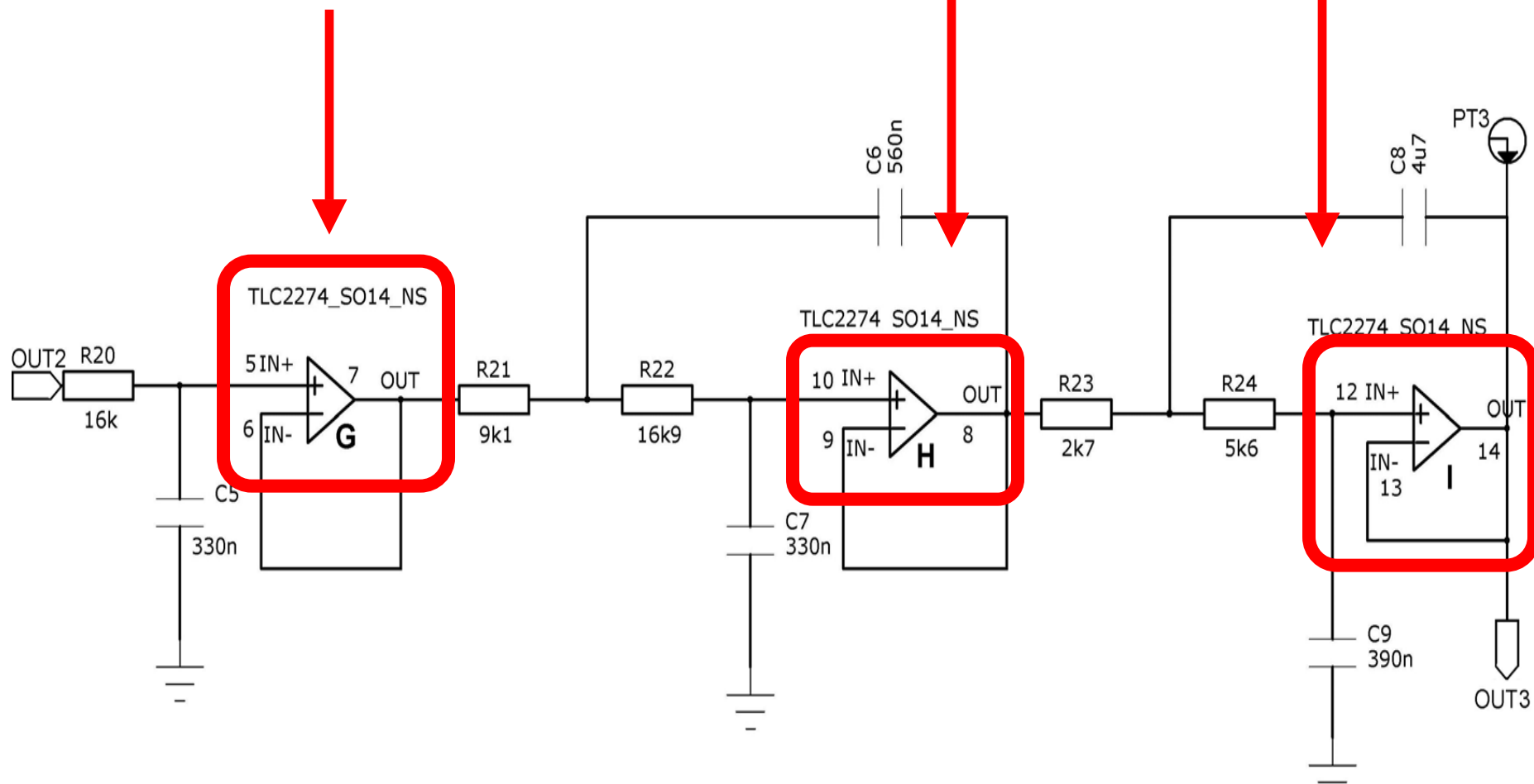
-5th order

-Salen-Key architecture

-attenuates frequencies over 30Hz



TLC2274



Low pass filter

6

5

4

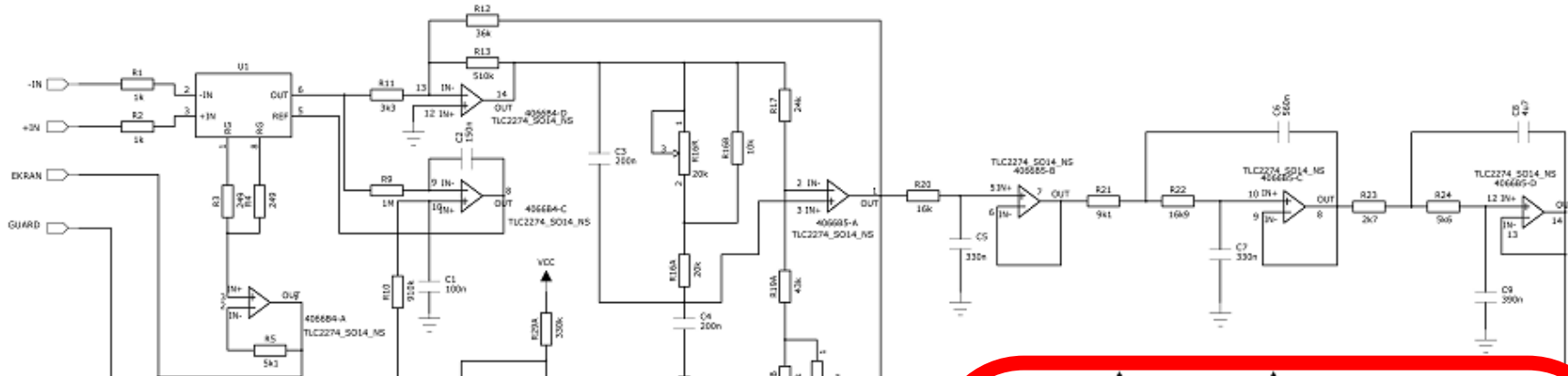
3

2

1

D

D



C

C

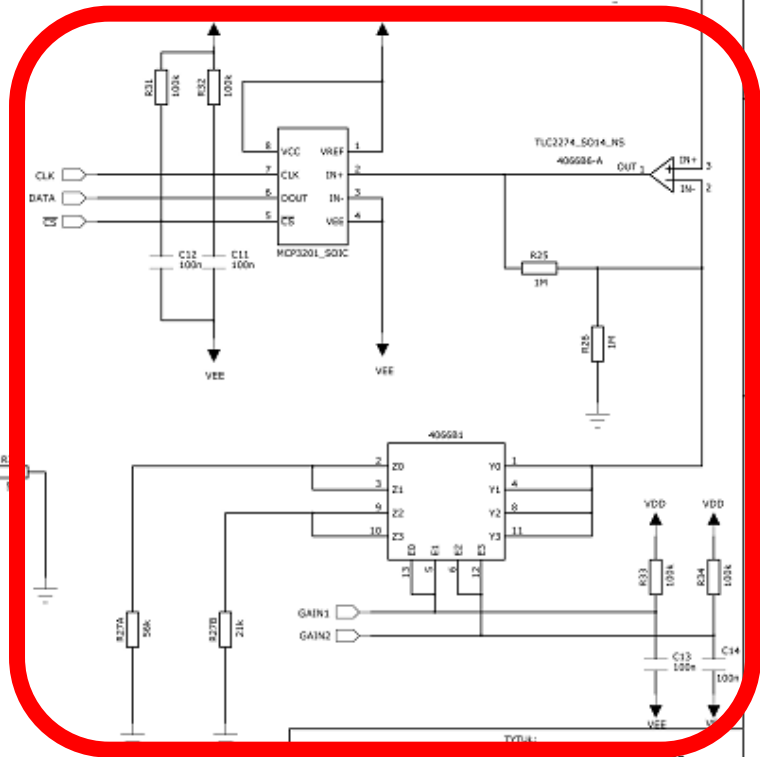
## 3rd stage of amplification

-adjustable: 2 or 20 or 50 [V/V]

-based on bilateral switch CD4066

B

B



## Total gain selection

-2000 [V/V]

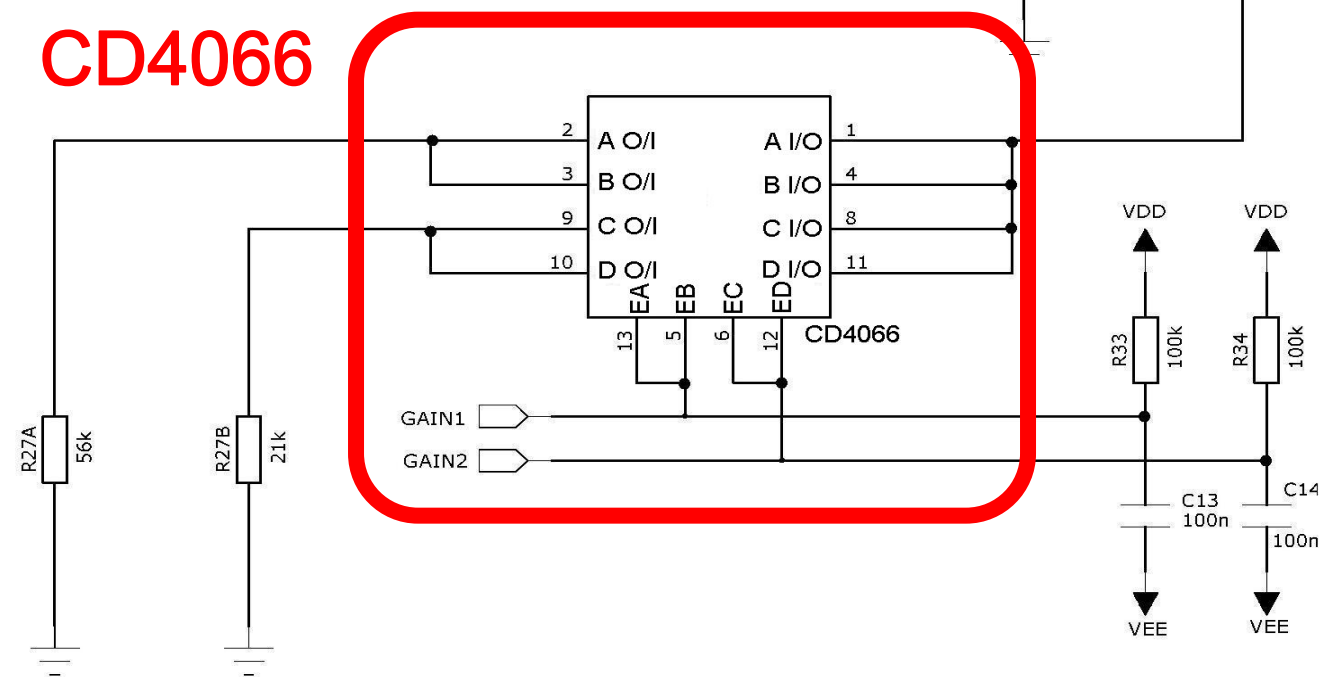
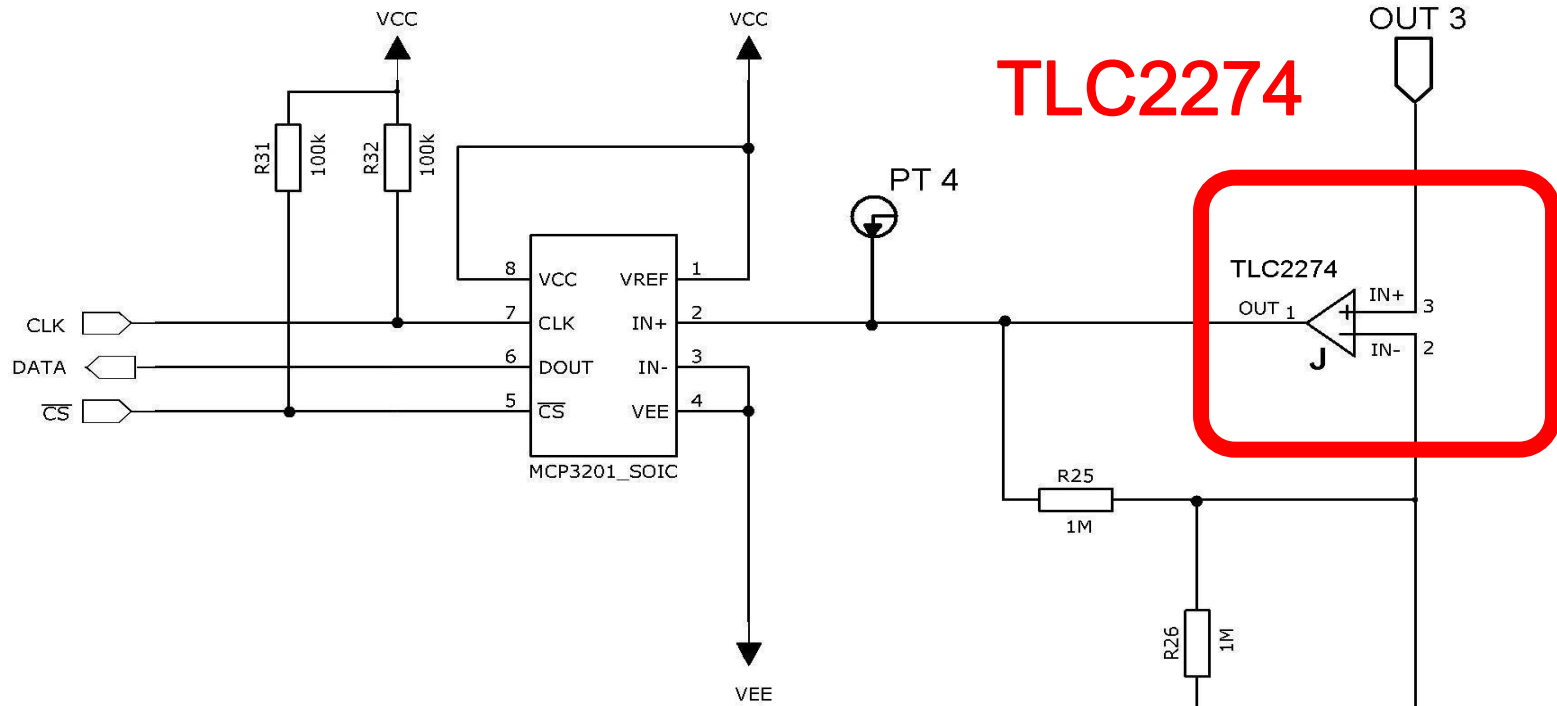
-20000 [V/V]

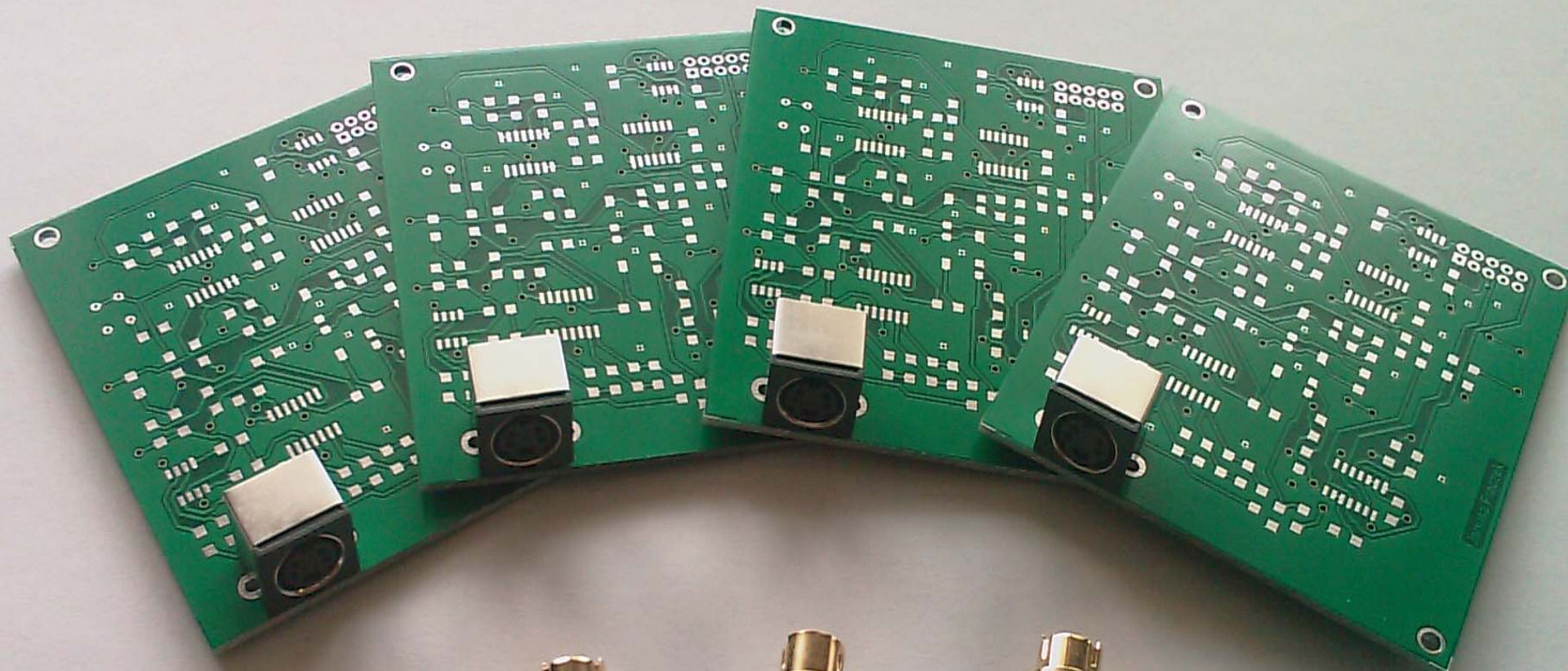
-50000 [V/V]

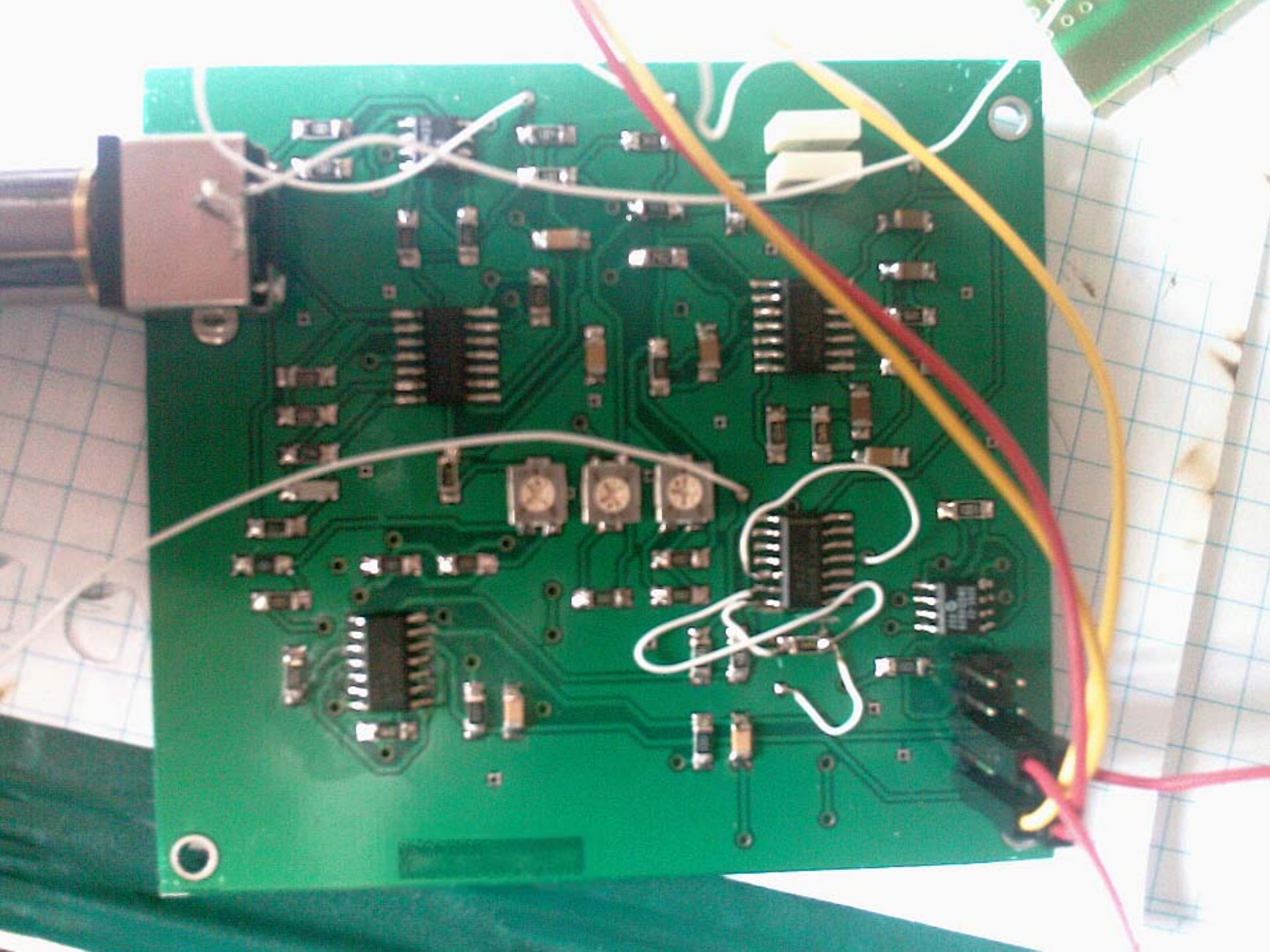
A

A

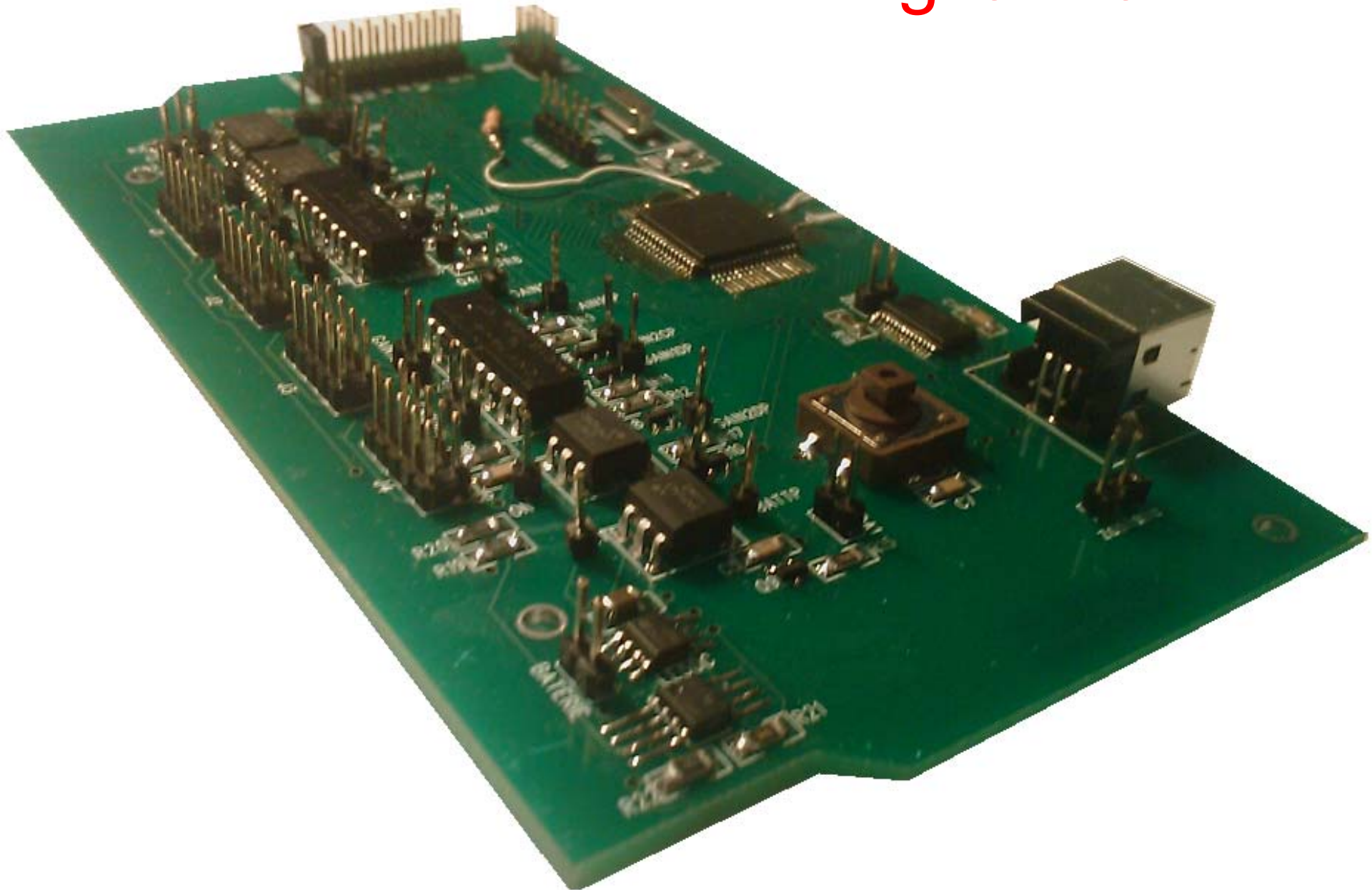
Biomedical amplifier





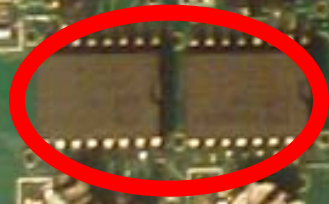


# Digital Part

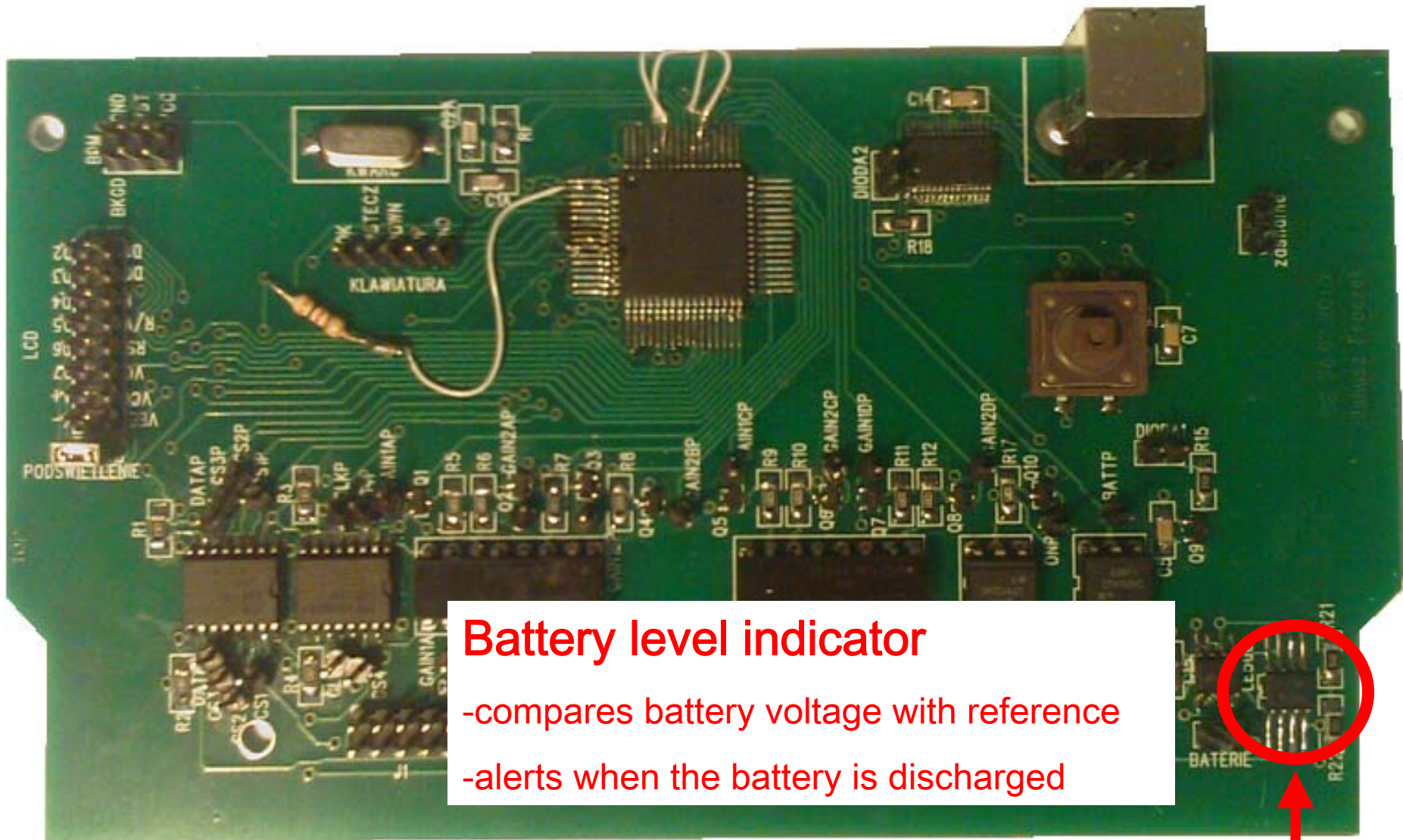


## Galvanic isolation

- separates patient from mains
- high speed digital signals
- SPI communication with four ADC-s
- from MCU: CS1, CS2, CS3, CS4, CLK
- to MCU: DATA

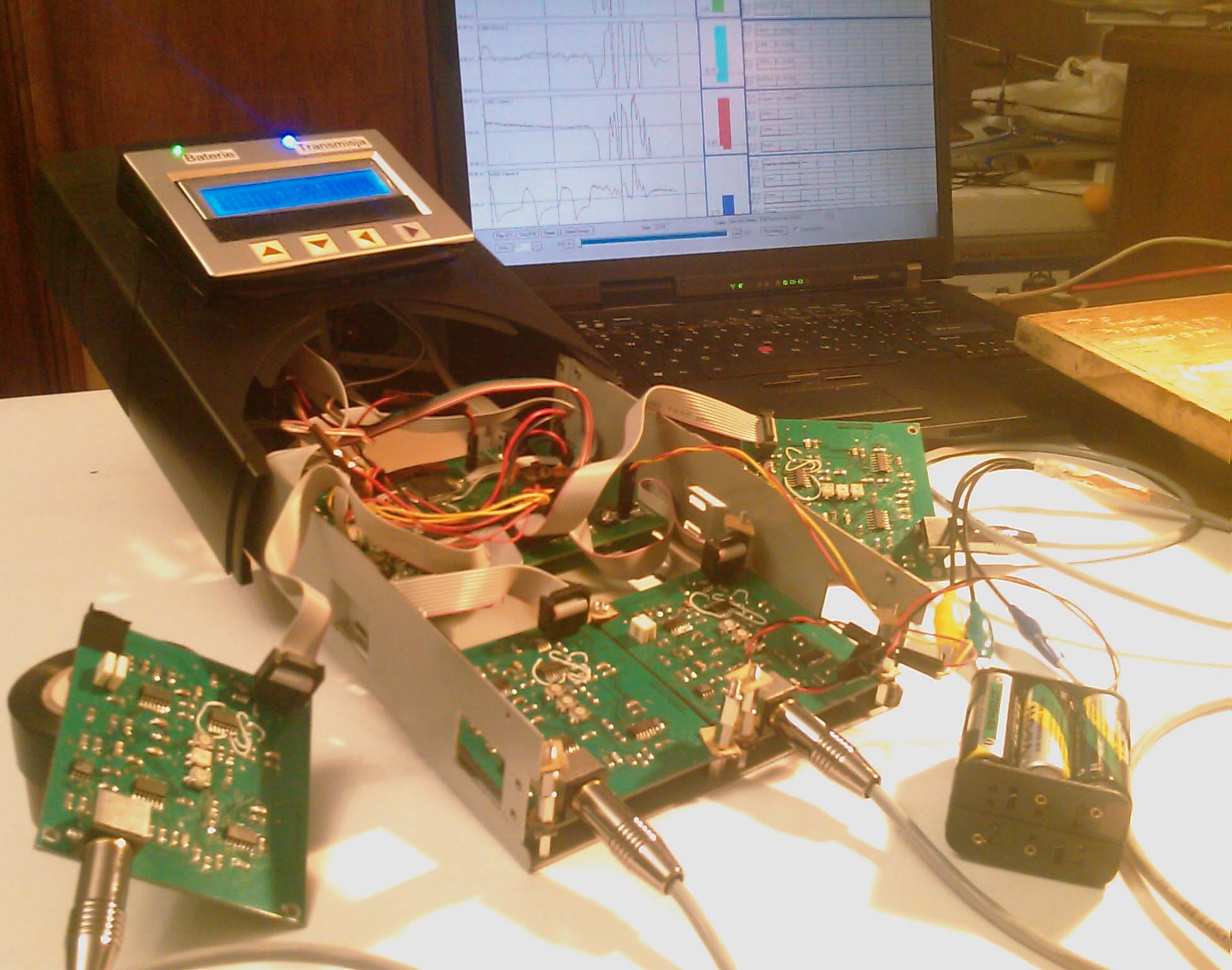


ISO7241

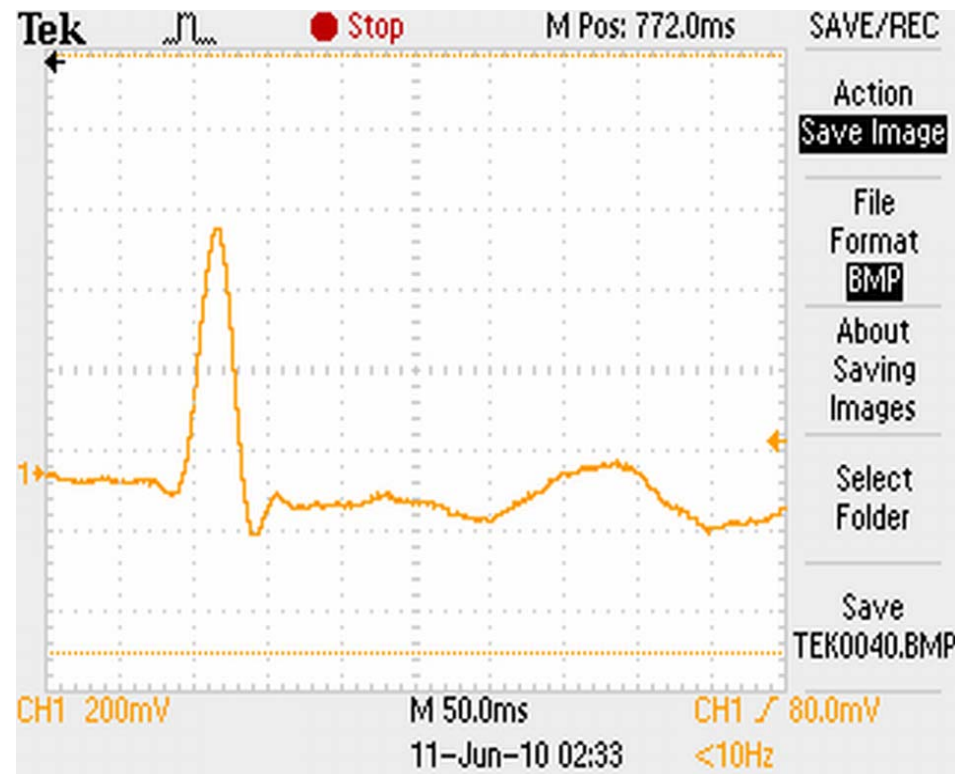
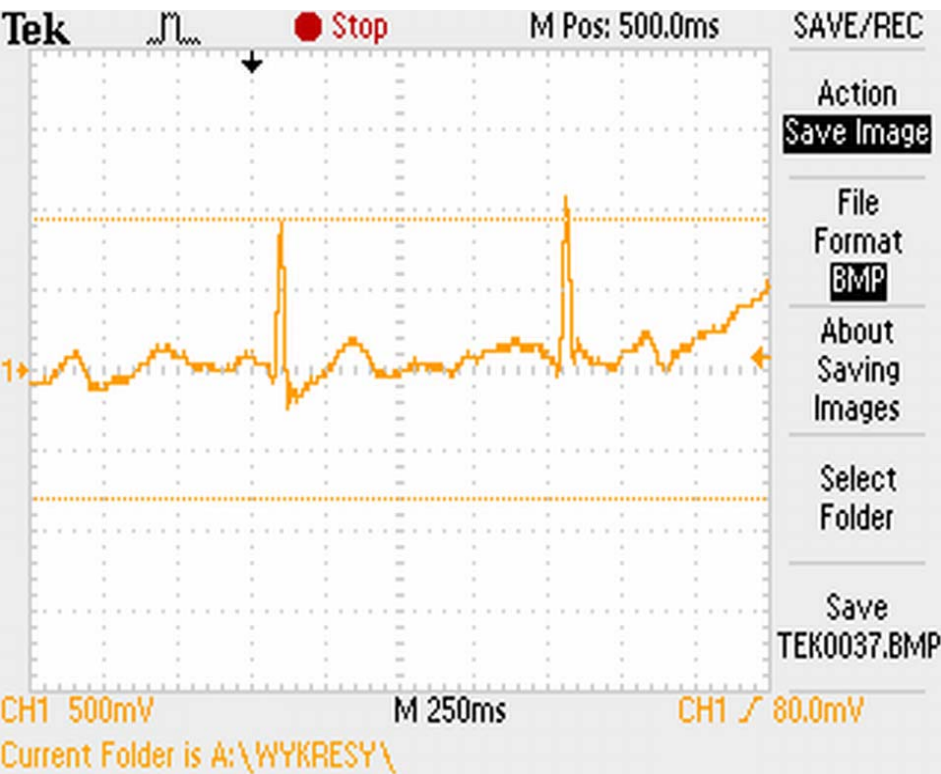


**Battery level indicator**  
-compares battery voltage with reference  
-alerts when the battery is discharged

**LM358**

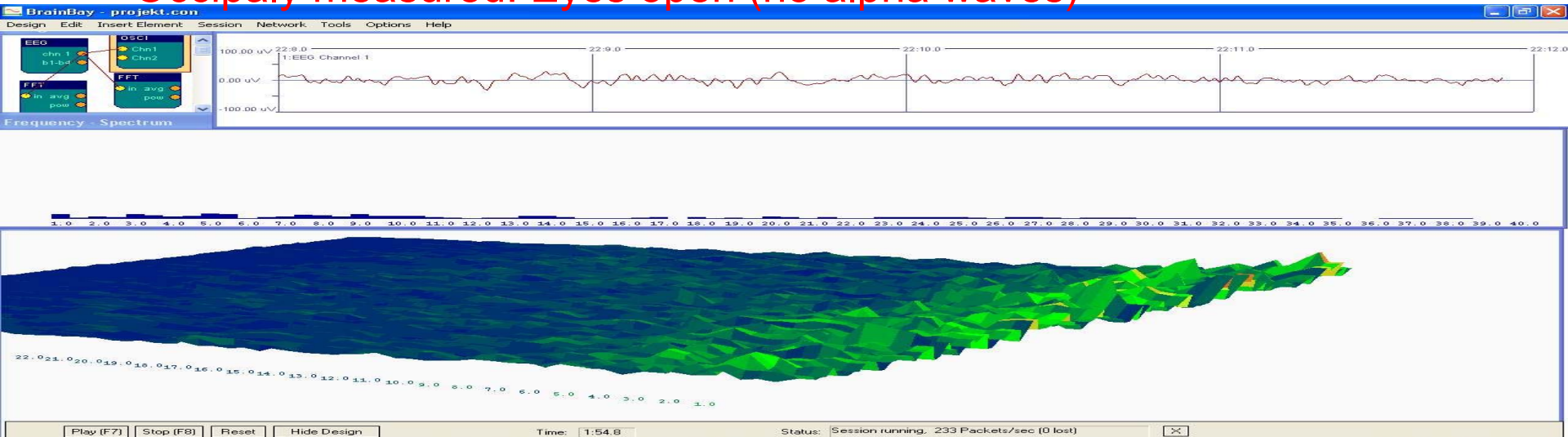


# Experimental results - ECG

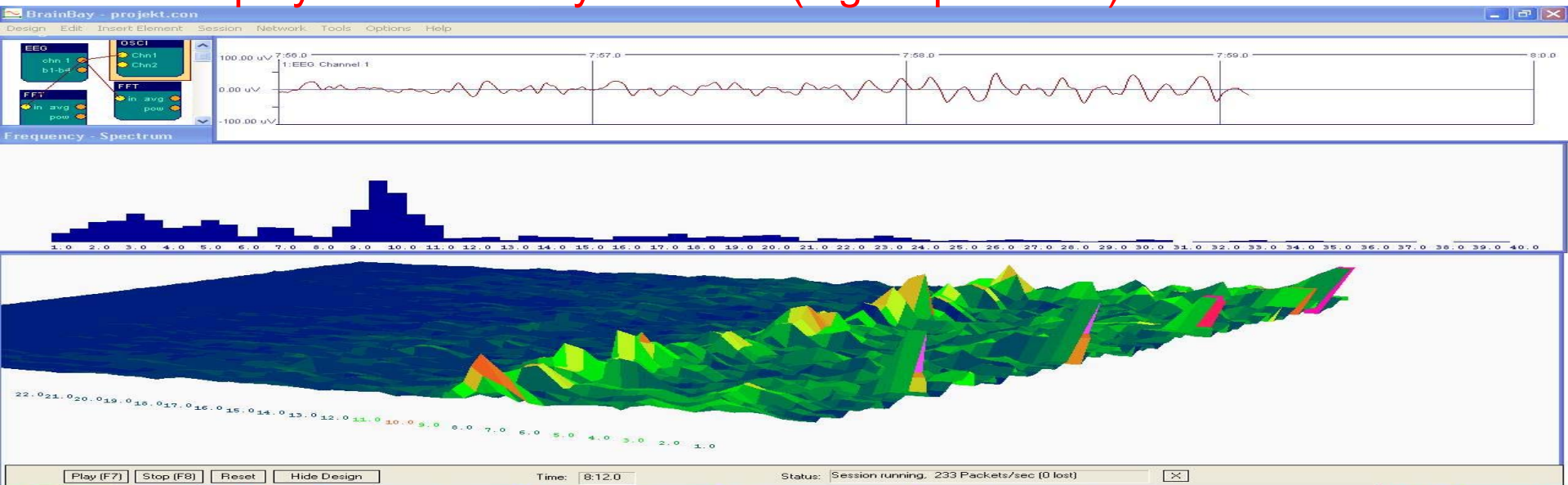


# Experimental results - EEG

Occipally measured: Eyes open (no alpha waves)



Occipally measured: Eyes closed (high alpha level)



Thanks for your attention!

