



# **An FPGA-based chaos synchronisation classifier for estimation of peripheral vascular disease using photoplethysmography**



**15th Asia-Pacific  
Biotechnology Congress**

July 20-22, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

Theme: Novel Innovations and Strategies for Sustainable Health Conference

**Speaker: Jian-Xing Wu**

**National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center**

**Taiwan**

**July 20, 2017**



# Peripheral vascular disease (PVD)

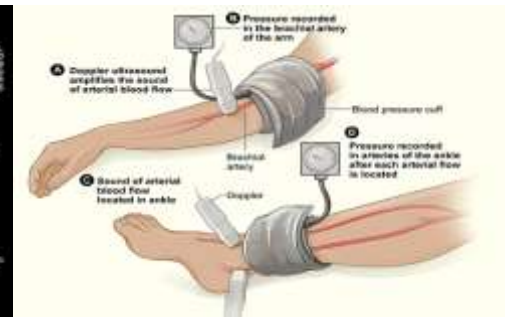
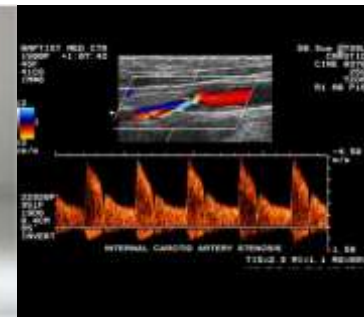
- PVD is a disease in which plaque builds up in the arteries that carry blood to head, organs, and limbs.
- This thesis focuses on PVD that affects blood flow to the legs and hands.

<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Incidence Ratio (IR)</b>	<b>The numbers of patients in Taiwan</b>	<b>Mortality Rate (%)</b>
<b>hemodialysis</b>	27.8%	>70,000	11%
<b>diabetes</b>	11%	>1,721,000	3.1%
<b>smoking</b>	9%	>4,500,000	16%
<b>hypertension</b>	10%	>4,300,000	3.2%



# Instruments

- Expensive instruments provide reliable techniques and high accuracy in clinical examinations.



Magnetic resonance angiography

Arterial Doppler

ABPI

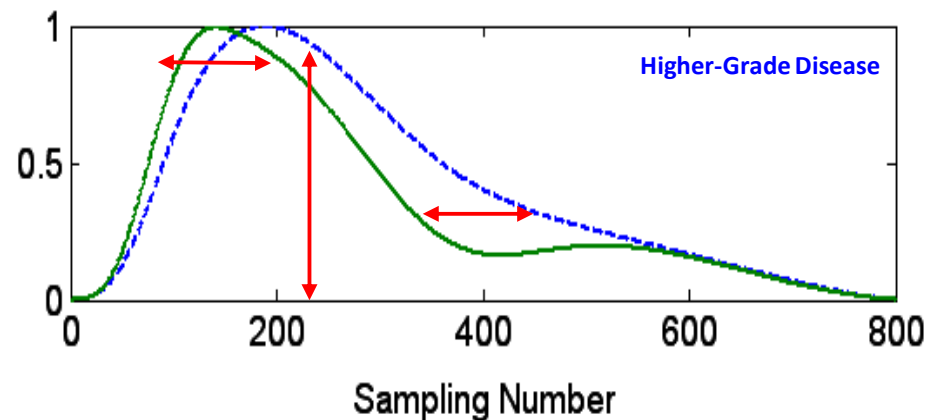
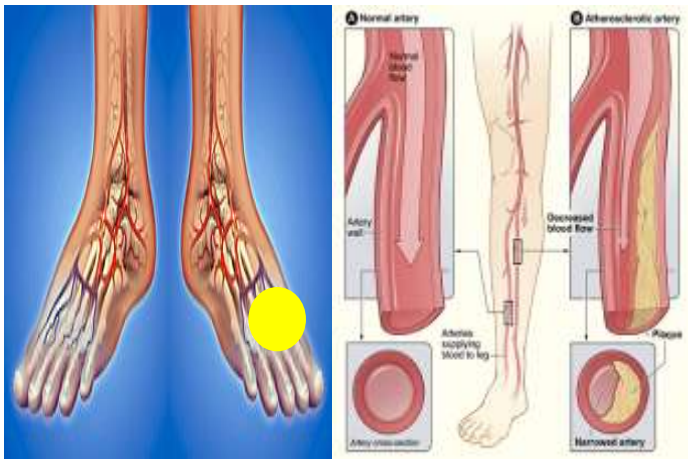
- However, these instruments are not suitably used in a non-clinical environment.

ABPI	Severity classification
>1.30	Non-compressible
0.91-1.30	Normal
0.41-0.90	Mild-to-moderate disease
0.00-0.40	Severe disease



# Objectives of Study

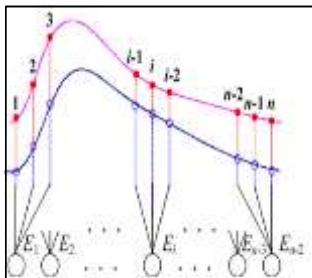
- To develop a portable PPG device based on Spratt system for evaluation of PVD
- To measure the bilateral difference PPG in the foot and finger
  - PPG → timing, amplitudes and shape
  - CS synchronisation → dynamic error
- To estimate the condition of microcirculation in patients with lower-limb PVD



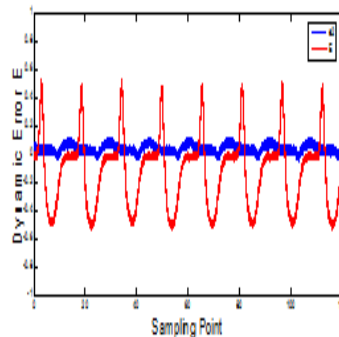


# Signal processing flow chart

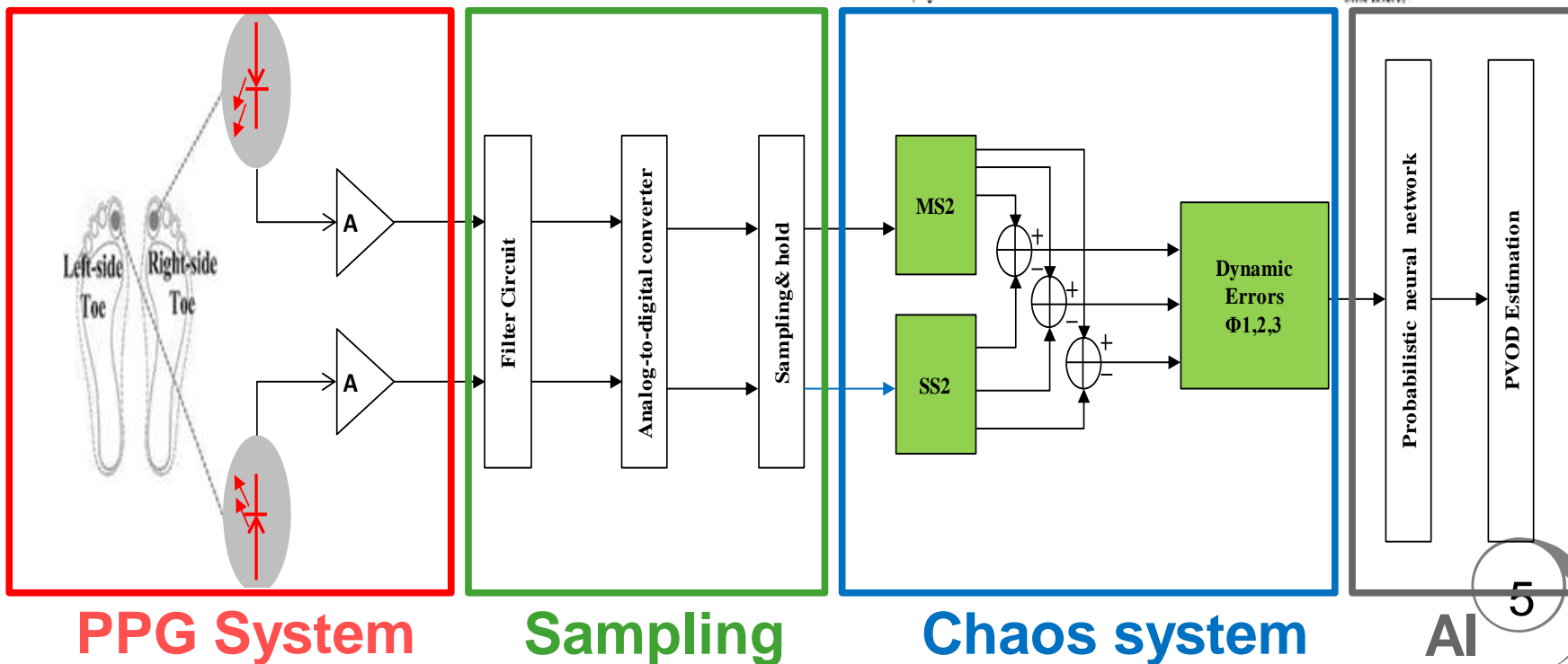
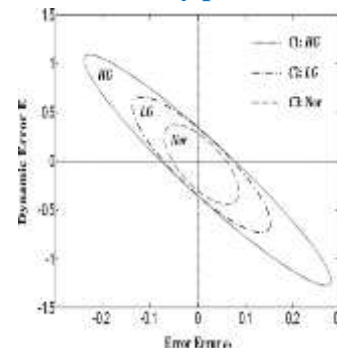
Sampling



Dynamic Error



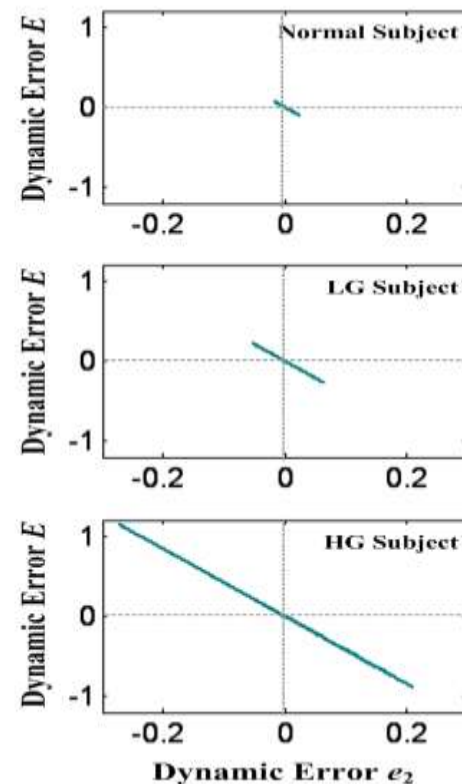
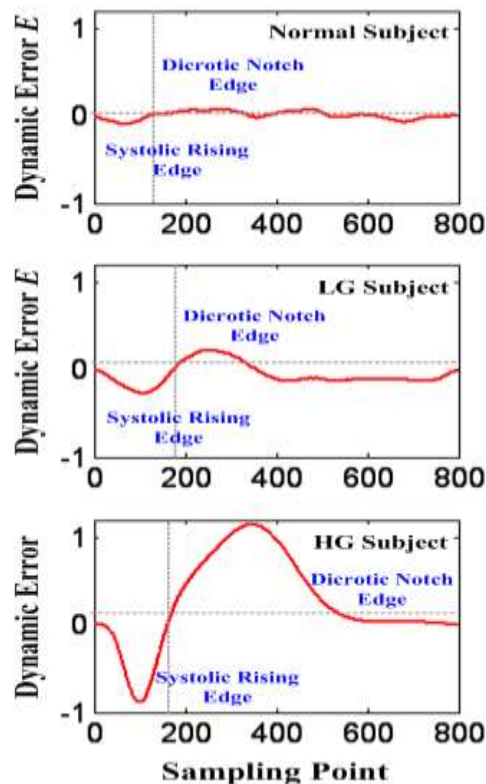
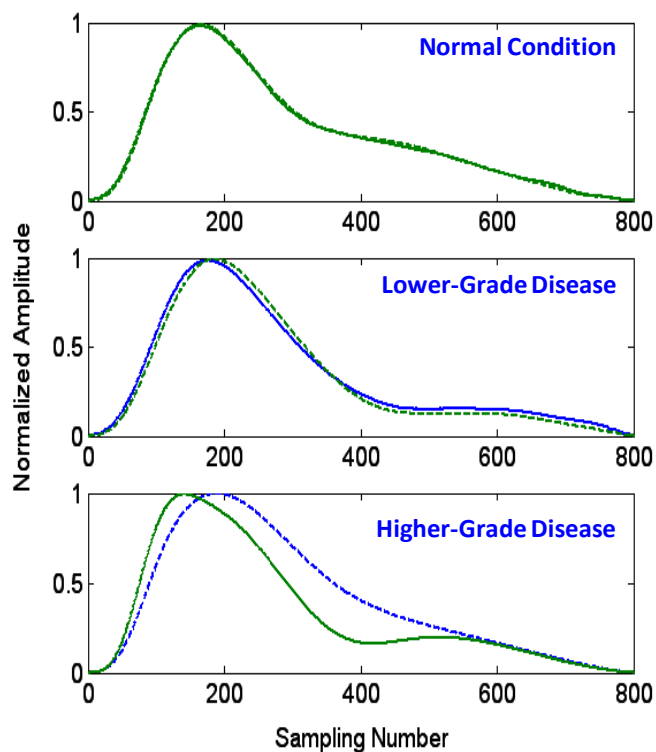
Butterfly patterns





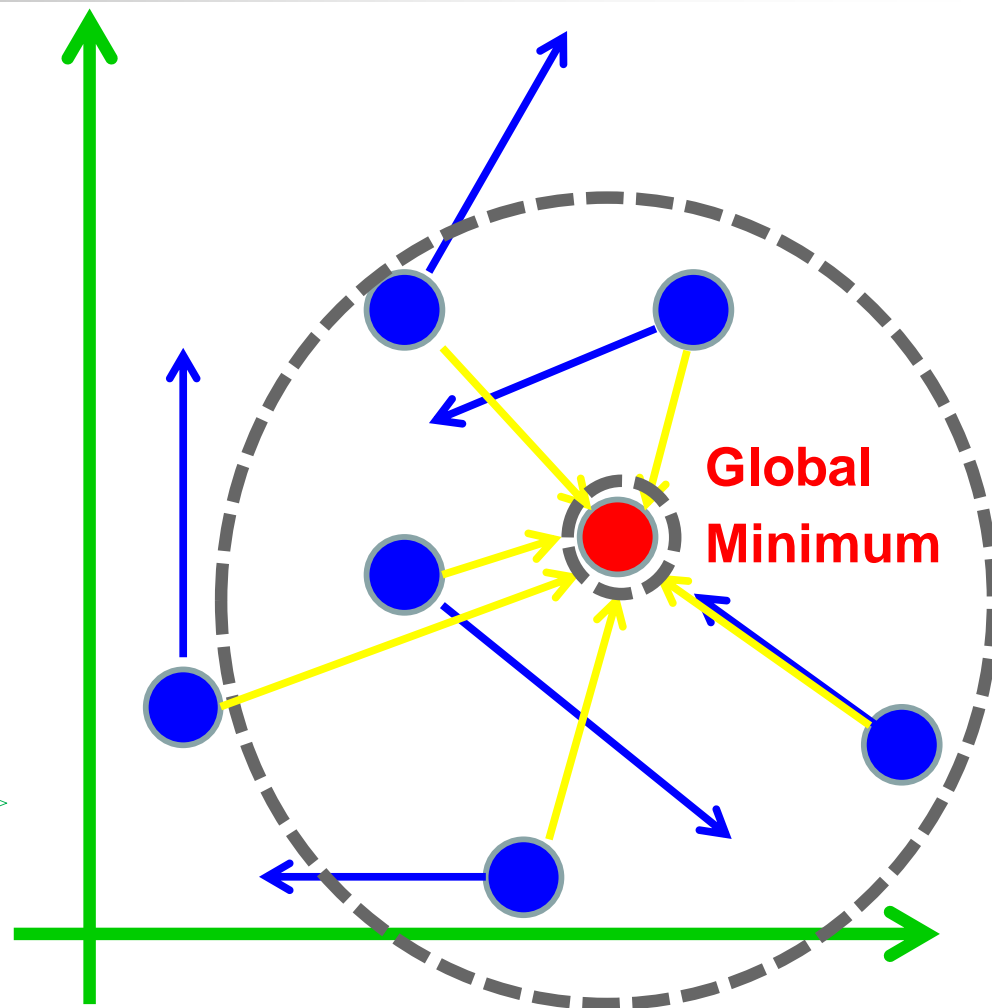
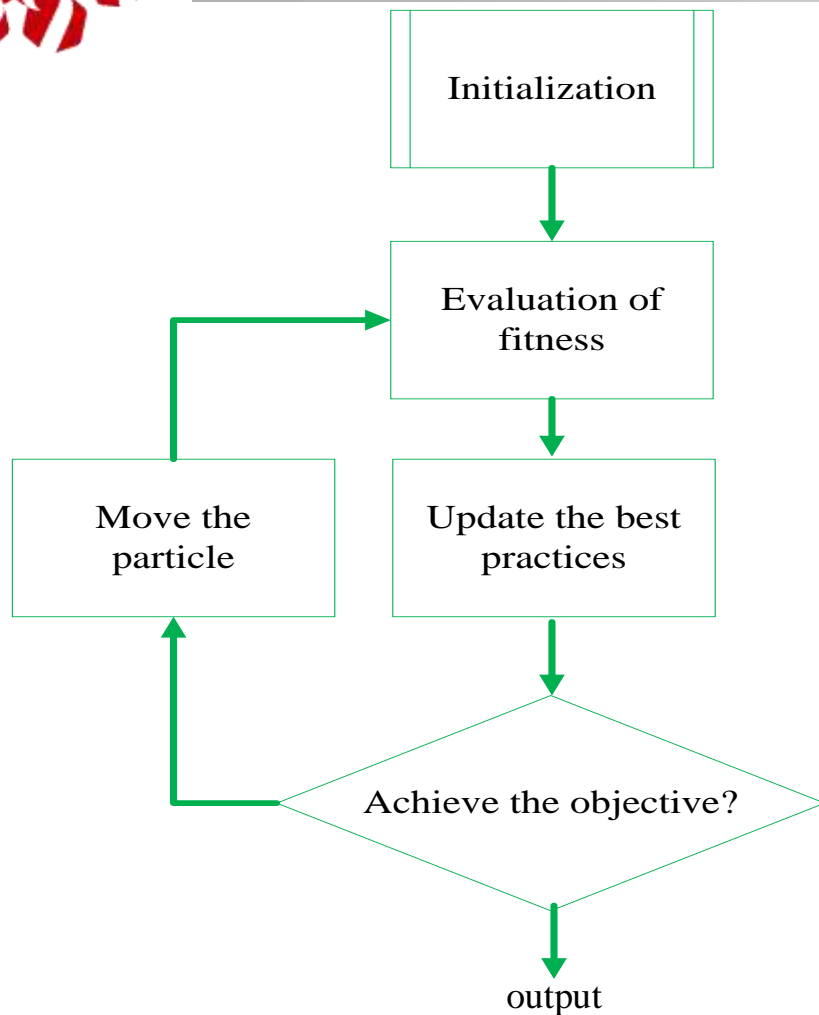
# Chaotic motion of bilateral PPG signals

- We choose parameters  $a = 2$  and  $b = 1$  result in a stable CS attractor.





# Particle swarm optimization



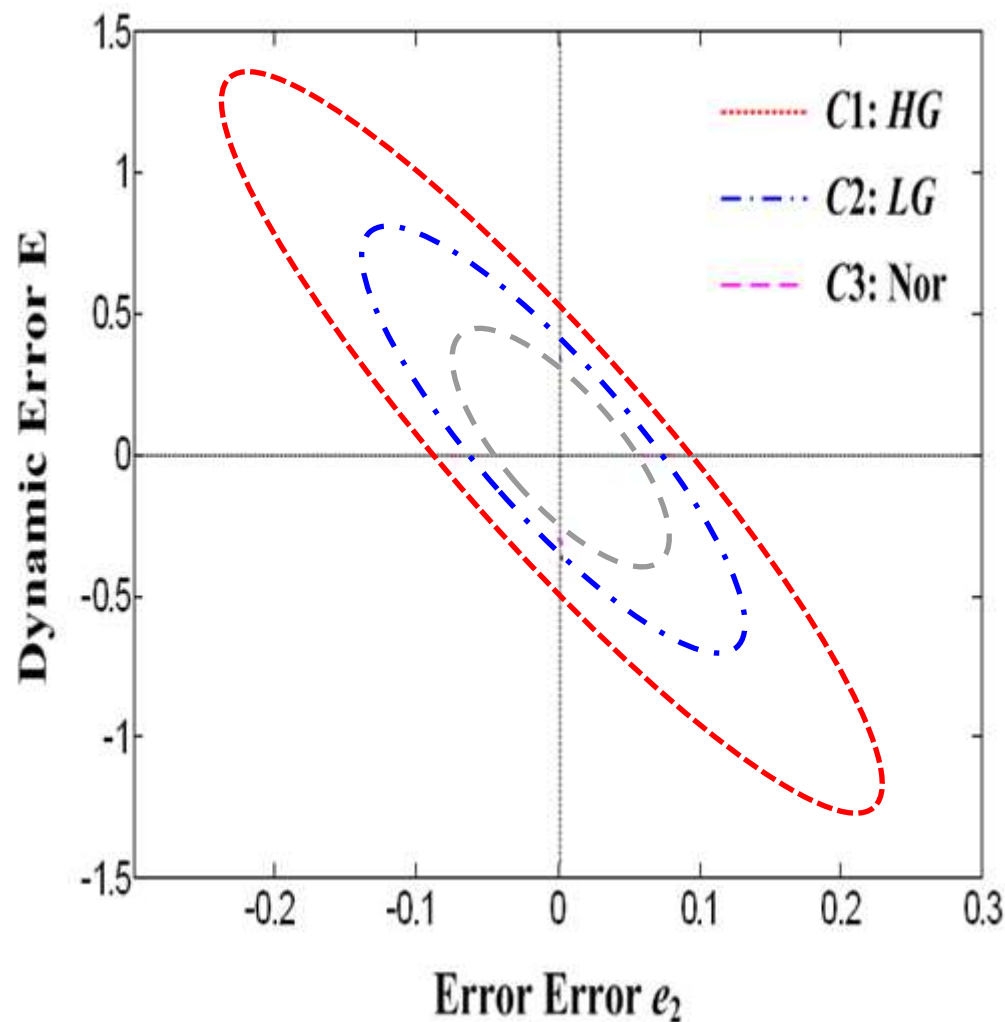
$$\Delta\sigma_g^{p+1} = \omega\Delta\sigma_g^p + c_1 \text{rand}_1(\sigma \text{ best}_g - \sigma_g^p) + c_2 \text{rand}_2(\sigma \text{ best}_g - \sigma_g^p)$$





# Butterfly patterns within ellipse regions at E-e2 plane

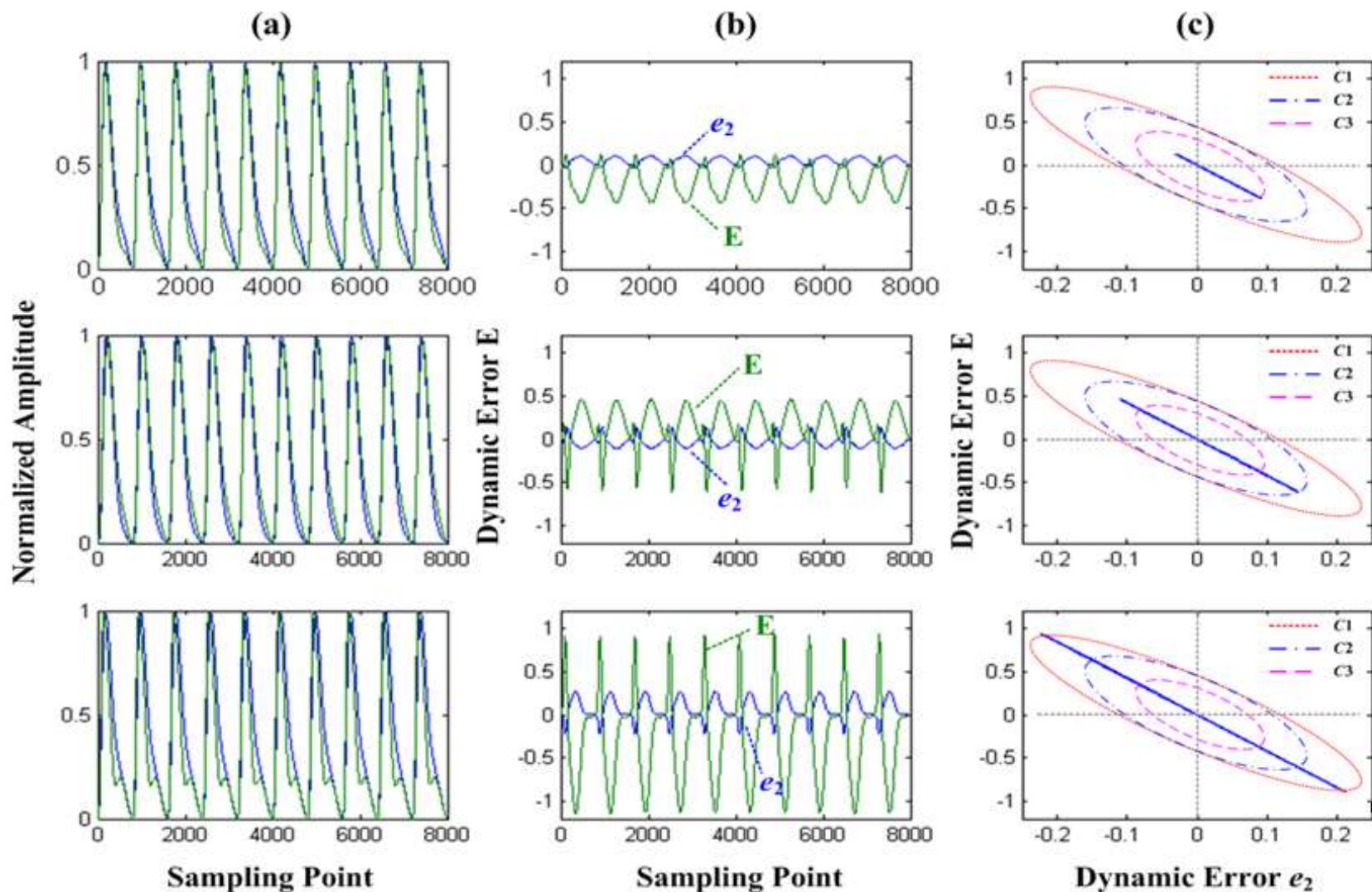
		NOR	LG	HG
Subject 01	E(1)	1	0	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Subject 11	E(11)	1	0	0
Subiect 12	E(12)	0	1	0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Subject 17	E(17)	0	1	0
Subject 18	E(18)	0	0	1
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Subject 21	E(21)	0	0	1





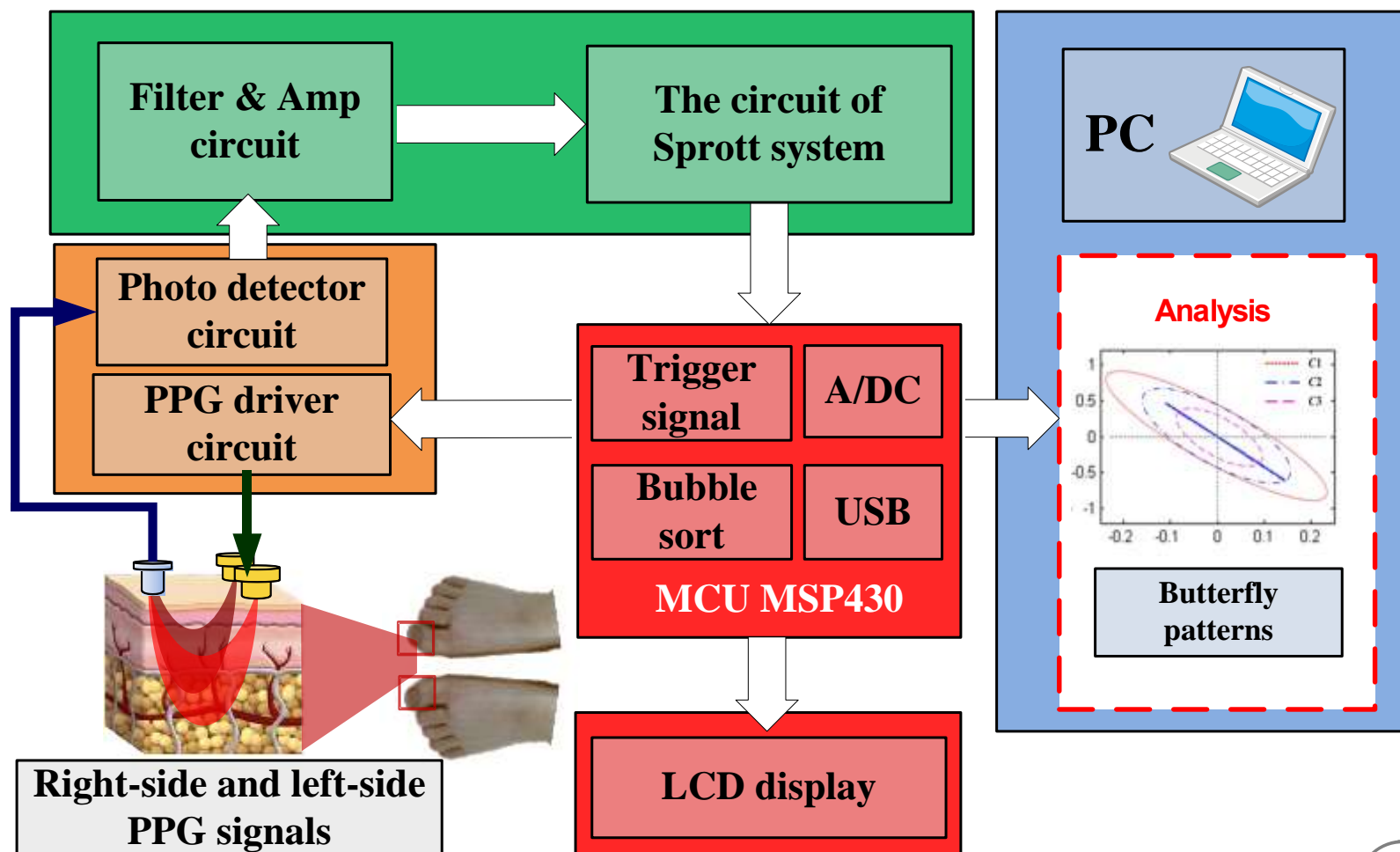


# Butterfly patterns for normal, LG, HG subject



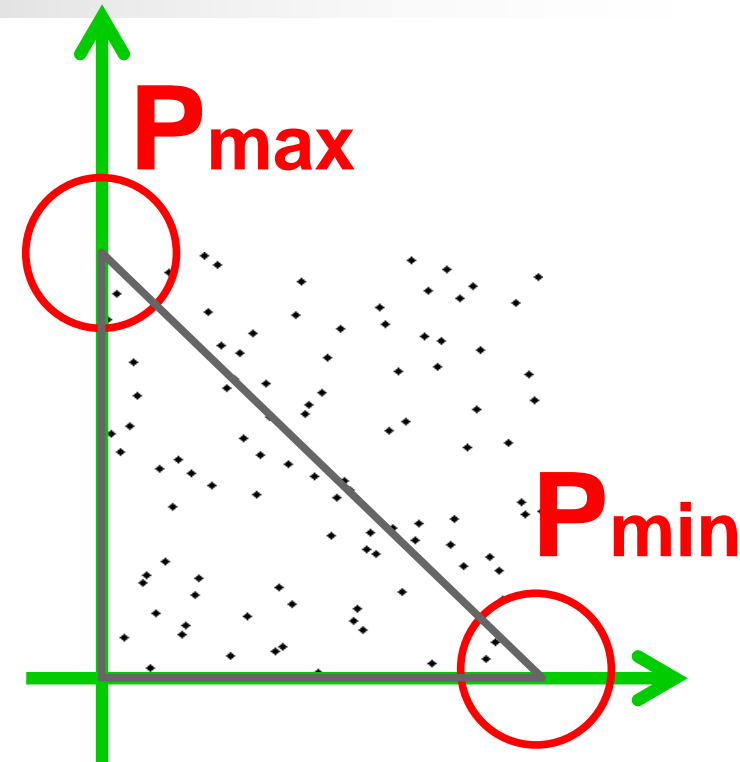
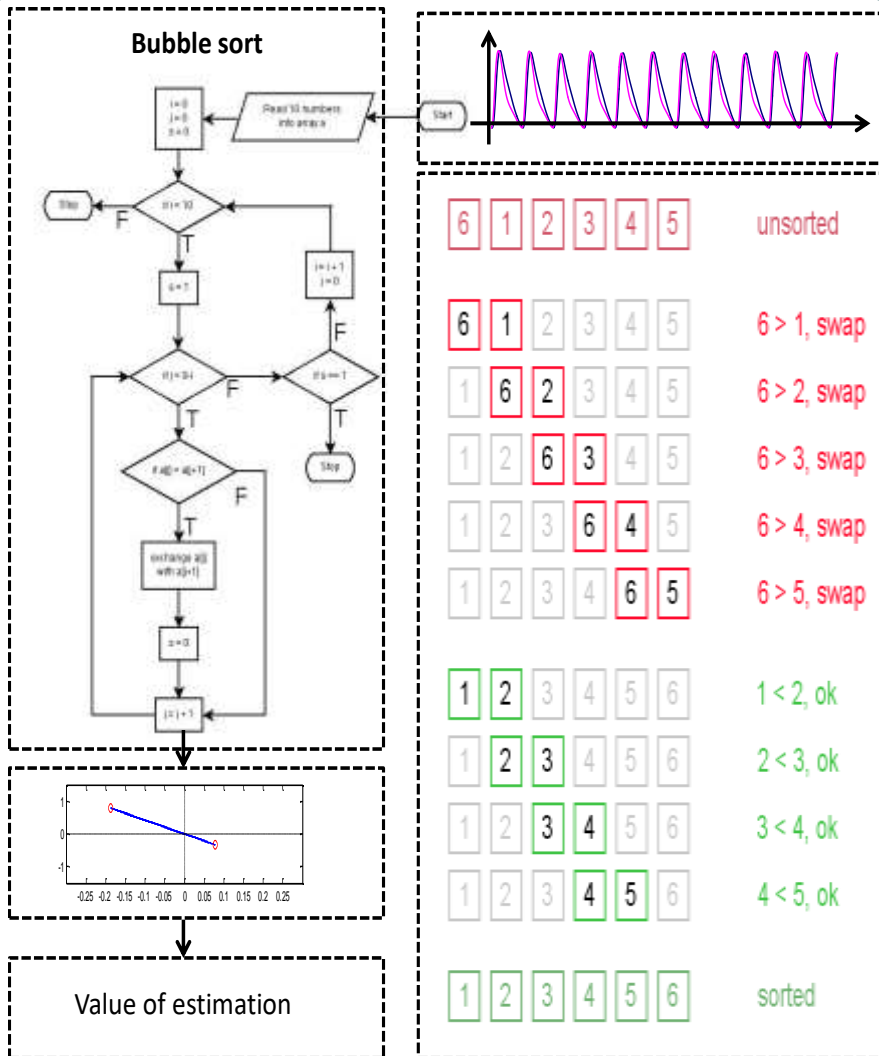


# System Implementation





# Bubble sort algorithm



$$E_{total} \cong \sqrt{p_{\max}^2 + p_{\min}^2}$$



# Subjects measurements in the Chi-Mei medical center

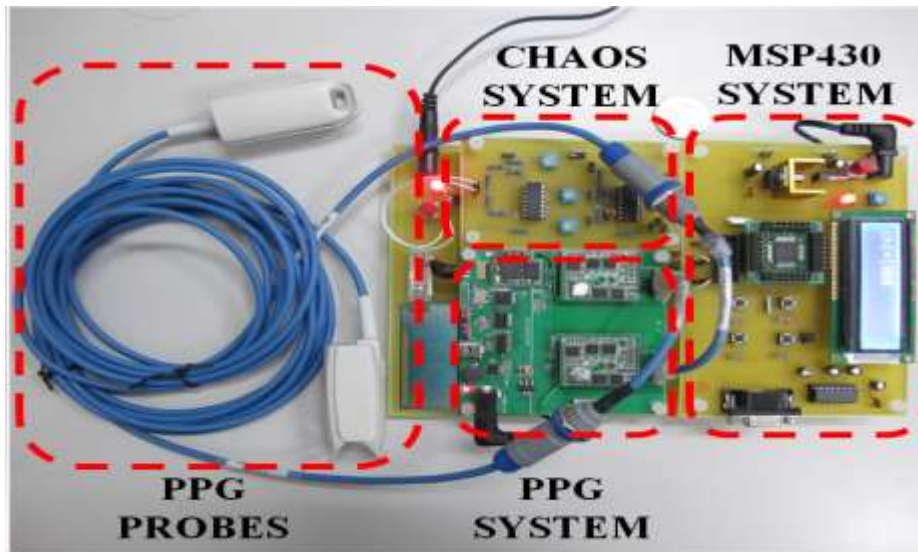


**Subjects had rested for 10 min in the supine position**

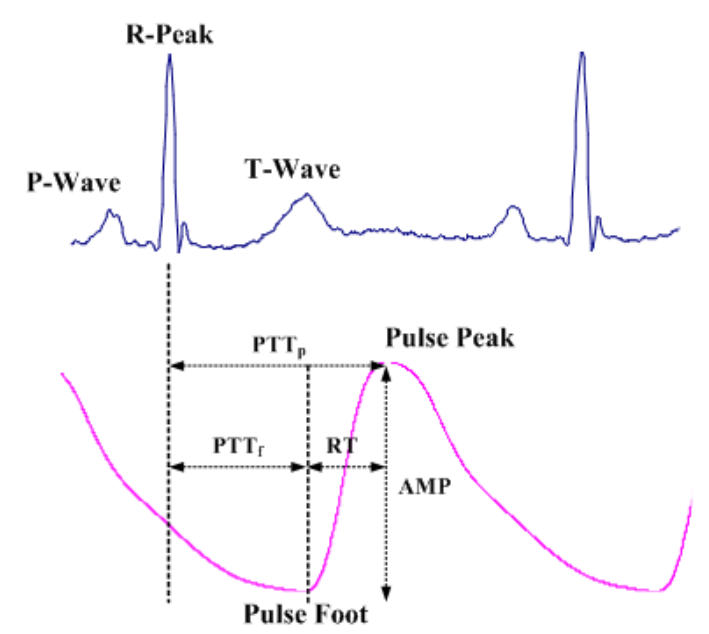
**The PPG signals were collected for 5 min**

**Subjects had rested for 5 min in the supine position**

**ABPI measurement for 10 min**



# Results of PVD estimation

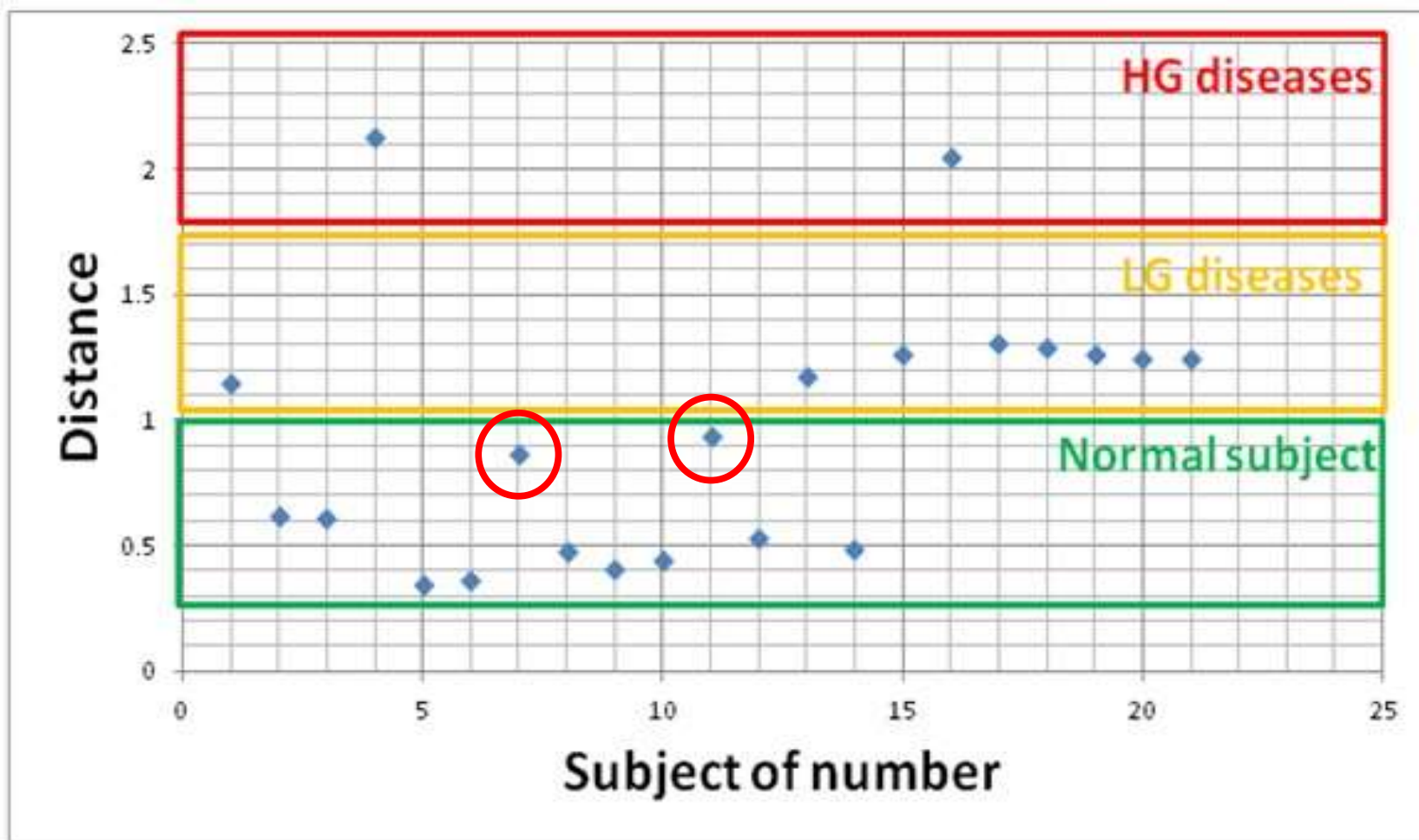
Subject No.	Mean Values of Bilateral Differences			ABPI R-Leg	ABPI L-Leg	Professional Physicians Decision	Proposed Method Decision
	$\Delta PTT_f$ (ms)	$\Delta PTT_p$ (ms)	$\Delta RT$ (ms)				
1	2.7330	1.9970	3.1330	1.0650	<div>ECG Signal</div>  <p>The diagram illustrates the timing parameters for PVD estimation. The top part shows an ECG signal with labeled P-Wave, R-Peak, and T-Wave. The bottom part shows a PPG pulse at the right toe with labeled Pulse Foot, <math>PTT_f</math> (Pulse Transit Time from foot to foot), <math>PTT_p</math> (Pulse Transit Time from foot to peak), RT (Reflection Time from foot to peak), AMP (Amplitude), and Pulse Peak.</p>		
2	1.1730	5.8700	4.6950	1.1404			
3	2.3330	3.6660	1.3330	1.1440			
4	15.321	17.286	1.9640	1.1788			
5	6.3850	16.923	17.556	1.2735			
6	23.667	33.333	32.833	1.0714			
7	33.072	48.500	15.428	1.0817	0.8941	HG Diabetic	HG Diabetic [0 0 1]
8	23.606	57.700	35.000	1.0442	0.8945	HG Diabetic	HG Diabetic [0 0 1]





# The statistical result

- The dynamic error distance for 21 subjects.





# Conclusions

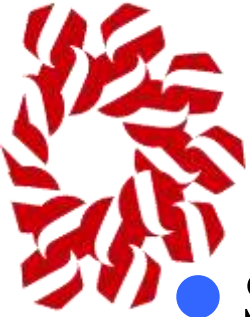
- The PVD measurement system provides **high performances and stability** for measure the physiological parameters.
- It has the advantages of **portability and low-cost** for medical diagnosis or healthy home-care system.
- The results indicate that the parameters **of  $e_3$  and  $e_2$  are good indexes especially** for PVD diagnosis.





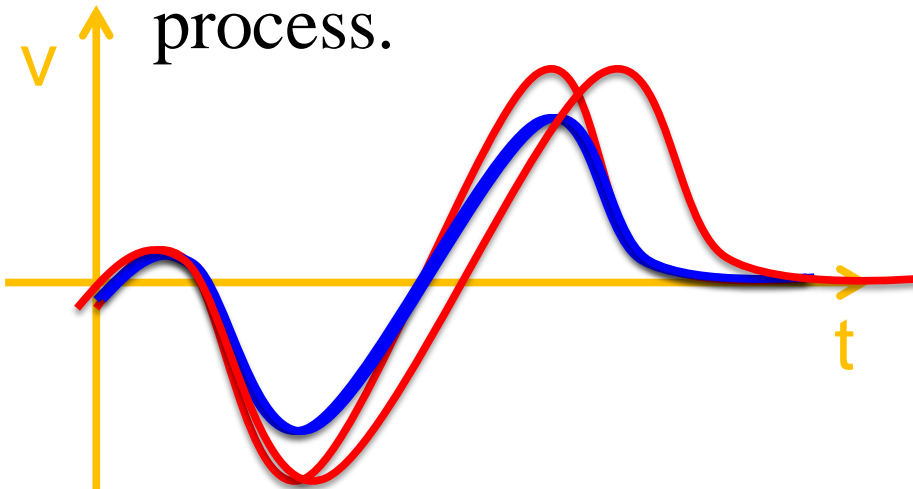
# Thank you for your attention!



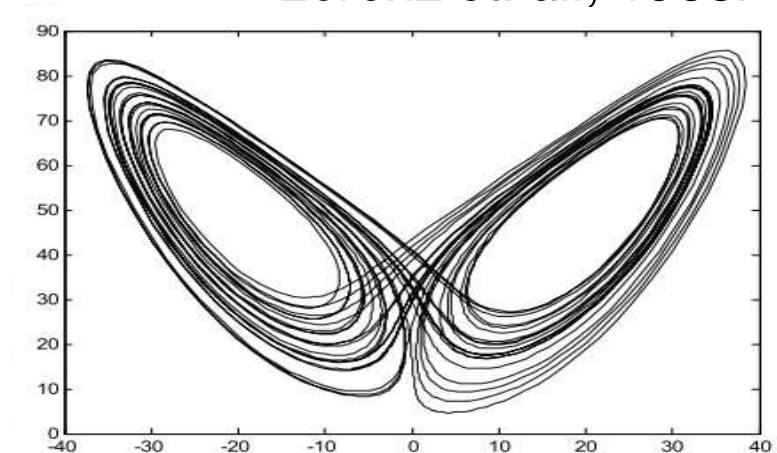


# Chaos synchronization system

- Synchronization of chaos is a phenomenon that may occur when two, or more, dissipative chaotic systems are coupled.
  - **it must be sensitive to initial conditions**
  - **it must be topologically mixing**
  - **its periodic orbits must be dense**
- Communication, adaptive control system, information process.



*Lorenz et. al., 1963.*





# Hardware Implementation

- The idea of synchronizing two identical chaotic systems was first introduced by Carroll and Pecora (1990).

	Advantage	Shortcoming
<b>Operational amplifier (OPA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Easy to manufacture</li><li>● Flexibility to set</li><li>● Low cost</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Discreteness</li></ul>
<b>Field-programmable gate array (FPGA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Versatility</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Need an A/DC system</li><li>● Complex of structure</li><li>● High cost</li></ul>

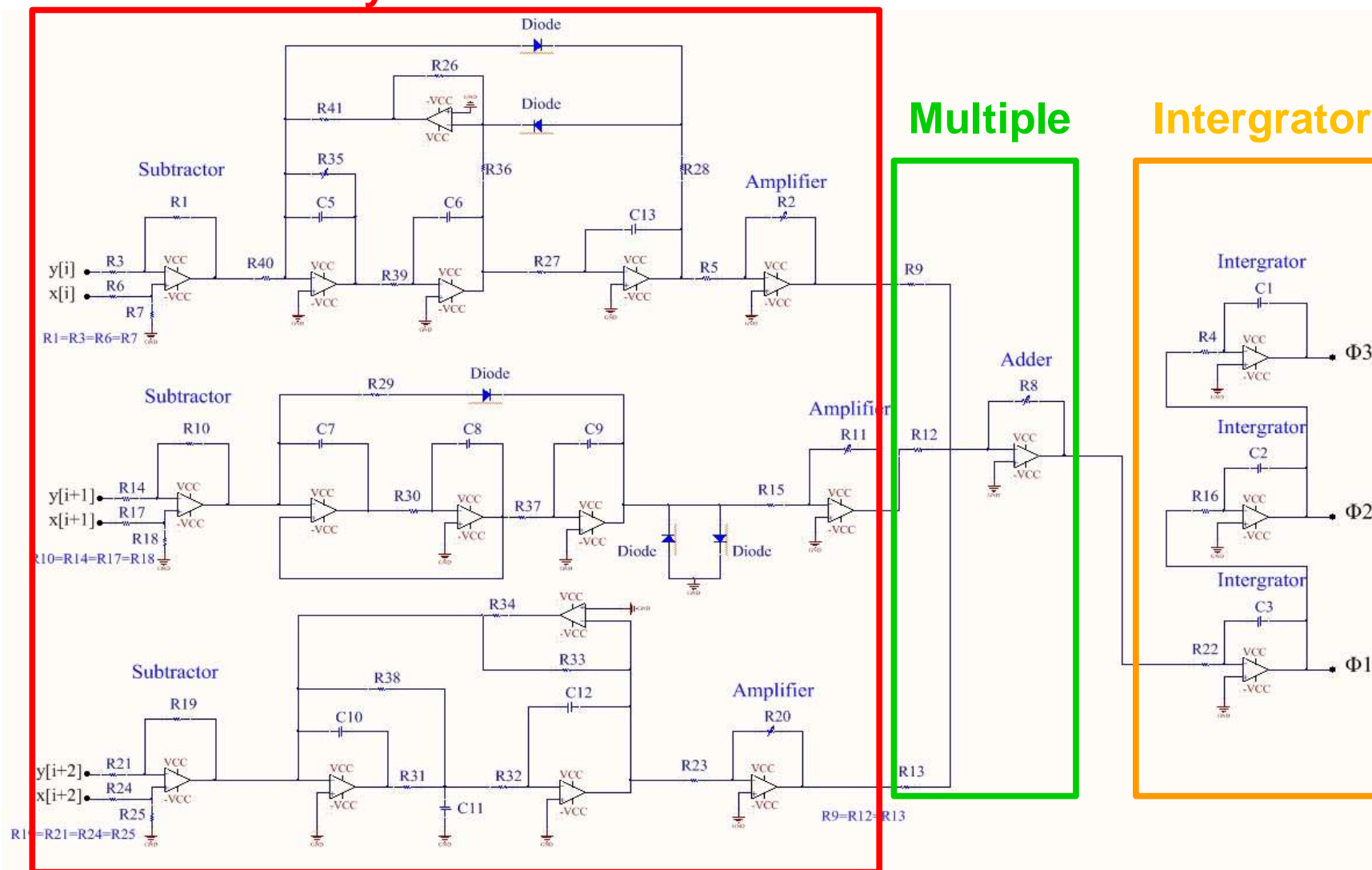


# The Sprott chaos circuit

Dynamic error

Multiple

Integrator

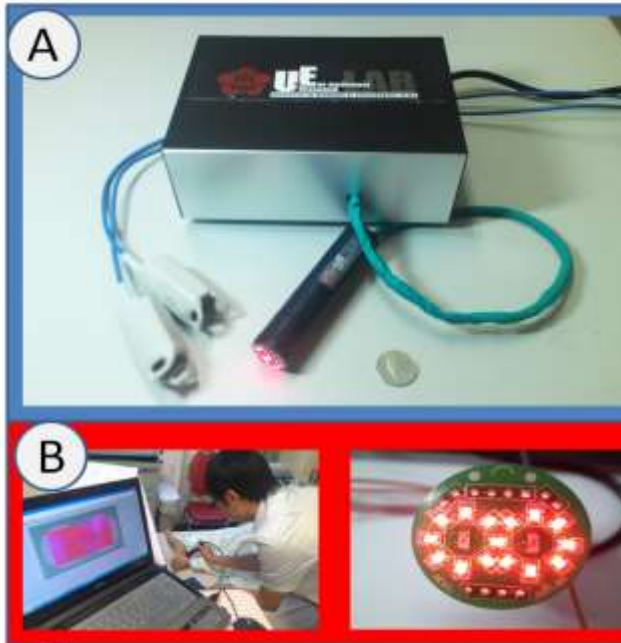






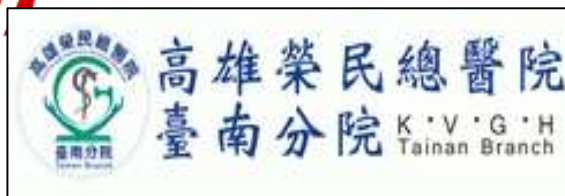
# Acknowledgments

- We would like to thank clinician Dr Chian-Ming Li for providing valuable suggestions and helping with experiments.

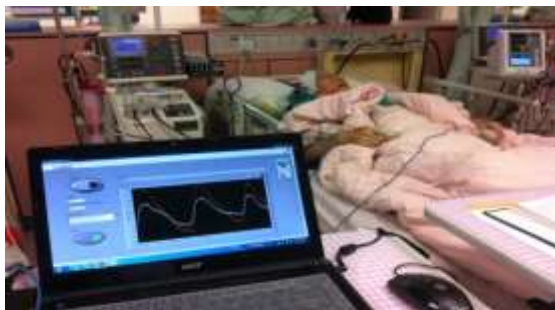




# Acknowledgments



- Software & system development: (Matlab, FPGA(Verilog) , LabVIEW2015), DXP



The Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Tainan Branch, under contract number: **VGHKS13-CT12-11**.



## **Previous researches(3)**

---

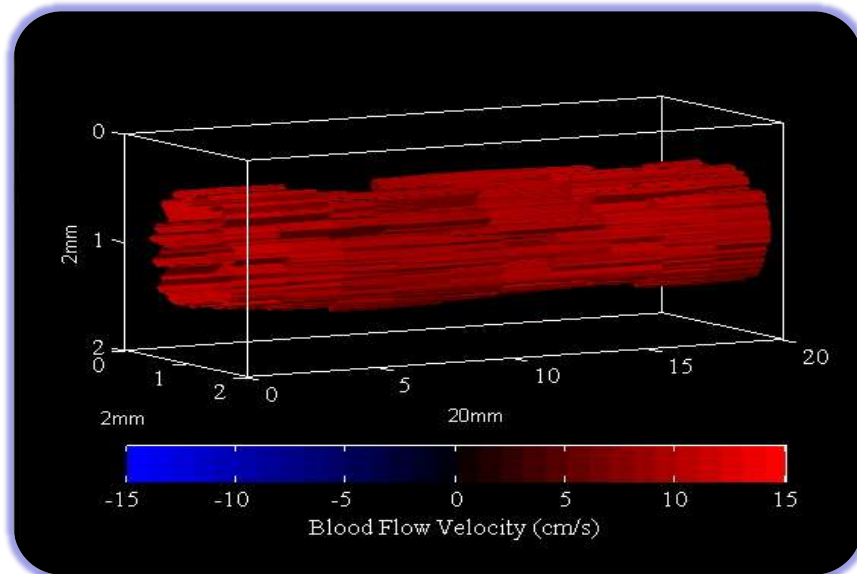
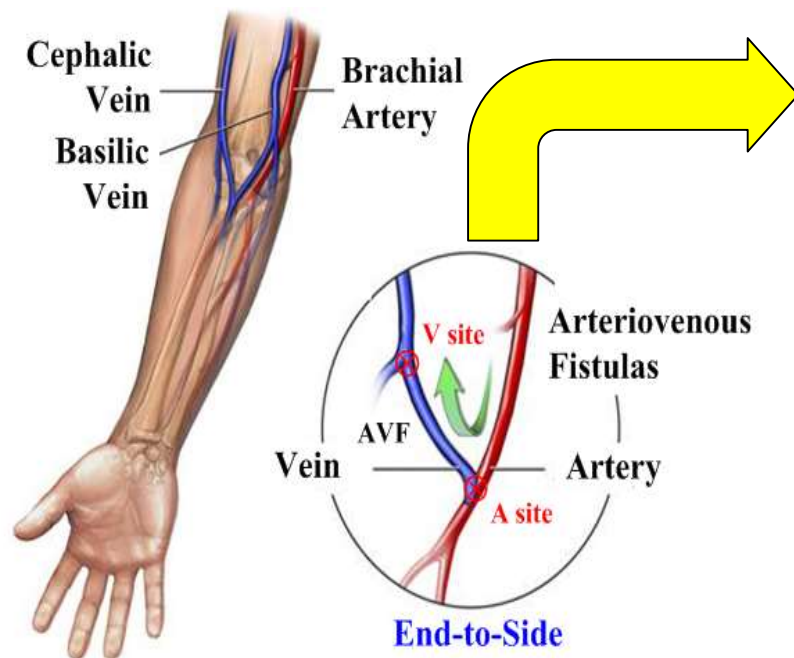
**Future works**





# 3D Ultrasonic Imaging System

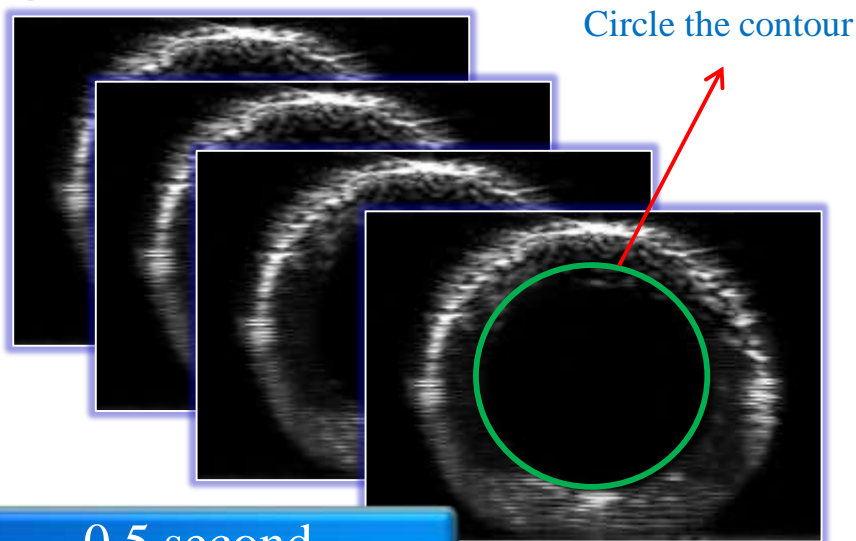
- This study proposes the 3D ultrasound imaging and acoustic Doppler analysis for PVD in arteriovenous fistula based on FPGA.



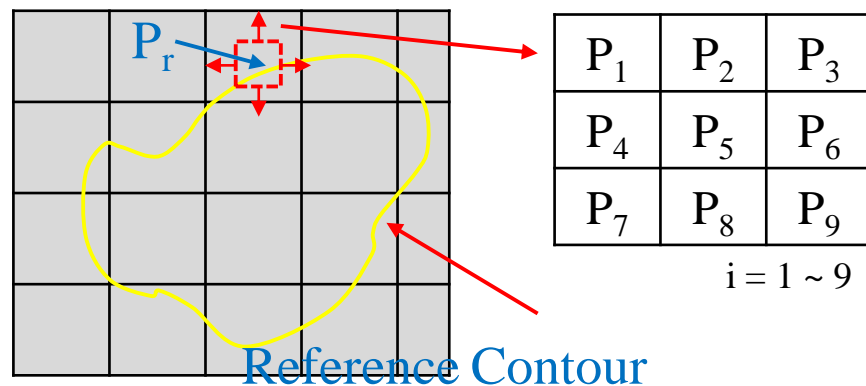
3D blood flow image



# 3D Reconstruction(1)

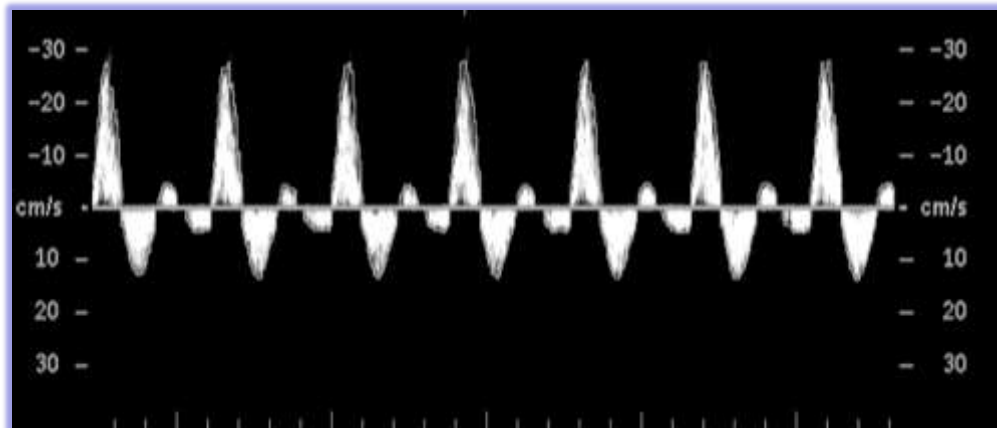


0.5 second

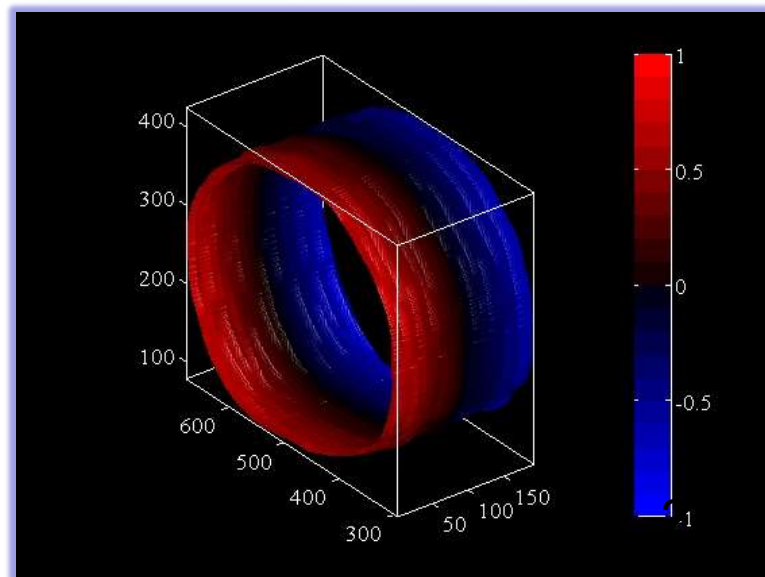


+

=

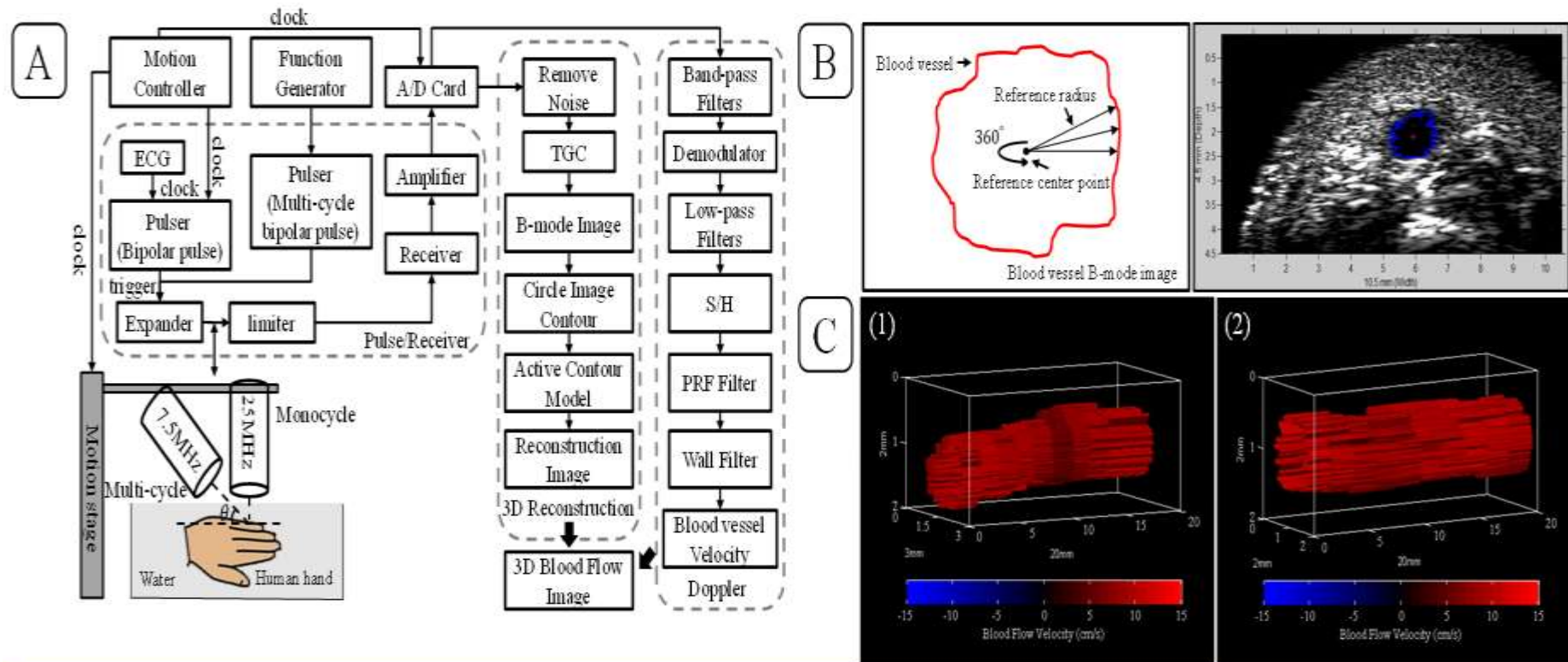


3D Reconstruction





# 3D Reconstruction(2)



(A)The imaging system block diagram. (B) The method of the circling blood vessel contour and its result. (C) The 3D blood flow image: (1) PAOD patients (2) Normal person.