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Patent Search

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Inventor

Name	Address	Country
V. Praveena	Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, Vishnu Institute of Technology, Sri Vishnu Education Society, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202	India
Dr.M.Sri Uma Suseela	Associate Professor, Department of ECE, Vishnu Institute of Technology, Sri Vishnu Education Society, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202	India
N.Durga Naga Lakshmi	Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, Vishnu Institute of Technology, Sri Vishnu Education Society, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202	India

Applicant

Name	Address	Country
Vishnu Institute of Technology	Vishnu Institute of Technology, Sri Vishnu Education Society, Vishnupur, Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534202	India

Abstract:

The present disclosure relates to systems and methods, and provides Low-Latency FPGA Digital Filters for processing electrocardiogram signals obtained from biome or stored datasets. The Low-Latency FPGA Digital Filters includes an ECG signal input stage (102), a digital filtering module (104), a high-pass filter (106), and a low-pass filter (108). The ECG signal input stage (102) is configured to receive electrocardiogram signals from biomedical sensors or stored datasets. This configuration supplies electrocardiogram signals containing baseline wander, power line interference, muscle noise, and motion artifacts to the digital filtering module (104), which processes the signals through filter stages implemented on a Field Programmable Gate Array platform to produce a filtered ECG output signal (116) retaining the P-wave, QRS complex, and T-wave latency.

Complete Specification

Description: TECHNICAL FIELD

[001] The present invention relates to biomedical signal processing, and more particularly to Low-Latency FPGA Digital Filters for reducing noise in electrocardiogram signals through hardware-implemented cascaded digital filtering using Field Programmable Gate Array platforms and Verilog Hardware Description Language.

BACKGROUND

[002] Electrocardiogram signals constitute a primary diagnostic tool for the assessment of cardiovascular conditions including arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, and related cardiac disorders. These signals are bioelectrical in nature and capture the electrical activity of the heart over time, encoding clinically significant waveform features including the P-wave, QRS complex, and T-wave. Accurate acquisition and interpretation of these features is essential for timely and reliable cardiac diagnosis in both clinical and ambulatory settings. The growing adoption of wearable cardiac monitoring devices, telemedicine platforms, and continuous patient monitoring systems substantially increased the demand for efficient, real-time electrocardiogram signal processing.

[003] During acquisition, electrocardiogram signals are susceptible to several categories of noise and interference. Baseline wander, typically caused by patient respiration or electrode movement, introduces low-frequency drift that may obscure the isoelectric line and distort amplitude measurements. Power line interference, typically occurring at about 50 Hz or about 60 Hz, superimposes periodic electrical noise on the signal. Muscle artifacts and motion-related noise introduce broadband high-frequency disturbances. These noise sources may coexist simultaneously during a single recording session, and their combined effect may substantially degrade the diagnostic utility of the acquired signal.

[004] Conventional software-based filtering approaches have been employed to address these noise sources. Such approaches may utilize digital infinite impulse re-

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