

Blood Pressure

This week you will build a system to estimate your mean arterial pressure (blood pressure). Typically a doctor or nurse will measure the systolic and diastolic pressure. These pressures correspond to the maximum and minimum pressures in the arteries when the heart beats. It is known that high blood pressure is a risk factor for a number of diseases, thus blood pressure monitoring is one of the most common measurements in health care. Many of the automated blood pressure machines that you see for sale at the pharmacy don't measure the systolic and diastolic pressures directly, but calculate these pressures empirically from the resulting oscillations in your pulse.

The simplest oscillometric technique is as follows. If you inflate a cuff on your arm above the systolic pressure and then deflate the cuff, you will feel the pulse in your arm increase quite dramatically as the pressure is lowered. If we monitor the total pressure on the cuff, we will see the overall decay of the pressure signal, but embedded in this decay is the small pressure change due to your pulse. See Figure 1, where we show a raw trace of the cuff pressure and then a zoomed in version at a certain time. In the zoomed in version we see the slight signature of the pulse.

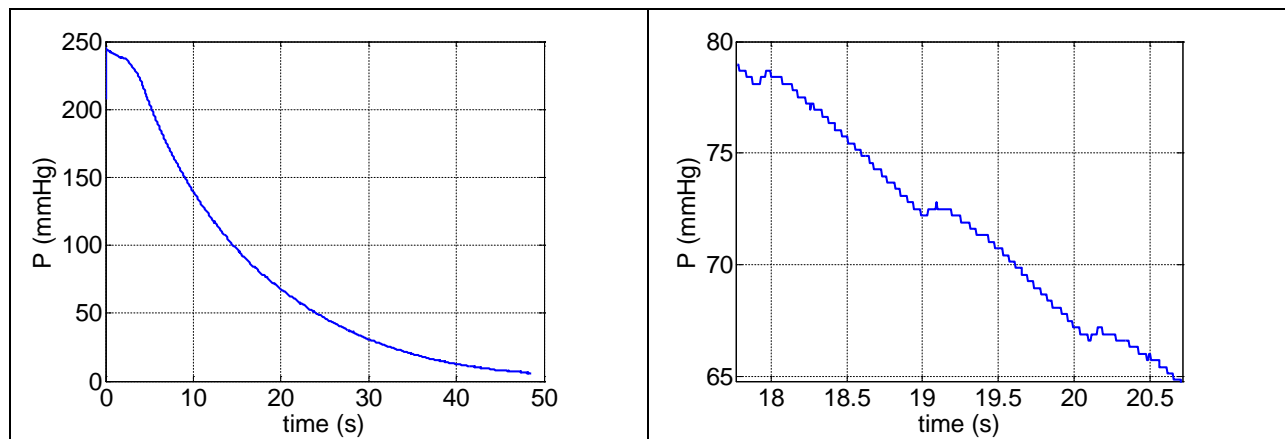


Figure 1: Raw pressure reading from blood pressure cuff and zoomed in around a few seconds.

If we process the pressure signal to remove the slow decay (a high pass filter), clean up the noise (a low pass filter), and amplify, we can obtain a result as seen in Figure 2. In Figure 2, the upper signal shows the raw pressure signal while the lower signal shows the processed signal which isolates the pulse. The pulse amplitude grows as the cuff pressure releases, then the pulse amplitude decreases. It is the time when the pulse amplitude is a maximum that we call that pressure the mean blood pressure.

We look at the time where the pulse amplitude is a maximum; in this case around 18 seconds. If we then look at the total cuff pressure at this time, we find the cuff pressure was about 78 mmHg. This value of the pressure is then assumed to be the mean arterial pressure. The [mean blood pressure](#) is taken to be about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the diastolic plus $\frac{1}{3}$ of the systolic.

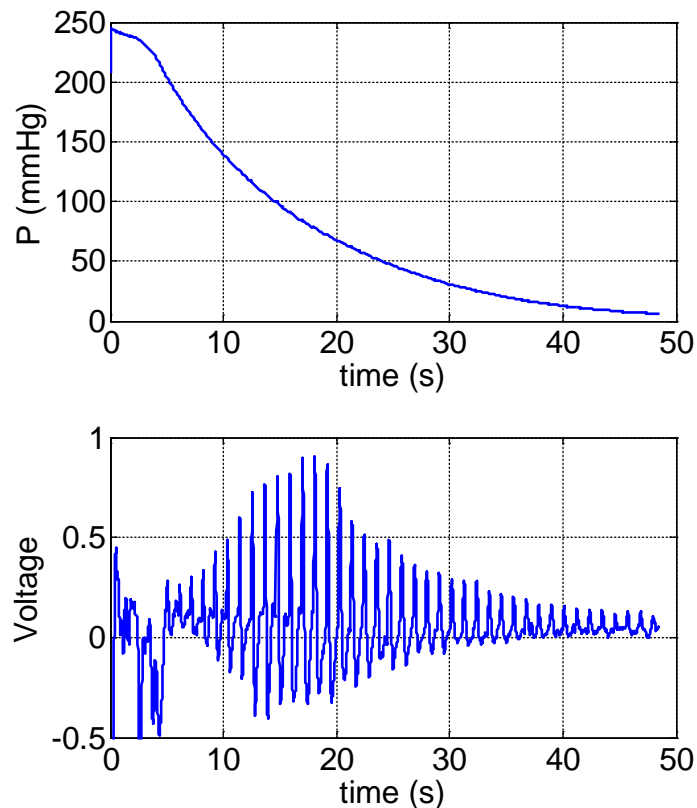


Figure 2: Raw pressure signal and processed signal. The oscillations in the lower figure are due to the patient's pulse.

Disclaimer

With all our bio-measurements, and as we have explained before, your blood pressure is private medical information. If the privacy of this information in anyway makes you uncomfortable please ask one of the instructors to serve as your patient. The reliability of the measurement is also questionable, so please don't interpret your measurement to diagnose high blood pressure. You should get in the habit of having a regular physical anyway, so please have your pressure measured at your next visit.

Basic setup

We will make our blood pressure measurements using a standard blood pressure cuff; however we will remove the dial gauge for a manual measurement and replace it with a digital pressure sensor. The pressure sensor is the [MPX5050DP](#). This pressure sensor requires 5 volts for power, ground, and provides a calibrated voltage proportional to pressure. It is a very easy sensor to use. The sensors are pre-wired such that the red wire should be attached to 5 volts on your breadboard, the black wire should be connected to ground, and the white wire is the signal.

If you look in the data sheet for the sensor you will see that the output voltage is given as

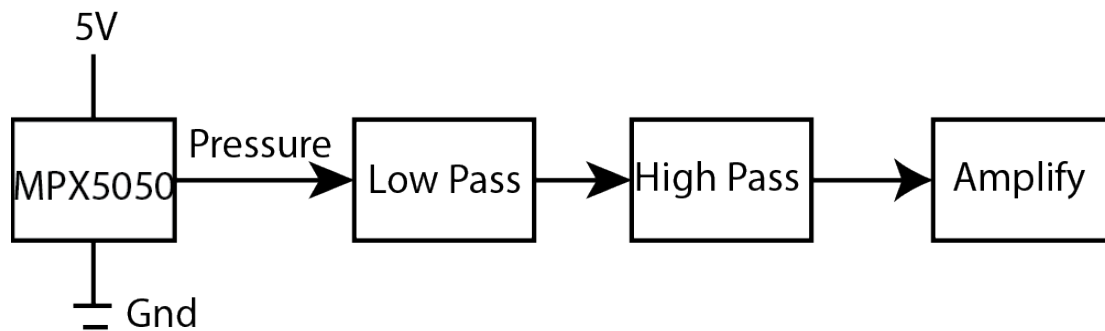
$$V_{out} = V_s(0.018 P + 0.04)$$

Where V_s is the supply voltage (5V for us) and P is the pressure in kPa (kilopascals). Typically blood pressure is given in units of millimeters of mercury (mmHg). Multiply the pressure in kPa by 7.5 to get pressure in mmHg.

You should first get the basic sensor hooked up. Connect the analog discovery up directly to the white signal wire on the pressure sensor, run the scope, and pump up the cuff – just to get a feel for how things work.

Your task

Your task is to design and build a circuit capable of finding your mean blood pressure as in Figure 2. Conceptually, your circuit should have the following elements:



You should take the raw signal from the MPX5050DP, put it through a low pass filter (or two) with cutoff frequencies a bit higher than your pulse. The filter will clean up the output of the pressure sensor. You should then put that signal through a high pass filter (or two) to remove the long time scale decay of the pressure. The high-pass filter should have a cutoff such that your pulse gets through, but the long decay from the release valve is removed. Since the slow decay and the pulse are not that widely separated in time scales, it is probably useful to have a strong high-pass filter (i.e. maybe 2 connected in series). Finally, you should amplify

the result such that you get a reasonable level for the output signal. You can use op-amps to act as a buffer between elements such that each functional block can be built and tested in isolation.

What? But what circuit do I build.

In this lab, you design the circuit. There are an infinite number of possible good solutions. If you look at the last few labs you will see examples of low-pass, high-pass, and amplification circuits. We suggest building things slowly in pieces, trying each section at a time. Getting the right cutoff values of the frequency and the right amplifications will take a little planning and little experimentation. Using op-amps between components is useful such that each functional block does not interfere with the next. Also, note that the range of available capacitor values is not as wide as the range of resistor values. When setting the cutoff frequency of the filters, set the capacitor value first, then select the resistor value that works with that capacitor.

Deliverables

For this lab, you should include (yes, we are going to stop telling you exactly what to include in your reports).

- Your final circuit schematic (can be drawn by hand). Denote the values of the resistors and capacitors that you used.
- A short explanation of the function of each block. Note cutoff frequencies, gain, etc
- Data for the final BP measurement.
- Supporting data that show that the different functional units are working as planned.