

# Patient monitoring 101: Part-7

## ECG lead detection in wearable devices

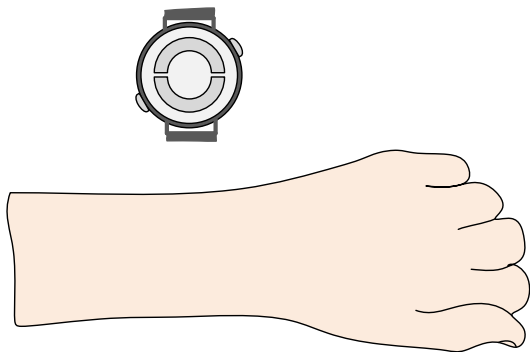
Prepared by: Anand Udupa

# Agenda

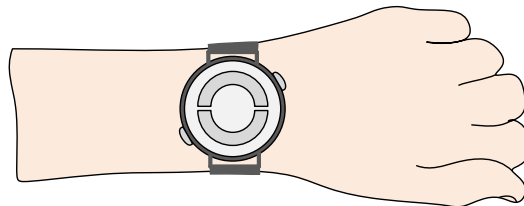
- **Overview of lead detection**
  - Need for leads on and leads off detection
- **DC lead detection**
  - Methods of biasing and detection
  - Design example
- **AC lead detection**
  - Signal chain for AC lead detection
  - Design example

# Overview of lead detection

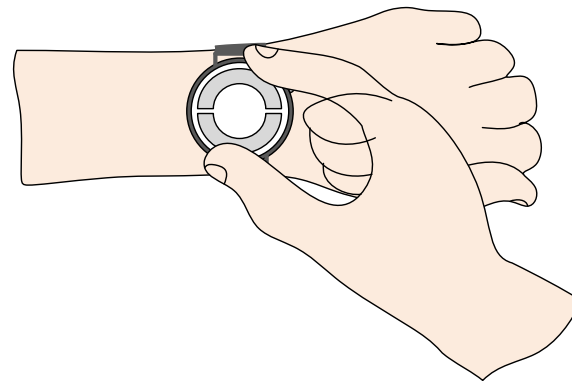
All leads off



Wrist leads on

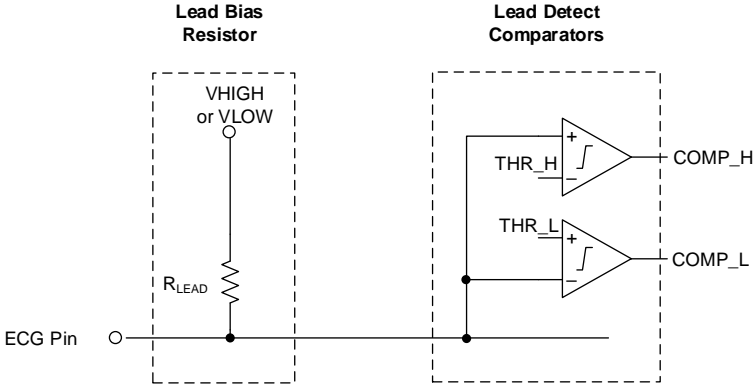


All leads on

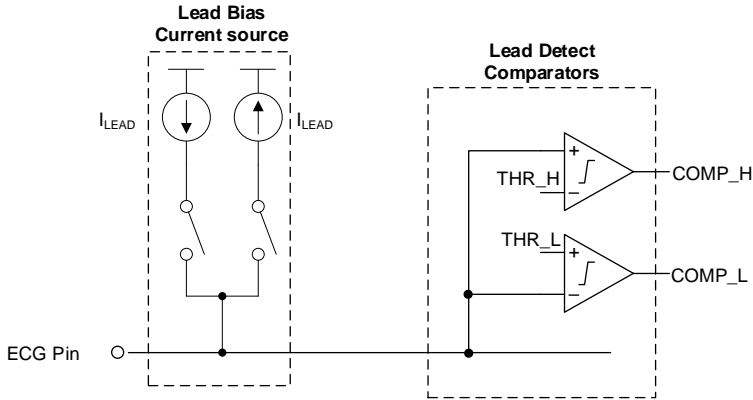


# Method of DC lead biasing and detection

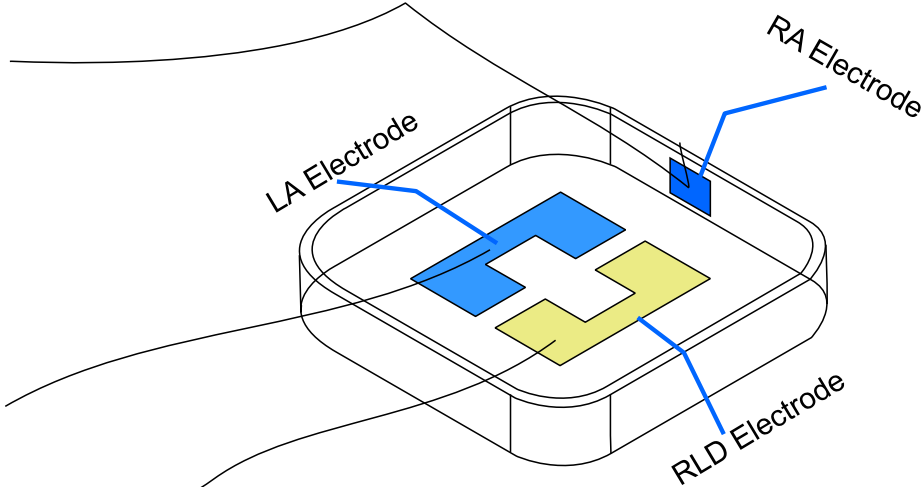
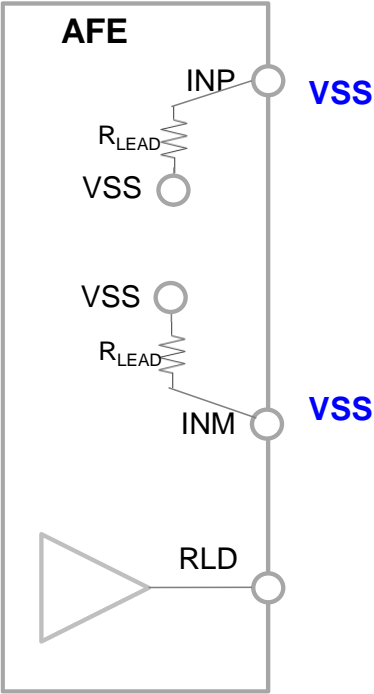
## Lead biasing using resistors



## Lead biasing using current sources



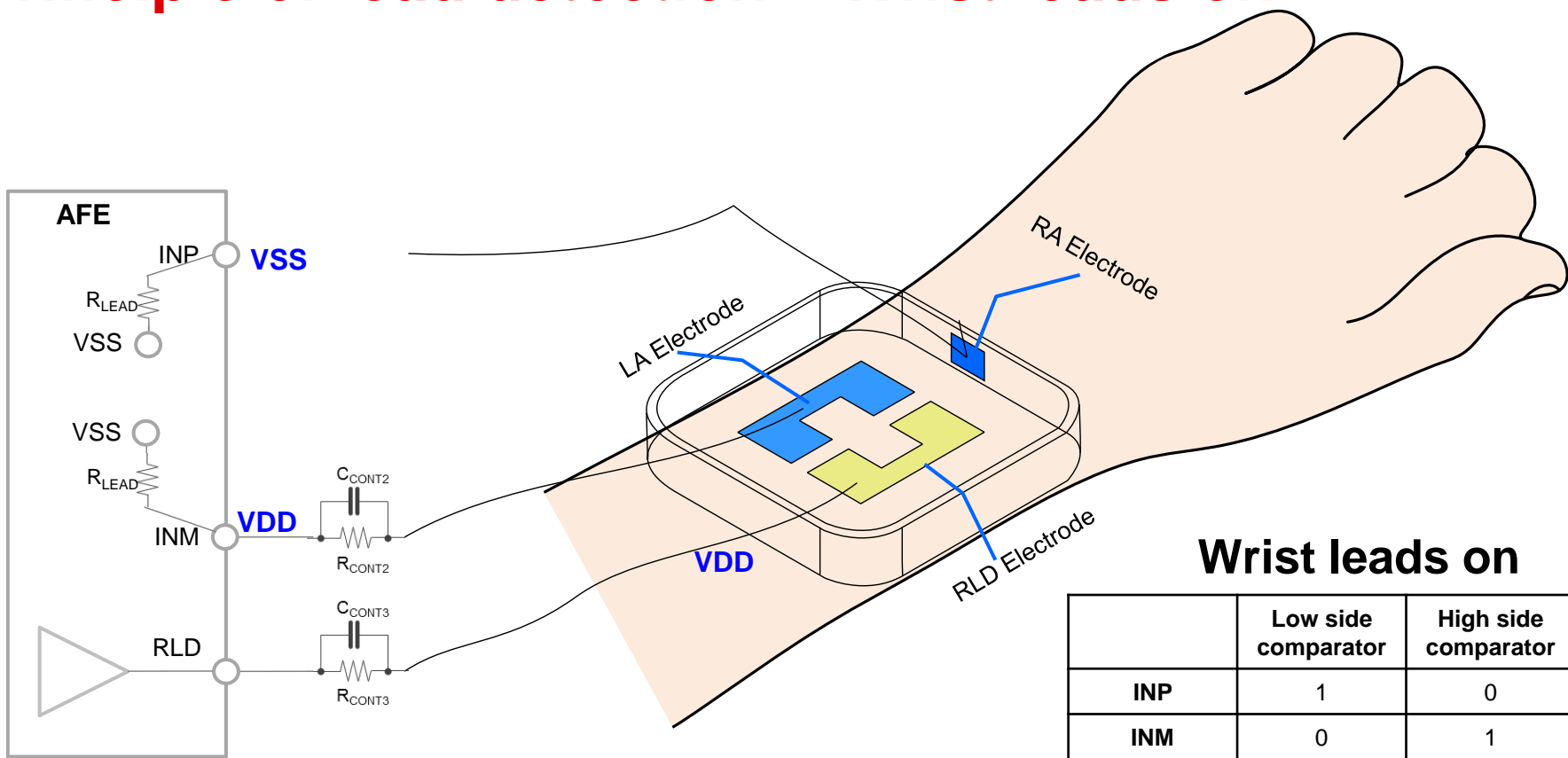
# Principle of lead detection – All leads off



**All leads off**

|            | Low side comparator | High side comparator |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>INP</b> | 1                   | 0                    |
| <b>INM</b> | 1                   | 0                    |

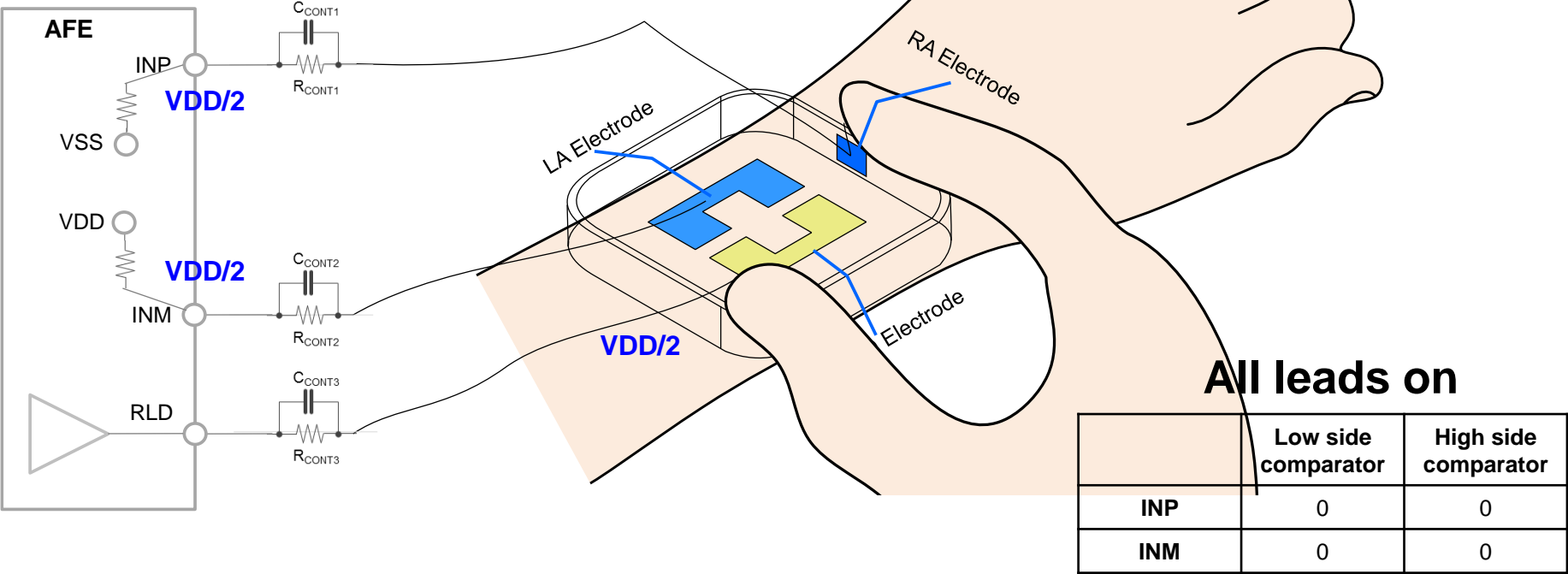
# Principle of lead detection – Wrist leads on



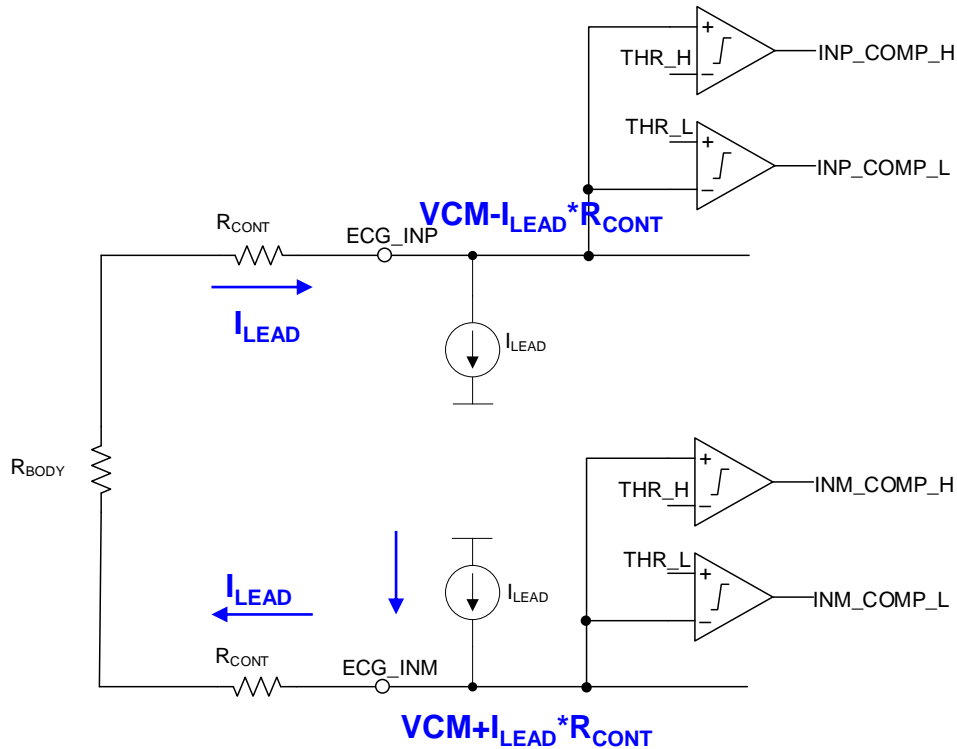
## Wrist leads on

|     | Low side comparator | High side comparator |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| INP | 1                   | 0                    |
| INM | 0                   | 1                    |

# Principle of lead detection - All leads on



# DC lead detection – Design example



## Example.

$V_{\text{DD}} = 1.8\text{V}$

$V_{\text{CM}} = 0.9\text{V}$

$I_{\text{LEAD}} = 30\text{ nA}$

$\text{THR\_H} = V_{\text{CM}} + 0.6\text{V} = 1.5\text{V}$

$\text{THR\_L} = V_{\text{CM}} - 0.6\text{V} = 0.3\text{V}$

When  $R_{\text{CONT}} > 20\text{ M}\Omega$ :

$I_{\text{LEAD}} * R_{\text{CONT}} > 0.6\text{V}$

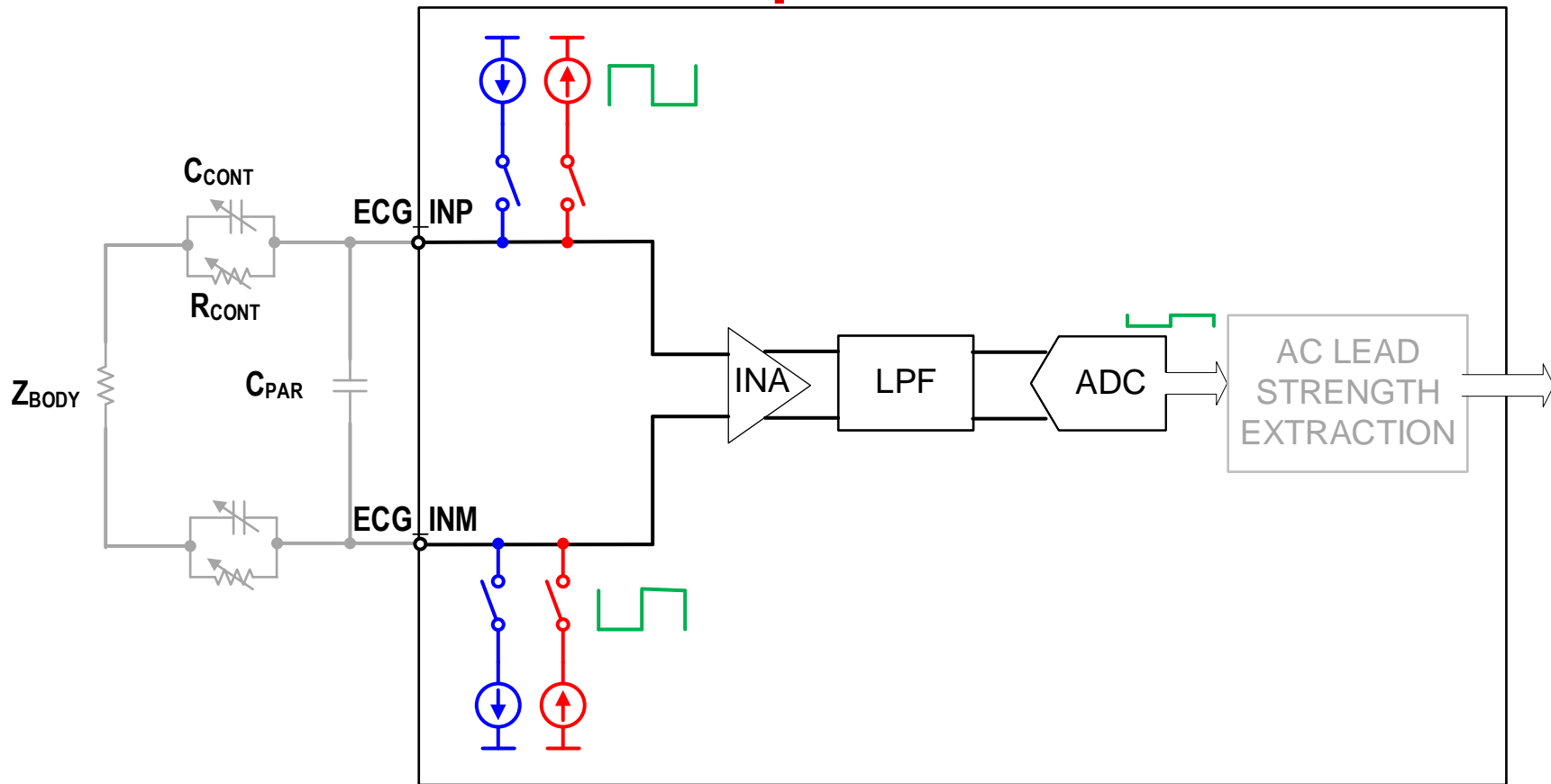
**$\text{INP\_COMP\_L} = 1$**

**$\text{INM\_COMP\_H} = 1$**

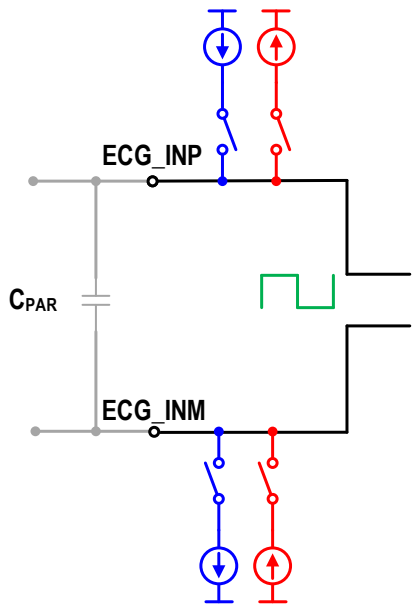
$R_{\text{CONT}} = 20\text{ M}\Omega$  represents the threshold between leads on and leads off



# AC lead detection - Concept



# AC lead detection – Design example



## Leads off:

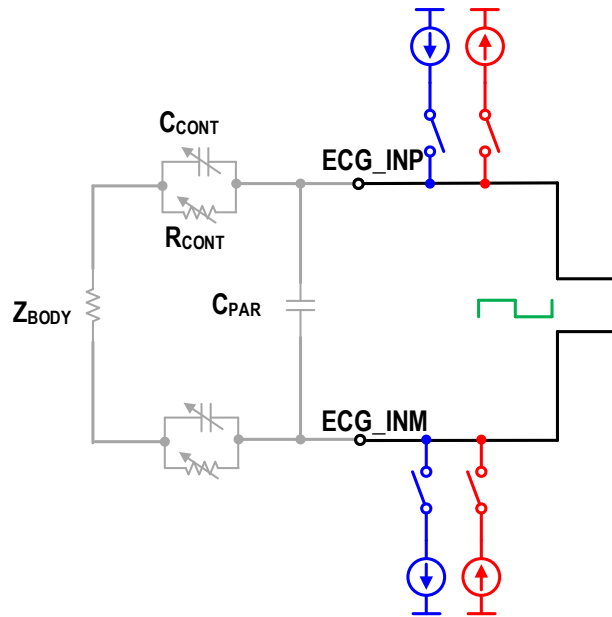
$$F_{AC\_LEAD} = 1 \text{ kHz}$$

$$C_{PAR} = 50 \text{ pF}$$

$$I_{LEAD} = 10 \text{ nA}$$

$$Z_{PAR} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$V_{AC\_LEAD} = 30 \text{ mV}$$



## Leads on:

$$2 * Z_{CONT} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Z_{TOTAL} \sim 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{AC\_LEAD} \sim 1 \text{ mV}$$

# Summary

- **Lead detection is an important function in an ECG signal acquisition system**
  - Allows changing the signal acquisition mode based on whether leads are ON or OFF
  - Can help alert the user to make better contact with the electrodes
- **DC lead detection**
  - DC lead detection comprises lead biasing using either resistors or current sources
  - The transition between leads on and leads off happens at a threshold value of electrode contact resistance : this threshold is dependent on the lead bias resistance or current source value and the detection threshold
- **AC lead detection**
  - AC lead detection can be realized through AC/ switching current sources at the leads
  - The signal strength at the AC switching frequency appearing at the ECG signal chain output can be used to determine the contact impedance of the lead



© Copyright 2021 Texas Instruments Incorporated. All rights reserved.

This material is provided strictly “as-is,” for informational purposes only, and without any warranty.  
Use of this material is subject to TI’s **Terms of Use**, viewable at [TI.com](https://www.ti.com)