

The design of the micro-ECG amplification circuit

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Abstract. This essay discusses a potential method of designing a micro-wearable device that can effectively detect human heart conditions and provide real-time feedback. Compared to the traditional method of designing wearable devices, the core innovation in this new approach is the utilization of the DRL circuit for the extraction of common-mode signals. This device can filter out a significant amount of noise due to the low current and low voltage conditions. The low current and low voltage conditions under which this device operates contribute to its remarkable energy efficiency. Consequently, the device boasts a long-lasting battery, reducing the need for frequent recharges, which is often a significant inconvenience associated with wearable technology. In the meantime, the non-invasive nature of the ECG technology integrated into this wearable device ensures that wearers can go about their daily lives comfortably without causing discomfort, making it suitable for continuous heart monitoring without impeding people's activities or affecting people's overall comfort.

Keywords: ECG, Amplifier, Circuit, Wearable devices

1. Introduction

As science and technology keep developing in this century, people start to realize the importance of maintaining good physical condition. Working out regularly, having a healthy diet, and visiting doctors are all approaches that people take to maintain a healthy physical state. However, visiting doctors and doing medical examinations are tedious, as they often take time and money. Therefore, wearable devices that can provide instant feedback become extremely popular, as they are more convenient and much cheaper than visiting doctors. Wearable devices were first used in 1956, as they were used to monitor the oxygen level in the blood during surgery [1]. Now, there are varieties of wearable devices in the market that have distinct functions, such as rings that can track sleep patterns, bracelets that can measure walking speed, and necklaces that can record heart conditions [2]. However, not all wearable devices can provide useful information that is meaningful to people, and not all of them are comfortable to wear. For example, one of the main reasons that people are resisting implantable glucose sensors is because they are invasive and uncomfortable to wear [3]. Some other devices, such as the Apple Watch developed by Apple, can only be used for eighteen hours before a recharge, which is extremely inconvenient.

Design the electrocardiogram (ECG) devices that are not invasive and have long-lasting batteries, it is required to use microcircuits that have very small power consumption. In this case, this circuit will have a small current and a small voltage level. As a result, a very small noise level will ultimately make a significant difference to the whole system, disrupting the heartbeat signal and distorting the morphological features of the ECG [4]. Therefore, one of the major issues for designing the circuit will

be lowering the noise level while keeping both the current and the voltage low, to help the patient receive the most accurate diagnosis.

2. Methodology

2.1. The model of the traditional physiological monitoring circuit design method

Presently, there are numerous technologies regarding monitoring human body conditions. However, a large portion of those devices is invasive and tedious, which makes them hard to integrate into people's daily lives. For example, Electroencephalogram (EEG), which can monitor live brain function, requires a huge device to be connected to the human brain skin [5]. Other devices such as smart watches can count the number of daily steps. However, this information is not quite useful, as the number of steps per day does not reflect a person's physical health condition [6]. Therefore, people need new devices that are small and non-invasive so that they can be incorporated perfectly into people's daily lives. Moreover, they have to be able to provide useful feedback information that can be used to analyze people's physical health conditions. Lastly, these devices should be designed with long-lasting batteries and small power consumptions to minimize recharging [7].

The physical attributes of microcircuits determine that they have to be low-power, low-voltage, and low-current. Therefore, for signal-processing purposes, an applicable amplification circuit is required.

2.2. Improved amplification circuit design using LTspice

To design and simulate the circuit, the author uses LTspice software to assist. During the designing of the ECG circuit, since the specifications of this circuit make small noise very significant. Therefore, to minimize the common-mode pickup noise, the driven-right-leg (DRL) circuit is introduced [8]. Another benefit of adopting this circuit is that it is a safe way to ground the body. For instance, in cases where there is a sudden increase in the body's voltage level, the operational amplifier enters a saturated state, essentially disconnecting the body from the circuit's ground.

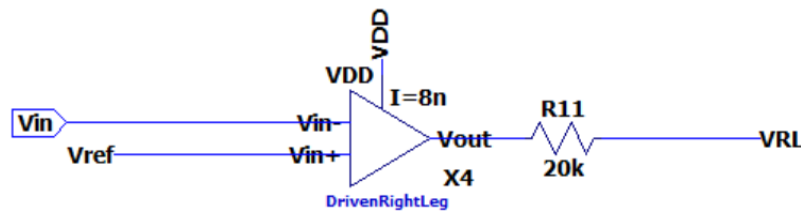


Figure 1. The DRL circuit.

As Figure 1. shows, the resistor, R11, set with a huge number, can protect the human body from suddenly raised current. Inside the op-amp, a capacitor can be placed between the op-amp's input and output to compensate for the phase and adjust the bandwidth. To reduce the noise, this circuit can extract the common-mode signal through the reverse amplifier and then impose it on the human body [9]. To calculate the feedback of this part of the circuit, it is helpful to check Figure 2 below.

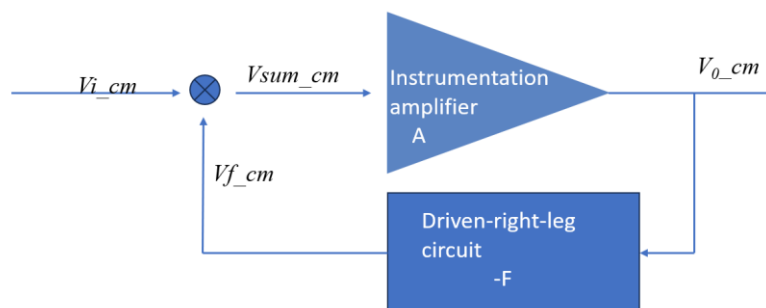


Figure 2. Demonstration of the feedback.

Based on Figure 2, one can easily calculate the relationship between the input and the output:

$$V_{0cm} = V_{sumcm} \times A \quad (1)$$

$$V_{sumcm} = V_{icm} + V_{fcm} \quad (2)$$

$$V_{fcm} = -F \times V_{0cm} \quad (3)$$

Therefore, the relationship can be deduced:

$$V_{0cm} = \frac{V_{icm}}{1 + F} \quad (4)$$

After introducing the DRL circuit, the human-body model and the electrode model are designed to simulate real-life situations where the ECG device is connected to a human body with several electrodes, as shown in the Figure 3.

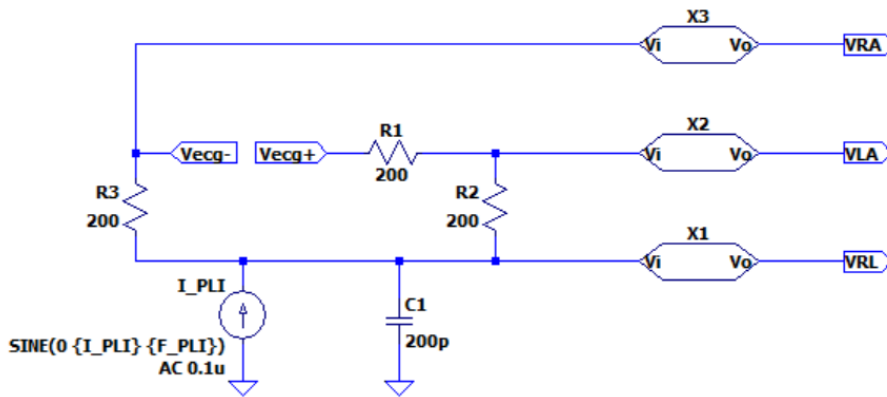


Figure3. The human body circuit.

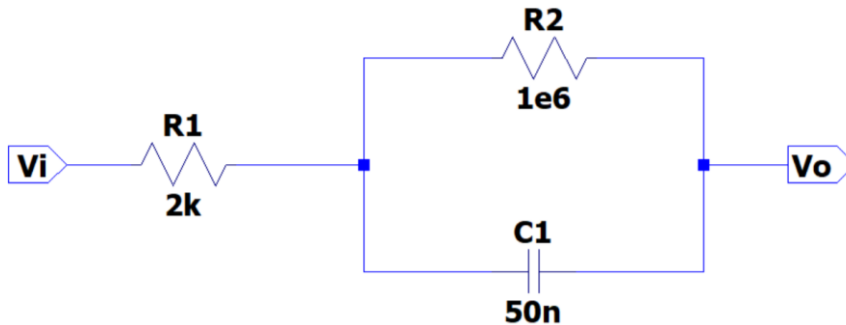


Figure 4. The electrode circuit.

Since the electrode is in contact with the human skin directly without any intermediate medium, the discomfort of the person wearing the electrode can be minimized. However, this design also raises the level of danger. Therefore, the electrode circuit is implanted with a very large contact impedance as shown in Figure 4 to ensure safety.

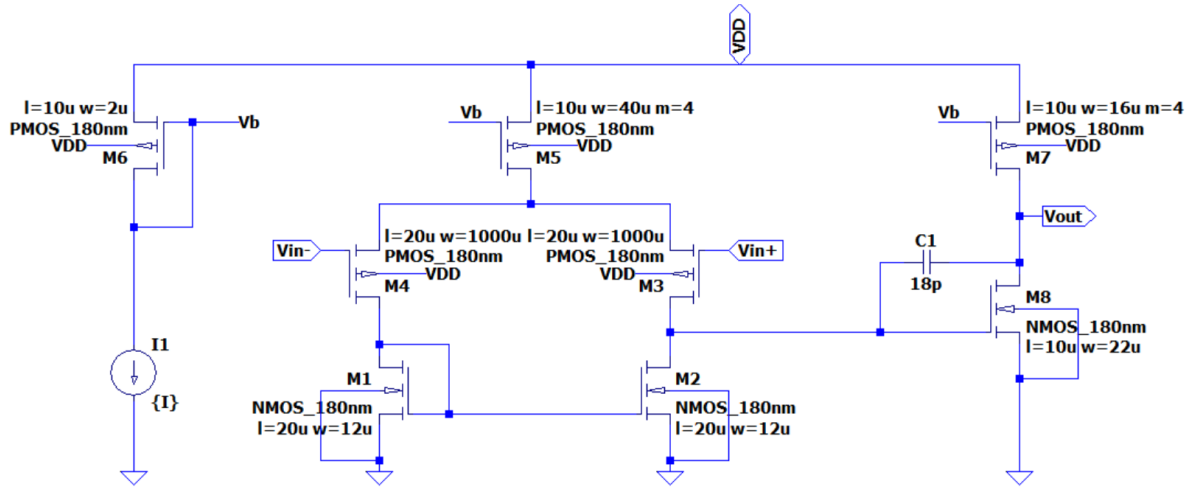


Figure 5. 180nm NMOS circuit

As shown in Figure 5, this is the circuit of an op-amp, with the current mirror M6 powering M5. All the other transistors from M1 to M5 are constituted with primary op-amp structures for amplifying input signals. M7 and M8 constitute secondary op-amp structures. The capacitor, C1, is analyzed with Miller's theorem after equivalence.

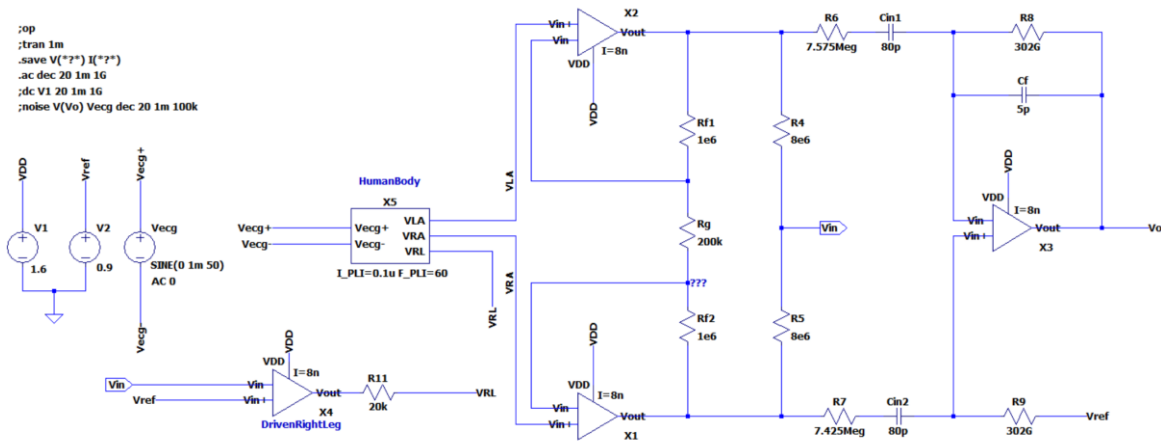


Figure 6. Complete design of the amplification.

As shown in Figure 6, in this design of the complete amplification circuit, the differential mode gain for stage 1 can be calculated as following:

$$A_1 = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in} + (-V_{in-})} = R_1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} = 20.8dB \quad (5)$$

For stage 2,

$$A_2 = \frac{V_0}{V_{in}} = -\frac{Z_f}{Z_{in}} \left(\frac{I}{I + \frac{Z_f}{Z_{in}}} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Let } Z_f = \frac{R_f}{1+SR_fC_f}, Z_{in} = \frac{1}{SC_{in}} \quad (7)$$

$$A_{dm2} = -\frac{SR_fC_{in}}{1+SR_fC_f} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{SR_fC_{in}}{1+SR_fC_f}} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{R_f \rightarrow \infty \\ A_{x3} \rightarrow \infty}} A_{dm2} = -\frac{C_{in}}{C_f} \quad (9)$$

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Simulations based on improved amplification circuit

Based on the newly developed amplification circuit diagram and with the assistance of LTspice, the author simulated the design of the circuit and analyzed the data collected.

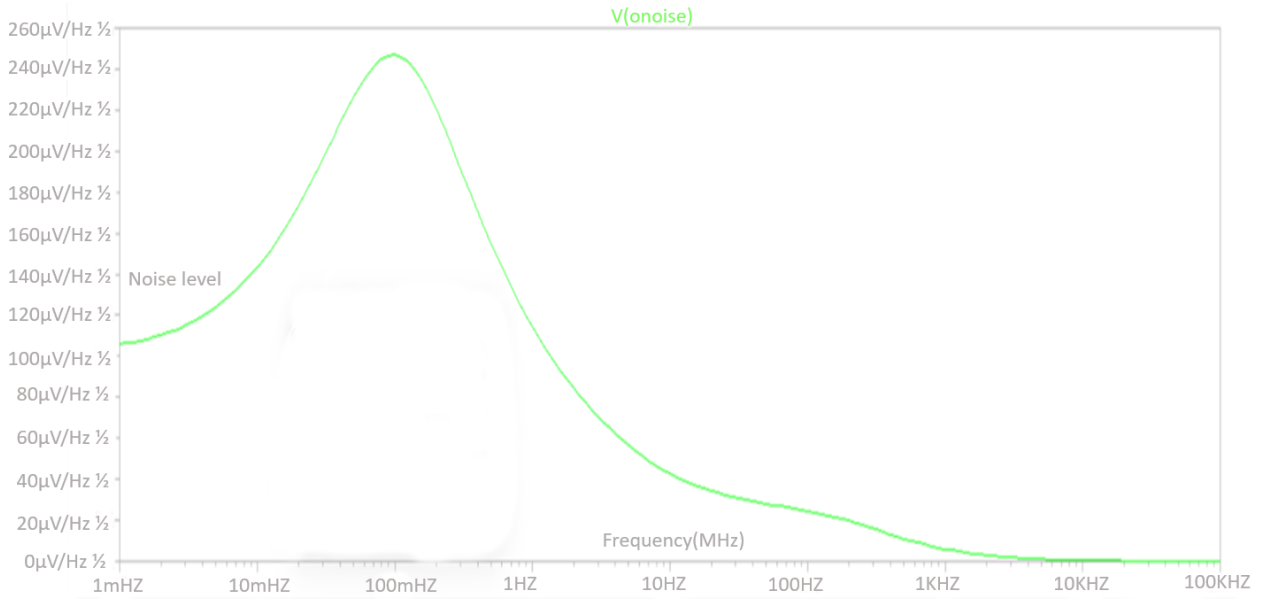


Figure 7. Noise simulation. The continuous line signifies the noise level.

As shown in Figure 7, the total input referred noise can be obtained by the following calculation:

$$\text{Noise} = \frac{574.69\mu V}{10^{\frac{45dB}{20}}} = 3.23\mu V_{RMS} \quad (10)$$

which is fairly small. To calculate the noise efficiency factor (NEF), it is required to use formula for NEF:

$$NEF = v_{n, in, RMS} \sqrt{\frac{I_{total}}{\Phi t \cdot 4kT \cdot BW \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad (11)$$

For the circuit,

$$I_{total} = 3.01\mu A \quad (12)$$

When it is plugged in,

$$NEF = 3.23\mu V_{RMS} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3.01\mu A}{\Phi t \cdot 4kT \cdot BW \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}} = 13.89 \quad (13)$$

Next, the simulation also proves the effectiveness of the DRL.

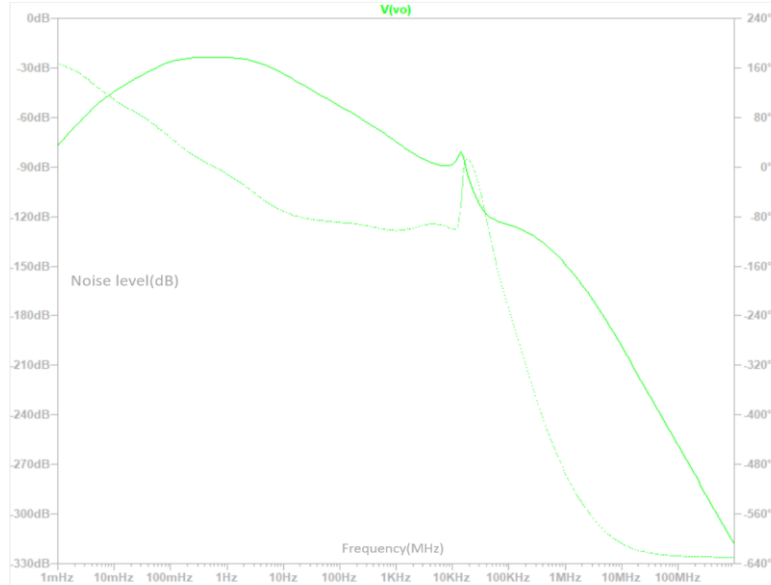


Figure 8. CMG without the DRL circuit. The dashed line signifies the noise level about V_o , while the continuous line signifies the noise level associated with V .

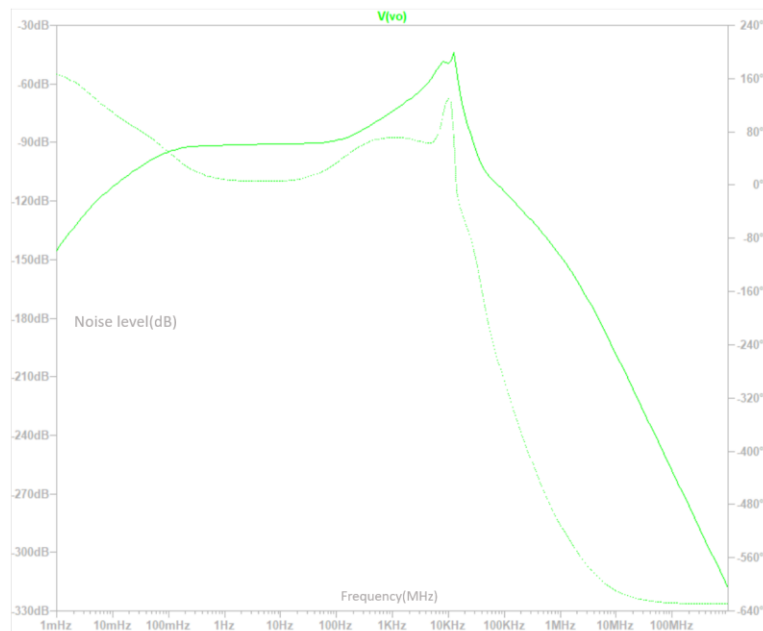


Figure 9. CMG with the DRL circuit connected. The dashed line signifies the noise level about V_o , while the continuous line signifies the noise level associated with V .

As demonstrated in Figure 8, the common mode gain of the system without the DRL circuit is at approximately -48dB when the frequency is at around 50MHz. However, when it is connected to the DRL circuit, as shown in Figure 9, the common mode gain drops to -89dB at the frequency of 50 MHz . This 41 dB difference proves that adding the DRL circuit does have a significant improvement on the common mode gain [10].

At the same time, the common mode rejection ratio is also significantly improved with the DRL. The author first only connected V+ with common mode (VCM) voltage and recorded the result, and then connected V+ with drive-right leg circuit voltage (VRL) to the DRL circuit.

Comparing the value in Figure 8 with Figure 9, the voltage dropped from -47 to -75 dB. Therefore, from this, it is reasonable to conclude that the driven-right leg circuit does help decrease the common mode signal.

3.2. Discussion of the simulation results

Collecting all the results of the circuit based on both hand calculations and LTspice simulations, results are presented as follows:

Table 1. The complete specifications of the amplification circuit.

Specification	Required specs	Results
Frequency spectrum	0.1Hz — 250Hz \pm 10%	0.11Hz – 249Hz
Differential gain	40dB \pm 5dB	45dB
Total IRN	$<4\mu V_{RMS}$	$3.23\mu V_{RMS}$
Total power consumption	$<5\mu W$	$4.83\mu W$
Total amount of employed capacitance	$<1nF$	185pF

All of the data shown proves that the circuit that the author designed and developed satisfies the specifications of being a successful micro-ECG amplifier. The relatively low power consumption of only $4.83\mu W$ ensures that its battery can last a fairly long period without recharging. The small input referred noise of $3.23\mu V_{RMS}$ also proves that the amplifier can effectively filter out noise. However, more measures can be taken to improve its working efficiency. Since the amount of current flow in the operational transconductance amplifier (OTA) is associated with the noise level, the power consumption, as well as the common mode gain. Therefore, it takes a lot of effort to find the balance point between these three factors. For further lowering the noise level, approaches such as selecting low-noise components and static operating points of the amplifier. At the same time, the application of differential structure to transmit analog signals and decoupling capacitors at the power output of the circuit can also largely reduce the noise.

4. Conclusion

The current design of the circuit meets all specifications of being a successful ECG amplifier. The small power consumption of only $4.83\mu W$ ensures that the battery can last for multiple days without any recharge. At the same time, the noise level of only $3.23\mu V_{RMS}$ proves the effectiveness of this amplification circuit. The design of the electrode also maximizes people's comfort while wearing this device. Overall, this design of the circuit is a feasible solution for people who have the desire to track their heart condition. The non-invasive design of this device makes it portable and easy to use. The long-lasting battery also makes it perfect for traveling.

Designing a perfect solution to the current problem is never the author's intention, and some many adjustments and advancements can be made in the future to make this device more powerful and more user-friendly. A pseudo resistor can be used to further improve the circuit. Moreover, since the transistors the author are using is only 180nm, which limits the efficiency of the circuit and the size of the circuit. If there are more advanced manufacturing procedures, the size of the circuit can be further decreased, and the efficiency of the circuit can be largely improved.

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