

LEARNING MODELS TO CLASSIFY PPG WAVEFORMS

Técnicas Avançadas de Análise de Dados

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OBJECTIVES

- Classify different PPG waveforms: adults vs neonates
- Study different learning models
- Create and choose signal features
- Test and develop the best learning model

CHALLENGES

- Two sets of known data: training and testing
- Segments of 10 seconds for 50 different people of each type
- Normalized and labeled data: 0 for adult and 1 for neonate

DATASET



Fig.1 – Adult's signal example

DATASET



Fig.1 – Adult's signal example

Fig.2 – Neonate's signal example

PREPROCESSING

- 14 chosen features
- Normalized features

FEATURE EXTRACTION

| Time domain statistics | Frequency domain statistics |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mean Bandwidth | Total Power |
| Peaks Distance | Full Bandwidth |
| Interquartile | Median Frequency |
| Kurtosis | Mean Frequency |
| Skewness | Peak Amplitude |
| Peak to Peak | Maximum Frequency |
| Peak to RMS | Spurious Free Dynamic Range |

MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

- Random Forest
- Discriminant Analysis
- SVM

FINE-TUNING OF PARAMETERS

- Best parameters
- Test models for training data and apply for testing data

FINE-TUNING OF PARAMETERS



Fig.3 – Parameters optimization

SVM = fitcsvm(X,label,'KernelScale',8.8765,'BoxConstraint',368.65,'KernelFunction','polynomial','PolynomialOrder',5);

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



Fig.4 – Confusion chart

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



Fig.4 – Confusion chart

Fig.5 – ROC curve

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



Fig.4 – Confusion chart

Fig.5 – ROC curve











• Compare features



Fig.6 – Mean Bandwidth vs Peaks Distance



Fig.6 – Mean Bandwidth vs Peaks Distance

Fig.7 – Interquartile vs Kurtosis

- Compare features
- Principal Component Analysis



Fig.8 – Principal Component Analysis



Fig.9 – Component 1 vs Component 2

CONCLUSION

- What is the next step?
- More pacients
- Better features