Lecture 4 (Signal error estimation and skin resistance)
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SIMULATED ELECTRONICS OF BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

RECORDING ELECTRODES

- They have two functions:
 - + Pick up bioelectric events
 - + Stimulate tissues for bioelectric impedance measurements or electrotherapy.
- Types
- Factors affecting electrode choice
 - + Comfortable for the patient to wear for long periods
 - Does not produce any artifacts
 - + Application convenience

ELECTRODE-TISSUE INTERFACE

- Electrolyte or electrode paste importance
- Metal-Electrolyte Interface
 - + Electrical (Helmholtz) double layer
 - + Half Cell potential
 - + Electrode Offset potential
 - + The interface capacitance and resistance values depend on current density, temperature, type and concentration of the electrolyte and metal type.
 - + Warburg equivalent circuits
 - + Polarization capacitance and resistance
 - + Faradic Leakage resistance

ELECTRODE- TISSUE INTERFACE

- Electrolyte-skin interface
 - + Contact potential—factors affecting it
 - + Capacitance and resistance developed sources
- * How to overcome interface potentials? Or why does the skin impedance has to be as low as possible? Or why does the input impedance of the measuring device should be as high as possible?
- As the frequency increases the electrodes impedance decreases.

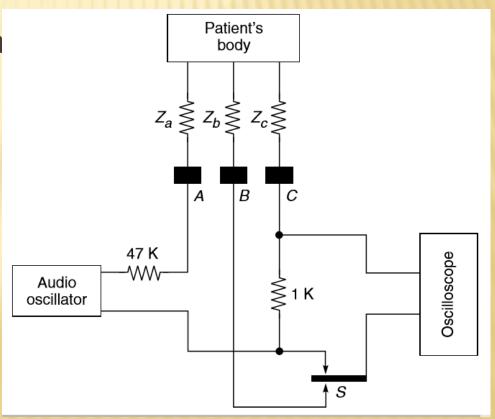
POLARIZATION

- × Polarized or non reversible electrodes
- Non-polarized or reversible electrodes
- The reason non-polarizable electrodes have become for Intensive care and stress testing units.

SKIN CONTACT IMPEDANCE & MOTION

ARTEFACTS

- Skin contact impedance
- Miller's method for measuring skin contact impedance
- Motion artefacts
- How to overcome motion effects.



SOURCES OF NOISE IN LOW LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

- Electrostatic and electromagnetic coupling to AC signals.
 - + Sources (proportional to.., inversely proportional to)
 - + How to overcome them?
- Proper Grounding
 - + Ground loop
 - + System ground
 - + Signal ground
 - + How to remove ground loops

BIOFEEDBACK

- Biofeedback technique
- Examples of physiological process used in biofeedback
- Electrodermal activity
 - + Difference between Basal and Galvanic skin responses
 - + Circuit used to measure them

