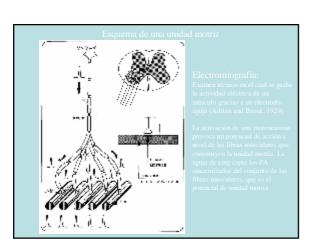
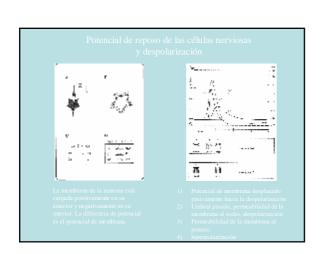
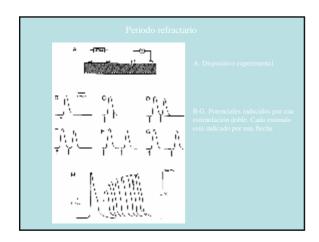
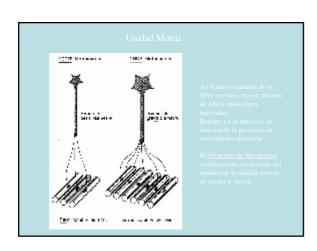
# Introduction to EMG in upper limb movements

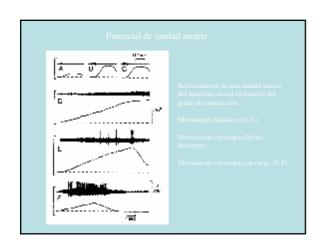
Dr Ana Bengoetxea LNMB - ULB

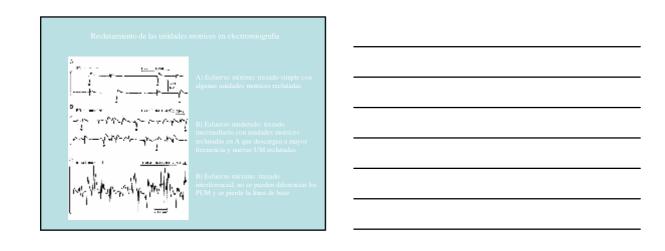


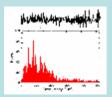












racterísticas de una EMG de calidad: linima parte de ruido en la señal (ruido: señal electrica que no form re de la EMG) linima distorsión de la señal EMG (conservación de todas las quencias que componen la señal EMG)

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#### Caracteriticas electricas del ruido

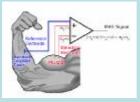
•Ruido inherente a los <u>componentes electrónicos</u> que forman equipo de detección y grabación. No se puede eliminar y

•Ruido ambiental. Generado por todos los aparatos electromagneticos que nos rodean, el principal tiene une frequencia de 50 Hz (60 Hz) viene de la corriente eléctrica

•<u>Artefactos de movimiento</u>. Movimiento entre los electrodos y l piel y de los cables entre el electrodo y el amplificador (0 – 20Hz)

 La inestibilidad inherente de la señal. Principalmente entre 0 y 20Hz debido a las descargas aleatorias de las unidades motrices en esta banda de frequencia

#### Electrodos y amplificador



Electrodos activos (si amplificado en los electrodos mismos se disminuye el efecto antena en la señal)

Impedancia entre la piel y el electrodo (piel seca y estabilidad en la reacción con los electrolitos de la piel)

Configuración de un amplificador diferencial

Filtro entre 20-500 Hz

#### 

Electrodos de plata

Espacio entre los electrodos: 1cm (la amplitud de la señal es directamante proporcional a la distancia entre los electrodos

El tamano del musculo respecto al electrodo no influencia fa amplitud de la señal, puesto que las unidades motrices están dictribuidas por toda la sección del vientre muscular. El electrodo capta una señal EMG representativa de un conjunto de unidades motrices

Cross-talk: a mayor tamaño de electrodos mayor riesgo d grabar la actividad de los músculos advacentes

# Sur saltu Sen Physicals To a highly Described П **Processing EMG David DeLion UNLV Biomechanics Lab**

#### Why do we process EMG?

- Raw EMG offers us valuable information in a practically useless form
- Raw EMG signals cannot be quantitatively compared between subjects
- If electrodes are moved raw EMG signals cannot be quantitatively compared for the same subject

### Types of Signal Processing

- Raw
- Half-wave rectified
- Full-wave rectified
- Filtering
- Averaging
- Smoothing
- Integration
- Root-mean Square
- Frequency spectrum
- Fatigue analysis
- Number of Zerocrossings
- Amplitude Probability Distribution Function
- Wavelet

# Removing Bias

- Low amplitude voltage offset present in hardware
- Can be AC or DC
- Calculate the mean of all the data
- · Subtract mean from each data point


#### Raw EMG

- Unprocessed signal Amplitude of 0-6 mV Frequency of 10-500 Hz
- Peak-to-Peak
   Measured in mV
   Represents the amount of muscle
   energy measured
- · Onset times can be determined
- · Analysis is mostly qualitative

#### Rectification

- Only positive values are analyzed
  -Mean would be zero
- Half-wave rectification all negative data is discarded, positive data is kept.
- Full-wave rectification- the absolute value of each data point is used
- · Full-wave is preferred

## Filtering

- Notch filter
  - -Band reject filter; usually very
  - narrow -For EMG normally set from 59-61 Hz
  - -Used to remove 60 Hz electrical noise
  - -Also removes real data!
  - -Too much noise will overwhelm the filter

#### **Filtering**

- Band Pass filter
  - -allows specified frequencies to pass
  - -low end cutoff removes electrical noise associated with wire sway and biological artifacts
  - -high end cutoff eliminates tissue noise at the electrode site
  - -often set between 20-300 Hz

#### **Filtering**

- There are no perfect filters!
- Face muscles can emit frequencies up to 500 Hz
- Heart rate artifact can be eliminated with low end cutoffs of 100 Hz
- Filters which include 60 Hz include the noise from equipment

#### Averaging

- Average EMG can be used to quantify muscle activity over time
- Measured in mV
- Values are averaged over a specified time window
- · Window can be moved or static
- Moving windows are a digital smoothing technique
- For moving windows the smaller the time window the less smooth the data will be

#### Averaging

- For EMG window is typically between 100-200 ms
- Window is moved over the length of the sample
- Moving averages introduce a phase shift
- Moving averages create biased values
  -values are calculated from data
  which are common to the data used to
  calculate the previous value
- Very commonly used technique

### Integration

- Calculation of area under the rectified signal
- Measured in Vs
- Values are summed over the specified time then divided by the total number of values
- Values will increase continuously over time
- The integrated average will represent 0.637 of one-half of the peak to peak value
- · Quantifies muscle activity
- Can be reset over a specified time or voltage

### Practical session "Myolab"

"Differences between fast and slow flexion of the elbow, eccentric and concentric movement"

Special thanks to Emmanuel Hortmans for the use of the computer room of the ISM - ULB.