Cardiac’s Sounds Signals Analysis

Fandi Tadjeddine, S. M. Debbal 1*, L. Hamza Cherif, F. Meziani
1 Genie Biomedical Laboratory (GBM), Faculty of Technology, University Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen BP 119, Algeria.
*Corresponding Author: S.M. Debbal. Genie Biomedical Laboratory (GBM), Faculty of Technology, University Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen BP 119, Algeria.

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Abstract
The presence of abnormal sounds in one cardiac cycle, provide valuable information on various diseases. Early detection of various diseases is necessary; it is done by a simple technique known as: phonocardiography. The phonocardiography, based on registration of vibrations or oscillations of different frequencies, audible or not, that correspond to normal and abnormal heart sounds. It provides the clinician with a complementary tool to record the heart sounds heard during auscultation. The advancement of intracardiac phonocardiography, combined with signal processing techniques, has strongly renewed researchers’ interest in studying heart sounds and murmurs.

This paper presents an algorithm based on the denoising by wavelet transform (DWT) and the Shannon energy of the PCG signal, for the detection of heart sounds (the first and second sounds, S1 and S2) and heart murmurs. This algorithm makes it possible to isolate individual sounds (S1 or S2) and murmurs to give an assessment of their average duration.

Keywords: phonocardiogram, heart sounds; heart murmurs; wavelet denoising; shannon energy; segmentation; algorithm; parameters, measurements and statistics

Introduction
Noninvasive diagnosis, such as phonocardiogram (PCG), offers useful information of functioning heart. The heart produces four sounds for each cardiac cycle. However, most often only two sounds appear essential: S1: corresponding to the beginning of ventricular systole is due to the closure of atioventricular valves [1].

This sound is composed of two internal components: the mitral component (M1) associated with the closure of the mitral valve, and the tricuspid component (T1) associated with the closing of the tricuspid valve [1] and S2: marking the end of ventricular systole and signifying the beginning of diastole, is made up of two main components: the aortic component (A2) corresponding to the closure of the aortic valve, and the pulmonary component (P2), corresponding to the closure of the pulmonary valve [2]. Two other sounds: S3 and S4, with lower amplitude than S1 or S2 [3], appear occasionally in the cardiac cycle by the effect of disease or age.

In auscultation, the listener tries to analyze the heart sound components separately and then synthesize the heard features. Heart sound analysis by auscultation highly depends on the skills and experience of the listener [4].

Therefore the recording of heart sounds and analyzing them by a computerized and objective way would be most desirable. Several techniques had been used to analysis the PCG signal components. Before any analysis, the PCG signal needs to be segmented into components (sounds or murmurs), and then the components are analyzed separately. The oldest ones are based on the Fourier Transform (FT), which produces an average spectrum over time. This is can be suitable for signals whose statistical properties are invariant over time "stationary" [4].

The physiological signals spectral content; such as the PCG cases; evolves with time. Consequently, the techniques of temporal averaging amplitudes are incapable to describe transients and no stationary events [5]. As a result, time-frequency approaches have been proposed. Indeed, the Short-term Fourier transform (STFT) is one of the oldest methods that are used to analysis biomedical signal. Unfortunately, it may not allow good resolution in time and frequency simultaneously [6]. Other techniques such as wavelet transform are proposed. In the next section, a detailed description of this technique will be done.

Several statistical parameters are deduced from this technique which can give more in the understanding of cardiac activity and at the same provide a valuable aid to clinicians

Materials and methods
In this paper the denoising by wavelet transform (DWT) will be used in the analysis of various signals PCG. Several statistical parameters are deduced from the results of applying the wavelet transform which can give more in the understanding of cardiac activity and at the same provide a valuable aid to clinicians [7].

1. The wavelet transform [6]

The wavelet transform is based on the use of special function called mother transform. This special function will be undergoing to a translation and contraction or dilatation operations to give a set of functions called wavelets. These functions are a constant shape but
variable size. When the studied signal is analyzed by wavelets, a set of coefficients are obtained. Those coefficients represent the correlation between the wavelet and the studied signal. They are given by equation 1.

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Where, $a$ represents the scale and $b$ the translation coefficient. The wavelet transform ($WT$), applies a multi-resolution analysis on the signal studied. This analysis might be called time-scale, uses a wide range of scales to analyze the signal. When the $a$ and $b$ factor are continuous, the wavelet transform is a continuous wavelet transform ($CWT$) (equation 2).

$$W_s(a,b) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \psi^*\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) \, dt$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

The $CWT$ is used when no reconstruction of the original signal from the obtained coefficients is needed. By contrary, when the original signal is needed to be reconstructed, a discretization of the $a$ and $b$ factors must be done. The obtained wavelet is named the discrete wavelet transform ($DWT$). The discretization can be done by equation 3.

$$a = 2^j, b = k2^j \quad (j,k) \in \mathbb{Z}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

In fact, the wavelet transform is also interpreted as a process of filtering the signal analyzed by a pair of low and high pass filters with variable bandwidth.

**2. denoising by wavelet**

Our aim with this denoising is to extract the heart sounds ($S_1$ and $S_2$) of murmur that are considered in this stage as the noise.

The model considered for the denoising is classic, the measured signal $x$ is an additive mixture of signal information $s$ and a measurement noise $r$:

$$x(t) = s(t) + r(t)$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

Denoising by thresholding the wavelet coefficients, as defined in [8], is to extract a coherent structure of the measured signal. The assumption that the noise $r$ considers as not consistent with a database of predefined waveform, that is to say not correlated with these waveforms. The coefficients of the decomposition of noise on the base is low, this gives the possibility to remove them easily.

The most commonly used algorithm is the decomposition of a discrete wavelet orthonormal basis of Mallat [7]: simple decomposition and reconstruction exact, the value of a projection on an orthonormal basis is the fact that permits conservation of energy from one representation to another. After the decomposition of the signal on this basis, the segments less correlated with the base of the coefficients are low, and they are attributed to noise. A suitable threshold, we can separate the noise (incoherent part), signal (coherent part).

The denoised signal is generated through an inverse construction ($\text{IDWT}$). This procedure is shown in Figure 2. Vos [9], Messer and al. [10] used this approach in the phonocardiogram signal denoising.

**Figure. 1 Decomposition of $X$ signal into approximations and details.**

Details ($D$) represent the high frequency events whereas the approximations ($A$) are slow events.

**Figure. 2 The diagram of wavelet denoising (Thresholding)**

In the literature, there are two types of thresholding: hard thresholding and the soft thresholding. [11]

The first proposes the can collation of all values below a threshold $T$, the higher values are unchanged.
\( w_{j,k} = \begin{cases} |w_{j,k}| & \text{if } |w_{j,k}| > T \\ 0 & \text{if } |w_{j,k}| \leq T \end{cases} \) \hspace{1cm} (5)

The second method operates in addition to the cancellation, a subtraction of the threshold value remaining above the threshold, to reduce the number of discontinuities in the denoised signal. [6]

\[
\{ \text{sgn}(w_{j,k}) |w_{j,k}| - T \} \quad \{ \text{if } |w_{j,k}| > T \\ 0 & \text{if } |w_{j,k}| \leq T \}
\] \hspace{1cm} (6)

The threshold \( T \) can be calculated in different ways. The method chosen in our algorithm was developed by Donoho and Johnstone [12], known by the universal thresholding.

Before applying a wavelet denoising, we must consider some parameters, such as the type of wavelet used, the decomposition level selected and the type of thresholding. Messer and al [10] proved that the universals thresholding give very satisfactory results.

b. The decomposition level selected and the type thresholding

Messer and al. [8], found that the 10th level of decomposition is the best for denoising PCG signals, sampled by 44:1 kHz, where they used the Daubechies wavelet of the seventh level: db7. Moreover, they proved that the universal soft thresholding gives very satisfactory results.

The sampling frequency of the PCG signal has a great influence on the appropriate decomposition level for denoising.

To show the influence of sampling frequency on the optimal decomposition level, the following figure (Figure.3-5) presents a PCG signal generated on two different sampling frequencies.

In the first case (Figure.4), the optimal denoising is successful in the fifth level, beyond this level the signal begins to distort. For the second case (Figure.5), the ideal denoising appears from the seventh level; however, few traces remain of murmurs.

Indeed the decrease in signal distortion relative to the increase in sampling rate can be explained as follows:

Actually increase the sampling rate is an improvement in signal resolution: the number of samples will be higher and the sound quality will be better.

In first case: \( fs = 8000 \) Hz, the signal converges rapidly to the deformation; however the limited number of samples makes the perfect denoising operation. With a sampling frequency of 44.1 kHz, the number of samples is quite sufficient for the resolution is still good; therefore, the signals are reconstructed slightly deformed. However, the high number of samples makes the process of denoising worse. In our work, and in order to have a good filtering, we chose 8000 Hz as the sampling frequency for all PCG signals that will be addressed. Changing the sampling frequency is performed by software sound processing (WAVEdit)

![Figure 3: Phonocardiogram signal with a diastolic murmur (Aortic Rigurgitation)](image-url)
The proposed approach to separate the components of the PCG signal, also based on the detection the envelope of the temporal energy of the heart sounds. Indeed the temporal lobes of the energy of the PCG signal are correlated with intracardiac events. Energy Shannon can better represent the oscillations of small amplitude, not just large amplitude oscillation. [19]

3. Study of Energy

In the literature, various approaches can be found to extract the envelope $E(t)$. One such approach is an analytical method based on Hilbert transform. However, there are other methods to extract the envelope as the calculation of the square of the signal or absolute Value [Eq. (7)-(8)].

The square of the samples of a given signal [Eq. (7)] makes it possible to evaluate its energy in the temporal field. However, and as illustrated in Figure 6, samples of high amplitude are very heavily favored over those of low amplitude. The amplitude of the energy calculated by the absolute value [Eq. (8)] of the samples of the signal also disadvantages samples of low amplitude. Two other approaches can be used, are the Shannon entropy and Shannon energy, see equation [Eq. (9)-(10)]. These approaches give greater weight to the average intensities of the signal, therefore, the noise of low intensity and high intensity of disturbance will
be mitigated. Similarly, the Shannon entropy [Eq. (9)] does not yield the true proportions of the signal, attenuating more samples of very low amplitude for the benefit of large-amplitude oscillations. The Shannon energy [Eq. (10)] proves the median approach, making it possible to generate a representation that takes account of the physiological attenuation of heart sounds as well as artifacts of large amplitude while recording the PCG signal. [11]

- The square of energy:
  \[ E = S^2(t) \]  

  \[ E = |S(t)| \]  

  \[ E = -|S(t)| \log |S(t)| \]  

  \[ E = -S^2(t) \log S^2(t) \]

The PCG signal energy representations [Figures. 7(b, c, d and e)] highlight the interest of the Shannon energy. According to these figures, we can see that only the Shannon entropy and the Shannon energy can absorb the magnitude of oscillations of high intensity as well as those in low amplitudes. The shape of the curve of the Shannon energy promotes weak oscillations, which will give energy representations that take into account the unit of the heart sounds and heart murmurs.

Indeed, as illustrated in Figures. 7(b, c, d and e), we can see the value of the Shannon energy [11] [Figure. 7(e)] compared to the other methods used. The Shannon energy places more emphasis on oscillations of low amplitude while also representing those of high amplitude. Thus, the Shannon energy is used in PCG segmentation.

The algorithm of separation depends primarily on the detection of the envelope of Shannon energy for the identification of the beginnings and ends of the cardiac sounds $S_1$ and $S_2$. This envelope detection extracted by applying a low-pass filter, with a cut-off frequency $f_0$ of 20Hz chosen empirically. This filtering is reinforced by an algorithm to remove low energies below 90% of max.

![Energy envelope](image)

Figure 8. Algorithm to remove values below 90%.

I. The proposed algorithm by the author’s

The aim of this section is to develop an algorithm for heart sound and heart murmur location and separation, and to measure the various time and frequency parameters. The proposed PCG segmentation algorithm is shown in Figure 9.
Valvular heart diseases induce considerable changes on the morphology of the phonocardiogram signal. These changes can be seen as a change in duration, amplitude or the frequency content of sound S1 and S2 or systolic and diastolic murmurs. These parameters must be calculated in a precise manner to allow a proper assessment of severity. Therefore, the segmentation of the PCG signal appears important to facilitate this task.

The proposed algorithm is based on envelope detection of the PCG signal. This latter may give us much information about the signal, how it can help us separate the sound S1 and S2 and the different murmurs. For this, several approaches can be used, among them the energy envelope detection.

Several algorithms based on envelope energy detection have been proposed [20-22]. These approaches are effective in cases where the power of sound S1 and S2 is much higher than the murmurs, but they quickly find their limit when the power of murmur is almost the same or higher than the sound.

Therefore, applying the discrete wavelet decomposition in our algorithm is very important to solve this problem. In fact, as the frequency content of murmurs is more important than those sounds, DWT can be separated easily by technique of the denoising by thresholding (wavelet denoising).

This algorithm (Figure 6) has six main parts:

1. Pretreatment: detecting the energy of envelope and make the appropriate for the detection of sounds.
2. Identification of S1 and S2.
3. Extraction of sounds.
4. Identification of murmurs.
5. Extraction of murmurs.
6. Treatment of sounds and murmur, such as measurement: the duration of heart sounds and murmur, cardiac cycle (s), Heart rate (bpm) and energy (joule).

All these parameters will be considered to analyze the PCG signals.

a. Separation algorithm
Due to the complexity of the phonocardiogram signal, our algorithm (Figure.9) consists of a supervised manner: the user must adjust some parameters to achieve optimal segmentation (threshold, decomposition level …). The choice of threshold is very important in order to have interesting results. The duration of the heart sounds or heart murmurs may change if the choice of threshold is not taken into account (see Figure. 13).

The choice of threshold is also important for detection of the heart murmurs. Thus, for each heart murmur or click, one chooses a precise threshold. After normalization of the PCG signal the user has the choice to perform discrete wavelet decomposition (DWT). This passage is necessary if the murmurs present a high intensity (Figure.10). The frequency content of murmurs is more important than those sounds, for that, the DWT can be used as a filtering means relatively simple and very effective to remove high frequency components.

![Figure.10 PCG signal of subject with aortic stenosis](image)

1. Detection of heart sounds S1 and S2
The sampling frequency of PCG signals is given by the following table. Since the optimal denoising appeared in the fifth level of decomposition, there constructed signal in this level is used in the detection and identification of different sounds. The Shannon energy envelope is used in this detection.

The algorithm of segmentation was applied here for the separation of the heart sounds S1 and S2 of various PCG signals (using the first part of the proposed algorithm). This identification of heart sounds is based essentially on detection of different peaks of the envelope. This is done by applying a threshold set manually.

If \( t(i+1) - t(i) < t(i+2) - t(i+1) \) then \( S1=P(i) \) and \( S2=P(i+1) \)

![Figure.11 Detection of the envelope and identification of sound B1, B2 and murmurs: (a): The total energy of Shannon superimposed on the signal PCG.](image)

This detection procedure is performed by the following three parts (Figure: 12):

1. A second threshold \( S2 \) is set at 60% of the maximum value (Figure: 13. (a)).

2. Replacing all values above the threshold by \( 1 \) and lower values with a \( 0 \). This step is done in order to detect the instants of beginning and ending sounds.

3. Detection of the beginning and end of the each heart sound (Figure: 13. (b))

![Figure.12 Detection of heart sounds S1 and S2 of various PCG signals: (a): The energy envelope of the Shannon superimposed on the signal PCG.](image)
Figure 12: The algorithm for detecting minimum each side of sound.

Figure 13: (a) The envelope of the PCG signal with a threshold 60% and 80% of max, (b) The band sounds detected with a threshold 60% of max, (c) The band sounds and murmurs detected with a threshold 80% of max.
Figure 14: Insulation of heart sound. (a) PCG signal: N (normal). (b) Energy envelope with a threshold of 90% for the maximum value. (c) Heart sounds S1 and S2. (d) Heart sound S1. (e) Heart sound S2.
2. Detection of heart murmurs and clicks

After the detection and identification of different heart sounds clicks and murmurs analysis becomes easier. It requires detection of the side minima of each peak of the energy envelope. For that, a threshold value is chosen. The murmurs and click separation is done with a same procedure applied to separate the first and the second heart sound.

Figure 15 Insulation of heart sound. (a) PCG signal: SG (summation gallop). (b) Energy envelope with a threshold of 70% for the maximum value. (c) Heart sounds S1 and S2. (d) Heart sound S1. (e) Heart sound S2.
Figure 16: Insulation of heart murmurs. (a) PCG signal (DR, Drum Rumble).
(b) Energy envelope with a threshold of 90% for the maximum value. (c) Heart sounds S1 and S2 and heart murmurs. (d) Heart sound S1 and heart murmurs. (e) Energy envelope with a threshold of 90% for the maximum value. (f) Diastolic murmurs.
After applying our algorithm on different PCG signals, the results are very satisfactory. This shows the power of the approaches used in the detection of sound S1 and S2 and extraction of murmurs. However, this algorithm is limited by the very complex cases, where the sounds are completely immersed in the murmurs.

For facing this problem, we will use the continuous wavelet transform (CWT) to provide a graphical extraction of murmur. The latter has proven to be the best approach may well represent the time and frequency components of a signal.
Table 1 gives the results of this segmentation of four PCG signals, Normal (N), Summation Gallop (SG) Drum Rumble (DR) and Aortic Stenosis (AS). Based on these results, it may be observed that the duration of the first heart sound S1 is longer than the duration of the second heart sound S2: the algorithm of separation thus gives satisfactory results. The systole phase is of shorter duration compared to the diastole phase. Thus we find that the cardiac cycle length and the energy, varies with the presence and type of heart murmur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCG signals</th>
<th>Duration of heart sound (s)</th>
<th>Duration of heart murmurs (s)</th>
<th>Duration of cardiac cycle (s)</th>
<th>Threshold (%)</th>
<th>Energy of heart sound (joule)</th>
<th>Energy of heart murmurs (joule)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal (N)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>43.07</td>
<td>30.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summation Gallop (SG)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>87.53</td>
<td>77.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aortic Stenosis (AS)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>226.29</td>
<td>78.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum Rumble (DR)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>243.49</td>
<td>90.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**

For the diagnosis of heart sounds and heart murmurs, heart segmentation should be done. This document present an algorithm for segmenting the phonocardiogram signal based on wavelet denoising. This allowed us to locate the sound S1 and S2, and to extract the different systolic and diastolic murmurs. The results are very satisfactory; this is equivalent to the power tools used in our algorithm, such that the energy envelope of Shannon, denoising by thresholding.

The choice of threshold is important so as to have interesting results; the duration measure of heart sounds or heart murmurs may change if the choice of threshold is not taken into consideration. Compared with the work carried out by other authors, our algorithm is able to not only separate the fundamental heart sounds S1 and S2, but also separate heart clicks or murmurs. Thus we can easily extract the features of each component of the PCG signal.

**Compliance with Ethical Standards**

This study was not funded by any party: it is an academic PhD study.

No conflict of interest

No animal or other used in this study.

**References**


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