

The Mathematical Model of Heart Sounds

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Problems

- A small number of mathematical models of heart sounds and their static frequency-time parameters
- Use for modeling data limited to a frequency range above 28 Hz
- A unique set of harmonics in each systolic phonocardiogram cycle in reality
- Unique parameters of the time-frequency and phase-time characteristics of each systolic phonocardiogram cycle in reality
- Recognition systems are sensitive to variable parameters of phonocardiograms

Description of the mathematical model

$$x(k) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k \to \infty} \delta_{A,k} A_k sin(\delta_{\omega_{1,n}} \omega_{n,k} + \delta_{\varphi_{1,n}} \varphi_{n,k}) + \delta_{B,k} A_k cos(\delta_{\omega_{2,n}} \omega_{n,k} + \delta_{\varphi_{2,n}} \varphi_{n,k})$$

$$x(t) = sin(\delta_1 \omega t + \delta_2 \varphi) exp(\delta_3 - t \cdot \delta_4)$$

$$x(t) = k_0 e^{k_1 t} + k_2 (1 - e^{k_3 t})$$

H(t) = harm(n, t) * expn(t)

Synthesis of individual harmonics



Synthesis of signals of the first (systolic) tone S1



Synthesis of signals of the second (diastolic) tone S2





Synthesis of a complex of heart tones





Spectra of verified and synthesized signals









Thank you for attention