

# A computer-controlled cardi tachometer

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A versatile display system for presenting heart rate information is described. The display has a table with 10 rows and 50 columns. This 10 by 50 matrix contains all integers from 0 to 499, so that it can display the instantaneous R-R intervals of a rat's EKG to the nearest millisecond. At each beat 1 of 10 vertically and 1 of 50 horizontally arranged indicator lights are turned on to provide the coordinates for reading the table. Either beat-to-beat or averaged heart rate or period is displayed. Small and large changes can be easily and accurately observed on the same scale. The lights are controlled by a PDP-8/e. A listing of the assembler program is presented.

In a large number of psychophysiological investigations involving measurement of heart rate (HR), an immediate indication of ongoing HR behavior is essential or at least helpful (e.g., studies of biofeedback, stress, habituation, or classical conditioning).

## TYPES OF CARDIOTACHOMETERS

Several different cardi tachometers are available. The design of these units is usually based on analog circuitry that provides a voltage proportional to the reciprocal of the time interval between successive R waves. HR is indicated by a needle or pen that points to a scale (voltmeter type) or writes "staircases" on recording paper (tachograph) (e.g., Pope, Deboo, & Smith, 1968). Readings from these instruments are far from being exact.

Digital tachometers are highly accurate (e.g., Elings & Holly, 1973), but the dynamics of HR changes are poorly represented by numbers, and watching beat-to-beat changes in HR over a longer period of time on a LED display is a tedious job that absorbs most of the experimenter's attention.

Computers have been used successfully for the interpretation of the EKG complex (e.g., Wartak, Milliken, & Karchmar, 1970), but they have contributed little to improving HR monitoring. A computer-controlled cardi tachometer (CCC) that is accurate, easily readable, and versatile is described here.

## COMPUTER-CONTROLLED CARDIOTACHOMETER

### Display

The CCC's display has an interchangeable table of HR or heart period values. Ten vertically and 50 hori-

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zontally arranged indicator lights provide the coordinates for reading this 10 by 50 table (see Figure 1): At each beat one of the vertical and one of the horizontal lights are turned on. The first row of this matrix may, for example, contain R-R intervals from 0 (upper left corner) to 49 msec (upper right corner). For these values the top light of the vertical string and one of the horizontal lights point to the corresponding number in the table. The second vertical light is used for the second row (50 to 99), and so on, so that the lights can indicate any integer from 0 to 499.

The table shown in Figure 1, which is used for monitoring HR in rats, is based on this scaling. But following a convention, values are expressed in beats per minute (bpm).

### Computer

A PDP-8/e computer with an almost noiseless reed relay interface (special fabrication) and a real-time clock (DK8-ES) was employed to control the CCC. However, almost any microcomputer with real-time clock and (multiplexed) TTL outputs to drive LEDs should be satisfactory (e.g., Brown & Deffenbacher, 1978). The EKG signal is fed directly or via an R-wave detector circuit (Shimizu, 1978) into the clock's Schmitt trigger input. An assembler program written in PAL8 uses approximately 100 locations (see Appendix). It measures R-R intervals and sets the relays for the lights of the CCC (see Figure 2). The 50 horizontal lights are multiplexed: They are connected to power in groups of 5 by 10 relays of Register 1, and grounded in groups of 10 by 5 relays of Register 2; 50 diodes (omitted in Figure 2) are connected in series to prevent loops. The 10 vertical lights are turned on by 10 relays of Register 3.

Depending on the position of bit 0 of the switch register, the CCC displays either beat-to-beat or averaged HR.

### Applications

The CCC has operated reliably for several years and

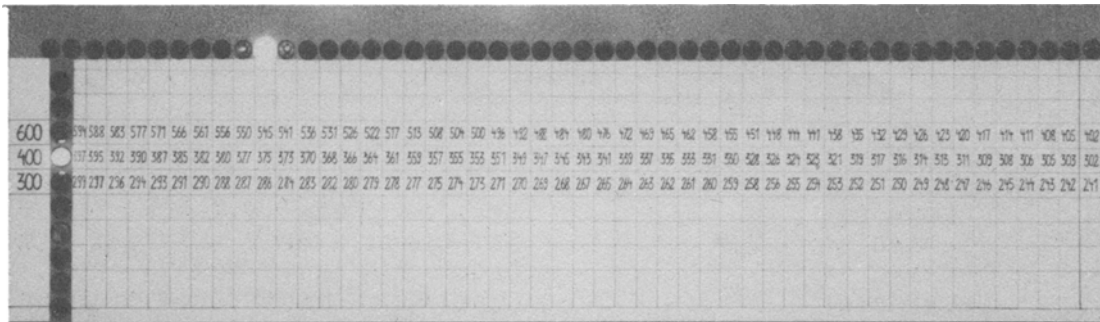


Figure 1. Prototype of a computer-controlled cardi tachometer (100 x 30 x 8 cm) indicating 375 beats per minute.

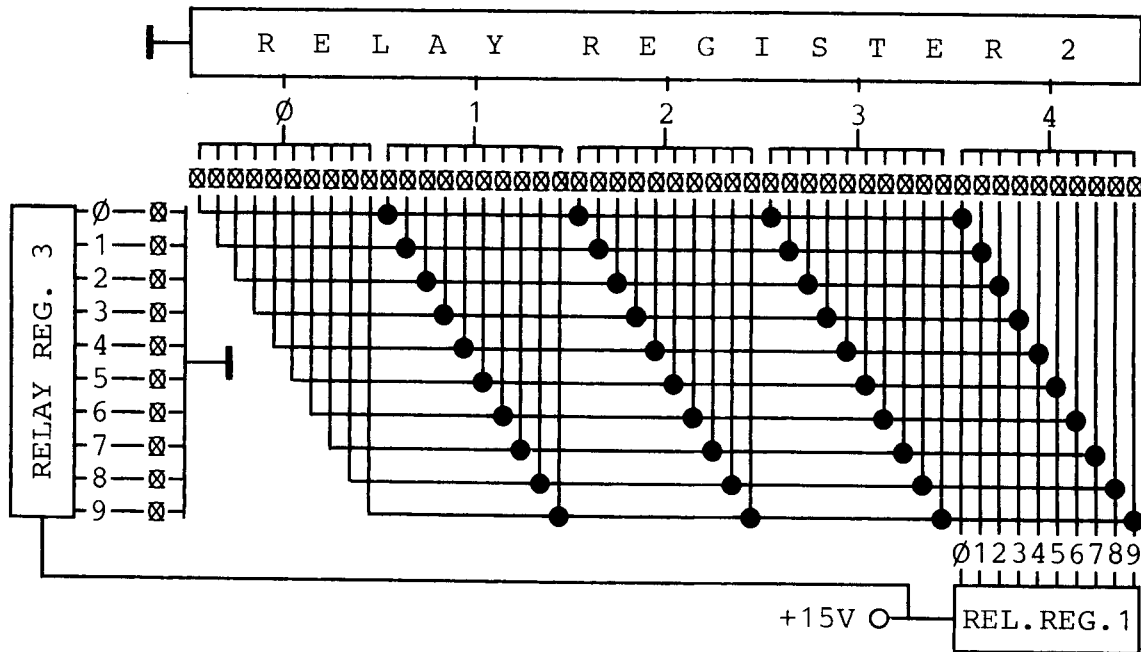


Figure 2. Relay circuits for control of the tachometer's lights.

has proved very helpful in studying the effects of acoustic stimulation on HR in rats. Using the table shown in Figure 1 and an average over four intervals, the lights performed fairly continuous movements rather than jumps. The green, yellow, and red horizontal lights, indicating ranges of 241-300, 302-400, and 402-600 bpm, respectively, required little attention. As each range is spatially represented by a meter, rather than by a centimeter as in conventional tachographs, good HR readings can be obtained at a glance, even from several meters away.

The program for the CCC is short and does not

require fast serving. It may be easily integrated into larger EKG programs. The CCC can be adapted easily to meet the experimenter's special needs. Changing its range, the time spacing between lights, or the number of averaged intervals can be done by changing the table and a few instructions in the program.

Principally, any variable changing over time may be displayed. Because of its large range, the instrument is well suited, for example, to monitor skin conductance or resistance levels. In this case, other than the table, only the program's input routine has to be changed to accept data from an A/D converter (e.g., AD8-EA).

## REFERENCES

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## Appendix

## Listing of a PAL8 Assembler Program to Control the Cardiometer

## / DEFINITIONS

```

CLSK=6131           / SKIP ON CLOCK INTERRUPT
CLOE=6132           / SET CLOCK ENABLE REGISTER PER AC
CLBA=6136           / CLOCK BUFFER TO AC
LDR1=6141           / LOAD RELAY REGISTER 1 WITH AC
LDR2=6143           / LOAD RELAY REGISTER 2 WITH AC
LDR3=6145           / LOAD RELAY REGISTER 3 WITH AC

```

```

/ ROUTINE TO SET THE CLOCK ENABLE REGISTER:
/ ON EACH SCHMITT TRIGGER INPUT THE CLOCK
/ - TRANSFERS THE CLOCK COUNTER CONTENTS TO THE CL. BUFFER
/ - CLEARS THE CLOCK COUNTER
/ - AND STARTS COUNTING FROM ZERO AT 1 KHZ

```

\*200

```

0200  7200  CLOCK,  CLA           / CLEAR ACCUMULATOR
0201  1322           TAD ENABLE       / GET CLOCK CONTROL WORD
0202  6132           CLOE           / LOAD IT INTO CLOCK ENABLE REGISTER

```

```

/ ROUTINE TO MEASURE THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE LAST TWO
/ SCHMITT TRIGGER INPUTS

```

```

0203  6131  INPUT,  CLSK       / HAS A SCHMITT TRIGGER FIRED ?
0204  5203           JMP .-1    / NO: CHECK AGAIN
0205  6136           CLBA       / YES: READ AND
0206  3323           DCA RRINT   / SAVE CLOCK BUFFER CONTENTS

```

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/ ROUTINE TO CHOICE BETW. AVERAGED AND BEAT-TO-BEAT DISPLAY

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```

0207  7604  SWITCH, LAS       / LOAD AC WITH SWITCH REGISTER
0210  7500           SMA       / IS SWITCH 0 SET ?
0211  5234           JMP INIT   / NO: PROVIDE A BEAT-TO-BEAT DISPLAY

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/ ROUTINE TO CALCULATE A MOVING AVERAGE

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0212  7200  MOVAVR, CLA       / YES: CALCULATE MOVING AVERAGE
0213  1326           TAD RRINT3  / STORE THE
0214  3327           DCA RRINT4  / FOUR
0215  1325           TAD RRINT2  / MOST
0216  3326           DCA RRINT3  / RECENT
0217  1324           TAD RRINT1  / R-R INTERVALS
0220  3325           DCA RRINT2  / IN
0221  1323           TAD RRINT   / CHRONOLOGICAL
0222  3324           DCA RRINT1  / ORDER,
0223  1327           TAD RRINT4  / DO

```

0224	1326	TAD Rrint3	/ ADDITION
0225	1325	TAD Rrint2	/ OF
0226	1324	TAD Rrint1	/ LAST FOUR INTERVALS,
0227	7110	CLL RAR	/ DIVIDE SUM
0230	7110	CLL RAR	/ BY 4
0231	7430	SZL	/ AND STORE
0232	7001	IAC	/ AVERAGED
0233	3323	DCA Rrint	/ R-R-INTERVAL

## / ROUTINE TO RESET CONTROL WORDS AND COUNTERS

0234	7200	INIT, CLA	/ CLEAR ACCUMULATOR
0235	1341	TAD K4000	/ INITIALIZE
0236	3330	DCA HORPWG	/ CONTROL
0237	1341	TAD K4000	/ WORDS
0240	3331	DCA HORGRP	/ FOR
0241	1341	TAD K4000	/ RELAY
0242	3332	DCA VRTPOS	/ REGISTERS.
0243	1337	TAD M10	/ AND
0244	3333	DCA PWGM10	/ RESET
0245	1340	TAD M5	/ COUNTERS
0246	3334	DCA GRPMS	/ FOR
0247	1337	TAD M10	/ RELAY
0250	3335	DCA VRTM10	/ SELECTION
0251	1323	TAD Rrint	/ SET UP COUNTER
0252	7040	CMA	/ ACCORDING TO
0253	3336	DCA COUNTR	/ MILLISECONDS ELAPSED

## / ROUTINE TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF LOOPS

0254	2336	LOOP, ISZ COUNTR	/ COUNTER = 0 ?
0255	7410	SKP	/ NO: MODIFY CONTROL WORD(S)
0256	5310	JMP LOADRG	/ YES: LOAD RELAY REGISTERS

## / ROUTINE TO DETERMINE A LIGHT'S POSITION WITHIN A HORIZONTAL GROUP; ONE ROTATION FOR EVERY MILLISECOND

0257	7300	MSEC01, CLA CLL	/ CLEAR AC AND LINK
0260	1330	TAD HORPWG	/ GET RELAY CONTROL WORD 1
0261	7010	RAR	/ ROTATE AC AND LINK RIGHT
0262	3330	DCA HORPWG	/ SAVE RELAY CONTROL WORD 1
0263	2333	ISZ PWGM10	/ 10. ROTATION ?
0264	5254	JMP LOOP	/ NO: LOOP BACK
0265	1337	TAD M10	/ YES: RESTORE PWGM10
0266	3333	DCA PWGM10	/ AS COUNTER
0267	1341	TAD K4000	/ CLEAR BIT 10 AND SET BIT 3
0270	3330	DCA HORPWG	/ OF RELAY CONTROL WORD 1

## / ROUTINE TO SELECT ONE OF FIVE HORIZONTAL GROUPS; ONE ROTATION FOR EVERY 10 MILLISECONDS

0271	1331	MSEC10, TAD HORGRP	/ GET RELAY CONTROL WORD 2
0272	7010	RAR	/ ROTATE AC AND LINK RIGHT
0273	3331	DCA HORGRP	/ SAVE RELAY CONTROL WORD 2
0274	2334	ISZ GRPMS	/ 5. ROTATION ?
0275	5254	JMP LOOP	/ NO: LOOP BACK

```

0276 1340 TAD M5 / YES: RESTORE GRPMS
0277 3334 DCA GRPMS / AS COUNTER
0300 1341 TAD K4000 / CLEAR BIT 10 AND SET BIT 0
0301 3331 DCA HORGRP / OF RELAY CONTROL WORD 2

/ ROUTINE TO DETERMINE A LIGHT'S POSITION WITHIN THE
/ VERTICAL STRING; ONE ROTATION FOR EVERY 50 MSECs

0302 1332 MSEC50, TAD VRTPOS / GET RELAY CONTROL WORD 3
0303 7010 RAR / ROTATE AC AND LINK RIGHT
0304 3332 DCA VRTPOS / SAVE RELAY CONTROL WORD 3
0305 2335 ISZ VRTM10 / 10. ROTATION ?
0306 5254 JMP LOOP / NO: LOOP BACK
0307 5310 JMP LOADRG / YES: OUT OF RANGE; NO VERT. LIGHT

/ ROUTINE TO CLOSE THREE RELAYS

0310 7200 LOADRG, CLA / SELECT AND CLOSE
0311 1330 TAD HORPWG / ONE RELAY
0312 6141 LDR1 / IN RELAY REGISTER 1
0313 7200 CLA / SELECT AND CLOSE
0314 1331 TAD HORGRP / ONE RELAY
0315 6143 LDR2 / IN RELAY REGISTER 2
0316 7200 CLA / SELECT AND CLOSE
0317 1332 TAD VRTPOS / ONE RELAY
0320 6145 LDR3 / IN RELAY REGISTER 3
0321 5203 JMP INPUT / RETURN TO WAITING LOOP

0322 3307 ENABLE, 3307 / CLOCK CONTROL WORD
0323 0000 RRINT, 0000 / LAST R-R INTERVAL IN MILLISECONDS
0324 0000 RRINT1, 0000 / TEMPORARY
0325 0000 RRINT2, 0000 / STORAGE
0326 0000 RRINT3, 0000 / OF LAST
0327 0000 RRINT4, 0000 / R-R INTERVALS
0330 0000 HORPWG, 0000 / RELAY CONTROL WORD 1
0331 0000 HORGRP, 0000 / RELAY CONTROL WORD 2
0332 0000 VRTPOS, 0000 / RELAY CONTROL WORD 3
0333 0000 PWGM10, 0000 / ROTATION COUNTER 1
0334 0000 GRPMS, 0000 / ROTATION COUNTER 2
0335 0000 VRTM10, 0000 / ROTATION COUNTER 3
0336 0000 COUNTR, 0000 / LOOP COUNTER
0337 7766 M10, 7766 / DECIMAL -10
0340 7773 M5, 7773 / DECIMAL -5
0341 4000 K4000, 4000 / OCTAL 4000 (BIT 0 = 1)

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CLBA 6136 CLOCK 0200 CLOE 6132 CLSK 6131 COUNTR 0336
ENABLE 0322 GRPMS 0334 HORGRP 0331 HORPWG 0330 INIT 0234
INPUT 0203 K4000 0341 LDR1 6141 LDR2 6143 LDR3 6145
LOADRG 0310 LOOP 0254 MOVAVR 0212 MSEC01 0257 MSEC10 0271
MSEC50 0302 M10 0337 M5 0340 PWGM10 0333 RRINT 0323
RRINT1 0324 RRINT2 0325 RRINT3 0326 RRINT4 0327 SWITCH 0207
VRTM10 0335 VRTPOS 0332

```