

# An Adaptive Laplacian Based Interpolation Algorithm for Noise Reduction in Body Surface Potential Maps

Ali S Rababah<sup>1</sup>, Dewar D Finlay<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Guldenring<sup>1</sup>, Raymond Bond<sup>1</sup>, James McLaughlin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ulster University, Belfast, Northern Ireland

## Abstract

*Body surface potential maps (BSPMs) are typically recorded from a large number of ECG leads that cover the entire thorax. This improves diagnostic accuracy and is required in Electrocardiographic imaging (ECGI). BSPMs recorded in the clinical setting may have some leads that are noisy due to poor skin electrode contact.*

*We analyzed 117 lead BSPMs recorded from 360 subjects. We successively simulated the removal of ECG leads at various locations and tested the ability of our algorithm to accurately reconstruct the missing information.*

*When seven electrodes were removed, the algorithm could reconstruct BSPM patterns of QRS segment with median RMSE of 6.24 and 12.15 $\mu$ V and CC of 0.999 and 0.997 when Laplacian method and PCA based method were used respectively.*

*This work shows that noisy BSPM leads, which often manifest in the clinical setting, can be accurately reconstructed using our Laplacian based interpolation algorithm when low number of broken electrodes in regions where electrodes are organised in a well distributed and tight mesh.*

## 1. Introduction

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death, disability, and impaired quality of life. According to the American Heart Association (AHA), cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 17.9 million deaths in 2015 alone. This number is expected to grow in the following years [1]. Since the standard 12-lead ECG is a cheap, fast, and non-invasive clinical tool, it has been the most common method in the clinical practice to noninvasively assess cardiac activity and diagnose cardiac diseases including infarction, ischemia, abnormalities of conduction, hypertrophy, and cardiomyopathy. However, low spatial resolution attributed to using only 10 electrodes causes a loss of important diagnostic information and limits its usability as an accurate and specific diagnostic

tool. This motivated scientists and researchers to develop Body surface potential mapping (BSPM) systems which record the electrical activity of the heart from 32 to 300 electrodes attached to body torso. This increased spatial sampling provided a complete picture of the heart electrical activity as projected to the body surface and improved the sensitivity and specificity in detecting and characterizing heart diseases [2]. Another motivation for BSPMs is to utilize it together with torso and heart geometries and conductivities to estimate the epicardial potentials on the heart surface. In other words, BSPM is an essential part of ECGI system which has been shown recently its feasibility in estimating potentials, electrograms, isochrones and repolarization patterns on the heart surface [3].

One the challenges of BSPM recording is the management of the large number of recording leads/electrodes during the acquisition process. And, often BSPMs recorded in the clinical setting may have some leads that are noisy due to issues such as poor skin electrode contact. In this study, we will investigate the performance of two interpolation methods including a Laplacian method and a Principal Component Analysis based method in interpolating contaminated BSPM leads and reconstruction of BSPM potential distributions.

## 2. Methods

The recording apparatus and procedure has previously been described in [4,5]. We analyzed 117 lead BSPMs recorded from 360 subjects (Normal = 120, MI = 120, LVH = 120). The analysis was performed on QRS map frames. We successively simulated the removal of ECG leads at various locations and tested the ability of our algorithm to accurately reconstruct the missing information. Two methods of interpolation were used; Laplacian interpolation [6] and Principal Component Analysis [7]. Then, the Actual and interpolated BSPM distributions were compared using two independent and widely used metrics; RMS error (RMSE) and correlation coefficient (CC) defined as:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}{n}} \quad (1)$$

Where  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  are the  $i$ th sample from a measured and estimated BSPMs respectively, and  $n$  is the number of samples.

$$CC = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}} \quad (2)$$

Where  $x$ ,  $y$  are the measured and estimated BSPMs respectively, and  $n$  is the number of samples.

Computational routines were implemented in MATLAB (The MathWorks Inc, Natick, MA) for processing and analysis of data. MAP3D visualization software was used to display and inspect potential distributions on heart and torso surfaces [8].

### 3. Results

As shown in Table 1 and Table 2 the values of median RMSE increases as the number of interpolated leads increases. A closer look to both tables indicates that Laplacian interpolation showed better reconstruction of missing information in QRS map frames than PCA method. The reason of investigating up to 7 broken electrodes is to simulate the poor contact of one strip that contains 7 electrodes. Figure 3 and Figure 4 better illustrate the range of RMSE and CC values for all patients across all frames. It shows median, interquartile range, and whiskers from minimum to maximum. This means that Laplacian interpolation reconstructed 90 per cent of BSPMs with just above  $30 \mu V$  RMSE and lower than 0.994 CC when up to seven electrodes were missed.

Table 1. Median RMSE and Median CC when using Laplacian interpolation method to reconstruct QRS map frames.

Number of interpolated electrodes	Median ( $\mu V$ )	RMSE	Median CC
1	1.09	1	
2	2.18	1	
3	3.14	1	
4	4	1	
5	4.79	0.999	
6	5.54	0.999	
7	6.24	0.999	

Table 2. Median RMSE and Median CC when using Principal component analysis to reconstruct QRS map

frames.

Number of interpolated electrodes	Median ( $\mu V$ )	RMSE	Median CC
1	1.7		1
2	3.47		1
3	5.18		0.999
4	6.91		0.999
5	8.65		0.999
6	10.34		0.998
7	12.15		0.997

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the difference in performance of the two interpolating methods. Both methods faithfully reconstructed the missing potentials and allowed for accurate locating of the potential minimum and maximum (lead 171 and lead 217 respectively). However, visual examination of both Figures shows that Laplacian interpolation performed much better than PCA in regaining lost information. This appears clearly when examining the contour lines around lead 171.

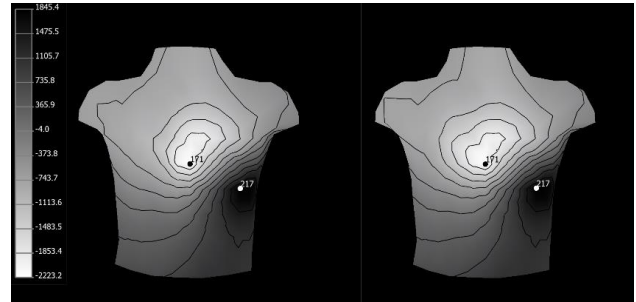


Figure 1. Original (left) and reconstructed (right) BSPM (46ms into the QRS) after performing Laplacian Interpolation (RMSE =  $45.7 \mu V$ , CC = 0.999).

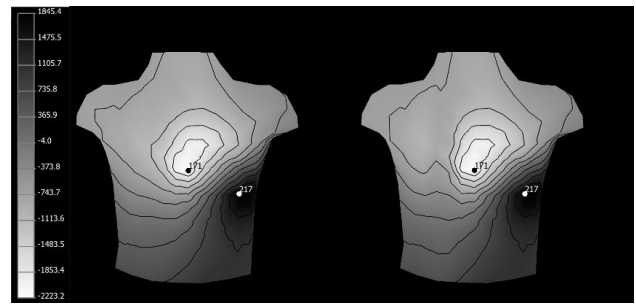


Figure 2. Original (left) and reconstructed (right) BSPM (46ms into the QRS) after interpolating using Principal Component Analysis (RMSE =  $55.1 \mu V$ , CC = 0.998).

### 4. Discussion

Our results show that Laplacian interpolation performed better than PCA method in reconstructing lost information in BSPMs. Rudy et al. showed that Laplacian interpolation

introduced significant errors to epicardial inverse reconstruction when interpolating potentials in large regions of missing data. However, it did very well in local interpolation between electrodes organized in a well distributed and tight mesh [9]. A study performed by Laura et al. suggested that Linear interpolation to reconstruct lost

BSPMs does not improve, and in some cases further deteriorates reconstruction accuracy [10]. This is the case when interpolating in large region of missing data but does not hold true for low number of broken electrodes in regions where electrodes are organised in a well distributed and tight mesh.

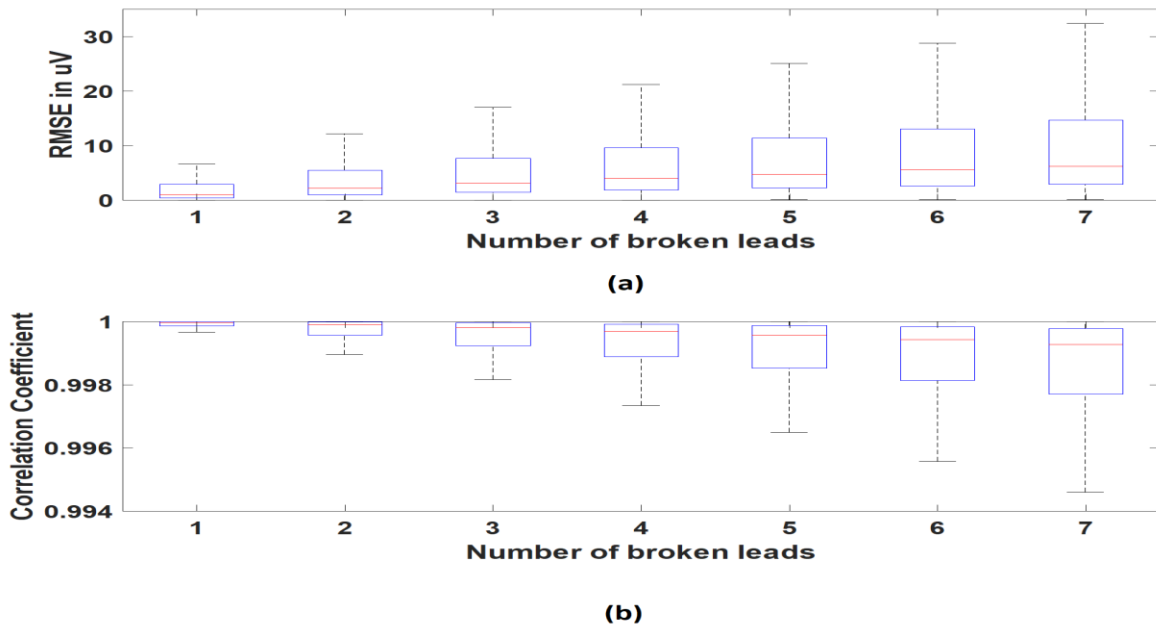


Figure 4. Performance of Laplacian method in reconstructing Broken leads. a) RMSE and b) CC values are shown (median, interquartile range, and whiskers from minimum to maximum).

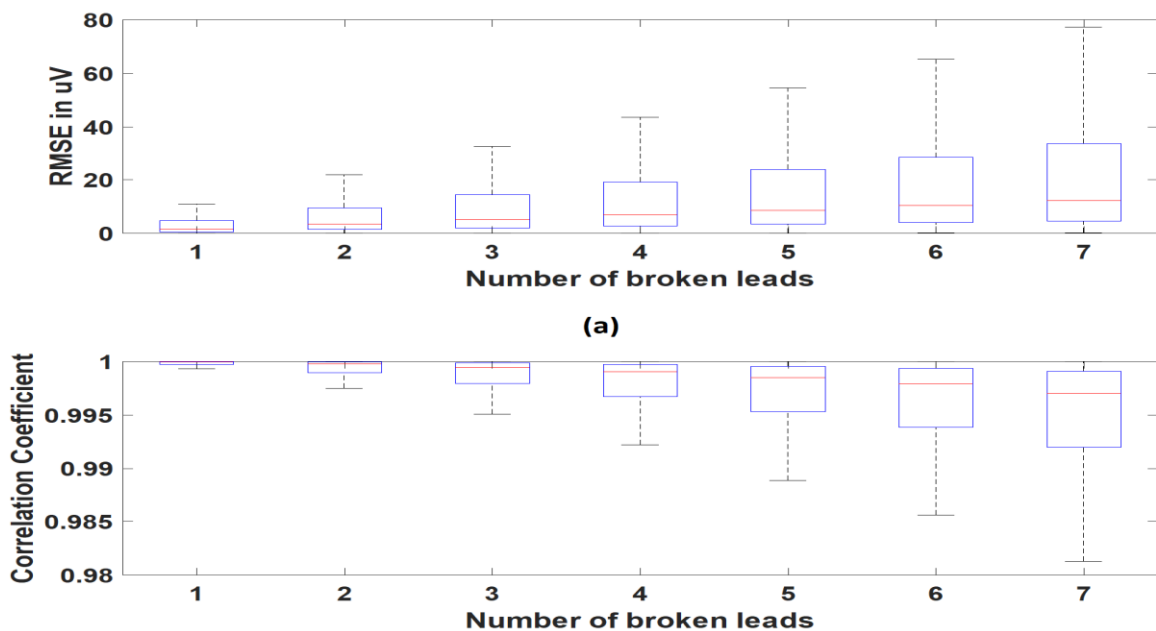


Figure 3. Performance of PCA based method in reconstructing Broken leads. a) RMSE and b) CC values are shown (median, interquartile range, and whiskers from minimum to maximum).

## 5. Conclusion

Laplacian interpolation is a good choice for interpolating BSPs when the number of broken electrodes is low, and interpolation is needed between electrodes organised in well distributed and tight mesh.

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Address for correspondence.

Ali Rababah  
University of Ulster  
Shore Road  
Belfast  
BT37 0QB  
Rababah-A@ulster.ac.uk

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