

## *Abstrak*

Elektrokardiogram (ECG) adalah alat medis umum untuk mendiagnosis penyakit jantung, tetapi sinyal elektrokardiogram rentan terhadap noise dan interferensi yang dapat mengakibatkan diagnosis yang tidak akurat. Pengolahan sinyal melibatkan analisis dan manipulasi sinyal menggunakan algoritma digital, khususnya dalam bidang pengolahan sinyal biomedis seperti elektrokardiogram. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai praktikabilitas Filter Kalman dalam mereduksi white noise pada sinyal elektrokardiogram. Analisis frekuensi menggunakan plot FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) pada MATLAB membantu mengevaluasi efektivitas filter. Data dikumpulkan dari pasien manusia berusia 32 tahun dengan berat badan 67 kilogram menggunakan modul elektrokardiogram menciptakan sinyal berisik untuk pengujian filter digital. Sinyal elektrokardiogram dari Arduino disimpan dalam format CSV (Comma Separated Values) dan diekspor ke MATLAB untuk analisis frekuensi, mengungkapkan frekuensi yang ditekan oleh filter Kalman. Analisis sinyal elektrokardiogram sebelum dan sesudah filter menggunakan metode FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) menunjukkan bahwa sebelum penyaringan, frekuensi di luar rentang sinyal elektrokardiogram 0.05Hz–100Hz seperti 209Hz, 240Hz, 211Hz, dan 3017Hz, hadir. Setelah proses penyaringan, filter Kalman berhasil menekan frekuensi 209Hz, 240Hz, dan 3017Hz, namun masih kesulitan untuk sepenuhnya menghilangkan frekuensi 211Hz.

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*Kata Kunci : ECG Lead II, Kalman Filter, Whitenoise*

## *Abstract*

The electrocardiogram (ECG) is a common medical tool for diagnosing heart disease, but the electrocardiogram signal is susceptible to noise and interference, which can result in an inaccurate diagnosis. Signal processing involves the analysis and manipulation of signals using digital algorithms, particularly in the field of processing biomedical signals such as electrocardiograms. This study aims to assess the practicability of the Kalman Filter in reducing white noise in electrocardiogram signals. Frequency analysis using FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) plots on MATLAB helps evaluate the effectiveness of the filter. Data collected from a 32-year-old human patient weighing 67 kilograms using an electrocardiogram module created noisy signals for digital filter testing. The electrocardiogram signal from the Arduino was saved in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format and exported to MATLAB for frequency analysis, revealing the frequency suppressed by the Kalman filter. Analysis of electrocardiogram signals before and after filtering using the FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) method shows that before filtering, frequencies outside the range of 0.05Hz-100Hz electrocardiogram signals, such as 209Hz, 240Hz, 211Hz, and 3017Hz, are present. After the filtering process, the Kalman filter successfully suppressed the 209Hz, 240Hz, and 3017Hz frequencies, but it still struggled to completely eliminate the 211Hz frequency

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**Key Words :** ECG Lead II, Kalman Filter, Whitenoise