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2015



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Abstract

In the present thesis will be studied, designed and built, an electrocardiograph which will take the heart signals by means of suitable sensors (electrodes) that are commercially available. We will focus on signal processing namely, signal denoising, reconstructing and digital processing with the help of a microcontroller. Summarized, the heart signals will be taken from the sensors (electrodes) and then we will apply analog filters (low pass, high pass, etc.) to cut off noise and distortion in the original signal which will be analyzed below. The analog filters will be designed and built for the needs of this study. Next, the signals is input in an Arduino microcontroller (Mega series), which will be digital processed. Using a suitable algorithm will count the pulses of the patient (BPM). The microcontroller's output will be displayed on an LCD display of 2 lines and 16 characters, and messages will appear depending on the BPM number. Moreover, some LED lights will be activated in case of arrhythmia, tachycardia, etc. Also the goal of this thesis is to connect the device to a local area network through an Ethernet port, so the subject's results will be transferred there. The entire above device will be placed inside a metal box for portable use, and will have a rechargeable battery for portability reasons.

Key words << Electrocardiograph, Electrocardiograph with Ethernet, BPM, Biomedical Signal Processing, Analog Filters For Biomedical Applications, ECG, Biomedical signal processing>>.

μ .

μ

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monitor
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ 10 () μ μ
μ μ μ 4 μ μ μ μ μ
6 μ [8].

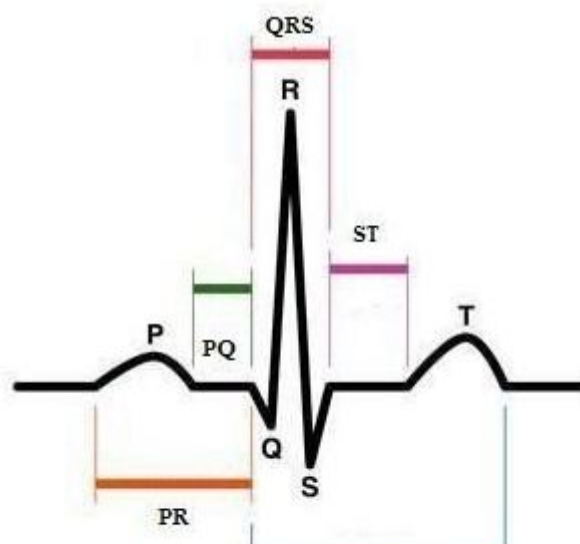


1.3 [28]

1.3.1

μ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
PQRST.



μ 1.3.1 μ [29]

_____ : _____

μ P, μ QRS, μ
 μ Q, R, S, μ QRS μ
 μ μ QRS μ P
 μ μ QRS μ
 μ μ QRS. μ PQRST μ
 μ (μ) μ μ
 μ μ QRS μ 3 4 mV. μ
 μ μ QRS μ 1 mV
 μ R μ S. μ
 μ 2,5 mm, μ 0,11 sec. μ
 μ QRS 0,12sec, μ
 μ 2 μ QRS 0,83 sec. μ
 μ 0,25 μ 0,35 sec [3]. μ

1.3.2 μ (PM)

μ μ μ
 μ (heartbeats) μ
beats per minute (bpm) μ), μ
 μ μ μ (heart rate variability
- HRV). μ
 μ μ μ μ μ QRS 0,83 sec
 μ μ μ

$$T = \frac{0,83 \text{ sec}}{60 \text{ sec}} = 0,0138 \rightarrow f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0,0138} = 72 \text{ παλμοί}$$

μ ,
72.
 , μ

$$\text{χρόνος μεταξύ 2 διαδοχικών παλμών} = \frac{1}{\text{καρδιακή συχνότητα}}$$

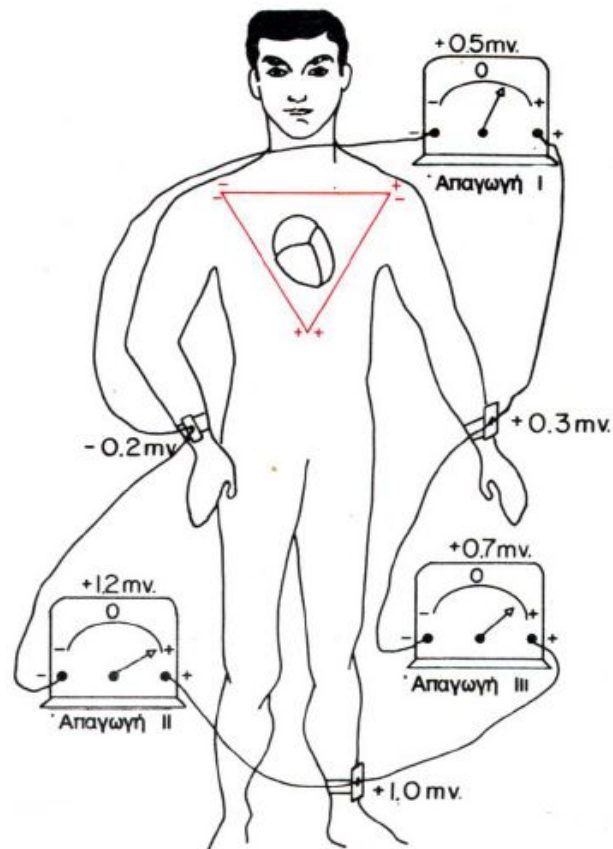
_____ μ _____ :

_____ .

_____ , _____ μ _____ , _____ μ _____ .
_____ μ _____ μ μ _____ . [3,9]

_____ .

_____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ .
_____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ .
[3,9]. _____ μ μ _____ .



_____ μ 1.3.2 _____ μ _____ , , [9]

1.4

μ _____ μ _____ -

1.4.1 μ

μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ [8,12].

- μ μ μ .
- μ .
- μ
- μ
- μ
- -
- μ



μ 1.4.1 [28].

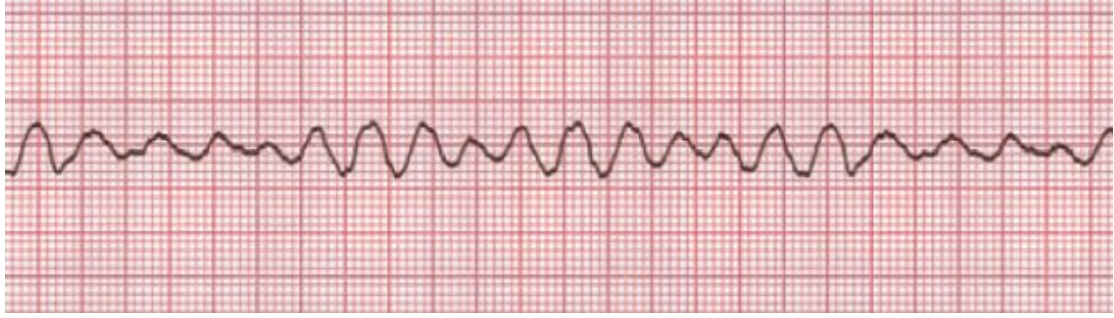
1.4.2

μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ μ _____ 100 (BPM) μ _____ μ _____ 8,12].

- μ μ μ
- μ .
- μ .
- μ .
- μ μ .

μ 1.4.4

μ



μ 1.4.4

μ

[28]

5 , μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ 8,12]. μ μ , μ

1.4.5 ()

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ 8,12].. μ μ

1.4.6 μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
). μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 . μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

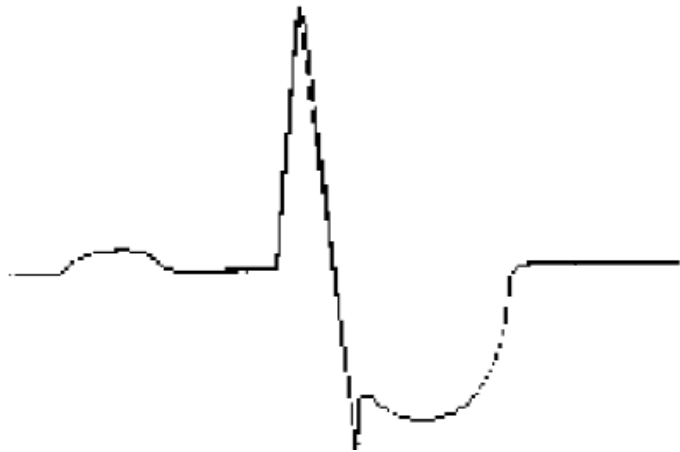


μ 1.4.7 μ μ μ [28].

μ μ 1.4.7 ST. μ μ Q

1.4.8

μ) , μ μ () μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ ST [8,12].



μ 1.4.8 μ [9]

2

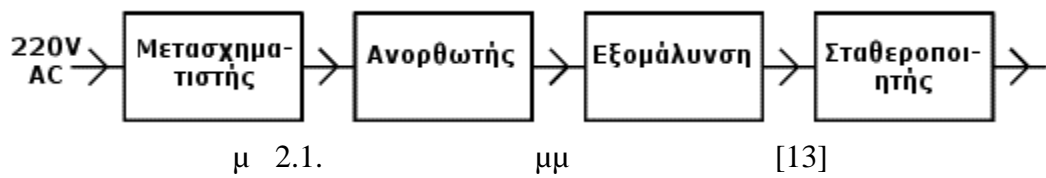
μ .

μ
μ
μ
μ . μ
μ . μ
μ μ μ

2.1

μ
μ
(), μ
μ μ
μ
μ
μ

- μ
- μ
- μ
- μ



μμ . μ [13].

2.1.1

- 230V/50Hz
- 5V/1,5A
- 9V/1,5A
- 13,8V/1,5A

Arduino.

LM2596.

μ μ
μ μ
μ μ
μ μ

230V 12V
.To μ

LM2596
150kHz, μ

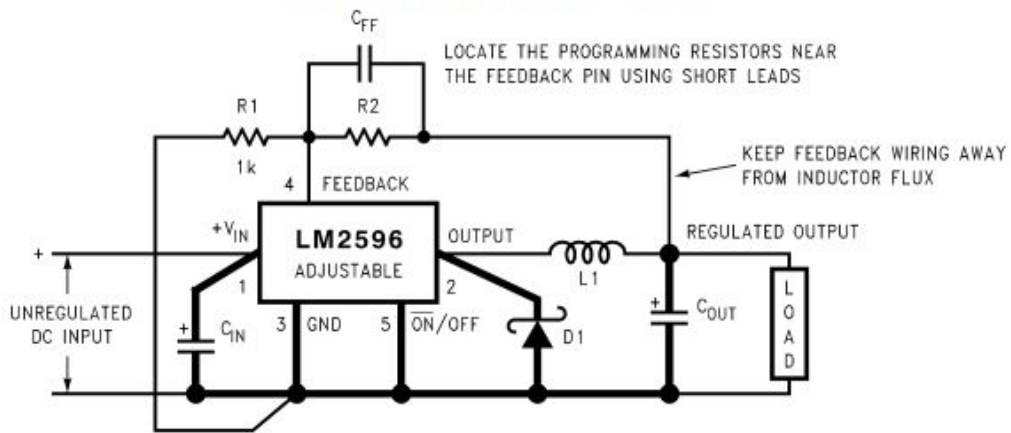
LM2596

13,8

datasheet

[15].

Adjustable Output Voltage Versions



μ 2.1.1

μ

μ

LM2596[22]

$$V_{out} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \quad R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{out}}{V_{REF}} + 1 \right)$$

μ

μ

C_{IN}=470μf/50V.

C_{OUT}=220μF/35V.

schottky D1=5A/40V.

_____ μ : _____ .

$R_1 = 1k$.

$R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{out}}{V_{REF}} + 1 \right)$, $V_{REF} = 1,23V$

$C_{FF} = \frac{1}{31 \cdot 10^3 \cdot R_2}$

_____ μ _____ **13,8V,** _____ μ **1,5** .
 μ μ μ v μ

$V_{DC} = V_{AC} \cdot 1,41 = 12 \cdot 1,41 = 16,92V \approx 17V$

$R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{out}}{V_{REF}} + 1 \right) = 1k \left(\frac{13,8}{1,23} - 1 \right) = 10,2k\Omega$

R_2 μ **R₂=10** .

$C_{FF} = \frac{1}{31 \cdot 10^3 \cdot R_2} = \frac{1}{31 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3} = 3,16nF \approx 3,3nF$

L1.

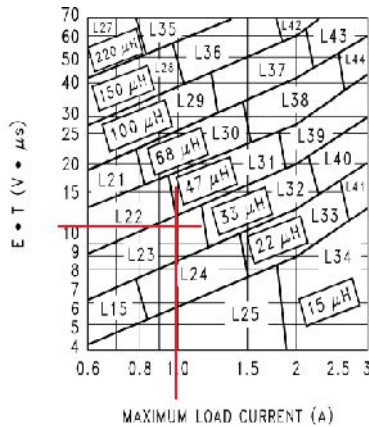
$E \cdot T = (V_{IN} - V_{OUT} - V_{SAT}) \cdot \frac{V_{OUT} + V_D}{V_{IN} - V_{SAT} + V_D} \cdot \frac{1000}{150kHz}$

$V_{SAT} = 1,16V$, $V_D = 0,5V$.

$E \cdot T = (17 - 13,8 - 1,16) \cdot \frac{13,8 + 0,5}{17 - 1,16 + 0,5} \cdot \frac{1000}{150kHz} = 11,90(V \cdot \mu sec)$

μ datasheet[15] μ 1A, ET=11,90V

L.



μ 2.1.1 μ μ [22].

Ethernet.

μ 2.1.1
datasheet
L23.

L23.
μ

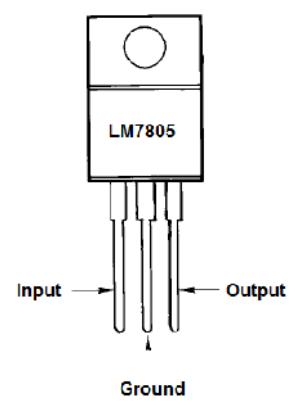
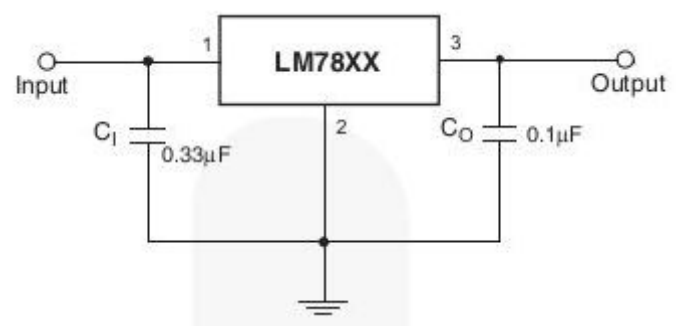
	Inductance (μH)	Current (A)	Schott		Renco		Pulse Engineering		Collcraft
			Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Through Hole	Surface Mount	Surface Mount
L15	22	0.99	67148350	67148460	RL-1284-22-43	RL1500-22	PE-53815	PE-53815-S	DO3308-223
L21	68	0.99	67144070	67144450	RL-5471-5	RL1500-68	PE-53821	PE-53821-S	DO3316-683
L22	47	1.17	67144080	67144460	RL-5471-6	—	PE-53822	PE-53822-S	DO3316-473
L23	33	1.40	67144090	67144470	RL-5471-7	—	PE-53823	PE-53823-S	DO3316-333
L24	22	1.70	67148370	67148480	RL-1283-22-43	—	PE-53824	PE-53825-S	DO3316-223
L25	15	2.10	67148380	67148490	RL-1283-15-43	—	PE-53825	PE-53824-S	DO3316-153
L26	330	0.80	67144100	67144480	RL-5471-1	—	PE-53826	PE-53826-S	DO5022P-334
L27	220	1.00	67144110	67144490	RL-5471-2	—	PE-53827	PE-53827-S	DO5022P-224
L28	150	1.20	67144120	67144500	RL-5471-3	—	PE-53828	PE-53828-S	DO5022P-154
L29	100	1.47	67144130	67144510	RL-5471-4	—	PE-53829	PE-53829-S	DO5022P-104
L30	68	1.78	67144140	67144520	RL-5471-5	—	PE-53830	PE-53830-S	DO5022P-683
L31	47	2.20	67144150	67144530	RL-5471-6	—	PE-53831	PE-53831-S	DO5022P-473
L32	33	2.50	67144160	67144540	RL-5471-7	—	PE-53932	PE-53932-S	DO5022P-333
L33	22	3.10	67148390	67148500	RL-1283-22-43	—	PE-53933	PE-53933-S	DO5022P-223
L34	15	3.40	67148400	67148790	RL-1283-15-43	—	PE-53934	PE-53934-S	DO5022P-153
L35	220	1.70	67144170	—	RL-5473-1	—	PE-53935	PE-53935-S	—
L36	150	2.10	67144180	—	RL-5473-4	—	PE-54036	PE-54036-S	—
L37	100	2.50	67144190	—	RL-5472-1	—	PE-54037	PE-54037-S	—
L38	68	3.10	67144200	—	RL-5472-2	—	PE-54038	PE-54038-S	—
L39	47	3.50	67144210	—	RL-5472-3	—	PE-54039	PE-54039-S	—
L40	33	3.50	67144220	67148290	RL-5472-4	—	PE-54040	PE-54040-S	—
L41	22	3.50	67144230	67148300	RL-5472-5	—	PE-54041	PE-54041-S	—
L42	150	2.70	67148410	—	RL-5473-4	—	PE-54042	PE-54042-S	—
L43	100	3.40	67144240	—	RL-5473-2	—	PE-54043	—	—
L44	68	3.40	67144250	—	RL-5473-3	—	PE-54044	—	—

L23 L=33μ

LM7805,7809.

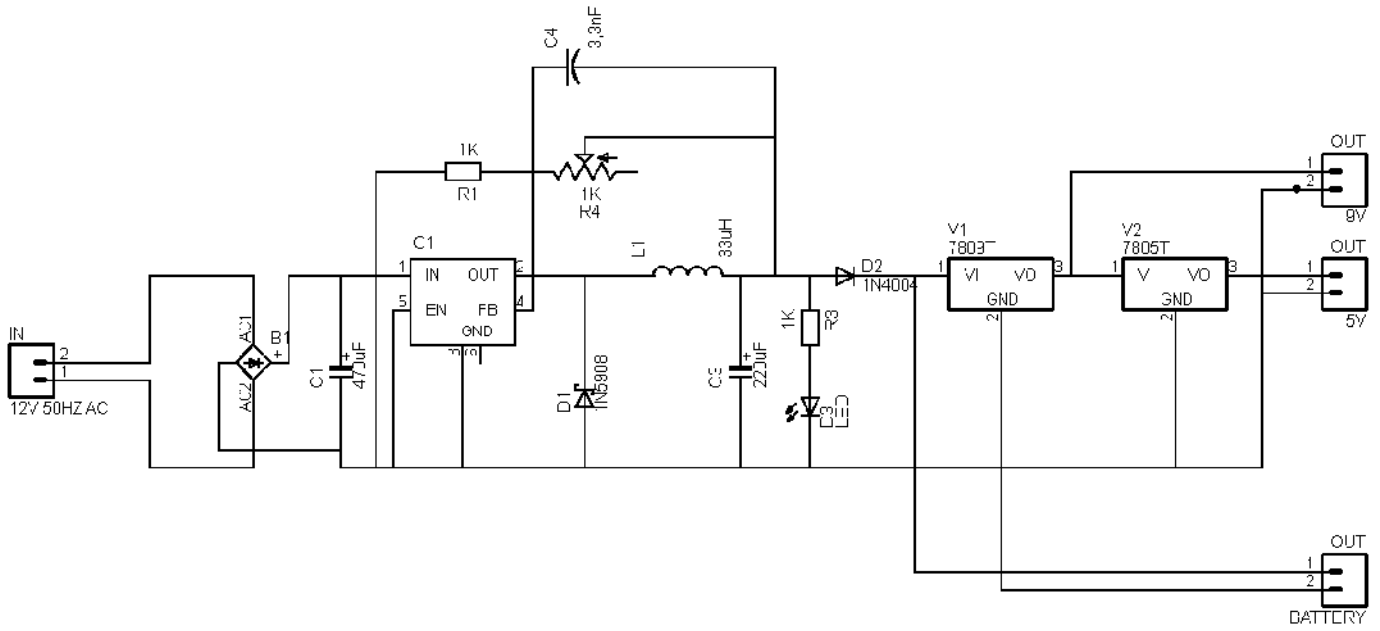
μ
μ 5V,
Arduino μ 9V.H
μ .

LM7805
LM7805 LM7809
LM7809



μ 2.1.1. μ

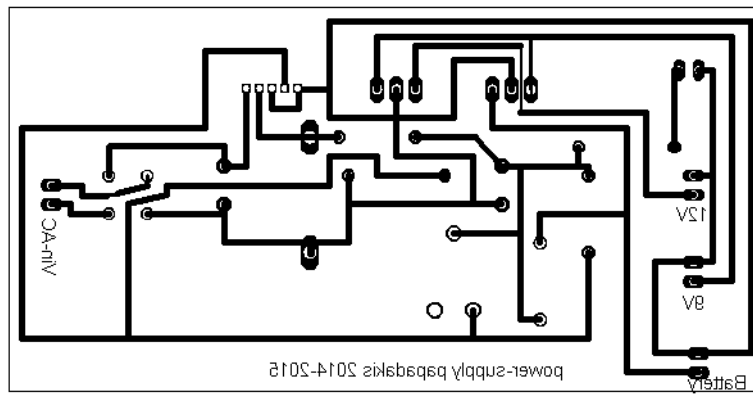
LM7805/LM7809



2.1.1

2.1.2

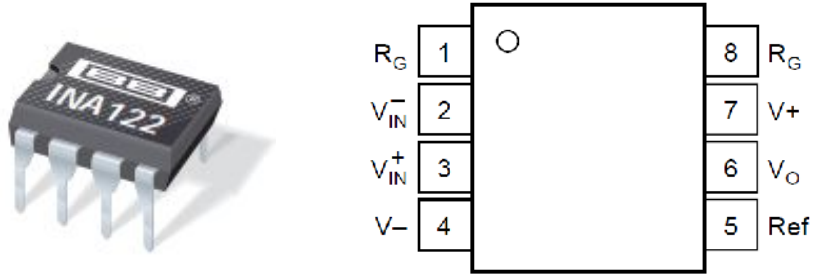
Eagle



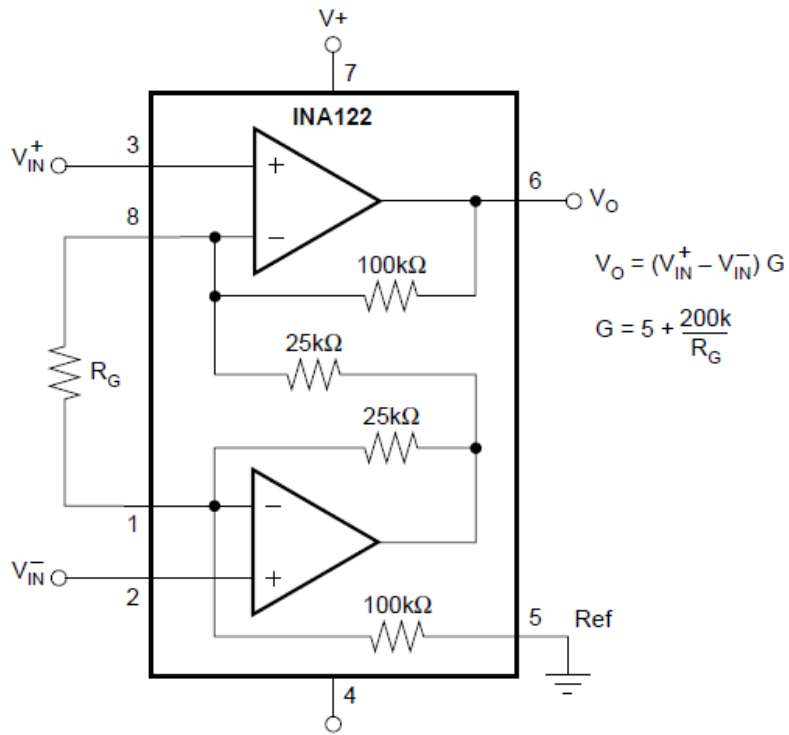
2.1.2

2.2.1

INA122.



2.2.1 () [22].



2.2.1 () [22].

μ

:

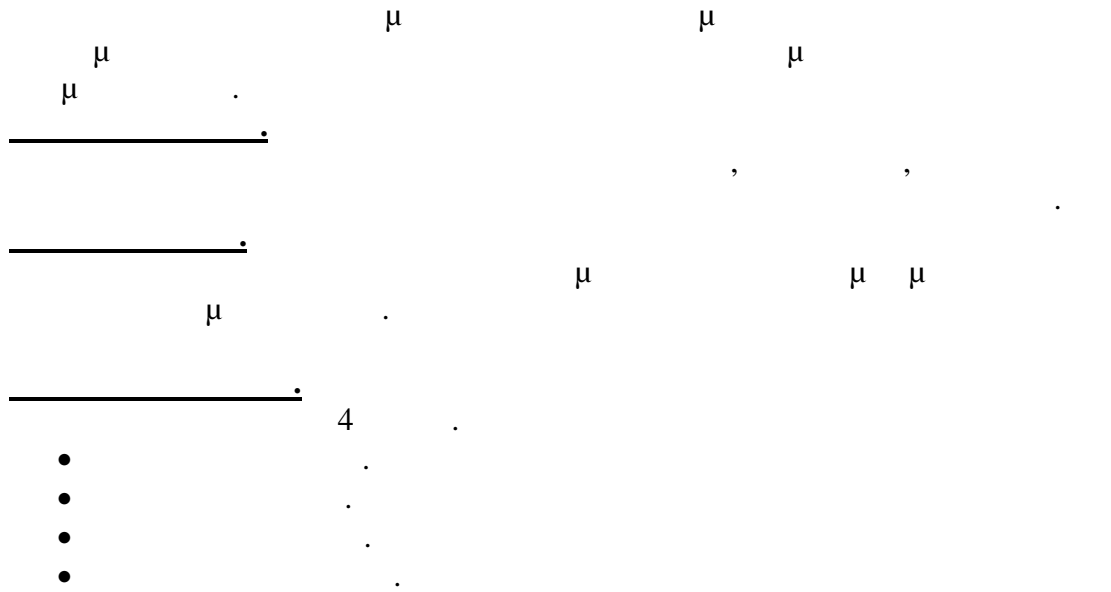
 μ

122 .

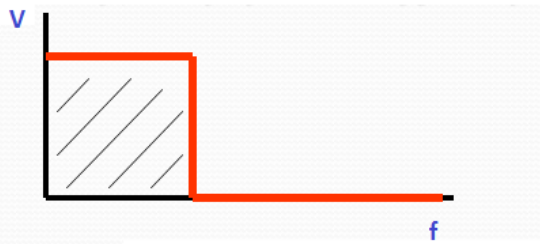
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	INA122P, U			INA122PA, UA			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
INPUT								
Offset Voltage, RTI	$V_O = +2.2V$ to $+36V$		± 100	± 250		± 150	± 500	μV
vs Temperature			± 1	± 3	*	*	± 5	$\mu V/^\circ C$
vs Power Supply (PSRR)				10	30	*	*	100
Input Impedance			$10^{10} \parallel 3$			*	*	$\Omega \parallel pF$
Safe Input Voltage	$R_G = 0$	$(V-)-0.3$		$(V+)+0.3$	*	*	*	V
	$R_G = 10k\Omega$	$(V-)-40$		$(V+)+40$	*	*	*	V
Common-Mode Voltage Range		0		3.4	*	*	*	V
Common-Mode Rejection	$V_{CM} = 0V$ to $3.4V$	83	96		76	90		dB
INPUT BIAS CURRENT			-10	-25		*	-50	nA
vs Temperature			± 40			*		$pA/^\circ C$
Offset Current			± 1	± 2		*	± 5	nA
vs Temperature			± 40			*		$pA/^\circ C$
GAIN			G = 5 to 10k			*		V/V
Gain Equation			G = 5 + 200k Ω /R _G			*		V/V
Gain Error	G = 5		± 0.05	± 0.1		*	± 0.15	%
vs Temperature	G = 5		5	10		*	*	$ppm/^\circ C$
Gain Error	G = 100		± 0.3	± 0.5		*	± 1	%
vs Temperature	G = 100		± 25	± 100		*	*	$ppm/^\circ C$
Nonlinearity	G = 100, $V_O = -14.85V$ to $+14.9V$		± 0.005	± 0.012		*	± 0.024	%
NOISE (RTI)						*		
Voltage Noise, f = 1kHz			60			*		nV/\sqrt{Hz}
f = 100Hz			100			*		nV/\sqrt{Hz}
f = 10Hz			110			*		nV/\sqrt{Hz}
f _B = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			2			*		$\mu Vp-p$
Current Noise, f = 1kHz			80			*		fA/\sqrt{Hz}
f _B = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			2			*		pAp-p
OUTPUT						*		
Voltage, Positive	$V_B = \pm 15V$	$(V+)-0.1$	$(V+)-0.05$		*	*		V
Negative	$V_B = \pm 15V$	$(V-)+0.15$	$(V-)+0.1$		*	*		V
Short-Circuit Current	Short-Circuit to Ground		$+3/-30$			*		mA
Capacitive Load Drive			1			*		nF
FREQUENCY RESPONSE						*		
Bandwidth, -3dB	G = 5		120			*		kHz
	G = 100		5			*		kHz
	G = 500		0.9			*		kHz
Slew Rate			$+0.08/-0.16$			*		V/ μs
Settling Time, 0.01%	G = 5		350			*		μs
	G = 100		450			*		μs
	G = 500		1.8			*		ms
Overload Recovery	50% Input Overload		3			*		μs
POWER SUPPLY						*		
Voltage Range, Single Supply		+2.2	+5	+36	*	*	*	V
Dual Supplies		-0.9/+1.3		± 18	*	*	*	V
Current	$I_O = 0$		60	85		*	*	μA
TEMPERATURE RANGE						*		
Specification		-40		+85	*		*	$^\circ C$
Operation		-55		+85	*		*	$^\circ C$
Storage		-55		+125	*		*	$^\circ C$
Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA}						*		$^\circ C/W$
8-Pin DIP			150			*		$^\circ C/W$
SO-8 Surface-Mount			150			*		$^\circ C/W$

* Specification same as INA122P, INA122U.

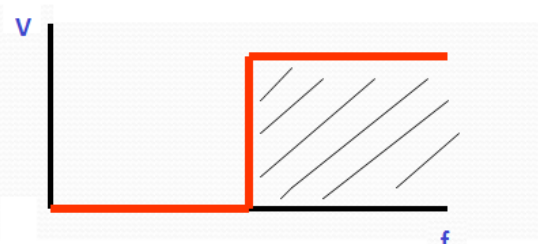
2.3



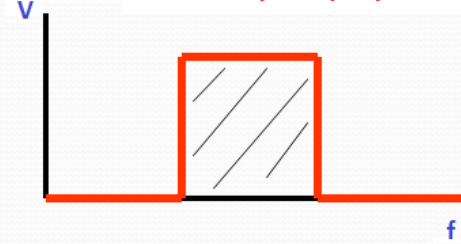
Ιδανικό βαθυπερατό φίλτρο



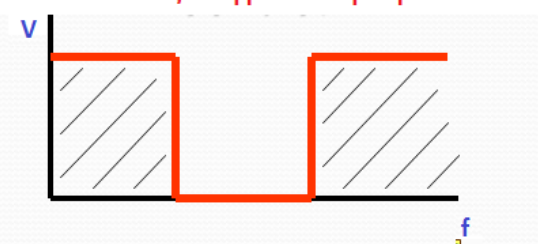
Ιδανικό Υψηπερατό φίλτρο



Ιδανικό ζωνοπερατό φίλτρο



Ιδανικό ζωνοφρακτικό φίλτρο



μ 2.3

μ

μ

μ

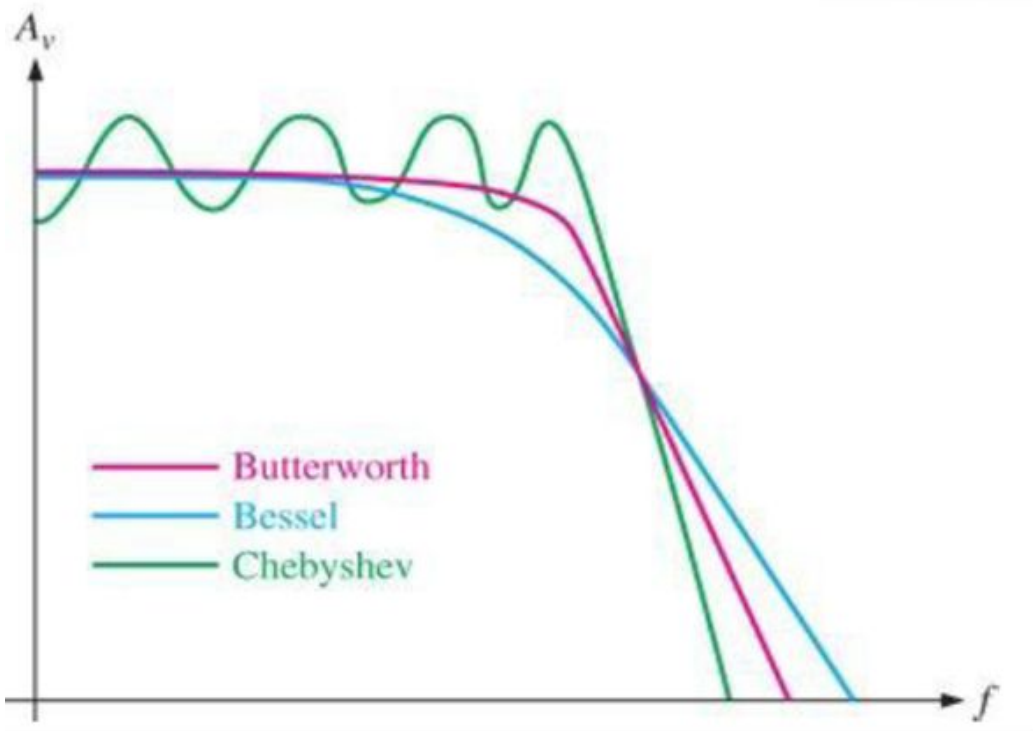
μ

_____ : _____.

_____.

- Butterworth.
- Chebyshev.
- Bessel.

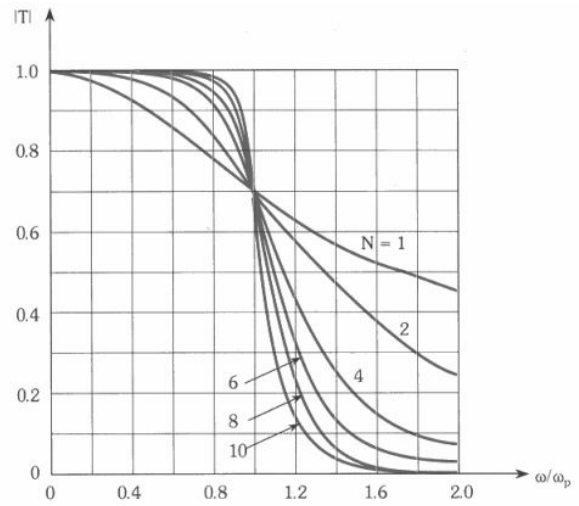
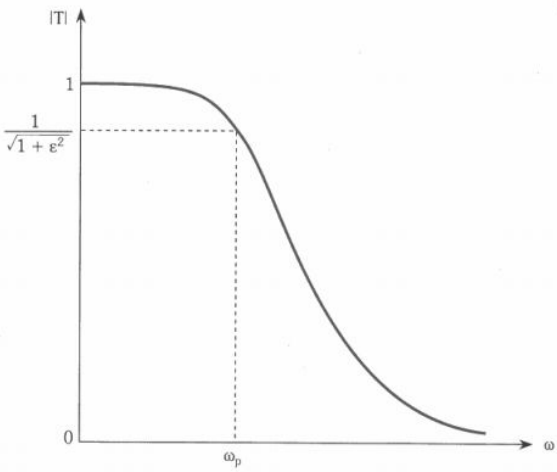
μ 2.3
Butterworth -20dB/μ, Butterworth μ μ μ
Chebyshev μ 20dB μ
Bessel μ μ [16].



μ 2.3 μ

2.3.1

dc
 40dB/
 Butterworth
 Butterworth
 2
 0,5Hz
 =2.
 Bode.
 H
 [1].



2.3.1

Butterworth [1].

$$|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_p}\right)^{2N}}} \quad |T(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 \cdot \left(\frac{f_p}{f}\right)^{2N}}$$

$$= \mu .$$

$$|T(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2}}$$

$$A_{\max} = 20 \log \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \sqrt{10^{A_{\max}/10} - 1}$$

_____ μ _____ :

μ 3dB μ

$$A_{MAX}(f_{P(HP)}) = 3$$

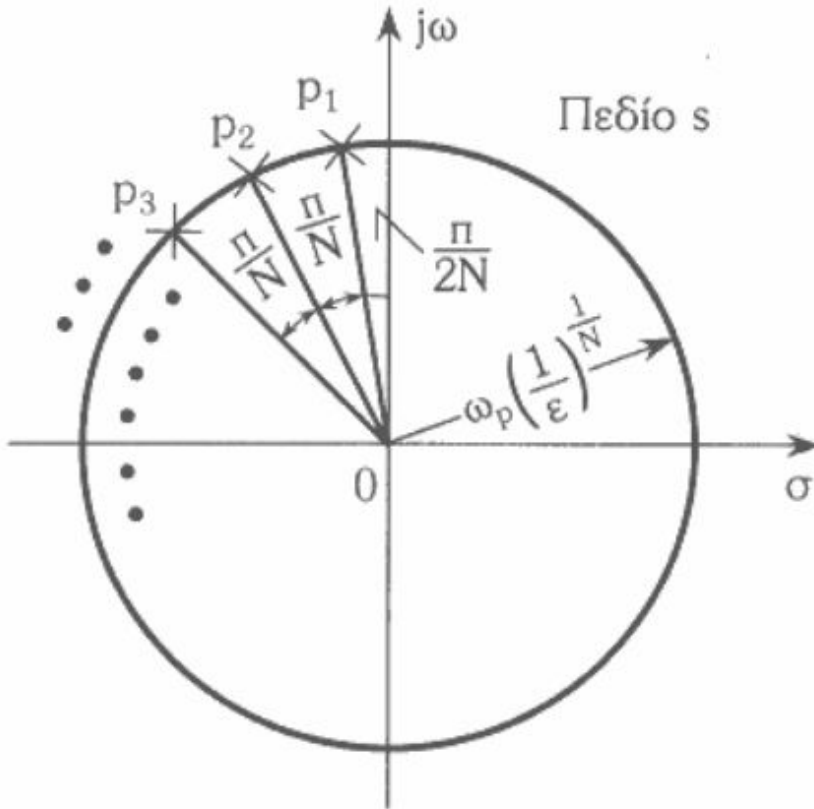
$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{10^{A_{max}/10} - 1} = \sqrt{10^{3/10} - 1} = 1$$

=1 μ p = -3dB

μ 2.3.1

Butterworth

=2.



μ 2.3.1

μ

Butterworth [1]

μ =2 =45 μ

$$P_k = \omega_0 \cdot (\cos \phi + j \sin \phi)$$

$$P_k = \omega_0 \cdot (\cos 45 + j \sin 45) = 0,707 + 0,707j$$

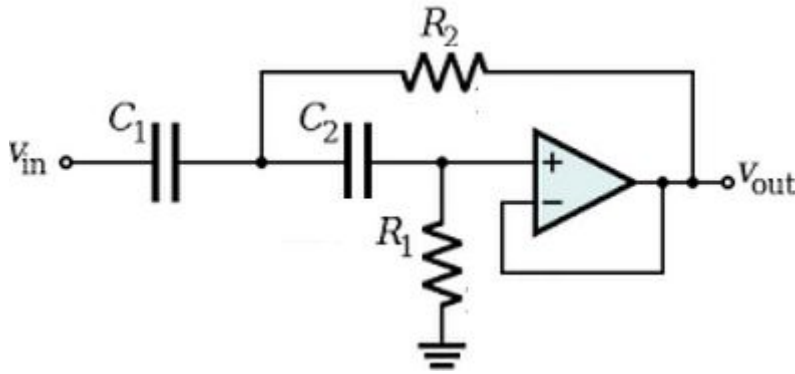
μ μ

$$T_s(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot s + 1}, \quad s = j2 f.$$

$$\omega_0 = \omega_p (1/\varepsilon)^{1/N} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_p} = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{1/2} \Rightarrow \omega_p = 3,14 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$T_S(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{s} + 1} \quad (2)$$

sallen-key 2.3.1 .



2.3.1 sallen-key [1].

$$T_{Sallen-key}(s) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2} + \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{C_1 + C_2}{R_1 \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2} + 1} \quad (2)$$

$$2 \quad 2 \quad \text{_____}$$

$$R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2} = 0,101 (\text{rad/sec})^{-2} \quad (2)$$

$$R_1 \cdot \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \omega_0} = 0,22 (\text{rad/sec})^{-1} \quad (2)$$

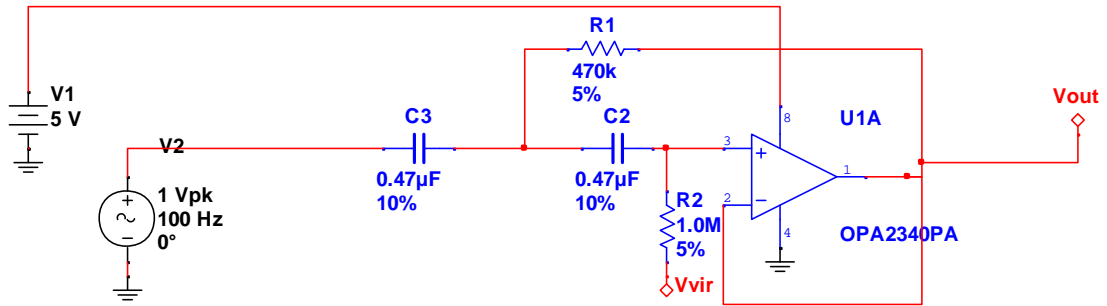
$$C_1 = C_2 = C = 470 \text{ nF} \quad 2, \quad 2$$

$$R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot C^2 = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2} = 0,101 (\text{rad/sec})^{-2}$$

$$R_1 \cdot C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \omega_0} = 0,22 (\text{rad/sec})^{-1}$$

$$R_1 = 468k\Omega \Rightarrow R_1 \approx 470k\Omega$$
$$R_2 = 976,78k\Omega \Rightarrow R_2 \approx 1M\Omega$$

multisim.



2.3.1

multisim

Vvir, 2,5V

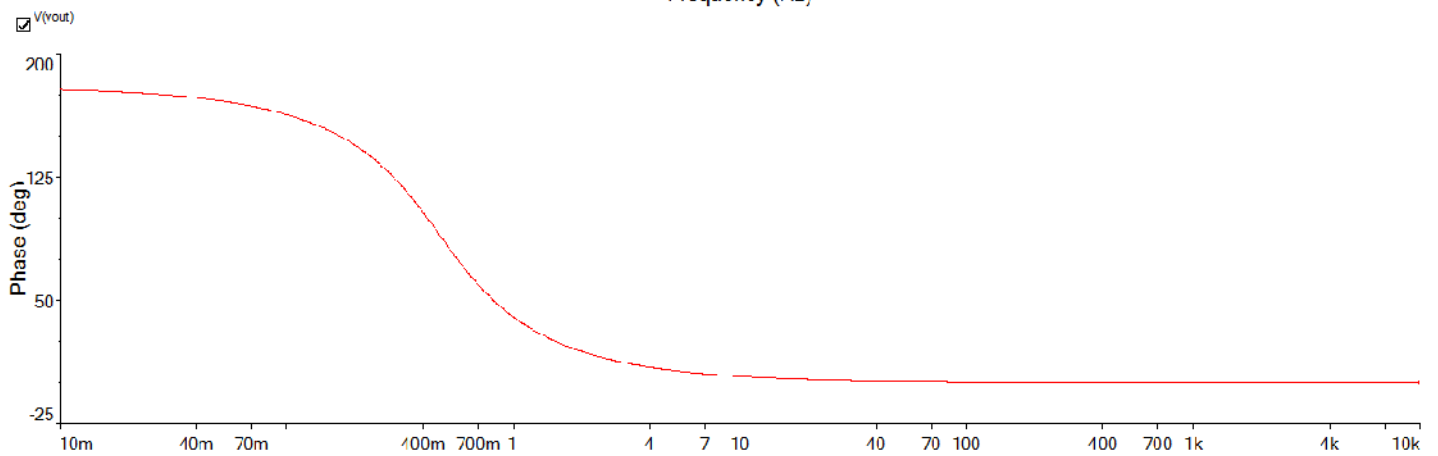
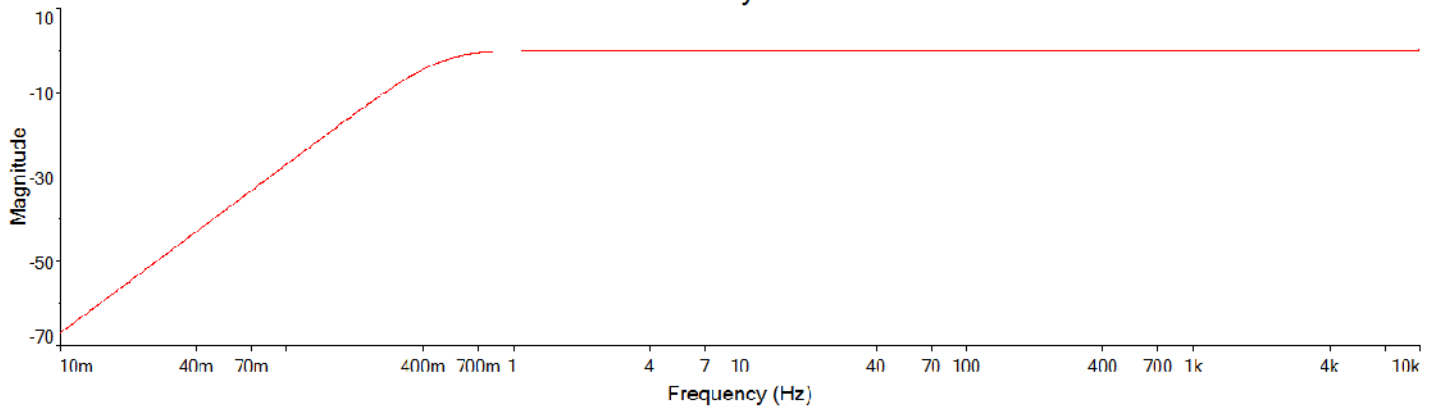
AC

multisim

μ

[1] Φίλτρο Υψηλερστώ

AC Analysis



2.3.1

Ethernet.

2.3.2

200Hz.
40Hz,5
μ

50Hz.
100dB/
Butterworth,μ

40Hz μ

μ μ

μ μ

μ μ

μ μ

μ μ

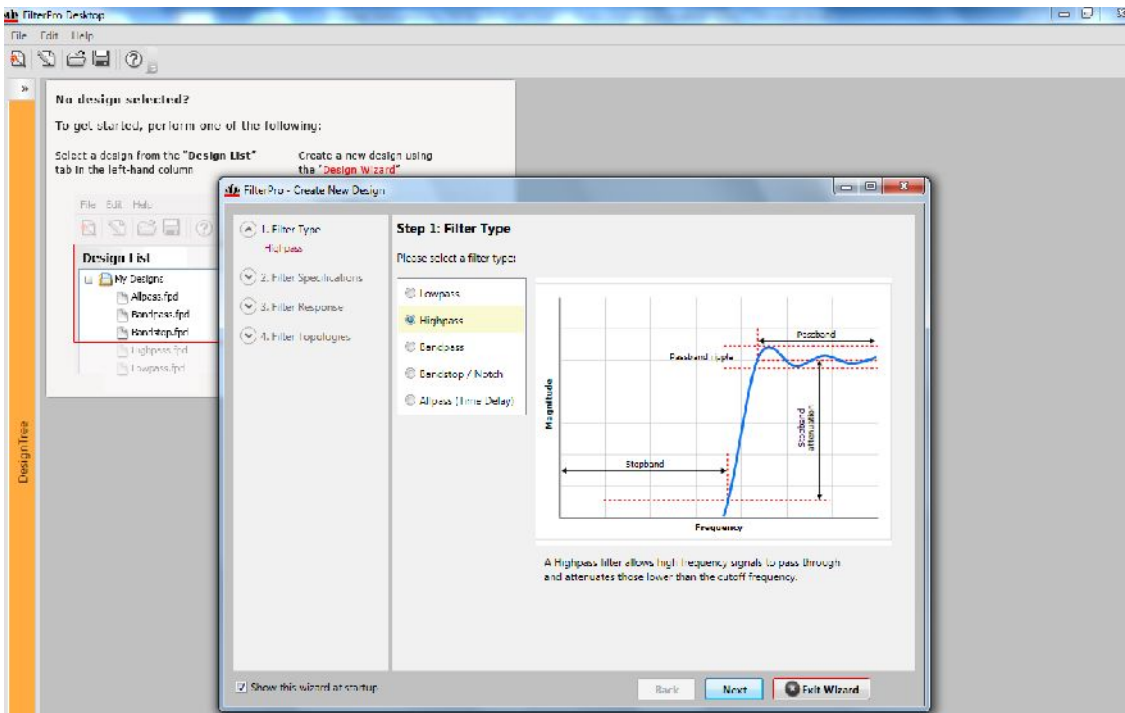
μ μ

μ μ

μ μ Filter

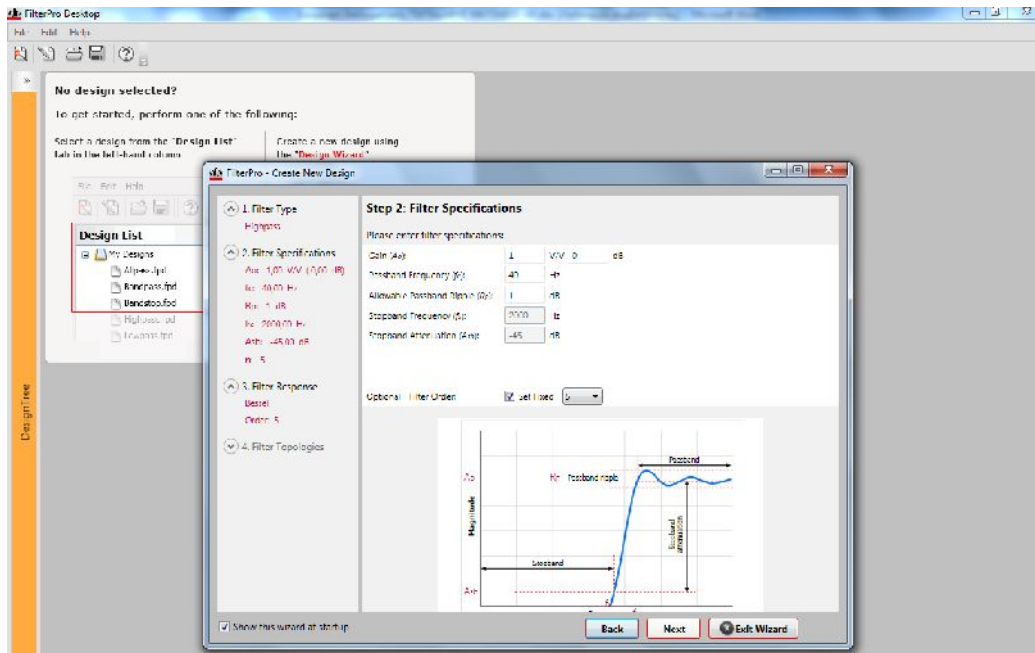
pro Texas Instruments[22].

μ **Filter pro.**



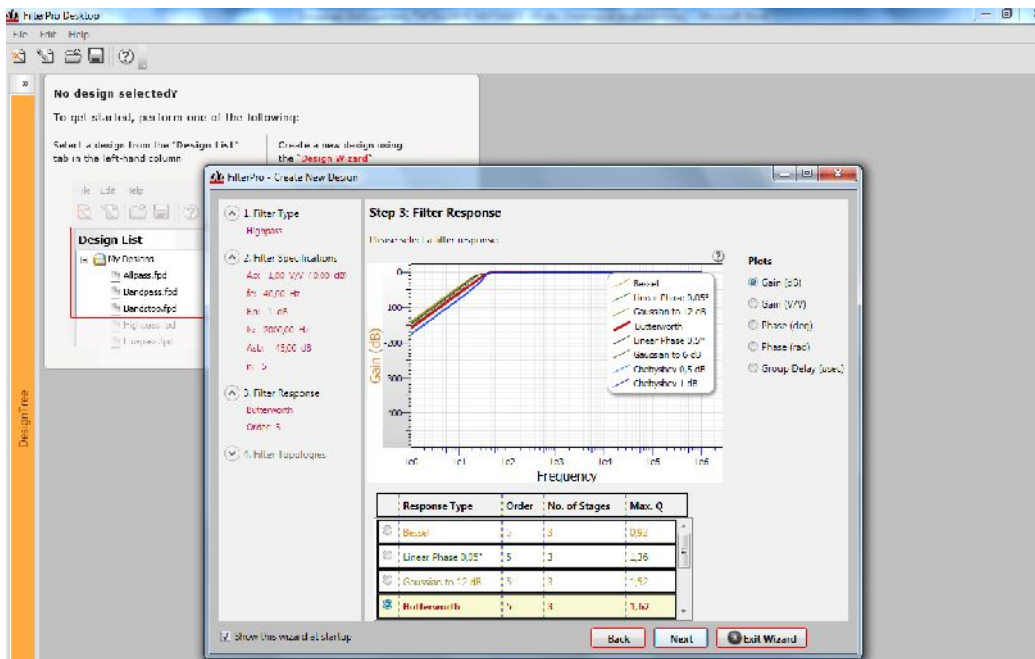
μ 2.3.2 μ 1

- $f_c = 40\text{Hz}$, μ set fixed 1.
5.



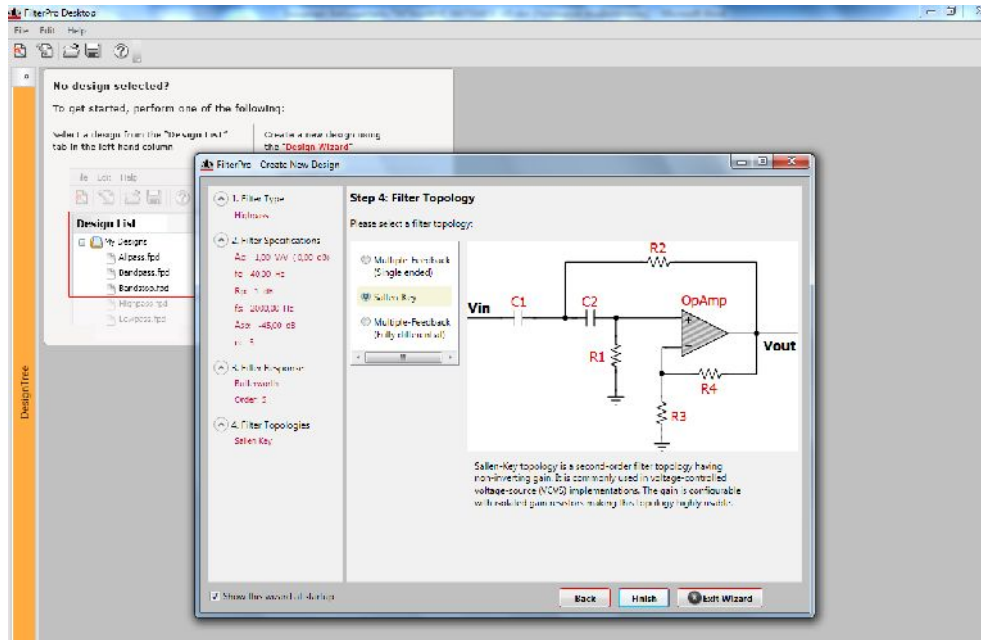
μ 2.3.2 μ 2

Butterworth.



μ 2.3.2 μ 3

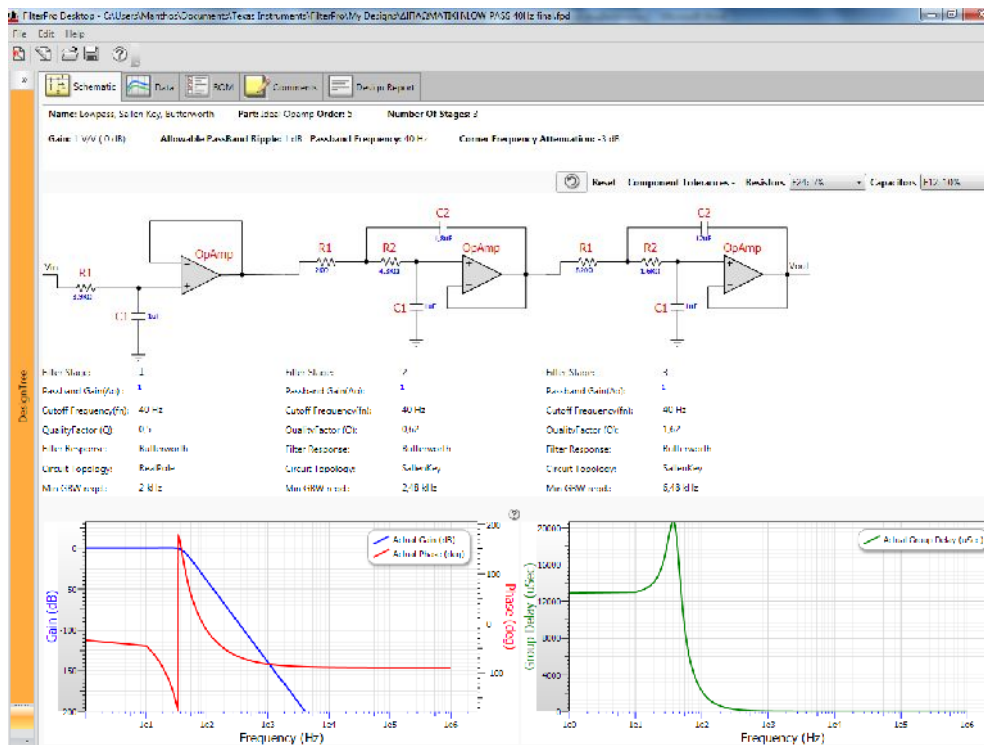
sallen key.



μ 2.3.2 μ 4

finish

μ μ

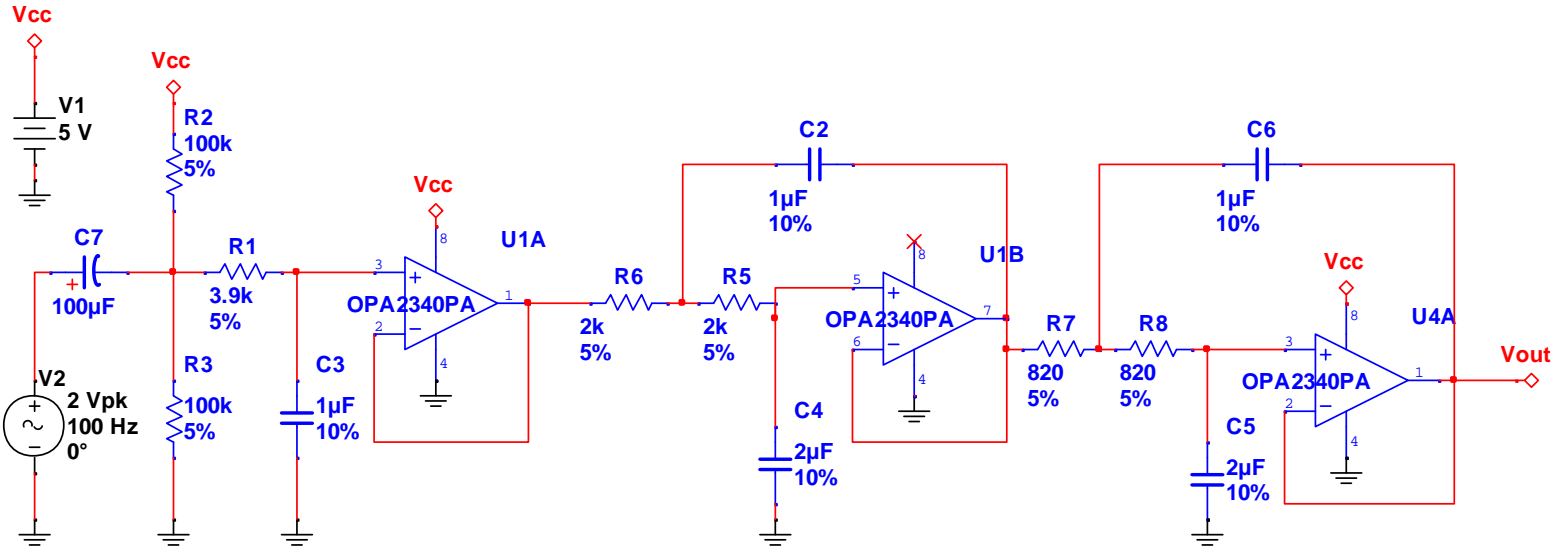


μ 2.3.2 μ 5

μ : _____

multisim

μ



μ 2.3.2

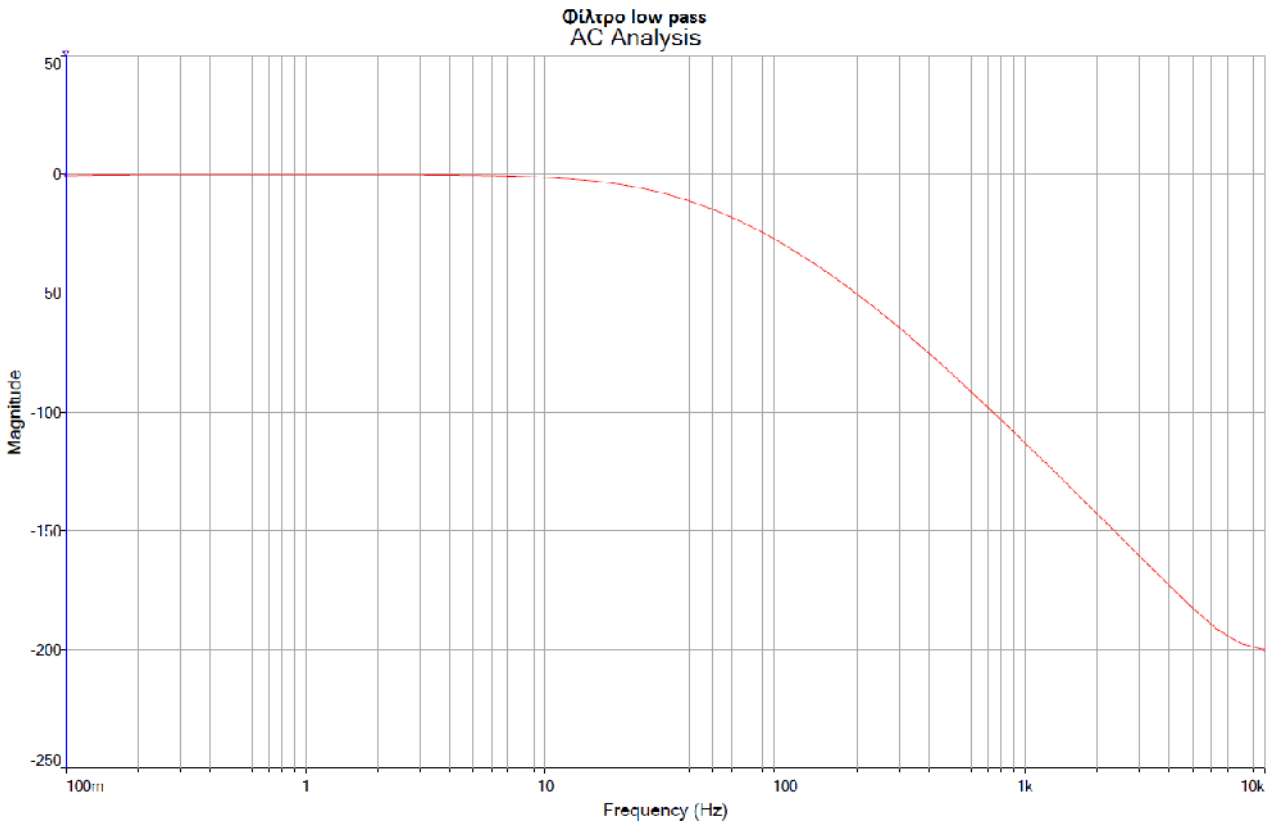
μ

multisim

AC

multisim

μμ



μ 2.3.2

multisim

&

2.3.3

OPA2340.

OPA2340 is a precision, low-noise, low-power, 8-pin, dual operational amplifier. It features two independent op-amp channels, each with a wide bandwidth and low noise. The device is designed for applications requiring high precision and low power consumption.

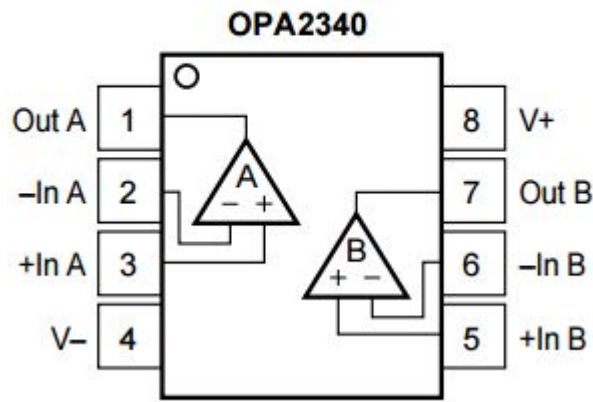


Figure 2.3.3. OPA2340[22]

The circuit is designed to provide a precise and stable output voltage. It uses a 5V supply (V6) and a 100k resistor (R3) to bias the non-inverting input of the op-amp (U2A). A 100k resistor (R4) is connected between the output and the inverting input, forming a voltage divider. A 0.1μF capacitor (C1) is used for frequency compensation. The output voltage is labeled as Vvir.

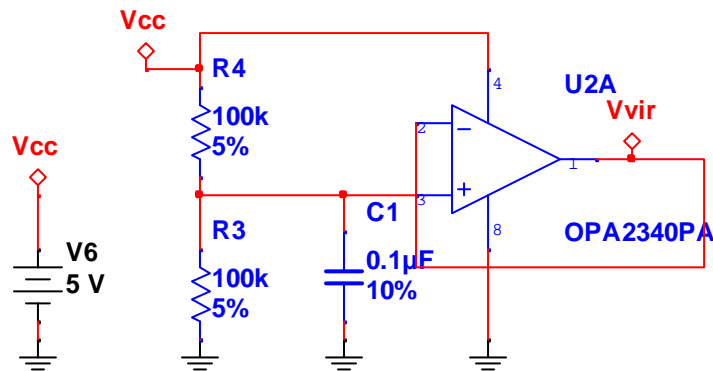


Figure 2.3.3.

_____ μ _____ :

μ 2.3.3.

μ

R3

R4

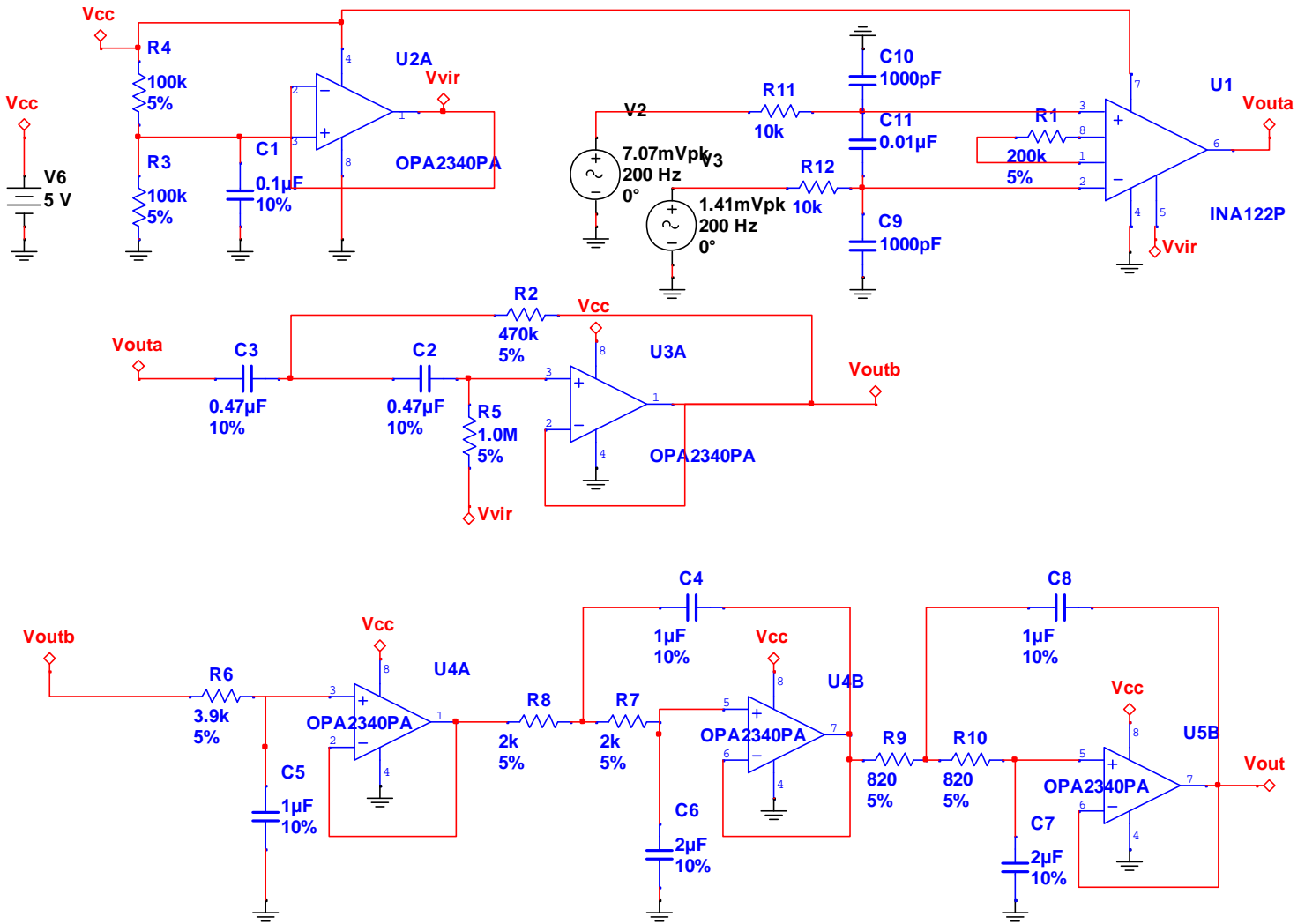
C1

μ

_____ μ _____

μ multsim μ

μ



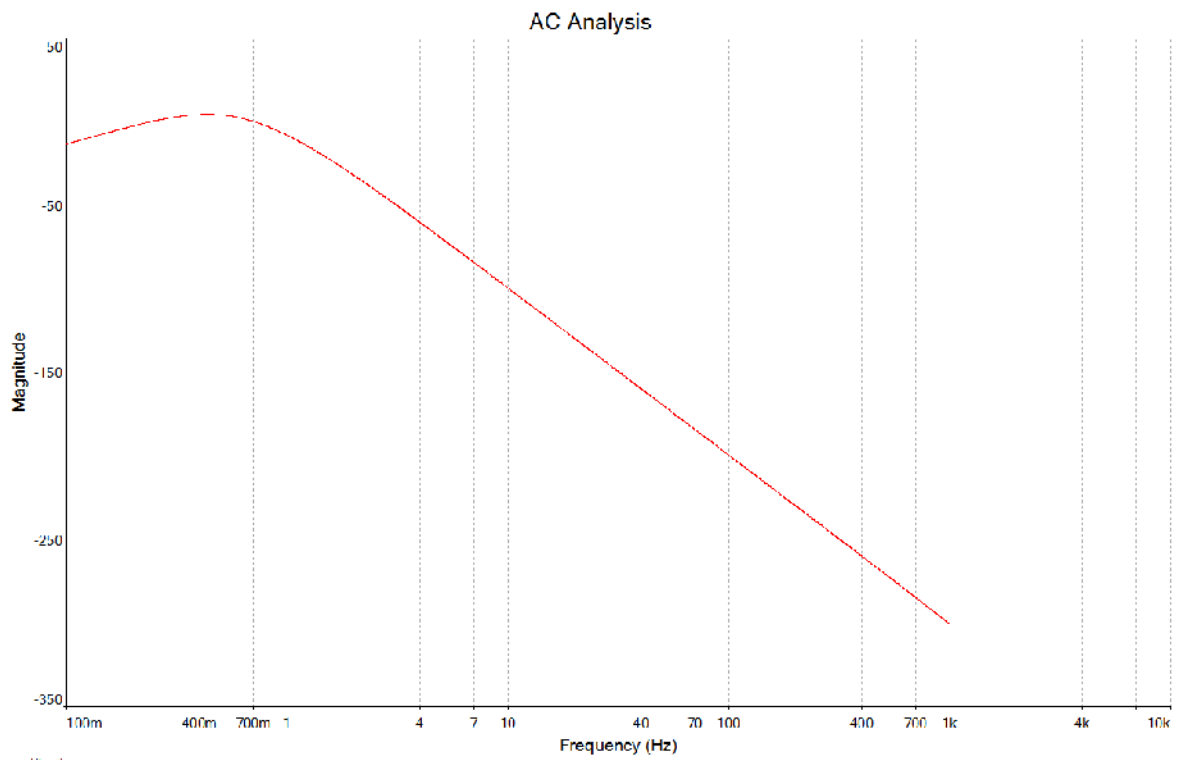
μ 2.3.3.

μ

Ethernet.

μ 2.3.3

μ .



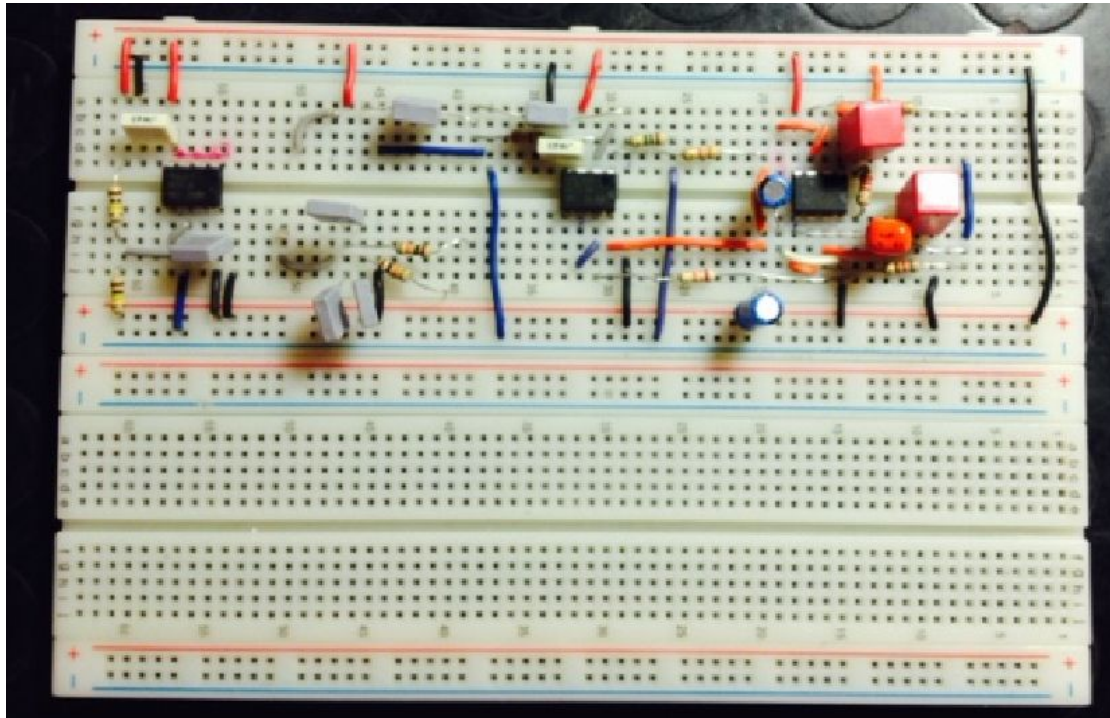
μ 2.2.3.

μ

_____ μ _____ :

2.3.4 breadboard.

μ Breadboard
μ , μ
μ .



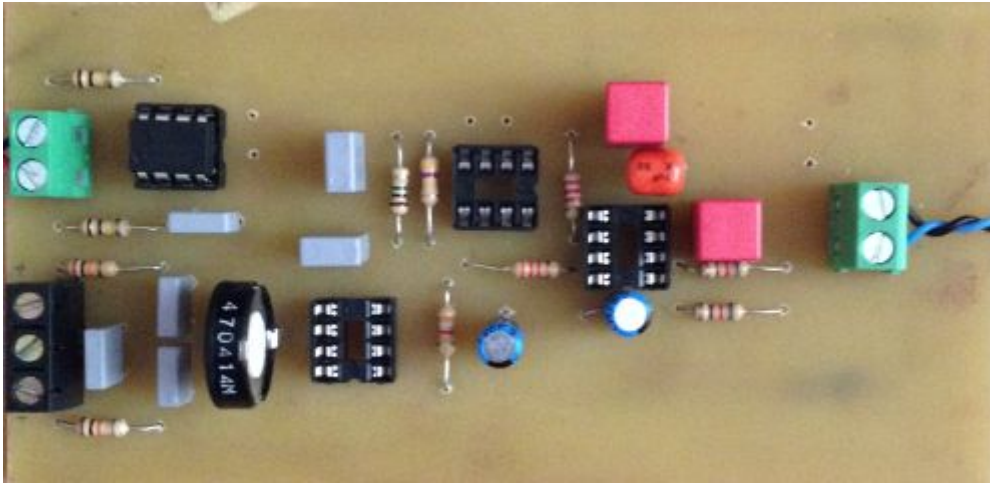
μ 2.3.4 Breadboard

μ ,
μ ECG,
μ
μ 2.3.4 .

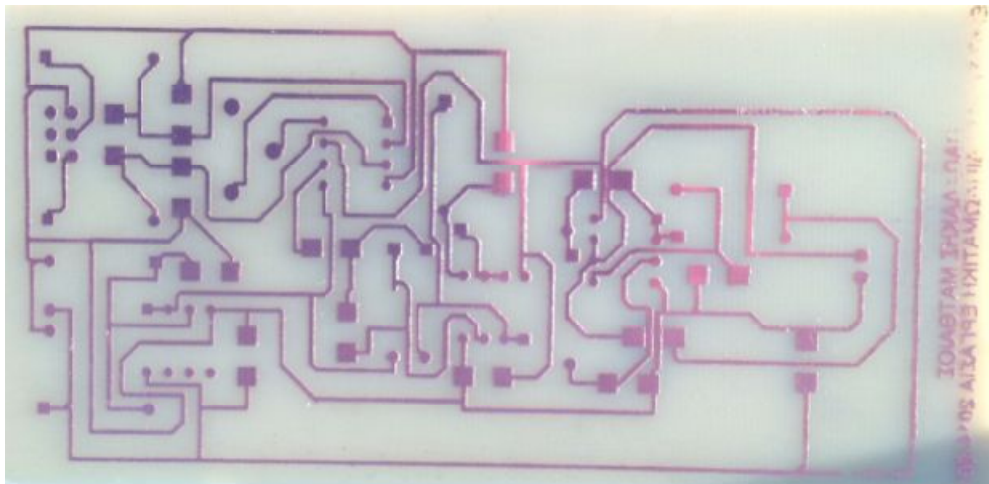


μ 2.3.4

_____ μ _____ :



μ 2.3.5 μ μ .



μ 2.3.5 μ μ

Ethernet.

2.4

μ μ

μ

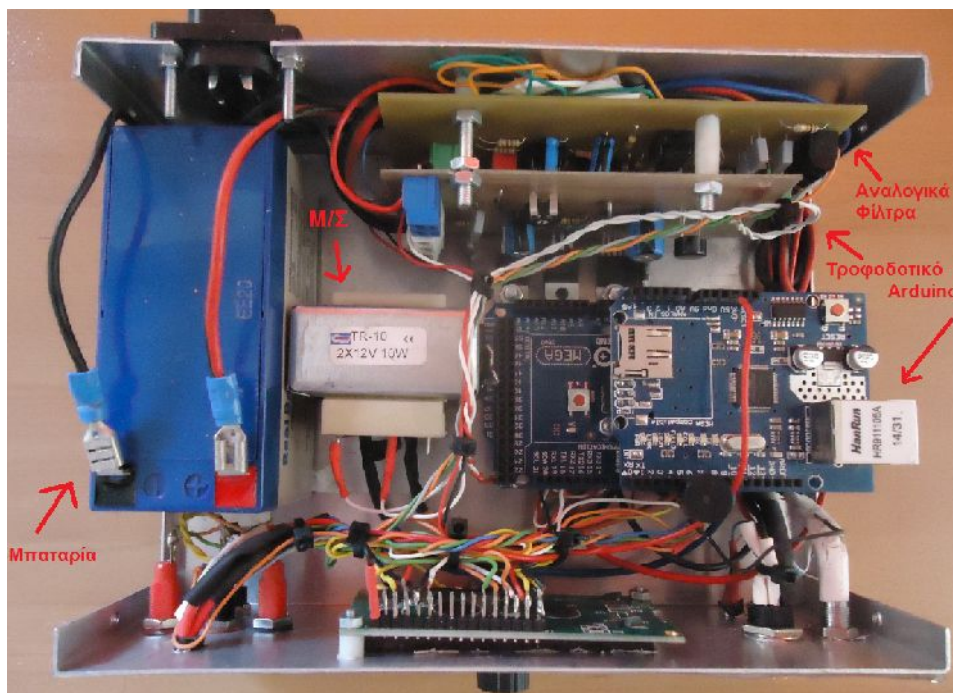
-
-
-

Arduino mega.

μ μ

μ

μ



Ethernet.

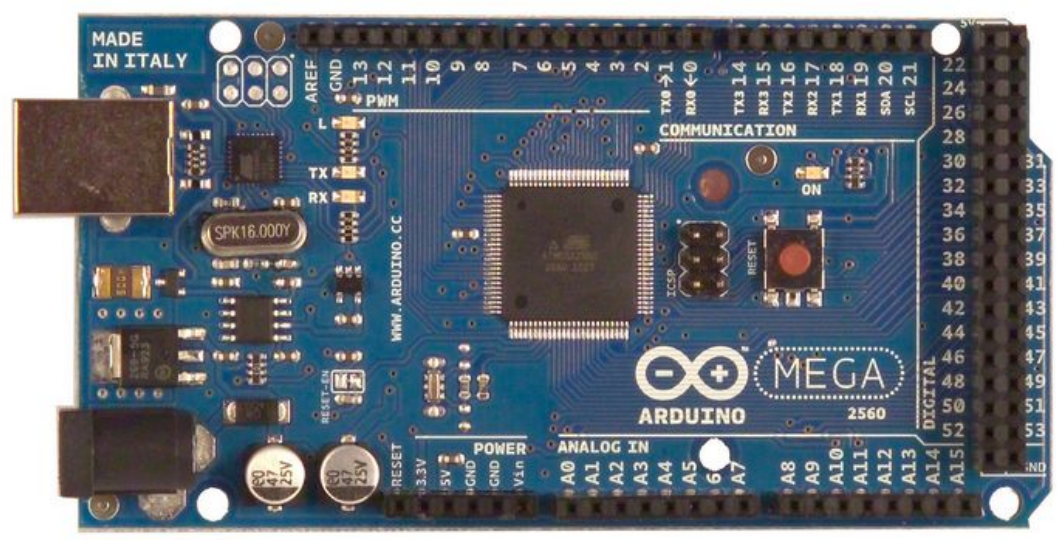
Arduino μ
 0V 5V. μ μ μ μ μ
 30 40mA. μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , triac μ μ μ μ μ
 Arduino μ μ USB μ μ μ
 μ [2].

Arduino

- Arduino Uno.
- Arduino Mega 2560.
- Arduino lilypad.
- Arduino Nano.
- Intel Galileo.

μ μ Arduino Mega 2560

μ	ATmega2560
	5V
	7-12V
	6-20V
	54 15
	PWM
	16
μ	40mA
Flash memory	256KB
SRAM	8KB
EEPROM	4KB
	16Mhz



μ 3.1.1 Arduino Mega[2]

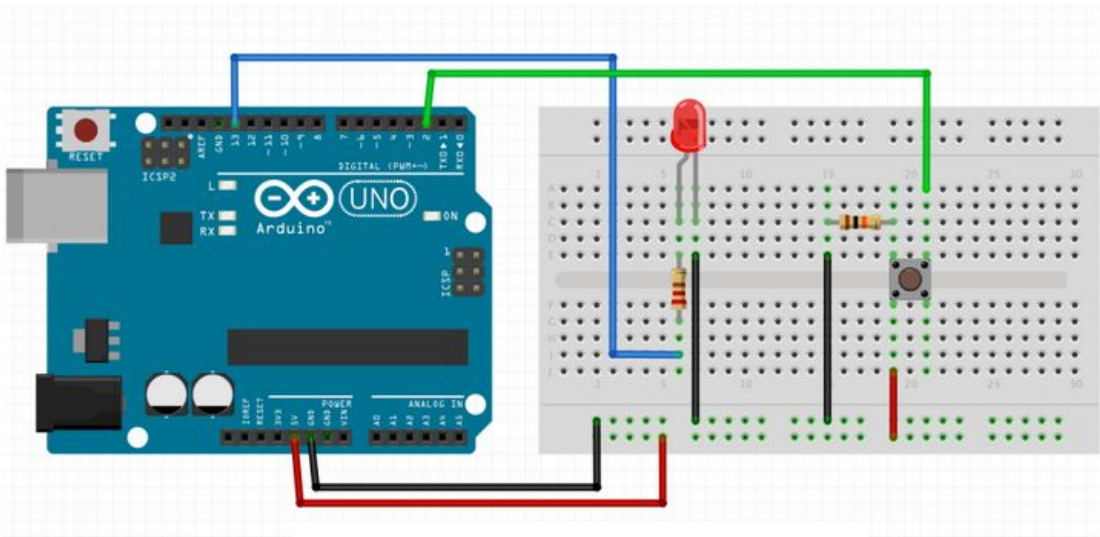
_____ μ _____ :

3.2 μ μ μ Arduino.

μ Arduino,
μμ .

_____ μ 1.

μ μ pin 2 LED pin 13
μ μ .
μ [2].



μ 3.2 μ μ [2]

μ μ .

```
const int LED=12;//Orizo oti sto pin 12 exo sindesei to led
const int Button=2;//Orizo oti sto pin 2 exo sindesei to mpouton
void setup() {
    pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);//Orizo oti to led einai exodos
    pinMode(BUTTON,INPUT);//Orizo oti to mpouton einai eisodos
}
void loop() {
    if(digitalRead(BUTTON)==HIGH)//Ean to mpouton einai High
    {
        digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);//Anapse to led
    }else
    {
        digitalWrite(LED,LOW);//Svise to led
    }
}
```

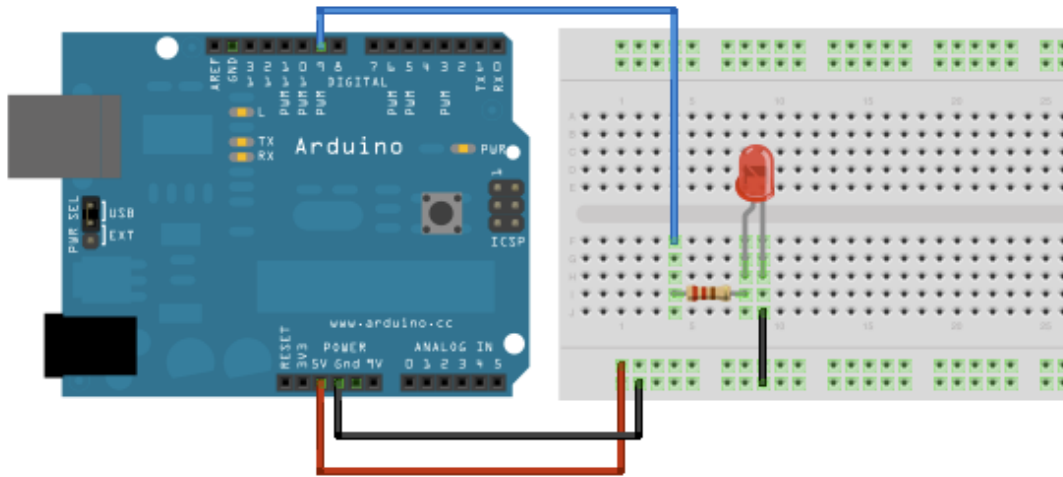
μ 2.

LED
1

μ

pin 13
[2].

μ



μ 3.2

μ

μ

[2]

μ

μ

.

```
const int LED=9;//Orizo oti sto pin 9 exo sindesei to led

void setup() {
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);//Orizo oti to led einai exodos
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);//Anapse to led
  delay(1000);//Xronokathisterisi 1sec
  digitalWrite(LED,LOW);//Svise to led
  delay(1000);//Xronokathisterisi 1sec
}
```


$$H(z) = 0,1 \left(2 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^3} - 2 \frac{1}{z^4} \right)$$

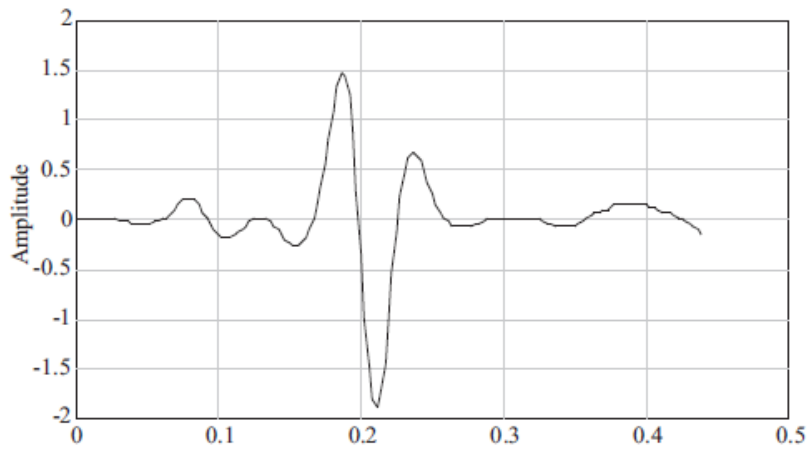
$$y(nT) = \frac{2x(nT) + x(nT - T) - x(nT - 3T) - 2x(nT - 4T)}{8}$$

μ 1/8 μ μ μ 0,1. μ μ
 μ , μ μ μ C μ μ
 , μ μ μ μ DC
 μ 30 Hz. C μ
 [17].

```
int Derivative(int data)
{
    int y, i;
    static int x_derv[4];
    /*y = 1/8 (2x( nT) + x( nT - T) - x( nT - 3T) - 2x( nT - 4T))*/
    y = (data << 1) + x_derv[3] - x_derv[1] - ( x_derv[0] <<
        1);
    y >>= 2;
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        x_derv[i] = x_derv[i + 1];
    x_derv[3] = data;
    return (y);
}
```

μ 3.3.

μ μ



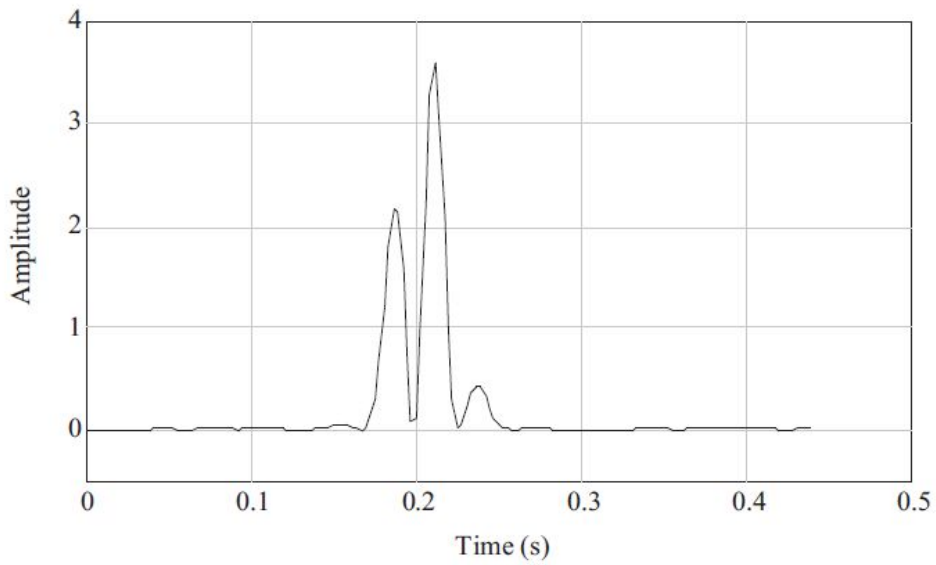
μ 3.3 μ ECG μ [17].

, μ QRS μ μ P

_____ :

$y(nT) = [x(nT)]^2$

3.3 ECG



3.3 ECG [17].

(Moving windows).

R.O , R. QRS. QRS R.

$$y(nT) = \frac{1}{N} (x(nT - (N-1)T) + x(nT - (N-2)T) + \dots + x(nT))$$

ECG moving windows [17]. 3.3

3.3.1 μ μ ECG.

μ . μ μ
μ μ μ Ethernet.
Ethernet μ μ Arduino web server.

μ

```
#include <SPI.h>//arxizei o algoritmos gia ethernet part 1
#include <Ethernet.h>
byte mac[] = {
  0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF, 0xFE, 0xED
};
IPAddress ip(169, 254, 255, 63); //I ip adress exartatai apo to topiko
diktio
EthernetServer server(80); //teleioneo to part 1 tou ethernet

int tstart; //arxikopoio tis metablites
int N = 0;
int thr = 200;
int t1 = 0;
int t2 = 0;
float BPM = 0;
int flag = 0;
int t = 0;

#include <LiquidCrystal.h> //perilambano tin bibliothiki tis othonis
LiquidCrystal lcd(12, 11, 5, 4, 3, 2); //arxikopoio tin othoni

byte heart[8] = { //dimioyrgo stin othoni to sxima tis kardias
  0b00000,
  0b01010,
  0b11111,
  0b11111,
  0b11111,
  0b01110,
  0b00100,
  0b00000
};

void setup() { //anoigei tin seiriaki epikoinonia kai perimenei na
  anoixi i porta
  Serial.begin(9600); //arxi part 2 gia ethernet
  while (!Serial) { //perimenei i seiriakis porta na epikoinonisi
    ;
  }
  Ethernet.begin(mac, ip); //xekinaei i epikoinonia me ton server
  server.begin();
  Serial.print("server is at ");
  Serial.println(Ethernet.localIP()); //telos part 2 for ethernet
  Serial.begin(115200);
  tstart = millis();
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.createChar(1, heart);
  lcd.begin(16, 2);
```

Ethernet.

```

lcd.write(1);
lcd.setCursor(1, 0);
lcd.print(" BPM is:   ");
pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
pinMode(7, OUTPUT);

int maxv = -1;
for (int i = 1; i < 1000; i++)
{
    int v = analogRead(A0); //diazeti to sima tou ECG apo tin analogiki
eisodo
    int der = Derivative(v); //Kanei diaforisi tou simatos
    int der2 = der * der; //Kanei tetragonismo tou simatos
    int mw = MovingWindowIntegral(der2); //Kanei to moving windows
    delay(2);
    if(i<100) continue; //kanei digmatolipsia ston astheni gia na brei
tin megisti timi
    if (mw > maxv) {
        maxv = mw;
    }
}
thr = 0.7 * maxv; //pernei to 70% tis megistiw timis
Serial.println(thr);
}

void loop() {
    EthernetClient client = server.available(); //arxi part 3 for
ethernet
    if (client) {
        Serial.println("new client");
        boolean currentLineIsBlank = true;
        while (client.connected()) {
            if (client.available()) {
                char c = client.read();
                Serial.write(c);
                if (c == '\n' && currentLineIsBlank) {
                    client.println("HTTP/1.1 200 OK");
                    client.println("Content-Type: text/html");
                    client.println("Connection: close");
                    client.println("Refresh: 5"); // kanei aytomati ananeosi
tis selidas kathe 5sec
                    client.println();
                    client.println("<!DOCTYPE HTML>");
                    client.println("<html>");
                    for (int analogChannel = 0; analogChannel < 1;
analogChannel++) {
                        int sensorReading = BPM;
                        client.println("</html><h1>School of Electrical and
Computer Engineering - N.T.U.A.<\h1><br /><h2>Diplomatic work
Electrocardio<\h2><br /><h3>Papadakis Matthaïos 2014-2015<\h3><br
/>");
                        client.print("BPM ");
                        client.print(" is: ");
                        client.print(BPM);
                        client.println("<br />");
                        client.println("<title>NTUA electrocardio ");
                    }
                    break;

```

```

        }
        if (c == '\n') {
            // you're starting a new line
            currentLineIsBlank = true;
        }
        else if (c != '\r') {
            // you've gotten a character on the current line
            currentLineIsBlank = false;
        }
    }
}
client.stop();
Serial.println("client disconnected");//telos part 3 fot ethernet
}
int data = analogRead(A0);
int der = Derivative(data);
int der2 = der * der;
int mw = MovingWindowIntegral(der2);
if ((mw > thr && flag == 0)) { //ipologizo ta BPM
    t = millis();
    BPM = 60000.0 / (t - t1);
    lcd.setCursor(9, 0); //tiponi stin othonis stin 1 grammi.
    lcd.print(BPM); //tiponi tin metabliti
    if (BPM < 50) //elenxoi an exo ligous palmous
    {
        lcd.setCursor(0, 1); //tiponi minima stin othoni
        lcd.print("Bradycardia "); //mou leei oti exo bradikardia
        digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(9, LOW); //anabei to antistoixo led
        digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
    }
    if (BPM < 30) //elenxei an exo ligous palmous
    {
        lcd.setCursor(0, 1); //tiponi stin othoni minima
        lcd.print("You are dead"); //Mou leei oti pethana
    }
    if (BPM > 30 && BPM < 50) //elenxei an exo ligous palmous
    {
        digitalWrite(7, LOW); //anabei to antistoixo led
    }
    if ((BPM > 50)) //elenxei an exo fisiologikous palmous
    {
        lcd.setCursor(0, 1); //tiponi stin othoni minima
        lcd.print("Physiology "); //Mou leei oti eimai fisiologikos
        digitalWrite(8, LOW); //Anabei to antistoixo led
        digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(7, LOW);
    }
    if ((BPM > 100)) //elenxei an exo taxikardia
    {
        lcd.setCursor(0, 1); //tiponi stin othoni minima
        lcd.print("Tachycardia "); //Mou leei oti exo taxikardia
        digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(10, LOW); //Anabei to antistoixo led
        digitalWrite(7, LOW);
    }
}
}

```

Ethernet.

```

    }
    Serial.print(" bpm== "); //tiponi minima stin othoni BPM
    Serial.println(BPM); //tiponi ton aritmo tou BPM
    Serial.print(" ");
    t1 = t; //exei na kanei me ton ipologismo tou BPM
    flag = 1; //exei na kanei me ton ipologismo tou BPM
  }
  if ((mw < thr) && flag == 1) { //exei na kanei me ton ipologismo tou
BPM
    flag = 0;
  }
  delay(2);
}

```

```

int Derivative(int data) //I sinartisi ayti kanei diaforisi
{
  int y, i;
  static int x_derv[4];
  /*y = 1/8 (2x( nT) + x( nT - T) - x( nT - 3T) - 2x( nT - 4T))*/
  y = (data << 1) + x_derv[3] - x_derv[1] - ( x_derv[0] <<
    1);
  y >>= 2;
  for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    x_derv[i] = x_derv[i + 1];
  x_derv[3] = data;
  return (y);
}
int MovingWindowIntegral(int data) //I sinartisi ayti kanei to moving
windows
{
  static int x[32], ptr = 0;
  static long sum = 0;
  long ly;
  int y;
  if (++ptr == 32)
    ptr = 0;
  sum -= x[ptr];
  sum += data;
  x[ptr] = data;
  ly = sum >> 5;
  if (ly > 32400)
    y = 32400;
  else
    y = (int) ly;
  return (y);
}

```

4

4.1

$$20 \cdot \text{LOG}_{10} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$$

Συχνότητα f σε Hz	Μετρούμενο πλάτος σε Vp-p		Α κέρδος
	Μετρούμενο πλάτος Vp-p input σε V	Μετρούμενο πλάτος Vp-p output σε V	
0,5	0,170	1,70	20,00000000
0,6	0,200	2,40	21,58362492
0,7	0,224	3,04	22,65251131
0,8	0,240	3,52	23,32662844
0,9	0,264	4,20	24,03290727
1	0,292	4,90	24,49626457
2	0,184	3,20	24,80664311
3	0,198	3,40	24,69627454
4	0,202	3,40	24,52255095
5	0,206	3,4	24,35223393
6	0,210	3,36	24,08239965
7	0,210	3,28	23,87309098
8	0,210	3,2	23,65861367

Ethernet.

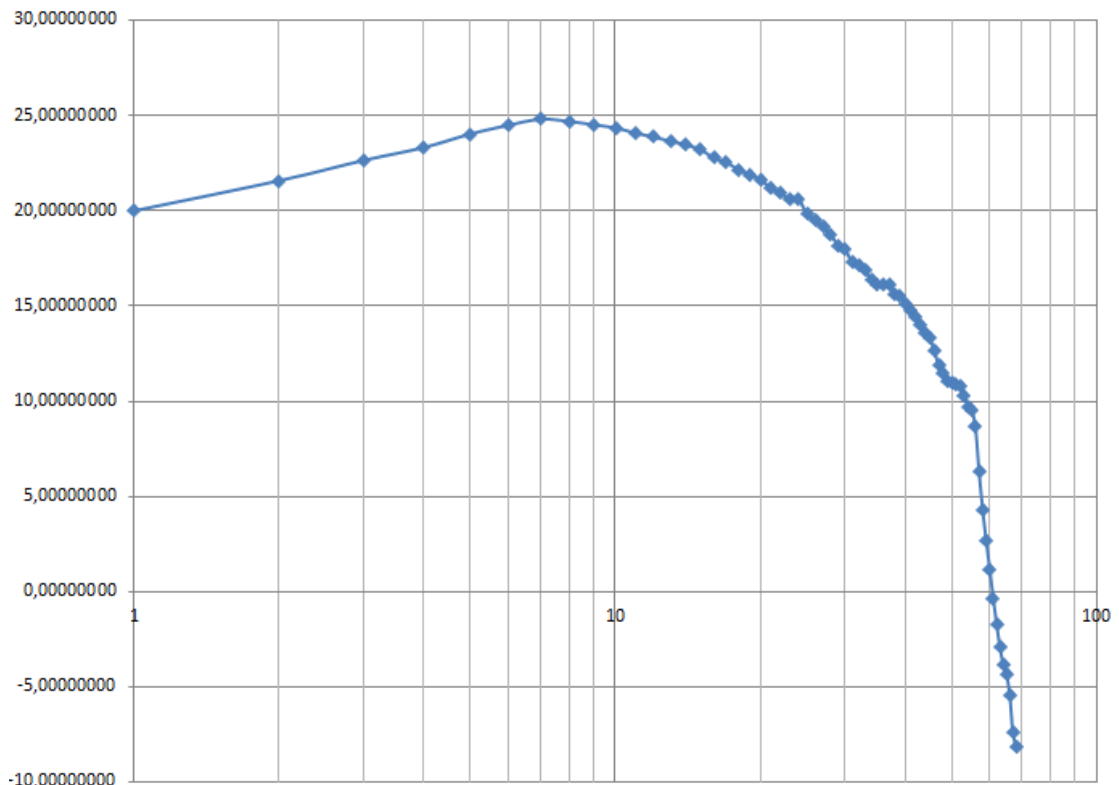
9	0,212	3,16	23,46702443
10	0,210	3,04	23,21308578
11	0,212	2,92	22,78093981
12	0,212	2,84	22,53964958
13	0,212	2,72	22,16466086
14	0,212	2,64	21,90536132
15	0,212	2,56	21,63808209
16	0,212	2,44	21,22107931
17	0,212	2,36	20,93152284
18	0,212	2,28	20,63197972
19	0,212	2,28	20,63197972
20	0,212	2,08	19,83454948
21	0,212	2	19,49388269
22	0,212	1,92	19,13930736
23	0,212	1,84	18,76963924
24	0,212	1,72	18,18385172
25	0,212	1,68	17,97946842
26	0,212	1,56	17,33577475
27	0,212	1,52	17,11015454
28	0,212	1,48	16,87851709
29	0,212	1,4	16,39584349
30	0,212	1,36	16,14406095
31	0,028	0,18	16,16228948
32	0,028	0,18	16,16228948
33	0,028	0,17	15,6658178
34	0,028	0,168	15,56302501
35	0,028	0,16	15,13923903
36	0,028	0,154	14,80725379
37	0,028	0,148	14,46207368
38	0,028	0,14	13,97940009
39	0,028	0,134	13,59893534
40	0,028	0,13	13,33570642
41	0,028	0,12	12,64046429
42	0,028	0,11	11,88469308
43	0,028	0,105	11,48062535
44	0,028	0,1	11,05683937
45	0,028	0,099	10,96954327
46	0,028	0,098	10,88136089
47	0,028	0,097	10,79227406
48	0,028	0,092	10,33259592
49	0,028	0,086	9,746808398
50	0,028	0,084	9,542425094
55	0,028	0,076	8,673111219
60	0,028	0,058	6,325399244

_____ μ _____ :

65	0,028	0,046	4,311996007
70	0,028	0,038	2,652511305
75	0,028	0,032	1,15983894
80	0,028	0,027	-0,315885344
85	0,028	0,023	-1,708603906
90	0,028	0,02	-2,922560714
95	0,028	0,018	-3,837710525
100	0,028	0,017	-4,334182199
105	0,028	0,015	-5,421335446
110	0,028	0,012	-7,359535706
120	0,028	0,011	-8,115306924

μ , μ excel

ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΗ ΣΥΧΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ



_____ μ μ μ _____

, 1Hz μ 60Hz.
μ 1 60Hz

4.1.1 μ ECG

μ . μ μ ECG μ



μ 4.1.1 μ μ ECG

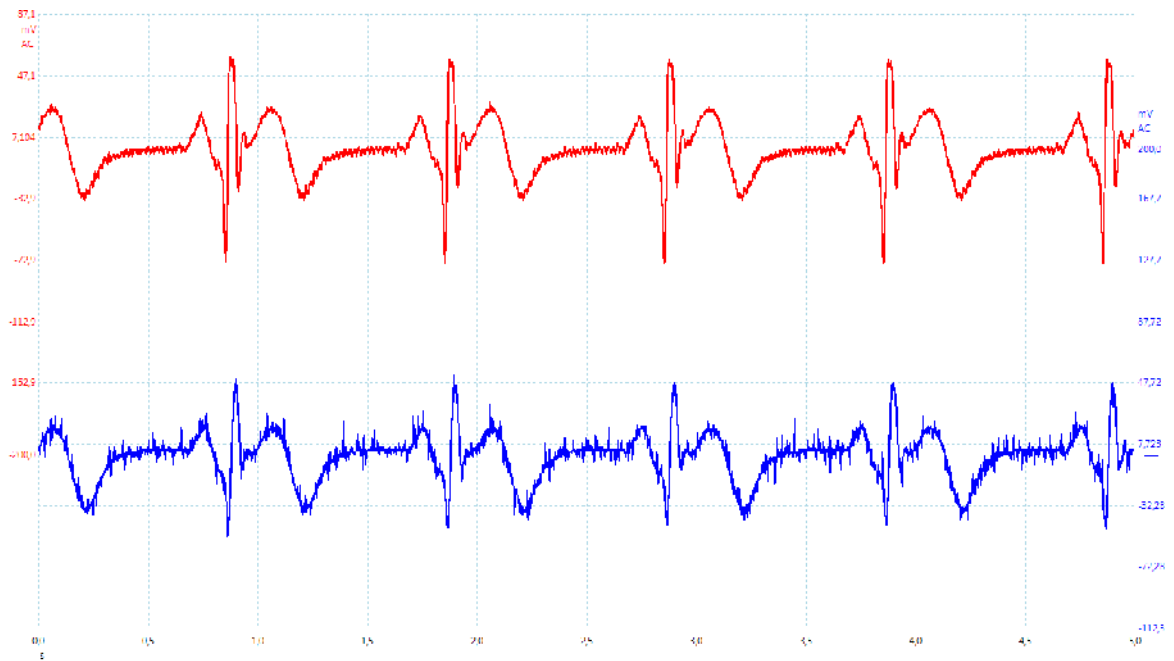
μ RA μ μ
LA μ ,
LL .

- CG
- ECG μ 50Hz.
- ECG μ .
- ECG μ μ .

μ μ μ ()
μ () .

μ :

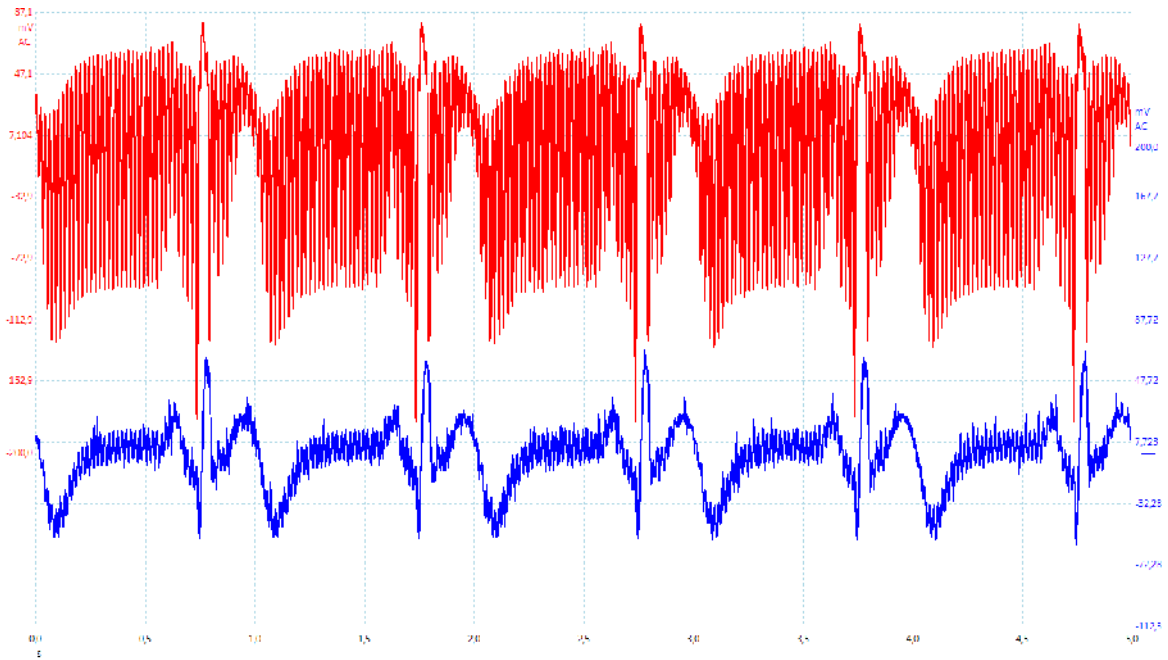
CG



μ 4.11 μ μ ECG

μ , μ , μ

CG μ 50Hz.

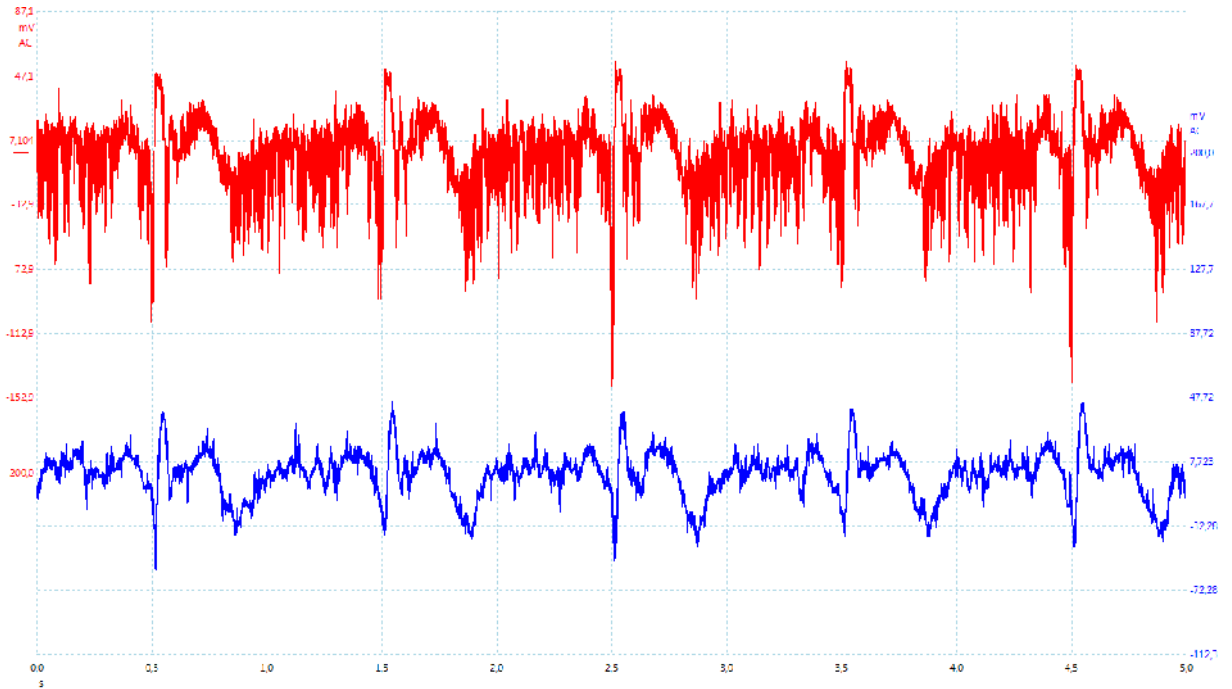


μ 4.11 μ μ ECG μ 50Hz

Ethernet.

, μ , μ

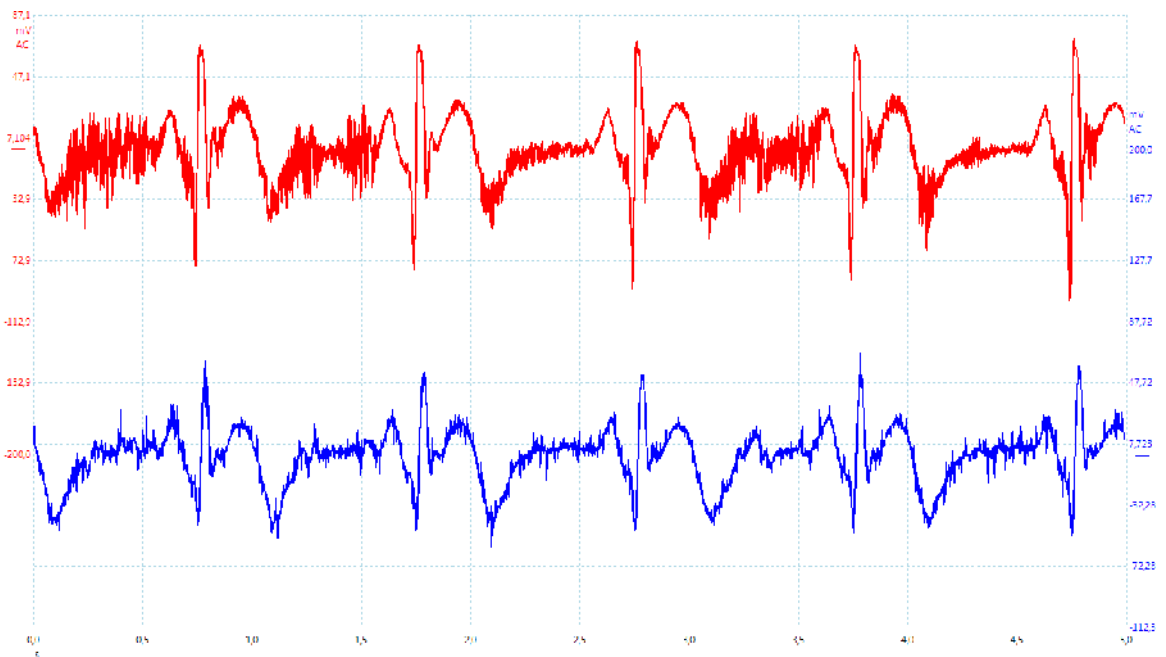
CG μ



μ 4.1.1 μ μ ECG μ

, μ

ECG μ



μ 4.1.1 μ μ ECG μ μ

μ :
 μ (μ),
 μ - μ :
 μ^2 , , μ .

4.2 μ μ

μ 30 200 μ

BPM από εξομοιωτή	Χωρίς θόρυβο	Με θόρυβο γραμμής 50Hz	Τρέμουλο	Θόρυβος Gauss	Τυχαίο Θόρυβο
30	30,02	29,99	30,02	30,09	29,99
35	35,03	34,84	34,9	35,07	34,84
40	40,03	40	40,11	40	40,11
45	45,05	44,58	45,18	45,25	44,58
50	50,08	50,04	50,13	50,17	50,08
55	55,2	55,15	55,05	55,2	54,69
60	60,12	60,18	60,18	60,18	60
65	65,08	55,1	65,22	64,79	64,24
70	70,18	69,28	70,42	70,26	69,61
75	75,09	75,09	74,91	74,81	75,09
80	80,11	81,5	80,43	79,79	81,7
85	85,23	85,71	85,84	84,51	85,35
90	90,36	91,05	91,08	90,36	91,6
95	95,09	95,7	96,77	94,79	95,69
100	100,17	100,33	100,17	100,17	100,67
105	105,26	107,91	108,7	105,26	107,89
110	110,5	111,5	112,57	110,7	111,52
115	115,38	115,61	116,05	114,63	117,42
120	120,24	120,24	120,04	120,24	120,24
125	125,26	125,26	125,26	125,28	124,23
130	130,43	130,72	131	130,72	131,56
135	135,44	136,99	136,05	136,63	136,25
140	140,52	140,52	142,18	142,01	143,21
145	145,63	146,3	153,85	144,93	146,81
150	150,38	151,28	152	150,38	152,96

Ethernet.

155	155,44	156,43	156,5	157,14	156,23
160	160,43	160,02	163,25	160,04	162,45
165	165,75	165,71	168,23	166,2	167,23
170	170,94	168,52	176,23	173,41	171,26
175	175,95	175,95	179,63	177,54	176,25
180	180,72	178,8	184,34	182,42	180,98
185	185,76	187,5	188,62	186,23	187,96
190	191,08	189,04	194,23	189,23	192,63
195	196,08	198,05	198,52	196,52	197,84
200	201,34	200,67	201,69	200,04	198,63

- μ μ

μ (BPM) , , μ
 μ μ μ 120BPM, μ μ
 μ μ μ .

4.3 μ μ Arduino.

μ μ μ 3 μ Arduino μ
 Arduino, μ μ serial print μ μ
 Arduino μ , μ μ μ ,
 μ , Arduino, μ μ
 μ . ECG μ .



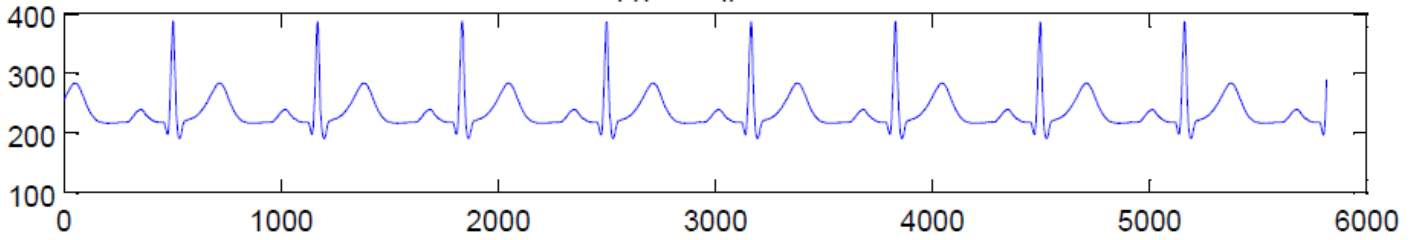
μ 4.3 μ μ ECG

μ :

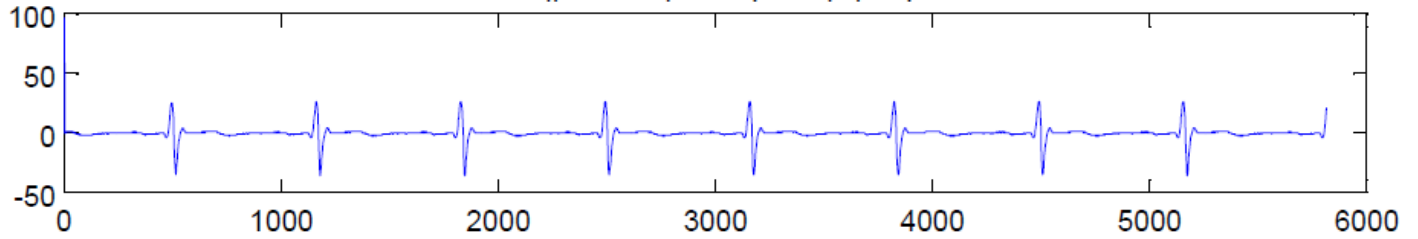
μ
MATLAB. Arduino μ SerialPrint
μ matlab subplot μ

μ
4.2 μ

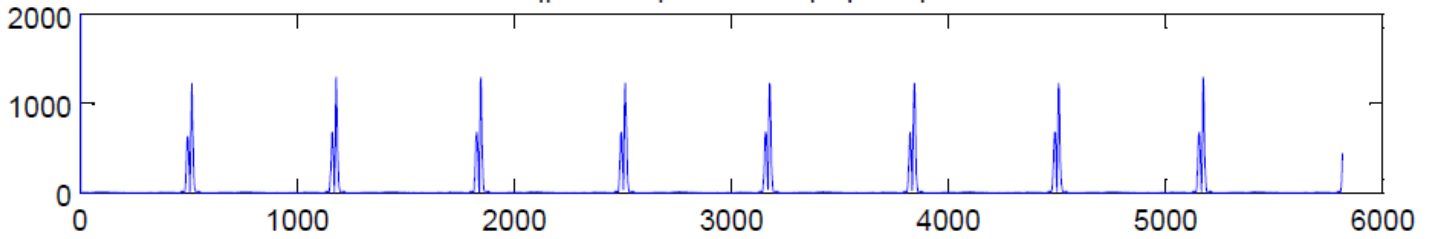
Αρχικό σήμα ECG



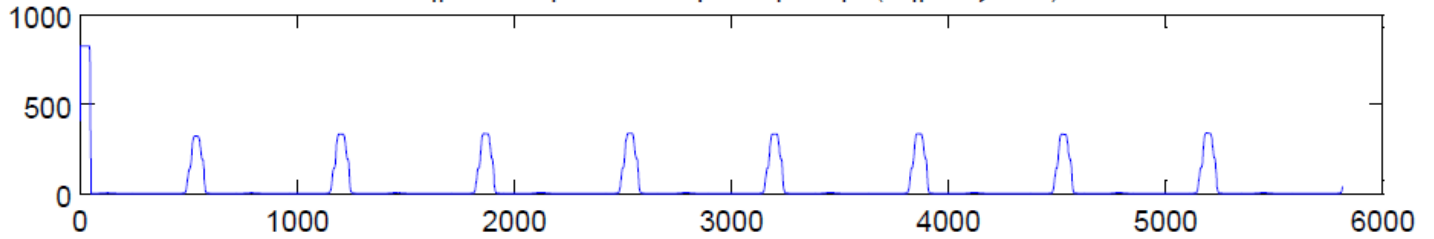
Σήμα ECG μετά την διαφόριση



Σήμα ECG μετά τον τετραγωνισμό



Σήμα ECG μετά το κινητό παράθυρο (Σήμα εξόδου)



μ 4.2 μ μ ECG μ

4.4

2



μ BPM

μ

μ 1.

LL

μ

, LA

on-off.

μ

RA



_____ :

μ 2.

				μ	RESET		μ
μ	BPM	,		μ	μ	BPM	μ
heart Rate		μ					LED
•	LED		BPM	μ	30.		LCD
	μ	μ					
•	LED		BPM	μ	50.		LCD
	μ	μ					
•	LED		BPM	50	100.		LCD
	μ	μ					
•	LED		BPM	μ	100.		LCD
	μ	μ					

μ 3.

_____ μ Ethernet μ

μμ IP μ , .

169.254.255.63

explorer μ μ BPM ,



School of Electrical and Computer Engineering - N.T.U.A.

Diplomatic work Electrocardio

Papadakis Matthaios 2014-2015

BPM is: 37.08

_____ .

μ LED charger .

μ ,

μ ,

μ ,

μ .

6

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