

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

# Analysis of Pulse Rate of the Patient Using Wireless Communication System



Sairam Ankhathi

M.Tech (VLSI & Embedded Systems), Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology.



E.Swetha

M.Tech (Embedded Systems), Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology.

### Abstract

This paper describes the design of a simple, low-cost controller based patient health monitoring system. Heart rate of the subject is measured from the thumb finger using IRD (Infra Red Device sensors) and the rate is then averaged and generates reading.

This instrument employs a simple Opto electronic sensor, conveniently strapped on the finger, to give continuous indication of the pulse digits. This information is required to telemeter to doctor away from the patient. This being carried out using Zibgee based wireless system.

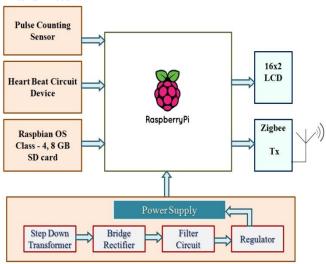
#### I. Introduction

Here we are using Zigbee communication[5] to transmit all the details of the patient. This project uses Raspberry pi as its controller in the transmitter section.

By reading all the values of heart rate, those will be sent to the receiver. At the receiver all the details will be received through Zigbee and displayed on PC.

This project uses regulated 3.3V, 500mA power supply[6]. 7805 three terminal voltage regulator is used for voltage regulation. Bridge type full wave rectifier[7] is used to rectify the ac out put of secondary of 230/12V step down transformer.

## **Transmitter:**



#### Receiver:

### Rx. Antenna

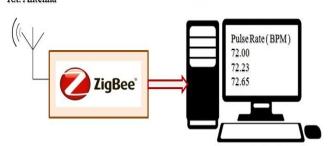


Fig: Block Diagram of Transmitter and Receiver



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

## II . Hardware Requirement:

## A. RASPBERRY-PI 2, Model B



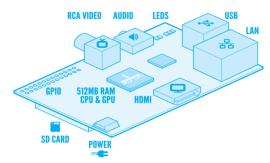
Fig: Raspberry Pi 2 [8]

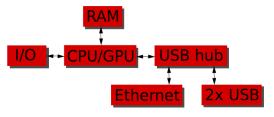
The Raspberry Pi 2[8] delivers 6 times the processing capacity of previous models. This second generation Raspberry Pi has an upgraded Broadcom BCM2836 processor, which is a powerful ARM Cortex-A7 based quad-core processor that runs at 900MHz. The board also features an increase in memory capacity to 1Gbyte.

#### **Features**

- System Memory 1GB LPDDR2
- Storage micro SD card slot (push release type)
- Video & Audio Output HDMI and AV via 3.5mm jack.
- Connectivity 10/100M Ethernet
- USB 4x USB 2.0 ports, 1x micro USB for power
- Expansion 2×20 pin header for GPIOs Camera header Display header
- Power 5V via micro USB port.
- Dimensions 85 x 56 mm

### **Basic Hardware of Raspberry-PI**





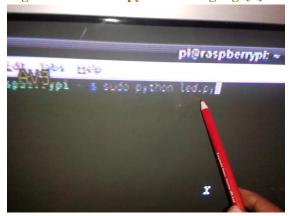
ISSN No: 2348-4845

Fig: Basic Hardware of Raspberry Pi [9]

### OS used in Raspberry pi is Linux (Raspbian)



Coding will be done in python/C language[9]



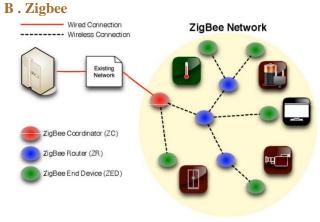
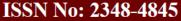


Fig: Zigbee [4]





A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

It is the wireless device for transmitting and receiving purpose or simply it called as Transceiver. Zigbee[4] is based on the IEEE802.15.4 protocol. The range of the Zigbee is covered as 100m. It range is 10 times better than Bluetooth device so it can be more preferable one in wireless device. The data rate is very low for transmission while using this device.



Zigbee is a PAN technology based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard.

Unlike Bluetooth or wireless USB devices, ZigBee devices have the ability to form a mesh network between nodes. Meshing is a type of daisy chaining from one device to another. This technique allows the short range of an individual node to be expanded and multiplied, covering a much larger area.

Zigbee offers full wireless mesh networking and supports approximately 65,000 devices on one network. It can connect the very large range of devices in an industry into a single network.

#### **Technical Specifications of Zigbee**

- Frequency band 2.400 2.483 GHz
- Number of channels 16
- Data rate 250 kbps
- Supply voltage 1.8 3.6 V

- Flash memory 128 kB
- RAM 8 kB
- EEPROM 4 kB Operating
- Temperature -40 +85  $^{\circ}$ C



Fig : Zigbee [5]

## C. Pulse counting sensor



Heart rate[1] is the speed of people's emotional state, exercise intensity and objective indicator of cardiac function. But most people are very difficult to accurately measure the time and his heart rate values. If the heart rate monitor with me, heart ECG[2] electrodes will be detected by monitoring the signal processing device, the user can at any time that your heart rate changes, changes in heart rate, self monitoringsystem.





A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

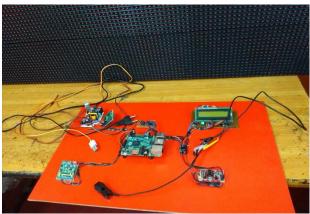


Fig: Harware circuit of pulse rate

Heart rate monitor for heart rate range ( $60 \sim 160$ ) / min. Circuit by adjusting the relevant components, in the ( $60 \sim 160$ ) / min within the audible alarm can change the heart rate range. This heart rate range the width of the design center values  $\pm$  20% range. If central values such as emphasis on the 100 / exceptionally, the heart rate signal range ( $80 \sim 120$ ) / min, if the heart rate exceeds this range, the lower limit, the instrument does not sound, if the heart rate in the range of the instrument ECG is the sound issue.



Fig: Analysis of pulse rate of the patient

#### **Advantages**

- Ease of operation and understanding.
- Low maintenance cost and handling.
- Fit and forget device
- No wastage of time
- Durability
- Accuracy

### **Applications**

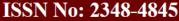
- Hospitals
- Remote heart rate monitoring applications
- Local monitoring applications
- Designed for Home and Clinical Applications

### **III** . Conclusion

This paper was successfully implemented and the output displayed was on LCD and Heart rate is counted by microcontroller for one minute and displayed at distant place through Zigbee communication. This device and technology can be used by a doctor from any remote place. A normal person can also operate this device. So this heart rate measurement device is cheap and easier to understand.

#### **References:**

- [1] How the Heart Works, December 26, 2011. Avaliable : http://www.webmd.com/heart-disease/guide/how-heartworks.
- [2] Jhon R. Hampton,"ECG in practice"
- [3] M. Malik and A. J. Camm, "Heart Rate Variability". Futura Publishing Co. Inc., sept 1995.
- [4] Amair sheikh and siraj Pathan, "Reasearch on wireless sensor network technology", International Journal of Information and education Technology, Vol. 2, No. 5, October 2012.
- [5] Nisha Ashok somani and yask patel, "ZIGBEE: A Low power wireless technology for industrial applications", International journal of control theory and computer modeling (IJCTCM) Vol.2, No.3, may 2012.
- [6] David A. Bell, "operational amplifiers and linear ICs", 2nd edition, Oxford University press, 1997.
- [7] Ramakant A. Gayakwad, "Op-amps and linear integrated circuits", 2nd edition wiley, 1998.





A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

[8] Raspberry Pi , Web Site https://github.com/raspberrypi/documentation

[9] Learn Raspberry Pi 2 with Linux and Windows 10 by Peter membrey and David Hows.

[10] Raspberry Pi Insider Guide by Bruce Smith

#### **Author Details**

Sairam Ankhathi is a M.Tech (VLSI & Embedded systems) student in Department of Electronics and Communication from Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, Hyderabad. His interests of field in Embedded systems, Robotics and communication systems.

Email id: sairam\_ank@yahoo.com

**E. Swetha** is a M.Tech (Embedded Systems) Assistant Professor in Department of Electronics and Communication from Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, Hyderabad. Her interests of field in Embedded systems, communication and networking systems.

Email id.: swethu.twinkling@gmail.com



**Dr. D Subba Rao**, is a proficient Ph.D person in the research area of Image Processing from Vel-Tech University, Chennai along with initial degrees of Bachelor of Technology in Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) from Dr. S G I E T, Markapur and Master of Technology in Embedded Systems from SRM University, Chennai. He has 13 years of teaching experience and has published 12 Papers in International Journals, 2 Papers in National Journals and has been noted under 4 International Conferences. He has a fellowship of The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) along with a Life time membership of Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE). He is currently

bounded as an Associate Professor and is being chaired as Head of the Department for Electronics and Communication Engineering discipline at Siddhartha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, Hyderabad.

Email –Id: subbu.dasari@gmail.com Contact: 09966779182, 07893744445