* ADC how many bits?
  + Will the precision be useful?
  + Will better signal conditioning reduce the bits required?
    - Better signals maybe will restrict the data
* Wireless components
  + ideas:
    - Store all data in full media, but only transmit an x% decimated signal
      * Decimate using ffts, etc. to only send certain frequencies
  + Aim for 750 kbps
  + Possibly use 802.11g or any older protocol
    - Must transmit in low power schemes
  + Think about data overhead:
    - Packets will get lost: must include small amounts of bits for sequence number, etc.
    - Can packets get lost?
      * Through overhead maybe reconstruct data?
* CC2650:
  + understand BIOS, scheduling, switching between tasks/multiple infinite for loops
* Things to consider:
  + Reduce dimensionality of data into comfortable range of a protocol such as BLE
    - Take FFT and transmit frequency content you need?
    - Staggering samples
    - Cannot just do compression
  + Understand how UDP, TCP, or some other datastream/overhead works
    - See what each protocol does with error checking, and how they sequence packets in case you lose a packet and must account for the lost information
    - Suggestion: convert to UDP datastream because many programs accept UDP streams
  + How fast do you need to transmit data?
    - ms or s delay?
    - ms delay is hard, but s is doable
  + What do you do if you lose some data?
    - Is it ok to lose data?
    - require retransmissions?
    - what happens if you lose a lead/probe?
    - how much can you afford to lose?
  + Packet error rate:
    - If there are a lot of wireless devices blasting in the area, then BLE will have higher error rates
    - 802.11 and BLE interference is well documented; should look into this.
    - 900 MHz is less noisy than 2.4 GHz
    - Throughput tests in hospitals
      * Get BT module and run throughput test with IPERF in hospitals during peak hours
  + Battery:
    - Lithium Ion battery packs that come in various sizes
      * **House of Batteries**
    - Optimize power rail: if you use 3.3 V, make sure everything can use 3.3 V
  + Idea:
    - Use MSP432 to keep wireless module in LPM.
    - Buffer data in MSP432
    - Wake up wireless module, transmit, and go back to sleep as quickly as possible