

GE107 Project Report

On

HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM



Under the guidance of
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TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Health Monitoring System

TEAM MEMBERS:

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BRIEF:

- **OBJECTIVE:** To create a Health Monitoring System for calculating BPM (Beats Per Minute), SPO2 (Percentage of oxygen in blood) and GSR (Galvanic Skin Resistance).
- **CORE FUNCTIONALITIES:**
 1. **BPM (Beats Per Minute):** It helps to find out if your heart is pumping enough blood thus working efficiently. A normal resting heart rate for adults ranges from 60 to 100 beats per minute. Generally, a lower heart rate at rest implies more efficient heart function and better cardiovascular fitness. For example, a well-trained athlete might have a normal resting heart rate closer to 40 beats per minute.
 2. **SpO2:** The SpO2 reading on a pulse oximeter shows the percentage of oxygen in someone's blood. A normal level of oxygen is usually 95% or higher. Some people with chronic lung disease or sleep apnea can have normal levels around 90%.
 3. **GSR (Galvanic Skin Resistance):** Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) is a measuring unit of surface resistance skin or conductivity. It measures the change in electrical activity, which takes place due to the shift in sweat gland activity. An increase in sweat gland activity can take place due to both positive (“joyful”) and negative (“scary”) events. A person’s stress level can be calculated using GSR values.



HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM

SPECIFICATIONS:

➤ SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS:

- Arduino IDE 1.8.19
- Cayenne Cloud System (powered by myDevices)

➤ HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS:

- Node MCU ESP8266
- SpO2 MAX30100 Sensor
- GSR v 1.2 Sensor
- Jumper Wires
- USB Type-B Cable
- Adapter AC-to-DC
- 5V Lithium Battery



Node MCU



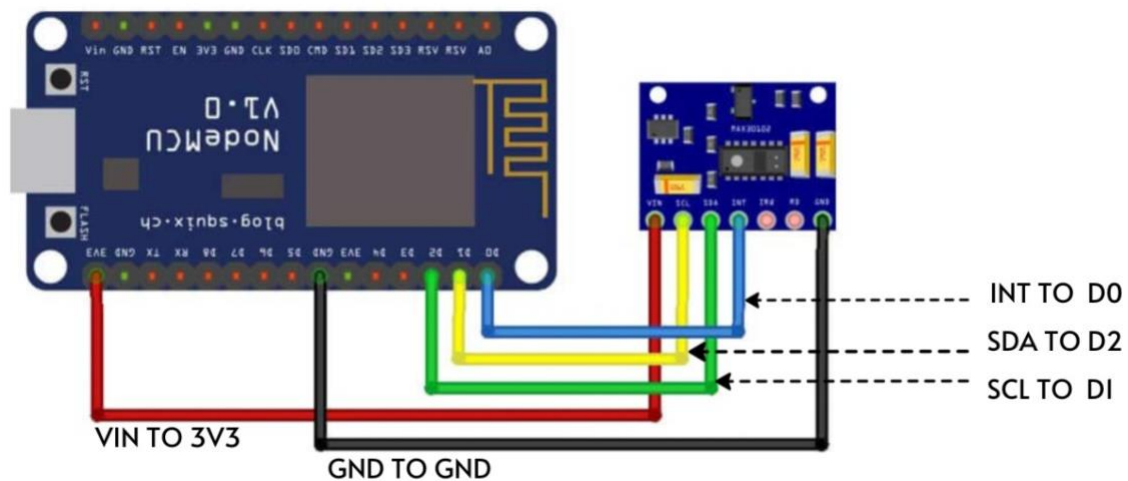
GSR v 1.2



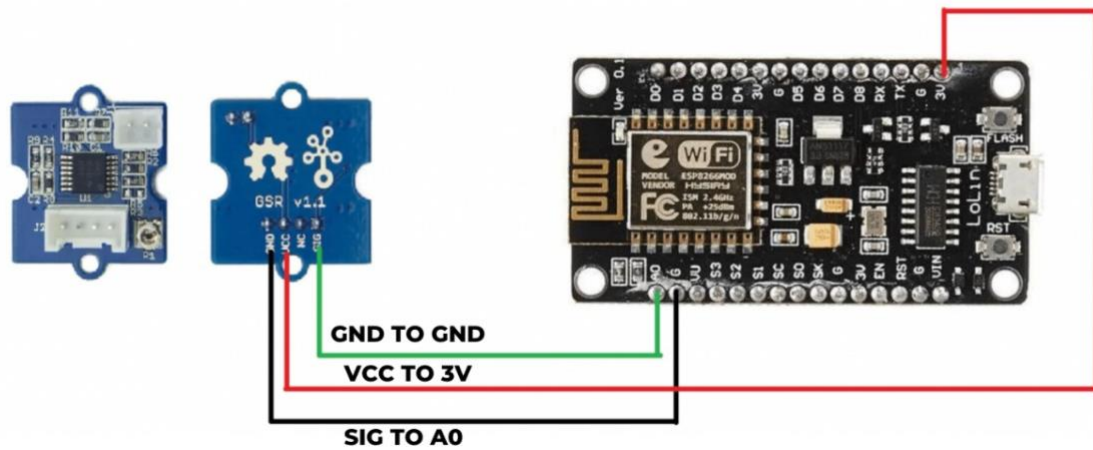
SpO2 Sensor

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:

➤ SpO2 Sensor Circuit Diagram:



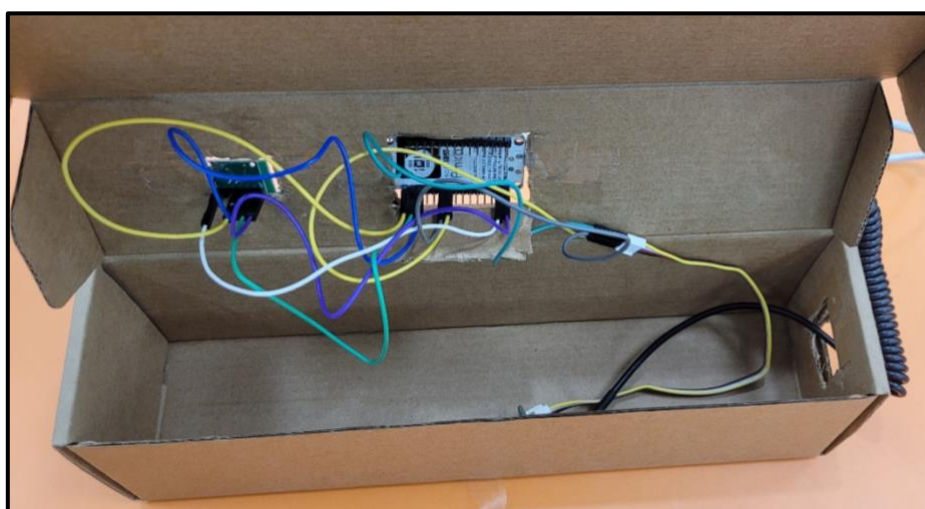
➤ **GSR Sensor Circuit:**



IMAGES:



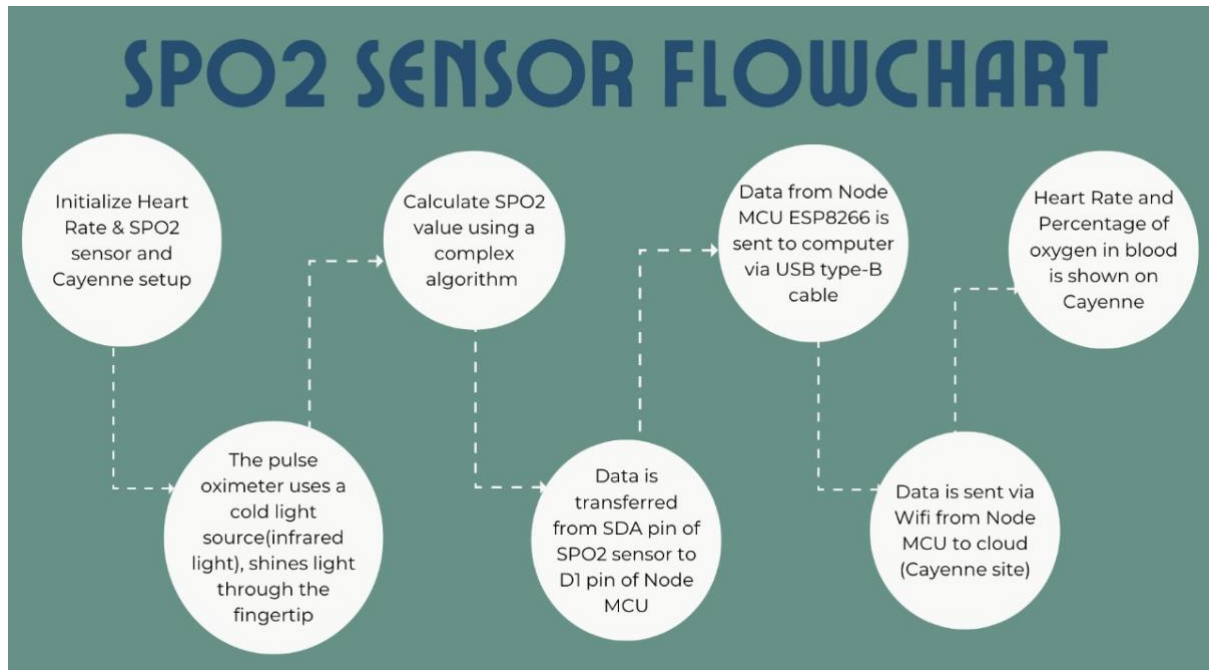
HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM



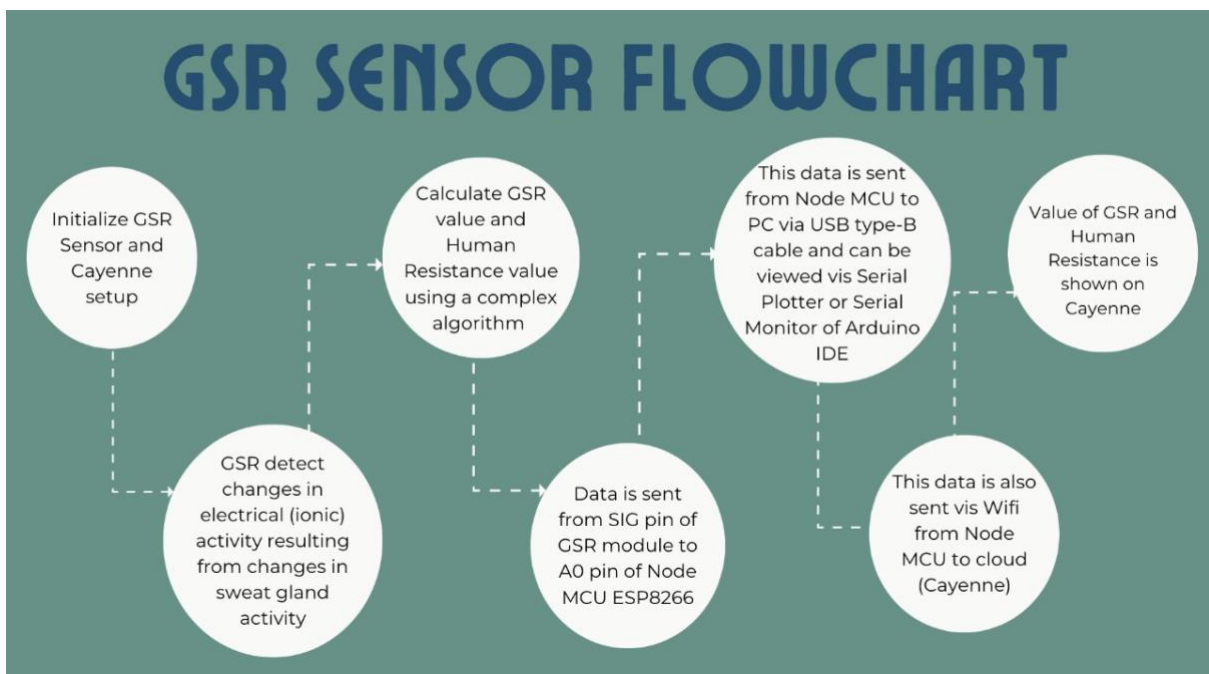
ACTUAL CIRCUIT

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

➤ SpO2 Sensor Circuit:



➤ GSR Sensor Circuit:

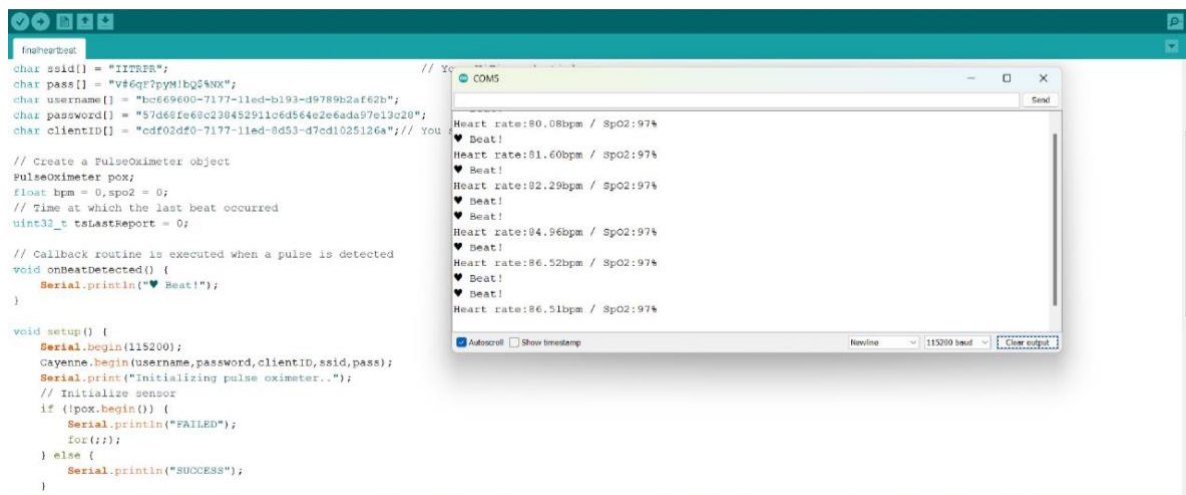


MODULES USED:

- **Node MCU ESP8266:** The NodeMCU (Node MicroController Unit) is an open-source software and hardware development environment built around an inexpensive System-on-a-Chip (SoC) called the ESP8266.
- **SpO2 MAX30100:** SpO2 sensors measure your blood oxygen saturation i.e. the amount of oxygen present in blood. It is an integrated pulse oximetry and heartrate monitor sensor solution. It combines two LEDs, a photodetector, optimized optics, and low-noise analog signal processing to detect pulse oximetry and heart-rate signals.
- **GSR v 1.2:** The GSR sensor measures the varying levels of the skin conducting the electric current. Higher levels of perspiration on the skin lead to a greater conductance of electrical currents.

TESTING DETAILS:

- **IMAGES:**
 - **SpO2 sensor testing:**

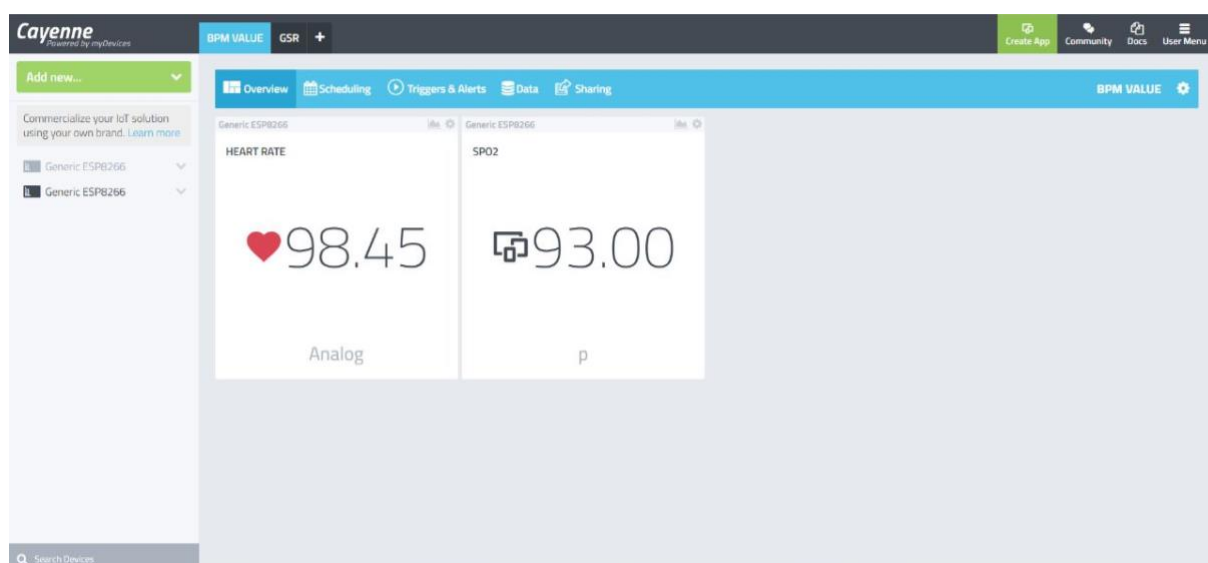


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE Serial Monitor window. On the left, the code for the SpO2 sensor is visible. It includes variables for SSID, password, username, and clientID, and a callback function for heart rate detection. The output on the right shows a series of heart rate and SpO2 readings, each preceded by a heart icon and the word 'Beat!'.

```
char ssid[] = "IITRPR";  
char pass[] = "v#6qr7pyM!bq5$NK";  
char username[] = "bc669600-7177-11ed-b193-d9789b2af62b";  
char password[] = "57d68fe68c2384525106d564e2e6ada97c13e20";  
char clientID[] = "cdf02df0-7177-11ed-8d53-d7cd1025126a";  
  
// Create a PulseOximeter object  
PulseOximeter pox;  
float bpm = 0, spo2 = 0;  
// Time at which the last beat occurred  
uint32_t tsLastReport = 0;  
  
// Callback routine is executed when a pulse is detected  
void onBeatDetected() {  
  Serial.println("♥ Beat!");  
}  
  
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(115200);  
  Cayenne.begin(username, password, clientID, ssid, pass);  
  Serial.print("Initializing pulse oximeter..");  
  // Initialize sensor  
  if (!pox.begin()) {  
    Serial.println("FAILED");  
    for(;;);  
  } else {  
    Serial.println("SUCCESS");  
  }  
}
```

Heart rate:80.08bpm / SpO2:97%
♥ Beat!
Heart rate:81.60bpm / SpO2:97%
♥ Beat!
Heart rate:82.29bpm / SpO2:97%
♥ Beat!
Heart rate:84.96bpm / SpO2:97%
♥ Beat!
Heart rate:86.52bpm / SpO2:97%
♥ Beat!
Heart rate:86.51bpm / SpO2:97%

Serial Monitor showing BPM and SpO2 values



- **GSR Sensor Testing:**

```

gshcardat
const int GSR= A0;
int sensorValue=0;
int gsr_average=0;
#define CAYENNE_PRINT Serial
#include <CayenneMQTTESP8266.h>
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

char ssid[] = "IITRPR"; // Your WiFi credentials.
char pass[] = "V86gF7pyM1hQ54NX";
char username[] = "bc669600-7177-11ed-b193-d9789b2af62b";
char password[] = "57d68fe6c238452911c6d564e2e6ada97e13c28";
char clientID[] = "c1c6cf40-718e-11ed-8d53-d7cd1025126a"; // You
uint32_t tsLastReport = 0;
float human_resistance=0;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
  Cayenne.begin(username,password,clientID,ssid,pass);
}

void loop()
{
  long sum=0;
  for(int i=0;i<10;i++) // Average the 10 measurements to remove the glitch
  {
    sensorValue=analogRead(GSR);
    //Serial.println(sensorValue);
    ...
  }
  ...
  leaving...
  Hard resetting via RTS pin...

```

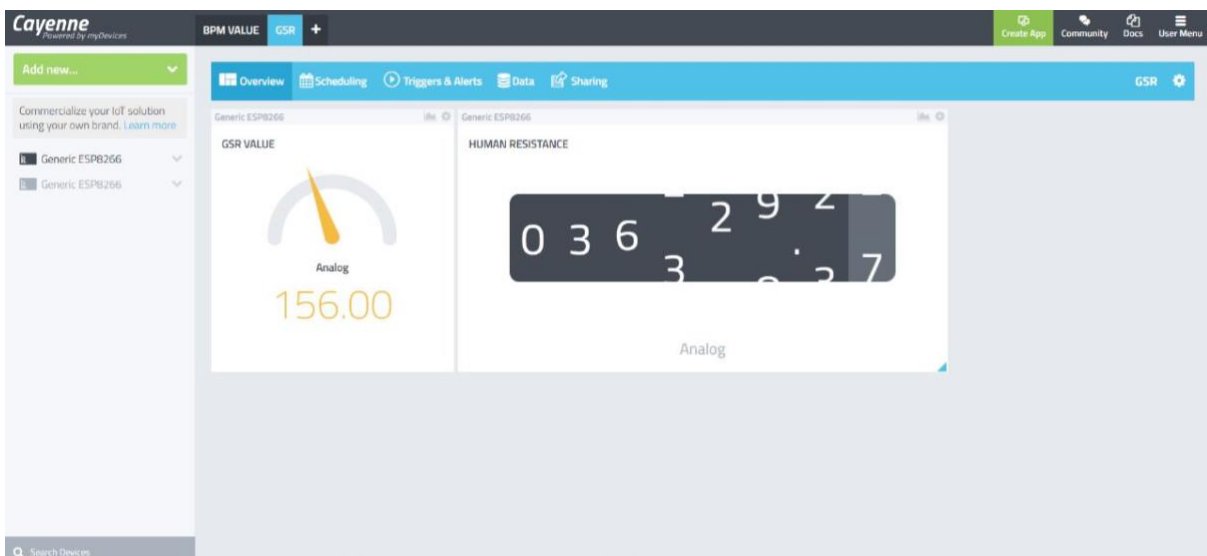
Serial Monitor Output:

```

Human resistance using gsr value- 36109.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 148 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 36263.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 148 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 36263.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 154 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 37206.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 153 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 37047.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 153 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 37047.00 Ohm
GSR VALUE- 152 V
Human resistance using gsr value- 36888.00 Ohm

```

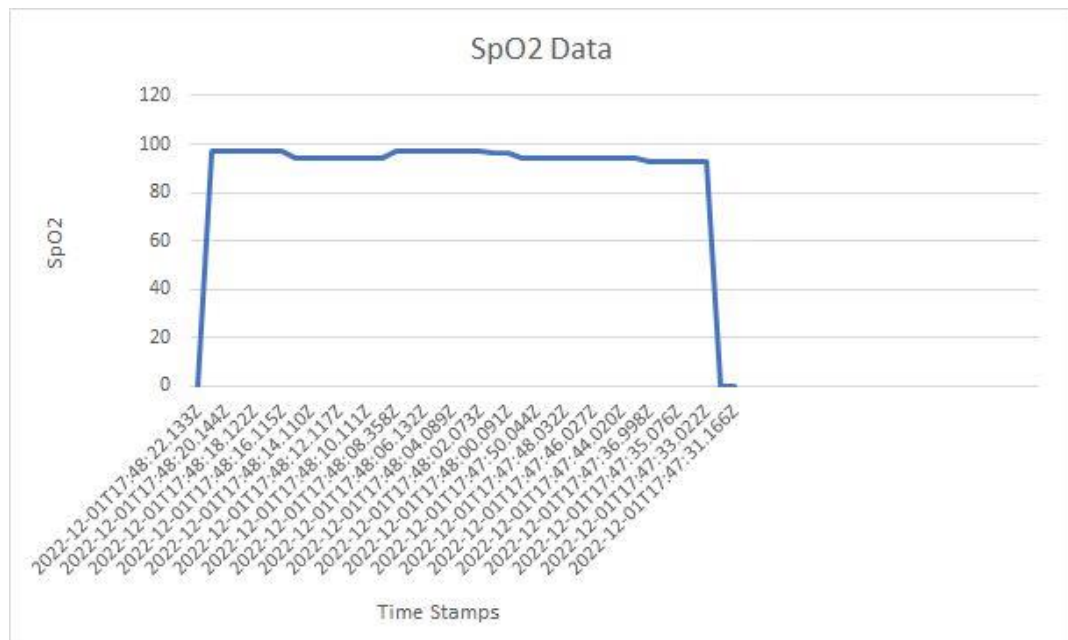
Serial Monitor showing GSR and Human Resistance values



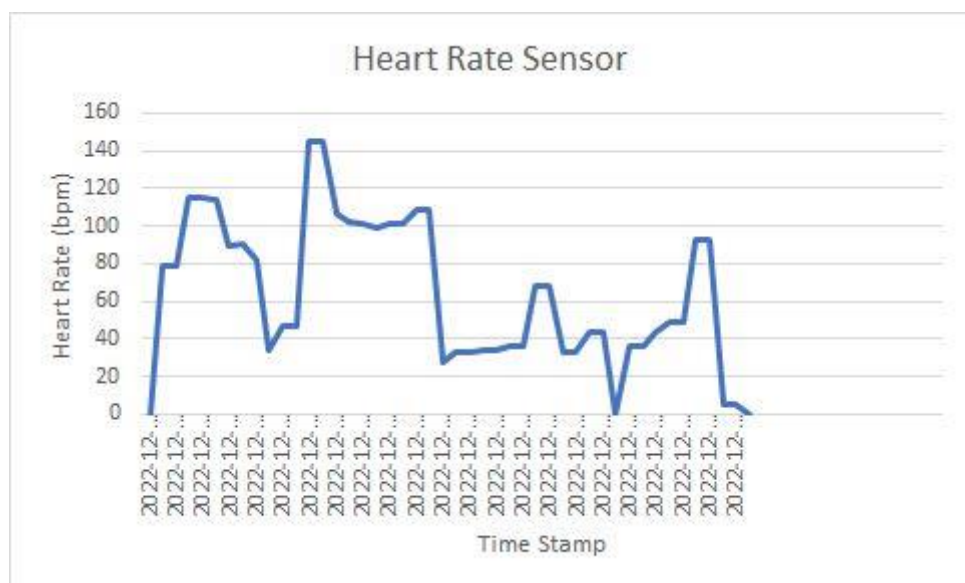
Reading shown on cloud service

➤ **GRAPHS:**

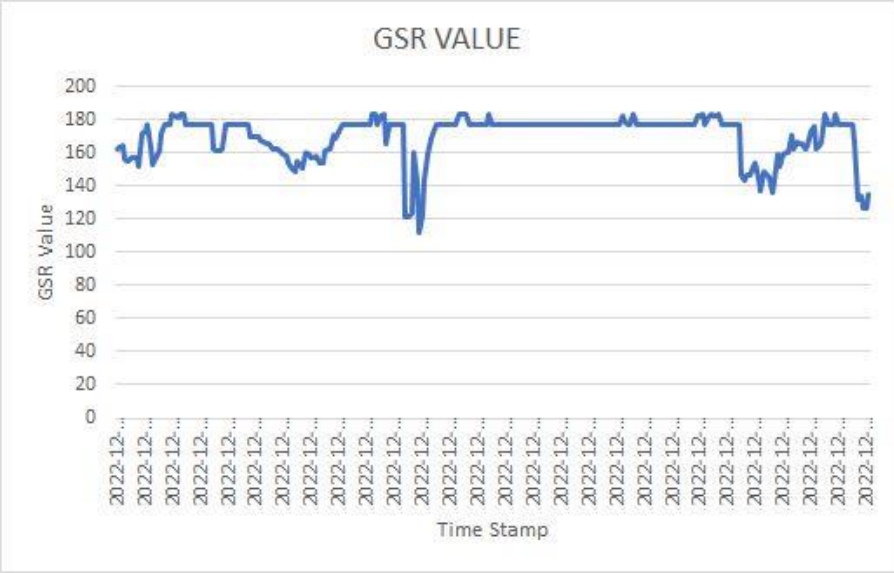
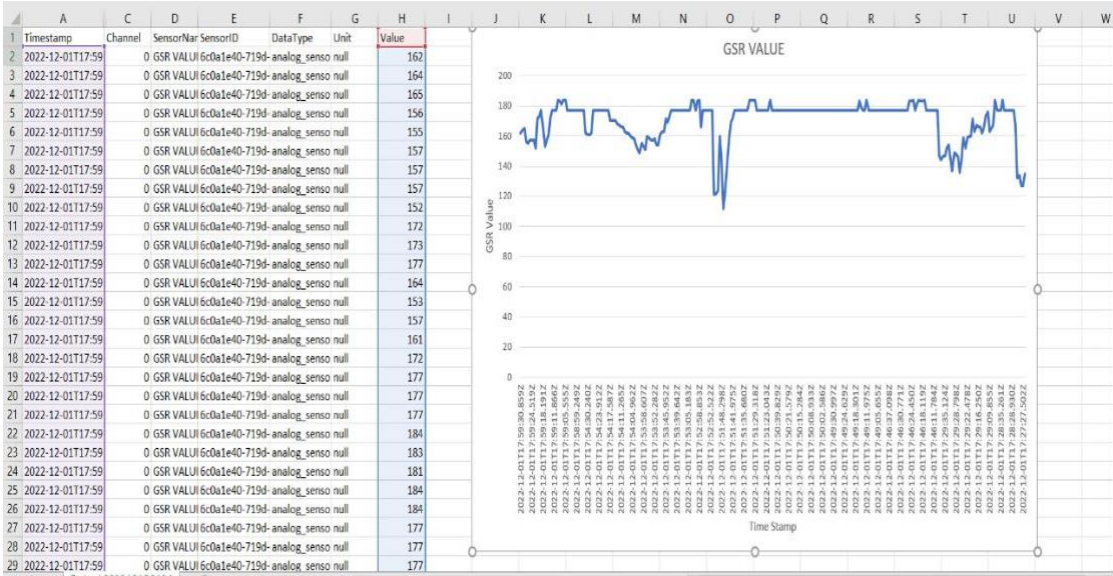
SpO2 VALUE



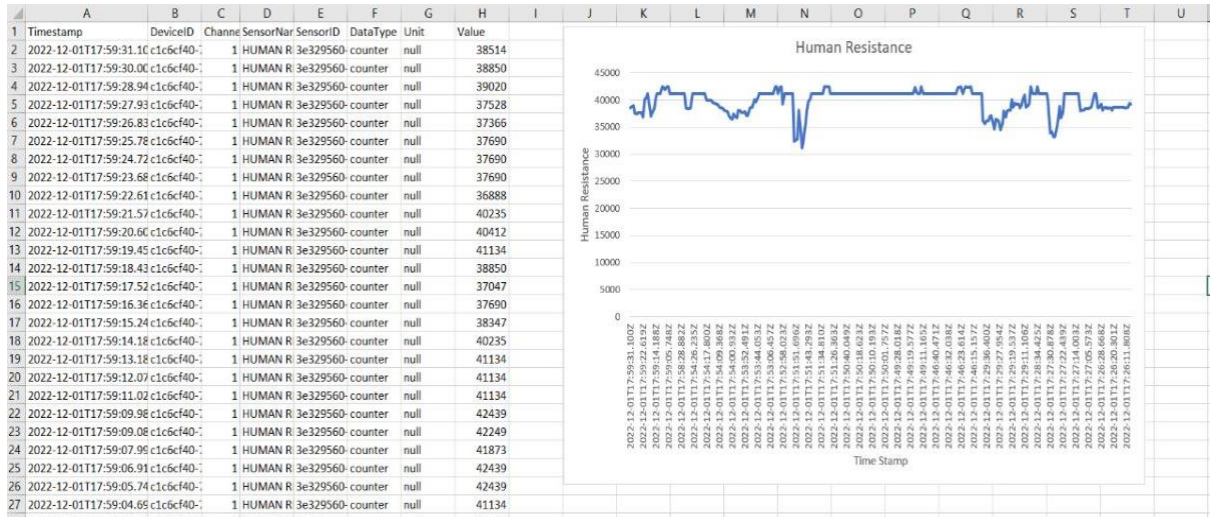
BPM VALUE



GSR VALUE



HUMAN RESISTANCE



CONCLUSION: Thus, in a nutshell, we calculated the BPM (Beats per Minute), Percentage of oxygen in blood and Galvanic Skin Resistance using GSR and SpO2 sensor. The values of basic vitals obtained in this project are stored in the Cayenne cloud and are analysed later. It can be further used in future for calculating a variety of different parameters.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS: This model can become the basis of creating a fully automated system for monitoring health. Integrating the present model with more sensors and machine learning model, a smart automated healthcare device can be created.