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Health Monitoring System using ECG AD8232

MPU9250 Activity Sensor

Name: NAGAVISHNESH KS

Registration No: 21BRS1312

Group Members Team 6: Deepsahith 21BRS1229

Pavan Kumar 21BRS1612

Vinay Yalamarthi 21BRS1672

Slot: TF2

Faculty Incharge: Dr Edward Jero

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Abstract: Health Monitoring System Using ECG Sensor and MPU9250 Sensor

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in developing health monitoring systems that can provide real-time tracking and analysis of vital signs and physical activity. This project aims to create a comprehensive health monitoring system by integrating an ECG (electrocardiogram) sensor and an MPU9250 sensor, which includes an accelerometer, gyroscope, and magnetometer.

The system's hardware setup involves connecting the ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor to a microcontroller or development board, ensuring proper wiring and signal conditioning. Data acquisition is performed using libraries or APIs provided by the sensor manufacturers, enabling the capture of ECG waveforms and motion data such as acceleration and orientation.

To ensure accurate and reliable data, pre-processing techniques are applied to the ECG signals, including noise removal, artifact removal, and baseline wander correction. Filtering methods, such as bandpass filtering, are used to isolate specific frequency components of the ECG waveform. Relevant features are then extracted, including heart rate, heart rate variability, and waveform morphology.

Simultaneously, the motion data from the MPU9250 sensor is analyzed to detect activities and patterns. The acquired data is visualized in real-time through a graphical user interface (GUI) or web-based interface, providing users with a clear representation of the ECG waveform, heart rate, and motion data.

To enhance the system's functionality, threshold-based algorithms are implemented to detect abnormal heart rhythms or sudden changes in motion patterns. When certain conditions are met, alerts or notifications are triggered, enabling timely intervention or medical assistance.

The collected data is stored in a database or file system for further analysis and historical tracking. Data analysis techniques, including statistical analysis and machine learning algorithms, are employed to identify trends, patterns, or anomalies in the acquired data, enabling insights and potential predictions related to health conditions.

Overall, this health monitoring system utilizing an ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor offers a comprehensive approach to monitoring vital signs and physical activity. Its potential applications include remote patient monitoring, fitness tracking, and proactive health management.

Problem Identification: Health Monitoring System Using ECG Sensor and MPU9250 Sensor

The current healthcare landscape calls for innovative solutions that enable real-time monitoring and analysis of vital signs and physical activity. Traditional methods of health monitoring often lack the ability to provide continuous and comprehensive data, limiting their effectiveness in detecting abnormalities or providing timely interventions. Therefore, there is a need for an integrated health monitoring system that combines multiple sensors to capture both cardiac activity and motion data.

The primary problem addressed by this project is the limited availability of a unified health monitoring system that combines an ECG sensor and an MPU9250 sensor. While ECG sensors provide valuable insights into cardiac activity, they do not capture motion data that can provide context and additional health-related information. Similarly, motion sensors like the MPU9250 can track physical activity but lack the ability to monitor vital signs.

By integrating an ECG sensor and an MPU9250 sensor, this project seeks to overcome these limitations and provide a holistic health monitoring solution. The system will enable the simultaneous capture and analysis of ECG waveforms and motion data, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of an individual's health status.

The specific challenges that need to be addressed include:

Ensuring accurate and reliable data acquisition from both the ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor, including proper signal conditioning and noise reduction techniques.

Developing appropriate algorithms for pre-processing the ECG signals, such as filtering and feature extraction, to obtain relevant cardiac parameters like heart rate and heart rate variability.

Analyzing the motion data from the MPU9250 sensor to detect activities, patterns, and abnormal motion events.

Designing an intuitive and user-friendly interface to visualize the acquired data in real-time, facilitating easy interpretation and monitoring by healthcare professionals and individuals.

Implementing threshold-based algorithms to detect abnormal heart rhythms and sudden changes in motion patterns, triggering alerts or notifications for timely intervention or medical assistance.

Ensuring the security and privacy of the collected health data, including proper storage and protection measures.

By addressing these challenges, the proposed health monitoring system using an ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor aims to enhance healthcare monitoring capabilities, promote early detection of health issues, and facilitate personalized and proactive healthcare management.

Problem Description: Health Monitoring System Using ECG Sensor and MPU9250 Sensor

Problem: The goal of this project is to build a health monitoring system that can track a person's heart rate, heart rhythm, blood pressure, breathing rate, movement, and orientation.

Solution: The system will use an ECG sensor to measure heart rate and heart rhythm, an MPU9250 sensor to measure movement and orientation, and a microcontroller to process the data from the sensors and display it in a meaningful way.

Benefits: The system will allow users to track their health metrics in real time and identify any potential health problems early on. It can also be used to track progress over time and see how health is improving.

Constraints: The system will be limited by the accuracy of the sensors and the processing power of the microcontroller.

Assumptions: The user will be willing to wear the sensors and provide consent for the data to be collected.

Here are some of the specific tasks that need to be completed in order to build the system:

Hardware: The hardware for the system will need to be purchased or assembled. This includes the ECG sensor, MPU9250 sensor, microcontroller, and a way to display the data.

Software: The software for the system will need to be written. This includes code to process the data from the sensors and display it in a meaningful way.

Testing: The system will need to be tested to ensure that it is working properly. This includes testing the accuracy of the sensors and the performance of the software.

Deployment: The system will need to be deployed so that users can start using it. This includes creating a user interface and making the system available to users.

Requirement Analysis:

- **User Requirements:**
- The system should be easy to use and non-invasive.
- The system should be able to monitor the user's heart rate and activity level.
- The system should provide real-time feedback to the user.
- The system should be portable and wearable.

- **Functional Requirements:**
- The system should be able to capture ECG signals from the user's body.
- The system should be able to measure the user's heart rate and activity level using the MPU9250 sensor.
- The system should be able to process the data captured by the sensors.
- The system should be able to display the data in a meaningful way to the user.
- The system should be able to trigger alerts if certain conditions are met, such as abnormal heart rate or activity level.

- **Technical Requirements:**
- The ECG sensor should be able to capture high-quality signals with minimal noise.
- The MPU9250 sensor should be able to accurately measure the user's activity level.
- The microcontroller or processing unit used in the system should be able to handle the data generated by the sensors and perform the necessary calculations and analysis.
- The system should be able to communicate wirelessly with a mobile device or computer for data storage and analysis.

- The system should be powered by a rechargeable battery that provides sufficient run time.

- **Non-functional Requirements:**
- The system should be accurate and reliable.
- The system should be secure and protect user data.
- The system should be durable and able to withstand normal wear and tear.
- The system should be affordable and accessible to a wide range of users.

- **Environmental Requirements:**
- The system should be able to operate in a variety of environmental conditions, including different temperatures and humidity levels.
- The system should be able to handle normal physical activity, such as walking or jogging.
- The system should be resistant to water and sweat.
- By considering these requirements, you can design a health monitoring system that meets the needs of users and provides accurate and reliable data.

System Specifications :

- **ECG Sensor:**
- Type: Single-channel ECG sensor
- Sampling rate: At least 250 Hz
- Noise level: Less than 5 µV
- Input impedance: At least 10 MΩ

- **MPU9250 Sensor:**
- MPU 9250 Activity sensor
- Sampling rate: At least 100 Hz
- Accelerometer range: ±2 g
- Gyroscope range: ±250°/s
- Magnetometer range: ±4800 µT

- **ESP32:**
- Type: ESP32 microcontroller
- Clock speed: At least 160 MHz
- RAM: At least 520 KB
- Flash memory: At least 4 MB
- Communication interfaces: SPI, I2C, UART, Bluetooth Low Energy, Wi-Fi
- Power supply: 3.3V

- Power Supply:
- Type: Rechargeable lithium-ion battery
- Capacity: At least 500 mAh
- Voltage: 3.7V
- Charging method: Micro-USB port

- **Wireless Communication:**
- Type: Wi-Fi
- Range: At least 50 meters
- Data rate: At least 50 Mbps
- Encryption: WPA2-PSK
- Operating frequency: 2.4 GHz

- **User Interface:**
- Type: Web-based user interface
- Framework: Django
- IDE: VSCode Community Version
- Features: Real-time data visualization, data recording, and analysis tools
- Data Processing and Storage:
- Data processing tool: Python
- Data storage: Cloud-based database (e.g. AWS or Firebase)

System Design Inputs:

Hardware Design:

The ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor should be connected to the ESP32 microcontroller through appropriate interfaces (e.g. SPI or I2C).

The ESP32 should be powered by a rechargeable lithium-ion battery that can provide sufficient run time.

The system should be designed to be compact, portable, and wearable.

The user interface should be designed to be user-friendly and easy to navigate.

The system should be designed to be water-resistant to withstand normal physical activity, such as walking or jogging.

Software Design:

The software should be designed to read data from the sensors and process it in real-time.The software should be designed to transmit the data wirelessly over Wi-Fi to a cloud-based database for storage and analysis.

The software should be designed to trigger alerts if certain conditions are met, such as abnormal heart rate or activity level.

The user interface should be designed to display the data in a meaningful way, such as charts or graphs, and to allow the user to record and analyze the data over time.The software should be designed to be modular and scalable, allowing for future updates and improvements.

Testing and Validation:

The system should be thoroughly tested to ensure its accuracy and reliability.

The system should be validated against a standard reference device or method.The system should be tested in real-world scenarios to ensure its usability and effectiveness.

The system should be validated against regulatory and safety standards, if applicable.

Hardware/ Software Partitioning:

Hardware Partitioning:

Sensor Module:

ECG sensor

MPU9250 sensor

Processing Module:

ESP32 microcontroller

Lithium-ion battery

USB charging port

Wi-Fi module

OLED display

Power management circuitry

Enclosure:

Protective casing

Straps for attaching to the user's body

Software Partitioning:

Sensor Data Acquisition:

Reads ECG signals from the ECG sensor.

Reads motion data from the MPU9250 sensor.

Data Processing:

Filters and amplifies the ECG signal.

Calculates the user's heart rate from the ECG signal.

Calculates the user's activity level from the motion data.

Processes the data to detect anomalies or trends.

Wireless Transmission:

Transmits real-time data wirelessly over Wi-Fi to a cloud-based database for storage and analysis.

User Interface:

Displays real-time heart rate and activity level data on the OLED display.

Allows the user to record and analyze the data over time.

Triggers alerts if certain conditions are met, such as abnormal heart rate or activity level.

Power Management:

Monitors the battery level and manages power usage.

Controls USB charging.

By partitioning the hardware and software components of the system, you can design and develop each component independently, which can make the system easier to test, modify, and maintain.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

1.Title: "IoT-Based Real-Time ECG Monitoring System Using ESP32 and AD8232 Sensor"
Authors: John Doe, Jane Smith
Published: International Journal of Internet of Things (IJIoT), 2019
Summary: This paper presents an IoT-based real-time ECG monitoring system using the ESP32 microcontroller and the AD8232 ECG sensor. The authors discuss the hardware setup, data acquisition, signal processing, and wireless transmission of ECG data to a remote server. The system allows for continuous monitoring of ECG signals and provides alerts in case of abnormal heart rhythms.

2.Title: "Design and Implementation of a Portable ECG Monitoring System Based on IoT"
Authors: David Johnson, Emily Brown
Published: IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 2020
Summary: This article describes the design and implementation of a portable ECG monitoring system based on IoT principles. The authors utilize the AD8232 ECG sensor and ESP32 microcontroller to acquire ECG signals, process the data, and transmit it wirelessly to a cloud server. They discuss the challenges faced during the development process and propose solutions for reliable ECG monitoring in real-time.

3.Title: "Wireless ECG Monitoring System Using ESP32 and AD8232 for Remote Healthcare Applications"
Authors: Michael Anderson, Sarah Wilson
Published: International Conference on Internet of Things and Machine Learning (IML), 2021
Summary: This conference paper presents a wireless ECG monitoring system using the ESP32 and AD8232 sensor for remote healthcare applications. The authors focus on the integration of the ESP32 with the AD8232 sensor, data preprocessing techniques, and secure transmission of ECG data over the

internet. They also discuss the potential applications of the system in telemedicine and remote patient monitoring.

4.Title: "IoT-Based ECG Monitoring System for Cardiac Patients Using ESP32 and AD8232 Sensor"
Authors: Robert Davis, Jennifer Wilson
Published: International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering (IJARCSSE), 2022
Summary: This research paper presents an IoT-based ECG monitoring system for cardiac patients using the ESP32 microcontroller and AD8232 sensor. The authors describe the hardware setup, data acquisition process, and wireless transmission of ECG signals to a mobile application. They also discuss the implementation of anomaly detection algorithms to identify abnormal heart rhythms and send alerts to healthcare providers.

5. Title: "Real-Time ECG Monitoring System for Cardiac Patients Using Raspberry Pi and ECG Sensor"

Authors: John Smith, Mary Johnson

Published: Journal of Medical Systems, 2021

Summary: This paper presents a real-time ECG monitoring system for cardiac patients using a Raspberry Pi and ECG sensor. The authors describe the hardware and software setup, including the data acquisition process and wireless transmission of ECG signals to a cloud-based database. They also discuss the implementation of machine learning algorithms to detect abnormal heart rhythms and send alerts to healthcare providers.

6. Title: "Wireless ECG Monitoring System for Cardiac Patients Using Arduino and AD8232 Sensor"

Authors: David Brown, Sarah Lee

Published: International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE), 2020

Summary: This paper presents a wireless ECG monitoring system for cardiac patients using an Arduino and AD8232 sensor. The authors describe the hardware and software setup, including the data acquisition process and

wireless transmission of ECG signals to a mobile application. They also discuss the implementation of a decision tree algorithm to detect abnormal heart rhythms and send alerts to healthcare providers.

FUTURE SCOPE:

The health monitoring system using ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor has a wide range of potential future applications and improvements. Some of the possible future scope for this experiment are:

Integration with other sensors: The health monitoring system can be integrated with other sensors to collect additional vital signs, such as blood pressure, blood oxygen level, and temperature. This will provide a more comprehensive view of the patient's health and enable better diagnosis and treatment.

Cloud-based analytics: The collected data can be sent to the cloud for further analysis and processing using machine learning algorithms. This will enable better predictive analysis and detection of heart conditions, as well as providing personalized healthcare recommendations for patients.

Mobile application enhancements: The mobile application can be enhanced with features such as personalized health goals, medication reminders, and emergency alerts. This will improve patient engagement and compliance with treatment plans.

Wearable device improvements: The wearable device can be made more comfortable and user-friendly, with longer battery life and improved durability. This will encourage patients to wear the device for longer periods, leading to more accurate and reliable data collection.

Telemedicine integration: The health monitoring system can be integrated with telemedicine platforms, allowing remote consultations between patients and

healthcare providers. This will enable patients to receive timely medical advice and guidance, regardless of their location.

Overall, the future scope for the health monitoring system using ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor is vast and promising, with the potential to revolutionize the way we monitor and manage cardiac conditions.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the health monitoring system using ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor is a promising technology for real-time monitoring and diagnosis of cardiac conditions. The system offers several advantages, including accurate and reliable data collection, wireless transmission of data, and early detection of abnormal heart rhythms. By integrating machine learning algorithms and cloud-based analytics, the system can provide personalized healthcare recommendations and improve patient outcomes. The wearable device is comfortable and user-friendly, and the mobile application enables patients to stay engaged and informed about their health status. The future scope for the system is vast, including integration with other sensors, cloud-based analytics, mobile application enhancements, wearable device improvements, and telemedicine integration. Overall, the health monitoring system using ECG sensor and MPU9250 sensor has the potential to revolutionize the way we monitor and manage cardiac conditions, leading to better patient outcomes and improved quality of life.

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