ECG-HRM

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4 Module Documentation

4.1 Device Drivers

Device driver modules.

Modules

- ADC
  Analog-to-digital conversion module.
- GPIO
  GPIO Port F module.
- ILI9341
  Module for interfacing ILI9341-based RGB LCD via SPI .
- PLL
  Phase-locked loop module.
- SPI
  Serial peripheral interface module.
- SysTick
  SysTick timing module.
- Timer
  Timer0A module.
- UART
  UART0 module.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Device driver modules.

4.1.2 ADC

Analog-to-digital conversion module.

Files

- file ADC.h

  Driver module for analog-to-digital conversion (ADC)

4.1.2.1 Detailed Description

Analog-to-digital conversion module.

4.1.3 GPIO

GPIO Port F module.

Files

- file GPIO.h

  Driver module for using the LaunchPad's onboard switches and RGB LEDs for GPIO and interrupts.

Macros

- #define **LED_RED** (uint8_t) 0x02
- #define **LED_GREEN** (uint8_t) 0x08
- #define **LED_BLUE** (uint8_t) 0x04
- #define **LED_YELLOW** (LED_RED + LED_GREEN)
- #define **LED_CYAN** (LED_BLUE + LED_GREEN)
- #define **LED_PURPLE** (LED_RED + LED_BLUE)
- #define **LED_WHITE** (LED_RED + LED_BLUE + LED_GREEN)

Functions

- void GPIO_PF_Init (void)

  Initialize GPIO Port F.
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Init (void)

  Initialize PF1-3 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard RGB LED.
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Write (uint8_t color_mask, uint8_t on_or_off)

  Write a 1 or 0 to the selected LED(s).
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Toggle (uint8_t color_mask)

  Toggle the selected LED(s).
- void GPIO_PF_Sw_Init (void)

  Initialize PF0/4 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard switches. PF4 is Sw1, and PF0 is Sw2.
- void GPIO_PF_Interrupt_Init (void)

  Initialize GPIO Port F interrupts via Sw1 and Sw2.

4.1.3.1 Detailed Description

GPIO Port F module.

4.1.3.2 Function Documentation

GPIO_PF_Init()

```
void GPIO_PF_Init (
            void  )
```

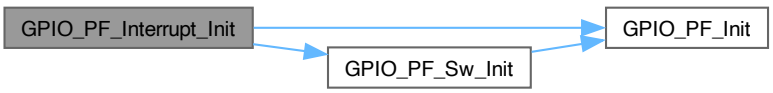
Initialize GPIO Port F.

GPIO_PF_Interrupt_Init()

```
void GPIO_PF_Interrupt_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize GPIO Port F interrupts via Sw1 and Sw2.

Here is the call graph for this function:



GPIO_PF_LED_Init()

```
void GPIO_PF_LED_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize PF1-3 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard RGB LED.

Here is the call graph for this function:

GPIO_PF_LED_Toggle()

```
void GPIO_PF_LED_Toggle (
            uint8_t color_mask )
```

Toggle the selected LED(s).

Parameters

color_mask	Hex. number of LED pin(s) to write to. 0x02 (PF1) – RED; 0x04 (PF2) – BLUE; 0x08 (PF3) – GREEN

GPIO_PF_LED_Write()

```
void GPIO_PF_LED_Write (
             uint8_t color_mask,
             uint8_t on_or_off )
```

Write a 1 or 0 to the selected LED(s).

Parameters

color_mask	Hex. number of LED pin(s) to write to. 0x02 (PF1) – RED; 0x04 (PF2) – BLUE; 0x08 (PF3) – GREEN
on_or_off	=0 for OFF, >=1 for ON

GPIO_PF_Sw_Init()

```
void GPIO_PF_Sw_Init (
             void  )
```

Initialize PF0/4 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard switches. PF4 is Sw1, and PF0 is Sw2.

Here is the call graph for this function:

4.1.4 ILI9341

Module for interfacing ILI9341-based RGB LCD via SPI .

Files

- file ILI9341.h

  Driver module for interfacing with an ILI9341 LCD driver.

Macros

- #define **NUM_COLS** (uint16_t) 240
- #define **NUM_ROWS** (uint16_t) 320

Functions

- void **ILI9341_Init** (void)

  Initialize the LCD driver, the SPI module, and Timer2A.
- void ILI9341_resetHard (void)

  Perform a hardware reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_resetSoft (void)

  Perform a software reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_setSleepMode (bool is_sleeping)

  Enter or exit sleep mode. The LCD driver is in sleep mode by default upon powering on or either kind of reset.
- void ILI9341_setDispMode (bool is_normal, bool is_full_colors)

  Set the display area and color expression.
- void ILI9341_setPartialArea (uint16_t rowStart, uint16_t rowEnd)

  Set the partial display area for partial mode. Call before activating partial mode via ILI9341_setDisplayMode().
- void ILI9341_setDispInversion (bool is_ON)

  Toggle display inversion. Turning `ON` causes colors to be inverted on the display.
- void ILI9341_setDispOutput (bool is_ON)

  Turn display output ON or OFF. This function clears the display and stops outputting to the display area, but does not affect frame memory or power.
- void ILI9341_setScrollArea (uint16_t topFixedArea, uint16_t vertScrollArea, uint16_t bottFixedArea)

  Set the vertical scrolling area of the display. The sum of the three parameters should be equal to the max number of rows `NUM_ROWS = 320`.
- void ILI9341_setScrollStart (uint16_t startRow)

  Set the start row for vertical scrolling.
- void ILI9341_setMemAccessCtrl (bool areRowsFlipped, bool areColsFlipped, bool areRowsColsSwitched, bool isVertRefreshFlipped, bool isColorOrderFlipped, bool isHorRefreshFlipped)

  Set how data is converted from memory to display.
- void ILI9341_setColorDepth (bool is_16bit)

  Set the pixel format to be 16-bit (65K colors) or 18-bit (262K colors).
- void **ILI9341_NoOpCmd** (void)

  Send the ¨No Operation¨ command (`NOP = 0x00`) to the LCD driver. Can be used to terminate the ¨Memory Write¨ (`RAMWR`) and ¨Memory Read¨ (`RAMRD`) commands, but does nothing otherwise.
- void ILI9341_setFrameRate (uint8_t div_ratio, uint8_t clocks_per_line)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setBlankingPorch (uint8_t vpf, uint8_t vbp, uint8_t hfp, uint8_t hbp)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setInterface (void)

  Sets the interface for the ILI9341. The parameters for this command are hard-coded, so it only needs to be called once upon initialization.
- void ILI9341_setRowAddress (uint16_t start_row, uint16_t end_row)

  not using backlight, so these aren't necessary
- void ILI9341_setColAddress (uint16_t start_col, uint16_t end_col)

  Sets the start/end rows to be written to.
- void ILI9341_writeMemCmd (void)

  Sends the ¨Write Memory¨ (`RAMWR`) command to the LCD driver, signalling that incoming data should be written to memory.
- void ILI9341_write1px (uint8_t red, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue, bool is_16bit)

  Write a single pixel to frame memory.

4.1.4.1 Detailed Description

Module for interfacing ILI9341-based RGB LCD via SPI .

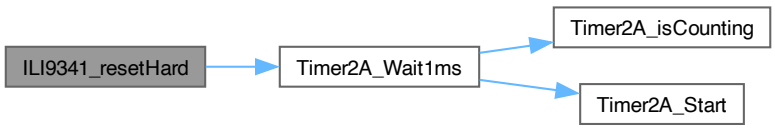
4.1.4.2 Function Documentation

ILI9341_resetHard()

```
void ILI9341_resetHard (
            void  )
```

Perform a hardware reset of the LCD driver.

The LCD driver's RESET pin requires a negative logic (i.e. active `LOW`) signal for >= 10 [us] and an additional 5 [ms] before further commands can be sent.Here is the call graph for this function:

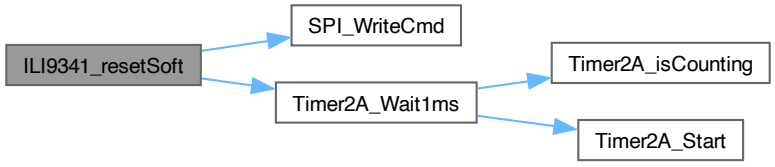


ILI9341_resetSoft()

```
void ILI9341_resetSoft (
            void  )
```

Perform a software reset of the LCD driver.

the driver needs 5 [ms] before another commandHere is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setBlankingPorch()

```
void ILI9341_setBlankingPorch (
             uint8_t vpf,
             uint8_t vbp,
             uint8_t hfp,
             uint8_t hbp )
```

TODO: Write.

TODO: Write

ILI9341_setColAddress()

```
void ILI9341_setColAddress (
             uint16_t start_col,
             uint16_t end_col )
```

Sets the start/end rows to be written to.

```
Should be called along with `ILI9341_setRowAddress()` and
before `ILI9341_writeMemCmd()`.
```

Parameters

start_col	0 <= `start_col` <= `end_col`
end_col	`start_col` <= `end_col` < 240

This function is simply an interface to ILI9341_setAddress(). To work correctly, `start_col` must be no greater than `end_col`, and `end_col` cannot be greater than the max column number (default 240).

ILI9341_setColorDepth()

```
void ILI9341_setColorDepth (
             bool is_16bit )
```

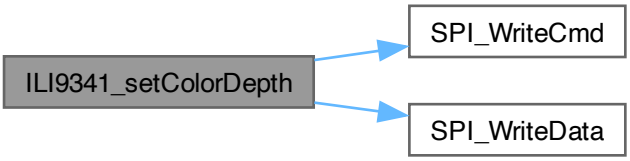
Set the pixel format to be 16-bit (65K colors) or 18-bit (262K colors).

Parameters

is_16bit	

16-bit requires 2 transfers and allows for 65K colors. 18-bit requires 3 transfers and allows for 262K colors.Here is

the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setDispInversion()

```
void ILI9341_setDispInversion (
            bool is_ON )
```

Toggle display inversion. Turning `ON` causes colors to be inverted on the display.

Parameters

is_ON	`true` to turn ON, `false` to turn OFF

TODO: Write descriptionHere is the call graph for this function:

ILI9341_setDispMode()

```
void ILI9341_setDispMode (
            bool is_normal,
            bool is_full_colors )
```

Set the display area and color expression.

```
        Normal mode is the default and allows output to the full
        display area. Partial mode should be activated after calling
        `ILI9341_setPartialArea()`.

        Setting `is_full_colors` to `false` restricts the color expression
        to 8 colors, determined by the MSB of the R/G/B values.
```

Parameters

is_normal	`true` for normal mode, `false` for partial mode
is_full_colors	'true`for full colors`, false` for 8 colors

Here is the call graph for this function:

ILI9341_setDispOutput()

```
void ILI9341_setDispOutput (
             bool is_ON )
```

Turn display output ON or OFF. This function clears the display and stops outputting to the display area, but does not affect frame memory or power.

Parameters

is_ON	`true` to turn ON, `false` to turn OFF

TODO: Write descriptionHere is the call graph for this function:

ILI9341_setFrameRate()

```
void ILI9341_setFrameRate (
             uint8_t div_ratio,
             uint8_t clocks_per_line )
```

TODO: Write.

TODO: Write

ILI9341_setInterface()

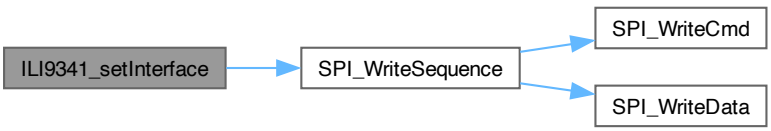
```
void ILI9341_setInterface (
            void  )
```

Sets the interface for the ILI9341. The parameters for this command are hard-coded, so it only needs to be called once upon initialization.

This function implements the ¨Interface Control¨ `IFCTL` command from p. 192-194 of the ILI9341 datasheet, which controls how the LCD driver handles 16-bit data and what interfaces (internal or external) are used.

Name	Bit #	Param #	Effect when set = 1
MY_EOR	7	0	flips value of corresponding MADCTL bit
MX_EOR	6		flips value of corresponding MADCTL bit
MV_EOR	5		flips value of corresponding MADCTL bit
BGR_EOR	3		flips value of corresponding MADCTL bit
WEMODE	0		overflowing pixel data is not ignored
EPF[1:0]	5:4	1	controls 16 to 18-bit pixel data conversion
MDT[1:0]	1:0		controls display data transfer method
ENDIAN	5	2	host sends LSB first
DM[1:0]	3:2		selects display operation mode
RM	1		selects GRAM interface mode
RIM	0		specifies RGB interface-specific details

The first param's bits are cleared so that the corresponding MADCTL bits (ILI9341_setMemoryAccessCtrl()) are unaffected and overflowing pixel data is ignored. The EPF bits are cleared so that the LSB of the R and B values is copied from the MSB when using 16-bit color depth. The TM4C123 sends the MSB first, so the ENDIAN bit is cleared. The other bits are cleared and/or irrelevant since the RGB and VSYNC interfaces aren't used.Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setMemAccessCtrl()

```
void ILI9341_setMemAccessCtrl (
            bool areRowsFlipped,
            bool areColsFlipped,
            bool areRowsColsSwitched,
            bool isVertRefreshFlipped,
            bool isColorOrderFlipped,
            bool isHorRefreshFlipped )
```

Set how data is converted from memory to display.

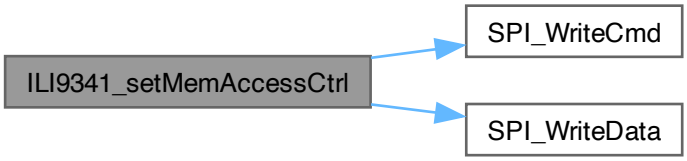
Parameters

areRowsFlipped	
areColsFlipped	
areRowsColsSwitched	
isVertRefreshFlipped	
isColorOrderFlipped	
isHorRefreshFlipped	

This function implements the ¨Memory Access Control¨ (`MADCTL`) command from p. 127-128 of the ILI9341 datasheet, which controls how the LCD driver displays data upon writing to memory.

Name	Bit #	Effect when set = 1
MY	7	flip row (AKA ¨page¨) addresses
MX	6	flip column addresses
MV	5	exchange rows and column addresses
ML	4	reverse horizontal refresh order
BGR	3	reverse color input order (RGB -> BGR)
MH	2	reverse vertical refresh order

All bits are clear after powering on or `HWRESET`.Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setPartialArea()

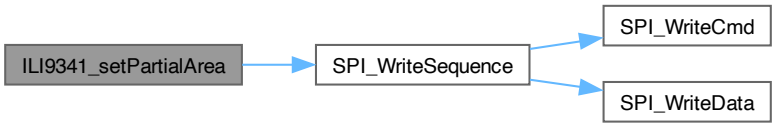
```
void ILI9341_setPartialArea (
            uint16_t rowStart,
            uint16_t rowEnd )
```

Set the partial display area for partial mode. Call before activating partial mode via ILI9341_setDisplayMode().

Parameters

rowStart	
rowEnd	

Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setRowAddress()

```
void ILI9341_setRowAddress (
            uint16_t start_row,
            uint16_t end_row )
```

not using backlight, so these aren't necessary

Sets the start/end rows to be written to.

```
        Should be called along with `ILI9341_setColAddress()` and
        before `ILI9341_writeMemCmd()`.
```

Parameters

start_row	0 <= `start_row` <= `end_row`
end_row	`start_row` <= `end_row` < 320

This function is simply an interface to ILI9341_setAddress(). To work correctly, `start_row` must be no greater than `end_row`, and `end_row` cannot be greater than the max row number (default 320).

ILI9341_setScrollArea()

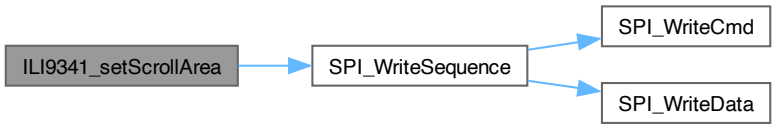
```
void ILI9341_setScrollArea (
            uint16_t topFixedArea,
            uint16_t vertScrollArea,
            uint16_t bottFixedArea )
```

Set the vertical scrolling area of the display. The sum of the three parameters should be equal to the max number of rows `NUM_ROWS = 320`.

Parameters

topFixedArea	Number of rows fixed at the top of the screen.
vertScrollArea	Number of rows that scroll.
bottFixedArea	Number of rows fixed at the bottom of the screen.

Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setScrollStart()

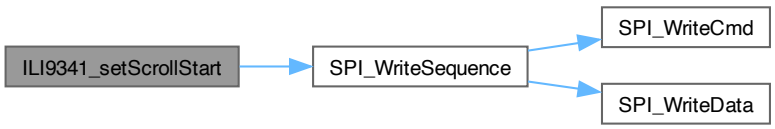
```
void ILI9341_setScrollStart (
            uint16_t startRow )
```

Set the start row for vertical scrolling.

Parameters

startRow	Start row for scrolling. Should be >= `topFixedArea - 1`

Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_setSleepMode()

```
void ILI9341_setSleepMode (
            bool is_sleeping )
```

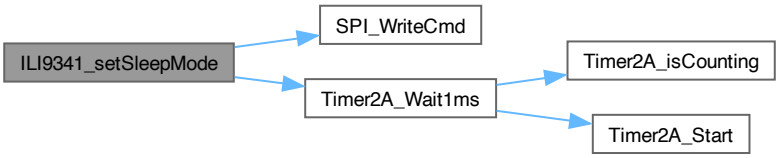
Enter or exit sleep mode. The LCD driver is in sleep mode by default upon powering on or either kind of reset.

Parameters

is_sleeping	`true` to enter sleep mode, `false` to exit

This function turns sleep mode ON or OFF depending on the value of `is_sleeping`. Either way, the MCU must wait >= 5 [ms] before sending further commands.

It's also necessary to wait 120 [ms] before sending `SPLOUT` after sending `SPLIN` or a reset, so this function waits 120 [ms] regardless of the preceding event.Here is the call graph for this function:



ILI9341_write1px()

```
void ILI9341_write1px (
            uint8_t red,
            uint8_t green,
            uint8_t blue,
            bool is_16bit )
```

Write a single pixel to frame memory.

```
Call 'ILI9341_writeMemCmd()' before this one.
```

Parameters

red	5 or 6-bit `R` value
green	5 or 6-bit `G` value
blue	5 or 6-bit `B` value
is_16bit	`true` for 16-bit (65K colors, 2 transfers) color depth, `false` for 18-bit (262K colors, 3 transfer) color depth NOTE: set color depth via `ILI9341_setColorDepth()`

This function sends one pixel to the display. Because the serial interface (SPI) is used, each pixel requires 2 transfers in 16-bit mode and 3 transfers in 18-bit mode.

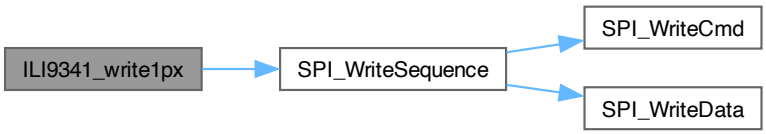
The following table (adapted from p. 63 of the datasheet) visualizes how the RGB data is sent to the display when using 16-bit color depth.

Transfer	**1**								**2**							
Bit #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Value	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0

The following table (adapted from p. 64 of the datasheet) visualizes how the RGB data is sent to the display when using 18-bit color depth.

Transfer	**1**								**2**		
Bit #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	7	6	...
Value	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	0/1	0/1	G5	G4	...

Here is the call graph for this function:

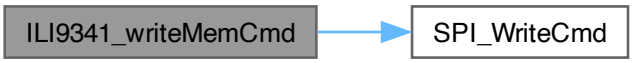


ILI9341_writeMemCmd()

```
void ILI9341_writeMemCmd (
            void  )
```

Sends the ¨Write Memory¨ (RAMWR) command to the LCD driver, signalling that incoming data should be written to memory.

Should be called after setting the row (ILI9341_setRowAddress()) and/or and/or column (ILI9341_setRowAddress()) addresses, but before writing image data (ILI9341_write1px()). Here is the call graph for this function:



4.1.5 PLL

Phase-locked loop module.

Functions

- void PLL_Init (void)

  Initializes the phase-locked-loop (PLL), allowing a bus frequency of 80[MHz].

4.1.5.1 Detailed Description

Phase-locked loop module.

4.1.5.2 Function Documentation

PLL_Init()

```
void PLL_Init (
              void  )
```

Initializes the phase-locked-loop (PLL), allowing a bus frequency of 80[MHz].

4.1.6 SPI

Serial peripheral interface module.

Functions

- void SPI_Init (void)

  Initialize SSI0 to act as an SPI Controller (AKA Master) in mode 0.
- uint8_t SPI_Read (void)

  Read data from peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteCmd (uint8_t cmd)

  Write an 8-bit command to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteData (uint8_t data)

  Write 8-bit data to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteSequence (uint8_t cmd, uint8_t *param_sequence, uint8_t num_params)

  Write a sequence of data to the peripheral, with or without a preceding command.

4.1.6.1 Detailed Description

Serial peripheral interface module.

4.1.6.2 Function Documentation

SPI_Init()

```
void SPI_Init (
              void  )
```

Initialize SSI0 to act as an SPI Controller (AKA Master) in mode 0.

TM4C Pin	Function	ILI9341 Pin	Description
PA2	SSI0Clk	CLK	Serial clock signal
PA3	SSI0Fss	CS	Chip select signal
PA4	SSI0Rx	MISO	TM4C (M) input, LCD (S) output
PA5	SSI0Tx	MOSI	TM4C (M) output, LCD (S) input
PA6	GPIO	D/C	Data = 1, Command = 0
PA7	GPIO	RESET	Reset the display (negative logic/active LOW)

Clk. Polarity = steady state low (0)
Clk. Phase = rising clock edge (0)
The bit rate BR is set using the clock prescale divisor CPSDVSR and SCR field in the SSI Control 0 (CR0) register:

$\fBR = f_{bus} / (CPSDVSR ∗ (1 + SCR))$\f

The ILI9341 driver has a min. write cycle of 100 [ns], and a min. write cycle of 150 [ns]. Thus, this function sets the bit rate BR to be the bus frequency ($\ff_{bus} = 80 [MHz]$\f) divided by 12, allowing a bit rate of 6.67 [MHz], or a period of 150 [ns].

SPI_Read()

```
uint8_t SPI_Read (
             void  )
```

Read data from peripheral.

Returns

uint8_t

SPI_WriteCmd()

```
void SPI_WriteCmd (
             uint8_t cmd )
```

Write an 8-bit command to the peripheral.

Parameters

cmd	command for peripheral

SPI_WriteData()

```
void SPI_WriteData (
             uint8_t data )
```

Write 8-bit data to the peripheral.

Parameters

data	input data for peripheral

SPI_WriteSequence()

```
void SPI_WriteSequence (
             uint8_t cmd,
```

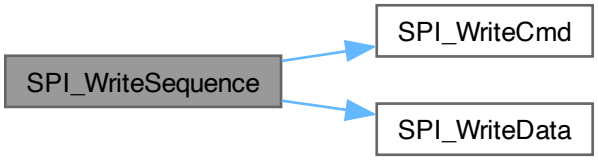
```
            uint8_t * param_sequence,
            uint8_t num_params )
```

Write a sequence of data to the peripheral, with or without a preceding command.

Parameters

cmd	8-bit command (using `cmd = 0` omits the command)
param_sequence	sequence of parameters to send after `cmd`
num_params	number of parameters to send; should be <= size of `param_sequence`

Here is the call graph for this function:



4.1.7 SysTick

SysTick timing module.

Functions

- void SysTick_Timer_Init (void)
  Initialize SysTick for timing purposes.
- void **SysTick_Wait1ms** (uint32_t delay_ms)
  Delay for specified amount of time in [ms]. Assumes f_bus = 80[MHz].
- void SysTick_Interrupt_Init (uint32_t time_ms)
  Initialize SysTick for interrupts.

4.1.7.1 Detailed Description

SysTick timing module.

4.1.7.2 Function Documentation

SysTick_Interrupt_Init()

```
void SysTick_Interrupt_Init (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Initialize SysTick for interrupts.

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] between interrupts. Cannot be more than 200[ms].

SysTick_Timer_Init()

```
void SysTick_Timer_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize SysTick for timing purposes.

4.1.8 Timer

Timer0A module.

Files

- file Timer.c

  Implementation for timer module.
- file Timer.h

  Driver module for timing (Timer0) and interrupts (Timer1).

Functions

- void Timer0A_Init (void)

  Initialize timer 0 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer0A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)

  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer0A_isCounting (void)

  Returns 1 if Timer0 is still counting and 0 if not.
- void Timer0A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)

  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].
- void Timer2A_Init (void)

  Initialize timer 2 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer2A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)

  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer2A_isCounting (void)

  Returns 1 if Timer2 is still counting and 0 if not.
- void Timer2A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)

  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].

4.1.8.1 Detailed Description

Timer0A module.

4.1.8.2 Function Documentation

Timer0A_Init()

```
void Timer0A_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize timer 0 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.

Timer0A_isCounting()

```
uint8_t Timer0A_isCounting (
            void  )
```

Returns 1 if Timer0 is still counting and 0 if not.

Returns

uint8_t status

Timer0A_Start()

```
void Timer0A_Start (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Count down starting from the inputted value.

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] to load into Timer 0. Must be <= 53 seconds.

Timer0A_Wait1ms()

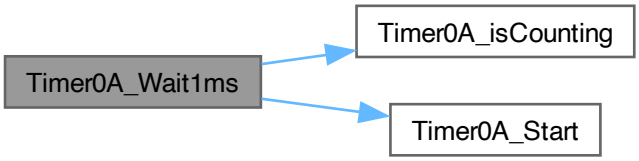
```
void Timer0A_Wait1ms (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] to load into Timer 0. Must be <= 53 seconds.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Timer2A_Init()

```
void Timer2A_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize timer 2 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.

Timer2A_isCounting()

```
uint8_t Timer2A_isCounting (
            void  )
```

Returns 1 if Timer2 is still counting and 0 if not.

Returns

uint8_t status

Timer2A_Start()

```
void Timer2A_Start (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Count down starting from the inputted value.

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] to load into Timer 2. Must be <= 53 seconds.

Timer2A_Wait1ms()

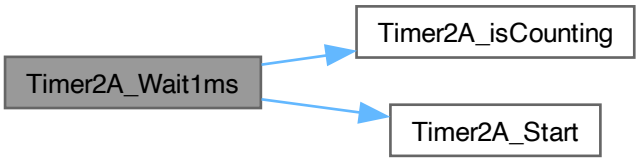
```
void Timer2A_Wait1ms (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] to load into Timer 2. Must be <= 53 seconds.

Here is the call graph for this function:



4.1.9 UART

UART0 module.

Functions

- void UART0_Init (void)

  Initialize UART0 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART0_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART0.
- void UART0_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART0.
- void UART0_WriteStr (unsigned char *str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART0.
- void UART1_Init (void)

  Initialize UART1 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART1_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART1.
- void UART1_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART1.
- void UART1_WriteStr (unsigned char *str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART1.

4.1.9.1 Detailed Description

UART0 module.

4.1.9.2 Function Documentation

UART0_Init()

```
void UART0_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize UART0 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.

Given the bus frequency (`f_bus`) and desired baud rate (`BR`), the baud rate divisor (`BRD`) can be calculated: $BRD = f_{bus}/(16 * BR)$

The integer BRD (`IBRD`) is simply the integer part of the BRD: $IBRD = int(BRD)$

The fractional BRD (`FBRD`) is calculated using the fractional part (`mod(BRD,1)`) of the BRD: $FBRD = int((mod(BRD, 1) * 64) + 0.5)$

NOTE: LCRH must be accessed *AFTER* setting the `BRD` register0

UART0_ReadChar()

```
unsigned char UART0_ReadChar (
            void  )
```

Read a single character from UART0.

Returns

input_char

This function uses busy-wait synchronization to read a character from UART0.

UART0_WriteChar()

```
void UART0_WriteChar (
            unsigned char input_char )
```

Write a single character to UART0.

Parameters

input_char	

This function uses busy-wait synchronization to write a character to UART0.

UART0_WriteStr()

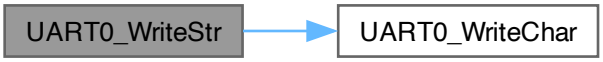
```
void UART0_WriteStr (
            unsigned char * str_ptr )
```

Write a C string to UART0.

Parameters

str_ptr	pointer to C string

This function uses UART0_WriteChar() function to write a C string to UART0. The function writes until either the entire string has been written or a null-terminated character has been reached.Here is the call graph for this function:



UART1_Init()

```
void UART1_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize UART1 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.

Given the bus frequency (`f_bus`) and desired baud rate (`BR`), the baud rate divisor (`BRD`) can be calculated: $BRD = f_{bus}/(16 * BR)$

The integer BRD (`IBRD`) is simply the integer part of the BRD: $IBRD = int(BRD)$

The fractional BRD (`FBRD`) is calculated using the fractional part (`mod(BRD,1)`) of the BRD: $FBRD = int((mod(BRD, 1) * 64) + 0.5)$

NOTE: LCRH must be accessed *AFTER* setting the `BRD` register

UART1_ReadChar()

```
unsigned char UART1_ReadChar (
            void  )
```

Read a single character from UART1.

Returns

input_char

This function uses busy-wait synchronization to read a character from UART1.

UART1_WriteChar()

```
void UART1_WriteChar (
            unsigned char input_char )
```

Write a single character to UART1.

Parameters

input_char	

This function uses busy-wait synchronization to write a character to UART1.

UART1_WriteStr()

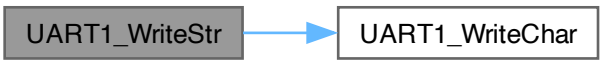
```
void UART1_WriteStr (
            unsigned char * str_ptr )
```

Write a C string to UART1.

Parameters

str_ptr	pointer to C string

This function uses UART1_WriteChar() function to write a C string to UART0. The function writes until either the entire string has been written or a null-terminated character has been reached.Here is the call graph for this function:



4.2 Application Software

Application-specific modules.

Application-specific modules.

4.3 Program Threads

Program Threads.

Functions

- void GPIO_PortF_Handler ()

  ISR for facilitating user control of program state.
- void SysTick_Handler ()

  ISR for collecting ECG samples @ f_s = 200 [Hz].
- void Timer1A_Handler ()

  ISR for updating the LCD @ f_s = 30 [Hz].
- void Timer1A_Init (uint32_t time_ms)

  Initialize timer 1 as a 32-bit, periodic, countdown timer with interrupts.
- int **main** (void)

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Program Threads.

4.3.2 Function Documentation

GPIO_PortF_Handler()

```
void GPIO_PortF_Handler ( )
```

ISR for facilitating user control of program state.

SysTick_Handler()

```
void SysTick_Handler ( )
```

ISR for collecting ECG samples @ f_s = 200 [Hz].

Timer1A_Handler()

```
void Timer1A_Handler ( )
```

ISR for updating the LCD @ f_s = 30 [Hz].

Timer1A_Init()

```
void Timer1A_Init (
            uint32_t time_ms )
```

Initialize timer 1 as a 32-bit, periodic, countdown timer with interrupts.

Parameters

time_ms	Time in [ms] between interrupts. Must be <= 53 seconds.

5 Data Structure Documentation

5.1 FIFO_buffer_t Struct Reference

Array-based FIFO buffer type.

Data Fields

- volatile uint16_t * **front_ptr**
- volatile uint16_t * **rear_ptr**
- volatile uint32_t **curr_size**
- uint32_t **MAX_SIZE**

5.1.1 Detailed Description

Array-based FIFO buffer type.

Parameters

front_ptr	pointer to the first element of the buffer.
rear_ptr	pointer to the last element of the buffer.
curr_size	current number of elements within the buffer.
MAX_SIZE	maximum number of elements allowed within buffer.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- fifo_buff.c

5.2 LCD_t Struct Reference

Data Fields

- uint16_t **x1**
- uint16_t **x2**
- uint16_t **y1**
- uint16_t **y2**
- uint32_t **numPixels**
- uint8_t **R_val**
- uint8_t **G_val**
- uint8_t **B_val**
- bool **is_outputON**
- bool **is_inverted**
- bool **is_16bit**
- bool **is_init**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- LCD.c

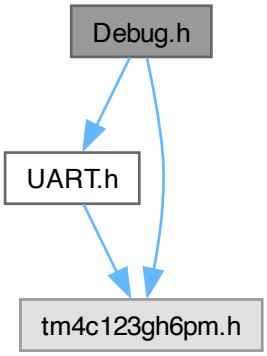
6 File Documentation

6.1 Debug.h File Reference

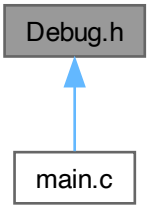
Functions to output debugging information to a serial port via UART.

```
#include ¨UART.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for Debug.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



6.1.1 Detailed Description

Functions to output debugging information to a serial port via UART.

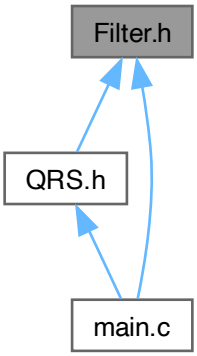
Author

Bryan McElvy

6.2 Filter.h File Reference

Functions to implement digital filters via linear constant coefficient difference equations (LCCDEs).

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



6.2.1 Detailed Description

Functions to implement digital filters via linear constant coefficient difference equations (LCCDEs).

Author

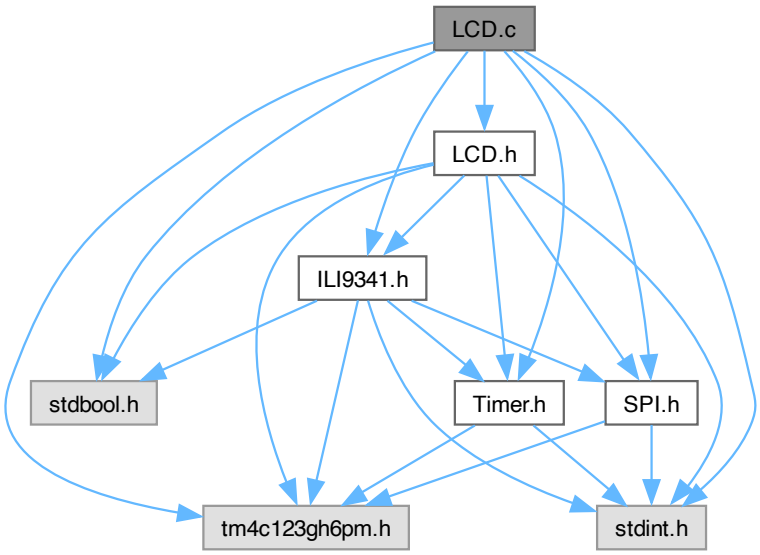
Bryan McElvy

6.3 LCD.c File Reference

Source code for LCD module.

```
#include ¨LCD.h¨
#include ¨ILI9341.h¨
#include ¨SPI.h¨
#include ¨Timer.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

`#include <stdbool.h>`
Include dependency graph for LCD.c:



Data Structures

- struct LCD_t

Functions

- void LCD_Init (void)

  Initialize the LCD driver and its internal independencies.
- void **LCD_toggleOutput** (void)

  Toggle display output `ON` or `OFF` (`OFF` by default). Turning output `OFF` prevents the LCD driver from refreshing the display, which can prevent abnormalities like screen tearing while attempting to update the image.
- void **LCD_toggleInversion** (void)

  Toggle color inversion `ON` or `OFF` (`OFF` by default).
- void **LCD_toggleColorDepth** (void)

  Toggle 16-bit or 18-bit color depth (16-bit by default).
- void LCD_setArea (uint16_t x1, uint16_t x2, uint16_t y1, uint16_t y2)

  Set the area of the display to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX 0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`
- void LCD_setX (uint16_t x1, uint16_t x2)

  Set only new x-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX`
- void LCD_setY (uint16_t y1, uint16_t y2)

  Set only new y-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`
- void LCD_setColor (uint8_t R_val, uint8_t G_val, uint8_t B_val)

  Set the current color value for the display. Only the first 5-6 bits of each inputted value are used.
- void LCD_setColor_3bit (uint8_t color_code)

  Set the color value via a 3-bit code.
- void **LCD_draw** (void)

Draw on the LCD display. Call this function after setting the drawable area via `LCD_setArea()`, or after individually calling `LCD_setX()` and/or `LCD_setY()`.

- void **LCD_fill** (void)

  Fill the display with a single color.
- void LCD_drawHLine (uint16_t yCenter, uint16_t lineWidth)

  Draw a horizontal line across the entire display.
- void LCD_drawVLine (uint16_t xCenter, uint16_t lineWidth)

  Draw a vertical line across the entire display.
- void LCD_drawRectangle (uint16_t x1, uint16_t dx, uint16_t y1, uint16_t dy, bool is_filled)

  Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` onto the display. The bottom-left corner will be located at `(x1, y1)`.
- void LCD_drawRectBlank (uint16_t x1, uint16_t dx, uint16_t y1, uint16_t dy, uint16_t y_min, uint16_t y_max, uint16_t color_code)

  Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` and blank out all other pixels between `y_min` and `y_max`.

6.3.1 Detailed Description

Source code for LCD module.

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.3.2 Function Documentation

LCD_drawHLine()

```
void LCD_drawHLine (
            uint16_t yCenter,
            uint16_t lineWidth )
```

Draw a horizontal line across the entire display.

Parameters

yCenter	y-coordinate to center the line on
lineWidth	width of the line; should be a positive, odd number

LCD_drawRectangle()

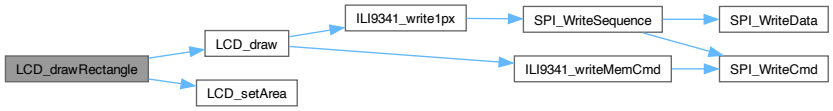
```
void LCD_drawRectangle (
            uint16_t x1,
            uint16_t dx,
            uint16_t y1,
            uint16_t dy,
            bool is_filled )
```

Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` onto the display. The bottom-left corner will be located at `(x1, y1)`.

Parameters

x1	lowest (left-most) x-coordinate
dx	length (horizontal distance) of the rectangle
y1	lowest (bottom-most) y-coordinate
dy	height (vertical distance) of the rectangle
is_filled	`true` to fill the rectangle, `false` to leave it unfilled

Here is the call graph for this function:



LCD_drawRectBlank()

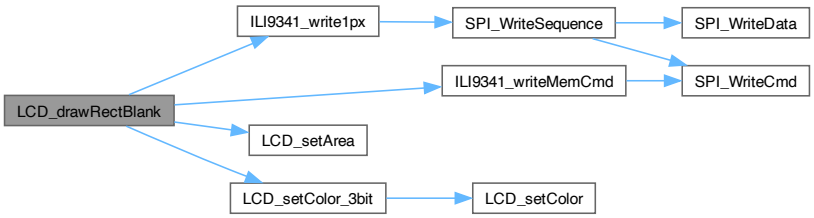
```
void LCD_drawRectBlank (
             uint16_t x1,
             uint16_t dx,
             uint16_t y1,
             uint16_t dy,
             uint16_t y_min,
             uint16_t y_max,
             uint16_t color_code )
```

Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` and blank out all other pixels between `y_min` and `y_max`.

Parameters

x1	lowest (left-most) x-coordinate
dx	length (horizontal distance) of the column
y1	y-coordinate of the pixel's bottom side
dy	height (vertical distance) of the pixel
y_min	lowest (bottom-most) y-coordinate
y_max	highest (top-most) y-coordinate
color_code	3-bit color code

TODO: Write descriptionHere is the call graph for this function:



LCD_drawVLine()

```
void LCD_drawVLine (
            uint16_t xCenter,
            uint16_t lineWidth )
```

Draw a vertical line across the entire display.

Parameters

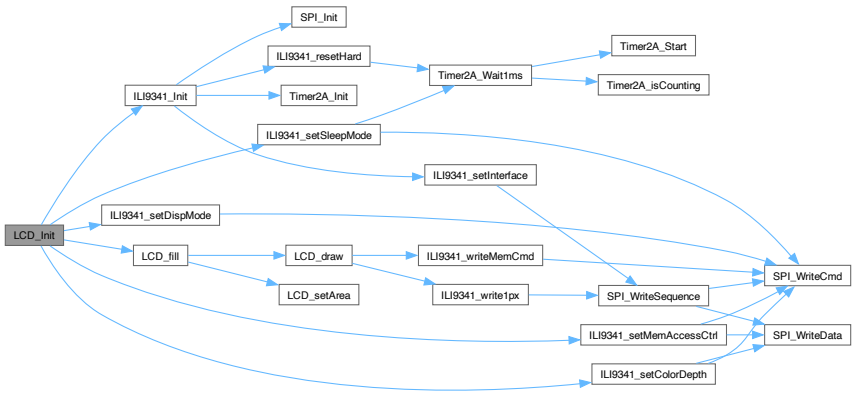
xCenter	x-coordinate to center the line on
lineWidth	width of the line; should be a positive, odd number

LCD_Init()

```
void LCD_Init (
            void  )
```

Initialize the LCD driver and its internal independencies.

Here is the call graph for this function:



LCD_setArea()

```
void LCD_setArea (
             uint16_t x1_new,
             uint16_t x2_new,
             uint16_t y1_new,
             uint16_t y2_new )
```

Set the area of the display to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX 0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`

Parameters

x1_new	left-most x-coordinate
x2_new	right-most x-coordinate
y1_new	lowest y-coordinate
y2_new	highest y-coordinate

LCD_setColor()

```
void LCD_setColor (
             uint8_t R_val,
             uint8_t G_val,
             uint8_t B_val )
```

Set the current color value for the display. Only the first 5-6 bits of each inputted value are used.

Parameters

R_val	5-bit (`[0-31]`) R value; 6-bit (`[0-63]`) if color depth is 18-bit
G_val	6-bit (`[0-63]`) G value
B_val	5-bit (`[0-31]`) B value; 6-bit (`[0-63]`) if color depth is 18-bit

LCD_setColor_3bit()

```
void LCD_setColor_3bit (
             uint8_t color_code )
```

Set the color value via a 3-bit code.

Parameters

color_code	3-bit color value to use. Bits 2, 1, 0 correspond to R, G, and B values, respectively.

This is simply a convenience function for `LCD_setColor()`. The following table shows what the output color will be:

hex	binary	macro
0x00	000	LCD_BLACK
0x04	100	LCD_RED

hex	binary	macro
0x06	110	LCD_YELLOW
0x02	010	LCD_GREEN
0x03	011	LCD_CYAN
0x01	001	LCD_BLUE
0x05	101	LCD_PURPLE
0x07	111	LCD_WHITE

Here is the call graph for this function:

LCD_setX()

```
void LCD_setX (
            uint16_t x1_new,
            uint16_t x2_new )
```

Set only new x-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX`

Parameters

x1_new	left-most x-coordinate
x2_new	right-most x-coordinate

LCD_setY()

```
void LCD_setY (
            uint16_t y1_new,
            uint16_t y2_new )
```

Set only new y-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`

Parameters

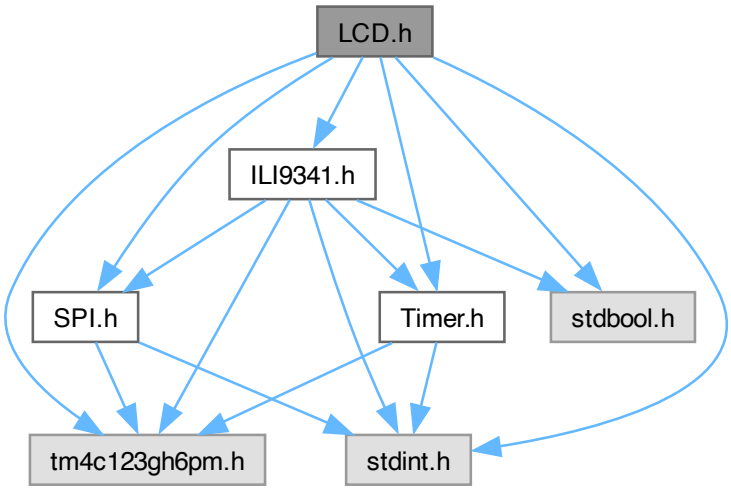
y1_new	lowest y-coordinate
y2_new	highest y-coordinate

6.4 LCD.h File Reference

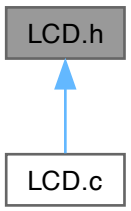
Module for outputting the ECG waveform and HR to a liquid crystal display (LCD).

```
#include ¨ILI9341.h¨
#include ¨SPI.h¨
#include ¨Timer.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
```

Include dependency graph for LCD.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define **X_MAX** NUM_ROWS

- #define **Y_MAX** NUM_COLS
- #define **LCD_BLACK** (uint8_t) 0x00
- #define **LCD_RED** (uint8_t) 0x04
- #define **LCD_GREEN** (uint8_t) 0x02
- #define **LCD_BLUE** (uint8_t) 0x01
- #define **LCD_YELLOW** (uint8_t) 0x06
- #define **LCD_CYAN** (uint8_t) 0x03
- #define **LCD_PURPLE** (uint8_t) 0x05
- #define **LCD_WHITE** (uint8_t) 0x07

Functions

- void LCD_Init (void)

  Initialize the LCD driver and its internal independencies.
- void **LCD_toggleOutput** (void)

  Toggle display output `ON` or `OFF` (`OFF` by default). Turning output `OFF` prevents the LCD driver from refreshing the display, which can prevent abnormalities like screen tearing while attempting to update the image.
- void **LCD_toggleInversion** (void)

  Toggle color inversion `ON` or `OFF` (`OFF` by default).
- void **LCD_toggleColorDepth** (void)

  Toggle 16-bit or 18-bit color depth (16-bit by default).
- void LCD_setArea (uint16_t x1_new, uint16_t x2_new, uint16_t y1_new, uint16_t y2_new)

  Set the area of the display to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX 0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`
- void LCD_setX (uint16_t x1_new, uint16_t x2_new)

  Set only new x-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX`
- void LCD_setY (uint16_t y1_new, uint16_t y2_new)

  Set only new y-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`
- void LCD_setColor (uint8_t R_val, uint8_t G_val, uint8_t B_val)

  Set the current color value for the display. Only the first 5-6 bits of each inputted value are used.
- void LCD_setColor_3bit (uint8_t color_code)

  Set the color value via a 3-bit code.
- void **LCD_draw** (void)

  Draw on the LCD display. Call this function after setting the drawable area via `LCD_setArea()`, or after individually calling `LCD_setX()` and/or `LCD_setY()`.
- void **LCD_fill** (void)

  Fill the display with a single color.
- void LCD_drawHLine (uint16_t yCenter, uint16_t lineWidth)

  Draw a horizontal line across the entire display.
- void LCD_drawVLine (uint16_t xCenter, uint16_t lineWidth)

  Draw a vertical line across the entire display.
- void LCD_drawRectangle (uint16_t x1, uint16_t dx, uint16_t y1, uint16_t dy, bool is_filled)

  Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` onto the display. The bottom-left corner will be located at `(x1, y1)`.
- void LCD_drawRectBlank (uint16_t x1, uint16_t dx, uint16_t y1, uint16_t dy, uint16_t y_min, uint16_t y_max, uint16_t color_code)

  Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` and blank out all other pixels between `y_min` and `y_max`.

6.4.1 Detailed Description

Module for outputting the ECG waveform and HR to a liquid crystal display (LCD).

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.4.2 Function Documentation

LCD_drawHLine()

```
void LCD_drawHLine (
            uint16_t yCenter,
            uint16_t lineWidth )
```

Draw a horizontal line across the entire display.

Parameters

yCenter	y-coordinate to center the line on
lineWidth	width of the line; should be a positive, odd number

LCD_drawRectangle()

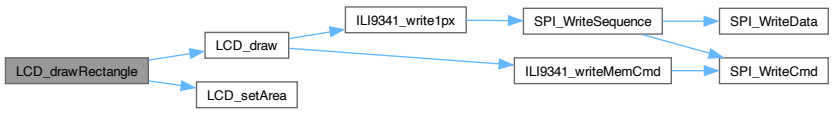
```
void LCD_drawRectangle (
            uint16_t x1,
            uint16_t dx,
            uint16_t y1,
            uint16_t dy,
            bool is_filled )
```

Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` onto the display. The bottom-left corner will be located at `(x1, y1)`.

Parameters

x1	lowest (left-most) x-coordinate
dx	length (horizontal distance) of the rectangle
y1	lowest (bottom-most) y-coordinate
dy	height (vertical distance) of the rectangle
is_filled	`true` to fill the rectangle, `false` to leave it unfilled

Here is the call graph for this function:



LCD_drawRectBlank()

```
void LCD_drawRectBlank (
            uint16_t x1,
```

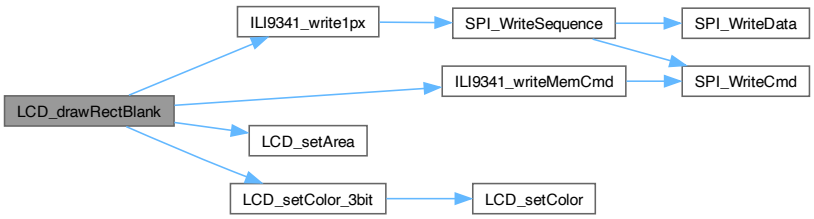
```
            uint16_t dx,
            uint16_t y1,
            uint16_t dy,
            uint16_t y_min,
            uint16_t y_max,
            uint16_t color_code )
```

Draw a rectangle of size `dx` x `dy` and blank out all other pixels between `y_min` and `y_max`.

Parameters

x1	lowest (left-most) x-coordinate
dx	length (horizontal distance) of the column
y1	y-coordinate of the pixel's bottom side
dy	height (vertical distance) of the pixel
y_min	lowest (bottom-most) y-coordinate
y_max	highest (top-most) y-coordinate
color_code	3-bit color code

TODO: Write descriptionHere is the call graph for this function:



LCD_drawVLine()

```
void LCD_drawVLine (
            uint16_t xCenter,
            uint16_t lineWidth )
```

Draw a vertical line across the entire display.

Parameters

xCenter	x-coordinate to center the line on
lineWidth	width of the line; should be a positive, odd number

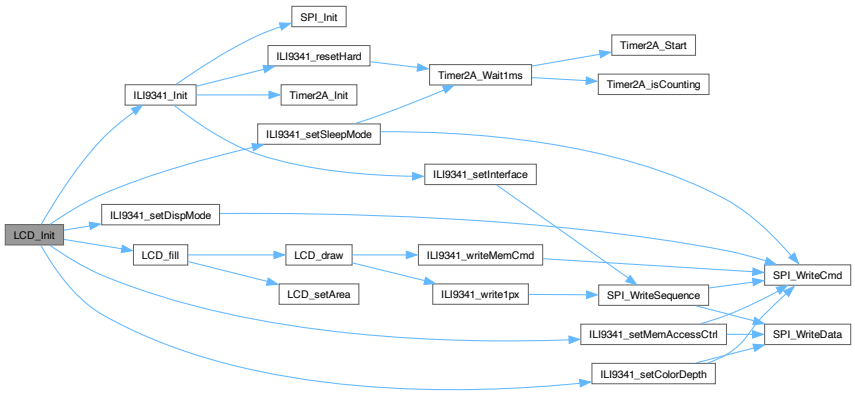
LCD_Init()

```
void LCD_Init (
```

```
            void  )
```

Initialize the LCD driver and its internal independencies.

Here is the call graph for this function:



LCD_setArea()

```
void LCD_setArea (
            uint16_t x1_new,
            uint16_t x2_new,
            uint16_t y1_new,
            uint16_t y2_new )
```

Set the area of the display to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX 0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`

Parameters

x1_new	left-most x-coordinate
x2_new	right-most x-coordinate
y1_new	lowest y-coordinate
y2_new	highest y-coordinate

LCD_setColor()

```
void LCD_setColor (
            uint8_t R_val,
            uint8_t G_val,
            uint8_t B_val )
```

Set the current color value for the display. Only the first 5-6 bits of each inputted value are used.

Parameters

R_val	5-bit (`[0-31]`) R value; 6-bit (`[0-63]`) if color depth is 18-bit
G_val	6-bit (`[0-63]`) G value
B_val	5-bit (`[0-31]`) B value; 6-bit (`[0-63]`) if color depth is 18-bit

LCD_setColor_3bit()

```
void LCD_setColor_3bit (
            uint8_t color_code )
```

Set the color value via a 3-bit code.

Parameters

color_code	3-bit color value to use. Bits 2, 1, 0 correspond to R, G, and B values, respectively.

This is simply a convenience function for `LCD_setColor()`. The following table shows what the output color will be:

hex	binary	macro
0x00	000	LCD_BLACK
0x04	100	LCD_RED
0x06	110	LCD_YELLOW
0x02	010	LCD_GREEN
0x03	011	LCD_CYAN
0x01	001	LCD_BLUE
0x05	101	LCD_PURPLE
0x07	111	LCD_WHITE

Here is the call graph for this function:

LCD_setX()

```
void LCD_setX (
            uint16_t x1_new,
            uint16_t x2_new )
```

Set only new x-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= x1 <= x2 < X_MAX`

Parameters

x1_new	left-most x-coordinate
x2_new	right-most x-coordinate

LCD_setY()

```
void LCD_setY (
            uint16_t y1_new,
            uint16_t y2_new )
```

Set only new y-coordinates to be written to. `0 <= y1 <= y2 < Y_MAX`

Parameters

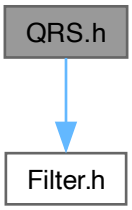
y1_new	lowest y-coordinate
y2_new	highest y-coordinate

6.5 QRS.h File Reference

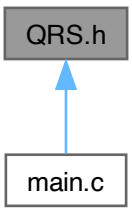
QRS detection algorithm functions.

```
#include ¨Filter.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for QRS.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



6.5.1 Detailed Description

QRS detection algorithm functions.

Author

Bryan McElvy

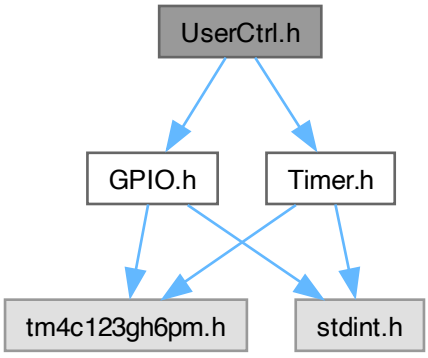
This module contains functions for detecting heart rate (HR) using a simplified version of the Pan-Tompkins algorithm.

6.6 UserCtrl.h File Reference

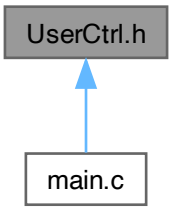
Interface for user control module.

```
#include ¨GPIO.h¨
#include ¨Timer.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for UserCtrl.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void UserCtrl_Init ()

  Initializes the UserCtrl module and its dependencies (Timer0B and GPIO_PortF)

6.6.1 Detailed Description

Interface for user control module.

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.6.2 Function Documentation

UserCtrl_Init()

```
void UserCtrl_Init ( )
```

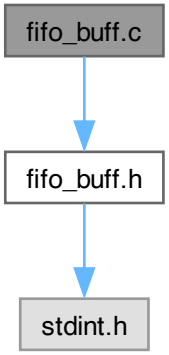
Initializes the UserCtrl module and its dependencies (Timer0B and GPIO_PortF)

6.7 fifo_buff.c File Reference

Source code file for FIFO buffer type.

```
#include ¨fifo_buff.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for fifo_buff.c:



Data Structures

- struct FIFO_buffer_t

  Array-based FIFO buffer type.

Functions

- FIFO_buffer_t FIFO_init (uint32_t buffer_size)

  Initializes a FIFO buffer with the specified size.
- void FIFO_add_sample (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr, uint16_t sample)

  Adds a 16-bit sample to the end of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- uint16_t FIFO_rem_sample (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Removes the first element of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- uint32_t FIFO_get_size (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Gets the size of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- void FIFO_show_data (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Shows all of the items in the FIFO buffer at the specified address. NOTE: Intended for debugging purposes only.

6.7.1 Detailed Description

Source code file for FIFO buffer type.

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.7.2 Function Documentation

FIFO_add_sample()

```
void FIFO_add_sample (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr,
            uint16_t sample )
```

Adds a 16-bit sample to the end of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_buffer	pointer to FIFO buffer
sample	data sample to be added

Returns

None

FIFO_get_size()

```
uint32_t FIFO_get_size (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Gets the size of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

Returns

curr_size

FIFO_init()

```
FIFO_buffer_t FIFO_init (
            uint32_t buffer_size )
```

Initializes a FIFO buffer with the specified size.

Parameters

buffer_size	desired buffer size.

Returns

FIFO_buffer

FIFO_rem_sample()

```
uint16_t FIFO_rem_sample (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Removes the first element of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

Returns

uint16_t

FIFO_show_data()

```
void FIFO_show_data (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Shows all of the items in the FIFO buffer at the specified address. NOTE: Intended for debugging purposes only.

Parameters

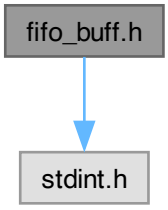
FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

6.8 fifo_buff.h File Reference

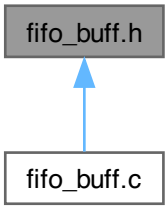
Header file for FIFO buffer type.

```
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for fifo_buff.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- FIFO_buffer_t FIFO_init (uint32_t buffer_size)

  Initializes a FIFO buffer with the specified size.
- void FIFO_add_sample (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr, uint16_t sample)

  Adds a 16-bit sample to the end of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- uint16_t FIFO_rem_sample (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Removes the first element of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- uint32_t FIFO_get_size (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Gets the size of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.
- void FIFO_show_data (FIFO_buffer_t *FIFO_ptr)

  Shows all of the items in the FIFO buffer at the specified address. NOTE: Intended for debugging purposes only.

6.8.1 Detailed Description

Header file for FIFO buffer type.

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.8.2 Function Documentation

FIFO_add_sample()

```
void FIFO_add_sample (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr,
            uint16_t sample )
```

Adds a 16-bit sample to the end of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_buffer	pointer to FIFO buffer
sample	data sample to be added

Returns

None

FIFO_get_size()

```
uint32_t FIFO_get_size (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Gets the size of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

Returns

curr_size

FIFO_init()

```
FIFO_buffer_t FIFO_init (
            uint32_t buffer_size )
```

Initializes a FIFO buffer with the specified size.

Parameters

buffer_size	desired buffer size.

Returns

FIFO_buffer

FIFO_rem_sample()

```
uint16_t FIFO_rem_sample (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Removes the first element of the FIFO buffer at the specified address.

Parameters

FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

Returns

uint16_t

FIFO_show_data()

```
void FIFO_show_data (
            FIFO_buffer_t * FIFO_ptr )
```

Shows all of the items in the FIFO buffer at the specified address. NOTE: Intended for debugging purposes only.

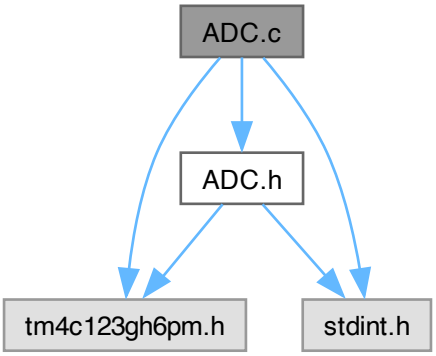
Parameters

FIFO_ptr	pointer to FIFO buffer

6.9 ADC.c File Reference

```
#include ¨ADC.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for ADC.c:



6.9.1 Detailed Description

Author

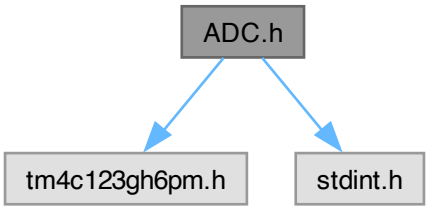
Bryan McElvy

6.10 ADC.h File Reference

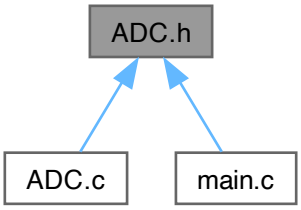
Driver module for analog-to-digital conversion (ADC)

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for ADC.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



6.10.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for analog-to-digital conversion (ADC)

Author

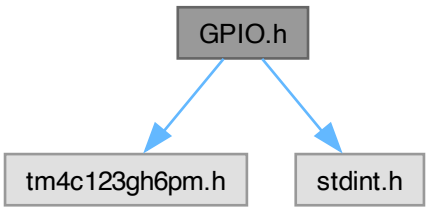
Bryan McElvy

6.11 GPIO.h File Reference

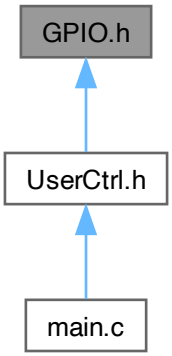
Driver module for using the LaunchPad's onboard switches and RGB LEDs for GPIO and interrupts.

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for GPIO.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define **LED_RED** (uint8_t) 0x02
- #define **LED_GREEN** (uint8_t) 0x08
- #define **LED_BLUE** (uint8_t) 0x04
- #define **LED_YELLOW** (LED_RED + LED_GREEN)
- #define **LED_CYAN** (LED_BLUE + LED_GREEN)
- #define **LED_PURPLE** (LED_RED + LED_BLUE)
- #define **LED_WHITE** (LED_RED + LED_BLUE + LED_GREEN)

Functions

- void GPIO_PF_Init (void)

  Initialize GPIO Port F.
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Init (void)

  Initialize PF1-3 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard RGB LED.
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Write (uint8_t color_mask, uint8_t on_or_off)

  Write a 1 or 0 to the selected LED(s).
- void GPIO_PF_LED_Toggle (uint8_t color_mask)

  Toggle the selected LED(s).
- void GPIO_PF_Sw_Init (void)

  Initialize PF0/4 to interface the LaunchPad's onboard switches. PF4 is Sw1, and PF0 is Sw2.
- void GPIO_PF_Interrupt_Init (void)

  Initialize GPIO Port F interrupts via Sw1 and Sw2.

6.11.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for using the LaunchPad's onboard switches and RGB LEDs for GPIO and interrupts.

Author

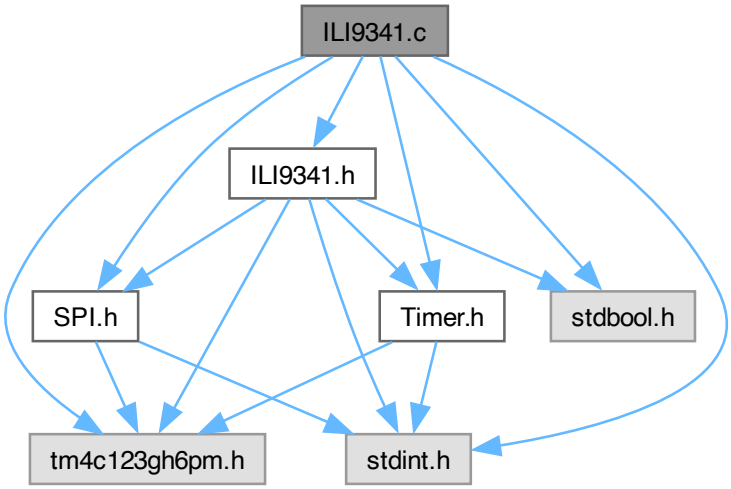
Bryan McElvy

6.12 ILI9341.c File Reference

Source code for ILI9341 module.

```
#include ¨ILI9341.h¨
#include ¨SPI.h¨
#include ¨Timer.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
```

Include dependency graph for ILI9341.c:



Macros

- #define NOP (uint8_t) 0x00
- #define **SWRESET** (uint8_t) 0x01
- #define **SPLIN** (uint8_t) 0x10
- #define **SPLOUT** (uint8_t) 0x11
- #define **PTLON** (uint8_t) 0x12
- #define **NORON** (uint8_t) 0x13
- #define **DINVOFF** (uint8_t) 0x20
- #define **DINVON** (uint8_t) 0x21
- #define **CASET** (uint8_t) 0x2A
- #define **PASET** (uint8_t) 0x2B
- #define **RAMWR** (uint8_t) 0x2C
- #define **DISPOFF** (uint8_t) 0x28
- #define **DISPON** (uint8_t) 0x29
- #define **PLTAR** (uint8_t) 0x30
- #define **VSCRDEF** (uint8_t) 0x33
- #define **MADCTL** (uint8_t) 0x36
- #define **VSCRSADD** (uint8_t) 0x37
- #define **IDMOFF** (uint8_t) 0x38

- #define **IDMON** (uint8_t) 0x39
- #define **PIXSET** (uint8_t) 0x3A
- #define **FRMCTR1** (uint8_t) 0xB1
- #define **PRCTR** (uint8_t) 0xB5
- #define **IFCTL** (uint8_t) 0xF6

Functions

- void **ILI9341_Init** (void)

  Initialize the LCD driver, the SPI module, and Timer2A.
- void ILI9341_resetHard (void)

  Perform a hardware reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_resetSoft (void)

  Perform a software reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_setSleepMode (bool is_sleeping)

  Enter or exit sleep mode. The LCD driver is in sleep mode by default upon powering on or either kind of reset.
- void ILI9341_setDispMode (bool is_normal, bool is_full_colors)

  Set the display area and color expression.
- void ILI9341_setPartialArea (uint16_t rowStart, uint16_t rowEnd)

  Set the partial display area for partial mode. Call before activating partial mode via ILI9341_setDisplayMode().
- void ILI9341_setDispInversion (bool is_ON)

  Toggle display inversion. Turning `ON` causes colors to be inverted on the display.
- void ILI9341_setDispOutput (bool is_ON)

  Turn display output ON or OFF. This function clears the display and stops outputting to the display area, but does not affect frame memory or power.
- void ILI9341_setScrollArea (uint16_t top_fixed, uint16_t vert_scroll, uint16_t bottom_fixed)

  Set the vertical scrolling area of the display. The sum of the three parameters should be equal to the max number of rows `NUM_ROWS = 320`.
- void ILI9341_setScrollStart (uint16_t startRow)

  Set the start row for vertical scrolling.
- void ILI9341_setMemAccessCtrl (bool areRowsFlipped, bool areColsFlipped, bool areRowsColsSwitched, bool isVertRefreshFlipped, bool isColorOrderFlipped, bool isHorRefreshFlipped)

  Set how data is converted from memory to display.
- void ILI9341_setColorDepth (bool is_16bit)

  Set the pixel format to be 16-bit (65K colors) or 18-bit (262K colors).
- void **ILI9341_NoOpCmd** (void)

  Send the "No Operation" command (`NOP = 0x00`) to the LCD driver. Can be used to terminate the "Memory Write" (`RAMWR`) and "Memory Read" (`RAMRD`) commands, but does nothing otherwise.
- void ILI9341_setFrameRate (uint8_t div_ratio, uint8_t clocks_per_line)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setBlankingPorch (uint8_t vpf, uint8_t vbp, uint8_t hfp, uint8_t hbp)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setInterface (void)

  Sets the interface for the ILI9341. The parameters for this command are hard-coded, so it only needs to be called once upon initialization.
- void ILI9341_setRowAddress (uint16_t start_row, uint16_t end_row)

  not using backlight, so these aren't necessary
- void ILI9341_setColAddress (uint16_t start_col, uint16_t end_col)

  Sets the start/end rows to be written to.
- void ILI9341_writeMemCmd (void)

  Sends the "Write Memory" (`RAMWR`) command to the LCD driver, signalling that incoming data should be written to memory.
- void ILI9341_write1px (uint8_t red, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue, bool is_16bit)

  Write a single pixel to frame memory.

6.12.1 Detailed Description

Source code for ILI9341 module.

Author

Bryan McElvy

6.12.2 Macro Definition Documentation

NOP

```
#define NOP (uint8_t) 0x00
```

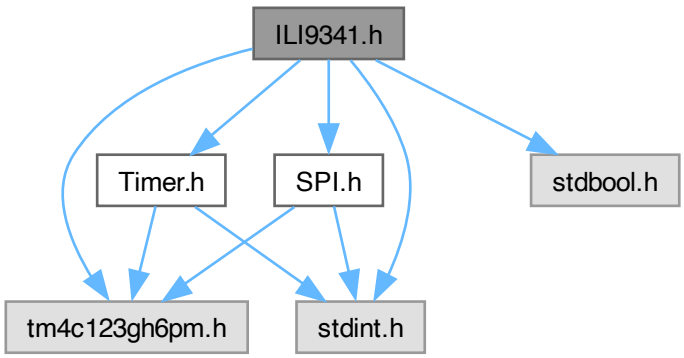
Selected commands from the datasheet NOTE: NUM_COLS and NUM_ROWS are defined in the header file

6.13 ILI9341.h File Reference

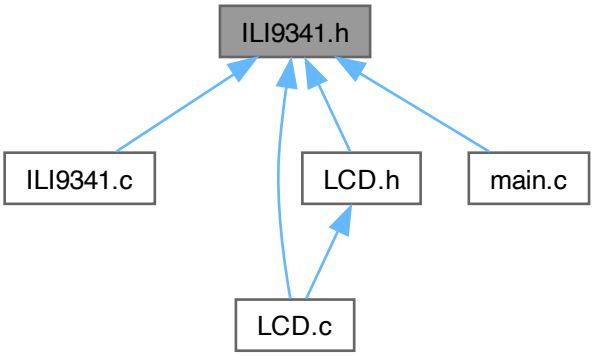
Driver module for interfacing with an ILI9341 LCD driver.

```
#include ¨SPI.h¨
#include ¨Timer.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
```

Include dependency graph for ILI9341.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Macros

- #define **NUM_COLS** (uint16_t) 240
- #define **NUM_ROWS** (uint16_t) 320

Functions

- void **ILI9341_Init** (void)

  Initialize the LCD driver, the SPI module, and Timer2A.
- void ILI9341_resetHard (void)

  Perform a hardware reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_resetSoft (void)

  Perform a software reset of the LCD driver.
- void ILI9341_setSleepMode (bool is_sleeping)

  Enter or exit sleep mode. The LCD driver is in sleep mode by default upon powering on or either kind of reset.
- void ILI9341_setDispMode (bool is_normal, bool is_full_colors)

  Set the display area and color expression.
- void ILI9341_setPartialArea (uint16_t rowStart, uint16_t rowEnd)

  Set the partial display area for partial mode. Call before activating partial mode via ILI9341_setDisplayMode().
- void ILI9341_setDispInversion (bool is_ON)

  Toggle display inversion. Turning `ON` causes colors to be inverted on the display.
- void ILI9341_setDispOutput (bool is_ON)

  Turn display output ON or OFF. This function clears the display and stops outputting to the display area, but does not affect frame memory or power.
- void ILI9341_setScrollArea (uint16_t topFixedArea, uint16_t vertScrollArea, uint16_t bottFixedArea)

  Set the vertical scrolling area of the display. The sum of the three parameters should be equal to the max number of rows `NUM_ROWS = 320`.
- void ILI9341_setScrollStart (uint16_t startRow)

  Set the start row for vertical scrolling.
- void ILI9341_setMemAccessCtrl (bool areRowsFlipped, bool areColsFlipped, bool areRowsColsSwitched, bool isVertRefreshFlipped, bool isColorOrderFlipped, bool isHorRefreshFlipped)

Set how data is converted from memory to display.

- void ILI9341_setColorDepth (bool is_16bit)

  Set the pixel format to be 16-bit (65K colors) or 18-bit (262K colors).
- void **ILI9341_NoOpCmd** (void)

  Send the "No Operation" command (NOP = 0x00) to the LCD driver. Can be used to terminate the "Memory Write" (RAMWR) and "Memory Read" (RAMRD) commands, but does nothing otherwise.
- void ILI9341_setFrameRate (uint8_t div_ratio, uint8_t clocks_per_line)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setBlankingPorch (uint8_t vpf, uint8_t vbp, uint8_t hfp, uint8_t hbp)

  TODO: Write.
- void ILI9341_setInterface (void)

  Sets the interface for the ILI9341. The parameters for this command are hard-coded, so it only needs to be called once upon initialization.
- void ILI9341_setRowAddress (uint16_t start_row, uint16_t end_row)

  not using backlight, so these aren't necessary
- void ILI9341_setColAddress (uint16_t start_col, uint16_t end_col)

  Sets the start/end rows to be written to.
- void ILI9341_writeMemCmd (void)

  Sends the "Write Memory" (RAMWR) command to the LCD driver, signalling that incoming data should be written to memory.
- void ILI9341_write1px (uint8_t red, uint8_t green, uint8_t blue, bool is_16bit)

  Write a single pixel to frame memory.

6.13.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for interfacing with an ILI9341 LCD driver.

Author

Bryan McElvy

This module contains functions for initializing and outputting graphical data to a 240RGBx320 resolution, 262K color-depth liquid crystal display (LCD). The module interfaces the LaunchPad (or any other board featuring the TM4C123GH6PM microcontroller) with an ILI9341 LCD driver chip via the SPI (serial peripheral interface) protocol.

6.14 isr.c File Reference

Source code for interrupt service routines (ISRs)

Functions

- void GPIO_PortF_Handler ()

  ISR for facilitating user control of program state.
- void SysTick_Handler ()

  ISR for collecting ECG samples @ f_s = 200 [Hz].
- void Timer1A_Handler ()

  ISR for updating the LCD @ f_s = 30 [Hz].

6.14.1 Detailed Description

Source code for interrupt service routines (ISRs)

Author

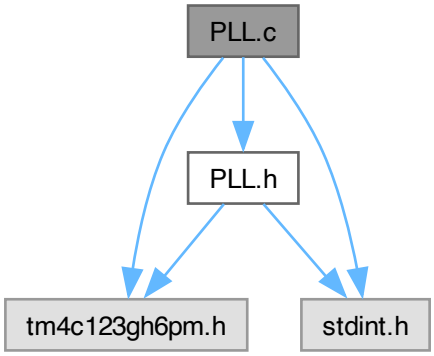
Bryan McElvy

6.15 PLL.c File Reference

Implementation details for phase-lock-loop (PLL) functions.

```
#include ¨PLL.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for PLL.c:



Functions

- void PLL_Init (void)

  Initializes the phase-locked-loop (PLL), allowing a bus frequency of 80[MHz].

6.15.1 Detailed Description

Implementation details for phase-lock-loop (PLL) functions.

Author

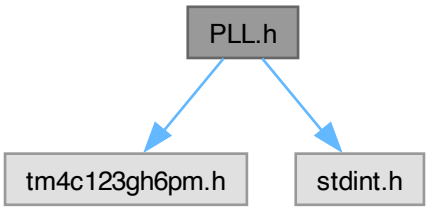
Bryan McElvy

6.16 PLL.h File Reference

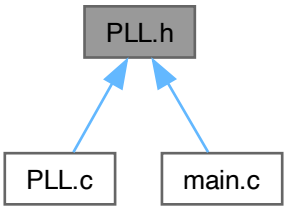
Driver module for activating the phase-locked-loop (PLL).

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for PLL.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void PLL_Init (void)

  Initializes the phase-locked-loop (PLL), allowing a bus frequency of 80[MHz].

6.16.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for activating the phase-locked-loop (PLL).

Author

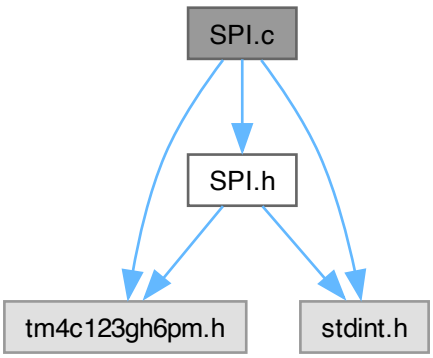
Bryan McElvy

6.17 SPI.c File Reference

Source code for SPI module.

```
#include ¨SPI.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for SPI.c:



Functions

- void SPI_Init (void)

  Initialize SSI0 to act as an SPI Controller (AKA Master) in mode 0.
- uint8_t SPI_Read (void)

  Read data from peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteCmd (uint8_t cmd)

  Write an 8-bit command to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteData (uint8_t data)

  Write 8-bit data to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteSequence (uint8_t cmd, uint8_t ∗param_sequence, uint8_t num_params)

  Write a sequence of data to the peripheral, with or without a preceding command.

6.17.1 Detailed Description

Source code for SPI module.

Author

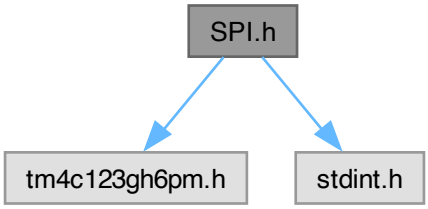
Bryan McElvy

6.18 SPI.h File Reference

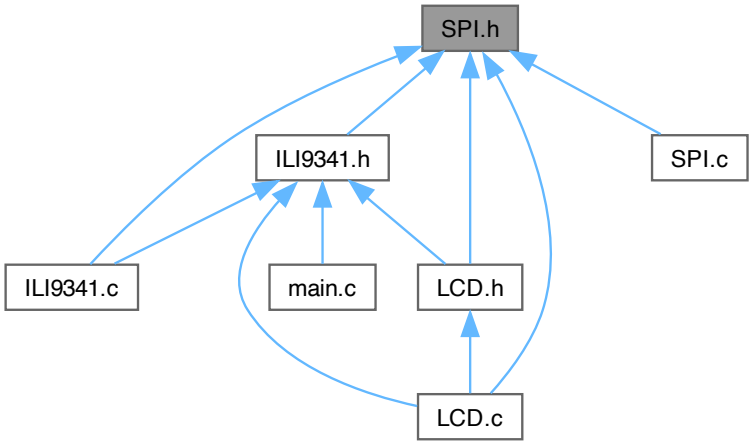
Driver module for using the serial peripheral interface (SPI) protocol.

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for SPI.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void SPI_Init (void)
  Initialize SSI0 to act as an SPI Controller (AKA Master) in mode 0.
- uint8_t SPI_Read (void)
  Read data from peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteCmd (uint8_t cmd)
  Write an 8-bit command to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteData (uint8_t data)
  Write 8-bit data to the peripheral.
- void SPI_WriteSequence (uint8_t cmd, uint8_t *param_sequence, uint8_t num_params)
  Write a sequence of data to the peripheral, with or without a preceding command.

6.18.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for using the serial peripheral interface (SPI) protocol.

Author

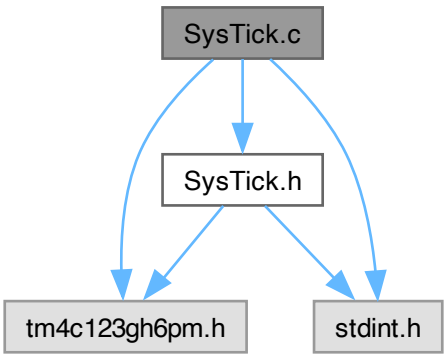
Bryan McElvy

6.19 SysTick.c File Reference

Implementation details for SysTick functions.

```
#include ¨SysTick.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for SysTick.c:



Functions

- void SysTick_Timer_Init (void)

  Initialize SysTick for timing purposes.
- void **SysTick_Wait1ms** (uint32_t time_ms)

  Delay for specified amount of time in [ms]. Assumes f_bus = 80[MHz].
- void SysTick_Interrupt_Init (uint32_t time_ms)

  Initialize SysTick for interrupts.

6.19.1 Detailed Description

Implementation details for SysTick functions.

Author

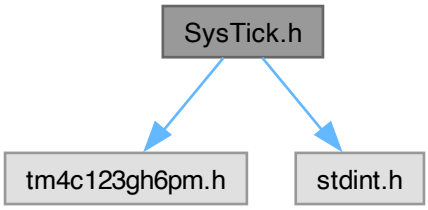
Bryan McElvy

6.20 SysTick.h File Reference

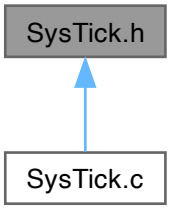
Driver module for using SysTick-based timing and/or interrupts.

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for SysTick.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void SysTick_Timer_Init (void)

  Initialize SysTick for timing purposes.
- void **SysTick_Wait1ms** (uint32_t delay_ms)

  Delay for specified amount of time in [ms]. Assumes f_bus = 80[MHz].
- void SysTick_Interrupt_Init (uint32_t time_ms)

  Initialize SysTick for interrupts.

6.20.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for using SysTick-based timing and/or interrupts.

Author

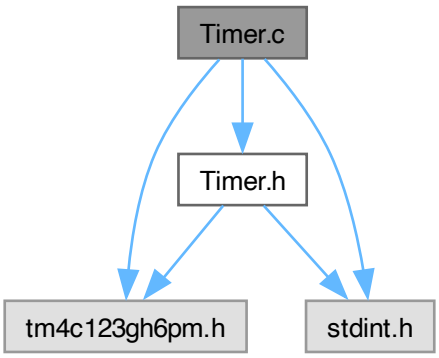
Bryan McElvy

6.21 Timer.c File Reference

Implementation for timer module.

```
#include ¨Timer.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for Timer.c:



Functions

- void Timer0A_Init (void)
  Initialize timer 0 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer0A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)
  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer0A_isCounting (void)
  Returns 1 if Timer0 is still counting and 0 if not.
- void Timer0A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)
  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].
- void Timer1A_Init (uint32_t time_ms)
  Initialize timer 1 as a 32-bit, periodic, countdown timer with interrupts.
- void Timer2A_Init (void)
  Initialize timer 2 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer2A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)
  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer2A_isCounting (void)
  Returns 1 if Timer2 is still counting and 0 if not.
- void Timer2A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)
  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].

6.21.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for timer module.

Author

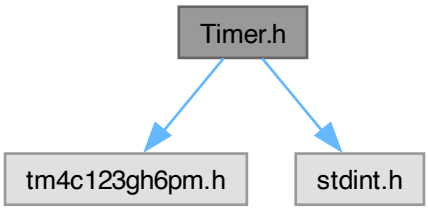
Bryan McElvy

6.22 Timer.h File Reference

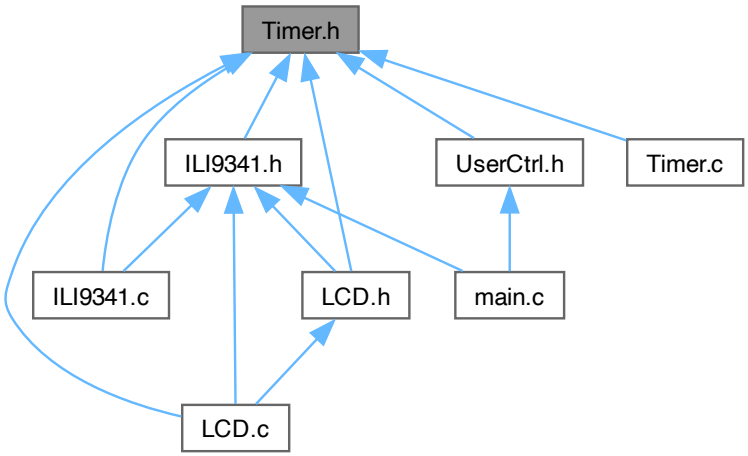
Driver module for timing (Timer0) and interrupts (Timer1).

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for Timer.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void Timer0A_Init (void)

  Initialize timer 0 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer0A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)

  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer0A_isCounting (void)

  Returns 1 if Timer0 is still counting and 0 if not.

- void Timer0A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)

  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].
- void Timer1A_Init (uint32_t time_ms)

  Initialize timer 1 as a 32-bit, periodic, countdown timer with interrupts.
- void Timer2A_Init (void)

  Initialize timer 2 as 32-bit, one-shot, countdown timer.
- void Timer2A_Start (uint32_t time_ms)

  Count down starting from the inputted value.
- uint8_t Timer2A_isCounting (void)

  Returns 1 if Timer2 is still counting and 0 if not.
- void Timer2A_Wait1ms (uint32_t time_ms)

  Wait for the specified amount of time in [ms].

6.22.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for timing (Timer0) and interrupts (Timer1).

Author

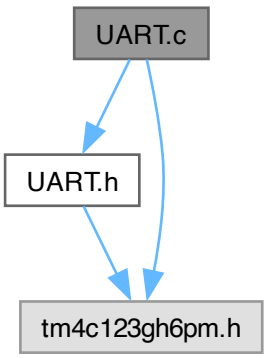
Bryan McElvy

6.23 UART.c File Reference

Source code for UART module.

```
#include ¨UART.h¨
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for UART.c:



Functions

- void UART0_Init (void)

  Initialize UART0 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART0_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART0.
- void UART0_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART0.
- void UART0_WriteStr (unsigned char ∗str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART0.
- void UART1_Init (void)

  Initialize UART1 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART1_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART1.
- void UART1_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART1.
- void UART1_WriteStr (unsigned char ∗str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART1.

6.23.1 Detailed Description

Source code for UART module.

Author

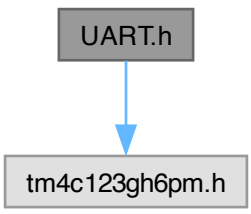
Bryan McElvy

6.24 UART.h File Reference

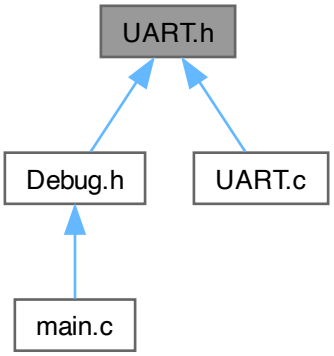
Driver module for serial communication via UART0 and UART 1.

```
#include ¨tm4c123gh6pm.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for UART.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void UART0_Init (void)

  Initialize UART0 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART0_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART0.
- void UART0_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART0.
- void UART0_WriteStr (unsigned char ∗str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART0.
- void UART1_Init (void)

  Initialize UART1 to a baud rate of 115200, 8-bit data length, 1 start bit, and 1 stop bit.
- unsigned char UART1_ReadChar (void)

  Read a single character from UART1.
- void UART1_WriteChar (unsigned char input_char)

  Write a single character to UART1.
- void UART1_WriteStr (unsigned char ∗str_ptr)

  Write a C string to UART1.

6.24.1 Detailed Description

Driver module for serial communication via UART0 and UART 1.

Author

Bryan McElvy

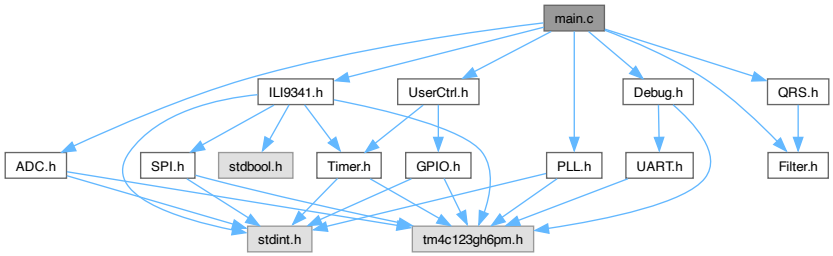
```
UART0 uses PA0 and PA1, which are not broken out but do connect
to a PC's serial port via USB.

UART1 uses PB0 (Rx) and PB1 (Tx), which are not broken out but
do not connect to a serial port.
```

6.25 main.c File Reference

Main program file for ECG-HRM.

```
#include ¨ADC.h¨
#include ¨ILI9341.h¨
#include ¨PLL.h¨
#include ¨Debug.h¨
#include ¨Filter.h¨
#include ¨QRS.h¨
#include ¨UserCtrl.h¨
```

Include dependency graph for main.c:



Functions

- int **main** (void)

6.25.1 Detailed Description

Main program file for ECG-HRM.

Author

Bryan McElvy

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