

3K04 Deliverable 1: Documentation

Group 33

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Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iii
1 Group Members	1
2 Abbreviations	2
2.1 Bradycardia Operating Abbreviations	2
3 Part 1	3
3.1 Introduction	3
3.2 Requirements	3
3.2.1 DCM Requirements	3
3.3 Design	3
3.4 Simulink Design	5
3.4.1 Overall Design	5
3.4.2 Input Constant Variables	6
3.4.3 Monitored Input Variables	7
3.4.4 Stateflow Modules	8
3.4.5 AOO Stateflow Model	9
3.4.6 VOO Stateflow Model	10
3.4.7 VII Stateflow Model	11
3.4.8 AAI Stateflow Model	12
3.4.9 Hardware Hiding	13
4 Part 2	13
4.1 Requirements Potential Changes	13
4.2 Design Decision Potential Changes	13
4.3 Module Description	13
4.4 Testing	14
4.4.1 SimuLink Mode Testing	14
4.4.1.1 Testing of AOO	14
4.4.1.2 Testing of VOO	17
4.4.1.3 Testing of AAI	19
No Natural Heart Rate	19
Natural Heart Rate of 45 BPM	20
Natural Heart Rate of 75 BPM	21
4.4.1.4 Testing of VVI	22
No Natural Heart Rate	22
Natural Heart Rate at 45 BPM	23
Natural Heart Rate at 75 BPM	24
4.4.1.5 Hysteresis Testing	25
Hysteresis Test 1 (60 BPM)	25
Hysteresis Test 2 (50 BPM)	26
Hysteresis Test 3 (40 BPM)	27

4.5 GenAI Usage	27
5 General Notes	28

List of Figures

1	Overall Simulink Mapping	5
2	Constant Input Variables	6
3	Monitored Input Variables	7
4	Stateflow Modules	8
5	AOO Stateflow Model	9
6	VOO Stateflow Model	10
7	VVI Stateflow Model	11
8	AAI Stateflow Model	12
9	Hardware Hiding of Model	13
10	AOO Test	15
11	Close-up of AOO Pulse	16
12	VOO Test	17
13	Close-up of VOO Pulse	18
14	AAI Test No Heart Rate	19
15	AAI Test 45 BPM	20
16	AAI Test 75 BPM	21
17	VVI Test No Heart Rate	22
18	VVI Test 45 BPM	23
19	VVI Test 75 BPM	24
20	Hysteresis Test 1	25
21	Hysteresis Test 2	26
22	Hysteresis Test 3	27

List of Tables

1	Bradycardia Operating Abbreviations	2
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2 Abbreviations

BPM - Beats Per Minute

CCS - Cardiac Conduction System

DCM - Device Controller-Monitor

GPIO - General Purpose Input Output

GUI - Graphical User Interface

PWM - Pulse Width Modulation

2.1 Bradycardia Operating Abbreviations

Table 1: Bradycardia Operating Abbreviations

Category	Chambers Paced	Chambers Sensed	Response to Sensing	Rate Modulation
Letters	O-None	O-None	O-None	R-Rate Modulation
	A-Atrium	A-Atrium	T-Triggered	
	V-Ventricle	V-Ventricle	I-Inhibited	
	D-Dual	D-Dual	D-Tracked	

3 Part 1

3.1 Introduction

It is hard to understate the importance of the human heart. The heart is the core part of the cardiovascular system; supplying nutrients and oxygen to all the cells and removing carbon dioxide, especially to vital organs such as the brain, it is imperative for it to be working flawlessly and harmoniously at all times. Unfortunately, however, cardiovascular diseases are a leading cause of death globally, many of which are caused from complications with abnormal heart rhythms. A pacemaker is an implantable device capable of sending timed electrical impulses causing contractions at appropriate intervals. Understanding the operation and design of this life saving device will aid in developing more efficient and reliable cardiac assistive technology.

The purpose of this project is to design and implement a system that operates a cardiac pacemaker under specified modes. This project will be accomplished through an understanding of embedded systems and through engineering principles of software development.

The scope of this deliverable is to design and implement the embedded pacemaker software, driver software and user interface for the DCM while updating and maintaining documentation.

3.2 Requirements

- Overall system requirements (summarized from provided specification documents). It can be informal or semi-formal.
- Mode-specific requirements: AOO, VOO, AAI, VVI.

3.2.1 DCM Requirements

The user shall be capable of the following:

- Utilizing and managing windows for display of text and graphics.
- Processing user positioning and input buttons.
- Displaying all programmable parameters for review and modification.
- Visually indicating when telemetry is lost due to the device being out of range or noise.
- Indicating when a different PACEMAKER device is approached than was previously interrogated

3.3 Design

In this section, you want to expand on the design decisions based on the requirements. You should be specific about your system design and how the various components relate together.

- System architecture (major subsystems, hardware hiding, pin mapping).
- Programmable parameters (rate limits, amplitudes, pulse widths, refractory periods, etc.).
- Hardware inputs and outputs (signals sensed, signals controlled).

- State machine design for each pacing mode (with diagrams if applicable). You can also use a tabular method.
- Simulink diagram
- Screenshots of your DCM, explaining its software structure

You should also be explicit on how your design decisions map directly to the requirements.

3.4 Simulink Design

3.4.1 Overall Design

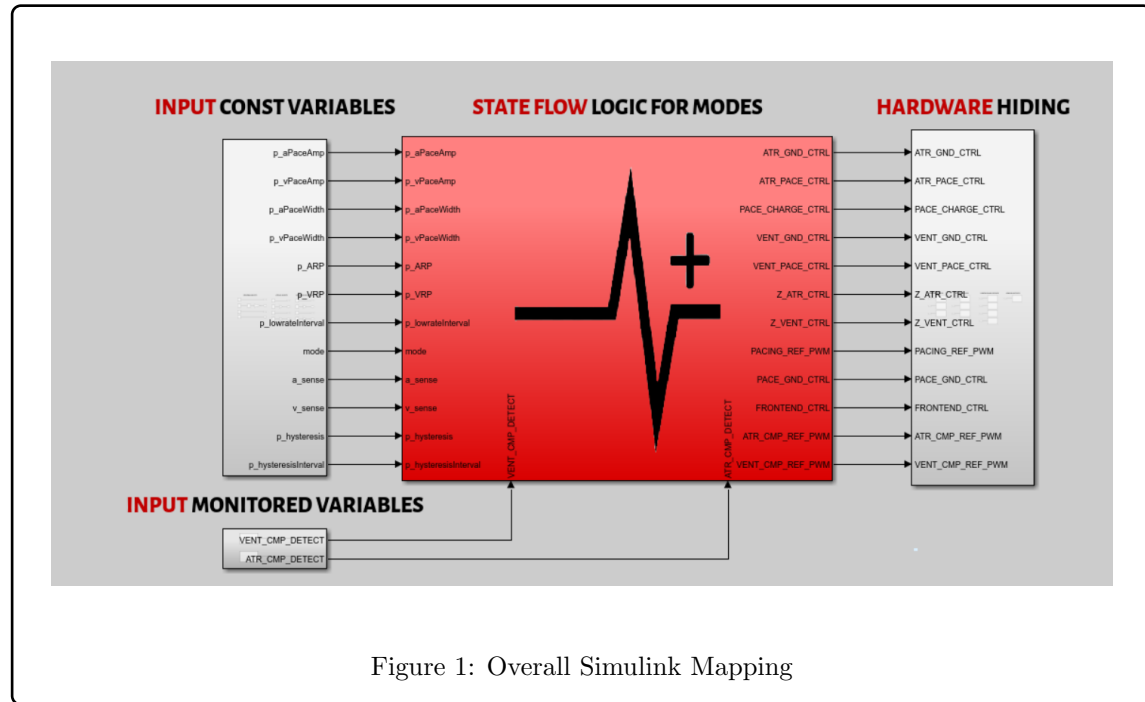


Figure 1: Overall Simulink Mapping

The Pacemaker architecture can be split up into 4 main modules, input constant variables, input monitor variables, stateflow logic for modes, and hardware hiding. Figure 1 below shows the overarching workflow of the system:

3.4.2 Input Constant Variables

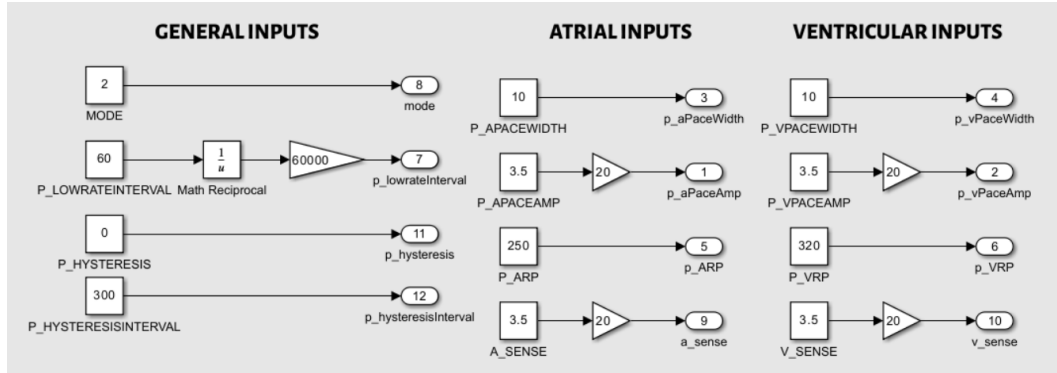


Figure 2: Constant Input Variables

In the above image, Figure 2, we find changeable variables relating to pacemaker operation. For general inputs, the changeable variables are:

- **Mode** - Refers to bradycardia operating modes, e.g AOO, VOO, AAI and VVI.
- **Low Rate Interval** - The number of generated pace pulses per minute.
- **Hysteresis Pace** - When enabled, a longer period is waited before pacing after sensing an event.
- **Hysteresis Interval**

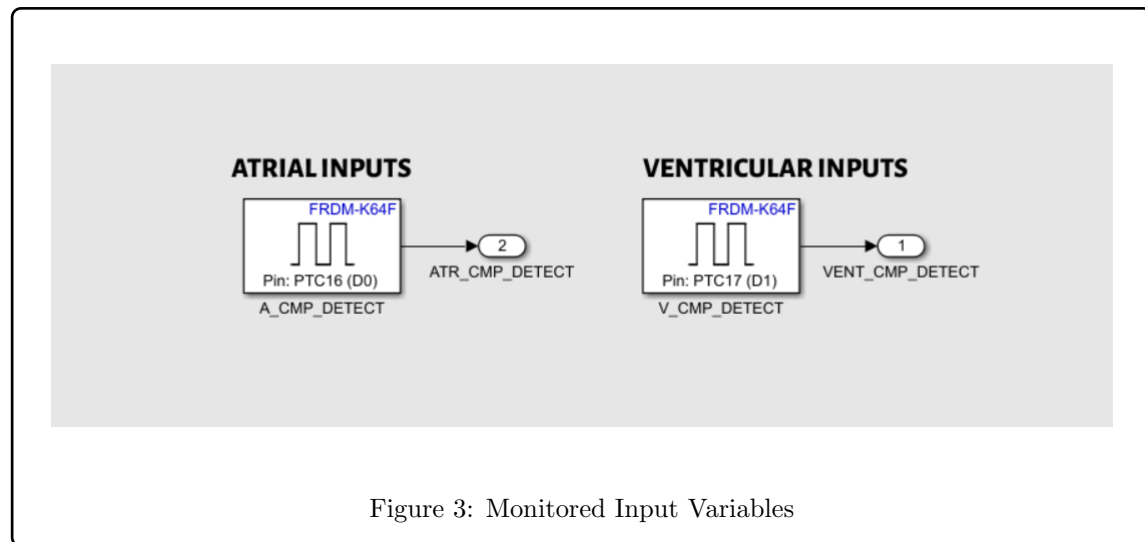
The modifiable atrial variables are:

- **Pace Pulse Width** - Changes the width of the pace pulse
- **Pace Pulse Amplitude** - Changes the amplitude of the pace pulse
- **ARP (Atrial Refractory Period)** - The programmed time interval following an atrial event during which time atrial events shall not inhibit nor trigger pacing
- **Sense** -

The modifiable ventricular variables are:

- **Pace Pulse Width** - Changes the width of the pace pulse
- **Pace Pulse Amplitude** - Changes the amplitude of the pace pulse
- **VRP (Ventricle Refractory Period)** - The programmed time interval following an ventricle event during which time atrial events shall not inhibit nor trigger pacing
- **Sense**

3.4.3 Monitored Input Variables



The monitored input variables can be seen in the above Figure 3. These are the atrial and ventricle detection variables. The pulses are sensed with through GPIO pins connecting to a board simulating heart conditions.

3.4.4 Stateflow Modules

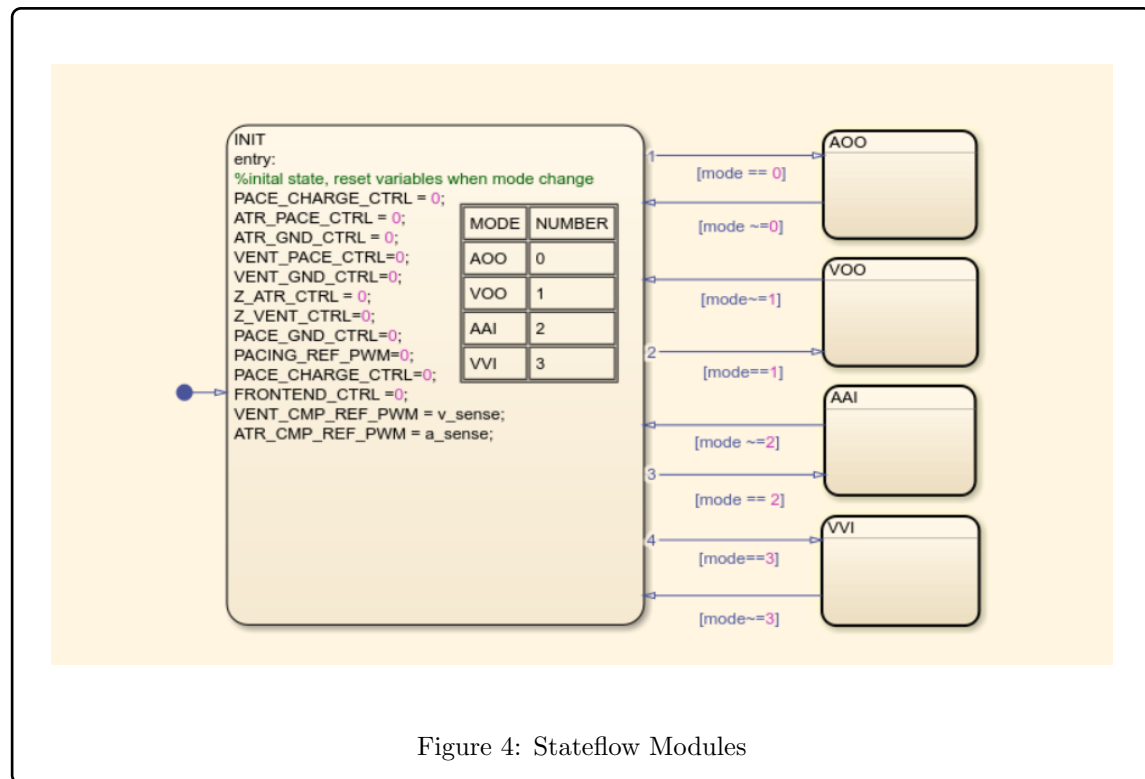


Figure 4: Stateflow Modules

The stateflow diagram in Simulink is shown above. It shows the transition between each mode given the mode input shown in Figure 2. When switching between modes, a core state is returned to that resets variables to their nominal values.

3.4.5 AOO Stateflow Model

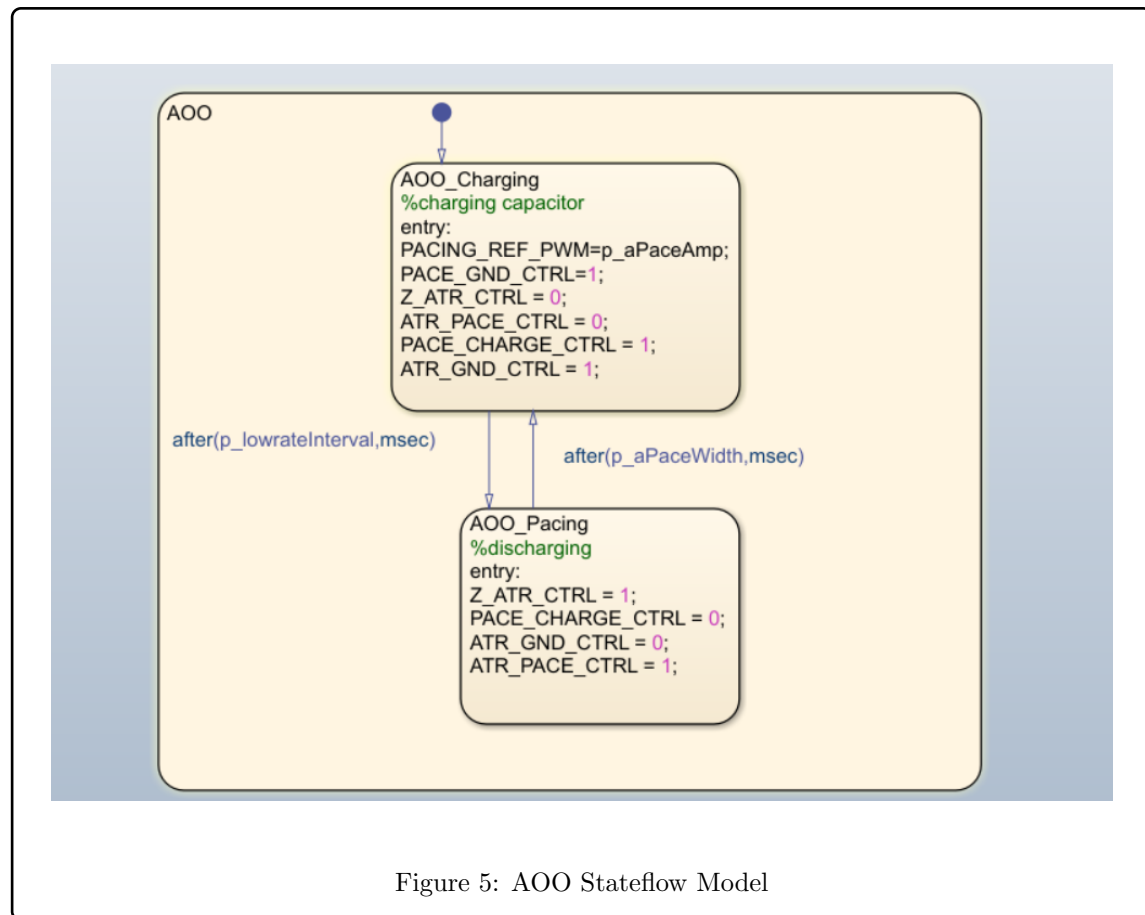
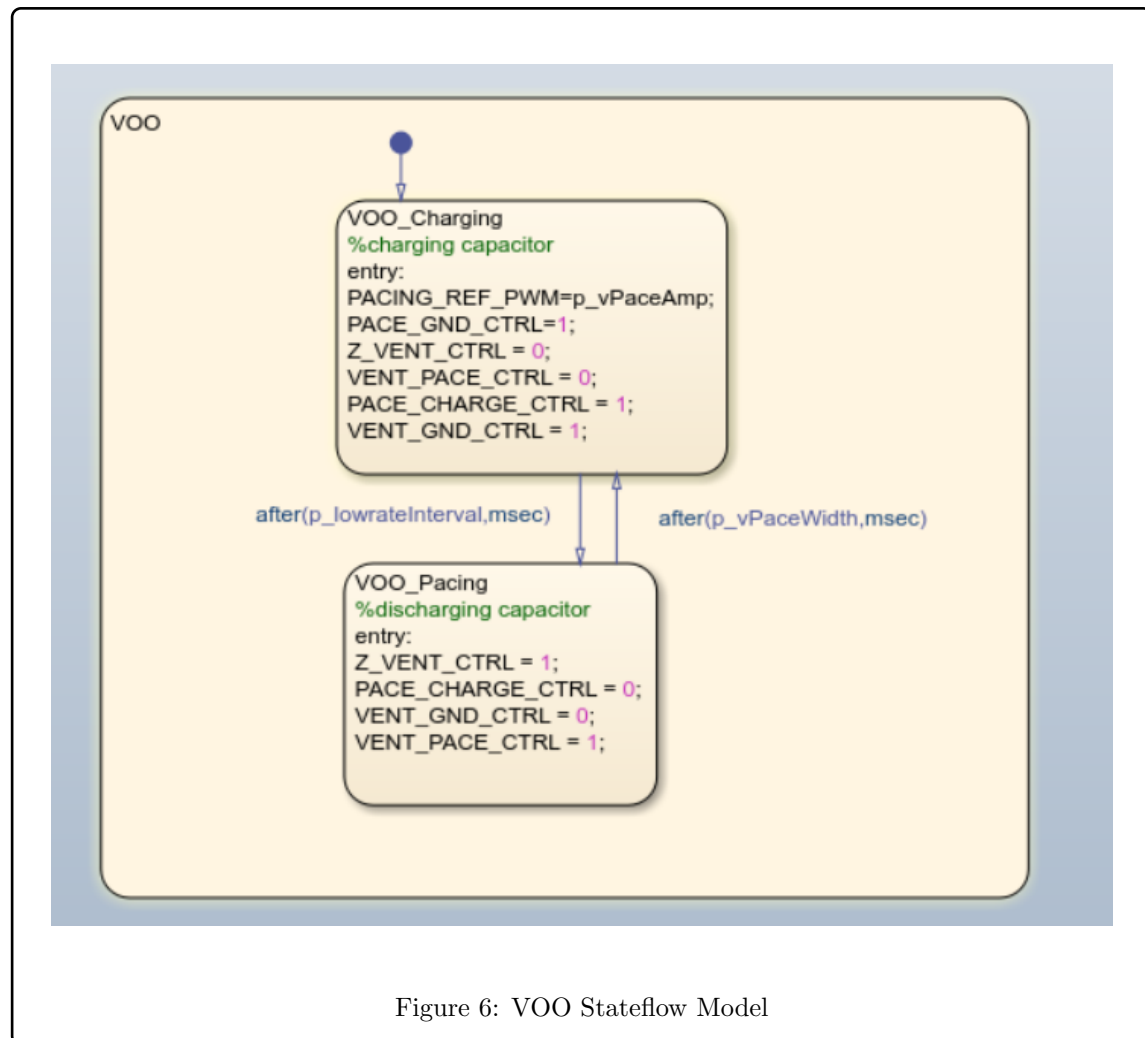


Figure 5: AOO Stateflow Model

The above stateflow, Figure 5, shows the stateflow for the AOO mode. It sets values controlling discharge and charging of the capacitor to specified nominal values.

3.4.6 VOO Stateflow Model



Similar to the AOO stateflow, the above figure, Figure 6, shows the states of charging and discharging of the capacitor using specified nominal values.

```
stateDiagram-v2
    [*] --> pVRP
    pVRP --> pReady: after(p_VRP, msec)
    pReady --> Discharging: after(p_lowrateInterval - p_VRP - p_vPaceWidth, msec)
    Discharging --> pVRP: after(p_vPaceWidth, msec)
    Discharging --> sReady: after(p_lowrateInterval - p_VRP - p_vPaceWidth + (p_hysteresis * p_hysteresisInterval), msec)
    sReady --> sVRP: after(p_VRP, msec)
    sVRP --> sReady: [VENT_CMP_DETECT]
    sReady --> pReady: [VENT_CMP_DETECT]
```

The diagram illustrates the VVI Stateflow Model, which is a state machine for a VVI (Ventricular Vagal Inhibition) system. The model is contained within a box labeled "VVI".

The states and their associated actions are:

- pVRP**: %ventricular refractory period from paced beat
entry:
FRONTEND_CTRL = 1;
PACING_REF_PWM = p_vPaceAmp;
PACE_GND_CTRL = 1;
VENT_PACE_CTRL = 0;
PACE_CHARGE_CTRL = 1;
VENT_GND_CTRL = 1;
- pReady**: %refractory period %finishes
- Discharging**: %discharging
entry:
PACE_CHARGE_CTRL = 0;
VENT_GND_CTRL = 0;
VENT_PACE_CTRL = 1;
- sVRP**: %atrial refractory %period from %sensed beat
- sReady**: %same as p-ready, %with period increased %if hysteresis is enabled

The transitions and their associated events and durations are:

- From **pVRP** to **pReady**: after(p_VRP, msec)
- From **pReady** to **Discharging**: after(p_lowrateInterval - p_VRP - p_vPaceWidth, msec)
- From **Discharging** to **pVRP**: after(p_vPaceWidth, msec)
- From **Discharging** to **sReady**: after(p_lowrateInterval - p_VRP - p_vPaceWidth + (p_hysteresis * p_hysteresisInterval), msec)
- From **sReady** to **sVRP**: after(p_VRP, msec)
- From **sVRP** to **sReady**: [VENT_CMP_DETECT]
- From **sReady** to **pReady**: [VENT_CMP_DETECT]

11

3.4.8 AAI Stateflow Model

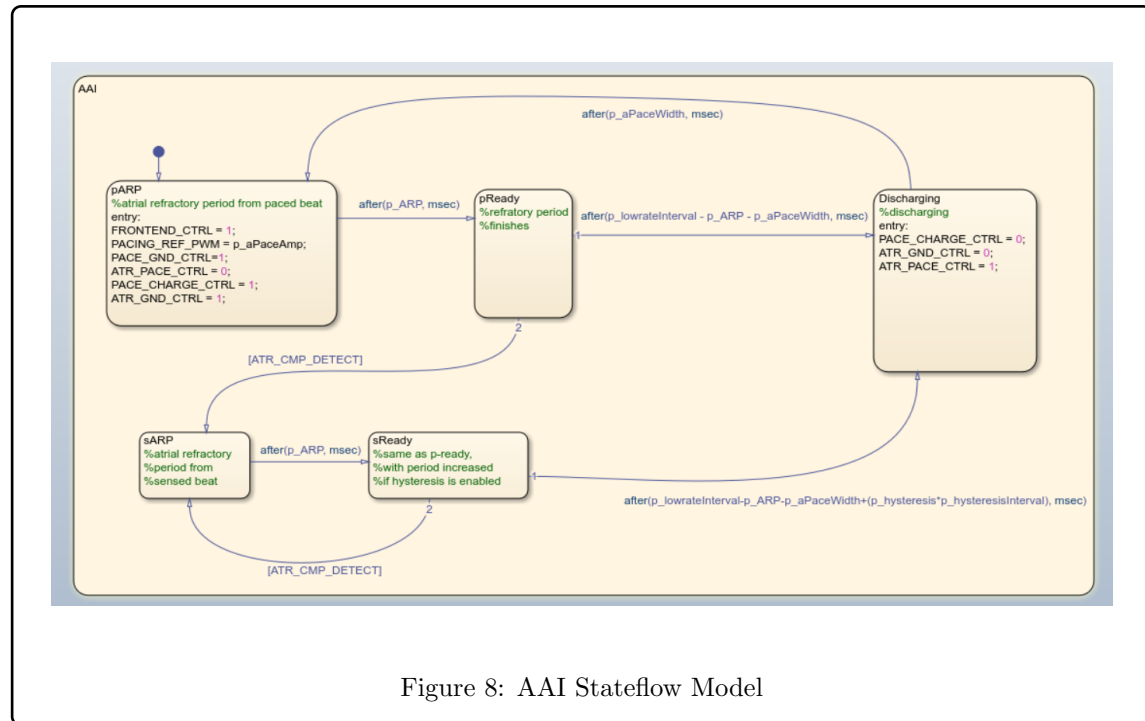
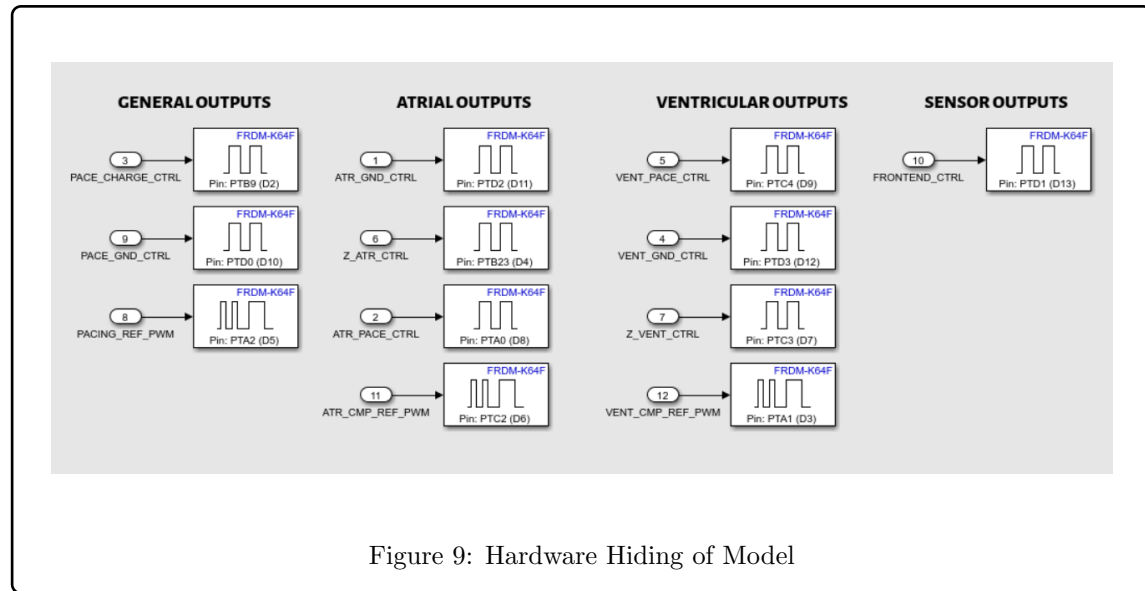


Figure 8: AAI Stateflow Model

The above stateflow, Figure 8 shows the process for the AAI mode. The initial state, pARP, is the state occurs right after the pacemaker delivers an atrial pacing pulse. During this time, the pacemaker ignores sensing events to prevent it from sensing its own delivered pulse. The next state is transitioned to after a set time period, the refractory period, if no natural heartbeat is detected after a certain time interval, the discharging state is then transitioned to. However, if a natural heartbeat is detected, another refractory period occurs to prevent the pacemaker from sensing ringing. This state then transitions to the discharging state once an appropriate time has passed.

3.4.9 Hardware Hiding



The above image, Figure 9 shows abstraction of the GPIO pin functions. It connects logical output signals to the pins on the FRDM-K64F. This allows for better readability, thus making the code easier to maintain, debug and safer.

4 Part 2

4.1 Requirements Potential Changes

Identify which requirements may evolve in the next deliverable (e.g., adding more modes, communication, new parameters).

4.2 Design Decision Potential Changes

List design choices that may need revisiting (e.g., choice of libraries, interface design, architecture).

4.3 Module Description

- Purpose of the component
- Key functions/methods (public vs internal)
- Global or state variables (if any)
- Interactions with other components

4.4 Testing

Document test cases for each module. Each test case should include:

1. Purpose of the test
2. Input conditions
3. Expected output
4. Actual output
5. Result (Pass/Fail)

4.4.1 SimuLink Mode Testing

4.4.1.1 Testing of AOO

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic AOO functionality.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 0, AOO, and hysteresis = 0, off, and standard atrial inputs.

Expected Output: Consistent, evenly spaced pulses in the output with disregard for natural heart beats.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 10.

Result: Pass

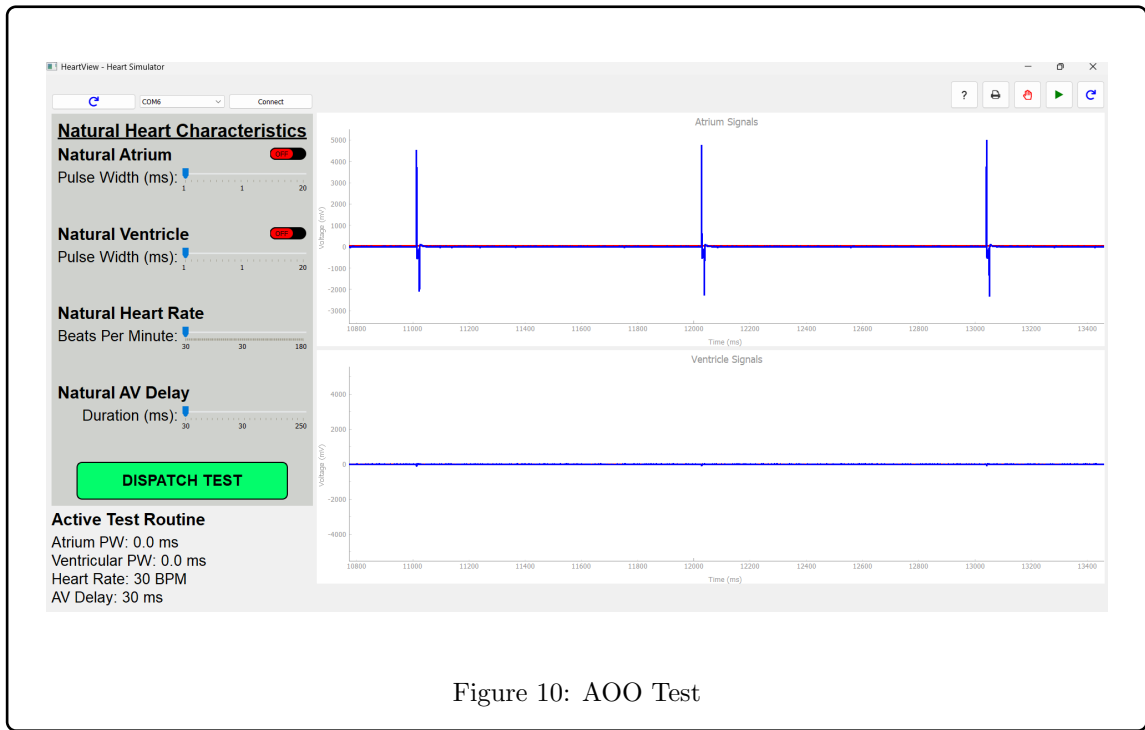


Figure 10: AOO Test

Figure 11 below shows a zoomed in view of one of the pulses in the AOO test above, Figure 11.

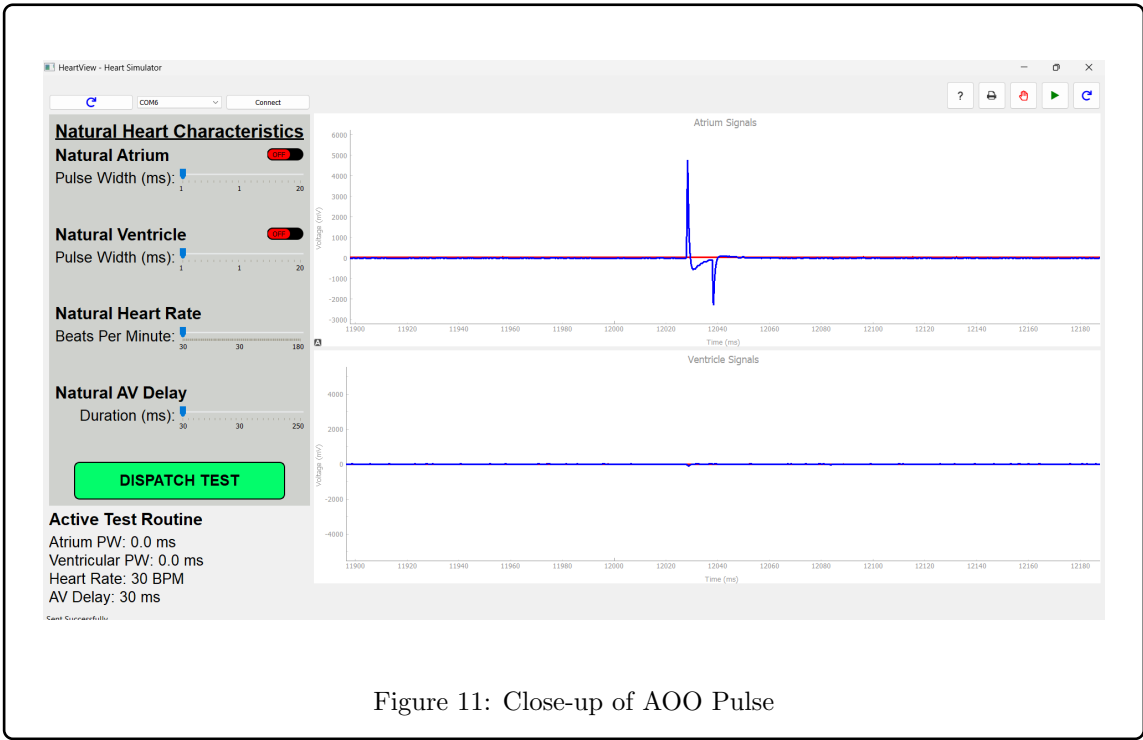


Figure 11: Close-up of AOO Pulse

4.4.1.2 Testing of VOO

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic VOO functionality.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 1, VOO, and hysteresis = 0, off, and standard ventricle inputs.

Expected Output: Consistent, evenly spaced pulses in the output with disregard for natural heart beats.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 12.

Result: Pass

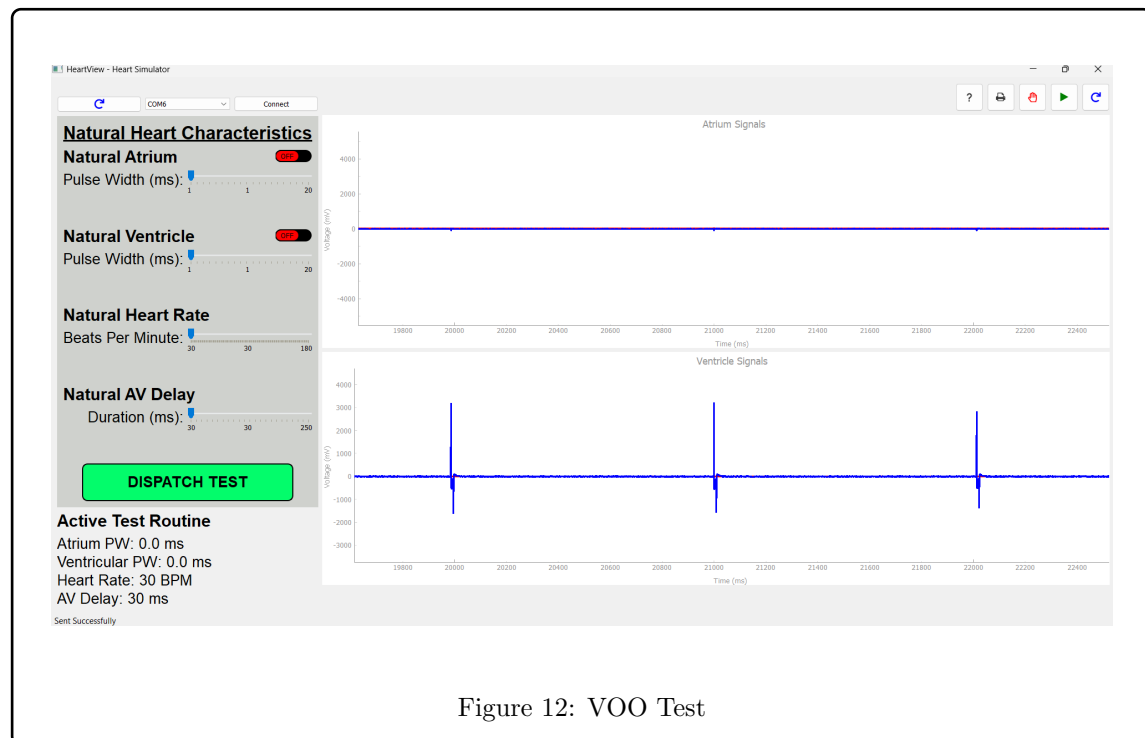


Figure 12: VOO Test

Figure 13 below shows a zoomed in view of one of the pulses in the VOO test above, Figure 12

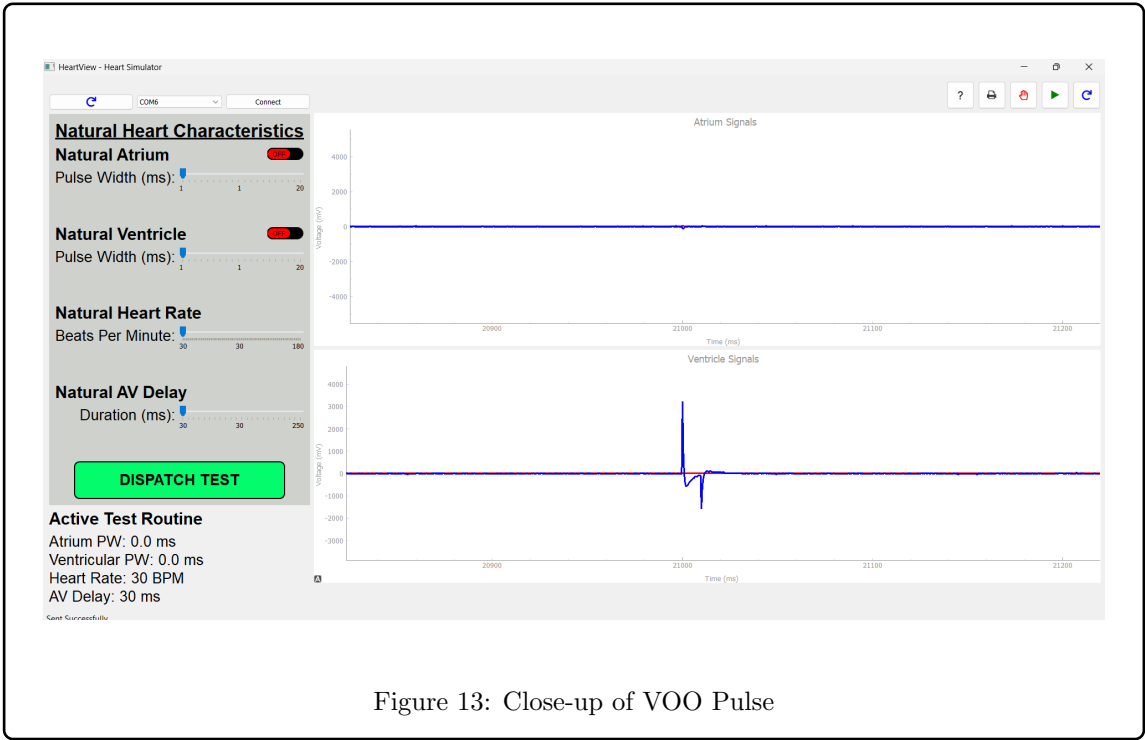


Figure 13: Close-up of VOO Pulse

4.4.1.3 Testing of AAI

No Natural Heart Rate

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic AAI functionality with no natural heart rhythms.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 0, off, and standard artial inputs.

Expected Output: Consistent, evenly spaced pulses in the output.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 13.

Result: Pass

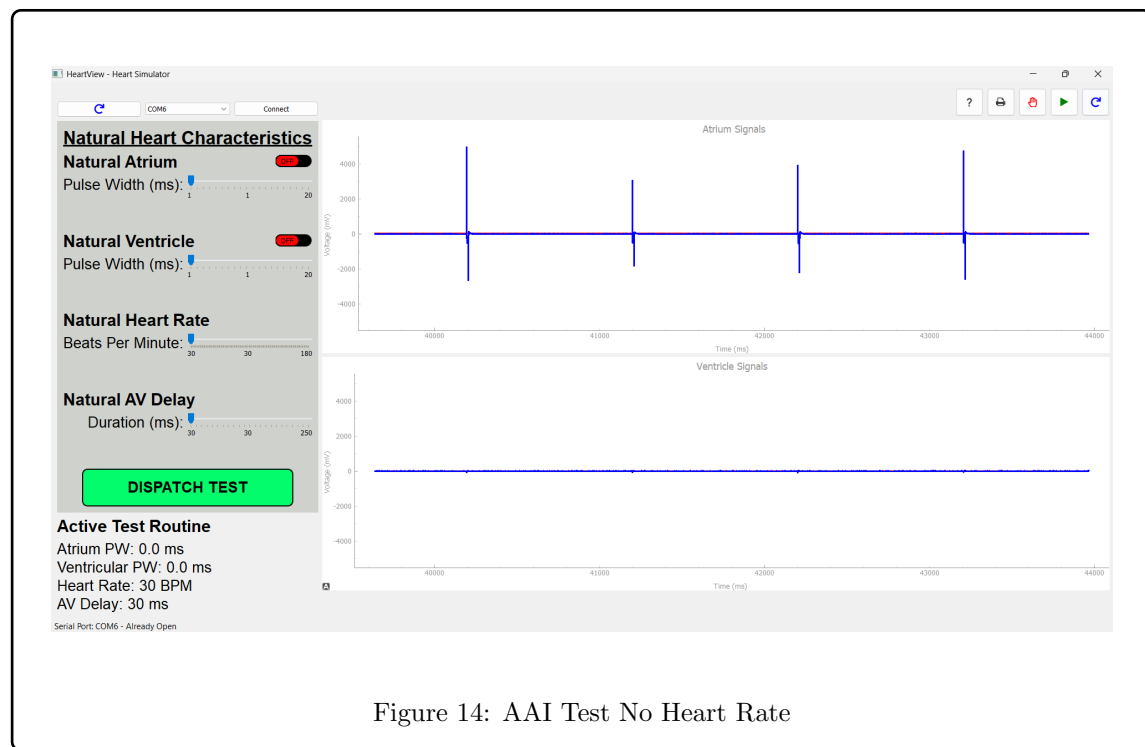


Figure 14: AAI Test No Heart Rate

Natural Heart Rate of 45 BPM

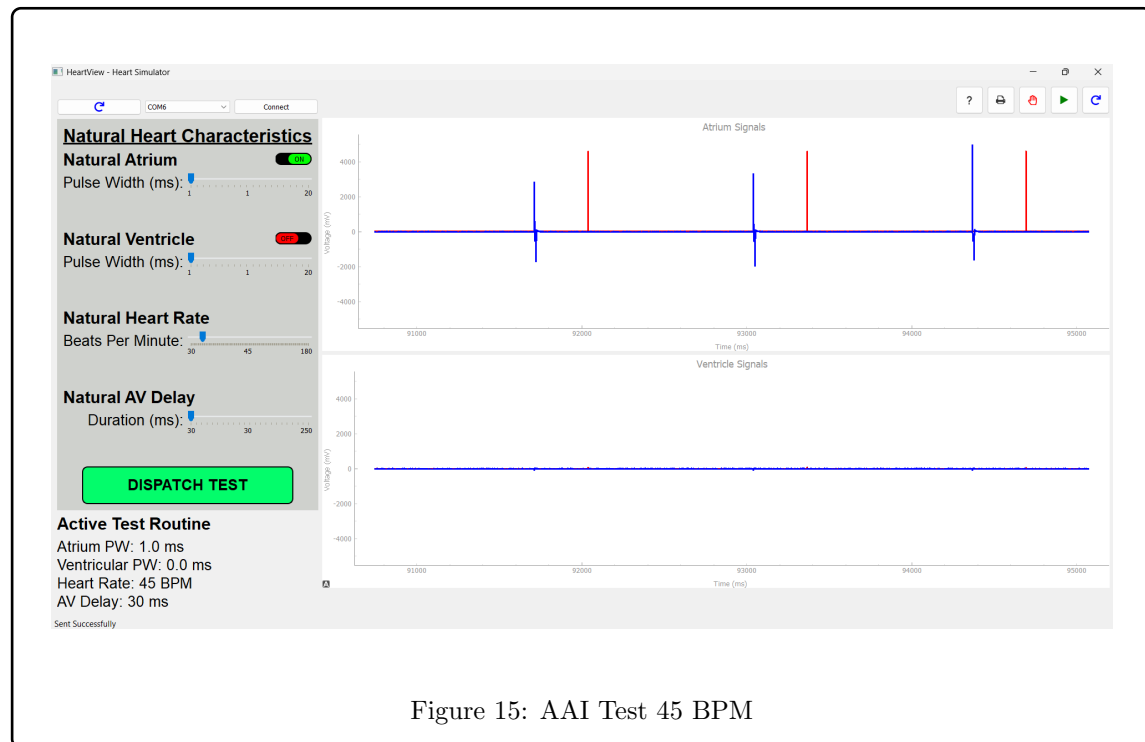
Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic AAI functionality at a low heart rate.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 0, off, standard artial inputs, and monitored atrial pulses at 45 BPM.

Expected Output: The pacemaker should pulse after the refractory period expires. An output of blue pulses right before the natural red pulses is expected.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 15.

Result: Pass



Natural Heart Rate of 75 BPM

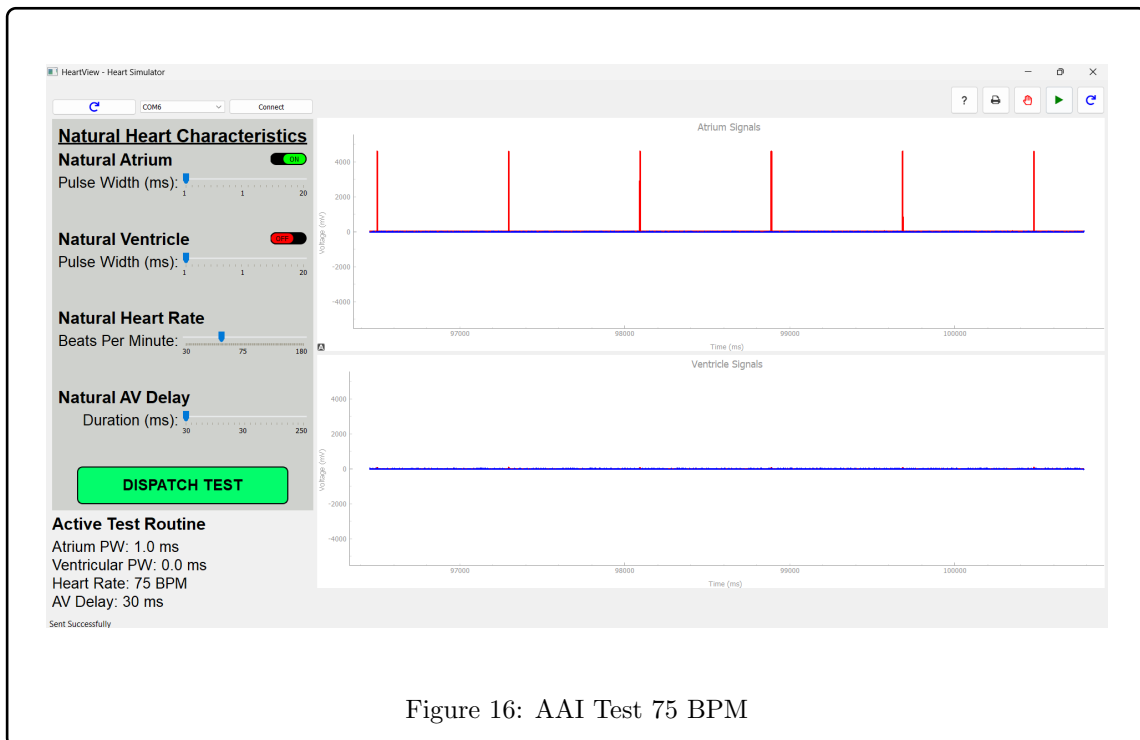
Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic AAI functionality at a nominal heart rate.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 0, off, standard artial inputs, and monitored atrial pulses at 75 BPM.

Expected Output: As a nominal heart reate is being inputted, the pacemaker should not be delivering pacing pulses as the simulated heart rate is nominal and healthy.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 16.

Result: Pass



4.4.1.4 Testing of VVI

No Natural Heart Rate

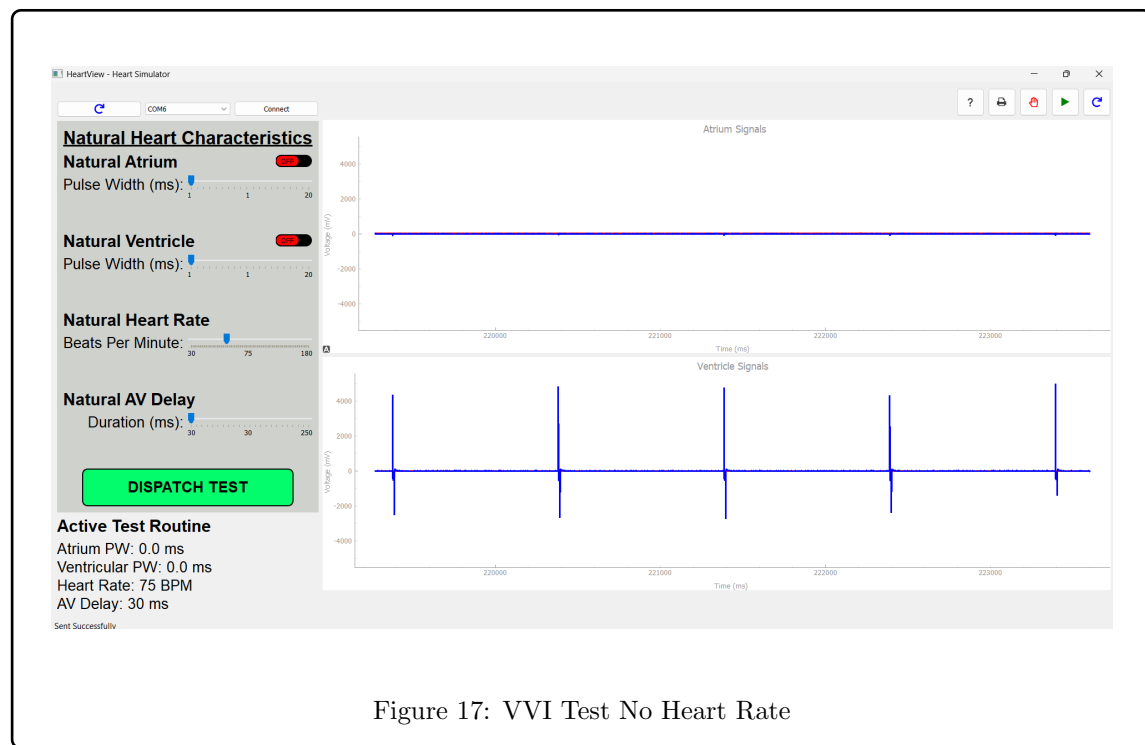
Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic VVI functionality with no inputted heart rate.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 3, VVI, and hysteresis = 0, off, standard ventricle inputs, and monitored ventricle pulses.

Expected Output: Consistent, evenly spaced pulses in the output.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 17.

Result: Pass



Natural Heart Rate at 45 BPM

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic VVI functionality with no inputted heart rate.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 3, VVI, and hysteresis = 0, off, standard ventricle inputs, and monitored ventricle pulses.

Expected Output: The pacemaker should pulse after the refractory period expires. An output of blue pulses right before the natural red pulses is expected.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 18.

Result: Pass

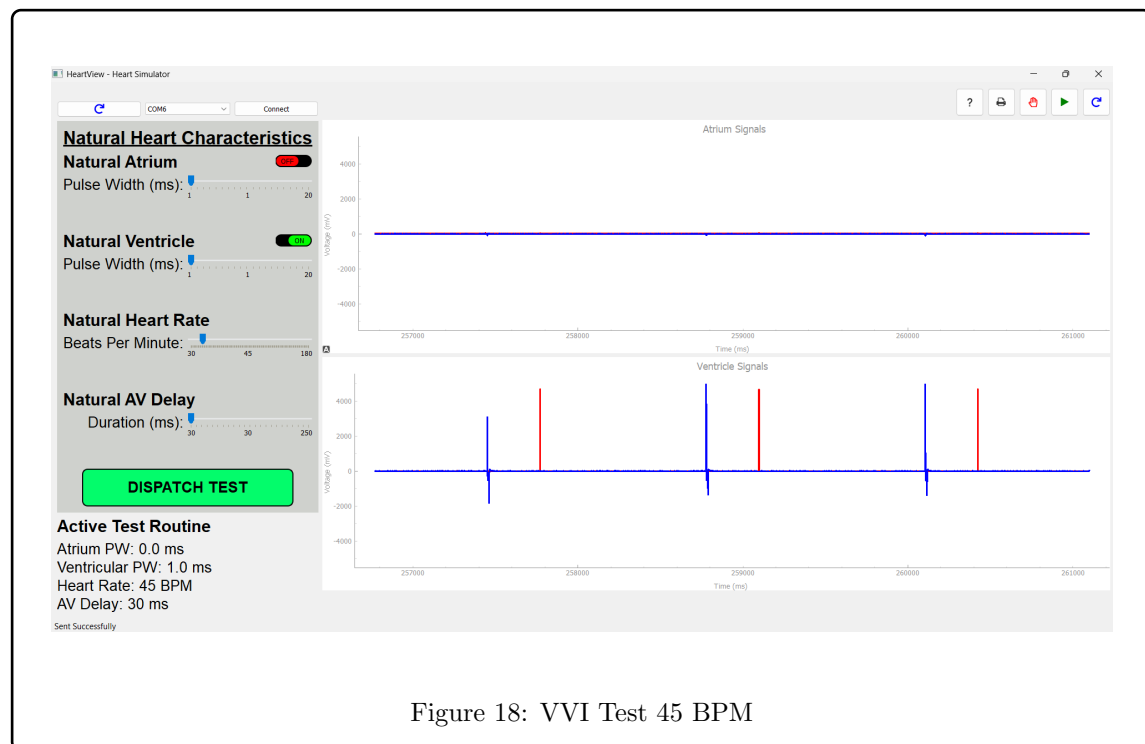


Figure 18: VVI Test 45 BPM

Natural Heart Rate at 75 BPM

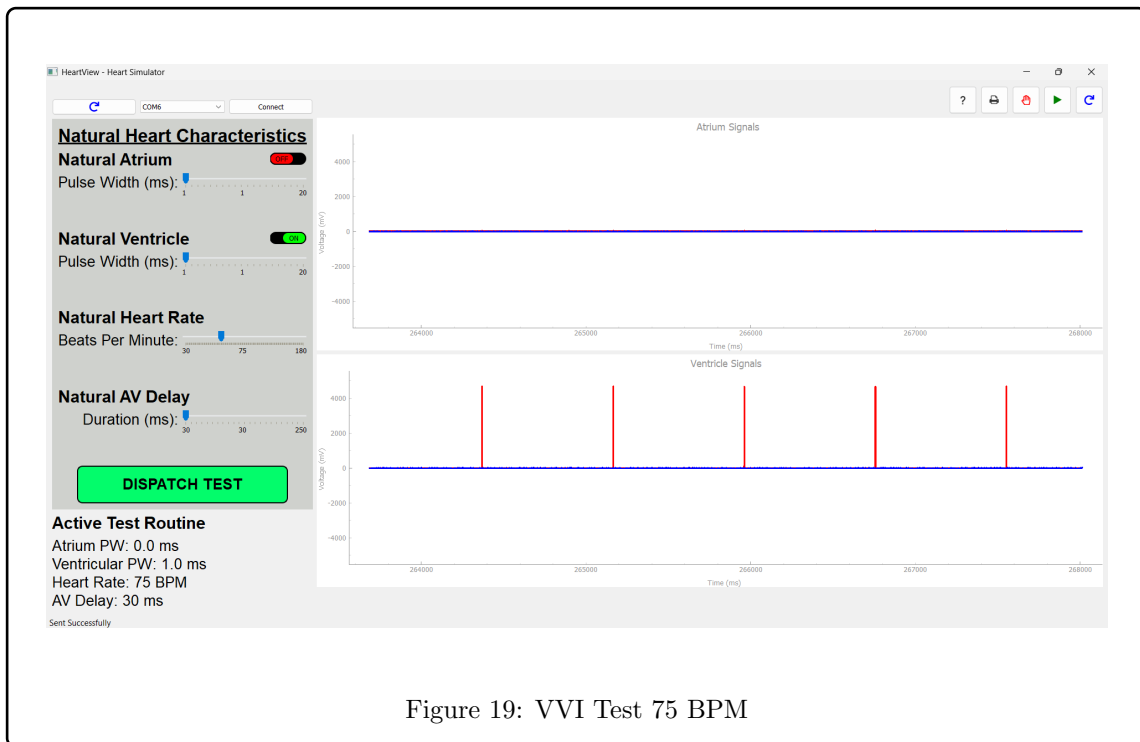
Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic VVI functionality with no inputted heart rate.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 3, VVI, and hysteresis = 0, off, standard ventricle inputs, and monitored ventricle pulses.

Expected Output: As a nominal heart rate is being inputted, the pacemaker should not be delivering pacing pulses as the simulated heart rate is nominal and healthy.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 18.

Result: Pass



4.4.1.5 Hysteresis Testing

Hysteresis Test 1 (60 BPM)

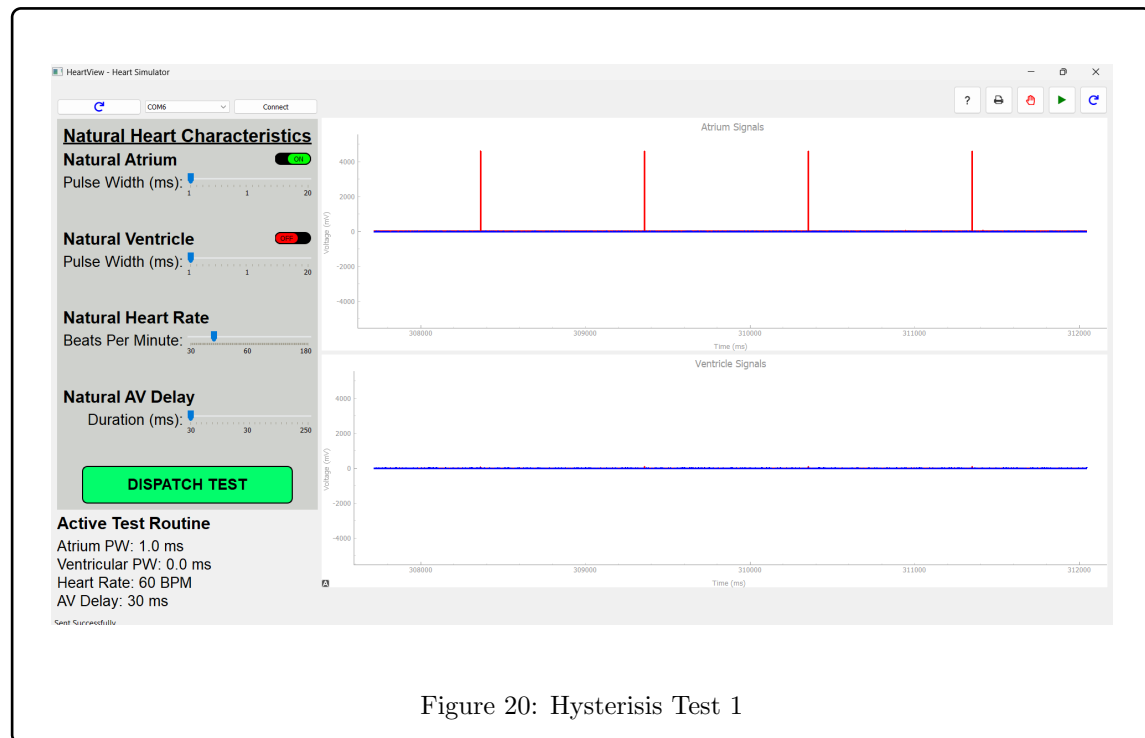
Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic hysteresis mode functionality.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 1, on, standard atrium inputs, and monitored atrial pulses at 50 BPM.

Expected Output: No output of the pacemaker.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 20.

Result: Pass



Hysteresis Test 2 (50 BPM)

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic hysteresis mode functionality.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 1, on, standard atrium inputs, and monitored atrial pulses at 50 BPM.

Expected Output: No output of the pacemaker.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 21.

Result: Pass

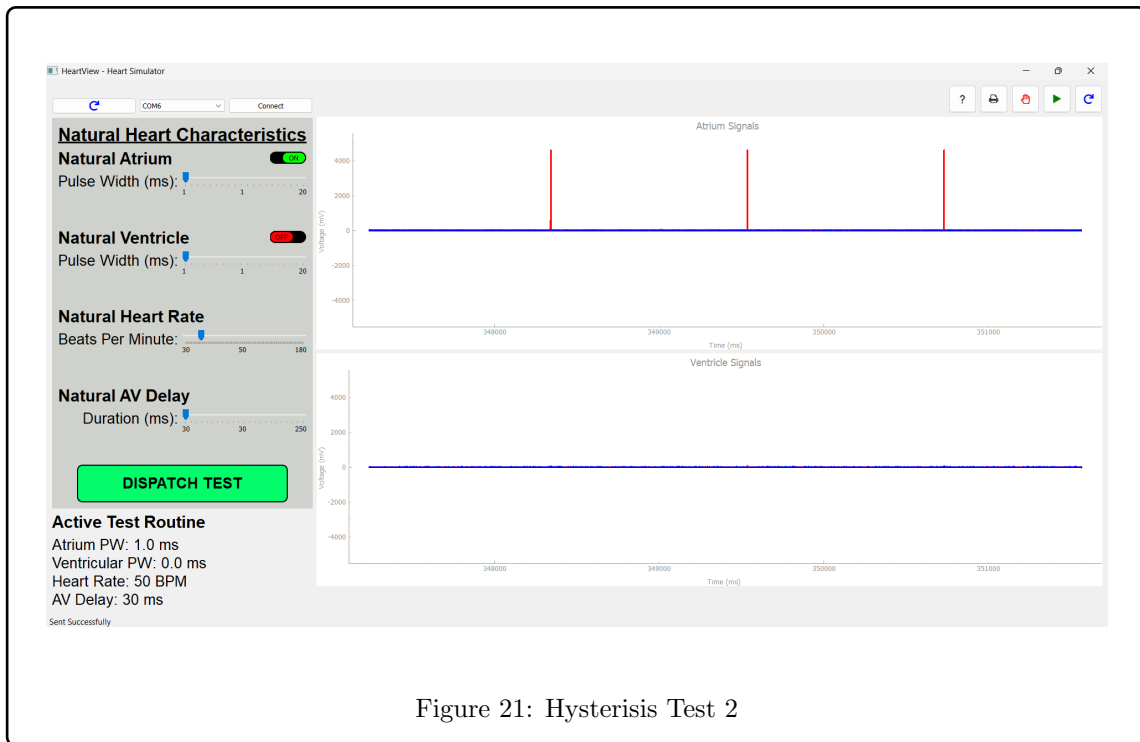


Figure 21: Hysteresis Test 2

Hysteresis Test 3 (40 BPM)

Purpose: The purpose of this test is to test basic hysteresis mode functionality.

Input Conditions: General inputs of mode = 2, AAI, and hysteresis = 1, on, standard atrium inputs, and monitored atrial pulses at 50 BPM.

Expected Output: Delayed output signals from the pacemaker.

Actual Output: Output of testing is exactly that of expected, as shown below in Figure 22.

Result: Pass

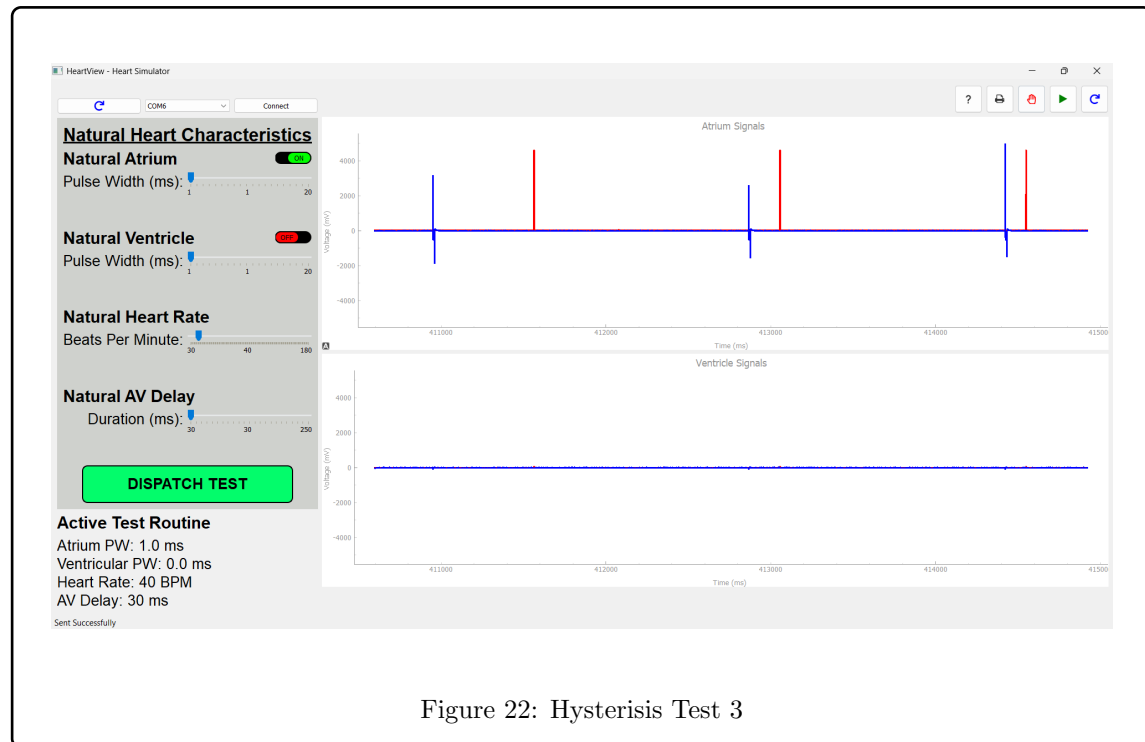


Figure 22: Hysteresis Test 3

For instance, on the DCM side, you should test registration and login, parameter input validation, and mode selection and data storage/retrieval. This is not a complete list, depending on your system, you will need to test other components.

4.5 GenAI Usage

Provide a summary of any usage of GenAI in developing the model, DCM or writing this section. If you did not use GenAI tools at all, state that.

We used a Generative AI assistant to support development of the DCM. It provided starter boilerplate for a Tkinter app with a welcome screen, registration and login, JSON storage capped at ten users, which we then adapted and tested. We also used it to clarify Python functions and libraries such as Tkinter, JSON, etc. and to troubleshoot installing tkinter. We had AI to clarify comments within the code as well. All design decisions, requirements, and validation were done by our team, and we reviewed and verified all AI outputs before inclusion.

5 General Notes

- This is a general outline based on the Deliverable 1 handout. You should make sure everything listed in the handout it is included.
- Use screenshots of Simulink diagrams and DCM interface where appropriate.
- Ensure the requirements are traceable to design and test cases.
- Be concise and make things clear.
- You can add other sections, and you can also decide not to use this structure, however, I am including the main general sections we will expect to see.