

EE 472 Lab 2
Learning the Development Environment

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sectionAbstract In this lab the students are to take on the role of an embedded system design team. They will design an exciting new medical instrument to monitor various patient metrics. When the device finds metrics are out of the acceptable range, the user will be notified, thus saving them from potential health risks. The students must first layout the design for their system using various design tools, then they must implement the system in software. Finally the students must test their system to make sure that it is ready to start saving lives.

1 INTRODUCTION

The students are to design an embedded system on the Texas Instruments Stellaris EKI-LM3S8962 and EE 472 embedded design testboard. The design must implement a medical monitoring device. This device must monitor a patient's temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure, as well as its own battery state. The design must indicate when a monitored value is outside of a specified range by flashing an LED on the test board. When a value deviates even further from the valid range an alarm will sound. This alarm will sound until the values return to the valid range or the user acknowledges the alarm with a button. The values of each measurement will also be printed to the oled screen.

The design will be tested to verify proper behavior on alarm and warning notifications. In addition the implementation will be tested by measuring the amount of time that each of the 5 program tasks running the instrument take to execute. These tasks are mini programs that each handle a part of the instruments purpose.

2 DISCUSSION OF THE LAB

2.1 Design Specification

2.1.1 Specification Overview

The entire system must satisfy several lofty objectives. The final product must be portable, lightweight, and Internet-enabled. The system must also make measurements of vital bodily functions, perform simple computations, provide data logging functionality, and indicate when measured vitals exceed given ranges, or the user fails to comply with a prescribed logging regimen.

The initial Phase 1 functional requirements for the system are:

- Provide continuous sensor monitoring capability
- Produce a visual display of the sensor values
- Accept variety of input data types
- Provide visual indication of warning states
- Provide an audible indicator of alarm states

In addition, the following requirements have been added:

- Utilize a hardware-based time reference
- support dynamic task creation and deletion
- support a user input device

- support data logging capabilities
- support remote communication capability
- Improve overall system performance
- Improve overall system safety

2.1.2 Identified Use Cases

Taking the functional requirements listed above, several use cases were developed. A Use case diagram of these scenarios is given in Figure 1. Each use case is expanded and explained below.

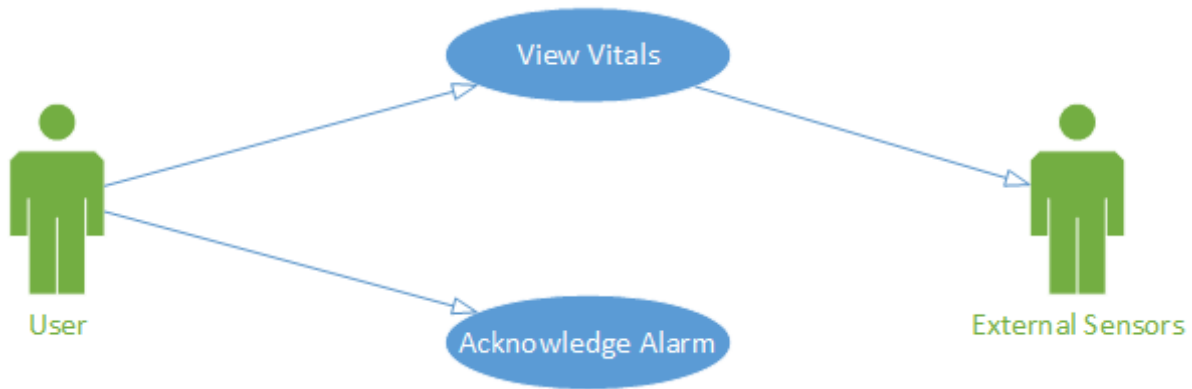


Figure 1: Use case diagram

Use Case #1: View Vital Measurements

In the first use case, the user views the basic measurements picked up by the sensors connected to the device.

During normal operation, once the device is turned on by the user, the system records the value output by each sensor. This raw value is linearized and converted into a human-readable form. The user can select toggle between a summary of current vitals as measured by the system or view measurements of each sensor individually.

Three exceptional conditions were identified for this use case:

- *One or more of the expected sensors is not connected* - If this occurs, the measurements taken by the device may be erratic. At the present moment, no action will be taken in such events. Later revisions may address the issue
- *A measured value is outside 5% of the specified normal range* - In this case, a warning signal will flash as an indication of the warning condition
- *A measured value falls outside 10% of a specified "normal" range* - In this case, an audible alarm will sound to indicate the alarm condition

Use Case #2: Acknowledge Alarm

In the second case, the system is in an alarm state. The user acknowledges the alarm condition by pressing a button.

Upon pressing the button, the system silences the audible alarm. Any visual warnings continue to flash during the silenced period. If a significant amounts of time pass and the sensor reading(s) continue to maintain an alarmed state, the audible alarm will recommence.

No exceptional conditions were identified for this use case.

Use Case #3: View Measurement Logs

In the third use case, the user wishes to view previously recorded measurements for a given vital sign.

As the device is running, the user opts to enter View Logs mode. From this point, the user can select which vital sign they wish to examine. Upon selection, the data logged from previous measurements is displayed.

Possible exception conditions may include the following:

- *User wishes to view more data than the machine remembers* - The machine will not support this operation. The system is only able to display the amount of data defined by the device. Future variants may support an external storage or logging functionality
- *Machine loses power while reading or writing* - if the system loses power, any data stored in dynamic memory will be lost. On restart, data will be overwritten and lost. Future device versions may allow for storage in nonvolatile memory
- *Ongoing measurements trigger warning or alarms* - since measurements are taken continuously, the device may enter an alarm or warning state. In this case, the display will not change unless prompted to by the user. Any alert indicators (visual, audible, or remote messaging) will operate as normal in the background

Use Case #4: System Alert to Remote Terminal

In the event that the system enters an alert state (e.g. alarm or warning), the system can send a message to a remote terminal connected to the device. The messages sent can inform a second actor of the cause of alert and provide any additional useful information.

Possible exception conditions may include:

- *Improper configuration of the Remote Terminal* - If the remote terminal connection is improperly configured or initialized, data received may be corrupted and not display properly. The device cannot ensure a proper connection and it is the responsibility of the remote user to ensure the correct configuration is used
- *Remote Connection Lost* – If the user terminates the connection or the connection is lost, messages sent by the device may not arrive at the remote terminal or data may be corrupted. The device will not necessarily monitor the status of any remote connection; this responsibility is the remote terminals. In the event a connection is broken, the device system must continue to perform the other system functions without ill effects.

2.1.3 Detailed Specifications (update)

For this project, the requirements have been further specified as follows:

The system must have the following inputs:

- Alarm acknowledgment capability using a pushbutton
- Buttons or switches to allow user to access system modes and menu items
- Sensor measurement input capability consisting of:
 - * Body temperature measurement

- * Pulse rate measurement signal
- * Systolic blood pressure measurement
- * Diastolic blood pressure measurement

The system must have the following outputs:

- Visual display of the following data in human-readable formats:
 - * Body temperature
 - * Pulse rate
 - * Systolic blood pressure
 - * Diastolic blood pressure
 - * Battery status
- Visually indicate warning state with a flashing LED
- Visually indicate a low battery state with an LED
- Audibly indicate an alarm state using a speaker
- External data connection to a remote terminal

The initialization values, normal measurement ranges, displayed units, and warning and alarm behaviors for each vital measurement are given in Table 1. The sensors must be sampled every five seconds and the system cannot block and cease operation for five seconds.

Measurement	Units	Initial Value	Min. Value	Max. Value	Warning Flash Period
Body Temperature	C	75	36.1C	37.8C	1 sec
Systolic BP	mm Hg	80	-	120 mmHg	0.5 sec
Diastolic BP	mm Hg	80	-	80mmHg	0.5 sec
Pulse Rate	BPM	50	60 BPM	100 BPM	2 sec
Remaining Battery	%	200	40 %	-	Constant

Table 1: Specifications for measurement data

A measurement enters a warning state when its value falls outside the stated normal range by 5%.

requirement modification: An alarm state occurs when the systolic blood pressure falls outside its stated normal range by 20%.

Additionally, the system must be implemented using the Stellaris EKI-LM3S8962 ARM Cortex-M3 microcomputer board, The software for the system must be written in C using the IAR Systems Embedded Workbench/Assembler IDE.

2.1.4 Detailed Task Specifications (updates)

- Changes to the MeasureTask:
 - Once a complete set of measurements has been taken, the compute task is added to the task queue
 - Pointers to the variables used in the measure task will be relocated to accommodate the new data architecture

- The pulse measurement will monitor and count the frequency of a pulse rate event interrupt
- A new value will be stored to memory if the present reading is greater than $\pm 15\%$ of the previous measurement
- The measurement limits will correspond to 200bpm and 10bpm, determined empirically.
- Changes to ComputeTask:
 - All measurements will be recomputed
 - After computing the corrected values for all measurements, the ComputeTask will remove itself from the task queue
- Changes to DisplayTask:
 - Display will now support multiple display options
 - Menu mode will allow selection of each of the individual measurements. Upon selection of a measurement, the current value of the measurement will be displayed onscreen
 - Annunciation mode will display the current status of each measurement as in project 1, and provide the same functionality as the display in project 1.
- Changes to Warn/AlarmTask:
 - The warnings will be activated and indicated as before in project 1
 - The alarm state is changed to activate only when the systolic pressure is 20% above the normal range.
 - The alarm will sound in 1 second tones (1 second on, 1 second off)
 - When an alarm or warning state occurs, the serial communication task will be added to the task queue
 - The deactivation period of the alarm sound is defined as 5 measurement periods
 - New task: Serial Communication:
 - The task is enabled by the warn/alarm task
 - When run, the task will open an RS-232 connection at XXXX baud, XXinsertdetails hereXXX
 - The present corrected measurement will be displayed on the terminal in the same fashion as the display task annunciation mode
 - After sending data to the terminal, the serial communication task will remove itself from the task queue
- New task: KeypadTask
 - The keypad task will scan the keypad and decode any keypresses
 - The task will have support the following user inputs:
 - Mode selection between 2 modes (1 button)

- Menu selection between 3 options (1 button)
- Alarm acknowledgement (1 button)
- Up and down scroll functionality (1-2 buttons)
- A new set of global variable will be created to store the state of the keypad and key presses
- New Task: Initialize (Startup):
 - Changes to Warn/AlarmTask:
 - The warnings will be activated and indicated as before in project 1
 - The alarm state is changed to activate only when the systolic pressure is 20% above the normal range.
 - The alarm will sound in 1 second tones (1 second on, 1 second off)
 - When an alarm or warning state occurs, the serial communication task will be added to the task queue
 - The deactivation period of the alarm sound is defined as 5 measurement periods
- New task: Serial Communication:
 - The task is enabled by the warn/alarm task
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 - The keypad task will scan the keypad and decode any keypresses
 - The task will have support the following user inputs:
 - Mode selection between 2 modes (1 button)
 - Menu selection between 3 options (1 button)
 - Alarm acknowledgement (1 button)
 - Up and down scroll functionality (1-2 buttons)
 - A new set of global variable will be created to store the state of the keypad and key presses
- New Task: Initialize (Startup):
 - This task is to run once each time the system is started
 - It will not be part of the task queue
 - It will perform any necessary system initialization, configure and begin the system timebase.

- After completing these tasks, the task will exit and normal operation will commence.
- Changes to Schedule:
 - System will maintain a list of activated and deactivated tasks. The list must be updatable during runtime based on the system state
 - The hardware timer will provide a system interrupt every 250ms or equal to the minor cycle, whichever is shorter
 - At runtime, upon a timer interrupt event, all tasks will be added or removed according to the task activation list. The tasks will then be run
 - Task Control Blocks will have forward and backward pointers to allow references to the next task
 - The scheduler cannot block for five seconds
 - The scheduler will toggle a GPIO pin at least once during execution of the task queue
- Changes to StatusTask:
 - There are no changes to the status task

2.2 Software Implementation

A top-down design approach was used to develop the system. First, a functional decomposition of the problem was carried out based on the identified use cases. Next, the system architecture was developed. After understanding the system architecture, the high-level project file structure in C was defined, followed by the low-level implementation of the tasks.

2.2.1 Functional Decomposition

After understanding how the user would interact with the device, the high level functional blocks were developed. These blocks are shown in Figure 2.

2.2.2 System Architecture

Next, the system architecture was developed (Figure 3). At a high level the system works on two main concepts, the scheduler and tasks. Tasks embody some sort of work being done, and the scheduler is in charge of determining the speed and order in which the tasks execute. The system has several tasks, each with their own specific job. For modularity reasons, each task should have the same public interface and the scheduler should be able to run each task regardless of that specific tasks job or implementation. Thus the task concept is abstracted into a Task Control Block (TCB), and the scheduler maintains a queue of TCBs to run. The TCB abstraction is shown in Figure 3 using inheritance, and the fact that the scheduler has a queue of TCBs is shown with composition. The core functionality of the system was divided into the following eight main tasks:

Initialization Task This task Initializes data structures and does system startup-related jobs. This task is not actually scheduled to run, it only executes a single time at system startup.

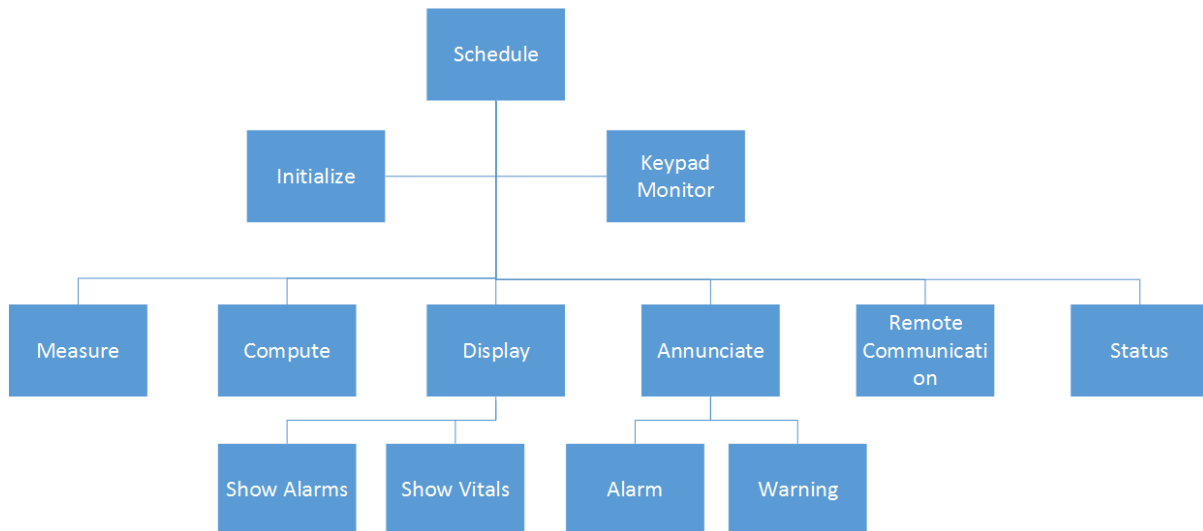


Figure 2: Functional Decomposition

Measure Task The measurement task is in charge of interacting with the blood pressure, temperature, and pulse sensors. Each of these is simulated. The blood pressure and temperature are simulated in the CPU. The task will measure the pulse rate by parsing an externally generated square wave of varying frequency; the pulse rate being proportional to the frequency.

Compute Task Compute takes the simulated raw data and converts it to the correct units of measurement. Raw temperature data to Celsius, blood pressure to mm Hg, and pulse rate to BPM.

Keypad Monitor Keypad will check the keypad for user input. It should provide the user with four keys: two for scrolling, one for selection, and one to go back.

Display Task The display task will show a user interface on the Stellaris OLED. The user will interact with the display using a keypad. Under normal operation, a menu will be displayed asking users which measurement they would like to see. If the user presses back while in this menu, they enter annunciate mode which displays all the measurements currently in warning or alarm state.

Warning/Alarm Task Under normal operation, this task will light a green LED signifying that everything is OK. If one of the measurements enters a warning state, the task will flash a red LED at a rate specific to the warning for that measurement. If there is an alarm state, it sound the alarm by driving the speaker. At any time if the battery goes too low, the yellow LED will illuminate.

Remote Communication Task This task is in charge of sending data to a remote terminal. If any of the states are in a warning or alarm condition, this task will transmit the (corrected) data to the remote terminal.

Status Task Status receives information about the battery on the system and updates it's current data accordingly.

Each of these tasks interact using the shared data shown in Figure 3.

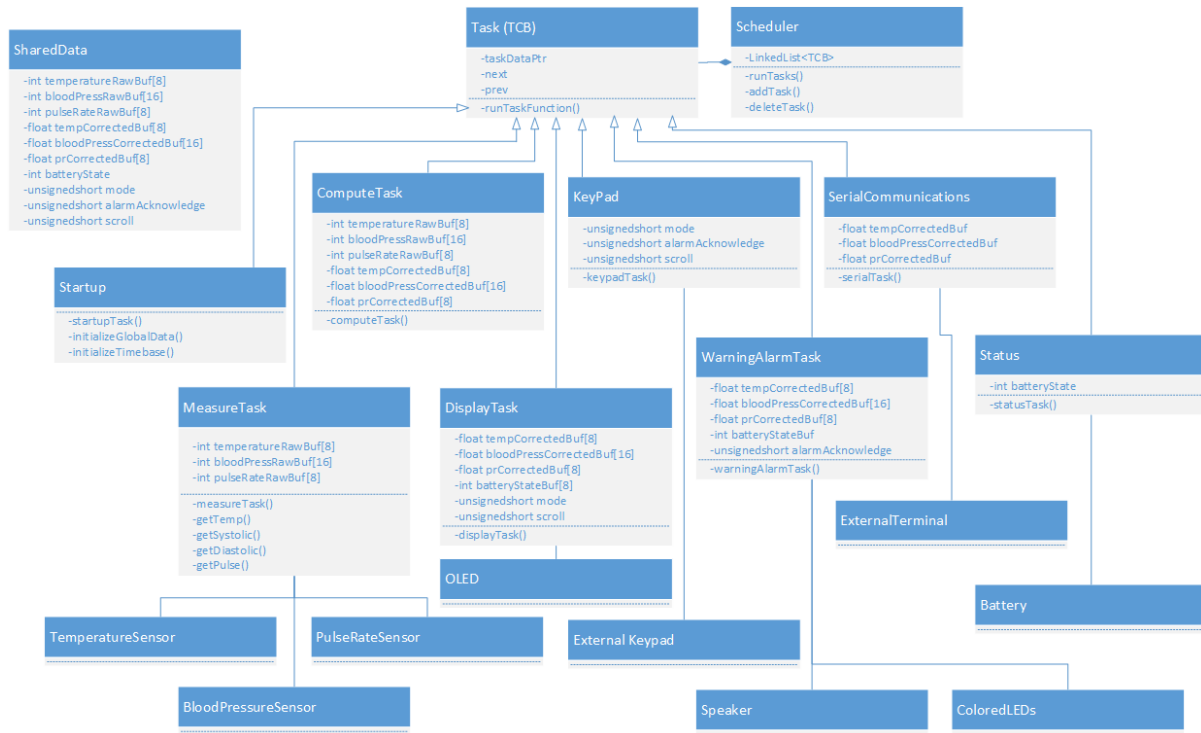


Figure 3: System Architecture Diagram

2.2.3 High-level Implementation in C

After developing the system architecture, the design needed to be translated into the C programming language. The design manifested in a multi-file program consisting of the following source files:

- **globals.c/globals.h** - Used to define the Shared Data used among the tasks
- **schedule.c/schedule.h** - Defines the scheduler interface and it's implementation, as well as the TCB structure
- **timebase.h** - Defines the timebase used for the scheduler and tasks
- **task.h** - Defines the TCB interface for a task

Each task also has it's corresponding ".c" and ".h" file (for example, measure.c and measure.h).

The TCB structure that the scheduler uses must work for all tasks, and must not contain any task-specific information. Instead, the TCB consists of only a void pointer to the tasks data, and a pointer to a function that returns void and takes a void pointer, as follows:

```

1 struct TCB {
2     void *taskDataPtr;
3     void (*taskRunFn)(void *);
4 }
5

```

Leaving out the type information allows the scheduler to pass the task's data (*taskDataPtr) into the task's run function completely unaware of the kind of data the task uses or how the task works.

For increased modularity, the data structure used by each task was not put in the task's header file. Instead, the structure was declared within the task implementation file, and instantiated using a task initialization function. In the header file, a void pointer pointing to the initialized structure is exposed with global scope, as well as the task's run and initialization functions.

2.2.4 Task Implementation

The primary task of this project is to implement C code for a medical device on the Stellaris EKI-LM3S8962 and its ARM Coretex A3 processor. The project was started by creating a main file that initializes the variables used in each task then runs into an infinite while loop. Inside the while loop a run method is called. The run method is part of the scheduler. This method keeps track of whether the device is on a minor cycle or a major cycle and runs the preform task method of each task. The tasks included in this project are Compute, Measure, Warning, oledDisplay, and status. Each task has a public interface of 2 void pointers. One that when initialized by the main method will point to the preform task function, and another that, when initialized, points to a struct containing pointers to the data required by that task. Each task has a task control block(TCB) in the scheduler. This TCB points contains pointers to the preform task function and the data for the task. The TCB is used by the scheduler to run the task. The scheduler contains an array of TCB, each element in the array corresponds to a new task. In this case there are 5 tasks so 5 elements in the array. The scheduler's run task contains a for loop that runs through the array of TCB and runs the function pointed to by the TCB with the argument of the data pointer stored in the TCB. After running all 5 tasks the TCB has a software defined wait of 250 milliseconds to implement the minor cycle delay. The software defined wait is simply a for loop that uses addition as a time consumption tool. It is known that system clock is 8 MHz so having a for loop go from 0 to 2 million would take about a quarter of a second. The control flow is shown in Figure 4.

Each task has its own unique purpose in the system, and each uses a different part of the global data.

Measure Task The Measure task (Figure 5 in the appendix), deals only with the raw data from the instruments. This task is meant to act in place of the instruments that are unavailable. The task only runs if the scheduler has set the global value is Major Cycle to 1. On a major cycle the measure function either increments the data of each measurement by 1 or 2 or decrements the data by 1 or 2.

Compute Task The compute task is very simple. Like the measure task it only runs on a minor cycle. It takes the raw data that has been set by the measure task, multiplies by a constant and adds a constant to each piece of raw data to get the corrected data. The compute task then puts the values for the corrected data in memory at the location of the global data pointer. Compute uses every data value except the battery.

Warning Task After compute, the warning task begins checking for warning or alarm states. The warning task only deals with the corrected data from compute and the battery state. This task also must deal with the input and output signals used to display warning and sound an

alarm. Unlike the other tasks, this task has more to its initialization than just initializing the data. In addition to setting up the pointers to the global data, during initialization, the task also enables peripheral banks C, E, F, and G. These are enabled using the SysCtlPeripheralEnable library call. Additionally the task set up pins C 5, 6, and 7 as outputs, pins F 0 and G 1 as PWM outputs, and pin E 0 as a pull up resistor input. Additionally the PWM outputs are set to use a 65 Hz clock to play a sound at this frequency whenever enabled. The activity diagram is shown in Figure 7 in the appendix. There are 3 subsystems in the warning task. These subsystems each handle a different part of user notification. The first subsystem deals with the alarm. The subsystem checks to see if any of the given corrected data is outside of the range given to us as acceptable by more than 10%. If any value is then the PWM output is enabled using PWMGenEnable. If the values fall back within the acceptable range, or the user hits the acknowledge button, then the PWM is disabled with PWMGenDisable and the sound stops. The next subsystem checks the corrected data for being 5% out of range of the accepted values. If any value is more than 5% out of its range then a warning will be displayed on the red led connected to pin C 5 using the GPIOPinWrite function. Depending on the value that is out of range the period the led flashes at will vary. The final subsystem is the battery check. This system checks if there is more than 30% of battery left on the device. This is taken from the battery state data field. If there is less than 20% battery left then a yellow led connected to pin C7 is illuminated, if there is more then 20% battery, and the device is not in a warning or alarm state then the green led on pin C 6 is illuminated.

Display Task To show a user their current medical measurements, the system also has an oledDisplay task. This task uses the corrected data from measurements, and the battery state. The display task has an activity diagram shown in Figure 8 in the appendix. This task uses the sprintf() function in C to convert the data types that the corrected data is stored in, and properly format these data values into a string which is stored in a buffer. The string contained in the buffer is then printed to the OLED screen using the driver library rit128x96x4 functions.

Measurement Task The last task is the status task. This task only deals with one piece of data which is the battery state data. The only thing the status task does is that on a major cycle, it decrements the battery state by 1. This is shown in the activity diagram in Figure 9 in the appendix.

3 PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION, AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

3.1 Results

Patrick

The project was completed and demonstrated on February 13, 2014.

Demonstration of the system to the interested parties showed that the system met the requirements initially presented at the onset of the lab project. Testing of the system prior to demonstration also verified that the system met the specifications listed in Section 2.1.

Additionally, during the demonstration, to show that several warning features worked as expected, source code was temporarily modified to speed up the progression of the system through various warning states. These changes were simple to execute and caused the desired effect on the system without causing unwanted aberrant behavior. Reverting the source code was similarly intuitive.

During the actual coding and implementation of the design, remarks were made several times about the ease of execution during that phase of the project. After the initial high level Design phase, very few changes were made, or required, to the functional design or system architecture.

Using an oscilloscope, the run times of each task were empirically determined. The results are given in Table 2.

Task	Runtime (μ s)
Measure	23.4
Compute	55.4
Display	22900.0
Warning	27.4
Status	5.6

Table 2: Empirically determined task runtimes

Answers to the last three questions in the list of items to include in the project report:

You don't find the stealth submarine. That's why they are so expensive; at that cost, you take great pains to never lose one.

A helium balloon always rises. It just rises upside-down.

If you really managed to lose the stealth submersible, you first have to tell the government, which will deny it has any stealth submersibles, then you have to comb the seven seas until your comb hits the sub.

3.2 Discussion of Results

The ease of change in the code is the result of a large amount of time spent on design. The design makes it easy to configure flash times, add new tasks, and to reason about tasks independently of the whole system. The solid high-level architectural design led to ease of implementation and change.

In terms of performance, the run times of each task appear to correspond with the number of instructions required for each task. Given the speed of the CPU, 8 MHz, we can calculate an estimated number of instructions for each task. This is given in Table 3. The majority

Task	Instructions
Measure	187
Compute	443
Display	183,200
Warning	219
Status	45

Table 3: Estimated instructions per task, rounded to the nearest instruction

of the cycles are likely spent waiting for memory. For example, the status task only has two comparisons and an arithmetic operation, but has to reference the data in global memory. The exception here is the display task, which was about three orders of magnitude more instructions than the other tasks. This was due to the `sprintf()` library call, included in the standard C library. While this could have been optimized, it was found that with a minor cycle delay of 250 ms, the display delay of 22.9 ms was not significant.

3.3 Analysis of Any Errors

The project was completed without any residual errors or unsolved problems. See the following section for analysis of issues encountered while working on the project itself.

3.4 Analysis of Implementation Issues and Workarounds

The medical instrument design in this project was completed and tested successfully to meet all the requirements, the designers did face a number of errors and difficulties in the process. Most of the challenges faced in this design were in implementing the inputs and outputs from the ARM micro processor. In this implementation, the students originally consulted the driver library documentation and found how to enable a general purpose input output (GPIO) pin, and how to read from a GPIO pin. However, when the code to enable a GPIO pin was executed, the execution of tasks within the scheduler froze completely until a reset. This problem was caused by the students failure to enable the peripheral bank that the GPIO pins existed on. After learning how to do this, code was added to enable the peripheral and the task execution no longer froze on enabling a pin.

Another problem encountered by the design team was that initially after setting up a GPIO pin as an input to take a button press from the Stellaris test board, pressing the button did not have the intended effect. The push button did not change the state of the input. The students were originally perplexed and tried a number of solutions to this problem. Testing indicated that the code for the GPIO input was correct as a 3.3 V signal directly to the pin could trigger the intended event on the input. Eventually it was found that to use the push button switch the GPIO pin's pad must be configured to accept a pull up resistor type of input.

All problems were solved before demonstrating the product to the interested parties. As such, the final design did not have any errors.

4 TEST PLAN

patrick

To ensure that this project meets the specifications listed in section 2.1, the following parts of the system must be tested:

- Vitals are measured and updated
- System properly displays corrected measurements and units properly
- System enters, indicates, and exits the proper warning state for blood pressure, temperature, pulse, and battery
- System enters and exits the alarm state correctly
- Alarm is silenced upon button push
- Alarm recommences sound after silencing if system remains in alarm state longer than silence period

Additional tests to determine the runtime of each specific task are also required.

The inclusion of additional specifications for Phase II of the project requires additional tests to ensure the system meets the customer requirements.

Phase II Tests:

- Scheduler loops through linked list properly
- Scheduler adds and removes from the linked list the following tasks correctly:
 - Compute task added by measure task
 - Serial communication task added by annunciation task
 - Compute task removed by itself
 - Serial communication task removed by itself
- Warning task alarm meets the following two requirements
 1. Has one (1) second tones; a total period of 2 seconds
 2. Activates only when systolic pressure is greater than 20% above normal
 3. Has an auditory deactivation or “sleep” period of 5 measurement cycles
- Serial task displays the temperature, blood pressure, pulse rate, and battery status as listed in Section 2.1
- Keypad task captures user inputs, sets the appropriate inputs, and causes the associated changes in system state
- Hardware timer updates the system’s minor cycle counter

More detailed explanation of the tests performed is provided in the following sections.

4.1 Test Specification

Patrick?

Annotated description of what is to be tested and the test limits. This specification quantifies inputs, outputs, and constraints on the system. That is, it provides specific values for each.

Note, this does not specify test implementation...this is what to do, not how to do it.

4.1.1 Scheduler

The scheduler needs to be shown to correctly schedule and dispatch tasks. This means that task should execute in the right order, and at the right time. Given a minor cycle of 50 ms, every task should run roughly once every 50 ms.

4.1.2 Measure Task

For this design, no external sensors were used; instead they were simulated. Each simulated sensor should be tested and verified against the specification, as follow.

- **Temperature** The temperature should increase by two every even major cycle (5 seconds) and decrease by one every odd major cycle until it exceeds 50, at which point the process should reverse (decrease by two every even major cycle and increase by one every odd major cycle), until it dips below 15, and the whole process should be started over again.
- **Pulse** The pulse requirements are very similar to measure, except the pulse should increase by three rather than two, and the range is between 15 and 40.

- **Systolic Pressure** The systolic pressure should increase by three every even major cycle and decreases by one every odd major cycle. If it exceeds 100, it should reset to an initial value.
- **Diastolic Pressure** The diastolic pressure should decrease by two on even major cycles and decrease by one on odd major cycles, until it drops below 40, when it should restart the process.

4.1.3 Compute Task

The compute task should be verified to convert raw simulated sensor data according to the following formulas.

- $CorrectedTemperature = 5 + 0.75 * RawTemperature$
- $CorrectedSystolicPressure = 9 + 2 * RawSystolicPressure$
- $CorrectedDiastolicPressure = 6 + 1.5 * RawTemperature$
- $CorrectedPulseRate = 8 + 3 * RawTemperature$

4.1.4 Display Task

The display task should be tested to print each corrected value properly on the screen, and update them as the computations are done.

4.1.5 Warning/Alarm Task

The warning/alarm system needs to be tested to do several things. When in a warning state, it should flash the red LED at the rate appropriate for the warning. When the battery is low, it should illuminate the yellow LED. If the system is in an alarm state, it should sound the speaker alarm. The following ranges in Table 4 are calculated from the specified minimum and maximums found in Table 1 on page 4.

Data	Warning Range	Alarm Range
Temperature	34.3 - 39.7 C	32.5 - 41.6 C
Systolic Pressure	> 84 mmHg	> 88 mmHg
Diastolic Pressure	> 126 mmHg	> 132 mmHg
Pulse	57 - 63 BPM	54 - 110 BPM

Table 4: Initial values and warning/alarm states

4.1.6 Status Task

Since the initial design does not use a battery, the status task simulates the battery state using the CPU. For now, it simply decrements the state of the battery. The test should show that the battery state is decremented by one every major cycle.

4.2 Test Cases

The students begin testing by examining if the alarm sounds at the proper time. This is initially tested by disabling the functions that simulate measurements being made on each of the data measurements, and setting their initial values to be either within the alarm range or outside of the alarm range. The warning states were also initially tested this way. The initial values for raw data given in Table 1 on page 4 were used to test the normal state of the machine because each falls within the acceptable range of measurements for corrected data (also given in Table 1) that does not require a warning. Using these initial values, the code was programmed onto the Stellaris board. Correct operation was verified by the alarm not sounding, and the red led being off, indicating that no warning state was in effect. In addition the green led was on indicating a normal state. Next the students varied one parameter at a time to be outside of the acceptable range by more than 10%. Starting with the temperature being set to an initial raw value of 50, the alarm was verified by hearing the aural annunciation coming from the system. In addition, the temperature warning stat was also in effect. This means that the green led was off and the red led was blinking. To verify correct operation we needed to make sure the led was blinking with a period of 1 second. The correct flashing pattern was verified by counting the number of times the led flashed in 6 seconds. In this case, for temperature, the led flashed 6 times in 6 seconds indicating a 1 second period, and correct operation. After this test, the temperature value was returned to 42 and the Pulse was instead set to 45. The same methods were used to verify that the alarm and warning states for pulse rate were working correctly, but this time the warning led turned on 3 times in 6 seconds indicating a 2 second period which is the intended period of flashing. The pulse rate was then returned to 25 and each pressure reading was checked for correct operation individually by being set to an initial raw value of 100. Once again, the green led started off because the system was not in a normal state. The alarm was sounding due to the extremely high blood pressure measurements, and the red warning led flashed 12 times in 6 seconds indicating the correct period of .5 seconds for a blood pressure warning. In addition to testing the validity of each warning state and alarm state, the acknowledgement of the alarm was also tested during each of these tests. This was tested by hitting the acknowledge button once during each measurements test. During each test, hitting the acknowledge button turned the alarm sound off for a short time, as intended.

Next the measurement simulation functions were tested. This was done by re-enabling each one that had been disabled from the previous test one at a time. The initial raw values were again set to the values in Figure 5. When each measurement was re-enabled, the students could watch the temperature change at each major cycle using the OLED display. Since the OLED display indicated that the corrected temperature went up .75 degrees on a major cycle then down 1.5 degrees on the next, the temperature measurement was working as intended. This situation also gave the students an opportunity to verify that the warning and alarm states initiated as the temperature fell out of the acceptable range. The Led began flashing with a 1 second period after a few major cycles, then the alarm began sounding, indicating correct operation. Since temperature was working correctly, the temperature measurement function was once again disabled and the pulse rate measurement function was re-enabled. The OLED display indicated that the pulse rate was increasing by 3 on a major cycle then falling by 6 on the following major cycle. This was consistent with the intended design. The alarm and warning being initiated as the pulse rate fell. The pulse rate measurement was then disabled and each blood pressure measurement was re-enabled individually for testing. The Systolic pressure began by rising 4 mm Hg on a major cycle then falling 2 mm Hg on the next, and the Diastolic pressure by rising 3 on a Major cycle and falling 1.5 on the next, this was consistent

with our design. The warning and alarm states were activated as each passed its threshold and the red led was blinking with a period of .5 seconds. The warning led was also tested in the case that all warning states were active. To do this all initial values were set to 100. In this case, as designed by the students, the red warning led indicated the fastest blinking warning with a .5 second period.

The final bit of testing performed on the system was timing each task within the system. This was done by adding a general purpose output pin in our scheduler code. This output was set high right before the execution of a task, and set low immediately after the execution of the task. An oscilloscope was then attached to this output pin and set to trigger on a positive edge. The cursors were then used to measure the amount of time the signal was high in each cycle. Using these initial values, the code was programmed onto the Stellaris board. Correct operation was verified by the alarm not sounding, and the red led being off, indicating that no warning state was in effect. In addition the green led was on indicating a normal state. Next the students varied one parameter at a time to be outside of the acceptable range by more than 10%. Starting with the temperature being set to an initial raw value of 50, the alarm was verified by hearing the aural annunciation coming from the system. In addition, the temperature warning state was also in effect. This means that the green led was off and the red led was blinking. To verify correct operation the students needed to make sure the led was blinking with a period of 1 second. The correct flashing pattern was verified by counting the number of times the led flashed in 6 seconds. In this case, for temperature, the led flashed 6 times in 6 seconds indicating a 1 second period, and correct operation. After this test, the temperature value was returned to 42 and the Pulse was instead set to 45. The same methods were used to verify that the alarm and warning states for pulse rate were working correctly, but this time the warning led turned on 3 times in 6 seconds indicating a 2 second period which is the intended period of flashing. The pulse rate was then returned to 25 and each pressure reading was checked for correct operation individually by being set to an initial raw value of 100. Once again, the green led started off because the system was not in a normal state. The alarm was sounding due to the extremely high blood pressure measurements, and the red warning led flashed 12 times in 6 seconds indicating the correct period of .5 seconds for a blood pressure warning. In addition to testing the validity of each warning state and alarm state, the acknowledgement of the alarm was also tested during each of these tests. This was tested by hitting the acknowledge button once during each measurements test. During each test, hitting the acknowledge button turned the alarm sound off for a short time, as intended.

Next the measurement simulation functions were tested. This was done by re-enabling each one that had been disabled from the previous test one at a time. The initial raw values were again set to the values in Figure 5. When each measurement was re-enabled, the students could watch the temperature change at each major cycle using the OLED display. Since the OLED display indicated that the corrected temperature went up .75 degrees on a major cycle then down 1.5 degrees on the next, the temperature measurement was working as intended. This situation also gave the students an opportunity to verify that the warning and alarm states initiated as the temperature fell out of the acceptable range. The Led began flashing with a 1 second period after a few major cycles, then the alarm began sounding, indicating correct operation. Since temperature was working correctly, the temperature measurement function was once again disabled and the pulse rate measurement function was re-enabled. The OLED display indicated that the pulse rate was increasing by 3 on a major cycle then falling by 6 on the following major cycle. This was consistent with the intended design. The alarm and warning being initiated as the pulse rate fell. The pulse rate measurement was then disabled and each blood pressure measurement was re-enabled individually for testing. The Systolic

pressure began by rising 4 mm Hg on a major cycle then falling 2 mm Hg on the next, and the Diastolic pressure by rising 3 on a Major cycle and falling 1.5 on the next, this was consistent with the design. The warning and alarm states were activated as each passed its threshold and the red led was blinking with a period of .5 seconds. The warning led was also tested in the case that all warning states were active. To do this all initial values were set to 100. In this case, as designed by the students, the red warning led indicated the fastest blinking warning with a .5 second period.

The final bit of testing preformed on the system was timing each task within the system. This was done by adding a general purpose output pin in the scheduler code. This output was set high right before the execution of a task, and set low immediately after the execution of the task. An oscilloscope was then attached to this output pin and set to trigger on a positive edge. The cursors were then used to measure the amount of time the signal was high in each cycle.

5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Final Summary

The students began creating their medical instrument through a rigorous design process at different levels of detail. The students then continued work by implementing their design in C code for the ARM Cortex A3 microprocessor. Next the code was tested and debugged using the IAR workbench debugging tool, as well as visual queues programmed into the design. Finally, after verifying that the system worked as specified, it was presented to the instructor.

5.2 Project Conclusions

This project contained 3 major phases, the design, implementation, and testing steps. The students were immediately introduced to using the unified modeling language(UML) to design embedded systems. This is the first time many students will have used UML for system design which caused some confusion and difficulty. In the end through the use of the UML guidelines for design, the students were able to implement their system in code for the Texas Instruments Stellaris EKI-LM3S8962 much more quickly and with far fewer errors than if they had spent less time in the design phase of this project.

Effective design tools allowed the students to quickly implement their embedded system in C code for an ARM Cortex A3 processor, and move onto the testing phase of the project quickly. Unfortunately, while testing the students encountered a number of problems in using the PWM and general purpose input and output signals. After consulting the documentation for the Stellaris kit and solving their input/output problems, they began testing their design using visual and audio queues, the IAR embedded workbench debugger, and a few specifically programmed debug features. After the results of the testing verified the design to be working correctly, the students proceeded to present their medical instrument to their instructor.

A BREAKDOWN OF LAB PERSON-HOURS (ESTIMATED)

Person	Design Hrs	Code Hrs	Test/Debug Hrs	Documentation Hrs
Patrick	20	10	10	12+
Jonathan	15	5	4	8

By initializing/signing above, I attest that I did in fact work the estimated number of hours stated. I also attest, under penalty of shame, that the work produced during the lab and contained herein is actually my own (as far as I know to be true). If special considerations or dispensations are due others or myself, I have indicated them below.

B ACTIVITY DIAGRAMS

C SOURCE CODE

Source code for this project is provided below.

C.1 Main Function

../code/main.c

```
1 #include "schedule.h"
2 #include "timebase.h"
3 #include "startup.h"
4 #include "globals.h"
5
6 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
7 #include "driverlib/debug.h"
8 #include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
9 #include "driverlib/systick.h" // for systick interrupt (minor cycle)
10 #include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
11 #include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
12
13
14 #define NUM_TASKS 5
15 #define BOARD_CLK_RATE 8000000 // 8MHz
16
17 #ifdef DEBUG
18     void
19     __error__(char *pcFilename, unsigned long ulLine)
20     {
21     }
22 #endif
23
24
25 int main(void) {
26     // Set the clocking to run directly from the crystal.
27     SysCtlClockSet(SYSCTL_SYSDIV_1 | SYSCTL_USE_OSC | SYSCTL_OSC_MAIN |
28         SYSCTL_XTAL_8MHZ);
29
30     startup(); // initialize system state and variables
31
32     while (1) {
33         runTasks(); // from schedule.h
34     }
35 }
```

C.2 Global Data

../code/globals.h

```
1 /*
2  * globals.h
3  * Author(s): Jonathan Ellington, Patrick Ma
4  * 1/28/2014
```



```

5  *
6  * Defines global data for tasks to access
7  * MUST be initialized before using
8  */
9
10 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
11 #include "CircularBuffer.h"
12 #include "stdint.h"
13 #include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
14 #include "driverlib/gpio.h"
15 #include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
16
17 #define DEBUG 0
18
19 #define TEMP_RAW_INIT 80          // initial 80
20 #define SYS_RAW_INIT 80          // initial 50
21 #define DIA_RAW_INIT 50          // initial 50
22 #define PULSE_RAW_INIT 30        // initial 30
23
24 #define TEMP_CORR_INIT 0.0
25 #define SYS_CORR_INIT 0.0
26 #define DIA_CORR_INIT 0.0
27 #define PULSE_CORR_INIT 0.0
28
29 #define BATT_INIT 200
30
31 typedef struct global_data {
32     CircularBuffer temperatureRaw;
33     CircularBuffer systolicPressRaw;
34     CircularBuffer diastolicPressRaw;
35     CircularBuffer pulseRateRaw;
36
37     CircularBuffer temperatureCorrected;
38     CircularBuffer systolicPressCorrected;
39     CircularBuffer diastolicPressCorrected;
40     CircularBuffer pulseRateCorrected;
41
42     unsigned short batteryState;
43     unsigned short mode;
44     unsigned short measurementSelection;
45     tBoolean alarmAcknowledge;
46     tBoolean select;
47     unsigned short scroll;
48 } GlobalData;
49
50 extern GlobalData global;
51
52 // initializes the global variables for use by system
53 void initializeGlobalData();
54
55 // allows use of pin47 for debug, toggles the pin hi or lo alternatively
56 void debugPin47();

```

```
1  /*
2  * globals.c
3  * Author(s): Jonathan Ellington , Patrick Ma
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines global data for tasks to access
7  */
8  #include "globals.h"
9
10 GlobalData global;
11
12 // The arrays to be wrapped in a
13 // circular buffer
14 static int temperatureRawArr[8];
15 static int systolicPressRawArr[8];
16 static int diastolicPressRawArr[8];
17 static int pulseRateRawArr[8];
18
19 static float temperatureCorrectedArr[8];
20 static float systolicPressCorrectedArr[8];
21 static float diastolicPressCorrectedArr[8];
22 static float pulseRateCorrectedArr[8];
23
24 void initializeGlobalData() {
25     // Wrap the arrays
26     global.temperatureRaw = cbWrap(temperatureRawArr, sizeof(int), 8);
27     global.systolicPressRaw = cbWrap(systolicPressRawArr, sizeof(int), 8);
28     global.diastolicPressRaw = cbWrap(diastolicPressRawArr, sizeof(int), 8);
29     global.pulseRateRaw = cbWrap(pulseRateRawArr, sizeof(int), 8);
30
31     global.temperatureCorrected = cbWrap(temperatureCorrectedArr, sizeof(float), 8);
32     global.systolicPressCorrected = cbWrap(systolicPressCorrectedArr, sizeof(float), 8);
33     global.diastolicPressCorrected = cbWrap(diastolicPressCorrectedArr, sizeof(float), 8);
34     global.pulseRateCorrected = cbWrap(pulseRateCorrectedArr, sizeof(float), 8);
35
36     int tr = TEMP_RAW_INIT;
37     int sr = SYS_RAW_INIT;
38     int dr = DIA_RAW_INIT;
39     int pr = PULSE_RAW_INIT;
40
41     float tc = TEMP_CORR_INIT;
42     float sc = SYS_CORR_INIT;
43     float dc = DIA_CORR_INIT;
44     float pc = PULSE_CORR_INIT;
45
46     // Add initial values
47     cbAdd(&(global.temperatureRaw), &tr);
```

```

48  cbAdd(&(global.systolicPressRaw), &sr);
49  cbAdd(&(global.diastolicPressRaw), &dr);
50  cbAdd(&(global.pulseRateRaw), &pr);
51
52  cbAdd(&(global.temperatureCorrected), &tc);
53  cbAdd(&(global.systolicPressCorrected), &sc);
54  cbAdd(&(global.diastolicPressCorrected), &dc);
55  cbAdd(&(global.pulseRateCorrected), &pc);
56
57  // Set normal variables
58  global.batteryState = 200;
59  global.mode = 0;
60  global.measurementSelection = 0;
61  global.alarmAcknowledge = false;
62  global.select = false;
63  global.scroll = 0;
64 }
65
66 // debug tool
67 void debugPin47() {
68     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOB);           // debug
69     GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);
70     long a = GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2);
71     if (0 == a)
72         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2, 0xFF);
73     else
74         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTB_BASE, GPIO_PIN_2, 0x00);
75 }

```

C.3 Timebase

../code/timebase.h

```

1  /*
2  * timebase.h
3  * Author(s): Jonathan Ellington
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the major and minor cycles the system runs on
7  */
8
9  #define MINOR_CYCLE 250           // minor cycle, in milliseconds
10 #define MAJOR_CYCLE 4             // major cycle, in number of minor cycles
11 #define PULSE_CYCLE 2            // pulse rate measurement time, in number of
12                                  // major cycles.
13 #define IS_PULSE_CYCLE (minor_cycle_ctr % (MAJOR_CYCLE * PULSE_CYCLE) == 0)
14 #define IS_MAJOR_CYCLE (minor_cycle_ctr % MAJOR_CYCLE == 0)
15
16 extern unsigned int minor_cycle_ctr; // counts number of minor cycles

```

C.4 Scheduler

../code/schedule.h

```
1  /*
2  *  schedule.h
3  *  Author(s): Jonathan Ellington
4  *  1/28/2014
5  *
6  *  Defines the scheduler interface. The scheduler
7  *  is responsible for running tasks on a specified
8  *  schedule.
9  */
10
11 #include "inc\hw_types.h"
12
13 // globally settable variables
14 extern tBoolean computeActive;
15 extern tBoolean serialActive;
16
17
18 /*
19 *  Must be called before runTasks()
20 *  Initializes schedule required data structures
21 */
22 void initializeQueue();
23
24
25 /* Run all the tasks in the queue, delay minor cycle */
26 void runTasks();
```

../code/schedule.c

```
1  /*
2  *  schedule.c
3  *  Author(s): Jonathan Ellington
4  *  1/28/2014
5  *
6  *  Implements schedule.h
7  */
8
9  #include "task.h"
10 #include "schedule.h"
11 #include "timebase.h"
12 #include "globals.h"
13
14 // Each task include
15 #include "measure.h"
16 #include "compute.h"
17 #include "display.h"
18 #include "warning.h"
19 #include "status.h"
20 #include "serial.h"
21 #include "keyPad.h"
22
23 // Used for debug display
```

```

24 #if DEBUG
25 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
26 #include "utils/ustdlib.h"
27 #endif
28
29
30 unsigned int minor_cycle_ctr = 0;    // minor cycle counter
31
32 static TCB *currentTaskPtr; // taskQueue pointers
33 static TCB *listHeadPtr;
34 static TCB *listTailPtr;
35
36 // flags to track task states
37 tBoolean computeActive;
38 tBoolean serialActive;
39 static tBoolean computeInQueue;
40 static tBoolean serialInQueue;
41
42 tBoolean runSchedule = false;
43
44
45 // Private functions
46 void delay_in_ms(int ms);
47 void insertNextNode(TCB *newNode);
48 void deleteCurrent();
49 void updateQueue();
50 void debug();
51
52 // Must initialize before running this function!
53 void runTasks() {
54     if(runSchedule) {
55         runSchedule = false;
56
57         updateQueue();
58
59         while (NULL != currentTaskPtr) {
60             currentTaskPtr->runTaskFunction(currentTaskPtr->taskDataPtr);
61             currentTaskPtr = currentTaskPtr->nextTCB; // go to next task
62         }
63     }
64 }
65
66
67 // Initialize the taskQueue with each task
68 void initializeQueue() {
69     // listhead > measure > keyPad > display > warn > status > null
70     listHeadPtr = &measureTask; // from measure.h
71     measureTask.nextTCB = &keyPadTask;
72     keyPadTask.nextTCB = &displayTask;
73     displayTask.nextTCB = &warningTask;
74     warningTask.nextTCB = &statusTask;
75     statusTask.nextTCB = NULL;
76

```

```

77 // backwards pointers listTailPtr > status > ...
78 listTailPtr = &statusTask;
79 statusTask.prevTCB = &warningTask;
80 warningTask.prevTCB = &displayTask;
81 displayTask.prevTCB = &keyPadTask;
82 keyPadTask.prevTCB = &measureTask;
83 measureTask.prevTCB = NULL;
84
85 currentTaskPtr = listHeadPtr; // and set up to start at the top
86 }
87
88 /* Traverse the taskQueue and insert/delete tasks based on set flags.
89 * currentTaskPtr pointer is reset to the head of the list */
90 void updateQueue() {
91     // update computeTask
92     if (computeActive && !computeInQueue) {
93         currentTaskPtr = &measureTask;
94         insertNextNode(&computeTask);
95         computeInQueue = true;
96     }
97     if (!computeActive && computeInQueue) {
98         currentTaskPtr = &computeTask;
99         deleteCurrent();
100         computeInQueue = false;
101     }
102     // update serialTask
103     if (serialActive && !serialInQueue) {
104         currentTaskPtr = &warningTask;
105         insertNextNode(&serialTask);
106         serialInQueue = true;
107     }
108     if (!serialActive && serialInQueue) {
109         currentTaskPtr = &serialTask;
110         deleteCurrent();
111         serialInQueue = false;
112     }
113     currentTaskPtr = listHeadPtr;
114 }
115
116 // inserts the given node into the list as the next node. currentTaskPtr
117 // moves to point at the newly inserted node.
118 // Source: code derived in part from JD Olsen, Innovative Software and TA,
119 // Ltd
120 void insertNextNode(TCB *newNode) {
121     if (NULL == listHeadPtr) { // empty list
122         listHeadPtr = newNode;
123         listTailPtr = newNode;
124     }
125     else { // insert the newNode between two nodes
126         newNode->nextTCB = currentTaskPtr->nextTCB;
127         currentTaskPtr->nextTCB = newNode;
128         newNode->prevTCB = currentTaskPtr;

```

```

128     if (NULL == (newNode -> nextTCB)) { // newest node is at list end
129         listTailPtr = newNode;
130     } else { // in the middle somewhere
131         newNode -> nextTCB -> prevTCB = newNode;
132     }
133 }
134 currentTaskPtr = newNode;
135 }
136
137 /* Removes the currentTaskPtr node from the taskQueue.
138 * Moves currentTaskPtr pointer to the nextTCB task in the list. */
139 void deleteCurrent() {
140     if (NULL == currentTaskPtr -> nextTCB) { // edge case: at last task
141         listTailPtr = currentTaskPtr -> prevTCB;
142         listTailPtr -> nextTCB = NULL;
143     } else { // reassign pointers
144         currentTaskPtr -> nextTCB -> prevTCB = currentTaskPtr -> prevTCB;
145         currentTaskPtr -> prevTCB -> nextTCB = currentTaskPtr -> nextTCB;
146     }
147     currentTaskPtr = currentTaskPtr -> nextTCB; // update currentTaskPtr
148     pointer
149 }
150 // Software delay
151 void delay_in_ms(int ms) {
152     for (volatile int i = 0; i < ms; i++)
153         for (volatile int j = 0; j < 800; j++);
154 }
155
156 // for debug (obviously)
157 void debug() {
158     char num[30];
159     static int test = 0;
160     usnprintf(num, 30, "Test number: %d ", test);
161     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 90, 15);
162     test++;
163 }

```

C.5 Tasks

C.5.1 Measure Task

../code/measure.h

```

1 /*
2  * measure.h
3  * Author(s): Jonathan Ellington
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the interface for the measureTask.
7  * initializeMeasureData() should be called before running measureTask()
8  */

```

```

9
10 #include "task.h"
11
12 /* Points to the TCB for measure */
13 extern TCB measureTask;

```

../code/measure.c

```

1 /*
2  * measure.h
3  * Author(s): Jonathan Ellington
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Implements measure.c
7  *
8  * Uses port PA4 for interrupt input for pulse rate
9  */
10
11 #include "task.h"
12 #include "CircularBuffer.h"
13 #include "globals.h"
14 #include "timebase.h"
15 #include "measure.h"
16 #include "schedule.h"
17
18 #include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
19 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
20 #include "driverlib/gpio.h"
21 #include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
22 #include "driverlib/interrupt.h"
23 #include "inc/hw_ints.h"
24 #include "driverlib/debug.h"
25
26 // Used for debug display
27 #if DEBUG
28 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
29 #include "utils/ustdlib.h"
30 #endif
31
32 // prototype for compiler
33 void measureRunFunction(void *dataptr);
34 void PulseRateISR(void);
35
36 // Internal data structure
37 typedef struct measureData {
38     CircularBuffer *temperatureRaw;
39     CircularBuffer *systolicPressRaw;
40     CircularBuffer *diastolicPressRaw;
41     CircularBuffer *pulseRateRaw;
42 } MeasureData;
43
44 static int pulseRate = 0;
45 static MeasureData data; // internal data

```



```

46 TCB measureTask = {&measureRunFunction, &data}; // task interface
47
48 void initializeMeasureTask() {
49 #if DEBUG
50     RIT128x96x4Init(1000000);
51 #endif
52     // Load data memory
53     data.temperatureRaw = &(global.temperatureRaw);
54     data.systolicPressRaw = &(global.systolicPressRaw);
55     data.diastolicPressRaw = &(global.diastolicPressRaw);
56     data.pulseRateRaw = &(global.pulseRateRaw);
57
58
59     /* Interrupt setup
60      * Note: using statically registered interrupts, because they're faster
61      *       this means we aren't using the dynamic GPIOPortIntRegister()
62      *       function,
63      *       instead, an entry in the interrupt table is populated with the
64      *       address
65      *       of the interrupt handler (under GPIO Port A) and this is enabled
66      *       with
67      *       IntEnable(INT_GPIOA) */
68
69     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOA);
70
71     // Set PA4 as input
72     GPIOPinTypeGPIOInput(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4);
73
74     // Enable interrupts on PA4
75     GPIOPinIntEnable(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4);
76
77     // Set interrupt type
78     GPIOIntTypeSet(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4, GPIO_RISING_EDGE);
79
80     // Enable interrupts to the processor.
81     IntMasterEnable();
82
83     // Enable the interrupts.
84     IntEnable(INT_GPIOA);
85 }
86
87 void setTemp(CircularBuffer *tbuf) {
88     static unsigned int i = 0;
89     static tBoolean goingUp = true;
90
91     int temp = *(int *)cbGet(tbuf);
92
93     if (temp > 50)
94         goingUp = false;
95     else if (temp < 15)
96         goingUp = true;
97
98     if (goingUp) {

```

```

96     if (i%2==0) temp+=2;
97     else temp--;
98 }
99 else {
100     if (i%2==0) temp-=2;
101     else temp++;
102 }
103
104 cbAdd(tbuf, &temp);
105
106 i++;
107 }
108
109 void setBloodPress(CircularBuffer *spbuf, CircularBuffer *dpbuf) {
110     // This is written to lab spec, with a flag to indicate "complete".
111     // Right now, it does nothing, but I imagine it should probably be a
112     // global
113     // variable to indicate to the compute task that the pressure measurement
114     // is ready, since this measurement takes a nontrivial amount of time
115
116     static unsigned int i = 0;
117
118     static tBoolean sysComplete = false;
119     static tBoolean diaComplete = false;
120
121     int syspress = *(int *)cbGet(spbuf);
122
123     // Restart systolic measurement if diastolic is complete
124
125     if (syspress > 100)
126         sysComplete = true;
127
128     if (! sysComplete) {
129         if (i%2==0) syspress+=3;
130         else syspress--;
131     }
132
133     int diapress = *(int *)cbGet(dpbuf);
134
135     // Restart diastolic measurement if systolic is complete
136
137     if (diapress < 40)
138         diaComplete = true;
139
140     if (!diaComplete) {
141         if (i%2==0) diapress-=2;
142         else diapress++;
143     }
144
145     if (diaComplete && sysComplete) {
146         sysComplete = false;
147         diaComplete = false;
148         syspress = SYS_RAW_INIT;
149         diapress = DIA_RAW_INIT;

```

```

148 }
149
150 cbAdd(spbuff, &syspress);
151 cbAdd(dpbuff, &diapress);
152
153 i++;
154 }
155
156 // pulse rate interrupt handler
157 void PulseRateISR(void) {
158     pulseRate++;
159
160     GPIOPinIntClear(GPIO_PORTA_BASE, GPIO_PIN_4);
161 }
162
163 void measureRunFunction(void *dataptr) {
164     static tBoolean onFirstRun = true;
165     static int rate;
166     MeasureData *mData = (MeasureData *) dataptr;
167
168     if (onFirstRun) {
169         initializeMeasureTask();
170         rate = *(int*) cbGet(mData->pulseRateRaw);
171         onFirstRun = false;
172     }
173
174     // capture pulse rate
175     if (IS_PULSE_CYCLE) {
176         // Divide by two so raw pulse rate matches frequency
177         rate = pulseRate/2;
178         pulseRate = 0;
179     }
180
181     // only run on major cycle
182     if (IS_MAJOR_CYCLE) {
183         setTemp(mData->temperatureRaw);
184         setBloodPress(mData->systolicPressRaw, mData->diastolicPressRaw);
185
186         int prev = *(int*) cbGet(mData->pulseRateRaw);
187
188         // Only save if +- 15%
189         if (rate < prev*0.85 || rate > prev*1.15) {
190             cbAdd(mData->pulseRateRaw, (void *)&rate);
191         }
192         computeActive = true; // run the compute task
193
194 #if DEBUG
195         char num[30];
196         int temp = *(int *)cbGet(mData->temperatureRaw);
197         int sys = *(int *)cbGet(mData->systolicPressRaw);
198         int dia = *(int *)cbGet(mData->diastolicPressRaw);
199         int pulse = *(int *)cbGet(mData->pulseRateRaw);
200         int batt = global.batteryState;

```

```

201
202     usnprintf(num, 30, "Raw temp: %d ", temp);
203     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 0, 15);
204
205     usnprintf(num, 30, "Raw Syst: %d ", sys);
206     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 10, 15);
207
208     usnprintf(num, 30, "Raw Dia: %d ", dia);
209     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 20, 15);
210
211     usnprintf(num, 30, "Raw Pulse: %d ", pulse);
212     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 30, 15);
213
214     usnprintf(num, 30, "Raw Batt: %d ", batt);
215     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 40, 15);
216 #endif
217 }
218 }

```

C.5.2 Compute Task

../code/compute.h

```

1  /*
2  * compute.h
3  * Author(s): PatrickMa
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the public interface for computeTask
7  * initializeComputeData() should be called before running computeTask()
8  */
9
10 #include "task.h"
11
12 /* Points to the TCB for compute */
13 extern TCB computeTask;

```

../code/compute.c

```

1  /*
2  * compute.c
3  * Author(s): PatrickMa
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Implements compute.c
7  */
8
9  #include "task.h"
10 #include "CircularBuffer.h"
11 #include "compute.h"
12 #include "globals.h"
13 #include "timebase.h"

```

```

14 #include "schedule.h"
15
16 // Used for debug display
17 #if DEBUG
18 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
19 #include "utils/ustdlib.h"
20 #endif
21
22 // computeData structure internal to compute task
23 typedef struct computeData {
24     // raw data pointers
25     CircularBuffer *temperatureRaw;
26     CircularBuffer *systolicPressRaw;
27     CircularBuffer *diastolicPressRaw;
28     CircularBuffer *pulseRateRaw;
29
30     //corrected data pointers
31     CircularBuffer *temperatureCorrected;
32     CircularBuffer *systolicPressCorrected;
33     CircularBuffer *diastolicPressCorrected;
34     CircularBuffer *pulseRateCorrected;
35 } ComputeData;
36
37 void computeRunFunction(void *computeData);
38
39 static ComputeData data; // the internal data
40 TCB computeTask = {computeRunFunction, &data}; // task interface
41
42 /*
43  * Initializes the computeData task values (pointers to variables, etc)
44  */
45 void initializeComputeTask() {
46     data.temperatureRaw = &(global.temperatureRaw);
47     data.systolicPressRaw = &(global.systolicPressRaw);
48     data.diastolicPressRaw = &(global.diastolicPressRaw);
49     data.pulseRateRaw = &(global.pulseRateRaw);
50
51     data.temperatureCorrected = &(global.temperatureCorrected);
52     data.systolicPressCorrected = &(global.systolicPressCorrected);
53     data.diastolicPressCorrected = &(global.diastolicPressCorrected);
54     data.pulseRateCorrected = &(global.pulseRateCorrected);
55 }
56
57 /*
58  * Linearizes the raw data measurement and converts value into human
59  * readable format
60  */
61 void computeRunFunction(void *computeData) {
62     static tBoolean onFirstRun = true;
63
64     if (onFirstRun) {
65         initializeComputeTask();
66         onFirstRun = false;

```

```

67 }
68
69 if (IS_MAJOR_CYCLE) {
70     ComputeData *cData = (ComputeData *) computeData;
71
72     float temp = 5 + 0.75 * (*(int*)cbGet(cData->temperatureRaw));
73     float systolic = 9 + 2 * (*(int*)cbGet(cData->systolicPressRaw));
74     float diastolic = 6 + 1.5 * (*(int*)cbGet(cData->diastolicPressRaw));
75     float pulseRate = 8 + 3 * (*(int*)cbGet(cData->pulseRateRaw));
76
77     cbAdd(cData->temperatureCorrected, &temp);
78     cbAdd(cData->systolicPressCorrected, &systolic);
79     cbAdd(cData->diastolicPressCorrected, &diastolic);
80     cbAdd(cData->pulseRateCorrected, &pulseRate);
81
82     computeActive = false; // remove self from task queue
83
84 #if DEBUG
85     char num[30];
86     usnprintf(num, 30, "Corrected temp: %d", (unsigned int) temp);
87     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 50, 15);
88
89     usnprintf(num, 30, "Corrected Syst: %d", (unsigned int) systolic);
90     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 60, 15);
91
92     usnprintf(num, 30, "Corrected Dia: %d", (unsigned int) diastolic);
93     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 70, 15);
94
95     usnprintf(num, 30, "Corrected Pulse: %d", (unsigned int) pulseRate);
96     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 80, 15);
97 #endif
98 }
99 }

```

C.5.3 Display Task

../code/display.h

```

1  /*
2  * display.h
3  * Author(s): Jarrett Gaddy
4  * 1/28/2014, updated 2/10/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the interface for the displayTask.
7  * initializeDisplayData() should be called before running displayTask()
8  */
9
10 #include "task.h"
11
12 /* Initialize DisplayData, must be done before running displayTask() */
13 void initializeDisplayTask();
14

```

```

15 /* Points to the TCB for display */
16 extern TCB displayTask;

```

../code/display.c

```

1  /*
2  * display.c
3  * Author(s): jarrett Gaddy
4  * 2/10/2014
5  *
6  * Implements display.h
7  */
8
9  #include "globals.h"
10 #include "task.h"
11 #include "timebase.h"
12 #include "display.h"
13 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
14 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
15 #include "utils/ustdlib.h"
16 #include <stdlib.h>
17
18
19 // Internal data structure
20 typedef struct oledDisplayData {
21     CircularBuffer *temperatureCorrected;
22     CircularBuffer *systolicPressCorrected;
23     CircularBuffer *diastolicPressCorrected;
24     CircularBuffer *pulseRateCorrected;
25     unsigned short *batteryState;
26     unsigned short *mode;
27     unsigned short *measurementSelection;
28     unsigned short *scroll;
29     tBoolean *alarmAcknowledge;
30     tBoolean *select;
31     unsigned short *selection;
32 } DisplayData;
33
34 void displayRunFunction(void *dataptr); // prototype for compiler
35
36 static DisplayData data; // internal data
37 TCB displayTask = {&displayRunFunction, &data}; // task interface
38
39 void initializeDisplayTask() {
40     RIT128x96x4Init(1000000);
41
42     // Load data
43     data.temperatureCorrected = &(global.temperatureCorrected);
44     data.systolicPressCorrected = &(global.systolicPressCorrected);
45     data.diastolicPressCorrected = &(global.diastolicPressCorrected);
46     data.pulseRateCorrected = &(global.pulseRateCorrected);
47     data.batteryState = &(global.batteryState);
48

```

```

49
50 data.mode = &(global.mode);
51 data.measurementSelection = &(global.measurementSelection);
52 data.scroll = &(global.scroll);
53 data.alarmAcknowledge = &(global.alarmAcknowledge);
54 data.select = &(global.select);
55
56
57 // Load TCB
58 displayTask.runTaskFunction = &displayRunFunction;
59 displayTask.taskDataPtr = &data;
60 }
61
62
63 void displayRunFunction(void *dataptr) {
64     // only run on major cycle
65     // if (IS_MAJOR_CYCLE) { // on major cycle
66
67     static tBoolean onFirstRun = true;
68
69     if (onFirstRun) {
70         initializeDisplayTask();
71         onFirstRun = false;
72     }
73
74     DisplayData *dData = (DisplayData *) dataptr;
75
76     tBoolean selection = *(dData->select);
77     int scroll = *(dData->scroll);
78
79 #if !DEBUG
80     char num[40];
81     //char buf1[30];
82     char buf2[30];
83
84     if (0 == *(dData->mode))
85     {
86         if (false == selection)
87         {
88             RIT128x96x4StringDraw("Make Selection", 0, 0,
89             15);
90             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" Blood Pressure", 0, 10,
91             15);
92             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" Temperature", 0, 20,
93             15);
94             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" Pulse Rate", 0, 30,
95             15);
96             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" Battery", 0, 40,
97             15);
98             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 50,
99             15);
100             RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 60,
101             15);

```



```

95     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(">", 0, 10*((scroll%4)+1), 15);
96 }
97 else
98 {
99     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 0,
100 15);
101     if(0 == scroll%4)
102         RIT128x96x4StringDraw("Blood Pressure:", 0, 0, 15);
103     else if(1 == scroll%4)
104         RIT128x96x4StringDraw("Temperature:", 0, 0, 15);
105     else if(2 == scroll%4)
106         RIT128x96x4StringDraw("Pulse Rate:", 0, 0, 15);
107     else if(3 == scroll%4)
108         RIT128x96x4StringDraw("Battery:", 0, 0, 15);
109     else RIT128x96x4StringDraw("oops", 0, 0, 15); //just in case
110
111
112     if(0 == scroll%4)
113         usnprintf(buf2,30, "Systolic: %d mm Hg ", (int) *((float*) cbGet(
114 dData->systolicPressCorrected)));
115     else if(1 == scroll%4)
116         usnprintf(buf2,30, "%d C ", (int) *((float*) cbGet(dData->
117 temperatureCorrected)));
118     else if(2 == scroll%4)
119         usnprintf(buf2,30, "%d BPM ", (int) *((float*) cbGet(dData->
120 pulseRateCorrected)));
121     else if(3 == scroll%4)
122         usnprintf(buf2,30, "%d %% ", (int) *(dData->batteryState)/2);
123     //else buf2 = "oops"; //just in case
124
125     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 10,
126 15);
127     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(buf2, 0, 10, 15);
128     if(0 == scroll%4)
129     {
130         usnprintf(buf2,30, "Diastolic: %d mm Hg ", (int)*((float*)
131 cbGet(dData->diastolicPressCorrected)));
132
133         RIT128x96x4StringDraw(buf2, 0, 20, 15);
134     }
135     else RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ",
136 0, 20, 15);
137     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 30,
138 15);
139     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 40,
140 15);
141     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 50,
142 15);
143     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(" ", 0, 60,
144 15);
145 }

```

```

137 }
138 else //(1 == *(data->mode)
139 {
140     usnprintf(num,40,"Temperature: %d C", (int) *( (float*) cbGet
(dData->temperatureCorrected)));
141     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 0, 15);
142
143     usnprintf(num,40, "Systolic Pressure: ");
144     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 10, 15);
145
146     usnprintf(num,40, "%d mm Hg", (int) *( (float*) cbGet
(dData->systolicPressCorrected)));
147     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 20, 15);
148
149     usnprintf(num,40, "Diastolic Pressure: ");
150     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 30, 15);
151
152     usnprintf(num,40, "%d mm Hg", (int) *( (float*)
cbGet(dData->diastolicPressCorrected)));
153     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 40, 15);
154
155     usnprintf(num,40, "Pulse rate: %d BPM", (int) *( (float*)
cbGet(dData->pulseRateCorrected)));
156     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 50, 15);
157
158     usnprintf(num,40, "Battery: %d %%", (int) *(dData->
batteryState)/2);
159     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num,0, 60,15);
160 }
161 #endif
162 }

```

C.5.4 Warning/Alarm Task

../code/warning.h

```

1 /*
2  * warning.h
3  * Author(s): Jarrett Gaddy
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the interface for the warning task
7  * initializeWarningData() should be called before running warningTask()
8  */
9
10 #include "task.h"
11
12 #define WARN_LOW 0.95 //warn at 5% below min range value
13 #define WARN_HIGH 1.05 //warn at 5% above max range value
14 #define ALARM_LOW 0.90 //alarm at 10% below min range value
15 #define ALARM_HIGH 1.20 //alarm at 20% above max range value
16

```

```

17
18 #define WARN_RATE_PULSE    4    // flash rate in terms of minor cycles
19 #define WARN_RATE_TEMP     2
20 #define WARN_RATE_PRESS    1
21
22 #define TEMP_MIN 36.1
23 #define TEMP_MAX 37.8
24 #define SYS_MAX 120
25 #define DIA_MAX 80
26 #define PULSE_MIN 60
27 #define PULSE_MAX 100
28 #define BATTERY_MIN 40
29
30 /* Initialize displayData, must be done before running warningTask() */
31 void initializeWarningTask();
32
33 /* The warning task */
34 extern TCB warningTask;

```

../code/warning.c

```

1 /*
2  * warning.c
3  * Author(s): jarrett Gaddy, PatrickMa
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Implements warning.h
7  */
8
9 #include "globals.h"
10 #include "task.h"
11 #include "timebase.h"
12 #include "warning.h"
13 #include "schedule.h"
14 #include "inc/hw_types.h"
15 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
16 #include <stdlib.h>
17 #include <stdio.h>
18
19 #include "inc/hw_memmap.h"
20 #include "driverlib/debug.h"
21 #include "driverlib/gpio.h"
22 #include "driverlib/pwm.h"
23 #include "driverlib/sysctl.h"
24
25 #if DEBUG
26 #include "drivers/rit128x96x4.h"
27 #include "utils/ustdlib.h"
28 #endif
29
30 // alarm cycle period (on/off) in millisecond
31 #define ALARM_PERIOD 2000
32 #define ALARM_CYCLE_RATE (ALARM_PERIOD / MINOR_CYCLE / 2)

```

```

33
34 // duration to sleep in terms of minor cycles
35 #define ALARM_SLEEP_PERIOD (5 * MAJOR_CYCLE)
36
37 #define LED_GREEN GPIO_PIN_6
38 #define LED_RED GPIO_PIN_5
39 #define LED_YELLOW GPIO_PIN_7
40
41 typedef enum {OFF, ON, ASLEEP} alarmState;
42 typedef enum {NONE, WARN_PRESS, WARN_TEMP, WARN_PULSE} warningState;
43 typedef enum {NORMAL, LOW} batteryState;
44
45 //pin E0 for input on switch 3
46 //pin C5 C6 and C7 for led out
47
48 // compiler prototypes
49 void warningRunFunction(void *dataptr); // prototype for compiler
50
51 // Internal data structure
52 typedef struct WarningData {
53     CircularBuffer *temperatureCorrected;
54     CircularBuffer *systolicPressCorrected;
55     CircularBuffer *diastolicPressCorrected;
56     CircularBuffer *pulseRateCorrected;
57     unsigned short *batteryState;
58 } WarningData;
59
60 extern tBoolean serialActive;
61 static unsigned long ulPeriod; // sets the alarm tone period
62 static WarningData data; // internal data
63
64 TCB warningTask = {&warningRunFunction, &data}; // task interface
65
66
67 /*
68  * initializes task variables
69  */
70 void initializeWarningTask() {
71     //
72     // Enable the peripherals used by this code. I.e enable the use of pin
73     // banks, etc.
74     //
75     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_PWM0);
76     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOC); // bank C
77     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOE); // bank E
78     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOF); // bank F
79     SysCtlPeripheralEnable(SYSCTL_PERIPH_GPIOG); // bank G
80
81     // configure the pin C5 for 4mA output
82     GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, GPIO_STRENGTH_4MA,
83                     GPIO_PIN_TYPE_STD);
84     GPIODirModeSet(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, GPIO_DIR_MODE_OUT);

```

```

84
85 // configure the pin C6 for 4mA output
86 GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO.PORTC_BASE, LED.GREEN, GPIO.STRENGTH_4MA,
87   GPIO_PIN_TYPE_STD);
88 GPIODirModeSet(GPIO.PORTC_BASE, LED.GREEN, GPIO.DIR_MODE_OUT);
89
90 // configure the pin C7 for 4mA output
91 GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO.PORTC_BASE, LED.YELLOW, GPIO.STRENGTH_4MA,
92   GPIO_PIN_TYPE_STD);
93 GPIODirModeSet(GPIO.PORTC_BASE, LED.YELLOW, GPIO.DIR_MODE_OUT);
94
95 // configure the pin E0 for input (sw3). NB: requires pull-up to operate
96 GPIOPadConfigSet(GPIO.PORTE_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0, GPIO.STRENGTH_2MA,
97   GPIO_PIN_TYPE_STD_WPU);
98 GPIODirModeSet(GPIO.PORTE_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0, GPIO.DIR_MODE_IN);
99
100 /* This function call does the same result of the above pair of calls ,
101  * but still requires that the bank of peripheral pins is enabled via
102  * SysCtrlPeripheralEnable()
103  */
104 // GPIOPinTypeGPIOOutput(GPIO.PORTC_BASE, LED.RED);
105
106 // //////////////////////////////////////
107 // This section defines the PWM speaker characteristics
108 // //////////////////////////////////////
109
110 //
111 // Set the clocking to run directly from the crystal.
112 //
113 SysCtlPWMClockSet(SYSCTL_PWMDIV_1);
114
115 //
116 // Set GPIO F0 and G1 as PWM pins. They are used to output the PWM0 and
117 // PWM1 signals.
118 //
119 GPIOPinTypePWM(GPIO.PORTF_BASE, GPIO_PIN_0);
120 GPIOPinTypePWM(GPIO.PORTG_BASE, GPIO_PIN_1);
121
122 //
123 // Compute the PWM period based on the system clock.
124 //
125 u1Period = SysCtlClockGet() / 65;
126
127 //
128 // Set the PWM period to 440 (A) Hz.
129 //
130 PWMGenConfigure(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0,
131   PWM_GEN_MODE_UP_DOWN | PWM_GEN_MODE_NO_SYNC);
132 PWMGenPeriodSet(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0, u1Period);
133
134 //
135 // Set PWM0 to a duty cycle of 25% and PWM1 to a duty cycle of 75%.

```

```

135 //
136 PWMPulseWidthSet(PWM0_BASE, PWM_OUT_0, ulPeriod / 4);
137 PWMPulseWidthSet(PWM0_BASE, PWM_OUT_1, ulPeriod * 3 / 4);
138
139 //
140 // Enable the PWM0 and PWM1 output signals.
141 //
142 PWMOutputState(PWM0_BASE, PWM_OUT_0_BIT | PWM_OUT_1_BIT, true);
143
144 // initialize the warning data pointers
145 data.temperatureCorrected = &(global.temperatureCorrected);
146 data.systolicPressCorrected = &(global.systolicPressCorrected);
147 data.diastolicPressCorrected = &(global.diastolicPressCorrected);
148 data.pulseRateCorrected = &(global.pulseRateCorrected);
149 data.batteryState = &(global.batteryState);
150
151 }
152
153 // //////////////////////////////////////
154
155 /*
156 * Warning task function
157 */
158 void warningRunFunction(void *dataptr) {
159
160     static alarmState aState = OFF;
161     static warningState wState = NONE;
162     static batteryState bState = NORMAL;
163
164     static warningState prevState;
165     prevState = wState;
166
167     static int wakeUpAlarmAt = 0;
168
169     static tBoolean onFirstRun = true;
170
171     if (onFirstRun){
172         initializeWarningTask();
173         onFirstRun = false;
174     }
175
176
177 // Get measurement data
178 WarningData *wData = (WarningData *) dataptr;
179 float temp = *( (float*) cbGet(wData->temperatureCorrected));
180 float sysPress = *( (float*) cbGet(wData->systolicPressCorrected));
181 float diaPress = *( (float*) cbGet(wData->diastolicPressCorrected));
182 float pulse = *( (float*) cbGet(wData->pulseRateCorrected));
183 unsigned short battery = *(wData->batteryState);
184
185 // Alarm condition
186 if ( (sysPress > SYS_MAX*ALARM_HIGH) ) { //|| // Commented lines = lab2
187     // (temp < TEMP_MIN*ALARM_LOW || temp > (TEMP_MAX*ALARM_HIGH)) ||

```

```

188 // (diaPress > DIA_MAX*ALARM_HIGH) ||
189 // (pulse < PULSE_MIN*ALARM_LOW || pulse > PULSE_MAX*ALARM_HIGH) ) {
190
191 // Should only turn alarm ON if it was previously OFF. If it is
192 // ASLEEP, shouldn't do anything.
193 if (aState == OFF) aState = ON;
194 }
195 else
196     aState = OFF;
197
198 // Warning Condition
199 if ( sysPress > SYS_MAX*ALARM_HIGH || diaPress > DIA_MAX*ALARM_HIGH )
200     wState = WARN_PRESS;
201 else if ( temp < TEMP_MIN*WARN_LOW || temp > TEMP_MAX*WARN_HIGH )
202     wState = WARN_TEMP;
203 else if ( pulse < PULSE_MIN*WARN_LOW || pulse > PULSE_MAX*WARN_HIGH )
204     wState = WARN_PULSE;
205 else
206     wState = NONE;
207
208 // Battery Condition
209 if (battery < BATTERY_MIN)
210     bState = LOW;
211
212 // Handle speaker, based on alarm state
213 static tBoolean pwmEnable = false;
214 switch (aState) {
215     case ON:
216
217         if (0 == (minor_cycle_ctr % ALARM_CYCLE_RATE)) { // toggle between on/
off
218             if (pwmEnable)
219                 PWMGenEnable(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0);
220             else
221                 PWMGenDisable(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0);
222             pwmEnable = !pwmEnable;
223         }
224         break;
225     case ASLEEP:
226         PWMGenDisable(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0);
227         break;
228     default: // OFF
229         PWMGenDisable(PWM0_BASE, PWM_GEN_0);
230
231         break;
232 }
233
234 // Handle warning cases
235 static int toggletime;
236 switch (wState) {
237     case WARN_PRESS:
238         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_GREEN, 0X00);
239

```

```

240     if (wState != prevState) {
241         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
242         toggleTime = WARN_RATE_PRESS;
243     }
244     else if (0 == minor_cycle_ctr%toggleTime) {
245         if (GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED) == 0)
246             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
247         else
248             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0x00);
249     }
250
251     break;
252 case WARN_TEMP:
253     GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_GREEN, 0x00);
254
255     if (wState != prevState) {
256         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
257         toggleTime = WARN_RATE_TEMP;
258     }
259     else if (0 == minor_cycle_ctr%toggleTime) {
260         if (GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED) == 0)
261             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
262         else
263             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0x00);
264     }
265     break;
266 case WARN_PULSE:
267     GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_GREEN, 0x00);
268
269     if (wState != prevState) {
270         GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
271         toggleTime = WARN_RATE_PULSE;
272     }
273     else if (0 == minor_cycle_ctr%toggleTime) {
274         if (GPIOPinRead(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED) == 0)
275             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0xFF);
276         else
277             GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0x00);
278     }
279     break;
280 default: // NORMAL
281     GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_GREEN, 0xFF);
282     GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_RED, 0x00);
283     break;
284 }
285
286 // activate the remote terminal task if in ANY warn or alarm state
287 if (NONE == wState && OFF == aState)
288     serialActive = false;
289 else
290     serialActive = true;
291
292 // battery state indicator

```



```

293  if (bState == LOW) {
294      GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_YELLOW, 0xFF);
295      GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_GREEN, 0x00);
296  }
297  else
298      GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_YELLOW, 0x00);
299
300  /* This is the alarm override
301   * Upon override, the alarm is silenced for some time.
302   * silence length is defined by ALARM_SLEEP_PERIOD
303   *
304   * If the button is pushed, the value returned is 0
305   * If the button is NOT pushed, the value is non-zero
306   */
307  if ( ( 0 == global.alarmAcknowledge) && (aState == ON) )
308  {
309      //GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_YELLOW, 0xFF); // for debug, lights
        led
310      aState = ASLEEP;
311      wakeUpAlarmAt = minor_cycle_ctr + ALARM_SLEEP_PERIOD;
312  }
313
314  // Check whether to resound alarm
315  if (minor_cycle_ctr == wakeUpAlarmAt && aState == ASLEEP) {
316      aState = ON;
317      //GPIOPinWrite(GPIO_PORTC_BASE, LED_YELLOW, 0x00); // for debug, kills
        led
318  }
319
320  #if DEBUG
321      char num[30];
322
323
324      usnprintf(num, 30, "Cor temp: %d ", (int) temp);
325      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 0, 15);
326
327      usnprintf(num, 30, "Cor Syst: %d ", (int) sysPress);
328      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 10, 15);
329
330      usnprintf(num, 30, "Cor Dia: %d ", (int) diaPress);
331      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 20, 15);
332
333      usnprintf(num, 30, "Cor Pulse: %d ", (int) pulse);
334      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 30, 15);
335
336      usnprintf(num, 30, "Cor Batt: %d ", (unsigned short) battery);
337      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 40, 15);
338
339
340      usnprintf(num, 30, "aState: %d ", aState);
341      RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 50, 15);
342
343      usnprintf(num, 30, "alarmAck: %d ", global.alarmAcknowledge);

```

```

344     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 60, 15);
345
346     usnprintf(num, 30, "pwmEn: %d ", pwmEnable);
347     RIT128x96x4StringDraw(num, 0, 70, 15);
348 #endif
349 }

```

C.5.5 Status

../code/status.h

```

1  /*
2  * status.h
3  * Author(s): PatrickMa
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * Defines the public interface for the status task
7  *
8  * initializeStatusTask() should be called once before performing status
9  * functions
10 /*
11
12 #include "task.h" // for TCBs
13
14 /* Initialize StatusData, must be done before running functions */
15 void initializeStatusTask();
16
17 /* The status Task */
18 extern TCB statusTask;

```

../code/status.c

```

1  /*
2  * status.c
3  * Author(s): PatrickMa
4  * 1/28/2014
5  *
6  * implements status.h
7  */
8
9  #include "status.h"
10 #include "globals.h"
11 #include "timebase.h"
12
13 // StatusData structure internal to compute task
14 typedef struct {
15     unsigned short *batteryState;
16 } StatusData;
17
18 void statusRunFunction(void *data); // prototype for compiler
19
20 static StatusData data; // the internal data

```

```

21 TCB statusTask = {&statusRunFunction, &data}; // task interface
22
23 /* Initialize the StatusData task values */
24 void initializeStatusTask() {
25     // Load data
26     data.batteryState = &(global.batteryState);
27
28     // Load TCB
29     statusTask.runTaskFunction = &statusRunFunction;
30     statusTask.taskDataPtr = &data;
31 }
32
33 /* Perform status tasks */
34 void statusRunFunction(void *data){
35     static tBoolean onFirstRun = true;
36
37     if (onFirstRun) {
38         initializeStatusTask();
39         onFirstRun = false;
40     }
41
42     if (IS.MAJOR_CYCLE) {
43         StatusData *sData = (StatusData *) data;
44         if (*(sData->batteryState) > 0)
45             *(sData->batteryState) = *(sData->batteryState) - 1;
46     }
47 }

```

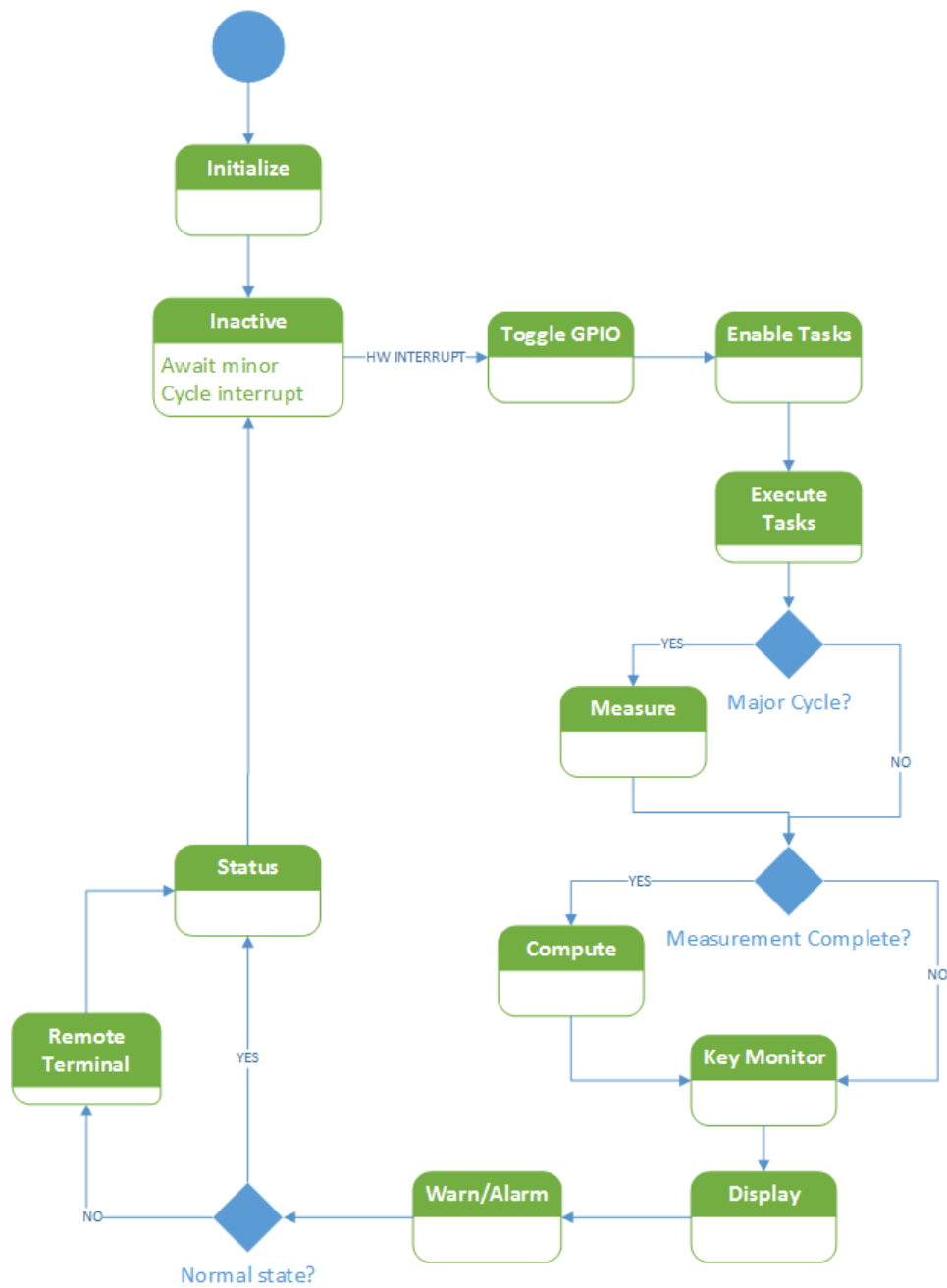


Figure 4: Control Flow Diagram

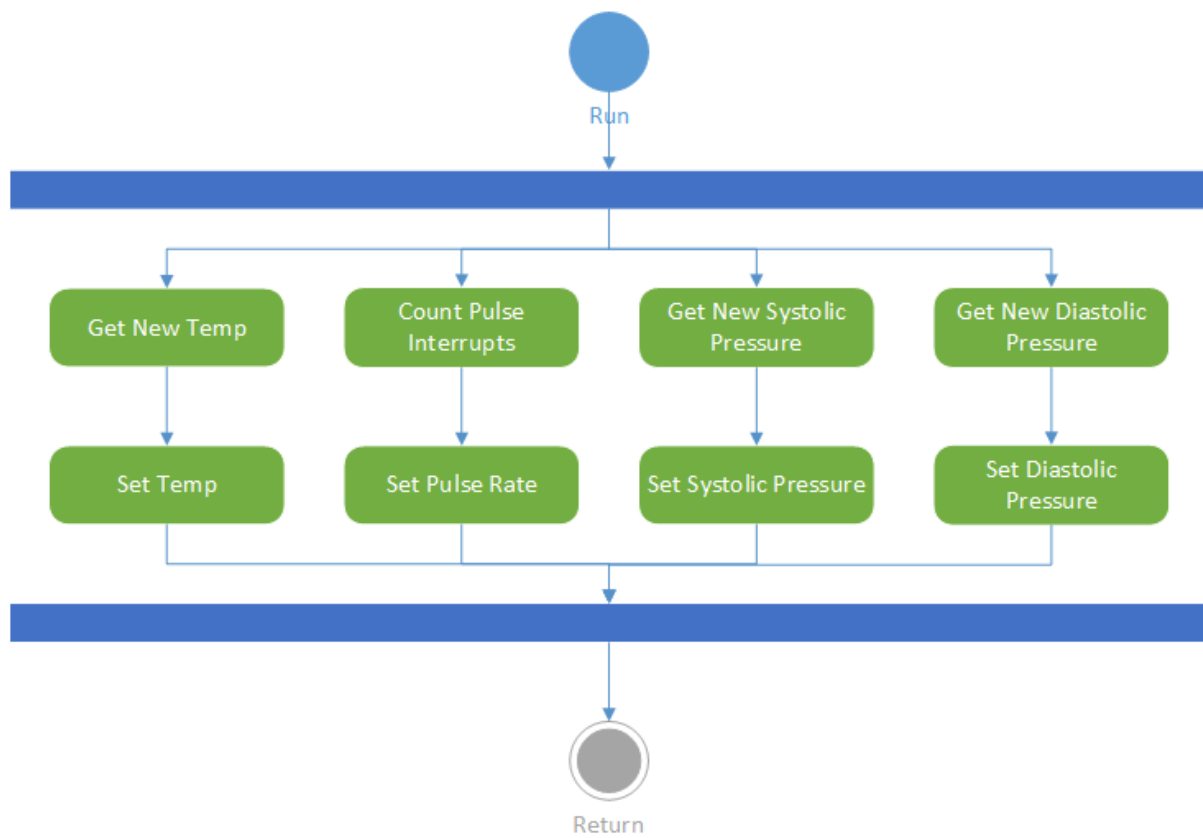


Figure 5: Measure Activity Diagram

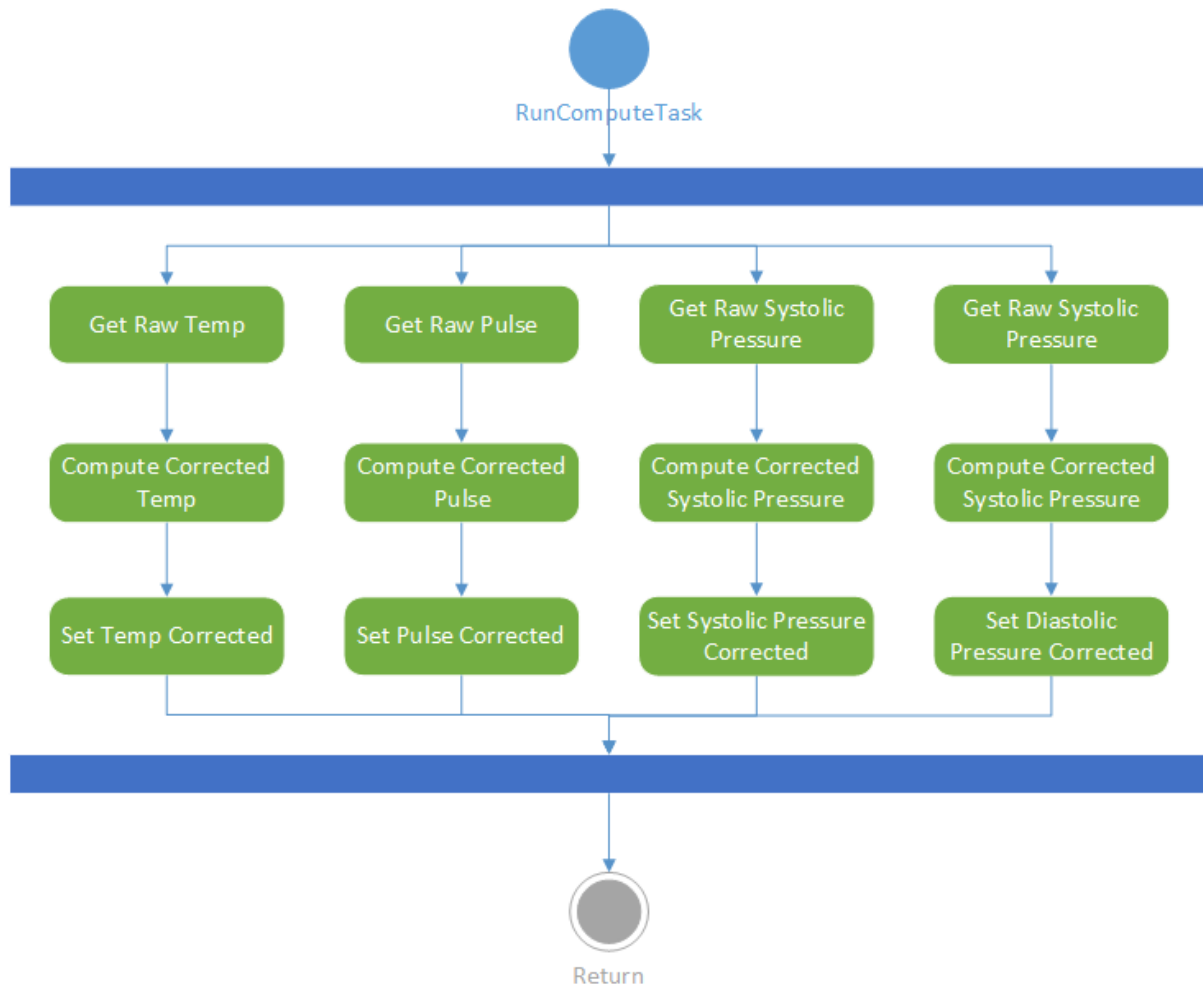


Figure 6: Compute Activity Diagram



Figure 7: Warning Activity Diagram

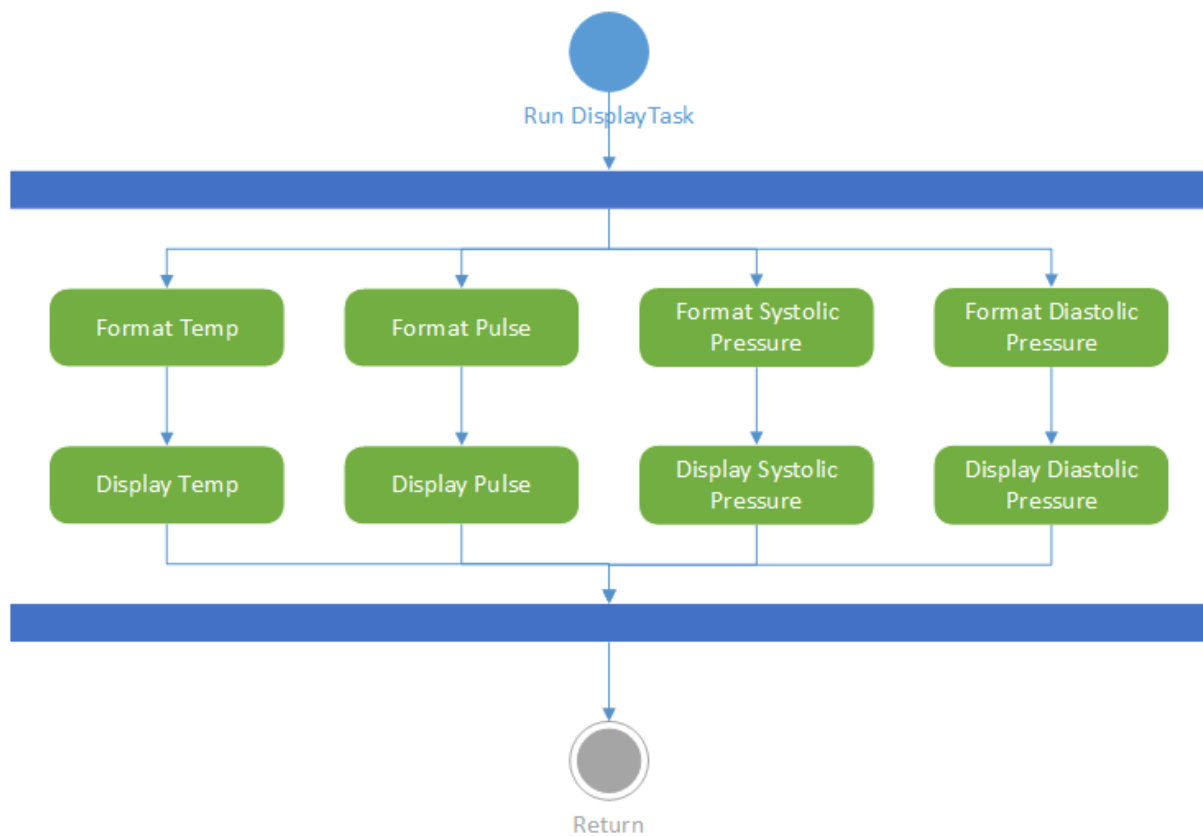


Figure 8: Display Activity Diagram

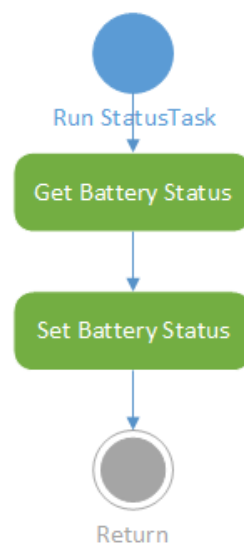


Figure 9: Status Activity Diagram