

Low-power Wireless ECG Monitoring System for Android Devices

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Abstract

Keywords

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Resumen en español

En este proyecto se expone la investigación realizada con el objetivo de desarrollar un receptor del estándar de redes de área personal inalámbricas 802.15.4 del IEEE para dispositivos Android a través de USB, aplicado a un sistema completo de monitorización electrocardiográfica (ECG), así como el proceso de desarrollo del mismo. Este sistema se enmarca en el ámbito de la atención sanitaria personal: su principal aplicación es la monitorización del estado del corazón por parte de un particular, eliminando la dependencia, respecto a esta tarea específica, con los sistemas de atención sanitaria tradicionales.

Recientemente ha surgido un gran interés, tanto en el ámbito académico como en el industrial, en la producción de sistemas de monitorización ECG portátiles y de bajo consumo, llegando a ser una de las principales aplicaciones de las redes de sensores corporales inalámbricas.

Para maximizar la portabilidad, en el desarrollo de estos sistemas se han empezado a emplear dispositivos móviles de gran capacidad de cómputo, particularmente smartphones, debido a la gran difusión que han tenido en los últimos años. En el 2011 se presentó un sistema, colaboración entre la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM) y la École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), para monitorización ECG de ámbito personal empleando un iPhone como visualizador y Bluetooth como tecnología de comunicación inalámbrica.

Citas en el resumen?

De los resultados obtenidos por ese proyecto surge la presente iniciativa que trata de llevar al siguiente nivel las características inherentemente buenas de bajo consumo y bajo coste del mismo mediante la aplicación del protocolo 802.15.4, de mucho menor consumo energético que la tecnología Bluetooth, y la sustitución del dispositivo iOS por uno basado en Android, debido a su mayor accesibilidad y el menor coste, en general, de éstos.

El sistema desarrollado en este proyecto presenta al usuario una representación visual de su onda ECG en tiempo real, resaltando puntos relevantes para simplificar la comprensión de los datos mostrados. También muestra información sobre el ritmo cardíaco, y toda esta información es almacenada de forma transparente al usuario para su posterior consulta.

Esta funcionalidad es posible gracias a la operación conjunta de los tres dispositivos que forman el sistema de monitorización: el nodo de delineación ECG, el receptor 802.15.4 y el dispositivo Android que actúa de interfaz con el sistema. El nodo de delineación ECG va conectado a la red de sensores corporal del usuario y se encarga de la captura y posterior análisis de la onda ECG, así como de la codificación y envío de la misma de forma inalámbrica. El receptor 802.15.4 conectado al sistema Android a través de USB controla la recepción de datos a través de dicho protocolo y el envío de la información recibida al dispositivo Android. Éste actúa como decodificador y visualizador en tiempo real, y, como interfaz con el sistema, gestiona las conexiones inalámbricas y almacena y muestra los datos recibidos.

Los objetivos del proyecto son, entonces, el desarrollo de la aplicación para dispositivos Android, la producción del receptor 802.15.4 y la comunicación de ambos con un nodo delineador ECG ya existente.

La aplicación para dispositivos Android, como ya se ha mencionado, es la interfaz con la que el usuario interactúa con el sistema. Su diseño sigue las prácticas comunes de aplicaciones para este sistema operativo ya que el objetivo es que la curva de aprendizaje sea, si no nula, muy suave. Los motivos para emplear Android como sistema operativo base son tres: la importancia de éste entre los sistemas operativos móviles, el mayor rango de precios de los terminales que lo soportan, que permite una mayor difusión del sistema debido a la existencia de dispositivos de precio más reducido, y la naturaleza libre y de código abierto del entorno de desarrollo, característica que facilita la posterior expansión del sistema. Todos estos motivos pueden resumirse en que el empleo de Android como sistema operativo permite el acceso de un mayor número de usuarios al mismo.

En cuanto al nodo delineador de la onda ECG, el objetivo es emplear uno ya desarrollado para el proyecto. Esto es así porque tanto el nodo delineador como la red de sensores corporales que capturan la onda ECG son sistemas especialmente complejos cuyos desarrollos ocuparían, cada uno, un proyecto de la envergadura del actual.

El nodo delineador que se emplea en el proyecto es obtenido en el proyecto de la UCM y la EPFL antes mencionado. Este nodo se desarrolló inicialmente como un delineador de electrocardiografía en tiempo real de bajo consumo con capacidad para enviar los datos de forma inalámbrica a través de Bluetooth. En otro esfuerzo conjunto entre la EPFL y la UCM se dotó al nodo de funcionalidad para el envío empleando 802.15.4, pero tan sólo al nivel necesario para realizar algunas estimaciones de consumo. Incluso con la utilización real del estándar 802.15.4 estando aún por llegar, el nodo presenta las características necesarias para convertirse en un excelente punto de partida para el alcance de los objetivos del proyecto.

El componente más importante del sistema en cuanto a este proyecto se refiere es el receptor USB de 802.15.4 en tiempo real para dispositivos Android. Su desarrollo es una necesidad puesto que los dispositivos Android actualmente no proporcionan soporte para el protocolo 802.15.4, aunque sí para otros como Bluetooth o Wi-Fi. Considerando que en el nodo delineador que se toma como punto de partida para el sistema la operación que supone mayor consumo de batería es la utilización de la infraestructura Bluetooth, como confirman los estudios realizados por la UCM y la EPFL, la producción del receptor 802.15.4 es, pues, imperativa.

La existencia de otros proyectos con el objetivo de la dotación a dispositivos móviles del estándar 802.15.4 es un hecho conocido desde el inicio del proyecto, aunque éstos no tengan como objetivo el campo de la biomedicina o la monitorización personal. El motivo para no apoyar o emplear alguno de ellos es doble: por un lado, al comienzo del proyecto éstas iniciativas se encuentran o bien inconclusas o bien paralizadas; más aún, todas son proyectos aislados, generalmente desarrollados por una única persona y sin ningún tipo de soporte oficial ni garantías de finalización. Por otra parte, y siguiendo la idea de obtención de un sistema de tamaño reducido, el objetivo de este proyecto es emplear el dispositivo Android como maestro en la comunicación USB, de forma que el receptor 802.15.4 obtenga la alimentación a través de él, eliminando así la necesidad de emplear una batería que incrementaría el tamaño del receptor. Ninguno de los proyectos existentes emplea la capacidad de los dispositivos Android para asumir el rol de maestro en la comunicación, así que no son de utilidad real para el proyecto.

(Enlazar suaaaaaavemente con la motivación)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Project description

This project exposes the research conducted for the development of an USB 802.15.4 (explained at subsection 2.3.4) receiver device for Android based systems employed in a fully functional electrocardiogram monitoring system encompassed in the field of in-home healthcare, as well as the development process involved in the realization of this whole system.

Electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring consists on the capture and interpretation of the activity of the heart during a period of time, and continuous, remote ECG monitoring has become one of the main applications of wireless body sensor networks. Great interest has arisen recently among industrial and academic research parties in production of low-power, ambulatory ECG monitoring systems.

Explain
WBSN, ref-
erence some-
where?

In order to maximize portability, such systems have started to employ the widely available smartphone devices as frontends, reducing the amount of extra devices carried by the user to just the ECG capturing node. In 2011 the Complutense University of Madrid (UCM) in collaboration with the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) presented a real-time personal ECG monitoring system which displayed data in an iPhone via Bluetooth [1].

Being inspired by the results obtained by the aforementioned project, this certain endeavour seeks taking the inherently good low cost and low power aspects of that to the next level by the employment of a less energy requiring wireless personal area network protocol, namely IEEE 802.15.4, and the more accessible Android based platforms.

The system which is to be developed in this project provides the user with a visual representation of his/her ECG wave in real-time highlighting relevant points of this in order to simplify its comprehension. Information about heart-beat-rate is also displayed. All this data is stored in a transparent to the user manner for later visualization with emphasis put in easy handling of the generated files.

This functionality is provided by the three devices that are part of the system: the ECG delineation node, the USB 802.15.4 receiver and the Android device through the front-end application. The ECG delineation node is connected to the body sensor network and is responsible for capturing and analyzing the electrocardiogram wave, as well as encoding and wirelessly sending the data. The USB 802.15.4 receiver is plugged to the Android system and manages data reception following the aforementioned protocol. Finally the Android based application is the real-time data decoder and acts as the frontend to the user, managing connections and storing and displaying received data.

Development of the Android application, realization of the real-time USB 802.15.4 receiver device, employment of an already-existent ECG delineation node and successful intercommunication between all these elements are the project goals.

As stated before the Android application is the front-end with which the user interacts with the whole system. It is designed following Android common practices as the objective is for it to be of simple use with a smooth, if not nil, learning curve. The decision to develop the application for Android platforms was made according to three main reasons:

First, the fact that Android has been in the top three of the most used mobile operating systems rankings since 2010 [2] added to the recent growth of the availability of smartphone devices [3] makes targeting the Android platform a must when the objective is making the system reachable for as most people as possible.

Second, and following the same line of reasoning, the lower cost, in general terms, of Android supporting devices, or at least the wide range of prices of these, specially when compared to other operating systems supporting devices such as Apple's line of iOS devices is to be taken into account.

And finally the comfortable, high-level development environment available

for Android application production [4] provides enough facilities for anyone interested in expanding or contributing code to Android part the project to do so in an easy way. Moreover, this environment is delivered free of charge and is of an open-source nature and multiplatform [5], whereas iOS platform development kits usage requires at least the ownership of an specific machine and operating system [6].

Regarding the ECG delineation node, it has been mentioned that the objective of this project is the employment of an already existing one. That is so because both the delineator node and the body sensor network that captures the data are complex systems and the development of them would be the scope of a full project. Specifically the delineator node obtained in the aforementioned project [1], with modifications from another collaboration between the UCM and the EPFL [7], was applied.

This node was originally developed as a ultra-lowpower real-time ECG delineator with the ability to wirelessly send data through Bluetooth protocol. The collaboration between UCM and EPFL, among other things, provided the node with functionality to send data using IEEE 802.15.4, but only at the level required to do some measurement and estimations [7]. Actual 802.15.4 utilization was yet to be a reality, but it was an excellent starting point towards the achievement of the current project objectives.

The key part of the system and the most important risk involving objective of the project is the real-time 802.15.4 USB receiver device for Android platforms. It is a necessity as generally Android devices have no support for low cost wireless communication protocols such as 802.15.4, while providing other higher-cost protocols such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi. Development of an Android accesory providing the required functionality is, then, a must, as the most battery and time consuming operation in the delineator node is the utilization of the Bluetooth stack, as previously mentioned researches [1] and [7] concluded.

Other projects exist with the objective of achieveing 802.15.4 receiving for Android devices, even if they are not targeted at the field of biomedics and personal monitoring. The reason for not following or employing those is twofold: first, at the time of the beginning of the project those initiatives were either unfinished or stalled, furthermore they were isolated, generally single-man projects with no official backend or guarantees of conclusion. Second, following the line of achieving a low energy, low sized device the Android system of this project is to act as the host device in the USB communication,

thus removing the size-increasing battery requirements for the receiver as the host role provides the power in such communications. None of these projects employed the host capability of Android devices, so they were of no use for the pursued objectives.

In short, this project tries to advance a step further the availability of wireless body sensor networks applied to personal electrocardiogram monitorization, by employing actual, already available, not-so-expensive technologies in an effective manner. That is necessarily good by nature, and the main motivation for braving with the project, aside from those, more pragmatic, exposed in the next section, is the wish for it to be useful, some day, for someone.

It already IS,
but we could
save that for
the conclusions
or...?

1.2 Project driver

The motivation for the realization of this project comes from two different areas: the further potential utility of the project and the academic interest it involves.

The potential utility of the project point of view is developed first.

Cardiovascular diseases are the number one cause of death globally, according to the World Health Organization [8]. The level of supervision required by affected people is usually not assumible by traditional health care institutions, and constant, in home monitorization is an objective yet to fulfill which can be of great help for affected individuals.

In such an scenario wireless body sensor networks (WBSN) prove to be inexpensive, efficient monitoring tools. Specifically electrocardiogram monitoring applied WBSN are of great utility for constant tracking of cardiovascular diseases, and projects as the aforementioned UCM and EPFL collaboration pursue the realization of a wide employment of these systems.

The employment of smartphone devices as the monitoring display of the system targets the wide spreading of the application of this systems, and reduces the amount of devices to be carried by the user. The selection of Android as the base platform for the display part this project, as explained before, is made attending to two factors: the higher expansion of the Android operating system when compared to others, and the flexible, open-source nature of it. These are key for the further expansion and application of the system.

Reducing battery and size requirements also targets a higher employment of the system by simplifying the usage procedure: lower battery requirements involve less monitoring interruptions due to the charging of the system and lower sized devices allow higher portability and more constant monitoring. The employment of the 802.15.4 wireless protocol seeks the fulfillment of this objectives.

In conclusion, the employment of an 802.15.4 receiving enabled Android device in a real-time, continuous ECG monitoring system reduces the battery and size requirements for the system, maximizing portability and lessening the restrictions on the applicability of it.

From an academic point of view, the main motivation for the development of this project is the fact that it means the gathering of almost every branch of the Computer Science Engineering career. From its very beginning, the project involves both software and hardware development, researching on out of the scope of the career tools and platforms as well as high and low-level design and programming.

It is also expected that technologies based on IEEE 802.15.4 specification like ZigBee will increase their importance in the medium term due to their potential applications in domotics (home automation) and other areas.

In addition, both the development of applications and accessories for smartphones or other portable devices are mainstream, highly demanded activities nowadays and getting in touch with these provides extra experience at leading edge practices, which broadens our areas of expertise and, consequently, increment our value in the labour market.

1.3 State of the art

- *EPFL Project*

As a precedent of the present project, the Complutense University of Madrid (UCM), along with the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) –represented by its Embedded Systems Laboratory (ESL)–, developed a wireless ECG monitoring system [1], similar to the one has been built up during this project.

Just as ours, this system also used ShimmerTM as monitoring, trans-

mitter platform (details about it can be found at subsection 2.3.3); and the obtained data could be displayed in portable computing devices. Nonetheless, the list of similarities ends there. The application responsible for rendering the ECG waves was meant to be used over iOS devices, particularly iPhone. This fact led to several additional restrictions, such as mandatory usage of Bluetooth as wireless transmission method as well as the need of “jailbreaking” the device itself. This process allows the user to gain root access to the OS, and it was needed in order that an explicitly installed Bluetooth stack allowed the device to receive the emitted data properly. However, according to the manufacturer [9], jailbreaking the device nulls its warranty. Therefore, the employment of Android in our project is partially motivated by this sort of limitations other platforms usually impose.

Whereas the UCM was responsible of the delineation algorithm, the development of the iOS application was carried out by the EPFL, and thus the development of this project depended on the feedback and requirements (hardware and software) both of them provided. In fact, the aforementioned iOS application settled most of the requirements for the Android one in this project, although there were added some extra ones –such as making logs from received data so they can be read again later–.

- *IEEE 802.15.4*

This standard describes the physical and Media Access Control (MAC) layers for low-rate wireless personal area networks. It is intended to be implemented into embedded devices, so as to build up short-range networks –10 meters, typically– with narrow bandwidth, up to 250kbps, among other possibilities with lower transfer rates. It is a relatively new standard since its first version was approved in 2003, although the following revision was employed during this development, which was approved in 2006 [10]

802.15.4 is specially suitable for this kind of project due to its low power consumption. In fact, ZigBee, which uses this standard as its low-level layer, presents a series of advantages over Bluetooth, underlying technology of the previously mentioned EPFL project:

- **Lower power consumption:** without going into detail, it can be stated that Bluetooth requires more power than ZigBee does.

For example, Bluetooth is constantly emitting information, consequently consuming power, while 802.15.4 allows to enable the radio only when it is needed. These statements are properly justified and explained at subsection 2.3.4, 802.15.4.

- **Bandwidth:** Bluetooth offers much wider bandwidth, up to 3Mbps, meanwhile ZigBee only offers up to 250kbps. This, however, is not a relevant disadvantage because the requirements of the system are not so demanding.
- **Host number:** ZigBee allows to build networks with up to 65535 hosts, subnetworks with 255 hosts. On the other hand, Bluetooth can only support as much as 8 hosts within a network.

ZigBee, though, is not employed as a whole within this project, but 802.15.4 standard as its basis. Nevertheless, its advantages over Bluetooth remains the same, with the additional one that it does not compromise real-time developments as the complete stack does.

- *Android Accessory Development*

As of May, 2011, there were no easy nor official methods to develop accessories capable of communicating with Android running devices. At that certain time, the release of the Android Open Accessory Development Kit (also known as “ADK”) [11] was announced in San Francisco, within the context of Google I/O, developers conference arranged by Google [12].

ADK consists of an USB microcontroller board based on Arduino (Arduino Mega2560 to be precise) and a series of software libraries which add specific functionalities and support for other hardware add-ons, typically known as *shields*, that equip the accessory with sensors or interactive elements which broaden its capabilities. Shields are plugged to the board through its numerous input/output pins, which also allow the connection of personally crafted hardware additions –allowing that way to create tailored behaviours, following the Arduino’s “Do It Yourself” (DIY) spirit.

With the release of that kit, Android project opened itself to the development of all kind of new accessories which would add potential and functionalities it lacked.

As well as this kit, the following release of Android 3.1 API version completed the accessory ecosystem with the inclusion of directly supported host and device USB modes –this support was also backported to Android v2.3.4; only the device mode, though–. By doing so, Google completely cleared the way for the development of Android-compatible accessories, which was previously reduced to the underlying, quite complete but not enough, Linux kernel driver support.

- *ZigBee dongles*

In spite of the fact that there were available devices which implemented the complete ZigBee stack at the time of the start of this project, they were only designed for being connected to personal computers, some models with OS restrictions as well. A typical model of this sort is presented in [13].

Moreover, even if they were to be compatible with our target device, the only available dongles fully implemented the ZigBee stack, which also made them unsuitable for this project due to the relatively high latency that fact imposed –as it can be read at subsection 2.3.4, 802.15.4, real-time needs required the usage of the 802.15.4 MAC layer on its own–.

- *Communication with Android using ZigBee*

One year ago, around mid-2011, there were very few projects which were working on this sort of communication, between Android and 802.15.4 radio-equipped devices. Concretely, the only noticeable project of this kind was one from Texas Instruments, which was stated to be pioneer in this field (as it can be seen in [14]). Despite that, several differences stands between this project and the present one. For instance:

- **USB communication:** Texas Instruments developed its own Android driver, namely “virtual COM port”, so they could directly connect their ZigBee Network Processor (ZNP) to the Android device through USB. Instead, Android USB host mode is used in this project in order to establish the connection between the receiver and the device. Because of using this method, USB communication between MSP430 microcontroller and the Android device has to be specifically implemented and tuned.
- **Android platform:** TI’s project employed Android 2.2, while version 3.1 is the one employed in this present project, due to the aforementioned need of USB host mode support this API provides. In addition, received data is used by this Android application,

while TI employed ZigBee communication for less specific ends, such as controlling other devices like PCs, lamps or obtaining data from certain sensors.

- **Wireless communication:** in order that the ECG delineation could be done in real-time, this project does not use the complete ZigBee stack, but its 802.15.4 MAC layer. This restriction requires the radio –in particular, TI CC2420 radio module– has to be programmed specifically. Meanwhile, Texas Instruments made use of its TI CC2530 system on chip (SoC), which fully implemented ZigBee stack.
- **USB dongle:** as it was mentioned before, TI directly plugged their ZNP to an OMAP4 Blaze thanks to their driver. However, so that the same result could be obtained, the radio, CC2420 module, had to be connected to the MSP430 board (MSP-TS430PZ100USB), which was equipped with a USB interface. Furthermore, miniaturisation of this board was designed afterwards to make it an usable dongle.

In other words, Texas Instruments' project was actually able to build up working communications of this kind by the time ours was starting; all the same, special requirements like real-time needs entail additional challenges for this project to overcome.

1.4 Document overview

This document presents the process involved in the realization of the project objectives. Discrimination of the hardware and the software parts of this process is mandatory, as the approach for each one, the applied methodologies and techniques as well as the development processes, differ.

The first chapter, this introduction, gives a global view of the project. A description of the project providing a detailed depiction of the objectives pursued, as well as the inspiration for its development and an exposition of technologies applied is elaborated in section 1.1 *Project description*. The motivation leading to the undertaking of such project is presented then, explaining the reasons both from the project potential utilization and the academic interest of the project points of view. This explanation is conducted in section 1.2 *Project driver*. The next section, section 1.3 presents the state of the art regarding the technological fields and technologies involved in the

project. The chapter concludes with this overview of the document in section 1.4 *Document overview*.

The research and development of the hardware part of the project in order to obtain the 802.15.4 USB receiver is presented in chapter 2, *Hardware and communications*. It begins exposing the specific objectives pursued by this part of the project and providing an overview of the chapter in section 2.1, *Introduction* and section 2.2, *Overview*. A detailed description of the technologies employed in the hardware development process is then provided in section 2.3, *Technology Research*. The specific process, methods and techniques applied in the hardware development are presented in section 2.4, *Description*. The remaining part of the chapter is devoted to the description of the actual research and development conducted throughout the whole project time. First, an explanation of the project schedule, as well as the specific circumstances which led to it being as it is, is provided in section 2.5, *Milestones*, followed by detailed exposition of the development of each stage of this schedule. The chapter concludes with the analysis of the final hardware product and an exposition of the conclusions obtained during the process in section 2.6, *Closure*.

The third chapter, *Software Development*, explains the process followed for the production of the Android application which acts as the ECG monitoring front-end employing artifacts from structured software development methodologies so as to provide an in-depth view of the software part of the project. In section 3.1, *Introduction* and section 3.2, *Overview* a brief description of the software project and an explanation of the information contained in the scope of the chapter are presented. The identified requirements for the project, both functional and non-functional, are presented in section 3.3, *Requirements*. In the next section, *Risk Analysis*, the importance of the risk management for this particular project is demonstrated and the identified risks exposed, including their evolution throughout the project development. The analysis process view concludes with the exposition of the use cases for the system in section 3.5, *Use Cases*. The *Design and Architecture* section presents the architectural view of the system, explaining design considerations and system modules in a comprehensive manner. The project development process is exposed in section 3.7, beginning with an explanation of the software project schedule which is followed by detailed descriptions of each of the project scheduled iterations, including risk evolution and use case realization related information. The chapter concludes with a review of the software project development in section 3.8, *Closure*.

In the final chapter of this document a review of the project as a whole is conducted. First, the final state of the system is presented in section 4.1, *Final state*, detailing the accomplishment of each project objective so as to evaluate the project outcome. Taking the final state of the project as the starting point, potential further work lines are proposed in section 4.2, *Potential additions and expansions*. Finally, as a closure to the both the document and the project, section 4.3, *Findings* explains the conclusions drawn from the development of the project.

Anexos!

Chapter 2

Hardware and communications

2.1 Introduction

The hardware research and development part of the project objective is covering a main need: production of an external device that enables communication between an Android system and a Shimmer through 802.15.4. Such a device should be a portable and low-powered device that can be plugged via the widely used USB On-The-Go (USB OTG) to a host Android system, acting the device as a slave.

It has to be small sized because of the target application environment: a particular who requires constant, in-home, ambulatory monitorization. In that scenario unobtrusive operation is a main need, and usual life style activity modification is to be minimized. And it has to be low-powered, because were the power cost of application higher than that of the Bluetooth technology, a main advantage of 802.15.4 is lost.

The ability to communicate through USB is required because, at the time, it is the most low battery consuming method to interact with Android powered platforms for any external device[quote here wlan and bt costs].

And finally it should be able to act as the slave in the USB connection to avoid the need of an extra power source for the device that would increase the cost and size of the product.

In order to achieve such goals, and being aware of the substancial amount of research involved in this part of the project, the decision is made to adopt a milestone driven development which simplified scheduling and helped fo-

cusing on specific tasks while maintaining a global view of the evolution and the objectives of the project.

2.2 Overview

Before diving any further into the development a section describing technologies involved in the research process is presented, as such information will be key to the understanding of the rest of the chapter and will be throughoutly referenced during the exposition.

Then a description of the hardware research and development process is given, followed by detailed explanation of each projected milestone, including objectives pursued, lines of research developed, results of each one and conclusions obtained. Estimation based decision making being crucial for the correct outcome of the project, special care will be put to explain the motivations for each decision made. The chapter concludes with an exposition of the results of the research and subsequent development.

2.3 Technology Research

This part of the project involves a lot of terms and references a number of technologies and concepts which are important to be acquainted with in order to achieve a full understanding of the current chapter. These explanations will not be presented interlaced with the rest of the sections due to the unmanageable size they would acquire leading to a loss of focus which can only act against full comprehension of the exposed content.

2.3.1 Google ADK & Arduino

Android Open Accessory Development Kit, referred as “Google ADK” or “ADK” for now on, is a tool set which allows the development of accessories capable of interacting with Android-running devices. It consists of an Arduino board (particularly MegaADK, which is based on the ATmega2560 board) and a series of libraries for interacting with an optional set of hardware add-ons (“shields”). There are other compatible kits with different boards, like NXP-based mbed [15], yet Arduino MegaADK is the one used here.

The Google ADK functioning is actually very simple. Regarding the software, it needs of the developing of both an Android application with accessory communication and the board's firmware, which models the behaviour of the accessory. Once the board is flashed with its firmware, it has to be connected to a power source (through a dedicated wire or Type-B USB) and the Android device. If everything is correct, the latter detects the former and, therefore, the accessory starts its operation.

Typically, the capabilities of the Arduino board are broaden with the addition of extra shields, so that way it can make use of external sensors and agents. The board has multiple input and output pins at the developer's disposal as well, so unforeseen behaviours can be achieved.

2.3.2 MSP430

MSP430 refers to an entire family of 16-bit CPU microcontrollers from Texas Instruments [16]. Its most relevant features are:

- **Very low power consumption:** its several low-power modes make the MSP430 family specially suitable for developing embedded systems. Moreover, its brief wakeup transitions from this operating modes are also noteworthy, since these lapses stay around the microsecond (μs) range.
- **RISC-based Architecture:** its instruction set is particularly narrow [17], and thus simple. Reduced instruction sets ease programming when compared to complex ones, yet this advantage is not too decisive because of the reason presented next.
- **Simple programming:** Most family members are programmable through JTAG, which makes the debugging process less difficult along with the possibility of swapping assembly for C.
- **Wide support and resources:** Texas Instruments provides code examples, software IDEs and thorough documentation as well as it offers extra developing tools like training boards.

However, it also suffers from some lacks. For instance, MSP430 devices are not equipped with external memory bus, what makes flash memory and RAM extensions impossible. In particular, the MSP430F66xx family, which the device used within this project belongs to, is provided with only 128-256KB of flash storage and 16KB of RAM –with an extra of 2KB whenever it is not

using USB [19, p. 2]–. This amount of RAM may be too limited for certain usages (not for this project’s particular requirements, though).

Concretely, the microcontrollers and boards used in this project are:

- **Microcontrollers:** *MSP430F5438A* vs. *MSP430F6638*
Both of them are characterized by their low power consumption as well as their voltage range, from 1.8V to 3.6V. Although they share most of their specs, there are some points where they differ:
 1. **System Clock Frequency:** in the case of the MSP430F5438A microcontroller it is up to 25MHz, whereas MSP430F6638’s clock only reaches 20MHz.
 2. **Wakeup time lapse:** meanwhile TI claims MSP430F5438A wakes from standby mode in less than 5 μ s, MSP430F6638 needs less than 3 μ s.

However, the most important difference lies in the USB support the second microcontroller provides, which is the reason why it was chosen for the accessory development. At any rate, full technical specification can be found at [18] and [19] for MSP430F5438A and MSP430F6638, respectively.

- **Boards:** *MSP-EXP430F5438* vs. *MSP-TS430PZ100USB*
MSP-EXP430F5438 [20] is a prototyping board designed to make use of microcontrollers from the family of MSP430F5438 and stands out for featuring the following sensors and input/output elements: USB, JTAG, 5-position joystick, 2 push-buttons, dot-matrix LCD display, accelerometer... (full list of features in [20]). Furthermore, it also equips the CC2420, 2.4 GHz 802.15.4 radio module, which make this board specially convenient for this project’s requirements. This module is directly connected to the microcontroller allowing their communication through SPI. In addition, its USB connectivity provides a very useful serial output for debugging.

Nonetheless, despite the wide possibilities the previous board offers, the MSP-TS430PZ100USB [21] is selected. This board lacks serial port output and CC2420 compatible sockets, so the connection is to be done by hand and nor any of the other aforementioned artifacts available in the MSP-EXP430F5438 is present. But it provides the key feature required by the project: the ability to communicate the microprocessor with the board’s USB connector.

2.3.3 Shimmer™

Shimmer [22] is a trade name which refers to a wireless sensor platform designed to obtain, deal and wirelessly transmit human biological metrics and several ambient and kinematic measures. The whole system consists of the Shimmer platform itself and a series of extensible sensor modules as its hardware part, an open source firmware library and software development tools.

After its proper firmware programming, the platform is capable of retrieving the aforementioned data thanks to its expansion modules [23] so that the user can manage it as considers. Once the data is appropriately dealt, the Shimmer is able to wirelessly send it via Bluetooth or 802.15.4 to other receiver nodes, which may be Shimmers or another compatible device.

In order to carry out its tasks, the baseboard of the Shimmer is powered with a MSP430F1611 microprocessor as CPU, which belongs to the MSP430 microcontroller family previously detailed. Additionally, the Shimmer is also equipped with Bluetooth and 802.15.4 radio modules which perform the data sending as well as several input/output devices and sensors –three LEDs, one push button, accelerometer and a microSD socket, among others–.

Its usage is typically focused on healthcare or remote patient monitoring applications due to its small size and weight and its relatively low power consumption (which strongly depends on the employment its resources are given). In fact, the manufacturer itself refers to the Shimmer as “wearable wireless sensor platform”. In addition, its multiple sensors allow many other applications like athlete performance monitoring or ambient sensing solutions.

This sort of platform is employed at the ECG monitoring project [1] developed by the EPFL and UCM which, conveniently adapted, performs as the emitter part of the present project. In particular, the system described within this document makes use of the 802.15.4 communication capabilities the Shimmer platform provides, which mean a key feature of this project.

2.3.4 802.15.4

The 802.15.4 standard [10] was first developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in 2003, and was updated with successive revisions in 2006 and 2011. This standard sets the specification for the phys-

ical layer and Medium Access Control (MAC) of low-rate wireless personal area networks (LR-WPANs [10, p. 13]). This sort of networks, in the same way that affects WPANs, involves little or no infrastructure, fact that allows the implementation of inexpensive and power-efficient solutions for devices of different kinds, when compared to more end-user oriented wireless local area networks (WLANs).

As said, this sort of WPANs are intended to be used when having limited power and relaxed throughput requirements (concretely, narrow bandwidth need, up to 250kbps), as they aim for simple, easy-to-install short-range networks with little power consumption and low budget. To meet these objectives and requirements, the 802.15.4 standard makes use of one or more of the following unlicensed bands:

- 868-868.6MHz in Europe.
- 902-928MHz in North America.
- 2400-2483.5MHz can be employed worldwide.

Two kind of devices are considered within the standard: full-function (FFD) and reduced-function devices (RFD). FFDs are capable of communicating with both other FFDs and RFDs, whereas RFDs can only communicate with FFDs (RFDs are supposed to have very simple responsibilities, minimal resources and, consequently, send little amounts of data). These devices are to be arranged in peer-to-peer or star topologies. Concretely, devices in this project are arranged using a star topology where Shimmer emitter nodes are RFDs which communicate with the receiver node FFD, the MSP430-based device connected to the Android tablet.

Regarding the MAC layer, it allows the usage of superframes instead of discrete frames. A superframe is bounded between two beacons sent by the FFD coordinator, which also defines the format of the superframe. The lapse between two consecutive beacons is equally divided into 16 slots, and may or may not be divide into an active and an inactive period, in which the coordinator may enter a low-power mode. Particularly, in this project, part of the superframe is divide into portions called guaranteed time slots (GTSs), which form the contention-free period (CFP) at the end of the superframe, after the contention access period (CAP), as it is represented in Figure 2.1. One GTS can use more than one slot, but the emitter device has to ensure that its transfer is completed before the end of its GTS or the CFP.

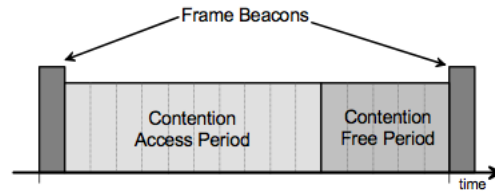


Figure 2.1: Superframe structure with GTTs

Further information and thorough details about the MAC layer and its frames and superframes possibilities and formats can be found at [10, p. 67].

Depending on the direction of the data flow and the usage of beacons or their absence, there are three modes of data transferring [10, p. 18], with additional variants according to the possible requirement of transfer acknowledgement. In the case of this project, whenever a emitter device has data to transfer, it listens the network waiting for a beacon and, once found, it synchronizes with the superframe, sending its information in its corresponding GTT. This process is illustrated in Figure 2.2 (notice that, in this particular case, acknowledgment is not required).

Check this.

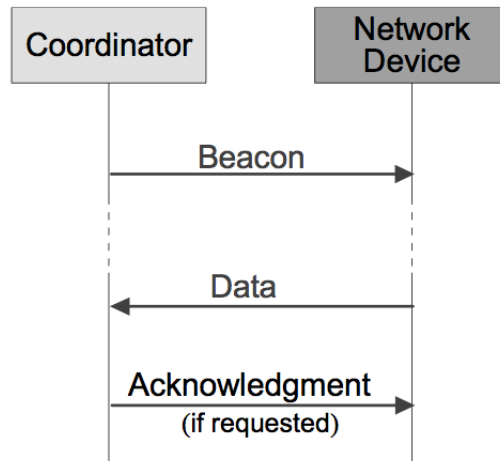


Figure 2.2: Communication to a coordinator in a beacon-enabled PAN

Due to the possibility of *[shutting down/entering low-power mode] this standard provides during the lapse of CAP, it allows significant power saving. In Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 it can be seen that the Shimmer's power consumption significantly drops after the reception of the beacon. Two and three

clearly different phases, respectively, can be observed in both figures:

Argue this.

1. **Beacon Reception:** first part, which lasts 1.39ms and averages 72.39mW, corresponds to the radio entering reception mode when the beacon is expected. Second part consists of the beacon reception itself, and it lasts 0.97ms and averages 82.59mW.
2. **Low-power mode:** the radio keeps its power consumption to a minimum until its GTS, if any packet is to be sent, or till the following beacon.
3. **Packet transmission:** (only in Figure 2.4) first part is due to the sending of the package from the microcontroller to the radio chip, which is still idle (16.8mW, 2.85ms). Second part corresponds to the actual transmission of the packet, which averages 51.92mW for 4.51ms.

These results were obtained by measuring the voltage at a resistor which was specifically placed in the emitter node's power path, as it is detailed in [7].

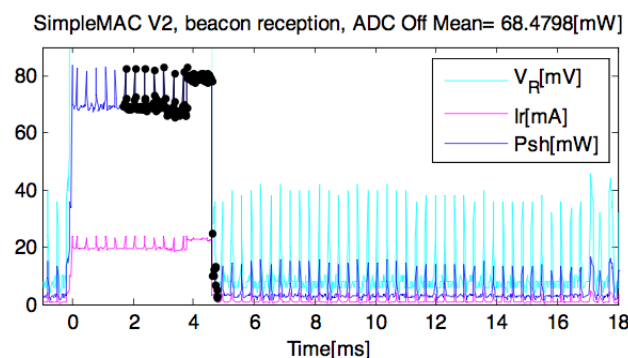


Figure 2.3: Shimmer power consumption analysis, beacon reception

Compare with Bluetooth power values?

Assure this.

Substitute with accurate values.

These low-power periods grant a much better battery life when compared to the one Bluetooth, as the wireless alternative Shimmer provides, allows because of the constant user and protocol data flow that it causes, fact that is aggravated by its much broader bandwidth. Thus, it provokes that the average Shimmer battery life employing 802.15.4 is up to two orders of magnitude higher than employing Bluetooth. For instance, a fully loaded battery would increase its life from several hours to several days, which would be particularly interesting as it would let its replacement not to be a constant nuisance.

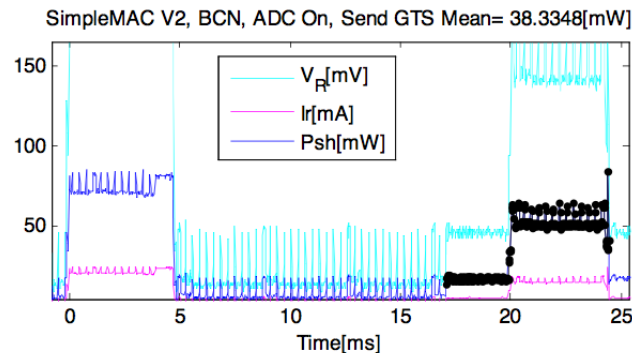


Figure 2.4: Shimmer power consumption analysis, beacon reception and data transmission

2.3.5 FreeRTOS

FreeRTOS is a real-time operating system specifically designed for embedded devices, and has been ported to 31 different architectures hitherto. Due to its real-time target, it features small sized binary images and memory footprint, real-time tasks and co-routines and communication and synchronization tools for tasks and interrupts (queues, semaphores, mutexes). So as to achieve this real-time suitable condition, it is predominantly written in C and carefully coded in order to guarantee its portability and compatibility with different compilers.

This project makes use of FreeRTOS so that it manages the receiver device's resources and handles the data reception and beacon sending of its radio as well as the USB communication with the Android device. However, despite the self-claimed compatibility with MSP430 architecture, the official port of FreeRTOS is not compatible with the microcontrollers employed in this project (specified at subsection 2.3.2, MSP430) due to/because...

Therefore, the operating system had to be accordingly modified and subsequently ported in order to support the target MSP430F5438A microcontroller. This task was carried out by...

Pedir información y referencias a joaquin

Find out why it had to be ported.

Detail what the work consisted of.

Explain the features and relevant points this port adds

2.3.6 USB device & USB host

USB host [24], as oppose to USB accessory, is an operation mode which determines how a USB-equipped device interacts with another one. The two connected devices are differently named according to the role they assume in a host or accessory mode connection, namely USB host and USB device.

This designation is based on the role each device is playing rather than the sort it belongs to. In particular, one end is named USB host if its apparatus is responsible of supplying power to the one at the other end.

The main difference between both modes lies within the direction the power supply follows or, more specifically, the role the Android running device adopts: Android device acts as host in USB host mode, whereas it acts as device in accessory mode. However, there is no difference in data transfer between them, as it remains bidirectional in both modes. It is typical that the device with larger power consumption (usually the Android device) is the USB host since it probably has a power source of any kind, although this is not always this way.

In addition, when in USB host mode, creating the connection, that is, instantiating and initializing the proper sockets, between both ends is responsibility of the host, along with notifying the other end about the establishment of the communication. On the other hand, the process the end acting as device has to carry out is quite simpler, as it just consists of checking the availability of the previously created communication.

Regarding this project, this matter applies in the way both the Android and the receiver devices are connected and which one assumes the USB host role. It would result particularly desirable that the Android device acted as host so that the receiver could be fed from its battery –which would make the collection really portable, non-dependent on the accessory power source–. However, it depends on the platform that this arrangement can be possible.

Although certain Android devices running version 2.3 were capable of offering USB host support, this version only officially supports USB accessory mode; whereas USB host mode is only available by default since version 3.1. Thus, in order to get the required behaviour the usage of one of this special devices or, preferably, a device running a 3.1 Android version or newer.

2.4 Description

The hardware related investigation is the main section of the research part of the project. Not that there wasn't any research involved in other areas, but some critical elements of this part had never been researched before. At the beginning of the project specific objectives were established and main milestones elected, but absolutely no clue or direction for most of those mile-

stones was available. Moreover, in some cases the feasibility of the proposed goals was unknown. Specifically the achievement of the very important objective of USB communication between an [TI's] MSP430 and an Android powered device assuming the latter the role of master and acting the former as a slave was something not done before and therefore no information was available even in the Texas Instrument support site.

This whole development and research poses some quite interesting challenges as it involves working nearly at every abstraction layer present on device development, ranging from schematic capture and PCB design to operating system related development. The main issues to be resolved are:

- **802.15.4 radio reception:** data packets are emitted from the monitoring ShimmerTM and are to be received and dealt by the accessory. In order to do so, FreeRTOS has to be equipped with a working implementation of the radio stack, which involves implementing part of ZigBee's MAC layer, described by IEEE 802.15.4, as it is the underlying standard which the emitter nodes are based on.
- **MSP430 USB handling:** just as the radio stack, FreeRTOS is not prepared to make use of the USB interface with which the MSP430 board –namely TS430PZ100USB– is equipped. Thus, it is necessary to add the essential code in order to incorporate this functionality to the OS. This issue, in the same way as the previous one, is a critical part for the system to work properly since it may likely be a source of errors unless it is perfectly made –for instance, it could add transmission lags, packet corruption or loss–.
- **MSP430-Android communication:** this issue is particularly relevant as no project has ever claimed to feature this kind of connection before. Hence, it means an additional challenge to be overcome since it will involve the modification or complete development of a specific driver for the MSP430-equipped device. This challenge is imposed by choosing the USB host alternative so that the Android device powers the accessory. On the other hand, USB device may ease this issue due to the already resolved communication system with accessories made by Google, yet it implies the accessory will need an additional power source. Fortunately, it finally turned out not to be so tough as it was expected and the goals related to this issue were successfully fulfilled, as it can be read at subsection 2.5.2, MSP430 for Android USB Host Communication.

Over the following lines within the next section, the aforementioned challenges are detailed in the context of their own development stages. In addition, objectives and results of each one of these stages are also presented.

2.5 Milestones

Due to the fair amount of time a essentially researching work like this hardware development will require, the foreseen schedule is subject to changes which may completely alter it regardless of how irrelevant they may seem, and thus avoid the success of the project.

Keeping this risk in mind, the hardware development was planned as a sequence of milestones, ordered by increasing complexity. Every milestone introduces a new technology, each one of them capable of covering the needs of the project in a more complete way. In other words, the previously presented issues are to be resolved as these stages are overcome.

The schedule, then, starts with the usage of the Google Open Accessory Development Kit, based on Arduino, in order to make a prototype as first approach and, in this way, be able to parallelize software and hardware development –notice that both of them depend on each other–. This choice is made because of the well-known soft learning curve Arduino presents as well as the already prepared connection the Google ADK provides between accessories and Android devices.

The next step in the development, once the application has been proven to communicate with a data-providing accessory, consists of making Android capable of detecting and communicate via USB with an MSP430-equipped device. This stage can be qualified as very critical, since almost every part of the development depends on it.

The following milestone arises as a consequence of the FreeRTOS port which was specified before: its target device, namely MSP430F5438A, does not support USB communication, and by extension the port itself. Thus, the work for this stage consists of providing FreeRTOS with USB support, which is to be employed with the new target device, MSP430F6638, which is member of the MSP430F66xx family with highest performance, along with USB support.

Next, the planning set the development of the communication between the emitter nodes and the device. The previously existing FreeRTOS port al-

ready supports the IEEE 802.15.4 standard MAC layer, so the work in this milestone involves needed modifications in order to get the port work properly with the new platform MSP430F6638. Although the first versions of the schedule considered this next step at the same time of the previous one, in later revisions it was decided to keep them separated for the sake of stability, derived from isolating both developments.

Due to the division between the two previous stages, both developments, USB and radio stacks, are to be done separately. In order to resolve the likely communication problems this decision can cause, the next iteration the planning considers is reserved for validating and fixing their coexistence may provoke.

Finally, the schedule adds two extra stages: the first, which may be dropped due to eventualities, considers the design of a miniaturized version of the receiver device so as to dispense with the TS430PZ100USB board, which is rather big and little portable. The second one is essential as it is reserved for possible needed fixings and refinements.

All these stages are now detailed over the following subsections.

¿Tabla con las fechas de inicio y fin de las milestones?

2.5.1 Arduino for Android USB Device Communication

The objectives for this first milestone objectives are:

- acquire a suitable Android device prototyping environment,
- manage correct communication between Android and a prototype device, and
- develop an application emulating desired behaviour.

This milestone is set upon the consideration that it is a good approach in order to familiarize the team with communications between Android and USB devices. It also comes motivated by the previously supposed effort the connection between Android and an MSP430-equipped device involves, since it has not been done before as well as Android USB host mode support has been out for only two months.

The process involved in the procurement of each objective is exposed next.

1. *Acquire a suitable Android device prototyping environment*

The first step in order to develop this USB device consists of looking for a platform which is able to provide the needed components and libraries so as to make the connection with Android feasible. Although several devices are available to serve as Android accessories (as it is explained at subsection 2.3.1), Google ADK is the chosen one since it is based on Arduino: a considerable amount of libraries and documentation is to be expected. Particularly, USB host mode library is the main reason for choosing it.

2. *Manage correct communication between Android and a prototype device*

Once the target platform is chosen, the next step to be done consists of developing some test firmware for the Arduino as well as modifying consistently the Android application so that a proper communication between both devices can be established and proven. A period of learning and adaptation is required for the team to achieve this.

3. *Develop an application emulating desired behaviour*

For this milestone to be fulfilled, it is required that the firmware developed for the Arduino can emulate the behaviour of an actual sample-receiving device. Thus, the microcontroller board is programmed in order that it sends formatted data as the Android application is expecting to receive. In this way, it is visually verifiable that the data transmission is performing properly.

Although Google refers its ADK as an accessory developing platform, it is noticeable that it is in fact used as a prototyping tool, and hence this development is not to be employed as a part of the final state of the system. As opposed to this, this stage of the project is considered as training transition to more technical developments to be engaged later.

2.5.2 MSP430 for Android USB Host Communication

Objectives for this stage are:

- supply MSP430 with USB protocol application functionality,
- research Android USB protocol related functionality,
- make Android OS recognize MSP430 when plugged, and
- manage communication between Android and MSP430 via USB.

Due to the need of USB support, both the microcontroller and its board models are required to be as new as possible, since older models lack this feature. Therefore, the MSP430F6638 microcontroller as well as the MSP-TS430PZ100USB board are selected for this development, as it is explained at subsection 2.3.2, MSP430.

Prototyping with Arduino during the previous milestone constitutes the preparation for the development to be done in the present one. Yet, whereas Android and Google ADK are designed to interact with one another, Android is not prepared for supporting a device like an MSP430 out of the box. So, in order to communicate both devices, an API from Texas Instruments [25] is the only available tool, though it is designed for Windows OS.

Among all the contents the TI API includes, its examples result particularly useful for the project requirements. Concretely, examples about CDC (Communications Device Class) protocol set the needed basis to fulfill the objectives for this milestone. Nonetheless, several examples does not seem to function, not even in Windows, its target operating system. Thus, the next step consists of studying both the examples and documentation from TI so as to fulfill the objectives.

1. *Supply MSP430 with USB protocol application functionality*

As it was previously said, TI API contains a huge amount of information in the shape of:

- **Extense documentation:** about the API itself and features of TI devices.
- **Sample Windows Applications:** made to communicate Windows PCs with external devices or enumeration tools.
- **Suite of examples:** each of them implements a combination or one of the following USB protocols: Communications Device Class (CDC), Human Interface Device (HID) or Mass Storage Class (MSC).

The same problems, though, keep these examples from working with the target MSP430 device. As a result of an intense investigation the trouble is found to lie within one of the device's clocks which, according to the API documentation, may need an specific tuning –particularly, 4MHz–. Moreover, in spite of the fact that the board seems functional, it actually lacks that certain clock. As expected, TI example properly

works with the addition of the 4MHz clock.

In addition to the previous hitch, another one arises upon changing the current workstation. Every work during this development is carried out within a Windows virtual machine running over Windows, yet the examples stops working when the host machine is changed for another one running GNU/Linux, particularly Ubuntu. Despite having achieved the present objective, this fact reduces the expectations for the next one since Android, the target OS, is also based on Linux kernel.

2. *Research Android USB protocol related functionality*

As it is expected because of its performance with Ubuntu, Android is not able to recognize the target device, and hence the example cannot be tested. In order to solve this inconvenience, two solutions are considered: search for the proper driver, if any, and modify it or develop it from scratch.

Nevertheless, the search concludes with no results, so it is assumed that this particular driver does not exist. The most similar resource found consists of a driver for MAC OS X, which would have to be consistently modified in order to make it work. However, this idea is dropped due to the advice obtained from a qualified source that suggests exploring other methods to make the communication feasible apart from developing a driver, which may be too harsh and spend too much time. A quite considerable risk is assumed by doing so as there are no warranties of finding a proper solution.

Fortunately, further research drives to a successful alternative: it is found that Android actually implements HID protocol, which is also supported by MSP430 through the Texas Instruments API. Finally, upon loading the proper HID application into the MSP430 from the TI API this objective reaches its fulfillment.

3. *Make Android OS recognize MSP430 when plugged*

Once both two first objectives of this milestone are achieved, MSP430 recognition by Android is immediate when the connection is set since all the needed work is already done.

4. *Manage communication between Android and MSP430 via USB*

At this point, the work still to be done consist of modifying the Android application in order that it can read data from the receiver device. However, this is not a trivial work as Android USB host communication is highly dependant on the device which it has to read from. Thorough investigation over the API manuals is required to discover every detail and make it work.

Therefore, as it can be deduced from the previously explained happenings, this stage draws a great amount of risk to the hardware development due to several critical points it involves which further required tasks are to be based on. In other words, part of this project's probabilities of success greatly depends on the feasibility of the present objectives, so this milestone completely conditions the planning. Once it is finished, it will certainly allow to tune the schedule with better accuracy.

2.5.3 USB in FreeRTOS

This milestone's objectives are:

- check the proper working of FreeRTOS with the new microcontroller,
- validate the feasibility of the usage of USB API along with FreeRTOS in MSP430,
- correctly integrate USB API into FreeRTOS, and
- manage USB data sending in FreeRTOS.

Despite having already achieved communication between Android and MSP430 device through USB, there is still work about this since it is only a test version which does not take FreeRTOS into account. In fact, FreeRTOS, as it is explained at subsection 2.3.5, will be responsible of managing the operation of the microcontroller in addition to the radio. So, adapting the USB functionality and equipping FreeRTOS with it arises as the next relevant stage of the project, required to make the receiver device possible.

1. *Check the proper working of FreeRTOS with the new microcontroller*

Prior to starting with this milestone's core objective, FreeRTOS needs to be adapted in order to make it work with the new microcontroller,

namely MSP430F6638, since it is addressed to a different model, the MSP430F5438A. This change implies the modification at several points of the code of the operating system so that its proper working can be assured.

2. *Validate the feasibility of the usage of USB API along with FreeRTOS in MSP430*

The following objective to be achieved consists on incorporating the TI USB API to FreeRTOS, focusing in its completion rather than its perfect working. This is not a trivial task due to the large extension of API's code. Furthermore, The most relevant inconvenience that endangers this work is the considerable amount of resources which are found to be in mutually exclusive condition, such as microcontroller pins and clocks. However, this is a matter of properly balancing the distribution of these resources over time, and thus it can be achieved by paying special attention and care to it.

3. *Correctly integrate USB API into FreeRTOS*

Although the USB API is already functional and integrated into FreeRTOS, this integration is made without caring about keeping the compatibility with already supported microcontrollers, and hence losing this feature. Therefore, the next step consists of restoring its support for other devices like MSP430F5438A. Nonetheless, as the original FreeRTOS port already supported different devices such as the one mentioned and ShimmerTM, this work is not as hard as it should be if carried out analogously.

4. *Manage USB data sending in FreeRTOS*

Once the USB functionality is properly integrated into FreeRTOS, it is required to check whether the communication it provides correctly establishes and the transmitted data does not suffer from corruption or loss. The method used to test this consists of running a special program on FreeRTOS which sends a known character sequence so the input and output sequence can be checked as equal. As they are, in fact, the same sequence, this objective along with the entire milestone are fulfilled.

With the work carried out during this stage, communication between the receiver and the Android device is completed, fact that limits the work that is

left to to the management of the wireless reception through 802.15.4. Wireless communication will be dealt over the following two milestones.

2.5.4 802.15.4 in FreeRTOS

This milestone's objectives are:

- validate current implementation of 802.15.4 in FreeRTOS in MSP430 testing board,
- manage connection to the CC2420 radio module to target MSP430 device,
- port implementation of 802.15.4 to target MSP430 device, and
- prepare such implementation for actual usage.

The next step is the achievement of wireless 802.15.4 receiving in the MSP430 board through the CC2420 radio module. An existing port of the MAC layer for the FreeRTOS running in the MSP430 is taken as the starting point. The main advantage of employing it is that it's the same code running in the 802.15.4 emitter utilized in the project. In any case, before actual usage a correct validation of the software is mandatory. Once validation is completed, the MAC layer is to be implemented into the target MSP430 device and tweaked for actual usage. That is the ultimate goal of this milestone.

developed by jrecas, indicate?

1. *Validate current implementation of 802.15.4 in FreeRTOS in MSP430 testing board*

Before addressing the delicate task of implementing the 802.15.4 MAC layer port into the target MSP430 device, validation of this port is conducted in the testing MSP430F5438A board. This decision is motivated by the fact that this board provides serial port output and out of the box CC2420 connection.

The testing of the MAC layer provides negative results, as although 802.15.4 receiving functionality is present in the port, the OS is not actually notified about it and the received data is lost. Moreover, problems in the receiving of packages of maximum size, which are the ones

sent by the 802.15.4 emitter, are also detected.

The amendment of the aforementioned problems takes no longer that expected, and the porting of the 802.14.4 support to the target MSP430 device begins. The original developer of both the FreeRTOS port and the MAC layer is notified about the detected problems, and the fixes are also implemented on the 802.15.4 emitter.

this would be
jrecas

2. Manage connection to the CC2420 radio module to target MSP430 device

The target MSP430PZ100USB board provides no CC2420 radio module connection socket, so the port of the validated 802.15.4 module to this board requires manual connection handling of the radio device. The MSP430 features a 100-pin footprint, and a complete study of all the 100 pins target usage and on-board availability becomes mandatory for the identification of the pins that the CC2420 will be connected to. Special care is put to avoid collisions between the USB and the radio modules regarding hardware resources.

by dixon

Successful identification of the required pins done, a manual soldering of the CC2420 radio module is executed and subsequent testing can continue.

3. Port implementation of 802.15.4 to target MSP430 device

The inclusion of the 802.15.4 MAC layer into the target MSP430 device involves modifying the FreeRTOS pin mapping code, which is a specially sensitive task. The code is carefully modified taking the mapping code for the already tested MSP430F5438A as the base. Special care is put in the task as any mistake would cause the radio module to fail at initialization and following error tracking would be very time consuming.

Once the FreeRTOS pin mapping is complete, no further work is, initially, required in the port process.

4. Prepare 802.15.4 implementation for actual usage

Having both the hardware and the software part of the 802.15.4 module port completed, actual testing is conducted on the target MSP430 device, resulting in an initial absolute failure. The radio module nor even turning on, an in-depth research on the subject becomes the main priority.

The solution is found in one of the TI code examples for the target MSP430, which provides a different code for the Universal Receiver/Transmitter (USART) initialization routine than the one employed in the testing MSP430F5438A. Substitution of this code in the FreeRTOS implementation solves the problem and further testing indicates that the radio module implementation has concluded.

The rest of the milestone allotted time is then employed in final test conducting resulting in small changes to the code to fully adapt it for the project needs but no critical changes are required. By the end of the milestone time a fully functional 802.15.4 module is achieved in the target MSP430 device, although actual validation of the correct coexistence of the radio and USB modules is to be conducted in the next project phase.

2.5.5 802.15.4 & USB coexistence under FreeRTOS

This milestone's objectives are:

- assess conflict-free coexistence of current implementation of both USB and 802.15.4 modules in MSP430, and
- manage sending data received from 802.15.4 via USB.

Having both the USB communication and the 802.15.4 receiving working over FreeRTOS when isolated, the next task assumed is the testing of them both working together. While they should theoretically coexist without conflicts, the manual mapping of the processor pins performed in the last milestone involves a risk this won't happen. Once such hardware validation has concluded, software validation is also to be conducted by the development of a first version of the USB sending program.

Comentar que este trabajo se hizo en colaboración con joaquin?

1. *Assess conflict-free coexistence of current implementation of both USB and 802.15.4 modules in MSP430*

As said, resource sharing conflicts are bound to occur when joining the radio and the USB modules. The possibility of hardware related conflicts being known when developing each module, special care is put in the selection of resources for them both. The testing conducted in this phase confirms the successful outcome of these task, as no real hardware conflicts arise.

For software conflict testing the decision is made to validate directly against an actual application featuring part of the functionality required in the final receiver. That testing process is then merged with the work required for the next milestone objective.

2. *Manage sending data received from 802.15.4 via USB*

For the achievement of this objective, an application is developed with functionality to send the byte sequences received from the CC2420 radio module via USB employing the HID protocol. Software resources sharing between both modules is confirmed to be conflict-free, concluding the validation of the correct coexistence of them both, yet a specific problem is found to occur.

The real-time sending speed of the 802.15.4 emissor and the limited storage capacity of the CC2420 radio module, as well as delays caused in the processing involved in USB data sending, are found to be causing the loss of data packages. The solution is twofold: on one hand, and regarding the 802.15.4 emissor device, the package emission is stretched to employ the whole available time slot, instead of sending all the data as fast as possible at the beginning. On the other hand, a buffering system is implemented in the receiver device to allow the constant processing of arrived data when a package is currently being sent via USB.

The described solution removes the problem and the objective is, thus, accomplished. Moreover, full required functionality for the receiver device is implemented.

Before the finalization of the milestone some final testing is conducted with positive results. The 802.15.4 receiver device is capable of sending data received from the radio following the 802.15.4 standard through the USB connection. This allows the beginning of actual accessory development with the objective of obtaining a small PCB, closer to an actual product than the MSP430 equipped board.

2.5.6 MSP430 based device design

The objectives for this milestone are:

- exhaustive analysis of the reference board,
- capture of the board schematic, and
- design and routing of the actual PCB.

At this point the objective of the hardware research part of the project has already been achieved. An MSP430 based 802.15.4 USB receiver has been developed and tested. It is able to connect to an Android device and draw power from it, and little power is required. Low power requirements achieved, the next step is the miniaturization of the board so as to minimize the size of the system. Production of a small device which can be attached to the Android system is the objective of this milestone.

confirm this

1. *Exhaustive analysis of the reference board*

The device board design is to be made taking the MSP-TS430PZ100USB board as a base, as it provides all the components required by the target device and the schematics are available as part of the official Texas Instruments provided documentation. The first step towards the achievement of the low sized device is the correct identification of the minimum set of components required by the target functionality, as not every component present in the base board is actually used. This is so because the TS430PZ100USB is an evaluation board providing a lot of features targeting the simplicity of the prototyping process.

In order to minimize the size of the board, three main modifications are conducted. First, power source selection related circuitry is removed and the board is left with just the ability to get power from the

USB connection. This eliminates a number of power source selection jumpers and voltage regulation components. Second, a meticulous selection of the processor pins which will be available for external usage is performed. This selection tries to balance between minimizing the number of pins exposed and as featuring as much expansion capabilities as possible. The final set includes, apart from the pins required by the radio and USB modules as well as power related ones, the eight pins required for one of the IO ports, one pin intended for the connection of a led and one for the inclusion of a reset switch.

The other main change to the original board is the inclusion of the connection sockets for the CC2420 and the substitution of the debugging JTAG port for a smaller one, which will require the production of a standard JTAG cable adaptor but will also reduce the size of the board significantly.

Once the selection of components is validated, the production of the schematic of the new board begins.

2. Capture of the board schematic

The design of the board schematic is the next step towards the obtention of the actual PCB for the device. The schematic capture process is done from scratch, even if the board is based on the TS430PZ100USB, because no usable schematic file for the evaluation board is found. The device circuitry being simple, the main problem source for this task is the selection of as small as possible footprints for the board components, and further implementation into the design software. Some of these footprints are obtained from trusted sources, and other, more obscure ones, are to be made by hand. This footprint selection process is very important, as will be the foundation of the PCB design stage.

dixon & altium

Once the schematic is finished and validated, a first prototype is to be built for actual testing. Prior to this, the development of the device's bill of materials is performed, focusing in minimizing the total cost while acquiring the as small as possible, specifically chosen footprint featuring componets.

costes y tal?

Aaaand here we are. The board is being built and, as of June, 13, still doesn't work :(

Rafa left here

3. *Design and routing of the actual PCB*

This is the future for now D—:

2.5.7 Final Validation and Release Candidate Version Development

- Final validation of final applications with prototyping hardware
- Final validation of final applications with final hardware

Hardware sub-section final milestone

2.6 Closure

The hardware part of the project has successfully achieved the objective of the production of an 802.15.4 USB receiver. This device provides all expected functionality, specifically the transferring of data received from the 802.15.4 radio module via USB acting as the slave device in the USB connection drawing its power from the master device. This master device can be any system with an implementation of the HID protocol, and has been tested as an 802.15.4 receiver both for an Android device and a Windows based computer. Moreover, taking an evaluation board as the starting point, the device has been custom designed and produced, and miniaturization has been conducted so as to be built into a printed circuit board, even if actual production of such PCB has not been conducted.

Hardware section Final Product

Change this if PCB is done

The fact that the 802.15.4 USB receiver is independent from the domain of the project, i.e. it only assumes the task of sending through an USB connection the data received through the radio, it does not analyze or processes the data, makes it a fully functional general purpose 802.15.4 receiver. Functionality for data sending through 802.15.4 is present in the device, both in the software and hardware layers, but it lacks the code to send data received from USB to the radio. Nevertheless, this functionality can be implemented with ease, thus turning the device in a full fledged 802.15.4 USB emitter/receiver.

Extra, unrequired, but interesting info

In the specific scope of the project, the application of the device for the receiving of the ECG wave data, due to its small size and low battery requirements, lead to a more comfortable employment of the monitoring system. Even if the necessity of employing an Android accessory decreases the portability of the system when compared to the utilization of the Bluetooth module, which is embedded in the Android device, the order of magnitude lower battery requirements compensate throughout, as the lifetime of the battery of the ECG delineator node when using 802.15.4 is increased from hours to days.

In conclusion, all the objectives of the hardware research and production have been achieved in the deadlines set for the project, even when coping with the uncertainty inherent to any research and sharing resources with the parallel-conducted software development. Moreover, additional objectives has been pursued and also realized, like the development and miniaturization of the custom board, making this hardware project a success.

¿Queda mal lo de success? I don't think so.

Chapter 3

Software Development

3.1 Introduction

The development of a software ECG display application targeted at Android Operating System for mobile devices is the counter-part to the hardware research part of the project. This application is to substitute the already developed one for iOS devices, adding functionality extracted from feedback obtained for that and including extra features which couldn't be implemented in it. The software must provide functionality to visualize ECG data from Bluetooth or 802.15.4 sources (the latter obtained via the 802.15.4 USB receiver developed in the hardware part of this project) in real-time, as well as to save that data into file logs for afterwards reading.

Android as a development platform provides a wide set of high abstraction level tools to emphasize robust and reusable design for low resource based, quick development cycles. Such benefits require the adequation of the software design and architecture to the constraints imposed by the Android development framework.

Given that none of the project team members had received any instruction on this framework, engaging the development of an Android application implies an important risk. Moreover, after the research and training steps concluded, follow up of such risk can not be halted, as the quick, robust software development is only assured when building an standard Android application; dynamic, soft real-time functionality implementation is not discouraged, but also not guaranteed to work. Mobile devices development restrictions and common practices are also unknown to the team at the beginning of the project.

Even when the aforementioned eased development features are applicable, mobile devices are harsh software environments due to, amongst others, memory and battery constraints, where processes have to handle being suspended by an incoming call or similar external events. These factors are specially critical for an application as the one developed in this project, which needs to continually parse and log data.

The application is also intended to act as a quick testing front-end for the prototypes produced by the parallel-conducted hardware research. By providing fully-functional application modules since early stages of development, hardware prototypes could be best-case and worst-case checked by directly connecting them to the Android device for data visualization. Throughout the project process, visual verification has proven to be a very effective method when working with large quantities of data which were more easily checked against their visual representation than value-by-value reading.

These factors lead to the adoption of an agile software development process focusing on functionality building while prototyping more high risk involving features. To avoid typical drawbacks of such methodologies, great emphasis is put on the application of characteristics found in *Iterative and Incremental processes*, namely, use case driven and risk focused development. That way, project scheduling is done addressing higher risks first while assuring expected functionality to be implemented on time thanks to the use case model.

3.2 Overview

In the following sections a complete view of the software development project is presented, beginning with the requirements captured for the project and a comprehensive description of the risk analysis process. The use case scenarios identified from the requisites will be detailed next, followed by an explanation of the system design and architecture. Then, the development process will be exposed in an exhaustive manner, and the chapter will finish with a review of the software development project.

3.3 Requirements

The requirement capture process for the project considers three main stakeholders: the project directors, the EPFL and the UCM as the base project developer parties and the project team members; and is done in two sessions. The first one produces the basic requirement list which describes the system and is used to schedule the earlier development iterations. This is so because of the strong time restrictions this software development project had to cope with. When the critical functionality is achieved and the hardware research reaches a suitable state, the second requirements capture session is conducted. By then, the EPFL and UCM representative had shown the state of the development to the stakeholder party of him, and collected feedback. Thus, the requirements produced by this second session are of a more user-oriented nature.

The functional and non-functional requirement lists are presented next.

3.3.1 Functional Requirements

- R01 - Receive raw data via Bluetooth
- R02 - Receive raw data via 802.15.4
- R03 - Receive raw data from a log file
- R04 - Parse raw data into processed data
- R05 - Display processed data
- R06 - Log raw data
- R07 - Log processed data
- R08 - Scale View Vertically
- R09 - Scroll View Vertically
- R10 - Scroll View Horizontally

3.3.2 Non-functional Requirements

The following non-functional requirements are identified:

- The application must display ECG data at 30fps.
- The application must run on a Motorola Xoom device.

3.4 Risk Analysis

Being the project mainly a hardware research project, and considering the software development part of it useless without successful results on the hardware part, a detailed process of risk analysis is mandatory to be conducted since the earlier stages of planning and development so as to avoid wasting manpower on futile work.

The risk list at the end of the project is as follows:

- **PR1.** Application functionality inferior to that featured by existing iOS application
- **HR1.** 802.15.4 receiver device delayed
- **HR2.** 802.15.4 receiver device unfeasible
- **MR1.** Mobile device unsuitable for target functionality
- **AR1.** Lack of instruction on Android development delays workflow
- **AR2.** Android providing subpar performance when handling required data
- **AR3.** Android rendering capabilities unable to handle required data

This risk analysis focuses on two main risk sources: the parallel-conducted hardware research, and Android as a development platform. Project definition and team related risks are also considered.

The hardware research part of the project delivers the highest probability and impact rated risks. It is so because those risks are external to the software development project scope and thus can not be handled by any of the tools provided by any development methodology. At the same time, should such risks come to be, the impact on the software product would be, in most of cases, as catastrophic as turning the whole development useless thus causing its cancellation.

Regarding Android development only a subset of the final set of risks is assessed at first. Every risk in this subset dealt with the team lack of knowledge about the Android platform and was scheduled to be addressed foremost. A last risk is added to this group after the first research on mobile devices limitations regarding potential unfitness of such devices for near real-time display and handling of not-so-small data packages. That risk handling plan proves

to be key to the successful outcome of the project as the remaining subset of Android-related risks are linked to Android applications display performance.

The usual project definition and personal risks such as incorrect deadline scheduling or inability to reach critical milestones on time are also pondered, increasing their impact rates as the application would be needed by the hardware device to secure a successful outcome for the project.

A detailed view of each assessed risk is provided next, including risk evolution throughout the project lifetime.

PR1. Application functionality inferior to that featured by existing iOS application

Probability: Moderate

Impact: Very High

Description: Failure to provide an expanded set of features in the Android application when compared with the iOS application renders the software part of the project invalid on its own. It could, then, only be valid as demo software for USB receiver device showcasing. If the device is not finished, then the whole software development project will have been futile. The key marker for this risk is inability to generate valid software modules throughout the development that provide required functionality. Failure to reach milestones and use case realizations on time is other important marker. Preventive measures are taken to avoid the occurrence of this risk since the beginning of the development by a functionality building focused project scheduling for the first development phases.

This risk is marked as surpassed at the reviewing meeting of Iteration 2 as all key functionality has been implemented, as planned.

HR1. 802.15.4 receiver device delayed

Probability: High

Impact: High

Description: Being the production of the 802.15.4 receiver device dependant on the hardware research part of the project a delay on the estimated milestones for that part of the project is likely to occur. Should that happen, hardware research and development will need to be prioritized over this software project. That could lead to big delays in software production. To prevent the rising of further problems derived from those potential delays, the software development process must always work with non-solid, ready-to-

change deadlines and milestones. Application functionality is to be ranked in order of importance of implementation to be prepared, in case of an unexpectedly big delay, to leave less important functionality out of the scope of the project. Markers to be followed up are: unsuccessful output from hardware research (a new branch of the potential technologies tree has to be explored), failure to reach hardware development or research milestones and delays in the acquisition of tools or devices needed for the hardware project. Preventive measures considered are: detailed follow up of the hardware research development, reducing the software development team if manpower is needed in the hardware area, and planning assuming delays on component acquisition.

HR1 is monitored throughout the whole software development project, and marked as surpassed at the reviewing meeting of Iteration 5.

HR2. 802.15.4 receiver device unfeasible

Probability: Medium

Impact: Critical

Description: Until hardware research results are successfully delivered there is no guarantee of the viability of the 802.15.4 receiver device. This software development project loses most of its value if such device is not developed, as the iOS application already exists. Developing an Android application with an equal feature set is also a valid objective, so this risk does not render the development invalid: the full team will then work on software development, and requirements will be restated to include more final-user oriented functionality and/or features from the *future* set. This risk can be monitored with the following markers: unsuccessful output from hardware research and failure to reach hardware development or research milestones. Being both external to this software project, no preventive measures can be applied apart from scheduling allowing smaller team sizes for the software area.

The probability of the risk is reduced to low after the reviewing meeting for Iteration 3, when the critical hardware research has concluded with positive results. HR2 is marked as surpassed when the production of a device prototype is finished and tested.

MR1. Mobile device unsuitable for target functionality

Probability: Low

Impact: Critical

Description: Even when mobile devices technical specifications have increased

significantly in the previous years, specially regarding CPU power and rendering capabilities, the soft real-time requirements of the project in terms of data manipulation and visual representation involve a low probability risk of the application being unsuitable for such devices. The risk probability is decreased by the fact that similar featured applications exist both for iOS and Android powered devices. Even so, the 802.15.4 receiver device USB interface doesn't allow for this risk not to be reckoned. Preventive measures considered: quick prototyping of critical functionality to discard unfeasibility, conduction of performance tests, both rendering and data handling related, in the target device and testing of USB-Android communication as soon as possible in the project schedule.

As performance tests are conducted on early builds of the application, the need of further research on this risk arises as the data handling performance in the target device is low, but not as low as the rendering performance. Thus, this risk is unfolded into risks AR2 and AR3, both related to Android performance when handling the aforementioned tasks. This risk follow up is then halted, as it is no longer needed.

AR1. Lack of instruction on Android development delays workflow

Probability: High

Impact: Moderate

Description: None of the team members has received any instruction on Android development and throughout research is not viable because of time restrictions. It is reasonable to foresee potential delays in the development because of the parallel instruction-development flow, as well as the need to rewrite parts of the system rendered obsolete when further knowledge is acquired. Application malfunctioning, unexpected behaviours and low performance are markers to be tracked. As a preventive measure a short instruction time will be scheduled at the beginning of the project, but every team member is responsible to continue his instruction throughout the whole project. Application builds are to be checked for big differences against canon Android applications behaviour.

The risk is marked as surpassed after Iteration 3, as critical functionality has already been implemented and tested, though Android instruction is not halted.

AR2. Android providing subpar performance when handling required data

Probability: Moderate

Impact: High

Description: The benefits of the high-level, single application model provided by Android are such in behalf of the sacrifice of performance. In this project soft real-time requirements are present, and the system needs to process around 250 ECG wave samples [7] (among other data) per second. Android code reutilization and class based programming suggested practices, the absence of an explicit memory management API and the employment of the Garbage Collector only complicate the achievement of such requirements. Special care will need to be put on the development and performance checks are to be conducted regularly on generated builds to ensure the avoidance of this risk. If evidence is found of Android inability to provide the required performance (and there is no way of attributing the failure to the team's lack of ability), low-level Android development will be considered. As the probability of this last scenario to occur is quite low, no research will be conducted in low-level Android development until mandatory.

The risk is verified to be occurring during Iteration 2 testing phase. Lack of care on memory management is found to be the problem, and is solved in Iteration 3. The risk is marked as surpassed after the review meeting for Iteration 4.

AR3. Android rendering capabilities unable to handle required data

Probability: Low

Impact: High

Description: The Android Operating System runs on quite a wide range of devices, each with its own technical specifications. Providing the single application development model that Android features requires many software layers, many of them of high abstraction level. The risk exists, thus, that the rendering required by the project couldn't be achieved within the involved time restrictions. The target device for the project is fixed (see ?? Non-functional Requirements Subsection) as a Motorola Xoom. This device employs a dedicated Tegra2 GPU [26] which should suffice, so risk probability is chosen as *low*. Performance tests in the display module are to be conducted, though, so as to make sure that a correct usage of the available resources is being done. If low rendering performance is detected, Android native level rendering API, Renderscript, is to be looked into as a remedy, once the code is assured to be optimized.

Risk probability is increased to *Moderate* during Iteration 3 as low performance is detected but is considered not critical enough to apply the Renderscript solution. The risk is marked as surpassed in the reviewing meeting of Iteration 4.

Thanks to this risk analysis the project schedule is developed in such a manner that it prioritizes risk suppressing and the decision is made to plan only the first two of the five intended development iterations, leaving the other three as drafts to allow them to evolve at par with the uncanceled risks. Use case realization order is also selected based on this risk analysis, ensuring that higher risk involving features are developed (or at least prototyped) as early as possible.

Use cases for the project are presented next, followed by the system architecture description, to allow a finer understanding of the software development project schedule and related decisions, which will be detailed in the next section.

3.5 Use Cases

The project use cases are now presented following the *use case common style* described by Martin Fowler [Fowler, 2004], as the relaxed template allows for quicker document producing than more detailed descriptions such as those presented by Cockburn [Cockburn, 2001].

Actor listing is omitted in all the descriptions, because of the following implicits:

- The main actor for the use case is the user
- The only other actor is the data emitter node, when applicable. It can refer to the Bluetooth emitter device or the USB 802.15.4 receiver device.

Please note that the 802.15.4 emitter node is not considered an actor as the communication with such device is handled by the USB 802.15.4 receiver, which actually is the considered actor.

3.5.1 UC1. View data from Bluetooth

Description The user wish to receive and visualize data from a Bluetooth ECG node in real-time. He will start the communication, visualize real-time received data and finish the connection once done.

This use case captures requisites R01, R04, R05, R06, and R07.

Preconditions The application is in the main menu screen.

Main flow

1. User indicates his will to start Bluetooth data visualization.
2. The system prompts for the node to connect to.
3. User specifies the desired node.
4. The system manages connection to the node. If unable to establish the connection, see AF1.
5. The Bluetooth node sends data to the system.
6. The system shows processed data to the user. Received data is also logged.
7. The user can now adjust view parameters (See UC4)
8. User chooses to finish data visualization.
9. The system closes active connections and stops data visualization.
10. The system returns to the main menu.

Alternative Flow 1 The system cannot establish connection to the Bluetooth node selected by the user.

1. The system notifies the user about the problem.
2. The system returns to the main menu.

3.5.2 UC2. View data from USB Receiver

Description The user wish to receive and visualize data from an 802.15.4 ECG node in real-time. He will start the communication, visualize real-time received data and finish the connection once done. The data from the node will be received via the USB 802.15.4 receiver device.

This use case captures requisites R02, R04, R05, R06, and R07.

Preconditions The application is in the main menu screen.

Main flow

1. User indicates his will to start USB receiver data visualization.
2. The system asks the user to connect the USB receiver.
3. User connects the USB receiver.
4. The system manages connection to the USB receiver. If unable to establish the connection, see AF1.
5. The USB receiver device sends data to the system.
6. The system shows processed data to the user. Received data is also logged.
7. User can now adjust view parameters (See UC4)
8. User chooses to finish data visualization.
9. The system closes active connections and stops data visualization.
10. The system returns to the main menu.

Alternative Flow 1 The system cannot establish connection to the USB receiver device.

1. The system notifies the user about the problem.
2. The system returns to the main menu.

3.5.3 UC3. View data from log file

Description The user wishes to read a log file created from a real-time visualization session. He will specify the log file to load, visualize stored data and finish visualization once done.

This use case captures requisites R03, R04 and R05.

Preconditions The application is in the main menu screen.

Main flow

1. User indicates his will to start log data visualization.
2. The system prompts for the log file to load.
3. User specifies the desired file.
4. The system reads the selected log file.
5. The system shows logged data to the user.
6. User can now adjust view parameters (See UC4)
7. User chooses to finish data visualization.
8. The system stops data visualization.
9. The system returns to the file selection menu.
10. User selects to return to main menu. Else follow from step 3.
11. The system returns to the main menu.

3.5.4 UC4. Adjust view parameters

Description When visualizing ECG data the user wishes to adjust view parameters such as plot vertical scale, plot vertical scroll and plot horizontal scroll.

This use case captures requisites R08, R09, R10.

Preconditions The application is displaying ECG data.

Main flow

1. User indicates his will to change the vertical scale.
2. The system updates plot vertical scale.
3. User indicates his will to change plot vertical scroll.
4. The system updates plot vertical scroll.
5. If the displayed data is read from a log file, see AF1.

Alternate Flow 1 The user is able to control horizontal scroll parameter.

1. User indicates his will to change the horizontal scroll.
2. The system updates plot horizontal scroll.

3.6 Design and Architecture

The design of the software application is done targeting easy extension of the functionality which allows an incremental realization of the identified use cases and quick, isolated prototyping of new features in a manner in which already developed ones are not affected.

The Android Software Development Kit being the base technology employed in the development, the Android Application Framework conditions the basic architecture of the system. Particularly this framework imposes the utilization of a derivate of the Activity class as the entry point for the application. The idea is that an application is composed of various Activities, providing each of them “a screen with which users can interact in order to do something” [27].

The correct usage of the activities model in the Android framework includes declaration of them in the application manifest (see [27] for reference) and a number of other steps which are excessively formal for the target comfort and speed-of-operation levels regarding development of extensions. Specifically the application gives support for a number of data sources, namely Bluetooth, log file and USB device, each one with its own needs in terms of user interfaces and interaction. Moreover, new data sources would possibly require different interfaces than those already developed.

In such an scenario the decision is made for the architecture of the application to override Android activities model, employing only a single Activity which will implement a stack of user interfaces each with its own logic and behaviour, in the same manner Android does with the activities but allowing more flexible development. The inclusion of a new interface or set of interfaces is, thus, simplified, and every application entity is given the ability to present its own menu to the user. This is specially useful when including new data sources with special interface requirements to the application.

An overview of the application architecture is presented in Figure 3.1.

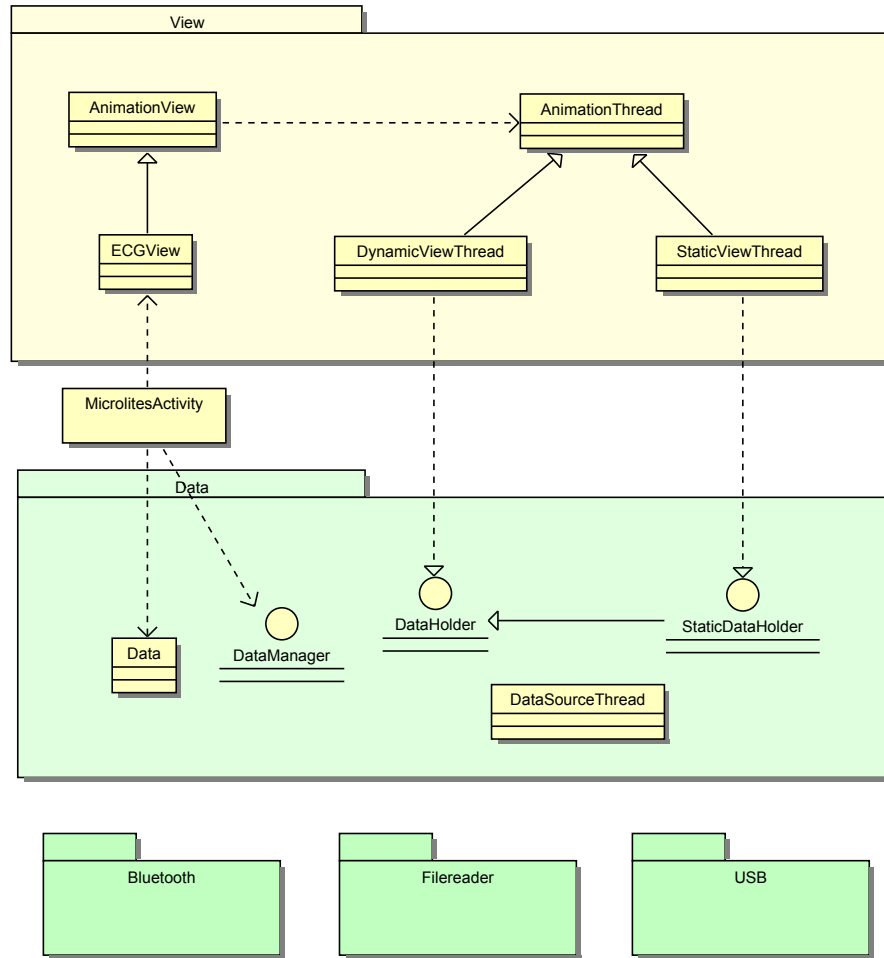


Figure 3.1: Architecture overview

At the core level the main Activity, the View package and the Data package are present, as well as three packages (Bluetooth, Filereader, USB) which will be dealt with later. These components provide the basic elements which compose the model over which actual functionality is built, and are to be seen as the tools available for the overlaying software layer which is addressed next.

The main Activity of the application assumes the role of the central coordinator and is responsible for creation and management of area specific managers, application level data and handling of the aforementioned user interfaces stack. It is also responsible, as the application's entry point, of the presentation and behaviour management of the main application menu



interfaces shown in Figure 3.1. For actual functionality building a realization of the model is to be developed, giving actual meaning to the scheme. In the scope of the project four model realizations have been implemented and will be detailed later.

A model realization is composed of implementations of the following elements from the core level exposed before: 1) a Manager, which handles user interaction and required preparations; 2) a DataSource that manages raw data obtention from the actual source, and processing and sending of such data to a 3) DataHolder, which stores and handles the data in any required way and, if data visualization is required 4) an implementation of a view thread.

More detailed approaches to all the concepts exposed in this introduction are built throughout the following subsections.

3.6.1 View Package

The set of classes encompassed in the View package (see Figure 3.1) provides both a base rendering architecture in an update-render loop style not initially present in the Android framework and the specialization of such architecture for the specific project domain, i.e. plotting of the electrocardiogram wave and its relevant points.

Regarding rendering Android provides a set of common employed visual elements. These implementations try to simplify the developer's work by giving customizable solutions to common scenarios, such as rendering a list of elements or a drop-down selection object, in a visually pleasing way. All this elements are part of the hierarchy of Android's View class, and implement a composite pattern for rich menu-building.

The soft real-time rendering imposed by the project restrictions requires a specific View [28] class derivate: the SurfaceView. This kind of View provides a bitmap surface where pixel-level rendering is allowed. A set of rendering tools is also provided by Android. The architecture developed on top of that view extends the SurfaceView to an AnimationView and delegates the rendering to an AnimationThread. This last entity is the one providing the update-render loop employed for the real-time rendering. The drawback of employing a SurfaceView as the base is that such element doesn't provide common employed functionality as scrolling or zooming.

The actual, domain specific rendering functionality providing threads are implemented employing the aforementioned layer as a base. The precise en-

tities are `DynamicViewThread` and `StaticViewThread`, and are referred in this document as implementations of the view thread, even if such class does not exist in the project. These two classes implement the required behaviour for dynamic and static data visualization respectively, and obtain the data to be shown from a data source entity. Such entity is dealt with in the following section. The reason for different entities to exist for static and dynamic rendering is also detailed there.

3.6.2 Data Management Package

This package contains data storage and handling related entities. Differentiation between two types of data managed by the application depending on their purpose is mandatory. On one hand is the application level data, which is specific or non-specific information shared by the whole application. On the other hand is the data received from a source that must be visually presented to the user or stored for later visualization. Providing software tools allowing the modelling of that data flow is the key task of this package.

The class `Data` acts as a centralized application level data storage. It is a singleton and is accessible by every entity in the system. It also provides synchronization methods for correct inter-thread communication.

The rest of the entities of the `Data` package are employed in the aforementioned model scheme, and specify the expected behaviour of each element involved in a data flow. As indicated before, specialization of these entities is required for the realization of the model.

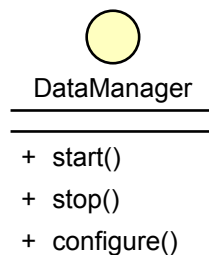


Figure 3.3: `DataManager` interface

`DataManager` is the interface to be implemented by the model controller. It is responsible for the configuring, starting and halting the data flow provided

Link to this
process

by its controlled entities. It also participates in the process of initialization of the visualization of a data flow by communicating a DataHolder with the respective DataSourceThread.

A DataSourceThread is a thread which provides data to other entities in the system, generally to a DataHolder. It is a specialization of Thread with functionality to start and stop the flow of data. This data is usually received from an external entity, such as a USB device or a file, and concrete implementations might require an actual communication between the two, forcing the DataSourceThread to send data to the other end of the connection. Because of that, any specialization of this class must also listen to petitions of writing to its data provider when available.

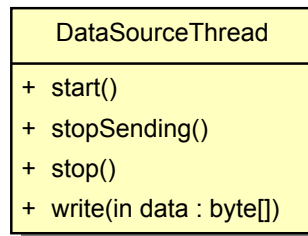


Figure 3.4: DataSourceThread class

The processing of raw data sent by the data providers to the DataSourceThreads is expected to be done in the latter, so the data transferred throughout the application is of a processed nature. To this end the DataParser entity is available from the Utilities package is available.

The expected receiver of the data sent by a DataSourceThread is a DataHolder. This interface provides domain-specific data handling abstract methods and definitions. An implementation of a DataHolder must handle the reception of ECG wave samples, delineation points, synchronization points and heart-beat-rate values.

The actual way in which that data is employed depends on the concretion of the interface, and might or might not involve visual representation. When visual representation is required, the view thread implementation should also implement the DataHolder interface.

There are two different specifications for the data holders: DataHolder and

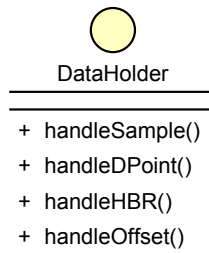


Figure 3.5: DataHolder interface

StaticDataHolder. This is so because of the two modes of operation of the application. One is real-time data visualization and the other is log file visualization. The former is called dynamic visualization and the latter static visualization, and the behaviour of their DataHolders is not the same.

Dynamic visualization represents data received in real-time by the DataSourceThread. The DataSourceThread obtains the data from an external entity, processes it and sends it to the DataHolder. This data usually arrives in groups of variable size, and is provided to the DataHolder in single units once processed. In this scenario the DataHolder is the view thread, and handles data however considers optimal. In the implementations developed in this project a fixed amount of data is held and older information is replaced by the new one as it arrives.

Static visualization, on the other hand, involves reading a file, usually megabyte sized. The receiving of big quantities of data in single units by the data holder, as would occur if the original DataSource specification was employed, could lead to severe slow-downs and application performance would be affected. To avoid such issues, the StaticDataHolder specification is developed.

A StaticDataHolder does not actually hold the data: it delegates that task to its DataSourceThread. The data source will provide the StaticDataHolder with a reference to the actual data. This way big amounts of data transferring is avoided. The inheritance relation between DataHolder and StaticDataHolder is imposed by the architecture, which require a DataHolder to be passed to a DataSourceThread.

3.6.3 Utilities Package

This package contains reusable components providing very specific functionality so they are considered utilities: `RealTimeDataParser`, `StaticDataParser` and `Viewport`.

A data parser is the entity responsible of the processing of the raw data obtained by a `DataSource` into the domain specific data that the application manages. There are two implementations, one for real-time data reception, `RealTimeDataParser`, and the other for static data reading, i.e. a log file. The real-time data parser is also responsible of storing the received raw data to a log file.

A data parser is intended to be contained in a `DataSourceThread`. It receives the bytes of raw data and, upon successful identification of a valid data element, notifies the corresponding `DataHolder` entity of the arrival. In a theoretic, performance-independant model, this behaviour would be incorrect: the data parser would leave the processed data *in* the `DataSourceThread`, which would then make the transfer of information to the data holder. This kind of implementation is not valid with the soft real-time requirements of the project, as the data source - data parser - data source - data holder flow would be a severe bottle-neck.

The `Viewport` entity is a container for the visualization area settings. It represents the window in which the data plotting is done, and holds information about size and position of it. It also contains data about the horizontal and vertical scale of the rendering and handles modification of all these parameters. It is employed by the view thread hierarchy.

3.6.4 Data Flow Model Realizations

Having explained the data flow model scheme and the core level architectural elements employed in its construction, model realizations implemented are detailed next. For each realization, the concretion of each model element will be exposed including particular details of such implementation.

Bluetooth Model

The Bluetooth model is a real-time visualization targeted data flow where the actual data provider is a Bluetooth node. As visualization is an objective, this model realization employs a `DataManager`, a `DataSource`, a `DataHolder`

and a DynamicViewThread; the latter two being implemented in the same entity. An overview of the realization is shown in Figure 3.6.

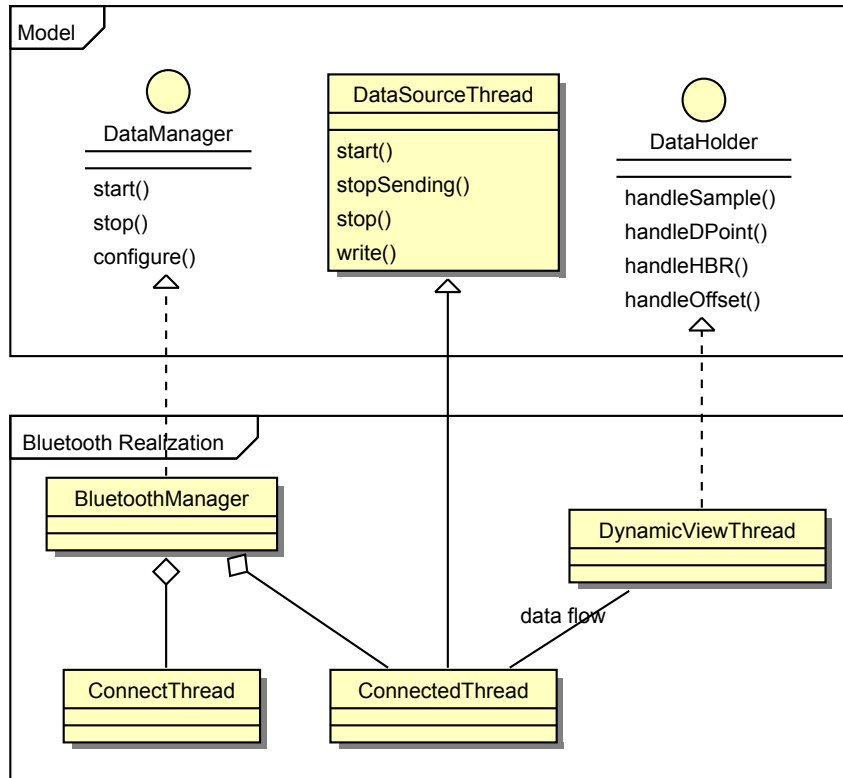


Figure 3.6: Bluetooth Model Realization

The specialization of the DataManager is the BluetoothManager. It prompts the user for the device to connect to and handles connection by employing two threads: ConnectThread and ConnectedThread. After discovering the available nodes, it locates the node indicated by the user and launches the ConnectionThread.

This ConnectThread is the thread which actually manages the connection by obtaining its endpoints in the form of a socket. If successful, passes the socket to the manager and finishes its execution. The manager then launches the ConnectedThread, which receives the socket and data flow starts. The reason for employing a thread for establishing the connection is to avoid blocking the application while connecting.

ConnectedThread is the DataSourceThread implementation and contains an

entity of DataParser. It receives data sent by the Bluetooth device through the socket, parses it and notifies the DataHolder implementation, which is the DynamicViewThread. The DataParser in DataSourceThread is a Real-TimeDataParser and stores the data in a log file while processing.

File Reader Model

This model realization implements visual representation of ECG data stored in a log file. It is a static view model, in which the user controls what section of the temporal log is shown on-screen, and thus employs an StaticViewThread instead of a dynamic one.

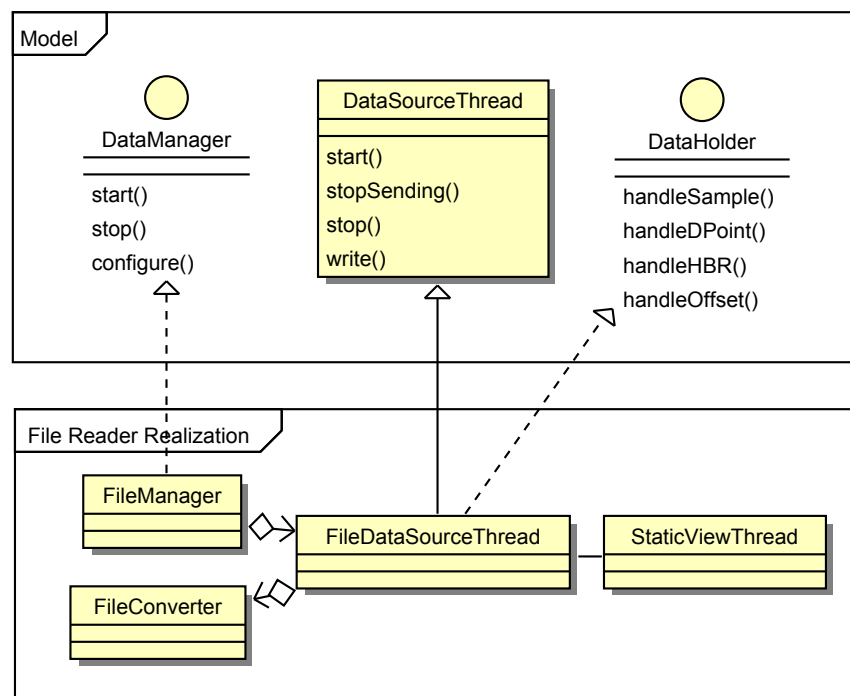


Figure 3.7: File Reader Model Realization

The manager in the file reader model is the FileManager class. It presents available log files to the user, handles the selection of one, instantiates the file reading thread and connects this with the view thread. When the user finalizes the visualization of the selected log, the FileManager returns to the log selection menu instead of going directly to the main menu. This is an example of the versatility of the aforementioned view stack scheme, which lets specific managers present as many menus to the user as necessary.

`FileDataSourceThread` is the thread that reads the chosen file and processes its data. It implements both the `DataSource` and the `DataHolder` interfaces, so it acts as the emitter and the receiver of the processed data. The view thread obtains a reference to this same data, thus avoiding big amounts of data transferring in the static view model as explained before. This is an example of the flexibility sought by the architecture design.

The `FileDataSourceThread`, thus, manages data reading, storage and manipulation. The data is read from files with the aid of this package's `FileConverter` entity. These files can be of big size, so they should not be fully loaded onto memory. A partial load is mandatory in such cases, and the next chunk of data is to be read when the “visualization window” approaches. All this management is done by the `FileDataSourceThread`.

When the view is controlled by the user, i.e. horizontal scroll, the event is passed directly into this thread from the `StaticViewThread`. `FileDataSourceThread` then updates the portion of the data to be shown. The updated information is consulted by the view thread in the next rendering step. That way, were further file reading required, it could be done in a transparent-to-view manner.

Data processing is done employing an instance of `StaticDataParser` in the `FileDataSourceThread`.

The `FileConverter` entity provides functionality to transform a given file to a `Stream`, `ArrayList` or array of bytes, the latter being the expected input format for the available data parsers.

USB Model

The USB model manages data reception from an USB device and eventual visual representation for the user. It is a real-time data flow, and thus employs a dynamic view thread. An overview of the model is shown in Figure 3.8.

`DeviceManager` is the realization of the model's `Manager`. This entity handles connected USB devices enumeration and selection by the user. If only one device is available, connection is directly established with it. Differing from the Bluetooth realization implementation, the actual connection to the device is handled by the `DeviceManager` in a blocking manner. It is so because USB connection resolution takes very little time and the delay is virtually imperceptible for the user.

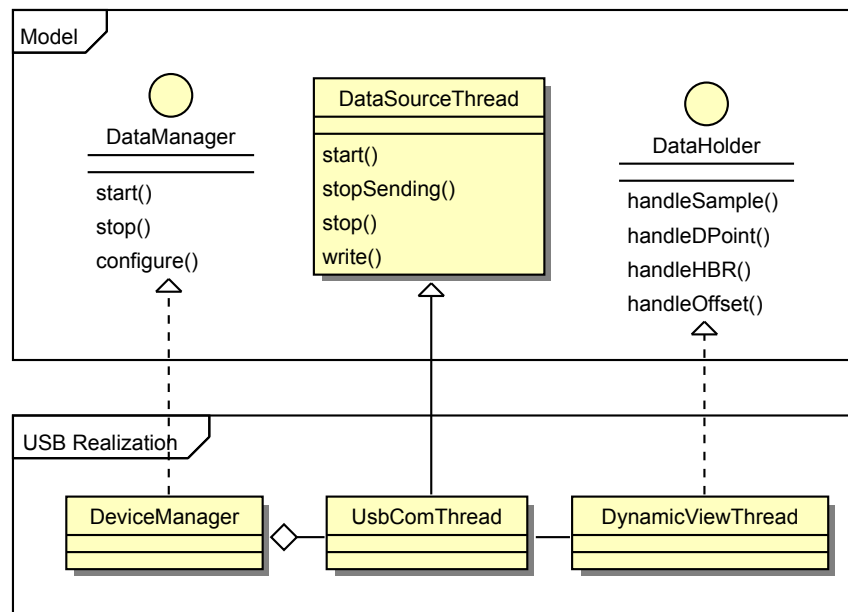


Figure 3.8: USB Model Realization

Once the connection is established, the DeviceManager launches a UsbComThread. This thread is the specialization of DataSourceThread and obtains the raw data from the USB device, processes it employing an instance of DynamicDataParser and sends the results to the view thread. This is a DynamicViewThread entity.

USER INTER-FACES! New subsection with diagrams and all? as an Appendix?

3.7 Development Process

In this section a detailed description of the development is presented. The evolution of the application architecture and functionality; design, architectural and implementation decisions and explanations of the circumstances in which they were made, as well as the development of the project schedule are exposed in chronological order.

The section is arranged following the five iterations of the project, developing each one by presenting the target objectives and expected deadlines for the iteration, detailing application evolution with emphasis on use case realization and risk suppressing achievements and demonstrating the state of the project as assessed on the reviewing meeting conducted at the end of the

iteration.

3.7.1 Project Scheduling

Before diving into the description of the development process an overview of the project schedule is mandatory.

As was mentioned in the previous sections, an agile software development methodology has been applied to the project, even if artifacts from more ordered and structured methodologies have been employed to avoid losing focus on the critical aspects of the development.

Software development project being dependant on parallel-conducted hardware research, project assets, both personal and development resources, being shared with the hardware research having the former higher priority, and team's lack of formation regarding Android development are some of the factors which lead to the adoption of such a mixed methodology. As they have been already exposed in previous sections, they won't be detailed here.

In such an scenario, a fully developed, eight month covering schedule is unfeasible, at least with the imposed time restrictions which does not allow much time to be spent on planning. The decision is then made to plan only the earlier project iterations, assuring critical functionality identified from use case development to be implemented as soon as possible as well as higher threat involving risk suppression to be realized.

Actual software project development begins October 15, 2011, being the final deadline set on June 15, 2012. That deadline can not be pushed any further, so an estimated deadline is set on May 31, 2012, leaving half a month for further work or recovering from delays, and seven and a half months of development time.

Time is needed for the hardware research to start providing results, and no work can be done in the meantime on related application parts. Considering also that even in the most optimistic scenarios no actual work with the 802.15.4 USB receiver couldn't be done until mid February, the schedule has to assume that the first four months of software development will need to cover the implementation of most of the features, leaving the rest of the development time for implementing hardware-related requirements, which couldn't actually be scheduled until hardware research was evaluated.

The adopted schedule deals with the aforementioned facts by proposing five iterations, from October 15 to May 30, complying with the fifteen days reserved for contingencies. The first three iterations have a duration of two months, the third one, of a single month, and the remaining one is fifteen days long.

Having the previously developed iOS application as starting point, and being achieving at least the same feature list of that a critical target of the project, the first two iterations are planned so as to realize **UC1** and **UC3** which capture requisites expressing such feature list.

The next iterations are just scrapped as no accurate estimation can be done on the state of the project by those dates. Thus, the third iteration is planned to cover the implementation of the remaining features, namely, communication with the 802.15.4 receiver device, the fourth one reserved for polishing the application and the fifth one left for testing and validation. The fourth iteration is to shrink if objectives are achieved quickly to leave more time for validation.

The scheduled distribution of work for each iteration is as follows:

It	Dates	Activity
1	Oct 15 - Dec 15	Application base and Bluetooth module
2	Dec 15 - Feb 15	Log module and initial USB module
3	Feb 15 - Apr 15	Final USB implementation
4	Apr 15 - May 15	Polishing
5	May 15 - May 30	Validation
-	May 30 - Jun 15	Reserved

Which can be seen as the following expected use case realization dates:

It	Dates	Realized Use Case
1	Oct 15 - Dec 15	UC1, UC4 (first version)
2	Dec 15 - Feb 15	UC3, UC2 (first version)
3	Feb 15 - Apr 15	UC2 (final)
4	Apr 15 - May 15	UC4 (final)
5	May 15 - May 30	Validation
-	May 30 - Jun 15	Reserved

Throughout the development, as expected, this schedule has to be adapted

as the hardware research advances to assess the arise of difficulties and subsequent changes to its planning. Instead of providing a fixed snapshot of the altered schedule at the end of the project, a detailed description of each iteration is presented next, including modifications to the planning and the motivation for making them.

3.7.2 Iteration 1

The main objectives for this first iteration are

- the instruction of the team on Android development,
- the lay out of an initial version of the application architecture and
- the implementation of the Bluetooth receiver module.

The allotted time for the iteration is of two monts, from October 15 to December 15. During this period the hardware research does not require much resources, so in practical terms the full team is employed in the software project.

In order to minimize risk AR1, the instruction of the team on Android development becomes the key objective for the iteration. Development starts with the implementation of the designed base architecture for the application, so it serves as a powerful learning resource. The notion of that implementation as disposable is not abandoned throughout iteration time and it is always considered as a prototype to evolve or be substituted by a more refined version once team's knowledge of Android increases.

Having the basic architectural framework developed, implementation of the Bluetooth receiver module begins. Special care is put both on design and implementation, as this functionality has to be ready as soon as posible, and little time will be available for reimplementaion further in the development.

Testing of both architecture and Bluetooth module is conducted during the whole iteration, specially in the final weeks, so by the end of the iteration Bluetooth module is validated and expected to be stable until the scheduled architectural redesign.

As the Android formation phase takes less time than expected and hardware research doesn't allow advancing into next iteration at the time iteration

objectives are achieved, an extra implementation effort is put to begin implementation of UC4. Adjust View Parameters.

In the review meeting for the iteration the following conclusions are obtained:

- Basic architecture implementation is done.
- Android is confirmed to be a very comfortable development environment even if non-standard functionality is not that easily achieved. Instruction is planned to continue.
- Realization of UC1-*View data from Bluetooth* is finished. Related user interface is not final, but it is functional, and is to be updated on further iterations.
- Realization of UC4-*Adjust view parameters* is done in relation to Bluetooth visualization. As remaining modules are developed, further work is to be done in this field.

3.7.3 Iteration 2

The main objectives for the second iteration are

- the development of the USB communication module and
- the implementation of the Log visualization module.

The hardware research having provided successful results regarding the initial prototypes of the USB accessory, the scheduled USB module implementation for this iteration is maintained, but delayed until further testing can be done in the hardware area. In that scenario this iteration begins with the implementation of the log visualization module.

Module design and implementation are to change little in following iterations to allow the scheduled architecture rewriting to be realized and trying to minimize the possibility of risk PR1. This situation and the fact that a lot of resources are required in the hardware area makes the consecution of this objective fill most part of the iteration time.

Full expected functionality is implemented, including the remaining features from UC4-Adjust view parameters, but validation testing indicates low performance in log visualization caused by big memory requirements. Effort needs to be put into the other iteration objective, so log visualization is

halted at this point, scheduling the development of required optimizations for the next iteration.

Having the USB accessory prototype in an usable state, development of the USB communication module begins. At this point the USB accessory could only operate assuming the role of host in the connection, so the disposability of the module is acknowledged. Nevertheless, this implementation is a must if the project goals are to be achieved, as it serves as first-hand instruction regarding USB development in Android. Moreover, if the hardware project is unable to produce an USB slave accessory, with the developed module the project would not have fully failed. Eventually this development has proven being key for the first tests with the actual target hardware platform.

During the implementation of the USB communication module the log writing is improved, so, except for the aforementioned performance optimizations, the log part of the application is finished.

With the basic interface, disposable architecture and fully functional data flow modules, full application functionality is implemented by the end of the iteration, and in the review meeting the following conclusions are obtained:

- Full functionality has been implemented in the application and the product of this iteration is, as expected, the first prototype of the application.
- Realization of UC2- *View data from USB Receiver* is realized until hardware research advances. Current implementation can act as the actual version of the use case realization if hardware research is not fulfilled.
- Realization of UC4- *Adjust view parameters* is now finished. All required view controls are implemented.
- Risk PR1- *Application functionality inferior to that featured by existing iOS application* is marked as surpassed, as key functionality is implemented.
- Risk MR1- *Mobile device unsuitable for target functionality* is identified to require further monitorization and is unfolded into risks AR2 and AR3.
- Risk AR2- *Android providing subpar performance when handling required data* is confirmed to occur and is to be solved in the next iteration.

3.7.4 Iteration 3

This is the first just-drafted iteration of the original scheduling. Taking the prototype obtained in the previous iteration, architectural redesign and performance optimizations are mandatory. Performance optimizations are identified to be required in two areas: data management and data rendering. Only data management related optimizations are addressed in this iteration.

Iteration objectives are as follow:

- redesign of the application architecture,
- achievement of required performance on data management, and
- scheduling of the rest of the project time.

The main lack of the basic architecture of the prototype is that it was implemented to serve as a quick prototyping base for the data flow modules. The instruction and knowledge about the platform and the way of operation obtained in the previous iterations are applied in the new architecture design.

This design is done targeting easy inclusion of new data flow modules allowing them to employ their own user interfaces, while providing core level software entities for building those modules. This process produces the architecture as exposed in section 3.6.

A detailed analysis is conducted on the data management related operations in the application, identifying the ubiquitous application of the object oriented model proposed by Java added to the subpar efficiency of the Garbage Collector as the main cause of performance loss. The alteration of the programming paradigm and the employment of as basic software entities as possible, avoiding continuous object instantiation, e.g. substitute an object containing the four parameters of a wave delineation point, by a more basic structure, like the same four numbers stored independently, prove to be the most effective methods of avoiding low performance.

Following such lines of operation, performance regarding data management is utterly improved on spite of a less developer-friendly programming environment. During this process the data flow modules (Bluetooth, USB and Log Viewer) are also tweaked.

Reference something? Could be added a screenshot from that Eclipse performance analysis tool?

The positive results obtained both in the software and hardware areas allow a solid review of the project schedule. The decision is made to keep the division of the remaining project time in two iterations, leaving the last, fifteen days period for unforeseen difficulties. Of the two iterations, the first is to be devoted to implementation of the USB host communication as hardware project estimates completion of a first prototype halfway the iteration; and the second, and last, iteration is planned to be employed in final testing and validation of the application against hardware prototype.

The following conclusions are obtained from this iteration's reviewing meeting:

- The architecture of the application is finished and validated.
- User interface is yet to be final and is to be addressed at the following iteration.
- Identified solutions for performance issues are to be applied in the rendering area.
- Risk AR1-*Lack of instruction on Android development delays workflow* is marked as surpassed as the team feels comfortable enough with Android development.
- Risk AR3-*Android rendering capabilities unable to handle required data* probability is increased to Moderate and is to be addressed in the next iteration.
- Risk HR2-*802.15.4 receiver device unfeasible* probability is reduced to Low as hardware research is providing positive results.

3.7.5 Iteration 4

This iteration is scheduled to be the last implementation iteration, and its objectives are:

- the implementation of USB host communication,
- the achievement of required performance in rendering and,
- the implementation of actual user interfaces.

The USB slave accessory prototype is produced on time by the hardware project, and implementation of the actual USB communication assuming the Android device the host role is done in very short time, leaving room for consecution of the rest of the iteration objectives and following validation.

Employment of the identified working solutions for performance issues in the rendering area doesn't provide the expected results, and further research is required. The bottle-neck in the rendering process is indentified to be the context change required by the rendering tools provided by Android. Meticulous research on Android developer resources provides no other solution than minimizing the number of calls to the rendering methods each step. Emphasis is put to the realization of this task, but to no avail.

The problem is the big amount of data required to be drawn each rendering step. A mechanism is developed to minimize the number of lines drawn by joining similar valued wave points, and the performance is improved, but not at the desired level. Nevertheless further work in this area is postponed as the achieved performance lies in the range required by the non-functional requirements of the project.

Implementation of the actual user interfaces to be employed in the application is addressed next. The design of these has been done throughout the last two iterations. The implementation process takes more time than expected as Android user interface framework is quite specific, and requires adequation to certain rules that have to be studied beforehand.

The remaining time of the iteration is devoted to testing and validation of the application, which has reached a near final state. Conclusions from the review meeting follow:

- The Android application is finished and pending validation with the actual USB receiver device.
- The application's user interface is in a final state, but were changes required they could be easily implemented as the UI is isolated from the data flow part.
- Performance regarding rendering is not optimal, but it is in the range defined by the requisites.
- Until validation can begin, the full team can be employed in the hardware project.

- Risk HR2-802.15.4 *receiver device unfeasible* is marked as surpassed as the viability of the receiver has been proved by the hardware research.

3.7.6 Final Validation

The final effort in this software project extends over the allotted time for both the fifth iteration and the reserved final period. It is fully devoted to testing and validation of both the application and the receiver device. Even if the initial schedule assigned only the fifth iteration to this process, delays on the hardware project force the elongation of the testing phase.

The objectives for this period are:

- exhaustive testing of the Android application,
- validation of the application, the receiver and the delineator node acting as a whole, and
- the obtention of the final version of the system by implementing the required amendments identified by the testing procedure.

Software related testing is conducted throughout all this final step causing minor fixes to be done to the application. No relevant software related issues arise during the testing or the validation phases.

Risk HR1-802.15.4 *receiver device delayed* occurrence is the cause of the elongation of the validation iteration, but has no actual effect on the software project. Even when the receiver is completed the risk tracking is continued until validation concludes, were hardware complications to arise during the process.

The final, review meeting conclusions are as follow:

- Risk HR1 is marked as surpassed.
- The Android application is successfully validated and, thus, completed.

3.8 Closure

The software development part of the project has been able to produce the required Android application, with all planned functionality implemented and including user friendly interfaces. It is a rather general purpose application inside of the domain to which it is restricted, and at it's final state it would

need some specialization in order to be actually useful. This is so because the requisite analysis process wasn't developed focusing an immediate professional employment of the application, but a replacement for that of the UCM and EPFL project which inspired this one.

Anyhow, during the architecture design and subsequent implementation phases great emphasis is put for the application to provide the tools to act as a framework over which more specific ECG monitoring application development can be realized. An interesting example of this is that, at the current state, the application implements visualization of data received from an USB device. In this project, the USB device has been the 802.15.4 USB receiver, but any other device capable of encoding the data in the expected way is valid as well.

Something from Marian feature list here?

Long story short, the software development finished providing successful results in form of a general purpose ECG monitoring application for Android devices which can serve as the base for more specific developments, which was exactly the target objective for the software project.

Chapter 4

Results

4.1 Final state

Interesting: Marian is interested in the project for personal monitorization, David Atienza (EPFL's ESL & UCM) is highly interested in the lower energy costs this project has achieved. Also, Solar Flight.

The production of a fully functional, low cost and low sized ECG monitoring system which employs an Android device as the user interface, and it's USB 802.15.4 receiver is completed.

Describe employing battery, size requirements actual data

HW: The goal of an external 802.15.4 receiver device is fulfilled. Employing it the system is able to render ECG data emitted by a delineator node. Bluetooth is also available, as well as log saving and further reading.

Concrete results: $X \times Y \times Z$ sized device consuming $W1$ watts of power (actual data, please) which compared to Bluetooth consumption ($W2$ watts, ...) is pretty low cost, all of this powered by the Android device, and the receiver being plug and play no installation procedure is required.

Regarding the Android application: the software development project has produced a an Android application providing all required functionality, (namely visualization of ECG data from Bluetooth and USB nodes, log saving and reading, view controlling) designed and implemented in a robust, expandable manner. Moreover, the application provides a domain-specific framework for the inclusion of new data sources (like WiFi or NFC) or different source data specifications (e.g. $0xDA \neq \text{sample}$).

4.2 Potential additions and expansions

Potential additions are to target the software frontend application. The developed Android application is a (domain specific) general purpose monitoring frontend that should provide a solid framework for further developments.

Professional multipatient monitoring could come in two flavours:

Visual-less multipatient monitoring in which a computer receives data from a variable number of wireless delineation nodes, e.g. employing the 802.15.4 receiver, storing it and acting as a server, or directly sending the log files to the actual server. The Android device would then download the log from the server and the own frontend application developed in the scope of this project could be used as the visualization device.

The other option is simultaneous multipatient monitorization in an Android device. The monitorization application on the device would allow switching between patient ECG wave visualization while logging all received data, which could then be uploaded to a server.

(Both of these expansions could find an employment in acutal medical environment.)

More improvements can include the implementation of more detailed log navigation functionality, including information about the actual recording time and searching of specific time moments. Inclusion of event data into the log (like body weakness sensation or feeling of dizziness) could also be useful. (This two are for personal monitorization and inhome healthcare)

Message sending when certain events occur (low or high hbr or arrhythmia detection), text message, email, even a phone call could help constant monitorization requiring people. GPS information could be included in the message for quick localization of the affected person by the healthcare personal.

4.3 Findings

Ideas: importance of monitorization systems for cardiovascular diseases affected people. Great potential of development in this area. Low cost, low sized, user focused designed, an thus, comfortable application system development is a ineherntly good goal, as are of great help for CVD affected people.

Appendices

Appendix A

Budget Analysis

A.1 Product budget

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