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Legende:
Globale Deklarationen
setup()
draw()
serialEvent()
keyPressed()
Digitale Filter (IIR)
// EKG-Monitor (Jens Bongartz, RheinAhrCampus Remagen)
// Stand: 14.05.2018
// roter EKG-Clip >> rechter Arm
// weißer EKG-Clip >> linker Arm
// schwarzer EKG-Clip >> Bein
// Bibliotheken importieren
// ===========
import processing.serial.*;
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;
// Globalen Speicher fuer verschiedene Objekte reservieren
Serial myPort;
int serialCount;
PFont f;
Biguad notch50Hz;
Biquad TP40Hz;
Biquad HP15Hz;
int fa = 200:
int width = 800;
// height = 550 >> Normaler Monitor
// height = 400 >> 7" Touch
// height = 480 >> 7" Touch Fullscreen
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int height = 400;

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// datal[] ist das Array, aus dem die Daten auf den Bildschirm gezeichnet werden
// Organisiert als Ringspeicher: data index zeigt auf das aktuelle einzufügende Element
int data index = 0;
// Im inBuffer stehen die Daten, die ueber die serielle Schnittstelle gesendet wurden
byte[] inBuffer = new byte[17];
int newDataPoint1 = 0;
PrintWriter output;
boolean isNotch50Hz = false;
boolean isTP40Hz = false;
boolean isHP15Hz = false;
boolean isRecording = false;
boolean isTimingInfo = false;
int serialEvent t0 = 0;
int serialEvent time;
int x scale = 1;
void setup() {
 // Display initialisieren
 // ============
 //size(800, 550, P2D);
 // 7" Display hat 800 x 480 Pixel
 size(800,400,P2D);
 // fullScreen(P2D);
 // Render-Mode P2D macht Grafikausgabe deutlich schneller
 frameRate(60);
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// Auflistung aller verfuegbaren seriellen Schnittstellen

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println(Serial.list());
// Serielle Schnittstelle oeffnen
// >> Hier bitte den String aus der Fusszeile der Arduino-IDE einfuegen
myPort = new Serial(this, "/dev/cu.usbmodem14101", 115200);
// serialEvent ausloesen, wenn CR/LF auftritt
myPort.bufferUntil('\n');
// Abtastrate festlegen
myPort.write("fa="+fa+"\n");
// Ausgabedatei fuer Recording festlegen
output = createWriter("data.txt");
// Textfont fuer Bildschirmausgabe formatieren
f = createFont("Courier",20,true);
textFont(f);
// Datenarray data1[] auf Null setzen
// aufgrund der Mittelwertberechnung in SerialEvent
for(int i = 0; i < width-1; i++)
  data1[i]=0;
// Biguad-Filter initialisieren
// Notch 50 Hz Filter bei fa = 250 Hz
float[] NotchCoeff = calcNotchCoeff(fa,50.0);
//println(NotchCoeff);
notch50Hz = new Biquad(NotchCoeff[0],NotchCoeff[1],NotchCoeff[2],NotchCoeff[3],NotchCoeff[4]);
// Tiefpass 40 Hz bei fa = 250 Hz
float[] TPCoeff = calcTPCoeff(fa,40.0);
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//println(TPCoeff);
  TP40Hz = new Biquad(TPCoeff[0], TPCoeff[1], TPCoeff[2], TPCoeff[3], TPCoeff[4]);
 // Hochpass 15 Hz Filter
  float[] HPCoeff = calcHPCoeff(fa,15.0);
  println(HPCoeff);
  HP15Hz = new Biquad(HPCoeff[0], HPCoeff[1], HPCoeff[2], HPCoeff[3], HPCoeff[4]);
void draw()
  background(255,255,255);
 // Mittellinie in schwarz
  strokeWeight(1);
  stroke(0,0,0);
  line(0,height/2,width,height/2);
                                            // Zeichenfarbe ist rot
  stroke(255,0,0);
  if (isRecording)
    fill(255,0,0);
    text("REC", 10, height-20);
  if (isNotch50Hz)
    fill(0,255,0);
    text("Notch50Hz",100,height-20);
  if (isTP40Hz)
    fill(0,255,0);
    text("TP40Hz", 250, height-20);
  if (isHP15Hz)
    fill(0,255,0);
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text("HP15Hz", 400, height-20);
if (isTimingInfo)
  fill(0,255,0);
  text(serialEvent time+"ms "+serialCount,700,height-20);
// Mittelwert berechnen
// ==========
long datensumme = 0;
int data max = 0;
int data min = 1023;
for(int i = 0; i < width-1; i++)
  if (data1[i] > data max) data max = data1[i];
  if (data1[i] < data min) data min = data1[i];</pre>
  datensumme += data1[i];
int mittelwert = int(datensumme / width);
float y scale = 1;
if (data max > height)
  y scale = (float(height) / float(data max))*0.85
//println(data min, mittelwert, data max, y scale);
beginShape(LINES);
   int draw index = data index;
   for(int i = 0; i < width-1; i++)
     vertex(i*x scale,height/2 - (data1[draw index]-mittelwert)*y scale);
     // Ringspeicher-Ende beachten
     if (draw index == width-1) { draw index = -1; }
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vertex((i+1)*x scale,height/2 - (data1[draw index+1]-mittelwert)*y scale);
      draw index++;
 endShape();
// Daten vom Arduino ueber die serielle Schnittstelle empfangen
// Daten werden als ASCII-Zeichenfolge mit CR/LF gesendert
void serialEvent(Serial myPort) {
 serialEvent time = millis() - serialEvent t0;
 serialEvent t0 = millis();
 serialCount = myPort.available();
 // count ist in der Regel 5: 3 Ziffern Abtastwert + CR und LF
 if (serialCount > 5) println("Count-Warning: ", serialCount);
 String inBuffer = myPort.readString();
 newDataPoint1 = int(trim(inBuffer));  // Typumwandlung String >> int
 if (isNotch50Hz) newDataPoint1 = notch50Hz.calc(newDataPoint1);
 if (isTP40Hz)
                  newDataPoint1 = TP40Hz.calc(newDataPoint1);
 if (isHP15Hz)
                  newDataPoint1 = HP15Hz.calc(newDataPoint1);
 data1[data index] = newDataPoint1;  // neuen Messwert im Ringarray ablegen
 // data index inkrementieren und Ringstruktur beachten
 if (data index != width-1)
   data index ++;
 else
    data index = 0;
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if (isRecording)
   output.println(newDataPoint1);
void keyPressed() {
  // r - Recording
 // n - Notch-Filter
 // t - 40Hz Tiefpass
 // h - 15Hz Hochpass
  // q - Quit
  // i - Timing-Info
                                      // quit Program
  if (key == 'q')
   output.flush();
                                      // Writes the remaining data to the file
   output.close();
                                      // Finishes the file
                                      // Stops the program
    exit();
  if (key == 'r')
    isRecording = !isRecording;
  if (key == 'n')
    isNotch50Hz = !isNotch50Hz;
  if (key == 't')
    isTP40Hz = !isTP40Hz;
  if (key == 'h')
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isHP15Hz = !isHP15Hz;
  if (key == 'i')
    isTimingInfo = !isTimingInfo;
// Koeffizientenberechnung von shepazu.github.io/Audio-EQ-Cookbook/audio-eq-cookbook.html
float[] calcTPCoeff(float fs,float f0)
  float w0 = 2*PI*(f0/fs);
  float Q = 1/sqrt(2);
   float alpha = \sin(w0)/(2*Q);
   float b0 = (1-\cos(w0))/2;
   float b1 = 1-\cos(w0);
   float b2 = b0;
   float a0 = 1 + alpha;
   float a1 = (-2)*\cos(w0);
   float a2 = 1 - alpha;
  float[] coeff = \{(b0/a0), (b1/a0), (b2/a0), (a1/a0), (a2/a0)\};
  return coeff:
float[] calcHPCoeff(float fs,float f0)
  float w0 = 2*PI*(f0/fs);
   float Q = 1/sqrt(2);
   float alpha = \sin(w0)/(2*Q);
   float b0 = (1+\cos(w0))/2;
   float b1 = -(1+\cos(w0));
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float b2 = b0;
   float a0 = 1 + alpha;
   float a1 = (-2)*\cos(w0);
  float a2 = 1 - alpha;
   float[] coeff = \{(b0/a0), (b1/a0), (b2/a0), (a1/a0), (a2/a0)\};
  return coeff;
float[] calcNotchCoeff(float fs,float f0)
   float w0 = 2*PI*(f0/fs);
   float Q = 1/sqrt(2);
   float alpha = \sin(w0)/(2*Q);
   float b0 = 1;
   float b1 = (-2)*\cos(w0);
   float b2 = 1;
   float a0 = 1 + alpha;
   float a1 = (-2)*\cos(w0);
   float a2 = 1 - alpha;
   float[] coeff = \{(b0/a0), (b1/a0), (b2/a0), (a1/a0), (a2/a0)\};
  return coeff;
class Biquad
  // lokale Variablen des Objektes >> bleiben erhalten
  double a0, a1, a2, b1, b2;
 double x0, x1, x2, y1, y2;
 // Konstruktor
  // ========
 Biquad(double t a0, double t a1, double t a2, double t b1, double t b2)
   x0 = 0; x1 = 0; x2 = 0; y1 = 0; y2 = 0;
    a0 = t a0; a1 = t a1; a2 = t a2; b1 = t b1; b2 = t b2;
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