

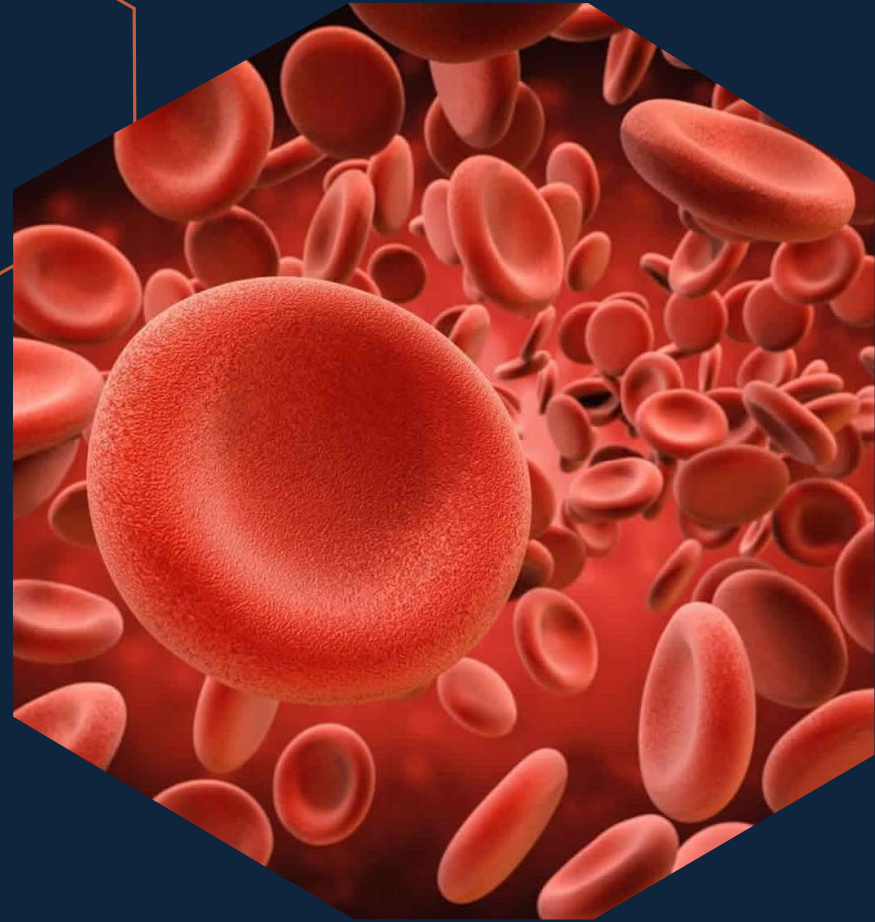
Oximeter

Noe Sheridan

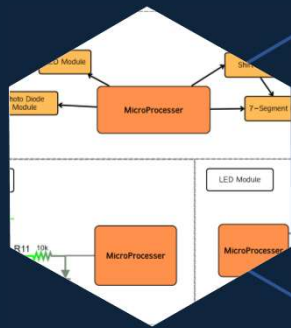


Introduction

An oximeter is a device which measures the proportion of oxygenated hemoglobin to non-oxygenated hemoglobin in the blood. Typically done by shining two LEDs through a small extremity and analyzing the light received on the other side of the appendage.

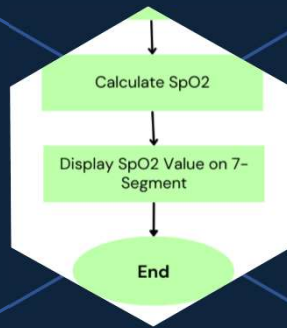


Design/Implementation Process



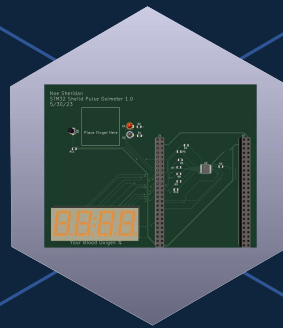
General Design

The general idea for the project and its requirements



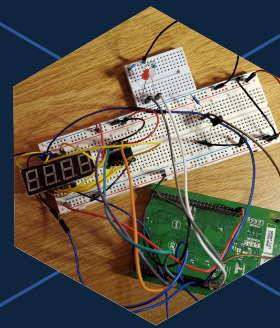
Code Design

How the project would complete its tasks, signal communication



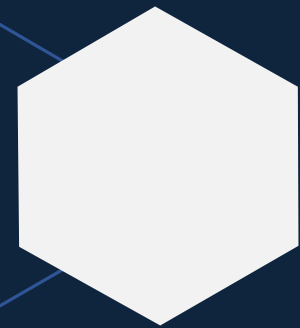
PCB Design

Design an STM32 shield PCB for the current design



Prototype Build

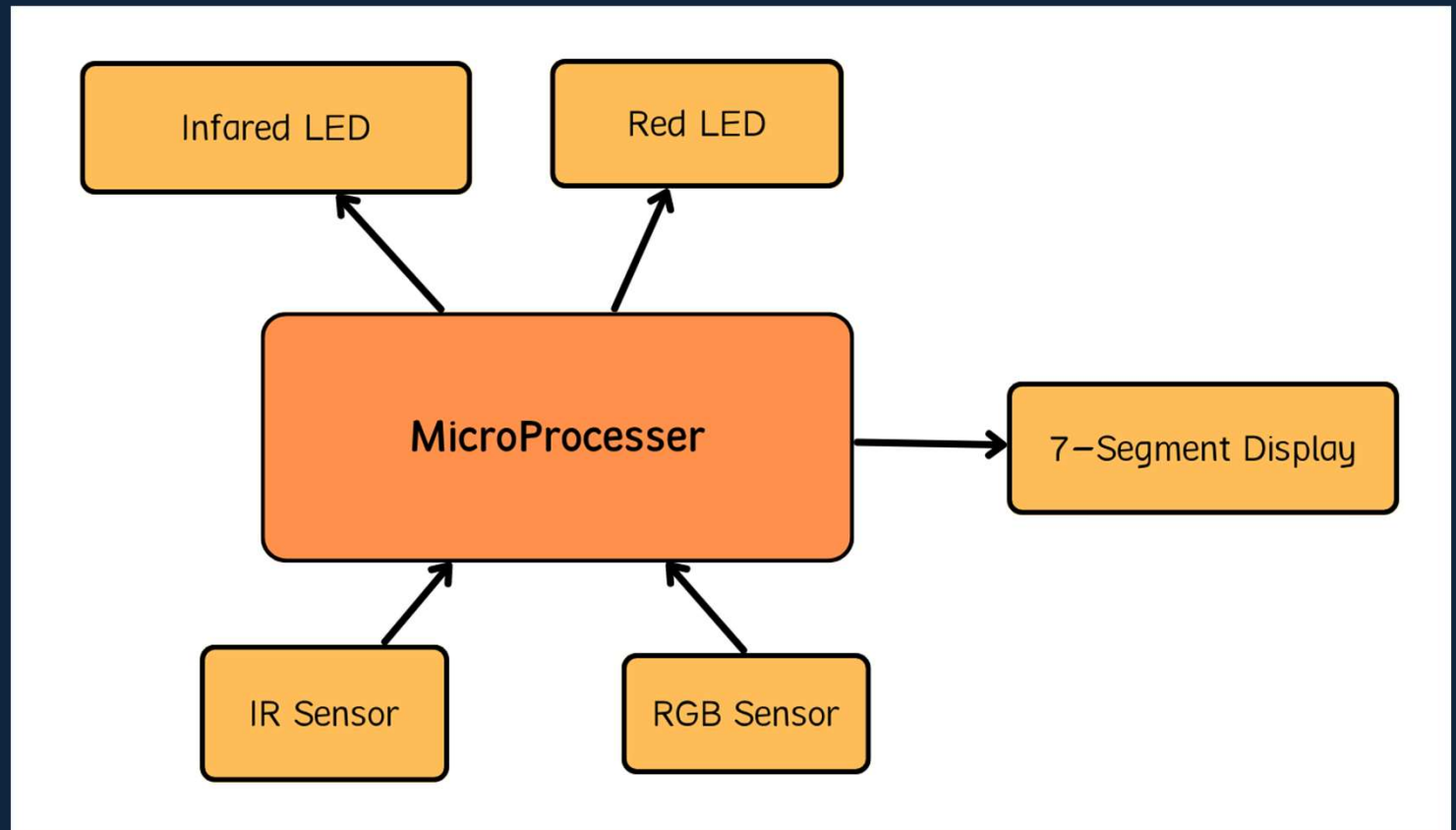
Acquiring and wiring the necessary components



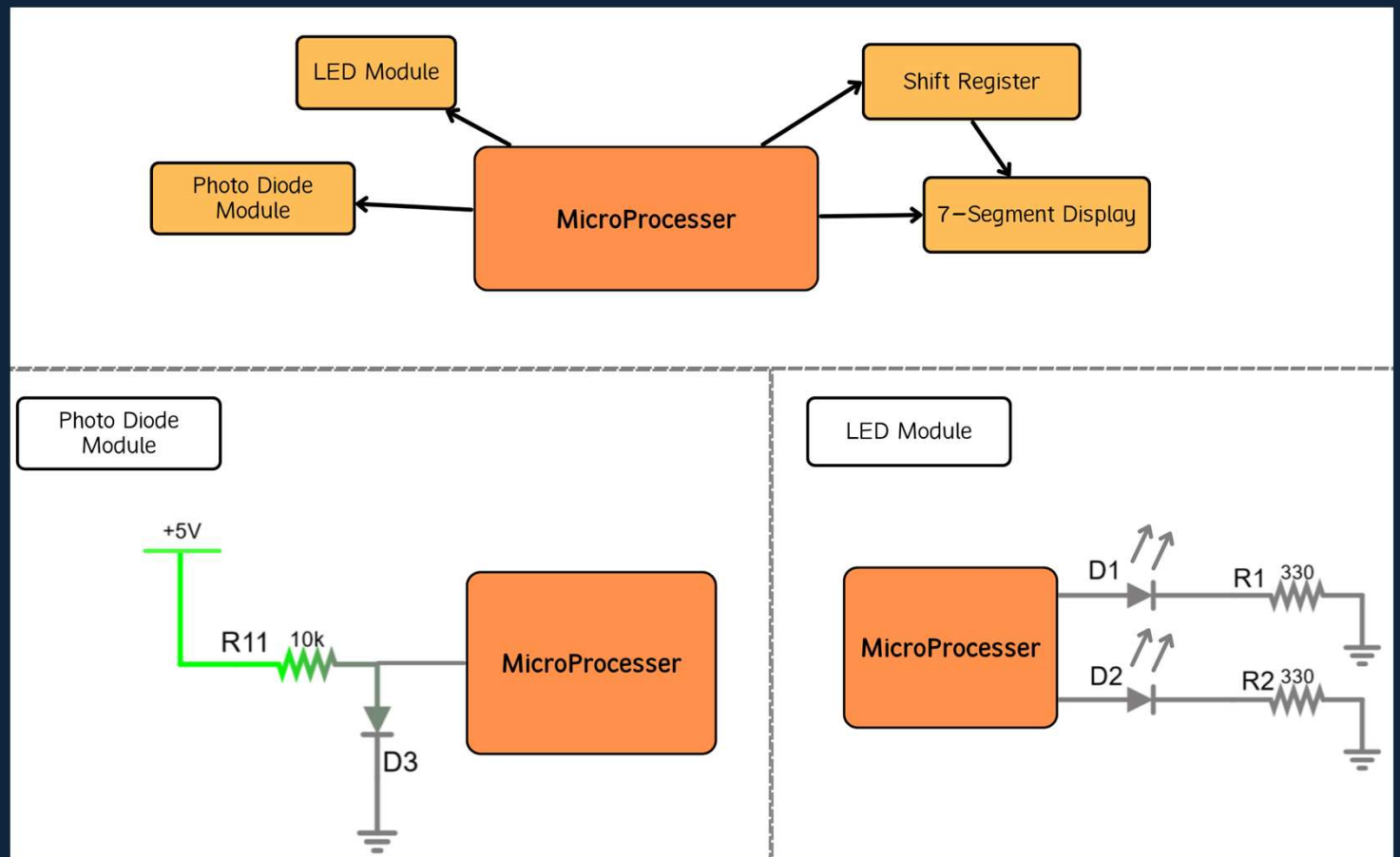
Code

Writing the STM32 code for the prototype build, testing functionality

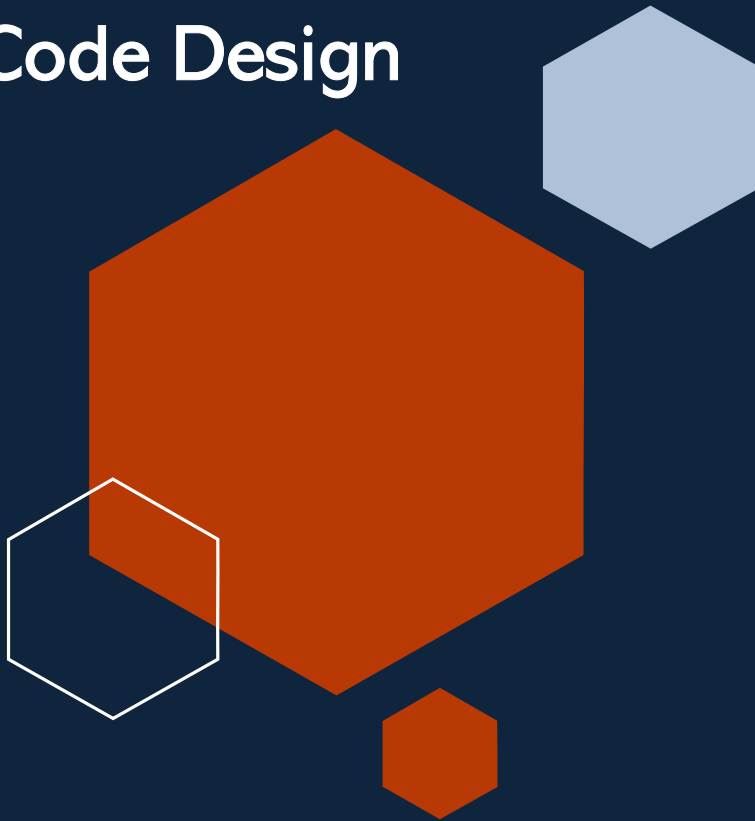
Block Diagram V1.0



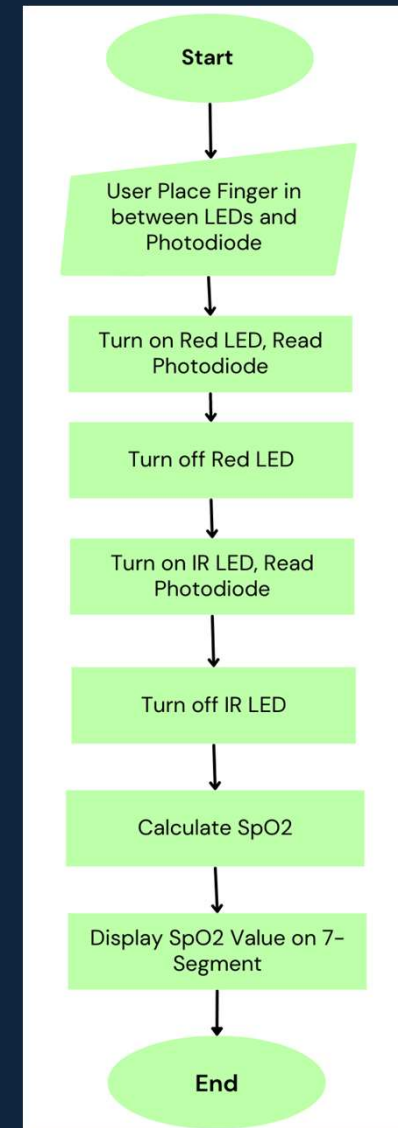
Block Diagram V2.0



Code Design

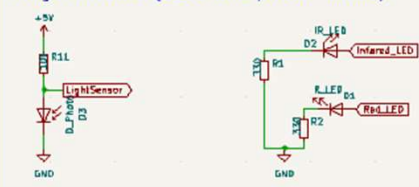


Presentation Title

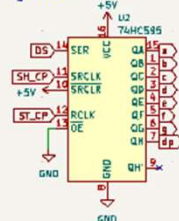


PCB

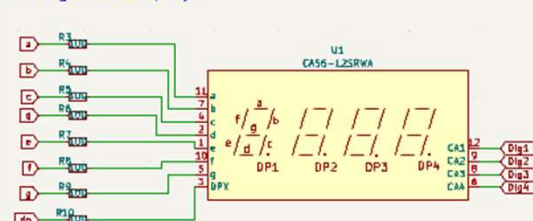
Finger Module (LEDs and photo-diode)



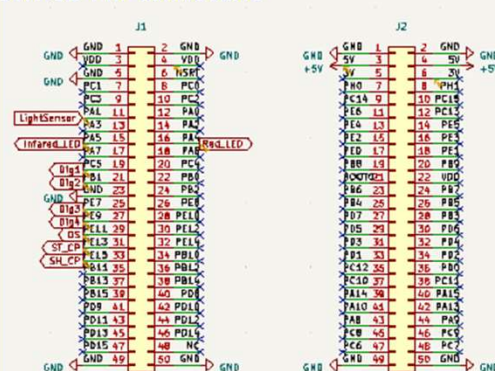
Shift Register



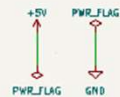
7-Segment Display



STM 32 Pin Connectors



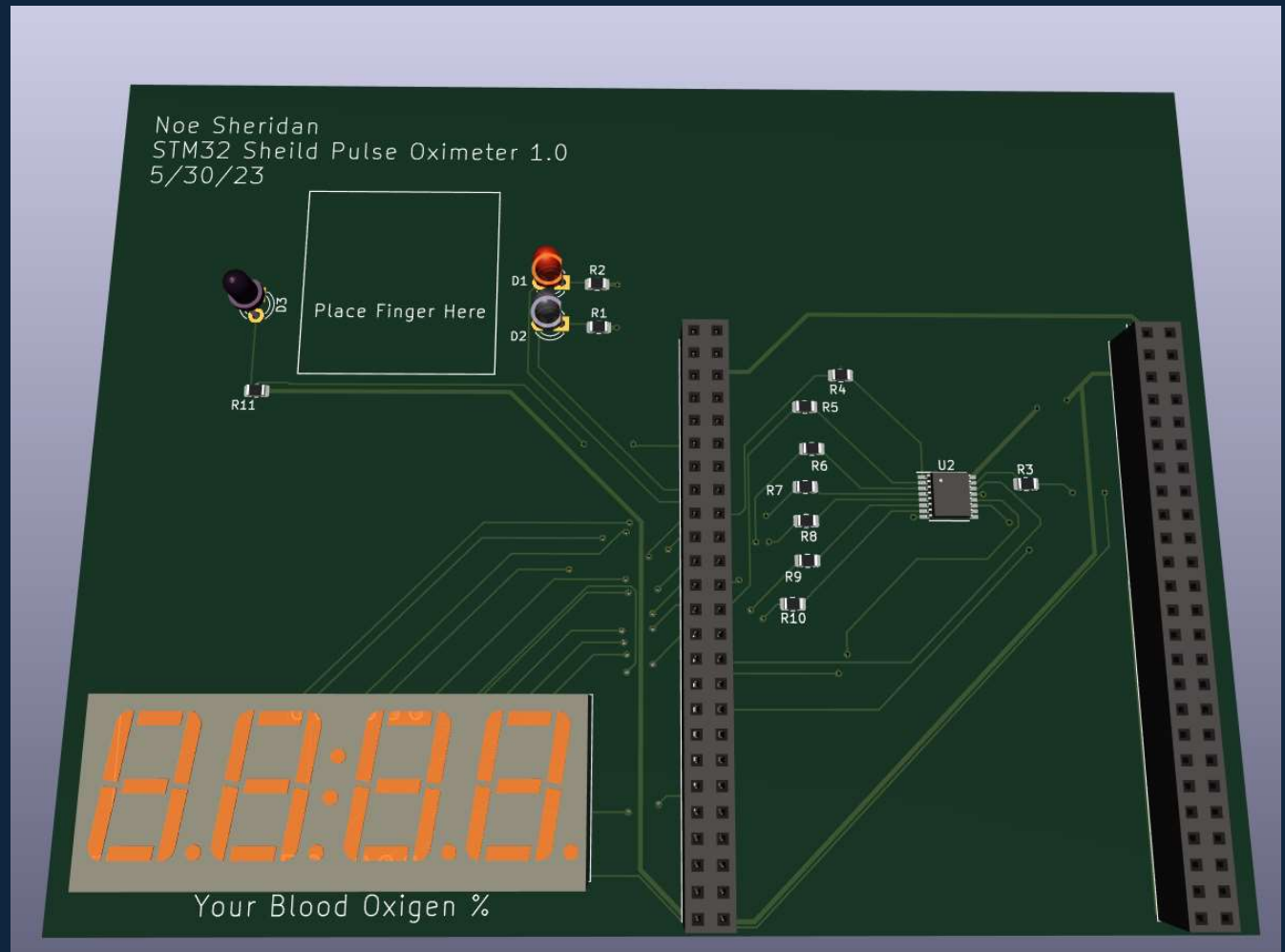
Power Flags



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Sheet: /
File: Oximeter.kicad_sch
Title: STM32 Shield for Pulse Oximeter
Size: A4 Date: 5/30/23 Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad (7.0.0) Id: 1/1

PCB



Code

```
if(counter2 == 0){
    //calculate R and SpO2
    IR_Max = 0; //8 bits on adc
    IR_Min = 255;
    R_Max = 0; R_Min = 255;
    for(int i = 0; i < 4000; i++){ //for the 4000 data samples
        if(dataR[i] < R_Min && dataR[i] > 0){
            R_Min = dataR[i]; //if less than minimum, reset minimum
        } else if(dataR[i] > R_Max){
            R_Max = dataR[i]; //if more than maximum, reset maximum
        }
        if(dataIR[i] < IR_Min && dataIR[i] > 0){
            IR_Min = dataIR[i];
        } else if(dataIR[i] > IR_Max){
            IR_Max = dataIR[i];
        }

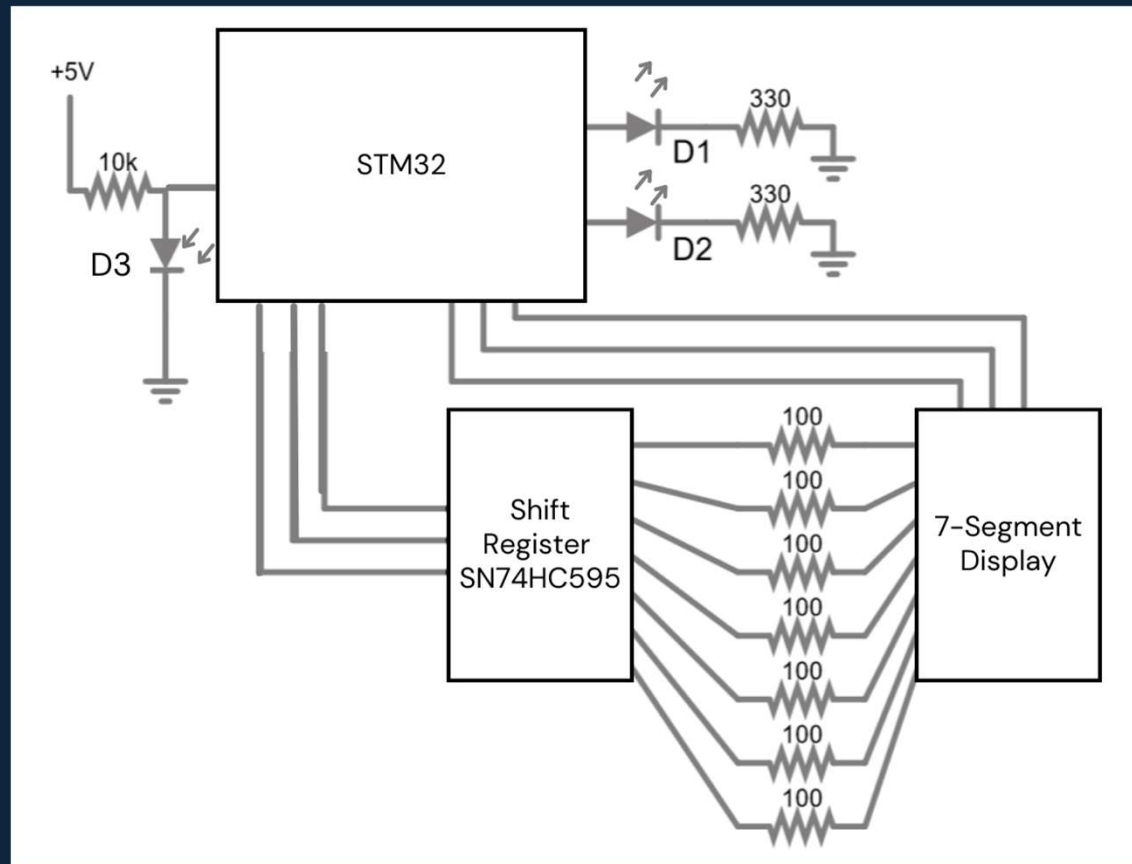
        R = ((R_Max - R_Min) / (R_Min)) / (((IR_Max - IR_Min) / IR_Min)); //the ratio of red to IR light

        SpO2 = (-19 * (R) + 99) * 100; //blood oxygen calculated from the ratio
        //x100 to make a percent value
        int SpO2int = SpO2 * 100; //integers easier on the code for 7-segment?
    }
}
```

Code

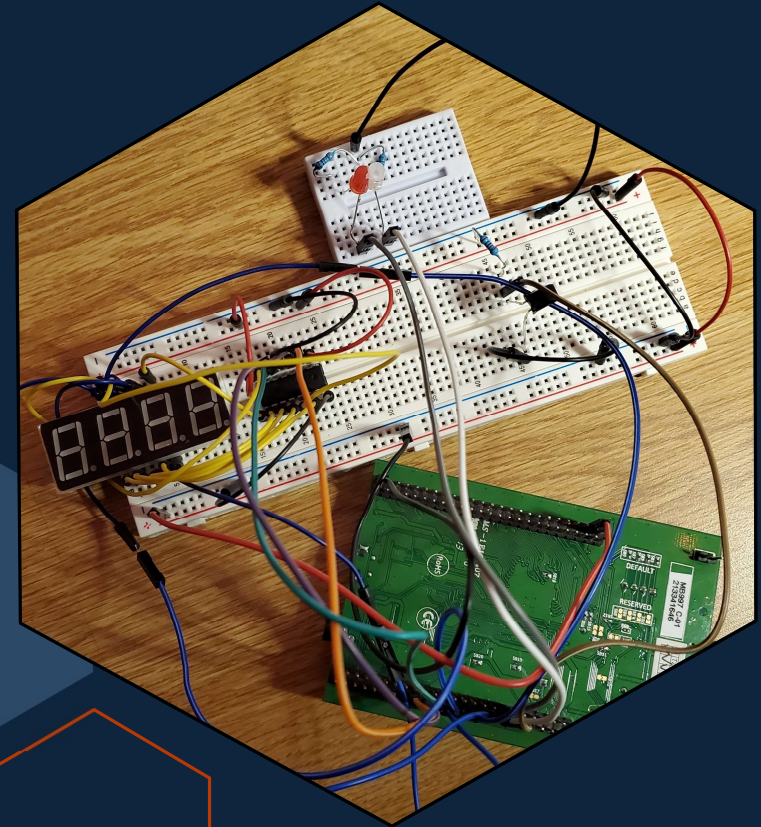
```
while (1)
{
    if(counter == 0){
        //turn on red led and take data from photodiode
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA, RedLED_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET);
        //call ADC interrupt?
        for(int i =0; i<4000; i++){
            dataR[i] = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);
        }
    }else if(counter ==1){
        //turn off red led
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA, RedLED_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
        //stop taking data?
    }else if(counter ==2){
        //turn on ir led and take data from photodiode
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA, InfaredLED_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET);
        for(int i = 0; i< 4000; i++){
            dataIR[i] = HAL_ADC_GetValue(&hadc1);
        }
    }else if(counter == 3){
        //turn of ir led
        HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA, InfaredLED_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
        //stop taking data
    }
}
```

Block Diagram For Prototype Circuit Build



Prototype Build

- Sn74HC595 Shift Register
- 4-Digit 7-Segment Display
- 1 Red LED
- 1 IR LED
- 1 Photo-diode
- 3 Resistors (330 Ω , 330 Ω and 10k Ω)
- 2 Solderless Breadboards



Issues/Setbacks



LED Timing

- LEDs turns on and off in cycles of 80ms
- Possibly not enough time to allow LED to turn on and allow photo-diode to collect the correct data



Unfamiliarity with STM32CubeIDE

- Not able to work quickly, unfamiliarity with the functions and libraries needed

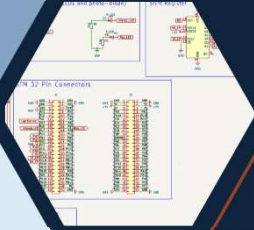
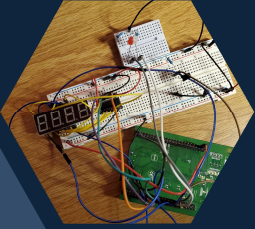


Communication with Shift-Register

- Though I could find help with interfacing the 4-digit 7-segment display, I could not find any helpful resources for interfacing the 7-segment through the shift register



Region	Wavelength	Frequency
Gamma ray	less than 10 pm	more than 30 PHz
X-ray	10 pm – 10 nm	30 PHz – 30 EHz
Ultraviolet	10 nm – 400 nm	750 THz – 30 PHz
Visible	400 nm – 700 nm	430 THz – 750 THz
Infrared	700 nm – 1 mm	300 GHz – 430 THz
Radio wave	1 mm – 1 meter	300 MHz – 300 GHz
Radio	1 meter and more	30 MHz and less



Thank you

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