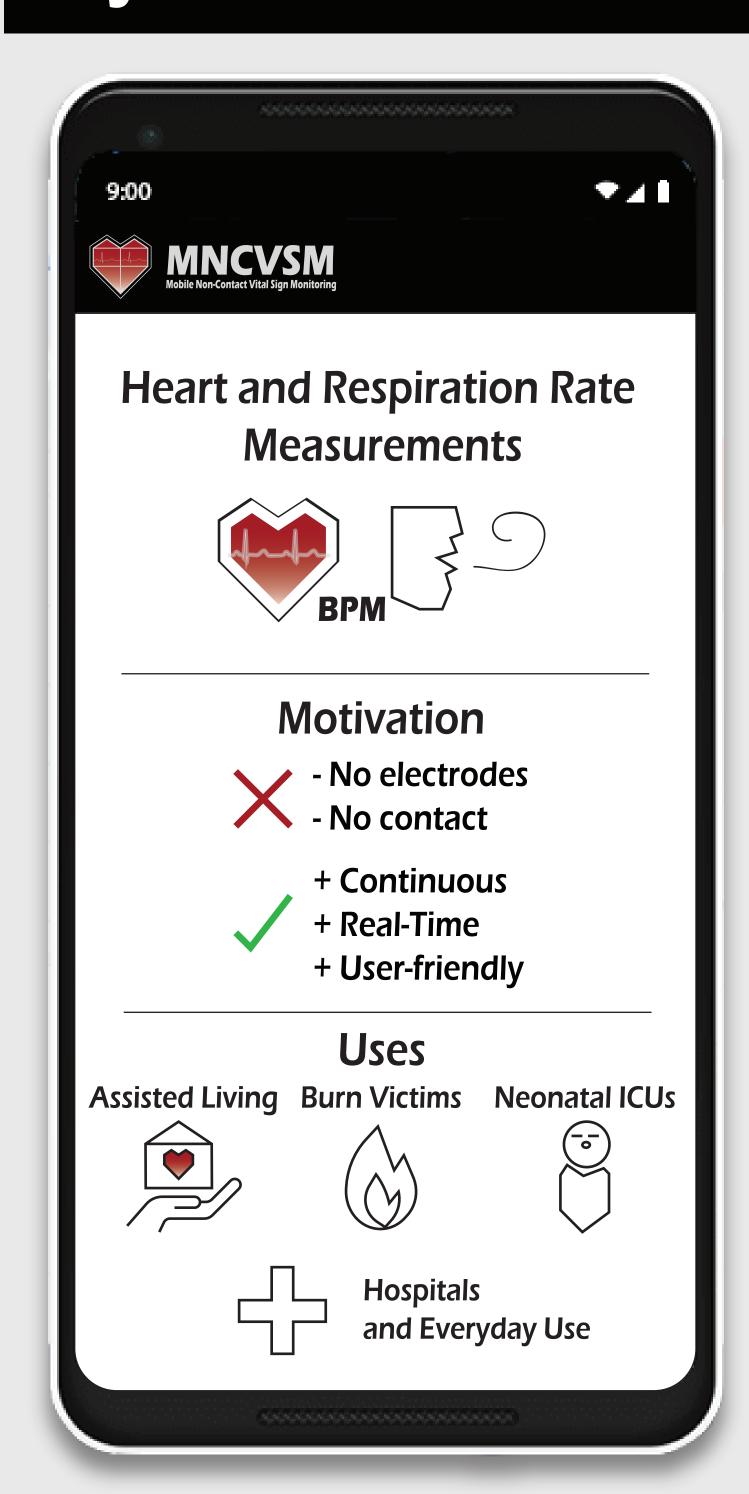


Mobile Non-Contact Vital Sign Monitoring

Georgia

Wildcats Team | Nydrel Jack, Arianne Perez, Chelsi Taylor, Ethan Vargas, Nathanael Williams | Capstone Design Expo | Spring 2019 Advisors | Dr. Ying Zhang and Ph.D. student Zongyang Xia | School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology | 777 Atlantic Drive NW Atlanta, GA 30332-0250

Key Features

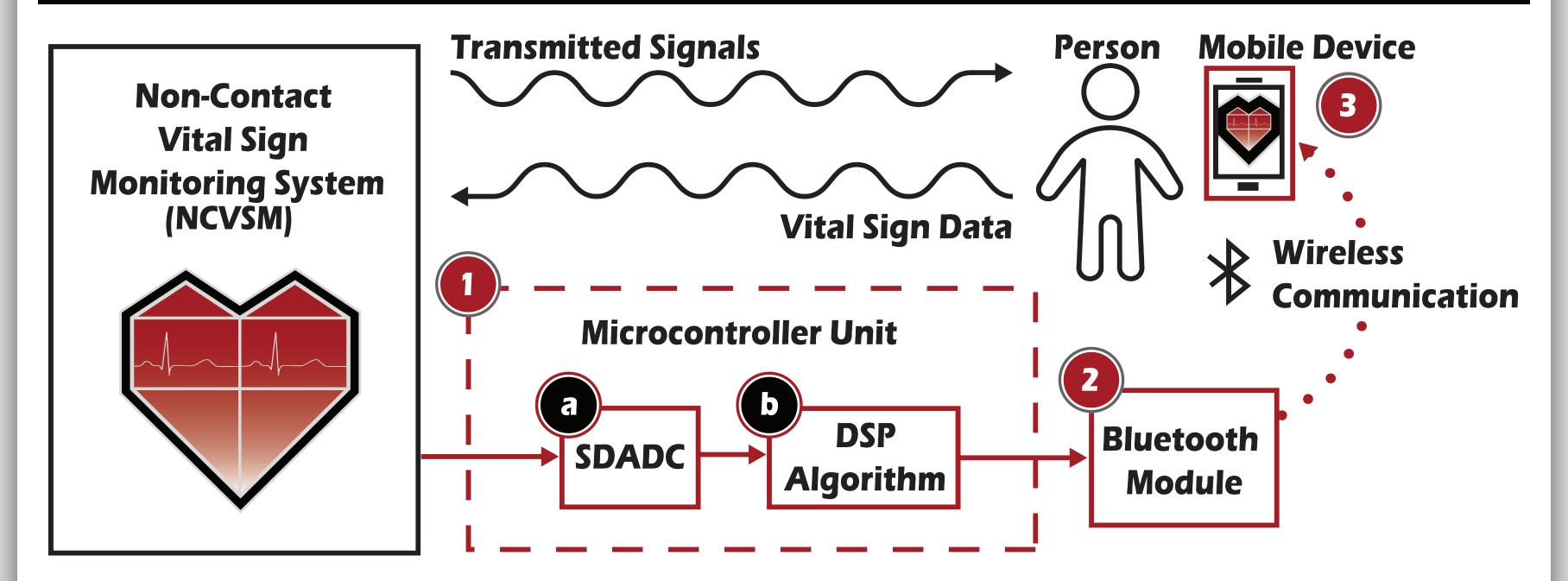


Visit Our Website to Learn More



Mobile Non-Contact Vital Sign Monitoring, or MNCVSM, interfaces with a Doppler radar system to calculate and display vital signs on a mobile device.

System Design

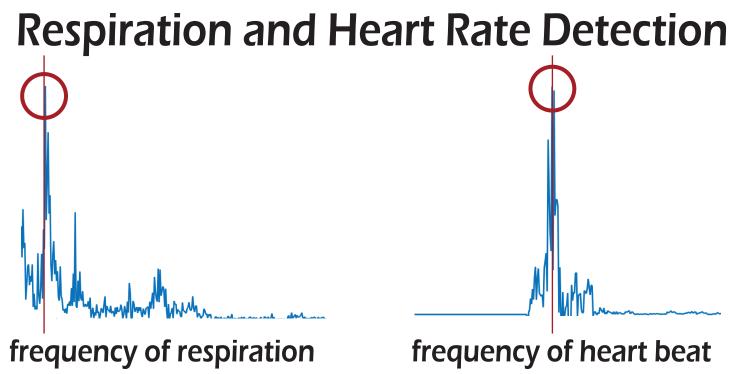




SDADC - Sigma-Delta ADC 16-bit resolution

DSP - Digital Signal Processing

Raw Vital Sign Data

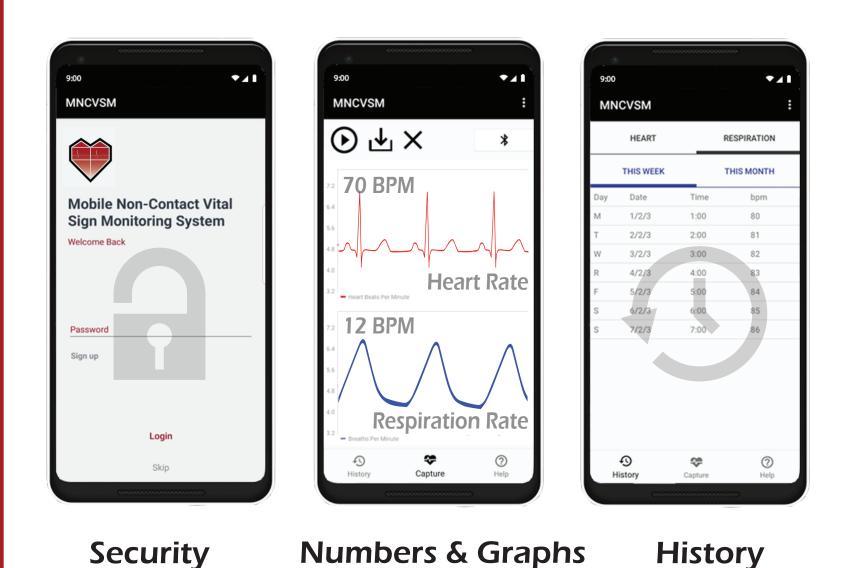


RN-41 Class 1 Bluetooth Module Wireless Communication from MCU to mobile device

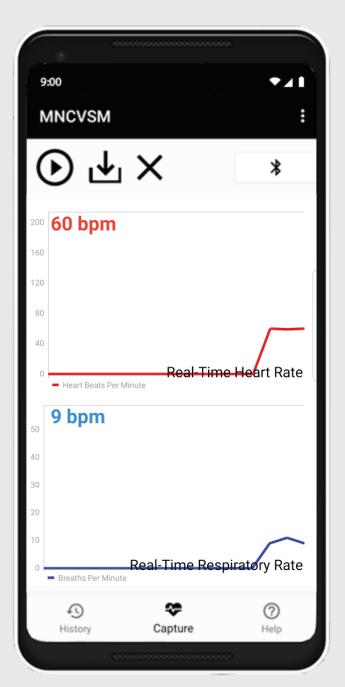
UART connection from MCU to serially-connected mobile device

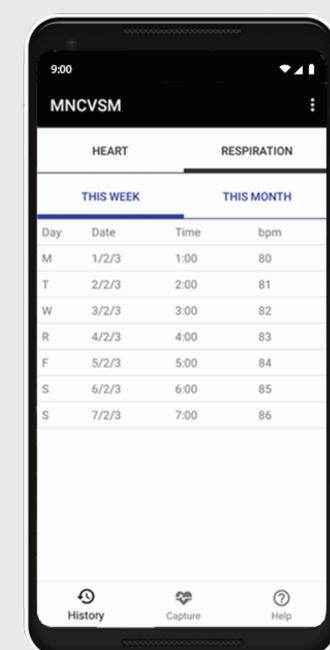
- Achieves up to 1.5 Mbps sustained data rates
- Attains HIPAA compliance by using secured passwords/PINs and blocking unknown devices

Android Versions 5.0 or Greater Displays password-protected vital sign data



Results





Measurements

History

- Interfaced with the NCVSM and received vital sign data
- Processed vital sign data using an MCU with an SPI data rate of 18 Mbps, powered by 5 VDC
- Wirelessly transmitted data once every 30 seconds via Bluetooth with a bandwidth of 1.5 Mbps and a peak power consumption of 30 mA
- Developed a mobile application to present vital sign data, compatible with Android versions 5.0 or greater
- Stored vital sign data in an encrypted local database
- Maintained accuracy of vital sign measurements within 0.916 BPM with a 35 second start-up time

Future Work

- Conduct usability tests for the mobile application
- Utilize an MCU with more working memory
- Incorporate a real-time operating sytem
- Implement algorithms to reduce noise
- Process other signals from the body, e.g. EMG
- Incorporate the MNCVSM system into a custom PCB