

# **BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR**

**NURZAFIRAH BINTI KAMARAZAMAN**

**This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of  
Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Industrial Electronic) With Honours**

**Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering  
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka**

**May 2008**



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA  
FAKULTI KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK DAN KEJURUTERAAN KOMPUTER

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN  
PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II

Tajuk Projek : BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR

Sesi Pengajian : 2004/2008

Saya NURZAFIRAH BINTI KAMARAZAMAN

mengaku membenarkan Laporan Projek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

1. Laporan adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
2. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan laporan ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.
4. Sila tandakan ( ☒ ) :



SULIT\*

(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)



TERHAD\*

(Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)



TIDAK TERHAD

  
(TANDATANGAN PENULIS)

Alamat Tetap: NO.66, TAMAN CAHAYA  
28000 TEMERLOH  
PAHANG DARUL MAKMUR

Tarikh: 09/05/2008

Disahkan oleh:

  
(COP DAN TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)

PN. HANIM BINTI ABDUL RAZAK

**HANIM BINTI ABDUL RAZAK**  
Lecturer  
Faculty Electronics and Computer Engineering (FKEKK)  
Kolej Universiti Teknikal Kejuruteraan Malaysia (KUTKM)  
Locked Bag 1200  
Ayer Keroh, 75450 Melaka

Tarikh: 9/5/08


“I hereby declare that this report is the result of my own work except for quotes as cited  
in the references.”

Signature :  .....

Author : NURZAFIRAH BINTI KAMARAZAMAN

Date : 09/05/2008

“I hereby declare that I have read this report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of the scope and quality for the award the Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Industrial Electronic) With Honours”

Signature :  .....

Supervisor's Name : HANIM BINTI ABD RAZAK

Date : 09/05/2008

Specially dedicated to my beloved parents:

**Mr Kamarazaman B Mohamed**  
**Mrs Noorsiah Bt Mohd**

Who encouraged and guided and inspired me throughout my journey of education.

My Friends:

**Nor Azliza Ibrahim**  
**Norrul Hija Jamaluddin**  
**Norazira Ramli**  
**Fadhlina Abdullah**  
**Vivi Osman**  
**Norhidayah Mamat**  
**Ahmad Azhar Omar**  
**Noria Mohamad Amin**  
**Noor Rosmawati Abd Rodhi**  
**Farah Nadirah Alias**

& my supervisor:

**Mrs Hanim Bt Abdul Razak**

Hoping that you all will be successful in whatever field you are involved and be strong  
in  
facing the challenges of life.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

### **ALHAMDULILLAH**

First of all, I would like to thank all of the people who helped to make this project become reality, especially my supervisor Mrs Hanim Abdul Razak who shares her time and attention to make sure my project successfully. I would like to thank my colleagues at Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM). Without their support, this project may not be a successful .I also would like to thank my parents, who gave full support in completion of this project.

## ABSTRACT

Blood pressure monitor has been use since long time ago. However, this blood pressure monitor been developing due to development of technology. Blood pressure monitor is used to check blood pressure and heart rate. The blood pressure for normal is about 120mmHg/80mHg. For the upper (systolic), the pressure is 120mmHg while for the bottom the value is 80mmHg. Nowadays, more people are becoming high and low blood pressure patients but they always run out of time to catch up an appointment with their doctors. Nevertheless, in designing this project with more modifications using piezoelectric film sensor to replace cuff and pressure sensor. It will be portable, cheap and easy to use. This piezoelectric sensor is in rectangular shape and is used to measure blood pressure. Furthermore, in this project, atmega32 circuit is use as main circuit to control amplifier circuit, piezoelectric sensor and LCD to display output. LCD is used to show the reading blood pressure. Last but not less, this newly designed blood pressure will have more usage and advantages

## ABSTRAK

Penggunaan 'Blood pressure monitor' telah digunakan sejak dahulu lagi. Tetapi, hari semakin hari ianya semakin canggih selaras dengan pembangunan teknologi. 'Blood pressure monitor' digunakan untuk memeriksa tekanan darah dan jantung. Tekanan darah manusia normal adalah dalam lingkungan 120mmHg/80mmHg. Untuk tekanan darah pada tahap atas (systolic), ialah 120mmHg manakala untuk tekanan darah pada tahap bawah (diastolic) pula ialah 80mmHg. Setiap hari jumlah pengidap tekanan darah tinggi dan rendah semakin bertambah. Oleh itu, untuk projek ini saya mencipta 'Blood pressure monitor' yang lebih canggih dengan menggunakan piezoelectric sensor bagi menggantikan cuff dan pressure sensor. Ianya akan menjadi lebih senang untuk dibawa kemana-mana, murah dan senang untuk digunakan. Piezoelectric sensor berbentuk segiempat tepat yang diletakkan pada pergelangan tangan untuk menentukan tekanan darah pengguna. Di dalam projek ini microcontroller atmega32 digunakan untuk mengawal semua operasi termasuklah mengawal operasi litar amplifier, piezoelectric dan LCD untuk menunjukkan bacaan tekanan darah. Kesimpulannya, ciptaan baru saya akan lebih memudahkan pengguna untuk menggunakannya dimana sahaja.

## CONTENT

| CHAPTER | TITLE                             | PAGE  |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|
|         | PROJECT TITLE                     | i     |
|         | DECLARATION FORM OF REPORT STATUS | ii    |
|         | DECLARATION                       | iii   |
|         | SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION          | iv    |
|         | DEDICATION                        | v     |
|         | ACKNOWLEDGEMENT                   | vi    |
|         | ABSTRACT                          | vii   |
|         | ABSTRAK                           | viii  |
|         | CONTENTS                          | ix    |
|         | LIST OF TABLE                     | xiii  |
|         | LIST OF FIGURE                    | xiv   |
|         | LIST OF ABBREVIATION              | xvi   |
|         | LIST OF APPENDIX                  | xviii |
| I       | INTRODUCTION                      | 1     |
|         | 1.1 Background                    | 1     |
|         | 1.2 Objective                     | 2     |
|         | 1.3 Problem statement             | 3     |
|         | 1.4 Scope of project              | 3     |
|         | 1.5 Project methodology           | 4     |
|         | 1.6 Report structure              | 5     |

|            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>II</b>  | <b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>                           | <b>6</b>  |
| 2.1        | Introduction                                       | 6         |
| 2.2        | Microcontroller Atmel Atmega-32                    | 7         |
| 2.2.1      | Atmega-32 features                                 | 9         |
| 2.2.2      | Devboard – M32                                     | 11        |
| 2.2.3      | Adc Circuit In The Atmega32                        | 12        |
| 2.3        | Piezoelectric Film Sensor (Fs-2513)                | 13        |
| 2.3.1      | Features   | 14        |
| 2.3.2      | Applications                                       | 14        |
| 2.4        | Amplifier LM358                                    | 15        |
| 2.4.1      | Features of Amplifier LM358                        | 15        |
| 2.4.2      | General characteristic of amplifier LM358          | 16        |
| 2.5        | 78L05 Terminal voltage regulator                   | 19        |
| 2.5.1      | Features   | 20        |
| 2.6        | Liquid crystal display (LCD) panel                 | 21        |
| 2.7        | The Bulb, Cuff and Valve                           | 23        |
| 2.7.1      | The bulb   | 23        |
| 2.7.2      | The cuff   | 24        |
| 2.7.3      | The valve  | 24        |
| <b>III</b> | <b>PROJECT METHODOLOGY</b>                         | <b>25</b> |
| 3.1        | Methodology Flow Chart For Hardware Design         | 25        |
| 3.2        | Flow of the Hardware Operation                     | 27        |
| 3.3        | Hardware Design (Schematic Diagram and Pcb Layout) | 28        |
| 3.3.1      | An overview  | 28        |
| 3.3.2      | Schematics diagram                                 | 29        |
| 3.3.3      | Pcb layout   | 30        |

|           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 3.3.4     | Pcb fabrication                                      | 32        |
| 3.3.5     | Soldering process                                    | 32        |
| 3.4       | Assembly   | 35        |
| 3.5       | Initial test   | 36        |
| 3.6       | Operation  | 37        |
| 3.7       | Circuit description                                  | 37        |
| 3.8       | Software design                                      | 38        |
| 3.9       | Software development cycle                           | 41        |
| 3.10      | The Adc (Analog To Digital) Process In Atmega32      | 39        |
| 3.11      | An Introduction of CodevisionAVR (Version 1.24.8)    | 42        |
| 3.11.1    | Working with project                                 | 44        |
| 3.11.2    | Using code templates                                 | 45        |
| 3.11.3    | Using the navigator                                  | 46        |
| 3.11.4    | Setting The C Compiler Options                       | 47        |
| 3.11.5    | The project syntax error                             | 48        |
| 3.11.6    | Universal IC writer                                  | 49        |
| 3.12      | Testing and Analysis                                 | 50        |
| <b>IV</b> | <b>RESULT AND DISCUSSION</b>                         | <b>49</b> |
| 4.1       | Result   | 51        |
| 4.1.1     | Hardware design                                      | 51        |
| 4.1.2     | Software design                                      | 54        |
| 4.1.2.1   | Making the project                                   | 55        |
| 4.1.2.2   | Result of Program the Atmega32                       | 56        |
| 4.2       | Overall Operation for Blood Pressure Monitor Circuit | 57        |
| 4.3       | Discussion   | 61        |
| <b>V</b>  | <b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>                     | <b>63</b> |
| 5.1       | Conclusion   | 63        |

|     |            |    |
|-----|------------|----|
| 5.2 | Suggestion | 64 |
|-----|------------|----|

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| <b>REFERENCE</b> | <b>65</b> |
|------------------|-----------|

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| <b>APPENDIX</b> | <b>66</b> |
|-----------------|-----------|

**LIST OF TABLE**

| <b>NO</b> | <b>TITLE</b>                 | <b>PAGE</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 3.1       | Characteristics of LCD Panel | 21          |
| 3.2       | LCD Pin Assignment           | 22          |
| 2.1       | The polarities for LM358     | 18          |

## LIST OF FIGURE

| <b>NO</b> | <b>TITLE</b>                                      | <b>PAGE</b> |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| 1.1       | Flow chart for methodology                        | 4           |
| 2.1       | The pin configuration of Atmega-32                | 8           |
| 2.2       | Piezo film sensor                                 | 13          |
| 2.3       | Piezo film sensor                                 | 13          |
| 2.4       | LM358   | 18          |
| 2.5       | LCD Panel   | 21          |
| 2.6       | Bulb. Cuff and Valve                              | 23          |
| 3.1       | Flow chart for hardware design                    | 26          |
| 3.2       | Flow of the hardware operation                    | 27          |
| 3.3       | Microcontroller Atmega-32 schematic               | 29          |
| 3.4       | The amplifier schematic circuit                   | 30          |
| 3.5       | PCB layout for microcontroller atmega32           | 31          |
| 3.6       | PCB layout for amplifier circuit                  | 31          |
| 3.7       | Manufacturing process chart of a single-sided PCB | 33          |
| 3.8       | PCB board while itching process                   | 33          |
| 3.9       | Step by step to construct PCB board               | 34          |
| 3.10      | In Case of Difficulty                             | 36          |
| 3.11      | M32 Controller board                              | 37          |
| 3.12      | Flow chart for the software operation             | 38          |
| 3.13      | The flow for the software development cycle       | 39          |
| 3.14      | The flow of adc process atmega32                  | 40          |
| 3.15      | The window of CodeVisionAVR                       | 44          |
| 3.16      | The Create New File Window                        | 44          |
| 3.17      | The Confirmation Window                           | 45          |

|      |  |    |
|------|--|----|
| 3.18 | The Code Templates Window                          | 45 |
| 3.19 | The Navigator Window                               | 46 |
| 3.20 | Configure project                                  | 48 |
| 3.21 | Syntax Error                                       | 49 |
| 3.22 | Universal IC Writer                                | 49 |
| 3.23 | The program/burn coding                            | 50 |
| 4.1  | Circuit for microcontroller atmega-32              | 51 |
| 4.2  | Circuit for Amplifier                              | 52 |
| 4.3  | Piezoelectric sensor                               | 53 |
| 4.4  | Wrist pulse single sweep waveform                  | 53 |
| 4.5  | The output display on the LCD                      | 54 |
| 4.6  | The result of compiling                            | 55 |
| 4.7  | Result after Assemble                              | 56 |
| 4.8  | The result of program the coding into the ATMega32 | 57 |
| 4.9  | The overall operation of blood pressure monitor    | 59 |
| 4.10 | Blood pressure monitors                            | 60 |
| 4.11 | Both circuit state in the box                      | 60 |

## ABBREVIATION

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| ADC    | - | Analog to Digital Converter                     |
| PCB    | - | printed Circuit Board                           |
| MCU    | - | Microcontroller                                 |
| DC     | - | Direct Current                                  |
| LCD    | - | Liquid Crystal Display                          |
| EEPROM | - | Electric Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory |
| AD     | - | Analog to Digital                               |
| V      | - | Voltage   |
| UV     | - | Ultra Violet                                    |
| I/O    | - | Input output                                    |
| C      | - | Celcius   |
| RG     | - | Resistor Gain                                   |
| AC     | - | Alternate current                               |
| ADCH   | - | Analog to digital Converter High                |
| ADCL   | - | Analog to digital Low                           |
| ALU    | - | Arithmetic Logic Unit                           |
| GND    | - | Ground  |
| Hz     | - | Hertz   |
| IDE    | - | Integrated Development Environment              |
| I/O    | - | Input/output                                    |
| LSB    | - | Least significant Bit                           |
| LSI    | - | Large scale integration                         |
| MPU    | - | Microprocessor Unit                             |

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| RAM  | - | Random Access Memory                        |
| ROM  | - | Read Only Memory                            |
| UART | - | Universal Asynchronous Receive and Transmit |
| VLSI | - | Very Large scale Integration                |

**LIST OF APPENDIX**

| <b>NO</b> | <b>TAJUK</b>                                | <b>HALAMAN</b> |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| A         | Figure for LM358 Amplifier                  | 66             |
| B         | Electrical characteristic for LM358         | 67             |
| C         | Figure show the piezoelectric film sensor   | 68             |
| D         | Characteristic for Pressure Sensor SCC 05DN | 69             |
| E         | Specification of LM78L05                    | 70             |
| F         | Coding blood pressures monitor              | 71             |

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

The blood pressure monitor is a device that can measure a user's blood pressures and heart rate. Actually, the user's blood pressure and heart rate can be measured through an inflatable hand cuff, but the hand cuff will be changed with use piezoelectric film sensor for this project. In this system, if the hand cuff is used, the air will be pumped into the cuff for about 20mmHg above average systolic pressure (about 120mmHg for an average).

After that, the air will be released slowly from the cuff and caused the pressure inside the cuff to decrease. When the cuff is slowly deflated, the tiny oscillation will be measured in the air pressure inside the arm cuff. The systolic pressure is the pressure where the oscillation starts to happen. The piezoelectric film sensor can provide the same function.

Then, the MCU will be used to detect the point where the oscillation starts to occur and the pressure inside the piezoelectric film will be recorded. After that, the pressure inside the piezoelectric film will slowly decrease. The diastolic pressure will be

taken at the point where the oscillation starts to disappear. For normal healthy people, the blood pressure reading is about 120/80 mmHg, where 120mmHg are for systolic and 80mmHg are for diastolic.

Normal blood pressure is usually said to be 120/80 (systolic/diastolic) or less, measured in millimeters of mercury (abbreviated as mm Hg). The higher (systolic) number represents the pressure while the heart is beating. The lower (diastolic) number represents the pressure when the heart is resting between beats. The systolic pressure is always stated first and the diastolic pressure second. For example: 122/76 (122 over 76); systolic = 122, diastolic = 76. Blood pressure of less than 120 over 80 is considered a normal reading for adults. A blood pressure reading equal to or greater than 120 (systolic) over 80 (diastolic) is considered elevated (high).

The piezoelectric sensor can provide the same function as the cuff function. It was selected because it is very sensitive to low level mechanical movements and it has an electrostatic shield located on both sides of the element (to minimize 50/60 Hz AC line interference). Besides that, it is responsive to low frequency movements in the 0.7 - 12 Hz range of interest and the foil size was about right (1 inch / 2.54 cm long) and lastly, it has an integral connector and cable for simple connections.

## 1.2 Objectives

This project is built for people that need to measure their blood pressure and heart rate regularly. This will allows a user to take it anywhere and perform a measurement whenever and wherever they want. There are a few objectives that have been achieved:

1. To measure user's blood pressure by using piezoelectric film sensor replacing the cuff and air pump.
2. To build the blood pressure monitor that can be used by a user without need to use the stethoscope.

3. To display the output reading through LCD screen.

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

Nowadays, many people have high and low blood pressure. But they do not have enough time to see doctors and make checking their blood pressure. Because of that, I try to build the blood pressure monitor. Although the blood pressures many at markets, I still want to try building the more advance blood pressure monitor. So that, I choose to use piezoelectric film sensor and replace the cuff and pressure sensor. Besides that, use piezoelectric film sensor more portable, cheap and easy to use.

### **1.4 Scope Of Project**

1. The method of measurement that we used is called the oscillometric method. It is usually deployed in commercial products due to its reliability. However, this method is not as accurate as the auscultator method, in which the doctor uses the stethoscope to listen to the noise in the artery.
2. In this system, the pressure inside the piezo film sensor will never exceed the maximum limit of 160mmHg. This is because the 160mmHg is approximately more than the systolic pressure of normal healthy people.

## 1.5 Project Methodology

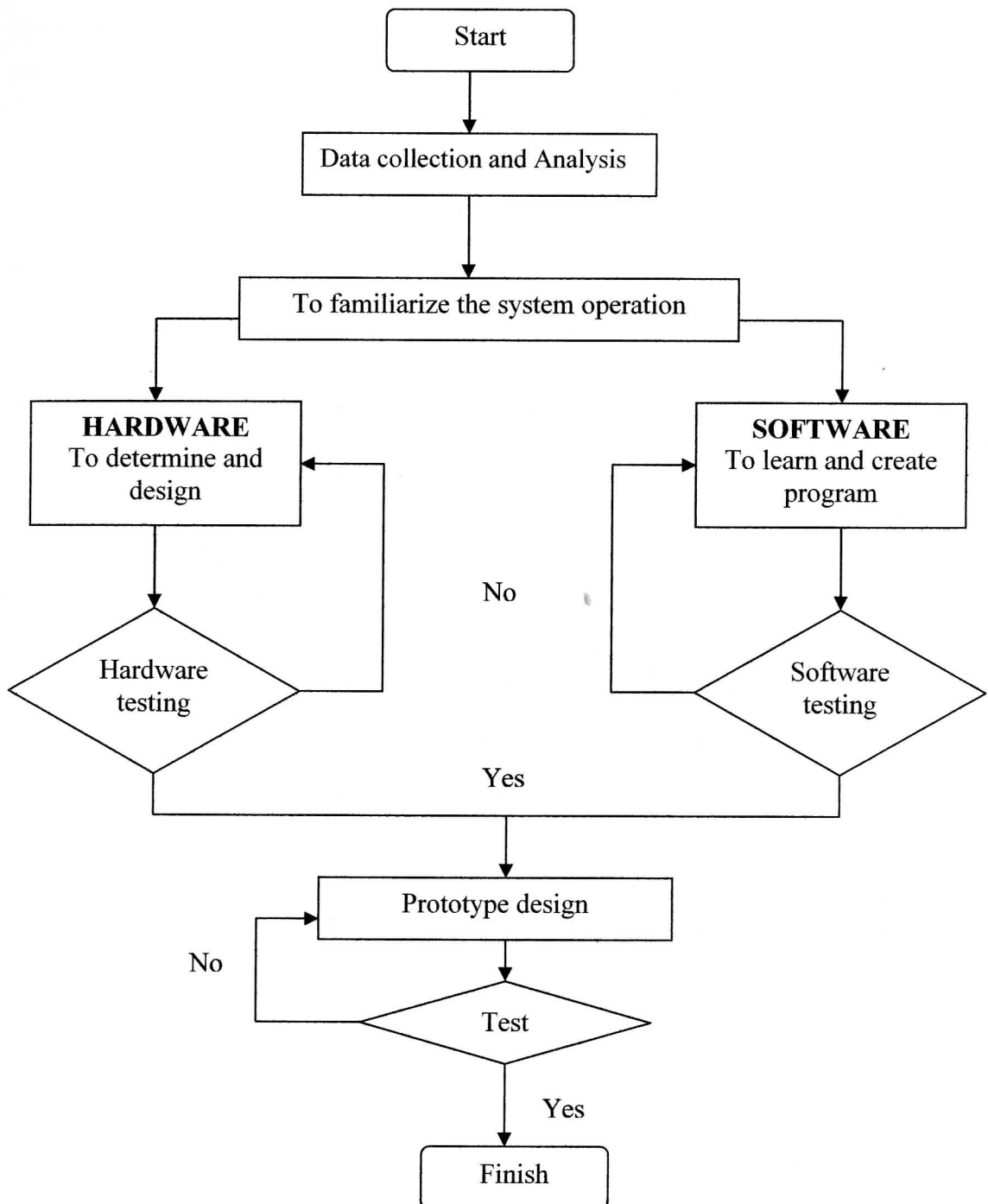


Figure 1.1: Flow chart for methodology

Figure 1.1 shows about the project work flow during to finish this project. In this work, it is involved circuit designing, circuit testing and PCB fabrication. The flow chart shows our work progress during to finish this project. We must to rework or repaired the work until the project success.

## **1.6 Report Structure**

Chapter I including the explanation of the introduction for this project, objective, scope of project, and a simple project methodology.

Chapter II is about the background research of the blood pressure monitor. This chapter contains the literature review, about the main components in this project.

In chapter III the project methodology is explained. It includes on how the Code VisionAVR C Compiler is used to build the coding system for software programming. As for the hardware part, how the microcontroller controls the circuit and the operation of piezoelectric film sensor are explain in detail.

In chapter IV, is the result and discussion about the project. A few suggestions also had been made as a technical discussion to overcome the problem that occurred during the development of the project.

Chapter V concludes the report. The features suggestions are also included in the project.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The blood pressure monitor is a device that can measure a user's blood pressures and heart rate through a piezoelectric sensor. The piezoelectric sensor will count the wrist pulse and then stop until the tiny oscillation will be measured in the air pressure inside the piezoelectric sensor. The systolic pressure is the pressure where the oscillation starts to happen. Then, the microcontroller will be used to detect the point where the oscillation starts to occur and the pressure inside the piezoelectric sensor and will be recorded. After that, the pressure will slowly decrease. The diastolic pressure will be taken at the point where the oscillation starts to disappear. For normal healthy people, the blood pressure reading is about 120/80 mmHg, where 120mmHg are for systolic and 80mmHg are for diastolic.

In this project, we chose to use the oscillometric technique in order to build the digital blood pressure monitor. The oscillometric method is based on measurements of detected complex amplitudes at various cuff pressures. It has been found that these pulses, called "complexes", have peak-to-peak amplitude which is minimal for applied cuff pressures above the systolic pressure and below the diastolic pressure. The