

# BREATH ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR PRANAYAM USING TEMPERATURE SENSOR

SURABHI MAMA

Department of Electronics and Communication, Shri Vaishnav Institute of Technology and Science, Indore 452003, India  
E-mail: j.surabhi19@gmail.com

**Abstract** - Measurement of respiration rate can be a very vital parameter for the health observation system. An abnormal respiration rate can indicate a range of chronic disease like; blood pressure, asthma, COPD, emphysema, respiratory illness and lot more. Here we present a recently developed system for measuring breath with the temperature sensor element, particularly for pranayama and Yoga. Presently while doing pranayama, it is said to learner to observe the breath and take control over it, and this observation is completely done by the learner himself, the yoga trainer is just instructing the learners for taking control on the breathing rate, but the trainer was unable to get the details of breathing rate of his students. If the trainer is capable of observing this kind of details of breathing rate, he will be capable of actual delivery of his instruction to others, so that control of breathe during pranayama can be achieved easily and this paper would like to present a design of system which overcome the problem associated to the learners and instructor while doing pranayama or asanas in which control over breathe is required. The proposed designed system can make measure the temperature distinction between inhalation and exhalation phases of the respiratory cycle. This distinction will assist any yoga trainer to instruct and allow learner to properly acquire the control on his breathe.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Respiration rate is a key parameter of the fundamental functionality out of all the medical health measuring parameters.

The respiration rate or breathing rate is the total number of breaths an individual takes per minute. The normal breathing rate of an adult is 12 to 20 breath per minute. This rate is typically measured manually by counting the movement of the thoracic cavity per minute. Any breathing rate above 20 and below 12 is counted as abnormal respiration. If the rate is higher than 20 then it could be Tachypnea (too high), low than 12 then Bradypnea (too low) or apnea if it is absent. Such Abnormal respiration rate could be a key indicator of physiological disorders which needs an instantaneous attention or consultation of doctor. This Respiration rate is the main core sign that determines that person is alive or not and continuous monitoring causes minimum inconvenience to the person. There are different methods out there to measure respiration rate.

**a) Thoracic impedance:** We measure the electrical impedance change when the chest wall expands and contracts throughout our respiratory cycle. This method is known as thoracic impedance.

**b) Manual methodology:** it's the most common method used for measurement of the breathe rate. It's usually done by counting the number of exhalation per minute, or by listening to the breath sounds. Although, manual strategies are unreliable and vulnerable to error.

**c) Capnometers:** It's a tool that measures the CO<sub>2</sub> gas concentration in respiratory process gases. A tubing cup is placed across the nasal airways and it collects gas sample that is analyzed by

electrocardiography. Capnometry measure of respiration rate is that the most frequent technology utilized by anesthesiologist. By this technique the patients ought to bear the cannula. However, during this technique is not that comfortable and ease of access and this causes dislodging.

**d) Pulse oximetry** is yet another method used for measuring respiratory rate which measures O<sub>2</sub> saturation in blood.

Our research project mainly focuses on the development of portable, and highly economical respiration monitoring system for a yoga instructor. Temperature sensor is the principle sensor of this device which allows you to monitor breath and tell you to put control on that. It is a highly user friendly device which could be used by anyone as it doesn't need any skilled training program. A small sensor is to be clipped onto the nose. We have attached a Bluetooth so that we can see the output of breathe rate in our phone as well. If the rate goes high or low with respect to our base range then instructor can monitor this easily and warns you to slow down. Our paper is comprised of three main parts. First part explain about our hardware. Second part will explain about real time data collection. The last part detailed about analysis of collected data.

## II. PREVIOUS WORK OR EXISTING SYSTEM

Many existing systems for temperature and pulse monitoring typically use micro-controller ATMEGA 89C51 ( $\mu$  8051). Due to using micro controller 8051 the method of designing the entire device becomes not only very complicated however additionally tough and tedious too. For operation it needs A-D device, external clock, micro controller development board consequently, the issues are as follows:-



### Analyzed Result:

We have Analyzed the system in the form of data as well as in the form of graph which will be plotted on local end as well as the reading is transmitted on mobile phone through a Bluetooth module on an Arduino app which is easily available on play store.

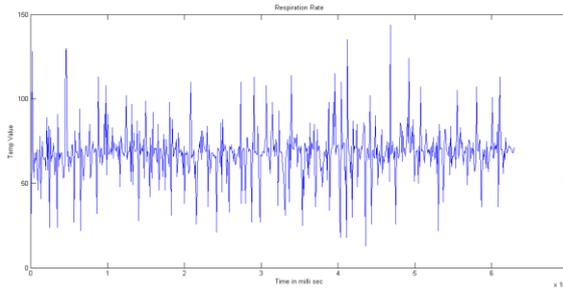


Image 1: Graphical Data through Serial Plotter

### HC-05

```
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 68108
HC-05: Temp in F = 65 Temp in *c = 31
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 69109
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 70110
HC-05: Temp in F = 57 Temp in *c = 27
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 71111
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 72113
HC-05: Temp in F = 52 Temp in *c = 25
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 73114
HC-05: Temp in F = 59 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 74115
HC-05: Temp in F = 51 Temp in *c = 24
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 75116
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 76118
HC-05: Temp in F = 57 Temp in *c = 27
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 77119
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 78119
HC-05: Temp in F = 56 Temp in *c = 27
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 79121
HC-05: Temp in F = 62 Temp in *c = 30
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 80122
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 81124
HC-05: Temp in F = 58 Temp in *c = 28
HC-05: Time in mili seconds= 82125
```

type in command

Image 2: Breath Rate on Phone

We have attached the analyzed reading and graphs with an alert system on it.

### V. CONCLUSION

We have designed and developed a system to analyze the respiratory signals using a temperature sensor. This system is totally based on Arduino UNO and therefore the system are often simply changed to modify measurement of additional physiological parameters any time, if required. It should also be potential to transmit the measured signals through internet.

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