

Following code snippet shows the Bluetooth device connection.

```
fun refresh() {
    listItem.clear()
    if (btAdapter != null) {
        for (device in btAdapter!!.bondedDev)
            if (device.getType() != BluetoothDevice.DEVICE_TYPE_LE)
                {listItem.add(device)}
    }
    listItem.sortWith(Comparator { a: BluetoothDevice, b: BluetoothDevice -> compareTo(a, b) })
    listAdapter?.notifyDataSetChanged()

}//refresh and show list of available BT device in list UI.

override fun onListItemClick(l: ListView, v: View, position: Int, id: Long)
{
    val device = listItem[position - 1]
    val btargs = Bundle()
    btargs.putString("device", device.address)
    ...
    fragment.arguments = btargs
    ...
    Navigation.findNavController(requireActivity(),
R.id.fragment_container)
    .navigate(
        DevicesFragmentDirections.actionBluetoothToSelector(
            device.address
        ),
    )
//put the bt device in arguments bundle and transact the information into
next fragment.
}
```

The next code snippet shows User open up an thread to process the image data on recording surface while recording the original high-speed video.

```
val displayingthread =
Thread
{
while (isrunning)
{
    PixelCopy.request(fragmentCameraBinding.viewFinder.holder.surface,
//surface holding high-speed visual data
        screentobitmap,
        PixelCopy.OnPixelCopyFinishedListener { },
        it.handler)

    Utils.bitmapToMat(screentobitmap, matrix)
    // Convert to grayscale with OpenCV library
}
```

```

Core.bitwise_or(matrix, rectangleforbgmask, cropfg)
Core.split(cropfg, channels)
//extract only green channel of the image with OpenCV library

channels[1].convertTo(vmatrix, CV_32FC1)
when(counter) {
    1 -> {
        processmtrx[1] = vmatrix.clone()
    }
    2 -> {
        processmtrx[2] = vmatrix.clone()

        ...
    }
    maxnumber ->{
        processmtrx[maxnumber] = vmatrix.clone()
        counter = 0
        canbeprocessed = true
    }
    //uses Mat.clone() method instead of = calculator. If = calculator is used
    the copied variable shares same memory with the original, therefore
    rendering any further process on the variable worthless unless it is done
    in the original.
}
counter++
if(canbeprocessed) {
// start processing the image only the subsequent amount of frame data
provided
    Core.divide(processmtrx[1], scalardivision, processdivmtrx[1])
    Core.divide(processmtrx[2], scalardivision, processdivmtrx[2])
    ...
    Core.divide(processmtrx[maxnumber], scalardivision, processdivmtrx[maxnumber])
}

//scalardivision = 1/maxnumber. Other variable is used for the division
because OpenCV only accepts scalar values. Also, division is done first
because Mat data format of Opencv has maximum value, therefore adding up
the Mat would max out therefore resulting in data loss.

    summtrx = processdivmtrx[1].clone()
    Imgproc.accumulate(processdivmtrx[2], summtrx)
    ...
    Imgproc.accumulate(processdivmtrx[maxnumber], summtrx)

meanmatrix = summtrx.clone()

//finished deriving mean matrix needed for the LSCI intensity calculation
    Core.absdiff(processmtrx[1], meanmatrix, processsqm
    trx[1])
    ...

```

```

Core.absdiff(processmtrx[maxnumber],meanmatrix,processsqmtrx[maxnumber])

//getting absolute difference between average and the original for the
standard deviation calculation

Core.multiply(processsqmtrx[1],processsqmtrx[1],
processsqermtrx[1])

...
Core.multiply(processsqmtrx[maxnumber],processsqmtrx[maxnumber],
processsqermtrx[maxnumber])
//getting square of absolute difference between average and the original
for the standard deviation calculation

Core.divide(processsqermtrx[1],scalarmdivision,va
lmtrx[1])

.....
Core.divide(processsqermtrx[maxnumber],scalarmdiv
ision,va
lmtrx[maxnumber])

valsummtrx=va
lmtrx[1].clone()
Imgproc.accumulate(va
lmtrx[2],valsummtrx)

.....
Imgproc.accumulate(va
lmtrx[maxnumber],valsummtrx)

//finished deriving the average of the standard deviation

Core.sqrt(valsummtrx ,matrxfinresult)
Core.divide(matrxfinresult,meanmatrix,calcmtrx)

//finished deriving the average of the standard deviation

Imgproc.threshold(calcmtrx,matrxresult,
saturationlimit ,1.0, THRESH_TRUNC)

saturationmax = minMaxLoc(calcmtrx).maxVal

matrxresult.convertTo(matrxresult,CV_32FC1,1/sat
urationlimit)

Core.multiply(matrxresult,scalarmdivision2,thresh
mtrx)

```

```

        }
    else{
        .....
    }

dispmtrx = Mat(matrxresult.size(), CV_8UC1)
threshmtrx.convertTo(dispmtrx, CV_8UC1)
threshmtrx.convertTo(matfoctolo, CV_8UC3)
Imgproc.applyColorMap(dispmtrx,matfoctolo, COLORMAP_RAINBOW)
Utils.matToBitmap(matfoctolo, displayedbitmap)
handler.sendMessage(handler.obtainMessage())

//threshold, normalize and map it into rainbow color scale
.....
}

displayingthread.start()

```

The following is arduino Bluetooth receiving part.

```

#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

int blueTx=2; //Tx
int blueRx=3; //Rx
int R_Pin=4; //RED
int G_Pin=5; //GREEN
int B_Pin=6; //GREEN
char Recieve_data;
SoftwareSerial BTSerial(blueTx, blueRx);

void setup() {
  BTSerial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(LED_Pin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(LD_Pin, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(LED_Pin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(LD_Pin, LOW);
  BTSerial.write("\n");
}

void loop() {

  if (BTSerial.available())
  {
    Recieve_data=BTSerial.read();
  }

  switch (Recieve_data)
  {
    case 'a':

```

```
digitalWrite(LED_Pin,HIGH);
BTSerial.write(BTSerial.read());
BTSerial.write("\n");
Recieve_data=0;
break;

case 'b':
  digitalWrite(LED_Pin,LOW);
  BTSerial.write(BTSerial.read());
  BTSerial.write("\n");
  Recieve_data=0;
  break;

case 'c':
  digitalWrite(LD_Pin,HIGH);
  BTSerial.write(BTSerial.read());
  BTSerial.write("\n");
  Recieve_data=0;
  break;

case 'd':
  digitalWrite(LD_Pin,LOW);
  BTSerial.write(BTSerial.read());
  BTSerial.write("\n");
  Recieve_data=0;
  break;
default:
  // if nothing else matches, do the default
  // default is optional
  break;
}

}
```