Design and Deployment of IoT Devices: from Edge to Data Centers

Asian Regional Workshop on SciTinyML: Scientific Use of Machine Learning on Low-Power Devices

6 - 10 June 2022 Online

Further information: http://indico.ictp.it/event/9800/ smr3715@iotp.it

CTE



Reginald Juan Magpantay Mercado Electronics Engineer Proprietor and R&D Chief, GTek Research Valenzuela City, Philippines <u>gtek_research@yahoo.com</u>

Outline

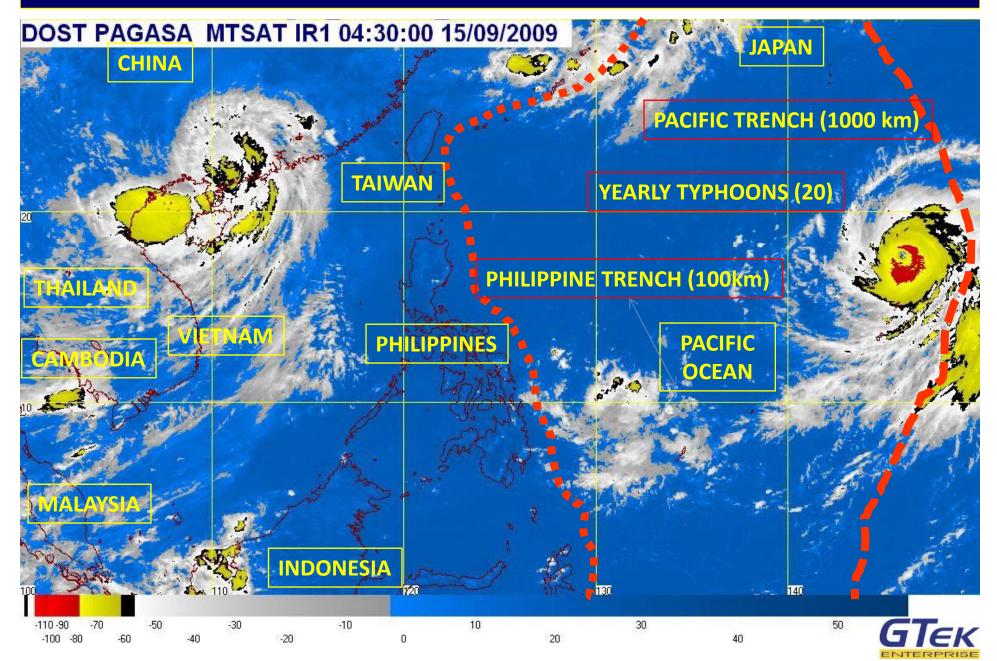
1. IoT Motivations: Real-world Applications

2. Design and Deployment of Wireless Sensor Networks + IoT

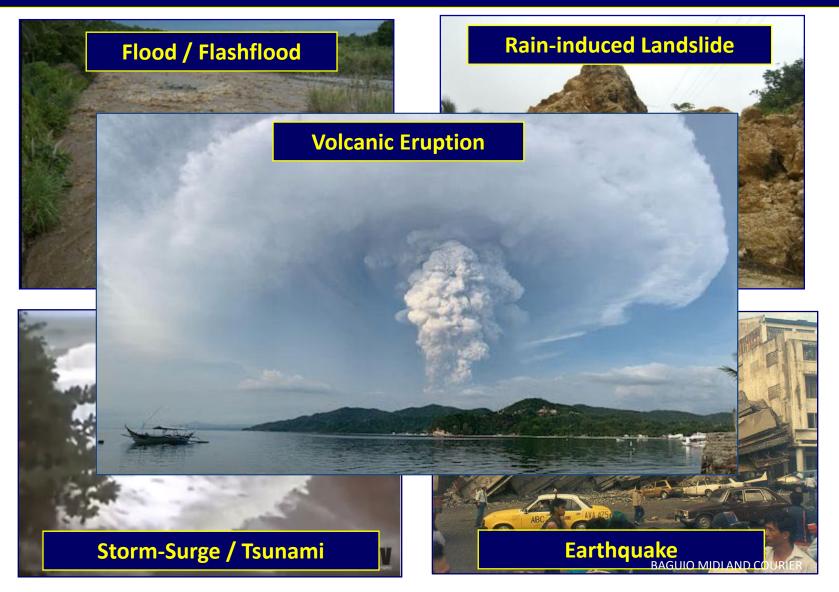
3. Design and Deployment of IoT+TinyML



Motivations: Real-world Applications



NATURAL DISASTERS... WAITING TO HAPPEN.

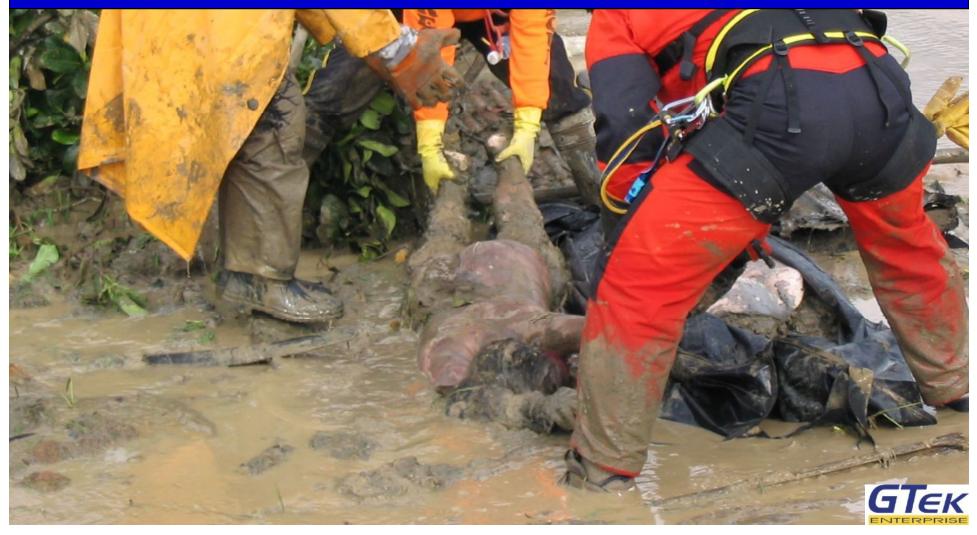




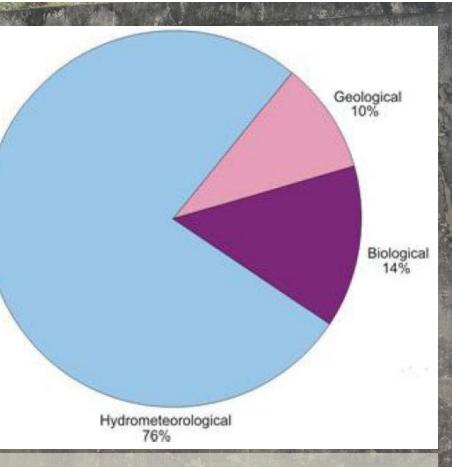
The grim devastation wrought by the catastrophic flashflood in Ormoc, Leyte, Philippines. In November 1991, more than 5000 people perished in this single tragedy. Unusually heavy, continuous rains (580.5 millimeters in 24 hours) brought by tropical storm Uring caused landslides at the steep slope of a river system leading to the city of Ormoc.



A massive mudslide occurred in Saint Bernard on February 17, 2006_in the Philippine province of Southern Leyte that caused widespread damage and loss of life. The deadly landslide followed a ten-day period of heavy rains and a minor earthquake of magnitude 2.6 on the Richter scale. The official death toll stands at 1,126.



2007: Water-level installation



FFR-PAGAS.

Close to 90% of all natural disasters in the last 10 years has been the result of hydro-meteorological

hazards.

Anyone could be a victim of a disaster! = Unaware + Unprepared

Guinsaugon Landslide Death Toll: 1,126





"Early Warnings are Critical for Natural Disaster Risk-Reduction and Preparedness."

> Saint Bernard, Southern, Leyte, during installation 2008/05/20 13:29





Citizens' Interviews

Solution: **Radio Propagation Survey Community-Based Disaster Early** Warning System Water-level Gauge **Rainfall Gauge**



There is a need to Implement Hydro-Meteorological Data Monitoring and early Warning System

Objectives:

- **1.** To warn the authorities and vulnerable population ahead of time of any threat of flood/flashflood and landslide.
- 2. To provide enough lead-time between a critical warning and completion of evacuation of lives and properties to safer grounds.
- **3. To collect data about river system characteristics (rainfall** intensity and water-level) for research and creating mathematical models of the river system.



Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS) Model Head Waters Up-stream Rainfall Sensor Water-level **15km** Early Warnings are Issued to Sensor Wireless **Ensure Enough Lead-time to** Sensor **Evacuate: Mid-stream** Network **Rain-gauge station sends** 1. rainfall intensity data to Data **10km** Data Center (READY condition). Center

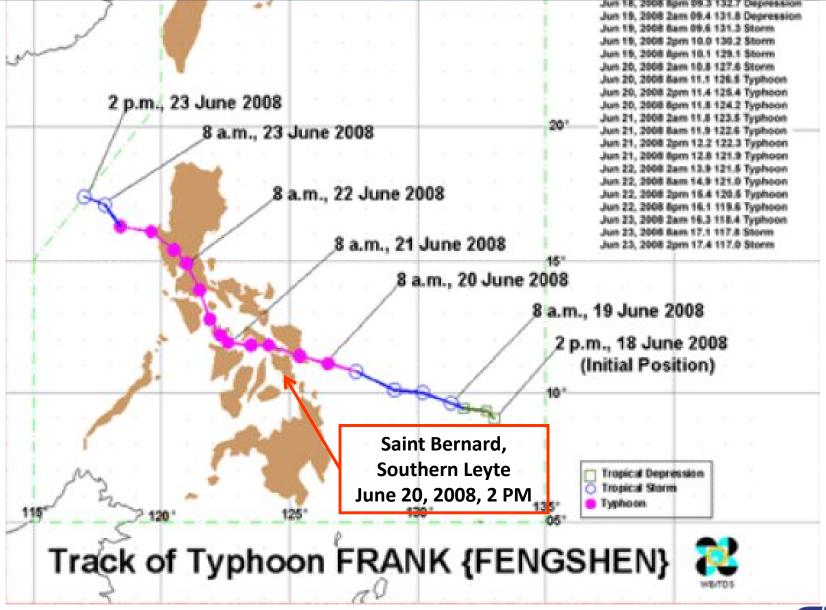
- 2. Water-level station sends ALERT water-level to Data Center (SET condition).
- Water-level station sends CRITICAL water-level to Data Center (GO condition) – evacuate to safer grounds.

Image © 2022 CNES / Airbus Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies Flood-Prone Area near Vulnerable Population

Good

Down-stream

The Real Test for my Early Warning System was in June 20, 2008





SAVED 474 PEOPLE

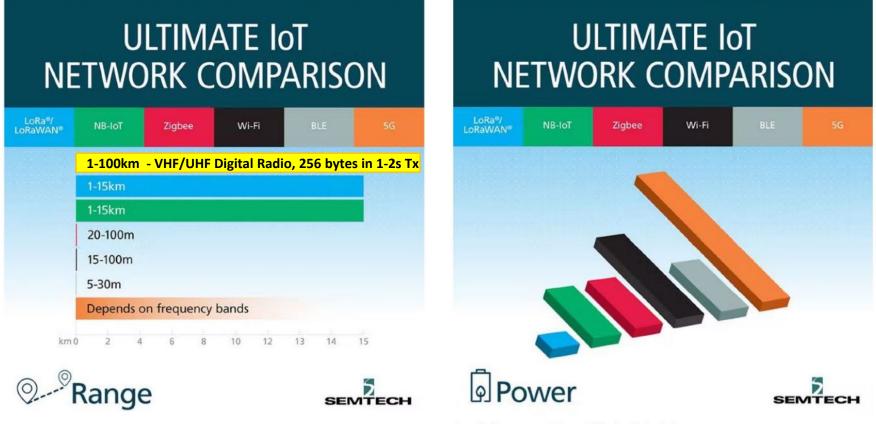
ABOUT 100 FAMILIES WERE PROTECTED FROM A DEVASTATING FLASHFLOOD CAUSED BY TYPHOON FRANK ON JUNE 20, 2008.

GTek

Design of IoT Devices and Networks

Choose the best wireless technology for your application:

Best for IoT = Low_Power + Long_Range + Small



Comparing the power usage between six IoT network technologies.

NB-IoT: https://www.gsma.com/iot/narrow-band-internet-of-things-nb-iot/



Design with PSoC + Dual Core Controllers + LoRA

 PSoC 5 LP: 1-Core ARM Cortex -M3 (80 MHz) PSoC 6: 2-Cores ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) RN2483 LoRa Module On-board LoRaWAN protocol stack ASCII command interface over UART Output Power (dBm), 14.00 Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA Single Operating Voltage: 2 1V to 	CA TE CATE	Microchip RN2483
PSoC 5 LP: 1-Core ARM Cortex -M3 (80 MHz)stack - ASCII command interface over UART - Output Power (dBm), 14.00 - Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA		RN2483 LoRa Module
PSoC 5 LP: 1-Core ARM Cortex -M3 (80 MHz)- ASCII command interface over UARTPSoC 6: 2-Cores ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz)- Output Power (dBm), 14.00 - Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA		- On-board LoRaWAN protocol
ARM Cortex -M3 (80 MHz) UART PSoC 6: 2-Cores - Output Power (dBm), 14.00 ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA		_ stack
PSoC 6: 2-Cores - Output Power (dBm), 14.00 ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + - Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA	PSoC 5 LP: 1-Core	- ASCII command interface over
PSoC 6: 2-Cores - Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA	ARM Cortex -M3 (80 MHz)	UART
ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) + - Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148 ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA		Output Power (dBm), 14.00
ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA	PSoC 6: 2-Cores	- Dual band 433 MHz, 868 MHz
ARM Cortex -M0+ (100 MHz) - Current: Tx = 40mA, Rx = 14.2mA	ARM Cortex -M4 (150 MHz) +	- Rx Input Sensitivity (dB), -148
	· · · ·	
		Single Operating Voltage: 2.1V to
3.6V		3.6V

IoT (Internet-of-Things) + TinyML Solution



Benefits of Designing your Own IoT Device

Benefits of Designing your own HW:

- **Customized = Optimized Functions**
- System-on-Chip / Dual Core = Do more with less (1 chip) = Lower HW Cost
- **Benefits of Coding your own SW Protocols:**
 - **Reprogrammability = Flexibility**
- Adding Specialized SW functions = Lower Overall System's Cost

Combined Benefits:

 Reliability, Maintainability, Sustainability = Longer System's Useful Life



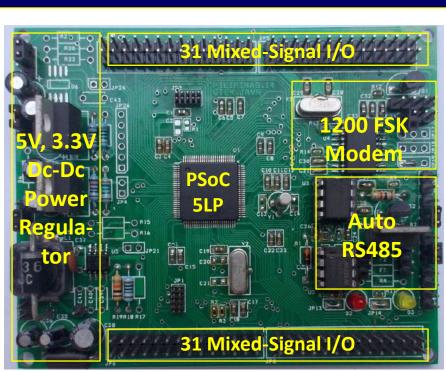
Embedded PSoC-Based Controller (2014)

SENSORS:

- WATER LEVEL
- RAINFALL INTENSITY
- TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY
- PRESSURE / ALTITUDE
- PROXIMITY / MAGNETIC
- AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION (AWS)
- VOLTAGE, CURRENT, & POWER
- LIGHT INTENSITY
- ACCELERATION / EARTHQUAKE
- INCLINATION / TILT
- TOXIC GAS / CHEMICAL
- LIGHTNING INTENSITY & RANGE

INTERFACES:

- COMPUTER
- ETHERNET , WIFI
- GPS, BLUETOOTH
- ZIGBEE



DATA TRANSCEIVERS:

- VHF / UHF
- LoRa
- SMS-GSM
- ISM (SUB 1-GHZ BANDS)

DESIGNED FOR MULTI-HAZARD EWS APPLICATIONS:

- FLOOD EWS (FEWS)
- LANDSLIDE EWS (LEWS)
- TSUNAMI & STORM SURGE EWS (TSSEWS)

WARNING INDICATORS:

- SIREN / BUZZER
- BEACON LIGHT
- LCD / LED

Single HW design for many applications

NON-VOLATILE

MEMORIES:

• FLASH / EEPROM

DATA LOGGER

SD CARD

POWER SOURCES:

SOLAR

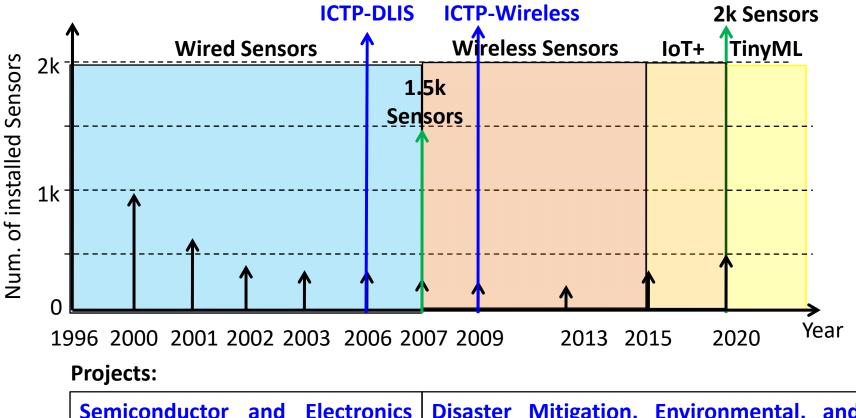
• WIND

• AC

• BATTERY / DC

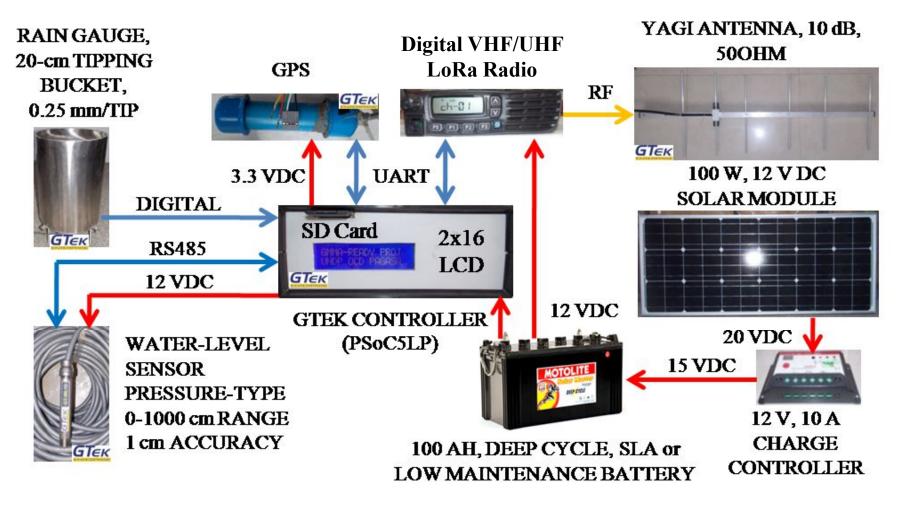


Deployment: From Wired Sensor Networks to IoT + TinyML Networks



Semiconductor and Electronics	Disaster Mitigation, Environmental, and
Manufacturing, and Automated	Research Applications: Philippine Weather
Test Industries:	Agency, National Power Corporation,
Pacific Semi, Philips Semi, Intel,	National Water Resources Board, German
Cypress Semi, Data General,	International Cooperation, World Vision,
Acbel Polytech, Amkor-Anam	Action Against Hunger, UNDP, ASEAN IVO

Community-Based Flood Early Warning System Station



CBFEWS Station Equipment Design.



Deployment of Community-Based Flood EW System



Fig. 4. Rain-gauge Installation (a) on frame and (b) on building rooftop.



Fig. 5. Water-level Station Installation (a) on frame and (b) sensor inside a protection metal pipe bolted on bridge column.

Rain Gauge Station



Data Center Station

Fig. 6. Data Center integrates an (a) instrument box, a (b) solar module, and a (c) data collection computer.

Water-level Station



Greater Metro Manila Ready Project (GMMA READY) Sponsored by the UNDP (2015)

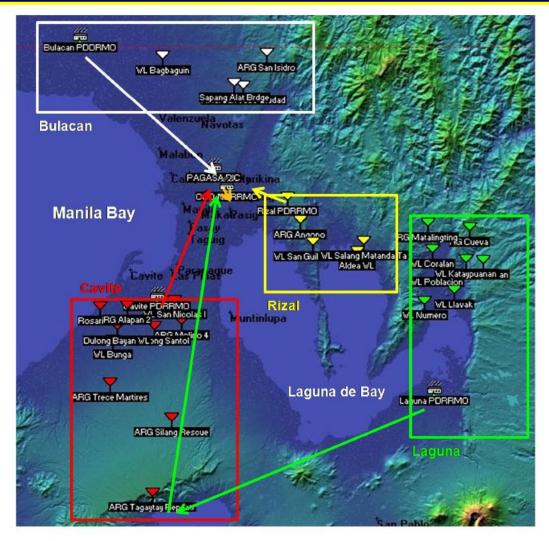
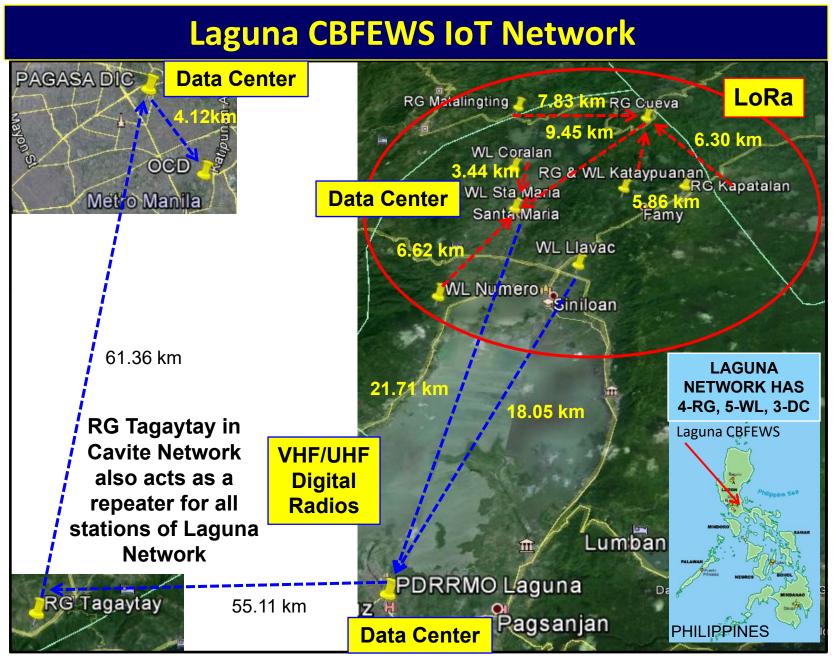


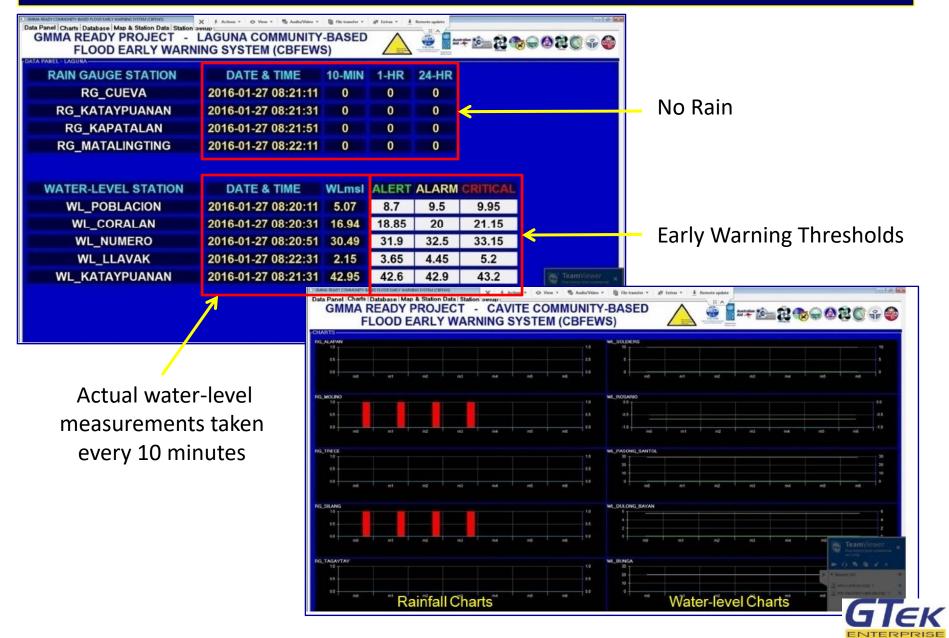
Fig. 7. GMMA-READY CBFEWS Network covers four provinces surrounding Manila, has 34 stations: 15 WL, 13 RG, and 6 DC.



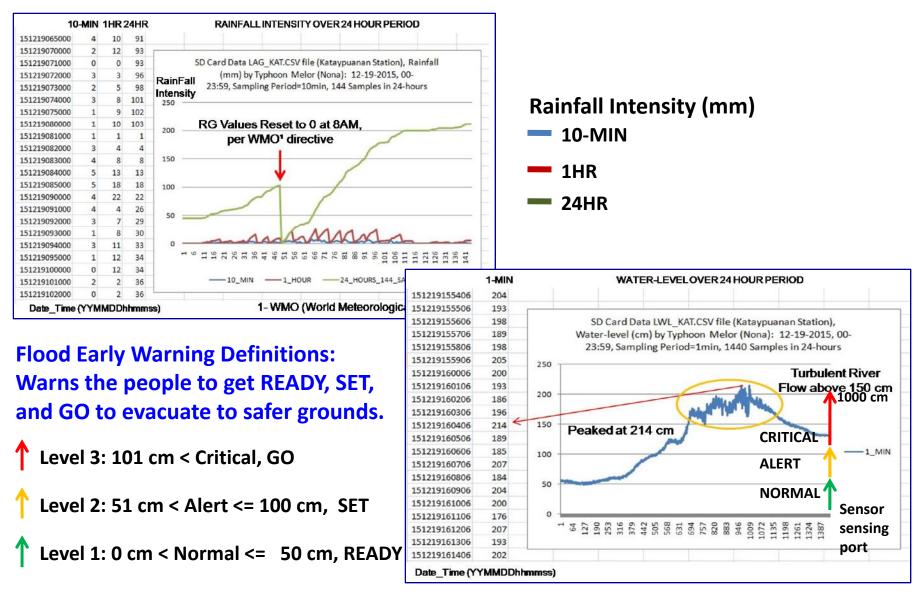




Data Thresholds and Charts for Early Warning



Laguna CBFEWS Telemetry Network: Data Collection





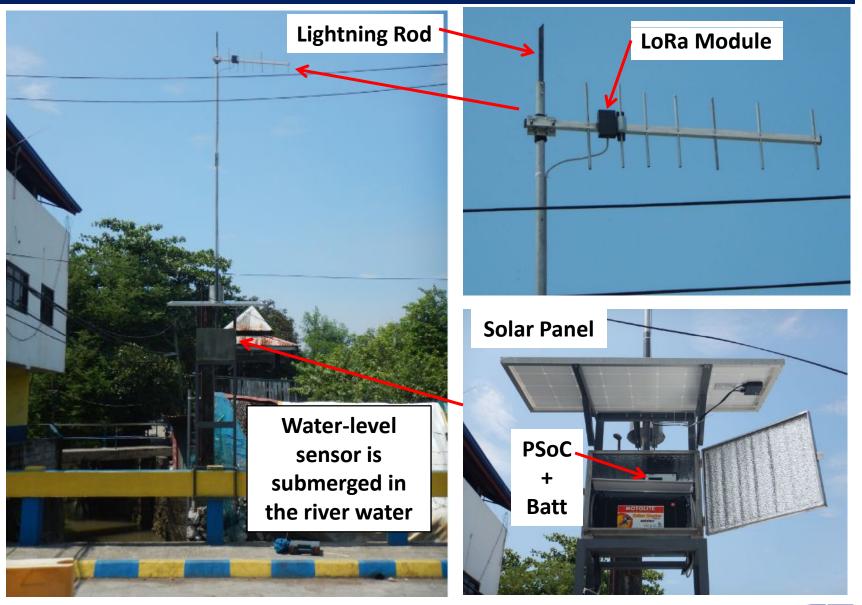
2017: PSoC + LoRa-Based Flood Early Warning System, Bacoor City, Cavite Philippines



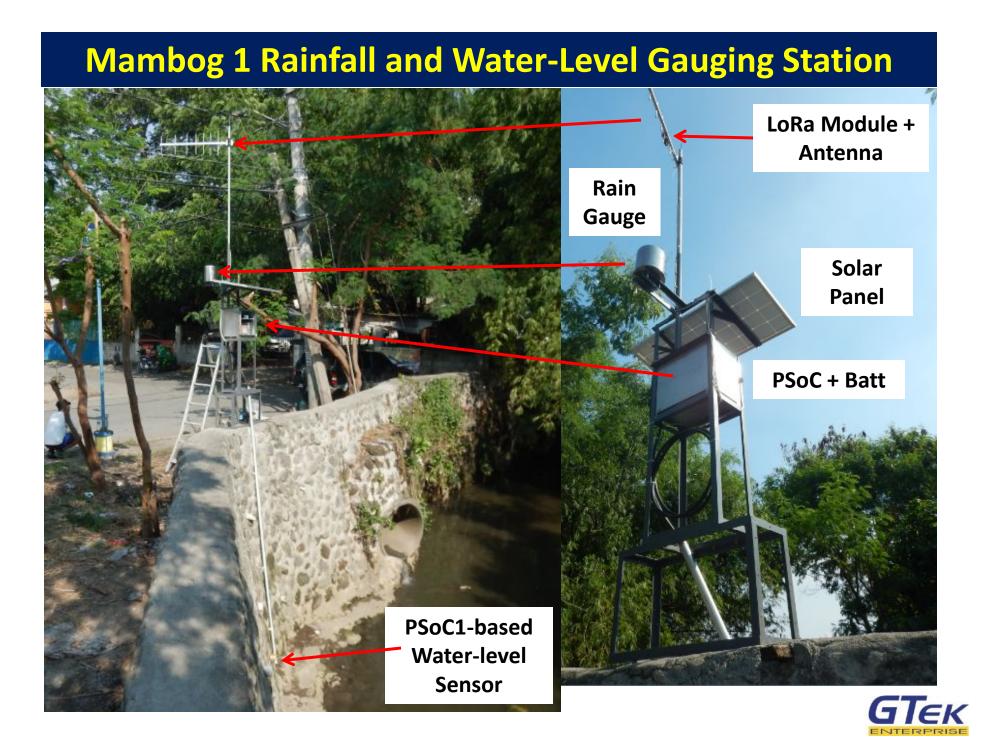
- PSoC + LoRa.
- LoRaWAN is operating at 433MHz, 10mW Tx power.
- A GPS synchronizes the 10-minute data transmission.
- Early warnings are issued based on set thresholds.



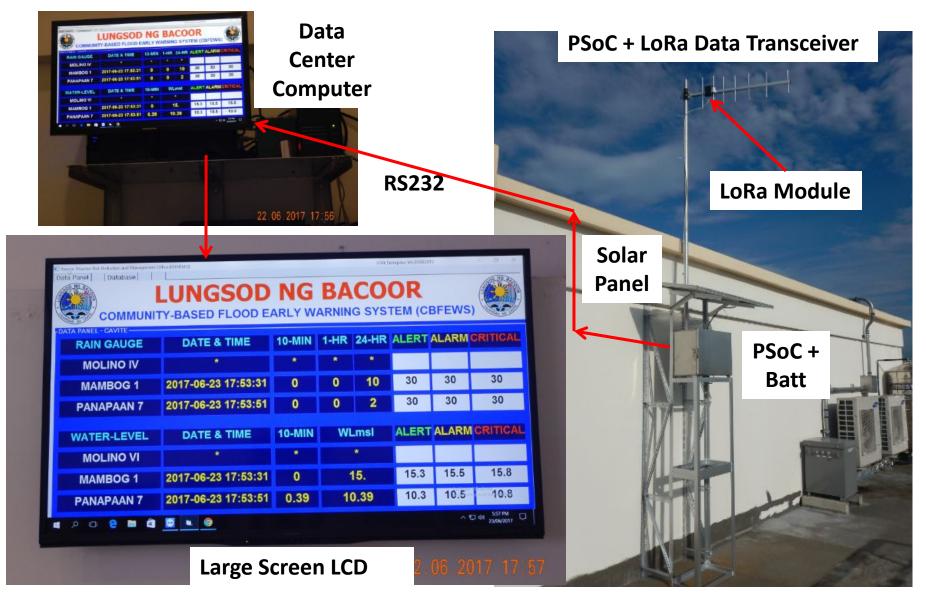
Panapaan 7 Rainfall and Water-Level Gauging Station





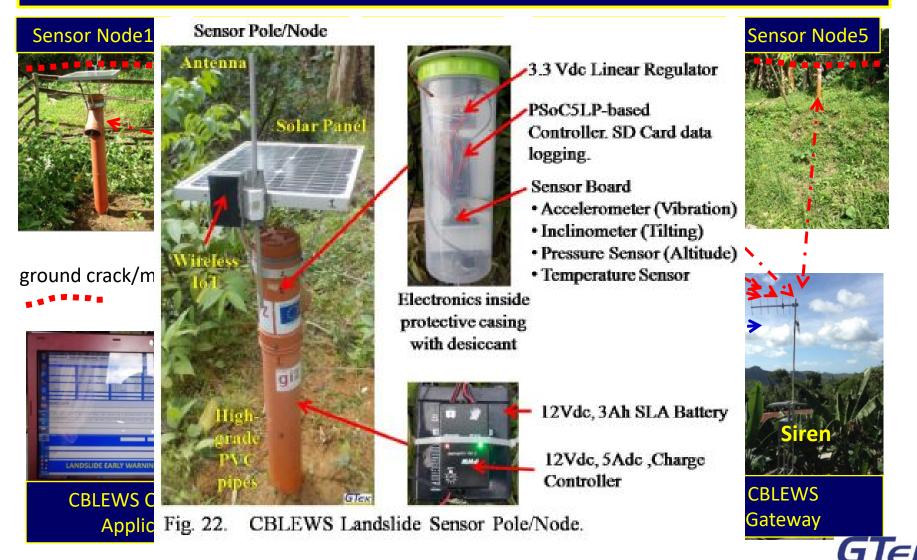


Bacoor Data Center, Disaster Risk-Reduction & Management Office





2014: Community-Based Landslide Early Warning System (event driven), Maasin City, Southern Leyte, Philippines Sponsored by the German International Cooperation



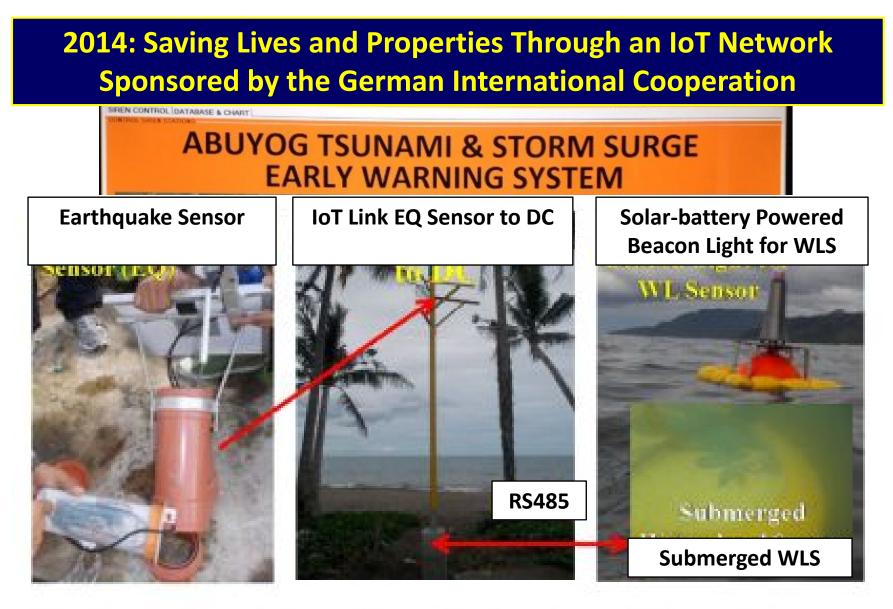


Fig. 26. Integrated Storm-Surge, Earthquake, and Tsunami Sensor

Siren 3

Siren_2

Siren_1

Siren_4



San Sebastian Basilica

Environmental Monitoring System (SSB EMS)

Design, Development, and Implementation of Wireless Sensor Networks Utilising PSoC, LoRa, GPS, and Sensors (Temperature, Humidity, Wind Speed, Wind Direction, and Rainfall Intensity Sensors) for Heritage Conservation

Funded by The Order of the Augustinian Recollects, United States Department of State through the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, and The US Embassy Manila

for

San Sebastian Basilica Conservation and Development Foundation, Inc.

Designed and Developed by GTek Research January 2019 - March 2019 Manila



The San Sebastian Basilica,

Plaza Del Carmen, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines

An all steel Gothic church completed in 1891, the metals are the same with the ones used with the Eiffel Tower, Paris, which was completed two years earlier in 1889.





The San Sebastian Basilica,

Plaza Del Carmen, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines

https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/san-sebastian-basilica-philippines-d7e29a61d8f842e682aed2e6e9fce5dd





2012 Projects with San Sebastian Basilica:

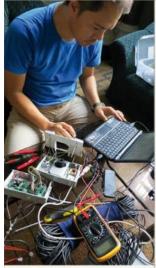
Remote-controlled drop-down (30-meters) 8MPixel Point-and Shoot Camera System. Using PSoC, RS485 network, and a laptop.



The column base showing water, and large holes caused by rust



The inside of a column looking down 20 meters. Sequential photographs were taken every quarter meter

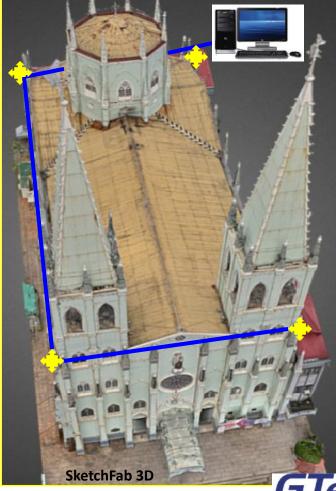


Reggie Mercado rigging a system of wires, cables, laptop and camera to look 20 meters down the hollow columns



Dry run: the technical team is glued to the monitor as the camera is lowered to the column base, which has never been seen since construction in 1891. From left: Engineer Reggie Mercado, executive director Tina Paterno, and architect Jonathan Dangue

Walls inclination remotemonitoring using PSoC, precision dual-axis inclination sensors, RS485 network, and a computer





2019 Project with San Sebastian Basilica EMS Objectives:

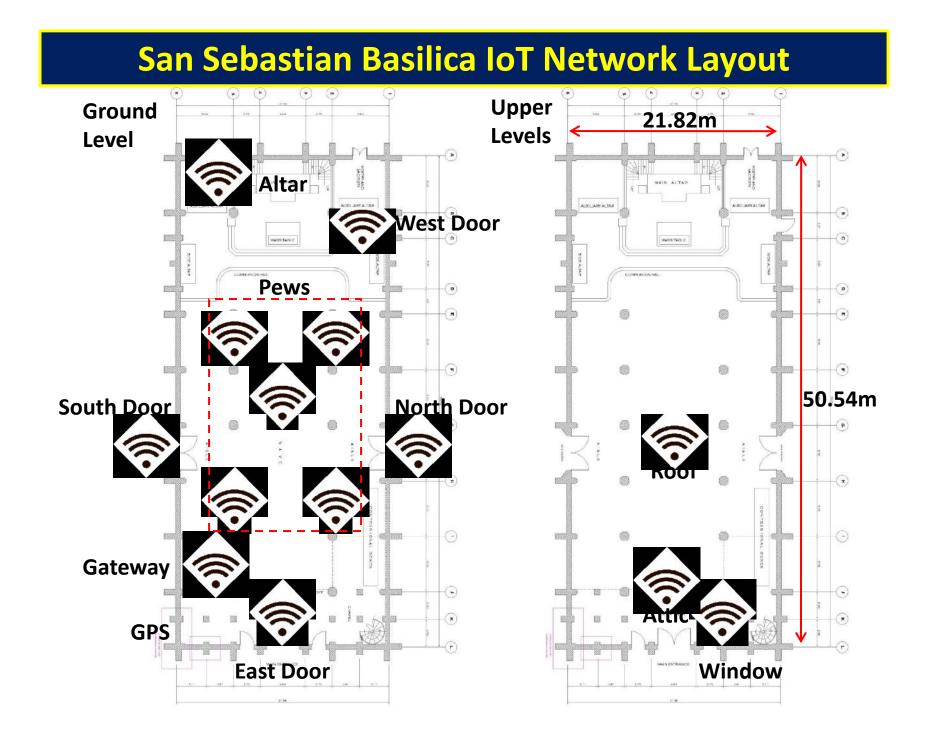
- To monitor the Basilica's environmental characteristics in relation to temperature, humidity, rain- induced water, and ambient air/wind.
- The collected data will be utilized by a team of mechanical engineers to generate thermal modelling in order to determine whether passive or active cooling method is required.

Leading to:

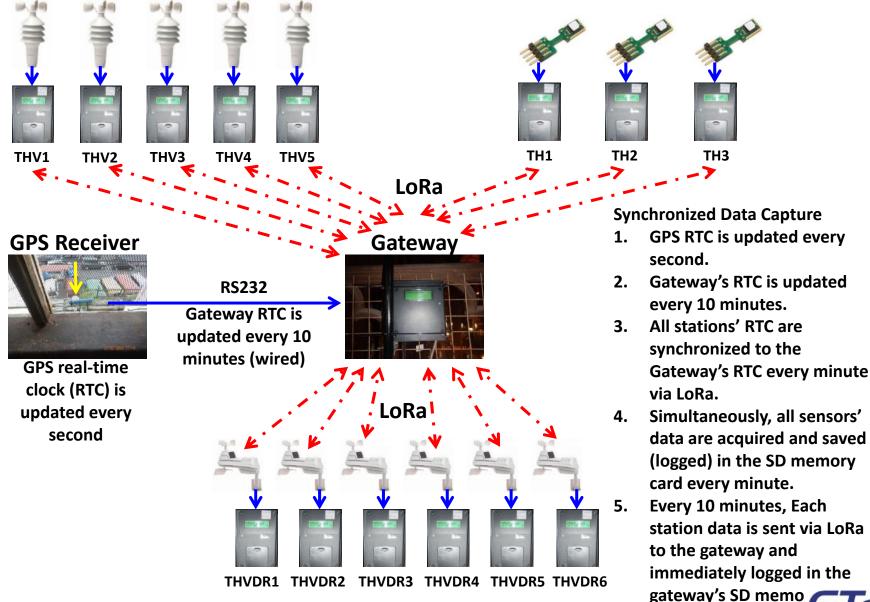
1) controlling the Basilica's internal temperature and humidity (agents of metal corrosion), and

2) finding the appropriate method to provide cooling effect for church visitors.



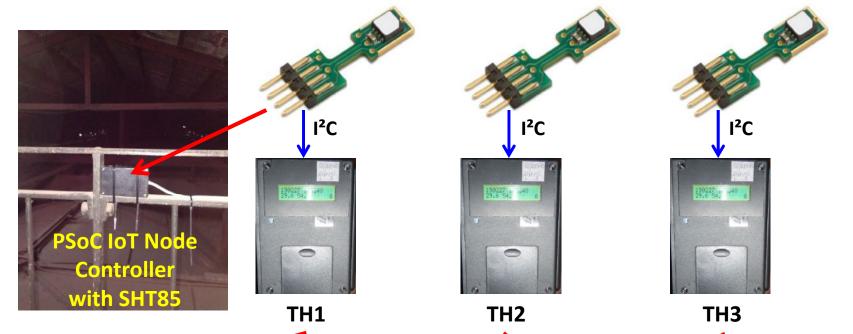


SSB Environmental Monitoring System Operation





Temperature and Humidity , SHT85, (THx) WSN Setup

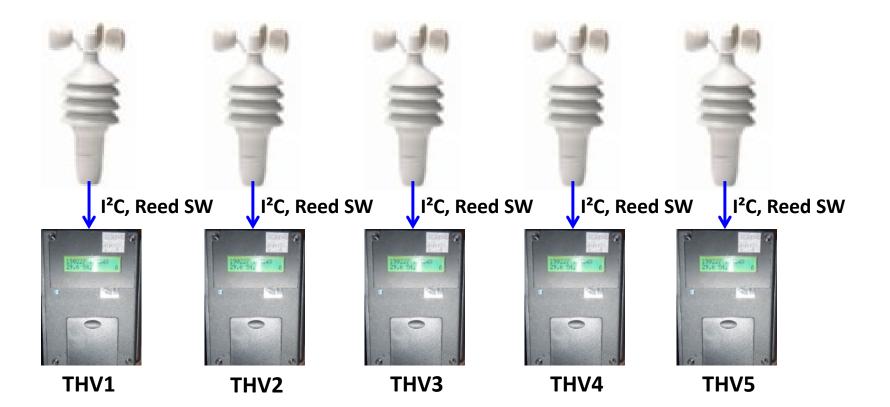






SSBEMS IoT to Sensor Connection Layout

Acurite 3-in-1 Weather Stations WSN Setup: Temperature, Humidity, wind Velocity (THVx)





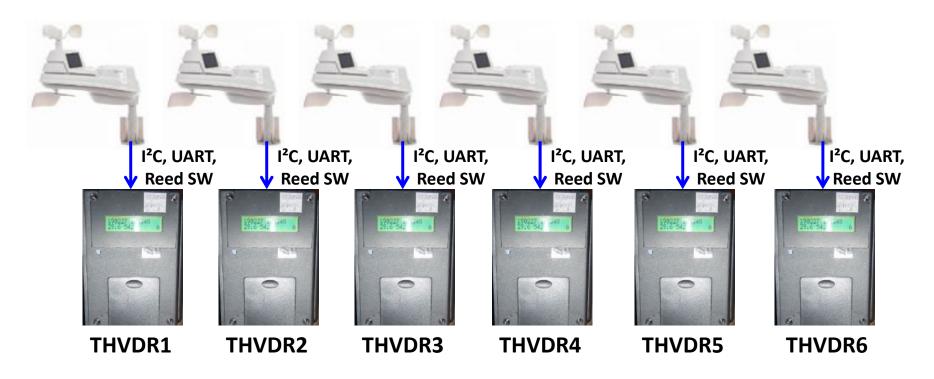






SSBEMS IoT to Sensor Connection Layout

Acurite 5-in-1 Weather Stations WSN Setup: Temperature, Humidity, wind Velocity, wind Direction, Rainfall (THVDRx)





THVDR1 – Basilica's East Side Door











THVDR2 – Basilica's West Side

THVDR5 – Basilica's Front Door

THVDR3 – Basilica's East Side Front Door





THVDR6 – Basilica's Roof



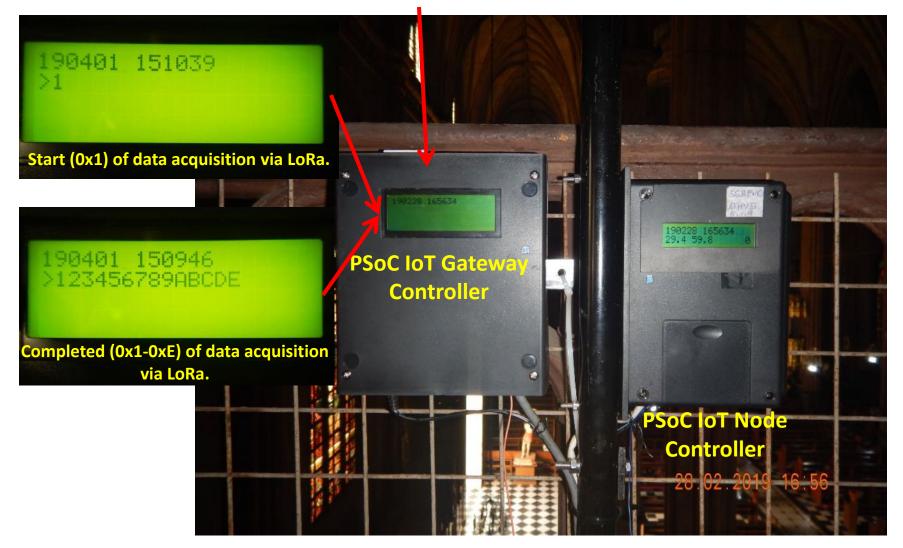
Controlle





IoT Gateway

PSoC Gateway – Choir Loft



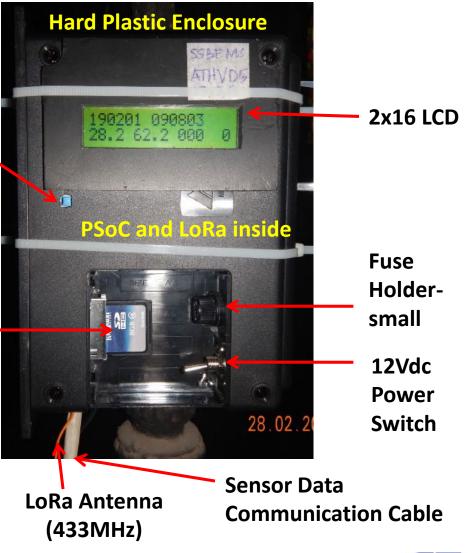


Node Controller: Power, Data Display, and Data Logger



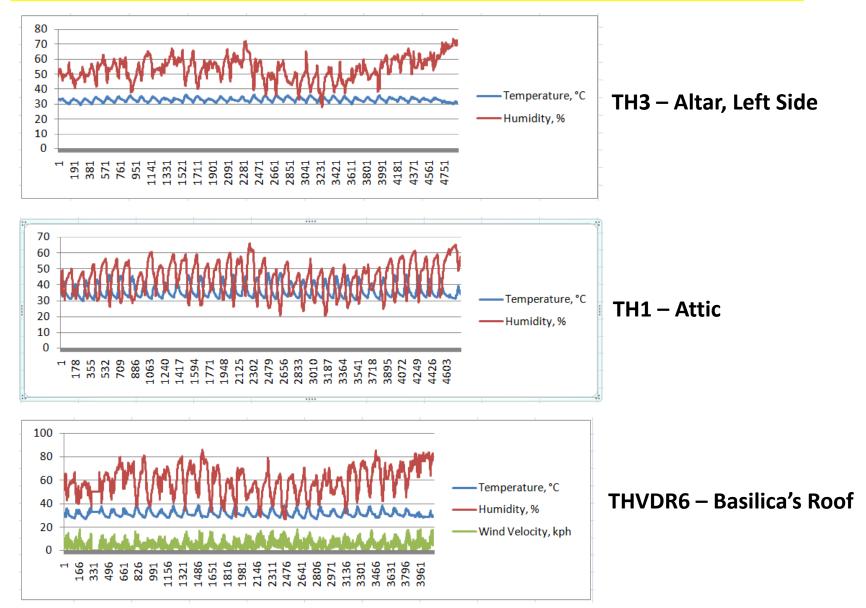
SD/uSD Card Data Logger (4GB/8GB/16GB) How to manually copy the CSV file: Recommended copy time is between 5th min to 8th min of the 10-min cycle.

- 1. Turn-off 12VDC Power Switch.
- 2. Take-out SD card from port.
- 3. Copy CSV file using your computer.
- 4. Re-insert SD card.
- 5. Turn-on 12VDC Power Switch.
- 6. Station should operate normally.



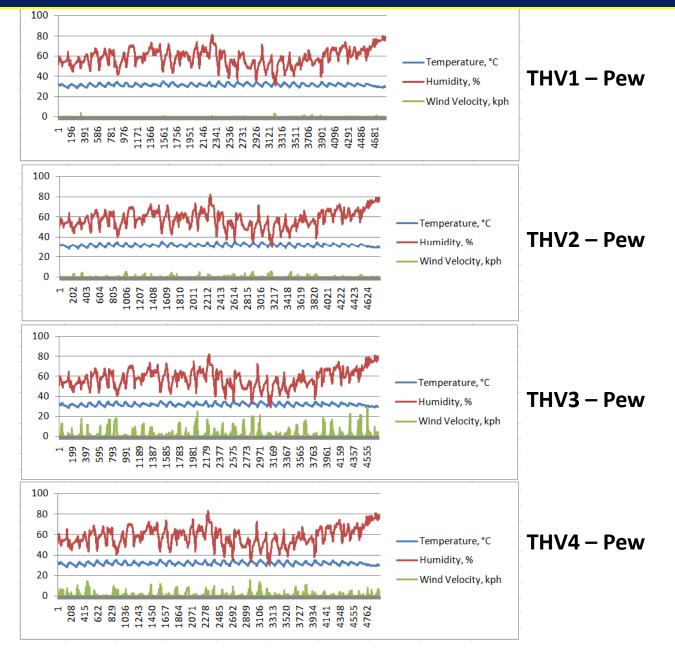


Actual Data Charts, March 29 to May 7, 2019





Actual Data Charts, March 29 to May 7, 2019





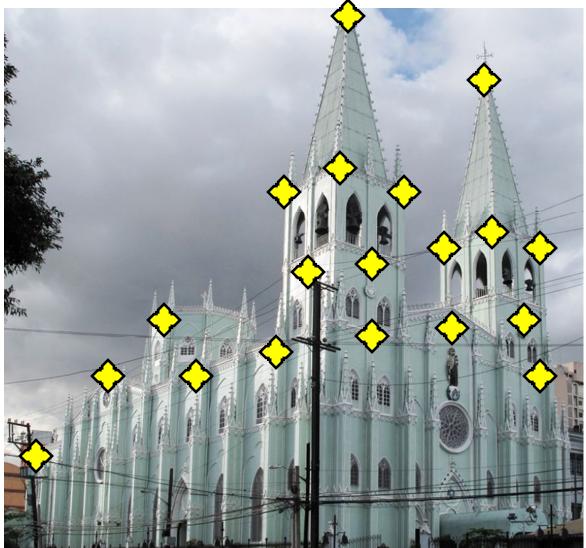
Next IoT Project: Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) – for structural integrity monitoring

Project Objectives:

- 1. To provide continuous real-time (24-7) monitoring of parts (walls, decorations, etc) of the church which are susceptible to abrupt or creeping movements (inclination or vibration) due to decaying material joints, seismic ground movements, and massive vibrations from nearby sources or construction.
- 2. To automatically inform (via internet, SMS, or localized light indicators) the conservation team if church's parts (walls, decorations, etc) are in critical positions, and if there is impending danger of falling-off from its point of attachment. This would help prevent accidents due to falling debris.



Structural Health Monitoring (SHM), Proposed Dec 2019



IoT Solution:

Solar-battery powered WSN using PSoC, LoRa, and precision MEMS sensors.

To collect real-time data from: 1. XYZ Inclination 2. XYZ Vibration

To be utilized by structural and metallurgical engineers.



ASEAN IVO 2022 Research Project 03:

P2EI-WEALTH (Physiological and Psychological Edge Intelligence WEArable LoRa HealTH) System for Remote Indigenous Community and Disaster Recovery Operations

Wearable IoT+ML Device



LoRa

Provides Data to Data Center about:

- Physiological: HR, Sp02, ECG, Temp
- Psychological: Galvanic Skin Response, GSR
- Motion: Walking, Running, Idle, Free-fall, Single/Double Tap
- Environmental : Temp, Humidity, Air-Quality, and Baro. Pressure
- Location: GPS Location Coordinates, Date and Time

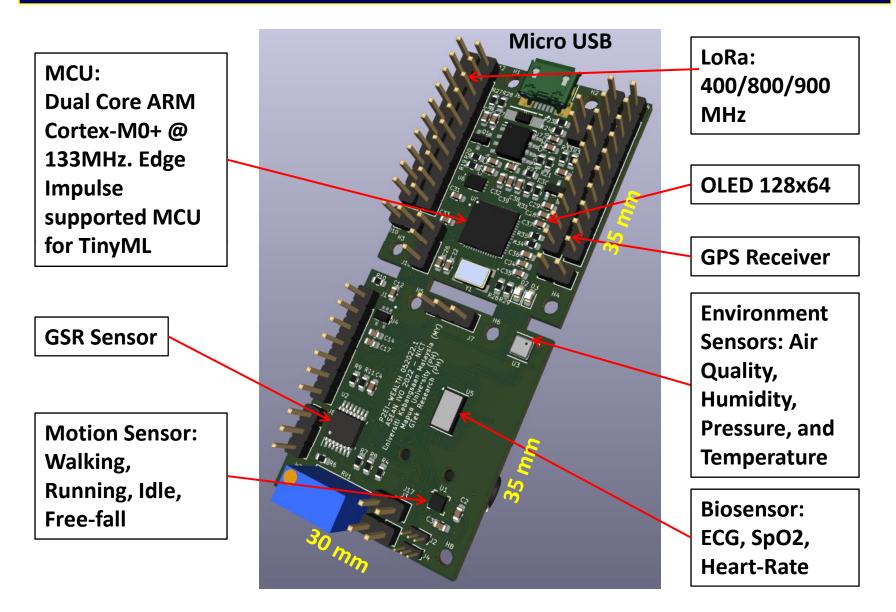
Benefits: This real-time remote patient monitoring method will provide medical doctors, who are remotely located in the city, the needed medical data while a patient is still in the danger zone. This timely information would be helpful in assessing the health conditions and the preparation for the proper medical treatment for a victim.

https://www.nict.go.jp/en/asean_ivo/ASEAN_IVO_2022_Project03.html

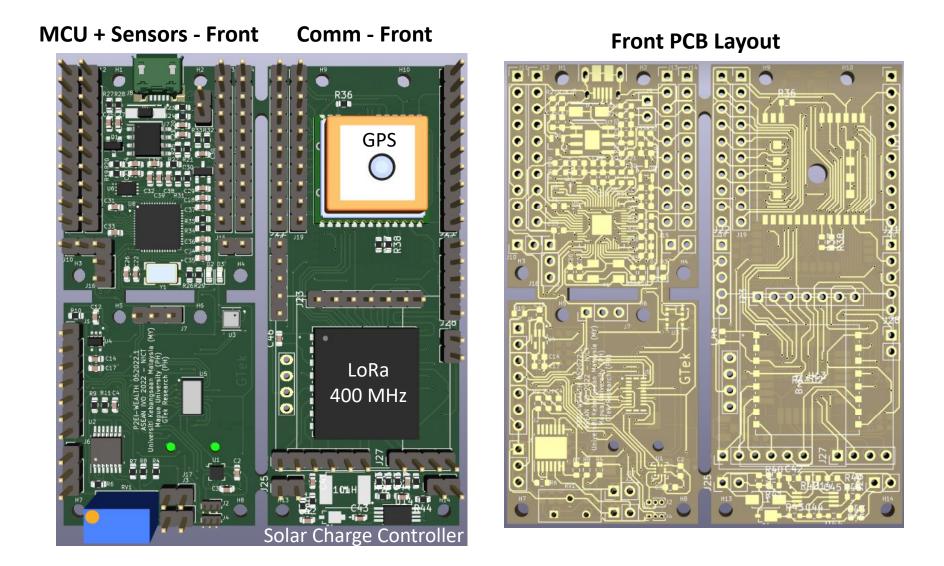


Remote Data Center

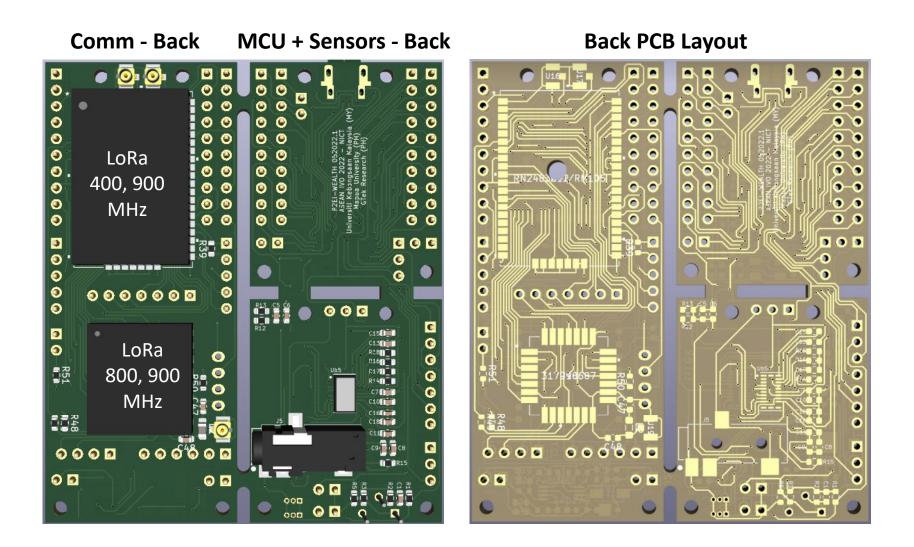




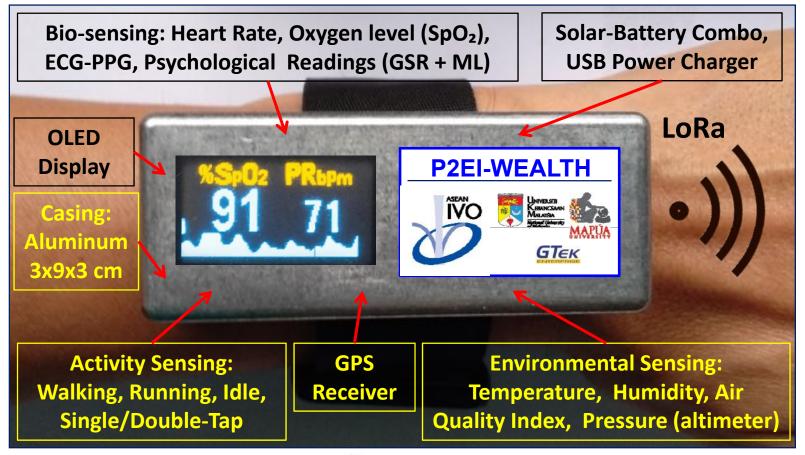










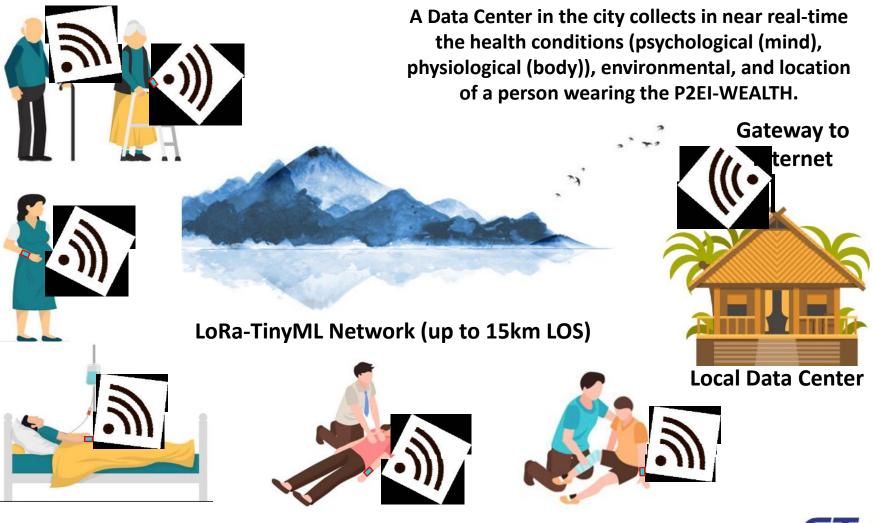






P2EI-WEALTH Remote Indigenous Community Operations at Chini Lake

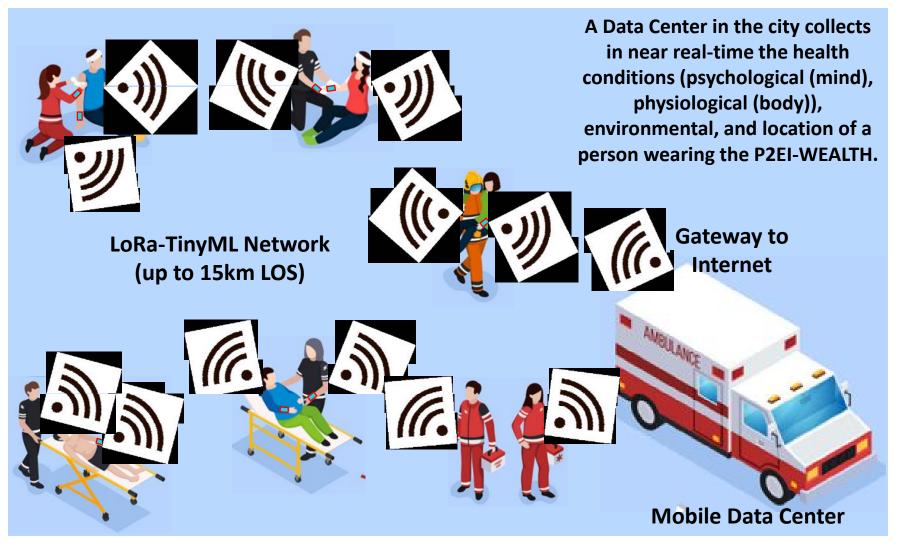
Elderly, Pregnant, Sick, and Injured Patients Benefit from the P2EI-WEALTH Solution





P2EI-WEALTH Remote Disaster Recovery Operations

Disaster Victims and Emergency Rescuers Benefit from the P2EI-WEALTH Solution





Thank you ICTP friends. Stay safe.

