

Modular Rapid Monitoring System

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Sponsor: Martin Engineering, Illinois

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Bradley University Electrical and Computer Engineering

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Agenda

- Problem Background
- Design Approach
- Division of Labor
- Solution
 - Gateway Interface System
 - Sensor Interface System
- Project Cost
- Future Work

Problem Background

- Sponsored by Martin Engineering
- Modular Rapid Monitoring System
 - Logs analog and digital signals.
 - Ability to easily add additional inputs.
 - Low cost design.
- Past project progress
 - Team in class of 2015 worked on same project.
 - Goal: Continue development to make a “proof-of-concept” system for sponsor.

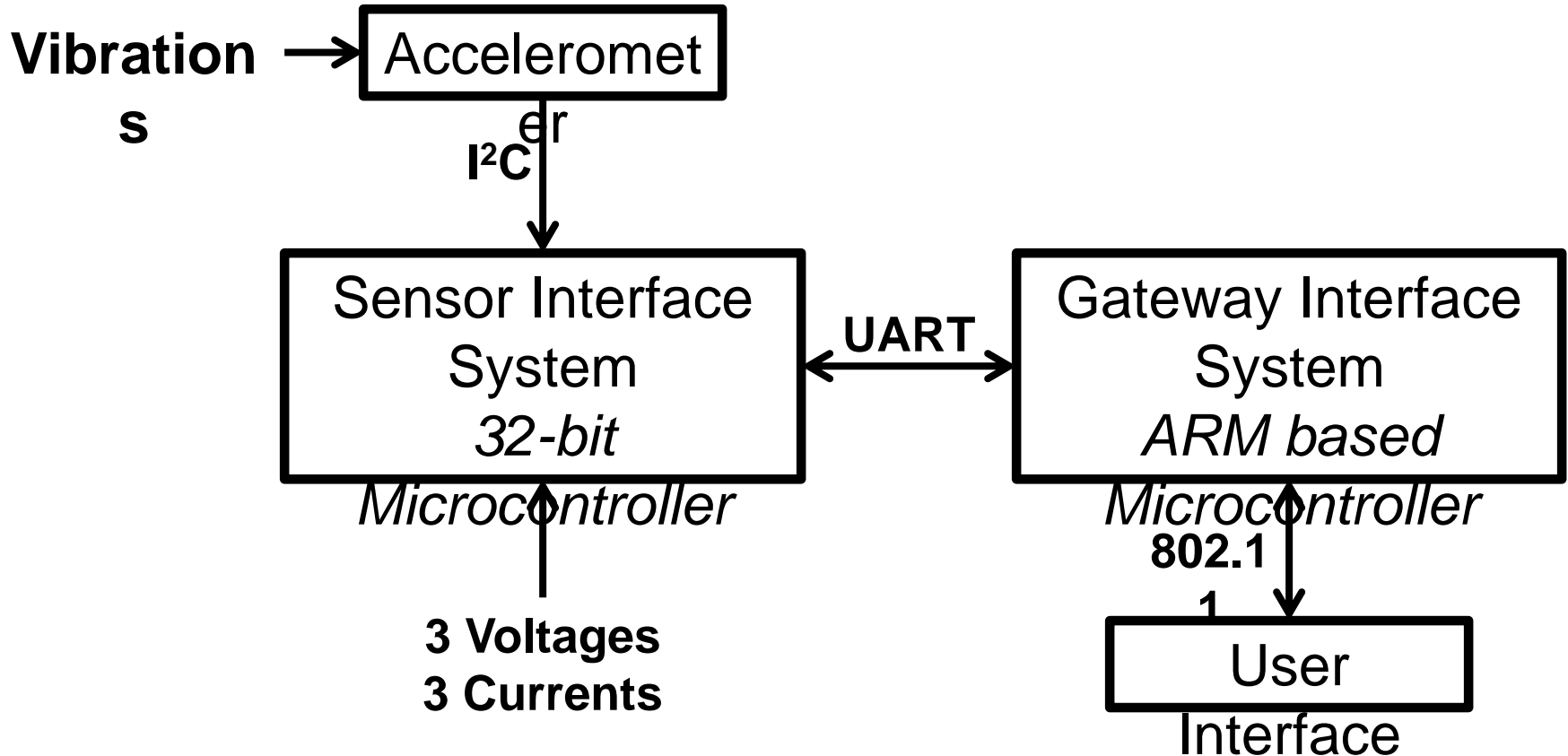
Problem Background

- System logging data within 50 ms after boot.
- Accelerometer and ADC sampling at 600 Hz.
- Permanently store the first five minutes of incoming data.
- Permanently store the five minutes of data after power down.
- Keep cost under \$300.

Design: Approach

- Two subsystems
 - Sensor Interface System (SIS)
 - Acquires data from ADC and accelerometer.
 - Stores in rotary buffer.
 - Sends data via serial.
 - Gateway Interface System (GIS)
 - Receives and stores data from SIS.
 - Hosts web server that displays data to user.
 - Wireless network to access server.

Design: Approach



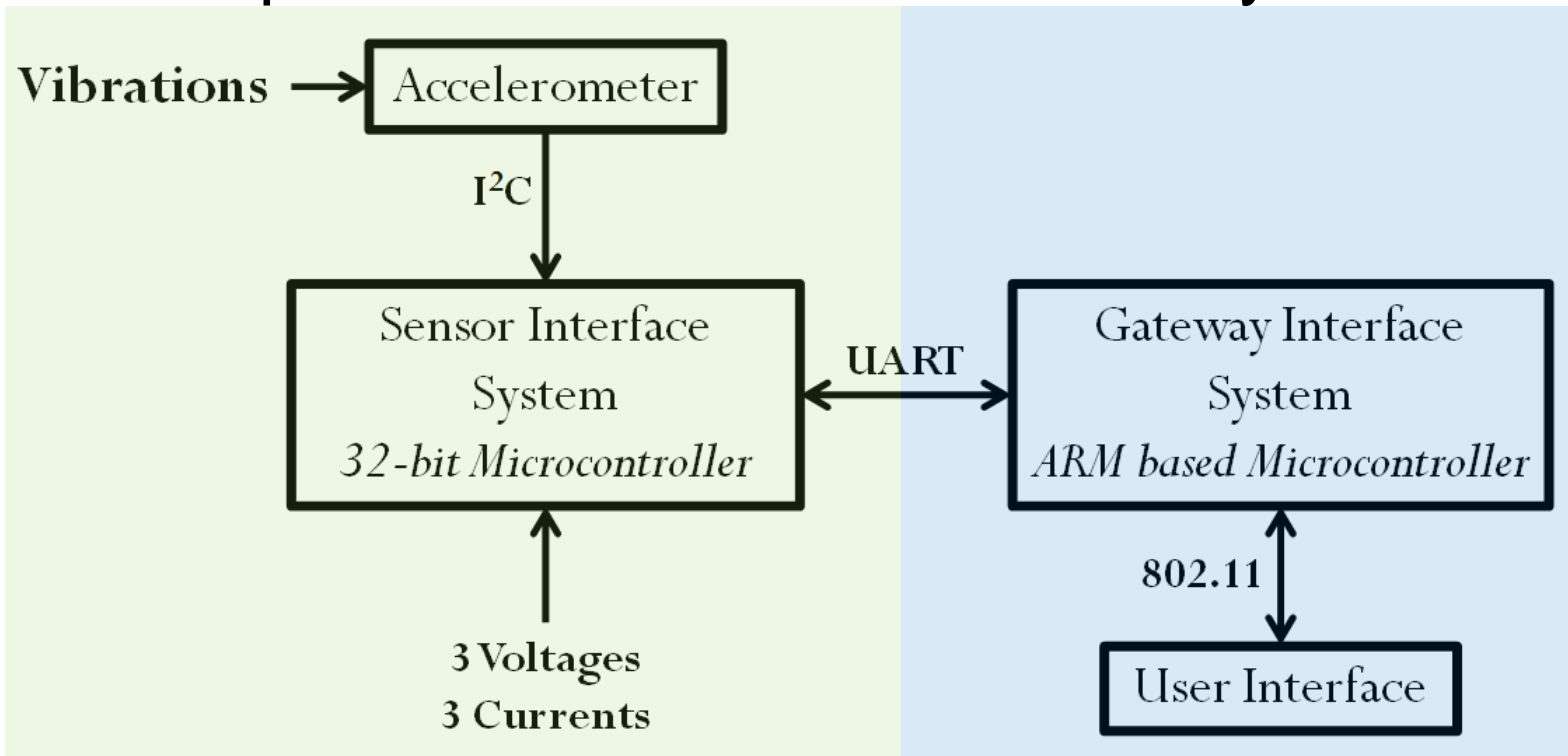
Division of Labor

- Sensor Interface System

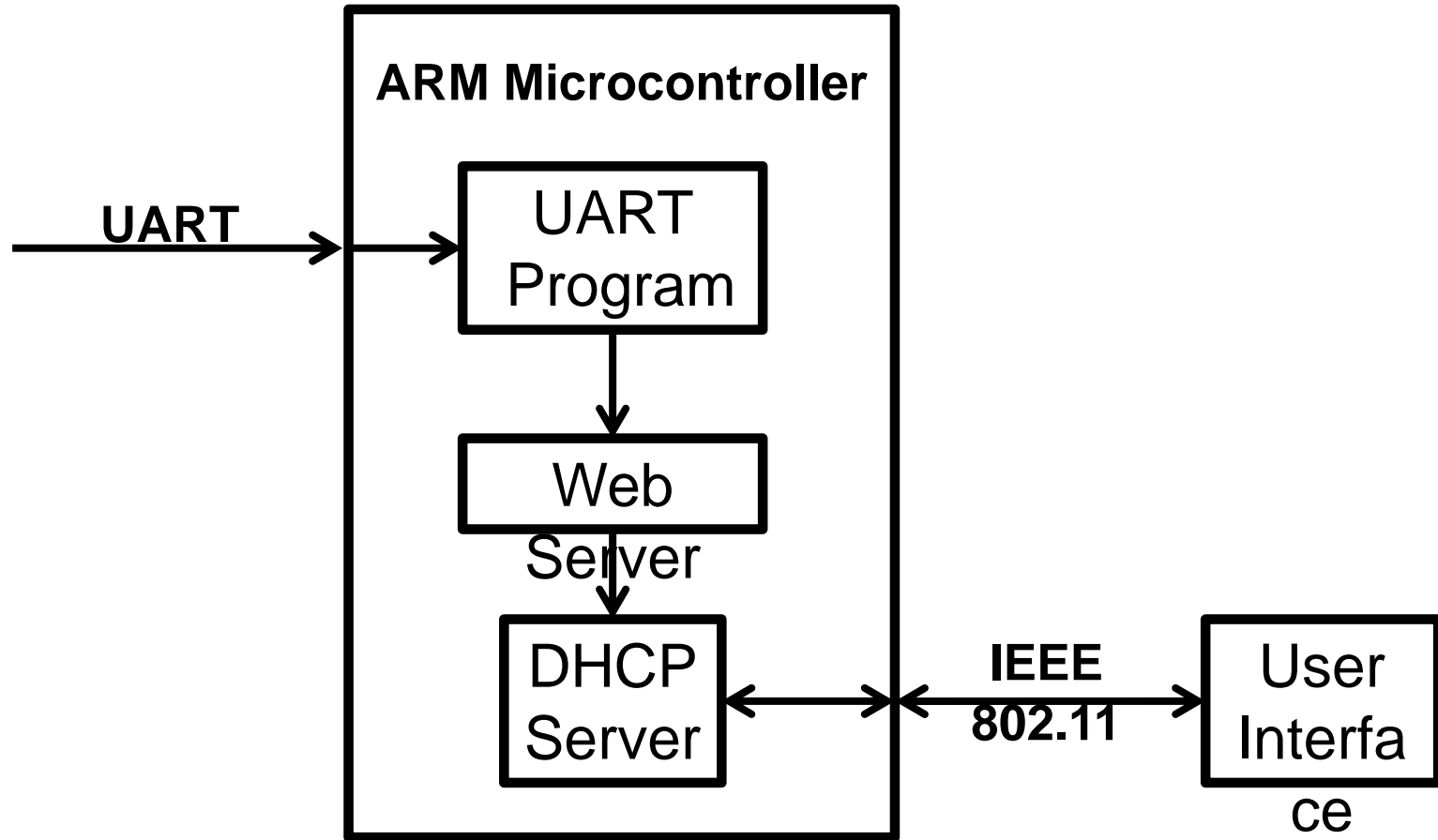
- Joseph Mintun

- Gateway Interface System

- Timothy Kritzler



System



System

- Hardware
 - Raspberry Pi
 - RT5370 USB Wi-Fi dongle
- Software
 - Tiny Core Linux for Raspberry Pi
 - Also known as piCore

System

- Software (cont.)
 - UART Communication to Sensor Interface System
 - 115200 Baud Rate, 8 Data Bits, 2 Stop Bits, No Parity
 - Web Server
 - lighttpd Web server package
 - Very lightweight and fast
 - Display basic web page
 - Links to download data files stored in local memory
 - Wi-Fi Network
 - RT5370 Wi-Fi dongle configured as Access Point with DHCP

System

- Tiny Core Linux
 - Unusual boot sequence
 - OS is located in compressed file
 - Stored in the original state
 - Loaded to RAM every boot
 - Extra packages stored in another compressed file
 - Reinstalled every boot.
 - Files must be backed up before shutdown
 - Pre-written script

System

- Tiny Core Linux (cont.)
 - Benefits
 - Speed
 - Lightweight with no extra software
 - Quick boot time
 - Reliable
 - Restores original configuration every boot
 - Issues can be resolved with a reboot
 - Running from RAM prevents MicroSD burnout

System

- Benefits (cont.)
 - Vast online developer community
 - Regular software updates
 - Support for new hardware
 - Troubleshooting techniques easily available

SIS Block Diagram

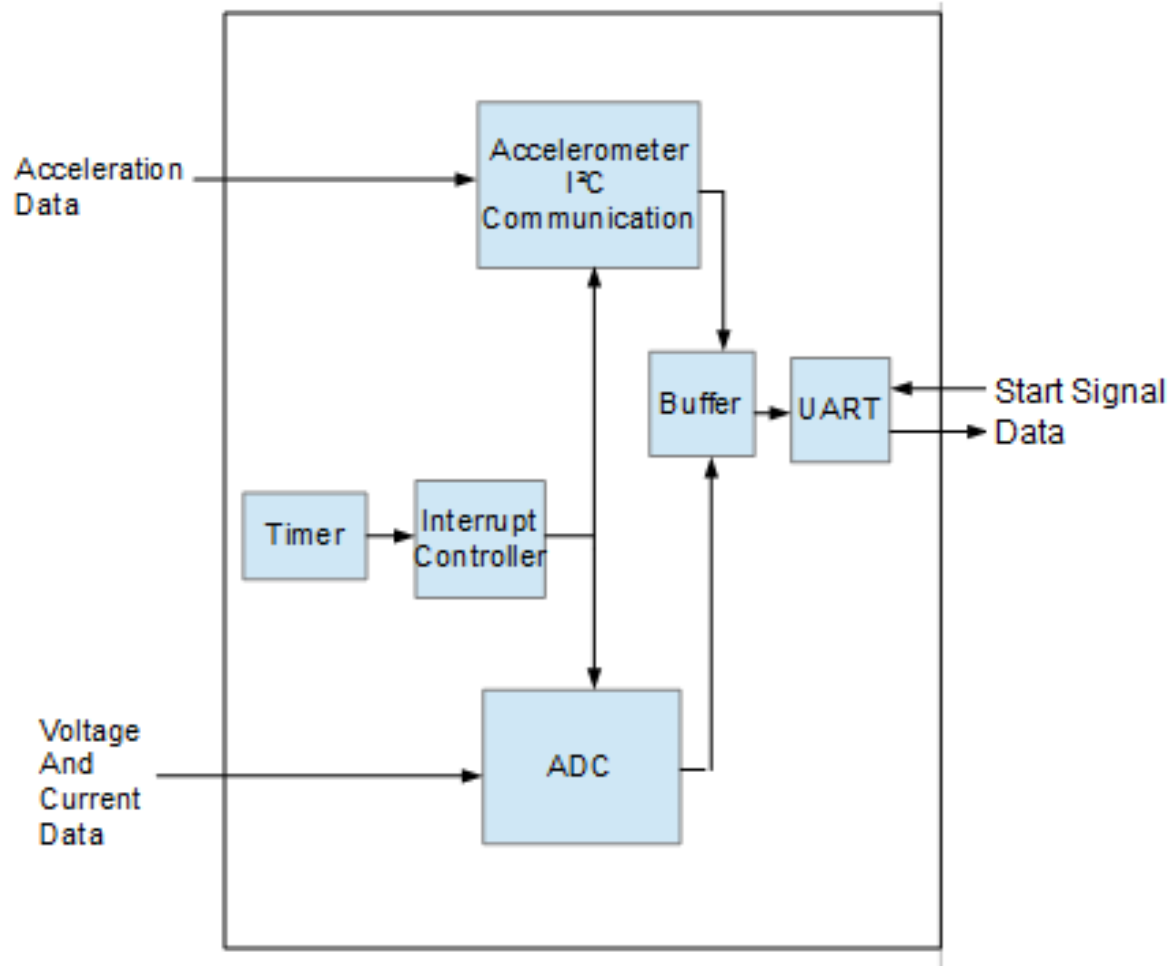


Fig. 1 SIS System Block Diagram

Main Loop

- Running at 12 MHz
- Enable ADC
- Enable timer
- Initialize interrupt

Interrupt Setup

- 600 Hz sampling
- Tested using on board LED toggling
- Verified using oscilloscope

Analog to Digital Converter

- 6 channels
- Begin first reading upon 600 Hz interrupt
- Subsequent readings triggered by cascading interrupt until all are read
- Results stored in rotary buffer
- 6 potentiometers used for testing
- Compared scoped readings to ADC readings

Rotary Buffer

- Needed enough memory to ensure no data loss during GIS boot
- Time stamp + 6 byte ADC data = 7 bytes
- Memory Needed = 7 bytes * 600 Hz * 6 sec

UART Communication

- Send data from rotary buffer
- Wait for ready signal
- Baud Rate

Accelerometer

ADC

Time

Start-Stop

$$(5 \text{ bytes} * 6) + 6 \text{ bytes} + 9 \text{ bytes} + 11 \text{ bits} \\ = 506 \text{ bits}$$

$$\frac{363 \text{ bits}}{\text{sample}} * \frac{506 \text{ samples}}{\text{second}} = \frac{303,600 \text{ bits}}{\text{second}}$$

Project Cost

Part	Cost	Store
Raspberry Pi Model B+	\$45.63	Digi-Key
Atmel UC3-A3 Xplained	\$31.25	Digi-Key
ADXL335 Accelerometer Evaluation Board	\$14.95	Sparkfun
Generic 2A Micro USB Power Adapter (2x)	\$7.99	Amazon
RT5370 USB Wi-Fi Dongle	\$4.81	Amazon

Total: \$112.62
Budget: \$300

Future Work

- Overall
 - Further develop UART protocol
 - Include handshake
 - Compress and send in binary (currently ASCII)
 - Above 115,200 baud rate unstable
 - To send all data in ASCII requires 300+ kbps
- Gateway Interface System
 - Include data plotting on Web server
 - Add service to check for shutdown signal
 - Compress OS with packages installed to allow faster boot

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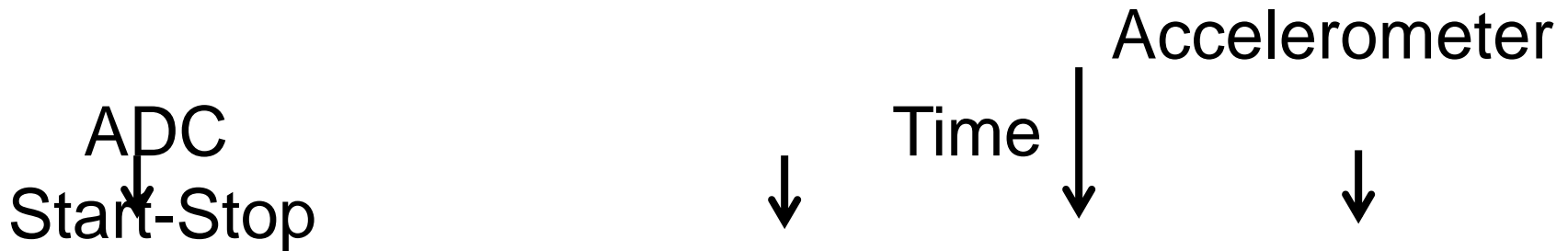
Liaisons: Dr. Malinowski and Dr. Ahn

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System

- UART ASCII Baud Calculation

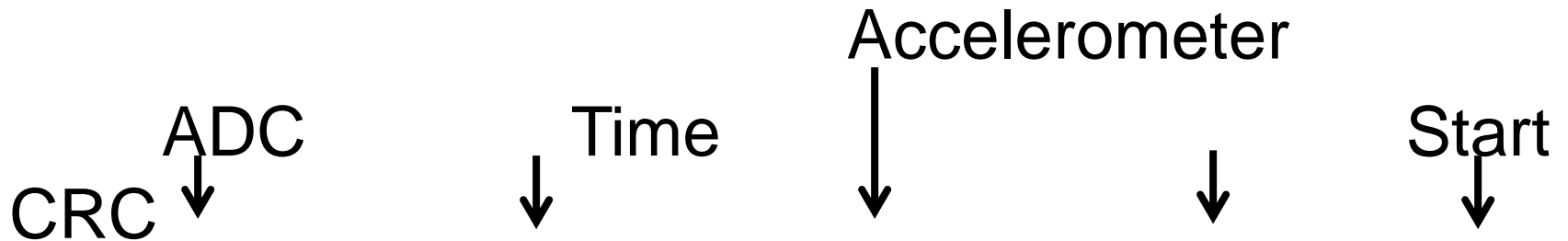


$$5 \text{ bytes} * 6 \text{ channels} + 6 \text{ bytes} + 9 \text{ bytes} + 11 \text{ bits} \\ = 506 \text{ bits}$$

$$\frac{363 \text{ bits}}{\text{sample}} * \frac{506 \text{ samples}}{\text{second}} = \frac{303,600 \text{ bits}}{\text{second}}$$

System

- UART Binary Baud Calculation



$$(6 * 1 \text{ byte}) + 4 \text{ bytes} + (3 * 1 \text{ byte}) + 1 \text{ byte} + 1 \text{ byte} = 14 \text{ bytes}$$

$$\frac{14 \text{ bytes}}{\text{sample}} * \frac{11 \text{ bits}}{\text{byte}} * \frac{600 \text{ samples}}{\text{second}} = \frac{92,400 \text{ bits}}{\text{second}}$$