

The PermaSense Project

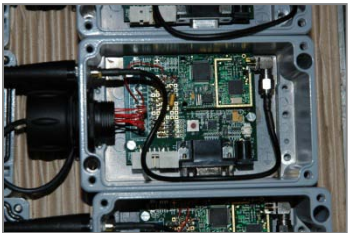
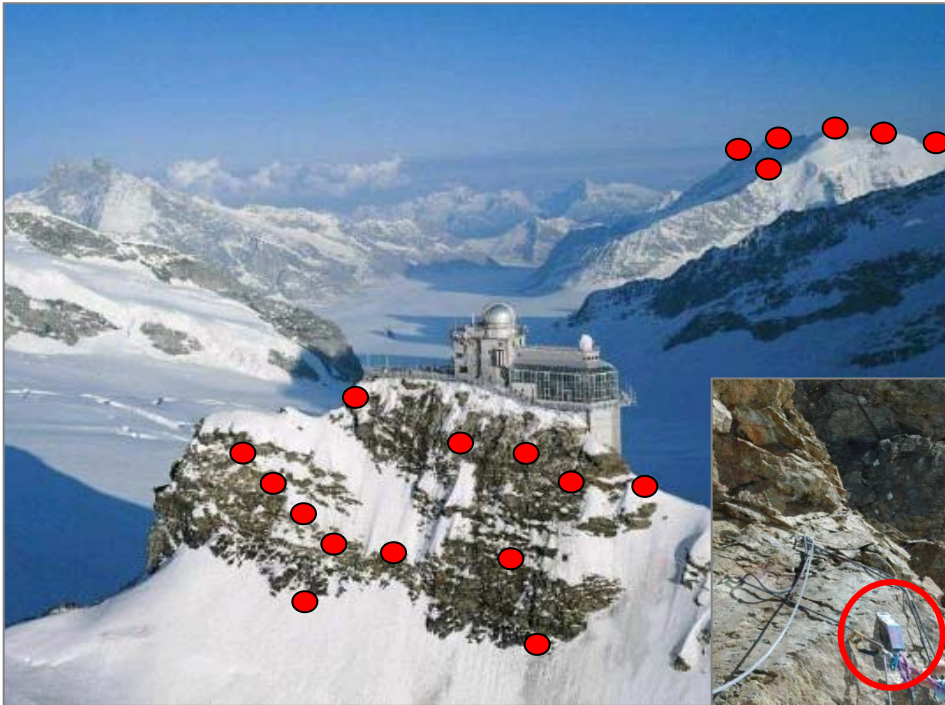
Low-power Sensor Networks for Extreme Environments

Jan Beutel, ETH Zurich

National Competence Center in Research –
Mobile Information and Communication Systems

PermaSense – Alpine Permafrost Monitoring

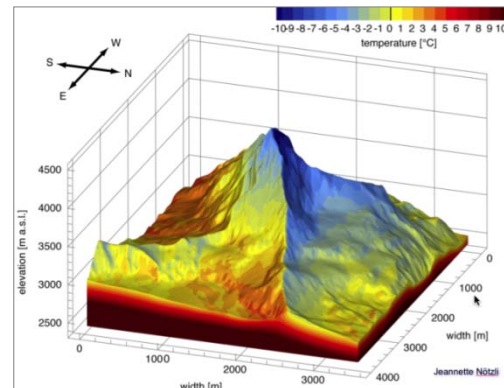
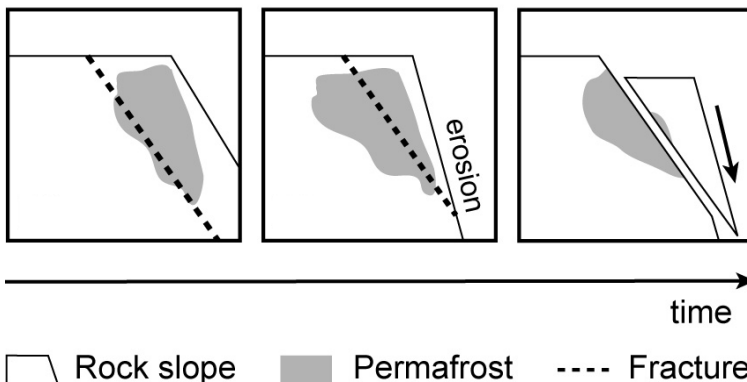
- Cooperation with Uni Basel and Uni Zurich



PermaSense – Aims and Vision

Geo-science and engineering collaboration aiming to:

- provide **long-term high-quality** sensing in **harsh environments**
- facilitate near-complete **data recovery** and **near real-time delivery**
- obtain **better quality** data, more effectively
- obtain measurements that have **previously been impossible**
- provide **relevant information** for research or decision making, **natural hazard early-warning systems**



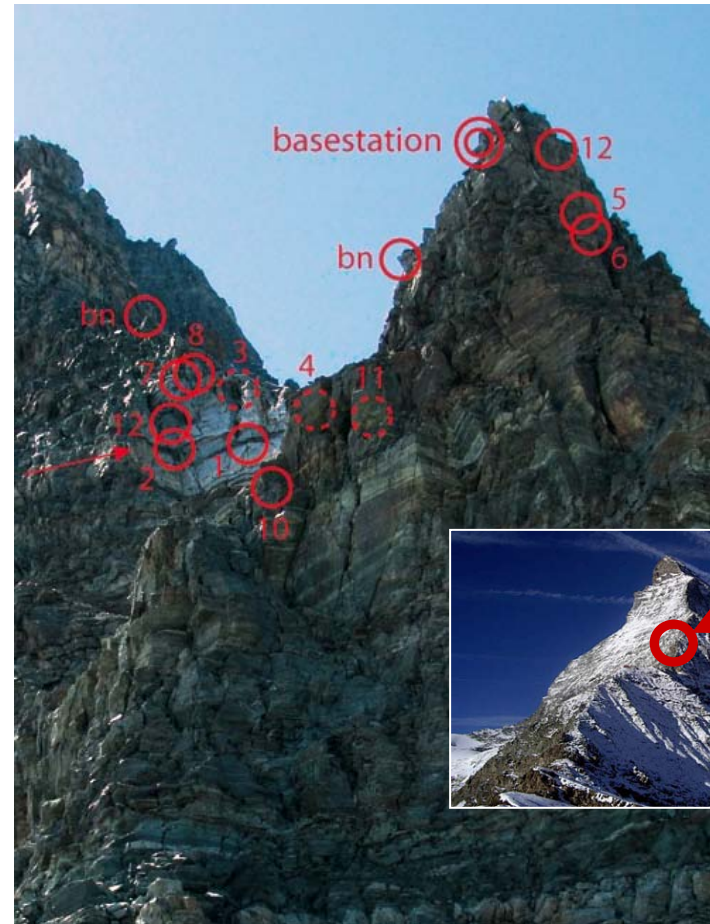
To Better Understand Catastrophic Events...



Eiger east-face rockfall, July 2006, images courtesy of Arte Television

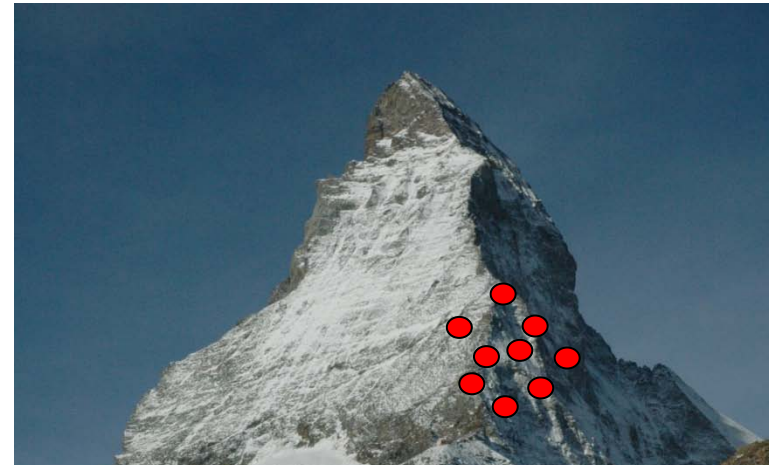
PermaSense Deployment Sites 3500 m a.s.l.

A scientific instrument for **precision sensing** and data recovery in environmental extremes



PermaSense – Key Architectural Requirements

- Support for ~25 nodes
- Different sensors
 - Temperatures, conductivity, crack motion, ice stress, water pressure
 - 1-60 min sensor duty-cycle
- Environmental extremes
 - -40 to $+65^{\circ}$ C, $\Delta T \leq 5^{\circ}$ C/min
 - Rockfall, snow, ice, rime, avalanches, lightning
- Near real-time data delivery
- Long-term reliability
 - $\geq 99\%$ data yield
 - 3 years unattended lifetime



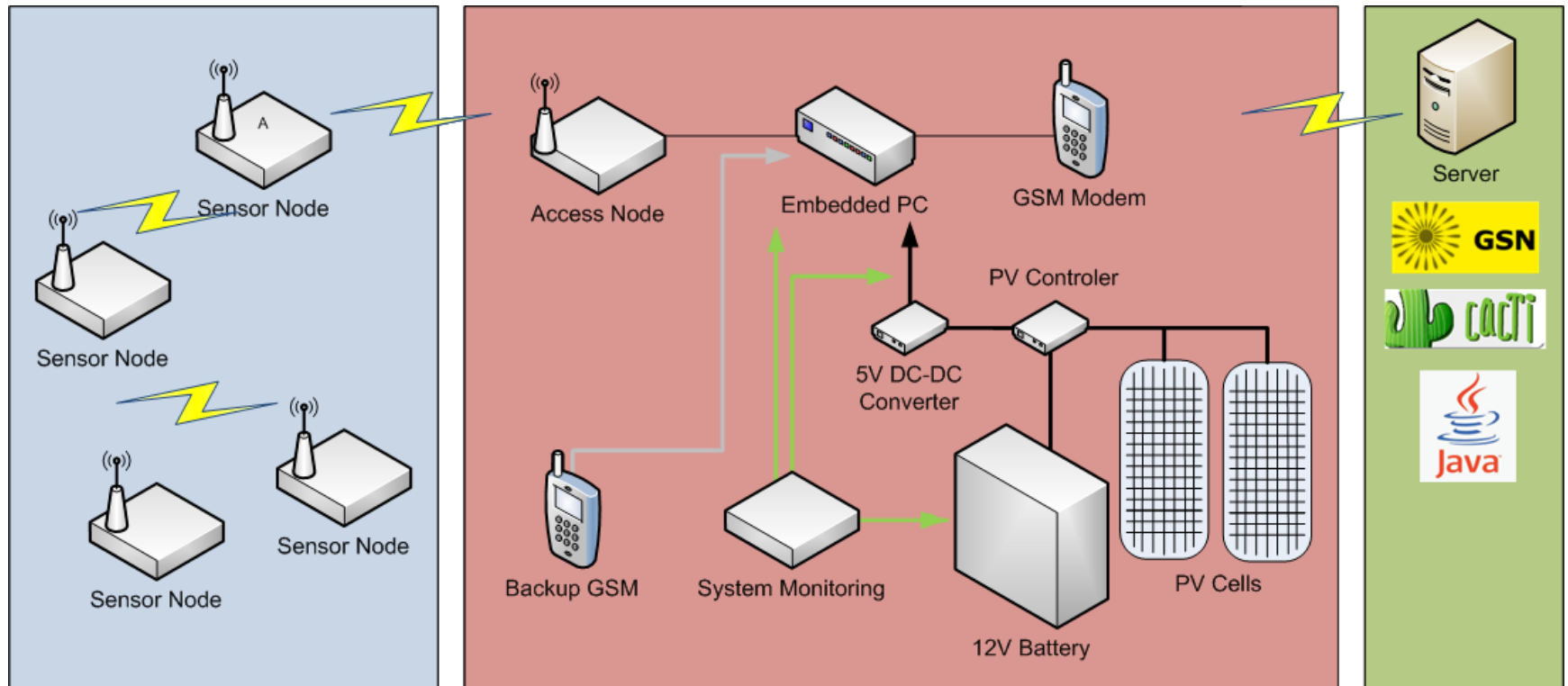
Relation to other WSN projects

- Comparable to other environmental monitoring projects
 - GDI [Szewczyk], Glacsweb [Martinez], Volcanoes [Welsh], SensorScope [Vetterli], Redwoods [Culler]
- Lower data rate
- Harsher, higher yield & lifetime
- Data quality/integrity

Reliable Sensor Networks Architecture

PermaSense Technology

PermaSense – System Architecture

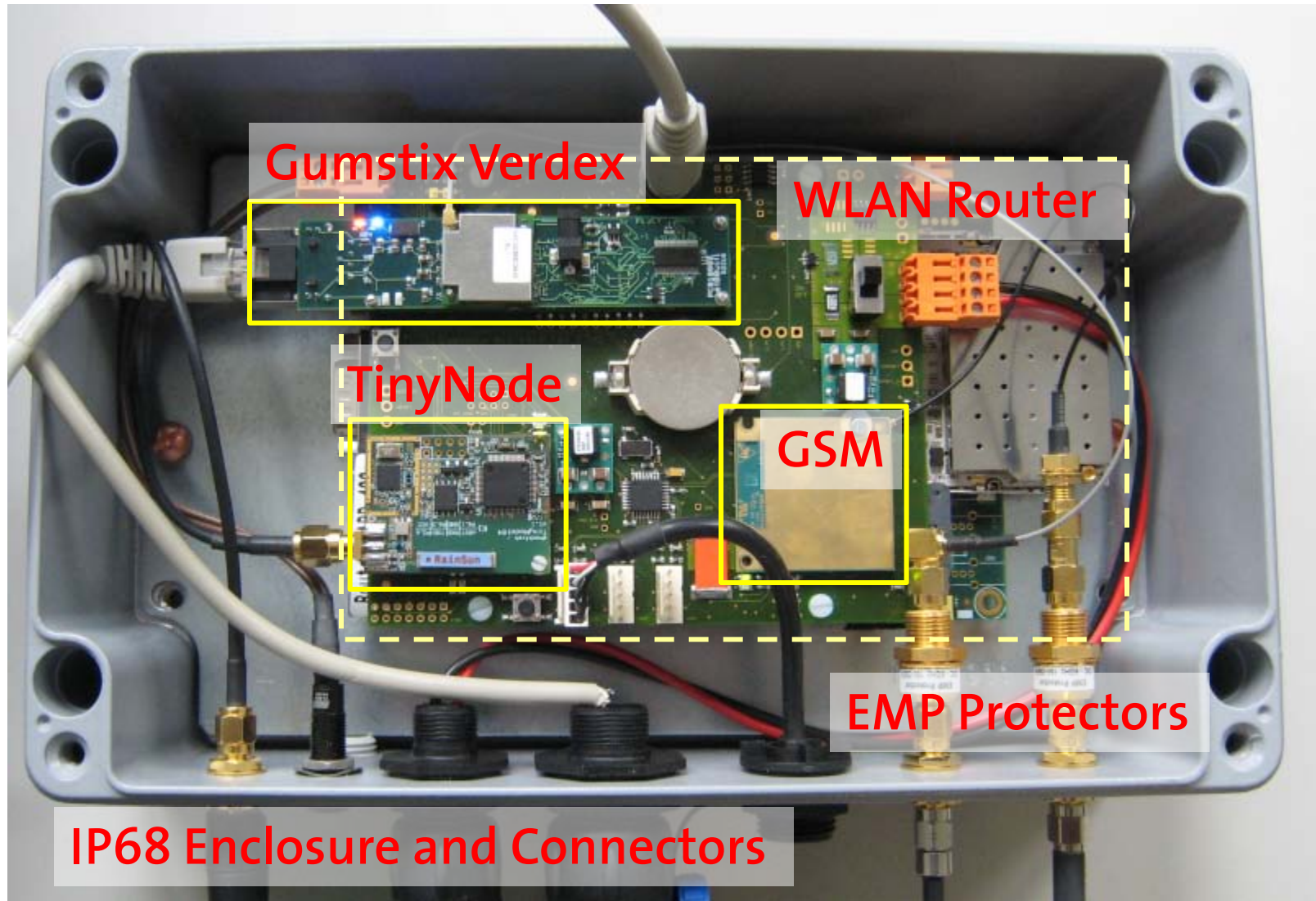


Sensor network

Base station

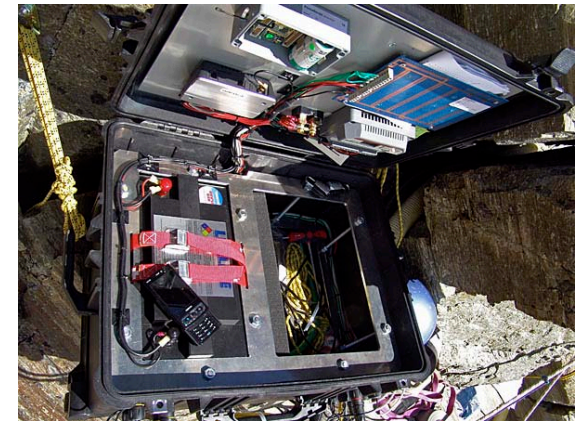
Backend

Base Station with Stacked Mikrotik WLAN Router

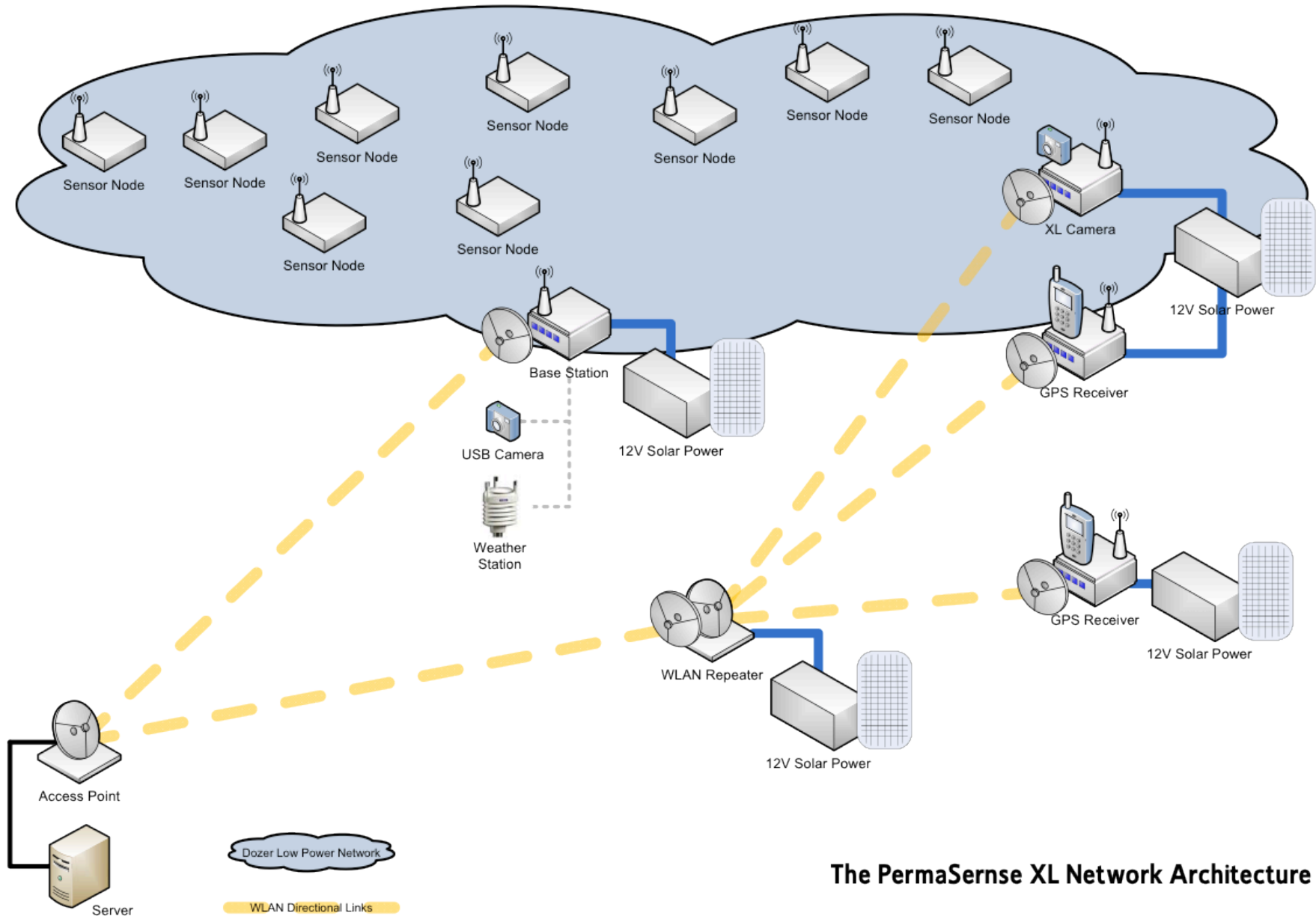


PermaSense – Base Station Overview

- Powerful embedded Linux (Gumstix)
- 4 GB storage, all data duplicated
- Solar power (2x 90W, 100 Ah, ~3 weeks)
- WLAN/GPRS connectivity, backup modem



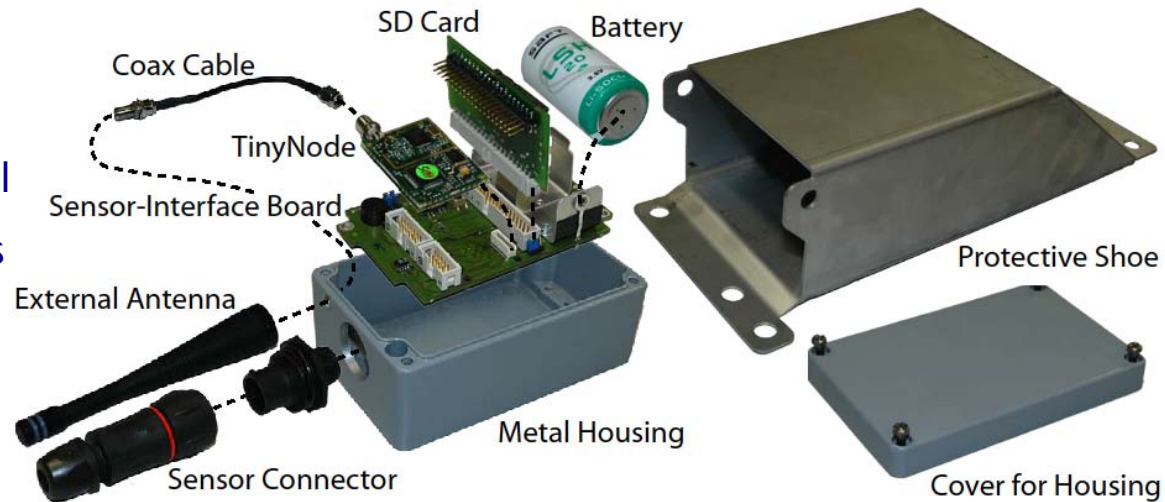
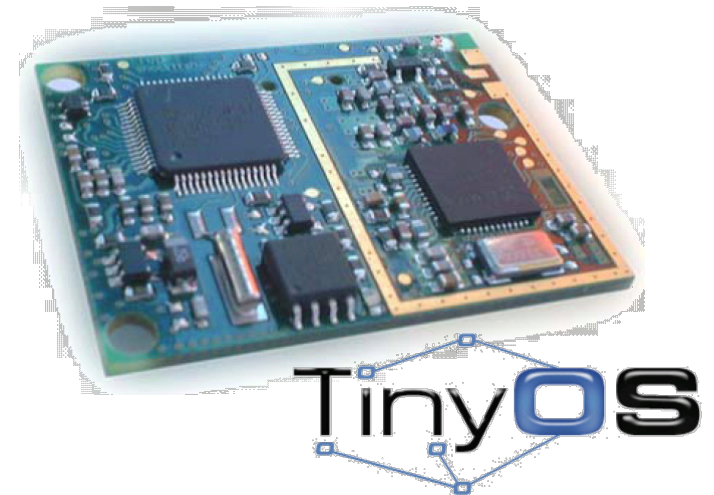
The Big Picture – Network System Integration



The PermaSense XL Network Architecture

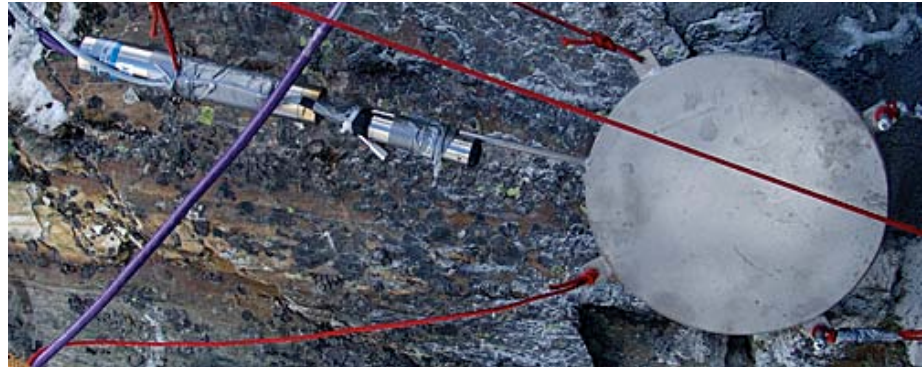
PermaSense – Sensor Node Hardware

- Shockfish TinyNode584
 - MSP430, 16-bit, 8MHz, 10k SRAM, 48k Flash
 - LP radio: XE1205 @ 868 MHz
- Waterproof housing and connectors
- Protective shoe, easy install
- Sensor interface board
 - Interfaces, power control
 - Stabilized measurements
 - 1 GB memory
- 3-year life-time
 - Single battery, 13 Ah
 - ~300 μ A power budget



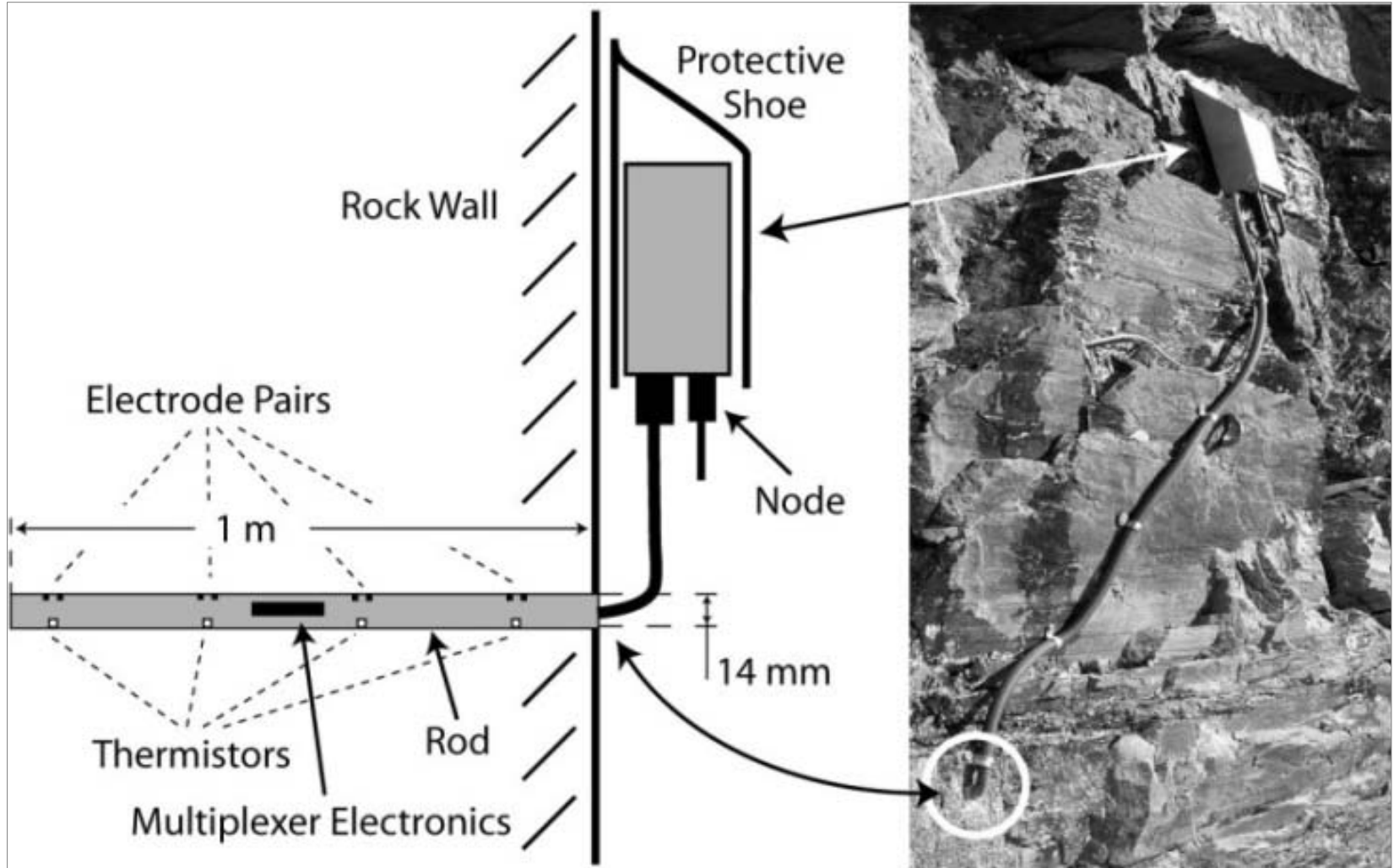
PermaSense Sensors

- Sensor rods (profiles of temperature and electric conductivity)
- Thermistor chains
- Crack meters
- Water pressure
- Ice stress
- Self potential



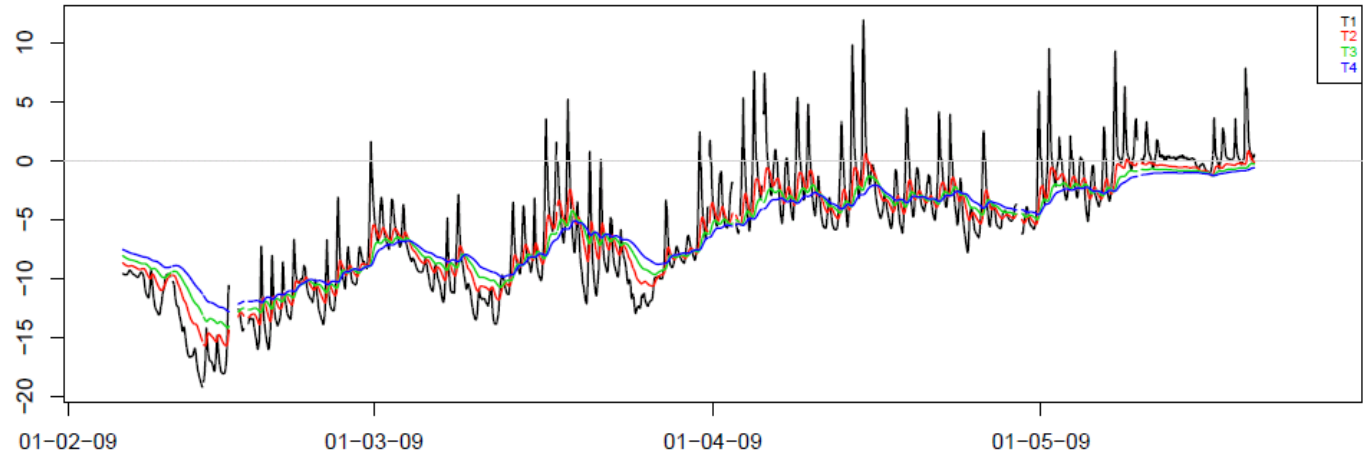
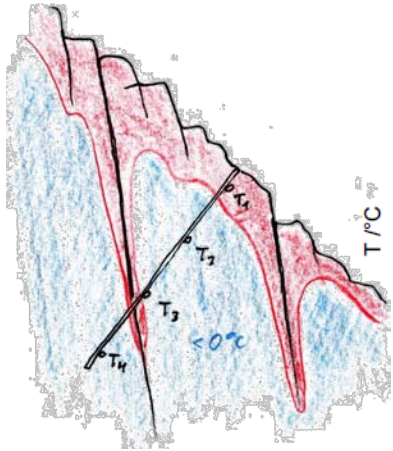
- Data: Simple sensors, constant rate sampling, few integer values

PermaSense Sensors – Sensor Rod Example

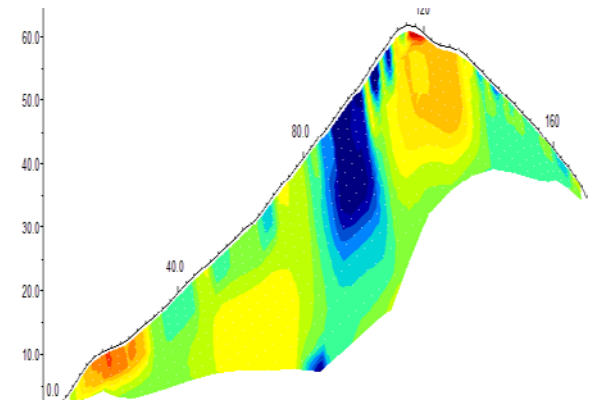
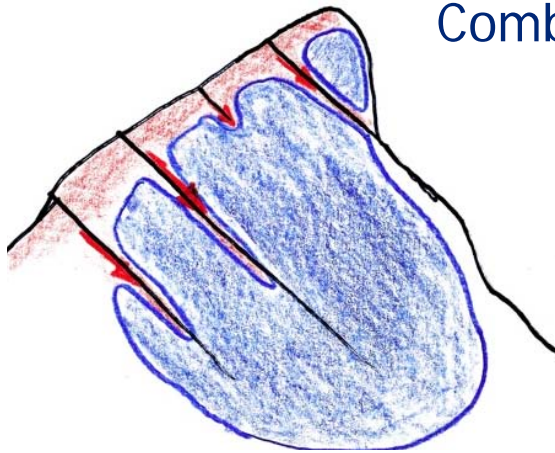


Geoscience: Fast localized thaw by advection

Near-surface temperature/conductivity



Combination with lab experiments and models



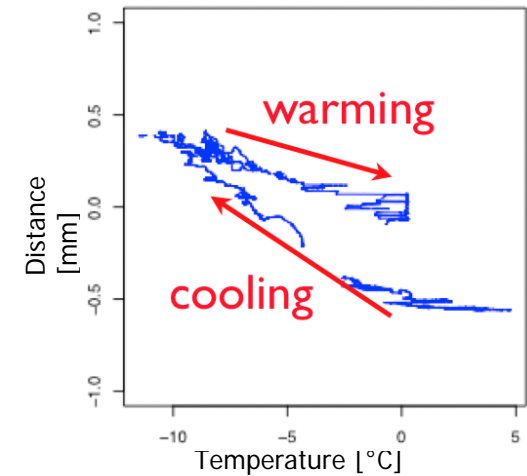
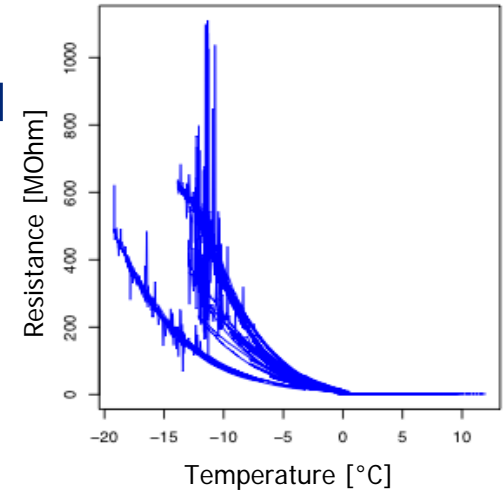
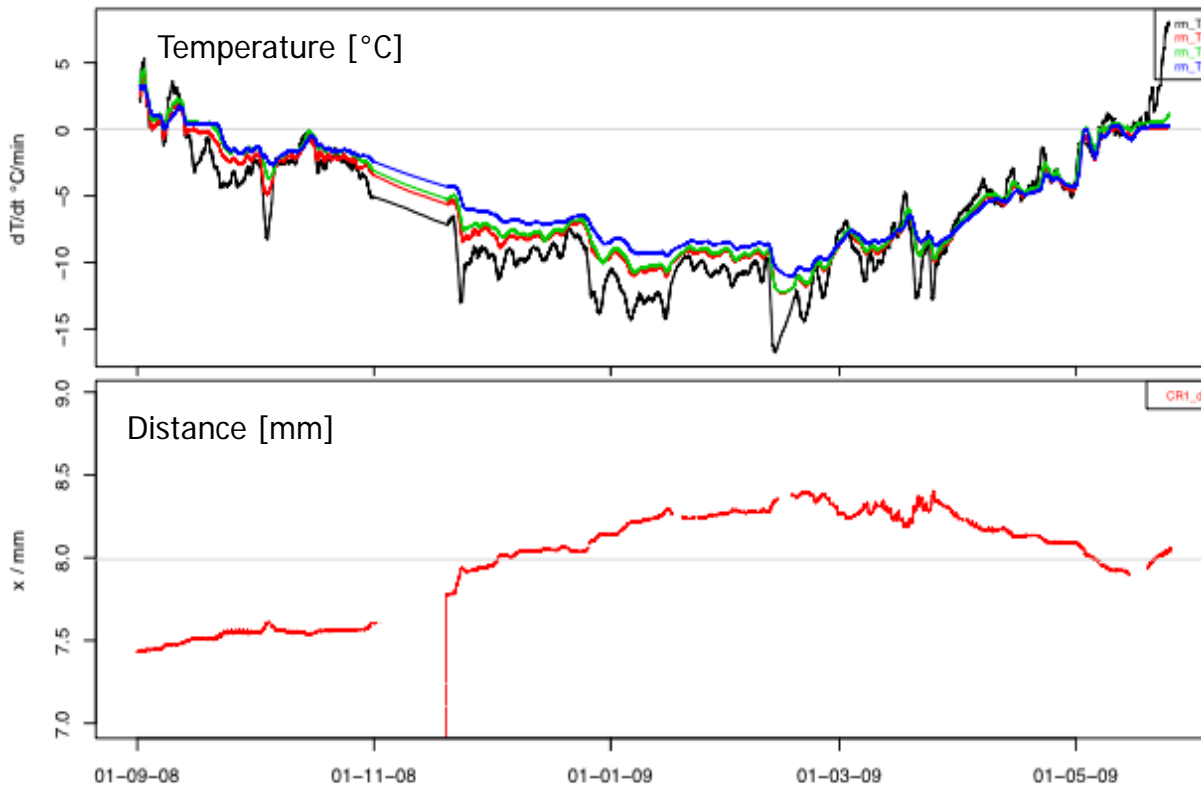
PermaSense Sensors – Crack Meter Example



Geoscience: Cryogenic rock movement/weathering

Moisture saturation and freezing dynamics captured by sensor rod

Dilatation data with cleared thermal signal

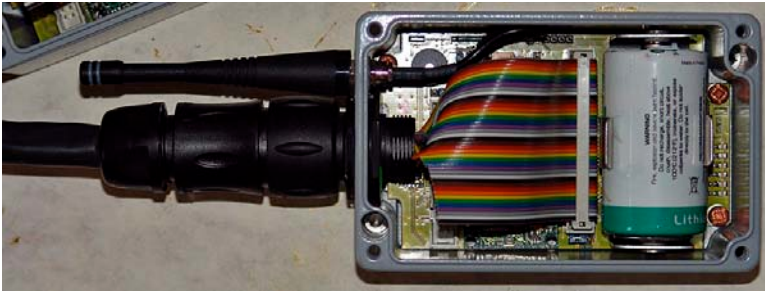


Installation work on Matterhorn 09/2007

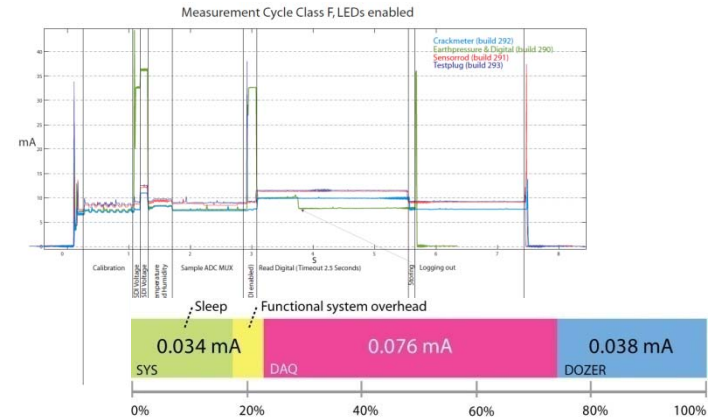


PermaSense installation 2007, images courtesy of Arte Television

Key PermaSense Challenges

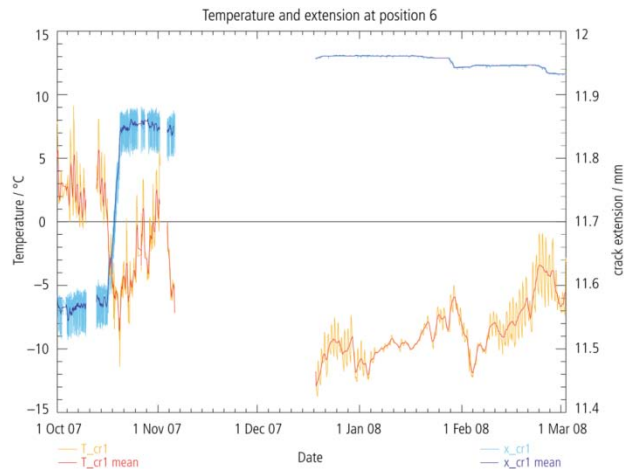


System Integration



Correct Test and Validation

Actual Data



Interdisciplinary Team



Counting Beans with Energy

Reliable Low-power Wireless

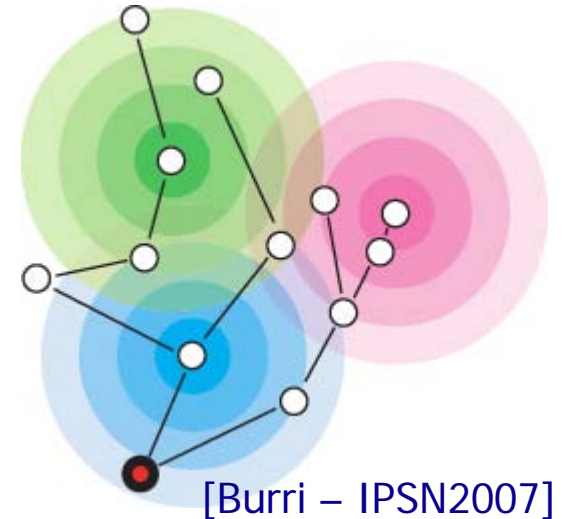
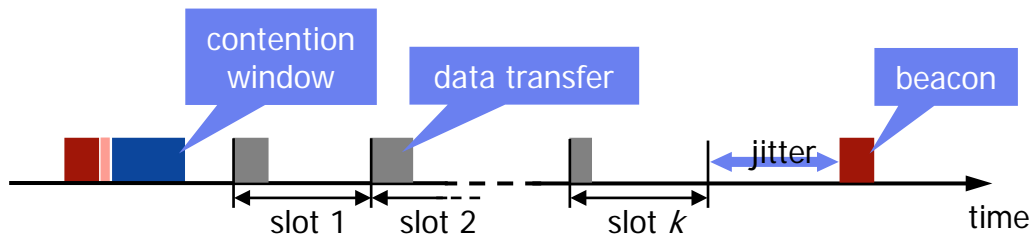


It's a thin line to success...

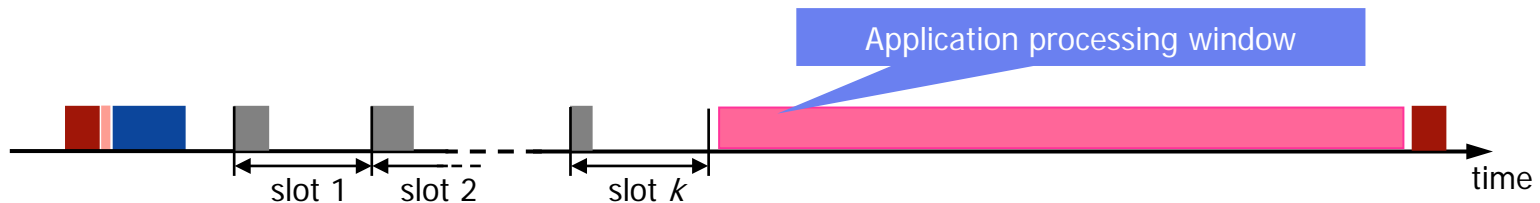


Dozer Low-Power System Integration

- Dozer ultra low-power data gathering system
 - Beacon based, 1-hop synchronized TDMA
 - Optimized for ultra-low duty cycles
 - **0.167%** duty-cycle, **0.032mA**

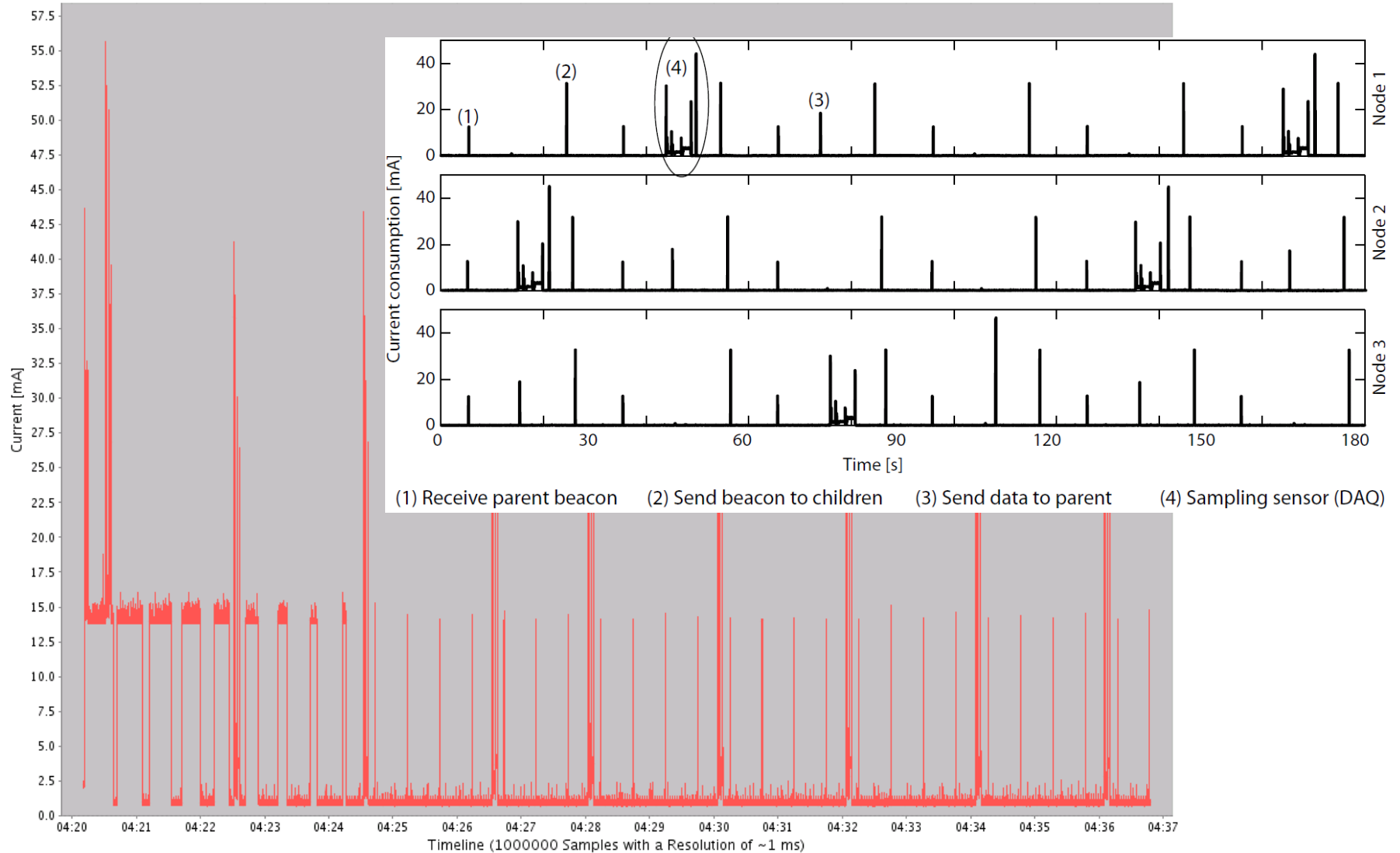


- System-level, round-robin scheduling
 - “Application processing window” between data transfers and beacons
 - Custom DAQ/storage routine

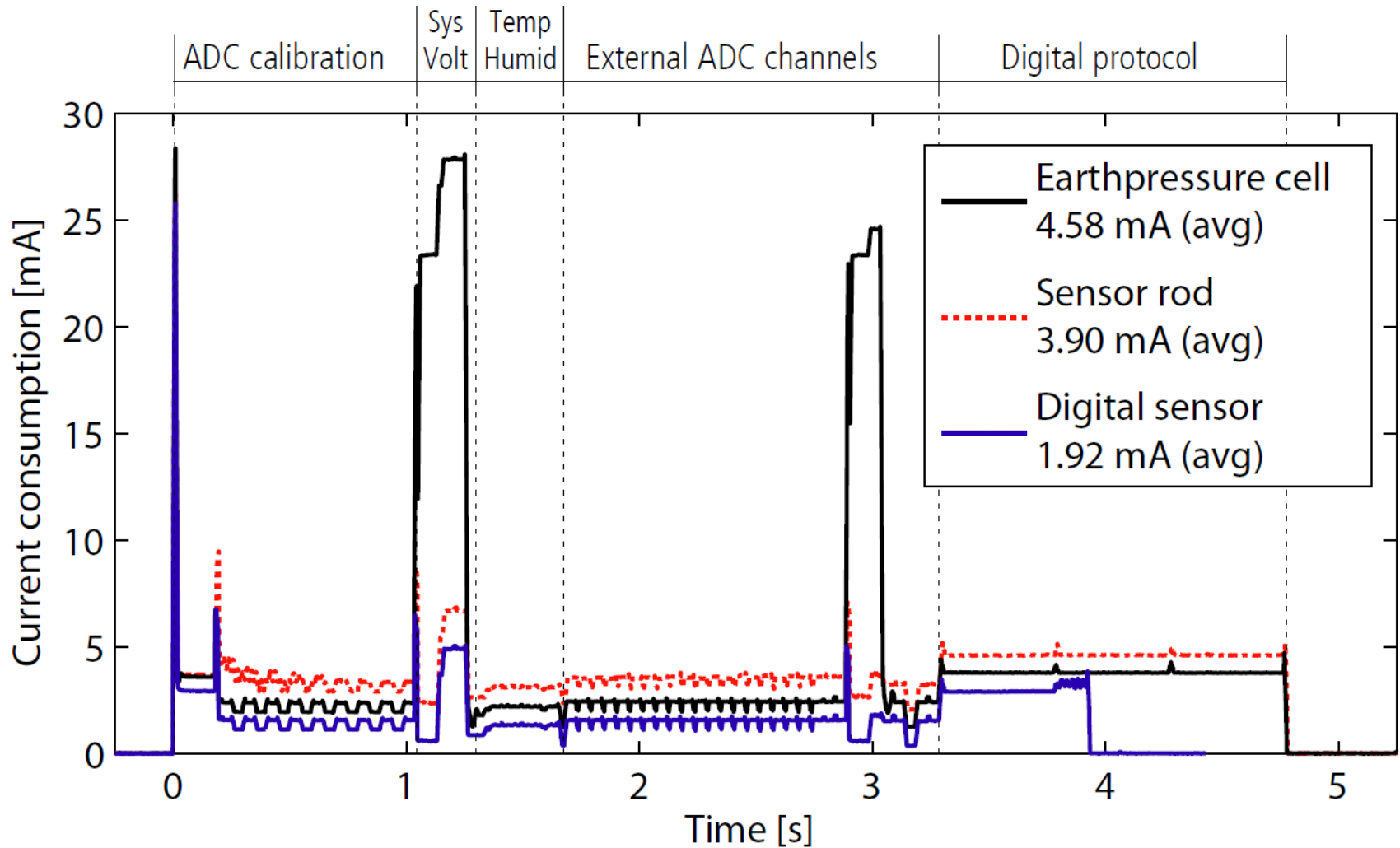


Visualization Using Simultaneous Power Traces

Target Current Consumption with Fixed Voltage Supply at 3.3V (profiled by CruiseControl)



Wireless is Not the Only Contributor – Sensing

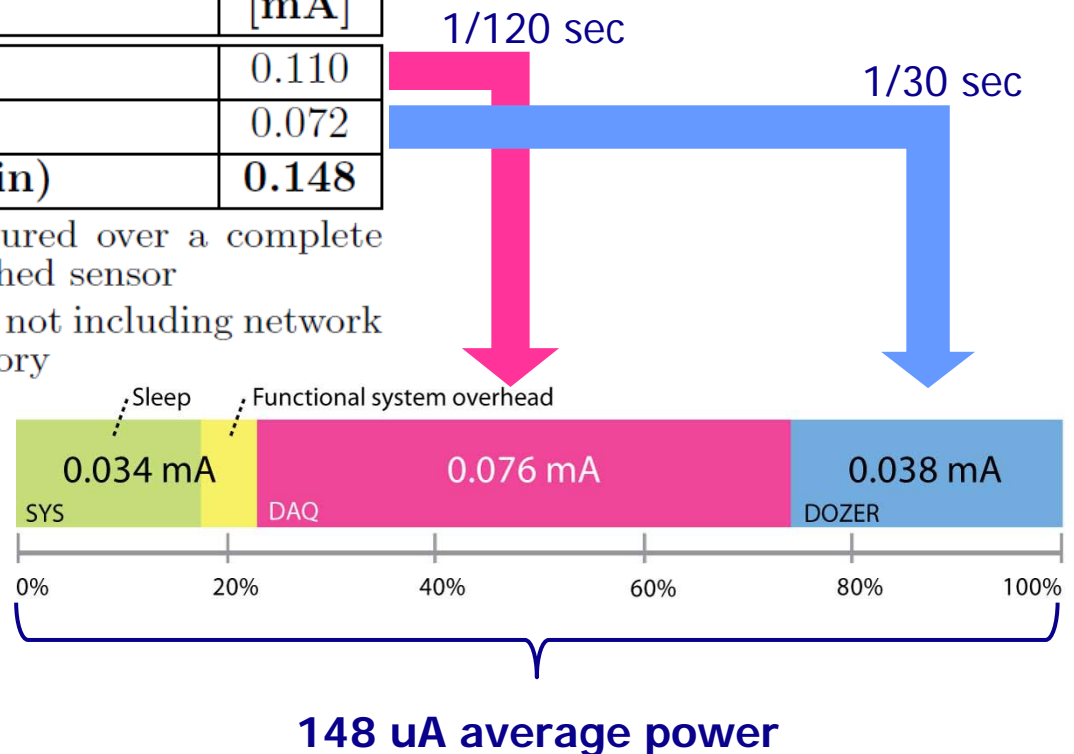


PermaDozer – Total Power Performance Analysis

Operating Mode Characterization	[mA]
Sleep	0.026
DAQ active ^a	2.086
Dozer RX idle	13.64
Dozer RX	14.2
Dozer TX	54.6
Measured Average Values	[mA]
DAQ only (2min)	0.110
Dozer only (30sec/2min) ^b	0.072
PermaDozer total (30sec/2min)	0.148

^a Averages power consumption measured over a complete DAQ routine execution without attached sensor

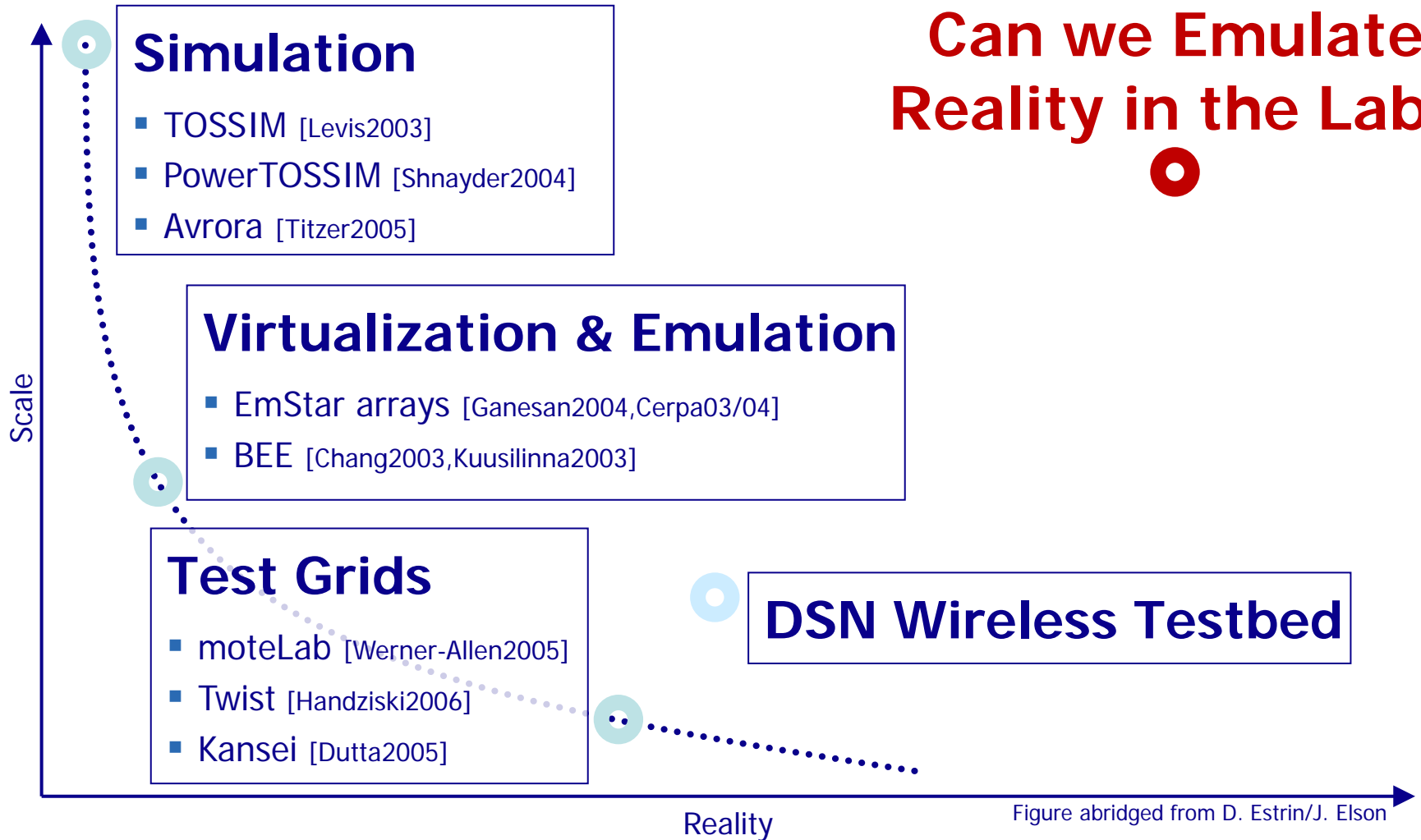
^b Dozer only includes communication, not including network initialization and access to flash memory



Getting Even More Physical on Real Devices

Emulating the Environment

WSN Design and Development Tools





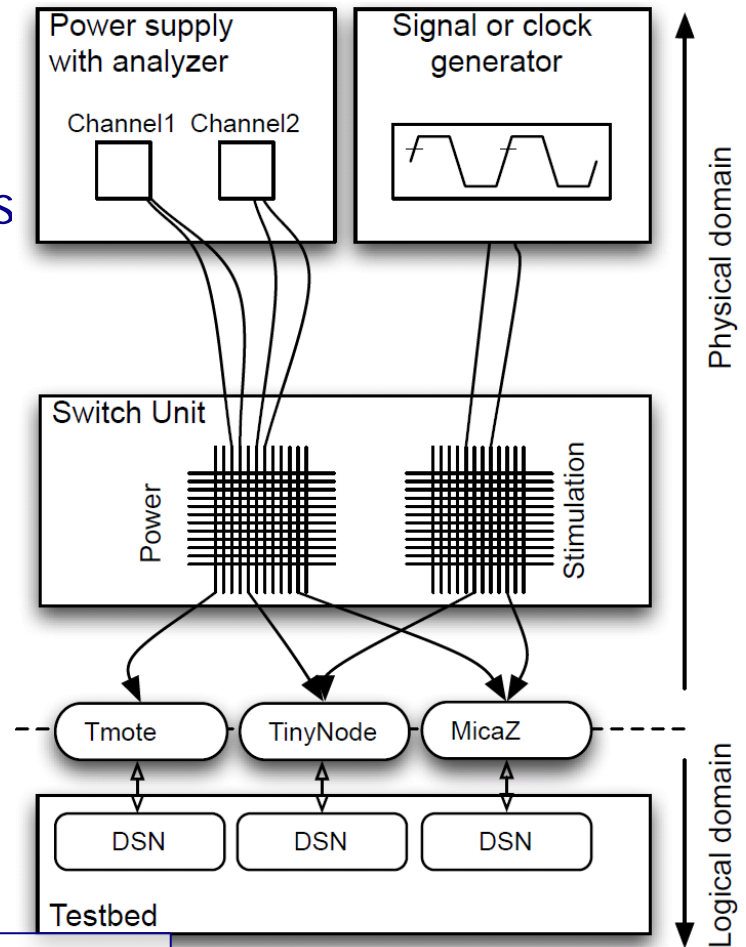
**Remember: We can't bring
our patient to the lab!**

Physical Emulation Architecture

- Influence of power sources/quality
- Detailed physical characterization
- Emulation of environment and resources
 - Temperature Cycle Testing (TCT)
 - Controlled RF attenuation
 - Sensor stimuli and references

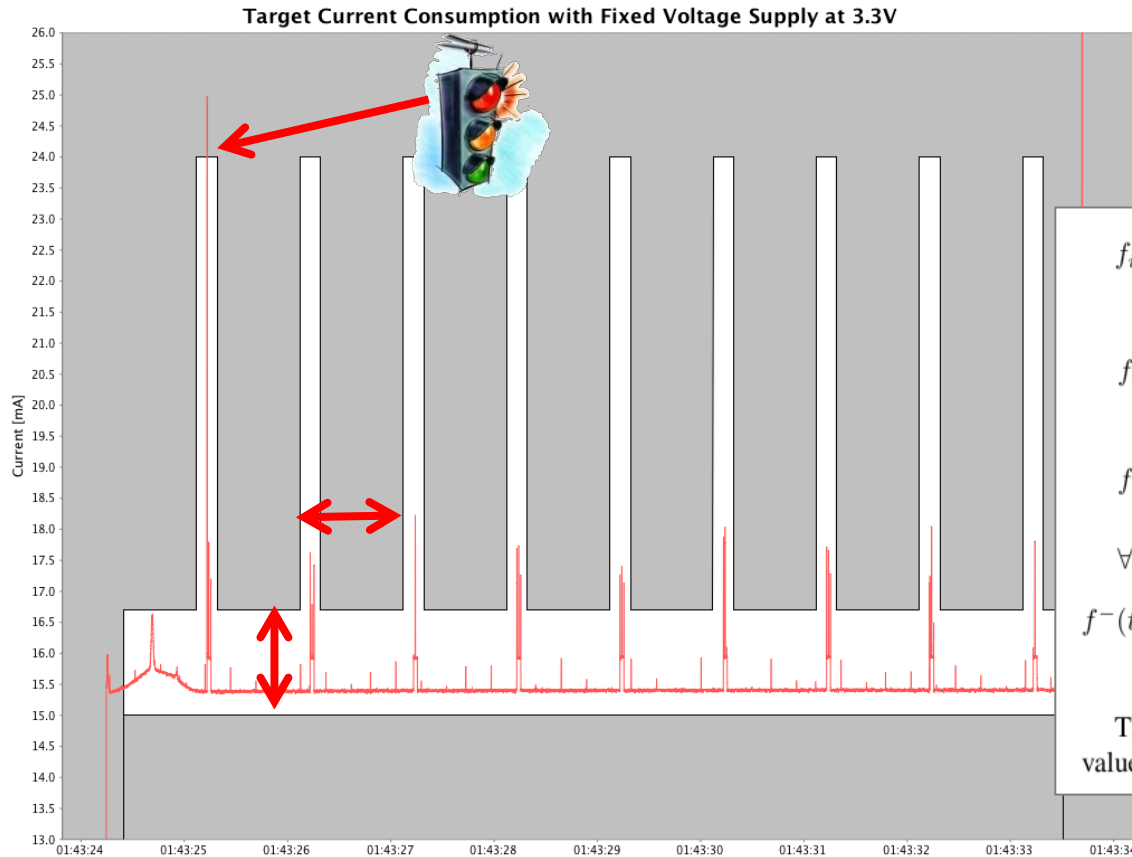


Integration and automation
with DSN Testbed



[EmNets2007]

Validation of Detailed Traces using Formal Bounds



$$f_i(t) = \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 \cdot x + \dots & \text{if } t \in [t_{i-1}, t_i) \\ 0 & \text{if } t \notin [t_{i-1}, t_i) \end{cases}$$

$$f_i^-(t) = \begin{cases} f_i(t) - \Delta y^- & \text{if } t \in [t_{i-1}, t_i) \\ 0 & \text{if } t \notin [t_{i-1}, t_i) \end{cases}$$

$$f^-(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i^-(t)$$

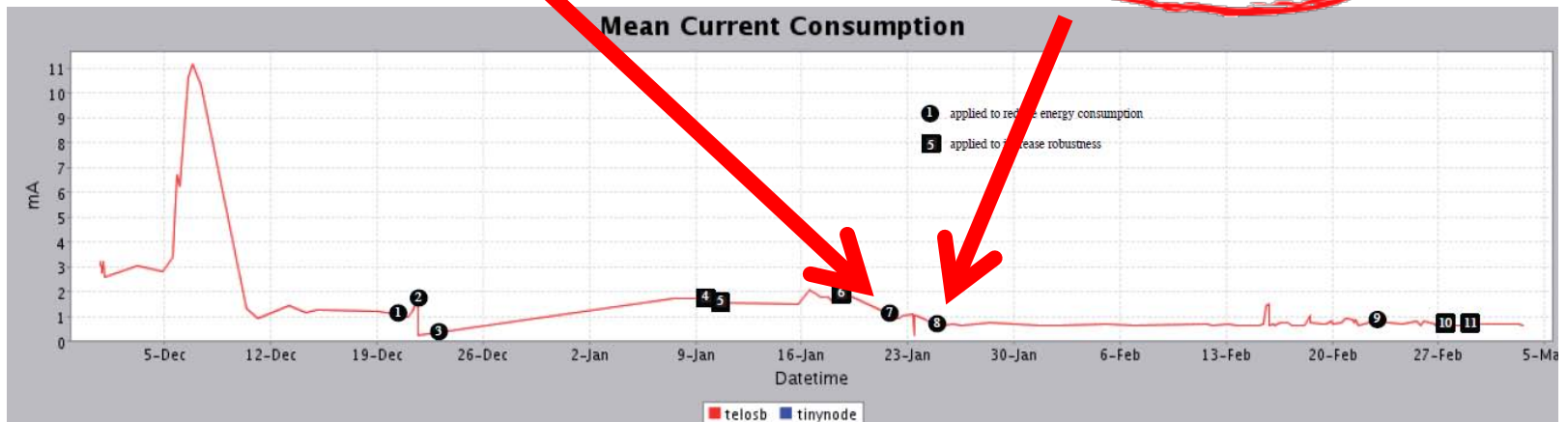
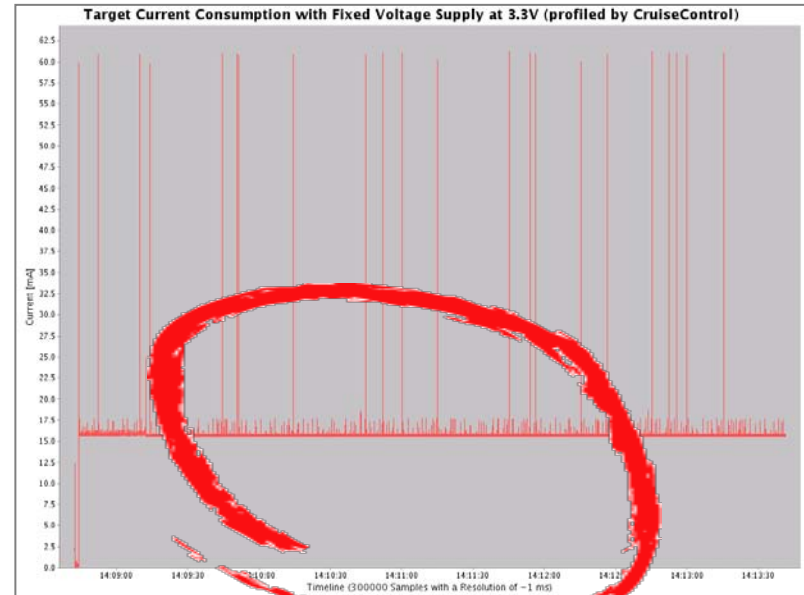
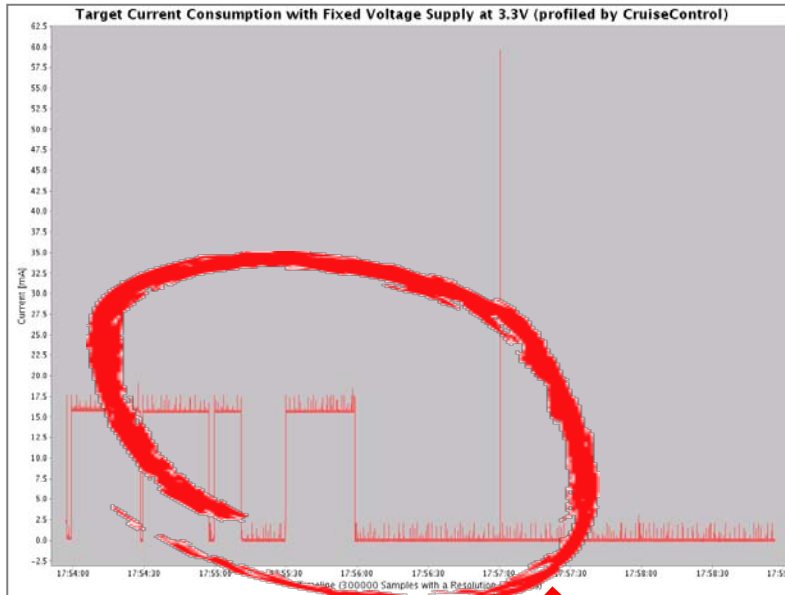
$$\forall \tilde{t} \in [-\Delta t, \Delta t], \forall i \in \mathbb{N} :$$

$$f^-(t + \tilde{t}_k) = \begin{cases} f^-(t_i^-) & \text{if } -f(t_i^-) + f(t_{i+}) \leq 0 \\ f^-(t_i^+) & \text{if } -f(t_i^-) + f(t_{i+}) > 0 \end{cases}$$

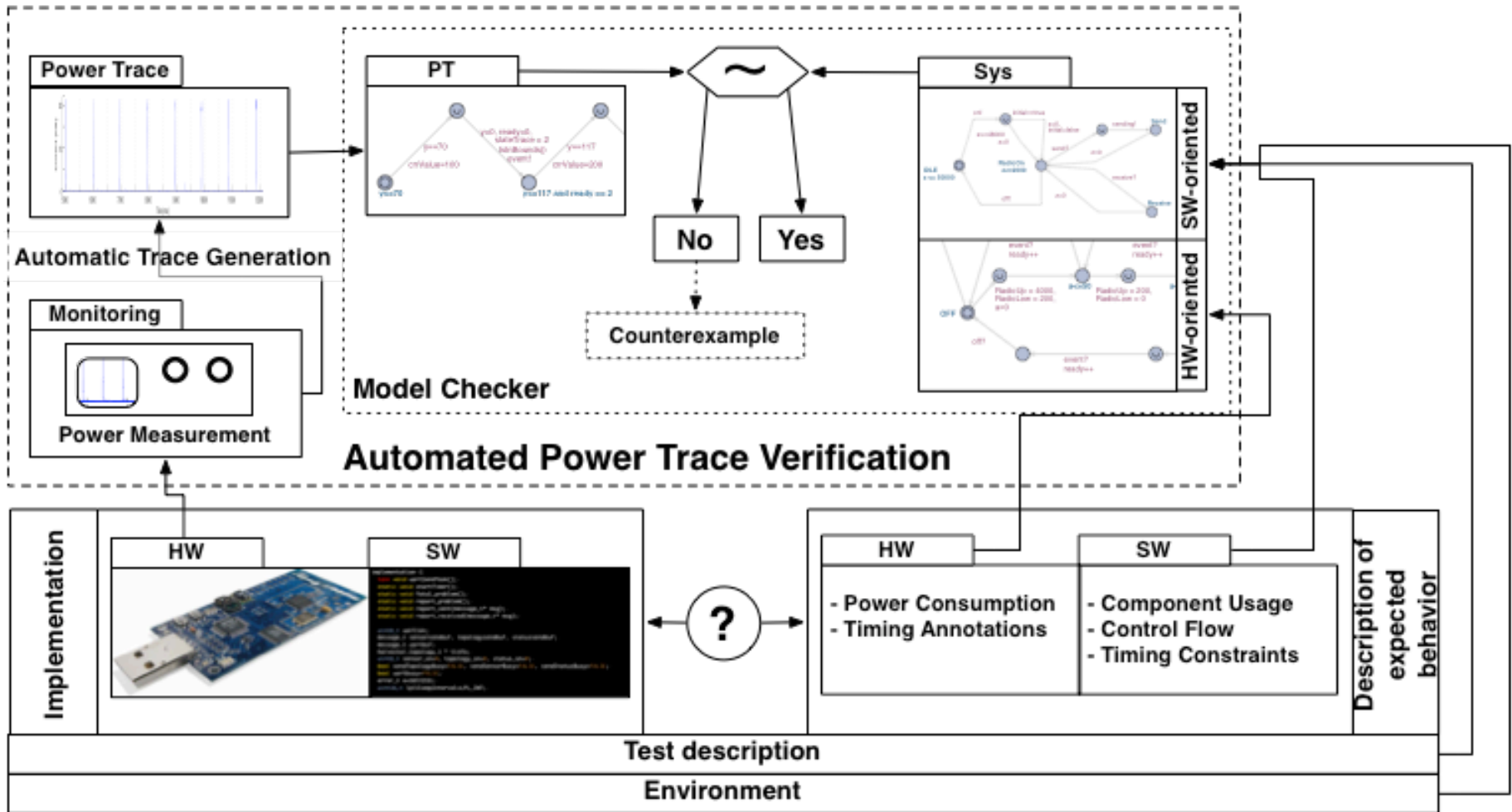
The upper bound f^+ follows accordingly with a bound value Δy^+ .

- Assertions based on reference traces/specification
- Integrated with each build (regression testing)

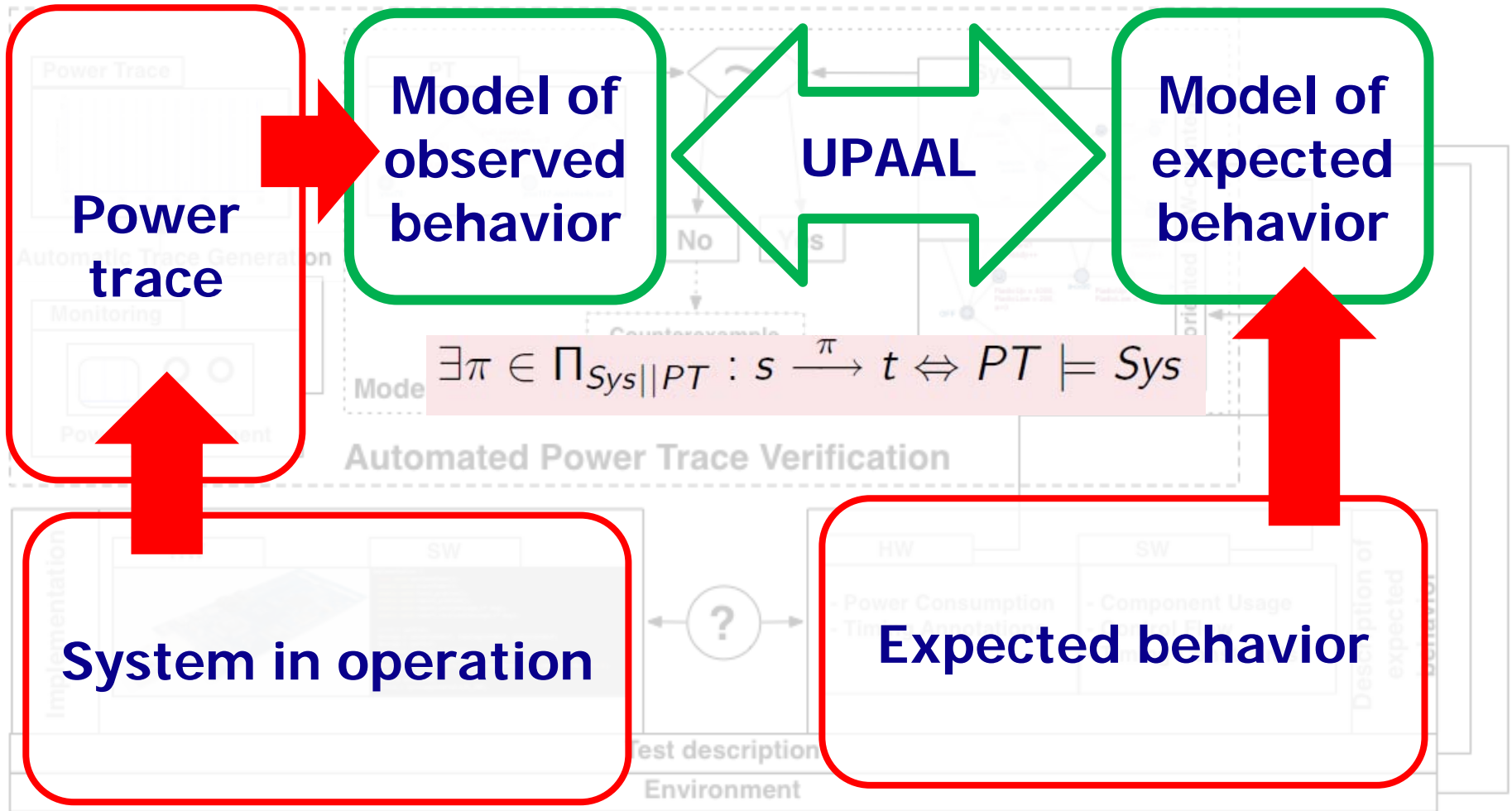
Visualizing Behavior – Quantification of Change



Conformance Testing using Timed Automata



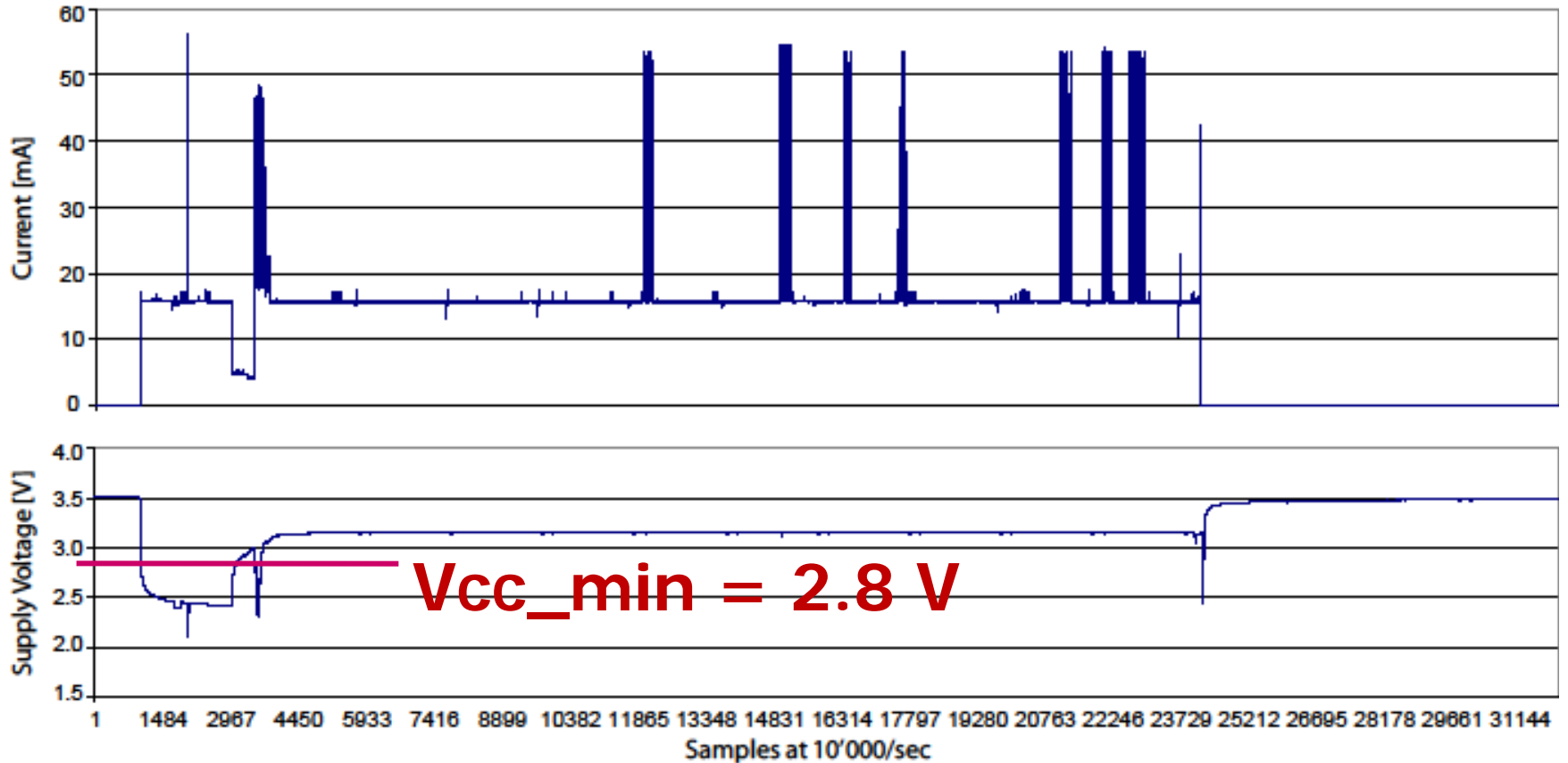
Conformance Testing using Timed Automata



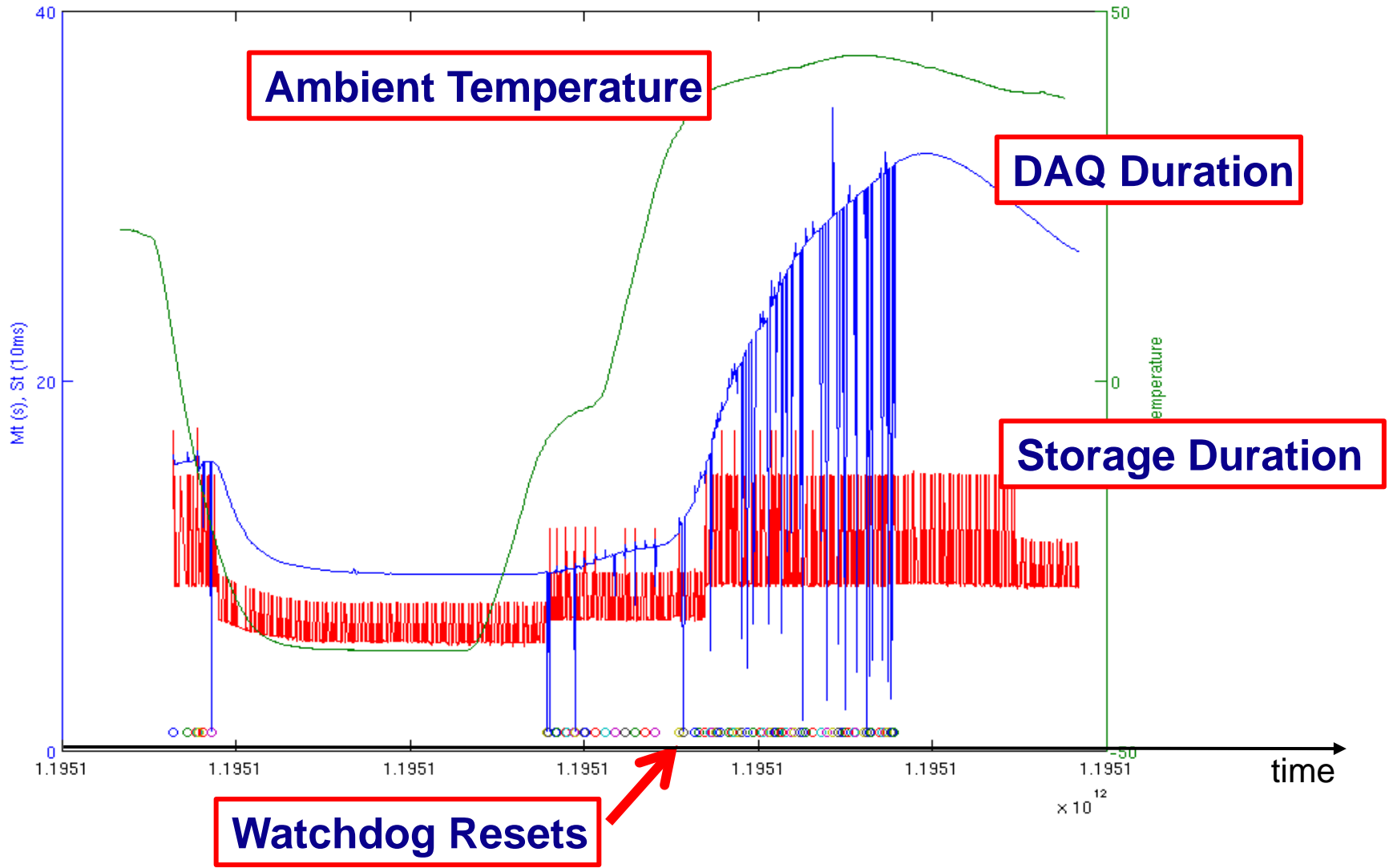
Why should we care?



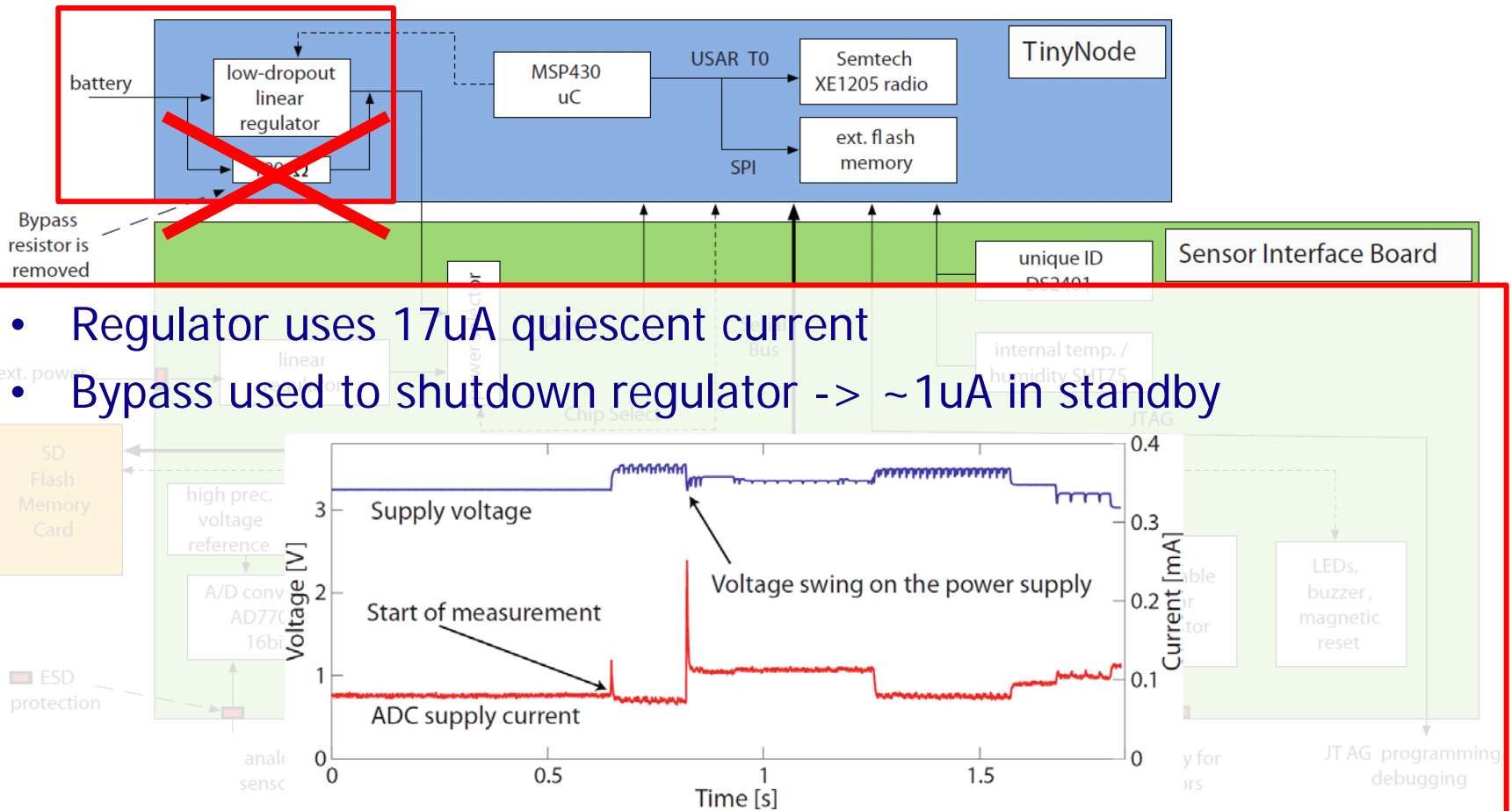
Communication Details – Dangerous Voltage Drops



Physical Reality Impacting Performance



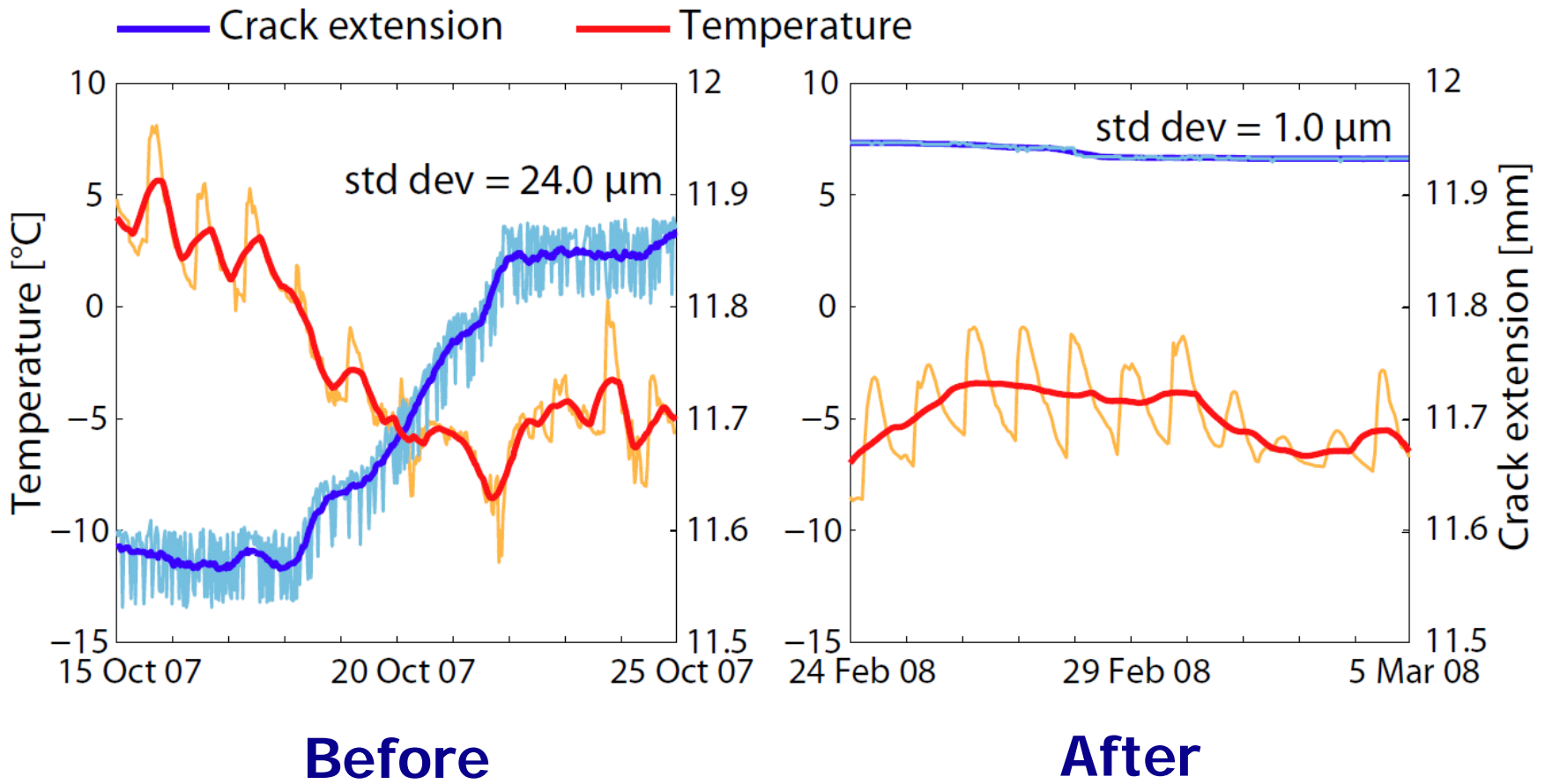
Power Optimization – A Squeeze with Implications



- Regulator uses 17 μ A quiescent current
- Bypass used to shutdown regulator -> ~1 μ A in standby

- No Bypass increases ADC accuracy: std dev 0.8844 -> 0.0706

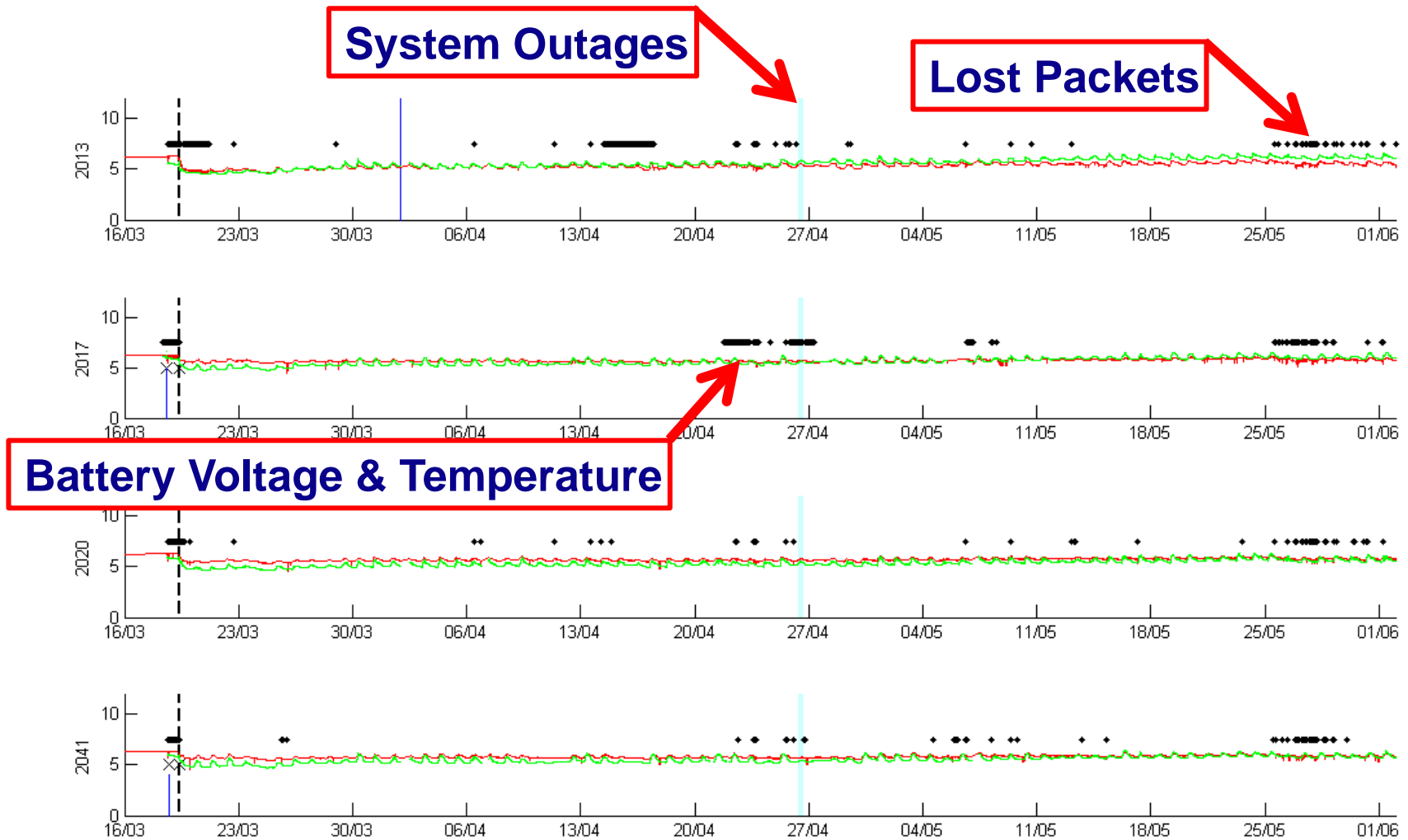
The Result – Power Quality Increases Data Accuracy



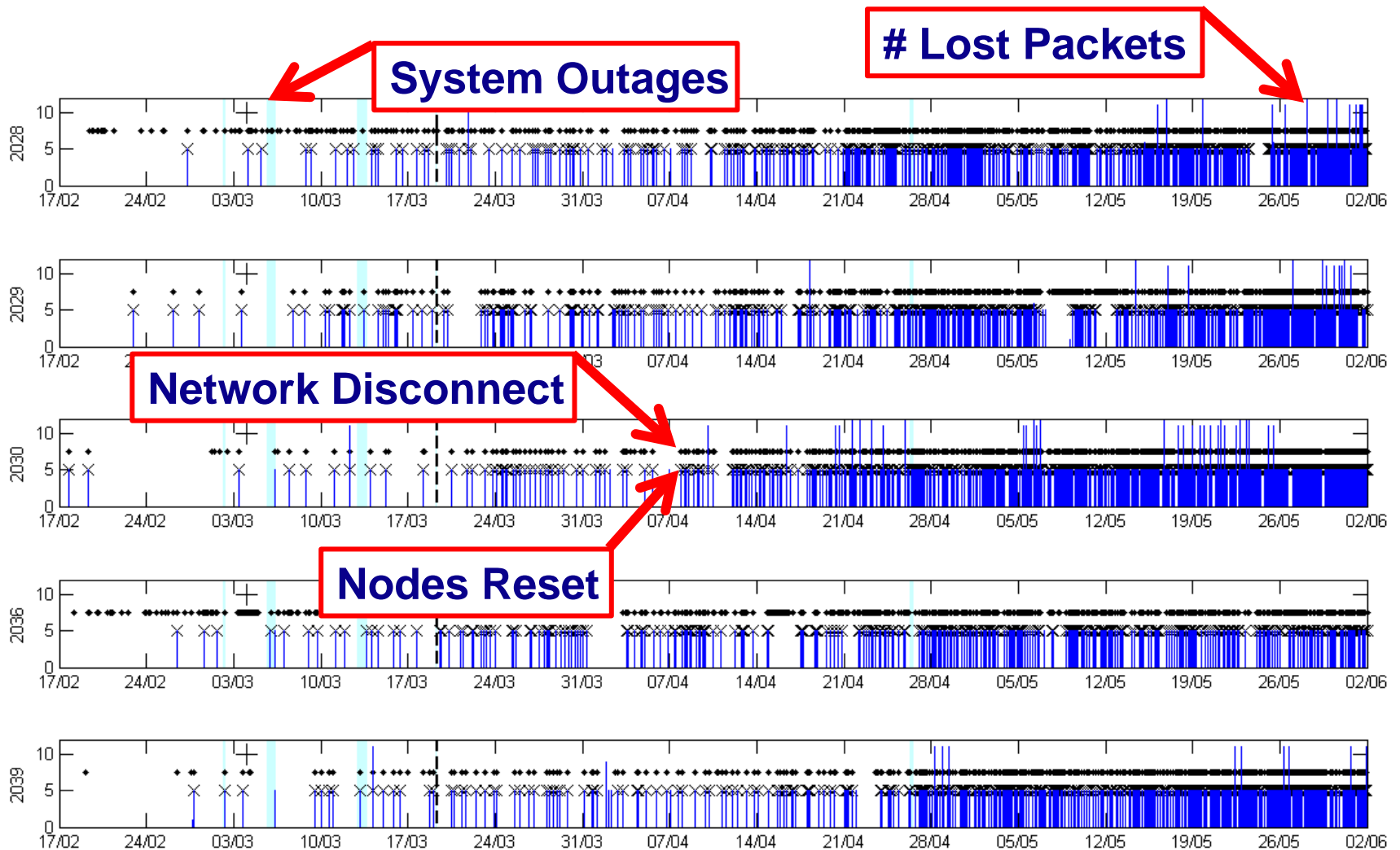
Seeing is believing...



Experience – Node Health Data From The Field



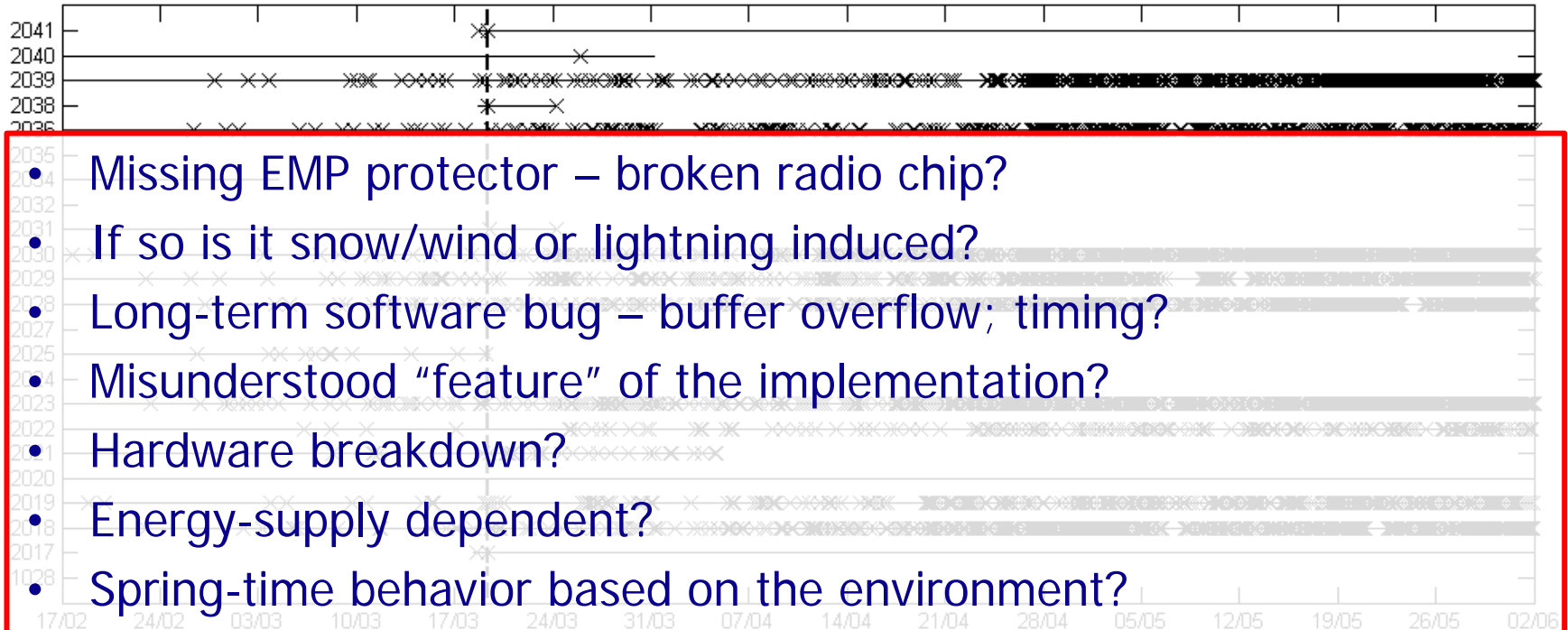
Node Health Data – Root Cause Failure Analysis



Visibility is key!



Understanding the Exact Causes is Hard...



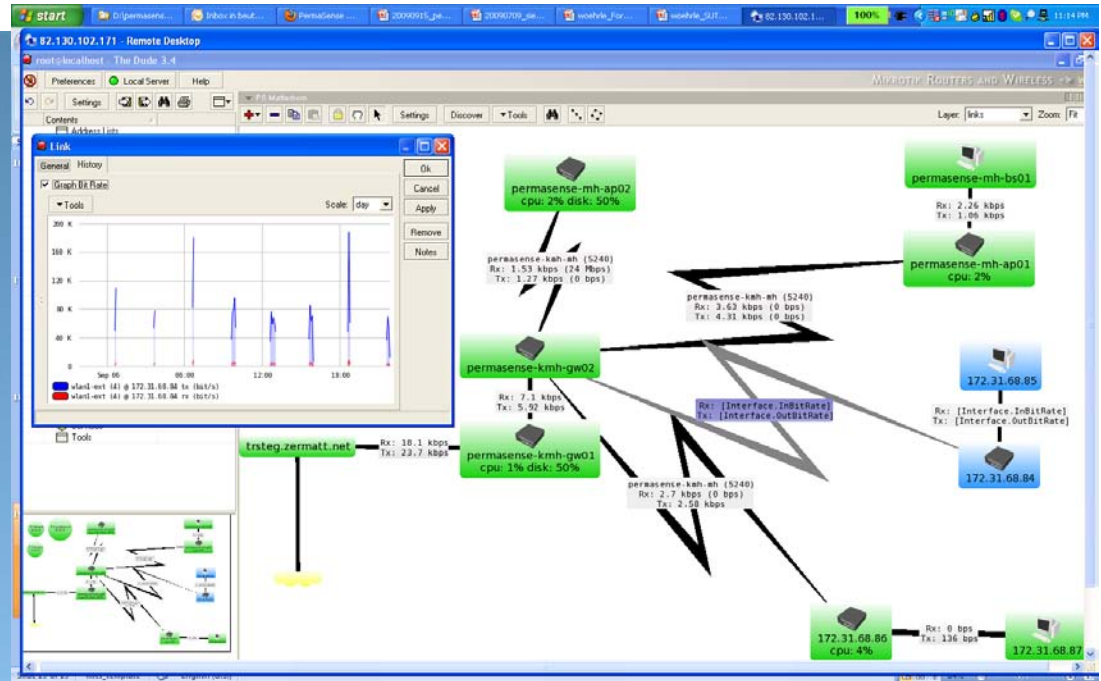
- Missing EMP protector – broken radio chip?
- If so is it snow/wind or lightning induced?
- Long-term software bug – buffer overflow; timing?
- Misunderstood “feature” of the implementation?
- Hardware breakdown?
- Energy-supply dependent?
- Spring-time behavior based on the environment?
- Cosmic rays at 3500 m a.s.l. ?
- Can external effects trigger the reed contact on the reset?
- ...

Probably not feasible to test/reproduce this in the lab!

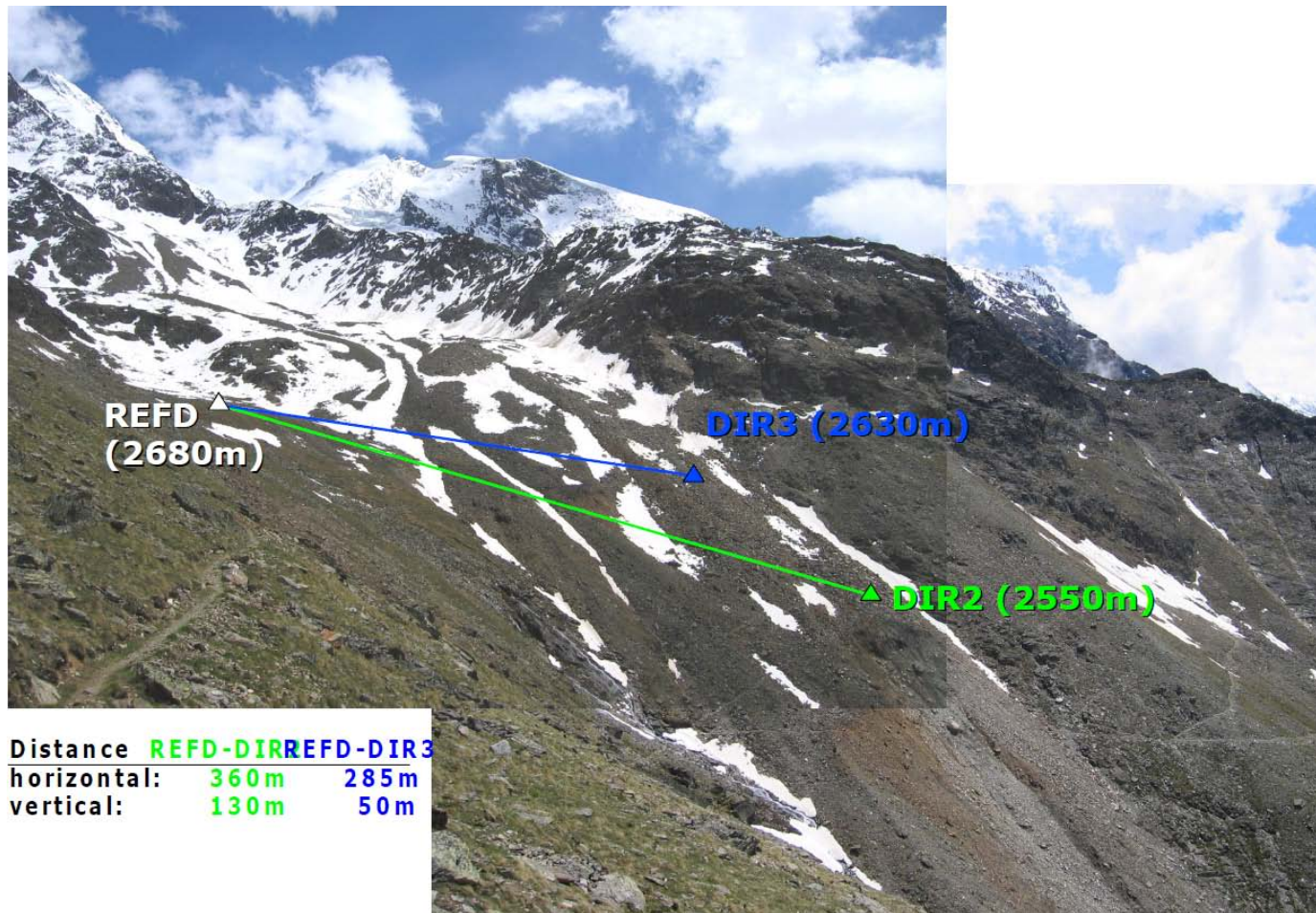
Up and coming stuff

NEXT GENERATION PERMASENSE SENSING

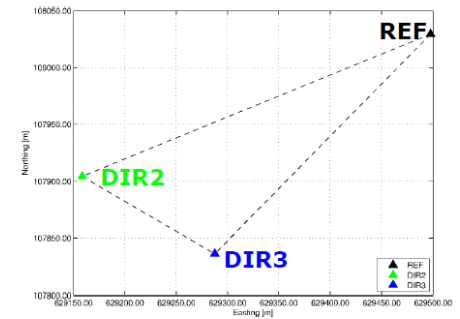
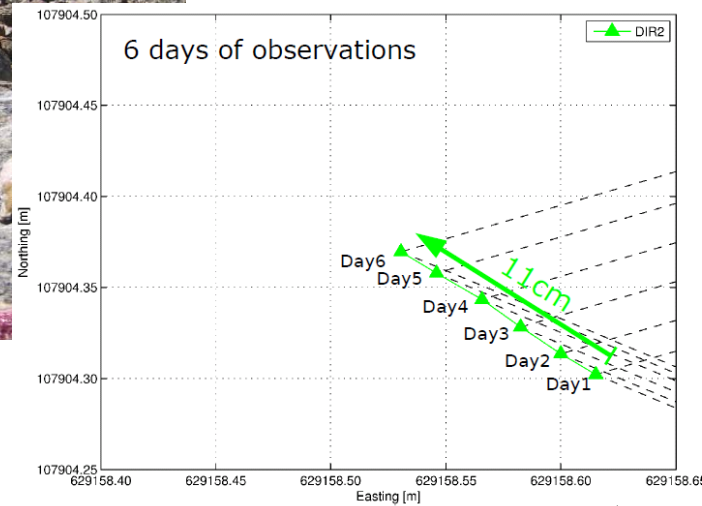
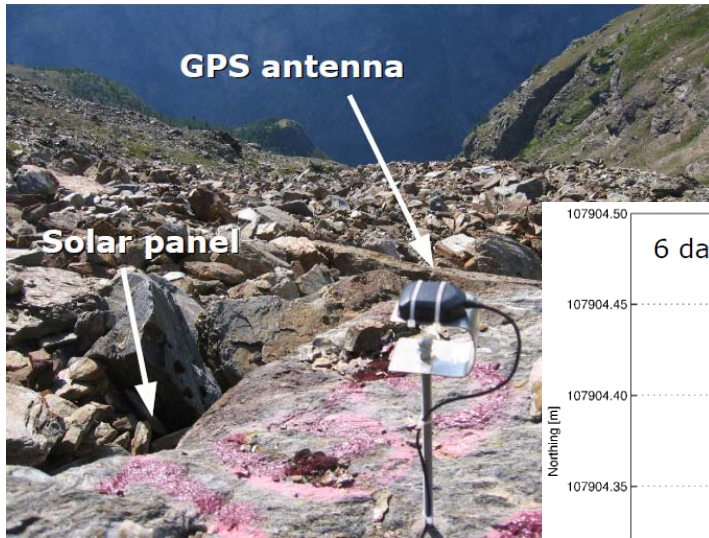
WLAN and high-resolution imaging



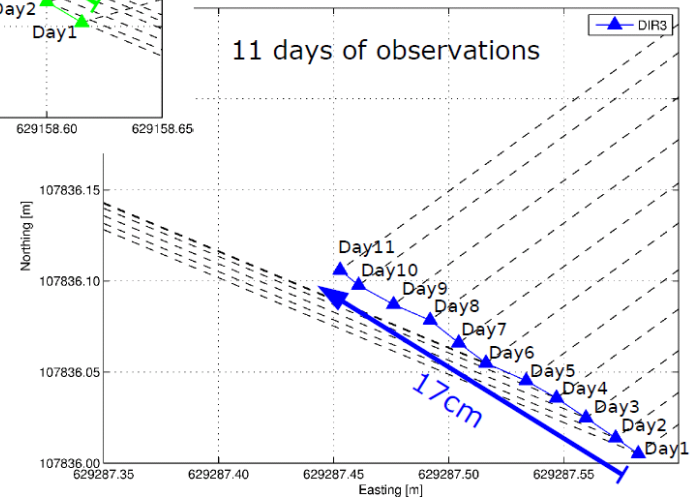
Precision GPS Movement Detection



Using Commodity GPS Receivers and WSNs



June 2009





<http://www.permasense.ch>

Interested to join our team?

beutel@tik.ee.ethz.ch