

SM 14/15 – T6

Sensing Technology

LCC, MIERSI

Miguel Tavares Coimbra

References

- Slides from Edward A. Lee & Sanjit Seshia, UC Berkeley, EECS 149 Fall 2013
 - Copyright © 2008-date, Edward A. Lee & SanjitA. Seshia, All rights reserved
- Pedro Brandão, Sistemas Embutidos, DCC/FCUP
 - <https://moodle.up.pt/course/view.php?id=3162>

Reality



Quantifying Reality

Rain

Stress

Wind

Heart Rate

Emotions

Fatigue

Muscle strength

Body posture

SM 14/15 – T5 – Sensing Technology
Ball Speed



Into a Digital World

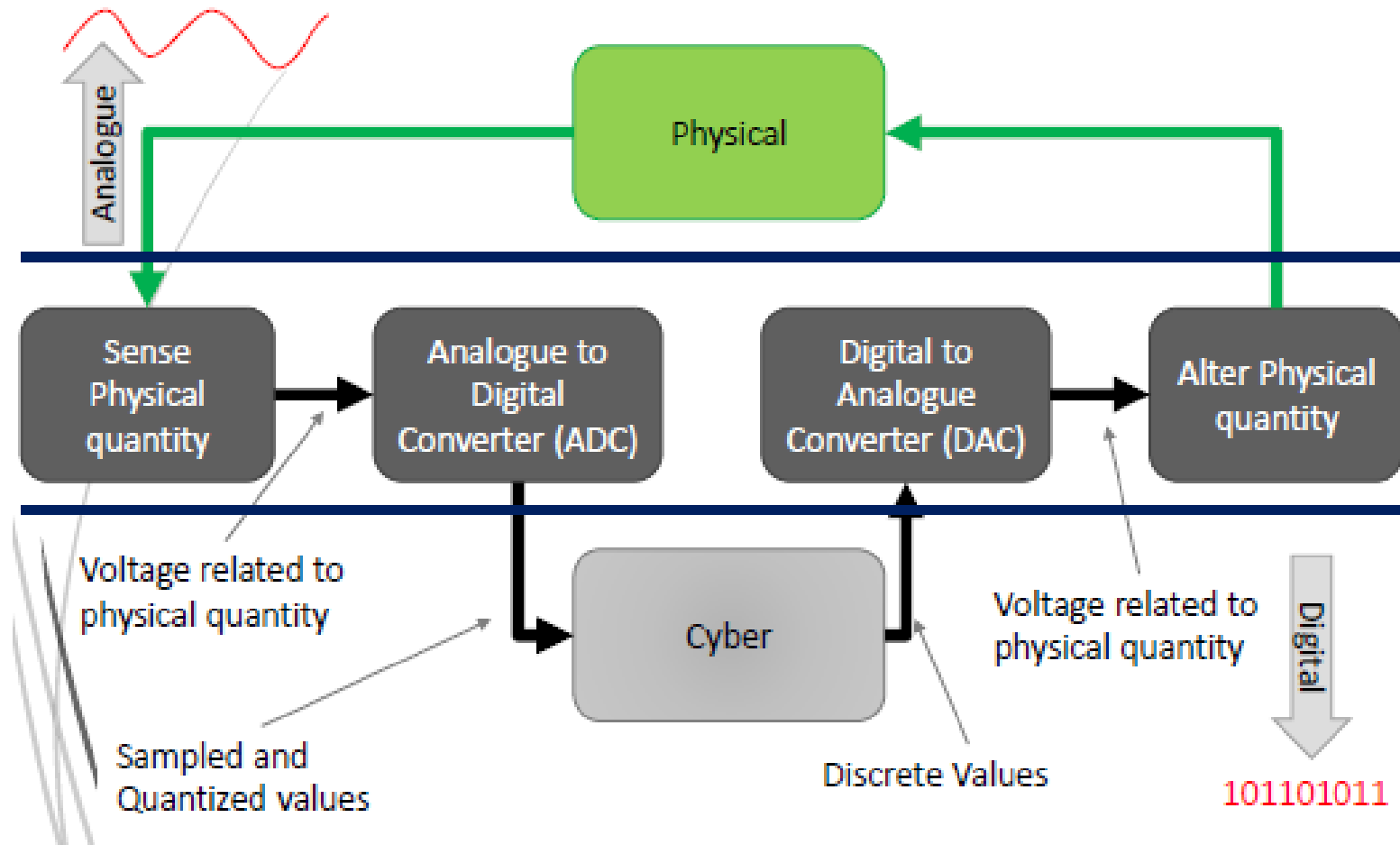


I want to transform real
variables into digital ones

Real-time, unobtrusively, in real
situations, for long periods of time,
with very high accuracy

Cyber-Physical Systems

Bridges between physical and cyber worlds



(More) Pieces of the Puzzle

- **Input**
 - Reality (cameras, microphones, **sensors**, mocap, controllers,...)
 - Synthetic (computer graphics, sound synthesis,...)
- **Processing**
 - Digital, Analogue
 - Transform data, generate new data
- **Output**
 - Video, audio, **actuators**

Just a bit...

Sensors and Actuators – The Bridge between the Cyber and the Physical

Sensors:

- Cameras
- Accelerometers
- Rate gyros
- Strain gauges
- Microphones
- Magnetometers
- Radar/Lidar
- Chemical sensors
- Pressure sensors
- Switches
- ...

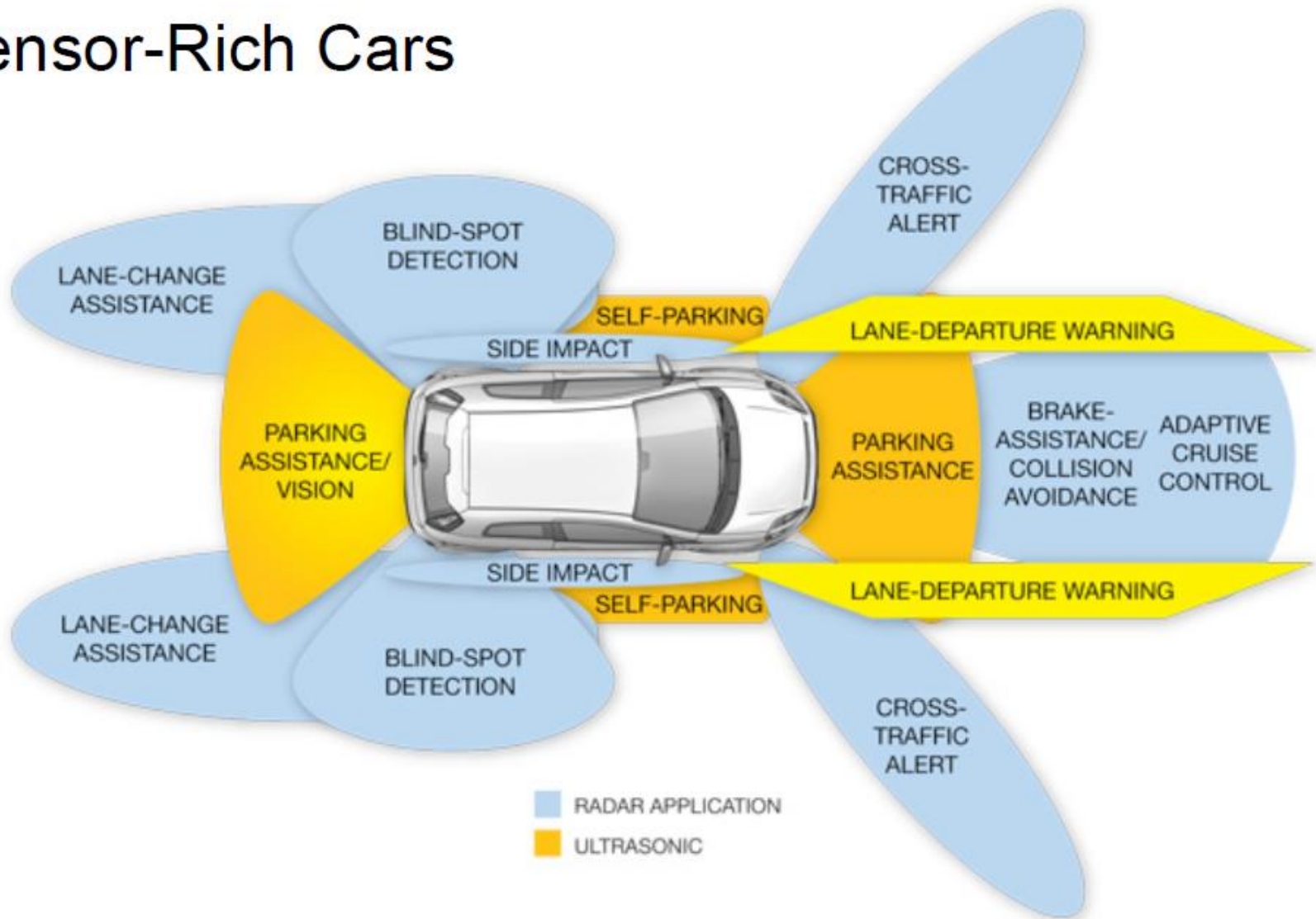
Actuators:

- Motor controllers
- Solenoids
- LEDs, lasers
- LCD and plasma displays
- Loudspeakers
- Switches
- Valves
- ...

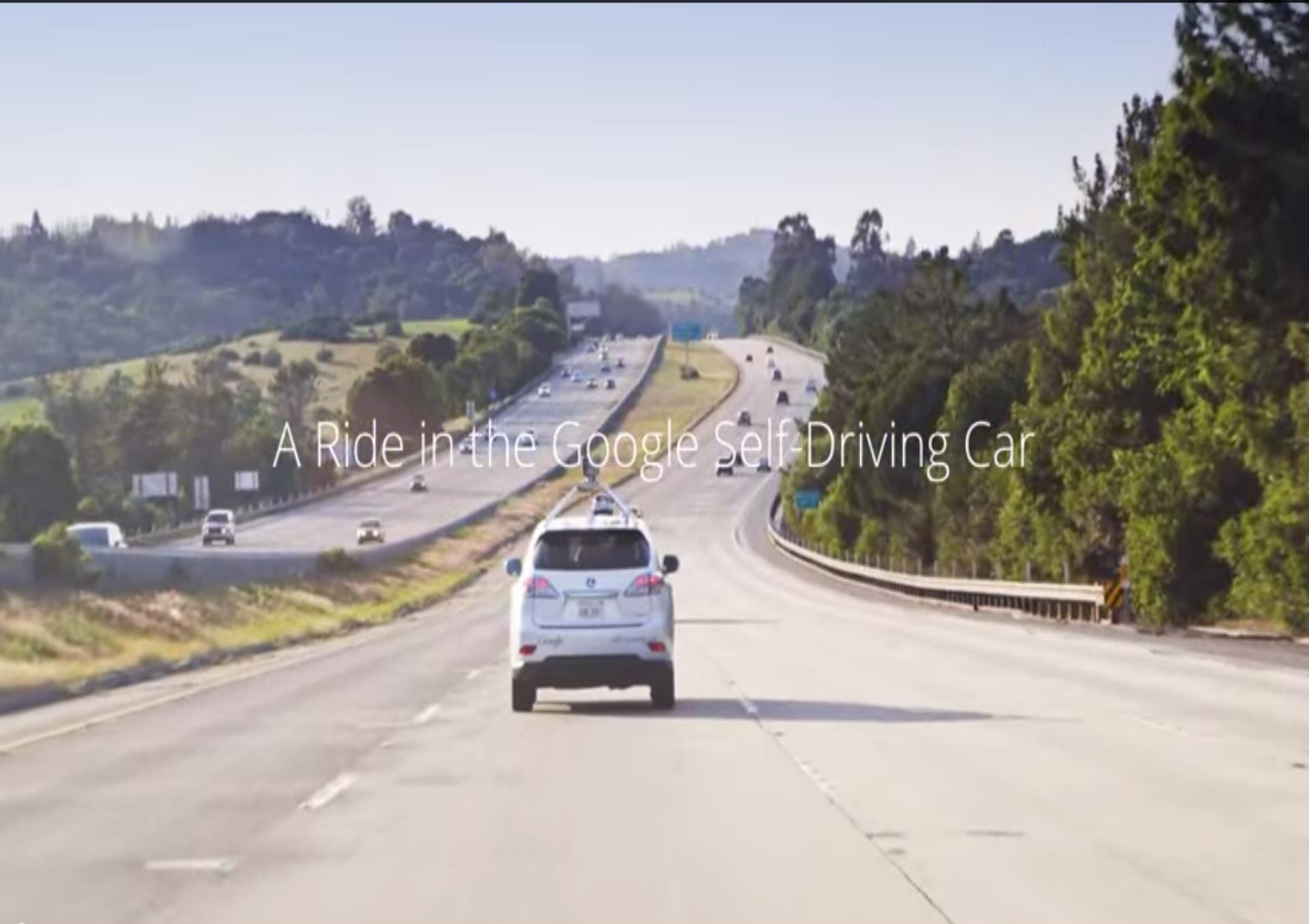
Modeling Issues:

- Physical dynamics
- Noise
- Bias
- Sampling
- Interactions

Sensor-Rich Cars



Source: Analog Devices



A Ride in the Google Self-Driving Car

Sensor Components

Magnetometers

A very common type is the Hall Effect magnetometer.

Charge particles (electrons, 1) flow through a conductor (2) serving as a Hall sensor. Magnets (3) induce a magnetic field (4) that causes the charged particles to accumulate on one side of the Hall sensor, inducing a measurable voltage difference from top to bottom.

The four drawings at the right illustrate electron paths under different current and magnetic field polarities.

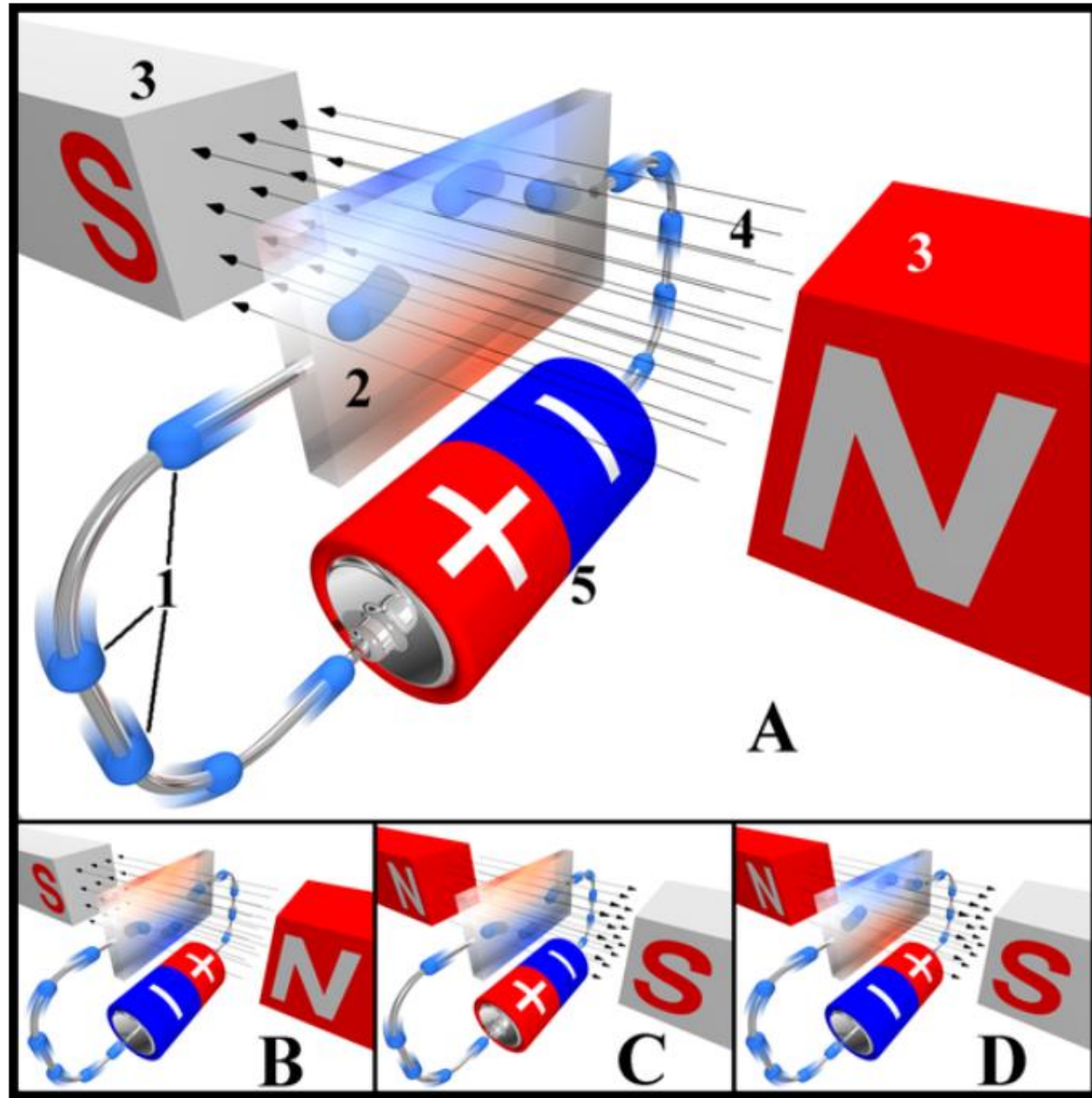


Image source: Wikipedia Commons

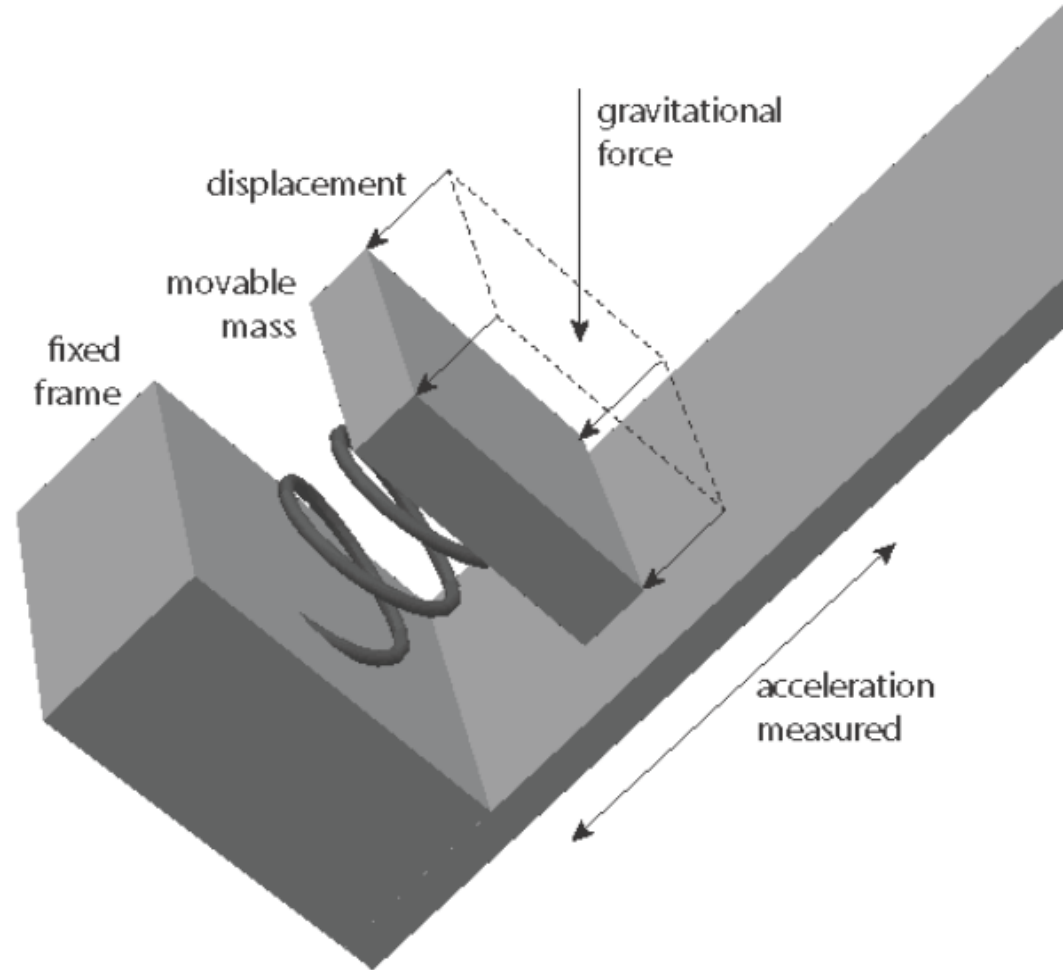
Edwin Hall discovered this effect in 1879.

Accelerometers

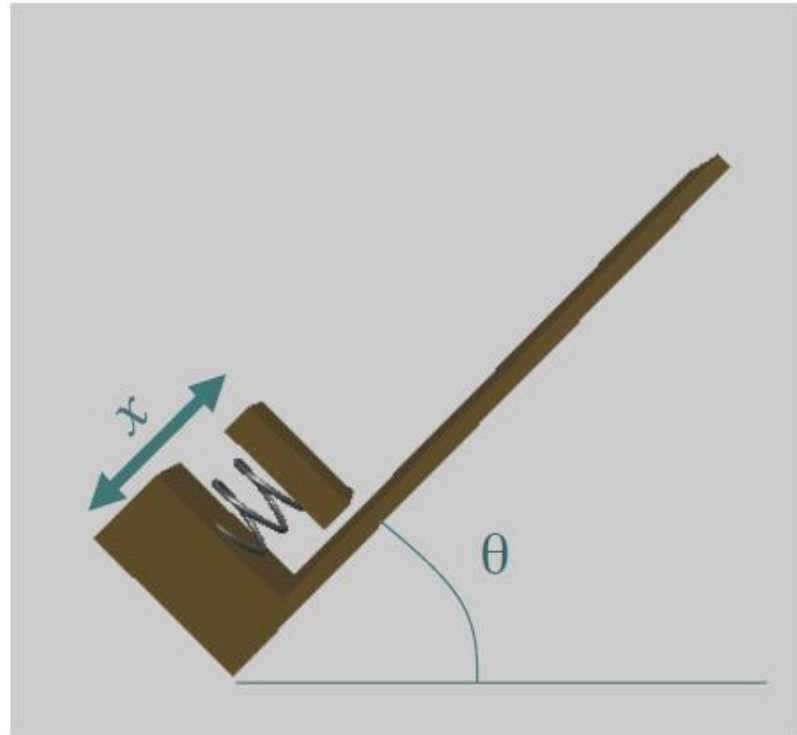
Uses:

- Navigation
- Orientation
- Drop detection
- Image stabilization
- Airbag systems

The most common design measures the distance between a plate fixed to the platform and one attached by a spring and damper. The measurement is typically done by measuring capacitance.



Measuring tilt



Component of gravitational force in the direction of the accelerometer axis must equal the spring force:

$$Mg \sin(\theta) = k(p - x(t))$$

Given a measurement of x , you can solve for θ , up to an ambiguity of π .

Difficulties Using Accelerometers

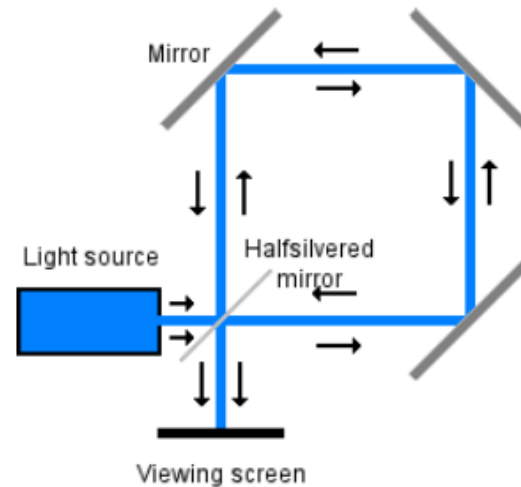
- Separating tilt from acceleration
- Vibration
- Nonlinearities in the spring or damper
- Integrating twice to get position: Drift

$$p(t) = p(0) + \int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau,$$

$$v(t) = v(0) + \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau.$$

Position is the integral of velocity, which is the integral of acceleration. Bias in the measurement of acceleration causes position estimate error to increase quadratically.

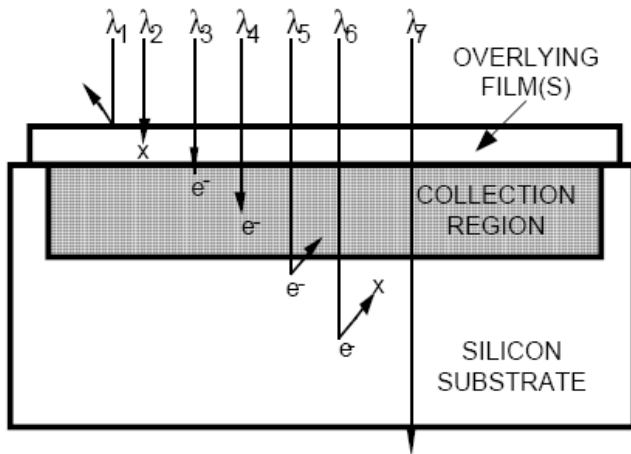
Measuring Changes in Orientation: Gyroscopes



Optical gyros: Leverage the Sagnac effect, where a laser light is sent around a loop in opposite directions and the interference is measured. When the loop is rotating, the distance the light travels in one direction is smaller than the distance in the other. This shows up as a change in the interference.

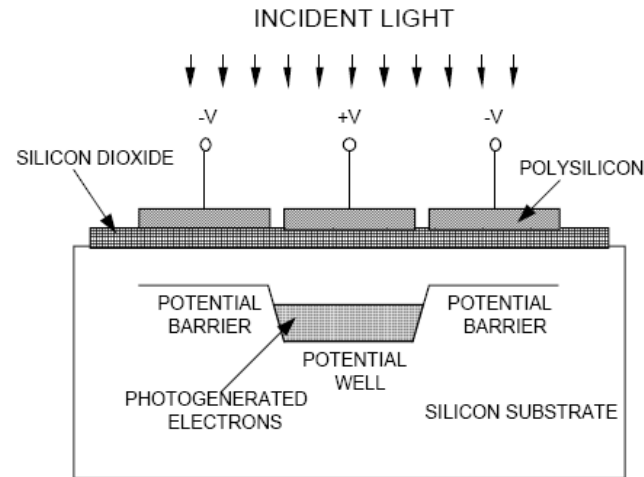
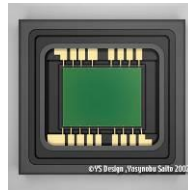
Light Sensors

- Convert light into an electric charge



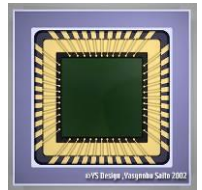
CCD (charge coupled device)

- Higher dynamic range
- High uniformity
- Lower noise



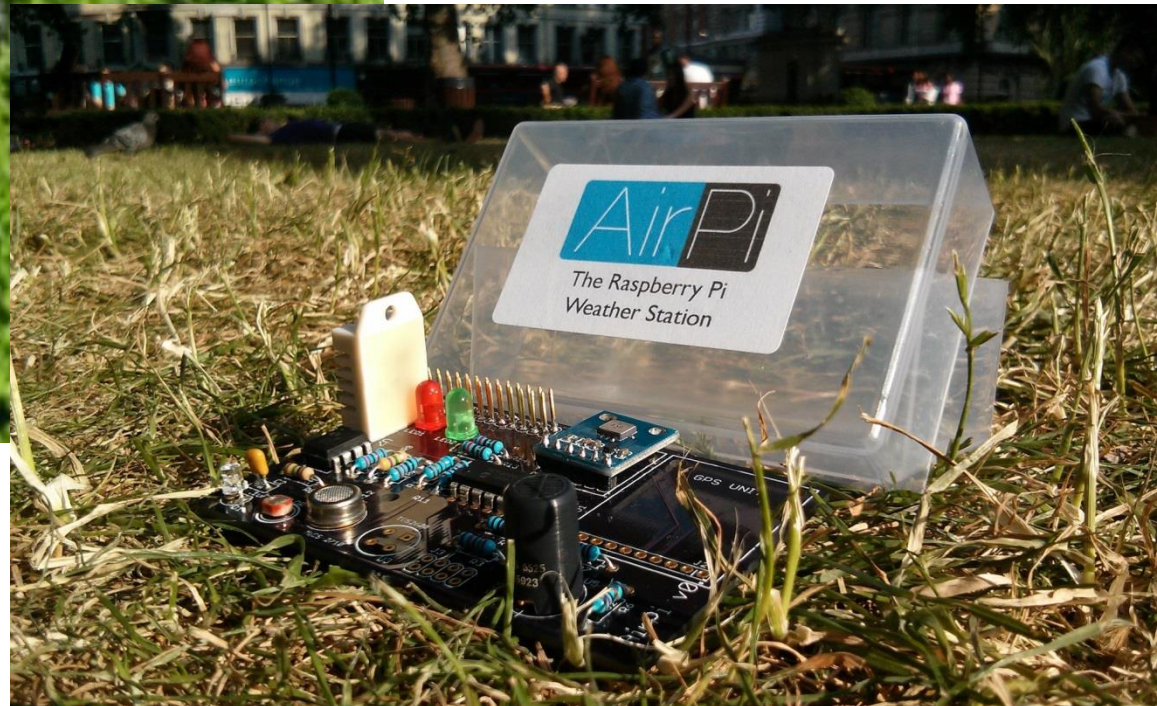
CMOS (complementary metal
Oxide semiconductor)

- Lower voltage
- Higher speed
- Lower system complexity



Environmental Sensors

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Air quality



Case Study: UrbanSense @ Porto



UrbanSense Platform

Tânia Calçada, Daniel Moura

Case Study: UrbanSense @ Porto

Sensors

UrbanSense includes 600 sensor units. Heterogeneous sets of sensors.

Meteorological



Temperature
Relative Humidity
• 75 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Pluviometer,
Wind Vane
Anemometer
• 10 sensors (fixed)



Luminosity
• 75 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Solar Radiation
• 10 sensors (fixed)

Air Pollution



VOC
• 50 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Azote Dioxide
• 75 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Ozone (O₃)
• 75 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Particles PM₁₀
• 50 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Carbon Dioxide
• 50 sensors (mobile and fixed)



Carbon Monoxide
• 50 sensors (mobile and fixed)

Noise



Stand alone
• High precision
• 1 sensor (fixed)



Embedded
• 25 sensors (fixed)

Mobility

- GPS and Accelerometer
• 500 sensors (mobile)
- OBD – On Board Device

Video

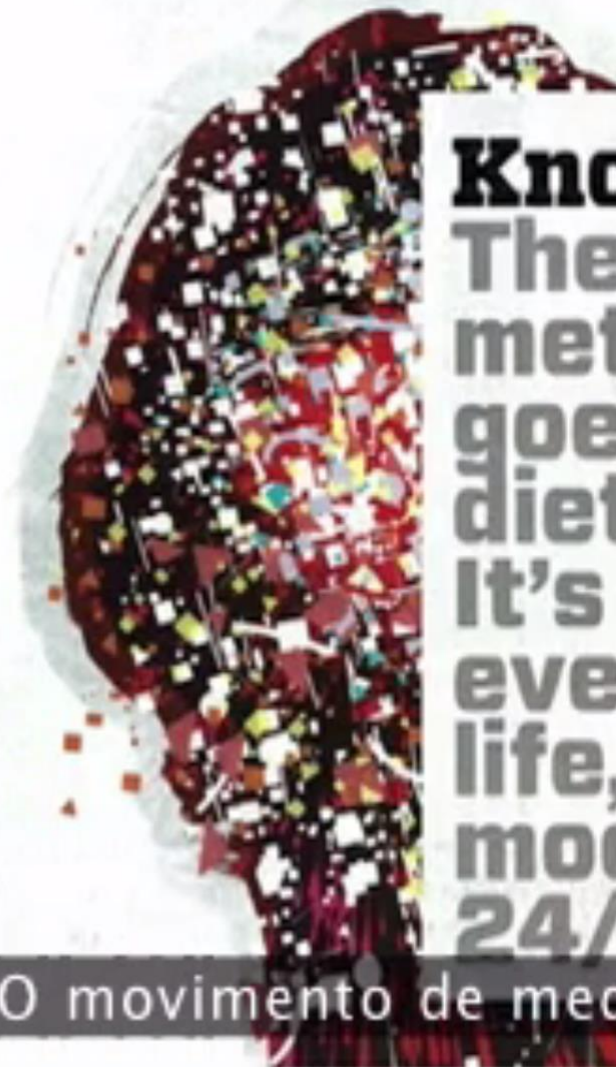


Cameras
• 60 sensors (mobile and fixed)

Wearable Sensors

Erik Topol, 2009

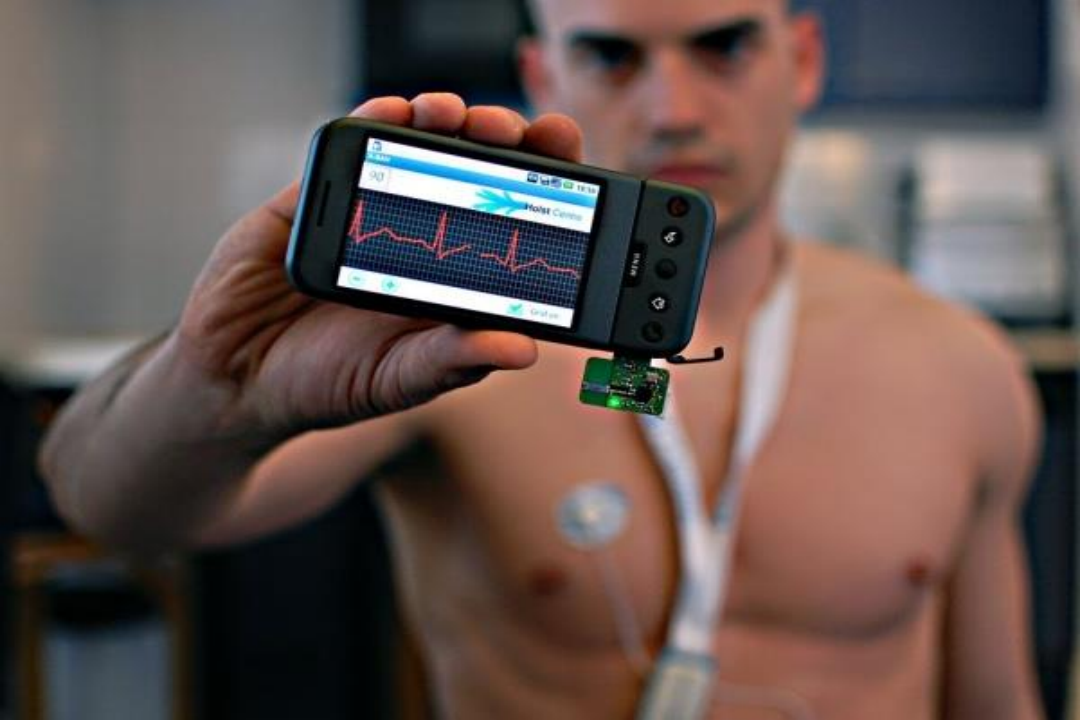
Wired, July 2009



Know Thyself
The personal metrics movement goes way beyond diet and exercise. It's about tracking every facet of life, from sleep to mood to pain, 24/7/365.

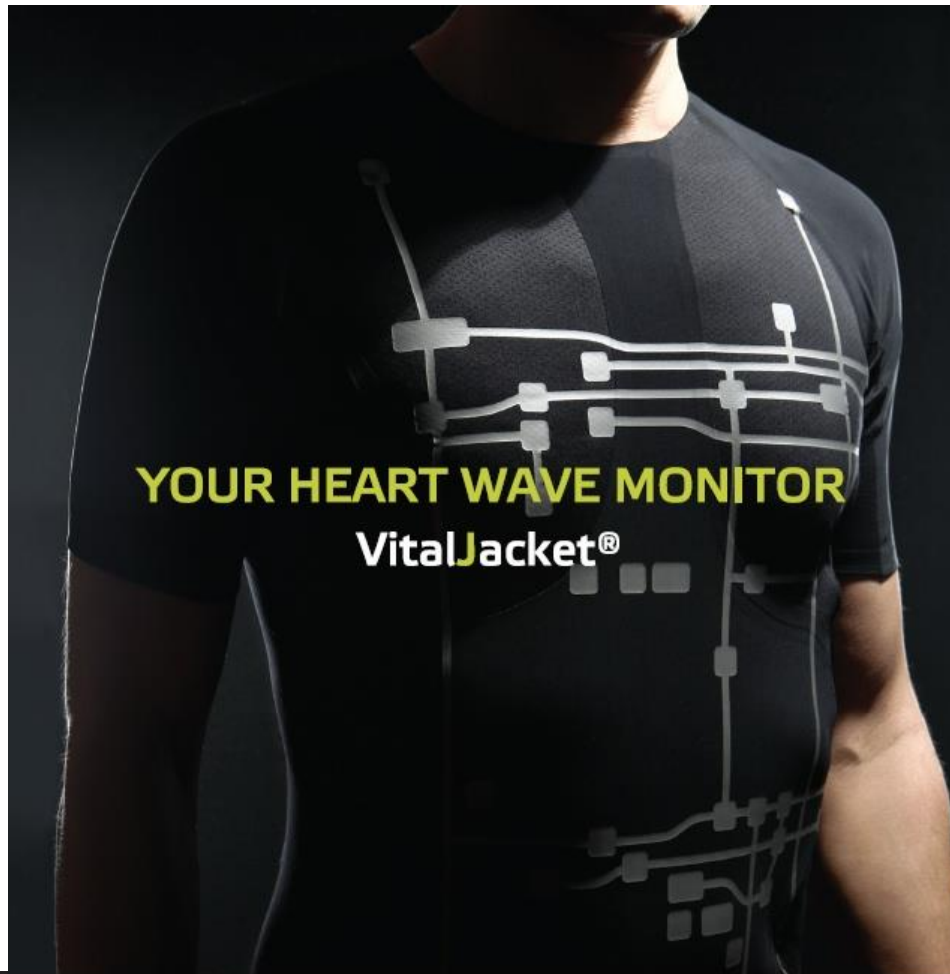
"O movimento de medidas pessoais vai além





Case Study: Vital Responder

Monitoring Stress Among First Responder Professionals





ital **R**esponder

00:30



Electrocardiogram

VitalJacket® HWM
YOUR HEART WAVE MONITOR

powered by
DO DOVOS

pitaval

Electrocardiogram



RR Variability



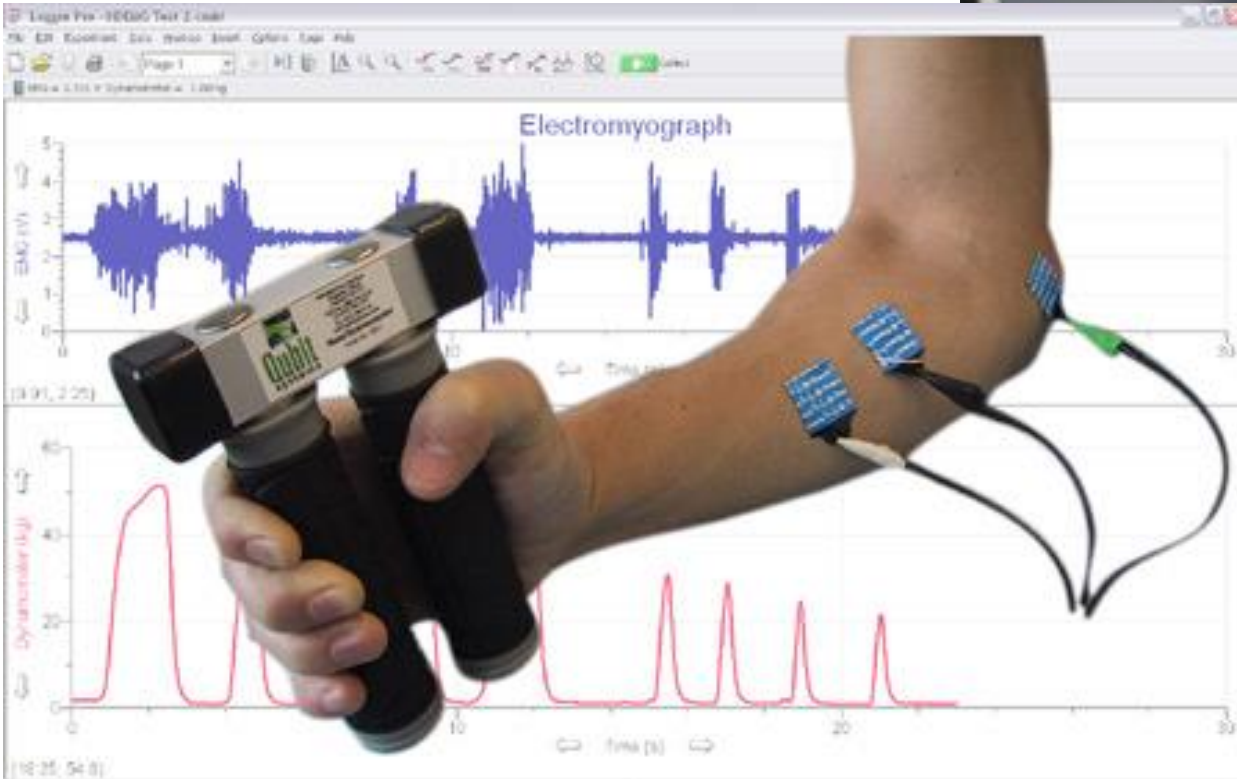
EEG



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=55&v=T7CiiWBwMgw>

EMG

Wearable EMG



Very Famous Person

Smartphone Sensing

Samsung S4

- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Light
- Magnetic Field
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Proximity
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Sound Levels
- GPS



Smartwatch Sensing

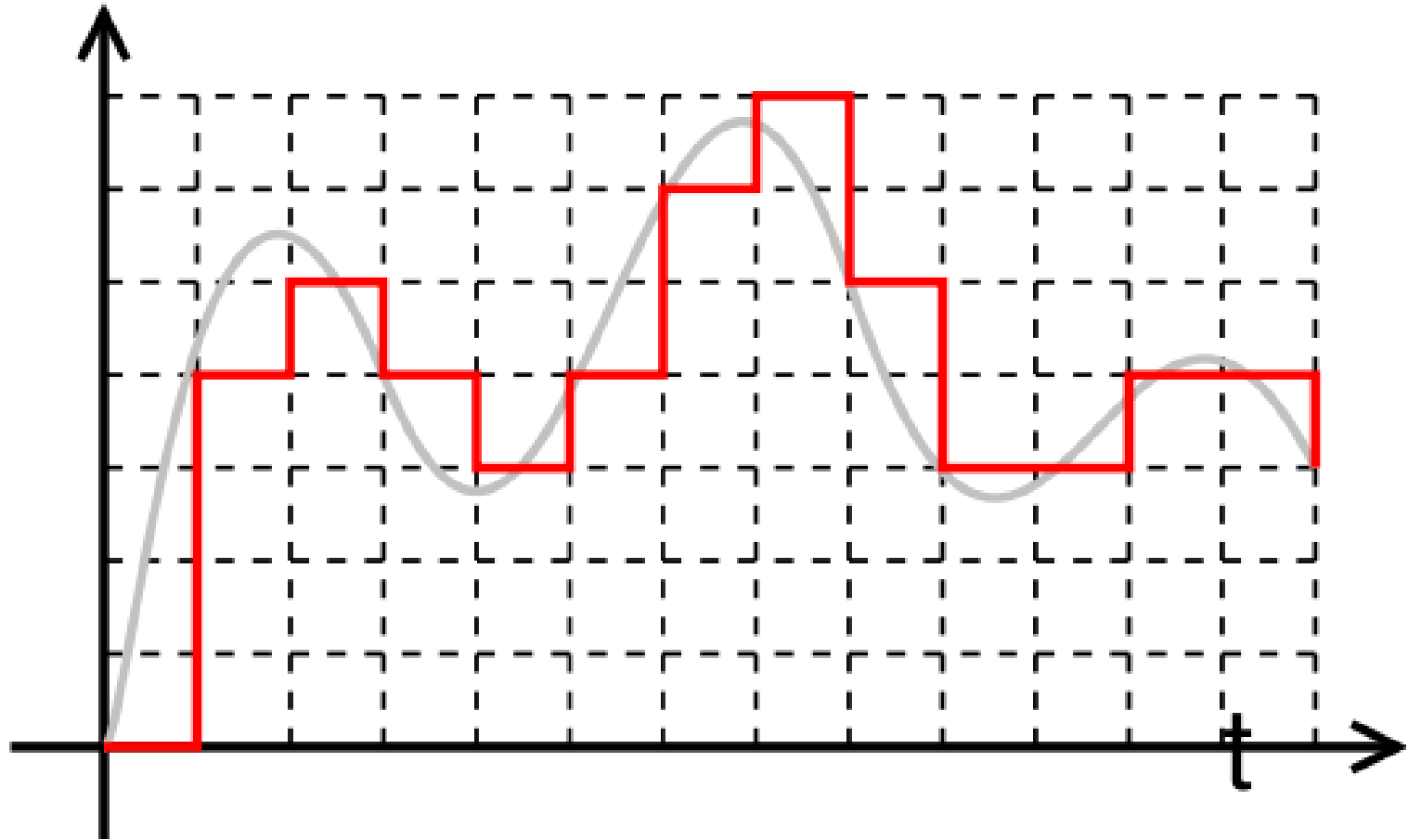


Some fundamental concepts

Design Issues with Sensors

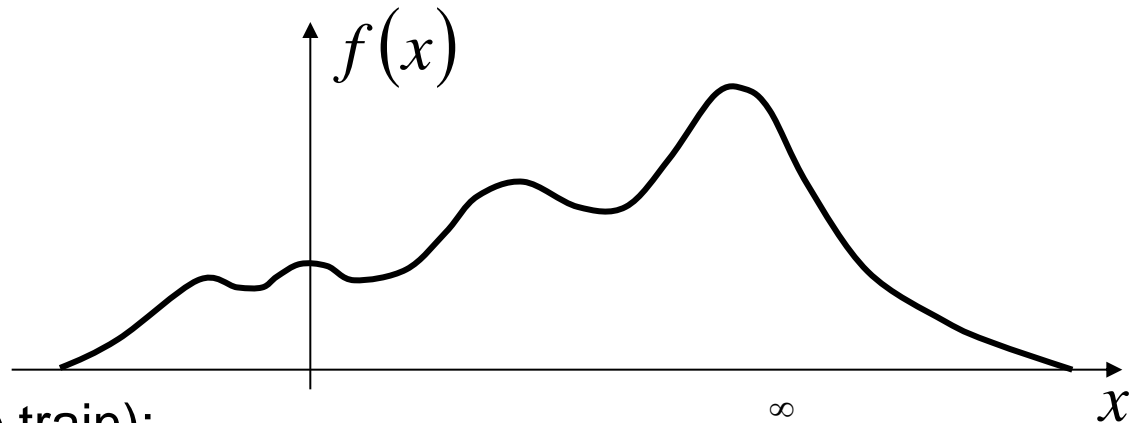
- Calibration
 - Relating measurements to the physical phenomenon
 - Can dramatically increase manufacturing costs
- Nonlinearity
 - Measurements may not be proportional to physical phenomenon
 - Correction may be required
 - Feedback can be used to keep operating point in the linear region
- Sampling
 - Aliasing
 - Missed events
- Noise
 - Analog signal conditioning
 - Digital filtering
 - Introduces latency

Analog to Digital

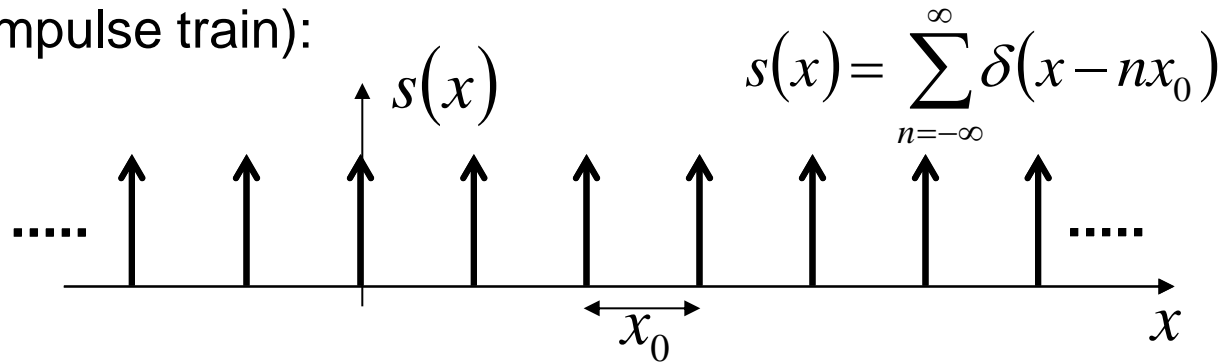


Sampling

Continuous signal:



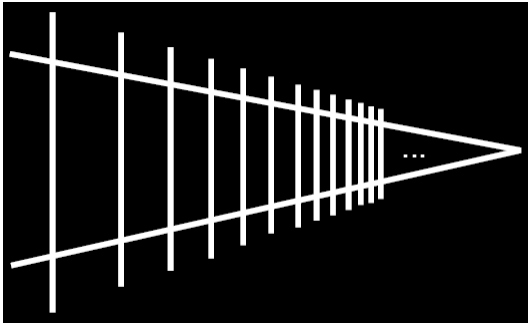
Shah function (Impulse train):



Sampled function:

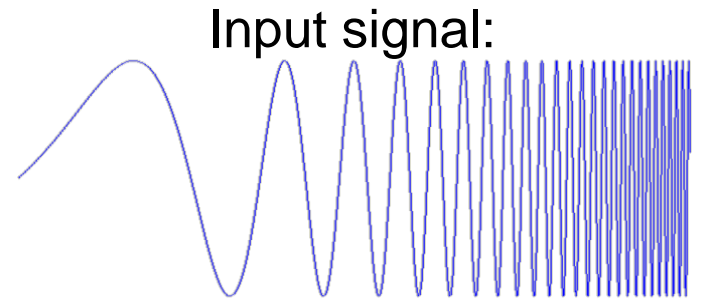
$$f_s(x) = f(x)s(x) = f(x) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - nx_0)$$

Aliasing

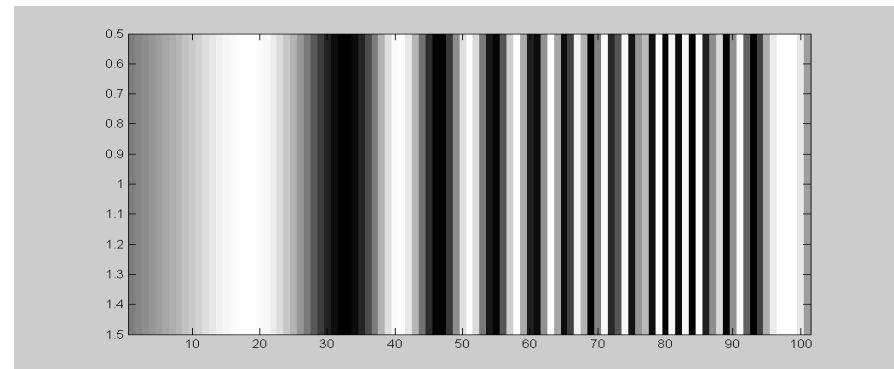


Picket fence receding into the distance will produce aliasing...

WHY?



Matlab output:



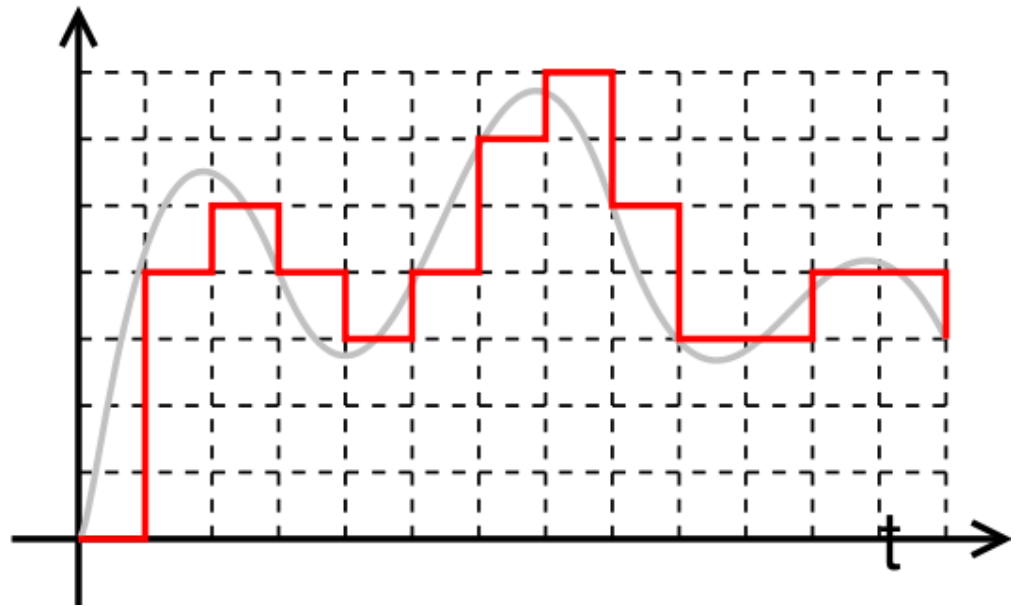
```
x = 0:.05:5; imagesc(sin((2.^x).*x))
```

Sampling frequency must be greater than $2u_{\max}$

Quantization

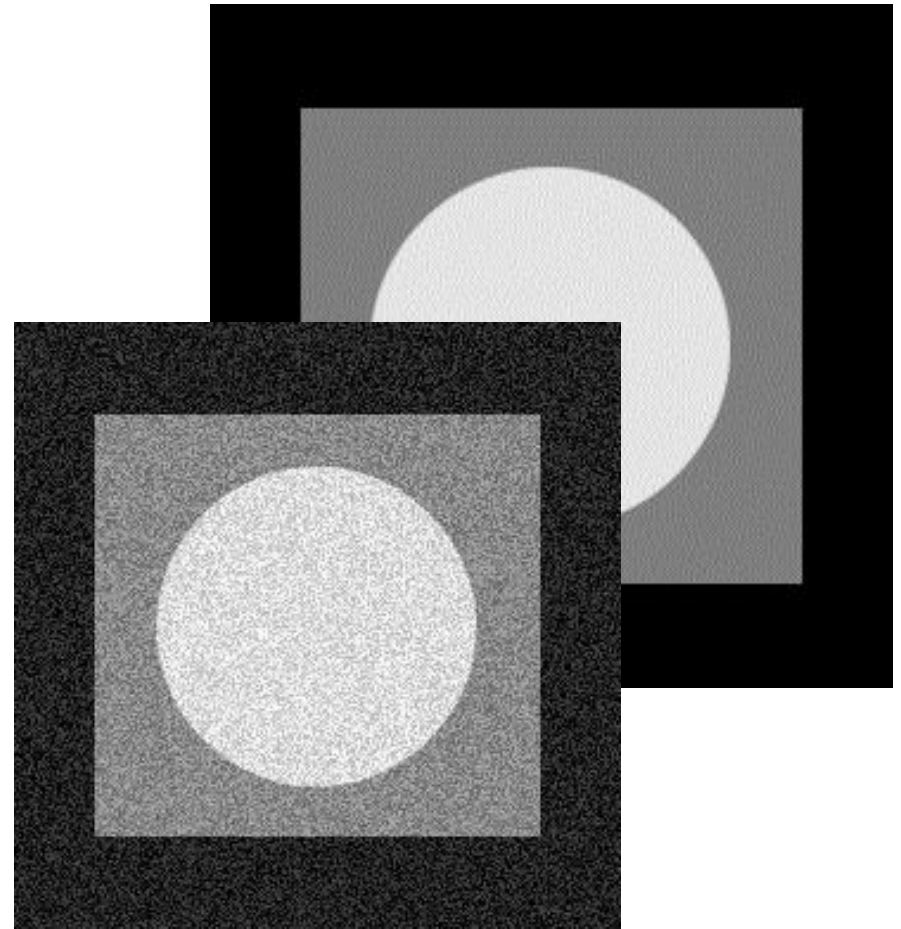
- G - number of levels
- m – storage bits
- Round each value to its nearest level

$$G = 2^m$$



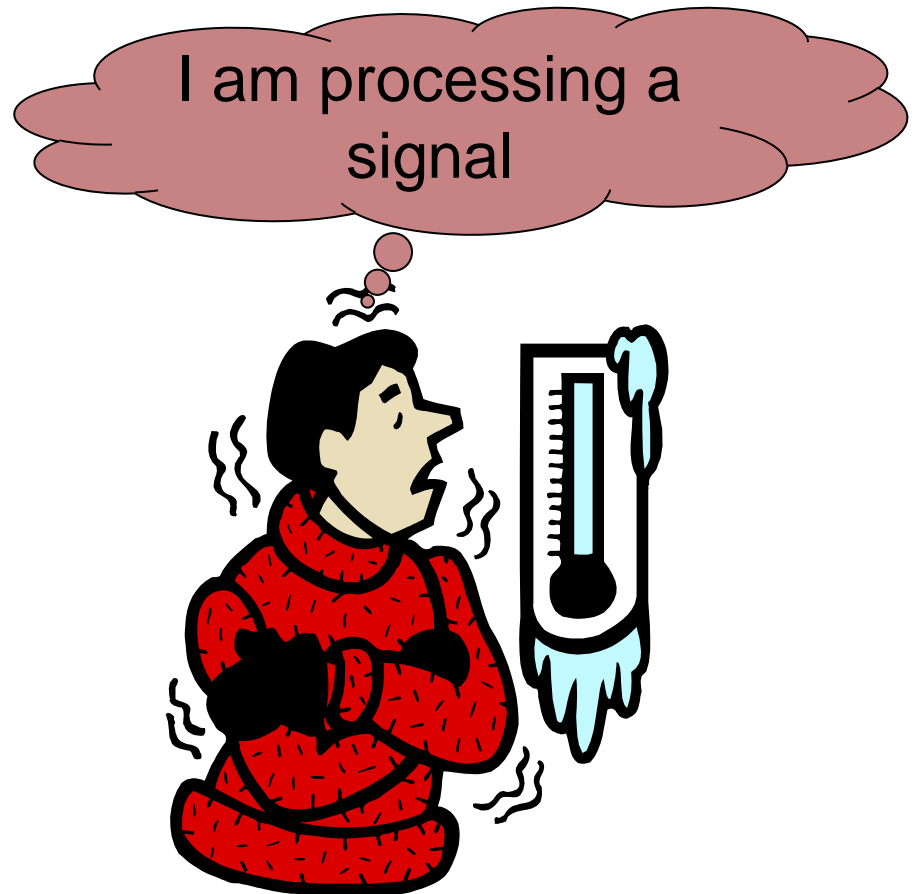
Noise

- Noise is a distortion of the measured signal
- Every physical system has noise
- Various strategies:
 - Better sensors
 - Digital Filters
 - Restoration models



Processing

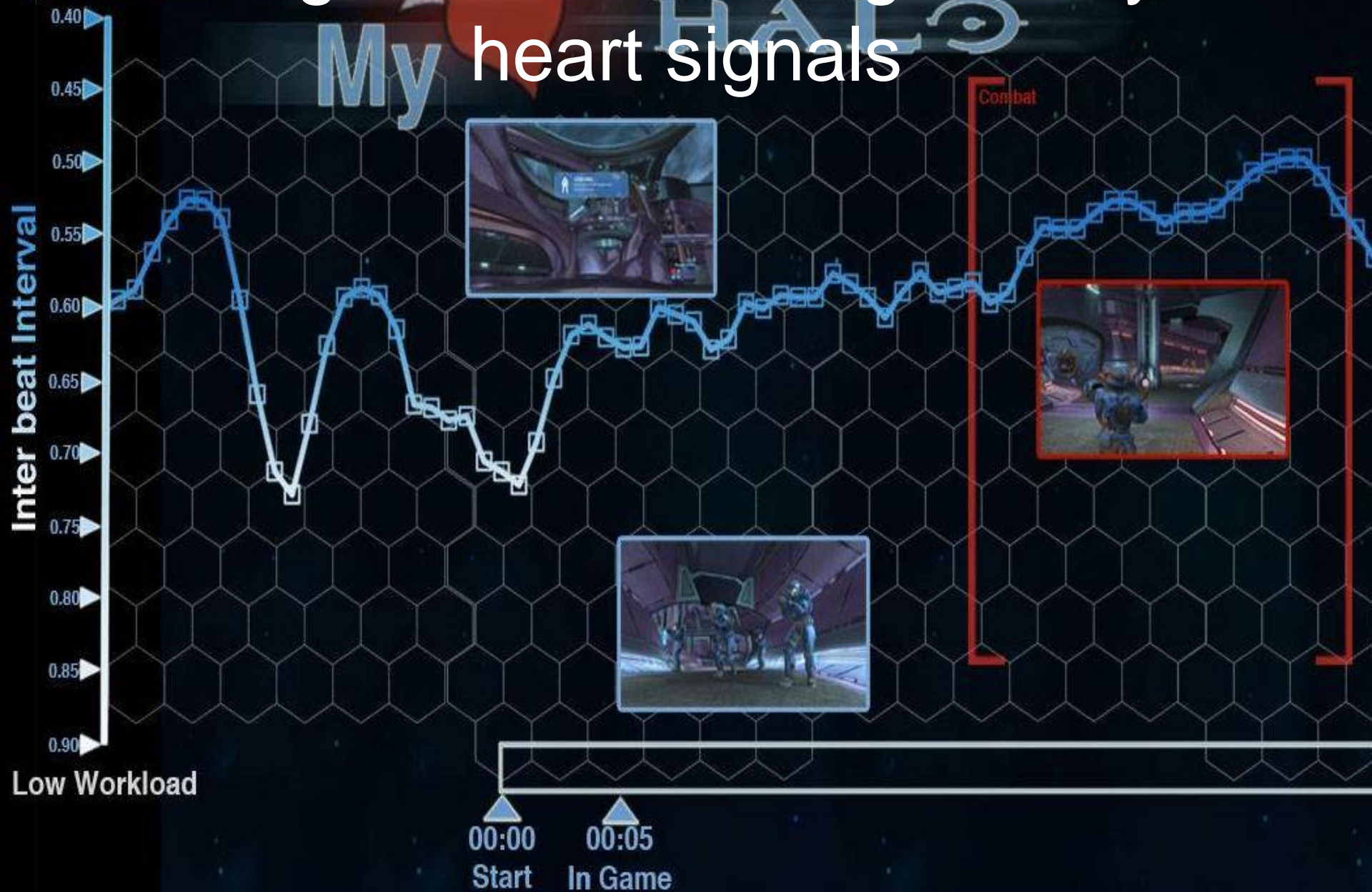
- **Signal Processing**
 - Analysis, interpretation, transformation of a signal
- **Example**
 - In order to measure temperature I ‘process’ the length of a volume of mercury



So what do I do with all this?

You do cool stuff of course...

Videogames that change with your heart signals



Sounds controlled by gestures



EEG Generated Art

happn

Dating using GPS trajectories

Find the people
you've crossed paths with

Download the app

Use CG to replay the coolest goal from your football match



Get Creative

What will you quantify?

Rain

Stress

Wind

Heart Rate

Emotions

Fatigue

Muscle strength

Body posture

SM 14/15 – T5 – Sensing Technology
Ball Speed

