

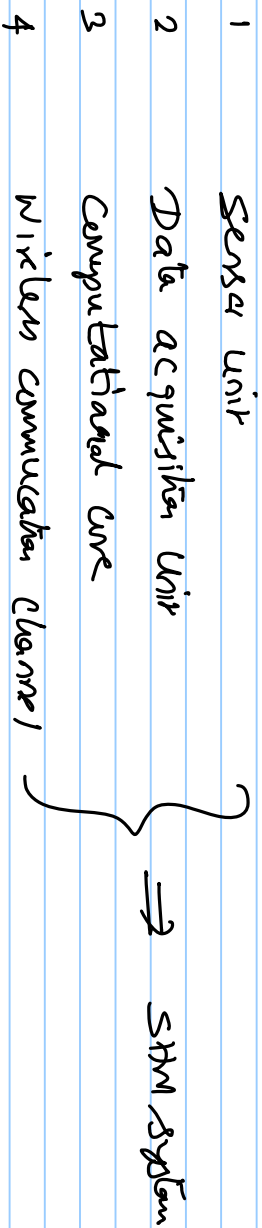
Module 3

Lecture 9:

System design: efficient structures

I components of STM system

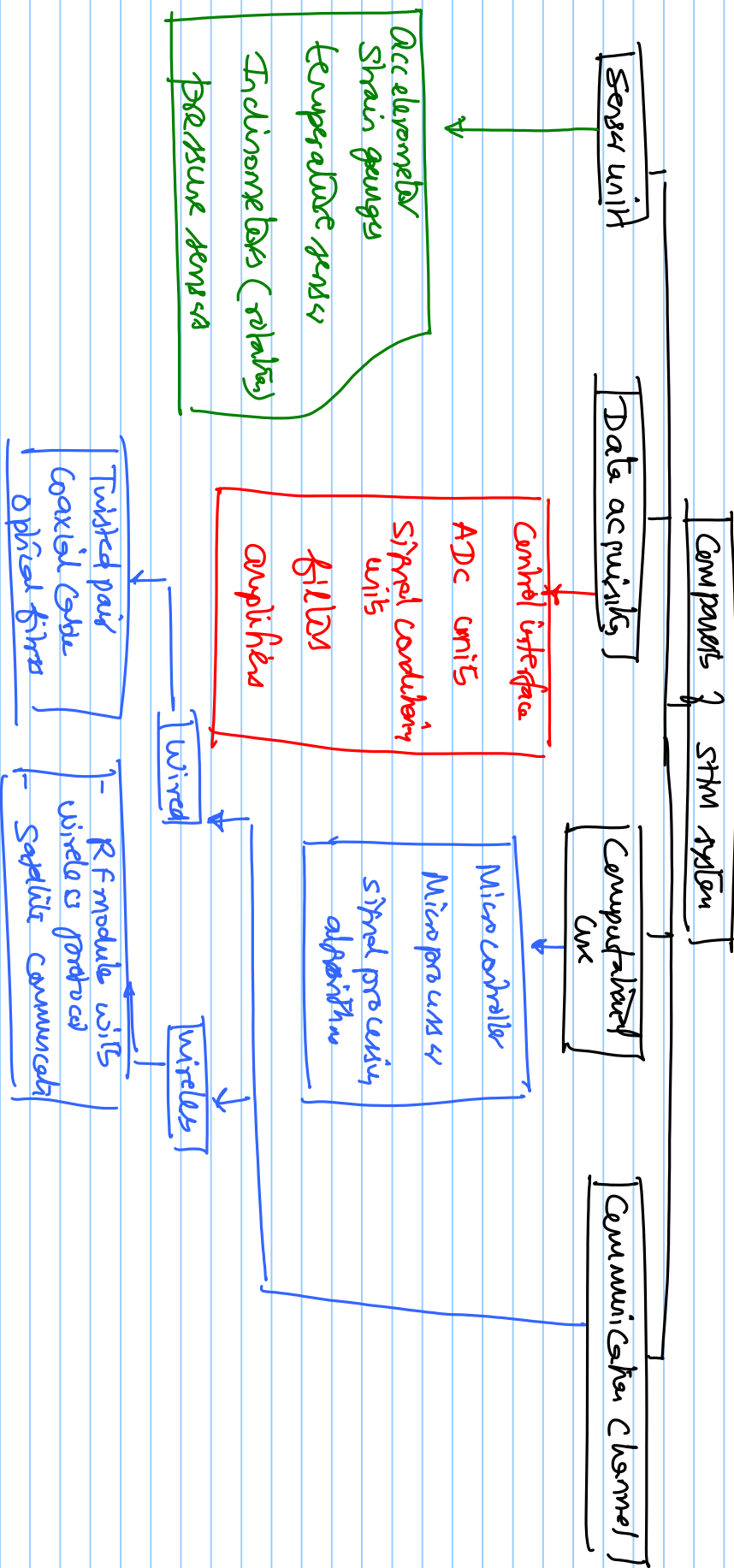
Hardware components of STM system - ④ functional Modules



Comments

- (1) Commercially available hardware components will be used
 - technical details will be examined for its versatility, availability & cost

Primary objective of the STM design is that
"Arriving a layout of sensors costs less
and functionally efficient"



(2) Sensing Unit

- fundamental blocks of STM design
- sensor-based STM system
 - measure (1) Quantities
 - (i) kinematic (accelerants, inclinations, strains & displacement)
 - (ii) Environmental (temp, humidity, wind direction, speed etc)
- Wireless sensors are supposed to monitor both types of Quantities
- It also enforces level of monitoring
 - infrastructure are major
 - upto what level, monitoring must to be done
 - extent, measurements are to be taken!

Sensor technology - advancements are rapid

- Sensors
 - Wireless - sensing unit
 - Smart-sensing units
- Basic criteria

- (1) Capability to capture both local & system-level responses (extent)
- (2) Capability to acquire data in both
considerable & reasonable manner

for long-term data processing & analysis

- (3) Adaptability to operational conditions & environment
- " Sensors - are commercially available
- cost ↓ - production is massive

growth
system
capable

(3) Data Acquisition Unit (DAQ)

- Physically measure the response
- Hardware - to measure/become the signal
PC with a required software - to process the signal

used manner
 { - graphical // SMS/text
 - tabular //

Basic Parameters

- Sampling rate
- resolution
- # of channels
- hardware type

Commercial model - lab scale

SPIDER-8 Data
Cobra Express software

Wireless modules are chosen

- they match with DTE capacity & that of wired ones.

✓ Sensing interface should be designed properly

- It remains compatible with all types of sensing
- appropriate sampling rate

Traditional SSM systems have

- Analog sensors / @ DTE end.
- ADC
- MEMS sensor modules
- also have in built ADC

Additional facts

- (1) # of genes
- (2) Type/ varies of genes
- (3) Space for the genes
- (4) Space for the genome

DKQ

- data degradation possible
(packet loss)

- Noise (files)

✓ frequent - control
low-pow files

③

Computational Core

(not a blind Analyser)

Intelligent source produces ans.

- Micro-controller unit

meaningful output / desired format)

- is a combination of
- inbuilt algorithms to interpret the measured data

i) Data storage

⇒ processing unit (needs high memory to store
the measured data & also process it

in the desired format)

Now - 256 KB RAM memory (lab scale)

- data is stored/processed only on a temporary basis

- Should be transmitted / as early as possible

- processor units } expandable memory & cards
operating system
USB flash drive
interface for external devices
 - It is also programmed to perform customized operation
 - desktop data collector
 - storage
 - processing
 - Transmission
- } as demands & system
- (retrieval is an important data step)

④ Communication Channels

i) Wireless Channel

Design parameters are the following

- i) data rate
- ii) open space range
- iii) encoding reliability
- iv) radio band etc

They are designed based on the required functions

- reliability //
- range //

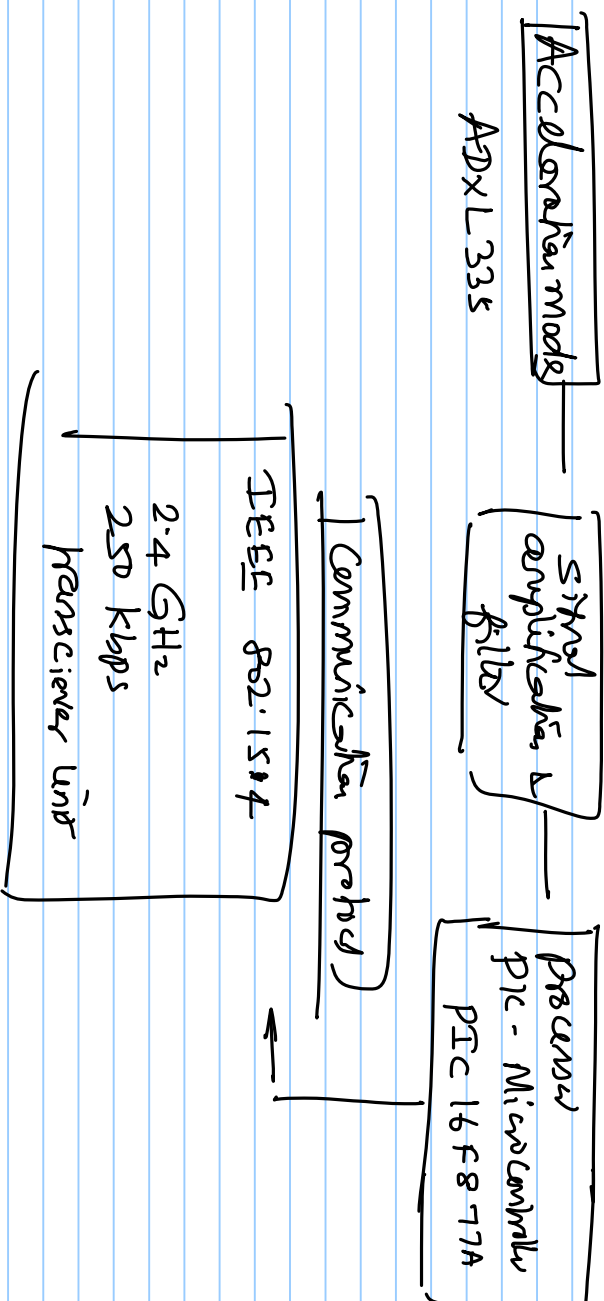
Adverse possibilities

1) data loss due to interference
reaches

2) paths loss

Addressed in the
WSN design architecture

Wired communication channel



Summary

modules of system design

- functions of each module
- brief specification of hardware/software each module

- Wind tunnel - brief sketch

- Commercially available tests, data, communication

- adaptability
 - reliability
- ② lower cost