

Connected Bus Monitor



CBM

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CONCEPT



24/05/2022

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PROBLEM

- Air Quality on ground transport (Safety issues)
 - Elevated **CO2 concentration** leads to drowsiness, lethargy, fatigue, headaches, breathing problems
 - Higher **Relative Humidity** levels ($> 60\%$) can encourage the growth of mold and mildew. Dust mites, bacteria and fungi all thrive under humid conditions
 - Lower RH levels ($< 30\%$) can cause eye or nose irritation
 - Low RH levels ($< 30\%$) can also lead to increased survival of some viruses, thereby increasing the spread of viral infections
 - Ambient temperature

IDEA: BRIEF RECAP

- Monitor ground transport air quality
 - Temperature (°)
 - Relative Humidity (%)
 - CO2 concentrations (ppm)
- Provide aggregated indicators of air quality

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

- The system shall ensure ground transport air quality monitoring as well as a normalized air quality indicator based on
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - CO2 concentrations
- The system shall enforce security policies
 - Data Integrity
 - End-device Authentication
 - Data Confidentiality
- The system shall provide updates in a near real-time offset
- The system shall be efficient in terms of energy consumption

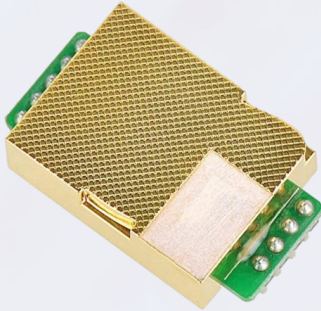
HARDWARE AND CLOUD BACK-END



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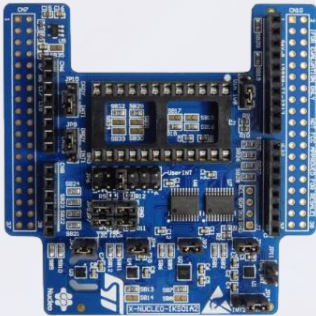
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HARDWARE COMPONENTS



MH-Z19C:

- Non-Dispersive InfraRed (NDIR) CO2 sensor
- Detection range CO2 [200, 5000] ppm



X-NUCLEO-IKS01A2:

- Motion MEMS and environmental sensor
- HTS221: capacitive digital relative humidity and temperature

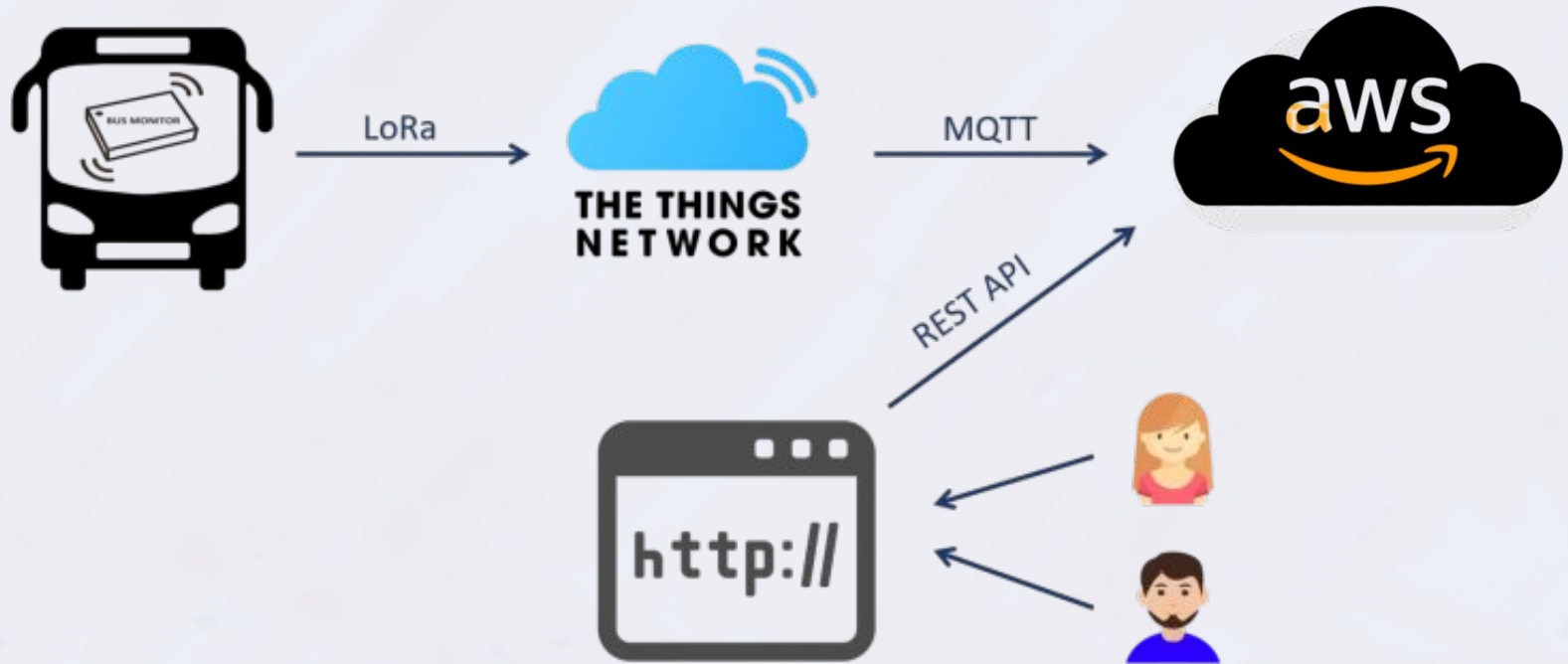
HARDWARE COMPONENTS



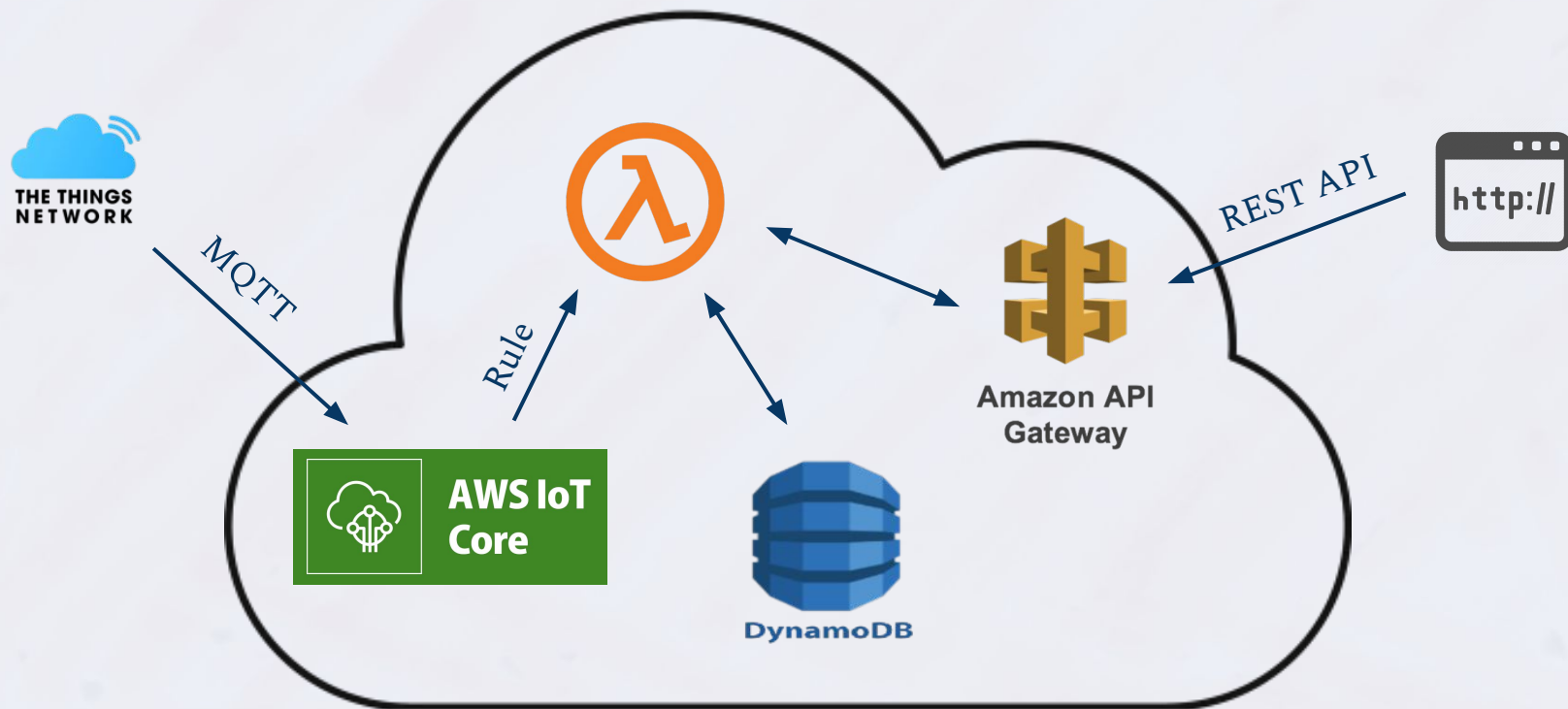
B-L072Z-LRWAN1 Discovery kit:

- Embedded ultra-low-power STM32L072CZ MCU, based on Arm[®] Cortex[®]-M0
- LoRaWAN[™] Class A certified
- LoRa[®] (+ Sigfox[™] compatibility)
- Embedded SX1276 transceiver
- Frequency range: 860 MHz - 930 MHz

ARCHITECTURE



CLOUD BACK-END



STORE THE DATA

- AWS IoT Core receives the data with topic lorawan/devID/uplink
- A rule sends the incoming message to a lambda function
- Lambda function:
 - get the arrival time of the form Y-m-dTH:M:S
 - computes the timestamp
 - get the payload
 - decodes the payload (base64)
 - decrypts the payload
 - get busID
 - get air parameters

timestamp ▼	bus ▼	date ▼	payload
1653132476	11	2022-05-21T11:27:56	{"humidity": 29.5, "temperature": 31.5, "co2": 400}

API GATEWAY

Two APIs are supported: /bus and /bus/id



1. The web page invokes the api and sends a request to the cloud
2. The API Gateway forwards the request to a lambda function
3. The lambda computes and sends back a response
4. The API Gateway forwards the response to the web page

SECURITY

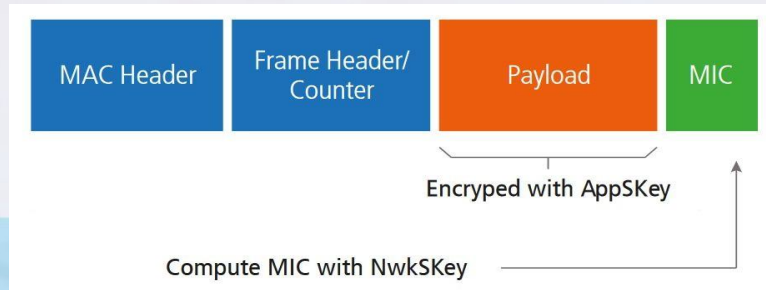
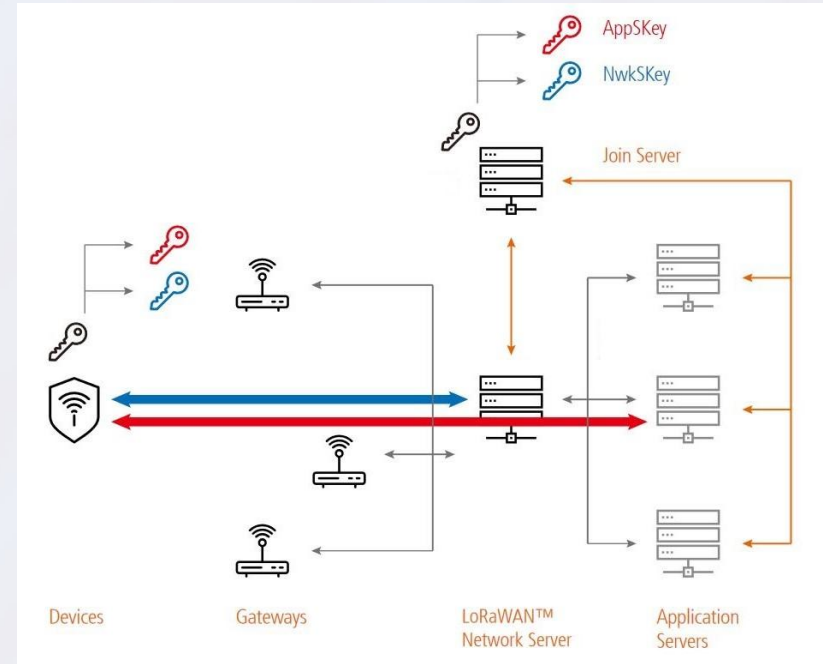


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LoRaWAN ENCRYPTION

- All LoRaWAN traffic is protected using two session keys.
- The payload is encrypted by AES-CTR and carries a frame counter (to avoid packet replay)
- Message Integrity Code (MIC) computed with AES-CMAC (to avoid packet tampering).



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LoRaWAN ENCRYPTION

- Over-The-Air Activation



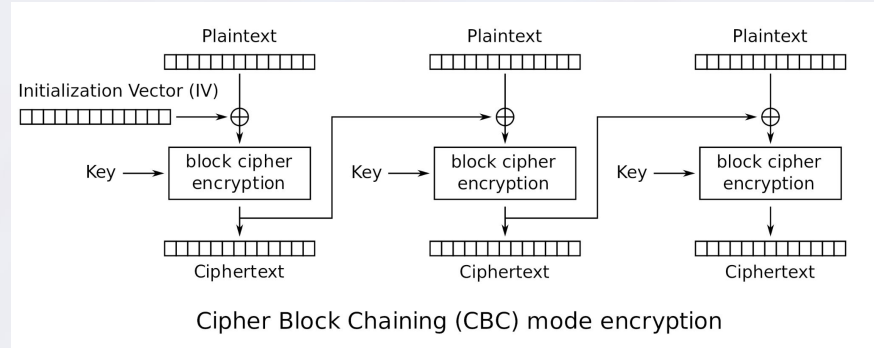
OVERALL SEC



- Bus-TTN is secured by LoRaWAN
- What about TTN-AWS?

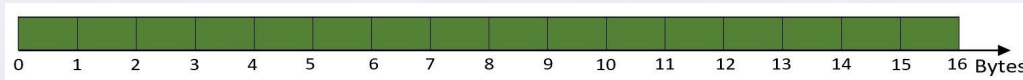
DATA ENCRYPTION

- To assure confidentiality in all the path bus-aws we encrypt the data using AES-CBC
- We need:
 - 16 bytes key
 - 16 bytes IV
- On RIOT:
 - module random to generate random key and IV
 - module crypto to perform AES-128

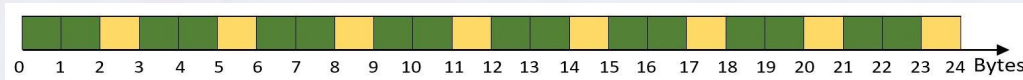


HIDDEN KEY

- In order to let AWS be able to decrypt the message we need to send the key and the IV
- We can send the IV in clear but protecting the key



AES-128 key



fake AES-192 key

ENC PAYLOAD



- The clear payload has dimension between 54 and 60 bytes
- To be encrypted with AES-128 it is padded to 64 bytes
- The encrypted payload to send is 94 bytes long

FRONT-END



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WEB DASHBOARD

Angular application

- ng2-charts

Get bus IDs

Welcome to Connected Bus Monitor!

Monitored Buses

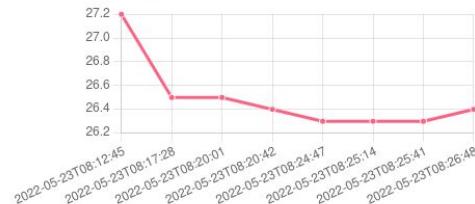
2 104 12 10 14 1 106 3 101

Get bus air quality data

Welcome to Connected Bus Monitor!

Bus 12 Info

Temperature (°)



Relative Humidity (%)



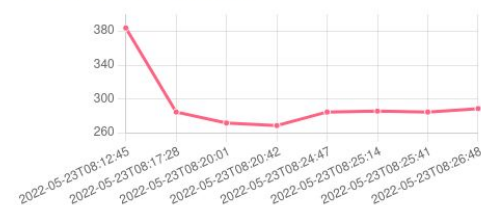
go back

Air Quality Indicators

Temperature: 26.4°
Humidity: 66.8%
Co2: 289ppm

Last update: 2022-05-23T08:26:48

CO2 concentration (ppm)



<https://main.d27i3cmnrkrp0t.amplifyapp.com/buses>

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EVALUATION



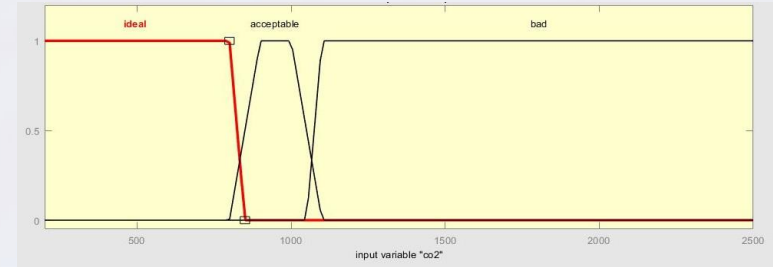
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AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)

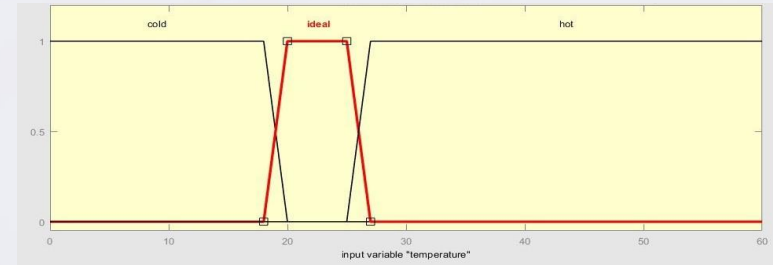
CO₂ concentration thresholds [ppm]:

- Ideal: < 800
- acceptable: [800, 1110]
- bad: > 1100



Temperature thresholds [°C]:

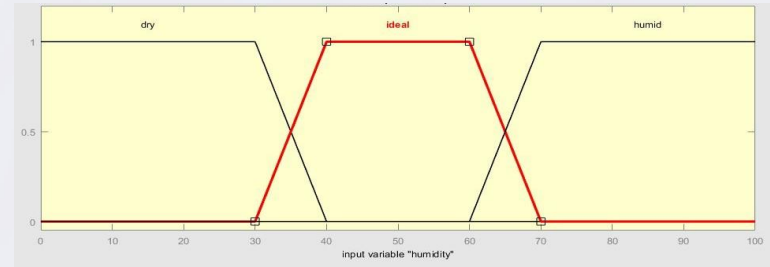
- cold: < 20
- ideal: [20, 25]
- hot: > 25



AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)

Humidity thresholds [%]:

- Dry: < 40
- Ideal: $[40, 60]$
- Too humid: > 60



First strategy to compute AQI:

- $AQI \in [0, 3]$
- equivalent to the number of parameter in the ideal range

AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)

Second strategy to compute AQI:

- $AQI \in [0, 3]$
- Normalized contribution of temp and hum

$$hum_{cont} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } hum \in [40, 60] \\ \frac{hum}{40} & \text{if } hum < 40\% \\ \frac{100 - hum}{100 - 60} & \text{if } hum > 60\% \end{cases}$$

$$temp_{cont} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } temp \in [20, 25] \\ \frac{temp - 5}{20 - 5} & \text{if } temp < 20^\circ\text{C} \\ \frac{40 - temp}{40 - 25} & \text{if } temp > 25^\circ\text{C} \end{cases}$$

$$co2_{cont} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } co2 > 1100\text{ppm} \\ 1 & \text{if } co2 \in [200, 1100] \end{cases}$$

AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI)

Lets see the different outcomes of the two methods taking as examples the parameters:

- temp = 34° C
- hum = 21%
- co2 = 227 ppm

AQI with first method = 1

AQI with second method = 1.9

SAMPLING FREQUENCY

The sampling frequency is strictly related to the transmission time bus-TTN since we need to respect the 1% duty-cycle.

Reminder: The payload is 94 bytes long

Data rate	Spreading factor	Channel bandwidth	Bit rate	Maximum payload size
0	SF12	125 kHz	250 bps	51 bytes
1	SF11	125 kHz	440 bps	51 bytes
2	SF10	125 kHz	980 bps	51 bytes
3	SF9	125 kHz	1.76 kbps	115 bytes
4	SF8	125 kHz	3.13 kbps	242 bytes
5	SF7	125 kHz	5.47 kbps	242 bytes
6	SF7	250 kHz	11 kbps	242 bytes

$$\begin{aligned} t_{trans} &= \frac{PayloadSize_{bit}}{BitRate} \\ &= \frac{PayloadSize_{byte} * 8}{BitRate} \\ &= \frac{94 \text{ bit} * 8}{5470 \text{ bit/s}} = 0.137 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

Transmission time bus-TTN: $t_{trans} = 0.137$ seconds

SAMPLING FREQUENCY

Respecting the 1% duty-cycle, we can transmit each 14 seconds

Is SF=7 the best to use in our case?

SF	BitRate [Kbit/s]	T _{trans} [s]	Transmission Period [s]	Range[km]
7	5,47	0,137	14	2
8	3,13	0,240	24	4
9	1,76	0,427	43	6

For our purposes it is better to use SF=9:

- The range is tripled
- We can sample each 43 seconds

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

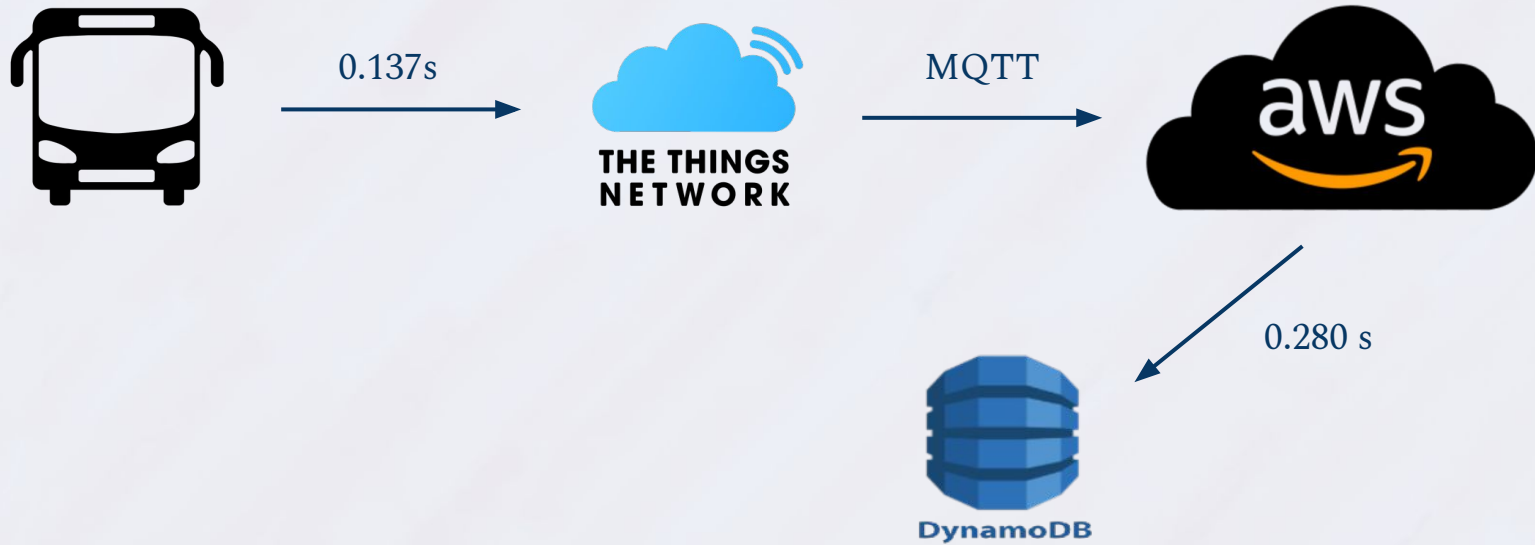
All major bus manufacturers foresee the presence of USB ports in the new buses

└─→ The CBM can be plugged to the bus through USB

We wanted to maintain the device on also while the bus is powered off (terminus) to do not re-calibrate the co2 sensor

└─→ We have experienced that the CO2 sensor takes around 10 minutes to give stable values, that is acceptable for our purposes

STORE DELAY



FUTURE PLANS



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POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL HARDWARE

- Exploit the MEMS sensor for supplying data (acceleration and inclination) in order to assess city traffic conditions
- Include a Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) sensor
- Noise sensor for additional pollution metrics
- Supplement an already existent GPS system combining heterogeneous information

POTENTIAL SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENTS

- Analytics
 - Provide an approximation of the number of people onboard
 - Ground transport statistics (conditions, degree of usage)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



github.com/FrancescoCrino/ConnectedBusMonitor