

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chester J. Vallet III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the last name "Vallet" having a prominent "III" at the end.

Tut-Tut, The IoT Rain Fall Detector Requirements Document

CS 461 - Fall 2018

Jonathan Rohr

Michael Gillett

Shreyans Khunteta

October 23, 2018

Abstract

Tut-Tut, the IoT Raindrop Detector, is a project under the domain of the OPEnS (Openly Published Environment Sensing) Lab at Oregon State University. Tut-Tut will be able to detect a raindrop of any size, get an idea of the drop's mass from the intensity at which it falls, and detect the frequency of raindrops. After Tut-Tut gathers this data, it will be able to wirelessly transmit the information to a central server and communicate it to other IoT devices around Oregon State University. The detector will periodically wake up to check for rain and will stay awake as long as rain is detected within two minutes. If it does not detect raindrops within two minutes, it will go back to sleep. As a stretch goal, we will design an online mobile application to which the physical device will transmit information about the raindrops. If this stretch goal is not met, then the data will be stored in a Google Sheet.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Purpose	2
1.2	Target Audience	2
1.3	Project Scope	2
1.4	Business Case for the Product	2
1.5	Overview	2
2	General Description	2
2.1	Product Perspective	3
2.2	Product Functions	3
2.3	End User Characteristics	3
2.4	Constraints	3
2.5	Assumptions and Dependencies	3
3	Specific Requirements	3
3.1	User Requirements	4
3.2	System Requirements	4
3.3	Interface Requirements	4
4	Gantt Chart	4

Revisions Table		
Section	Original	New
Overall	Previously, this document consistently stated that Tut-Tut would be capable of measuring the specific mass of a raindrop.	Now this document has changed all references to mass by replacing them with references to raindrop impact and intensity. Ultimately finding the specific mass of a raindrop was deemed out of scope for this project.
2.2	The main functions of this raindrop detector are that it can detect raindrop size, frequency rate and intensity.	The main functions of this raindrop detector are that it can detect raindrop impacts, frequency rate and relative intensity of the rainfall based on the raindrop impacts.
2.2	It will also upload its data to a central server where the information can be viewed in a Google Sheet.	It will also upload its data to a central server where the information can be viewed in a Google Sheet. It will need to go to sleep while it is not raining so that the battery does not drain.
3.2	It will be able to detect the size of a raindrop, the frequency at which rain is falling, and the intensity at which it hits the detector.	It will be able to detect the raindrop impacts, the frequency at which rain is falling, and the intensity at which it hits the detector. The device will also need to go to sleep while it is not raining to conserve battery. It will awaken when it can detect rain falling and will continue gathering data.

1 Introduction

In this document we will be outlining the requirements of Tut-Tut, the Internet of Things (IoT) Rainfall Detector. Requirements are as per requested by Chet Udell and the OPEnS Lab located at Oregon State University.

1.1 Purpose

This document intends to guide development of Tut-Tut over the course of 7 months. It will go through changes in the duration of the project as new information makes itself clear.

1. **Draft:** The first draft is written by the development team after requirements have been outlined by their client.
2. **Proposal:** The drafted document will be passed along to all other parties involved, including the client, OPEnS lab team, and course professors, who will evaluate the requirements outlines and request changes where necessary.
3. **Approved:** The document is considered approved when it is accepted by all parties. Following this, the development team can begin implementing their technology using the document as a guide.

1.2 Target Audience

This product is designed to accommodate any person(s) who may want to know about rainfall metrics in their area. The sensor will provide real-time information about the relative intensity of the rain based on the impacts of the drops and how frequently they are falling. These metrics could be used by meteorologist as a way to show more detailed information about the rain in the local area. Furthermore, the Tut-Tut Rainfall Detector will link into the OPEnS lab's larger ecosystem of environmental devices and sensors, known as Loom.

1.3 Project Scope

When the Tut-Tut is finished at the end of the development period, it will be expected to perform three major tasks and one task that will be implemented if there is time. First, it will need to be able to translate vibrations from rainfall using its on-board vibration sensors. Second, it will transmit the collected data to an internet hub where it is subsequently uploaded to Google Sheets in real-time. Third, it must be integrated into the existing OPEnS Lab's ecosystem of sensors and devices called Loom. Finally, if time permits, a browser UI will be used to communicate the Tut-Tut data in an easy to understand way.

1.4 Business Case for the Product

From a business standpoint, this product could deliver an understanding of the rainfall for different areas in the form of a comprehensive map. If the Tut-Tut rainfall detector were to be placed around the country, it could tell you about the type of rain that falls in a given region. Rain on the East Coast might be more of a mist, while the rain in Oregon falls quickly and intense. Tut-Tut would give us the data to show those claims in the form of data it gathers.

1.5 Overview

In order to create this device, we will need to program our microcontroller, test vibration sensors, design and 3D print the enclosure, store all code in a github repository, integrate it into Loom, and if possible, create a browser UI as a way to highlight useful information in the spreadsheets.

2 General Description

The IoT raindrop detector will be used to record the amount of rainfall in a particular area. This can be particularly useful in agricultural farming, as this means farmers will know exactly how much rainfall their crops are getting and this way the farmers know how much rainfall they have to provide their crops.

2.1 Product Perspective

The thought behind this product's development is that the Loom network managed by Oregon State's OPEnS lab lacks a device that provides more specific details about rainfall. When this product is finished and integrated into their network, the findings might be significant enough to allow Tut-Tut to be available to the public. Even if the data turns out to only be significant to a small population of people, we still will have helped out those individuals, and the Loom network will have a new integration that could inspire similar devices.

2.2 Product Functions

The main functions of this raindrop detector are that it can detect raindrop impacts, frequency rate and relative intensity of the rainfall based on the raindrop impacts. It also will link up with the network of IoT devices maintained by the OPEnS lab. It will also upload its data to a central server where the information can be viewed in a Google Sheet. It will need to go to sleep while it is not raining so that the battery does not drain.

2.3 End User Characteristics

If we develop the mobile application (which is our stretch goal), the end user can be anyone capable of using the interface. We plan to have a user-friendly interface where anyone can use the application to see the performance metrics of the IoT device.

If we don't meet the stretch goal, the end user will be anyone able to use the Loom network of IoT devices around Oregon State. This project will be then used next year for another Capstone team to build off of.

2.4 Constraints

One of the biggest constraints of the project is time. All the members of this team are seniors at Oregon State. This is a project we are doing on the side after our classes and jobs, so we have to cut time out of our schedules to work on it. We have created a Standards document which we have all agreed to to deal with this problem in advance.

But more than that a constraint is Professor Udell's time. He is extremely busy so if we have questions, getting a meeting can be difficult. We have set up a meeting at 10 am every Thursday to circumvent this problem as well.

Another constraint is equipment. We will be using OPEnS lab equipment for this entire project. We are also totally reliant on them for everything so if some equipment breaks or proves ineffective, we will wait for the lab to get us new equipment.

Another constraint is expertise. We're students who are doing a project of this magnitude for the first time. We will be learning a lot during this experience but there is absolutely going to be a learning curve. It will take time for us to get up to speed.

2.5 Assumptions and Dependencies

Using this product effectively will require an internet connection and a power source. The Feather M0 microcontroller comes equipped with a Wi-Fi card, so anywhere on the university should be suitable enough for Tut-Tut. Using the device anywhere else must have a Wi-Fi signal within range. Another dependency is the power source. Because Tut-Tut is intended to be moved around, Tut-Tut should run on a battery. The type of battery we will use is undetermined, and will be figured out in the testing phase. Users should need no prior knowledge to configure and set up Tut-Tut.

3 Specific Requirements

This section of the document lists specific requirements for Tut-Tut. Requirements will be divided into three sections:

1. **User Requirements:** These are requirements written from the point of view of the end users who will be using the product.
2. **System Requirements:** These are the detailed specifications that the product's internal hardware will need to be capable of doing.
3. **Interface Requirements:** These are the requirements about how the information gathered by the device will be presented

3.1 User Requirements

The user will, provided our stretch goal is met, be anyone. The information will be easily accessible and understandable. Even if our stretch goal isn't met, we will still display our data gathered in a Google Sheet that should be able to be understood by anyone.

3.2 System Requirements

The system will be a 2x2 inch weather resistant sensing area capable of detecting even the most minute amounts of rain. It will have wi-fi or network capabilities and we will be able to integrate it easily with the IoT mesh network around the university. It will be able to detect the raindrop impacts, the frequency at which rain is falling, and the intensity at which it hits the detector. The device will also need to go to sleep while it is not raining to conserve battery. It will awaken when it can detect rain falling and will continue gathering data.

3.3 Interface Requirements

The interface for the mobile application, if the stretch goal isn't met, will just be an Excel spreadsheet with all the data cleanly labelled. If the stretch goal is met, it will be a mobile application that can easily be navigated. The specifics of the application's appearance will be worked out, but it will be easy to look at and trivial for an inexperienced user to find all the information they are looking for.

4 Gantt Chart

WBS NUMBER	TASK TITLE	START DATE	DUE DATE	DURATION	FALL TERM									
					Weeks 1-3			Weeks 4-6			Weeks 7-10			
1	Project Conception and Initiation													
1.1	Problem Statement	10/11/18	10/19/18	8										
1.1.1	Receive and test Feather M0	10/18/18	10/25/18	7										
1.2	Requirements	10/23/18	10/30/18	7										
1.3	Standards, Requirements, Tech Review	10/27/18	11/2/18	5										
1.4	Design document + Client verification	11/13/18	11/27/18	14										
1.6	Project Initiation	11/27/18	12/6/18	9										