# Projects and laboratory on communication systems

Fissure sensor

FEZ49 GROUP

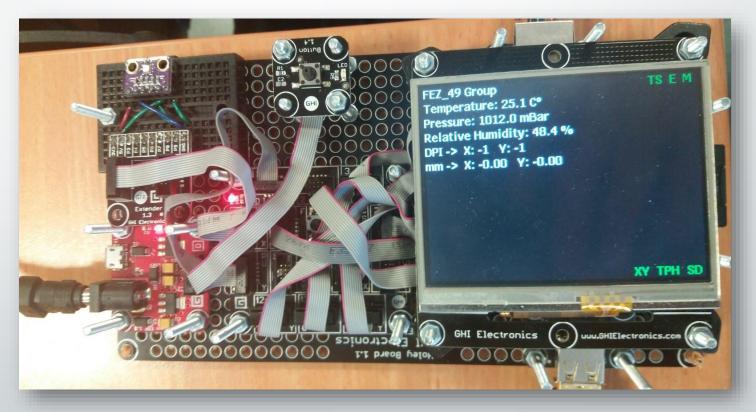
Antonietta Simone Domenico

Bulgarella Fabio

Loro Matteo

## INTRODUCTION

- Our work consists on a board made up by several hardware components, taking these kinds of data from sensors:
  - Fissure size (X and Y axes)
  - Temperature
  - Humidity
  - Pressure
- HARDWARE:
  - FEZ Spider II
  - Sensors:
    - Laser mouse
    - Bosch BME280



## FISSURE SENSOR:

#### Tecknet laser gaming mouse

- High resolution (8200 dpi, 0,003 mm)
- Laser sensor works on almost any surface
- Advantages compared to elastometers:
  - Lower price
  - Double directions measurement
  - Measurements not affected by temperature and other environmental conditions
  - It doesn't need a conditioning circuit
- Advantages compared to a standard mouse:
  - Better responsiveness
  - No standby-problem (power saving mode disabled)



#### Hardware

### Bosch BME280 SENSOR:

Tempertature, pressure and humidity sensor

- TPH measurements are useful to understand how fissure size is affected by environmental parameters
- I2C interface fully supported by FEZ Spider II
- The sensor was calibrated in Politecnico LED with a Greisinger GFTH95, reference instrument
- Temperature range: -40°C / 85°C





## LCD DISPLAY

- Shows real-time measurements
- Provides status icons:

TS: Time Sincronized

E: Ethernet Connection

M: MQTT Connection

XY: Mouse Connection

TPH: BME280 Connection

SD: SD card Connection

```
FEZ_49 Group
Temperature: 27.7 C*
Pressure: 1012.2 mBar
Relative Humidity: 43.2 %
DPI -> X: 0 Y: 0
mm -> X: 0.00 Y: 0.00
```

### Sensor Drivers

#### Mouse

- Brand-new driver: the already available library didn't work properly, so we couldn't take advantage of mouse features
- RawDevice class used to read raw data directly from USB
- Compliant with HID protocol

#### **BME280**

- Out of range management implemented by us
- Compensation formulas alignment according to the calibration instrument

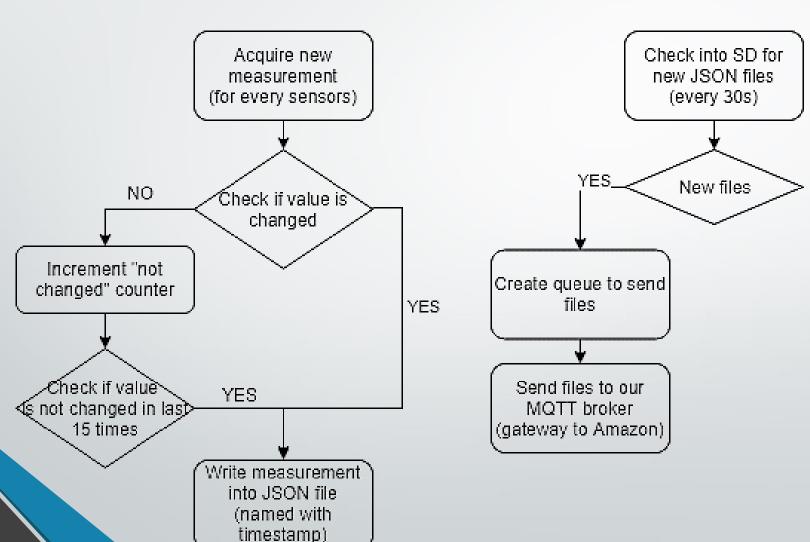
# Data and Time Management

- A Time class is in charge of handle TimeService functionatilies needed to synchronize board clock to a NTP server
  - When SystemTimeChanged event is raised, the Time.SyncTimeOffset variable is set properly, so it can be used later to update unsynchronized timestamps
- System keeps track of time synchronization state and, according to it, adds a suffix (i.e. 20110601T003320\_1351693418327) to JSON filename useful to:
  - Recognize unsynchronized files
  - Evaluate easily the new synchronized time when the file has to be converted, using the previously exposed variable

# Storage and data submission

Sensors Handler

MQTT Handler

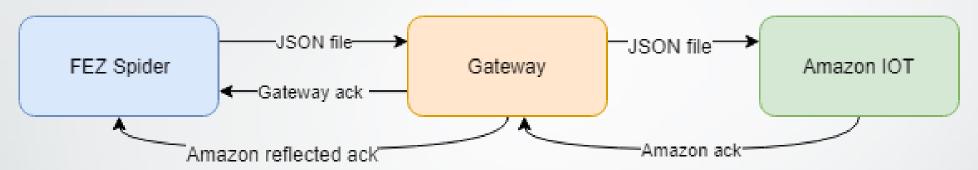


Receive ack from gateway (including file name)

Delete file correctly sent (file name received)

## Cloud Connection

MQTT protocol has been used for both communication phases: Fez to GW and GW to Amazon IoT

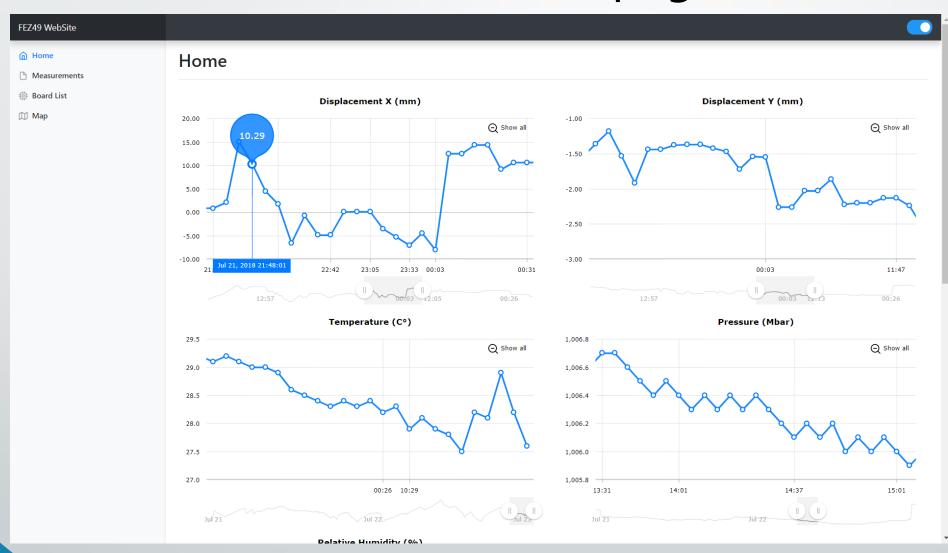


#### Transmission algorithm:

- 1. JSON file is transmitted from FEZ to GW
- 2. GW sends an Ack toward FEZ to notify that JSON file was taken in charge.
- 3. GW, that has a "JSON file to be sent" queue, transmits measurements acquired to Amazon IoT.
- 4. Amazon IoT sends an Ack toward GW to notify that the JSON file was correctly received and measurements correctly processed.
- 5. GW builds an Ack containing the filename of correctly sent JSON and send it to FEZ.
- 6. FEZ process incoming Ack and delete corresponding file from SDcard.

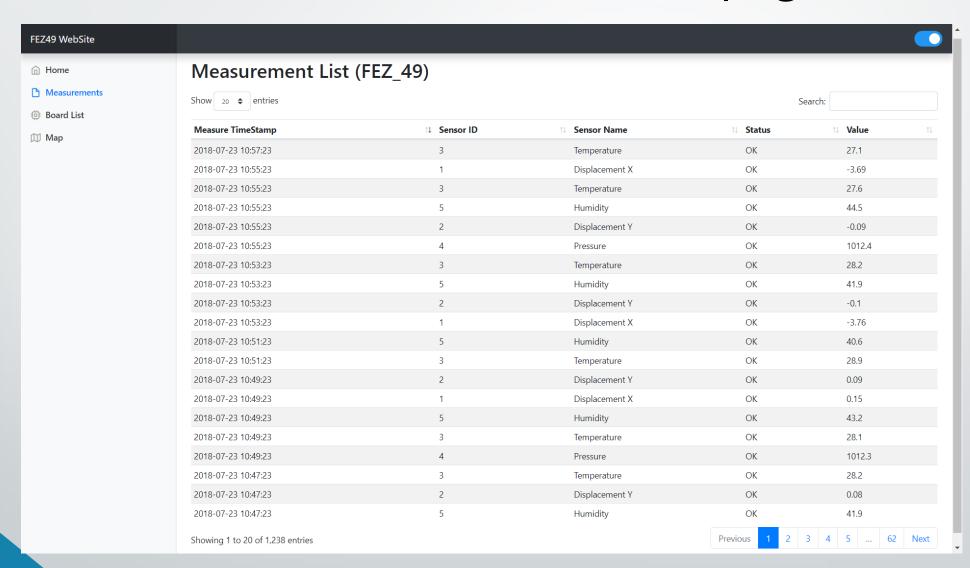


# Website – Home page



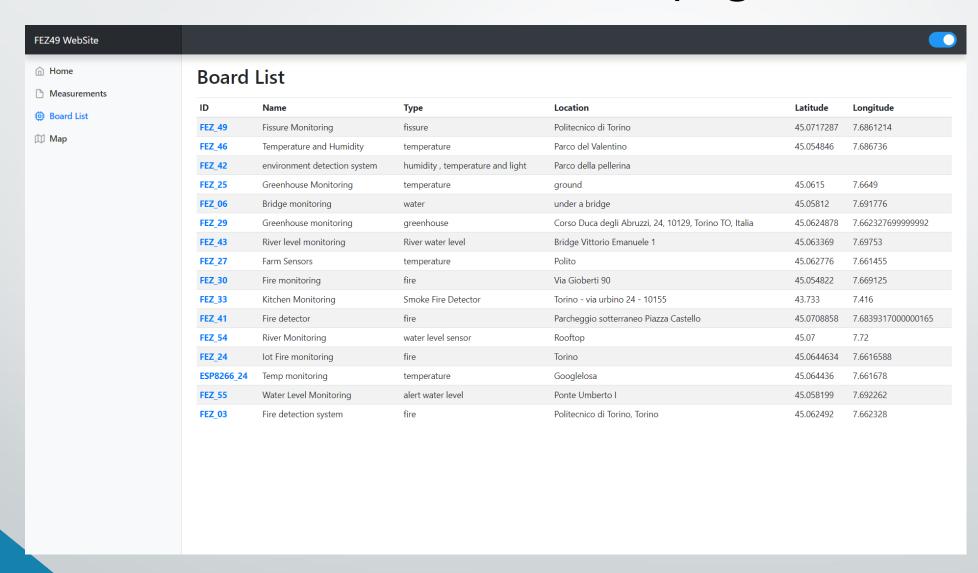


# Website – Measurements page



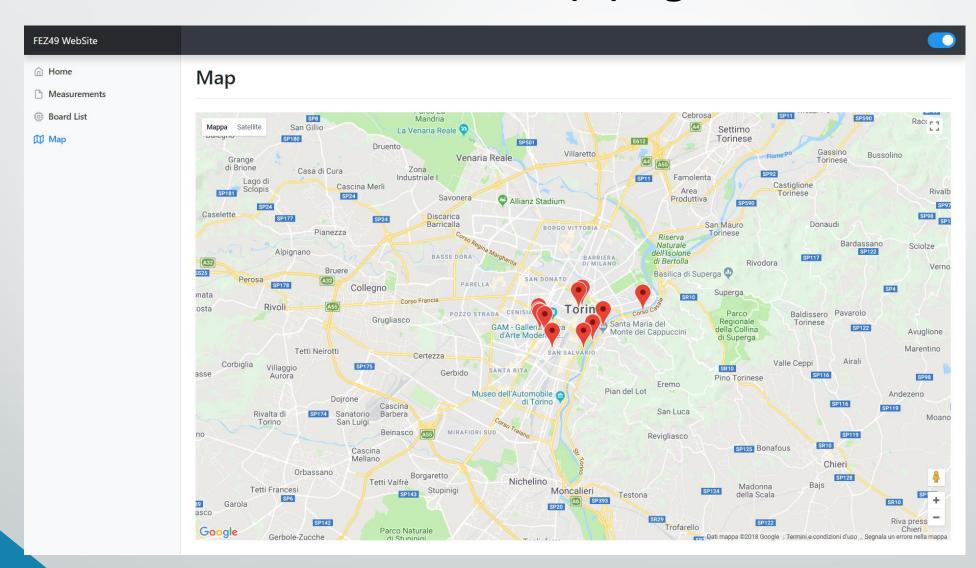


# Website – Board List page





# Website – Map page

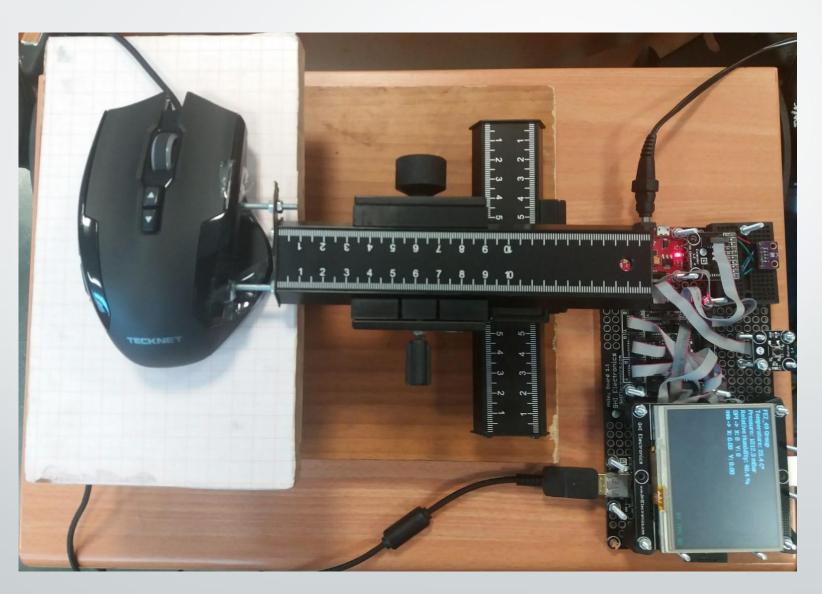


## Test and Simulation

- Mechanical Fissure Simulator, realized with X and Y micrometer slides
- Push button to reset fissure displacements, useful during debug and installation phases

#### **Test and Simulation**

# Mechanical Fissure Simulator



Thanks for your attention!