



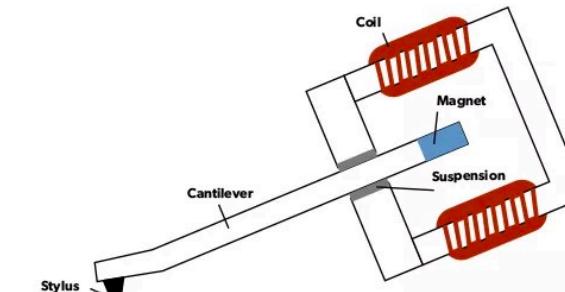
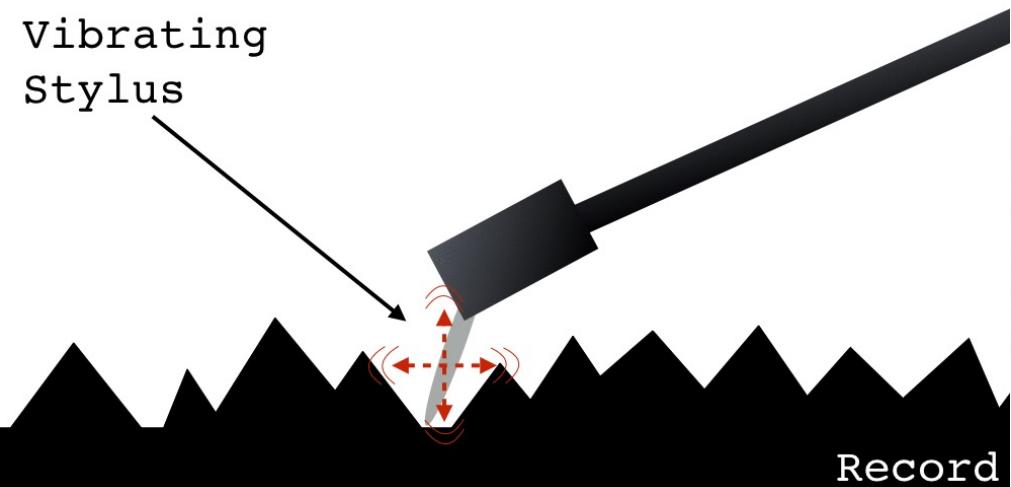
UNIVERSIDAD
COMPLUTENSE
MADRID

IoT Node Architecture

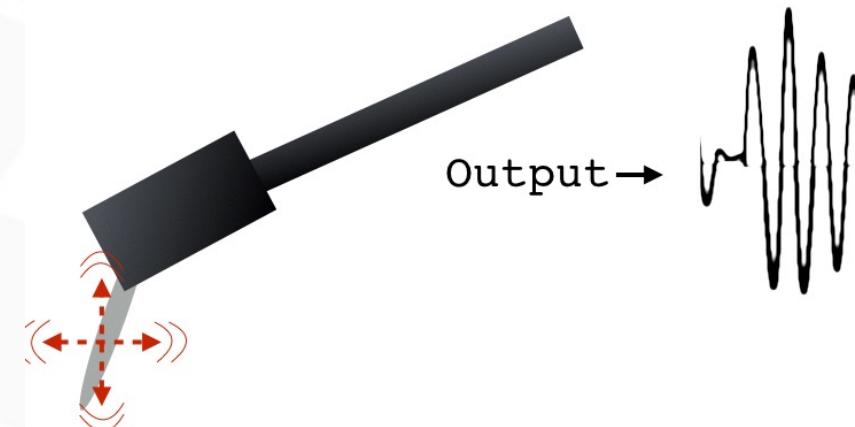
About sensors

□ What's a sensor?

- "Device that receives and responds to a signal or stimuli"

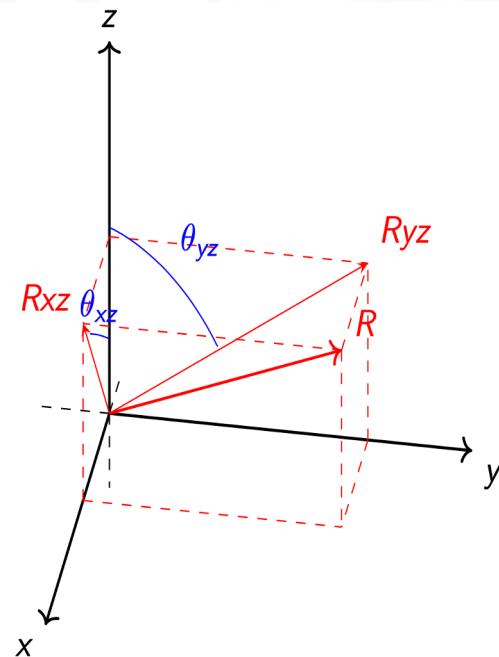
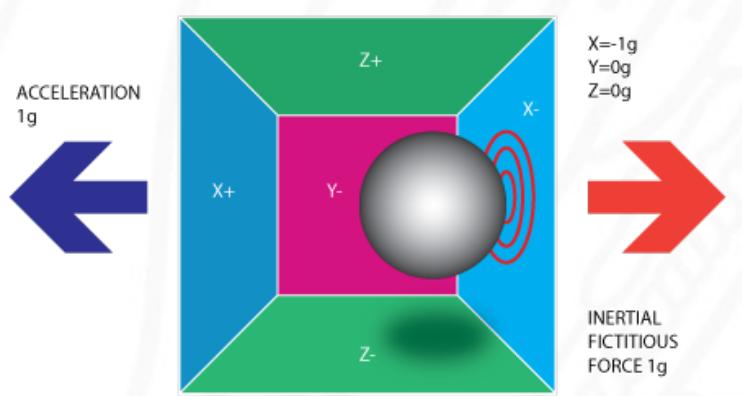


Electrical Current

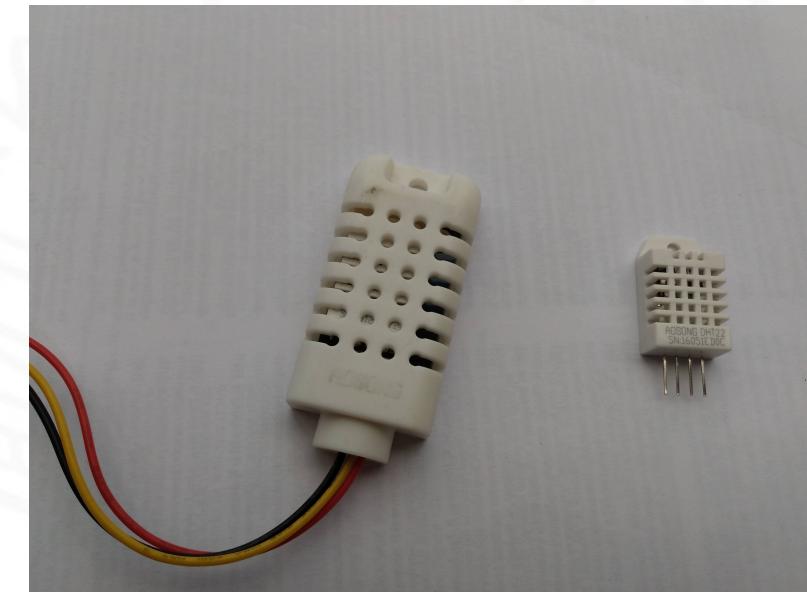


Many sensors

- Inertial Units (IMU)
 - Accelerometer, gyroscope, compass



- Temperature, humidity



□ GPS (Global Positioning System)

- GLONASS, GALILEO, BeiDOU
- Provide latitude, longitude, current time
- NMEA format



□ Continuos *tracking* or spontaneous request

- Check energy consumption!



Tripmate 850 GPS logger. NMEA output

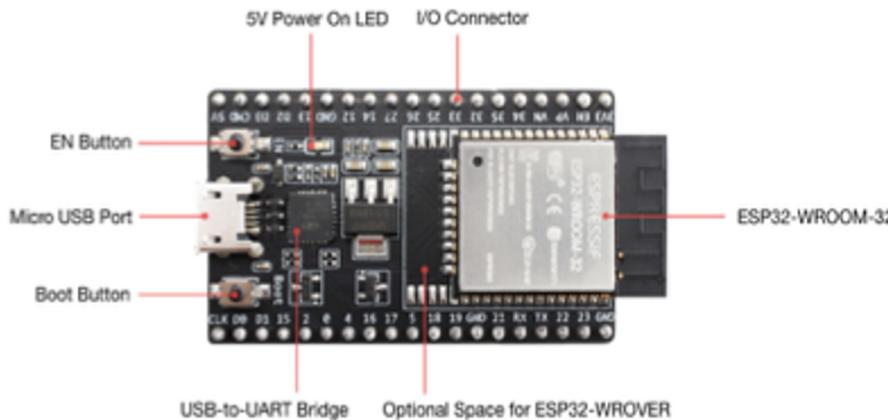
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$GPGSV,3,1,11,10,63,137,17,07,61,098,15,05,59,290,20,08,54,157,30*70
$GPGSV,3,2,11,02,39,223,19,13,28,070,17,26,23,252,,04,14,186,14*79
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Cameras

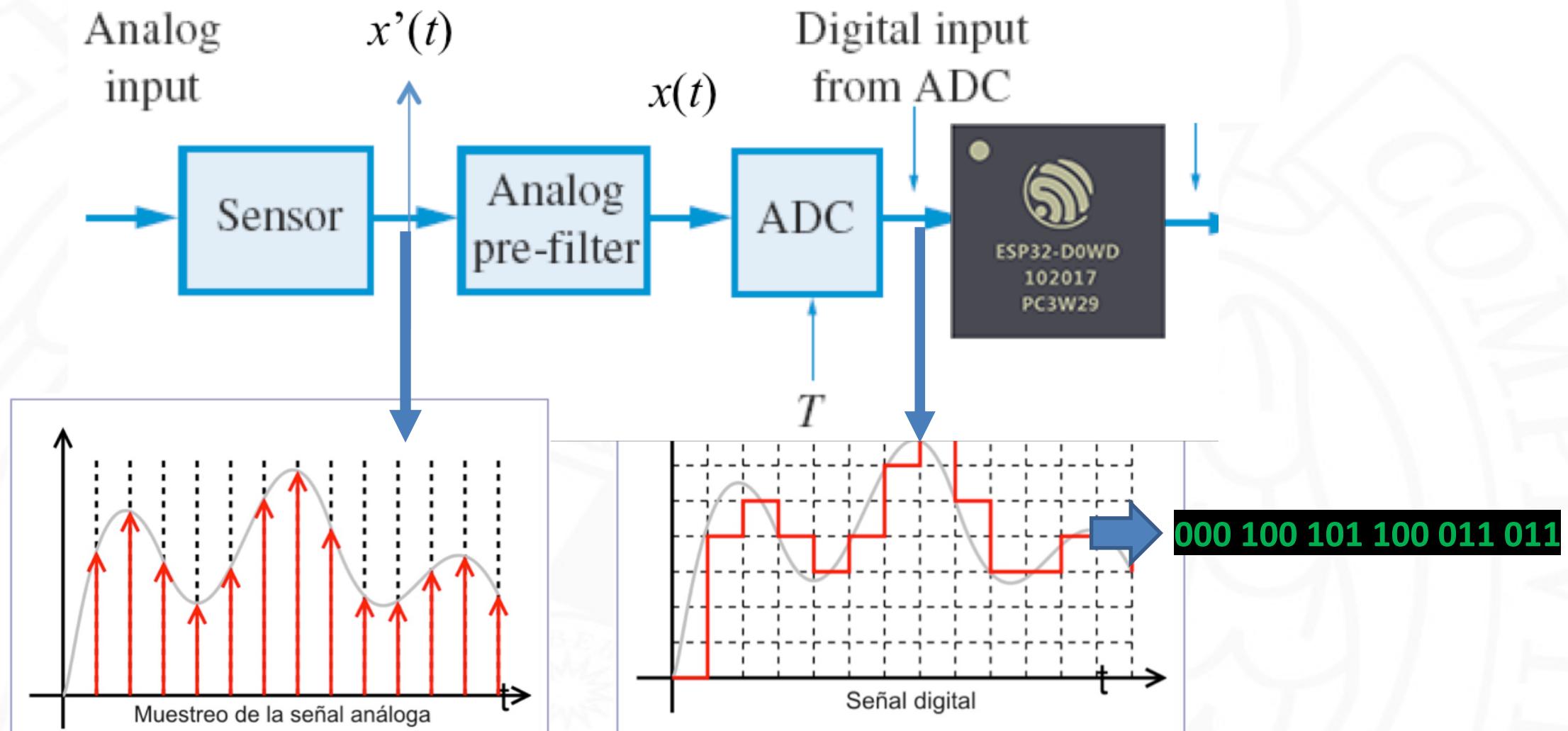


How are we using sensors?

- They provide an electrical analog signal
- How are we translating that signal to something that our CPU can understand and handle?

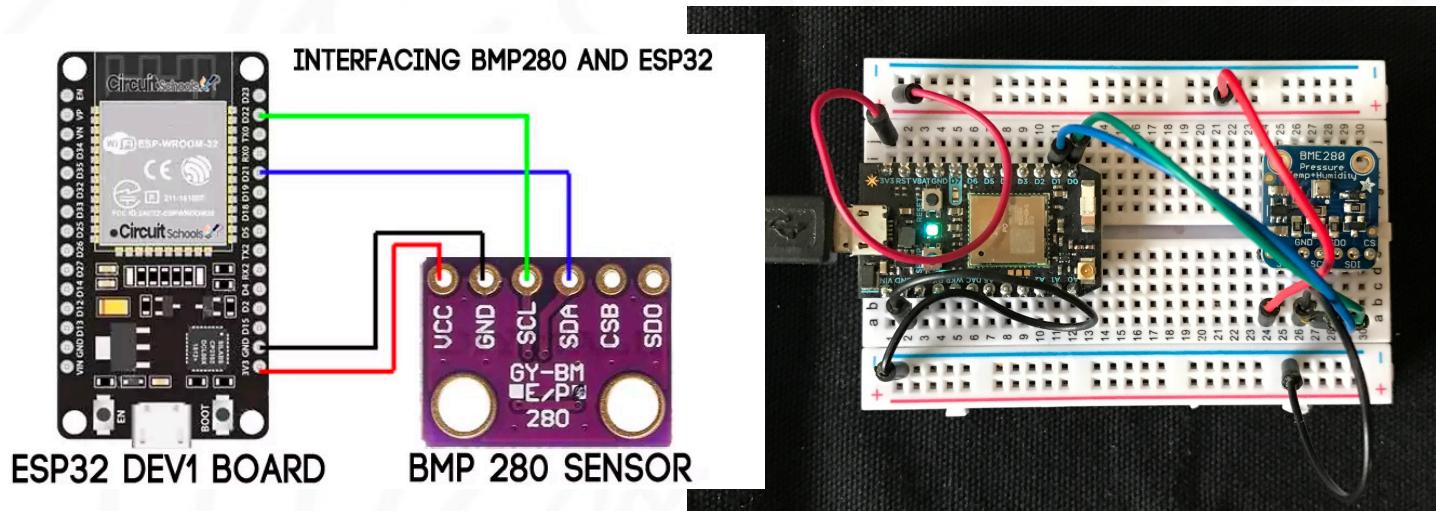


Processors are digitals!

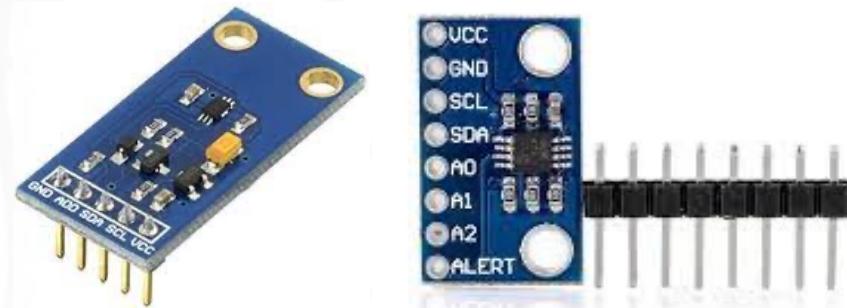


Building prototypes

- ❑ Dev. Boards with SoC and pins
- ❑ May have on-board sensors
- ❑ Or we may need to externally connect them
 - Directly to our ADC
 - Using standard bus: I2C, SPI, UART
 - Sensor board includes its own ADC



Placa basada en ESP32. Conexión en *protoboard*



I2C. Sensores de luz ambiental, temperatura, presión



SPI. Sensores de presión atmosférica, calidad de aire (CO)

Many sensor types

Conversion
Phenomena

Physics

Chemistry

Biologic

Thermoelectric

Photovoltaic

Photomagnetic

Electromagnetic

Chemical transformation

Electrochemical process

Spectroscopy

Biochemical transformations

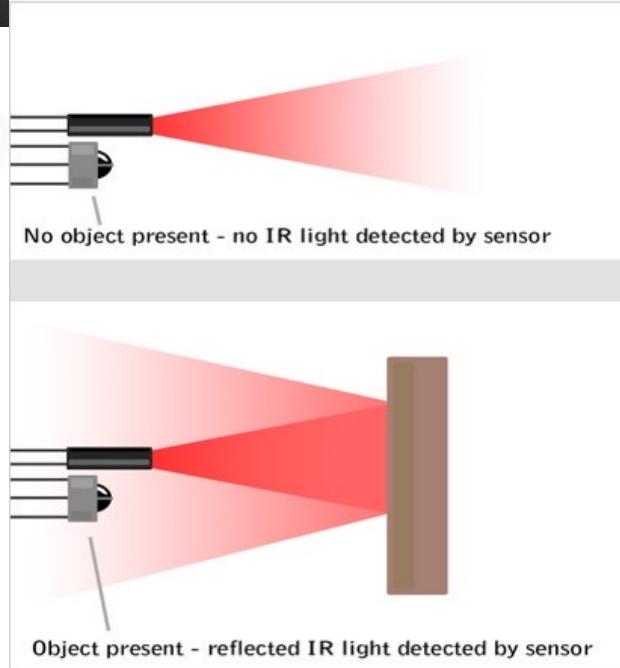
Effect in a test organism

Spectroscopy

Presence / distance sensors

□ Infrarrojos

- Activos



- Pasivos

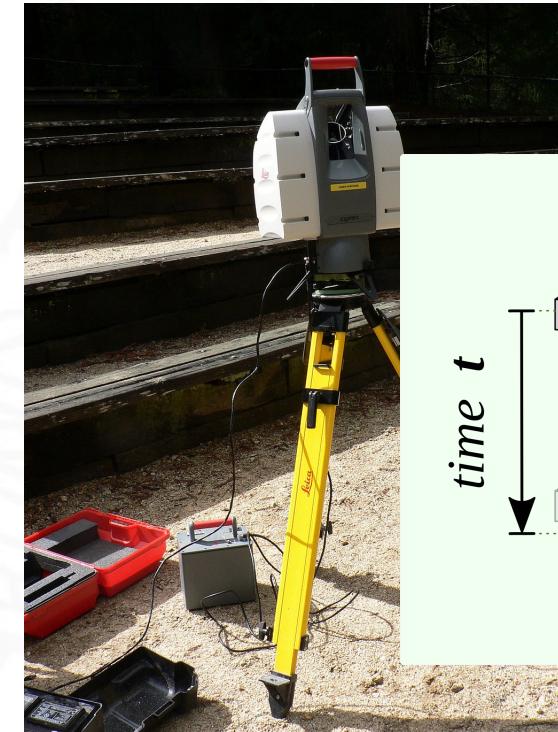


Sensor PIR

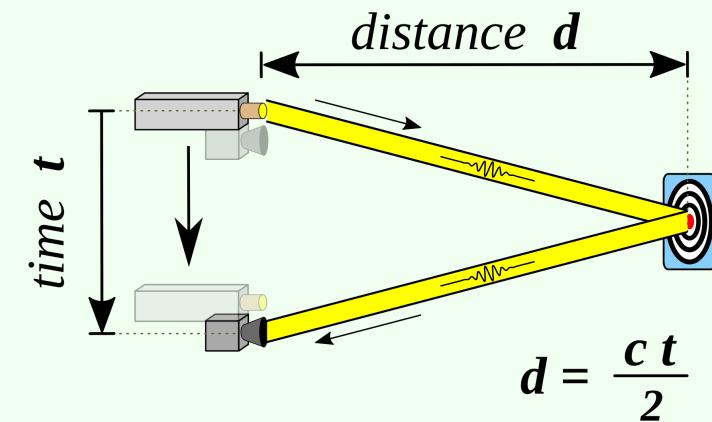


Cámara de infrarrojos

□ LIDAR

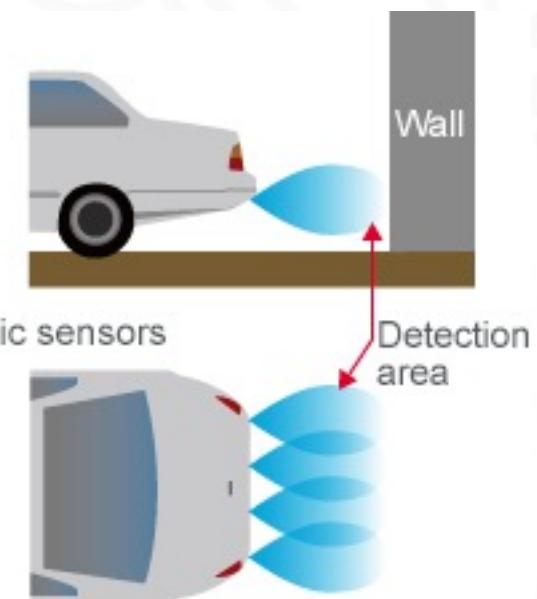
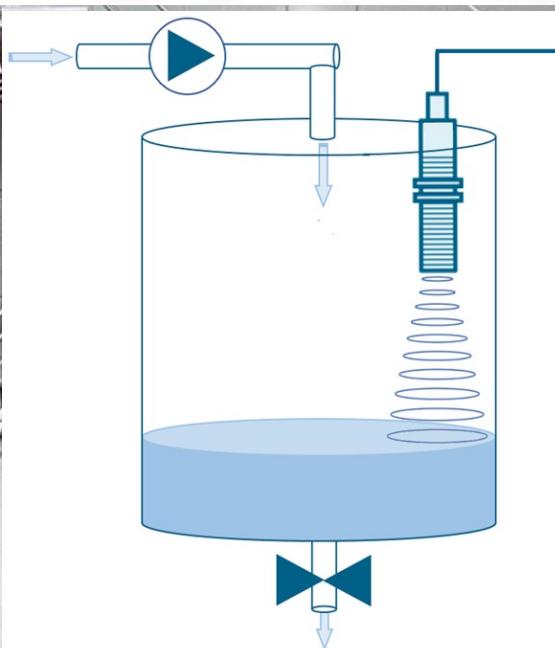


This [Leica](#) terrestrial [lidar](#)
Fuente: Wikipedia



Presence / distance sensors

❑ Ultrasonic

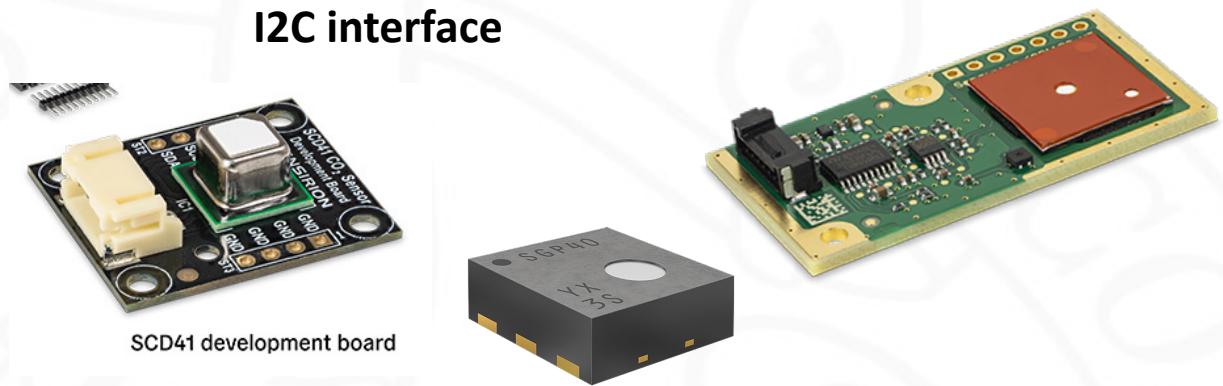


Tank levels, containers...

Enviromental sensors

- CO - CO₂ - VOC
- PM 2.5 - PM 10
- Humidity - Temperature
- Ambient light
- Noise

I2C interface



SCD41 development board

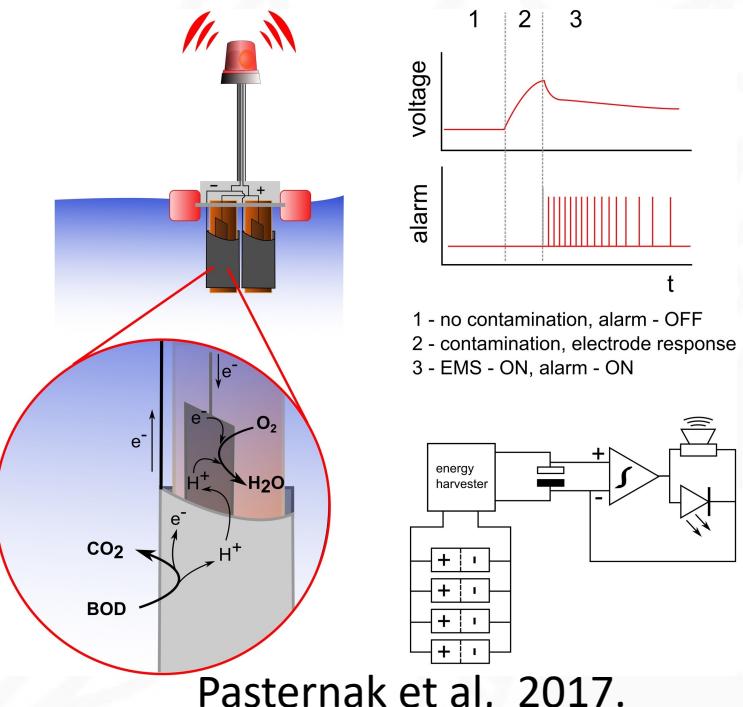
Complete solution



Water quality

□ Biosensors

- Biological elements detect the concentration of a substance
 - Enzimas, antibodies...
- Those elements change when they contact the substance
 - Temperatura change, resistance, colour...
- A transductor reads that change and transform it in electrical signal



Supplies (power, water..)

❑ SmartMetering

- Electricity: Wattimetro
- Water / gas: flowmeter



❑ Discover leaks

- Stretch counters
- Hydrophone (acoustic)

❑ Careful: water is not gas

- Security: avoid sparks!



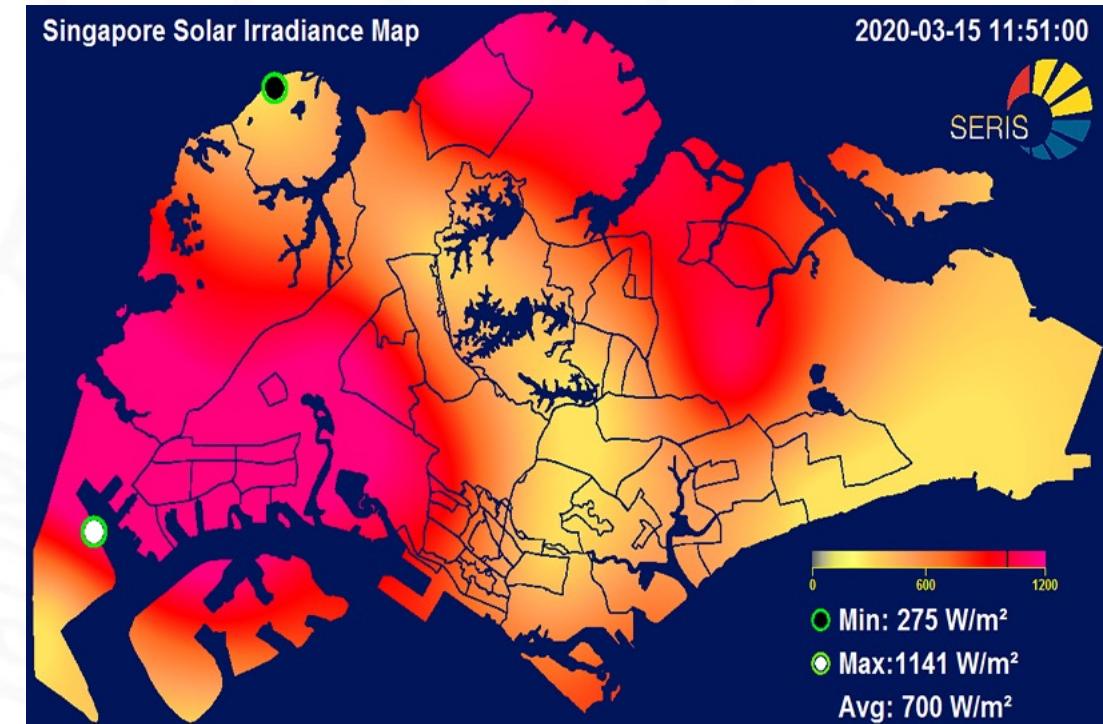
Parking sensors



<https://www.the-iot-marketplace.com/solutions/smart-parking>

Solar radiation sensors

- ❑ Pyranometers
- ❑ Low cost version



<https://www.seris.nus.edu.sg/services/Real-Time-Monitoring-System-of-Irradiance.html>

Hyperspectral and thermal cameras

□ Thermal cameras for traffic management

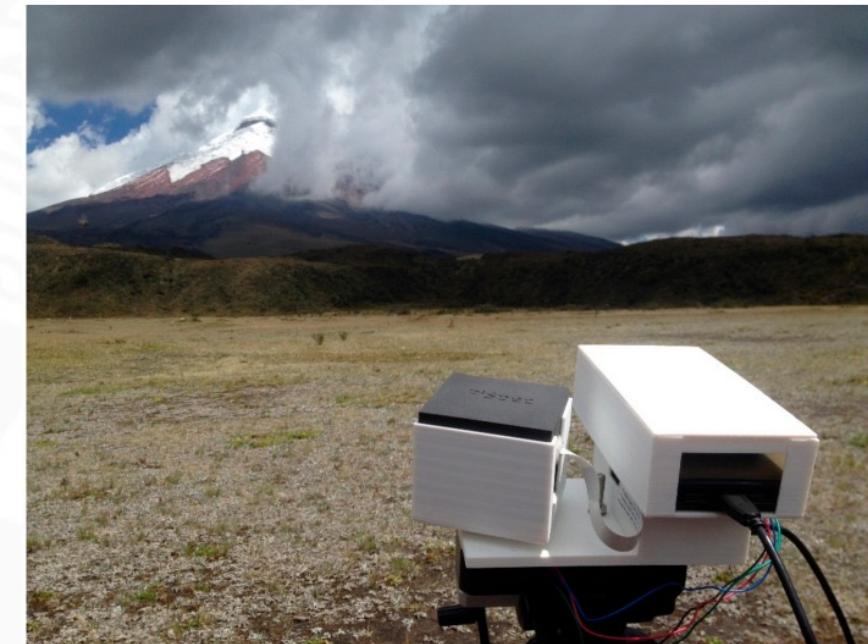
- More robustness to light changes



<https://www.flir.com/products/its-series/>

□ Hyperspectral images

- Green spots registration, water supply
- Environmental sensor

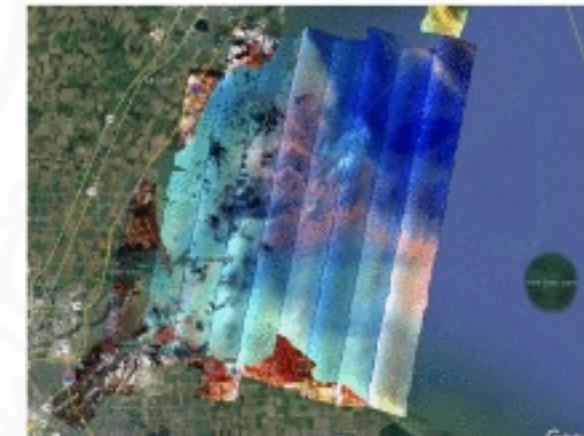
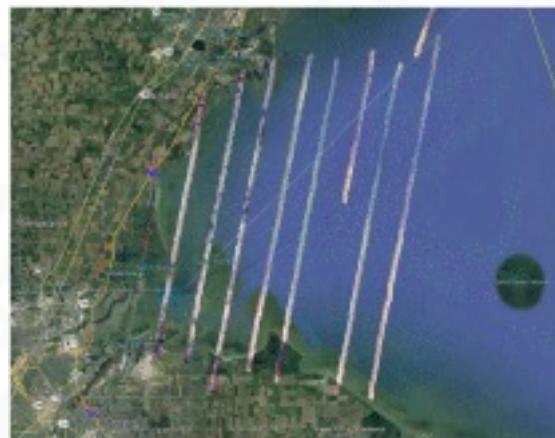


<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6678368/>

Hyperspectral for water quality monitoring

□ Air and satellite images

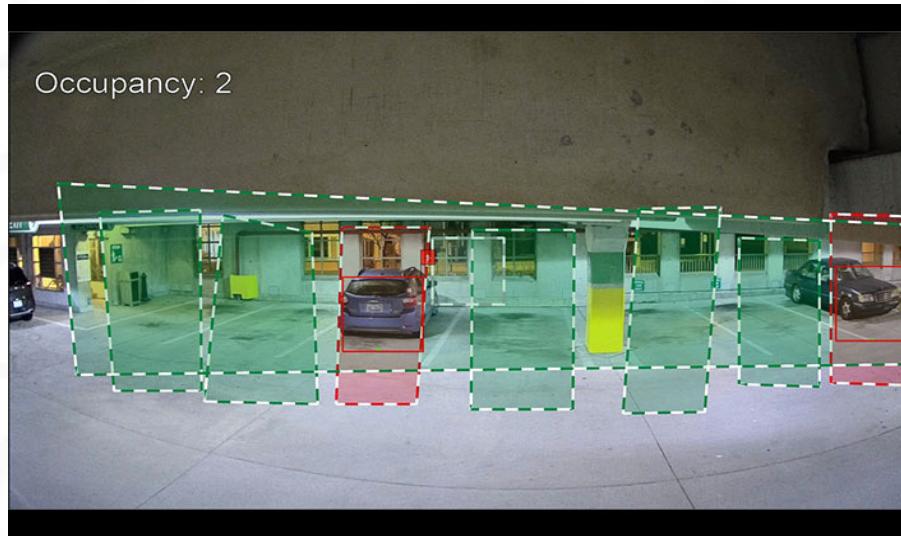
- Allow to detect harmful algae, too much chlorophyll, cyanobacteria...



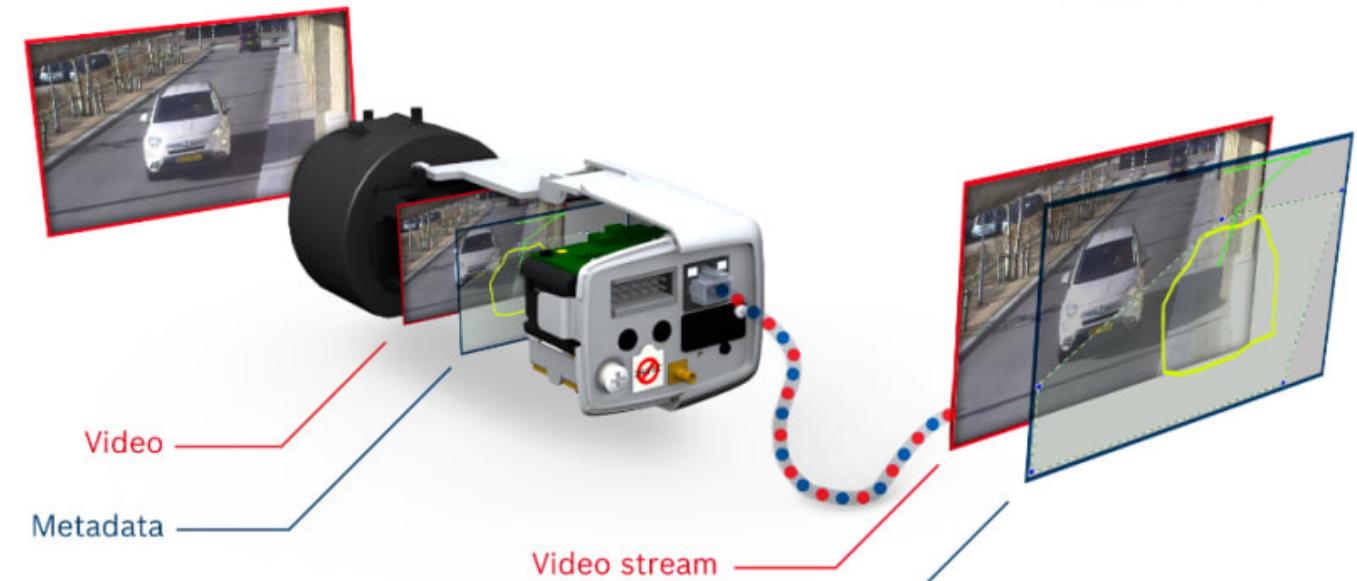
John Lekki et al. "Airborne hyperspectral and satellite imaging of harmful algal blooms in the Great Lakes Region: Successes in sensing algal blooms" Journal of Great Lakes Research, 2019

And regular cameras

Flexidome 8000



InteoX 7000



BOSCH
Invented for life

In-camera video processing

- ❑ Send video to the cloud is too costly
 - Bandwidth
 - Computationally expensive (not scalable)
- ❑ Many cameras ship their own processing elements
 - And some smart configurable process
- ❑ Machine learning is a main topic there