



# Zephyr® Project

## Developer Summit

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# Build a Pump Monitor for Railway Applications with Zephyr OS

Oliver Völckers, BeST Berliner Sensortechnik GmbH  
[ov@bestsensor.de](mailto:ov@bestsensor.de)

Jonas Remmert, Phytec Messtechnik GmbH  
[j.remmert@phytec.de](mailto:j.remmert@phytec.de)

Zephyr Project Page:  
<https://www.zephyrproject.org/portfolio/best-sensor-pump-monitor-jrov2201/>



## Oliver

- Introduction to Pump Monitor Project (6 slides)
- Can AI recognize Wastewater Flow? (6 slides)

## Jonas

- Overview Firmware (4 slides)
- Power Management (4 slides)
- Lessons Learned (3 slides)

## Questions

# Improve Deutsche Bahn ICE Train Toilets

Toilets in ICE high-speed trains out-of-order. Why?

- wastewater tank full, because not properly emptied
- pump failures go unnoticed, too late to fix toilet

Task: develop a system that monitors wastewater pump quality automatically and reliably



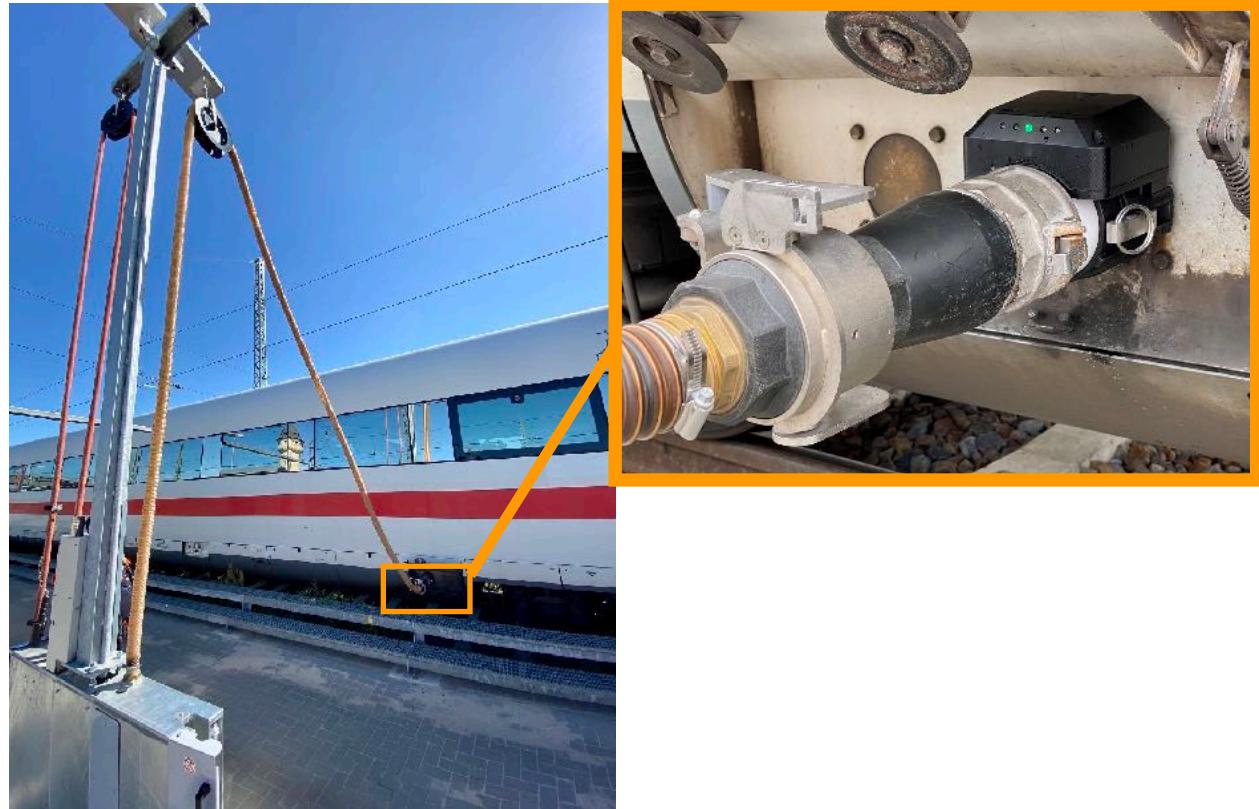
# Mobile Monitoring System

Pumps equipped with adapter including sensor system

No energy supply, no wired connection, no gateway

Connection via mobile radio

Battery-operated system

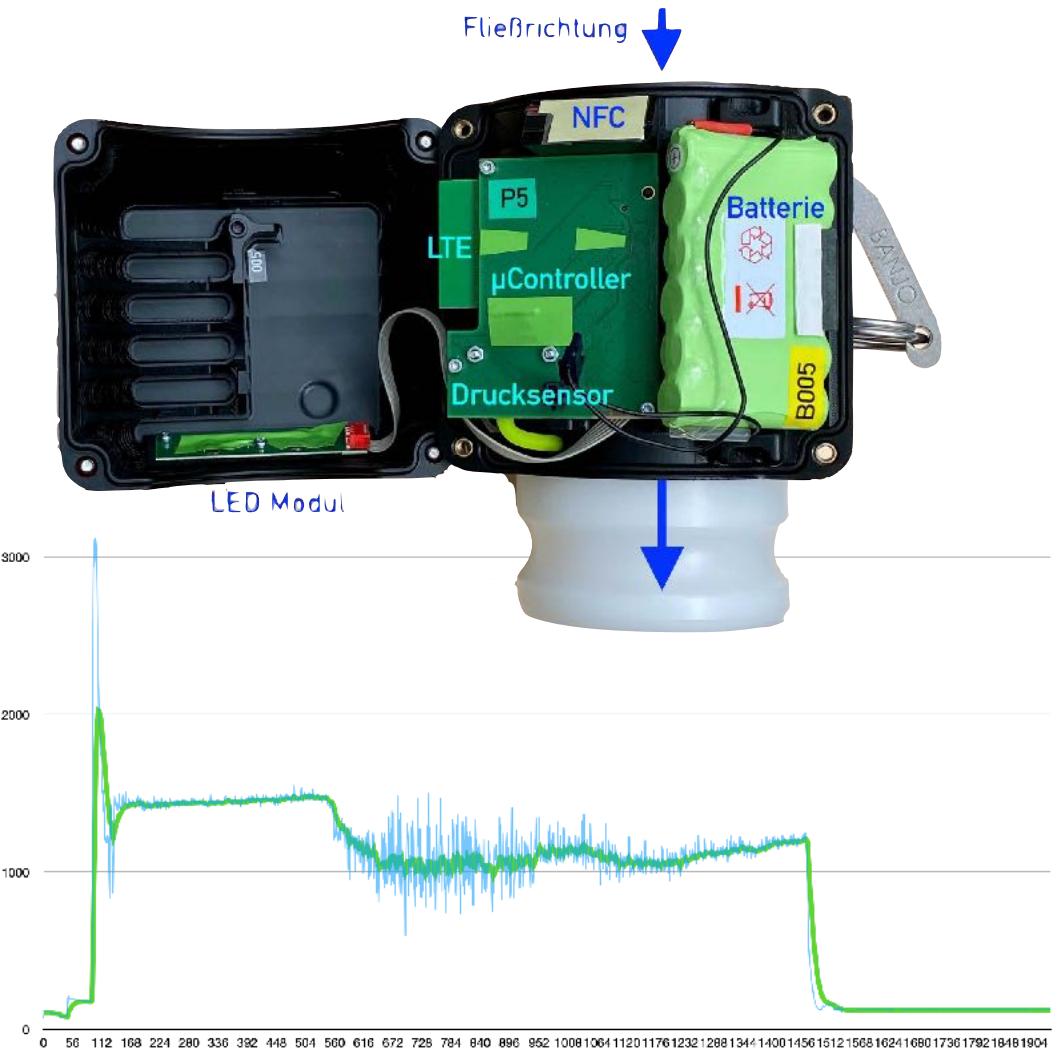


# Application-Specific Sensor

Conventional flow meters cannot differentiate between empty pipe and blockage

Waste water is variable: solid, liquid, gas, mixtures such as foam

Hybrid sensor: pressure, vibration, temperature, humidity sensors



# Why we use Zephyr RTOS

Bare-metal programming -> too small

Full PC OS like Linux -> too big

Zephyr RTOS -> right size

Multitasking of peripherals  
real-time operation  
energy saving

Nordic Semiconductor nRF9160 SDK  
based on Zephyr

Open Source



# Results

We developed a monitoring system that detects and reports failures automatically

Result now (June 2023): series of 36 modules in 24/7 operation for over one year

More than 50,000 deposits analysed, unambiguous detection, immediate reporting of failures

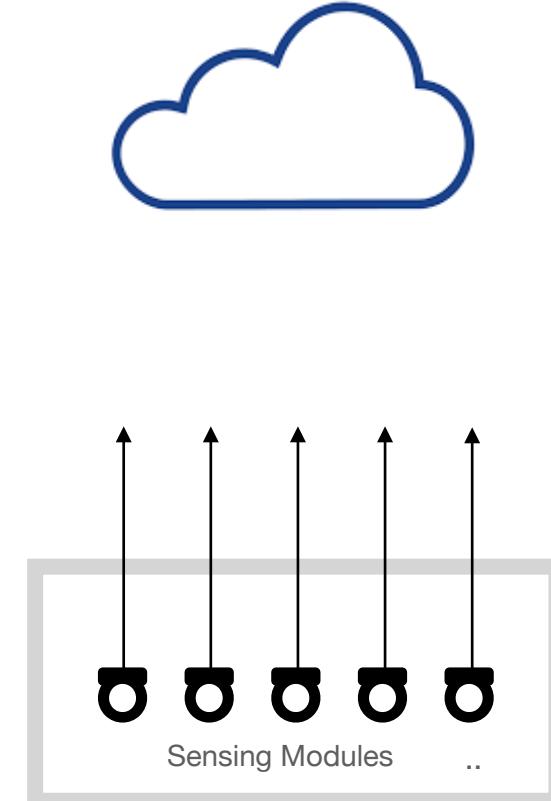


## Cloud Computing

- requires only simple nodes
- all data collected into the cloud
- powerful central processing, but must be online

## Edge computing

- processing performed locally
- keeps traffic low
- can handle interrupted connections
- cloud functions optional



# Detect Wastewater Flow with Machine Learning?

## Input

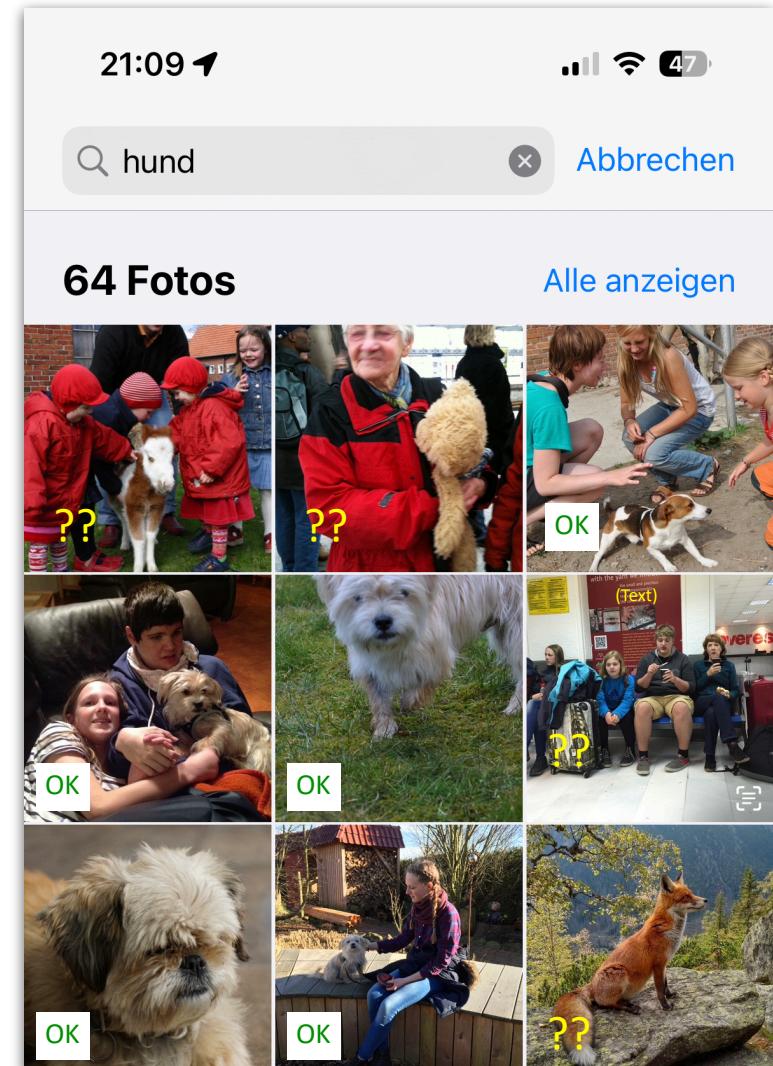
- training data
- with annotations

## Output

- model that associates patterns

## Decisive factors:

- training data must be extensive
- distribution must be homogenous



ML example: iPhone iOS 16.5.1 search for "Hund" (dog)

# Homogenous Distribution?

For ML to work, training data must reflect the universe

- if yes, fine (A)
- if not, failure (B)
- if sometimes, results are mixed (C)
- often, we do not know – example: pump monitor

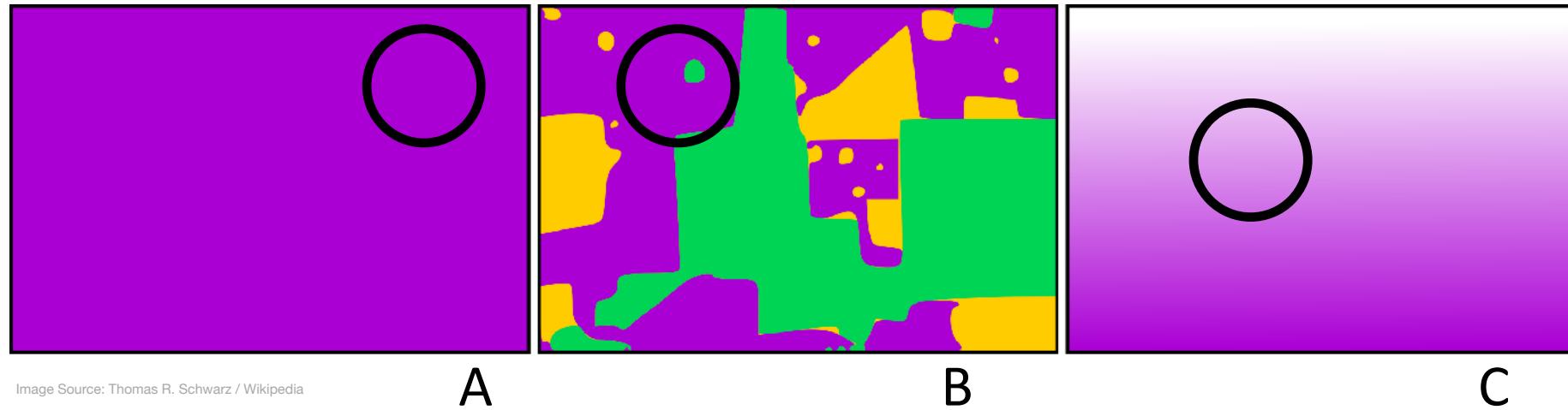


Image Source: Thomas R. Schwarz / Wikipedia

# Domain-Specific Knowledge Helps

## Example: ECG

- reflects activity of heart
- experience of medical experts

## Example: Pump monitoring

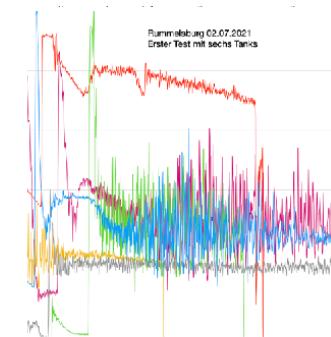
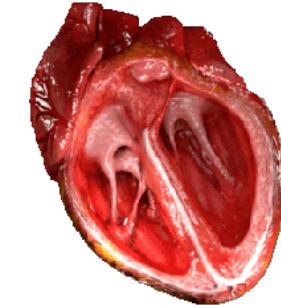
- knowledge about wastewater
- reflects water flow
- changes with temperature etc.

## Real-world experience counts

- AI does not replace human knowledge



ECG example (OV, Apple Watch)

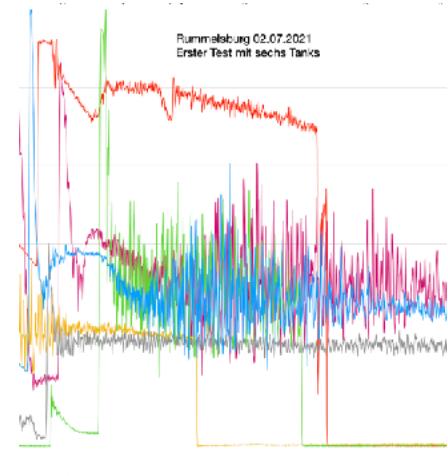
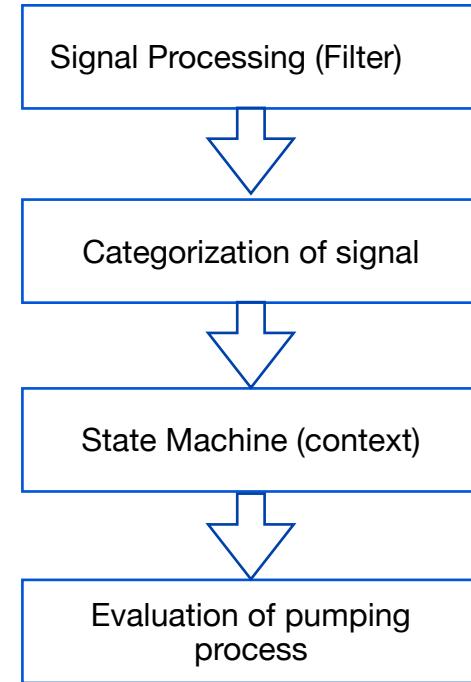


## Pattern recognition

- do it as early as possible
- use all available processing power
- must be fast enough to always catch up with sensor data stream

## Use adequate resolution

- more is not always better
- reduce frequency if possible



Pump monitor example

# Explanation Component

Traditional AI is black box

- training cannot be traced
- why does horse appear as dog?!
- errors unacceptable for medical & security

Explanations can be provided

- rules for filtering can be documented
- logic of conclusions can be traced
- rationale can be generated automatically!



WHY?

Because

- pumping duration >10s
- no longer breaks
- always minimum pressure of xyz mBar

## Signal processing is hard

- there are no shortcuts
- good algorithms require years of experience
- excellent algorithms are precise and fast

## Domain knowledge

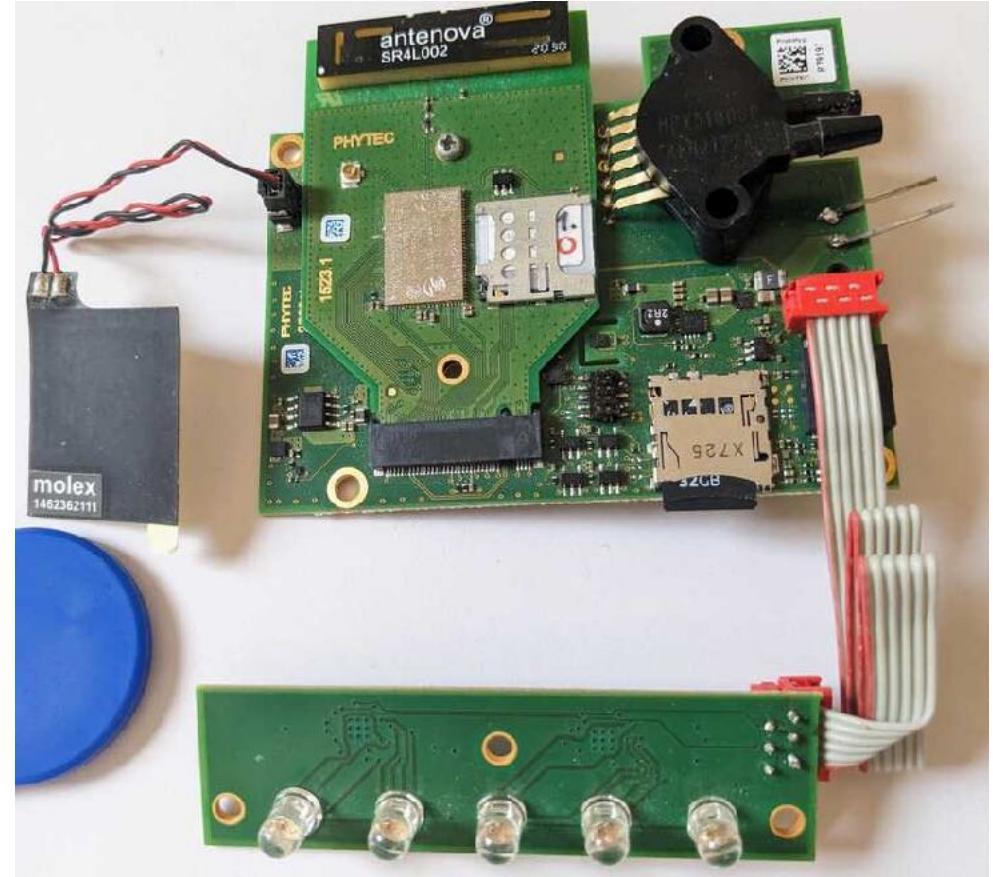
- is required for an excellent system
- without domain knowledge, system has prejudice
- AI helps to build knowledge base, but not sufficient

# Pump Monitor: Zephyr Firmware Application

- Overview Firmware
- Power Management
- Lessons Learned

# Scope of the Application

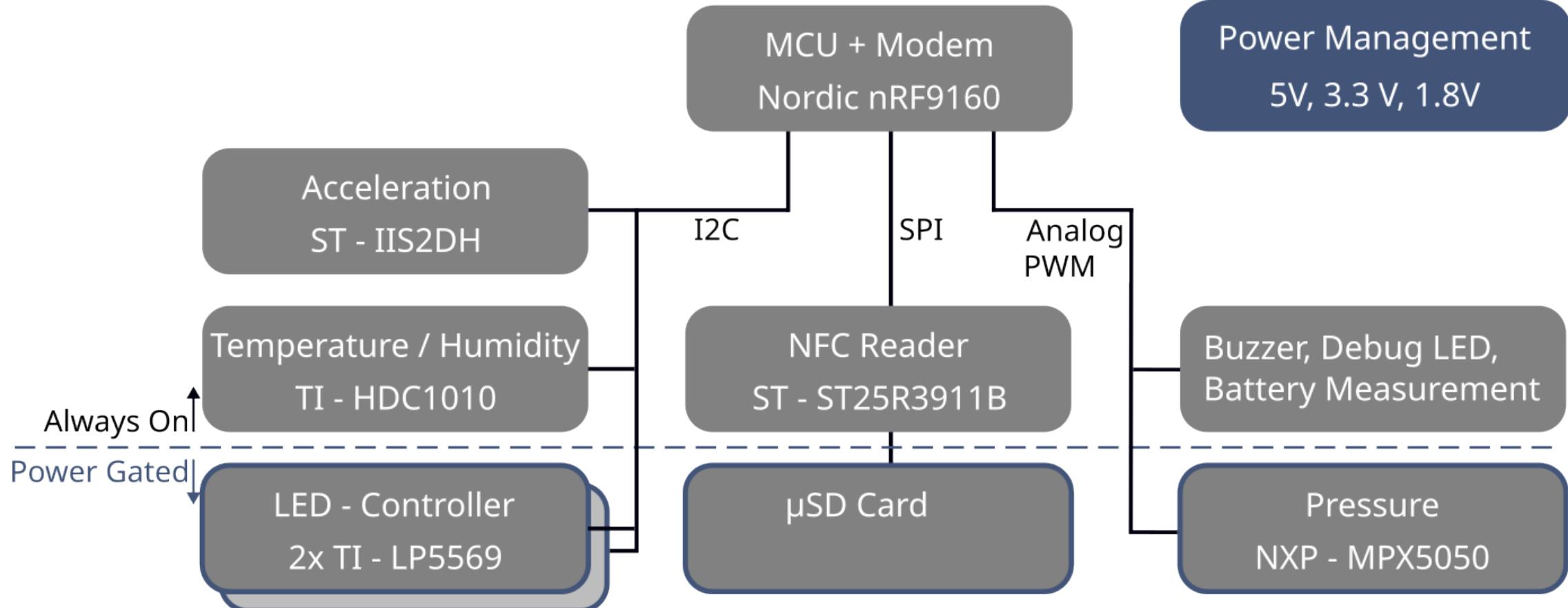
1. Read NFC tags
2. Monitor pressure samples
3. Provide direct user feedback
  - LED bar responds to pressure
4. Evaluate pressure gradient, report
5. Send to MQTT broker via LTE-M



Pump Monitor PCB, LED Board and NFC Antenna

# Hardware Components

Device power usage more important than interface



Hardware Block Diagram of the Pump Monitor

# Choice of Modules important to meet the Brief



Threads, workqueues, timer API

Sensor-, LED- and storage APIs (on-device, SD card)

Nordic nRF-Connect SDK

- Modem support for nRF9160
- Driver for NFC reader (ST25R3911B)

MQTT, JSON

Power management subsystem

# System States

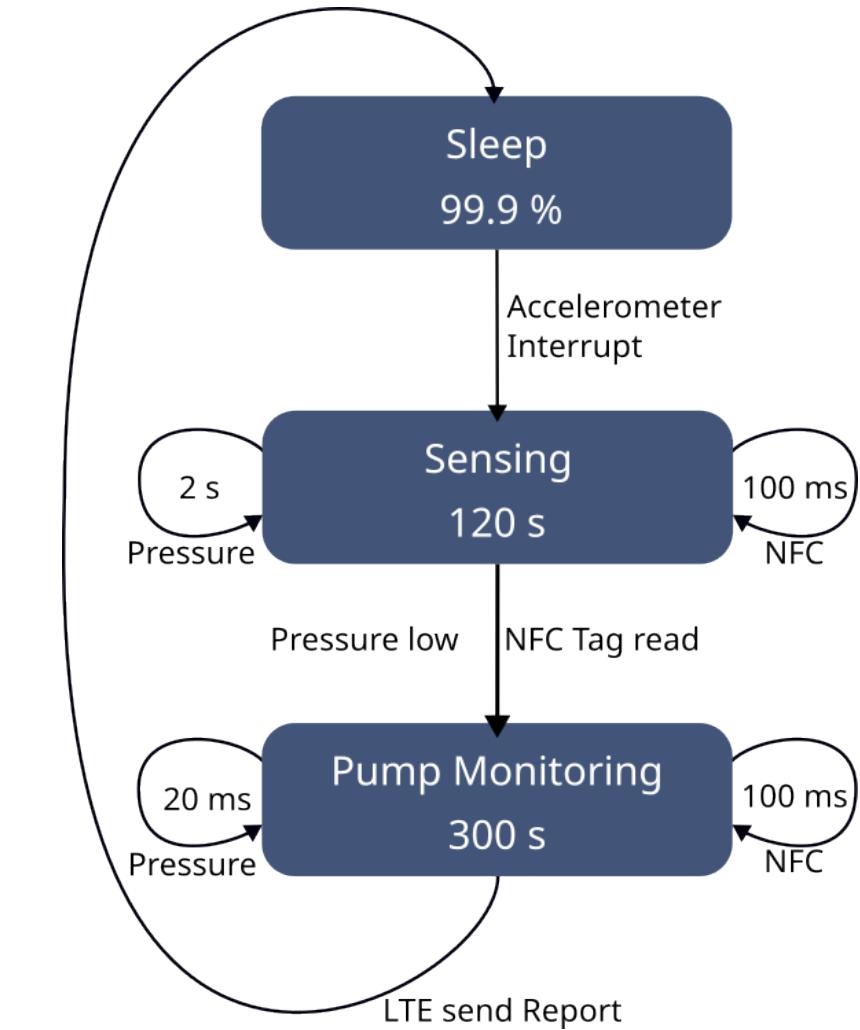
Accelerometer wakes up system

Start pump monitoring if:

- A. NFC tag read
- B. Pressure below threshold detected

50 Hz pressure sampling frequency

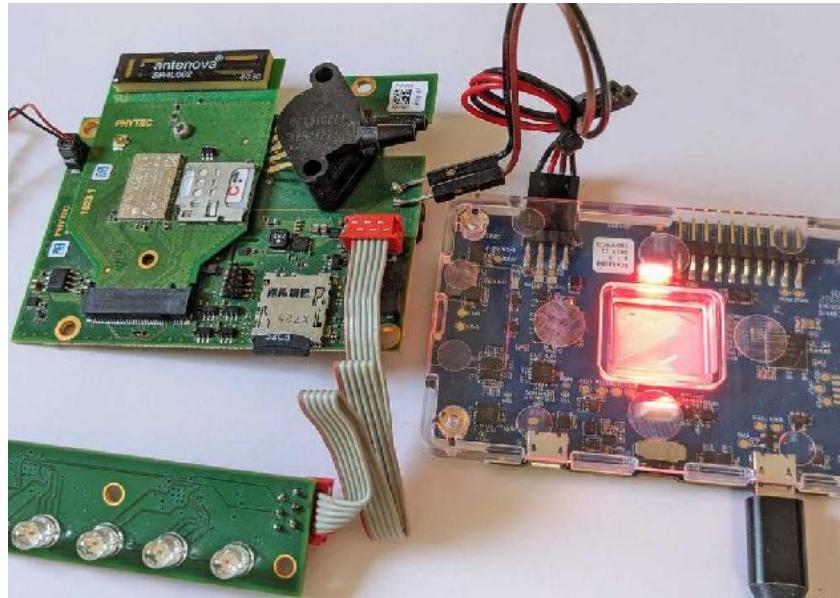
Most of the energy consumed in pump monitoring



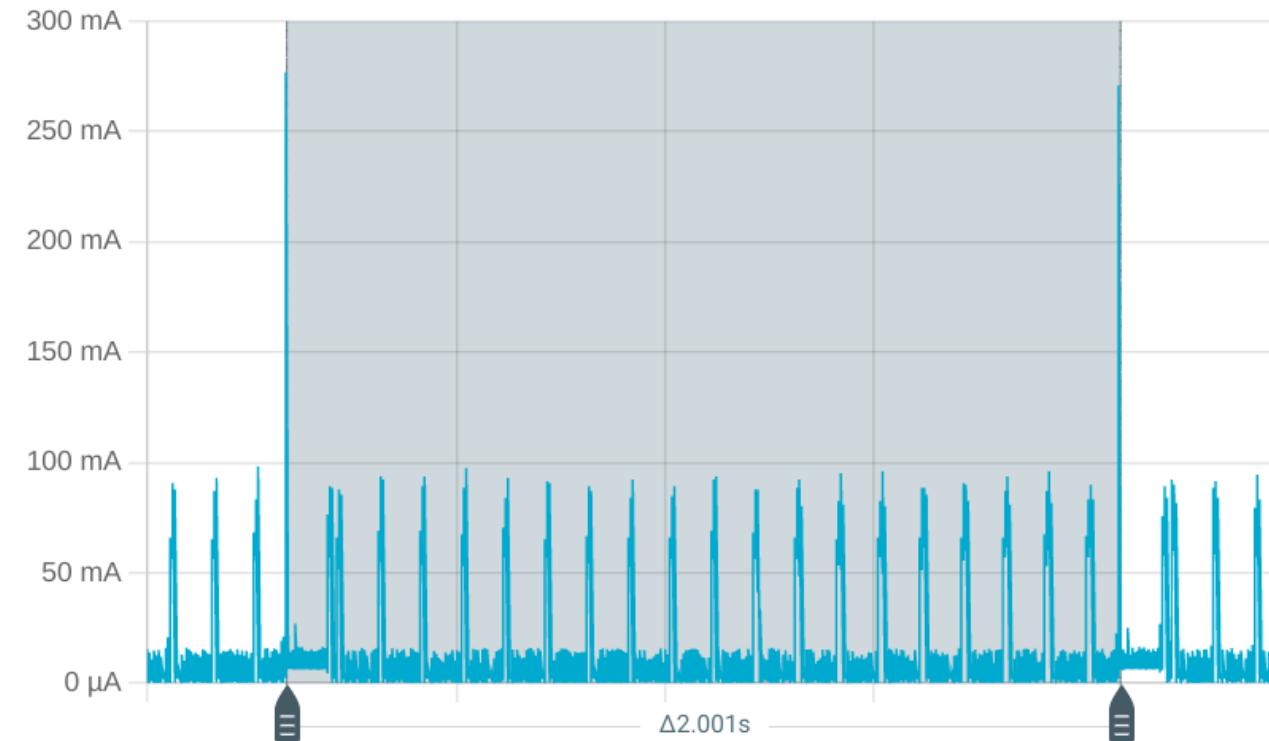
Main States of the Application

# Minimized Pressure Sensor Current in "Sensing"

## Pressure sensor mostly off



Power Profiler powering the Pump Monitor PCB

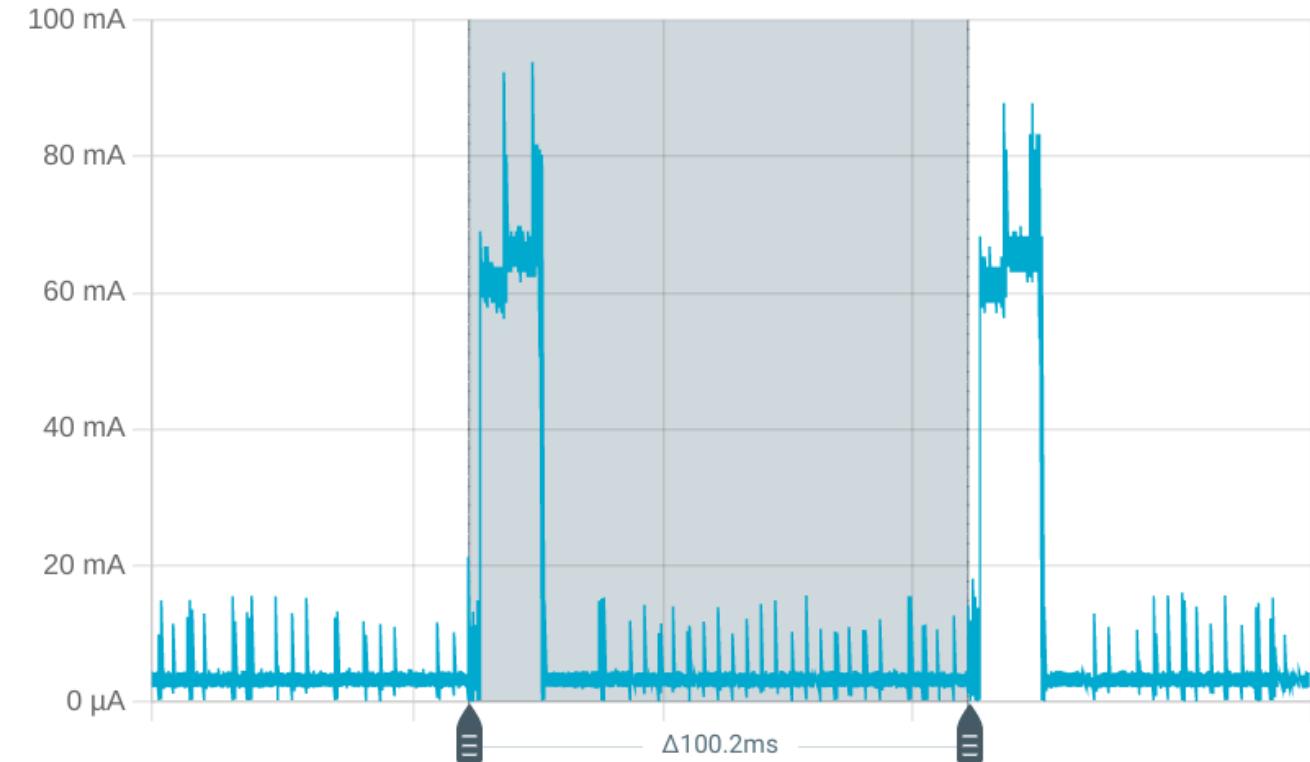


Current Diagram - 2 s Pressure Sensor sampling during "Sensing"

# Frequent NFC Polling: Optimal Readability

10 Hz polling frequency  
for good responsiveness

- No user input
- System "just works"



Current Diagram - 100 ms NFC polling Interval

# Typical Energy Impact of CPU and Devices

50 Hz pressure sensor sampling rate

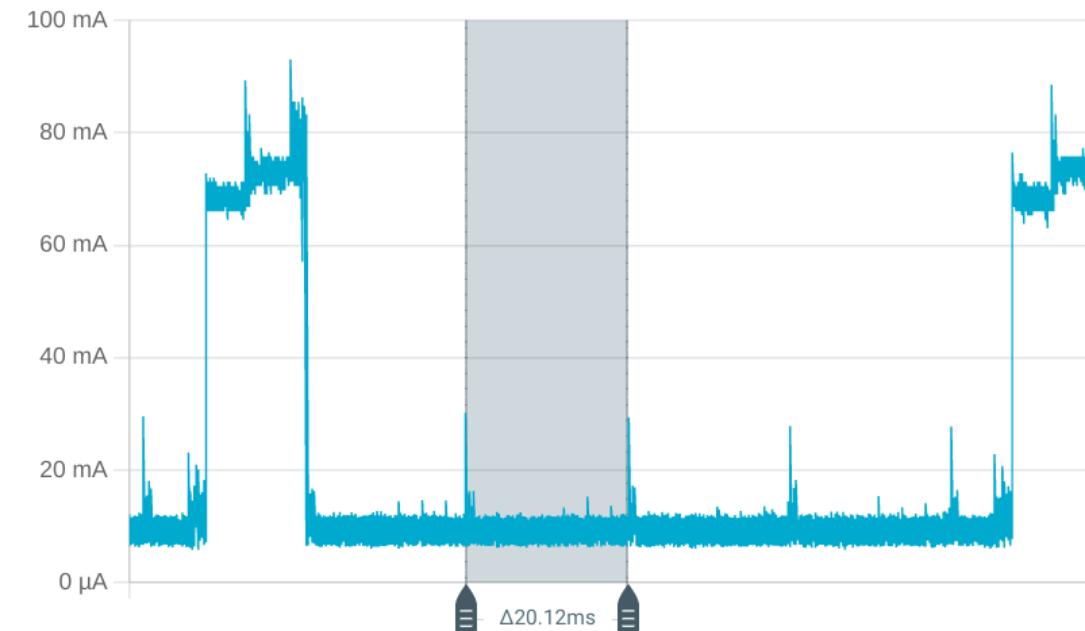
Cheap (energy)

- CPU time
- Temp-/ Humidity sensor
- Accelerometer

Expensive (energy)

- Radio
- Pressure sensor
- NFC reader
- LEDs

-> Cheap CPU time enables Edge computing



Current Diagram - 20 ms Pressure Sensor Sampling during "Monitoring"

# Issues to solve when Switching off Devices

## Analog pressure sensor

- 20 ms warmup time
- no re-initialization

## TI LP5569 LED controller

- set *chip\_en* Register after power on

## Device power management

- Application or driver triggers device power management
- *pm\_action* function called on PM events
- device voltage controlled by regulator

```
/* drivers/led/lp5569.c */
static int lp5569_pm_action(const struct device *dev,
                           enum pm_device_action action)
{
    const struct lp5569_config *config = dev->config;
    int ret;

    switch (action) {
    case PM_DEVICE_ACTION_TURN_ON:
    case PM_DEVICE_ACTION_RESUME:
        ret = lp5569_enable(dev);
        if (ret < 0) {
            LOG_ERR("Enable LP5569 failed");
            return ret;
        }
        break;
    [...]
}

return 0;
}
```

PM Implementation in the LP5569 Device Driver

# Design Decisions

## Power gating vs. always on

- Disabling power for the LP5569 LED driver
- Re-initialize LP5569 allows hot-plugging

## 5 V requirement pressure sensor

- Robust sensor more important

## MQTT / TLS / TCP vs. Lw2M2 / CoAP / DTLS / UDP

## SD card for logging pressure samples

- State of the LTE-M / NB-IoT Network was unknown

Develop features in application modules

Specification (HW) vs. Rapid prototyping (SW)

- Some requirements had not been defined at project start
  - NFC Tag Format
  - Start of pumping process if no NFC Tag available

Field test with limited number of devices

- Opportunity to learn

LTE-M network reliable

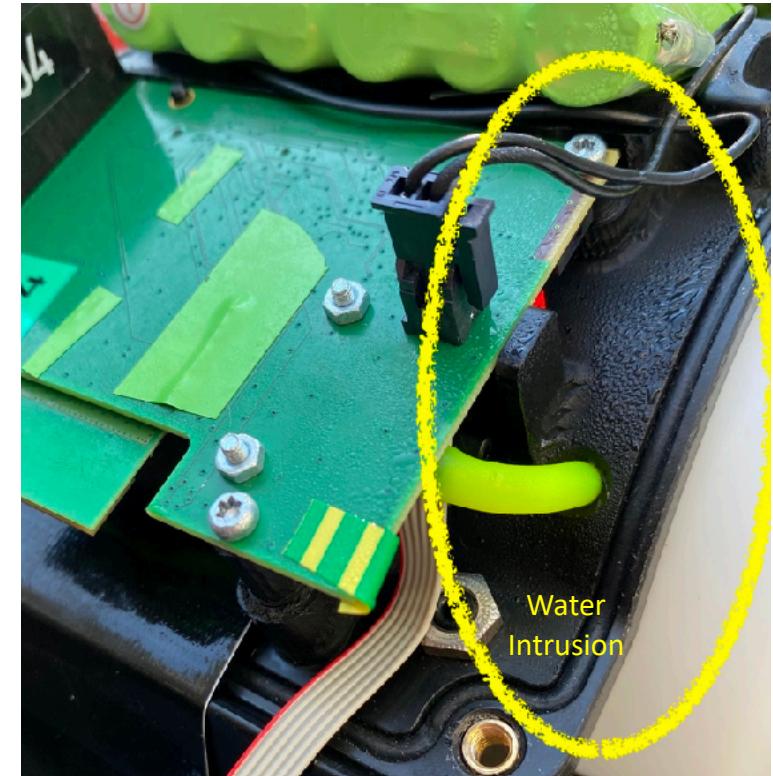
MQTT to SQL database for monitoring

Daily telemetry statistics

- Humidity, temperature
- Wake-up cycles
- Active time (*Sensing, Monitoring*)

Water intrusion alarm

What's next?



# Questions?

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[j.remmert@phytec.de](mailto:j.remmert@phytec.de)

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