

Design and Development of WSN, IoT, and TinyML Devices: from Edge to Data Centers



The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics



60 ICTP
1964-2024

ICTP-UNU Workshop on
TinyML for
Sustainable Development

AN ICTP 60TH ANNIVERSARY SATELLITE EVENT

GTek
ENTERPRISE

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Outline

**1. WSN, IoT, and TinyML Motivations:
Societal Applications in the Philippines**

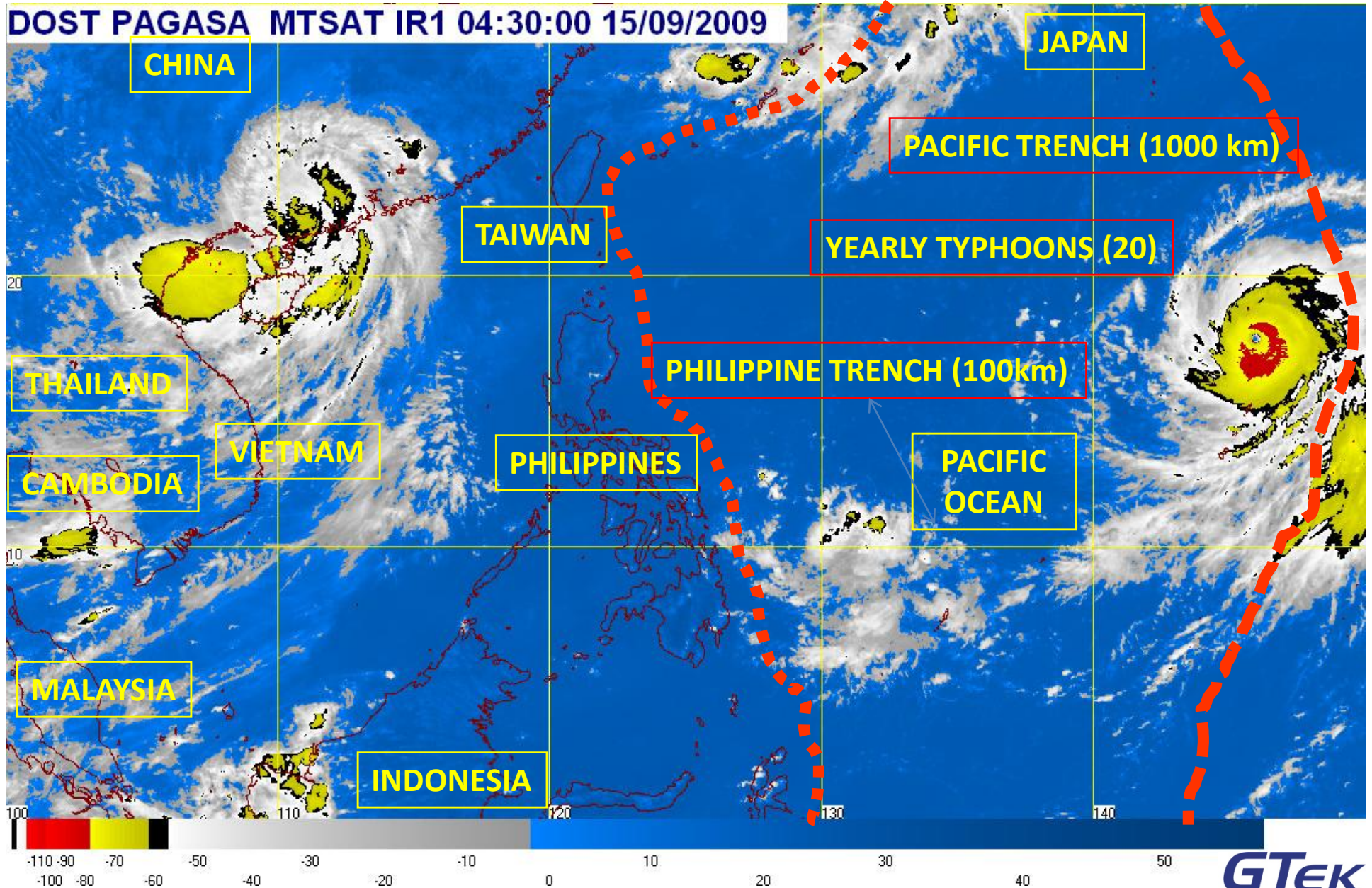
**2. Community-Based Disaster Early Warning
System**

3. Environmental Monitoring System

**4. Structural Integrity Monitoring and Early
Warning System**

Motivations: Real-world Applications

DOST PAGASA MTSAT IR1 04:30:00 15/09/2009



NATURAL DISASTERS... WAITING TO HAPPEN.

Flood / Flashflood



Rain-induced Landslide



Volcanic Eruption



Storm-Surge / Tsunami



Earthquake



The grim devastation wrought by the catastrophic flashflood in Ormoc, Leyte, Philippines. In November 1991, more than 5000 people perished in this single tragedy. Unusually heavy, continuous rains (580.5 millimeters in 24 hours) brought by tropical storm Uring caused landslides at the steep slope of a river system leading to the city of Ormoc.



A massive mudslide occurred in Saint Bernard on February 17, 2006 in the Philippine province of Southern Leyte that caused widespread damage and loss of life. The deadly landslide followed a ten-day period of heavy rains and a minor earthquake of magnitude 2.6 on the Richter scale. The official death toll stands at 1,126.



Anyone could be a victim of a disaster!
= Unaware + Unprepared

**Feb 2007: Eastern Samar Landslide,
during installation**

To Protect Yourself =
(Right Information + Right Plan) x (Enough Lead-time)



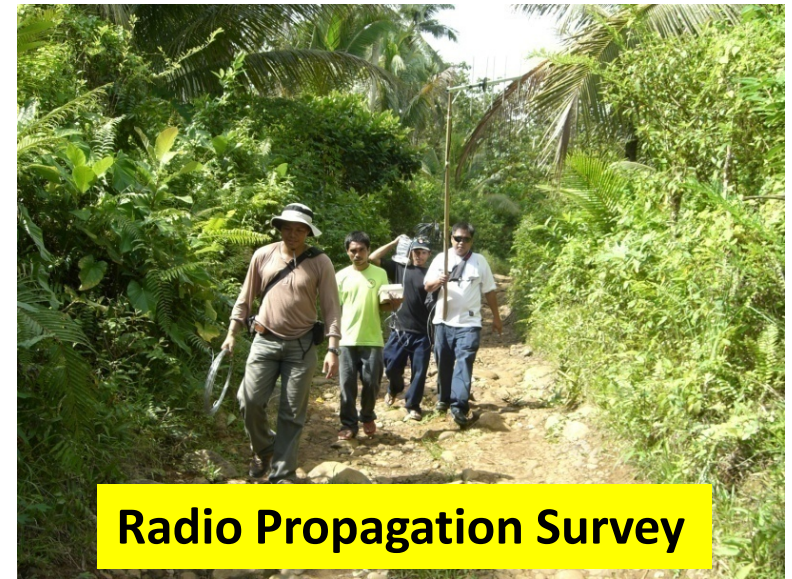
**“Early Warnings are Critical
for Natural Disaster
Risk-Reduction and
Preparedness.”**

Saint Bernard,
Southern, Leyte,
during CBFEWS
installation

2008/05/20 13:29



Community Interviews



Radio Propagation Survey

Solution: Designed and Developed a Community-Based Disaster Early Warning System



Rainfall Gauge



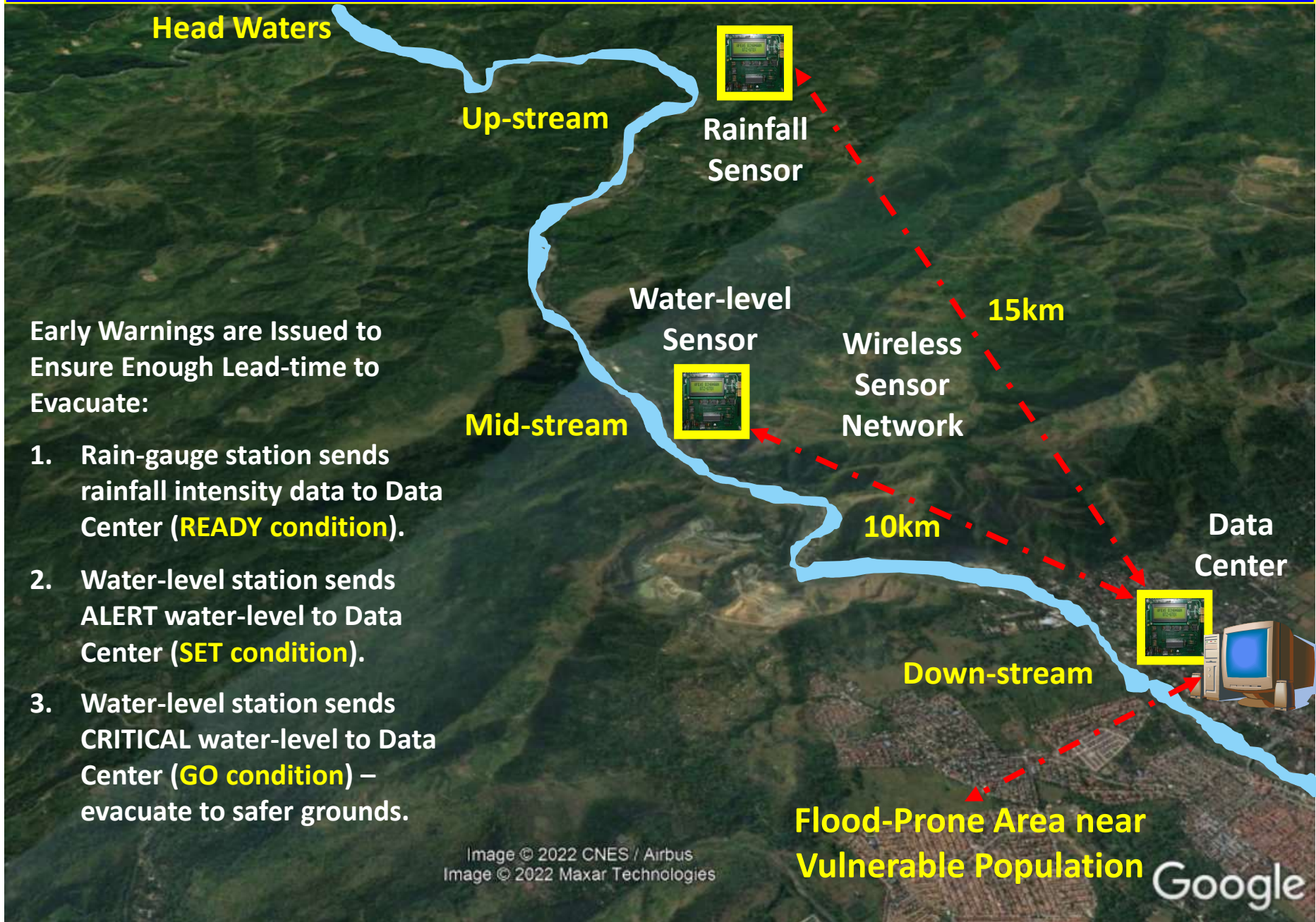
Water-level Gauge

2002: Urgent need to Implement Hydro-Meteorological Data Monitoring and Early Warning System

Objectives:

1. To warn the authorities and vulnerable population ahead of time of any threat of flood/flashflood and landslide.
2. To provide enough lead-time between a critical warning and completion of evacuation of lives and properties to safer grounds.
3. To collect data about river system characteristics (rainfall intensity and water-level) for research and creating mathematical models of the river system.

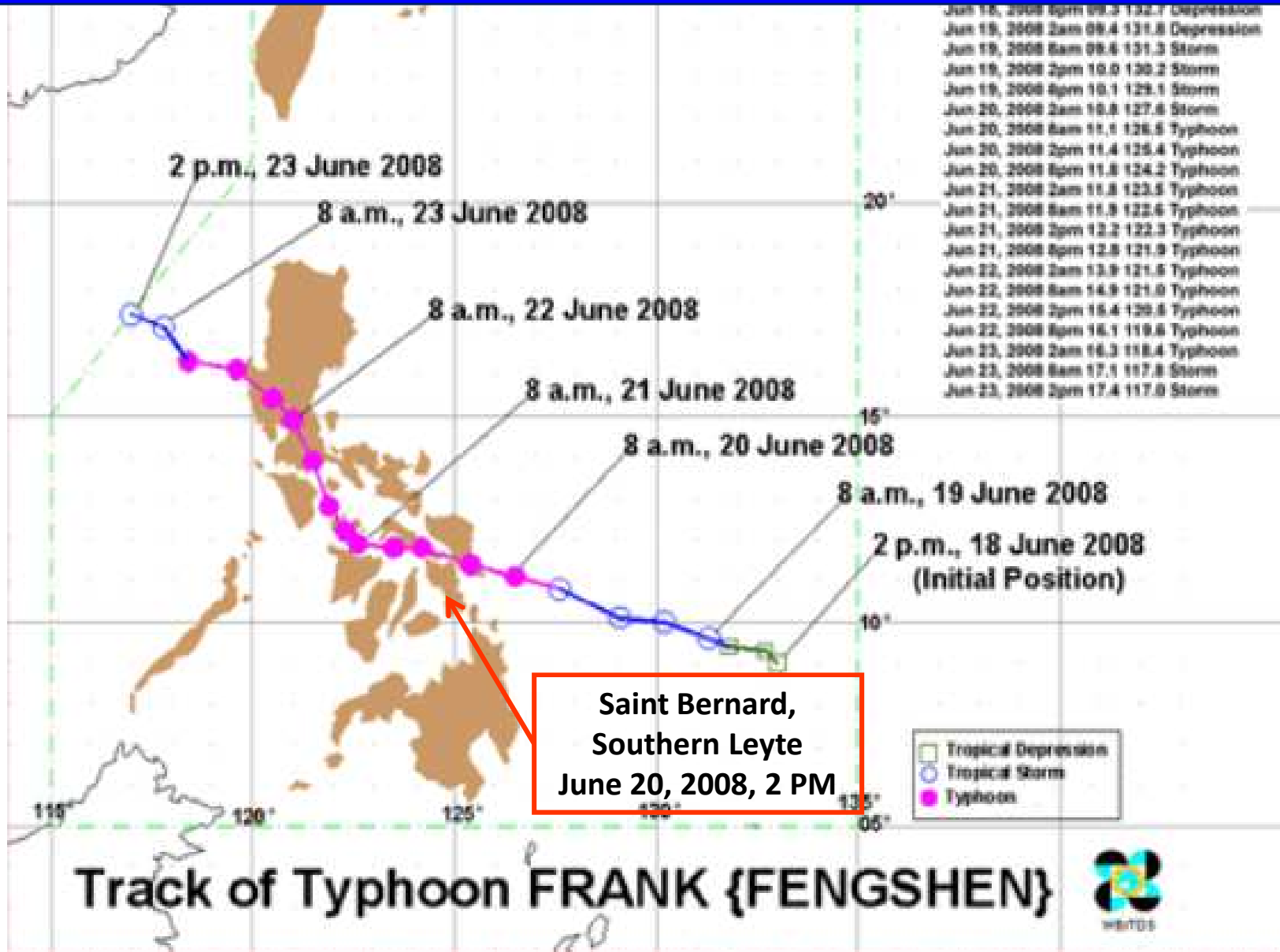
Community Based Flood Early Warning System (CBFEWS) Model



Early Warnings are Issued to Ensure Enough Lead-time to Evacuate:

1. Rain-gauge station sends rainfall intensity data to Data Center (**READY condition**).
2. Water-level station sends ALERT water-level to Data Center (**SET condition**).
3. Water-level station sends CRITICAL water-level to Data Center (**GO condition**) – evacuate to safer grounds.

The Real Test: June 20, 2008 at Saint Bernard, Southern Leyte



The **CBEWS** detected a **critical flood level**, autonomously informed the authorities via wireless, rescuers forced evacuated and **saved 474 people** one hour before the devastating flashflood surged down from the mountains.



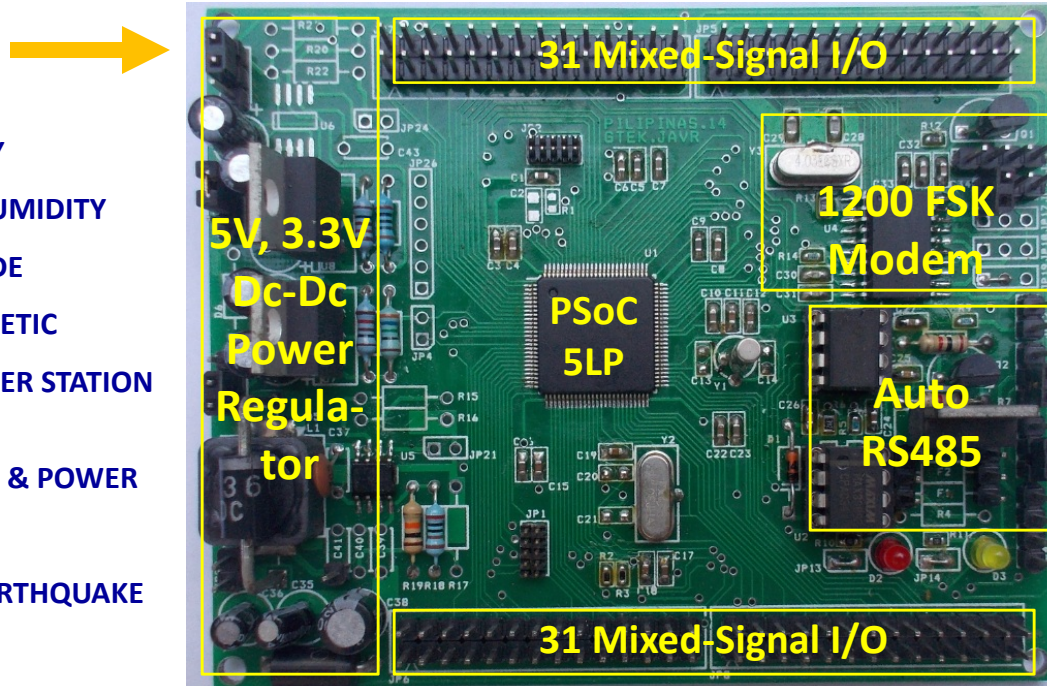
Embedded PSoC-Based Controller (2014)

SENSORS:

- WATER LEVEL
- RAINFALL INTENSITY
- TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY
- PRESSURE / ALTITUDE
- PROXIMITY / MAGNETIC
- AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION (AWS)
- VOLTAGE, CURRENT, & POWER
- LIGHT INTENSITY
- ACCELERATION / EARTHQUAKE
- INCLINATION / TILT
- TOXIC GAS / CHEMICAL
- LIGHTNING INTENSITY & RANGE

INTERFACES:

- COMPUTER
- ETHERNET , WIFI
- GPS, BLUETOOTH
- ZIGBEE



DATA TRANSCIVERS:

- VHF / UHF
- LoRa
- Cellular IoT
- ISM (Sub 1-GHz Bands)

DESIGNED FOR MULTI-HAZARD EWS APPLICATIONS:

- FLOOD EWS (FEWS)
- LANDSLIDE EWS (LEWS)
- TSUNAMI & STORM SURGE EWS (TSSEWS)

POWER SOURCES:

- SOLAR
- WIND
- BATTERY / DC
- AC

NON-VOLATILE MEMORIES:

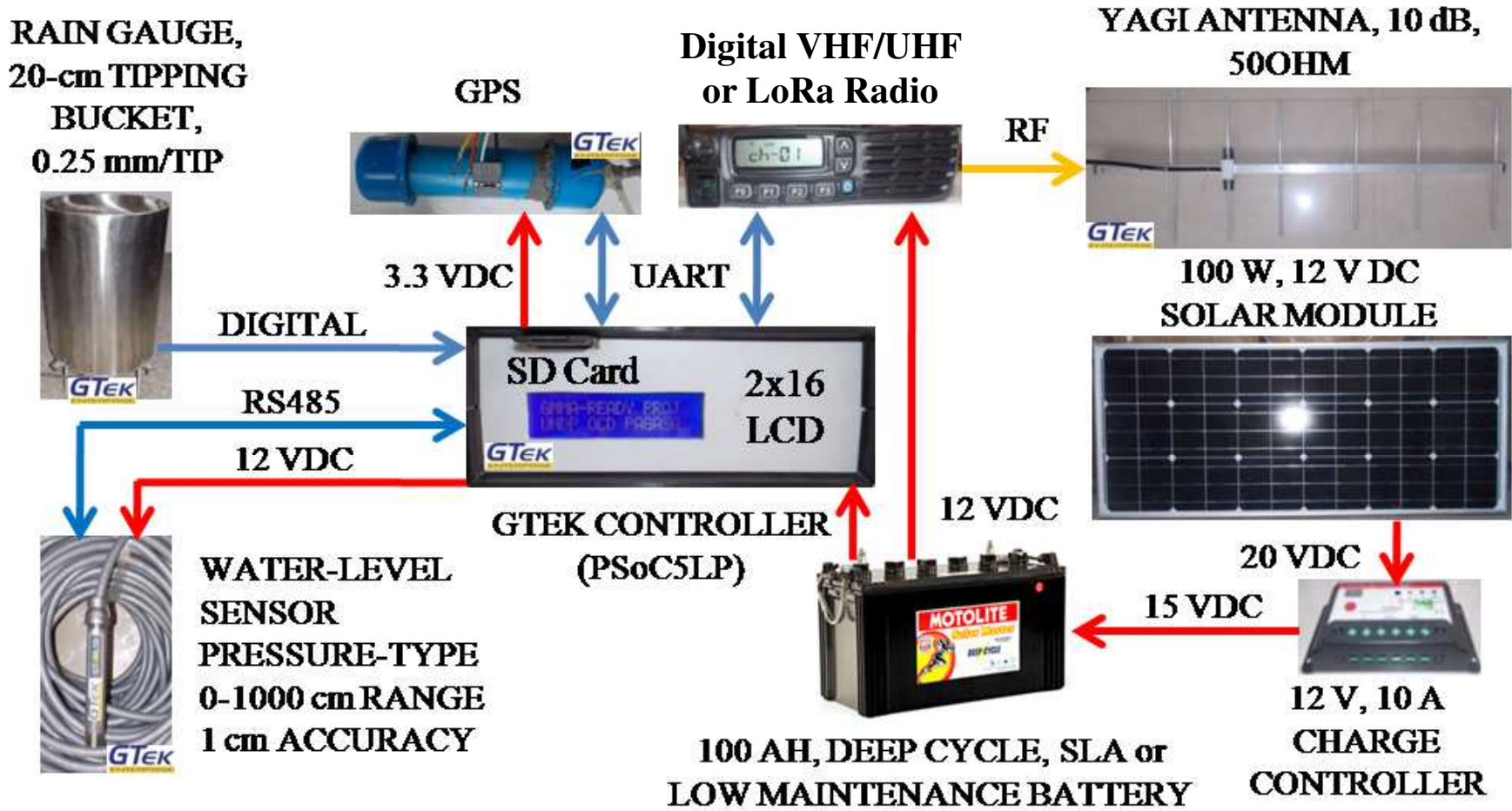
- SD CARD
- FLASH / EEPROM
- DATA LOGGER

WARNING INDICATORS:

- SIREN / BUZZER
- BEACON LIGHT
- LCD / LED

Single HW design for many applications

Community-Based Flood Early Warning System Station



CBFEWS Station Equipment Design.

Deployment of Community-Based Flood EW System

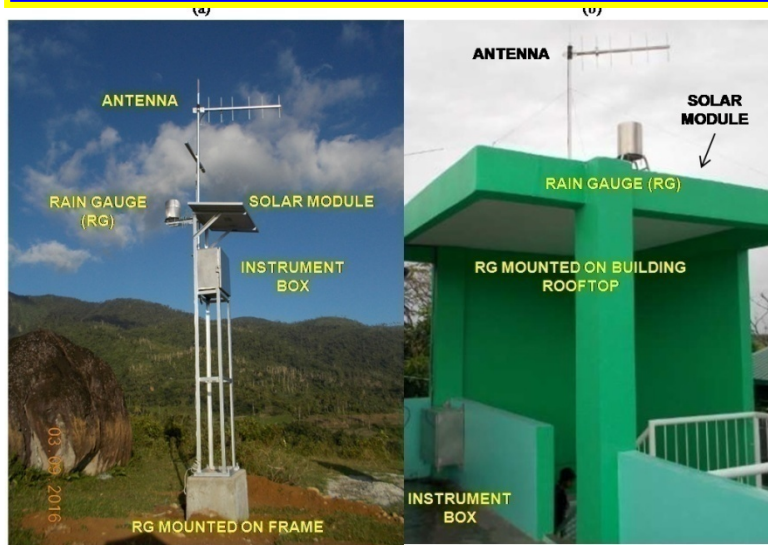


Fig. 4. Rain-gauge Installation (a) on frame and (b) on building rooftop.

Rain Gauge Station

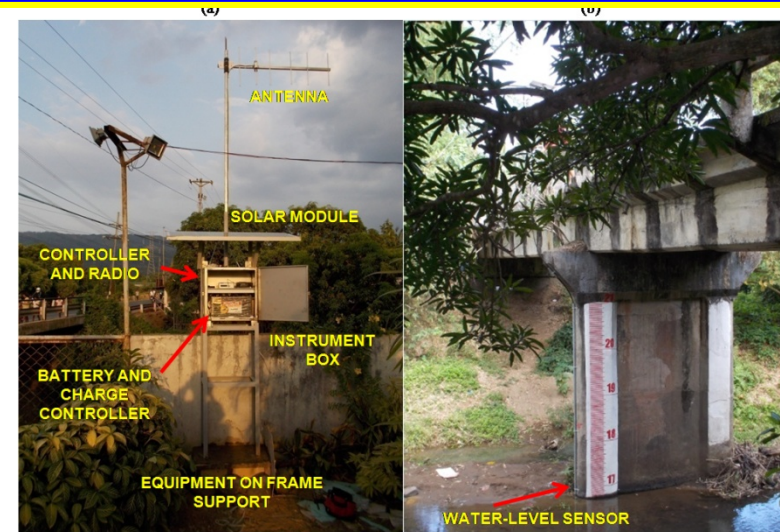


Fig. 5. Water-level Station Installation (a) on frame and (b) sensor inside a protection metal pipe bolted on bridge column.

Water-level Station

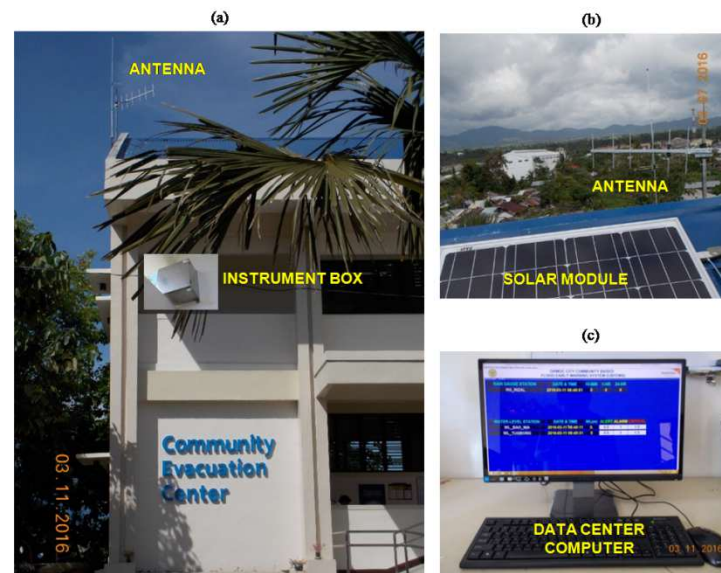


Fig. 6. Data Center integrates an (a) instrument box, a (b) solar module, and a (c) data collection computer.

Data Center Station

Greater Metro Manila Ready Project (GMMA READY) Sponsored by the UNDP (2015)

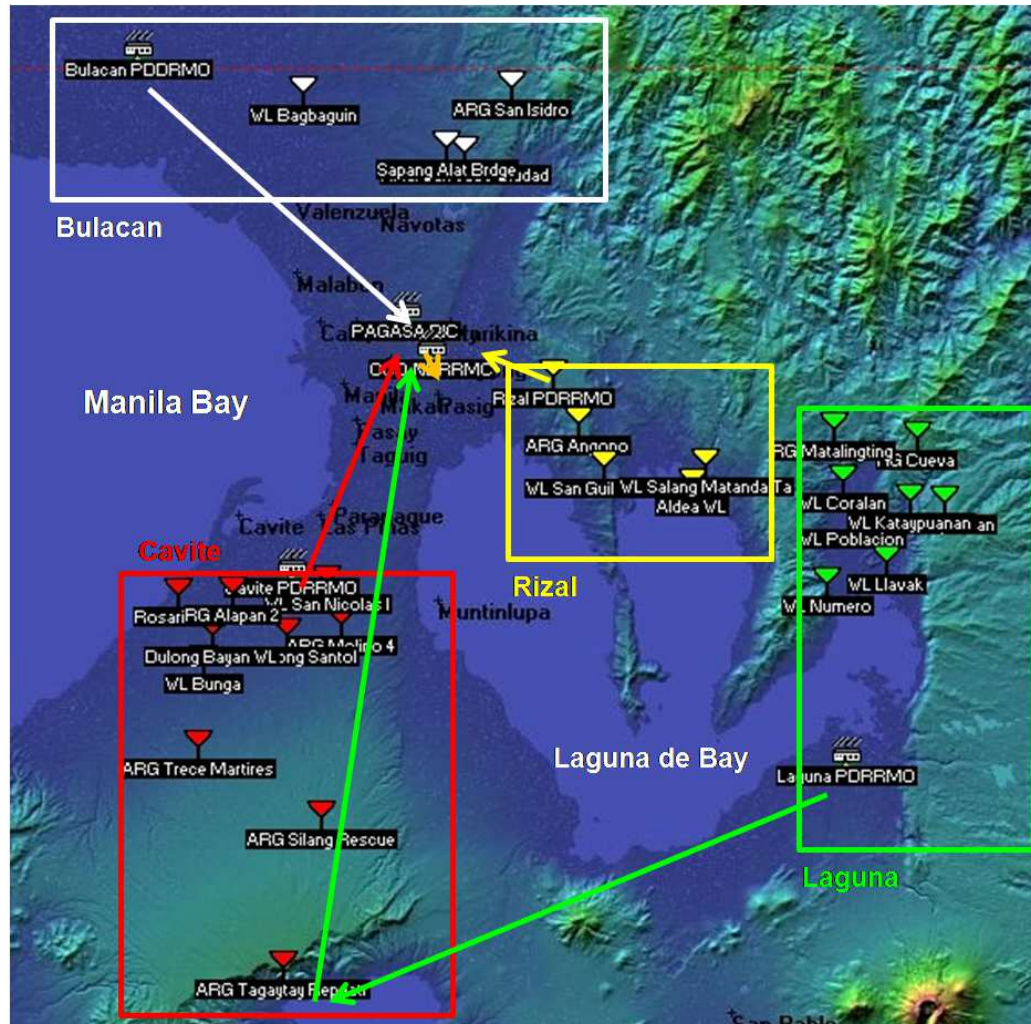
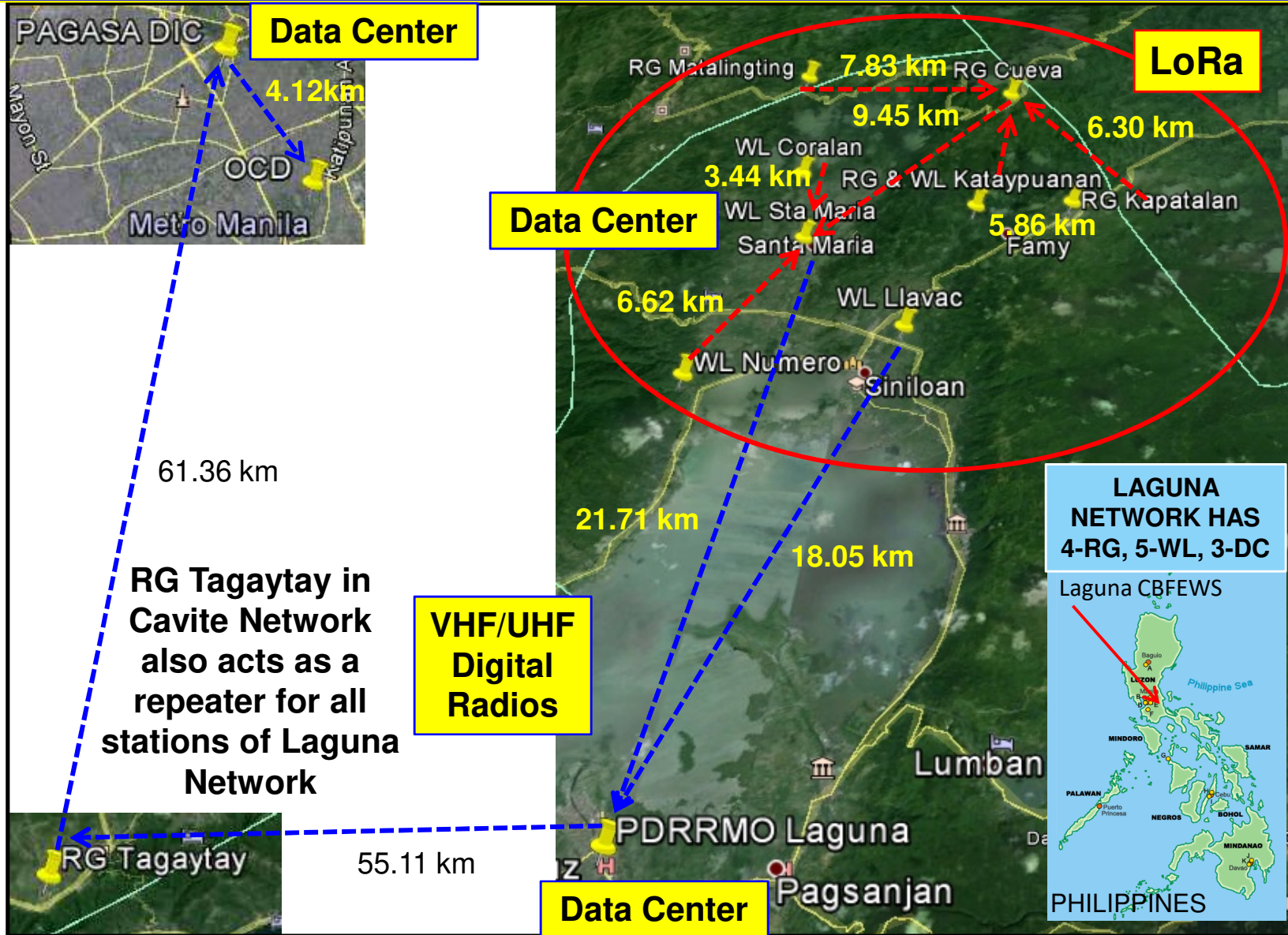


Fig. 7. GMMA-READY CBEFWS Network covers four provinces surrounding Manila, has 34 stations: 15 WL, 13 RG, and 6 DC.

Laguna CBFEWS IoT Network



Data Thresholds and Charts for Early Warning

GMMA READY PROJECT - LAGUNA COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (CBFEWS)

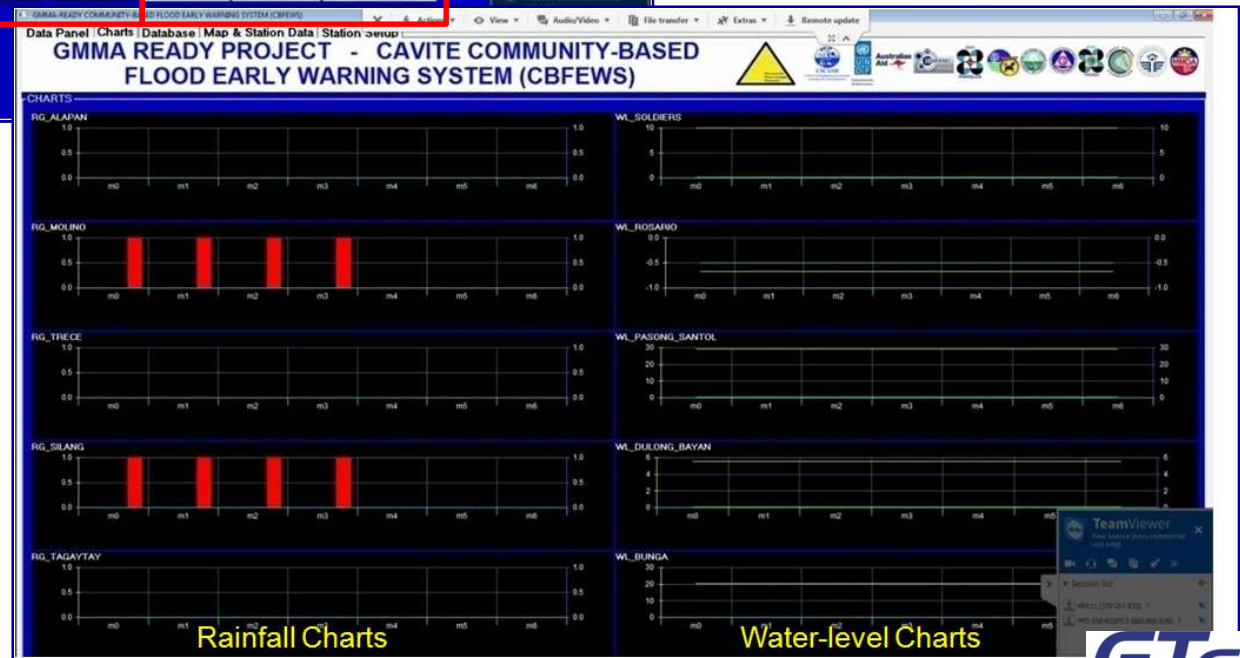
RAIN GAUGE STATION	DATE & TIME	10-MIN	1-HR	24-HR
RG_CUEVA	2016-01-27 08:21:11	0	0	0
RG_KATAYPUANAN	2016-01-27 08:21:31	0	0	0
RG_KAPATALAN	2016-01-27 08:21:51	0	0	0
RG_MATALINGTING	2016-01-27 08:22:11	0	0	0

WATER-LEVEL STATION	DATE & TIME	WLmsl	ALERT	ALARM	CRITICAL
WL_POBLACION	2016-01-27 08:20:11	5.07	8.7	9.5	9.95
WL_CORALAN	2016-01-27 08:20:31	16.94	18.85	20	21.15
WL_NUMERO	2016-01-27 08:20:51	30.49	31.9	32.5	33.15
WL_LLAVAK	2016-01-27 08:22:31	2.15	3.65	4.45	5.2
WL_KATAYPUANAN	2016-01-27 08:21:31	42.95	42.6	42.9	43.2

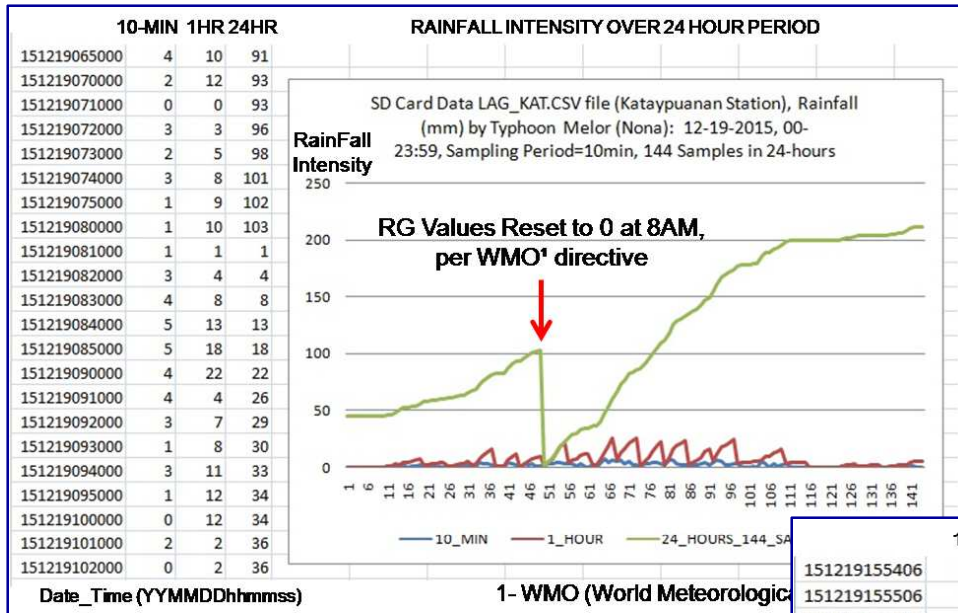
No Rain

Early Warning Thresholds

Actual water-level measurements taken every 10 minutes



Laguna CBFEWS Telemetry Network: Data Collection

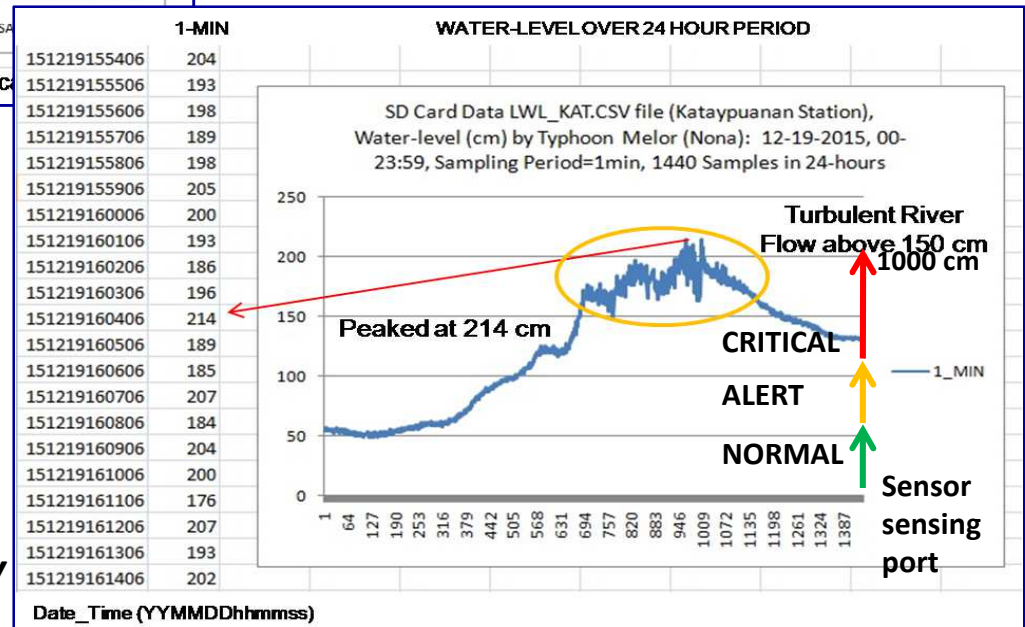


Rainfall Intensity (mm)

- 10-MIN
- 1HR
- 24HR

Flood Early Warning Definitions:
Warns the people to get **READY, SET, and GO** to evacuate to safer grounds.

- ↑ Level 3: 101 cm < Critical, **GO**
- ↑ Level 2: 51 cm < Alert <= 100 cm, **SET**
- ↑ Level 1: 0 cm < Normal <= 50 cm, **READY**



2014: Community-Based Landslide Early Warning System (event driven), Maasin City, Southern Leyte, Philippines Sponsored by the German International Cooperation

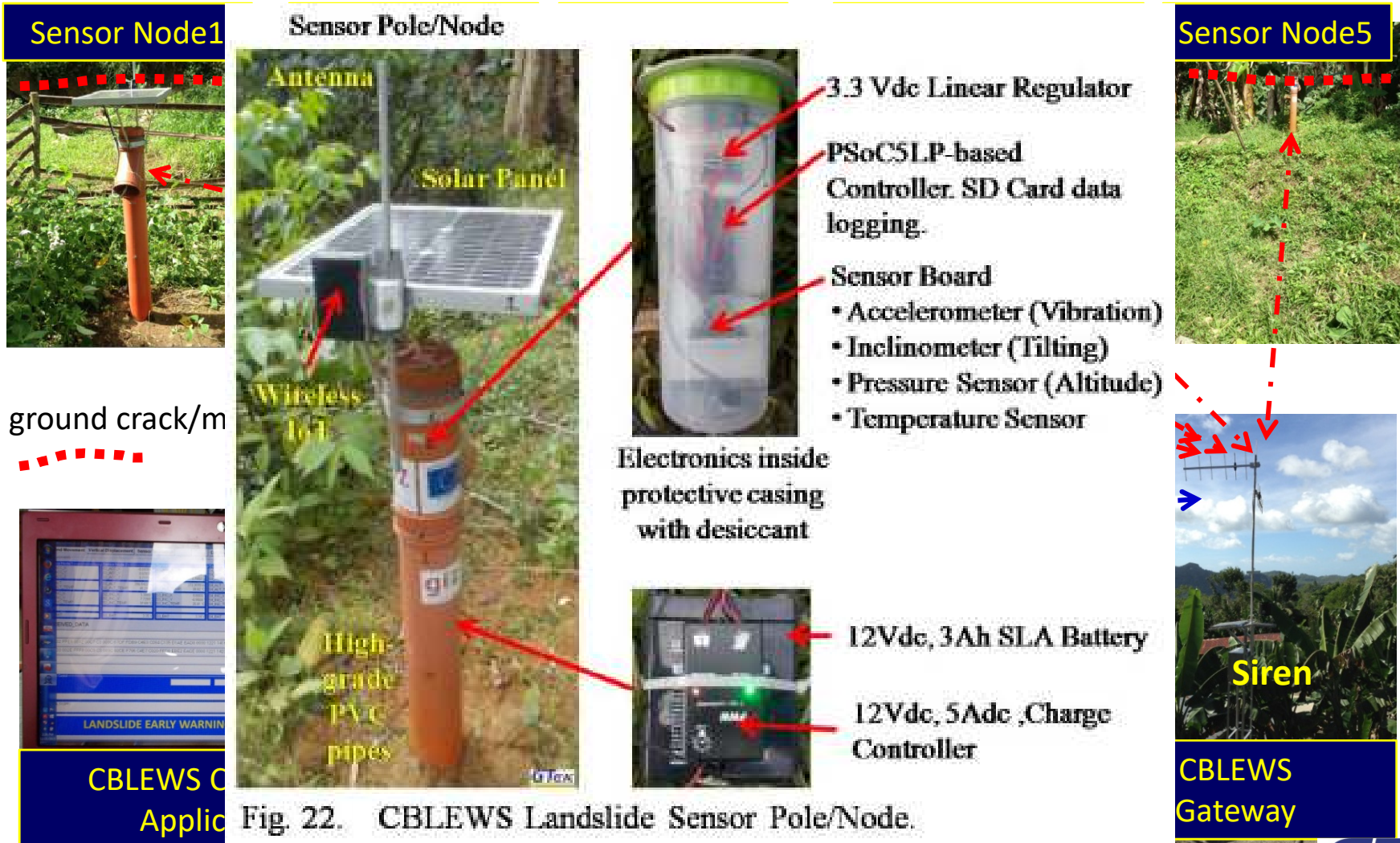


Fig. 22. CBLEWS Landslide Sensor Pole/Node.

2015: Saving Lives and Properties Through an IoT Network Sponsored by the German International Cooperation

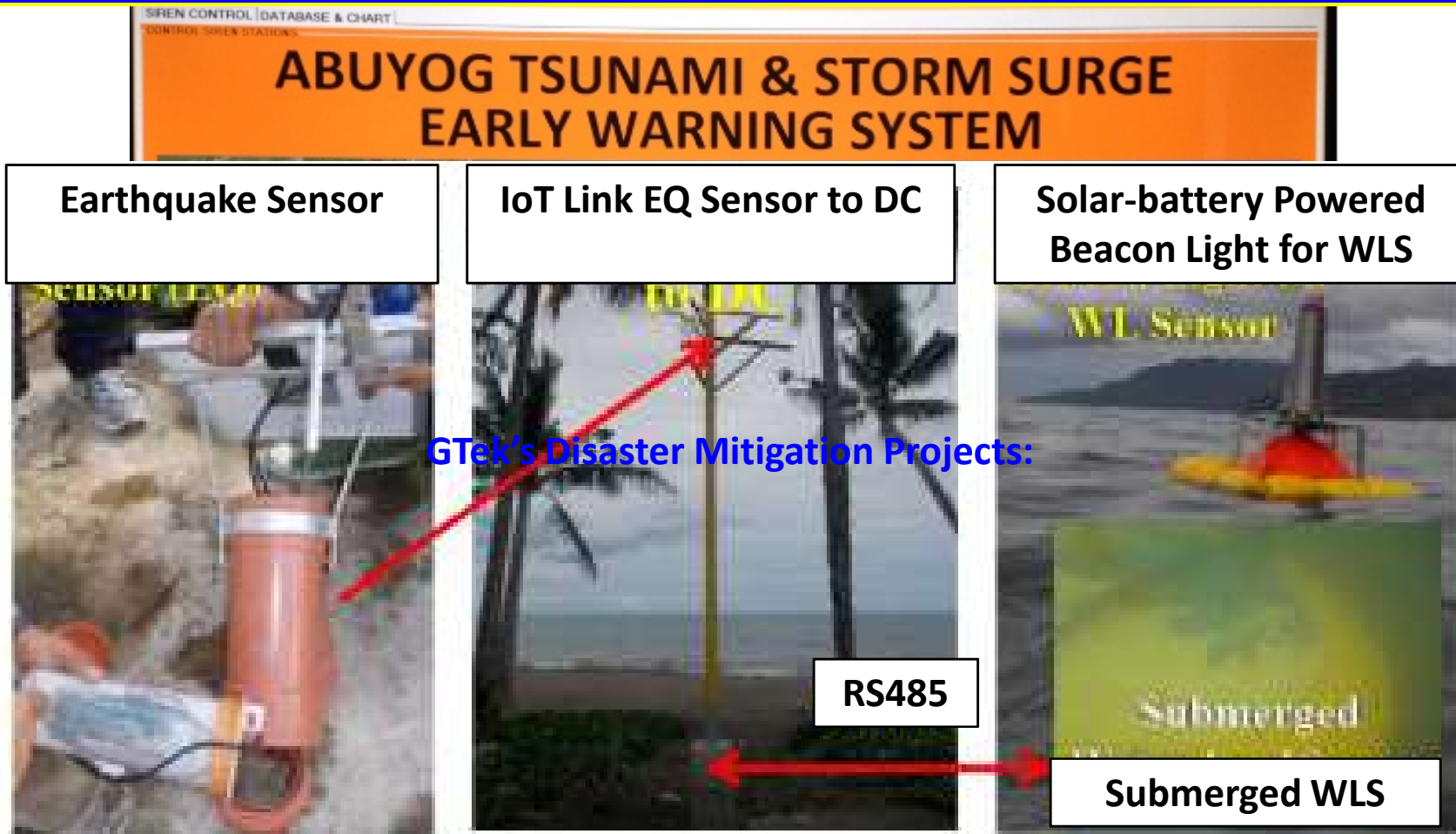


Fig. 26. Integrated Storm-Surge, Earthquake, and Tsunami Sensor



The San Sebastian Basilica,

Plaza Del Carmen, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines

An all steel Gothic church completed in 1891, the metals are the same with the ones used with the Eiffel Tower, Paris, which was completed two years earlier in 1889.



[The San Sebastian Basilica,](#)

[Plaza Del Carmen, Quiapo, Manila, Philippines](#)

<https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/san-sebastian-basilica-philippines-d7e29a61d8f842e682aed2e6e9fce5dd>



2012 Projects with San Sebastian Basilica:

Remote-controlled drop-down (30-meters)
8MPixel Point-and Shoot Camera System.
Using PSoC, RS485 network, and a laptop.



The column base showing water, and large holes caused by rust

The inside of a column looking down 20 meters. Sequential photographs were taken every quarter meter



Reggie Mercado rigging a system of wires, cables, laptop and camera to look 20 meters down the hollow columns



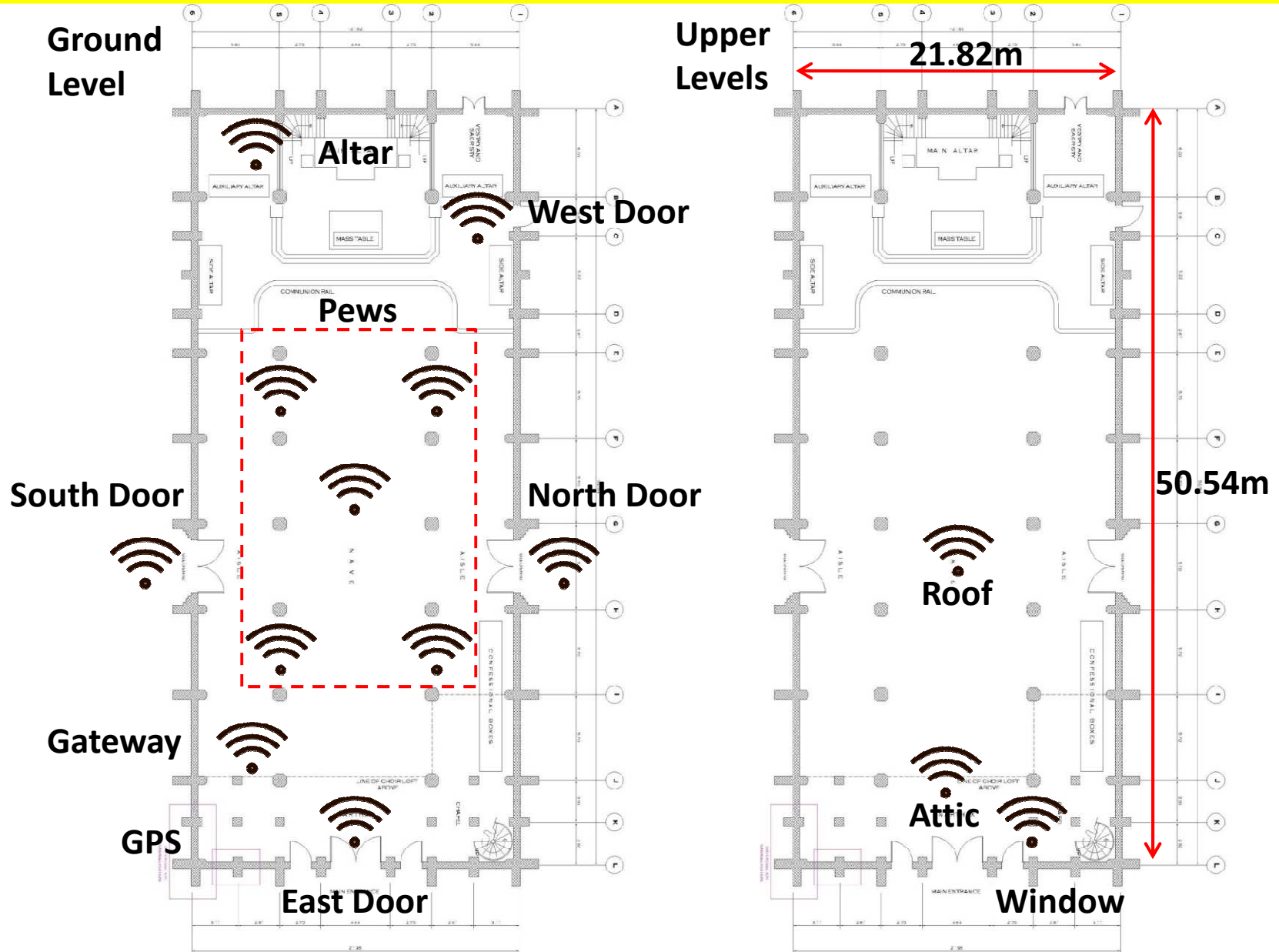
Dry run: the technical team is glued to the monitor as the camera is lowered to the column base, which has never been seen since construction in 1891. From left: Engineer Reggie Mercado, executive director Tina Paterno, and architect Jonathan Dangue

Walls inclination remote-monitoring using PSoC, precision dual-axis inclination sensors, RS485 network, and a computer

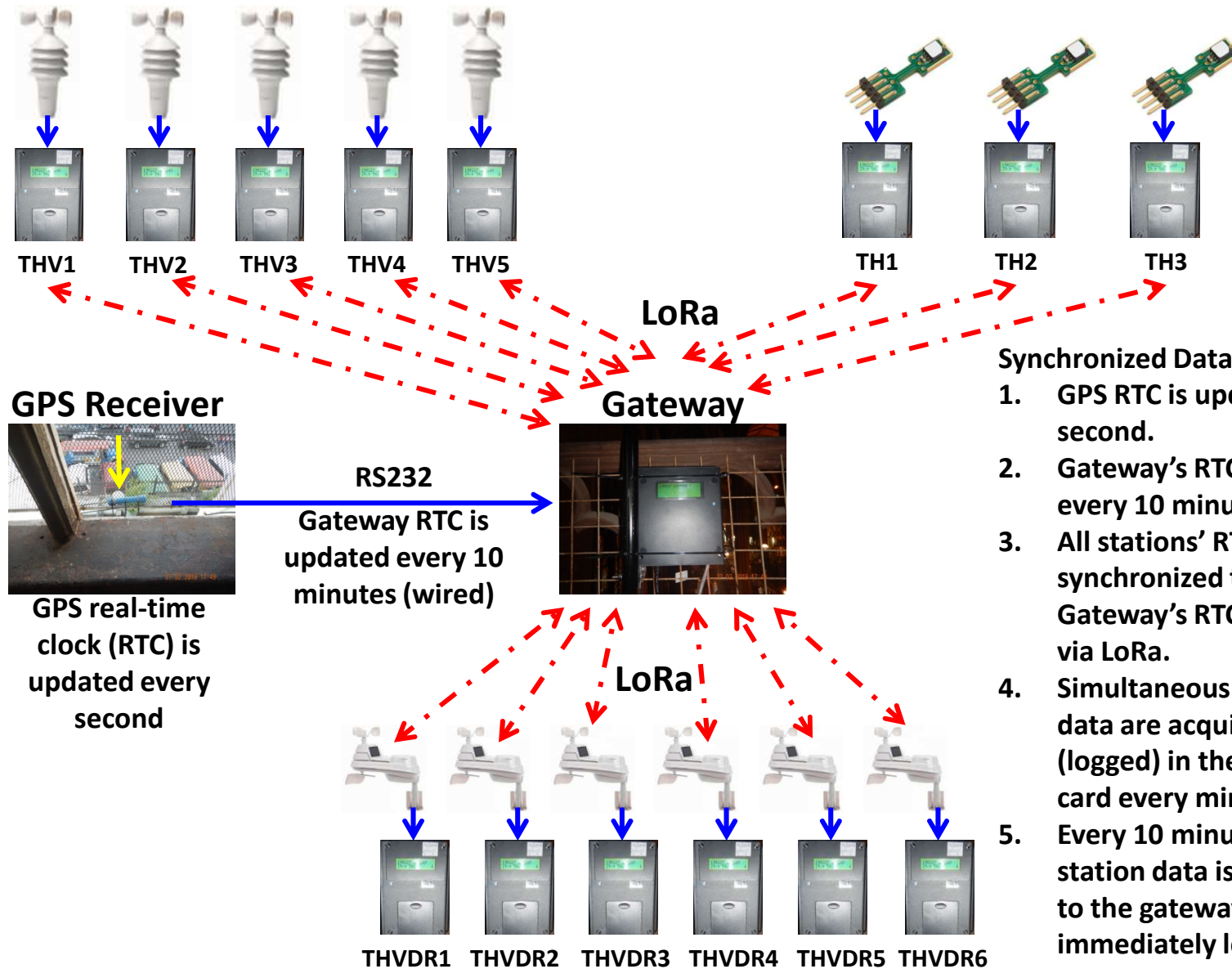


SketchFab 3D

San Sebastian Basilica IoT Network Layout



SSB Environmental Monitoring System Operation

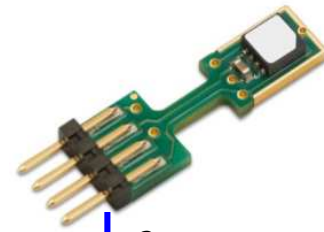
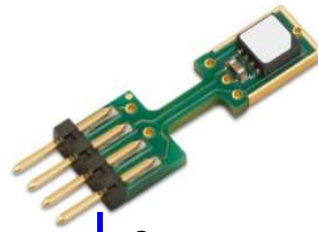
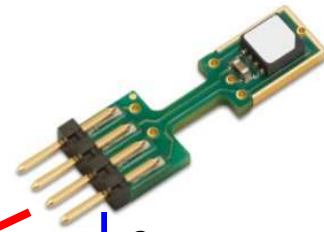


Synchronized Data Capture

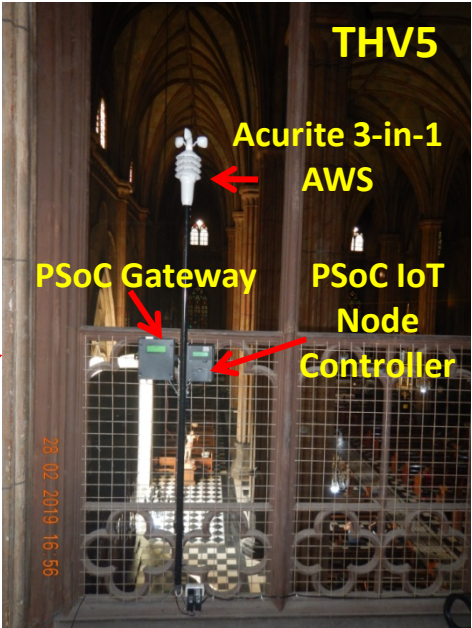
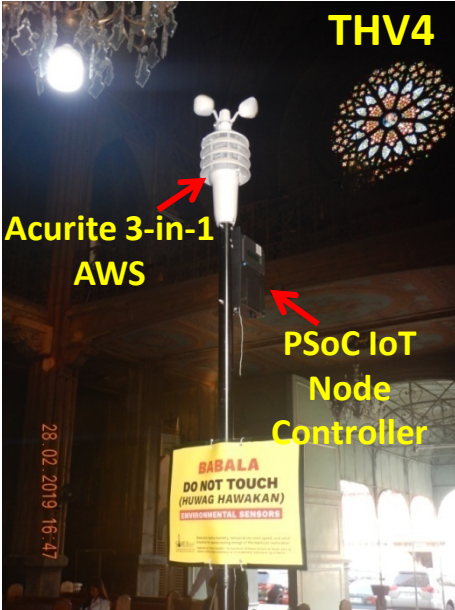
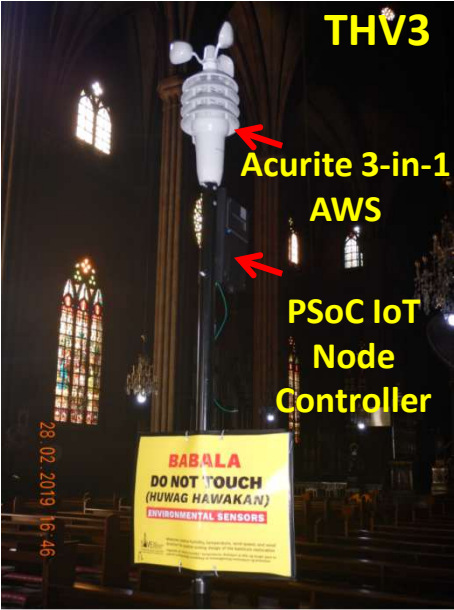
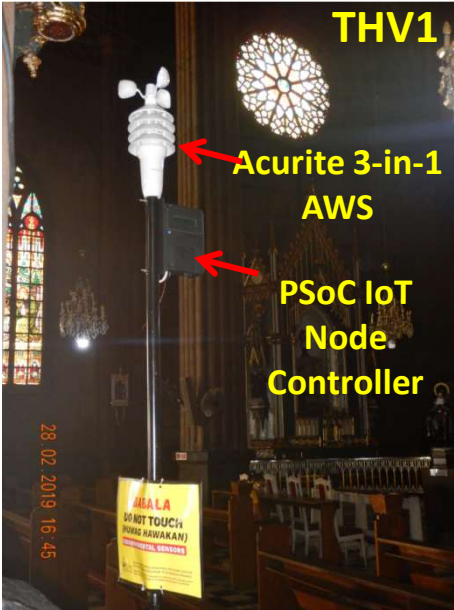
1. GPS RTC is updated every second.
2. Gateway's RTC is updated every 10 minutes.
3. All stations' RTC are synchronized to the Gateway's RTC every minute via LoRa.
4. Simultaneously, all sensors' data are acquired and saved (logged) in the SD memory card every minute.
5. Every 10 minutes, Each station data is sent via LoRa to the gateway and immediately logged in the gateway's SD memo

SSBEMS IoT Device Installation

Temperature and Humidity , SHT85, (THx) WSN Setup



SSBEMS IoT Device Installation



SSBEMS IoT Device Installation

THVDR1 – Basilica's East Side Door

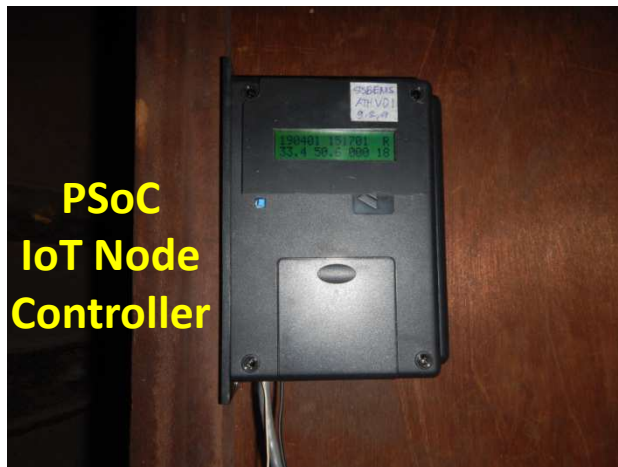


Acurite 5-in-1
AWS

THVDR2 – Basilica's West Side



Acurite 5-in-1
AWS



PSoC
IoT Node
Controller



PSoC
IoT Node
Controller

SSBEMS IoT Device Installation

THVDR5 – Basilica's Front Door



THVDR3 – Basilica's East Side Front Door



SSBEMS IoT Device Installation

THVDR4 – Basilica's Right Tower, 1 Level
Below Bell Tower

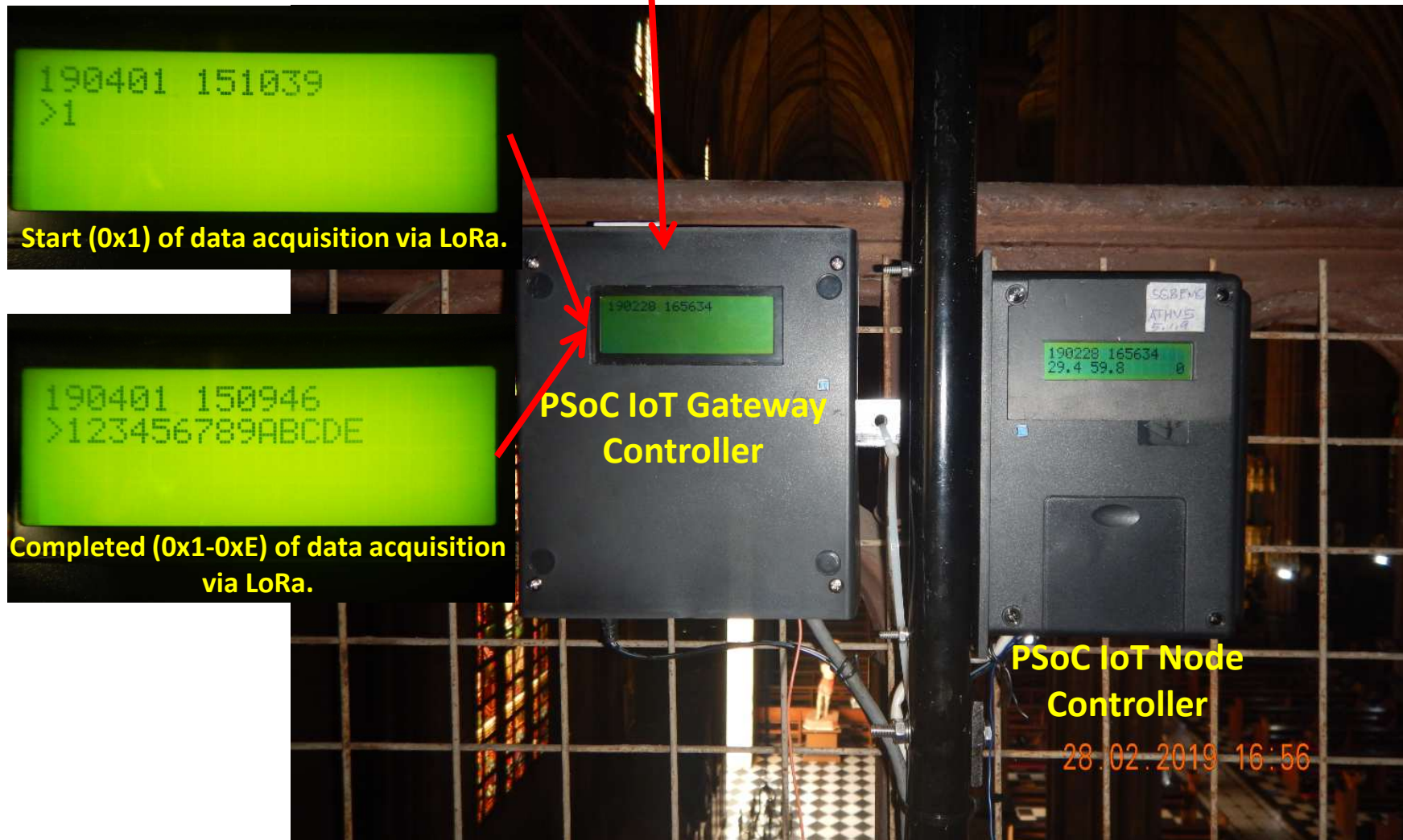


THVDR6 – Basilica's Roof



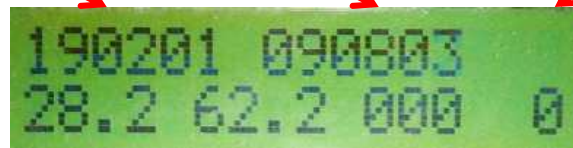
IoT Gateway

PSoC Gateway – Choir Loft



Node Controller: Power, Data Display, and Data Logger

Date Time WindDirection



Temp Hum Rainfall WindSpeed

LCD Backlight Switch

SD/uSD Card Data Logger
(4GB/8GB/16GB)

How to manually copy the CSV file:
Recommended copy time is
between 5th min to 8th min of the
10-min cycle.

1. Turn-off 12VDC Power Switch.
2. Take-out SD card from port.
3. Copy CSV file using your computer.
4. Re-insert SD card.
5. Turn-on 12VDC Power Switch.
6. Station should operate normally.



2x16 LCD

PSoC and LoRa inside

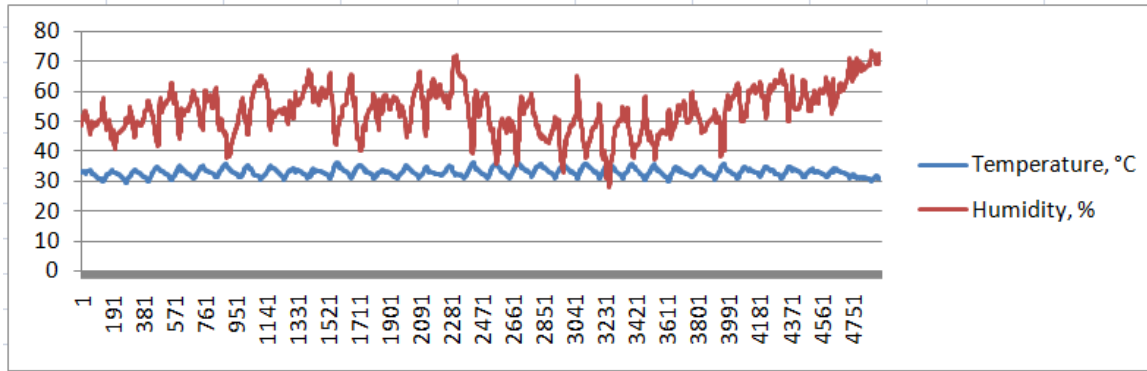
Fuse
Holder-
small

12Vdc
Power
Switch

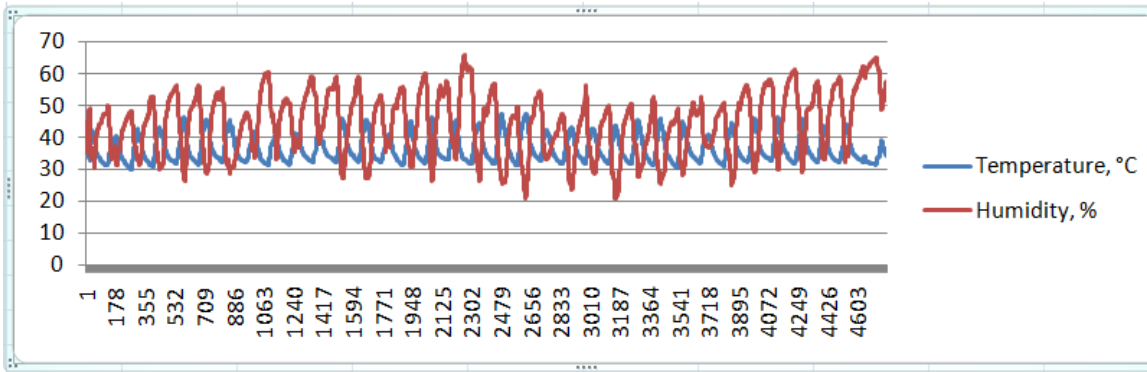
LoRa Antenna
(433MHz)

Sensor Data
Communication Cable

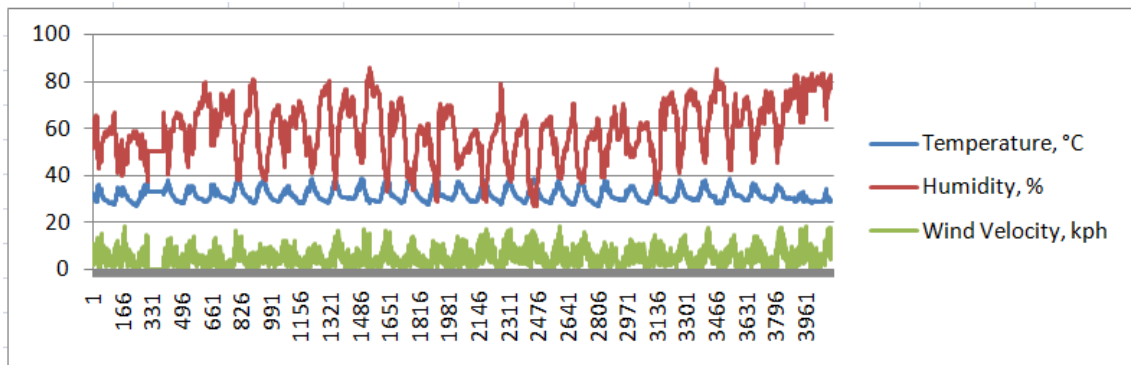
Actual Data Charts, March 29 to May 7, 2019



TH3 – Altar, Left Side

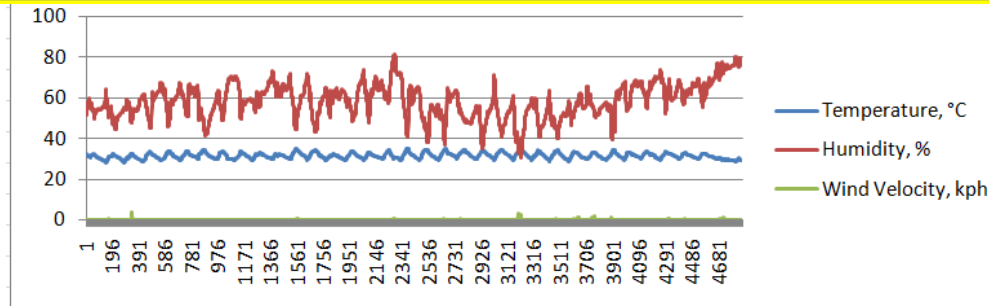


TH1 – Attic

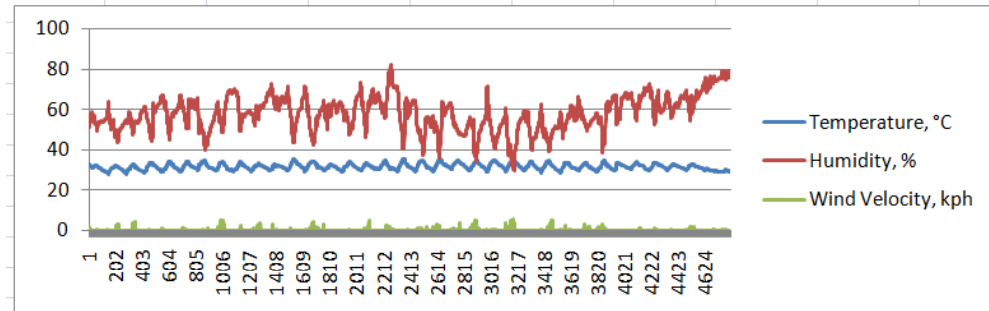


THVDR6 – Basilica's Roof

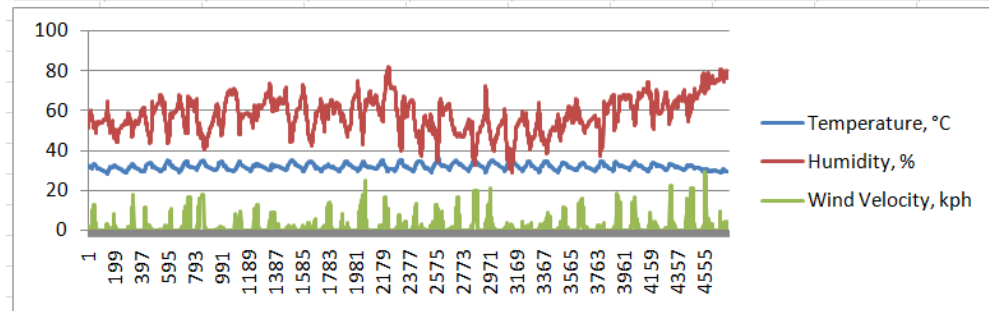
Actual Data Charts, March 29 to May 7, 2019



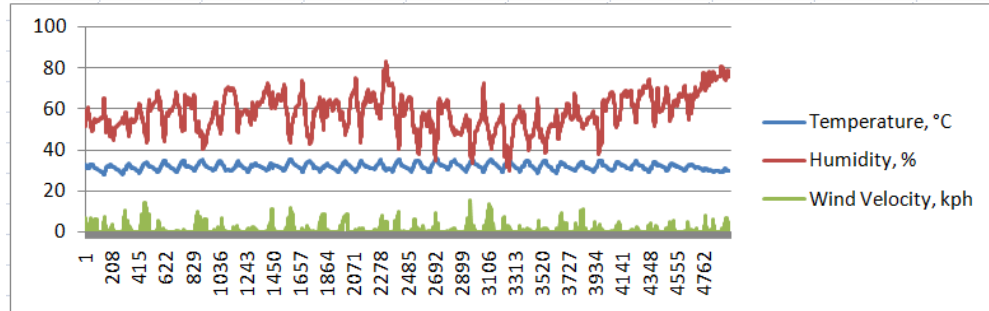
THV1 – Pew



THV2 – Pew



THV3 – Pew



THV4 – Pew

Structural Integrity Monitoring for Bridges, Anomaly Detection, and Early Warning System

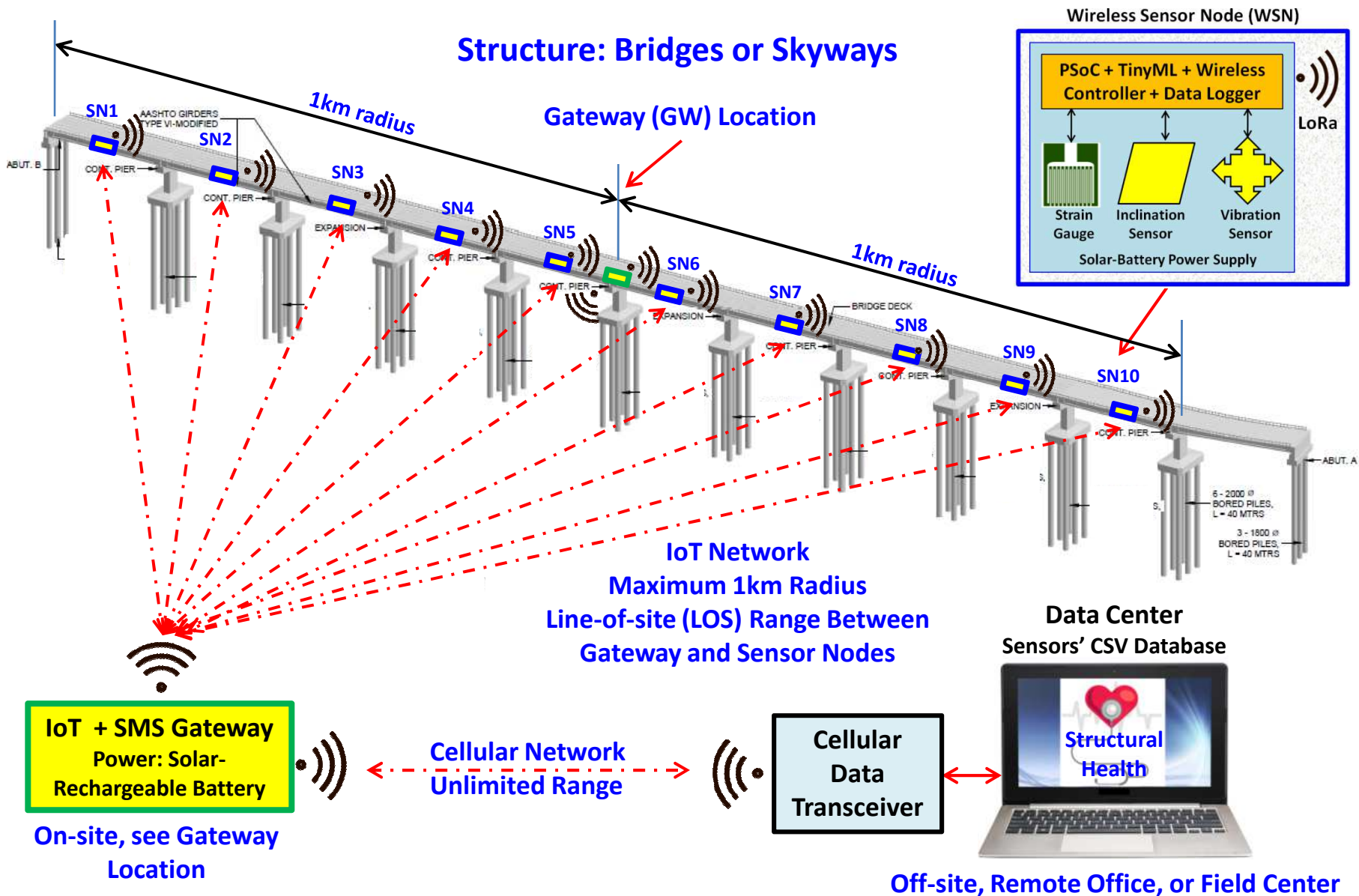
Design, Development, and Fabrication: Mar – May 2024, Due in June 2024



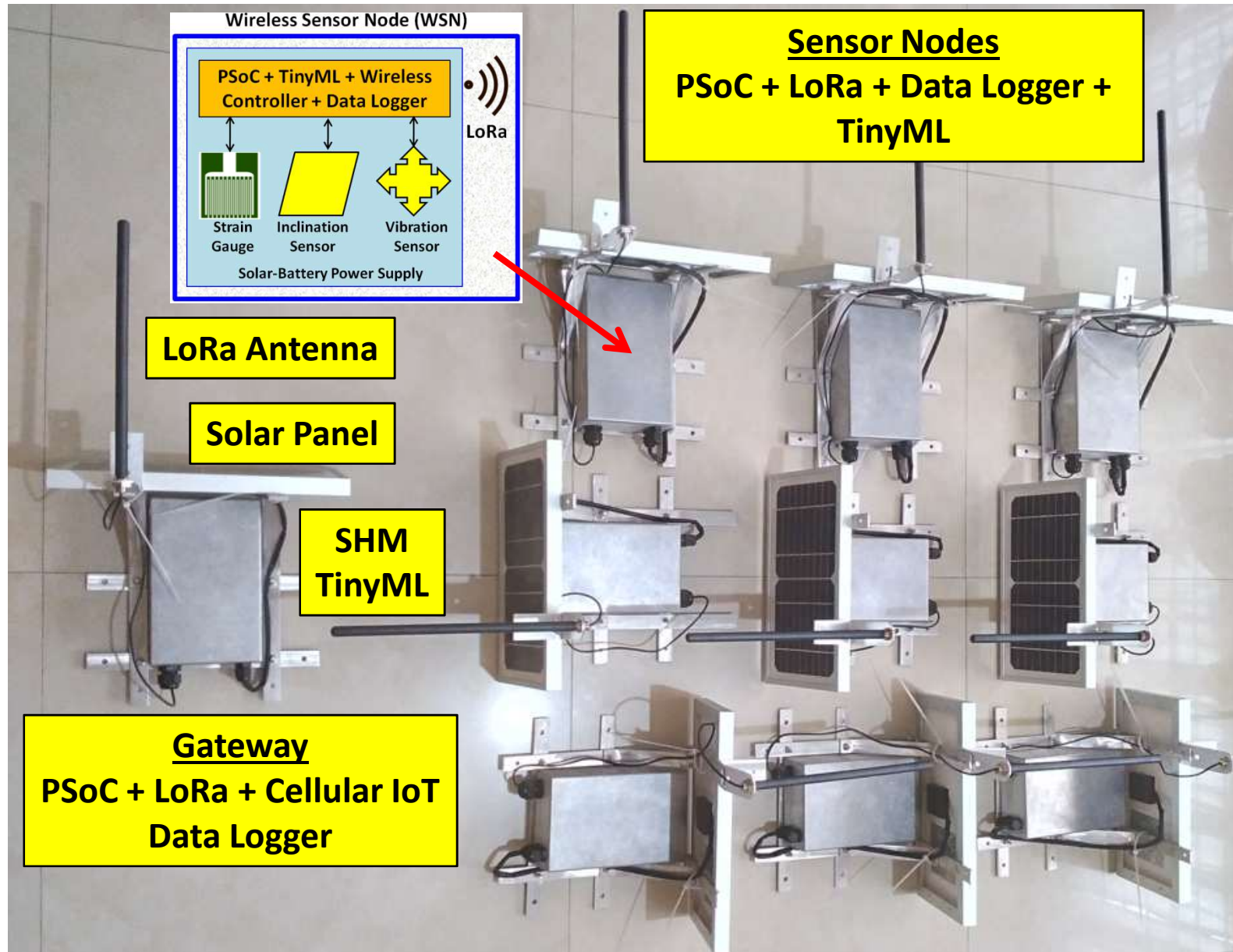
Project Specifications:

1. To monitor **cracks, vibrations, and inclinations** on beams, walls, and columns of old bridges. **Detect anomalies and generate condition flags.**
2. To data log all collected measurements and anomaly flags in a **CSV file stored in an SD Card of the devices (sensor nodes and gateway) on the bridge.**
3. To **transmit all data and early warning information** from bridge's device to data center and **save it in a CSV file**, for structural engineers and authorities to inform the public of impending danger in using a bridge.
4. To use **solar-battery power** for remote bridge devices.

Structural Integrity Monitoring (SIM) and Early Warning System Network Diagram



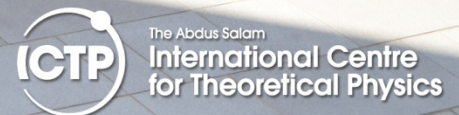
Bridge SIM: WSN + TinyML Equipments



School on Open Spectrum and Applications of White Spaces Technologies



Trieste, Italy 3 - 14 March 2014



ICTP - Fostering Collaboration for 60 Years.

Thank you ICTP friends.