LUCID DREAMING

RELIABLE ANALOG EVENT DETECTION FOR ENERGY-CONSTRAINED APPLICATIONS

WHAT IS AUTONOMOUS CRACK MONITORING?

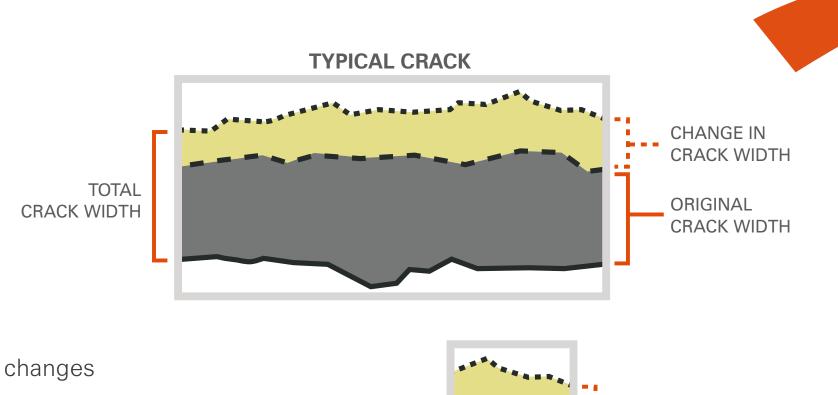
WHY MEASURE CRACKS?

ACM automatically records crack displacements caused by nearby blasting or construction and compares them to:

Causes of Crack Displacement in a Typical Wall:

- Differential thermal expansion
- Structural overloading
- Chemical changes in mortar, bricks, plaster, and stucco
- Shrinkage and swelling of wood with temperature and humidity changes
- Fatigue and ageing of wall coverings
- Differential foundation settlement

The largest crack movement during a heating session is 300 µm, which is just over 3 times the size of a human hair (90 μm).

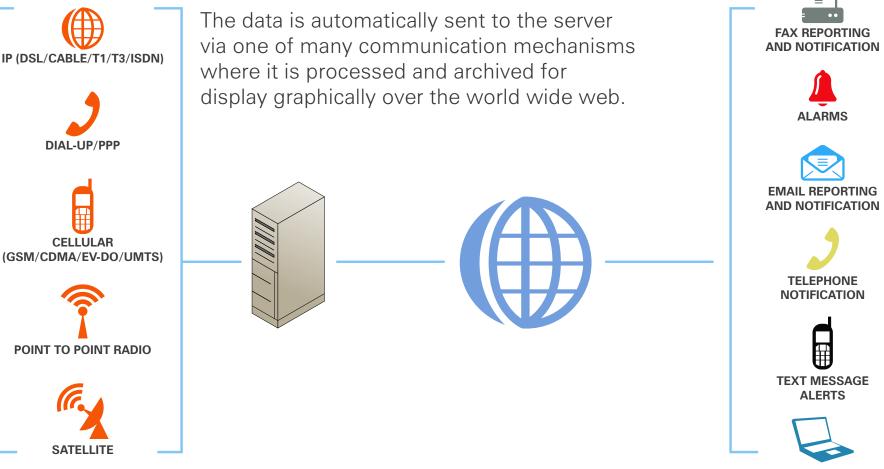


LOTS OF CRACKS MEANS LOTS OF WIRES WHICH MEANS LOTS OF TIME AND EFFORT.

Many sensors are installed throughout a structure and wired to a single data logger.

microphone which is installed on the outside of the house and wired to the data logger Nearby construction activity or mining operations create ground motion and airwaves

micrometer resolution are glued to walls spanning cracks of interest throughout the structure.



The data can now be used globally.

1,500

The data logger records sound from the microphone, motion from the geophone, and crack movement from the sensors installed inside the house.

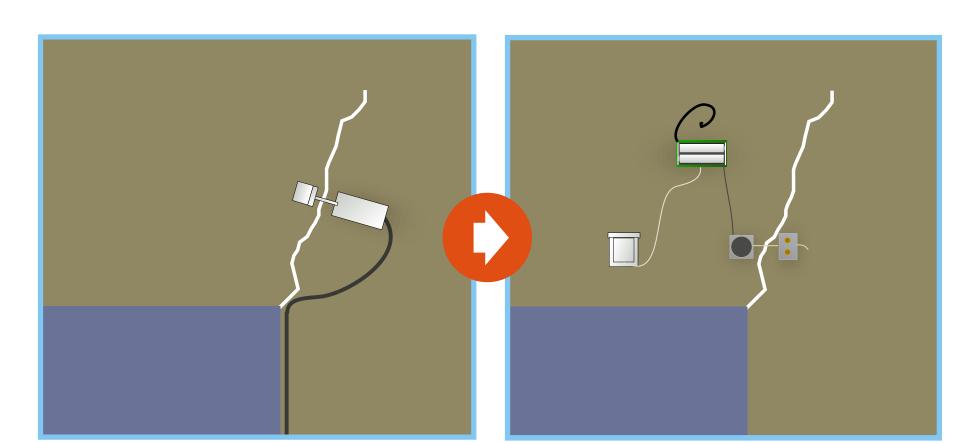
Ground motion is recorded by a

and wired to the data logger

geophone that is buried underground

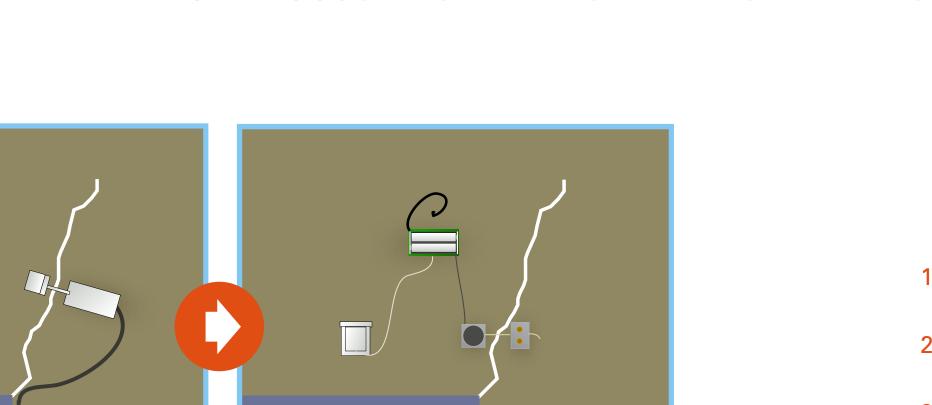
HOW DO WE...

- ELIMINATE THE WIRES? USE A WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK.
- CONSERVE POWER? SLEEP MOST OF TIME.
- WAKE UP TO RECORD ALL RANDOMLY OCCURING VIBRATION EVENTS? ENTER SHAKE N' WAKE ...



NO WIRES running from crack to base station.

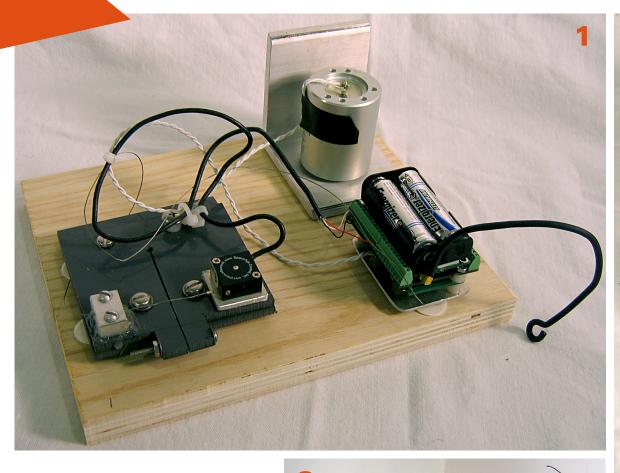
User code is executed 89µs after the trigger threshold occurs.



1. Wireless ACM with Shake 'n Wake mounted on a crack simulation platform.

2. Base station with data logger and

3. Wireless ACM system installed in a home.



(which may or may not be audible).





......

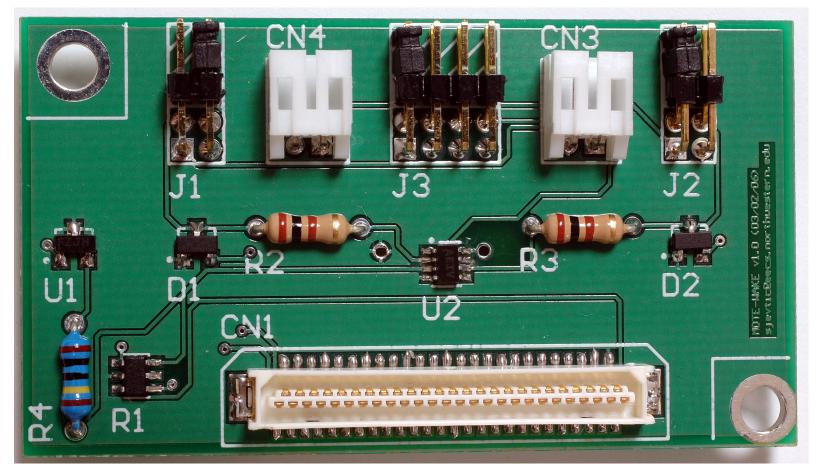
$t_2 - t_1 = 58.0 \ \mu s$ $t_3 - t_2 = 31.0 \ \mu s$ RQ: 4 V/aiv

30 beats per sample 9 - 15 mA Radio Receive for Mesh Maintenance 2 - 6 mA Heartbeat 1 - 2 mA 0.030 - 0.050 mÅ Time (seconds)

Heartbeat interval and beats per sample are both adjustable in

real-time so sleeping time can be maximized.

HOW IS IT BUILT?



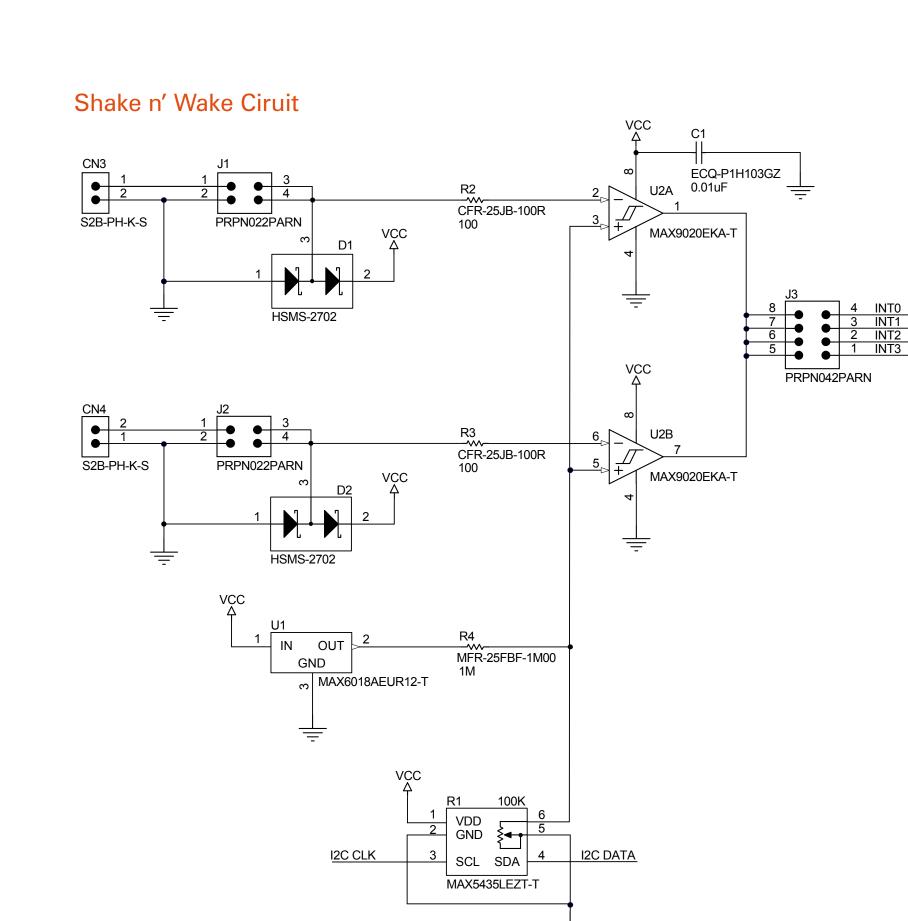




MicaZ mote with Shake n' Wake and Geophone



Crossbow MDA300 General Purpose Data Acquisition Board





UNIVERSITY

Sasha Jevtic: Mat Kotowsky: Dr. Robert Dick: Dr. Peter Dinda: Dr. Charles Dowding:

sjevtic@eecs.northwestern.edu kotowsky@northwestern.edu dickrp@northwestern.edu pdinda@northwestern.edu c-dowding@northwestern.edu

mattenson@northwestern.edu

NORTHWESTERN