

Two-tiered wireless sensor network architecture for structural health monitoring

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we make a brief study of some of the important requirements of a structural monitoring system for civil infrastructures and explain the key issues that are faced in the design of a suitable wireless monitoring strategy. Two-tiered wireless sensor network architecture is proposed as a solution to these issues and the protocol used for the communication in this network is described. The power saving strategies at various levels, from the network architecture, to communication protocol, to the sensor unit architecture are explained. A detailed analysis of the network is done and the implementation of this network in a laboratory setting is described.

Keywords: Structural health monitoring, wireless sensor networks, time division multiple access (TDMA), spread spectrum, power cycling.

1. INTRODUCTION

Extreme events like earthquakes can cause enormous damage to the health of civil infrastructures without producing any apparent visible damage. Such damage can result in life threatening conditions evolving in the structure either in the immediate aftermath or long after the actual event has happened. Near real-time structural monitoring of civil infrastructure reduces the loss of human lives by warning of hazardous structures and impending collapses and also provides information to emergency response services. In addition to extreme events, our built environment undergoes gradual deterioration over its life span due to corrosion, fatigue, scour, etc. Thus, periodic monitoring can be used to provide information as to the structural soundness of the civil infrastructure over its operational life.

Traditionally, structural monitoring systems were wire based, which are essentially extensions of laboratory based Data Acquisition (DAQ) Systems. The sensors are deployed at few critical points in the structure and connected to a central DAQ module over a cable, generally a co-axial cable. High speed Digital to Analog converters at the DAQ, convert the analog vibration data from the input channels into a digital format and this is logged on the local data server for analysis by the health monitoring algorithms. More recently, digital sensing units have been deployed but still are wire-connected for data transmission to a DAQ.

For structural monitoring, the wired systems throw up a host of issues, the primary problems being those of installation and maintenance. Laying out the cabling is expensive and time consuming. This is primarily because of the large sizes of structures and because the points where the sensors are installed are generally hard to reach. For example, installation time of a moderate size monitoring system can consume over 75% of the total system testing time with installation costs approaching over 25% of the total system cost¹. In the state of California, 61 of the states 22,000 bridges have been instrumented with costs reported to be well over \$300,000 per toll bridge for a 60- channel system. A large portion of this cost includes the laying of conduits needed to protect wires from harsh weather conditions at a cost of \$10 per linear

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foot ². In the event of an earthquake or other extreme events, the wired links are prone to breakage resulting in unreliability of the data link. Also, in commercial buildings, rodent nibbling is a serious problem.

To overcome the many disadvantages of wired systems, use of wireless technologies have been proposed for structural monitoring ¹. With the advent of low cost wireless technologies like Bluetooth, IEEE 802.11 etc, there has been considerable interest in wireless technology as a viable alternative to the wired systems.

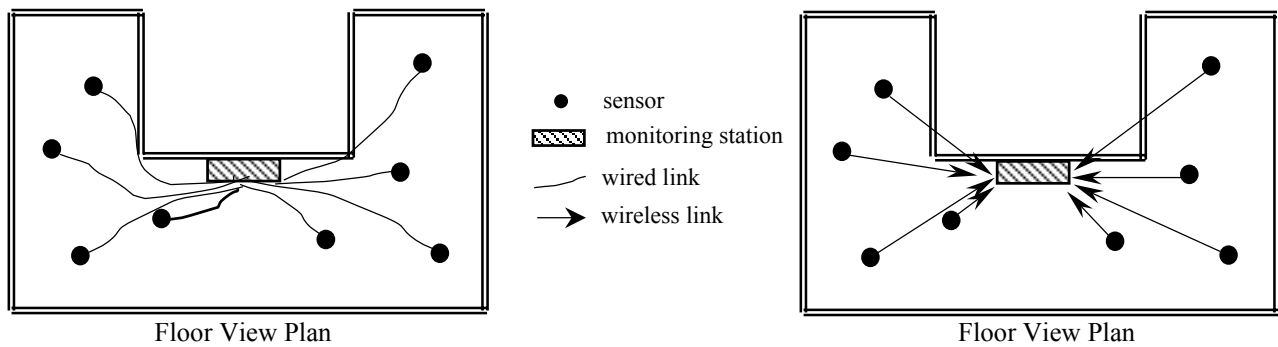


Fig. 1: Traditional Wired and Wireless sensor networks

The general approach to using the wireless links in structural monitoring has been to push the process of digitization of the analog vibration information to the remote sensor units and then replace the wired links with wireless links to provide data communication. Essentially, the wireless network is a STAR network, with all the sensor units communicating with a central monitoring station. Such an approach solves most of the problems associated with wired systems but throws up the new problems that are inherent to the wireless systems, the primary problem being that of power. In a wired monitoring system, the remote sensor units obtain their power over the cables connected to the DAQ module. However, in a wireless monitoring system, the remote sensor units are powered by batteries and so power is at a premium.

Most of the research in wireless monitoring systems has focused on the development of sensor modules with embedded computational capability and wireless communication capability provided by off the shelf radio modules like those of Bluetooth or IEEE 802.11. These systems assume a point to point or point to multi-point communication. However, there hasn't been much research on developing suitable network architectures for these systems. A robust wireless structural monitoring strategy requires the appropriate choice of the wireless network topology, the specific wireless technology as well as a suitable protocol. In this paper we propose a wireless structural monitoring strategy for civil infrastructures, with a focus on the system-wide sensor network. A two-tiered wireless network architecture with a protocol inspired by the LEACH ³ and Bluetooth ⁴ protocols is proposed and designed specifically for the structural monitoring application. The characteristics and requirements of the structural monitoring application are studied first in order to identify the key design challenges. The two-tiered wireless network architecture is intended to handle these issues. A communication protocol is designed and several power saving strategies in the sensor unit architecture are considered. The proposed monitoring system is analyzed and several conclusions about the tradeoffs involved in the system are drawn. An estimate of the maintenance cycle is made based on the power consumption of the sensor unit. A simple implementation of the proposed network that was made in a laboratory setting is explained next along with the experiments conducted on it.

2. THE STRUCTURAL MONITORING APPLICATION

The structural monitoring system operates primarily under two scenarios, extreme event monitoring and long term periodic monitoring. In the event of an earthquake (extreme event), we need a near real-time performance from the system. Information as to the soundness of the structure has to be obtained within minutes. It is important to note that the maximum duration of the earthquake is about 3 minutes with the majority of earthquakes lasting less than a minute. For the long term periodic monitoring, the response of the structure to ambient loading from winds or traffic is to be

obtained. Also, as the structural properties vary with environmental conditions like temperature, humidity, or airborne chemicals, it is necessary to obtain the structural responses under all the different environmental conditions that the structure is subjected to over its life span. Under any given set of conditions, the duration of measurement of the ambient vibrations is also on the order of minutes.

Civil infrastructures in general are quite large, spanning hundreds of feet and in the case of bridges may be miles long. On account of these large sizes, the monitoring system is widespread with some of the sensors placed very remotely from the central monitoring station. This makes the process of data acquisition difficult as wireless links have limited range. Also, the amount of power required to transmit data over such large distances is quite large.

In a structural monitoring system, the parameters that are being measured are generally acceleration, linear displacement, strain, angular displacements with acceleration being the most common parameter measured. Environmental variables like temperature, humidity are also measured in order to get an accurate picture of the structural properties. Traditional accelerometers, though high performance are very expensive, power hungry and cumbersome to deploy in structures. With the advent of Micro Electro Mechanical System (MEMS) technology, accelerometers have become low cost as well as low power. Peak accelerations due to ambient vibrations are in the order of hundreds of μg while a peak earthquake acceleration would be about 2g. One key observation to be made is that, current MEMS accelerometers do not have the dynamic range required to measure both seismic responses as well as ambient vibrations. Therefore, it becomes necessary to use two accelerometers, one a low sensitivity accelerometer with enough range to measure responses from extreme events and the other a low noise, high sensitivity accelerometer to perform ambient vibration measurements.

Another important consideration is the rate at which data are generated in a sensor unit, during measurement of the structural responses. This is important as it gives us an idea of the system throughput requirements for near real-time performance. This data generation rate depends on the sampling rate which in turn is dependent on the fundamental modes of vibration of the structure. For such large structures, the fundamental mode is in the order of Hertz and therefore the sampling rates should be on the order of tens of Hertz. For a sampling rate (F_s) of 50 Hz, the analog - digital conversion resolution (b) of 16 bits, with two channels (s) of acceleration data (x and y -axes), the rate at which data are generated per sensor unit is 1.6 Kilo bits per second (Kbps) ($F_s \cdot b \cdot s$) which is not a large value. However, the overall system contains a large number of sensor units (N) and the total rate at which data are generated in the whole system is $N \cdot F_s \cdot b \cdot s$. For N equal to 200, the central monitoring station must be able to handle data rates of 320 Kbps under the best case for near real-time performance, and much higher data rates depending on the sensor distribution and other overhead. While the data generated per sensor unit are on the order of Kbps, the data that have to be handled by the overall system are in hundreds of Kbps and could be on the order of Mega bits per second (Mbps) for larger number of sensors.

The majority of the algorithms used to analyze the vibration information are based on modal analysis procedures. For modal analysis to be performed on a structure, it is necessary that the vibration data obtained from the different sensors distributed in the structure be synchronized in time. The tolerance for the errors in the data synchronization is of the order of milli seconds. In a wired system, this synchronization of the data is a trivial problem as the data from all the sensors is being sampled at one central location. However, in a wireless environment, synchronization of data becomes a challenge as the data are sampled at the remote sensor itself and the delay from the data sampling at the sensor unit to the reception of the data at the monitoring station is not controlled.

As for any monitoring system, maintenance is an expensive part of the structural monitoring system. For a structural monitoring system to make economic sense, the maintenance cycles should be long, generally years. It is safe to assume that regular power supply is available throughout the structure to support existing infrastructure requirements like lighting etc. However, the sensor units cannot be operated on this power as the placement of the sensors is based on the locations of the critical structural elements and these points are generally hard to reach from the power outlets. In a wired monitoring system, wiring has to be done at a great expense and power is the least of the problems. But in a wireless monitoring system, the sensor units will have to depend on batteries for their power. Owing to the fact that maintenance cycles are very long, the sensor units have to be very energy efficient if they are to survive for one complete maintenance cycle solely on battery power.

From the above discussion, we come to some important conclusions. The system has to provide a way to synchronize the data of the distributed sensors. For the wireless monitoring system, the system throughput requirements are on the order

of hundreds to thousands of Kbps for near real-time performance. Also, a significant number of sensor units have to send their data over a large range. The sensor units should consume the minimum amount of power possible as they have to survive on battery power for long maintenance cycles. Achieving large data rates and large transmission ranges require significant amounts of power which is clearly in conflict with the requirement that the power consumption should be as small as possible. Achieving these conflicting requirements is one important challenge in the design of the wireless monitoring system.

A two-tiered wireless sensor network (Fig.2) is proposed as the solution to the above challenge. The system is partitioned into two subsystems. The first subsystem consisting of a low data rate, low transmission range, energy constrained sensor units and the other subsystem consisting of high data rate, large transmission range coordinator units that are not energy constrained. The first subsystem forms the lower tier of the two-tiered network and the second subsystem forms the upper tier.

3. TWO-TIER WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

3.1 Network architecture:

The distributed sensor units (SUs) are divided into clusters, similar to the cells in a cellular network. A local site master (LSM) is assigned to each cluster to coordinate the SUs in its cluster and to collect the data from them during monitoring. The clustering of sensors is done based on the proximity (in the communication sense) of the sensor units to each other. The sensor units operate on battery power and low power operation is the primary criterion in their design. The LSMs operate on regular wall outlet power supply, and so do not have any constraints on power. They are provided with a battery backup in case of power failure. The clusters of SUs communicating with their corresponding LSMs forms the lower tier and the network of LSMs forms the upper tier. The LSMs receive the data from the SUs and route the data to the Central Site Master (CSM) over the network formed by the LSMs.

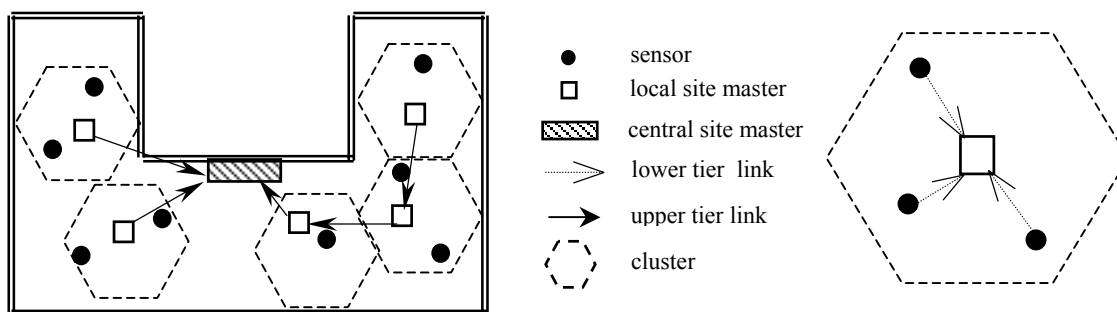


Fig. 2: Two-tier network

3.1.1 Lower Tier

The transmission range requirement of the sensor units is significantly reduced, as they have to transmit only up to the LSM that is located within the cluster. The communication in each cluster is over the 915 MHz license-free ISM band and the data rates are in the tens of Kbps. Also, the radio transceivers have programmable transmit power control so that only the minimum required power is used in transmitting data. This also reduces interference between clusters. Each SU communicates only with its LSM. The communication is spread spectrum based as it provides more reliability and also, is mandated by the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) for all radio devices transmitting more than 0.75 mW power in the ISM band⁵. The spread spectrum used is the frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS). All the sensor units in a cluster follow the same pseudo random frequency hop pattern with adjacent clusters following different patterns.

In addition to this, the available 26 MHz wide band can be divided into chunks of fifty frequency channels each so that adjacent clusters follow a different chunk of the 50 hop frequencies. For example, with a channel separation of 250 KHz, the 26 MHz band can be divided into 104 frequency channels. These 104 channels can be divided into two chunks of 52 frequencies, and adjacent clusters can use a different chunk. This way, the interference between channels can be further reduced. The 50 frequency channels per communication link is mandated by the FCC for low data rate links, specifically

when the 20 dB channel bandwidth is less than 250 KHz. The SUs in a cluster follow a TDMA schedule for communication with the LSM. In order to maximize power savings in the SU, the lower-tier communication follows a protocol designed with minimal handshaking.

3.1.2 Upper Tier

The LSMs in the system form the upper-tier of the network. Each LSM consists primarily of two radios and a LSM controller. The first radio operates on the 915 MHz and is used to communicate with the SUs. The other radio operates on the 2.4GHz ISM band and is used to communicate with the LSMs of the adjacent clusters. The 2.4 GHz ISM band provides more bandwidth and can support data rates in the order of Mbps. By using higher data rates for the upper-tier network, the overall system throughput requirements are met allowing with the lower-tier network to operate on lower data rates. The LSMs can also communicate with each other over the 915 MHz, low data rate radios and this communication link is used for the synchronization of the local clocks of the LSMs to the global clock in the network. Each LSM is assigned a predecessor LSM and a set of successor LSMs. Each LSM synchronizes its local clock to that of its predecessor LSM. In this way, the whole network is synchronized to a global clock determined by the CSM.

The LSM receives the data from the sensor units over the 915 MHz band and routes it to the CSM over the upper tier network formed by all the LSMs. Therefore, each LSM receives not only the data from the SUs in its cluster but also the route-through traffic from the other LSMs. The communication over the 2.4 GHz link could be based on standard protocols like the IEEE 802.11b or on custom designed protocols. As there are no energy constraints on the LSM, it would be easier to implement the system with a standard protocol for the upper-tier network. By allowing the lower-tier and the upper-tier networks to operate on the 915 MHz and 2.4 GHz bands respectively, interference between the two networks is avoided.

3.2 System components & Operation

The System is primarily composed of the Sensor Units (SUs) and the Local Site Masters (LSMs). In this subsection, we describe their hardware architecture as well as the states in which they operate. This is essential to understanding the hardware level power saving strategies.

3.2.1 Sensor Unit architecture

The SU consists of the SU controller, a 915 MHz radio transceiver, SRAM memory, a low sensitivity, high g accelerometer (Acc_{Low}) like the ADXL210⁶, and a sensor module containing a high sensitivity, low noise accelerometer (Acc_{High}) like the Model 1221 accelerometer¹⁰, a high resolution, low speed Analog to Digital converter and any other sensors that might be required for improved functionality (Fig. 4). Acc_{Low} is used to measure extreme event responses while Acc_{High} is used to measure ambient responses.

The SUs operate in four states *Sleep*, *Update*, *Semi-awake* and *Awake*. During the SU *Sleep state*, the radio transceiver and the sensor module are in the sleep mode, drawing minimum current. The SU controller and the Acc_{Low} sensor are power cycled to conserve power. The Acc_{Low} output is sampled by the on-chip A/D converter of the SU controller at a low frequency of 5Hz in order to detect the onset of a possible extreme event. To perform the power cycling⁶ the SU controller powers off the Acc_{Low} sensor and sets a low frequency timer to wake up the SU controller, every 200 ms (5 Hz). It then goes into the sleep mode. When it wakes up, it powers on the Acc_{Low} and after the startup time for the accelerometer has elapsed, it switches on the on-chip A/D converter and samples the output. Once the data are sampled, and are found not to represent an extreme event value, it switches off the accelerometer and the A/D converter and goes back into the low power sleep mode after resetting the wakeup timer. In this way, power cycling is used to save significant amount of power during the *sleep state* of the SU. It is important to note that *state* refers to the state of the complete unit, while *mode* refers to the state of the specific device in the unit.

In the *Update state*, the sensor module is in the sleep mode, the SU controller and the radio transceiver are powered on and the Acc_{Low} is powered cycle. The SU controller is communicating with the LSM to update information in this state. In the *Semi-awake state*, the radio transceiver is in the sleep mode and the sensor module, the Acc_{Low} sensor and the SU controller are all powered on. In this state there is no transmission of data but there is active sampling of the acceleration output. In the *Awake* mode, the Radio transceiver, the sensor module, the Acc_{Low} sensor as well as the SU controller are all on. In this state, there is active sampling of the sensor outputs as well as the transmission or reception of data through the radio transceiver.

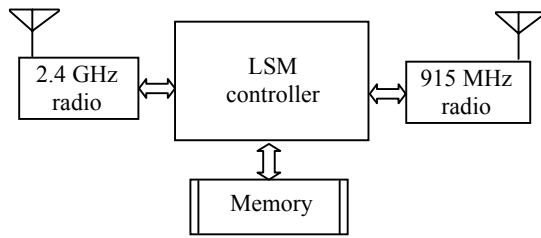


Fig. 3: Local site master

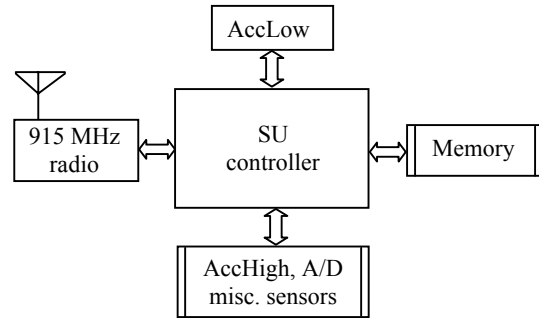


Fig. 4: Sensor unit

3.2.2 Local Site Master architecture

The LSM consists of a 2.4 GHz radio transceiver for the upper tier communication, a 915 MHz radio transceiver for lower tier communication, a LSM controller and memory to store the route through data (Fig.3). The LSM operates continuously throughout the life of the network.

3.2.3 System Operation

The monitoring system's primary function is to record the structural response during extreme events when they happen and the ambient vibrations of the structure under different environmental conditions.

An extreme event is defined ¹ to occur when the acceleration of the structure exceeds a threshold value of about 5mg. After the onset of the extreme event, the event is defined to have ended when the acceleration remains below a threshold value for a threshold interval of time. When the SU detects the onset of an extreme event, it enters the *Active state*. The sensor unit increases the sampling rate of the accelerometer output to the required level and starts recording the data in the SRAM memory. It notes down the time on the local clock when the onset of the event was observed. It synchronizes with the LSM and adjusts the local clock to the LSM clock and accordingly, it modifies the event onset time that was recorded earlier. In this way, synchronization of data, which is a key requirement of the wireless monitoring system, is achieved. It starts alternating between the *Awake state* and the *Semi-awake state*, communicating with the LSM only at the appropriate time slot, thus conserving power. The LSM receives the data from the SU and routes it to the CSM. Once the event has passed and all the data has been transmitted, the SU enters the *Sleep state*.

For periodic monitoring, the CSM develops a schedule as to what times the ambient vibration information is to be recorded. This schedule is developed based on the expected or existing environmental conditions. This schedule is passed to the LSMs in the network. The SUs are generally in the *sleep state* and wake up a fixed number of times (w) a day, at uniform intervals and enter the *Update state*. These wakeups are called the *Schedule update* wakeups. An SU wakes up at these intervals, synchronizes with the LSM, and checks for any schedule updates. If it finds a monitoring phase scheduled within the next interval, it sets a wakeup timer to wake up at the right time and goes back into the *Sleep state*. The SUs wakeup at the scheduled time and enter the *Awake state*. After synchronization with the LSM, they alternate between the *Awake state* and the *Semi-active state* transmitting the sampled vibration data for a predetermined interval of time before going back in to the *Sleep state*. Any modifications in the schedule by the CSM and LSMs have to be done at least one full interval ahead, if the sensor units are to identify these changes.

3.3 Lower-tier communication protocol

Within each cluster the sensor units follow a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) scheme for communicating with the LSM (Fig. 5). Assuming the number of sensor units per cluster to be n , a round is defined as $n+2$ time slots with the first n slots being *data slots* and the last two being the *control slots*. Each of the sensor units is allotted one specific data slot. The first control slot is the *Synch-Ack* slot during which the LSM broadcasts the *Synch-Ack* packet. The second control packet is called the *Global-synch* slot during which the LSM receives the *Global-synch* packet from its predecessor in one round and sends the *Global-synch* packet to its successors in the next round in an alternate fashion. In this way, global synchronization is achieved in the upper tier. Generally, each *control slot* is half as long as the *data slot*.

When the SU is sampling data during an extreme event or during a scheduled periodic monitoring phase, it transmits its data one packet per each of its specific data slot. Also, the frequency hopping is done at the rate of one freq per slot.

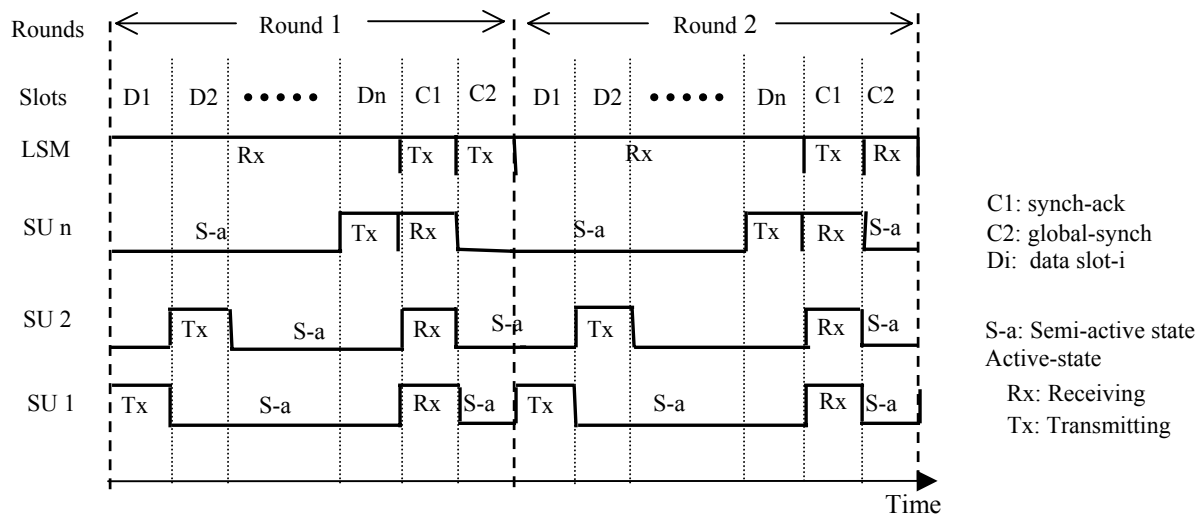


Fig. 5: Data communication during an extreme event or periodic monitoring

The LSM does not send an acknowledge separately for each packet received from the sensor units. Rather, at the end of the data slots of a round, the LSM broadcasts the *Synch-Ack* packet which contains the acknowledge bits for all the packets received in that round as well as the previous round, in case the previous *Synch-Ack* packet received at the SUs was corrupted. The *Synch-Ack* packet also contains the local clock information of the LSM that is used by the sensor units to synchronize their own clocks to the LSM clock. In this way, all the sensor units are synchronized with their LSMs during the active period of the network. The frequency hop patterns are pseudo-randomly ordered and are predetermined by the LSM and all the SUs in a cluster are aware of the exact order. Each SU wakes up from its *Semi-active state* to the *Awake state* at the start of its data slot, transmits its data and goes into its *Semi-active state* for the rest of the data slots. It wakes up on the right frequency at the start of the *Synch-Ack* slot to receive the packet from the LSM before going back into the *Semi-active state*.

Before a sensor unit goes into the *sleep state* at the end of the monitoring or update phase, it informs the LSM about its impending sleep state. Once the LSM knows that the SU is in the *Sleep state*, it uses the SU's *data slot* for transmitting *Startup packets*. The *Startup packets* are very small sized packets containing information about when the next *Synch-Ack* packet is due. The LSM hops over multiple frequencies in the same data slot sending a packet on each hop and the hopping is done in such a way that it covers all the frequencies in as little time as possible. In the same data slot of the next round, based on the known frequency pattern, it listens on the right frequency for a packet from the SU. After the SU wakes up and wants to synchronize with the LSM, it listens over a random frequency for the *Startup packet* from the LSM. Once it hears the packet, it has the information about the next *Synch-Ack* slot and accordingly synchronizes with the LSM. After the synchronization is done, the SU sends a control packet to the LSM in its data slot of the next round when the LSM is listening for it. When the LSM receives this packet, it stops sending any further startup packets in this data slot. The *Startup packets* are not specific for an SU and can be used by any of the SUs to synchronize with the LSMs.

Regarding the Periodic monitoring schedules, the LSMs append these schedules to their *Synch-Ack* packet, so that when the SUs wake up for schedule updating, they are able to get this information upon synchronization.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE TWO-TIERED NETWORK

4.1 Data rates versus number of sensors

Important variables in the design of the two-tiered network include the total number of sensors (N) in the system, the number of sensors (n) that can be accommodated in each cluster, the data rates in the upper-tier (D_U) and the lower-tier (D_L). The data rate requirements in the lower tier depend on the number of sensors in each cluster (n). The LSM has

to receive all the data generated by the n sensor units in the cluster. Therefore, $D_L = n \cdot s \cdot F_s \cdot b / \alpha$, where α is the throughput of the link.

In order to have the best transmission range possible for a given transmit power, the data rates have to be low⁵. Typically D_L has to be on the order of tens of Kbps. Assuming the number of sensor channels (s) to be 2, sampling frequency to be 50Hz, b to be 16 and α to be 0.7, for a data rate of 10 Kbps, the number of sensors that can be supported in each cluster (n) is found to be about 4 sensors. Therefore, smaller lower-tier data rates impose the constraint that the number of sensors per cluster is small. As higher data rates come at the cost of higher power consumption, the data rates should be limited to about 50 Kbps, which limits the number of sensors per cluster to about 20.

Given a fixed number of sensor units (N), the maximum data rates that are required in the upper-tier (D_U) depend on the order in which the multi-hop routing is being done. In a structure like a bridge, where the clusters are in a straight chain along the bridge, every LSM has one predecessor LSM and one successor LSM, with the CSM located at one end of this chain. Under this scenario, the maximum load will be on the LSM closest to the CSM. This LSM has to receive route through traffic of $(N-n)$ SUs and transmit N SUs worth of data to the CSM (its cluster generates n SUs data). In short, it has to handle $(2N-n)$ SUs worth of data. This scenario produces the worst case upper-tier data rate requirement. D_U can be given by $(1/\alpha) \cdot (2N-n) \cdot s \cdot F_s \cdot b$. The throughput α is generally assumed to be 70 to 75% in the link design⁵.

The best case data rate is set by the CSM. Under all circumstances, for real time performance, the CSM has to receive the data generated by all the N sensors. Unlike the LSMs, it does not have to transmit it again as it is the final destination. The latest 2.4 GHz radio transceivers achieve bit rates of 1 Mbps easily and are capable of supporting data rates up to 10Mbps⁵. From the above analysis $D_U/D_L = 2N/n - 1$, assuming D_U to be the worst case data rate. D_U is about hundred times that of D_L in general and also, N is much greater than n which implies that D_U is almost independent of n . Therefore, The worst case D_U can be written as $(1/\alpha) \cdot 2N \cdot s \cdot F_s \cdot b$ without much error. For $D_U = 1$ Mbps, N is equal to 220 while for $D_U = 10$ Mbps, it scales linearly to 2200 sensors. The best case D_U is twice that of the worst case D_U and can be achieved when the clusters are distributed such that the CSM can receive data from multiple independent LSMs. This is possible in buildings structures. In this case, the number of sensors that can be handled doubles.

Therefore, under the above assumptions, the total number of sensors that the network can handle for real time performance is a maximum of about 2000 to 4000 sensors under current wireless data rates of 10 Mbps. However, if non-real time performance is acceptable, or by using multiple CSMs at the monitoring station, the network can be scaled to handle larger number of sensor units.

4.2 Estimation of power consumption and network life

As studied in the earlier sections, power efficiency is an important requirement of a structural monitoring system as the SUs have to survive on battery power for one maintenance cycle. First, the current consumption requirements of the individual components of the SU are studied in the different states of operation and then the duration for which these components operate in the respective states over a year is used to estimate the overall energy consumption. Based on the energy ratings of standard batteries, the life of the SU is estimated. The energy rating of batteries is generally milli Ampere hours (mAh). Therefore, we represent energy as the product of current consumed in milli Amps and the duration for which it is consumed is specified in hours. The actual energy consumed is the product of this value with the supply voltage.

The important currents are the currents consumed by the RF transceiver in the receive (I_{rf_rx}), transmit (I_{rf_tx}) and the sleep (I_{rf_sleep}) modes. The Acc_{Low} accelerometer consumes current (I_{acc_low}) only when it is powered on and none when it is powered off. The current consumed by the memory, Acc_{High} and the sensor module can be clubbed into I_{misc_sleep} and I_{misc_awake} . The SU controller is implemented by a micro controller unit (MCU) and its currents are I_{mcu_sleep} and I_{mcu_awake} . All the times are specified in hours and the currents in mA.

Let the number of sensors per cluster (n) be 10, the duration of each extreme event, $T_{extreme}$, be 3 minutes, each periodic monitoring phase, $T_{periodic}$, 3 minutes and the time it takes for the SU to synchronize with the LSM, $T_{startup}$, to be 4 seconds which is a conservative estimate. Let the total number of extreme events per year e be 5, the average number of periodic recording per day, r , be 2 and the number of times the SUs wakeup to update their schedule per day, w , be 12. The sleep power consumption of the SU is calculated assuming that the this power consumption is constant throughout

the operation, even when the components are actually powered on. This greatly simplifies the sleep power calculations. As the sleep currents are very low compared to the active currents, the errors introduced are very small.

The RF transceiver is active only during the schedule update periods, the extreme event and the periodic monitoring periods. During the monitoring phase (extreme or periodic), each transceiver transmits in its data slot and receives in one control slot. As the control slot is half the duration of the data slot, the duration for which the transceiver transmits is approximately $1/(n+1)$ and for receive is $0.5/(n+1)$ of the total monitoring time. The amount of energy consumed by the RF transceiver E_{rf} is given by:

$$E_{rf} = I_{rf_sleep} \cdot 8760 + I_{rf_rx} \cdot T_{startup} \cdot (365 \cdot r + 365 \cdot w + e) + \frac{1}{n+1} (0.5 \cdot I_{rf_rx} + I_{rf_tx}) \cdot (T_{extreme} \cdot e + T_{periodic} \cdot 365 \cdot r)$$

where 8760 is the number of hours in one year. For a BlueChip transceiver⁷, the energy consumed in one year is found to be 275 mAh.

The amount of energy consumed by the MCU and the Acc_{Low} (E_{mcu_acc}) is composed of the active energy consumption ($E_{mcu_acc_active}$) and the sleep consumption ($E_{mcu_acc_sleep}$). The sleep state current consumption is expressed as an average value due to the power cycling⁶ in this state. The output of the ADXL202/210 accelerometers can be sampled about 1.6ms after they are powered on, and most on-chip micro-controller A/Ds can acquire the reading in about 25 μ s. Therefore the time taken by the MCU to acquire one sample from the Acc_{Low} after it is powered on (T_{acq}) is about 1.625 ms. And the power cycling period (T_{pow_cyc}) is 200 ms (5Hz). Therefore, the average current consumption of the Accelerometer and the MCU in the sleep mode is given by:

$$I_{mcu_acc_sleep} = \frac{T_{acq}}{T_{pow_cyc}} (I_{acc_low} + I_{mcu_awake}) + (1 - \frac{T_{acq}}{T_{pow_cyc}}) I_{mcu_sleep}$$

and is found to be about 26 μ A for a PIC microchip MCU¹¹ and an ADXL210 accelerometer. From this, the energy consumption of the MCU and the Acc_{Low} is calculated as:

$$E_{mcu_acc} = 8760 \cdot I_{mcu_acc_sleep} + (365 \cdot r \cdot T_{periodic} + e \cdot T_{extreme}) \cdot (I_{mcu_awake} + I_{acc_low}) + (365 \cdot w \cdot T_{startup} \cdot I_{mcu_awake})$$

and is found to be 300 mAh.

The miscellaneous energy consumption, defined as the energy consumed by the memory, sensor module and other components, is given by:

$$E_{misc} = 8760 \cdot I_{misc_sleep} + (365 \cdot r \cdot T_{periodic} + e \cdot T_{extreme} + 365 \cdot w \cdot T_{startup}) \cdot I_{misc_awake}$$

The I_{misc_awake} is an average value obtained from these components over their duration of sleep and active cycles. Assuming that the total sleep current of these miscellaneous components is 20 μ A and the total current consumption during the awake mode is 20 mA, the E_{misc} is equal to about 1000 mAh.

The total sensor unit power consumption is the sum of the three components, E_{rf} , E_{mcu_acc} and E_{misc} and is equal to about 1600mAh. For an alkaline battery of size AA, the general energy rating is 2500 mAh¹². Therefore, assuming that the sensor unit is powered by a pair of AA alkaline batteries, the life of the network is about 18 months. This is much higher than the one year maintenance cycle requirement and so we can conclude that the network design is very robust from the perspective of power consumption.

4.3 Cost considerations

The micro-controllers and lower tier radio transceivers are cheap and can be procured for under 15\$. However, the upper tier 2.4Ghz chip sets are expensive. Therefore, from the cost perspective, the number of clusters should be as few as possible, implying a larger number of SUs per cluster. However, increasing the number of sensors per unit would also require the data rates in the lower tier to be higher, lowering their power efficiency. Therefore, there is a cost factor also involved in choosing the appropriate number of sensor units per cluster.

4.4 Limitations of the network architecture

The primary drawback of this architecture is the fact that it is applicable only in structures like buildings and bridges where regular power supplies exist to support existing infrastructure. It is not suitable for structures where this might not be available. Another drawback is that the local site masters are single points of failure for the sensor units in its cluster.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed two-tiered network was implemented in a laboratory environment and an experiment conducted to verify the functionality of the system.

5.1 Network design

The network consisting of two clusters is designed. The topology is shown in Fig.6.

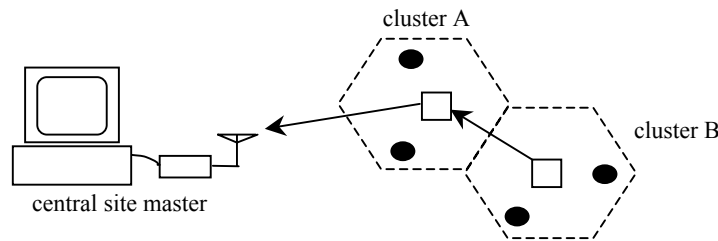


Fig. 6: Experimental setup for the laboratory prototype of the two-tier network

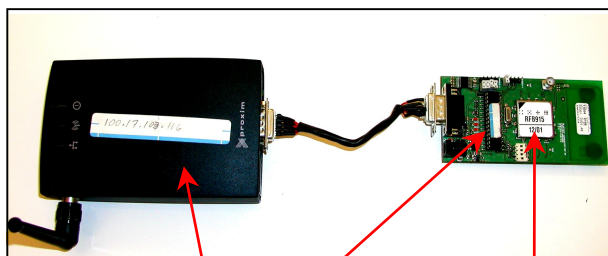
The lower-tier network was designed with the following design parameters. A sampling frequency (F_s) of 80 Hz, the number of sensor channels per sensor unit (s) being one channel and the number of bits per sample (b) of 16 bits. The number of sensor units per cluster (n) should be 5.

With the above parameters, the total data generated per sensor unit is about 1.3 Kbps. For the number of sensors per cluster to be 5, each TDMA round should accommodate 5 data slots and 2 control slots. Each control slot is half as long as that of a data slot. Therefore the total number of time slots can be considered to be 6 slots each of duration of the data slot. Therefore, for near real-time communication, assuming the throughput to be 75%, the required data rate in the lower tier is about 10.4 Kbps. Therefore we use a data rate of 10 Kbps for the lower tier.

For the two clusters, the required data rates in the upper tier are just about 30 or 40 Kbps. However, the upper tier with a data link of 2 Mbps is implemented so that the network can be scaled to a larger number of clusters in future experiments.

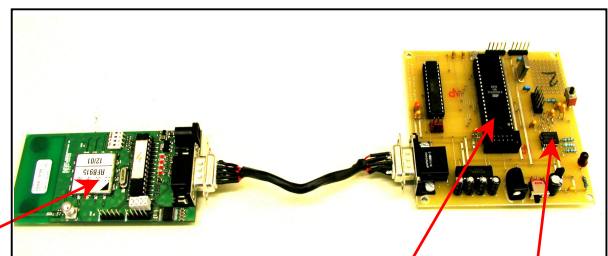
5.2. Hardware & Software

The Sensor unit was implemented with a EVK915 module⁸ interfaced with a sensor board developed in the lab⁹ (Fig. 8). The EVK915 module contains a 915MHz BlueChip radio transceiver⁷ operating at 20 Kbps baud rate. With Manchester encoding of the data, the data rate is 10 Kbps. The actual transceiver can be setup to operate at baud rates ranging from 2.4 Kbps to 100 Kbps. The transceiver is very low power with receiver current of 12 mA and transmit current of 50 mA at its peak transmit power of 10 dBm. The PIC microchip microcontroller on the EVK module is used as the SU controller. The accelerometer used is the ADXL210 and is present on the sensor board. No external memory is used.



RangeLAN2 radio modem BlueChip transceiver module
PIC Microchip MCU

Fig. 7: Local Site Master



Atmel Microcontroller
ADXL210

Fig. 8: Sensor Unit

The LSM was implemented with a Proxim RangeLAN2 radio modem interfaced to a EVK915 radio module (Fig 7). The PIC microchip micro-controller acts as the LSM controller. The RangeLAN2 radio modem operates on the 2.4 GHz ISM and with a 2 Mbps bit rate. The protocol used by the radio modem is the IEEE802.11b . It does not use any external memory. The Central site master consists of a Proxim RangeLAN2 radio modem interfaced with a computer.

The software for the SU controller and the LSM controller was written in assembly code and embedded in the micro-controllers. The local clock is a soft clock based on a 16 bit timer and this is used for synchronization. The resolution of synchronization depends on the data rate. For a baud rate of 20 Kbps, the synchronization obtained is $\pm 50 \mu\text{s}$. The FHSS hop patterns were obtained from a Linear Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) procedure and the hop pattern was embedded in the code. The software for the CSM was written in 'C'.

5.3 Experimental verification

The network consisting of two clusters was setup as shown in Fig 6. The number of Sensor Units per cluster used is two. The data that are transmitted by the SUs in cluster B is received by the LSM-B and routed to the LSM-A which routes it to the CSM and that transmitted by the SUs in the cluster A are transmitted by the LSM-A directly to the CSM. Two experiments are conducted, to demonstrate the two scenarios of operation of the monitoring system.

In the first experiment, the CSM, LSMs, and the SUs are all powered on. The SUs synchronize with the LSMs and wait for the LSM to send a *trigger packet* in its Synch-Ack slot. At the CSM a predetermined code is entered into the computer which is transmitted to LSM-A. The LSM-A passes this code to the LSM-B. The LSMs broadcast the *trigger packet* and the SUs on receipt of this packet start sampling the data from the accelerometer and transmit the data to the LSMs. The CSM receives the routed data from LSM-A and prints it out on to the screen as well as stores it in a file. When the sensor board is shaken, the accelerometer output is found to vary according to the input vibrations. After a predetermined number of samples have been taken, the SUs stop sampling and wait for another trigger pulse from the LSMs. This experiment is representative of the periodic monitoring scenario of the actual monitoring system.

In the second experiment, the system is powered on and the SUs are initially idle and do not listen for any packets from the LSM. When the sensor board is shaken, the SUs start recording the data from the time the acceleration exceeded a predetermined threshold value and simultaneously power their radios on. They synchronize with the LSMs and start transmitting the data that are received at the CSM. The data received is found to vary according to the input disturbance. After a predetermined number of sequential samples are found to be less than the threshold value of acceleration, the SUs stop transmitting data and turn their radios off. This experiment is representative of the Extreme event scenario.

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a novel network architecture was proposed for wireless structural monitoring systems. The important characteristics and requirements of a structural monitoring system were studied. We concluded that one of the most important criterion for the remote sensors was power efficiency as they operate on battery power. Based on the required sampling frequencies and the number of sensor channels on board the sensor unit, the rate of data generation per sensor unit was found to be on the order of Kbps. However, for a monitoring system of a reasonable size, this translates to system throughput of the order of hundred or thousands of Kbps for near real-time operation. For the sensor units to support such data rates and transmit over the large distances that the structure spans, requires larger power consumption. To achieve the objective of power efficiency, the network is partitioned into two tiers. The lower tier is formed by clusters of sensor units operating on battery power and at data rates on the order of tens of Kbps in the 915 MHz ISM band and the upper tier formed by local site masters operating on regular wall power supply with a battery backup and at data rates of the order of Mbps in the 2.4 Ghz ISM band. The sensor units transmit their data to their respective local site masters and the local site masters route these data to the central monitoring station.

A communication protocol is designed for the lower tier. The protocol is TDMA based and helps the SUs conserve power by requiring them to operate their radios only when transmitting data or receiving the synchronization pulses without having to listen idly to potential traffic. A detailed analysis of the architecture is made and the implementation of a laboratory prototype of the proposed network architecture is described along with the experiments conducted.

To address the issue of the single point of failure of the LSM, our future work will involve incorporating self-reconfiguration capability in the sensor units. Also, our future work will include the development of a more robust sensor unit and local site masters as well as the actual validation through shake table tests and field tests.

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