



Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

Wireless Devices for CBM

Prepared for

Penn State Center of Excellence in Structural Health Monitoring

Inaugural Meeting

April 12-13, 2007

University Park, PA

www.rlwinc.com

© RLW, Inc. 2007 All Rights Reserved.



Presentation Outline

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

- Who we are
- What we've done
- Where we're going





"The Analog World"



S[×]NAP[™] Concept

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

"Small, smart, networkable appliance to "connect the physical world to the Internet"[™]



Micro-Generator or Battery

Any wireless/wired network + Internet

Local processing – reduce data to information

Analog electrical signal proportional to physical parameter



S2NAP® - Baseline Product

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet







Shipyard

s2nap@rlwinc.com

- XML Interfaces [S2NAP® XML Schema]
- 8 Sensor Channels
- Tachometer Input
- 2 Analog Output Channels
- 1 Relay Contact Output
- 2 EIA-232 Serial Ports.
 (Optional EIA 422/485)
- Dual Processor Architecture
- Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11b) Wireless Network



Derivative Products

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

S⁵NAP



Power from ambient vibration

- > Dual Channel temp & vibe
- > 802.15.4 wireless radio
- Low power 16 bit microcontroller
- Commercial sale pending

S⁶NAP



- > Battery-Powered 2 Year Life.
- 802.11b Wireless
- > 2 Channels:
- Raw Data to host computer via connector software
- Network host interface XML in/out



S⁵NAP[™] Prototype

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet





Vibration Condition Monitoring

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

- Using Perpetuum PMG7
- 6 kBytes of data
- 3 customer orders
 - 2nd US Navy Contract
 - Major UK Water Utility
 - International Oil Company



• Successful trials in Nov 2005



KCF Generator Powered

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet



S⁵NAP[™] Powered by KCF Generators in Industrial test facility



© RLW, Inc. 2007 All Rights Reserved.



Dust Wireless Mesh Network

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet



- Presently proprietary network
- 2.4GHz, Time Synchronized Mesh Protocol (TSMP)
- Committed to move to ISA SP 100 Standard when released
- Chip version motes sampling now, available summer 07
- RLW's devices will remain "network agnostic" until full interoperability is realized through standards

"...We are committed to working with leading OEMs and industry organizations to ensure that wireless sensor networking technology is both easy to implement and fully interoperable.

http://www.dustnetworks.com/about/standards.shtml



Info-sensor

Co-design algorithms and mixed

Highly efficient SP Algorithms

Sub-threshold and saturation

CMOS Analog SP Circuit Design

S&T Leapfrogs Commercial Baseline

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

S&T Leapfrog

Dynamically Optimized Network

- Optimize network lifetime vis-à-vis
 node life
- Decentralized optimization without knowledge of entire network
- Ensure application level vice link level QoS

Emergent Intelligence

- Linked nodes of limited intelligence know own state but not overall
- Collective intelligence emerges through iterative goal achievement without central cognitive model



June 2006

• TRL 6

signal IC

Per Customer



- Major Oil Company
- Mainstream condition monitoring player
- RLW Inc.
- Perpetuum





August 2007 - Production

- Open dynamic, self-healing mesh network
- Intrinsically safe
- Separate sensor
- Integral antenna
- Report to Condition Monitoring Software

www.rlwinc.com

© RLW, Inc. 2007 All Rights Reserved.



Information Sensing

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet

Traditional Wireless Sensors



ADVIS Inc./University of Rochester



First Generation Info-Sensor

Connecting the Physical World to the Internet



- Implements Sentry Circuit on board Always monitoring, sensing not dutycycled
- Integral sensor, battery, processor, radio
- Hermetically sealed package
- Demonstrate Sep 07, 10 node network

1 Step away from 1 cubic inch goal!