Towards a Monitoring System for High Altitude Objects

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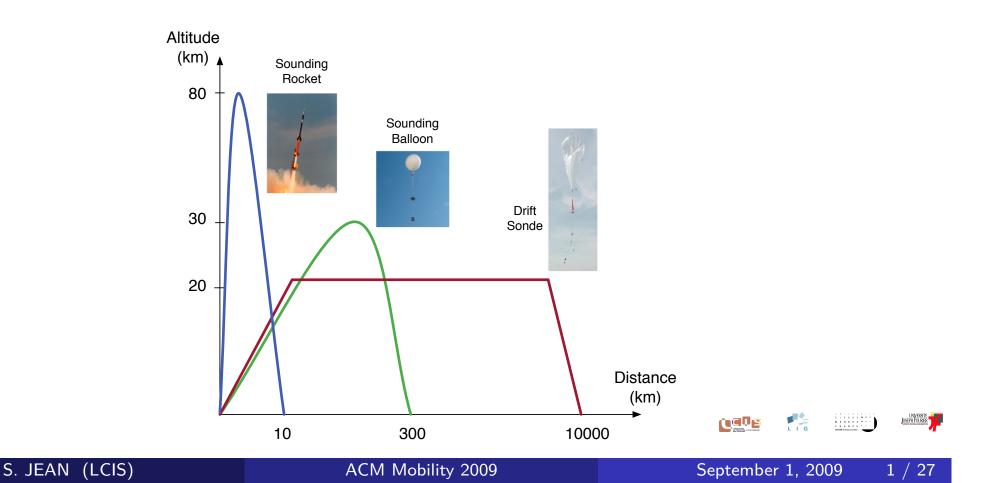






High Altitude Objects (HAOs)

- Flying objects reaching the stratospheric layer
- Collecting (storing and/or transmitting) environmental data
 - Weather, Pollution, ...
- And/or embedding scientific experiments



HAO Tracking and Recovery

- Why recovering?
 - Data sometimes too large to be sent (e.g. pictures)
 - On-board samples to get back for analysis
 - Payload/object cost
- Why tracking?
 - Difficultly predictable landing point
 - "Real-time" monitoring of collected data







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HAO Tracking Vs Communication

- Key factors
 - Distance, power, throughput, cost per byte (on operated networks)
- Relevant technologies
 - Satellite
 - Long range, high throughput, no blackout, but hard to set up
 - GSM (SMS / Packet)
 - Short range, low throughput, some blackouts, operated network
 - HAM Radio
 - Long range, low throughput, line of sight



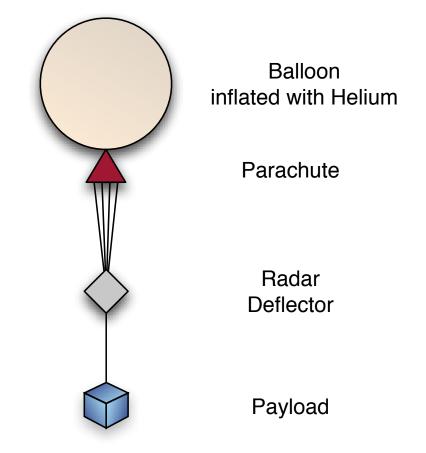
HAO Tracking Vs embedded system

- Low cost
- Extensibility
 - Various set of sensors across experiments
 - Various communication technologies
- Energy efficiency



First Sounding Balloon experiment (2008)

- Educational purpose
 - Embedded system project
 - 4 undergraduate students
- CNES (French Space agency) sponsorship
 - HAM Radio emitter loan
 - Radar deflector, Helium, balloon offered



<u>L</u>CDE

First Sounding Balloon experiment (2008)

- HAO embedded system
 - Microchip PIC18F microcontroller-based architecture
 - *I*²*C* pressure and temperature sensors (no local storage)
 - RS232 GPS receiver & GSM interface (SMS)



- Communication
 - ASCII-based frames with time + location + sensor data
 - HAM radio, downstream only
 - SMS requests from ground to get back an instant frame by SMS



First Sounding Balloon experiment (2008)

- Ground stations
 - Fixed station
 - HAM radio receiver & FSK demodulator
 - CNES software for monitoring, raw frames local storage
 - Mobile station
 - Two HAM radio receivers (without FSK demodulator)
 - No monitoring neither storage





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First Sounding Balloon experiment (2008)

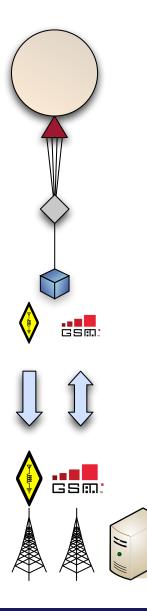
- Results
 - 3 hours flight (2 hours up, 1 hour down)
 - $\Delta XY \simeq 150$ km, $\Delta Z \simeq 31$ km
 - $\bullet~$ Signal lost during the descent $\rightarrow~$ data loss
 - Landing area uncovered by GSM operated network
 - Recovery using HAM radio triangulation







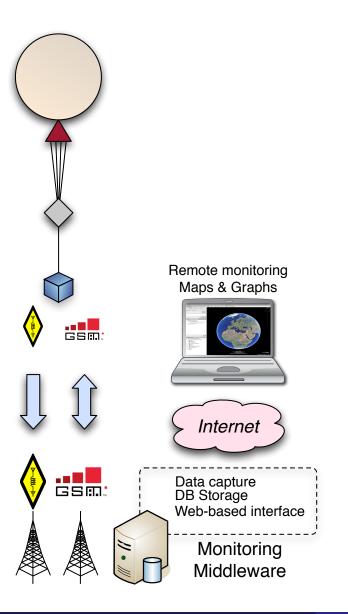
• Multimodal communication as a mandatory requirement



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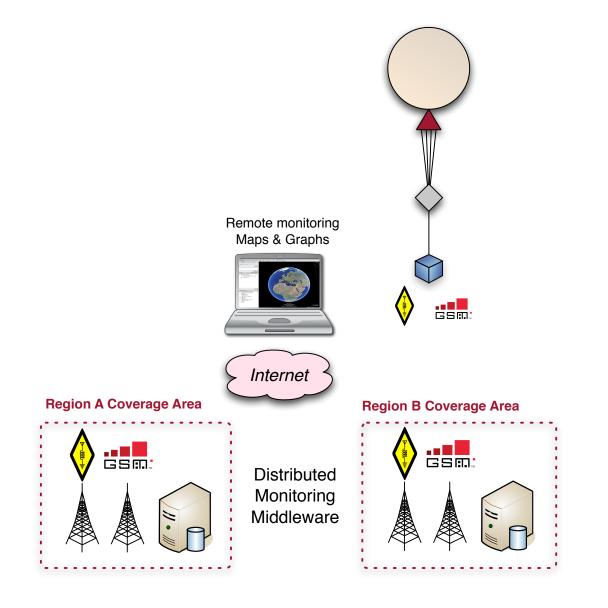
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• Monitoring middleware needed, with storage and rich GUI





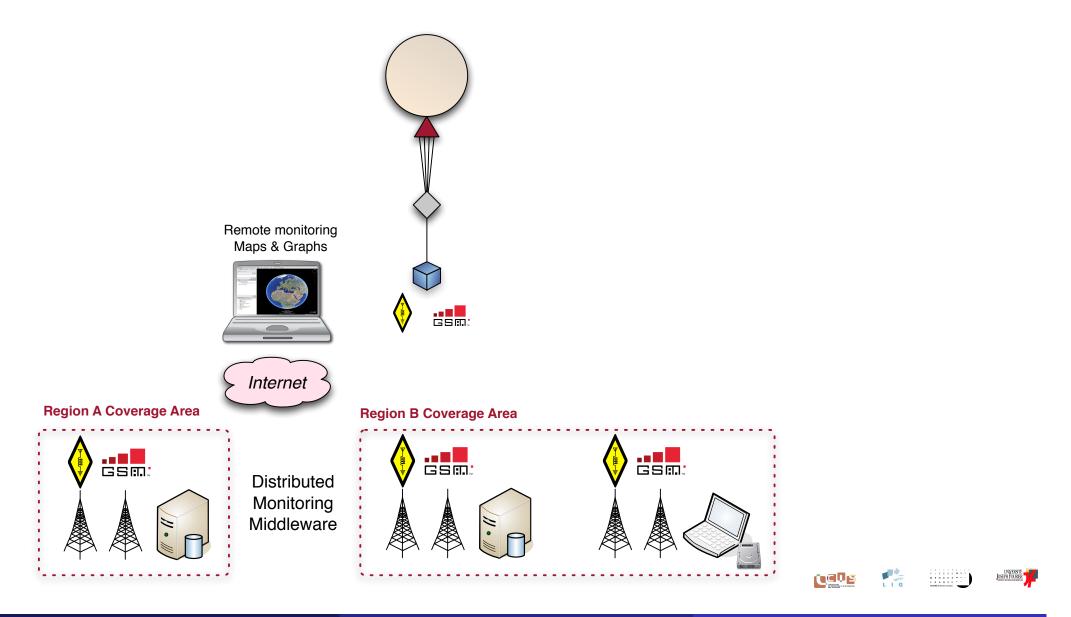
• Distributed middleware, with federated DBs





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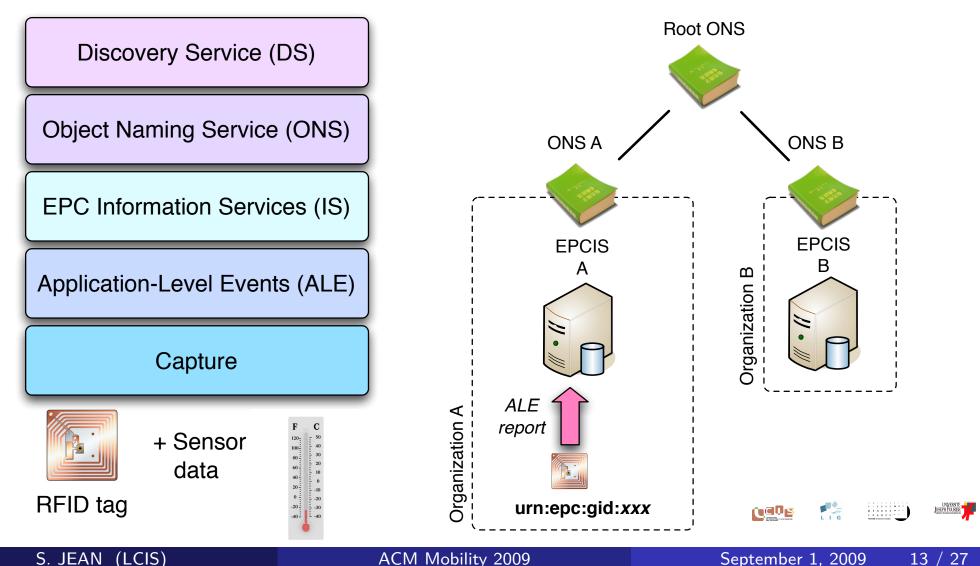
• Multiple stations, fixed or mobile, online or offline data merging



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EPC global RFID-centric middleware as a candidate

- Distributed Architecture for RFID-centric supply chain management
 - Initiated by MIT's AutoID center, promoted by EPC Global

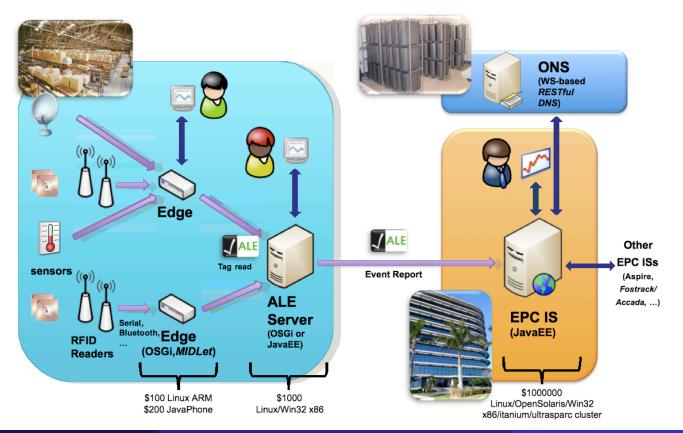


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AspireRFID RFIDSuite

- Open-source EPC-compliant middleware, developed by LIG Lab.
 - ASPIRE FP7 EU Program
 - Hosted by OW2 open source consortium

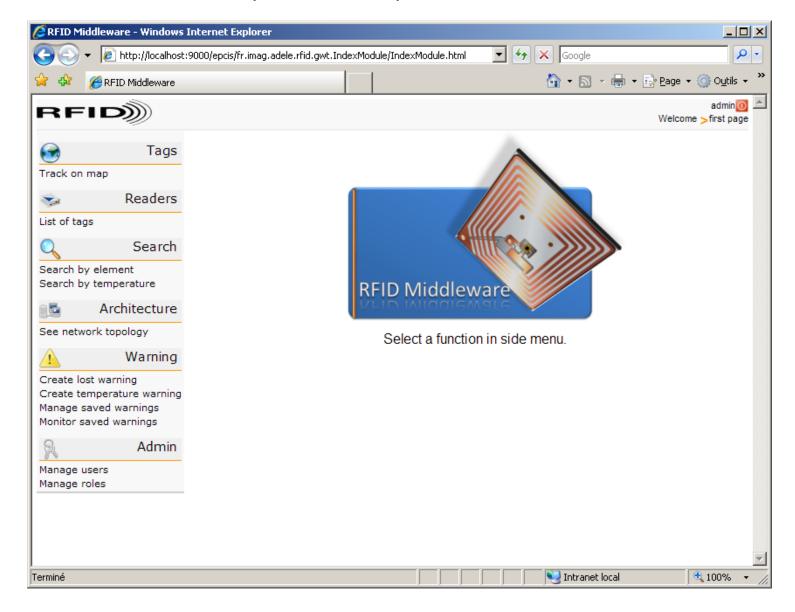




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AspireRFID RFIDSuite

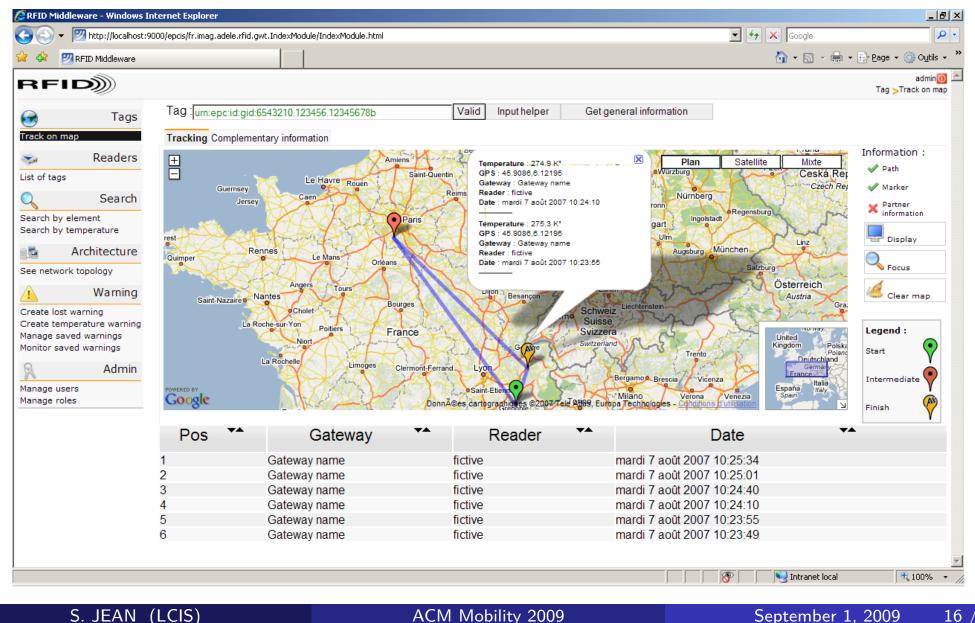
• Web-based interface (main page)



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Aspire RFID Middleware interface

• Location tracking using *Google Maps*



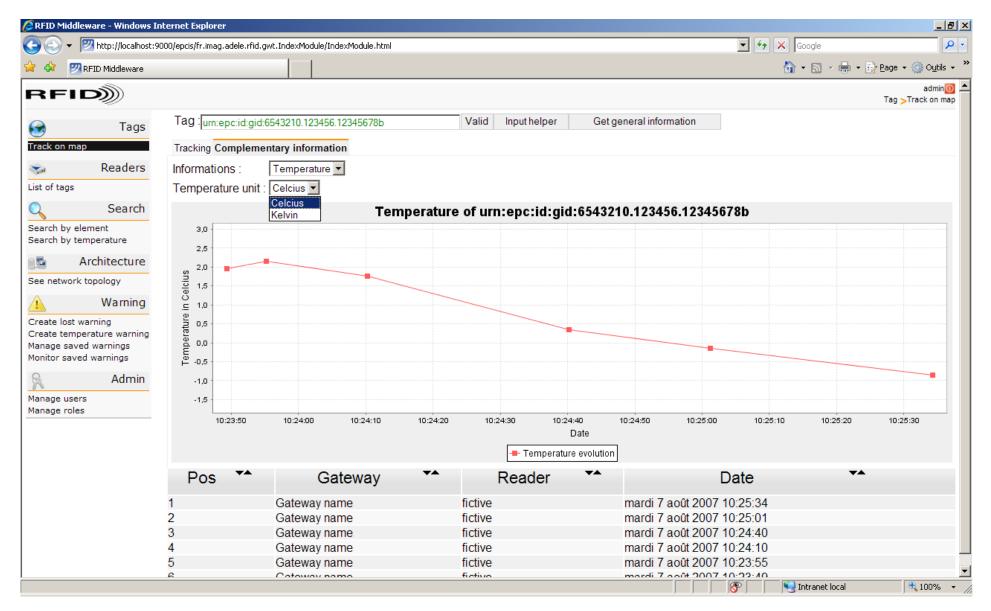
ACM Mobility 2009

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September 1, 2009

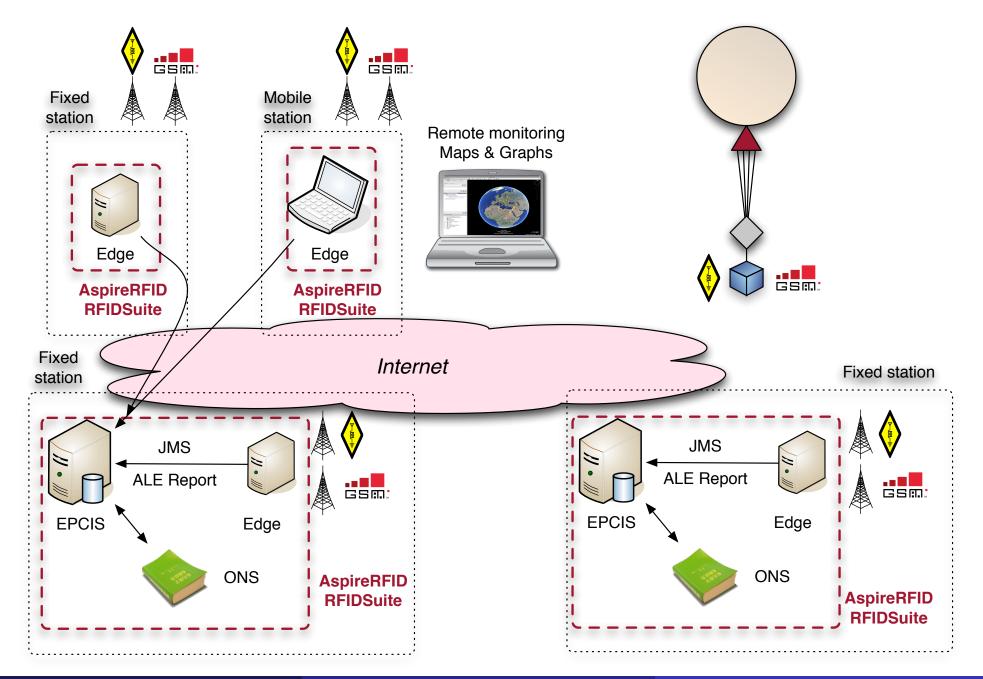
Aspire RFID Middleware interface

• Extensible graph engine using JGraph



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Using AspireRFID RFIDSuite to track HAOs



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Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)

• Teamwork

- Embedded System : 4 undergraduate students
- Middleware : 1 PhD student, 1 undergraduate student
- Sensors : 2 x 20 high school students (science course)
- CNES sponsorship





Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)

- Same embedded system architecture as previous +
 - Analog temperature and pressure sensors
 - Onboard sensor data storage
 - RC model lightweight VGA camera
 - Still pictures, taken every 30s
 - SDCard storage





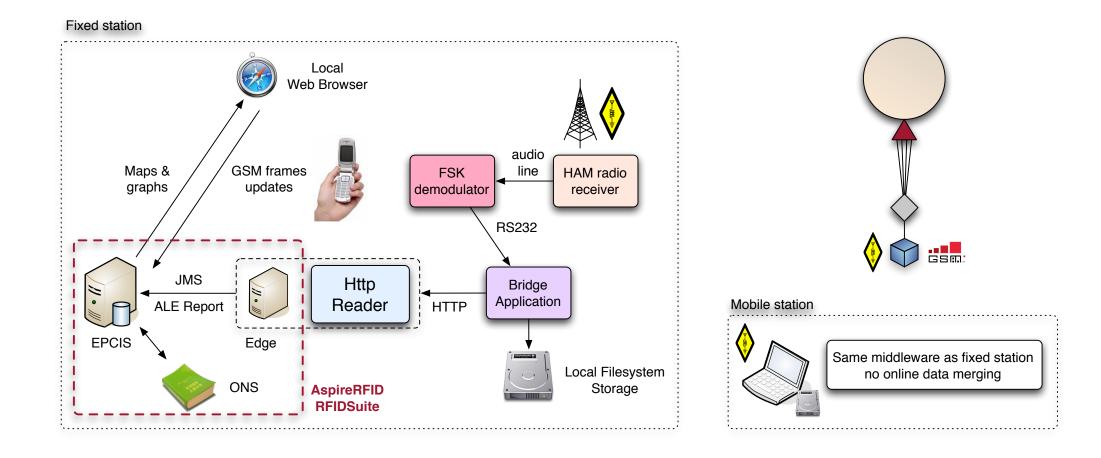


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Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)







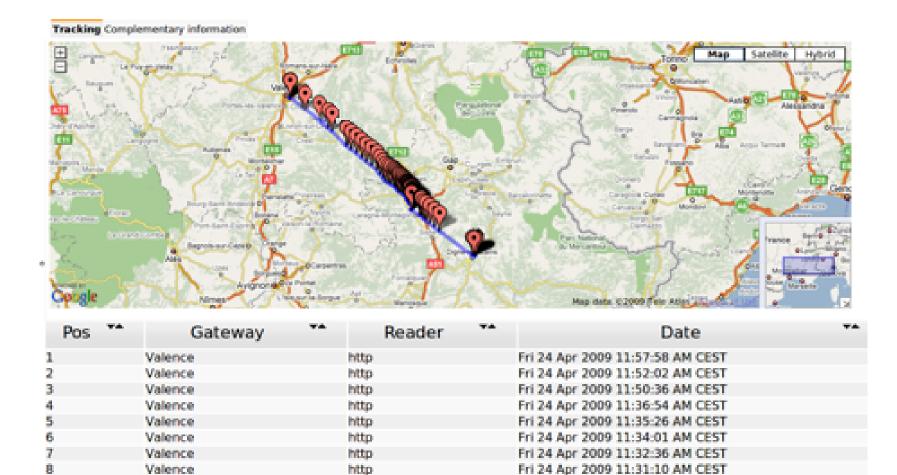
Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)

- Results
 - 3 hours flight, $\Delta XY \simeq 150$ km, $\Delta Z \simeq 26$ km
 - $\bullet~$ Signal ever received by at least one station $\rightarrow~$ no data loss
 - Landing area covered by GSM operated network
 - Easy recovery, by HAM radio operators, using final GPS location





• Real-time location tracking using monitoring middleware





Valence.

Valence

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http:

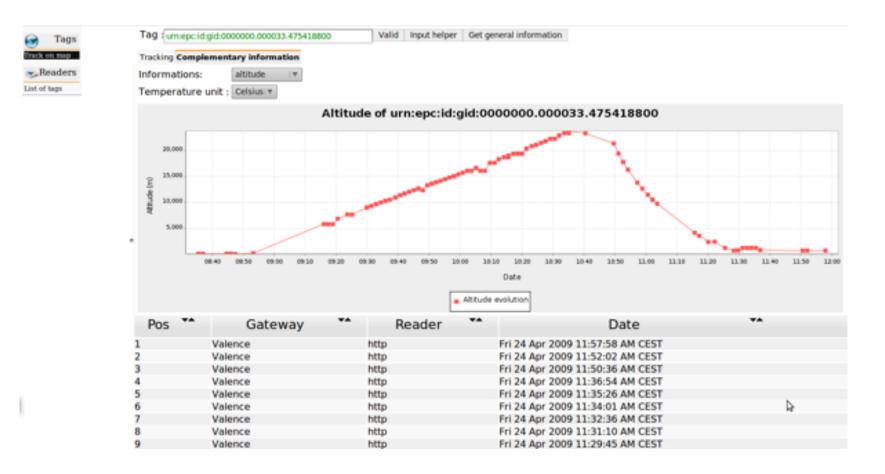
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Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)

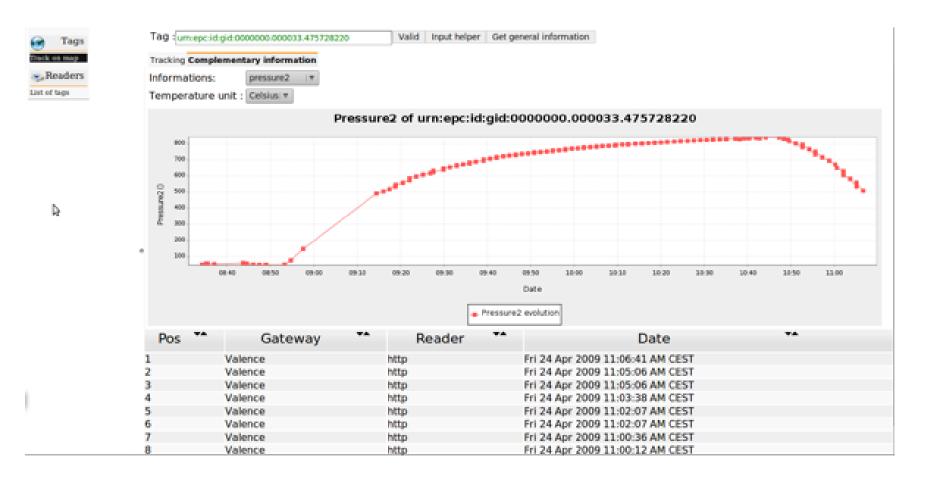
- Real-time data display using monitoring middleware
 - Altitude *Vs* time





Second Sounding Balloon experiment (2009)

- Real-time data display using monitoring middleware
 - Pressure *Vs* time





Conclusion and Further work

- EPC-compliant middleware is suitable for HAO tracking and monitoring
- A whole cross-organizational architecture remains to be deployed and validated
- AspireRFID RFIDSuite has however to be enhanced to ease
 - multimodal communication management
 - A posteriori data update (e.g. stored pictures of the flight)
- Software FSK demodulator, using laptop audio cards, could be a ready-to-go solution for HAM radio operators



The end

• Next flight in April 2010 !







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