

Structural Motion Monitoring Systems Using 9-Axis Sensing Modules

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents two compact and portable motion sensing systems to monitor the dynamic behavior of complicated structures. Each system consists of a 9-axis sensing module and a control computer. As the sensing modules implement signal filtering, analogue to digital conversion and motion analysis on chip, no additional signal amplifiers are necessary. The modules get their power supply from the USB port of the computer without involvement of extra power unit. The same cable for the sensor power supply serves to transfer the measured data from the module to the computer thus no oscilloscope is needed. The elimination of sensor power unit, amplifiers and oscilloscope greatly simplifies the measurement system and makes on-site motion monitoring much more convenient, especially when the accessible space is limited. The inertial loading and local stiffening effects introduced by conventional sensors are also reduced. In addition, for cases where the cable connection between the module and the computer is difficult or even impossible, wireless transmission modules can be incorporated into the system to form a wireless measurement system. Through experiments, it is found that the wireless data maintain their quality even after passing through a few concrete walls when the wireless transmission distance is more than 60 meters.

1. INTRODUCTION

Structures are subject to harsh environments in their life cycles from extreme and cyclical loading conditions, and possibly from internal and external corrosion (Zhu *et al.* 2016). These present significant challenges to the structure systems, which are used to serve for years and endure risk of failure (Frangopol *et al.* 2015). The structural failures such as overload, jamming and parts damage will result in serious losses of properties and even deaths (Brownjohn *et al.* 2011). All these are difficult to be

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identified by periodical inspections or routine safety operations. New sensors or sensing systems with high reliability and low cost are in great demand for large-scale industrial deployment.

Traditional IMUs like Honeywell and Sagem are used in many applications for navigation, control and human environment interaction (Yuan *et al.* 2014, Ren *et al.* 2014). With AHRS, it is possible to get similar performance in a smaller package which can caters for more applications, such as antenna and camera stabilization, small unmanned vehicles and even hand-held applications.

In this paper, structural motion measurement systems based on 9-Axis MEMS sensing modules are developed. Attitude sensing modules JY-901 and GY953 are used to monitor the translational acceleration and the rotational motion of structures. Wireless transmission modules may be incorporated into the measurement system when the cable connection between the module and the computer is difficult or even impossible.

Accurately tracking complex motion requires the use of motion sensors such as gyroscopes, accelerometers, compasses and pressure sensors. The collected sensor data are then fused into a single and accurate data stream for use as input commands in electronics devices. The JY-901 module combines acceleration and rotational motion plus heading information into a single data stream for applications (Junyue 2015). It has a small footprint and cost advantages compared to discrete gyroscope plus accelerometer solutions. It is capable to interface with multiple non-inertial digital sensors, such as pressure sensors, on its auxiliary I2C port.

The JY-901 collects gyroscope, accelerometer and magnetometer data while synchronizing data sampling at a user-defined rate. Internal Digital Motion Processing (DMP) engine supports three dimensional motion processing. The FIFO (First In, First Out) buffers the complete data set and reduces timing requirements on the system processor. After burst reading the FIFO data, the system processor can save power by entering a low-power sleep mode while collecting more data.

Compared with GY-901, GY953 is even smaller yet also powerful. GY953 is AHRS electronic compass module with tilting compensation. Affordable MEMS AHRS systems were introduced just after 2000, when inertial sensor price dropped and accuracy improved. The improved inertial sensors were used by companies such as Xsens to design AHRS that provide three dimensional orientation for a broad range of applications from human motion to navigation of unmanned vehicles and the stabilization of antenna and camera systems.

2. JY-901 SENSING SYSTEM

The JY-901 attitude sensing module employs MPU-6050 as its motion sensing and processing unit. MPU-6050 is one of the world's first few motion processing solutions with an integrated 9-axis sensor for applications like handset and tablet applications, game controllers, remote controls, and other consumer devices. The MPU-6050 has an embedded 3-axis MEMS gyroscope, a 3-axis MEMS accelerometer, and a Digital Motion Processor (DMP). When connected to a 3-axis magnetometer, the MPU-6050 delivers a complete 9-axis Motion Fusion output to its primary I2C port.

The attitude sensing module of the JY-901 has three independent vibratory MEMS gyroscopes, which detect rotation about the X, Y and Z Axes respectively. When the gyros are rotated about any of the axes, the Coriolis Effect causes a vibration which is detected by a capacitive pickoff. The resulting signal is amplified, demodulated, and filtered to produce a voltage that is proportional to the angular rate. This voltage is digitized using the individual on-chip 16-bit Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADCs) to sample each axis.

For acceleration measurement, the 3-axis accelerometer in the JY-901 uses separate proof masses for each axis to realize small cross-sensitivity of 2%. External acceleration along a particular axis induces displacement on the corresponding proof mass. Then the corresponding capacitive sensor detects the displacement differentially. The module features three 16-bit ADCs for digitizing the accelerometer outputs and each sensor has a dedicated sigma-delta ADC. For precious tracking of both fast and slow motions, the full scale range can be adjusted to $\pm 2g$, $\pm 4g$, $\pm 8g$ or $\pm 16g$. When the device is placed on a flat surface, it measures $0g$ on the X and Y axes and $+1g$ on the Z axis.

The JY-901 module supports a variety of advanced motion-based applications on-chip. In this way, it enables low-power motion processing in portable applications with reduced processing requirements for the system processor. In JY-901, the DMP acquires data from accelerometers, gyroscopes, and additional 3rd party sensors such as magnetometers, and processes the data. The resulting data can be read from the DMP's registers or buffered in a FIFO. In order to provide accurate results with low latency, motion processing algorithms are required to be run at a rate around 200Hz. This is necessary even when the application updates at a much lower rate such as 5Hz.

The JY-901 supports I2C communications on both its primary serial interface and its auxiliary interface. The auxiliary I2C bus is to communicate with the off-chip 3-axis digital magnetometer or other sensors. The auxiliary bus has two operating modes. In the I2C master mode, the JY-901 acts as a master to the external sensors. The sensing module directly obtains data from the auxiliary sensors, allowing the on-chip DMP to generate sensor fusion data without intervention from the system processor. For example, In the I2C master mode, the module can be configured to perform burst reads and returning the data from a magnetometer. While, in the pass-through mode, the module directly connects the primary and auxiliary I2C. When using JY-901 for 9-axis Sensor Fusion using I2C Interface, the system processor is an I2C master to the module.

For the JY-901, accelerometer measurements are passed through a configurable digital high pass filter (DHPF) in order to eliminate bias due to the gravity. A qualifying motion sample is one where the high passed sample from any axis has an absolute value exceeding a user-programmable threshold. A counter increments for each qualifying sample and decrements for each non-qualifying sample. Once the counter reaches a user-defined counter threshold, a motion interrupt is triggered.

In this project, a dynamic motion monitoring system with JY-901 module is set up and tested (Fig. 1-2). The system consists of a JY-901 sensing module, a TTL-USB converter and a control computer. The JY-901 module functions to monitor the dynamic behavior of the test structure by measuring its attitude angles (yaw, roll and pitch),

acceleration motions and magnetic field data.

By a trigger from the computer, the data measured by the JY-901 are read from the serial port and saved with time stamps by the computer. In this setup, no expensive and cumbersome oscilloscope or signal amplifiers are included. In addition, the JY-901 module is powered by the computer so no extra power supply is needed. The elimination of oscilloscope, amplifiers and power unit greatly simplifies the measurement system. As a result, the system becomes portable and convenient, especially suitable for onsite measurement where the available space is limited.

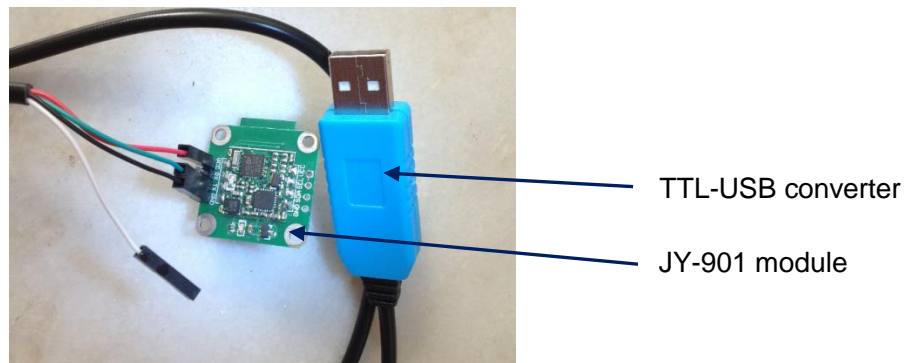


Fig. 1 JY-901 module with TTL-USB converter

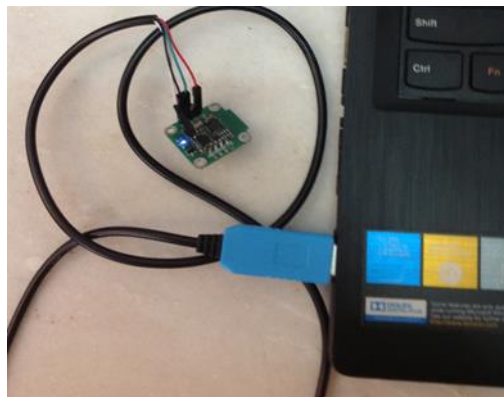


Fig. 2 9-axis motion monitoring system with JY-901 sensing module

3. GY953 SENSING SYSTEM

AHRS (Attitude and Heading Reference System) is widely used in projects requiring real-time three dimensional tracking such as robots, autonomous vehicles, image stabilization systems and head-tracking (Chee *et al.* 2013). It integrates gyroscopes and fuses this data with accelerometer data and magnetometer data. With sensor fusion, drift from the gyroscope integration is compensated for by the reference vectors, namely the gravity and the earth magnetic field. The drift-free orientation

makes the AHRS a more cost-effective solution than the conventional high-grade IMUs (Inertial Measurement Units) that only integrate gyroscopes and rely on a very high bias-stability of the gyroscopes.

GY953 AHRS module is a small sensor module consists of 9 degrees of freedom motion sensors (3 accelerometers, 3 gyroscopes and 3 magnetometers). With the size of 15mm × 15mm × 3mm, it provides real-time static and dynamic attitude angles optimized by Kalman Filter. Besides the bias tracking algorithm to eliminate the drift, GY953 also features a fuzzy algorithm to reduce the linear acceleration impact on the attitude calculation. Due to these characteristics, GY953 is applied in human motion capture, car navigation, platform stabilization, consumer electronics, monitoring device etc. It is especially suitable for applications which have critical demand on size and power consumption. From the control computer, GY953 can direct output Euler angles (yaw, roll, pitch) and 9-axis sensor raw data from its accelerometers, gyroscopes and magnetometers.

In the past few years, 9-axis motion tracking has become a key function in many electronics devices as it provides an intuitive way to interact with these devices. GY953 employs the STM32 32-bit flash microcontroller as its core processor. It offers high performance, low power operation, digital signal processing, while maintaining full integration and ease of development. The microcontroller offers two 12-bit ADCs, three general purpose 16-bit timers plus one PWM timer, as well as standard and advanced communication interfaces. A comprehensive set of power-saving modes caters for low-power applications. The working temperature range is from -40 to +85 °C.

As the GY953 is powered by the computer, the elimination of the power unit and oscilloscope reduces the complexity of the dynamic monitoring system, making measurement convenient and easy. As the system is simplified, the deployment fee and the electrical insulation cost on-site are also reduced (Fig. 3).

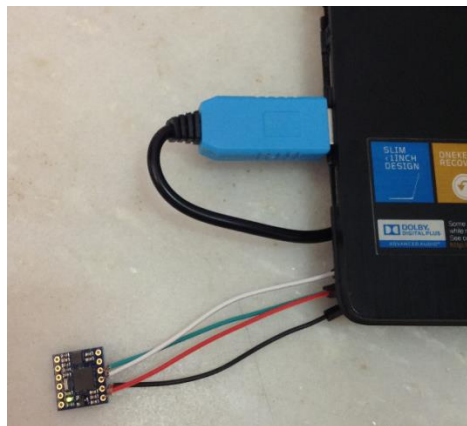


Fig. 3 9-axis motion measurement system with GY953 module

4. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION

In this section, experiments are carried out to monitor the motion of a sample host structure. The performance of the JY-901 system and the GY953 system is

experimentally investigated. As shown in Fig. 4, the JY-901 and the GY953 modules are fixed to the movable slant beam side by side using glue tape. In such setup, the bending input is the same for both sensing systems. The frame is made of iron with dimensions of 30cm x 13cm x 4.2cm.

The slant beam of the triangle frame is moved to produce a bending in the pitch direction. Upon the trigger from the same control computer, the JY-901 and the GY953 sensing modules start to catch the motion of the movable beam. The on-chip DMP processes the measured data to compensate the drift using the acceleration and the magnetic field data as reference. After that, the processed data is transmitted to the computer for data logging and analysis.

Fig. 5 shows the measured attitude angle data from the JY-901 and the GY953 systems. Examination of the curves illustrates that the two sets of pitch angles have good agreement with each other. They demonstrate matching cycle of signals and describe the input bending with peak and trough at the same time instants. The angle difference between the two sets of curves is within 0.2%, well within the range normally expected in experimental analysis.

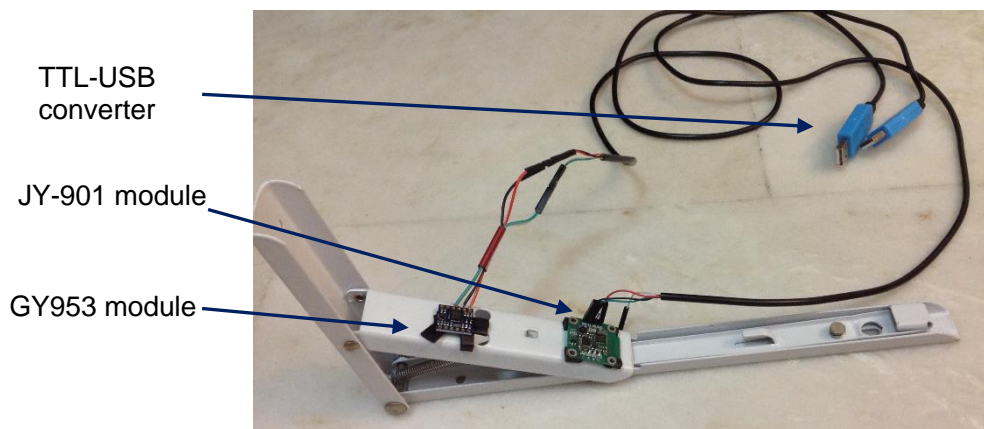


Fig. 4 Experimental setup to measure the bending angles of the triangular frame

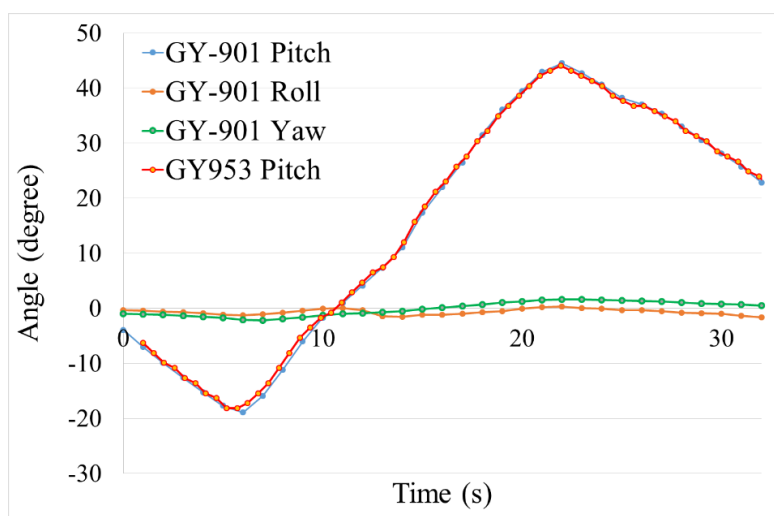


Fig. 5 Measured angles of the triangular frame by JY-901 and GY953 modules

