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National
Technical
University of
Athens



EDUSAFE Project: Control System (CS) and Data Acquisition (DAQ) architecture for the radiation background monitoring of a Personnel Safety System in the ATLAS cavern

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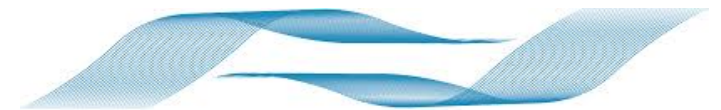
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Institute of Accelerating Systems and Applications



EDUSAFE

Outline



- General View
- EDUSAFE Collaboration
- ATLAS cavern, open problems
- EDUSAFE project
 - Goals
 - Challenges
 - Results & Deliverable
- PSS Module & WPSS prototype
- Architecture of use case
- DAQ/CS operation
- Architecture of DAQ
- Augmented Reality (AR)
- Final Result
- Exploitation steps
- Conclusions



General View

The personnel safety and augmented reality based safety architectures can be found in many domains



Previous works:

- **D.E. Poole and T. Ring [1989]**: presented the Daresbury **personnel safety system**. This personnel safety system designed for the **Synchrotron Radiation Source (SRS)** is a unified system covering the three accelerators of the source itself, the beam lines and the experimental stations.
- **A. Kumar et al [2009]**: presented indoor environmental **gas monitoring system** based on **digital signal processing**. This work has focused on the problem of **real time processing of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide gases measurement** using a DSP board (TMS320C6455) and then implementing to the proposed gas monitoring system.
- **A. Pantelopoulos et al [2011]**: described a survey **on wearable sensor-based systems for health monitoring and prognosis**. An emphasis was given **to multi-parameter physiological sensing system** designs, providing reliable vital signs measurements and incorporating real-time decision support for early detection of symptoms or context awareness.
- ..many others..

Key Parameters on performing activities in risky environments:

- personnel **safety**
- personnel monitoring,
- **supervision** of the environment
- even more important in case to perform **complex activities** (installation or maintenance work) in the **heavy machinery** having **radioactive** elements

The hazardous environments not user friendly in terms of:

- frequent access
- performing regular/sudden activities
- monitoring, and supervision works, etc.

General View

The personnel safety and augmented reality based safety architectures can be found in many domains



Current work:

- In our study, ATLAS experiment environment is being considered during the **maintenance** and **upgrade** of the detector.
- During the maintenance or upgrade operations, the operators are **exposed to radiations**. The ability to monitor personnel and the state of the surrounding environment in hostile environments is crucial.
- The weak point is that the **previous transmission system** was not performing sufficiently in the ATLAS environment to support **high definition real time image transmission** from the camera to the server.
- Thus it was well understood the necessity to develop:
 - a **mobile** platform (wearable),
 - **adaptable** to different environments with varying sensing and transmitting requirements,
 - **scalable** and **robust**
- The mobile platform is crucial, because it acquires **data in real time** and streams the information to the higher layers of the architecture.

So, the objective of this work is to **demonstrate** the WPSS and **update** with **AR (Augmented Reality)** based PSS system by considering previous prototype that can be applied for **real maintenance jobs** in **radioactive** environment

The EDUSAFE Collaboration, <http://edusafe.web.cern.ch/>

The collaboration consists: HEP + Economic & Business university teams and Industrial Partners

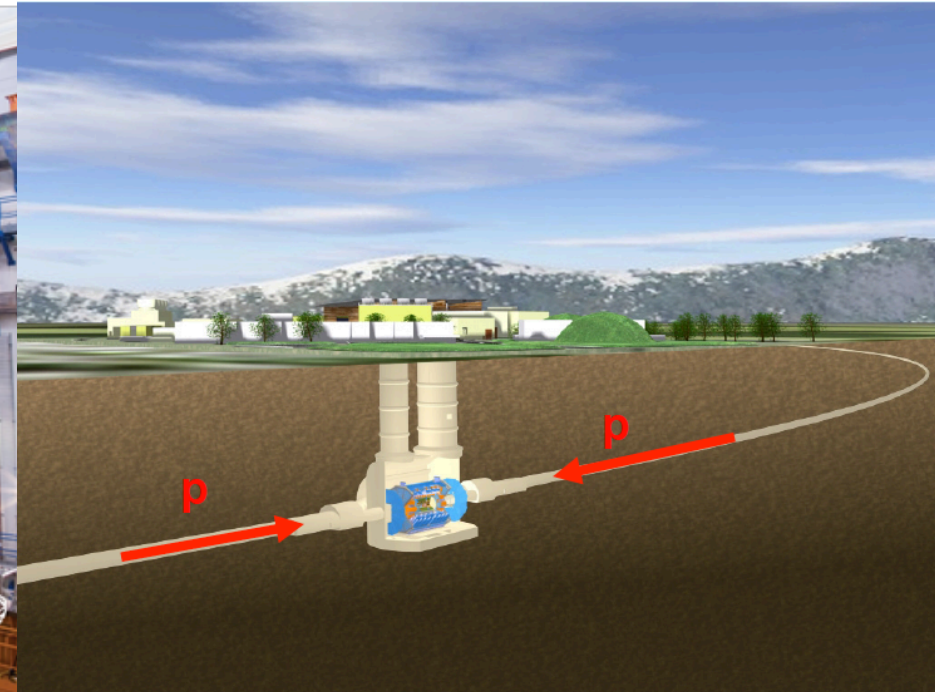
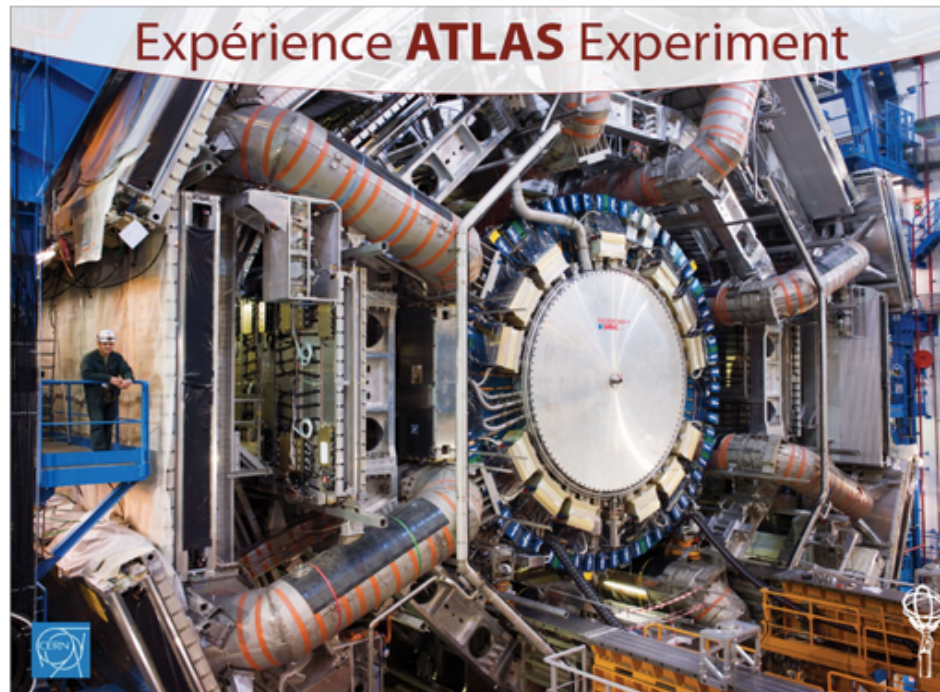


INSTITUTIONS

- CAEN (Caen, France)
- CERN (Geneva, Switzerland)
- EPFL (Lausanne, Switzerland)
- ROMA 2 (Rome, Italy)
- TUM (Munich, Germany)
- AUTH (Thessaloniki, Greece)
- DUTH (Xanthi, Greece)
- **IASA (Athens, Greece)**
- NKUA (Athens, Greece)
- NTUA (Athens, Greece)
- AUEB (Athens, Greece)

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS

- CANBERRA (France)
- NOVOCAPTIS (Greece)
- PRISMA ELECTRONICS (Greece)



The ATLAS Collaboration

ATLAS the largest particle physics experiment apparatus: 22X44X11 m³

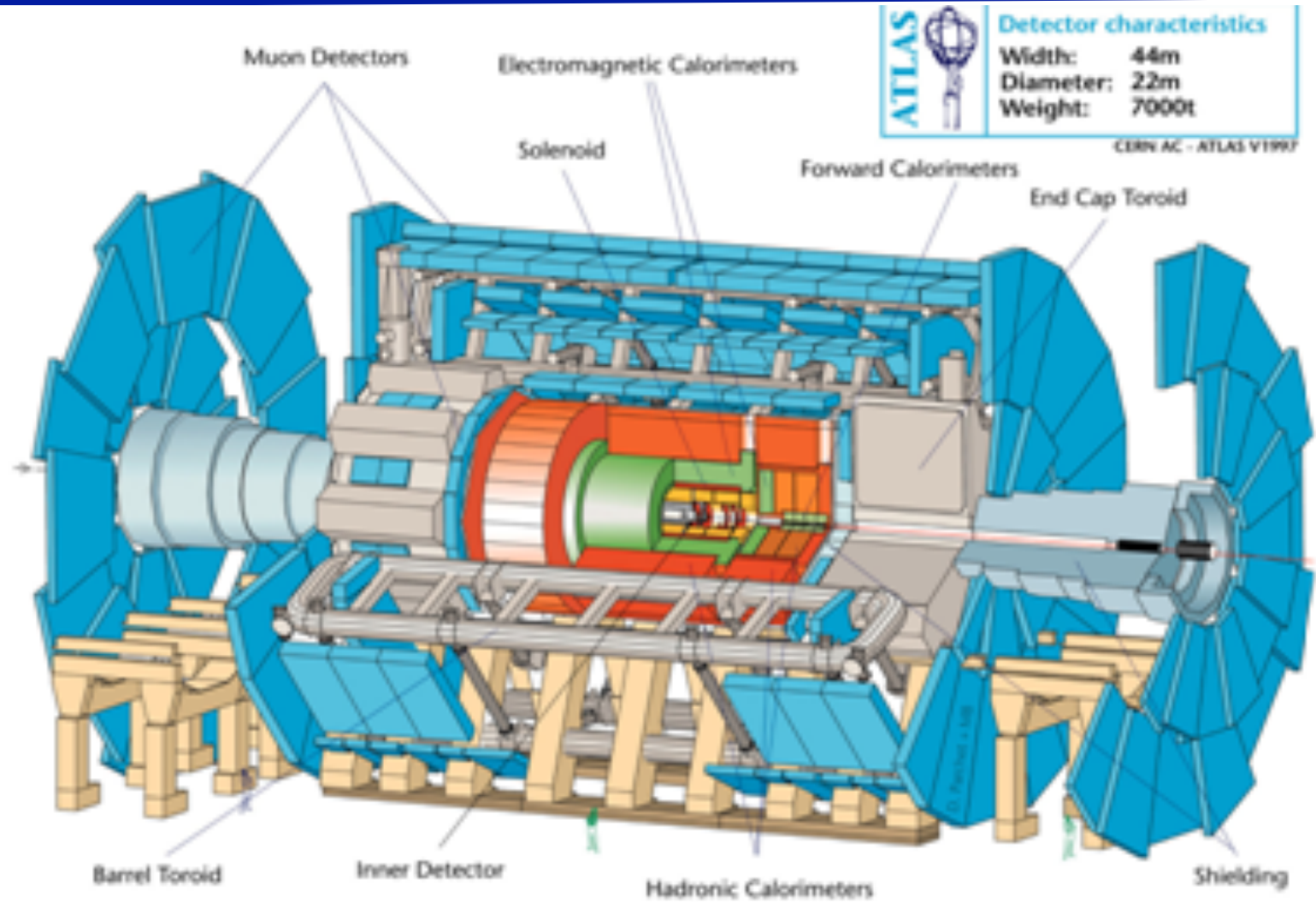
- ~2900 km of cables
- ~10 MW of electric power
- 2 - 4 Tesla magnetic field
- **Cavern** the largest artificial cave

RESEARCHERS

- ~3200 physicists & engineers (~1000 PhD students)
- 174 Institutes
- 38 Countries

Greek Institutes participation to the ATLAS Muon Spectrometer:

- AUTH
- Demokritos
- NKUA
- NTUA
- UoAEGEAN
- HOU
- Tech. Inst. of Piraeus
- Tech. Inst. of East Macedonia - Thrace

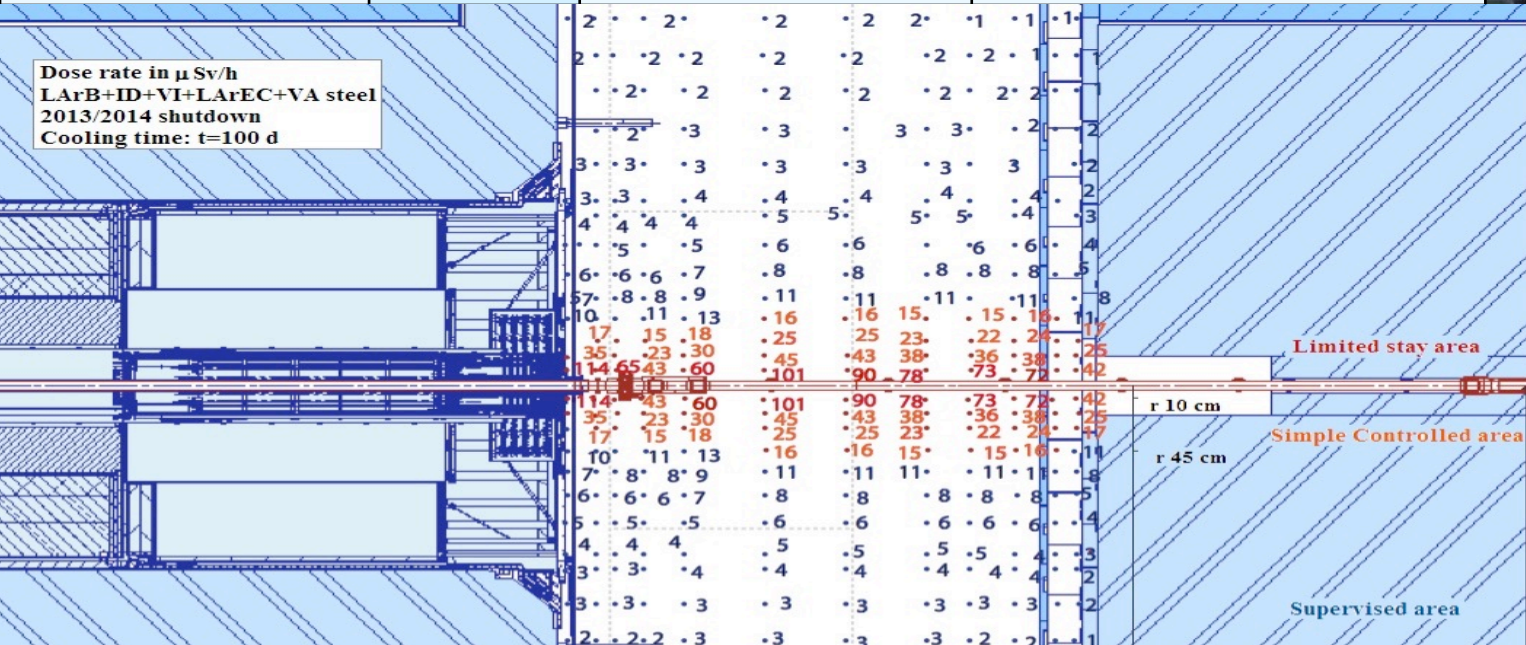


Area Classification	Dose limit	Ambient dose equivalent rate (permanent place)	Ambient dose equivalent rate (low-occupancy areas)
Non-designated area	1 mSv/y	< 0.5 μ Sv/h	< 2.5 μ Sv/h
Supervised area	6 mSv/y	< 3 μ Sv/h	< 15 μ Sv/h
Simple controlled area	20 mSv/y	< 10 μ Sv/h	< 50 μ Sv/h
Limited stay area			< 2 mSv/h
High radiation area			< 100 mSv/h
Prohibited area			> 100 mSv/h

We create dose maps from calculations (correlated with measurements)

Opening 2010/11
Max measured : 14 μ Sv/h

Shutdown 2013 / 2014



In 2013/14, after 50 days cooling around 250 μ Sv/h in the beam pipe region

The EDUSAFE Project

The collaboration consists: HEP + Economic & Business university teams and Industrial Partners



EDUSAFE is a 4-year Marie Curie ITN project, supported by EU, with scientific objectives:

- to demonstrate the basic architecture of the **Wireless Personnel Safety System (WPSS)**
- to figure out an **advanced imaging** platform for technologies:
 - ◆ **Virtual Reality (VR)**
 - ◆ **Augmented Reality (AR)**, a technology, which aids in seeing a real scene with embedded data useful for human activities
- a Personnel Safety System (PSS), including **features, methods** and **tools**

The **output** of this project is necessary during planned and emergency **maintenance** or **upgrade operations** in the **ATLAS cavern** at CERN, where the operators are exposed to **radiations**

So, the ability to monitor **personnel** and the state of the **surrounding environment** is crucial

It can also, be implemented in **extreme** environments:

- nuclear installations
- space missions
- deep sea
- mines, etc.

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Goals:

- technically advanced and combined several technologies,
- Integration of them to form a **Mobile Personnel Safety System (MPSS)**
- improve safety and **radioprotection**
- reduce errors
- decrease the time needed for scheduled or sudden interventions

Challenges & Features:

- real time data transmission
- instantaneous analysis of data coming from different inputs
- local intelligences in low power embedded systems
- interaction with multiple on site users
- complex interfaces
- portability and wearability

Results: **Augmented Reality glasses + smart helmet**

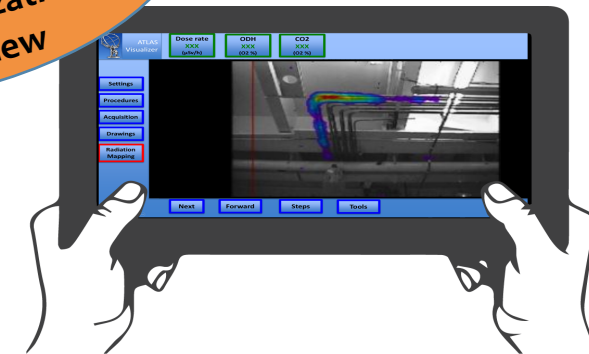
EDUSAFE Supervision System:

- allowing bi-directional communication and guiding the user
- providing information for radioprotection and other environmental purposes

2nd example
Mobile Personnel
Safety System /
AR glasses



1st example
Radiation Hot
Spot Localization /
iPad View



The EDUSAFE Deliverables

The collaboration consists: HEP + Economic - Business university teams and Industrial Partners

1. General survey on the present state of the art and first design report of **algorithms, WRM** (Weighted Resistor Matrix) and related **interfacing protocols**
2. Study of the state of the art of **gamma radiation imaging** systems and dose calculation codes and their corresponding technologies
3. **Control and DAQ** system H/W – S/W architecture design report, PSS module H/W – S/W architecture design report
4. **MPSS module, CS-DAQ** prototypes developed and tested, system documentation with final performance tests, results and recommendations. Report on scalability and adaptability to different infrastructure and environmental conditions
5. New **gamma imager**, reconstruction algorithms and new fast dose calculation algorithms, including AR features performance and validation test campaign
6. Integrated **VR/AR system** prototype
7. **Final prototype**, evaluation board and starter ready for final test in **ATLAS**
8. **Validation** of data from demonstration
9. **Market study**, technological assessment and initial **business model**
10. Technological assessment and **reverse engineering potential**
11. **Market feedback** on prototype and demonstration

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The WPSS module consists of:

- ◆ **Personnel Trans-receiving Unit (PTU)**, hosting the communication module
- ◆ An essential **node** for propagating the data from the **cameras (video & gamma)** and **sensors** to the control system and vice versa from the control system to the HMDs (**Head Mounted Display**)
- ◆ **Safety sensors** and **Local Intelligence**, for data/video local treatment
- ◆ A very **challenging optimization** is required for the **local data processing** to produce:
 - sufficiently powerful system
 - highly reliable
 - low power consumptions
 - small size and weight
 - suitable to the workers in the most demanding environments

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WPSS PROTOTYPE DESCRIPTIONS

1. User Case Analysis

The system users can be categorized in to **four** groups:

- Technician is the user with the PTU and the helmet with the γ -camera & video camera
- Supervisor receives all the latest measurements in real time and will communicate through audio and camera with the technician
- Administrator has rights to change parameters and maintenance the PTUs and the server side programs like the data acquisition
- Support user has access to get the system's data through third party applications for further analysis

2. Operation indications

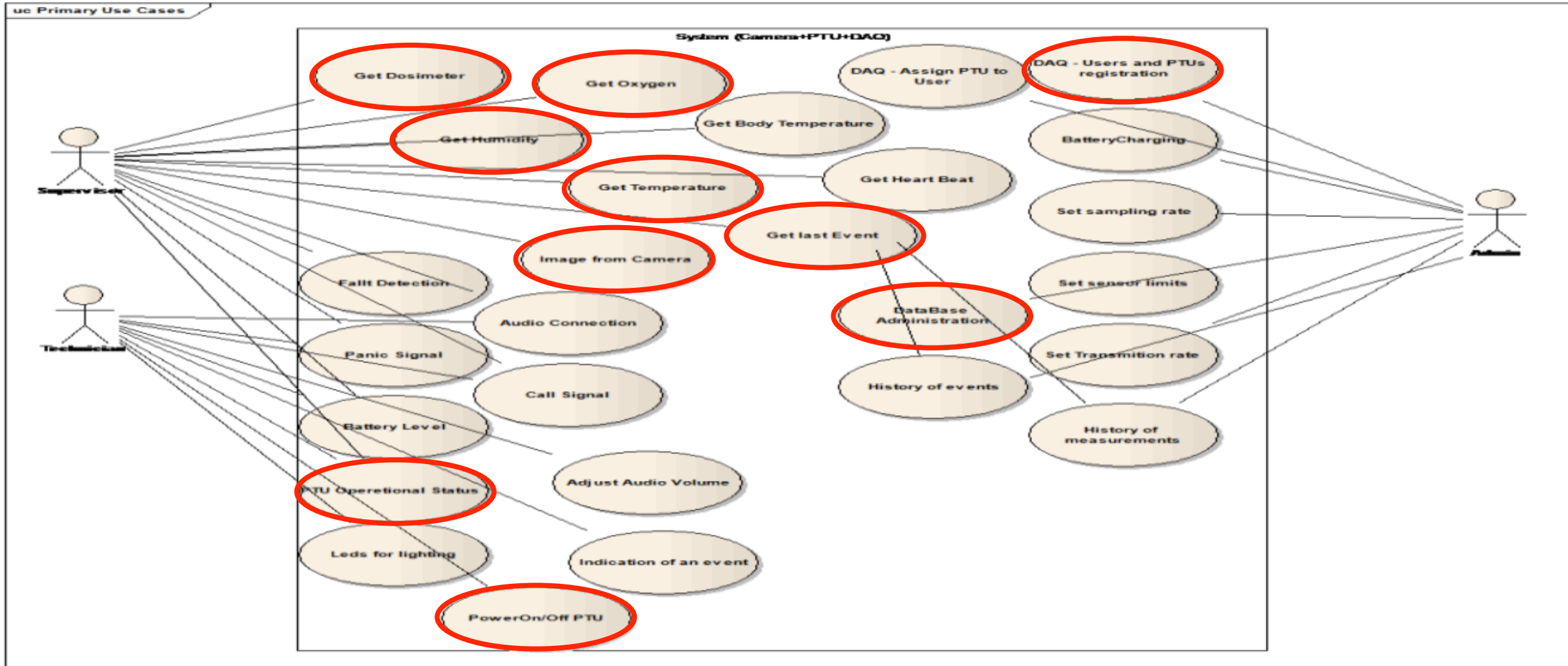
The Camera and the Dosimeter must get **four** indications:

- battery level
- overcoming of a parameter's limit, then a a buzzer is produced
- operational status of the PTU, (sensor connectivity and the network connectivity)
- calling of the supervisor

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3. The architecture of use case



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DAQ/CS operation

The DAQ System can wirelessly acquire various types of data from all the subsystems:

- **1) The Mobile Personal Supervision System (MPSS),** video/audio/radiation data
- **2) The sensor board,** environmental and biological parameters
- Example: Pulse RF module to be connected to the polar heart beat sensor, Oxygen Sensor, Carbon Dioxide sensor, Air Humidity / Temperature sensor, Accelerometers 2 axis for fall detection



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DAQ/CS operation

The DAQ System can wirelessly acquire various types of data from all the subsystems:

- 3) The **gamma camera**, radiation hot spot localization images
 - 4) The **dosimeter** used for the radiation measurements
 - 5) The mobile **PTU** is responsible for **local data processing** for various sensors, **image, audio data acquisition, visualization** and **wireless interfaced** devices
-
- In case a measurement **exceeds** a certain threshold the CS creates **alarm** notifications
 - Once the data are acquired they are shown on the developed **EDUSS GUI** and stored in an Oracle Database for off-line analysis



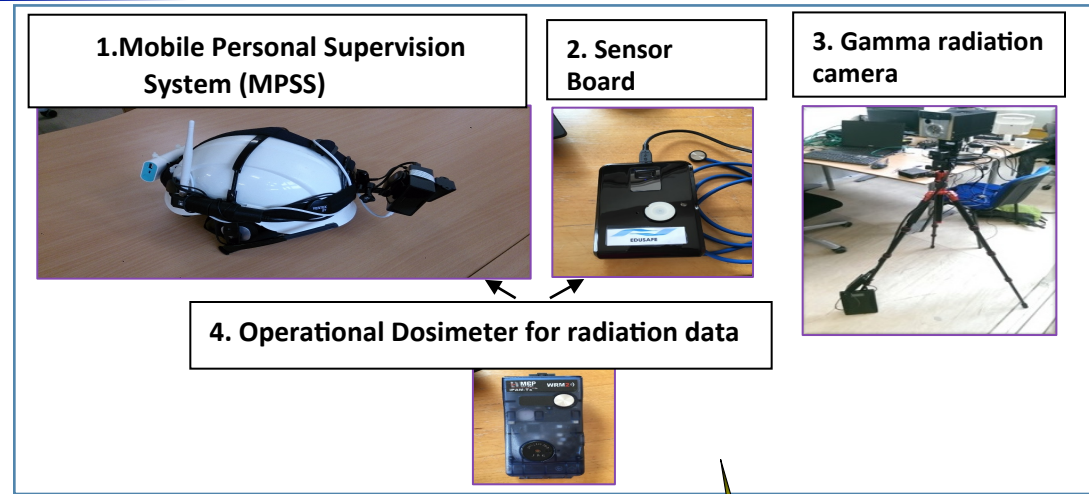
EduPIX gamma camera using Timepix chip, a single-pixel read-out chip.



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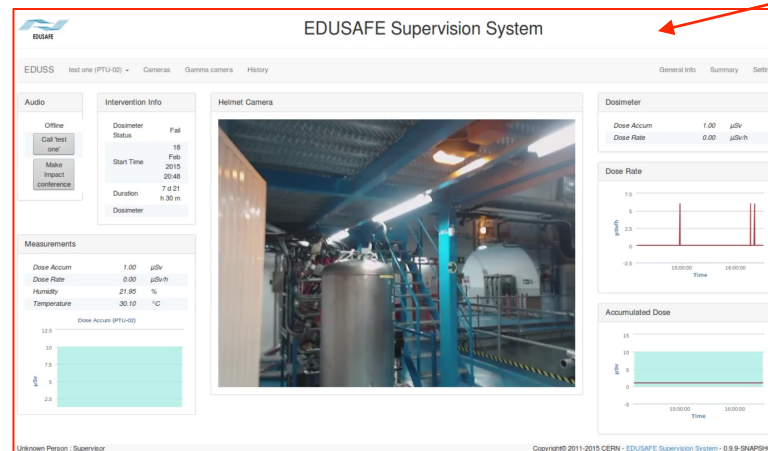
DAQ/CS System



EDUSS GUI

DAQ Server

Oracle DB

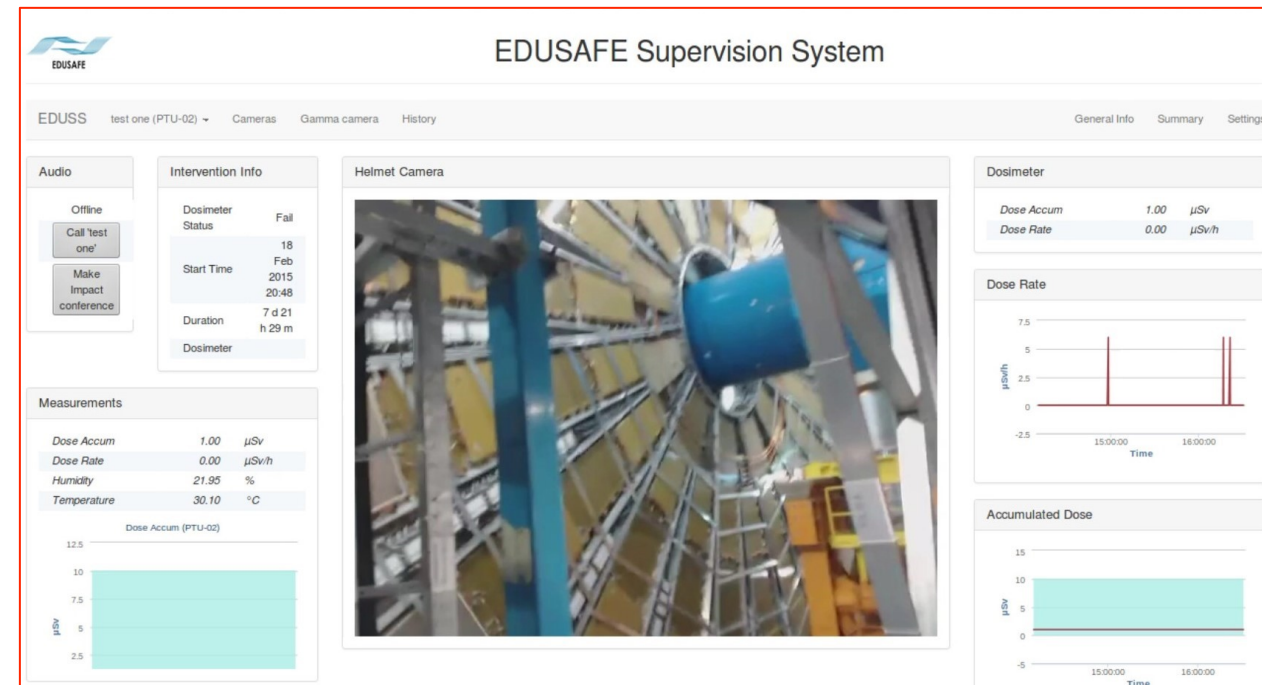


EDUSS GUI

The EDUSS GUI (**EDUSAFE Supervision System Graphics User Interface**) is developed in order to monitor the various worker sessions and guide the personnel if needed in the **ATLAS cavern**

Through the EDUSS GUI the supervisor can:

- Create multiple **sessions** with the workers in the ATLAS cavern
- **Monitor** every **worker** with **video** streaming and communicate with **audio** connection.
- **Monitor** the **sensor** values and the **gamma radiation** measurements corresponding to the dosimeter of each specific worker.
- Generate and save **plots** of the complete session for each sensor type resulting in faster offline analysis of the acquired data.

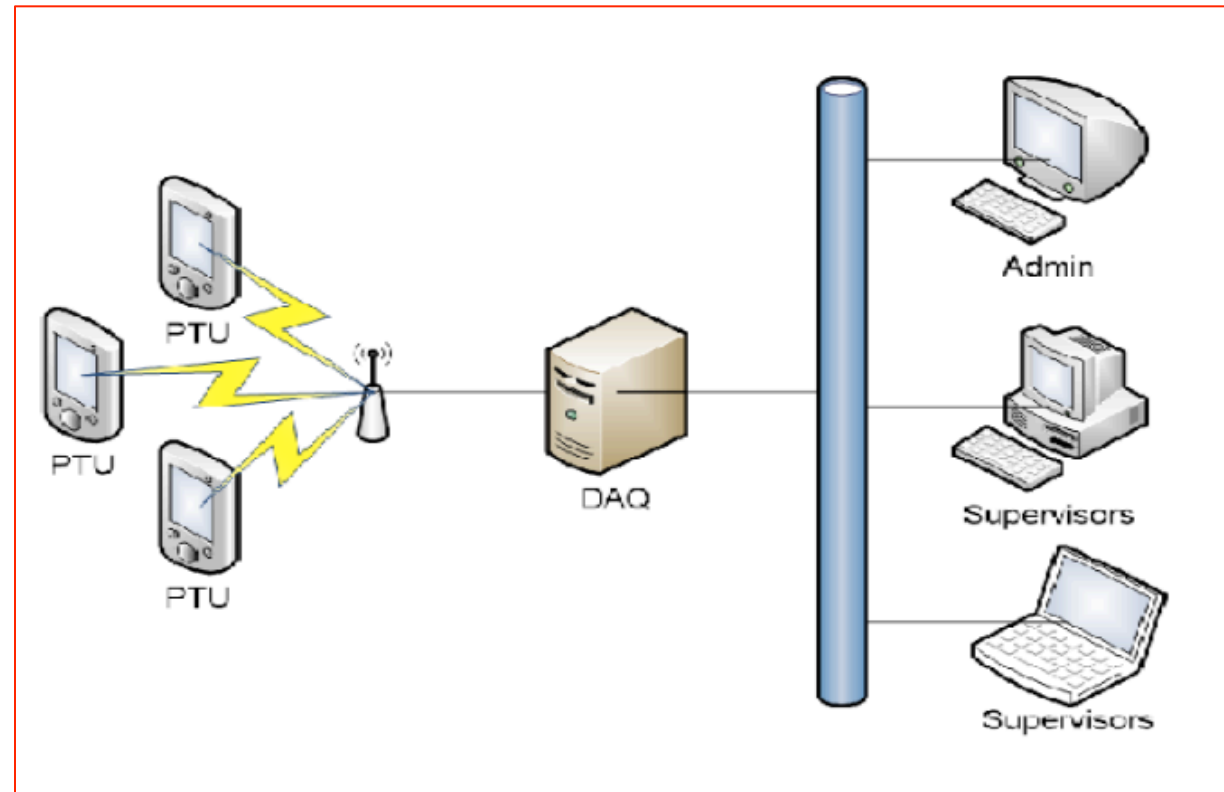


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The architecture of DAQ system

- The Linux based **application** running on main processing module for handling the **measurements** and implement the connection with the DAQ system
- The **portal** running on the main processing module for the basic parameterization of the PTU unit
- The **DAQ Windows Services** establish a **TCP/IP** connection with the video server

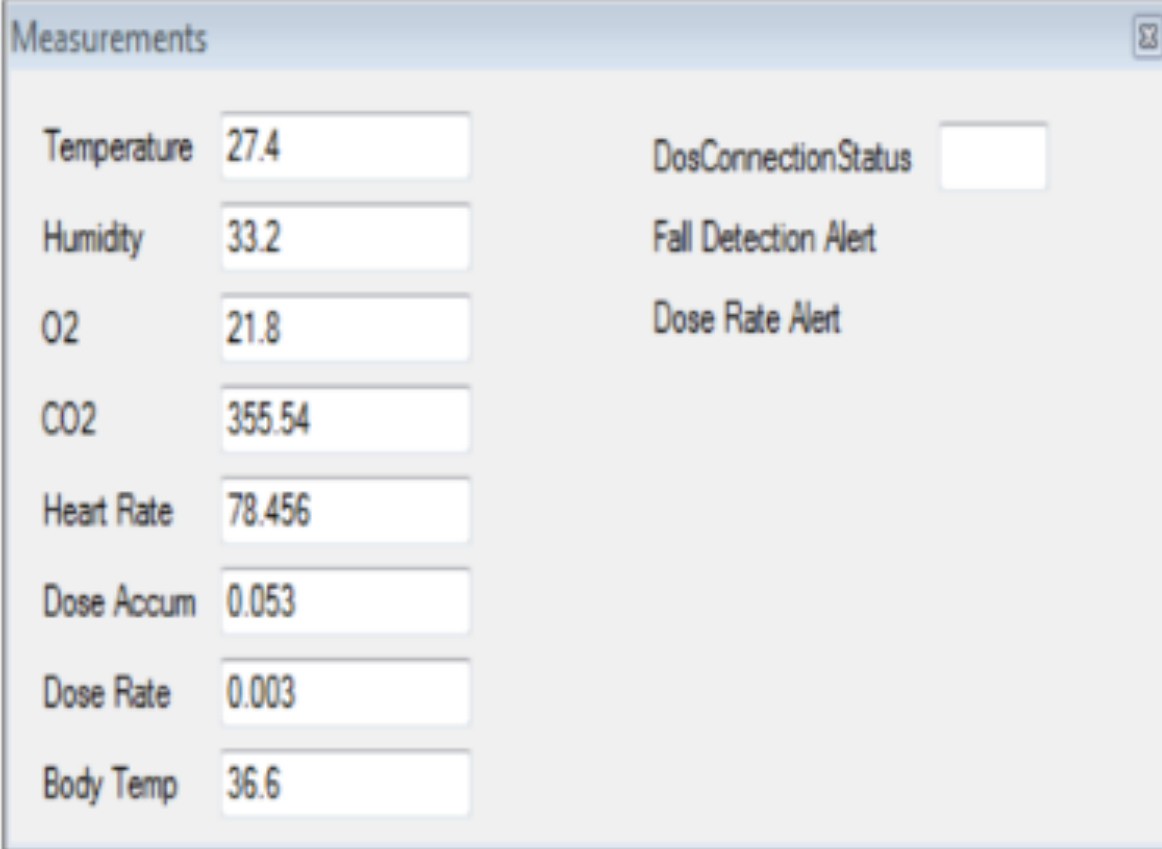


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WPSS prototype evaluation results

- As a **pilot evaluation** of the WPSS prototype, an interview to a **maintenance operator** of the **ATLAS** detector was conducted
- The purpose of the interview was to understand the **requirements** of our future system
- The **interview** is summarized:
 - a) The current prototype is good, it needs to be a **modular** form in order to **accommodate more sensors data**
 - b) **Local intelligence** are necessary for **environmental** and **health** monitoring information
 - c) The **image acquisition** of the prototype is functioning well and properly for supervision purposes
 - d) The scene should be visualized for safety purpose in order to perform **complex activities**
 - e) The **size** and **power consumption** should be reduced for portable and longtime operations, etc.

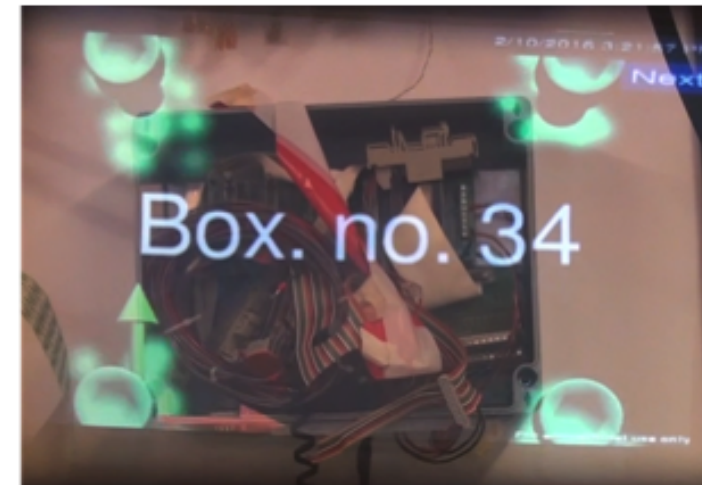


Measurements	
Temperature	27.4
Humidity	33.2
O2	21.8
CO2	355.54
Heart Rate	78.456
Dose Accum	0.053
Dose Rate	0.003
Body Temp	36.6
DosConnectionStatus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fall Detection Alert	
Dose Rate Alert	

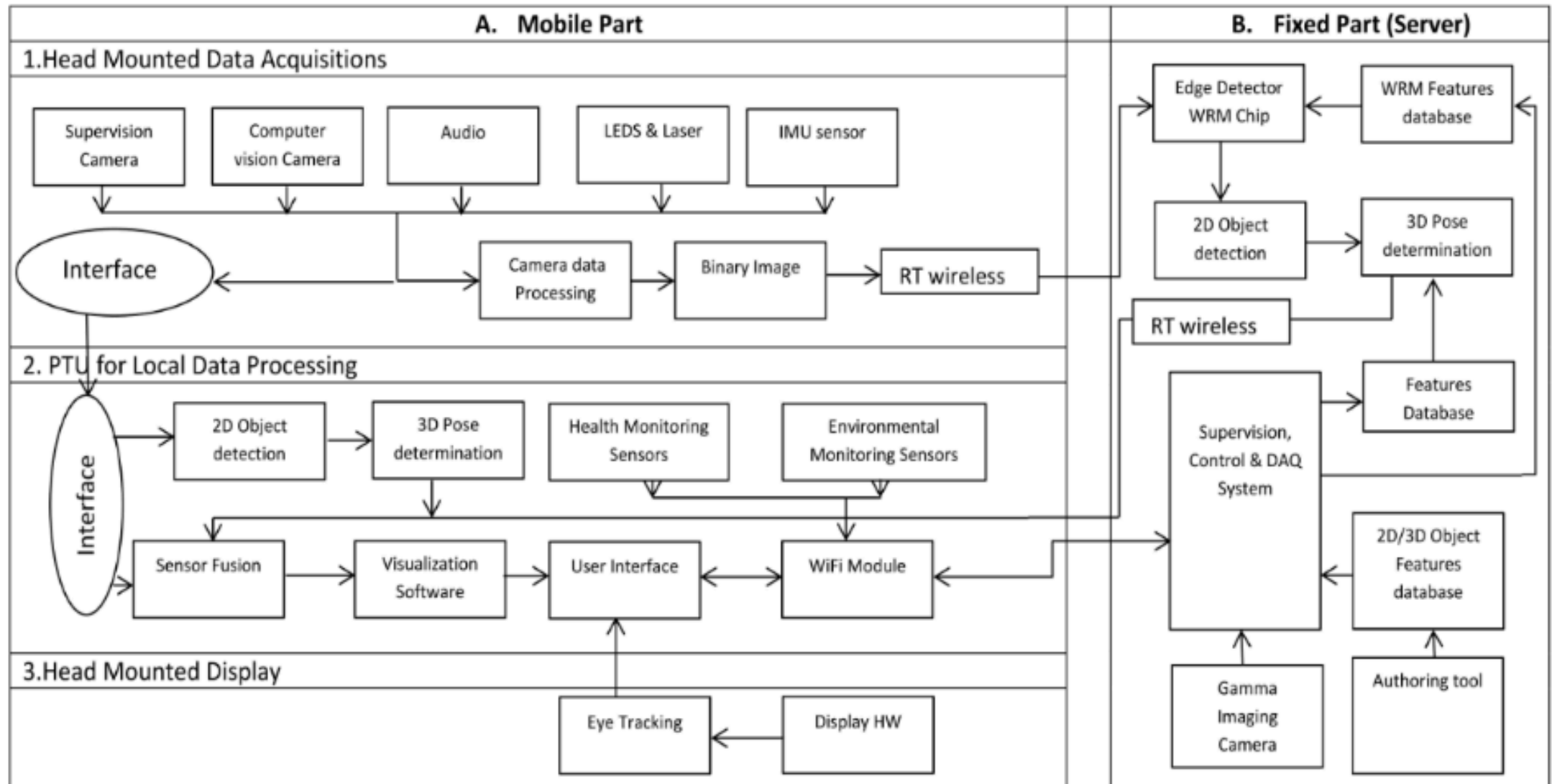
Modern Augmented Reality based system architecture

- The current **WPSS** system has been:
 - developed for **limited applications**
 - analyzed and found that as a **good use case** for some **environmental sensing parameter**, monitoring and **supervision** purposes
 - confirmed that can easily **protect a worker** in the environment from **hazard element** and fulfill the requirements of AR technology
- **AR/VR technologies** require an **image sensor** to be used with vision algorithms
- The image sensor is the part of a **vision camera** in order to provide the required data (**image data**) to the vision algorithms
- The **cameras**, as part of a **wearable embedded system**, meet a number of requirements related to the processing power, interfaces, size, and weight of the embedded system

Augmented reality glasses rendering on a real test demonstration



Advanced system architecture



Final Result: ATLAS Supervision Post and Augmented Reality Project

Helmet
High definition camera
Laser pointer
Illumination



Bi-directional Audio device



Head Mounted display



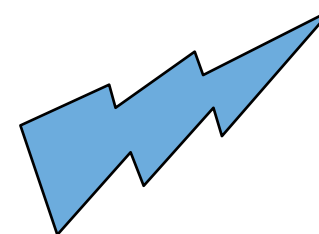
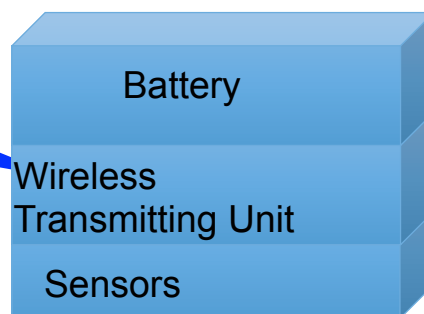
Active gamma dosimeter



Base Station
connected to
network



Portable Computer
Detailed Procedure visualization
Environment parameters



Handheld Camera

ATLAS EXPERIMENTAL CAVERN or RADIOACTIVE BUFFER ZONE



Up to 10 supervised persons

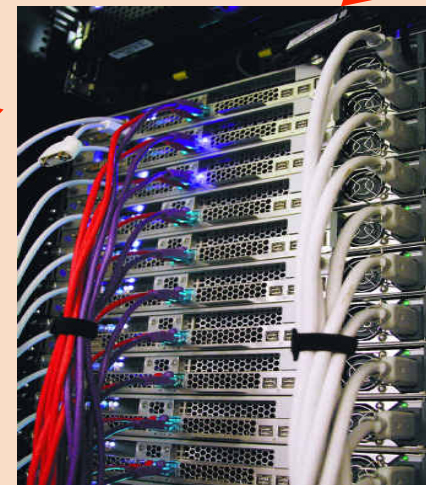
Base Station connected to network



SUPERVISION POST SURFACE



Surface Supervision Post



ATLAS Computer online servers



Mobile supervisor

Up to 3-4 supervision posts

We are looking for partners ...

Our possible development partners:

ESA, NASA

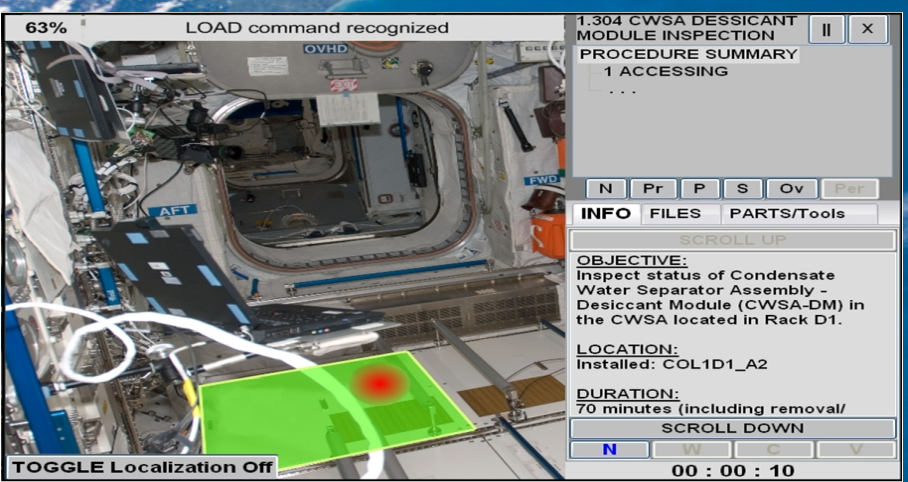
University or institutes (VTT, Columbia ...)

Hospitals, Companies

European Union ...

Potentially interested industries:

Automotive and aerospace industries, Nuclear Power plants military application, etc...



63% LOAD command recognized

1.304 CWSA DESSICANT MODULE INSPECTION
PROCEDURE SUMMARY
1 ACCESSING
...

N Pr P S Ov Per

INFO FILES PARTS/Tools

SCROLL UP

OBJECTIVE:
Inspect status of Condensate Water Separator Assembly - Desiccant Module (CVSA-DM) in the CWSA located in Rack D1.

LOCATION:
Installed: COL1D1_A2

DURATION:
70 minutes (including removal/

SCROLL DOWN

N W C V

00 : 00 : 10

TOGGLE Localization Off





ATHENS UNIVERSITY
OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS

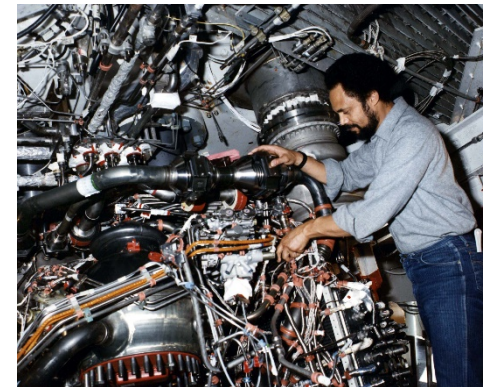
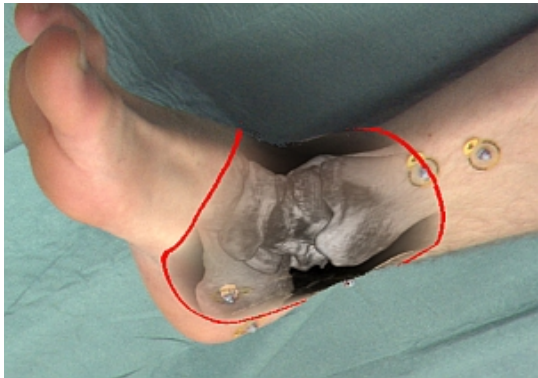
EDUSAFE System Exploitation next steps

Th. Apostolopoulos, A. Pramataris and V. Mantzios

Athens University of Economics and Business (AUEB)

Exploitation opportunities

Medical Applications



Maintenance process instruction tool



South by South-west: Interactive

The 2nd most important event for innovation, high tech and entrepreneurship (March 13-22 2015, Austin, TX)



- Numerous pitching events
- Entrepreneurship meetups
- High technologies expos from USA labs
- Knowledge Transfer Units from Research Organizations (NASA etc.)
- International high tech startups presentations (Metaio and ODG)
- International Companies representatives
- Capital Investors
- Well-known startups
- Workshops
- Networking events



EDUSAFE @ SXSW - Exploitation opportunity

Challenging experience

- 3 pitches in public
- Numerous contacts and networking
- Great exposure for EDUSAFE work and all partners



During public pitching event

A Director from a USA based semiconductors fabrication plant expressed high interest in our system

It was organized a site visit at Fabrication plant for further discussion.



Semiconductors Fab – Clean-room characteristics



- Very clean and good lighted environment
- Complex maintenance procedure
- No computer aided process has been applied
- No robotic process can be applied
- Big monetary impact of faulty maintenance process
- No monitoring in the maintenance process
- High cost for expert trained maintenance personnel
- Operates 24/7



Company high level requirements

Non technical requirements

- Equipment must be **light-weight** and **comfortable** with safety glasses
- Use **server** located in **Company** premises
- Potential **future integration** with Company systems

Functional requirements

- Read instructions
- Project **augmented content** for maintenance process
- Project specific **technical info** (tolerance values)
- **Verify** (with computer vision) if the work performed is correct (tolerance values)
- **Verify** component positions (using computer vision),
- Record **snapshots**, record video at server
- **voice** commands for user interface
- stream live video to '**supervisor**'
- **hear** 'supervisor' advice/comments **real time**



EDUSAFE System components for Company

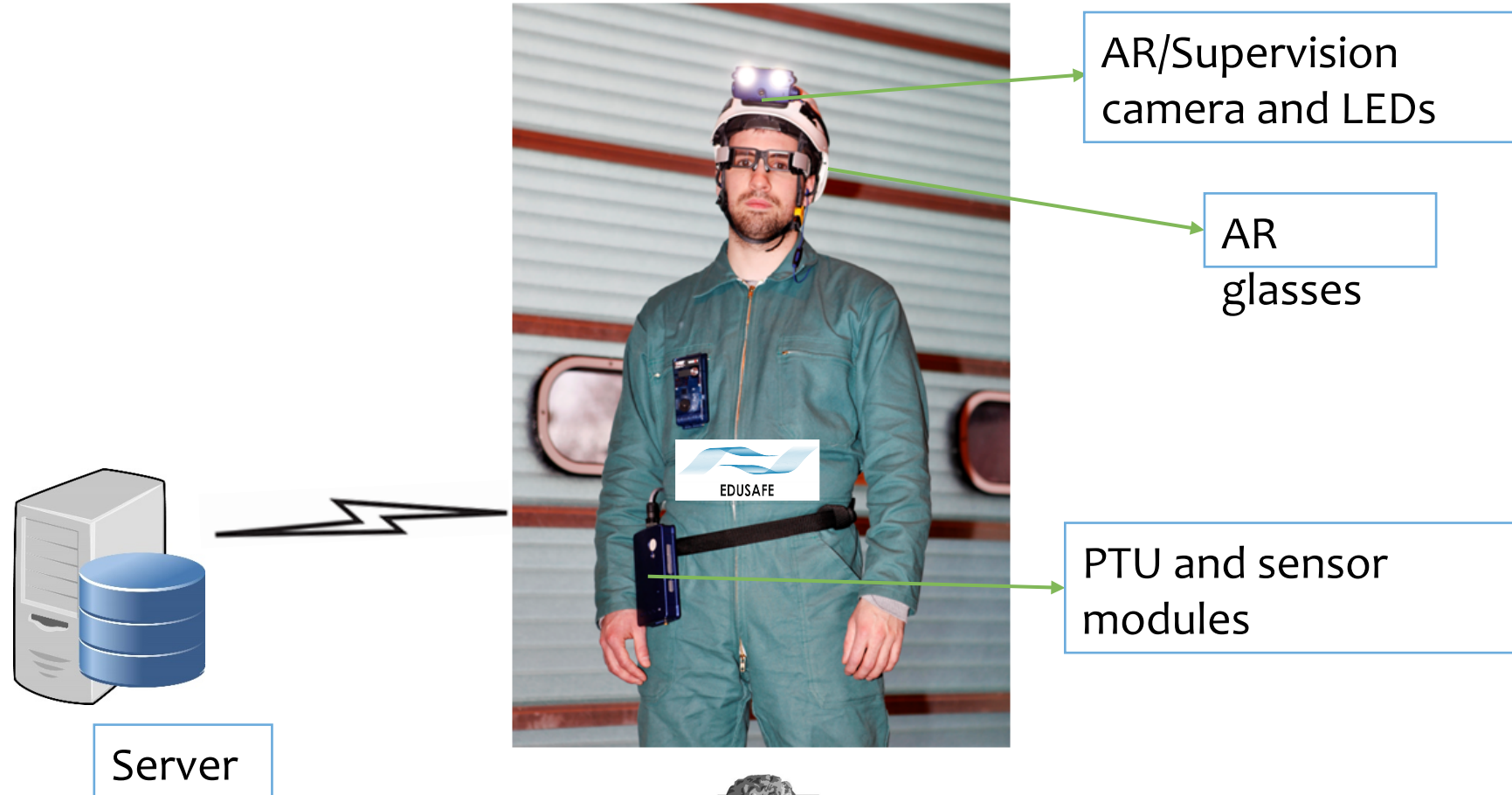
- PTU hardware
- Augmented reality glasses
- Computer vision algorithms
- Server /DAQ
- Authoring tool



No need, for the time being,
for gamma imaging camera



High Level Architecture



Future collaboration with the Company

- Contact other electronics manufacturers
- Expand in owned Shipyards company
- Physical security control systems

- Communicate with Company Head Quarters for further **funding** and **exploitation** in other applications (e.g. **nuclear industry**)

- As a private company, they need to sign contract with a **private legal entity**
- The formulation of a **spin-out** which will hold the EDUSAFE IP is the best option
- This entity will sign the contract and be the **technology and integration provider** of EDUSAFE
- The Company is not interested in **licensing the technology**, rather participate with equity in a spin-out company

The company is about to invest funds for our technology, so they need to exclude any bureaucratic procedure



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Summary of the technologies used:

- UBI-track
- IMU (Sensor fusion)
- EPFL algorithm
- WRM algorithm
- Sensor board
- Sensors board software
- PTU hardware
- PTU software
- Display hardware
- Display software
- Control unit (touch screen etc.)
- Data Base hardware
- Data Base software
- Server hardware
- Server software
- Gamma imaging camera Hardware
- Gamma imaging camera software

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Conclusions

- ✓ A **prototype for WPSS** and an **advanced AR** based modern PSS architecture for personnel safety in harsh environment has been presented
- ✓ The development of the **Augmented Reality** system to be compatible with a wearable use of the system in a highly challenging environment represent an excellent opportunity to integrate today's leading technical knowledge in a product which can become **accessible to industry and general public**
- ✓ Software for both mobile and server part maintain a common clock reference and be responsible for tagging all the data accordingly
- ✓ Design pattern encourages that a PSS modular system can be adaptable for various environments with some H/W and S/W constraints
- ✓ Private company (USA) willing to invest to our technology!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research has been supported by a **Marie Curie Initial Training Network** project of the European Community's FP7 Program under contract number PITN-G2012-316919-EDUSAFE