



Small Stream Hydrologic Monitoring Using Outdoor IoT Technologies: A Pilot Project at Clemson University

Christopher J. Post, Vishwas Powar, Kaushik Tilve,
Elena A. Mikhailova

Dr. Michael Cope, Kelly Kruzner, Chuck Cook, Paul Minerva



» Motivation and Focus

- > Accurate, low-cost, resilient, near real-time water quantity and quality monitoring systems

» Sensor Network Components

- > Anatomy of sensor network

» Remote Sensing

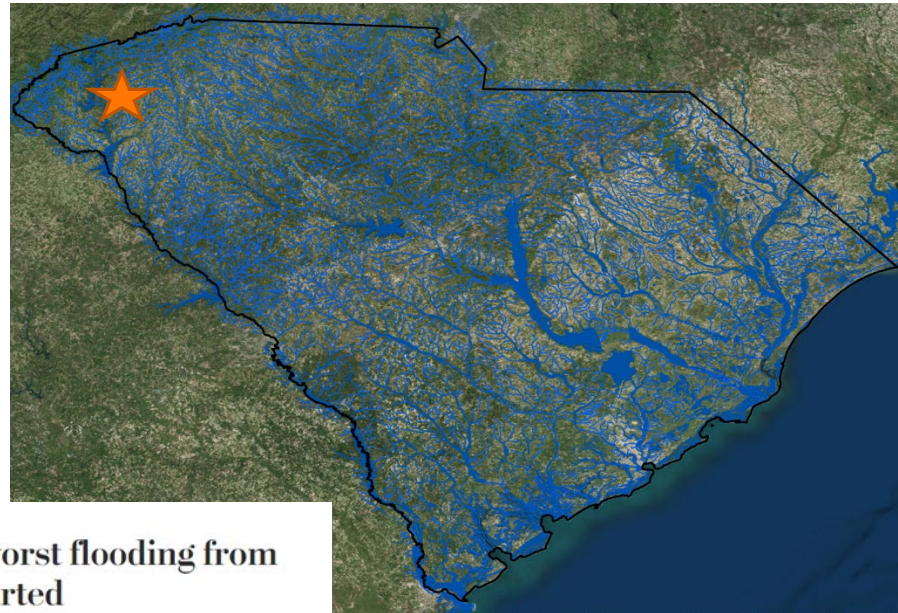
- > Non-contact water level sensing

» Clemson University Hunnicutt Creek Test Bed

- > Comparison of three level sensing technologies
- > Level data throughout a rain event

Outline





Capital Weather Gang

South Carolina is enduring some of its worst flooding from Florence, more than a week after it departed



Kayaks are paddled up Long Avenue past flooded sections of the Sherwood Drive community of Conway, S.C., on Sept. 23. (Jason Lee/Sun News/AP)

By **Jason Samenow**
September 24, 2018

Under calm, blue skies, eight days after Florence's final drops rained down, parts of northeast South Carolina and southeast North Carolina are experiencing devastating flooding from the long-departed hurricane. Entire communities are underwater as some rivers continue to rise.

Carolinas Precipitation Patterns & Probabilities An Atlas of Hydroclimate Extremes

1998-2002 Drought

Introduction
Agriculture
Forestry
Water Supply & Quality
Notes

Beginning in 1998, many areas in the Carolinas experienced several years of below-normal precipitation: precipitation deficits over the next four years were among the largest ever recorded. The meteorological drought quickly became an agricultural one: farmers and foresters were particularly affected. The prolonged duration of the drought had severe hydrological effects, with the cumulative shortfall of precipitation resulting in record lows for streamflows, groundwater levels, and reservoir storage.



[L]ow water levels on Lake Wylie forced organizers to cancel a fishing tournament that had been planned for later this month. That will mean the loss of an estimated \$200,000 in motel reservations and banquet events, a York County tourism official said."

— Bruce Smith, AP, "Heavy Rains Help, But Drought Persists," September 4, 2002.



Anatomy of a Sensor Network

Water Questions

Data Driven Answers

SENSORS

Non-contact sensing when possible.

High accuracy, low cost, low power.



Keyhole
Soda Media

EMBEDDED PLATFORMS

Low power, networked embedded computing platforms



CALE-HO-WOOD
Landfill Pages

DEPLOYMENT SYSTEMS

Enclosure/ Battery/Power systems are key to long-term, low cost deployments



NETWORKS

LPWAN
LoRaWAN/
Sigfox

CAT-NB1/
CAT-M1



Sozial Intern
Smart Content

DATA STORAGE AND ANALYTICS

Location-aware sensor data storage linked to detailed metadata about sensor and deployment systems

PEOPLE

Level Sensors



Remote sensing of water level has distinct advantages over direct, contact sensing. Sensors placed above water bodies should be able to last for years without human intervention. New sensor advances in distance sensing are lowering the cost of accurate water level measurement.



Sonar
Level Sensor



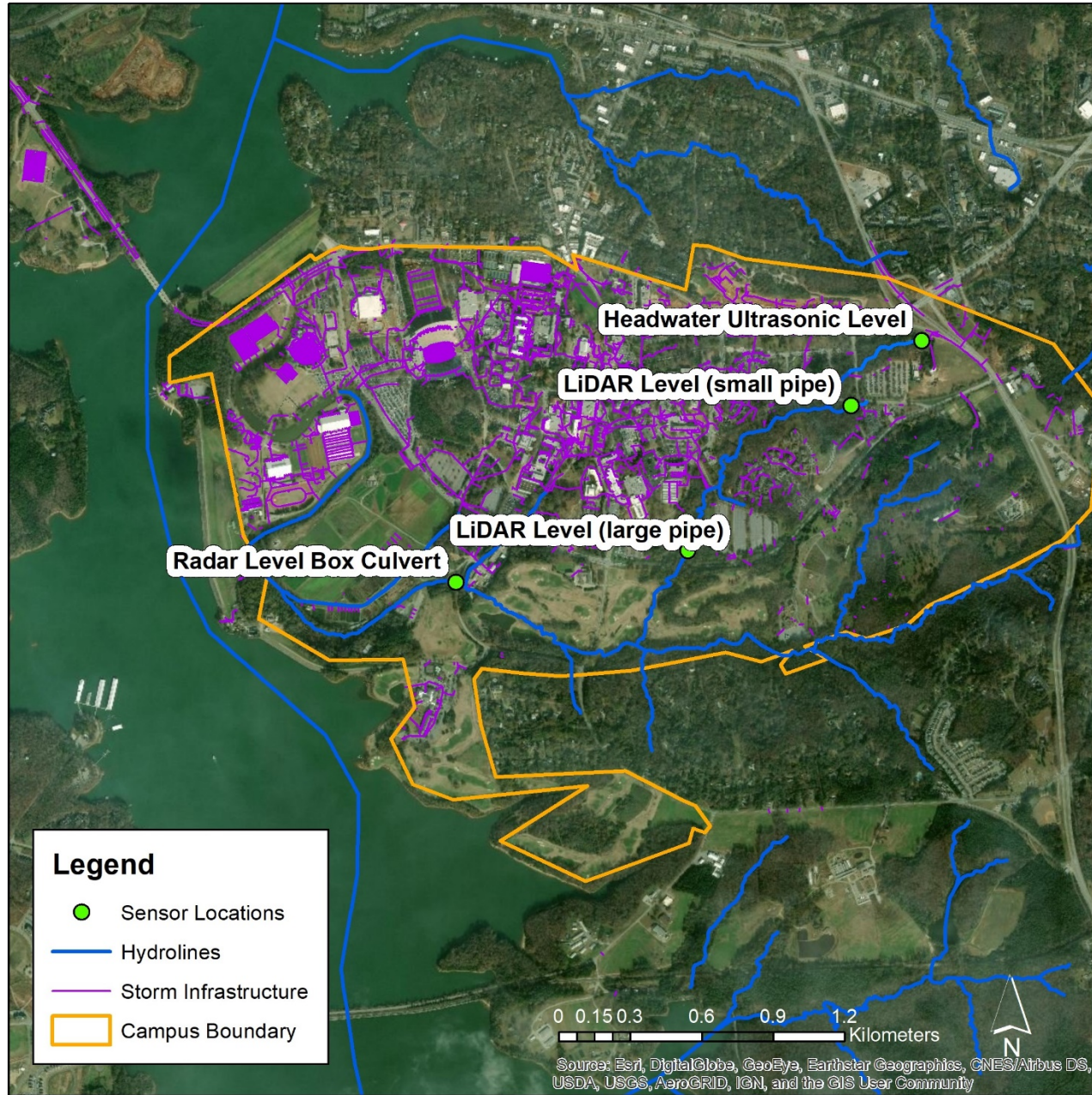
LiDAR
Level Sensor



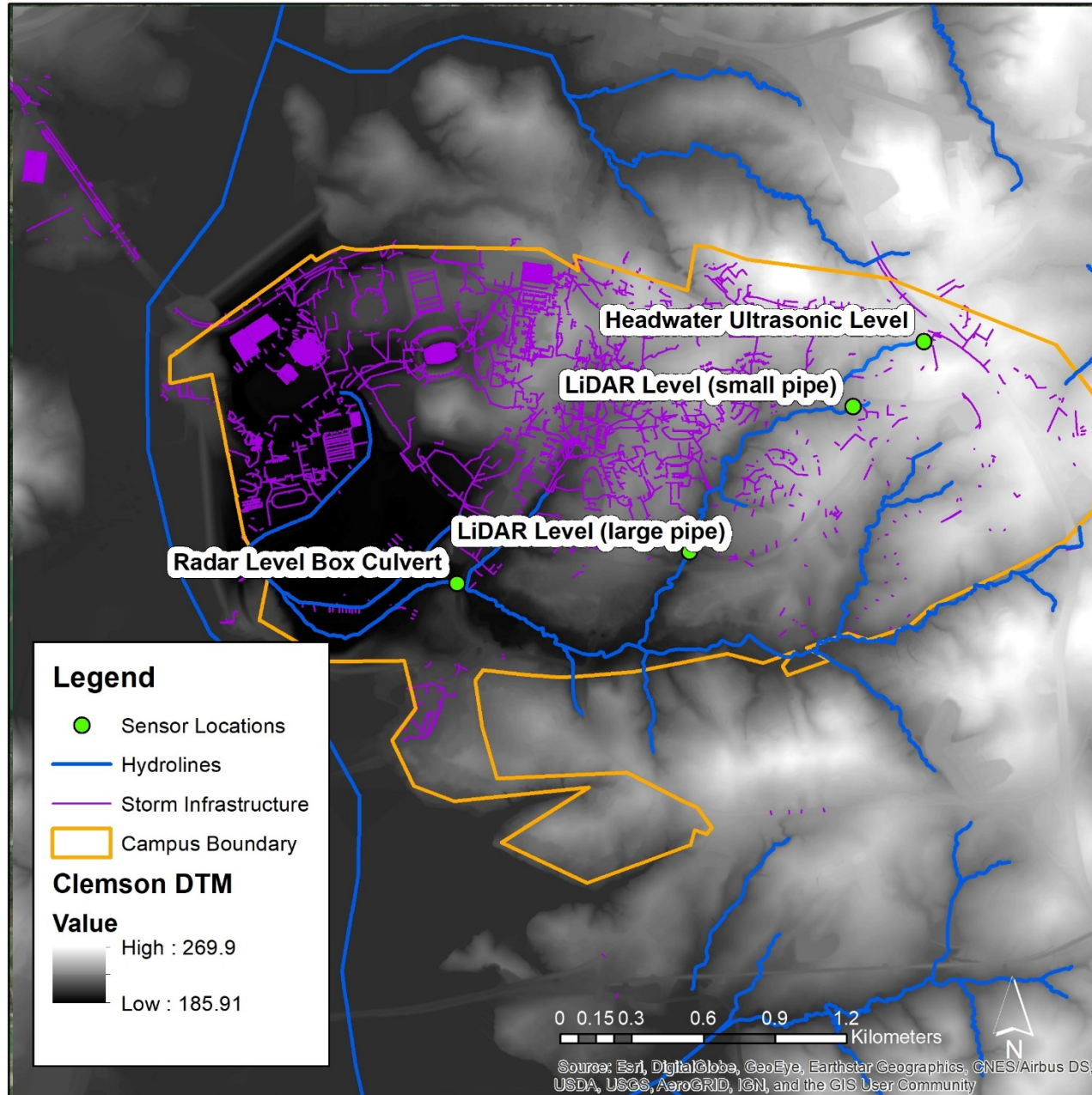
Radar level
Sensor



Study Area



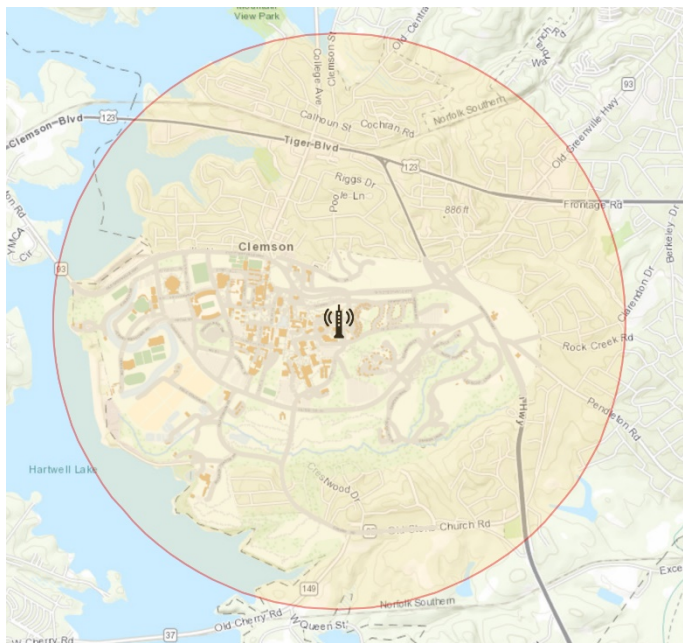
Study Area



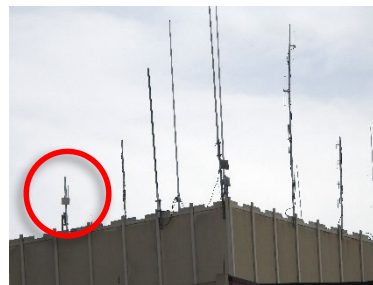
LoRaWAN Network



A commercial LoRaWAN gateway has been deployed to serve the campus sensing community. Redundant gateways are planned.



Approximate LoRaWAN network coverage live at Clemson.

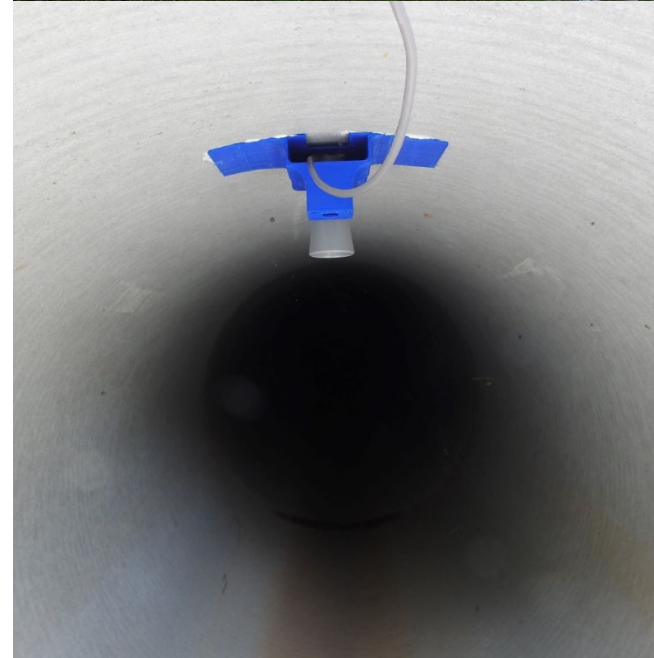
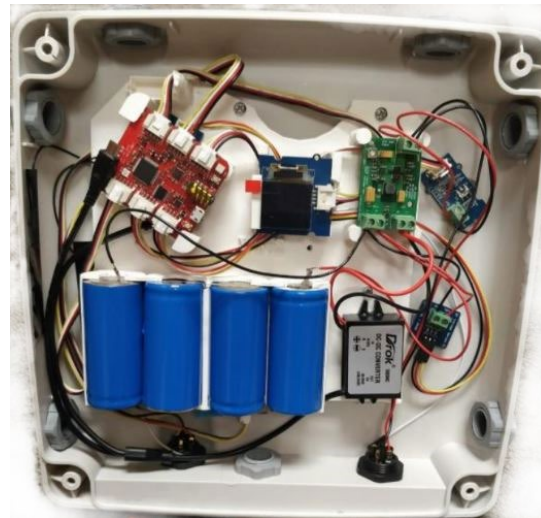


LoRaWAN Gateway

Headwaters Ultrasonic Ranging Sensor



MaxBotix
Ultrasonic Level
Sensor



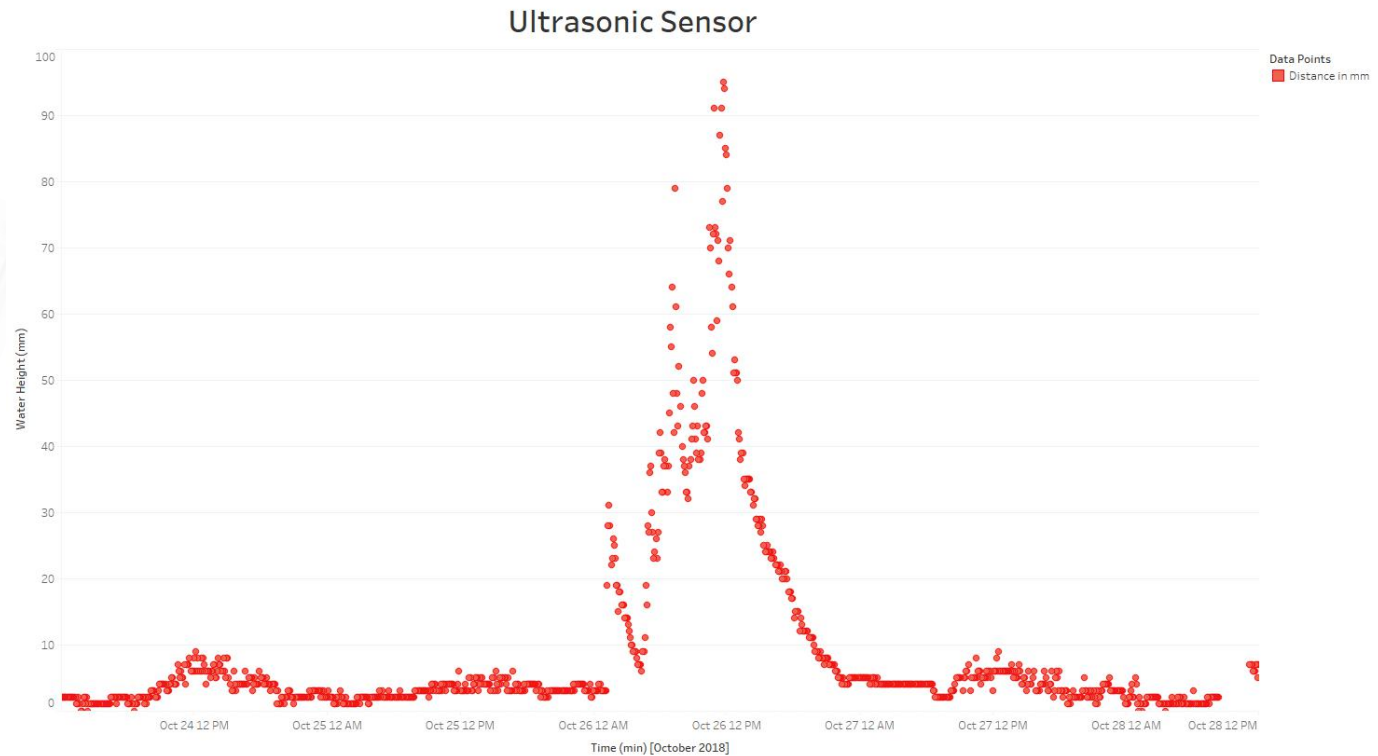
Headwaters Ultrasonic Ranging Sensor

Ultrasonic Level Sensor Example

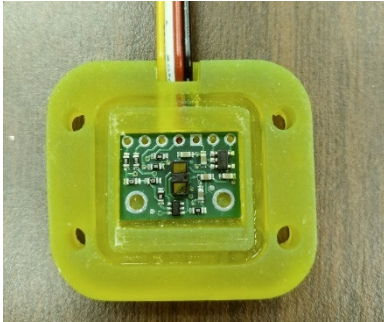
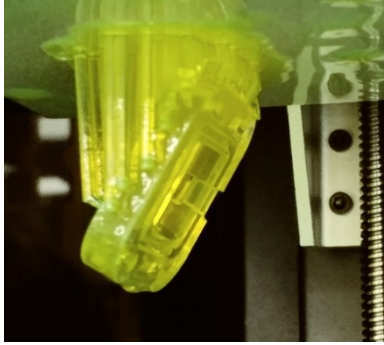
Range	~5 – 10m
Reported Accuracy	± 2 -5mm
Observed Accuracy	± 5 mm
Cost	\$140
Potential Issues	Temp Stability



MaxBotix
Ultrasonic Level
Sensor



LiDAR Level Deployments



LiDAR
Level Sensor



LiDAR Level Deployments

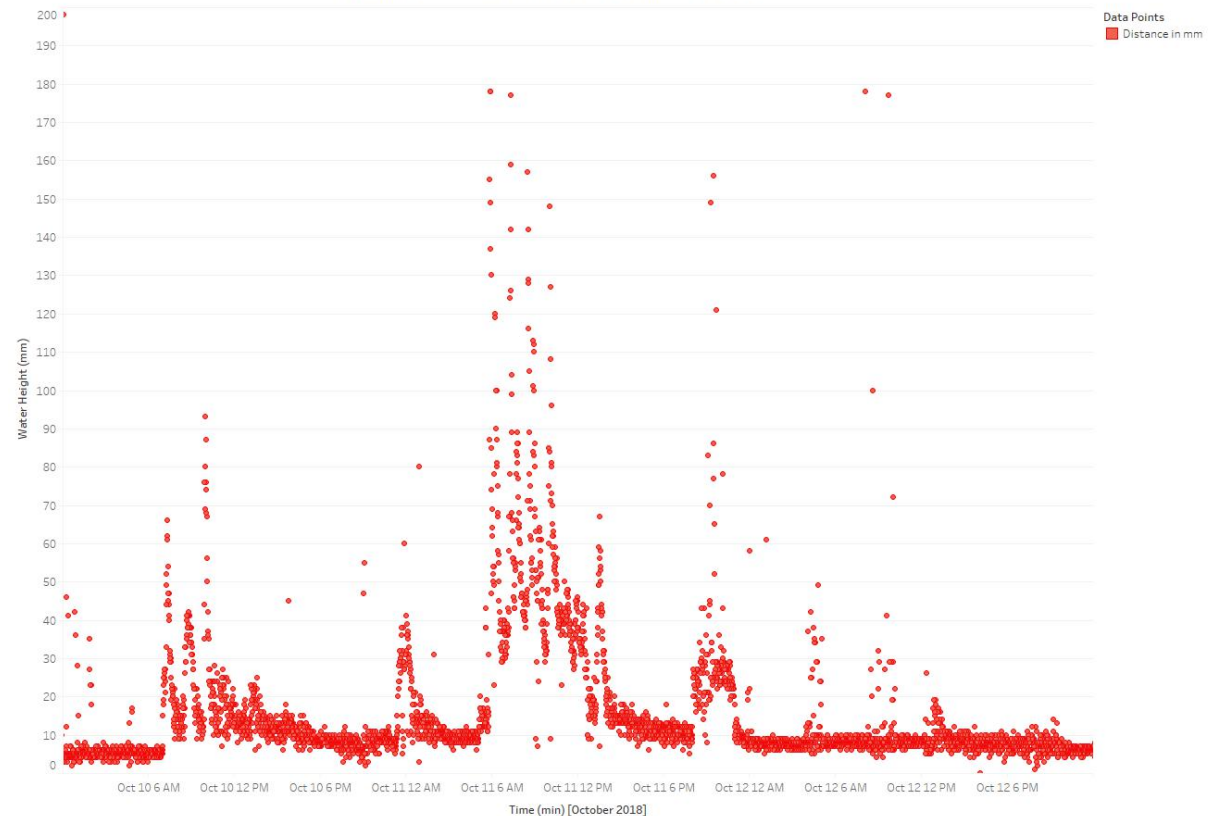
LiDAR Level Sensor Example

Range	~4m
Reported Accuracy	$\pm 2.5\text{mm}$
Observed Accuracy	$\pm 2.5\text{mm} - \pm 10\text{mm}$
Cost (with case)	\$20
Potential Issues	Light Interference

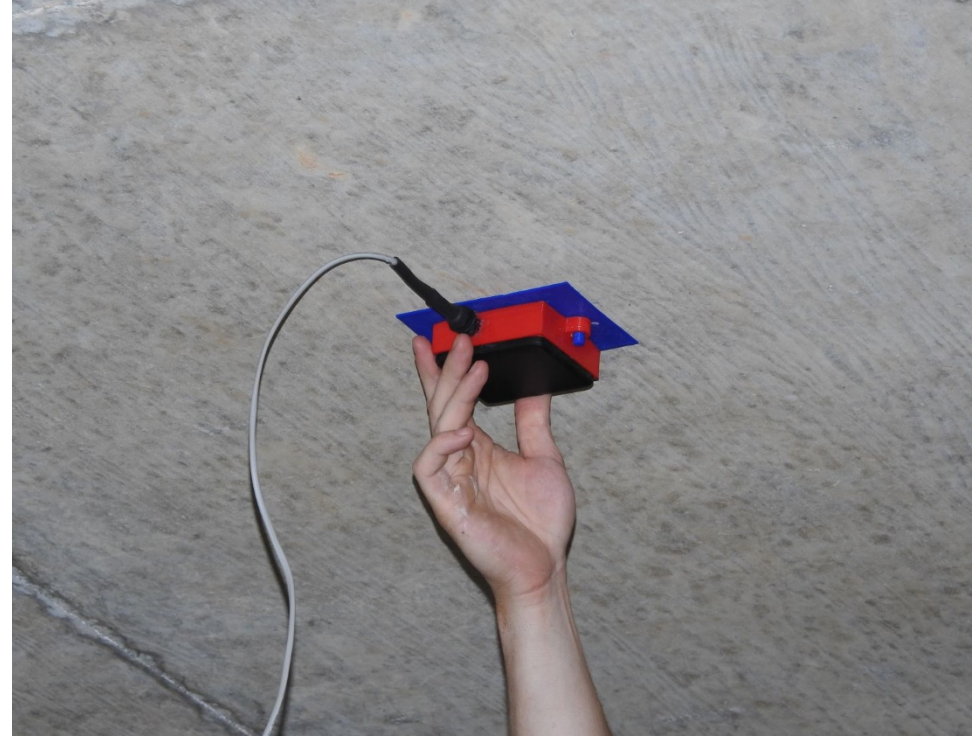


LiDAR
Level Sensor

LIDAR Sensor at New Newman Road



Radar Deployment



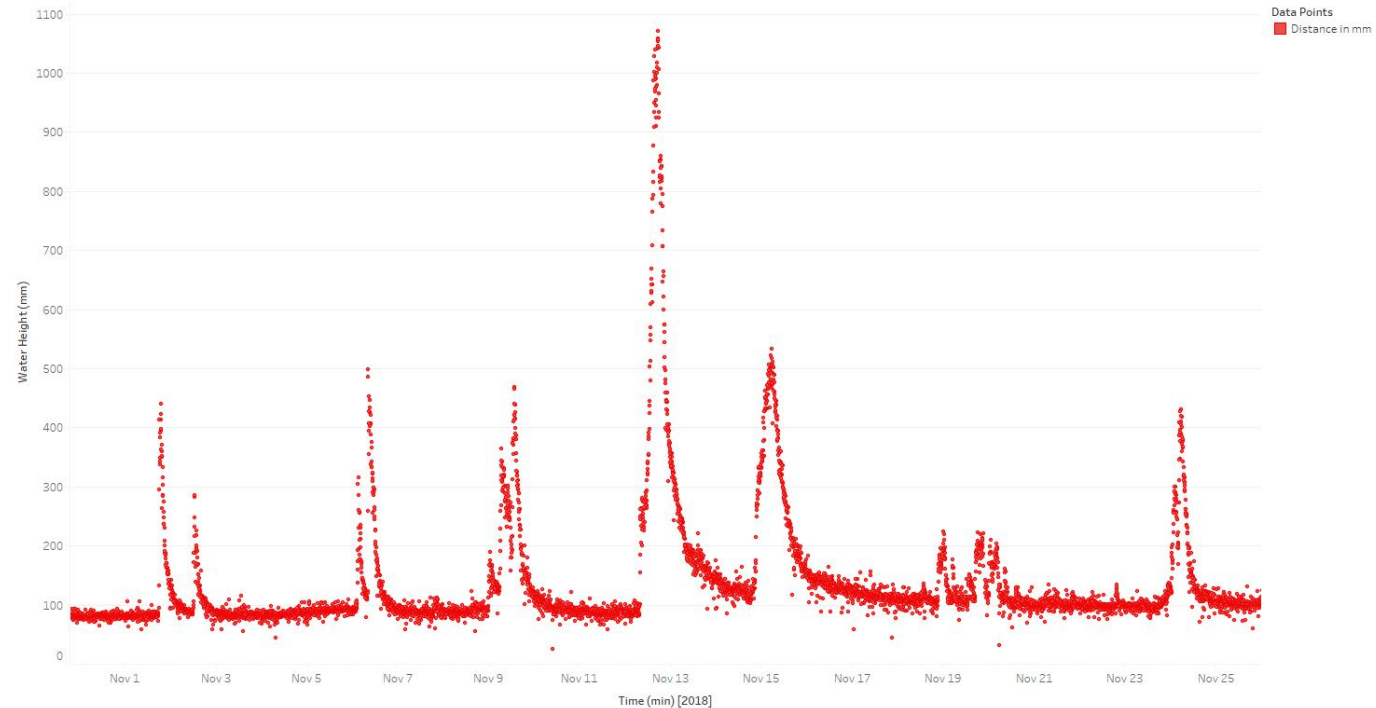
77 Ghz Radar
Level Sensor

Radar Deployment

Radar Level Sensor Example

Range	~10m
Reported Accuracy	$\pm 3\text{mm}$
Observed Accuracy	$\sim \pm 5\text{mm}$
Cost	~\$300

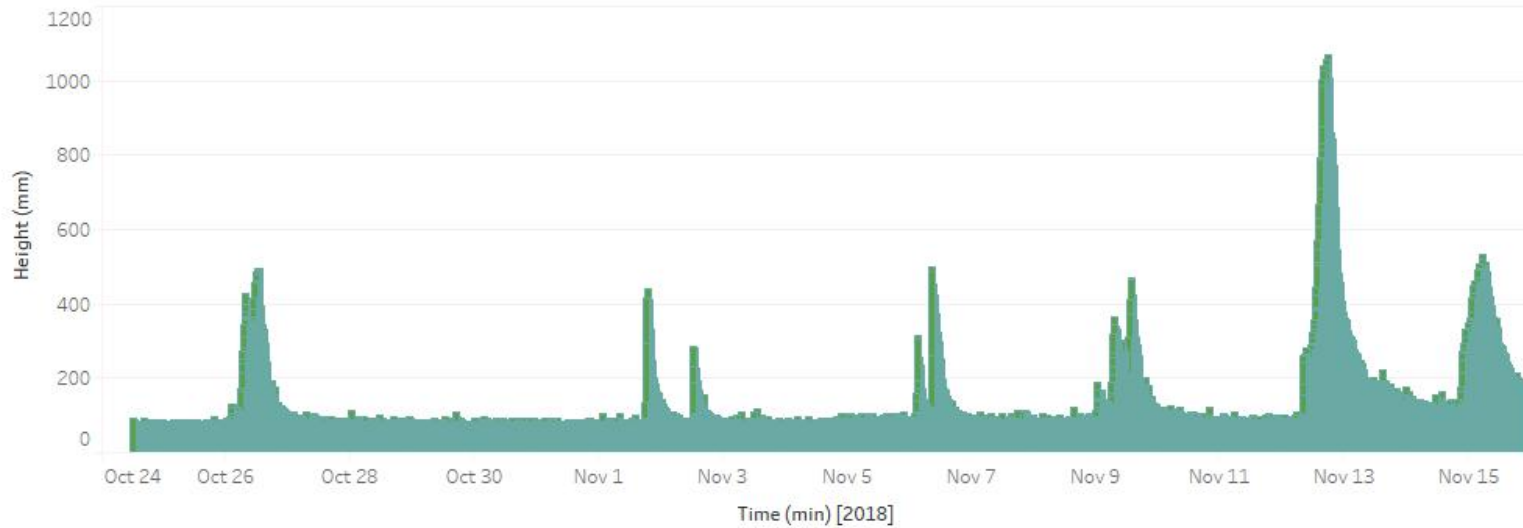
RADAR Sensor at Old Stadium Road



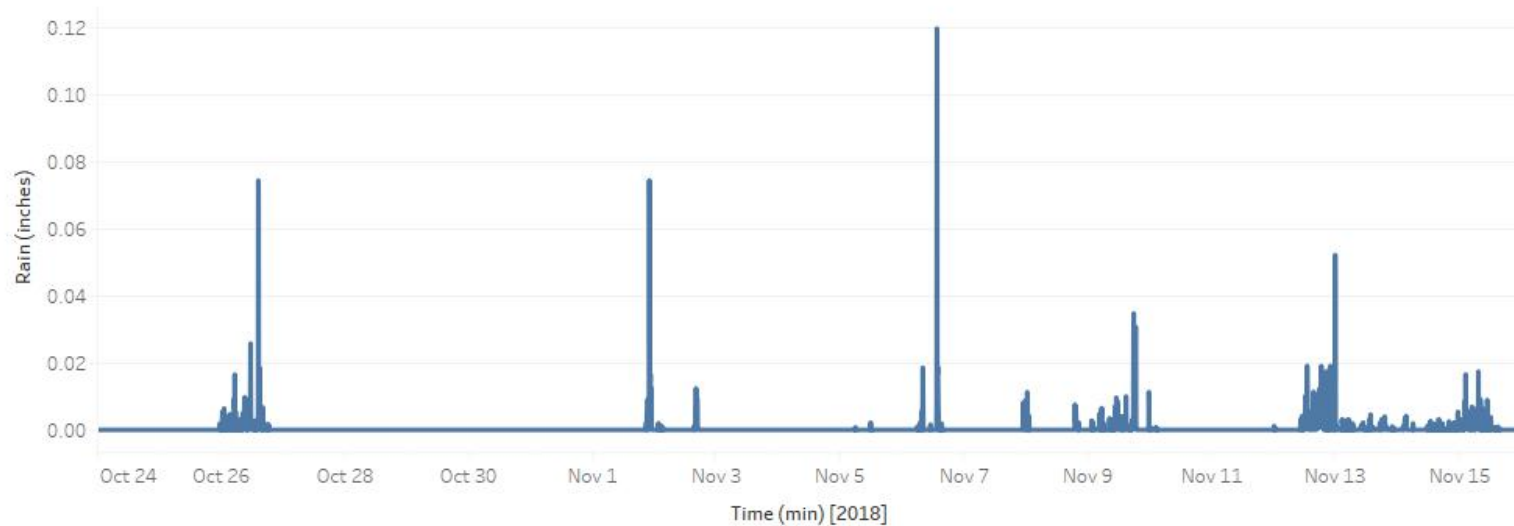
77 Ghz Radar
Level Sensor

Radar Data with Rainfall

RADAR Sensor at Old Stadium Road



NEXRAD RAIN DATA

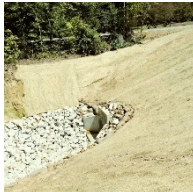
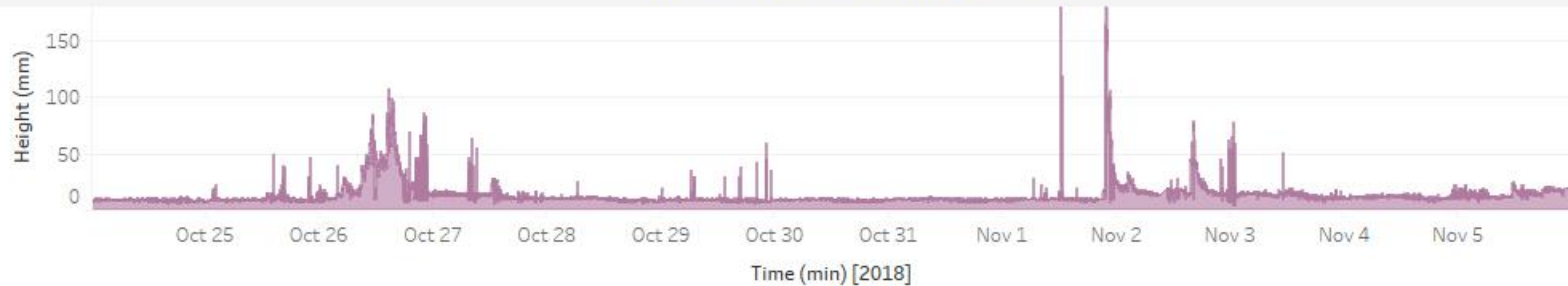


Stacked Sensor Readings

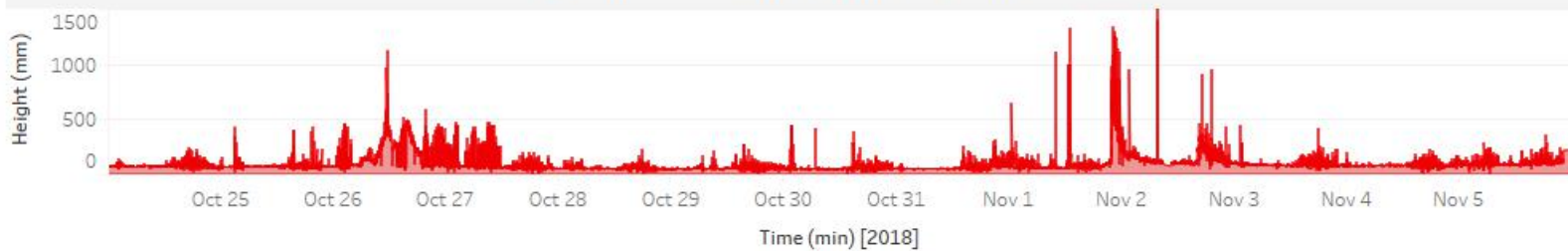
Ultrasonic Sensor



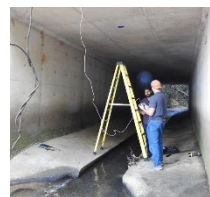
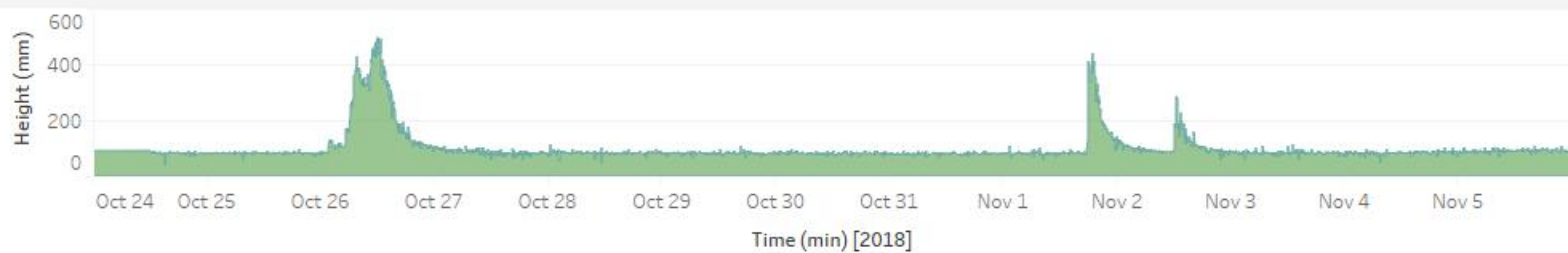
LIDAR Sensor at New Newman Road



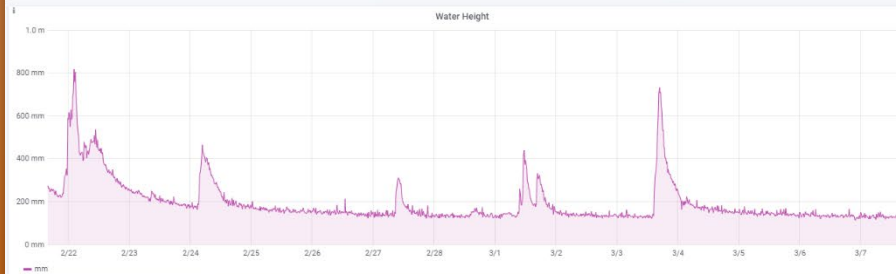
LIDAR Sensor at Perimeter Road



RADAR Sensor at Old Stadium Road



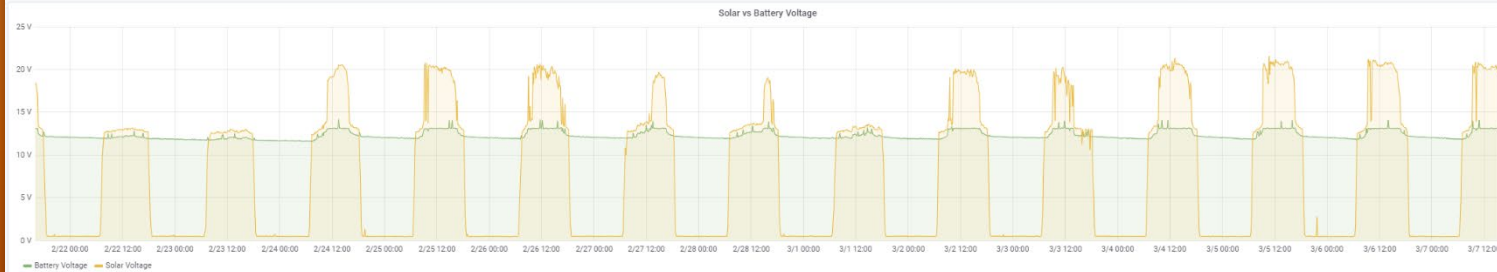
System Dashboard



Latest Water Height
137.413 mm



Latest RADAR Distance
3.284936 m

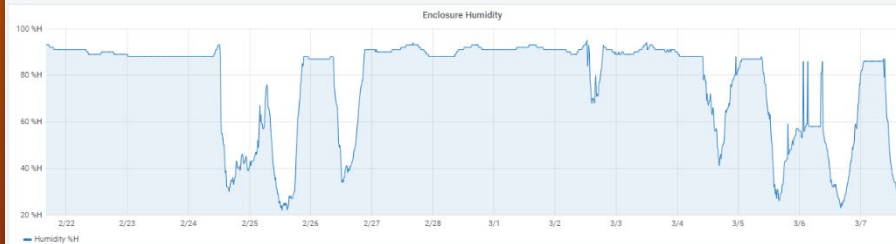


Latest Solar Panel Voltage

20.50 V

Latest Battery Voltage

14.06 V



Latest Enclosure Humidity
35 %H



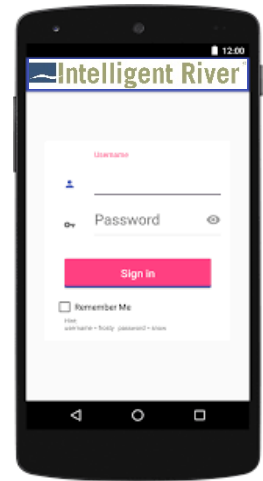
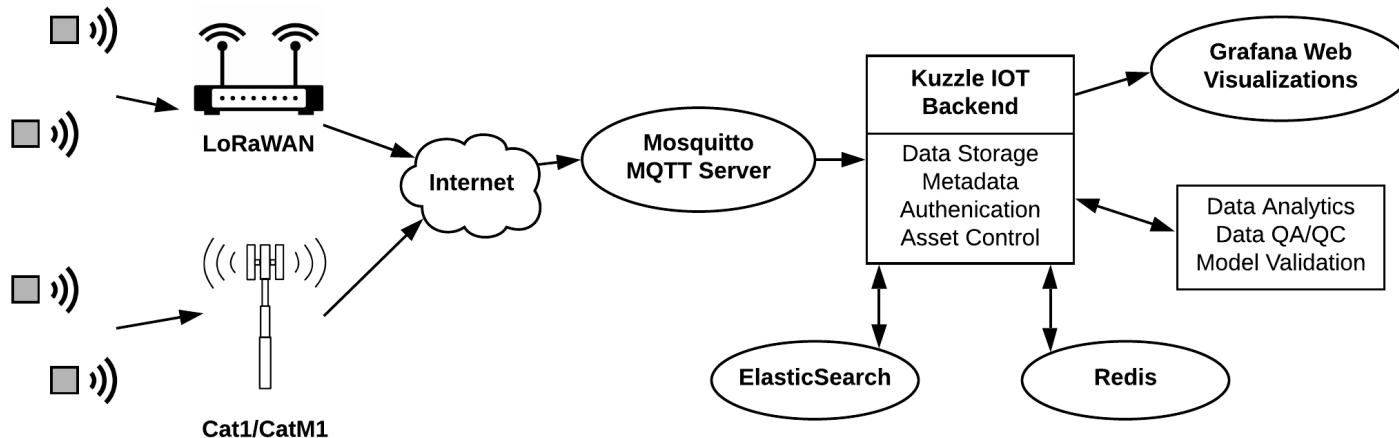
Latest Enclosure Temperature
19.10 °C



What about the data?

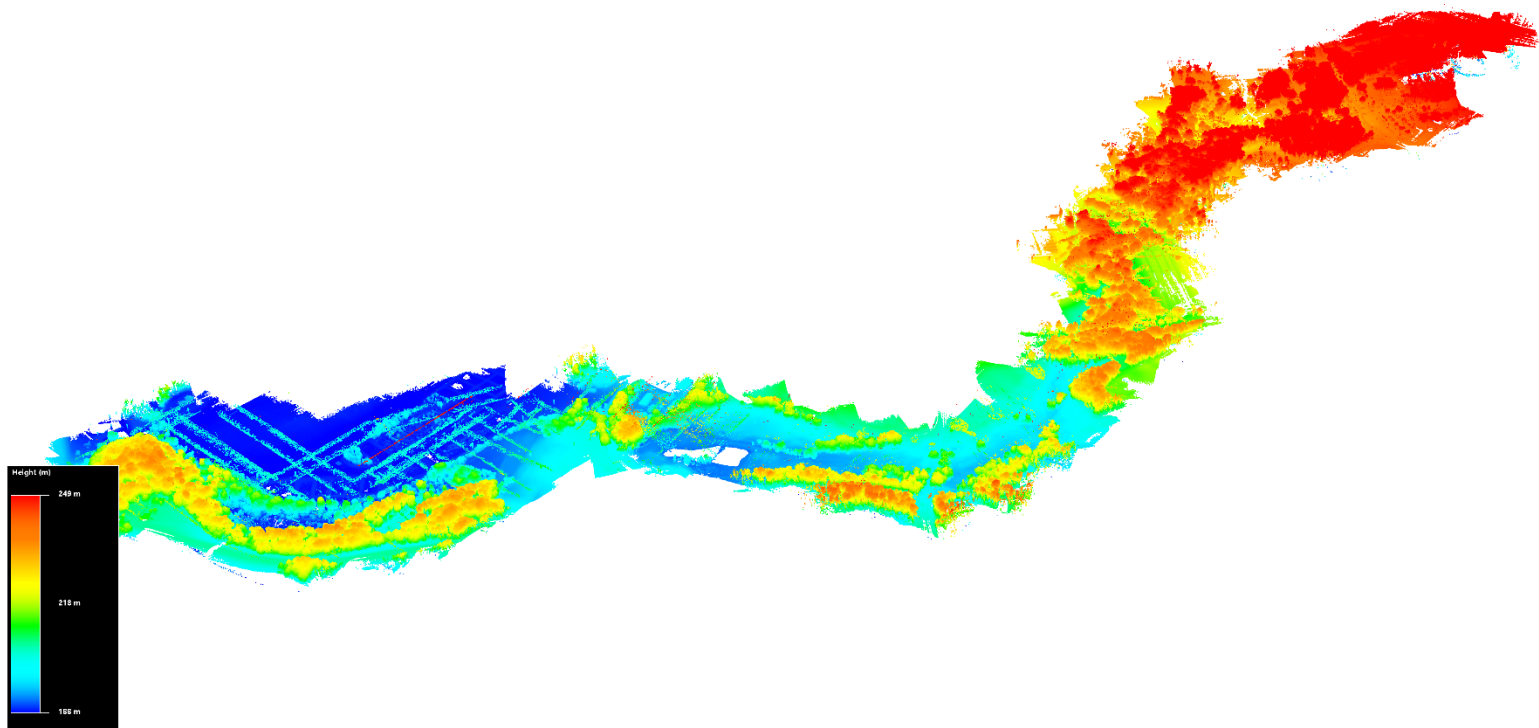


Location-aware data storage and analytics with extensive Metadata that describes all aspects of the sensors and deployment Systems.



Current Efforts

- Developing rating curves and modeling water flows with PCSWMM
- Testing radar-flow based methods to automate rating curves
- Deploying 25 additional water level sensor nodes and water quality sensors in the testbed
- Determining packet loss and optimal sampling frequency
- Validating accuracy with pressure transducer loggers
- Using LiDAR UAV based terrain models to visualize surface hydrology



Questions ?

