





Big data

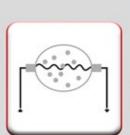
... but which data?

Sensor fusion

State of the art sensors for real-time measuring of physical quantities

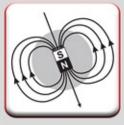


Mathematical methods and Algorithms to improve accuracy of measurements











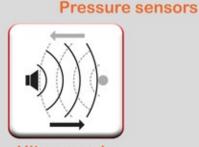
Accelerometes

Magnetometers

Optoelectronics



proximity



Gyroscopes

pH Scale

Temperature sensors

Ultrasounds





Wearables/Smart fabrics

Industry 4.0 / Smart factory



Smart farms

Applications



Home appliances



e-health



Transportation and Logistics

Precision agricolture

GOAL

Improve comprehensions of physical phenomena through sensor data

KEY POINTS

- Use of state-of-the-art sensors, for real-time measuring of physical quantities
- Low noise and high precision analog hardware, to improve signal-noise ratio
- Mathematical methods and Algorithms, by which data from several different sensors are "fused" in order to:
 - to improve accuracy of measurements
 - to compute "something more" than could be determined by any one sensor alone
- Off-line modeling and simulation of real-time system
- Low power, low cost, and high performance microcontrollers, in order to implement sensor fusion into any real-time embedded system
- Integration of "Internet of everything" technologies, to transport data to the cloud for further processing

APPLICATIONS

- e-health
- Wearable / Smart fabrics
- Industry 4.0 / Smart Factory
- Smart Farms / Precision agriculture
- Transportation and Logistics
- Home appliances

EXAMPLES

- Data from accelerometer, magnetometers, gyroscopes and GPS may be fused in order to compute the dynamic motion of a device in three-dimensional space.
- Data from optical, electrical and chemical sensors can be combined to compute and monitor vital parameters.
- Capacitive, ultrasound and optical sensors data can be combined to measure filling status of containers of every shape and content.

