Remote Sensor Monitoring By Radio With Arduino Detecting Intruders Fires Flammable And Toxic Gases And Other Hazards At A Distance

A volume in the three-volume Remote Sensing Handbook series, Land Resources Monitoring, Modeling, and Mapping with Remote Sensing documents the scientific and methodological advances that have taken place during the last 50 years. The other two volumes in the series are Remotely Sensed Data Characterization, Classification, and Accuracies, and Remo

Vital signs, such as heart rate and respiration rate, are useful to health monitoring because they can provide important physiological insights for medical diagnosis and well-being management. Most traditional methods for measuring vital signs require a person to wear biomedical devices, such as a capnometer, a pulse oximeter, or an electrocardiogram sensor. These contact-based technologies are inconvenient, cumbersome, and uncomfortable to use. There is a compelling need for technologies that enable contact-free, easily deployable, and long-term monitoring of vital signs for healthcare. Contactless Vital Signs Monitoring presents a systematic and in-depth review on the principles, methodologies, and

opportunities of using different wavelengths of an electromagnetic spectrum to measure vital signs from the human face and body contactlessly. The volume brings together pioneering researchers active in the field to report the latest progress made, in an intensive and structured way. It also presents various healthcare applications using camera and radio frequency-based monitoring, from clinical care to home care, to sport training and automotive, such as patient/neonatal monitoring in intensive care units, general wards, emergency department triage, MR/CT cardiac and respiratory gating, sleep centers, baby/elderly care, fitness cardio training, driver monitoring in automotive settings, and more. This book will be an important educational source for biomedical researchers, AI healthcare researchers, computer vision researchers, wireless-sensing researchers, doctors/clinicians, physicians/psychologists, and medical equipment manufacturers. Includes various contactless vital signs monitoring techniques, such as optical-based, radar-based, WiFi-based, RFID-based, and acoustic-based methods. Presents a thorough introduction to the measurement principles, methodologies, healthcare applications, hardware set-ups, and systems for contactless measurement of vital signs using camera or RF sensors. Presents the opportunities for the fusion of camera and RF sensors for contactless vital signs monitoring and healthcare.

The guidebook on how to connect sensors and radio transceivers to the Arduino for your home. The book will focus on sensors that detect potentially dangerous or disruptive conditions. These will include intruders, fires, temperature extremes (both hot and cold), flammable gases, toxic gases like pollution, power failures, floods (including minor "floods" like a pipe bursting), and other situations. In the chapters after these five chapters on the basics of the nRF24L01, I discuss attaching and operating various sensors, explaining how to set them up and integrate them into the transmission software. The chapters will be divided by hazards you can monitor, not specific sensors, so one chapter may include several different types of sensors that can be used to detect the same hazard. Stronghold by John Hyland IV [----------]

The conference aims at forming a unique platform to bring together academicians and practitioners from industrial engineering and management engineering as well as from other disciplines working on production function applying the tools of operational research and production/operational management. Topics treated include: computer aided manufacturing, industry 4.0, big data and analytics, flexible manufacturing systems, fuzzy logic, industrial applications, information technologies in production management, optimization, production economy, production planning and control, productivity and performance management,

project management, quality management, risk analysis and management, supply chain management.

With a focus on the growing field of cardiology remote monitoring, this state-of-the-art reference provides must-know clinical and technical information as well as recent advances in application, engineering, and clinical impact from the current literature. Authoritative coverage of implantable devices and ambulatory ECG brings you up to speed on recent practice changes in remote monitoring that have alleviated the volume of in-office patient follow-ups, allowed for physicians to monitor more patients, enabled better patient compliance, and most importantly, provided earlier warning signs of cardiac problems.

Past research has comprehensively assessed the capabilities of satellite sensors operating at microwave frequencies, both active (SAR, scatterometers) and passive (radiometers), for the remote sensing of Earth’s surface. Besides brightness temperature and backscattering coefficient, microwave indices, defined as a combination of data collected at different frequencies and polarizations, revealed a good sensitivity to hydrological cycle parameters such as surface soil moisture, vegetation water content, and snow depth and its water equivalent. The differences between microwave backscattering and emission at more frequencies and polarizations have been well established in relation to

these parameters, enabling operational retrieval algorithms based on microwave indices to be developed. This Special Issue aims at providing an overview of microwave signal capabilities in estimating the main land parameters of the hydrological cycle, e.g., soil moisture, vegetation water content, and snow water equivalent, on both local and global scales, with a particular focus on the applications of microwave indices.

Ultra-Wideband Radio (UWB) earmarks a new radio access philosophy and exploits several GHz of bandwidth. It promises high data rate communication over short distances as well as innovative radar sensing and localization applications with unprecedented resolution. Fields of application may be found, among others, in industry, civil engineering, surveillance and exploration, for security and safety measures, and even for medicine. The book considers the basics and algorithms as well as hardware and application issues in the field of UWB radio technology for communications, localization and sensing based on the outcome of DFG's priority-funding program "Ultra-Wideband Radio Technologies for Communications, Localization and Sensor Applications (UKoLoS)".

The E-Medicine, E-Health, M-Health, Telemedicine, and Telehealth Handbook provides extensive coverage of modern telecommunication in the medical

industry, from sensors on and within the body to electronic medical records and beyond. Telehealth and Mobile Health is the second volume of this handbook. Featuring chapters written by leading experts and researchers in their respective fields, this volume: Discusses telesurgery, medical robotics, and image guidance as well as telenursing and remote patient care Describes the implementation of networks, data management, record management, and effective personnel training Explains how the use of new technologies brings many business, management, and service opportunities Provides examples of scientific advancements such as brain-controlled bionic human arms and hands Incorporates clinical applications throughout for practical reference The E-Medicine, E-Health, M-Health, Telemedicine, and Telehealth Handbook bridges the gap between scientists, engineers, and medical professionals by creating synergy in the related fields of biomedical engineering, information and communication technology, business, and healthcare.

Abstract: Health Monitoring Systems (HMS) are used to monitor physiological signals such as the blood pressure, heart rate, and temperature of patients. The use of a HMS for continuous monitoring of the Vital Signs of patients requiring constant medical supervision, is particularly important. The current project presents the development and implementation of a multi-sensor HMS to track

and record multiple parameters of a patient (Electrocardiogram, pulse, temperature, and body position). The project development uses biomedical sensor technology for monitoring the physiological signals, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology for patient identification, and the Internet of Things (IoT) for information transmission. Sensors attached to a patient's body collect data that alert users to abnormal values via smart devices, such as mobile phones or laptops. Experimental testing of the multi-sensor HMS developed and implemented for this project, demonstrates the system's effectiveness in sensing, collecting, and transmitting accurate patient information for remote monitoring.

"This book examines how wireless sensor nodes with cognitive radio capabilities can address these network challenges and improve the spectrum utilization, presenting a broader picture on the applications, architecture, challenges, and open research directions in the area of WSN research"--Provided by publisher.

The most exciting initiative in the polar region was the International Polar Year (IPY) in 2007-2008, conducted as the 50th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958). The initiative greatly enhanced the exchange of ideas across nations and scientific disciplines to unveil the status and changes of planet Earth. This sort of interdisciplinary exchange helps us to understand and

address grand challenges, such as rapid environmental change and its impact on society. In this regard, this book aims to compile the achievements of projects related to the IPY and post-IPY era, focusing especially on surface environmental variations associated with climate change, such as global warming.

This compilation probably looks like one of the craziest things a human being could spend his or her time on. Yet nobody would wonder at someone taking a short walk every day - after twenty five years that person would have covered a surprisingly long distance. This is exactly the story behind this list, which appeared first as a few pages within the directory StarGuides (or whatever name it had at that time) and as a distinct sister publication since 1990. The idea behind this dictionary is to offer astronomers and related space scientists practical assistance in decoding the numerous abbreviations, acronyms, contractions and symbols which they might encounter in all aspects of the vast range of their professional activities, including traveling. Perhaps it is a bit paradoxical, but if scientists quickly grasp the meaning of an acronym solely in their own specific discipline, they will probably encounter more difficulties when dealing with adjacent fields. It is for this purpose that this dictionary might be most often used. Scientists might also refer to this compilation in order to avoid identifying a project by an acronym which already has too many meanings or

confused definitions.

Infrastructure for Homeland Security Environments Wireless Sensor Networks helps readers discover the emerging field of low-cost standards-based sensors that promise a high order of spatial and temporal resolution and accuracy in an ever-increasing universe of applications. It shares the latest advances in science and engineering paving the way towards a large plethora of new applications in such areas as infrastructure protection and security, healthcare, energy, food safety, RFID, ZigBee, and processing. Unlike other books on wireless sensor networks that focus on limited topics in the field, this book is a broad introduction that covers all the major technology, standards, and application topics. It contains everything readers need to know to enter this burgeoning field, including current applications and promising research and development; communication and networking protocols; middleware architecture for wireless sensor networks; and security and management. The straightforward and engaging writing style of this book makes even complex concepts and processes easy to follow and understand. In addition, it offers several features that help readers grasp the material and then apply their knowledge in designing their own wireless sensor network systems: * Examples illustrate how concepts are applied to the development and application of * wireless sensor networks * Detailed case

studies set forth all the steps of design and implementation needed to solve real-world problems * Chapter conclusions that serve as an excellent review by stressing the chapter's key concepts * References in each chapter guide readers to in-depth discussions of individual topics This book is ideal for networking designers and engineers who want to fully exploit this new technology and for government employees who are concerned about homeland security. With its examples, it is appropriate for use as a coursebook for upper-level undergraduates and graduate students.

A two-tier wireless data communication system was developed to remotely monitor sediment concentration in streams in real time. The system used wireless motes and other devices to form a wireless sensor network to acquire data from multiple sensors. The system also used a Stargate, a single-board computer, as a gateway to manage and control data flow and wireless data transfer. The sensor signals were transmitted from an AirCard on the Stargate to an Internet server through the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) provided by a commercial GSM cellular carrier. Various types of antennas were used to boost the signal level in a radio-hostile environment. Both short- and long-distance wireless data communications were achieved. Power supplies for the motes, Stargate, and AirCard were improved for reliable and robust field applications. The application software was developed using Java, C, nesC, LabView, and SQL to ensure seamless data transfer and enable both on-site and remote monitoring. Remote field tests were carried out at different locations with different GPRS signal

strengths and a variety of landscapes. A three-tier wireless sensor network was then developed and deployed at three military installations around the country--Fort Riley in Kansas, Fort Benning in Georgia, and Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland - to remotely monitor sediment concentration and movement in real time. Sensor nodes, gateway stations, repeater stations, and central stations were strategically deployed to insure reliable signal transmissions. Radio signal strength was tested to analyze effects of distance, vegetation, and topographical barriers. Omni- and Yagi-directional antennas with different gains were tested to achieve robust, long-range communication in a wireless-hostile environment. Sampling times of sensor nodes within a local sensor network were synchronized at the gateway station. Error detection algorithms were developed to detect errors caused by interference and other impairments of the transmission path. GSM and CDMA cellular modems were used at different locations based on cellular coverage. Data were analyzed to verify the effectiveness and reliability of the three-tier WSN.

With about 200,000 entries, StarBriefs Plus represents the most comprehensive and accurately validated collection of abbreviations, acronyms, contractions and symbols within astronomy, related space sciences and other related fields. As such, this invaluable reference source (and its companion volume, StarGuides Plus) should be on the reference shelf of every library, organization or individual with any interest in these areas. Besides astronomy and associated space sciences, related fields such as aeronautics, aeronomy, astronautics, atmospheric sciences, chemistry, communications, computer sciences, data processing, education, electronics, engineering, energetics, environment, geodesy, geophysics, information handling, management, mathematics, meteorology, optics, physics, remote

sensing, and so on, are also covered when justified. Terms in common use and/or of general interest have also been included where appropriate.

Sustainable management of natural resources is an urgent need, given the changing climatic conditions of Earth systems. The ability to monitor natural resources precisely and accurately is increasingly important. New and advanced remote sensing tools and techniques are continually being developed to monitor and manage natural resources in an effective way. Remote sensing technology uses electromagnetic sensors to record, measure and monitor even small variations in natural resources. The addition of new remote sensing datasets, processing techniques and software makes remote sensing an exact and cost-effective tool and technology for natural resource monitoring and management. Advances in Remote Sensing for Natural Resources Monitoring provides a detailed overview of the potential applications of advanced satellite data in natural resource monitoring. The book determines how environmental and - ecological knowledge and satellite-based information can be effectively combined to address a wide array of current natural resource management needs. Each chapter covers different aspects of remote sensing approach to monitor the natural resources effectively, to provide a platform for decision and policy. This important work: Provides comprehensive coverage of advances and applications of remote sensing in natural resources monitoring Includes new and emerging approaches for resource monitoring with case studies Covers different aspects of forest, water, soil- land resources, and agriculture Provides exemplary illustration of themes such as glaciers, surface runoff, ground water potential and soil moisture content with temporal analysis Covers blue carbon, seawater intrusion, playa wetlands, and wetland inundation with case studies Showcases disaster

studies s

Provides a collection of works produced by COST Action IC1301 with the goal of achieving significant advances in the field of wireless power transmission This book constitutes together information from COST Action IC1301, a group of academic and industry experts seeking to align research efforts in the field of wireless power transmission (WPT). It begins with a discussion of backscatter as a solution for Internet of Things (IoT) devices and goes on to describe ambient backscattering sensors that use FM broadcasting for low cost and low power wireless applications. The book also explores localization of passive RFID tags and augmented tags using nonlinearities of RFID chips. It concludes with a review of methods of electromagnetic characterization of textile materials for the development of wearable antennas. Wireless Power Transmission for Sustainable Electronics: COST WiPE - IC1301 covers textile-supported wireless energy transfer, and reviews methods for the electromagnetic characterization of textile materials for the development of wearable antennas. It also looks at: backscatter RFID sensor systems for remote health monitoring; simultaneous localization (of robots and objects) and mapping (SLAM); autonomous system of wireless power distribution for static and moving nodes of wireless sensor networks; and more. Presents techniques for smart beam-forming for "on demand" wireless power transmission (WPT) Discusses RF and microwave energy harvesting for space applications Describes miniaturized RFID transponders for object identification and sensing Wireless Power Transmission for Sustainable Electronics: COST WiPE - IC1301 is an excellent book for both graduate students and industry engineers involved in wireless communications and power transfer, and sustainable materials for those fields.

Radio observations of the cosmos are gathered by geoscientists using complex earth-orbiting satellites and ground-based equipment, and by radio astronomers using large ground-based radio telescopes. Signals from natural radio emissions are extremely weak, and the equipment used to measure them is becoming ever-more sophisticated and sensitive. The radio spectrum is also being used by radiating, or "active," services, ranging from aircraft radars to rapidly expanding consumer services such as cellular telephones and wireless internet. These valuable active services transmit radio waves and thereby potentially interfere with the receive-only, or "passive," scientific services. Transmitters for the active services create an artificial "electronic fog" which can cause confusion, and, in severe cases, totally blinds the passive receivers. Both the active and the passive services are increasing their use of the spectrum, and so the potential for interference, already strong, is also increasing. This book addresses the tension between the active services' demand for greater spectrum use and the passive users' need for quiet spectrum. The included recommendations provide a pathway for putting in place the regulatory mechanisms and associated supporting research activities necessary to meet the demands of both users.

In cellular networks, a new generation of CDMA or WCDMA-based networks will start operations in most countries in the near future. The standardized WCDMA technology generates new challenges in radio network planning, optimization and QoS management because of the dynamic nature of its radio interface and various new services and different network operating modes. Moreover, new and modified radio planning phases as well as new field measurements and emphasized QoS management are needed when UMTS networks are designed and optimized. Hence, a practical UMTS planning process must be defined in detail,

from dimensioning to optimization tasks. This book follows the UMTS planning process. It is organized in three parts: Part I - UMTS configuration planning; Part II - UMTS topology planning; and Part III - UMTS network functionality. The first chapter in Part I introduces the UMTS and UTRAN systems and radio network planning strategy, and defines a planning process for UMTS. In Chapter 2, the UMTS planning process is covered, and a detailed description of the UMTS power budget is given, with planning threshold examples provided. Master's Thesis from the year 2013 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Cartography, Geographic Information Science and Geodesy, Sheffield Hallam University (Sheffield Hallam University), language: English, abstract: Monitoring urban land use/cover changes provide spatio-temporal information on the pattern and the amount of the changes that has taken place across the land use/cover classes, and the information obtained from the urban expansion are valuable for sustainable planning and management of urban resources. Remote sensing techniques provide fast and effective means for classifying and mapping urban land cove/use change through examining spectra characteristics of multi-dates satellite images. In recent years, Kurdistan region cities have witnessed a rapid growth of the urban rates due to previous socio-economic and political variations in the area. The purpose of the study is to analyse and visualize spatial pattern of urban land use changes in Erbil city-Kurdistan and to quantify the amount of variations in the land use classes by applying remote sensing approach. The research examines multi-dates Landsat 5 TM imageries for 1987, 2000 and 2011 by using supervised classification of maximum Likelihood classifier to display and measure the changes in the land use/classes in ERDAS 9.1 imagine processing software. The accuracy of the overall classification was measured by using confusion metrics and Kappa coefficient to test

overall accuracy classification. The study achieved an overall accuracy which rate from 95, 96.43 and 94.29 in 1987, 2000 and 2011 respectively, which indicates that the research has achieved a significant level of classes. The outcome of the study revealed that the study area has remarkably experienced changes in its land use/cover during the period of the study as built up area was increased by (3975.66 to 6123.7 hectares) over in 1987 to 2000, and (6123.7 to 12755.1 hectares) in 2000 to 2011. On the other hand, the amount of other classes has greatly declined during the period of the study from. Evidence from the post classification analysis has shown that open land and vegetation classes have experienced the most significant changes of rates in the urban land during the period of the research. For example, the rate of changes from open land to urban land is (5084.46), whereas the rate of the vegetation that converted to urban land is (2130.69).

Backscattering and RF Sensing for Future Wireless Communication Discover what lies ahead in wireless communication networks with this insightful and forward-thinking book written by experts in the field Backscattering and RF Sensing for Future Wireless Communication delivers a concise and insightful picture of emerging and future trends in increasing the efficiency and performance of wireless communication networks. The book shows how the immense challenge of frequency saturation could be met via the deployment of intelligent planar electromagnetic structures. It provides an in-depth coverage of the fundamental physics behind these structures and assesses the enhancement of the performance of a communication network in challenging environments, like densely populated urban centers. The distinguished editors have included resources from a variety of leading voices in the field who discuss topics such as the engineering of metasurfaces at a large scale, the

electromagnetic analysis of planar metasurfaces, and low-cost and reliable backscatter communication. All of the included works focus on the facilitation of the development of intelligent systems designed to enhance communication network performance. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to the evolution of wireless communication networks over the last thirty years, including the imminent saturation of the frequency spectrum An exploration of state-of-the-art techniques that next-generation wireless networks will likely incorporate, including software-controlled frameworks involving artificial intelligence An examination of the scattering of electromagnetic waves by metasurfaces, including how wave propagation differs from traditional bulk materials A treatment of the evolution of artificial intelligence in wireless communications Perfect for researchers in wireless communications, electromagnetics, and urban planning, Backscattering and RF Sensing for Future Wireless Communication will also earn a place in the libraries of government policy makers, technologists, and telecom industry stakeholders who wish to get a head start on understanding the technologies that will enable tomorrow's wireless communications.

This book deals with the field of identification and sensors, more precisely the possibility of collecting information remotely with RF waves (RFID). The book introduces the technology of chipless RFID starting from classical RFID and barcode, and explores the field of identification and sensors without wire, without batteries, without chip, and with tags that can even be printed on paper. A technique for automatic design of UHF RFID tags is presented , aiming at making the tags as insensitive as possible to the environment (with the ability to increase the reading range reliability), or, conversely, making them sensitive in order to produce sensors, meanwhile keeping their unique ID. The RFID advantages are discussed, along with its

numerous features, and comparisons with the barcode technology are presented. After that, the new chipless RFID technology is introduced on the basis of the previous conclusions. Original technological approaches are introduced and discussed in order to demonstrate the practical and economic potential of the chipless technology.

This book is about connecting sensors and radio transceivers to an Arduino so that you can monitor the sensor readings from a distance. You can put the Arduino sensor package miles away from the receiving station, in your front or back yard, or even in your home like your basement or attic. Although the techniques described in this book will work with any type of sensor input, the book will focus on sensors that detect potentially dangerous or disruptive conditions. These will include intruders, fires, flammable gas leaks and other toxic gases like pollution, power failures, floods (including minor "floods" like a pipe bursting), and other hazards. For the radio communications, we will use the nRF24L01 transceiver chip. This inexpensive chip (usually around $1.00 on EBay) interfaces easily with the Arduino and can both transmit and receive data. It has an advertised range of 100 meters (about 328 feet) for the basic unit, although in actual practice it may be closer to 30 meters (about 98 feet). However, with an optional antenna the range is reported to be 1,000 meters (1 km, about .6 miles). In the first five chapters, I explain the hardware and software aspects of this handy transceiver, enabling you to set up the communications. I even explain how to set up repeater transmitters that can relay the signal from locations beyond the 1 km range. In the chapters after these five chapters, I discuss attaching and operating various analog and digital sensors, explaining how to set them up and integrate them into the transmission software. The chapters will be divided by hazards you can monitor, not specific sensors, so one chapter may include

several different types of sensors that can be used to detect the same hazard.
Covers the latest developments in PNT technologies, including integrated satellite navigation, sensor systems, and civil applications Featuring sixty-four chapters that are divided into six parts, this two-volume work provides comprehensive coverage of the state-of-the-art in satellite-based position, navigation, and timing (PNT) technologies and civilian applications. It also examines alternative navigation technologies based on other signals-of-opportunity and sensors and offers a comprehensive treatment on integrated PNT systems for consumer and commercial applications. Volume 1 of Position, Navigation, and Timing Technologies in the 21st Century: Integrated Satellite Navigation, Sensor Systems, and Civil Applications contains three parts and focuses on the satellite navigation systems, technologies, and engineering and scientific applications. It starts with a historical perspective of GPS development and other related PNT development. Current global and regional navigation satellite systems (GNSS and RNSS), their inter-operability, signal quality monitoring, satellite orbit and time synchronization, and ground- and satellite-based augmentation systems are examined. Recent progresses in satellite navigation receiver technologies and challenges for operations in multipath-rich urban environment, in handling spoofing and interference, and in ensuring PNT integrity are addressed. A section on satellite navigation for engineering and scientific applications finishes off the volume. Volume 2 of Position, Navigation, and Timing Technologies in the 21st Century: Integrated Satellite Navigation, Sensor Systems, and Civil Applications consists of three parts and addresses PNT using alternative signals and sensors and integrated PNT technologies for consumer and commercial applications. It looks at PNT using various radio signals-of-opportunity, atomic clock, optical, laser, magnetic field, celestial, MEMS and inertial sensors,

as well as the concept of navigation from Low-Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites. GNSS-INS integration, neuroscience of navigation, and animal navigation are also covered. The volume finishes off with a collection of work on contemporary PNT applications such as survey and mobile mapping, precision agriculture, wearable systems, automated driving, train control, commercial unmanned aircraft systems, aviation, and navigation in the unique Arctic environment. In addition, this text: Serves as a complete reference and handbook for professionals and students interested in the broad range of PNT subjects Includes chapters that focus on the latest developments in GNSS and other navigation sensors, techniques, and applications Illustrates interconnecting relationships between various types of technologies in order to assure more protected, tough, and accurate PNT Position, Navigation, and Timing Technologies in the 21st Century: Integrated Satellite Navigation, Sensor Systems, and Civil Applications will appeal to all industry professionals, researchers, and academics involved with the science, engineering, and applications of position, navigation, and timing technologies. pnt21book.com

After settling into their new home the small force of fifty-two began preparing. Their new mission was to learn all that they can about the enemy by deploying small teams out into the valley. Meanwhile others are preparing demolishing charge to hopefully slow down the enemy. After their first mission was completed they plan for more missions. They even discover that the enemy is constructing something very large and they devise an enormous plan to destroy it.

"Geologic Monitoring is a practical, nontechnical guide for land managers, educators, and the public that synthesizes representative methods for monitoring short-term and long-term change

in geologic features and landscapes. A prestigious group of subject-matter experts has carefully selected methods for monitoring sand dunes, caves and karst, rivers, geothermal features, glaciers, nearshore marine features, beaches and marshes, paleontological resources, permafrost, seismic activity, slope movements, and volcanic features and processes. Each chapter has an overview of the resource; summarizes features that could be monitored; describes methods for monitoring each feature ranging from low-cost, low-technology methods (that could be used for school groups) to higher cost, detailed monitoring methods requiring a high level of expertise; and presents one or more targeted case studies."--Publisher's description.

Remote Sensor Monitoring by Radio with ArduinoDetecting Intruders, Fires, Flammable and Toxic Gases, and Other Hazards at a DistanceCreatespace Independent Publishing Platform

A non-line-of-sight digital datalink has been developed and tested using a high frequency radio for transmission of water quality monitoring data within a 20 mile range. Features of this design include real-time continuous monitoring of remote sensor measurements, all-weather 30 Mhz transmission (without repeaters), and solar-powered remote telemetry stations. Remote sensor data is transmitted to a central monitoring station from a network of water quality sensor sites for alarms, analysis, and archiving purposes. The data telemetry system has the potential for receiving water quality monitoring data from several watershed locations simultaneously at one data processing point. Lastly, the cost efficiency of this system compared to typical cellular, satellite, or phone landline datalink systems.

This book focuses on elementary concepts of both radio frequency energy harvesting (RFEH) and wireless power transfer (WPT), and highlights their fundamental requirements followed by

recent advancements. It provides a systematic overview of the key components required for RFEH and WPT applications and also comprehensively introduces the pioneering research advancements achieved to date. The state-of-the-art circuit design topologies for the two different applications are presented mainly in terms of antenna operating frequencies, polarization characteristics, efficient matching network circuits, rectifier topologies, and overall rectenna systems. The book serves as a single point of reference for practicing engineers and researchers searching for potential sources and elements involved in the RFEH system as well as in the WPT system, and need rapid training and design guidelines in the following areas: • Different sensing elements used in RFEH and WPT • Inclusions of mathematical expressions and design problems • Illustration of some design examples and performance enhancement techniques

Active remote sensing is the principal tool used to study and to predict short- and long-term changes in the environment of Earth - the atmosphere, the oceans and the land surfaces - as well as the near space environment of Earth. All of these measurements are essential to understanding terrestrial weather, climate change, space weather hazards, and threats from asteroids. Active remote sensing measurements are of inestimable benefit to society, as we pursue the development of a technological civilization that is economically viable, and seek to maintain the quality of our life. A Strategy for Active Remote Sensing Amid Increased Demand for Spectrum describes the threats, both current and future, to the effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum required for active remote sensing. This report offers specific recommendations for protecting and making effective use of the spectrum required for active remote sensing.