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(54) **WIRELESS DIAGNOSTIC SENSOR LINK**

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CPC **A61B 5/0002** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 455/67.11, 423; 600/445, 590, 300, 600/459, 437, 485

See application file for complete search history.

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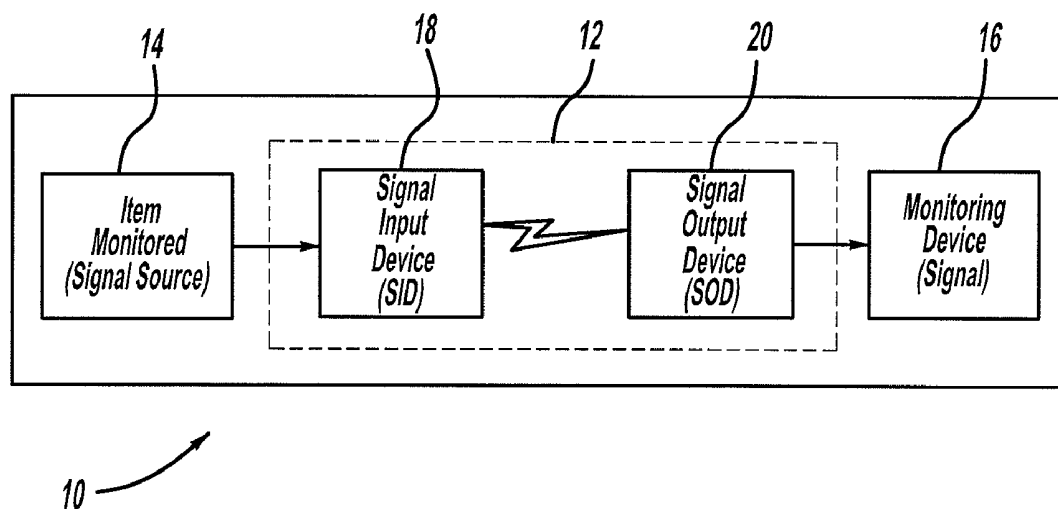
Assistant Examiner — Cindy Trandai

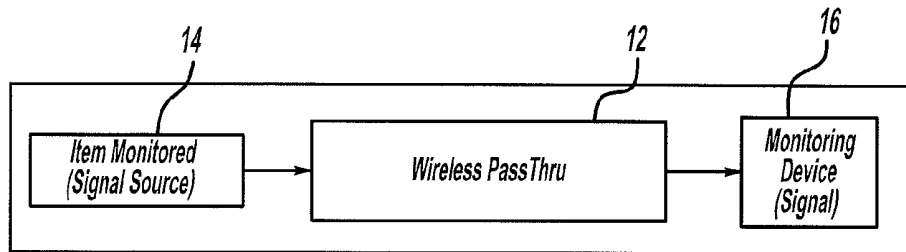
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

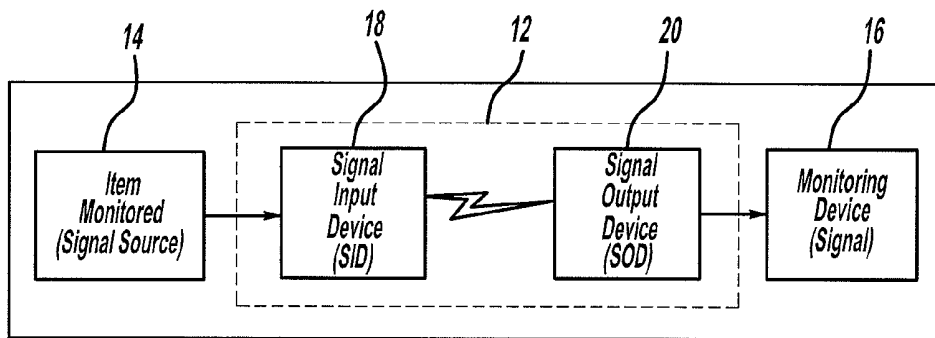
A wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between a signal source and a monitoring device. The wireless diagnostic sensor link includes a signal input device operable for receiving a signal from the signal source in a first communication protocol in the form of an analog signal, converting the analog signal to a digital signal, and transmitting the digital signal in the form of a wireless communication protocol. The wireless diagnostic sensor link also includes a signal output device, which receives the digital signal. The signal output device is in electrical communication with the monitoring device, and is also operable for communicating with the signal input device. The signal output device converts the digital signal back to an analog signal, and sends the signal to the monitoring device in the form of a second communications protocol.

17 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets





10 FIG - 1



10 FIG - 2

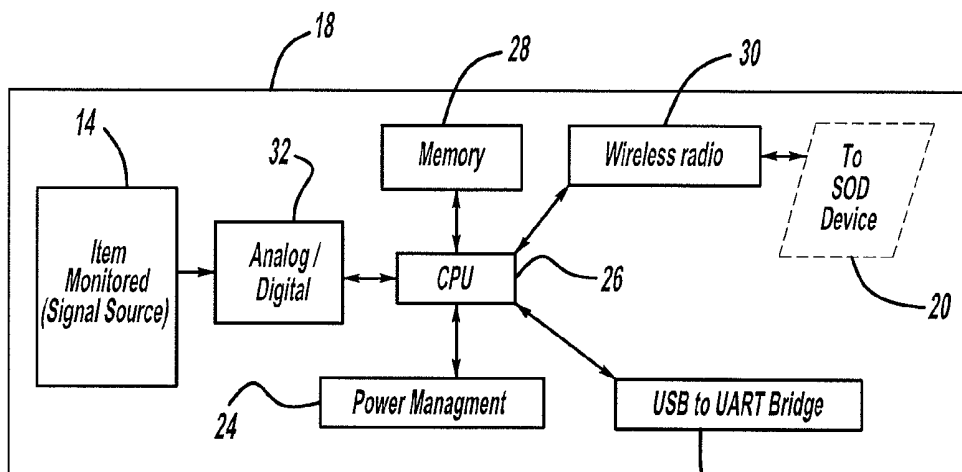
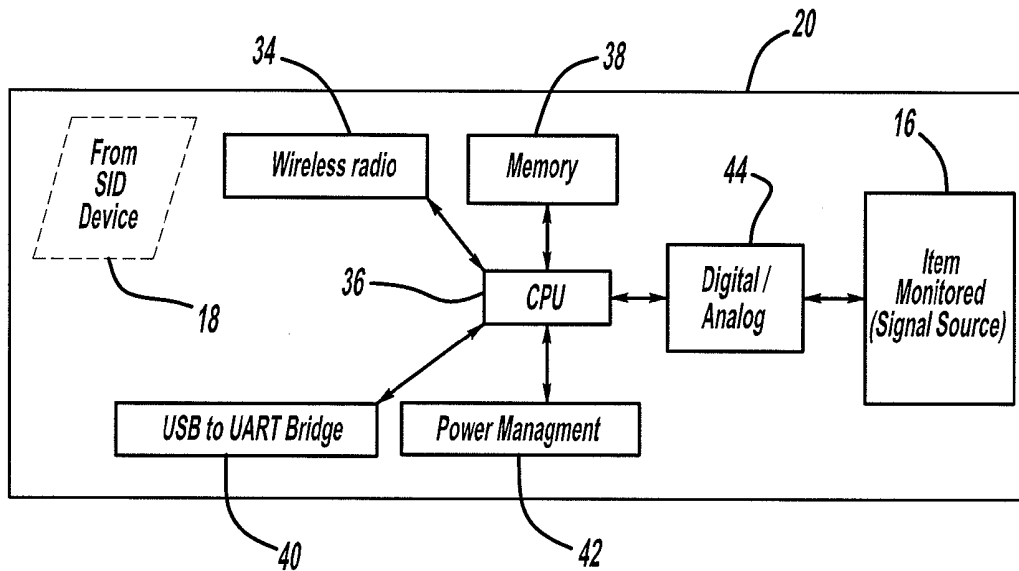
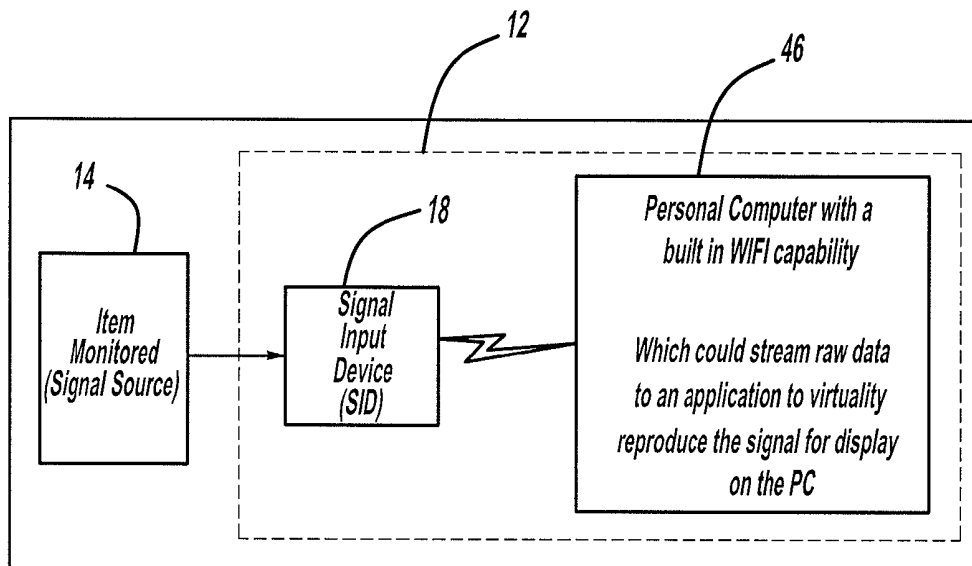


FIG - 3 22

FIG - 4FIG - 5

WIRELESS DIAGNOSTIC SENSOR LINK**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between a signal source, such as a transducer kit, and a monitoring device, such as a protocol adapter or a computer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A transducer is a device that converts one type of energy to another. The conversion can be to/from electrical, electro-mechanical, electromagnetic, photonic, photovoltaic, or any other form of energy. While the term "transducer" commonly implies use as a sensor/detector, any device which converts energy can be considered a transducer. A transducer, or transducer kit (TK), is often categorized by application: sensor, actuator, or combination.

A transducer in the form of a sensor is used to detect a parameter in one form and report it in another form of energy (usually an electrical and/or digital signal). For example, a pressure sensor might detect pressure (a mechanical form of energy) and convert it to electricity for display at a remote gauge.

A transducer in the form of an actuator accepts energy and produces movement (action). The energy supplied to an actuator might be electrical or mechanical (pneumatic, hydraulic, etc.). An electric motor and a loudspeaker are both transducers, converting electrical energy into motion for different purposes.

Combination transducers have both functions—they both detect and create action. For example, a typical ultrasonic transducer switches back and forth many times a second between acting as an actuator to produce ultrasonic waves, and acting as a sensor to detect ultrasonic waves.

Modern TK devices are interfaced with a personal computer through the use of a cable connection, such as a Universal Serial Bus (USB), or the like. The interface allows the computer to record measurements as they are made if the transducer is functioning as a sensor, or send commands to the transducer, if the transducer is functioning as an actuator.

However, using an actual wire connection between a TK and a computer, such as a USB or the like, is limiting because the TK and device under test must be located at a distance in relation to the computer. The distance between the TK and device under test must be substantially equal to or less than the length of the wire because the wire must be connected to both the computer and the transducer. This limits the use of a TK when it is physically impossible to have the device under test in proximity to the computer such that the wire connection can be made between the TK and the computer.

Several attempts have been made to provide a wireless connection between a transducer or other diagnostic sensor, and a device such as a computer or protocol adapter. Many of these attempts have involved converting a first communications protocol in the form of an analog signal to a digital signal, then converting the digital signal to a wireless communications protocol, such as an RF or infrared signal, and transmitting the signal wirelessly from the transducer or other diagnostic sensor to the protocol adapter or computer, then performing another protocol conversion to convert the signal from a wireless signal back to a digital signal suitable for use with the communication protocol used by the protocol adapter or computer. However, this process involves several protocol conversions, such as analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog, and wireless to digital. Additionally, the upper

frequency end of messages or sensor signals is restricted, and because there are at least two adapters for performing the analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog conversions, the device or system has an increased number of components.

Accordingly, there exists a need for a device such as a TK which is able to record desired measurements or parameters of a device under test, and communicate wirelessly with a computer, allowing the computer to record the measurements or parameters, without limiting the location of the computer or the device under test, while limiting the amount of conversions of the signal from the TK.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between a signal source and a monitoring device. The wireless diagnostic sensor link includes a signal input device operable for receiving a signal from the signal source in the form of an analog signal, converting the analog signal to a digital signal, and transmitting the digital signal wirelessly. The wireless diagnostic sensor link also includes a signal output device, which receives the digital signal. The signal output device is in electrical communication with the monitoring device, and is also operable for communicating with the signal input device. The signal output device converts the digital signal back to an analog signal, and sends the signal to the monitoring device.

In one embodiment, the signal source is a transducer which records a voltage signal, and sends a wireless "snap shot" of the signal's voltage levels to a device such as a protocol adapter or computer. This wireless transmission is accomplished by a radio transmitter. The wireless diagnostic sensor link provides a wireless pass-through of one or more signals from a connection or tap in the path of the electrical signal to a remote monitoring device, such as a protocol adapter or computer, without conversion of the raw data.

The radio transmitter is able to broadcast in one or more wireless communication protocols. The wireless communication protocols include, but are not limited to, Zigbee, Wifi, infrared, Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, Ultra-wideband (UWA), and Z-Wave.

The wireless diagnostic sensor link of the present invention is suitable for operation with any type of transducer that functions as a sensor/detector, an actuator, or the like, and is able to transfer the data detected by the transducer wirelessly to a computer.

Further areas of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating the preferred embodiment of the invention, are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the basic operation of a wireless diagnostic sensor link, according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the physical operation of a wireless diagnostic sensor link, according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a signal input device used as part of a wireless diagnostic sensor link, according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a signal output device used as part of a wireless diagnostic sensor link, according to the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an alternate embodiment of a wireless diagnostic sensor link, according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following description of the preferred embodiment(s) is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application, or uses.

A block diagram for a wireless diagnostic sensor link is shown in FIG. 1 generally at 10. The wireless diagnostic sensor link 12 according to the present invention is used for providing communication between a signal source 14, such as a transducer kit (TK), and a monitoring device 16, such as a protocol adapter or laptop/desktop computer.

Referring to FIG. 2, the wireless diagnostic sensor link 12 includes a signal input device 18 in wireless communication with a signal output device 20. The signal input device 18 is in electrical communication with the signal source 14, and the signal output device 20 is in electrical communication with the monitoring device 16.

Referring to FIG. 3, a block diagram having more detail of the signal input device 18 is shown. The signal input device 18 is also connectable to a charging device through the use of a Universal Serial Bus (USB) connector (not shown), that is connected to a USB to Universal Asynchronous Receive/Transmit (UART) Bridge 22 which is in electrical communication with a power management system 24 through a processor 26. The power management system 24 includes a battery manager/charger in electrical communication with the USB connector, a power source, such as a battery, and a power activation switch. When the USB connector is connected to a charging device, the manager/charger is operable to control and direct charge to the battery. The battery used in the power management system 24 of the present invention is a lithium-ion battery which is able to retain charge for thirty days when not in use (stand-by mode), and is capable of four hours of continuous operation when in use (active mode).

The battery manager/charger is also in electrical communication with the power activation switch, and the power activation switch and the battery manager/charger are in electrical communication with the processor 26. In this embodiment, the processor is a 32-bit Advanced RISC Machine (ARM) processor 26. The processor 26 has at least one memory device 28, which in this embodiment has both flash memory as well as Static Random Access Memory (SRAM), although it is within the scope of the invention that other types of memory may be used. The processor 26 is in electrical communication with the USB to UART Bridge 22. The processor 26 is also in electrical communication with at least one radio transmitter 30. In this embodiment, there is one radio transmitter, but it is within the scope of the invention that more than one radio transmitter may be used for providing wireless communication. The transmitter 30 has the capability to transmit in both Zigbee and WiFi communication protocols. The USB to UART Bridge 22 is in electrical communication with the USB connector by way of a data communication line.

The processor 26 is in electrical communication with a connector, such as, but not limited to, a multiple pin connector, and the multiple pin connector is connected to the signal source 14. In an alternate embodiment, a signal conditioner is positioned and placed in electrical communication between

the multiple pin connector and the processor 26, which conditions the signal between the multiple pin connector and the processor 26. The signal conditioning performed by the signal conditioner may include amplification, filtering, range matching, isolation, or any other process desired by the user. There is also a first analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 32 in electrical communication with the signal source 14, and the A/D converter 32 is also in electrical communication with the processor 26.

In one embodiment, the signal source 14 is a transducer kit connected to the multiple pin connector. When the TK measures a desired parameter in terms of a voltage, a reference voltage, which is very precise, is used as a reference to determine the magnitude of the measurement.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a block diagram having more detail of the signal output device 20 is shown. The signal output device 20 has similar components to the signal input device 18. There is a radio transmitter 34 which is in electrical communication with a second processor 36, and the second processor 36 has a second memory device 38 similar to the first memory device 28, and includes both flash memory and SRAM. The processor 36 is also in electrical communication with a second USB to UART Bridge 40, which is similar to the first USB to UART Bridge 22. The second USB to UART Bridge 40 is also in electrical communication with a second USB connector (not shown) by a data communication line, and the second USB connector performs the same functions as the USB connector of the signal input device 18.

Also in electrical communication with the processor 36 is a second power management system 42 which is similar to the first power management system 24. The second power management system 42 has a battery manager/charger in electrical communication with the second USB connector, a battery, and a power activation switch. The second USB connector of the signal output device 20 is also able to be connected to a charging device, and the battery charger/manager. A second A/D converter 44 is in electrical communication with the processor 36 and is also in electrical communication with the monitoring device 16.

In operation, the signal input device 18 is in a dormant or inactive state when not in use, where minimal power is used from the power management system 24 such that the multiple pin connector is able to detect a signal received from signal source 14. The power management system 24 interacts with the multiple pin connector in such a manner that if a signal is sent to the multiple pin connector, the signal is detected by the power management system 24, and the power activation switch of the power management system 24 activates the processor 26, thereby activating the signal input device 18. In one embodiment, the signal source 14 for use with the sensor link 12 of the present invention is a commercial, off the shelf TK. The processor 26 then begins to communicate with the TK through the A/D converter 32. The A/D converter 32 receives a signal from the TK in the form of an analog signal. The A/D converter 32 converts the signal from an analog signal to a digital signal. As the signal input device 18 receives signals from the TK, the processor 26 sends the signal to the radio transmitter 30, where the radio transmitter 30 broadcasts the digital signal wirelessly.

Once the radio transmitter 30 receives the signals from the processor 26 and the transmitter 30 broadcasts the digital signal wirelessly, the second radio transmitter 34 receives the signal. While the transmitters 30,34 used with the signal input device 18 and signal output device 20 of the present invention broadcast in either Zigbee or WiFi wireless communication protocols, it is within the scope of the invention that other wireless communication protocols may be used. Other wire-

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less communication protocols include, but are not limited to, Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, Ultra-wideband (UWA), and Z-Wave. Additionally, the transmitters **30,34** are also operable to communicate in different wireless communication protocols. The respective processors **26,36** then receive the various signals and are able to process the data received as desired by the user.

Once the second radio transmitter **34** receives the signal, the signal is sent to the second processor **36**, the second processor **36** then sends the signal to the second A/D converter **44**, where the signal is then converted from a digital signal back to an analog signal (i.e., converted to a second analog signal), and is then sent to the monitoring device **16**, where the signal is stored, processed, or evaluated as desired. If the signal output device **20** is in a dormant or inactive state when the second radio transmitter **34** receives a signal from the first radio transmitter **30**, the signal is detected by the second power management system **42** such that the second power activation switch of the second power management system **42** activates the second processor **36**, thereby activating the signal output device **20**.

The wireless transmission of the signal may be in the form of a "snap shot" of the signal's voltage levels that is sent from the signal input device **18** to the signal output device **20**. For example, it may not be necessary to continuously stream data from the signal input device **18**, but rather a sample or data point may be taken at predetermined intervals, such as once per second, or once every three-hundred milliseconds, or any other time interval desired. The data collected during the "snap shot" is then sent to the signal output device **20**. In an alternate embodiment, the signal may be streamed to the signal output device **20** from the signal input device **18**, depending on which wireless communication protocol is used.

As mentioned above, in one embodiment, the signal source **14** is a TK capable of measuring various types of parameters, such as current, voltage, resistance, or the like, for measuring a desired parameter, such as, but not limited to temperature, pressure, or force. The data for the parameter measured by the TK is transferred to the signal input device **18** through the multiple pin connector. The transmission of data between the signal input device **14** and the signal output device **18** is wireless because of the radio transmitters **30,34**, and occurs without the conversion of raw data. It should be noted that the wireless diagnostic sensor link **12** may be used for many different types of applications. In one embodiment, the TK is used for measuring a parameter during the operation of a vehicle, and the wireless diagnostic sensor link **12** provides communication between the TK and the monitoring device. In other embodiments, the TK may be used on an oil rig platform, a seismology test site, a wind power generate site, a solar panel power field, or any other application requiring the recording of a sensed parameter, where a monitoring device, such as a computer or protocol adapter, is at a remote location relative to the TK such that a wireless communication between the monitoring device and TK is required.

An alternate embodiment of the sensor link **12** according to the present invention is shown in FIG. 5, where like numbers refer to like elements. In this embodiment, instead of having the signal output device **20**, the sensor link **12** has a WiFi capable device **46**. The WiFi capable device **46** may be any type of device with WiFi capability, such as a laptop computer, a smart phone, or the like. In this embodiment, the device **46** streams raw data to an application to virtually reproduce the signal received from the signal input device **18** for display. The device **46** is able to accumulate the data received from the signal input device **18** such that the data is

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able to be displayed at a later time, such that moment to moment monitoring (or replication of the electrical signal) is not a factor.

The description of the invention is merely exemplary in nature and, thus, variations that do not depart from the gist of the invention are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication of raw data between a signal source and a monitoring device, comprising:

said signal source is a transducer kit that measures a desired parameter during an operation of a vehicle in terms of a measured voltage and further including a reference voltage used by the transducer kit to determine the magnitude of the measured voltage;

a signal input device having a first processor and a first analog-to-digital converter in electrical communication with said first processor, said first analog-to-digital converter is configured to receive an analog signal from said signal source and convert said analog signal to a digital signal in at least one wireless communication protocol, such that said first processor receives said digital signal from said first analog-to-digital converter;

a power management system of the signal input device;

a multiple pin connector connected between the signal source and the signal input device, wherein the signal input device is in a dormant state when not in use, where minimal power is used by the power management system such that the multiple pin connector is able to detect a signal received from the signal source and the power management system and a power activation switch of the power management system activates the first processor, thereby activating the signal input device;

a first radio transmitter of said signal input device in electrical communication with said first processor, said first processor transmits said digital signal to said first radio transmitter;

a signal output device having a second radio transmitter in wireless communication with said first radio transmitter in said at least one wireless communication protocol, wherein said first radio transmitter wirelessly transmits said digital signal to the signal output device in said at least one wireless communication protocol, wherein said digital signal transmitted by said first radio transmitter is a snapshot sample data point;

a second processor of said signal output device in electrical communication with said second radio transmitter such that said second processor receives said digital signal from said second radio transmitter; and

a second analog-to-digital converter of said signal output device in electrical communication with said second processor, said second analog-to-digital converter operable for receiving said digital signal from said second processor, and converting said digital signal to a second analog signal prior to sending said second analog signal to said monitoring device.

2. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 1, said at least one wireless communication protocol being one selected from a group consisting of Zigbee, Wifi, infrared, Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, Ultra-wideband (UWA), and Z-Wave.

3. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 1, said signal source further comprising a transducer.

4. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 3, wherein said transducer measures the parameter that is one selected from a group consisting of temperature, pressure, force, and combinations thereof.

5. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 1, said monitoring device being one selected from a group consisting of a protocol adapter and a computer.

6. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 1, wherein said signal source measures the parameter at predetermined time intervals, and transmits said measured parameter to said signal input device.

7. A wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication of raw data between a signal source and a monitoring device, comprising:

the signal source for producing a first analog signal, wherein the signal source is a transducer kit that measures a desired parameter during an operation of a vehicle in terms of a measured voltage and further including a reference voltage used by the transducer kit to determine the magnitude of the measured voltage;

a signal input device having a first processor and a first analog-to-digital converter in electrical communication with said first processor, said first analog-to-digital converter is configured to receive said first analog signal from said signal source and convert said first analog signal to a digital signal in at least one wireless communication protocol, such that said first processor receives said digital signal from said first analog-to-digital converter;

a power management system of the signal input device;

a multiple pin connector connected between the signal source and the signal input device, wherein the signal input device is in a dormant state when not in use where minimal power is used by the power management system such that the multiple pin connector is able to detect a signal received from the signal source and the power management system and a power activation switch of the power management system activates the first processor, thereby activating the signal input device;

a first radio transmitter of said signal input device in electrical communication with said first processor, said first processor transmits said digital signal to said first radio transmitter, wherein said digital signal transmitted by said first radio transmitter is a snapshot sample data point;

a signal output device having a second radio transmitter in wireless communication with said first radio transmitter in said at least one wireless communication protocol, wherein said first radio transmitter wirelessly transmits said digital signal to the signal output device in said at least one wireless communication protocol;

a second processor of said signal output device in electrical communication with said second radio transmitter such that said second processor receives said digital signal from said second radio transmitter; and

a second analog-to-digital converter of said signal output device in electrical communication with said second processor, said second analog-to-digital converter operable for receiving said digital signal from said second

processor, and converting said digital signal to a second analog signal prior to sending said second analog signal to said monitoring device; and

a monitoring device in electrical communication with said second analog-to-digital converter such that said monitoring device receives said second analog signal from said second analog-to-digital converter.

8. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 7, said at least one wireless communication protocol being one selected from a group consisting of Zigbee, Wifi, infrared, Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, Ultra-wideband (UWA), and Z-Wave.

9. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 7, wherein said signal source measures the parameter at predetermined time intervals, and transmits said measured parameter to said signal input device.

10. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 7, said monitoring device being one selected from a group consisting of a protocol adapter and a computer.

11. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 7, said signal source further comprising a transducer.

12. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim 11, wherein said transducer measures the parameter that is one selected from a group consisting of temperature, pressure, force, and combinations thereof.

13. A wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication of raw data between a signal source and a monitoring device, comprising:

the signal source is a transducer kit that measures a desired parameter during an operation of a vehicle in terms of a measured voltage and further including a reference voltage used by the transducer kit to determine the magnitude of the measured voltage;

a first analog-to-digital converter for receiving a first analog signal from said signal source, and converting said first analog signal to a digital signal in at least one wireless communication protocol;

a first processor in electrical communication with said first analog-to-digital converter, and operable for receiving said digital signal from said first analog-to-digital converter;

a first radio transmitter in electrical communication with said first processor such that said first radio transmitter receives said digital signal and wirelessly transmits said digital signal in said at least one wireless communication protocol, wherein said digital signal transmitted by said first radio transmitter is a snapshot sample data point;

a power management system electrically connected to the first analog-to-digital converter, said first processor and said first radio transmitter;

a multiple pin connector connected between the signal source and the first analog-to-digital device, wherein the first analog-to-digital converter, said first processor and said first radio transmitter are in a dormant state when not in use and minimal power is used by the power management system such that the multiple pin connector is able to detect a signal received from the signal source and the power management system and a power

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activation switch of the power management system activates the first processor, thereby activating the signal input device;

a second radio transmitter in wireless communication with said first radio transmitter in said at least one wireless communication protocol such that said second radio transmitter receives said digital signal from said first radio transmitter;

a second processor in electrical communication with said second radio transmitter, said second processor receives said digital signal from said second radio transmitter;

a second analog-to-digital converter in electrical communication with said second processor such that said second analog-to-digital converter receives said digital signal from said second radio transmitter in said at least one wireless communication protocol, and converts said digital signal to a second analog signal and sends said second analog signal to said second processor; and

the monitoring device operable for receiving said second analog signal from said second analog-to-digital converter.

14. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the moni-

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toring device of claim **13**, said monitoring device further comprising a transducer operable for measuring the parameter that is one selected from a group consisting of temperature, pressure, force, and combinations thereof.

15. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim **13**, said at least one wireless communication protocol being one selected from a group consisting of Zigbee, Wifi, infrared, Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, Ultra-wideband (UWA), and Z-Wave.

16. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim **13**, wherein said signal source measures the parameter at predetermined time intervals, and transmits said measured parameter to said signal input device.

17. The wireless diagnostic sensor link for providing wireless communication between the signal source and the monitoring device of claim **13**, said monitoring device being one selected from a group consisting of a protocol adapter and a computer.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	无线诊断传感器链接		
公开(公告)号	US9254086	公开(公告)日	2016-02-09
申请号	US13/314261	申请日	2011-12-08
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	VINK ANTHONY B JEWELL MICHAEL† 扎克斯马克P		
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IPC分类号	H04B17/00 H04W8/14 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0002		
其他公开文献	US20130148701A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种无线诊断传感器链路，用于在信号源和监控设备之间提供无线通信。无线诊断传感器链路包括信号输入装置，其可操作用于以模拟信号的形式在第一通信协议中接收来自信号源的信号，将模拟信号转换为数字信号，并以以下形式发送数字信号：无线通信协议。无线诊断传感器链路还包括信号输出设备，其接收数字信号。信号输出设备与监控设备电连通，并且还可操作用于与信号输入设备通信。信号输出设备将数字信号转换回模拟信号，并以第二通信协议的形式将信号发送到监视设备。

