

Mobile and IoT Computing

https://penn-waves-lab.github.io/cis3990-24spring

Lecture 13: Aerial-based Connectivity & Agriculture IoT

Instructor: Mingmin Zhao (mingminz@cis.upenn.edu)

TA: Haowen Lai (hwlai@cis.upenn.edu)

Some material adapted from Deepak Vasisht (UIUC)

Aerial-based Connectivity for Remote Areas

X's Project Loon

Facebook's Project Aquila





Others including Microsoft, Boeing, etc.

Goal: Bringing Connectivity to the Remote and Disconnected Areas of the Planet

Goal: Bringing Connectivity to the Remote and Disconnected Areas of the Planet

Bring connectivity to rural areas

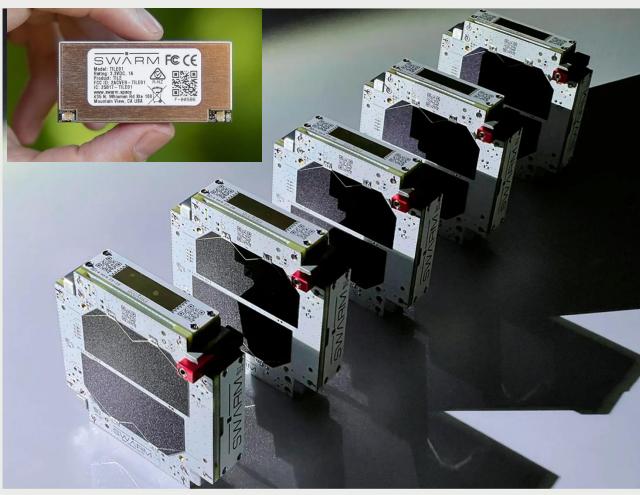
Disaster Relief



Aquila was discontinued in 2018; Loon was discontinued in 2021

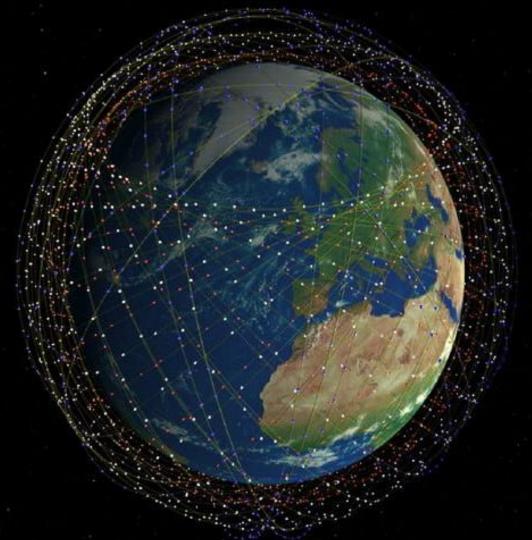
Swarm Takes LoRa Sky-High > The satellite company has adapted the popular IoT technology for use in its constellation

BY MICHAEL KOZIOL | 23 MAR 2021 | 4 MIN READ | 🗔



Each of Swarm's satellites is the size of a sandwich, but still has everything it needs to relay low-power signals from remote IoT

SpaceX's Starlink



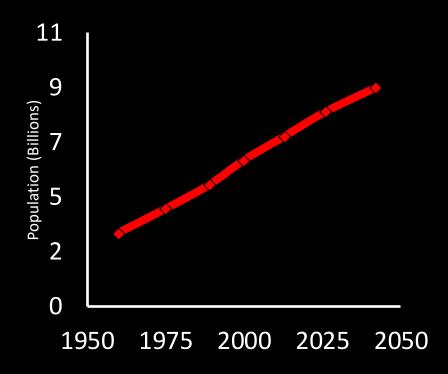
Satellite connectivity already exists (Iridium). Why/how are these constellations better?

FarmBeats: An IoT System for Data-Driven Agriculture

Why Agriculture?

Agricultural output needs to double by 2050 to meet the demands

— United Nations¹

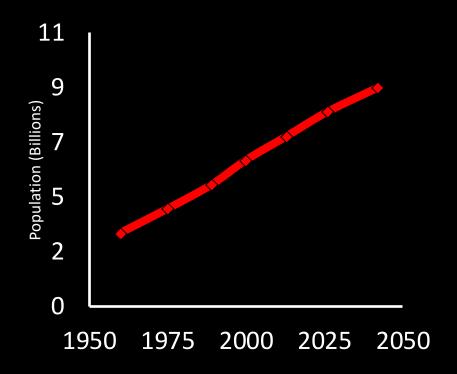


¹: United Nations Second Committee (Economic & Financial), 2009

Why Agriculture?

Agricultural output needs to double by 2050 to meet the demands

— United Nations¹



But...

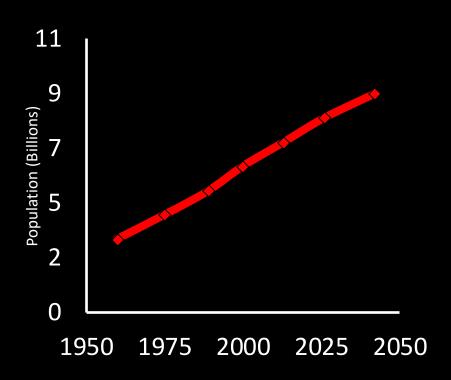
- Water levels are receding
- Arable land is shrinking
- Environment is being degraded

¹: United Nations Second Committee (Economic & Financial), 2009

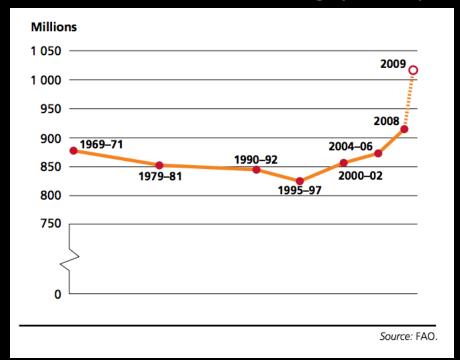
Why Agriculture?

Agricultural output needs to double by 2050 to meet the demands

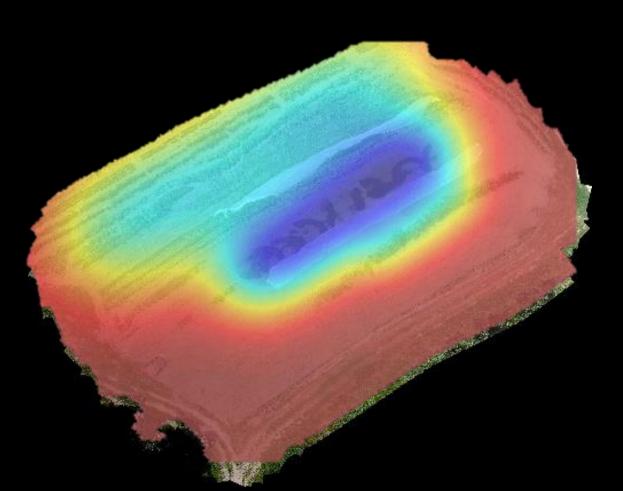
— United Nations



Number of World's Hungry People



Solution: Data-Driven Agriculture



Traditional vs Data-driven approach

Ag researchers have shown that it:

- Reduces waste
- Increases productivity
- Ensures sustainability

But...

According to USDA, high cost of manual data collection prevents farmers from using data-driven agriculture



Problem 1: No Internet Connectivity

Most farms don't have any internet coverage

 Even if connectivity exists, weather related outages can disable networks for weeks

Problem 2: No Power on the Farm

Farms do not have direct power sources

Solar power is highly prone to weather variability

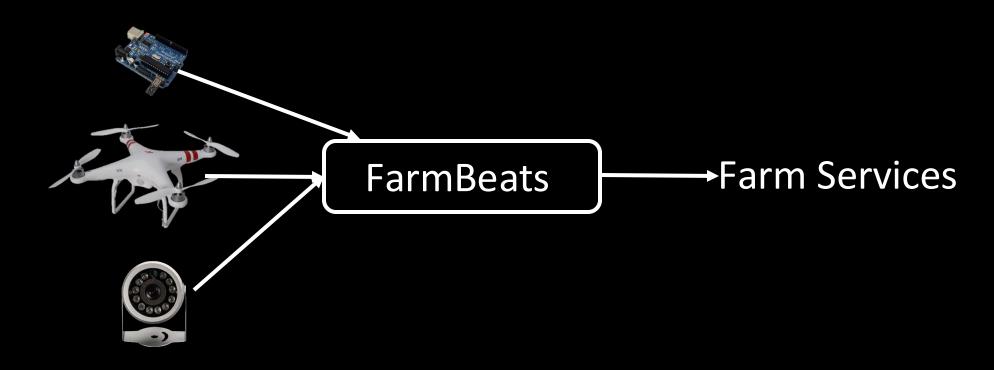
Problem 3: Limited Resources

- Need to work with sparse sensor deployments
 - Physical constraints due to farming practices
 - Too expensive to deploy and maintain

How can one design an IoT system in challenging resource-constrained environments?

Rest of this lecture

 FarmBeats: An end-to-end IoT system that enables seamless data collection for agriculture



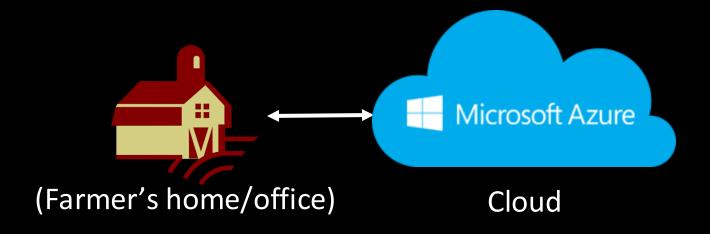
Rest of this lecture

 FarmBeats: An end-to-end IoT system that enables seamless data collection for agriculture

- Solves three key challenges:
 - Internet Connectivity
 - Power Availability
 - Limited Sensor Placement

Deployed in two farms in NY and WA for over six months

Challenge: Internet Connectivity



Challenge: Internet Connectivity



Approach: Use TV White Spaces

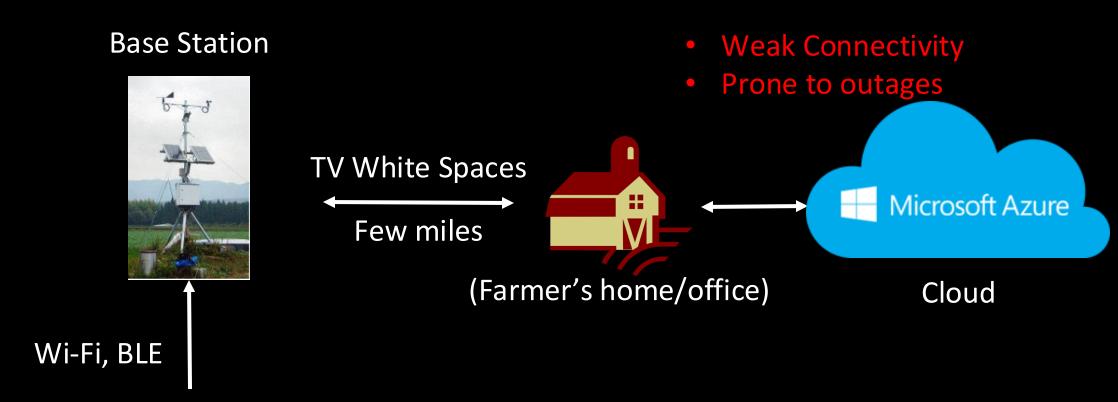
Can provide long-range connectivity (10 miles)

• Can travel through crops and canopies, because of low frequencies

Large chunks are available in rural areas=> can support large bandwidth

Idea: Use TV White Spaces

Sensors



Approach: Compute Locally and Send Summaries

PC on the farm delivers time-sensitive services locally

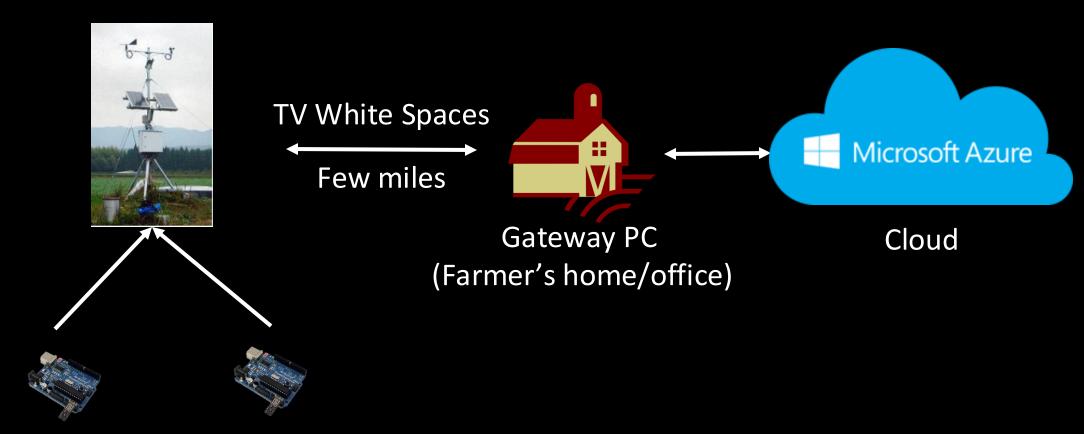
Combines all the sensor data into summaries

• 2-3 orders of magnitude smaller than raw data

Cloud delivers long-term analytics and cross-farm analytics

FarmBeats Design

Base Station



Sensors

In this lecture

 FarmBeats: An end-to-end IoT system that enables seamless data collection for agriculture

- Solves three key challenges:
 - ✓Internet Connectivity
 - Limited Sensor Placement
 - Power Availability
- Deployed in two farms in NY and WA for over six months

Challenge: Limited Resources

- Need to work with sparse sensor deployments
 - Physical constraints due to farming practices
 - Too expensive to deploy and maintain
- How do we get coverage with a sparse sensor deployment?

Approach: Use Drones to Enhance Spatial Coverage

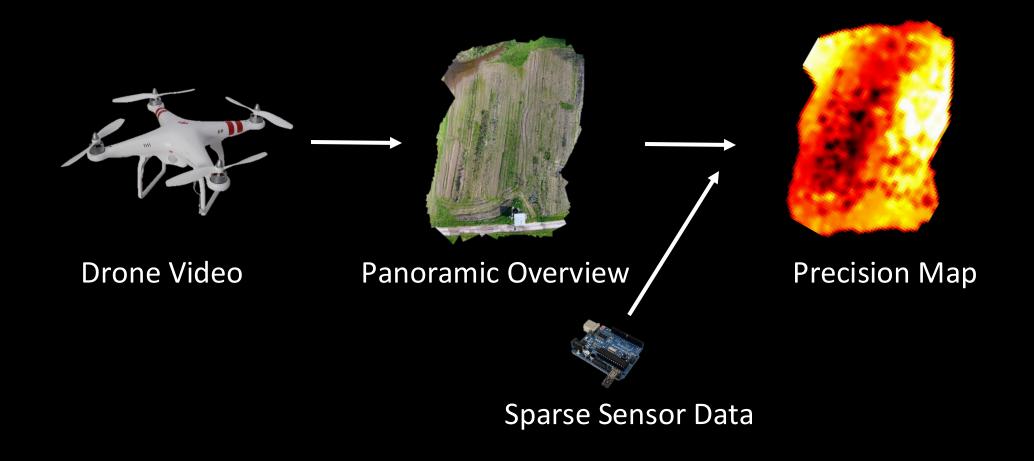
Drones are cheap and automatic

Can cover large areas quickly

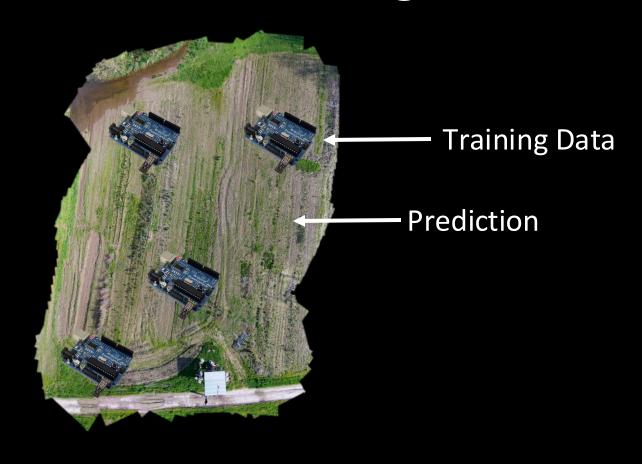
Can collect visual data

Combine visual data from the drones with the sensor data from the farm

Idea: Use Drones to Enhance Spatial Coverage



Formulate as a Learning Problem



Panoramic Overview

Model Insights

• **Spatial Smoothness:** Areas close to each other have similar sensor values

• Visual Smoothness: Areas that look similar have similar sensor values values



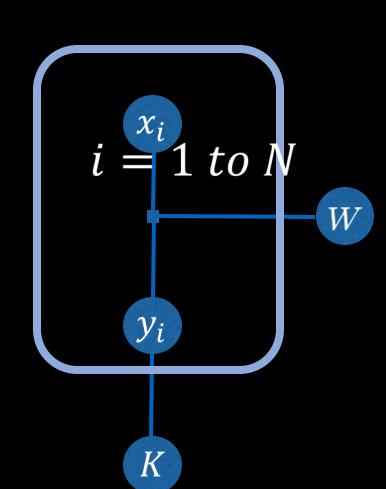
Model: Gaussian Processes

Features (visual)

Kernel (Model visual similarity)

Output (say, moisture)

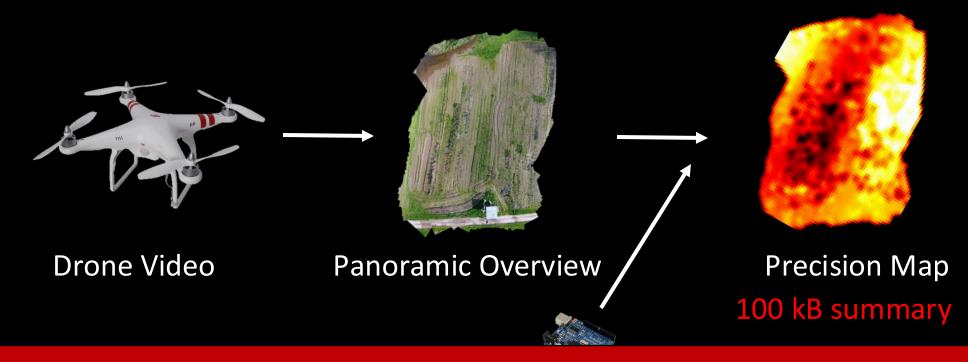
Spatial Smoothness



Training Phase: Learn K
 and W

• **Test Phase:** Generate outputs for unknown areas

Using Sparse Sensor Data



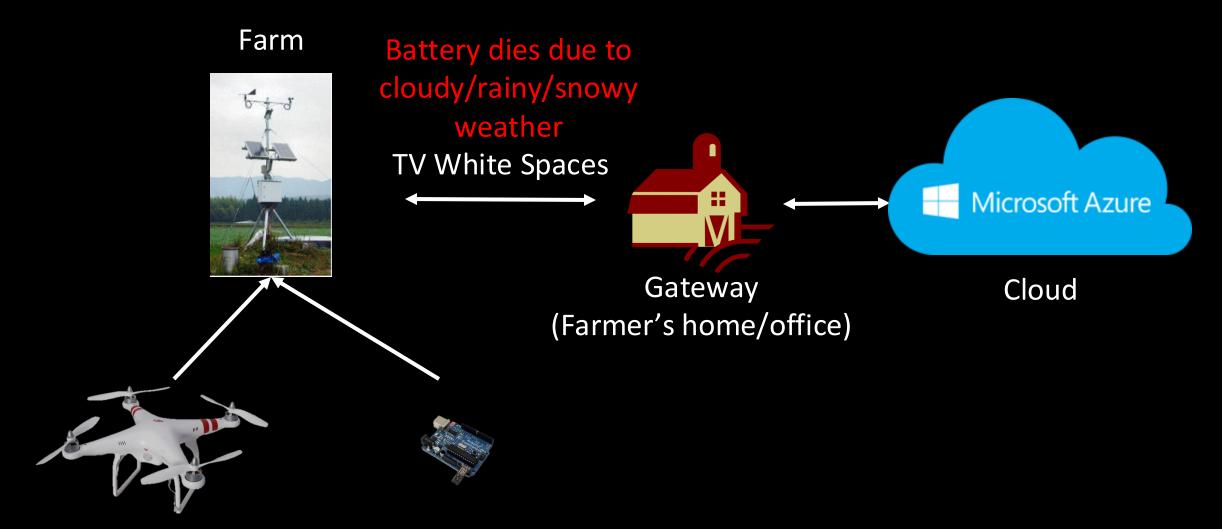
FarmBeats can use drones to expand the sparse sensor data and create summaries for the farm

In this talk

 FarmBeats: An end-to-end IoT system that enables seamless data collection for agriculture

- Solves three key challenges:
 - ✓Internet Connectivity
 - ✓ Limited Sensor Placement
 - Power Availability
- Deployed in two farms in NY and WA for over six months

Challenge: Power Availability is Variable



Challenge: Power Availability is Variable

Solar powered battery saw up to 30% downtime in cloudy months

Miss important data like flood monitoring

How do we deal with weather-based power variability?

Approach: Weather is Predictable

Use weather forecasts to predict solar energy output

Ration the load to fit within power budget

Idea: Weather is Predictable

•• γ : Duty Cycle ratio, T_{on} : On time in each cycle, T_{off} : Off time

•
$$\gamma = \frac{T_{on}}{T_{off}}$$

- Constraints:
 - Power Neutrality: $\gamma P \leq C$
 - Minimum Transfer Time: $T_{on} \geq T_{connect} + T_{transfer}$

Solution: Weather is predictable



FarmBeats can use weather forecasts to duty cycle the base station, with minimum latency

In this lecture

 FarmBeats: An end-to-end IoT system that enables seamless data collection for agriculture

Solves three key challenges:

```
✓Internet Connectivity
```

- ✓ Limited Sensor Placement
- √Power Availability

• Deployed in two farms in NY and WA for over six months

Deployment

- Six months deployment in two farms: Upstate NY (Essex), WA (Carnation)
- The farm sizes were 100 acres and 5 acres respectively
- Sensors:
 - DJI Drones
 - Particle Photons with Moisture, Temperature, pH Sensors
 - IP Cameras to capture IR imagery as well as monitoring
- Cloud Components: Azure Storage and IoT Suite





Deployment Statistics

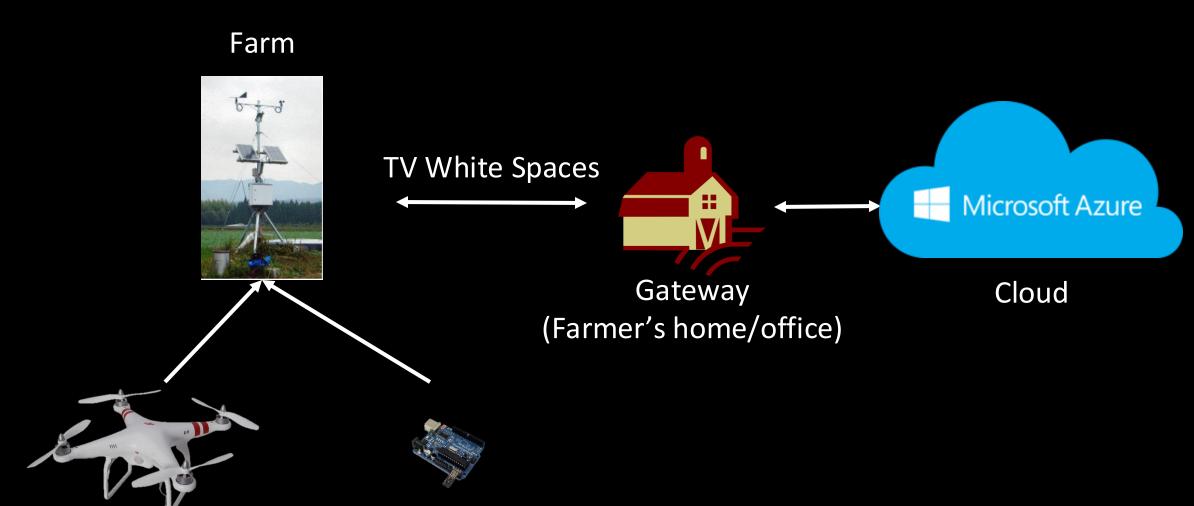
Used 10 sensor types, 3 camera types and 3 drone versions

Deployed >100 sensors and ~10 cameras

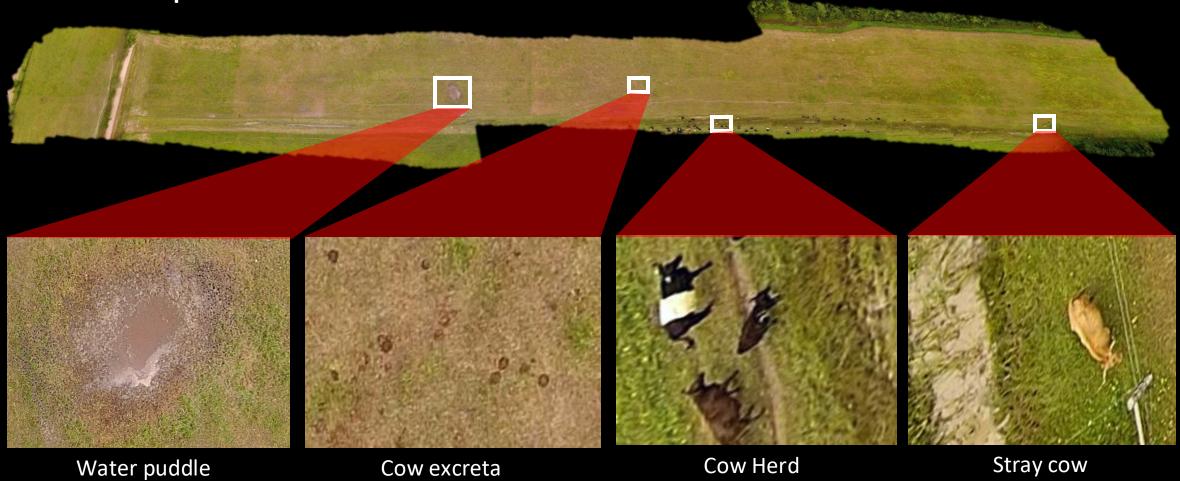
Collected >10 million sensor measurements, >0.5 million images, 100 drone surveys

Resilient to week long outage from a thunderstorm

FarmBeats: Usage



Example: Panorama

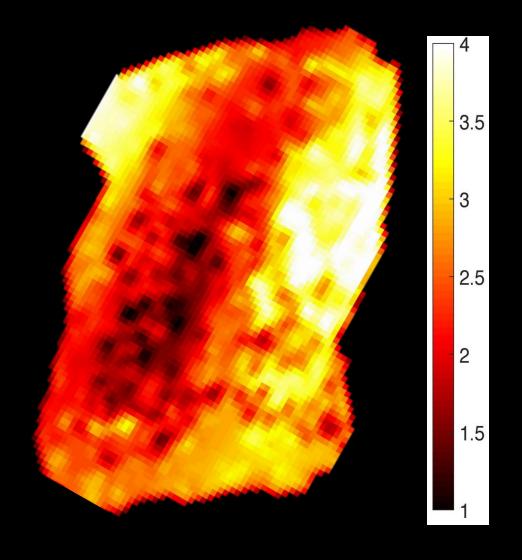


Precision Map: Panorama Generation



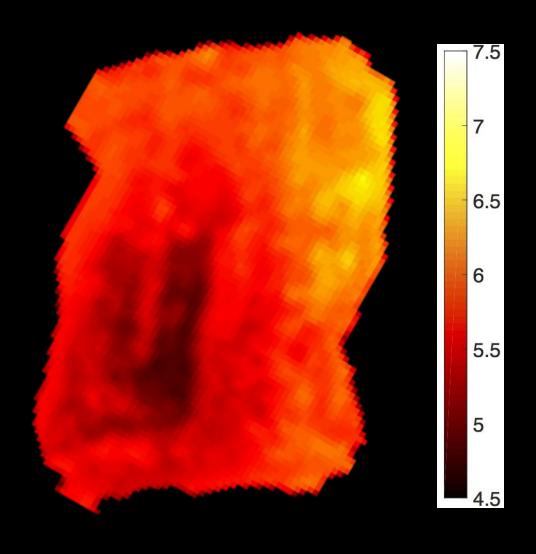
Precision Map: Moisture



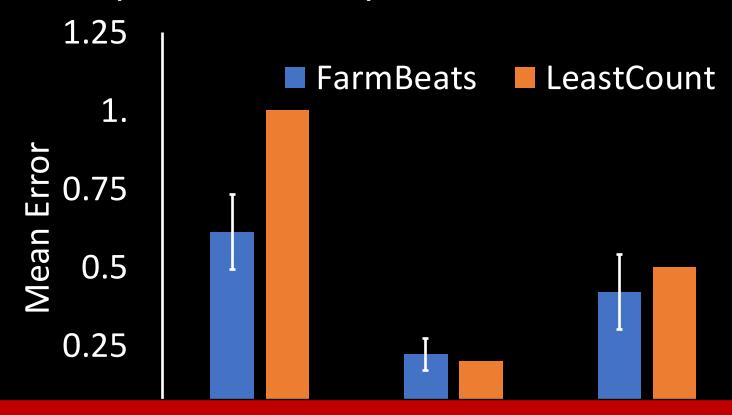


Precision Map: pH



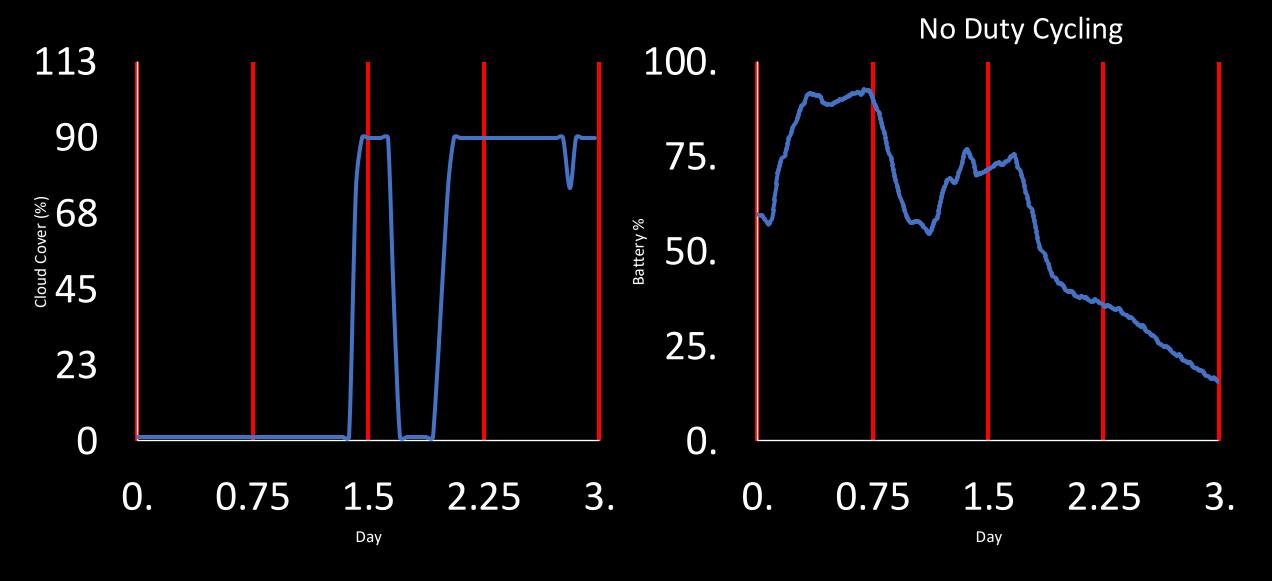


Precision Map: Accuracy

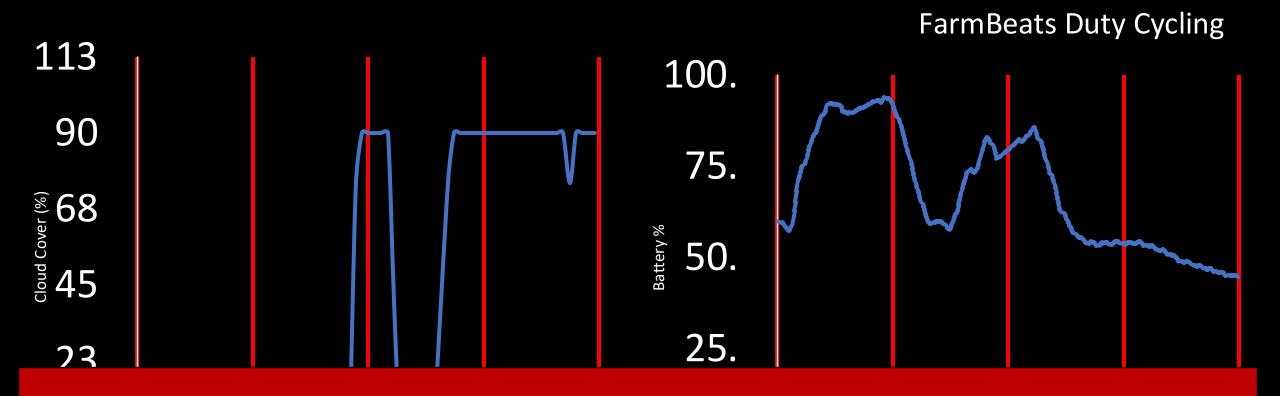


FarmBeats can accurately expand coverage by orders of magnitude using a sparse sensor deployment

Weather-Aware Duty Cycling



Weather-Aware Duty Cycling



Reduced downtime from 30% to 0% for month long data (September)



Summary

Aerial-based Connectivity (Loon, Aquila) & Agriculture IoT

• Challenges: Power, Control, Communication Range, Bandwidth, Weather

 Opportunities: Duty cycling, sparse sampling, weather prediction, thermodynamics, learning and sensor fusion, Drones

• Farmbeats: End-to-end IoT system for Farming