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#### Using Sigfox to salinity sensing in Salicornia ramosissima crops of Ria de Aveiro

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#### Outline

- **1.** Motivation and *Salicornia Ramosissima*
- **2.** A brief description of Sigfox®
- 3. Architecture of the saltplans technology
- 4. Evaluating SIGFOX coverage at the Aveiro lagoon
- **5.** On-going work in sensors
- 6. Conclusions

















- Salicornia ramosissima J. Woods
- Commonly known as glasswort or sea asparagus,
- Annual plant occurring along the coastal salt marshes and saltpans (Iberian Peninsula / Medit.)
- Produces succulent, salty-flavored shoots.
- Recently, interest as gourmet food, relevance as nutritional/organoleptic and medicinal product.
- Very tolerant to high salinity
- Seedlings and biomass production significantly dependent on the fluctuations of sediment salinity.



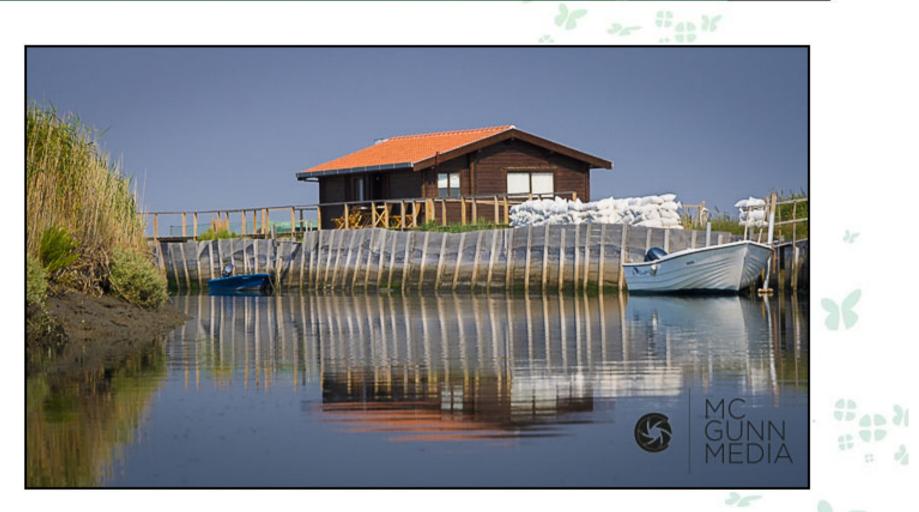




- Ria de Aveiro: a shallow lagoon, in the Northwestern Portuguese coast
- Salt produced by evaporation in saltpan areas but not economically viable (just touristic activities).
- Abandoned saltpans, sea water level rise led to damage to the lagoon (destruction of walls, ...).
- Salicornia seems to be a good alternative due to commercial value and adequacy of the lagoon.
- Some farms already: Horta dos Peixinhos, Ilha dos Puxadoiros (AmiEs 2014 social activity).















- The problem to solve:
  - How to control the level of salinity in the soil.
- What kind of infrastructures:
  - Salinity sensors.
  - Other sensors: water level, turbidity, absortion, density, solved oxygen, pollution (hidrocarburates in the water).
  - Control of salted water admission valves.
  - Control of rain water deposits to compensate excessive salinity.
  - Detection of flooding in the saltpan.
- Additional issues:
  - Electrical power.
  - Local prone to intrusion with stealing of goods.





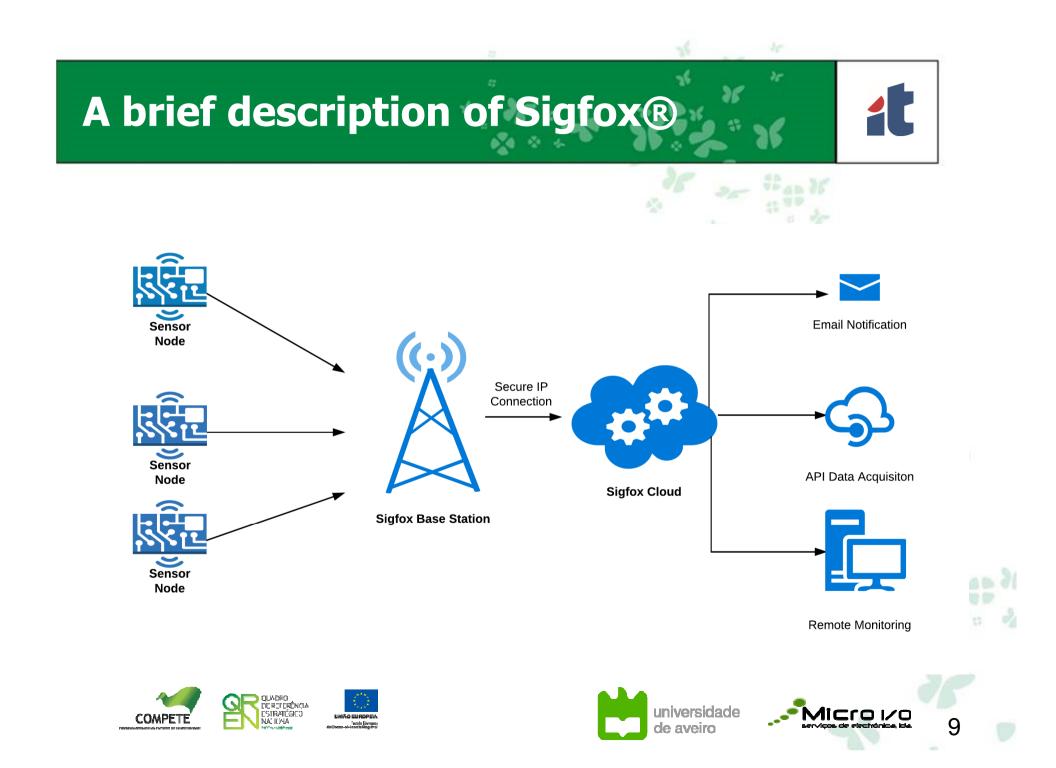


## A brief description of Sigfox®

- Sigfox is operating in Portugal since 2 to 3 years through Narrownet.
- Falls in the category of LTNs Low Throughput Networks.
- Characteristics making it adequate for this application:
  - Low price of the transceivers and of the transmission.
  - Claimed range and coverage.
  - Very low energy consumption due to the used protocol.
  - Adequate for a reduced payload and a few frames per day.
  - Easy integration with IoT platforms.
  - One tiered network avoids user gateways (e.g. as in LoRa).
  - Experience in its usage by Micro I/O in smartparking.







### A brief description of Sigfox®

- Sigfox uses UNB Ultra Narrow-Band communications.
- Adopts a solution with spatial and temporal diversity.
- A Sigfox transceiver transmits 3 frames in different frequencies and in different times, without any acknowledge or any channel sensing (very low energy usage).
- All base stations are listening to the spectrum used by Sigfox extracting all frames.
- The probability that one of the transmissions is listened by at least one base station is extremely high.
- Each frame of Sigfox has just 12 bytes available for user payload and there is a limit of 140 frames per day (business model).







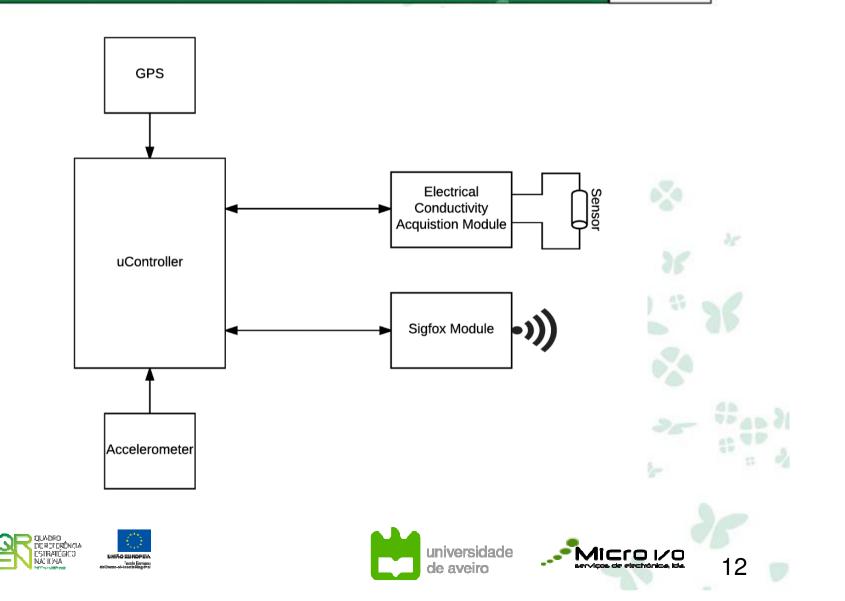
- We use independent sensor modules each with their own SIGFOX transceivers.
- For actuator modules used in valves and pumps it was not yet decided if Sigfox will be used or not (downlink in Sigfox is not very friendly – it is only possible after a module uplink tx).
- Sensor modules use GPS so their position is always known:
  - It enables plug & play, associating the modules to the saltpan.
  - It promotes security as it is possible to detect if the nodes are being removed, GPS being activated by an accelerometer.
- Data retrieval and actuation is done by using web services from a web based platform which communicates with the Sigfox cloud.







COMPETE



















- Tests performed in the surrounding area of the Aveiro lagoon,
- Around zones for possible Salicornia saltpan areas.
- For each of the points in the map, a battery of tests was performed on the 23rd and the 24th of August 2016.
- The module shown was used with an unipolar antenna.
- In each test and in each point, 10 frames with an 11 bytes payload were sent with a periodicity of 1 minute.



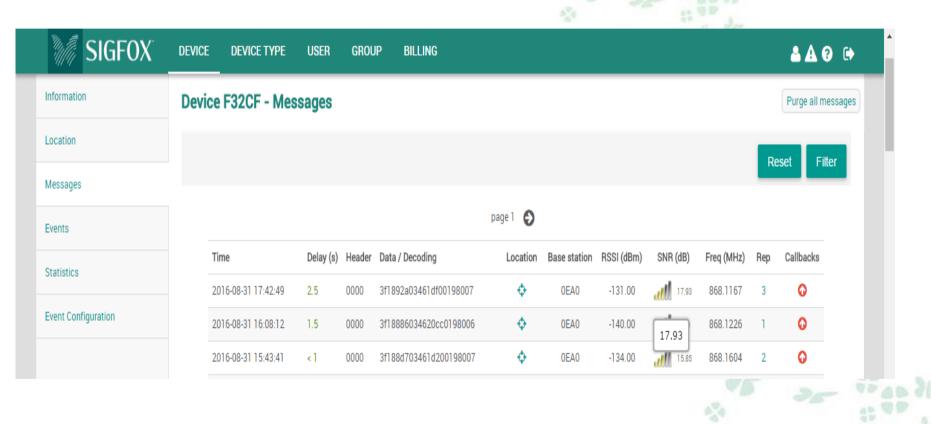


















Location	Sinal	SNR	RSSI
	Quality	db	dbm
Α	Reasonable	15.83	-134
В	Reasonable	17.91	-129
С	Reasonable	19.23	-126
D	Reasonable	18.52	-127
Е	Reasonable	14.31	-134
F	Reasonable	14.66	-134
G	Very Good	31.09	-122
Н	Very Good	30.20	-123
Ι	Very Good	35.43	-116
J	Good	25.43	-126
K	Reasonable	17.19	-130
L	Good	26.78	-124
М	Reasonable	18.41	-131
N	Good	25.12	-126
0	Reasonable	19.77	-129
Р	Reasonable	15.74	-134
Q	Reasonable	17.09	-131
R	Good	22.35	-129
S	Good	28.22	-123
Table I – Sigfox signal values for the points in the map.			



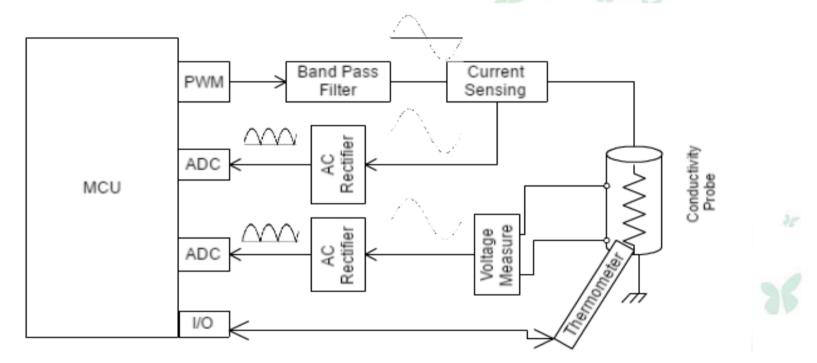






### **On-Going Work in Sensors**





 P. Ramos, J. M. Pereira, H. Ramos, A. Ribeiro, "A Four-Terminal Water-Quality-Monitoring Conductivity Sensor", IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, vol. 57, no. 3, march 2008.





#### Conclusions

- Salicornia is a promising plant to grow in Ria de Aveiro.
- It requires a reasonably tight salinity control of the soil.
- An IoT communications solution, Sigfox, can be adequate due to range, power consumption and simplicity.
- The coverage in the potential area was found to be adequate to monitor Salicornia saltpans.
- Salinity sensor requires, however, some future work.
- For this 2016/17 academic year we have 3 MSc students working on the topic including sensors, control and the web based platform.





