

TERRA FORMA – 2021-2028 « Investment for Future » program

Designing and testing a standard observation platform of socio-ecosystems in the Anthropocene

Eclipse IoT Day, January 19th 2023 @Grenoble

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The TERRA FORMA Collaboration

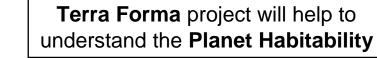






Innovative sensor networks to understand the Planet Habitability

Anthropocene: proposed geological epoch dating from the commencement of significant human impact on Earth's geology and ecosystems



4 key challenges for Planet Hab. **EN AUGMENTATIO** 1.4 ther material Chemical Water Biomass Motals pressure ressources 51.0 Bricks £0.8 STABLE Researchers used differen **Biodiversity** EN DÉCLIN Soil capital habitats Estimates based on data Extrapolated values 1970 1990 2010 2030 2050 (1900-2015) (2015-2025 Biodiversity collapse of 68% since 1970. WWF 2020 To understand

> Innovative sensor networks deployed at environmental **observation sites**

Development of:	

TERRA

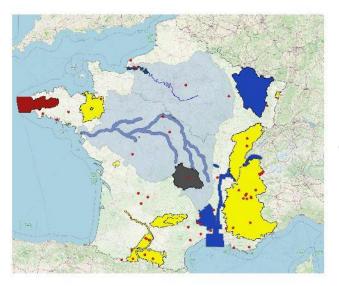
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- Smart sensors
- Communication infrastructures
- Social infrastructure¹

¹ TF must be connected to the society to produce the needed social change for better social ecosystems more resilient and sustainable

Interdisciplinary instrumented observation sites





OZCAR: Observatory of the Critical Zone

RZA: "Work areas" network



- Currently on the French metropolitan territory:
 - OZCAR: 21 observatories \rightarrow > 60 instrumented sites
 - RZA: 14+1 "work areas" \rightarrow > 80 instrumented sites

\rightarrow New instruments required to better study the complex biotic-abiotic interactions at a relevant scale

- Program of Terra Forma:
 - Step 1: Co-deployment on 3 pilot sites
 - Step 2: implementation on 12 additional sites
 - Step 3: dissemination of the developed tools







Some keys figures of Terra Forma project

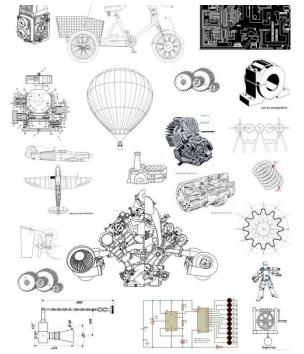
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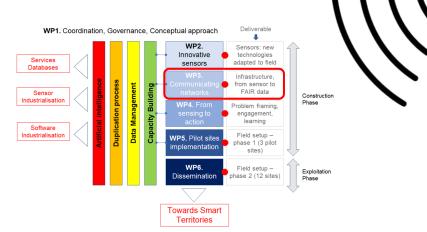
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Terra Forma project is: Deliverable WP1. Coordination, Governance, Conceptual approach Collaboration of 42 Laboratories **WP2**. Sensors: new Innovative technologies Services adapted to field from11 Universities, 11 Institutes of Research sensors Databases **WP3**. Infrastructure. Budget of 9.6M€ intelligence **Duplication process** Data Management Building from sensor to FAIR data Sensor Construction From 2022 to 2029 Industrialisation Phase WP4. From Problem framing, engagement. sensing to Capacity 6 work packages learning rtificial Software Industrialisation Field setup -WP5. Pilot sites phase 1 (3 pilot implementation sites) → WP2 dedicated to the development of innovative **WP6**. Field setup sensors adapted to field Exploitation phase 2 (12 sites) Dissemination Phase → WP3 dedicated to the building of the infrastructure to collect, transmit and manage the data **Towards Smart** TERRA Territories (K) MXX

Organization of the project



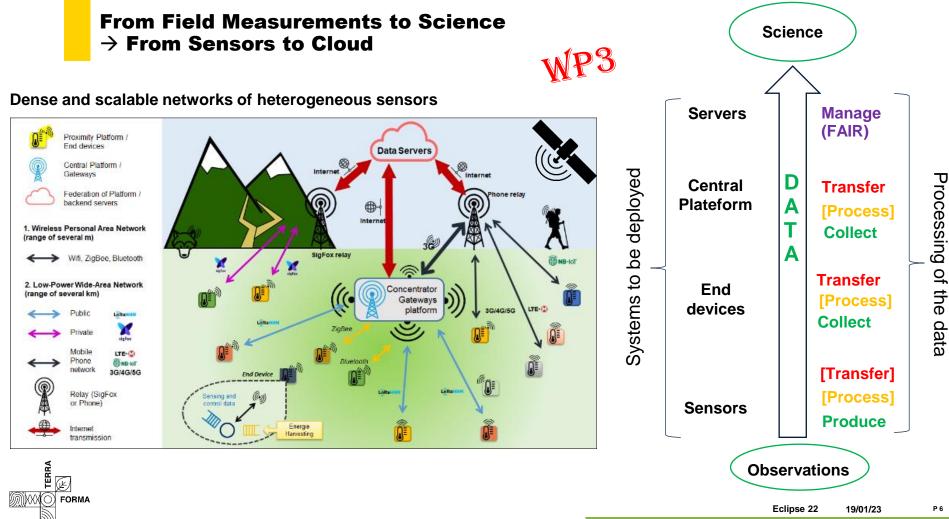
https://artsvisuels2012.wordpress.com/2012/01/25/machine-infernal/



What should we develop in WP3?

« From sensors to Cloud »



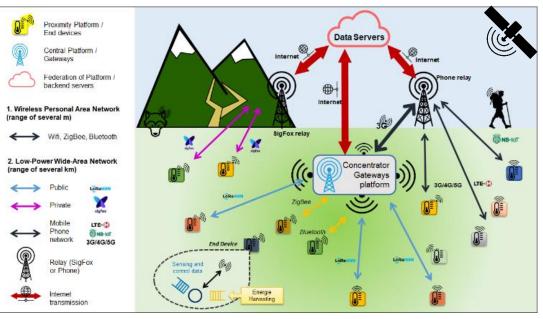


of the data

From Field Measurements to Science \rightarrow From Sensors to Cloud

WP3

Dense and scalable networks of <u>heterogeneous</u> sensors



Requirements:

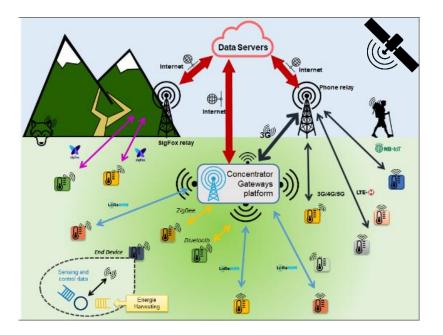
- → Deployment of relevant communication technologies to meet the needs and constraints of each sensor and each location (WPAN, LPWAN)
- → Multi-protocol central platform to aggregate data
- \rightarrow Energy harvesting when needed and possible
- → Scalable infrastructure



A wide variety of sensors, technologies, use-cases ... to be addressed !

(the challenge of the data management not presented here)

From Field Measurements to Science \rightarrow From Sensors to Cloud



Key challenges (1):

→ Collect all the data (or almost) produced by sensors

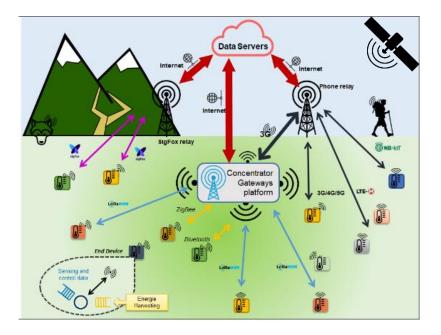
- suitable hardware (wired or wireless interfaces)
- suitable software (specific drivers)
- → Transfer data whatever the location of the sensor
- → Ensure a high Quality of Service

→ Limit the maintenance needs: autonomy > 6 months

- Limit the transmission time
- Implement energy harvesting systems
- Design reliable systems
- → Process data as soon as possible (only relevant data)

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From Field Measurements to Science \rightarrow From Sensors to Cloud



Key challenges (2):

→ Low cost (considering the time of life of systems)

- High durability (repairability)
- Upgradability (new needs, new techno...)
- → Socially approved
- \rightarrow Accessibility of the systems
 - DIY
 - easy to use, tutorial, tech. assistance, ...
- → Low environmental impact (small, light, discrete, recyclable...)

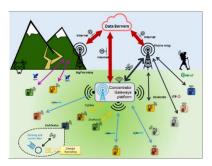


Tradeoffs to be made !!



major part of the budget dedicated to manufacturing





Who will the « designers » ?

N.B.: Not "builders" because major part of the budget dedicated to manufacturing



Project teams involved in WP3

Terra Forma gathers variety of complementary expertise





N.B.: Close links with education



Université de Grenoble-Alpes (UGA) LIG-CNRS laboratory

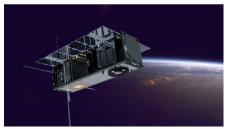
Skills:

- LpWAN technologies (IoT satellite, LoRa, ...)
- RTK over LoRaWAN
- AI Tiny ML

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MXXX

 Programming/use of large number of end devices



Cubesat mission



WildCount:Recognizing and counting the presence of humans and animals

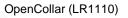
Connected groundhog cage

Developments & Experimentations

- ThingSat project
- Counting/recognition of animals – IA for birdsong
- Air Quality Station



Air quality station



Station LORA station in Alpes





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Université de Rennes 1 IRISA laboratory

Skills:

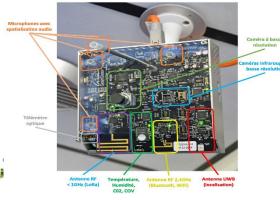
- LPWAN nodes
 - Adaptive architectures and protocols
- Energy harvesting and management
 - Model-based and model-free managers (Fuzzyman, RLman)
- Wake-up radio
- Radio-Frequency security
- Fog computing



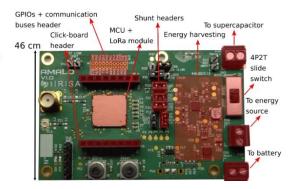
The FogGuru hardware platform

Developments & Experimentations

- Fog computing platform (FogGuru)
- Autonomous LoRa sensor board (AMALO) with power harvesting, energy storage and management
- Multi-sensors network (SmartSense)



SmartSense : multi-sensors network



AMALO: adaptative LoRa nodes



PowWow : energy autonomous nodes

Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse IRIT-CNRS laboratory

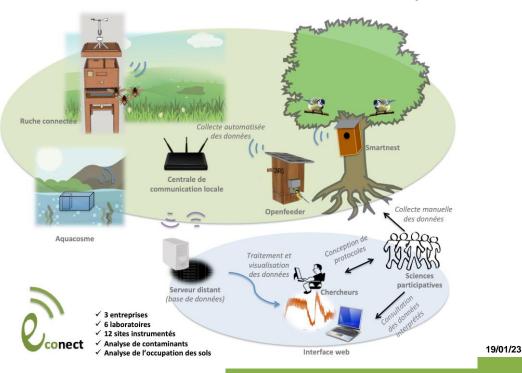
Skills:

- LpWAN technologies
- **Multi-technology** IoT in-situ central communication platform

Developments & Experimentations

 Econect: Connected sensors for monitoring ecosystems and biodiversity

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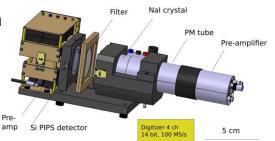
Université de Clermont Auvergne (UCA) LPC-CNRS laboratory

- Skills:
- LoRaWAN private networks in highly constrained environments
- LoRaWAN generic node (SoLo)
- Radioactivity measurement
- Data Management (CEBA)
- Management of large collaboration project (HEP programs)

Developments

SoLo and mini-SoLo





Radon Analysis on Volcanoes with Insitu Observations of short-Lived Isotopes (RAVIOLI)

Experimentations

- 6 sites in Auvergne (lake, rivers, agr. field, pasture, ...)
- Volcanos: Etna, Masaya, Soufrière





Division Technique (DT) of INSU-CNRS

Skills:

- Technical staff of about 40 p.
- Design and deployment of instruments for hostil environments
- Management of **public tenders** for devices duplication process
- Management of instrument stock

Developments & Experimentations

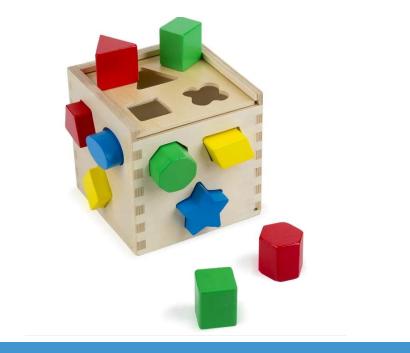
 Design, test and the french seismologic and geodesic network (RESIF) system; management of contracting for production

From prototype ...

... to industrial system









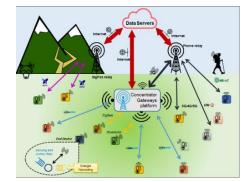
How will meet the need?

« From sensors to cloud »



From the requirements to the design

- Reminder: a wide variety of sensors, technologies, use-cases ... to be addressed ! ٠
- To "connect" all the sensors to cloud, we should consider (at least) **3 options**: •







adapted for each need



node « mini-SoLo »

a single **generic** system



adapted for almost all the needs









a **modular** system



configurable for each need



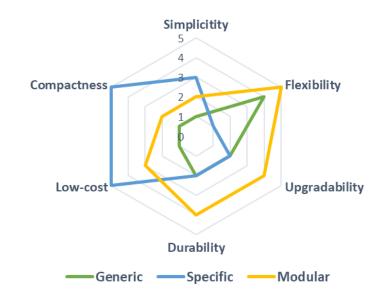
Arduino board



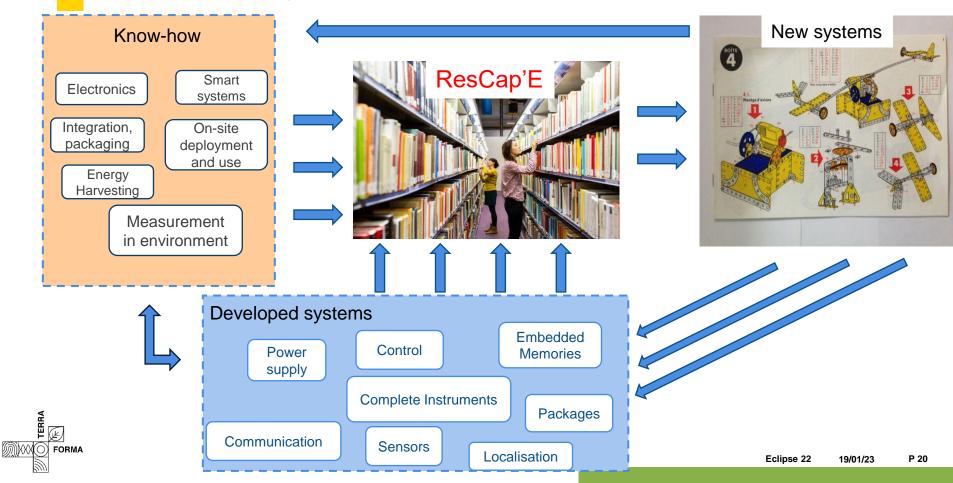
From the requirements to the design

- Here, a fast assessment of the 3 options (Generic, Specific, Modular)
- 6 criteria considered:

- · Simplicity: ease of design, of building and use
- Flexibility: capacity to adapt to new needs
- Upgradability: possibility of upgrade
- Durability: system designed for a long service life
- Low-Cost: effective cost over the lifetime
- · Compactness: in-situ "discretion" of the system
- → Modular option seems to be a « good » tradeoff, but
 - \rightarrow need to define and fix upstream the software and hardware architecture
 - ightarrow need to define and adopt a minimal of standards
 - → option to be investigated (dedicated working group on standardization)
- → In any case, need to share the know-how/skills and technical solutions inside community working on research for environment



ResCap'E: a catalog of technical solutions <u>from</u> and <u>for</u> the environmental research community



ResCap'E

- Online catalog sharing technical solutions, well documented, evaluated, improved, ... but also knowledges
- From complete systems (turnkey instruments) to building blocks
- Something like this web page:





A dedicated working group has started to work on it.

Packaging

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Conclusion & perspectives

« From sensors to cloud »



Conclusion & perspectives

- Terra Forma is a challenging project which proposes "the implementation of an observatory involving the co-location of a large number of in situ measurements to follow the trajectory of socio-ecosystems, through a multi-messenger approach" (L.Longuevergne, project leader).
- An in-situ infrastructure to collect and transmit the data of the sensors must be designed and deployed.
- Terra Forma has brought together numbers of academic experts in the field of IoT for environment. They
 provide to TF many technological solutions to be used or to be developed to meet the heterogeneous
 needs.
- We have the ambition to built the first national on-line catalog gathering all the academic technical developments and skills in the filed of "Instrumentation for Environment".
- The next months will be important to define if some standards can or should be defined to the interoperability of the systems at different scales.
- Thanks to the Eclipse community for sharing innovative technological solutions to overcome the challenges of Terra Forma, and to give us collaboration opportunities



Laboratoires impliqués : CARRTEL, CEBC, CEFE, Centre de Géosciences, CERFE, CESBIO, Chrono-environnement, CRAL, CReSTIC, DT-INSU, Dynafor, ECOBIO, ECOLAB, EVS, GET, GR, GSMA, HABITER UR, IGE, IM2NP, IPAG, IPGP, IRISA, IRIT, ISM, ISTO, LAAS, LCA, LECA, LEMAR, LHYGES, LIG, LIRMM, LMGE, LPC, LRGP, LIS, RiverLy, SAS, Subatech.

Tutelles et partenaires non académiques : CNRS :INSU, INEE, INSIS, IN2P3, INP, INS2I, INSHS, INSB.**Autres organismes de recherche** : IRD, INRAE, IPGP. **Ecole d'ingénieur** : Mines ParisTech. **Universités** : Grenoble, Savoie-Mont-Blanc, Toulouse et Toulouse INP, Rennes, Clermont-Auvergne, Montpellier, Reims, Toulon, Franche Comté, Orléans, Strasbourg, Aix Marseille.**EPIC**: INERIS. **PME**: Extralab

Soutiens: CNES, OFB, BRGM, Agence de l'eau Loire Bretagne, Réseau RECOTOX, l'observatoire du sol vivant, Institut Carnot Eau & Environnement, Groupes Régionaux des experts du climat, Régions, Office régionales de la biodiversité, Fondation François Sommer

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terra-forma.cnrs.fr

BACKUP SLIDE



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WP2: development of Innovative sensors

Principaux dévelopements	Livrables et nouvelles opportunités
WP2.1 Au-delà des couleurs	Caméra hyperspectrale haute résolution + IA, Etat des systèmes intégratifs (végétation, rivières), de la diversité fonctionnelle au fonctionnement des écosystèmes
WP2.2 Sonde multiparamètre	Sonde flux de matière bas cout: débit, Chl-a turbidité, O2, pH, CO2, Nitrate, matière organique dissoute. Bassins de tête et variabilité
WP2.3 Métabolisme des rivières	Isotopes du carbone in situ, gaz dissous inertes et réactifs, origine du carbone inorganique dissous
WP2.4 Bioaccumulation des contaminants	Intégrateurs rapides et contrôlés large spectre pour métaux trace, pesticides, résidus, contaminants émergents
WP2.5 Gaz à effet de serre - flux d'échanges	Cartographie haute résolution des flux de CO2, CH4, H20 embarqué sous drone.
WP2.6 Biologging	Colliers GPS/accélérométre, capteurs miniatures, de la position au comportement
WP2.7 Capteurs biogéochimiques	Sondes de suivi de l'activité microbiologique, spatialisation par hydrogéophysique.
WP2.8 Pièges audio-video	Pièges audio/vidéo, Al embarquée avec identification en ligne.



