FarmBeats: Al & IoT for Agriculture

Ranveer Chandra Sudipta Sinha

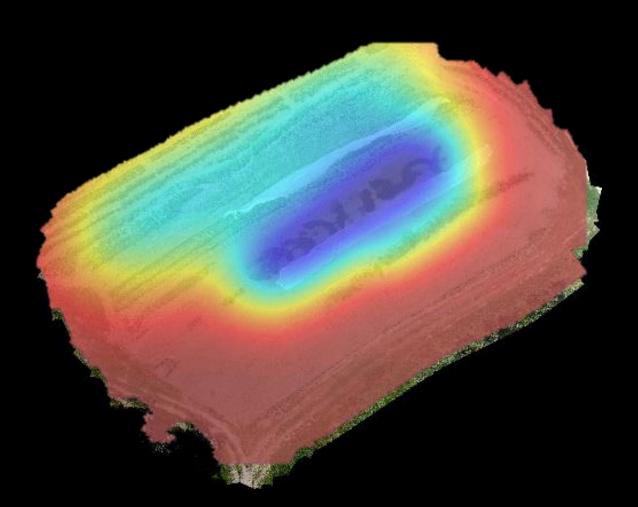
Microsoft Research



Data-Driven Agriculture



Data-Driven Agriculture



Ag researchers have shown that it:

- Improves yield
- Reduces cost
- Ensures sustainability

But...

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

IoT System for 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

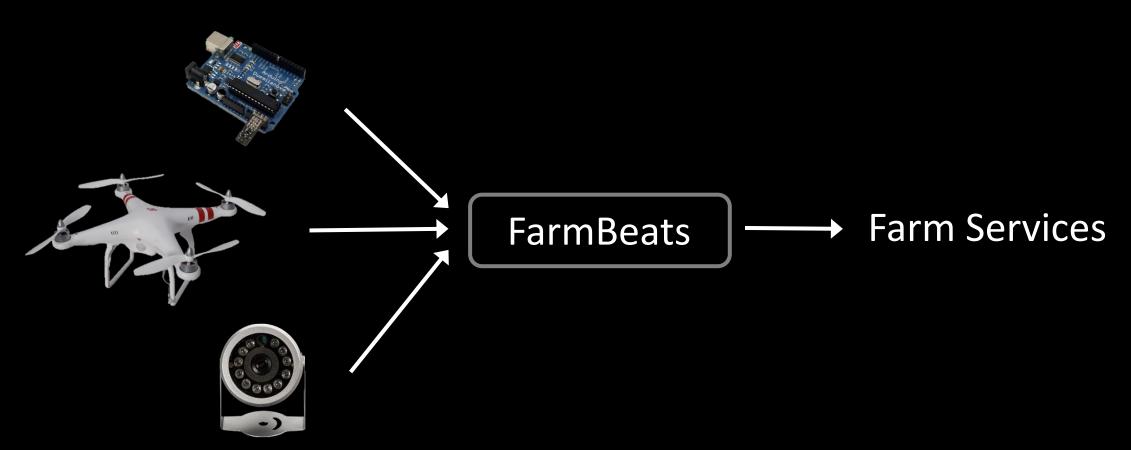
Solar power is highly prone to weather variability

Problem 3: Limited Resources

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

FarmBeats

• End-to-end IoT system for seamless data-driven agriculture



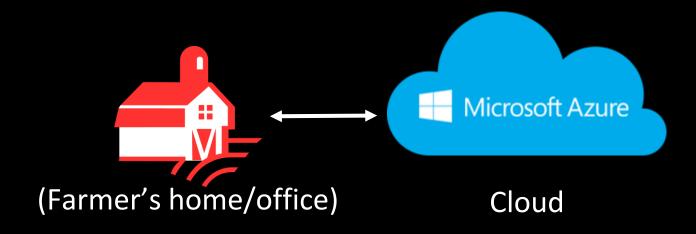
Outline

- End-to-end IoT system for seamless data-driven agriculture
- Challenges:
 - Network Connectivity on the Farm
 - Low-cost aerial mapping and image analysis
 - Limited Sensor Placement
 - Internet Connectivity
 - Power Availability
- Deployment in two farms in NY and WA for six months ()

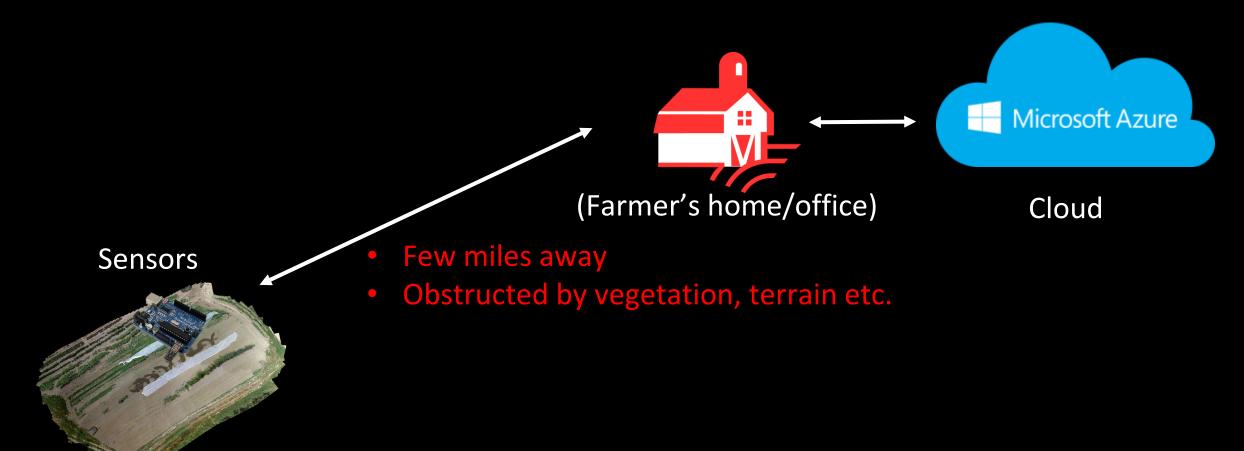
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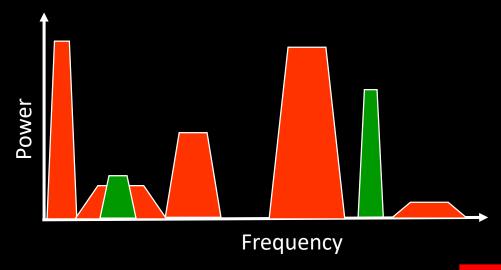
Challenge: Network/Internet Connectivity



Challenge: Internet Connectivity



TVWS using Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA)



- Determine available spectrum (white spaces)
- Transmit in "available frequencies"
- Detect if primary user appears
- Move to new frequencies
- Adapt bandwidth and power levels

MSFT Supported Pilot Projects

Commercial Scale is the Next Step

36,000 K-12 Students Being Connected

38,500 University Students Getting MSFT Devices & Services

200,000+ Population Under Coverage







Launched 14 pilot projects and the global Dynamic Spectrum Alliance. Objective: Trigger regulatory changes and develop commercially viable ecosystems for TV White Spaces technology.

Regulatory changes achieved in USA & Singapore with drafts in UK and Canada. Critical progress made in ITU-D and ITU-R.

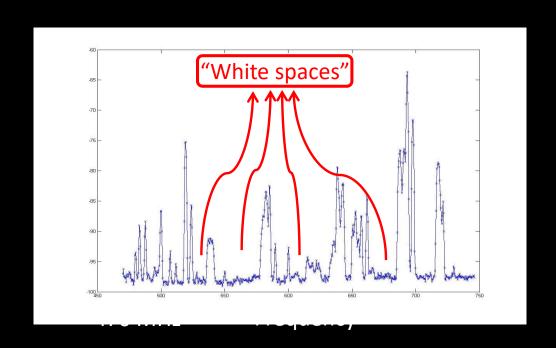
Built working relationships with USAID, OPIC, World Bank, PEPFAR, DFID,/UKAID, Africa/Asia/Inter-America Dev. Banks, non-profits, ITU, ISP and Telco providers.

TV White Spaces in the Farm

- What are the TV White Spaces?
 - Unused TV channels
- Benefits over Wi-Fi, Zigbee, etc
 - High throughput at long range



- "lots" of TV spectrum is available, more than 100 MHz
- Just like Wi-Fi router covers the home, TVWS base station can cover the farm



Outline

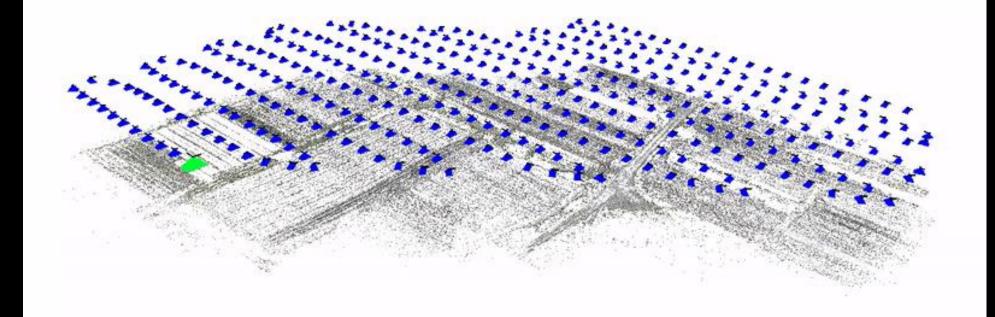
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- Aerial imagery from drone, UAV, balloons, ...
- Orthomosaics (2D image) or 3D point cloud
- Visual monitoring
- Crop inspection
- Many applications





3D point cloud reconstruction (using aerial 3D photogrammetry)



Cameras corresponding to video keyframes shown in blue



- Several advantages over satellite imagery
 - Off-the-shelf drones
 - Automatic and repeatable capture
 - Unaffected by cloud cover
 - High resolution imagery
 - processing on an ordinary PC







India

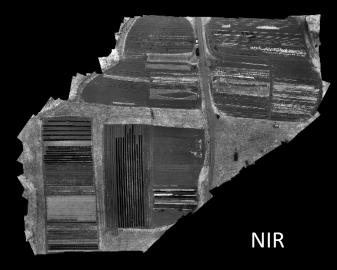


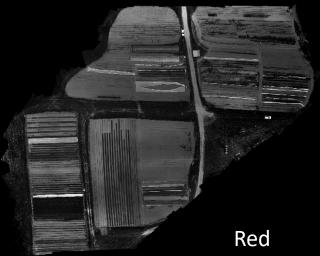
Processing multi-spectral imagery

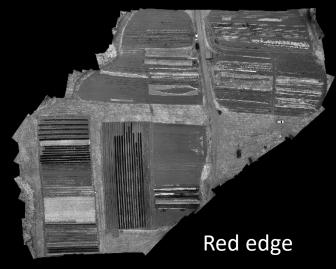


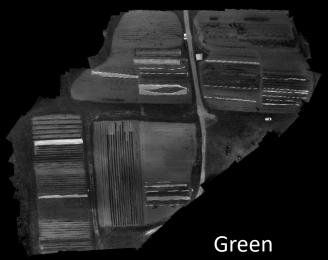
Sequoia multi-spectral camera











Time-series of aerial maps & orthomosaics

Repeated drone flights (uses same plan with GPS waypoints)

Completely automated pipeline using computer vision and image

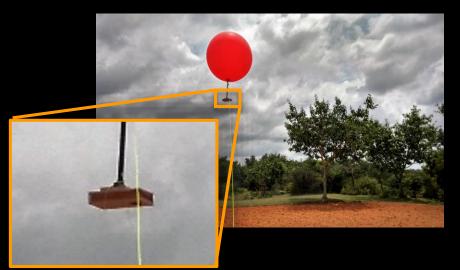
processing technology





Lower cost alternatives

- UAVs are costly, have limited battery life
- Regulatory concerns in some countries
- Alternatives we are exploring
 - Tethered Helium balloons with smartphone payload
 - Balloon manually moved around (person, tractor, ...)
 - Automatic video processing (same as described earlier)
- Automatic balloon time-lapse imagery
 - Long-term monitoring and analyzing change
- Ongoing deployments in India







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Challenge: Sparse Ground Sensor Placement

Ground Sensors deployed sparsely on the farm

- Reasons:
 - Sensors are expensive,
 - Difficult to maintain too many
 - Farming constraints

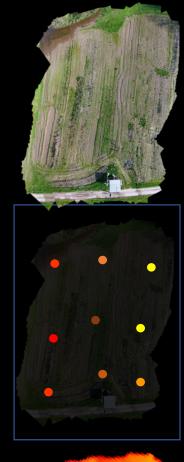
Main idea:

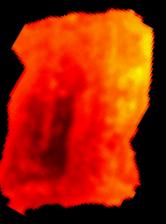
Make predictions with a model that fuses UAV *aerial imagery* and *ground* sensor data



Approach: Supervised Learning

- Dataset
 - Build geo-registered aerial map
 - Store data from geo-registered ground sensors
 - Compile dataset (X: image patches, Y: sensor data)
- Learning stage:
 - Train a Gaussian Process (X → Y)
- Prediction stage:
 - Process aerial map (in sliding window fashion)
 - Extrapolate sensor values to areas with similar
 - visual features



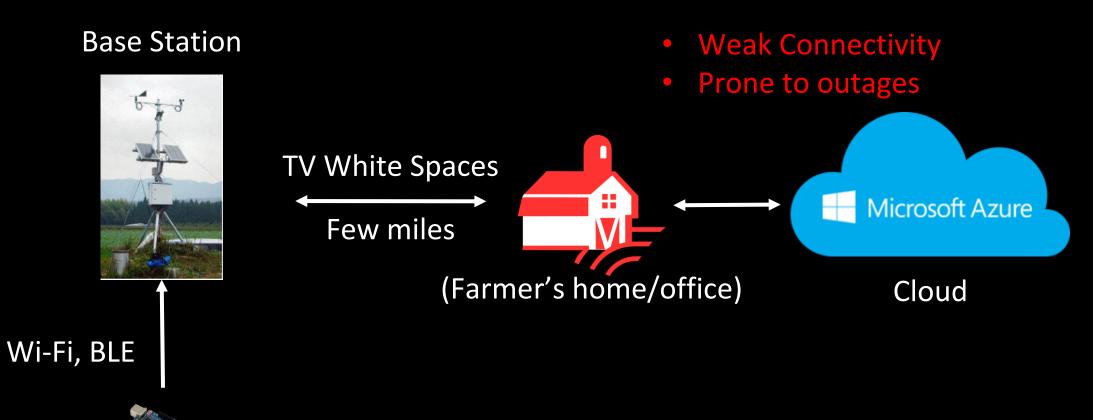


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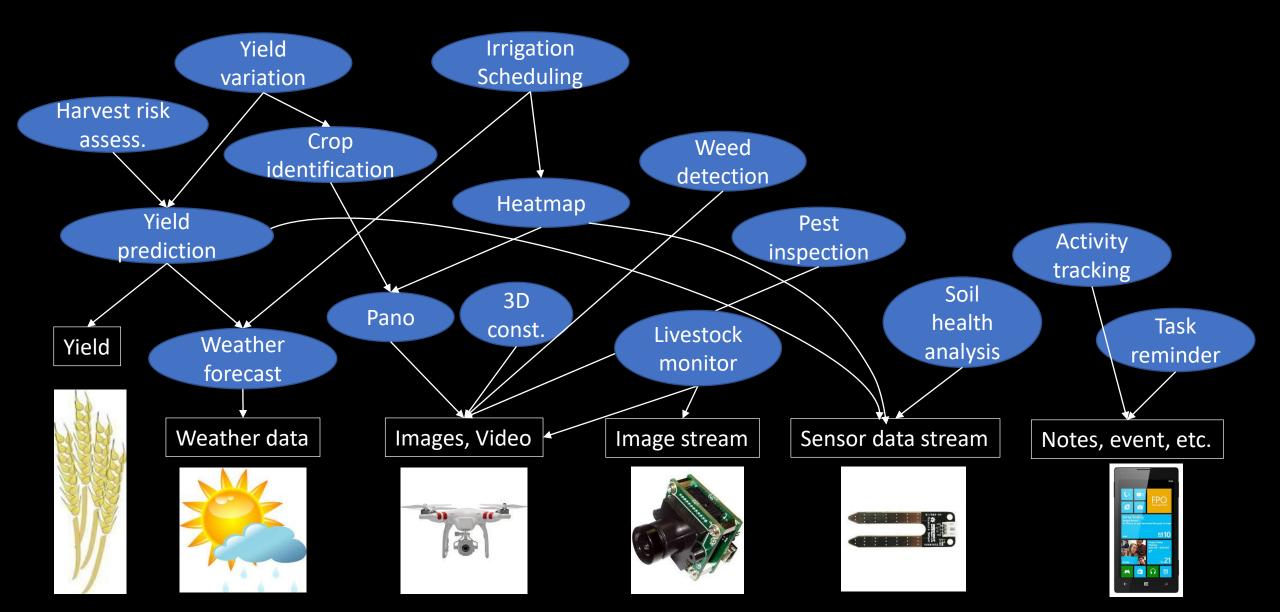
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The Real World

Sensors



What Services We Can Provide



Service Characteristics

Large inputs

Data	Daily size
Source Sensor	70K
Drone video	10G
Drone image	4G
Camera	28M

Latency constraints

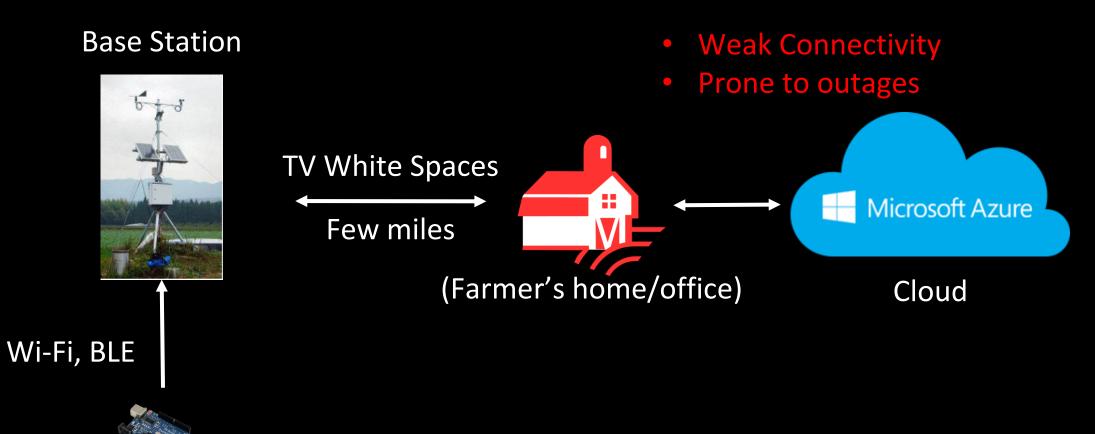
Service	Latency
Query sensor data	seconds
	seconds
Irrigation sched.	hours
Pest inspection	hours
Variability analysis	Days

The Ideal World

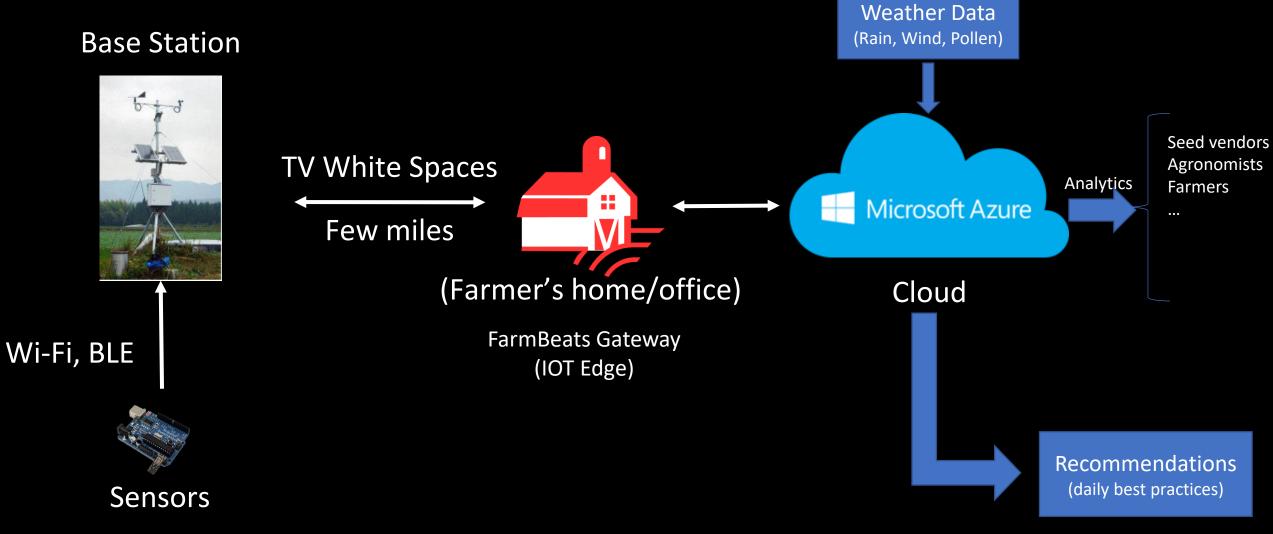


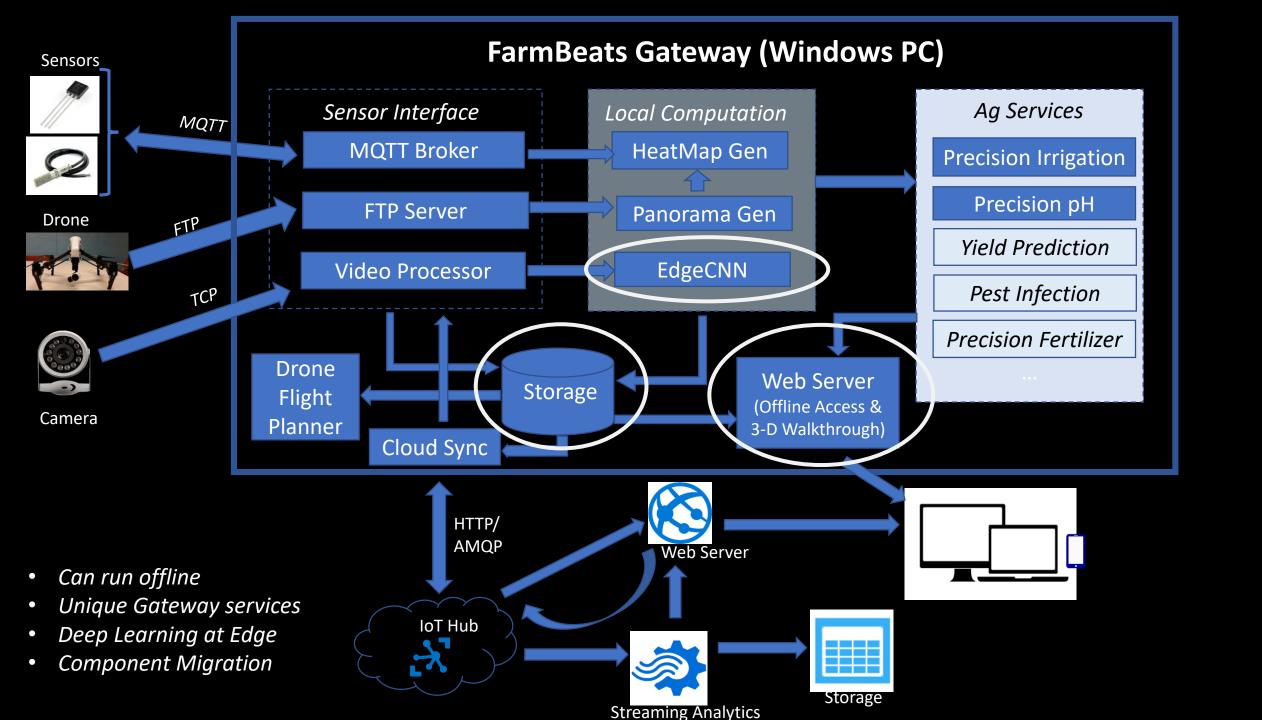
The Real World

Sensors



FarmBeats Design





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 - Power Availability
 - Solar power, RF power, UAV battery life
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Deployment

- Deployed in two farms
 - Carnation, WA (since April 2016)
 - Essex, NY (six months)
- Farm area was 5 and 2000 acres
- Sensors:
 - Drones: DJI Phantom 2, DJI Inspire1, 3DR Solo
 - Particle Photons with Moisture, Temperature, pH Sensors
 - IP Cameras to capture RGB/IR imagery
- Cloud Components: Azure Storage and IoT Suite





Deployment Statistics

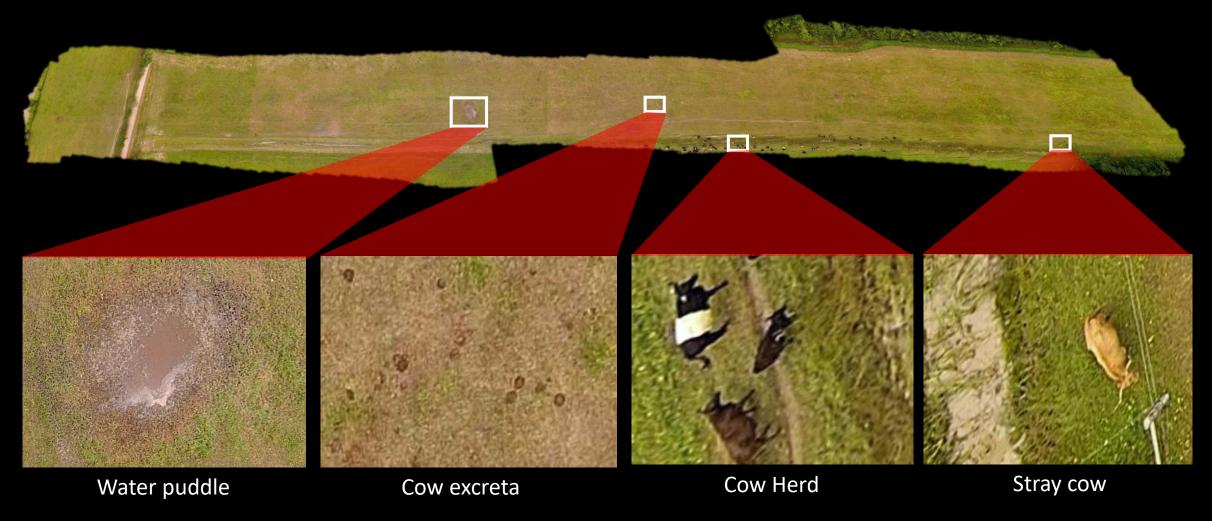
• Used 10 sensor types, 3 camera types and 3 drone versions

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

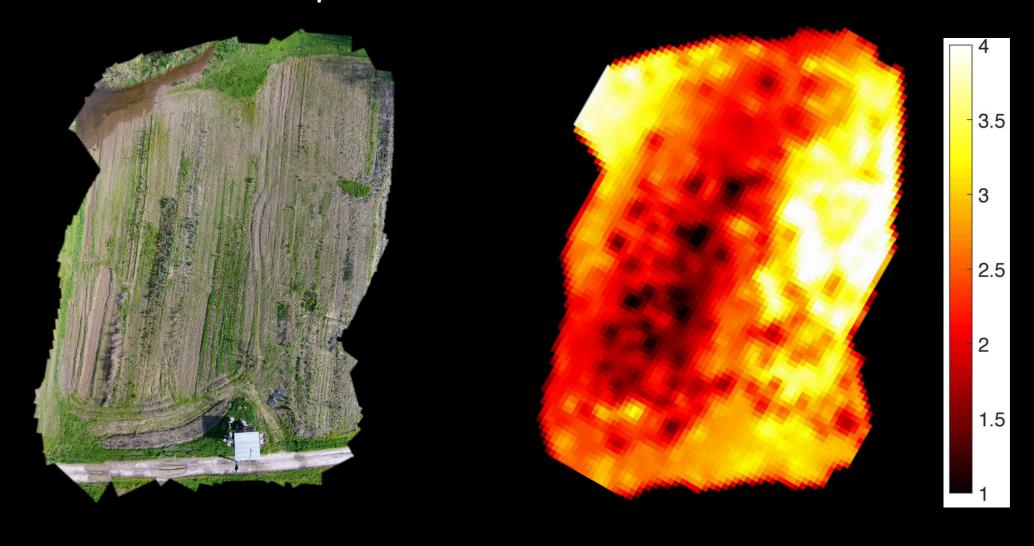
High-resolution Orthomosaic from Essex, NY



Precision Map: Orthomosaic

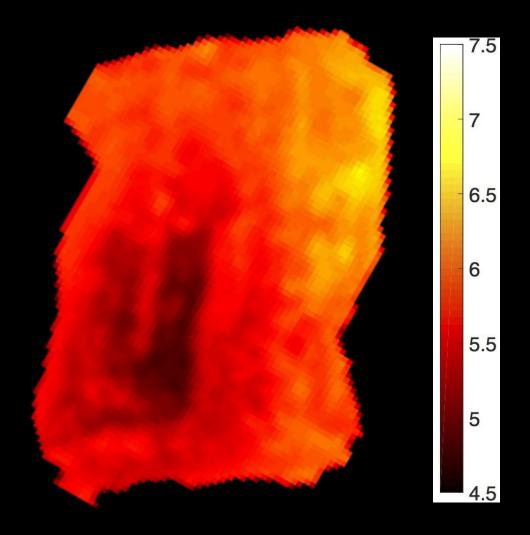


Precision Map: Moisture

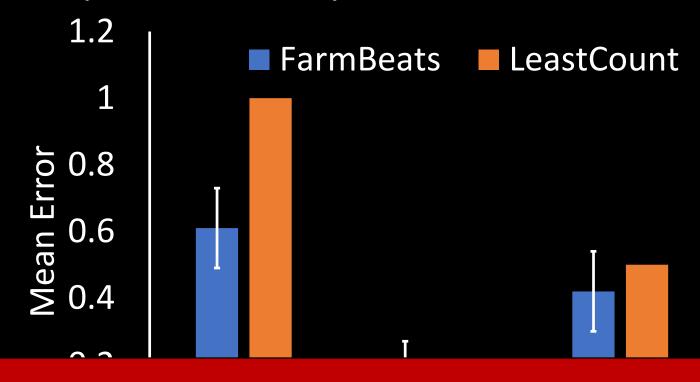


Precision Map: pH





Precision Map: Accuracy



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