

# WildlifeSystems - biodiversity technologies

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# About

This book explains the technologies developed as part of WildlifeSystems and how they can be implemented in real-world scenarios.



# Chapter 1

## Biodiversity Technologies

What are *Biodiversity Technologies*?

### 1.1 Structure of Wildlife Systems

#### 1.1.1 Overall Philosophy

#### 1.1.2 Packages





## Chapter 2

# Sensor Networks



## Chapter 3

# Environmental Sensors

### 3.1 How sensors work

#### 3.1.1 Temperature

#### 3.1.2 Humidity

#### 3.1.3 Air Pressure

#### 3.1.4 Gases

##### 3.1.4.1 Heated Gas Resistance



## Chapter 4

# Sensors in WildlifeSystems

The WildlifeSystems platform comes with support for some popular existing environmental sensors, although there are many on the market and the range available is subject to constant change. The modular nature of WildlifeSystems allows for new sensors to be easily integrated if the need arises.

### 4.1 Sensors included in the base system

The Raspberry Pi does not come with environmental sensors, however there are several onboard sensors that are used to monitor the operation of the hardware, to prevent crucial components from overheating, including the temperature of the CPU and GPU chips. WildlifeSystems provides access to these sensors through the **sensor-onboard** package, as well as providing some *software sensors* that report the free memory and free SD storage available. These can be useful for detecting and resolving possible issues on a sensor node before a serious problem arises.

### 4.2 Installing sensor support

Support for sensors is installed as part of the node installation process, however it is possible to install the **sensor-control** abstraction layer onto any Raspberry Pi system using the command below.

```
wget -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Wildlife-Systems/sensor-control/main/install | sudo b
```

This will install the **sensor-control** and **sensor-onboard** scripts into the system, as well as installing a small number of supporting packages if they are not already installed.

### 4.3 Reading data from a sensor

The sensor read command, `sr`, can be used to read sensor data.

```
sr onboard
```

This will give a JSON string listing information about each sensor, and the current reading. This information can be presented in a more human readable form by piping the output to the program `jq`, a command line JSON processor.

```
sr onboard | jq
```

### 4.4 The sensor reading process

The sensor reading process in WildlifeSystems has five steps.

1. The `sr` command identifies which sensor script to route the request to.
2. The sensor script calls the `sc-prototype` script to obtain a template (“prototype”) of the JSON request.
3. The sensor script access the relevant sensor(s) and populates the values in a template for each sensor reading, before returning a JSON array of populated readings to `sr`.
4. The `sr` script populates additional information for each reading, providing the `node_id` and a `timestamp` for each.
5. `sr` returns the finalised JSON array to the user.

### 4.5 Installing new sensors

## Chapter 5

# Implementing new sensors

### 5.1 Reading the sensor

File `sensor-<sensor-name>` provides the functionality to read the prototype JSON, populate the JSON with sensor readings, and print the output.

The file can be written in any programming or scripting language, but to prevent overhead consideration should be given to minimising the number of new packages installed.

#### 5.1.1 In bash

```
#!/bin/bash

# Read the prototype JSON
JSON=$(sc-prototype)

echo -n "["

# Code to read the sensor value into GPU_TEMP

# Use `jq` to modify JSON
SENSOR=$(echo $JSON | jq ".sensor |= \"onboard_gpu\" | .measures |= \"temperature\" | .unit |= \"C\"")
echo -n $SENSOR

echo "]"
```

### 5.1.2 In Python

```
#!/  
import os  
import json  
  
# Read the prototype JSON  
stream = os.popen('sc-prototype')  
output = stream.read()  
  
# Pre-populate with sensor metadata  
temperature = json.loads(output)  
temperature["sensor"] = "bme680_temperature"  
temperature["measures"] = "temperature"  
temperature["unit"] = "Celsius"  
  
# Code to read sensor and output in variable `sensor_reading`  
temperature["value"] = sensor_reading  
  
# Output the JSON in an array  
print("[", json.dumps(temperature), ""])
```

## 5.2 Setting the environment

The file `<sensor-name>` in the package specifies information that modify the environment of the Raspberry Pi (e.g. if the i2c interface should be enabled) before the `sensor-<sensor-name>` script is run. This allows sensors with different requirements to run sequentially on the same node.

The file must always be present, even if it is empty. During installation the file is moved to `/var/aao/sensors/` and the list of files in this directory indicates to the system which sensors are installed.

TODO: i2c

## 5.3 Install

The file `install` in the directory is run once, when the sensor package is installed. This allows for the installation of packages and scripts necessary for the functioning of the package.

The file is executed by `bash` and the use of `sudo` is allowed.



## Chapter 6

# Power Management

Power management on the Raspberry Pi is useful when deployments are made that are powered by batteries and/or renewable sources such as solar power that are intermittent.

In addition, there are small environmental benefits on consuming less power on systems which have continual grid power.

The `pi-pwr` script can be used to turn off unused functionality, either always or just when it is not required.

### 6.1 Installation of power management tools

The power management tools are installed as part of the node installation process, however they can be easily installed independently on any Raspberry Pi system.

```
wget -O - https://github.com/wildlife-systems/pi-pwr/raw/master/install | sudo bash
```

### 6.2 Turning functionality on and off

### 6.3 Considerations

Disabling network functionality (WiFi / Ethernet) will prevent the node from communicating until either the functionality is turned back on or the Raspberry Pi is restarted. If disabling all connectivity is desired periodically then the functionality to turn these systems back on must be scripted.



## Chapter 7

# Developer Guidelines

### 7.1 Documentation

There are three main kinds of documentation in the WildlifeSystems project.

1. **Code comments:** Primarily for future you (or someone similar) to get to grips with your code. *Why does this code do this?*
2. **Package documentation:** Describes what your package does, how it interacts with the larger system. *What will this package do for me?*
3. **Overall project documentation:** This manual. *How do I use the entire system for my research?*