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**Developement of a FIWARE-based application
for tree species monitoring (dendrometry)**

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Abstract

This document gives a detailed description of this project, which is focused on researching possible low-cost alternatives for wireless dendrometry systems. Currently there exist a lot of expensive and professional systems in the market, that's because this project is intended to reduce costs and increase the versatility, scalability and accessibility.

In order to reach these objectives the project will be supported over free software such as FIWARE[1] or free hardware such as Arduino[2] and RaspberryPi[3].

1 Introduction

This project arises itself from a direct interaction with professionals inside forestal sector. The original idea was to give technical coverage for particular necessities which professionals in this sector had to face off with. At this point is easy to notice this solution will need to be a distributed solution, due high samples dispersion. **As can be seen**, there are even remote techniques to predict this sample density/dispersion using remote methods which predicts **between 157-170 individuals per hectare**[4] (depending on the used model). So according to this and sample size determination theories, to get a great resolution could be necessary a big size for samples and the necessity of a big wireless network of distributed devices, since each device will correspond with an individual.

This is more or less, the definition of the IoT (Internet of Things) concept; according to the abstract in [5] IoT concept comes from an earlier concept called M2M (Machine-to-Machine) communications. However, also according to [5, p. 1(71)] there is not an official definition for IoT concept, but according to [6, p. 2(920)]

“based on the traditional information carriers including the Internet, telecommunication network and so on, Internet of Things (IoT) is a network that interconnects ordinary physical objects with the identifiable addresses so that provides intelligent services.”

This, at least, covers a little part what this project is intended to do: “Interconnect ordinary physical objects with the identifiable addresses” to provide intelligent services. These physical objects are in this case ordinary dendrometers.

Over the years there have existed analog and manual dendrometers, thus data acquisition had to follow a manual process in the same way. This could turn out bothering because the big size for this statistical population, ¿as/like? it was exposed ¿before/above?. So it was traditionally necessary to go there and as part of the field work, take individual by individual the whole sample data.

1.1 Dendrometry, a formal definition

The GEMET (General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus) adopts the definition for *dendrometry* from [7]:

“The measuring of the diameter of standing trees from the ground with a dendrometer that can also be used to measure tree heights.”

This one is a bit wide definition because nowadays most dendrometry researches are focused on stem diameter; however, at this point could be interesting to extend this project to include also a sensor to heights measurement.¹

A lot of comercial dendrometry systems are available in the market, nevertheless more than single and manual dendrometers those are complex and professional distributed systems, consequently ¿like/as? has been already said, one of the most important objectives in this project is to research about the possibility to get lower the costs of the whole system, because those professional systems are still expensive. So this is intended to get a cheaper system and make it accessible to everyone who wants to monitorize one or more trees growth.

There are plenty types of dendrometers but according to [8] “It is possible to define two broad categories of dendrometer: those that contact the stem and those that do not”. This project is focused on the former kind, so for this project is being developed a “contact dendrometer” based on a linear potentiometer.

¹ This project is already considered extensive enough.

1.2 Hardware

1.2.1 Arduino, multipurpose microcontroller

It's not difficult to justify the use of such an interesting platform as Arduino. The adaptability is one of its strengths, therefore; it is able to acquire and process certain data coming from a set of sensors and manage it to send this via any plugged wireless network interface.

Due circumstances exposed in introduction section is needed an accessible and multipurpose platform **to be the basis for the device design itself**, this is to say the core part of the dendrometer is an Arduino microcontroller.

Since the idea is to produce a low-cost device in order to distribute a high number of them, it must be a simple design; that's because it consist only of three parts,

- **Linear potentiometer:** which is the sensor itself due is directly in contact with the stem. In order **to improve data acquisition it will be necessary to use a High Input Impedance Amplifier.**
- Arduino microcontroller: this is the core part for the device, it will be responsible for acquire linear potentiometer data and send it to a gateway through LoRa interface.
- LoRa interface: similar to other existing wireless interfaces, it is necessary to forward the sensor data to a concentrator (gateway). Usually and due its complexity these kind of interfaces are integrated circuits which are mounted on a PCB in order to obtain a pluggable card/shield.

1.2.2 LoRa (Long Range)

LoRa is a “long-range, low-power, low-bitrate, wireless telecommunications system”[9]. This is because some devices inside IoT paradigm tend to be economical and low-resources devices, in order to get them distributed/scattered, as it has been pointed. So this low availability along to their tendency to be distributed/scattered causes the necessity for a low-power consumption and a long-range telecommunication.

In a more general sense, there is a wider concept to include all these kind of technologies which fullfil the IoT communication requirements, this is the “Low-Power Wide Area Networks” (LPWAN), so as

claimed by [9]

“Colloquially speaking, an LPWAN is supposed to be to the IoT what WiFi was to consumer networking: offering radio coverage over a (very) large area by way of base stations and adapting transmission rates, transmission power, modulation, duty cycles, etc., such that end-devices incur a very low energy consumption due to their being connected.”

It is important to note that **when talking about “low-power consumption”, in many cases it is actually meaning** battery-powered devices, for example.

By other hand, LoRa can commonly refer to two distinct layers; a physical layer (LoRa itself) and a MAC layer protocol (LoRaWAN). The former one (the physical layer), is a proprietary technology developed by Semtech. So this does mean this layer is not fully open; LoRaWAN, however, is a protocol built to use LoRa physical layer, It is intended to sensor networks, wherein those sensors exchange packages with some server with a “low data rate and relatively long time intervals (one transmission per hour or even days).”[9, p. 9]. This particularly means that LoRaWAN protocol is perfect for the purpose of this project.

1.2.3 RaspberryPi, a powerful microcomputer

As in the case of Arduino, RaspberryPi provides a powerful platform, however in the case of a RaspberryPi this platform is slightly more complex than for an Arduino.² From the hardware point of view, RaspberryPi implements a better one than Arduino, this also has an impact on a higher cost; however, this hardware allows a RaspberryPi to support a whole operating system; that’s because this devices are usually called *single-board computers*.

A few of interesting hardware specs are for instance, a *Broadcom BCM2837B0, Cortex-A53 (ARMv8) 64-bit SoC @ 1.4GHz* as its CPU, *1GB LPDDR2 SDRAM*, *Gigabit Ethernet over USB 2.0 (maximum throughput 300 Mbps)* or even an *Extended 40-pin GPIO header* among others.[10]

The role for RaspberryPi in this project is to act like a gateway, receiving all the data from different nodes. So in order to perform this task correctly it is necessary to provide a LoRa interface, which is

² There are a lot of Arduino models, and maybe some of them could be able to support, for example, multiple kind of Real Time Operative Systems, but it is not the case of this project, wherein the Arduino role is just to act as a core for the nodes.

also embebed (as in Arduino) in a separate pluggable shield/card/hat.

1.2.4 Dragino shields/hats

These shields/expansion cards are necessary because those devices (Arduino and RaspberryPi) have not the ability to comunicate through LoRa physical layer, that's because they need a physical interface in order to manage those LoRa packages. Both shields are based on the SX1276/SX1278 transceiver. However the RaspberryPi hat also has a L80 GPS interface (Base on MTK MT3339), meanwhile Arduino has not.

This project is using the following models:

- *LoRa GPS HAT for Raspberry Pi*, [11] which makes use of the extended 40-pin GPIO header to be plugged³
- *LoRa Shield for Arduino* [13], which is plugged through analog and digital pins.

1.3 Software

1.3.1 FIWARE

It is defined as “The Open Source Platform for Our Smart Digital Future” [1]; in a deeper sense is “an open source initiative defending an universal set of standards for context data management” [1], which basically means that *FIWARE* is an open source platform where develop IoT and smart solutions. The platform provides a number of software modules called *Generic Enablers*; among all those *Generic Enablers* there is one particularly important called *Orion Context Broker*. In fact, for a solution to be considered as *Powered by FIWARE* it must to use the *Orion Context Broker* at least.

This *Context data* is just a way to name any kind of data coming from any kind of sensor. *Orion Context Broker* is designed to manage this context data through concepts such as *subscriptions* or *entities*, to name but a few; however, all these *Generics Enablers* communicate with each other using the *FIWARE NGSI RESTful API* [14].⁴

³ It is important to note this LoRa HAT is not actually designed to play a gateway role, in fact, this is considered a “Hack where a node-class radio tries to impersonate a gateway” [12], **(I’m not sure about this citation (It’s a forum))** so this means this hat is designed to be a node-class radio, not a gateway.

⁴ *RESTful* term comes from the software architectural style *REST*, which stands for *Representational State Transfer*

2 Background

3 Technical description

Like in the Introduction the most proper way to present this technical description is differencing between software and hardware parts. However, is still interesting to present a simple and general diagram for whole designed solution:

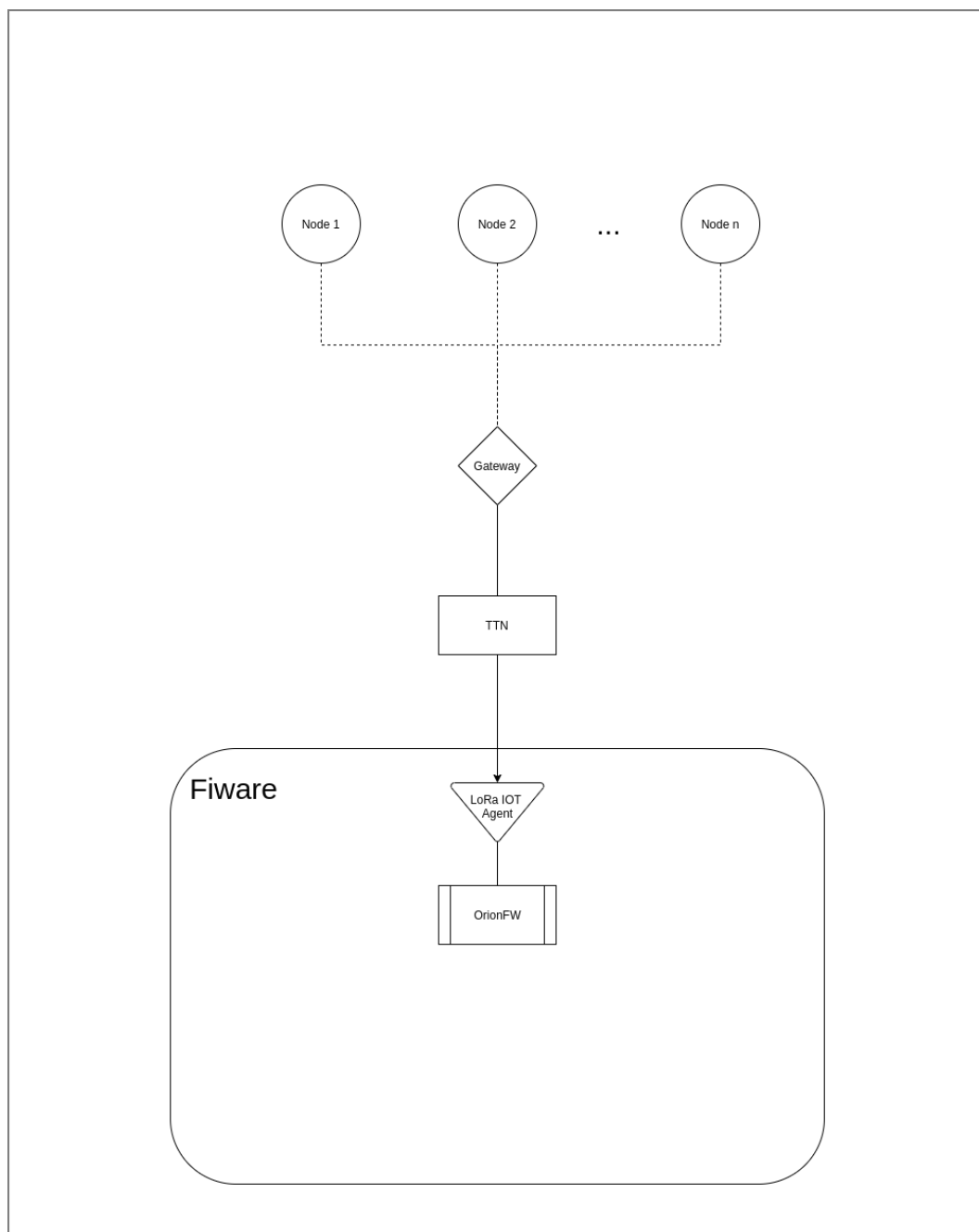


Figure 1: General view of this solution.

3.1 Hardware

3.1.1 Nodes

Nodes are the parts of the system in direct contact with trees themselves (one node per each tree). Most important features in those devices are: low-cost, low-powered, wireless communication and small size. The following diagram shows a diagram of its most relevant parts:

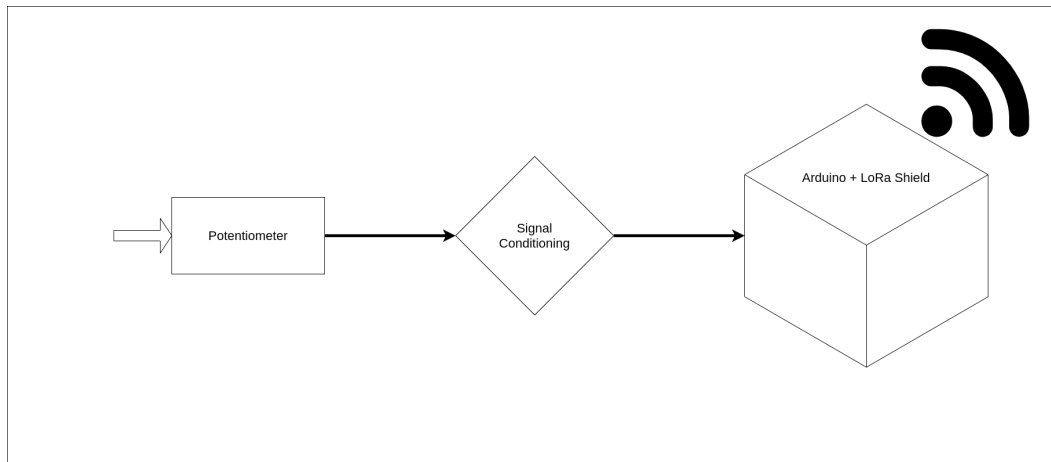


Figure 2: Diagram for a detailed view of a node.

This diagram shows three different parts:

- A linear potentiometer, ideally an RS Pro Conductive Polymer Potentiometer for Automotive Applications, however, by circumstances is not possible to use it and in order to perform a kind of proof of concept, **this project will implement a regular rotary potentiometer.**
- **A signal conditioning stage, which is needed in order to improve the quality of the voltage signal produced by the potentiometer.**
- Arduino + Dragino LoRa Shield; of course it is necessary to schedule data transmission and acquisition, as well as transmit them using the LoRa physical layer and LoRaWAN protocol. For this purpose an Arduino-like microcontroller is perfect.

3.1.1.1 Linear Potentiometer

As said, ideally this potentiometer should be a linear potentiometer with 5 k Ω of maximum resistance, however, in order to improve its performance, it's recommended to use it as a voltage divider; also

it would be convenient to buffer the resulting output with a high impedance amplifier, that's because the figure 2 includes a signal conditioning stage, which will be described below.

3.1.1.2 Signal conditioning

This stage is focused on improve the signal acquisition, according to this potentiometer specifications, the best way to achieve this objective is using a high input amplifier, in fact, a single-supply, rail-to-rail operational amplifier is the best option. **Here is shown a possible schematics for this stage:**

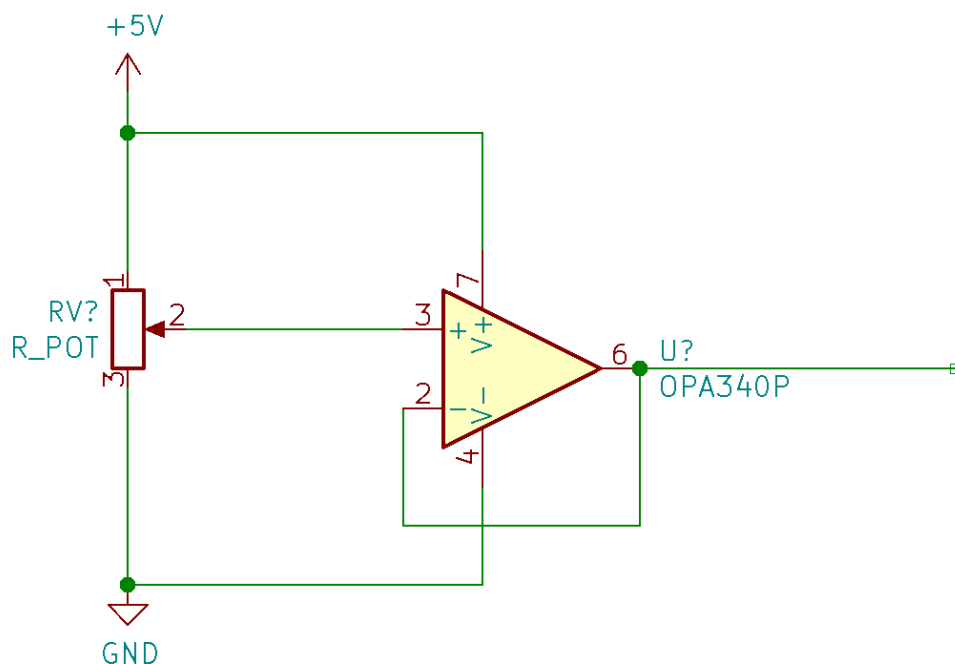


Figure 3: Signal conditioning stage.

3.1.2 Gateway

Gateways doesn't need actually a diagram or detailed description because there are multiple devices which could play this role. These must be generic devices due LoRaWAN protocol versatility. LoRaWAN is a cloud-based medium access control (MAC) layer protocol, but actually acts as a network layer protocol for managing communication between gateways and nodes, similar to a routing protocol. So it is possible for any device which implements hardware for a LoRa physical layer, to act as a gateway.

Nevertheless, there are important considerations about the said above, for example, nodes are not

actually associated with an specific gateway. Instead, data transmitted by a node is typically received by multiple gateways. Each gateway will forward the received packets from the end-node to de cloud-based network server. Besides, this project is using a RaspberryPi 3B+ with a Dragino Hat which mounts a SX1276 LoRa **transceiver**[15]; this is so important because means, according to Semtech, this transceiver is not intended to play a gateway role, but a end-node role.

A transceiver, by definition, is a device that is able to both, transmit and receive (in fact, the word itself is a mix between both, **transmitter** and **receiver**) that is what a node must be able to do; i.e. transmit the sensor data (context) and receive data to perform operations with its actuators.

Nevertheless, LoRaWAN specification varies from region to region “based on the different regional spectrum allocations and regulatory requirements”[16, p. 12-13]

3.2 Software

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