

## Experiment 1: Sensor and temporal resolution<sup>i</sup>

### 1A: Sensor resolution

A straightforward option to increase the period the sensors can be used in the field is to adjust the resolution at which the sensors make their observations. The iButton Hygrochron (DS1923)<sup>ii</sup> can make temperature measurements at 8- or 11-bit resolution (0.5°C or 0.0625°C), and humidity measurements at 8- or 12-bit resolution, which is either 0.6% or 0.04% RH. The readings, however, are either stored in 8- or 16-bit, with the total memory for this sensor being 8192 bytes. According to the specifications, the temperature accuracy is better than  $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  for most of the range ( $-10^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+65^\circ\text{C}$ ), while the accuracy of the humidity measurements is  $\pm 5\%$  RH. By using a lower resolution sensor for both temperature and humidity, the sensor can store double the number of observation at the same time interval as would be possible at the higher resolution (*see table 1*). An experiment has been done with a total of 30 sensors, making observations at 5-minute interval during one week. The sensors have been placed in a certified weather station - which also houses an official observation instrument, to make sure the conditions would be the same for all sensors. Half the sensors have been set at the highest temperature and humidity resolution, while the other half has been set at the lower resolution. The sensors have been paired throughout the weather station and linear interpolation has been used to get the value at 1-minute intervals. The resulting plots from this one-week experiment can be found in *Annex 1*. From the visual analysis it is clear that the higher resolution temperature data provides a much smoother graph, while the difference for the humidity data is less clear.

**Table 1: Number of observations and possible observation period at different resolutions**

	<i>Number of observations</i>	<i>Time covered at 2-hour interval</i>	<i>Time covered at 1-hour interval</i>	<i>Time covered at 30-min interval</i>	<i>Time covered at 15-min interval</i>
<i>1 unit at low-res</i>	<b>8192</b>	683 days	341 days	171 days	85 days
<i>1 unit at high-res or 2 units at low-res</i>	<b>4096</b>	341 days	171 days	85 days	43 days
<i>1 unit at low-res &amp; <sup>iii</sup> 1 unit at high-res</i>	<b>2560</b>	213 days	107 days	53 days	27 days
<i>2 units at high-res</i>	<b>2048</b>	171 days	85 days	43 days	21 days

Analysing the sensors provides more detailed information; the temperature range for the low-res sensors is  $18.11 - 30.12^\circ\text{C}$ , while this is  $18.54 - 30.02^\circ\text{C}$  for the high-res sensor; the range is  $0.54^\circ\text{C}$  larger for the low-res sensors. For humidity the range is  $64.33 - 99.94\%$  RH for the low-res and  $63.86 - 100.23\%$  RH for the high-res sensors<sup>iv</sup>, making the range 0.75% higher for the high-res sensors. The mean temperature and humidity for the low-res sensors are  $22.37^\circ\text{C}$  and  $90.45\%$  RH; for the high-res sensors these values are  $22.35^\circ\text{C}$  and  $90.93\%$  RH, which is all within a very small range. Another important issue to take into account is the variability between sensors; a visual analysis shows that this is especially an issue for the low-res temperature observations. The standard deviation has been calculated for every row of the data-set (equal to 1 minute), which contains 15 sensors and 10.800 observations for each sensors. After this, the mean has been taken from all the standard deviations at the row-level. The standard deviation for the low-res temperature sensors is  $0.26^\circ\text{C}$ , while this is  $< 0.05^\circ\text{C}$  for the high-res sensors. For % RH, the standard deviation is 1.13 for the low-res sensors, whereas this is surprisingly higher (1.20) for the high-res sensors.

A preliminary conclusion which can be drawn from this experiment would indicate that working at a higher-resolution would not make a lot of sense for both temperature and humidity, as the reduced interval at which observations can be made will likely reduce the quality of the data-set more than this can be increased by the higher accuracy of the higher resolution. Especially for relative humidity a high-resolution would not contribute meaningfully. The range of these observations, as well as the standard deviation between the sensors, is higher than for the low-res sensors. In this case, the low-resolution sensor seems to be better. For temperature, the mean is very similar (within  $0.02^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), while there is a large difference between the standard deviation in both datasets. This is not necessarily a big problem, as the maximum standard deviation at any moment is less than  $0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . While it is already quite clear that measurements at low-res would be fine for relative humidity, the impact of the low-resolution on temperature would require more study. In the case that measurements would only be made at a low-interval (1 or 2 hours), the differences might be exaggerated when using interpolation techniques to estimate the temperature at lower (e.g. 15 min) intervals. Another option that will be studied in a different experiment will be whether using the humidity sensors on all the iButtons would be useful at all; an alternative would be to only use this in one out of every  $x$  sensors, to be able to make more temperature measurements, while not losing a lot of information about the humidity.

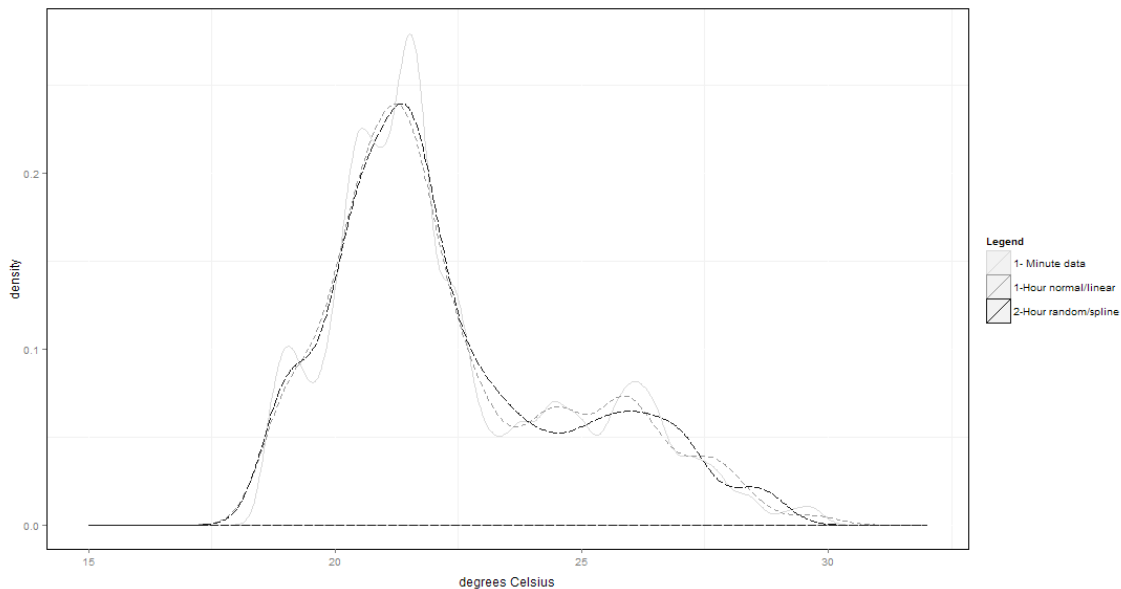
### 1B: Temporal resolution

With the sensors that are currently available, there will be certain limitations that have to be considered. The newer sensors can include *Bluetooth*<sup>®</sup> technology, but these are often developed with uses in mind that do not require a large storage capacity – in most cases the ability of having real-time data available is sufficient for the intended users. The more industrial sensors are often created with industry (and especially logistics) in mind. In this case real-time data is less important, but a large memory will help to track the conditions under which certain goods have been shipped. The sensors that have been used in this research have quite a large memory, but the conditions in the natural environment will fluctuate much more than will be the case in logistics. This means that hourly – or even less frequent – measurements might be insufficient to assess the extremes (which are more important than the mean), if data cannot be interpolated in a proper way. When working in the field, it will be difficult to launch the iButtons at the same time (e.g. exactly at the hour), so it is likely that a project will result in a large number of datasets that all have data at hourly interval, but which will be launched at different moments throughout the hour. In order to be able to work with the data, it will be important to merge the irregular time-series into a regular one, which will require a certain process to interpolate data. The easiest will be a linear interpolation of the NA values, but this will result in values that will never be higher than the values in the relative data-set, which can cause large differences.

This experiment will initially use the high-resolution dataset that has also been used in experiment 1A, and after this the most promising interpolation techniques will also be applied to the low-resolution dataset to see whether it will provide sufficiently similar results to be able to work with only the low-resolution sensors. The original data-set (5-min interval) will be used, in which the start-moment will be chosen at random. This means no average will be taken, but only one value from the original data-set will be used and the rest will be ignored. Different interpolation techniques are available in the R-package {zoo}<sup>v</sup>, which is developed especially for irregular time-series. The techniques available here include linear (*na.approx*) and cubic spline (*na.spline*) techniques, which have limited room for adjustment. As there are many different forms of splines available<sup>vi</sup>, alternatives could be tested to see if they work better on the sensor data at 1 & 2-hour intervals.

When the data is reduced to only have observations at the hour, instead of every minute, the graph continues to have the same complexity and very little data will be lost (*Annex 2 - 1*). The range for the temperature observations with the high-resolution sensor will be 18.59 – 29.85°C, while the mean will be 22.36°C. While measurements, when interpolated to 1-minute intervals surpass 30°C (which might be a common threshold), this was only the case at two observations out of the total of 151,200, which makes this negligible. The overall histogram does not change a lot, which would result in similar conclusions that will be drawn from these datasets. Although most conclusions that will be drawn from this data-set will be similar to those which can be drawn from the original data-set, a reduction in range could be a problem, as the absolute extremes will change. When only using one value for each hour, randomly selected from the original dataset (*Annex 2 – 2*), and using a linear interpolation approach to get the value at the exact hour, the resulting plot shows even more smoothing of the data. The range for this dataset is 18.59 – 29.66°C, while the mean remains almost the same (22.35°C). The standard deviation is still only  $\pm 0.09^\circ\text{C}$ . While increasing the temporal interval from 1 minute to 1 hour will result in some smoothing of the data, there does not seem to be a lot of difference between using random start-points or the closest value in the original dataset. The issue will also be analysed for the low-resolution sensors, where the standard deviation was already higher in the original dataset than it is for the high-res sensors at 1-hour interval. As visualizing all eight different approaches (1 vs. 2 hour, closest vs. random, and linear vs. spline) is too much, only the two ‘extremes’ have been plotted in a density plot with the original data: *1-hour, closest value, with linear interpolation* and *2-hour, random value with cubic spline interpolation*. The main difference is caused by the increase in interval.

Figure 1: Density plots of temperature observations selected by two different approaches



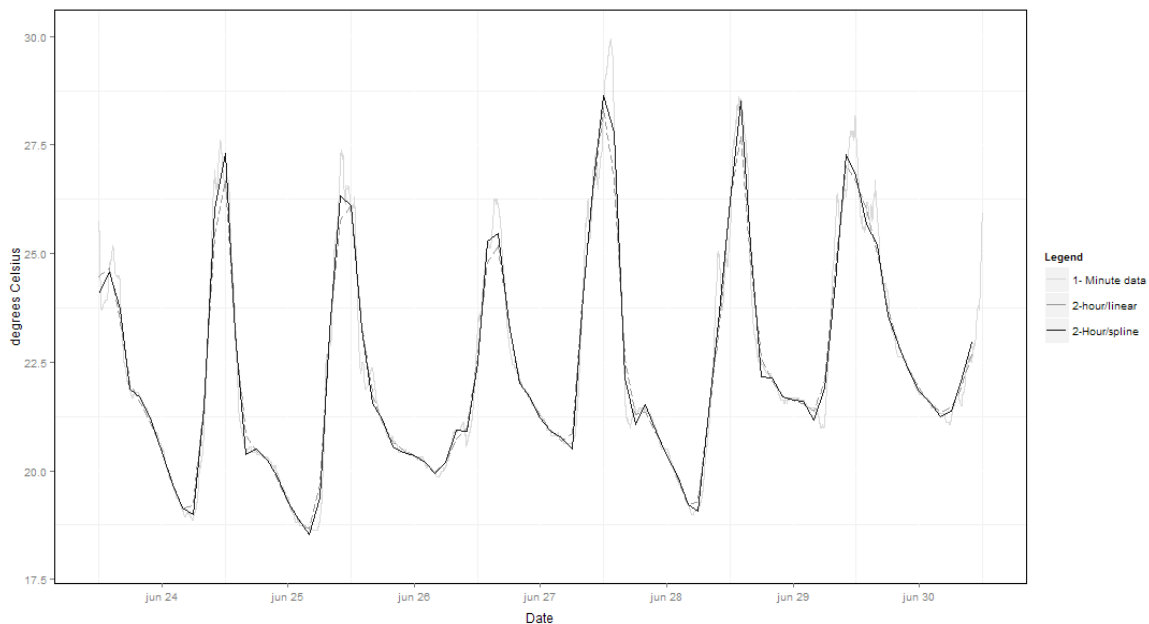
When using the low resolution, the range and mean become 18.11 - 30.11°C and 22.38°C when using the closest observation, while it will be 18.11 – 29.85°C and also 22.37°C for the random start-moment. More important is the maximum difference between any two sensors at a certain moment. This difference is lowest when using the closest observation with the high-res sensor (0.65°C), followed by the low-res sensor with the closest value (1.02°C), the high-res sensor with a random start-moment (1.14°C) and finally the low-res sensor with a random moment of start (1.69°C). As the difference was already 0.65 / 1.02 (low/high-res) in the original dataset, the maximum difference does not change when using the closest value. Taking a random starting point increases the maximum difference by  $\pm 0.5$  degrees Celsius, which is a reasonable amount.

Whereas linear interpolation works quite well at smaller time-intervals, it might cause a lot of smoothing at  $> 1$  hour intervals. Splines<sup>vii</sup> could solve this problem, but can also increase the extreme values. The basic temperature statistics using different sensor resolution, temporal interval and interpolation technique are provided in *Annex 3*. While temperature shows a periodic movement over the day, the moment it is close to the minimum (night) is much larger than the moment it is close to the maximum. Minimum temperature will be easy to predict, while factors such as clouds and wind will make it difficult to use splines to calculate maximum temperatures, as this will impact the curve (*Annex 3 – 2* provides data about the percentage in different categories). Figure 2 shows that cubic-splines have difficulty in predicting the maximum value on days with *extreme* temperatures, which is crucial data when using this network for agricultural applications.

*At this moment only the built-in cubic-spline approach in the {zoo} package will be tested, but in the case more adjustment would be required (e.g. if the construction results in a certain temperature/humidity bias), advanced interpolation techniques will be tried, such as can be found in the {crs}<sup>viii</sup>, {pastecs}<sup>ix</sup> and {quantreg}<sup>x</sup> packages.*

The graphs resulting from the built-in cubic spline function *na.spline* in the package {zoo} can be seen in *Annex 2 – 5:8*. The range, when taking the closest measurement, is 18.59-29.89 for the high-res sensors and 18.11-30.16 for the low-res sensors. The means is 22.36 for the high-res and 22.38 for the low-res sensors. The maximum difference at any hour is 0.34 for the high-res and 1.10 for the low-res sensors. With a random starting point, the range for the high-res sensor is 18.57-30.27°C and the mean is 22.35°C. The maximum difference at the hour, however, has gone up from 1.14 to 1.43°C. For the low-res sensor, the range becomes 18.06-30.52°C, with a mean of 22.37°C. The difference between rows stays quite similar with 1.75°C. A summary of the differences caused by these different techniques can be seen in *Annex 3*. A 2-hour interval is also included in these tables to show how different techniques impact at this larger interval. The mean of all 15 sensors at high-resolution over the week of measurement for the 1-min compared to 2-hour observations (random start-point, linear and spline interpolation) is shown in *figure 2*. Splines provide a closer match to the original data-set, which is especially clear at higher temperatures. While splines give a good match on most days, it still results in a large difference on June 27<sup>th</sup>, when the temperature is highest.

**Figure 2: Temperature extremes using a 2-hour interval (random starting-point)**



As this is only a first step in finding the right sensor and temporal resolution – as the iButtons have been placed in a very stable environment compared to the field-situation – only some basic conclusions can be drawn at this moment. It is clear from the table that the most important factor in having values close to the original data-set is to have a fixed starting point for all sensors. This reduces the standard deviation and maximum difference at any moment. These values have been calculated from a matrix, while the other values have been calculated from a vector with all observations to find the range and distribution of the data. While some statistics are much better in the high-res dataset, especially the standard distribution and the maximum difference, the range is much smaller than is the case for the low-res dataset. The data at 2-hour interval provides similar results for much of the statistics, but for the most important information – the absolute minimum and maximum, the results are quite different. The absolute maximum is around 1°C smaller when sampling only once every two-hours, with a difference of 1.6°C when splining low-res sensors with a random starting moment. The obvious recommendation at this moment would be that creating a script that can launch all iButtons at a fixed starting moment (*a version is available for other iButtons<sup>vi</sup>*) would be a good investment – although using random starting points provides quite useful data when using a 1-hour interval. Looking back at table 1, using temperature at high-res and humidity at low-res, the period of observation can be 107 days, while this would be 171 days when using both sensors at low-res. It has to be kept in mind that the time between launching and placing, as well as removing and reading the data have to be extracted.

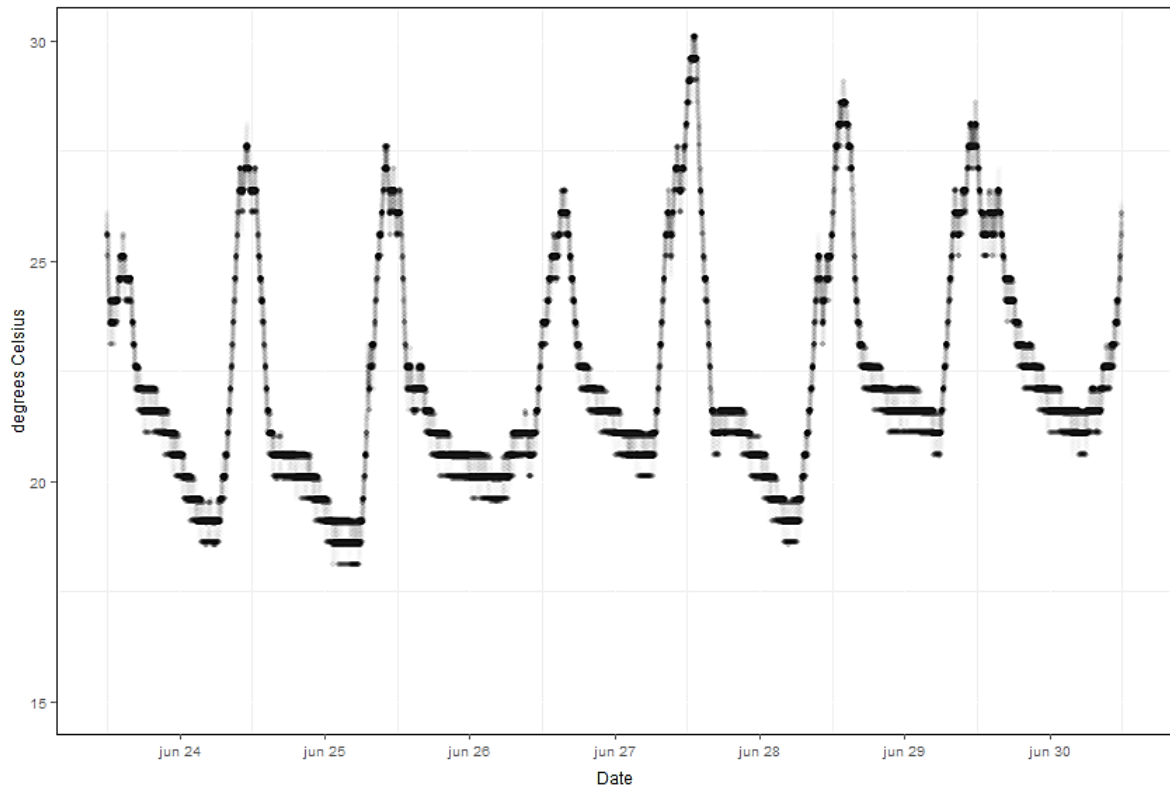
**Table 3: Minimum and maximum duration of some important food crops<sup>xii</sup>**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum duration</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare L.</i>	90	240
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta Crantz.</i>	180	365
Chickpea	<i>Cicer arietinum L.</i>	90	180
Common bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris L.</i>	50	270
Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata Walp.</i>	30	240
Maize	<i>Zea mays L.</i>	65	365
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum L.</i>	90	160
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa L.</i>	80	180
Sorghum	<i>Sorbum bicolor Moench.</i>	90	300
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum L.</i>	90	250

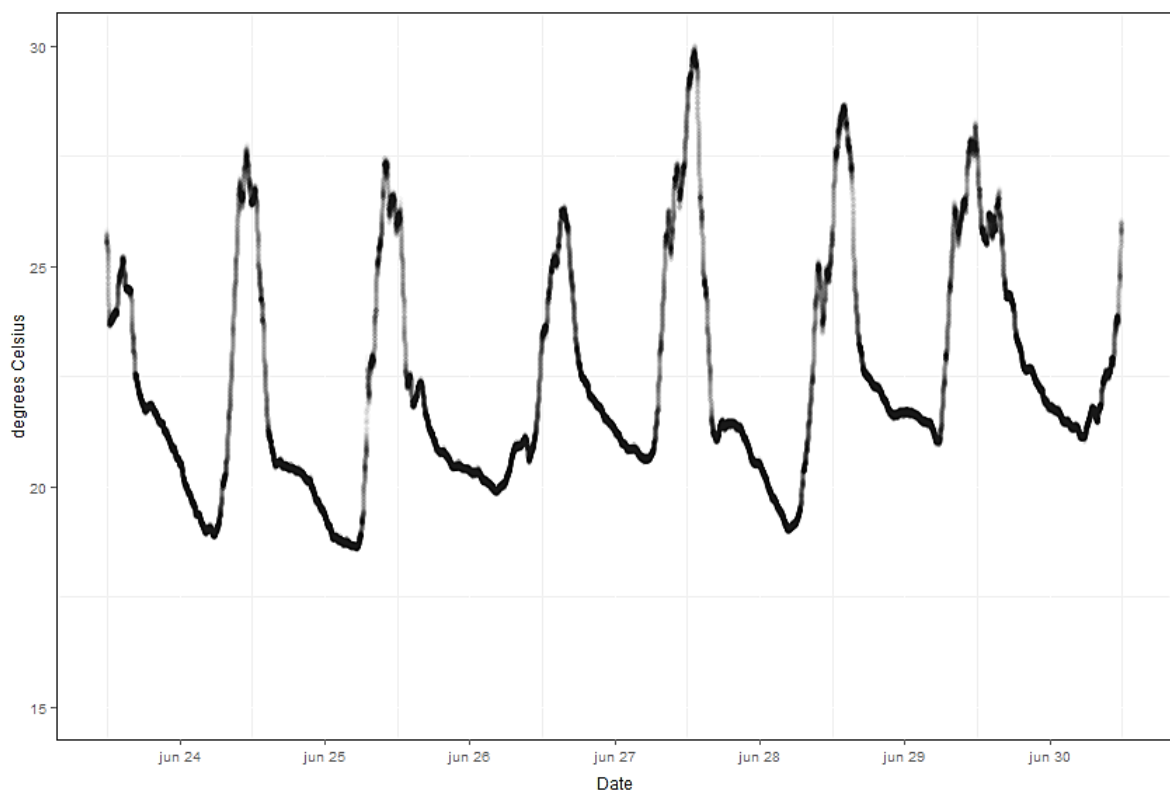
A list of some important food crops and their season length is provided in table 3. While most crops (except cassava) have a minimum duration that is shorter than the period that can be observed with the iButtons with one high- and one low-res sensor, the maximum duration is also almost always longer (except potato) than the period that would be possible with the iButtons with both sensors at low-res. As the intended projects for which a network of these sensors will be used will likely include older/traditional varieties, it can be expected that the duration will be significantly larger than the minimum season provided in the table. As using the sensors only at low-res would not be sufficient for some crops, an alternative option that will have to be studied is the usefulness of having a large number of sensors that only measure temperature at low-res, of which some will be paired to a sensor that measures humidity at low-res. This would be an option, as using a 2-hour interval will result in a significant loss of information and relative humidity is often related to temperature in a certain area. The correlation between all temperature and all humidity measurements at high-resolution is -0.91, which indicates a quite strong negative correlation between the two units. Whether this correlation remains similar when the sensors will be placed over a larger area is something that will be studied as part of the analysis of the data from the sensors at the Aquiares coffee plantation in Costa Rica.

## Annex 1: Temperature & humidity observations

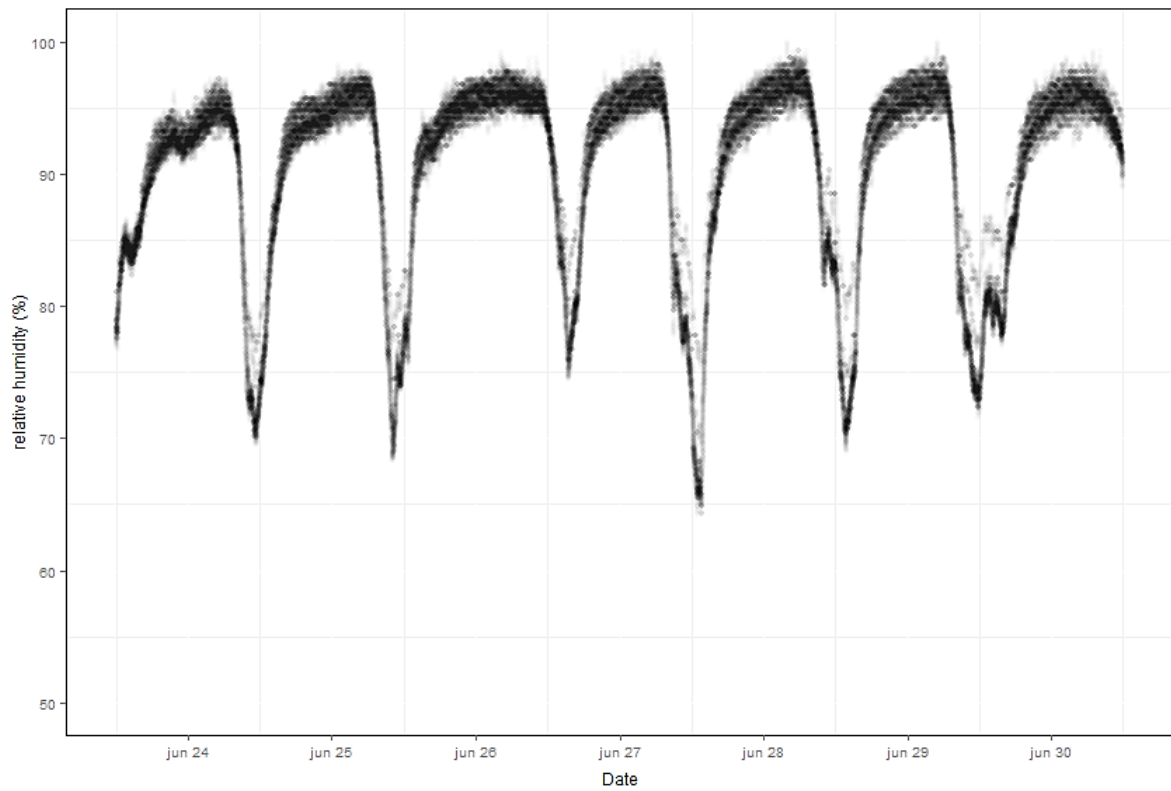
1A. Type 1 (lower resolution) temperature observations at minute interval



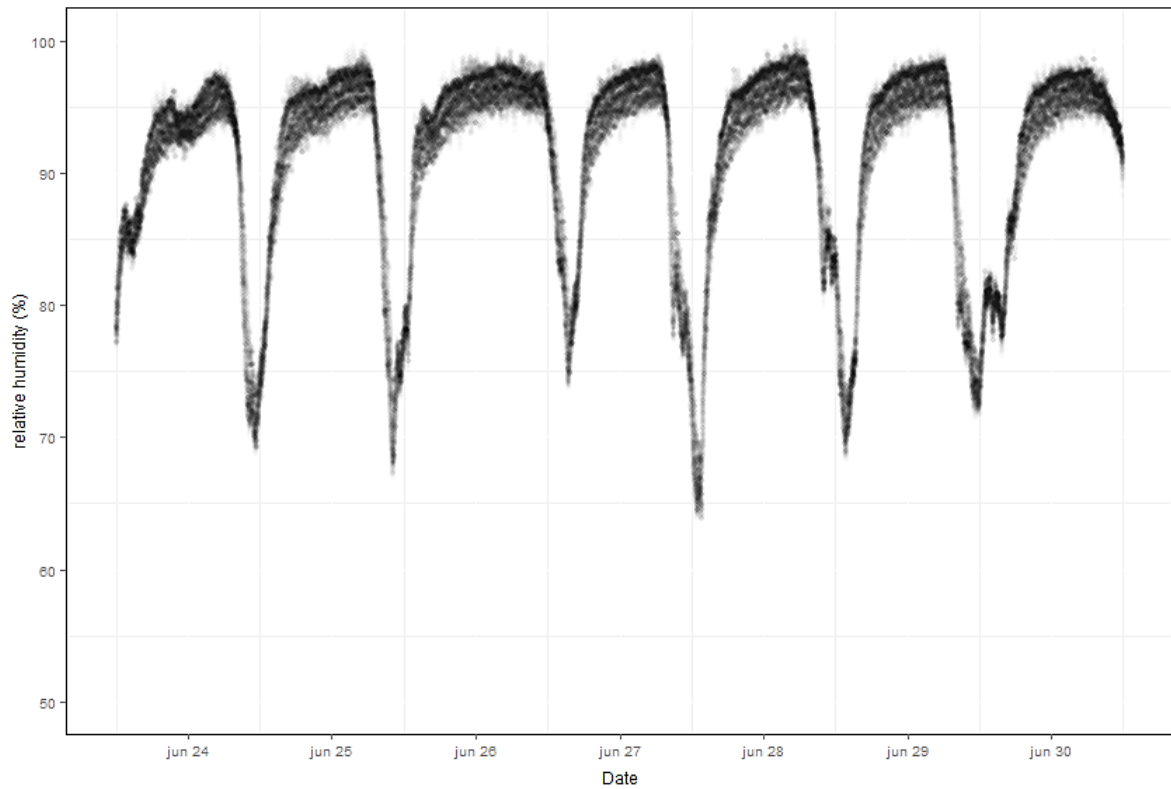
1B. Type 2 (higher resolution) temperature observations at minute interval



2A. Type 1 (lower resolution) humidity observations at minute interval

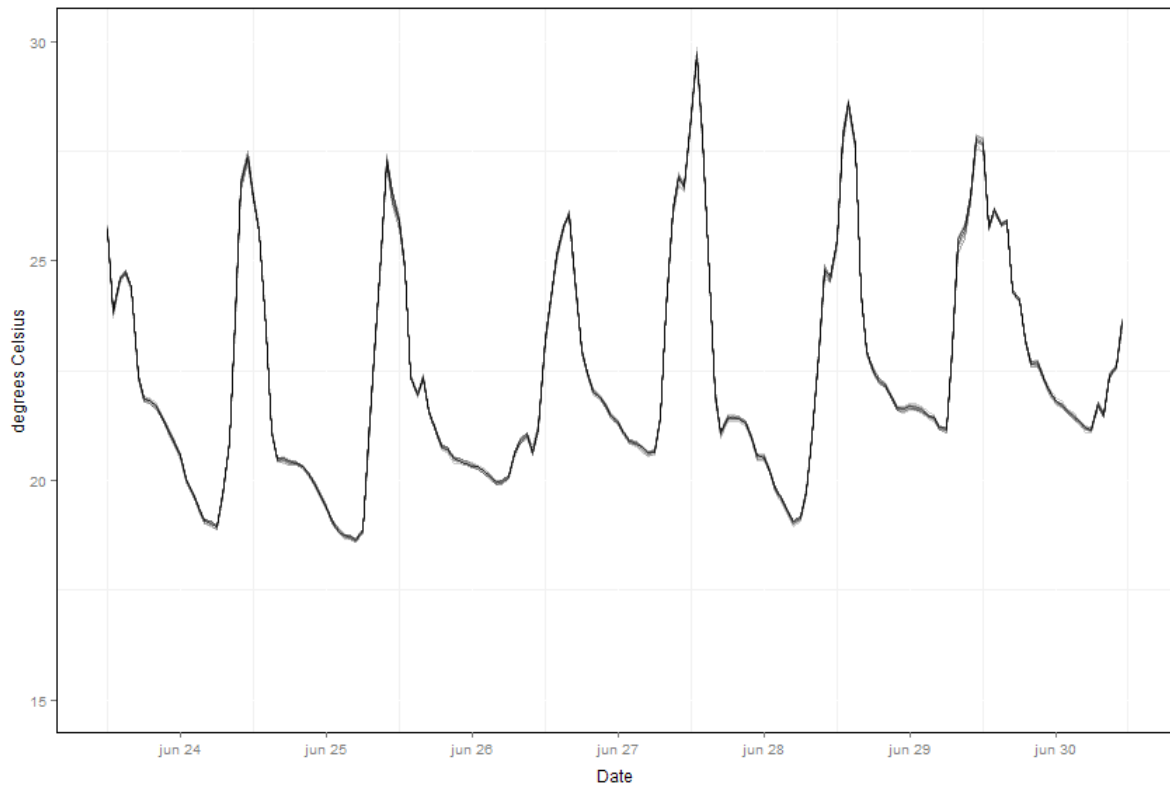


2B. Type 2 (higher resolution) humidity observations at minute interval

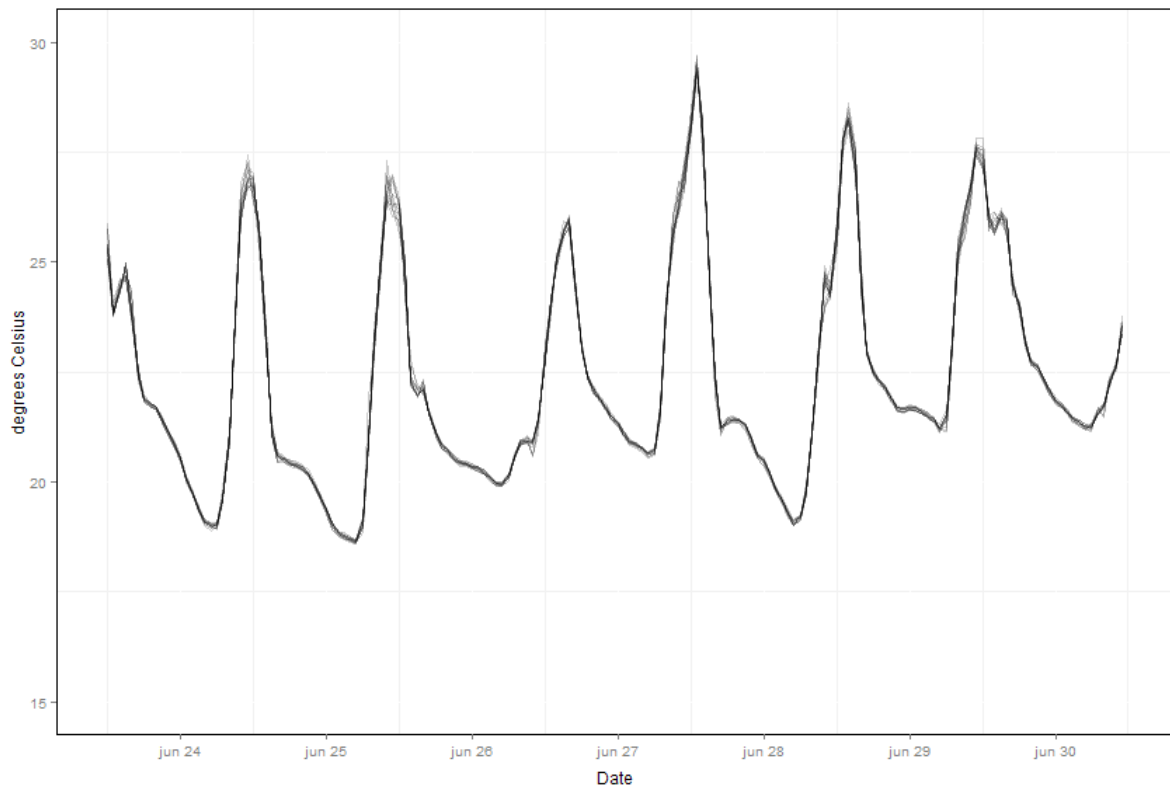


## Annex 2: Different interpolation & time-selection techniques

### 1. Type 2 (higher resolution) temperature observations at hourly interval (normal)

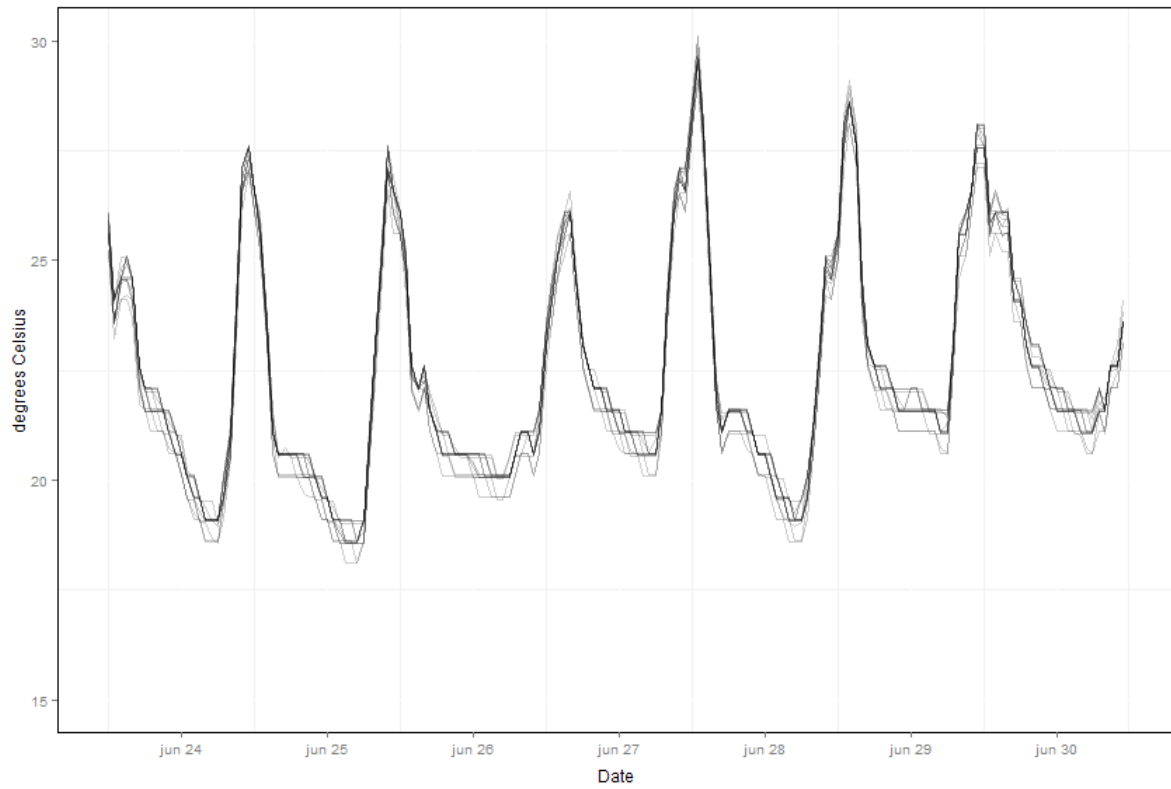


### 2. Type 2 (higher resolution) temperature observations at hourly interval (random)

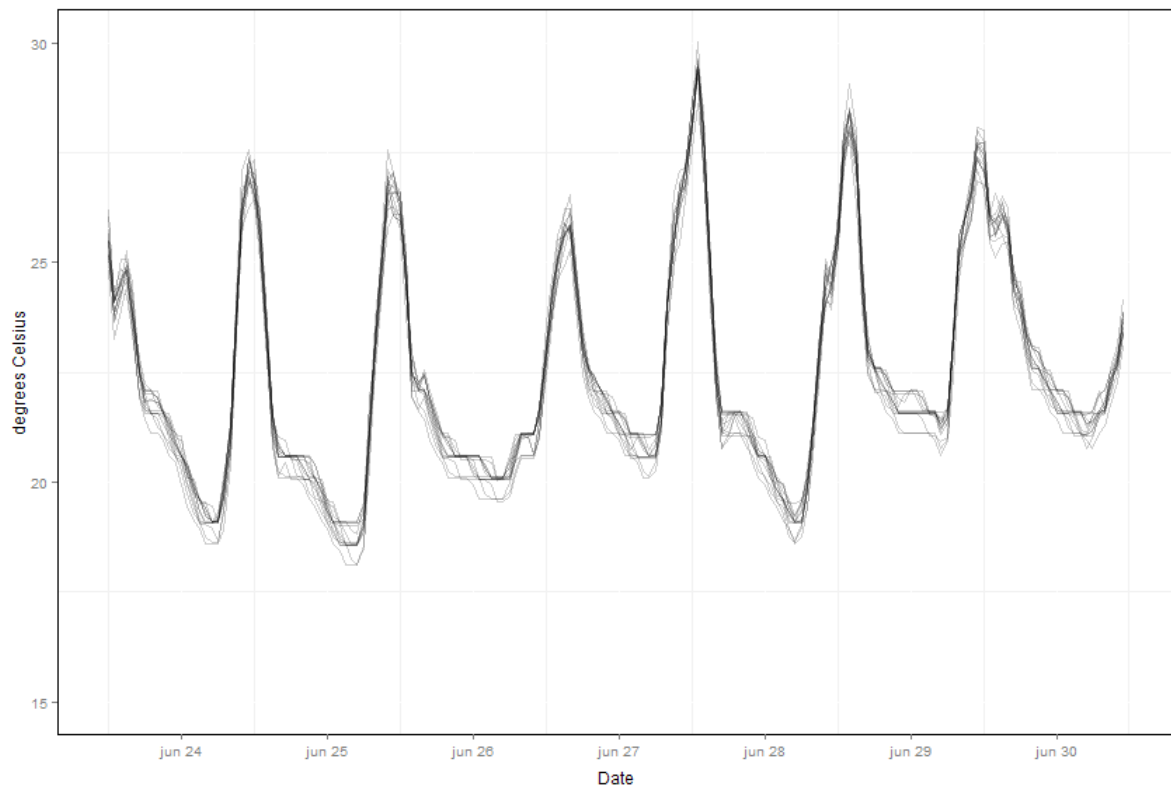




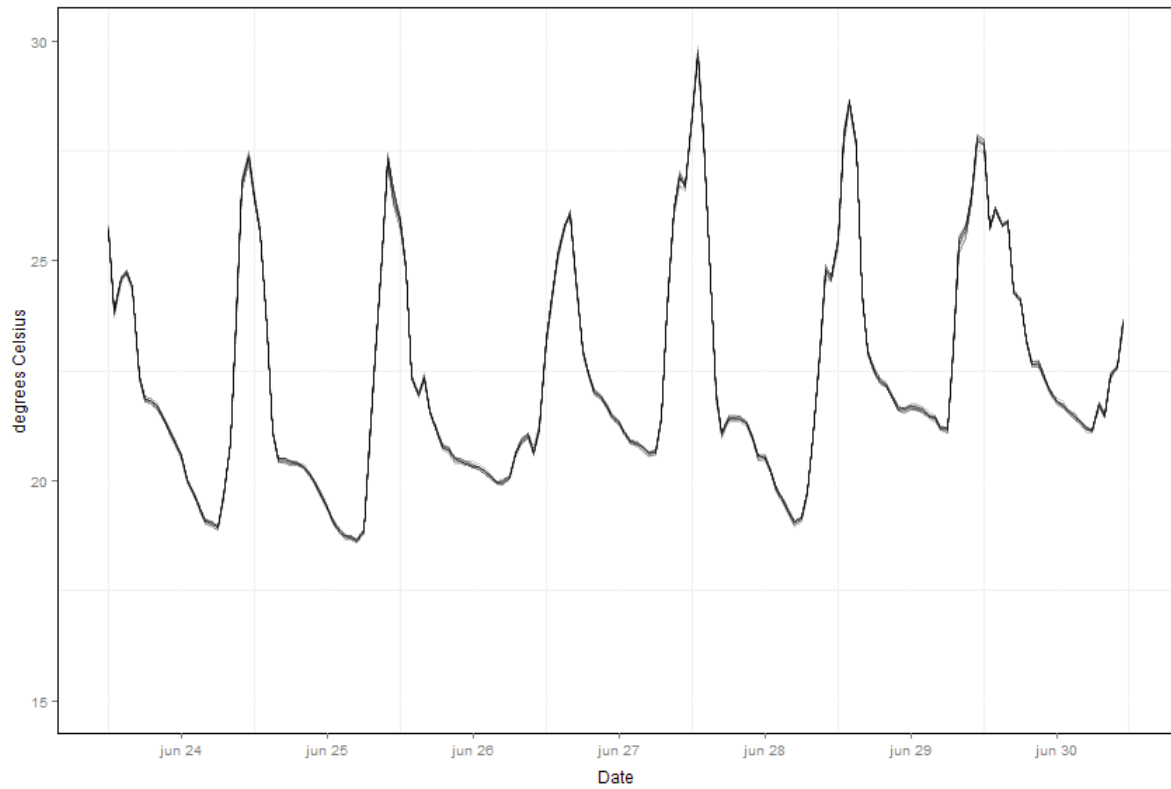
### 3. Type 1 (lower resolution) temperature observations at hourly interval (normal)



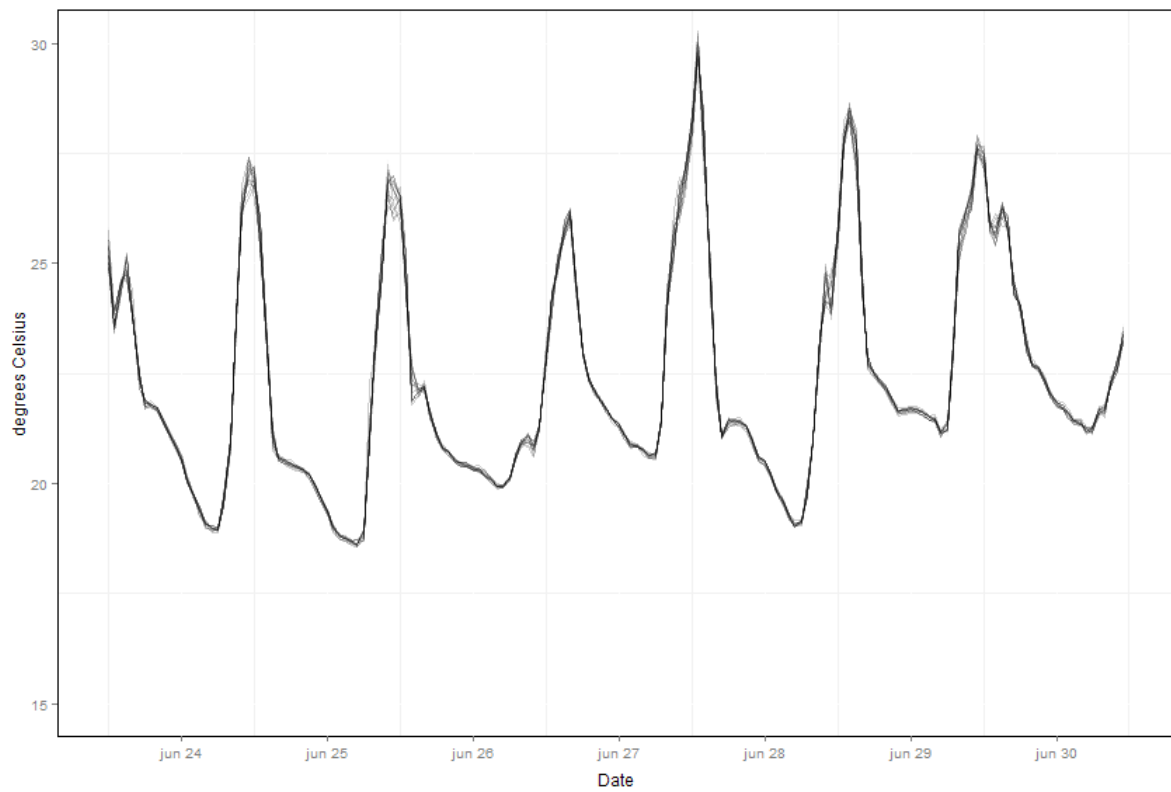
### 4. Type 1 (lower resolution) temperature observations at hourly interval (random)



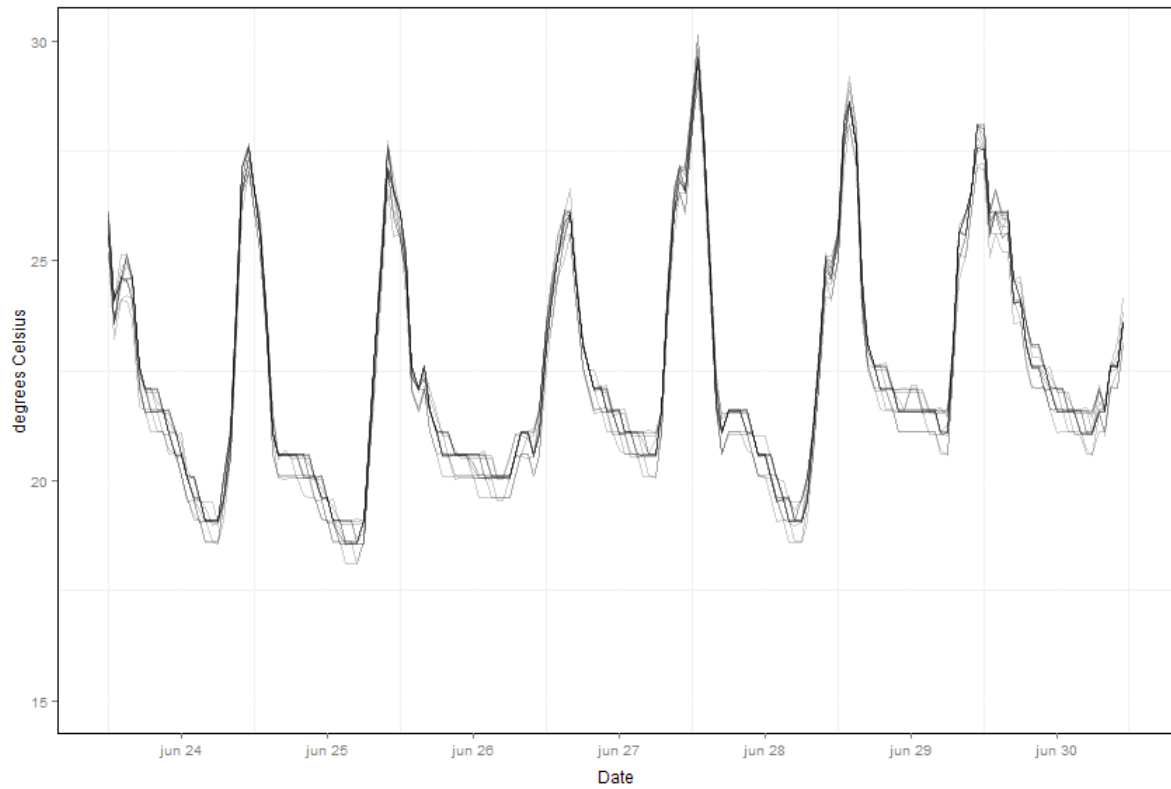
5. Type 2 (higher resolution): cubic spline of temperature observations at hourly interval (normal)



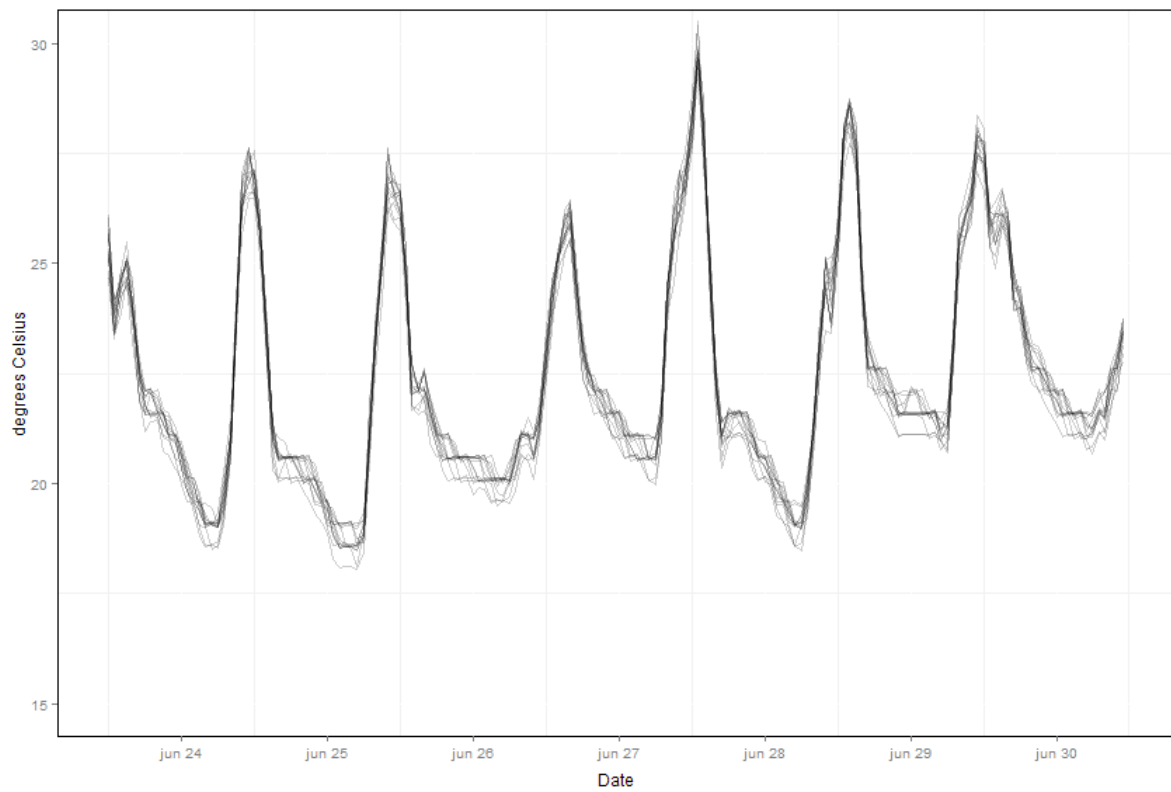
6. Type 2 (higher resolution): cubic spline of temperature observations at hourly interval (random)



7. Type 1 (lower resolution): cubic spline of temperature observations at hourly interval (normal)



8. Type 1 (lower resolution): cubic spline of temperature observations at hourly interval (random)



## Annex 3: Temperature statistics

### 1. Main temperature statistics resulting from different interpolation techniques for all different resolutions

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>1<sup>st</sup> Quartile</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>3<sup>rd</sup> Quartile</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Standard deviation</i>	<i>Maximum difference</i>
<b>Type 1 (low-res):</b>								
<i>1-minute interval</i>	<u>18.11</u>	<u>20.61</u>	<u>21.61</u>	<u>22.37</u>	<u>24.06</u>	<u>30.12</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>1.02</u>
<b><u>Closest observation</u></b>								
<i>1 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.11	20.61	21.61	22.38	24.11	30.11	0.26	1.02
<i>1 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.11	20.60	21.61	22.38	24.10	30.16	0.27	1.10
<i>2 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.11	20.61	21.61	22.40	24.12	29.09	0.26	0.92
<i>2 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.11	20.61	21.61	22.40	24.12	29.18	0.26	1.03
<b><u>Random start-moment</u></b>								
<i>1 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.11	20.61	21.61	22.37	24.05	29.85	0.27	1.49
<i>1 hour interval (spline)</i>	17.99	20.61	21.61	22.37	24.00	30.41	0.29	1.59
<i>2 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.11	20.61	21.61	22.38	24.10	28.65	0.27	1.52
<i>2 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.07	20.60	21.63	22.39	24.10	28.81	0.29	1.64
<b>Type 2 (high-res):</b>								
<i>1-minute interval</i>	<u>18.54</u>	<u>20.58</u>	<u>21.64</u>	<u>22.35</u>	<u>23.96</u>	<u>30.02</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.65</u>
<b><u>Closest observation</u></b>								
<i>1 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.59	20.59	21.61	22.36	24.12	29.85	0.04	0.35
<i>1 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.59	20.59	21.61	22.36	24.13	29.89	0.05	0.34
<i>2 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.65	20.59	21.62	22.38	24.17	28.67	0.04	0.35
<i>2 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.65	20.59	21.62	22.39	24.17	28.69	0.05	0.34
<b><u>Random start-moment</u></b>								
<i>1 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.59	20.61	21.64	22.35	23.99	29.66	0.09	1.03
<i>1 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.55	20.60	21.62	22.35	23.96	30.15	0.11	1.23
<i>2 hour interval (linear)</i>	18.63	20.64	21.64	22.37	24.02	28.61	0.10	0.73
<i>2 hour interval (spline)</i>	18.62	20.60	21.64	22.37	24.10	28.64	0.11	0.88

### 2. Percentage of observations in different temperature categories for different sensor & temporal resolutions

	< 20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	> 30
<b>Type 1</b>												
<i>Minute</i>	11.8%	18.7%	24.4%	13.8%	5.8%	6.5%	6.0%	7.0%	3.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.1%
<i>Normal</i>												
<i>1-hour linear</i>	11.8%	19.1%	24.4%	12.7%	6.1%	6.9%	6.2%	6.3%	3.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.1%
<i>1-hour spline</i>	11.8%	19.2%	24.2%	12.8%	6.0%	7.0%	6.2%	6.2%	4.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.1%
<i>2-hour linear</i>	11.8%	19.0%	24.4%	12.9%	5.4%	5.9%	6.1%	7.5%	3.8%	3.0%	0.1%	-
<i>2-hour spline</i>	11.8%	19.2%	24.3%	12.9%	5.4%	5.9%	6.2%	7.3%	4.0%	2.9%	0.2%	-
<i>Random</i>												
<i>1-hour linear</i>	12.7%	18.5%	25.0%	12.3%	6.2%	6.9%	6.4%	6.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.6%	-
<i>1-hour spline</i>	12.7%	19.0%	25.0%	12.5%	6.7%	4.8%	6.6%	7.3%	2.8%	2.5%	0.2%	-
<i>2-hour linear</i>	12.5%	17.9%	24.8%	13.4%	6.2%	5.9%	7.5%	7.2%	2.9%	1.9%	-	-
<i>2-hour spline</i>	12.9%	19.1%	25.2%	12.1%	7.1%	4.4%	7.1%	6.6%	2.8%	2.7%	0.2%	-
<b>Type 2</b>												
<i>Minute</i>	13.2%	20.8%	24.6%	11.2%	5.5%	6.5%	6.1%	6.5%	3.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%
<i>Normal</i>												
<i>1-hour linear</i>	13.7%	20.0%	25.3%	11.0%	4.5%	7.2%	7.1%	5.3%	4.2%	1.2%	0.6%	-
<i>1-hour spline</i>	13.6%	20.1%	25.2%	11.0%	4.5%	7.2%	7.1%	5.3%	4.2%	1.2%	0.6%	-
<i>2-hour linear</i>	14.1%	20.7%	23.4%	11.9%	3.7%	6.0%	7.1%	7.0%	3.7%	2.4%	-	-
<i>2-hour spline</i>	14.1%	20.8%	23.3%	11.9%	3.7%	6.0%	7.1%	7.0%	2.4%	3.7%	-	-
<i>Random</i>												
<i>1-hour linear</i>	13.5%	19.3%	25.3%	10.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.1%	5.7%	3.8%	1.2%	0.6%	-
<i>1-hour spline</i>	13.9%	19.8%	24.3%	11.3%	6.3%	5.2%	7.2%	6.5%	2.5%	3.0%	-	-
<i>2-hour linear</i>	13.5%	18.7%	24.2%	12.5%	7.1%	5.6%	7.5%	7.2%	2.2%	1.4%	-	-
<i>2-hour spline</i>	14.0%	19.4%	24.5%	11.0%	7.2%	4.8%	7.1%	5.6%	3.2%	2.9%	0.1%	-

## Notes

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- <sup>i</sup> The script and data for this experiment can be found at <https://github.com/cornelisvd/thesis/>
- <sup>ii</sup> <http://datasheets.maximintegrated.com/en/ds/DS1923.pdf>
- <sup>iii</sup> This value is slightly lower than can be expected (2730 observations) with one 8 and one 16-bit observation.
- <sup>iv</sup> It is not uncommon to have values > 100% RH for the sensors, especially on rainy days it can go over 100%.
- <sup>v</sup> <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/zoo/index.html>
- <sup>vi</sup> <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377042707002890>
- <sup>vii</sup> [http://www.emis.de/journals/GM/vol10nr1\\_2/micula.pdf](http://www.emis.de/journals/GM/vol10nr1_2/micula.pdf)
- <sup>viii</sup> <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/crs/>
- <sup>ix</sup> <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/pastecs/index.html>
- <sup>x</sup> <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/quantreg/index.html>
- <sup>xi</sup> <http://lukemiller.org/index.php/2012/03/launching-ibutton-thermochrons-with-the-help-of-r/>
- <sup>xii</sup> Data derived from FAO's Ecocrop database: <http://ecocrop.fao.org/ecocrop/srv/en/home>