

Contribution to the conception
of a wireless underground
sensors network for precision
agriculture in Africa

FuzDeMa : a portable fuzzy-based decision-making tool for reliable communication in WUSN

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Content

- 01.** Introduction
- 02.** WUSN-PLM : A new path loss model for wireless underground communications
- 03.** FuzDeMa : A new Lightweight and portable model for transmission
- 04.** Conclusion

01

Introduction

Agriculture \Leftrightarrow source of livelihood

- Agriculture as
 - Source of food supply;
 - Country development index;
- Lack of production \Rightarrow local food shortages;
- Africa spent **\$64.5 Billions** on importing foods (AfDB, 2017);
- Food import will increase to over **\$110 Billions** by 2025;

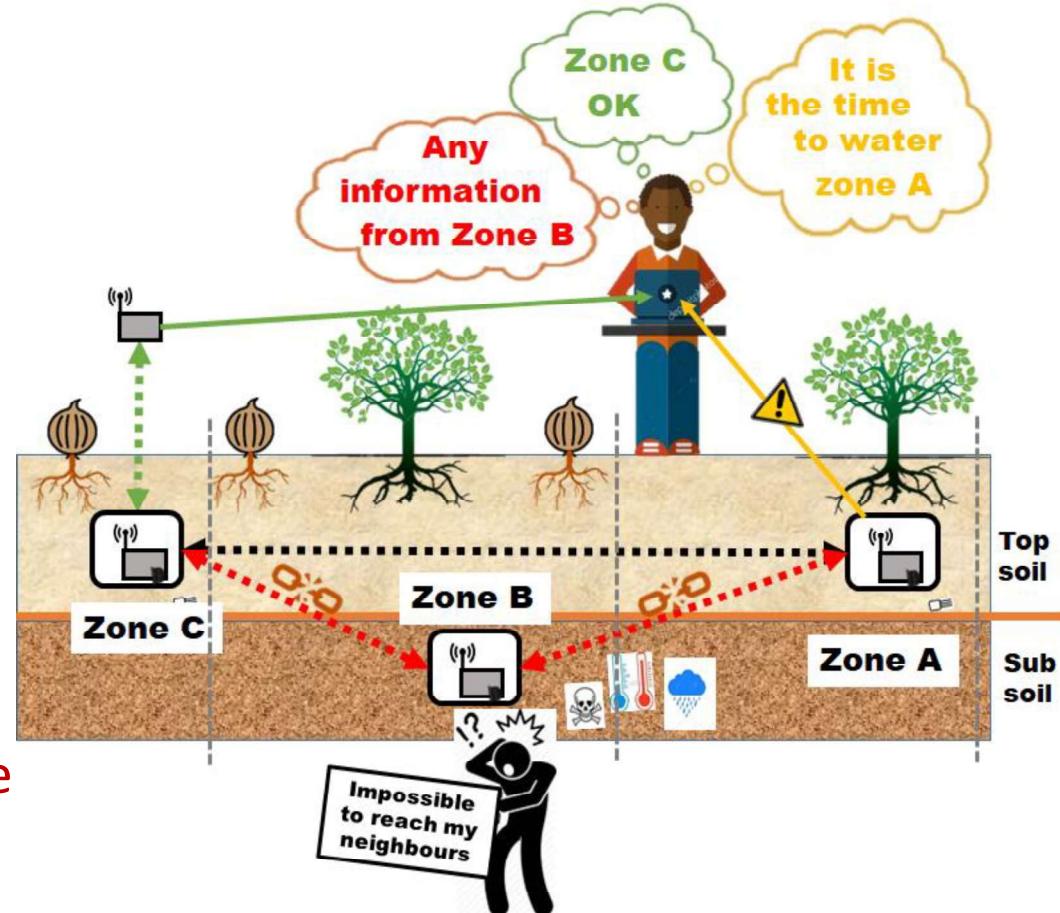


PAMACC¹ : “Agricultural production in Africa will explode if technologies are made available to producers”

¹Pan African Media Alliance for Climate Change (PAMACC) is an association of African journalists who report on climate change, environment, sustainable development and related subjects

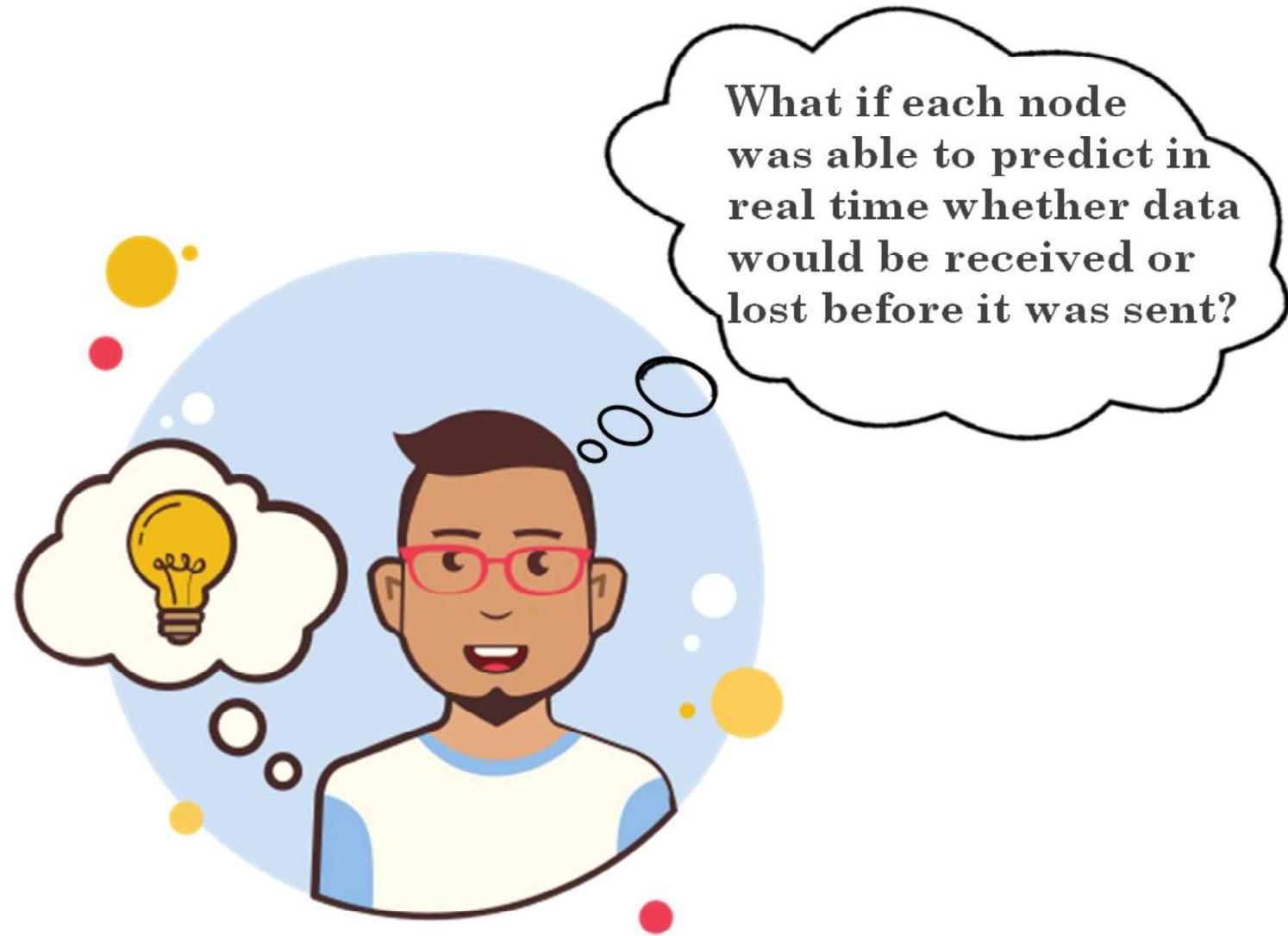
Challenges of WUSNs in agriculture

- Communication medium: **SOIL**;
- Mitigation of wireless communications
- Changes of soil properties
⇒ link qualities;
- Water presence
⇒ reflection, refraction, ... of the EM waves (radio);
- e.g. Intelligent watering system ;



■ **Waste of energy when sending data not received**

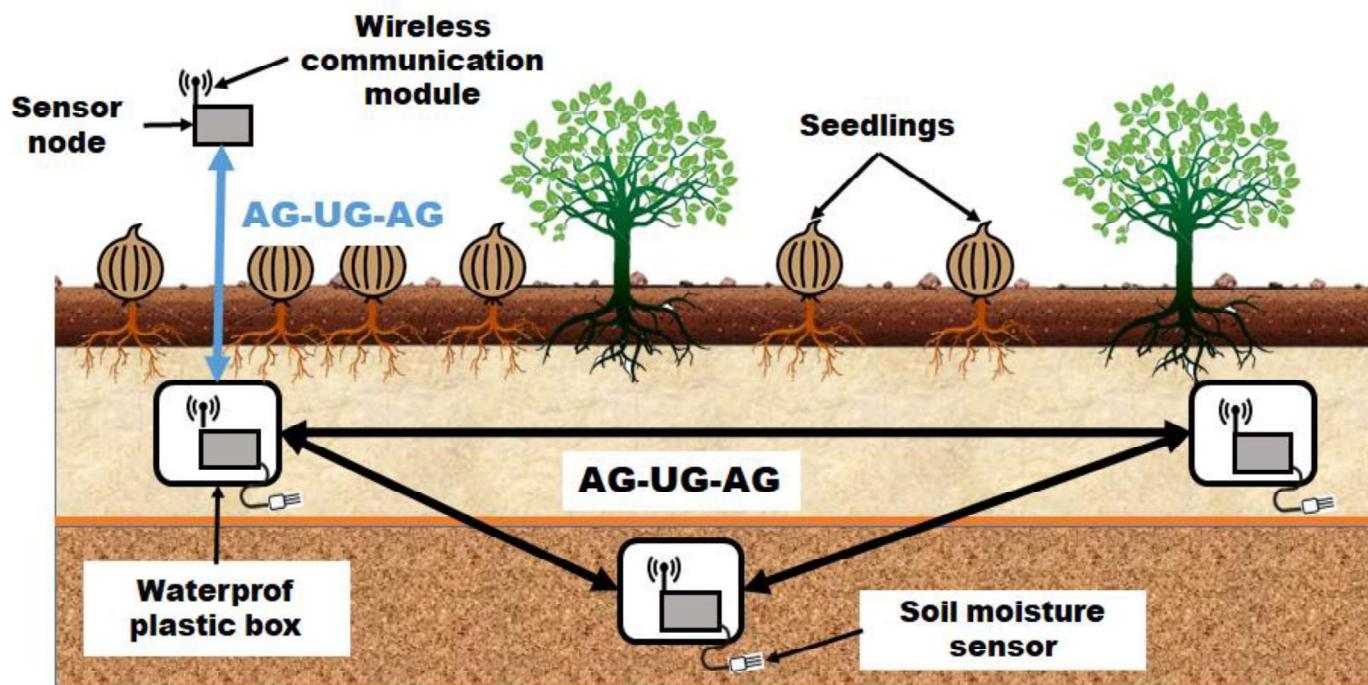
What if... ?



02

A new path loss model for
Wireless underground
communications

A model adapted to agriculture in Africa!



- UG2UG, UG2AG et AG2UG

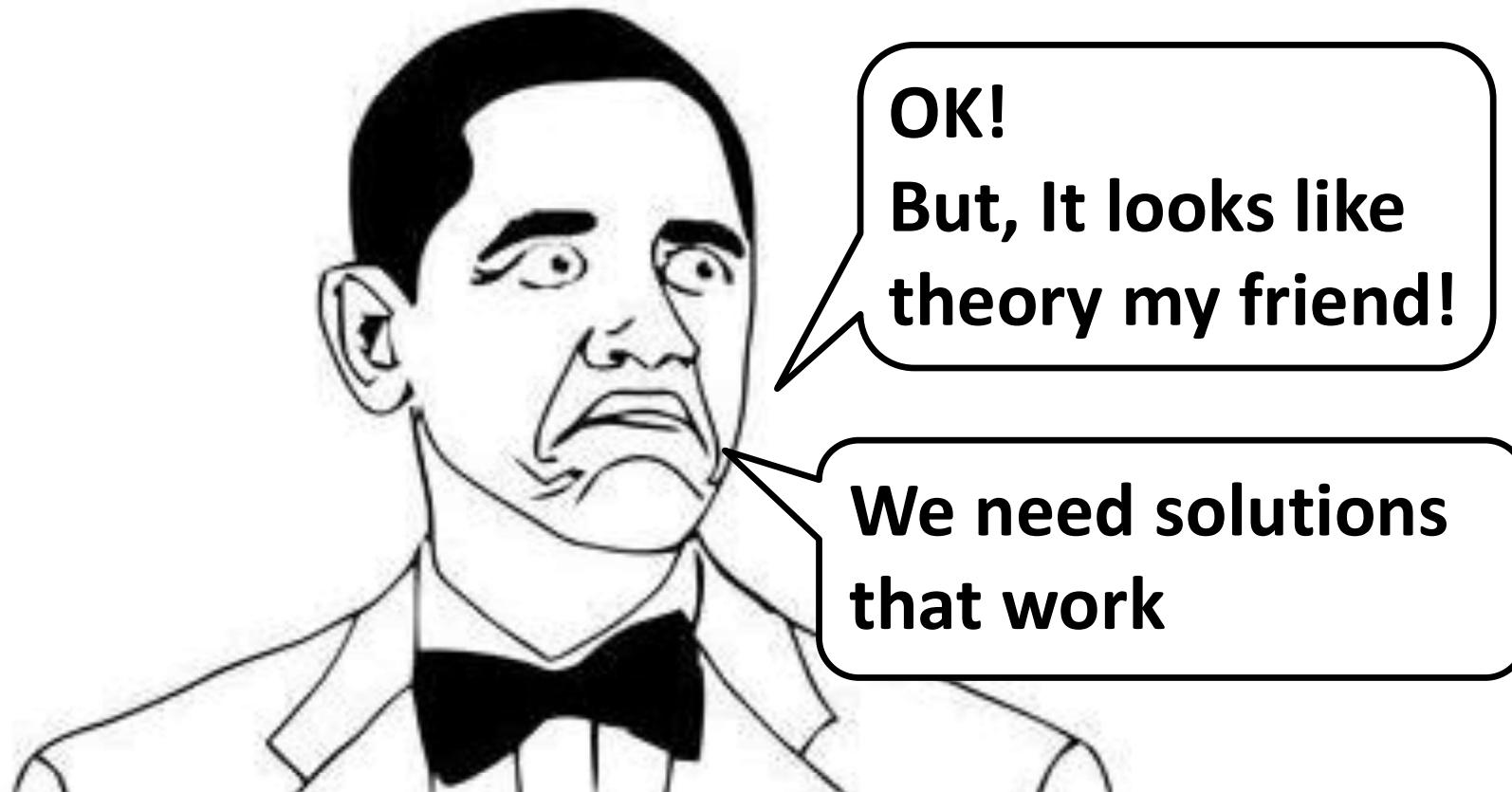
AG2UG2AG;

$$W_{\#1} = -288.8 + 20 \log \left(d_1 \cdot d_2 \cdot d_{ug} \cdot \beta \cdot f^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2R}{1+R}} \right) + 8.68\alpha d_{ug} \quad (4)$$

$$W_{\#2} = -288.8 + 20 \log(d_1 \cdot d_2 \cdot d_{ug} \cdot \beta \cdot f^2) + 8.68\alpha d_{ug} \quad (5)$$

[DAB2020]. D. Wohwe Sambo, A. Förster, B. O. Yenke, I. Sarr, B. Gueye and P. Dayang "Wireless Underground Sensor Networks Path Loss Model for Precision Agriculture (WUSN-PLM)", IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 5298-5313, 2020.

Is this enough for agriculture application?



Experimental setup to collect data

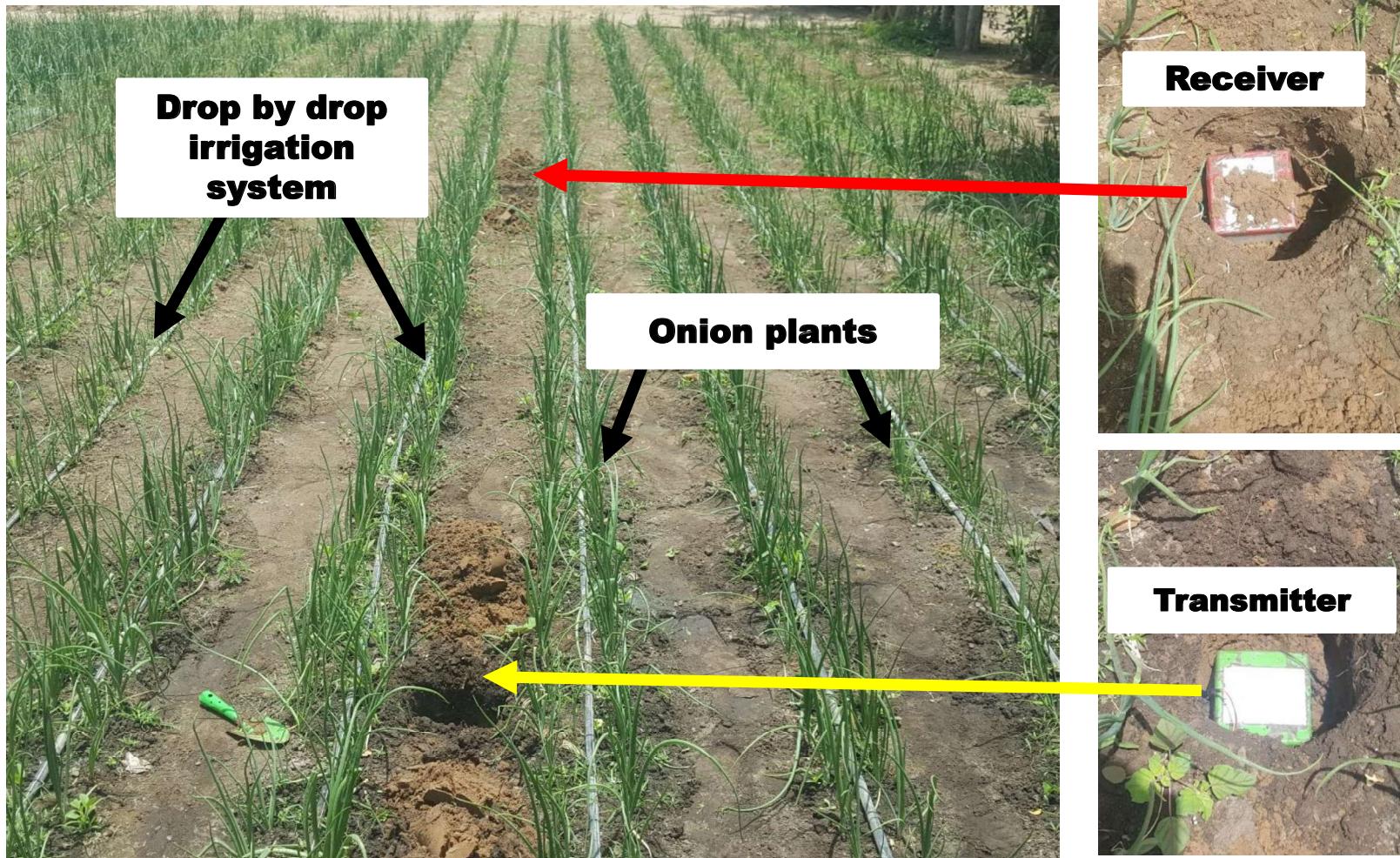


Fig. Experimental onion field for the collection of data at the botanical garden of the Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar

[DAB2020]. D. Wohwe Sambo, A. Förster, B. O. Yenke, I. Sarr, B. Gueye and P. Dayang "Wireless Underground Sensor Networks Path Loss Model for Precision Agriculture (WUSN-PLM)", IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 5298-5313, 2020.

Results and validation of WUSN-PLM

Table 1: Evaluation of performances

PRE	ACC	SEN	SEL	bACC	MCC	AUC
87,13 %	85 %	0.92	0.70	81.06 %	0.64	0.92

- Graphical metric: ROC Independent of PL_{max} ;
- Numerical evaluation $AUC = 0.92$



The proposed solution has a 92% chance of predicting the reception or the loss of a data

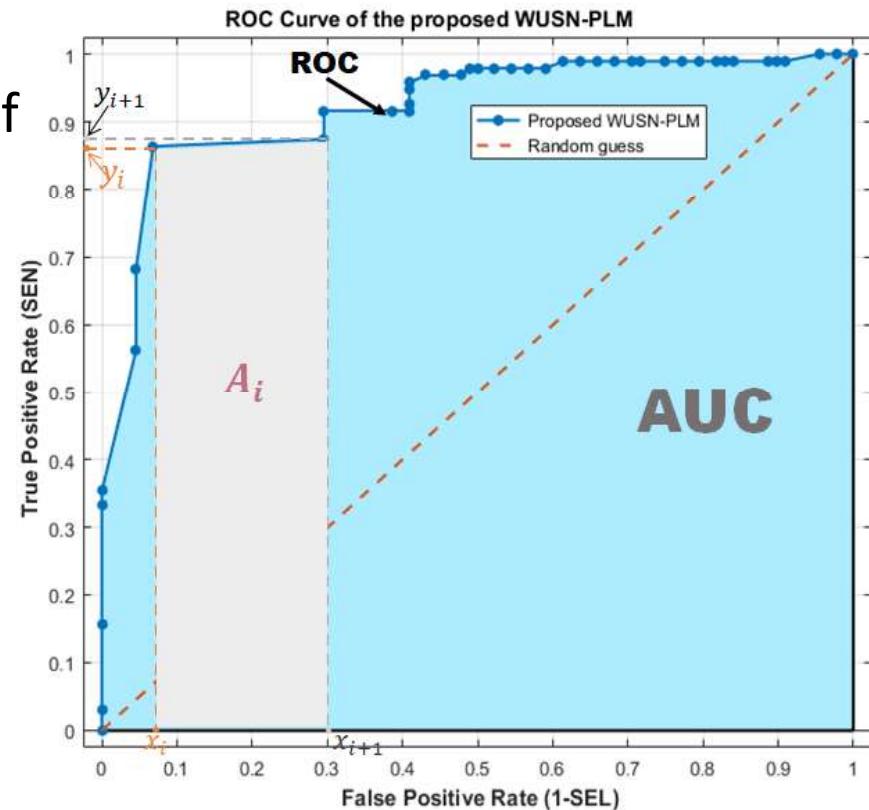


Fig. ROC curve and AUC

[DAB2020]. D. Wohwe Sambo, A. Förster, B. O. Yenke, I. Sarr, B. Gueye and P. Dayang "Wireless Underground Sensor Networks Path Loss Model for Precision Agriculture (WUSN-PLM)", IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 5298-5313, 2020.

Interesting but ... !

Well done !!
Interesting

**However, it seems that
the sensor nodes do not
have enough computing
resources!**



03

Lightweight and portable
model for transmission
(FuzDeMa)



Q: Can I reach a recipient or not?

- Need of a decision-making tool:



I am here!

Je suis là

Ich bin da

我在这里

Εδώ είμαι

Aquí estoy



Need of a decision-making tool:

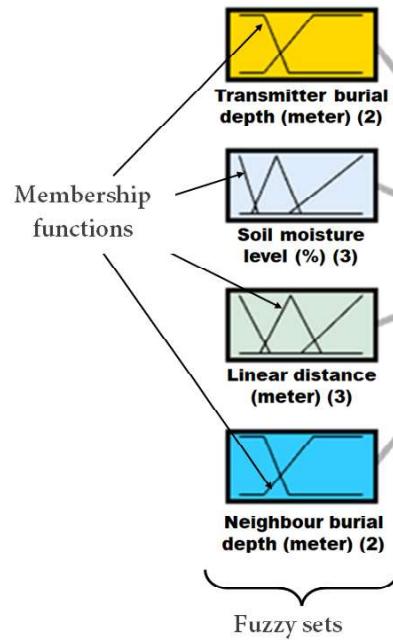
Based on **Sugeno FIS**:

- 4 inputs ;
- 36 rules ;
- 1 output (*probability of packet's reception*) ;

Quick overview of FuzDeMa

10 input functions
(4 trap. & 6 tri.)

INPUTS



We need to reduce the energy consumption !

- R1. (BD=close) & (MST=low) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R2. (BD=close) & (MST=low) & (LD=close) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R3. (BD=close) & (MST==low) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R4. (BD=close) & (MST=low) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R5. (BD==close) & (MST=low) & (LD=far) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R6. (BD=close) & (MST=low) & (LD=far) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R7. (BD=close) & (MST=average) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R8. (BD=close) & (MST=average) & (LD=close) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R9. (BD=close) & (MST=average) & (LD=me^{... 1}) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R10. (BD=close) & (MST==average) & (LD=me^{... 2}) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R11. (BD=close) & (MST=average) & (LD=me^{... 3}) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R12. (BD=close) & (MST=average) & (LD=me^{... 4}) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R13. (BD==close) & (MST==high) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R14. (BD=close) & (MST=high) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R15. (BD=close) & (MST=high) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R16. (BD=close) & (MST=high) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R17. (BD=close) & (MST=high) & (LD=far) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R18. (BD=close) & (MST=high) & (LD=far) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=low)
 R19. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R20. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD=close) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R21. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R22. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD==medium) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R23. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD=far) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R24. (BD=far) & (MST=low) & (LD=far) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=low)
 R25. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vhigh)
 R26. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=close) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R27. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R28. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=low)
 R29. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=far) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R30. (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=far) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=low)
 R31. (BD=far) & (MST=high) & (LD=close) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=high)
 R32. (BD=far) & (MST=high) & (LD=close) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R33. (BD==far) & (MST=high) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R34. (BD=far) & (MST=high) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=low)
 R35. (BD=far) & (MST=high) & (LD=far) & (NBD=close) \Rightarrow (Reliability=medium)
 R36. (BD=far) & (MST=high) & (LD=far) & (NBD=far) \Rightarrow (Reliability=Vlow)

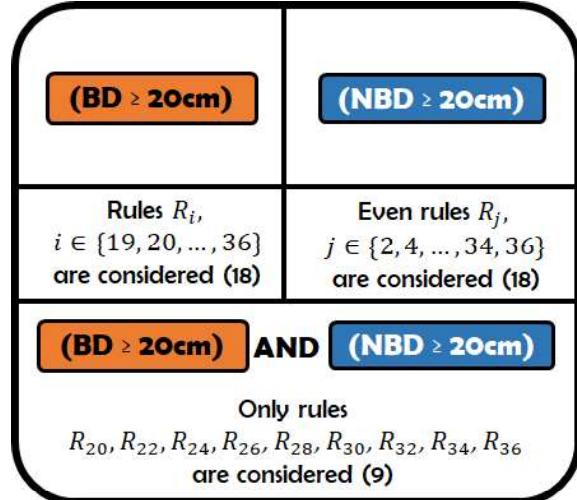
*Is it necessary
to use them all ?*



Reduction of rules before calculation!

- If buried transmitter :
 - 18 rules needed;
- For les comm. UG2UG:
 - 9 rules needed;
- Low humidity + comm. UG2UG + distance = 10m : 1 rule (R22)

R22: (BD=far) & (MST=average) & (LD=medium) & (NBD=far) => (Reliab=medium)



Evaluation et validation

- Evaluation of the performances : **SEN, bACC, MCC & AUC;**

Table 2: Performance evaluation

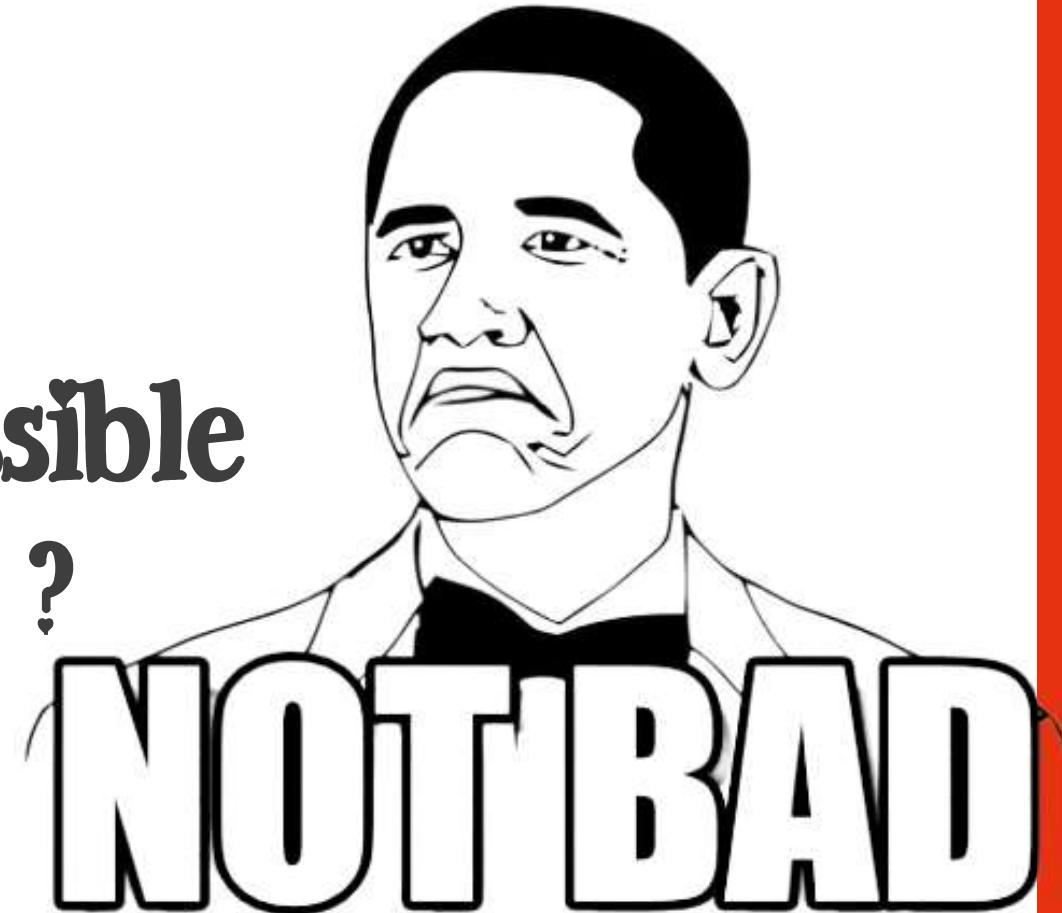
	Sensibility (SEN)	Balanced accuracy (bACC)	Phi coefficient (MCC)	Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC)
Modified Friis	0.9	75.77%	0.52	0.83
NC Modified Friis	0.9	72.03%	0.35	0.87
WUSN-PLM	0.917	81.061 %	0.643	0.92
FuzDeMa	0.969	88.21	0.798	0.92

- MCC = 0.798 → strong correlation between the obervation and the prediction;
- AUC = 0.92 ⇔ 92% chance to do the difference between the reception and not reception of a data.

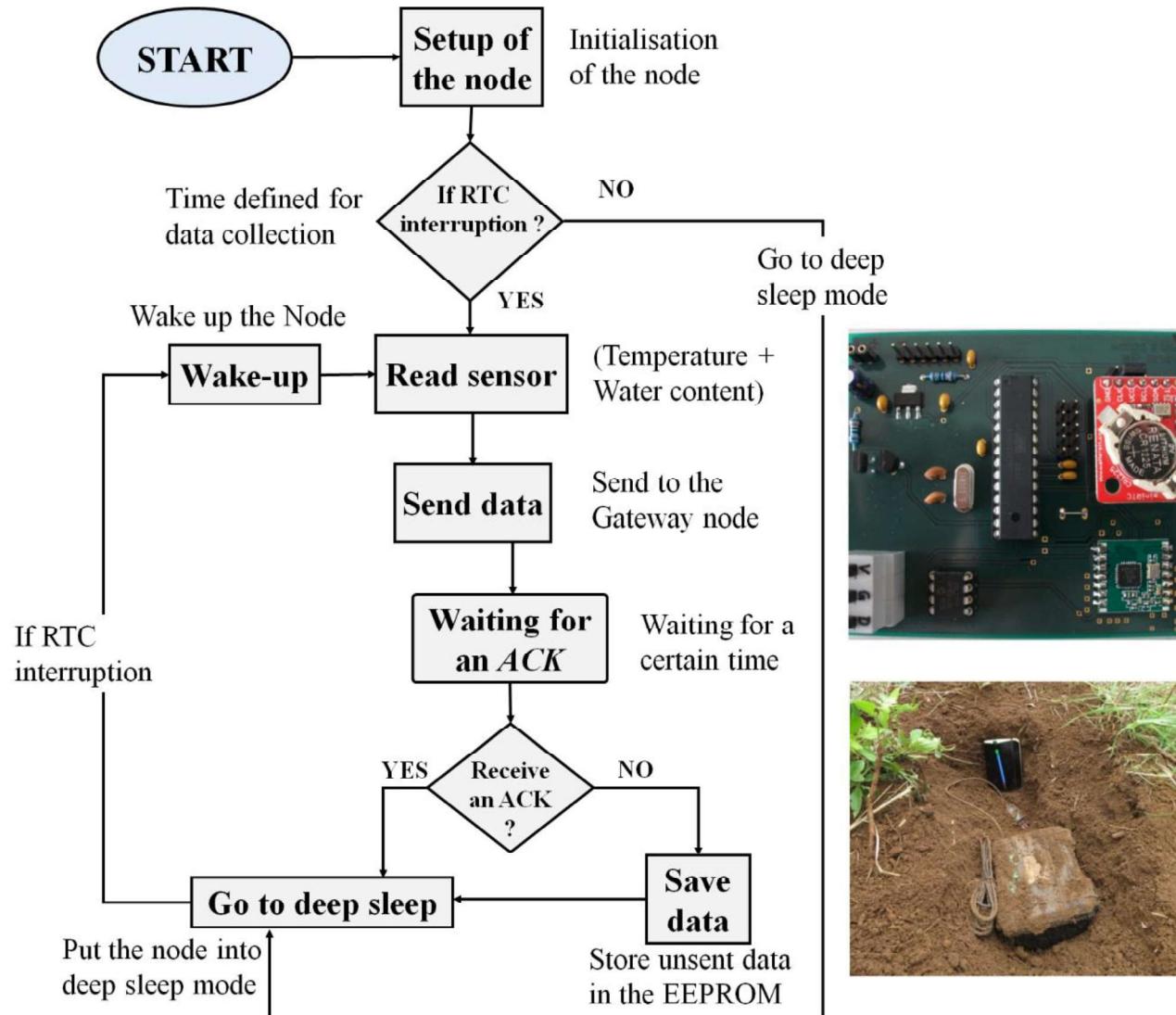
What's next ?

Good ...

Is it really possible
to implement ?



We need a real dedicated node!



- What is **MoleNet**¹?
- Underground sensor node;
- From *ComNets* (University of Bremen)
- One-hop communication (node → gateway)



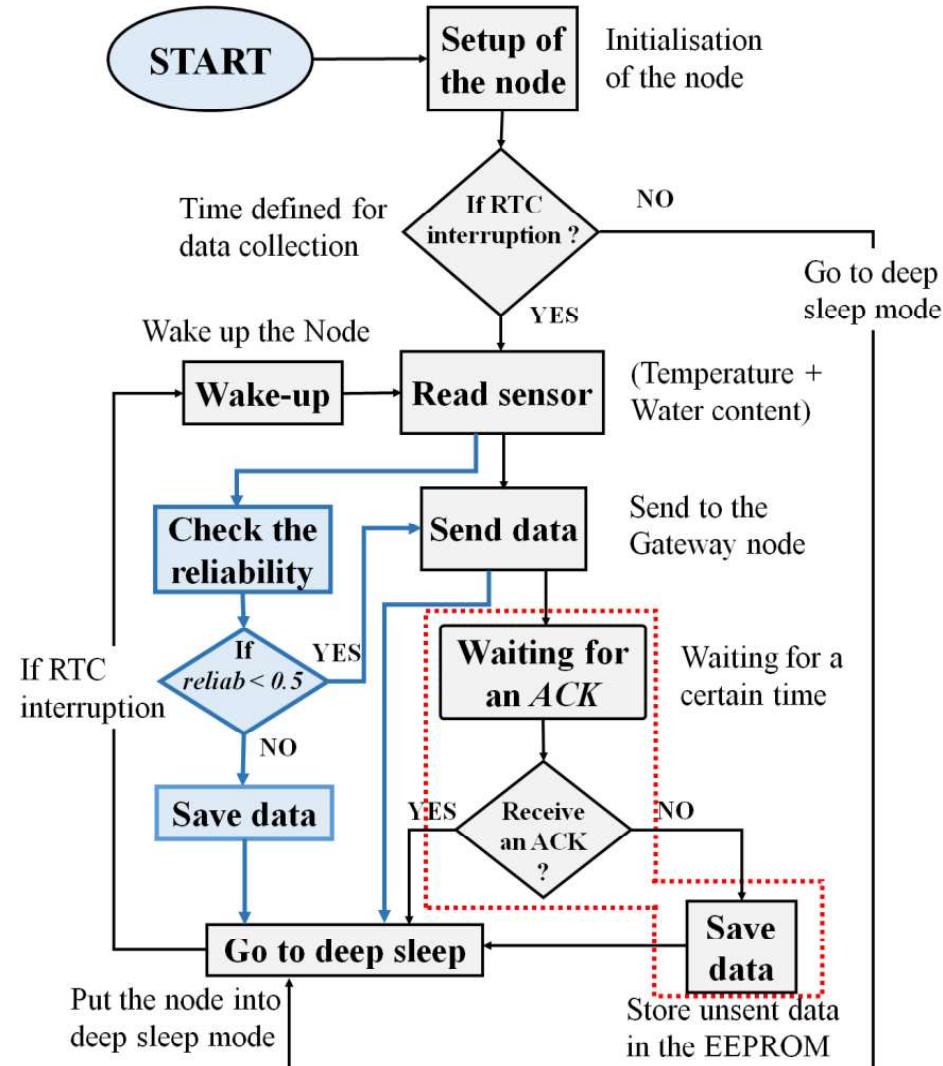
¹ molenet.org

Integration of FuzDeMa within MoleNet

- Control before any transmission;
- According to the computed reliability:
 - **Transmit** ($reliab \geq 0.5$)
 - **No transmit** ($reliab < 0.5$)



simple but effective!



Evaluation of the energy consumption

- 2 possibilities:
 - The gateway is reachable; ①
 - The gateway is not reachable; ②

- FuzDeMa:
 - With TX; ③
 - No TX; ④

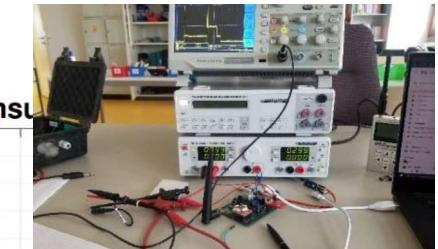
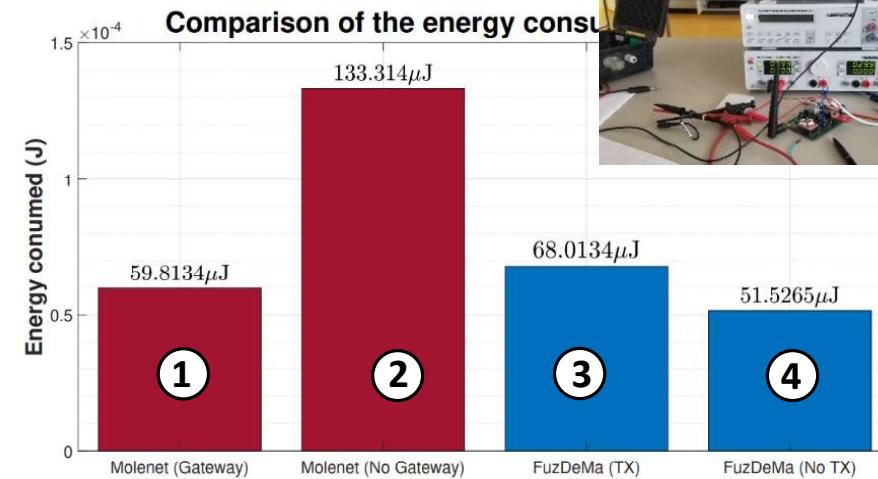


Table 3 : Evaluation of the energy saved by FuzDeMa according to the data statement

	Energy saved	Data	Observations
True Negative (TN)	81.7876 μJ	<i>Not send & not received</i>	No reception
False Negative (FN)	8.287 μJ	<i>Not send & not received</i>	Reception
False Positive (FP)	65.3007 μJ	<i>Send & not received</i>	No reception
True Positive (TP)	-8.2 μJ	<i>Send & received</i>	Reception

Generalization of FuzDeMa and validation

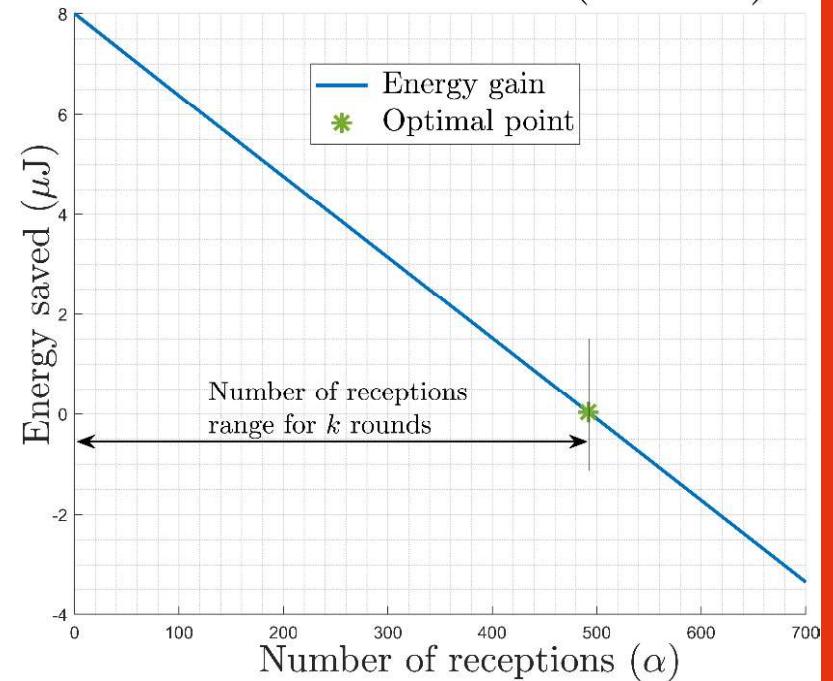
Parameters	Definitions
N	Number of nodes
E_i	Energy consumed/round of node i (without FuzDeMa)
E'_i	Energy consumed/round of node i with FuzDeMa
P_{comp}	Energy consumed/round due to MC computation
tx_{cost}	Energy consumed/round during transmission
fuz_{cost}	Addition energy cost/round of FuzDeMa
k	Random number of rounds
α	Number of reception
G_i	Energy saved by node i (FuzDeMa) after k random rounds

$$E_i = P_{comp} + tx_{cost}$$

$$E'_i = \begin{cases} E_i + fuz_{cost} & \text{If transmission (TX)} \\ E_i + fuz_{cost} - tx_{cost} & \text{else} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

Since $tx_{cost} > fuz_{cost}$ When $\alpha \leq \left\lfloor \frac{k(tx_{cost} - fuz_{cost})}{tx_{cost}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow G_i = tx_{cost}(k - \alpha) - kfuz_{cost}$

Evaluation of the energy gained of FuzDeMa after k rounds ($k = 1000$)

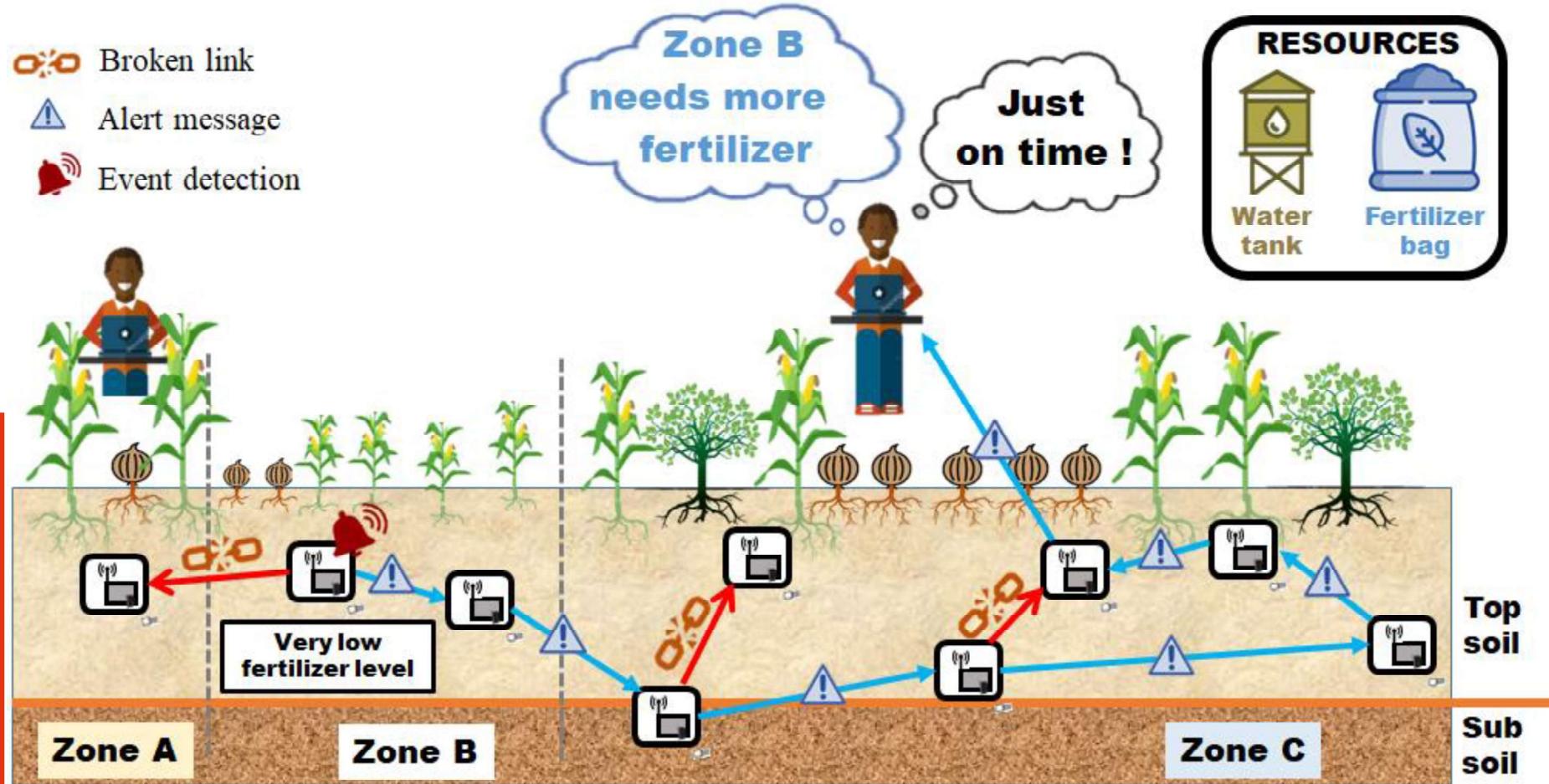


04

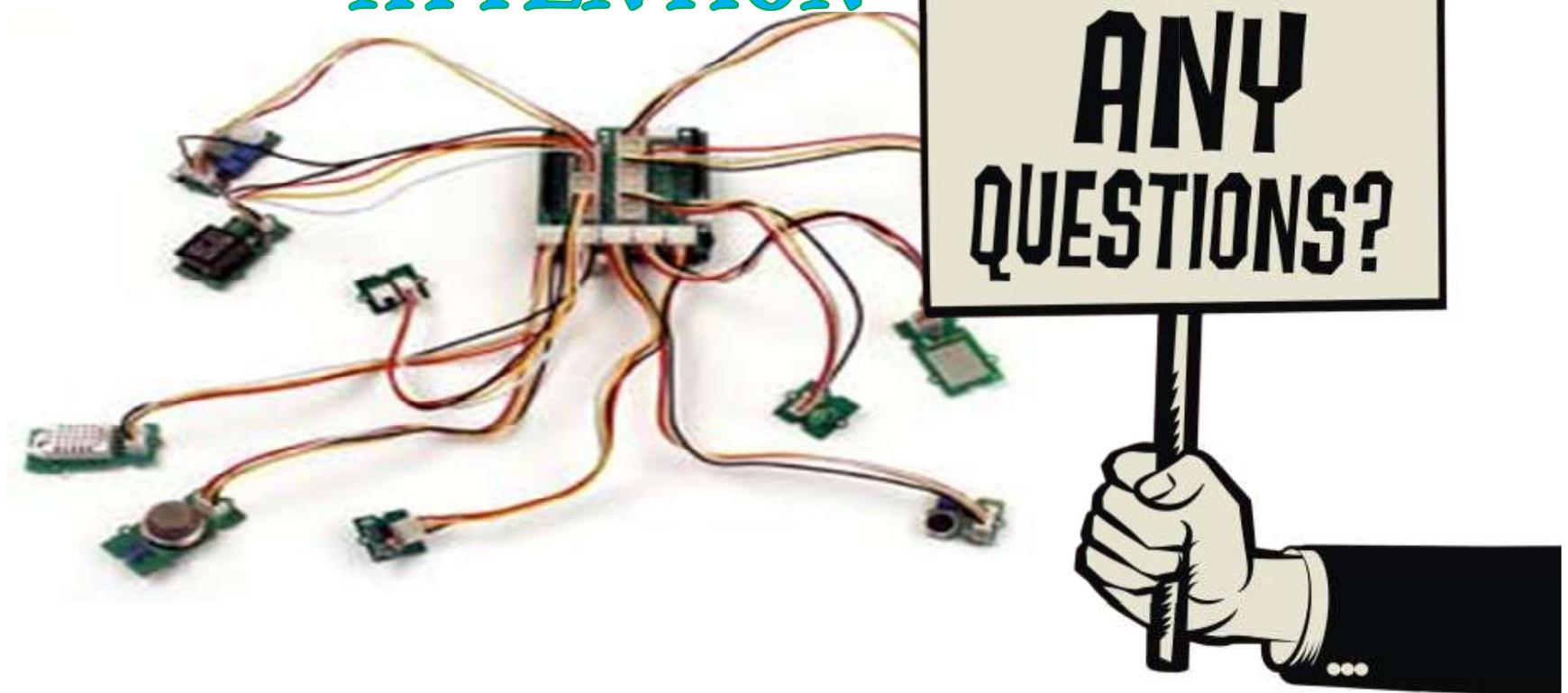
Conclusion

In Short!

- Broken link
- Alert message
- Event detection



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION





Thank you !
Get in touch with me

damien.wohwe-sambo@inria.fr

https://wsdamieno.github.io/Site_perso/#home