

Ontological requirement specification for smart irrigation system: a SSN and SAREF comparison

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Plan

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2. Context-aware Systems

3. Sensor Ontologies

4. Use Case: automatic Irrigation

5. Conclusion

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 - 3.1. Semantic Sensor Network (SSN)
 - 3.2. Smart Appliances REFerence (SAREF)
4. Use Case : automatic Irrigation
 - 4.1. IRRINOV® Method
 - 4.2. Requirements
 - 4.3. SSN and SAREF comparison
5. Conclusion

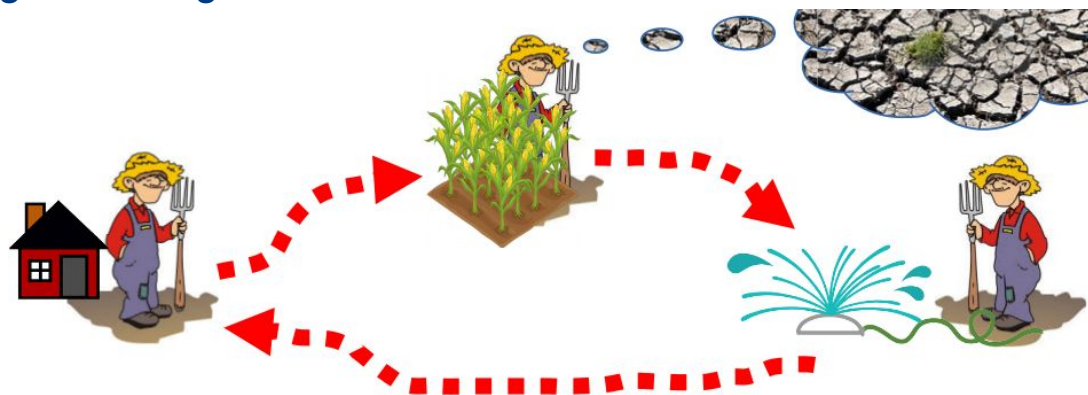
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Introduction

Farmer Needs

- Decisions are made based on natural phenomenon observations: soil, crop growth stage, rain, etc.



Smart Irrigation System:

- Automate irrigation
- Precision Agriculture: put the right dose at the right time in the right place
- Components:
 - Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)
 - Decision Support System (DSS)
 - Watering Equipment
- Connexion between components → data and services interoperability

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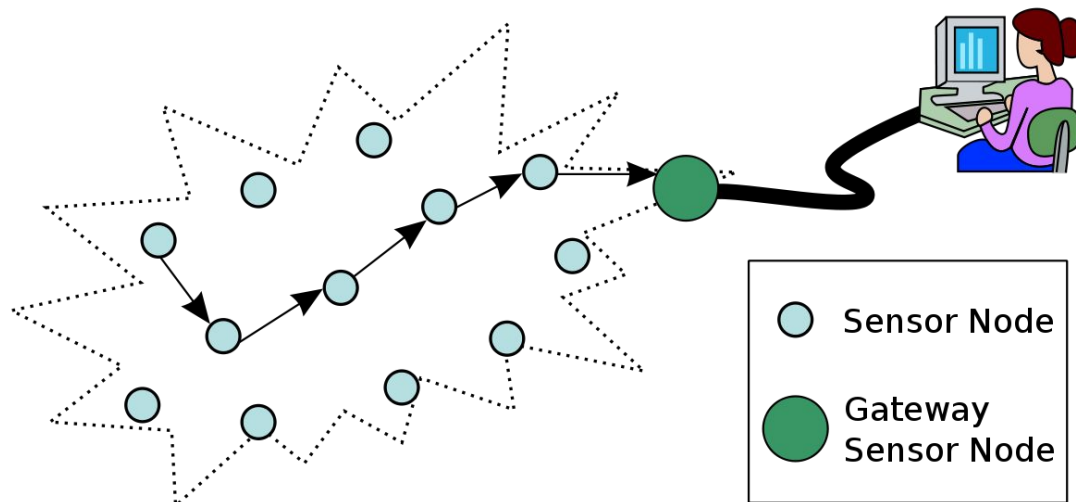
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Sensor Node and WSN

Wireless Sensor Network



Watermark probe

- *Observed Phenomenon:* Soil
- *Property:* soil moisture



Vantage pro 2

Weather station composed of several sensors

Pluviometer

- *Observed Phenomenon:* rain
- *Property:* rainfall amount



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Context

“any information that can be used to characterize the **situation** of an **entity**. An entity could be a person, a place, or an object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a user and an **application**, including the user and applications themselves.” (Abowd et al., 1999)

Context: set of **entities** characterized by their **state**, plus all information that can help to derive any **state changes** of these entities

Types of entity:

- **Observed Entity:** entity that is directly **observed** by sensors.
- **Entity of Interest:** entity whose characterization is obtained from one or many other entities and **required by the application**.

Types of context:

- **Low-level context:** **quantitative data** such as sensor measurements.
- **High-level context:** **qualitative data** which is specified according to the application. (Sun et al., 2016)

Sun, J., De Sousa, G., Roussey, C., Chanut, J.-P., Pinet, F., & Hou, K. M. (2016). **A new formalisation for wireless sensor network adaptive context-aware system: Application to an environmental use case**. In Tenth International Conference on Sensor Technologies and Applications SENSORCOMM 2016 (pp. 49–55).

Abowd, G. D., Dey, A. K., Brown, P. J., Davies, N., Smith, M., & Steggles, P. (1999). **Towards a better understanding of context and context-awareness**. In H. W. Gellersen (Ed.), *Handheld and Ubiquitous Computing, Proceedings* (Vol. 1707, pp. 304–307). Berlin: Springer-Verlag Berlin.

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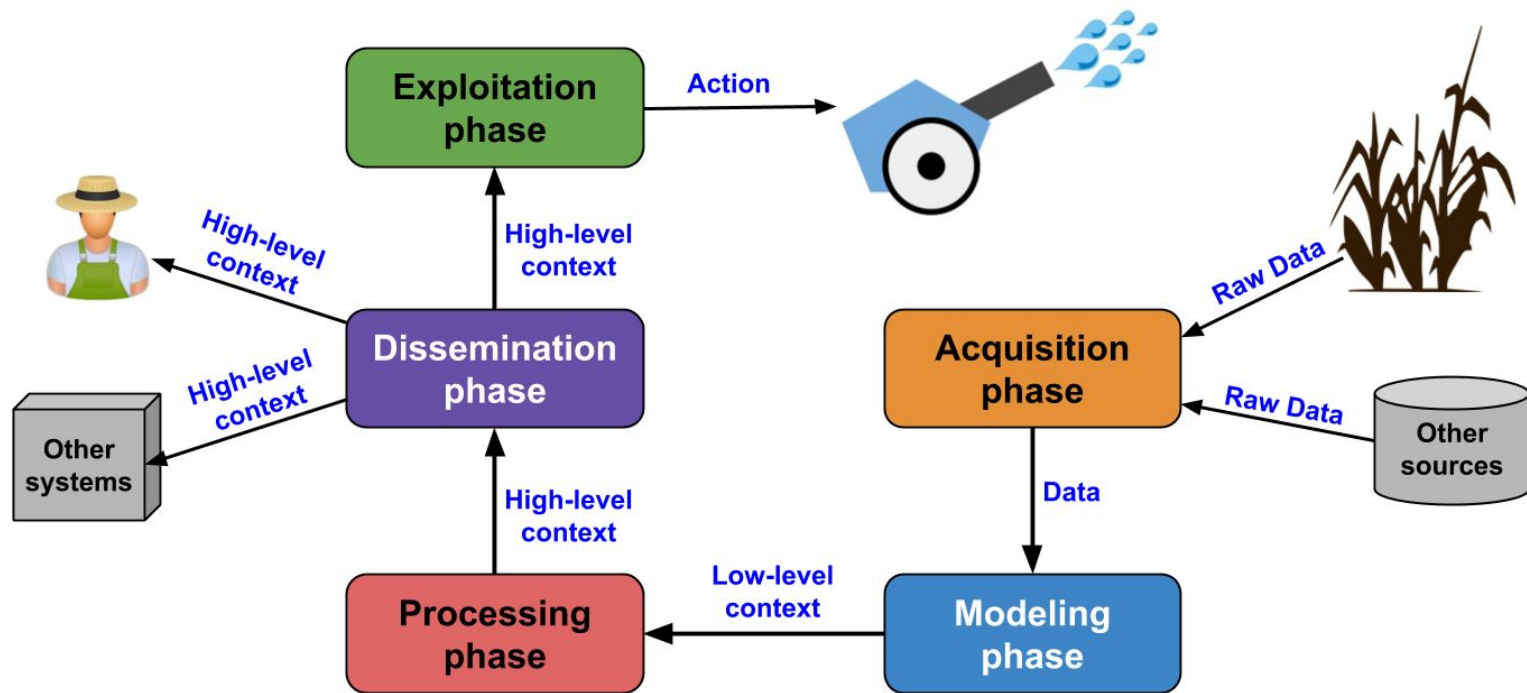
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Context-aware System

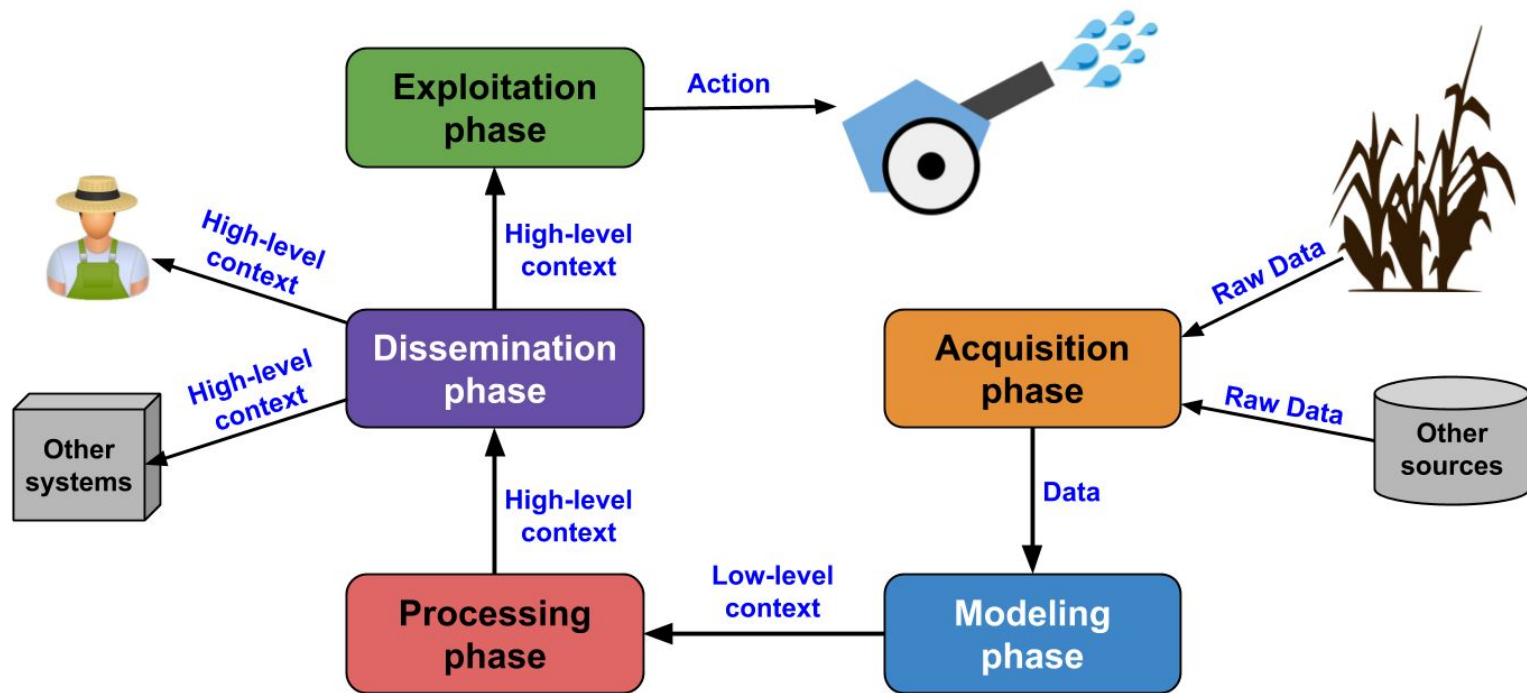


A system is context-aware if it uses context to provide relevant information and/or services to the user, where relevancy depends on the user's task.
 (Abowd et al., 1999)

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Abowd, G. D., Dey, A. K., Brown, P. J., Davies, N., Smith, M., & Steggles, P. (1999). *Towards a better understanding of context and context-awareness*. In H. W. Gellersen (Ed.), *Handheld and Ubiquitous Computing, Proceedings* (Vol. 1707, pp. 304–307). Berlin: Springer-Verlag Berlin.

Needs of Ontologies



Ontologies: Data interoperability and inferences

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Sensor Ontologies

Ontology is “ *a formal explicit specification of a shared conceptualization.*”
(Studer et al., 1998)

Sensor Ontologies: SOSA/SSN, SAREF, CESN, CSIRO, Sensei O&M, OOSTethys, MMI, SWAMO, SEEK, SDO, SeReS O&M, OntoSensor, etc.
(Bendadouche et al., 2012)

SSN (*Semantic Sensor Network*)

- SSN last version = SOSA/SSN
- W3C and OGC Recommendation
- (sosa) <http://www.w3.org/ns/sosa> (ssn) <http://www.w3.org/ns/ssn>

SAREF (*Smart Appliances REFerence*)

- Standard from European Telecommunication Standardization Institute (ETSI)
- (saref) <https://www.w3id.org/saref>

Studer, R., Benjamins, V. R., & Fensel, D. (1998). **Knowledge engineering: principles and methods**. Data & Knowledge Engineering, 25(1–2), 161–197.

Bendadouche, R., Roussey, C., De Sousa, G., Chanet, J.-P., & Hou, K. M. (2012). **Etat de l’art sur les ontologies de capteurs pour une intégration intelligente des données**. INFORSID 2012, 89–104.

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SSN and SAREF overview

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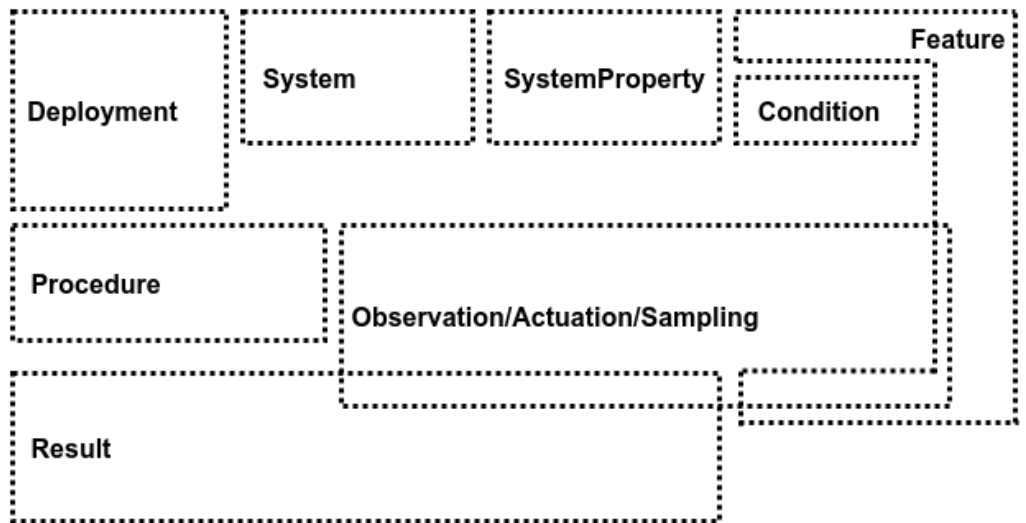
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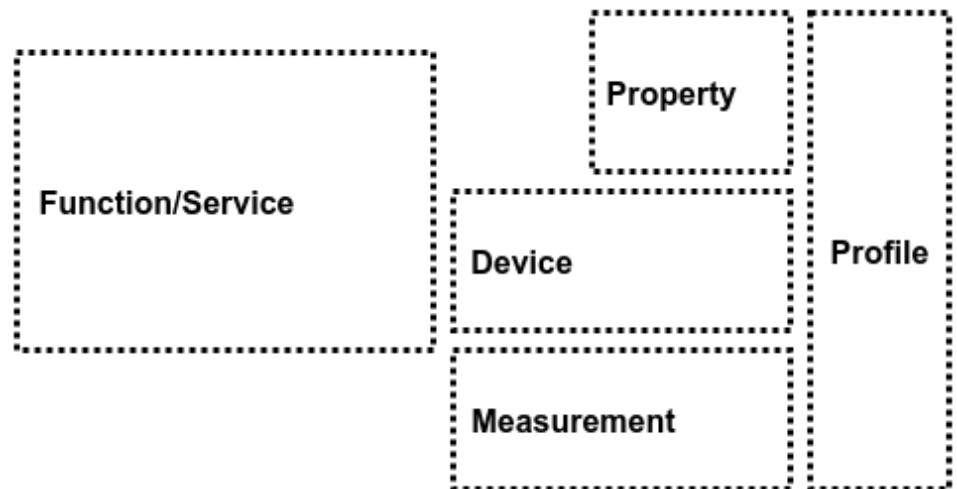
SSN

- SSN is composed of several modules
- Sensor, Observation, Sample, and Actuator (SOSA) is the central module of SSN
- SSN is mapped to OBOE, DUL, etc...



SAREF

- SAREF provides a core model for IoT
- it is extended in order to cover specific domains.
- Extensions : SAREF4ENER, SAREF4ENVI, SAREF4BLDG, SAREF4AGRI, etc.
- SAREF is mapped to OneM2M Base ontology.



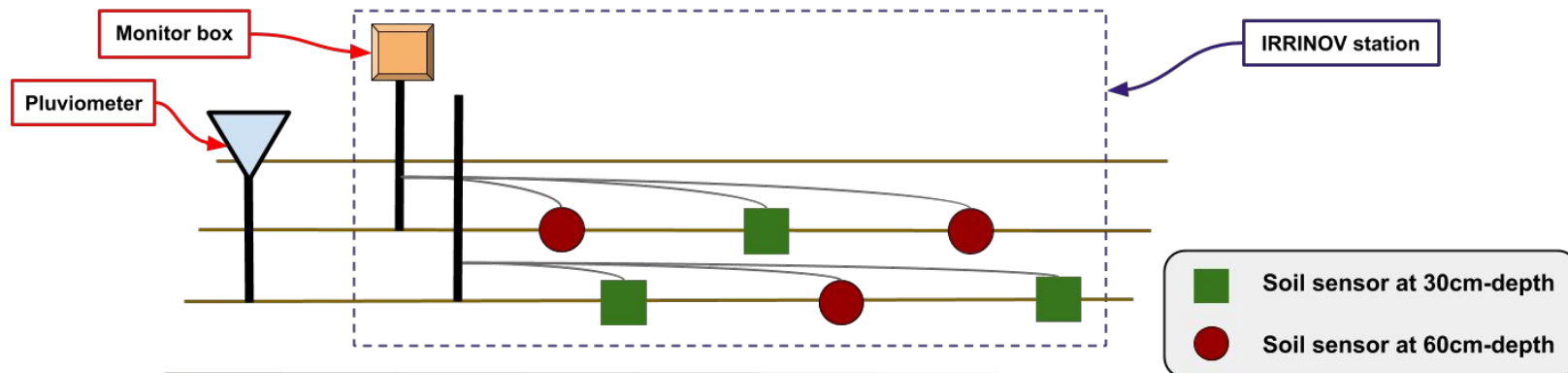
IRRINOV® Method *(Arvalis, 2005)*

1. Presentation

- Human decision
- Set of guidelines and decision tables to determine the date for the next irrigation
- Depend: soil type and crop type

2. Location of probes and equipments

- Irrinov station= 6 watermark probes
 - 3 at 30 cm depth
 - 3 at 60 cm depth
- 2 pluviometers: a mobile one + weather station



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IRRINOV® Method (2)

3. Soil moisture measurement

- **Measurement-cbar** = probe_value * correction_coefficient
- Checking constraint: **Measurement-cbar** ≤ 199
- **Probe30** = value reached by 2 probes out of 3 probes at 30 cm depth
- **Probe60** = value reached by 2 probes out of 3 probes at 60 cm depth

4. Installation time and measurement frequency

- Installation of watering equipments and sensors: when crop reaches the growth stage V2 or “2 leaves”
- Uninstall equipments when crop reaches the growth stage R5 “grain at 50% humidity”
- Measurement starts: 2 or 3 days after equipment installation.
- Measurement is mandatory :
 - Before irrigation
 - 24h or 36h after one irrigation
 - After significant rainfall

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IRRINOV® Method (3)

5. Decision table to run an irrigation turn

Several tables are proposed to determine when to run an irrigation

Example of table: growth stage V7, (2) soil type: *clay-limestone*, (3) crop type: *maïze (corn grain)*

Time between two irrigation	9 to 10 days	6 to 8 days	below 5 days
Probe30	30 cbar	50 cbar	60 cbar
Probe60	10 cbar	20 cbar	20 cbar
Total	40 cbar	70 cbar	80 cbar

**If ((8 < *TimeIrrigation* < 11) and (growthStage < V7)
and (Probe30 + Probe60 >= 40))
Then (Irrigation.state = ON)**

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Ontological requirements

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R1. Deployment

R1.1. Deployment time

R1.2. Deployment location

R2. Plot

R3. Network configuration

R3.1. Network topology

R3.2. Network communication

R3.3. Node status

R3.4. Node role

R3.5. Node location

R4. Device

R4.1. Sensor

R4.2. Actuator

R4.3. System componency

R4.4. Domain specific devices

R5. Measurement

R5.1. Domain specific units of measurement

R6. Property

R6.1. Domain specific properties

R7. Feature of interest

R7.1. Feature of interest depth

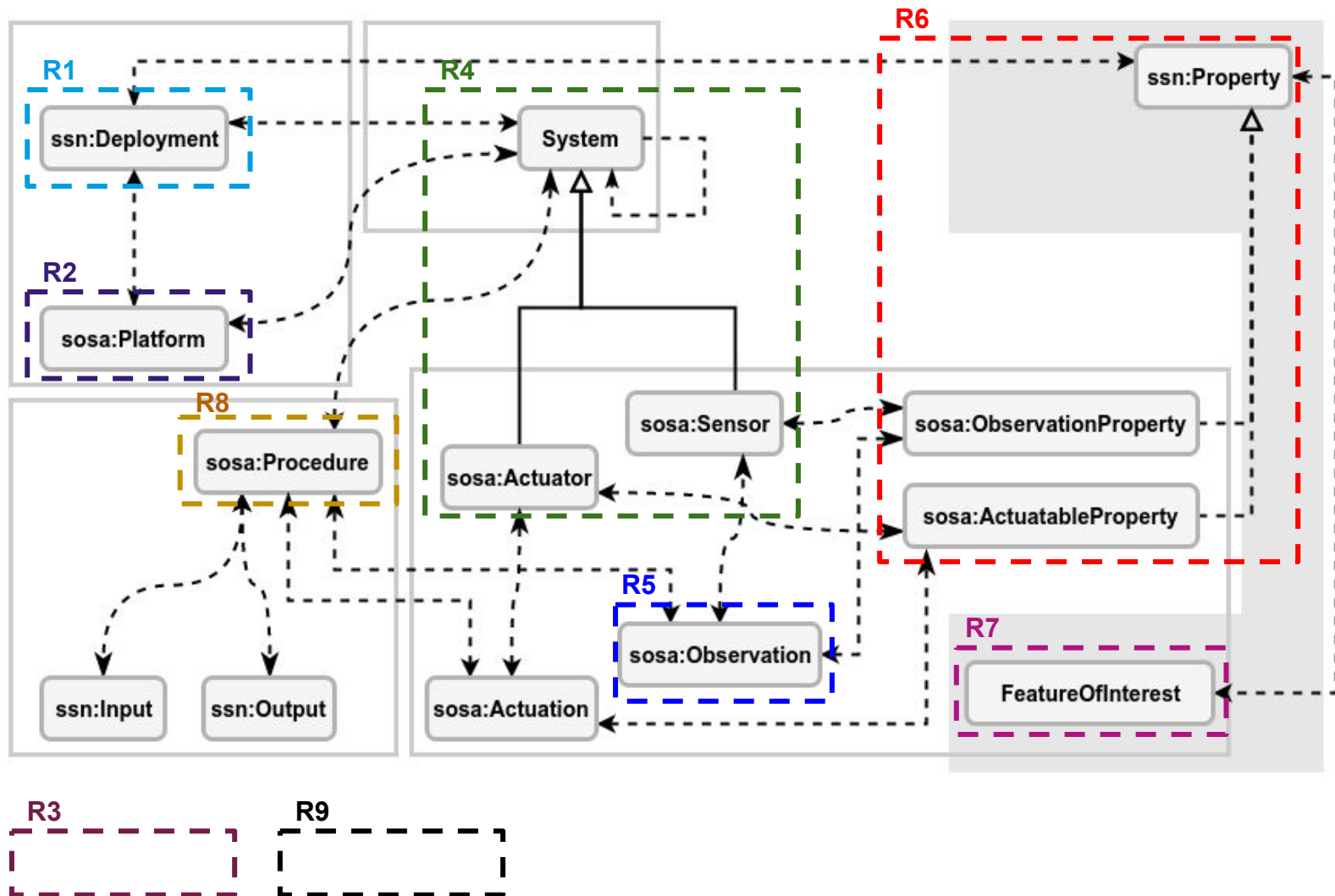
R8. Action

R8.1. Domain specific actions

R9. Crop

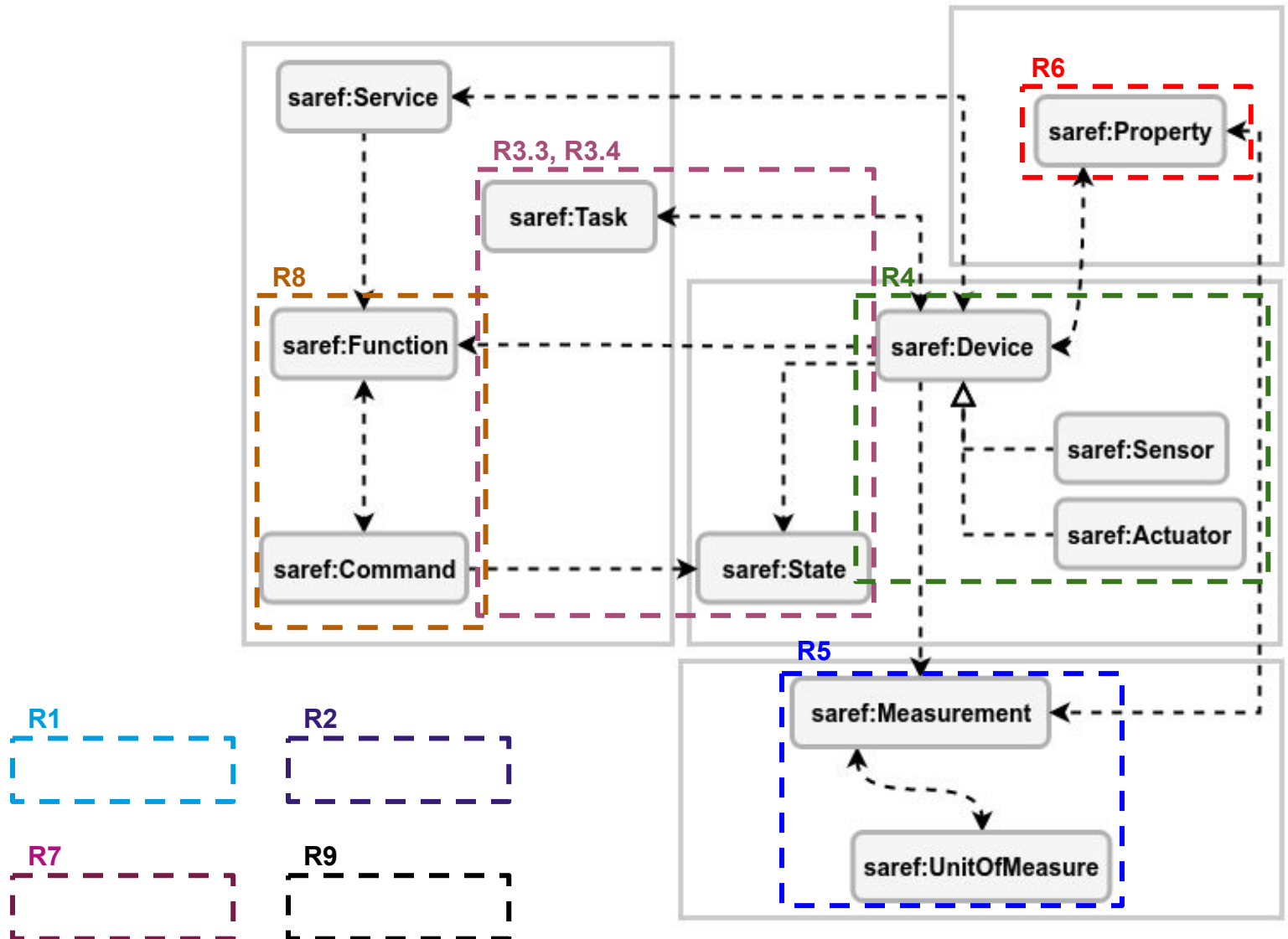
Requirements coverage using SSN

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Requirements coverage using SAREF

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Analysis (1)

	Requirement	SOSA/SSN	SAREF
1. Introduction	R1. Deployment	ssn:Deployment	
	R1.1. Deployment time		
2. Context-aware Systems	R1.2. Deployment location	(1)	
	R2. Plot	sosa:Platform	
3. Sensor Ontologies	R3. Network configuration		
	R3.1. Network topology		
4. Use Case: automatic Irrigation	R3.2. Network communication		
	R3.3. Node status		saref:State
5. Conclusion	R3.4. Node role		saref:Task
	R3.5. Node location	(1)	

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(1) SOSA/SSN recommends using geoSPARQL ([Perry et Herring, 2012](#))

Analysis (2)

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Requirement	SOSA/SSN	SAREF
R4. Device	ssn:System	saref:Device
R4.1. Sensor	sosa:Sensor	saref:Sensor
R4.2. Actuator	sosa:Actuator	saref:Actuator
R4.3. System componency	ssn:hasSubSystem	saref:consistsOf
R4.4. Domain specific devices		
R5. Measurement	sosa:Observation (2)	saref:Measurement saref:UnitOfMeasure (3)
R5.1. Domain specific units of measurement		

(2) SOSA/SSN recommends using the following ontologies et vocabularies :
 QUDT (*Hodgson et al., 2014*), OM (*Rijgersberg et al., 2013*), UCUM (*Lefrançois et Zimmermann, 2018*)

(3) SAREF recommends using the ontology OM (*Rijgersberg et al., 2013*)

Hodgson R., Keller P. J., Hodges J. & Spivak J. (2014). **Qudt-quantities, units, dimensions and data types ontologies**. USA.
 Rijgersberg H., Van assem M. & Top J. (2013). **Ontology of units of measure and related concepts**. Semantic Web 2012, 4(1) 3–13.
 Lefrancois M. & Zimmermann A.. (2018). **The unified code for units of measure in RDF: cdt:ucum and other UCUM Datatypes**. ESWC 2018.

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Analysis (3)

	Requirement	SOSA/SSN	SAREF
1. Introduction	R6. Property	ssn:Property	saref:Property
2. Context-aware Systems	R6.1. Domain specific properties		
3. Sensor Ontologies	R7. Feature of interest	sosa:FeatureOfInterest	
4. Use Case: automatic Irrigation	R7.1. Feature of interest depth	(1)	
5. Conclusion	R8. Action	sosa:Procedure	saref:Function saref: Command
	R8.1. Domain specific actions		
	R9. Crop	Platform or Fol?	

(1) SOSA/SSN recommends using geoSPARQL



Discussion

Comparison between SSN et SAREF

- SSN and SAREF are ontologies about sensor that cover generic use cases. They are not dedicated to our specific agricultural use case
- SSN et SAREF have no network description
- SSN contains information about:
 - **Deployment**
 - Data flow and procedures
 - **Observed phenomenon**
- SAREF contains information about:
 - Device **function** and **services**
 - Device **state** and **command** = “open”, “close”

IRRINOV Use Case

- Needs not covered:
 - Deployment description = spatio temporal entity
 - Network and node description
 - Plot and Crop description (*cf Platform or FeatureOfInterest SSN*)

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Conclusion

Synthesis

- Requirements about smart irrigation use case
- Model of context to automate an irrigation system
- **SSN** and **SAREF** are two possible ontologies

Perspectives

- OEG:
 - **SAREF** Extension for agriculture: SAREF4AGRI
 - Ontologies network development
- Irstea:
 - Select **SOSA/SSN** for our irrigation use case
 - Ontologies network development
 - Rule to automate irrigation decision
 - Develop an automatic irrigation system in **AgroTechnoPole: experimental farm of Montoldre.**

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Thank you

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