

**DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA
CORSO DI DOTTORATO IN INGEGNERIA INDUSTRIALE E
DELL'INFORMAZIONE -
PHD COURSE IN INDUSTRIAL AND INFORMATION ENGINEERING -
36TH CYCLE**

<p>Title of the research activity:</p>	<p>Intelligent and IoT-Based Systems for Soil Monitoring in a Sustainable Economy</p> <p>https://soilsensor.com/soil/applications/</p> <p>https://www.nap.edu/read/2132/chapter/9#193</p> <p><i>Research Fields:</i> soil monitoring applications, IoT System, Sensors and Electronic Systems, Distributed sensing, sustainable economy</p> <p><i>Collaboration:</i> Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie, Alimentari e Ambientali, Perugia.</p>
<p>State of the Art:</p>	<p>In the framework of the Internet of Things (IoT), [1-6] communication technologies can improve the current methods of monitoring, supporting the response appropriately in real time for a wide range of applications in different fields of engineering. The pillars, or technologies, enabling the IoT scenario are clearly described in [7]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) smart everyday objects ii) information-centric networks, and iii) automated real-time insights. <p>In the environmental field, sensors are designed for collecting information (e.g., temperature, pressure, light, humidity, soil moisture, etc.) whereas network-capable microcontrollers are able to process, store, and interpret information, building intelligent wireless sensor networks (WSN). A clear advantage of wireless transmission is a significant reduction and simplification in wiring and harness, in the perspective of a sustainable economy.</p> <p>Recently, an experimental characterization of a commercial, low-cost "capacitive" soil moisture sensor that can be housed in distributed nodes for IoT applications has been developed at our Engineering Department. [8]. The chosen sensor is the cheapest and most easily available in the market. A preliminary validation of the sensor for the determination of the soil water content has been recently carried out on silica sandy soil samples.</p>
<p>Short description and objectives of the research activity:</p>	<p>In this scenario, the objectives of this work can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquisition of awareness on Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) in different environmental fields, e.g. precision agriculture. • acquisition of basic physical parameters of plants (vegetation), soil and ambient/environment: soil water content, soil temperature, greenhouse relative humidity (RH), temperature and light; • availability of a modular system built with cheap off-the-shelf components aiming to compare the performance with commercially available expensive systems to select possible applications in the IoT scenario. • laboratory experimental investigation aimed at validating the applicability of the developed sensor to different soil types, in terms of mineralogical constituents, physical soil-state parameters, degree of saturation, etc...

	<p>The design of a modular architecture subdivided into different layers will be investigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) wireless nodes (encompassing sensors, actuators, low-power embedded processor, battery), ii) internet gateway/concentrator, iii) user interface and iv) database applications placed in a virtual machine in the cloud. <p>The proposed development relies on these key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation; - building a system by using a smart hardware and software platform available in the market and enabling Real Time Software Execution; - capability to store the acquired information for real time or post-processing elaboration; - getting acquainted with electronics operating also in harsh environment.
Bibliography:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perera, C.; Zaslavsky, A.; Christen, P.; Georgakopoulos, D. Sensing as a service model for smart cities supported by Internet of Things. <i>Trans. Emerging Tel. Tech.</i> 2014, <i>25</i>, 81–93. 2. Sanchez, L.; Muñoz, L.; Galache, J.A.; Sotres, P.; Santana, J.R.; Gutierrez, V.; Ramdhany, R.; Gluhak, A. ; Krco, S.; Theodoridis, E.; Pfisterer, D. SmartSantander: IoT experimentation over a smart city testbed. <i>Computer Networks</i> 2014, <i>61</i>, 217–238. 3. Zanella, A.; Bui, N.; Castellani, A.; Vangelista, L.; Zorzi, M. Internet of Things for Smart Cities. <i>IEEE Internet of Things Journal</i> 2014, <i>1</i>, 22–32. 4. Retortillo, M.; Pinilla, V. Why did agricultural labour productivity not converge in Europe from 1950 to 2005. <i>EHES Working Papers In Economic History</i> 2012, <i>25</i>. 5. Ruiz-Garcia, L.; et al. A Review of Wireless Sensor Technologies and Applications in Agriculture and Food Industry: State of the Art and Current Trends. <i>Sensors</i> 2009, <i>9</i>, 4728-4750. 6. Magalotti, D.; Placidi, P.; Dionigi, M.; Scorzoni, A.; Servoli, L. Experimental Characterization of a Personal Wireless Sensor Network for the Medical X-Ray Dosimetry. <i>IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement</i> 2016, <i>65</i>, 2002-2011. 7. S.V. Vandebroek, "Three pillars enabling the Internet of Everything: Smart everyday objects, information-centric networks, and automated real-time insights," in Proc. of ISSCC, San Francisco (CA), 2016, pp. 14–20. 8. Placidi, P.; Gasperini, L.; Grassi, A.; Cecconi, M.; Scorzoni, A., "Characterization of Low-Cost Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensors for IoT Networks". <i>Sensors</i> 2020, <i>20</i>, 3585.
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