



Precision farming with small ruminants Works & Challenges in Integrating Animals and Sensors

Before we start

A little background

- I have a software engineering background with a specialization in embedded electronics
- I mostly deal with the technological aspects of our projects

What we aim for

- To provide digital tools to monitor and assess Animal Behaviors and social networks structures in small ruminants
- Develop a sensor-based tool to provide a decision support for shepherds and farmers working in (agro)pastoral and extensive livestock productions systems

RF proximity sensing

Signal strength as an inter-individual distance estimation

01.

Position monitoring

Evolution of an animal-worn position tracker with specific constraints and challenges

02.

Network Coverage Planning

How to deploy wireless sensor networks in remote and underserved areas ?

03.

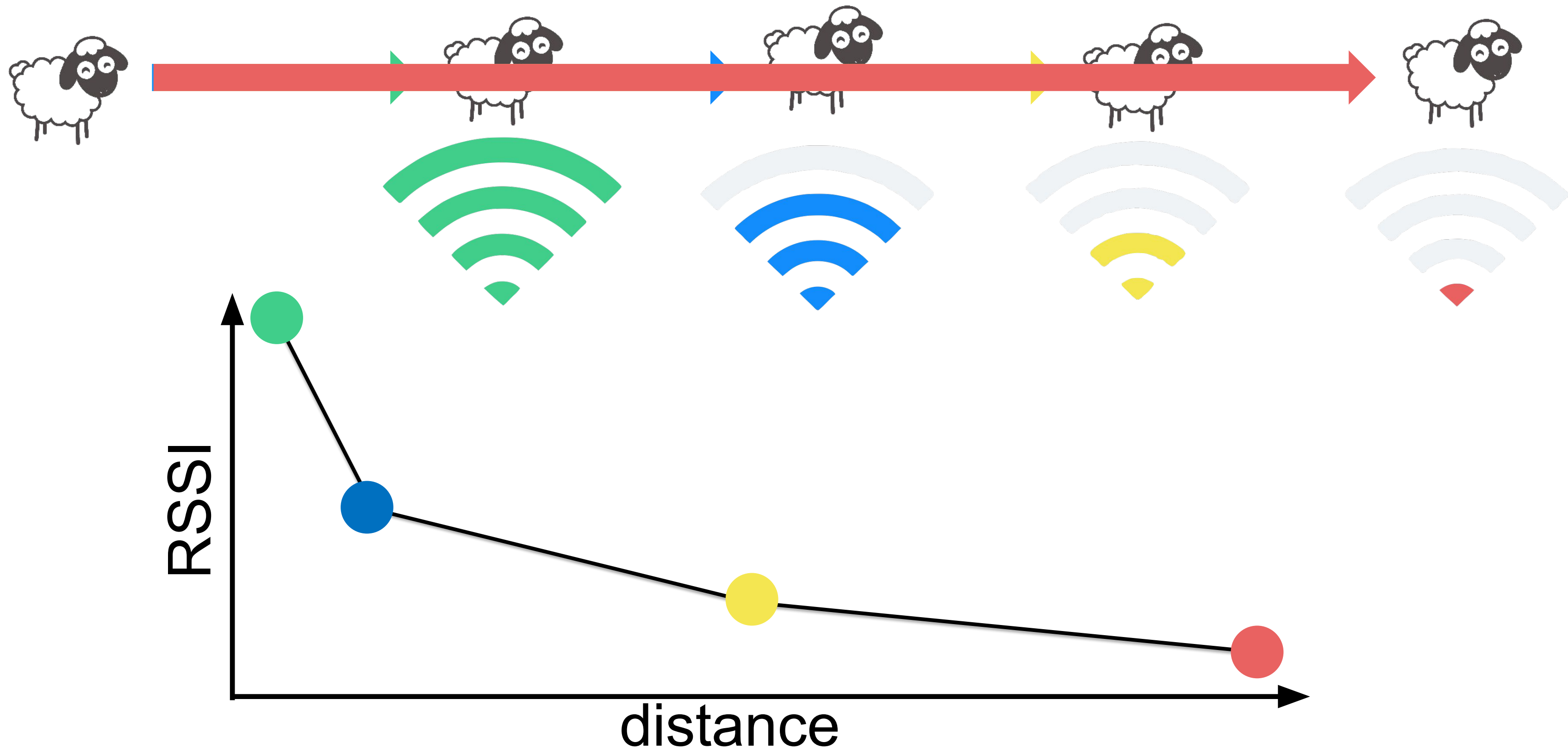
**In this
presentation**



01.

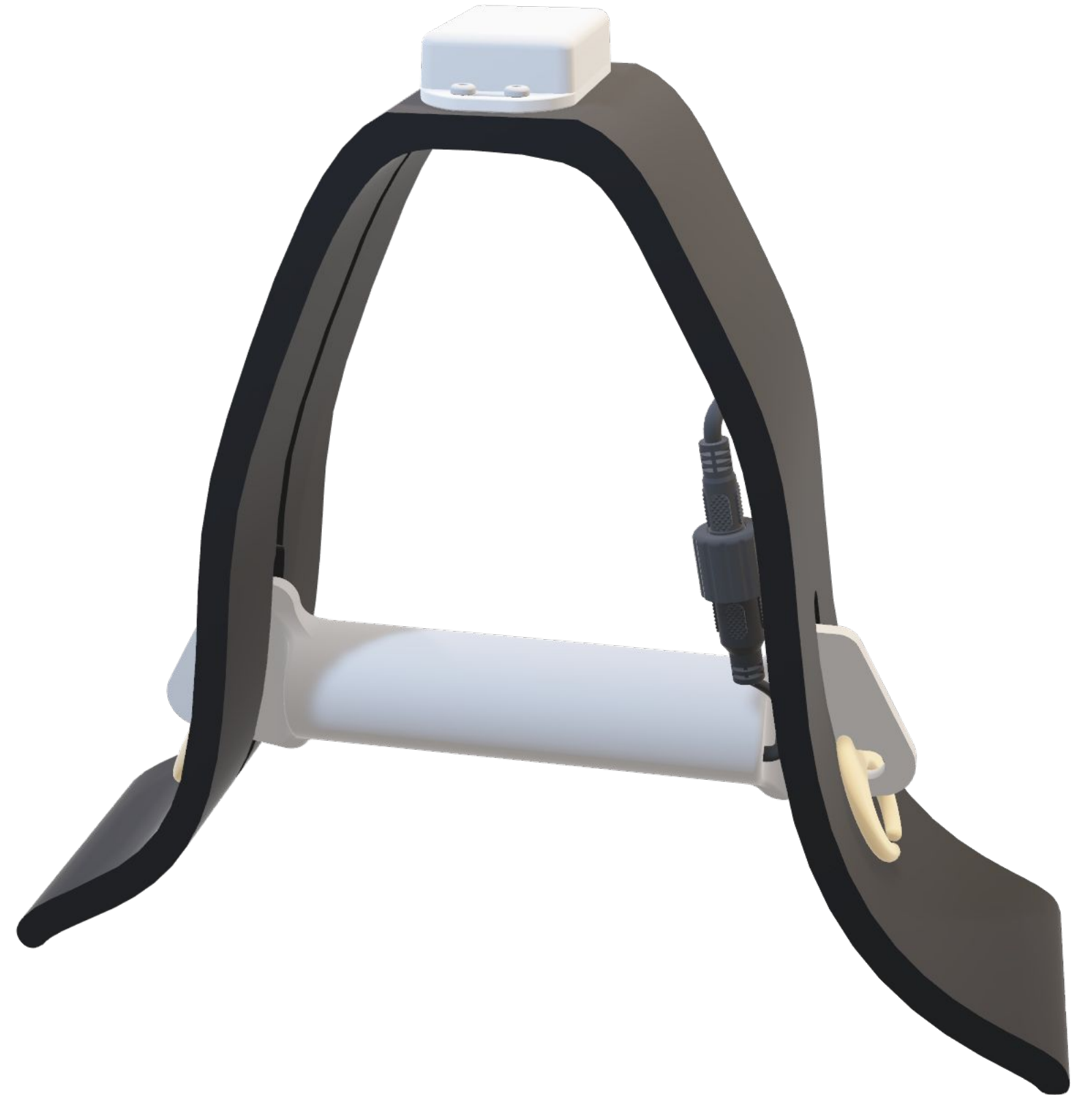
RF proximity sensing

Radio waves as a sensor



Design considerations

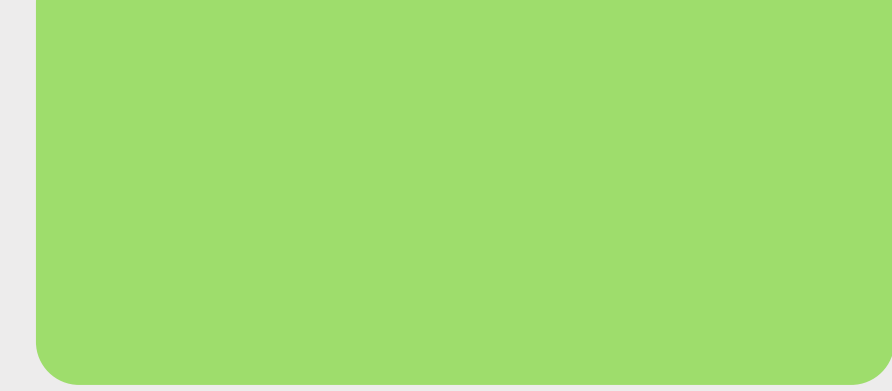
Careful considerations must be taken into account regarding both the animal's well-being and the collar functions





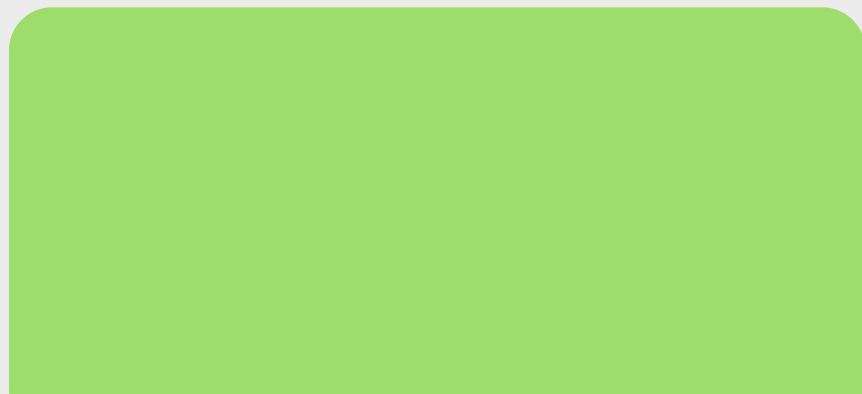
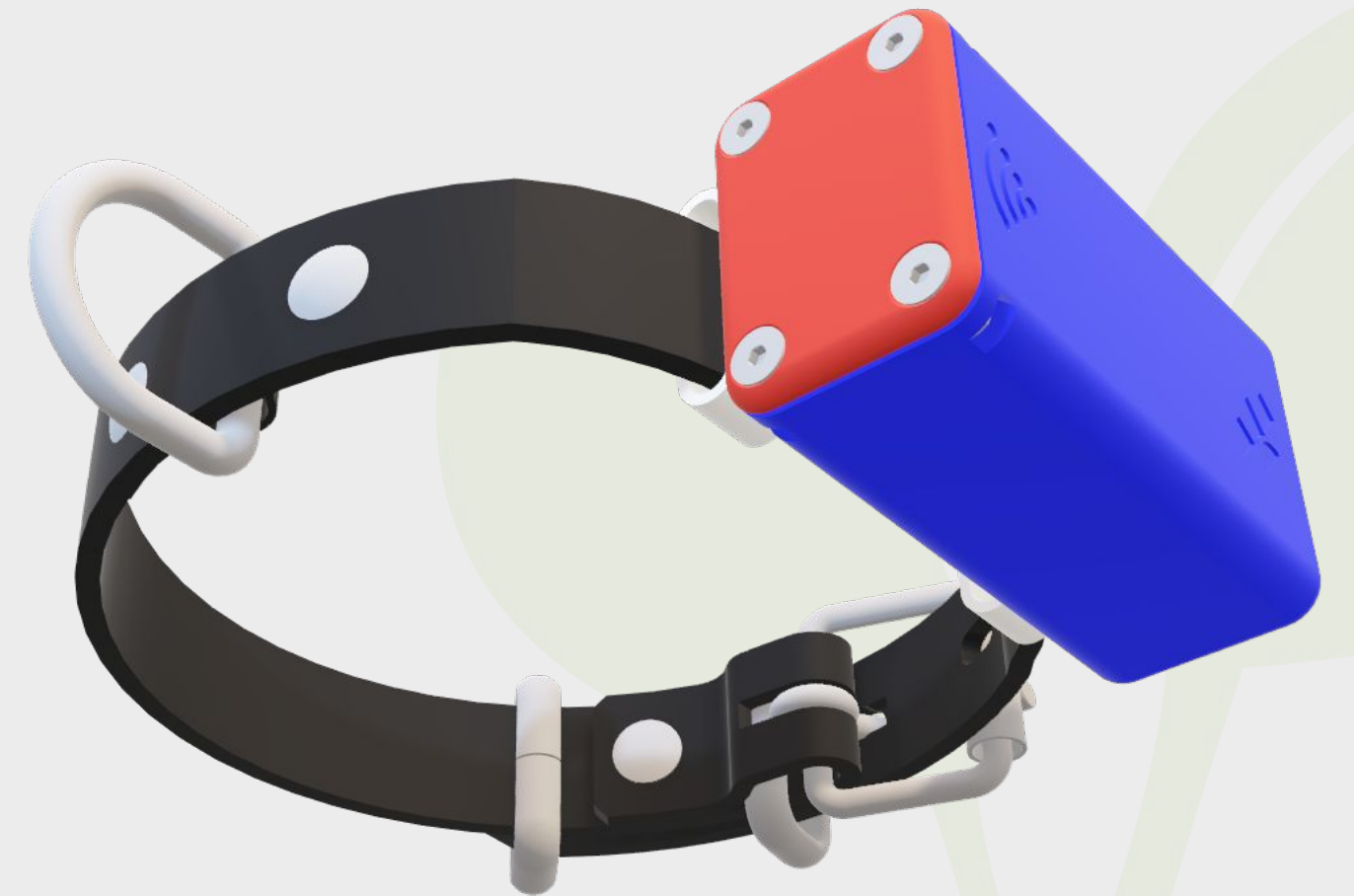
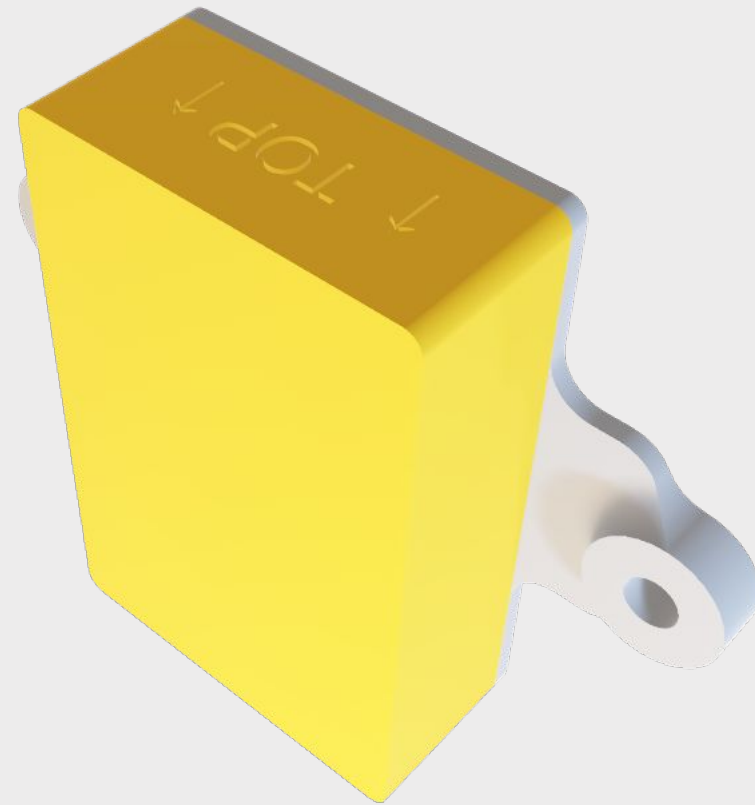
02.

Tracking animals Positions



Evolution with 3D printing

Several revisions along
the years made it
possible to correct
design flaws and add
new functionalities



Further Thesis Works

A stylized graphic of a green leaf with a white outline, positioned on the left side of the slide.

A multi-sensor tool for high precision position monitoring tool

A Decision Support Tool for extensive livestock production systems management





03.

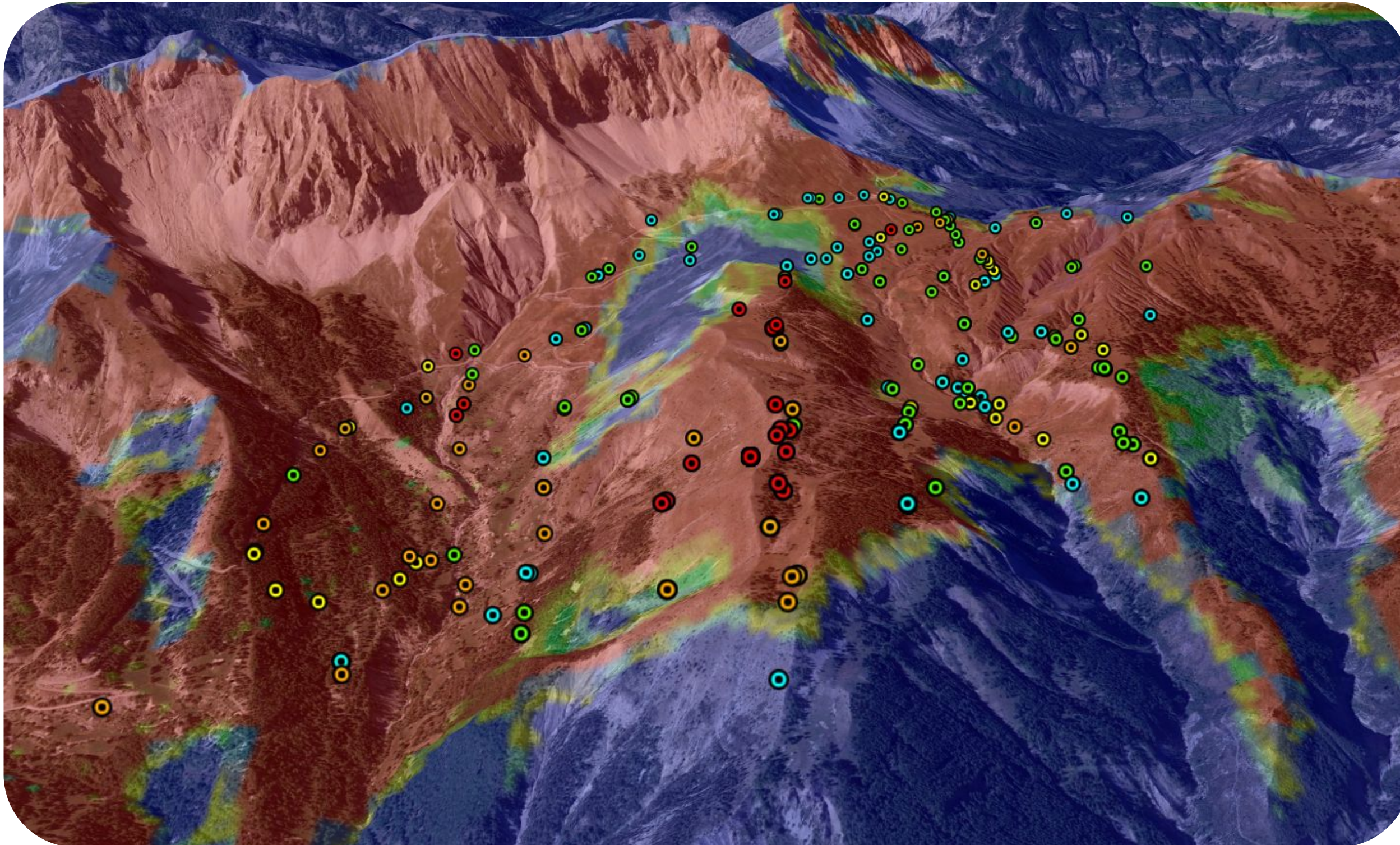
Network Coverage Planning

A person is standing on a grassy hilltop, adjusting a tall, slender antenna mast. The mast is supported by a tripod base and has several guy wires extending to the ground. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A green arrow points from the text box to the antenna mast.

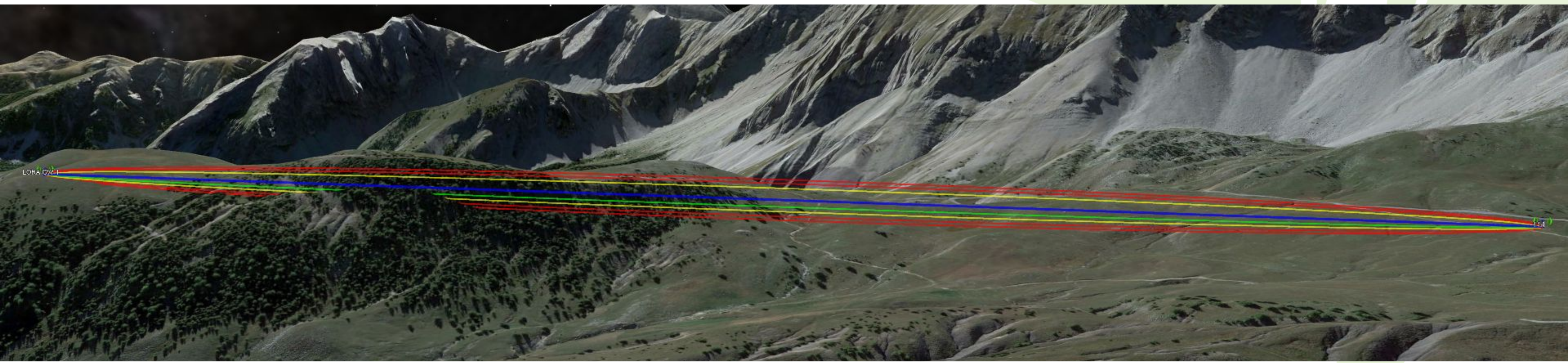
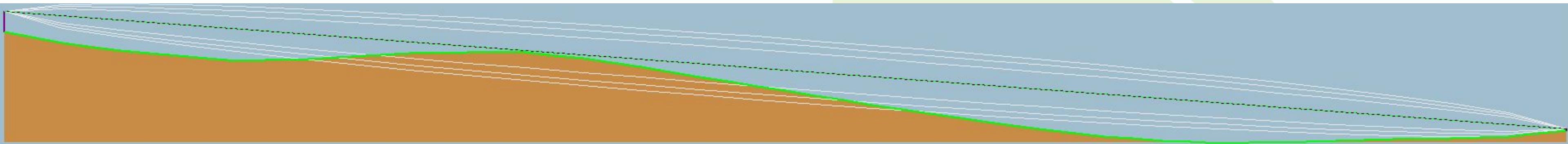
Deploying a remote LPWAN network

ITM assessment

Using a simulation software relying on the Longley-Rice Model, the optimal gateway placement was first simulated then assessed in the field



Concluding on the planning methods





Precision farming with small ruminants

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in Integrating
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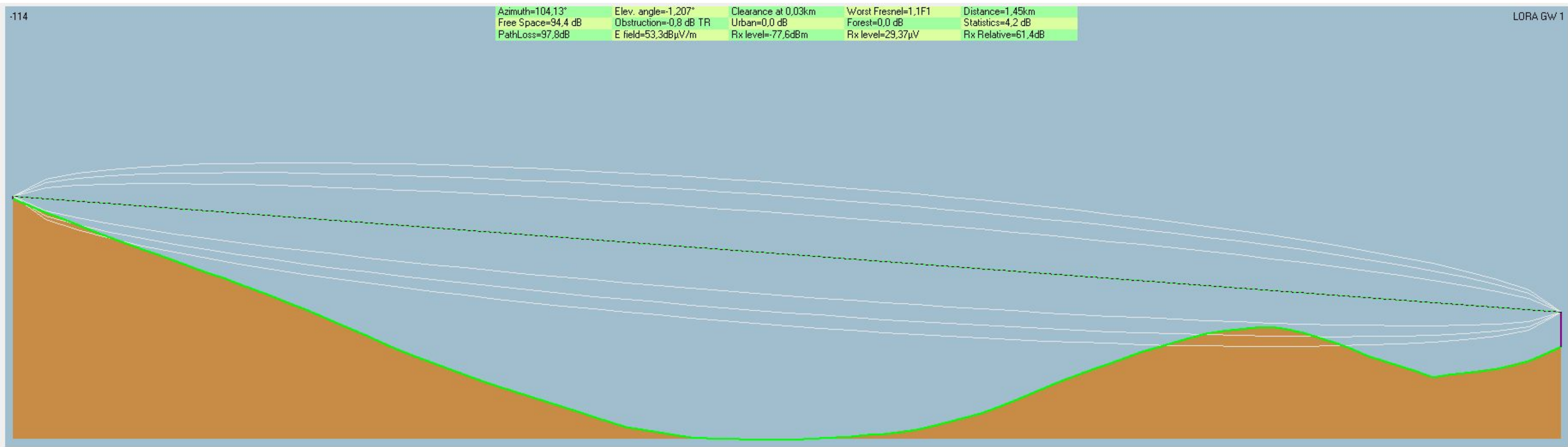
Thank you for your attention

Théo KRISZT – PhD Student

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LORA GW 1

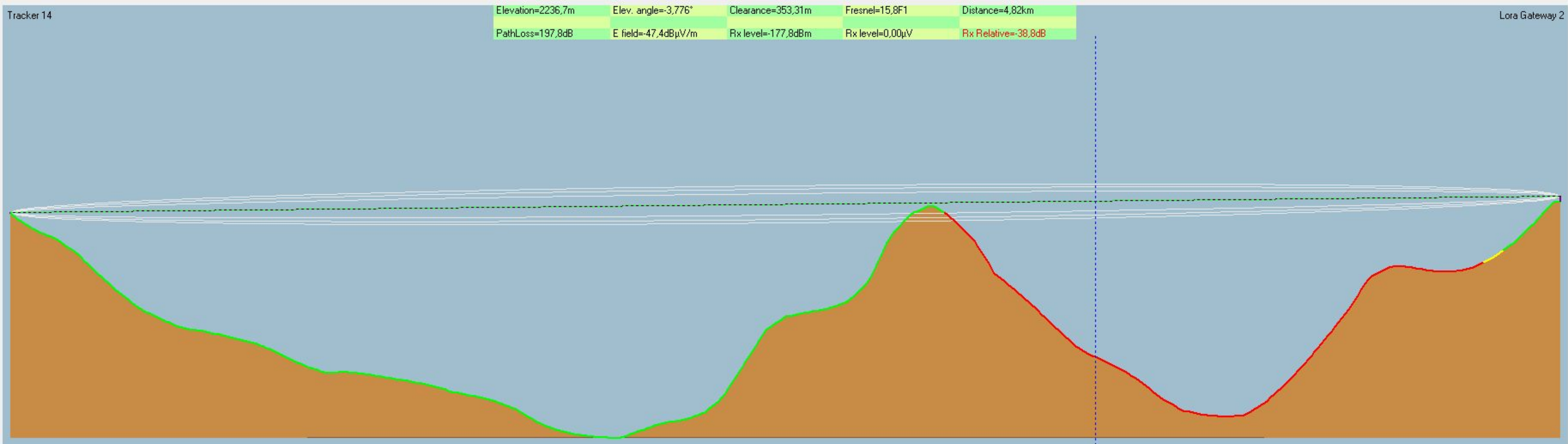
Azimuth=104,13°	Elev. angle=-1,207°	Clearance at 0,03km	Worst Fresnel=1,1F1	Distance=1,45km
Free Space=94,4 dB	Obstruction=-0,8 dB TR	Urban=0,0 dB	Forest=0,0 dB	Statistics=4,2 dB
PathLoss=97,8dB	E field=53,3dBμV/m	Rx level=-77,6dBm	Rx level=29,37μV	Rx Relative=61,4dB

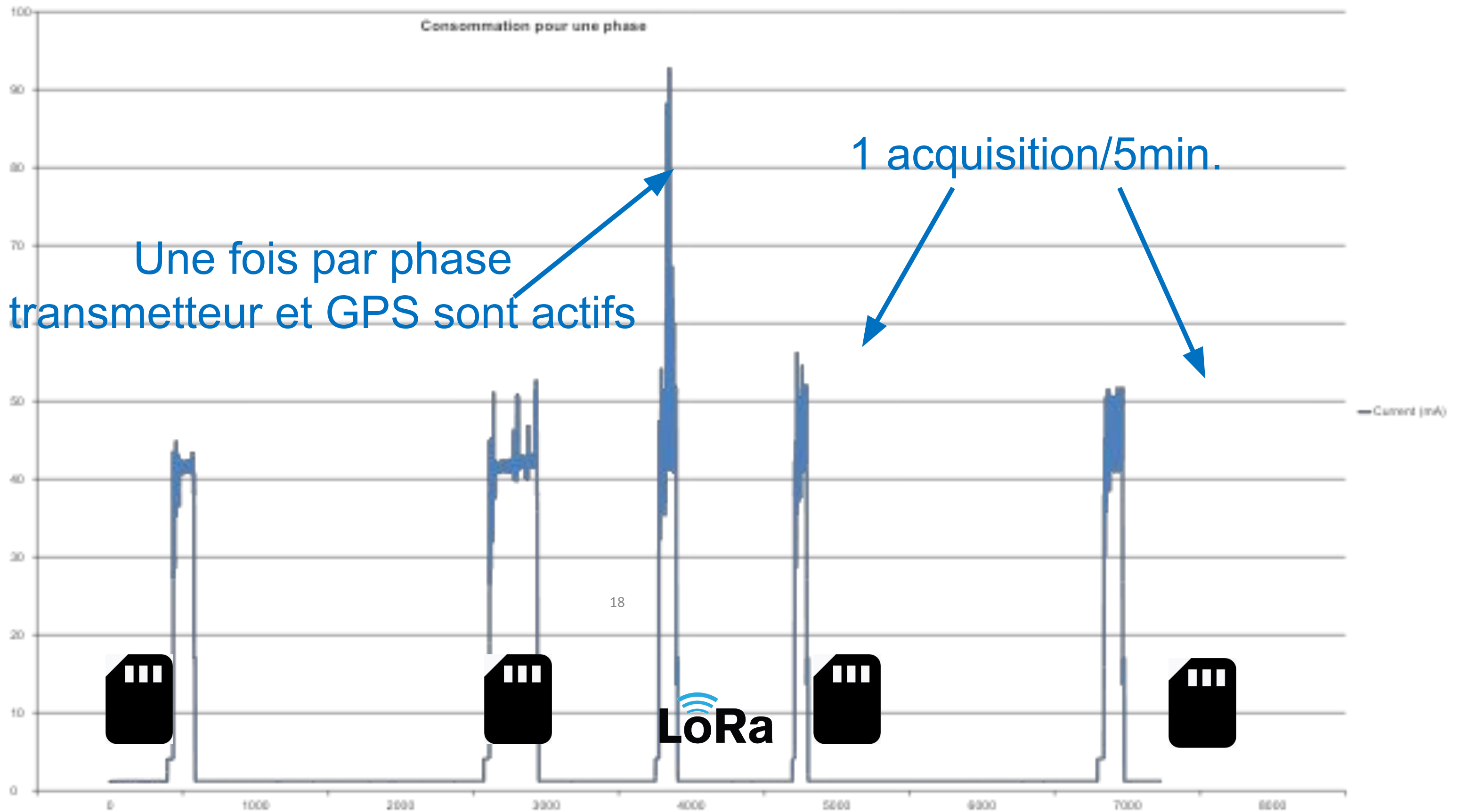


Tracker 14

Elevation=2236,7m	Elev. angle=-3,776°	Clearance=353,31m	Fresnel=15,8F1	Distance=4,82km
PathLoss=197,8dB	E field=-47,4dBμV/m	Rx level=-177,8dBm	Rx level=0,00μV	Rx Relative=-38,8dB

Lora Gateway 2





Phase typique de 20 minutes du module GPS

