

Microsoft® Research

Faculty Summit 2010

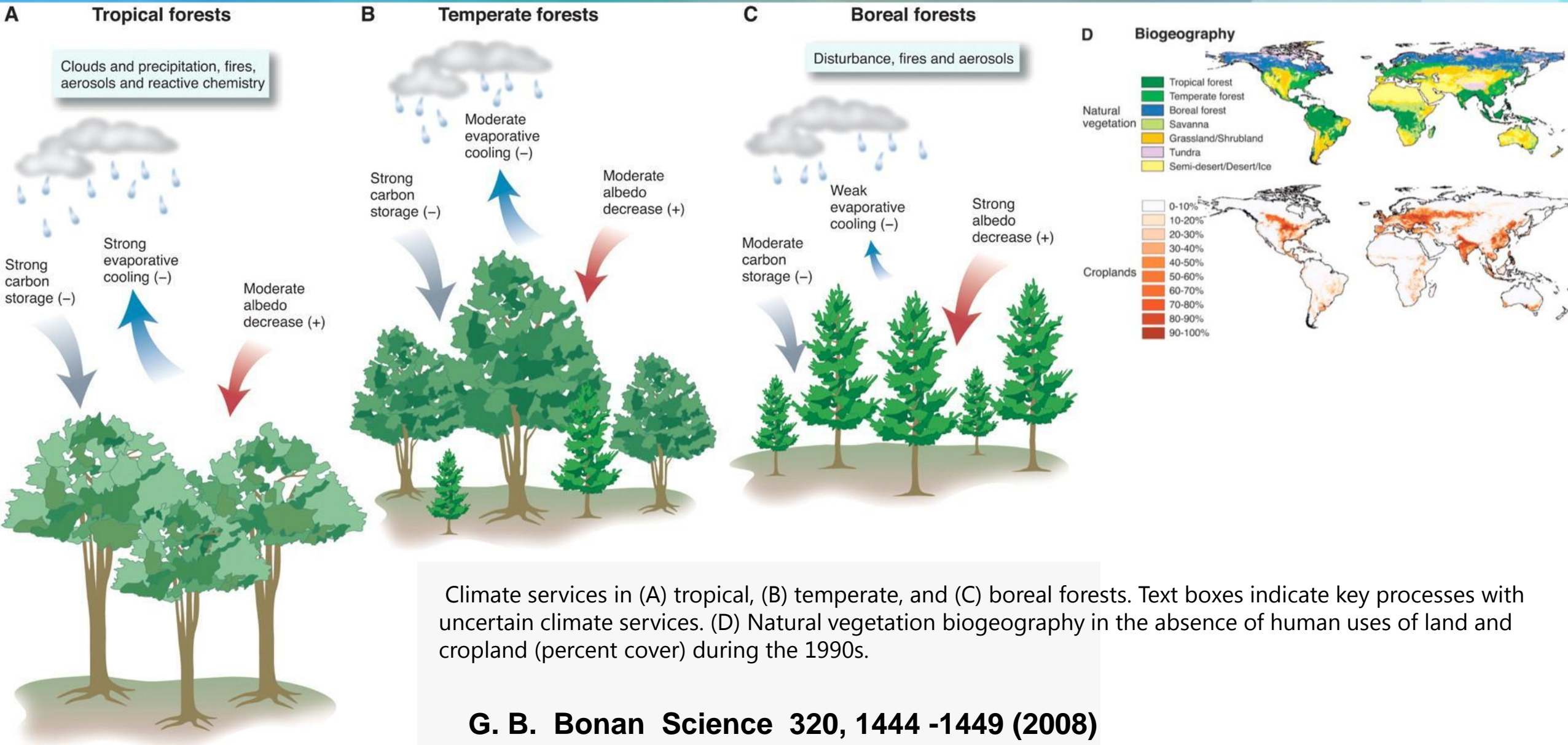
Network of environmental sensors in tropical rain forest

Celso von Randow

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National Institute for Space Research, Brazil

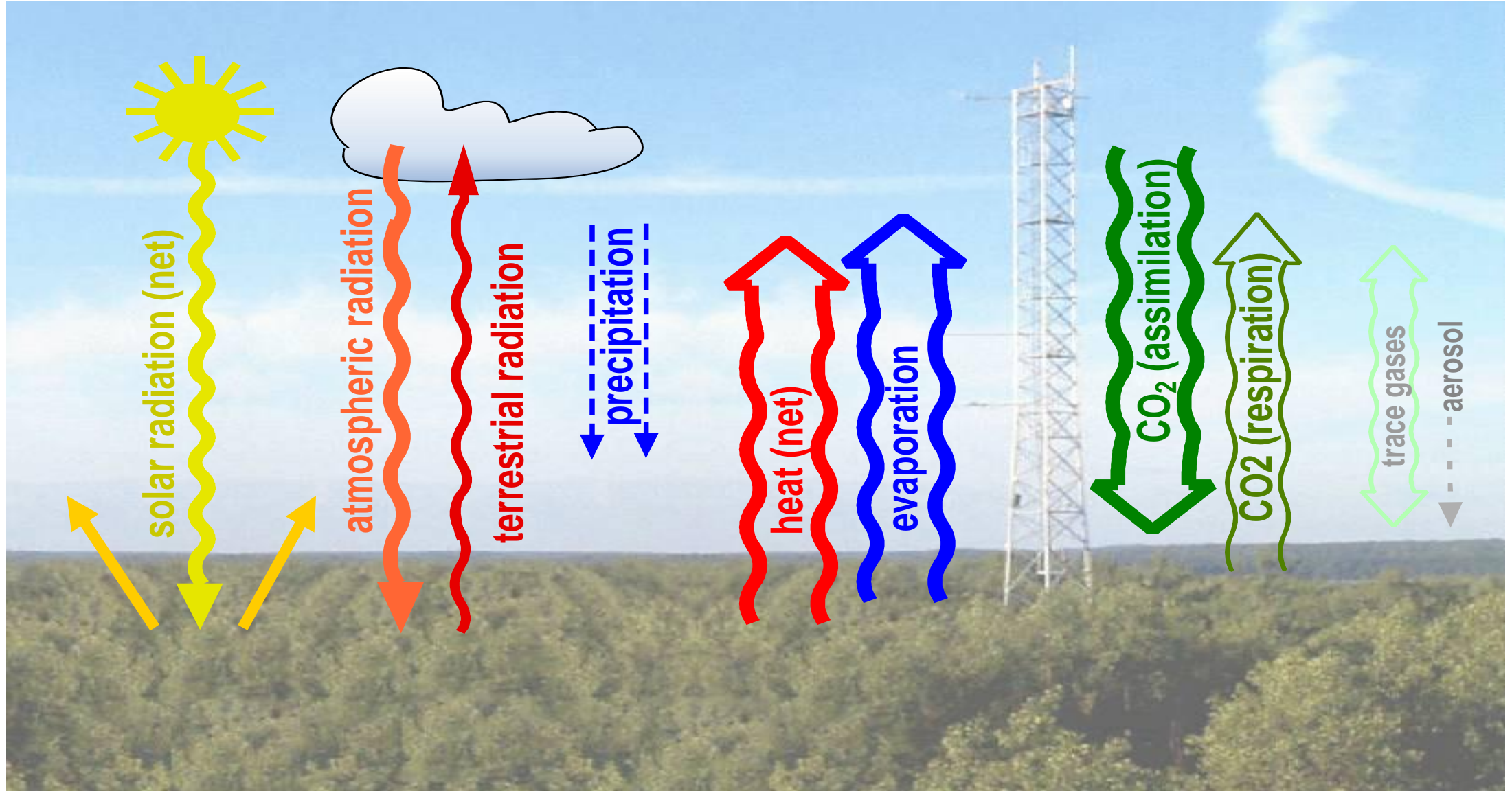
Climate services in forests



Outline

- Biosphere-Atmosphere Interactions
- Technical and Scientific challenges
 - Environmental conditions in the tropics
 - Heterogeneity of rainforests
- Development of integrated network of environmental sensors
- Results from the pilot study in Atlantic coastal forest in Brazil
- Future plans: deployment and expansion of network in Amazonia

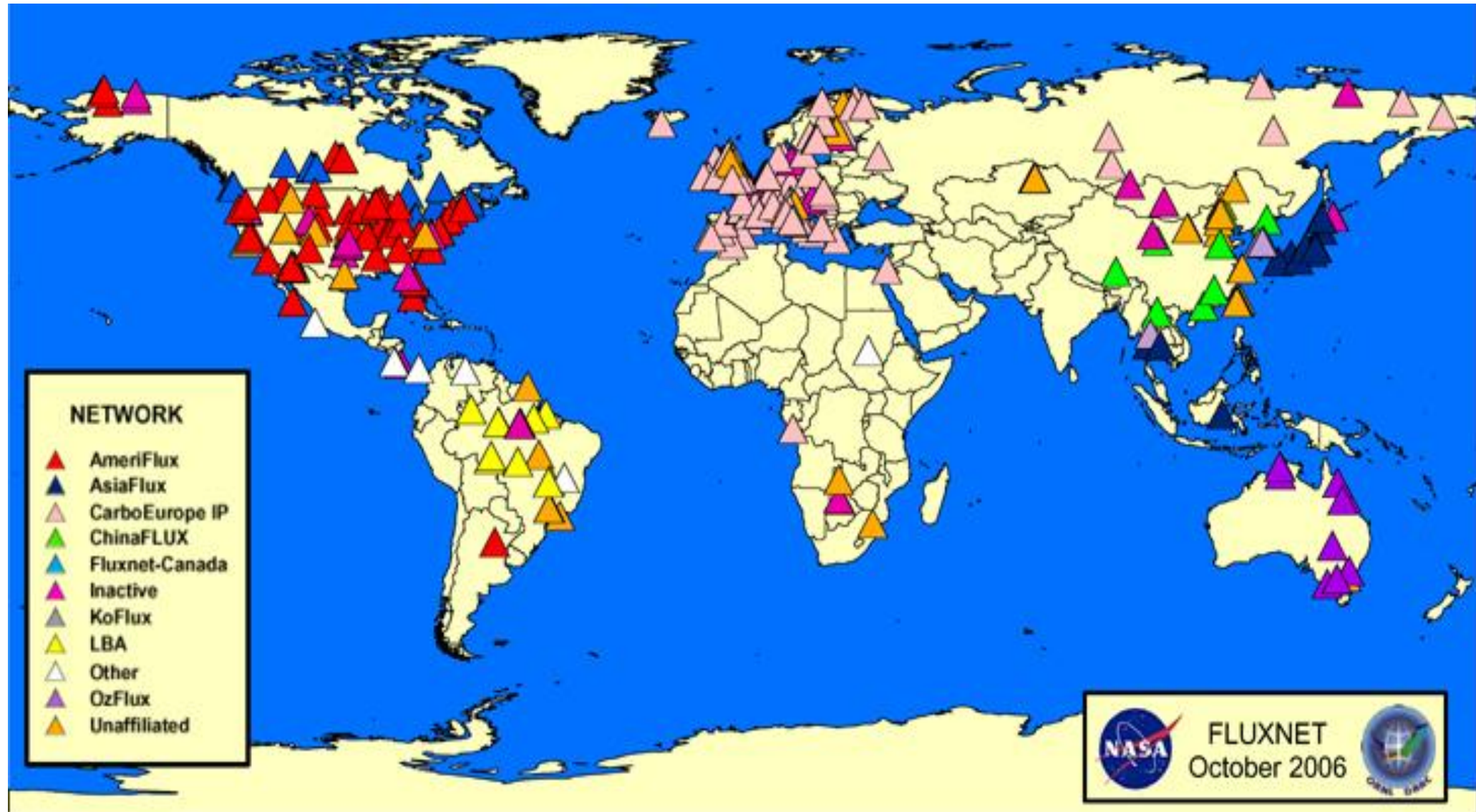
Biosphere – Climate Interactions

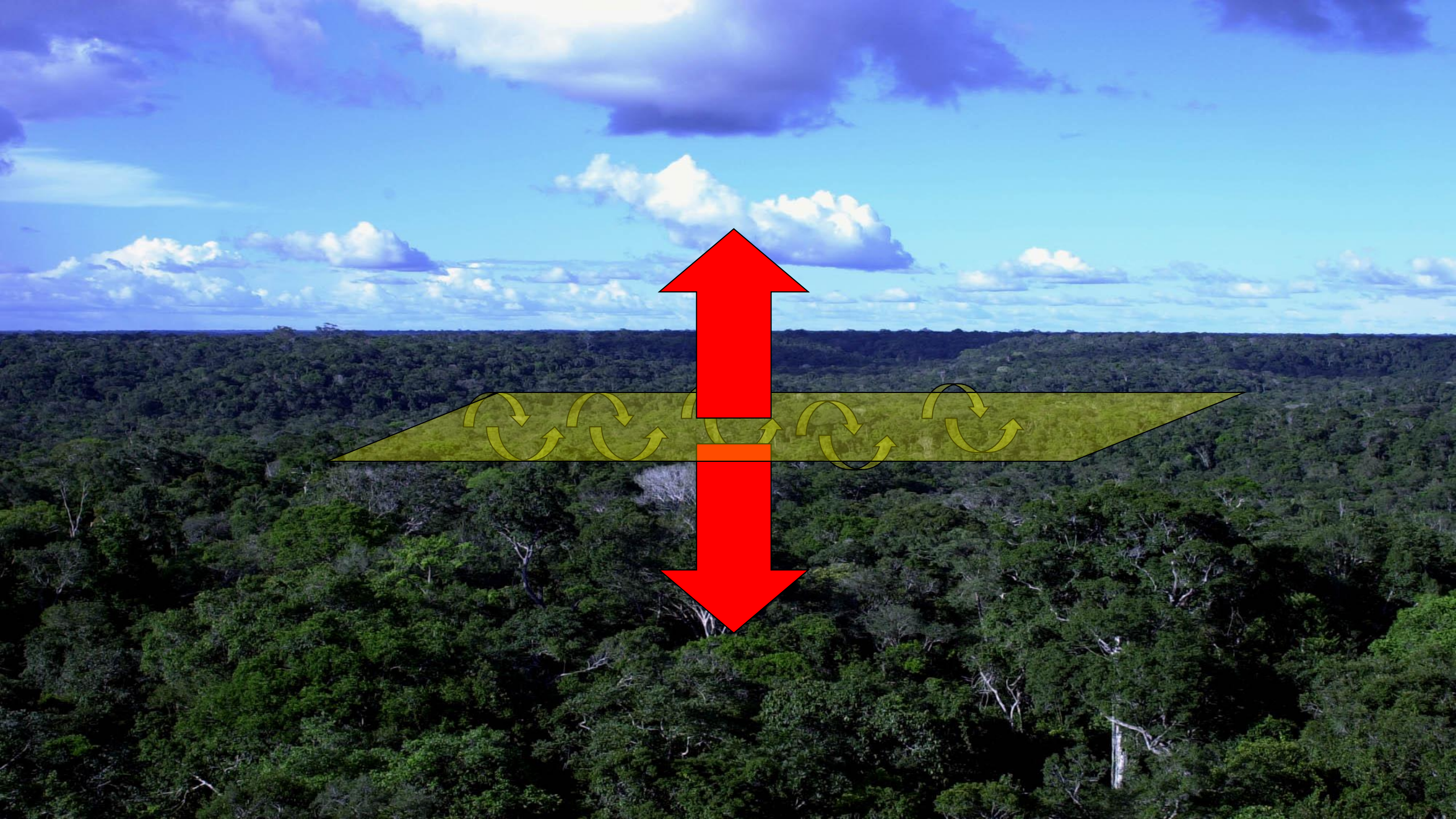


Flux tower measurements

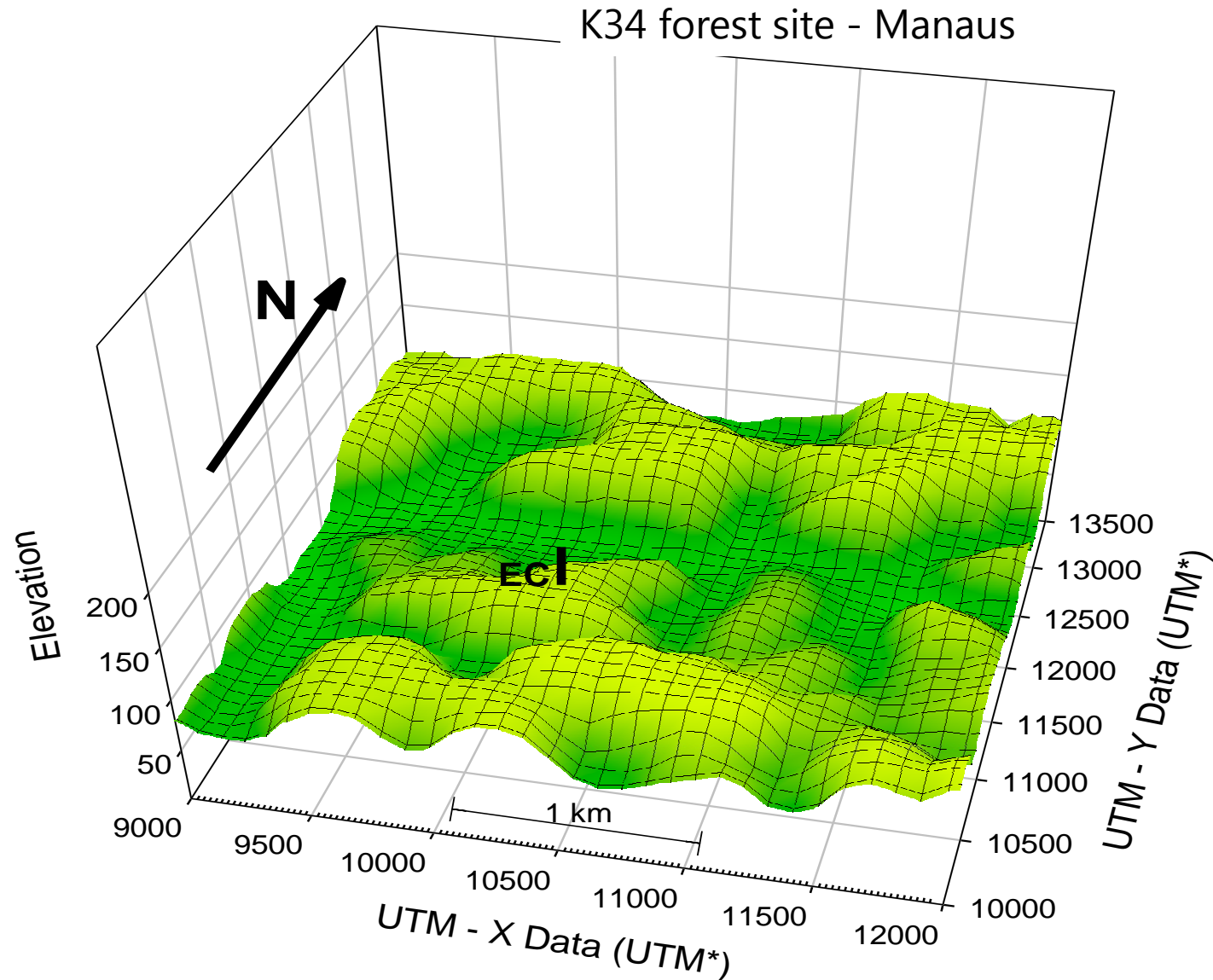


Worldwide network





Sites are (almost) always complex



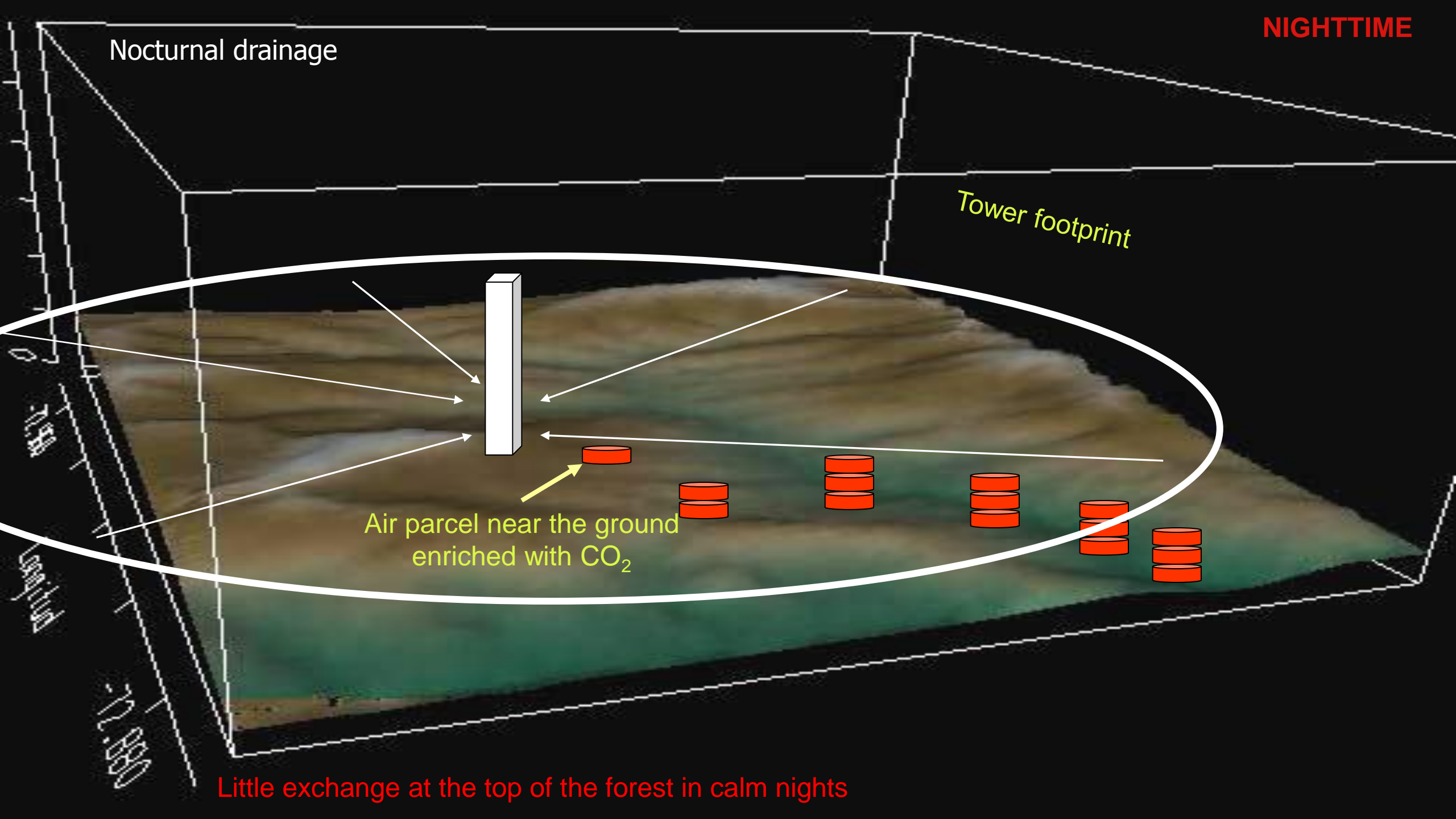
NIGHTTIME

Nocturnal drainage

Tower footprint

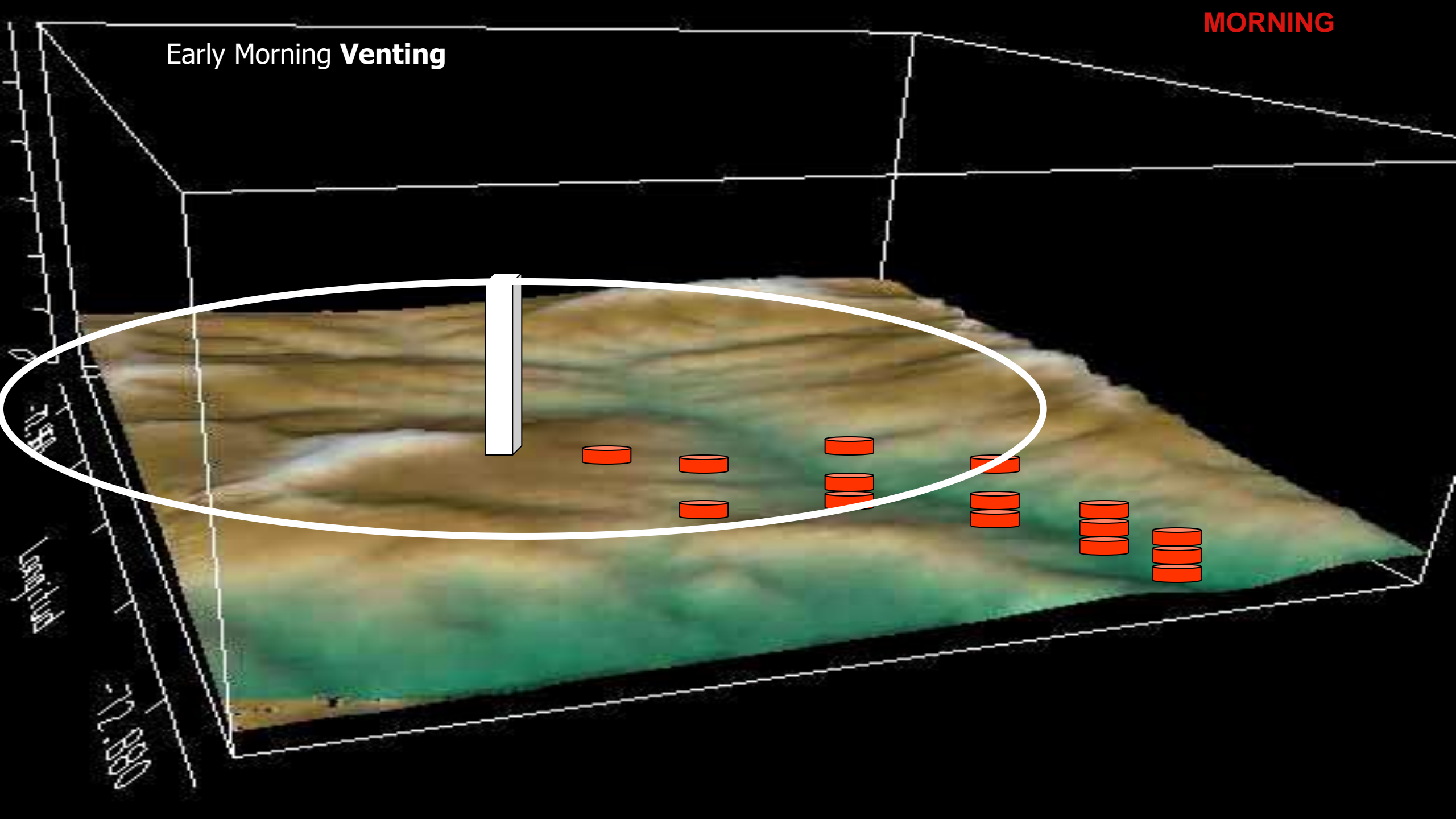
Air parcel near the ground enriched with CO₂

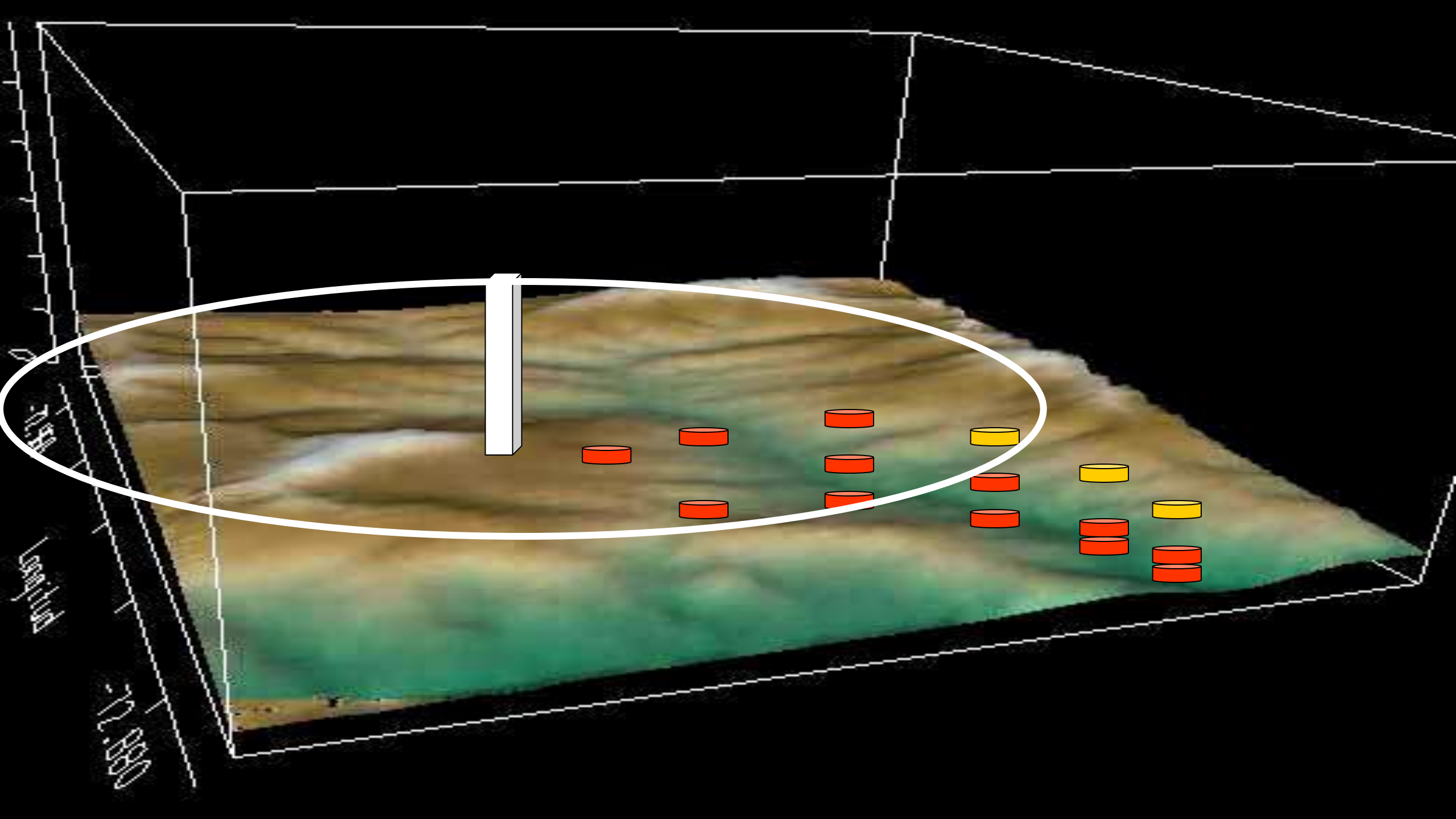
Little exchange at the top of the forest in calm nights

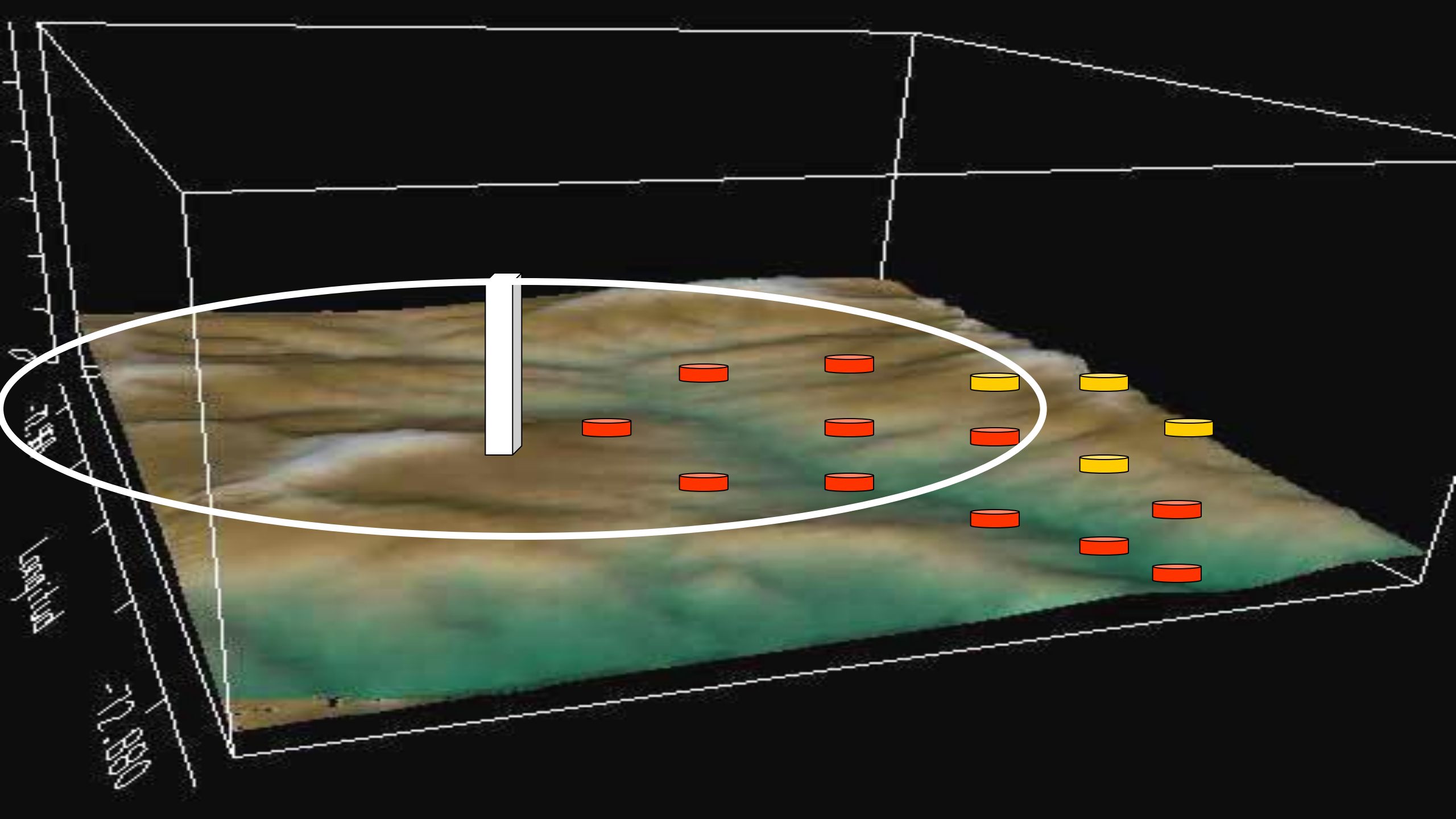


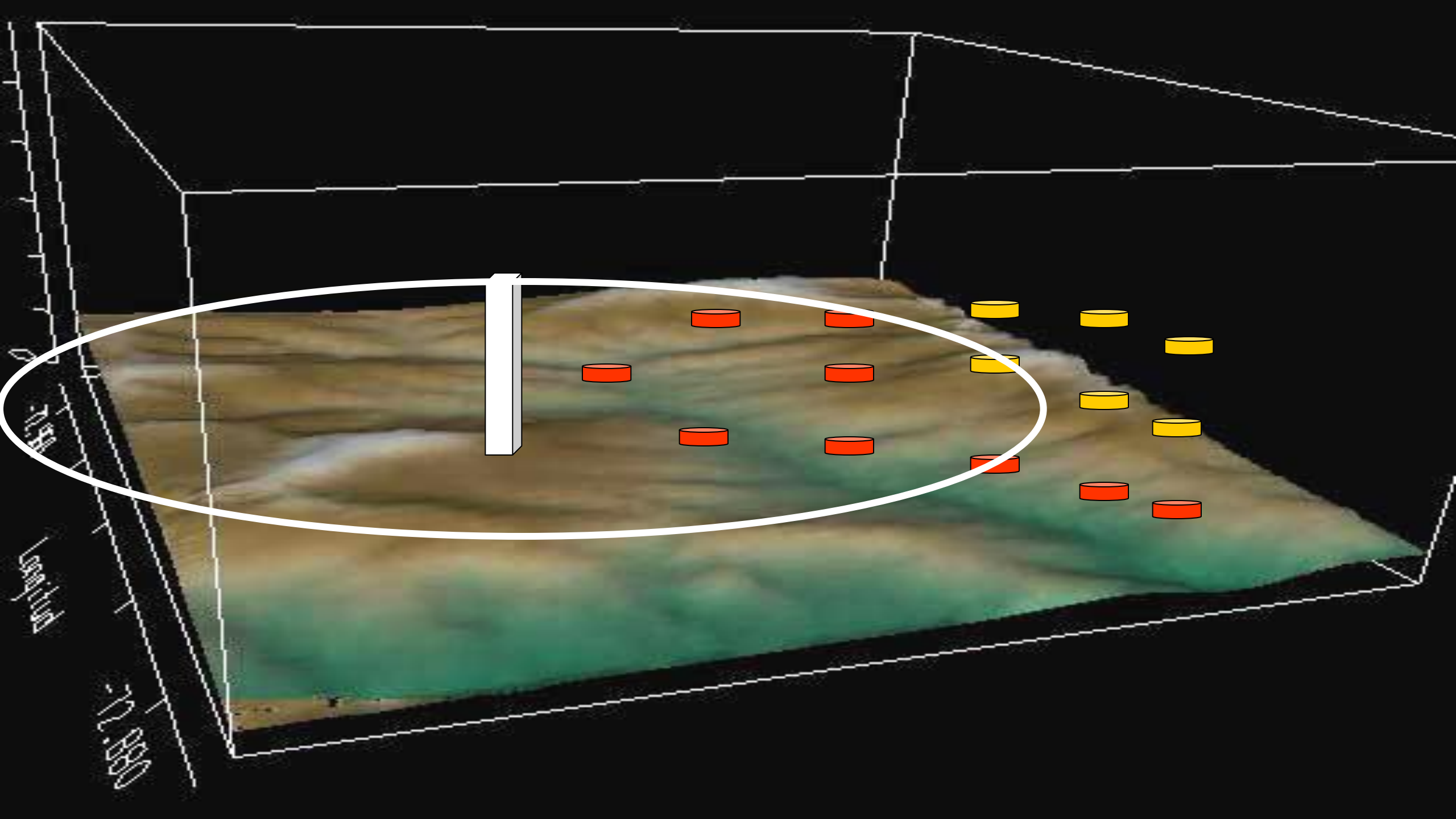
MORNING

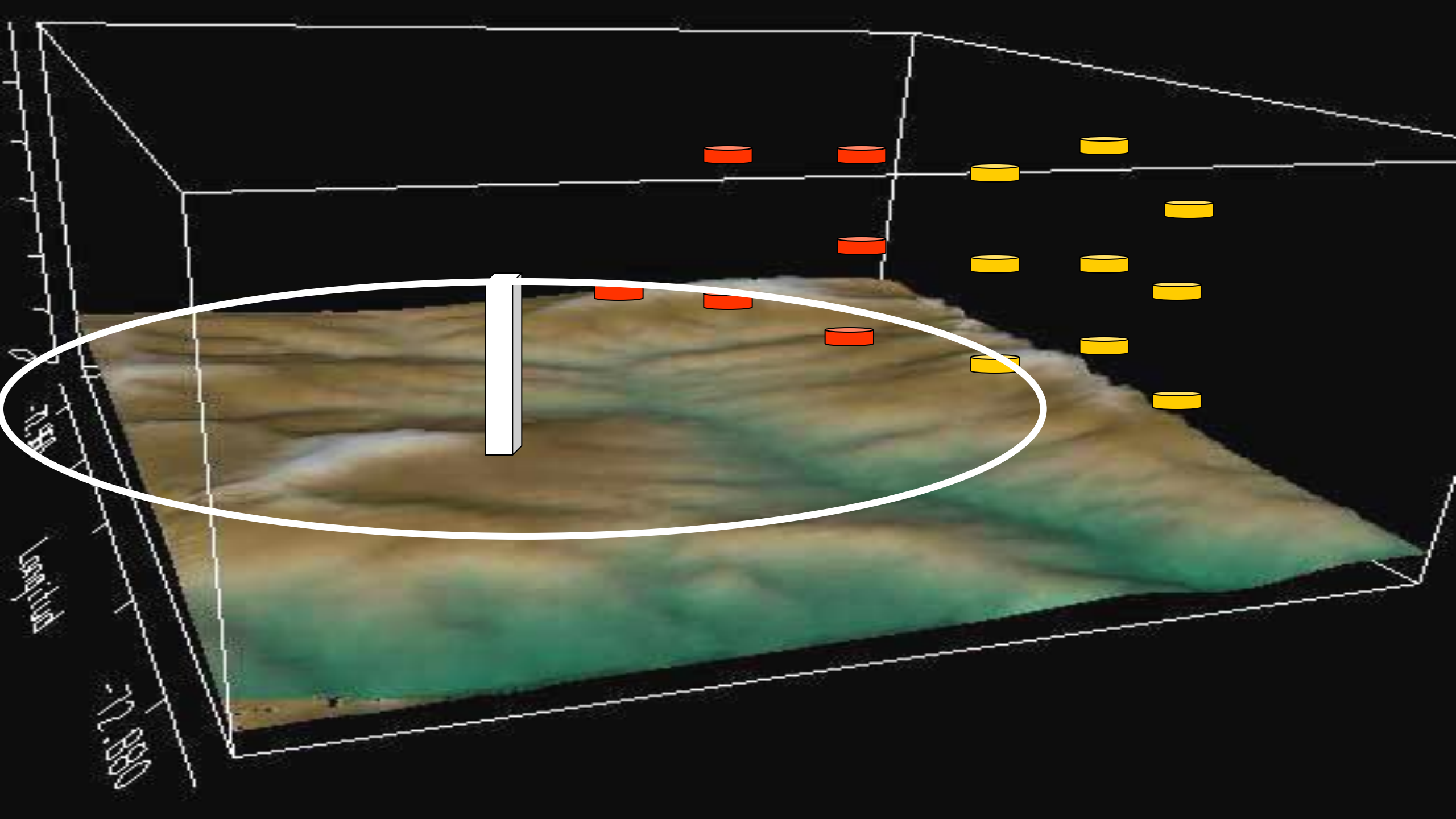
Early Morning Venting

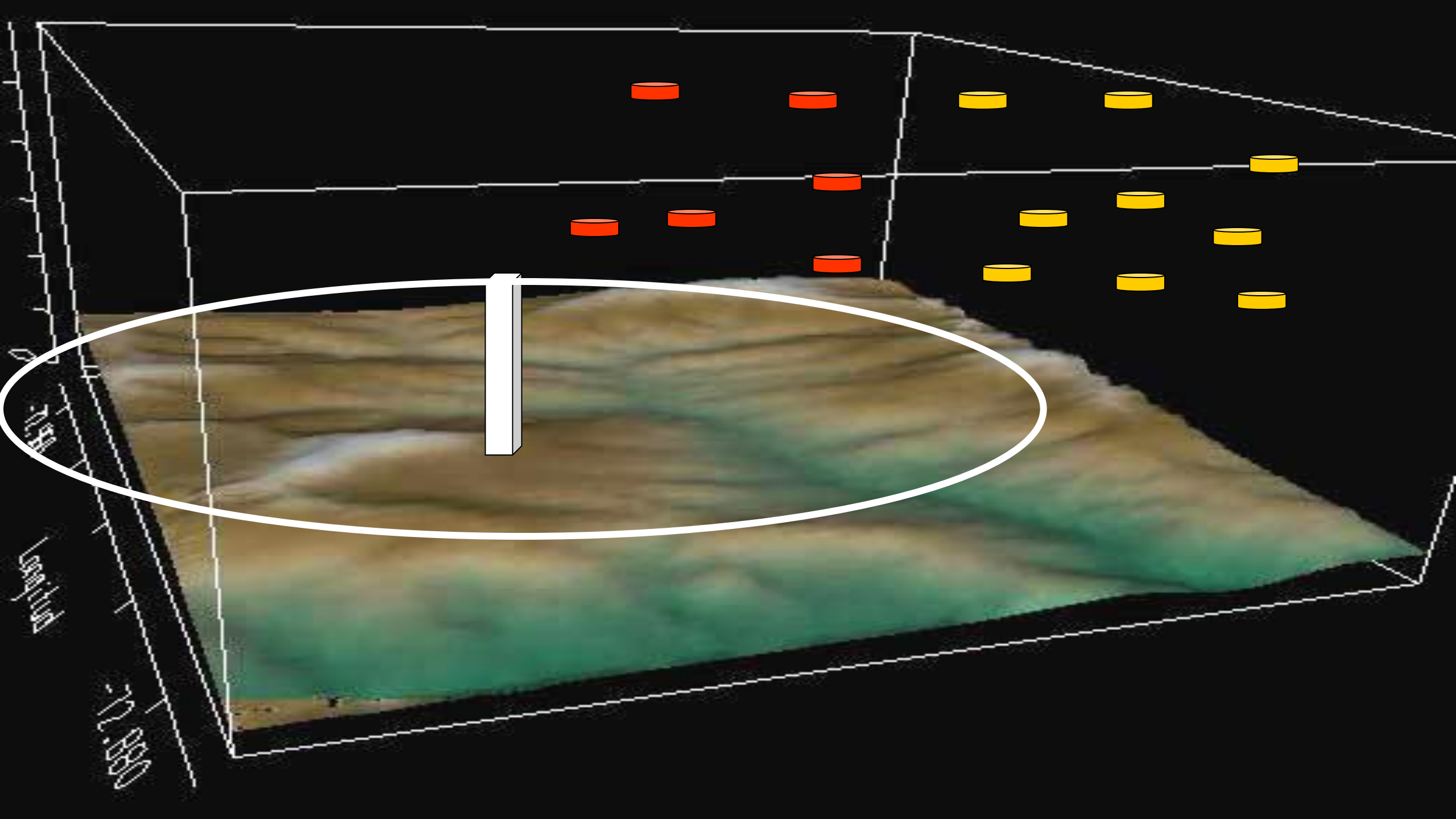


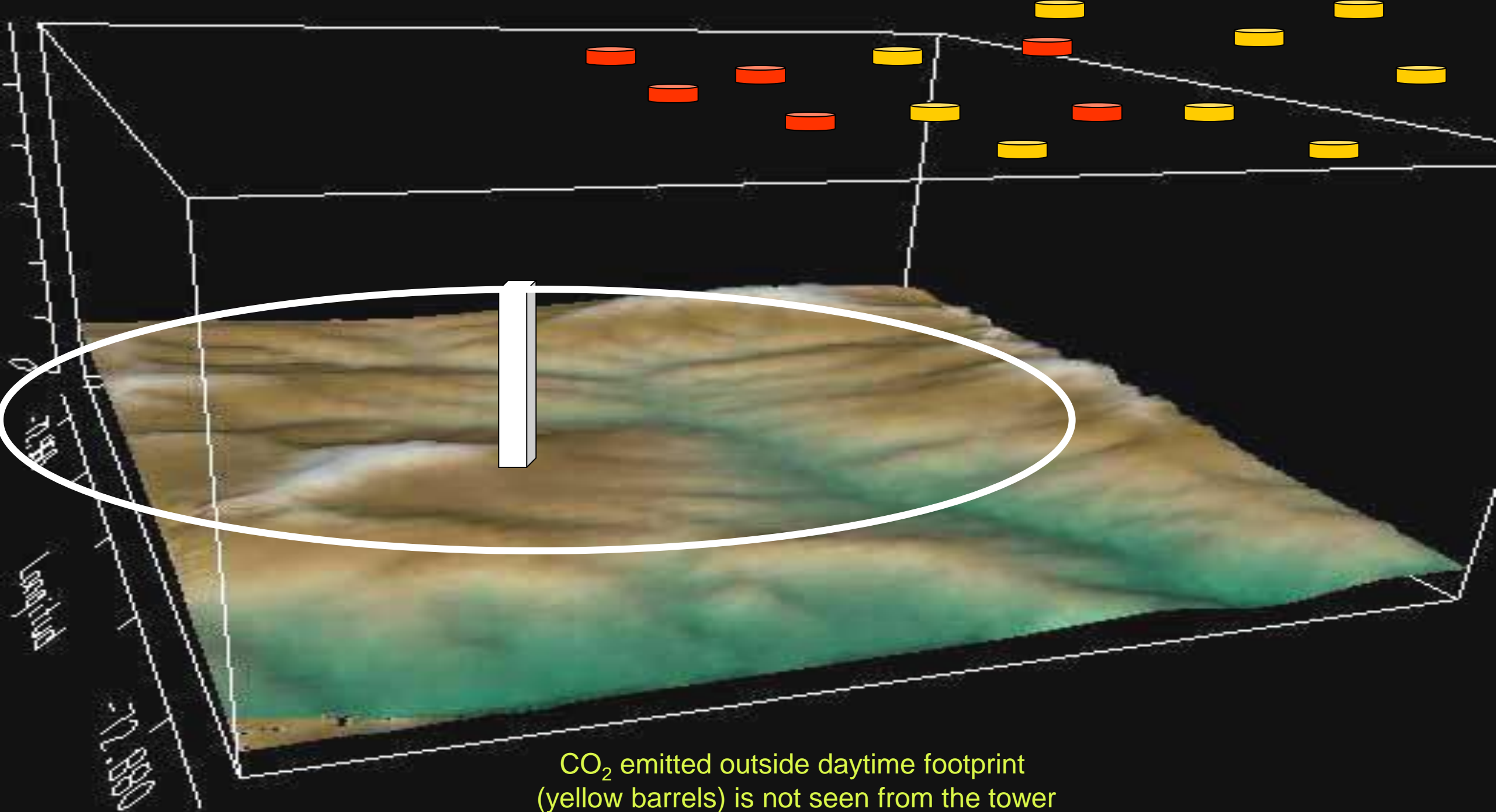








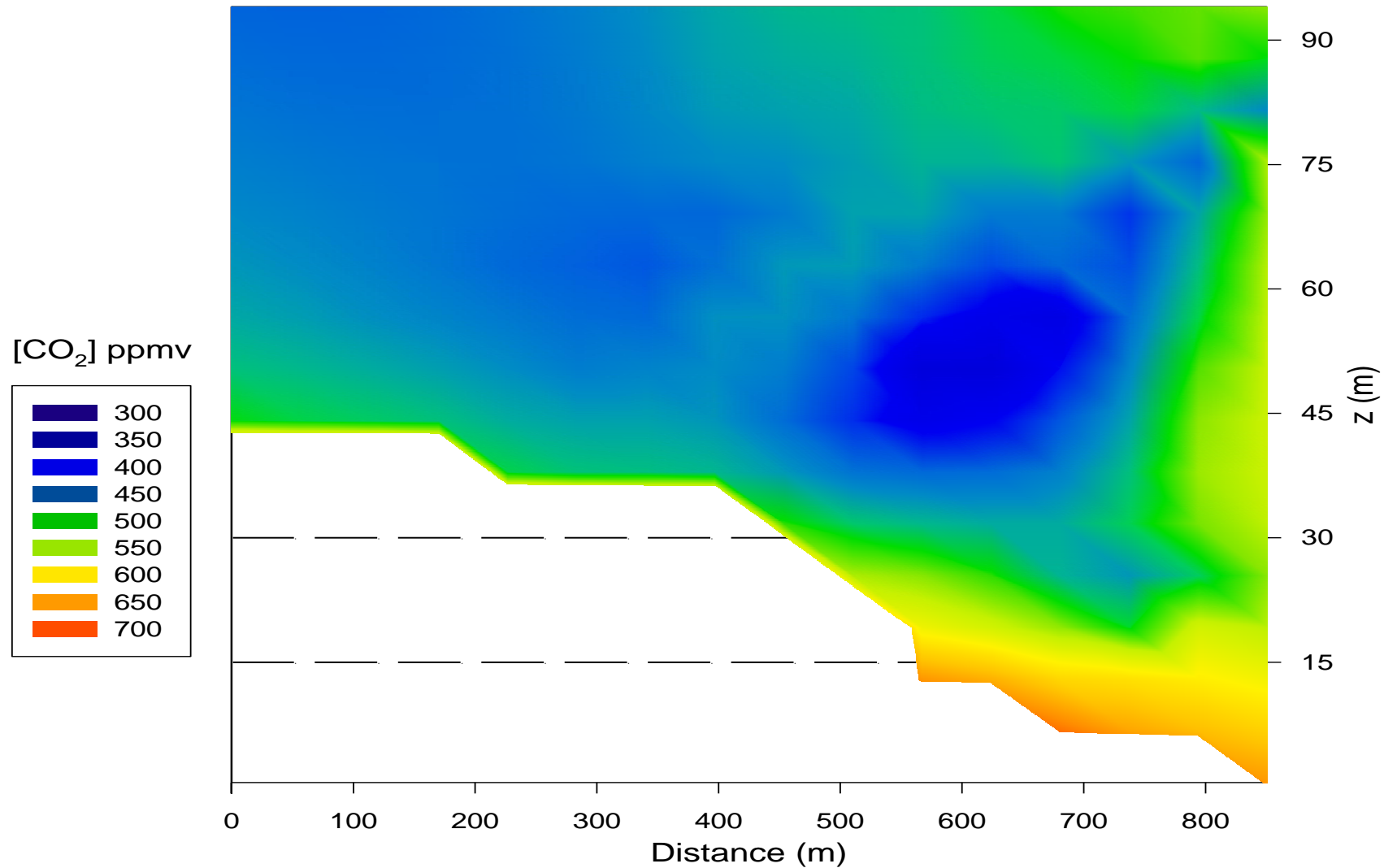




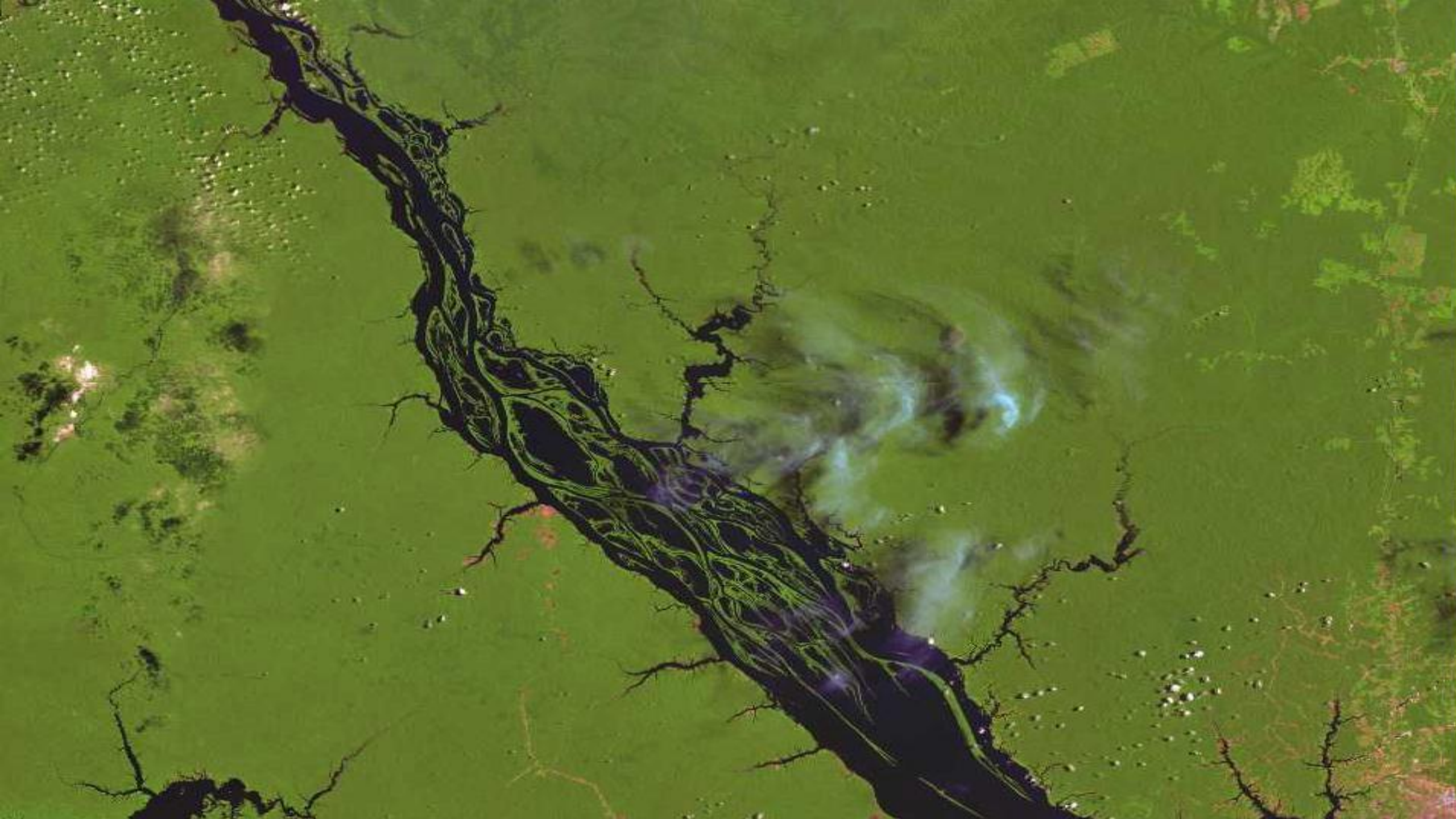
CO₂ emitted outside daytime footprint (yellow barrels) is not seen from the tower

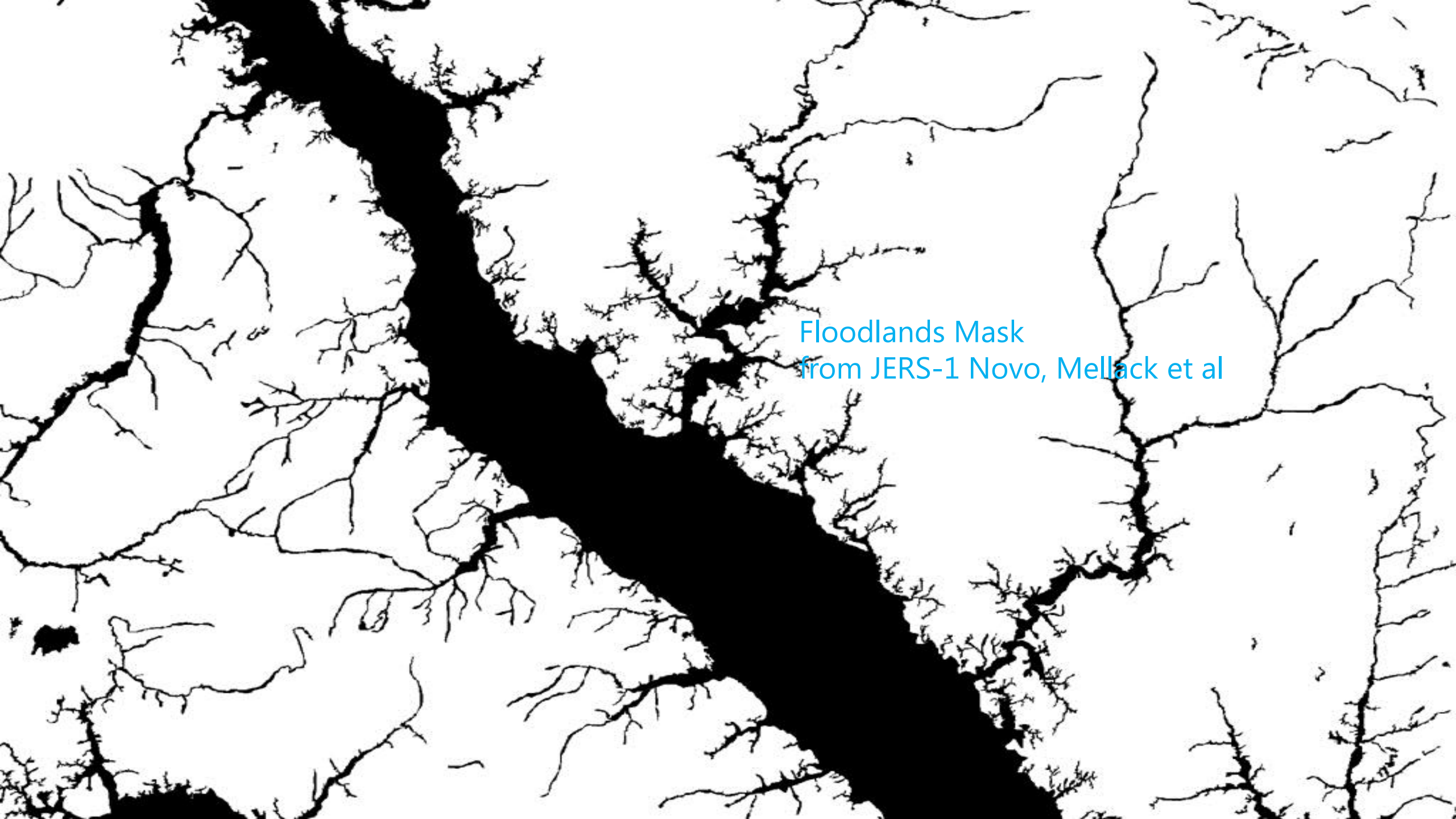
CO₂ concentrations along topography

3D Test - [CO₂] along topography (early morning)

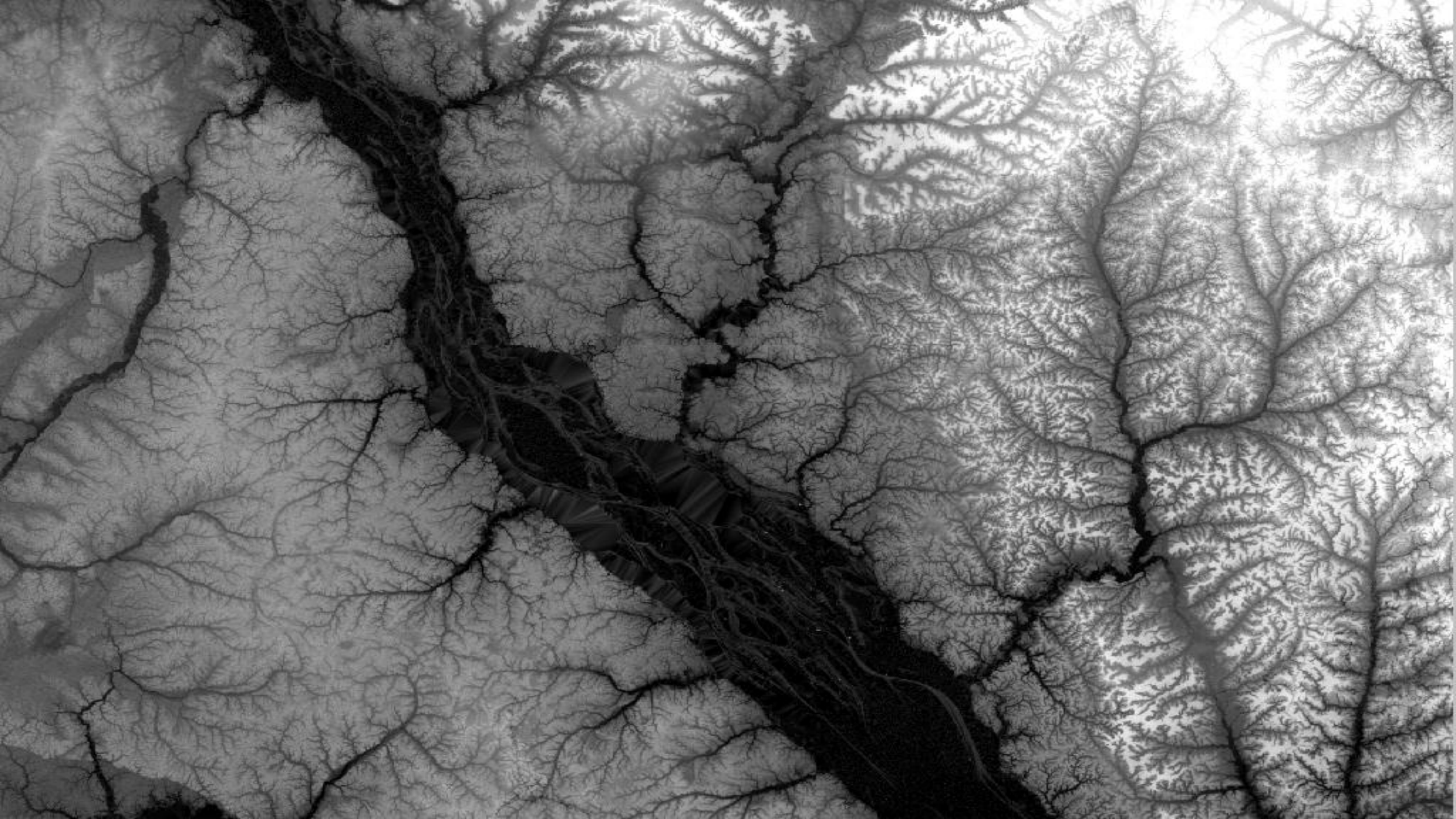


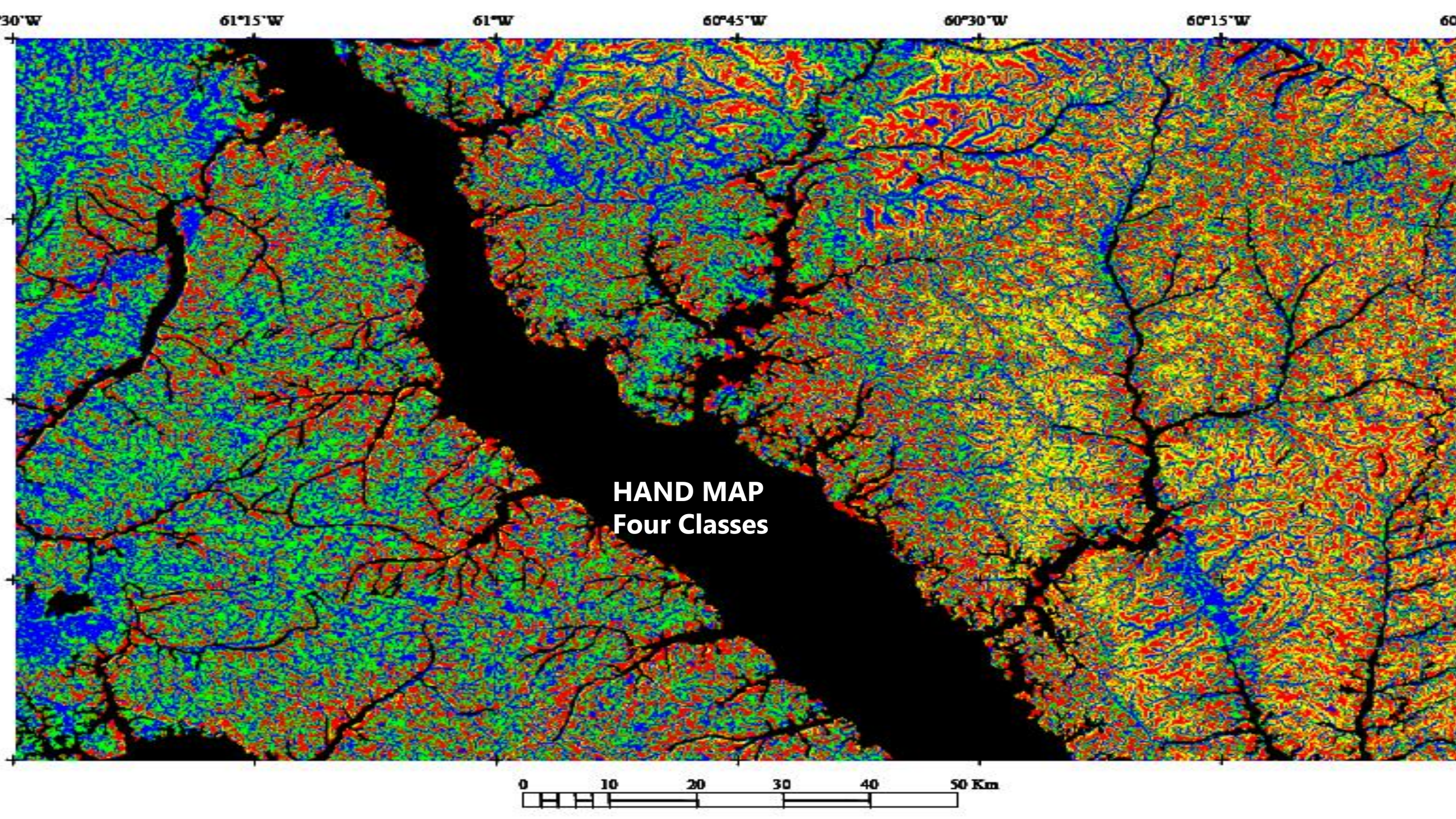




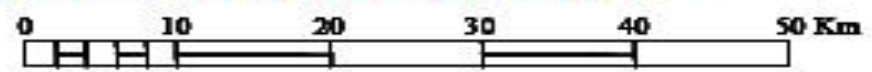


Floodlands Mask
from JERS-1 Novo, Mellack et al





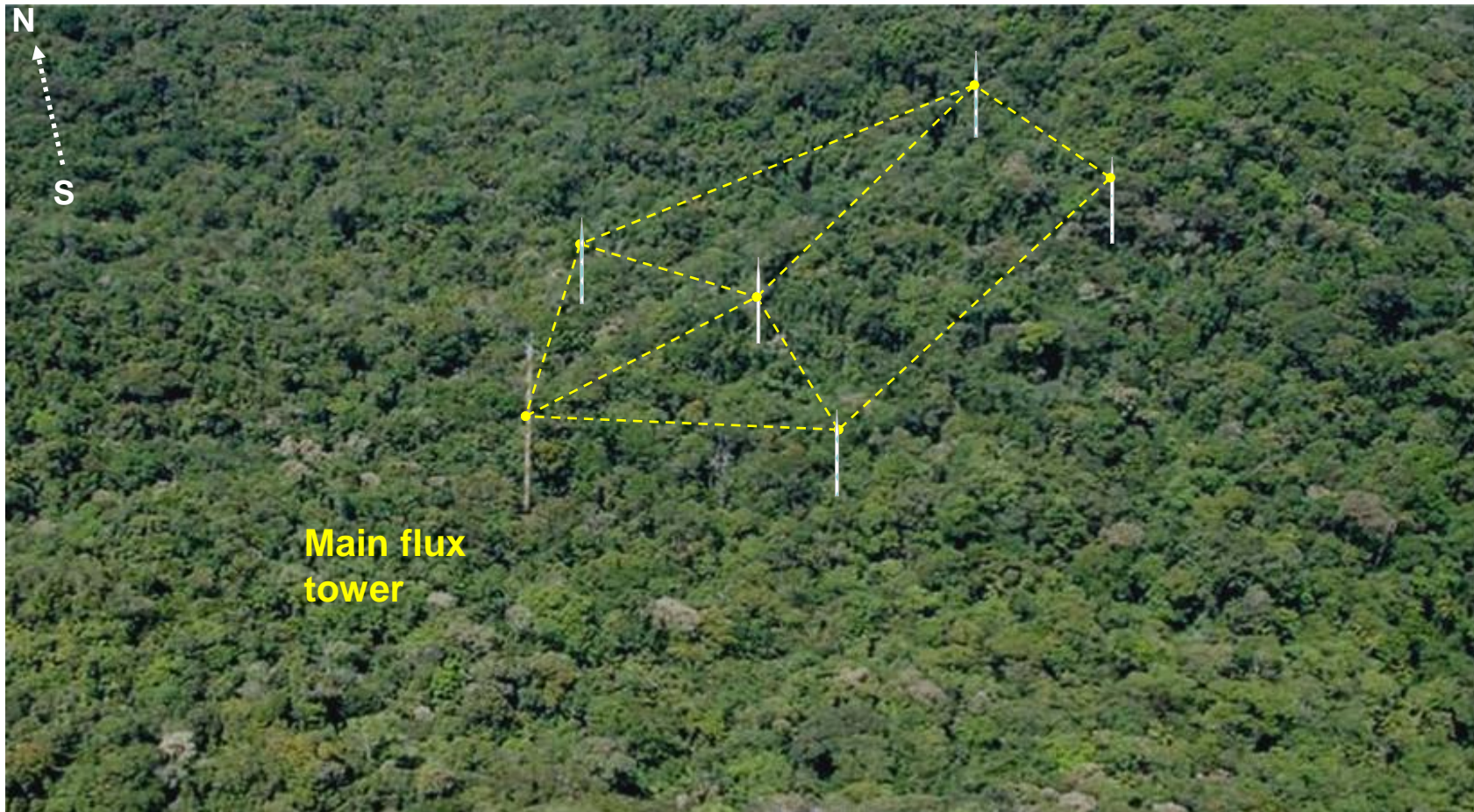
HAND MAP
Four Classes



Challenge: understand the forest microclimate

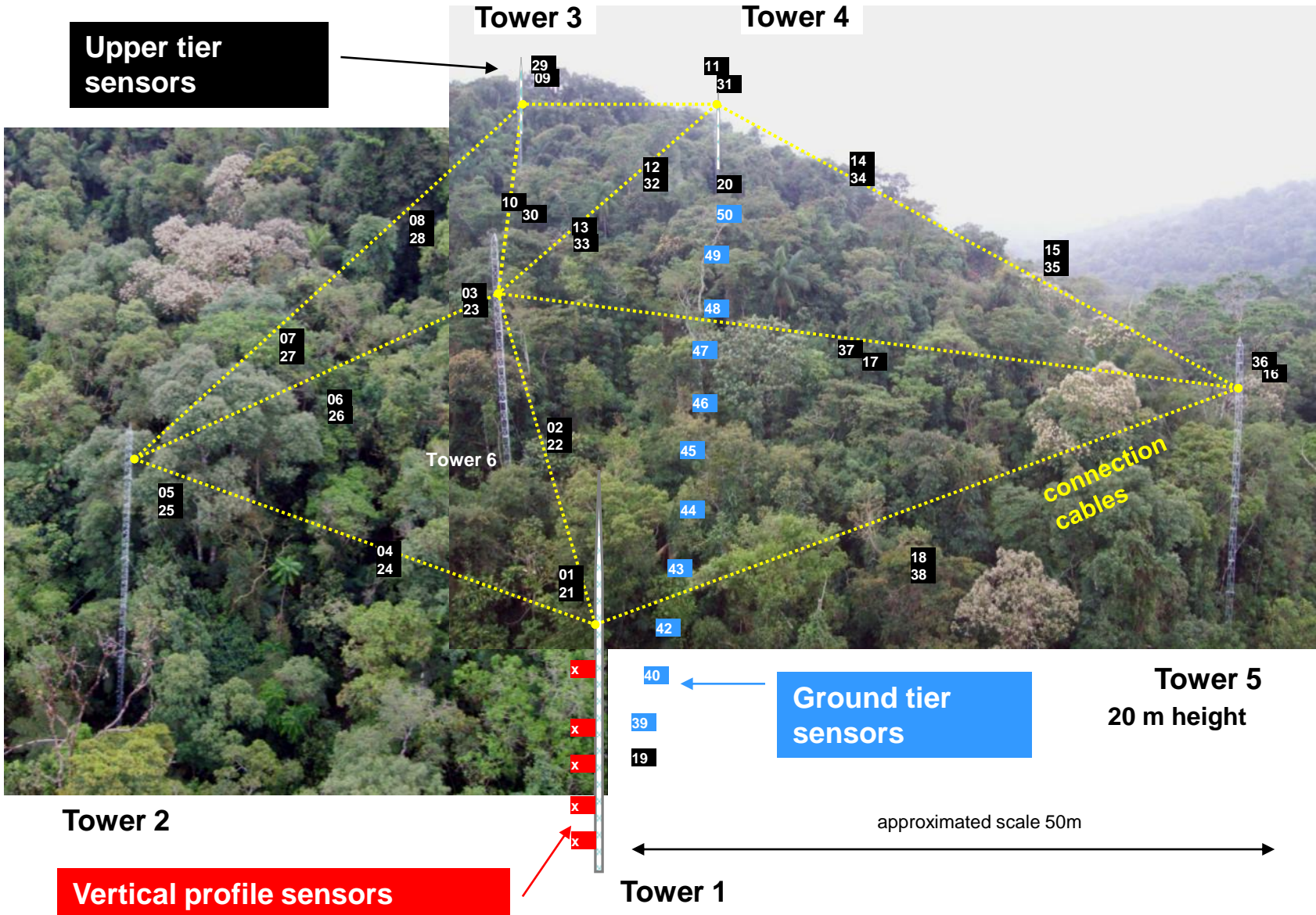
- Heterogeneity pose big challenge to our understanding
- Need an approach that recognizes the complexity of the spatial variability of the environmental variables
- Development of new systems for environmental monitoring
 - Ideally: measurements within an above the forest with high spatial and temporal resolutions
- Technical Challenges
 - Environmental conditions: high insulation, humidity; inaccessible areas; bugs, rodents, etc
 - Data quality assessment/ visualization tools

Pilot study in the Atlantic forest



Network in the Atlantic Forest, which includes five 25m towers linked by Kevlar cables. The network was placed east of the main tower, along an altitudinal transect of ~60m height. (Pilot Experiment)

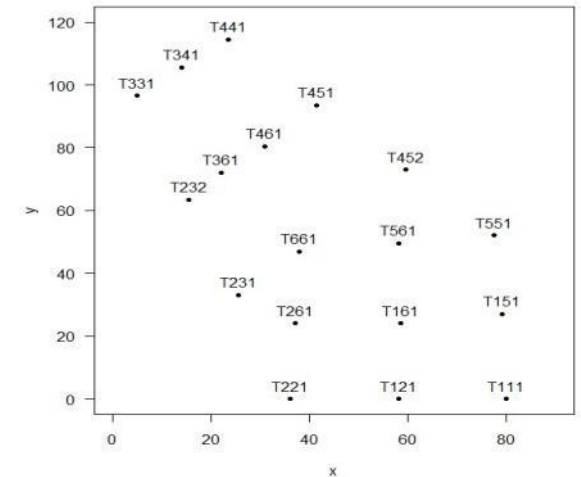
Geosensor network in the Atlantic forest : experimental design



Total 52 motes =

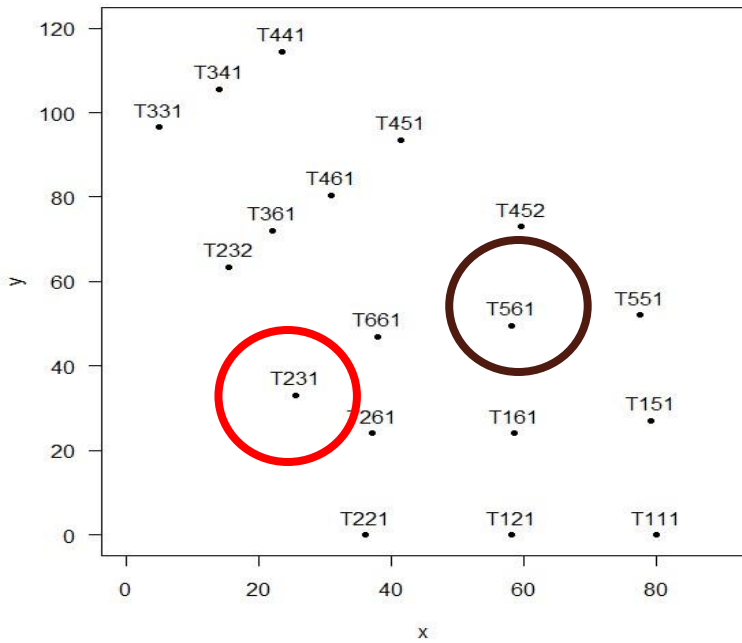
156 thermometers

52 hygrometers

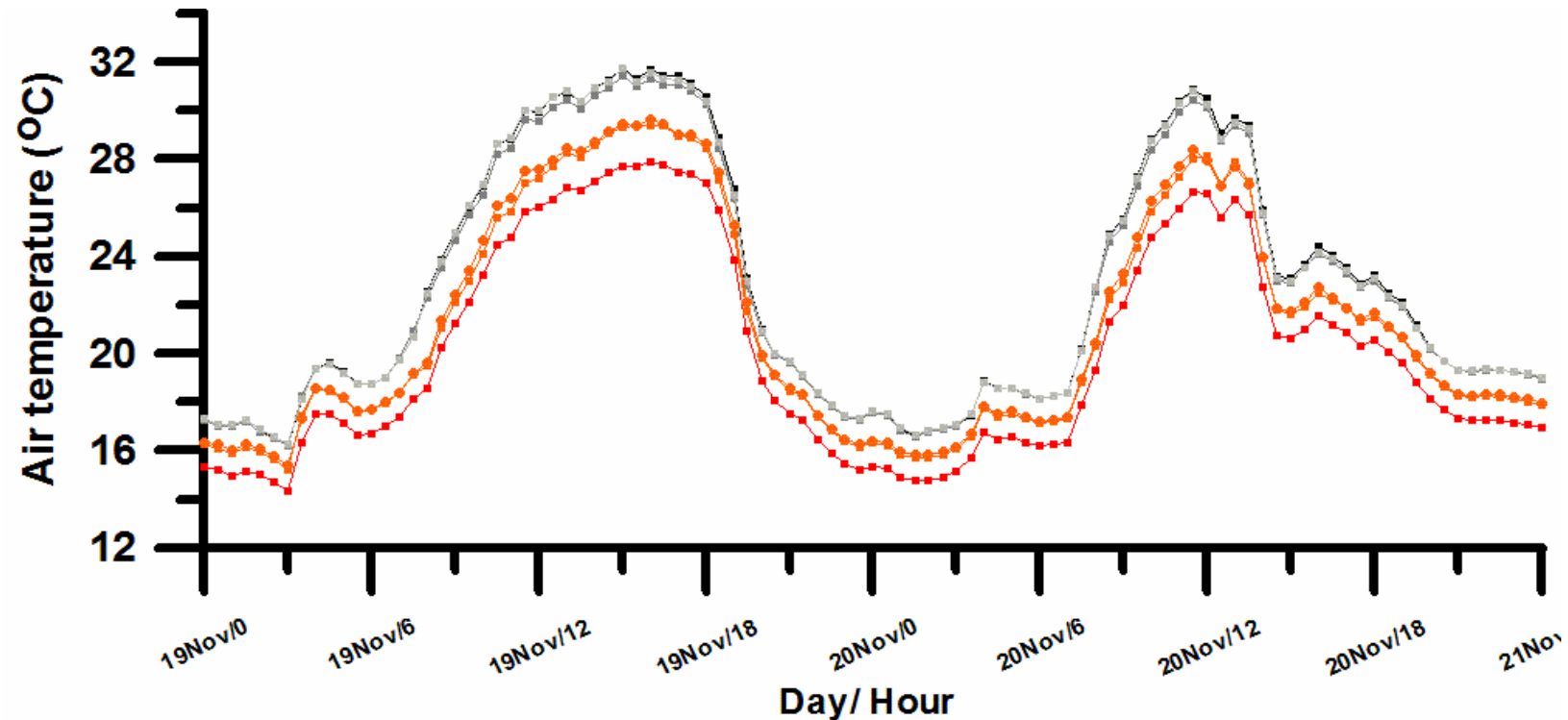
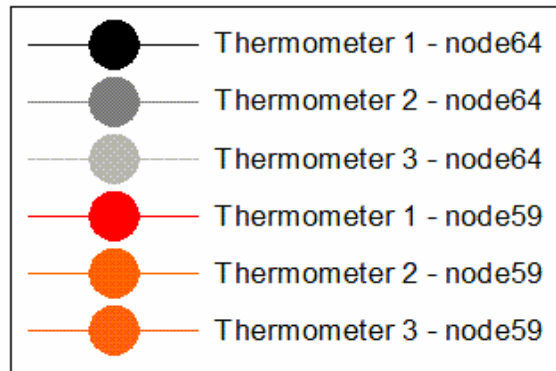


Upper tier design with 18 nodes

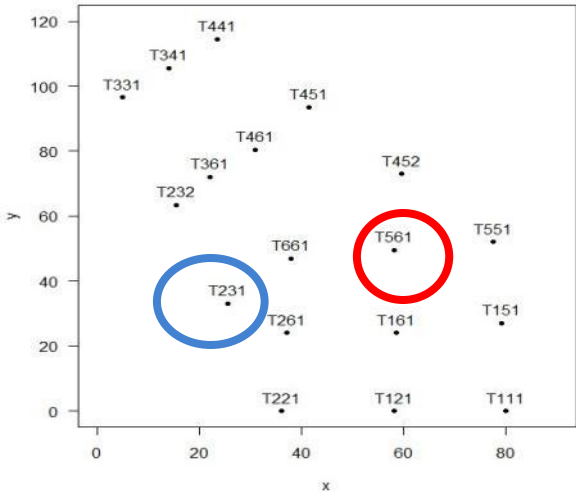
Spatial variability at 25 m height



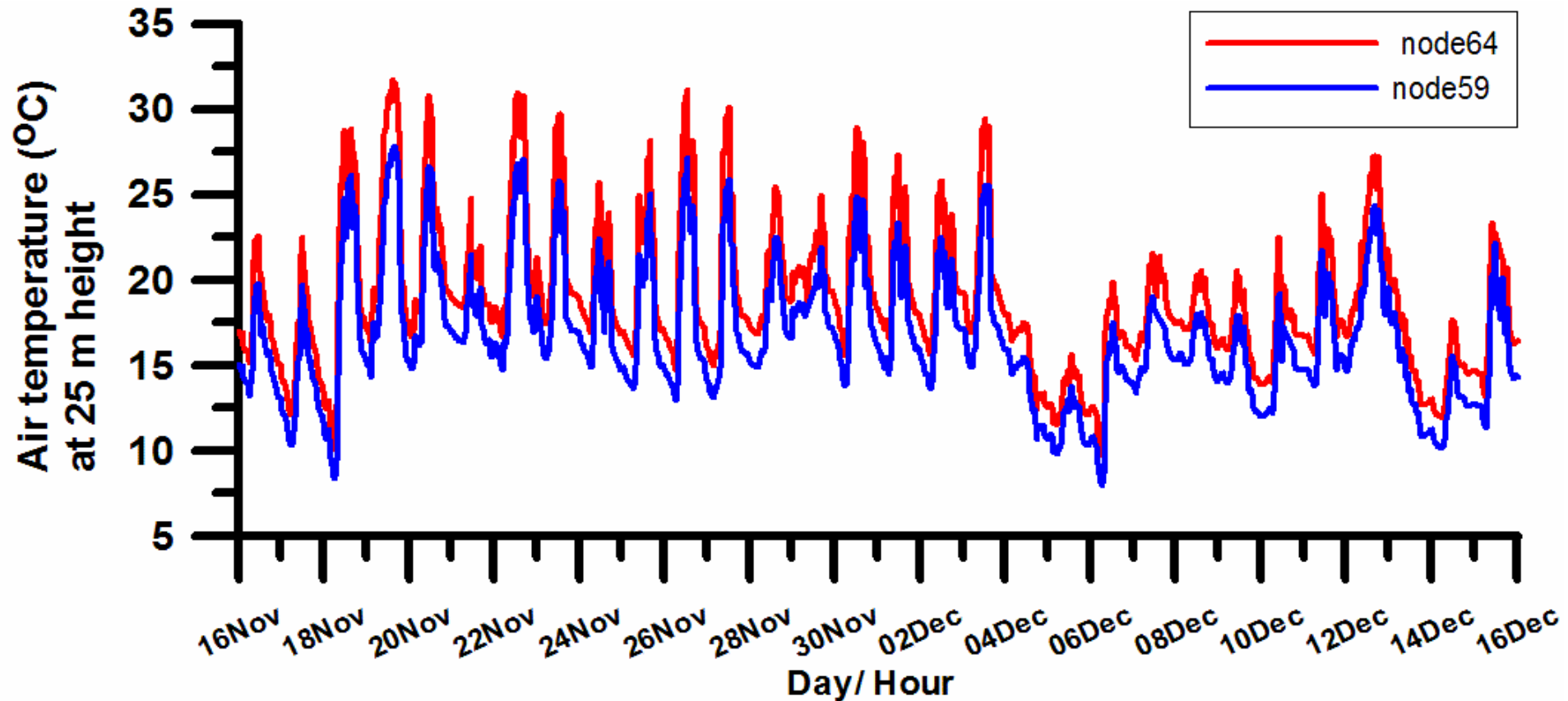
Sampling area : ~ 80 m x 120 m
18 nodes
Each node with 1 or 2 motes



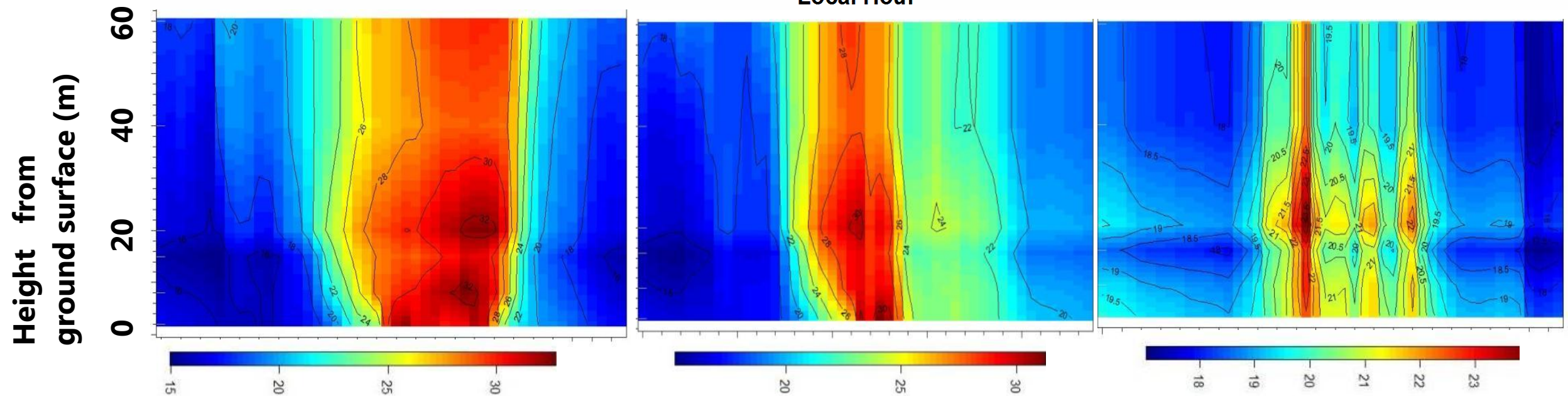
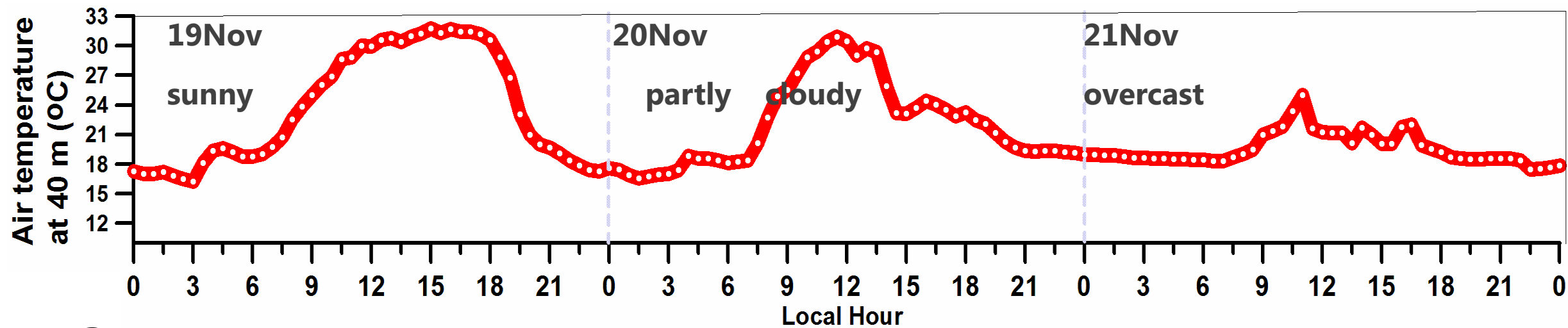
Spatial variability at 25 m height



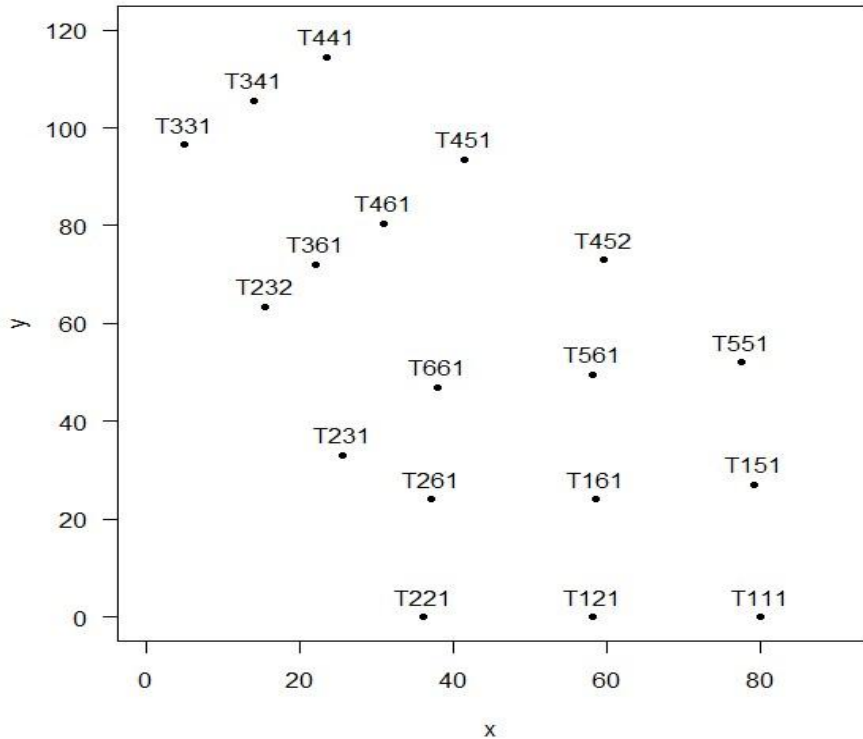
Period of measurements: 16Nov-18Dec 2009



Vertical variation of the temperature



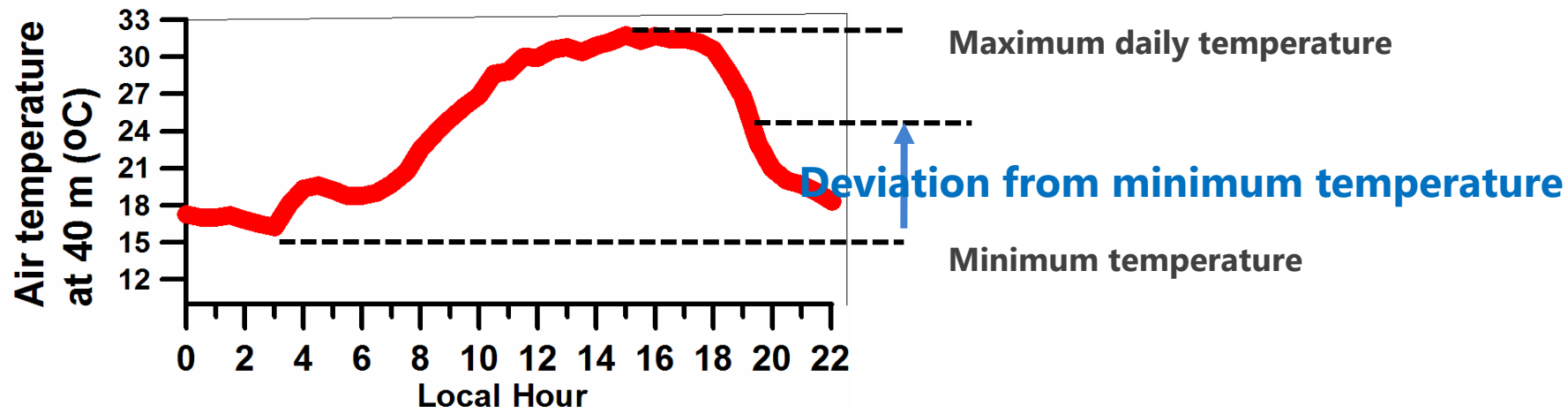
Visualization of spatial variability at 25 m height

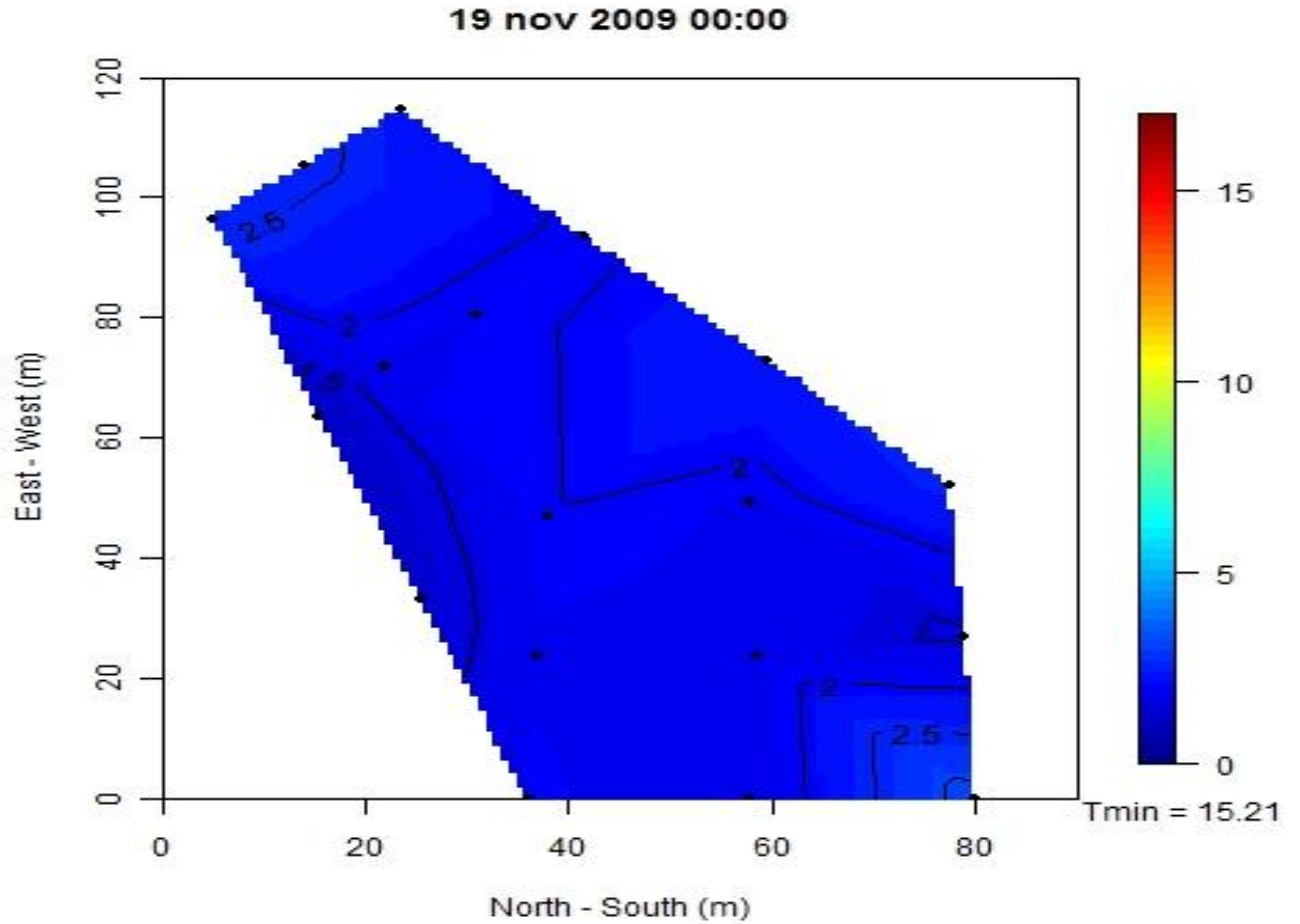
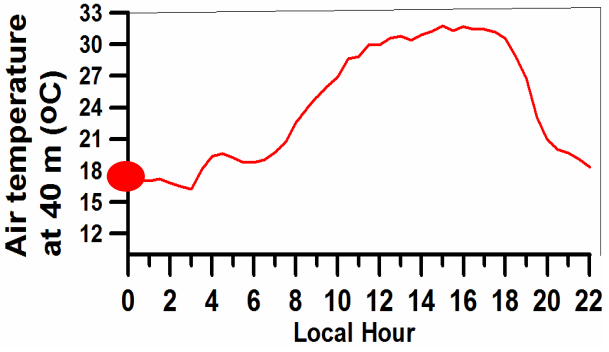


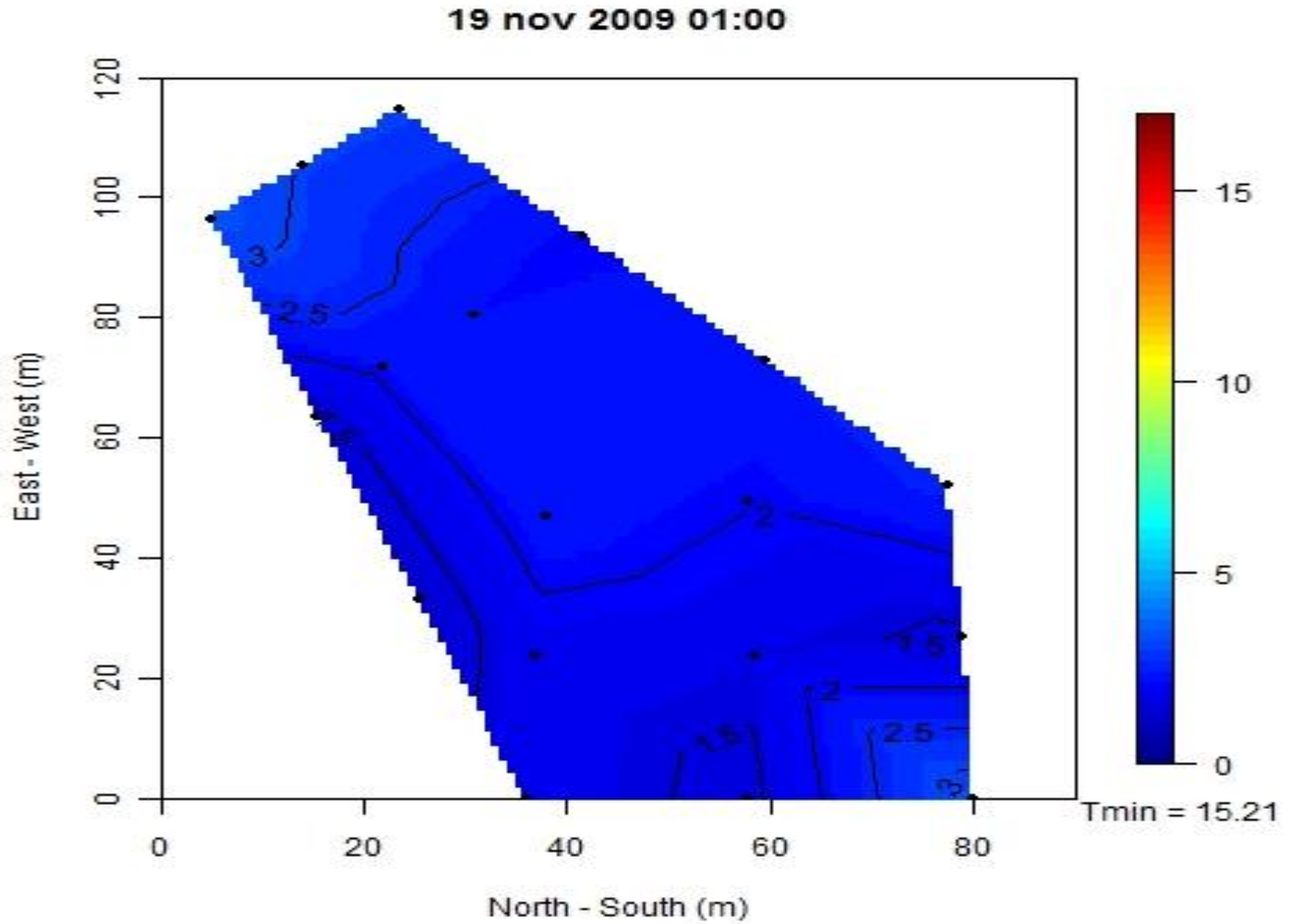
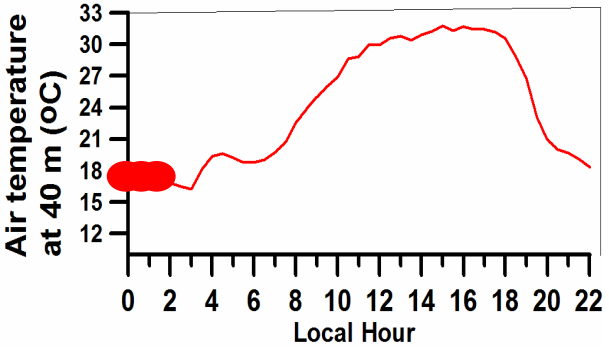
Node	Location	Nome	X (m)	Y (m)
6	Tower 3-4	T341	14	105,5
7/60	Tower 2-3	T232	15,5	63,5
8	Tower 1-5	T151	79	27
9	Tower 3-6	T361	22	72
13	Tower 1-2	T121	58	0
27/30	Tower 4	T441	23,5	114,5
29/50	Tower 2	T221	36	0
40/41	Tower 3	T331	5	96,5
42/69	Tower 5	T551	77,5	52
44/47	Tower 1	T111	80	0
46	Tower 6	T661	38	47
51/52	Tower 1-6	T161	58,5	24
56/58	Tower 4-5	T451	41,5	93,5
57/63	Tower 4-5	T452	59,5	73
59/61	Tower 2-3	T231	25,5	33
62/66	Tower 4-6	T461	31	80,5
64	Tower 5-6	T561	58	49,5
65	Tower 2-6	T261	37	24

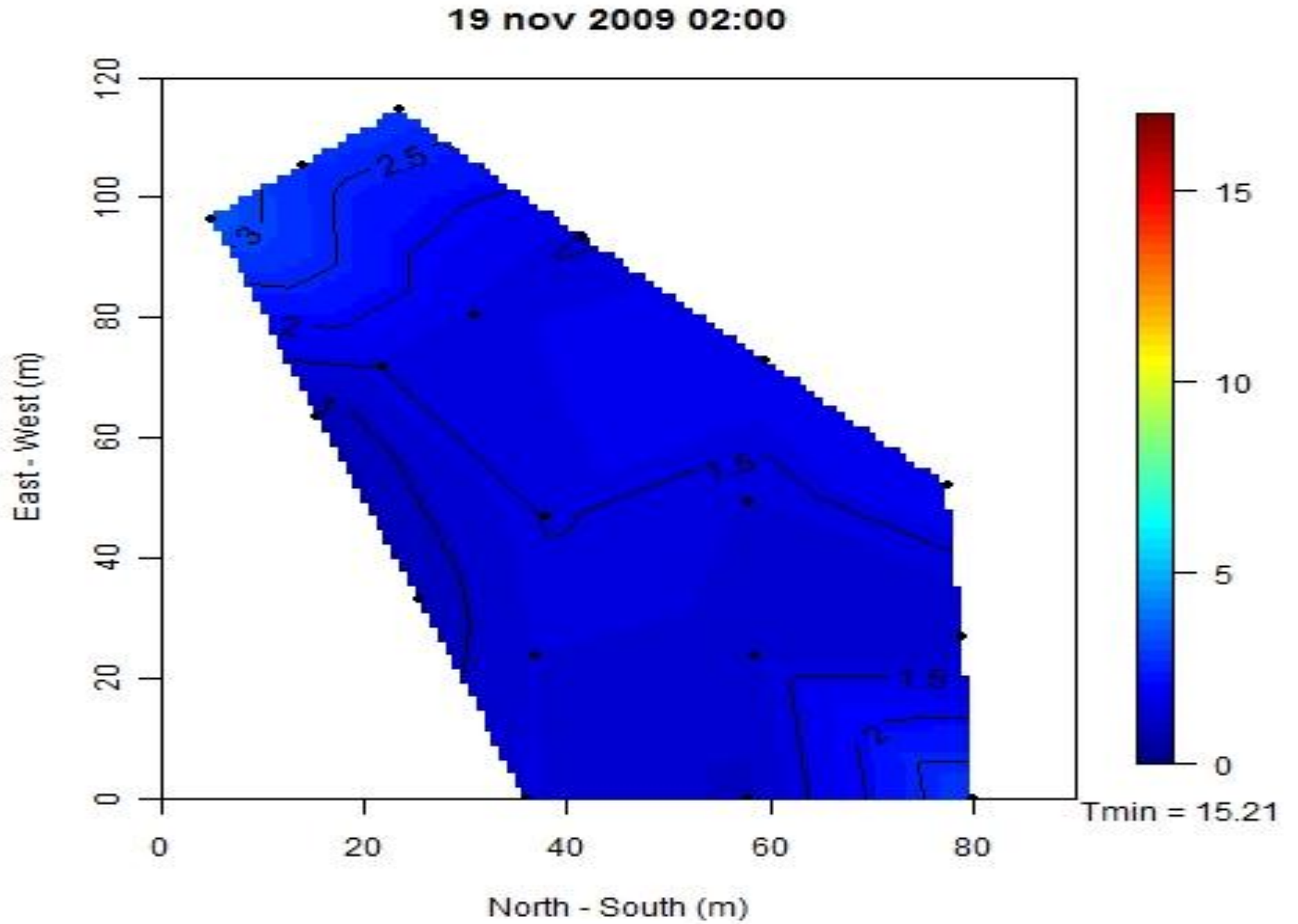
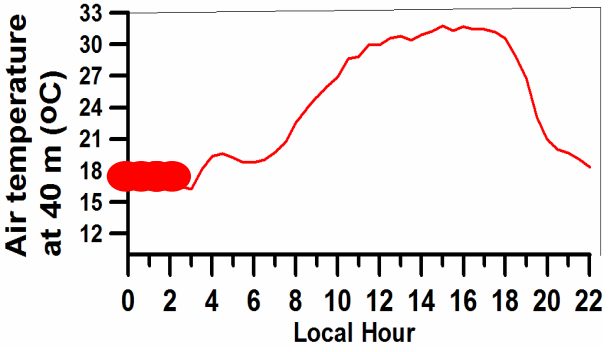
**Node temperature value assigned:
median of all thermometers each
node**

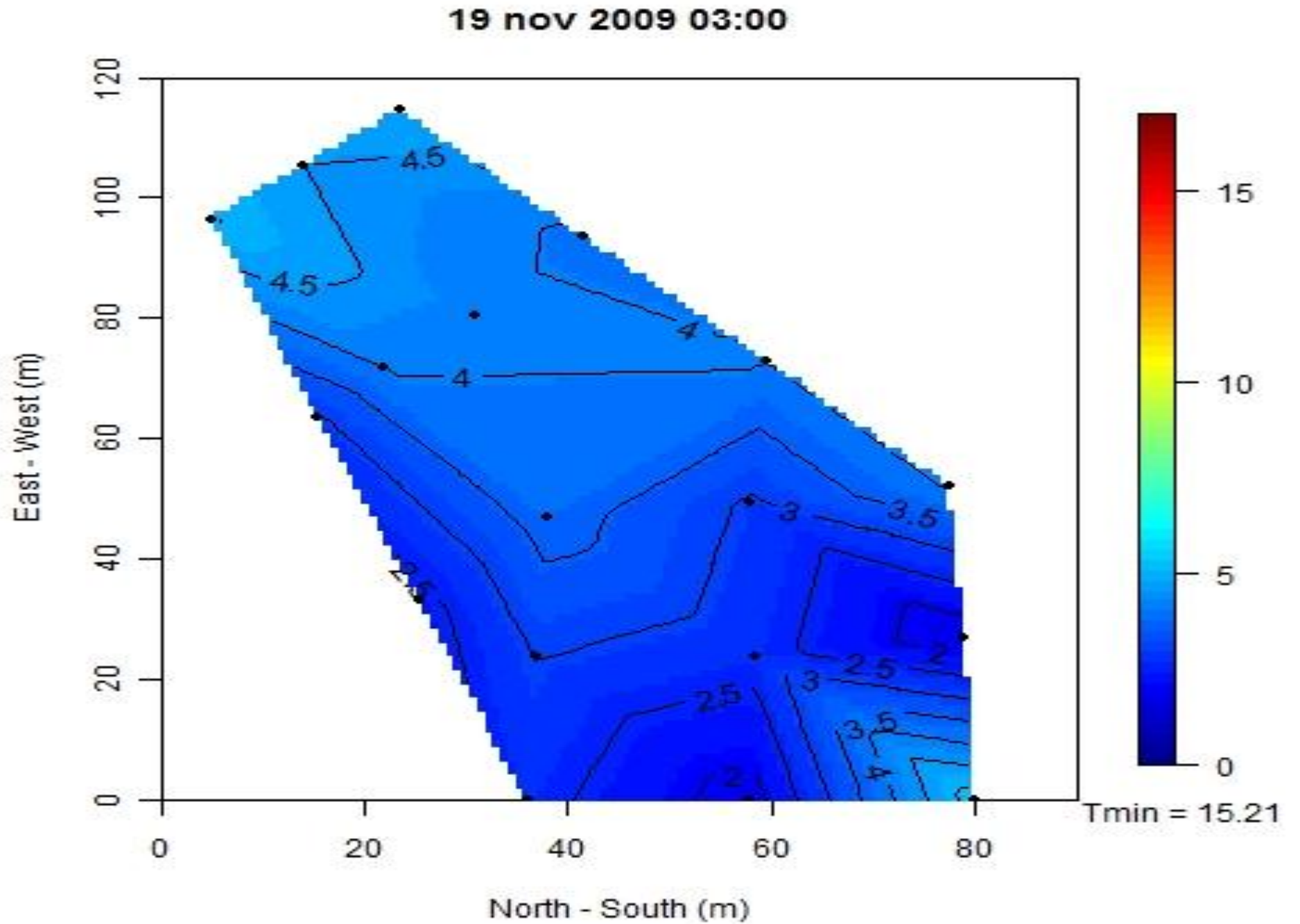
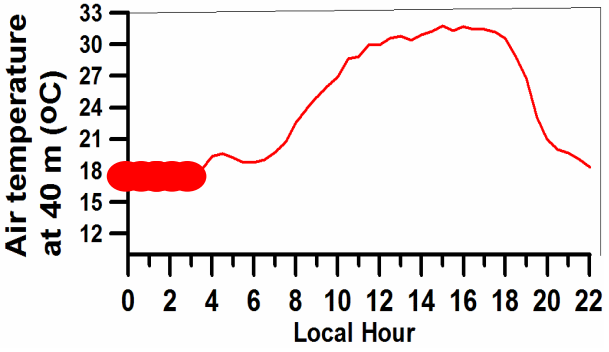
**Visualization: deviation from
minimum temperature**

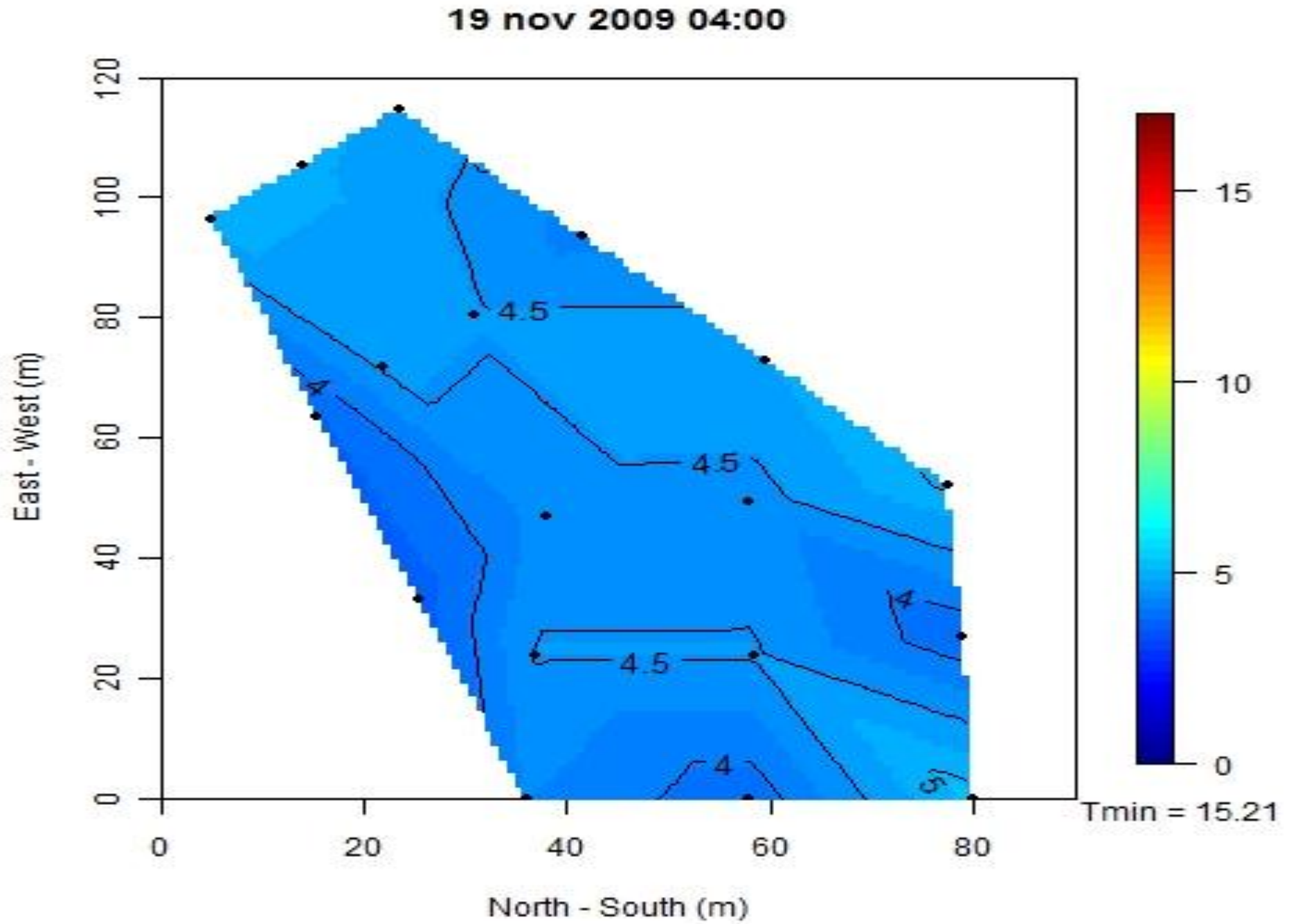
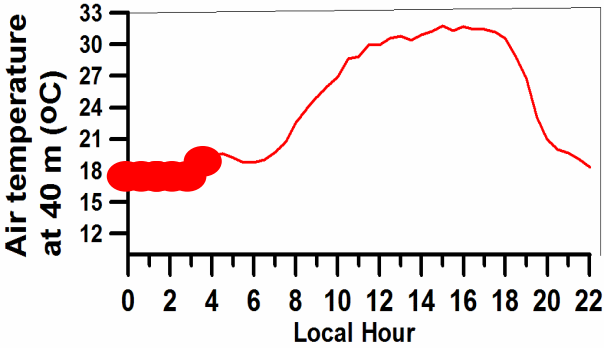


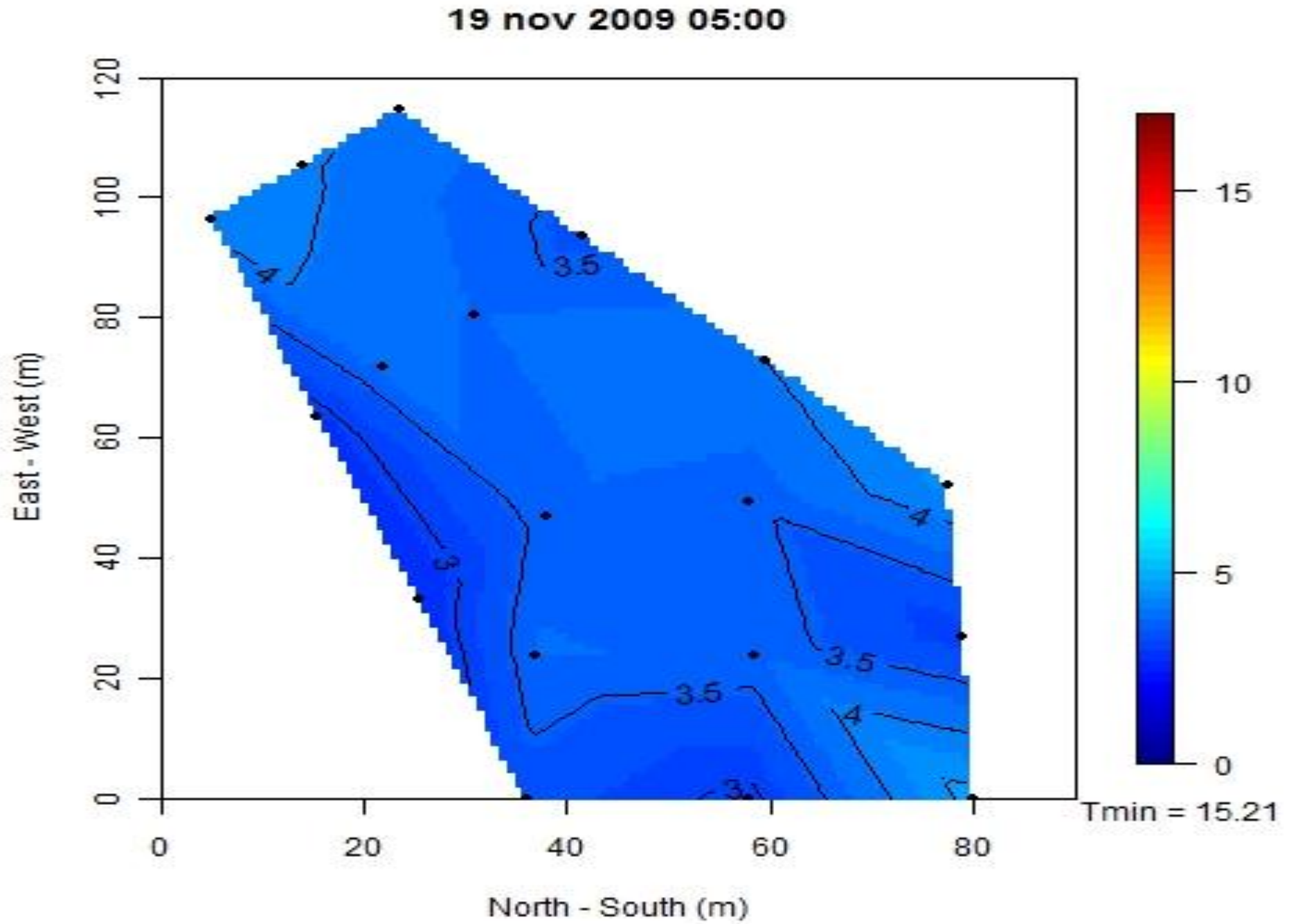
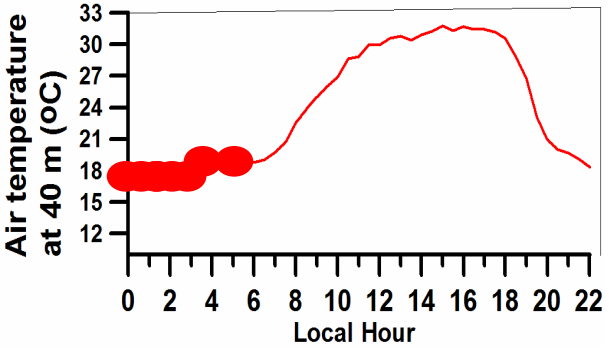


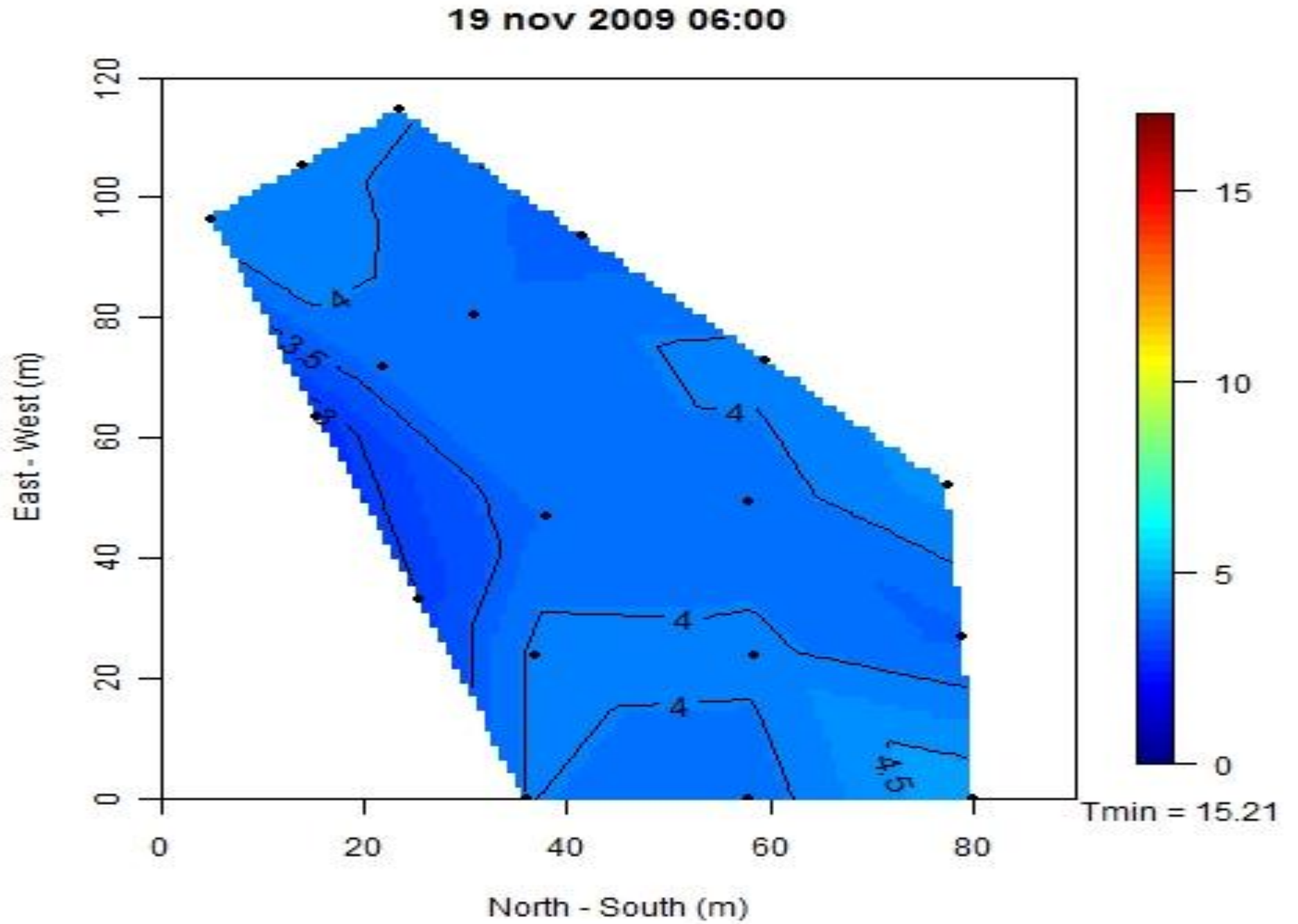
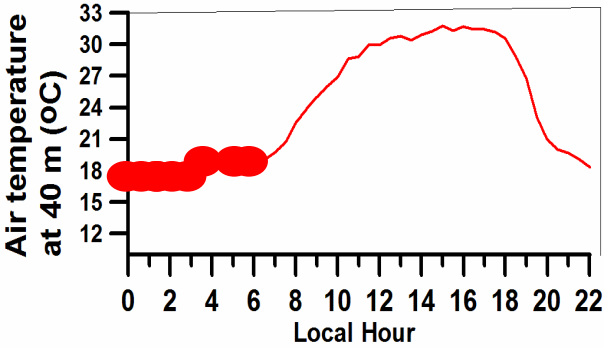


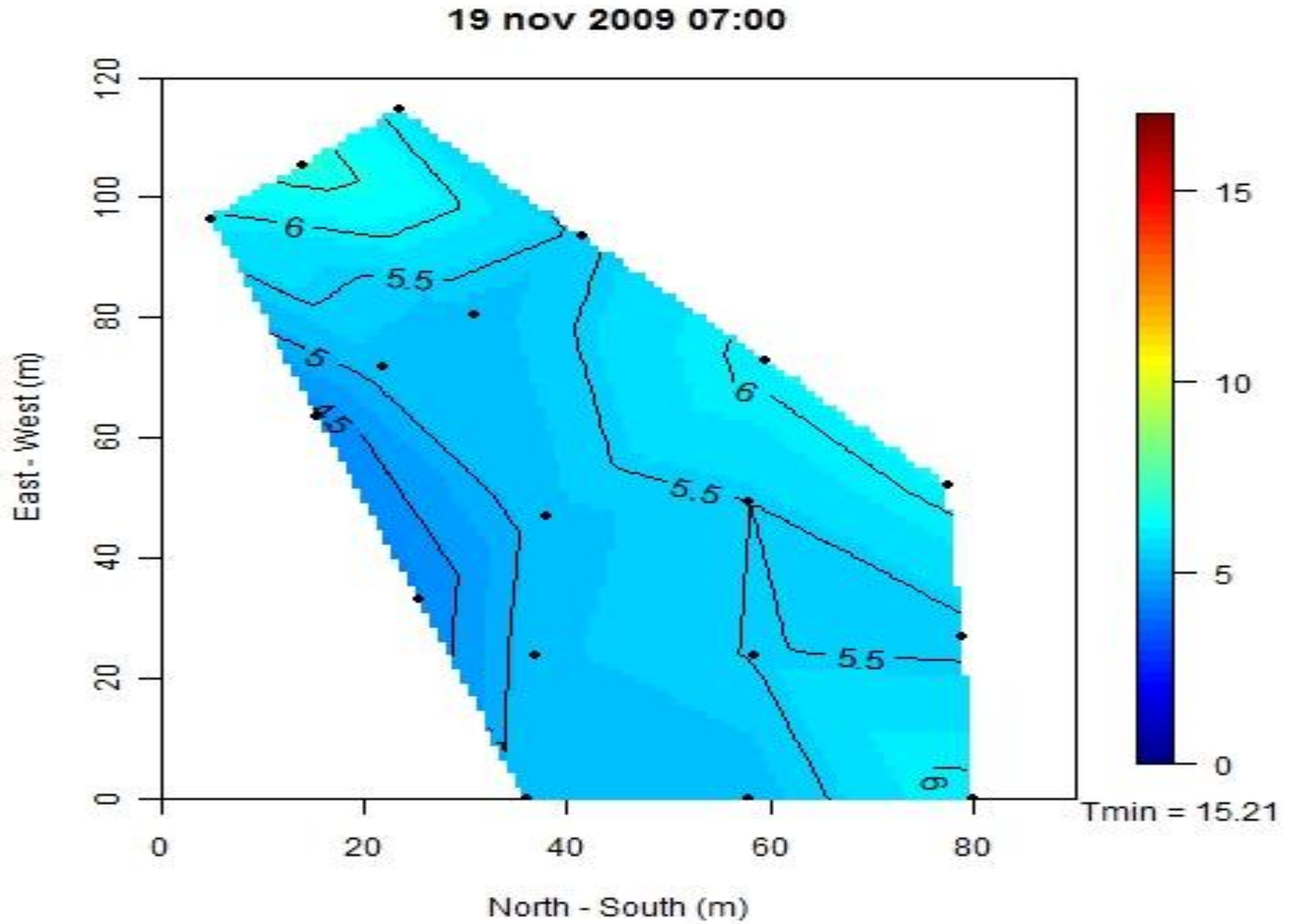
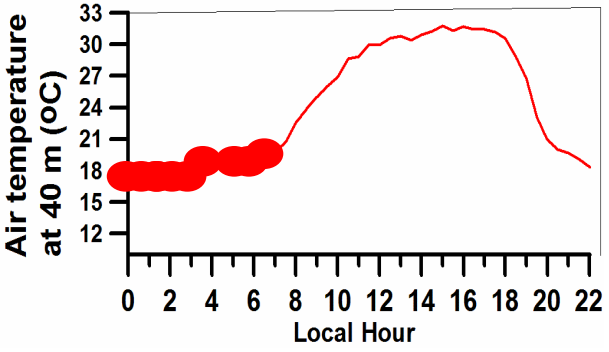


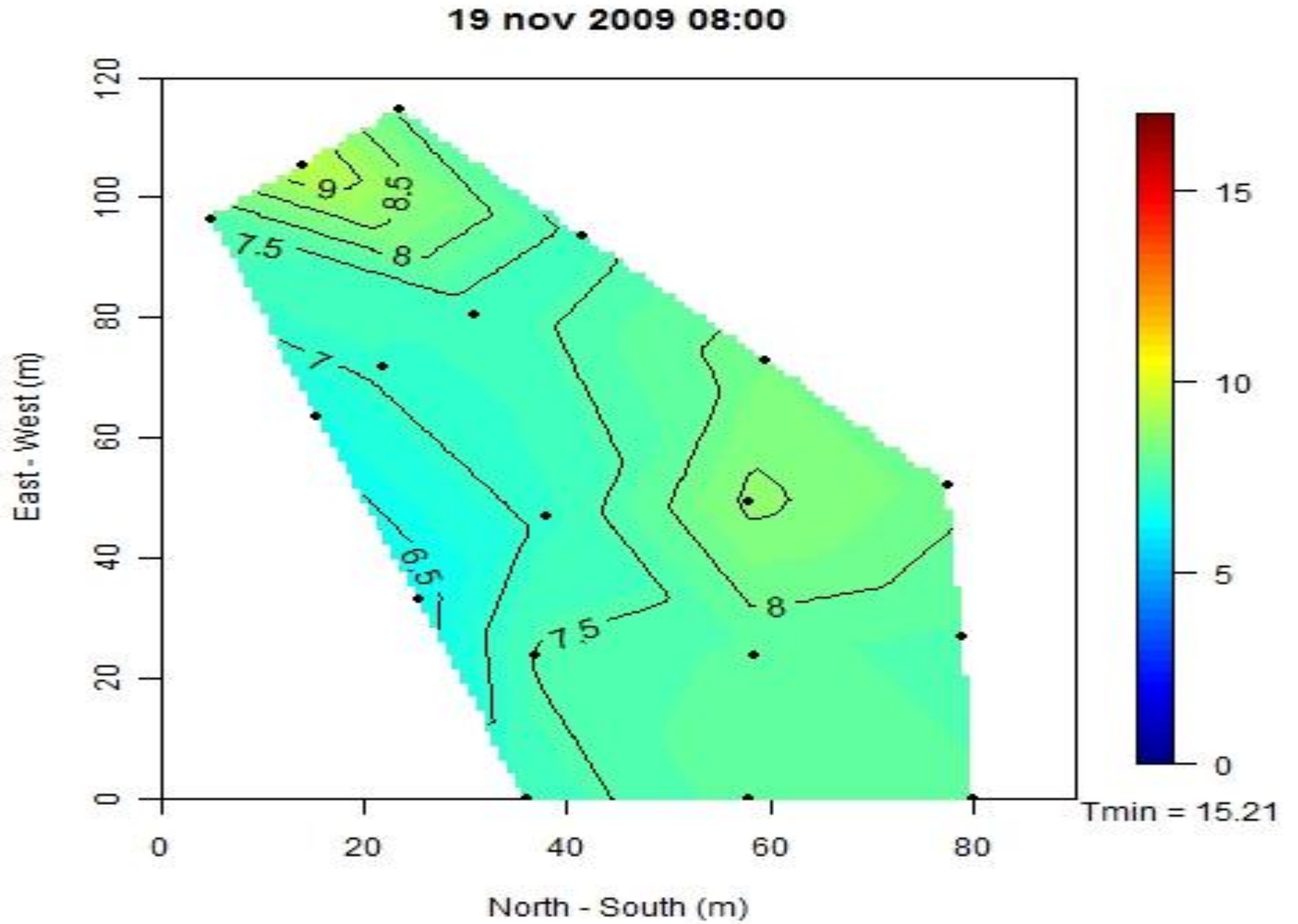
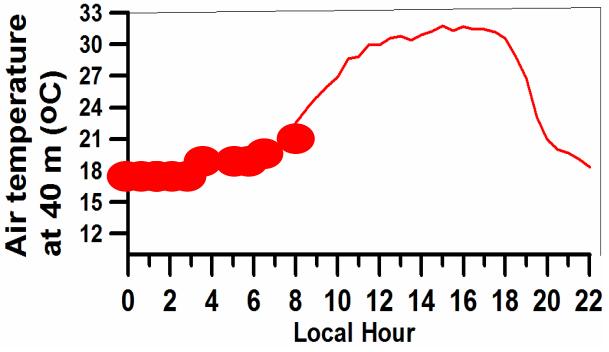


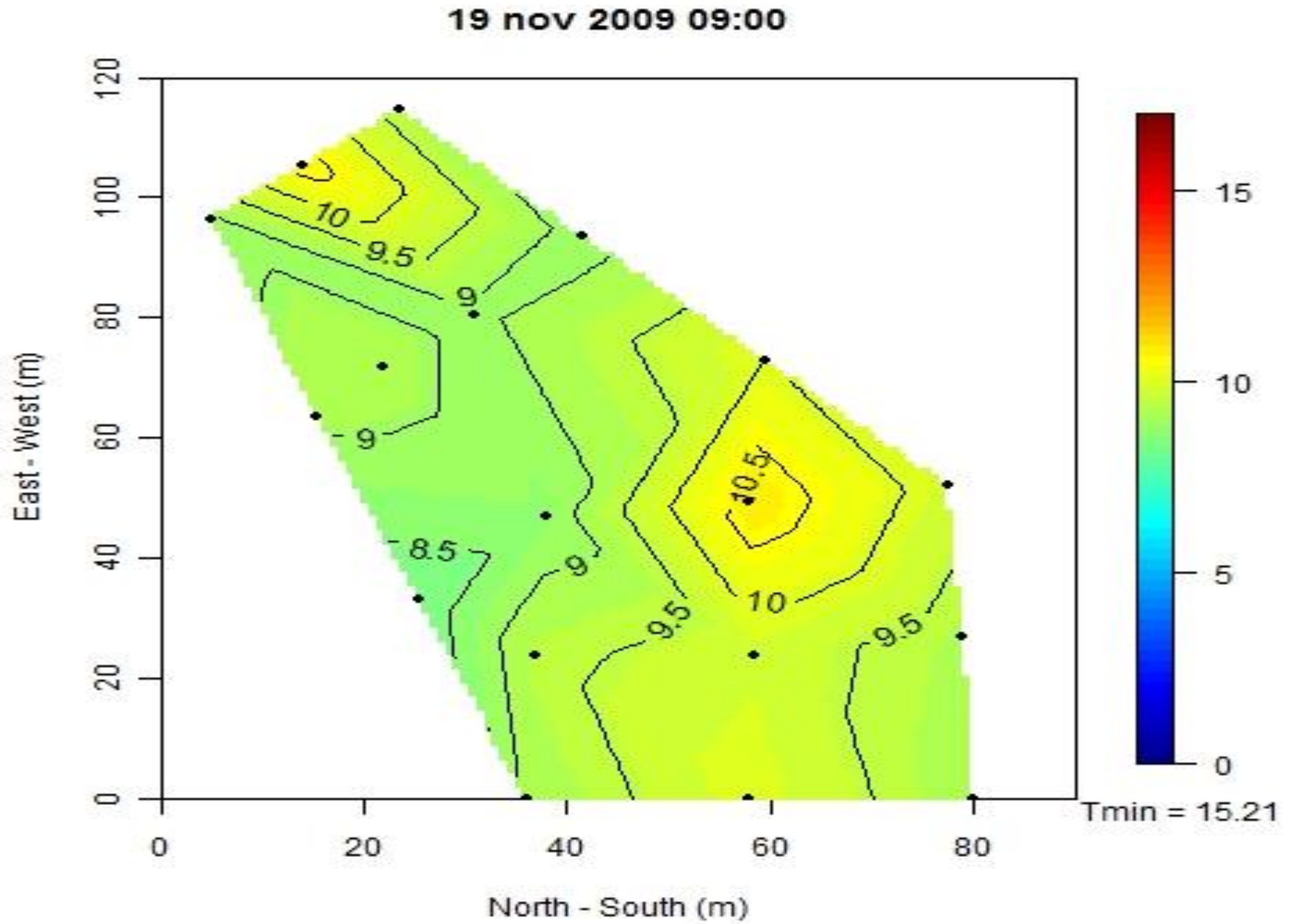
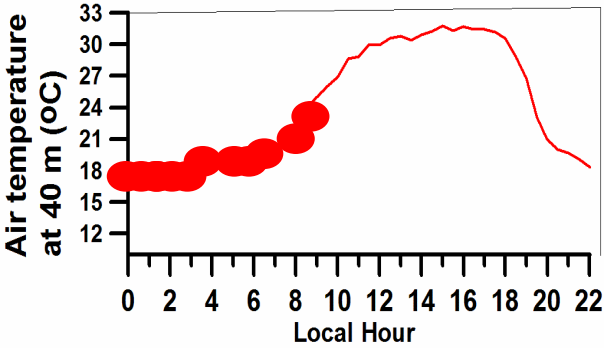


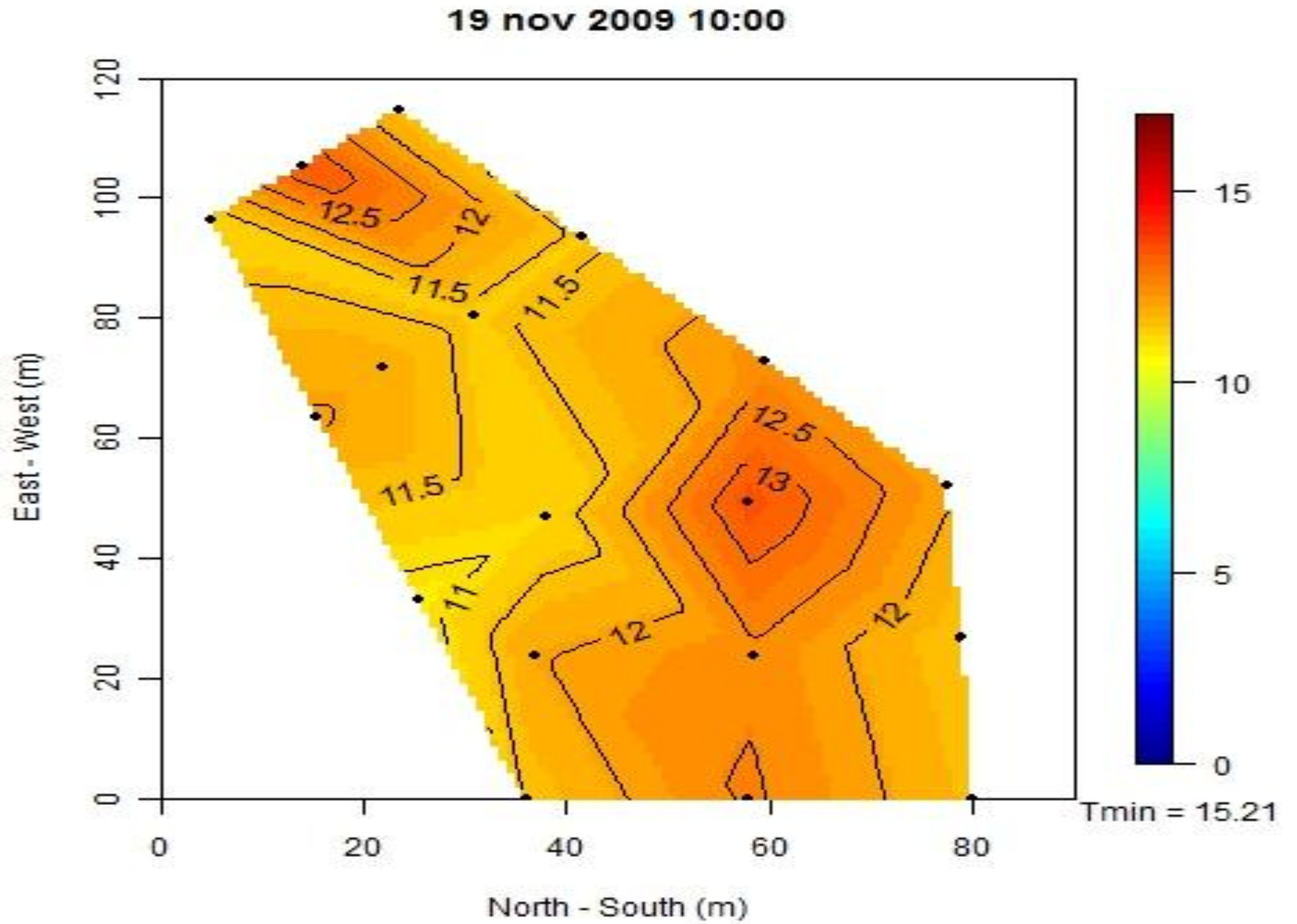
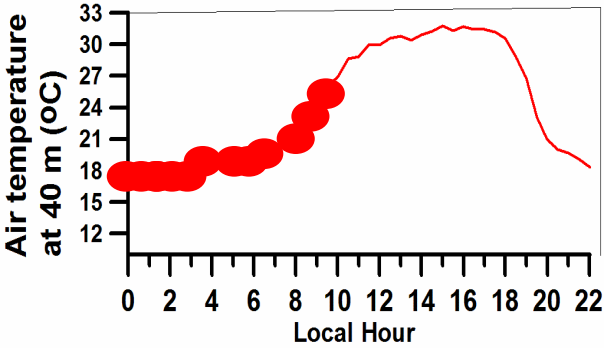


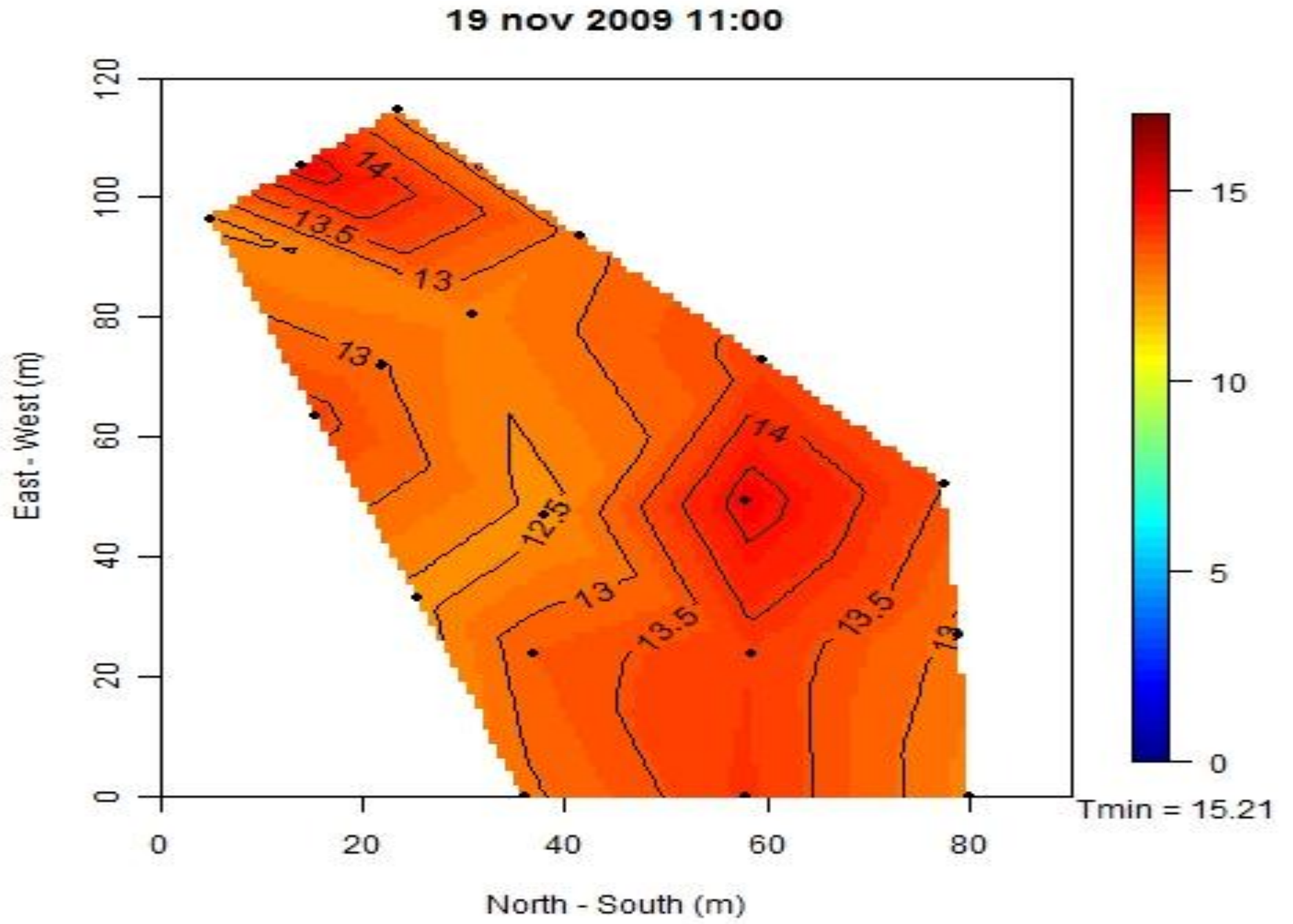
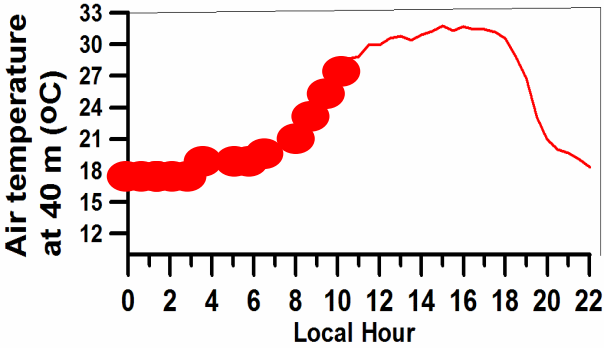


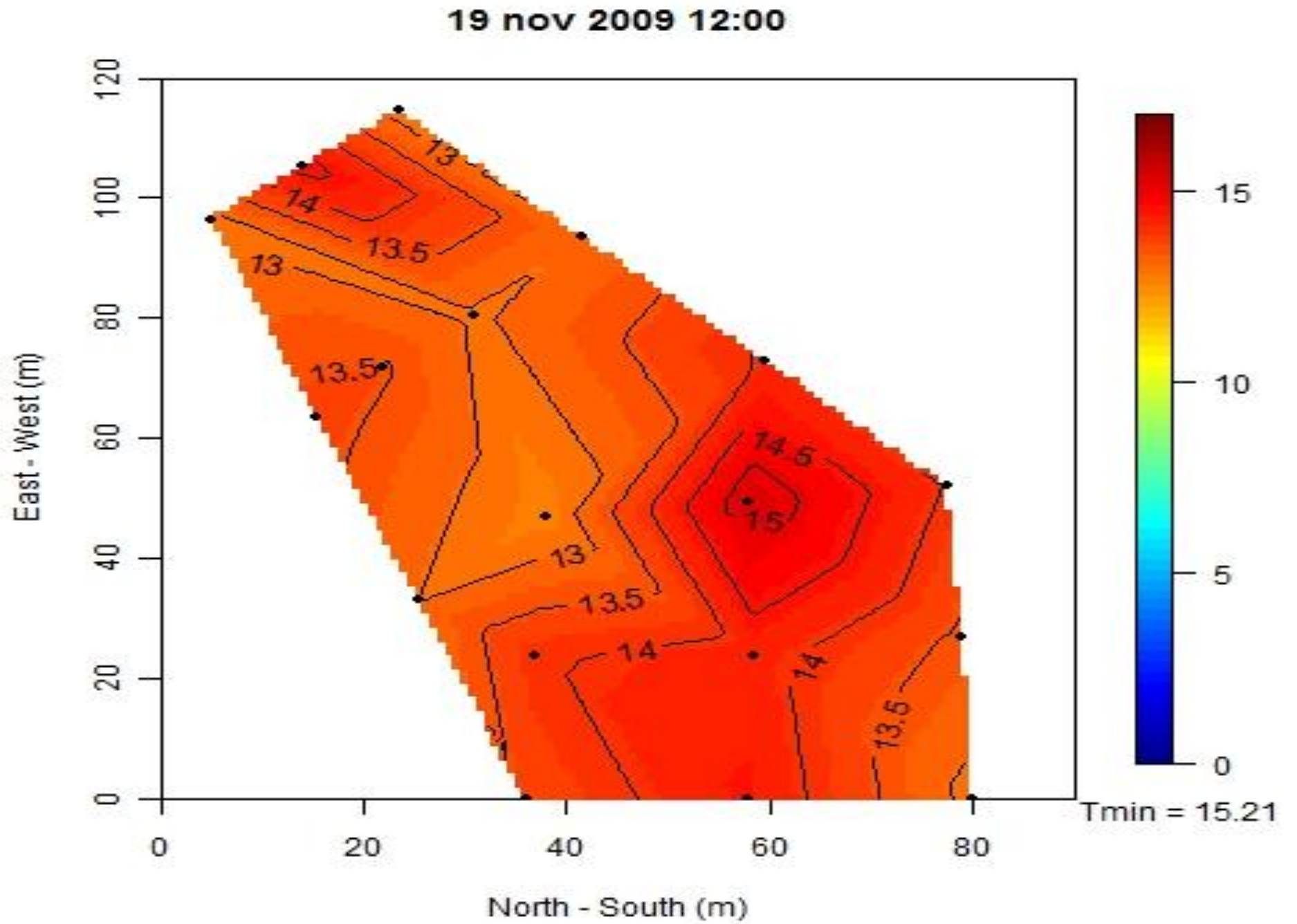
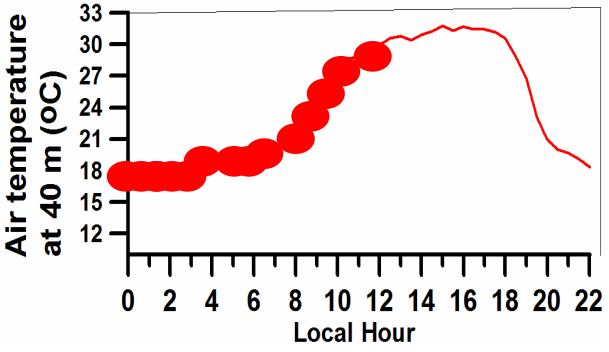


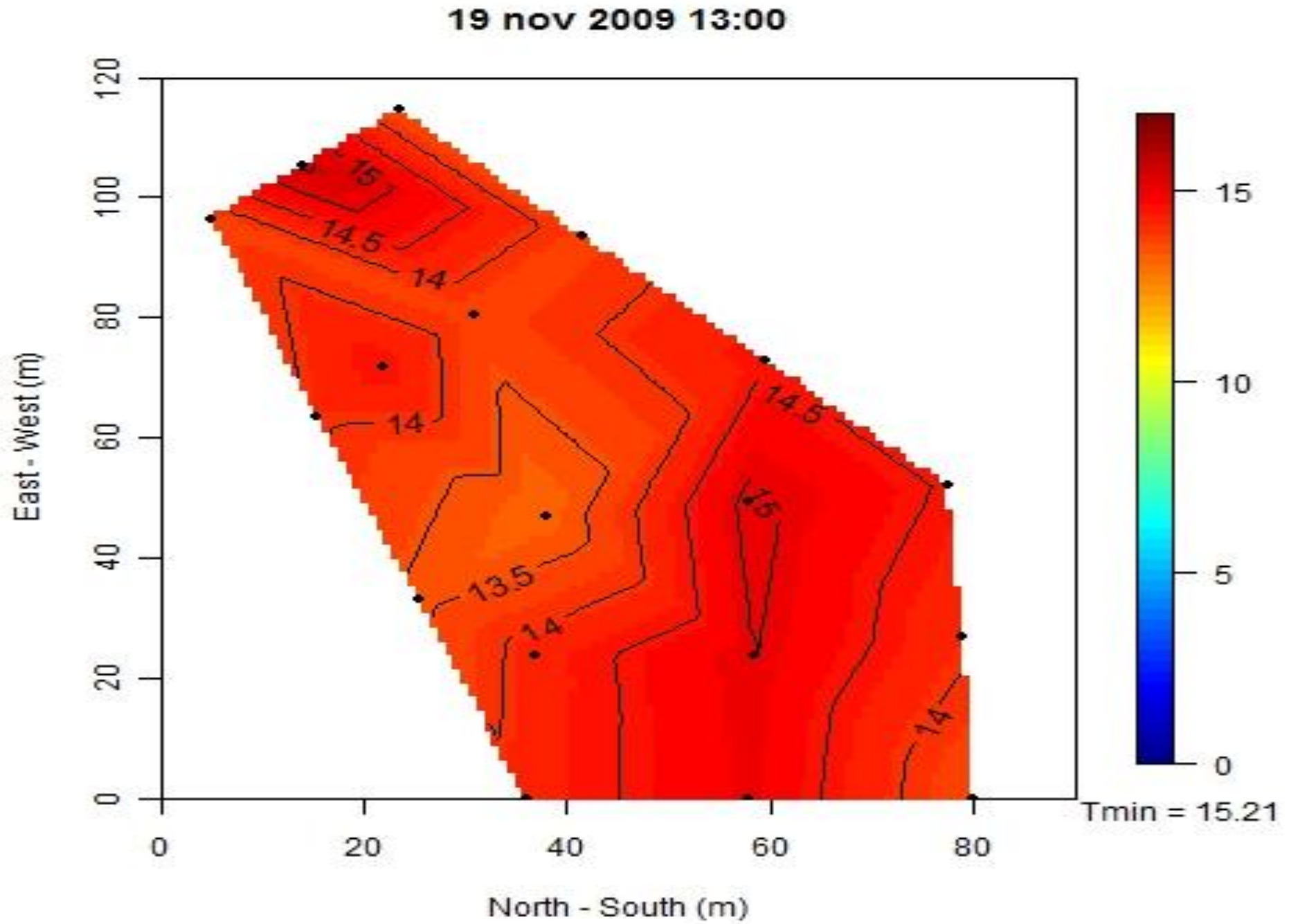
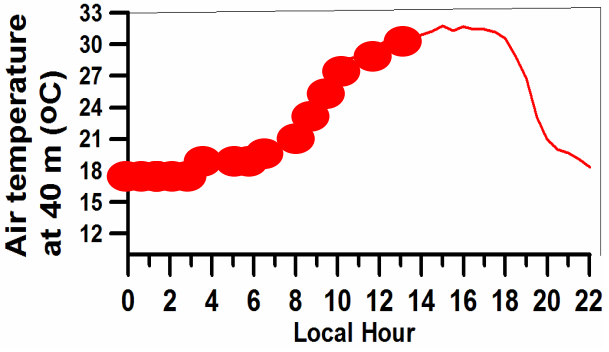


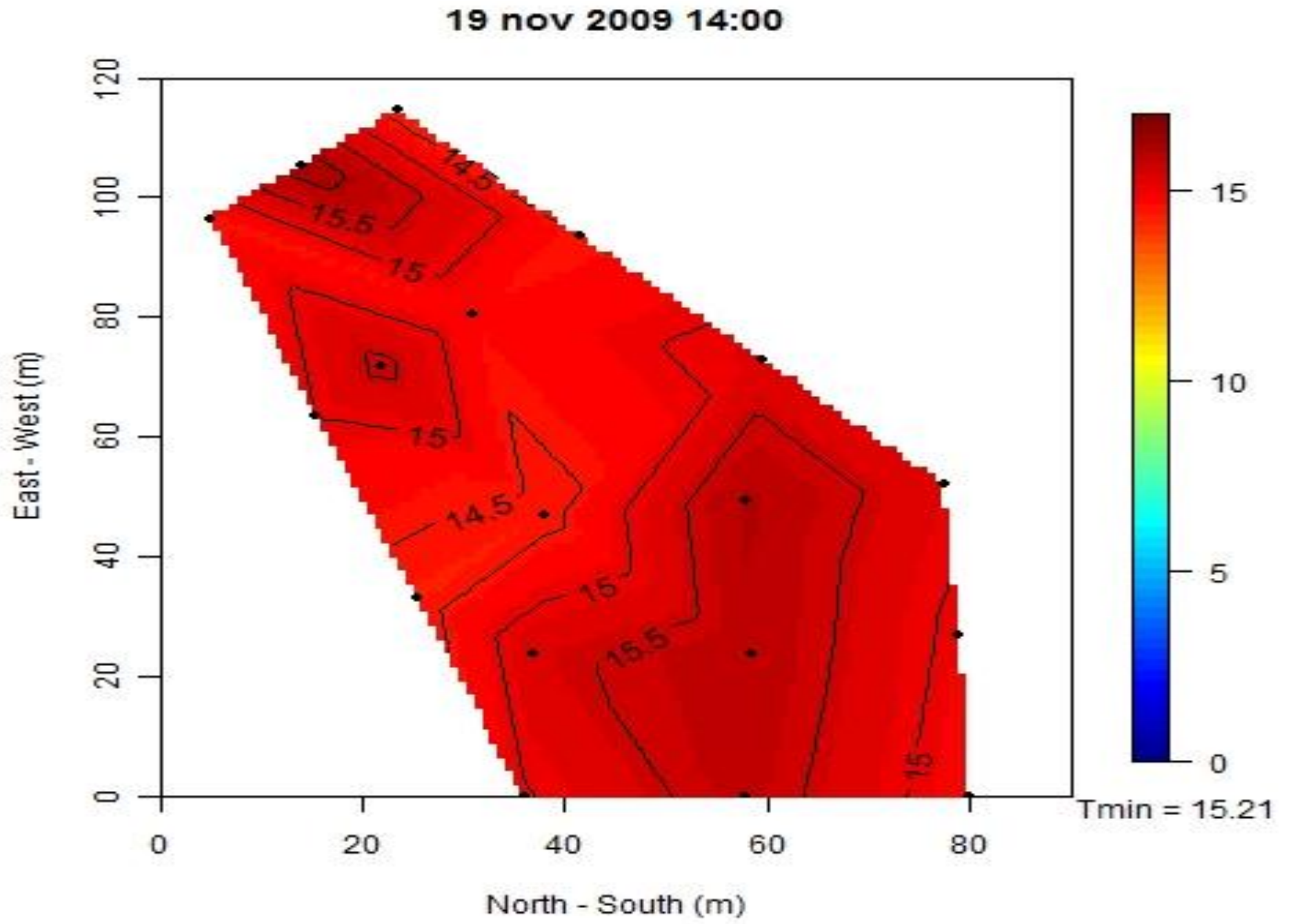
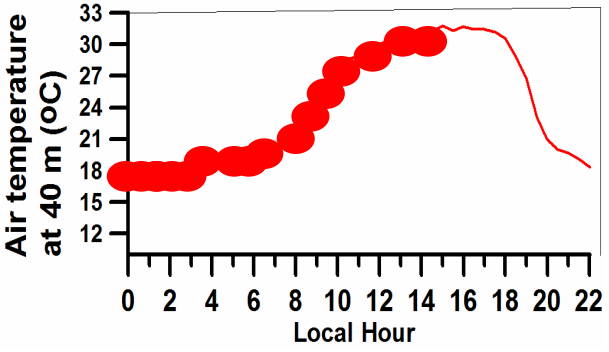


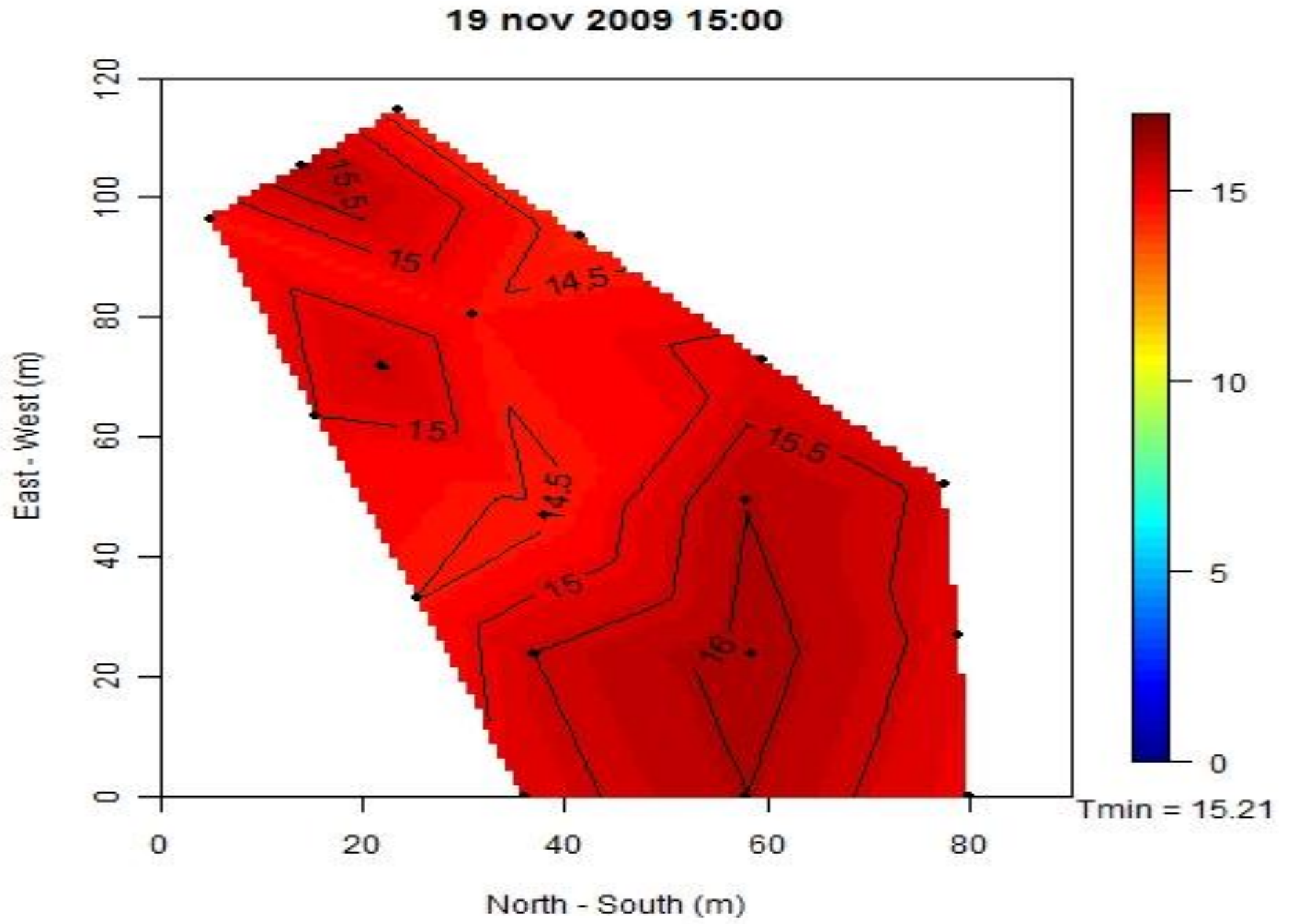
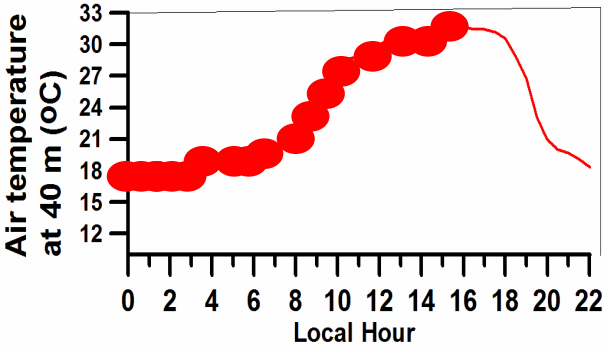


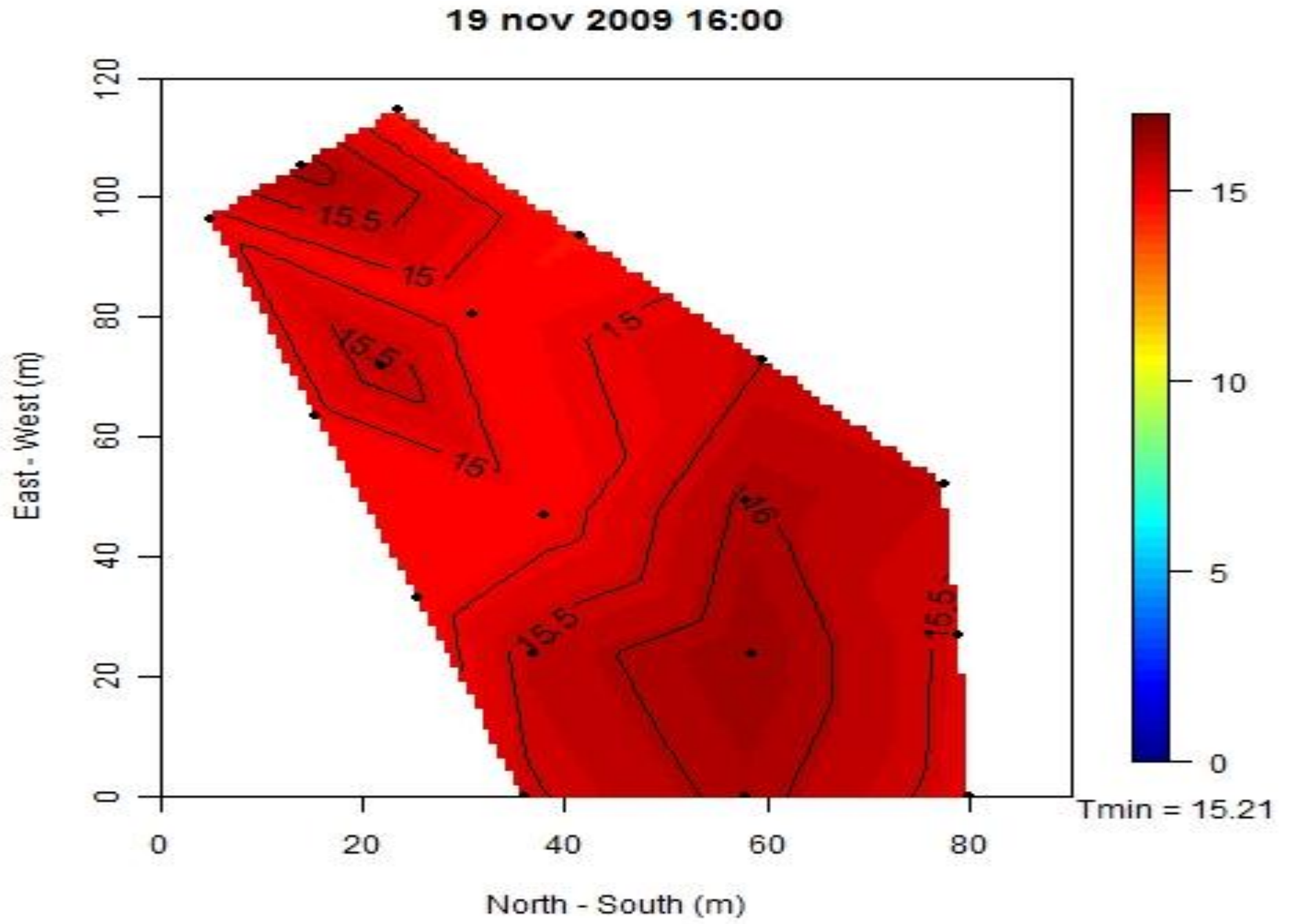
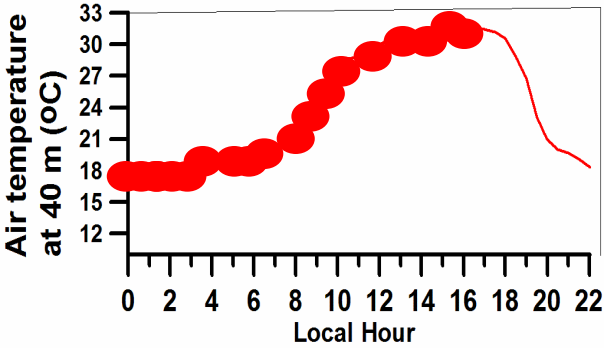


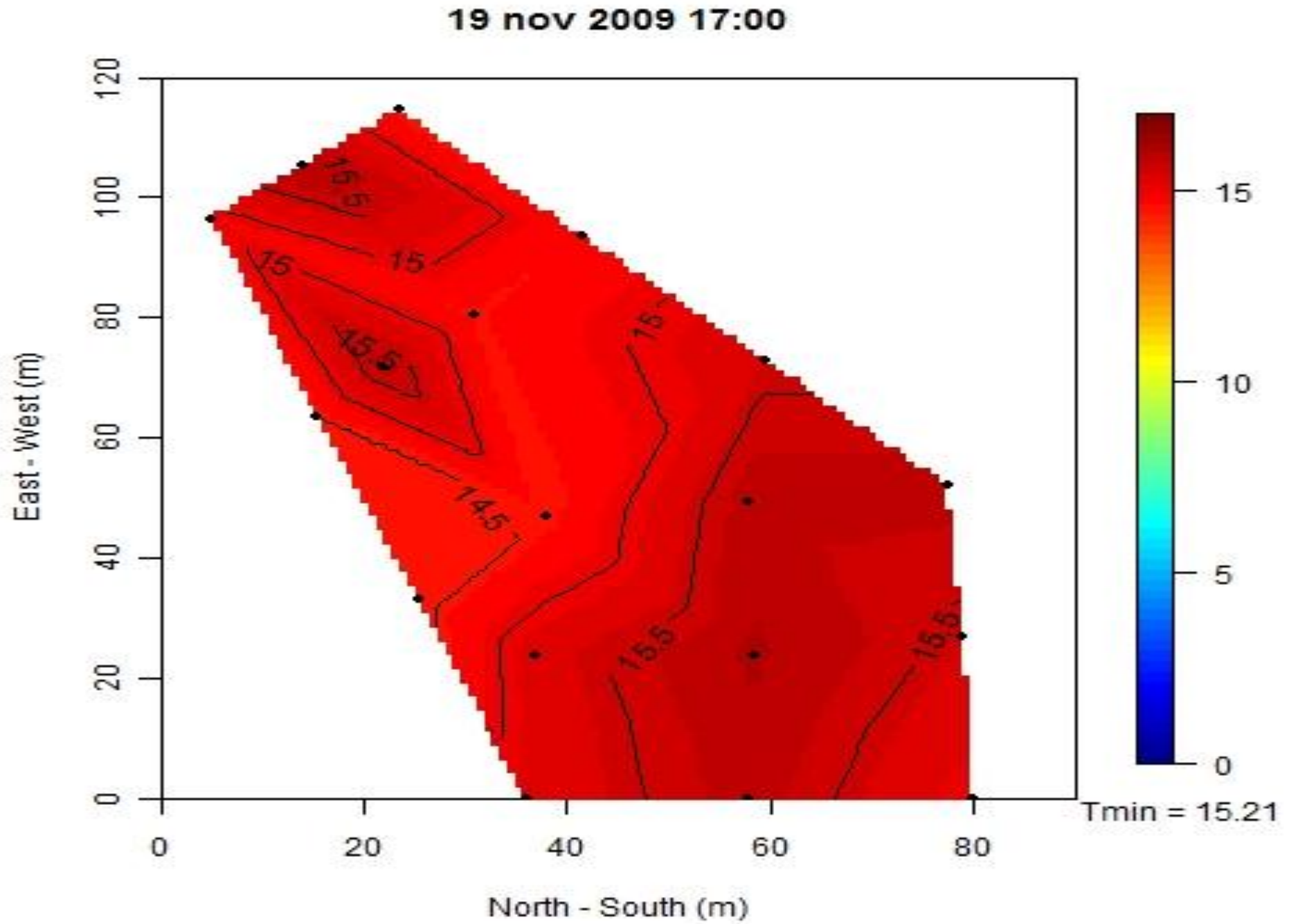
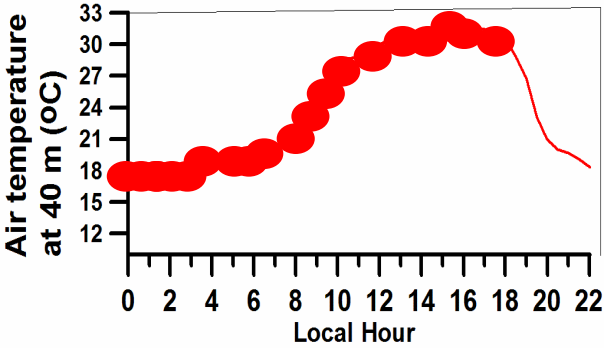


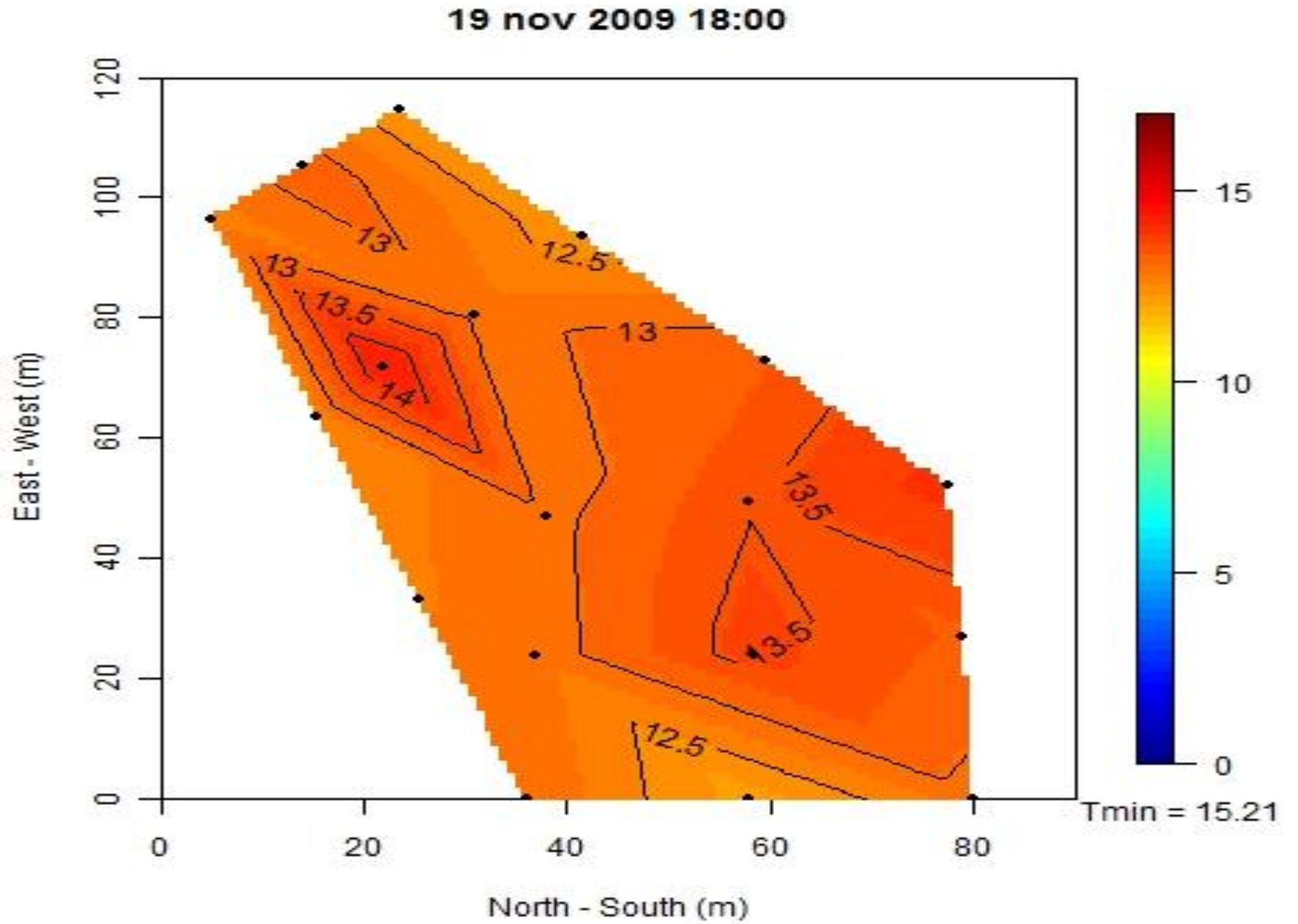
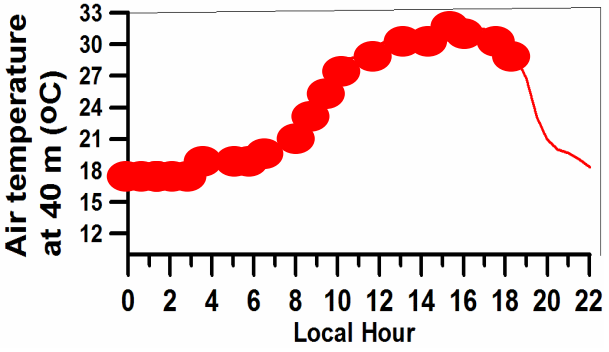


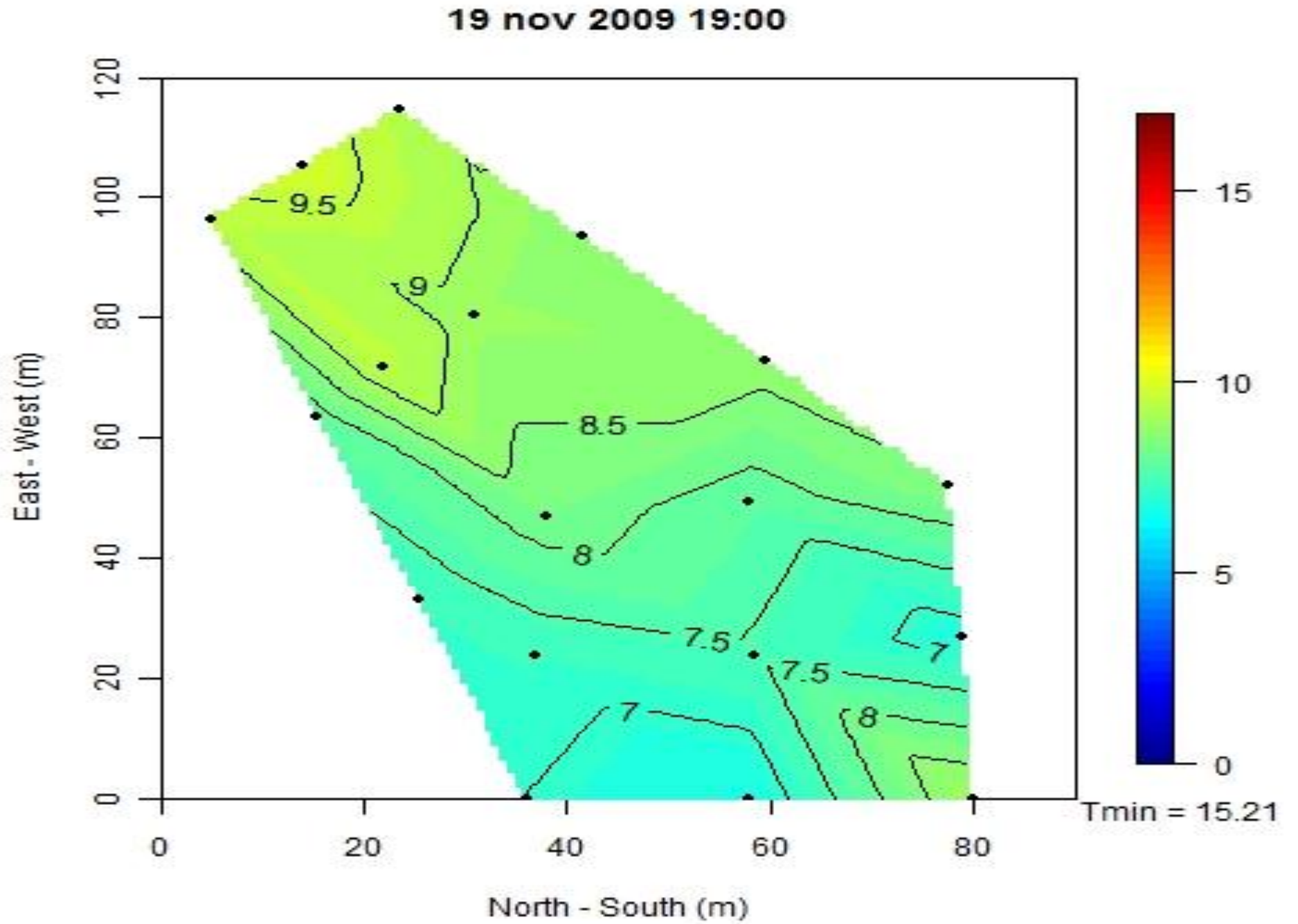
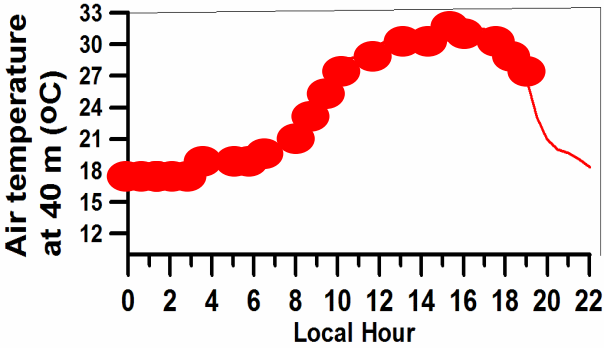


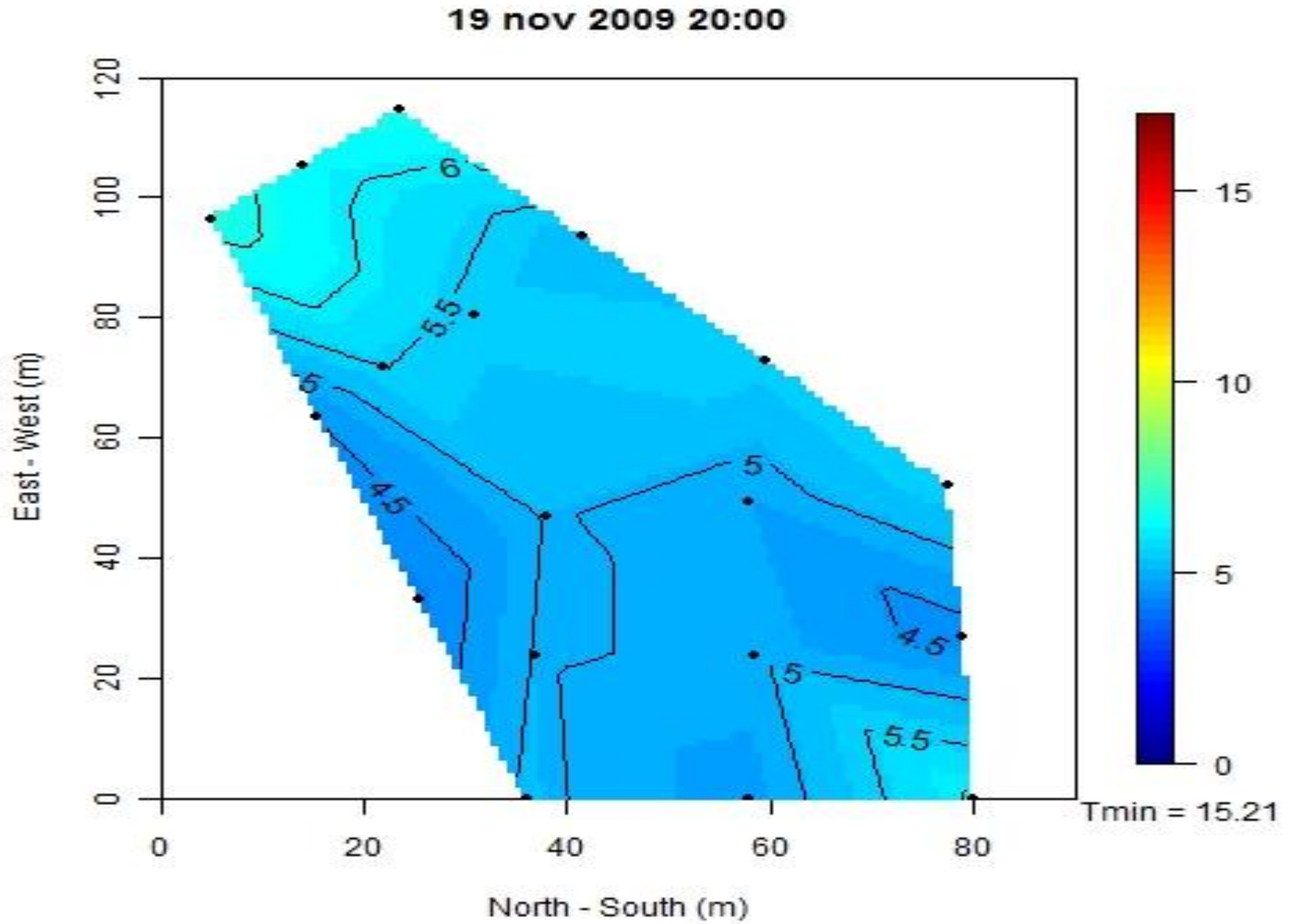
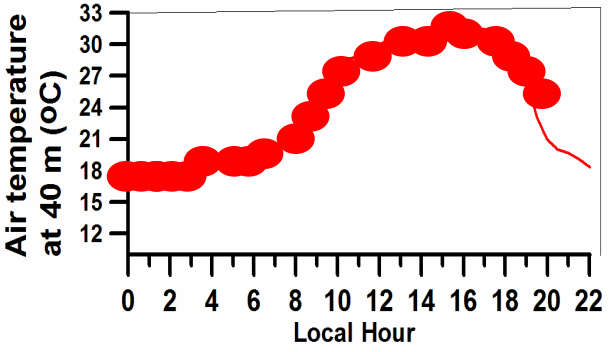


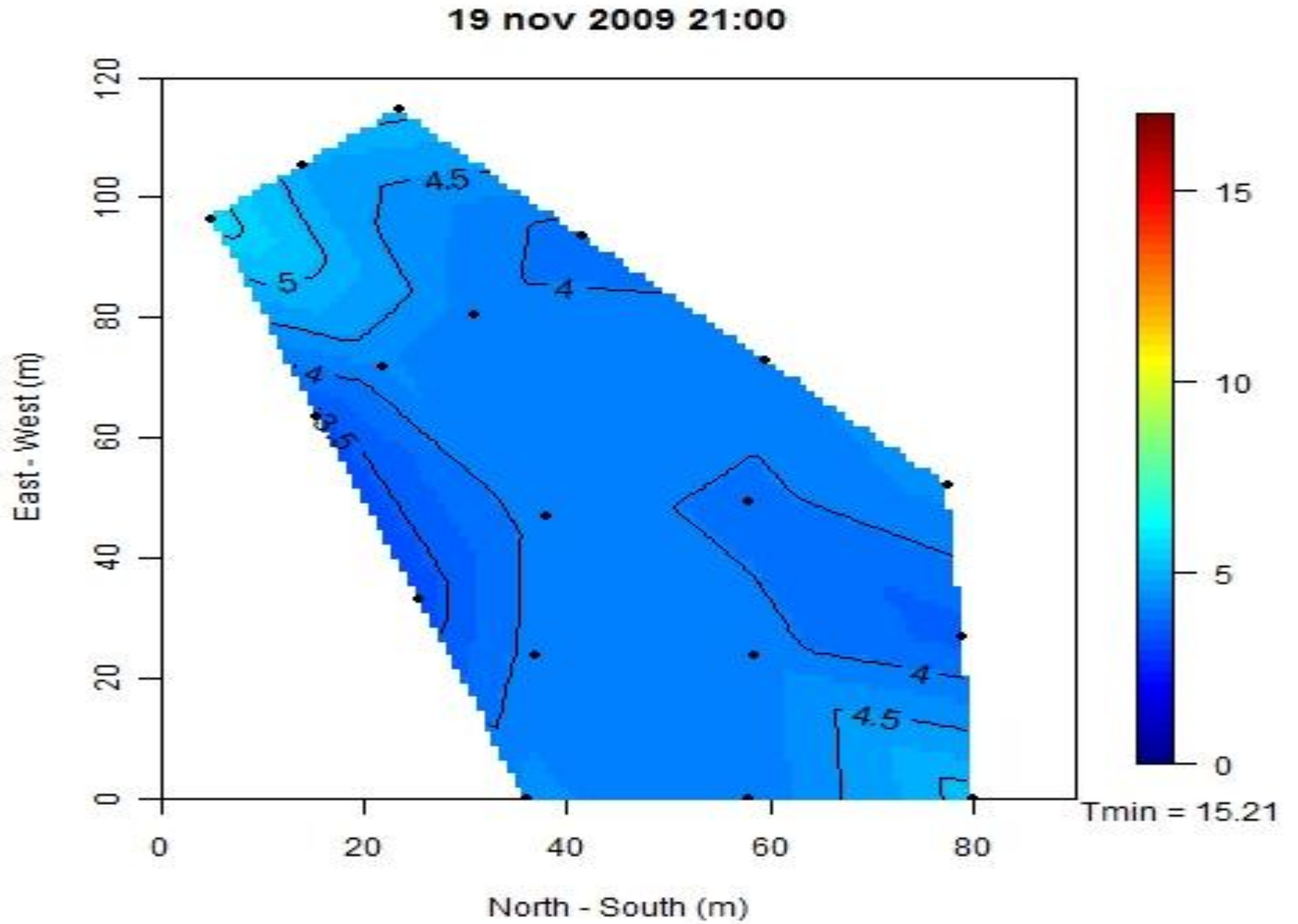
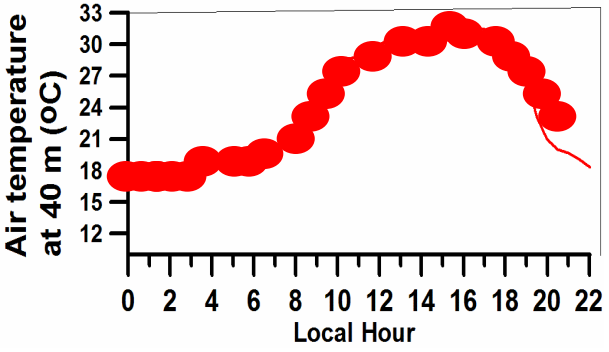


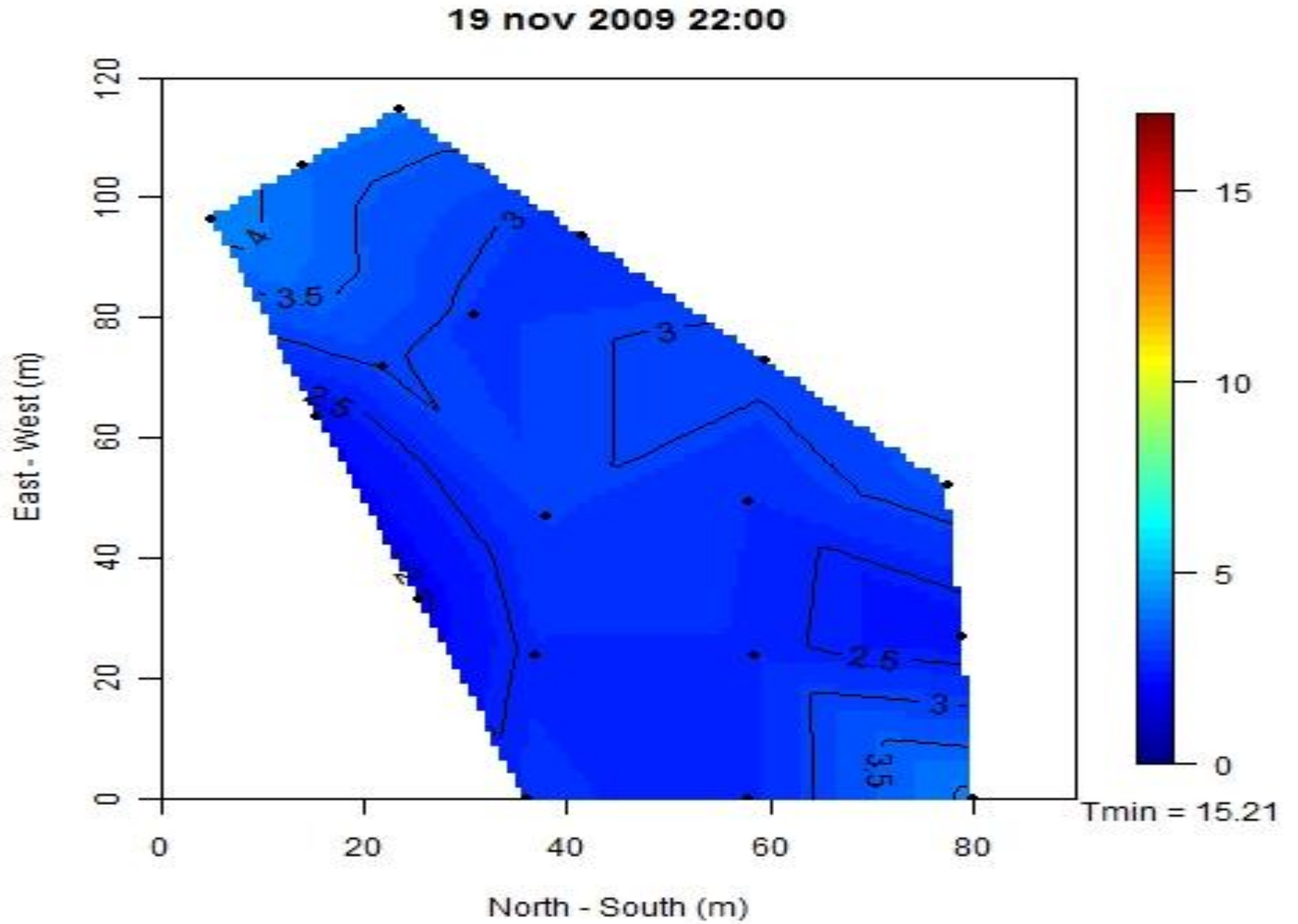
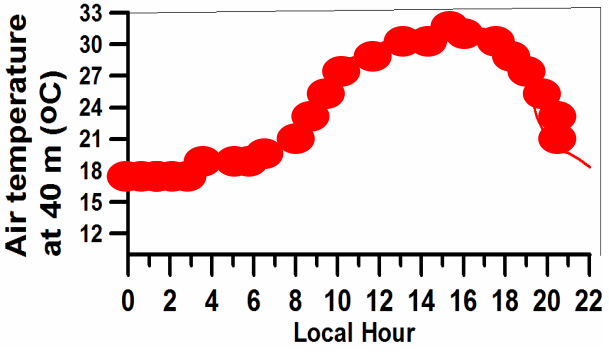


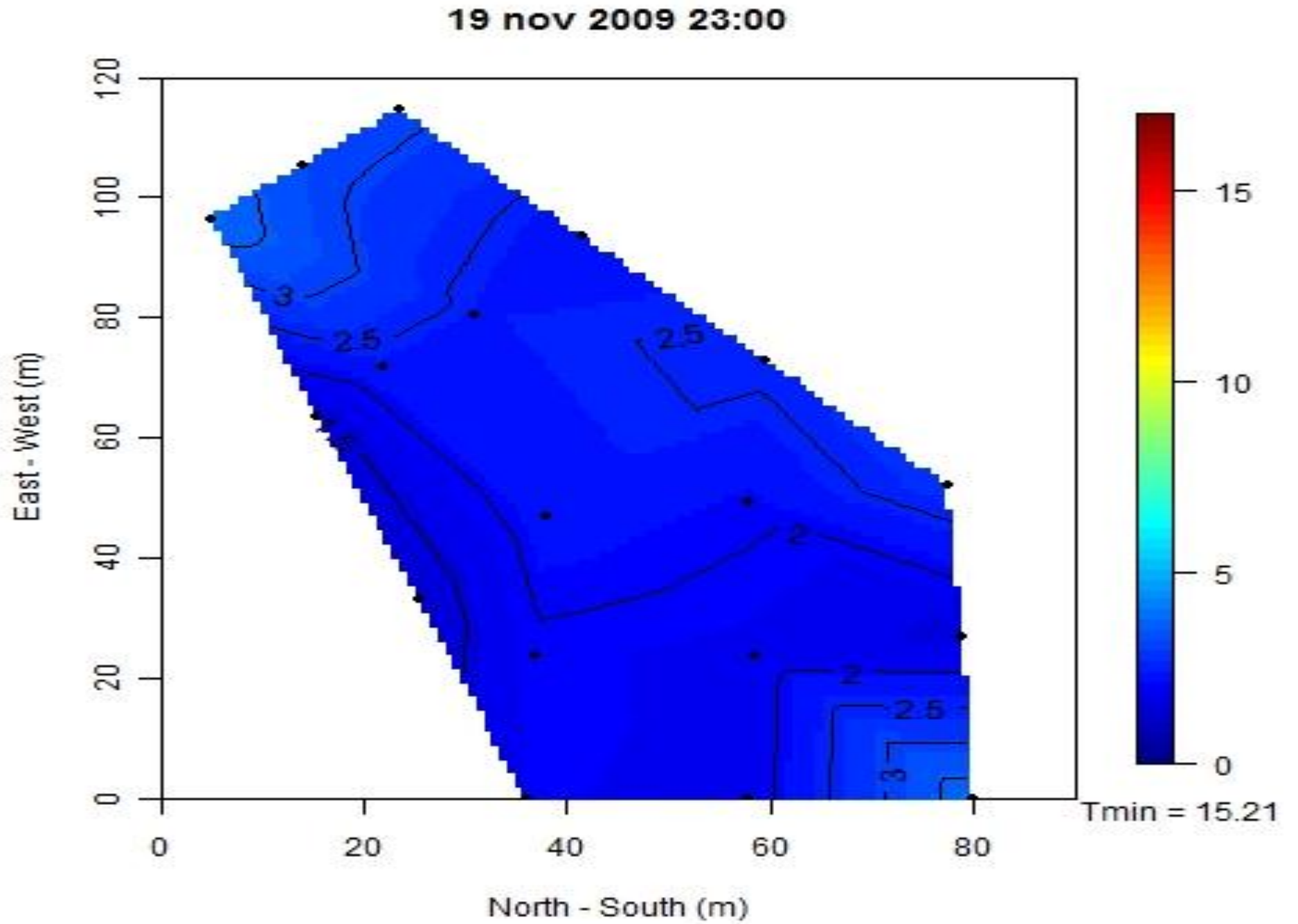
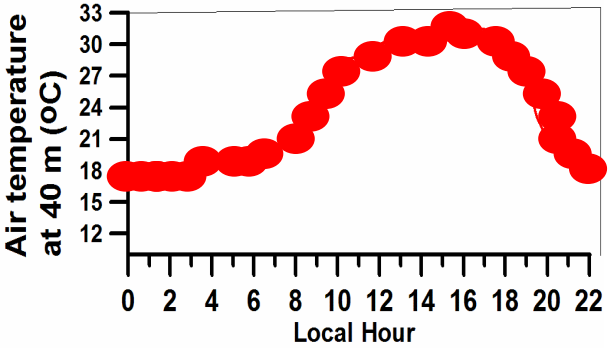












Results

1) Outstanding capacity of cooperation and expertise in only 1 year work with five institutions

- Preliminary analysis showed physically sounding data**
- Detection of improvements (e.g. humidity measurement, sensor accuracy)**

2) Foreseeing to monitor Amazonia

Wild environment with largest worldwide tropical forest, 20% world freshwater and an enormous biodiversity

Supportive on going projects:

Fapesp-MSR 2009-2011 : sensor and software development (INPE+ USP)

LBA/Fapesp Carbon Tracker 2009 – 2014 : regional multi-disciplinary data

Next steps: to adress which relevant questions to answer, partnerships, and how technology can help science and environment

Current efforts

FAPESP- Microsoft Research – Project # 2009/53154-0

DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF WIRELESS NETWORK OF GEOSENSORS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING IN TROPICAL FORESTS

Geosensors

- Assembly of prototypes in Brazil
- New humidity sensors (materials engineering)
- Fault-tolerant, capable of almost-independent operation
- Low power consumption
- Wireless data transmission

Software infrastructure

- Data quality control (identification and removal of faults)
- Operational and science database
- Web-based, integrateable with other environmental data systems
- Visualization tools

Application

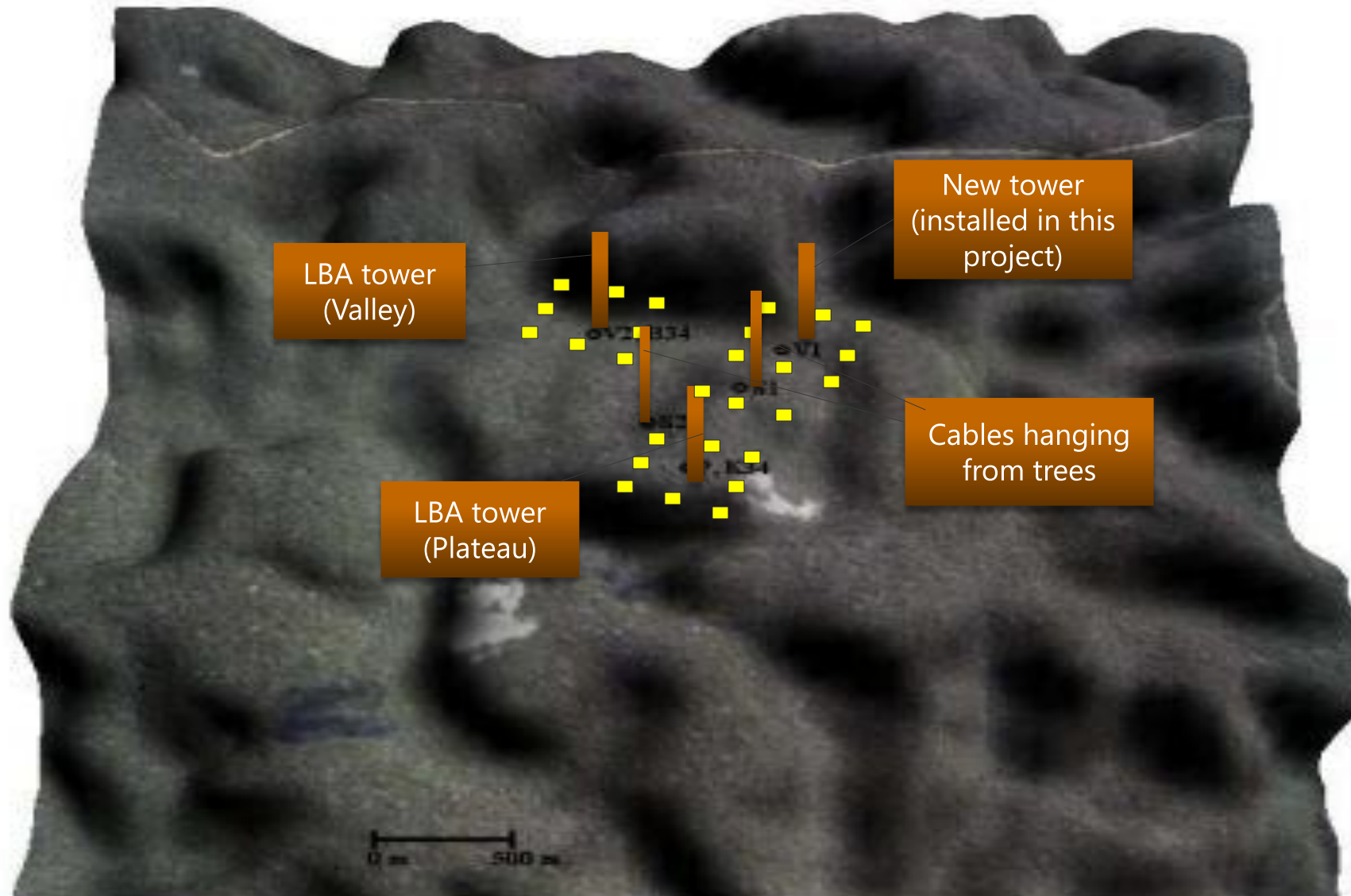
- Study of spatial variability of temperature and humidity within the forest
- Reduction of uncertainties associated with the terrain's topography.
- Validation of theoretical biosphere models.

Software infrastructure development

- Data entry (from the sensor network): validation, metadata creation, data quality evaluation, etc.
- Science database.
- Science support:
 - Simple reports, subset extraction.
 - Visualization.
 - Spatiotemporal analysis (mining).
- Extensions:
 - Web services to provide access to the data.
 - Integration with other environmental databases.
 - Virtual Laboratories.
- Pilot for other environmental science databases.



Planned deployment in Amazonia



Partnership



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