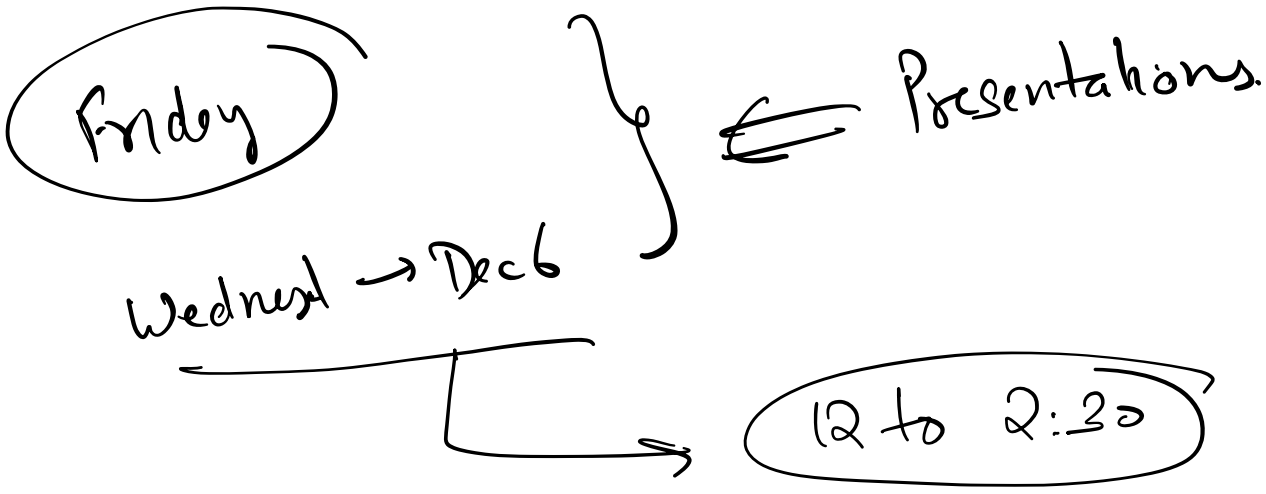


IoT on Insects

- Budgets
- Communication
- Localization
- Limitations
- Evaluations

Project Discussion



15 minutes per project

- 10 minutes of speaking
- 5 minutes of Q&A.

Insect IoT: Motivation

Insects fly free



no batteries

Insects have ^{unique} sensory capabilities.

ubiquitous

Budgets

→ PCB
→ Antenna
→ Attaching stuff.

Weights: 105 mg.

Battery: 70 mg.

micro-controller: 4.1 mg.

Sensors

Communication → antenna.

PCB design

Antenna

Attach to insects?

Problem



7mm

900 MHz

902 MHz ←



reflecting

+

shift freq. by



band pass filter.

2 MHz

↓
costs
some power



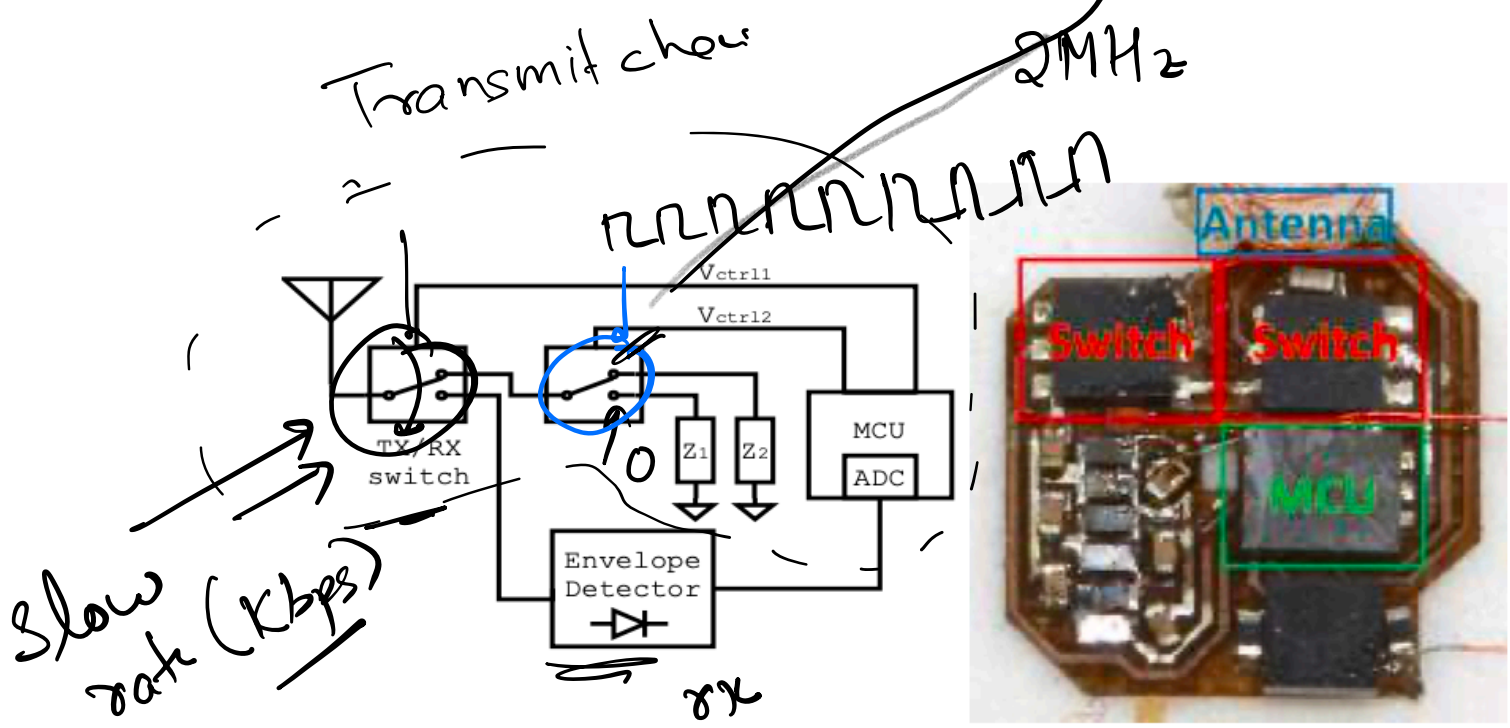
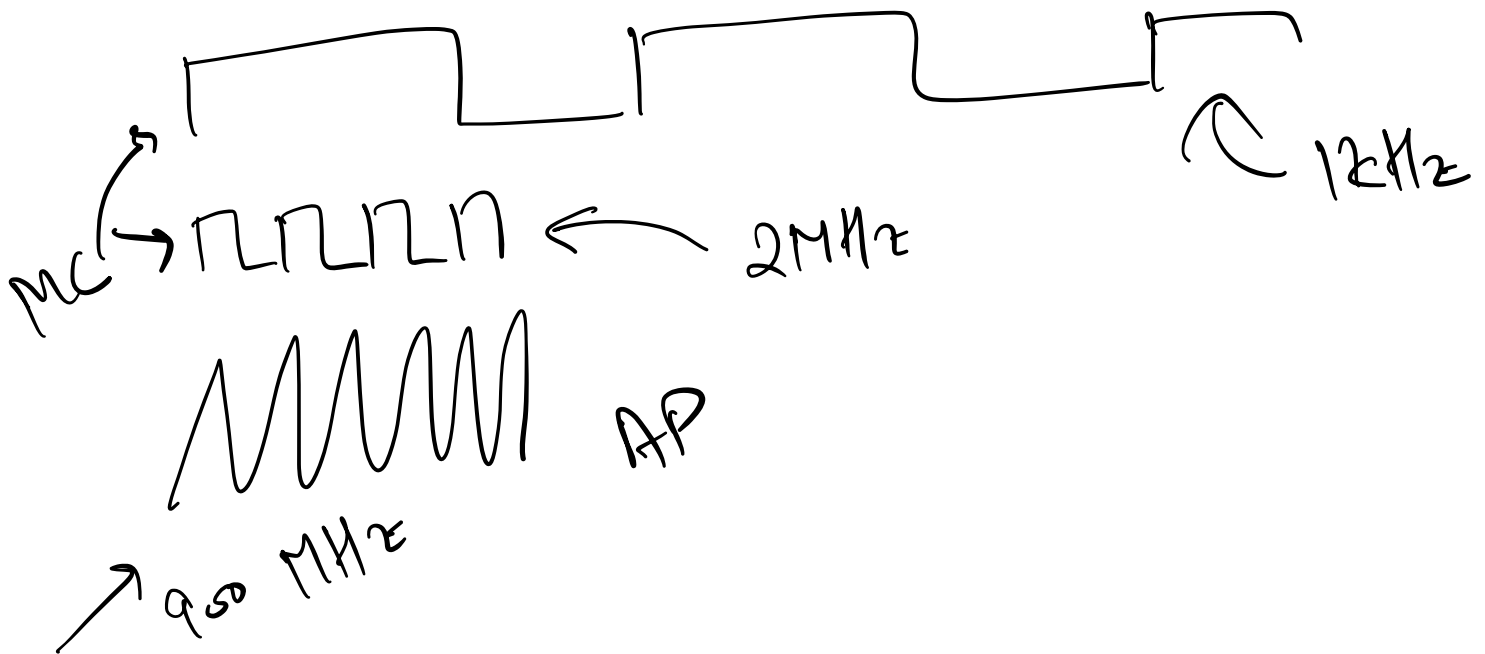


Figure 8: Backscatter hardware including a block diagram (left) and light-weight hardware implementation (right).

Rx → shift of 2MHz

data symbol modulated at Kbps.



Localization

GPS → too power hungry.

satellite signal is weak

↳ do a lot of processing to recover that signal.

bring satellite down
↳ AP.

↳

)))

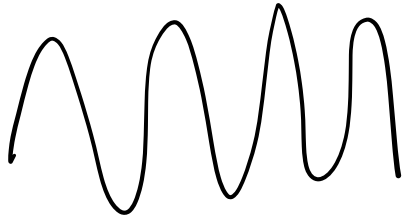
)))

)))

receives signals

↓
compute a location

900MHz



channel

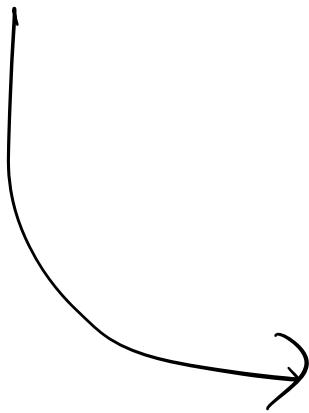
amp



phase.



multiple antennas



~~900MHz clock~~

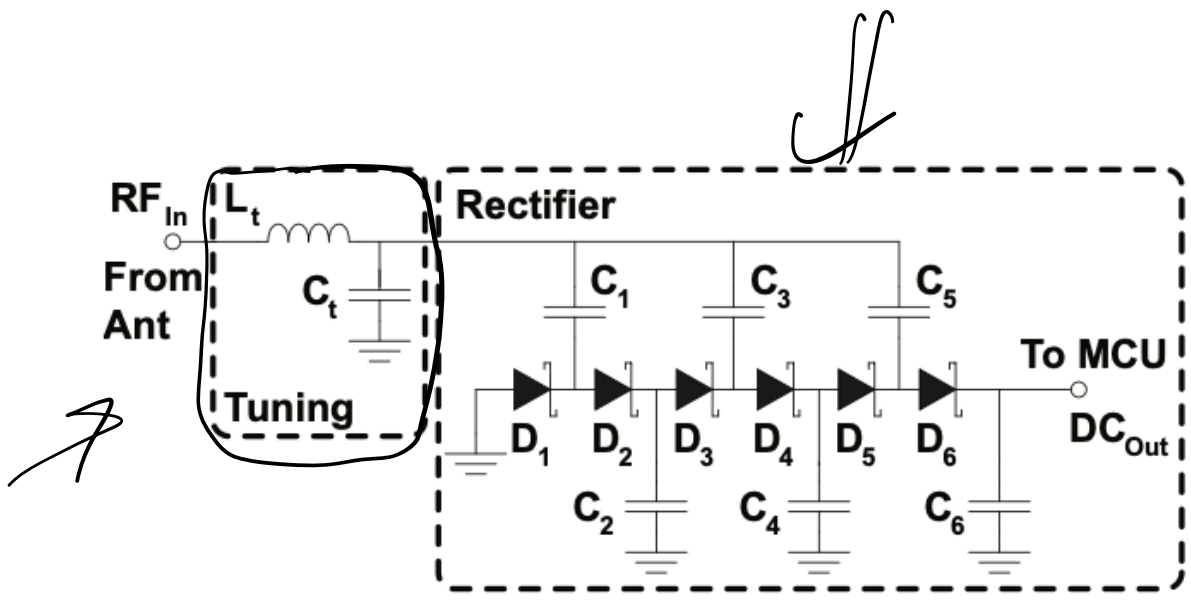
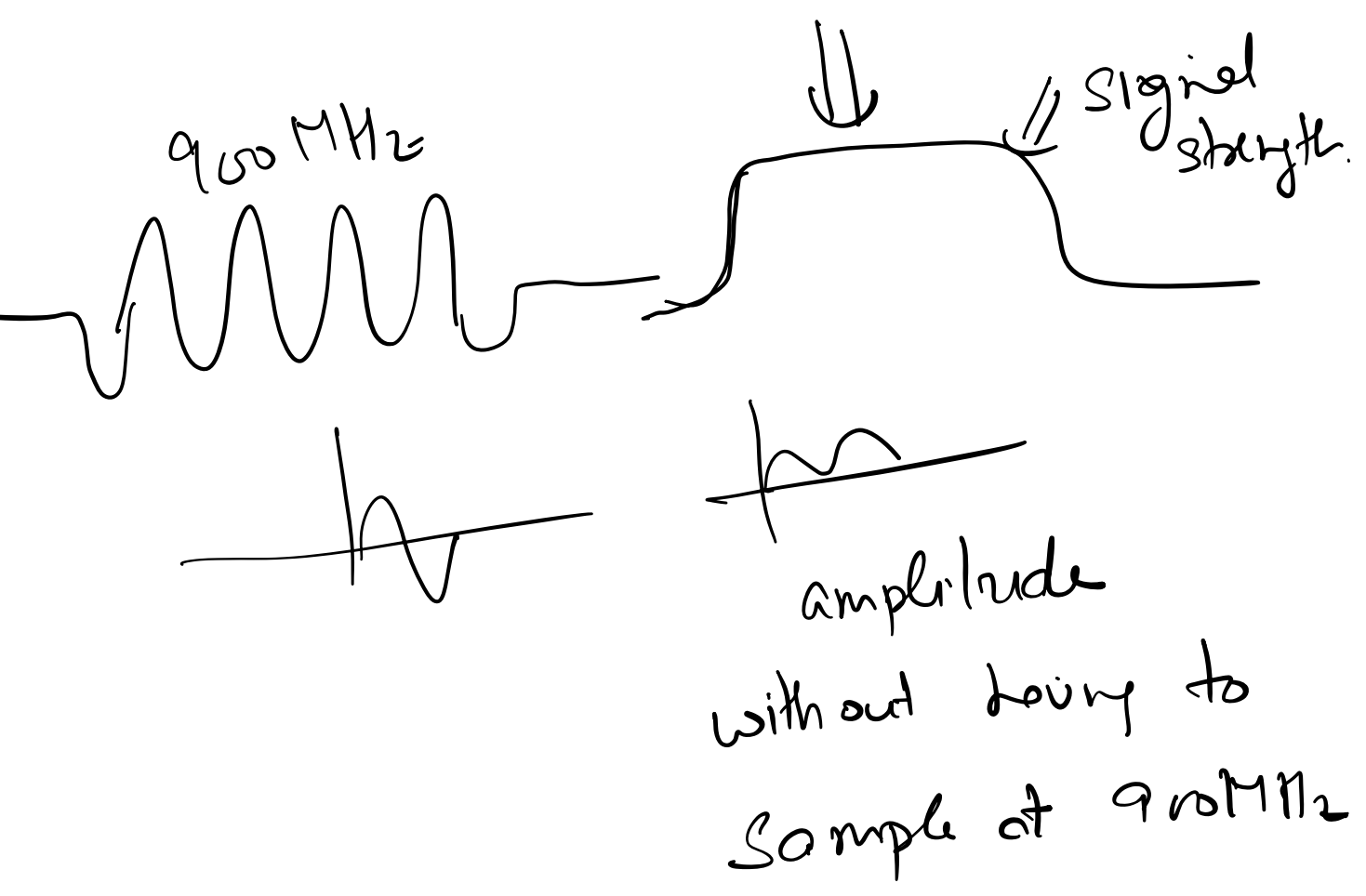


Figure 5: Envelope detector circuit diagram.

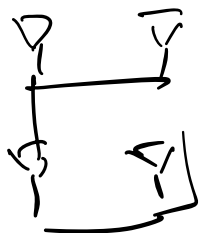
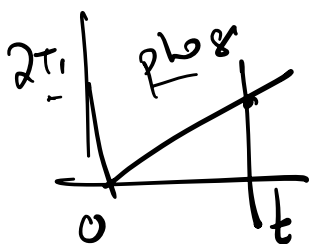
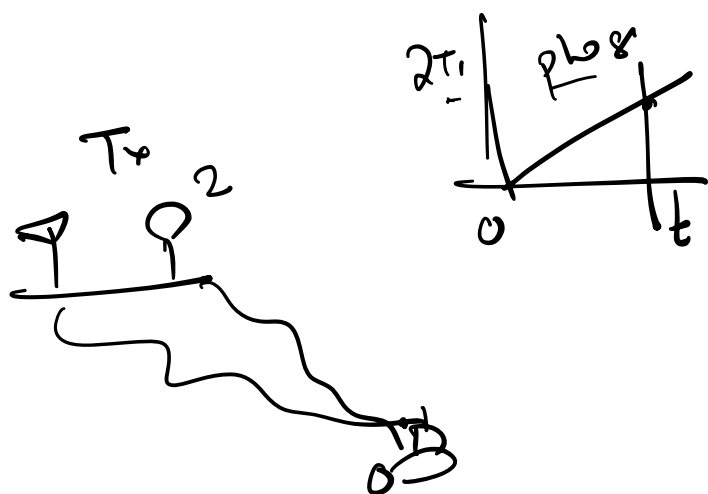
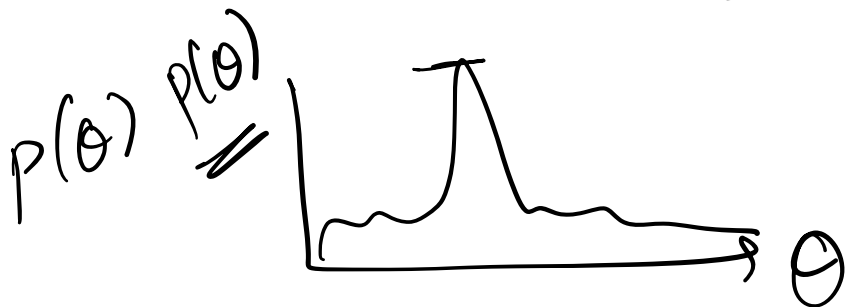


Amplitude \Rightarrow location?



$$\Delta \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x \cos \theta$$

$$P(\theta) = \left| \sum_i h e^{j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (ix \cos \theta)} \right|$$



Evaluation

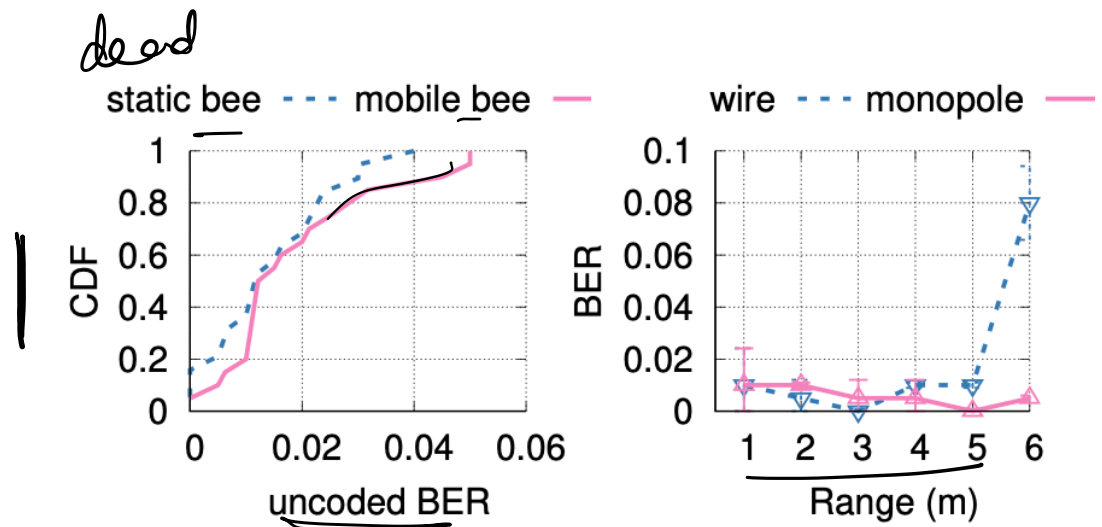


Figure 14: Backscatter performance. The uncoded BER is low and comparable to prior backscatter designs [77] and the bee can upload data when it is back at the hive.

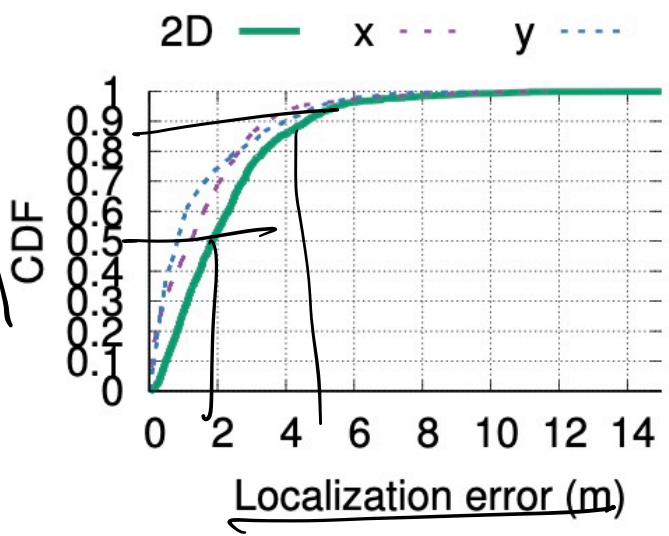


Figure 11: 2D accuracy with deployment in farm.

200m

Limitations

→ seasonal bees.

(insects can die \Rightarrow e-waste)

→ battery life.

→ AP needs to be close.

→ Interference management

→ Cameras on bees? $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Size} \\ \rightarrow \text{Power} \end{cases}$

900MHz

Fabrication

flow

