

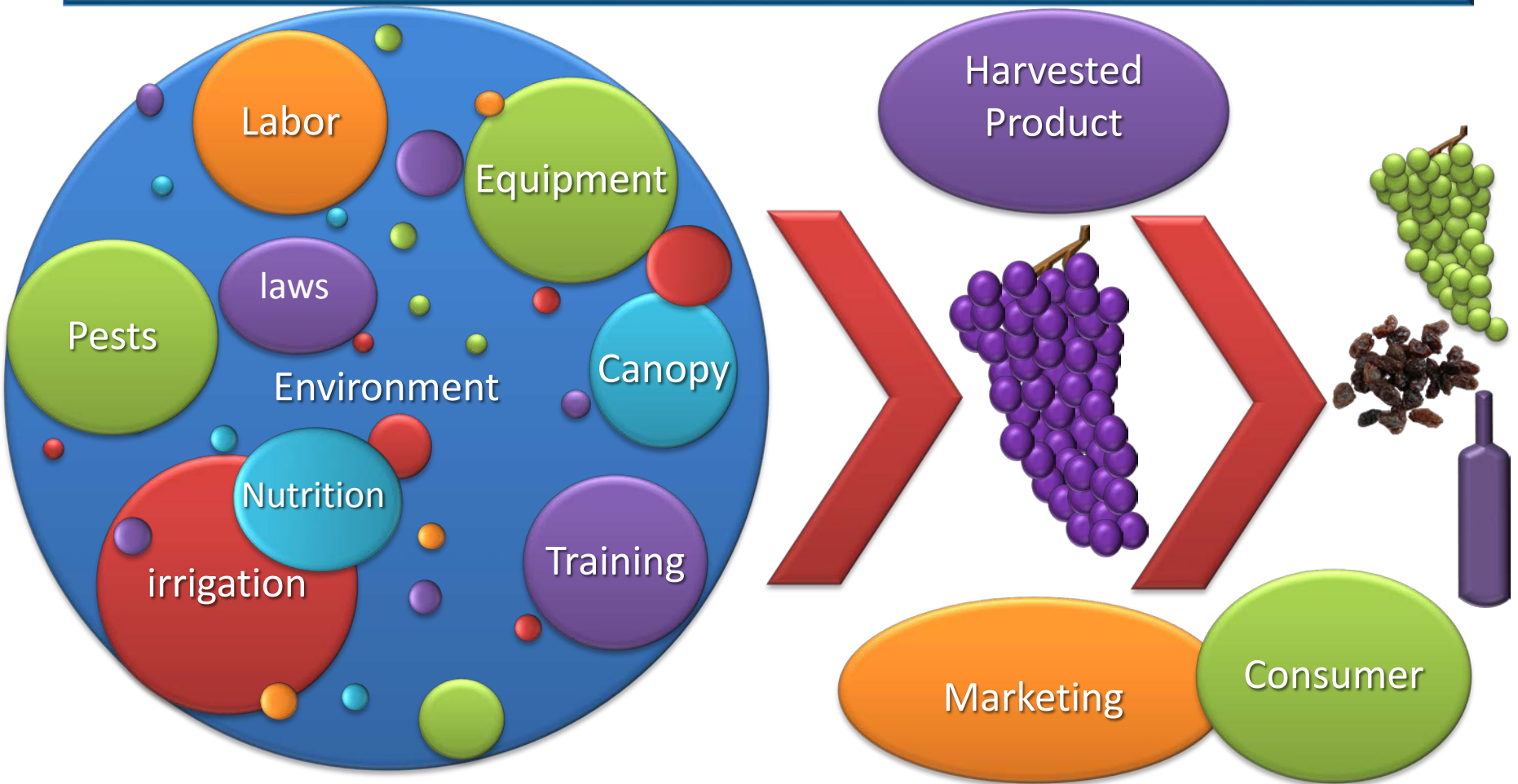
Cyber-Physical System for Risk Management

Walt Mahaffee
USDA-ARS

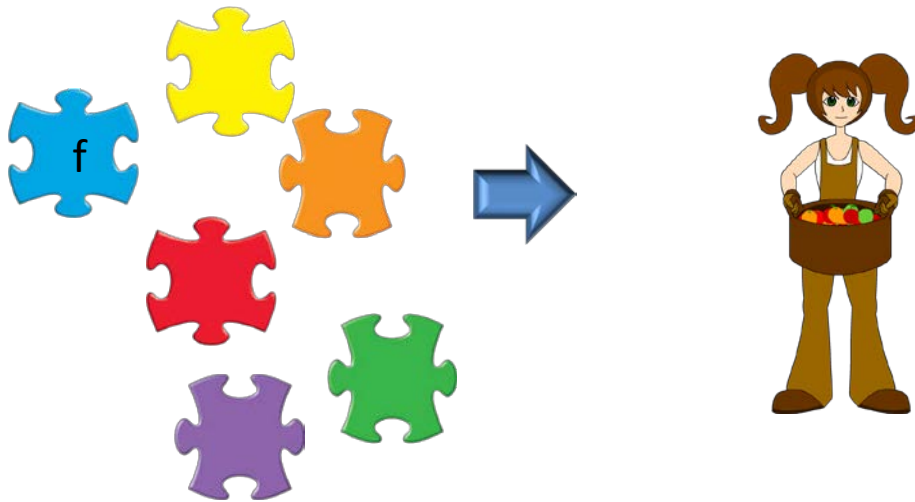
Horticulture Crops Research Unit



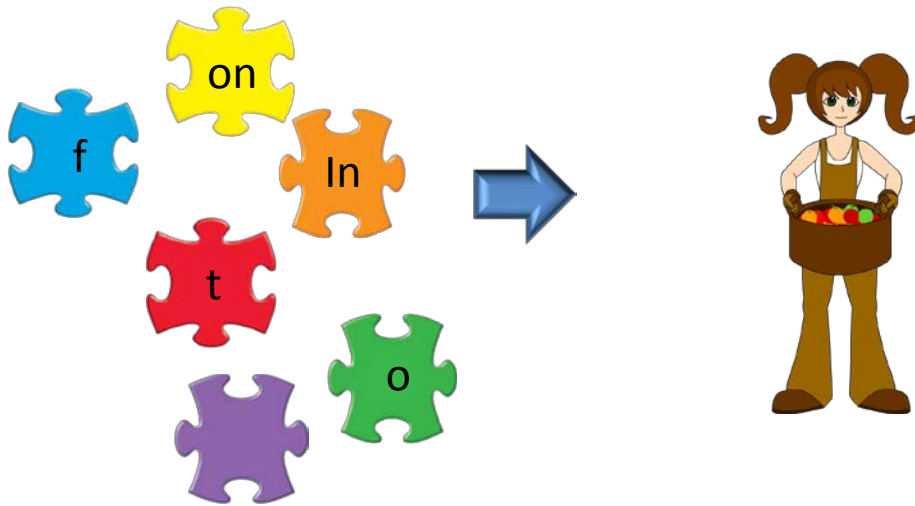
What is Farm Management?



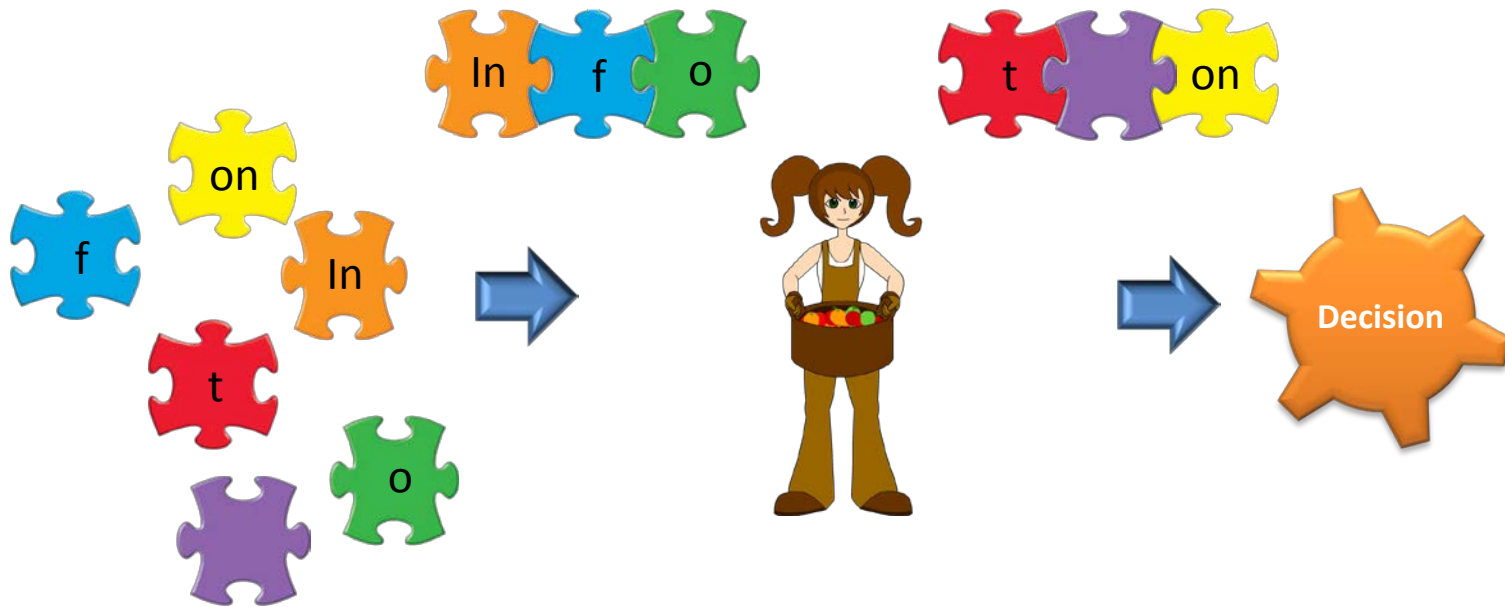
Farm Manager Decision Process



Farm Manager Decision Process



Farm Manager Decision Process



Input Optimization

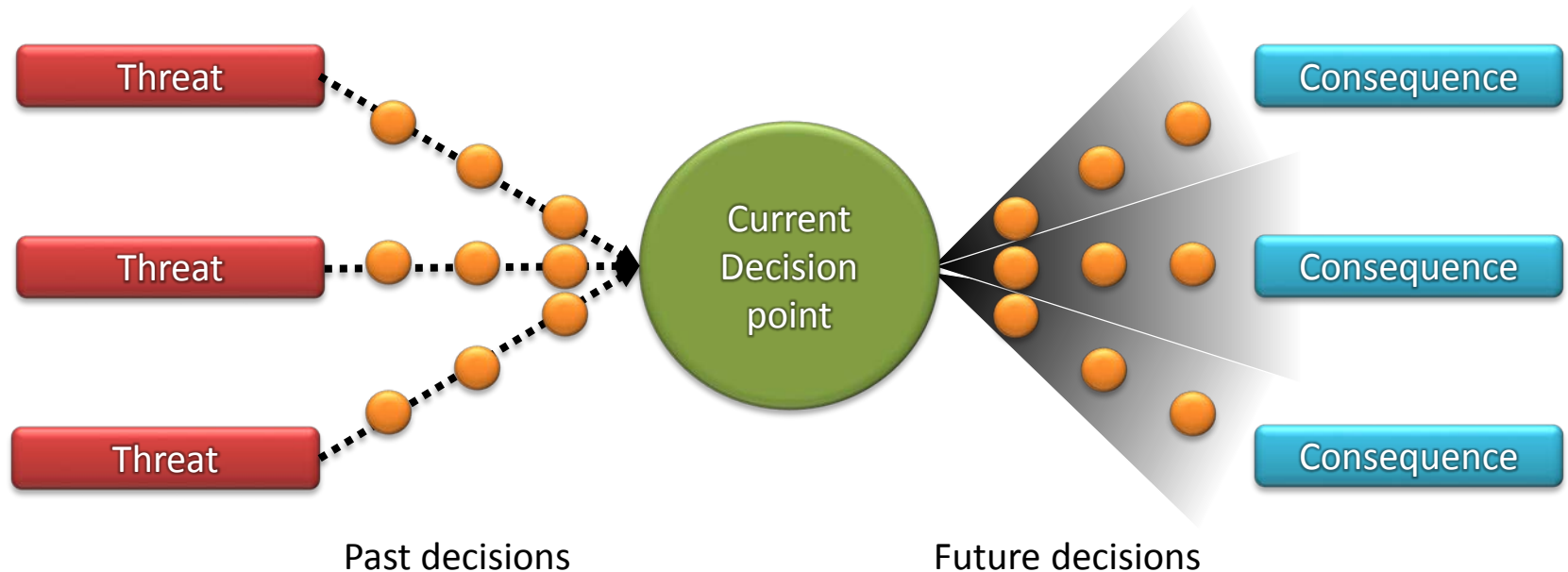
- **Timing of individual practices**
 - Task specific
- **Decision support systems (e.g.disease forecasting)**
 - Generally based on historical data
 - Requires reaction – often immediate
- **Improving Methods**
- **Sprayer technology, automation, etc**

- **What's missing?**

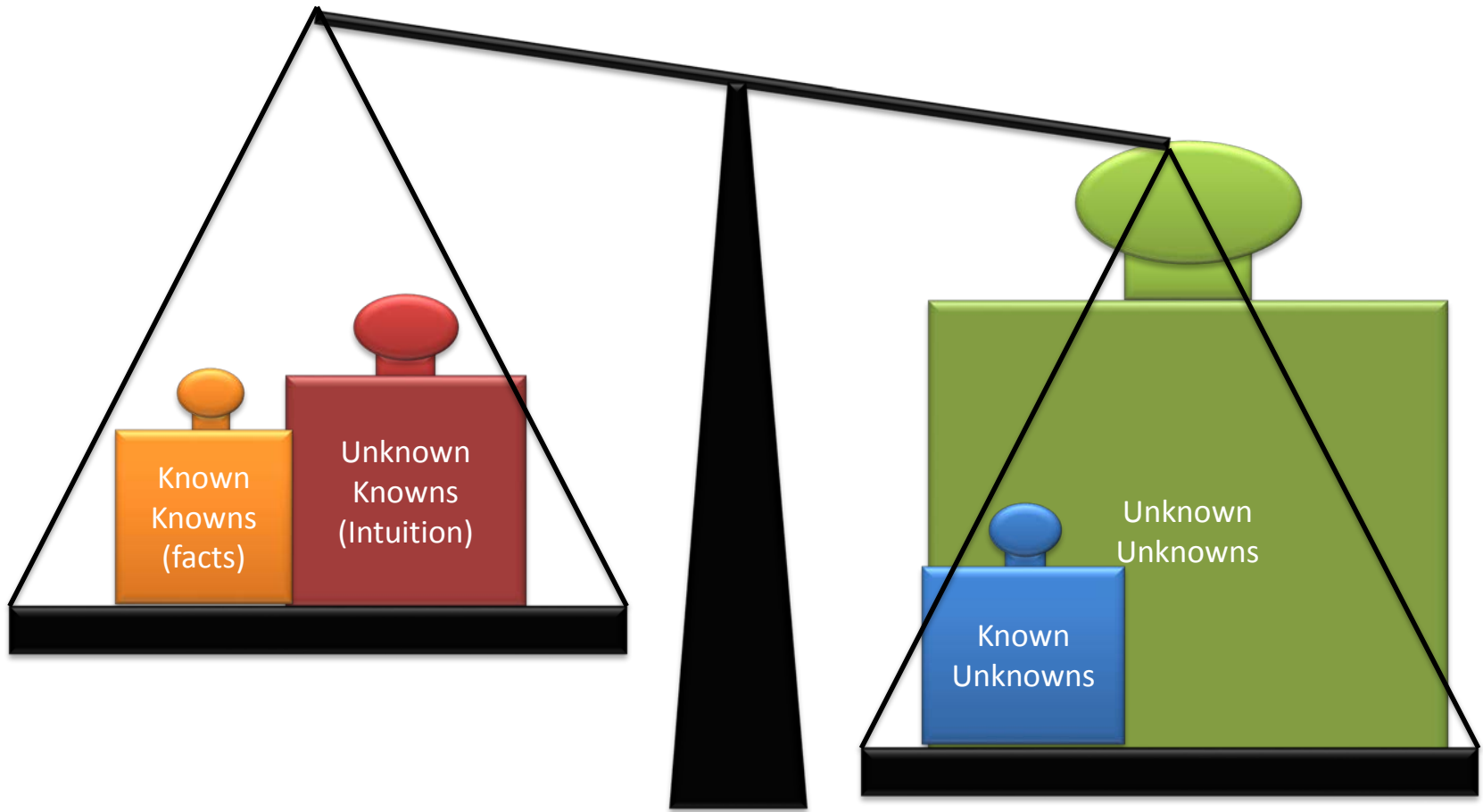


Risk Management

- Balancing threats and consequences with incomplete data to achieve the goal of not failing
(managers are averse to ambiguity not risk)



Risk Perception

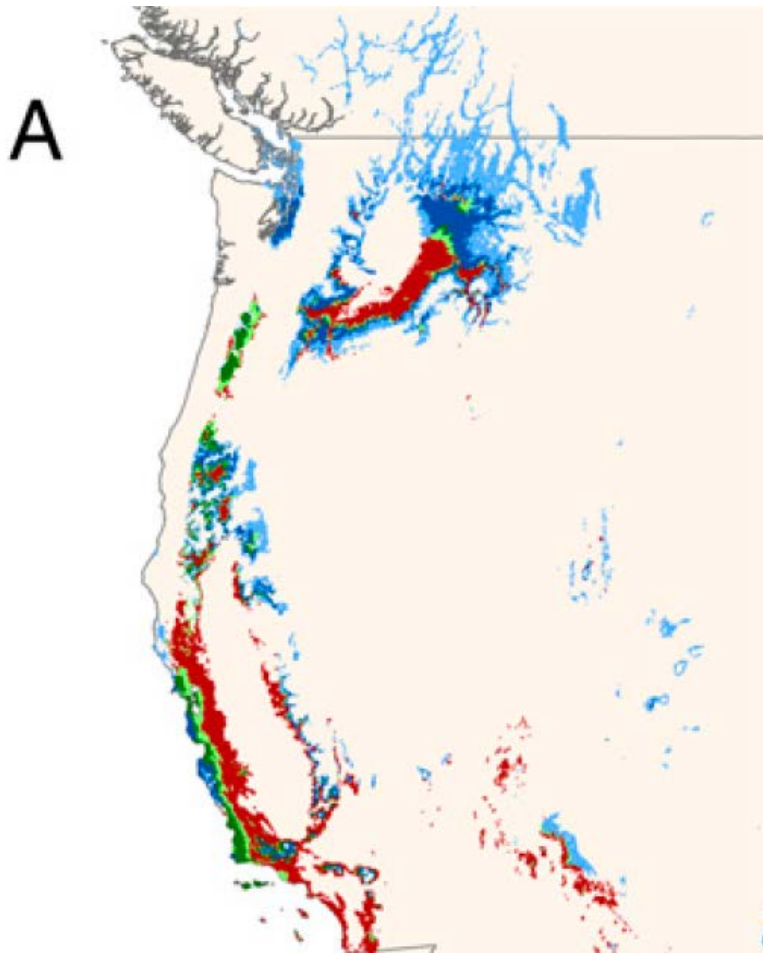


Risk Management Goal

Minimize Maximum Regret



The Risk Pool is Changing



Projected Viticulture Suitability 2050



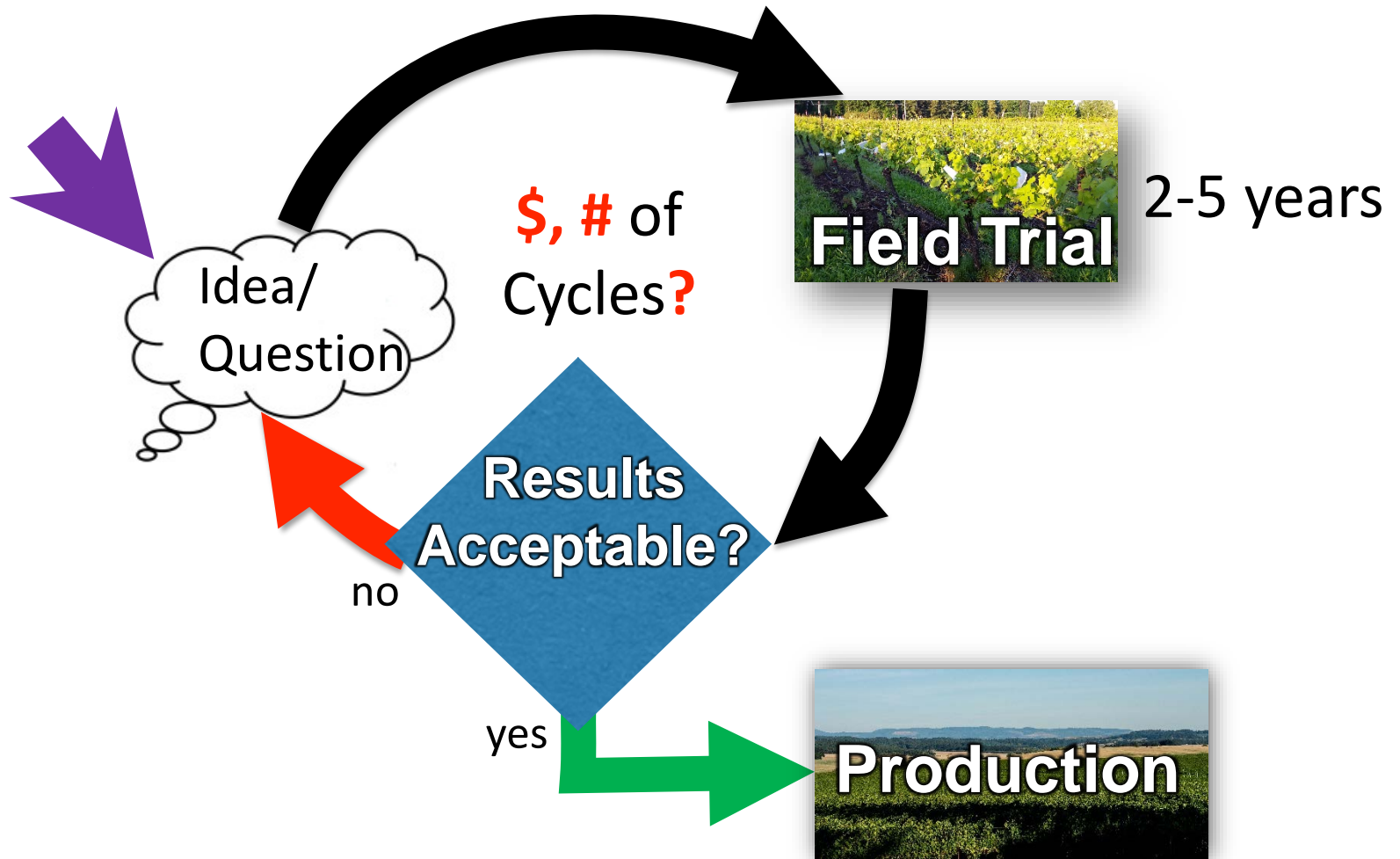
www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1210127110

Requirements of a Risk Management System

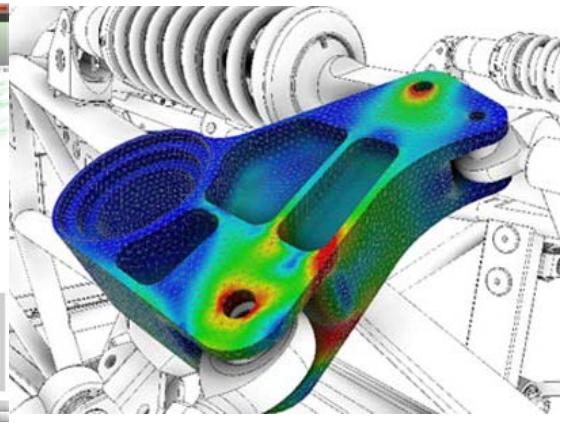
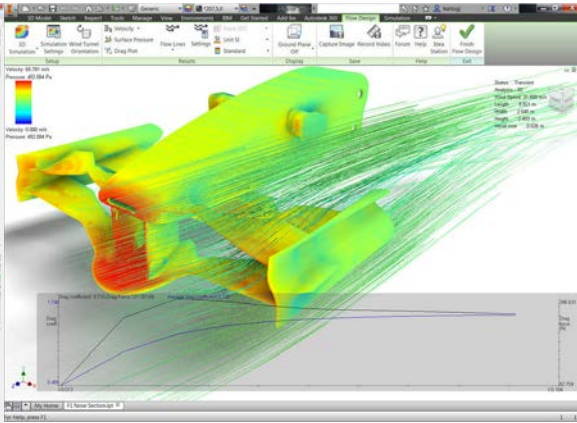
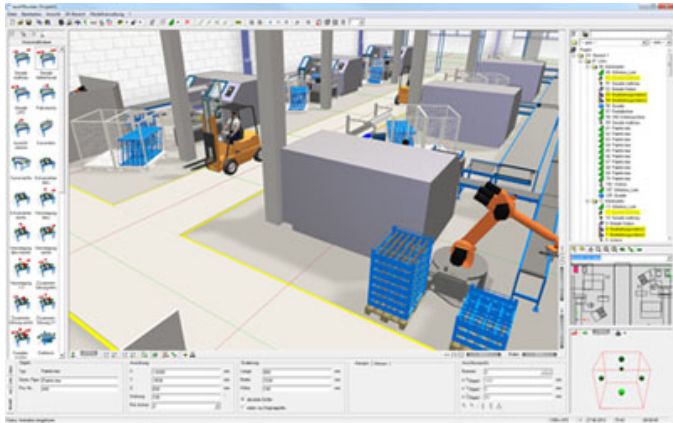
- Provide actionable information - not just make decisions
- Be minimally invasive and low maintenance
- Predict what needs to be done ahead of time
- Be scalable
 - Multiple start points (e.g. cost to buy in) that build upon each other
 - Field, farm, region/hourly, daily, weekly
- Have known accuracy and robustness
 - i.e. what are the odds
- Learns
- Be intuitive, usable and flexible



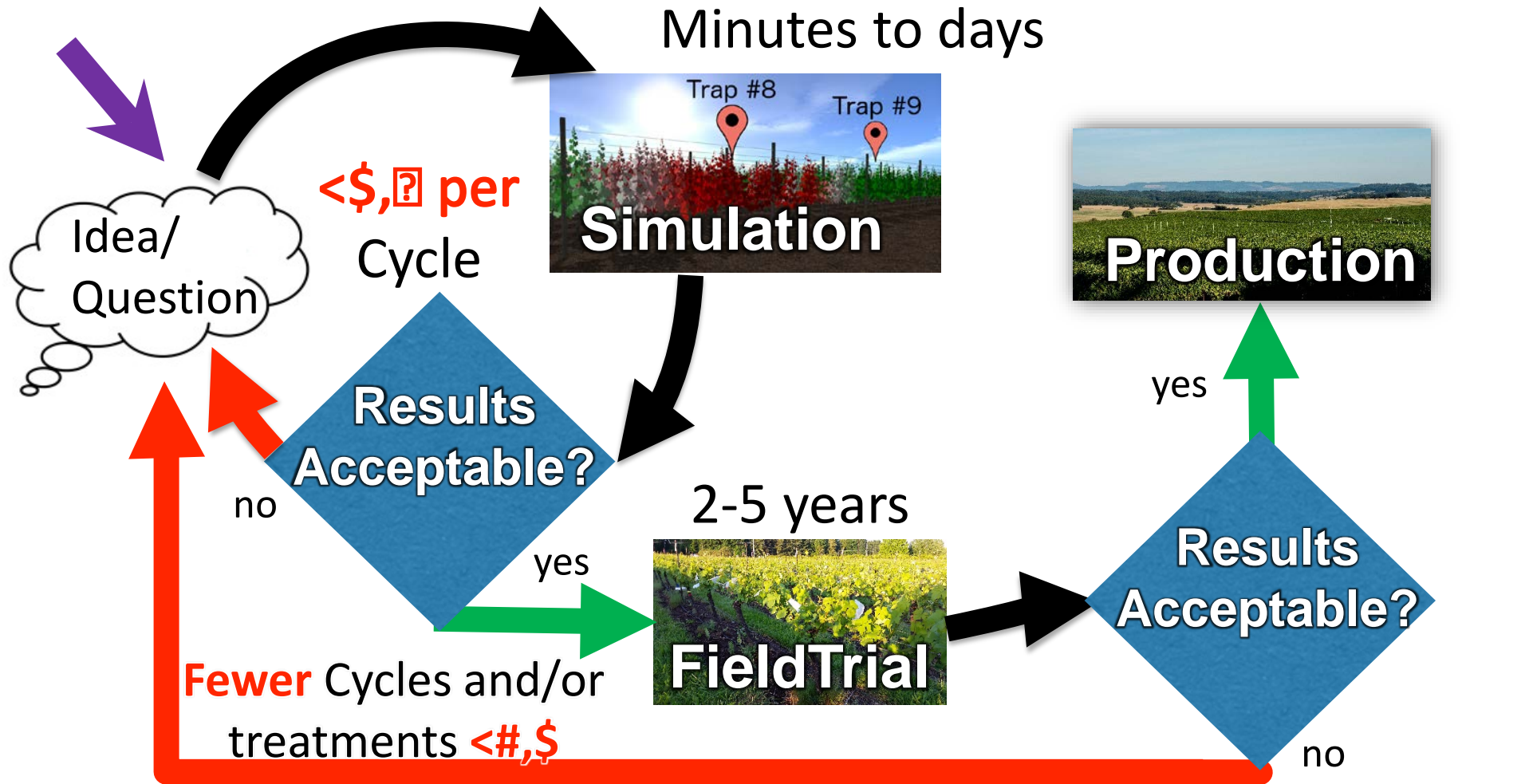
Traditional Innovation Process



Simulation Environments



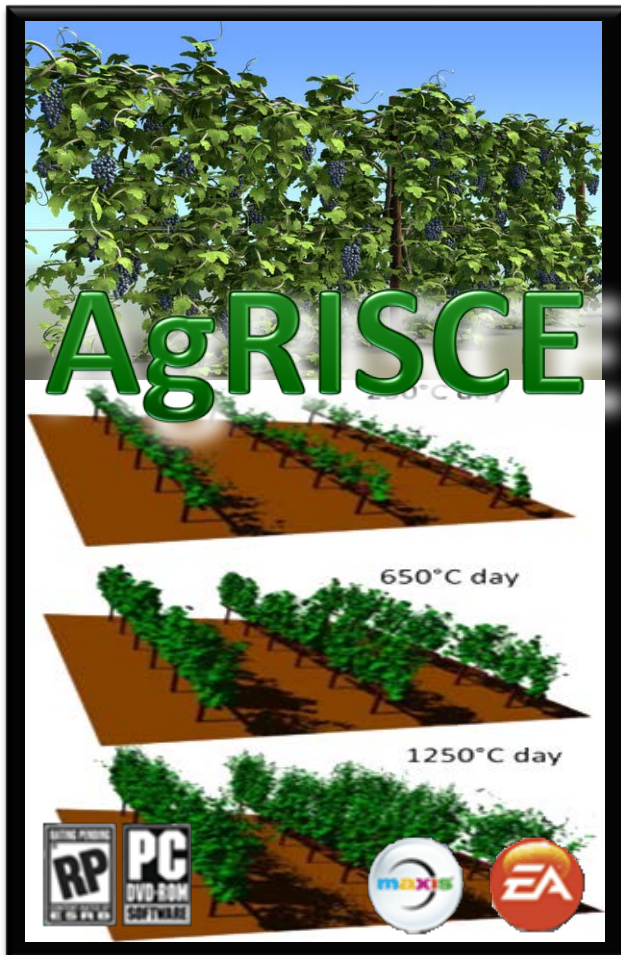
Proposed Innovation Process



AgRISCE

Pronounce - Ag risky

Agriculture Risk Insight System and Cyber-physical Environment for decision support



– All models are wrong;
some are useful

– George Box

– Advantages of Simulations

- Face complex situations which encourage development of problem solving techniques
- Test decisions without fear of outcomes
- Learn to combine information that is taught in isolation or out of context
- Create adaptability
- Assess risk perception and reactions
- Woessner, M. 2015. Teaching with SimCity: Using Sophisticated Gaming Simulations to Teach Concepts in Introductory American Government. Political Science & Politics 48(02):358-363 doi:10.1017/s104909651400211x..

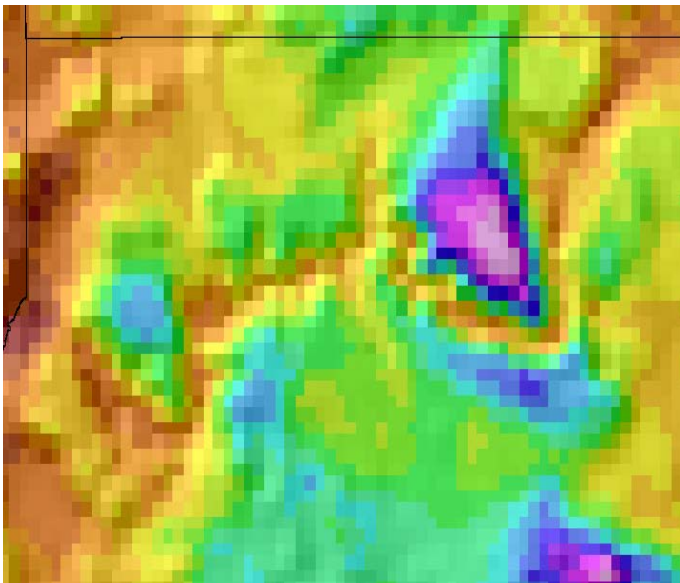
Current Research Team

- **Brian Bailey** – Crop modeling, UC Davis
- **Chris Daly** – Meso-meteorology, Oregon State Univ.
- **Sal Hernandez** – Network analysis - connectivity, Oregon State Univ.
- **Travis Lybbert** – Economics, UC Davis
- **Walt Mahaffee** – Plant Pathology, USDA-ARS-Hort. Crops Res. Lab
- **Eric Pardyjak** – Micro-meteorology, Univ. Utah
- **Rob Stoll** – Turbulent Transport, Univ. Utah



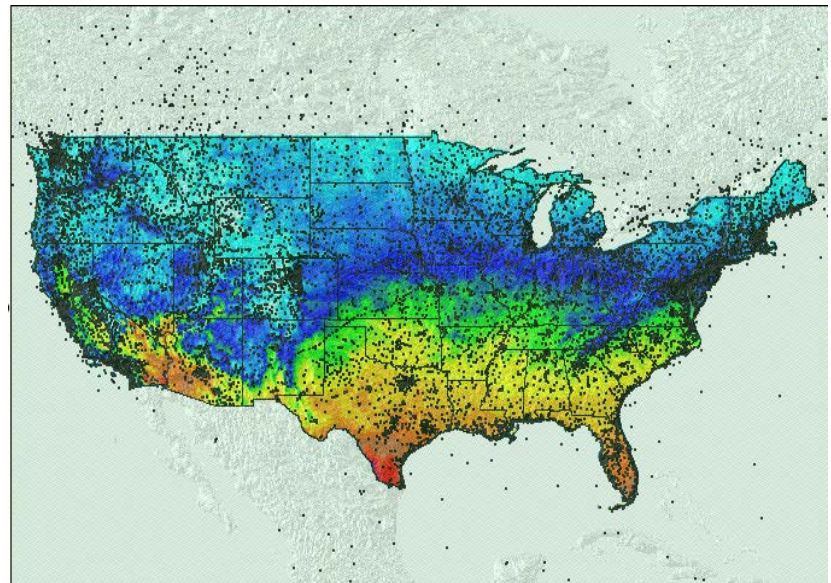
Problems with Weather Data

Forecasts Delivered on 4K grids



4 km/pixel

Limited distribution of Sensors and temporal resolution of collection



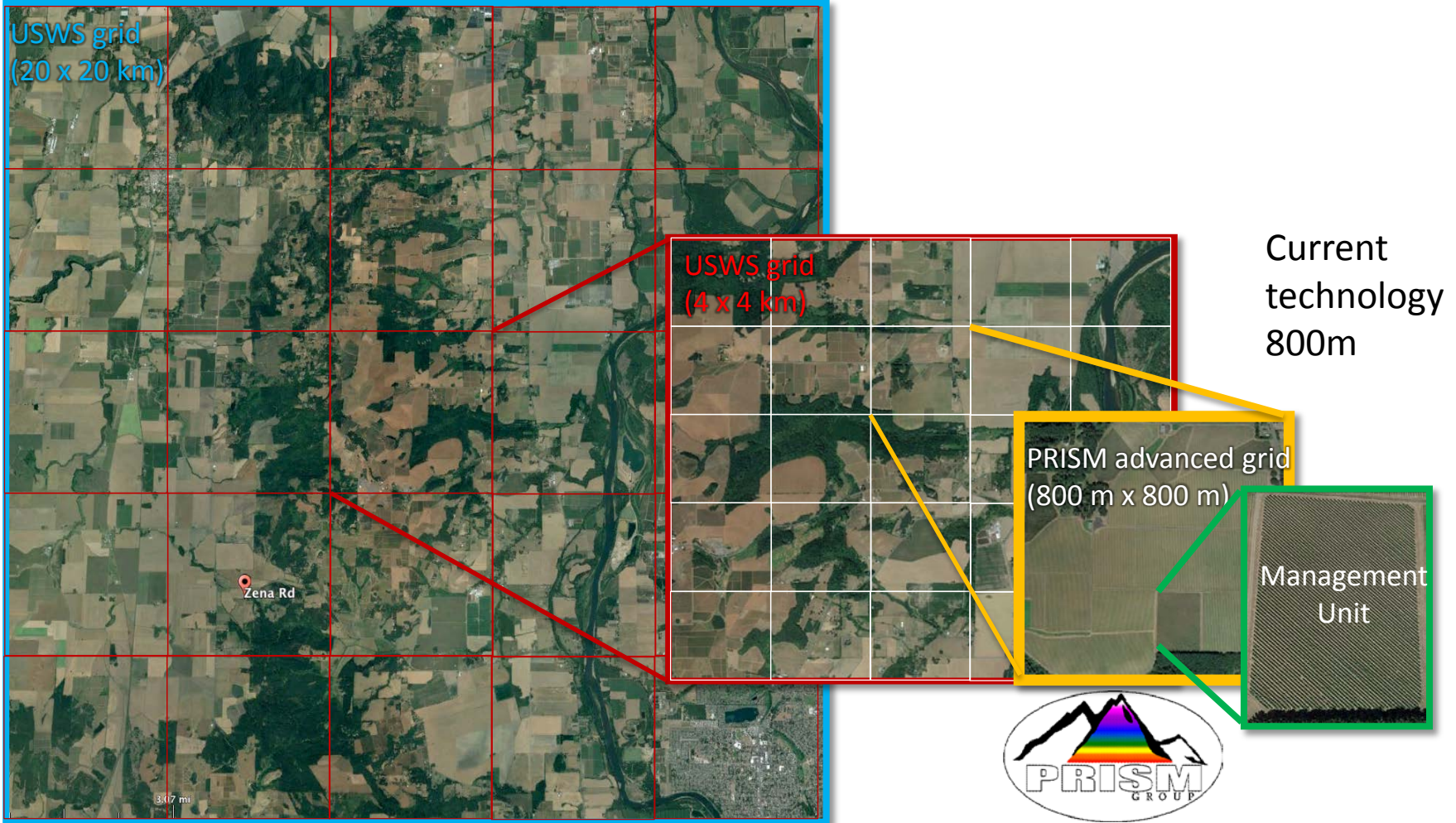
Terrain and Climate have Signatures



○ Wind machine



Interpolation down to 100m grid

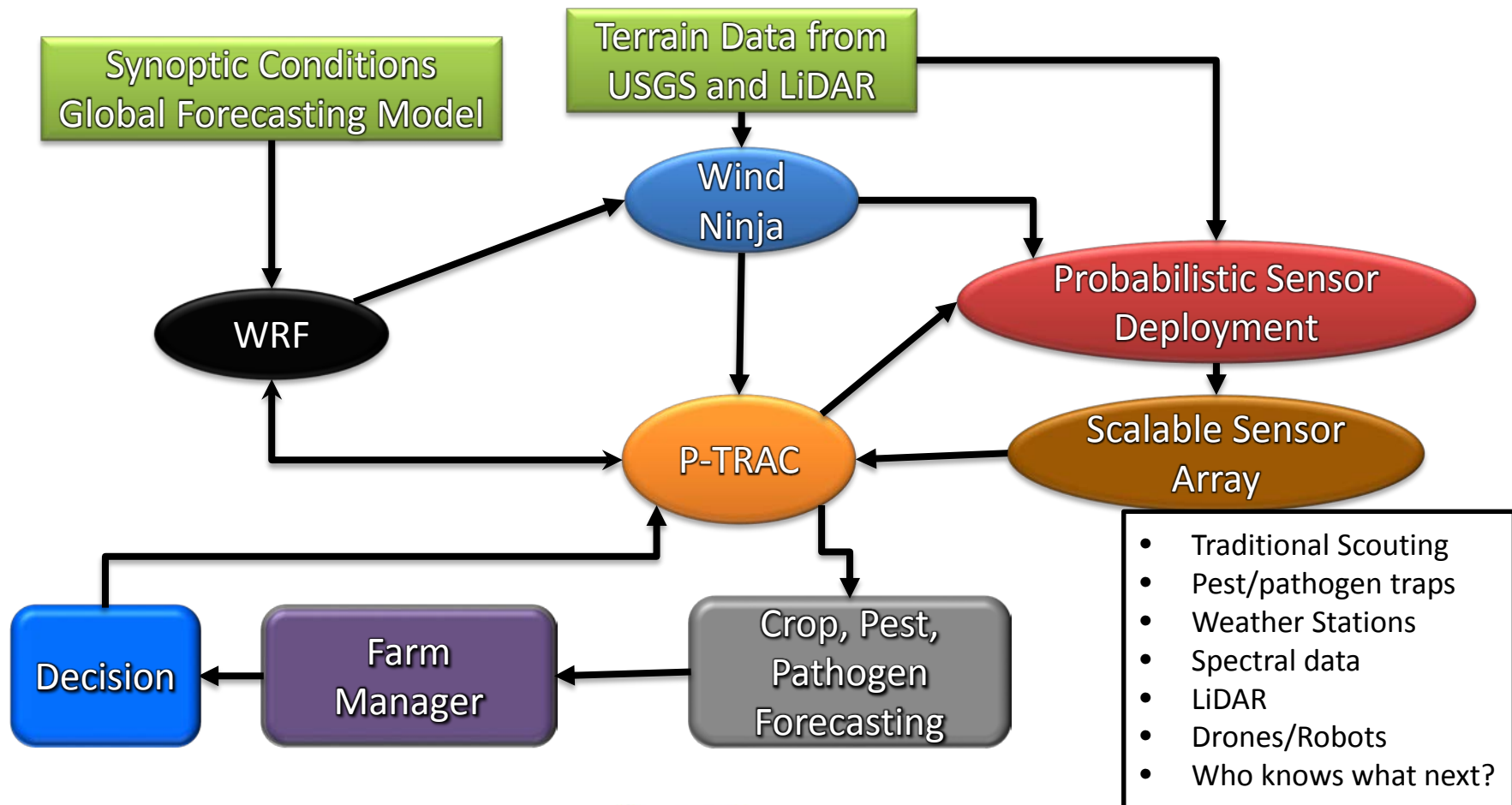


Probabilistic Sensor Deployment



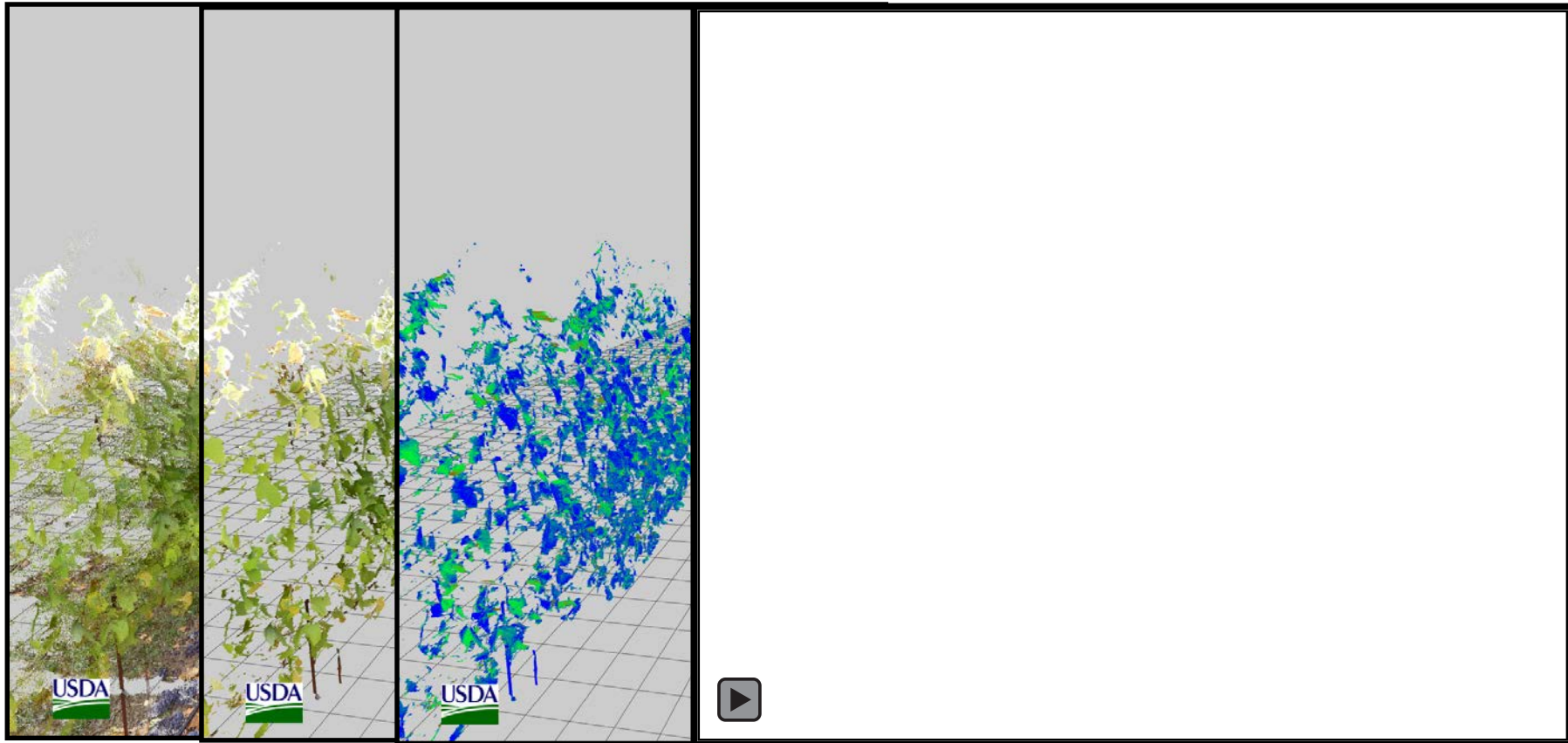
Erath
Family
Foundation

Model Coupling and Feed Back



Measuring Canopy Structure

Brian Bailey



Ground based LiDAR



Leaf Temperature

Brian Bailey

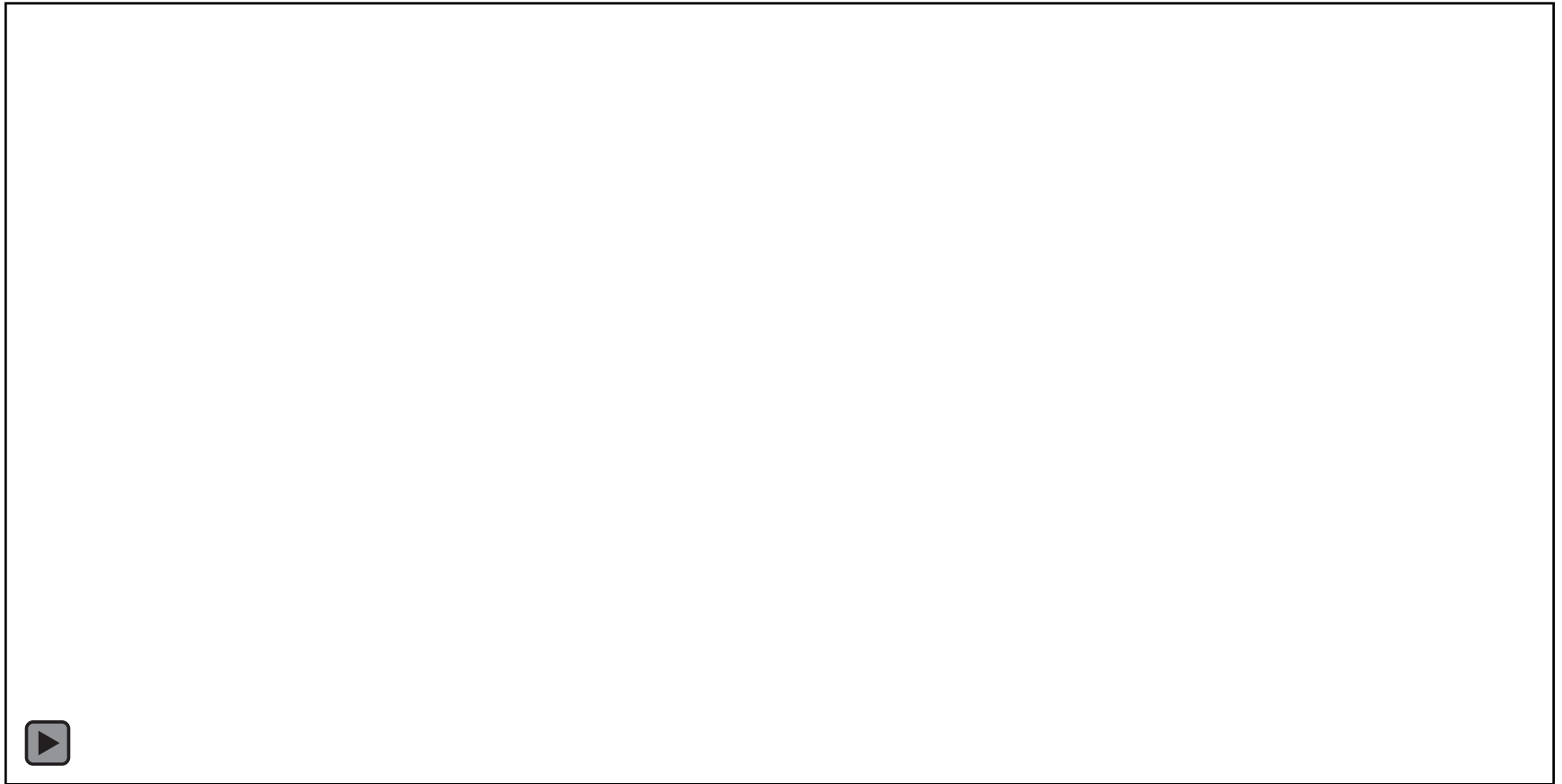


Water Use

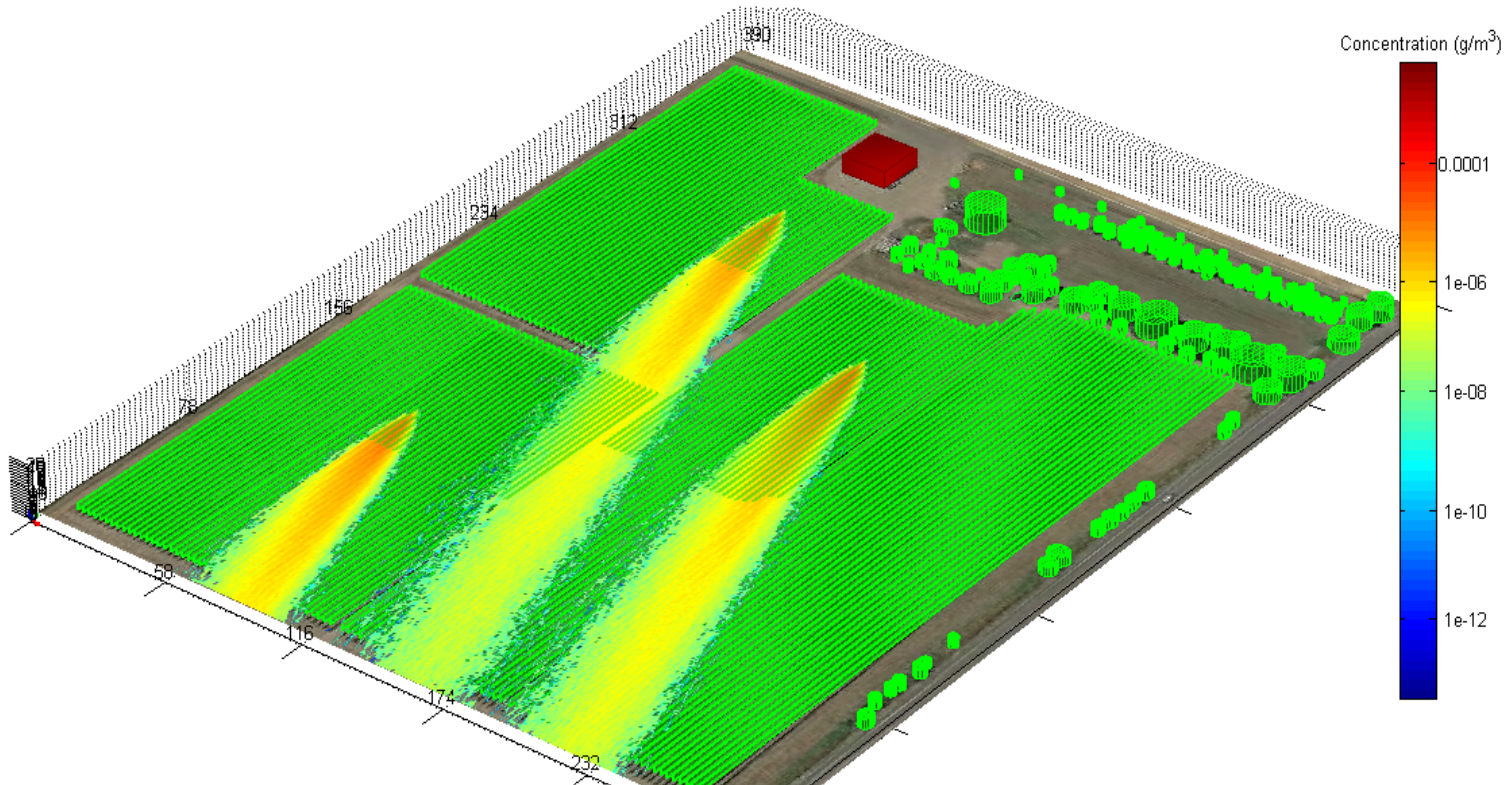
Brian Bailey



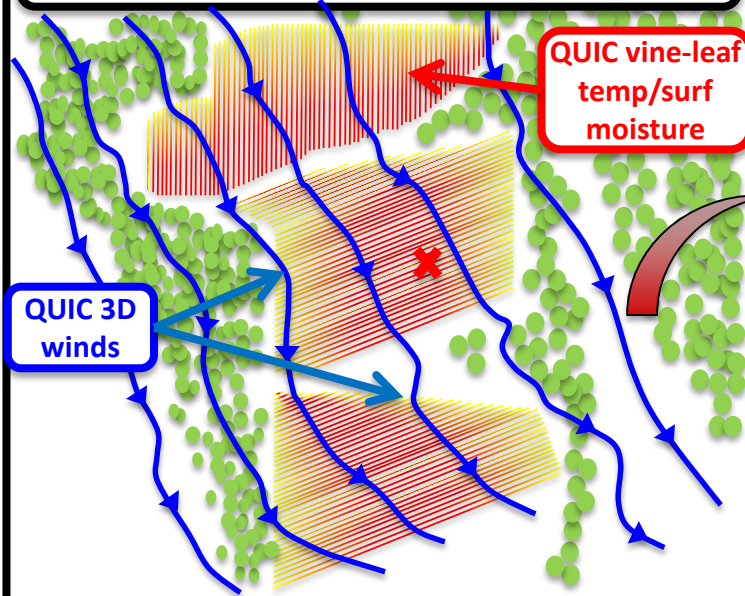
QUIC Dispersion Prediction



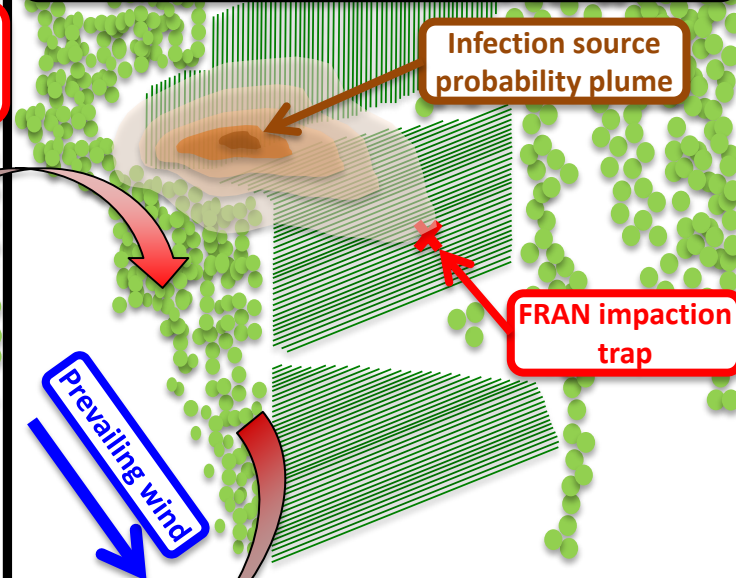
QUIC Dispersion Prediction



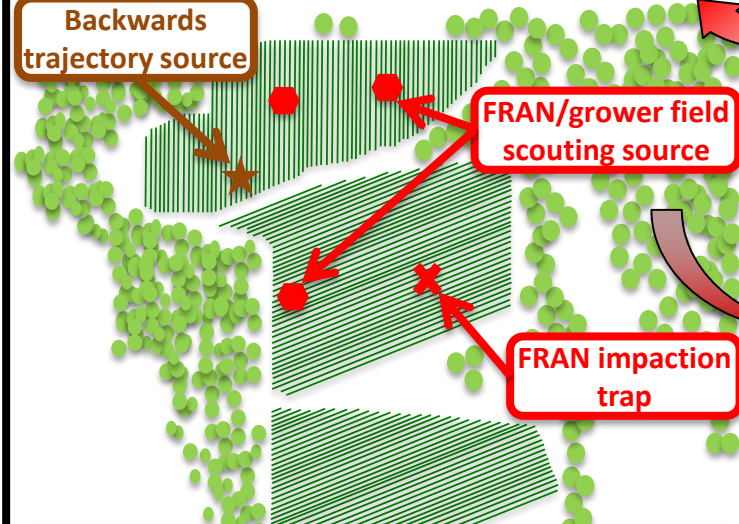
Forward simulation of wind, temperature, and water vapor from WRF-QUIC



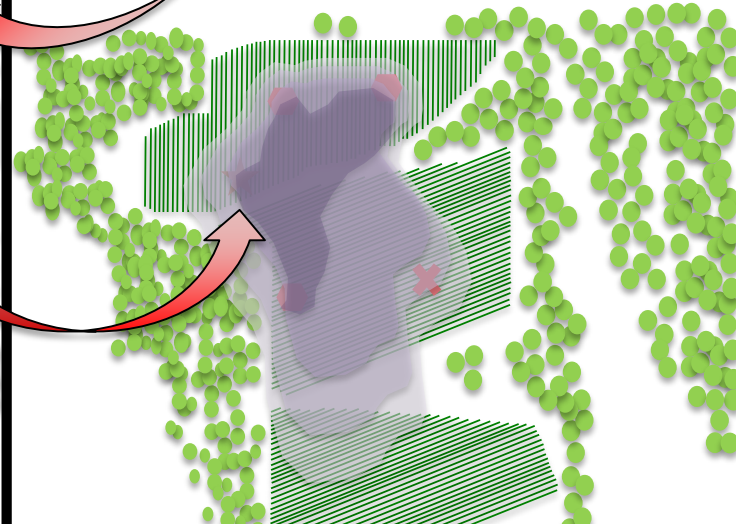
Backwards in time source location identification using WRF-QUIC output starting from inoculum detection points



Backwards trajectory source

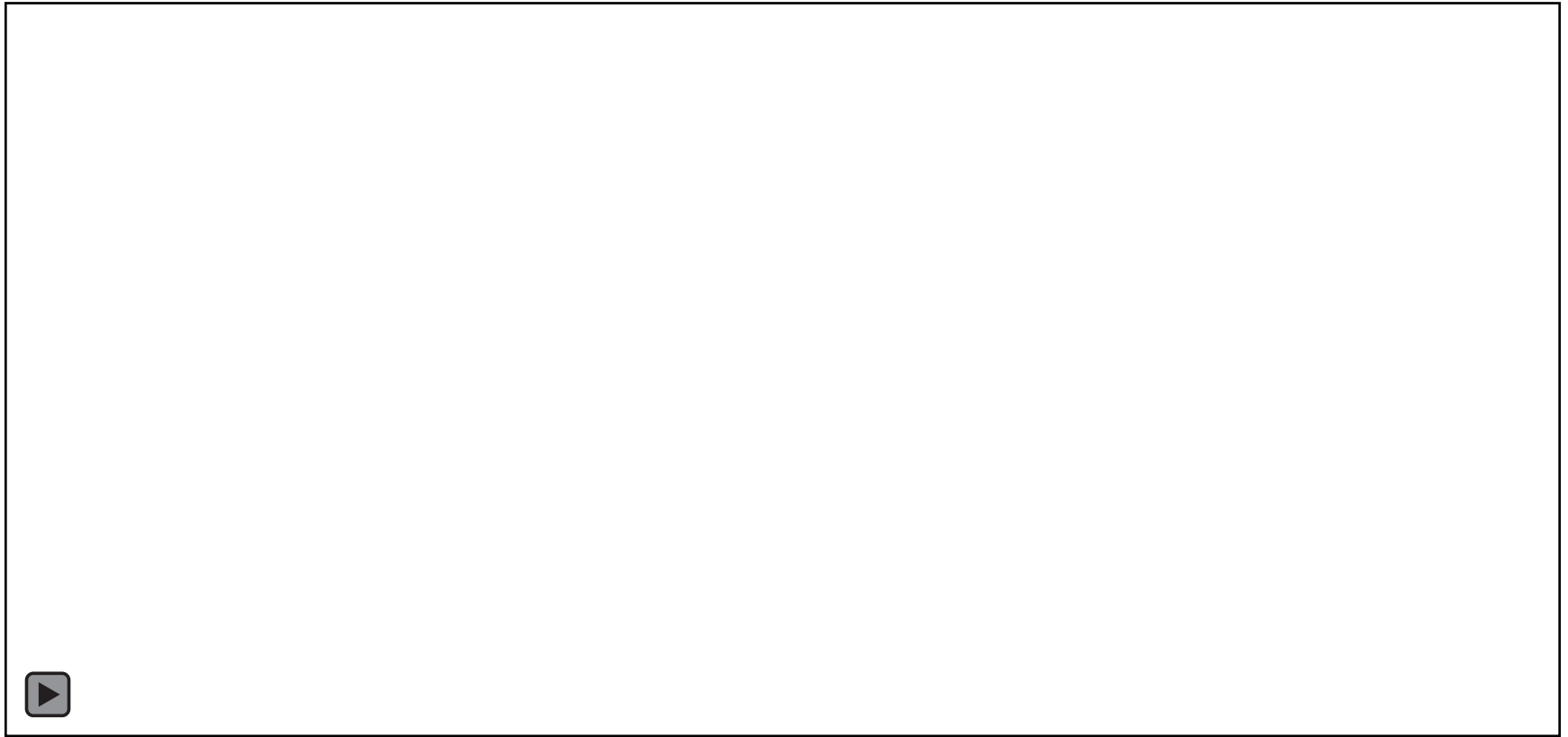


Source map using backwards locations, WRF-QUIC vine-leaf temp/surf moisture, and field scouting

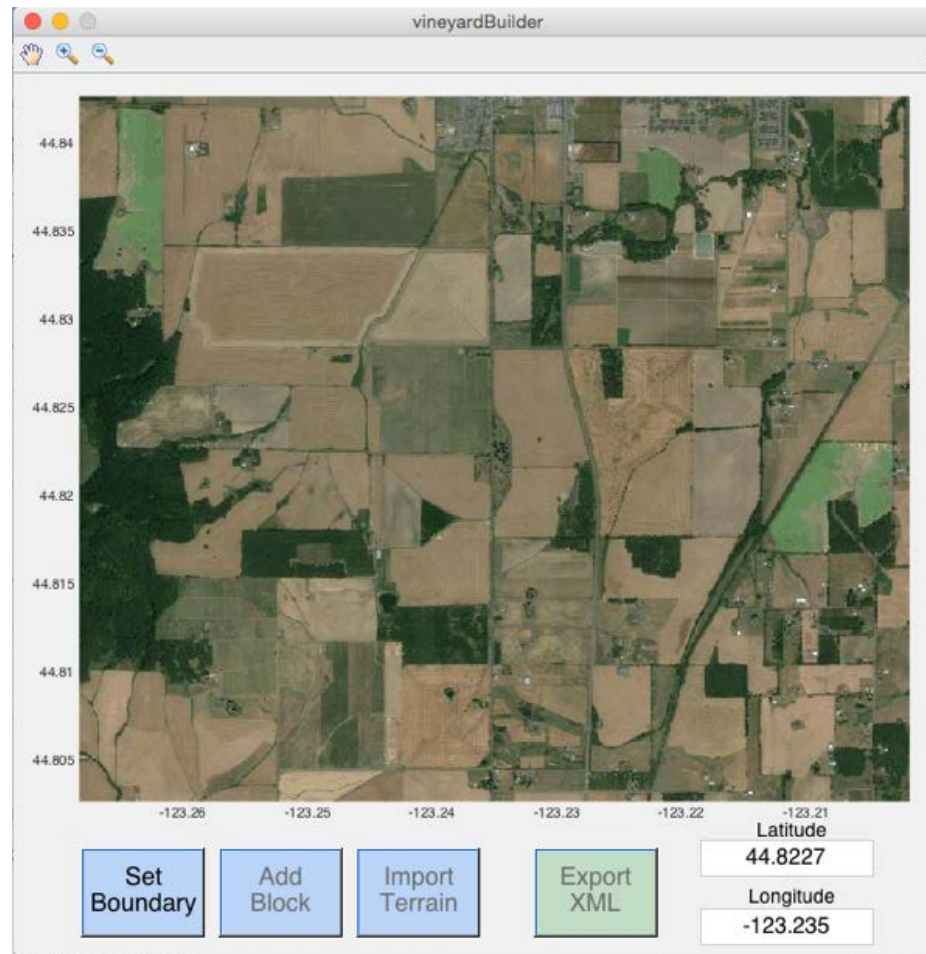


Prediction of risk regions for future spread based on source map and WRF-QUIC wind, temperature and H₂O

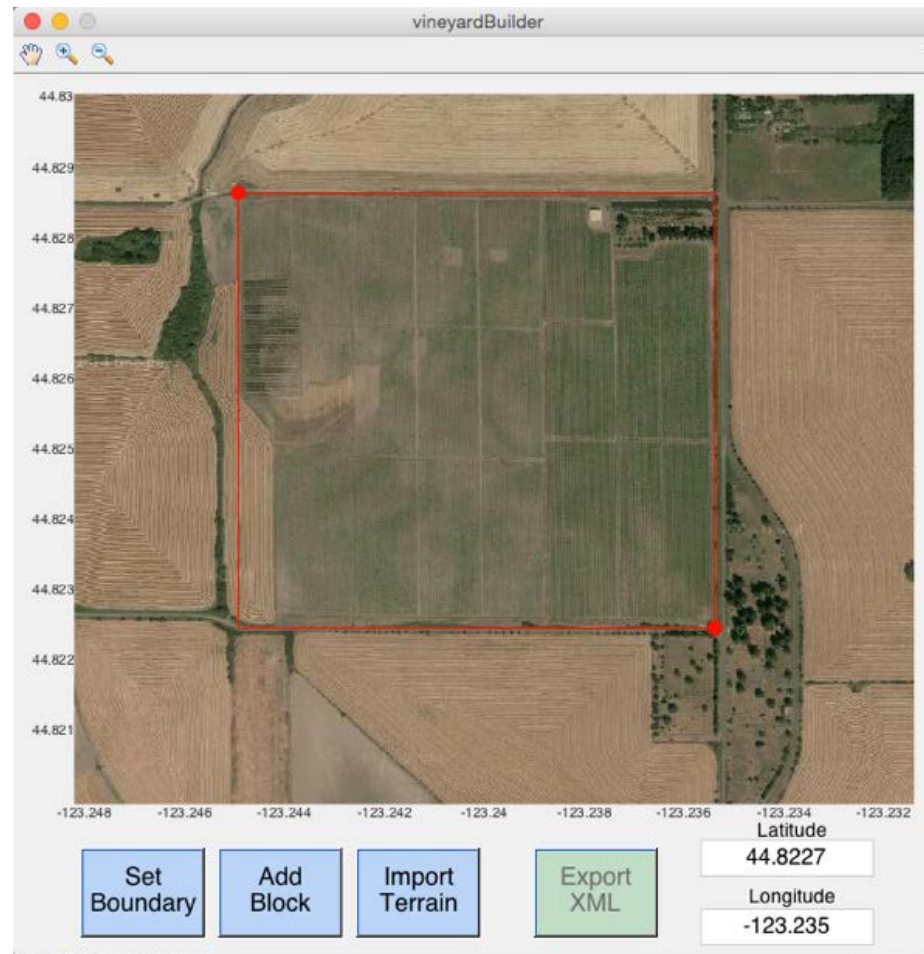
Simulating an Epidemic



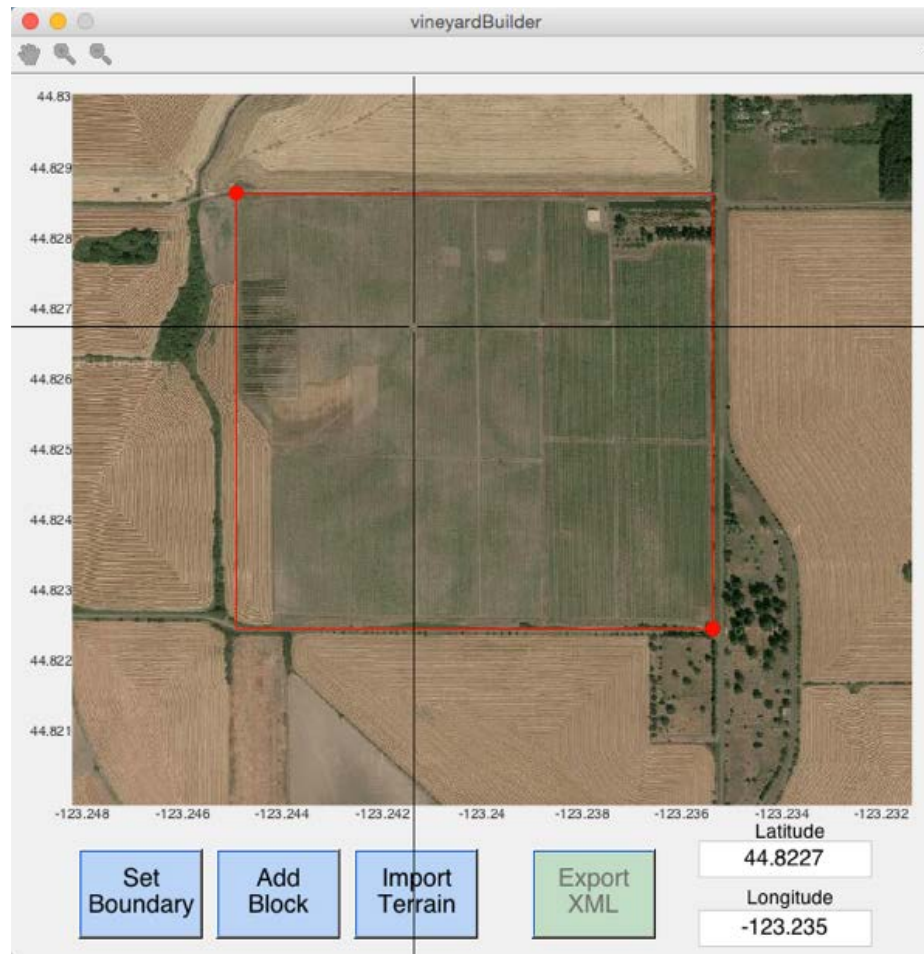
Crop Builder Tool



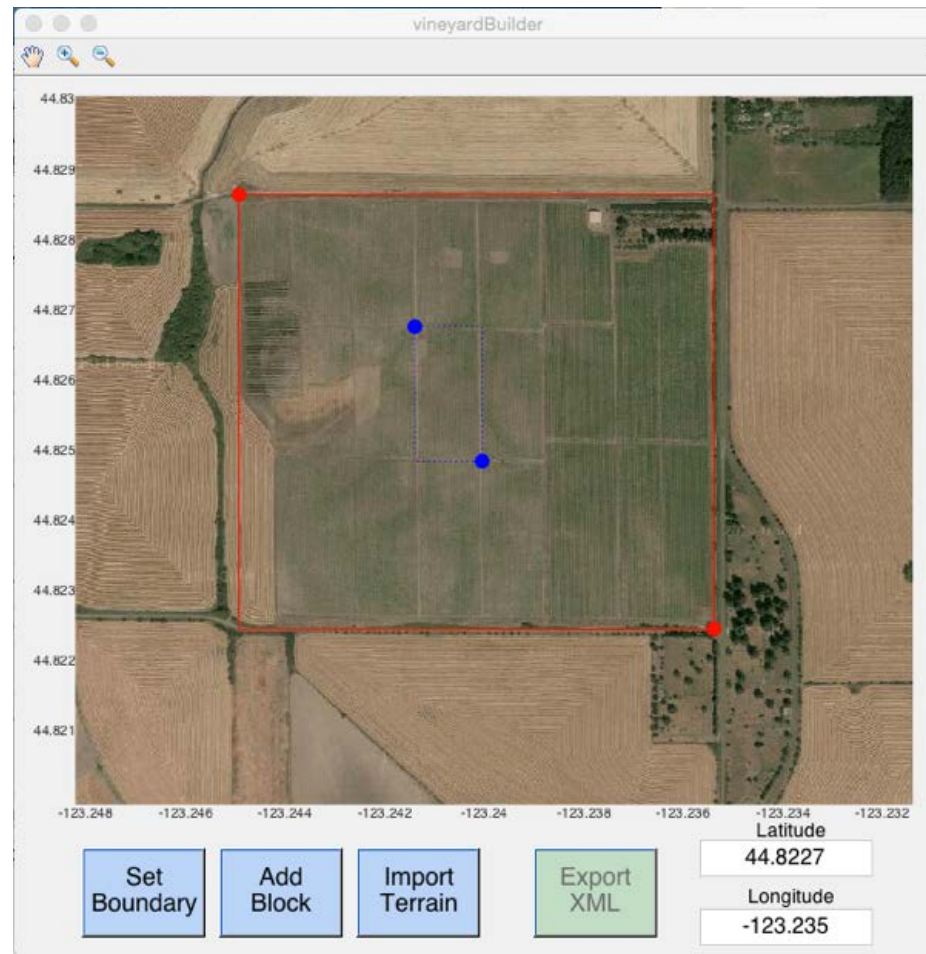
Defining Simulation Boundries



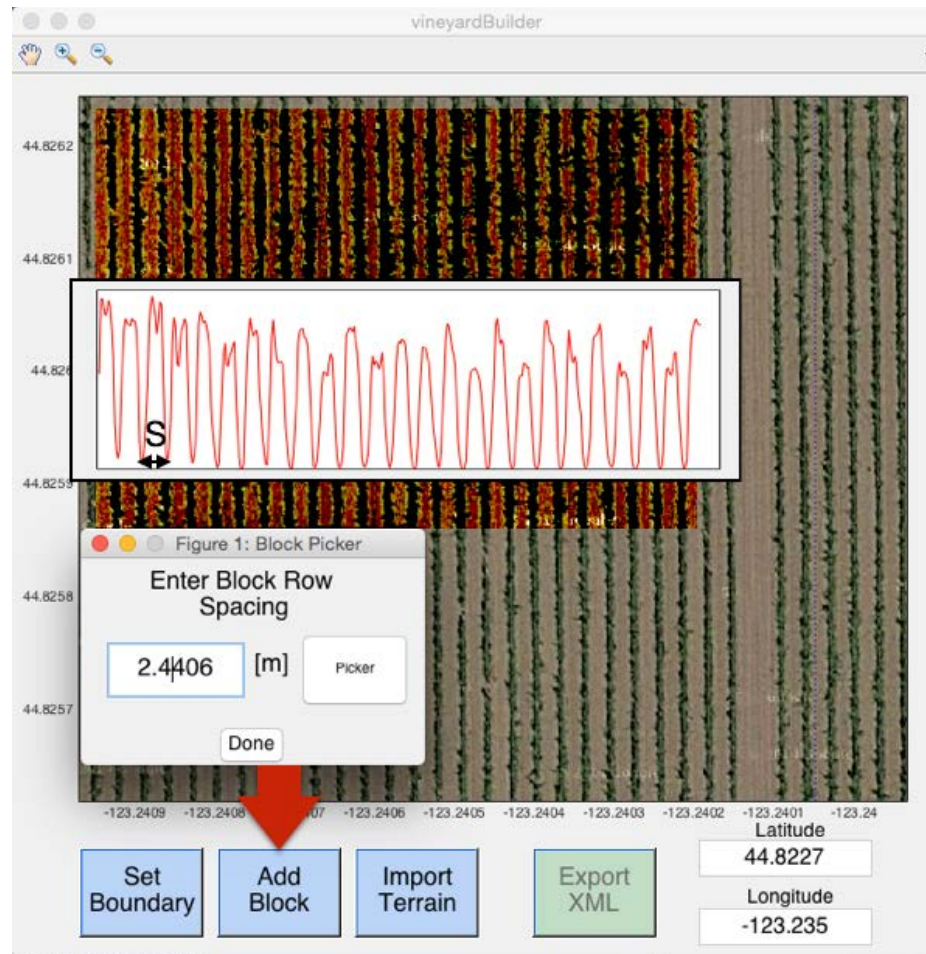
Defining Management Units



Defining Management Units



Adding Crop Spacing



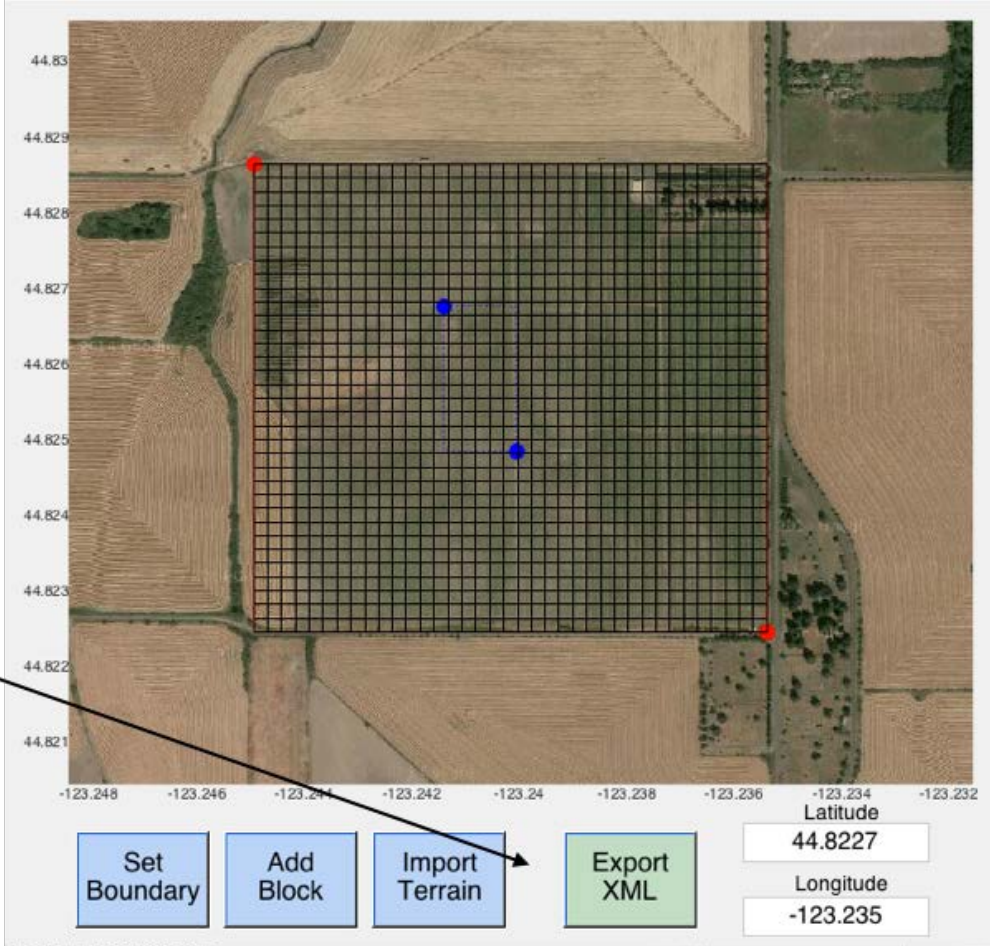
Adding Terrain Information

The screenshot displays a GIS application interface. At the top, a map shows a grid overlay on a satellite-style image of agricultural fields. The grid is centered on a specific area. A red dot is located at the top-left corner of the grid, and another red dot is at the bottom-right corner. Two blue dots are positioned within the grid, connected by a vertical dashed line. A large red arrow points downwards from the bottom center of the map area towards the 'Import Terrain' button.

Below the map, there are four buttons: 'Set Boundary', 'Add Block', 'Import Terrain', and 'Export XML'. To the right of these buttons, there are two input fields: 'Latitude' with the value '44.8227' and 'Longitude' with the value '-123.235'. The map's axes are labeled with coordinates: Latitude (44.83, 44.829, 44.828, 44.827, 44.826, 44.825, 44.824, 44.823, 44.822, 44.821) and Longitude (-123.248, -123.246, -123.244, -123.242, -123.24, -123.238, -123.236, -123.234, -123.232).



Importing Soil Data

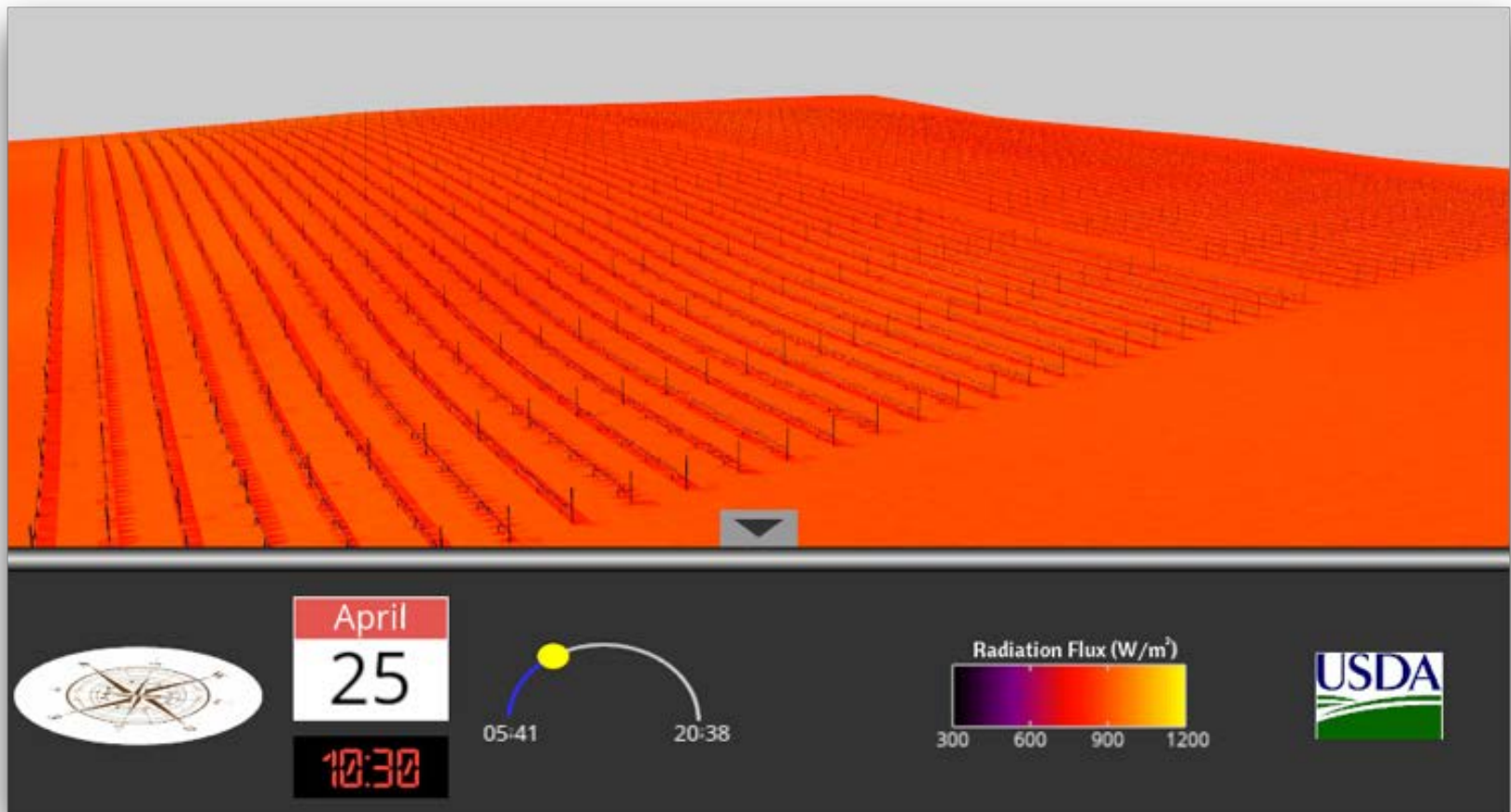


Import Soil

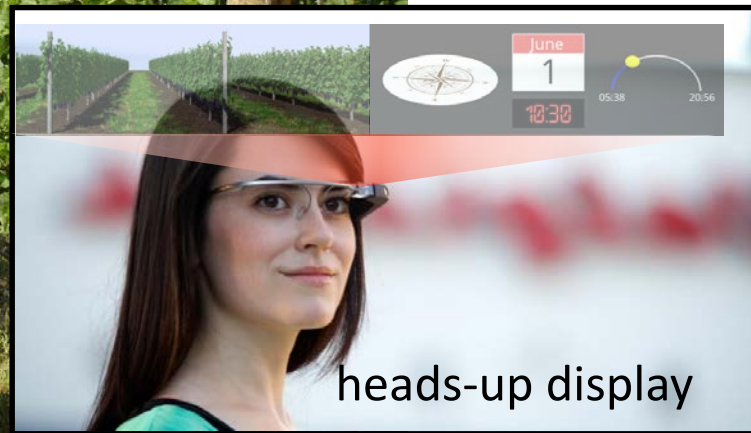
Set Boundary Add Block Import Terrain Export XML

Latitude 44.8227
Longitude -123.235

Export to 3D Simulator



Long-Range Vision: Cyber-Physical Systems



heads-up display

Foliar Pathology Lab 2017

Tara Neill: USDA-ARS

Sarah Lowder, Lindsey Thiessen & Brent Warneke
Graduate Students, Oregon State University

Carley Allen, Jack Blackham, Baily Williams, & Katlyn Thrall:
Undergraduates, Oregon State University

Collaborators

Rob Stoll, Nate Miller,
and Eric Pardyjak



Tim Miles



Chad Higgins



Oregon State
University

Jason Kelley

University
of Idaho

Michelle Moyer,



Amy Peetz



Monica Copper, Mark Battany,
Larry Bettiga, Glenn McGourty,
Rhonda Smith



Brian Bailey

Ioannis Stergiopoulos



Funding

USDA-ARS, Washington Grape Growers
Association, Oregon Wine Board, American
Vineyard Foundation, Erath Family Foundation



OREGON
WINE



Questions

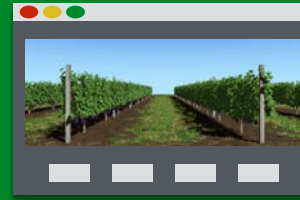
**I act
pretty
normal for
someone
who is
bat
crazy.**



Tech Transfer Pipeline

Implementation/
Commercial
Partner

GUI
Application



API

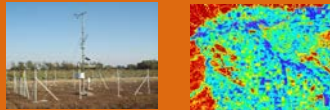
```
int main(){
    addRectangle(center, size);
    float flux = getSolarFlux();
}
```

Research

Source
Code

```
int RayLaunch(int N){
    for( int i=0; i<N; i++){
    }
}
```

Data

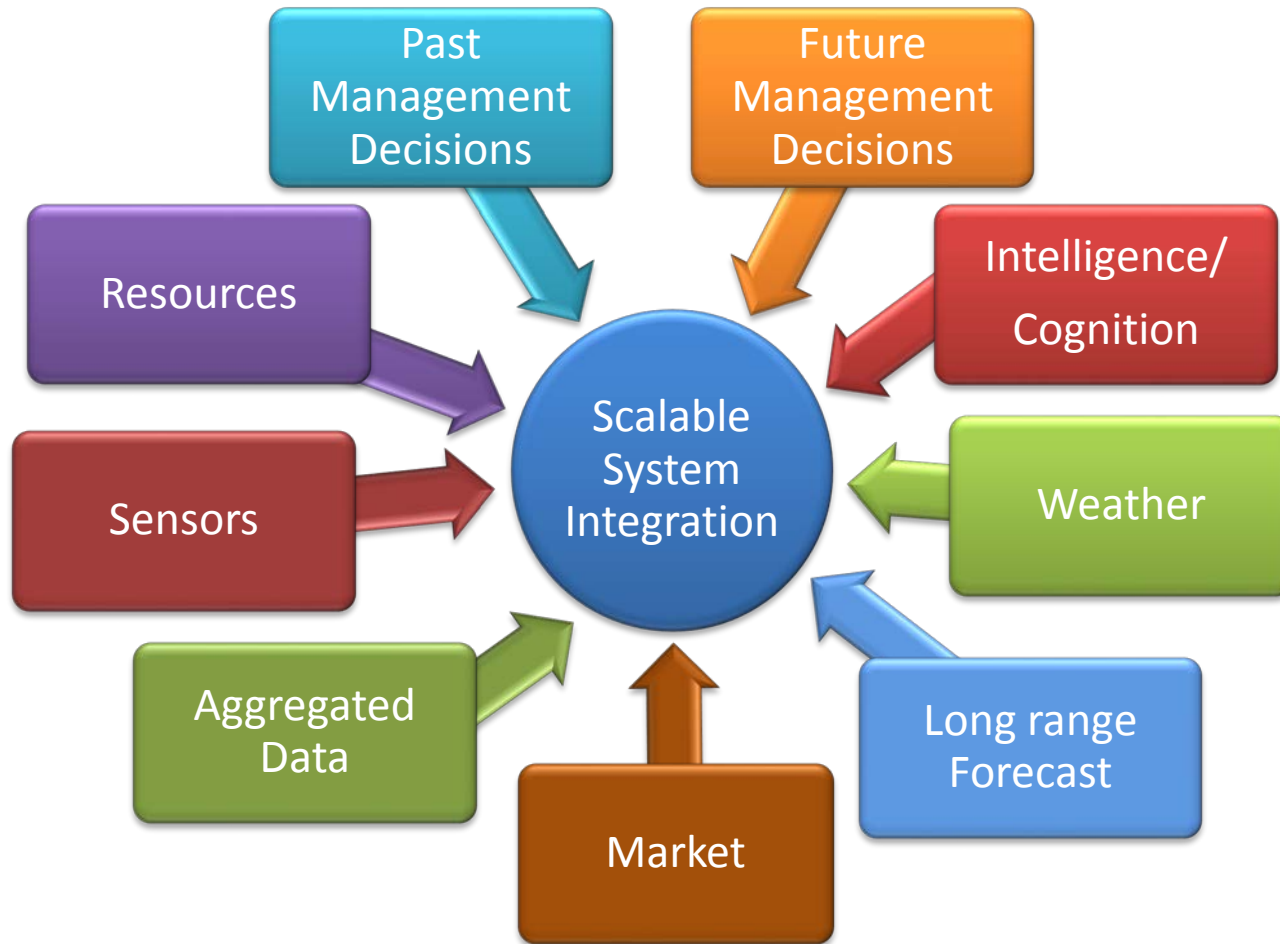


```
<DataStream, time=12:21>
<WindSpeed> 4.218 </WindSpeed>
<DirectSolar> 812.23 </DirectSolar>
```

Theory

$$c = \frac{q}{2\pi\bar{u}_a\sigma_y\sigma_z} \exp\left(\frac{-y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{-w_e(z-H_e)}{2K_z} - \frac{w_e^2\sigma_z^2}{8K_z^2}\right) \times \left[\exp\left(\frac{-(z-H_e)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{-(z+H_e)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right) - \frac{\sigma_z w_e \sqrt{2\pi}}{K_z} \right] \times \exp\left(\frac{w_e(z+H_e)}{K_z} + \frac{w_e^2\sigma_z^2}{2K_z^2}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{z+H_e}{\sigma_z\sqrt{2}} + \frac{w_e\sigma_z}{K_z\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Risk Management System



Probabilistic Sensor Deployment

- where to take data so that P-TRAC parameter and prediction variances are minimized

Y : True Disease Spread

$f(\beta; x, \theta)$: Spread predicted by P-TRAC

ε : Modelling + Measurement errors

$Y \equiv f(\beta; x, \theta) + \varepsilon$

- **Approaches:**

- ✓ Latin hypercube sampling
- ✓ Optimizing Fisher information
- ✓ Bayesian nonlinear experimental design

