



Motivation

- Communities lack control over how environmental data is collected, stored, and shared—most existing systems are centralized and proprietary.
- High costs and complexity of traditional weather stations make dense, local-scale monitoring inaccessible for many regions.
- Environmental sensing needs vary, requiring systems that can adapt to different conditions, sensor types, and deployment scenarios.

Objectives

- Enable community ownership of sensing networks with open-source, decentralized infrastructure and full control over local environmental data.
- Lower the barrier to deployment through low-cost, modular hardware and fault-tolerant mesh networking—resilient to station or gateway failures.
- Support diverse sensing needs with flexible, plug-and-play support for heterogeneous sensors and mobile or fixed deployment configurations.
- Infuse intelligence into the network with AI models that summarize sensor data, forecast the weather, and provide real-time environmental insights.

Design and Implementation

- LoRa-Enabled Weather Stations**
 - Built on microcontrollers with modular support for diverse sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity, air quality, UV, rainfall, CO₂, GPS).
 - Use intelligent ping/pong discovery to select the optimal gateway or relay path based on signal strength and node load.
 - Support multi-hop relaying to extend network reach, using connection timeouts to detect and adapt to failed nodes or gateways.
 - Plug-and-play and GPS-aware, dynamically updating station location on the live map.
- Raspberry Pi Gateways**
 - Serve as LoRa-to-IP relays, forwarding data from multiple stations to the cloud.
 - Include load-awareness, enabling fair distribution of traffic across multiple Pis.
 - Stations automatically switch gateways when a connection times out, ensuring robust, self-healing communication.
- Cloud Microservices Infrastructure**
 - Containerized architecture using Docker: includes API backend, PostgreSQL for storage, Redis for real-time data, and ThingsBoard for live dashboards.
 - Interactive map powered by Redis displays real-time station data and mobility.
 - Integrated AI via the **Gemma model** synthesizes sensor readings into human-readable summaries of current as well as forecasted conditions.
 - Deployed on CIRRUS for scalable, community-replicable infrastructure.

Key Technical Features and Tools



- Thingsboard**
 - Real-time sensor dashboards and live telemetry visualization
 - Automatic station registration with metadata and status tracking
 - Customizable charts, maps, and widgets for community-friendly displays
 - Multi-station views for comparative environmental monitoring
 - Built-in rule engine for alerts and automation
 - Web-based interface accessible without programming skills
- Real time Station Map**
 - Displays all active sensor stations on an interactive map
 - Supports heterogeneous nodes with varying sensor setups
 - Visualizes mobile deployments using live GPS data
 - Shows forecasted conditions per station using integrated AI
 - Converts real-time and forecast data into human-readable summaries
 - WebSocket-powered for low-latency, scalable client updates
 - Online stations shown in green, offline ones in red for quick status checks

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- Testbed Sites(Fixed deployment):**
 - 3 fixed stations deployed at Mesa Lab
 - Two gateways on Tower A and Tower B for redundancy
 - Station and gateway pairs at Center Green and Foothills Lab
- Mobile deployment:**
 - A robotic dog equipped with sensors and custom 3D-printed mounts acts as a mobile station
- Key Field Observations:**
 - Multi-hop routing allowed stations out of direct range to reach a gateway via nearby nodes
 - Ping/pong load balancing enabled stations to dynamically select the optimal gateway
 - Demonstrated fault tolerance and adaptability in real-world deployment