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| Input Contribution | |
| Meeting ID\* | RDM#63 |
| Title:\* | Use case for metaverse-based real-time smart farming |
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| Date:\* | 2024-02-22 |
| Input related to\* | TR-0069 (Rel-5) |
| Intended purpose of  document:\* | Decision  Discussion  Information  Other <specify> |
| Impacted other TS/TR(s) |  |
| Decision requested or recommendation:\* | Approval from RDM as a new use case for TR-0069 |
| Template Version: January 2017 (Do not modify) | |

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# Introduction

This contribution introduces a new use case for metaverse-based real-time smart farming.

-----------------------Start of change 1-------------------------------------------

## Use Case #n – Metaverse-based real-time Smart Farming

## 7.2.1 Description

The objective of the metaverse-based real-time smart farming with IoT integration use case is to create a virtual representation of a smart farm within the metaverse, leveraging IoT data for real-time monitoring, control, and simulation of agricultural activities. This scenario envisions a smart farm where IoT devices are deployed extensively to monitor various environmental and crop conditions, such as soil moisture, temperature, and crop health. This data is integrated into a metaverse service, enabling farmers, researchers, and students to interact with the farm in a virtual environment. Users can observe real-time conditions, simulate the effects of different agricultural practices, and make informed decisions on crop management without physically being on the farm. Implementing a metaverse-based real-time smart farming solution could offer an immersive agricultural education and training learning environment, and allow for the simulation of farming strategies to identify the most effective approaches before implementation in the real world. This approach enhances farm management and productivity and fosters a deeper understanding and engagement with agricultural ecosystems.

## 7.1.2 Scope

This scenario leverages IoT and metaverse technologies to simulate and manage agricultural environments, offering users virtual interaction with real-world farming conditions.

## 7.1.3 Actors

* Farmers: use the metaverse-based smart farm service for monitoring and decision-making.
* Smart farm IoT devices: deployed throughout the farm for data collection and smart farm management (e.g., sensors and actuators).
* Edge IoT platform: manages offloaded resources representing smart farm IoT devices from the IoT cloud platform.
* IoT platform: integrates and processes data from smart farm IoT devices at the edge for rapid updates to the metaverse environment.
* Metaverse service: hosts the virtual environment with real-time data to provide the metaverse service.

## 7.1.4 Pre-conditions

* IoT devices are deployed across a farm, collecting data (e.g., environmental conditions, crop health, status of soil) and managing smart farm (e.g., turn on/off LED lights, activate/inactivate fans)
* All the IoT devices are registered to the IoT platform.
* Metaverse service capable of reflecting a physical smart farm to the metaverse space via IoT service layer platforms.

## 7.1.5 Triggers

Triggers for updating the metaverse environment in smart farming are rooted in real-time changes in farm conditions, such as weather changes or crop growth stages. It is essential to accurate synchronizations between the virtual and real-world farm to reflect these dynamic changes. This process involves continuously updating the metaverse with real-time data on environmental conditions and crop health from IoT devices, ensuring the virtual environment mirrors the actual farm accurately. By categorizing data into three distinct types, the system ensures comprehensive and realistic farm simulations, allowing for informed decision-making and strategic planning in the metaverse.

Firstly, immediate reflection encompasses environmental conditions and crop health, constantly monitored by IoT devices. Their real-time data generates a real-time scene in the metaverse, empowering immediate decision-making based on the most up-to-date conditions. Imagine adjusting irrigation based on live moisture levels or taking pest control measures as virtual alerts flare.

Secondly, stable data types like soil composition and historical yield data serve as the bedrock of the virtual farm, informing its long-term potential. While not requiring constant updates, these elements remain crucial for strategic planning and understanding the overall farm health. They provide the essential context that guides metaverse-based management decisions.

Lastly, periodic reflection data type encompasses factors like seasonal changes and market fluctuations. Periodic updates ensure the virtual farm remains relevant and aligned with real-world agricultural conditions and trends. This enables proactive adaptation to changes in the physical environment and market dynamics, ultimately optimizing farm performance.

Beyond the dynamic data types mentioned before, the system incorporates an additional segment: static data type. This encompasses elements essential for constructing a virtual metaverse farm that accurately reflects its real-world counterpart, such as walls, soil textures, furniture, and built structures.

Unlike dynamic data that requires continuous updates, static data remains relatively unchanged once incorporated into the metaverse environment. This static component serves as the foundation upon which the dynamic elements interact and evolve, providing a sense of spatial grounding and realism within the virtual farm.

By intelligently categorizing data and fostering seamless reflection between the real and virtual metaverse worlds, this system creates a truly interactive metaverse farm experience. This empowers farmers to make informed decisions and develop strategic plans in real-time, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and productive agricultural future.

## 7.1.6 Normal Flow

This section outlines the step-by-step process flow for a real-time smart farming use case within a metaverse environment, leveraging data exchange between the physical farm and its virtual representation:

* Step 1 (Data Acquisition) : The IoT devices deployed in the physical smart farm continuously collect data regarding environmental conditions (e.g., soil status, temperature, humidity) and transmit it to the IoT platform.
* Step 2 (Data Processing and Storage) : The IoT platform receives the collected IoT data, processes it for any necessary transformations or analysis, and stores it for future reference and potential use in decision-making..
* Step 3 (Data Transmission to Metaverse): The metaverse service utilizes either a notification or retrieval mechanism to fetch the latest data from the IoT platform. This ensures the virtual farm accurately reflects the current state of the physical farm.
* Step 4 (User Interaction and Metaverse-based Control): Users within the metaverse smart farm can access and analyse the reflected data to gain insights into the real-world farm's current conditions. Based on these insights, they can perform various control actions within the virtual environment. This might involve adjusting irrigation systems, activating climate control mechanisms reflected in the metaverse, or triggering other actions that translate into commands sent to the physical farm's IoT devices. Additionally, the metaverse service can be configured to automate specific farm operations based on predefined rules and the reflected status of the virtual environment. For instance, an automated watering schedule established within the metaverse can trigger real-world irrigation systems based on sensor readings.
* Step 5 (Metaverse State Update): Following user interactions or automated processes within the virtual environment, the metaverse service updates its internal state to reflect any changes that have occurred.
* Step 6 (Updated Data Transmission to IoT Platform): Based on the received data and established configurations, the IoT platform transmits appropriate commands to the corresponding IoT devices within the physical smart farm, enacting the desired actions in the real world.



Figure 7.2.6-1 An interaction flow between physical farm and virtual farm

## 7.1.7 Alternative Flow

None

## 7.1.8 Post-conditions

None

## 7.1.9 High Level Illustration

This use case scenario showcases the seamless integration of IoT devices on a high-tech farm. These IoT devices monitor crop health and environmental conditions, transmitting data to a central IoT platform. Users within a metaverse service interact with a digital twin of the farm, enabling them to make data-driven decisions in real-time. These decisions are then implemented on the physical farm through automated systems. This continuous cycle of monitoring, decision-making, and implementation exemplifies an innovative approach to farming that bridges the physical and virtual worlds.



Figure 7.2.9-1 Example for metaverse-based real-time smart farming

## 7.1.10 Potential Requirements

1. The oneM2M System, leveraging its comprehensive model, shall be able to replicate the physical world environment, including deployed IoT devices, objects, and surroundings like walls, within the metaverse virtual space.