



# WATER-WISE GREEN LANDSCAPES OF UW WITH SENSORS AND SATELLITES

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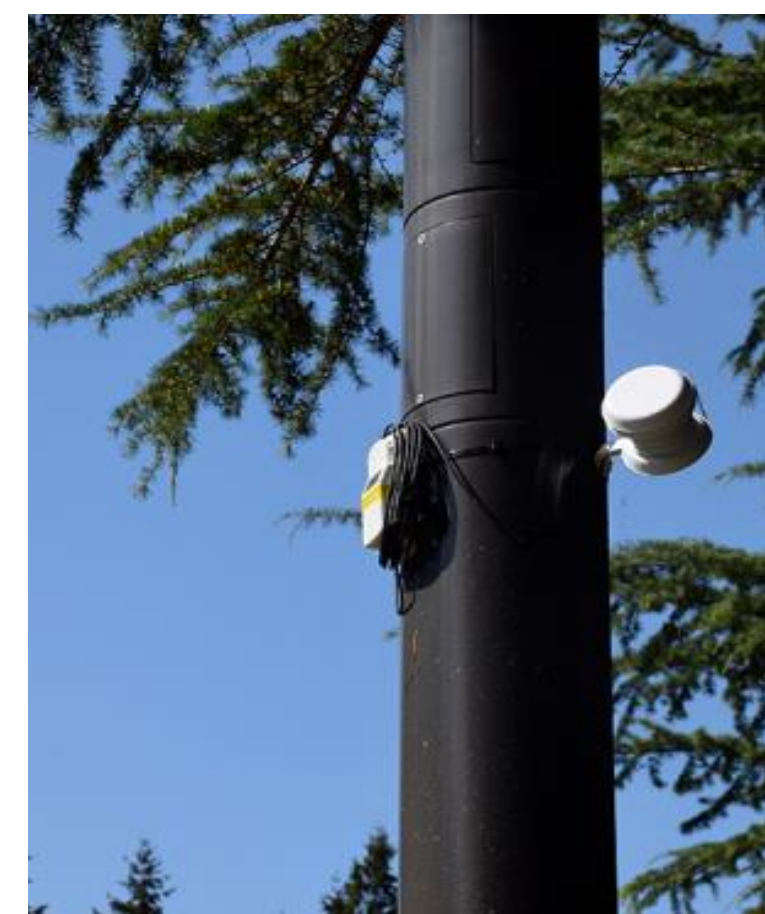
## Project Overview

**Motivation: We seek to reduce overwatering and improve field decision-making to support UW's sustainability goals.**

Our project builds on a 2023-24 pilot project combining soil moisture sensors and satellite data to monitor UW campus irrigation.

Our primary deliverables were:

- Evaluate system performance during Summer '24.
- Develop a mobile app to provide UW Facilities staff with real-time irrigation insights.
- Provide a framework for other campuses and organizations to implement the system.

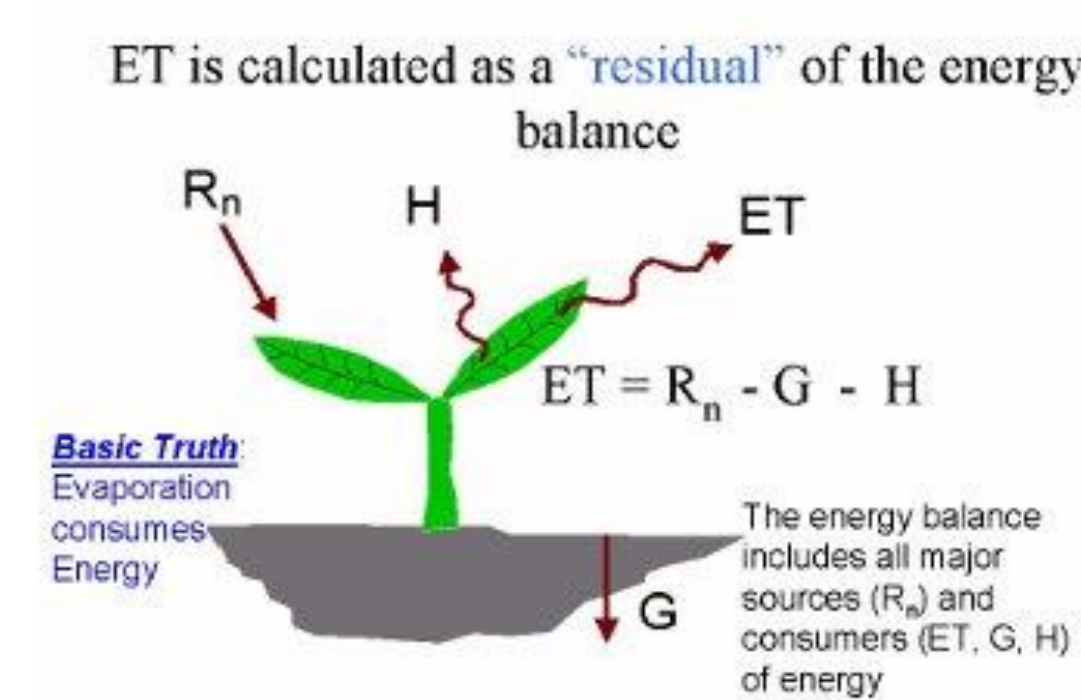


## Impact Analysis Overview

**We conducted a pseudo-analysis of the sensor/satellite system created by 2023-2024 pilot project (sD.R.I.P.S-sense) throughout the Summer of 2024.**

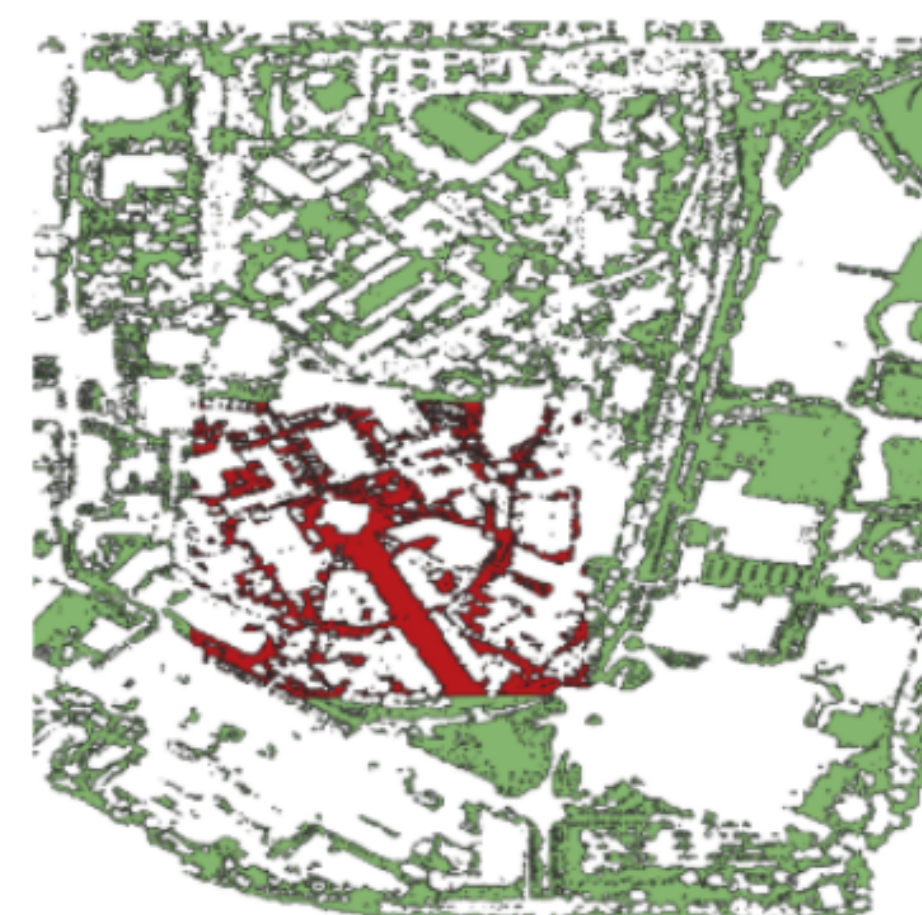
- Mathematical Modeling Terms:
  - Penman-Monteith Equation: Crop water demand (derives data from sensors).
  - SEBAL (Surface Energy Balance Algorithm for Land): Observed water consumed by plants (derives information primarily from satellites).
  - Evapotranspiration (ET): process by which water is transferred from the land to the atmosphere.

### Energy Balance for ET



- Mathematical Equations:
  - SEBAL:  $ET = R_n - G - H$
  - Penman:  $ET_o = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma T_a + 273 u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34u_2)}$
  - ET: latent heat flux ( $W/m^2$ )
  - $R_n$ : net radiation flux at the surface
  - G: soil heat flux
  - H: sensible heat flux

## Pseudo-Analysis Findings

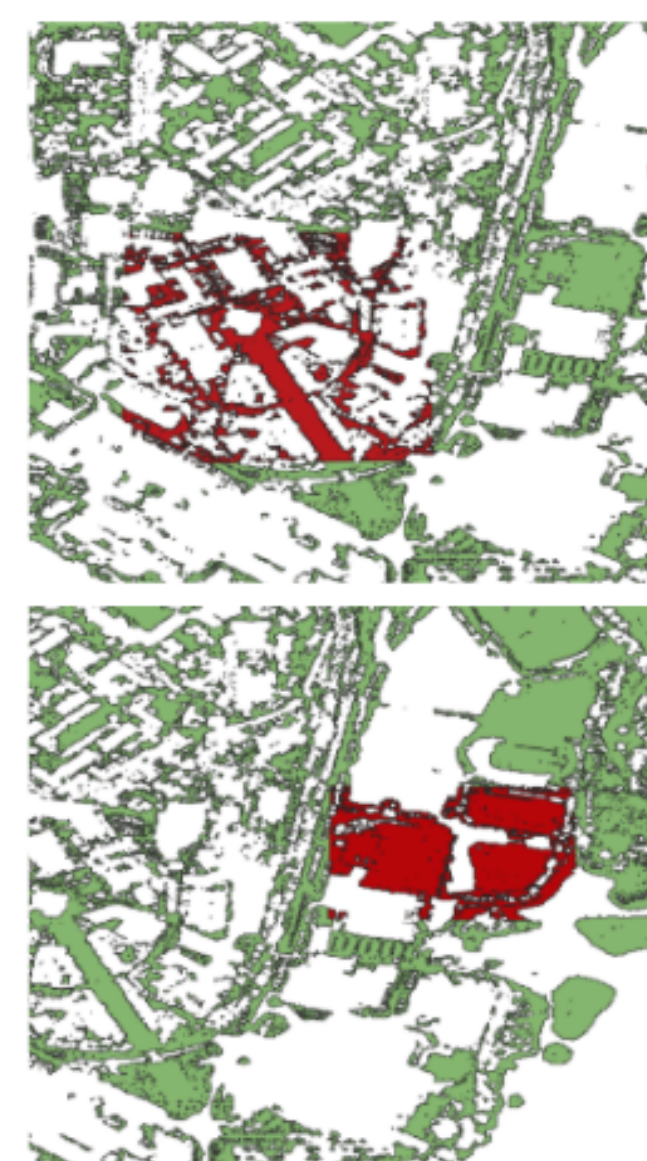


### Sensor (Rainier Vista Region):

- Area lacks irrigation and ET data making it a desired study region
- The red highlighted region experienced an average surplus (overwatering) of **47.28%** per week
- Area: **17.60 acres**
- Potential Savings per week: **\$3,160**
- Potential Summer Savings: **\$34,762**

## Pseudo-Analysis Findings

**The system helps UW Facilities save time and reduce costs while maintaining grass and vegetation, though its accuracy could be improved with additional sensors.**



### Sensored Region (Rainier Vista Region):

- Average % Deficit: 47.28% per week
- Likely realistic and actionable information

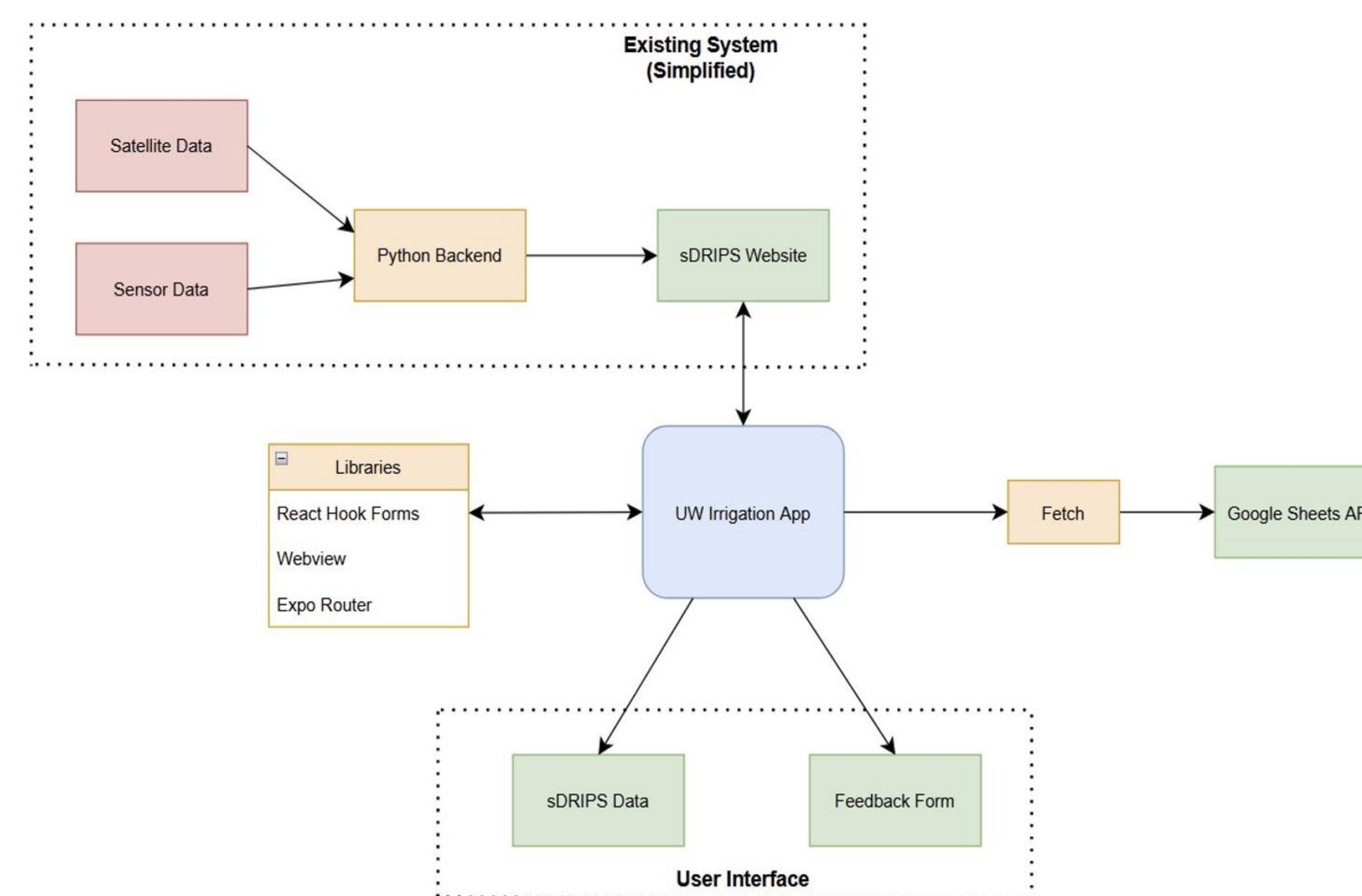
### Non-Sensored Region (IMA Fields Region):

- Average % Deficit: 115.00% per week
- Likely highly uncertain information but still potentially actionable if applied with caution
- Further away from sensors mean higher uncertainty

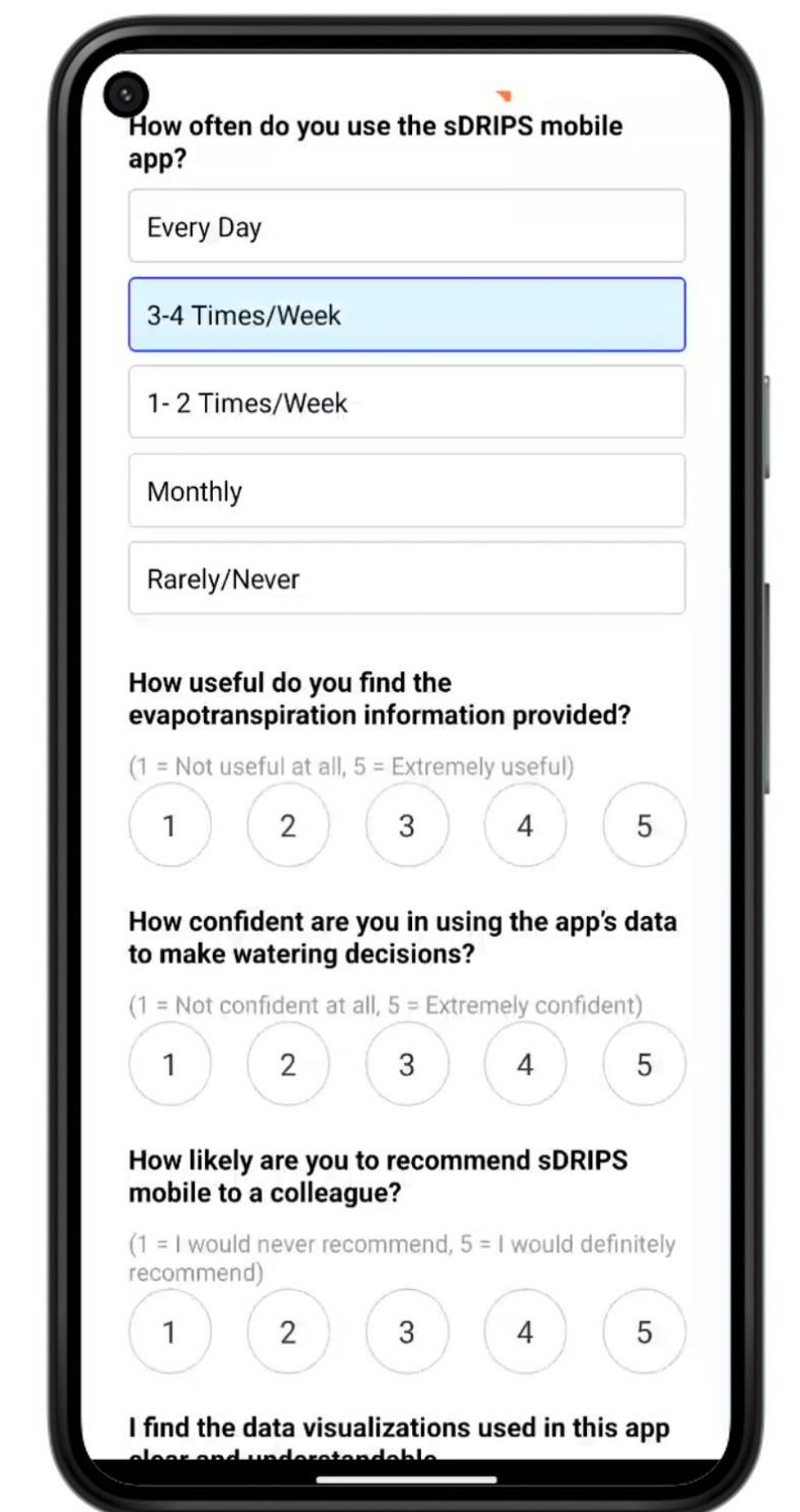
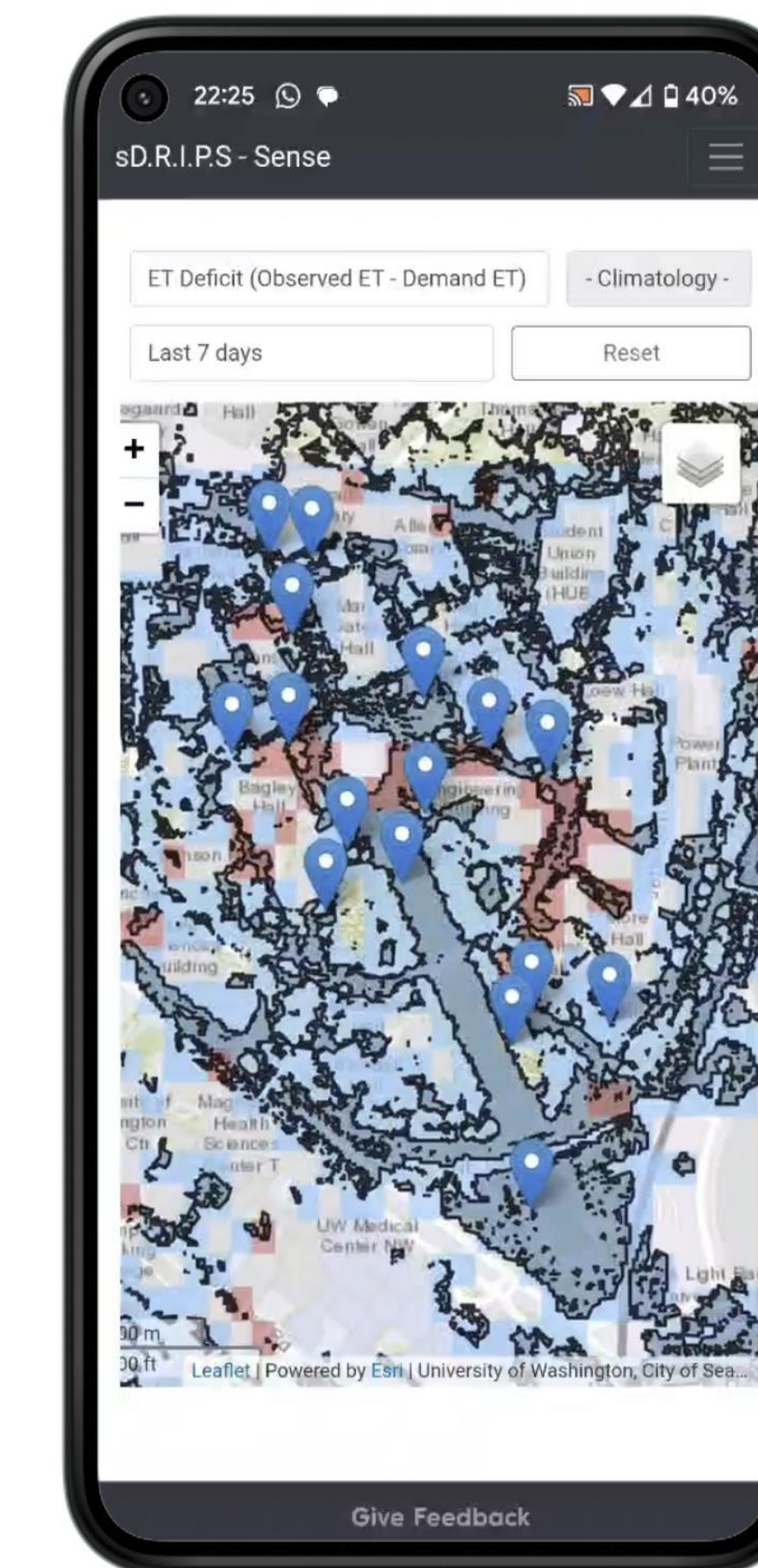
## App Development Overview

**We wanted to create an easy-to-use mobile app that UW Facilities staff would find helpful and intuitive.**

- Built with React Native to quickly prototype a shared Android and iOS app from a single codebase.
- Leveraged the existing sD.R.I.P.S-sense backend, since lightweight solutions for displaying GeoTIFFs in mobile apps are limited.
- Integrated with the free Google Sheets API to automatically store user feedback in a cloud-based spreadsheet.
- Designed the app to be low-maintenance, with a simple codebase that future capstone teams can easily understand and build upon.



## App Features and UI



- Map displaying evapotranspiration (ET) deficit over the past 7 days, with geolocation features automatically zooming into the user's current location.
- Options to display climatology and grass water demand data.
- Feedback form to gain insights from users about app ease-of-use and information accuracy.

- **Deficit = Actual ET - Demand ET**
- **Deficit ≈ Actual Watering - Required Watering**
- **Red:** under-watering (Deficit is negative)
- **Blue:** over-watering (Deficit is positive)



Scan to download the app

## Future Work

- Complete beta testing of our Android app to be eligible to publish to the Google Play Store.
- Create an implementation package for other universities to create similar systems and improve their own irrigation efficiency.
- Expand sensor network across UW campus.

## Acknowledgements

- Thank you to Professor Faisal Hossain for launching this project and to last year's team for laying the groundwork that made our work possible.
- A big thank you goes to Shahzaib Khan, PhD in CEE, who has most graciously given his time to help us with this capstone project.