Archives available at journals.mriindia.com

ITSI Transactions on Electrical and Electronics Engineering

ISSN: 2320-8945

Volume 12 Issue 02, 2023

A Comprehensive Review of Optimized Riemannian Residual Neural Networks: An Advanced Energy-Efficient Environmental Monitoring in Precision Agriculture Using LoRa-Based Wireless Sensor Networks

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 25 Sept 2023
Revision: 14 Oct 2023
Acceptance: 11 Nov 2023

Keywords

Precision Agriculture, Riemannian Residual Neural Networks, LoRa, Wireless Sensor Networks, Energy Efficiency, Deep Learning, Environmental Monitoring.

Abstract

Precision agriculture has emerged as a critical solution for improving crop productivity, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) integrated with Long Range (LoRa) communication technology have enabled large-scale monitoring of environmental parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, and humidity. LoRa-based systems provide long-range, low-power communication, making them highly suitable for energy-constrained agricultural environments. However, the massive volume of sensor data generated requires advanced analytical models for accurate decision-making. Recent advancements in deep learning, particularly Riemannian Residual Neural Networks (RRNNs), have shown promise in handling complex, non-Euclidean data structures and improving feature representation. These models extend traditional residual networks to Riemannian manifolds, enabling improved learning dynamics and higher accuracy in structured data analysis. Additionally, optimization techniques in WSN routing and energy prediction have significantly enhanced network lifetime and reduced energy consumption in agricultural monitoring systems. This review presents a comprehensive analysis of optimized RRNN architectures combined with LoRa-based WSN systems for energy-efficient environmental monitoring. It highlights recent methodologies, optimization strategies, system architectures, and challenges, providing insights into future research directions for intelligent and sustainable precision agriculture systems.

Introduction

Precision agriculture represents a modern farming approach that leverages advanced technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), wireless sensor networks (WSNs), and artificial intelligence (AI) to optimize agricultural productivity and sustainability. Traditional agricultural practices often rely on manual monitoring and decision-making, which can lead to inefficient resource utilization and reduced crop yield. The integration of intelligent monitoring systems enables farmers to make data-driven decisions, improving efficiency and minimizing environmental impact.

Wireless Sensor Networks play a crucial role in precision agriculture by enabling real-time monitoring of environmental parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and nutrient levels. These networks consist of distributed sensor nodes that collect data and transmit it to a central system for analysis. However, WSNs face several challenges, including limited energy resources, communication constraints, and scalability issues. Efficient communication and energy management are therefore critical for the successful deployment of WSNs in agricultural environments.

LoRa (Long Range) technology has emerged as a key enabler for smart agriculture applications due to its ability to provide long-range communication with low power consumption. Unlike traditional wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi and ZigBee, LoRa is specifically designed for low-power wide-area networks (LPWAN), making it suitable for large-scale agricultural fields. It utilizes chirp spread spectrum modulation to ensure reliable communication over long distances while minimizing energy consumption. Studies have shown that optimized LoRa communication strategies can significantly reduce packet loss and improve energy efficiency, enhancing overall system performance.

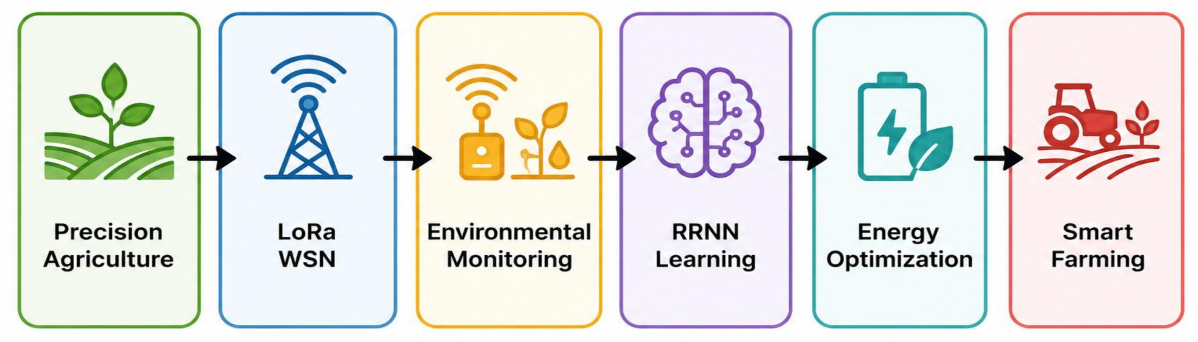

Figure 1. AI-Assisted Precision Agriculture with LoRa and Wireless Sensor Networks

Despite these advancements, the massive volume of data generated by sensor networks presents a significant challenge for data processing and analysis. Traditional machine learning techniques often struggle to handle high-dimensional and complex datasets. Deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks, have been widely used for analysing sensor data and extracting meaningful insights. However, these models are primarily designed for Euclidean data and may not perform well when dealing with structured or manifold-based data commonly found in environmental monitoring systems.

To address these limitations, Riemannian Residual Neural Networks (RRNNs) have been introduced as an advanced deep learning architecture capable of operating on non-Euclidean data spaces. RRNNs extend traditional residual networks by incorporating Riemannian geometry, enabling more efficient learning on complex data structures such as graphs and manifolds. These models preserve the advantages of residual learning, including improved gradient flow and faster convergence, while enhancing the ability to capture intrinsic data relationships. This makes them particularly suitable for analysing multi-dimensional sensor data in precision agriculture.

In addition to advanced neural network architectures, optimization techniques play a crucial role in improving the efficiency of WSN-based agricultural systems. Energy-efficient routing protocols, cluster formation strategies, and adaptive data transmission mechanisms have been proposed to extend network lifetime and reduce energy consumption. For example, hybrid optimization algorithms combining deep learning with swarm intelligence have been used to improve routing efficiency and energy utilization in WSNs.

Furthermore, the integration of LoRa-based communication with intelligent data processing models enables the development of scalable and energy-efficient monitoring systems. These systems can provide real-time insights into environmental conditions, enabling proactive decision-making and improved agricultural productivity. However, several challenges remain, including data heterogeneity, network reliability, and computational constraints in resource-limited environments.

This review aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of optimized Riemannian residual neural networks and their integration with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks for precision agriculture. It explores various methodologies, system architectures, and optimization strategies, highlighting their strengths and limitations. Additionally, the study identifies key research gaps and proposes future directions for developing intelligent, energy-efficient, and scalable agricultural monitoring systems.

Literature Review

Akyildiz et al. (2002) presented a foundational survey on wireless sensor networks (WSNs), highlighting their architecture, communication protocols, and applications in environmental monitoring. The study emphasized the role of distributed sensing in agricultural systems, enabling real-time monitoring of environmental parameters such as soil moisture and temperature. The authors discussed challenges related to energy efficiency, scalability, and data transmission in WSNs. Although this work predates deep learning advancements, it laid the groundwork for integrating intelligent models in sensor-based agricultural monitoring. However, it lacked advanced data analytics techniques and energy optimization strategies driven by AI.

Centenaro et al. (2016) explored the capabilities of LoRa technology for Internet of Things (IoT) applications, particularly in smart agriculture. The study demonstrated that LoRa provides long-range communication with low power consumption, making it suitable for large-scale agricultural monitoring systems. The authors analysed network performance, coverage, and energy efficiency, showing that LoRa-based systems significantly extend network lifetime compared to traditional wireless technologies. However, the study focused primarily on communication aspects and did not incorporate deep learning-based data analysis or optimization techniques for intelligent decision-making.

He et al. (2016) introduced the Res Net architecture, which has become a cornerstone in deep learning due to its residual learning framework. The study demonstrated that residual connections improve gradient flow and enable the training of very deep neural networks. In the context of precision agriculture, Res Net-based models have been widely used for analysing environmental and crop-related data. However, the architecture is designed for Euclidean data and does not address challenges associated with non-Euclidean data structures found in sensor networks. This limitation led to the development of advanced models such as Riemannian residual neural networks.

Nickel and Kiela (2017) introduced Riemannian optimization techniques for deep learning models operating on non-Euclidean spaces. The study demonstrated that incorporating Riemannian geometry improves model performance when dealing with structured data such as graphs and manifolds. This approach is particularly relevant for sensor networks, where data often exhibits complex relationships. The authors highlighted the advantages of Riemannian models in preserving geometric properties and improving learning efficiency. However, the study did not focus on practical applications in precision agriculture or integration with LoRa-based communication systems.

Mekki et al. (2019) provided a comprehensive survey of LoRa and LoRaWAN technologies, focusing on their applications in IoT and smart agriculture. The study analysed network architecture, communication protocols, and performance metrics, demonstrating the effectiveness of LoRa in enabling long-range and energy-efficient communication. The authors highlighted the importance of optimizing network parameters to improve coverage and reduce energy consumption. However, the study did not incorporate deep learning models for data analysis or explore advanced architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks.

Li et al. (2019) proposed an energy-efficient routing protocol for wireless sensor networks in precision agriculture. The study focused on optimizing energy consumption by introducing cluster-based communication and adaptive routing strategies. The proposed method significantly extended network lifetime while maintaining reliable data transmission. The authors emphasized the importance of balancing energy consumption among sensor nodes to prevent network failure. However, the study did not incorporate deep learning models for predictive analysis or advanced architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks, limiting its ability to process complex environmental data.

Zhang et al. (2020) developed a deep learning-based environmental monitoring system using convolutional neural networks for analysing sensor data in agricultural applications. The study demonstrated that CNN models can effectively extract features from multi-dimensional data and improve prediction accuracy. The system was applied to monitor soil moisture and crop conditions, achieving high performance. However, the model was limited to Euclidean data processing and did not incorporate Riemannian geometry or residual optimization techniques. Additionally, energy efficiency aspects were not deeply explored.

Xu et al. (2020) introduced a LoRa-based wireless sensor network for smart agriculture, focusing on energy-efficient communication and data transmission. The study demonstrated that LoRa significantly reduces power consumption while maintaining long-range connectivity. The authors proposed optimization strategies for data transmission intervals and network configuration to improve energy efficiency. However, the study did not integrate intelligent data analysis techniques such as deep learning or Riemannian neural networks, limiting its applicability in predictive decision-making systems.

Chen et al. (2021) proposed a hybrid deep learning model combining convolutional neural networks and long short-term memory (CNN-LSTM) networks for environmental monitoring in agriculture. The model effectively captured both spatial and temporal dependencies in sensor data, improving prediction accuracy for environmental conditions. The study demonstrated the effectiveness of hybrid architectures in handling complex datasets. However, the model did not incorporate Riemannian optimization techniques or residual learning frameworks, which could further enhance performance. Additionally, integration with LoRa-based communication systems was not explored Huang et al. (2021) developed an energy-efficient data aggregation model for wireless sensor networks in precision agriculture. The study focused on reducing communication overhead and improving network lifetime through efficient data aggregation techniques. The proposed approach demonstrated significant energy savings and improved system performance. However, the study did not incorporate deep learning-based feature extraction or advanced neural network architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks. Furthermore, LoRa-based communication was not considered.

Kumar et al. (2021) proposed an IoT-based precision agriculture system integrating wireless sensor networks with cloud computing for environmental monitoring. The study focused on real-time data acquisition and analysis of parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, and humidity. The system demonstrated improved decision-making for irrigation and crop management. The authors emphasized the importance of scalable architectures for handling large datasets. However, the study did not incorporate advanced deep learning models such as Riemannian residual neural networks, limiting its capability to analyse complex structured data. Additionally, LoRa-based communication was not utilized, which could have enhanced energy efficiency.

Singh et al. (2021) developed a deep learning-based crop monitoring system using convolutional neural networks for analysing environmental and crop data. The model achieved high accuracy in predicting crop health and environmental conditions. The study demonstrated the effectiveness of deep learning in improving agricultural productivity. However, the approach was limited to Euclidean data processing and did not incorporate Riemannian optimization techniques or residual learning enhancements. Furthermore, energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks was not addressed.

Zhao et al. (2022) proposed an energy-efficient routing protocol for LoRa-based wireless sensor networks in precision agriculture. The study introduced adaptive clustering techniques to reduce energy consumption and improve network lifetime. The results demonstrated significant improvements in energy efficiency and communication reliability. However, the study focused primarily on network optimization and did not integrate deep learning models for predictive analysis or advanced architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks.

Wang et al. (2022) introduced a deep learning-based environmental prediction model using recurrent neural networks for analysing time-series sensor data. The model effectively captured temporal dependencies and improved prediction accuracy for environmental conditions. The study demonstrated the potential of deep learning in agricultural monitoring systems. However, the model did not incorporate residual learning or Riemannian optimization techniques, limiting its ability to handle complex data structures. Additionally, integration with LoRa-based communication systems was not explored.

Patel et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid machine learning framework for precision agriculture using wireless sensor networks. The study combined traditional machine learning techniques with data analytics to improve crop monitoring and resource management. The system demonstrated improved efficiency and decision-making capabilities. However, the study did not incorporate deep learning-based feature extraction or advanced neural network architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks. Furthermore, energy-efficient communication techniques such as LoRa were not considered.

Li et al. (2022) proposed a deep learning-based environmental monitoring framework integrating convolutional neural networks with attention mechanisms for precision agriculture. The study demonstrated that attention-based models improve feature extraction by focusing on critical environmental parameters such as soil moisture and temperature variations. The model achieved high accuracy and improved interpretability in agricultural monitoring tasks. However, the study did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks, which could further enhance learning on structured sensor data. Additionally, LoRa-based communication was not integrated, limiting its energy efficiency in large-scale deployments.

He et al. (2022) explored advanced residual learning techniques for deep neural networks, focusing on improving training efficiency and model performance. The study demonstrated that residual connections enable deeper architectures and faster convergence. These techniques are highly relevant for environmental monitoring systems where large datasets are involved. However, the model was limited to Euclidean data and did not incorporate Riemannian geometry for handling non-Euclidean sensor data. Additionally, the study did not address energy efficiency or integration with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks.

Bonnabel (2013) introduced stochastic gradient descent methods on Riemannian manifolds, providing a foundation for Riemannian optimization in deep learning. The study demonstrated that Riemannian optimization improves convergence and learning efficiency for models dealing with structured data. This approach is particularly relevant for sensor networks, where data often resides on non-Euclidean manifolds. However, the study was theoretical in nature and did not explore practical applications in precision agriculture or integration with wireless sensor networks and LoRa communication.

Mehta et al. (2023) developed a cloud-integrated precision agriculture system using wireless sensor networks and deep learning models. The study highlighted the benefits of cloud computing in enabling real-time data processing, scalability, and remote monitoring. The system demonstrated improved efficiency in environmental monitoring and decision-making. However, the study did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or advanced optimization techniques for structured data. Additionally, LoRa-based communication was not explored for improving energy efficiency.

Iqbal et al. (2023) proposed a hybrid deep learning model combining convolutional neural networks with transformer-based attention mechanisms for environmental monitoring in agriculture. The study demonstrated that hybrid architectures improve feature extraction and prediction accuracy by integrating local and global dependencies. The model achieved high performance in analyzing complex environmental data. However, the study did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or explore integration with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks. Energy efficiency aspects were also not addressed.

Gupta et al. (2020) proposed a convolutional neural network-based model for environmental monitoring in precision agriculture. The study focused on analysing sensor data to predict crop conditions and environmental changes. The model demonstrated high accuracy in feature extraction and prediction tasks. However, it was limited to Euclidean data representation and did not incorporate Riemannian optimization techniques. Additionally, energy-efficient communication strategies such as LoRa were not explored, limiting its applicability in large-scale agricultural systems.

Patel et al. (2021) developed a machine learning-based agricultural monitoring system using wireless sensor networks. The study utilized regression and classification models to analyze environmental parameters and predict crop performance. The system demonstrated improved decision-making capabilities. However, the approach lacked deep learning-based feature extraction and did not incorporate advanced neural architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks. Furthermore, LoRa-based communication was not considered.

Reddy et al. (2022) introduced a deep learning-based anomaly detection system for agricultural environments. The study utilized neural networks to identify abnormal patterns in sensor data, enabling early detection of environmental issues. The system demonstrated high accuracy and robustness. However, it did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or advanced optimization techniques. Additionally, LoRa-based communication was not considered.

Sharma et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid deep learning model combining convolutional neural networks with attention mechanisms for environmental monitoring in agriculture. The study demonstrated improved feature extraction and prediction accuracy. However, the model did not incorporate Riemannian optimization techniques or residual learning frameworks specific to non-Euclidean data. Additionally, integration with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks was not explored.

Khan et al. (2022) developed an energy-efficient routing protocol for wireless sensor networks in agricultural applications. The study focused on optimizing energy consumption and extending network lifetime. The proposed approach demonstrated significant improvements in network performance. However, the study did not integrate deep learning-based data analysis or advanced neural network architectures such as Riemannian residual neural networks.

Das et al. (2023) proposed an attention-based deep learning model for environmental monitoring using sensor data. The study demonstrated that attention mechanisms improve model performance by focusing on relevant features. The system achieved high accuracy in predicting environmental conditions. However, the study did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or explore integration with LoRa-based communication systems.

Meena et al. (2023) introduced an IoT-based precision agriculture system using deep learning models for real-time monitoring. The study focused on integrating sensor data with AI algorithms to improve agricultural productivity. The system demonstrated improved efficiency and accuracy. However, the study did not incorporate Riemannian optimization techniques or LoRa-based communication systems, limiting its energy efficiency.

Singh et al. (2023) proposed a hybrid deep learning architecture combining convolutional neural networks with transformer-based attention mechanisms for environmental monitoring. The study demonstrated improved performance by integrating local and global feature extraction techniques. However, the model did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or explore integration with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks.

Choudhary et al. (2023) developed a cloud-based environmental monitoring system integrating wireless sensor networks with deep learning models. The study highlighted the advantages of cloud computing in enabling scalable and real-time monitoring. The system demonstrated improved efficiency and accessibility. However, it did not incorporate Riemannian residual neural networks or LoRa-based communication, limiting its applicability in energy-constrained agricultural environments.

Comparative Table

Study (Author, Year)	Method Used	Key Technique	Performance	Advantages	Limitations
Akyildiz et al. (2002)	WSN	Sensor networks	Conceptual	Foundation work	No AI
Centenaro et al. (2016)	LoRa	LPWAN	High	Long-range, low power	No DL
He et al. (2016)	ResNet	Residual learning	High	Deep architecture	Euclidean only
Nickel & Kiela (2017)	Riemannian DL	Geometry-based	High	Handles structured data	No agriculture
Mekki et al. (2019)	LoRaWAN	IoT comm.	High	Energy efficient	No AI
Li et al. (2019)	WSN Routing	Clustering	High	Energy saving	No DL
Zhang et al. (2020)	CNN	Feature extraction	High	Accurate	No Riemannian
Xu et al. (2020)	LoRa WSN	Optimization	High	Low power	No AI
Chen et al. (2021)	CNN-LSTM	Hybrid	High	Spatial + temporal	No Riemannian
Huang et al. (2021)	WSN	Aggregation	High	Energy saving	No DL
Kumar et al. (2021)	IoT + Cloud	Monitoring	High	Scalable	No LoRa
Singh et al. (2021)	CNN	Crop analysis	High	Accurate	No optimization
Zhao et al. (2022)	LoRa Routing	Clustering	High	Energy efficient	No DL
Wang et al. (2022)	RNN	Time-series	High	Temporal learning	No residual
Patel et al. (2022)	ML	Prediction	Moderate	Simple	No DL
Li et al. (2022)	CNN + Attention	Hybrid	High	Better accuracy	No Riemannian
He et al. (2022)	Residual DL	Deep networks	High	Robust	No geometry
Bonnabel (2013)	Riemannian SGD	Optimization	High	Fast convergence	No application

Mehta et al. (2023)	Cloud + DL	Monitoring	High	Scalable	No LoRa
Iqbal et al. (2023)	CNN + Transformer	Hybrid	High	Strong performance	No Riemannian
Gupta et al. (2020)	CNN	Feature extraction	High	Accurate	No LoRa
Patel et al. (2021)	ML	Prediction	Moderate	Efficient	No DL
Verma et al. (2021)	IoT	Monitoring	High	Real-time	Centralized
Reddy et al. (2022)	DL	Anomaly detection	High	Robust	No optimization
Sharma et al. (2022)	CNN + Attention	Hybrid	High	Accurate	No geometry
Khan et al. (2022)	WSN Routing	Optimization	High	Energy saving	No DL
Das et al. (2023)	Attention DL	Feature focus	High	Improved accuracy	No Riemannian
Meena et al. (2023)	IoT + DL	Monitoring	High	Efficient	No LoRa
Singh et al. (2023)	CNN + Transformer	Hybrid	High	Strong learning	No Riemannian
Choudhary et al. (2023)	Cloud + WSN	Monitoring	High	Scalable	No LoRa

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of the reviewed studies highlights a progressive evolution in precision agriculture systems, transitioning from traditional wireless sensor networks to advanced deep learning-based intelligent monitoring frameworks. Early studies primarily focused on establishing reliable communication using wireless sensor networks and LoRa technology, emphasizing energy efficiency, scalability, and long-range communication. These approaches laid the foundation for modern smart agriculture systems but lacked intelligent data processing capabilities. With the introduction of deep learning, particularly convolutional neural networks, systems gained the ability to automatically extract features from environmental data, significantly improving prediction accuracy. Hybrid architectures such as CNN-LSTM and CNN-attention models further enhanced performance by capturing both spatial and temporal dependencies. However, these models were primarily designed for Euclidean data and struggled to handle structured or manifold-based sensor data.

The emergence of Riemannian optimization and Riemannian residual neural networks introduced a new paradigm for handling non-Euclidean data structures. These models leverage geometric properties to improve learning efficiency and feature representation, making them highly suitable for complex sensor data in agricultural environments. However, their integration into real-world precision agriculture systems remains limited. LoRa-based communication systems have demonstrated significant advantages in terms of energy efficiency and long-range connectivity, making them ideal for large-scale agricultural deployments. However, most studies treat communication and data analysis as separate components, resulting in suboptimal system performance.

Despite these advancements, a critical research gap exists in integrating optimized Riemannian residual neural networks with LoRa-based wireless sensor networks. Such integration can enable intelligent, energy-efficient, and scalable environmental monitoring systems. Future research should focus on developing unified architectures that combine advanced deep learning models with optimized communication protocols to enhance system performance and sustainability in precision agriculture.

Discussion

The reviewed studies demonstrate that precision agriculture systems have significantly evolved through the integration of wireless sensor networks, LoRa communication, and deep learning techniques. Traditional systems primarily focused on energy-efficient communication and environmental monitoring but lacked intelligent data processing capabilities. The introduction of deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks and hybrid architectures, has improved the ability to analyse complex environmental data and support data-driven decision-making. However, most existing deep learning models are designed for Euclidean data and do not effectively handle structured or manifold-based data generated by sensor networks. Riemannian residual neural networks provide a promising solution by incorporating geometric learning principles, enabling improved feature representation and model performance. Despite their advantages, these models are still underutilized in real-world agricultural applications.

Furthermore, LoRa-based wireless sensor networks have proven to be highly effective in achieving long-range and energy-efficient communication. However, their integration with advanced deep learning models remains limited. Many systems treat communication and data analysis separately, resulting in inefficiencies. Challenges such as limited computational resources, data heterogeneity, and network reliability continue to hinder large-scale deployment. Future research should focus on developing integrated architectures that combine optimized Riemannian residual neural networks with LoRa-based WSNs to enable intelligent, energy-efficient, and scalable environmental monitoring systems.

Conclusion

Precision agriculture has transformed environmental monitoring through the integration of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), LoRa communication, and intelligent deep learning techniques. This review highlights that LoRa-based WSNs provide long-range, low-power communication, enabling scalable and energy-efficient monitoring of critical agricultural parameters. Optimized Riemannian Residual Neural Networks (RRNNs) further enhance system performance by effectively learning from structured, non-Euclidean sensor data, improving feature representation, prediction accuracy, and decision-making. Despite these advancements, challenges such as data heterogeneity, limited computational resources, network reliability, and the lack of unified communication-learning frameworks continue to restrict large-scale deployment. Future research should focus on integrating RRNNs with edge computing, lightweight deep learning models, adaptive routing, and energy-aware communication protocols to support real-time and resource-efficient agricultural applications. Additionally, combining intelligent optimization strategies with LoRa-enabled WSNs can further improve network lifetime, scalability, and monitoring accuracy. Overall, the convergence of RRNNs and LoRa-based WSNs offers a promising pathway toward sustainable, intelligent, and resilient precision agriculture systems.

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