



INTEL-IRRIS

Intelligent Irrigation System for Low-cost Autonomous Water Control
in Small-scale Agriculture



INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR LOW-COST AUTONOMOUS WATER CONTROL IN SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE



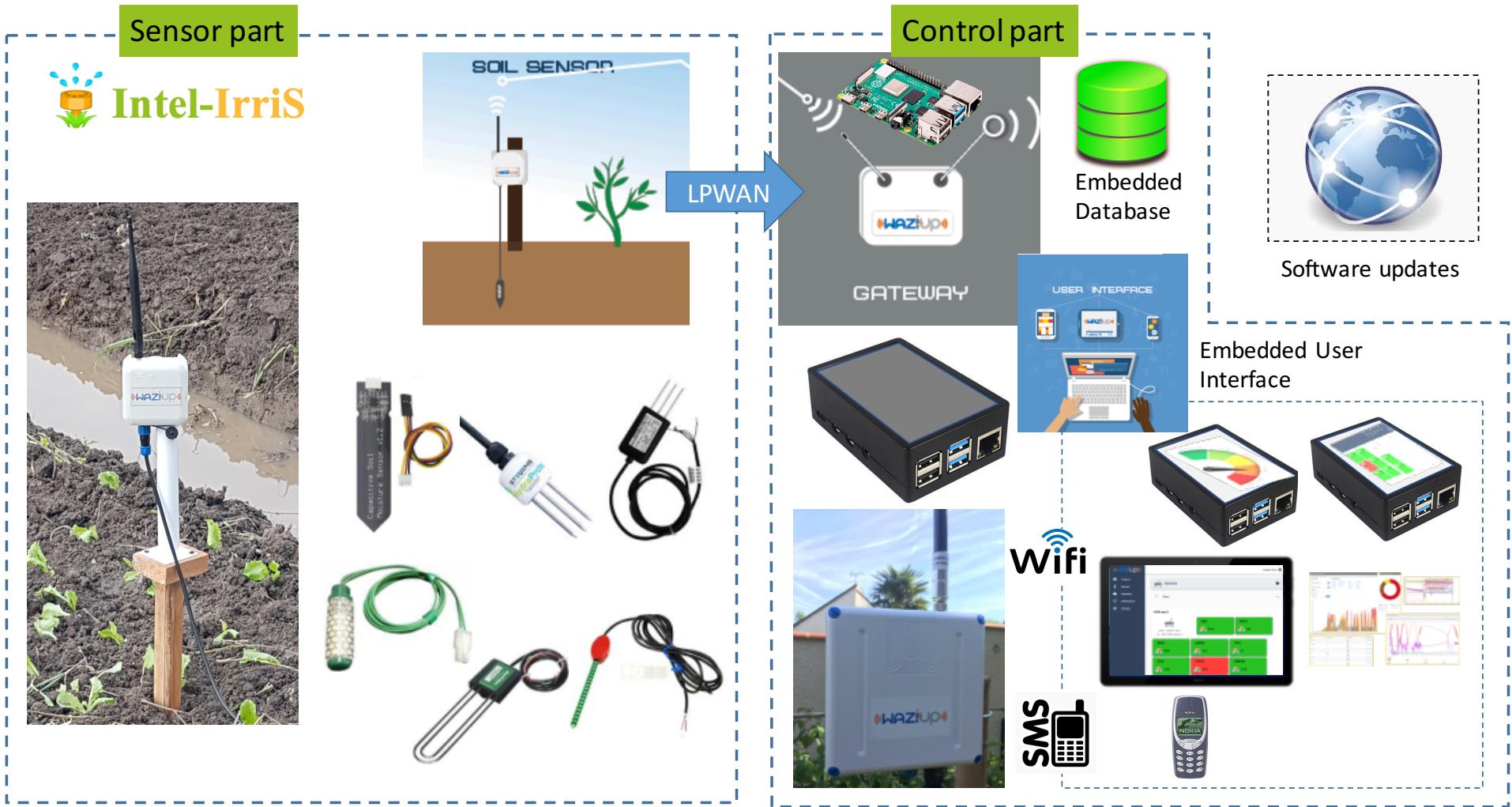
Building the Intel-IrriS LoRa IoT platform Part 1: soil sensor device



Prof. Congduc Pham
<http://www.univ-pau.fr/~cpham>
Université de Pau, France



Review: Technology components



Review: Low-cost sensors



- Build on low-cost, low-power IoT expertise
- Increase accuracy of low-cost sensors by automatic and remotely controlled procedures for advanced calibration
- Enable deployment of several complementary low-cost sensors
- Include agricultural models / knowledge with corrective & predictive analytics

Review: Smart embedded control

- Build on low-cost embedded & open IoT gateway expertise
- Implement the “Intelligent Irrigation in-the-box” with "plug-&-sense" approach
- Model complex water-soil-plant interaction
- Embed Decision Support System (DSS) and disruptive Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Integration of various knowledge streams
- Fully autonomous

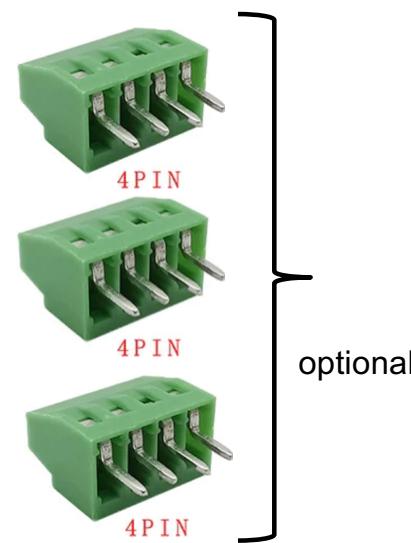
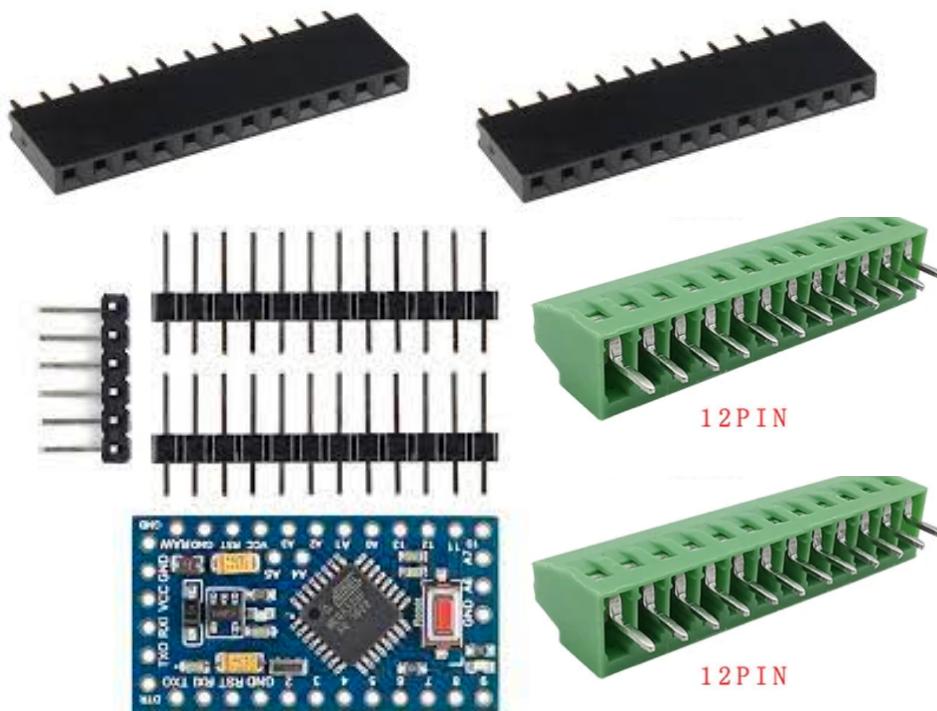
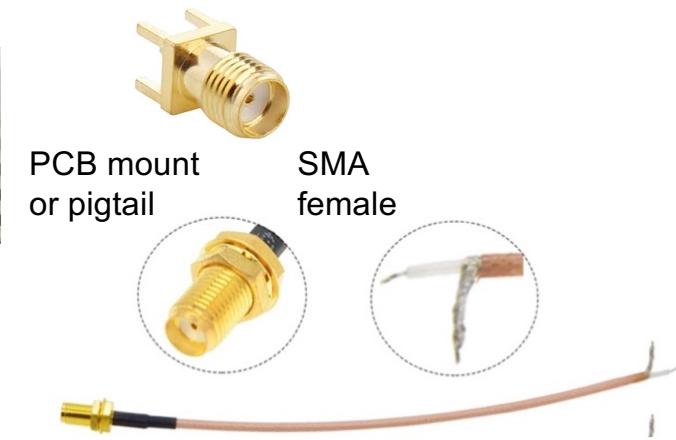
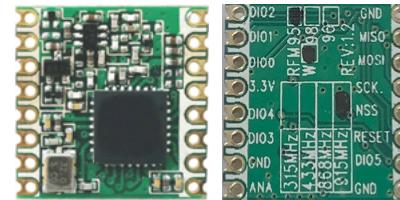
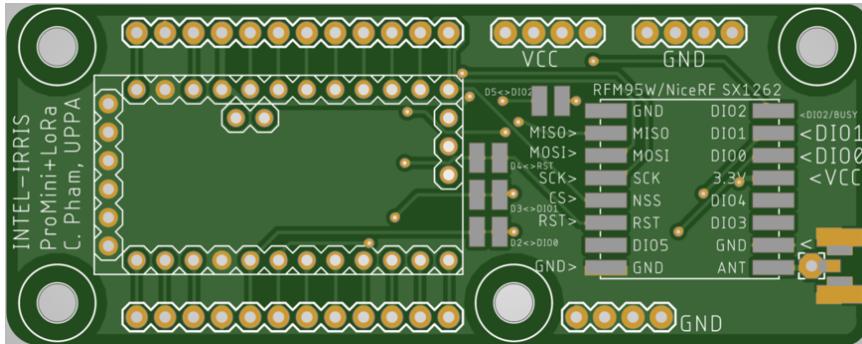


Review: Starter-kits

- "Intelligent Irrigation in-the-box", "plug-&-sense"
- At least 100 starter-kit will be distributed



Soil sensor: electronic parts



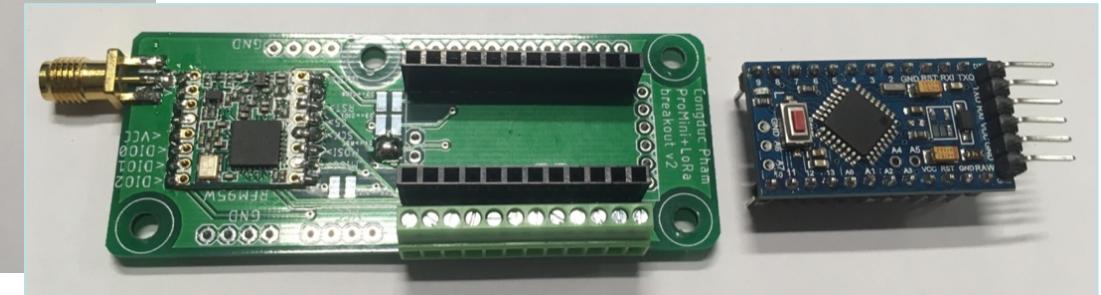
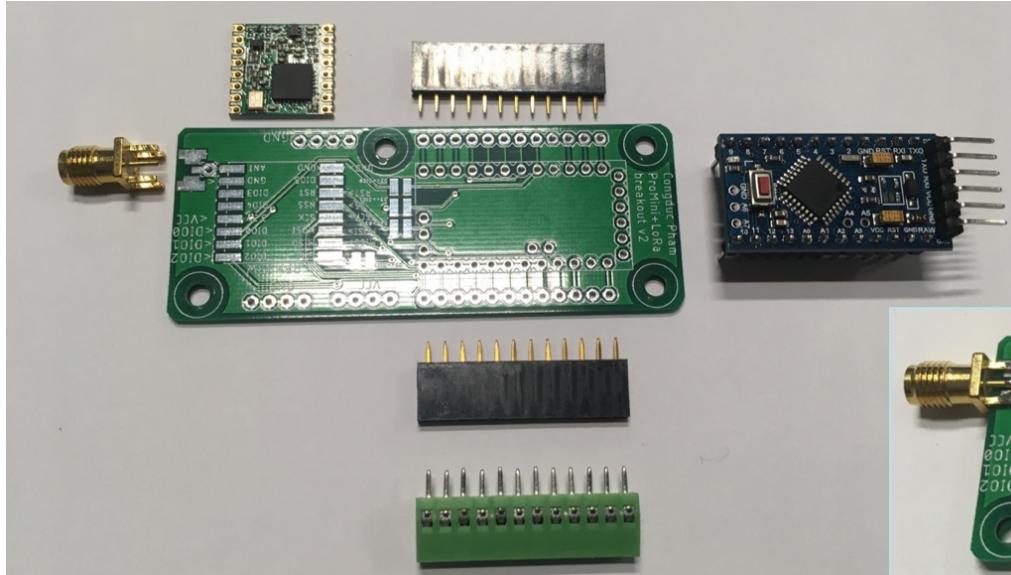
Soil sensor: enclosure & integration



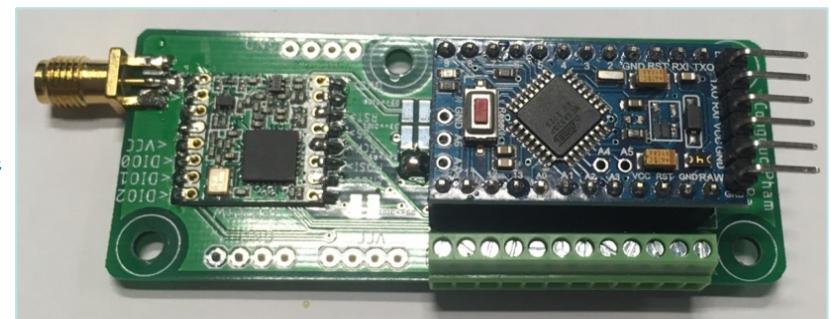
proof-of-concept



Assembling the PCB board

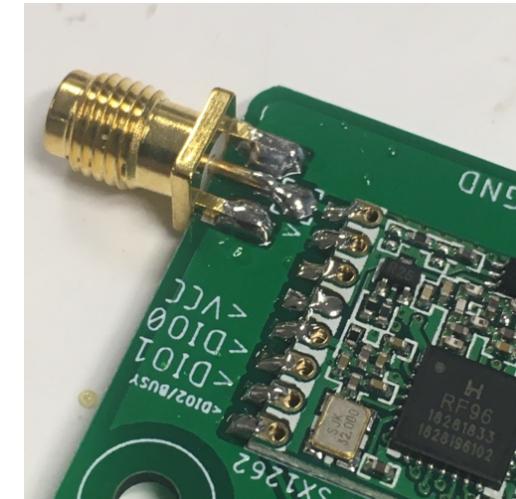
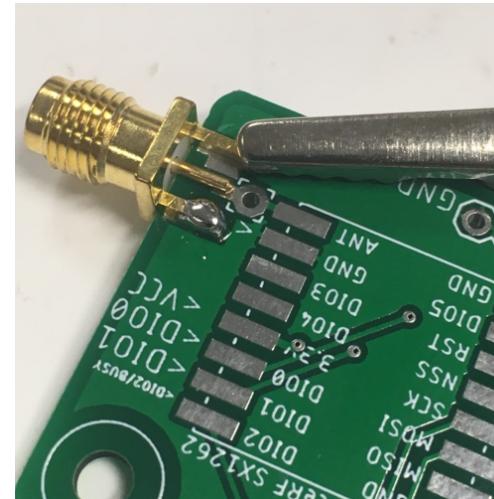
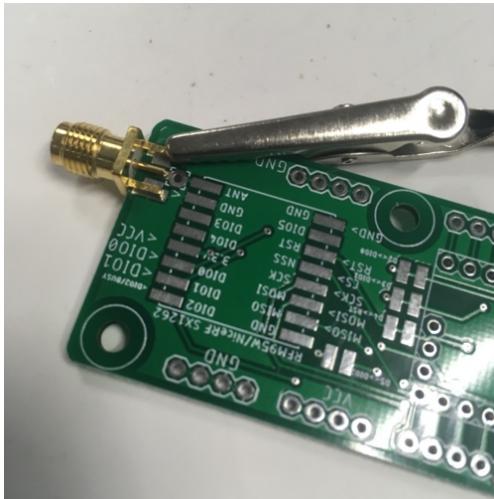


This dedicated video will show
how to solder all the components
Video n°1: <https://youtu.be/3jdQ0Uo0phQ>



Updates

- Here are some updates on Video n°1
- Clip the SMA connector to the PCB to correctly align the connector before soldering one of the GND pad
- Remove clip and finish soldering
- Make sure that the GND pads and the central pin are not touching each other, in doubt, do a continuity check





Good soldering

- It is important to have good soldering to avoid any issue when deploying the devices
- Check this great soldering tutorial from Collin's lab
 - <https://youtu.be/RB4P1HTmwLc>

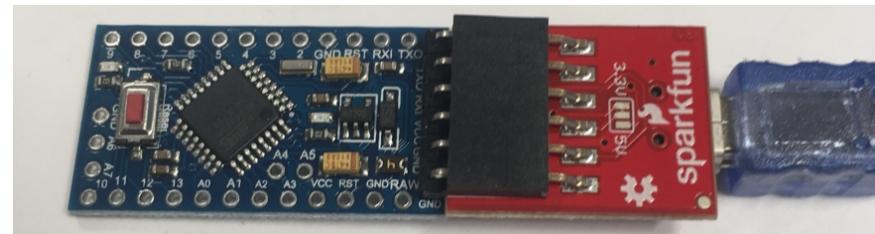
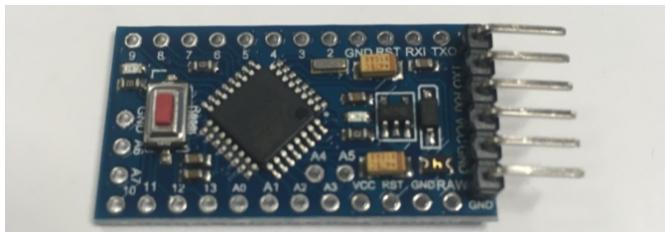


- Just put the required amount of lead, too much lead is not good!
- It is not a bad idea to train on soldering before making the device and not waste electronic components

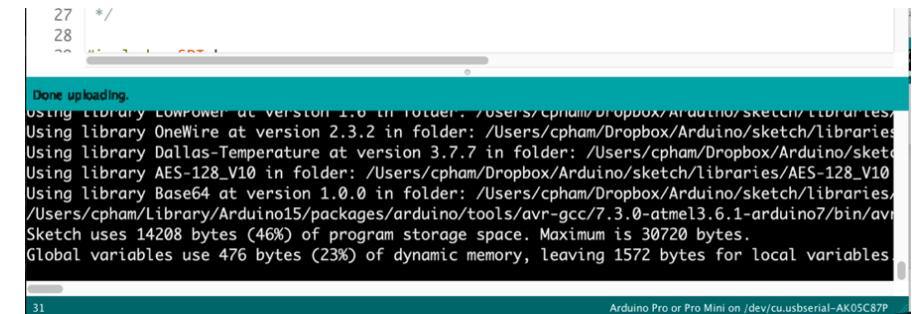


Check the Arduino

- First, just solder the programming header



- To flash the Arduino board with the INTEL-IRRIS code
- See slides from "Getting the software: Arduino IDE" to "Uploading to your board"
- If uploading is successful, then you can continue with soldering the remaining header pins, otherwise, take another board as this one may have hardware issue



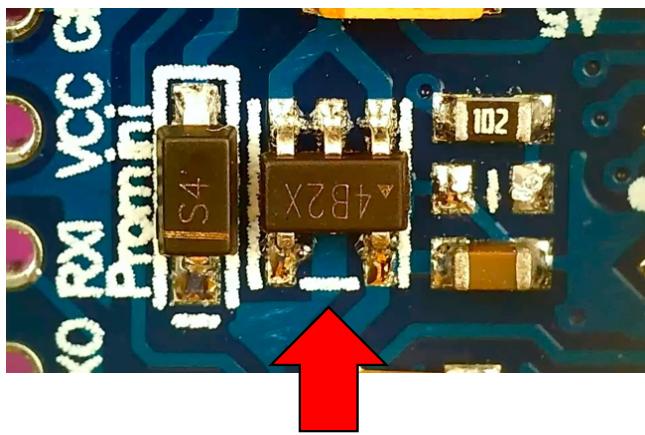


Never transmit without antenna

- NEVER, NEVER transmit without an antenna
- Doing so can damage the radio module
- If your board is already connected to the radio module and you need to flash the board, connect the antenna
- If you need to update the existing code and your device already run a code that transmit data, connect the antenna
- It is safer when programming the device to remove the Arduino board from the female header and program it disconnected from the radio module
- If you deploy a device, make sure that the antenna is correctly connected before powering on the device and realizing any transmission test

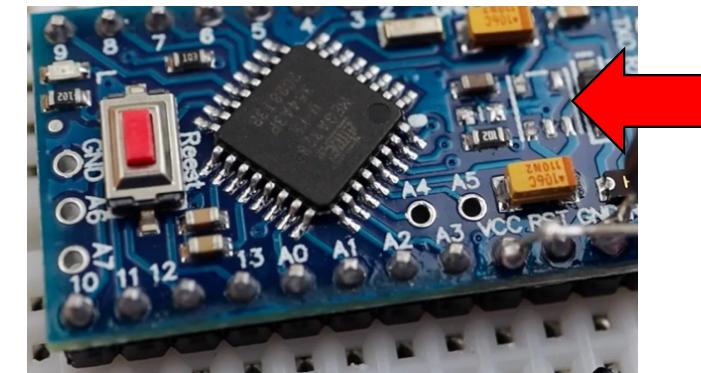


Reduce power consumption



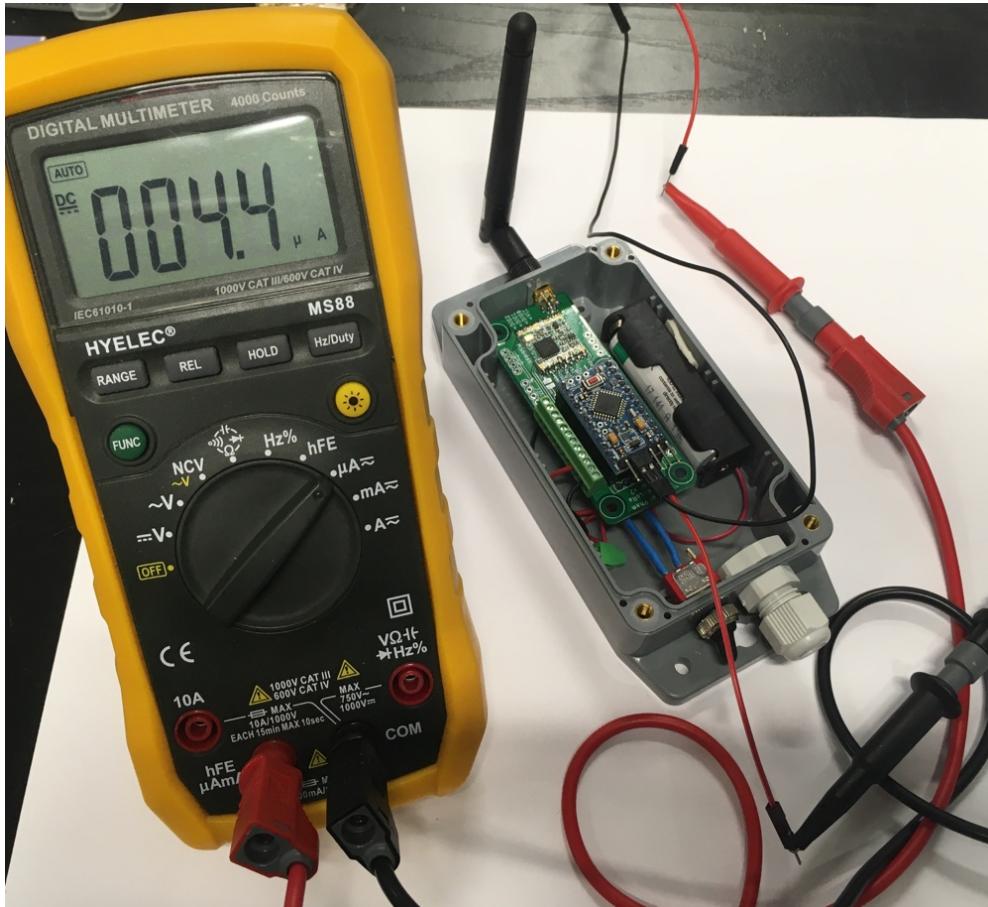
Do not forget to remove the power LED by just clipping it off with some wire cutters

Do not forget to remove the voltage regulator with a small plier



Only inject up to 3.6V through the VCC pin

Power consumption in deep sleep



Measured below 5 μ A in deep sleep, between 2 active periods with transmissions

Expected autonomy with 1 transmission / hour is over 2 years with either 2 AA batteries or 1 AA 3.6V Lithium battery

Get an enclosure for outdoor usage



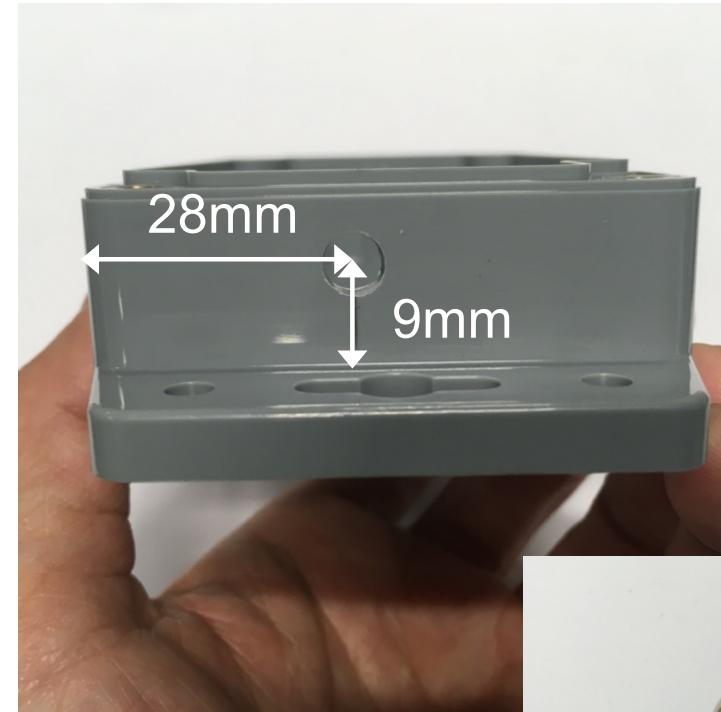
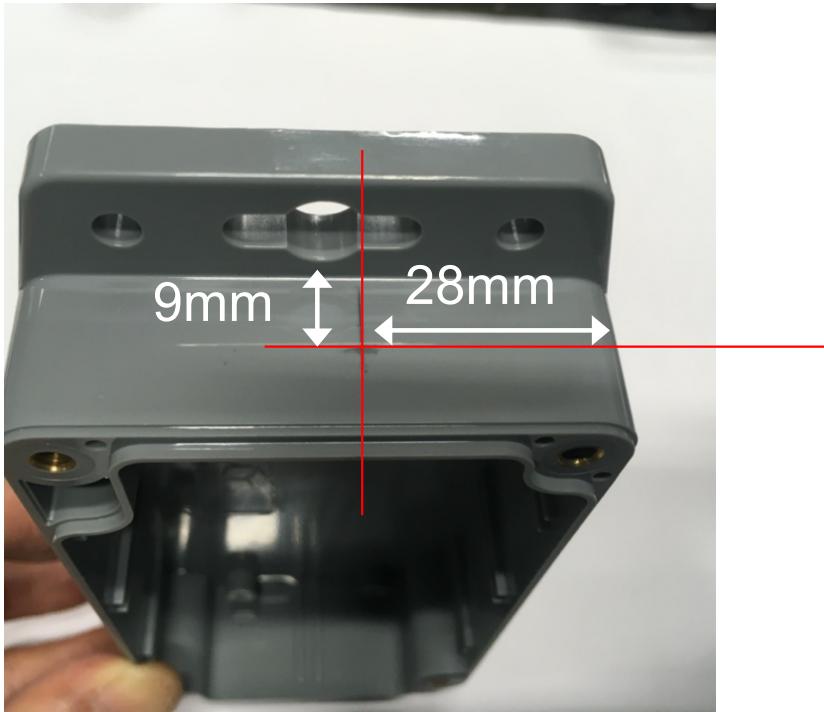
Here, it is an IP65 box which dimension is 115 x 65 x 40mm
<https://www.gotronic.fr/art-boitier-abs-etanche-g304m-17977.htm>

Drilling machine and drilling bits



At least a simple cordless drilling machine is necessary
If you have a (small) bench drilling machine it is of course better
Then you need an assortment of drilling bits for **metal**, not for
wood nor concrete! Here, you will mainly need 7mm and 13mm bits
It is also interesting to have step drill bits

Drill a hole for the SMA connector



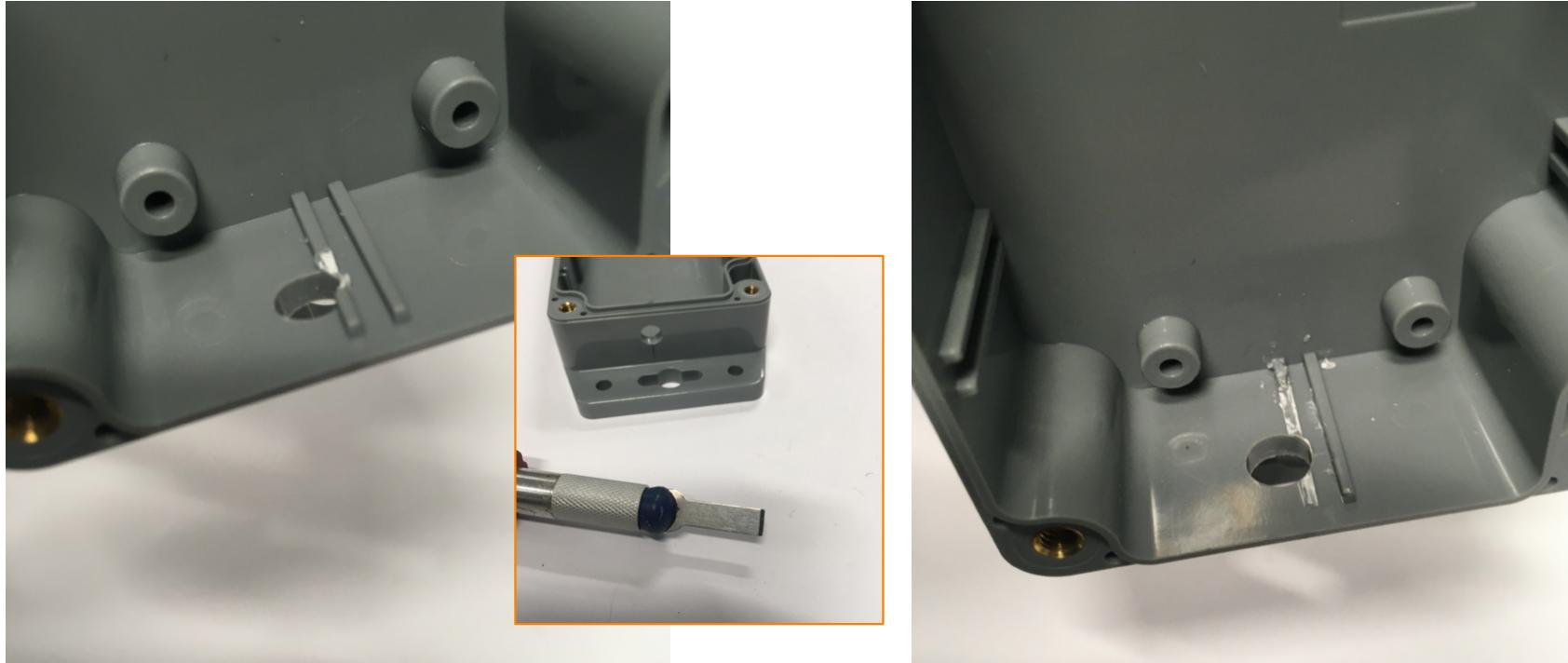
28mm for the right edge:

- measure from the flat side as the corner is round

9mm from the outside bottom

use a 7mm drill bit for metal, not for wood nor concrete!

Remove unwanted plastic part



we need to remove the plastic reinforcement part for this particular enclosure
use a flat cutter for instance to remove and smooth the inside part
(a small plier can be used first to remove most of the part)

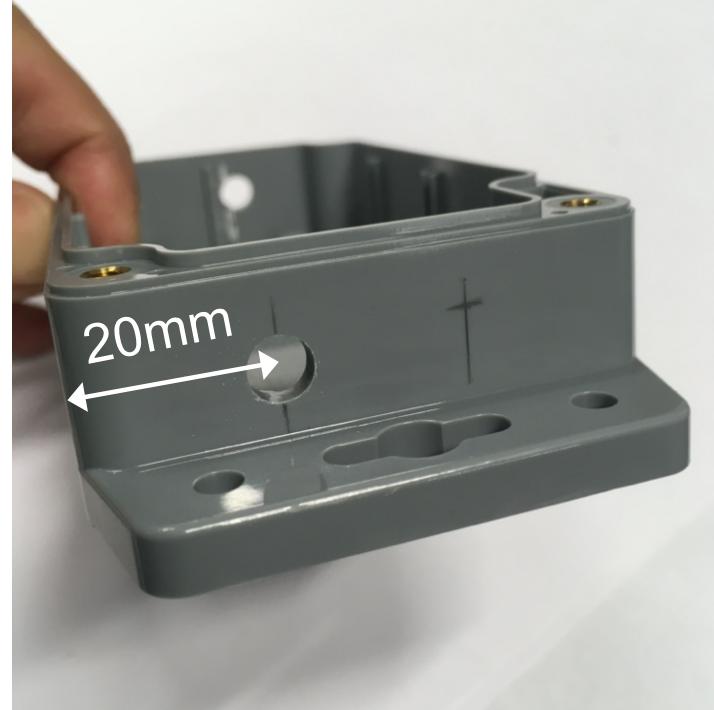
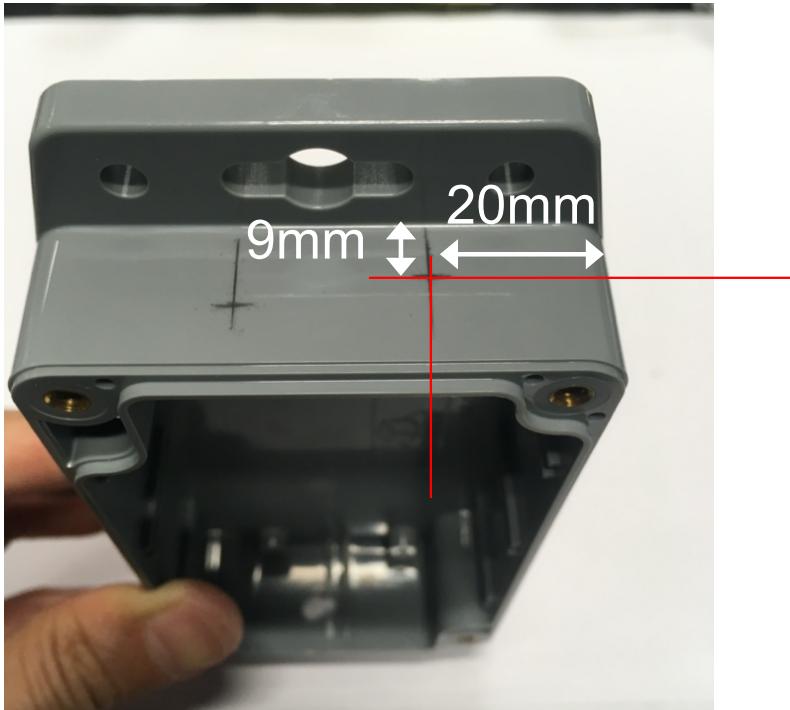
Placing the PCB board



the PCB board can be placed, with the SMA connector going through the hole

both 2-AA (left) and 1-AA (right) battery holder can be used

Drill a hole for the external switch



20mm for the right edge:

- measure from the flat side as the corner is round

9mm from the outside bottom

use a 7mm drill bit for metal

Drill a hole for the cable gland



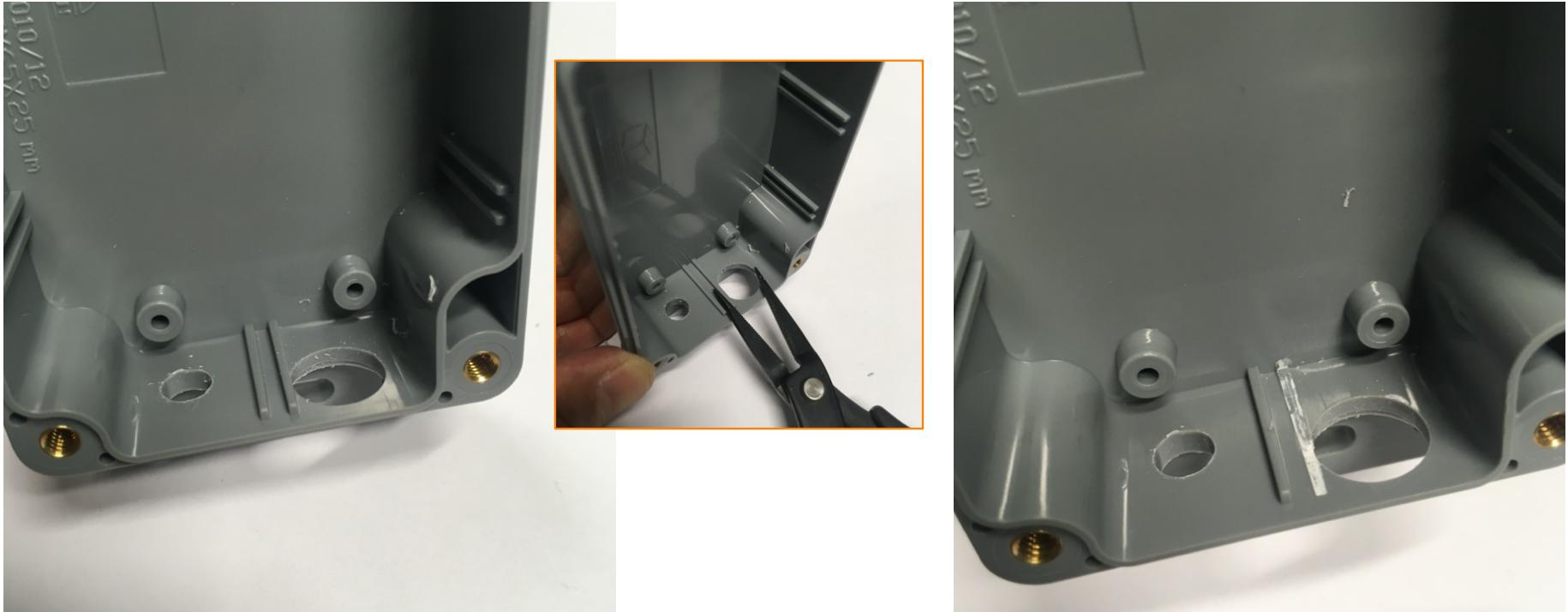
41mm for the right edge:

- measure from the flat side as the corner is round

9mm from the outside bottom

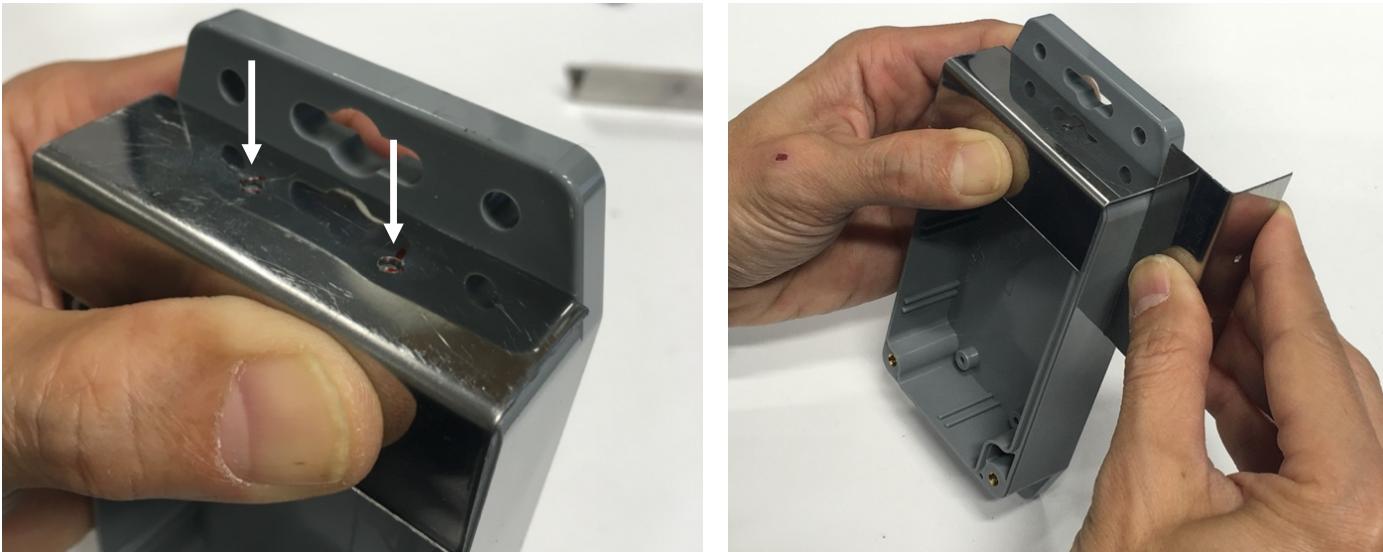
use a 13mm drill bit for metal

Remove unwanted plastic part



again, we need to remove the plastic reinforcement part for this particular enclosure
use a flat cutter for instance to remove and smooth the inside part
(a small plier can be used first to remove most of the part)

Going for larger production



If you need to prepare many enclosures, it may be faster to first make an assembly jig (here a piece of metal) for marking the holes

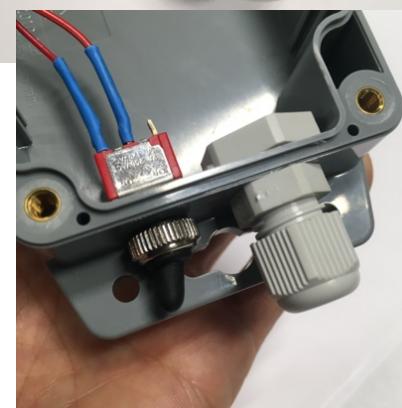
But be sure to precisely align the edge of the jig with the edge of the enclosure

Placing switch and cable gland

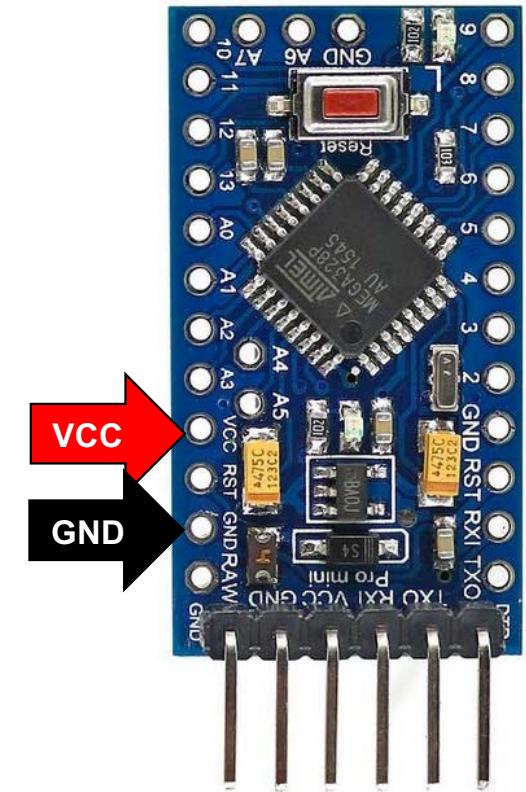
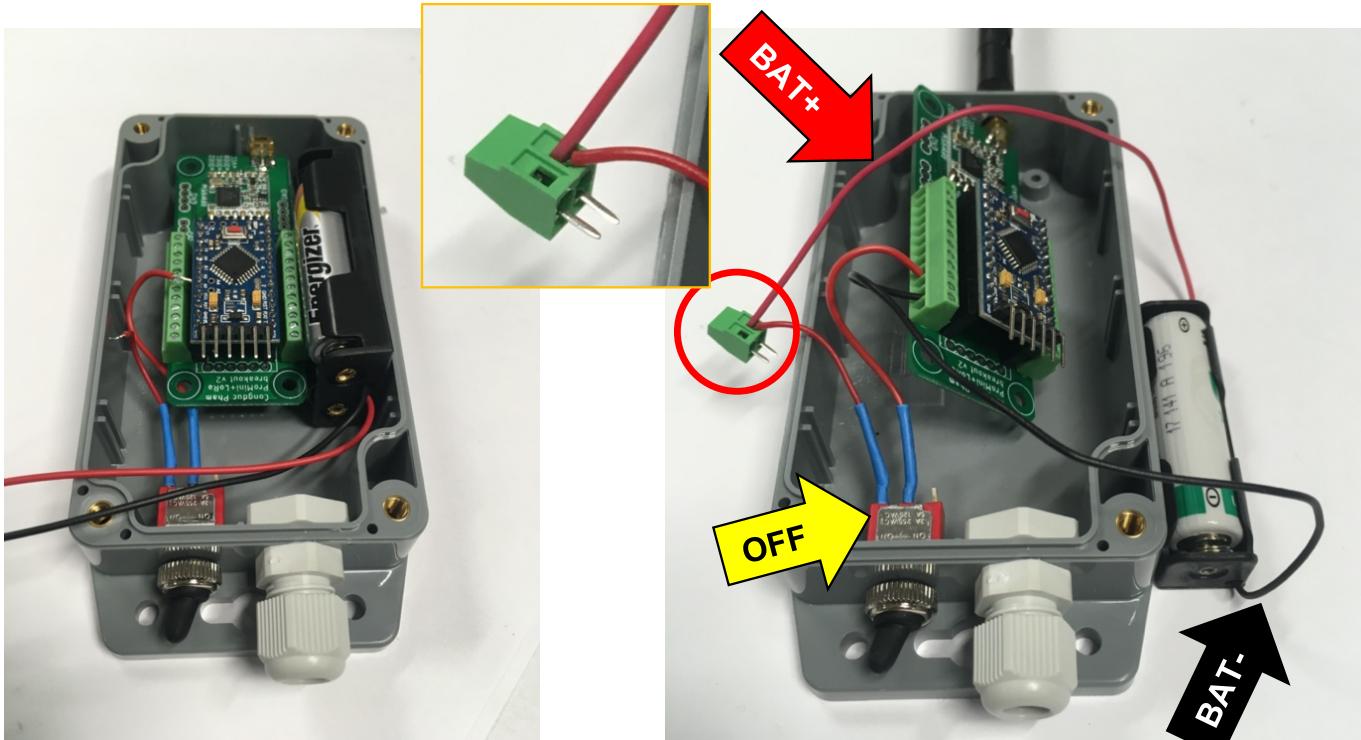


test that everything is OK

the switch has a water-proof cap

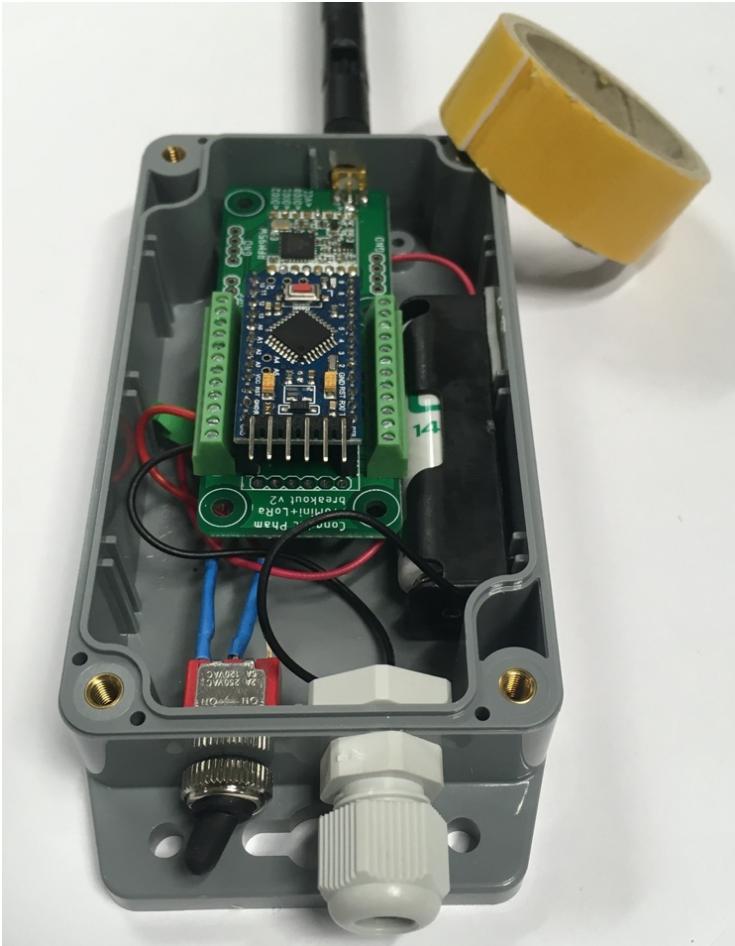


Connecting switch, battery & board



Connect together switch "off" pin (left) with BAT +
 Connect directly switch "on" pin (middle) to board's VCC
 Connect directly BAT – to board's GND
 Toggling the switch to the right will then power the board

Putting it altogether

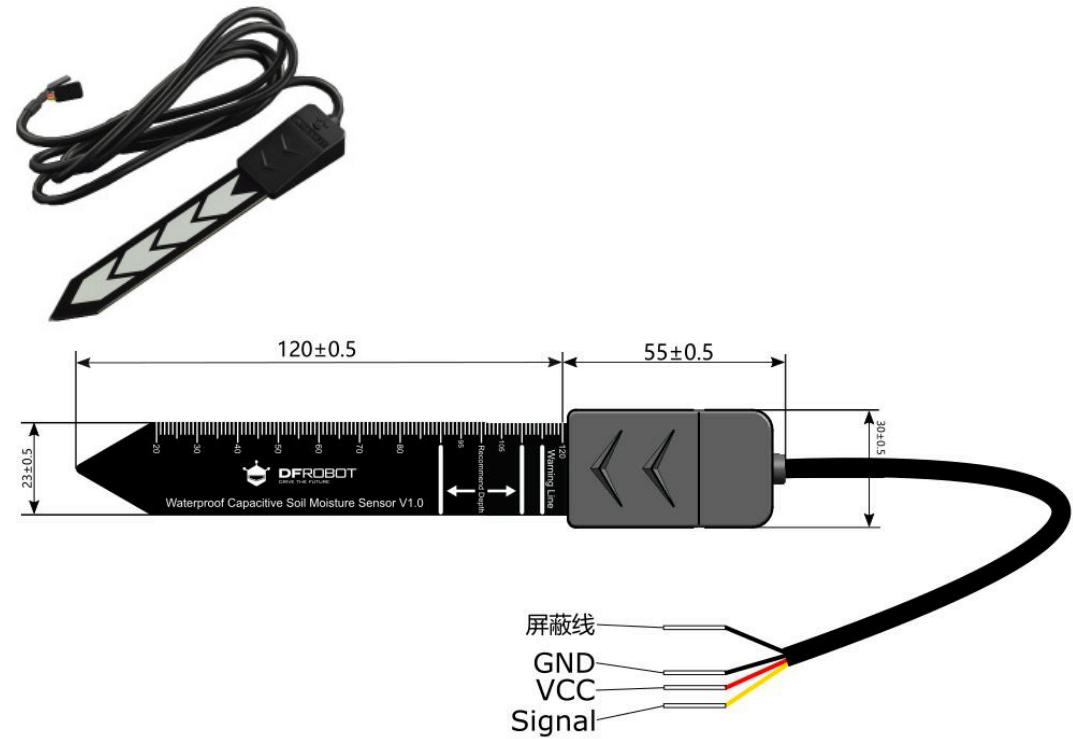


Here we use a 1-AA battery pack
Fix the battery pack with double-side tape
e.g. those used to fix mirrors on wall
Then we use a 3.6V Lithium battery

This dedicated video will show
how to build the outdoor soil device
Video n°2: <https://youtu.be/zcazzDbXvHk>



Last step: wire the SEN0308



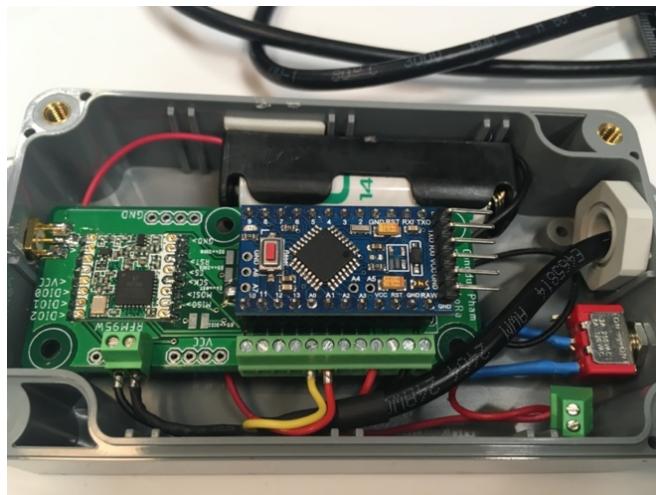
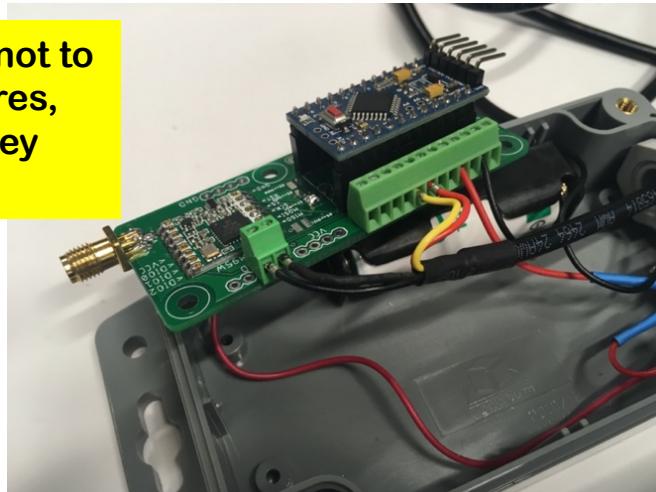
Insert sensor's wire through cable gland

Connect SEN0308's wires to board:

- VCC to board's A1
- GND to board's GND (there are 2 GND wires)
- Signal to board's A0

The complete soil sensor device

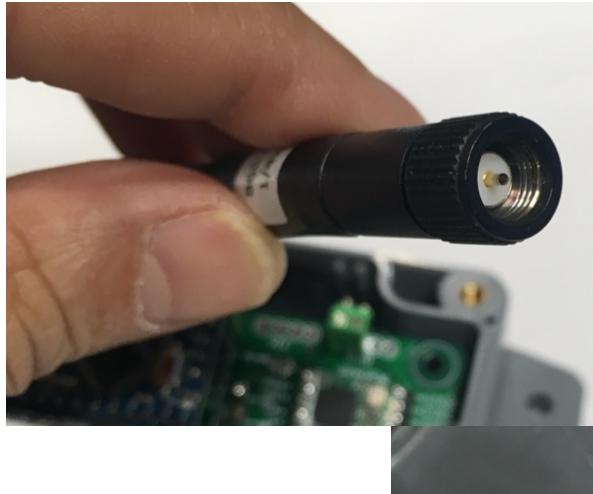
Tighten (but not too much!) all wires, check that they are not loose



Do not forget to tighten the cable gland as well



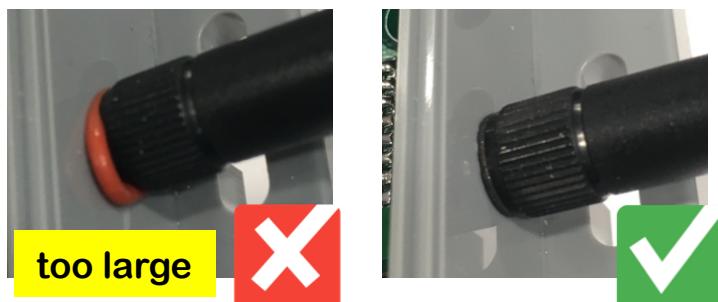
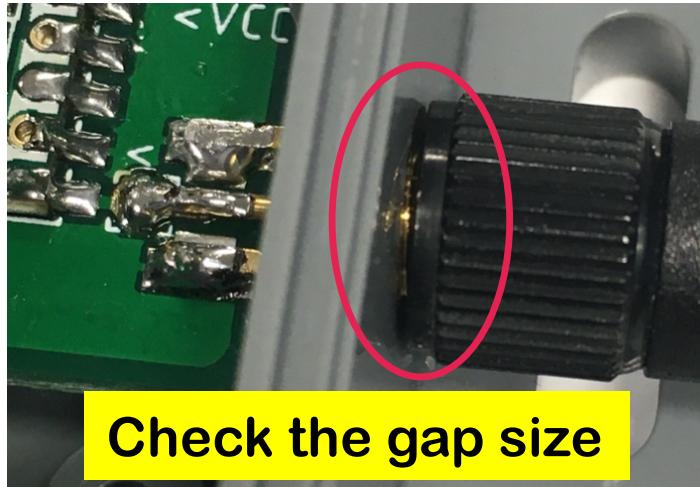
Connecting antenna



Be sure to connect the matching antenna
Here, SMA female with SMA male antenna
Need to screw the antenna in all the way

The antenna junction is critical because this
is where rain water can come in

Waterproofing the antenna junction



Even when the antenna is screwed in all the way, there might still be a gap

Even with no apparent gap, it is necessary to waterproof the junction

Take an o-ring for that purpose, but do not take it too thick or too large!

Too thick: the antenna will not be screwed in all the way!

There are o-ring for SMA connector but the gap size is an indication

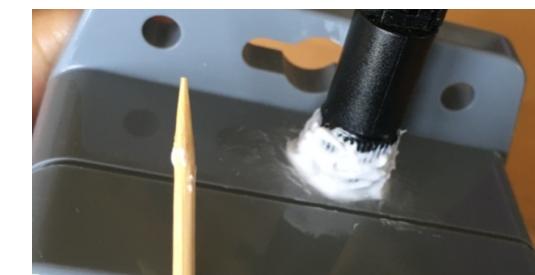
Do not have or can not use o-ring?

Maybe the gap is too big? Use silicon joint sealant



First, screw in the antenna all the way

Put small amount of silicon around the antenna junction (use a flat screw driver or other flat tool)



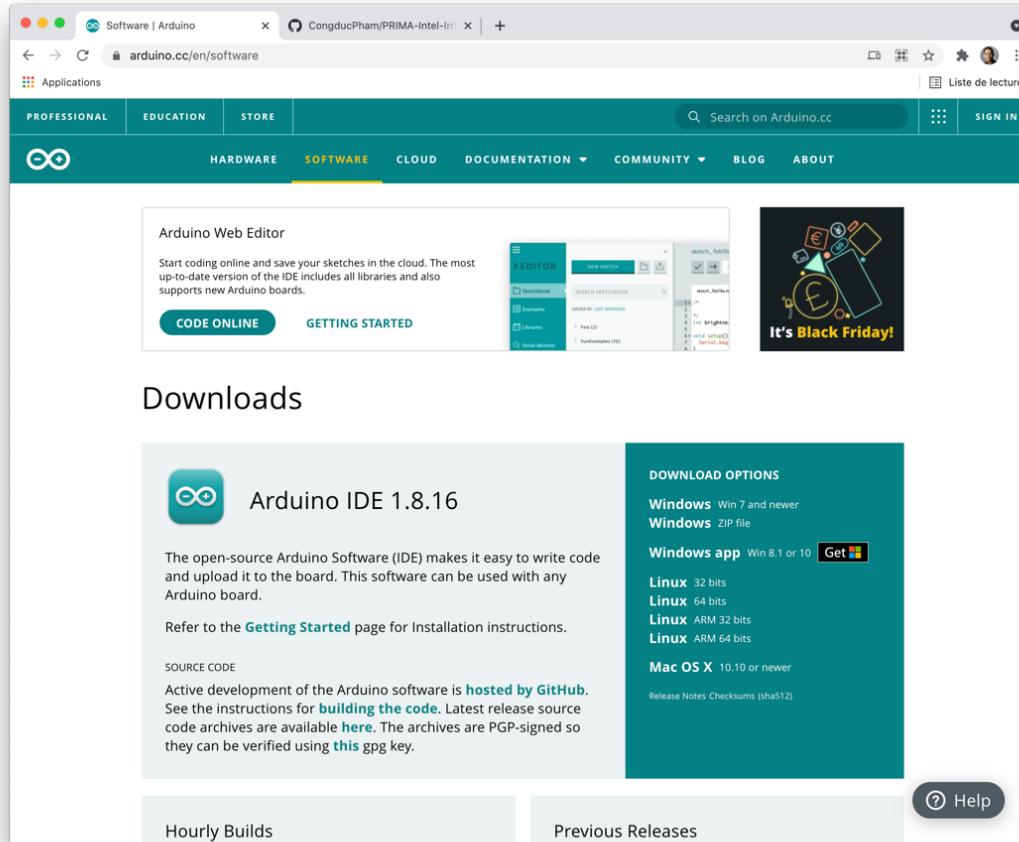
Use a wet toothpick to finish and clean the silicon all around the antenna junction



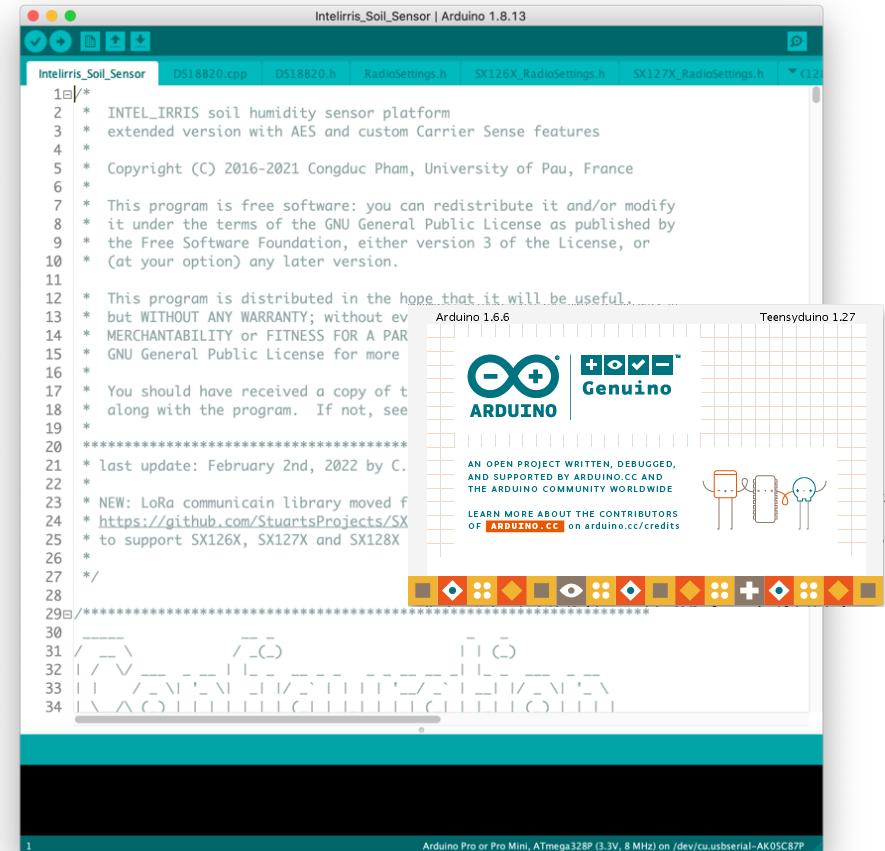
check especially
the back side

Even with o-ring, it is good to add silicon!

Getting the software: Arduino IDE



The screenshot shows the Arduino website's software download section. It features a banner for the Arduino Web Editor and a "Black Friday" promotion. Below this, there's a "Downloads" section for the Arduino IDE 1.8.16. It includes links for Windows (ZIP file and app), Linux (32-bit and 64-bit), and Mac OS X (10.10 or newer). There's also a "SOURCE CODE" link pointing to GitHub. At the bottom, there are links for "Hourly Builds" and "Previous Releases".



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the sketch "Intelirris_Soil_Sensor" open. The code editor displays the following header comments:

```

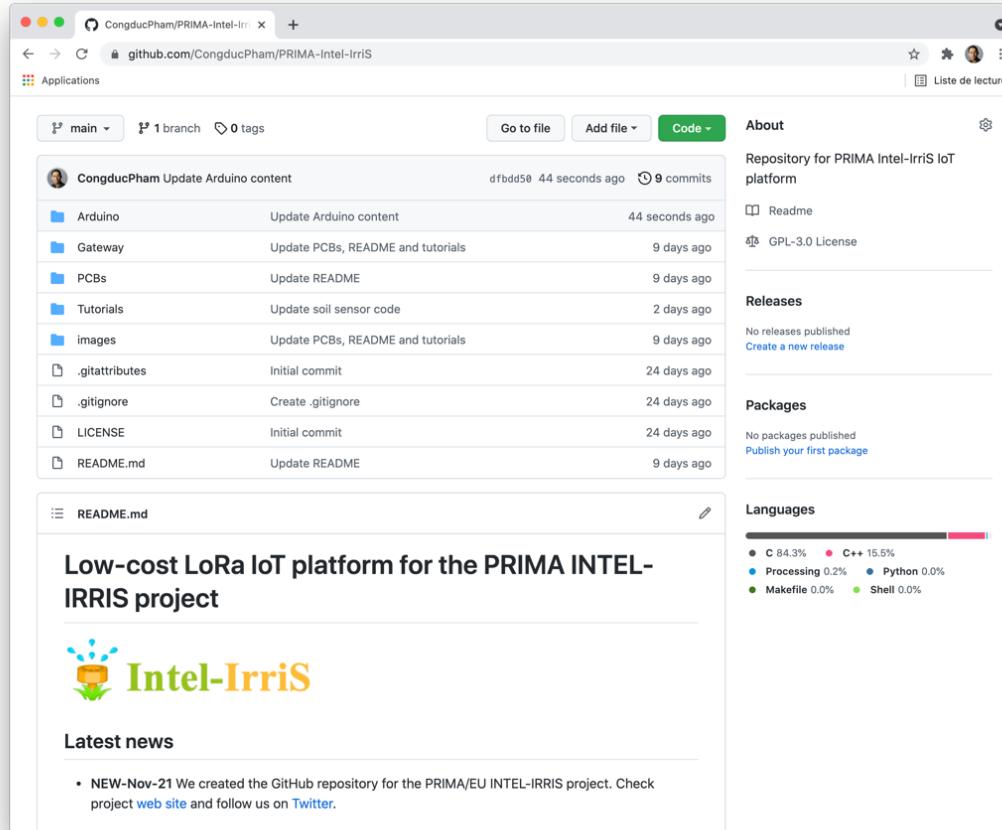
1 //*
2 * INTEL_IRRIS soil humidity sensor platform
3 * extended version with AES and custom Carrier Sense features
4 *
5 * Copyright (C) 2016-2021 Congduc Pham, University of Pau, France
6 *
7 * This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
8 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
9 * the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
10 * (at your option) any later version.
11 *
12 * This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
13 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even
14 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
15 * GNU General Public License for more
16 *
17 * You should have received a copy of the
18 * along with the program. If not, see
19 *
20 ****
21 * last update: February 2nd, 2022 by C.
22 *
23 * NEW: LoRa communication library moved to
24 * https://github.com/StuartsProjects/SX
25 * to support SX126X, SX127X and SX128X
26 *
27 */
28 ****
29 */
30 */
31 */
32 */
33 */
34 */

```

The interface also shows the Arduino 1.6.6 and Teensyduino 1.2.7 toolbars at the top, and various icons and settings on the right.

Install latest version of Arduino IDE from
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/software>

Getting the software: Intel-IrriS code

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for CongducPham/PRIMA-Intel-IrriS. The repository has 1 branch and 0 tags. The main commit by CongducPham is to Update Arduino content. The repository is described as a "Repository for PRIMA Intel-IrriS IoT platform". It includes a Readme, a GPL-3.0 License, and no releases or packages published. The Languages section shows C at 84.3%, C++ at 15.5%, Processing at 0.2%, Python at 0.0%, Makefile at 0.0%, and Shell at 0.0%. The README.md file describes the Low-cost LoRa IoT platform for the PRIMA INTEL-Irris project. The Intel-IrriS logo is present on the page.

On your computer, create a sketch folder

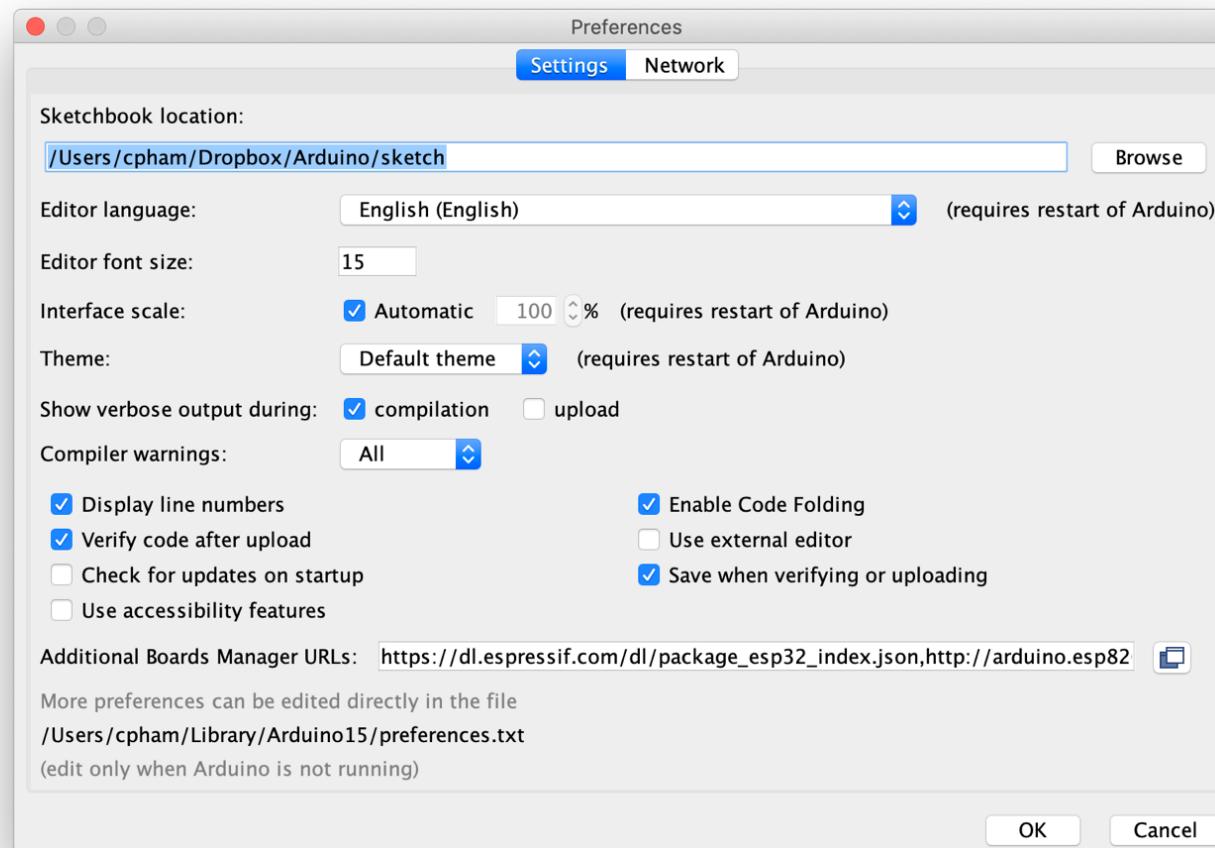
Then download the whole repository as ZIP file

Unzip the file and copy the content of Arduino folder into your sketch folder

The entire Intel-IrriS GitHub repository is hosted here
<https://github.com/CongducPham/PRIMA-Intel-IrriS>



Setting your Arduino IDE



Run Arduino IDE, open Preferences
 Indicate your sketch folder in Sketchbook location

Compiling the soil sensor code

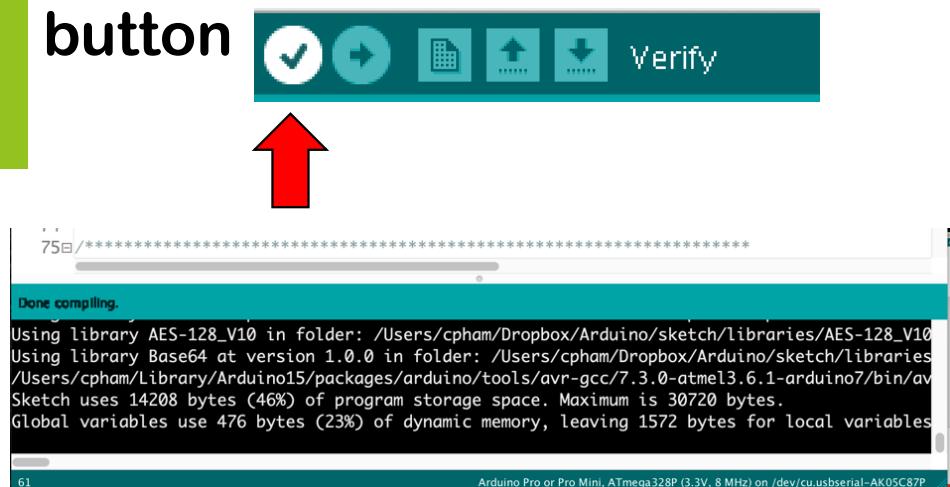


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The sketch titled "Intelirris_Soil_Sensor" is open. The "Tools" menu is pulled down, showing various options like Auto Format, Archive Sketch, and Board selection. Under Board selection, it lists "Board: Arduino Pro or Pro Mini" and "Processor: ATmega328P (3.3V, 8 MHz)". This option is selected, indicated by a blue highlight and a checked checkbox. Other options shown include ATmega328P (5V, 16 MHz), ATmega168 (5V, 16 MHz), and ATmega168 (3.3V, 8 MHz). The code itself is visible in the main window, starting with a copyright notice and ending with a note about LoRa support.

Open Intelirris_Soil_Sensor sketch – no change required

**Select the ProMini board,
3.3V and 8MHz version**

**Then click on the "verify"
button**

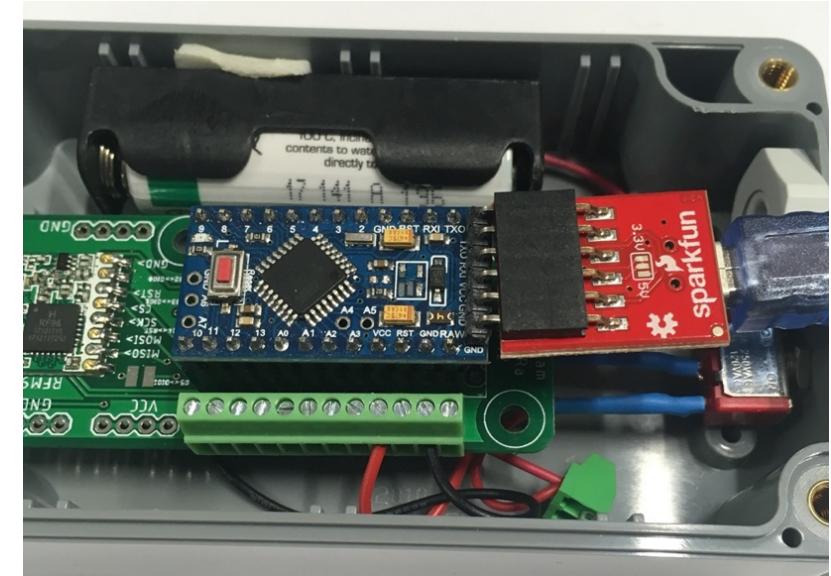
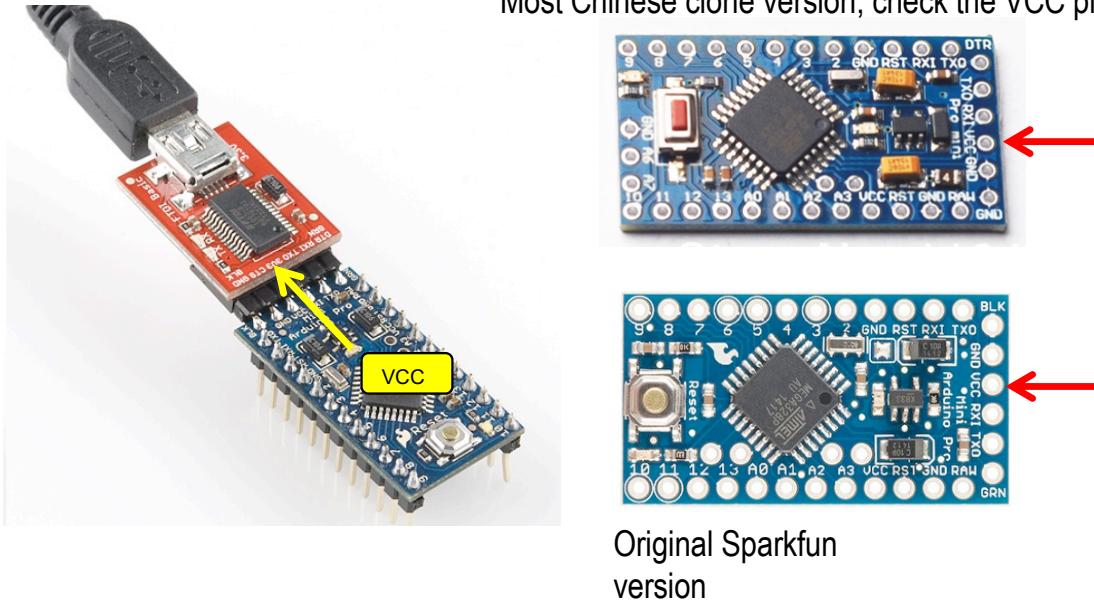




Never transmit without antenna

- NEVER, NEVER transmit without an antenna
- Doing so can damage the radio module
- If your board is already connected to the radio module and you need to flash the board, connect the antenna
- If you need to update the existing code and your device already run a code that transmit data, connect the antenna
- It is safer when programming the device to remove the Arduino board from the female header and program it disconnected from the radio module
- If you deploy a device, make sure that the antenna is correctly connected before powering on the device and realizing any transmission test

Connecting with an FTDI cable



For the ProMini, you need to have an FTDI breakout cable working at 3.3v

Check the VCC pin position and make it to correspond to the VCC pin of the FTDI breakout.

Select serial port for uploading

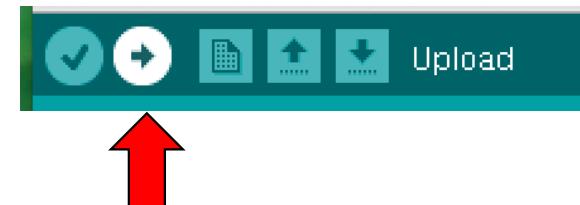


After connecting the cable to your computer/laptop USB port, try to find the serial port

If you don't find it, you may need to install specific drivers

<https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/how-to-install-ch340-drivers/all>

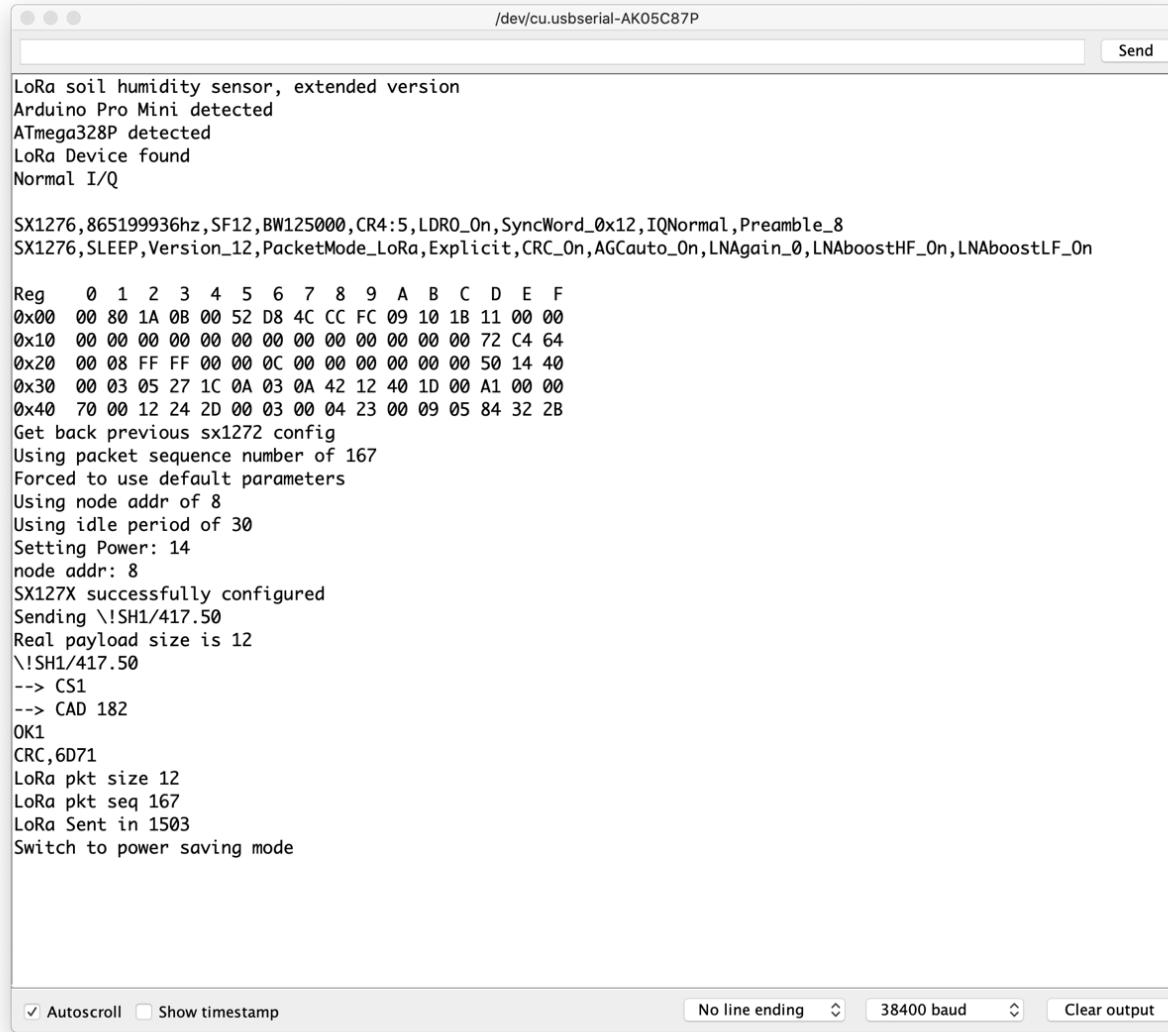
Click on the "upload" button



And wait until upload is completed

```
27 */  
28  
29  
30  
  
Done uploading.  
Using library LowPower at version 1.0 in folder: /Users/cpham/Dropbox/Arduino/sketch/libraries/  
Using library OneWire at version 2.3.2 in folder: /Users/cpham/Dropbox/Arduino/sketch/libraries/  
Using library Dallas-Temperature at version 3.7.7 in folder: /Users/cpham/Dropbox/Arduino/sketch/  
Using library AES-128_V10 in folder: /Users/cpham/Dropbox/Arduino/sketch/libraries/AES-128_V10  
Using library Base64 at version 1.0.0 in folder: /Users/cpham/Dropbox/Arduino/sketch/libraries/  
/Users/cpham/Library/Arduino15/packages/arduino/tools/avr-gcc/7.3.0-atmel3.6.1-arduino7/bin/avr  
Sketch uses 14208 bytes (46%) of program storage space. Maximum is 30720 bytes.  
Global variables use 476 bytes (23%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1572 bytes for local variables
```

Checking that device is operational



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled '/dev/cu.usbserial-AK05C87P' displaying the output of a LoRa soil humidity sensor. The output includes:

- Device detection: LoRa soil humidity sensor, extended version; Arduino Pro Mini detected; ATmega328P detected; LoRa Device found; Normal I/Q.
- Radio parameters: SX1276, 865199936hz, SF12, BW125000, CR4:5, LDR0_On, SyncWord_0x12, IQNormal, Preamble_8.
- Configuration: SX1276, SLEEP, Version_12, PacketMode_LoRa, Explicit, CRC_On, AGCAuto_On, LNAGain_0, LNABoostHF_On, LNABoostLF_On.
- Registers (Reg 0-15): Hex values for each register.
- Configuration steps: Get back previous sx1272 config, Using packet sequence number of 167, Forced to use default parameters, Using node addr of 8, Using idle period of 30, Setting Power: 14, node addr: 8.
- Transmission: SX127X successfully configured, Sending \!SH1/417.50, Real payload size is 12, \!SH1/417.50.
- ACKnowledgment: --> CS1, --> CAD 182, OK1, CRC, 6D71.
- Power saving: LoRa pkt size 12, LoRa pkt seq 167, LoRa Sent in 1503, Switch to power saving mode.

At the bottom of the window are checkboxes for 'Autoscroll' and 'Show timestamp', and dropdown menus for 'No line ending' and '38400 baud' along with a 'Clear output' button.

Open serial monitor

Set baud rate to 38400

See output from board

**Check that
transmission is OK**

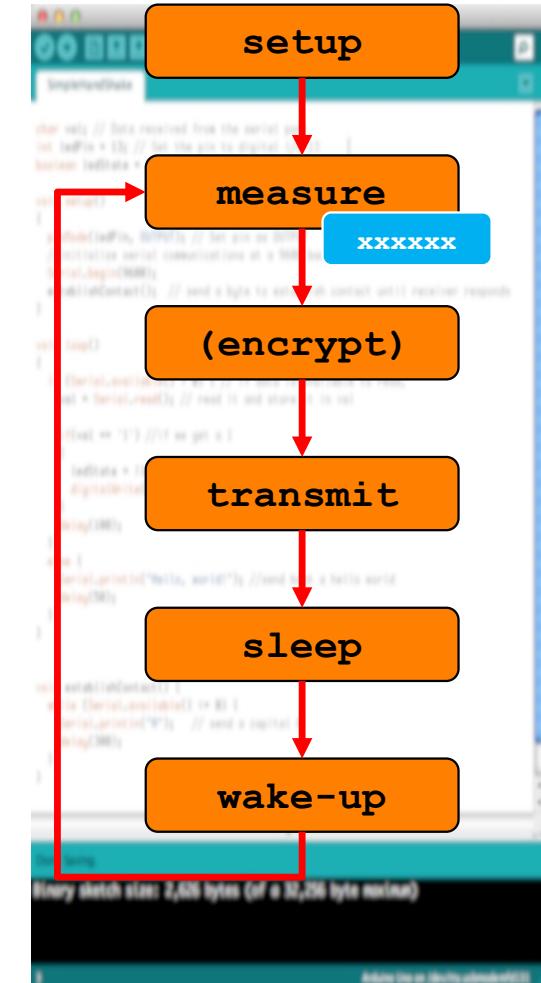
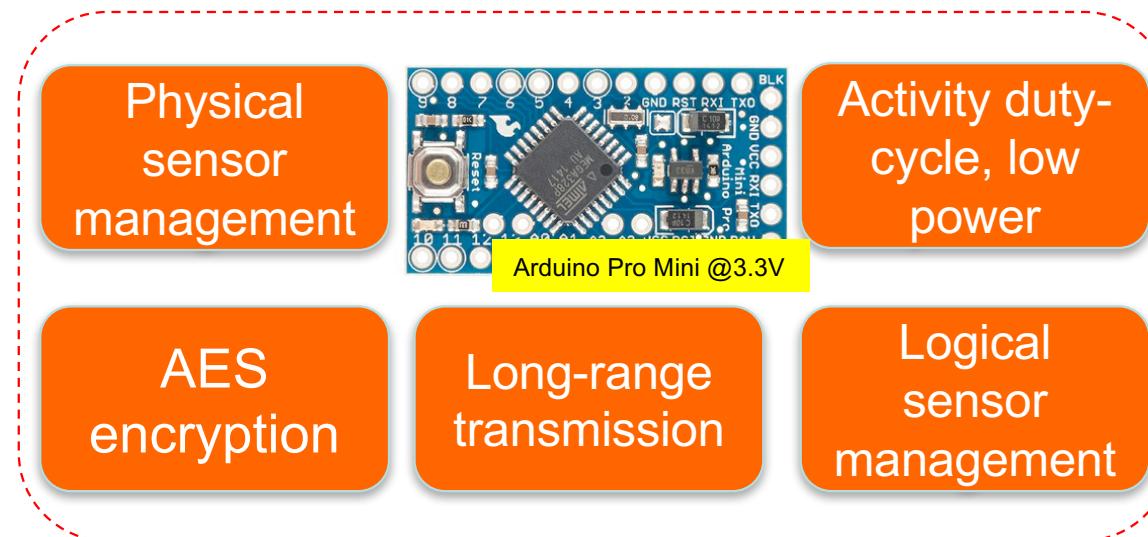
Generic & cyclic behavior

2 sensors can be attached

SEN0308: soil humidity
 A0 (signal), A1 (pwr)



DS18B20: soil temperature
 3 (signal), 4 (pwr)



Transmission to non-LoRaWAN gateway

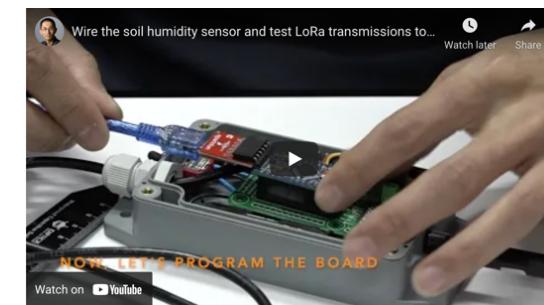


Default parameters

raw LoRa
SF12BW125
865.2 MHz
node id is 8
1 msg/30mins
1 sensor
ex: \! SH1/750.50

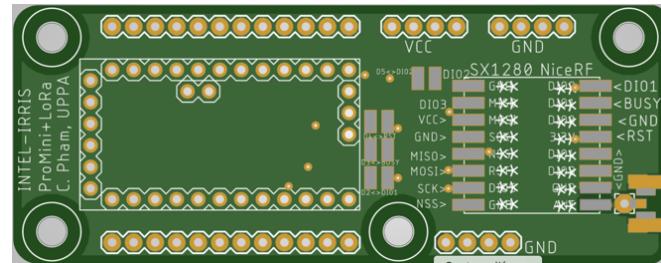


This dedicated video will show all these steps, from wiring the SEN0308 to testing transmission to the gateway
Video n°3: <https://youtu.be/zcazzDbXvHk>



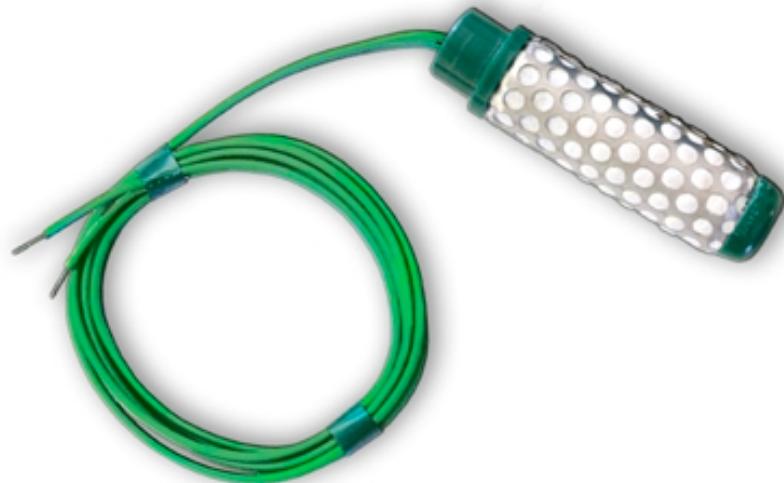
Advanced options

- The Intelirris_Soil_Sensor sketch can
 - Drive SX127X, SX126X and SX128X LoRa chips
 - SX128X requires a dedicated PCB for NiceRF SX1280



- Send AES 128-bit encrypted packet
- Send uplink LoRaWAN packet (encrypted)
- Receive downlink LoRaWAN packet
- Can read additionally from a DS18B20 soil temperature sensor
- Can read from a Watermark tensiometer sensor
- Support WaziSense and WaziDev boards

With a Watermark sensor



with a Watermark sensor, the "pseudo-AC Short Pulse" method will be used – see <https://www.irrometer.com/200ss.html>
D6 and D7 will be used to alternating power the sensor
A0 will be used to read signal from sensor



Starter-kit

Autonomous

Intelligent Irrigation

Plug-&-Sense

In-the-box