Report

Project Name:	IoT Based Smart Crop Protection System for
	Agriculture
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Project overview

- The device will detect the animals and birds using the Clarifai service.
- If any animal or bird is detected the image will be captured and stored in the IBM Cloud object storage.
- It also generates an alarm and avoid animals from destroying the crop .
- The image URL will be stored in the IBM Cloudant DB service.
- The device will also monitor the soil moisture levels, temperature, and humidity values and send them to the IBM IoT Platform.
- The image will be retrieved from Object storage and displayed in the web application.
- A web application is developed to visualize the soil moisture, temperature, and humidity values .
- Users can also control the motors through web application.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Digital agriculture, sometimes known as smart farming or e-agriculture is tools that digitally collect, store, analyze, and share electronic data and information in agriculture. Smart agriculture is a broad term that collects agriculture and food production practices powered by Internet of Things, big data and advanced analytics technology. When we talk about IoT, we generally refer to adding sensing, automation and analytics technology to modern agricultural processes. By using this methods we get more efficient, more quality, less resources consumption than compared to regular agriculture

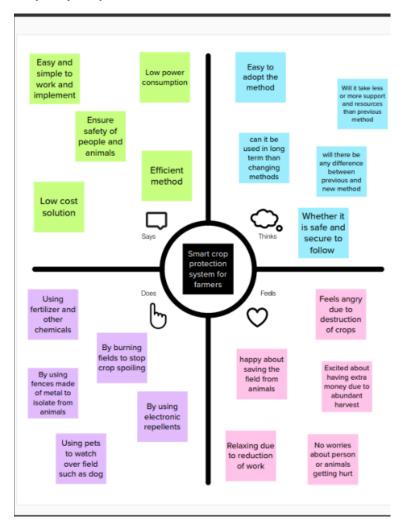
Book/journal	Author's name	explanation
ICT for Agriculture and Environment,CITAMA 2019	Tanya Recalde, Karina Real- Aviles, Cesar Moran, Paola Grijalva, Raquel Gomez chabla	The objective of this paper is to offer an overview of the IoT applications in agriculture through topics such IoT-based software applications for agriculture available in the market, IoT-based devices used in the agriculture, as well as the benefits provided by this kind of technologies.
Internet of Things (IoT)- Based Wireless Health: Enabling Technologies and Applications	Yousaf Bin Zikria, Tariq Umer, Adnan Abid, Shamyla Riaz, Muhammad Shoaib Farooq	The objective of this paper is the collection of all relevant research on IoT agricultural applications, sensors/devices, communication protocols, and network types. Furthermore, it also discusses the main issues and challenges that are being investigated in the field of agriculture

Problem Statement Definition

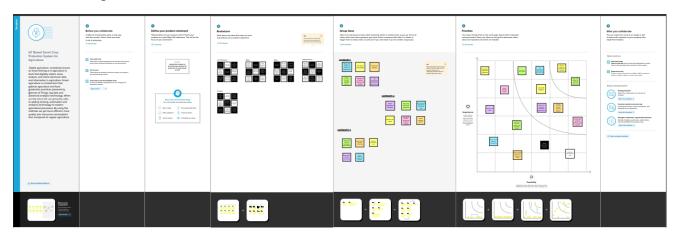
Most of the farmers are facing many problems nowadays due to many reasons. Our problem to solve is the invasion of various species such as birds and animals that harm the crops that are being cultivated. Various types of species such as birds and animals come to the cultivation field according to the crop that is being cultivated and also according to the season of cultivation. Some wild animals enter the field during night times when the field is near a forest region or when the farm cultivates some fruits and other crops that attract animals

Problem	I am	I'm trying to	But	Because	Which makes me feel
Statement (PS)	(Customer)				
PS-1	A farmer	Protect	Is difficult	The field is	Angry
		crops		destroyed	
				by animals	
PS-2	A farmer	Protect	Is not	Need to be	Frustrated
		crops	convenience	at field at	
				any time	
PS- 3	A farmer	Protect	Is difficult	Of placing of	Sympathy
		safety of		fences to	
		animals and		protect	
		others		crops	
PS- 4	A farmer	Protect	Is difficult	Less amount	Angry
		crops		of crops is	
				harvested	

Empathy Map Canvas



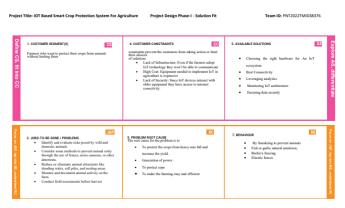
Brainstorming:



Proposed Solution:

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be	Agriculture was the key development in the rise
1.		of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming
	solved)	of domesticated species created food surpluses that enabled
		people to live in cities. But there are many problems
		occuring during agriculture one of them is animals most of
		animals near forest and villages depent on farm crops
		during summer and winter to solve this proble smart
		agiculture is adopted nowdays. Smart agriculture is a broad
		term that collects ag and food production practices
		powered by Internet of Things, big data and advanced
		analytics technology. When we talk about IoT, we
		generally refer to adding sensing, automation and analytics
		technology to modern agricultural processes.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Smart agriculture is one of the best approaches to increase
		production for competing with the increasing population of
		our country. Smart Agriculture helps to increase the
		production of different crops by transforming or reorienting agricultural systems. Since it is also known as
		precision agriculture which helps to maintain the
		production of food using minimal resources such as
		fertilizer, water and seeds irrespective of climate change to
		protect crops from harm.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	With the presence of high-quality sensors in the system
٥.	Novelty / Ornqueriess	which supports Real-time monitoring of agricultural
		systems even in isolated locations which in turn in
		controlling or monitoring the use of resources in large
		proportions, also helps in reducing impacts on the
		environmental system.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	The result from this smart farming process is - high
		precision and 24/7 control, eventually leading to
		considerable savings in all key resources used – water,
		energy, fertilizers, time spent by strategic people, time
		spent by lower-qualification human resources.
		Customers using Smart agriculture solution on their farms
		can save up to 50% in energy consumed. They also report up to 40% increase in crop yield, while reducing the cost of
		fertilization and chemical treatment, and up to 60% less
		losses resulting from animals.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Many farmers have already begun implementing this
э.	business Model (Revenue Model)	technique of smart agriculture for improving their
		efficiency. Sensors installed in the fields can be used to
		obtain detailed information for the presence of acidity and
		rapid increase in the temperature of the soil. Farmers with
		the use of sensors can also get access to know weather
		patterns or climatic forecasts remotely. Nowadays many
		farmers are using this technique of smart agriculture in
		their lands to avoid over-irrigation and to maintain soil
		erosion to a large extent. Overall the system is cheaper,
		easy to use, and efficient than other automation system.

Solution Fit:

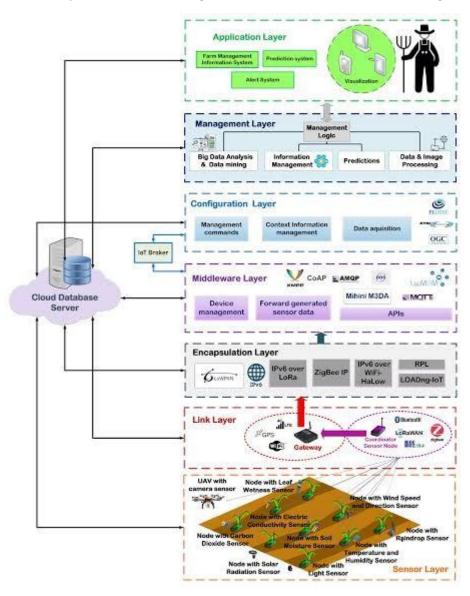




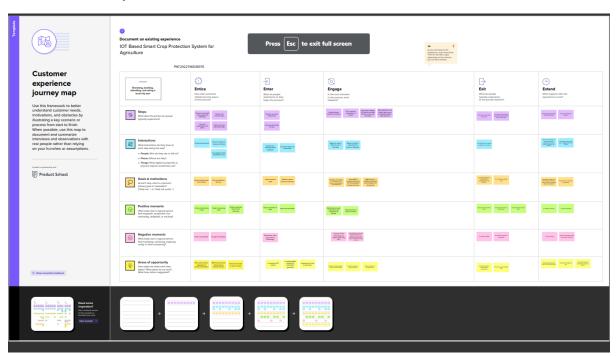
Data flow and Solution Architecture:

Solution architecture is a complex process – with many sub-processes – that bridges the gap between business problems and technology solutions. Its goals are to :

- Find the best tech solution to solve existing business problems.
- Describe the structure, characteristics, behaviour, and other aspects of the software to project stakeholders.
- Define features, development phases, and solution requirements.
- Provide specifications according to which the solution is defined, managed, and delivered.



Customer Journey:



Sprint Planning:

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	2	High	Balaji
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	1	High	Ragul
Sprint-2	Registration	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	2	Low	Sriram
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail	2	Medium	Vaitheshwaran
Sprint-1	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	1	High	Arul Prakasam
Sprint-1	Dashboard	USN-6	As a user, I can log into the application by entering my email & password and access all the resources and services available	2	High	Arul Prakasam
Sprint-1	Login	USN-6	As a data controller, I log into my profile and start monitoring the data updates	3	High	Ragul
Sprint-1	Dashboard	USN-6	I receive all the information about farm from sensor. Whenever there is change in data, corresponding updates are given to customers.	2	Medium	Balaji
Sprint-1	Login	USN-6	As a data controller, I keep note of all the	3	High	

Technology Stack

		Press Esc to exit full screen	
Table-1	: Components & Technologies:		
S.No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	User Interface	Mobile App	MIT App Inventor
2.	Application Logic-1	Logic for a process in the application	Python
3.	Application Logic-2	Logic for a process in the application	IBM Watson STT service
4.	Application Logic-3	Logic for a process in the application	IBM Watson Assistant
5.	Cloud Database	Database Service on Cloud	IBM DB2, IBM Cloudant etc.
6.	File Storage	File storage requirements	IBM Block Storage or Other Storage Service or Local Filesystem
7.	External API-1	Purpose of External API used in the application	Aadhar API, user ID.
8.	Infrastructure (Server / Cloud)	Application Deployment on Local System / Cloud Local Server Configuration: IBM Cloud Cloud Server Configuration: IBM Cloud	Local, IBM cloud
Table-2 S.No	2: Application Characteristics:	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	IBM cloud framework is used	IBM cloud , Red node, MIT app invertor
2.	Security Implementations	Security to access controls implemented and use of firewalls is used.	Encryptions, Dyscryptions, OTP password.
3.	Scalable Architecture	In future it can be linked to form a smart agriculture system without the need of farmers supervise.	IOT, Cloud, RED Node
	Availability	Application is available 24/7 as it is hosted on IBM	Technology used
4.	-	Cloud and can be used anywhere.	

```
Python Code:
       import random
       import ibmiotf.application
       import ibmiotf.device
       from time import sleep
       import sys
       #IBM Watson Device Credentials...
       organization = "pcig8v"
       deviceType = "arul"
       deviceId = "arul_1"
       authMethod = "token"
       authToken = "123456789"
       def myCommandCallback(cmd):
       print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
       status=cmd.data['command']
       if status=="sprinkler_on":
       print ("sprinkler is turning ON")
       else:
       print ("sprinkler is turning OFF")
       try:
       deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-
method":
       authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
       deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
       except Exception as e:
       print("Exception detected in connecting device: %s" % str(e))
```

```
sys.exit()
      #Connecting to IBM watson...
      deviceCli.connect()
      while True:
       #Getting values from sensors...
       temp sensor = round( random.uniform(0,80),2)
       PH sensor = round(random.uniform(1,14),3)
       camera = ["Detected","Not Detected","Not Detected","Not Detected","Not
Detected","Not
      Detected",]
       camera reading = random.choice(camera)
       flame = ["Detected","Not Detected","Not Detected","Not Detected","Not
Detected","Not
      Detected",1
       flame_reading = random.choice(flame)
       moist level = round(random.uniform(0,100),2)
       water level = round(random.uniform(0,30),2)
       #storing the sensor data to send in json format to cloud.
       temp data = { 'Temp' : temp sensor }
       PH data = { 'PH value' : PH sensor }
       camera data = { 'Animal attack' : camera reading}
       flame_data = { 'Flame' : flame_reading }
       moist_data = { 'Moisture level' : moist_level}
       water_data = { 'Water level' : water_level}
       # publishing Sensor datas to IBM Watson for every 5-10 seconds.
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Temperature sensor", "json", temp_data, qos=0)
```

```
sleep(1)
if success:
print ("... ...publish ok... ... ...")
print ("Published Temp = %s C" % temp_sensor, "to IBM Watson")
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("PH sensor", "json", PH_data, qos=0)
sleep(1)
if success:
print ("Published PH value = %s" % PH_sensor, "to IBM Watson")
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("camera", "json", camera_data, qos=0)
sleep(1)
if success:
print ("Published Animal attack %s " % camera_reading, "to IBM Watson")
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Flame sensor", "json", flame_data, qos=0)
sleep(1)
if success:
print ("Published Flame %s " % flame_reading, "to IBM Watson")
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Moisture sensor", "json", moist_data, qos=0)
sleep(1)
if success:
print ("Published Moisture level = %s " % moist_level, "to IBM Watson")
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Water sensor", "json", water data, qos=0)
sleep(1)
if success:
```

```
print ("")
       #Automation to control sprinklers by present temperature an to send alert
message to IBM
       Watson.
       if (temp_sensor > 35):
       print("sprinkler-1 is ON")
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert1", "json",{ 'alert1': "Temperature(%s) is
high,
       sprinkerlers are turned ON" %temp_sensor }, qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
       print( 'Published Alert1: ', "Temperature(%s) is high, sprinkerlers are turned ON"
       %temp sensor,"to IBM Watson")
       print("")
       else:
       print("sprinkler-1 is OFF")
       print("")
       #To send alert message if farmer uses the unsafe fertilizer to crops.
       if (PH_sensor > 7.5 or PH_sensor < 5.5):
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert2", "json",{ 'alert2' : "Fertilizer PH level(%s)
is not
       safe,use other fertilizer" %PH_sensor } , qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
```

print ("Published Water level = %s cm" % water_level, "to IBM Watson")

```
print('Published Alert2:', "Fertilizer PH level(%s) is not safe,use other fertilizer"
       %PH_sensor,"to IBM Watson")
       print("")
       #To send alert message to farmer that animal attack on crops.
       if (camera_reading == "Detected"):
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert3", "json", { 'alert3' : "Animal attack on
crops detected" },
       qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
       print('Published Alert3:', "Animal attack on crops detected", "to IBM
Watson","to IBM
       Watson")
       print("")
       #To send alert message if flame detected on crop land and turn ON the splinkers
to take
       immediate action.
       if (flame_reading == "Detected"):
       print("sprinkler-2 is ON")
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert4", "json", { 'alert4' : "Flame is detected
crops are in
       danger,sprinklers turned ON" }, qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
        print( 'Published Alert4: ', "Flame is detected crops are in danger, sprinklers
turned ON","to IBM
```

```
Watson")
       print("")
       else:
       print("sprinkler-2 is OFF")
       print("")
       #To send alert message if Moisture level is LOW and to Turn ON Motor-1 for
irrigation.
       if (moist_level < 20):
       print("Motor-1 is ON")
       success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert5", "json", { 'alert5' : "Moisture level(%s) is
low, Irrigation
       started" %moist_level }, qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
       print('Published Alert5:', "Moisture level(%s) is low, Irrigation started"
%moist_level,"to IBM
       Watson")
       print("")
       else:
       print("Motor-1 is OFF")
       print("")
       #To send alert message if Water level is HIGH and to Turn ON Motor-2 to take
water out.
       if (water level > 20):
       print("Motor-2 is turning ON")
```

```
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("Alert6", "json", { 'alert6' : "Water level(%s) is
high, so motor is
       ON to take water out " %water_level }, qos=0)
       sleep(1)
       if success:
       print('Published Alert6: ', "water level(%s) is high, so motor is ON to take water
out "
       %water_level,"to IBM Watson")
       print("")
       else:
       print("Motor-2 is turning OFF")
       print("")
       #command recived by farmer
       deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
       # Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
       deviceCli.disconnect()
       Node-Red code:
       msg.payload=msg.payload."temp"
       return msg;
       HUMIDITY:
       msg.payload=msg.payload."Humid"
       return msg;
       MOISTURE:
       msg.payload=msg.payload."Moist"
       return msg;
       ANIMAL DETECTION:
```

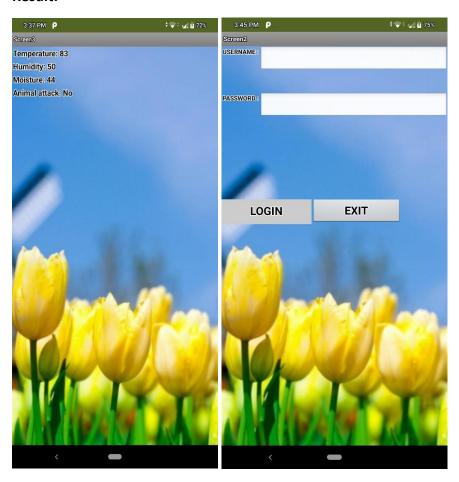
```
msg.payload=msg.payload."Animal_dect" return msg;
```

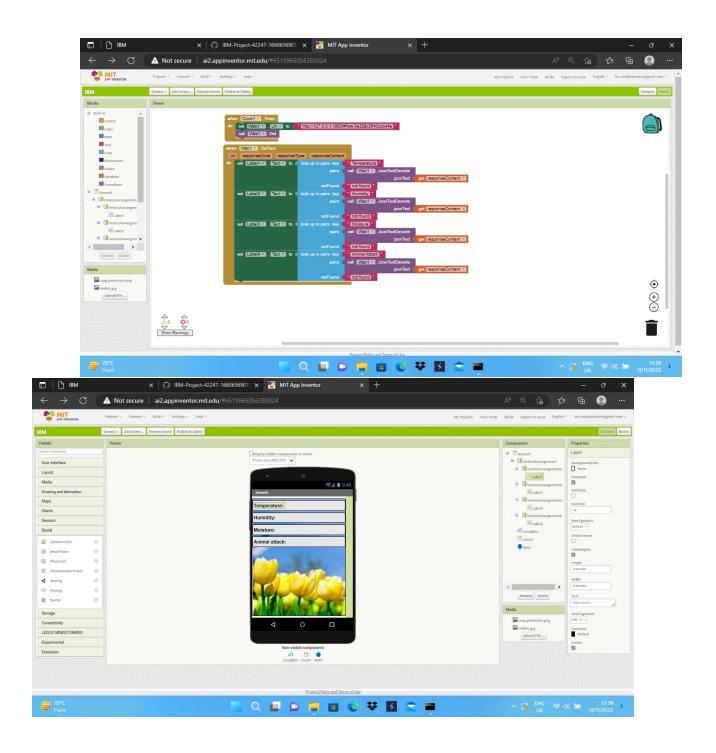
Wokwi:

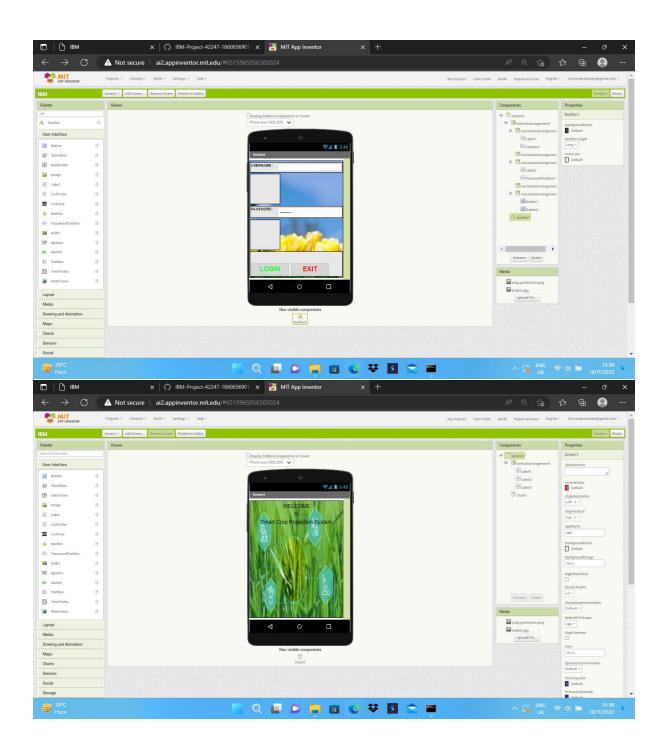
```
include <WiFi.h>
#include <PubSubClient.h>
WiFiClient wifiClient;
#define ORG "pcig8v"
#define DEVICE TYPE "Arul"
#define DEVICE ID "2002"
#define TOKEN "123456789"
#define speed 0.034
char server[] = ORG".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";
char publishTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/raspberrypi_1/fmt/json";
char topic[] = "iot-2/cmd/home/fmt/String";
char authMethod[] = "use-token-auth";
char token[] = TOKEN;
char clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":" DEVICE_ID;
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, wifiClient);
void publishData();
const int trigpin=5;
const int echopin=18;
String command;
String data="";
long duration;
float dist;
void setup()
Serial.begin(115200);
pinMode(trigpin, OUTPUT);
pinMode(echopin, INPUT);
wifiConnect();
mqttConnect();
void loop() {
publishData();
delay(500);
if (!client.loop()) {
mqttConnect();
void wifiConnect() {
Serial.print("Connecting to "); Serial.print("Wifi");
WiFi.begin("Wokwi-GUEST", "", 6);
```

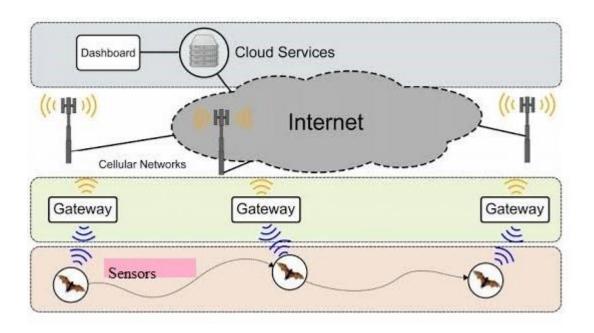
```
while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
delay(500);
Serial.print(".");
Serial.print("WiFi connected, IP address: ");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP()); }
void mqttConnect() {
if (!client.connected()) {
Serial.print("Reconnecting MQTT client to ");
Serial.println(server);
while (!client.connect(clientId, authMethod, token)) {
Serial.print(".");
delay(500);
initManagedDevice();
Serial.println();
void initManagedDevice() {
if (client.subscribe(topic)) {
Serial.println("subscribe to cmd OK");
else {
Serial.println("subscribe to cmd FAILED");
void publishData()
digitalWrite(trigpin, LOW);
digitalWrite(trigpin,HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(trigpin, LOW);
duration=pulseIn(echopin,HIGH);
dist=duration*speed/2;
if(dist<100){
String payload = "{\"Alert distance\":";
payload += dist;
payload += "}";
Serial.print("\n");
Serial.print("Sending payload: ");
Serial.println(payload);
if (client.publish(publishTopic, (char*) payload.c_str()))
{ Serial.println("Publish OK");
} else {
Serial.println("Publish FAILED");
```

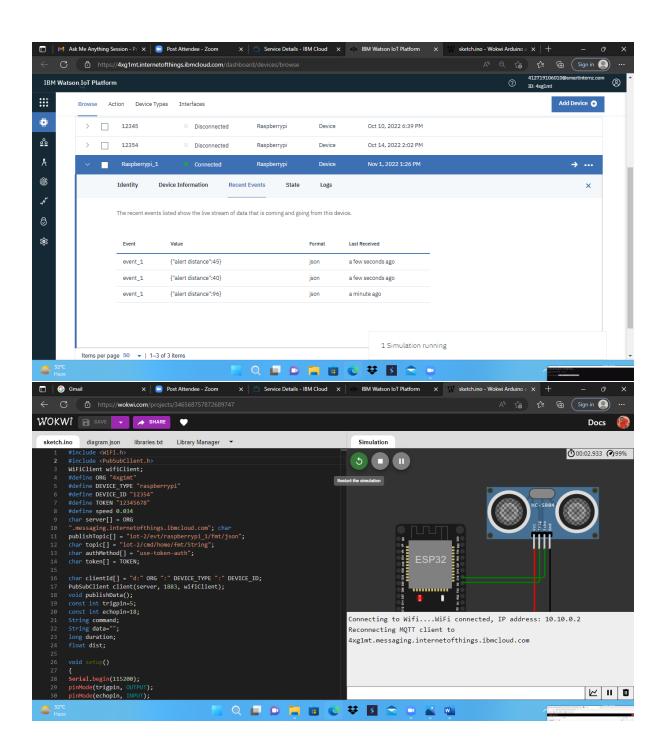
Result:

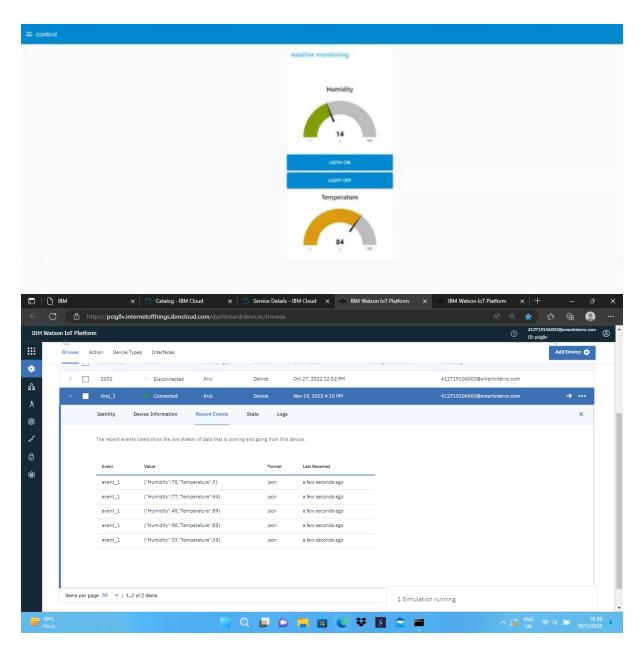












APPLICATIONS:

- Monitoring the crop field with the help of sensors (light , humidity, temperature, soil moisture, etc.)
- Automating the irrigation system
- Soil Moisture Monitoring (including conductivity)

CONCLUSION:

The problem of crop vandalization by wild animals and fire has become a major social problem in current time. It requires urgent attention as no effective solution exists till date for this problem. Thus, this project carries a great social relevance as it aims to address this problem. This project will help farmers in protecting their orchards and fields and save them from significant financial losses and will save them from the unproductive efforts that they endure for the protection their fields. This will also help them in achieving better crop yields thus leading to their economic well being.

GITHUB LINK:

<u>GitHub - IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-42247-1660656901: IoT Based Smart Crop Protection System for Agriculture</u>