

## Agricultural Management through Wireless Sensors and Internet of Things

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### ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays a significant role in most countries and there is an enormous need for this industry to become “Smart”. The Industry is now moving towards agricultural modernization by using modern smart technologies to find solutions for effective utilization of scarce resources there by meeting the ever increasing consumption needs of global population. With the advent of Internet of Things and Digital transformation of rural areas, these technologies can be leveraged to remotely monitor soil moisture, crop growth and take preventive measures to detect crop damages and threats. Utilize artificial intelligence based analytics to quickly analyze operational data combined with 3rd party information, such as weather services, expert advises etc., to provide new insights and improved decision making there by enabling farmers to perform “Smart Agriculture”. Remote management of agricultural activities and their automation using new technologies is the area of focus for this research activity. A solar powered remote management and automation system for agricultural activities through wireless sensors and Internet of Things comprising, a hardware platform based on Raspberry Pi Micro controller configured to connect with a user device and accessed through the internet network. The data collection unit comprises a set of wireless sensors for sensing agricultural activities and collecting data related to agricultural parameters; the base station unit comprising: a data logger; a server; and a software application for processing, collecting, and sending the data to the user device. The user device ex: mobile, tablet etc. can be connected to an internet network, whereby an application platform (mobile-app) installed in the user device facilitates in displaying a list of wireless sensor collected data using Internet of Things and a set of power buttons. This paper is a study and proposal paper which discusses the factors and studies that lead towards this patent pending invention, AGRIPi.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The 21st century global population growth which is estimated to reach 9.1 billion by 2050 will pose myriad of challenges and demands for food and livestock. It would require raising overall food production by to 70% by 2050. Production in the developing countries would need to almost double. This inferred significant increases in the annual cereal production by almost one billion tones, meat production by over 200

million tones to a total of 470 million tons in 2050, 72 percent of which would be supplied from developing countries.

The world must produce more nutrient and fiber contained food to feed a growing population. In the agriculture depended developing countries like India, China, Brazil etc., the feed stocks playing vital role in over all development. It has been a standard practice for the farmers to be present in person at his/her agriculture site through out the crop life cycle for managing, maintaining and protecting crops. The need for “Smart Agriculture” arises due to this requirement, where 70% of the farming time is just monitoring and managing but not the actual field work. This research focusses a proposed platform consisting of Web based Smartphone Applications combined with Wireless sensors.

The research on making the agricultural management “Smart” started with study and review of Wireless Sensor applications in Agriculture, in the field of Animal husbandry, green house, wild life, coal mines etc. In today’s world mobiles, have proven to simplify most of our activities. Applying these principles of remote management and portability to the back-bone of World economy – “Agriculture” changes the way the Indian/global farmers perform their farming activities. A system and method is proposed for automation of agricultural activities with the help of these technologies. The system helps the field monitoring activities like water pumping scheduling, plant monitoring, protection from animals and insects etc. to be remotely managed with the help of Mobile sensors and Mobile Apps. A patent is filed for this research and development of software and hardware is in progress.

### **1.1. Applications of Sensors**

An important application of sensors in agriculture is in the direct measurement of soil chemistry through tests such as pH, moisture, nutrient content, Humidity, temperature. Soil testing results are important to obtain to get high yield with good quality. ISE (Ion Selective Electrode) and ISEFT (ion-sensitive field-effect transistor) sensors have also been used to monitor the uptake of ions by plants. The rate of nutrient uptake is determined by the demand of the plant, which is dependent on the growth rate and on the status of the plant’s nutrient content. Ion-selective sensors have been developed to detect a variety of ions. ISE sensors have been developed to monitor nitrogen ions in the soil and crops. Hi-tech systems are in demand to help grow high-performance crops. Researchers are using sensors to match the crops to different soils and weather conditions.

#### **1.1.1. Sensors in Farming**

The day-to-day farming activities are focused on how to grow plants, kill weeds and pests, identify and correct plant diseases, apply fertilizers, and estimate growth/yield of crops. They involve a handful of tasks which are performed in the field, that is, seeding, weeding, fertilizing, and watering, which are repetitive, mundane, and labor-intensive. Nevertheless, these very tasks are vital and precursory decision-making steps prior to actual farming activities and crop cycling to be effective.

1. Disease identification & Diagnosis
2. Fertilizer Calculator
3. Soil Study
4. Water Study
5. Need of Crop Needs Estimation
6. Analysis of Crop Produce Readiness
7. Identification Temperature and Humidity (for Horticulture crops)

#### **1.1.2. Sensors in Greenhouses**

The main objective of Greenhouses is to provide the required inputs to plants at the right time in the correct ratio. Sensors are mainly used in a greenhouse system to measure temperature, control temperature, humidity, CO<sub>2</sub>, aeration, ventilation, lighting, thermal and solar shading; regulating hot water and steam heating systems, fog and mist prevention to list a few but many more applications are being updated continuously.

#### **1.1.3. Sensors in Livestock**

The farming industry is an important sector of the global economy with an annual turnover of 100 billion dollars. USA, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Spain, China are major players in farming industries. In livestock farming management, sensors are used to determine the pH level and the temperature inside a cow’s rumen and to monitor important vital signs such as core temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen levels by tagging RFID (Radio Frequency identification) sensors.

#### 1.1.4. Sensors in Wildlife

The rapid growth of human population in the world impelled by agricultural and industrial growth has led to the conversion of forests into human settlements. Due to this, wild animals face severe shortage of water and food. In Asian countries like India and Bangladesh wild elephants, panthers and lions have often entered villages causing panic to humans. In these conditions sensors are crucially helpful not only in tracking and monitoring the animals which enter villages but also a major necessity in ascertaining animal species and populations.

#### 1.1.5. Other Applications of Sensors

Acoustic sensors were developed for identification of soil texture. It functions by measuring the change in noise level due to the interaction of a tool with soil particles. Airflow sensors were used to measure soil air permeability, measure percentage of moisture, identify soil structure and to distinguish different types of soils. Electrochemical sensors play a major role in agricultural fields. These sensors are used to measure the macro and micro nutrients in the soil, salinity and pH. Electromagnetic sensors are used to map electrical conductivity and transient electromagnetic response, identify electrical response, adjust variable rate application in real-time. Other important applications are identification of residual nitrates and organic matter in the soil. Mechanical sensors use a mechanism that penetrates or cuts through the soil and records the force measured by strain gauges or load cells.

Field-programmable gate array (FPGA) based fused smart sensors to measure real-time plant transpiration monitoring using this sensor. Optical sensors are used to predict clay, organic matter and moisture content. Ultrasonic ranging sensors Apple tree canopies are analyzing by this U R sensors. Raman & F T I.R spectroscopy structural differences of celluloses can be detected by F T I R and Raman Spectroscopy. Reflect meters specifically used for determination of moisture in oil palm fruits. Optoelectronic sensors are used to detect weed in wide row crops. Eddy covariance sensors helps in quantifying of carbon metabolism of peat lands. Fluorescence-based optical sensor is used for plant constituent assessment, mainly to supervise grape maturation. Acoustic sensor is used for classification of seeds by analyzing their sound absorption spectra. Soft water level-based (SWLB) sensors are used in agriculture catchments to characterize the hydrological behavior SWLB are very helpful sensors.

Optical and microwave sensors are used for characterizing olive grove canopies. LIDAR sensors are used to get dynamic measurement information regarding fruit-tree leaf area and it is combined with GPS to get 3D map. Majorly this sensor are used for estimating biomass in alpine forest. Argos sensor is a satellite-based sensor system which collects, processes and disseminates environmental data from fixed and mobile platforms worldwide. APR Sensors Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS) is an amateur radio-based system for real time tactical digital communications of information of immediate value in the local area. GIS Sensors A geographic information system or geographical information system sensor is used to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present all types of spatial or geographical data. Surveillance sensors are used for monitoring the behavior, activities and/or other changing information in animals. Telematics sensors used for telecommunication between two places or two vehicles in the forest. Telemetry sensors are used to collect data from remote or inaccessible points. For example, crocodile or shark movements under water.

## 2. THE PROPOSED RESEARCH METHOD - AGRIP

The aim of this research work is to invent a mobile based sensor automation system to determine the soil condition (physical and chemical) including humidity, the pH of soil and water and water levels in the field. A major advantage of this device is the incorporation of various animal / insect sounds as signals. As an example, the vibrations made by elephants entering premises can be received as input signals based on the earth's vibration. The sensor is programmed to imitate the sound of buzzing bees which will not only stop elephants from entering the field but will set off an alarm to alert the monitoring personnel. Similarly, bird scan be warded off from spoiling crops before the harvest by placing sensors that will make suitable sounds to petrify them. To avoid any failure of its function due to power failures and surges, the device is made with solar rechargeable batteries. This device also takes care of switching on or off the watering systems remotely which helps farmers to precisely monitor and set timers for the water pumping systems using the smart app in the mobile device.

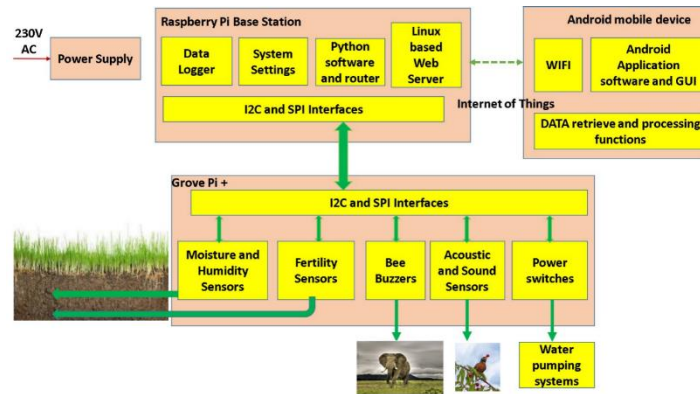


Figure 1. Functional block diagram

## 2.1. Features

- Soil moisture and humidity sensors measure the moisture levels of the soil
- Sound sensors sense the noises made by certain birds and animals
- Ion-selective field effect transistors measure the Soil PH levels and fertility levels
- Power switches take care of switching on and off the watering systems
- Acoustic sensors and Beehive simulators provide information about Elephants and other animal intrusion and keep them away

The agricultural automation features stated above can be achieved by using Wireless Sensors and the Internet of Things and developing the hardware and software systems involved. Below is a brief description of the hardware and software systems used for building this Low cost Agricultural Automation device-AGRIFI.

- RASPBERRY PI microcontroller board and peripherals
- GROVE PI+ board interfacing sensor devices to the RASPBERRY PI microcontroller
- Grove Wireless sensor network setup for moisture and humidity sensors, acoustic sensors, buzzers, IR camera and Ion-selective field effect transistors
- Android/IOS installed mobile for running the mobile application software
- Web server for storing the data and downloading on to a mobile device
- Network powered switches and breadboard wires
- Python Software architecture and development for RASPBERRY PI bring up and functioning
- Android/IOS application software architecture and development
- Solar panel to provide Input power supply, Ethernet and USB cables

## 3. PROCEDURE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED

The input sensor information is collected on to a base station processor and processed and uploaded on to the internet through Internet of Things. This information is received on an Android/IOS based mobile device with an application developed for Android/IOS devices that displays the required information and allows the farmers to monitor and control the agricultural automation parameters with simple Graphical User Interface. AGRIFI automates all monitoring and control farming tasks by providing control from an Android/IOS application software installed on the farmer's mobile device.

The carefully selected sensors for moisture and humidity, buzzer and sound sensors, relays, power switches, light sensors etc. get connected to the AGRIFI base station. The combination of sensors along with the data logger and the base station RASPBERRY PI and GROVE PI+ makes an ideal hardware platform for this agricultural automation project. The software architecture using SPI and I2C interfaces communicates with the sensors and the Android/IOS application software efficiently.

As soon as the device is setup, solar powered battery powers up the device and RASPBERRY PI board and GROVE PI+ boards boot sequence starts and both boards complete the booting sequence using Linux operating system boot image "RASPBIAN". Wireless Sensors sense the agricultural parameters and send these to the data logger using PYTHON scripts. Data logger processes this data and uploads the files to Internet of Things. Mobile device downloads these files from Internet of Things using web servers and Android/IOS application software. The data is displayed in the form of graphs, plots etc. on the mobile device using Android/IOS application "AGRISOFT". Smart easy to use Graphical User Interface (GUI) is

developed that displays this data in the form of plots hourly, daily, weekly and monthly formats. The Farmer is provided with a set of on/off power buttons for switching on/off the watering systems, bee simulators and other simulated noises for bird and animal control. The RASPBERRY PI and GROVE PI+ boards get the control information back on Internet of Things and start running the required PYTHON scripts for starting the required buzzers, sensors and water pumping system control. The buzzers, sensors and watering systems get power on/off set with timers etc. and do the required automation job.

Software development using Python packages, mobile application development using Linux operating system on the Raspberry PI and GROVE PI+ microcontroller hardware development platform is the work in progress for this research activity.

### 3.1. Functioning and Software, Hard ware details of AGRIFI AND AGRISOFT

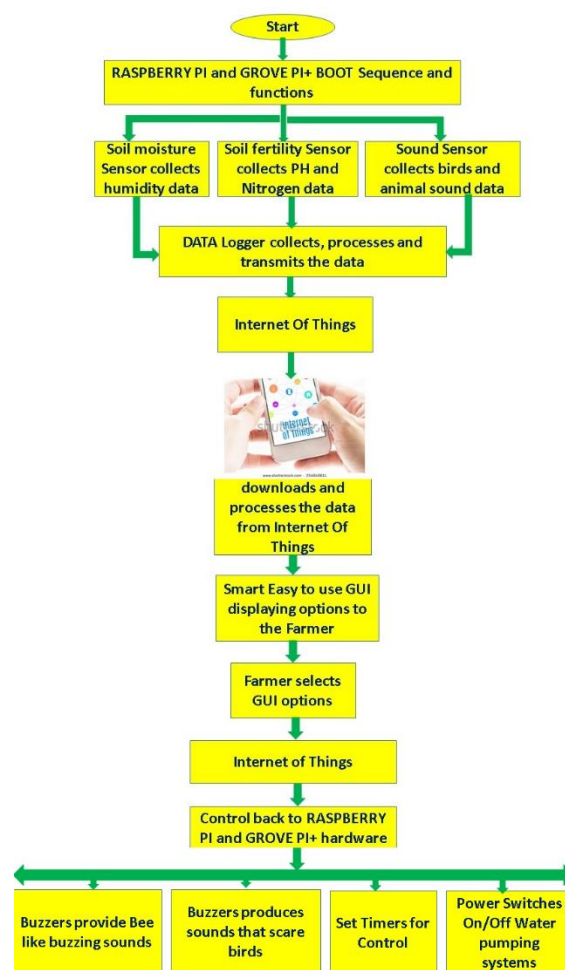


Figure 2. Functional Flowchart

## 4. EXISTING RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

There are certain products that are available in this area (Reference: [36]), these products address the problems like data logging and analysis, but do not provide an off the shelf solution to farmers that is easy to use, portable and in-expensive.

This research addresses all the issues farmers are facing today like getting the knowledge of Soil moisture and humidity, Seasonal animals or insect attacks, Soil PH levels for fertilizer usage suggestions and organic farming, automation of watering systems using their mobiles. Beehive simulators provide information about Elephants and other animal intrusion and keep them away. The proposed solution also provides features like ease of use, portability and very low cost per device.

As per the data provided in the article Courtesy [www.businessinsider.com](http://www.businessinsider.com) [34] “BI Intelligence, Business Insider's premium research service, predicts that IoT device installations in the agriculture world will increase from 30 million in 2015 to 75 million in 2020, for a compound annual growth rate of 20%. The U.S. currently leads the world in IoT smart agriculture, as it produces 7,340 kgs of cereal (e.g. wheat, rice, maize, barley, etc.) per hectare (2.5 acres) of farmland, compared to the global average of 3,851 kgs of cereal per hectare”

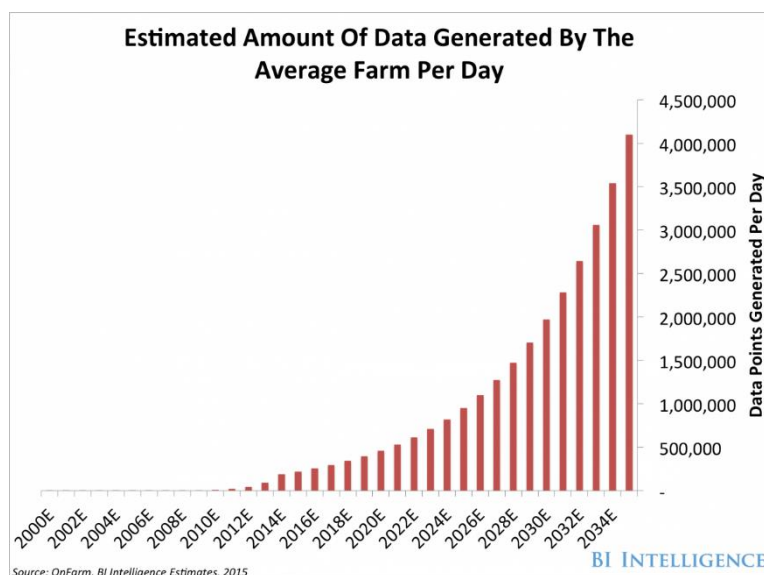


Figure 3. Statistics on the Amount of Data Generated by the Average Farm per Day

This data generated by the Farm, if analyzed and used for futuristic decision making on the farm parameters like watering schedules, plant and seed selection, crop protection from seasonal attacks of animals and insects etc. The hardware and software platforms being developed and tested in this research work will address this problem as the Wireless Sensors provide the data to the data logger and the base station. RASPBERRY PI and GROVE PI+ hardware platform processes this data and captures using the SPI and I2C interfaces to provide the data for analysis and display to the Android/IOS application running on the Mobile device.

## 5. EXPECTED RESULTS AND ANALYSIS – AGRIPi

The design and development of the hardware and software components involved in making the agricultural management “Smart” is the expected result in this research work. Currently the research is in the coding and development phase and this is a review paper for the proposed approach to make Agriculture Smart. The results will be published along with the result and data analysis after the field testing of this device in the Agricultural farms.

In today’s world mobiles, have proven to simplify most of our activities. Applying these principles of remote management and portability to the back-bone of World economy – “Agriculture” changes the way the Indian/global farmers perform their farming activities. A system and method is proposed for automation of agricultural activities with the help of these technologies. The system helps the field monitoring activities like water pumping scheduling, plant monitoring, protection from animals and insects etc. to be remotely managed with the help of Mobile sensors and Mobile Apps. A patent is filed for this research and development of software and hardware is in progress.

### 5.1. Patent On this Research Work

This research work is based on an original patent pending invention, by the first author of this paper Mrs Sridevi Navulur, Research scholar, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Koneru lakshmiah University, Guntur Dist) - 522 502, A.P. India.

## 5.2. Title of the patent

System and Method for Remote Management and Automation of Agricultural Activities through Wireless Sensors and Internet of Things - 3093/CHE/2015, June 2015.

## 5.3. Patenting Authority

Intellectual Property India, Patent Office, Intellectual Property Building.

## 6. CONCLUSION

This research work based on the patent pending invention, a mobile-based sensor automation system for agricultural automation, is aimed to change the way the farmers perform their agricultural activities and help in automating their field monitoring activities like water pumping scheduling, plant monitoring, protection from animals and insects etc. The all electronic mobile-app based system under development is to be affordable, easy to install in the field and delivers results with good level of accuracy and prediction. Future areas of work are completing the software and hardware development, integration, testing and testing the results and accuracy of the system in the agricultural fields.

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