IoT Connectivity for Drone Applications in Smart Agriculture

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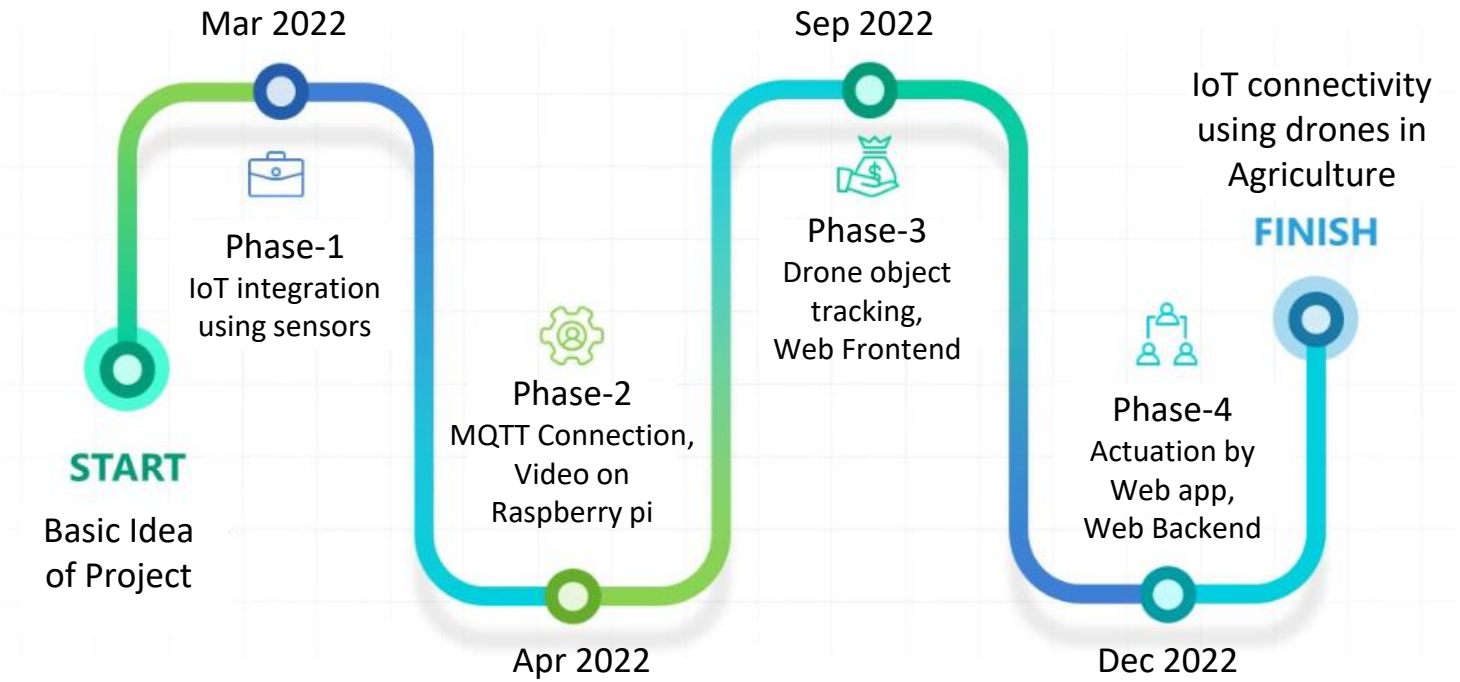
Problem Statement

The connectivity limitations of smart agriculture and its solutions are analyzed in this project.

- Writing python code for automating drone path through computer vision
- We are creating a user-friendly website from which users can easily access and control processes

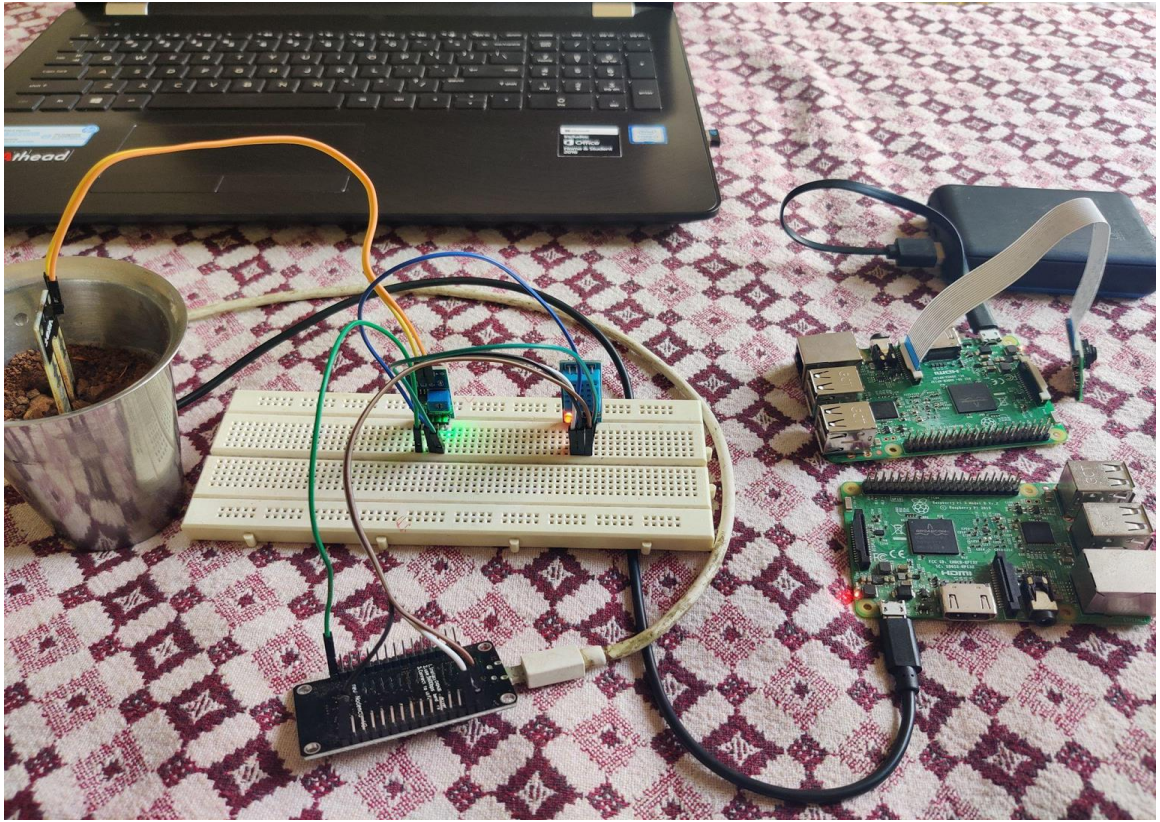
Timeline


Mar 2022
Phase-1
IoT integration using sensors
START
Basic Idea of Project
Phase-2
MQTT Connection, Video on Raspberry pi
Apr 2022
Sep 2022
Phase-3
Drone object tracking, Web Frontend
Phase-4
Actuation by Web app, Web Backend
Dec 2022
IoT connectivity using drones in Agriculture
FINISH

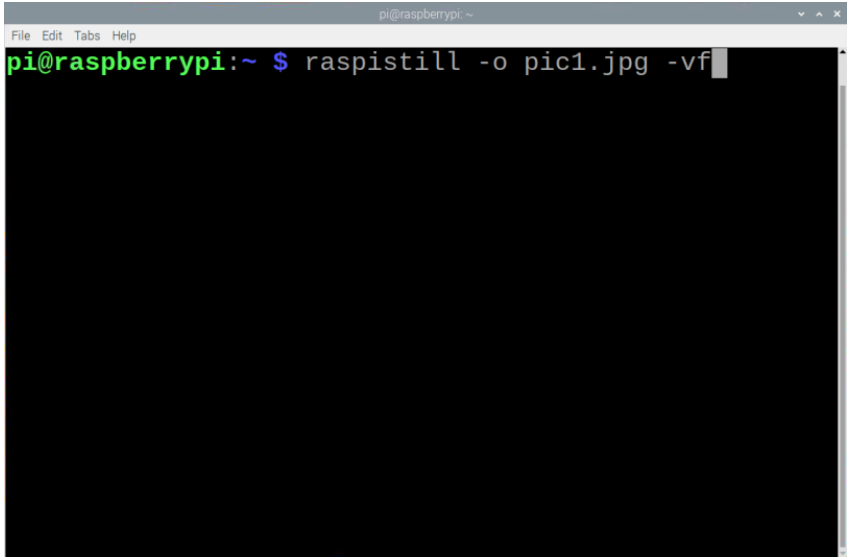
Recap: Phase1, 2 work

- Sensors are connected to Raspberry pi through NodeMCU.
- Pump Motor is connected to another NodeMCU.
- Both NodeMCUs are connected to Ground Raspberry pi using MQTT.
- Ground Raspberry pi changes to client from broker
- Drone Raspberry pi acts as MQTT broker
- and published sensor data on MQTT Cloud (Adafruit).
- Fixing a camera module to Drone Raspberry
- Analyzed the delay in streaming in various resolutions.

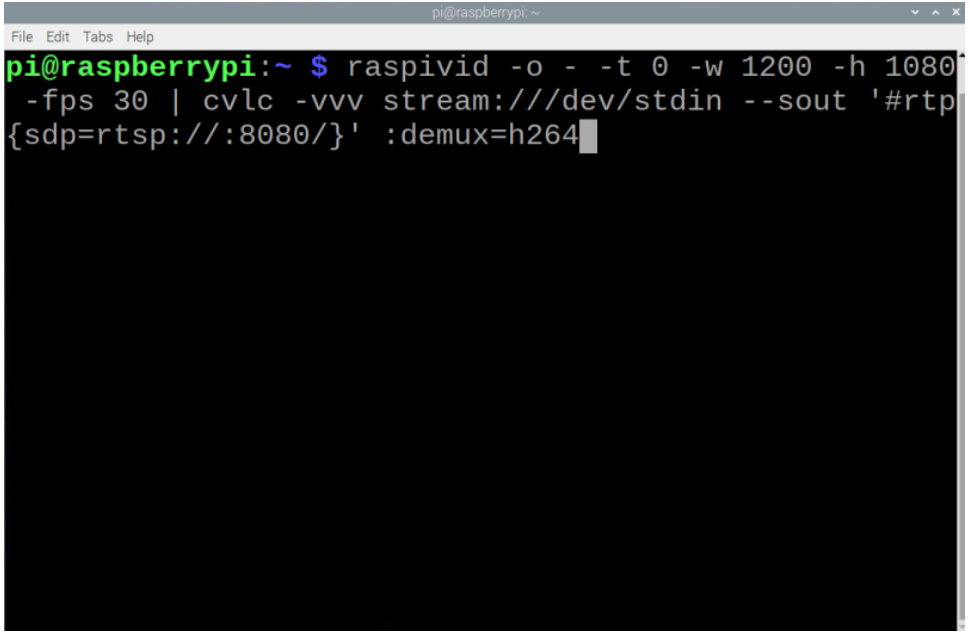
Hardware Connections



Raspberry pi Video Streaming

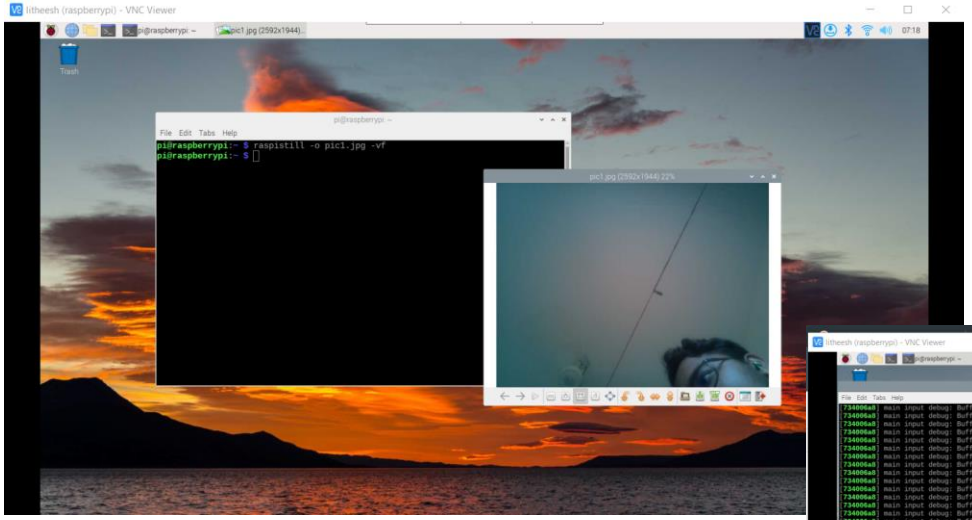


Command line for taking photos from drone raspberry pi

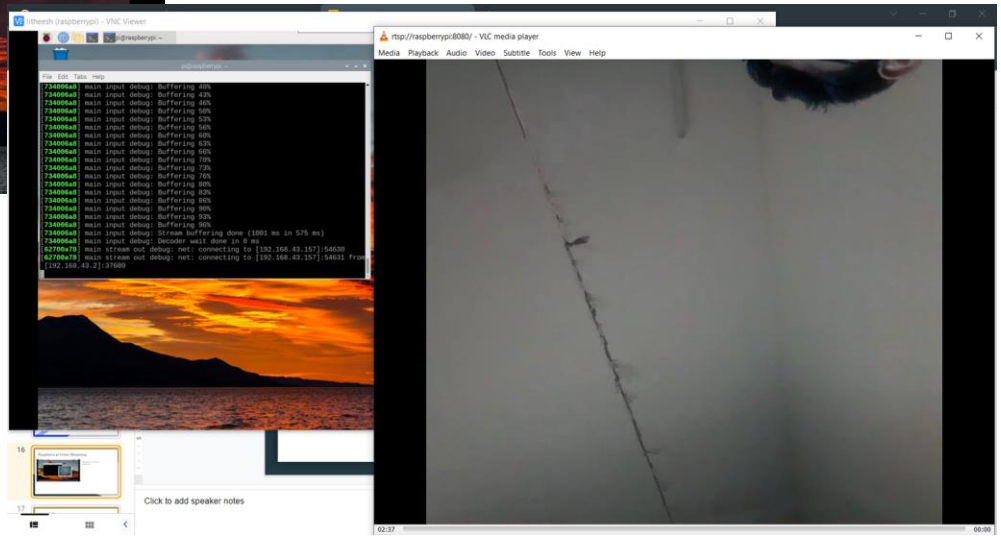


Command line for Live streaming video from drone raspberry pi

Video & Photo



Taking photos from drone raspberry pi



Live streaming video from drone raspberry pi

Phase3 work

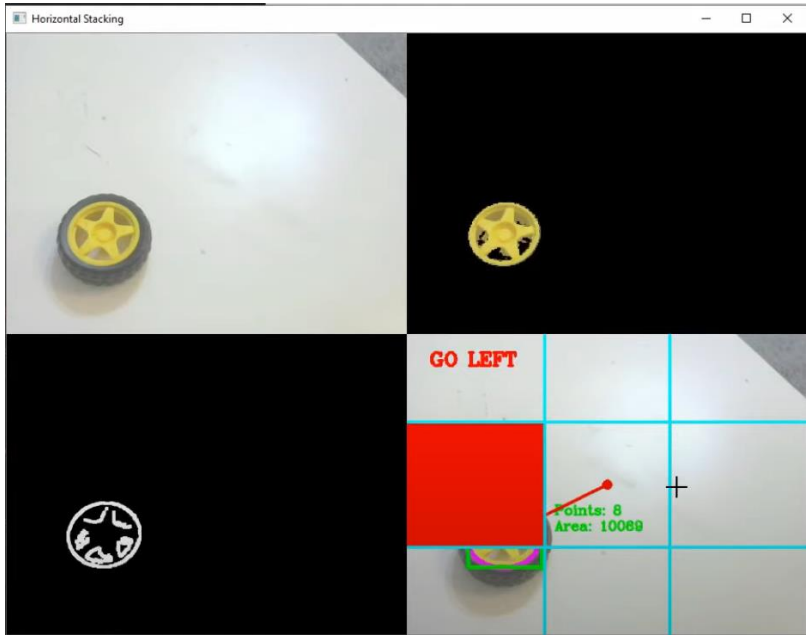
- We are using Tello drone
- It can be flown both through app and commands
- Python code for automated flying mode
- It detects the object by Computer Vision(CV)
- follows the objects and reaches the nearest path to the object
- And take photos and videos at that particular location.
- Front End of the Website.

Why Tello?

- Tello is a small quadcopter
- features a Vision position system
- an onboard camera.
- Using its Vision Positioning System and advanced flight controller,
- it can hover in place and is suitable for flying indoors.
- Advanced features like Bounce mode, 8D Flips, and EZ Shots make using Tello fun.

Object Tracking Drone

- Identify different objects in the captured image based on the color
- image to an HSI plane (HUE, SATURATION, and INTENSITY)
- We get the binary mask of our object
- try to put the COM of the object in the frame
- Use PID to calculate the speed and movements of the drone

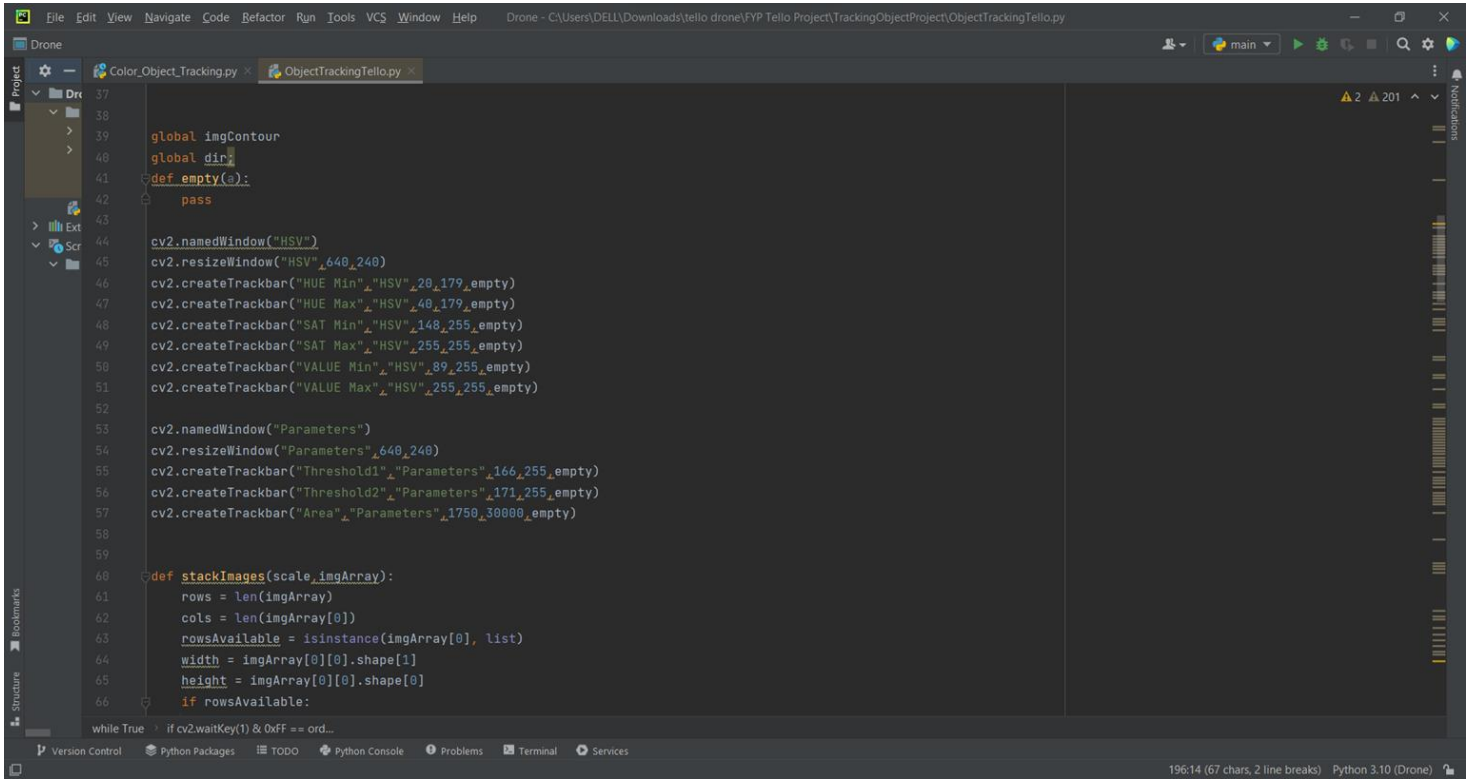


Input Frame → Follow the COM of object using PID → Move drone

Technology Challenges:

- Working with hardware has a set of challenges that running simulations does not provide.
- The issues of dying batteries and overheating.
- The DJI Tello will not take flight if it senses that it is overheating.
- Carpeted floors have been observed to prevent from cooling down.
- Finally, several libraries must be downloaded to run Tello with CV2.

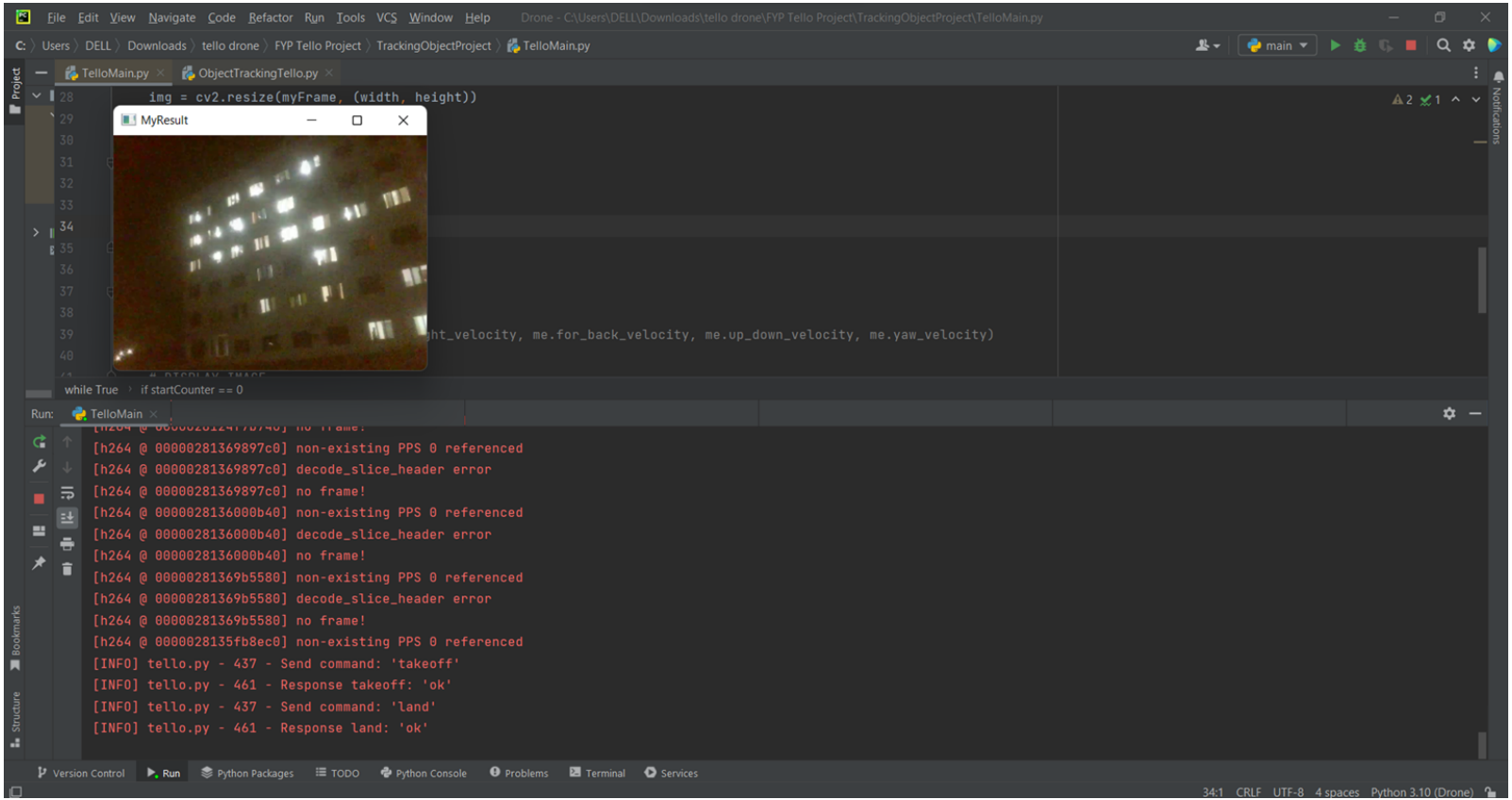
Python code:



```
global imgContour
global dir
def empty(a):
    pass

cv2.namedWindow("HSV")
cv2.resizeWindow("HSV",640,240)
cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Min","HSV",20,179,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Max","HSV",40,179,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Min","HSV",148,255,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Max","HSV",255,255,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Min","HSV",89,255,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Max","HSV",255,255,empty)

cv2.namedWindow("Parameters")
cv2.resizeWindow("Parameters",640,240)
cv2.createTrackbar("Threshold1","Parameters",166,255,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("Threshold2","Parameters",171,255,empty)
cv2.createTrackbar("Area","Parameters",1750,30000,empty)


def stackImages(scale,imgArray):
    rows = len(imgArray)
    cols = len(imgArray[0])
    rowsAvailable = isinstance(imgArray[0], list)
    width = imgArray[0][0].shape[1]
    height = imgArray[0][0].shape[0]
    if rowsAvailable:
```

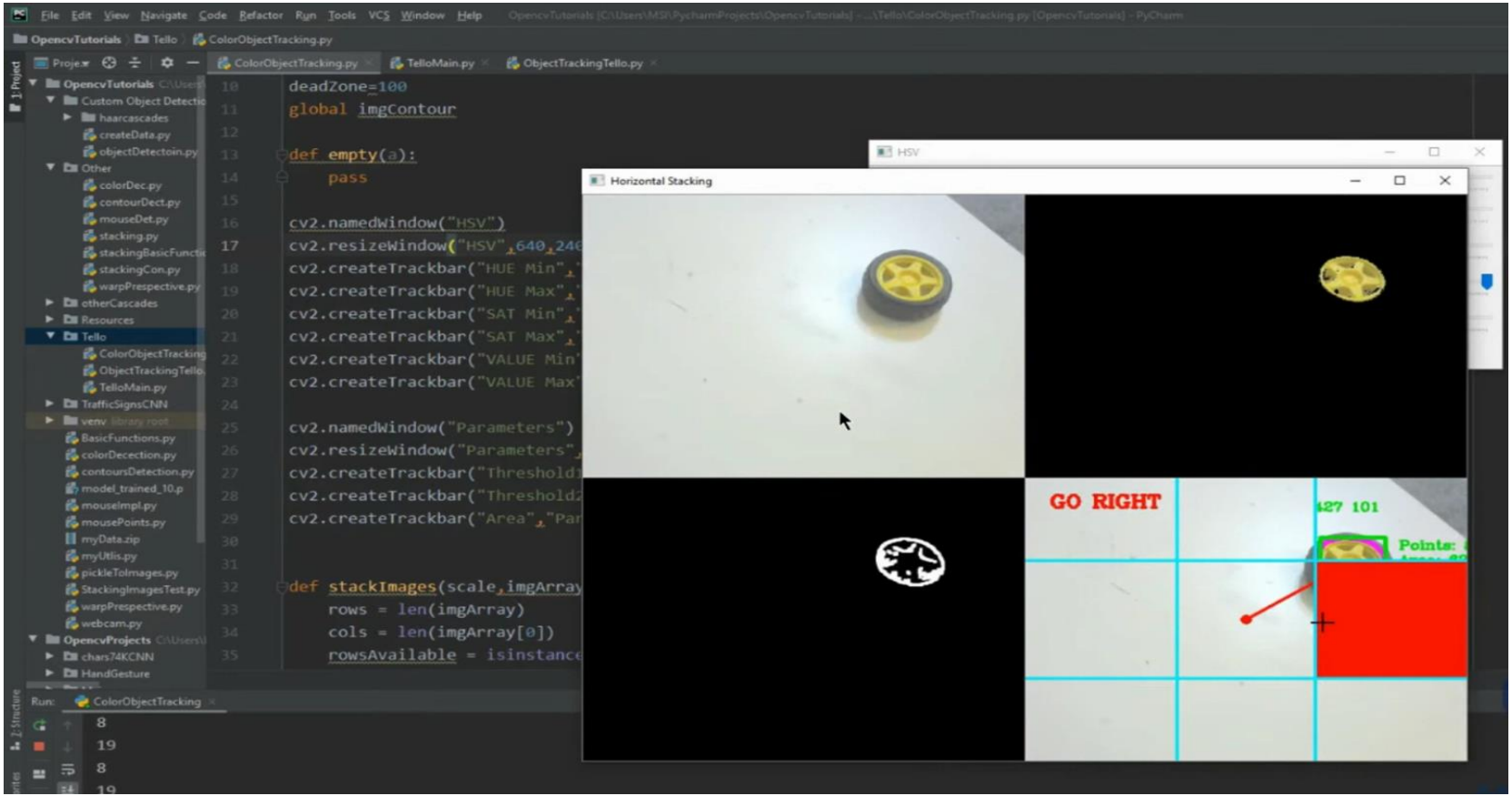
Link for Python code: https://github.com/litheeshkumar/

Python output:

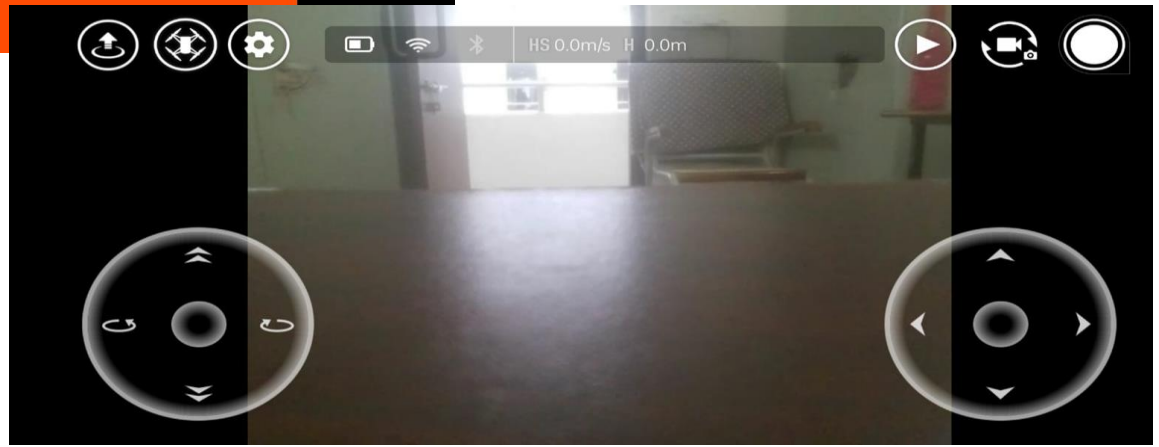


Results

Results


Horizontal Stacking
HSV
GO RIGHT
deadZone=100
global imgContour
def empty(a):
pass
cv2.namedWindow("HSV")
cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Min"
cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Max"
cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Min"
cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Max"
cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Min"
cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Max"
cv2.namedWindow("Parameters")
def stackImages(scale,imgArray
rows = len(imgArray)
cols = len(imgArray[0])
8
19
8
19

Results - Tello app photos



Video links

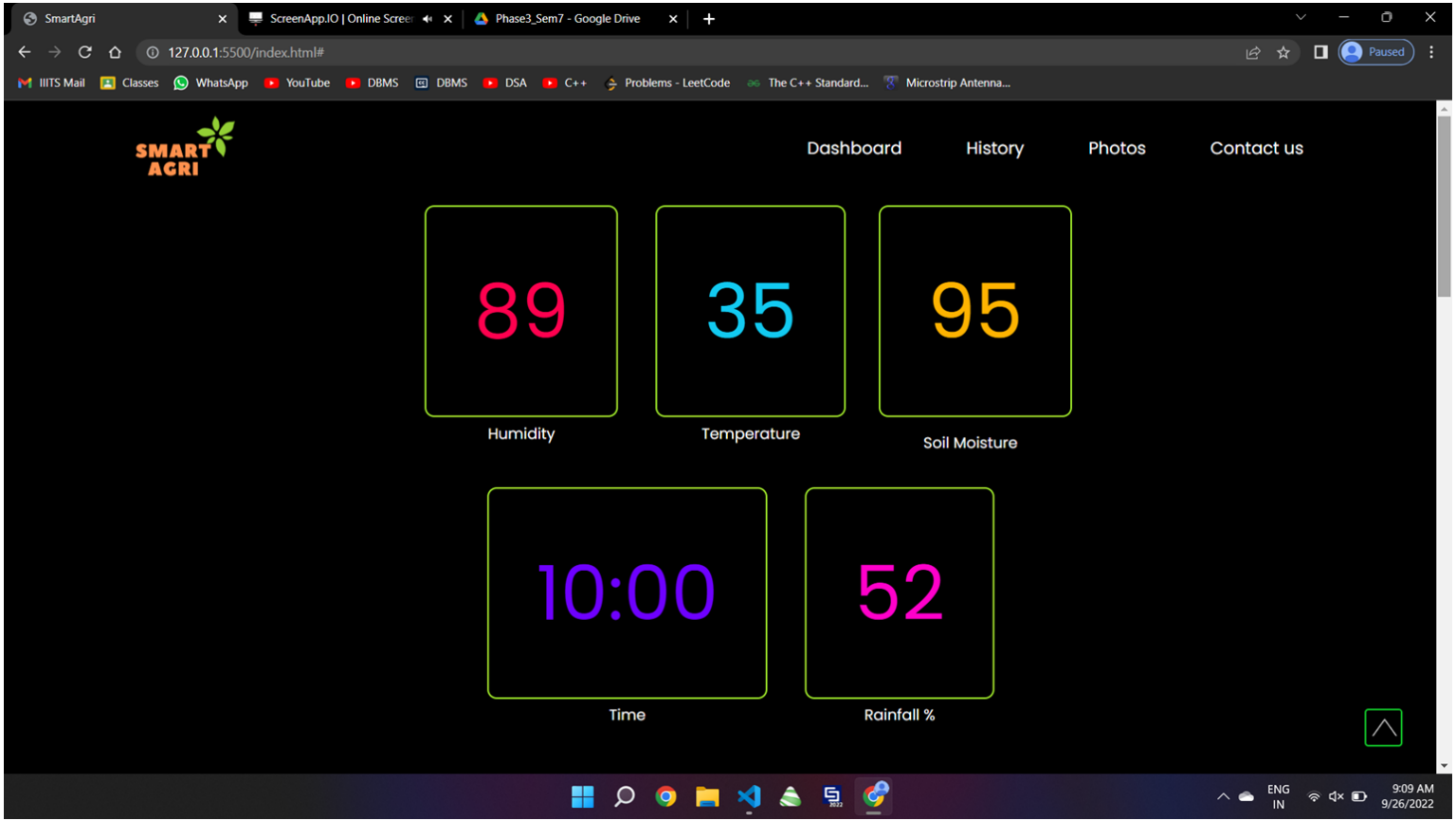
Here is the video link of the Phase 2 Work:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GPMdVgjzUaGgT7chgbvmTJjrJtJr4eWn/view?usp=sharing

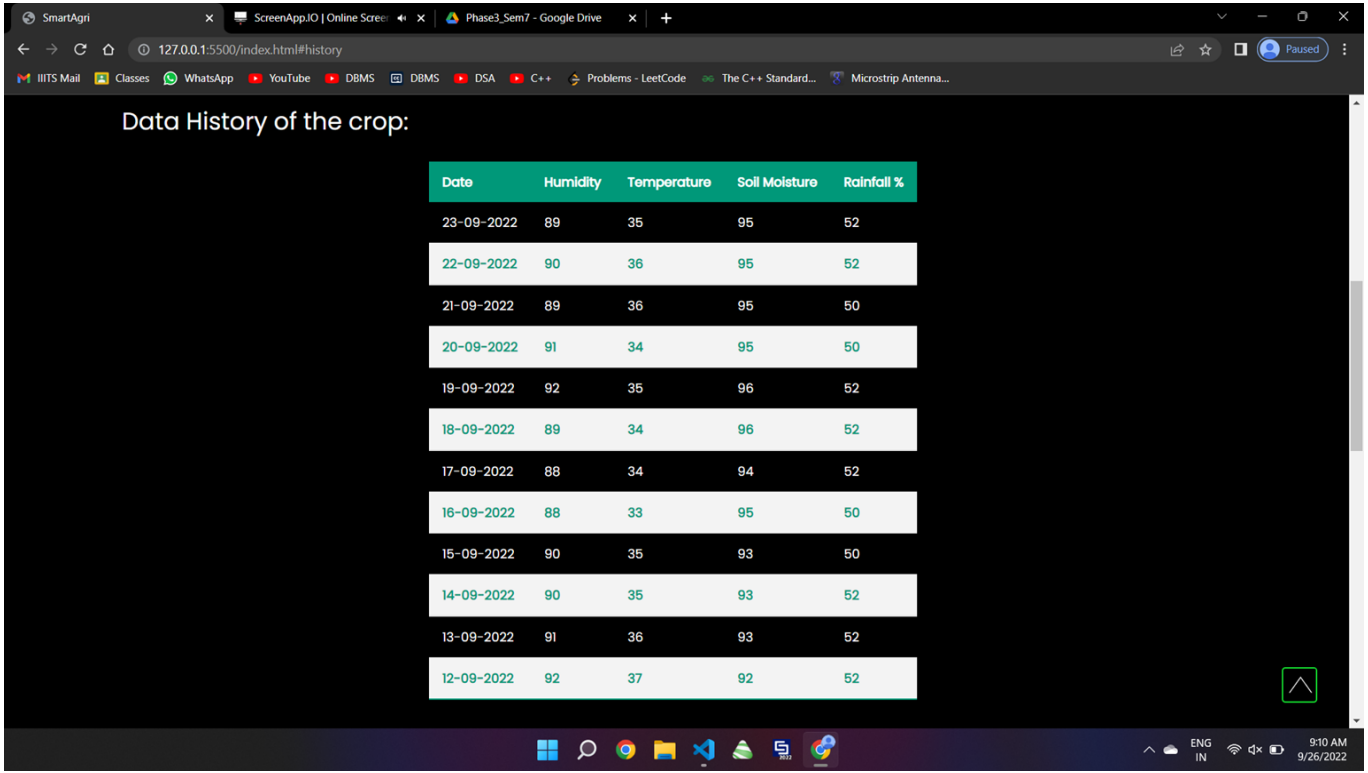
Google drive link for pics and video taken by Tello:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_X5nZUt6YE7Y_w4c28JQN6mlXbONluxs?usp=sharing

Website Pics



Website Pics



Link for Website code: https://github.com/litheeshkumar/

Expected Outcomes

PHASE-4: December 2022

1. Optimizing CV (Computer Vision) model for object tracking
2. Coding for giving instructions from Website to ground level Actuators like pump motor etc..
3. Website Backend

References

1. Jeffrey Kantor. CBE 30338 Chemical Process Control. IEEE Access 2019, 7, 129551–129583. [CrossRef]

1. A. Geiger, P. Lenz, C. Stiller, and R. Urtasun. Vision meets robotics: The kitti dataset. International Journal of Robotics Research (IJRR), 2013. [CrossRef]

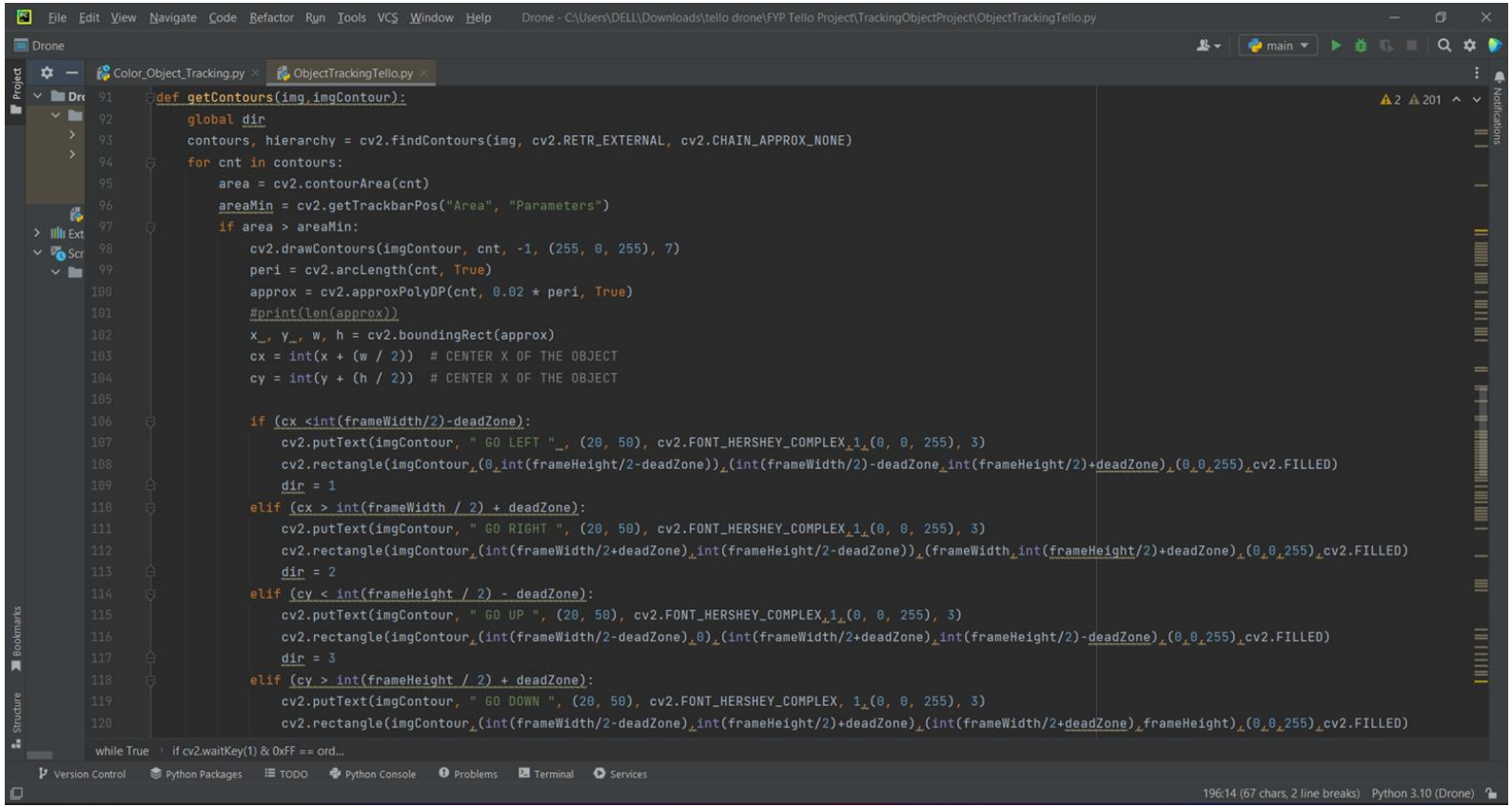
1. R. Girshick. Fast r-cnn. In International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 2015. [CrossRef]

1. S. Han, H. Mao, and W. J. Dally. Deep compression: Compressing deep neural networks with pruning, trained quantization and huffman coding. arXiv preprint arXiv:1510.00149, 2015. [CrossRef]

THANK YOU

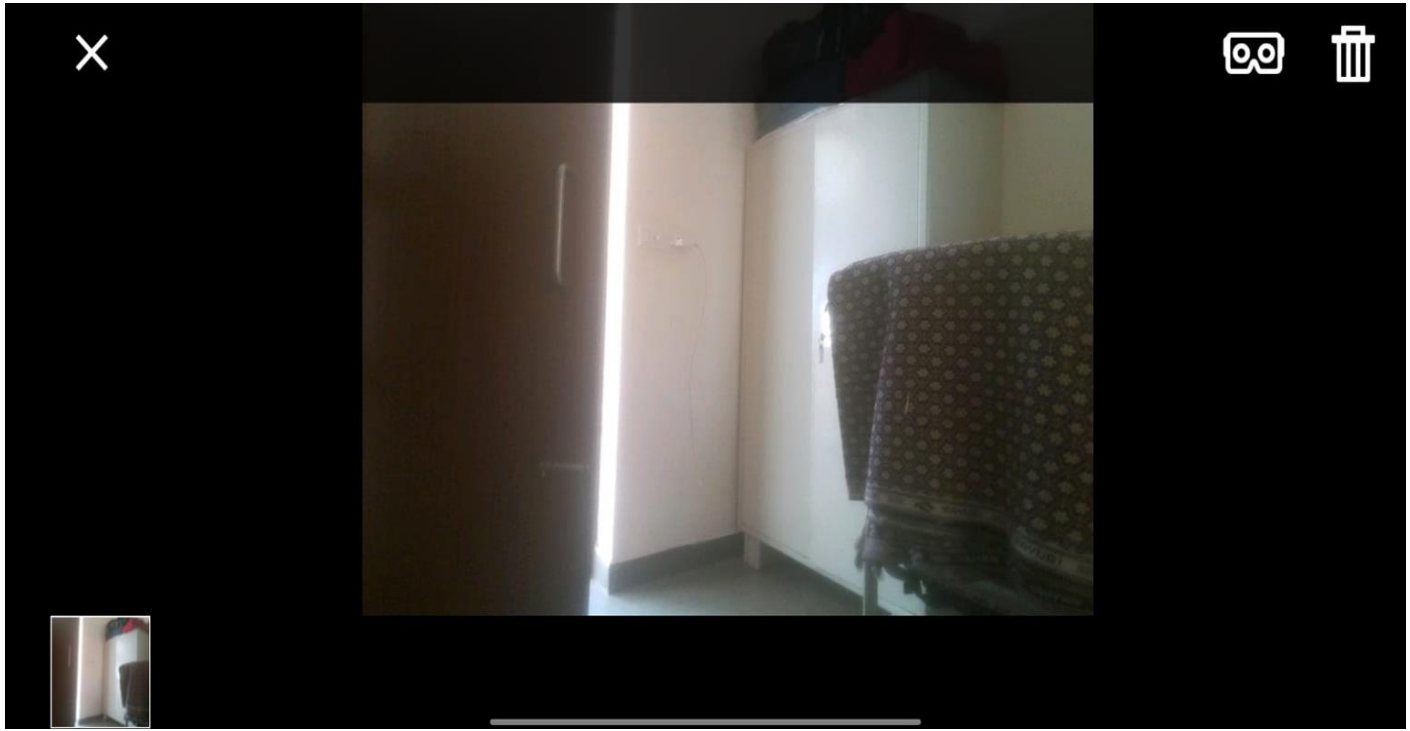
Drone pics:

Python code:

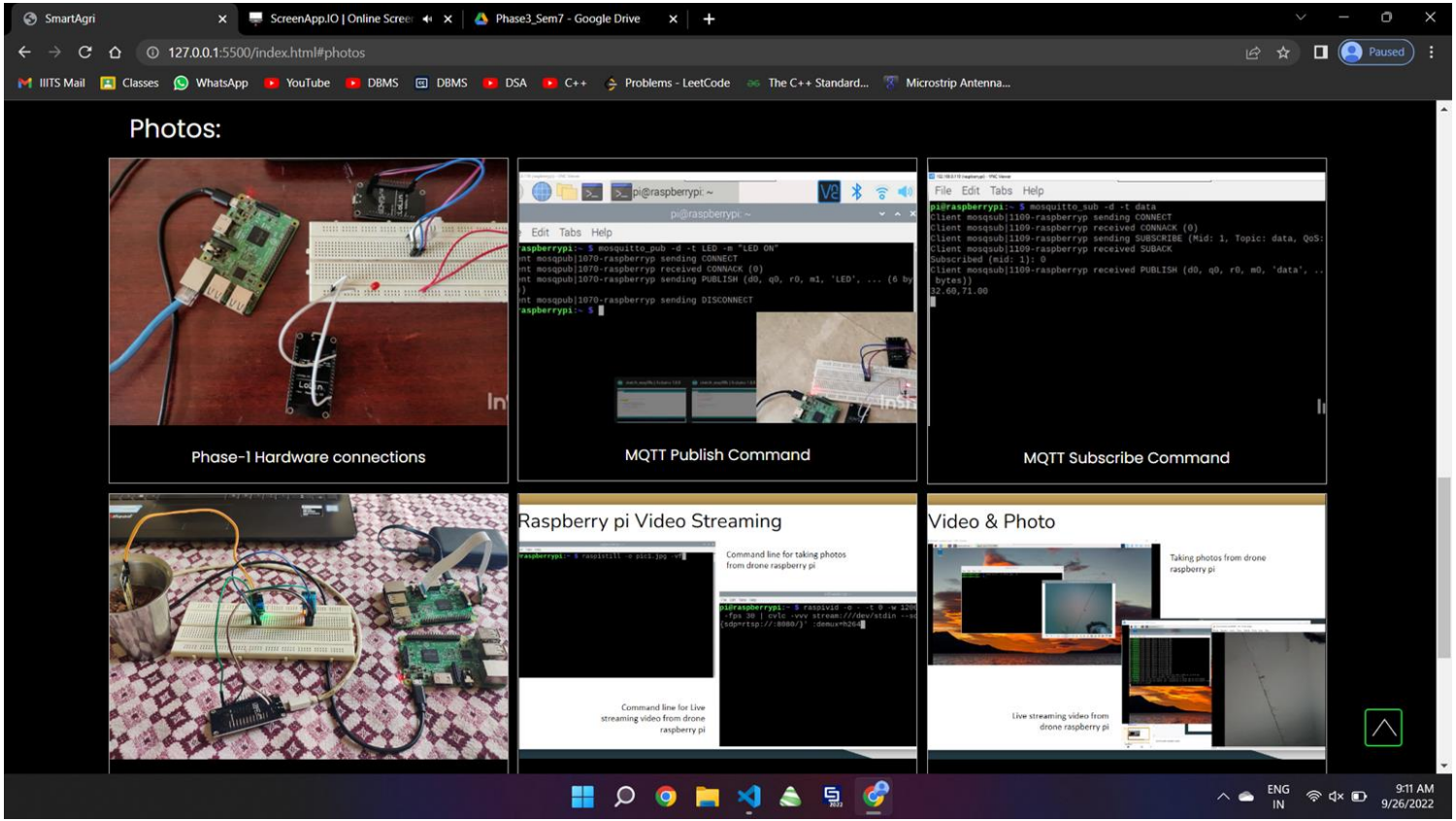


```
def getContours(img,imgContour):
    global dir
    contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(img, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)
    for cnt in contours:
        area = cv2.contourArea(cnt)
        areaMin = cv2.getTrackbarPos("Area", "Parameters")
        if area > areaMin:
            cv2.drawContours(imgContour, cnt, -1, (255, 0, 255), 7)
            peri = cv2.arcLength(cnt, True)
            approx = cv2.approxPolyDP(cnt, 0.02 * peri, True)
            #print(len(approx))
            x_, y_, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(approx)
            cx = int(x + (w / 2))  # CENTER X OF THE OBJECT
            cy = int(y + (h / 2))  # CENTER X OF THE OBJECT

            if (cx <int(frameWidth/2)-deadZone):
                cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO LEFT ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX,1,(0, 0, 255), 3)
                cv2.rectangle(imgContour,(0,int(frameHeight/2-deadZone)),(int(frameWidth/2)-deadZone,int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone),(0,0,255),cv2.FILLED)
                dir = 1
            elif (cx > int(frameWidth / 2) + deadZone):
                cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO RIGHT ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX,1,(0, 0, 255), 3)
                cv2.rectangle(imgContour,(int(frameWidth/2+deadZone),int(frameHeight/2-deadZone)),(frameWidth,int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone),(0,0,255),cv2.FILLED)
                dir = 2
            elif (cy < int(frameHeight / 2) - deadZone):
                cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO UP ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX,1,(0, 0, 255), 3)
                cv2.rectangle(imgContour,(int(frameWidth/2-deadZone),0),(int(frameWidth/2+deadZone),int(frameHeight/2)-deadZone),(0,0,255),cv2.FILLED)
                dir = 3
            elif (cy > int(frameHeight / 2) + deadZone):
                cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO DOWN ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX, 1,(0, 0, 255), 3)
                cv2.rectangle(imgContour,(int(frameWidth/2-deadZone),int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone),(int(frameWidth/2+deadZone),frameHeight),(0,0,255),cv2.FILLED)
```

Photos taken by drone:



Website Pics



Website Pics