

IoT Connectivity for Drone Applications in Smart Agriculture

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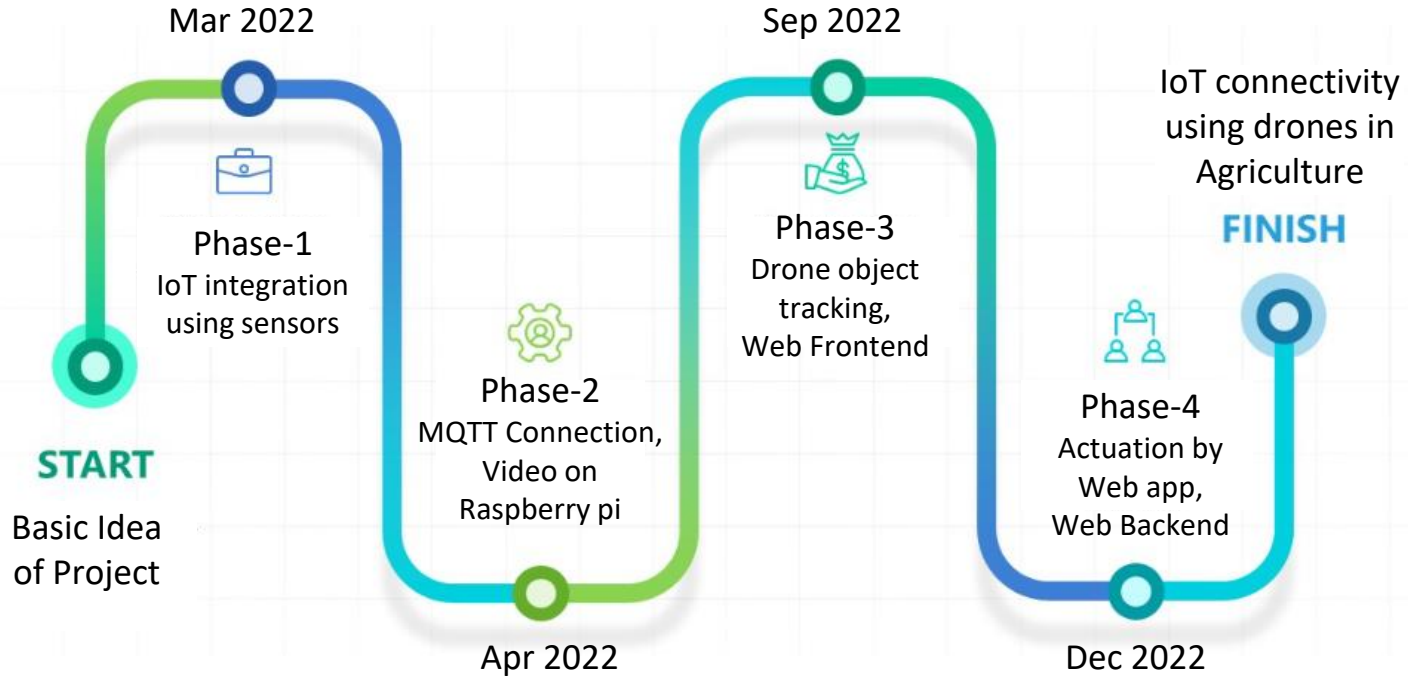
Problem Statement

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



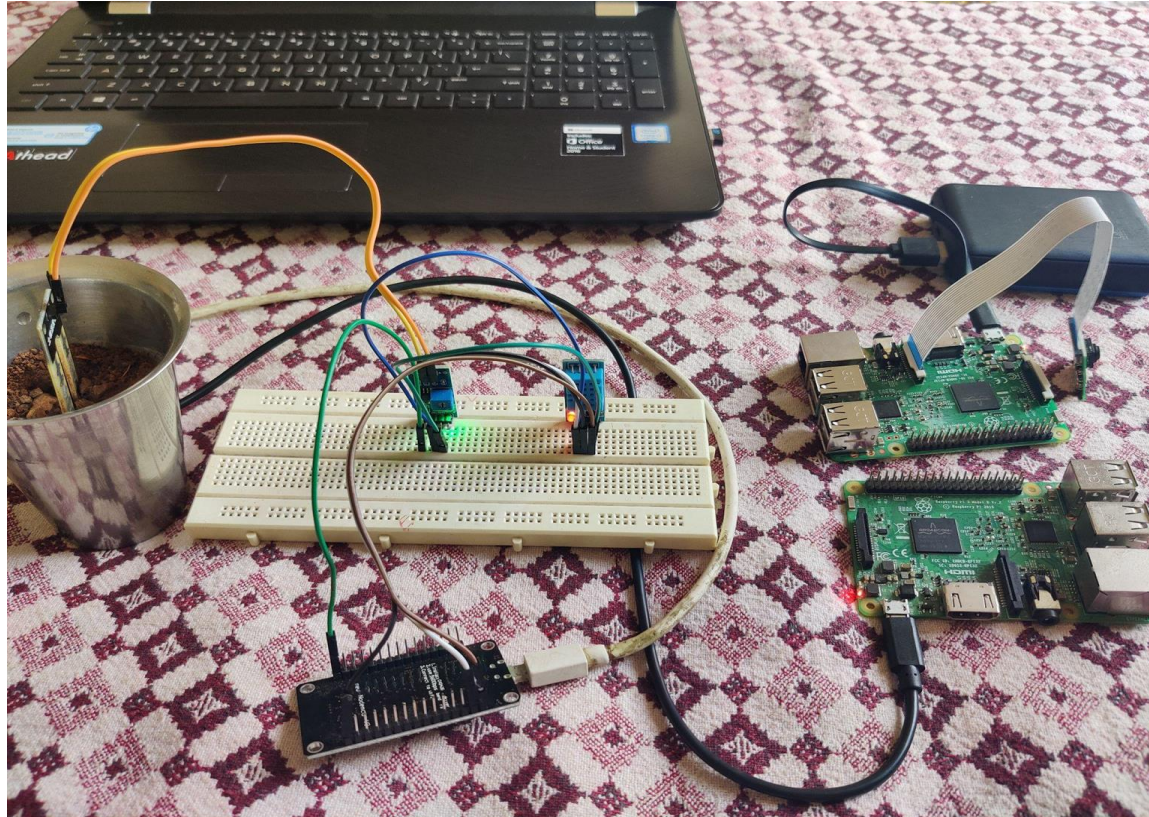
Timeline



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

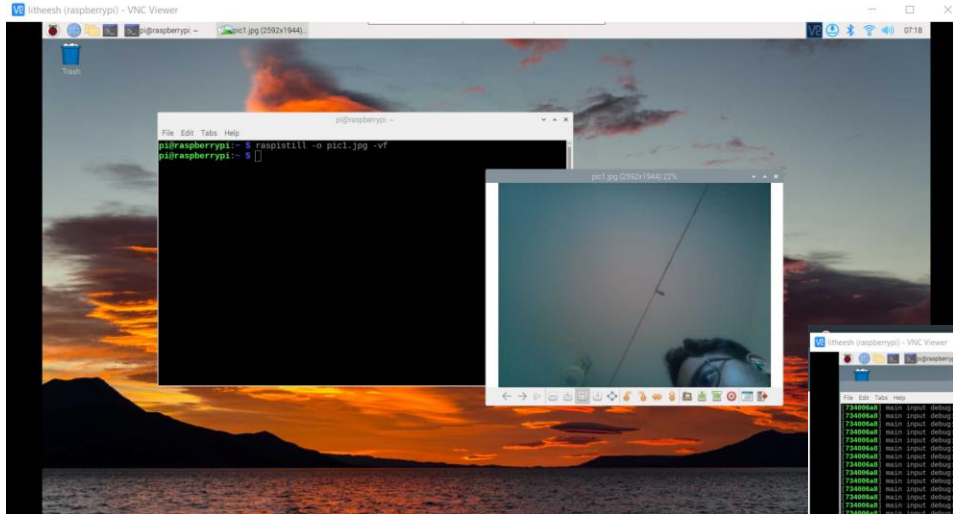
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ raspistill -o pic1.jpg -vf
```

Command line for taking photos
from drone raspberry pi

Command line for Live
streaming video from drone
raspberry pi

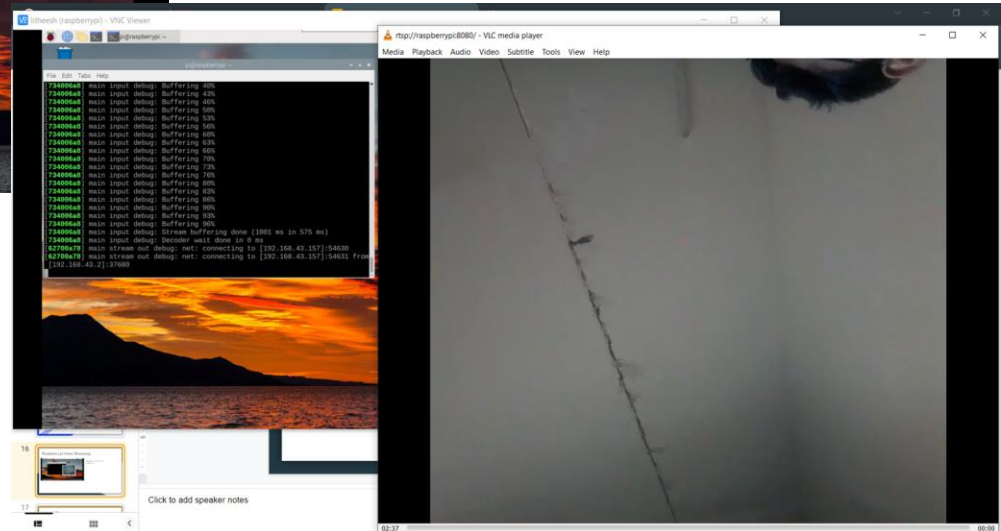
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ raspivid -o - -t 0 -w 1200 -h 1080  
-fps 30 | cvlc -vvv stream:///dev/stdin --sout '#rtp  
{sdp=rtsp://:8080/}' :demux=h264
```

Video & Photo



Taking photos from drone
raspberry pi

Live streaming video from
drone rasperry 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.

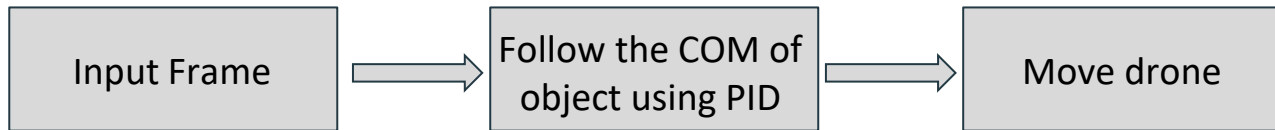
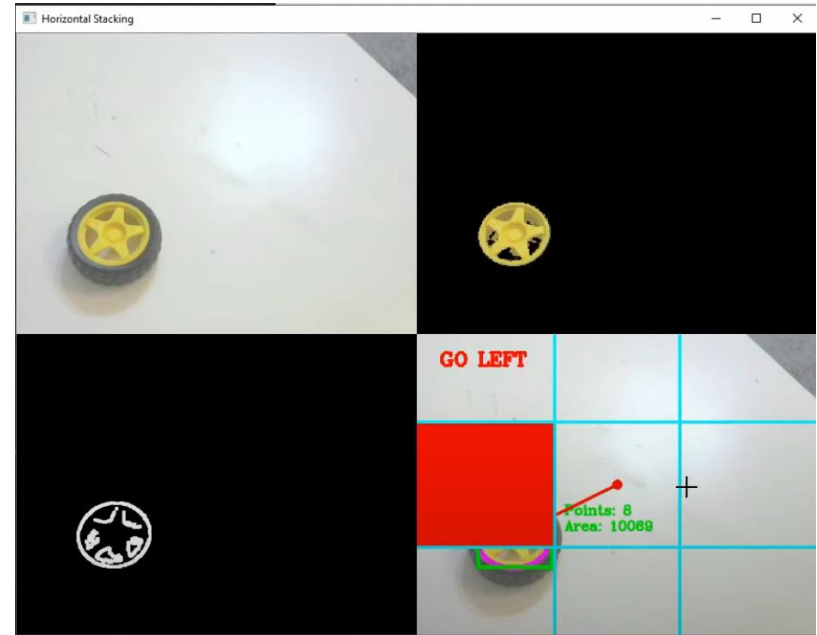
Why Tello?

- 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

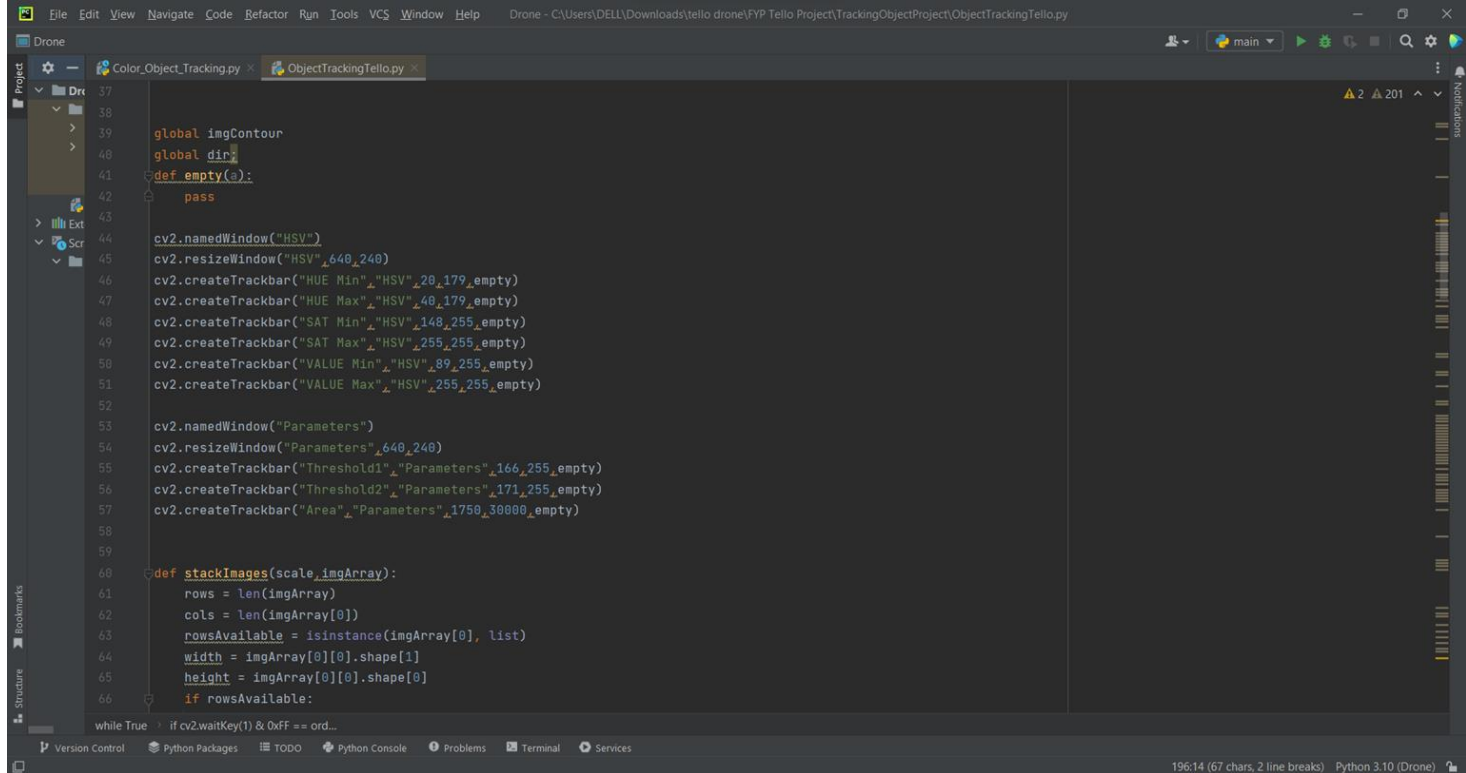
- Identify different objects in the captured image based on the color
- image to an HSI plane (HUE, SATURATION, and INTENSITY)
- We get the binary mask of our object
- try to put the COM of the object in the frame
- Use PID to calculate the speed and movements of the drone



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.

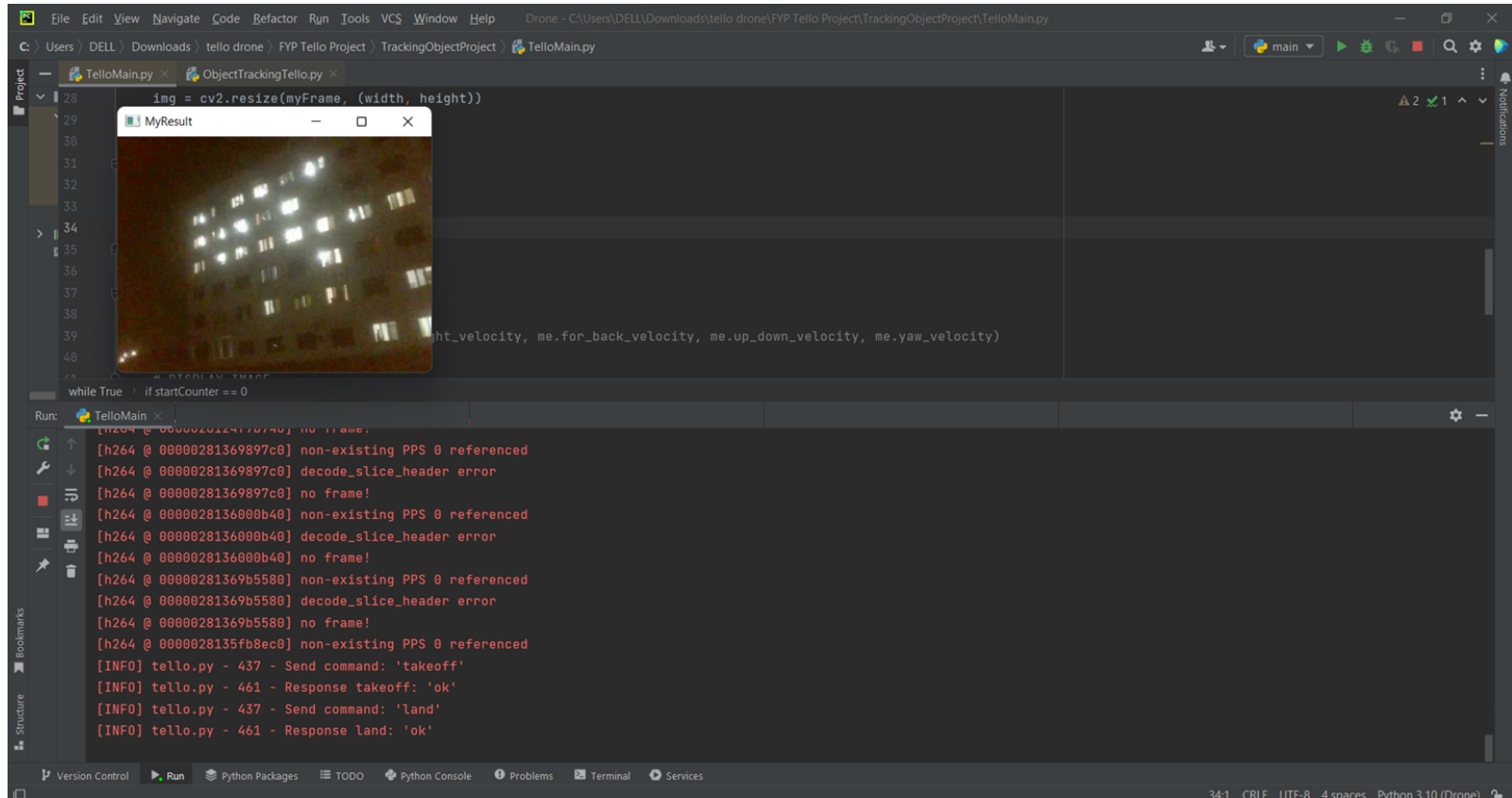
Python code:

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled 'Drone'. The main editor shows a file named 'ObjectTrackingTello.py'. The code includes global variables for 'imgContour' and 'dir', a function 'def empty(a):' with a 'pass' statement, and a series of OpenCV calls to create and resize windows ('HSV' and 'Parameters') and create sliders for hue, saturation, value, threshold, and area. It also defines a 'def stackImages(scale_imgArray):' function. The bottom status bar indicates '196:14 (67 chars, 2 line breaks) Python 3.10 (Drone)'.

```
37
38
39 global imgContour
40 global dir
41 def empty(a):
42     pass
43
44 cv2.namedWindow("HSV")
45 cv2.resizeWindow("HSV", 640, 240)
46 cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Min", "HSV", 20, 179, empty)
47 cv2.createTrackbar("HUE Max", "HSV", 40, 179, empty)
48 cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Min", "HSV", 148, 255, empty)
49 cv2.createTrackbar("SAT Max", "HSV", 255, 255, empty)
50 cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Min", "HSV", 89, 255, empty)
51 cv2.createTrackbar("VALUE Max", "HSV", 255, 255, empty)
52
53 cv2.namedWindow("Parameters")
54 cv2.resizeWindow("Parameters", 640, 240)
55 cv2.createTrackbar("Threshold1", "Parameters", 166, 255, empty)
56 cv2.createTrackbar("Threshold2", "Parameters", 171, 255, empty)
57 cv2.createTrackbar("Area", "Parameters", 1750, 30000, empty)
58
59
60 def stackImages(scale_imgArray):
61     rows = len(imgArray)
62     cols = len(imgArray[0])
63     rowsAvailable = isinstance(imgArray[0], list)
64     width = imgArray[0][0].shape[1]
65     height = imgArray[0][0].shape[0]
66     if rowsAvailable:
67
68 while True:
69     if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord...
```

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

Python output:



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with two tabs: `TelloMain.py` and `ObjectTrackingTello.py`. The `TelloMain.py` tab is active, displaying a video feed of a building at night, labeled `MyResult`. The video feed shows a multi-story building with many lit windows. The code in the editor includes a line `img = cv2.resize(myFrame, (width, height))` and a `while True` loop with a condition `if startCounter == 0`. The terminal at the bottom shows the following output:

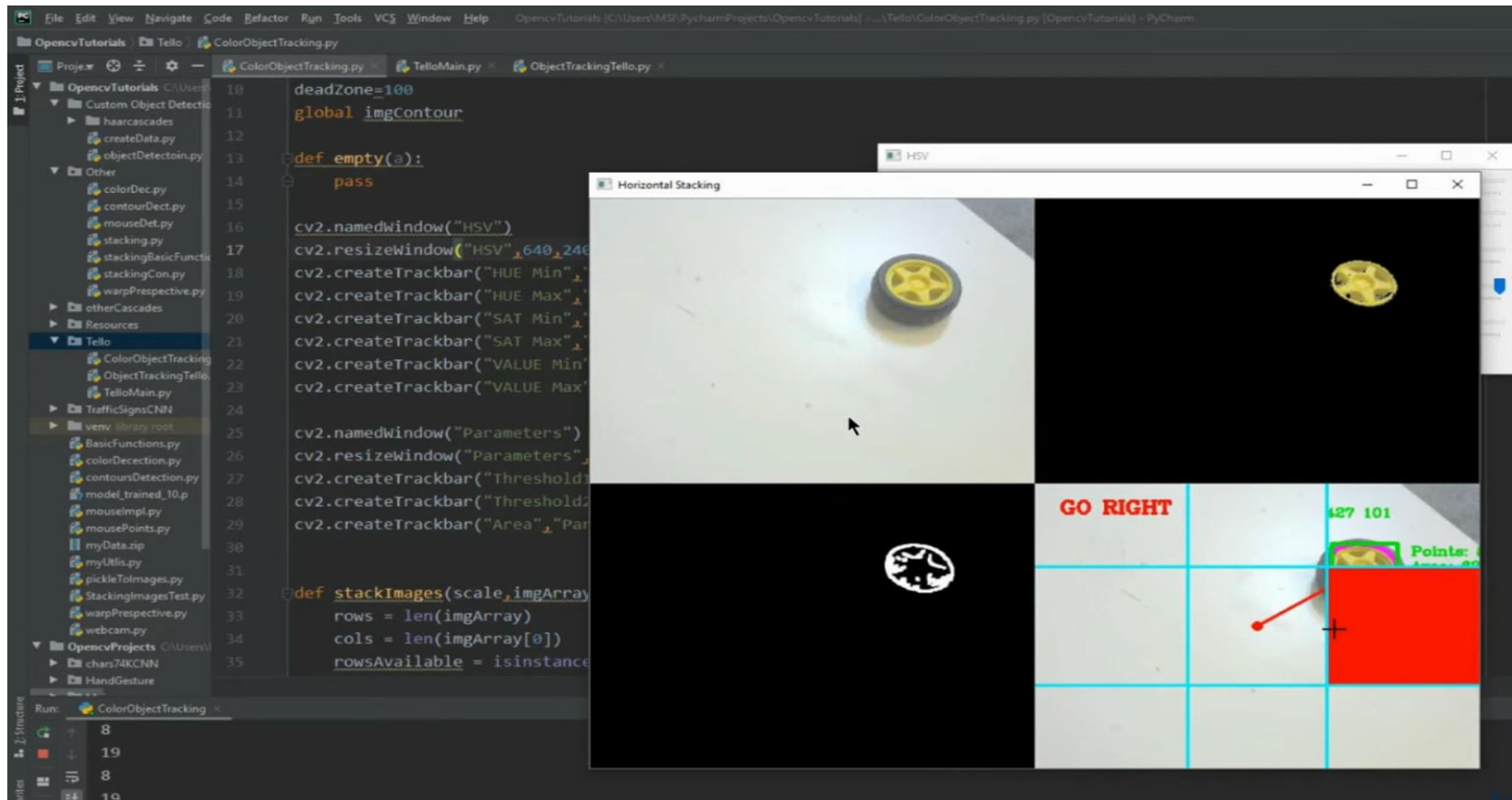
```
[h264 @ 0000028124770740] no frame!  
[h264 @ 00000281369897c0] non-existing PPS 0 referenced  
[h264 @ 00000281369897c0] decode_slice_header error  
[h264 @ 00000281369897c0] no frame!  
[h264 @ 0000028136000b40] non-existing PPS 0 referenced  
[h264 @ 0000028136000b40] decode_slice_header error  
[h264 @ 0000028136000b40] no frame!  
[h264 @ 00000281369b5580] non-existing PPS 0 referenced  
[h264 @ 00000281369b5580] decode_slice_header error  
[h264 @ 00000281369b5580] no frame!  
[h264 @ 0000028135fb8ec0] non-existing PPS 0 referenced  
[INFO] tello.py - 437 - Send command: 'takeoff'  
[INFO] tello.py - 461 - Response takeoff: 'ok'  
[INFO] tello.py - 437 - Send command: 'land'  
[INFO] tello.py - 461 - Response land: 'ok'
```

The IDE interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help), a toolbar with icons for running and debugging, and a status bar at the bottom showing the file encoding (UTF-8) and the Python version (3.10).

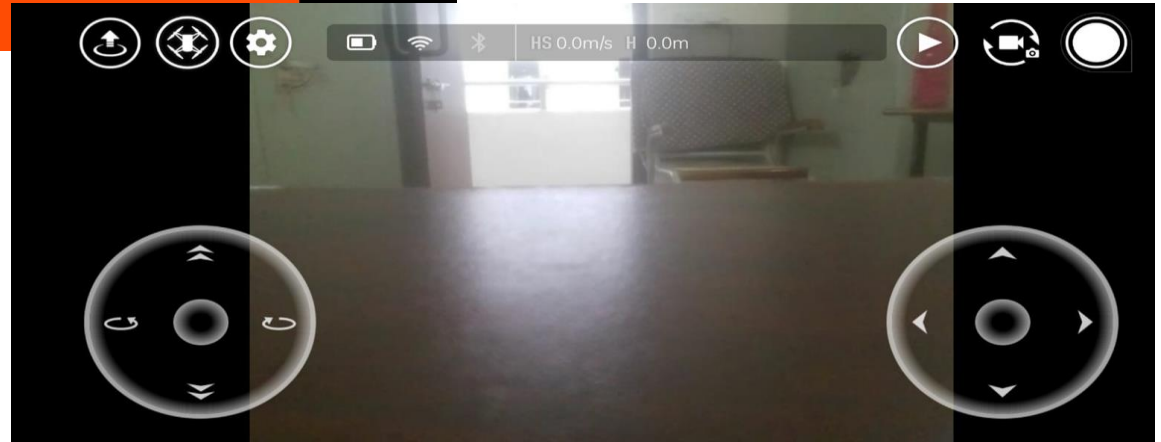
Results



Results



Results - Tello app photos






Video links

Here is the video link of the Phase 2 Work:

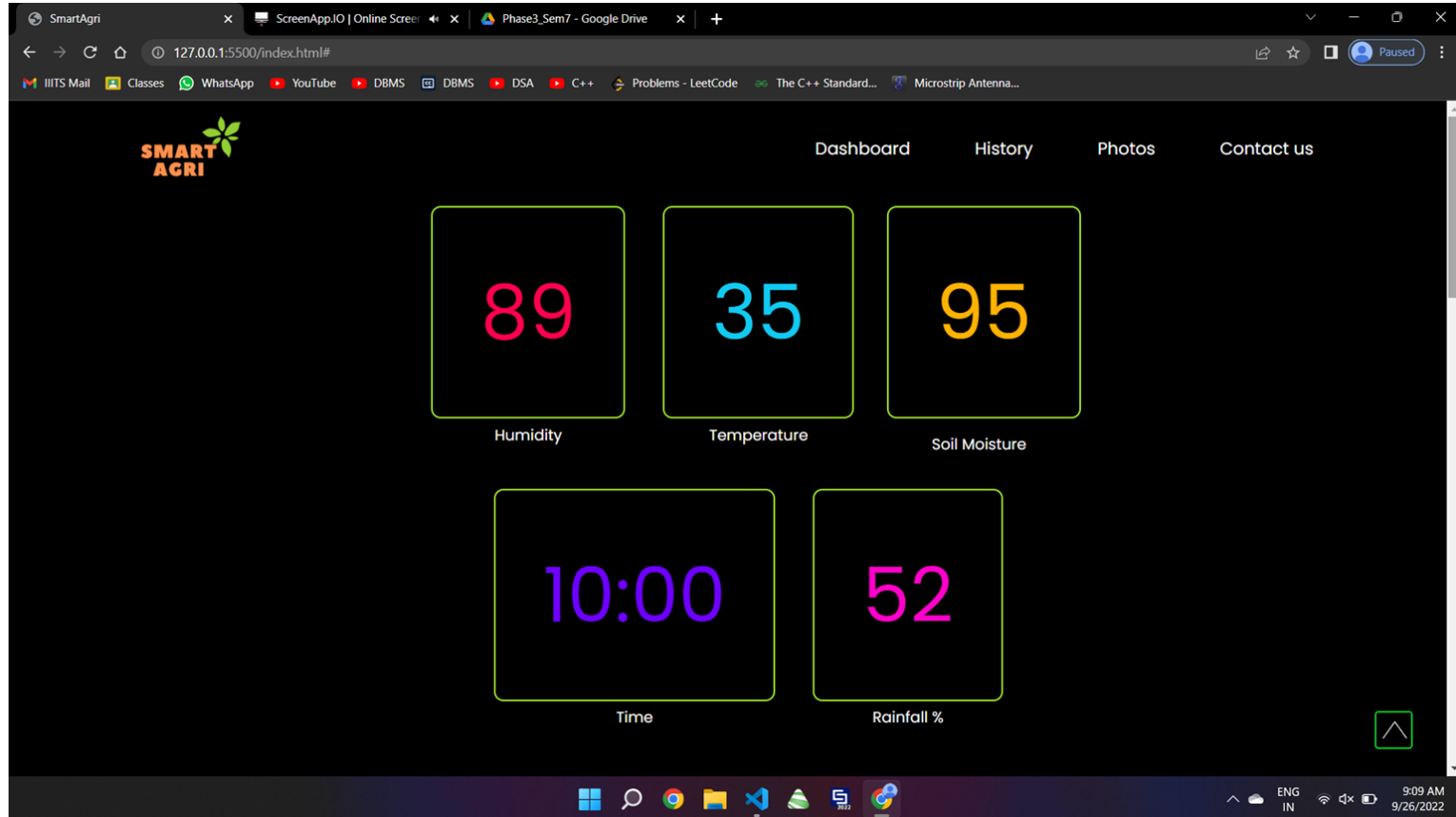
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GPMdVgjzUaGgT7chgbvmTJjrJtJr4eWn/view?usp=sharing>

Google drive link for pics and video taken by Tello:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_X5nZUt6YE7Yw4c28JQN6mlXbONluxs?usp=sharing



Website Pics



Website Pics

Data History of the crop:

| Date | Humidity | Temperature | Soil Moisture | Rainfall % |
|------------|----------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 23-09-2022 | 89 | 35 | 95 | 52 |
| 22-09-2022 | 90 | 36 | 95 | 52 |
| 21-09-2022 | 89 | 36 | 95 | 50 |
| 20-09-2022 | 91 | 34 | 95 | 50 |
| 19-09-2022 | 92 | 35 | 96 | 52 |
| 18-09-2022 | 89 | 34 | 96 | 52 |
| 17-09-2022 | 88 | 34 | 94 | 52 |
| 16-09-2022 | 88 | 33 | 95 | 50 |
| 15-09-2022 | 90 | 35 | 93 | 50 |
| 14-09-2022 | 90 | 35 | 93 | 52 |
| 13-09-2022 | 91 | 36 | 93 | 52 |
| 12-09-2022 | 92 | 37 | 92 | 52 |

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

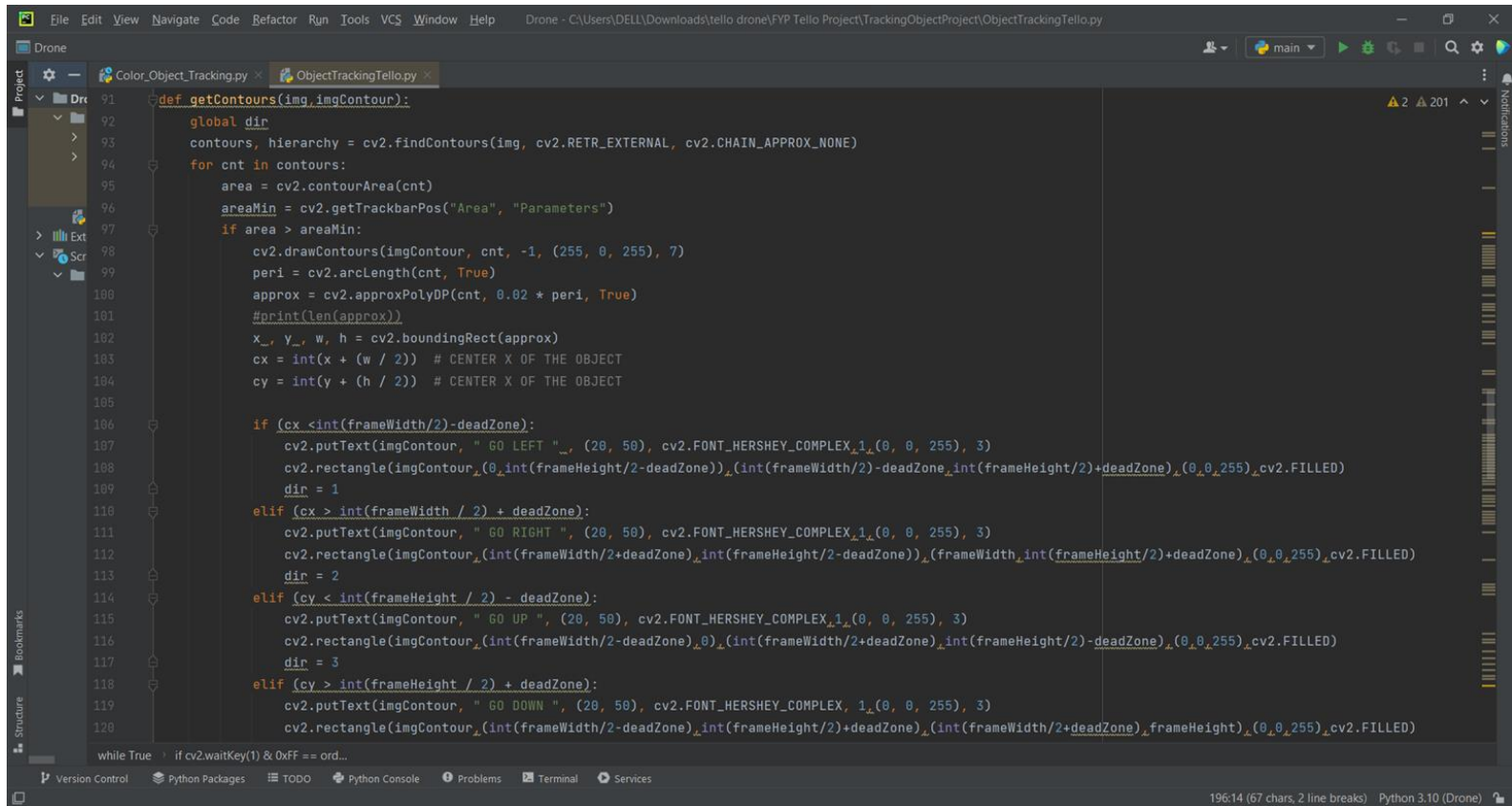
1. Jeffrey Kantor. CBE 30338 Chemical Process Control. IEEE Access 2019, 7, 129551–129583. [[CrossRef](#)]
1. A. Geiger, P. Lenz, C. Stiller, and R. Urtasun. Vision meets robotics: The kitti dataset. International Journal of Robotics Research (IJRR), 2013. [[CrossRef](#)]
1. R. Girshick. Fast r-cnn. 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:



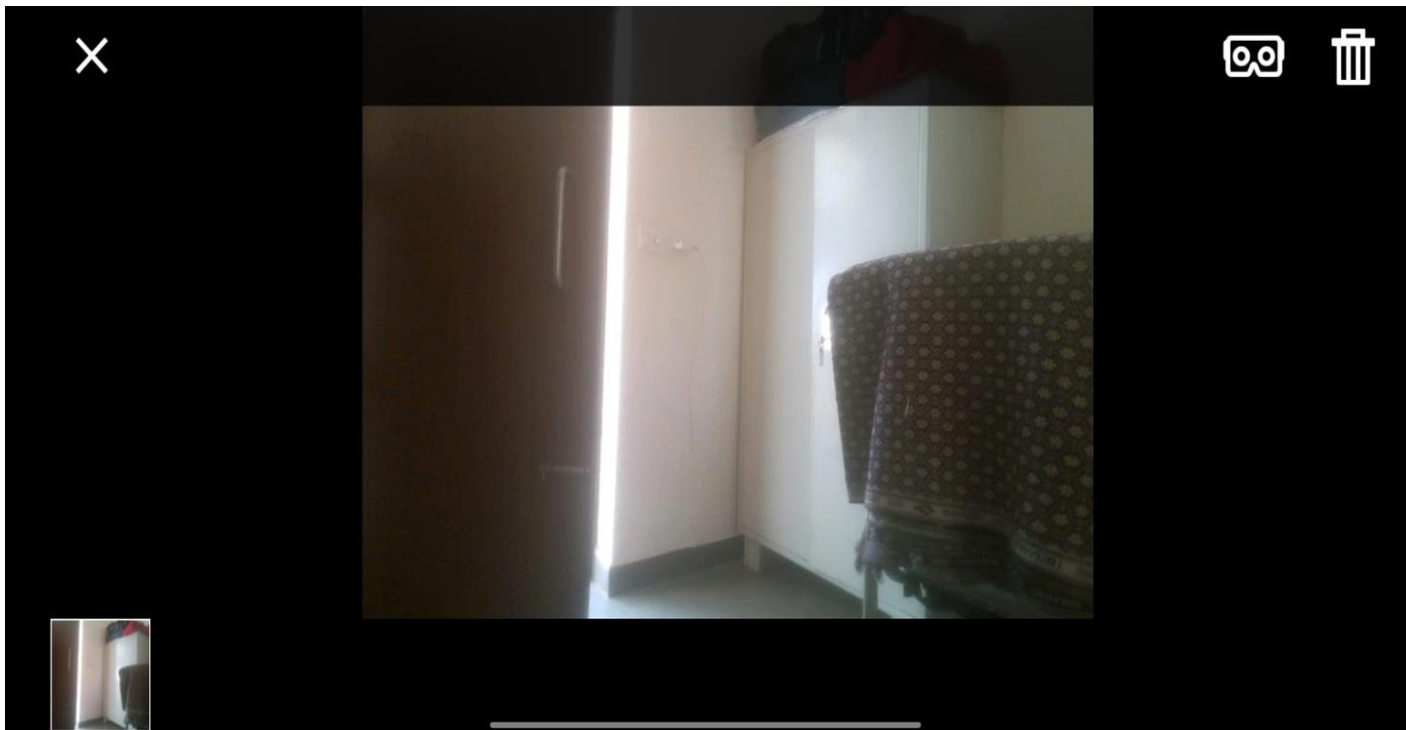
Python code:



```
11 def getContours(img, imgContour):
12     global dir
13     contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(img, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)
14     for cnt in contours:
15         area = cv2.contourArea(cnt)
16         areaMin = cv2.getTrackbarPos("Area", "Parameters")
17         if area > areaMin:
18             cv2.drawContours(imgContour, cnt, -1, (255, 0, 255), 7)
19             peri = cv2.arcLength(cnt, True)
20             approx = cv2.approxPolyDP(cnt, 0.02 * peri, True)
21             #print(len(approx))
22             x_, y_, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(approx)
23             cx = int(x + (w / 2)) # CENTER X OF THE OBJECT
24             cy = int(y + (h / 2)) # CENTER X OF THE OBJECT
25
26             if (cx < int(frameWidth/2)-deadZone):
27                 cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO LEFT ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_1, (0, 0, 255), 3)
28                 cv2.rectangle(imgContour, (0, int(frameHeight/2-deadZone)), (int(frameWidth/2)-deadZone, int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone), (0, 0, 255), cv2.FILLED)
29                 dir = 1
30             elif (cx > int(frameWidth / 2) + deadZone):
31                 cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO RIGHT ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_1, (0, 0, 255), 3)
32                 cv2.rectangle(imgContour, (int(frameWidth/2+deadZone), int(frameHeight/2-deadZone)), (frameWidth, int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone), (0, 0, 255), cv2.FILLED)
33                 dir = 2
34             elif (cy < int(frameHeight / 2) - deadZone):
35                 cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO UP ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_1, (0, 0, 255), 3)
36                 cv2.rectangle(imgContour, (int(frameWidth/2-deadZone), 0), (int(frameWidth/2+deadZone), int(frameHeight/2)-deadZone), (0, 0, 255), cv2.FILLED)
37                 dir = 3
38             elif (cy > int(frameHeight / 2) + deadZone):
39                 cv2.putText(imgContour, " GO DOWN ", (20, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_COMPLEX_1, (0, 0, 255), 3)
40                 cv2.rectangle(imgContour, (int(frameWidth/2-deadZone), int(frameHeight/2)+deadZone), (int(frameWidth/2+deadZone), frameHeight), (0, 0, 255), cv2.FILLED)
41
42     while True:
43         if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord...
44
45 Version Control Python Packages TODO Python Console Problems Terminal Services
```

196:14 (67 chars, 2 line breaks) Python 3.10 (Drone)

Photos taken by drone:



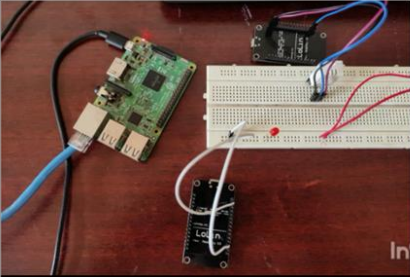
Website Pics

SmartAgri x ScreenApp.IO | Online Screen x Phase3_Sem7 - Google Drive x +

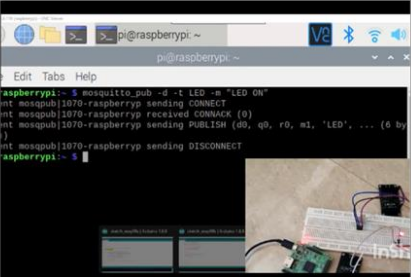
127.0.0.1:5500/index.html#photos

IIITS Mail Classes WhatsApp YouTube DBMS DSA C++ Problems - LeetCode The C++ Standard... Microstrip Antenna...

Photos:

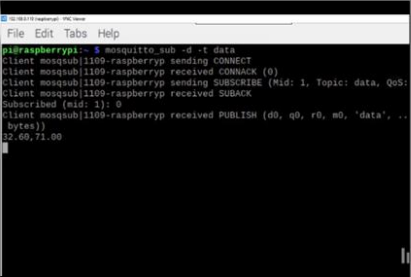


Phase-1 Hardware connections



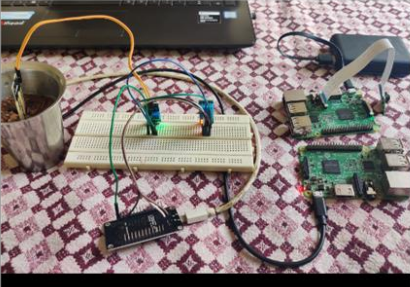
```
pi@raspberrypi:~  
$ mosquitto_pub -d -t LED -m "LED ON"  
mosquitto_pub: sending CONNECT  
mosquitto_pub: received CONNECT  
mosquitto_pub: received SUBSCRIBE (Mid: 1, Topic: data, QoS: 0)  
mosquitto_pub: sending PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m1, 'LED', ... (6 Bytes))  
mosquitto_pub: sending DISCONNECT  
mosquitto_pub: done
```

MQTT Publish Command



```
pi@raspberrypi:~  
$ mosquitto_sub -d -t data  
mosquitto_sub: sending CONNECT  
mosquitto_sub: received CONNECT (0)  
mosquitto_sub: sending SUBSCRIBE (Mid: 1, Topic: data, QoS: 0)  
mosquitto_sub: received SUBACK  
Subscribed (mid: 1): 0  
mosquitto_sub: received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'data', ... (6 Bytes))  
12:40:71.80
```

MQTT Subscribe Command

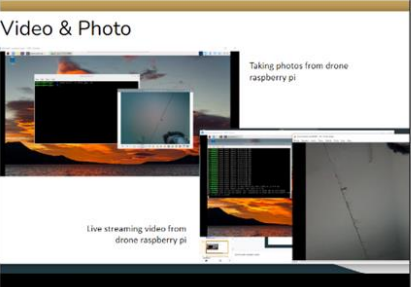


Raspberry pi Video Streaming

```
pi@raspberrypi:~  
$ ffmpeg -i /dev/video0 -c:v libx264 -c:a aac -f rtsp -rtsp://localhost:8554/rtsp/1  
ffmpeg: [libx264 @ 0x7f800000] error: no output file specified
```

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

9:11 AM 9/26/2022

Website Pics

