# **ABSTRACT**

This paper refers to problems faced by farming are not only affecting the efficiency for farming but is also making farmers helpless of getting into a better tomorrow. In farming maximum production requires certain parameters to be precise and some of them are soil moisture, soil temperature, air moisture, air temperature UV and light. Considering other factors of farming we know that wastage is something which comes into highlight not only water but also fertilizers. Covering the range and maintaining the precision are two factors which need to go hand in hand.

PRECIFARM is an Integrated wired and wireless IoT Solution for Precise Agriculture which can help us in solving the above-mentioned problems. With use of some latest technologies like IOT and WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) we focus on precision. These technologies help us in doing good to the precision factor and give us a broader prospective to work. Along with this we have LORA technology which has wide frequency range it works on and along with this low power consumption. We are also focusing on development of own cloud using Django.

Agriculture in today’s world holds the utmost importance and working towards its precision is our duty.This is a small attempt by us where we have applied our engineering knowledge practically for a better green life tomorrow and a more happy farmer today.

1. **Introduction:**

IoT has the capability to [influence the world](https://www.iotforall.com/internet-of-things-examples-applications/) we live in; advanced industries, connected vehicles, and smarter cities are all components of the IoT equation. However, applying technology like IoT to the agriculture industry could have the greatest impact.

In today’s world farming is something which dates many problems. The need of the hour is to automize farming and use the trending technologies to solve the major issue. Against the challenges such as extreme weather conditions and rising climate change, environmental impact, wastage, no proper monitoring, unproductive yield resulting from intensive farming practices, the demand for more food has to be met.

PRECIFARM is an Integrated wired and wireless IoT Solution for Precise Agriculture aimed at solving problems using latest technologies available.

Precision farming based on IoT technologies will enable growers and farmers to reduce waste and enhance productivity ranging from the quantity of fertilizer utilized to the number of journeys the farm vehicles have made.

This Project uses WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) to cover large area fields, along with our own Cloud with latest development tools like Django platform for making User Interface Better and customized for the use.

1. **Literature Survey:**

* In farming maximum production requires certain parameters to be precise and some of them are as follows:

1. Soil moisture
2. Soil temperature
3. Air moisture
4. Air temperature
5. UV and light

* The **Effects of Soil Salinity** on plant growth are various, mainly in the following aspect:
* Physiological drought - Too much soluble salt in the soil, the soil water potential was decreased with the increase of osmotic potential. Based on the principle that water flows from high water potential to low water potential, the water potential of the root cell must be lower than the water potential of the surrounding medium, so the soil salinity is higher, the root water absorption is more difficult. The body of water is dangerous and even extravasations. Thus, the general expression of salt damage is actually a drought disaster, especially in the case of low relative humidity of the atmosphere. As evaporation strengthened, salt damage is more serious, the abnormal growth of plants, Plant short stature, leaf small dark green, like drought.
* Toxic effect of ions - Plants have been excluded from the absorption of other nutrients because of absorbing excessive certain salts.
* Destruction of normal metabolism. Too much salt can inhibit the synthesis of chlorophyll and the occurrence of various enzymes in the photosynthetic apparatus, especially effects the formation of chloroplast in. Crops grown in soils with too much salt, the average net photosynthetic rate is lower than that of the plant. Chloroplast is the main site of photosynthesis in plants. The content of chlorophyll is a physiological index reflecting the intensity of photosynthesis in plants. Under the salt stress, the effect of plant photosynthesis is mainly on Chloroplast. Plants cannot absorb enough water and mineral nutrients, resulting in poor nutrition, and low chlorophyll content, affecting photosynthesis. In addition, the enzyme activity decreased and the chloroplast tended to break down, and the chlorophyll was destroyed. The biosynthesis of chlorophyll and carotenoid was blocked, stomata closure, so that the photosynthetic rate decreased, affecting crop yield.
* Effect on membrane structure of plant cells. Salt stress directly affects the membrane lipid and membrane protein, the membrane permeability increased and membrane lipid per oxidation, thereby affecting the normal physiological function of the membrane. Normal condition, cell wall and plasma membrane are exposed to each other; contraction of plasma membrane during loss of water, because of the plasma membrane is different from the cell wall, "Tear" deformation of wall, the intracellular free calcium concentration was increased, plant active oxygen burst. Salt stress causes cell loss of water, the cell swelling and osmotic pressure changes.
* Protein synthesis of crops. The effect of excessive salt on protein metabolism is obvious. Inhibition of synthesis promoting decomposition, the direct reason for the inhibition of protein synthesis may be due to the destruction of the synthesis of amino acids, Such as beans under salt stress in leaves of cytokine and methionine synthesis decreased, so as to reduce the protein content, to produce toxic substances, salt threatens to force the plant to accumulate toxic metabolites, the accumulation of free amino acids, amines, amino acids, such as the product of protein decomposition, these substances are toxic to plants, resulting in poor growth of plant leaves, inhibited root growth, tissue necrosis and so on.
* **Significance of measurement of soil conductivity :**
* Understanding of water and salt dynamics and its harm to crops, provide reference for the prediction of soil salt, the forecast, in order to take effective measures to ensure normal crop growth.
* Understand the comprehensive control measures the effect of saline soil.
* According to the soil salt content and its composition, saline soil classification, and make reasonable planning, in order to achieve reasonable planting, the purpose of reasonable irrigation and drainage.
* For irrigation water quality appraisal, determination of the salt content in irrigation water, so that the rational utilization of water resources, land reclamation, prevent soil salinization.
* The soil electrical conductivity is the indispensable parameter in the precision agriculture; it contains the soil quality and the physical properties of information. For example: salt, moisture, temperature, organic matter content in the soil and texture structure is different degree affects the soil electrical conductivity
* Considering other factors of farming we know that wastage is something which comes into highlight not only water but also fertilizers.
* Covering the range of field and maintaining the precision are two factors which need to go hand in hand.
* **Effect of soil moisture on plant:**
* **Effects on plant morphology** - Plant photosynthesis and dry matter accumulation by water supply, the amount of accumulation is directly reflected in the plant height, stem diameter, leaf area and yield formation. Individual plants suffered from water stress after the low photosynthetic leaf area decreased, yield decreased.
* **Effect on leaf Change** - Leaves are the main places for photosynthesis and transpiration. The mesophyll cell expansion and leaf growth are very sensitive to water conditions. Leaves to stay standing state, both rely on the cellulose support, but also to rely on the support organization in higher turgor, wilting phenomenon of water when the plant is the turgor pressure decreased performance.
* **Effect on Yield Formation** - Crop yield is the accumulation of solar energy into chemical energy on the crop. Soil moisture content affected the plant root water uptake and transpiration, which affected the accumulation of dry matter, and ultimately affected the yield of crops.
* The **Influence of moisture on Root Development** - Plant root is the main organ of water absorption, its development is affected by many aspects, but the main function are soil moisture condition and ventilation condition. The vertical distribution of soil water status of root, when the soil moisture content is higher, Root diffusion is affected by soil resistance, it helps the new root formation, root developed. Soils usually contain some usable water, so the root itself not prone to water deficit. When the soil is dry or the water supply is insufficient, the root system absorbs the limited water.
* **Influence on photosynthesis** - Photosynthesis is the main source of energy for green plants. The size of photosynthetic rate is closely related to the water status of plants. Experiments show that when the plant tissue water approaches saturation, the strongest photosynthetic; too much water, saturated water content, stomatal passive off, photosynthesis was inhibited. Lack of water, photosynthesis decreasing; serious water shortage to leaf wilting, photosynthetic decline sharply, or even stop. Soil water status also affected the photosynthesis of plants.

1. **Block Diagram:**

**Master Microcontroller with Wi-Fi**

(ESP8266-NODE MCU)

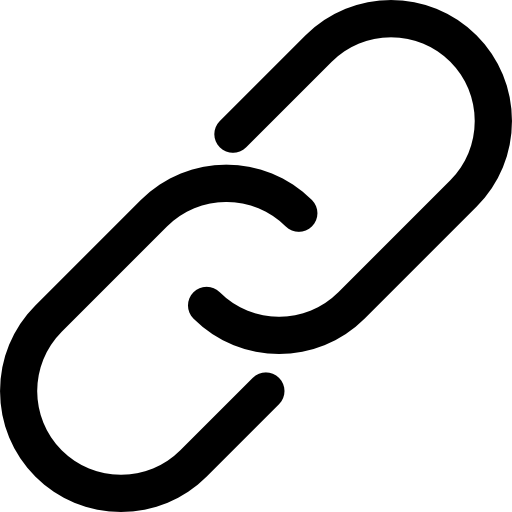
|**Wired Sensors**

(Air Parameters, Light Intensity, UV Intensity)

RFM Radio (Master) Module

**Router**

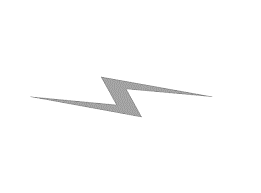
**BMS + Battery** (18650)



RFM96W

2.4 GHz Wi-FI

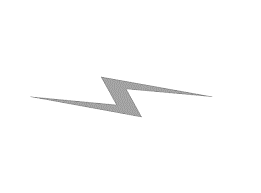
**Access Point**



JSON Format

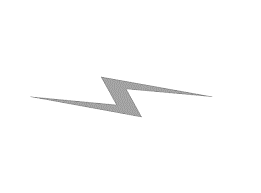
HTTP Protocol

GSM Comunication



LORA Technology

433 Mhz



Cloud

HTML, CSS, Django based Platform

**WSN Nodes**

**Battery**

(18650)

**RFM Radio** (Slave) **Module**

**Node Microcontroller**

(ATMega 328P-AU)

|**Sensors**

(Moisture, Temperature, EC)



**Battery**

(18650)

**RFM Radio** (Slave) **Module**

**Node Microcontroller**

(ATMega 328P-AU)

|**Sensors**

(Moisture, Temperature, EC)



**Battery**

(18650)

**RFM Radio** (Slave) **Module**

**Node Microcontroller**

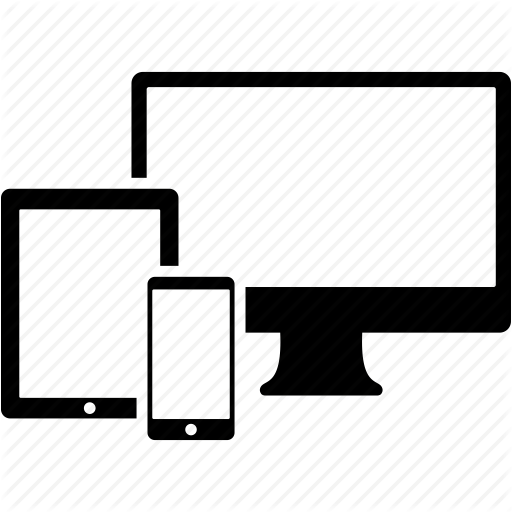
(ATMega 328P-AU)

**Sensors**

(Moisture, Temperature, EC)



RFM96W



**User Interface**

Tables, Control Buttons, Charts, Levels

* From generation of data till user interface and analysis of it following steps are executed:

1. Data Generation – Sensors are used to generate data as follows:

* Soil Sensor - for measuring Soil Moisture.
* Rain Sensor – for sensing precipitation within an area.
* Temperature Sensor – DS18B20 for Soil temperature sense.
* UV Sensor – ML8511 sensor for sensing UV exposure within an area.
* Light Sensor – BH1750 sensor for sensing Light Intensity in area.
* BME280 – it gives air temperature, air moisture, altitude and pressure.
* DHT11 – it gives the air temperature and air humidity at node side.
* Leaf Sensor – it is used to sense the humidity over leaf surfaces.
* Battery and Pump – Pump is used to operate the irrigation valves and battery for power of modules.

1. Data Transfer – RFM96W LoRa Technology modules.

* The RFM69HCW transmits in the ISM (Industry Scientific and Medical) band, a set of frequencies set aside for low-power, short-range, license-free radios.
* How far will the signal reach? Outside with few obstructions, you should be able to get a solid link for hundreds of meters. Indoors we've seen it work for over 50 meters through multiple walls.
* The RFM69HCW is capable of transmitting at up to 100 mW and up to 300 kb/s, but you can change both of those values to fit your application. For example, you can maximize range by increasing the transmit power and reducing the data rate. Or you can reduce both for short-range wireless sensor networks that sip battery power.

1. Data Storage – Once collected at the base station it is converted to a format suitable to transfer to the cloud and then the data is stored in the Cloud, Django is used for this purpose.Its important features are:

* Secure
* Modular
* Dynamic
* Python Based.

1. Data Usage – In the cloud we store the data and this data is stored and represented visually using HTML and CSS.

## Hardware and Software Requirement

* Hardware:
  + - ATMEGA 328P-PU
* Low power consumption
* Throughput up to 20 MIPS
  + - RFM 96W (LoRa Radio Module)
* Ultra-long Range
* Low power Consumption
* High Interference Immunity
* NodeMcu 1.0
  + Open Source Platform
  + Wi-Fi SoC from Espressif Systems
    - WIFI Hotspot
* Remote monitoring
  + - Battery Management Systems
* battery protection circuitry
  + - Battery
    - 3D Printer
* Software:
  + - Arduino IDE
* Integrated Development Environment
* functions from C and C++
* Used to write and upload programs to Arduino compatible boards.
  + - KiCad
* Integrated environment for schematic capture and PCB layout design.
* Easy and robust development.
  + - Espressif IDE
* Easier inbuilt feature modifications of Espressif gateway.
* TinkerCad

1. **Results and Analysis:**

* We have made some simple range tests under the following conditions:
* rf96\_node connected to a Monopole antenna.
* rf96\_gateway connected to 17.3cm 1/4 wavelength antenna at 1m height, no ground plane.
* Both configured for 13dBm, 434MHz, Bw = 125 kHz, Cr = 4/8, Sf = 4096chips/symbol, CRC on. Slow + long range
* Minimum reported RSSI seen for successful comms was about -4
* Range over flat ground through heavy trees and vegetation approx. 2km.
* At 20dBm (100mW) otherwise identical conditions approx. 3km.
* At 20dBm, along salt water flat sandy beach, 3.2km.
* Leaf Sensor Development results:
* At 5v Vcc connected to sensor
* At no moisture 2.26volts
* At dry hand 1.7volts
* Fully wet conditions 0.6volts
* **Precision Agriculture (2019) 20:926–958**:

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11119-018-09624-8>

* **LoRa Mesh Network Documentation:**

<https://nootropicdesign.com/projectlab/2018/10/20/lora-mesh-networking/>

* **Iot in Agriculture:**

<https://www.iotforall.com/iot-applications-in-agriculture/>

* **MEC10 ECE SENSOR DATASHEET**:

<http://www.infwin.com/manage_zheqin/ewebeditor5_5/attachment/20170718114523993.pdf>

* **LORA Module**:

<http://www.open-sensing.org/lorablog/2017/2/28/working-with-adafruit-rfm9x-lora-radio-transceiver-modules>

* **Django Documentation**:

<https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/intro/>

* **GitHub links:**

<https://github.com/sandeepmistry/arduino-LoRa>

<https://github.com/nootropicdesign/lora-mesh>

<https://github.com/rptshri/Project_Major>

<https://github.com/rptshri/Project-Major-Documentation>