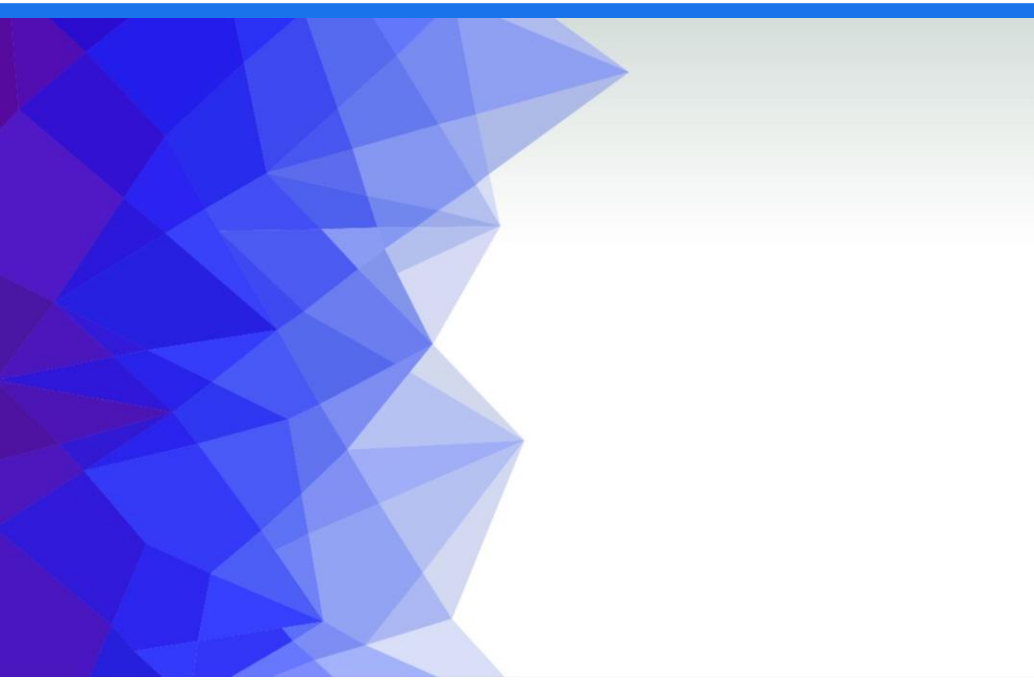




IOT BASED AGRICULTURAL POLE SENSOR

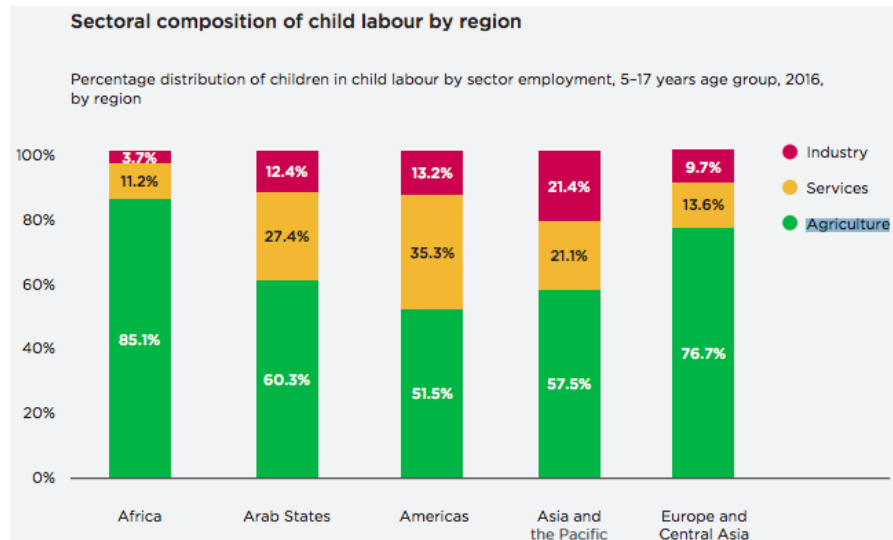
BY: ALYAZID IDRISI



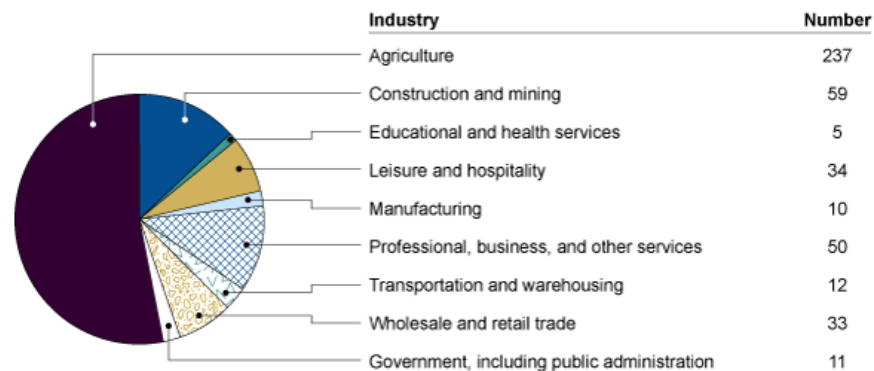
- Introduction and Reasoning
- Objectives
- IOT Based Agriculture (Background Research)
- Similar Existing Products
- The Hardware and Design
- Programing and Software
- Testing
- Improvement and optimization
- Progress so Far
- Conclusion and Future Plans
- References & Bibliography

plan of delivery

Introduction and reasoning



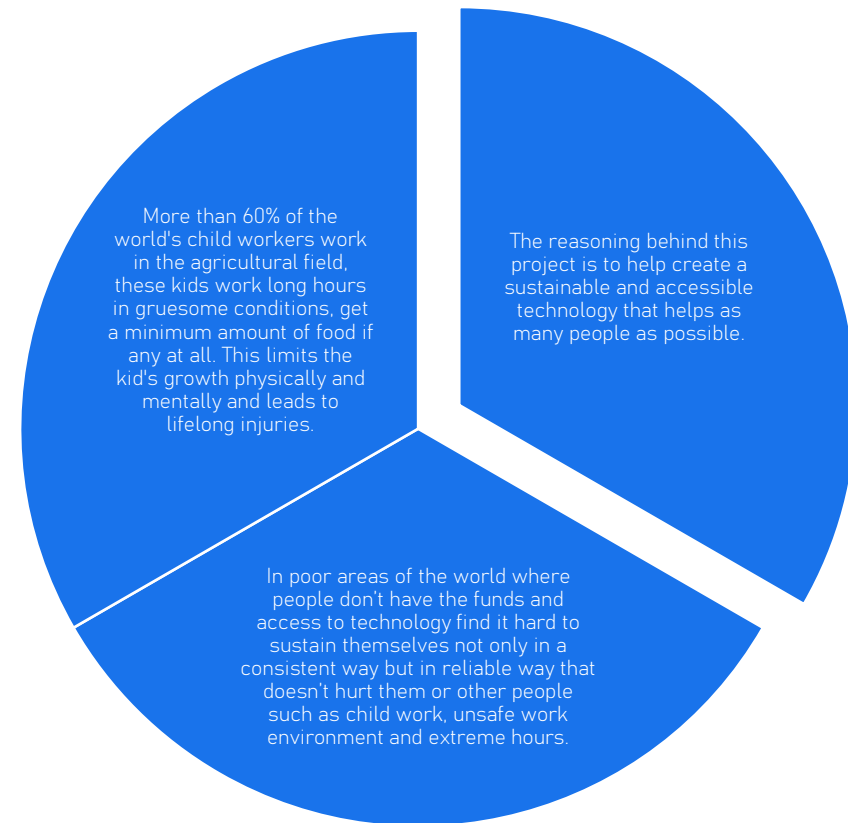
(international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu, n.d,2022)

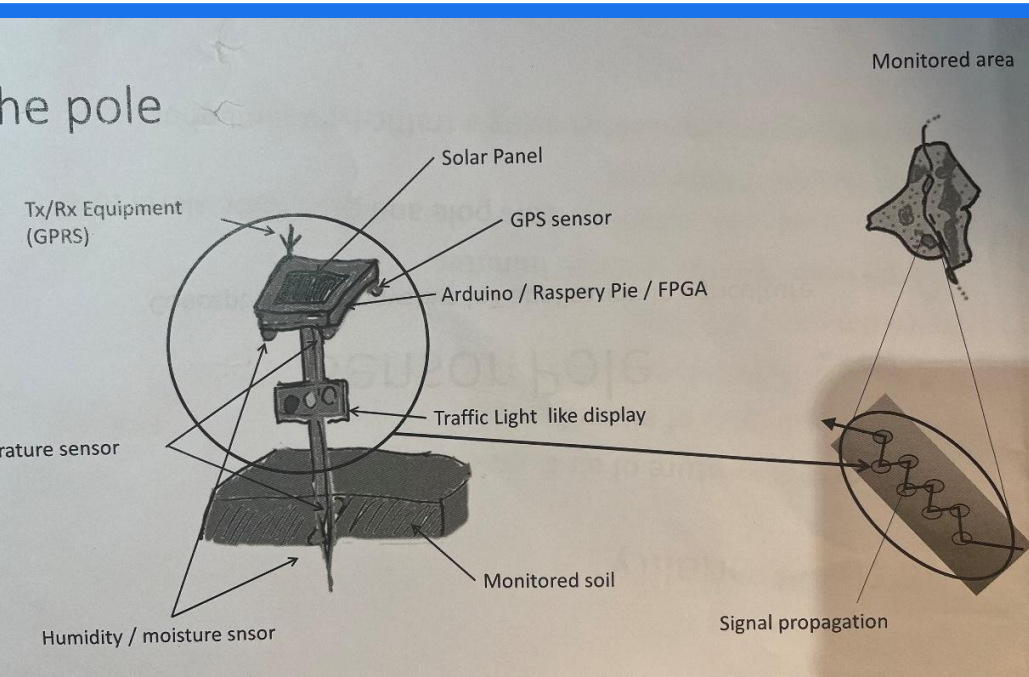


Source: GAO analysis of Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data. | GAO-19-26

Note: The total for fatalities for the period was 452. However, one fatality was excluded because of unpubishable data.

(Office, n.d, 2022))





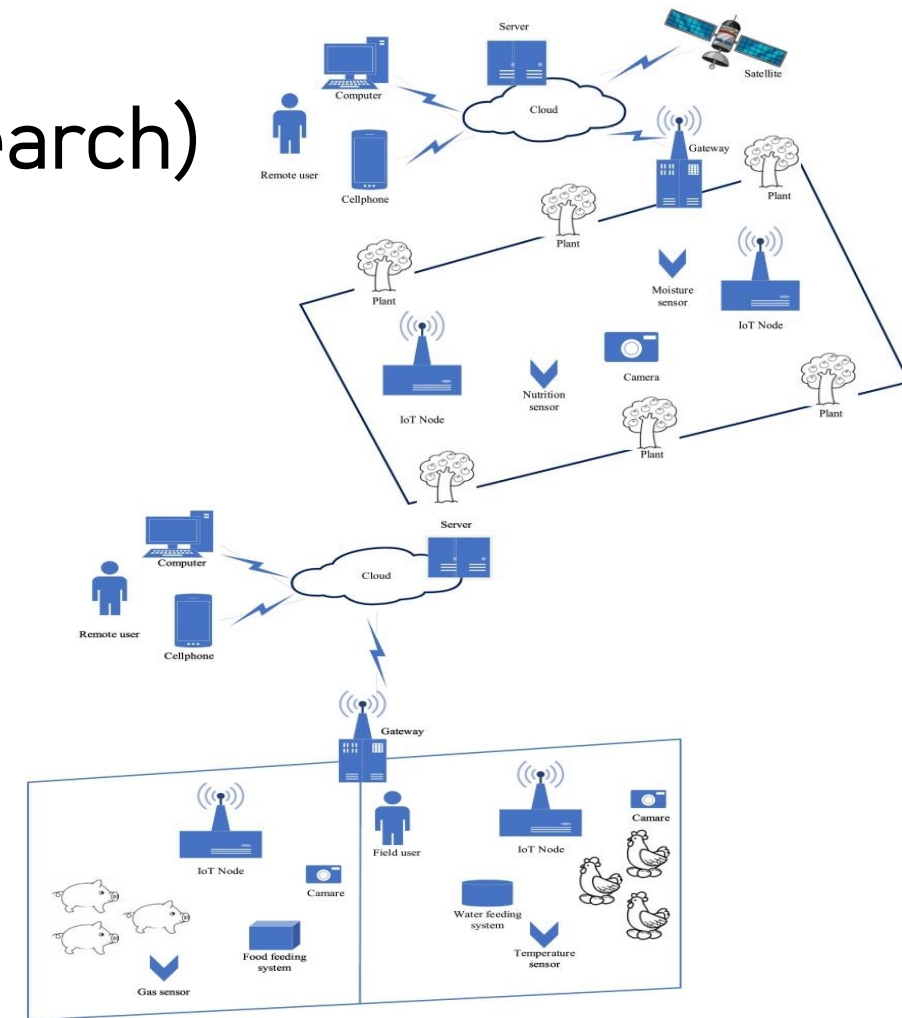
the objectives

- The objectives of this project is to design an IOT based agricultural pole sensor, this pole sensor must be able to do the following:
 - Measure temperature of air and ground
 - Measure humidity of air and ground
 - Measure of light intensity (UV)
 - Share data and position
 - Provide reading every 15-30 minutes
 - Communicate with other sensor poles and propagate alerts to a central station if detected
 - Signal location overall status using a traffic-light metaphor
- This technology must also be cheap, accessible and easy to implement in multiple areas.

IIOT based agriculture (Background Research)

This technology brought agriculture to a new era, by not only lowering labor cost, increasing farmers income, and overall improving the quality of the products. This technology truly brought agriculture to the modern world. Not only that but overall, this technology increased yield quantity and quality and made the process that much more efficient. (What Is IIOT in Agriculture? Farmers Aren't Quite Sure despite \$4bn US Opportunity - Report, 2018)

Internet of things agriculture is agriculture that uses the internet, cameras, sensors, and motherboards among other things to monitor the agricultural field in real time. This technology allows to user to check temperature, humidity, and other data immediately allowing for consistent monitoring of the plants. (Xu et al., 2022)



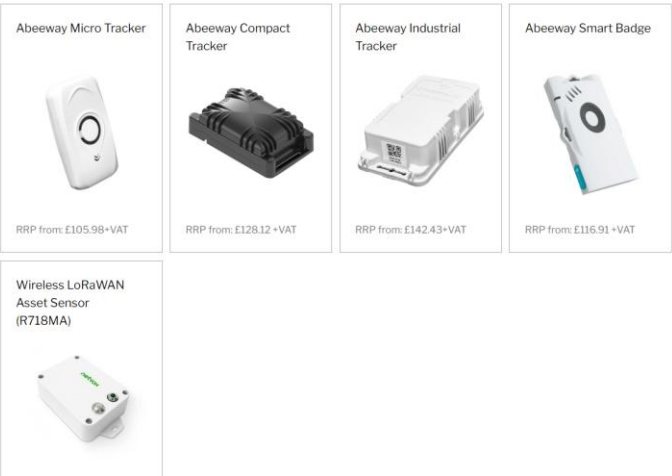
(Xu et al., 2022)

Similar Existing Products

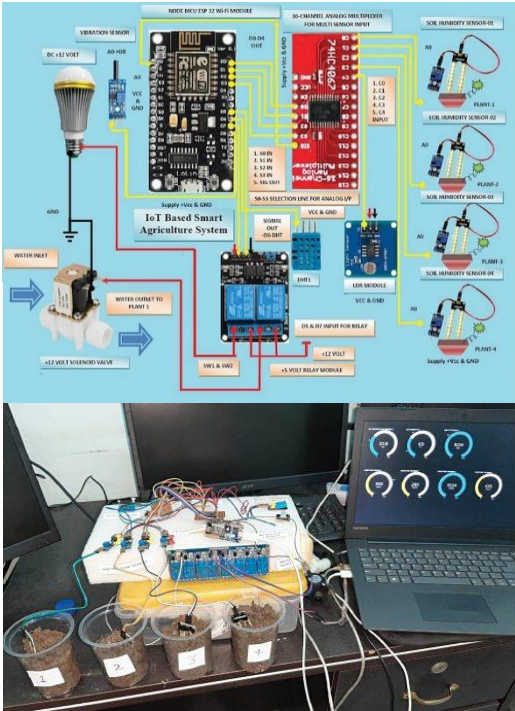
- There is one critical problem with all the products mentioned its that they are not only not accessible to everyone but cost a lot making them not a viable option for everyone.
- Open-source project offer a much cheaper and simple alternative but lack the fit and finish of a proper design making them unusable in real word uses



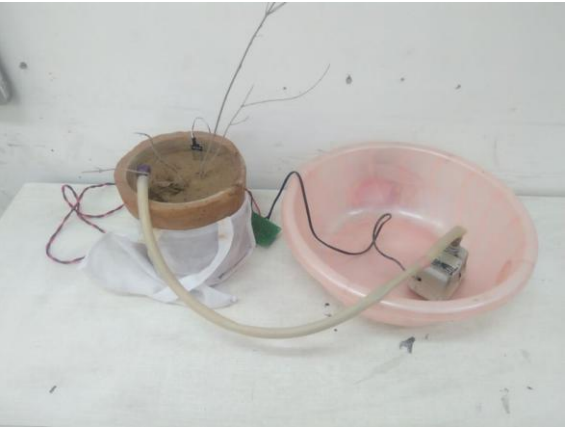
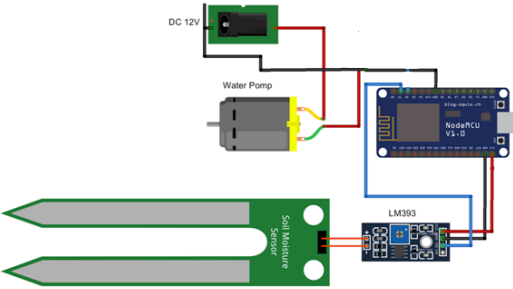
(Wittra, 2022)



(Alliot technologies, 2022)



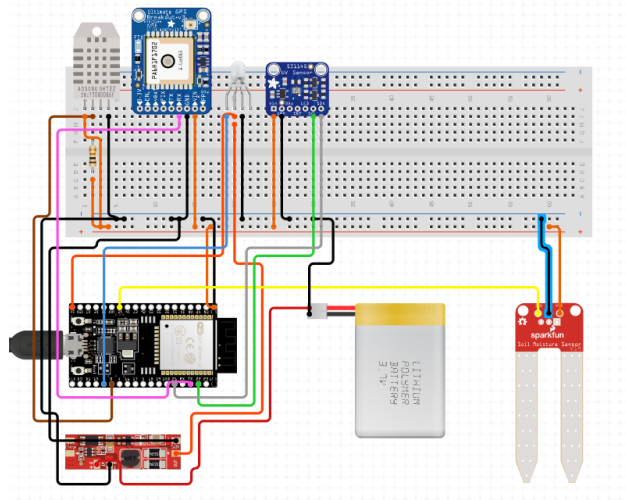
(RSInnovators, 2022)



(Low-Cost Smart Agriculture System By J Jangir and Shukla, 2022)

The Hardware and Design

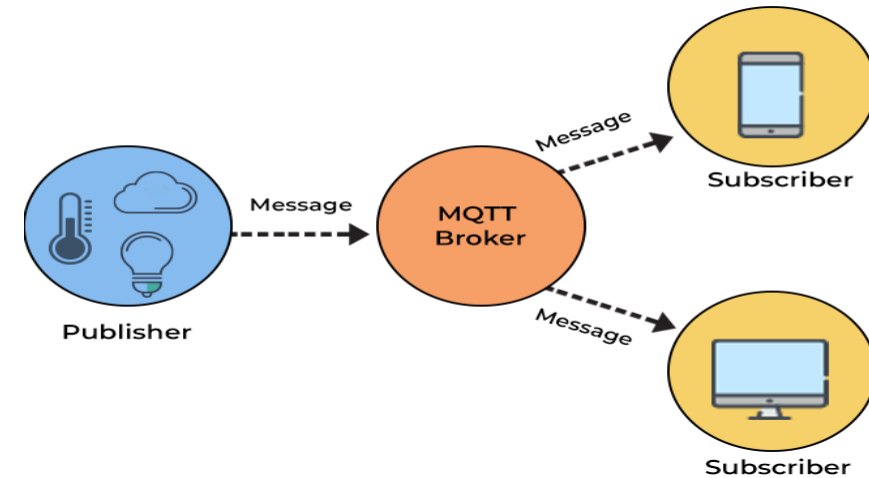
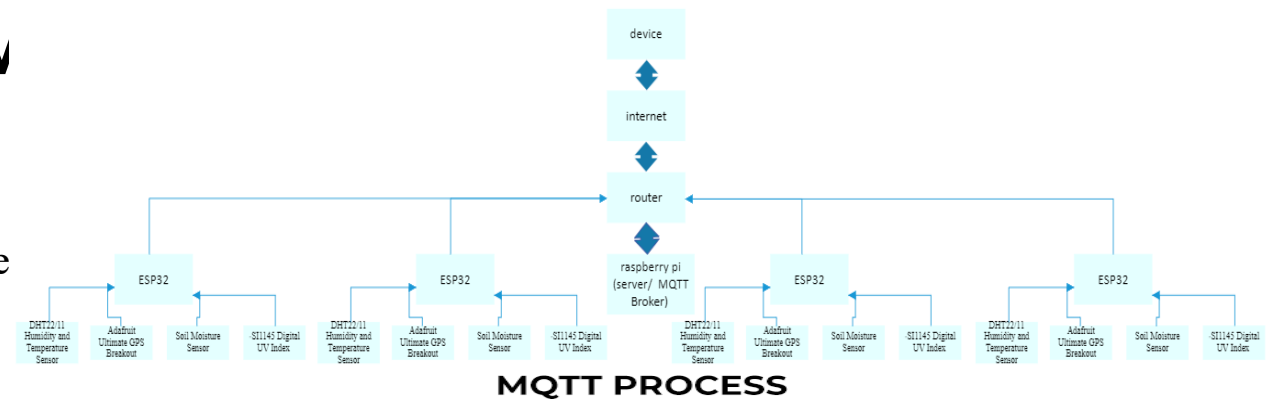
- The hardware being used will consist of two main components:
 - The server
 - The sensor pole
 - The server will only use a raspberry pi 4 connected to a router. The server has an estimated cost of 85£
 - The sensor pole will use the following components:
 - ESP32 – DevKitC
 - DHT22/11 Humidity and Temperature Sensor
 - 10K Ohm Resistor
 - Adafruit Ultimate GPS Breakout
 - LED - RGB Addressable
 - Lithium Polymer Battery
 - Soil Moisture Sensor
 - Lipo Battery Charger Module
 - SI1145 Digital UV Index
 - Flexible solar panel
- The server has an estimated cost of 65£



- A case for both the sensor pole and the PI will need to be made.
- The case for the PI is a rather simple design that only must cover the PI.
- The case for the sensor pole has many complication. As not only does it have to be water sealed and resistant to element, but also must have transparent windows for the different sensors and detectors.
- Both cases will be 3D printed and tested in different iterations.

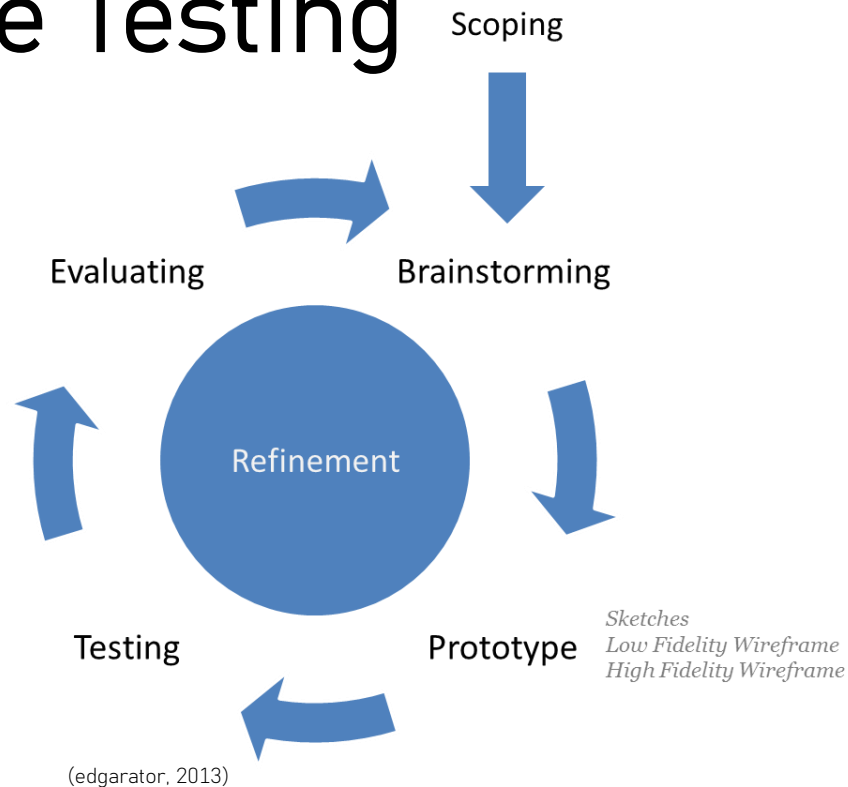
Programing and Softw

- Using the Arduino IDE, the raspberry pi connected to the same network as the pole sensors will use an MQTT protocol to send and receive data from the sensor pole. The data includes humidity, charge, temperature, UV light, GPS location, among others. This data will than be uploaded to a server that can be checked anywhere in the world.
- The programing will also allow the pole sensors using an LED to display the signal strength allowing for easier deployment not to mention periodic reading every 10 to 15 minutes to conserve the battery of the sensor pole to the max.



(BasuMallick, 2022)

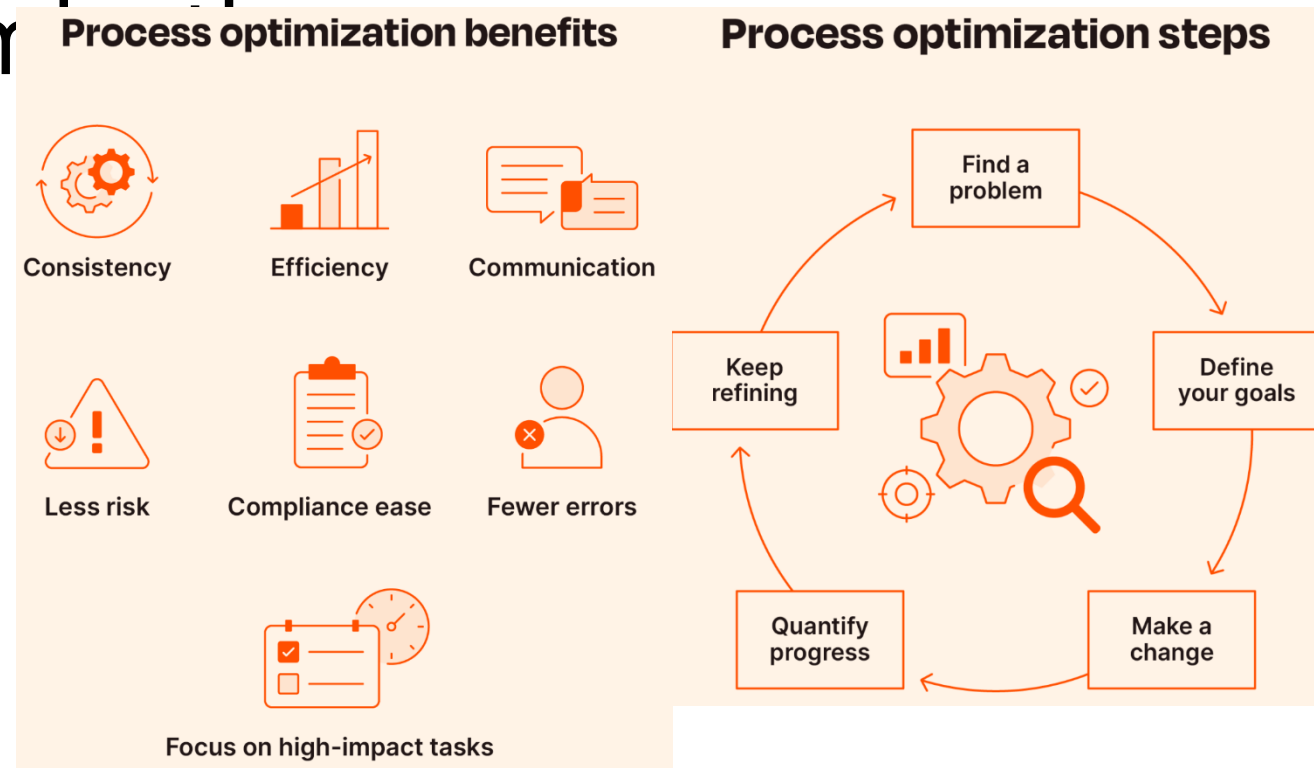
The Testing



- The testing will consist of two main parts
 - The proof of concept
 - Endurance testing
- The proof-of-concept testing is the initial part of testing, it will consist of testing the equipment features and if they all work as intended.
- The second the endurance testing will consist of putting the equipment through harsh and tough conditions to check if the equipment can withstand the working conditions meant for it

Improvement and optimization

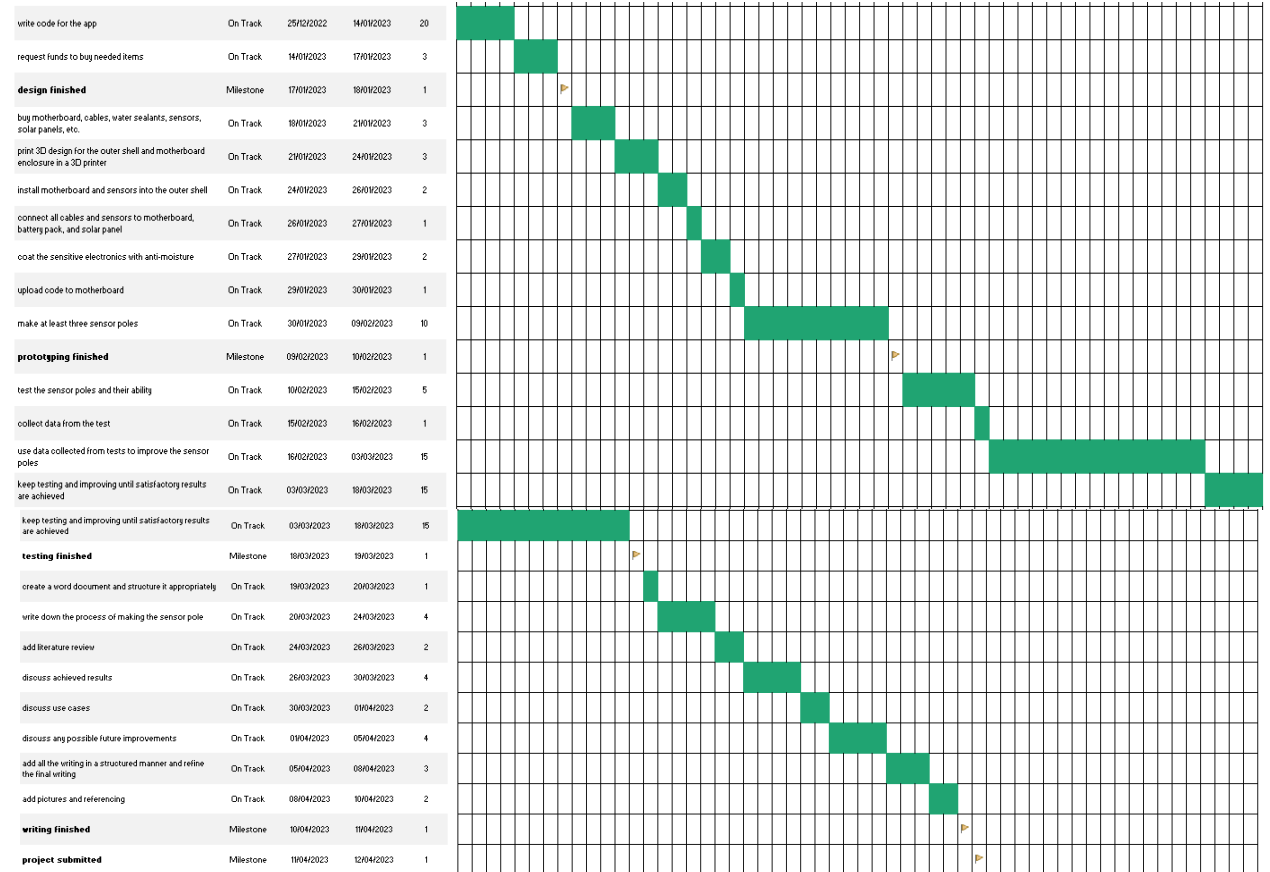
- The testing phase will more than likely show multiple areas of improvement for the equipment. Use that data collected the equipment can be improved on and optimized.
- Areas where it is expected to be optimized are:
 - Battery life
 - Signal connection
 - Range
 - Accuracy
 - Cost
 - Types of data collected



(Emley, 2022)

Progress so Far

- As per the Gantt chart made at the beginning of the project all the parts and decision have been made, currently the design of the casings and the assembly and collection of parts is being done.
- The parallel collection of parts and design of casing causes the project to be ahead by about 20 days which leads to more room for improvement.
- The Raspberry PI has been requested from the control teacher.
- The pole sensor parts have been ordered.



Conclusion and Future Plans



- In the future it is hoped that we can keep improving the technology making it more sustainable and more accessible for as many people as possible compared to the current technology that is expensive and hard to deploy.
- And finally, we want to thank you for your attention and time.

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