MULTI-PARAMETER SENSOR BASED AUTOMATION FARMING

Naveen Raju D[1*], *Jeno Jasmine* J[1], *Thilagavathy* A[1], *Rambalaji* G[1], *Sooraj* K[1], *Praveenraj* S[1], *Sri Prasanna kumar* D[1], *Manjunathan* A[2]

[1]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, RMK Engineering College, Kavaraipettai, India.
[2]Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, K.Ramakrishnan College of Technology, Trichy - 621112, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract. IOT innovation is used in the development of the Smart Farming Tracking the System. An Arduino Uno, a temperature humidity sensor, soil moisture sensor, water level sensor, water pumps, and DC motors strength this system. If the smart farming tracking system turns on, the sensors find the field's water level and the soil's moisture level. If the irrigation water stage falls below the level defined for a specific crop grown in the growing area, the irrigation system is going to start to pump water. The IOT warns concerning current level of water, soil moisture stage, and motor beginning will be shown on the LCD panel of the section. We are able to use the pumps by hand via a webpage. The farmers are additionally getting this data via mobile phone. By hitting a system- provided link, the individual using it may firmly prevent the water's flow within the field. While carried out, the system will assist landowners to preserve suitable soil water and moisture levels, thus boosting yields with little work. The goal of this article is to identify grow illnesses and reduce losses in money. For picture appeal, we suggested an entirely based on deep learning method. We put the three most common Neural Network Designs to the test: Faster Region-based entirely judgment (SVM)Support Vector Machine Region-based entirely (RF) Random Forest method. The method suggested in the research can correctly detect many types of disease and is capable of dealing in complicated situations. In addition, the method may be expanded to recommend fertilizer according to extent evaluation as well as measurement. artificial intelligence (AI) entirely Machine Learning Response to this the combination the issue is a supervised categorization judgment.

1 Introduction

Several research studies analyse the digitisation of agricultural production and suggest techniques capable of addressing the agri-food problems of today. However, the current bibliometric studies would not take into account the entire research field timespan and fail to Utilize the complementary nature of the many new choice to make techniques, like analysis of performance and research geography, to the highest potential the extent necessary. The purpose of this study would be to refresh and augment earlier research by utilising performance assessment and scientific research mapping Together to provide an in-depth analysis of the agriculture 4.0 studies, quantitative as well as qualitative. The analysis was finished using statistical frequency analysis and VOS viewer on a specimen of 2334 papers. Topics such as topics for research, release patterns, most productive publications, kinds of paperwork, author effectiveness, piece writer and the index phrases, top-cited documents, the most successful along with significant organizations, country relate cooperation, and papers by money support have been comprised. were among the indicators that performance assessment highlighted. The key focus area of research groups that have evolved over the years were disclosed by scientific surveying. These groups include tech in the Agricultural commerce, modeling data for predicting as well as evaluation, precise farming investigation along with application research, as well as crop rotation support structures. If the irrigation water level tumbles below the quantity stated for the particular crop produced in the growing area, a water pump will begin to water the crops. It displays LCD

* Corresponding Author: drnaveenraju@gmail.com

module will show IOT warns about current levels of water, moisture in the soil level, as well as motor beginning. system has also been provided with a provisional service, of ai based leaf disease detection, which aids the farmer in understanding and evaluating the health of their crops/plant, with just one click and understand the disease as a whole along with its preventive measures and ways to cure it.

2 Literature survey

In recent years, hydroponic farming is defined as the art of cultivating plants beneath water (whether it's water or as fresh) with no the utilization in dirt. Hydroponic cultivation can be grown both in the environment and a glasshouse. Internet of Things is used for transferring the information obtained to the web (the mass data storage), as well as mobile applications are utilized for transmitting the current status to users via the internet to their smartphones, allowing for simpler inspection and upkeep [1]. Farming Instruction Services built using the judgment platform of choice. This smart agriculture education determination's goal is to pass on cultivating understanding. This agricultural information is predicated on current activities, agricultural output, and farmer field experience. The process stalls at this stage if the data is unavailable or unavailable but in a form that can be delivered to the end producer [2]. confirmation of Flexible Sensors located and RFID tags for Real-Time The livestock Farm Tracking Using the IOT. This piece describes how to employ the thing Talk, a freely available IOT platform, to save and access data via the protocol known as HTTP to a Local Area Network (LAN) or the Internet. This piece covers, wearable sensors are used to locate cattle as well as detect body temperatures and pulse rates. The cattle's their breed, yield of milk, and years were all ascertained using an RFID module [3-4]. A temperature of a person or a gadget can be measured using a temperature sensor, but this tool truly evaluates a body's physical feature in terms of temperature [5]. The goal of this work is to explore the evolution of Internet-enabled farming and the adoption of smart systems using widely accessible assets to boost productivity [6]. An irrigation system provides the necessary quantity of moisture to the plant. depending on its requirements in order to optimize water - use efficiency [7]. By combining sensors for remote observation with mighty digital equipment and sending them over the Internet via wireless communication, its IoT concept presents fresh trends in sustainable farming [8]. The bulk of these Have brought up the development of a network of sensors is wireless, which gathers information from different sensors deployed in the field into a collection of nodes and afterwards transmits it by using wifi module [9]. The objective of this research is to leverage IOT technologies to make agriculture more intelligent. It also highlights the gathering of information from the system's many sensors, which is then sent to the server computer using secure networks [10]. The development of IOT can lower costs and increase productivity [11].

3 Methodology

3.1 Arduino controller

The Arduino Uno can be connected to an array of detectors, such as the temperature and moisture in the soil devices. A sensor can be linked to the Arduino board's equivalent or digital inputs. Reading sensor data Once the sensors are connected. The program Arduino may be set up to obtain data from sensors. using analog or digital input pins. The data can be stored in variables and used for further processing [11].

3.2 water level sensor

A water flow sensor is a type of multi-parameter sensor used in automation farming to measure the flow rate and volume of water in irrigation systems. These sensors are typically installed in the pipes or tubing of the irrigation system and can be used to optimize water usage, reduce [12].

3.3 DHT11 - temperature sensor

A multi-parameter sensor-based automation farming system that includes a temperature sensor can greatly increase effectiveness and effectiveness farming nature operations. A voltage that comes out of the accuracy determination-circuit thermometers in the LM35 module sequence is inversely proportional to the outside temperature via angles Celsius in degrees.

A temperature is converted into Centigrade by Lm35 using the formula Temperature(℃) = voltage read by ADC / 10 milli volt I/ 10mV --- since the LM35 straight coefficient is 10 Waste is to be avoided, and enough water must be provided for greenery.

A sensor itself is positioned in line in the water supply and utilizes a pinwheel detector that determines the amount of fluid has passed via it. An embedded magnetized Hall Impact sensor produces an electrical pulse with each a rotation. This sensor measures how much water has flowed through it using a pinwheel sensor inside that is parallel for a water line. With every rotation, an inserted magnetized Hall- Effect detector produces an electrical heart rate [13].

3.4 soil moisture

If there is a shortage of water, this type of detector can be utilized to measure the moisture content for the soil. Utilizing this sensor, one can automatically water a blossoming plant or any other plant that requires effortless watering. The water content in volume of soil is determined by soil-based moisture detectors. as a proxy over moisture content, it contains resistance to electricity, a dielectric constant, and relationship to neutrons in them.

This sensor is made up of a pair of parts: a determination-shaped probe and a digital module. It needs a 3.3V as well as 5V supply, which is regulated by the VCC as well as GND pins as well. The pin of the AO will give us with an analogue signal among the supply appreciate and zero volts, suggesting that the greater the moisture worth, the greater the electrical conductivity of the soil. In the probe's signal, a potentiometer is linked to an a comparator LM393. To properly utilize it properly, we need to calibrate it using various soil samples that have different humidity stages.

3.5 IOT modulo

IOT is an interconnected collection of tangible things, or "things," with the software put in, actuators, and various other methods in order to communicate to share data in other systems and devices via the web. While IOT improves in actuators and sensors, it evolves into a subset of a broader class of cyber-physical networks, that comprises smart utilities, smart homes, intelligent transportation, and smart towns.

3.6 ESP8266

The ESP8266 is a separate Wi-Fi connecting structure that's capable of running standalone programs and performing as an interface among being controllers and Wi-Fi. The module in question involves an USB port in addition to a variety of determination-outs. judgment-thinker Team generated the ESP-12E Internet access component.
Users may add connections components to their current devices and build a separate network controller. ESP8266 is an advanced cooperation portable SOC intended for developers of space as well as power restricted mobile devices.

3.7 Pump motor

A pump motor is an instance of DC electric motor that is employed for pumping fluids. The direct current motor transforms govern electricity into mechanical energy. Direct current, or DC, engines work on the premise that once a conductor that carries current gets stuck in a field of magnets, it encounters torque and possesses a tendency to rotate. It is known as driving activity. Pumps use an instrument (typically rotating or judgment) to propel flexible, requiring energy.

3.8 Motor driver

Motor drivers are frequently employed in applications for the Internet of Things to regulate the speed as well as direction of drives. Here are some of the instances of using motor drivers in applications for the Internet of Things. Agriculture: Watering systems, air conditioning systems, and various other farm equipment are all operated by motor motorists. Farmers may optimize the use with water, energy, and various other resources through linking such systems to Internet of Things (IoT) sensors and the controllers.

3.9 Architecture diagram

The suggested technique interfaces communication devices and sensors with an Arduino UNO controller. The temperature sensor and humidity detectors are used to monitor the weather condition on the agriculture field area. The soil moisture detectors and water level detectors are used to monitor the soil moisture and water level in Fig.1.

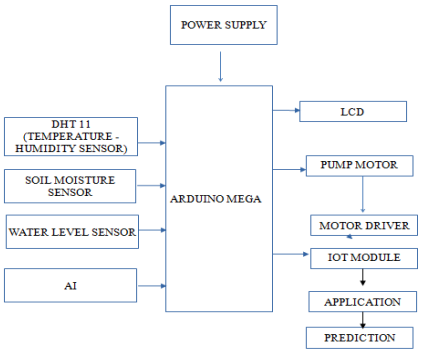

Fig.1. Multi-parameter sensor based automation farming

The LCD is used to display the updated value from the sensors. The IOT module ESP8266 is used to update the information of sensors to the cloud. The end result can be monitored in webpage. The water pump motor is activated based on the soil moisture level by automated or manually controlled from the webpage

3.9.1 Collect the data from field area

Using sensor-based technology, we steadily gather the necessary data from the field. The embedded system's sensors and micro - controller have decided to make it simpler for the consumer to gather data and update the LCD display. data collection for the water level sensor, soil moisture, temperature, and humidity

3.9.2 Maintain the crops

Based on the soil moisture and water level values the pump motor condition ON/OFF. If the ground is dry the pump motor will come on and fulfil the yield requirements. If there is fluid in the ground automatically get the moisture the pump motor will not run.

3.9.3 Monitor the field area

Monitor the field area through our remote location anywhere in the world. And we can get the all the sensor information from the webpage. Based on the sensor values we will maintain the agriculture field in Fig.2.

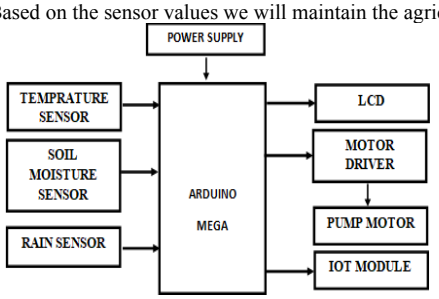

Fig. 2. Monitor the Land

3.10 Leaf disease prediction

3.9.1 Data preprocessing

To obtain the error rate of the ML model, which is near to the realistic error rate of the dataset, machine learning evaluation methods are used. Validation methods might not be needed if the data collection is sizable enough for it to be indicative of the population at large. However, dealing with data samples which may not always be true to the population for the given dataset is essential in everyday scenarios. to determine whether a variable is a float variable or an integer variable, as well as the absent importance, duplicate value, and data category description. A sample of data is utilized to modify the model, offering a neutral evaluation of the model's fit on the dataset used for training data analysis and research with visualization. Data from visualisation are crucial in applied statistics and machine learning. A useful instrument for gaining qualitative insight is data visualisation. This is useful when investigating and learning about a dataset because it assists with spotting trends, flawed data, outliers, and other problems. With some subject knowledge, data visualizations can be used to communicate and illustrate key connections in plots and maps that are more emotional and instinctive than assessments of link and significance.

3.9.2 Implementing RF algorithm

One of the best-known and most effective algorithms is this one. The supervised learning methods group includes the Decision Tree algorithm. It applies to output factors that are either continues and categories.

3.9.3 Decision Tree presumptions

- The complete training curriculum is initially regarded as the root.
- To informational purposes, characteristics have presumed to be continuous rather than categorical.
- Repetitively, data are dispersed based on values of attributes.
- We use statistical methods to arrange traits as the root or internal node.

An algorithm known as A Decision Tree creates categorization or estimation models using a tree-structure. It gradually segments a data collection into ever-smaller pieces while creating a companion tree of decisions. A decision node is represented by a leaf node, which has two or more branches and denotes a categorization or judgement. The root node of a choice to make-Tree is the highest judgement node and the most accurate predictor. Decision trees can be used to handle both categorical and numerical data. Using a tree-structure, a decision tree can create categorization or regression models. It uses a collection of thorough and mutually exclusive if-then rules to categories data. The guidelines are gradually acquired using one training set of data at a time. Each time a rule is learned, the pair of tuples that it applies to are removed. This procedure is applied to the test cases up until the termination condition is satisfied. It was constructed using the case-and-Conquer strategy from the top down. Every single one of the attributes should be categorical. Alternatively, they should be discretized before they are needed. Attributes towards the top of the tree have a greater impact on classification and are identified using the Information-Gain principle.

3.9.4 Implementing S.V.M algorithm

A categorization method that makes use of controlled training is S.V.M. In order to rapidly categories new data points in the future, the algorithm's primary goal is to determine the best line or decision boundary that can divide n-dimensional space into classes. This best option limit is referred to as a determination. Using this method, every information point is depicted as a point in n-dimensional space, with the value of every characteristic portrayed by the value of a specific coordinate. (Where n is the number of characteristics you have). Last but not least, we perform categorization by locating the Hyperplane that the successfully separates between the two groups. With a lot of room between each instance of the different categories as is practical, this model maps the instances as points in space. (SVM) can successfully perform both linear and non-linear segmentation by tacitly converting their inputs into sizable feature spaces. We can use the general rule of thumb "choose the hyperplane which segregates the two classes better" to assist us in selecting the most suitable hyperplane. If we maximize the distances between the

closest data point (of either class) and the outermost hyperplane, it will be simpler for you to select the suitable case-plane. The term "margin" refers to this distance.

4 Results and discussion

The result of implementing a multi-parameter sensor-based automation farming system can be significant for farmers. Here are some of the potential benefits of the system Increased Crop Yields The system offers a more precise method of monitoring and controlling the numerous conditions that influence plant development, which includes Temperature, Humidity, and soil-moisture. This can lead to increased agricultural yields and enhanced crop quality. Reduced Labor Costs Automating various tasks in the farming operation such as irrigation, fertilization, and pest control can reduce labor costs and improve efficiency. This can free up time for farmers to focus on other important aspects of their farming operation. Improved Sustainability The system can help farmers manage their resources more efficiently, such as water and fertilizers, resulting in improved sustainability of the farming operation Real-time Data and Insights The system can provide real-time data on the various parameters being measured, which can help farmers make informed decisions about their farming operation. The data analysis module can also provide insights and predictions on future trends, helping farmers to plan and prepare for any potential issues Remote Monitoring and Control The system can be controlled and monitored remotely using a smartphone or computer, allowing farmers to manage their farming operation from anywhere at any time in Fig.3.

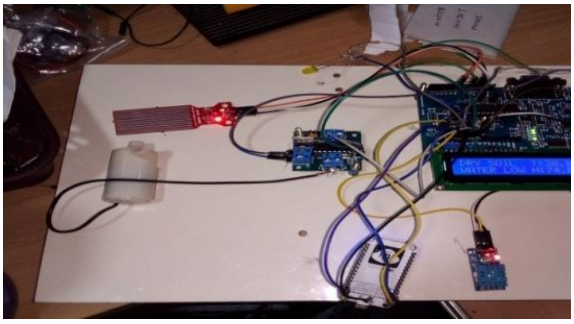

Fig.3. Sensors

This graph depicts the temperature noted at multiple instances by DTH11 temperature sensor throughout the course of time since the machine had been in Fig.4.

Fig. 4. Temperature

4.1 Humidity

This graph depicts the humidity level noted and alerted by at a uniform interval by the humidity sensor, which has been read and graphed down for the user's understanding in Fig.5.

Fig. 5. Humidity

4.2 Water

This graph notes and displays the water level in the tank at a uniform interval of time, which helps user understand the level of water left in the storage and make an informed decision to understand if it will satisfy his needs or if he'll have to turn on the motor to fill the storage or not in Fig.6.

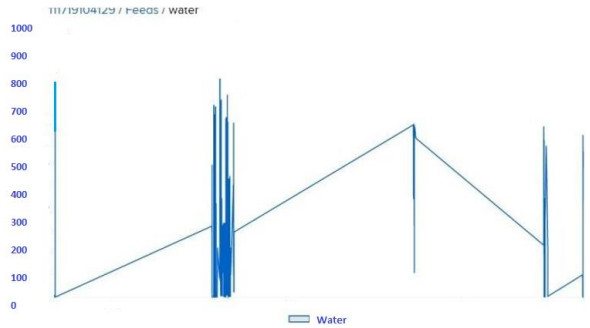

Fig. 6. water

4.3 Soil

Soil graph display the soil moisture level monitored at varied instances. The values and the readings of the above graph are used to help us evaluate if the water level in the soil is sufficient enough in Fig.7.

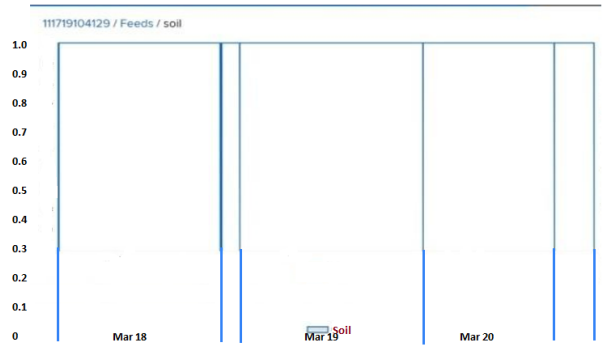

Fig.7. Soil

4.4 Mode 0

The below two graphs depicts the timeline when the motor is turned on to let the water flow through the pipe to the soil to water the land, this is done on conditions on when the water level and humidity level of soil is under the prescribed level in Fig.8.

Fig.8. MODE0(MOTOR ON & OFF)

5. Conclusions

An automated soil monitoring system for soil health built on the internet of things that can handle farmland parameters has been developed by the us. In order to arrive at wise decisions based on the circumstances, farmers will be able to integrate various field variables. Farm Fox has remote data storage and retrieval capabilities and can be connected directly to the cloud. In order to assist geoscientists and farm owners in making smarter choices and formulating enhancing farming strategy, this research may be further developed to incorporate AI/machine learning algorithms.

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