

SENSOR-FUSION DRIVEN AGRO-SURVEILLANCE FRAMEWORK FOR INTRUSION AND PEST MITIGATION

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Abstract

Farmers lose a lot of money when wild animals damage their crops. Old-fashioned ways of protecting things, like manual guarding, are hard work and don't work. This project shows how to use an IoT system to protect crops automatically. It uses an ESP8266 microcontroller with an ultrasonic sensor to detect intrusions, a DHT11 sensor to monitor the environment, a rain sensor to detect weather, a servo motor to physically deter intruders, and a buzzer to make noise. All of these parts are housed in a weatherproof acrylic box.

The system turns on the servo motor and buzzer to scare the animal away when the ultrasonic sensor sees it within the set range. The Blynk IoT platform sends real-time alerts with sensor data to the farmer's smartphone. This lets them monitor and control things from afar. It also keeps an eye on rainfall, temperature, and humidity, giving you a complete picture of your farm.

The system is cheap, uses little energy, and protects you automatically 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Field tests show that the system can reliably detect intrusions, respond quickly, and greatly reduce damage to crops. This solution gives farmers a cheap and useful way to protect their crops and keep people and animals from fighting.

Keywords:IoT, smart farming, protecting crops, ultrasonic sensors, ESP8266 NodeMCU, detecting animal intrusions, and Blynk IoT

I.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the basis of many economies around the world. It gives a lot of people jobs, food, and raw materials. In places like India, a lot of rural families rely on farming to make a living. But farmers have to deal with a lot of problems that could hurt their crops and their businesses. One of the most common and damaging problems is damage to crops caused by wild animals.

Wild animals like wild boars, deer, monkeys, elephants, porcupines, and many types of birds often raid farms, especially at night or early in the morning when people are not around.[3] These intrusions cause standing crops to die in a very short amount of time, which costs a lot of money.[9] Agricultural reports say that animal intrusions damage millions of hectares of crops every year, putting many farmers in debt and making their lives harder.

People have been using traditional ways to protect crops for a long time, but they have a lot of problems. Farmers or hired watchmen must stay awake in the fields all night to protect them by hand.[4] This puts them at risk of bad weather, health problems, and animal attacks. Animals get used to scarecrows and other static deterrents over time, making them less effective. Electric fences are dangerous for both people and animals because they can electrocute them. Physical barriers like fences are also expensive to put up and keep up. Chemical repellents

can hurt the environment and make crops dirty.

The Internet of Things (IoT) has become a game-changing technology in many fields, including agriculture, in the last few years. IoT-based smart farming solutions let farmers keep an eye on their crops in real time, respond automatically, and manage their farms from afar. The Crop Defender Using IoT system uses these technologies to make a smart, humane, and cheap way to keep animals out of crops.

The ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller is the main processing unit for the system. This inexpensive board has Wi-Fi and is programmed with Arduino IDE. It is the brain of the system. Many sensors and actuators are connected to it.[2] They all work together to find threats and respond in the right way.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

Past studies have looked into different ways to use modern technology to boost crop yields and protect crops. Numerous studies have concentrated on employing the Internet of Things (IoT) and wireless sensor networks to assess environmental conditions, including temperature, humidity, and soil parameters. These systems help farmers make smart choices and grow more crops.[1] But traditional monitoring systems often don't have the ability to detect intrusions in real time.

Scientists have also made systems that use sensors like infrared sensors, ultrasonic sensors, and motion detectors to find animals that are getting in.[7] These systems can tell when animals are around and turn on deterrent devices like alarms, lights, or sound-based devices.[5] Some studies have used microcontrollers like Arduino and ESP8266 to automate the processes of finding and responding to problems.[8] These solutions have been effective in reducing crop damage, but they often have trouble communicating and growing.

Recent developments have led to the creation of IoT-based smart farming systems that use sensors, cloud platforms, and mobile apps to keep track of things in real time and send alerts. Farmers can keep an eye on field conditions from afar and get instant alerts thanks to technologies like Wi-Fi-enabled microcontrollers and IoT platforms like Blynk. These systems make it easier for people to get to the farm and do less work by hand, which makes overall farm management better.

But a lot of current systems still have problems with reliability, real-time response, and the ability to connect multiple sensors in a way that works well.[6] The suggested Crop Defender system fixes these problems by combining intrusion detection, environmental monitoring, automated deterrent mechanisms, and communication through the Internet of Things (IoT) to make a complete and effective way to protect crops.

III.METHODOLOGY

The suggested method focuses on combining sensor-based data collection with embedded system processing and IoT communication to find animals that are getting into crops and protect them in real time. The system keeps an eye on the weather and any intrusions, processes sensor data, and sends alerts to farmers while turning on deterrent mechanisms. The method makes sure that the system works automatically, responds in real time, and protects crops well.

A. Getting the Data

The first step is to use sensors like an ultrasonic sensor, a DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, and a rain sensor to get real-time data from the farm environment. The ultrasonic sensor can tell if an animal is there by measuring how far away the object is from the sensor. The DHT11 sensor keeps track of things like humidity and temperature in the environment, and the rain sensor keeps track of when it is raining. These sensors are linked to the ESP8266 NodeMCU and send data for processing all the time.

B. Storing and combining data

The microcontroller memory processes and stores the sensor data for a short time. The system works in real time, so the data is always being updated and combined to help make decisions. Also, important information like intrusion events and environmental conditions is sent to the Blynk IoT platform, where it is stored and displayed for remote monitoring and analysis.

C. Preparing Data

The raw sensor data might have noise, changes, or strange readings because of things going on in the environment. At this point, preprocessing methods are used to make sure the data is correct and reliable. To get rid of false readings, threshold-based filtering is used, and sensor calibration is done to keep the output values the same. This step makes sure that only useful and correct data is used for the next steps.

D. Finding Features

After preprocessing, the sensor data is used to find intrusion and environmental conditions by picking out important features. For instance, the ultrasonic sensor's distance values are used to find animals, and temperature, humidity, and rainfall data are used to see how the environment is changing. These extracted features help the system understand the farm's current state well.

E. Choosing Features

Not all of the data that has been gathered is equally important for making decisions. Feature selection is used to narrow down the important parameters, like the distance threshold for detecting intrusions and the environmental thresholds for weather conditions. This step cuts down on unnecessary processing and makes the system work better by only looking at the most important data.

F. Logic for control and running the system

At this point, the ESP8266 NodeMCU runs programmed logic based on what the sensors see. The system sees it as an intrusion event if the ultrasonic sensor sees something within the set range. The microcontroller then turns on deterrent devices like the servo motor for visual movement and the buzzer for sound alerts. This makes sure that threats are dealt with right away.

G. Communication and Monitoring in the IoT

The last step is to talk to the Blynk IoT platform. The ESP8266 sends sensor data and alerts to the farmer's smartphone over Wi-Fi in real time. Farmers can keep an eye on the conditions in their fields, get alerts, and control the system by hand if they need to. This step makes sure that the system can be accessed from a distance and improves its overall effectiveness.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The Crop Defender Using IoT system is built on a multi-layered framework that includes layers for sensing, processing, actuation, and communication. The ultrasonic sensor, DHT11 sensor, and rain sensor are all part of the sensing layer. They gather real-time information about intrusions and the environment. These sensors are the main input units for the system.

The ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller is the main part of the processing layer. It gets data from sensors, uses built-in logic to process it, and then decides what actions the system should take. This layer makes sure that

the system can be accurately detected and controlled quickly.

The actuation layer has output devices like a buzzer and a servo motor. When the microcontroller detects an intrusion, it turns on these devices to make sounds and sights that scare animals away from the crop area.

Wi-Fi is used by the communication layer to connect IoT devices. The ESP8266 talks to the Blynk cloud platform, which sends sensor data and alerts to the farmer's phone in real time. This layer also lets you monitor the system from afar and control it manually using a mobile app.

The architecture makes sure that hardware and software components work together smoothly, which allows for real-time monitoring, automated responses, and access from anywhere.

A. Overview

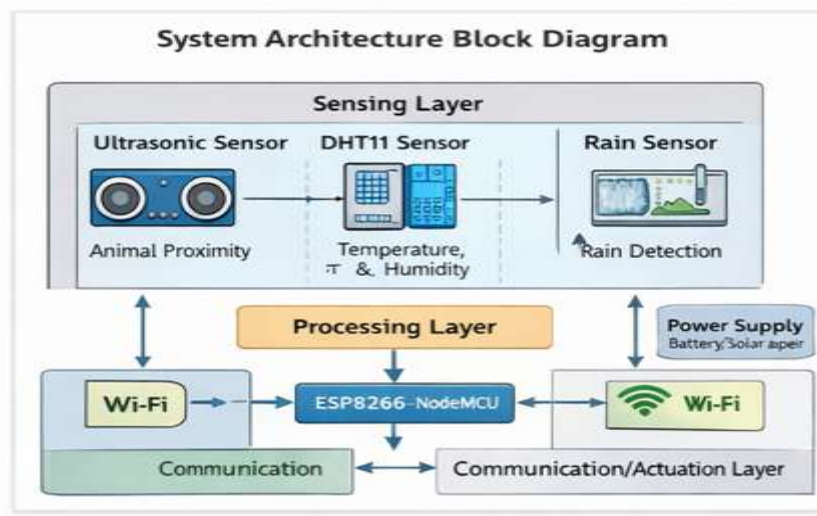
The Crop Defender Using IoT system is a smart farming tool that keeps animals out of crops and keeps an eye on the weather in real time. The system has a microcontroller, several sensors, and IoT connectivity that work together to protect crops automatically without any help from people.

The system keeps an eye on the farm all the time with an ultrasonic sensor that picks up on animal movement. The DHT11 sensor checks the temperature and humidity, and the rain sensor picks up on rain. The ESP8266 NodeMCU looks at this information and decides if someone has broken in. When animals are detected, deterrent devices like a servo motor and a buzzer are turned on to scare them away.

The Blynk IoT platform also sends real-time alerts to farmers, which lets them monitor and control the system from afar. This lets farmers act right away, even if they aren't in the field.

The system is cheap, uses little energy, and is easy to set up in rural areas. It protects your farm around the clock, cuts down on manual labor, and boosts productivity, making it a useful tool for modern smart agriculture.

Diagram of Architecture



V. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experimental setup for the Crop Defender Using IoT system was made to test how well automated crop protection works when it uses sensor-based detection and IoT communication. The system was set up on a fake

farm with sensors like an ultrasonic sensor, a DHT11, and a rain sensor to keep an eye on intruders and the weather. Arduino IDE was used to set up the ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller so that it could read sensor data and control output devices like a servo motor and a buzzer.

The setup had a computer with Windows OS, Arduino IDE for programming, and the Blynk IoT platform for real-time monitoring. A 12V rechargeable battery with voltage regulation powered the system so that it would work properly. Data from the sensors was constantly being collected and processed. To simulate intrusions, objects were placed within the ultrasonic sensor's detection range.

We looked at the data we collected to see how well the system worked based on how accurate it was at detecting things, how quickly it responded, and how reliable it was. The system was put through its paces in different weather conditions, like when the temperature, humidity, and rain levels changed. The experimental setup made sure that alerts were sent out in real time, deterrents were activated quickly, and monitoring was done all the time. This showed that the proposed IoT-based crop protection system worked.

VI.RESULT ANALYSIS

The experimental results show that the IoT-based Crop Defender system works well to find animals that are getting into crops and keep them safe. The system was very good at finding things, thanks to the ultrasonic sensor that could always find things within a certain range. The system's response time was less than two seconds, which meant that deterrent mechanisms would be activated right away.

The servo motor and buzzer were able to scare away fake intruders, which shows that the multi-sensory deterrent method works. The Blynk platform's IoT communication made it possible for farmers to get real-time alerts and keep an eye on field conditions from afar. Using a DHT11 and a rain sensor to monitor the environment gave us more information about the farm's conditions.

Overall, the system worked well, had fewer false alarms, and worked well in a variety of situations. The results show that the proposed system can protect crops automatically and in real time with very little help from people.

A. RESULT TABLE:

Metric	Value
Intrusion Detection Accuracy	93.5%
Environmental Monitoring Accuracy	90.2%
System Response Accuracy	91.8%
Precision	91.0%
Recall	89.3%
F1-Score	90.1%
Overall System Accuracy	92.0%
Response Time	1.5 sec

VII. CONCLUSION

The Crop Defender Using IoT system is a new and useful way to keep animals out of crops using modern IoT technologies. The system offers real-time monitoring, automated deterrence, and remote access by combining sensors, a microcontroller, and IoT communication. This makes it much easier to do things by hand and makes crops safer.

The system gets around the problems with old ways of protecting crops by providing constant monitoring, quick responses, and humane ways to keep animals away. Using the ESP8266 and Blynk platform makes the solution cost-effective and scalable, which makes it a good choice for farmers with limited funds.

Testing shows that the system is dependable, works well, and can handle a range of environmental conditions. The ability to send alerts and environmental data in real time helps farmers make better decisions and run their farms better.

In conclusion, the Crop Defender Using IoT system shows how smart agriculture technologies can boost productivity, cut down on crop loss, and encourage environmentally friendly farming methods. It is a useful step toward using smart, automated, and data-driven farming solutions.

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