

Daulat Singh Gusain, Lecturer (Physics) GIC Sauli (Kaudia)

"Smart Robotic Scarecrow: AI-Driven Solution to Protect Crops from Animals"

Project Background:

Presented by: Sudarshan Singh Rawat, Class 12th



Farming is very important in rural India, especially in hilly areas like Uttarakhand. However, farmers often face problems because animals like cows, monkeys, and birds damage their crops. Traditional methods like using scarecrows or guarding the fields manually are not always effective and require a lot of effort.

To solve this problem, this project focuses on creating a Smart Robotic Scarecrow. This system will use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to detect animals entering the fields and chase them away using sounds, lights, or movements.

This modern solution will help farmers protect their crops, save time and effort, and increase productivity. It is a simple and eco-friendly way to make farming easier and more reliable.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mUasxSaBGv9CoD52XCMNtbxm9GM_-xYa/view?usp=drive_link

Problem Statement:

Farmers face significant crop damage caused by animals such as cows, monkeys, and birds. Traditional scarecrows and manual efforts are often ineffective in deterring these animals. This leads to financial losses and reduced agricultural productivity.

Proposed Solution:

This project aims to develop a **Smart Robotic Scarecrow** system equipped with a computer vision-based AI model. The system will:

- **Detect Intrusions:** Identify animals approaching the farm using cameras and motion sensors.

- **Respond Proactively:** Chase animals away through a combination of sound, light, and physical movement.
- **Animal-Specific Deterrence:** Use a database of animal behaviors to apply customized deterrence techniques (e.g., loud sounds for birds, moving mechanisms for cows).

Key Features:

- **AI-Powered Detection:** Utilize image recognition to identify specific animals.
- **Real-Time Alerts:** Notify farmers via a mobile app when animals are detected.
- **Eco-Friendly Measures:** Implement humane deterrence techniques to protect both crops and animals.
- **Solar-Powered:** Ensure sustainability and operation in remote areas without electricity.

Expected Benefits:

- Minimized crop losses due to animal intrusions.
- Reduced need for human monitoring and interventions.
- Enhanced agricultural productivity through automated protection systems.

Prototype Model Description

The prototype model of the **Smart Robotic Scarecrow** is designed to demonstrate how the system detects and deters animals from entering farmland. It combines **hardware components** for detection and response with **software powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI)** for decision-making.

Key Components of the Prototype:

1. Detection System:

- **Camera:** A small camera captures live video from the farmland. It continuously monitors for animal movements.
- **Motion Sensor:** An infrared or ultrasonic motion sensor detects any movement near the field and activates the system.

2. AI Processing Unit:

- A **Raspberry Pi** or similar microcontroller is used to process images and identify animals using pre-trained AI models. The AI can distinguish between animals like cows, monkeys, and birds.

3. Deterrent Mechanisms:

- **Sound:** A small speaker emits loud sounds specific to the type of animal detected (e.g., monkey calls or bird distress sounds).
- **Light:** Bright LEDs flash to scare away nocturnal animals or birds.

- **Physical Movement:** A motorized arm or structure moves to create a visual deterrent for larger animals like cows.

4. Power Source:

- The prototype uses a **rechargeable battery**, but in the final model, **solar panels** could be added for sustainability.

5. Alert System:

- An optional feature includes sending alerts to the farmer's phone via a basic mobile app or text message when the system detects animals.

How It Works:

1. The camera and motion sensor are always active, monitoring the farmland.
2. When an animal is detected, the AI processes the image to identify the type of animal.
3. The system triggers the appropriate deterrent action (e.g., sound, light, or movement) to chase the animal away.
4. If the animal is deterred successfully, the system resets and continues monitoring.

Prototype Materials:

- **Hardware:** Camera module, motion sensor, LED lights, speaker, servo motor, Raspberry Pi/Arduino.
- **Software:** AI image recognition model trained with datasets of common animals, simple Python or Arduino code for automation.
- **Structure:** A small wooden or cardboard frame to hold the components for demonstration purposes.

Prototype Benefits:

- **Demonstrates Feasibility:** Shows how AI and robotics can effectively protect crops.
- **Scalable Design:** The prototype can be expanded for larger farms or more complex deterrent mechanisms.
- **Eco-Friendly:** Uses simple and non-harmful methods to protect crops.

Technical Details:

1. Hardware Components:

- **Camera:**
 - A high-resolution camera (e.g., Raspberry Pi Camera or USB webcam) to capture live video for animal detection.
- **Motion Sensors:**
 - Infrared (IR) or ultrasonic sensors to detect movement near the farm perimeter.
- **Actuator and Motor System:**

- Motors to move the scarecrow structure or create physical deterrent actions (e.g., flapping arms or rotating mechanisms).
- **Sound and Light System:**
 - Speakers for generating loud, animal-specific deterrent sounds.
 - Bright LEDs to scare away nocturnal animals like birds and monkeys.
- **Processing Unit:**
 - Raspberry Pi, NVIDIA Jetson Nano, or Arduino for running the AI models and controlling the hardware.
- **Power Supply:**
 - Solar panels and batteries for uninterrupted operation in remote areas.



2. Software and AI Technologies:

- **AI Model for Animal Detection:**
 - Use TensorFlow or PyTorch to train an image classification model for recognizing different animals.
 - Dataset: Collect images of target animals (cows, monkeys, birds) for training.
 - Real-Time Detection: Leverage pre-trained models (e.g., YOLOv8 or SSD) for fast and accurate detection.
- **Object Tracking:**
 - Implement object tracking algorithms (e.g., DeepSORT or OpenCV tracking) to monitor animal movement in real time.
- **Customized Deterrent Mechanisms:**
 - Map detected animal types to specific deterrent actions, such as:
 - **Cows:** Loud alarms and physical movement.
 - **Monkeys:** Bright flashing lights and sudden arm movements.
 - **Birds:** High-frequency sounds and flapping mechanisms.
- **Remote Monitoring and Control:**

- A mobile app or web dashboard for farmers to monitor activity, adjust deterrent settings, and receive alerts.
- Backend: Use Firebase or MQTT protocol for real-time communication between the scarecrow and the farmer's device.

3. Sustainability Features:

- **Solar Panel Integration:**
 - Power the system using solar energy for continuous operation.
 - Include energy-efficient components to reduce power consumption.
- **Weatherproof Design:**
 - Protect hardware components with a weather-resistant enclosure to ensure durability in outdoor environments.

Implementation Workflow:

1. Data Collection:

- Gather images and videos of local animals to train the AI model.

2. Model Training:

- Train the model using tools like TensorFlow or Google Colab with labeled datasets.

3. Prototype Development:

- Build the physical scarecrow structure with attached hardware components.
- Program the AI model and hardware control on the processing unit (Raspberry Pi/Jetson Nano).

4. Testing and Optimization:

- Conduct field trials on farms and optimize the deterrent mechanisms.

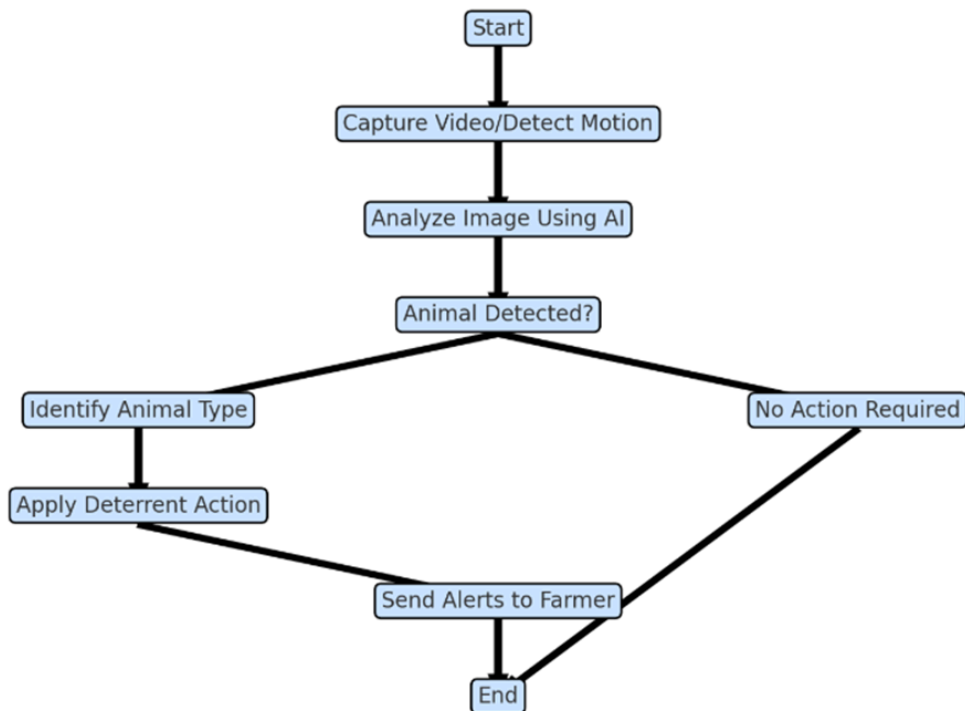
5. Deployment:

- Deploy the system on farms and monitor its performance through user feedback.

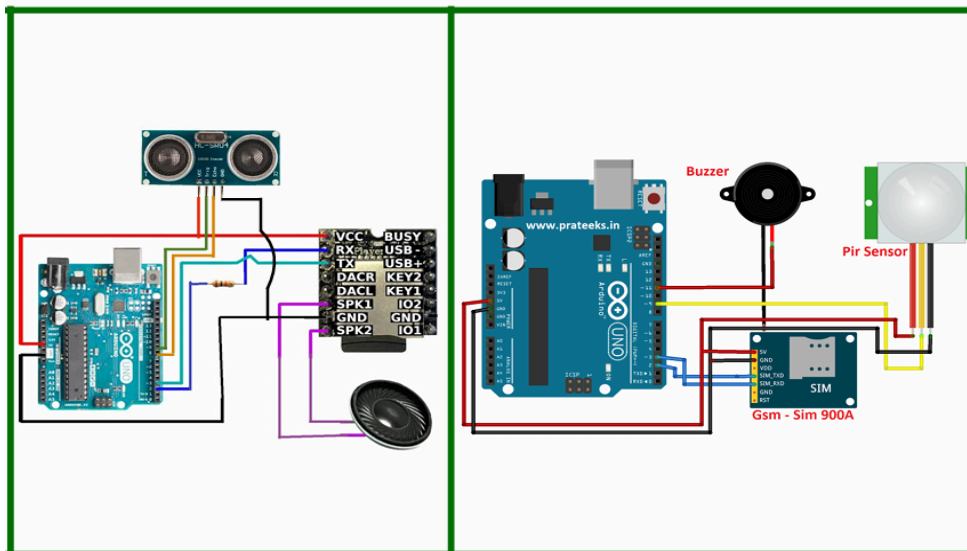
Future Enhancements:

- **Animal Behavior Prediction:**
 - Use AI to predict animal movements and optimize response mechanisms.
- **Scalability:**
 - Develop modular designs to expand coverage across larger farms.
- **Integration with IoT:**
 - Connect the system to weather sensors for enhanced decision-making (e.g., adjusting for rainy or foggy conditions).

Flow Chart for Smart Robotic Scarecrow



Circuit Diagram



Step-by-Step Work Plan for Smart Robotic Scarecrow Project:

Step 1: Research and Planning

- **Objective:** Understand the problem, gather requirements, and plan the project.
- **Tasks:**

- Research the common animals that damage crops in hilly areas (e.g., cows, monkeys, birds).
- Study existing crop protection methods and identify their limitations.
- Define the scope and objectives of the project.
- Collect data and images of the animals to train the AI model.

Step 2: Component Selection and Procurement



- **Objective:** Select the necessary hardware and software tools for the prototype.
- **Tasks:**
 - Choose components such as a camera module, motion sensors, microcontroller (Raspberry Pi/Arduino), motors, and power sources.
 - Procure required materials (e.g., sensors, motors, speakers, LEDs, frame materials).
 - Download and set up necessary software tools (e.g., TensorFlow for AI, Python, Raspberry Pi OS).

Step 3: Prototype Design

- **Objective:** Design the physical layout and integration of hardware components.
- **Tasks:**
 - Sketch the design of the robotic scarecrow (camera placement, sensors, movement mechanism).
 - Design the frame to hold the components (can use wood, plastic, or cardboard for a simple model).
 - Ensure proper wiring for the sensors, motors, and power sources.

Step 4: AI Model Development

- **Objective:** Develop and train the AI model for animal detection.
- **Tasks:**
 - Collect or use pre-existing datasets of animals (cows, monkeys, birds) for training.
 - Train an AI model using frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch to detect animals in real-time.
 - Test and fine-tune the model for accuracy and efficiency.
 - Implement real-time video processing to detect animals via camera feed.

Arduino Program Code		
<pre>#include <SoftwareSerial.h> #include "Adafruit_FONA.h " #define FONA_RX 2 #define FONA_TX 3 #define FONA_RST 4 #define FONA_RI_INTERRUPT 0 SoftwareSerial fonaSS = SoftwareSerial(FONA_TX, FONA_RX); Adafruit_FONA fona = Adafruit_FONA(FONA_RST); char PHONE_1[21] = "+916396706748"; // Enter your Number here. char theftalertmessage[141]= "Animals have entered in the field!"; int pirsensor = 0; void setup() { pinMode(5,INPUT); Serial.begin(115200); Serial.println(F("Initializing...(May take 3 seconds)")); delay(5000);</pre>	<pre>fonaSS.begin(9600); // if you're using software serial if (! fona.begin(fonaSS)) { // can also try fona.begin(Serial1) Serial.println(F("Couldn't find FONA")); while (1); } fona.print (AT+CSMP=17,167,0,0\r"); Serial.println(F("FONA is OK")); } void loop(){ int pirsensor = digitalRead(5); Serial.print("Sensor Value:"); Serial.println(pirsensor); if(pirsensor==1) { Serial.println("Animals Alert"); make_multi_call(); send_multi_sms(); } else {</pre>	<pre>pirsensor = 0; Serial.println("Safe"); } } void send_multi_sms() { if(PHONE_1 != ""){ Serial.print("Phone 1: "); fona.sendSMS(PHONE_1,the ftalertmessage); delay(20000); } } void make_multi_call() { if(PHONE_1 != ""){ Serial.print("Ph one 1: "); make_call(PHO NE_1); delay(5000); }</pre>

Step 5: Hardware Integration and Testing

- **Objective:** Integrate all hardware components and test basic functionality.
- **Tasks:**
 - Connect the camera, motion sensors, and motors to the Raspberry Pi or Arduino.
 - Program the microcontroller to activate the sensors and process images from the camera.
 - Set up the deterrent mechanisms (sound, light, movement) for each animal type.
 - Conduct initial tests to check if the system can detect animals and trigger deterrents.

Step 6: Deterrent System Development

- **Objective:** Develop and test the deterrent mechanisms based on animal detection.
- **Tasks:**
 - Program specific deterrent actions based on the identified animal type (e.g., sound for birds, movement for cows).
 - Test sound generation (e.g., speakers producing animal sounds or high-pitched tones).
 - Test the movement mechanism (e.g., motorized arm or rotating structure).
 - Ensure LEDs or lights are working as expected.

Step 7: Remote Monitoring and Alerts

- **Objective:** Set up a simple alert system for the farmer.
- **Tasks:**
 - Develop a basic mobile app or web-based dashboard to notify the farmer of detected animals.

- Use a service like Firebase or MQTT for real-time alerts.
- Test notifications (SMS or app alerts) when an animal is detected.

Step 8: Prototype Finalization and Testing

- **Objective:** Finalize the prototype and conduct field tests.
- **Tasks:**
 - Assemble the final version of the scarecrow system.
 - Conduct real-world testing in a farm setting or simulation environment.
 - Monitor the performance and effectiveness of animal detection and deterrence.
 - Make adjustments based on feedback (e.g., changing sensitivity of sensors, improving deterrent actions).

Step 9: Documentation and Reporting

- **Objective:** Document the project and prepare for the final presentation.
- **Tasks:**
 - Write the final project report, including details of design, implementation, and testing results.
 - Prepare a presentation highlighting the key features of the Smart Robotic Scarecrow.
 - Include diagrams, flowcharts, and any additional visual aids.

Step 10: Presentation and Future Work

- **Objective:** Present the project and discuss potential improvements.
- **Tasks:**
 - Present the prototype and explain how it works to a group (teachers, peers, or farmers).
 - Discuss future enhancements, such as solar power integration, scalability for larger farms, or AI model improvements.
 - Gather feedback and suggestions for further development.

Impact and Utility

Impact:

- Protects crops from animals, ensuring better yields and farmer income.
- Reduces manual labor and promotes eco-friendly farming.
- Introduces modern AI and robotics to traditional agriculture.

Utility:

- Versatile for use in any farming area.
- Cost-effective and scalable for farms of all sizes.
- Provides 24/7 automated protection with remote alerts for farmers.

Final Objective:

The final objective of the **Smart Robotic Scarecrow** project is to develop an AI-powered system that automatically detects animals (like cows, monkeys, and birds) and uses deterrents (such as sound, light, or movement) to protect crops. The system aims to reduce labor, improve crop safety, and provide an energy-efficient, scalable solution for farmers, with the added benefit of remote monitoring and alerts.

Demo Video

Credit: Sudarshan Singh Rawat Class 12th

Guide Teacher: Daulat Singh Gusain , GIC Sauli (kaudia)