

## Introduction

- Application of industrial automation techniques to precision agriculture
  - Potential to improve profitability [1] and sustainability [2] of modern farming
  - Use of PLCs (Programmable Logic Controllers), which are used to control electro-mechanical processes in industrial settings
  - Combines mechanical engineering and computer science
- The University, in contribution to this field of research, purchased and assembled two automated farming robots (FarmBots)
  - One has been successfully autonomously growing crops indoors using a temporary lighting setup (Figure 1)
  - This project aims to replace the temporary lighting setup with a lighting gantry robot (Figure 3)
    - PLC-controlled servo motors on pulleys
    - Six LED (light-emitting diode) panels with variable heights
    - Ability to “grow” with plants as they mature
    - Avoid collisions with main FarmBot gantry
- A Python control module will be built to manage communication (Figure 5)
  - Control farm gantry with API (application programming interface) requests to FarmBot cloud server
  - Communicate with PLC using Modbus TCP

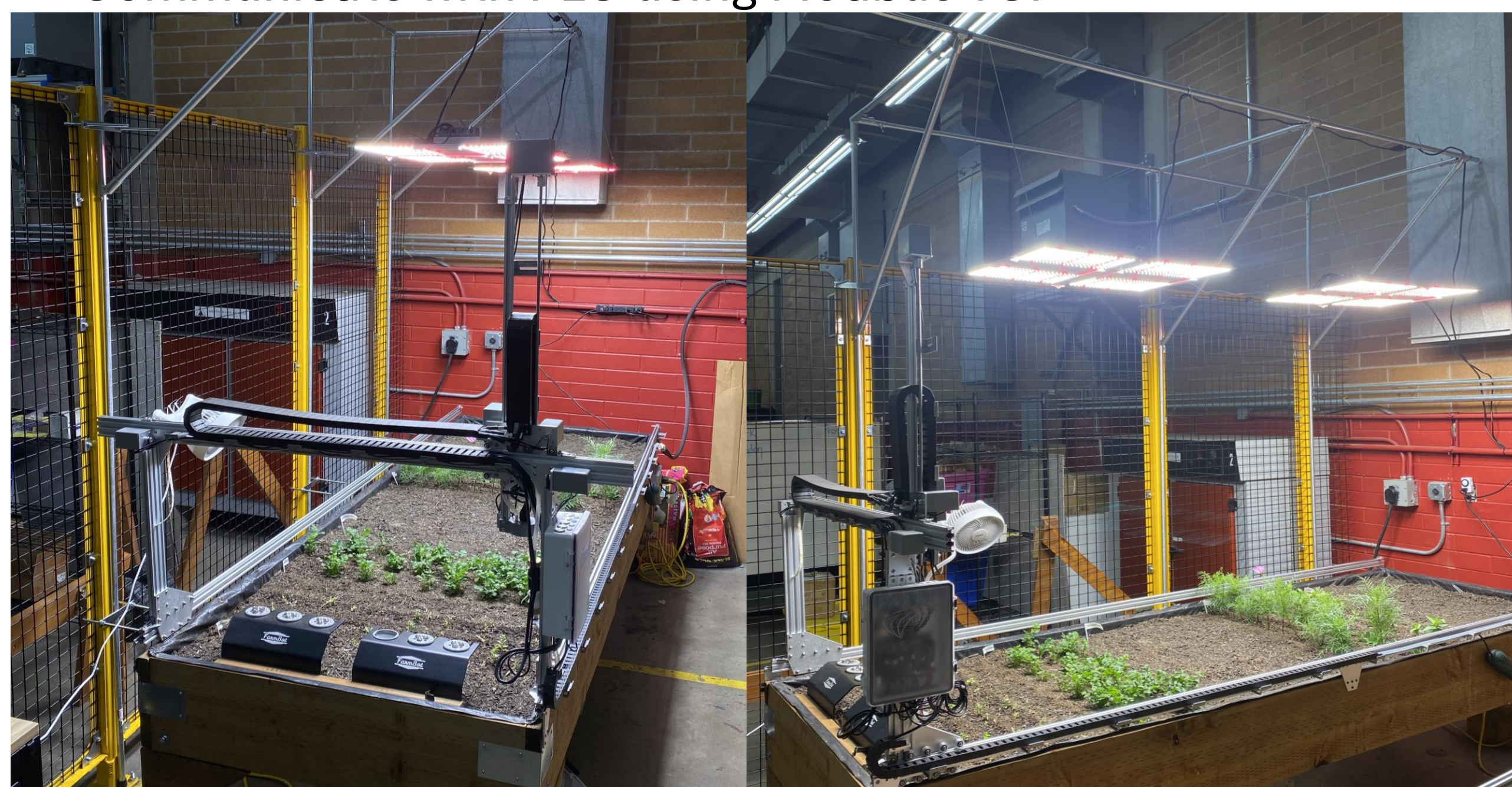


Figure 1: Operational FarmBot with temporary lighting setup

- FarmBot operates using a web-based application hosted by the parent company (Figure 2)
  - Navigates raised bed using cartesian coordinate system
  - Has camera and interchangeable heads for specific applications
  - Custom regimens for watering, weeding, planting, etc.

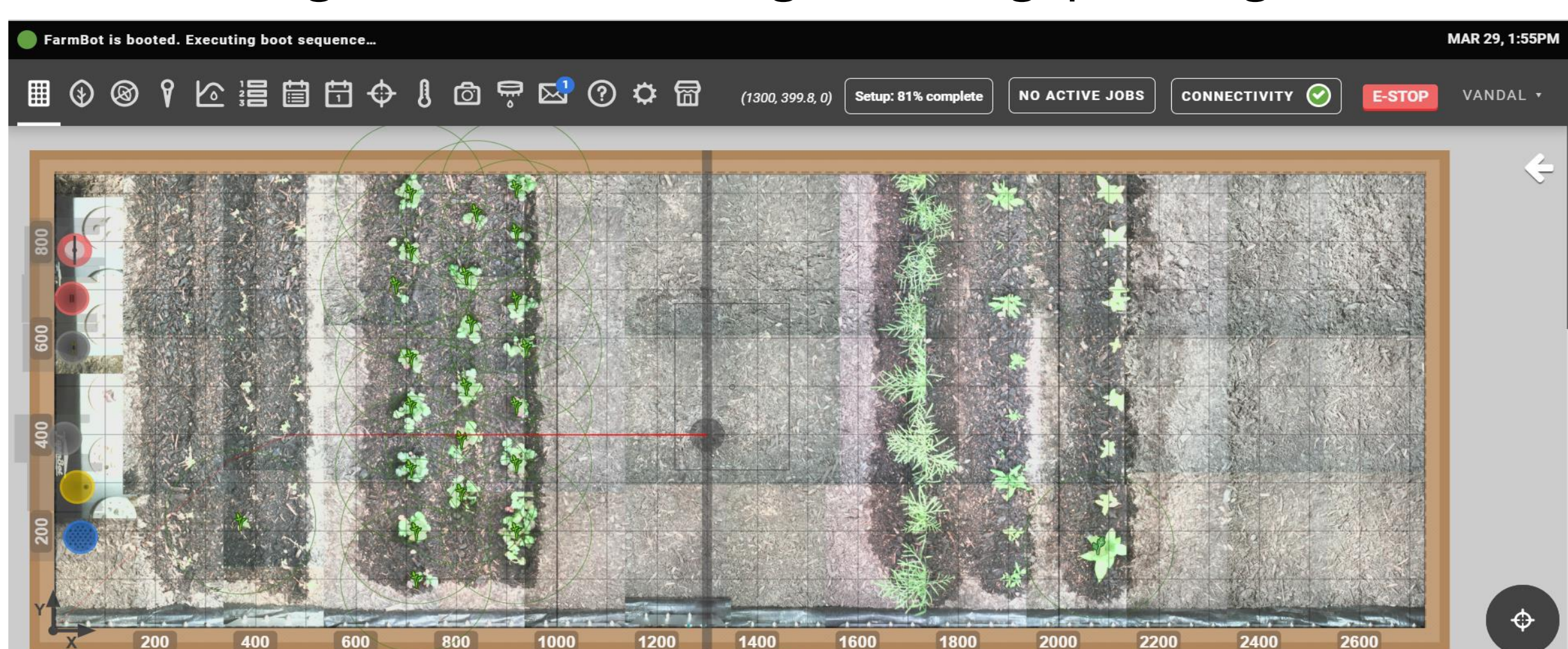


Figure 2: FarmBot online application hosted by FarmBot

## Process

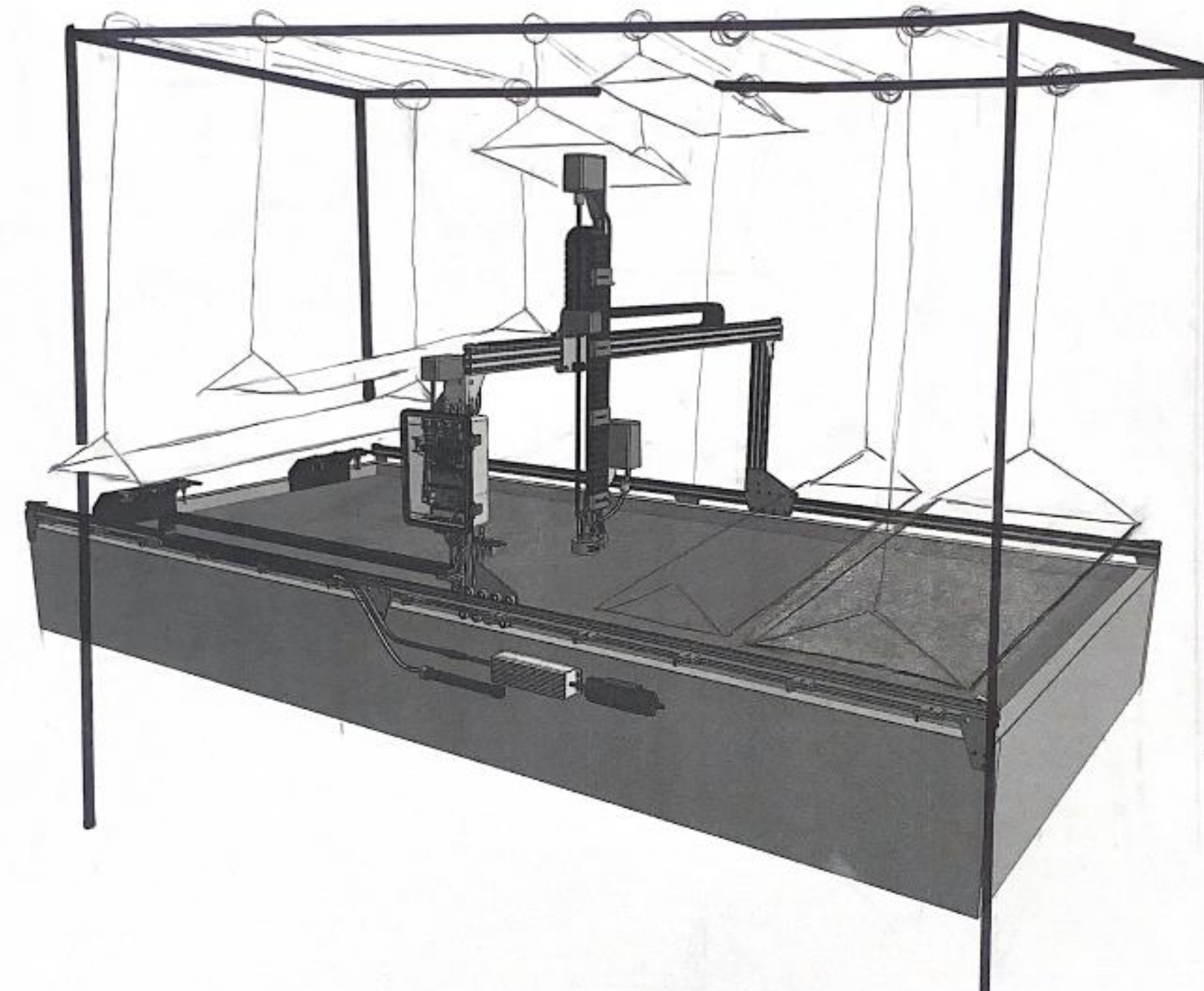


Figure 3: Proposed sketch of the new PLC-controlled lighting gantry

- API requests to communicate with FarmBot brain
  - Postman was initially used to manually receive an authentication token to access our machine (Figure 3)
  - Used to control FarmBot gantry with Python API wrapper



Figure 4: Sample API authentication token on Postman

- Modbus TCP to communicate with PLC
  - Read limit switch values which indicate if lighting gantry is up
  - Verifying limit switch values acts as a safety net to avoid collisions
  - Read height of each panel
  - Control the height of each panel using servo motors on pulleys
- Python Control Module (Figure 4) will manage both explained necessary communication

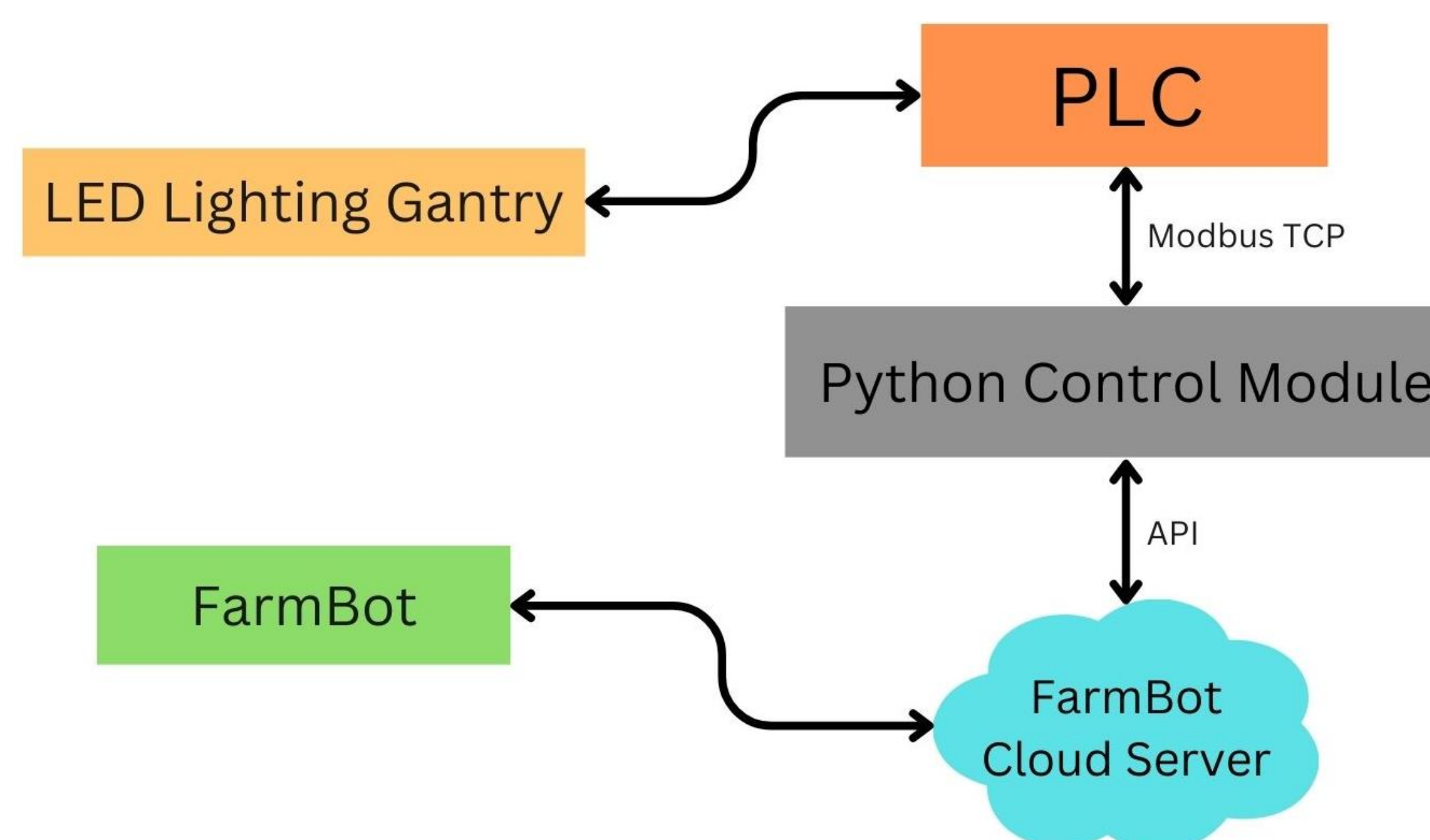


Figure 5: Python Control Module communication structure

## Current Status

- FarmBot can be moved using Python Control Module
- PLC controls are outlined and will be implemented once lighting gantry is installed (Figure 6)
- The new lighting gantry robot will be installed on a second, unused FarmBot raised bed, communicating with the operational FarmBot brain to allow for safe testing
- Installation of the Lighting Gantry Robot is scheduled for May 2nd

```

1 from farmbot import Farmbot, FarmBotToken
2 EMAIL = "vandalfarmbot@outlook.com"
3 PASSWORD = "AutomatedAg22"
4 raw_token = FarmBotToken.download_token(EMAIL, PASSWORD, "https://my.farmbot") # Authorization token
5 fb = Farmbot(raw_token) # Construct FarmBot instance
6 class TestHandler:
7     def on_connect(self, bot, mqtt_client): # RPCs (Remote Procedure Calls)
8         LOC_X = 600 ; LOC_Y = 400 ; LOC_Z = 0
9         move_request_id = bot.move_absolute(LOC_X, LOC_Y, LOC_Z) # Move to location
10        print("Move to location request ID: " + move_request_id)
11        # Modbus TCP PLC checks and controls will go here
12        message_request_id = bot.send_message("Hello from Python Control Module!")
13        print("Send message request ID: " + message_request_id)
14        home_request_id = bot.find_home() # Return home
15        print("Move home request ID: " + home_request_id)
16    def on_change(self, bot, state): # When something changes
17        print(" (%.2f, %.2f, %.2f) % bot.position()")
18    def on_log(self, bot, log): # Messages from FarmBot
19        print("New message from FarmBot: " + log["message"])
20    def on_response(self, bot, response): # IF RPC response succeeds
21        print("ID of successful request: " + response.id)
22        print("Current position: (%.2f, %.2f, %.2f) % bot.position()+'\n'")
23    def on_error(self, bot, response): # If RPC request fails
24        print("ID of failed request: " + response.id) # Check which RPC failed
25        print("Reason(s) for failure: " + str(response.errors)) # Error messages
26 handler = TestHandler()
27 fb.connect(handler) # Connect to FarmBot with new handler
    
```

Figure 6: Sample Python Control Module Program

## Future Research

- Set up private local server for FarmBot to run on
- Duplication of the gantry robot over a second FarmBot, which is currently being assembled

## References

[1] M. Boehlje. (2021, February 22) The Value of Data/Information and the Payoff of Precision Farming. [Online]. Available: <https://ag.purdue.edu/commercialag/home/resource/2021/02/the-value-of-data-information-and-the-payoff-of-precision-farming/>

[2] P. A. C. T. Force. (2021, November 10) Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States." Available: <https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/precision-ag-report-11102021.pdf>

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