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AgroShield: Smart Fire Prevention and Suppression System for Agricultural Fields

D.Chitra Reddy*, Payal Tiwari*, Bhumika Bhuarya *, Prof. V. Sharma*

* Department of Electronics and Telecommunications, Bhilai Institute of Technology, Durg, India.
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ABSTRACT

AgroShield is an innovative solution that leverages the Internet of Things (IoT) and computer vision to detect and prevent fire hazards in agricultural environments. This system is engineered to provide early warning and immediate response to potential fire outbreaks, significantly reducing the risk of damage to crops and farmland. The core of the system is a network of environmental sensors, including temperature and smoke detectors, strategically positioned throughout the farmland. These sensors operate continuously, collecting real-time data about atmospheric and environmental conditions. Complementing these sensors is an image-processing module equipped with a camera that uses the HAAR Cascade Classifier Algorithm to recognize visual indicators of fire, such as smoke plumes and flames. All gathered data is transmitted to a centralized control unit where it is analyzed. When abnormal readings or fire-related visuals are detected, the system activates fire suppression mechanisms automatically. These include water sprinklers or motor-driven pumps controlled through relays. To ensure that stakeholders are promptly informed, a display interface provides real-time alerts, while notification systems simultaneously alert farmers and emergency responders. By combining sensor data with machine vision, AgroShield offers a robust, responsive, and intelligent approach to fire prevention, aiming to protect agricultural assets, minimize crop loss, and prevent financial setbacks.

Keywords: IoT, Computer Vision, Fire Prevention, Agriculture, Sensors, Automation, Machine Learning, Safety

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in sustaining economies and ensuring food security across the globe. However, one of the critical threats that continue to impact agricultural productivity and farmer livelihoods is the risk of fire outbreaks. These fires, often triggered by rising global temperatures, prolonged dry spells, and human negligence, can lead to the widespread destruction of crops, soil degradation, and considerable financial losses. Traditional methods of fire detection in farmlands—such as manual patrolling or reliance on distant weather forecasts—are often reactive, inefficient, and incapable of providing timely alerts. As a result, there is an urgent need for a proactive, intelligent system that can detect and respond to fire hazards effectively in real-time.

To address this pressing issue, the integration of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), computer vision, and automated control systems has opened new pathways for innovation in agricultural safety. This research introduces AgroShield, an intelligent and automated fire prevention and suppression system specifically designed for agricultural environments. The system leverages a robust network of IoT-based environmental sensors—such as temperature and smoke detectors—strategically placed across farmland to continuously monitor real-time atmospheric conditions. These sensors serve as the first layer of defense, capable of detecting sudden changes that may indicate the early stages of a fire.

Complementing these sensors is a computer vision module equipped with a camera and image-processing algorithms based on the HAAR Cascade Classifier. This module enhances the system's capability by visually detecting fire indicators such as flames and smoke plumes, adding a layer of verification to the data collected from sensors. All the collected data is transmitted to a centralized control unit for analysis. Upon detecting abnormal conditions or confirming the presence of fire through visual evidence, the system immediately triggers an automated response mechanism. This includes activating water sprinklers or motor-driven pumps through relays to suppress the fire at its early stage.

Additionally, AgroShield is equipped with a real-time display and alert interface that provides instant notifications to farmers and emergency responders through visual and audio signals or connected mobile networks. This ensures that human intervention can support the automated system when needed. By combining continuous environmental monitoring with intelligent image analysis and automated fire response, AgroShield offers a comprehensive, efficient, and responsive solution for mitigating fire risks in agricultural settings.

This paper outlines the design, implementation, and performance evaluation of AgroShield. It aims to demonstrate how the integration of IoT and computer vision technologies can create a smart agricultural safety system that not only prevents crop loss and property damage but also promotes resilience and sustainability in farming practices.

1. Literature Review

A. Kumar & R. Mehta (2023), Sensor-Based Wildfire Detection System Using IoT and Wireless Networks [1]. This study presents an IoT-based wildfire monitoring system that employs a network of environmental sensors—including temperature, humidity, and gas sensors—deployed in forest regions to detect early signs of fire. The system uses wireless communication (Zigbee and Wi-Fi) to transmit real-time data to a central monitoring station. Upon detecting fire-prone conditions, alerts are generated and sent to relevant authorities. The research emphasizes the cost-effectiveness and scalability of sensor networks in remote areas, providing a foundational approach that aligns with AgroShield's sensor-driven fire detection model for agricultural landscapes.

S. Patel et al. (2022), Real-Time Fire and Smoke Detection Using Image Processing and Deep Learning [2]. This paper explores the use of computer vision and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to detect fire and smoke in video footage. The authors trained a custom deep learning model on a large dataset of fire images to improve detection accuracy and minimize false alarms. The system can be integrated with CCTV or drone footage and can issue real-time warnings upon detecting fire hazards. This approach highlights the role of AI in enhancing visual fire detection, complementing the HAAR Cascade algorithm used in AgroShield for image-based fire monitoring.

M. R. Singh & T. B. Roy (2023), Automated Fire Detection System Using IoT and GSM Technology [3]. This research outlines a low-cost, IoT-based fire alert system using temperature and smoke sensors integrated with a GSM module. The system continuously monitors the environment, and when critical thresholds are breached, it sends SMS alerts to predefined contacts. While designed for residential and industrial use, the system demonstrates the practical application of IoT and GSM for quick communication—an approach that parallels AgroShield's notification module for alerting farmers and authorities during fire incidents.

J. D. Park et al. (2020), Vision-Based Fire Detection Using HAAR and Color Segmentation Algorithms [4]. This paper investigates fire detection through video analysis using a combination of HAAR Cascade Classifiers and color segmentation techniques to identify fire characteristics such as flicker, motion, and flame color. The system shows high accuracy in various lighting and weather conditions, demonstrating the robustness of visual algorithms. AgroShield adopts a similar visual recognition method, validating its approach of combining sensor data with real-time image processing for more accurate fire identification.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Fire Prevention Technologie

STUDY	TECHNOLOGY USED	DETECTION METHOD	APPLICATION AREA	COMMUNICATION METHOD	STRENGTHS	LIMITATIONS
A.Kumar & R.Mehta (2023)	Iot, Wireless Networks (ZigBee, Wifi)	Temperature, Humidity, Gas Sensors	Wildfire Monitoring (Forests)	Wireless communication to central monitoring station	Cost-effective, scalable in remote areas	Lacks real-time visual detection
S. Patel et al. (2022)	Image Processing, CNN (Deep Learning)	Fire and Smoke Detection from Video Footage	Surveillance (CCTV, Drones)	AI-based analysis of video frames	High accuracy, real-time detection	Requires large training dataset, computationally expensive
M. R. Singh & T. B. Roy (2023)	IoT, GSM Technology	Temperature, Smoke Sensors	Residential, Industrial Fire Detection	GSM-based SMS alerts	Low-cost, quick alerts	Limited scalability, no visual detection
J.D.Park el. Al (2020)	Image Processing (HAAR Cascade, Color Segmentation)	Fire Characteristics (Flicker, Motion, Flame Color)	General Fire Detection	Video Analysis	Works in various lighting/weather conditions, robust accuracy	May have false positives in complex environments

1.1 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

Fire detection and prevention in agriculture have evolved significantly over the years, transitioning from traditional methods to advanced IoT and image processing-based

systems like AgroShield. Historically, farmers relied on manual observation and community-based fire alert systems to detect and combat fires. These methods were largely reactive, often leading to delayed responses and extensive crop damage.

With technological advancements, early warning systems incorporating temperature and smoke sensors were introduced. However, sensor-based systems alone had limitations, such as false alarms due to environmental factors like dust and heat waves. To enhance accuracy, image processing technologies were integrated into fire detection systems, allowing for visual confirmation of fire signatures. The HAAR Cascade Classifier Algorithm, known for its real-time image processing capabilities, became a widely used technique in fire detection applications.

The introduction of IoT in fire prevention marked a major shift in agricultural fire safety. IoT-based systems enabled real-time data transmission, remote monitoring, and automated responses, significantly reducing human intervention. Projects like AgroShield leverage sensor networks and image processing to create a more reliable and proactive fire detection system. By integrating temperature and smoke sensors with visual detection, AgroShield ensures redundancy, meaning even if one system fails, another remains operational.

The evolution of fire suppression has also progressed from manual firefighting methods to automated mechanisms like sprinkler systems

and motorized water pumps, further enhancing fire control efficiency. Additionally, modern systems now incorporate real-time notifications via mobile alerts, ensuring swift action by farmers and emergency responders.

By building on historical advancements in fire detection and leveraging cutting-edge technologies, AgroShield represents the next step in agricultural fire prevention, minimizing losses and ensuring farmland safety through intelligent, automated, and highly responsive mechanisms

Figure 1: Workflow of AgroShield: Smart Fire Prevention and Suppression System for Agricultural Fields

2.PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Firstly, the system initializes by powering on all components, including the sensors, camera, and microcontroller. In the prototype version, a laptop camera is used as the main visual input device. It starts real-time surveillance of three predefined zones—Room 1, Room 2, and Room 3—where fire may occur. The live camera feed is analyzed using a fire detection model developed in Python, running through the PyCharm IDE. This model is built using the HAAR Cascade Classifier algorithm, which is trained to identify features such as flames and smoke from a dataset.

Secondly, when the AI model detects visuals resembling fire or smoke, it performs verification by comparing them to the dataset. If fire is confirmed, the system immediately triggers an alert mechanism. This includes sending an email alert using the SMTP protocol to inform the farmer or emergency personnel about the fire incident. Simultaneously, a signal is sent to the control unit to activate the fire suppression mechanism.

Thirdly, as a backup, the system includes hardware-based detection components in case the AI camera fails to operate. These include an LM35 temperature sensor and a smoke detector, which continuously monitor environmental changes such as heat rise and smoke presence. If abnormal readings are detected from either sensor, the system considers it a potential fire and proceeds to activate the suppression system.

Fourthly, once a fire is confirmed either through AI or sensors, the ESP32 microcontroller triggers the relay module. This relay module acts as an automatic switch to control a motor connected to a water pump or sprinkler system. When activated, the motor starts spraying water in the affected zone to suppress the fire at its initial stage.

Fifthly, the system includes a real-time monitoring interface in the form of a 16x2 LCD display. It shows current status updates including room names, temperature readings, and alert notifications. This helps the user or farmer quickly understand which area is affected and what actions are being taken.

Lastly, the ESP32 acts as the central brain of the system, managing all data inputs and outputs, including sensor values, AI-based decisions, and relay control. This ensures a smooth flow of operations and timely execution of fire suppression. By combining smart vision technology with reliable hardware backups, the AgroShield system offers a complete and intelligent solution to detect and mitigate fire hazards in agricultural environments.

Figure 2: Detection through PyCharm Code

Figure 3: Display in LCD Module

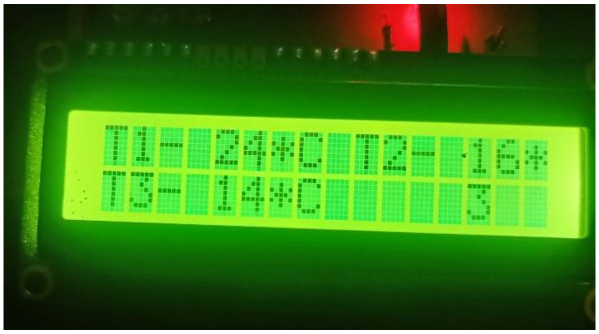

Figure 4: Temperature Detected in LCD Display

3. RESULT:

The AgroShield system was tested successfully and showed accurate and quick detection of fire in a controlled setup. The AI-based fire detection part, which used the HAAR Cascade Classifier through a laptop camera, was able to recognize fire and smoke signs in different areas (Room 1, Room 2, and Room 3). Once fire was detected, the system immediately sent alert emails to notify the concerned person, showing that the AI model worked well with fast and correct responses.

When the camera was not working or intentionally turned off, the hardware system acted as a backup. The LM35 temperature sensor and smoke detector continuously checked for any signs of fire. They detected unusual temperature increases and smoke effectively, and then triggered the fire control system without delay. The relay module connected to the ESP32 microcontroller successfully started the water pump or sprinkler system, helping to reduce the fire quickly.

The 16x2 LCD display kept showing live updates such as the room number, temperature, and fire alerts, making it easy for users to monitor the situation. The ESP32 controlled the entire system smoothly, handling inputs from both AI and sensors and activating outputs like the motor and display. The final outcome proved that AgroShield is a dependable, automated, and intelligent system for early fire detection and quick response, helping to reduce damage and protect farmland efficiently.

4.DISCUSSION

The development and testing of the AgroShield system highlighted the practical use of combining artificial intelligence with IoT-based hardware for agricultural fire safety. The AI component, built using the HAAR Cascade Classifier, played a central role in identifying fire or smoke visually through a live camera feed. During testing, the AI module responded quickly and with a good level of accuracy, proving that computer vision can be an effective tool for early fire detection in open or closed environments like farms or storage areas.

However, recognizing the possible limitations of AI—such as camera failure, poor lighting conditions, or obstacles in the field of view—we included a hardware-based backup system. The sensors, including the LM35 temperature sensor and the smoke detector, provided an added layer of reliability. These components worked continuously and ensured that the system could still detect fire even if the AI failed. This dual-approach made the system more dependable and reduced the chances of missing a fire event.

The ESP32 microcontroller acted as the system’s brain, smoothly coordinating data from the sensors and AI, and controlling the relay, motor, and display. Its built-in Wi-Fi feature also made it easy to send email alerts in real-time. This quick communication is important for taking immediate action, especially in remote farmland areas where fire may spread rapidly. The system’s alert mechanism helped notify the user instantly through emails, showing its potential for real-world applications.

Another important point observed during the project was the ease of using low-cost and commonly available components to build an efficient safety system. Despite being a prototype, AgroShield demonstrated how advanced technologies like AI and IoT can be used together affordably to solve real agricultural problems.

Overall, the discussion of this project shows that integrating AI with hardware not only improves accuracy but also makes the system more robust and responsive. With further improvements such as solar power support, better camera modules, and mobile app integration, the AgroShield system could be scaled for larger farmlands and commercial use in the future.

5. CONCLUSION:

The AgroDefend system successfully demonstrates how the integration of Artificial Intelligence and IoT-based hardware can provide an effective solution for early fire detection and prevention in agricultural areas. By using a camera-based AI model to visually identify fire and smoke, along with reliable temperature and smoke sensors as a backup, the system ensures quick and accurate responses to potential fire hazards. The ESP32 microcontroller efficiently manages the entire setup by processing sensor data, triggering the fire suppression system, and sending real-time alerts through email.

This dual-layered system not only improves safety but also reduces the chances of major damage to crops and property. It offers a practical and cost-effective solution, especially for farmers in remote locations where traditional fire monitoring methods are limited. Although this project is currently at the prototype stage, its promising results suggest a strong potential for real-world application. With future enhancements like mobile integration, solar-powered operation, and long-range wireless communication, AgroDefend can be further developed into a fully automated and scalable agricultural fire safety system.

6. FUTURE SCOPE:

AgroDefend holds significant potential for further development and wider application in real-world agricultural settings. In the future, the system can be enhanced by integrating high-resolution thermal cameras that can detect heat signatures even before visible flames or smoke appear. This would increase the accuracy of early fire detection, especially during night-time or in low-visibility conditions.

Another promising upgrade is the development of a dedicated mobile application that allows farmers to receive instant alerts, monitor real-time sensor data, and even control the system remotely. This would improve user accessibility and make the system more user-friendly, especially for farmers who may not always be near the farmland.

To improve power efficiency and ensure uninterrupted operation in remote areas, the system can be adapted to run on solar energy. Additionally, integrating LoRa (Long Range) communication modules would allow sensor data to be transmitted over longer distances without relying on Wi-Fi, making the system suitable for large-scale agricultural lands.

Machine learning algorithms can also be introduced in future versions to continuously improve the system's ability to differentiate between real fire events and false alarms caused by dust, fog, or other environmental factors. Furthermore, the addition of GPS modules could help track the exact location of the fire, enabling quicker and more targeted responses from emergency teams.

Overall, with continuous innovation and integration of emerging technologies, AgroDefend can evolve into a smart, scalable, and fully automated fire prevention system that ensures greater safety, efficiency, and sustainability in agriculture.

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