

International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing



A Monthly Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology

ISSN 2320-088X

IMPACT FACTOR: 5.258

IJCSMC, Vol. 5, Issue. 5, May 2016, pg.448 – 463

Current Trends in Agriculture and Food Industry using Wireless Sensor Technologies

Dr. I. Lakshmi

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Stella Maris College,
Cathedral Road, Chennai-600086, Tamil Nadu, India

lakshmi.i@stellamariscollege.org, lakshmicssmc79@gmail.com

Abstract: *The point of the present paper is to survey the specialized and exploratory cutting edge of remote sensor advancements and measures for remote correspondences in the Agri-Food area. These advancements are exceptionally encouraging in a few fields, for example, natural observing, exactness agribusiness, chilly chain control or traceability. The paper concentrates on WSN (Wireless Sensor Networks) and RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), showing the diverse frameworks accessible, late improvements and case of utilizations, including ZigBee based WSN and latent, semi-detached and dynamic RFID. Future patterns of remote correspondences in agribusiness and sustenance industry are additionally talked about.*

Keywords: *WSN; RFID; agriculture; food*

1. Introduction

Remote Sensor Technologies (WST) is entering another stage. Late advances offer endless open doors for innovative work. This is the outcome of the diminishing expenses of proprietorship, the building of progressively littler detecting gadgets and the accomplishments in radio recurrence innovation and advanced circuits. WST alludes to Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) and radio recurrence recognizable proof (RFID) based sensor gadgets. WSN is a standout amongst the most huge advances in the 21st century. RFID was produced for recognizable proof purposes, however developing enthusiasm for the numerous other conceivable applications has prompted the improvement of another scope of remote sensor gadgets in light of RFID. The fundamental contrast between a WSN and a RFID framework is that RFID gadgets have no agreeable capacities, while WSN permit diverse system topologies and multihop correspondence. These innovations have been pulling in numerous examination endeavors amid the previous couple of years, driven by the expanding development and selection of principles, for example, Bluetooth [1] and ZigBee [2] for WSN, and different ISO (International Organization for Standards) measures for RFID (ISO 15693, ISO/IEC 18000, ISO 11784, and so on.) [3-9]. At present, they are extremely encouraging in a few fields, for example, ecological checking, watering system, domesticated animals, nursery, cool chain control or traceability. The frameworks are typically made out of a couple sinks and extensive amount of little sensors hubs. Ordinarily, these sensor hubs comprise of three segments: detecting, preparing and conveying [10]. Every remote sensor hub speaks with a door unit which can speak with different PCs by means of different systems, for example, a Local Area Networks (LAN), Wireless Local Area Networks (WLAN) [11,12], Internet [13], Controller Area Network (CAN) [14] or Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN) utilizing standard conventions like GSM (Global System for Mobile correspondence) [15-17] or GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) [18,19]. In this paper, we audit the benchmarks and the various applications that use WST in horticulture and nourishment industry and to arrange

them in proper classifications. The examination of their attributes and commitments could be helpful for seeing new applications or pertinent exploration opportunities.

2. Wired versus Remote

WSN can work in an extensive variety of situations and give preferences in cost, size, force, adaptability and dispersed knowledge, contrasted with wired ones. In a system, when a hub can't specifically contact the base station, the message might be sent over numerous jumps. Via auto arrangement set up, the system could keep on operating as hubs are moved, presented or evacuated. Checking applications have been created in drug, farming, environment, military, machine/building, toys, movement following and numerous different fields. Models for sensor systems have been changing significantly in the course of the most recent 50 years, from the simple 4-20 mA outlines to the transport and system topology of today. Transport models diminish wiring and required correspondence data transmission. Remote sensors further diminishing wiring needs, giving new chances to dispersed knowledge designs [2,10,20]. For fieldbus engineering, the danger of cutting the transport that interfaces every one of the sensors perseveres. WSN dispenses with every one of the issues emerging from wires in the framework. This is the most essential point of interest of utilizing such innovation for observing. Remote sensor innovation permits Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Sensors (MEMS) to be incorporated with sign molding and radio units to shape "bits" – just for a minimal effort, a little size, and with low power prerequisites. Accessible MEMS incorporate inertial, weight, temperature, dampness, strain-gage, and different piezo and capacitive transducers for closeness, position, speed, increasing speed and vibration estimations [20]; and as indicated by a few exploration works, interfacing wires to these gadgets can be more tricky than doing it by method for remote outlines [21,22]. Bits can frame systems and co-work as indicated by different models and designs. They accompanied scaled down sensors mounted, that permit, in a little space ($2.5 \times 5 \times 5$ cm), the social event of information pretty much temperature, as well as relative dampness, speeding up, stun and light [23]. Another point of interest for remote sensor gadgets is the achievability of establishment in spots where cabling is unimaginable, for example, vast solid structures [24] or installed inside the payload, which conveys their readings nearer to the valid in situ properties of perishable items [25]. Wired systems are extremely solid and stable correspondence frameworks for instruments and controls. Notwithstanding, remote innovation guarantees lower establishment costs than wired gadgets, on the grounds that required cabling building is excessive [26].

3. Remote Sensor Networks

A WSN is a framework contained radio recurrence (RF) handsets, sensors, microcontrollers and force sources [10]. Late advances in remote sensor organizing innovation have prompted the improvement of ease, low power, multifunctional sensor hubs. Sensor hubs empower environment detecting together with information preparing. Instrumented with an assortment of sensors, for example, temperature, dampness and unpredictable compound recognition, permit checking of various situations. They can coordinate with other sensor frameworks and trade information with outer clients [27]. Sensor systems are utilized for an assortment of uses, including remote information procurement, machine checking and support, keen structures and interstates, ecological observing, site security, mechanized nearby following of costly materials, wellbeing administration, and in numerous different regions [10]. A general WSN convention comprises of the application layer, transport layer, system layer, information join layer, physical layer, power administration plane, versatility administration plane and the assignment administration plane [10]. At present two there standard advances are accessible for WSN: ZigBee and Bluetooth. Both work inside the Industrial Scientific and Medical (ISM) band of 2.4 GHz, which gives permit free operations, tremendous range portion and overall similarity. By and large, as recurrence expands, transfer speed increments taking into account higher information rates yet control prerequisites are likewise higher and transmission separation is extensively shorter [27,28]. Multi-jump correspondence over the ISM band may well be conceivable in WSN since it expends less power than customary single bounce correspondence [28].

It is likewise conceivable to make a WSN utilizing Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11), however this convention is typically used in PC-based frameworks since it was produced to develop or substitute for a wired LAN [29]. Its energy utilization is somewhat high, and the short independence of a battery power supply still remains a critical impediment [30].

Bluetooth

Bluetooth (IEEE 802.15.1) was created as a remote convention for short-run correspondence in remote individual region systems (PAN) as a link substitution for cell phones. It utilizes the 868 and 915 MHz and the 2.4 GHz radio groups to convey at 1 Mb for every second between up to seven gadgets (see Table 1). Bluetooth is basically intended to amplify specially appointed systems administration usefulness. Some of its regular capacities are passing

and synchronizing information, e.g. between a PDA (individual computerized colleague) and a PC, remote access to LANs, and association with the web. It utilizes recurrence bouncing spread-range (FHSS) correspondence, which transmits information over various frequencies at various time interims. Bluetooth utilizes an expert slave-based MAC (medium access control) convention [1,31,32].

ZigBee

The ZigBee standard is based on top of the IEEE 802.15.4 standard. The IEEE 802.15.4 standard characterizes the physical and MAC (Medium Access Control) layers for low-rate remote individual region systems [33]. The physical layer bolsters three recurrence groups with various gross information rates: 2,450 MHz (250 kbs-1), 915 MHz (40 kbs-1) and 868 MHz (20 kbs-1). It likewise bolsters functionalities for channel determination, join quality estimation, vitality estimation and clear channel evaluation. ZigBee institutionalizes both the system and the application layer. The system layer is accountable for sorting out and giving directing over a multi-bounce system, determining distinctive system topologies: star, tree, shared and work. The application layer gives a system to appropriated application advancement and correspondence.

Beside the agribusiness and sustenance industry, it is generally utilized as a part of home building control, robotization, security, shopper hardware, PC peripherals, restorative checking and toys. These applications require an innovation that offers long battery life, unwavering quality, programmed or self-loader establishment, the capacity to effortlessly include or expel system hubs, flags that can go through dividers and roofs and a low framework cost [2].

Bluetooth versus ZigBee

Table 1 gives a correlation amongst ZigBee and Bluetooth. For applications where higher information rates are essential, Bluetooth plainly has the point of interest since it can bolster a more extensive scope of activity sorts than ZigBee. In any case, the force utilization in a sensor system is of essential significance and it ought to be to a great degree low [28]. Bluetooth is presumably the nearest companion to WSNs, however its energy utilization has been of optional significance in its configuration. Bluetooth is in this way not appropriate for applications that require ultra-low power utilization; turning on and off expends a lot of vitality. Interestingly, the ZigBee convention places essential significance on force administration; it was produced for low power utilization and years of battery life. Bluetooth gadgets have lower battery life contrasted with ZigBee, as an aftereffect of the preparing and convention administration overhead which is required for specially appointed systems administration [28,34]. Additionally, ZigBee gives higher system adaptability than Bluetooth, permitting diverse topologies. ZigBee permits a bigger number of hubs – more than 65,000 – as per detail. In this way, the appropriateness of ZigBee for observing in farming and sustenance industry has been proposed by different creators [14,28,34-36].

Feature(s)	IEEE 802.11b	Bluetooth	ZigBee
Power Profile	Hours	Days	Years
Complexity	Very Complex	Complex	Simple
Nodes/Master	32	7	64000
Latency	Enumeration up to 3 Seconds	Enumeration up to 10 seconds	Enumeration 30ms
Range	100 m	10m	10m-300m
Extendibility	Roaming Possible	No	YES
Data Rate	11Mb/s	1Mb/s	250kb/s
Stack size	100+ kbyte	100+ kbyte	8-60 kbyte
Topology	Star	Star	Star, cluster, mesh
Security	Authentication Service Set ID (SSID), WEP	64 bit, 128 bit	128 bit AES and Application Layer user defined

Table 1. Comparison between Bluetooth and ZigBee.

4. Radio Frequency Identification

RFID is a developing innovation that makes utilization of remote correspondence. The convention was initially created for short-extend item ID, ordinarily covering the 2 mm - 2 m read run, and has been advanced as the trade innovation for the optical standardized tag found, with the utilization of EPC (Electronic Product Code). RFID can permit vitality to enter certain merchandise and to peruse a tag that is not noticeable [37]. There are numerous unmistakable conventions utilized as a part of the different RFID frameworks, some utilizing the lower end of the range (135 KHz) and others utilizing the super high recurrence (SHF) at 5.875 GHz:

There are different gauges required in RFID:

- ISO/IEC 7816 is the standard for contact chip cards [6].
- ISO/IEC 14443 is for contactless vicinity cards working at 13.56 MHz [7].
- ISO/IEC 15693 is for contactless region cards working at 13.56 MHz [8].
- ISO/IEC 18000 is for thing administration air interface, characterizing the parameters for air interface in various frequencies: < 135 kHz, 13.56 MHz, 2.45 GHz, 5.8 GHz, 860-930 MHz and 433 MHz [9].
- ISO 11784, ISO 11785 and ISO 14223 are gauges for the radio-recurrence distinguishing proof of creatures [3-5].

RFID frameworks are included three primary segments: the tag or transponder, the peruser or handset that peruses and composes information to a transponder, and the PC containing database and data administration programming [38]. RFID labels can be dynamic, uninvolved or semi-latent. Uninvolved and semi-latent RFID send their information by reflection or balance of the electromagnetic field that was discharged by the Reader. The commonplace perusing extent is between 10 cm and 3 m. The battery of semi-inactive RFID is just used to control the sensor and recording rationale. The correspondence of dynamic RFID is controlled by his own battery. This empowers higher sign quality and stretched out correspondence scope of up to 100 meters; yet the execution of dynamic correspondence requires bigger batteries and more electronic parts. The normal cost of dynamic RFID is between five or ten times the cost of semi-inactive ones [39]. RFID has been effectively connected to sustenance logistics and store network administration forms on account of its capacity to recognize, classify, and deal with the stream of merchandise [39-42]. Likewise, electronic recognizable proof of cows utilizing RFID is a typical practice in numerous homesteads [43]. Notwithstanding, late improvements in RFID equipment equipped with sensors expand its scope of use. Murkovic et al. built up a RFID latent tag with a synthetic sensor and its optoelectronic interface. The gadget is sans battery, has the span of a charge card and is good with the ISO 15693. It quantifies pH in the extent 5.0-8.5, utilizing remote vitality exchange to control the sensor and read its reaction [44]. There are business dynamic and semi-alooof labels that can gather temperature data [45,46]. Other semi-detached labels furnished with sensor are a work in progress, similar to mugginess [47,48], stun/vibration [49], light [48,50] and convergence of gasses, for example, acetaldehyde or ethylene [51]. In farming, dynamic labels are extremely fascinating, particularly for creature conduct examines. They naturally send motivations, so the creatures can be distinguished by even far off perusers. This capacity is ensured by utilizing a force battery. These gadgets can be utilized to screen creatures in medium size open air pens, giving advanced information that can be effectively electronic [52].

5. WST Applications

This segment shows most pertinent applications in agribusiness and nourishment industry. The advancement of these applications in agro-nourishment has pulled in impressive examination endeavors in the most recent years, in light of the fact that these innovations are exceptionally appropriate for conveyed information gathering and observing in extreme situations, for example, nurseries, cropland, distribution centers or refrigerated trucks. Notwithstanding, a few zones have been created speedier than others. For instance, there are a few applications for checking nurseries or animals and only a couple in ranch apparatus.

5.1. Physical Aspects of Applying WST in Agriculture and Food Industry

Radio engendering in genuine situations is perplexing because of multipath spread, shadowing and lessening. In farming, the radio recurrence confronts challenges because of situation of hubs for wide-range network scope and solid connection quality above product shades. WST must have the capacity to work in an extensive variety of situations, for example, exposed fields, vineyards, plantations, from level to complex geology and over a scope of climate conditions, all of which influence radio execution [53]. In these circumstances, the connection power

spending plan is subject to harvest development and territory notwithstanding more regular components, for example, hub dispersing and reception apparatus stature [54]. For applications inside structures like blazes, nurseries or stockrooms, the radio sign needs to experience numerous articles like dividers, windows, beds, machines, and so on which likewise bring about a huge lessening in sign quality. All in all, a got signal level of 10 dB to 20 dB over the touchy furthest reaches of the beneficiary is an acknowledged worth for the connection spending plan [54]. One vital exploration subject is deficiency discovery and confinement. In a remote detecting application it is crucial to distinguish the mistaken estimations. Wrong data gave by the checking framework ought to be distinguished and skipped. Additionally the usage of counterfeit consciousness in the center of the framework can obstruct the transmission of incorrect information. Ruiz-Garcia et al. found that sensor estimations get to be wrong when the battery voltage was low, between 2,159-2,167 mV (full charge was 3,000 mV) temperature rises immensely and both relative moistness and temperature increment in variability [25]. In any case, this conduct has not been recorded by different studies in different fields that utilization the same bits [55,56]. In this manner the conceivable impact of different elements like the calculation introduced ought to consider and contemplated in further analyses.

Among the distinctive execution parameters, the rate of message lost or Packet Reception Rate (PRR) is vital in a WST usage, and ought to be assessed for any application. Contingent upon the working environment, noteworthy sign misfortune can happen at these frequencies especially when the radios require observable pathway for ideal execution, with 2.4 GHz more helpless than 900 MHz. Results from experimentation in refrigerated chambers with 2.4 GHz ZigBee bits demonstrated low proportion of information lost parcels. Being the maximums identified 15.73% at the research facility and 4.74% at the wholesale store. In resistance, the proportion established in a semi-trailer, had a most extreme of 100% for two of the bits and at least 32.48% [57]. On account of Ipema et al., who observed bovines with 433 MHz bits, the base station straightforwardly got under half of temperature estimations put away in the bit cushion [56]. Nadimi et al., that likewise checked dairy animals with 2.4 GHz bits, demonstrated parcel misfortune rates of around 25% for remote sensor information from cows in a field when the separation to the beneficiary was under 12.5 m. In a potato field, after the primary year of experimentation with 868/916 MHz, 98% of information parcels were lost. Be that as it may, amid the second year the aggregate sum of information assembled was 51%, which speaks to an unmistakable change [58,59]. Searching for better results, an answer could be to show more intermediates bits that permit distributed correspondence to the base station. Another arrangement could be to accomplish more investigations testing different frequencies like 868 and 916 MHz, which are utilized for other business bits accessible. On the other hand to create bits with more RF power, that can accomplish longer radio reaches. Likewise the transmission could be enhanced by method for improving reception apparatus introduction, shape and design [57,60].

Atmosphere Influence

Signal misfortune because of environmental conditions ought to be considered in light of the fact that the atmosphere influences the correspondence joins [54]. Outside use needs to consider the impacts of dampness because of mugginess, precipitation and wetting. Goense and Thelen considered the proliferation of radio waves in a potato field utilizing 433 MHz bits, finding a superior spread under wet conditions. Higher relative dampness and downpour gave expanded sign quality at the beneficiary [12]. In any case, experimentation with 868/916 MHz bits demonstrated the inverse conduct, when the relative dampness amid the day was high, the portal got around 60% of the normal messages. This rate becomes back to more than 70% in the drier days [59]. Different creators, ascertained the lessening of 2.4 GHz signals because of downpour as 0.02 dB/km for a downpour rate of 150 mm/hr [10].

Additionally, encompassing temperature influences the bits execution. Low temperatures have a negative impact in the battery life of the bits. Experimentation in refrigerated chambers at various temperatures demonstrated that battery life diminishes under cooling conditions. For instance, in 2.4 GHz ZigBee bits, battery life at 0 °C is half than that at 20 °C [25]. Estimations in bits can get to be incorrect when the battery voltage is not exactly a specific limit. Ruiz Garcia et al. reported incorrect information beneath 2,160 mV contrasted with 3,000 mV comparing to full charge. In this manner, changes in battery voltage must be confined from affecting estimation exactness [25].

Crop Canopy Influence

Another variable that a progression after some time is the thickness of the leaves in the yield. Signal engendering over the cross covering results in lessening and difference in the got signal quality [59,61]. The thickness of the leaves in the harvest changes after some time. At the point when there are less leaves the message rate increments. Zhang contemplated the transmission scope of a 2.4 GHz Bluetooth gadget, finding the ideal separations with radio

statures of 1.4 m, 1.7 m and 4 m crosswise over exposed soil, soybeans and corn individually [62]. Goense and Thelen found that the weakest signs were measured in July, when the aggregate yield shelter was completely created. Results demonstrated that a dry, full created crop shelter restricts the separation that radio's can cover to around 11 meters when set close to the dirt surface. Subsequently, 100 bits for each hectare would be vital for a solid correspondence over the product overhang [12]. Hebel et al. demonstrated that weakening and flag quality fluctuation were subject to viewable pathway misfortunes and statures not exactly the Fresnel zone span [63]. Experimentation in full grown corn fields (2.5 m high) with handsets put at receiving wire statures of 1.5 and 2 m. what's more, a separation of 100 m, demonstrated a normal 10 dB misfortune when the handsets were set in or over the braided hair [54].

5.2. Natural Monitoring

WSN turn into an essential issue in ecological checking. The moderately minimal effort of the gadgets permit the establishment of a thick populace of hubs that can enough speak to the variability present in the earth. They can give hazard evaluation data, as for instance alarming agriculturists at the onset of ice harm and giving better microclimate mindfulness.

Atmosphere Monitoring

The computerization of the checking procedure can be utilized as a part of assorted sorts of atmospheres and conditions. Johnson and Margalho checked agroclimate in the Amazon, examining WSN short range transmission. They observed that more inaccessible hubs endured an execution misfortune, while hubs nearer to the sink kept up their throughput levels. Another case of atmosphere supervision is surge expectation by method for remote sensors, which can distinguish precipitation, water level and climate conditions. The sensors supply data to a brought together database framework [64]. Penetrate and Elliot extended the execution to a territorial and on-ranch sensor systems at 900 MHz that give remote, constant checking and control of cultivating operations in two agrarian applications, a climate observing system and an on-homestead ice checking system [65]. Ayday and Safak introduced a dampness circulation map got through the incorporation of WSN with GIS (Geographic Information Systems). The remote hubs with dampness sensors were situated at foreordained areas; geographic directions of these focuses were acquired with GPS and afterward, all the data was assessed utilizing GIS [66]. Han et al. built up a remote information transmission framework, utilizing remote ZigBee bits, created to remotely screen dregs spillover at a low-water crossing continuously. The door transmitted the sensor signs to an Internet server utilizing the GPRS [18]. Hamrita and Hoffacker built up a lab model for remote estimation of soil temperature. The framework was situated in a business 13.56 MHz RFID tag. Estimations demonstrated a high relationship (more prominent than 99%) with those got utilizing a thermocouple [67].

Fire Detection

Current observation frameworks utilize a camera, an infrared sensor framework and a satellite framework. These frameworks can't bolster ongoing observation, checking and programmed alert. A remote sensor system can distinguish and figure woods fire more speedily than the conventional satellite-based recognition approach. WSN based flame observation frameworks was outlined and executed. WSN measure temperature and mugginess, and identify smoke [68,69].

5.3. Accuracy Agriculture

The improvement of WST applications in exactness horticulture (see Figure 1) makes conceivable to expand efficiencies, efficiency and benefit while minimizing unintended effects on natural life and the environment.

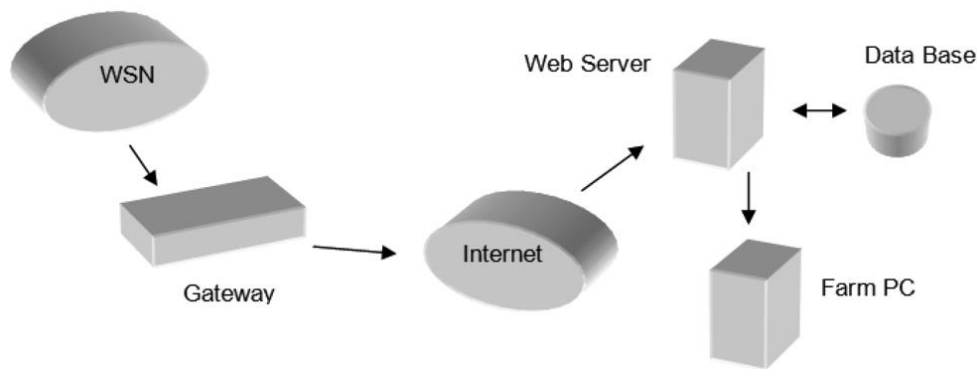


Figure 1. Proposal of remote sensing architecture in precision agriculture.

Ranch Machinery

WSN executed in rough terrain vehicles, for example, tractors or join collector, permit trading information with static base or with different vehicles, making of versatile WSN. In any case, a la mode there are no business frameworks accessible and only a couple research ponders reported. Lee et al. introduced a capacitance sort dampness sensor in a scrounge collector for checking dampness fixation amid gathering. The data was transmitted utilizing Bluetooth [71]. Cugati et al. reported a Bluetooth system conveyed in a compost implement that permitted ongoing sensor obtaining. The data was utilized for ascertaining the ideal amount and spread example for a manure [72].

Bother Control

Baggio sent a WSN for battling phytophthora in a potato field. Phytophthora is a contagious sickness which relies on upon the climatologically conditions. 868/916 MHz bits were utilized for measuring stickiness and temperature. The point of the framework is to uncover when the product is at danger and let the agriculturist treat the plants just when is truly required [58].

Viticulture

Plant checking, likewise called phytomonitoring, is simpler utilizing WST. For instance, with the assistance of WST the proprietor of vineyard can deal with the vineyard works all the more productively and consequently. Burrell et al. portrayed an assortment of sensor system setups and applications that can address distinctive needs in the vineyard [73]. Beckwith et al. executed a WSN in a vineyard comprised of 65 bits of 916 MHz. Temperatures estimations were gathered amid one month. The data was utilized for tending to two essential parameters in wine creation: heat summation and potential ice harm [74]. Morais et al. demonstrated the plausibility of a ZigBee based remote detecting system, planned for accuracy viticulture. The system hubs were fueled by batteries that are revived with vitality gathered from nature [75].

Accuracy Irrigation

Productive water administration is a noteworthy worry in numerous yield frameworks. WST have a major potential for speak to the innate soil variability present in fields with more exactness than the present frameworks accessible. Therefore, the advantage for the makers is a superior choice emotionally supportive network that permits to augment their profitability while sparing water. Likewise, WST wipes out troubles to wire sensor stations over the field and decreases support cost. Since establishment of WST is simpler than existing wired arrangements, sensors can be all the more thickly conveyed to give neighborhood nitty gritty information. Rather than flooding a whole field because of expansive sensor information, every area could be enacted in light of neighborhood sensors. O'Shaughnessy and Event utilized a six-traverse focus turn watering system framework as a stage for testing two WSN of infrared thermometers. Looking at the execution of a cross section and non-network organizing frameworks of remote sensors on a middle turn stage [76]. Vellidis et al. built up a model of brilliant sensor exhibit for planning watering system in cotton. The framework coordinates dampness sensors, thermocouples and RFID labels [77]. Qian et al. outlined another groundwater-checking instrument in view of WSN. The new instrument screens groundwater table

and temperature through a sensor. An inserted single chip forms the observing information and a GSM information module exchanges the information remotely [16]. Bogena et al. assessed a minimal effort soil water content sensor centering in it remote system application [78]. Kim et al. build up an in-field WSN for actualizing site particular watering system control in a direct move watering system framework. Correspondence signals from the sensor system and watering system controller to the base station were effectively interfaced utilizing minimal effort Bluetooth remote radio correspondence [79]. Akyildiz and Stuntebeck reported an underground framework for checking soil conditions, for example, water and mineral substance, keeping in mind the end goal to give information to suitable watering system and treatment. Likewise, the framework can be utilized for observing the nearness and centralization of different dangerous substances in soils close waterways and aquifers, where concoction overflow could sully drinking water supplies. Another application can be avalanche expectation by observing soil development [80].

Nurseries

The mechanization and effectiveness on nursery environment observing and control are essential. Keeping in mind the end goal to control and screen the ecological components, sensors and actuators are fundamental. Nursery yields can advantage a great deal utilizing WST, on the grounds that inside the nursery the product conditions, for example, atmosphere and soil don't rely on upon normal operators. Subsequently, the executions are simpler than in outside applications. The main utilization of WSN in a nursery was accounted for in the year 2003, it was a checking and control framework created by method for Bluetooth [81]. Since that year, a few applications has been produced, a large portion of them makes utilization of IEEE 802.15.4/ZigBee: Gonda and Cugnasca introduced a proposition of a circulated nursery control and checking framework utilizing ZigBee [82]. Yoo et al. depicts the aftereffects of genuine sending of a WSN IEEE 802.15.4 consistent to screen and control nature in nurseries with melon and cabbage [11]. Lea-Cox et al. built up a WSN in a nursery, that incorporates an assortment of sensors which can quantify substrate water, temperature, electrical conductivity, day by day photosynthetic radiation and leaf wetness progressively. Advantages originated from an enhanced plant development, more proficient water and compost applications, together with a diminishment in sickness issues identified with over-watering [13]. Liu et al. reported a WSN model with two-section structure for nurseries. In the initial segment, a few sensor hubs were utilized to quantify temperature, light and soil dampness. The other part comprises of GSM module and the administration programming taking into account database running on the remote PC [15]. Zhou et al. outlined a checking framework in light of ZigBee, utilizing a star system topology inside the nursery and a cross section topology for the association between the nurseries and the administration framework [19]. Yang et al. reported a multi-utilitarian remote detecting framework that incorporates RFID innovation with phantom imaging and natural detecting in a nursery. The multi-phantom imaging framework was utilized for remote detecting of the overhang of cabbage seedlings. Nursery temperature, relative moistness, and lighting conditions were measured over the yield [83]. Wang et al. build up a particular remote sensor hub for checking temperature, relative stickiness and light inside nurseries [84].

5.4. Accuracy Livestock

Present day creature generation has changed as of late because of the utilization of accuracy instruments. Consequences of late research have been utilized as inputs to preventive diagnostics and improvement of basic leadership programming in a few ranges, and also to foresee occasions. WST has been utilized as another method for measuring center body temperature that are negligibly intrusive and give constant, remote, continuous data. Together with body temperature WSN can acquire the oxygen immersion of cows' blood utilizing a heartbeat oximeter, area (GPS), encompassing temperature and breath [85]. Mayer et al. made a remote sensor system stage for creature wellbeing and conduct checking. A cow was instrumented with both inner and outer sensors, utilizing matchbox estimated bits put inside standard medication discharge containers. The hubs observed the intra-ruminal action of the cow and discuss remotely with each other [60]. Bog et al. embedded an inject able RFID and temperature sensor, into the neck of steeds keeping in mind the end goal to quantify body temperature with a one of a kind character code [86]. Ipema et al. depicted the consequences of an analysis with a temperature sensor incorporated with a bolus set in the rumen of a bovine. The primary target was to show that case based remote innovation could work in steers. The bit in the rumen transmitted information to the bit joined to the front leg of the cow; from that point the sign was transmitted to the base station [56]. Assessment of creature welfare can likewise be dictated by remote checking and empower the maker to settle on the right choice in view of constant administration. Nadimi et al. tended to and tackled the issue of on-line checking of dairy animals in a broadened territory, utilizing ZigBee based remote sensor systems. An investigation of remote sensor systems connected to the observing of creature conduct in the field is depicted. The issue of internet checking of dairy animals' nearness and

field time in an expanded zone secured by a portion of new grass utilizing remote sensor systems has been tended to [55,87].

Observing and control of the nature of indoor environment is vital for creature wellbeing and welfare and straightforwardly affects profitability and quality. Ventilation in the stables must be overseen keeping in mind the end goal to dodge long haul over-basic introduction of the creatures to smelling salts, bringing on anxiety, pour wellbeing and diminished profitability. Cai et al. exhibited a remote, remote inquiry smelling salts sensor that can track both low and high centralizations of alkali [88]. In the meantime, ventilation and warming must be minimized with a specific end goal to spare vitality while keeping temperatures at a satisfactory level. Cugnasca et al. assessed the capacity and handiness of WSN connected to screen natural variables in a creature lodging office. The hubs were traveled through the office to decide diverse profiles of temperature, mugginess and iridescence [89]. Darr and Zhao build up a remote information securing framework for checking temperature varieties in swine horse shelters [90]. Controlled from a solitary 3.6 V, 1,200 mAhr battery, and arranged with a specimen rate of 5 minutes the bits had a battery life of 3.5 years. Subsequently ZigBee bits, were observed to be appropriate for checking in limited creature nourishing operations situations [90].

5.5. Sustenance Industry

The sustenance business is these days confronting basic changes because of customer needs, which notwithstanding wellbeing and security concerns, request an ever bigger differing qualities of nourishment items with top notch norms. The nature of these items may change quickly, in light of the fact that they are submitted to an assortment of dangers amid generation, transport and capacity that are in charge of material quality misfortunes. Parties included need better quality certification techniques to fulfill client requests and to make a focused purpose of contrast. Effective store network logistics calls for computerized and proficient checking and control of all operations. The checking ought to permit building up a superior learning, recognizing shortcoming, and enhancing the entire procedure, all things that conceivably would significantly affect the inventory network [91]. Likewise, there is an expanding interest of traceability in the natural pecking order, statutory necessities are becoming stricter and there is expanding weight to create institutionalized traceability frameworks. From the crude material to the offer of merchandise, increasingly data should be assembled and made accessible. In the following years, the bringing down expense of WST will give the chance to track and follow huge and costly items, as well as little and modest ones, making another era of knowledge items [92]. Also, the data accumulated by the WST can be connected with a traceability framework in every progression of the life of the item, "from ranch to fork" [93]. Items can be followed and followed from the field to the business. Anastasi et al. planned and executed a WSN-based framework for checking the beneficial cycle of top notch wine in a Sicilian winery. Hubs were conveyed both in the field and in the basement, where wine maturing is performed [30]. WSN was additionally considered for the supervision of temperature amid appraisal of canned nourishment cleansing, building up a scientific model dissecting remote sensor hubs amid the procedure [94].

Cool Chain Monitoring and Traceability

Perishable nourishment items, for example, vegetables, organic produce, meat or fish require refrigerated transports. Consequently, temperature is the most essential element while drawing out the handy time span of usability of perishable nourishment items. Contemplating and breaking down temperature angles inside refrigeration rooms, compartments, and trucks is an essential worry of the business. The production network administration of crisp sustenances requires quick choices since merchandise are sent inside hours after landing in the appropriation focus. Fitting arranging calls for more data than that which could be given by standard RFID following and following. Quality issues ought to be distinguished as fast as could be allowed, and alerts ought to be activated when temperature angles cross a limit. Regardless of the fact that immediate access to the method for transport is impractical, online notices offer new open doors for enhanced transport arranging.

The utilization of remote sensors in refrigerated vehicles was proposed by Qingshan et al. [28]. The vehicles can have an assortment of sensors to recognize, distinguish, log, and convey what happens amid the adventure, observing the status of perishable items in transport (see Figure 2). Ruiz-Garcia et al. contemplated and dissected multi-purpose refrigerated natural product transport that coordinated remote sensor systems with multiplexed correspondences, armada administration frameworks, and versatile systems [14]. ZigBee bits were accepted for their utilization under cooling conditions in stockrooms, concentrating on the conduct of the bits in natural product chambers. Likewise, the psychrometric information model was executed for snappy appraisal of changes in the outright water substance of air. Subsequently it was conceivable to address water misfortune from the items,

furthermore to identify buildup on the products [25]. The new fish logistic chain can be likewise checked utilizing WST. Hayes et al. reported a WSN based framework that permits. The application is worked around a web server and bespoke remote information lumberjacks working over a GSM system [17]. Abad et al. accepted a RFID keen tag instrumented with light, temperature and mugginess sensors. The framework give continuous traceability data of the item to the distinctive fish dispersion chain joins [48]. McMeekin utilized dynamic sensors to record spatial temperature profiles [95]. Gras utilized uninvolved RFID lumberjacks to test the likelihood to locate a specific temperature in a vehicle, however did not go into spatial deviations [96]. Amador et al. demonstrated the utilization of RFID for temperature following in a business shipment of pineapples from Costa Rica to the USA. Jedermann et al. checked 16 refrigerated trucks utilizing semi-aloof RFID instrumented with temperature sensors (Turbo Tag) recognizing temperature angles [45]. These sorts of utilizations can enroll temperatures amid transportation and dissemination yet the transmission extent is short of what one meter and they are not ready to create propelled system topologies like the ZigBee gadgets can do [46]. The exactness of information lumberjacks is a basic issue in cool chain administration. This precision turns out to be significantly more essential if the goal is early identification of temperature changes and slopes. Guidelines for nourishment circulation permit deviations of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ from the set point [97]. Jedermann et al. did a correlation of three distinctive sorts RFID lumberjacks in a climatic chamber, finding that the rate of estimations with a distinction to the normal esteem not exactly the deviation $\pm \delta$ was somewhere around 66% and 73% [45].

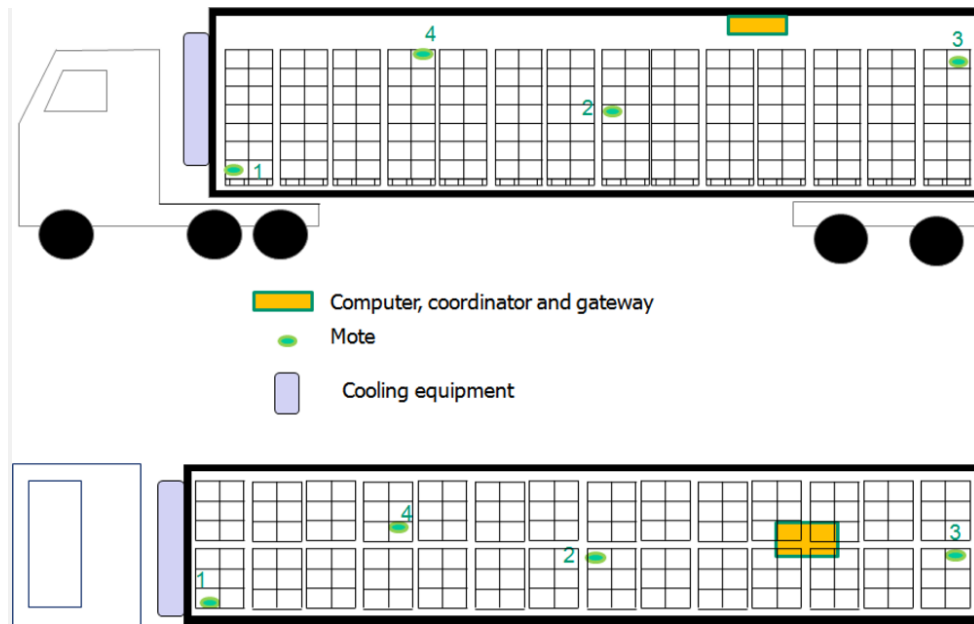


Figure 2. Proposal of WSN inside refrigerated trucks [57].

RFID information lumberjacks are accessible in high amounts, yet they require manual taking care of as a result of their low perusing range. Another hindrance is that temperature lumberjacks are accessible for the 13.56 MHz HF-Range. The significant disadvantage of this band is the constrained perusing scope of around 20 cm. On the off chance that a door per user checks things naturally upon landing in the distribution center, the perusing range needs to cover a few meters. Likewise these labels take around five seconds to exchange recorded temperature values over the RFID interface [45]. A high information rate is required by typical stream of products in a stockroom.

Ecological temperature can varies from each other depending in the area of the lumberjack, pressing material, or warmth scattering of the item [98,99]. Semi-aloof lumberjacks can be likewise used to gauge the dividers of the vehicle, as well as inside the cases [46]. There are accessible business answers for checking holders and trucks, however they don't realize complete data the payload, since they ordinarily measure in a solitary or extremely predetermined number of focuses [14]. Craddock and Stansfield proposed sensor combination for the advancement of shrewd holders so as to enhance security, gathering information from a few sources keeping in mind the end goal to trigger the alerts. Holders may join an assortment of sensors to distinguish, recognize, log and impart what happens amid their adventures far and wide [100]. Jedermann et al. exhibited a framework for clever holders joining

remote sensor systems and RFID [36]. Such gadgets can be put in transport vehicles in request to screen the on-the-go environment and can be the premise for disseminated frameworks, empowering environment detecting together with information preparing [14]. In the multi-purpose transportation, the execution of radio waves inside metal encased territories was contemplated. Furr and Lau tried a RF gadget in a metal load holder and exhibited that it is conceivable to speak with the outside world [101]. Laniel et al. concentrates on the 3-D mapping of RFID sign quality inside a 12 m (40') refrigerated marine holder. Three diverse sorts of radio recurrence arrangements were tried: 2.4 GHz, 915 MHz and 433 MHz. The primary objective was to discover a recurrence and setup that would permit constant perusing of the temperature in a shipment of perishable items utilizing RFID. The outcomes demonstrated an altogether higher execution at the 433MHz level [102]. Appropriated observing requires an expanding number of estimations to be performed in sustenance logistics. Specific WST checking gadgets guarantee to reform the delivery and treatment of an extensive variety of perishable items giving suppliers and merchants ceaseless and precise readings all through the conveyance procedure. Exact, visit and mechanized readings, deciphered by programming and facilitated with existing and arranged item inventories, ought to interpret into more keen products administration and less rejected shipments. They could be utilized to cure the reason for the issue. Be that as it may, regardless of the fact that an immediate access to the method for transport is unrealistic, online warnings offer new open doors for enhance transport arranging. On the off chance that settled conveyance responsibilities require requesting of a substitution, the season of data is extremely pivotal.

6. Reconciliation of RFID and WSN

Subsequent to checking on the applications introduced in this paper, one primary conclusion is that WSN and RFID are fascinating and corresponding, in light of the fact that they were initially planned with rather diverse goals (RFID for distinguishing proof while WSN for detecting). A mix of WSN and RFID permit cooperative energies, WSN utilizes an assortment of sensors like the ones that were said beforehand, yet they can't recognize questions separately while RFID permit the distinguishing proof of things like compartment, bed, boxes or bottles. Thus, combination of WSN and RFID gives a critical change on observing and has been confronted by late research. A conceivable answer for the joining of RFID, WSN and programming specialists, in multi-purpose holders was proposed [36]. The framework is called "smart compartment". Right now, RFID lumberjacks are approximately 10 times less expensive than remote sensor hubs (10 € versus 100 €). Both costs will drop; the cost of sensor hubs will diminish somewhat speedier when their large scale manufacturing begins, yet will dependably be a different of the expenses of RFID lumberjacks. Zhang and Wang depict a profound examination of RFID and WSN, three types of new framework design that joins the two advances. The first, blend RFID labels and sensor hubs in the same environment. A station assemble data from labels and sensor hubs then transmit it to neighborhood host PC or remote server. The second engineering was another savvy hub, which makes utilization of sorts of sensors, to distinguish intrigued physical situation, perusing RFID labels, and radio handset which transporting detected information. The last one proposed was to supplant the RFID dynamic and semi-dynamic labels by ZigBee bits. The dynamic tag is like a bit, yet they are not precisely sensor system hubs since they impart in incorporated mode and can't coordinate with each other through shaped impromptu systems. All things considered, supplant all dynamic RFID labels to sensor hubs can be costly in a lot of utilizations [103]. Pereira et al. uncovered two framework designs to following and observing creatures, incorporating WSN and RFID. In both landscapes uncommon remote sensor hubs that can likewise read RFID labels are utilized. This hub peruses dynamic RFID labels in the long range engineering, while the sorther one aloof RFID tag [104].

Sanchez-Lopez and Daeyoung composed a reconciliation situation where portable articles and clients conveying RFID labels and WSN get omnipresent administrations as indicated by their character and constant sensor/actuator data. The fundamental commitment of the proposition was an overseen converge of RFID and sensor/actuator data at the connection level, and also a conveyed foundation that permits the following of the setting in a continuous way [105].

7. Conclusions

As it was appeared, the utilizations of WSN and RFID are numerous and changed. The utilization of WST in horticulture and sustenance industry gives new elements that can possibly be a monetarily suitable substitution to wired systems. The estimation of innovation can be best acknowledged when incorporated with agronomic learning, utilizing the data assembled as a part of the change of choice emotionally supportive networks. Likewise enhancing operations by giving early cautioning of hardware disappointment and a prescient support apparatus, enhancing vitality administration, giving programmed record-keeping to administrative consistence, taking out work force preparing expenses or diminishing protection costs. The joint effort and collaboration of detecting, handling,

correspondence and activation is the following stride to abuse the capability of these advances. From 2004 to 2008 the advancement of RFID innovation has been produced quick, adding new elements to conventional programmed distinguishing proof and information catch applications. Notwithstanding, a huge extent of RFID arrangements stay exploratory. Semi-detached labels can be utilized to screen ecological variables, for example, the temperature, to distinguish issue territories and to raise cautions. RFID lumberjacks are great devices that are accessible in high amounts and are savvy. Be that as it may, they require manual taking care of in view of their low perusing range. The fundamental focal points of WSN for observing are its more drawn out perusing range than RFID, the adaptability and distinctive system topologies that can be designed, the assortment of sensors that are as of now actualized and their low power utilization. Battery life, dependability of estimations and execution in genuine situations are basic issues that must be progressed. One issue may be that these checking frameworks make colossal volumes of information that are hard to oversee, bringing about a gigantic increment in the everyday volume of information in a corporate data innovation framework. This build affects the equipment cost required for executing checking frameworks. Neither manual assessment nor transmission over portable systems is possible because of restricted transfer speed and costly use rates.

References and Notes

1. Dursch, A.; Yen, D.C.; Shih, D.H. Bluetooth technology: an exploratory study of the analysis and implementation frameworks. *Comput. Stand. Interface.* **2004**, *26*, 263–277.
2. Baronti, P.; Pillai, P.; Chook, V.W.C.; Chessa, S.; Gotta, A.; Hu, Y.F. Wireless sensor networks: A survey on the state of the art and the 802.15.4 and ZigBee standards. *Comput. Commun.* **2007**, *30*, 1655–1695
3. *ISO 11784 Radio frequency identification of animals – Code structure*; 2004.
4. *ISO 11785 Radio frequency identification of animals – Technical concept*; 1996.
5. *ISO 14223 Radiofrequency identification of animals – Advanced transponders*; 2003.
6. *ISO/IEC 7816 Identification cards – Integrated circuit cards*; 2008.
7. *ISO/IEC 14443 Identification cards – Contactless integrated circuit cards – Proximity cards*; 2008.
8. *ISO/IEC 15693 Identification cards – Contactless integrated circuit cards – Vicinity cards*; 2008.
9. *ISO/IEC 18000 Information technology – Radio frequency identification for item management*; 2008.
10. Akyildiz, I.F.; Su, W.; Sankarasubramaniam, Y.; Cayirci, E. Wireless sensor networks: a survey. *Comput. Netw.* **2002**, *38*, 393–422.
11. Yoo, S.; Kim, J.; Kim, T.; Ahn, S.; Sung, J.; Kim, D. A2S: Automated agriculture system based on WSN. ISCE 2007. IEEE International Symposium on Consumer Electronics, 2007, Irving, TX, USA; 2007.
12. Goense, D.; Thelen, J. Wireless sensor networks for precise phytophthora decision support. ASAE Annual International Meeting, Tampa, FL, USA; 2005.
13. Lea-Cox, J.D.; Kantor, G.; Anhalt, J.; Ristvey, A.; Ross, D.S. A wireless sensor network for the nursery and greenhouse industry. Southern Nursery Association Research Conference; 2007; 52.
14. Ruiz-Garcia, L.; Barreiro, P.; Rodríguez-Bermejo, J.; Robla, J.I. Monitoring intermodal refrigerated fruit transport using sensor networks: a review. *Span. J. Agric. Res.* **2007**, *5*, 142–156.
15. Liu, H.; Meng, Z.; Cui, S. A wireless sensor network prototype for environmental monitoring in greenhouses. International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing (WiCom 2007), Shanghai, China, 21-25 September 2007.
16. Qian, D.; Shi, Y.; Zhang, K. Study of wireless-sensor-based groundwater monitoring instrument. In Watershed Management to Meet Water Quality Standards and TMDLS (Total Maximum Daily Load), San Antonio, TX, USA; ASABE, Ed.; 2007.
17. Hayes, J.; Crowley, K.; Diamond, D. Simultaneous web-based real-time temperature monitoring using multiple wireless sensor networks. *Sensors IEEE, October 30-November 3* **2005**, *4*.
18. Han, W.; Zhang, N.; Zhang, Y. A two-layer Wireless Sensor Network for remote sediment monitoring. 2008 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Rhode Island, USA; 2008.
19. Zhou, Y.M.; Yang, X.L.; Guo, X.S.; Zhou, M.G.; Wang, L.R. A design of greenhouse monitoring & control system based on ZigBee Wireless Sensor Network. 2007 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing (WiCom 2007), Shanghai, China, 21-25 September 2007.
20. Arampatzis, T.; Lygeros, J.; Manesis, S. A survey of applications of wireless sensors and Wireless Sensor Networks. 2005 IEEE International Symposium on Intelligent Control & 13th Mediterranean Conference on Control and Automation, Limassol, Cyprus; 2005; 1-2, pp. 719–724.
21. Jackson, T.; Mansfield, K.; Saafi, M.; Colman, T.; Romine, P. Measuring soil temperature and moisture using wireless MEMS sensors. *Measurement* **2008**, *41*, 381–390.

22. Wise, K.D. Integrated sensors, MEMS, and microsystems: reflections on a fantastic voyage. *Sens. Actuat. A-Physical*. **2007**, 136, 39–50.
23. *Technology, C. Website of Crossbow Technology*, Available online: <http://www.xbow.com> (accessed 15 January, 2009).
24. Norris, A.; Saafi, M.; Romine, P. Temperature and moisture monitoring in concrete structures using embedded nanotechnology/microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) sensors. *Constr. Build. Mater.* **2008**, 22, 111–120.
25. Ruiz-Garcia, L.; Barreiro, P.; Robla, J.I. Performance of ZigBee-based wireless sensor nodes for real-time monitoring of fruit logistics. *J. Food. Eng.* **2008**, 87, 405–415.
26. Maxwell, D.; Williamson, R. *Wireless temperature monitoring in remote systems*, Available online: <http://archive.sensormag.com/articles/1002/26/main.shtml> (accessed 15 January 2009).
27. Callaway, E.H. *Wireless sensor networks: architectures and protocols*; Auerbach Publications: New York, NY, USA, 2004.
28. Qingshan, S.; Ying, L.; Gareth, D.; Brown, D. Wireless intelligent sensor networks for refrigerated vehicle. IEEE 6th Symposium on Emerging Technologies Mobile and Wireless Communication, Shanghai, China; 2004.
29. IEEE, Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: Higher-speed physical layer extension in the 2.4 GHz band. IEEE standard 802.11b. In *IEEE. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc*; New York, NY, USA, 1999.
30. Anastasi, G.; Farruggia, O.; Lo Re, G.; Ortolani, M. Monitoring high-quality wine production using wireless sensor networks. 42st Hawaii International International Conference on Systems Science (HICSS-42 2009), Waikoloa, Big Island, HI, USA; 2009.
31. IEEE, Wireless medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for wireless personal area networks (WPANs). In *Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc.*; New York, NY, USA, 2002.
32. Bluetooth The official Bluetooth website. www.bluetooth.com (accessed 25 January 2009).
33. IEEE, Wireless medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for low-rate wireless personal area networks (LR-WPANs). In *The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc.*; New York, NY, USA, 2003.
34. Baker, N. ZigBee and bluetooth - Strengths and weaknesses for industrial applications. *Comput. Control. Eng.* **2005**, 16, 20–25.
35. Wang, N.; Zhang, N.Q.; Wang, M.H. Wireless sensors in agriculture and food industry - Recent development and future perspective. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2006**, 50, 1–14.
36. Jedermann, R.; Behrens, C.; Westphal, D.; Lang, W. Applying autonomous sensor systems in logistics - Combining sensor networks, RFIDs and software agents. *Sens. Actuat. A-Phys.* **2006**, 132, 370–375.
37. Dobkin, D.M.; Wandinger, T. A radio-oriented introduction to RFID-protocols, tags and applications. *High Freq. Electron.* **2005**, 4, 32–46. [[Google Scholar](#)]
38. Suhong, L.; Visich, J.K.; Basheer, M.K.; Zhang, C. Radio frequency identification technology: applications, technical challenges and strategies. *Sensor Review* **2006**, 23, 193–202. [[Google Scholar](#)]
39. Angeles, R. RFID technologies: Supply-chain applications and implementation issues. *Inform. Syst. Manage.* **2005**, 22, 51–65. [[Google Scholar](#)]
40. Twist, D.C. The impact of radio frequency identification on supply chain facilities. *J. Facilities Manage.* **2005**, 3, 226–239. [[Google Scholar](#)]
41. Attaran, M. RFID: an enabler of supply chain operations. *Supply. Chain. Manag.* **2007**, 12, 249–257. [[Google Scholar](#)]
42. Ngai, E.; Riggins, F. RFID: Technology, applications, and impact on business operations. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* **2008**, 112, 507–509. [[Google Scholar](#)]
43. Munak, A. Preface. In *CIGR Handbook of Agricultural Engineering Volume VI Information Technology*; CIGR, Ed.; St. Joseph, MI, USA, 2006; pp. XVII–XVIII. [[Google Scholar](#)]
44. Murković, I.; Steinberg, M.D. Radio frequency tag with optoelectronic interface for distributed wireless chemical and biological sensor applications. *Sens. Actuat. B-Chem.* **2009**. In press. [[Google Scholar](#)]
45. Jedermann, R.; Ruiz-Garcia, L.; Lang, W. Spatial temperature profiling by semi-passive RFID loggers for perishable food transportation. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2009**, 65, 145–154. [[Google Scholar](#)]
46. Amador, C.; Emond, J.P.; Nunes, M.C. Application of RFID technologies in the temperature mapping of the pineapple supply chain. Food Processing Automation Conference, Providence, RI, USA; 2008. [[Google Scholar](#)]
47. Chang, K.; Kim, Y.H.; Kim, Y.; Yoon, Y.J. Functional antenna integrated with relative humidity sensor using synthesised polyimide for passive RFID sensing. *Electron. Lett.* **2007**, 43, 259–260. [[Google Scholar](#)]

48. Abad, E.; Palacio, F.; Nuin, M.; González de Zárata, A.; Juarros, A.; Gómez, J.M.; Marco, S. RFID smart tag for traceability and cold chain monitoring of foods: Demonstration in an intercontinental fresh fish logistic chain. *J. Food. Eng.* **2009**. In press. [[Google Scholar](#)]
49. Todd, B.; Phillips, M.; Schultz, S.M.; Hawkins, A.R.; Jensen, B.D. Low-cost RFID threshold shock sensors. *IEEE Sens. J.* **2009**, *9*, 464–469. [[Google Scholar](#)]
50. Cho, N.; Song, S.J.; Kim, S.; Yoo, H.J. A 5.1-mu W UHF RFID tag chip integrated with sensors for wireless environmental monitoring. *Esscirc 2005: Proceedings of the 31st European Solid-State Circuits Conference*, Grenoble, France; 2005; pp. 279–282. [[Google Scholar](#)]
51. Vergara, A.; Llobet, E.; Ramírez, J.L.; Ivanov, P.; Fonseca, L.; Zampolli, S.; Scorzoni, A.; Becker, T.; Marco, S.; Wöllenstein, J. An RFID reader with onboard sensing capability for monitoring fruit quality. In *EuroSensors 2006*; Goteborg, Sweden, 2006. [[Google Scholar](#)]
52. Barbari, M.; Conti, L.; Simonini, S. Spatial identification of animals in different breeding systems to monitor behavior. In *Livestock Environment VIII*; ASABE, Ed.; Iguassu Falls, Brazil, 2008. [[Google Scholar](#)]
53. Andrade-Sanchez, P.; Pierce, F.J.; Elliot, T.V. Performance assessment of wireless sensor networks in agricultural settings. 2007 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, USA; 2007. [[Google Scholar](#)]
54. Tate, R.F.; Hebel, M.A.; Watson, D.G. WSN link budget analysis for precision agriculture. 2008 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Providence, RI, USA; 2008. [[Google Scholar](#)]
55. Nadimi, E.S.; Sogaard, H.T.; Bak, T.; Oudshoorn, F.W. ZigBee-based wireless sensor networks for monitoring animal presence and pasture time in a strip of new grass. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2008**, *61*, 79–87. [[Google Scholar](#)]
56. Ipema, A.H.; Goense, D.; Hogewerf, P.H.; Houwers, H.W.J.; van Roest, H. Pilot study to monitor body temperature of dairy cows with a rumen bolus. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2008**, *64*, 49–52. [[Google Scholar](#)]
57. Ruiz-Garcia, L. *Development of monitoring applications for refrigerated perishable goods transportation*; Universidad Politécnica de Madrid: Madrid, Spain, 2008. [[Google Scholar](#)]
58. Baggio, A. Wireless sensor networks in precision agriculture. Workshop on Real-World Wireless Sensor Networks. REALWSN'05, Stockholm, Sweden; 2005. [[Google Scholar](#)]
59. Haneveld, P.K. *Evading Murphy: A Sensor Network Deployment in Precision Agriculture*; Delft, Netherlands; June 28; 2007. [[Google Scholar](#)]
60. Mayer, K.; Ellis, K.; Taylor, K. Cattle health monitoring using wireless sensor networks. Proceedings of the Communication and Computer Networks Conference (CCN 2004), Cambridge, MA, USA; 2004. [[Google Scholar](#)]
61. Hebel, M.A. Meeting wide-area agricultural data acquisition and control challenges through ZigBee wireless network technology. 4th World Congress Conference on Computers in Agriculture and Natural Resources, Orlando, FL, USA; 2006. [[Google Scholar](#)]
62. Zhang, Z. Investigation of wireless sensor networks for precision agriculture. 2004 ASAE/CSAE Annual International Meeting, Ottawa, ON, Canada; 2004. [[Google Scholar](#)]
63. Hebel, M.A.; Tate, R.F.; Watson, D.G. Results of wireless sensor network transceiver testing for agricultural applications. 2007 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, USA; 2007. [[Google Scholar](#)]
64. *UDFC ALERT System Real-Time Flood Detection & Current Weather Conditions*, <http://alert.udfcd.org> (accessed 3 February 2009).
65. Pierce, F.J.; Elliott, T.V. Regional and on-farm wireless sensor networks for agricultural systems in Eastern Washington. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2008**, *61*, 32–43.
66. Ayday, C.; Safak, S. Application of wireless sensor networks with GIS on the soil moisture distribution mapping. Symposium GIS Ostrava 2009 - Seamless Geoinformation Technologies, Ostrava, Czech Republic; 2009.
67. Hamrita, T.K.; Hoffacker, E.C. Development of a “smart” wireless soil monitoring sensor prototype using RFID technology. *Appl. Eng. Agric.* **2005**, *21*, 139–143.
68. Yu, L.Y.; Wang, N.; Meng, X.Q. Real-time forest fire detection with wireless sensor networks. 2005 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing Proceedings, Wuhan, China; 2005; 1-2, pp. 1214–1217.
69. Son, B.; Her, Y.; Kim, J. A design and implementation of forest-fires surveillance system based on wireless sensor networks for South Korea mountains. *IJCSNS Int. J. Comput. Science and Network Security* **2006**, *6*, 124–130.
70. *USC Precision Agriculture*, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html> (accessed 14 February 2009).
71. Lee, W.S.; Burks, T.F.; Schueller, J.K. Silage yield monitoring system. 2002 ASAE Annual Meeting, St. Joseph, MI, USA; 2002.

72. Cugati, S.; Miller, W.; Schueller, J. Automation concepts for the variable rate fertilizer applicator for tree farming. The Proceedings of the 4th European Conference in Precision Agriculture, Berlin, Germany; 2003.
73. Burrell, J.; Brooke, T.; Beckwith, R. Vineyard computing: sensors networks in agricultural production. *Lect. Notes. Comput. Sc.* **2004**, *3*, 38–45.
74. Beckwith, R.; Teibel, D.; Bowen, P. Report from the field: results from an agricultural wireless sensor network. 29th Annual IEEE International Conference on Local Computer Networks, Tampa, FL, USA, 16-18 November 2004.
75. Morais, R.; Fernandes, M.A.; Matos, S.G.; Serodio, C.; Ferreira, P.; Reis, M. A ZigBee multi-powered wireless acquisition device for remote sensing applications in precision viticulture. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2008**, *62*, 94–106.
76. O'Shaughnessy, S.A.; Evett, S.R. Integration of Wireless sensor networks into moving irrigation systems for automatic irrigation scheduling. 2008 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Providence, RI, USA; 2008.
77. Vellidis, G.; Tucker, M.; Perry, C.; Wen, C.; Bednarz, C. A real-time wireless smart sensor array for scheduling irrigation. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2008**, *61*, 44–50.
78. Bogen, H.R.; Huisman, J.A.; Oberdorster, C.; Vereecken, H. Evaluation of a low-cost soil water content sensor for wireless network applications. *J. Hydrol.* **2007**, *344*, 32–42.
79. Kim, Y.; Evans, R.G.; Iversen, W.M. Remote sensing and control of an irrigation system using a distributed wireless sensor network. *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* **2008**, *57*, 1379–1387.
80. Akyildiz, I.F.; Stuntebeck, E.P. Wireless underground sensor networks: Research challenges. *Ad Hoc Netw.* **2006**, *4*, 669–686.
81. Liu, G.; Ying, Y. Application of Bluetooth technology in greenhouse environment, monitor and control. *J. Zhejiang Univ., Agric Life Sci.* **2003**, *29*, 329–334.
82. Gonda, L.; Cugnasca, C.E. A proposal of greenhouse control using wireless sensor networks. Computers in Agriculture and Natural Resources, 4th World Congress Conference, Orlando, FL, USA; 2006.
83. Yang, I.-C.; Chen, S.; Huang, Y.-I.; Hsieh, K.-W.; Chen, C.-T.; Lu, H.-C.; Chang, C.-L.; Lin, H.-M.; Chen, Y.-L.; Chen, C.-C.; Lo, Y.M. RFID-integrated multi-functional remote sensing system for seedling production management. 2008 ASABE Annual International Meeting, Providence, RI, USA; 2008.
84. Wang, C.; Zhao, C.J.; Qiao, X.J.; Zhang, X.; Zhang, Y.H. The design of wireless sensor networks node for measuring the greenhouse's environment parameters. *Comput. Computing. Technol. Agric.* **2008**, *259*, 1037–1046.
85. Nagl, L.; Schmitz, R.; Warren, S.; Hildreth, T.S.; Erickson, H.; Andresen, D. Wearable sensor system for wireless state-of-health determination in cattle. 25th IEEE EMBS Conference, Cancun, Mexico, September 17-21, 2003.
86. Marsh, J.R.; Gates, R.S.; Day, G.B.; Aiken, G.E.; Wilkerson, E.G. Assessment of an injectable RFID temperature sensor for indication of horse well-being. ASABE Annual International Meeting 2008, Providence, Rhode Island, USA; 2008.
87. Nadimi, E.S.; Sogaard, H.T.; Bak, T. ZigBee-based wireless sensor networks for classifying the behaviour of a herd of animals using classification trees. *Biosyst. Eng.* **2008**, *100*, 167–176.
88. Cai, Q.Y.; Jain, M.K.; Grimes, C.A. A wireless, remote query ammonia sensor. *Sens. Actuat. B-Chem.* **2001**, *77*, 614–619
89. Cugnasca, C.E.; Saraiva, A.M.; Nääs, I.D.A.; de Moura, D.J.; Ceschini, G.W. Ad Hoc Wireless Sensor Networks Applied to Animal Welfare Research. Livestock Environment VIII. ASABE Eighth International Symposium, Iguassu Falls, Brazil; 2008.
90. Darr, M.J.; Zhao, L. A wireless data acquisition system for monitoring temperature variations in swine barns. Livestock Environment VIII. ASABE Eighth International Symposium, Iguassu Falls, Brazil; 2008.
91. Vervest, P.; Van Heck, E.; Preiss, K.; Pau, L.-F. *Smart Business Networks*; 2005; Heidelberg, New York, USA.
92. Meyer, G.G.; Främling, K.; Holmström, J. Intelligent products: A survey. *Comput. Ind.* **2009**, *60*, 137–148.
93. Ruiz-Garcia, L.; Steinberger, G.; Rothmund, M. A model and prototype implementation for tracking and tracing agricultural batch products along the food chain. *Food Control* **2009**. In press.
94. Marra, F.; Romano, V. A mathematical model to study the influence of wireless temperature sensor during assessment of canned food sterilization. *J. Food. Eng.* **2003**, *59*, 245–252.
95. McMeekin, T.; Smale, N.; Jenson, I.; Tanner, D. Microbial growth models and temperature monitoring technologies. Proc. 2nd International Workshop Cold Chain Management, Bonn, Germany, 8-9 May 2006; Kreyenschmidt, J.P.B., Ed.; pp. 71–78.
96. Gras, D. RFID based monitoring of the cold chain. Proc. 2nd international Workshop Cold Chain Management, Bonn, Germany; Kreyenschmidt, J.P.B., Ed.; 2006; pp. 81–82.

97. CEN, 12830. Temperature recorders for the transport, storage and distribution of chilled, frozen, deep-frozen/quick-frozen food and ice cream - Tests, performance, suitability. In *In European Committee for Standardization*; Brussels, Belgium, 1999.
98. Moureh, J.; Laguerre, O.; Flick, D.; Commere, B. Analysis of use of insulating pallet covers for shipping heat-sensitive foodstuffs in ambient conditions. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2002**, *34*, 89–109.
99. Raab, V.; Bruckner, S.; Beierle, E.; Kampmann, Y.; Petersen, B.; Kreyenschmidt, J. Generic model of shelf life dynamics in support of cold chain management in pork and poultry supply chains. *J. Chain. Network. Sci.* **2008**, *8*, 59–73.
100. Craddock, R.J.; Stansfield, E.V. Sensor fusion for smart containers, IEEE Seminar on Signal Processing Solutions for Homeland Security, London, UK; 2005.
101. Fuhr, P.; Lau, R. Mesh radio network performance in cargo containers. *Sensors Magazine Online*, 2005. <http://mil.sensorsmag.com/sensorsmil/Emerging+Technologies/Mesh-Radio-Network-Performance-in-Cargo-Containers/ArticleStandard/Article/detail/270167> (accessed 21 February 2009).
102. Laniel, M.; Emond, J.P.; Altunbas, A.E. RFID behavior study in enclosed trailer/container for real time temperature tracking. Food Processing Automation Conference, Providence, RI, USA; 2008.
103. Zhang, L.; Wang, Z. Integration of RFID into wireless sensor networks: Architectures, opportunities and challenging problems. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Grid and Cooperative Computing Workshops, Changsha, Hunan, China, October 21-23, 2006; pp. 463–469.
104. Pereira, D.P.; Azevedo, W.R.; De Lima, M.; Da Silva, R.; Figueiredo, C.M.S.; Brilhante, V. Model to integration of RFID into wireless sensor network for tracking and monitoring animals. 11th IEEE International Conference on Computational Science and Engineering, São Paulo, Brazil, July 16-18, 2008.
105. Sánchez López, T.; Daeyoung, K. *Wireless Sensor Networks and RFID integration for Context Aware Services*; Technical Report, Auto-ID Labs White Paper; White Paper series; 2008.