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PROJECT REPORT
ON

IoT Based Smart Agriculture & Automatic Irrigation System

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By
Divyansh Srivastava (21216)

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SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

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HIMACHAL PRADESH

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project titled IoT Based Smart Agriculture & Automatic Irrigation System is a bonafide record of the work done by

DIVYANSH SRIVASTAVA (21216)

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING of the INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, during the year 2021 - 2025.

under the guidance of

Mr. Satish Kumar

Project viva-voce held on: ___________________

Internal Examiner External Examiner

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ABSTRACT

The project focuses on developing an Internet of Things (IoT) based smart agriculture system that can automate the irrigation process and enhance crop yield. The system consists of various sensors that collect data related to soil moisture, temperature, humidity. This data is then transmitted to a central control unit that processes it and determines the optimal irrigation schedule.

The irrigation system is automated and controlled by a microcontroller-based on the data received from the sensors. The system also includes a mobile application that allows farmers to monitor the status of their crops and adjust the irrigation schedule if required.

The project aims to address the challenges faced by farmers in traditional irrigation systems, such as water wastage, overwatering, and high labor costs. The proposed system can reduce water usage, improve crop yields, and save time and labor.

The project also includes a comprehensive study of the different sensors and actuators used in the system and their functionalities. The implementation of the system is tested in a controlled environment and evaluated for its effectiveness in enhancing crop yield and reducing water wastage.

The project report concludes that the IoT-based smart agriculture system provides a feasible solution to the challenges faced by farmers in traditional irrigation systems. The system's ability to collect and process data in real-time enables farmers to make informed decisions about their crops, resulting in improved yields and reduced water wastage. The report recommends further research to optimize the system for specific crops and environments and scale it for commercial use.

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DIVYANSH SRIVASTAVA (21216)

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ARDUINO	a popular open-source electronics platform
IoT	Internet of Things
ThingSpeak	data streams in the cloud

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Chapter 1
Introduction

In this project, we will make IoT based smart agriculture monitoring and automatic irrigation system using ESP8266 NodeMCU. We will use multiple sensors like capacitive soil moisture sensor to measure moisture content present in the soil. DS18B20 waterproof temperature sensor to measure the temperature of the soil. We will also use the DHT22 humidity and temperature sensor to measure the air temperature and humidity.

Similarly, to monitor soil relative humidity, air temperature, soil temperature, and relative humidity of air we have used this small 0.96 inch OLED Display. A PIR motion sensor is used to detect the motion activity. maybe an animal or a human entering our farm. Rain detector sensor to detect rain status. A 5 Volt buzzer for the Alert system and a 5-volt power relay to control the water pump, whenever a low quantity of moisture is detected in the soil.

The motor automatically turns ON and hence the irrigation is done automatically. Once the soil becomes wet the motor turns OFF automatically. All these happenings can be monitored and controlled remotely using the ESP8266 NodeMCU board and Blynk IoT Platform/Thingspeak from any part of the world.

For this project, we need a NodeMCU ESP8266 board, a capacitive soil moisture sensor, DS18B20 waterproof temperature sensor, DHT22 Temperature, and Humidity sensor, PIR Motion sensor, Rain detector sensor, 0.96-inch OLED display, 5 Volt single channel relay module, a buzzer, and a 5-volt dc pump motor. The motor is used for drawing water from the inlet and throwing water through the outlet. A pipe can be connected to it.
Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of any economy, and it has been facing several challenges in recent years. One of the significant challenges faced by farmers is the effective management of irrigation systems to optimize crop yields and reduce water wastage. Traditional irrigation systems have limitations in terms of efficiency and reliability, which can lead to low crop yields and increased water usage. However, the advent of the Internet

of Things (IoT) has opened up new possibilities for smart agriculture, which can address these challenges and provide sustainable solutions for the agriculture industry.

IoT-based smart agriculture systems use various sensors, actuators, and other IoT-enabled devices to collect real-time data on soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors. This data is then processed and analyzed by a central control unit, which determines the optimal irrigation schedule for the crops. The system is automated and can adjust the irrigation schedule based on changing weather conditions and other factors.

The IoT-based smart agriculture system can provide several benefits to farmers, such as reducing water usage, increasing crop yields, and saving time and labor. The system can also provide real-time monitoring of the crops and soil conditions, allowing farmers to take proactive measures to prevent crop damage due to water stress or other environmental factors.

The proposed report aims to provide a comprehensive study of the IoT-based smart agriculture system and its potential applications in the agriculture industry. The report will include a detailed study of the different sensors and actuators used in the system, their functionalities, and how they can be integrated into the irrigation system. The report will also evaluate the effectiveness of the system in enhancing crop yields and reducing water wastage in a controlled environment. Overall, the IoT-based smart agriculture and automatic irrigation system has significant potential in the agriculture industry, and it can help farmers achieve sustainable agriculture practices. The report will provide insights into the implementation and effectiveness of the system, which can help farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture industry to adopt this technology and improve their agricultural practices.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

2.1 FIXED TIME IRRIGATION CONTROL SYSTEM

The use of IoT in agriculture has gained significant attention in recent years due to its potential to improve crop yields and reduce water usage. Several studies have been conducted on the development and implementation of IoT-based smart agriculture systems.

In a study conducted by Kumar and Senthil Kumar (2019), an IoT-based automated irrigation system was developed for paddy crops. The system used sensors to monitor soil moisture and temperature, and a microcontroller was used to control the irrigation system. The study reported that the system reduced water usage by 50% and increased crop yield by 20%.

2.2 DEVOLEPMENT OF A LOW-COST COMMUNITY BASED REAL TIME REDUCTION OF WATER WASTAGE

Another study by Rathore et al. (2020) developed an IoT-based smart irrigation system for tomato crops. The system used various sensors to monitor soil moisture, temperature, and humidity. The data collected by the sensors was transmitted to a central control unit that determined the optimal irrigation schedule. The study reported that the system reduced water usage by 60% and increased crop yield by 25%.

A study conducted by Ahlawat et al. (2021) developed an IoT-based smart agriculture system that used image processing to detect and classify different weeds in a wheat field. The system used a camera to capture images of the field, and the images were processed using machine learning algorithms. The system could then identify and classify the different weeds and control them using precision spraying. The study reported that the system reduced herbicide usage by 70% and increased crop yield by 15%.

2.3 LESSER USE OF HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES

The literature review indicates that IoT-based smart agriculture systems have the potential to improve crop yields and reduce water usage. The use of sensors, microcontrollers, and other IoT-enabled devices can provide real-time monitoring and control of the irrigation system, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about their crops. The use of machine learning and image processing can also provide precision agriculture solutions, which can reduce the use of herbicides and pesticides and improve crop yields.

Chapter 3

Methods

The methods for a IoT based smart agriculture monitoring and automatic irrigation system typically involves several steps, including designing and building the hardware and software components of the system, testing and evaluating the system in different scenarios, and implementing the system in a real-world environment.

1) System Architecture:

The proposed IoT-based smart agriculture and automatic irrigation system consists of various sensors, actuators, and other IoT-enabled devices that are integrated into the irrigation system. The system is controlled by a central control unit, which receives data from the sensors and determines the optimal irrigation schedule based on the environmental conditions.

2) Sensors and Actuators:

The sensors used in the system include soil moisture sensors, temperature sensors, humidity sensors, and rainfall sensors. The soil moisture sensor measures the moisture content of the soil, while the temperature sensor measures the temperature of the soil. The humidity sensor measures the humidity of the air, and the rainfall sensor measures the amount of rainfall. The actuators used in the system include solenoid valves, which control the flow of water to the irrigation system.

3) Microcontroller:

The microcontroller used in the system is an Arduino board, which receives data from the sensors and controls the solenoid valves. The microcontroller is programmed to adjust the irrigation schedule based on the data received from the sensors.

4) Cloud Connectivity:

The system is connected to the cloud, which allows farmers to remotely monitor the system using a smartphone or a computer. The cloud also stores data collected by the sensors, which can be used for analysis and decision-making.

5) Installation:

The sensors and actuators are installed in the field, and the microcontroller is placed in a weatherproof enclosure. The solenoid valves are connected to the irrigation system, and the microcontroller is connected to the sensors and the solenoid valves. The system is powered by a solar panel, which provides renewable energy to the system.

6) Data Collection and Analysis:

Data collected by the sensors is transmitted to the cloud, where it is stored and analyzed. The data is analyzed using machine learning algorithms, which can provide insights into the crop yields and the effectiveness of the irrigation system.

Overall, the methods section outlines the different components of the IoT-based smart agriculture and automatic irrigation system, how they are installed and connected, and how data is collected and analyzed. The proposed system uses sensors, microcontrollers, and cloud connectivity to provide real-time monitoring and control of the irrigation system, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about their crops.

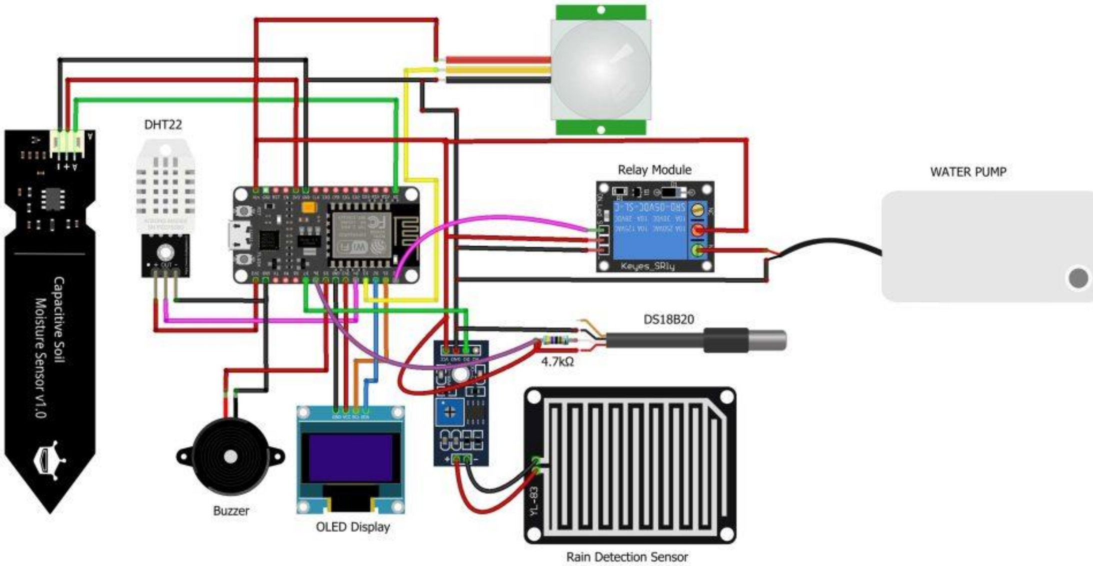

Fig -1.1: Basic Model of the System(software generated)

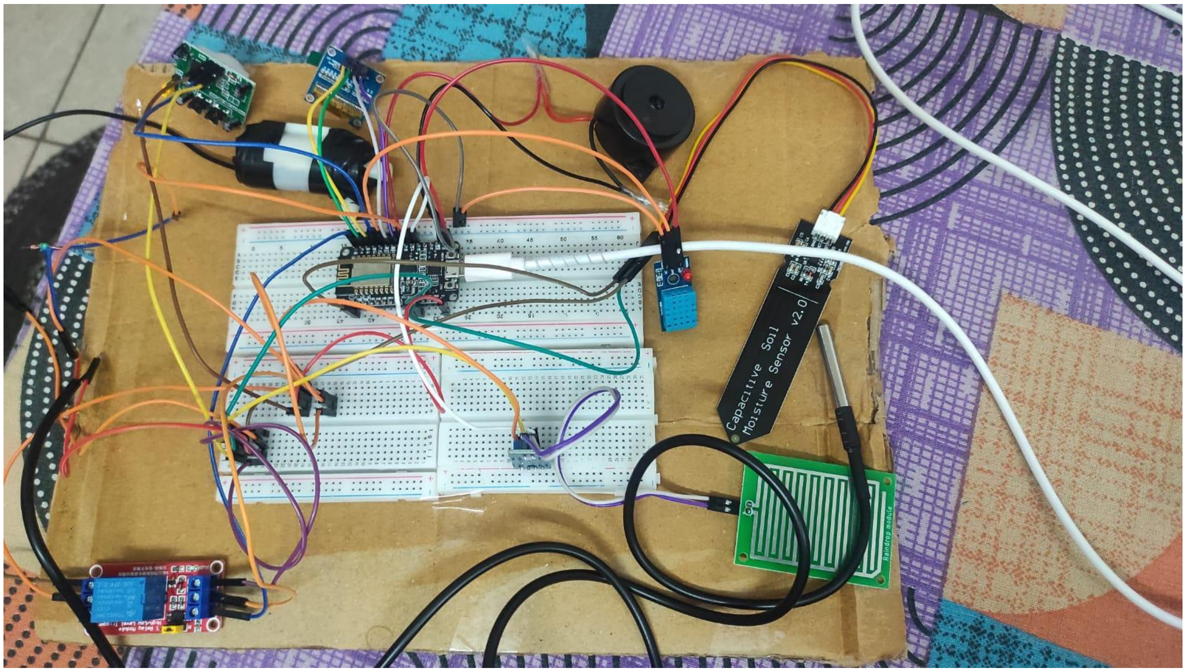

Fig -1.2: Completed Model of the System

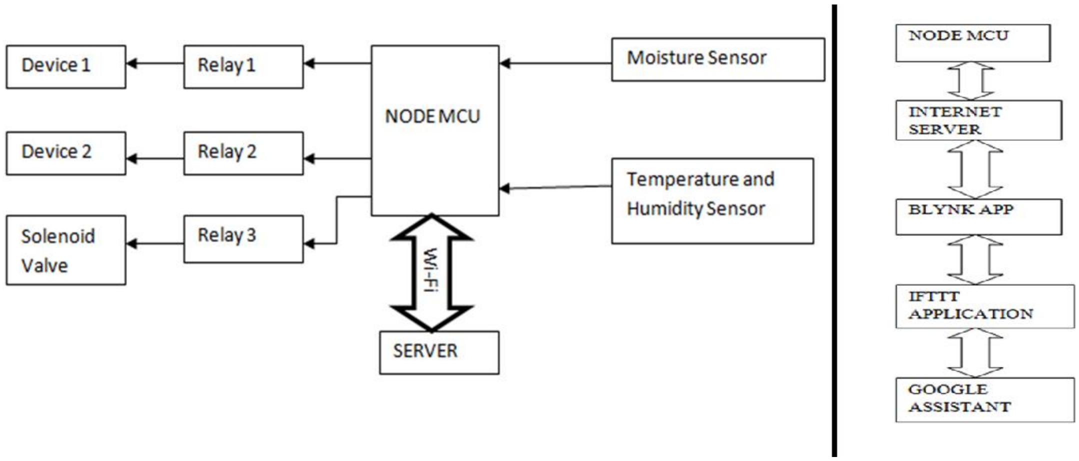

Fig -1.3: Block diagram of the Connections on board

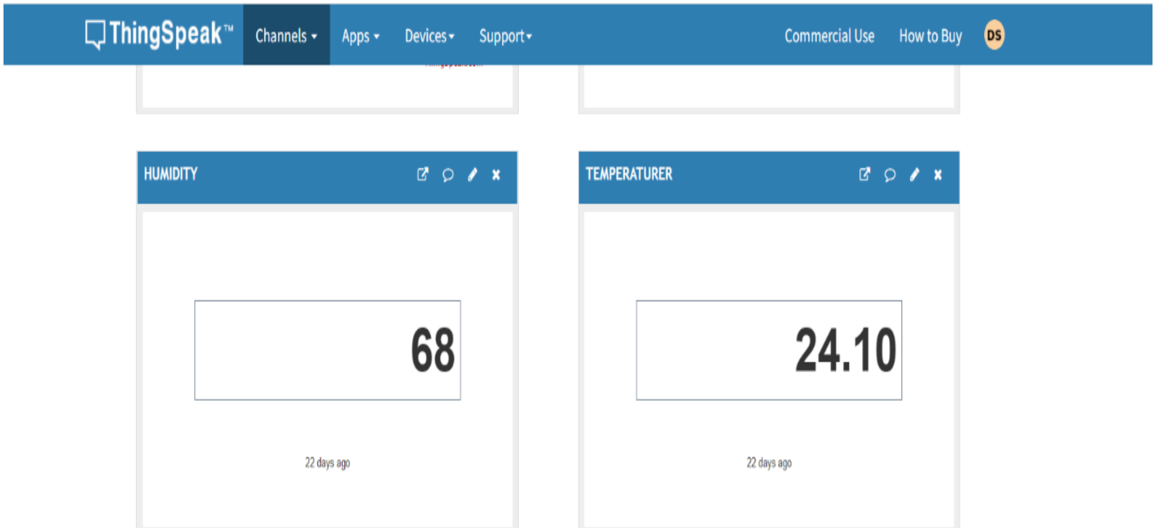

Fig -1.4: Some data analysis from Thingspeak

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Appendices

Appendix A

Code Attachments

A.1 Arduino Code

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <SPI.h>
#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit_GFX.h>
#include <Adafruit_SSD1306.h>
#include <DHT.h>  // Including library for dht

#define SCREEN_WIDTH 128 // OLED display width, in
pixels
#define SCREEN_HEIGHT 64 // OLED display height, in
pixels
#define OLED_RESET -1 // Reset pin # (or -1 if
sharing Arduino reset pin)

#define DHTPIN D4  //pin where the dht11 is connected
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHT11);

String apiKey = "DJHSWF9Y7OX2PE17"; // Enter your
Write API key from ThingSpeak
const char *ssid = "Redmi Note 9 Pro Max";     //
replace with your wifi ssid and wpa2 key
const char *pass = "divyansh123";
const char* server = "api.thingspeak.com";
```

```
Adafruit_SSD1306 display(SCREEN_WIDTH, SCREEN_HEIGHT,
&Wire, OLED_RESET);

const int AirValue = 790;   //you need to replace
this value with Value_1
const int WaterValue = 390;  //you need to replace
this value with Value_2
const int SensorPin = A0;
int soilMoistureValue = 0;
int soilmoisturepercent=0;
int relaypin = D0;

WiFiClient client;


void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200); // open serial port, set the
baud rate to 9600 bps
  display.begin(SSD1306_SWITCHCAPVCC, 0x3C);
//initialize with the I2C addr 0x3C (128x64)
  display.clearDisplay();
  pinMode(relaypin, OUTPUT);

  dht.begin();

  WiFi.begin(ssid, pass);

  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
  {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
```

```
  }
    Serial.println("");
    Serial.println("WiFi connected");
    delay(4000);
}


void loop()
{
  float h = dht.readHumidity();
  float t = dht.readTemperature();

  Serial.print("Humidity: ");
  Serial.println(h);
  Serial.print("Temperature: ");
  Serial.println(t);

  soilMoistureValue = analogRead(SensorPin);  //put
Sensor insert into soil
  Serial.println(soilMoistureValue);

  soilmoisturepercent = map(soilMoistureValue,
AirValue, WaterValue, 0, 100);


if(soilmoisturepercent > 100)
{
  Serial.println("100 %");

  display.setCursor(0,0);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.setTextColor(WHITE);
```

```
  display.print("Soil RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print("100");
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,20);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Air RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(h);
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,40);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Temp:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(t);
  display.println(" C");
  display.display();

  delay(250);
  display.clearDisplay();
}


else if(soilmoisturepercent <0)
{
  Serial.println("0 %");

  display.setCursor(0,0);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.setTextColor(WHITE);
  display.print("Soil RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
```

```
  display.print("0");
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,20);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Air RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(h);
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,40);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Temp:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(t);
  display.println(" C");
  display.display();

  delay(250);
  display.clearDisplay();
}


else if(soilmoisturepercent >=0 &&
soilmoisturepercent <= 100)
{
Serial.print(soilmoisturepercent);
  Serial.println("%");

  display.setCursor(0,0);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.setTextColor(WHITE);
  display.print("Soil RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
```

```
  display.print(soilmoisturepercent);
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,20);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Air RH:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(h);
  display.println(" %");
  display.setCursor(0,40);  //oled display
  display.setTextSize(2);
  display.print("Temp:");
  display.setTextSize(1);
  display.print(t);
  display.println(" C");
  display.display();

  delay(250);
  display.clearDisplay();
}
if(soilmoisturepercent >=0 && soilmoisturepercent <=
30)
  {
    digitalWrite(relaypin, HIGH);
    Serial.println("Motor is ON");
  }
  else if (soilmoisturepercent >30 &&
soilmoisturepercent <= 100)
  {
    digitalWrite(relaypin, LOW);
    Serial.println("Motor is OFF");
  }
```

```
  if (client.connect(server, 80)) //
"184.106.153.149" or api.thingspeak.com
  {
    String postStr = apiKey;
      postStr += "&field1=";
      postStr += String(soilmoisturepercent);
      postStr += "&field2=";
      postStr += String(h);
      postStr += "&field3=";
      postStr += String(t);
      postStr += "&field4=";
      postStr += String(relaypin);
      postStr += "\r\n\r\n\r\n\r\n";
      client.print("POST /update HTTP/1.1\n");
    client.print("Host: api.thingspeak.com\n");
    client.print("Connection: close\n");
    client.print("X-THINGSPEAKAPIKEY: " + apiKey +
"\n");
    client.print("Content-Type: application/x-www-
form-urlencoded\n");
    client.print("Content-Length: ");
    client.print(postStr.length());
    client.print("\n\n");
    client.print(postStr);

  }
    client.stop();

}
```

भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, ऊना

विद्या सर्वज्ञ गौरव:

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