

# Smart farming using IOT

TEAM LEADER:

SANJAY.S

TEAM MEMBERS:

PADMESH KUMAR.K

KRITHIKRAJAN

MOHAMED FAIYAZ

# Table of Contents

Chapter		Page No.
<b>1</b>	<b>Abstract</b>	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Scope</b>	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Related Work</b>	5
	4.1 Literature Survey /Analysis of existing methods	<b>5</b>
	4.2 The structure of the report is containing	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Proposed Work</b>	6
	5.1 Problem Statement	<b>6</b>
	5.2 Social Relevance	<b>6</b>
	5.3 Architecture/Model/Block Diagram	<b>7</b>
	5.4 Hardware and Software Requirement	<b>11</b>
	5.5 Results obtained	<b>12</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	15
<b>7</b>	<b>References</b>	15

## **Abstract :**

Internet of Things (IoT) technology has brought revolution to each and every field of common man's life by making everything smart and intelligent. IoT refers to a network of things which make a self-configuring network. The development of Intelligent Smart Agriculture IoT based devices is day by day turning the face of agriculture production by not only enhancing it but also making it cost-effective and reducing wastage. The aim / objective of this report is to propose IoT based Smart Agriculture System assisting farmers in getting Data (Temperature, Soil Moisture) for efficient environment monitoring which will enable them to increase their overall yield and quality of products. The IoT based Smart Farming System being proposed via this report is integrated with Arduino Technology mixed with different Sensors .

## **Scope :**

With the adoption of IoT in various areas like Industry, Homes and even Cities, huge potential is seen to make everything Intelligent and Smart. Even the Agricultural sector is also adopting IoT technology these days and this in turn has led to the development of Agricultural IOT.

## **Introduction :**

The objectives of this report are to proposed IoT based Smart Farming System which will enable farmers to have data of soil moisture environment temperature at very low cost. "SAVE THE AGRICULTURE", main factor of agriculture is to predict the climatic changes, here we are using IoT for monitoring the weather as well as atmospheric changes throughout the crop field by having several systems in different fields as clients, which is getting reported every time to the server, about the current atmospheric change at that every certain place. So that watering and pesticides can be served based on the conditions of the field.

## **Related Work :**

IoT enables easy collection and management of tons of data collected from sensors and with integration of cloud computing services like Agriculture fields maps, cloud storage etc., data can be accessed live from anywhere and everywhere enabling monitoring and end to end connectivity among all the parties concerned.

IoT is regarded as key component for Smart agriculture as with accurate sensors and smart IoT based Smart Agriculture is regarded as IoT gadget focusing on Monitoring of Environmental data in terms of Temperature, Moisture and other types depending on agricultural methods sensors integrated with it. The system provides the concept of “Plug & Sense” in which farmers can the data generated via sensors can be easily shared and viewed by agriculture consultants anywhere remotely via Cloud Computing technology integration. The system also enables analysis of various sorts of data via graphical method equipment's, farmers can increase the food production by 70% till year 2050 as depicted by experts.

### **1. Analysis of existing methods :**

In the existing methods, all weather predictions and environmental change are done manually and they are using Weatherical Information for the communication, it is actually slower than as expected .

In this mini project, sensors are used, so that resulting data having high accuracy about the environment. By this project all gets processed automatically, if there is any possibility of rain in weather cloud, then Temperature sensors are helpful.

### **2. The structure of the report is containing:**

IoT Technology and agriculture-concepts and definition, IoT enabling technologies, agriculture current scenario and future forecasts with IoT based smart farming system, the components and modules used in it and working principal of it. It consist of conclusion, future scope and references.

# **Proposed Work :**

## **Title: SMART AGRICULTURE USING IoT**

### **5.1 Problem Statement:**

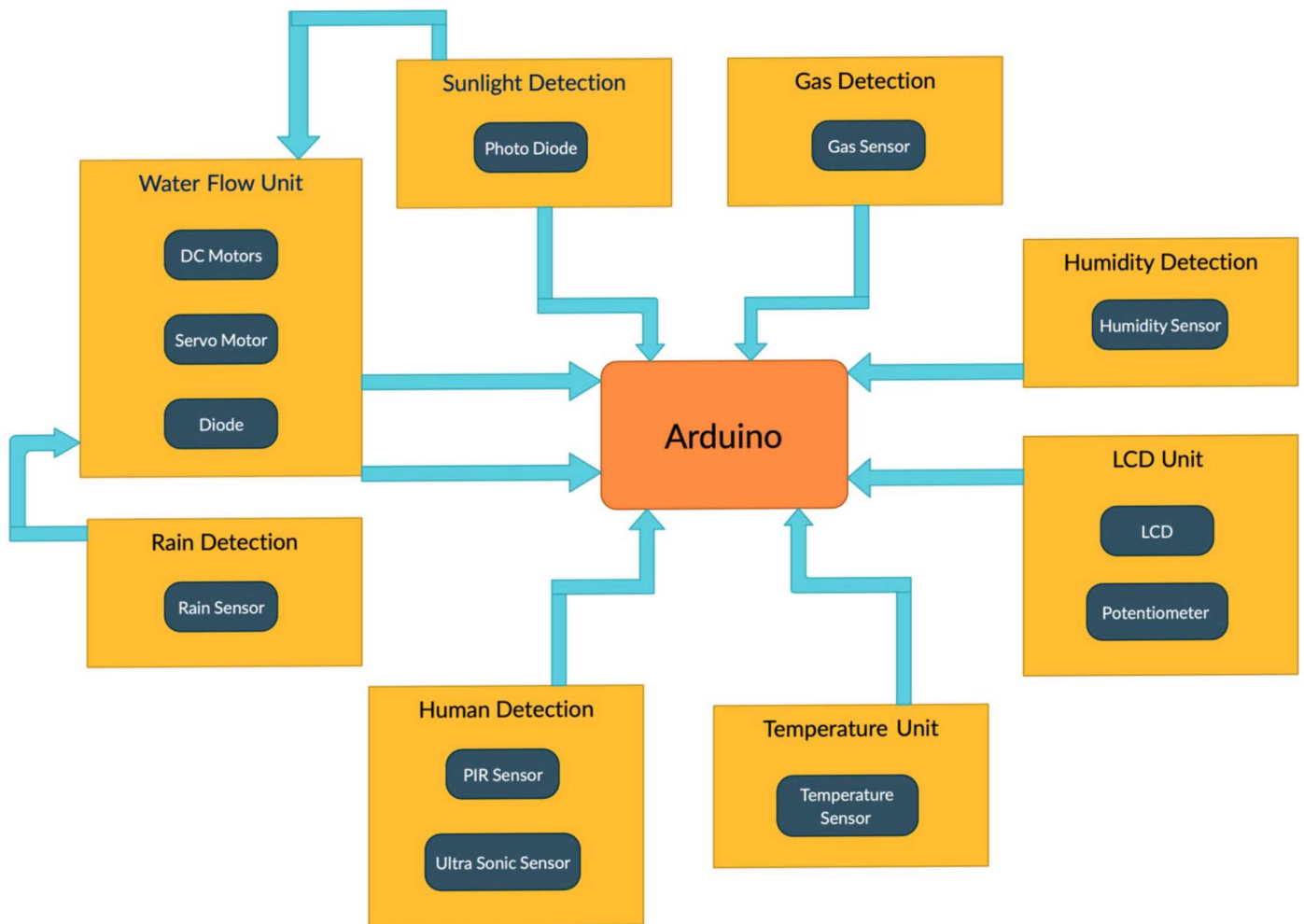
Develop a mini project that performs smart agriculture methods using IOT. Using some sensor like Temperature sensor ,humidity sensor ,photodiode sensor for sunlight ,buzzers for alert ,gas sensor for green gas ,rain sensor ,soil sensor for moisture ,ultrasonic sensors ,servo motor for sprinkling purpose ,PIR sensor for detecting objects such as animal ,human beings ,so that it will protect them from emitting gases by blowing buzzers. By using sensor values, calculate the data. Internet of Things has a strong backbone of various technologies such as Sensor Networks, Security Protocols to make Agricultural things simpler.

### **5.2 Social Relevance**

IoT based Smart Agriculture improves the entire Agriculture system by monitoring the field in real-time. With the help of sensors and interconnectivity, the Internet of Things in Agriculture has not only saved the time of the farmers but has also reduced the extravagant use of resources such as Water and Electricity. It keeps various factors like humidity, temperature, soil etc. under check and gives a crystal-clear real-time observation.

This will help bridge the gap between production and quality and quantity yield. IoT-enabled agriculture allows farmers to monitor their product and conditions in real-time. They get insights fast, can predict issues before they happen and make informed decisions on how to avoid them. Additionally, IoT solutions in agriculture introduce automation.

### 5.3 Architecture/Model/Block Diagram



**Additional Sensor** (Note: In Tinker cad the following sensors were not available thus we instead covered up the rest of the sensors in the diagram) :

- **Humidity Sensor**
- **Rain Sensor**



```

mini.c > No Selection
1 //header files for servo motor and LCD
2 #include <Servo.h>
3 #include <LiquidCrystal.h>
4
5 //Initialization of lcd object
6 LiquidCrystal lcd(2,3,4,5,6,7);
7
8 //Initialization of servo motor object
9 Servo servo;
10
11 //Initialization of global variable
12 float tmp=0;
13 float light=0;
14 float gas=0;
15 float cm=0;
16 int pir=0;
17
18 /*Function for alerting the user
19 about the gas leak and human/animal
20 detection
21 */
22 void gas_pir_buzzer(float gas,int pir) //define of gas_pir_buzzer
23 {
24     bool p=false; //assigning value of p for pir variable
25     if(pir>0)
26     {
27         p=true;
28     }
29
30
31     if(gas<=85) //no gas leakage
32     {
33         noTone(10);
34         lcd.setCursor(0,1);
35         lcd.print("G:safe");
36     }
37     else if((gas>85 && gas<=150) || p) //gas leaks at moderate range
38     {
39         if(p) //human/animal detected
40         {
41             lcd.setCursor(0,1);
42             lcd.print("G:Unsafe");
43             tone(10,100);
44         }
45         else //human/animal not detected
46         {
47             lcd.setCursor(0,1);
48             lcd.print("G:Unsafe");
49             tone(10,1);
50         }
51     }

```

```

52     }
53     else if(gas>150 || p) //gas leaks at intense range
54     {
55         if(p) //human/animal detected
56         {
57             lcd.setCursor(0,1);
58             lcd.print("G:alert");
59             tone(10,200);
60         }
61         else //human/animal not detected
62         {
63             lcd.setCursor(0,1);
64             lcd.print("G:alert");
65             tone(10,5);
66         }
67     }
68 }
69
70 void ultrasonic_dc(int triggerPin, int echoPin) //define of ultrasonic_dc
71 {
72     pinMode(triggerPin, OUTPUT);
73     digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
74     delayMicroseconds(2);
75
76     digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH);
77     delayMicroseconds(10);
78     digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
79     pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
80
81     long pulse= pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH); //assigning the value of pulse
82
83     cm=0.01715*pulse; //calculating the cm according to pulse
84
85     lcd.setCursor(10,1);
86     lcd.print("cm:");
87     lcd.setCursor(13,1);
88     lcd.print(cm);
89
90     if(cm>=20 && cm<320) //dc motor turned on
91     {
92         digitalWrite(12,HIGH);
93         digitalWrite(13,LOW);
94     }
95     else //dc motor turned off
96     {
97         digitalWrite(12,LOW);
98         digitalWrite(13,LOW);
99     }
100 }

```



```

101
102 void servo_dc_manager(float light) //define of servo_dc_manager
103 {
104     if(light>=80) // maximum light intensity
105     {
106         analogWrite(9,1000); //dc motor is on
107         servo.write(0);
108     }
109     else if(light>=65 && light<80) // moderate light intensity
110     {
111         for(int i=0;i<=180;i++)
112         {
113             servo.write(i); //servo motor is on
114         }
115     }
116     else
117     {
118         analogWrite(9,0); // both dc and servo motor is off
119         servo.write(0);
120     }
121 }
122
123 void setup()
124 {
125     pinMode(15,INPUT);
126     pinMode(14,INPUT);
127     pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
128     pinMode(0,OUTPUT);
129     pinMode(1,OUTPUT);
130     pinMode(19,INPUT);
131     servo.attach(11);
132     lcd.begin(16,2);
133     analogWrite(8,0);
134 }
135
136
137 void loop()
138 {
139     gas=analogRead(16); //reading value for gas variable
140
141     pir=analogRead(19); //reading value for pir variable
142     gas_pir_buzzer(gas,pir); //call for gas_pir_buzzer
143
144     ultrasonic_dc(17,18); //call for ultrasonic_dc
145
146     light=analogRead(14); //reading value for light variable
147
148     //maping for temperature
149     tmp=map((analogRead(15) - 20) * 3.04), 0, 1023, -40, 125);
150
151     servo_dc_manager(light); //call for servo_dc_manager

```

```

152
153 //lcd display logic
154 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
155 lcd.print("T:");
156 lcd.setCursor(2,0);
157 lcd.print(tmp);
158 lcd.setCursor(9,0);
159 lcd.print("L:");
160 lcd.setCursor(11,0);
161 lcd.print(light);
162 delay(1000);
163 lcd.clear();
164 }
165

```

## 5.4 Hardware and Software Requirement

In this project, various components including software are being used for IoT based Smart Agriculture development.

*They are as follows:*

T I N  
K E R  
C A D

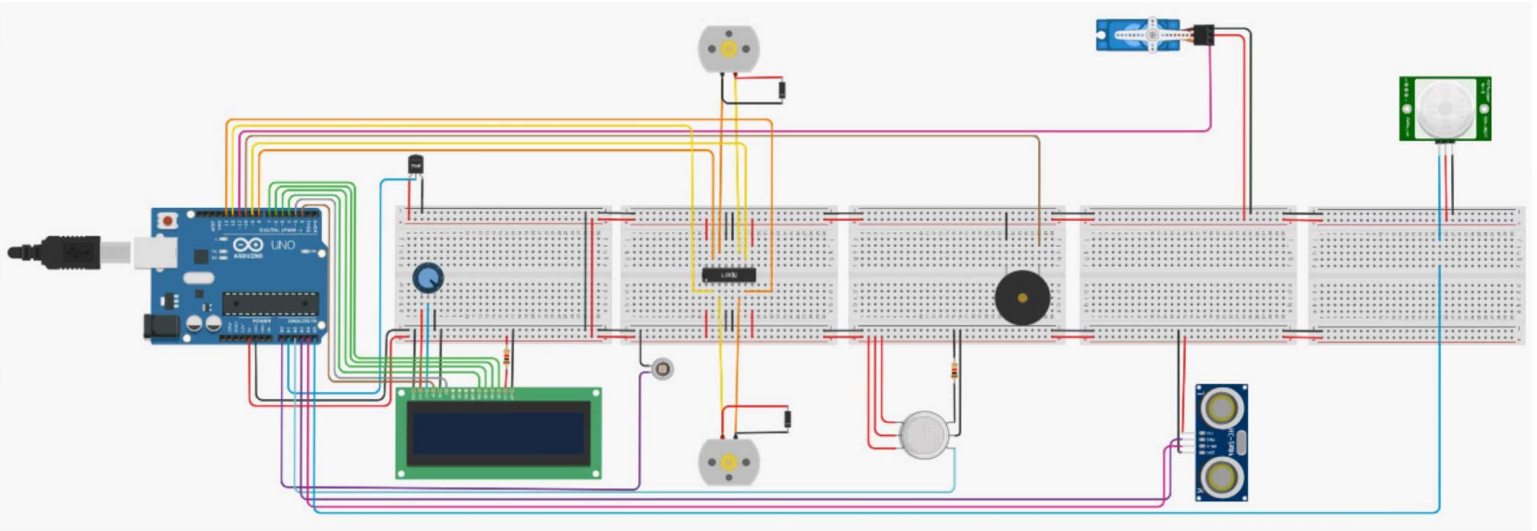
Mini Project

Component List

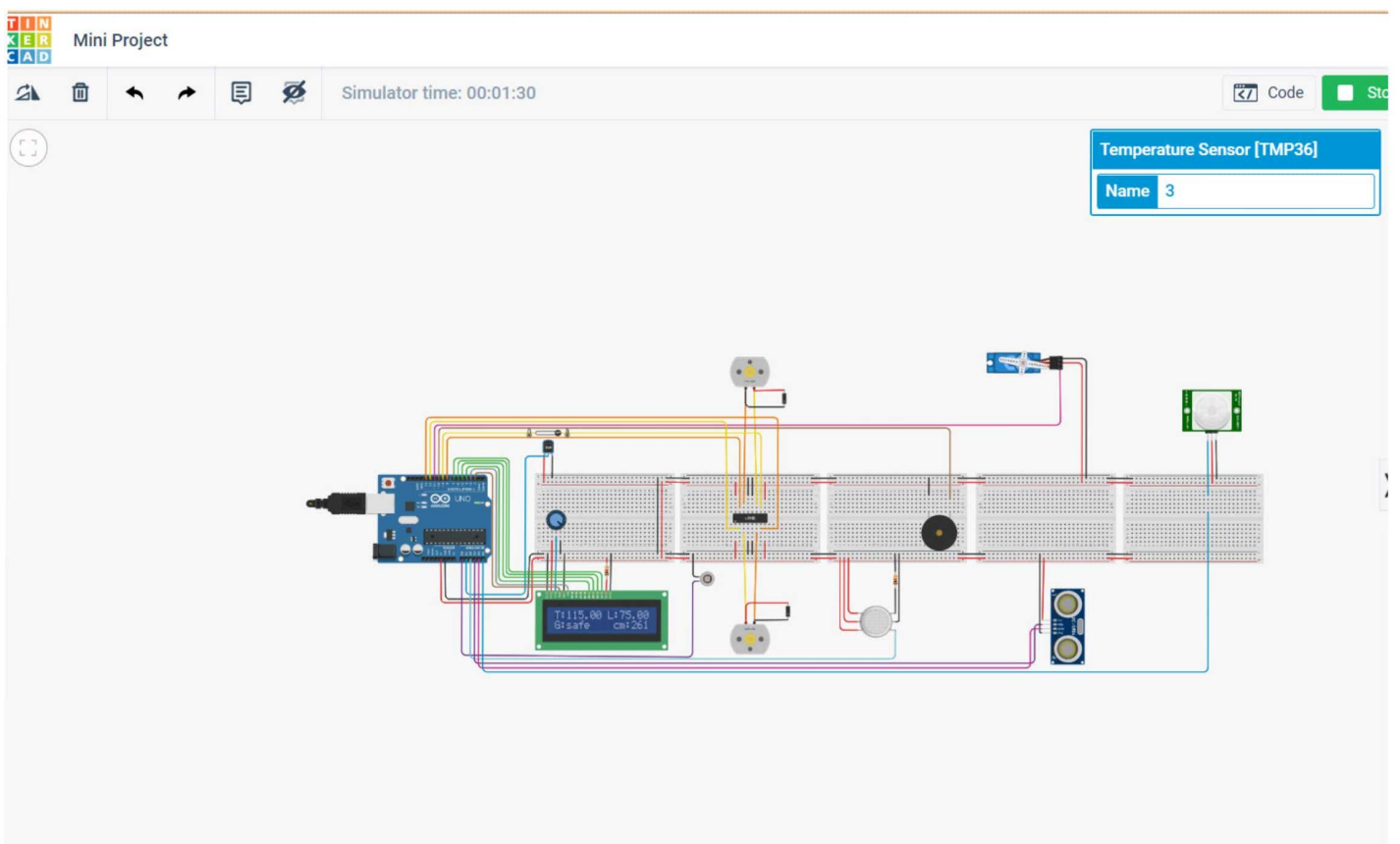
Name	Quantity	Component
U1	1	Arduino Uno R3
U3	1	Temperature Sensor [TMP36]
U2	1	LCD 16 x 2
Rpot6	1	250 kΩ, Potentiometer
R6 R1	2	1 kΩ Resistor
U13	1	H-bridge Motor Driver
M1 M2	2	DC Motor
U14	1	Photodiode
GAS1	1	Gas Sensor
PIEZ01	1	Piezo
SERVO2	1	Micro Servo
DIST1	1	Ultrasonic Distance Sensor
PIR1	1	-68.84620998721078 , -202.00690167308233 , -233.27302530572402 PIR Sensor
D1 D2	2	Diode

## 5.5 Results obtained

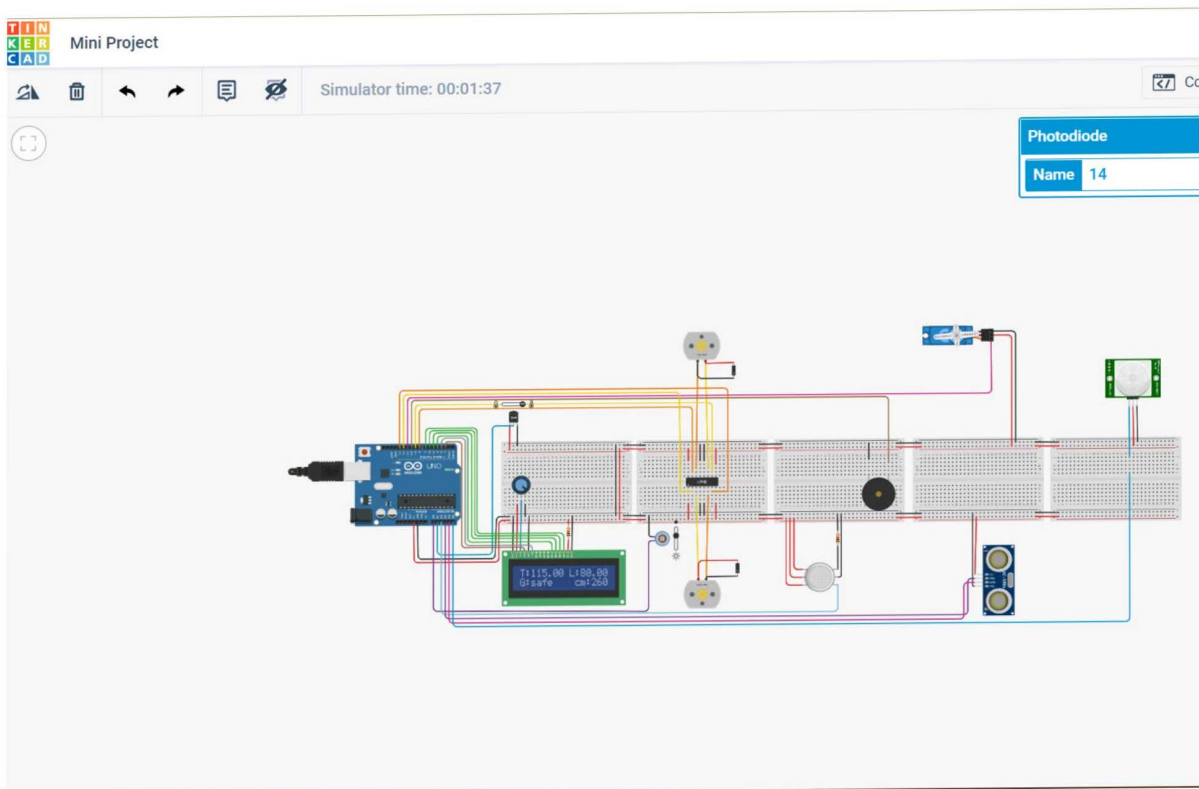
DIAGRAM :



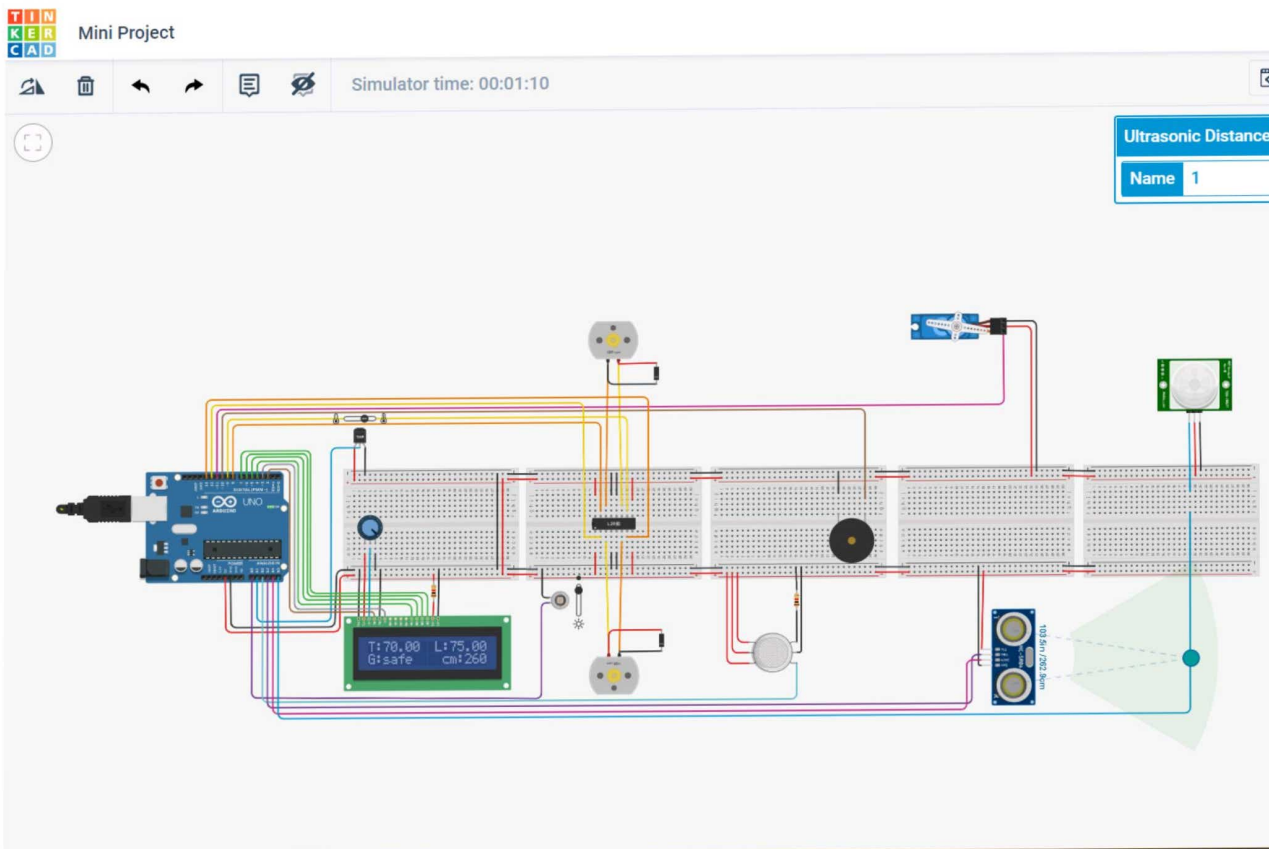
### 1. Temperature Sensor Output



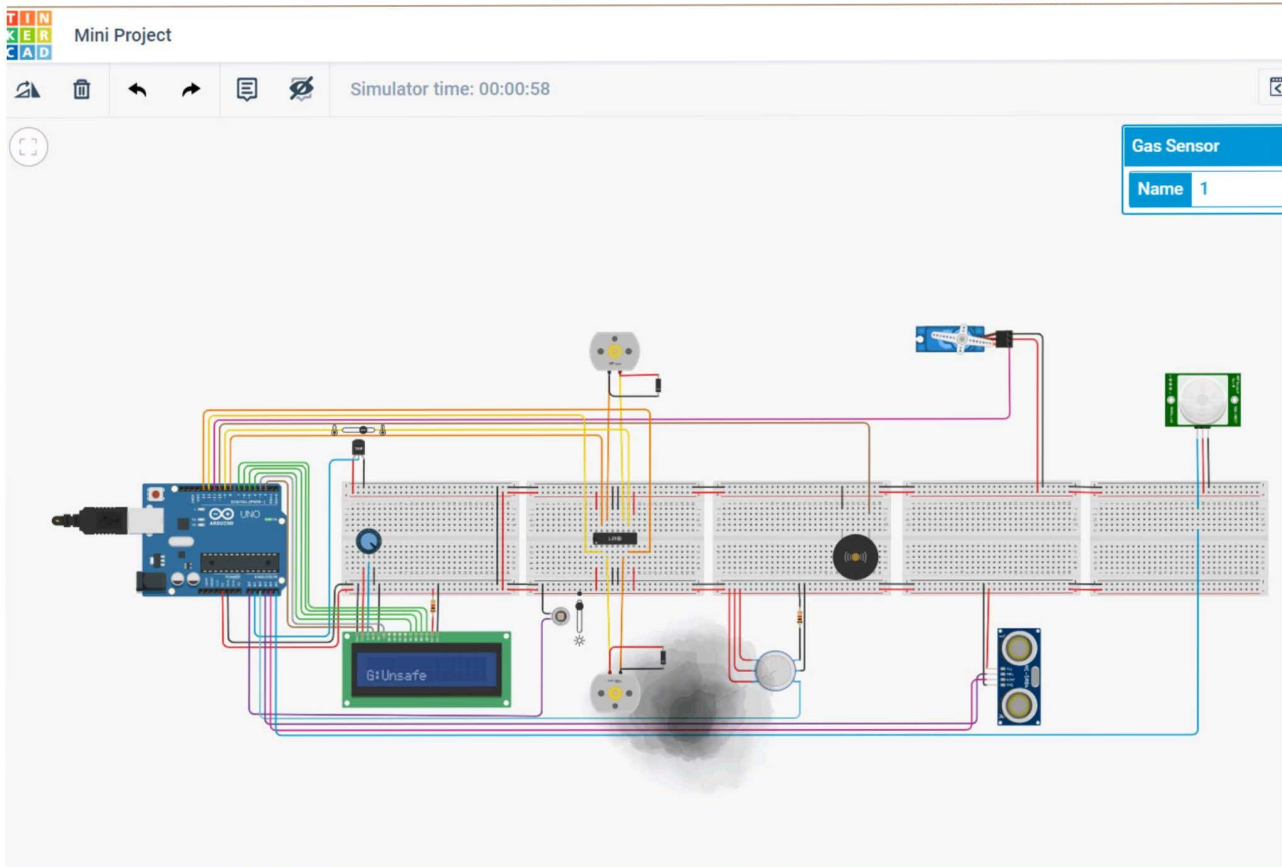
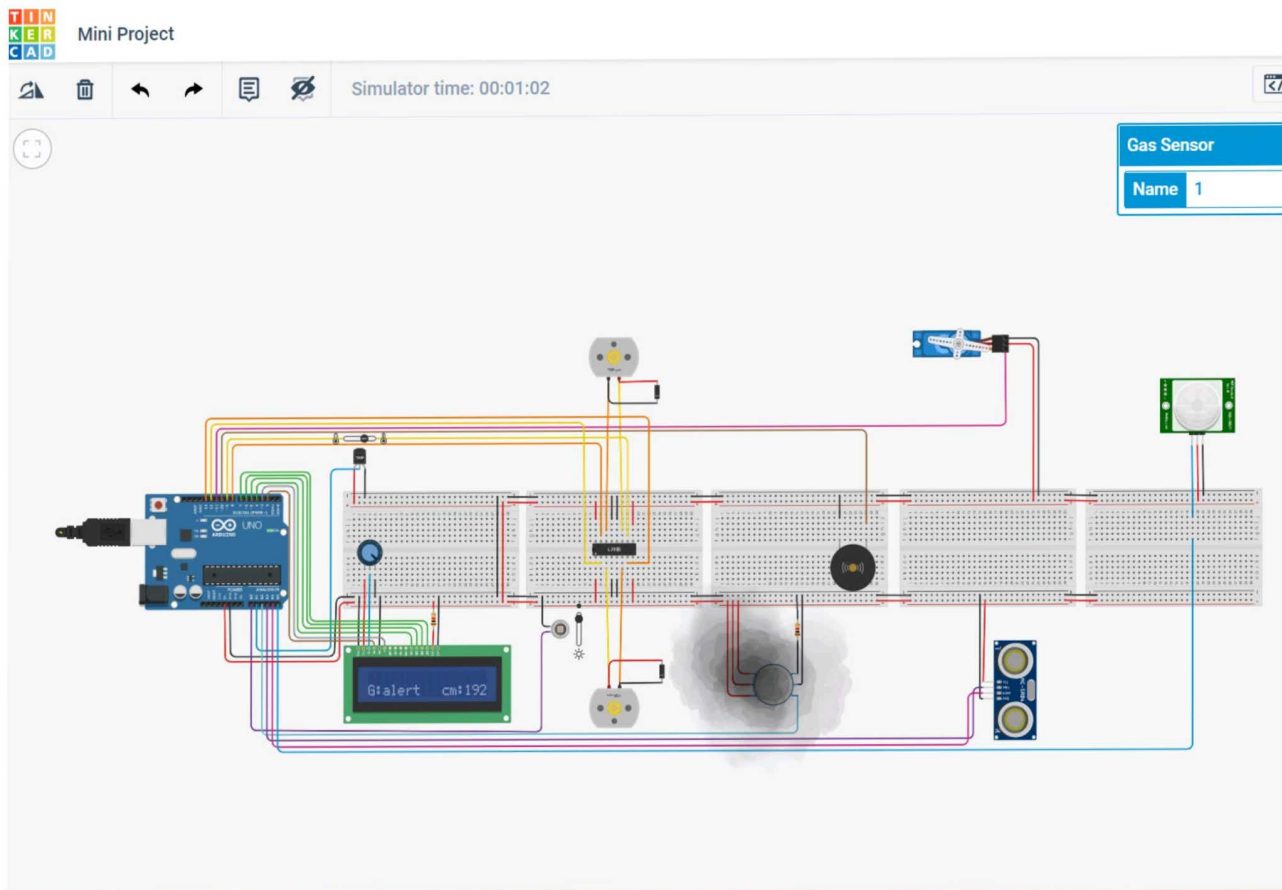
## 2. Photo Sensor Output



## 3. Ultrasonic Sensor Output

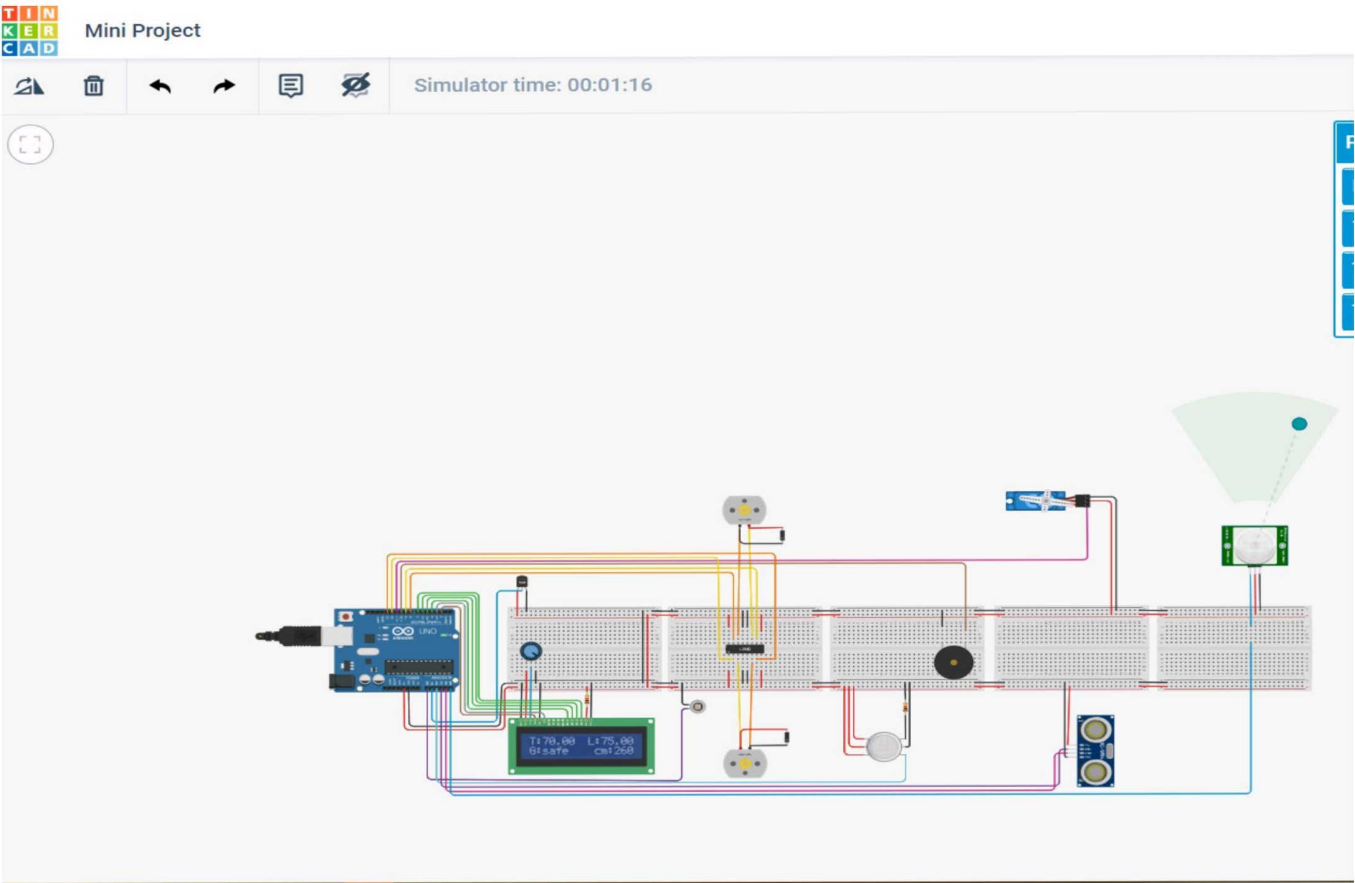


## 4. Gas Sensor Output





# 5. PIR Sensor Output





---

## ***Conclusion :***

IoT based Smart Agriculture for Monitoring of Temperature and Soil Moisture has been proposed using Arduino. The project has high efficiency and accuracy in fetching the data of temperature and soil moisture. The IoT based smart agriculture being proposed via this report will assist farmers in increasing the agriculture yield and take efficient care of food production as the System will always provide helping hand to farmers for protecting them from poisonous gases.

## ***References :***

<https://youtu.be/RvoaCEbnbgo>

<https://youtu.be/qXDLQIpIr8c>

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v7i5/E1987017519.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjJicu\\_ffrAhUHhZQKHS00CDQQFjACegQIDRAB&usg=AOvVaw3zxHTdPzT0\\_5BnHeNkk1C3](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.ijrte.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v7i5/E1987017519.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjJicu_ffrAhUHhZQKHS00CDQQFjACegQIDRAB&usg=AOvVaw3zxHTdPzT0_5BnHeNkk1C3)

