

## IBM NALAYATHIRAN

### Literature Survey

TITLE : Smart Farmer – IoT Enabled Smart Farming Application

DOMAIN NAME : Internet of Things

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

India is agriculture sector, on either side, is losing ground every day, affecting the ecosystem's output capacity. In order to restore vitality and put agriculture back on a path of higher growth, there is a growing need to resolve the issue. A large-scale agricultural system necessitates a great deal of upkeep, knowledge, and oversight. The IoT is a network of interconnected devices that can transmit and receive data over the internet and carry out tasks without human involvement. Agriculture provides a wealth of data analysis parameters, resulting in increased crop yields. The use of IoT devices in smart farming aids in the modernization of information and communication. For better crop growth moisture, mineral, light and other factors can be assumed. This research looks into a few of these characteristics for data analysis with the goal of assisting users in making better agricultural decisions using IoT. The technique is intended to help farmers increase their agricultural output.

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The India is an agricultural country. Nowadays, at regular intervals the lands are manually irrigated by the farmers. There is a chance that the water consumption will be higher or that the time it takes for the water to reach the destination will be longer, resulting in crop dryness. Real-time temperature and humidity monitoring is crucial in many agricultural disciplines. However, the old method of wired detection control is inflexible, resulting in several application limitations. This project achieves irrigation automation as a crucial answer to this problem. This is accomplished with the aid of a Raspberry Pi, which controls the moisture and temperature sensors based on the input provided. Moisture sensors are used in the construction of an automated plant watering system for this purpose. The main aim of our project is to reduce the complexity of supervision and to avoid the continuous monitoring. We can accomplish smart agriculture using our system. The Internet of Things (IOT) is transforming in a tremendous way.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW:**

**Divya J., Divya M., Janani V. [2]** Agriculture is essential to India's economy and people's survival. The purpose of this project is to create an embedded-based soil monitoring and irrigation system that will reduce manual field monitoring and provide information via a mobile app. The method is intended to help farmers increase their agricultural output. A pH sensor, a temperature sensor, and a humidity sensor are among the tools used to examine the soil. Based on the findings, farmers may plant the best crop for the land. The sensor data is sent to the field manager through Wi-Fi, and the crop advice is created with the help of the mobile app. When the soil temperature is high, an automatic watering system is used. The crop image is gathered and forwarded to the field manager for pesticide advice.

**Zuraida Muhammad, Muhammad Azri Asyraf Mohd Hafez, Nor Adni MatLeh, Zakiah Mohd Yusoff , Shabinar Abd Hamid [1]** The term "Internet of Things" refers to the connection of objects, equipment, vehicles, and other electronic devices to a network for the purpose of data exchange (IoT). The Internet of Things (IoT) is increasingly being utilised to connect objects and collect data. As a result, the Internet of Things' use in agriculture is crucial. The idea behind the project is to create a smart agriculture system that is connected to the internet of things. The technology is combined with an irrigation system to deal with Malaysia's variable weather. This system's microcontroller is a Raspberry Pi 4 Model B. The temperature and humidity in the surrounding region, as well as the moisture level of the soil, are monitored using the DHT22 and soil moisture sensor. The data will be available on both a smartphone and a computer. As a result, Internet of Things (IoT) and Raspberry Pi-based Smart Agriculture Systems have a significant impact on how farmers work. It will have a good impact on agricultural productivity as well. In Malaysia, employing IoT-based irrigation systems saves roughly 24.44 percent per year when compared to traditional irrigation systems. This would save money on labour expenditures while also preventing water waste in daily needs.

**Dweepayan Mishra, Arzeena Khan, Rajeev Tiwari, Shuchi Upadhaye [5]** Agriculture is a substantial source of revenue for Indians and has a huge impact on the Indian economy. Crop development is essential for enhanced yield and higher-quality delivery. As a result, crop beds with ideal conditions and appropriate moisture can have a big influence on output. Traditional irrigation systems, such as stream flows from one end to the other, are usually used. As a result of this delivery, the moisture levels in the fields can alter. A designed watering system can help to enhance the management of the water system. This research proposes a terrain-specific programmable water system that will save human work while simultaneously improving water efficiency and agricultural productivity. The setup is made up of an Arduino kit, a moisture sensor, and a Wi-Fi module. Data is acquired by connecting our experimental system to a cloud framework. After then, cloud services analyse the data and take the necessary actions.

**Z. Muhammad, M. A. A. M. Hafez, N. A. M. Leh, Z. M. Yusoff and S. A. Hamid,** The term used for networking of objects, equipment, vehicles, and other electronics device into the network for information exchange purpose is called Internet of Things (IoT). Nowadays, IoT is widely used for connecting device and collecting data information. Therefore, the use of IoT is very relevant for agriculture. The project is about smart agriculture system that is implemented with IoT. The system is combined with irrigation system in order to cope with the unpredictable weather in Malaysia. Raspberry Pi 4 Model B is used as the microcontroller of this system. DHT22 and soil moisture sensor is used to detect the temperature and humidity in surrounding and moisture level of the soil respectively where the output will be displayed on smartphone and computer. So, Smart Agriculture Systems using Internet of Things with Raspberry Pi brings a tremendous impact on the farmer's working method. Plus, it will also bring a positive effect on the crop production in Malaysia. Where about 24.44% water savings rate in a year can be achieved when using IoT-based irrigation systems compared to traditional irrigation systems. This would save the expenditure for hiring workers and avoid water wastage in daily needs.

#### **REFERENCES:**

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