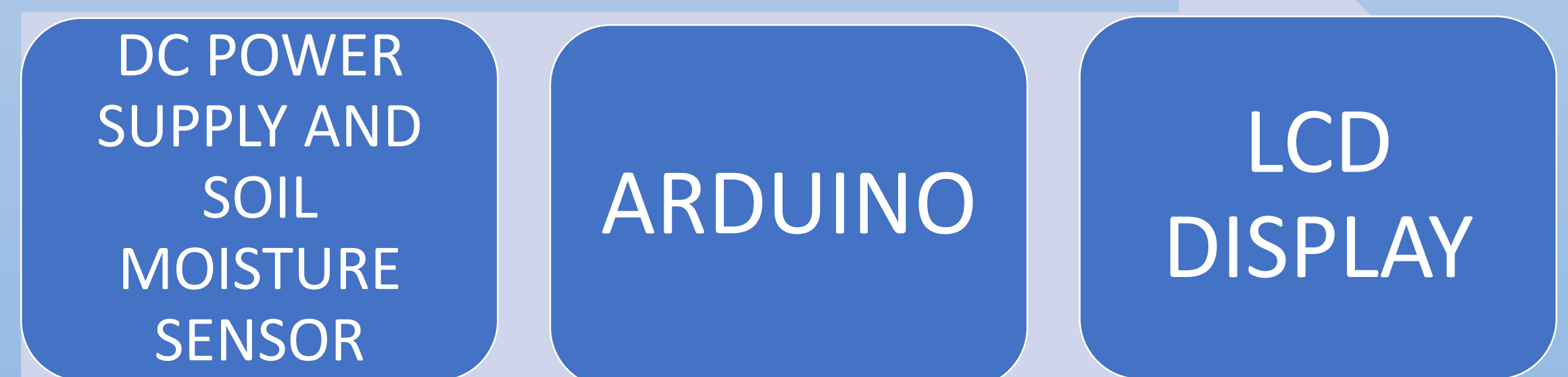


# SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM

## INTRODUCTION

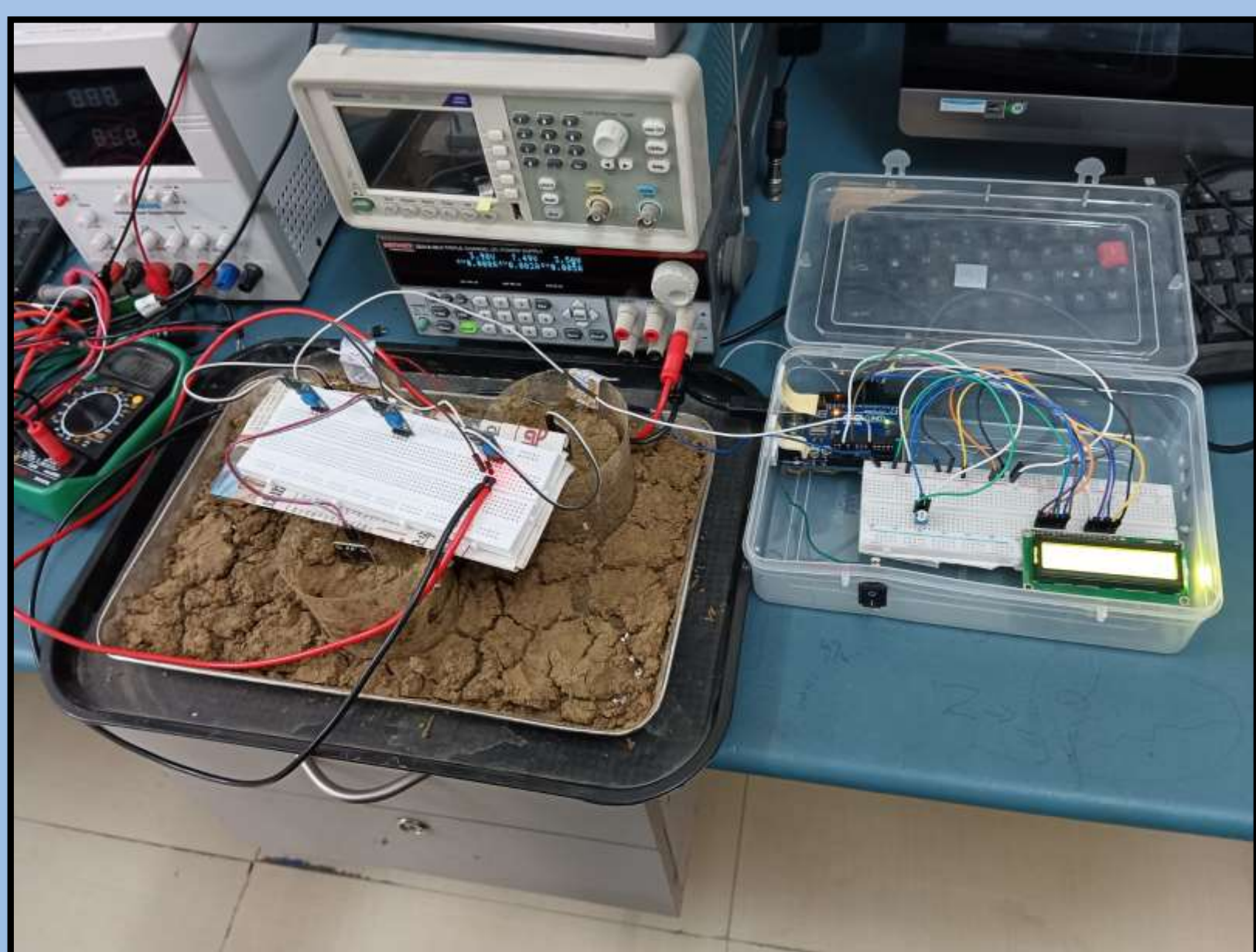
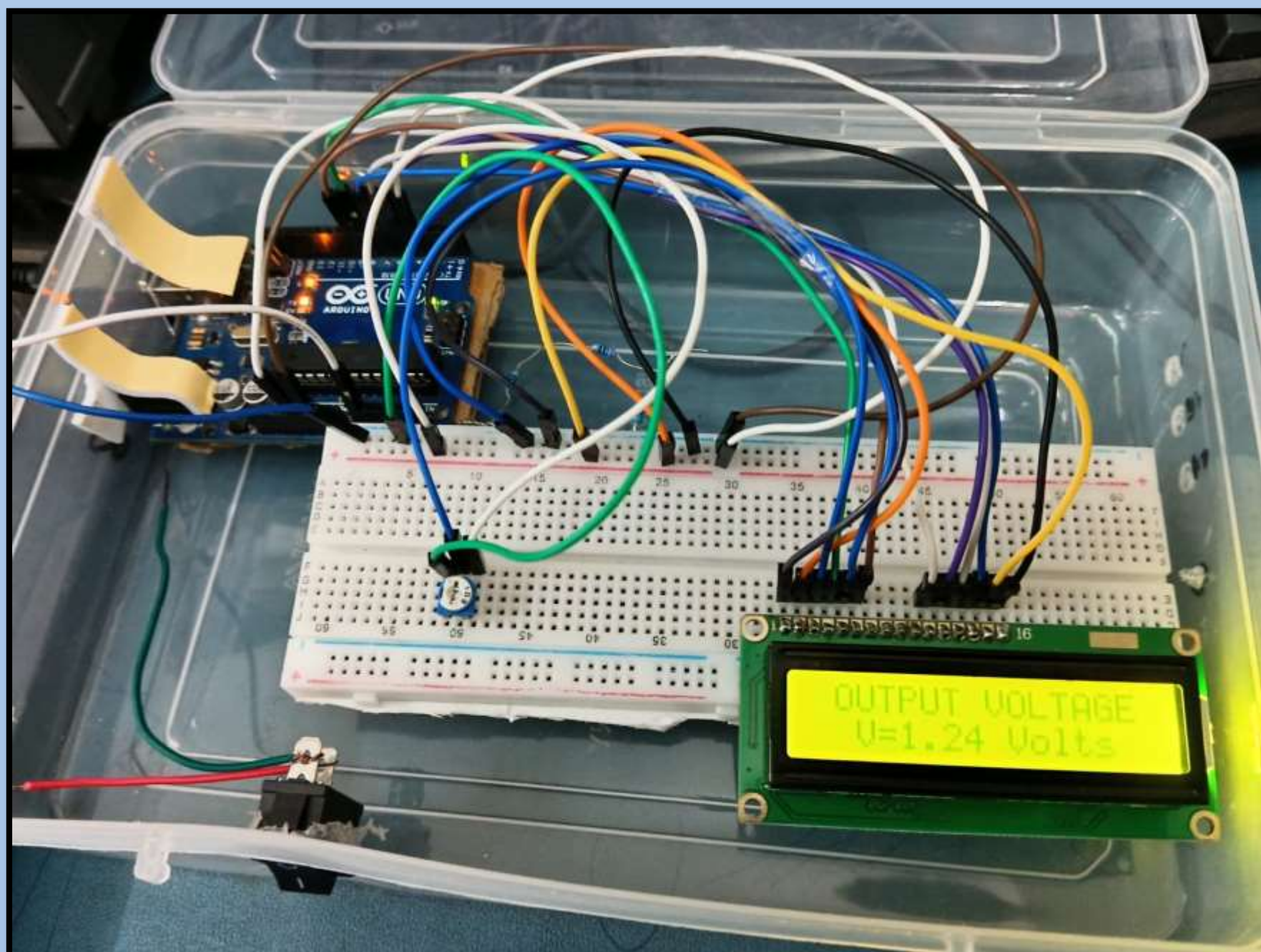
- Since physically watering crops requires a lot of time and cannot account for changes in the weather or soil conditions, traditional irrigation technologies in our planet are in dire need of an upgrade.
- As a result, smart irrigation systems prove to be a useful tool for us in this situation because they define their watering procedure according to the fluctuations that occur in the potential measured by these sensors.

## METHODS

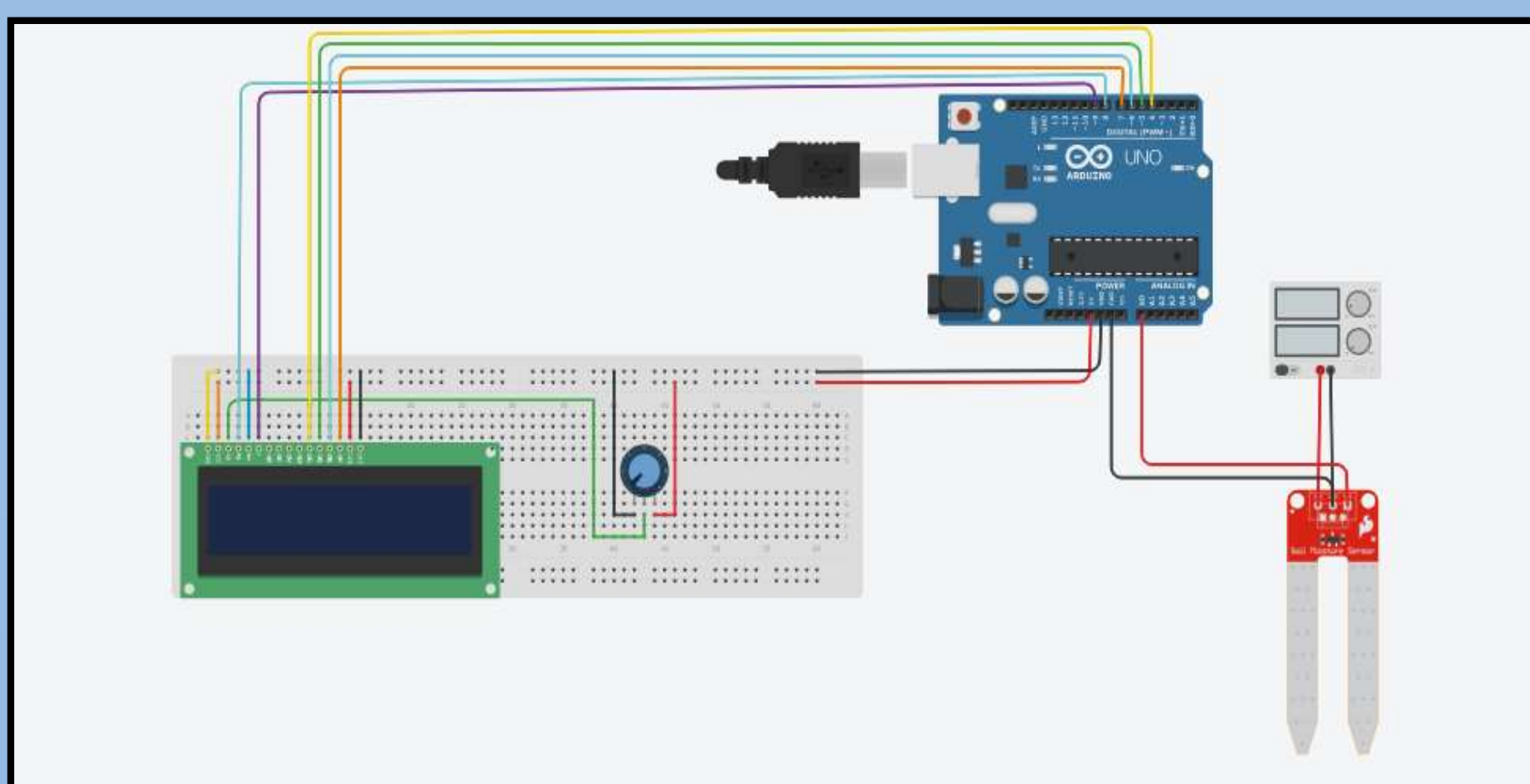


## RESULTS

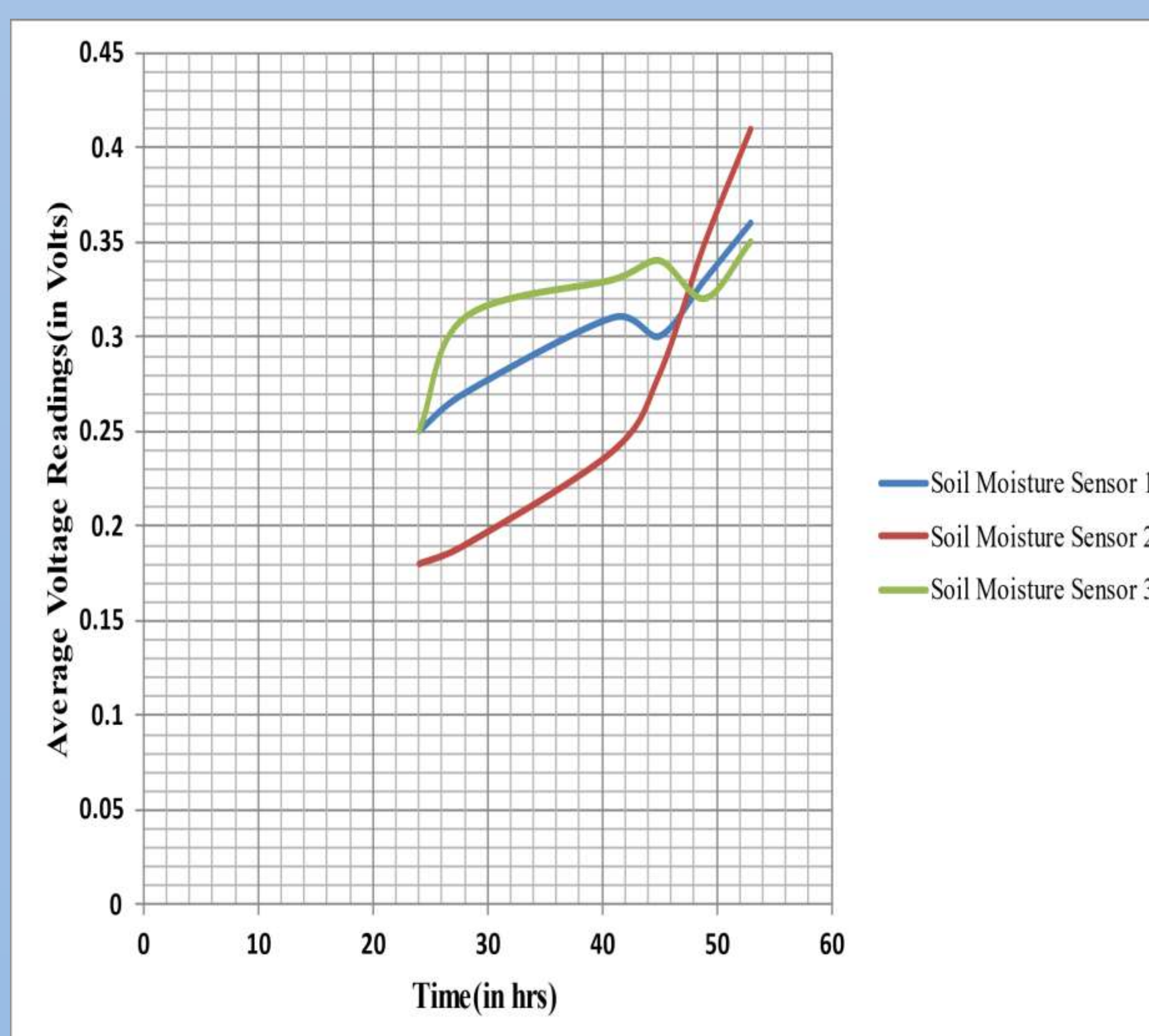
### GLIMPSE OF WORKING PROTOTYPE



### CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



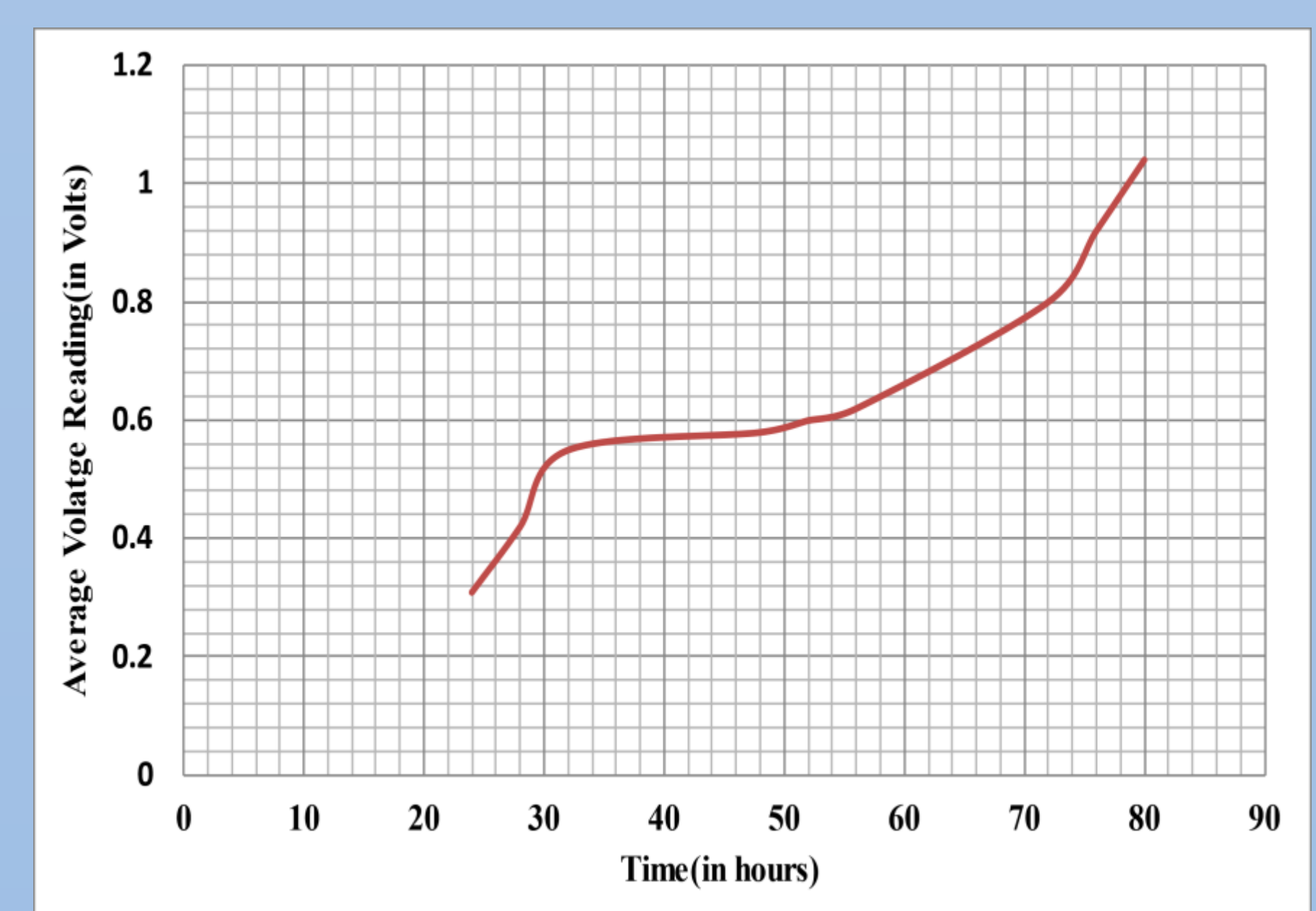
| Time<br>(in hr) | Soil<br>Moisture<br>Sensor 1 | Soil<br>Moisture<br>Sensor 1 | Soil<br>Moisture<br>Sensor 1 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 24              | 0.25                         | 0.18                         | 0.25                         |
| 28              | 0.27                         | 0.19                         | 0.311                        |
| 41              | 0.31                         | 0.24                         | 0.33                         |
| 45              | 0.3                          | 0.28                         | 0.34                         |
| 49              | 0.33                         | 0.35                         | 0.32                         |
| 53              | 0.36                         | 0.41                         | 0.35                         |



- The above values are a result of the process of calibration of all the three soil moisture sensor simultaneously.
- Calibration refers to the method of recording voltage readings through these sensors .

## DISCUSSION

| Time(in hr) | Average Voltage<br>Reading(in Volts) |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 24          | 0.31                                 |
| 28          | 0.42                                 |
| 32          | 0.55                                 |
| 48          | 0.58                                 |
| 52          | 0.6                                  |
| 56          | 0.62                                 |
| 72          | 0.62                                 |
| 76          | 0.8                                  |
| 80          | 1.04                                 |



- The results infer that as the moisture contain of the soil decreases , the voltage measured by the soil moisture sensor increases as the resistance of the probes of the sensor are designed in such a way that their resistance is inversely proportional to the moisture contain of the soil. The values recorded above are a result of the calibration which was performed with only one soil moisture sensor just for the purpose of testing.

- The future goal of the project is not limited to this but taking this project to a whole enhanced level. We look forward to also display humidity and moisture content of the soil at any time according to our choice. A GSM module would also be a great idea to infuse in this project so that anyone can get to know the conditions of the soil even if they are out of station.

## REFERENCES

- Article on “An overview of smart irrigation systems using IoT” by panel of authors: Khaled ObaideAlmallahien , Bashria A.A. Yousef , Maryam, Nooman and many others.(<https://www.sciencedirect.com>)
- Article by Abhimanyu Pandit on designing smart irrigation system using soil moisture sensors.([www.circuitdigest.com](http://www.circuitdigest.com))