

## A Review on Arduino Based Smart Irrigation System

Gulnaj Khan<sup>1</sup>, Kanchan Dhakate<sup>1</sup>, Shivani Kambe<sup>1</sup>, Shraddha Meshram<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Akhilesh Lunge<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>BE Students, Department Computer Science and Engineering, J. D. College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department Computer Science and Engineering, J. D. College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

### ABSTRACT

In India, agriculture assumes an essential part for advancement in nourishment generation. In our nation, agriculture relies upon the rainstorm which isn't adequate wellspring of water. So the irrigation is utilized as a part of agriculture field. In Irrigation framework, contingent on the dirt sort, water is given to plant. Automated irrigation framework comprises of a criticism control framework that utilizes monitoring of ecological parameters and controlling irrigation. Natural parameters such soil dampness, temperature and moistness assumes a critical part in general improvement of the product and great yield. Preservation of water and other asset can be accomplished by upgrading these parameters. The progressions in science and innovation have empowered the utilization of current innovation, similar to Wireless Sensor Network (WSN), in such framework with ease. WSN can be consolidated to disseminate the monitoring over whole harvest field. This paper surveys for different sensors accessible to screen above ecological parameters and concentrates on different procedures utilized as a part of for automated irrigation.

**Keywords:** Irrigation System, Soil Moisture Sensor, Temperature Sensor, Humidity Sensor, IOT, Android

### I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has been the most vital practice from earliest reference point of the human progress. It has seen numerous cycles of improvement in innovation with time. A decent farming practice is as yet a workmanship. Ecological parameters, for example, soil dampness, temperature, stickiness, pH, sun based radiation and so on assumes vital part in general improvement of the plant. Temperature influences a large number of plant exercises, for example, fertilization, germination and so on. It is watched that, at higher temperature, breath rate expands that outcome in lessening of sugar substance of foods grown from the ground. At bring down temperatures photosynthesis action is backed off [1].

Humidity is in charge of dampness misfortune and temperature administration of the plant. For high

muggy condition, evapotransmission will be less and more water will immersed in the leaf territory. This outcomes in extension and development of organism in the permeable territory of the leaf. Dampness is basic for seed germination and take-up of supplements by the plant. Overabundance water may stop vaporous trade amongst soil and the air which decreases root breath and root development. Ideal level of dampness guarantees solid development of the root and general advancement of the plant [2]. A supportable approach is required to keep up adjust between these parameters and condition. Subsequently there is a need of effective monitoring and control framework. In the present time, the customary strategies that are utilized for irrigation, for example, overhead sprinkler and surge compose, isn't that much productive. They brings about a considerable measure of wastage of water and can likewise advance illness, for example, growth development due to over dampness in the dirt.

Automated irrigation framework is fundamental for protection of the water and by implication feasibility of the ranch since it is an imperative product. Around 85% of aggregate accessible water assets over the world are exclusively utilized for the irrigation reason [3].

In up and coming years this request is probably going to build as a result of expanding populace. To take care of this demand we should receive new strategies which will preserve need of water for irrigation process. In automated framework water accessibility to edit is checked through sensors and according to require watering is done through the controlled irrigation.

For the most part the greater part of the irrigation frameworks are physically worked one. These customary strategies are being supplanted with semi-automated and automated methods proposed an automated idea of irrigation to utilize the water proficiently and adequately Automated Drip Irrigation framework is executed either in view of the dirt mugginess or in light of the client input through SMS instructing frameworks. Previous strategy is a disconnected irrigation framework where the agriculturist doesn't refreshed with the irrigation status and later slacks in shrewd use of water because of client order without thinking about the state of soil. From that consistently developing necessity of the populace, present day procedures are acquainted with control the framework.

To give appropriate consideration regarding the land situated far from the human settlement, supervisory programmed control frameworks like multi-terminal control frameworks are utilized since in numerous procedures, factors like soil, saltiness, irrigation, temperature, light power, and so forth needs rehashed undertakings and need to work in unusual ecological states of the dirt and to defeat the defects in the current framework here we are flooding the land in

view of the dirt mugginess and in the meantime the status of the irrigation is refreshed remotely to Server through serial

Correspondence. With this ranchers are insinuated about composts required for the products for better yield at different conditions by estimating soil nature and the better harvest development in view of the climatic conditions. That prompts adaptability in monitoring the irrigation framework at anyplace gave web. The server side information can be recover by means of the web to get to it for simple to deal with the gadgets and now daily's web is additionally need for every person then just it will end up being a blasting to constant monitoring and controlling of irrigation framework.

## II. RELATED WORK

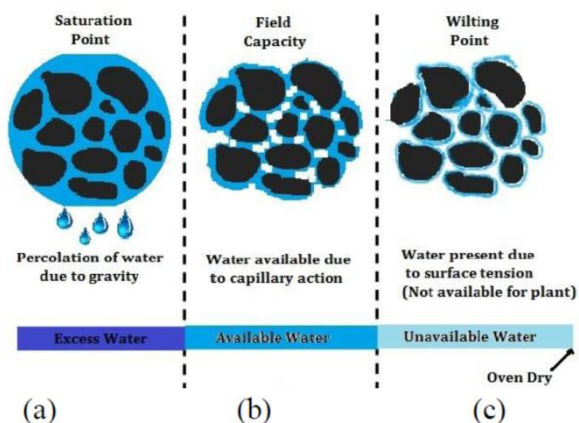
### A. Moisture Measurement

Soil is comprised of blend of segments including mineral and natural particles, with water and air making up the spaces in the middle. Soil can be essentially characterized into following 4 classes:

Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel
0-0.002 mm	0.002-0.075m m	0.075-4.75m m	4.75-80m m

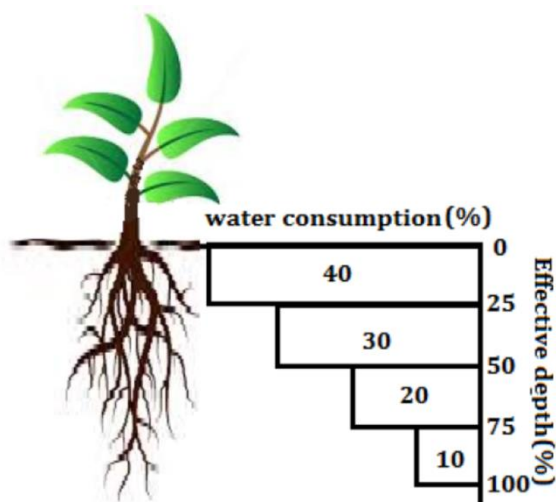
It is encouraged to break down soil to reason its classification. Every classification has distinctive properties henceforth their water holding limit changes from one sort to the next. As water invades soil, it begins to fill the hole between the void spaces in the middle of soil particles (Fig. 1(a)), when every one of the spaces are totally immersed with the water, the state is known as immersion point. This state goes on for brief time. With time overabundance water permeates descending through water profile because of gravitational power. At same time narrow activity give inverse power to gravity and give adjusted

condition so descending development of water is ruined.



**Figure 1.** water holding property of soil

This stage is called as the field limit. Void spaces are currently loaded with water and air parcels (Figure 1(b)). Each harvest has a Critical Soil Moisture Deficit level, enabling soil to dry out past this level, water pulling from edit can't occur, diminishing the yield. Advance more water expulsion from soil lead little holding of water by soil particles much firmly on account of surface strain impact for the yield to remove this is said to be as withering point as appeared in figure 1(c). The accessible water limit is the measure of water a dirt can make accessible to plants, by and large characterized as the contrast between measure of water put away in a dirt at field limit and the measure of water put away in the dirt at the lasting shrinking point. Plants get the vast majority of water from the upper part of the root zone. The term viable root zone alludes to about the upper portion of the root zone profundity, where around 70% of harvests water is taken up.



**Figure 2.** Effective root zone

Numbers of techniques are produced for soil moisture estimation from straightforward feel strategy to most progress electronic ones.

### B. Temperature Measurement

Temperature monitoring is key in numerous modern situations. It likewise assumes imperative part in plant development subsequently monitoring temperature is basic for good farming practice. Numerous standard methods exist which relies on estimation of physical properties of the working material that differs with temperature. Thermocouple, thermistor, RTD, pyrometer, Langmuir tests, infrared, and so forth are a portion of the cases.

### C. Humidity Measurement

There are three approaches to speak to Humidity. It is the measure of water vapour (water that has abandoned a fluid to an undetectable gas) noticeable all around. Outright humidity is the genuine measure of water vapour in a predetermined volume of air. Relative humidity is the proportion of moisture noticeable all around when contrasted with the most extreme measure of moisture the air can hold, which changes relying upon the air temperature. More sizzling air, for instance, can hold more moisture.

### III. LITERATURE REVIEW

For improvement of automated irrigation framework, soil moisture content is more essential parameter when contrasted with others as it has pivotal part in plant development component and accessibility of water for irrigation is real worry for the ranchers extraordinarily the ones who are reliant on rain. Subsequently water administration has high need while planning automated irrigation framework as observed in the greater part of the writing. The analysts have utilized different strategies to quantify moisture substance exactly. The electrical conductivity estimation is the most basic, savvy and power proficient technique for all. Be that as it may, it isn't exact and its outcomes fluctuate after some time. Despite its inconveniences it is broadly favored by numerous analysts. [5] Have utilized this strategy to execute automated irrigation control framework utilizing dribble irrigation system. The information was gathered and prepared by ARM7 board. To give UI GSM method was utilized and at the client end android based application was produced to show information and with that data client can choose what move to make. As per the summon given by client, solenoid valve were worked to control the irrigation. A high level of adaptability was acquired with this execution. Workload for the rancher was lessened and furthermore increment in the profitability of the homestead was watched.

In [6] acoustic strategy has been utilized to gauge water substance of the dirt on the way that movement time of sound wave is diverse in dry and wet soil. In light of the perception diagram was set up for movement time versus moisture content from which moisture can be found. Another approach for moisture estimation is estimating variety in dielectric consistent [7]. Dielectric steady of water is (~80) high when contrasted with dry soil (2-3). In [8] variety of dielectric was estimated as a variety in capacitor utilizing capacitor and resistor connect. The reaction

is relatively direct which is required in the event of accuracy agriculture. S. S. Mathurkar and D. S. Chaudhari [9] exhibited a model in view of moisture, temperature and humidity sensor. Every one of the sensors were adjusted for straight reaction. The principle point of framework is to build up a precise framework which can be used in genuine homestead and give advantages to the rancher.

A novel way to deal with configuration automated irrigation framework is the utilization of Plant water pressure investigation. It is gotten through enlistment of optical and IR pictures of plant overhang. This specific enlistment represents a few difficulties as no predictable basic component or correct coordinating can be found from the info pictures. X. Wang et al [10] built up an Automatic Cross-Correlation arrangement calculation which utilizes the data of intelligent picture structure yet wipes out the impact of picture shading and power in the relationship procedure and in this manner accomplishes an agreeable enrollment result. They likewise actualized proficient calculation approach which can significantly decrease the calculation unpredictability of the ACC calculation while keeping up wanted precision. Arrangement power was additionally enhanced by receiving N-maxima strategy in the control point calculation. Trial comes about demonstrated that proposed framework outflanked every single other strategy for territory based techniques. J. Gutierrez et al [11] executed extremely proficient automated framework with remote sensor organize. Remote interface was given through GPRS module (MTSMC-G2-SP). The framework has two info parameters initially is moisture sensor (VH400) in view of electromagnetic estimation and second is soil temperature sensor (DS1822). The recorded information was put away locally in memory chip and was additionally transmitted to the web. The framework is control proficient and totally chips away at sun powered vitality. The promising aftereffect of around 90% water sparing was watched. P. Bhosale and V. Dixit

created climate monitoring framework. They utilized extensive variety of sensors for monitoring in particular environmental temperature and humidity (SHT1x), Soil temperature (LM35), Radiation and daylight, soil moisture (gypsum square in view of resistive system), wind speed and course (anemometer) and rain fall. In control board PIC microcontroller was utilized. The aggregate information was put away in memory card stockpiling and was additionally sent to remote client by means of GSM module. Effective utilization of water was accomplished through this framework [12].

An effective mechanization framework is crucial for nursery administration [13]. It was intended to screen soil moisture, temperature and humidity. Sensors were dispersed utilizing remote innovation with the assistance of ZigBee convention. Soil moisture was controlled with irrigation, temperature was controlled by fan and humidity was controlled by light. Singular limit for every one of these parameters were at that point set at the season of programming. Protection in assets was gotten through this usage. For another situation Orazio Mirabella and Michele Brischetto executed half and half model for computerization of nursery [14]. For this situation monitoring and controlling was done over various nurseries. Little remote sensor organize was set up in each green house and every green house were associated utilizing wired media with Controller Area Network (CAN) convention. Remote system in the nursery was utilized to encourage the development of sensor hub uninhibitedly. The focal controlling was finished by SCADA framework.

Monitoring framework is conveyed over vast region to gather gigantic measure of information. It turns out to be extremely hard to investigate this information and choosing control activity particularly for the situation where predetermined number of assets is accessible. Distinctive information collection strategies can be utilized to decide controlling activity [15]. In [16]

straight programming calculation is intended for the execution of keen trickle irrigation framework. The primary point of the direct programming is to advance assets and give programmed choice help. Isolate Graphical User Interface was outlined in the territorial dialect for connection with the rancher. The framework is included ATmega32 based board and the info parameters are soil temperature, for which they utilized LM35 temperature and tensiometer for moisture estimation. WSN was utilized to disseminate sensors everywhere throughout the field utilizing ZigBee convention. Information gathered through all hubs was nourished to the PC here choice was made through the straight programming. The ON and OFF planning of engine was the primary parameter into thought. Advancement for labor, assets and water was accomplished by utilization of this framework.

In this paper, soil moisture sensor, temperature sensors put in root zone of plant and passage unit handles the sensor data and transmit information to a web application. One calculation was produced for measure limit estimations of temperature sensor and soil moisture sensor that was modified into a microcontroller to control water amount. For control photovoltaic board was utilized. Another facto like cell Internet interface utilized that considered information review and irrigation booking to be modified through a page.

The programmed framework was tried for 136 days and spare 90% contrasted and conventional irrigation framework. Three imitations of the automated framework have been utilized effectively in different spots for year and a half. As a result of its vitality self-governance and ease, the framework can possibly be helpful in water restricted geologically detached zone [17].

In this paper, soil moisture content has been distinguished utilizing acoustic based system was created. The principle propose of this strategy is

advancement for measure soil moisture progressively technique. The method in view of connection between two amounts i.e. speed of sound and the level of immersion with water in soils. This examination found that the speed of sound declines with the moisture content after, contingent upon the sort of soil [18].

This paper plan a model of programmed irrigation framework which depends on microcontroller and sunlight based power was utilized just for wellspring of energy supply. Different sensor are put in paddy field. Sensors sense water level constantly and give the data to agriculturist through mobile phone. Rancher controls the engine utilizing mobile phone without going in paddy field. In the event that the water level scopes at risk level, consequently engine will be off without adaptation of rancher. [20]

The programmed framework in view of ARM and for correspondence GSM innovation was utilized. Irrigation framework gives adversary satisfactory irrigation specifically zone which is continuous. Soil moisture sensor set in root zone in paddy field and sense water level. The framework was set up utilizing ARM7TDMI center and GSM. GSM is a vital piece of these this framework. Framework imparts utilizing GSM. GSM work through SMS and is a connection between ARM processor and brought together unit. This framework distinguishes atmosphere condition and field condition progressively. This data send to client as SMS and GSM modem is controlled with the assistance of standard arrangement of AT (Attention) orders. These summons are utilized to control greater part of the elements of GSM demonstrate [21].

In the paper, programmed irrigation system watered utilizing remote sensor arrange i.e. Zig-honey bee and web innovation. The thought was produced for enhance irrigation framework and lessened cost of irrigation water. Sensors are set in ranch and sense constantly and gather he data. This data put away at

focus screen and furthermore goes to information accumulation interface and after that transmits to the remote sensor hub. Utilizing this data framework was control consequently utilizing web [22].

A programmed irrigation framework utilized for flood sage yield field for 136 days and spare 90% water as contrast with customary irrigation framework utilizing remote system and GPRS system(1) . The Brutsaert's model utilized for measure the moisture of farming soils by an exact, nearby, continuous strategy and furthermore determined the speed-moisture bends, the conditions for the real legitimacy of the bends, and the reasonable sound recurrence for playing out the estimation, for an extensive variety of agrarian soils in various physical conditions [19].

For programmed irrigation frameworks water utilizing phone and for control source utilized sunlight based power [23]. Arm likewise utilized for monitoring the irrigation framework progressively based and for irrigation framework, framework waters utilizing GPRS framework [8].

Programmed irrigation framework control utilizing Zigbee and web thing [24]. GPRS strategy has some hindrance viz speed, separate factor, dependability, so GPRS isn't utilized as a part of our venture. Zigbee likewise have detriment i.e. low transmission rate. It is use for littler separation. Greatest papers have issue in systems administration and furthermore some security issues [25].

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

In light of all above talk it can be reason that programmed irrigation framework utilizing remote innovation can give effective framework equipped for moderating assets and human exertion. The framework likewise encourages ongoing remote monitoring of the current ecological state of field. Present day innovation can be consolidated to let

down the cost. These electronic frameworks are control proficient thus devours less power and depend on auxiliary sources such sunlight based vitality for finish independence.

## V. REFERENCES

- [1]. Plant Growth Factors: Temperature, Colorado State University, And Available (as on 14-09-2015) at: <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/mg/Gardennotes/143.html#heat>.
- [2]. Plant Growth Factors: Water, Colorado State University, And Available (as on 14-09-2015) at: <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/mg/Gardennotes/144.html>.
- [3]. Harriot Bigas (Ed.),-The Global Water Crisis: addressing an urgent security issue, Paper for InterAction Council, Hamilton, Canada: UNO-INWEH, 2011-12.
- [4]. A. I. Johnson,-Methods of measuring soil moisture in the field, U. S. Geological Survey, 1992 (Third Reprint).
- [5]. V. Divya, A. Akhouri, C. Kumar, R. Rishabh, R. Bagla,-A Real time implementation of a GSM based automated irrigation control system using drip irrigation methodology, International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, Vol. 4, Issue 5, pp. 146-151, May 2013.
- [6]. F. Adamo,-An acoustic method for soil moisture measurement, IEEE transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, Vol. 53, No. 4, pp. 891-898, May 2004.
- [7]. Darold Wobschall,-A frequency shift dielectric soil moisture sensor, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience Electronics, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 112-118, Apr. 1978.
- [8]. S. Saxena and G. M. Tayal,-Capacitive moisture meter, IEEE Transaction on Industrial Electronics and Control Instrumentation, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 37-39, Feb. 1981.
- [9]. S. Mathurkar and D. Chaudhari,-Smart Sensors Based Monitoring System for Agriculture using Field Programmable Gate Array", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), Vol. 3, Issue 4, May 2013.
- [10]. X. Wang, W. Yang, A. Wheaton, N. Cooley, and B. Moran,-Efficient registration of optical and IR images for automatic plant water stress assessment, Comput. Electron. Agricult., vol. 74, no. 2, pp. 230-237, Nov. 2010.
- [11]. J. Gutiérrez, J. F. Villa-Medina, A. Nieto-Garibay, and M. Á. Porta-Gándara,-Automated irrigation system using a wireless sensor network and GPRS module, IEEE transactions on instrumentation and measurement, Vol. 16, Issue 1, pp. 166-176, 2013.
- [12]. P. Bhosale and V. Dixit,-Water saving-irrigation automatic agricultural controller, International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, Vol. 1, Issue 11, Dec. 2012.
- [13]. V. S. Jahnavi and S. F. Ahmed,-Smart wireless sensor network for automated greenhouse, IETE Journal of Research, Volume 61, Issue 2, pp. 180 - 185, 2015.
- [14]. O. Mirabella and M. Brischetto,-A hybrid wired/wireless networking infrastructure for greenhouse management, IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation Measurement, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 398-407, Feb. 2011.
- [15]. C. Lozoya, G. Mendoza, C. Mendoza, V. Torres and M. Grado,-Experimental evaluation of data aggregation methods applied to soil moisture measurement, IEEE, pp. 134-137, 2014.
- [16]. D. Wavhal and M. Giri,-Intelligent Drip Irrigation System, International Journal of Engineering Sciences and Research Technology, May 2014.
- [17]. Joaquin Gutiérrez, Juan Francisco Villa-Medina, Alejandra Nieto-Garibay, and Miguel Ángel Porta- Gándara "Automated Irrigation System Using a Wireless Sensor Network and GPRS Module " IEEE 2013

- [18]. Samy Sadeky, Ayoub Al-Hamadiy, Bernd Michaelisy, Usama Sayedz," An Acoustic Method for Soil Moisture Measurement ", IEEE 2004
- [19]. Thomas J. Jackson, Fellow, IEEE, Michael H. Cosh, Rajat Bindlish, Senior Member, IEEE, Patric J. Starks, David D. Bosch, Mark Seyfried, David C. Goodrich, Mary Susan Moran, Senior Member, IEEE, and Jinyang Du , "Validation of Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer Soil Moisture Products", IEEE 2010
- [20]. Jia Uddin, S.M. Taslim Reza, Qader Newaz, Jamal Uddin, Touhidul Islam, and Jong-Myon Kim,"Automated Irrigation System Using Solar Power" ©2012 IEEE
- [21]. Ms. Sweta S. Patil, Prof. Mrs. A.V. Malvijay, "Review for ARM based agriculture field monitoring system",International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 4, Issue 2, February 2014.
- [22]. Zhang Feng Yulin University Yulin University tfnew21@sina.com, " Research on water-saving irrigation automatic control system based on Internet of things Institute of Information Technology", 2011 IEEE
- [23]. Awati J.S., Patil V.S., "Automatic Irrigation Control by using wireless sensor networks", Journal of Exclusive Management Science - June 2012-Vol 1 Issue 6.
- [24]. Rashid Hussain, JL Sahgal, Anshulgangwar, Md.Riyaj , "Control of Irrigation Automatically By Using Wireless Sensor Network", International Journal of Soft Computing and Engineering (IJSCE) ISSN: 2231-2307, Volume-3, Issue-1, March 2013.
- [25]. Shaohua Wan, "Research on the Model for Crop Water Requirements in Wireless Sensor Networks", 2012 International Conference on Management of e-Commerce and e-Government.
- [26]. Ejiofor Virginia Ebere (PhD)<sup>1</sup>, Oladipo Onaolapo Francisca (PhD)<sup>2</sup>, "Microcontroller based Automatic Water level Control System", International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 1, Issue 6, August 2013