

Real Time Soil Monitoring and Crop Production Using Internet of Things

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ABSTRACT: Agriculture is the backbone of India and it is the primary source of livelihood. The process of soil monitoring has an important parameters which decides the suitable crops for the barren lands. Monitoring the agricultural environment for the factors such as moisture, temperature and humidity have a great significance. The main interest of this paper is to investigate the soil with parameters using various sensors such as Temperature and Humidity sensor and Moisture sensor. Using these sensors the data are collected from the collected soil and they are sent wirelessly through ESP8266 to the cloud server, these server collect data and store it and to be analyzed. The data can be displayed in the website of mobile and laptop with suitable crop for the land using Internet of Things we can send data to the cloud server which is reliable transmission of Data.

Keywords: Temperature sensor, Humidity sensor, Moisture sensor, Internet of Things.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Farmers and ranchers produce the food and fiber we use every day. Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the process of economic development of a country. Agriculture provides employment opportunities for rural people on a large scale in underdeveloped and developing countries. Soil is a critical part of successful agriculture and is the original source of the nutrients that we use to grow crops. The healthiest soil produce the healthiest and most abundant food supplies. Soil serves as a medium for plant growth.

The Internet of things is the network of devices such as vehicles, and home appliances that contain electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which allows these things to connect, interact beyond traditional devices like desktop and laptop computers and exchanged data. The Internet of Things extends internet connectivity, smartphones and tablets to a diverse range of de-

vices and everyday things that utilize embedded technology to communicate and interact with the external environment, all via the Internet. It is the ever-growing network of physical objects that feature an IP address for internet connectivity, and the communication that occurs between these objects and other Internet-enabled devices and systems.

Monitoring the agricultural environment factors such as moisture, temperature and humidity have a great significance. The main objective of this paper is to investigate the soil with parameters using various sensors and data are sent wirelessly through ESP8266 to the cloud server. These server collect data and store it and to be analyzed. The data can be displayed in the website of mobile and laptop with suitable crop for the land using Internet of Things we can send data to the cloud server which is reliable transmission of Data.

Existing System:

The existing system was Zigbee. It consists of Arduino as processing unit and WSN base station. Arduino UNO board controls the processing, and manages the communication protocol. The sensor node communicates with the base station using transceiver. The base station collects all the data and sends it to the sensor node. The whole system is made with the collaboration of hardware and software components.

The hardware components include Arduino UNO board, soil moisture sensor, DHT11 temperature humidity sensor, LCD module and Zigbee transceivers. The software includes Arduino IDE and X-CTU. It does have limitations in the area of energy use restrictions for certification, memory size, processing speed of data, and size of bandwidth, short range, low complexity, and low data speed, high maintenance cost, lack of total solution, slow materialization, low transmission, low network stability and replacement with compliant ap-

pliances can be costly, due to some of the disadvantages of networks, it is needed to design a new system.

Proposed System:

We use this opportunity to overcome the drawbacks of Zigbee by using ESP8266. The ESP8266 WiFi Module is a self-contained SOC with integrated TCP/IP protocol stack that can give any microcontroller access to your WiFi network. The system consists of NodeMCU as the processing unit. The sensors like Moisture and temperature sensors are used to monitor soil moisture, temperature and humidity of field and transmit the information. The task of sensor node is to achieve the perception, collection, processing and wireless transmission of collected information. The sensor node converts the physical quantity to the voltage signal and NodeMCU controls the processing, and manages the communication protocol. The sensor node communicates with the base station using transceiver. The base station collects all the data sent by sensor node and the updated information will be available on the webpage. The whole system is made with the collaboration of hardware and software components. The hardware components include NodeMCU with inbuilt ESP8266, soil moisture sensor, DHT11 temperature humidity sensor. The software includes Arduino IDE and PHP for webpage functionality. Benefits of Proposed System, Inexpensive, High Data Transmission, Flexible Design and Enhanced Function, More Compatible Development Environments.

Software Specification

ARDUINO IDE: Arduino is a prototype platform (open-source) based on an easy-to-use hardware and software. It consists of a circuit board, which can be programmed (referred to as a microcontroller) and a ready-made software called Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment), which is used to write and upload the computer code to the physical board. Arduino provides a standard form factor that breaks the functions of the microcontroller into a more accessible package.

PHP: PHP is the latest incarnation of PHP (PHP: Hypertext preprocessor) - a programming language devised by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 for building dynamic, interactive Websites. Since then, it's been evolving into a full-fledged language in its own right, thanks to the hard work of all the people who contribute to its development. As a result, PHP is maturing (OOP) principles and improved support for XML.

System Architecture:

The system is implemented based on Internet of Things (IoT) which in other words known as system of

connected devices. Connected devices are that sensor, actuators and other embedded devices. Internet of Things is applied in agriculture, industries, home appliances

etc. In agriculture, Internet of Things is applied in order to monitor the soil temperature and moisture level for efficient crop growth. Food is more important for human health to live long life. As the population has increased, there is scarcity of food production.

Hence we monitor the soil from the barren land and implementing the following: Temperature and humidity of soil using temperature and humidity sensor. Moisture of soil using soil moisture sensor. All the data's are collected from various places through various sensors and are monitored day by day. The data's are uploaded to cloud server for future use. Farmers can be able to know the details from the webpage.

All the sensors are connected to NodeMCU 12E Model B. NodeMCU kit holds two USB ports where sensors having port connectivity can be attached easily. The NodeMCU kit also consists of 30 pins where the sensors are connected using breadboard and jumper wires. To detect the temperature, humidity, soil moisture C coding is used as it is easy for implementing the work.

The data's are collected and stored in the database for further references. Also the collected data's are uploaded to the cloud server as people from other places can be able to get to know about the corresponding condition and make further process. This work can be done in large scale by implementing distributed network. Previously this work was done using ZigBee process which determined the soil moisture, temperature and humidity.

Due to data loss, we implement sensors as it determines accurate value within fraction of seconds and sends to monitor. Along with temperature, humidity and soil moisture is also determined as it plays a major role in growth of crops. Each crop has various temperature and Moisture value. By determining these values of soil, the corresponding crops can be grown.

Temperature and Humidity Sensor: The DHT11 is a basic, ultra low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air, and spits out a digital signal on the data pin (no analog input pins needed). It is fairly simple to use, but requires careful timing to grab data. The only real downside of this sensor is you can only get new data from it once every 2 seconds, so when using our library, sensor readings can be up to 2 seconds old.

Data Collection: The data collection is the important part of the every project that becomes a product. Various

types of soil that present all over the world. The soils collected from various fields as well as the barren lands.

Sensing the Soil: In this module the collected soils are tested using the sensors like temperature & humidity and moisture sensor. This sensor senses the more or less accurate value of the soil. The physical values collected from the sensors are converted to voltage signals. The temperature and moisture value of the following soil and the crops are collected and sensed.

Uploading the data

The data are sensed by the sensor from the

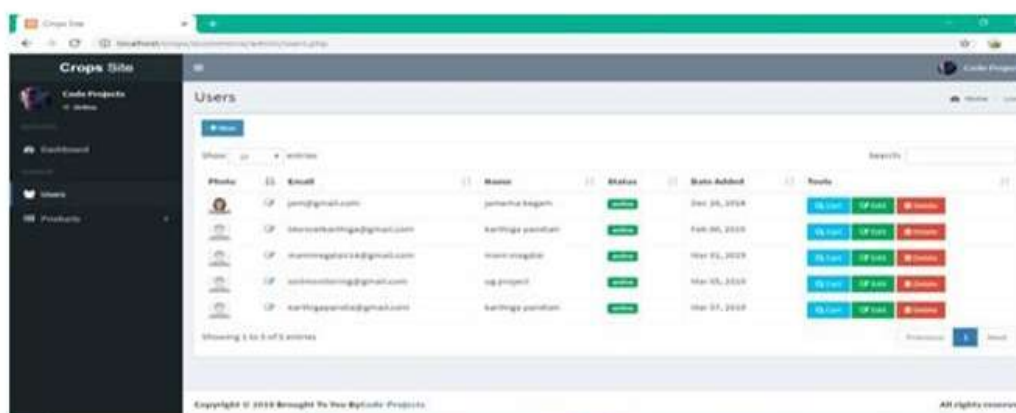
collected soil are uploading to the cloud server via the internet network. In NodeMCU contains ESP8266 contains many security algorithm that transfers the data to the cloud. Through the distributed cloud network we can access the data from anywhere.

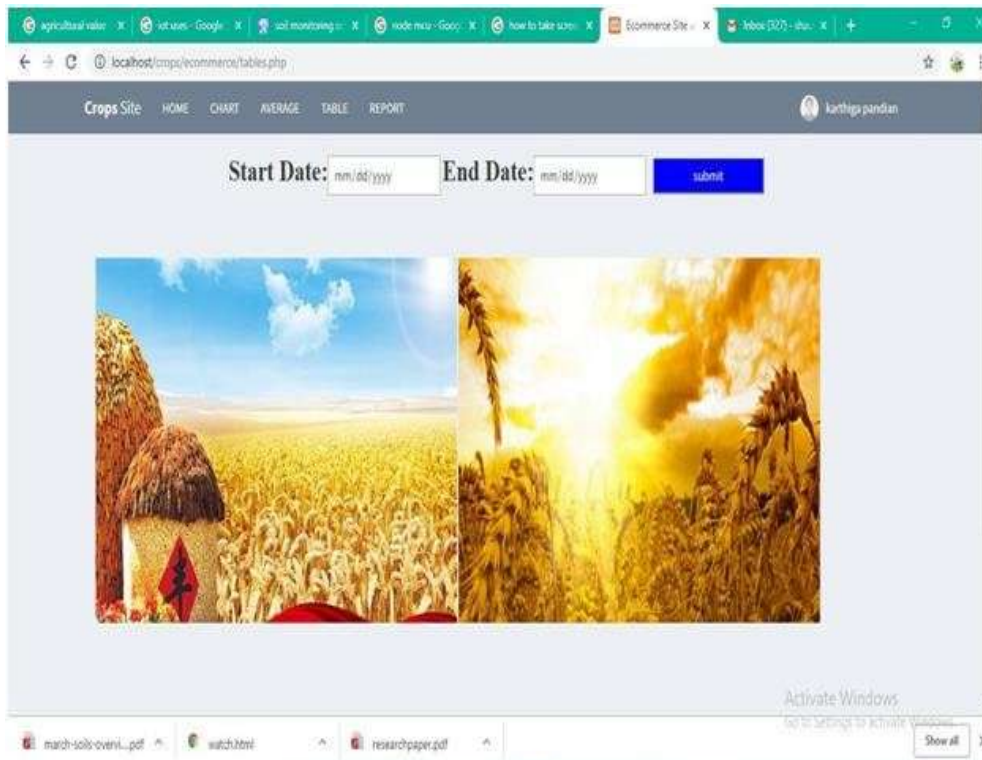
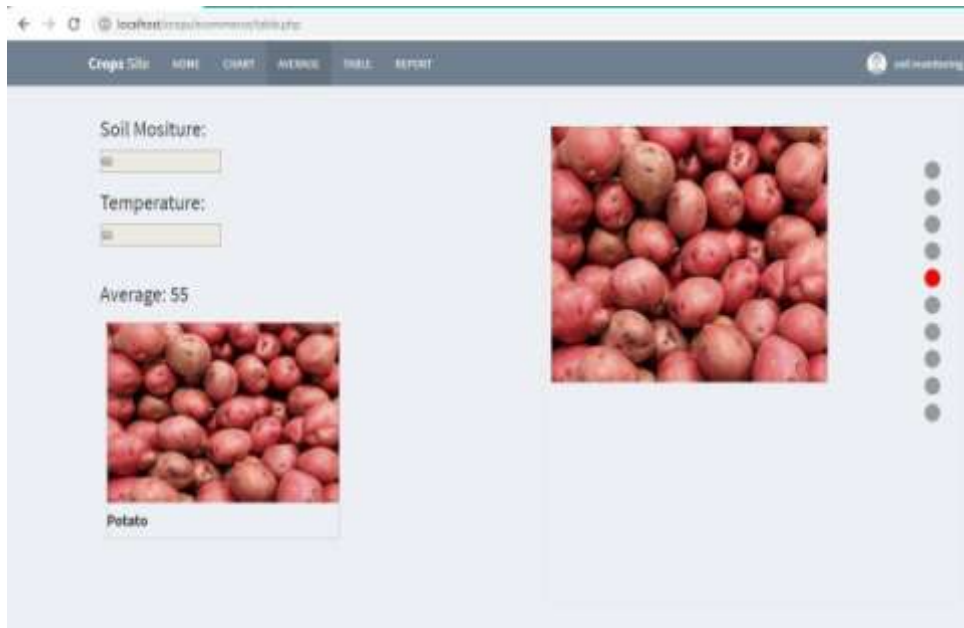
Result in Web Page: The uploaded data for the collected soil are sent to the webpage and find the average temperature, moisture value that display the suitable crop for the soil. The webpage contains the following subcategory: login page, home page, chart, average, table, flowchart.

Recommended values of soil moisture content at which irrigation should occur

Crops	Minimum soil temperature (%F)	Humidity (%)
Rice	41	48
Wheat	37	46
Potato	45	48
Sugarcane	50	87
Soybean	59	64

TYPE OF SOIL	CROPS
Red soil	Sugarcane, Rice, millets
Black soil	Cotton, Oilseeds, Millets, Groundnuts
Alluvial soil	Rice, Maize, Jute, Sugarcane, cotton, oil Seeds
Laterite	Cashew, Rubber, Tea, Coconut
Clay soil	Lettuce, Chard, snapbeans, Cabbage





Realtime monitoring and crop production using IoT can be made with more accurate and efficient with IoT enabled technologies. This tells about what all the problems farmer is facing with soil according to the climate change, aspects that affect the evapotranspiration, plant growth factors, soil problems, how to connect different sensors to the controller, how to collect sensor data, how to store data in cloud, how to analyze data and what all the benefits farmer going to get. With the help of soil moisture levels, soil type, soil quality

II. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This system is based on low cost and power and provisional real time monitoring. It is also easy to use and provide accurate values using graphical representation. In future, the system can be improved by additional feature of Image Processing with Mobile Application. Our primary goal is to design the wearable/handheld device in which the farmer can get all information in a single portable device. A device in the future will be helpful to the person with zero knowledge about the technology

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