

IoT Monitoring for Agriculture

Prof. V. Muralikrishna

Department of ECE, KKR & KSR Institute of Technology and Sciences, Guntur, India, A.P. Email:veerepalli75@gmail.com

Abstract: Agriculture play keyrole in human life. By the proper way of agriculture we will get high quality of eatables. The process of cultivation we get many problems in soil moisture and water level. Because of such problem the agriculture field get a lot of problems in yielding. In the existing system, arduino and manual interventions is used for monitoring the crops. But a manual intervention uses humans who can possesses errors in executing maintenance work. To overcome this problem, in the proposed system Raspberry Pi based on IoT is used. It removes most of the manual interventions by executing the maintenance work using sensors. These sensors continuously monitor the conditions of soil, weather and water level.

Keywords: Arduino, Raspberry Pi, soil, weather and water level.

I. INTRODUCTION

Most of observing applications depend on WSNs, persuaded by the unquestionable focal points they bring: lower costs because of the substitution of links, variable system topologies, versatility, and lower upkeep and appointing costs ecological checking, catastrophic event aversion, current utilization observing in vast structures, checking frameworks for the dosimetry of radiology administrators in social insurance applications, area following of individuals, resources or perilous gases, gear condition reconnaissance and procedure control in mechanical situations, and numerous others.. The most generally utilized conventions in applications having less tight idleness and dependability prerequisites, for example, natural observing, comprise of ZigBee, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth. a standard that offers low expenses and low power at low information rates, ZigBee is broadly utilized in a wide scope of checking and control application that require remote network. These arrangements give vitality proficient structures, however can't consent to tight idleness what's more, unwavering quality prerequisites and require extra equipment for bundling information and for transmitting them to the Internet.

II. RELATED WORK

To monitor our overhead tank on mobile GSM, we on monitor the water level, PH level and we can able to control the flow of water by controlling the motor through PWM technique, so we not only monitor. But also control the motor by on monitor through GSM. Unnecessary drainage and spillage of water make swamps and lakes up and down the channels. The bogs and the lakes in some time turn into the states of the mosquito, which offers ascend to a sickness like malaria. It brings down the temperature and makes the territory sodden because of the nearness of water system water. Excessive leakage into the ground raises the water, thus causing water logging of the region. Specifically designed for control and monitoring the seed sowing task and land condition. It is a task performed by four sensor and motor which is controlled by Raspberry pi module. Its working depends on the exactness horticulture which empowers effective seed sowing at ideal profundity and at ideal separations among yields and their columns, explicit for each crop type. IoT based system designed for agriculture field applications has four core abilities: guidance, detection, action and mapping.



Journal of Advanced Research in Technology and Management Sciences (JARTMS) Volume: 01 Issue: 03 ISSN: 2582-3078 November 2019 Available online at: http://www.jartms.org

SMART GREEN HOUSE WSN NETWORK CENTRAL MONITORING PLATFORM FORMATION SYFTM DATA ROUTE OPTIMIZATION SERVER COMMUNICATION LAYER MOTT BROKER **API REST** PH SENSOR, SOIL OISTURE MONITORING ALERT MANAGEMENT SENSOR, TEMPERATURE SENSOR, WATER LEVEL SENSOR

This System consists Raspberry Pi, ARM controller and parameters of global access. Those parameters are measured by the individual sensors along with ARM Controllers. Raspberry Pi is the master node, in that node the whole system are controlled. Then the collected parameters are passed through wireless communication which is called IoT to cloud storage. Those collected parameters values are maintained in cloud. Then the ranges are continuously monitored by user page. From the cloud, the parameters are passed to the user page by using a MQTT broker. The collected parameters values are continuously compared with the fixed values which are stored in the cloud. If the parameters value exceeds the range, it will alert the user.



The Raspberry Pi is an ease, Visa estimated PC that connects to a PC screen or television, and utilizations a standard console and mouse. It is a skilled little gadget that empowers individuals of any age to investigate figuring, and to figure out how to program in dialects like Scratch and Python. It can do all that you'd expect a personal computer to do, from perusing the web and playing top notch video, to making spreadsheets, word-handling, and playing amusements..



Journal of Advanced Research in Technology and Management Sciences (JARTMS) Volume: 01 Issue: 03 ISSN: 2582-3078 November 2019

Available online at: http://www.jartms.org



A pH estimation circle is comprised of three segments, the pHsensor, which incorporates an estimating anode, a reference electrode, and a temperature sensor, a preamplifier and an analyzer or transmitter. A pH estimation circle is basically a battery where the positive terminal is the estimating anode and the negative terminal is the reference anode. The estimating cathode, which is delicate to the hydrogen particle, builds up a potential straightforwardly identified with the hydrogen particle grouping of the arrangement.



Temperature sensor is a gadget which detects varieties in temperature crosswise over it. LM35 is a fundamental temperature sensor that can be utilized for test reason. It give the readings in centigrade (degree Celsius) since its yield voltage is directly relative to temperature. It utilizes the way that as temperature expands, the voltage crosswise over diode increments at known rate (really the drop crosswise over base-producer intersection of transistor).



Soil dampness sensors normally allude to sensors that gauge volumetric water content. Another class of sensors measure another property of dampness in soils called water potential. These sensors are usually referred to as soil water potential sensors and include tensiometers and gypsum blocks.



Journal of Advanced Research in Technology and Management Sciences (JARTMS) Volume: 01 Issue: 03 ISSN: 2582-3078 November 2019 Available online at: http://www.jartms.org

Data From Sensors to device and stored in Cloud The cloud has several advantages over on-premises storage for IoT data: There is typically a more direct connection between the device and the public cloud provider. This direct link means data can be stored off-device faster, resulting in less storage on the device and lower per-device cost. The cloud has several advantages over on-premises storage for IoT data: There is typically a more direct connection between the device and the public cloud provider. This direct link means data can be stored off-device faster, resulting in less storage on the device and lower per-device cost PWM, or pulse width modulation is a technique which allows us to adjust the average value of the voltage that's going to the electronic device by turning on and off the power at a fast rate. The normal voltage relies upon the obligation cycle, or the measure of time the flag is ON versus the measure of time the flag is OFF in a solitary timeframe. The examination displayed in this paper speaks to a beginning stage for the choice of a bearing in the usage of IoT-based ecological observing applications, giving a review of the potential and difficulties of every single one of the three created remote sensors.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The brilliant agribusiness framework executed is doable and savvy for enhancing water assets for agrarian generation. This water system framework permits development in spots with water shortage in this way improving maintainability. The intervention of human is much reduced using smart irrigation system. It uses low cost sensors and other devices which makes the system cheap. As the system is completely automated, it does not require complete attention of farmer's every time, so it saves the time. Overall this system can be used in the place with water scarcity and where human interference is less. The system is incredibly versatile andeconomical.

IV. REFERENCES

- [1] Abhinav Valada, David Kohanbash, George Kantor, Design and Development of a Wireless Sensor Network System for Precision Agriculture, Robotics Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.
- [2] Simon Blackmore, Bill Stout, Maohua Wang, Boris Runov, Robotic Agriculture—The future of agricultural mechanisation? AgroTechnology The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University Agrovej 10 DK-2630 Taastrup, Denmark.
- [3] Ashish Lalwani, mrunmai Bhide, S. K. Shah, AReview: Autonomous Agribot For Smart Farming, 46th IRF International Conference, 2015 [2] Akhila Gollakota, M.B.Srinivas, Agribot-A multipurpose agricultural robot, India Conference (INDICON). IEEE, 2011.
- [4] Pavan.C, Dr. B. Sivakumar, "Wi-Fi Robot Video Surviellance Monitoring" System International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, August-2012
- [5] John Billingsley, Denny Oetomo, "Agricultural Robotics", IEEE Robotics & Automation Magazine, December 2009