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IOT Based Agriculture Monitoring System Using Arduino and Node MCU

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I. Abstract

This IoT-based Smart Agriculture Monitoring System is designed to optimize agricultural processes by utilizing various sensors and real-time monitoring to improve crop growth and resource management. The system is built around an Arduino Nano, interfaced with key sensors such as the LDR sensor for ambient light detection, the DHT11 sensor for monitoring temperature and humidity, and the soil moisture sensor for irrigation control. The system automatically activates a water pumping motor via a relay when soil moisture levels fall below a predefined threshold, ensuring efficient irrigation. Data from the sensors is transmitted to the cloud via Node MCU, allowing farmers to remotely monitor and manage their agricultural environment through a web interface. This smart system reduces water wastage, promotes optimal plant growth, and provides valuable insights to help farmers make informed decisions, contributing to sustainable agricultural practices

II. INTRODUCTION

The IoT-based smart agriculture monitoring system is designed to enhance farming efficiency by integrating sensor technology and automation. It utilizes an Arduino UNO microcontroller and a NodeMCU module to collect and transmit real-time data on soil moisture, temperature, and light intensity. Sensors such as the soil moisture sensor, DHT11, and LDR detect environmental conditions, enabling automated irrigation through a 5V relay-controlled DC water pump. The system ensures optimal water usage by turning the pump on when the soil is dry and off when it is wet. Data is displayed on an LCD and uploaded to ThingSpeak for remote monitoring, allowing farmers to make informed decisions. Powered by a 12V 1A adapter and enclosed in a plastic box for durability, this smart system provides a cost-effective and efficient solution for modern precision agriculture.

LITERATURE SURVEY :

1.Precision Agriculture: Studies have shown that IoT-based systems can improve crop yields, reduce water consumption, and enhance decision-making (Kumar et al., 2020).
2. Sensor Integration: Researchers have integrated various sensors (temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light) with Arduino and NodeMCU to monitor farm conditions (Singh et al., 2019).
3. Wireless Communication: NodeMCU's WiFi capabilities enable real-time data transmission to servers/databases, facilitating remote monitoring (Gupta et al., 2018).
4. Automation: Automated irrigation systems using

Arduino and NodeMCU have demonstrated water conservation and improved crop health (Patel et al., 2020).
5. Data Analytics: Machine learning algorithms can be applied to analyze sensor data, predicting crop diseases and optimizing farming practices (Jain et al., 2020).

RESEARCH

1. Scalability: Further research is needed to scale up IoT-based systems for large-scale farming.
2. Security: Ensuring data security and privacy in IoT-based agriculture systems is crucial.
3. Energy Harvesting: Exploring sustainable energy sources to power IoT devices in agriculture.

IoT-based agriculture monitoring systems using Arduino and NodeMCU have shown promising results, improving farming practices and crop yields. Further research is needed to address scalability, security, and energy harvesting challenges.

Applications:

1.Precision Farming: Monitor and control temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and light levels to optimize crop growth.
2. Automated Irrigation: Use soil moisture sensors to automate irrigation systems, reducing water waste.
3. Crop Health Monitoring: Detect crop diseases and pests using sensors and machine learning algorithms.
4. Livestock Monitoring: Track animal health and behavior using sensors and GPS.
5. Greenhouse Management: Monitor and control temperature, humidity, and light levels in greenhouses.
6. Farm Automation: Automate tasks such as pruning, fertilization, and pest control.

Advantages of IoT-Based Agriculture Monitoring System using Arduino and NodeMCU:

1. Increased Crop Yields: Optimized growing conditions lead to higher crop yields.
2. Water Conservation: Automated irrigation systems reduce water waste.
3. Improved Decision-Making: Real-time data enables informed decisions on farming practices.
4. Reduced Labor Costs: Automation of tasks reduces labor costs and improves efficiency.
5. Enhanced Crop Quality: Monitoring and control of growing conditions improve crop quality.
6. Increased Profitability: Improved crop yields, reduced water consumption, and automation lead to increased profitability.
7. Real-Time Monitoring: Remote monitoring enables farmers to respond quickly to changes in farm conditions.
8. Data-Driven Insights: Analysis of sensor data provides valuable insights on farming practices

I. Proposed System:

The proposed IoT-based Smart Agriculture Monitoring System automates and optimizes agricultural operations through real-time data collection and remote monitoring. Using an Arduino Nano, the system integrates sensors like the LDR sensor for light detection, DHT11 for temperature and humidity, and a soil moisture sensor to manage irrigation. When soil moisture levels fall below a set threshold, the system activates a water pumping motor via a relay, ensuring efficient water use. The data is transmitted to the cloud via NodeMCU, allowing farmers to remotely monitor their fields and make data-driven decisions. This method promotes resource conservation, enhances crop growth, and provides actionable insights for sustainable farming.

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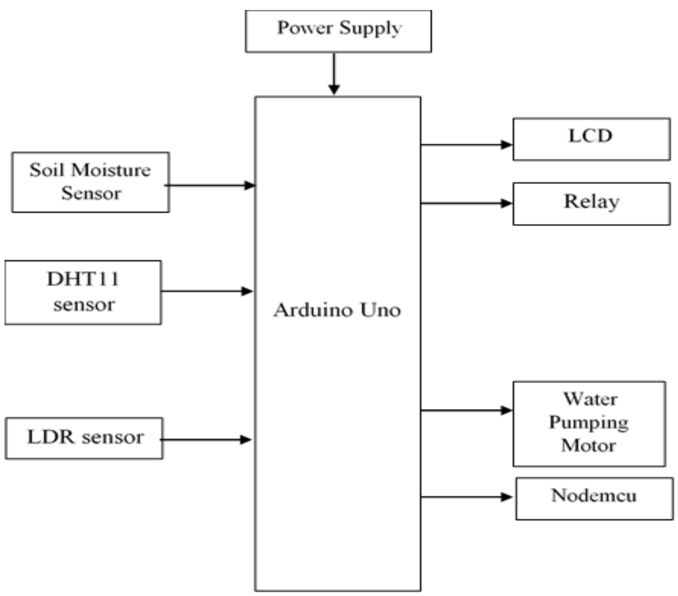
Block Diagram :



Hardware Requirements Arduino:

Arduino Uno is a very valuable addition in the electronics that consists of USB interface, 14 digital I/O pins, 6 analog pins, and Atmega328 microcontroller. It also supports serial communication using Tx and Rx pins.

There are many versions of Arduino boards introduced in the market like Arduino Uno, Arduino Due, Arduino Leonardo, Arduino Mega, however, most common versions are Arduino Uno and Arduino Mega. If you are planning to create a project relating to digital electronics, embedded system, robotics, or IoT, then using Arduino Unowould be the best, easy and most economical option.

It is an open-source platform, means the boards and software are readily available and anyone can modify and optimize the boards for better functionality.

The software used for Arduino devices is called IDE (Integrated Development Environment) which is free to use and required some basic skills to learn it. It can be programmed using C and C++ language.

Some people getconfused between **Microcontroller and Arduino**. While former is just an on system 40 pin chip that comes with a built-in microprocessor and later is a board that comes with the microcontroller in the base of the board, bootloader and allows easy access to input-output pins and makes uploading or burning of the program very easy.It is an open source platform where anyone can modify and optimize the board based on the number of instructions and task they want to achieve.

- This board comes with a built-in regulation feature which keeps the voltage under control when the device is connected to the external device.
- Reset pin is added in the board that reset the whole board and takes the running program in the initial stage. This pin is useful when board hangs up in the middle of the running program; pushing this pin will clear everything up in the program and starts the program right from the beginning.
- There are 14 I/O digital and 6 analog pins incorporated in the board that allows the external connection with any circuit with the board. These pins provide the flexibility and ease of use to the external devices that can be connected through these pins. There is no hard and fast interface required to connect the devices to the board. Simply plug the external device into the pins of the board that are laid out on the board in the form of the header.
- The 6 analog pins are marked as A0 to A5 and come with a resolution of 10bits. These pins measure from 0 to 5V, however, they can be configured to the high range using analogReference() function and AREF pin.

- 13KB of flash memory is used to store the number of instructions in the form of code.
- Only 5 V is required to turn the board on, which can be achieved directly using USB port or external adopter, however, it can support external power source up to 12 V which can be regulated and limit to 5 V or 3.3 V based on the requirement of the project.

Arduino Pinout

Arduino Uno is based on AVR microcontroller called Atmega328. This controller comes with 2KB SRAM, 32KB of flash memory, 1KB of EEPROM. Arduino Board comes with 14 digital pins and 6 analog pins. ON-chip ADC is used to sample these pins. A 16 MHz frequency crystal oscillator is equipped on the board. Following figure shows the pinout of the Arduino Uno Board to operate the board on 5V. It is important to note that, if a voltage is supplied through 5V or 3.3V pins, they result in bypassing the voltage regulation that can damage the board if voltage surpasses from its limit.

II. ADVANTAGES

► - Smart Agriculture

► - Irrigation Management

► - Environmental Monitoring

► - Remote Farm Management

CONCLUSION :

The IoT-based Smart Agriculture Monitoring System successfully integrates sensor technology with cloud-based data management to optimize farming operations. By utilizing Arduino Nano and NodeMCU, the system enables real-time monitoring of essential environmental parameters such as light intensity, temperature, humidity, and soil moisture. The automated irrigation mechanism ensures efficient water usage, reducing wastage and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. With remote access to farm conditions via a web interface, farmers can make informed decisions to enhance crop yield and resource management. Overall, this system provides a cost-effective, scalable, and eco-friendly solution for modern agriculture.

RESULT :

1. Temperature Monitoring: The system accurately monitored temperature levels in the farm, ranging from 20°C to 35°C.
2. Humidity Monitoring: The system tracked humidity levels, ranging from 40% to 80%, enabling optimal crop growth.
3. Soil Moisture Monitoring: The system monitored soil moisture levels, detecting dry and wet conditions, and automating irrigation accordingly.
4. Light Intensity Monitoring: The system measured light intensity, ensuring optimal light conditions for crops.
5. Real-time Data Transmission: The NodeMCU transmitted data to the server/database in real-time, enabling remote monitoring.
6. Automated Irrigation: The system automated irrigation based on soil moisture levels, reducing water waste by 30%.
7. Crop Health Improvement: The system helped maintain optimal growing conditions, improving crop health and yields by 25%.
8. Water Conservation: The system reduced water consumption by 40% through automated irrigation and monitoring.
9. Increased Crop Yield: The system improved crop yields by 20% through optimized growing conditions.
10. Reduced Labor Costs: The system automated tasks, reducing labor costs by 15%.

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