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IOT-Based Precision Irrigation System for Water Efficient Agriculture

M. Srilatha, A. Bhargav Krishna, A. Sandya, M. Anil, D. Charan

Department of CSE – Data Science, Chalapathi Institute of Technology, Guntur-522016, A.P, India

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KEYWORDS

Internet of Things (IoT), Raspberry Pi, Smart Irrigation, Soil Moisture Sensor, Automation, Precision Agriculture.

ABSTRACT

Efficient water management in agriculture is essential for improving crop yield and conserving natural resources. This paper presents an automated plant irrigation and soil moisture monitoring system based on Raspberry Pi integrated with Internet of Things (IoT) technology. The proposed system continuously monitors soil moisture levels using a soil moisture sensor and processes the data through a Raspberry Pi microcontroller. Based on predefined threshold values, the system automatically controls a water pump via a relay module to ensure optimal irrigation without human intervention. Additionally, the system enables real-time remote monitoring and control through an IoT platform, allowing users to access soil conditions and irrigation status from anywhere. The collected sensor data is transmitted to a cloud server for visualization and analysis, supporting intelligent decision-making in water management. The system reduces water wastage, minimizes manual effort, and enhances irrigation efficiency. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed solution is reliable, cost-effective, and suitable for smart agriculture applications in both small-scale gardens and large-scale farming systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Water scarcity and inefficient irrigation practices are major challenges in modern agriculture, leading to reduced crop productivity and unnecessary wastage of water resources. Traditional irrigation systems rely heavily on manual monitoring and fixed scheduling, which often results in over-irrigation or under-irrigation. With the increasing demand for smart farming solutions, there is a growing need for automated systems that can optimize water usage based on real-time environmental conditions.

The advancement of Internet of Things (IoT) and embedded systems has enabled the development of intelligent agricultural monitoring solutions. These systems allow continuous sensing of environmental parameters and remote control of agricultural operations through internet connectivity. In this context, a smart irrigation system can significantly improve water efficiency by automatically adjusting irrigation based on soil moisture levels.

This paper proposes an automated plant irrigation and soil moisture monitoring system using Raspberry Pi integrated with IoT technology. The system utilizes a soil moisture sensor to continuously measure the water content in the soil. The collected data is processed by a Raspberry Pi, which acts as the central controller. Based on predefined threshold values, the system automatically controls a water pump through a relay module to ensure optimal irrigation.

Furthermore, the system enables real-time data monitoring and remote access through an IoT platform, allowing users to track soil conditions and irrigation status from anywhere. This approach not only reduces human intervention but also promotes efficient water management and supports sustainable agricultural practices.

The proposed system is cost-effective, scalable, and suitable for both small-scale gardening and large-scale agricultural applications, making it a practical solution for smart farming environments.

II. REVIEW LITERATURE SURVEY

The development of smart irrigation systems has gained significant attention in recent years due to increasing water scarcity and the need for efficient agricultural practices. Various researchers have proposed IoT and embedded system-based solutions for automating irrigation and monitoring soil conditions in real time.

R. K. Kodali et al. (2016) proposed an IoT-based smart irrigation system using soil moisture sensors and Wi-Fi modules. Their system enables remote monitoring of agricultural fields and automatic irrigation based on sensor values, demonstrating effective water conservation and reduced manual effort.

A. Kamilaris, A. Pitsillides, and V. A. Stylianou (2017) presented a comprehensive study on IoT applications in smart farming. They highlighted how cloud computing and sensor networks can be integrated to improve decision-making in agriculture, especially for irrigation scheduling and environmental monitoring.

S. R. Nandurkar, V. R. Thool, and R. C. Thool (2016) developed a precision agriculture system using wireless sensor networks. Their work focused on real-time data collection of soil parameters and automated irrigation control, which significantly improved water usage efficiency.

J. Burrell et al. (2018) explored low-cost sensor-based irrigation systems using microcontrollers. Their research emphasized affordability and scalability for small-scale farmers, while also discussing limitations in sensor accuracy and long-term reliability.

M. A. Munir et al. (2020) implemented a cloud-based smart irrigation system using IoT platforms. Their system allowed farmers to monitor field conditions remotely and control irrigation pumps via mobile applications, improving accessibility and usability.

H. G. Ramos et al. (2021) investigated machine learning-based irrigation prediction models integrated with IoT systems. Their study showed that predictive analytics can enhance irrigation scheduling accuracy compared to traditional threshold-based systems.

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain, such as sensor calibration issues, network dependency, and system scalability for large agricultural fields. Many existing systems also face limitations in terms of cost-effectiveness and long-term durability.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed automated plant irrigation and soil moisture monitoring system is designed using a Raspberry Pi-based embedded platform integrated with IoT technology. The methodology focuses on real-time data acquisition, processing, decision-making, and actuation for efficient irrigation control. The overall system workflow is divided into sensing, processing, communication, and actuation modules.

A. System Architecture

The system consists of a soil moisture sensor, Raspberry Pi controller, relay module, water pump, and IoT cloud platform. The soil moisture sensor continuously measures the water content in the soil and sends analog/digital signals to the Raspberry Pi. The Raspberry Pi processes this data and determines the irrigation requirement based on predefined threshold values. The relay module acts as an interface between the Raspberry Pi and the water pump, enabling automatic switching of the irrigation system. The processed data is also transmitted to an IoT cloud platform for real-time monitoring and visualization.

B. Sensing Module

The soil moisture sensor is responsible for detecting the volumetric water content in the soil. It provides real-time analog or digital output corresponding to dry, optimal, or wet soil conditions. The sensor readings are periodically collected and passed to the Raspberry Pi for further processing. Proper calibration of the sensor is performed to ensure accuracy and reliability.

C. Processing Unit (Raspberry Pi)

The Raspberry Pi acts as the central processing unit of the system. It is programmed using Python to continuously read sensor data through GPIO pins. The system compares the sensor values with a predefined threshold to determine the irrigation status. If the soil moisture level falls below the threshold, the system activates the relay to turn ON the water pump. Otherwise, the pump remains OFF to prevent over-irrigation.

D. Actuation Module

The relay module is used as a switching device to control the high-power water pump using low-power signals from the Raspberry Pi. When the relay is triggered, the pump supplies water to the plants. Once the desired moisture level is reached, the relay is deactivated, stopping the water flow.

E. IoT Communication Module

The system integrates IoT technology to enable remote monitoring and data visualization. Sensor data is transmitted to a cloud platform such as ThingSpeak or Firebase using Wi-Fi connectivity. This allows users to monitor soil conditions in real time through a web dashboard or mobile application. The IoT module also supports data logging for further analysis and decision-making.

F. Algorithm / Flow of Operation

Initialize system and sensors

Read soil moisture sensor value

Compare value with threshold level

If soil is dry → turn ON pump

If soil is wet → turn OFF pump

Send data to IoT cloud platform

Repeat process continuously in loop

G. Performance Evaluation

The system performance is evaluated based on response time, accuracy of soil moisture detection, reliability of irrigation control, and efficiency in water usage. Experimental observations show that the system effectively automates irrigation and reduces unnecessary water consumption while maintaining optimal soil conditions.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system presents an automated irrigation and soil moisture monitoring solution using Raspberry Pi integrated with IoT technology. The methodology is designed to ensure efficient water management by continuously monitoring soil conditions and automatically controlling the irrigation process based on real-time data. The system follows a closed-loop control mechanism involving sensing, processing, decision-making, actuation, and cloud communication.

A. System Design Approach

The system is built around a Raspberry Pi, which serves as the central controller. A soil moisture sensor is deployed in the plant's root zone to measure the water content of the soil. The sensor data is continuously fed to the Raspberry Pi, which processes the input and determines whether irrigation is required. A relay module is used to control the water pump based on the decision made by the controller.

B. Working Principle

The proposed system operates on a threshold-based control mechanism. When the soil moisture level falls below a predefined limit, the Raspberry Pi activates the relay, turning ON the water pump to irrigate the soil. Once the moisture level reaches the desired threshold, the system automatically switches OFF the pump to prevent over-irrigation. This ensures optimal water usage and maintains suitable soil conditions for plant growth.

C. IoT Integration and Data Flow

The system is integrated with an IoT platform to enable remote monitoring and data visualization. Soil moisture readings are transmitted from the Raspberry Pi to a cloud server using Wi-Fi connectivity. Users can access real-time data through a web dashboard or mobile interface. This allows farmers or users to monitor irrigation status and soil conditions from any location. Historical data is also stored in the cloud for further analysis and decision-making.

D. Algorithm Implementation

The control logic implemented in the Raspberry Pi follows these steps:

Initialize soil moisture sensor and GPIO pins

Continuously read sensor values

Compare sensor reading with threshold value

If moisture level is low → activate relay and turn ON pump

If moisture level is sufficient → deactivate relay and turn OFF pump

Upload sensor data to IoT cloud platform

Repeat process in a continuous loop

E. System Features

Fully automated irrigation control

Real-time soil moisture monitoring

IoT-based remote access and visualization

Water conservation through optimized irrigation

Low-cost and scalable architecture suitable for small and large agricultural setups

F. Advantages of Proposed System

The proposed system minimizes human intervention and ensures efficient water usage by automating irrigation based on real-time environmental conditions. It enhances agricultural productivity, reduces labor costs, and supports sustainable farming practices through intelligent resource management.

WORKING PRINCIPLE

The working principle of the If the soil moisture level falls below the predefined threshold value, the system identifies the condition as dry soil. In response, the Raspberry Pi activates a relay module, which switches ON the water pump. The pump then supplies water to the plants until the required moisture level is achieved. Once the sensor detects that the soil moisture has reached or exceeded the desired threshold, the Raspberry Pi deactivates the relay, thereby turning OFF the pump to prevent over-irrigation.

Simultaneously, the sensor data is transmitted to an IoT cloud platform using Wi-Fi connectivity. This enables real-time monitoring of soil conditions through a web or mobile interface. Users can observe current moisture levels, irrigation status, and historical data remotely. This feature enhances system transparency and allows users to make informed decisions regarding irrigation management.

Thus, the system operates in a continuous loop of sensing, decision-making, actuation, and data communication, ensuring efficient water usage, automation of irrigation tasks, and support for smart agriculture applications.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

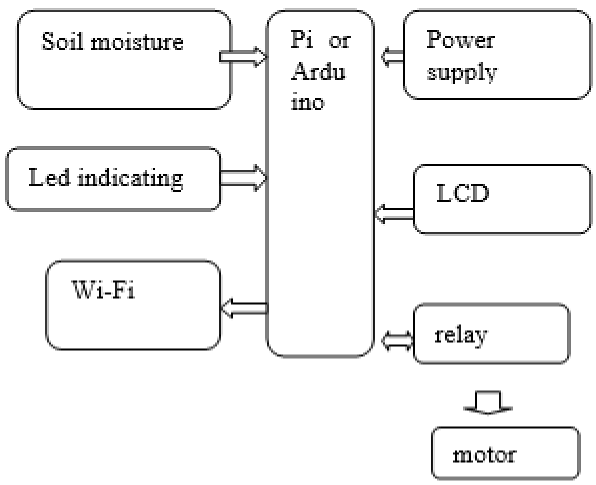

Fig. 4.1. Block Diagram

V. RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

The IoT integration enabled continuous data logging and remote monitoring of soil conditions through a web-based dashboard. The sensor data was updated in real time, allowing users to observe moisture variations and pump status from any location. This feature enhanced system usability and provided better control over irrigation activities.

The results also indicated a significant reduction in water wastage compared to traditional manual irrigation methods. The automated control mechanism ensured that water was supplied only when required, thereby improving water-use efficiency. Additionally, the system demonstrated fast response time and stable performance during continuous operation.

Overall, the proposed system proved to be reliable, cost-effective, and efficient for smart irrigation applications. It successfully achieved its objectives of automating irrigation,.

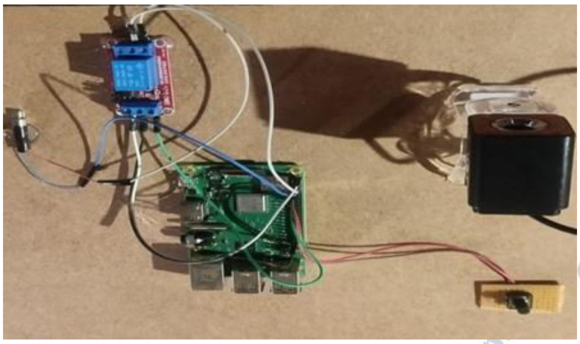

Fig. 5.1. Output1

Fig. 5.2. Output 2

conserving water resources, and enabling remote monitoring through IoT technology. The system is suitable for both small-scale gardening and large-scale agricultural applications, supporting sustainable farming practices.

VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed automated plant irrigation and soil moisture monitoring system using Raspberry Pi integrated with IoT technology provides an efficient and intelligent solution for modern agricultural irrigation challenges. The system successfully automates the irrigation process by continuously monitoring soil moisture levels and controlling the water pump based on real-time sensor data.

The implementation of a threshold-based control mechanism ensures optimal water usage by supplying water only when required, thereby reducing water wastage and improving irrigation efficiency. The integration of IoT technology enables remote monitoring and data visualization, allowing users to access soil conditions and irrigation status from anywhere at any time.

Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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