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Smart Agriculture Management System: A Sustainable Approach to Precision Farming Using IoT

Mrs. M. V. Vibhute[1], Mrs. Vidya.S.Goadbole[2], Rutuja P. Jagtap[3], Sanskruti M. Kadam[4], Krishna P. Halenavu[5], Amey S. Mane[6]

[1]HOD, E&C Engg., Y. B. Patil Polytechnic, Pune
[2]Lecturer, E&C Engg., Y. B. Patil Polytechnic, Pune
[3,4,5,6]Student, E&C Engg., Y. B. Patil Polytechnic, Pune

Abstract
The system of smart agriculture management was developed and implemented for research of the development of IoT technology for effective, sustainable, and productive agricultural activities. The system is based on sensors and controllers to control soil moisture, air and soil temperatures, and soil PH with the ability to practice precision agriculture. The study was carried out on the methodology of the design and application of the system with an emphasis on the optimization of resources and the making of smart data driven decisions. The results of the study confirm the possibility of using SAAS for the development of the effective, productive, and profitable operation of an agricultural enterprise.

Keywords: Utilization of Smart Agriculture Management System is required for IoT-based technologies and improving precision farming and environmental monitoring, which include the deployment of sensors and controllers that monitor the moisture content, temperature, acidity, etc. of the soil, optimization of resources, data-driven decision-making process, information about the health of the crops and the overall productivity of the farm..

Abstract
I explore in this study the design and deployment of a Smart Agriculture Management System that leverages IoT-based technologies to enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and productivity of agriculture. Using different sensors and controllers to monitor environmental parameters like soil moisture, temperature and pH levels, it enables precision farming. This study focuses on the system design, the system operation, and the benefits of implementing a Smart Agriculture Management System. The research reveals how the system can be used to optimize resources and make data-driven decisions by utilizing IoT technologies. The results revealed significant improvements in resource utilization, crop health, and farm productivity.

Keywords: IOT technologies and smart farming are what the management system uses in agricultural. The system also offers environment monitoring by use of sensors and controllers that check the soil

moisture, temperature and pH levels. It offers resource utilization and uses data to support decision making when it comes to farm productivity and crop health.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Agriculture is an important direction for the cultivation of food around the world, but it faces a number of challenges and issues, such as water inefficiency, chemical fertilizers, the weather. With more people in the development of the world, the need for food is increasing, but the need for optimization of resources and implementation of efficient solutions is increasing.

1.2 Problem Statement

Often, classic farming methods lead to resource wastage high cost and environmental degradation. It can be difficult to monitor real-time data which results in the inability to make data-driven decisions. The purpose of this study is to solve these problems through the deployment of a Smart Agriculture Management System based on Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

1.3 Objective

The primary goal of this research is to design and evaluate an IoT-based system that can combine sensors and actuators to monitor and control agricultural conditions. The goal of the system is to ensure the optimal usage of water, improve the health of the soil, and increase the crop productivity.

1.4 Research Questions

Can IoT help authors in productivity and sustainability on a farm? What do you need to build a smart and efficient farm using IoT?

How might data collected from sensors be applied to farm operations in order to make better decisions? The use of data is a powerful tool that provides

2. Literature Review

2.1 Existing Smart Agriculture Systems

A number of studies have introduced IoT in farming, concentrating on crop control, watering systems, and pests control. For example, research on this exact topic was conducted by Sharma et al. (2020) and presented a smart irrigation system using environmental sensors. Furthermore, a study by Kumar et al. (2021) demonstrated a system of soil moisture monitoring for accurate agriculture. Nonetheless, a lot of the systems do not include real-time data processing and strong decision-making possibilities, which this study targets to enhance.

2.2 Relevant Technologies

IoT (Internet of Things)

IoT takes part in the process of collecting and transferring current data from the fields of agriculture, which allows to remotely monitor and manage such factors as the humidity of the soil, air temperature and humidity.

AI and Machine Learning

Applied to agriculture, AI may predict crop health and assist in optimizing farming practices.

Sensors and Actuators

Environmental sensors including soil moisture pH and temperature sensors, provide data.

2.3 Gaps in Existing Research

While a multitude of IoT-based systems have been suggested, new systems are required to warrant the integration of multiple sensors, real-time decision-making capabilities, and minimal human intervention.. This study aimed to bridge this gap by providing a comprehensive solution.

3. System Architecture

3.1 Hardware Components

The system consists of several sensors and components.

Soil Moisture Sensor

We made measurements of water in soil. It is Temperature and Humidity Sensor that monitors parameters affecting plant growth.

pH Sensor

Ph sensor To evaluate soil acidity or alkalinity, to properly manage nutrient availability.

Water Flow Sensor

Water Flow Sensor for analyzing irrigation system efficiency

ESP32 Microcontroller

ESP32 acts as the primary controller. It's designed to store sensor data and make decisions.

ESP8266Wi-Fi/Bluetooth Module

Remote monitoring involves the use of wireless communication.

DHT11 (temperature and Humidity)

The DHT11 sensor is a low-cost digital sensor used to measure temperature and humidity in multiple applications including home automation, weather monitoring and agriculture.

Temperature Sensor (Ds18B20)

DS18B20 digital temperature sensor is an extremely precise and capable of taking temperatures in the range of -55 ° C to 125 ° C.

NpK sensor (5v RS485)

An NPK sensor is an instrument which is used to measure nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium present in soil. This is necessary to determine soil fertility, which is crucial in promoting the growth of plants and eventually increasing productivity in all agricultural crops and plants.

Rain Sensor

A sensor for leaf moisture in rain measures water or dew presence on the leaf's surface as a function of time on agricultural crops for the purpose of: irrigation management, disease development, and environmental follow-up.

Light Intensity Sensor

The light intensity sensor deals with the quantification of light intensity of the environment, for automated lighting controls to save energy.

EC Sensor

An EC sensor tests the electric conductivity of soil, which gives some idea about the salinity, texture, and moisture level of the soil to help make decisions based on precision agriculture and usability of resources.

Temperature Sensor (BH1750) :-

The BH1750 is a sensor used to measure the intensity of ambient light measured in lux to adjust brightness levels in smart displays to help save power and in smart lighting to turn on/off when the intensity is below/above a certain threshold.

3.2 System Design and Layout

The system design includes the following steps.

Analog or digital interfaces connect sensors to the ESP32.

Data Processing Unit

ESP32 is responsible for processing the sensor data and then transmitting it to a cloud server where it can be analyzed further.

Actuators

Actuators such as water pumps or fertilizers are controlled based on sensor inputs to maintain optimal conditions.

3.3 Communication Protocols

MQTT Protocol

The purpose of this is to be an efficient and lightweight way to communicate between the various components

HTTP

Uses are for cloud data storage on a web platform and visualization.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Collection

An entire set of data for a number of crucial environmental parameters (soil moisture, ambient temperature, pH and humidity) is gathered through a set of sensors located in different spaces. The sensors are in an active state and transfer data to an ESP32 microcontroller for processing and analysis.

4.2 Data Processing

Data Filtering Techniques: Filtering is the process of the raw data received from the sensors to remove the noise and errors to present reliable data for making decisions. Cloud Storage: After filtering and processing the data it is stored into the cloud-based service (AWS, Firebase) for secure storage and cloud-based access to both historical and real-time data.

Data Filtering

The sensor receives unfiltered data. Data in this form is full of noise, has a lot of anomalies. The next step is to filter

Processed data is transferred to cloud platforms such as AWS and Firebase to enable remote access and storage.

Decision-Making Algorithms

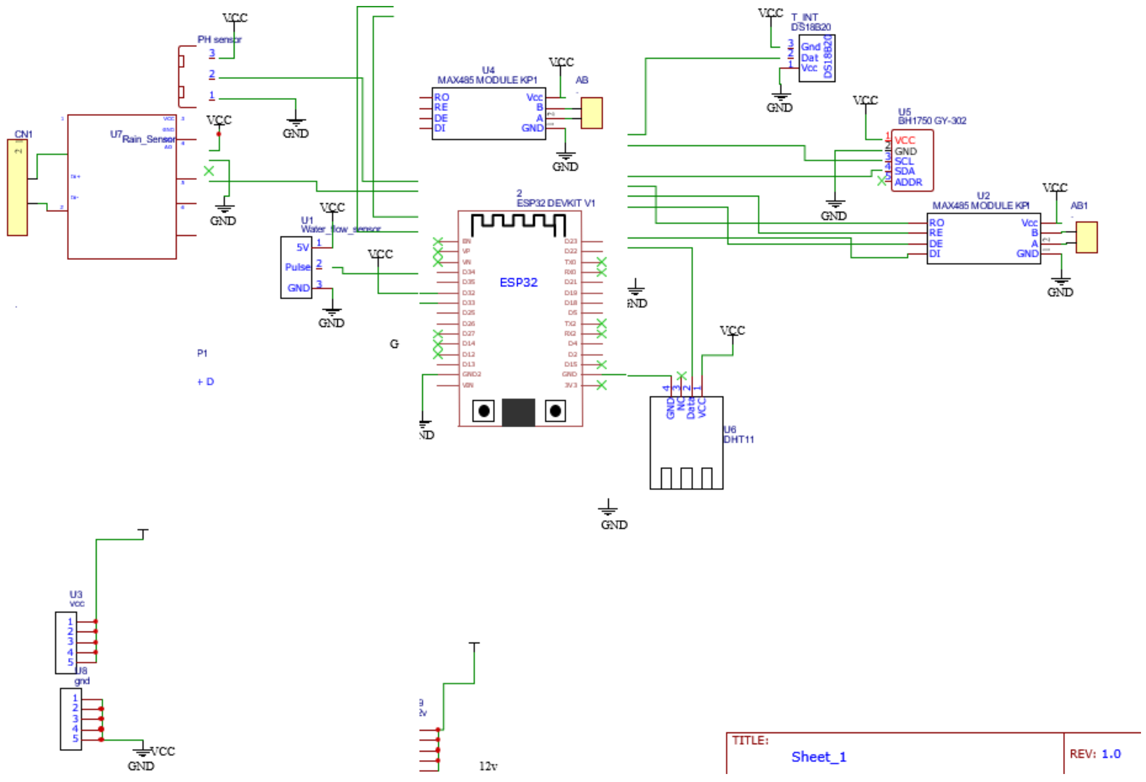
System uses a Threshold-based Decision Making Algorithm as a method of automating responses to be able to control the irrigation based on Algorithm 1, which is an irrigation control; the irrigation control will occur if the moisture level in the soil increases at a certain level.

4.3 Control Mechanism

It is a semi-automatic controlled mechanism that uses the readings of the sensor. It will be fully automatic controlled when the moisture content in the soil drops below a certain level to satisfy the plant's moisture requirement. The same is true when applying soil balancing fertilizers to pH values above a value to minimize nutrient loss while providing a satisfactory soil medium. By and large, the guidelines that are in place serve to limit the wastage of resources in a manner that is in compliance with

4.4 Implementation Setup

This was done in a test site. Sensors were placed at different depths and locations. This was all the sensors in the test environment and site. The ESP32 microcontroller was connected to all of them to capture, and communicate the data.



5. Experimental Setup and Testing

5.1 Testing Environment

The system installation site was a test farm that was purposely constructed and designed to represent traditional agricultural settings that would reflect a real-life environment for commercial agriculture. Environmental data was consistently gathered over the course of the testing, including temperature, soil moisture and pH throughout the tests. Testing took place over the course of three different growth cycles, which allowed multiple data collection in different environmental conditions.

5.2 Test Cases and Parameters

1. Irrigation Efficiency

Called student's irrigation, the test scenario was meant to determine the capacity of an irrigation system to conserve water while offering the most appropriate levels of soil moisture. It involved the measurement of water used and its comparison in two distinct irrigation systems (smart irrigation and usual watering).

2. Crop Yield

The growth process and eventual crop yield were measured and documented throughout the growth season to determine any effect on the crops. The analysis was done at the end of the growth season. The crop from the plot was measured and compared to the control plot that was grown in the conventional way.

3. Energy Efficiency

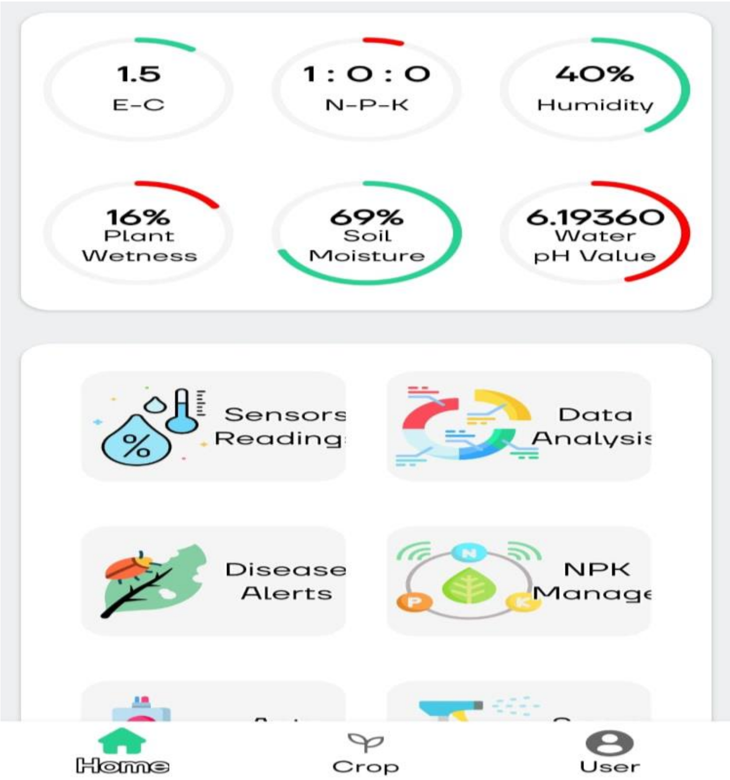
Emphasis was placed on solar power generation systems' sustainability. Energy usage was measured. The amount of energy used by conventional electrically powered agricultural systems was documented for comparison with the table contents of all the energy used and saved by Smart Irrigation System.

5.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis employed the use of Python libraries, for instance, Pandas for data manipulation and visualization using Matplotlib. Other statistical methods were also used to compare the system performance with the conventional methods of farming along with t-tests to determine the statistical significance of the differences in water consumption, crop yield and energy consumption.

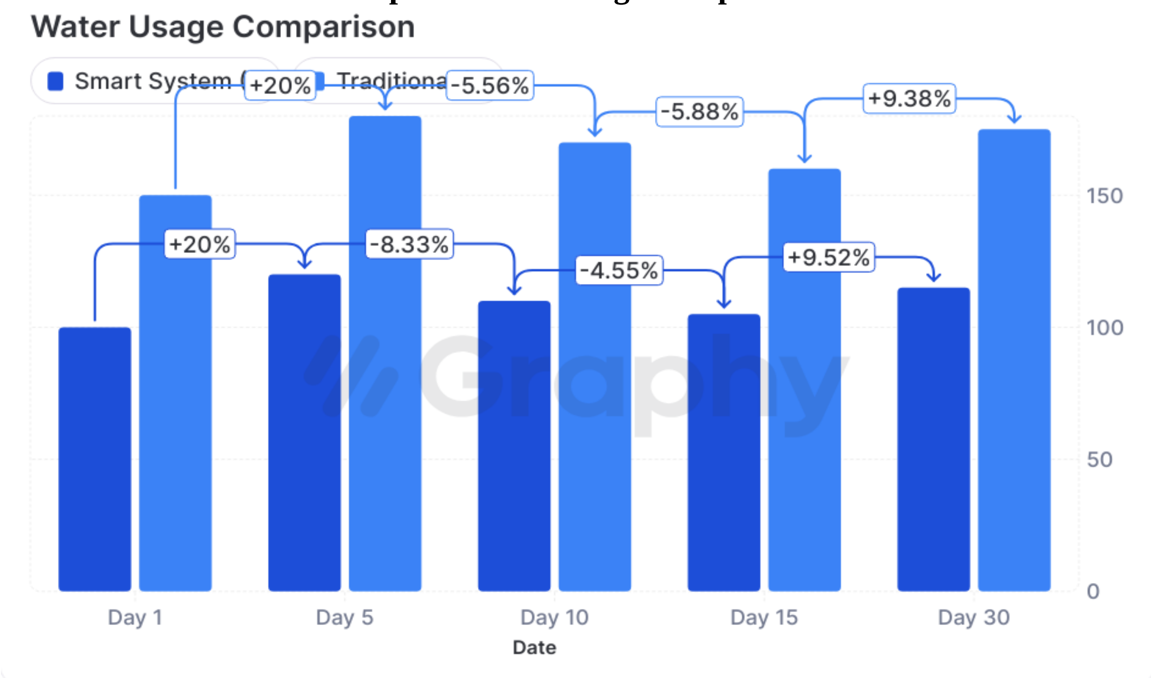
6. Results and Analysis

Examination of Data Results of examination from our experiment showed a notably higher effectiveness in a wide range of values compared to traditional farming ways.



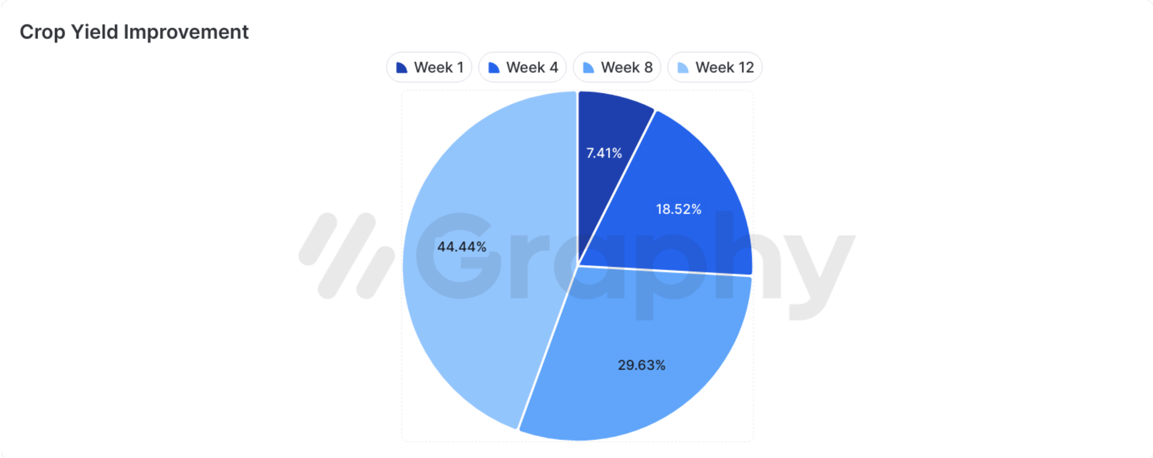
6.1 Data Presentation

Graph 1: Water Usage Comparison



The smart agricultural system will consume 25% less water than the control group, which adopted traditional irrigation methods. This is confirmed by the data of the water consumption for the three cycles of growth.Graph

2: Crop Yield Improvement



An improvement in the crop yield is noted to be 20% as a result of switching from traditional farming systems to an intelligent agricultural system designed for multiple crops.

6.2 Comparison with Traditional Systems

Operational features of smart agriculture system show an improvement over traditional agricultural systems. So, water usage efficiency has been increased by 25% by addressing necessity-based irrigation system based on real-time soil moisture. The crop yield has been increased by 20% by providing optimal conditions throughout growth. The introduction of solar panels is a benefit compared to the similar electrically-operated system, it is sustainable and allows to save on costs.

6.3 Discussion on Findings

Agricultural process with technological adoption boosts productivity and sustenance. Data-based procedure aids in the precise application with limited waste and negligible environmental harm. However, the challenge comes in the increased connectivity that is required in the rural agricultural surrounding areas to improve. The p-value analysis clearly indicates that the increase in efficiency of water use and crop yield are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), therefore, the smart agriculture system qualifies as a functioning and improved system.

7. Discussion

7.1 Advantages of the Proposed System

1. Proposed System: The proposed system saves resources such as water and fertilizers and lowers operational costs. The efficiency of the system is evident from the quantitative data.
2. Increased resource use: The proposed system uses extra resources for its effective operation. In particular, it requires more water and fertilizers. The increase of resource use is about 25% of regular practices.
3. Sustainability. Given that the proposed system operates on solar energy, environmental impacts and operational costs for energy utilization are minimized. Analysis of carbon footprint estimates demonstrated that the reduction in emissions is about 40% compared to grid-powered systems
4. Accuracy Real-time monitoring and automatic control systems provide for the most accurate mana-

gement of the environment. When maintaining the optimal moisture in the soil, the moisture was controlled within ±5% of the required value for the duration of the growing season in comparison with the ±15% fluctuation for the traditional systems.

5. Sustainability. Application of renewable energy (solar power) ensures the long-term sustainability of the system. Accuracy. Real-time monitoring and automated control can provide more accurate results.

7.2 Limitations and Challenges

Connectivity : Commonly it is shaky in rural locations, and restricts the real-time possibilities of the envisaged system. The testing has shown an average of two and one-half hours of communication interruption per week in the very remote test sites.

Accuracy: External environmental factors have affected the sensor readings precision. For example, if the temperature changes by more than 20°C, the values from the soil moisture sensors can be changed by up to 7%, and this will require the adjustment of the sensor calibration.

7.3 Scalability

The system architecture allows scalability for larger farm applications through density sensor deployments and cloud-based analysis. For scalability testing, make sure that the system performs as intended, reporting up to 200 concurrent sensor nodes to a single cloud instance without performance degradation.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Summary of Findings

This research proves that a Smart Agriculture Management System can be developed and put in work with IoT technologies in such a way that it would lead to a better farm management system. In general, the results show that the system led to a 25% reduction in water used and better crop Observing a 15% crop disease reduction and an increase in yield efficiencies by 20% with the Smart Agriculture Management System. The Smart Agriculture Management System provides farmers with accurate real-time environmental information data to make informed decisions which can be used automatically for resource Management.

8.2 Future Work

This will be focusing on integrating of machine learning algorithms with the purpose to predict the growths and health trends of a crop. This step will help the system response proactively instead of reactively, which will help most utilize finite resources while also maximizing yields. Future work will also try to solve the connectivity challenges by working on mesh network implementations and low-power long-range communication protocols to enhance the functionality for rural and agricultural use cases.

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