

SMART IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Authors

Dr. Mohan Naik R

Assistant Professor
Department of ECE
SDMIT, Ujire (D.K)
Karnataka, India.
m.naik5785@gmail.com

Dr. Avinash S

Assistant Professor
Department of ECE
SDMIT, Ujire (D.K)
Karnataka, India.

Dr. Manjunath Kamath K

Associate Professor
Department of CSE
Yenepoya Institute of Technology
Moodbidri, Karnataka, India.

Mr. Ramachandra G

Assistant Professor
Department of ECE
SDMIT, Ujire (D.K)
Karnataka, India..

Mr. Gurusiddayya Hiremath

Assistant Professor
Department of CSE-AIML
Sahyadri College of Engineering and
Management
Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is an agricultural-based country. Our earliest people totally depended on agricultural harvesting. Crop growing is a well of livelihood of popular Indians and greatly impacts the country's economy. In the areas where there is less rainfall which makes very difficult for the irrigation and other agricultural activities. With the increase in cost and shortage of water related resources we need to properly build a system which managing of these resources are essential. The farmers are very far from their agricultural land, so it must be monitored remotely and maintained efficiently with all resources used properly in order to crop in the agriculture land.

A low-cost substitute result for well-organized water managing presently in use is irrigation schemes that consist of an automatic regulator to turn ON & OFF the control values, which in turn helps the agriculturalists by dealing the water supply to the crop fields and helps in better crop invention. This project probes into the strategy of the automated irrigation system based on ESP32-S2. In this project the IoT is used to design and develop a low-cost feature that is based on an IoT programmed for the water irrigation system. The project uses an ESP32-S2 which is used as a controller to process the information. The aim of the implementation is to show that Smart Irrigation can be applied to decrease water usage.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- 1. General Introduction:** A literature survey is fundamental to understanding and developing the idea. A literature survey not only summarizes the knowledge of the area or field but also gives us an idea of what had to be done. In the following section, we discuss the issues and works related to the Smart Irrigation system.

Literature Survey

- 2. Smart irrigation:** Smart irrigation to the plants making use ATMEGA 328 microcontrollers tested by Bishnu Deo Kumar Et al [1]. in their work to reduce expenses and optimize the use of water. The entire system is turned ON/OFF based on the measured values from the temperature sensor and the moisture sensor which are joined to the internal ports of the microcontroller. The variation in temperature and moisture of the surroundings these sensors sense the changes and give an interrupt signal to the microcontroller thus the motor is activated, along with a buzzer is used to indicate that the pump is on.
- 3. Arduino-Uno based Smart Irrigation:** Kavya Monisha K Et al [2]. proposed a smart irrigation system that is being effectively used in agriculture. This smart irrigation system, using Arduino-Uno, checks the moisture level in the soil. The system sends an alert message whenever the water flow needs to be maintained. In this the agriculture soil and other levels are also monitored and controlled.
- 4. Smart Irrigation Using Arduino :** An intelligent irrigation approach using Arduino and Android is suggested by Santhiya P Et al [3]. The present technique uses pc and cloud computing to save the information which is read by sensors and the drip is controlled. The proposed system uses Bluetooth to ON/OFF the drip wherever we go. The Microcontroller Arduino is used to control this System and Android is connected to the controller and controls the drip. The sensors are to take values from their surroundings and store them in a controller.
- 5. Enhanced cipher text-policy attribute-based encryption and serialization on media cloud data:** This paper uses the Cipher text-Policy Attribute-Based Encryption (CP-ABE) technique [4] with proper access control policy which is used to provide the data owner's control and share the data through encryption process in Cloud and IoT environment. The data are shared with the help of cloud storage, even in the presence of authorized users. The main method used in this research is Enhanced CP-ABE Serialization (E-CP-ABES) approach.
- 6. A comparative analysis of secret sharing schemes with special reference to e-commerce applications:** In many applications, particularly in Group Communication, there is a need to hide secret data like passwords, encryption key, recipes etc[5]. Here, efficient key management protocols are required to provide security for group's secret data, because it is very challenging to provide security especially when group of more members and those members are present in different locations with diverse mechanisms of protection. One among them is Secret Sharing Schemes (SSS) which allow to split and

share the group's secret among group members. The data shared by smart system also needs to be implemented using above technique.

7. **Summary:** The above-discussed papers presented us with a broad perspective on how to tackle what we have aimed at and gave us the different possible approaches to follow to build our project i.e., Smart Irrigation system.
8. **Problem Formulation:** The problem statement and objectives of this proposed farmer-friendly Smart Irrigation system project are presented in this section.
9. **Problem statement:** The problem of inefficient water usage in agriculture due to manual irrigation techniques has been a long-standing issue. Traditional methods of irrigation rely on guesswork and human intuition to determine how much water to use, which can result in over or under-watering of crops. This can lead to crop failure, soil erosion and water waste.

10. Objectives

- To provide an automatic turn ON/OFF facility in the agricultural irrigation system
- To control the water flow on a timely basis using solenoid valves in each irrigation lane

III. METHODOLOGY

1. **Proposed block diagram of Smart irrigation system:** The proposed irrigation system consists of a microcontroller that is programmed to control the irrigation lanes. Each lane is connected to a solenoid valve. These solenoid valves are controlled by the microcontroller. The microcontroller is programmed in such a way that the pump and valves are turned ON/OFF with the help of a web server. The switching of solenoid valves is controlled to cover the entire agricultural land uniformly. The pump will be turned on with the help of a relay. Thus, supplying water to the pipelines whose valves are controlled with the help of solenoid valves.

The block diagram shown in figure 1, depicts the methodology followed for the implementation of Smart irrigation system.

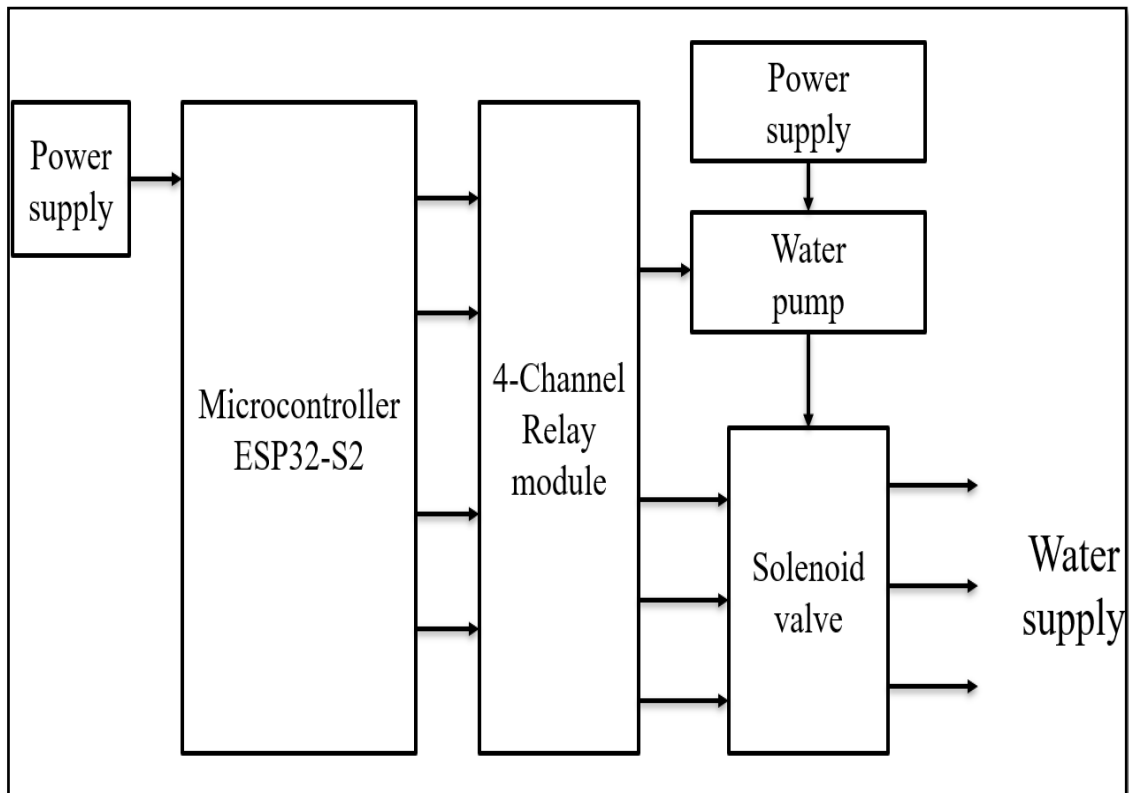


Figure 1: Block diagram of Smart irrigation system

- 2. Flow chart of Smart irrigation system:** The Smart irrigation system is an ESP32-S2 based web server. It allows the users to control the pump and the solenoid valves remotely through a web interface. It establishes Wi-Fi connections which listens for client request and processes them accordingly. It reads the requested parameters to determine the desired state of the pump and valves. Based on the received commands, it updates the states of the corresponding GPIO pins, turning them ON or OFF. The program also generates an HTML webpage with buttons to control the pump and the valves, displaying their current states. It continuously loops waiting for the client request and updating the system accordingly. The flowchart of Smart irrigation system is shown in figure 2

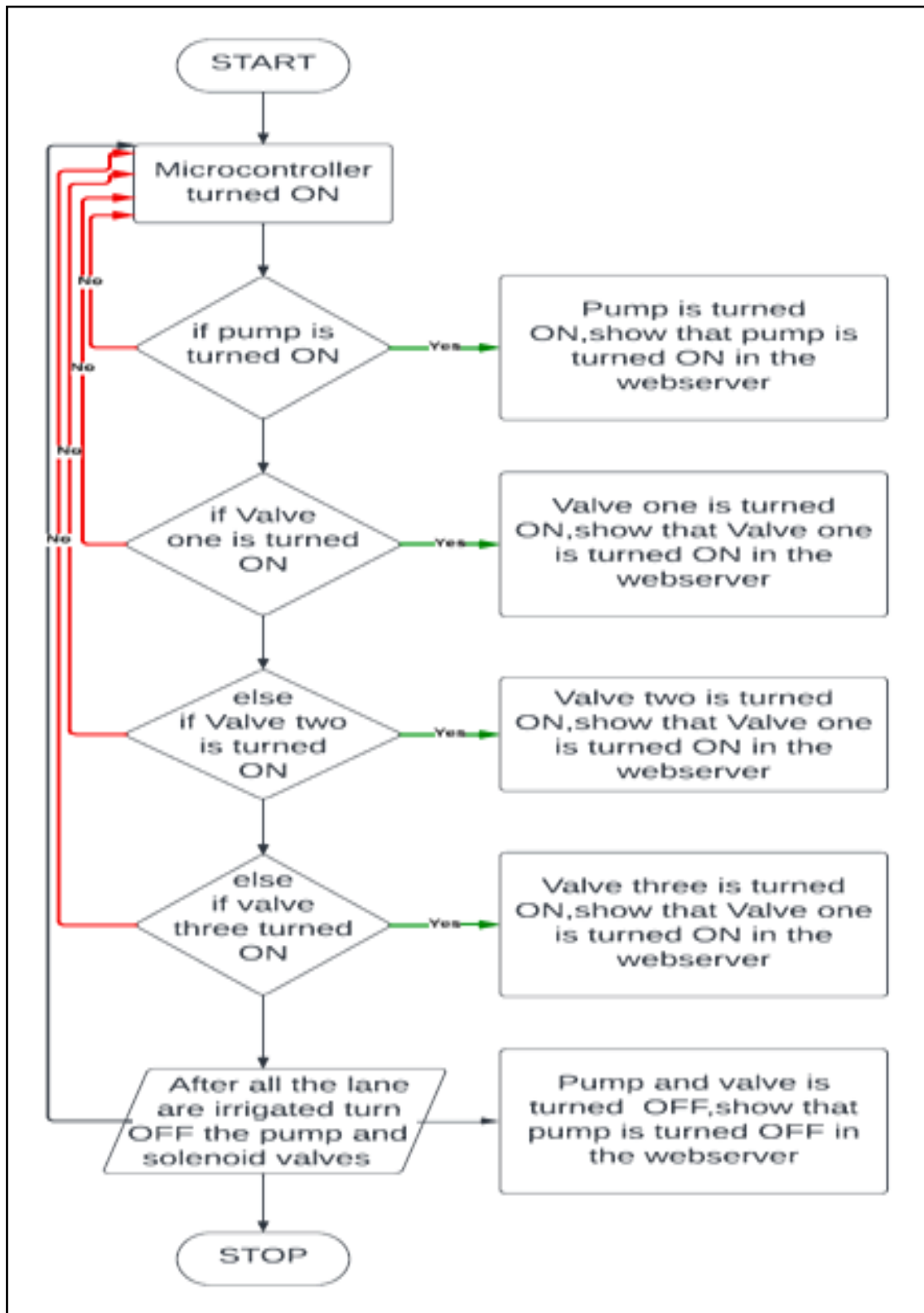


Figure 2: Functional flowchart of Smart irrigations system

IV. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

1. Hardware Description

- **ESP32-S2:** The ESP32-S2 is a highly integrated, low-power, Wi-Fi-enabled microcontroller designed by Espressif Systems. It is the successor to the popular ESP32 chip and offers enhanced security and performance. The ESP32-S2 is equipped with a 240 MHz single-core Xtensa processor and supports both 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi and BLE 5.0 communication protocols.

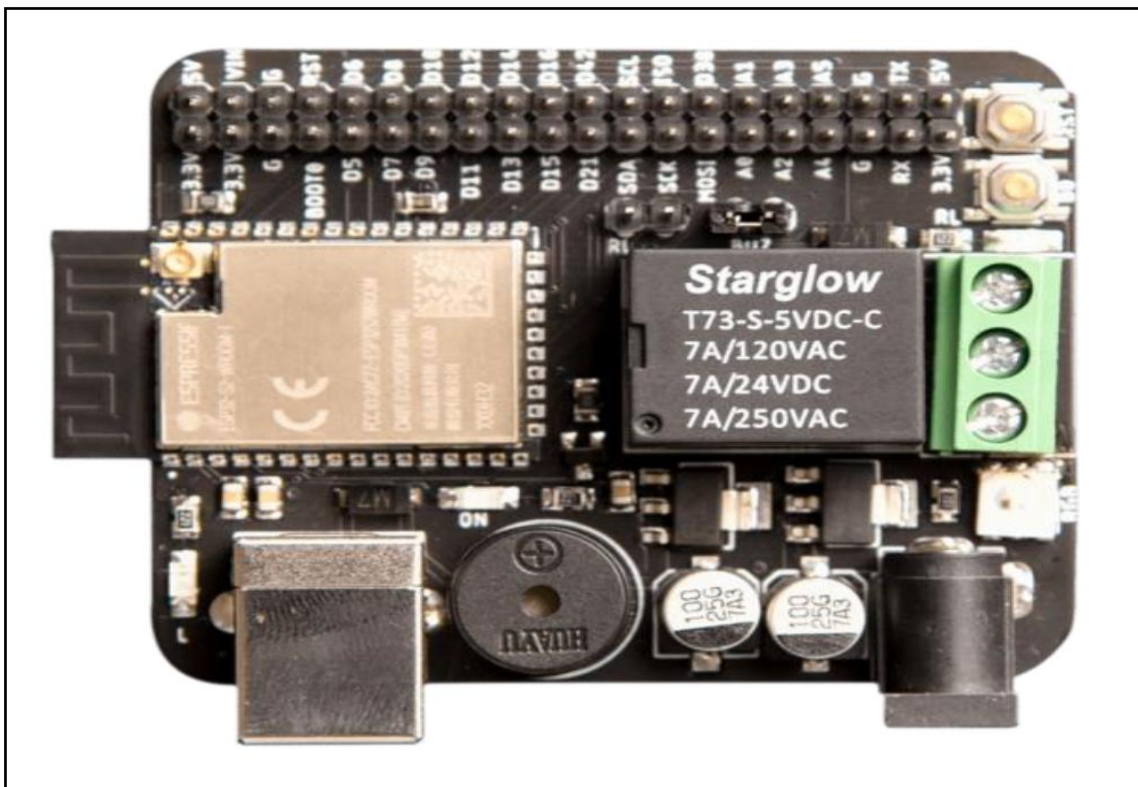


Figure 3: ESP32-S2

2. Specifications: The ESP32-S2 is a powerful and low-cost microcontroller module designed by Espressif Systems, which is ideal for developing Internet of Things (IoT) devices. Here are some key specifications.

- **CPU:** The ESP32-S2 is powered by a single-core Xtensa LX7 processor that runs at up to 240 MHz.
- **Memory:** The module comes with 128 KB of ROM, 320 KB of SRAM, and 16 KB of RTC memory.
- **Wi-Fi:** The ESP32-S2 supports 802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi with up to 150 Mbps data rate, making it ideal for IoT applications that require wireless connectivity.

- **Security:** The module includes a hardware encryption engine that supports AES, SHA-2, RSA, and ECC algorithms, which can help protect your device and data.
- **Peripherals:** The ESP32-S2 comes with a range of peripherals, including UART, SPI, I2C, I2S, PWM, ADC, and DAC, which make it easy to interface with sensors, actuators, and other devices.
- **Operating Voltage:** The module operates at a voltage range of 2.0V to 3.6V, making it compatible with a wide range of power sources.
- **Operating Temperature:** The module can operate in a temperature range of -40°C to 125°C, making it suitable for harsh environments.

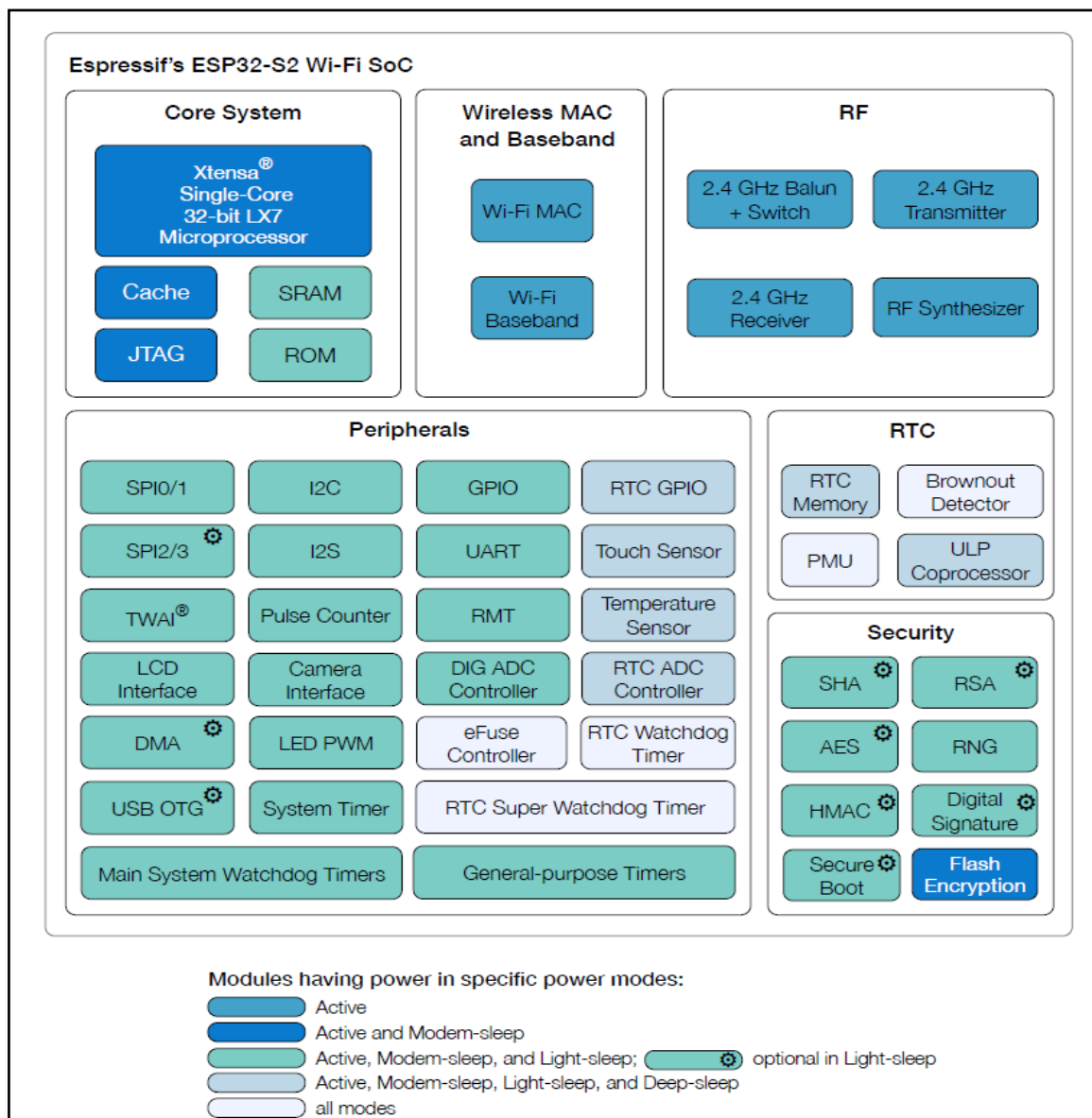


Figure 4: Block diagram of ESP32-S2

The block diagram of ESP32-S2 is shown in figure 4. ESP32-S2 is a highly integrated, low-power, 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi System-on-Chip (SOC) solution. It includes a Wi-Fi subsystem that integrates a Wi-Fi MAC, Wi-Fi radio and baseband, power amplifier, low noise amplifier (LNA) etc. The chip is fully compliant with the IEEE 802.11b/g/n protocol and offers a complete Wi-Fi solution.

3. Pin configurations: The ESP32-S2 comes in different package options, including QFN and SOIC. The pinout varies slightly depending on the package, but in general, the ESP32-S2 has the following pins:

- **Ground (GND):** This is the ground pin.
- **Power (VCC) :** This is the power supply pin, which should be connected to a regulated 3.3V power source.
- **GPIO pins:** The ESP32-S2 has several general-purpose input/output (GPIO) pins that can be used for various purposes, such as controlling LEDs, reading sensors, or communicating with other devices. These pins are labeled GPIO0 through GPIO21.
- **Analog input pins:** The ESP32-S2 has two analog input pins, labeled ADC1 and ADC2.
- **UART pins:** The ESP32-S2 has two UART interfaces, labeled UART0 and UART1.

These interfaces can be used for serial communication with other devices.

- **I2C pins:** The ESP32-S2 has two I2C interfaces, labeled I2C0 and I2C1. These interfaces can be used for communicating with I2C-compatible devices, such as sensors or LCD displays.
- **SPI pins:** The ESP32-S2 has two SPI interfaces, labeled SPI0 and SPI1. These interfaces can be used for communicating with SPI-compatible devices, such as flash memory or digital-to-analog converters.
- **SDIO pins:** The ESP32-S2 has an SDIO interface that can be used for interfacing with SD cards or other SDIO-compatible devices.
- **Ethernet pins:** The ESP32-S2 supports Ethernet connectivity and has pins for connecting to an Ethernet jack.
- **USB pins:** The ESP32-S2 has a USB interface that can be used for programming and debugging the chip, as well as for connecting to USB-compatible devices.
- **JTAG pins:** The ESP32-S2 has pins for connecting to a JTAG interface for debugging and programming purposes.

Overall, the ESP32-S2 is a highly capable microcontroller with a wide range of communication and interface options. Its flexible pinout and support for various

communication protocols make it suitable for a wide range of applications, from IoT devices to industrial control systems.

- 4. Relay:** A relay is an electrically operated switch (5v). Relay is used to control a circuit by low power signal or where the several circuits must be controlled by one signal.

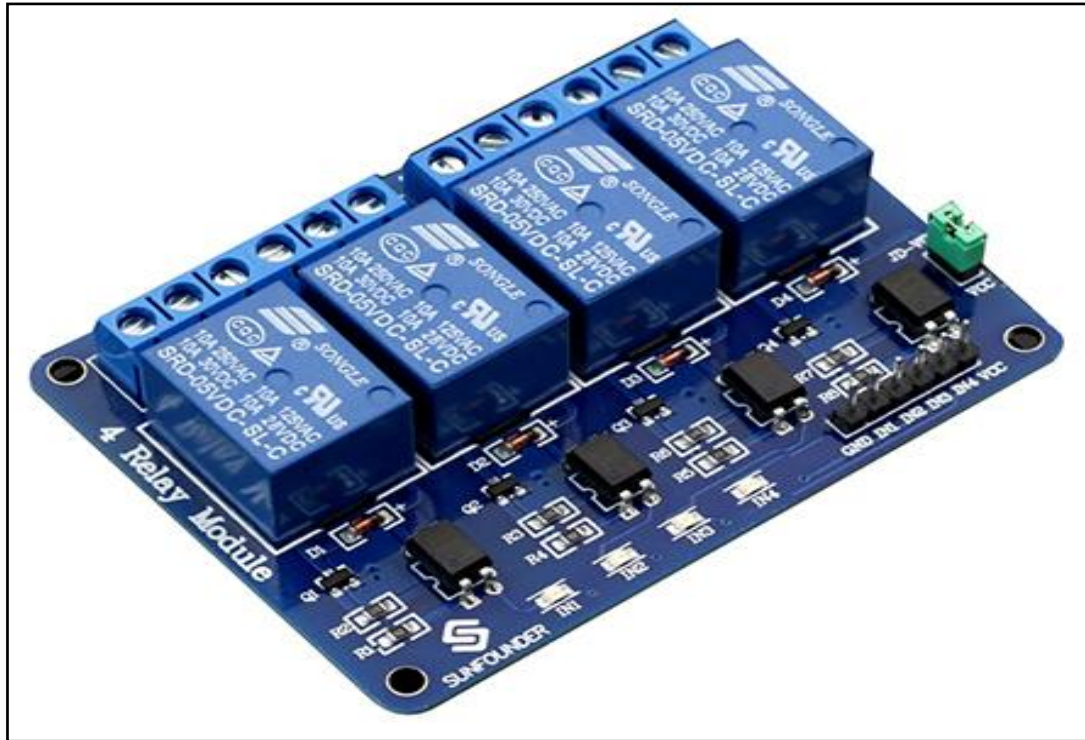


Figure 5: Relay with the driver circuit

Figure 5 shows the relay used to realize the proposed project. It can be used to control various appliances and equipment with a large current. It is equipped with high-current relays that work under AC250V 10A or DC30V 10A.

5. PIN Descriptions

- Supply voltage - 3.75V to 6V
- Trigger current – 5mA
- Current when the relay is active - ~70mA (single), ~300mA (all four)
- Relay maximum constant voltage – 250V AC, 30V DC
- Relay maximum current – 10A
- VCC: Positive supply voltage
- IN1--IN4: Relay control port

- 6. Solenoid Valve:** Figure 6 is an electromechanically operated solenoid valve. Solenoid valves differ in the characteristics of the electric current they use, the strength of the magnetic field they generate, the mechanism they use to regulate the fluid, and the type and characteristics of fluid they control.



Figure 6: Solenoid valve

In this system, a solenoid valve was used for controlling the water flow to start or stop the irrigation process according to the control signals received from the microcontroller.

7. Specifications

- Model: G 1/180 ½'' x ½''
- Water solenoid Valve 220V DC 500mA, 0.2 to 10 Bar
- $T_u=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_m=60^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Suitable for commercial Water purifiers, Industrial & food Industry use.
- There are normally closed, wet armature types and used for dispensing cold water.

8. Water Pump



Figure 7: Single Phase Motor

The figure 7 shows A water pump is a key tool to pump out water from the garden, pool, or under the ground. It controls the speed of the water and is extremely useful in saving water. The pumps come with several models and capabilities to offer to different requirements of pumping.

9. Specifications

- Material: Metal
- Package contents: 1 Pump
- Head: 6 – 26 m, Capacity: 33 – 6 Rpm, Flow Rate: 17 Lpm.
- Thermal Overload protector: No; Adjustable Speed: No

Brand	Kirloskar
Material	Metal
Item Dimensions L x W x H	20 x 22 x 22 Centimeters
Power Source	Corded Electric
Item Weight	7 Kilograms
Maximum Flow Rate	4500 Liters Per Hour

10. Software description

- **Arduino IDE software:**The open-source Arduino Software (IDE) makes it easy to write code and upload it to the board. This software can be used with any supported controller board.
- **Introduction to web server:** The web server-based technique with Internet of things which utilizes web server to store and process the data. Whenever clients ask for any data to be retried from the server are executing with website request which in turn connecting client to server. The ESP 32 will utilize the hosting storing web pages and requesting to the network. In figure 8 explains about client server-based communication.

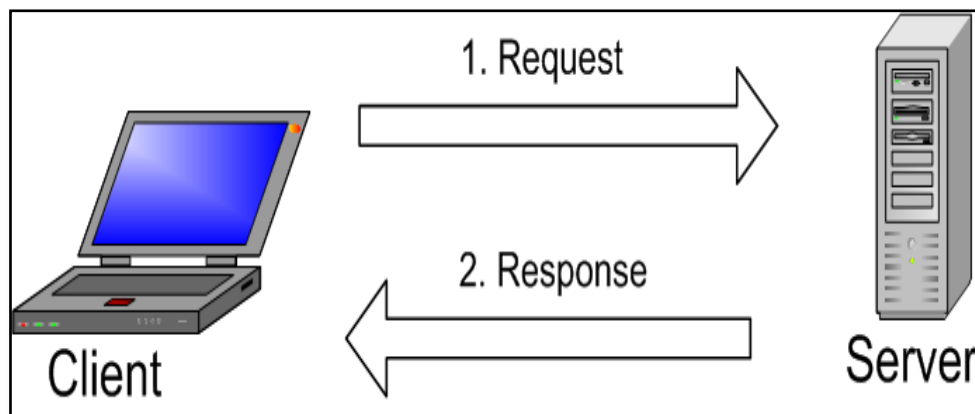


Figure 8: Client-Server based communication.

- **Web Server and Client Communication:** Using the internet communication can be established between the client and server. The Hypertext Transfer control will be considered for client to server-based web communication. The ESP32 in combination with client will use any web browser to communicate any web files.
- **ESP 32 modes of operation:** It can be used as station mode only where it can connect to an existing network. But this Wi-Fi module has very important features to use a soft access point mode, station mode and both modes at the same time.
- **Station Mode or STA:** Using router, the Wi-Fi network will communicate through the router. Here the medium of communication between client and ESP32 is router.

The figure 9 explains the station mode of operation in web server communication.

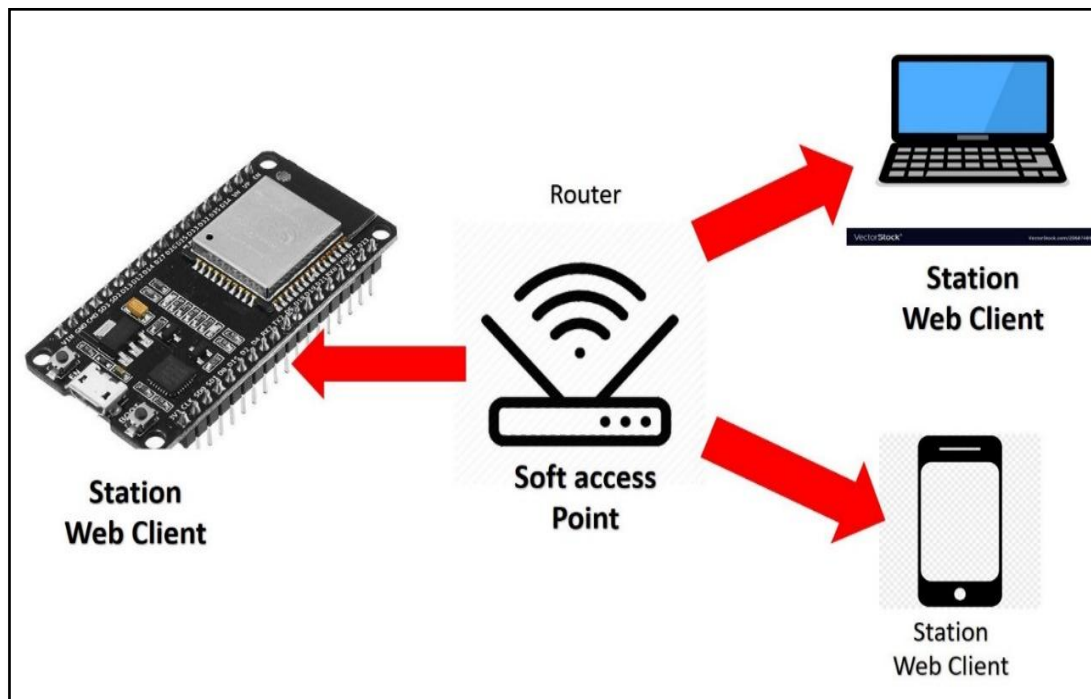


Figure 9: Station Mode

- **Soft Access Point mode:** Figure 10 explains the soft access point mode if communication in web server communication.

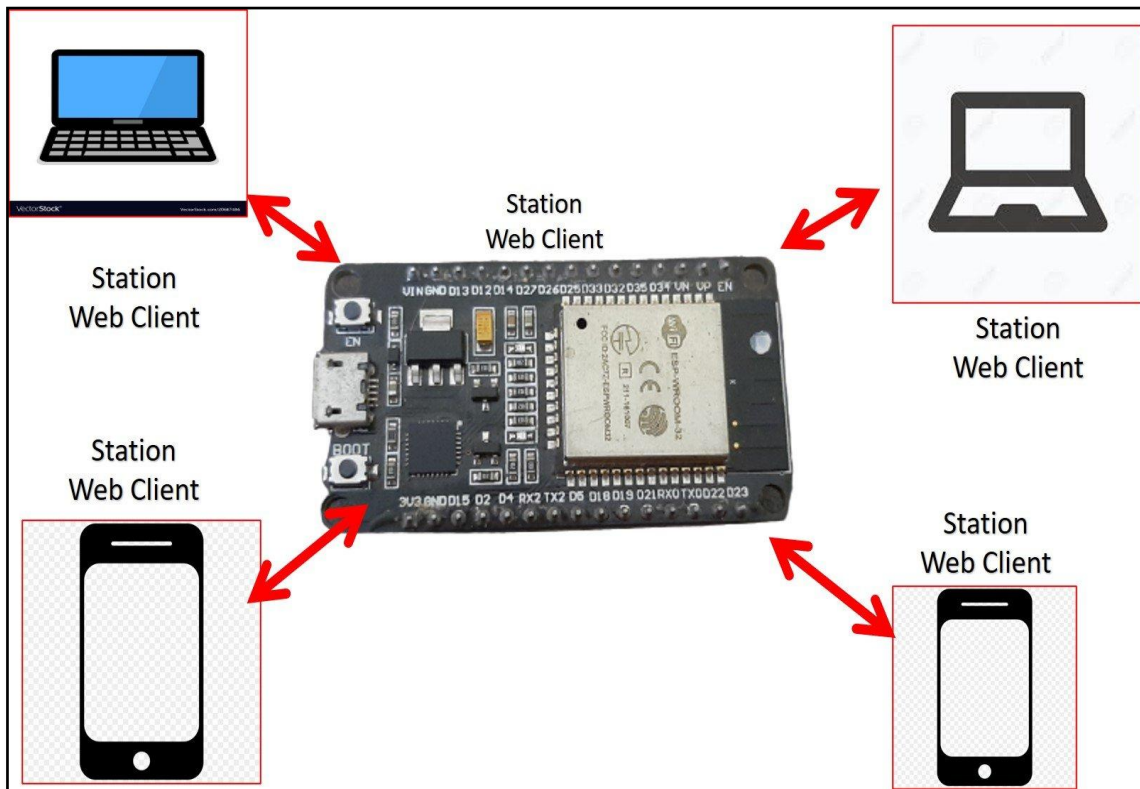


Figure 10: Soft access point mode

- Use of ESP32 as a Web server in station mode:

Figure 11 explains how ESP32 can be used as web server in station mode.

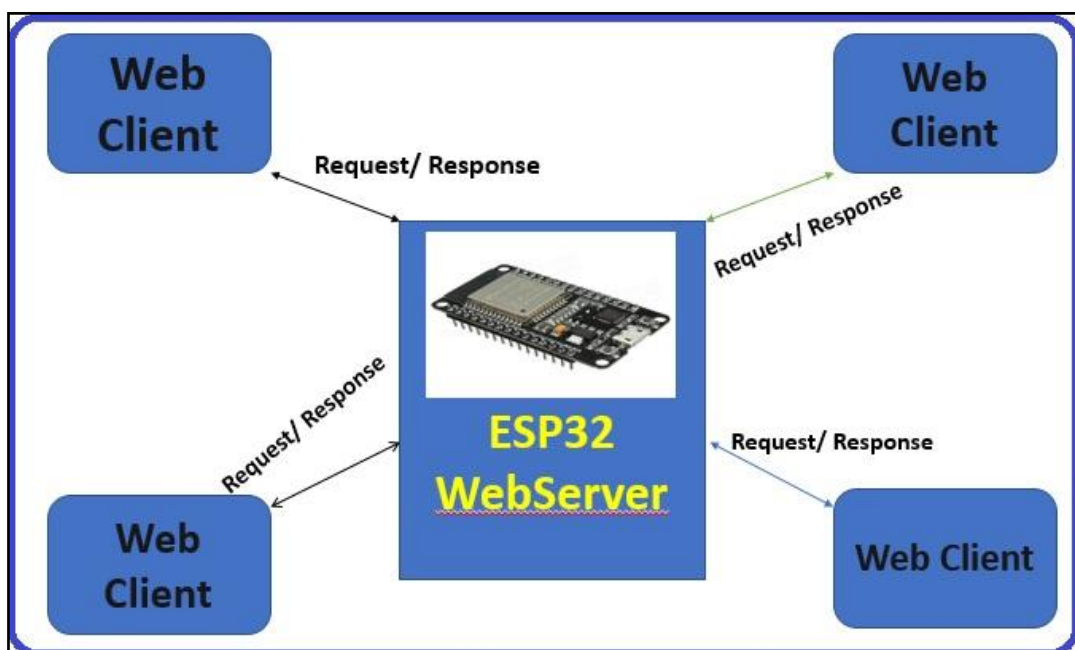


Figure 11: ESP32 used as a Web server

- **Getting IP Address:** We can have multiple clients and a single host server like ESP32 or any IOT development board. When we connect any device to the network, the IP address is assigned to it.

Figure 12 explains how to get a IP address of ESP32.

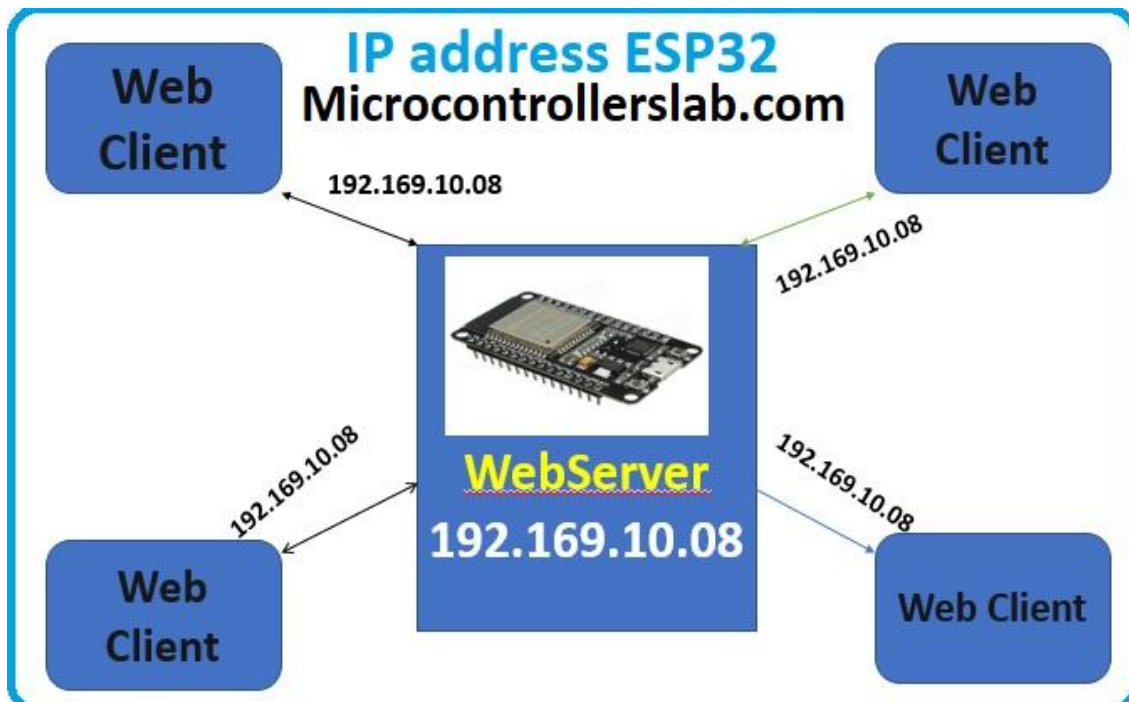


Figure 12: Getting IP Address

- **Accessing the Web page:** Using the IP address, enter it in a web browser, we the response can be obtained from the ESP32 host server. For example, the web files which we stored in ESP32 are like the one shown below. It will observed web file in our web browser.

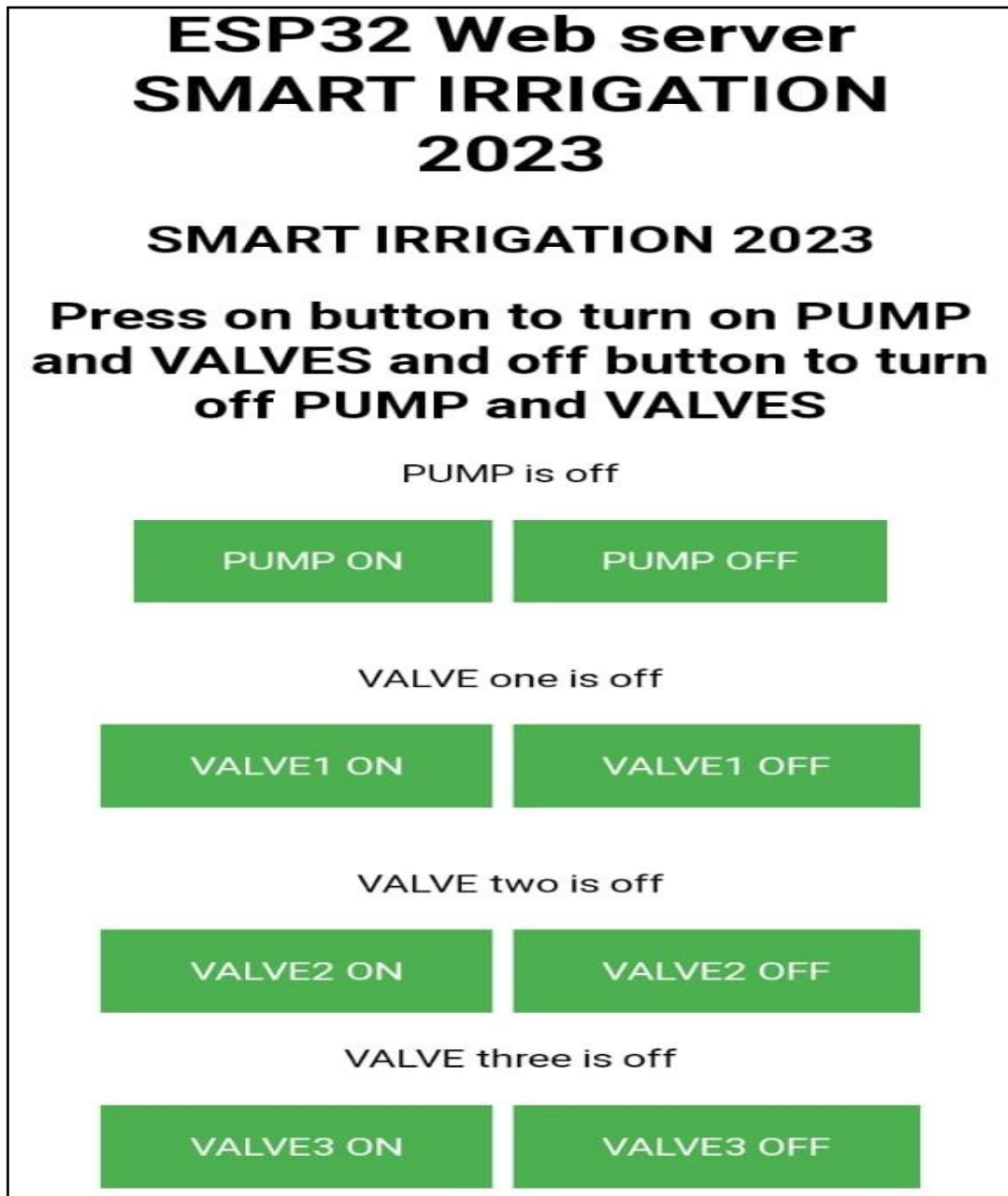


Figure 13: ESP32 Web page

Figure 13 represents the ESP32 web server user interface of Smart irrigation System.

This web server is designed using Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) through which the farmer takes control of the whole system. To turn ON and OFF pump and solenoid valve there are separate buttons so that user can take control of the system easily and remotely. Through this web-based user interface, users can easily manage and customize their smart irrigation system, ensuring efficient water usage and maintain optimal conditions for plant growth.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results obtained through Serial Monitor

The figure 14 shows that the pump is turned ON



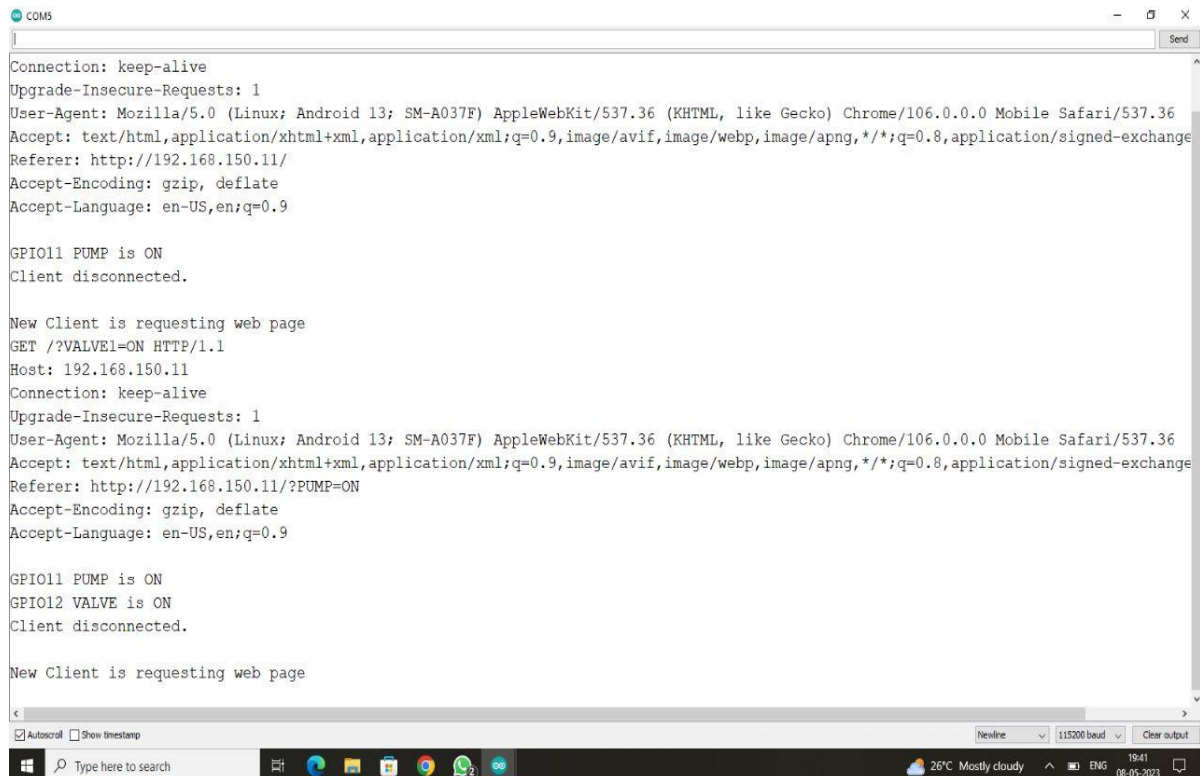
```
COM5
GET /?PUMP=ON HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.150.11
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO11 PUMP is ON
Client disconnected.

New Client is requesting web page
```

Figure 14: Pump ON

The figure 15 shows the station mode of operation in web server communication:



```
COM5
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO11 PUMP is ON
Client disconnected.

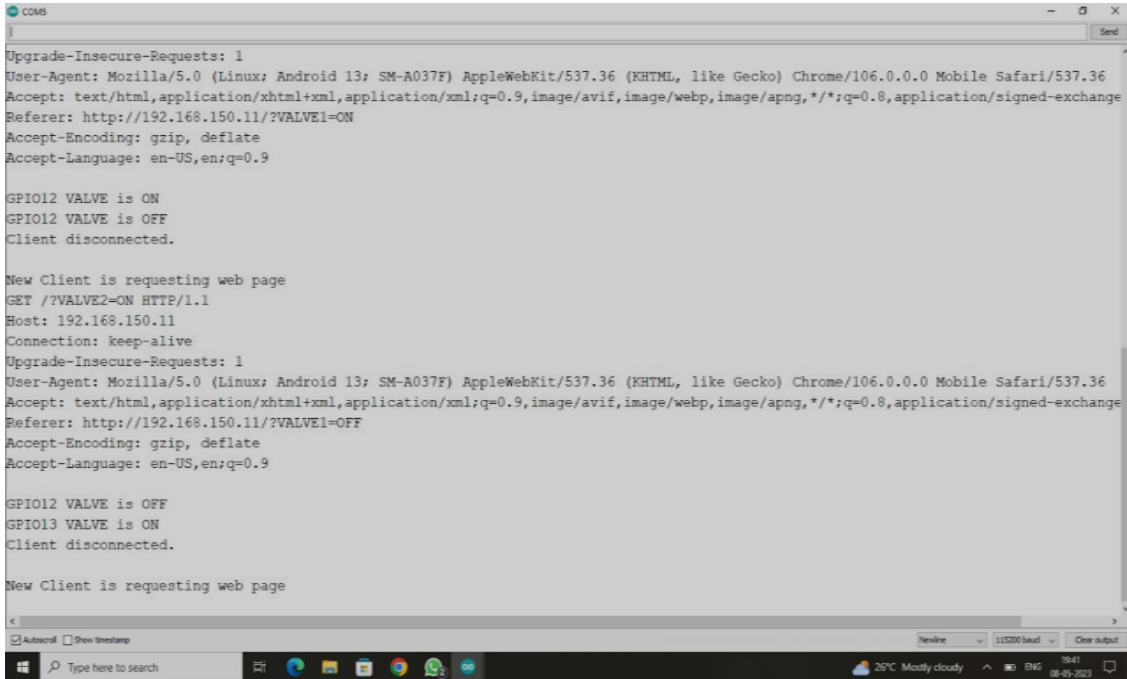
New Client is requesting web page
GET /?VALVE1=ON HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.150.11
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/?PUMP=ON
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO11 PUMP is ON
GPIO12 VALVE is ON
Client disconnected.

New Client is requesting web page
```

Figure 15: Lane 1 ON

The figure 16 shows that 1st lane is OFF, and the second lane has been turned ON



```
COMS
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/?VALVE1=ON
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO12 VALVE is ON
GPIO12 VALVE is OFF
Client disconnected.

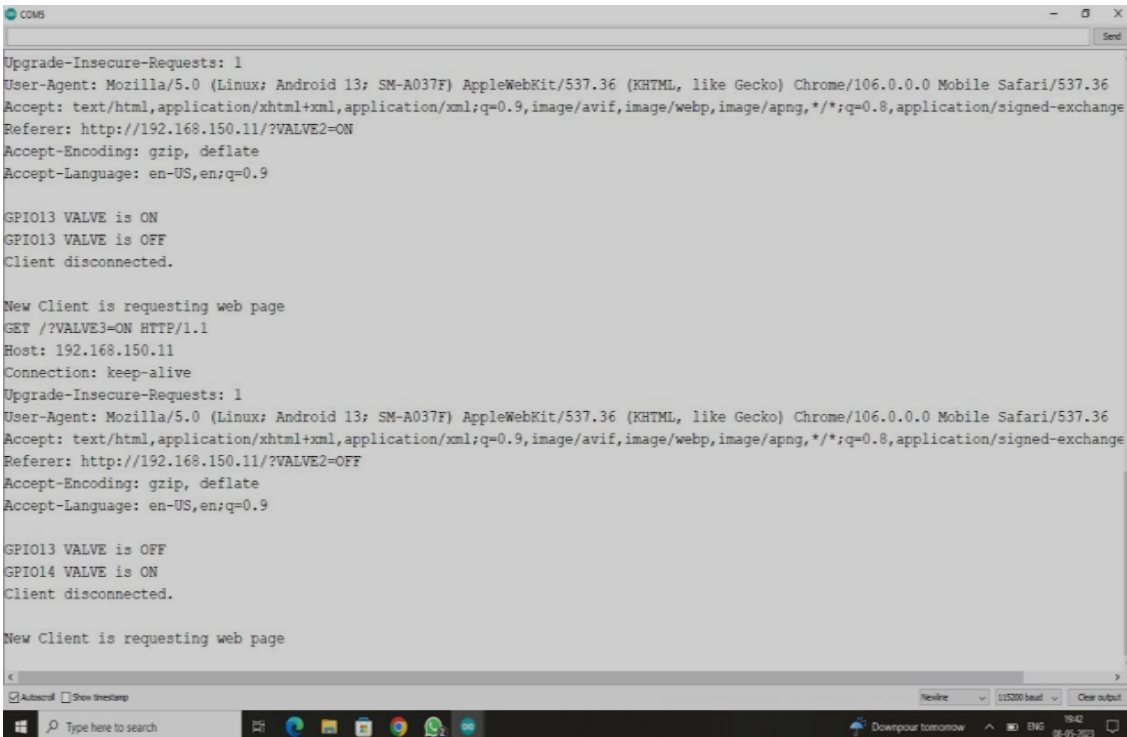
New Client is requesting web page
GET /?VALVE2=ON HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.150.11
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/?VALVE1=OFF
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO12 VALVE is OFF
GPIO13 VALVE is ON
Client disconnected.

New Client is requesting web page
```

Figure 16: Lane 1 OFF, Lane 2 ON

The figure 17 shows that the 3rd lane is off:



```
COMS
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/?VALVE2=ON
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO13 VALVE is ON
GPIO13 VALVE is OFF
Client disconnected.

New Client is requesting web page
GET /?VALVE3=ON HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.150.11
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 13; SM-A037F) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/106.0.0.0 Mobile Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange
Referer: http://192.168.150.11/?VALVE2=OFF
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

GPIO13 VALVE is OFF
GPIO14 VALVE is ON
Client disconnected.

New Client is requesting web page
```

Figure 17: 3rd lane OFF

- 2. Model of the Project:** The control board is shown in figure 18 which includes ESP32-S2 with 4 channel relay modules. The ESP32-S2 has control over the whole system. The relay module consists of 4 channels in which one is connected to a motor and the rest of them are connected to the solenoid valves. Figure 19 shows pump, figure 20 shows the setup of 3 lanes in which the water flow is controlled by solenoid valve.

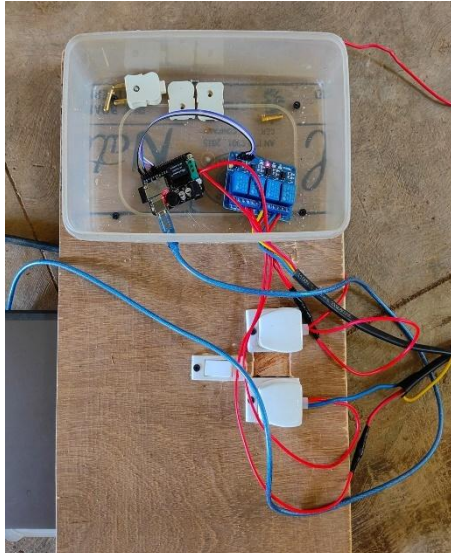


Figure 18: Control Board



Figure 19: Pump Setup



Figure 20: 3-Lane setup

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the utilization of ESP32-S2 for smart irrigation systems offers numerous advantages. Its integrated features such as Wi-Fi connectivity, low-power consumption, and real-time data processing capabilities make it an ideal choice for efficient and automated irrigation control. By leveraging plant water requirements, the ESP32-S2 can intelligently adjust irrigation schedules, conserve water, and promote optimal plant growth. Overall, the implementation of smart irrigation using ESP32-S2 has the potential to enhance water management, reduce costs, and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices.

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