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# IOT BASED SMART AGRICULTURE SYSTEM USING ESP32

**Mrs.G.Swathi[1], Eslavath Pavan[2], G.Murali[3], B.Nikhil Reddy[4], D.Venu Gopal[5]**

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Teegala Krishna Reddy Engineering College(An Autonomous Institution), Medbowli, Meerpet, Saroornagar, Hyderabad-500097

[2,3,4,5]Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Teegala Krishna Reddy Engineering College(An Autonomous Institution), Medbowli, Meerpet, Saroornagar, Hyderabad-500097

## ABSTARCT

Smart farming using IoT is a revolutionary approach that leverages sensors and automation to enhance agricultural productivity. Smart farming using IoT is a revolutionary approach that leverages sensors and automation to enhance agricultural productivity. This project implements an IoT-based smart farming system using the ESP32 microcontroller to monitor and control environmental parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity. This project shows you how to build one using an ESP32, which is like the brain of the system. It listens to different sensors – one that checks how thirsty the soil is, another that sees how much water there is, and even one that measures the temperature and how humid the air feels (that's the DHT11). All this information gets sent wirelessly to an app called Blynk on your phone or tablet. The cool part is, the system can also do things! It can automatically turn on water pumps, fans, or grow lights using something called a relay. Think of it as a remote control for your garden. The Blynk app lets you see all the data live and control these devices yourself too.

## I.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of many economies, yet traditional farming methods often suffer from inefficiencies, resource wastage, and inconsistent monitoring. With the advent of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, smart farming solutions are revolutionizing agricultural practices, enabling farmers to make data-driven decisions and optimize resource utilization. The IoT-based Smart Farming System using ESP32 is designed to automate and enhance farming operations by integrating real-time sensor monitoring, wireless connectivity, and remote control. This system leverages ESP32, a powerful microcontroller with built-in Wi-Fi, to collect data from soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11), LDR, and other components. The soil moisture sensor continuously monitors the water content in the soil, automatically triggering a water pump when dryness is detected, ensuring optimal irrigation. Similarly, the DHT11 sensor tracks temperature and humidity, activating a DC fan if the temperature exceeds a predefined threshold to maintain a favorable climate for crops. The LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) detects ambient light intensity and controls an LED strip to provide artificial lighting when needed. All these components are seamlessly connected to the Blynk app, a mobile-based IoT platform that farmers to monitor real-time data, receive alerts, and remotely control farm equipment from anywhere in the world.Unlike traditional manual farming methods, which require frequent human intervention, this smart system enables automation and precision farming, leading to higher efficiency and lower operational costs. By using IoT and cloud connectivity, the system ensures that farmers can access farm data remotely, reducing the dependency on on-site supervision. This not only saves time and labor but also prevents water and energy wastage, making farming more sustainable and costeffective. The integration of IoT technology in agriculture has the potential to increase productivity, improve crop quality, and reduce losses due to environmental fluctuations. With climate change and water scarcity becoming global concerns, implementing automated, data-driven farming solutions is essential for ensuring food security and sustainability. The IoT-based Smart Farming System using ESP32 provides an efficient, low-cost, and scalable solution for modern agriculture, empowering farmers with real-time insights and control over their farms.

## II.LITERATURE SURVEY

IoT-Based Smart Agriculture Irrigation and Monitoring System Using Ubidots Server Mohiuddin et al. (2024) developed an IoT-based system integrating soil moisture sensors, sunlight sensors, DHT11 temperature and humidity sensors, and an ESP32 microcontroller to automate irrigation and monitor environmental parameters. The system utilizes the Ubidots server for real-time data visualization and remote management, enabling efficient water usage and crop health monitoring. By automating the water pump based on sensor data, the system reduces manual intervention and optimizes resource utilization. This approach addresses the challenges of traditional irrigation methods, such as overwatering or under watering, by providing precise control over irrigation schedules.[1] IoT in Agriculture: A Review This comprehensive review by various authors (2023) explores the application of IoT technologies in agriculture, focusing on optimizing processes to maximize crop yield and efficiency. The study discusses IoT architectures for applications like automatic watering, soil composition analysis, crop selection, and user interfaces. It also examines IoT components such as sensors, actuators, and user interfaces tailored for agricultural applications. The review highlights the potential of IoT to transform traditional farming practices by enabling datadriven decision-making and precision agriculture.IoT Communication Technologies for Smart Farming reviewed various IoT communication technologies applicable to smart farming, analyzing their suitability for different agricultural scenarios. The study emphasizes the importance of selecting appropriate communication protocols to ensure reliable data transmission in diverse farming environments. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing IoT communication technologies in agriculture, providing insights into optimizing data flow and system efficiency. Smart Farming: An IoT-Based Precision Agriculture System In this study, researchers developed an IoT-based precision agriculture system integrating various sensors and actuators to monitor and control farming operations. The implementation of this system demonstrated improvements in resource utilization and crop yield, showcasing the potential of IoT in transforming traditional farming practices.[4] Implementation of IoT-Based Greenhouse Monitoring and Control System Using ESP32.This research focuses on developing an IoT-based system for greenhouse monitoring and control, employing the ESP32 microcontroller.

## III.EXISTING SYSTEM

Traditional farming still depends a lot on manual labor and basic weather forecasts, which often results in poor water management and less-than-ideal crop growth. Without access to real-time data on soil and environmental conditions, farmers struggle to make timely and informed decisions that could improve their yields.

## IV.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system utilizes IoT technology with an ESP32 microcontroller to automate and monitor key farming parameters. It includes sensors for soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity, along with actuators such as a water pump, DC fan, and LED strip. The system provides real-time data visualization on an LCD display and can be remotely monitored via a web interface. Improved Road Safety ,Automated Enforcement ,Real Time Alert System ,Automated Vehicle Identification

## V.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

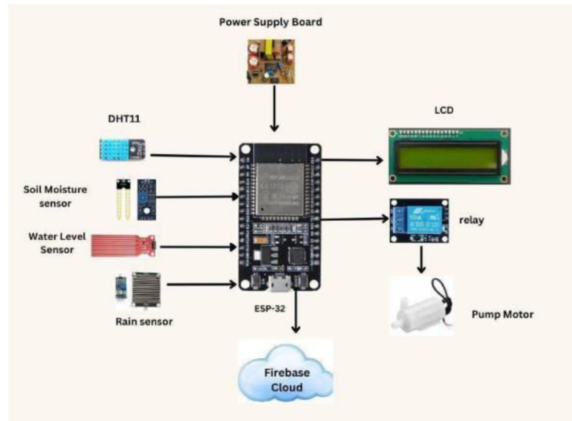


**Figure 5.1 System Architecture**

We encounter embedded systems all around us—these are specialized computers built into devices to control specific functions. Here are some common examples: Simple Embedded Controllers: These often use 8-bit processors and run little or no operating system. They're used in basic devices like thermostats. Control Systems: These often use Digital Signal Processors (DSPs) to perform complex control tasks, such as managing an engine in a car. Distributed Embedded Control: These systems involve a mix of small and large computing units connected in a real-time network—used in cars, elevators, and industrial automation. System-on-Chip (SoC): These chips are customized for specific tasks and commonly found in things like TVs, set-top boxes, and gaming consoles. Network Equipment: Devices like network switches or telephone systems focus on moving data quickly and reliably. Critical Systems: These are used in life-or-death situations, such as pacemakers or automated train control systems, where safety is crucial. Signal Processing Systems: These systems handle tasks like audio, video, or image recognition and typically use DSPs. Robotics: Robots use a range of embedded systems for tasks like object detection and movement control—autonomous vehicles are a good example. Computer Peripherals: Devices like keyboards, hard drives, and printers use embedded systems to function. Wireless Systems: This includes wireless sensor networks and devices (often called “motes”) that collect and send data. Embedded PCs: Small, low-power computers built into other equipment—like handheld devices or industrial machines. Office Devices: Everyday office equipment—phones, security systems, fax machines, microwaves, printers—relies on embedded systems. Automotive Systems: Modern cars have many embedded systems: engine control, airbags, ABS, dashboards, climate control, and even infotainment and keyless entry. An embedded system is a special type of computer built to carry out one specific task or function.It combines both hardware and software components to function as a dedicated part of a larger system. Unlike general-purpose computers, embedded systems are integrated within the devices they control, often working behind the scenes to operate equipment, machines, or industrial processes. The term “embedded” reflects the fact that these systems are built into the overall machinery they control. In contrast to a desktop or laptop, which can run multiple applications, an embedded system is tailored for one main purpose.

## VI.OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

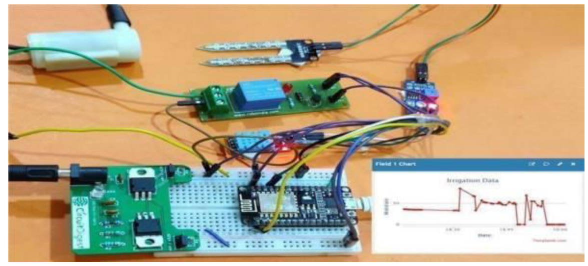

**Fig no: 6.1 Smart Irrigation System in Action**

**Fig no: 6.2 LCD Monitor**

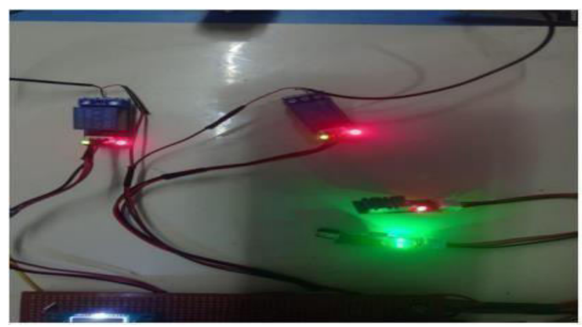

**Fig no: 6.3 Sensors**


**Fig no: 6.4 Mobile Application**

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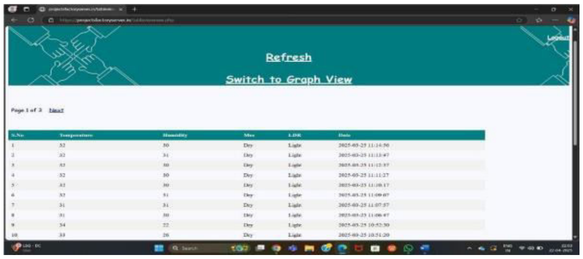


**Fig no: 6.5 Real-time Sensor Data Displayed on a Webpage**

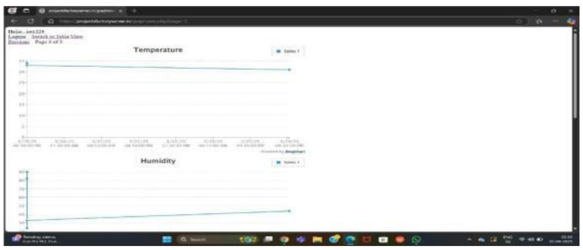


**Fig no: 6.6 Visualizing Sensor Data Trends Over Time**

## VII.CONCLUSION

The IoT-based Smart Farming System using ESP32 is an innovative solution that enhances agricultural efficiency through real-time monitoring and automation. By integrating sensors, actuators, and IoT connectivity, the system optimizes irrigation, temperature control, and lighting, ensuring better crop health and resource management. The Blynk app enables remote monitoring and control, reducing human intervention and making farming more convenient. The automatic actions of the water pump, DC fan, and LED strip help save water, reduce energy use, and cut down on labor costs.This smart farming approach ensures sustainable agriculture, increases crop yield, and minimizes environmental impact. The system is cost-effective, scalable, and adaptable for different farming needs. With IoT advancements, such solutions can revolutionize traditional farming practices, making them more efficient, data-driven, and eco-friendly. The IoT-based Smart Farming System using ESP32 marks a significant advancement in the integration of modern technology with traditional agricultural practices. By leveraging the capabilities of the ESP32 microcontroller, which offers both Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity, the system effectively bridges the gap between the physical farm environment and digital monitoring and control mechanisms. This project showcases how smart technologies can play a pivotal role in enhancing agricultural productivity, resource efficiency, and sustainability. The primary objective of this system was to automate and remotely monitor essential farming parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity. With the use of various sensors integrated into the ESP32, real-time data collection has been achieved. This data, once transmitted to a cloud platform or mobile application, empowers farmers with actionable insights. They can make informed decisions, such as when to irrigate the field, how to adjust environmental conditions in greenhouses, or when to prepare for pest control or harvesting activities. In conclusion, the IoTBased Smart Farming System using ESP32 represents a significant step towards revolutionizing the agricultural sector. It merges technological innovation with traditional farming wisdom to create a more sustainable, productive, and efficient farming ecosystem. As technology continues to evolve, such systems will not only become more sophisticated but also more accessible to farmers around the globe, empowering them to face the challenges of modern agriculture head- on.

## VIII.FUTURE SCOPE

Future iterations of the OT-based smart farming system can include AI and machine learning algorithms to analyze historical data for predicting weather patterns, disease outbreaks, and optimal planting/harvesting times. ESP32 can communicate with cloud services that perform heavy processing and return insights to the system, enabling smarter decision-making in real- time

**1.Drone and Robotics Integration:**

Incorporating drones and autonomous ground vehicles for field surveillance, pesticide spraying, and automated harvesting can revolutionize precision agriculture. The ESP32 can act as a communication gateway between these devices and the main control server, ensuring coordinated operations with minimal human intervention

**2. Advanced Soil Nutrient Monitoring:**

Future systems can include sensors capable of detecting soil nutrient levels such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. These sensors can feed real-time data to the ESP32, enabling precise fertilizer application, thus enhancing crop yield and reducing waste.

**3. Solar-Powered ESP32 Nodes:** Introducing solar-powered ESP32 sensor nodes can make the system more sustainable and capable of operating in remote areas without constant access to electricity. This would ensure uninterrupted monitoring and reduce operational costs.

**4.Mobile App with Augmented Reality (AR):**

An AR-enabled mobile app can be developed to provide farmers with real-time sensor data overlaid on their field through their smartphone camera. ESP32s can send live data to the app, making it easy and engaging for users to monitor what's happening in real time.

## IX.REFERENCES

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