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IoT Based Automatic Drip Irrigation System

Chaitali Mahale[1], Vaishnavi Deore[2], Komal Jadhav[3], Payal Sable[4], Ms.M.B.Shinde[5], Mr.P.R.Sali[6]

[1,2,3,4,] Students of Computer Technology Department
[5,] Guide, Lecturer at Computer Technology Department of Shri Hiralal Hastimal (Jain Brothers, Jalgaon) Polytechnic, Chandwad, Dist. - Nashik, Maharashtra
[6]HoD of Computer Technology Department at Shri Hiralal Hastimal (Jain Brothers,Jalgaon) Polytechnic, Chandwad, Dist. - Nashik, Maharashtra

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Abstract - *India a country heavily reliant on agriculture requires efficient far Ming practices. Drop irrigation system is widely used, but existent system consumes excessive energy and water, leading to resource wastage and poor crop health. This Project develops an IoT-enabled automated drip irrigation system using an ESP32 microcontroller, soil mois true sensor, and DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor. A photo voltaic- power éd batteries providers a renewable energy source. When soil moisture levels fall below a predetermined threshold, the system actuates a pump via a relay module, facilitating precision irrigation. An LED display provides real-time status updates and notifications. A web-based application offers real-time monitoring and notifications of motor status, soil moisture levels, and ambient temperature. This enables farmers to monitor the irrigation system, minimizing water waste and optimizing crop yields. The proposed system promotes sustainable agricultural practices and enhances irrigation system efficiency.*

Keywords: DHT22 Sensor1, ESP322, LED Display3, Relay module4, Soil moisture sensor5, Solar Panel6

1. INTRODUCTION

The Automatic Drip Irrigation System (ADIS) is a cutting-edge technological innovation designed to revolutionize the agricultural irrigation sector by providing a precise, efficient, and automated watering solution. By leveraging the Internet of Things (IoT) and advanced sensor technologies, the ADIS enables real-time monitoring and control of drip irrigation systems, ensuring that crops receive the optimal amount of water and nutrients necessary for healthy growth and development.

At the heart of the ADIS is a network of sensors that continuously monitor soil moisture levels, temperature, and humidity, providing real-time data that is transmitted to a central control unit. This data is then analyzed using advanced algorithms that automatically adjust the irrigation schedule to ensure that crops receive the precise amount of water needed. This not only helps to conserve water and reduce waste but also promotes healthy plant growth and development.

One of the most innovative features of the ADIS is its ability to send live notifications to farmers via a mobile app. This enables farmers to monitor the irrigation system and receive critical alerts and updates on soil moisture levels, temperature, and humidity. This allows farmers to make data-driven decisions and take prompt action to address any issues that may arise, thereby reducing the risk of crop damage and improving overall yields.

The ADIS is a scalable and flexible solution that can be easily integrated into existing irrigation systems, making it an ideal solution for farmers and agricultural producers of all sizes. By providing a precise, efficient, and automated watering solution, the ADIS has the potential to transform the agricultural irrigation sector, enabling farmers to improve crop yields, reduce water consumption, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Drip irrigation is a current, efficient, and environmentally friendly technique of crop irrigation that promises water without delay to the roots of flora, lowering evaporation, runoff, and soil erosion. This innovative generation has revolutionized the way crops are irrigated, offering several benefits over conventional flood irrigation methods. Through offering flora with specific amounts of water at top-of-the-line intervals, drip irrigation systems sell healthful plant increase, reduce water consumption, and decrease the environmental impact of irrigation.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The goal of an automated Drip Irrigation device with live Notifications via a cell App is to decorate water performance and precision in farming via automating irrigation based on real-time environmental conditions. The device continuously video display unit soil moisture, temperature, and humidity using IoT sensors and transmits stay information to a cell utility. This permits farmers to acquire immediately notifications and remotely control irrigation, ensuring vegetation receive greatest water levels. With the aid of leveraging real-time information and smart automation, the device minimizes water wastage, reduces guide hard work, and improves crop health. Additionally, integrating climate forecasts permits the device to make smart selections, stopping over-irrigation or beneath-watering. The cellular app presents an intuitive interface for monitoring and

controlling irrigation remotely, improving convenience and operational efficiency. In the long run, this solution promotes sustainable agriculture, conserves resources, and increases productiveness with the aid of making sure crops obtain well timed and adequate irrigation primarily based on precise environmental conditions.

1.3 LITERATURE SURVEY

This investigation's results align with extant research on sensible irrigation systems, exhibiting sizeable enhancements in hydric efficiency, precision irrigation, and electricity intake. The utilization of IoT-based architectures, wi-fi sensor networks, and microcontrollers constitutes a not unusual thread in both this investigation and the pertinent literature. However, discrepancies exist in the device architecture, sensing parameters, and irrigation scheduling algorithms hired within the research. This investigation's emphasis on a cloud-based totally IoT system with actual-time monitoring and control diverges from the literature's awareness on wife sensor network-based structures with an emphasis on soil moisture and crop water pressure. Nonetheless, both studies display the efficacy of clever irrigation structures in optimizing hydric resource usage and reducing energy consumption. The findings of this investigation, which screen a 30-50% discount in hydric consumption and good-sized upgrades in precision irrigation, align with the literature's emphasis at the importance of clever irrigation systems in current agronomy. In precis, this research contributes to the existing corpus of know-how on wise irrigation systems by means of demonstrating the efficacy of cloud-primarily based IoT architectures in optimizing irrigation practices. The investigation's findings are congruent with the literature, and the usage of IoT-based totally systems, wireless sensor networks, and microcontrollers constitutes a commonplace subject in both this investigation and the literature [5].

The literature survey of the research paper “Smart Irrigation System Using IoT and Cloud “affords an outline of diverse studies that have explored IoT-primarily based irrigation structures for green water management. Several studies have tested the integration of IoT generation, sensors, and cloud computing to optimize irrigation methods. Kavitha and Kumar (2020) investigated a clever irrigation device utilizing soil moisture sensors that communicate with a cloud server to decide superior watering schedules. Their findings indicated a potential 40% reduction in water intake whilst maintaining crop yield. Further, Li et al. (2021) proposed an IoT-based totally irrigation device incorporating machine studying algorithms to are expecting soil moisture ranges and irrigation necessities. other research, which include those via Saini et al. (2018) and Gupta et al. (2018), centered on growing sensor-based totally clever irrigation systems that leverage actual-time environmental facts to automate water distribution. Patil and Suryawanshi (2020) carried out a assessment of IoT-based irrigation technologies, highlighting their benefits in phrases of useful resource conservation and performance. Recent advancements in clever irrigation additionally contain the mixing of cloud computing and facet computing, as mentioned through Zhang et al. (2020). Their system utilized IoT and area computing to beautify decision-making for specific irrigation control. Furthermore, Taha et al. (2021) emphasized the role of device gaining knowledge of in optimizing water usage and improving agricultural sustainability. Typical, the literature shows that IoT-enabled smart irrigation systems appreciably decorate water efficiency, reduce manual intervention, and make contributions to precision agriculture. the combination of actual-time sensor information, cloud-based analytics, and automation facilitates premier water distribution, selling sustainability and enhancing crop yields [12].

The research on IoT and Cloud-Based Sustainable Smart Irrigation Systems highlights the inefficiencies of traditional irrigation methods and the need for automation using IoT and cloud computing. Smart irrigation systems integrate soil moisture and environmental sensors with microcontrollers like Node MCU to enable real-time monitoring and automated water management. Cloud-based platforms allow remote access, optimizing water use through predictive analytics and weather forecasts. Studies by Kavitha and Kumar (2020) and Li et al. (2021) demonstrate that IoT-based irrigation can reduce water consumption by up to 50% while improving crop yields. Zaman et al. (2020) emphasize automation’s role in sustainability. These advancements address water scarcity by enhancing efficiency, reducing waste, and promoting precision agriculture [11].

The studies paper “An overview of smart irrigation systems using IoT " discusses the mixing of IoT-based clever irrigation structures in sustainable agriculture. It emphasizes how computerized irrigation structures make a contribution to water conservation, optimize irrigation schedules, and align with Sustainable development desires (SDGs), especially SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation). The have a look at highlights the function of IoT-enabled sensors, consisting of soil moisture and climate sensors, in monitoring actual-time agricultural conditions. Those systems make use of wireless conversation technology like LoRa, GSM, and MQTT for records transmission, making an allowance for faraway tracking and manage. Cloud computing similarly complements performance by using storing and analyzing sensor information, allowing predictive irrigation control. Previous research indicates that IoT-based totally irrigation considerably improves water-use efficiency. Researchers have established device gaining knowledge of algorithms optimizing irrigation schedules based on climate forecasts and soil conditions, main to a discount in water wastage. Moreover, automation reduces human intervention, making irrigation extra sustainable and fee-powerful. Demanding situations along

with information safety, excessive initial charges, and integration complexities remain obstacles to large-scale implementation. But, rising technologies like AI, blockchain for records safety, and solar-powered irrigation structures are paving the way for more advantageous efficiency and sustainability. The studies conclude that IoT-driven clever irrigation is a promising solution for precision agriculture, ensuring aid conservation and progressed crop yields whilst mitigating environmental effect [13].

The research paper "IoT-Based Solar Powered Smart Irrigation System "gives a sophisticated irrigation version integrating IoT and solar strength for optimized water utilization in agriculture. It highlights the vital function of water conservation and technological improvements in mitigating water scarcity demanding situations. The proposed system employs a PIC16F877A microcontroller, c084d04ddacadd4b971ae3d98fecfb2a module (ESP8266), and multiple sensors (moisture, temperature, and voltage) to reveal discipline situations in real time. The device harnesses sun strength through photovoltaic panels, storing power in external batteries to ensure continuous operation. The moisture sensor detects soil situations, triggering the irrigation motor while necessary. The IoT module transmits sensor data to cloud platforms like ADAFRUIT IO, permitting farmers to remotely reveal and manipulate irrigation activities via net or mobile programs. Additionally, an automated water-degree control mechanism prevents excessive water accumulation inside the discipline. In comparison to standard irrigation techniques, this IoT-based totally device substantially reduces water wastage at the same time as improving crop yield. The integration of actual-time tracking and automation complements agricultural wireless, aligning with sustainability desires. The research underscores the price-effectiveness and scalability of solar-powered clever irrigation systems, making them a feasible solution for present day precision agriculture [15].

The literature survey from the supplied studies paper outlines diverse advancements in IoT-based smart irrigation systems and their position in precision agriculture. Ananthi et al. (2017) added an IoT-enabled soil tracking machine to enhance agricultural productivity through offering real-time information on soil conditions. Math et al. (2018) explored IoT packages in drip irrigation, enabling specific water control thru soil moisture tracking. Saraf and Gawali (2017) designed an IoT-based totally smart irrigation tracking device, optimizing water usage via real-time soil assessment. Sushanth and Sujatha (2018) targeted on IoT integration in agriculture, leveraging sensors and verbal exchange networks to beautify productiveness. Kumar et al. (2013) proposed an smart irrigation system incorporating smart sensors for water conservation. Shiraz Pasha and Yogesh (2014) evolved a microcontroller-based totally computerized irrigation gadget, improving irrigation performance. Pernapati (2018) provided a low-cost IoT-based clever irrigation device, contributing to cost-effective precision farming answers. Atayero and Alatishe (2015) designed an automatic irrigation system using microcontrollers, providing insights into green water management. Ghodake and Mulani (2018) delivered a microcontroller-primarily based computerized drip irrigation machine, improving water distribution performance. Choudhary et al. (2020) explored automation in agriculture, addressing evolving farming desires. Bwambale et al. (2022) reviewed smart irrigation tracking and manipulate strategies for precision agriculture. Abba et al. (2019) designed a low-price independent sensor interface for IoT-primarily based irrigation monitoring. Dasgupta et al. (2019) proposed an IoT-primarily based irrigation monitoring system, showcasing improvements in irrigation era. Vaishali et al. (2017) added a cellular-included IoT irrigation management device for faraway control. Ultimately, Kurundkar et al. (2023) evolved a clever pumping system to automate the irrigation process. Those research together spotlight the evolution of smart irrigation systems, specializing in IoT integration, automation, and precision farming for optimized water usage and agricultural productivity [10].

The literature evaluation highlights improvements in IoT-based clever irrigation systems for precision farming. Previous studies emphasize IoT's position in optimizing water use, automating irrigation, and improving crop productiveness. Traditional irrigation techniques confronted in wireless sciences because of guide operation and poor resource management. research display IoT-enabled systems, using ESP32 microcontrollers and soil moisture sensors, extensively lessen water intake (through 35%) whilst improving plant growth. wi-fi conversation protocols like ZigBee, c084d04ddacadd4b971ae3d98fecfb2a, and Bluetooth allow real-time monitoring thru systems like thing talk. no matter upgrades, demanding situations like sensor calibration and strength wi-fi performance continue to be key regions for future research [2].

The literature survey makes a specialty of sensor-based totally irrigation systems, emphasizing the want for green water management in agriculture. Conventional irrigation techniques regularly cause water wastage, making sensor-based totally strategies important for optimizing irrigation schedules. Studies spotlight the use of soil moisture sensors, wireless sensor networks (WSNs), and IoT-based totally automation to beautify water use efficiency. Cutting-edge sensors like Time area Reflectometry (TDR), Frequency area Reflectometry (FDR), and dielectric techniques allow real-time tracking. Studies indicate that automated irrigation can enhance crop yield, lessen water intake via as much as forty%, and minimize human intervention. Despite those improvements, demanding situations consisting of calibration accuracy and deployment expenses stay key areas for further research [1].

The literature survey makes a specialty of clever drip irrigation systems the usage of IoT for wireless water control in agriculture. Conventional irrigation methods are inferring wireless client, leading to excessive water wastage. IoT-primarily based answers combine soil moisture sensors, temperature sensors, and real-time monitoring via internet structures to optimize water usage. Research spotlight using microcontrollers like Raspberry Pi and Arduino to automate irrigation scheduling. wi-fi verbal exchange via Zigbee, GSM, and c084d04ddacadd4b971ae3d98fecfb2a complements far off get admission to and monitoring. Superior functions like climate forecasting, leakage detection, and live area tracking further improve gadget Wi-Fi cogency wireless. The research underscores IoT's role in reducing water intake, increasing yield, and minimizing guide labor, even though demanding situations like connectivity and sensor accuracy stay [8].

Drip irrigation is a especially efficient irrigation technique that supplies water immediately to plant roots, reducing wastage and optimizing water use. Recent improvements in net of factors (IoT) generation and renewable electricity sources, including solar electricity, have brought about the development of smart irrigation systems that decorate agricultural productiveness whilst keeping assets. Numerous studies have explored diverse components of those technologies. A examine conducted in Pattaya, Thailand, targeted on a sun-powered drip irrigation machine for rainfed and off-grid areas. However, it required manual operation, proscribing its performance. Another observes delivered a sensor-based sun tracker device for moisture detection and automobile-irrigation, in which a microcontroller activated the water pump upon detecting low soil moisture. However, this device depended on GSM-based totally notifications, which limited real-time monitoring abilities. similarly studies on IoT-based totally irrigation structures proposed real-time monitoring the usage of soil moisture sensors, storing records for analysis, and showing results on a phone. Despite its improvements, the gadget lacked actual-photograph tracking, relying alternatively on coloration detection of plant health. Additionally, a Zigbee-primarily based smart irrigation device turned into developed, using Arduino ATMEGA 328 to transmit moisture records to a cloud server. but, this device required an intermediate device for information transmission, increasing complexity. The proposed drip irrigation device in the referenced observe improves upon those obstacles by means of integrating IoT with Node MCU ESP8266 for direct facts transmission, a camera module for real-time photograph seize, and a sun panel for sustainable energy supply. The device automatically controls irrigation primarily based on soil moisture levels and transmits actual-time facts on soil pH, moisture, and garden conditions to a cell phone software. Those advancements provide a extra autonomous, efficient, and person-pleasant answer for present day agriculture [4].

The literature survey of the paper “Experimental performance of smart IoT-enabled drip irrigation machine using and controlled via internet-primarily based packages" highlights advancements in IoT-primarily based clever irrigation structures. Numerous research recognition on sensor-based totally automation, wi-fi communique (Zigbee, GSM, WSN), and ‘‘AI-driven choice-making (ANN, fuzzy good judgment, deep gaining knowledge of) for optimizing water usage in agriculture. Researchers have explored cloud-based IoT systems’’ for real-time records tracking and irrigation manage. Notwithstanding those improvements, the integration of IoT with internet/android programs for real-time clever irrigation remains constrained.[3].

The literature survey of the paper "automatic smart Irrigation gadget using IoT" explores improvements in IoT-primarily based clever irrigation structures. Various research emphasizes sensor-based automation, wireless verbal exchange (Zigbee, GSM, WSN), and AI-pushed choice-making (ANN, fuzzy common sense, deep gaining knowledge of) to optimize water usage in agriculture. Researchers have evolved cloud-primarily based IoT structures for real-time information monitoring and irrigation control. Conventional irrigation strategies are afflicted by over-irrigation or beneath-irrigation, affecting crop productiveness. The study addresses this hole with the aid of offering an automated IoT-enabled irrigation machine that video display unit’s soil moisture and temperature to optimize water deliver, decreasing manual effort, preserving water, and improving performance in agricultural fields [6].

The literature survey of the paper "IoT-based totally clever Irrigation gadget" explores improvements in automated irrigation using IoT. Research highlight sensor-based irrigation, wi-fi communique (GSM, Bluetooth, Zigbee, WSN), and AI-pushed decision-making to optimize water use. IoT-primarily based structures screen soil moisture and environmental situations, reducing water wastage and improving efficiency. Notwithstanding these advancements, challenges continue to be in scalability, power dependency, and price-effectiveness. This take a look at proposes an IoT-enabled automated irrigation system that ensures premier water utilization, actual-time tracking, and progressed agricultural productivity [7].

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM

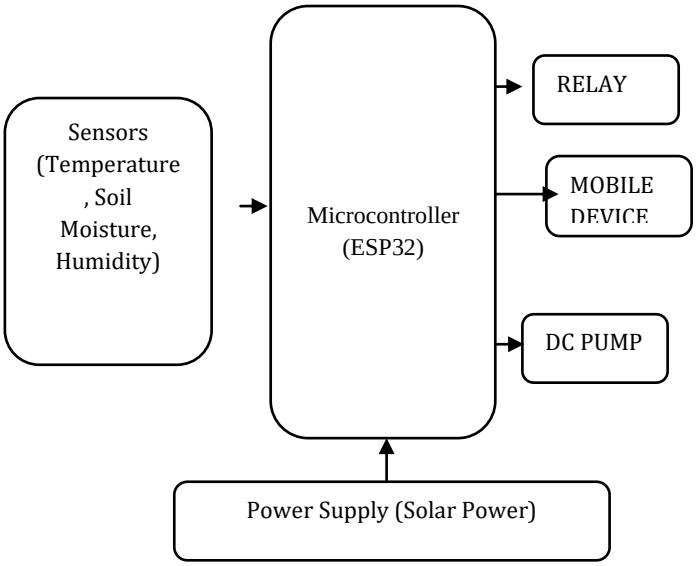

Fig-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM

An automatic drip irrigation system consists of several components that work together to maintain the water system efficiently. The system starts with sensors that collect environmental data such as temperature, soil moisture, and humidity. These sensors send the collected data to the microcontroller, the central processing unit of the system. This logic determines when irrigation is needed, and the microcontroller controls other components accordingly. Solar power supply provides the energy needed for the operating system, making it self-stable and sustainable. The DC pump is responsible for the distribution of water to the plants through a drip irrigation system. If the microcontroller determines that irrigation is required, it activates the relay that turns on the DC pump.

The system also includes mobile devices that allow remote monitoring and control. In this way, users can check the system status, adjust the configuration remote, and provide an additional level of convenience and flexibility. During operation, the sensors continuously monitor environmental conditions, and the microcontroller analyzes this data to determine when irrigation is required. Mobile devices provide users with real-time updates and system control.

2.2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

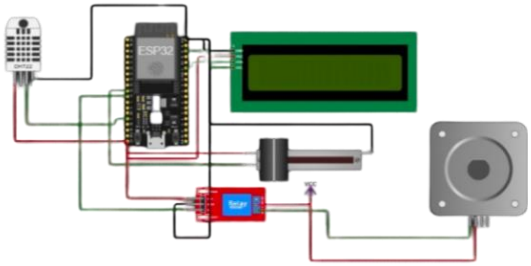

Fig -2: CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

This circuit diagram represents a temperature tracking and motor manage gadget. The machine includes numerous additives, inclusive of a DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, an ESP32 microcontroller, an lcd display, a relay module, a motor, and a diode. The DHT11 sensor measures the ambient temperature and humidity that is then read via the ESP32 microcontroller for facts processing.

The ESP32 microcontroller plays a critical role inside the machine, as it reads the sensor records, techniques it, and controls the relay module. The relay module acts as a transfer, allowing the low-voltage ESP32 to manipulate the higher voltage circuit of the motor. The motor is the output device that is activated or deactivated by the relay based at the temperature reading. The lcd display suggests the temperature and humidity readings, as well as other reputation records.

In operation, the machine works as follows. The DHT11 sensor measures the ambient temperature, which is then examined through the ESP32 microcontroller. If the temperature exceeds a certain threshold, the ESP32 turns on the relay module, which in flip powers the motor. The liquid crystal display indicates the temperature studying, making an allowance for monitoring and manipulate. The diode, in all likelihood a flyback diode, protects the relay module from voltage spikes whilst the motor is switched off.

2.3 FLOWCHART

The automated drip irrigation machine starts off evolved by sending a notification to the farmer indicating that the "device begin" has been initiated. The machine then tests the electricity deliver from the sun panel. If the electricity is sufficient, the machine proceeds to study the soil moisture stage. but, if the electricity is insufficient, the system waits till the electricity is restored. once the soil moisture stage is examine, the gadget compares it to a predetermined threshold. If the soil moisture level is underneath the edge, the device activates the drip irrigation technique. Upon activation, the gadget sends a notification to the farmer, imparting statistics on the modern-day moisture, humidity, temperature ranges, and the fame of the relay module. as

soon as the irrigation method is whole, the machine ends its cycle. Conversely, if the soil moisture level is not under the threshold, the device returns to the step where it reads the soil moisture level, developing a non-stop loop till irrigation is needed.

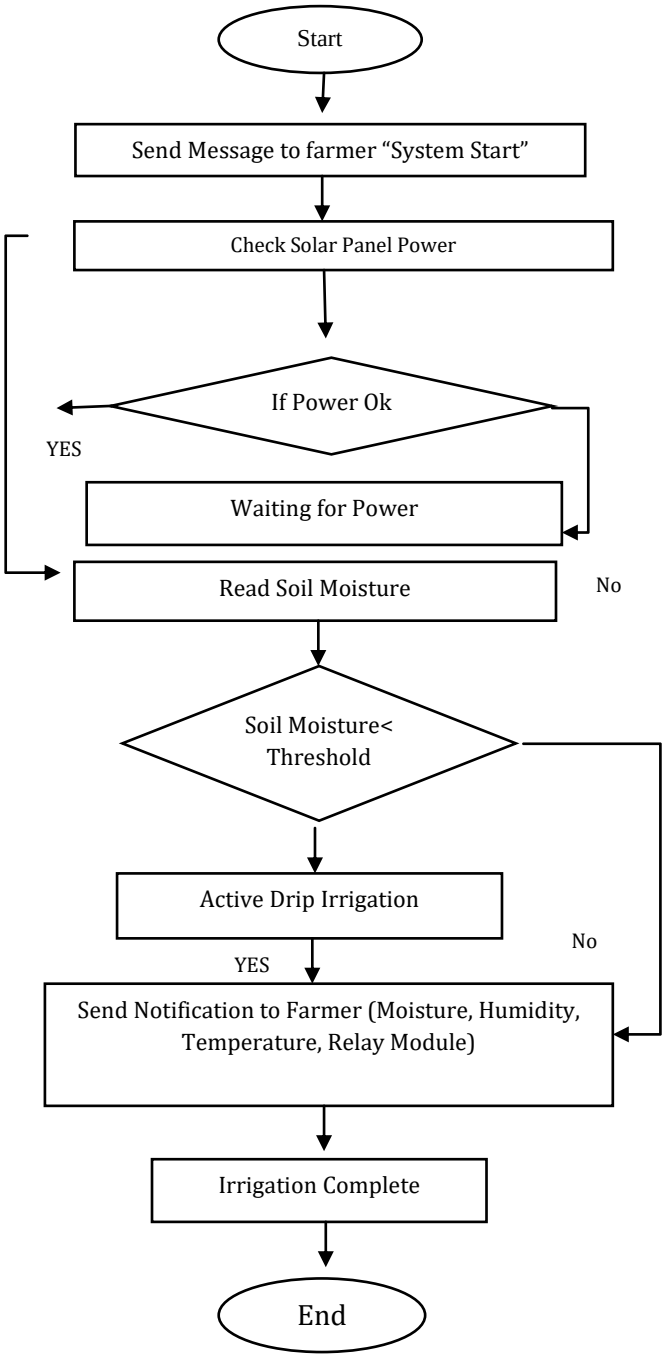

FIG -3: FLOWCHART

2.4 WORKING

1. Sensor statistics collection:

Soil moisture, temperature, and humidity sensors are located within the field to monitor environmental situations. those sensors accumulate real-time records and send it to a microcontroller (e.g., Arduino, ESP8266, or Raspberry Pi).

2. Statistics processing & selection making:

The microcontroller approaches the acquired sensor information. Primarily based on threshold values, it determines whether irrigation is required. If the soil moisture stage falls under the required threshold, the device turns on the water pump.

3. Computerized Watering via Drip system:

While irrigation is wanted, the microcontroller triggers a relay module to show at the water pump. Water is then supplied to flora via a drip irrigation gadget, ensuring wireless water utilization. As soon as wafted moisture stage is reached, the machine robotically turns off the pump.

4. IoT Connectivity & Cloud Integration:

The microcontroller is hooked up to the net thru c084d04ddacadd4b971ae3d98fecfb2a or GSM module. The gathered sensor facts is dispatched to a cloud server or IoT platform (which includes Blynk, Firebase, or Thing speak) for actual-time tracking.

5. Mobile App stays Notifications:

The farmer receives stay updates on soil moisture, temperature, and humidity through a cellular software. The app also notifies the consumer while irrigation is activated or stopped, enabling far off monitoring and manipulate.

6. Far flung control & manual Override:

Via the cellular app, farmers can manually begin or prevent irrigation if needed. This option provides flexibility; permitting farmers to take manage while vital.

2.5 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

DHT22[1], ESP32[2], LED Display[3], Relay module[4], Soil moisture sensor[5], Solar Panel[6], DC pump[7], rechargeable lithium-ion battery18650[8]

Table-1: HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Sr.no	Name of Component/ Module	Specification
01.	DHT22	-Operating Voltage: 3.3V – 5V DC - Temperature Range: -40°C to +80°C - Humidity Range: 0 – 100% RH - Accuracy: ±0.5°C (temperature), ±2-5% RH (humidity) - Output Signal: Digital (1-wire protocol) - Sampling Rate: 0.5 Hz (1 reading every 2 seconds)
02.	ESP32	- Operating Voltage: 3.3V - Processor: Dual-core Tensilica Xtensa LX6 (240 MHz) - WiFi & Bluetooth: Wi-Fi 802.11 b/g/n, Bluetooth 4.2 BLE - Flash Memory: 4MB - GPIO Pins: 34 (some configurable as PWM, ADC, DAC, UART, SPI, I2C) - Power Consumption: Low power mode (5 µA in deep sleep)
03.	LED 1602 Display	- Operating Voltage: 3.3V – 5V - Display Type: OLED (128x64 pixels) or LCD (16x2 characters) - Interface: I2C (for OLED) or Parallel/I2C (for LCD) - Power Consumption: Low (typically <100mW) - Viewing Angle: Wide (for OLED)
04.	Replay Module	- Operating Voltage: 5V or 12V DC - *Relay Output Voltage: 250V AC / 30V DC - Current Rating: 10A max - Trigger Signal: 3.3V / 5V logic - Isolation: Optocoupler for protection
05.	Soil Moisture Sensor	- Operating Voltage: 3.3V – 5V - Output Signal: Analog or Digital - Measurement Range: 0% – 100% moisture level - Accuracy: ±5% - Response Time: <1 second - Lifespan: Capacitive sensors last longer as they resist corrosion better than resistive sensors
06.	Solar Panel	- Output Voltage: 12V DC - Power Rating: 10W – 20W (depending on system requirements) - Efficiency: ~18-22% - Charging Current: 1A – 2A
07.	DC Pump	- Operating Voltage: 12V DC - *Flow Rate: 3L/min – 10L/min (depending on model) - Power Consumption:5W – 20W - Max Lift Height: ~2m – 5m
08.	rechargeable Lithium-ion battery 18650	-Voltage Rating: 3.7V nominal (4.2V fully charged) - Capacity: 2000mAh – 3000mAh - Discharge Current: 5A – 15A (depending on battery type) - Charging Cycle Life: 300 – 500 cycles - Protection Circuit: BMS (Battery Management System) required for safety

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 APPLICATION

The primary software of this device is in clever agriculture, wherein it automates irrigation by using monitoring actual-time soil moisture, temperature, and humidity. This guarantees most advantageous water deliver to crops, decreasing guide effort, maintaining water, and enhancing crop yield. The device is specifically useful in big-scale farming, greenhouse cultivation, and drought-susceptible regions, wherein specific water control is vital for sustainability and productivity. Moreover, it supports remote monitoring and control thru a cellular app, allowing farmers to manipulate irrigation efficaciously from everywhere

1. Smart Agriculture:

Helps farmers automate irrigation, ensuring ultimate water supply based totally on real-time soil conditions, lowering labor and water wastage.

2. Land-Scale Farming:

Appropriate for commercial agriculture wherein huge fields require green water control and far flung monitoring.

3. Greenhouse Farming:

Keeps particular manage over humidity, temperature, and soil moisture, which is critical for high-yield greenhouse cultivation.

4.2 ADVANTAGES

1. Water Conservation:

Reduces water wastage with the aid of providing unique amounts primarily based on soil moisture STAGES.

2. Automation & remote control:

Gets rid of manual exertions and permits farmers to govern irrigation through a cellular app.

3 real-Time monitoring:

Constantly tracks soil moisture, temperature, and humidity for efficient water control.

4.stepped forward Crop Yield:

Guarantees premier soil conditions, main to healthier plants and improved productivity.

5. power efficiency & cost savings:

Makes use of sun electricity and automatic pumps, reducing energy and operational costs.

4.3 RESULT

The implementation of the IoT-based computerized Drip Irrigation gadget has proven good sized improvements in water efficiency, automation, and crop yield. The machine successfully video display units real-time soil moisture, temperature, and humidity using sensors and transmits information to a microcontroller, which procedures it to make wise irrigation decisions. Via automating the irrigation technique, water consumption is reduced by means of up to 30-50% as compared to conventional irrigation methods. The combination of cloud-based totally statistics garage and mobile software indicators guarantees that farmers receive live notifications approximately environmental situations and irrigation reputation, enabling far flung monitoring and guide manipulate if required. The device additionally complements power efficiency by activating the water pump best whilst essential, lowering power expenses. Moreover, integrating climate forecasting into the choice-making manner similarly optimizes irrigation schedules, preventing over-irrigation and preserving assets. Typical, the gadget complements agricultural productivity, reduces manual labor, and promotes sustainable farming practices, making it a feasible answer for contemporary precision agriculture

CONCLUSION

This paper has offered an IoT-enabled computerized drip irrigation system that optimizes hydric useful resource allocation and enhances crop productivity. The proposed system leverages a synergistic combination of soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors, and photovoltaic-powered strength harvesting to offer a sustainable and renewable strength source. at the same time as the device's initial implementation prices and technical complexity may additionally gift limitations, its ability packages in selling sustainable agricultural practices are substantial. Future studies directions may consist of investigating the device's scalability, interoperability, and financial viability, as well as exploring its integration with other IoT-enabled agricultural technologies.

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BIOGRAPHIES

Mahale Chaitali: She is a diploma student in Computer Technology at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. She is currently pursuing her diploma with a focus on IoT-based projects and web page development. Email: mahalechaitali84@gmail.com

Deore Vaishnavi: She is a diploma student in Computer Technology at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. Her technical interests lie in IoT-based applications and web development. Email: vaishnavideore14@gmail.com

Jadhav Komal: She is a diploma student in Computer Technology at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. She is keenly interested in IoT-based projects and web page development. Email: komaljadhav4173@mail.com

Sable Payal: She is a diploma student in Computer Technology at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. Her academic pursuits focus on IoT-based applications and web development.
Email: payalsable93@gmail.com

Ms.M.B. Shinde: She is a lecturer in the Computer Technology Department at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. She holds a BE in Computer Engineering and specializes in guiding diploma students in computer technology. Email: shinde.mbpoly@snjb.org

Mr.P.R. Sali: He is the Head of the Computer Technology Department at Shri Hiralal Hastimal Polytechnic, Chandwad. He holds an ME in Computer Science and Engineering and has research interests in computer networks and database managementsystems.
Email: saliprpoly@snjb.org