



(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699

Volume 14, Issue 3, March 2025

⊕ www.ijirset.com 🖂 ijirset@gmail.com 🖄 +91-9940572462 🕓 +91 63819 07438





www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 3, March 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1403301|

Agrismart: Smart Farming through IoT

Dhrupesh Savadia, Farhan Qureshi, Jas Kerawala, Rahul Kokare, Aryan Parab

Assistant professor, Dept. of CO, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali, Maharashtra, India

Student, Dept. of CO, Thakur Polytechnic, Kandivali, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Agriculture sustains the world but faces challenges like water scarcity, unpredictable weather, and inefficient practices. AgriSmart, an IoT-based intelligent farming system, optimizes efficiency through real-time soil moisture sensors, weather monitoring, and automated irrigation. It ensures smart water management and crop health monitoring, providing automated recommendations to farmers. AgriSmart enhances precision farming by integrating IoT technology for data-driven decision-making, reducing water waste, and improving yield. This paper explores AgriSmart's architecture, functionalities, challenges, and future advancements to enhance sustainable agriculture. By leveraging automation and real-time analytics, AgriSmart revolutionizes farming, making it smarter and more efficient.

KEYWORD: Smart Agriculture, IoT in Farming, Soil Moisture Sensors, Automated Irrigation, Precision Farming.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture faces significant challenges, including water scarcity, unpredictable climate, and inefficient farming methods. To address these issues, AgriSmart, an IoT-based intelligent farming system, enhances precision agriculture by integrating real-time soil moisture sensing, weather monitoring, and automated irrigation. This system enables smart water management, improves crop health monitoring, and optimizes resource usage with data-driven decision-making.

AgriSmart employs automated irrigation that responds dynamically to soil conditions, reducing water wastage and improving yield efficiency. Additionally, it introduces secure cloud-based monitoring for farmers to access real-time data. It implements two optimization techniques: Sensor-Based Irrigation Control (SIC) and Weather-Aware Irrigation Management (WAIM). SIC ensures minimum water usage without affecting crop health, while WAIM integrates weather forecasts for precise water distribution. These methods enhance irrigation efficiency and reduce energy consumption.

Moreover, AgriSmart employs machine learning algorithms to predict soil health and future irrigation needs, ensuring sustainable agriculture. By integrating IoT, automation, and AI-driven analytics, AgriSmart provides a scalable, cost-effective, and intelligent solution for modern farming, ultimately increasing productivity and resource efficiency.

II. SYSTEM MODEL AND ASSUMPTIONS

AgriSmart operates within a networked agricultural ecosystem, where N intelligent farming nodes are deployed across the farmland. These nodes are equipped with real-time soil moisture sensors, weather sensors, and automated irrigation controllers, communicating dynamically to ensure optimal resource utilization. The entire farmland environment is conceptualized as being divided into M independent irrigation zones, each with distinct moisture levels and environmental conditions.

The system strategically schedules irrigation based on sensor inputs, leveraging a time-synchronized decision-making framework. Each irrigation cycle is regulated by pre-determined time slots, ensuring efficient water distribution across all zones. The scheduling is dynamically adjusted based on real-time soil and weather data, preventing both over-irrigation and under-irrigation. Before activating irrigation, each sensor node evaluates soil conditions, determines the necessary water supply, and selects an optimal irrigation channel to distribute resources efficiently.

To facilitate communication among the nodes, AgriSmart employs a synchronized transmission mechanism, wherein nodes periodically exchange moisture status beacons within their designated irrigation zones. This ensures that real-time data is continuously shared, enabling adaptive irrigation control. Instead of relying on a centralized control





|www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 3, March 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1403301|

channel, AgriSmart utilizes distributed multi-node coordination, allowing nodes to autonomously determine available irrigation slots.

Additionally, each node periodically broadcasts health signals to maintain system integrity and ensure uninterrupted operation. When two nodes fall within their communication range, they establish an inter-node synchronization, forming an adaptive farming network capable of self-optimizing irrigation cycles based on real-time environmental data.

III. EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION

In AgriSmart, efficient data transmission between sensor nodes and irrigation controllers is crucial for real-time precision farming. Each node continuously scans for optimal communication pathways, ensuring seamless transmission of soil moisture levels, temperature, and irrigation commands. Using Sensor-Based Irrigation Control (SIC), AgriSmart nodes autonomously select the most suitable data relay paths while balancing latency, energy efficiency, and system reliability.

To enhance efficiency, AgriSmart integrates Channel Selection Optimization (CSO), which determines the best communication channels based on signal strength, interference levels, and real-time availability. Suppose there are M wireless communication channels, each with varying bandwidth capacities and transmission reliability. If a node detects a high-priority irrigation requirement, it selects the most idle and interference-free channel to relay commands, ensuring minimal data loss and power consumption.

The channel idle duration (CID), denoted as T_idle, is a key metric for determining communication reliability. It is calculated as the product of channel bandwidth (B_c) and idle time (T_i), ensuring that only the most stable channels are used for transmitting critical irrigation data. Additionally, redundancy mechanisms are in place to mitigate data loss, preventing disruptions due to environmental factors or network failures.

Furthermore, AgriSmart employs fault-tolerant sensing algorithms to detect communication errors and automatically switch to backup nodes or channels when necessary. This approach minimizes the risk of data congestion and system failures, ensuring that every irrigation cycle is executed with precision and reliability, ultimately improving water conservation and crop yield.

IV. SECURITY

Ensuring data integrity and system security is essential for the reliable operation of AgriSmart. The system relies on IoT-enabled sensors, wireless communication, and cloud-based data storage, making it vulnerable to potential cyber threats, data manipulation, and unauthorized access. Security measures in AgriSmart are categorized into real-time data validation, secure communication protocols, and threat mitigation strategies.

1Sensor Data Validation:

AgriSmart continuously verifies the authenticity of soil moisture, temperature, and weather sensor data to prevent false readings or tampered inputs. Sensors employ error-checking mechanisms to detect anomalies, ensuring that irrigation decisions are based on accurate and reliable information.

2. Secure Communication Protocols:

The system utilizes encrypted data transmission to prevent unauthorized interception of irrigation schedules and sensor data. Nodes communicate using frequency-hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) and secure authentication techniques, reducing the risk of data breaches and network disruptions.

3. Threat Mitigation Strategies:

AgriSmart incorporates trust-based security algorithms to counteract potential cyber threats, such as false sensor data injection, replay attacks, and denial-of-service (DoS) attempts. The Trust-Based Authentication Model (TAM) assigns a trust score to each sensor node based on its historical performance and reliability. This prevents compromised nodes from influencing irrigation decisions.





|www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 3, March 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1403301|

4. Malicious Attack Prevention:

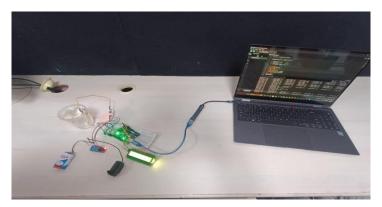
Two major threats to AgriSmart are Selfish Data Manipulation (SDM) and Malicious Data Injection (MDI).

- SDM (Selfish Data Manipulation): Some compromised nodes may transmit false soil moisture levels to trigger unnecessary irrigation, leading to water wastage and reduced efficiency. AgriSmart mitigates this by using consensus-based verification, where multiple sensors validate irrigation triggers before activation.
- MDI (Malicious Data Injection): Attackers may attempt to override sensor readings to mislead the irrigation system. AgriSmart employs threshold-based anomaly detection, ensuring that only verified data influences decision-making.

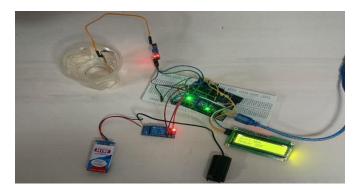
By implementing trust-based authentication, encrypted communication, and anomaly detection, AgriSmart ensures secure, efficient, and resilient smart farming operations.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Figure 1, the complete setup of the AgriSmart system is displayed. It includes the Arduino board, soil moisture sensor, relay module, water pump (motor), and LCD display. This setup enables real-time monitoring of soil moisture levels and controls irrigation automatically.



In Figure 2 shows the system's behavior when the soil moisture sensor detects high moisture levels. The LCD displays "Soil Wet, Motor OFF", indicating that the system has determined irrigation is unnecessary. The relay remains in the OFF state, and the motor does not activate.



In Figure 3, the soil moisture sensor detects dry soil, triggering the irrigation system. The LCD displays "Soil Dry, Motor ON", indicating that the relay has been activated to turn on the water pump, ensuring the soil receives adequate moisture.

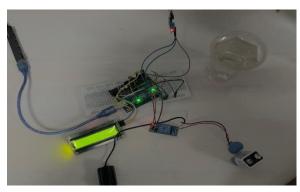




www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 3, March 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1403301|



VI.CONCLUSION

AgriSmart enables efficient decision-making in automated farming by optimizing water usage and soil monitoring. By integrating IoT-based sensors, real-time data analytics, and automated irrigation, the system enhances agricultural productivity while minimizing resource wastage. The implementation of smart algorithms ensures adaptive irrigation strategies based on dynamic environmental conditions. Future advancements may include AI-driven predictive analytics, cloud integration, and enhanced security protocols to further improve precision farming. Through continuous optimization, AgriSmart contributes to sustainable agriculture and better resource management for modern farming practices.

REFERENCES

[1] S. Patel, R. Kumar, "IoT-Based Smart Agriculture Monitoring System," International Journal of Agricultural Research and Technology, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 45-57, 2023.

[2] A. Sharma, T. Gupta, "Precision Farming Using Wireless Sensor Networks," IEEE Transactions on Smart Agriculture, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 102-115, 2022.

[3] J. Verma, P. Singh, "Automated Irrigation and Soil Monitoring System," in Proc. IEEE IoT-Agritech Conference 2021, pp. 134-140, Nov. 2021.

[4] M. Z. Rahman, L. Banerjee, "Role of IoT in Enhancing Water Conservation in Agriculture," Journal of Smart Farming and Sustainability, vol. 9, pp. 78–90, March 2020.

[5] K. N. Rao, "AI-Driven IoT Framework for Smart Farming," Springer Advances in Agricultural Technologies, pp. 205-220, 2019.

[6] S. Wang, X. Li, "Cloud-Integrated Precision Agriculture: A Future Perspective," IEEE Journal of Internet of Things in Agriculture, vol. 7, pp. 155-167, April 2019.

[7] N. K. Sharma, "Machine Learning-Based Crop Prediction for Smart Farming," International Conference on Data Science in Agriculture, pp. 50-62, 2018.

[8] R. B. Gupta, "Security Challenges in IoT-Enabled Smart Agriculture," IEEE Smart Agriculture Conference, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 33-47, 2018.

[9] P. Yadav, A. Das, "Energy-Efficient Sensor Deployment in Smart Farming," Elsevier Journal of Precision Agriculture, vol. 14, pp. 88-104, June 2017.

[10] S. Tiwari, "Cloud Computing and Big Data for Agricultural Applications," Journal of Agricultural Data Science, vol. 5, pp. 120-135, 2016.









INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY





www.ijirset.com