e-ISSN: 2582-5208
International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science
(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)
Volume:07/Issue:04/April-2025 Impact Factor- 8.187 www.irjmets.com

SMART CROP MANAGAMENT SYSTEM

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DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS71649

ABSTRACT

The Smart Farm Protection System is a comprehensive solution designed to enhance agricultural land protection and optimize irrigation management. This system utilizes Passive Infrared (PIR) sensors to detect animal movement and activate buzzers, effectively deterring wildlife from entering and causing damage to crops. At the same time, soil moisture sensors continuously monitor the soil's hydration levels, ensuring that crops receive the necessary water for healthy growth. When soil moisture levels fall below a set threshold, the system automatically activates water pumps to irrigate the farm, maintaining optimal soil conditions for crop development. The system is powered by Arduino, which serves as the central controller to process sensor data and manage actuators. The inclusion of an ESP8266 Wi-Fi module enables remote monitoring and control, allowing farmers to track real-time data and adjust settings via cloud platforms or mobile apps. This wireless functionality ensures farmers can manage both security and irrigation from any location, optimizing farm operations. By integrating these technologies, the Smart Farm Protection System provides an automated, cost-effective, and efficient solution for farm management. This system not only boosts security but also promotes resource efficiency, contributing to more sustainable farming practices and higher crop yields.

Keywords: Sustainability, Farm Automation, Cost-Effective Solutions, Crop Protection, Buzzer Alarm Etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

The **Smart Farm Protection System** is an automated solution designed to enhance both farm security and irrigation efficiency. It utilizes **PIR sensors** to detect animal movement, triggering **buzzers** that deter wildlife and prevent damage to crops. The system also includes **soil moisture sensors** that continuously monitor soil hydration, ensuring crops receive the necessary moisture for optimal growth. When moisture levels drop below a preset threshold, **motors** are activated to irrigate the farm, maintaining ideal soil conditions.

This system boosts farm productivity by not only protecting crops but also conserving water. By automating both **security** and **irrigation** processes, it minimizes labor costs and reduces water waste. The system promotes **sustainable farming practices** and helps improve crop yields. It offers a **cost-effective**, **eco-friendly** solution to address modern agricultural challenges, making it an efficient tool for optimizing farm operations while supporting environmental sustainability.

1.1 Existing Method

Currently, animal deterrence and irrigation require constant human presence, leading to inefficiency and labor dependency. Traditional methods like fences and scarecrows are ineffective for persistent wildlife. Manual irrigation often results in water wastage or inconsistent soil hydration. Farmers are forced to monitor and manage crops based on limited real-time data, causing inefficiencies. There is a clear need for automation to improve farm security and optimize irrigation without continuous human involvement.

1.2 Proposed Method

The proposed method integrates PIR sensors to detect animal movement and trigger buzzers to deter wildlife, safeguarding crops. Soil moisture sensors continuously monitor hydration levels, and when moisture falls below a set threshold, motors activate the irrigation system to maintain optimal soil conditions. The system operates autonomously, with real-time data processing to ensure efficient irrigation and animal deterrence. By combining these technologies, it reduces labor dependency, water wastage, and crop damage. The system offers an automated, cost-effective solution for farm security and sustainable irrigation management.

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II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem this project addresses is the vulnerability of agricultural land to damage from wildlife, which can lead to crop loss and reduced productivity. Traditional methods of animal deterrence and irrigation management are often labor-intensive, inefficient, and resource-heavy. Additionally, maintaining optimal soil moisture levels for crop growth can be challenging without constant monitoring, leading to either water wastage or inadequate irrigation. This project aims to develop an integrated system that combines PIR sensors for animal detection, buzzers for deterrence, soil moisture sensors for continuous monitoring, and automated motors for irrigation. The goal is to enhance farm security while ensuring efficient water management and improved crop yield, reducing both operational costs and environmental impact.

2.1 Animal Detection And Deterrence

PIR sensors are installed around the farm to detect wildlife movement by sensing heat signatures. Upon detecting an animal, the sensors trigger buzzers placed along the perimeter. The sound from the buzzers effectively deters animals, preventing potential crop damage.

Table 1: Specification

Relay Module	Controlled Load	Micro Controller {ESP8266}
Relay 1	Motor	GPIO6

III. COMPONENTS

3.1 Soil Moisture Sensor

Soil moisture sensor is one kind of sensor used to gauge the volumetric content of water within the soil. As the straight gravimetric dimension of soil moisture needs eliminating, drying as well as sample weighting. These sensors measure the volumetric water content not directly with the help of some other rules of soil like dielectric constant, electrical resistance, otherwise interaction with neutrons, and replacement of the moisture content. These sensors normally used to check volumetric water content and another group of sensors calculates a new property of moisture within soils named water potential. Generally, these sensors are named as soil water potential sensors which include gypsum blocks and tensiometer.

3.2 Pir Sensor

A Passive Infrared Sensor is an electronic sensor that measures infrared light radiating from objects in its field of view. They are most frequently utilized in PIR-based motion detectors. PIR sensors are commonly utilized in security alarms and automatic light applications. PIR sensors allow to sense motion to detect whether a human has moved IN or OUT sensors range. They are reason they are commonly found in appliances and gadgets used in homes or businesses. They are often referred to as PIR, “Passive Infrared”, “Pyroelectric”, or “IR motion” sensors. It is basically made of a pyroelectric sensor, which can detect levels of infrared radiation. Everything emits some low-level radiation, and the hotter something is, the more radiation is emitted. All objects with a temperature above absolute zero emit heat energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. Usually, this radiation is not visible to the human eye because it radiates at infrared wavelengths, but it can be detected by electronic devices designed for such a purpose.

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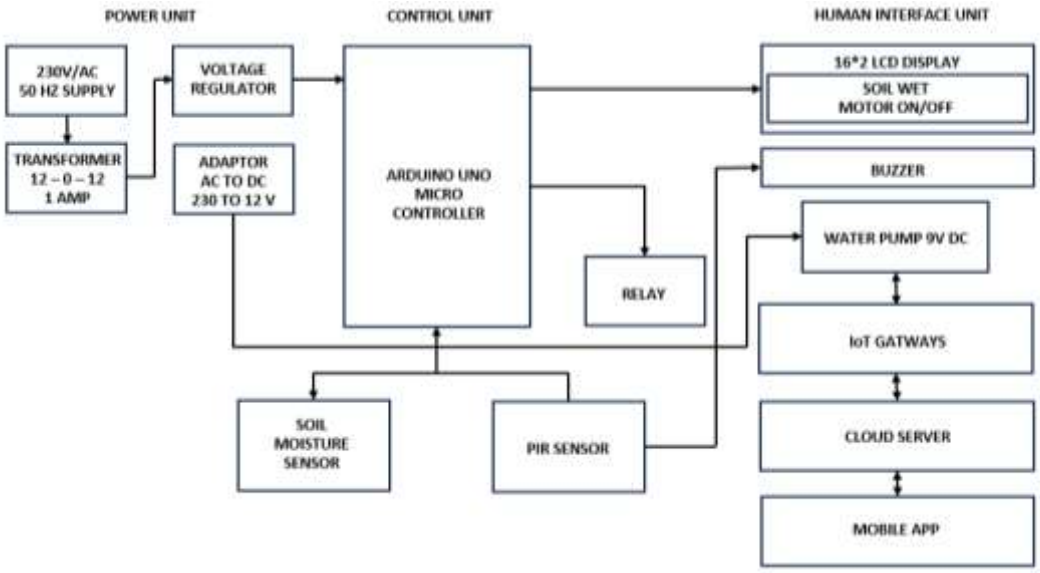
3.3LCD Display (16*2)

The 16x2 LCD with I2C interface is a widely used display module in electronics projects, featuring a 16-character wide and 2-line tall alphanumeric display. It simplifies connections and communication by using only two wires, SDA (data) and SCL (clock), through the I2C protocol. This reduces the number of GPIO pins required on a microcontroller, making it ideal for projects with limited I/O resources. The I2C controller integrated into the module translates microcontroller commands into display signals, managing tasks like initialization, cursor positioning, and writing characters. Common applications include displaying sensor data, status info, and user prompts in embedded systems, IoT devices, and DIY projects. Its compact size, low power consumption, and ease of integration make it a versatile choice for a variety of electronics applications.

3.4 Relay

The Single Channel Relay Module is a convenient board which can be used to control high voltage, high current load such as motor, solenoid valves, lamps and AC load. It is designed to interface with microcontroller such as ESP 8266 etc. The relay's terminal (COM, NO and NC) is being brought out with screw terminal. It also comes with a LED to indicate the status of relay. The relay is the device that opens or closes the contacts to switch ON/OFF other appliances operating at high voltages. It is also used in safety circuits where it detects the undesirable condition with an assigned area and gives the commands to the circuit breaker to disconnect the affected area through ON or OFF.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



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IV. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Sustainable development through smart crop management using IoT (Internet of Things) technology revolutionizes agriculture by integrating connected devices and data analytics to optimize farming practices. IoT sensors deployed in fields continuously gather real-time data on soil moisture levels, weather conditions, crop health parameters, and pest infestations. This data is transmitted to centralized platforms where advanced analytics and AI algorithms process it to provide actionable insights to farmers.

By leveraging this technology, farmers can implement precision farming techniques. They can precisely control irrigation schedules based on actual soil moisture levels, leading to significant water savings and minimized water wastage. Additionally, IoT-enabled smart irrigation systems can help optimize fertilizer application, reducing chemical runoff and enhancing soil health. Moreover, IoT devices aid in early detection of pest outbreaks and diseases through continuous monitoring, enabling timely interventions and reducing the reliance on chemical pesticides. Drones equipped with IoT sensors can also provide aerial imagery to assess crop health and identify areas needing attention.

V. CONCLUSION

The integration of IoT technology in smart crop management presents a transformative approach to modern agriculture. Through the deployment of IoT sensors, data analytics, and automation, significant improvements in crop monitoring, resource utilization, and decision- making have been achieved.

The benefits of IoT in crop management are profound. Real-time data collection enables precise monitoring of soil moisture levels, weather conditions, and crop health, leading to optimized irrigation and fertilization practices. This not only enhances crop yields but also conserves water and reduces environmental impact. Additionally, IoT- based pest and disease monitoring systems provide early detection and targeted interventions, minimizing crop losses and reducing.

Looking ahead, the future of smart crop management using IoT technology holds great promise. Continued innovation in sensor technology, machine learning algorithms, and connectivity will drive further optimization and automation in agriculture. Integration with other emerging technologies like blockchain and AI will enhance traceability, transparency, and predictive capabilities across the agricultural supply chain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, we thank God Almighty for His grace enabling us to complete this mini project work successfully.

Our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. A. V. RAM PRASAD, M.E., Ph.D., for his wholehearted support and kind cooperation.

We are highly grateful to Dr. S.M. KANNAN, M.E., Ph.D., F.I.E., MIEEE (USA), Professor and Head of the Electrical and Electronics Engineering department whose kind co-operation and valuable suggestions helped us in finishing this mini project successfully.

We thank our guide MR.N.VIMAL RADHA VIGNESH for his untiring efforts, continuous encouragement and guidance in bringing out this mini project in a successful manner.

We wish to extend our gratitude to our parents and all the staff members of the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering and our friends who gave inspiration.

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