

Soil Moisture Sensor

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Abstract: *The moisture of the soil plays an essential role in the irrigation field as well as in gardens for plants. As nutrients in the soil provide the food to the plants for their growth. Supplying water to the plants is also essential to change the temperature of the plants. The temperature of the plant can be changed with water using the method like transpiration. And plant root systems are also developed better when rising within moist soil.*

Keywords: irrigation management, soil moisture ,capacitive sensor, water efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

A soil moisture sensor is a device that measures the amount of water in the soil, commonly used in agriculture, horticulture, and environmental science to optimize irrigation and monitor soil conditions. 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.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing Technologies:

- Review of recent innovations in soil moisture sensing technology, such as wireless sensors, integrated sensor networks, and sensor fusion.
- Development of low-cost, low-power sensors for broader deployment in agriculture and environmental monitoring.
- Review of calibration methods and challenges in sensor accuracy.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used in soil moisture sensors involve different techniques and approaches for measuring soil moisture content accurately. These methodologies are typically based on various physical principles, and the choice of method depends on factors like the required precision, environmental conditions, and specific application (e.g., agriculture, environmental monitoring).

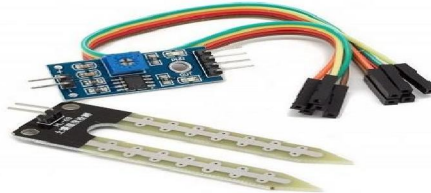
Hardware component related in Soil moisturiser sensor:



Arduino UNO:



Wires:



Working principle:

VCC pin is used for power

AO pin is an analog output

DO pin is a digital output

GND pin is a ground

This module also include a potentiometer that will fix the threshold value amd the value can be evaluated by the comparator-LM393

III. RESULTS

Dry Soil: A low reading (e.g., 0-30%) indicates that the soil is dry and needs watering.

Moderate Soil Moisture: A medium reading (e.g., 30-60%) means the soil is sufficiently moist but need immediate watering.

Wet Soil: A high reading (e.g., 60-100%) suggests that the soil is wet, and watering may not be necessary could be detrimental

IV. CONCLUSION

1. Prevent Over-Watering or Under-Watering: By monitoring soil moisture levels, you can avoid both over-watering, which can damage plants and waste water, and under-watering, which can stress or kill plants.
2. Improve Water Efficiency: It aids in optimizing water usage, promoting more sustainable farming or gardening practices, and conserving water resources.
3. Promote Healthy Plant Growth: Consistently maintaining optimal soil moisture levels supports better root development and healthier plants.
4. Cost Savings: Efficient watering reduces the cost associated with water usage and potential plant replacement.

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