

# Remote Control System for Irrigation using Water Pumps in Agriculture through Wireless Environment

Tejas B Maniar, Mansi P Kothari

Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering Department, Shantilal shah engineering college Bhavnagar, India

Assistant Professor, Govt. Engineering College Bhavnagar, Shantilal shah engineering college Bhavnagar, India

**Abstract**— this research is dedicated to the enhancement of water pump systems, particularly in regions facing the dual challenges of frequent power cuts and electricity fluctuations. The proposed solution involves the implementation of a cost-effective Wireless Remote Control System, seamlessly integrated with existing infrastructure. In areas where normal pump operation during water pumping is consistently disrupted by electricity fluctuations and power cuts, manual interventions become imperative, impacting overall efficiency.

Our proposed Wireless Remote Control System introduces an innovative and budget-friendly approach to tackle these challenges. By leveraging wireless technology, users gain the ability to remotely initiate precise on and off commands for pump motors. This comprehensive solution not only addresses the operational challenges posed by electricity fluctuations and power cuts but also furnishes a user-friendly and economically viable means of controlling water pump systems. By optimizing their performance and reliability, this system proves to be a sustainable and accessible solution for improving water management in such challenging environments.

**Keywords**— Wireless system, Remote control, Water pump.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Motivation

The motivation behind this research stems from the critical need to address challenges faced by water pump systems, particularly in regions characterized by frequent power cuts and electricity fluctuations. The detrimental impact of these issues on normal pump operation during water pumping necessitates a proactive and innovative solution. The aim is to introduce a cost-effective Wireless Remote Control System seamlessly integrated with existing infrastructure, providing a user-friendly and efficient

means of overcoming the operational challenges posed by electricity fluctuations and power cuts. By optimizing the performance and reliability of water pump systems through this solution, the research aims to contribute to sustainable and accessible improvements in water management practices in regions with challenging electrical conditions.

### B. Overview

In the context of agricultural water management, the imperative for robust and adaptable systems is paramount, particularly in regions susceptible to electricity fluctuations. Traditional water pump configurations, often reliant on manual control, face significant challenges when confronted with frequent power disruptions. This study responds to this pressing issue by introducing an innovative solution: a Wireless Remote Control System meticulously crafted for seamless integration with existing agricultural infrastructure.

The conventional intricacies associated with water pump systems, compounded by the volatility of electricity supply, call for a modernized paradigm to achieve optimal operational control.

In light of these considerations, our research delves into the conceptualization and implementation of a Wireless Remote Control System. This cutting-edge technology aims to simplify and automate motor management, providing users with an intuitive interface for remote initiation of precise on and off commands tailored for agricultural pump motors. By addressing the unique complexities imposed by electricity fluctuations in farming practices, this investigation aspires to redefine water pump systems, ensuring heightened reliability and efficiency in agricultural water management.

**B. Design goals**

The core design concept revolves around creating a seamless interaction between a single transmitter and receiver with the existing motor starter, enabling remote start and stop operations. The transmitter serves as the user interface, allowing users to initiate commands wirelessly, while the receiver is integrated with the motor starter to interpret and execute these commands. The fundamental goal is to establish a robust and user-friendly Wireless Remote Control System for water pump motors.

**II. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

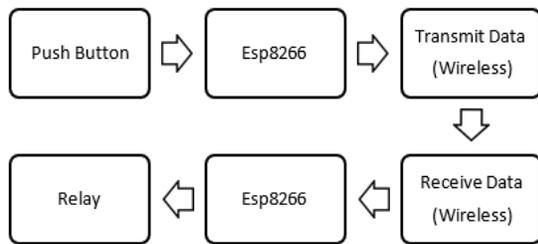


Fig.1 Block Diagram

**Communication Protocol:** The communication between the transmitter and receiver employs a robust and efficient protocol, such as a secure RF (Radio Frequency) connection. This protocol ensures reliable data transmission while maintaining low power consumption, optimizing the overall efficiency of the system. Security features, such as encryption and authentication, are implemented to prevent unauthorized access and protect against potential interference.

**Transmitter:** The transmitter is designed to provide users with an intuitive interface for remote control. It incorporates user-friendly controls, such as buttons allowing users to send precise commands to the receiver. The transmitter utilizes wireless technology, possibly radio frequency (RF) to establish a reliable and secure communication link with the receiver.

The transmitter section of our precision irrigation system is a carefully engineered component designed to provide farmers with seamless control over water pump operations in agriculture. At its core is the ESP8266 microcontroller, a versatile and power-efficient solution with integrated Wi-Fi capabilities, enabling wireless communication. This microcontroller serves as the central processing unit, orchestrating the interaction with various

components.

To ensure reliable and extended communication range, we employ the NRF24L01+PA+LAN RF transmitter. This module, with its power amplification and low-noise features, enhances signal strength, making it well-suited for the demands of agricultural environments where remote control is crucial.

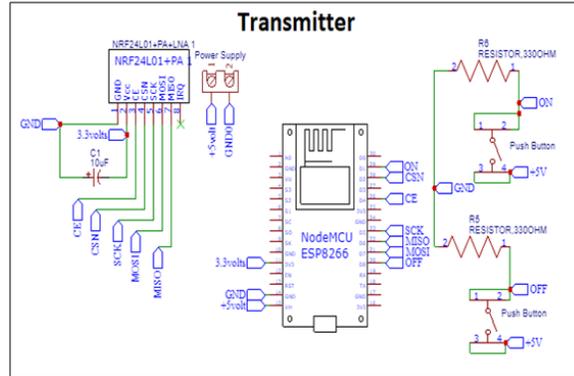


Fig.2 Circuit Diagram of Transmitter

User interaction is facilitated through tactile push-button switches strategically placed on the transmitter. These switches act as intuitive controls, allowing farmers to effortlessly initiate on and off commands for the water pump system. Visual feedback is provided through LED indicators, offering a clear and immediate display of the pump's operational status. This ensures that farmers can easily monitor and manage irrigation processes in real-time.

The power supply for the transmitter utilizes a rechargeable lithium-ion or lithium-polymer battery, coupled with a dedicated charging circuit. This configuration allows for sustained and mobile operation. Farmers can conveniently recharge the battery using a standard DC adapter, providing a practical and accessible power solution for the transmitter. To safeguard these intricate components, the entire transmitter assembly is encapsulated within a weather-resistant casing. This protective enclosure ensures durability in diverse environmental conditions, crucial for the robust functionality of the system in agricultural settings.

**Receiver:** The receiver is intricately integrated with the existing motor starter, acting as the intermediary between the user's commands and the pump motor. It interprets signals from the transmitter, facilitating the initiation of start and stop commands. The receiver also includes safety features to prevent unauthorized access and ensure the integrity of the motor control

system. Additionally, it is designed to be compatible with the Direct-On-Line (DOL) starter, seamlessly integrating with the existing infrastructure.

The receiver section of our precision irrigation system serves as the pivotal link between the wireless commands initiated by the transmitter and the water pump's motor starter. At its core is a microcontroller, strategically chosen for its processing capabilities and compatibility with the existing infrastructure. This microcontroller acts as the central processing unit, interpreting the wireless signals received from the NRF24L01+PA+LAN RF module.

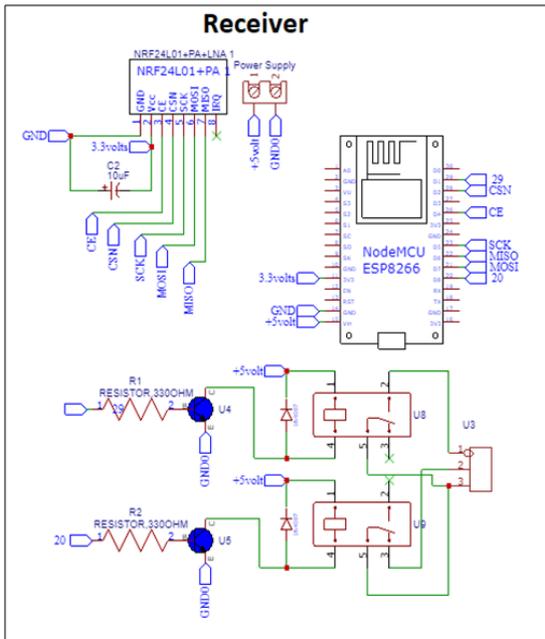


Fig.3 Circuit Diagram of Receiver

The NRF24L01+PA+LAN RF module plays a critical role in establishing a robust communication link between the transmitter and receiver. Its power amplification and low-noise features ensure reliable signal reception, crucial for remote water pump control in agricultural environments.

Upon receiving the wireless commands, the microcontroller in the receiver section interfaces with the Direct-On-Line (DOL) motor starter, a common and reliable component in water pump systems. This interaction translates the wireless signals into precise on and off commands for the water pump, seamlessly integrating the wireless control system with the existing infrastructure.

The receiver section, designed with compatibility and efficiency in mind, is seamlessly integrated into

the existing water pump system. Its role in interpreting wireless commands and translating them into actionable motor control signals contributes to the overall optimization of precision irrigation practices in agriculture, offering a reliable and technologically advanced solution for farmers.

**Power Supply Transmitter:**

The transmitter operates on a battery-based power supply for enhanced mobility in remote agricultural settings. A rechargeable lithium-ion or lithium-polymer battery is utilized, coupled with a dedicated charging circuit. The battery can be recharged using a standard DC adapter, providing a convenient and accessible power source for the transmitter. This design ensures sustainability and ease of use, catering to the off-grid nature of rural areas.

**Receiver:**

The receiver is powered by a stable DC supply, which can be sourced from a standard DC adapter connected to the mains power grid. This design choice ensures compatibility with the receiver's components, including microcontrollers and communication modules. The use of a DC adapter provides a reliable and continuous power source, making it suitable for steady operation in agricultural environments. The power supply design for the receiver incorporates protective measures to handle voltage fluctuations, ensuring reliable functionality.

**III. DEMONSTRATION OF MODEL**

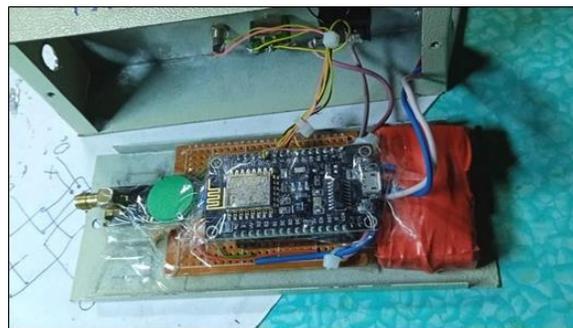


Fig.4 Model of Transmitter

In this model demonstration, we present a tangible showcase of our Wireless Remote Control System designed for precision agriculture. The transmitter, a compact yet powerful device, features a core ESP8266 microcontroller seamlessly integrated with an

NRF24L01+PA+LAN RF module, push-button switches, LED indicators, and a rechargeable battery with a dedicated charging circuit. This section illustrates the physical embodiment of the transmitter, emphasizing its user-friendly interface and advanced wireless communication capabilities.



Fig.5 Model of Receiver

The receiver model, showcased in tandem, demonstrates the integration with the existing Direct-On-Line (DOL) motor starter, showcasing the stable 5V DC power supply sourced from a standard DC adapter. The model effectively communicates the real-time wireless communication between the two components, illustrating how the push-button switches on the transmitter initiate precise commands and how the LED indicators provide instant feedback. This model demonstration encapsulates the practical implementation and innovative features of our wireless control system, showcasing its potential impact on optimizing water pump operations in precision agriculture.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of our Wireless Remote Control System for Irrigation in Agriculture Water Pumps represent a significant leap forward in precision agriculture. Through the integration of advanced technologies such as the ESP8266 microcontroller and NRF24L01+PA+LAN RF module, our system provides a seamless and efficient solution for wirelessly controlling water pump operations. The model demonstration showcased the practicality and reliability of the system, emphasizing its potential to streamline irrigation processes in agricultural settings. The collaborative efforts of the research team have been pivotal in achieving the objectives of this project, and the

outcomes presented hold promise for optimizing water pump management. As we navigate the challenges of modern agriculture, this wireless control system stands as a promising tool, offering not only convenience but also contributing to sustainable and resource-efficient practices in precision irrigation.

### REFERENCES

- [1] S. Darshna1, T.Sangavi, Sheena Mohan, A.Soundharya,Sukanya,“Smart Irrigation System”, IOSR- JECE, May – Jun 2015.
- [2] G. Parameswaran and K.Sivaprasath,“Arduino Based Smart Drip Irrigation System Using Internet of Things”, IJESC Volume 6 Issue No. 5.
- [3] PriyankaPadalalu, SonalMahajan, KartikeeDabir, SushmitaMitkarandDeepaliJavale, “Smart Water Dripping System for Agriculture/Farming”,2nd International Conference for Convergence in Technology (I2CT), Mumbai, India, 2017, pp. 659 – 662.
- [4] Elzubeir, Asim Osman. “Survey Study of Centre Pivot Irrigation System in Northern State (Sudan).” International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis 4.1 (2018): 27.
- [5] O’Shaughnessy, Susan A., et al. “Assessing application Uniformity of a variable rate irrigation system in a windy Location.” Applied engineering in agriculture 29.4 (2013): 497-510.
- [6] King, B. A., R. W. Wall, and T. F. Karsky. “Center-pivot Irrigation system for independent site-specific management of Water and chemical application.” Applied engineering in Agriculture 25.2 (2009): 187-198.
- [7] King, B. A., and D. L. Bjerneberg. “Infiltration model for center Pivot irrigation on bare soil.” 2012 Dallas, Texas, July 29-August 1, 2012. American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers, 2012.
- [8] King, Bradley A. “Moving spray-plate center-pivot sprinkler Rating index for assessing runoff potential.” 2015 ASABE/IA Irrigation Symposium: Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Irrigation-A Tribute to the Career of Terry Howell, Sr.Conference Proceedings. American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers, 2015.
- [9] Al-Kufaishi, S. A., B. S. Blackmore, and H. Sourell. “The Feasibility of using variable rate water

application under a Central pivot irrigation system.”  
Irrigation and Drainage Systems 20.2-3 (2006): 317-327.

[10] Dukes, Michael D. “Effect of wind speed and pressure on linear Move irrigation system uniformity.” Applied engineering in Agriculture 22.4 (2006): 541-548.

[11] Marjang, N., G. P. Merkley, and M. Shaban. “Center-pivot Uniformity analysis with variable container spacing.” Irrigation Science 30.2 (2012): 149-156.

[12] Gossel, Arndt, et al. “Performance evaluation of a center pivot Variable rate irrigation system.” 2013 Kansas City, Missouri, July 21-July 24, 2013. American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers, 2013.

[13] Palacin, J., et al. “Center-pivot automatization for agrochemical Use.” Computers and electronics in agriculture 49.3 (2005): 419-430.

[14] King, Bradley A., and David L. Bjorneberg. “Characterizing Droplet kinetic energy applied by moving spray-plate center-Pivot irrigation sprinklers.” Transactions of the ASABE 53.1(2010): 137-145.

[15] Lianhao, Li, Li Guangyong, and Qiao Xiaodong. “Assessment Of influence of off-design conditions on uniformity of sprinkler Irrigation of center-pivot irrigation system.” Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery 46.12 (2015): 62-66.

[16] Yan Haiun, Jin Hongzhi, and Li Junye. “Longitudinal stability Analysis of towers of center-pivot and linear-move irrigation System.” Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery 36.11 (2005): 42-45.

[17] Tabuada, Manuel A. “Hydraulics of center-pivot laterals: Complete analysis of friction head loss.” Journal of Irrigation And Drainage Engineering 137.8 (2010): 513-523.