IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
Impact Factor: 7.301
Volume 3, Issue 1, November 2023

IOT Green House Monitoring and Controlling System with Auto and Manual mode using Arduino UNO ESP

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Abstract: *The implementation of a Vertical Farming Automation System, integrating data logging, offers a technical solution benefiting rural farmers by enabling automated monitoring and control of the farm environment. This automation replaces the need for direct human supervision. The system is designed around a Generic Architecture, adaptable for various automation applications. Vertical farming involves growing plants in a stacked manner within a controlled environment. Due to factors like industrialization and limited land availability, there's a growing necessity to establish vertical farming structures solely dedicated to plant cultivation. With advancements in technology, Internet of Things (IoT) allows for centralized monitoring and control of multiple farms from a central location through internet connectivity. The primary aim of this project is to oversee and regulate environmental parameters such as temperature, moisture levels, and light intensity by employing sensors. The data collected by these sensors is transmitted to a central server via the internet, accessible to users at any time. By managing temperature through LED intensity control and automatic moisture detection, the system ensures plants receive water at the right time and in appropriate amounts, thereby promoting optimal plant growth. The project focuses on leveraging IoT and automation to enhance agricultural practices, ensuring efficient plant growth through precise environmental control, ultimately benefiting farmers by automating farm monitoring and control.*

Keywords: E-Voting System, Online voting system, Blockchain, Machine learning, Deep learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Vertical farming is a progressive technique involving the cultivation of crops in a stacked, often vertical, structure, surpassing the traditional farm's production capacity. It typically employs LED lighting and soilless cultivation techniques in multi-layered buildings, ensuring optimal conditions for plant growth throughout their development cycle. This method offers protection from external environmental factors and allows for precise control over uncertainties that could otherwise affect traditional farming practices.

Modern vertical farming facilities rely on LED lighting, humidity and temperature regulation through sensors, ensuring a controlled climate. The practice is influenced by various factors including population growth, increased needs, diminishing natural resources, and global trends toward industrialization. Consequently, the demand for vertical farming has increased significantly.

Given that farmers might lack comprehensive knowledge or experience, they often base their agricultural activities on past observations, which can lead to unexpected or suboptimal outcomes. To improve accuracy and results, an automated monitoring and control system is utilized. This system is dedicated to managing the internal environment of vertical farms. It incorporates an Arduino UNO microcontroller, an array of sensors (such as temperature and moisture sensors), RGB LED, and a Wi-Fi modem for monitoring and controlling environmental parameters. When the sensors detect certain thresholds or critical values, they signal the microcontroller to initiate appropriate actions automatically. This automated system aims to ensure more accurate and controlled environmental conditions for plant growth, thereby improving agricultural outcomes.

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1.1 OBJECTIVE

Given the urbanization trends and limited land availability, there's a growing necessity to establish Vertical Farming primarily for crop cultivation. A Vertical Farming Automation System with data logging aims to benefit rural farmers by automating the monitoring and control of farm environments, replacing the need for direct human supervision. The system is developed to address limitations in existing monitoring setups and is designed around a Generic Architecture that can be adapted for various automation applications.

Vertical farming involves growing plants in a controlled manner within a slanted structure. Technological advancements enable the remote control and monitoring of multiple farms through IoT from a centralized location wirelessly. The system utilizes an 8-bit microcontroller along with a Wi-Fi-enabled chip, specifically the ESP8266, for wireless IoT communication to the cloud. The Wi-Fi chip operates on the IEEE 802.11 WLAN protocol, facilitating the transmission of data to the server/IoT cloud. The cloud stores and presents the data graphically for user access.

The chosen microcontroller possesses features like UART for serial communication, ADC for analog parameter measurement, and compatibility with one-wire protocol, among others. Various sensors, such as moisture, temperature, and humidity sensors, monitor the environmental conditions within the farming setup. Additionally, warm LEDs are utilized to augment the photosynthesis process of the plants. This system's focus is on integrating advanced technology and IoT to optimize vertical farming practices, providing farmers with a method to remotely monitor and control the environment, ultimately facilitating improved crop cultivation

II. INTERNET OF THINGS

The Internet of Things (IoT) stands as one of the most prevalent and sophisticated technologies, applicable in numerous everyday scenarios. It offers the potential for various applications, enhancing our day-to-day lives by providing access to objects or appliances through the internet. Through the use of IP addresses, these objects become internet-accessible and can be operated based on their intended functions. In essence, IoT is a convergence of diverse electronic components such as sensors, controllers, resistors, and capacitors. These components collectively form an environment where operations can occur without manual intervention. The system functions by detecting and controlling sensors or parameters, and the generated results are displayed on a screen, even in the absence of direct physical presence near the system.

In the proposed system, sensors are responsible for detecting parameters, with the data subsequently relayed to a microcontroller. The microcontroller aggregates this data and transmits it to the ThingSpeak server for collection and storage. Utilizing the internet, users or farmers can access this information at any time. Furthermore, the system updates this data periodically, reflecting changes in the environment or parameters. Overall, this system represents a technological advancement in farming practices, enabling observations and control through IoT technology.

III. RELATED WORKS

3.1 Smart Vertical Farming using IoT

This system encompasses various modules including temperature, humidity, soil moisture, light intensity, and an intruder detection component. The AT89C52 microcontroller processes sensor data and executes necessary actions based on the inputs received. A LM35 temperature sensor measures the temperature in degrees Celsius (◦C). The soil moisture sensor detects the water level and prompts a message to the farmer in cases of low moisture levels. When the LDR sensor registers high light intensity, no action is taken; however, if the intensity is low, a series of LED lights are activated to supplement the light needed for plant growth. The PIR sensor serves to detect the presence of an intruder. A GSM system is incorporated to send SMS notifications to the farmer regarding water provision or any necessary alerts.

3.2 Smart Vertical Farming Using Hydroponics

The hydroponic technology is used for a vertical farm in which the plants will be grown in a vertical pipe stack. The temperature and humidity inside the module is continuously monitored using sensors and is passed to the ATmega8 microcontroller. The magnetic float switches monitor the liquid level inside the pipes and the solenoid valves controlled the liquid level inside the pipes. The temperature is controlled by using bulb and fan arrangement using PLC. The LED

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strips of blue and red light were pasted on the walls of the side of the frame and the pink light is produced. The pink light is absorbed by the plants during the photosynthesis process.

3.3 IoT implementation for indoor vertical farming watering system:

The practice of planting plants vertically arranged in layers which enhances the usage of the land as it can be implemented in the indoor environment. The environment control is provided by implementing an automatic system which consist of internet of things. The main idea of this project is to control content of water and monitor soil moisture using moisture sensor through web browser on mobile, laptop or other compact devices. When the moisture is low, the signal is sent to the Arduino software and the user can be able to view the signal. The data is stored in the Arduino software and sent through the ethernet to the web browser. It can be monitored and controlled by the user through web browser.

IV. IOT BASED VERTICROP MONITORING AND CONTROLLING

Proposed system block diagram shown in fig. 1 uses an 8-bit microcontroller and a Wi-Fi enables chip. Microcontroller is so selected which is having features such as UART for serial communication, ADC for analog parameter's measurement, one wire protocol working and many others.

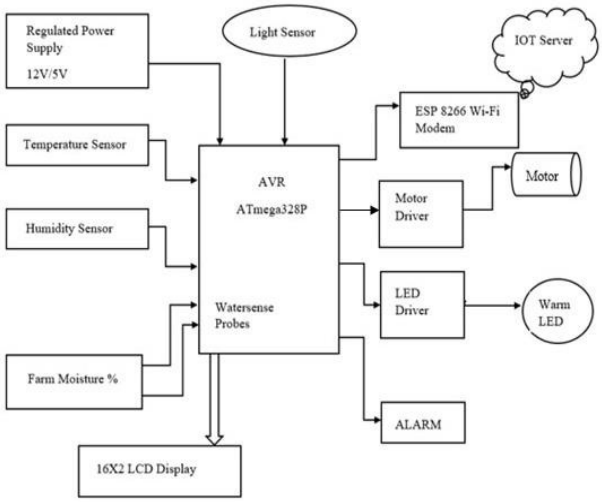

Fig. 1. Block Diagram

Wi-Fi chip is based on IEEE 802.11 WLAN protocol used to send data to the Server/ IOT cloud. Cloud stores the data and displays it is graphical format for user. Moisture sensor is based on conductivity of soil, which measures the moisture and microcontroller converts the voltage to digital format. DHT11 digital temperature and humidity sensor is also used to measure present humidity and temperature in environment. Warm LED lights are used to enhance the photosynthesis process of plants. Lights are pwm, controlled for proper frequency and wavelength matching as that of sunlight. Basically, we interface our esp8266 Wi-Fi modem with microcontroller through serial communication which involves three wires RX, TX and Ground respectively. AT (attention command) such as eg. AT+RST, AT+CIP etc. are used to make communication between Wi-Fi modem, microcontroller and IOT cloud server.

Detailed working of each section:

Power supply section:

Power supply is essential part of any project. Steady and constant DC power is required for flawless running of any system/project. We have designed the DC constant regulated power supply using following components.

- 1N4007/Rectifier Diodes
- Slide Switch
- LED 5mm
- 330ohm resistor
- DC Terminal block/jack

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- 220uF Filter capacitor
- 7805 5V constant voltage regulator
- 10uF filter capacitor
- 100pf ceramic capacitor

Initially AC 12V or DC 12V input is given at the input of terminal/DC jack; Bridge rectifier converts this AC voltage into fluctuating DC voltage. To remove ripple from this DC signal we use filter capacitor. 220uF capacitor filters the DC signal. All project components like microcontroller, buzzer, LCD and sensors works on 5V, hence this 12V needs to be converted to 5V using constant voltage regulator using 7805 regulators. 5V output of 7805 regulators is again filtered using 10uF and 100pF capacitor to get smooth, constant and steady 5V DC supply. One LED and resistor are connected at the output side of 7805 as a power on indication LED.

16X2 LCD:

LCD is used in project to display the various parameters in the running project. Usually LCD is provided as a human interface device. Whatever process is going on that should be displayed on the LCD. All the command and values of different sensors are displayed on the 16X2 lines of LCD for user to see them physically changing and appearing time to time. The 16X2 LCD has 2 rows and 16 columns of character lines. It has in total 16 pins as shown below; in this LCD each character is displayed in a 5×7-pixel matrix.

RS (Register select):

A 16X2 LCD has two registers, namely, command and data. The register select is used to switch from one register to other. RS=0 for command register, whereas RS=1 is for data register.

Command Register:

The command register stores the command instructions given to the LCD. A command is an instruction given to LCD to do a predefined task like initializing it, clearing its screen, setting the cursor position, controlling display etc. Processing for commands happens in the command register.

Data Register:

The data register stores the data to be displayed on the LCD. The data is the ASCII value of the character to be displayed on the LCD. When we send data to LCD it goes to the data register and is processed there. When RS=1, data register is selected.

Atmega328P-PU Microcontroller:

ATmega-328 is basically an Advanced Virtual RISC (AVR) micro-controller. It supports the data up to eight bits. ATmega- 328 has 32KB built-in memory. ATmega 328 consists of 1KB of Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). This property shows that if the electric supply supplied to the micro-controller is removed, it can store the data and can provide results after giving the electric supply. ATmega-328 is mostly used in Arduino. ATmega328 is an 8- bit and 28 Pins AVR Microcontroller which is manufactured by Microchip. It follows RISC Architecture and has a flash type program memory of 32KB. It has 8 Pin for ADC operations, which all combines to form Port (PA0 – PA7). It also consists of 3 built-in Timers; two of them are 8 Bit timers while the third one is 16-Bit Timer. Arduino UNO is based on atmega328 Microcontroller. It's UNO's heart. It operates in the range from 3.3V to 5.5V but normally we use 5V as a standard. It consists of excellent features which include the cost efficiency, low power dissipation, programming lock for security purposes, and real timer counter with separate oscillator. It's normally used in Embedded Systems applications.

Crystal oscillator:

For microcontroller to work properly it requires 3 things Power supply, Reset and Clock this three things are necessary for it to work. Clock is taken from external crystal oscillator which is usually 16 MHz or 11.0592 MHz Quarts crystal

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oscillator. Along with crystal 2 ceramic capacitors are connected to filter out the noise in oscillations. Once clock is given to the controller its software starts executing as per the prescalar or machine cycle rate.

Reset circuit:
As we said above microcontroller to work properly it requires 3 things Power supply, Reset and Clock, after clock RESET circuit is also very important. There are two types of reset circuits, one is power on reset which uses one capacitor and resistor RC network to provide a small duration pulse to the reset pin of controller and another is reset switch which is need to be pressed manually to reset the microcontroller, once microcontroller is reset it starts executing the program from 0X00000000 memory location.

Buzzer Circuit:
Buzzer is used as alarm to make user of project/system alert about some parameter for eg. In case voltage exceed or fire is detected then buzzer must produce a beep sound to tell user that something is wrong

Transistor as driver:
Usually microcontroller pins cannot provide the high current required to drive the devices like motors, relays or even high watt LED's. In such situation the driver is used. A simple NPN transistor like BC547 or 2N222 can be used as a current amplifier which can drive loads up to 800mA. Also voltage such as 9V, 12V can be applied as per the convenience of driving the external device. Simple common emitter configuration with transistor as a switch application is used in a project to drive the different loads such as relay's, buzzers or LED's etc.

Relay (5V/12V):
Relay is basically used to isolate the low power circuit from high power circuit. Usually relay is used in between low power DC system and a high power AC load system. Not only DC- AC isolation but it can also be used to provide isolation between low voltage DC like 3.3v and 12V devices such as 12V motor pump, 230V ac lamp can be driven using a SPDT (simple pole double throw) relay.

Moisture sensor:
Moisture is a parameter which can be measures in term of conductivity of a Probe/metal. In our case we are using a tined PCB with zigzag pattern printed on it. This pattern basically provides a certain resistance to the probe. So when this PCB/probe is inserted into a moisture soil, its resistance decreases and conductivity increases. This sensor is configured in a voltage divider arrangement to make the voltage difference measurable. The output of this sensor is nothing but the voltage corresponding to the moisture of soil. Higher the voltage higher the moisture in soil. This voltage is an analog signal which is then converted into a digital signal in order to measure it using microcontroller. Our microcontroller has inbuilt ADC (analog to digital converter) of 10bit which converts the value of moisture level in the range of 0 to 1023. 0 is lowest moisture or dry soil and 1023 means highest moisture or completely wet soil.

DS18B20 Temperature sensor:
The DS18B20 digital thermometer provides 9-bit to 12-bit Celsius temperature measurements and has an alarm function with nonvolatile user-programmable upper and lower trigger points. The DS18B20 communicates over a one-Wire bus protocol that by definition requires only one data line (and ground) for communication with a microprocessor. Each DS18B20 has a unique 64-bit serial code, which allows multiple DS18B20s to function on the same one-Wire bus protocol. Thus, it is simple to use one microprocessor to control many DS18B20s which are distributed over a wide area.

Features:

- Measures Temperatures from -55°C to +125°C (-67°F to +257°F)
- ±0.5°C Accuracy from -10°C to +85°C Programmable Resolution from 9 Bits to 12 Bits

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PC817 (opto-isolator):

Optical isolator is used to isolate the low power and critical circuits such as microcontroller from high power or rather switching devices like relays, motors or MOSFET's. Devices like relays and motors may produce a back emf or short spike or high voltage which can make damage to our main system (microcontroller. Which microcontroller give a high signal LED gets on which makes transistor to be ON and then that transistor is used to drive the load or relays which may ultimately drive the another big load. Here in our project as we are interfacing high power energy meter with the microcontroller to avoid any mishap with the circuit we are optically isolating it.

ESP8266 Wi-Fi Modem:

The ESP8266 ESP-01 is a Wi-Fi module that allows the microcontrollers to access a system to a Wi-Fi network. It is a small chip by which a system can get access to the internet which may or may not include microcontroller to manipulate inputs or outputs. Depending upon the version of the ESP8266, it is possible to have up to 9 General Purpose Input Output (GPIOs). So by using this small chip, various types of functions can be done, and it can almost be used in any and every type of circuitry. The Wi-Fi is a very important parameter in today's generation. And it can be easily installed and readily used in any system.

2N222 Transistors:

Three 2N222 NPN transistors are used in a circuit to switch the high watt LED lamp between colors like RED, GREEN and BLUE. Even using a PWM technique and gate voltage control the intensity of LED's can be changed to make different colors out of it.

V. ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is going to play an important role in future of agriculture system and hopefully it would going to help in boosting the efficiency of growth and production of agriculture industry. Apart from that some of the important advantages of the proposed system are listed below.

- The plants are not affected by weather changes.
- It increases crop yield.
- It gives better quality of the produced crops.
- In future, the population will increase incredibly, resulting in the reduction of lands. This particular system can be increased to a large extent even in a small amount of land by just by increasing number of floors.
- It can give more productivity, even with very less usage of land.
- The water in the system can be reused. The excessive water from the soil can be drained back to the motor, which will result in saving plenty amount of water.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

A very effective and useful way of farming can be constructed if this proposed system is used widely. Farming does not necessarily require outdoor parameters like sunlight or rainfall for yielding of crops. It can be monitored and controlled even indoors by varying a few parameters. For example, the instead of the sunlight, the LEDs can be controlled by using a pwm signal to give the intensity as that of sunlight and it doesn't have to wait for rainfall. The motor pump can be used to maintain a proper moisture level of the soil. In this way the plants can also be saved from irregular climate changes and can be continuously grown in a specific manner. This system is very useful from future point of view as the land is going to be reduced. Also, the IoT makes it more easy to control and monitor the yeilds, which will give better output as compared to that of present even if one is not around the building of vertical farming.

VII. RESULT

The Internet of Things is used to detect the parameters like temperature and soil moisture and the values are displayed on the thingspeak. When the moisture level of the soil is low, the sensor detects it and it is displayed on the thingspeak as well as on the LCD screen and it automatically switches on the pump which will also be indicated on the thingspeak.

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The plants when exposed to sunlight gives better results than the RGB LED combination. But the water is to be given manually.

Due to automatic moisture detection, the plants get right amount of water at the right time, which causes good growth of the plants. Also, the temperature is managed by the intensity of RGB LED

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