International Journal of Research in Engineering and Science (IJRES)
ISSN (Online): 2320-9364, ISSN (Print): 2320-9356
www.ijres.org Volume 9 Issue 6 ǁ 2021 ǁ PP. 04-09

IoT Based Greenhouse Environment Monitoring and Controlling Using Arduino

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ABSTRACT
Greenhouses are controlled region climate to develop plants. To accomplish most extreme plant development, the persistent observing and controlling of natural boundaries like temperature, moistness, soil dampness, light force, soil pH and so forth are important for a nursery framework [1]. The fundamental point of this undertaking is to plan a basic, minimal expense, Arduino based framework to screen the upsides of ecological boundaries and that are constantly refreshed and controlled to accomplish ideal plant development and yield. DHT11 sensor, Soil Moisture sensor, LDR sensor and pH sensor are the main principle sensors utilized in this task which give the specific worth of temperature, stickiness, water content, light force and soil pH individually [2]. All the natural boundaries are shipped off by android cell phone through Ethernet on the web. A GSM (Global System for Mobile correspondence) modem is utilized to send SMS (Short Message Service) which shows the current status of the ecological boundaries [3]. The SMS is shipped off the client when the sensor esteem surpasses a characterized level. Everything ranchers can handle from any spot by knowing the situation with their Greenhouses boundaries whenever, also they can handle actuators (cooling fan, exhaust fan, water siphon, counterfeit light and engine siphon) to change ecological boundaries by sending SMS. Ethernet is likewise used to send the information boundaries to cell phone which disposes of the SMS charges [4]. All the natural boundaries are shipped off worker through Ethernet and put away in the information base. So that the client can screen and control boundaries through android versatile application by means of Blynk application [5].

KEYWORD: *Greenhouse, Monitoring, Controlling, Arduino, Sensors, GSM, Ethernet.*

Date of Submission: 06-06-2021 Date of acceptance: 20-06-2021

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary point of this task is to plan a straightforward, minimal expense, Arduino based framework to screen the upsides of natural boundaries and that are persistently refreshed and controlled to accomplish ideal plant development and yield. Web of things (IoT) is a moving innovation in this day and age which is utilized for speaking with one another through web and stores all the information in the cloud from where it iseffectively open through web. All ecological boundaries are shipped off worker through Ethernet and put away in the data set. So that the client can screen and control boundaries through versatile application. DHT11 sensor, Soil Dampness sensor, LDR sensor and Temperature sensor are the main principle sensors utilized in this undertaking which give the specific worth of temperature, moistness, light power and soil pH separately.

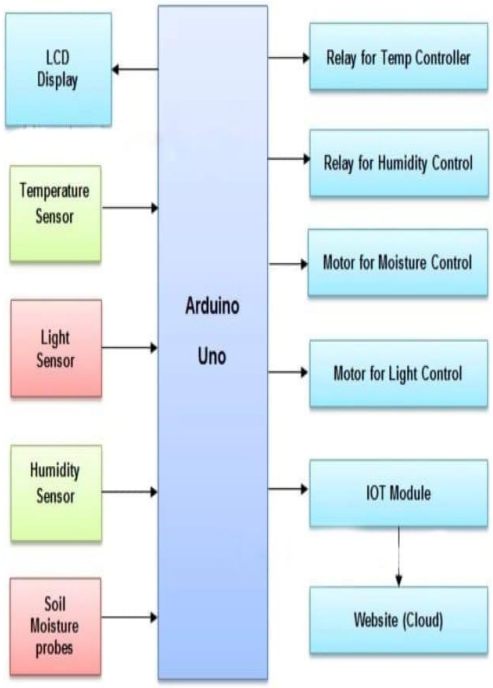
1.1.2. Objectives

1. Naturally controlling the ecological conditions inside nursery permitting any kind of plants to be developed over any climatic conditions lasting throughout the year.

2. Eliminate risk of greenhouse not being maintained at specific environmental conditions due to human error thus optimizing the resources in the greenhouse.

II. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This Greenhouse control framework is controlled by Atmega328 microcontroller it comprises of Temperature sensor LM35, Mugginess sensor DHT11, Soil dampness sensor, LDR sensor, LCD show module, 12V DC Fan, Bulb, Transfers and ESP8266. Ethernet links are utilized to give web association with all boundaries. All the natural boundaries are shipped off by android cell phone by means of Blynk Versatile Application through which we can see the information displayed on the screen.



III. HARDWARE COMPONENTS

3.1.1.Arduino

It is an opensource gadget. It comprises of microcontroller board dependent on the Central processor ATmega328p microcontroller and created by Arduino.cc. the board is outfitted with sets of computerized and simpleinfo/output(I/O) sticks that might be interfaced to different development sheets (safeguards) and different circuits. The sheets have 14 advanced I/O pins (6 fit for PWM yield), 6 Simple I/O sticks, and is programmable with the Arduino IDE (Coordinated Improvement Climate), through a kind B USB link. The Arduino can understand messages. Arduino IDE used to transfer draws Arduino board is modest and possible. It has 16 MHz gem oscillator, power jack and ICSP header. Working voltage is 5V and suggested input voltage is 7-12V. It is not difficult to program in Arduino UNO.

Fig.1. Arduino UNO

3.1.2DHT11 sensor

DHT11 senor is basic, ultralow cost digital temperature and humidity sensor. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and thermistor to major the surrounding air and spits out digital signal on the data pin.

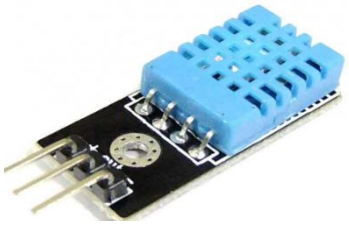


Fig.2. DHT11 sensor

The equation used to calculate temperature from output voltage is:
Temperature = (V(out)*100)/5 C

3.1.3 Soil Moisture sensor

Soil moisture sensor measures the moisture content in the soil. The sensor is connected to an irrigation system controller that measures soil moisture content in the active root zone before each scheduled irrigation event.

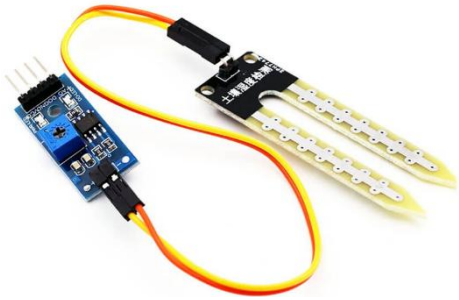


Fig.3. Soil Moisture Sensor.

3.1.4.LDR sensor

A light sensor, as its name suggests, is a device that is used to detect light. A photocell or photo resistor for eg. ,is a small senor that changes its resistance when light shines on it they are used in many consumer products to determine the intensity of light.
Operating temperature: -20 degree to 75 degree Celsius.

Fig.4. LDR Sensor

Wavelength measurement range of LDR sensor is between 400nm to 1100nm.

3.1.5.ESP8266

The ESP8266 can be controlled from your local wi-fi network or from internet. The ESP module has GPIO pins that can be programmed to turn a relay or LED on / off through internet. The module can be programmed through Arduino.

Fig.5. ESP8266

3.1.6.LCD

An LCD Display is a device which used for displaying in any messages in the form of text and numbers.

Fig.6. LCD Display

IV. SOFTWARE COMPONENT

1. C and C++ language.
2. IoT.
3. Arduino IDE.
4. Blynk App.

V. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Green houses help to shield crops from numerous sicknesses, especially those that are soil borne and sprinkle onto plants in the downpour.

Various ranchers neglect to get great benefits from the nursery crops for the explanation that they can't oversee four fundamental elements (water, light, supplements and temperature) which decides plant development just as efficiency.

Green house temperature ought not go under a specific degree, High moistness can result to trim happening, building up of water fume on different nursery surfaces and water vanishing from the damp soil.

To conquer such difficulties, this nursery observing and control framework acts the hero. The framework will defeat a couple of deficiencies by decreasing the force utilization, intricacy and it is more precise.

VI. WORKING

Each component is connected to the required power of +5V. Four sensors, DHT11 sensor, LDR sensor, Soil dampness sensor and pH sensor are utilized. A cooling fan, exhaust fan, water siphon, fake light and engine siphon are additionally associated with the Arduino. An Ethernet is utilized to send natural boundaries to android portable telephone. All the natural boundaries are shipping off worker through Ethernet and put away in the data set. So that the client can screen and control boundaries through android portable application. For this, an android application is created (BLYNK app) [16].

Temperature sensor detects the degree of temperature, on the off chance that it goes high DC fans gets on and when the temperature goes low the Without light, the LDR sensor faculties and the bulb begins gleaming. By this way it will turn out to be not difficult to screen and control the framework. The current status of the natural boundaries is shipped off the portable client when the versatile client sends the SMS "STATUS" [17]. At the point when the temperature goes to the ordinary reach, the versatile client kills the fan by sending the SMS "FANOFF". High moistness influences plants happening and photosynthesis measure. At the point when plants ingest water and minerals from the dirt through their underlying foundations, happening helps these supplements to the leaves. On the off chance that the mugginess is too high, the interaction eases back down, forestalling the assimilation of supplements. Without the arrival of dampness, plants lose their capacity to cool themselves. At the point when dampness surpasses a characterized level, the framework sends SMS to the versatile client and the versatile client turns on the exhaust fan by sending the SMS "EFANON" [18]. At the point when the dampness goes to the ordinary reach, the versatile client kills the exhaust fan by sending the SMS "EFANOFF".LDR sensor estimates light power. As the light amount diminishes the photosynthetic interaction diminishes. At the point when light force is lower than a characterized level, the framework sends SMS to the versatile client and the portable client turns on the fake light by sending the SMS "LIGHTON". At the point when the light force goes to the ordinary range, the portable client kills the fake light by sending the SMS "LIGHTOFF" [19]. Soil dampness sensor measures the dampness content in soil. Water is very significant for plant development. At the point when the dirt dampness sensor doesn't detect dampness in soil then the framework sends SMS to the portable client and the versatile client turns on the water sensor by sending the SMS "MOTORON". When the dampness in soil goes to the typical reach, the versatile client kills the water siphon by sending the SMS "MOTOROFF" [20].

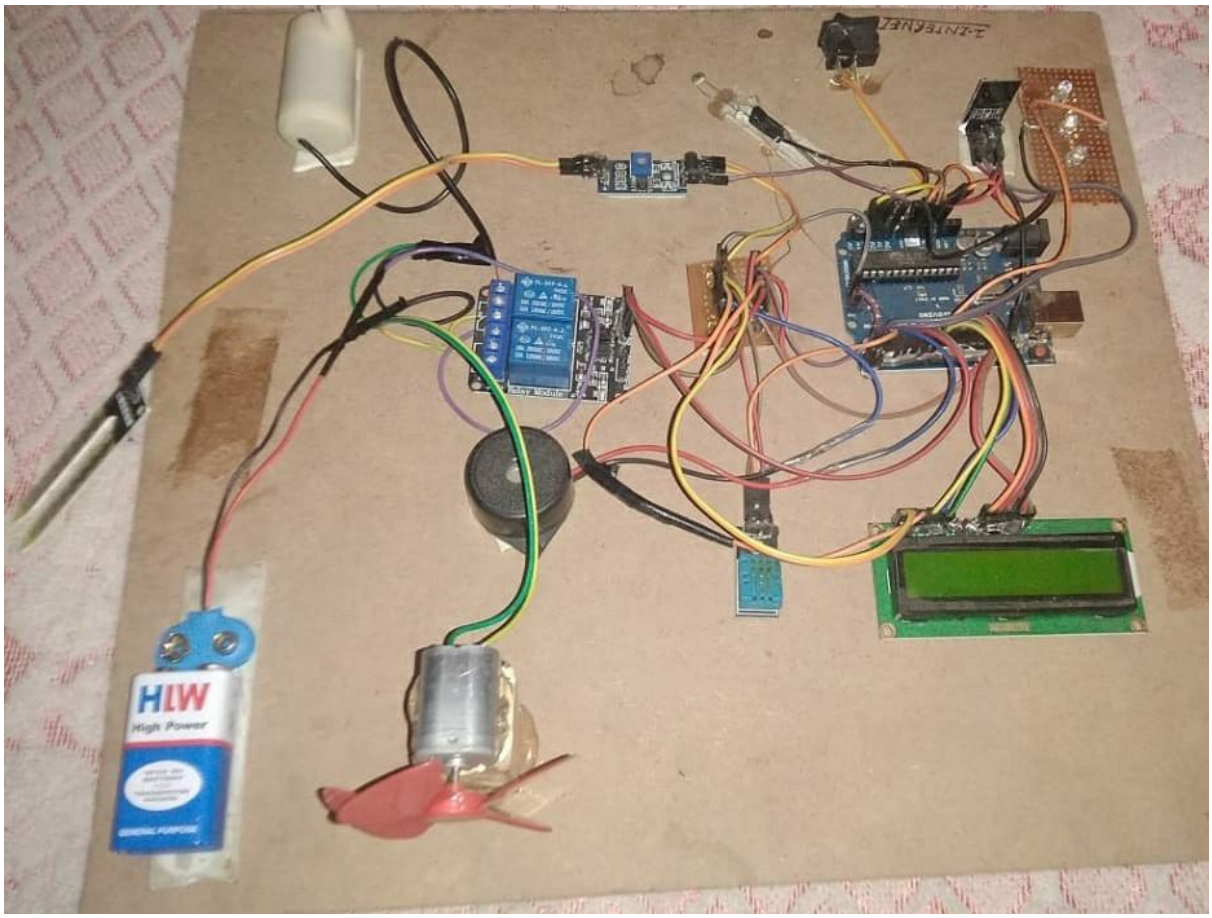


Fig.6 working model

VII. RESULT

The result of greenhouse after testing of different environmental parameters has been shown by the 4*16 LCD display. From the Arduino output we can identify the changes in greenhouse. Through ESP8266 data can be sent on the android app (Blynk).

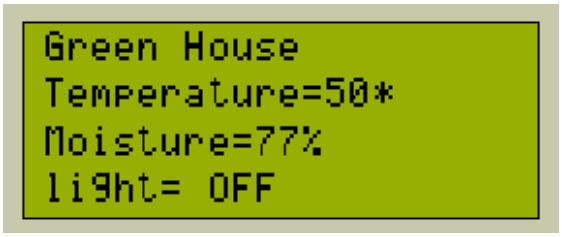


Fig. 7. Arduino LCD output of Green House.

VIII. CONCLUSION

An Arduino based nursery observing and controlling framework is planned. DHT11 sensor, Soil Dampness sensor, LDR sensor and pH sensor are the primary sensors utilized in this project which give the specific worth of temperature, stickiness, dampness content, light power and soil pH separately. This framework is intended for controlling and observing natural boundaries in nursery by a basic SMS from wherever by means of the GSM organization. Ethernet is likewise utilized to send the information boundaries to cell phone which dispenses with the SMS charges. This framework decreases the force utilization, support and intricacy. This venture can be utilized in agrarian field, in greenhouses and in botanical garden.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Would wish to convey my exceptional thanks of appreciation to the assets of the Noida Institute of Engineering and Technology for permitting me this chance to find and work on this frontline development. We are thankful to all or any the those that offer their important direction, heading, and time to us. Without your assistance, it'd not are plausible to organize this endeavor. I might want to loosen up my sincere appreciation to Mrs. Khyati Kandpal for such uncommon help and bearing. it's our honor to figure on such making development and glad to have support from our guides. The assistance and responsibility of all people during this endeavor are also perceived.

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