

Automatic Control and Monitor of Green House using Sensors

^[1]C.Vamsivarshika, ^[2]B.Sravani,
^[1] Academic Consultant , ^[2] Assistant Professor

Abstract: -- This paper presents a automatic monitoring and control system for greenhouse through Internet of Things(IOT). The system will monitor the various environmental conditions such as humidity, soil moisture, temperature, presence of fire. If any condition crosses certain limits, a message will be sent to the registered number through GSM module. The microcontroller will automatically turn on the motor if the soil moisture is less than a particular value. This project describes the design and implementation of a wireless sensor networks for greenhouse environment monitoring. In this paper we will present an overview of the IOT phenomena as well as its applications on greenhouse. IOT is a vision of a world in which most objects are connected transmitting updates about their performance thereby people use them to do things more Intelligently.

Keywords— GSMModule,Sensors,Microcontroller,IOT.

I. INTRODUCTION

At present days demand for crop production and quality increased the utilization of high quality for greenhouse. As the population increases the demand for the crop production increases and requires large amount of crop production. To cultivate the crops it needs some specific environmental conditions in greenhouse. The other hand sensors are introduced for monitoring. The sensor will sense the vital parameters of the environment. The sensed values will be displayed on the LCD display. The analog sensors are connected to the microcontroller. The main purpose of the sensors is to sense which are fixed in the crop area and detects the availability of soil is less than the particular value. Then it automatically motor turns its state to ON position. The Microcontroller is used to perform one task and execute one specific application. GSM Modem is a specialized modem which adopts a SIM card and operates over a subscription to mobile operation used in mobile phone. There is a availability of downloading an android app is installed in the received the predefined voice recorded in the mobile phone for particular message is played. The language settings are available in which people can receive the messages of their own linguistic.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The demand for the food crops is increased, cultivation of crops are done under such type specific environmental conditions are introduced in the greenhouse for higher growth. An Embedded Systems approach to monitor greenhouse. These monitoring can be done with the aid of sensors. It can sense such as humidity, temperature, PH of

water, soil wetness and light intensity. Where there is less amount is indicated. For example if the humidity is observed less than the particular value, we notice the motor turns ON, and the sprayer which is fixed from Arduino maintains humidity levels. Finally, as a result a message is sent to the owner through GSM. This message is displayed in LCD. In this method after introducing a proposed wireless sensing and control for greenhouse management a CPU is used for monitoring the Zigbee with microcontroller to establish a wireless communication between two distant locations. The main purpose is to monitor and control the temperature and humidity. It can be done in two manners namely automatic and manual. Zigbee wireless network will send the status to the control room in which activities are controlled with the help of PC. As we know the range for Zigbee is limited. IOT is used for better yielding crops. The issues related to the farmers are hampering the cause of our evaluation. This can be overcome by using latest technologies. This paper explains in detail advantages of the major characteristics of emerging technologies such as IOT and web service. For this greenhouse approach a supporting GSM wireless technology is used for monitoring, and controlling the humidity, temperature, soil moisture and CO₂ gases. IOT is implanted mainly for controlling and monitoring the temperature and soil moisture. Using android phone a new method is introduced to test the indoor environment.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Green houses in India are being deployed in high altitude regions where the temperature 40C makes any kind of plantation almost impossible. In that case there are three existing methods namely: (1) Manual SET-UP; (2) Partially

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Automated SET-UP and (3)FULLY AUTOMATED.

IV. PROBLEM DETECTION

Complexity is involved in monitoring the climatic parameters like humidity,soil moisture, illumination soil PH and temperature. Investment in the automation process are high are designed for only one parameter simultaneously there will be a need to buy more than one system. High pay is needed for skilled technical labours. The modern proposed systems uses mobile technology as the communication schemes and wireless data acquisition systems providing global access to the information about ones farms, it suffers from various design limitations like design complexity .For implementation in India needs to pay in high scale the other one the design is sophisticated. keeping these issues in mind ,constructive methods within the given parameters can be designed to our indian farmers in the future.

V.OBJECTIVES

Our main objectives of greenhouse is continous monitoring and controlling of the system. It focuses on mainly on saving water, increasing efficiency and reducing the environmental impacts on plant production.

VI.PROPOSED SYSTEM

To Overcome problems involved in existing it consists of sensing part, controlling part, monitoring part, message sending and receiving part. Monitoring part includes temperature sensors, humidity sensor, soil moisture sensor ,gas sensor and time sensor. These sensors sense the various parameters and final output result is viewed in LCD. These sensors are connected to microcontroller (P89V5IRD2) which acts as controlling part. The microcontroller is connected to pump ,buzzer and GSM module through MAX232.This MAX232 is used to convert the voltage levels to TTL. The microcontroller will turn ON the pump, only when the soil moisture is below the required levels, then the next parts are sending and receiving part. In the sending part there is GSM module which sends message to the registered number. The receiving part is a smart phone which is having application will play a predefined audio message based on the message received from the GSM.

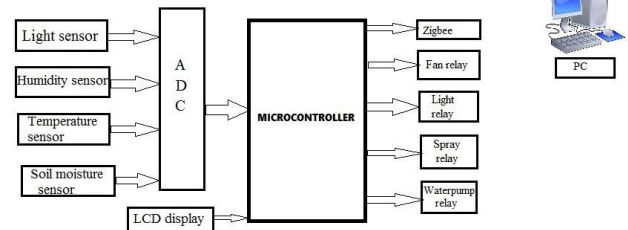


Figure:Block diagram

Components used are mainly :(a) Pin diagram of P89V5IRD2 (b) GSM module(SIM 300).(c)Sensors,(d) MAX232 and (e)ADC0809.

(a) Pin diagram of P89V5IRD2

It is the center part of the project is the microcontroller.8051 microcontroller philips P89V5IRD2.The P89V5IRD2are 80C51 microcontrollers with the given specifications 64KB flash and 1024B of data RAM. A key feature of the P89V5IRD2 its X2 mode option(six clocks per machine cycle) to achieve twice the throughput at the same clock frequency. Operating voltage ranging from 0 to 40MHZ.

It is having three 16 bit timers/counters and a programmable watchdog timer.

(b) GSM Module (SIM 300)

It is connected with the microcontrollers which allows the computer to use the GSM modem to communicate other mobile network. These GSM modems are most frequently used to provide mobile internet connectivity is used for sending or receiving SMS and MMS messages.GSM modem must support an "extented AT command set" for sending/receiving SMS messages. Its a cost effective solution for the receiver because the sender is paying the money. SIM 300 is designed for global market and it is a tri-band GSM engine. It works on frequencies EGSM 900 MHz, DCS 1800 MHz and PCS 1900 MHz. SIM300 features GPRS multi-slot class 10/ class 8 (optional) and supports the GPRS coding schemes. This GSM modem is highly flexible plug and play quad band GSM modem, interface to RS232, it supports features like voice, data, SMS, GPRS and integrated TCP/IP stack.It uses AC-DC power adaptor with the following ratings DC voltage:12V/1A.

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(c) Sensors

Sensor is a device which is used to convert physical quantity into electrical signal. A sensor is a device responds to an input quantity by generating a functionally related output usually in the form of an electrical or optical signal.

There are types of sensors namely :**(i) Temperature sensor,(b) Fire sensor,(c) Gas sensor,(d) Color Sensor and humidity sensor SY-HS-220.**

(d) MAX232

The MAX232 is a dual driver/receiver having single 5V supply. Each receiver converts EIA-232 inputs to 5V TTL/CMOS levels. These receiver have a typical subthreshold of 1.3V and typical hysteresis of 0.5V and can accept approx 30V inputs.

(e) ADC 0809

The 8-bit A/D converter uses successive approximation as the conversation technique. The converter features a high impedance chopper stabilized comparator, a 256R voltage divider with analog switch tree and successive approximation register.

VII. RESULT

The Final the designed project to control and monitor under specific environmental parameters are done. This paper basic idea of research regarding greenhouse there still a lot to be explored.

**VIII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE
ENHANCEMENT**

This paper describes the design of a greenhouse monitoring and controlling based on IOT. It will be very much helpful to the farmers to increase the production of the crop. The IOT will automatically change the way that we live in our daily levels and what information is stored about us. This memory system have different parameters using sensors and GSM to provide the updates .The complete module is of low cost and low power operation therefore it is easily available to everyone.

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