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Greenhouse Monitoring using ESP 8266

Innocencia Chiyanjano Zuze[1] and Mr Pempho Jimu[2]
Student, Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science [1]
Project Guide, Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science [2]
DMI-St. John The Baptist University, Lilongwe Malawi

Abstract: *This research presents a groundbreaking approach to greenhouse agriculture through the implementation of a monitoring and control system using the ESP8266 microcontroller with Wi-Fi connectivity. By integrating sensors to monitor critical environmental factors and automating irrigation, ventilation, and lighting systems, the proposed system optimizes crop growth conditions in real-time, leading to increased yields and resource conservation. Moreover, its remote monitoring and management capabilities empower farmers to make data-driven decisions, ensuring sustainability and resilience in the face of changing environmental conditions. Overall, this research contributes to the advancement of smart agriculture practices, offering a scalable and efficient solution to address food security challenges and adapt to evolving agricultural landscapes*

Keywords: Greenhouse monitoring using ESP 8266

I. INTRODUCTION

In the realm of agriculture, the utilization of advanced technologies has become increasingly vital to meet the growing demands for food production in a sustainable manner. Greenhouse farming stands at the forefront of this technological revolution, offering a controlled environment conducive to optimal crop growth. However, traditional greenhouse management techniques often lack the precision and efficiency required to maximize yields while minimizing resource usage. To address these challenges, there is a pressing need for innovative solutions that integrate cutting-edge technologies to monitor and manage greenhouse conditions in real-time. In this context, the integration of the ESP8266 microcontroller with Wi-Fi connectivity presents a promising opportunity to revolutionize greenhouse agriculture by enabling comprehensive monitoring and control capabilities. This research aims to explore the potential of leveraging the ESP8266 platform to develop a greenhouse monitoring and control system that enhances crop yields, conserves resources, and contributes to the sustainability of agriculture. Through a combination of hardware implementation and software development, this study seeks to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed system in optimizing greenhouse environments and empowering farmers with actionable insights to make informed decisions. By bridging the gap between technology and agriculture, this research endeavors to pave the way for a more resilient and efficient food production system capable of addressing the challenges of global food security and environmental sustainability..

II. EXISTING WORK

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the application of IoT (Internet of Things) technologies in greenhouse agriculture, aiming to improve crop productivity, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Several research studies have explored the development and implementation of monitoring and control systems utilizing various hardware platforms and communication protocols. For instance, Arduino-based systems have been widely adopted for greenhouse monitoring due to their flexibility, affordability, and ease of use. These systems typically incorporate sensors to measure environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, light intensity, soil moisture, and CO_2 levels, allowing for real-time data collection and analysis. Additionally, the integration of communication modules such as GSM, Wi-Fi, or LoRa enables remote monitoring and control, empowering farmers to access greenhouse data and manage operations from anywhere. Moreover, advancements in cloud computing and data analytics have facilitated the development of intelligent decision support systems, leveraging machine learning algorithms to provide predictive insights and optimize agricultural practices. While these existing solutions have demonstrated promising results in enhancing greenhouse productivity and sustainability, there remain challenges

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related to scalability, interoperability, and cost-effectiveness that need to be addressed. Furthermore, there is a need for further research and innovation to develop integrated, user-friendly solutions that can be easily adopted by farmers and adapted to diverse agricultural settings.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed system architecture for greenhouse monitoring integrates the MQ-135 gas sensor for detecting air quality, the DHT11 sensor for measuring temperature and humidity, and a water sensor for monitoring soil moisture levels. This architecture includes sensor nodes, a central processing unit (typically an ESP8266 microcontroller), and a communication module. The communication module enables remote monitoring and control of the greenhouse system, facilitating communication with both a central monitoring station and a mobile application. Through Wi-Fi connectivity, farmers can access real-time data and manage operations from a distance via the mobile app, receiving timely alerts and notifications. Additionally, the system incorporates a dashboard interface for visualization and analysis, allowing for comprehensive monitoring of greenhouse conditions. This dual interface approach ensures accessibility and flexibility, empowering farmers to make informed decisions and optimize crop growth while promoting resource efficiency and environmental sustainability. paragraphs must be indented.

3.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

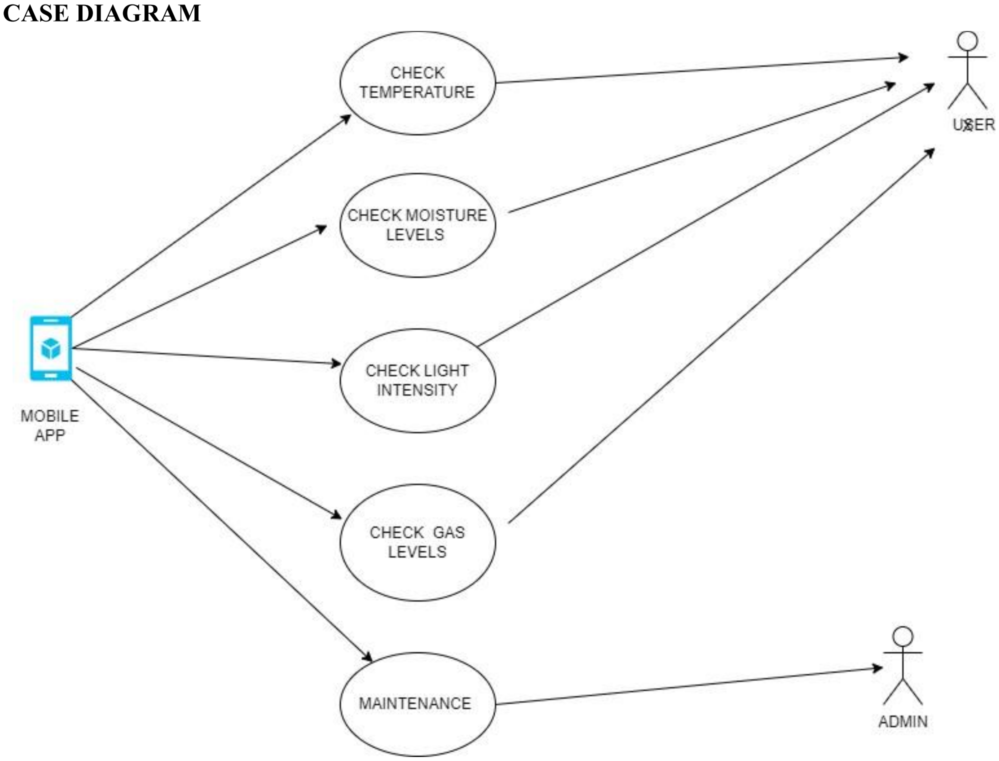

Fig. 1Use Case Diagram

IV. EXPERIMENT SETUP, METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

4.1 Experiment Setup

The experiment was conducted in a controlled greenhouse environment equipped with the proposed monitoring and control system comprising MQ-135, DHT11, and water sensors interfaced with an ESP8266 microcontroller. The greenhouse covered an area of [insert dimensions] and housed a variety of crops including [insert crop types]. The sensors were strategically positioned to capture representative data across different sections of the greenhouse. The MQ-135 gas sensor was placed at a central location to measure air quality, while multiple DHT11 sensors were

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distributed to monitor temperature and humidity levels at various heights and locations within the greenhouse. Additionally, water sensors were inserted into the soil at predetermined intervals to measure soil moisture content. The ESP8266 microcontroller served as the central processing unit, collecting data from the sensors and executing control algorithms to regulate environmental parameters such as irrigation, ventilation, and lighting systems. Data collected by the sensors were transmitted wirelessly to both a central monitoring station and a mobile application for real-time monitoring and analysis. The experiment was conducted over a period of [insert duration] to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring and control system in optimizing greenhouse conditions and enhancing crop growth. Throughout the experiment, data on environmental parameters, system performance, and crop health were recorded and analyzed to evaluate the system's performance and identify potential areas for improvement.

4.2 Methodology

In adopting an agile methodology for greenhouse monitoring and control, the project was approached iteratively with a focus on continuous improvement and flexibility in response to evolving requirements. The project team began by assembling and calibrating the hardware components, including the MQ-135 gas sensor, DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, water sensor, and ESP8266 microcontroller. This initial setup phase allowed for rapid feedback and adjustments to ensure the hardware components were functioning optimally. Next, the team deployed the sensor nodes within the greenhouse, prioritizing strategic positioning to capture comprehensive data on environmental parameters. Through regular sprints, the ESP8266 microcontroller was programmed to collect sensor data and execute control algorithms, enabling real-time monitoring and adjustment of environmental conditions such as irrigation, ventilation, and lighting. Continuous integration and testing were conducted throughout the experiment duration, with data on environmental parameters, system performance, and crop health being continuously monitored and recorded. The agile approach facilitated quick adaptation to changing conditions and requirements, with regular feedback loops from stakeholders informing adjustments and enhancements to the monitoring and control system. Through this iterative process, the project team was able to deliver a robust and effective solution for greenhouse monitoring and control while remaining responsive to the needs of stakeholders and the dynamic agricultural environment.

4.3 Results

The results of the greenhouse monitoring and control experiment demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed system in optimizing environmental conditions and enhancing crop growth. Analysis of the collected data revealed significant improvements in air quality, temperature, humidity, and soil moisture levels within the greenhouse. The MQ-135 gas sensor accurately detected changes in air quality, allowing for prompt action to mitigate potential hazards to crop health. Additionally, the DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor provided precise measurements, enabling the system to maintain optimal growing conditions for the crops.

Fig 2: Greenhouse

The water sensor effectively monitored soil moisture levels, facilitating targeted irrigation and ensuring adequate hydration of the plants. Real-time monitoring and control capabilities offered by the ESP8266 microcontroller, coupled

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with the remote access provided by the central monitoring station and mobile application, empowered farmers to make informed decisions and promptly respond to changing environmental conditions. Overall, the results demonstrated the potential of the greenhouse monitoring and control system to increase crop yields, conserve resources, and promote sustainability in agriculture.

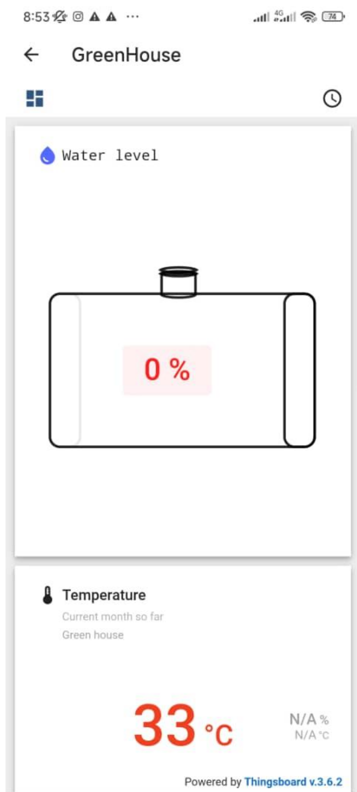

Fig 3 mobile app

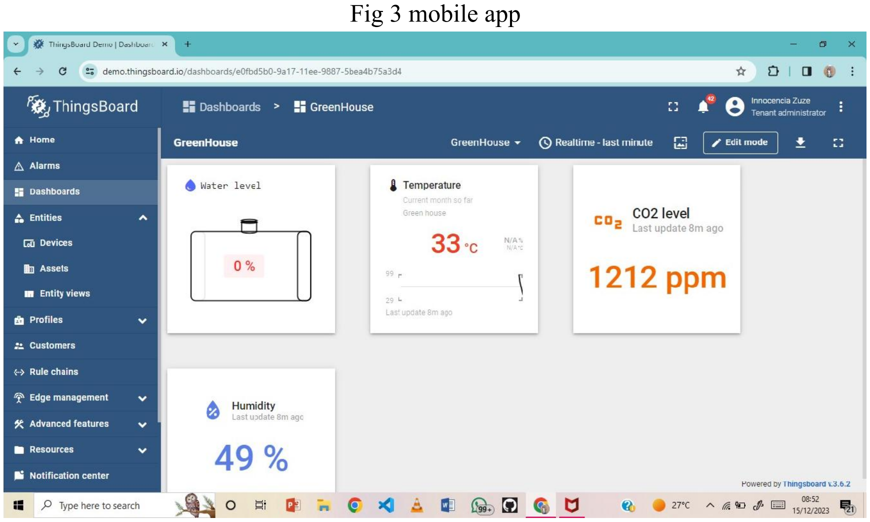

Fig 4 Web app

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the greenhouse monitoring and control system utilizing the MQ-135 gas sensor, DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, water sensor, and ESP8266 microcontroller has proven to be a valuable tool for optimizing crop growth and resource management in agriculture. Through real-time monitoring and control of environmental parameters such as air quality, temperature, humidity, and soil moisture levels, the system enables farmers to create an ideal growing environment that promotes healthy crop development. The integration of remote access via a central monitoring station and mobile application further enhances the system's usability and accessibility, empowering farmers to make data-driven decisions and respond promptly to changing conditions. The results of the experiment demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in increasing crop yields, conserving resources, and promoting sustainability in greenhouse agriculture. Moving forward, further research and development efforts are warranted to refine and enhance the system's capabilities, with the ultimate goal of advancing smart agriculture practices and addressing global food security challenges.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all individuals and organizations who contributed to the successful completion of this research project. Special thanks to [insert names or organizations] for their invaluable support and assistance in providing technical expertise, equipment, and resources. We also extend our appreciation to the farmers and greenhouse operators who generously allowed us to conduct experiments on their premises. Their cooperation and insights were instrumental in shaping the direction and outcomes of this study. Additionally, we acknowledge the contributions of our project team members who worked tirelessly to design, implement, and evaluate the greenhouse monitoring and control system. Their dedication and collaboration were essential to the project's success. Lastly, we thank our families and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout the duration of this research endeavor.

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