

# **GREENHOUSE PARAMETER CONTROL FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE USING WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The innovative advancement in Wireless Sensor Networks made it conceivable to use in checking and control of nursery parameter in exactness farming. In a decades ago there have been enormous progressions in innovation for farming and development of definite yield. Because of uneven normal dispersion of downpour water it is exceptionally critical for ranchers to screen and control the equivalent appropriation of water to all yields in the entire homestead or according to the necessity of the product. There is no perfect watering system strategy accessible which might be suitable for every climate condition, soil structure and assortment of harvests societies. Green house innovation might be the best answer for this arrangement. Every one of the parameters of nursery require a nitty gritty investigation with a specific end goal to pick the right strategy. It is watched that ranchers need to endure gigantic money related misfortune due to wrong expectation of climate and off base watering system strategy to trims. In this challenge with the development in remote sensor innovations and scaled down sensor gadgets, it is conceivable to uses them for programmed environment observing and controlling the parameters of nursery, for Precision Agriculture (PA) application. In this paper, we have proposed and examine the utilization of Programmable System on Chip Technology (PSoC) as a piece of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) to screen and control different parameter of green house.*

**Keywords:** *Greenhouse, Precision Agriculture, Programmable system on chip, Wireless sensor networks.*

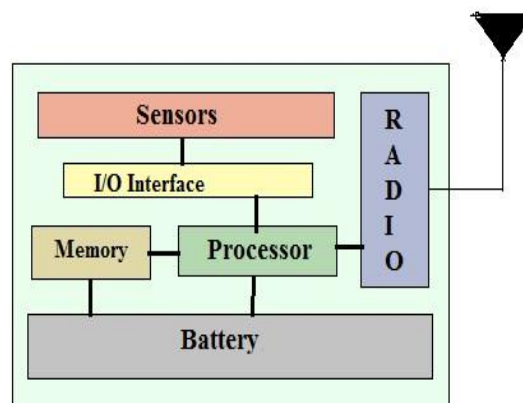
## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the Precision Agriculture (PA) numerous techniques square measure obtainable to watch and management the desired environmental parameters for the actual crop. It's notably crucial to analyse the ways which may effectively manage the right atmosphere. The employment of wireless detector network for the massive space is currently turning into standard in inexperienced house technology of preciseness agriculture. The parameters of inexperienced house to be management square measure increasing day by day in order that it's going to cause the information traffic and congestion within the future. So that, the wireless sensors derived from PSoC technology with high-bandwidth spectrum or psychological feature radio technology could also be the right resolution for swish information traffic and device of inexperienced house from long distance. With the employment of inexperienced house conception, the farmer will turn out totally different crops in several

climates and numerous seasons. In projected style of the inexperienced house, the farmer will simply keep the required Crop's atmosphere conditions.

To fulfil this demand we want the environmental parameter sensors, like Temperature detector, humidness detector, carbon dioxide detector etc. of these sensors will be connected to server or sink node while not wire. Such a network is termed Wireless detector Network. This network will facilitate to watch and management all the environmental parameter of preciseness Agriculture [1].

In a paradigm inexperienced house (70m x 150m) style for a typical crop capsicum pepper plant, can around need forty to fifty wireless nodes (sensor and actuates). If we tend to think about additional preciseness in observation & management, the amount of wireless nodes could also be quite fifty. At a selected event, all the sensors might send data to the central node. The management server might face the matter of information congestion and communicating between nodes. Such challenges will be overcome by the appliance based mostly} WSN with a selected protocol and system on chip based hardware with programmable radio, that we might prefer to nominate for style of management for inexperienced house. A typical diagram of wireless detector node is as shown in figure 1. Sensors and area unit in a position the environmental information with precise to transmit it to manage station with Wireless device nodes area unit terribly tiny devices that with restricted battery supply. Its process power and memory each also are restricted. In automation and management applications, WSN area unit fashionable as a result of theirscalable and straightforward to handle. Now-a-days there are a unit variety of economical device nodes area unit on the market with a high-level technology. They're capable to gather high potency.



**Figure 1: Typical Sensor node**

## II. RELATED WORK

Many researchers determined that, the inexperienced house technology is well accepted in agriculture engineering. The combination of wireless detector network in inexperienced home is the recent conception that ends up in preciseness agriculture. Blackmore et al. in 1994 [2], explained that, the system are often designed to extend the standard agricultural yield by, properly observation soil and atmosphere. They conjointly determined that, in early stage of WSN, farmers were reluctant to deploy it, as a result of high value. Technological development has reduced the value.

In addition to MEMS technology for hardware, another technologies like, satellite sensing, Remote Sensing, world Positioning System and Geographical system are contributively in overall progress [3]. Beckwith et al. had worked on WSN in giant scale farm on terribly giant scale style and readying [4]. They work on sixty five motes that have solely eight hops, to gather the information of pH values. Predesigned crop management in preciseness agriculture is studied within the Lofar Agro project, in Europe. During this project, correct application of pesticides and plant food as per real time environmental changes is explored. For effective management of crop diseases like fungus genus, the knowledge collected from an observation post and also the wireless network is extremely a lot of helpful [5].

### III. SELECTION OF TECHNOLOGY

For greenhouse management once an additional range of sensors to spot the parameters square measure got to be networked wireless then varied levels of networking is also needed. A ZigBee detector network will use to take care of network performance at a high level. An overseas Application Server (RAS) may also use within the space concerning the localized detector to assemble localized information, to host and to manage the network.

Wireless sensors and good transducers square measure equipped with some micro-controllers for providing process and network management capability. Commonplace like IEEE 1451.5 is additionally appropriate to integrate the wireless sensors with the special electrical device to make intelligent wireless sensors with sensing, computing and communication capabilities. Intelligent sensors and actuators are often accustomed perform varied automatic functions. Wireless communication protocols, like 802.11, 802.15.4 and 802.15.5 [6] may also mix. A demand for style of wireless detector communications, together with problems associated with wireless detector model, user needs, information integrity, security and information measure all square measure well outlined during this Standards.

The Cypress Iraqi National Congress., has developed CY3271 PSoC initial bit Starter Kit with Low-Power RF that could be an inexpensive USB thumb drive kit together with connected IDE software system for sense and management of the information assortment. It consists of a laptop electronic device with RF and multifunction board with power amplifiers and 2 battery boards. It are often conjointly used for touch-sensing, temperature-sensing, lighting-sensing and proximity sensing needs of greenhouse.

### IV. PRECISION AGRICULTURE

Precision Agriculture model comprises, Wireless sensors to help for spatial information assortment, irrigation management model, Arrangement for provision data to farmers, Variable-rate technology model and inexperienced house parameter system. In spatial information assortment, a mobile field information acquisition system is on the market to gather helpful information for crop management [7]. The system is consisted of, a knowledge assortment instrument, a manager vehicle, information assortment and management systems on farm machines. this method will handle native field survey and collects information of soil water handiness, biomass yield, soil compaction, soil fertility, leaf space index, leaf temperature, leaf chlorophyll content, native climate information, insect-disease-weed infestation, plant water standing, and yield of grain etc.

The data from farm machines is retrieved by the information assortment instrument through native network. Then it will be keep, analysed and transmitted to the manager vehicle via wireless radio. Supported this data the manager vehicle monitor and management the performances of the farm machines. The provender yield mapping system is comprises a wet detector, a GPS module, load cells and Bluetooth wireless communication module for yield mapping [8]. The system with infrared sensors, programmable logic controllers and low power radio transceivers is employed to gather and transmit the information to a far off receiver placed at outside the farm. The exactness irrigation system is develop by victimisation wireless sensors and might be scheduled to figure on-the-scene as per remotely detected information for a specific application.

The Variable-rate technology is on the market to work out the number of fertiliser to be used for tree crops. During this system, period of time detector information acquisition console and GPS with input model area unit the integral half. This collected information will offer to farmers by victimisation internet server. This contains data on chemical, sickness infestation and climate forecasts which may transfer directly via net. Finally, the Greenhouse management will be achieved through WSN via LAN connected to the central laptop of a far off network. A Bluetooth technology will be completely different for a few fields to gather atmosphere information from a detector network and transmit to a central system. This sort of device technology considerably improves productivity and reduces the labour price.

## V. GREEN HOUSE

It is Associate in nursing approaching technology within the exactness agriculture that helps farmers to grow a high-quality crop. This paper is an endeavour to style WSN application for the management and monitor the parameters of greenhouse in exactness Agriculture situation. A detector network consists of an outsized variety of small autonomous devices, known as detector nodes. Main objective is to watch and management the environments as per the crop needs. All sensors area unit reconfigurable as per the stages of crop growth, dynamic changes within the targeted space, nature of soil, climate, season and kind of crop area unit taken into thought. A typical green house will be as shown in figure 2. In a green house, there is also a distinct structure of the crop in several stages of its growth. As per the particular conditions of the inexperienced house and therefore the needs of the crop at a distinct location in inexperienced House, the applying is anticipated to regulate acuter like pump, valve, carton slider and fans etc.

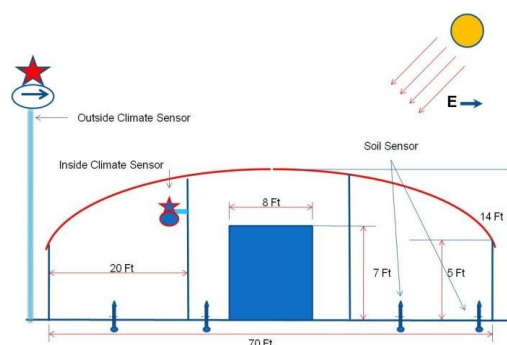


Figure 2: Sensors and structure of green house

## VI. NUMBER OF SENSOR NODES AND INPUT PARAMETERS

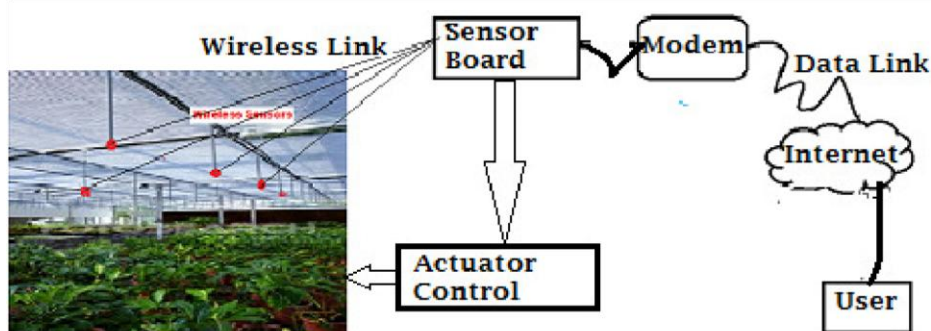
The total variety of device nodes and actuators area unit depends on the dimensions of greenhouse. Concerning two hundred nodes area unit ample if the dimensions of inexperienced home is 35m x 200m. this is often the physical size of the targeted space. It's underneath the range of sensing capability of the hardware. The device nodes may be classified as 'A', 'B' and 'C'. Wherever sort 'A' is climate device for out of doors, and sort 'B' is climate device for the within of the greenhouse. Most 2 nodes area unit over enough for out of doors. Sort 'B' sensors may be placed at a distance of ten to fifteen meters of diameter, to capture precise status. The kind 'C' sensors area unit soil sensors, that area unit suggested to use, as per the layout arrange of the crop plantation. They will conjointly manage the water flow of irrigation system employed in Greenhouse. They're usually used after each 2 meters. Numerous dominant parameter ranges in various modes for a few typical crop is as shown in Table 1. This info collected from the info sheet concerning the crop [10].

Crop	Temp °C	CO <sub>2</sub> PPM	Light K Lux	Moisture		pH Value
				Air	Soil	
Carnation	16-22	1000	45-50	65	16	5.5-7.0
Gerberas	27-30	1000	35-40	65	17	5.5-6.5
Anthurium	24-26	1000	18-35	75	20	5.5-6.5
Tomato	16-35	1500	45-50	65	16	5.5-7.0
Roses	15-30	1000	30-40	70	17	4.0-5.5

**Table 1: Input parameter for the system**

## VII. SENSOR PARAMETERS AND ITS USE IN SYSTEM

The main objective of WSN system for PA is to regulate the climatic condition as per the crop information sheet. the skin device is meant for collection info concerning the skin climate of the green house like worker, Pressure, Light, Humidity, CO<sub>2</sub>, Wind speed and wind direction. Of these parameters provides the skin world info concerning the climate. With the assistance of this, system can decide the action concerning the controls like, in our air flow management, screen management (protect the direct daylight and sun heat) and mechanical device (to maintain the wetness and temp). A typical greenhouse with device nodes is as shown in figure 3.



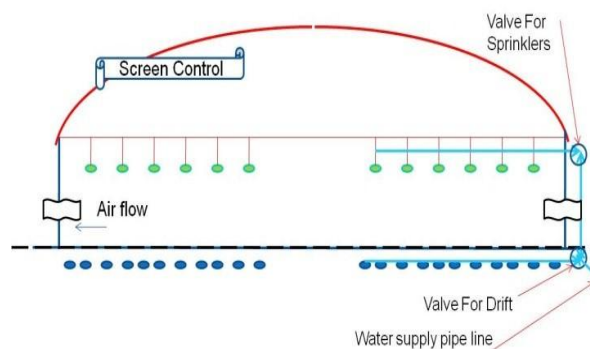
**Figure 3: Typical Greenhouse and remote control**

In typical greenhouse management, it's necessary to observe outside wind direction and wind flow. These 2 parameter helps the system to make your mind up the management of fans that are placed at completely different places to throw the within air to outside or vice-versa, such it'll synchronize with outside- wind flow.

Soil sensors are placed in serious density as compare to others. Sensors supported time-domain reflecto-meter (TDR) principal are accustomed live the soil parameter. It's expected to induce the soil wetness, soil temp, soil hydrogen ion concentration worth, and soil electrical conduction. During a period of time atmosphere, we have a tendency to need solely 2 of them, soil temporary worker and soil wetness. This can facilitate to make your mind up either mechanical device or drift irrigation is to be management. Different parameters can facilitate to enhance the soil condition through chemical or different treatment of the soil. A number of this method is worked within the background of the system. It's going to simply show the parameters and log it for any method or application to make your mind up the soil treatment.

## VIII. TYPES OF SENSORS AND CONTROLLING PARAMETERS IN GREEN HOUSE

In this case study and analysis, we've got thought-about 3 styles of sensors. Device Node 'A' that is, outside climate device can facilitate to induce time to time info concerning wind flow, wind direction, close lightweight, temperature, close pressure, humidness and share of carbon dioxide. device node 'B' is within climate device and can monitor close lightweight, temperature, close pressure, and humidness and carbon dioxide share from the within of the inexperienced house. Soil device node sort 'C' would be specially style for to watch the soil conditions like humidness of soil, temperature, pH value, and electrical conduction of a soil. As shown in fig.4.



**Figure 4: Controls in green house**

The minimum size of the each parameter value shall be one byte, hence the size of data for each type will be required as: 07 byte for 'A', 05 byte for 'B', 4 byte for 'C' will be sufficient.

### A. Air Temperature control

Growth of Plants depends on the chemical {process|chemical change|chemical action} process that could be a live of photosynthetically active radiation. It's determined that correct temperature level influences the speed of sugar production by chemical action radiation. Temperature should be management properly since higher radiation level might provide a higher temperature. Hence, within the diurnal state, it's necessary to regulate the temperature at a best level for the {chemical process|chemical change|chemical action} process. In nocturnal conditions, plants don't seem to be active therefore; it's not necessary to keep up such an extreme temperature.

For this reason, 2 temperature set-points square measure sometimes thought-about square measure diurnal and nocturnal [13].

In favourable atmospheric condition of temperature throughout the daytime the energy needed to achieve the best temperature is provided by the sun. In fact, the standard diurnal temperature management downside is that the refrigeration of the greenhouse victimization natural ventilation to attain the best diurnal temperature. On the opposite hand, heating of the greenhouse up to needed temperature is that the case of nocturnal temperature management. Some cases forced-air heaters square measure ordinarily used as heating systems.

## **B. Humidity management**

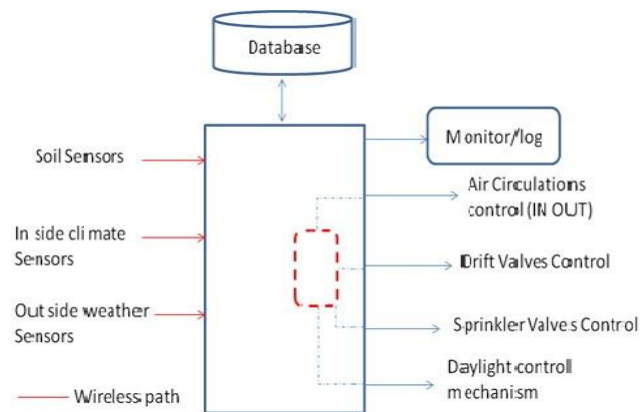
Water vapour within the greenhouse is one in every of the foremost important variables moving the crop growth. High humidity might increase the chance of diseases and reduce transpiration. Low humidity might cause hydria stress, closing the stomata and therefore it's going to lower down the method of chemical action that depends on the carbonic acid gas assimilation. The humidity management is complicated as a result of if temperature changes then ratio changes reciprocally. Temperature and humidity square measure controlled by constant actuators. The most priority is for temperature management as a result of it's the first think about the crop growth. Supported inside } {relative humidity|ratio} worth the temperature set-point is adjusted to manage the humidity within a determined vary. Hence to manage the specified humidity is incredibly complicated task. For correct management of humidness internal air is exchange with outside air by properly dominant ventilations of the greenhouse [14].

## **C. Soil Condition management**

Soil water conjointly affects the crop growth. Therefore, the monitor & management of soil condition encompasses a specific interest, as a result of condition of a soil might manufacture the correct yield. The correct irrigations and fertilizations of the crops square measure varies as per the sort, age, section and climate. The hydrogen ion concentration worth, wet contains, electrical physical phenomenon and therefore the worker of a soil square measure some key parameters. The hydrogen ion concentration valves and different parameters can facilitate to watch the soil condition. The temperature and therefore the wet is controlled by the irrigation techniques like drift and sprinkles system during a greenhouse. The temperature of the soil and therefore the within temperature of the green house square measure reticulate parameters, which may be, management by correct setting of ventilation. Since the temperature management is depends on direct sun radiation and therefore the screen material used, the correct point will befits management soil temperature. The temperature set-point worth depends on actual temperature of the within and outdoors of the greenhouse [15].

## **IX. WSN AND EVENT-BASED SYSTEM FOR GREENHOUSE CONTROL**

The greenhouse climate control is an event-based control system with level crossing sampling technique. In this system, controls are executed in an asynchronous way. The sampling period is governed by system events. This method of sampling consists of transmitting information only when a significant change in the signal occurs which can justify the acquisition of a new sample. This method also known as adaptive sampling or send-on-delta method. The block diagram of WSN greenhouse control system is as shown in Fig.5.



**Figure 5: WSN Control blocks Diagram for Green House**

As shown in figure 5, associate degree event-based controller consists of 2 elements, an incident detector and a controller. The event detector deals with indicating to the management once a replacement control signal should be calculated thanks to the prevalence of a replacement event. During this paper, it's projected to style WSN to analyse the diurnal and nocturnal parameter management with natural ventilation, heating systems, screen management and mechanical device management as a primary management objective. Humidity, Soil temperature, Daylight and greenhouse gas management will consider as a secondary management. Once it's diurnal conditions then the management variable is that the within temperature and also the control signal is employed to manage the vent gap. This natural ventilation produces promotes associate degree exchange between the within and out of doors air, that helps to decrease within the within temperature of the greenhouse. The controller should calculate necessary vent gap to achieve the required set-point. Within temperature is management by forced-air heaters. Associate degree on-off management with dead-zone is employed for choice of heating controller.

For a few parameters of greenhouse, economical wireless device nodes is developing by mistreatment the Programmable System-on-Chip (CY3271). This is often Low-Power RF kit designed by Cypress Iraqi National Congress, to judge mixed-signal capabilities with the flexibleness and integration. It is employed in wireless applications of common sensors (thermistor) and actuators (LEDs). These kits works on RF 2.4 gigacycle per second with high response, simple to use and power economical wireless property for embedded styles.

It consists of Computer Bridge (FTPC) that is employed to program all PSoC devices within the CY3271 kit. It works as a Hub purpose in CyFi wireless networks. Its Multi perform growth Card (FTMF) that comprises 7-element Cap-Sense slider, Proximity device, close lightweight level device, Thermistor, Red, inexperienced or blue triple semiconductor diode cluster and Speaker. Its RF growth Card (FTRF) that could be a, transceiver (with RF output power up to +20 dBm) that works as a main node in CyFi wireless system with associate degree on board thermal resistor for temperature measurements. It permits to transmit the values of the sensors to the computer. [16].

With regard to event-control System during this paper, it's assumed that the greenhouse is supplied with a WSN, wherever every device can transmit information, if the ultimate price of the distinction between the present price and also the previous price is bigger than a specific limit. Thus to calculate appropriate limits for every inexperienced house parameter variable is that the commencement. This limit includes a direct influence on the



event generation and on the quantity of transmitted information. Typical values of some variable are shown in Table 2.

Variable	Limit $\delta = 3\%$	Limit $\delta = 5\%$
Soil Temp	0.48	0.57
Wind flow	10.70	17.84
Soil Moisture	3.0	5.0
Solar Radiation	28.58	34.3
Humidity	1.2	2.0
Inside Temp	0.36	0.66
Outside Temp	0.36	0.61

**Table 2: Limits for greenhouse variables**

As per table No.2, it's thought of that the individual limits for the most typical variables used for management functions. These limits of  $\delta=3\%$  and  $\delta=5\%$ , were calculated primarily based the info offered. The calculation of  $\delta$  limit for every individual variable is performed when learning its minimum and most values. This price is set by presumptuous third and five-hitter of the distinction between the utmost and minimum values. The 2 totally different limits area unit thought of to analyse their effects. The WSN could management the events which can be detected by the event generator per the bounds shown in Table two. Management action will be taken consequently with the assistance of simulation results [17].

## X. CONCLUSIONS

In green house technology, additional variety of the parameters is to be management as a result of, the kinds of the crop are giant. They're increasing day by day owing to the event in agriculture technology. During this state of affairs, the wireless sensing element network with further hardware associate degreed computer code is an economical answer for green house management.

Experimentally it's proven that the hardware develop by Cypress opposition. Is that the best answer that works on low power with less quality and high reliability for greenhouse management? Within the future, if parameter still increase, then for WSN technology with presently out there information measure, might not be ample. Then WSN with psychological feature radio technology could also be the answer.

This advancement in exactitude agriculture through Wireless sensing element Network in green house management is extraordinarily helpful. This has scope in developing countries in globe, wherever agriculture is that the main business.

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