

Smart Plant Monitoring System with Automated Care

Final Project – Mid-Sem Report

**A Project Submitted
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For the Course of
Bachelor of Technology
specialization(IOT)
In
Third year – Fifth Semester
Under the supervision of
Dr.Rohit Tanwar
By**

Name	Roll No.	Sap I'd
Arpit Kansal	R2142210150	500091746



**INFORMATICS CLUSTER
SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES, BIDHOLI, DEHRADUN,
UTTRAKHAND, INDIA
December 2023**

Mentor Signature

TABLE OF CONTENT

Sn.No	Content	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Literature Review	2
3	Problem Statment	3
4	Motivation	3
5	Objectives	3-4
6	Methodology	4
7	PERT Chart	4
8	Reference	5

Introduction

In an era where technology continues to transform the way we interact with our environment, the Smart Plant Monitoring System with Automated Care emerges as a groundbreaking project poised to redefine the art of nurturing plants. This innovative system integrates a suite of specialized sensors designed to measure key environmental parameters critical for plant health, including water level, humidity, motion detection, and soil moisture. These sensors serve as the cornerstone of an intelligent ecosystem, working in harmony to provide automated care for plants and deliver real-time data to both an intuitive mobile app and a user-friendly website.

In the pursuit of creating a comprehensive and effortless plant management solution, this project leverages the capabilities of the ESP8266 NodeMCU, a versatile microcontroller board, and a selection of internet protocols to seamlessly transmit data to the cloud. The data collected by the sensors are transformed into actionable insights through the power of the Internet of Things (IoT) and cloud computing.

The heart of this system lies in its ability to make informed decisions based on the data it collects. For instance, it can precisely regulate irrigation to ensure optimal moisture levels, adjust humidity to mimic a plant's natural habitat, detect motion to protect against pests and monitor soil moisture to prevent over- or under-watering. These automated actions, driven by the data and algorithms, result in healthier, more vibrant plant growth.

Furthermore, this project offers a user-centric approach by providing a seamless interface through both a mobile app and a website. Users can access real-time data from their plants, allowing them to stay connected to their green spaces from anywhere. The app and website not only display crucial plant data but also empower users to control and adjust the instruments remotely, ensuring plants receive the utmost care.

As we navigate an increasingly urbanized world with a growing emphasis on sustainability and green living, the Smart Plant Monitoring System with Automated Care represents a significant step forward. It democratizes the art of plant care, making it accessible to gardeners of all skill levels and fostering a deeper connection between humans and nature. This project embodies the spirit of innovation, harnessing technology to cultivate healthier plants while promoting resource efficiency and environmental consciousness. In the forthcoming sections, we will delve into the technical aspects of this system, exploring the intricacies of sensor integration, data transmission, and user interaction to unveil the full potential of this transformative project.

Literature Review

The concept of smart plant monitoring systems has gained significant traction in recent years, driven by the increasing interest in home gardening, urban agriculture, and sustainable living. This literature review explores the existing research and developments related to smart plant monitoring systems, focusing on the key aspects of sensor technologies, IoT integration, and user interfaces.

1. Sensor Technologies for Plant Monitoring:[1]

- Soil Moisture Sensors: Various soil moisture sensors are available, including resistive, capacitive, and TDR (Time Domain Reflectometry) sensors. These sensors play a crucial role in assessing soil moisture levels, helping prevent overwatering or underwatering.
- Water Level Sensors: Water level sensors are pivotal for tracking water reservoir levels in automated irrigation systems, ensuring plants receive the right amount of water.
- Motion Detection Sensors: In the context of plant monitoring, motion sensors are employed to detect unauthorized access to indoor gardens or to identify the presence of pests.
- DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor: The DHT11 sensor is a low-cost, widely used sensor for measuring temperature and humidity. Its simplicity and affordability make it a popular choice for indoor plant monitoring, helping maintain the ideal climate for plant growth.

2. IoT Integration for Plant Monitoring:[2]

- ESP8266 and NodeMCU: These low-cost, Wi-Fi-enabled microcontroller boards have gained popularity for their ease of use and compatibility with IoT applications. They facilitate data collection and transmission to the cloud.
- Internet Protocols: MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) and HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) are commonly used internet protocols for transmitting data from sensors to the cloud. MQTT, in particular, is favored for its efficiency in IoT applications.

3. User Interfaces for Plant Monitoring:[3]

- Mobile Apps: User-friendly mobile applications offer real-time access to plant data, enabling users to monitor and control the system remotely. Mobile apps also facilitate push notifications and alerts based on sensor data.
- Web Interfaces: Web-based dashboards and interfaces provide an additional means of accessing plant data, making it accessible through web browsers on various devices.

Problem Statement

The challenge is to create a Smart Plant Monitoring System with Automated Care that alleviates the problems of inconsistent plant care, resource inefficiency, and manual labor intensity. Traditional methods of plant care often result in over or under-watering, neglect, and vulnerability to pests. This project aims to develop a user-friendly, IoT-based system equipped with sensors for real-time monitoring and automated adjustments of key environmental parameters like soil moisture, humidity, temperature, and motion detection. By doing so, it will promote healthier plant growth, reduce resource waste, and simplify plant care for individuals with varying levels of expertise.

Motivation

1. **Sustainable Gardening:** The project is motivated by the need to promote sustainable gardening practices in an urbanized world. As people increasingly turn to indoor and urban gardening, there is a growing demand for efficient, eco-friendly solutions that optimize plant care.
2. **Effortless Plant Care:** Traditional plant care methods can be labor-intensive and require constant attention. This project aims to motivate individuals with varying levels of gardening expertise by providing an automated system that simplifies plant care, making it accessible and hassle-free.
3. **Resource Conservation:** With environmental concerns, the efficient use of resources like water is crucial. The project is driven by the desire to minimize resource wastage by precisely controlling irrigation and other environmental factors, contributing to water conservation efforts.
4. **Healthy Plant Growth:** Healthy plants improve air quality, aesthetics, and well-being. The project's motivation is to empower users to cultivate thriving, vibrant green spaces, fostering a deeper connection to nature and enhancing the quality of life in both homes and urban environments.

Objectives

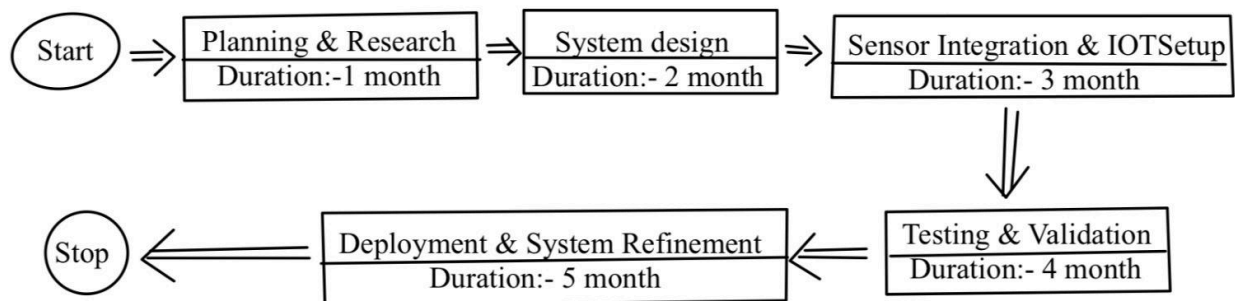
1. **Efficient Plant Care Automation:** Develop a comprehensive system that seamlessly integrates sensors and IoT technology to automate critical plant care tasks. The primary objective is to ensure consistent and precise plant care, including irrigation control, environmental monitoring, and pest detection while minimizing manual labor.
2. **Sensor Integration:** Integrate a variety of sensors, including soil moisture, humidity, temperature, motion detection, water level, and the DHT11 sensor, into a unified monitoring system.
3. **IoT Connectivity:** Establish seamless connectivity between the sensors and an ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller for real-time data collection and transmission.

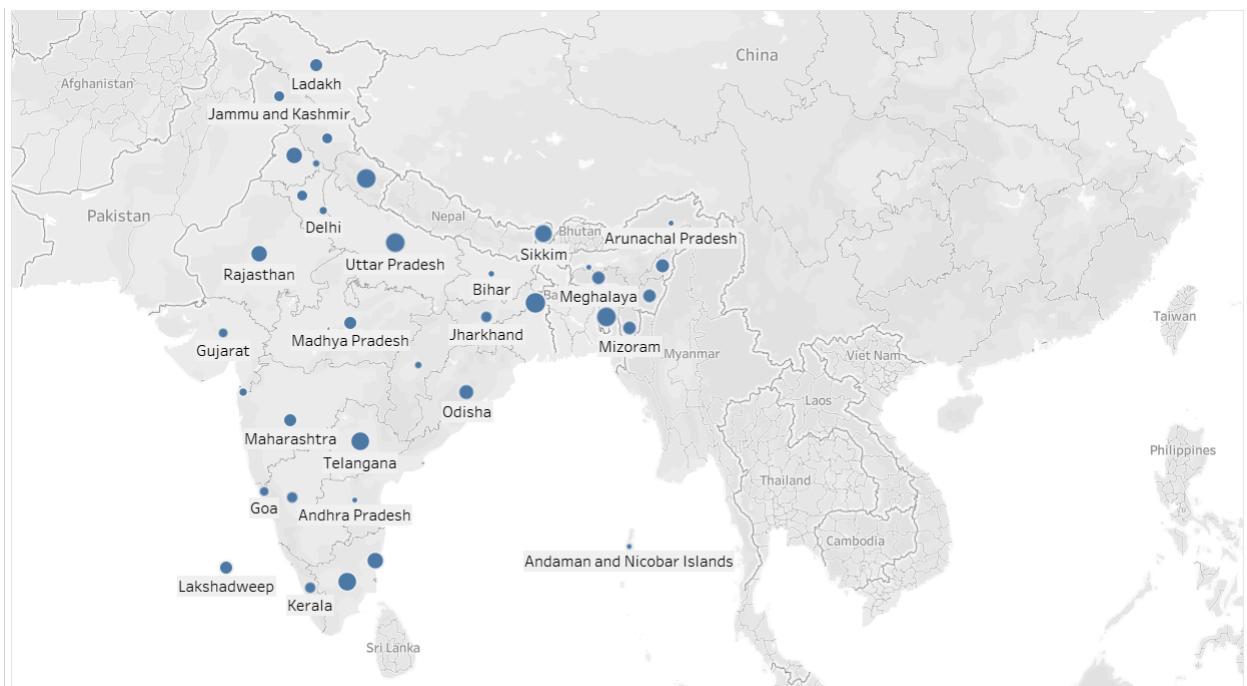
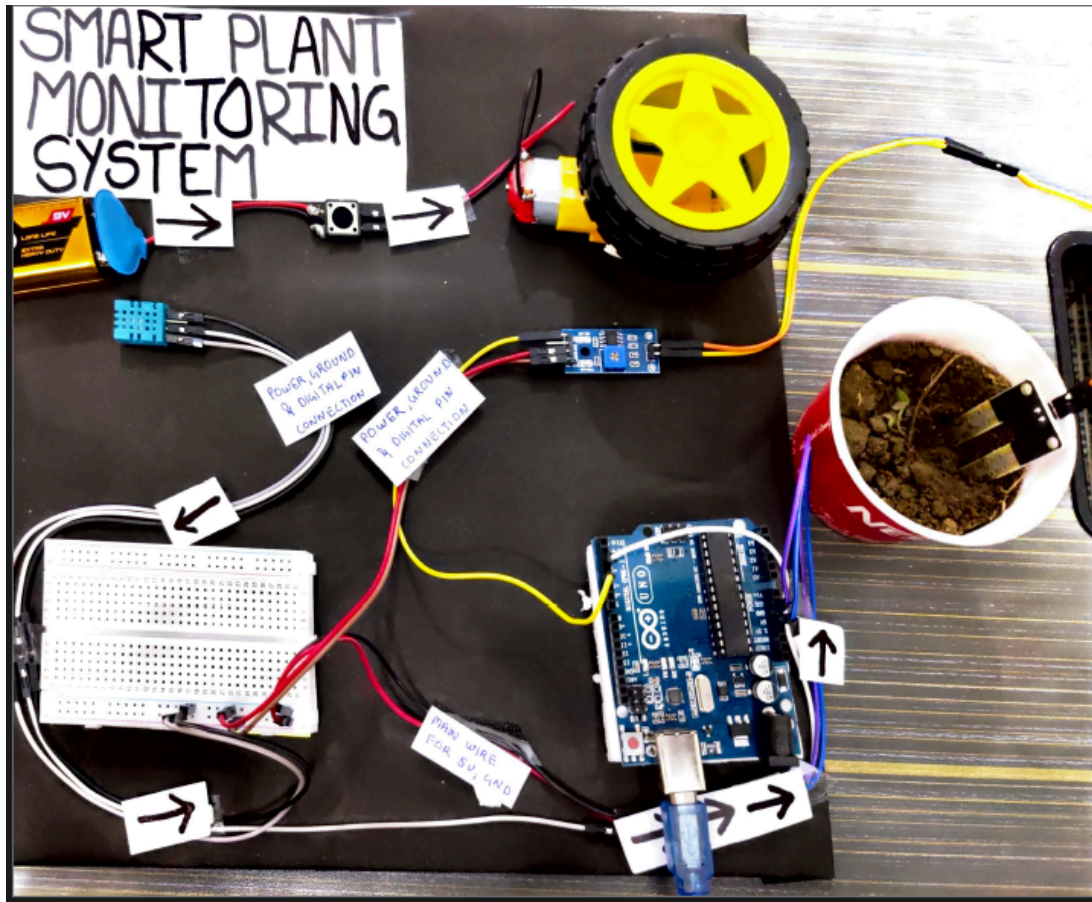
4. **User Interface Development:** Create user-friendly mobile and web interfaces that provide real-time access to plant data, including sensor readings, plant health status, and system control.
5. **Automated Plant Care:** Enable automated actions based on sensor data, including precise irrigation scheduling, humidity regulation, and early pest detection, to optimize plant health and growth.
6. **Remote Monitoring and Control:** Allow users to monitor their plants and control the system remotely through the mobile app and website, providing alerts and notifications as needed.
7. **User Education and Guidance:** Provide informative resources and guidance within the interfaces to educate users about optimal plant care practices, fostering a deeper understanding of plant needs.

Methodology

The methodology involves sensor deployment to collect real-time data on key plant parameters. Data is transmitted via IoT technology to a cloud-based platform. Algorithms analyze this data to make informed decisions for automated plant care. Users access the system through mobile and web interfaces for monitoring and control. Extensive testing, user feedback, and iterative improvements ensure system reliability and user satisfaction.

Schedule(PERT Chart)





These are the States where dots represent the farmers who are dependent on farming.

Reference

[1]-<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0960148113004035>

[2]-<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/6699841>

[3]-[https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=User+Interfaces+for+Plant+Monitoring&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1698764083925&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Aa4iVn74V4vwJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D0%26hl%3Den~:text=James%2C%20J.%2C%202016%2C%20December.%20Plant%20growth%20monitoring%20system%2C%20with%20dynamic%20user%2Dinterface.%20In%202016%20IEEE%20Region%2010%20Humanitarian%20Technology%20Conference%20\(R10%2DHTC\)%20\(pp.%201%2D5\).%20IEEE.](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=User+Interfaces+for+Plant+Monitoring&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1698764083925&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Aa4iVn74V4vwJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D0%26hl%3Den~:text=James%2C%20J.%2C%202016%2C%20December.%20Plant%20growth%20monitoring%20system%2C%20with%20dynamic%20user%2Dinterface.%20In%202016%20IEEE%20Region%2010%20Humanitarian%20Technology%20Conference%20(R10%2DHTC)%20(pp.%201%2D5).%20IEEE.)

[4]-[https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Efficient+Plant+Care+Automation&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1698764198779&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Aabnb2GrYP7BoJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D2%26hl%3Den~:text=Fatima%2C%20Zainab%2C%20Muhammad%20Hassan%20Tanveer%2C%20Waseemullah%2C%20Shehnaila%20Zardari%2C%20Laviza%20Falak%20Naz%2C%20Hina%20Khadim%2C%20Noorah%20Ahmed%2C%20and%20Midha%20Tahir.%20%22Production%20plant%20and%20warehouse%20automation%20with%20IoT%20and%20industry%205.0.%22%20Applied%20Sciences%2012%2C%20no.%204%20\(2022\)%3A%202053.](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Efficient+Plant+Care+Automation&btnG=#d=gs_cit&t=1698764198779&u=%2Fscholar%3Fq%3Dinfo%3Aabnb2GrYP7BoJ%3Ascholar.google.com%2F%26output%3Dcite%26scirp%3D2%26hl%3Den~:text=Fatima%2C%20Zainab%2C%20Muhammad%20Hassan%20Tanveer%2C%20Waseemullah%2C%20Shehnaila%20Zardari%2C%20Laviza%20Falak%20Naz%2C%20Hina%20Khadim%2C%20Noorah%20Ahmed%2C%20and%20Midha%20Tahir.%20%22Production%20plant%20and%20warehouse%20automation%20with%20IoT%20and%20industry%205.0.%22%20Applied%20Sciences%2012%2C%20no.%204%20(2022)%3A%202053.)