Temperature is among the most common environmental parameters of interest across various fields. In agriculture, all biological processes are tied to the temperature conditions of both air and soil [1]–[3], which are to be closely monitored and controlled. As a result, one of the goals for the Autonomous Wireless Agrometeorology Station is the recurring measurement of these parameters at the ground level and 1 metre above the ground. Although [2] and [4] demonstrate that soil temperature needs sampling at multiple depths, this project only prefers data of surface soil since the durability of sensors are not going to be taken care of and the technique of reading soil temperature in this scope is regardless of the depth where measurements take place. This section considers the choices for the corresponding sensors.

In this project, most modules are expected to be positioned off the ground. Ideally, the microcontroller circuit board could be set up at 1 metre above the ground level as the convergence point, which allows a temperature sensor to be integrated with minimal wiring; in turn, the temperature sensor at the ground level needs connecting via a cable of at least 1 metre. The choices for such devices are made from the comparison of available options in Vietnam as depicted in Table 1. All the fields are obtained from the device datasheets and/or the 2 suppliers Hshop and Thegioiic.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Part name | Operational voltage | Typical current/power consumption | Temperature output range | Data accuracy | Resolution | Available package(s) | Price | Communication protocol/method | Additional features |
| SHT30 | 2.15 to 5.5 V | 0.2 to 1500 µA | -40 to 125 ℃ | ±0.3 ℃ | 0.015 ℃ (16-bit) | * 11 x 13 mm breakout board * 50-cm long waterproof probe | 85,000 to 255,000 VND | I2C | Humidity sensing |
| SHT31 | 2.5 to 5.5 V | 0.2 to 1500 µA | -40 to 125 ℃ | ±0.3 ℃ | 0.015 ℃ (16-bit) | * 2.5 x 2.5 x 0.9 mm IC * 13.1 x 10.4 mm breakout board | 57,000 to 84,000 VND | I2C | Humidity sensing |
| SHTC3 | 5 to 28 V | < 0.05 W | -40 to 125 ℃ | ±0.2 ℃ | 0.01 ℃ | 50-cm long waterproof probe | 195,000 to 285,000 VND | RS-485 Modbus | Humidity sensing |
| TMP435ADGSR | 2.7 to 5.5 V | 3 µA to 6 mA | -60 to 150 ℃ | ±1.25 ℃ | 12-bit | 3 x 3 x 0.5 mm (10-VSSOP) | 89,000 VND | SMBus |  |
| AHT20 | 2 to 5.5 V | 0.25 to 23 µA | -40 to 85 ℃ | ±0.3 ℃ | 0.01 ℃ | 10.4 x 15 mm breakout board | 27,000 VND | I2C | Humidity sensing |
| SMT172 | 2.7 to 5.5 V | 0 to 70 µA | -45 to 130 ℃ | ±0.25 ℃ | N/A | 4.58 x 4.58 x 3.86 mm (TO-92) | 93,000 VND | PWM |  |
| SHT20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AM2315 | 3.5 to 5.5 V | 10 to 500 µA | -40 to 125 ℃ | ±0.1 ℃ | 0.1 ℃ (16-bit) | 50-cm long waterproof probe | 830,000 VND | I2C | Humidity sensing |
| HTU21 | 1.5 to 3.6 V | 0.02 to 500 µA | -40 to 125 ℃ | ±0.3 ℃ | 0.01 ℃ (14-bit) to 0.04 ℃ (12-bit) | 21 x 16 mm breakout board | 49,000 VND | I2C | Humidity sensing |
| DHT11 | 3 to 5.5 V | 100 µA  to 2.5 mA | 0 to 50 ℃ | ±2 ℃ | 1 ℃  (8-bit) | 15.5 x 12 x 5.5 mm | 34,000 VND | Single-Wire Two-Way | Humidity sensing |
| DHT12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DHT21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DHT22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LM35D | 4 to 30 V | 56 to 141 µA | 0 to 100 ℃ | ±1.5 ℃ | 10 mV/℃ | 4.58 x 4.58 x 3.86 mm (TO-92) | 45,000 VND | Analog |  |
| LM335 | 2.92 to 3.04 V | 450 µA  to 5 mA | -40 to 125 ℃ | 1 to 9 ℃ | 10 mV/K | 4.58 x 4.58 x 3.86 mm (TO-92) | 15,000 VND | Analog |  |
| LM75A | 2.7 to 5.5 V | 4 to 500 µA | -55 to 125 ℃ | ±2 to ±3 ℃ | 0.5 ℃  (9-bit) | 38 x 16 mm breakout board | 37,000 VND | I2C |  |
| Si7021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DS18B20 | 3.0 to 5.5 V | 750 nA  to 1.5 mA | -55 to 125 ℃ | ±0.5 to ±2 ℃ | 0.5 ℃  (9-bit) to 0.0625 ℃ (12-bit) | * 4.58 x 4.58 x 3.86 mm (TO-92) * 1-m long waterproof probe | 29,000 to 85,000 VND | One-Wire |  |
| BMP180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BMP280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BME280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BME680 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PT100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. Comparison of choices for the temperature sensor positioned at 1 metre above the ground level

[1] S. Das, “The Role of Temperature Sensor in Farming,” *Al Ardh Alkhadra*, 2022. https://www.aaaksc.com/temperature-sensor-farming/.

[2] H. Hao, F. Yu, and Q. Li, “Soil Temperature Prediction Using Convolutional Neural Network Based on Ensemble Empirical Mode Decomposition,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 4084–4096, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3048028.

[3] A. F. Subahi and K. E. Bouazza, “An Intelligent IoT-Based System Design for Controlling and Monitoring Greenhouse Temperature,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, pp. 125488–125500, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3007955.

[4] World Meteorological Organization, “Measurement of temperature,” in *Guide to meteorological instruments and methods of observation*, 7th ed., World Meteorological Organization, 2008.