

Automatic Gardening System

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Abstract

We were asked to do an it project using an Arduino Uno. We chose to do an automated gardening system with it, because that is relevant for some work projects that are currently in progress on Sandoy, where we are from. Our arduino project entails an automated system that waters, measures moisture, heat and light exposure. That is done by customizing an Arduino Uno which has a moisture-, heat and light sensor that does all our measurements. All the the data is then collected by the Arduino, and then sent to a Web Service via. a esp-05 wifi module. The Web Service receives the data, and presents it to the user. The user is registered with the Web Service, and can track his plant data through his registered user account, where he also can customize water input for the plant/s.

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Foreword

The foreword often consists of the author's personal opinion, the history of how the work emerged, how the work is structured, how the reader can choose to read it etc. It might also contain dedications, acknowledgements and similar things.

Acknowledgement

We want to thank The University of The Faroe Islands for providing us with the materials provided to us from the beginning, and to thank them for providing us with the funds to procure new materials. We also want to thank Benadikt Joensen for guiding and teaching us on the more electrical side of things in our project.

Chapter 1

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to document our project and the process of developing it.

We have chosen to work with automatic a gardening system because it has some tasks, what we believe, are tedious and easy to forget. There has been an increasing interest on Sandoy in trying to grow more vegetables on the islands, and to sell them. That grown interest in thanks to initiatives such as "Veltan" and "Eplafestivalurin". Trying to be self-sufficient with regards to food produce is, according us, a good idea, and that's were we think that our modest electronic gardening project fits well with that philosophy, and will be an interest for those, who want to try to be more self-sufficient.

Chapter 2

Setup

The Arduino Uno, TMP36GZ heat sensor, resistors and the cables which we use in this project, was provided by the one responsible by the course. We used at the start a FC28 moisture sensor, but it generally uses DC current which means that it corrodes quickly because of electrolysis in the soil and alters the soil composition which could potentially damage the plant. That would also eventually lead to tainted readings. We changed it to use an AC pulse that can be seen in figure, but we decided to opt for Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor V1.2 that is Corrosion Resistant. The FC28 sensor can be seen in A.1 and the Capacitive sensor can be seen in figure A.2.

2.1 Arduino

Arduino is an open-source electronics platforms which is based on user-friendly software and hardware components.¹ It can read outputs from these components e.g. readings from sensors, and it can input these sensors to that start.

We worked on an Arduino Uno. It is a microcontroller board. It has 14 digital i/o pins. they can be located on the board right next to the text *DIGITAL*. Six of those pins can be used as Power Width Modulation, shortened as PWM, outputs. Those pins are the ones who have a next to their ascribed numbers. It has six analog pins. It then has five different kinds of power pins. We only use the GND and the 5V and 3.3V pins. The 5V and 3.3 pins output a 5V and 3.3V from the regulator on the board which can be used to power different hardware components. The 3.3V pins has a maximum current draw of 50mA. GND stands for ground, and serves as the

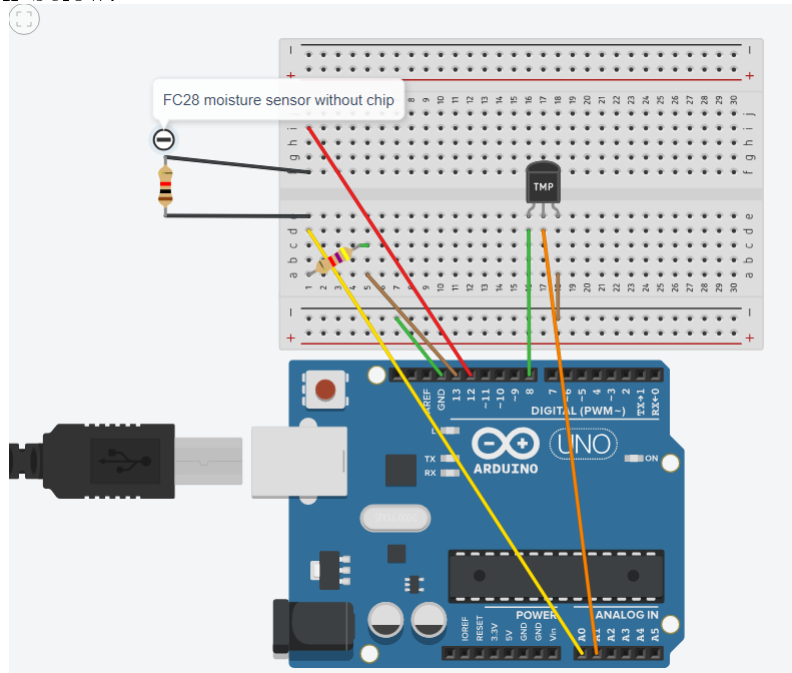
¹<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Introduction>

common return path for current from the different hardware components in our Arduino system.

2.2 Moisture Sensors

2.2.1 FC28

Our intention was to use the Arduino to induce an alternating current through the sensor. To simplify things, we circumvented the circuit of FC-28 such that we connected directly to the pins on the sensor. To alternate the current, we first emit 5V from pin 12 and set pin 13 to low (0V) for 1 ms then we take a reading through the analog pin A0. Then we flip the pin 12 and 13 (5V from pin 13) for the same amount of time. This should somewhat remedy the problems of electrolysis by shifting the ions back and forth between the moisture sensor pins, instead of just letting them congest at one pin. The chip had to be removed so that it could use AC. The setup can be seen below.



The resistor in the circuit helps increase the amount of current entering the analog sensor. Without it about half the current would go in the pin 13 when the measurement occurs. We are therefore able to steer the range of current entering the analog input. The left left leg is connected to 8 digital pin, the middle leg is connected to A1 pin, and the third leg is connected to -18 on the breadboard which is then connected to the ground pin on the

Arduino.

2.2.2 Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor v1.2

We looked at reviews, and this one seemed to be the most corrosion resistant of the ones we looked at. It is made by corrosion resistant material, so it has a higher lifetime than the other sensor. It measures moisture, or rather the ions in the soil, by reading the capacitance between two plates in the sensor. It has lesser range than the other one, as it measures air values as 555 and completely submerges as 280. We thought the minimized range wouldn't worsen our readings, and the benefit from increased lifetime far outweighed it.

```

1 uint8_t CapacitiveMoistureSensor::readPercent(uint16_t
    val)
2 {
3     /* 555 is the value for moisture in the air
4     // 288 is the value for when the sensor is
5     submerged in water
6     then sett 555 to be 0%, 288 to be 100%, and map
7     the percent between them */
8
9     val = constrain(val, 280, 555);
10    double valPercent = map (val, 555, 280, 0, 100);
11
12    return valPercent;
13 }

```

readPercent takes the read value from the analog read, and converts it to a percent that is mapped between air- and water value. Line 7 sets a constrain on val variable which says that it can't be more than 55 and not less than 280. Line 8 creates a new variable, which is val parameter mapped as a percentage between 555 and 280 where 555 is 0% and 280 is 100%.

```

uint8_t CapacitiveMoistureSensor::read()
2 {
3     digitalWrite(dPin, HIGH);
4     delay(1000);
5     uint16_t val = analogRead(aPin);
6
7     return readPercent(val);
8 }

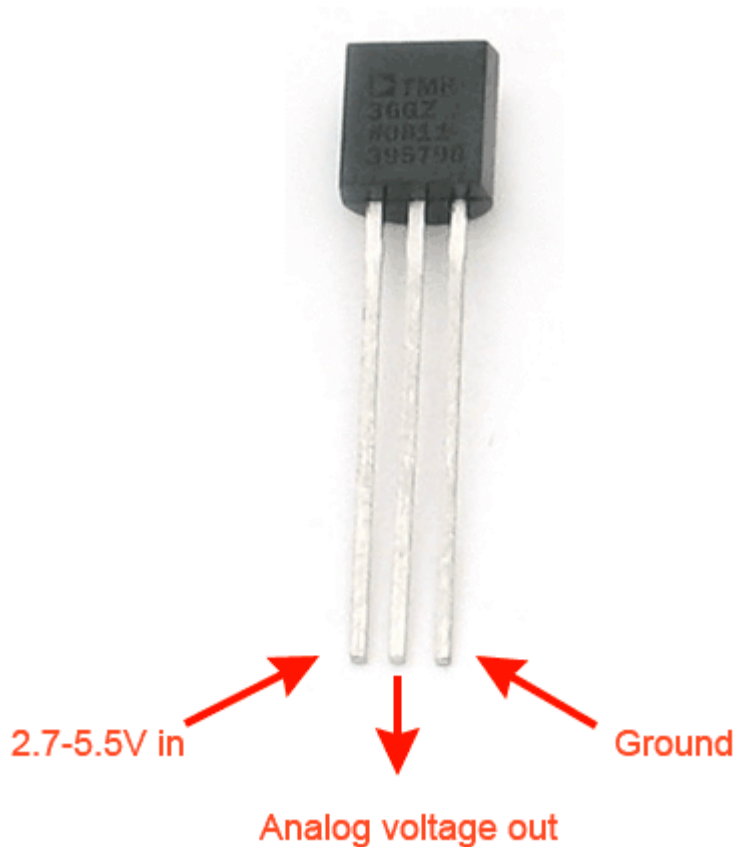
```

```
8 }
```

This method reads the output from the capacitive sensor. `digitalWrite(dPin, HIGH)` starts the sensor. `dPin` is the the digital pin in which the sensor is connected to the Arduino. `delay(1000)` pauses the code at one second, then it initialized the `val` variable through `analogRead(aPin)`, where `aPin` is the analog pin which the sensor is connected. Then the method calls and the above `readPercent(val)` method, which converts the value to a percentage, and the `read()` method returns that percentage to where the method was called from i.e. the main Arduino program.

2.3 Temperature Sensor

2.3.1 TMP Sensor



We used the TMP36 temperature sensor, as it was supplied to use by the course administrators and that it suits our purpose. The TMP36 is fairly simple. It can measure degrees from -40°C to 125°C , where it has a

precision of $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}^2$. It works as a diode so when it changes temperature, it then its voltage changes accordingly. The sensor measures the small change and outputs an analog output based on it, so its possible to calculate the temperature according to that output. The sensor's collector pin is attached to the 8 digital pin, the gate to the analog input A1 and the third leg is We use a `readCelcius()` method from the Temperature Class, and it can be seen below.

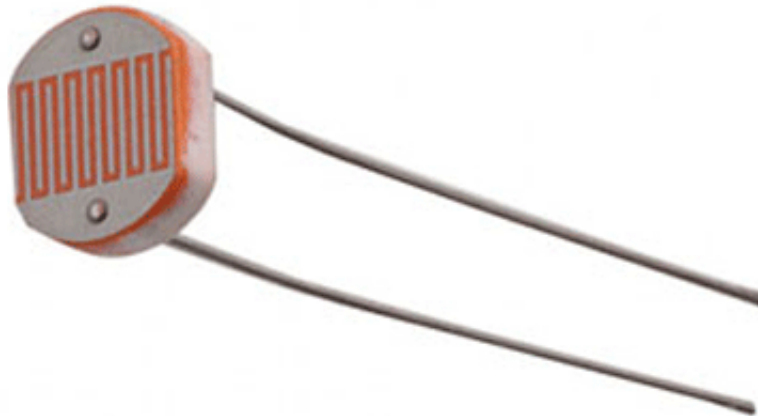
```
const int8_t TemperatureSensor::readCelsius()
2 {
    digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH);
4    delayMicroseconds(200);
    uint16_t reading = analogRead(readPin);
6    digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
    // converting that reading to voltage, for 3.3v
    arduino use 3.3
8    double voltage = reading * 5.0; // * 0.0009775171;
    voltage /= 1024.0;
10   return round((voltage - 0.5) * 100);
}
```

`digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH)` sends a pulse to the sensor which starts it, then `delayMicroseconds()` delays the program, so that the sensor waits while the sensor is activated. Then `reading = analogRead(readPin)` reads the output from the sensor. The output from it, is converted to voltage by multiplying it with five. That is then divided by 1024 to find the percentage of the analog read, because the Arduino outputs between 0 and 1023, where 0 is not voltage and 1023 is 5V. Five is then subtracted from that, and then that result is multiplied with 100 to convert it from mV to degrees. Five is subtracted from the reading because we want it so that 0V corresponds to -50°C .

²<https://www.bc-robotics.com/tutorials/using-a-tmp36-temperature-sensor-with-arduino/>

2.4 Light Sensor

2.4.1 LDR Resistor



We use a LDR Resistor to detect the level of light in the room. The resistor changes its resistance based on how much light is in the room. If the room is unlit then the resistor will have a resistance of a few ohms, but will decrease if the room gets lighter. It's not ideal for our purpose because it's not very sensitive, and that it needed to be calibrated. We chose it because it was available and that we wanted to focus on the webserver and other areas of the project.

2.5 Water Pump



Our water pump is said to have a flow rate of 80-120L/H. We haven't tested that, but our tests deem that it is strong enough for our purpose- maybe even too strong. It uses a DC current 2.5-6V. The rest of the product description is in A. Its tube was bought in the local Pet store, and was glued on the facing left in the picture.

2.6 Wifi Module

The ESP8266-05 wifi module was the hardest to work with. We initially bought an ESP8266-01, but that was even tougher to work with, because it had 8 pins, and the distance between each pin on the module was so small that we couldn't properly solder each part without connecting it to the next one. We then bought the 05 version which was much easier to solder. A picture is attached of the module in A.3. We don't use the antennae nor the upper GND pin. We have a problem with the module in that the Arduino UNO 3V supply has inadequate current capabilities to power it. It still works but we get occasional garbage data from the packages sent sent from the module. Garbage transmissions seem to increase the longer the module is in use. It's possible to use an alternate 3.3V supply rather than the one from the Arduino but we didn't look into it, as it would take focus from some of the other work needed in the development.

Chapter 3

Website

Webserver

We chose to work with Microsoft's ASP.NET Core which is an open-source cross-platform framework for building cloud-based and internet-connected applications. We chose this framework because we familiar with it through the course 5022.16 Web Applications: ASP.NET with C# which we had right before this course. It is something both collaborators in this project like to use.

3.1 Hosting

We initially chose to host the webserver on Microsoft's Azure, which all university students get access to through Microsoft's student offer. We quickly found out that it didn't work for us, because it only allows port 8080 and port 443 to be open. We needed other ports to use for communicating between the Arduino and the webserver.

3.2 Login

We found out that .Net Core has something called Identity Core which handles the login for an ASP.NET Core application. The user can create a membership for the application by using his or she's Facebook, Twitter, Microsoft, or Google login credentials. We could have added the other options, but we deemed it unnecessary as most faroese that would be willing to use a system such ours will most likely have a Facebook account. It's also possible to login with a regular email.

```

services.AddAuthentication().AddFacebook(facebookOptions =>
{
    facebookOptions.AppId =
        Configuration["Authentication:Facebook:AppId"];
    facebookOptions.AppSecret =
        Configuration["Authentication:Facebook:AppSecret"];
});

```

This code block adds Facebook authentication to our login service. `facebookOptions.AppId` and `facebookOptions.AppSecret` are plugins from chrome, which had to be created in Chrome to support facebook login for our project. We found the tutorial for it on Microsoft's support page for identity on. The idea with the login functionality is that plants can be attached to users in our system, and that he is able to view data about his plants on the website.

3.2.1 Project E.Garden Structure

Our .Net Core project is divided into three parts. It's good practice to have all business logic i.e. models that represents plants, users, and Arduino Data in a separate class library from the main program. It's done so the project is decoupled, and so that the classes can be included in a separate project. This class library is called Repository in our project, and the models in it are also divided into three parts. First part is the Model folder, where the classes are. One part is a folder that contains the skeleton i.e. interfaces for our business handler, then the implementation of those interfaces is located in the Concrete folder. This means that the `EFPlantRepository` model inherits from `IPlantRepository`, and then specifies what the methods `UserPlants()` and `SavePlants()` should do. These repositories are then initialized in the file `Startup.cs`, specifically the `ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)` method. It's initialized with something called Dependency Injection, and that can be seen in 3.1

Listing 3.1: Observer Class

```

services.AddScoped<IApplicationUserAccessor, ApplicationUserAccessor>();
services.AddScoped<IPlantRepository, EFPlantRepository>();
services.AddScoped<IArduinoDataRepository, EFArduinoDataRepository>();

```

This looks the interfaces, and what they should be implemented as, when the project gets build. `AddScoped` or `AddTransient` establishes the lifetime of the services, and `scoped` means that it is created once per request. The

code for the interfaces can be seen in ???. The implementations and the explanations for the interfaces can be seen below.

Listing 3.2: Observer Class

```
public class EFArduinoDataRepository : IArduinoDataRepository
{
    private readonly EGardenerContext _context;

    public EFArduinoDataRepository(EGardenerContext context)
    {
        _context = context;
    }
    public void SaveData(ArduinoData data)
    {
        var context = _context;
        var plants = context.Plants.Include(x => x.Datas);
        var plant = plants.Single(x => x.PlantId == data.PlantId);
        var datas = plant.Datas;
        datas.Add(data);
        context.SaveChanges();
    }
}
```

It has one private datamember called `_context` of type `EGardenerContext`, which gets initialized in the `EFArduinoDataRepository`. This context is the context between the models and their corresponding database entities. All the `EFRepositories` have this `EGardenerContext`. The `SaveData(ArduinoData)` is the actual implementation of the `IArduinoDataRepository`. It takes an `ArduinoData` object as a parameter.

3.2.2 Observer Pattern

We decided to use Gang Of Four's observer pattern. We think that it fit well in our implementation of the communication between the Arduino and our Webserver. Microsoft have their own implementation of the patternpattern

In short, the pattern is about having one subject that has a list of dependencies which it notifies when there's a change.

Observer

Our provider is called `Observer` and implements the `IObserver` with `ArduinoData` in the template brackets. That it implements the interface means that the class implements its own version of the methods

- OnCompletet()
- OnError(Exception Error)
- OnNext(T Value)

These can be called event handlers as they get called, when those events happen. The first method indicates that the provider is finished with transferring data. Second method informs the observer that an error occurred. The third method supplies the observer with current or new data. The class has one member variable called `_unsubscribe`, which is an `IDisposable` object, and it has two properties of type `ArduinoData` called `Data` and type `String` which is the Observer's name. `IDisposable` is a `C#` interface that provides a mechanism for releasing unmanaged resources by its method `Dispose()`. `ArduinoData` is one we made, and it is the container for the data in which the arduino transfers to the webserver. It's properties can be seen in listings B.3

Observable

Appendix A

Graphics of sensors and other components

The following are pictures of our sensors and other components.

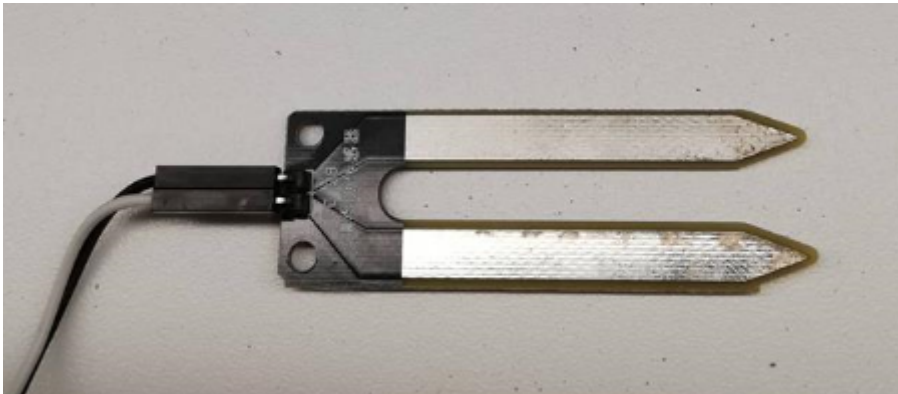


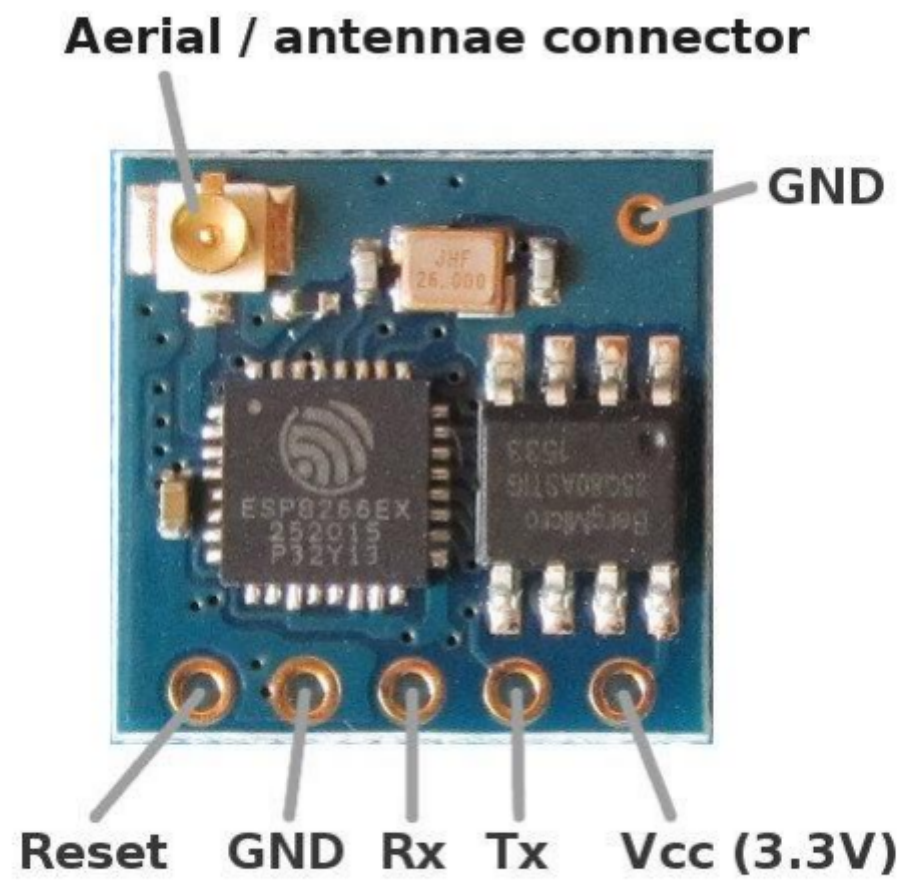
Figure A.1: Corroded fc-28 after moderate use.

16 APPENDIX A. GRAPHICS OF SENSORS AND OTHER COMPONENTS



Figure A.2: Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor v1.2

- 100% brand new and high quality
- DC Voltage: 2.5-6V
- Maximum lift: 40-110cm / 15.75"-43.4"
- Flow rate: 80-120L/H
- Outside diameter of water outlet: 7.5mm / 0.3"
- Inside diameter of water outlet: 4.7mm / 0.18"
- Diameter: Approx. 24mm / 0.95"
- Length: Approx. 45mm / 1.8"
- Height: Approx. 33mm / 1.30"
- Material: engineering plastic
- Driving mode: brushless dc design, magnetic driving
- Continuous working life of 500 hours



ESP8266 Esp-05 Pinout – Top View of Module

Figure A.3: Descriptive picture of ESP8266-05 module

Appendix B

Latex Listings

The code highlighting in this tex document was taken from trihedral's ArduinoLatexListing Github repository

Listing B.1: ArduinoDataRepository

```
public interface IArduinoDataRepository
{
    void SaveData(ArduinoData data);
}

public interface IPlantRepository
{
    Task<IEnumerable<Plant>> UserPlants();
    Task SavePlant(Plant plant);
}

public interface IUserRepository
{
    ApplicationUser GetCurrentUser();
}
```

Listing B.2: Observer Class

```
public class Observer : IObservable<ArduinoData>
{
    private IDisposable _unsubscribe;
    public EFArduinoDataRepository ArduinoDataRepository { get; set; }

    public void Subscribe(IObservable<ArduinoData> provider)
    {
        if (provider != null)
```

```

        _unsubscribe = provider.Subscribe(this);
    }

    public virtual void OnCompleted()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"connection to observer closed.");
        this.Unsubscribe();
    }

    public virtual void OnError(Exception e)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Observer: Error in connection or transmission of data.");
    }

    // This runs when data from arduino is received.
    public virtual void OnNext(ArduinoData value)
    {
        ArduinoDataRepository.SaveData(value); // save the read data into the d
    }

    public virtual void Unsubscribe()
    {
        _unsubscribe.Dispose();
    }
}

```

Listing B.3: Struct of ArduinoData

```

public struct ArduinoData
{
    public int Temperature { get; set; }
    public uint Moisture { get; set; }
    public User User { get; set; }
    [Key]
    public uint PlantId { get; set; }
    public int Light { get; set; }
    public int Water { get; set; }
}

```

Bibliography