SPRINT 1

HARDWARE SENSORS INTEGRATION WITH ESP32 MICROCONTROLLER ALONG WITH WIFI CONNECTIVITY

Date	28 th October 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID12810
Project Name	SmartFarmer – IoT Enabled Farming Application
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COMPONENTS USED:

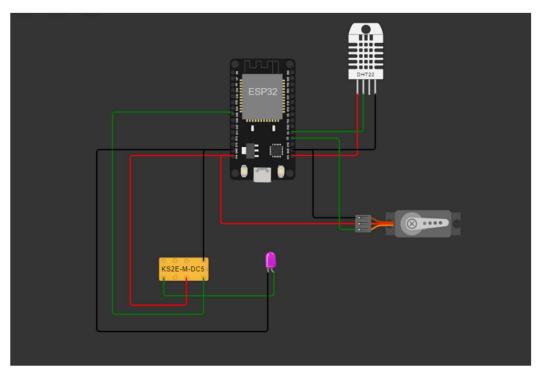
- ESP32 Microcontroller
- DHT22 Temperature and Humidity Sensor
- Servo Motor For tap controlling water flow
- DPDT relay switch (to control the motor)
- Violet Led (instead of motor as it is not available in WOKWI platform)

Note: Soil moisture sensor and other environmental sensors are not available in wokwi platform but available in tinkercad. The demerit in using tinkercad is that wifi connectivity module — esp8266 is disabled in that platform due to some security reasons

PLATFORM USED:

• WOKWI - Online Electronics Simulator

CIRCUIT DESIGN:



```
LINK FOR PROJECT: <a href="https://wokwi.com/projects/348487506111496786">https://wokwi.com/projects/348487506111496786</a>
PROGRAM (ESP32 CODE - .ino file):
// Importing the necessary libraries
#include <Adafruit Sensor.h>
#include <DHT.h>
#include <DHT U.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <ESP32Servo.h>
#define L LOW
#define H HIGH
#define DHTPIN 4
#define DHTTYPE DHT22
#define servoPin 2
#define voiletPin 25
// Since motor is not available in wokwi platform,
// violet led is used instead of motor. However the connections
// remains same for motor if used.
DHT Unified dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
uint32_t delayMS;
// Temperature and humidity variables
int temperature = 0;
int humidity = 0;
// SSID and Password for WiFi connection
char SSID[] = "Wokwi-GUEST";
char PASSWORD[] = "";
Servo servo;
```

```
// angle position of servo motor
int deg = 0;
// Setup function - run only once
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(115200);
 WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA);
 WiFi.begin(SSID, PASSWORD);
 pinMode(voiletPin, OUTPUT);
 digitalWrite(voiletPin, LOW);
 // Connecting to WiFi
 Serial.print("Trying to connect to WiFi.");
 while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
  delay(500);
  Serial.print(".");
 }
 Serial.println();
 Serial.print("Connected to ");
 Serial.print(SSID);
 Serial.print("(IP Address: ");
 Serial.print(WiFi.localIP());
 Serial.println(")");
 Serial.print("MAC Address: ");
 Serial.println(WiFi.macAddress());
 // DHT22 sensor and Servo motor configuration
 dht.begin();
```

```
servo.attach(servoPin, 500, 2400);
 sensor t sensor;
 dht.temperature().getSensor(&sensor);
 Serial.println("-----");
 Serial.print("Temperature Sensor - Resolution: ");
 Serial.print(sensor.resolution);
 Serial.println("°C");
 Serial.println("-----");
 dht.humidity().getSensor(&sensor);
 Serial.print("Humidity Sensor - Resolution: ");
 Serial.print(sensor.resolution);
 Serial.println("%");
 Serial.println("-----");
 delayMS = sensor.min delay / 1000;
}
// Loop function - run continuously
void loop() {
 // Getting temperature and humidity values at the moment
 sensors_event_t event;
 dht.temperature().getEvent(&event);
 Serial.println("========");
 Serial.println("-----");
 if (isnan(event.temperature))
  temperature = 0;
  Serial.println("Got error while reading temperature!");
 }
 else
```

```
{
 temperature = event.temperature;
 Serial.print("Current Temperature: ");
 Serial.print(event.temperature);
 Serial.println("°C");
}
dht.humidity().getEvent(&event);
if (isnan(event.relative_humidity))
 humidity = 0;
  Serial.println("Got error while reading humidity!");
}
else
 humidity = event.relative humidity;
 Serial.print("Current Relative Humidity: ");
 Serial.print(event.relative humidity);
 Serial.println("%");
}
Serial.println("-----");
// Controlling tap and motor based on certain conditions
if ( ((temperature < 27)||(temperature = 0)) && ((humidity > 30)||(humidity = 0)) )
{
 digitalWrite(voiletPin, LOW);
 Serial.println("Now tap is closed and irrigation stopped!");
 Serial.println("Also MOTOR IS OFF (Shown by non-glowing voilet led)");
 for (; deg >= 0; deg -= 1)
```

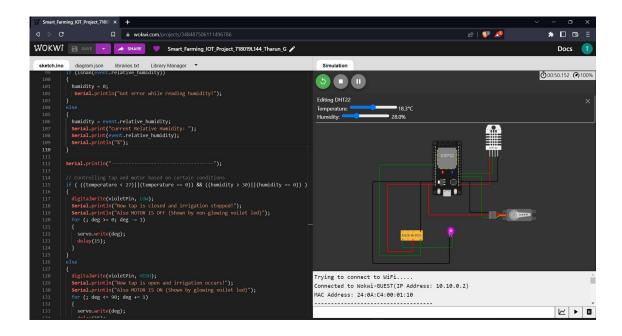
```
{
   servo.write(deg);
   delay(15);
  }
 }
 else
 {
  digitalWrite(voiletPin, HIGH);
  Serial.println("Now tap is open and irrigation occurs!");
  Serial.println("Also MOTOR IS ON (Shown by glowing voilet led)");
  for (; deg \le 90; deg += 1)
    servo.write(deg);
   delay(15);
  }
 Serial.println("-----");
 delay(delayMS + 1000);
}
PROGRAM ( diagram.json ):
 "version": 1,
 "author": "20L432 - PRADEIP B",
 "editor": "wokwi",
 "parts": [
  { "type": "wokwi-esp32-devkit-v1", "id": "esp", "top": 24.17, "left": 37.5, "attrs": {} },
    "type": "wokwi-dht22",
   "id": "dht1",
```

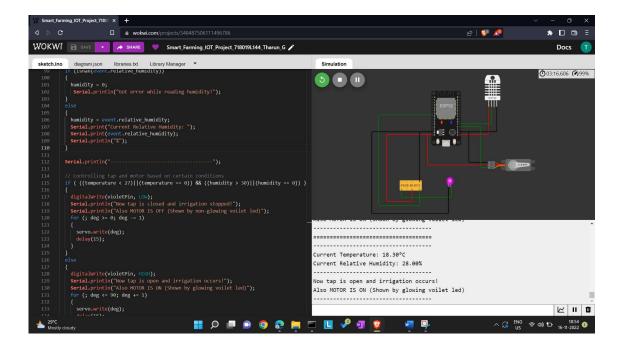
```
"top": -31.86,
    "left": 228.83,
    "attrs": { "temperature": "18.3", "humidity": "28" }
  },
   { "type": "wokwi-servo", "id": "servo1", "top": 233.1, "left": 240.17, "attrs": {} },
   { "type": "wokwi-ks2e-m-dc5", "id": "relay2", "top": 347.39, "left": -76.55, "attrs": {} },
    "type": "wokwi-led",
    "id": "led2",
    "top": 329.98,
    "left": 83.99,
    "attrs": { "color": "magenta" }
 "connections": [
  [ "esp:TX0", "$serialMonitor:RX", "", [] ],
  [ "esp:RX0", "$serialMonitor:TX", "", [] ],
  ["dht1:VCC", "esp:3V3", "red", ["v0"]],
  ["dht1:GND", "esp:GND.1", "black", ["v0"]],
  ["dht1:SDA", "esp:D4", "green", ["v0"]],
  [ "esp:GND.1", "servo1:GND", "black", [ "h33.39", "v113.33" ] ],
  [ "esp:D2", "servo1:PWM", "green", [ "h75.75", "v51.61" ] ],
  ["servo1:V+", "esp:VIN", "red", ["h-217.1", "v-110.54"]],
  [ "relay2:P1", "esp:VIN", "red", [ "v44.28", "h-90.57", "v-237.11" ] ],
  [ "relay2:COIL2", "esp:GND.2", "black", [ "v0" ] ],
  [ "relay2:COIL1", "esp:D25", "green", [ "v58.68", "h-147.17", "v-326.38", "h17.28" ]
],
  ["led2:A", "relay2:NO1", "green", ["v36.98", "h-199.63"]],
  [ "led2:C", "esp:GND.2", "black", [ "v94.72", "h-276.21", "v-293.53" ] ]
```

SERIAL MONITOR:

OUTPUTS:

From the below screenshot, we can understand that the ESP32 gets connected
to WiFi and since humidity is less than threshold (30%), the tap is open and the
motor is turned on i.e. violet led glows.





 In below screenshot, since the both temperature and humidity are in acceptable ranges, the tap is closed and the motor is turned off i.e. violet led does not glow.

