

Smart Irrigation and Plant Health Detection using Raspberry PICO

How to Use Oled Display,Capacitive Moisture Sensor,DHT11 Temperature,Humidity Sensor and Relays with WIZnet Pico

In this project, we'll create a smart irrigation system that can detect the moisture level in the water and irrigate the plant accordingly. The system also contains a failsafe mechanism that allows the moisture sensor to recalibrate so that the plant is not overwatered. It also shows the current humidity level and temperature in degrees, as well as the plant's health condition, which is presented on the OLED screen. This project employs YOLOV5, a powerful object detection model capable of monitoring plant health in real time and transmitting the information to a MQTT server. The MQTT server sends messages to the Raspberry PICO, which it displays on the OLED panel.

Things used in this project

1 Hardware

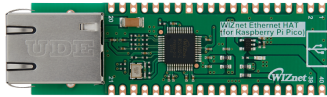

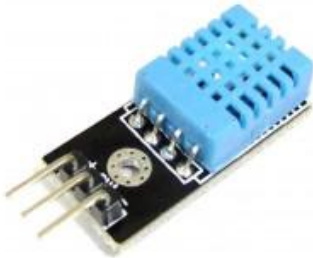
- Wiznet Pico board
- Jumper wires
- OLED Display 0.96inch
- Capacitive Moisture Sensor
- DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor
- 5v Pump
- 5v single channel relay
- Light Pipe
- Bread Board
- DC Power Jack
- 5V Power Supply
- Web Cam


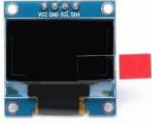

2 Software




- Arduino IDE
- YOLOV5 Object Detection



Story

India is one of the largest freshwater users in the world, and our country uses a larger amount of fresh water than other countries. There is a large amount of water used in agriculture rather than in the domestic and industrial sector. 65% of total water is contributed as groundwater. Today water has become one of the most important sources on the earth and most of it is used in the agriculture field. As the a capacitive soil-moisture sensor and temperature/humidity sensor are placed in the root zone of the plants, the system can distribute this information to the microcontroller. The raspberry pico is the heart of the system. The system can use the sensors such as soil moisture sensor and atmosphere humidity and temperature. The raspberry pi model is programmed such that if either soil moisture dips below a predefined threshold level, the irrigation system is activated, i.e. the relay connected to the raspberry pico will turn ON or OFF the motor. In order to prevent over irrigation a timeout is added. For small use cases such as a houseplant, the motor will turn on only for 5 seconds waits for recalibration of the moisture sensor if water is adequate and is above threshold it will stop irrigating else it will pump again for 5 seconds. Moreover the onboard OLED display and Serial Monitor will display the current temperature, moisture, humidity level and healthiness of the plant. Healthiness of the plant is determined by using a webcam connected to a laptop and by making use of YOLOV5 which will send the plants current status to an MQTT server. This project presents an efficient, fairly cheap and easy automated irrigation system. This system once installed has less maintenance cost and is easy to use.

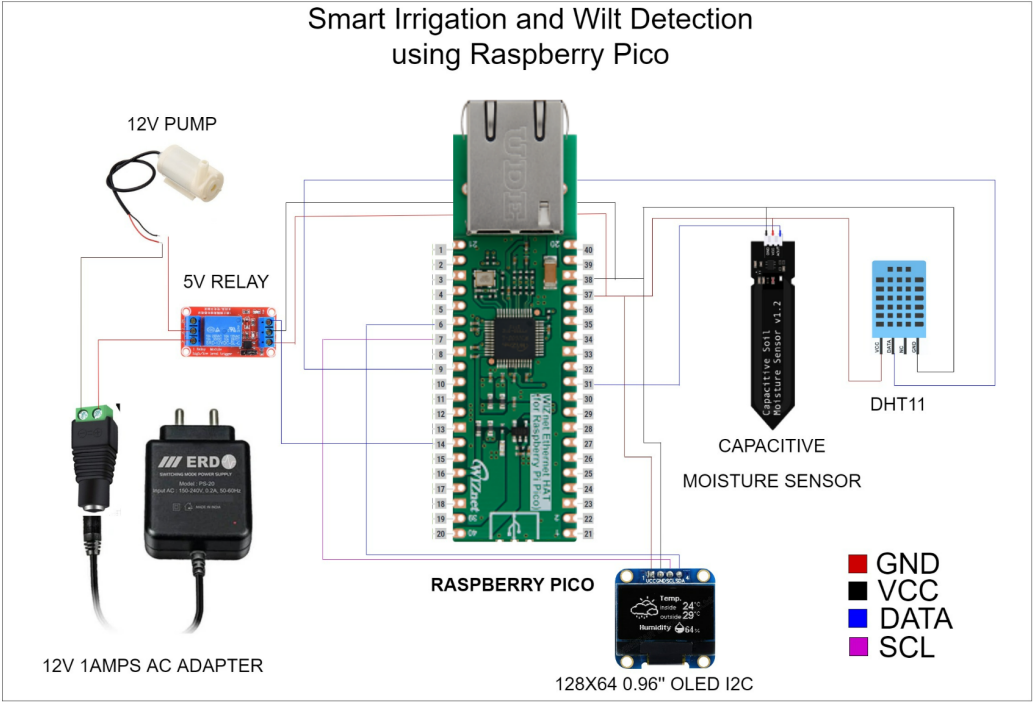
Component Used	Image	Description
Wiznet PICO ethernet hat	 A green printed circuit board (PCB) with a silver Ethernet port on the left. It features various electronic components including a microcontroller, resistors, and capacitors. The text 'WIZnet Ethernet PICO for Raspberry Pi Pico' is printed on the board.	Controls and coordinates the pump system, collects data from the sensors, receives messages from the MQTT Server and displays it on the OLED Display.
Capacitive Moisture Sensor	 A small black PCB with a white header. A multi-colored ribbon cable is attached to the sensor. The text 'Capacitive Moisture Sensor V2.0' is printed on the board.	Reads Moisture value from the soil.
DHT11	 A blue plastic sensor module mounted on a black PCB. It has a circular potentiometer and a small blue potentiometer. The text 'DHT11' is printed on the PCB.	Reads Temperature and Humidity from the root of soil.

5V Single Channel Relay		<p>Activates pump based on the humidity reading</p>
0.96 inch OLED Display		<p>Reads and displays data from the sensors. Also displays the plant health information from the MQTT Server</p>
Breadboard and Jumper wire		<p>Helps with interconnecting circuit elements with the Raspberry PICO</p>

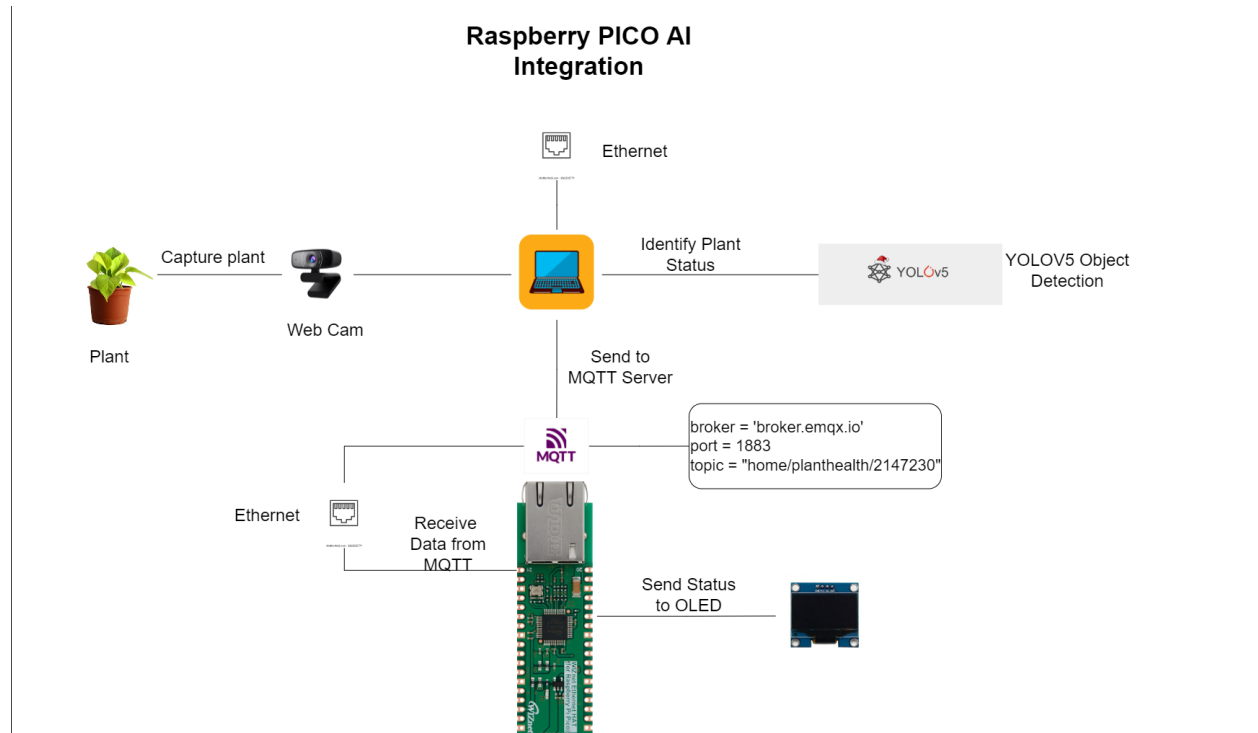
USB Webcam		Captures plant images to the YOLOV5 Object detection model for analysis
Light pipe		To collect water from reservoir to the soil
5V Pump		Supplies water from reservoir to soil

DC 5v Jack	 A black DC 5V Jack connector with a green terminal block. The connector has a cylindrical body with a threaded section and a central pin. The green terminal block has two screw terminals.	Helps providing power supply to the 5V pump
5V DC Adapter	 A black 5V DC Adapter with a power cord and a yellow DC connector. The adapter has a standard AC power plug and a DC output cable with a yellow connector.	Converts AC Current to DC current at 5V 1 amps to power the pump

Circuit Diagram



AI Integration



Explanation

VCC , GND are connected to a common point in the bread board so that other sensors can share this point. The DHT sensor is connected to GPIO PIN 9 of the pico board which will provide temperature and humidity readings. The capacitive moisture sensor is connected to Analogue PIN A0 which will provide current soil moisture readings. The SDA and SCL pins of the OLED display are connected to the GPIO 5 and 4. Readings from DHT11 and moisture sensor are displayed on the OLED display. A relay is connected to the GPIO PIN 14 for turning on and off the pump. The +ve of the pump is connected to the relay and -ve is directly connected to the pump from the DC jack. +ve of the DC jack is connected to the common point of the relay. The system uses a 5v motor powered by a 5v DC adapter. If the moisture percent drops below 30% the relay will activate the pump mechanism for 5 seconds. It turns off the pump for 10 sec inorder for the moisture sensor to recalibrate. The microcontroller will check for the moisture level and activate the pump if the moisture level is still below 30. The relay will stop activating if the water level is above 30 inorder to prevent over watering. The OLED display will also display the health status of the plant.

How to integrate AI ?

In this project we have used the YOLOV5 object detection model on a custom trained dataset which could detect accurately when a plant is dry or not. Training is done by collecting dry pictures and healthy pictures of the same plant type. We then annotate these pictures differentiating between dry and healthy. Then feed it to the training algorithm. Ensure that the present working directory is the YOLOV5 directory and all dependencies are installed. The coco128.yaml file has to be updated with the dataset directory and also the classes used [Healthy,dry]. Train using the command:

```
!python train.py --img 416 --batch 16 --epochs 100 --data coco128.yaml --weights yolov5s.pt --cache
```

A pertained weight has been assigned to the training [yolov5s.pt] and is running at 100 epochs. Once the training is done check in the “runs” folder to check the accuracy of predictions in the .jpg files. The real time detection can be used with the command :

```
python detect.py --weights runs\plant\best.pt --img 416 --conf 0.25 --source 1
```

While running this command the present working directory should be the root of the yolov5 folder. The weight file ending in “.pt” file has to be given in the - -weight argument. The source can be set to 1 or 0 depending on the webcam used internal or external. On running this command a frame opens up with bounding box detection. In the detect.py we have made some edits so that the frames will only be sent at a slower rate so that it matches with the speed of mqtt receiver in the microcontroller. The status of the plant will be displayed in the console. In this project we are sending this plant status to the mqtt server . These status messages include “plant is healthy”, “plant is dried”, in case no plants are detected “no plant detected”. On receiving the status from the mqtt server in raspberry pico ,we check for keywords such as “healthy” , “dried” and “no”. A global variable is assigned for each status and this status will be displayed in the OLED display as well as the Serial Monitor.

Code

```
1 // Author Sain Saji
2 // Reference for OLED
3 //
4 https://github.com/sainsaji/SSD1306-Base-Code-for-Raspberry-Pico-Ardunio-L
5 ibrary/edit/main/README.md
6 //Libraries Included
7 #include <SPI.h>
8 #include <Wire.h>
9 #include <Ethernet.h>
10 #include <PubSubClient.h>
11 #include <Adafruit_GFX.h> //External Libraries for driving the OLED
12 #include <Adafruit_SSD1306.h> //External Libraries for driving the OLED
13 #include <DHT.h>
14
15 //MQTT Global Variables
16 byte mac[] = { 0xDE, 0xED, 0xBA, 0xFE, 0xFE, 0xED };
17 IPAddress ip(172, 16, 0, 100);
18 IPAddress myDns(192, 168, 0, 1);
19 char server [] ="broker.emqx.io";
20 EthernetClient ethClient;
21 PubSubClient client(ethClient);
22
23 //Definitions
24 #define SCREEN_WIDTH 128 // OLED display width, in pixels
25 #define SCREEN_HEIGHT 64 // OLED display height, in pixels
26 #define OLED_RESET -1 // Make sure this is set to -1 for Pico
27 #define SCREEN_ADDRESS 0x3C // Use 3C with Pico for 128x64 OLED
28 #define DHTPIN 9 // Digital pin connected to the DHT
29 #define DHTTYPE DHT11 // Defining DHT Version ,use DHT22 for
30 //sensor
31 //Initialization
```

```

32 Adafruit_SSD1306 display(SCREEN_WIDTH, SCREEN_HEIGHT, &Wire,
OLED_RESET);
33 DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
34
35 //Global Variables
36 int current_status=3;          //Initial plant status [0:Healthy,1:
Unhealthy, 3: No plant detected]
37 int rightX=26;                //Display right X value
38 int leftY=5;                  //Display left Y value
39 int soilMoistureValue = 0;     //Initial moisture value
40 int soilmoisturepercent=0;     //Moisture value in percentage
41
42 //Global Constants
43 const int AirValue = 620;      // Airvalue after calibrating
44 const int WaterValue = 310;   // Water Value after calibrating
45
46 //Display Frame bitmap
47 const unsigned char baseframe [] PROGMEM = {
48     0x00, 0x1e, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
49     0x00, 0x3f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
50     0x00, 0x73, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
51     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
52     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
53     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
54     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
55     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
56     0x00, 0xe1, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
57     0x00, 0xed, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
58     0x00, 0xed, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,

```

[illegible]

```
79  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x0c, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
80  0x00, 0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x1e, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
81  0x00, 0x1c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x3e, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
82  0x00, 0x1e, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x7f, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
83  0x00, 0x3f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0xff, 0x80,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
84  0x00, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0xff, 0xc0,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
85  0x00, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x01, 0xff, 0xc0,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
86  0x00, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x03, 0xff, 0xe0,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
87  0x01, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x03, 0xdf, 0xf0,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
88  0x03, 0xff, 0xe0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x07, 0x0e, 0x70,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
89  0x03, 0xff, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x07, 0x24, 0x78,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
90  0x07, 0xff, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x0f, 0x0c, 0xf8,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
91  0x07, 0xff, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x0f, 0x99, 0xfc,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
92  0x0f, 0xff, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x1f, 0xf2, 0x7c,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
93  0x1f, 0xff, 0xfc, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x1f, 0xe4, 0x3e,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
94  0x1f, 0xff, 0xfc, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x3f, 0xc9, 0x3e,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
95  0x1f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x3f, 0x9c, 0x7e,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
96  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x3f, 0xff, 0xff,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
97  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x3f, 0xff, 0xff,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
98  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x38, 0x61, 0x87,
0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
```

```

99  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x38, 0x00, 0x07,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
100  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x38, 0x00, 0x07,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
101  0x3f, 0xff, 0xfe, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x38, 0x00, 0x0e,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
102  0x1f, 0xff, 0xfc, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x3c, 0x00, 0x0e,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
103  0x1f, 0xff, 0xfc, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x1c, 0x00, 0x1e,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
104  0x0f, 0xff, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x1e, 0x00, 0x3c,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
105  0x07, 0xff, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x0f, 0x00, 0x78,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
106  0x03, 0xff, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x07, 0xe1, 0xf8,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
107  0x01, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x03, 0xff, 0xe0,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
108  0x00, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0xff, 0xc0,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
109  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x3e, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
110  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
111  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
112 };
113
114 //MQTT callback funtion
115 void callback(char* topic, byte* payload, unsigned int length) {
116     Serial.print("Message arrived ");
117     Serial.print(topic);
118     Serial.print("] ");
119     char messageBuffer[30];
120     memcpy(messageBuffer, payload, length);
121     messageBuffer[length] = '\0';
122     Serial.println(messageBuffer);
123     for (int i=0;i<length;i++) {
124         Serial.print((char)payload[i]);
125     }

```

```

126 //For convering payload to string
127 char message[30];
128 for(int i=0;i<length;i++){
129     message[i]=payload[i];
130 }
131 String msg = String(message);
132
133 //Checking if index contain healthy
134 int he = msg.indexOf("healthy");
135 //Checking if index contain "no" as in "no plants detected"
136 int no = msg.indexOf("no");
137
138 //if index contain "healthy" set current_status as 0 else 1
139 if(he>0)
140     current_status=0;
141 else
142     current_status=1;
143 //if index contain "no" set current_status as 3
144 if(no>=0)
145     current_status=3;
146 Serial.println();
147 }
148
149 //MQTT Reconnect callback
150 void reconnect() {
151     // Loop until we're reconnected
152     while (!client.connected()) {
153         Serial.print("Attempting MQTT connection...");
154         // Attempt to connect
155         if (client.connect("arduinoClient")) {
156             Serial.println("connected");
157             client.subscribe("home/planthealth/2147230");
158         } else {
159             Serial.print("failed, rc=");
160             Serial.print(client.state());
161             Serial.println(" try again in 5 seconds");
162             // Wait 5 seconds before retrying
163             delay(5000);
164         }
165     }

```



```

166 }
167
168 //MQTT Ethernet initialization
169 void ethstart()
170 {
171     //ethernet codes
172     Ethernet.init(17); // WIZnet W5100S-EVB-Pico
173     Serial.begin(115200);
174     while (!Serial) {
175         ; // wait for the serial port to connect. Needed for native USB
port only
176     }
177
178     Serial.println("Initialize Ethernet with DHCP:");
179     if (Ethernet.begin(mac) == 0) {
180         Serial.println("Failed to configure Ethernet using DHCP");
181         // Check for Ethernet hardware present
182         if (Ethernet.hardwareStatus() == EthernetNoHardware) {
183             Serial.println("Ethernet shield was not found.  Sorry, can't run
without hardware. :(");
184             while (true) {
185                 delay(1); // do nothing, no point running without Ethernet
hardware
186             }
187         }
188         if (Ethernet.linkStatus() == LinkOFF) {
189             Serial.println("Ethernet cable is not connected.");
190         }
191         // try to configure using IP address instead of DHCP:
192         Ethernet.begin(mac, ip, myDns);
193     } else {
194         Serial.print("  DHCP assigned IP ");
195         Serial.println(Ethernet.localIP());
196     }
197     // give the Ethernet shield a second to initialize:
198     delay(1000);
199     Serial.print("connecting to ");
200     Serial.print(server);
201     Serial.println("...");
202     client.setClient(ethClient);

```

```
203   client.setServer(server, 1883);
204   client.setCallback(callback);
205   // Allow the hardware to sort itself out
206   delay(1500);
207
208 }
209
210 //To print temperature to OLED
211 void printTemp(int temp)
212 {
213   display.setCursor(rightX,leftY);
214   display.setTextSize(2);
215   display.setTextColor(WHITE);
216   display.println(temp);
217   display.setCursor(rightX+24,leftY);
218   display.println("C");
219 }
220
221 //To print Humidity to OLED
222 void printHumidity(int humid)
223 {
224   display.setCursor(rightX,leftY+33);
225   display.setTextSize(2);
226   display.setTextColor(WHITE);
227   display.println(humid);
228   display.setCursor(rightX+24,leftY+33);
229   display.println("%");
230 }
231
232 //To print moisture to OLED
233 void printMoist(int moist)
234 {
235   display.setCursor(rightX+65,leftY+33);
236   display.setTextSize(2);
237   display.setTextColor(WHITE);
238   display.println(moist);
239   display.setCursor(rightX+24+65,leftY+33);
240   display.println("%");
241 }
242
```

```
243 //To print plant status to OLED
244 void printStatus(String status)
245 {
246     display.setCursor(rightX+40,leftY);
247     display.setTextSize(1.5);
248     display.setTextColor(WHITE);
249     display.println(status);
250 }
251
252
253 //setup
254 void setup()
255 {
256     Serial.begin(115200);
257     dht.begin();
258     pinMode(14,OUTPUT);
259     pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, INPUT);
260     display.begin(SSD1306_SWITCHCAPVCC,0x3C);
261     display.fillScreen(0); //0 for filling with black dots. 1 for white
262     printStatus("Recalibrating");
263     display.display();
264     ethstart();
265     pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
266 }
267
268
269 void loop()
270 {
271     //Reconnect to MQTT server if disconnected
272     if (!client.connected()) {
273         reconnect();
274     }
275     //Subscribe to topic
276     client.subscribe("home/planthealth/2147230");
277
278     //Read temperature and humidity
279     int temp=dht.readTemperature();
280     int humidity = dht.readHumidity();
281
282     //Read mositure Value
```

```
283  soilMoistureValue = analogRead(A0); //put Sensor insert into soil
284  soilmoisturepercent = map(soilMoistureValue, AirValue, WaterValue,
0, 100);
285
286  // Check if any reads failed and exit early (to try again).
287  if (isnan(humidity) || isnan(temp)) {
288      Serial.println(F("Failed to read from DHT sensor!"));
289      return;
290  }
291  display.clearDisplay();
292  printTemp(temp);
293  Serial.println("Temperature");
294  Serial.println(temp);
295  printHumidity(humidity);
296  Serial.println("Humidity");
297  Serial.println(humidity);
298  printMoist(soilmoisturepercent);
299
300  //Startup pump if moisture percentage drops below 30%
301  if(soilmoisturepercent<=30)
302  {
303      digitalWrite(14,HIGH);
304      Serial.println("Pump Status: ");
305      Serial.print("ON");
306      delay(2000);
307      digitalWrite(14,LOW);
308      Serial.println("Pump Status: ");
309      Serial.println("OFF");
310      Serial.println("Recalibrating Moisture..... ");
311      delay(10000);
312  }
313  else
314  {
315      digitalWrite(14,LOW);
316  }
317  Serial.println("Moisture");
318  Serial.println(soilmoisturepercent);
319
320  //Draw base frame on OLED
321  display.drawBitmap(0, 0, baseframe, 128, 64, WHITE);
```

```
322
323 //Display plant status based on current_status variable
324 if(current_status==0)
325 {
326     printStatus("HEALTHY");
327 }
328 else if(current_status==1)
329 {
330     printStatus("DRIED");
331 }
332 else
333 printStatus("NO PLANT");
334 display.display();
335 delay(100);
336
337 //To recieve MQTT messages
338 client.loop();
339 }
340
```

Code Explanation

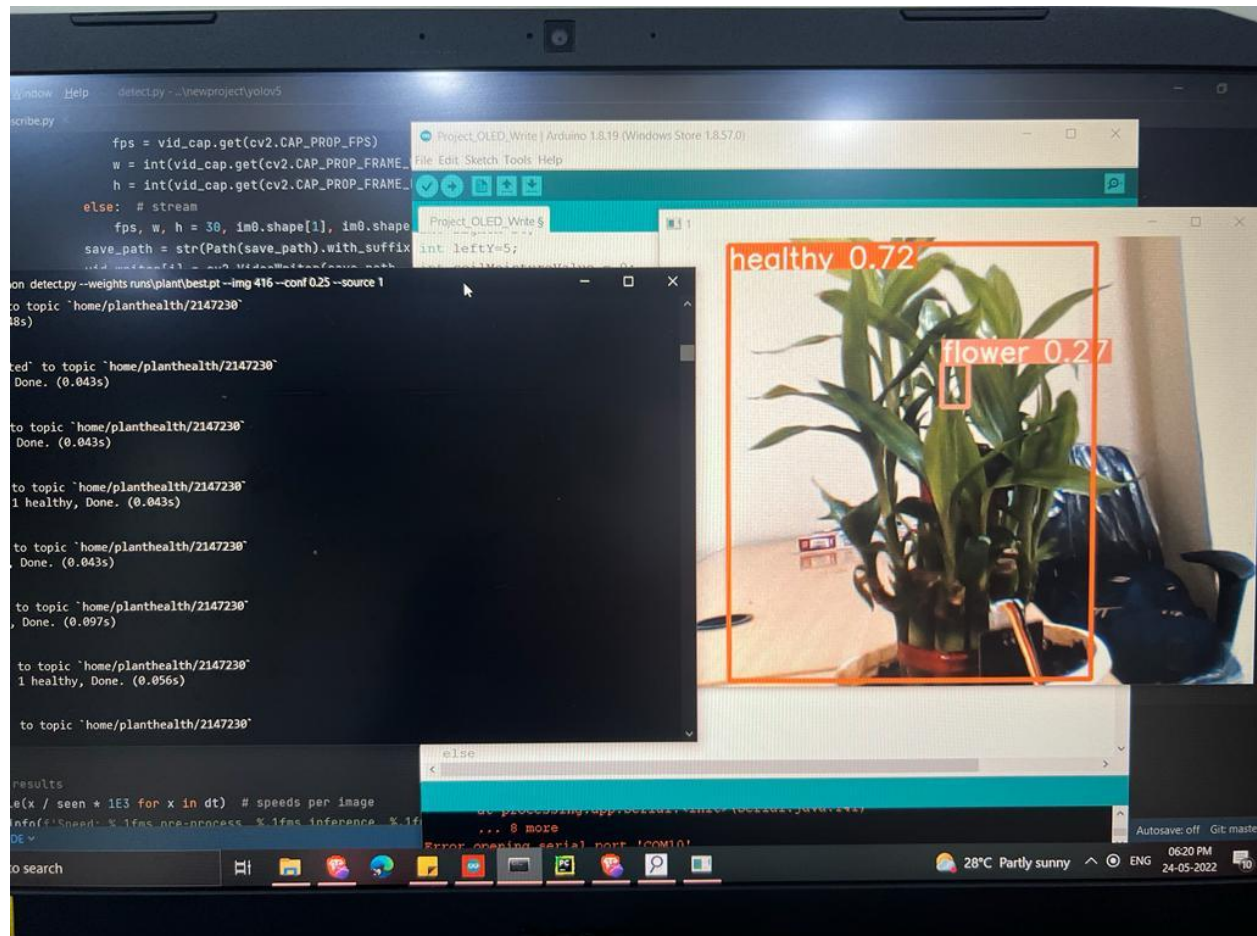
The code starts with including all the libraries required for the components and the mqtt server (line no 7-13). All global variables and definitions for the MQTT server are initialized (Line no 16-21). Width and Height information for the OLED display and the DHT11 pin number is initialized (Line no 24-29). The baseframe for the OLED display bitmap is initialized (Line no 47-112). On powering the system, the microcontroller initializes all the global variables and readings from the sensors (line no 36-40). The system has to be connected to ethernet so that it will be able to receive messages from the MQTT server. Global constants for the moisture sensor is provided (Line no 43,44). The void loop function initializes pins and the OLED display and attempt to connect to the MQTT server, when this script is run a recalibration message is displayed on the OLED screen (Line no 255-256). The ethernet initialization is done by the function `ethstart()`; (Line no 264) and is defined in Line 169-206. It attempts to connect to the ethernet and displays a warning message to the serial port in case of any issues.

Once connected to the ethernet it also provides a delay for the system to sort itself out (Line no 206). Once the void setup function is executed looping begins in the void loop() function (Line no 269-339). If the microcontroller is disconnected from the ethernet it attempts to reconnect (Line no 272-274). Subscription to the topic is defined in line 276. The temperature, humidity and moisture data is read (Line no 279-284). If the reading fails it displays a warning message to the serial monitor (Line no 287-289). The temperature, humidity and moisture data is displayed to the OLED display using function `printTemp`, `printHumidity` and `printMoist`. These functions are defined in Line no 211, 222, 233 which sets up to the cursor in the specific row and column and prints the data to the display. Based on the moisture level the pump will be activated, if the moisture drops below 30% the pump activates for 5 seconds by turning on the relay and stops this allowing the moisture sensor to calibrate. If the moisture percentage is above 30 percent the relay stays off (Line no 324-335).

The global variable `current_status` is set by the callback function to MQTT server (Line no 115). The message from the MQTT server is in the form of a character array. We use the `indexOf` function to check whether a string exists in the array (Line no 134, 136). If found "healthy" the current variable is set to 0, else 1. If "no" is found then it is set to 3. This information is displayed to OLED using the `printStatus()` function (Line no 244).

A photograph of a potted plant, likely a peace lily, with a small electronic sensor attached to its base. The sensor is connected to a multi-colored ribbon cable. The plant is in a white pot, which sits on a black circular base. The background is a light-colored, patterned curtain.











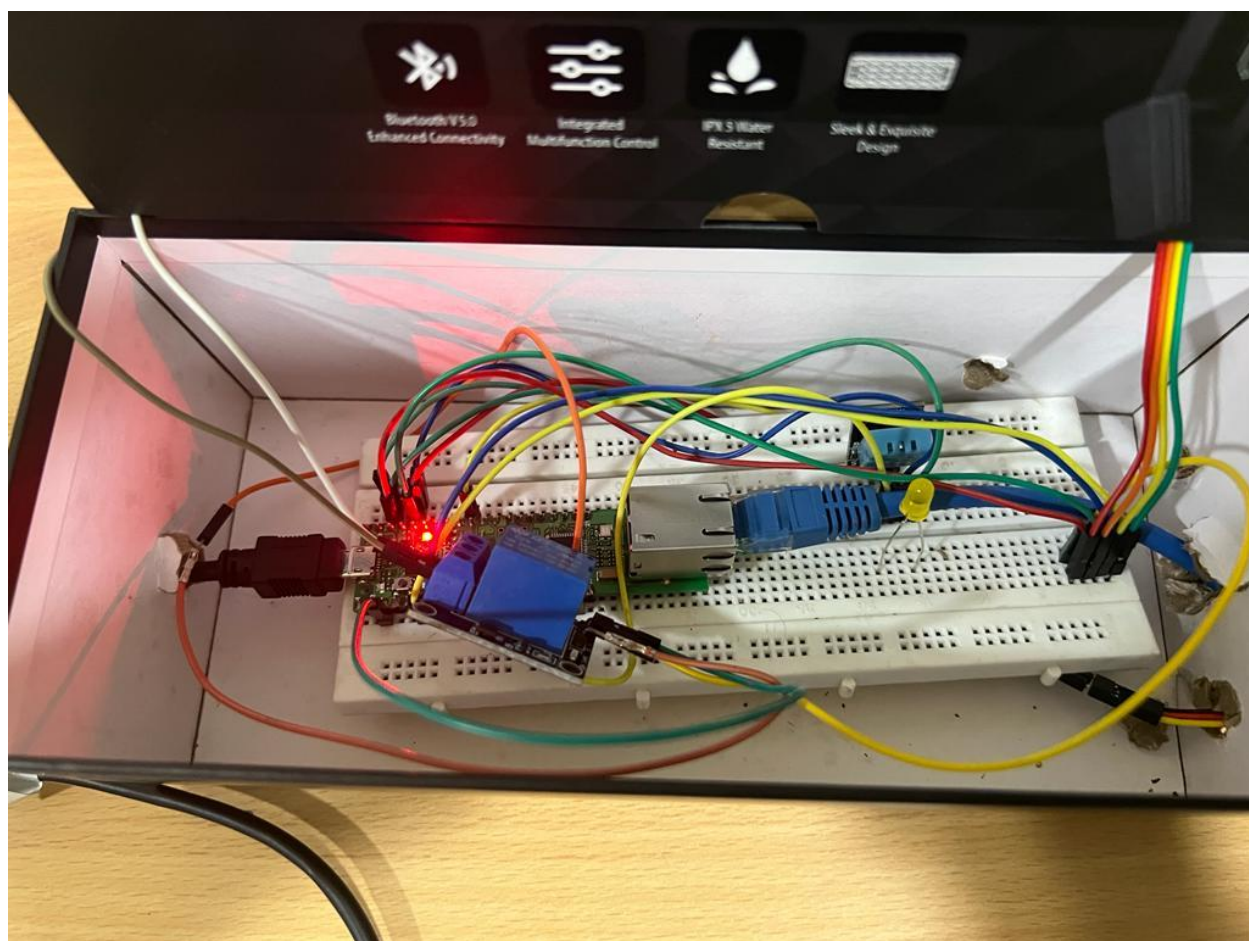




















Video Link

References

- Pawar, S. B., Rajput, P., & Shaikh, A. (2018). Smart irrigation system using IOT and raspberry pi. *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 5(8), 1163-1166.
- <https://how2electronics.com/interface-capacitive-soil-moisture-sensor-arduino/>
- <https://create.arduino.cc/projecthub/pibots555/how-to-connect-dht11-sensor-with-arduino-uno-f4d239>
- <https://lastminuteengineers.com/oled-display-arduino-tutorial/>