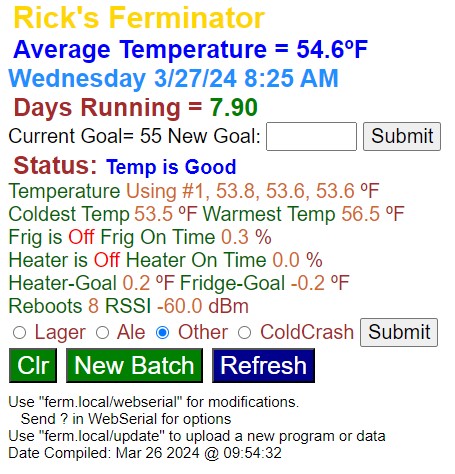
# Fermenter Program

The Fermenter Program controls the heater and refrigerator. The Arduino configuration for this board is defined on the first line of the main program. The Fermenter program uses an Asynchronous Web Server to host the web page display. This program also gets the time of day from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, sends emails, provides a Domain Name System (DNS) server, (so you don’t have to type in IP addresses), provides an Over the Air (OTA) program update capability and provides a Web Serial Interface for debugging. The following figure is a sample of what the main web page looks like.

[](iphonescreenshot.jpg)

The first line is the title of the web page. The second line is the average temperature of the refrigerator. The third line is the day of week, day/month/year date followed by the time of day (local time). The next line is the number of days the fermenter has been running. The next line is the temperature goal. This is the temperature you want the program to keep the refrigerator at.

The status line provides status information and alarm information.

The temperature line provides the current temperature reading of the temperature sensors. You can have up to three sensors. The “Using #1” shows the sensor that is currently being used to control the refrigerator temperature. The refrigerator is controlled by the current temperature not the average temperature.

The next line shows the warmest and coldest temperatures that have occurred. If the outside temperature is changing below and above the temperature goal, then the refrigerator temperature will move 1.5 degrees above and below the goal temperature. If the outside temperature is always above or below the goal temperature, the temperature will change 0.75 degrees. The default tolerance is 1.5 degrees, but you can change this if you want it to be tighter. You will need to adjust the Fridge On time and the Heater On time if you change this.

The next two lines provide the refrigerator and heater status. They tell you if they are currently on or off and the percentage of time, they have been on during the fermentation process.

The next line shows how close the temperature was to the goal the last time the heater or refrigerator were turned on. The last time the heater was turned on the temperature was higher than the goal by 0.2 degrees. The last time the refrigerator turned on the temperature was below the goal by 0.2 degrees. Above the goal is positive and below the goal is negative. You can use these values to adjust the heater and refrigerator on time. Wait until these values are stable before using them. When the heater of refrigerator turns off the values change until the maximum or minimum value has been reached.

The next line is the Reboot count and the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) in dBm. If there is a power failure or a program glitch, the program will reboot and continue operating where it left off. The RSSI level is the Wi-Fi signal strength. A level above -60 is very good. The signal normally needs to be above -80 dBm to connect to the Wi-Fi.

The radial selection indicators are used to select the mode. The modes are described later.

The three buttons perform the following functions:

* Clr – Clears the Coldest, Warmest, and average temperature values.
* New Batch – Starts a new fermentation cycle. The Days Running, Reboot count, Heater On Time, and Frige On time are set to zero. The statistics are also reset.
* Refresh – Displays the latest information.

The next line displays the temperature sensor values in the freezer. Depending on how many you have installed this line will either have none or three values. The next line is the IP Address. This is a reserved address that I have forwarded to the internet for access away from home. If this address changes I know there is something wrong with my router.

The last lines just display reminder information.

## Starting a new Batch

It is very simple to start a new fermentation process. There are just three steps:

1. Type in your goal temperature. Normal ale fermentation temperatures range from 68 to 72 °F and lager fermentation temperatures from 45 to 55 °F. I set the temperature on the low end of the recommended temperature because during the fermentation process the beer is warmer than the refrigerator temperature.
2. Select Fermentation mode.
   1. Lager – After 6 days, the refrigerator temperature will start to increase. The temperature will increase up to 65 degrees on day 12. The temperature is increased to metabolize unwanted byproducts of fermentation like VDKs and acetaldehyde.
   2. Ale – After 3 days the temperature is increased 1 degree per day until a maximum temperature of 72 degrees is reached.
   3. Other – No temperature changes are made. You can manually adjust the temperature during the fermentation process.
   4. Cold Crash – When the cold crash mode is selected the temperature is decreased 5 degrees every half day until the minimum temperature of 35 degrees is reached. This will kill the yeast and make your final beer clearer. You can also add gelatin during the cold crash period to help clear the final product.

## Startup

When the processor is first powered up the setup process starts. One of the first tasks is to connect to the Wi-Fi network. The built in LED blinks rapidly while trying to connect. If the connection is successful, the LED is on solid. If the connection is not successful, the RGB LED is set per the following paragraph.

Since there is no local display, if there is a problem during setup it is difficult to know what the problem is. To help in this situation, I used the RGB LED that is on the FREENOVE WROOM board. The following list shows the color of the RGB LED, and the problem encountered.

1. Color Red = No Temperature Sensors work
2. Color Yellow = One Temperature Sensors does not work
3. Color White = File System Corrupted or Config File Corrupted
4. Color Blue = Wi-Fi Could Not Connect
5. Color Cyan = MDNS Responder Error
6. Color Magenta = Failed to Set Time
7. Color Green all tests Passed.

When the RGB LED is green and the built in LED is flashing all is good.

## Setup

After you have downloaded the software and support files, you must edit the Passwords.h file.

### Time Variables

For the program to display local time you need to update the gmsOffset\_sec variable. If you are west of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) the values are negative and east, they are positive. On the internet find out your time offset from GMT. The offset is in seconds. In Los Angeles I am 8 hours (480 minutes) behind GMT, so the input is 480\*60 to get seconds. We still have daylight savings time in Los Angeles, so I entered 3600 (1 hour) for daylightOffset\_sec. If you are lucky enough to not have daylight savings time set this value to 0.

### Network and Passwords

The following are the fields you must edit network names, passwords and Email addresses:

1. ssid – is your Wi-Fi network name.
2. password – Wi-Fi network password
3. UseEmail – if you don’t want to use the email and text message feature set this to false.
4. AUTHOR\_EMAIL – this is the email that you use for your Arduino boards. Emails are sent from this account.
5. AUTHOR\_PASSWORD – this is the special App password you set up for Arduino boards. (See Emails and Text messages section.
6. RECIPIENT\_EMAIL1 – this is your main email account.
7. RECIPIENT\_EMAIL2 – this is for text messages.

### Temperature Sensors

You can have up to 3 temperature sensors, but you must have at least 1. If you are not using MCP sensors set this value to 0. You can only use one type of DHT sensor. You can use just 1 DHT sensor and everything will be fine.

### Hardware Pin Assignments

This section is where you define the GPIO pin numbers. You have to keep the names in this section, but you can assign dummy pin numbers if you are not using the device. LEDS\_PIN and BuiltinLED are hard wired on the processor, so they cannot be changed. All the other pins can be changed.

### Copy Files

You must copy the files in the data folder to the microprocessor. The Arduino board configuration is ESP32 WROOM DA Module, Minimal SPIFFS with OTA, Core 1 Arduino Events Core 0. You must configure your Arduino compiler to upload data files for an ESP32 board. After Arduino is configured, you have the option “ESP32 sketch data upload”. Select this option and LittleFS and both the config.txt and Fermenter.html files will be uploaded. You must have the serial monitor window closed to upload the files. The following link provides instructions to create a file system. <https://randomnerdtutorials.com/install-esp32-filesystem-uploader-arduino-ide/>

## Configuring

After you have the program running you may want to configure the program for your refrigerator, heater, and temperature sensors. To configure the system, while it is running open the WebSerial window (ferm.local/webserial). The ‘?” and send. You will see the something similar to the following:

Commands Are:

Bias i f.f (Current 0.1, -1.4, -1.5)

Day f.f (Current 0.9)

Log On/Off

Heater On ii Seconds (Current 25)

Fridge On ii Seconds (Current 180)

Tolerance (Current 1.5)

Log Delta (Log Delta again to turn off)

This is where you can adjust temperature sensor biases and adjust the on time for the heater and fridge. Log On will display the current goal, temperature sensor values, fridge on, heater on, Heater-Goal and Fridge-Goal. With logging on you can easily see the temperature sensor biases. To adjust the bias on sensor #2, type Bias 2 -0.2.

If your Heater-Goal or Fridge-Goal is too large adjust the on time. If the value is negative increase the on time and if the value is positive decrease the on time. Log Delta only logs the temperature when the fridge or heater are turned on. It makes it easy to see the Heater-Goal or Fridge-Goal values to adjust the on time.

Once your system is set up you normally don’t have to change these settings unless you change the hardware.

## Files.ino

The files folder reads and writes the configuration information in a file name config.txt. This file is in the “data” folder per the Arduino standard.

file must be uploaded to the ESP32 board for the program to run. There are several places where you can find instructions on setting up a file system and uploading files. /<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/install-esp32-filesystem-uploader-arduino-ide/>. I chose the LittleFS because it is small and reliable.

The ferminator.html file is also in the “data” folder. When you copy the files, this file gets copied also.

## HTML.ino

The HTML module handles building the web page. During setup the ferminator.html file is copied to a dynamic array named HTML Page. During the copy process pointers are saved in an integer array named indx. Every time the web page is accessed pointers are replaced by text information and variable values. The build page function performs this action. Every time the refresh button is pressed the latest information is displayed.

## Sever.ino

This module handles the server requests. I used an asynchronous server library because the WebSerial library only works with an asynchronous server. Asynchronous servers use interrupts to process server requests. So, if you use delay functions in your code the server requests will still be processed. The server is fast, and I have not had any problems. The /update and /webserial page requests are handled in the respective libraries.

## Functions.ino

This module has general purpose functions including Initialize Wi-Fi and time of day.

I used the Arduino standard <TimeLib.h> library for time of day because it gives you more control over time-of-day handling. The time of day is read from an NTP server during setup. The software accesses two different NTP servers to get the time of day. When the time of day is received the onboard Real Time Clock is set to maintain the time. The software checks the time accuracy every day in the main loop.

The initialize Wi-Fi function connects to the local network. Since Wi-Fi connection is the most important part of this program, the board will try to connect to the Wi-Fi for 5 minutes. The Wi-Fi connection is checked in the main loop every 5 minutes. If the connection has been lost the board attempts to reconnect to the Wi-Fi.

## Email and Text Messages

To send an email with this application you need to use an app password on Gmail. An app password is a 16-digit passcode that gives a less secure app or device permission to access your Google Account. App passwords can only be used with accounts that have 2-Step Verification turned on.

I recommend generating a new Gmail account for emails from your Arduino devices. The email is sent from this account and your main email and text message email are on the cc: line.

My phone service provider is T-Mobile, so to send a text message from an email account you type in the phone number and send it to tmomail.net ([7145361998@tmomail.net](mailto:7145361998@tmomail.net)).

When you get an email, the subject is “Alert from Ferminator”. Emails and text messages are sent for the following reasons.

"The temperature is too high (3 times tolerance).

"The temperature is too cold (3 times tolerance).

"The temperature is hot (above max temperature).

## Port Forwarding

You should be able to do an internet search to help you do port forwarding using your model router/modem. Basically, there are just two steps: 1) Set a static or reserved IP address for your device based upon the MAC address, 2) Forward the reserved IP address.

If you must replace your board, you can set the MAC address, so you don’t have to redo your router settings. The normal port for a web page is 80. But this did not work with my internet provider, so I used 8081 for the Keg Monitor.

To access your board, you use the internet service provider IP address and 8081 port number. For example, <http://174.67.214.107:8081/>. To find out your IP address, go to website https://www.myip.com/.