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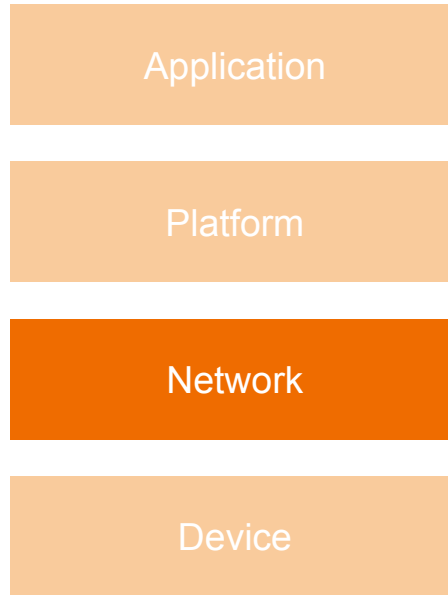
# Intro to NB IoT & Project Development

— Fariz Alemuda —

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# IoT Stack



# IoT Network



# Apa itu NB-IoT



**NB IoT** merupakan kependekan dari **Narrow Band-Internet of Things (NB-IoT)** adalah sebuah teknologi radio berbasis Low Power Wide Area (LPWA)

**NB IoT** diatur sesuai standard 3GPP Release 13 dan dirancang untuk kebutuhan di Internet of Things (IoT)

Ketahanan battery perangkat dapat bertahan hingga 10 tahun dan memiliki berbagai macam pengaplikasian

Teknologi ini dapat mendukung indoor maupun outdoor coverage, mendukung massive numbers of low throughput IoT devices, low delay sensitivity, ultra-low device cost, low device power consumption dan optimised network architecture.

# NB IoT Frequency

Pita 1 - 2100 MHz

Pita 3 - 1800 MHz

Pita 5 - 800 MHz

Pita 8 - 900 MHz

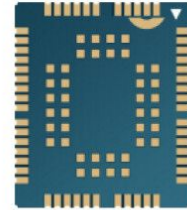
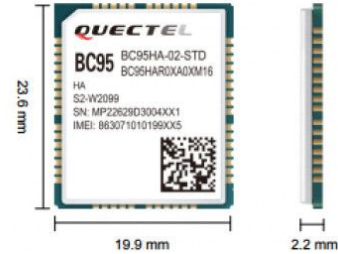
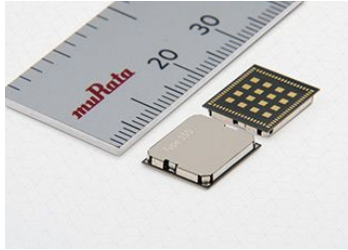
Pita 31 - 450 MHz

Pita 40 - 2300 MHz

# NB IoT Identifier



# NB IoT Chipset





# NB IoT Development Board



# Get NB IoT Connectivity

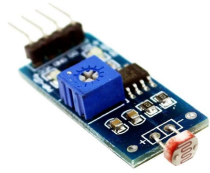


<https://www.telkomsel.com/enterprise/umkm/iot/nb-iot>

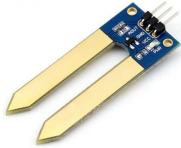
# Project Development Smart Farming

# Smart Farming

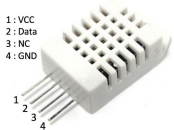
## Sensor



ldr sensor



moisture sensor



environment sensor

## Controller



## Aktuator

## controller



grow light

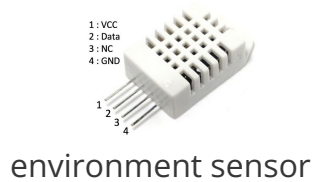


drip irrigation



blower fan

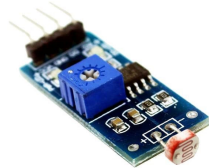
# Parameter Otomasi



$>27^{\circ}\text{C}$  → ON



blower fan

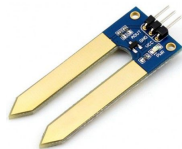


ldr sensor

$>2300$  → ON



grow light



moisture sensor

$>2800$  → ON



drip irrigation

# Let's do some hands-on

# Sesi Hands-On

1

Konfigurasi dan Pemrograman Sensor

2

Konfigurasi dan Pemrograman Aktuator

# Sesi Hands-On Sensor

LDR Sensor

Membaca besaran tegangan dari jumlah cahaya yang masuk ke LDR

DHT22 Sensor

Pembacaan temperatur dan *humidity* menggunakan perintah dari sensor

Moisture Sensor

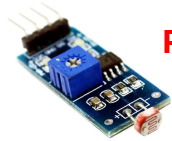
Membaca besaran tegangan yang diukur sensor dari kering/basahnya tanah

Akuisisi semua sensor dan kirim ke ANTARES

Pengiriman hasil pembacaan sensor secara *real time*

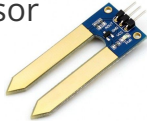


# Akuisisi Sensor dan kirim ke ANTARES



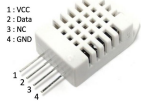
**Pin IO36 = A0**

ldr  
sensor



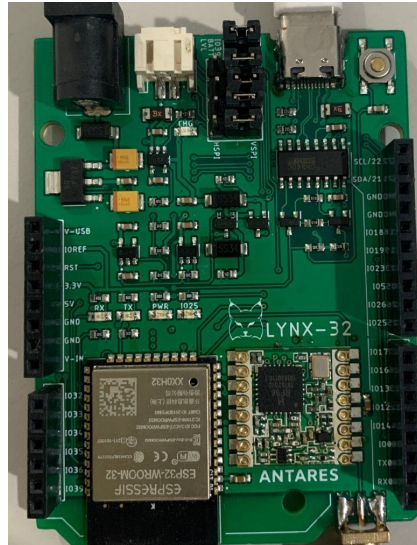
**Pin IO39 = A3**

moisture sensor



**Pin IO14 = 14**

environment  
sensor



POST



# Akuisisi Data Sensor dan Kirim ke ANTARES

1

```
#include <AntaresESP32HTTP.h>
#include "DHTesp.h"

#define ACCESSKEY "your-access-key"    // Ganti dengan access key akun
Antares anda

#define WIFISSID "your-wifi-ssid"      // Ganti dengan SSID WiFi anda
#define PASSWORD "your-wifi-pass"    // Ganti dengan password WiFi anda

#define applicationName "your-application-name" // Ganti dengan
application name Antares yang telah dibuat
#define deviceName "your-device-name" // Ganti dengan device Antares
yang telah dibuat

// deklarasi pin-pin sensor
#define PIN_DHT 14
#define PIN_LDR A0
#define PIN_MOISTURE A3

// inialisasi object library
DHTesp dht;
AntaresESP32HTTP antares(ACCESSKEY);

// inialisasi variable
int moisture = 0;
int ldr = 0;
int temp = 0;
int hum = 0;
```

2

```
void setup()
{
    // inisiasi Serial comm dengan baud rate 9600
    Serial.begin(9600);

    // inisiasi pin sensor
    // inisiasi LDR
    pinMode(PIN_LDR, INPUT);
    // inisiasi Moisture
    pinMode(PIN_MOISTURE, INPUT);
    // inisiasi DHT
    dht.setup(PIN_DHT, DHTesp::DHT22);

    // inisiasi wifi antares
    antares.wifiConnection(WIFISSID,PASSWORD);
    // inisiasi debug lib antares
    antares.setDebug(true);
}
```

ITARES

# Akuisisi Data Sensor dan Kirim ke ANTARES

3

```
void loop() {  
  // LDR  
  ldr = analogRead(PIN_LDR);  
  // moisture  
  moisture = analogRead(PIN_MOISTURE);  
  // DHT  
  TempAndHumidity data = dht.getTempAndHumidity();  
  // ekstrak data temperature  
  temp = data.temperature;  
  // ekstrak data humidity  
  hum = data.humidity;  
  
  // display data ke serial monitor  
  Serial.println("=====");  
  Serial.print("LDR: ");  
  Serial.println(ldr);  
  Serial.print("Suhu: ");  
  Serial.println(temp);  
  Serial.print("Kelembaban: ");  
  Serial.println(hum);  
  Serial.print("Moisture: ");  
  Serial.println(moisture);  
  Serial.println("=====");  
  
  // include data ke json  
  antares.add("LDR", ldr);  
  antares.add("Suhu", temp);  
  antares.add("Kelembapan", hum);  
  antares.add("Moisture", moisture);  
  
  //Kirim data ke Antares  
  antares.send(applicationName, deviceName);  
  delay(2000);  
}
```



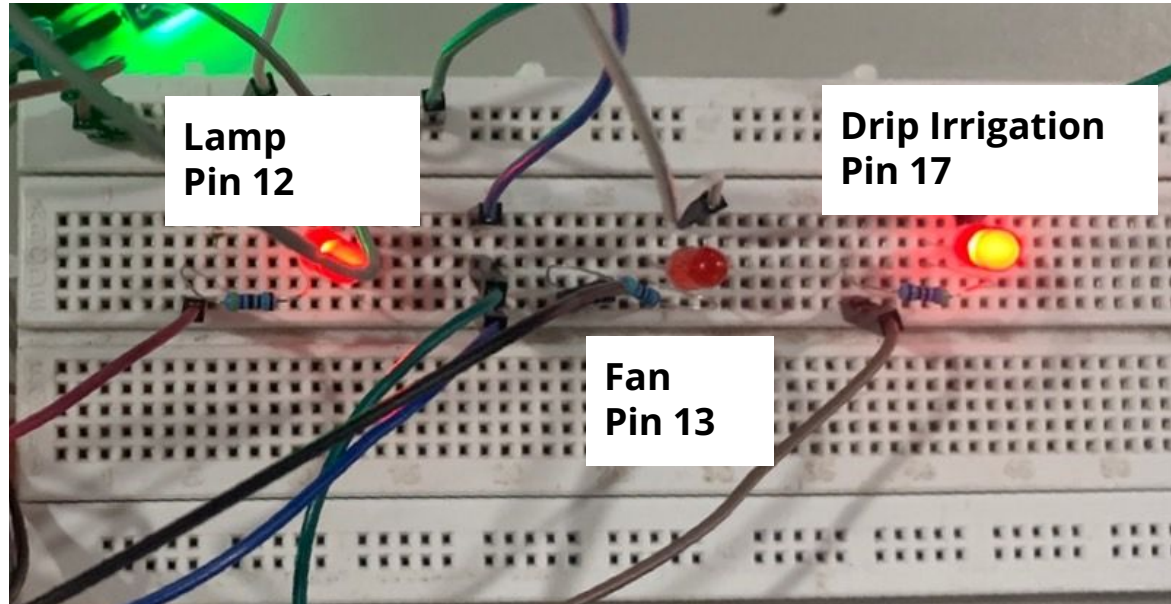
# Output Akuisisi Data Sensor

Time (WIB)	Resource Index (ri)	Data
2022-08-29 18:47:52	/antares-cse/cin-gGaTTOU3QKSN0aNy	<pre>{   "LDR": 2428,   "Suhu": 25,   "Kelembapan": 72,   "Moisture": 2779 }</pre>



# Akuator

# Konfigurasi Pin



# Aktuator

1

```
#include <AntaresESP32HTTP.h>

#define ACCESSKEY "your-access-key"    // Ganti dengan access key akun
Antares anda
#define WIFISSID "your-wifi-ssid"      // Ganti dengan SSID WiFi anda
#define PASSWORD "your-wifi-pass"     // Ganti dengan password WiFi anda

#define applicationName "your-application-name" // Ganti dengan
application name Antares yang telah dibuat
#define deviceName "your-device-name" // Ganti dengan device Antares
yang telah dibuat

// LED
#define LEDav 12 // ADC Value
#define LEDt 13 // Suhu
#define LEDmoist 17 // Moisture

// Batas LED Menyala
int batasLDR = 2400; // Batas ADC Value
int batast = 24; // Batas suhu
int batasmoist = 2800; // Batas Moisture

AntaresESP32HTTP antares(ACCESSKEY); // Buat objek antares
```

```
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600); // Buka komunikasi serial dengan baudrate 115200

    pinMode(LEDav, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LEDt, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LEDmoist, OUTPUT);

    antares.setDebug(true); // Nyalakan debug. Set menjadi "false" jika
    tidak ingin pesan-pesan tampil di serial monitor
    antares.wifiConnection(WIFISSID,PASSWORD); // Mencoba untuk menyambungkan
    ke WiFi
}
```



2

# Aktuator

3

```
void loop() {  
  // Mengambil data terakhir ke penampungan data  
  antares.get(applicationName, deviceName);  
  
  // Mendapatkan data individu  
  int LDR = antares.getInt("LDR");  
  int suhu = antares.getInt("Suhu");  
  int kelembapan = antares.getInt("Kelembapan");  
  int moist = antares.getInt("Moisture");  
  
  // Print data ke serial monitor  
  Serial.println("ADC Value: " + String(LDR));  
  Serial.println("Suhu: " + String(suhu));  
  Serial.println("Kelembapan: " + String(kelembapan));  
  Serial.println("Moisture: " + String(moist));  
  delay(10000);  
}
```

4

```
// LED LDR  
if(LDR > batasLDR){  
  digitalWrite(LEDav, HIGH);  
  Serial.println("Lamp is activated");  
}  
else {  
  digitalWrite(LEDav, LOW);  
  Serial.println("Lamp is deactivated");  
}  
  
// LED Suhu  
if(suhu > batast){  
  digitalWrite(LEDt, HIGH);  
  Serial.println("Fan is activated");  
}  
else {  
  digitalWrite(LEDt, LOW);  
  Serial.println("Fan is deactivated");  
}  
  
// LED Moisture  
if(moist > batasmoist){  
  digitalWrite(LEDmoist, HIGH);  
  Serial.println("Drip irrigation is activated");  
}  
else {  
  digitalWrite(LEDmoist, LOW);  
  Serial.println("Drip irrigation is deactivated");  
}  
}
```



# Hasil Pembacaan

Time (WIB)	Resource Index (ri)	Data
2022-08-29 18:47:52	/antares-cse/cin-gGaTTOU3QKSN0aNy	<pre>{   "LDR": 2428,   "Suhu": 25,   "Kelembapan": 72,   "Moisture": 2779 }</pre>

```
Requesting URL: /~/antares-cse/antares-id/workshop-widyaedu/SmartFarm/1a
{
  "LDR": 2428,
  "Suhu": 25,
  "Kelembapan": 72,
  "Moisture": 2779
}
[ANTARES] Closing connection...
ADC Value: 2428
Suhu: 25
Kelembapan: 72
Moisture: 2779
```



# Action Aktuator dicerminkan via LED

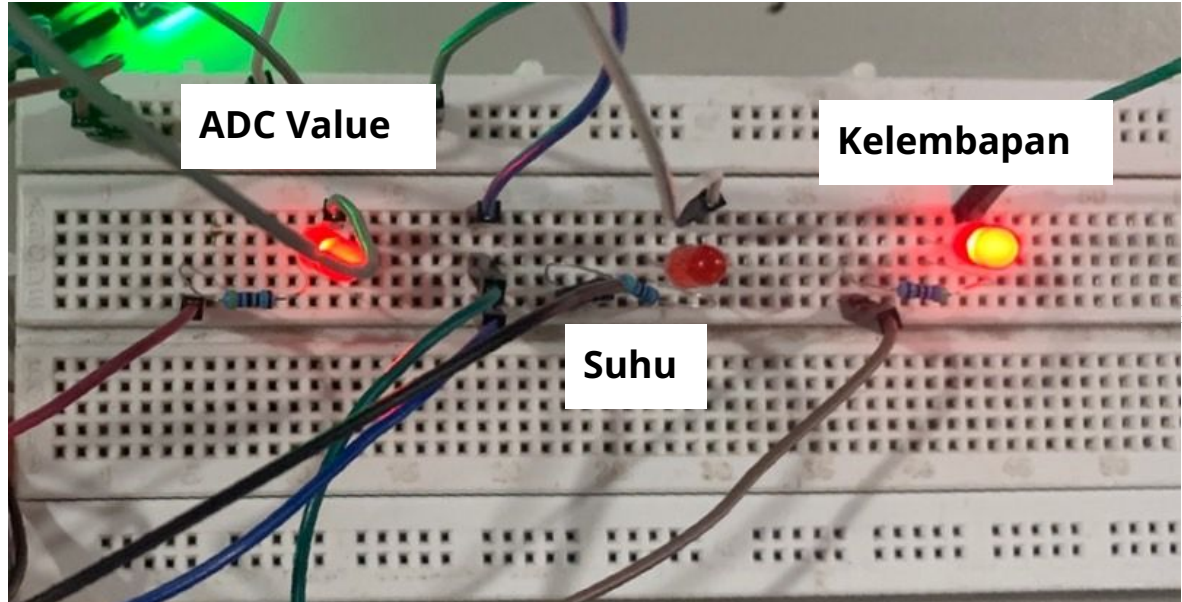
```
[ANTARES] Connecting to platform.antares.id
Requesting URL: /~/antares-cse/antares-id/AntaresHTTP/HTTP/la
{
  "ADC Value": 2357,
  "Suhu": 26,
  "Kelembapan": 66,
  "Moisture": 2906
}
[ANTARES] Closing connection...
ADC Value: 2357
Suhu: 26
Kelembapan: 66
Moisture: 2906
```

LED akan menyala apabila

Analog Value > 2300

Suhu > 27

Moisture > 2800



# TERIMA KASIH

wish u luck!