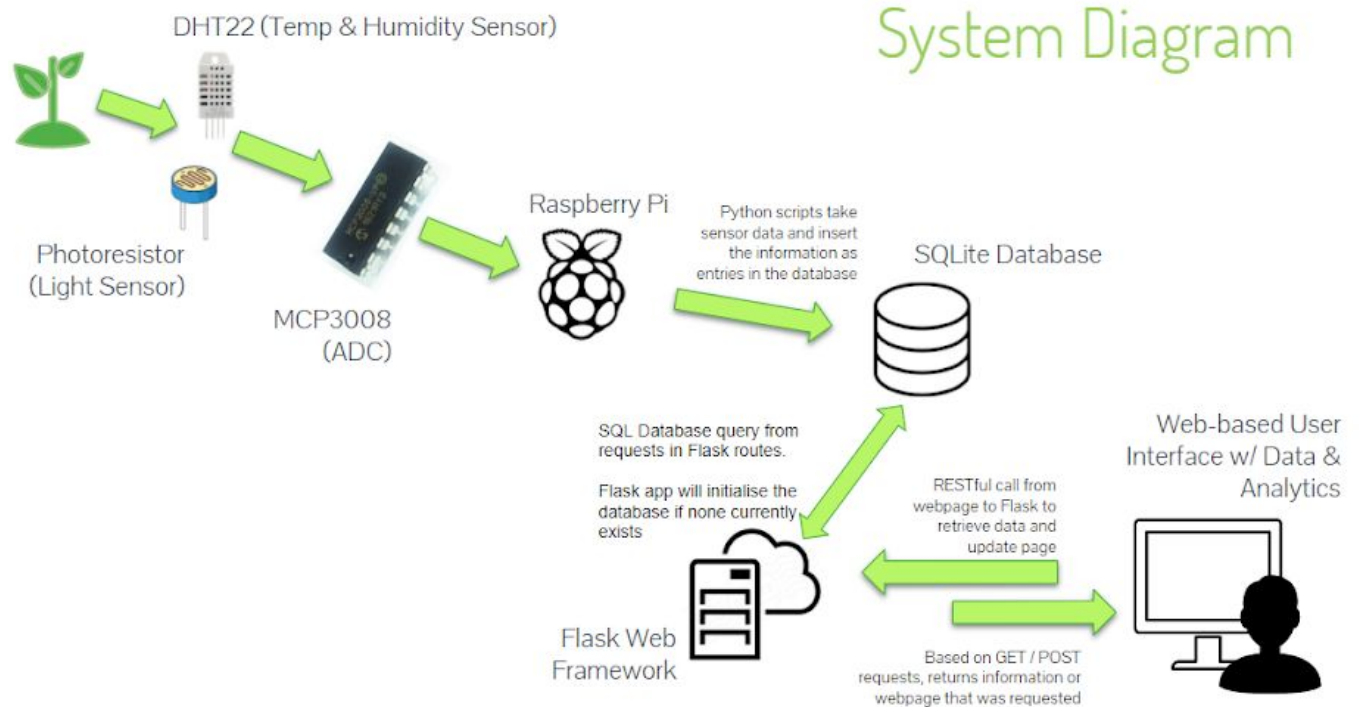


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ECE 140A Lab 5 Write-Up

Systems Diagram





Final Potted Plant

The placement of the sensors was made with usability and functionality in mind. DHT22 humidity and temperature sensor was placed right above the soil but not so close that water would get into it while watering. The center chopstick stand consists of two chopsticks tied with zip ties, tight enough that it would hold in place but adjustable in length by pushing or pulling on the top part. The chopstick sitting on the top has the photosensor mounted on it. A small hole was drilled vertically along the chopstick to make room for the sensor leads to fit into, then a horizontal hole was made so that the wires can come out of the hole and connect to the pi.

Hardware Components

Raspberry Pi

We used Raspberry Pi and the python script to collect sensor data and insert the information as entries in the database. The GPIO pins enable the taking of the sensor data.

Photoresistor

Photoresistor is used to get how much light is falling on the sensor. Photoresistor becomes less in resistance as more light shines on it. This is why it's used as a part of a voltage divider. With more light shining on it, reduced resistance yields higher analog voltage value. Photoresistor in the system serves as a indicator of sufficiency of light for the plant. Too much light and too little light can be determined from the photosensor. To make it more precise, the sensor can be calibrated with another device or use the information datasheet to interpret the analog voltage to precisely know how much luminance is present.

DHT22

DHT22 is a sensor module that feeds both temperature and humidity data to pi. The module is essential component of the system because humidity and temperature matters for optimal plant

growth. The data that the module sends is not an analog signal, so the module can be connected straight to the GPIO Pin 4 of Pi.

MCP3008

Because Raspberry Pi cannot take analog input, analog to digital converter was used to take in the photoresistor voltage divider analog values were converted into digital values in 10 bit resolution.

Software Components

Python Scripts on the Pi

Our Python scripts use the wrapper libraries that we wrote to perform data sampling from the sensors configured on our Raspberry Pi. Our wrapper libraries are used for individual sensor sampling, while our scripts control the way we sample, such as sampling frequency, which sensors to sample from, and the output format of our raw data. Our scripts only interact with the Raspberry Pi itself to get the raw data from the sensors and populates our SQLite database with this data.

Vagrant

Vagrant is the tool we used for working in our virtual environment. This was important because it allowed all our teammates to view and collaborate on hosting the server portion of our our web application despite having different network and computer configurations.

SQLite Database

We used the SQLite Database as the database portion of our lab to store all the raw sensor data. The setup of our schema is three tables - one per sensor. This database was used in lab 4 to query from for populating our web application, and used in lab 5 to interact with our RESTful layer for GET and POST requests.

Flask Framework

We used Flask as a framework to host the “server” for our application. Since it is a micro web framework, we were able to use its built-in functionalities and RESTful dispatching to host the server side of Little Leaf. Our sensor_dash.py file is the python file that contains our Flask set-up and routes, and is where we implemented our core RESTful functionalities.

HTML / CSS Pages

Our HTML/CSS pages in our templates folder contain the front-end design layouts of our website. This includes the tables displaying our data and the analytics portion that the user interacts with.

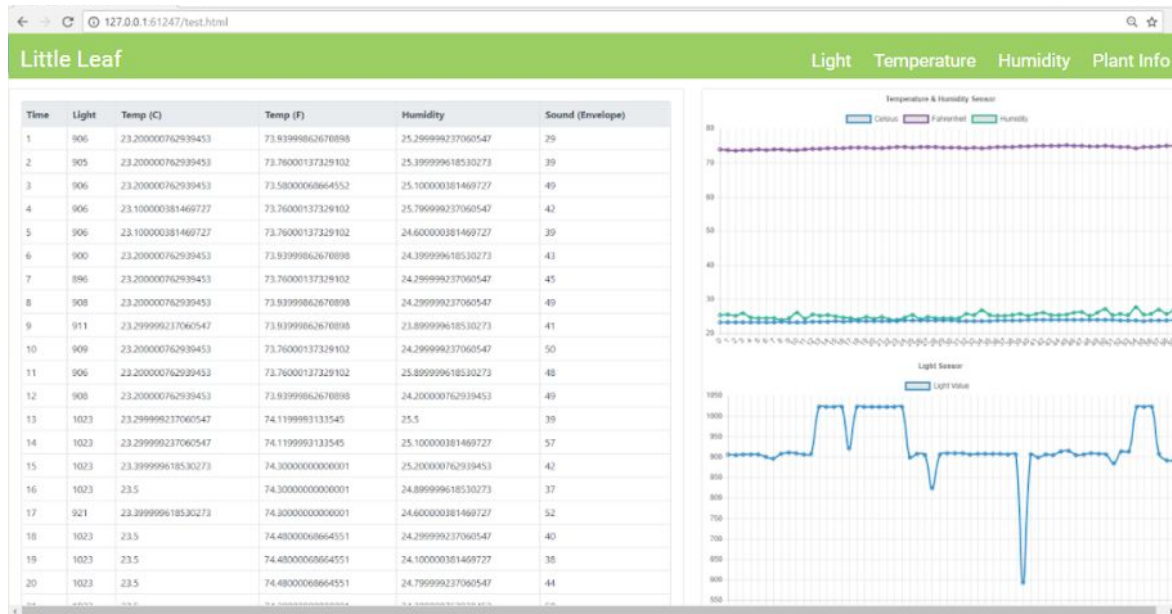
Javascript

Our Javascript is in our static folder, and contains the functionalities that interact with our RESTful layer (fetches the JSON data on button clicks) to modify and re-populate the front-end website according to user interaction. We have a Javascript function which routes to our RESTful call within our sensor_dash.py Flask python file. This call returns the queried database values in JSON format to pass to our front-end web application by updating the HTML.

Screenshots of App

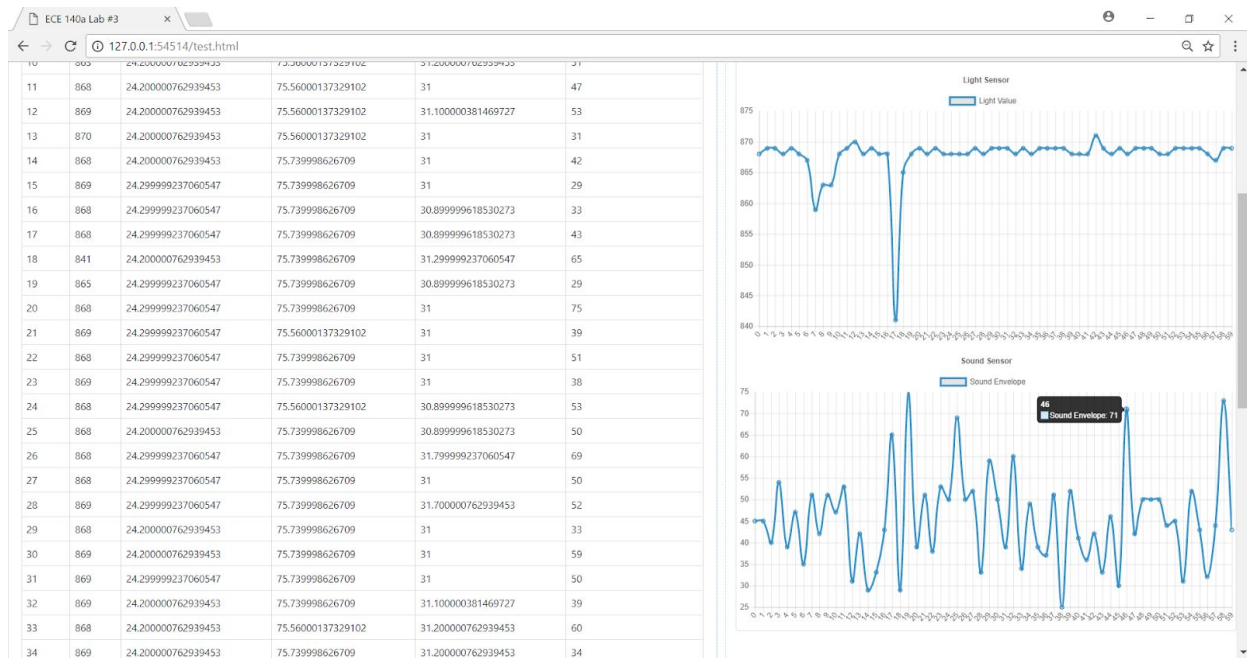
(Include screenshots of every page in the app and explain UI/UX considerations for each page)

Main Page / Dashboard:

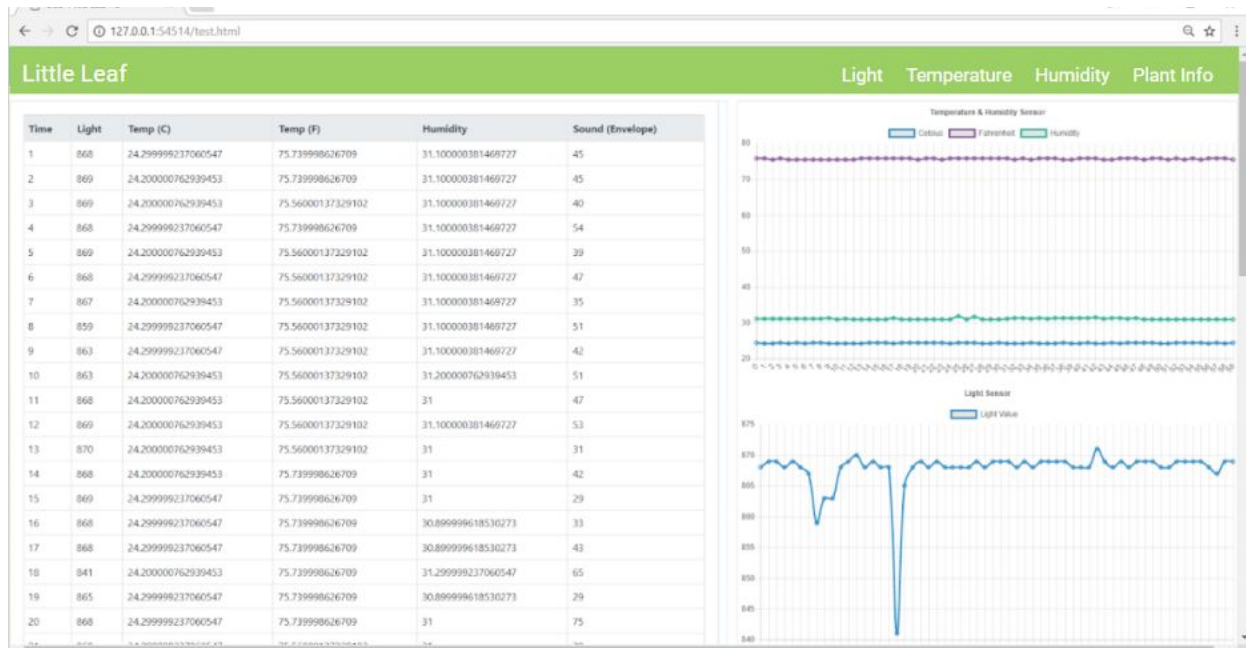


The layout for our dashboard contains the raw data from our plant readings, as well as a chart that represents the information graphically. Due to time constraints, we were unable to make the front-end part of our website as informative as we had originally wanted it; however, it is still helpful to include general trends of the plant's environment as a part of its analytics.

Light Sensor Page:



Temperature Page:



Plant Information Page:



This is our page containing specific information about our plant. Although we would have liked to incorporate this information into our analytics and provide the user with more specific ways to care for the plant, we wanted to still include the information somewhere on our app to make the information accessible in some way.

