Smart Cattle Monitoring System **Documentation**

Project Overview

The Smart Cattle Monitoring System is designed to monitor cattle's environmental and physical conditions in real-time. This system utilizes various sensors, displays, and communication modules to provide accurate and actionable insights. It displays data on a TFT screen, sends updates via Bluetooth, and ensures critical information is continuously monitored.

Hardware Components

1. LilyGo TTGO T-Display

- o Microcontroller with integrated TFT screen
- ESP32-based board for Bluetooth communication
- SDA: GPIO21 o SCL: GPIO22

2. MLX90614 Infrared Temperature Sensor

- o Measures ambient and object temperature.
- SDA: GPIO21 o SCL: GPIO22

3. MPU6050 Motion Sensor

- Measures acceleration and gyroscope data.
- SDA: GPIO21 o SCL: GPIO22
- 4. Power Management USB_PIN: GPIO2
 - Battery Voltage Pin: GPIO34

Functionalities

1. Temperature Monitoring (MLX90614)

- **Ambient Temperature:** Surrounding environmental temperature.
- **Object Temperature:** Surface temperature of the cattle.
- **Display:** Both temperatures are shown on the TFT display in cycles.
- Bluetooth: Temperature data is transmitted via Bluetooth for remote monitoring.

2. Motion and Orientation Detection (MPU6050)

- Acceleration: X, Y, and Z-axis data.
- **Gyroscope:** X, Y, and Z-axis rotation data.
- **Display:** Real-time movement data is displayed on the TFT.
- **Bluetooth:** Motion data is sent to the connected Bluetooth device.

3. Battery and USB Charging Status

- Battery Voltage: Voltage reading via GPIO34.
- **USB Connection:** Charging status detected via GPIO2.
- **Display:** Battery health is displayed periodically.
- **Bluetooth:** Battery health data is transmitted.

4. Display Information on TFT

- Displays data cyclically:
 - 1. Ambient Temperature
 - 2. Object Temperature
 - 3. Accelerometer Data
 - 4. Gyroscope Data
 - 5. Battery Information

5. Bluetooth Communication

• All sensor data is sent over Bluetooth for external monitoring on a mobile device or computer.

6. PNG Image Display

• A welcome screen displays an image using the integrated TFT screen.

X Pin Configuration

Component	Pin
SCL (I2C)	GPIO22
SDA (I2C)	GPIO21
Battery Voltage	GPIO34
USB Detection	GPIO2

Setup Instructions

- 1. Install Required Libraries in Arduino IDE:
 - o Adafruit MLX90614
 - o MPU6050_light

- o TFT_eSPI
- o BluetoothSerial
- PNGdec

2. Wire the Components:

- o Connect MLX90614 and MPU6050 to SCL (22) and SDA (21) pins.
- O USB connection pin to GPIO2.
- Battery voltage to GPIO34.

3. Upload the Code:

- Ensure the board is set to ESP32 Dev Module.
- Upload the code using Arduino IDE.

4. Bluetooth Pairing:

- Search for the Bluetooth device named AKIJ_Cattle.
- o Connect via a mobile app or serial monitor.

Code Breakdown

1. Initialization (setup()):

- Initialize I2C, Bluetooth, TFT Display, and Sensors.
- Display a welcome screen with an image.

2. Main Loop (loop()):

- Every 15 seconds: Display battery health for 2 seconds.
- Sensor Data Display: Cycles through temperature, accelerometer, and gyroscope readings.
- Bluetooth Updates: Send all sensor data periodically over Bluetooth.

3. PNG Image Rendering (pngDraw()):

Decodes and displays a PNG image on the TFT screen.

System Behavior Workflow

1. Startup Sequence:

- Displays the welcome message and image.
- 2. Periodic Updates (every 15s):
 - Show battery health for 2 seconds.

3. Sensor Data Cycle (3s intervals):

 \circ Ambient Temperature \rightarrow Object Temperature \rightarrow Accelerometer \rightarrow Gyroscope.

4. Bluetooth Updates:

o Real-time data sent continuously via Bluetooth.



Bluetooth Commands Example

Ambient Temp: Ambient Temp: 25.5 C • Object Temp: Object Temp: 27.2 C Accel: Accel: X:0.05, Y:0.02, Z:0.98 • **Gyro:** Gyro: X:0.2, Y:0.1, Z:0.05 Battery: Voltage: 3.7V, Charging: Yes



Troubleshooting

- 1. No Sensor Data Displayed:
 - o Verify I2C connections (SDA, SCL).
 - Check the power supply.
- 2. Bluetooth Not Connecting:
 - o Ensure Bluetooth is enabled on the mobile device.
 - Restart the device and try again.
- 3. Battery Readings Incorrect:
 - o Verify resistor divider circuit for voltage sensing.



Future Improvements

- Add real-time cloud integration for remote monitoring.
- Integrate additional sensors for humidity and gas detection.
- Implement alerts for critical conditions via mobile notifications.