

PES's Modern College of Engineering, Shivajinagar  
Pune-5.

Department of Electronics and Telecommunication  
Engineering

**2023-24**

**Project Group ID - 11**

# **Hydroponics Based Precision Farming with Feature Optimization Approach**

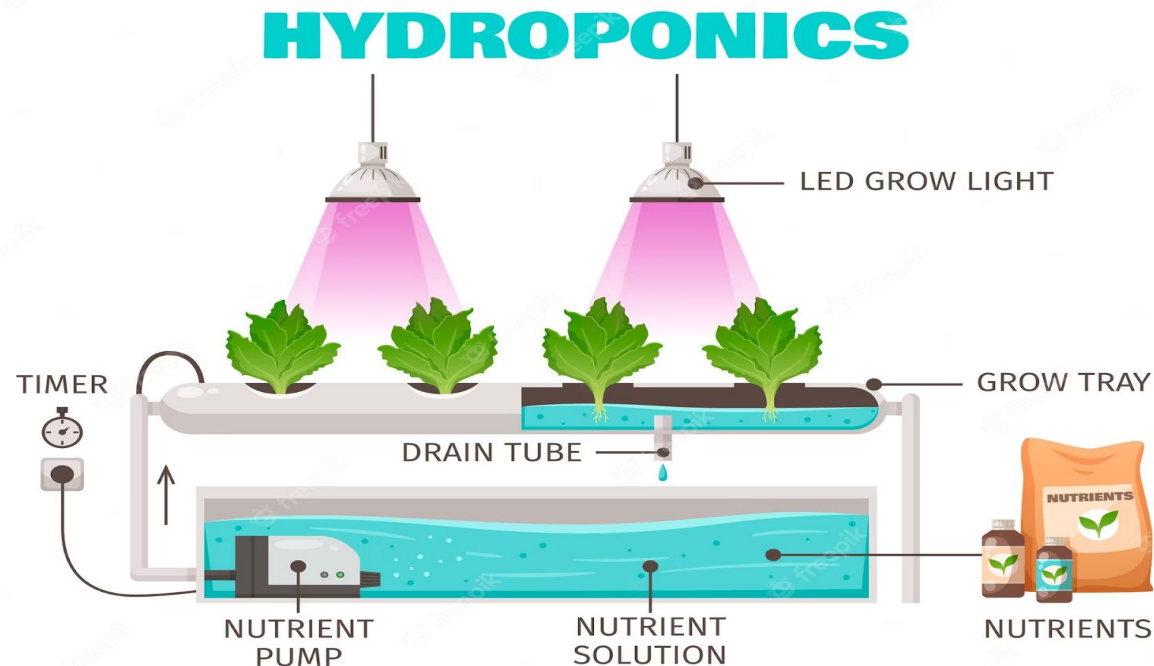
Names of the students

1. 42008 - Janhavi Bhor
2. 42012 - Varad Chaskar
3. 42014 - Sahaj Chaudhari

**Name of The Guide : Mr. Ramgopal Sahu**

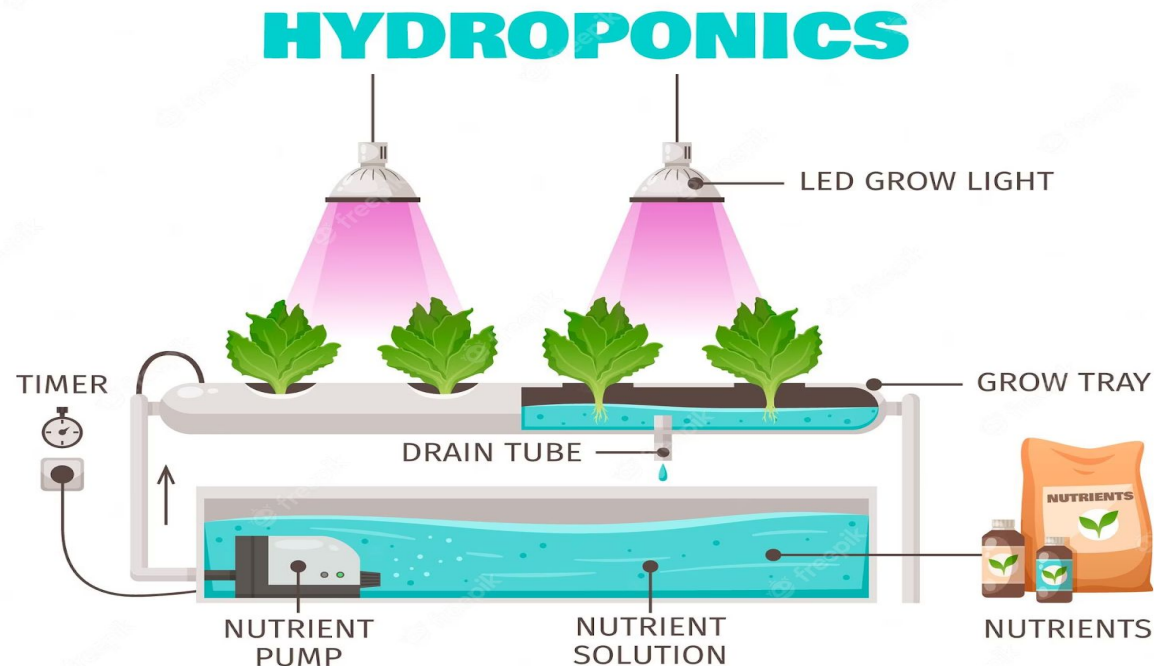
## 1.1. What is hydroponics?

- Hydroponics is a modern agricultural method that involves **growing plants without soil**, using nutrient-rich water solutions to supply essential minerals directly to the plant roots.
- In hydroponic systems, plants are typically **grown in a controlled environment**, such as greenhouses or indoor setups, where factors like temperature, light, and humidity can be carefully regulated to maximize plant growth and productivity.



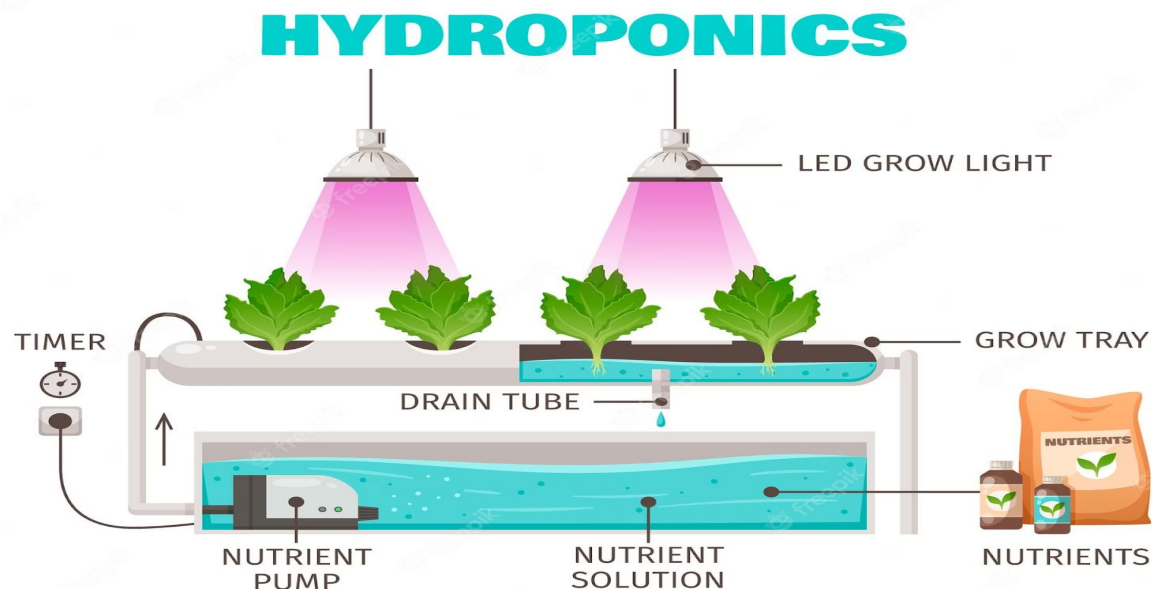
## 1.2. Advantages of Hydroponics over Soil Farming

- Hydroponics allows for **efficient water recycling** and **requires less water** compared to traditional soil-based farming, promoting sustainable water management in agriculture.
- **Higher yield:** They produce between three and ten times more food than conventional agriculture in the same space. The plants also grow in half the time.

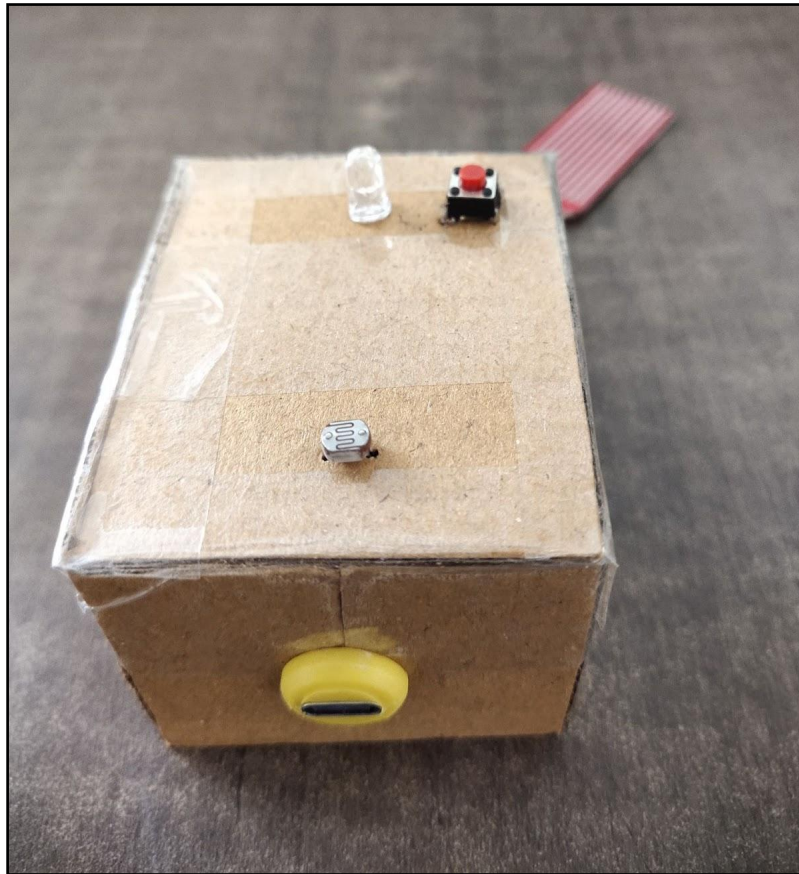


### 1.3. Current Limitations with Hydroponics

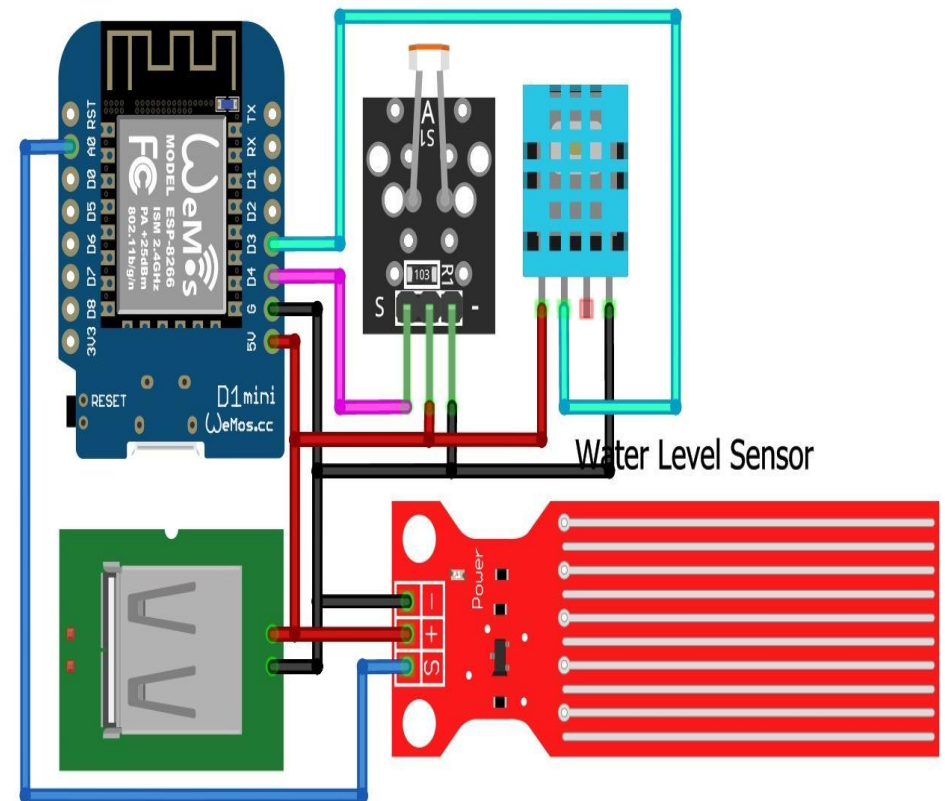
- The **initial setup cost** of hydroponic systems can be relatively high, including investments in equipment, infrastructure, and technology, making it less accessible for small-scale farmers.
- **Inadequate monitoring of air supply** in closed hydroponic environments may lead to oxygen deficiencies, affecting root health and ultimately causing plant mortality.
- Hydroponic farming demands a **deeper understanding of nutrient management, and system operation**, requiring farmers to possess specialized knowledge and expertise, which may be a barrier for newcomers to the technique.



## 2. Hardware and Circuit Design

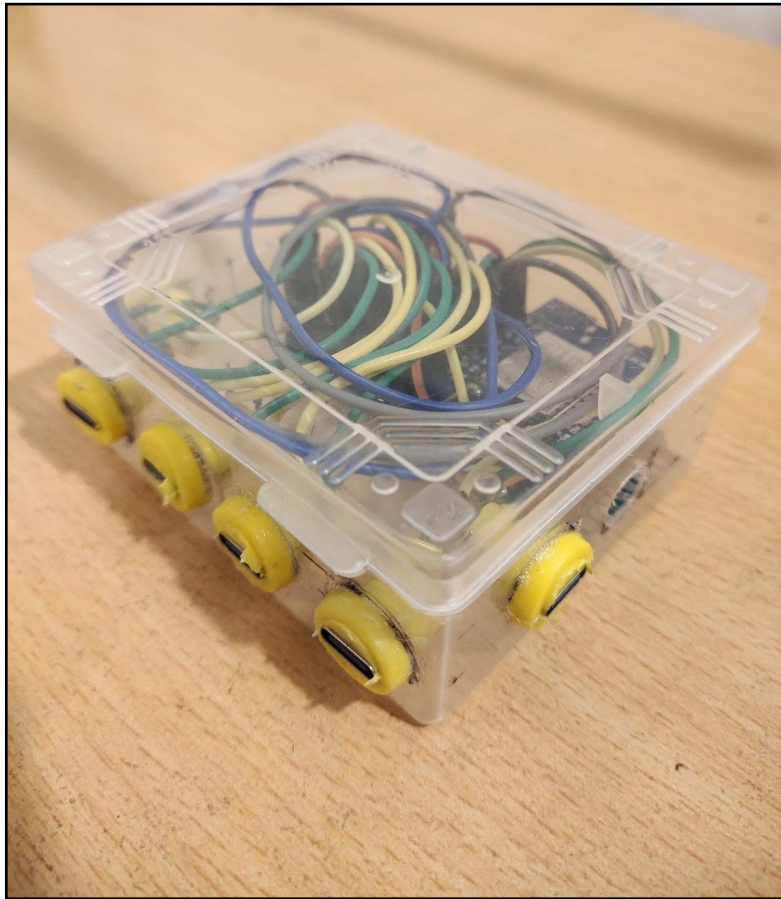


**Fig 2.1. Sensor Module**

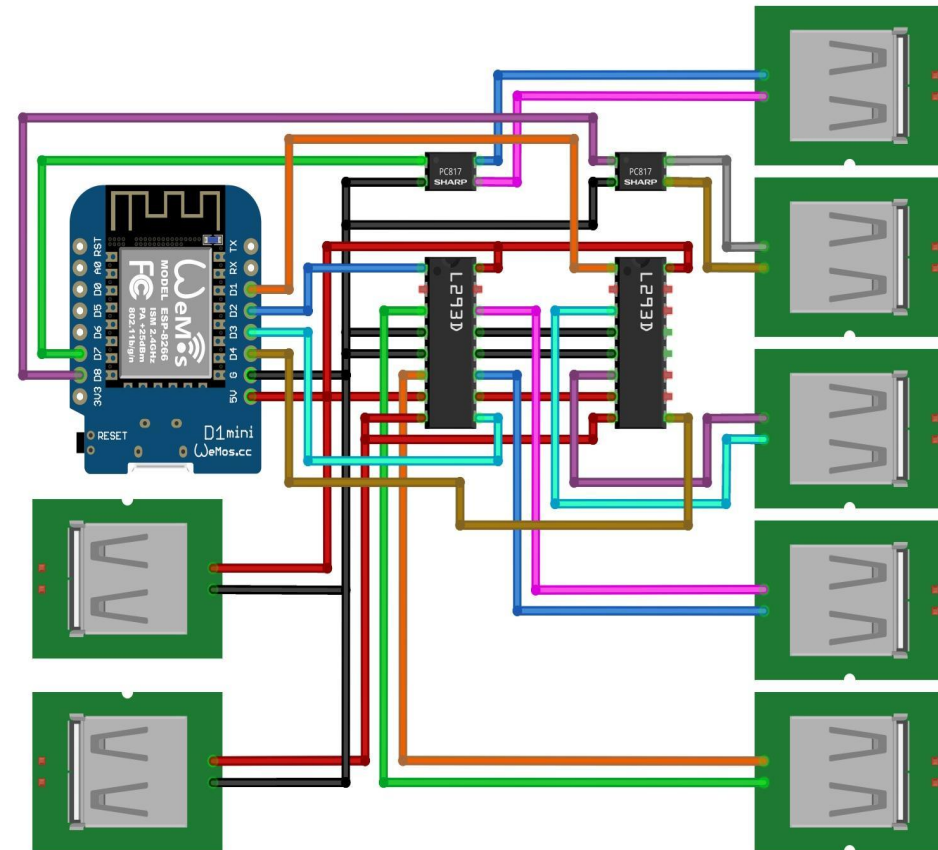


**Fig 2.2. Simple Circuit Design of the Sensor Module**

## 2. Hardware and Circuit Design



**Fig 2.3. Actuator Module**

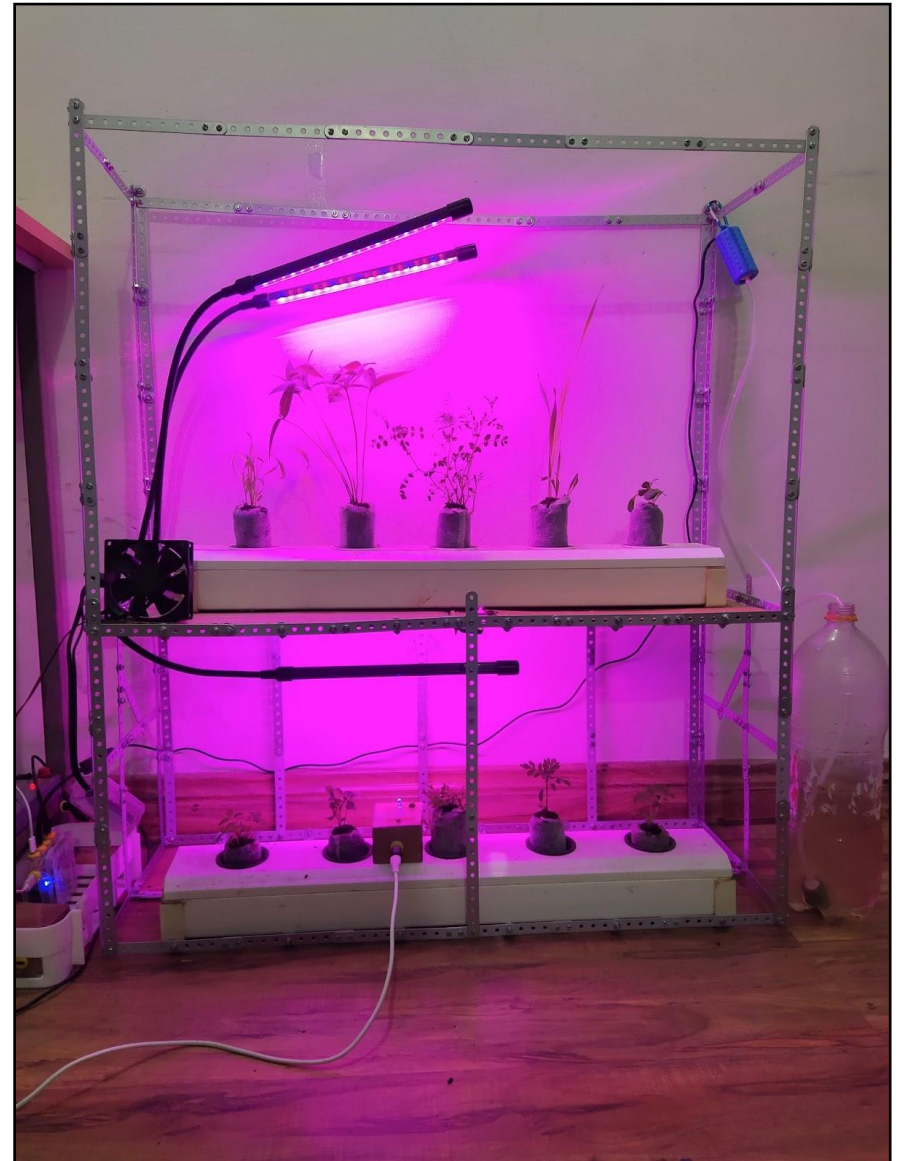


**Fig 2.4. Simple Circuit Design of the Actuator Module**

## 3.1. Final Setup



**Fig 3.1. Final Setup with Lights  
OFF**

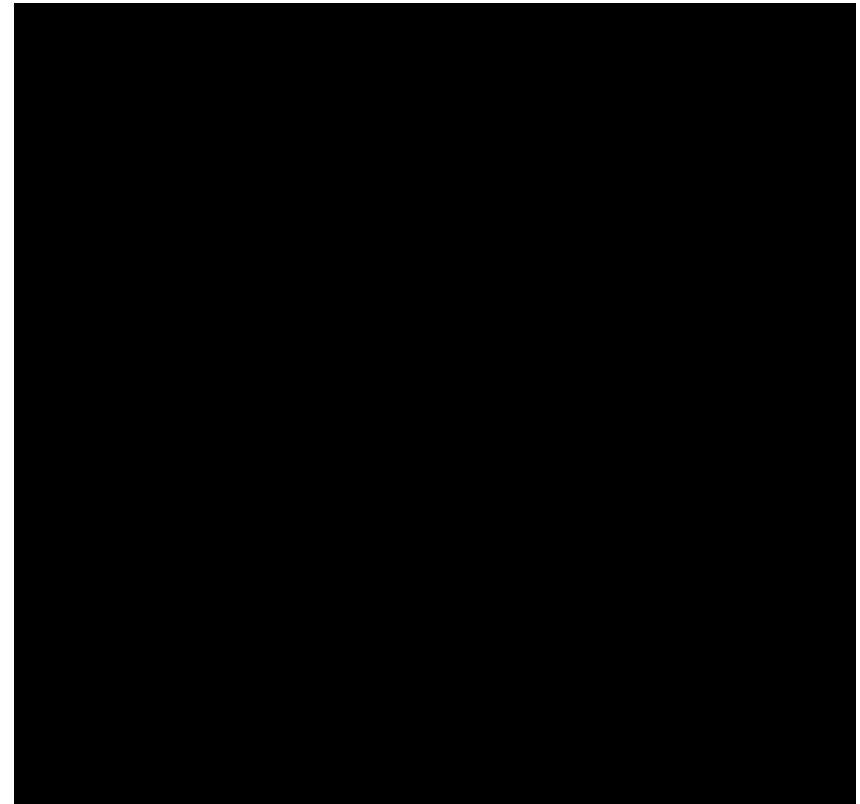


**Fig 3.2. Final Setup with Lights  
ON**

## 3.2. Video of Changing UV Light



**Video of Adjusting the  
UV Light**



**Video of Turning UV Light  
ON & OFF**

### 3.3. Wi-Fi Credentials Change

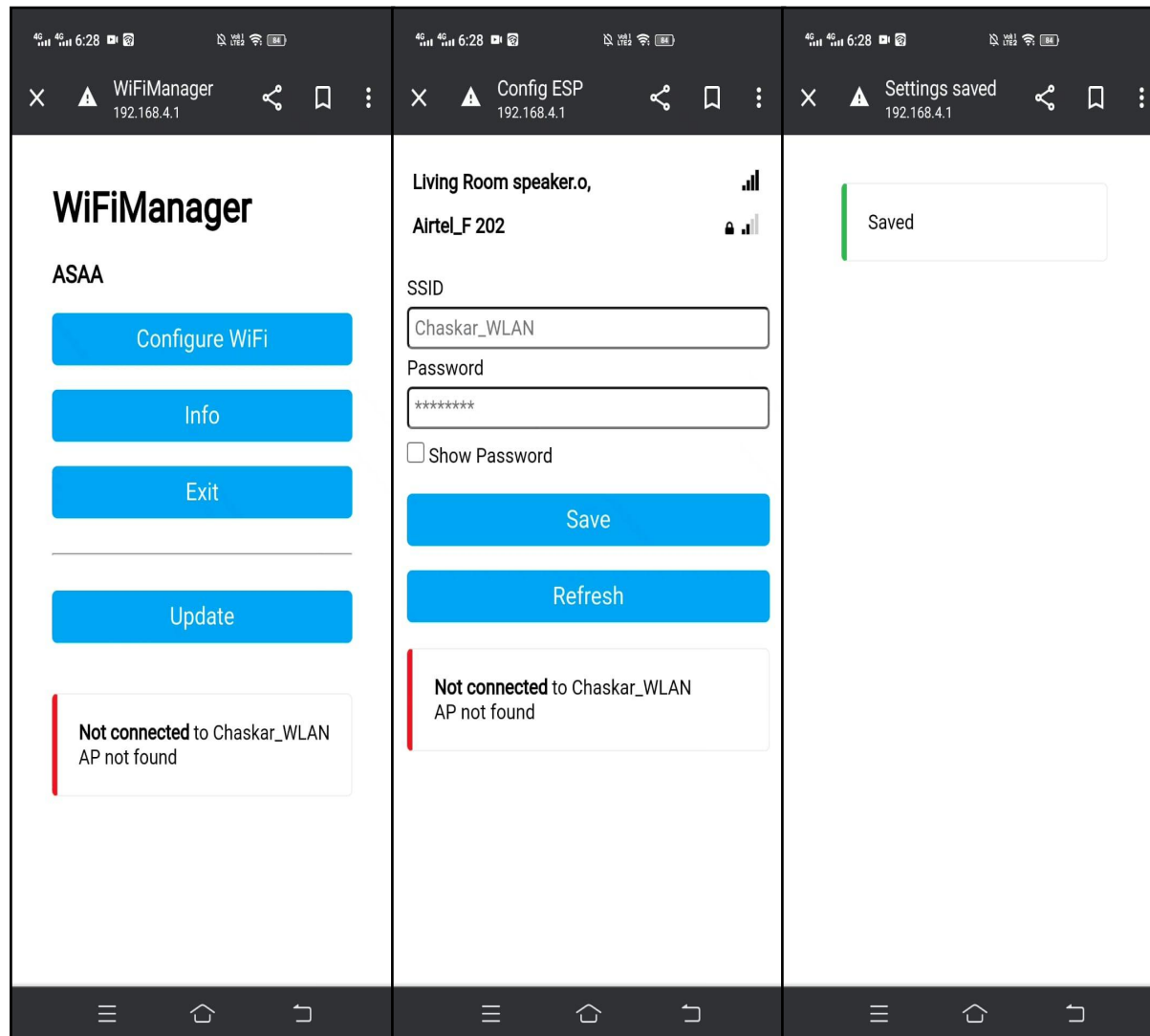
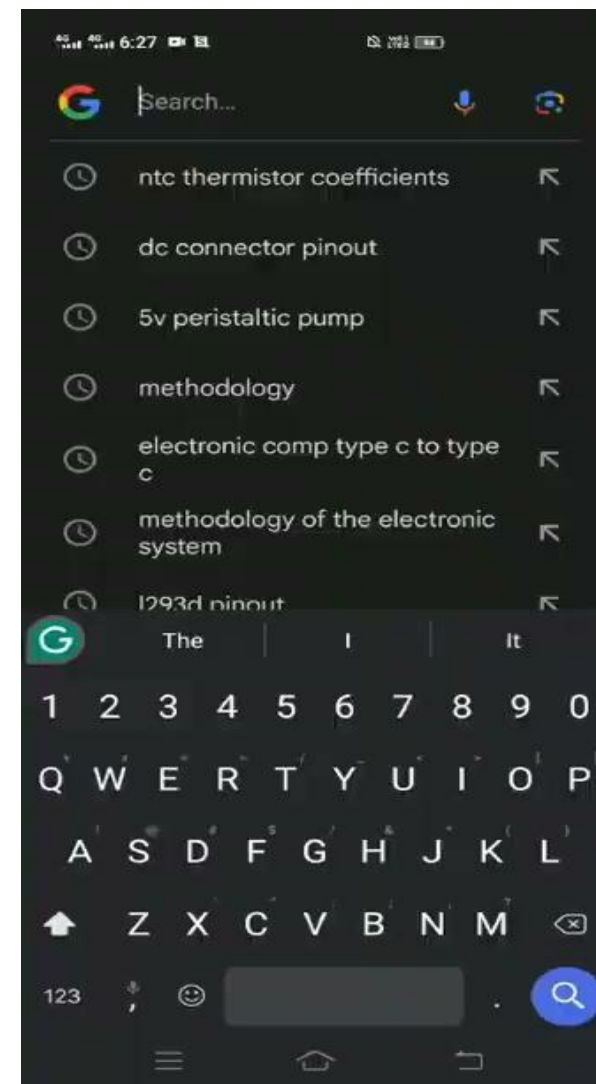
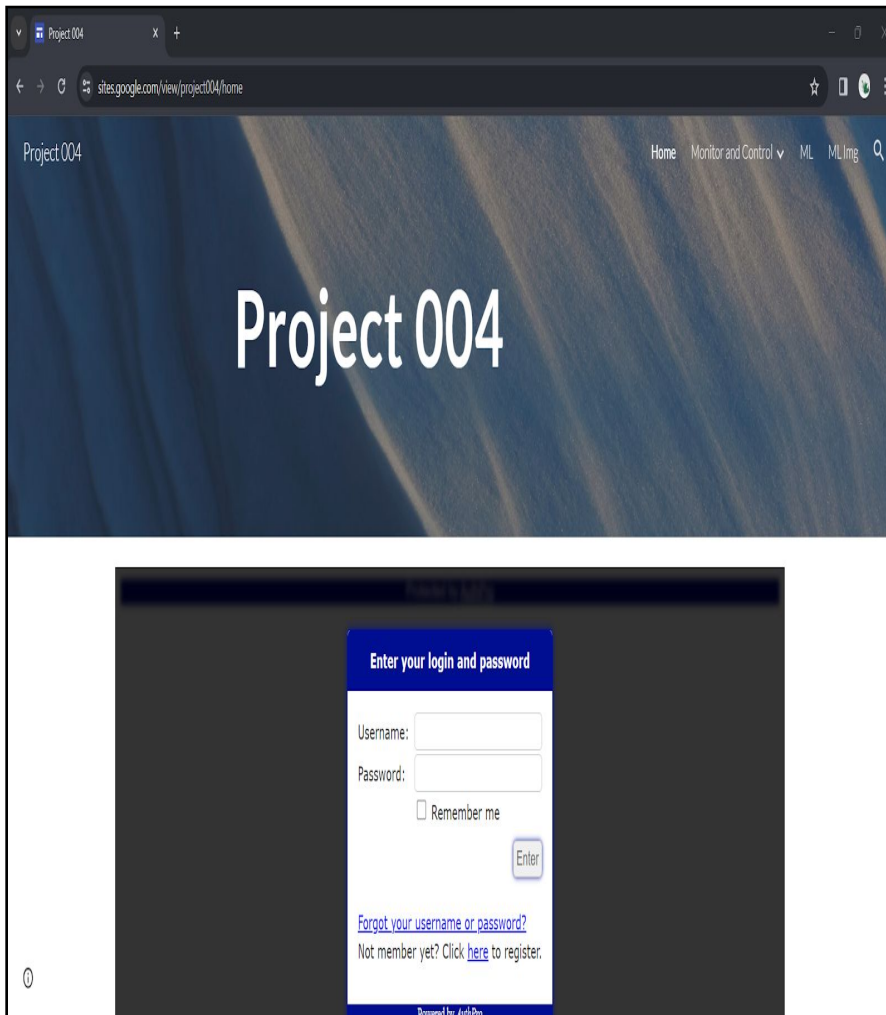


Fig 3.3. Screenshots taken while changing the Wi-Fi credentials

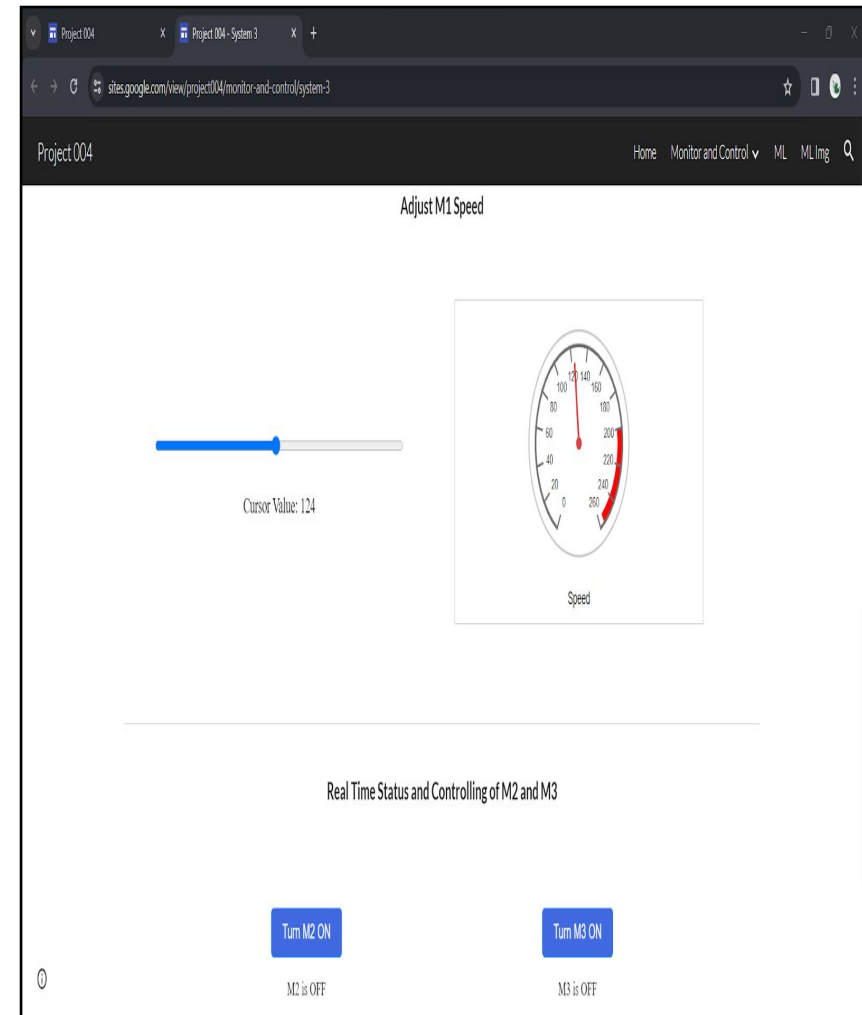


Video of Changing  
Wi-Fi Credentials

## 3.4. Web Interface



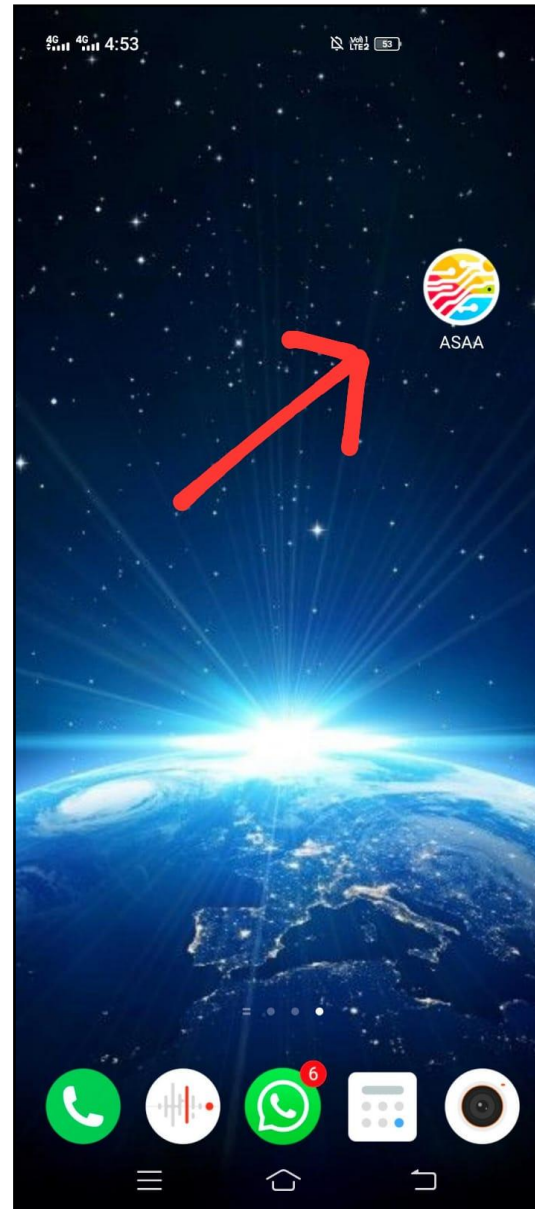
**Fig 3.4.1. Web Interface with Login and Password**



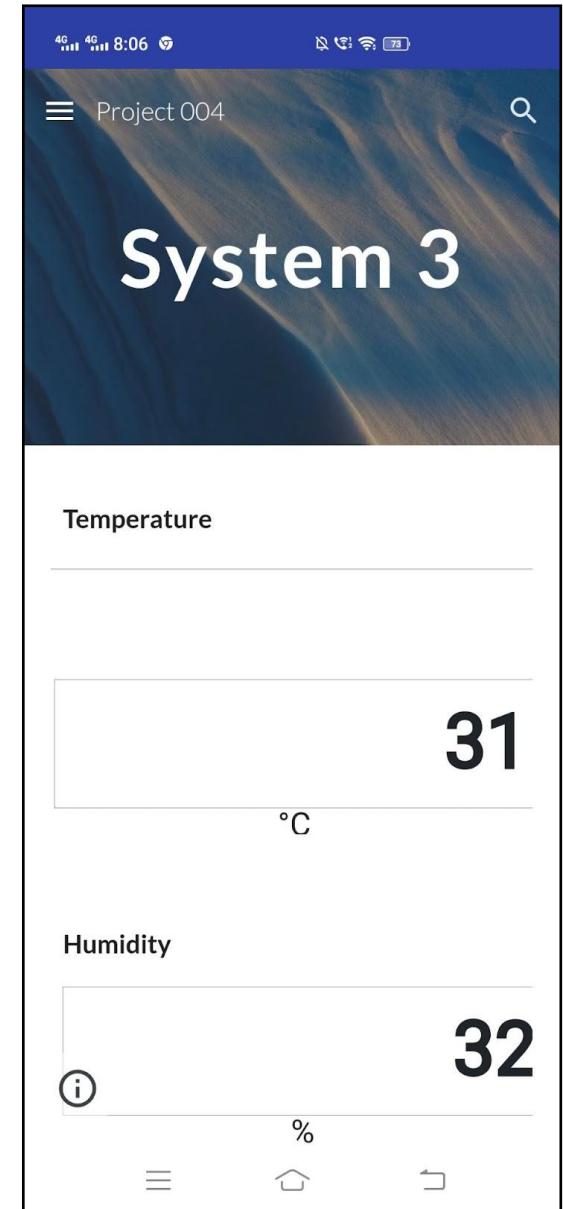
**Fig 3.4.2. Web Interface to Control the Actuators**

## 3.5. App interface

- The web and app interface screenshots depict a user-friendly control panel for managing the hydroponic automation system.
- Notably, a key feature ensures that any data modification made through either the web or app interface is promptly updated in the cloud, thereby synchronizing data across all connected devices in real-time.
- It adjusting light intensity, or monitoring environmental conditions, users can efficiently control the system's operations with ease and convenience, fostering optimal plant growth regardless of location.



3.5.1. Android App Icon



3.5.2. Android App Interface

### 3.6. TDS Recommendation using Camera

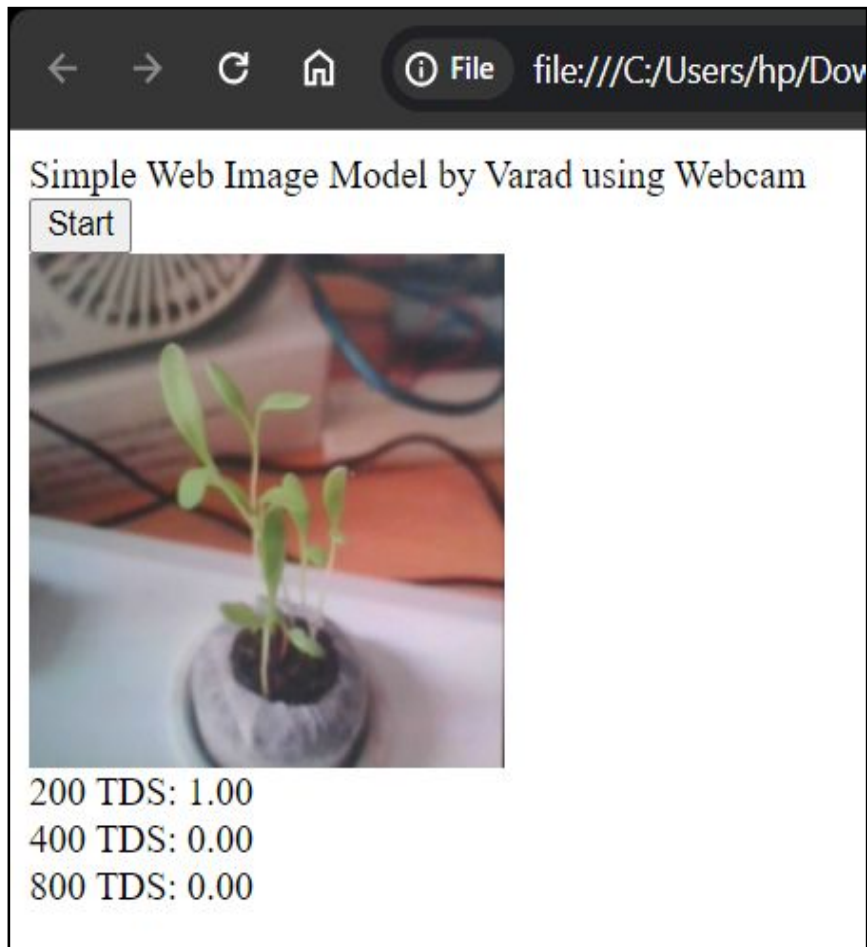


Fig 3.6.1 Image analysis for small plant



Fig 3.6.2. Image analysis for medium plant

### 3.7. Plants grown using our setup



**Fig 3.7.1. Chickpea Plant**



**Fig 3.7.2. Wheat Plant**



**Fig 3.7.3. Mung Bean Plant**

## 4. Applications

- Aquaponics at household and commercial.
- Hydroponics for both household and commercial purposes.
- Aeroponics for commercial purposes.
- All the latest farming technologies.