

Remote Web-based Monitoring of the Brewing Process

# i Preface

This report describes project work carried out within Engineering Projects at Sheffield Hallam University between September 2018 to April 2019.

The submission of the report is in accordance with the requirements for the award of the degree of insert the full name of the degree here under the auspices of the University.

# ii Acknowledgements

To my Grandad who I miss dearly and has helped me achieve everything. Thank you, Grandad.

# iii Abstract

**Contents Page**

Contents

[i Preface 4](#_Toc5291714)

[ii Acknowledgements 4](#_Toc5291715)

[iii Abstract 4](#_Toc5291716)

[Nomenclature 6](#_Toc5291717)

[1.0 Introduction 7](#_Toc5291718)

[2.0 Literature Survey/Theory 7](#_Toc5291719)

[2.1 Choosing hardware 7](#_Toc5291720)

[2.2 Project Scope 10](#_Toc5291721)

[2.2.1 Just Add Water Kits 10](#_Toc5291722)

[2.2.2 Hobby Brewing Starter Kits 10](#_Toc5291723)

[2.2.3 Programming Languages 10](#_Toc5291724)

[3.0 Aim and Objectives 11](#_Toc5291725)

[4.0 Approach & methodology 11](#_Toc5291726)

[5.0 Project Development 12](#_Toc5291727)

[5.1 Hardware and wiring 12](#_Toc5291728)

[5.1.1 Arduino Pro Mini 12](#_Toc5291729)

[5.1.2 Raspberry Pi 12](#_Toc5291730)

[5.2 Software and Programming 13](#_Toc5291731)

[5.2.1 Arduino Pro Mini 13](#_Toc5291732)

[5.2.2 Raspberry Pi 13](#_Toc5291733)

[6.0 Project Outcomes and Progress 18](#_Toc5291734)

[7.0 Project Management 18](#_Toc5291735)

[8.0 Project Testing 18](#_Toc5291736)

[9.0 Conclusions 18](#_Toc5291737)

[9.1 Taking the Project Further 18](#_Toc5291738)

[10.0 References 19](#_Toc5291739)

[1.0 Appendix Figure 1 showing the pinout and wiring of the whole project. 23](#_Toc5291740)

[2.0 Appendix Fig.2 showing a 2-channel relay board used for switching mains supply 24](#_Toc5291741)

# Nomenclature

This page shows a table with common abbreviations and their meanings.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abbreviation | Meaning |
| V | Volts |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter |
| Rx | Receive (when discussing UART connections) |
| Tx | Transmit (when discussing UART connections) |
| GPIO | General Purpose Input Output |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| OS | Operating System |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode |
| IDE | Integrated Development Environment |
| GB | Gigabyte |
| HTML | Hyper Text Mark-up Language |
| CSS | Cascading Style Sheet |

# 1.0 Introduction

This project brings together the work that was done from year one, the making of a temperature sensor, and year two, the making of a web hosted video camera, some elements of year three and some external content too. Doing this project builds on my understanding and knowledge of topics that were studied done throughout my university career.

When hobbyists or industrial brewers of alcohol brew, temperature monitoring, especially for hobby brewers, is done manually via dipping a thermometer into the liquid mixture this poses a variety of issues the major issues concern health and safety because during the boiling of the brew mixture the temperature can get up to 100 degrees Celsius which can cause serious burns. Furthermore, if the brewer is a micro-brewery or industrial supplier may have very large vats of liquid mixture and during a measuring session there may be a person stood on a ladder or walkway having to lean over such a boiling vat, this risks serious injury. While this works, it is hoped that this project will replace this manual method with something more up to date by using a microcontroller and a single board computer to make this process automated. Also, to help brewers know what to do and when, the system incorporate a timing system that will deliver email-based alerts so that brewers know when to take the next appropriate actions.

# 2.0 Literature Survey/Theory

The process of brewing alcohol has three main stages the first of these stages being called the mash and the second being called boiling and finally there is fermentation were the brew sits in an insulated environment for an extended period of time what the yeast performs anaerobic respiration, producing alcohol in the process, completing the beverage. The project that will be produced will aim to monitor, and eventually regulate, the boiling stage of this process.

## 2.1 Choosing hardware

This project will be constructed using an embedded system and a single board computer. For the choice of programmable microcontroller for the base of the embedded system a prebuilt solution on a premade printed circuit board (PCB) was chosen due to these being generally similar in price to the micro controller chips on their own and require less manufacturing and tooling costs. Furthermore, this approach cut large chunks of time off the development process and allowed the focus to remain on building the project instead of reinventing things that were already readily available cheap products.

Initially looking at the specifications for two major contenders, the STM32F103C8T6 (Ali Express, 2010) would be a suitable development platform as Table 1 shows it has one of the better clock speeds and better memory capacities. Any of the boards to be chosen could be directly soldered too as to reduce the form factor of the probe. Direct soldering means that the length of cable the microcontroller has from the Raspberry Pi 3 (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2019) can be determined by the distance from the brew to the Raspberry Pi 3. For this project however, it was decided that the Arduino pro mini a 3.3v (EBay, n.d) was to be used, Table 1 shows it is a low power low cost option and it is a platform that has the greatest familiarity surrounding it also there are a wide variety of libraries available on the Arduino playground (Arduino, 2018). These libraries can be used for a wide variety of projects and some have been used for reading the input from the DS18B20 and can easily be interfaced with the Raspberry Pi 3 (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2019). The Arduino Pro Mini board was chosen over the Arduino Uno (Arduino, 2018) as it is physically smaller, cheaper and runs on 3.3v whereas the Arduino Uno runs on 5v increasing the power usage over time and meaning that the project would require two power outlets to run instead of one. The downside to using the Arduino Pro Mini is that it has a fixed clock speed of 8MHz, however this is not an issue as I only need it to act as a temperature sensor in my project prototype.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specification | Arduino Pro Mini | Arduino Uno | STM32F103C8T6 |
| Size L,W (mm) | 33.02,17.78 | 68.6,53.4 | 22.86,53.34 |
| Memory (kb) | 32 | 32 | 64 |
| Clock Speed (MHz) | 8 | 16 | 72 |
| Price (£) | 1.5 | 17.04 | 1.38 |

Table 1 showing relevant specifications for potential microcontroller boards.

Having chosen the platform for a microcontroller, a decision needed to be made about the single board computer to be used. From research, there are three main competitors on the market. The three main competitors are the Intel Compute Stick (Intel Corporation, 2016), the BeagleBone Black (Beagleboard.org Foundation, 2018), and the Raspberry Pi 3 (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2019). Having never used the Intel compute stick and the BeagleBone Black and having vast amounts of experience with multiple iterations of the Raspberry Pi experience leans towards what a larger experience and knowledge base. While the Intel compute stick runs on windows and the two other boards run on Linux. The Intel compute stick was eliminated due to the lack of knowledge and user experience around using it and developing projects with it. Furthermore, due to the large price tag of £99.33 the Intel Compute Stick made the cost of this project go way out of sensible range. This left the BeagleBone black and the Raspberry Pi 3 - between these two boards there is a lot of difference as shown in Table 2 such as the available random-access memory (RAM) with the Raspberry Pi having double that of its counterpart the Beaglebone Black. However, the cost of the BeagleBone black for lesser specifications to the Raspberry Pi was not something that could be justified. The Raspberry Pi Foundation also offer a camera module (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2016) that will be used as it is a plug and play camera that can be used without additional setup on the Raspberry Pi 3. As well as the addition of the camera, the Raspberry Pi also comes with its own bespoke operating system (Raspberry Pi Foundation, n.d) that can be downloaded for free and is tailor made for the Raspberry Pi. Due to the reasons laid out above and the costing of the two remaining single board computers where, the Raspberry Pi retails at £32 (The Pi Hut, 2019) and the BeagleBone Black retails at £68.99 (Premier Farnell Limited, 2018), this led to the choice of the Raspberry Pi 3 being the chosen single board computer for my project.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specificaion | Raspberry Pi 3 | Beaglebone Black | Intel Compute Stick |
| Physical Size ( width mm, length mm) | 85.60, 56.5 | 86.40 × 53.3 | 103 × 37 |
| Processor Name, Speed (GHz) | Quad-core ARM Cortex A53, 1.2 | AM335x 1GHz ARM Cortex-A8 | Intel Core M processor, Unknown |
| RAM (Mb) | 1024 | 512 | 2048 |
| Storage Size (Gb) | Expandable as it uses micro SD cards | 4GB | 32 |
| WiFi enabled  (Yes/No) | YES | NO | YES |
| Price (£) | 32 | 68.99 | 99.33 |

Table 2 showing the available specifications for the 3 single board computer options that are to be reviewed

The temperature sensor that will be being used for this project is the DS18B20 (EBay, n.d) a one wire temperature sensor that often comes prebuilt in a waterproof housing with a long cable attached that can be directly soldered onto the microcontroller board even the prebuild waterproofed sensors only cost a few pounds including shipping and handling and are accurate to within half a degree Celsius this is enough for this project. The sensor that was purchased cost £2.45 and was shipped for free with no customs charges. Manufacturing the sensor especially for this project would not be time efficient and would not be very cost effective. Due to the parts for building such a sensor would cost more than that of one that was mass produced and sold online.

## 2.2 Project Scope

### 2.2.1 Just Add Water Kits

The “just add water kits” such as the beer buddy kit (Young, n.d) will not be discussed or explored because these kits do not conform to what my project was originally designed to do. This is because these kits just require the user to add warm water and wait for the fermentation stage to complete. My project is designed to monitor the whole brewing process from before the fermentation stage all the way to the finished product. However, while these kits do require some temperature regulation and my project could be used to monitor or regulate the temperature of these brews while they ferment, there won’t be a discussion just add water kits as they are not the intended end target.

### 2.2.2 Hobby Brewing Starter Kits

Starter kits come with all the needed parts to start brewing alcohol, such as the full equipment style of kits from the Home Brew Shop (The Brew Home Shop, 2019) but do not come with anything other than a manual way for measuring the temperature and automated kind of temperature regulation is absent. This is where the project will come in and replace this manual method of temperature acquisition. The focus of the project will be on hobby and micro brewers due to their need of a more automated and simplified process for information and process monitoring. (Why?)

### 2.2.3 Programming Languages

Having done research about the programming languages that are being used, it was found that Python (Python Software Foundation, 2001) for the temperature update code was a bad choice as it overcomplicates the update system to the webserver and adds an unnecessary language to the project. Instead, JavaScript was used in Python's place - this then extended into using JavaScript to create the webserver and manage the serial communications with the Arduino and handling the webserver call to send emails. Following these findings, a technique called AJAX was used in order to create a timer based updating control for web page elements both automatically and on user input.

# 3.0 Aim and Objectives

The main aim of this project is to produce a system that can be used to monitor the brewing process remotely from a web page via a temperature sensor and a web enabled camera.

Objectives for this project are:

1. Create a working temperature acquisition system
2. Setup Raspberry Pi for data acquisition from the Arduino system
3. Create a completed automatically updating web page
4. Create a completed automatically updating web page with video feed
5. Create a completed web page with a working web server solution (prebuilt or custom) with port forwarding network permissions permitting
6. The completed web page is hosted locally
7. To create an email-based update system to notify the user of impending changes that need to be made or problems that need solving time permitting an SMS system could be implemented also.
8. Time permitting a relay and a heating element could be added to be able to fully automate the temperature regulation of the brew
9. Time permitting create a light source for the camera that will automatically switch on in dark environments.

# 4.0 Approach & methodology

Methodology develop a computing system talk about the raspberry pi as a webserver port forwarding and dns etc

# 5.0 Project Development

## 5.1 Hardware and wiring

The main development style that was followed throughout the building of this project was a step by step process that included elements of work that were known and elements of work that were not known.

### 5.1.1 Arduino Pro Mini

This projects work started with the design and building of the temperature probe the parts required for this section of the build were the DS18B20 the Arduino Pro Mini with a six pin male header and two, two kilo-ohm resistors, or a four kilo-ohm resistor if one was available however this was not the case for me so I used the combo of resistors stated above. This building process was fast and simple and required little skill the first step was to solder all of the components to the Arduino Pro Mini the six-pin header was soldered to the six through hole solder points on the UART connector. Following this the DS18B20 was soldered to the 3.3v power, ground and the analogue A0 pin finally making sure to solder the four kilo-ohm resistor across the power and data lines, this was initially forgotten and cost a few hours in programming time whilst figuring out what was the issue with the hardware. During the programming of the Arduino Pro Mini there were a number of mistakes that were overcome the first of these mistakes was not using the two libraries that were needed to even get data from the sensor in the first place.

### 5.1.2 Raspberry Pi

While the Arduino Pro Mini require some wiring up the Raspberry Pi only needs some basic wiring as shown by Figure 1 in 1.0 Appendix. The first thing completed was the UART connection between the Raspberry Pi and the Arduino Pro Mini. This required four wires one for 3.3v input, one for ground, one that connects the Rx of the Arduino Pro Mini to the Tx, GPIO pin 14, of the Raspberry Pi and a final wire that connects the Tx of the Arduino Pro Mini to the Rx, GPIO pin 15, of the Raspberry Pi. Following this there were two LEDs added to a breadboard with 330-ohm resistors in series with each of the LEDs. These LEDs are there to simulate the activating of the relay block. Finally, the Raspberry Pi Camera (Raspberry Pi Foundation, 2016) module was connected to the camera serial interface port.

## 5.2 Software and Programming

Following on from the discussion about the hardware side of this development this section details the software side of this development and the actions taken towards this development.

### 5.2.1 Arduino Pro Mini

The Arduino Pro Mini’s code was written in the Arduino IDE (Arduino, 2018). Initially the program did not work, and this was due to an error in the fundamentals of writing the code. This fundamental error was due to a mistake in writing the time delays into the program. Using the built-in delay() function in the Arduino IDE clogs up to microcontroller for the amount of time in the function this means that the board can not multi-task to fix this a custom function was made that uses a millisecond counting system that does not interrupt the progress of the board and allows multi-tasking. The other major error that was stopping the progress were two of the needed libraries were not installed or included and the incorrect technique for reading data from the temperature sensor. Following this, the program was fixed, and two necessary libraries were added these were the OneWire (Stoffregen, 2018) and DallasTemperature (Burton, 2018) libraries. With the addition of these changes and a major rewrite of the code the program compiled. In order to write it to the Pro Mini an Arduino Uno was used with the main chip removed to act as a USB to serial converter to write the program to the Arduino Pro Mini.

### 5.2.2 Raspberry Pi

Moving on from the Arduino Pro Mini the other major element to this project is the Raspberry Pi the initial setup of the Raspberry Pi is simple yet time a little consuming. The first thing is to get an SD card of an appropriate size, for this project a 32GB card was selected, and format it the tool of choice for the SD card in use is SD card formatter (SD Association, 2018). The OS that I will be using is Raspbian (Raspberry Pi Foundation 2018) this disk image is written to the SD card and then the SD card is inserted into the Raspberry Pi for first boot and setup. The setup of the Raspberry Pi OS started the command used to start the wizard is, sudo raspi-config, the first step during setup is the resizing of the file system’s partition on the disk to take up as much available space as it could. Following this SSH was enabled on the Raspberry Pi so it could be run headless to reduce the space required throughout the development and the camera module was activated and then the wizard was exited and the Raspberry Pi rebooted.

Following this initial setup of the Raspberry Pi the Raspberry Pi update and upgrade commands were run, see bullet points below, these commands update the available packages lists for the Raspberry Pi allow it pull new software and updates for existing software. The second of the two commands checks these lists and applies any changes to the packages be it updates or new installs in this case it will just update existing packages, the -y option at the end of this command will allow it to bypass the question that it asks with a “yes” answer allowing the command to install any updates it finds.

* sudo apt-get update
* sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -y

Following the updates, I removed a number of unnecessary programs that take up disk space and that would never be used these were, Minecraft for the raspberry pi, the wolfram alpha package, scratch, scratch 2 and the libre office suite. These packages were not uninstalled one by one but were instead removed in batches so as to remove them faster but allowed for reduced human error when inputting the package names. Post uninstall a command was run that removed any redundant packages left over from the update and uninstallations. The commands that were used are detailed in the bullet points below.

* sudo apt-get purge minecraft-pi wolfram-engine scratch -y
* sudo apt-get purge scratch2 libreeoffice\* -y
* sudo apt-get autoremove

The next step was to set the Raspberry Pi up for the project and there were two pieces of software that needed to be installed Apache2 webserver software (The Apache Software Foundation, 1997), which would ultimately be replaced by a custom solution, and Motion4.0 (Motion Project, 2018) a security camera streaming software. The next step was to set the Raspberry Pi’s local IP to static with help from a guide on the internet (ModMyPi LTD, 19 April 2016) as this is essential for port forwarding and greatly helps during any testing that needs to be done. The following two bullet points are the install commands that were used in the console to acquire the software discussed above.

* sudo apt-get install apache2
* sudo apt-get install motion

Following these installs a brief test of the Apache2 server was completed by opening a web browser and typing the local IP address of the Raspberry Pi which in this case was 192.168.1.128 this test brought up the Apache2 test landing page and confirmed that it was working properly now that Apache2 was up and running the next setup was Motion 4.0. Setting up Motion 4.0 requires getting into its configuration file and modifying it to give the desired outcome. Before modifying the configuration file for Motion 4.0 the camera module was added to the /etc/modules file this was done by adding “bcm2835-v4l2” to the bottom of the file saving and exiting, this change would come into effect after a reboot. The list of following bullet points shows the command to open the Motion 4.0 confuguration file and changes made to it.

* sudo nano /etc/motion/motion.conf
  + changing daemon off to daemon on
  + changing the height and width properties to match the cameras height 768 width 1024
  + changing the framerate from 1 to 60
  + changing output\_pictures on to output\_pictures off
  + changing stream\_port 0 to stream\_port 8081
  + changing stream\_localhost off to stream\_localhost on

The first of the indented bullet points details a change that allows Motion 4.0 to run as a daemon meaning that it is a background process and will be started on boot by the OS. Following this change the dimensions of the camera’s were used as the width and height properties for Motion 4.0 so that it captures the full view of the camera. The frame rate was then changed from one frame per second to sixty although the camera is not capable of this it allows the camera to have some headroom and run at its highest possible frame rate it is limited however by the ability of the Raspberry Pi’s hardware and can be slightly delayed while on stream. Changing the output\_pictures option to off stops Motion 4.0 outputting stills wherever motion is detected on the screen this allows disk space to be kept free of clutter. The next bullet point changes the port that the video is streamed on changing this from the default of zero, which means that it wont stream anything, to 8081 an open port that can be used for the video feed stream. Finally, the ability to stream on the local network is a project requirement and therefore the steam\_localhost option is changed from off to on after these changes are implemented and a reboot performed checking the local IP address of the Raspberry Pi with the port 8081 shows the video feed meaning that it has worked.

Continuing with the setup of the Raspberry Pi’s OS and software packages a new IDE was installed called Geaney (Brush Matthew, Hopf Dominic, Lanitz Frank, Treleaven Nick, Tröger Enrico and Wendling Colomban.,2006) this was installed to make code writing easier as Geaney can detect and check multiple languages and show where errors are users can also include breakpoints and step through code line by line, this is not possible when writing code in the terminal or writing code in IDEs that come with languages as many of these are simplistic and some do not come with an IDE at all.

The design of the website was done independently to the webserver. Initially, when the web server solution was Apache 2 the html and CSS files were stored under the /var/www/html folder, this was moved to a under /home/pi/node.js/Public/ and the CSS was given its own folder under this directory after the change from Apache 2 to a customised solution was made, the website code houses the containers for the video feed, an iframe, and the updating website code, in this section there was a button and the two checkboxes for the heating and lighting controls. The CSS file contains information that talks about the style of the web page, where things are on the page and their other properties.

Once the website and stream working together a python script was written to interface with the Arduino Pro Mini as a proof of concept for functionality this code was an adapted version of an online guide I had read (emmshop, n.d). During the writing of the python script a config option for the Raspberry Pi was changed, this option was to disable console over serial but keep the hardware for serial interfacing active this way there could be no interfering software running that could affect how my programs worked. However, this produced a problem that Apache 2 couldn’t solve simply so a new approach to the problem was adopted and a custom web server was the way forward that was chosen.

Having done research into JavaScript and how it can make webpages work better and be more user friendly it was apparent that using more than one programming language over complicated this project and made it more complicated to recreate and understand. So, a change from Apache 2 and python scripts was made this change was to remove these two elements and replace them with one single solution this custom web server housed all the code needed to run everything and it tied the whole project together.

This changeover required the installation node.js (), which is a JavaScript webserver package with a very wide variety of addons that allow for the rest of the project all to run from one file greatly increasing the projects readability and efficiency. The next two bullet points are the commands used to install and verify node.js.

* Installing node.js for raspberry pi by running the upgrade commands sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -y then running sudo apt-get install -y nodejs
  + running node -v verifies the version and that the install proceeded correctly

The first steps in writing this new webserver were to rebuild the serial communications element of the program with the aid of what was written in python and an article on the

1. Build the new web server and get it to replace the current server (apache)
   1. in order to use the node.js with the pi’s gpio we need to install the onoff module this was done with the npm install onoff command
   2. in order to host a webservice that we can interface our AJAX and serial port javascript to we need to install socket.io this is done with the command nmp install socket.io –save
   3. (follow on with code to create webserver use ajax and node.js to create and updateable webpage that displays the data.)
2. Build the website up so that it includes the JavaScript elements, the updating graphs and incorporate the GPIO code.
3. While keeping motion installed and the primary camera streaming method attempt to make a new camera streaming method.
4. Tidy up the scripts that have been written and get everything to run on boot
5. Run a testing process on the system for local connections.
6. Attempt to find a method of getting the internet as current accommodation doesn’t allow port forwarding. Find out if the university network lab will let me test port forwarding.
7. Find a method of creating or using a ready-made solution for an emailing service and test it.

# 6.0 Project Outcomes and Progress

Project was completed talk about the learning outcomes (bitten off more than could chew however made it through)

# 7.0 Project Management

GANNT CHARTS

# 8.0 Project Testing

The testing procedure for this project is described in the table below each test is numbered.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test number | Test conditions | What should happen? | What actually happened | Improvements or other comments |
|  |  |  |  |  |

# 9.0 Conclusions

What did you learn and what was the outcome of the project?

## 9.1 Taking the Project Further

Having completed this project there are a number of steps that can be taken to improve it, make it more attractive to use and make it more efficient. The first of these steps should be to add a form of enclosure whether or not that is 3D printed, vacuum formed or some other method of creating an enclosure this project needs it to protect it from splashes and spills and other actions that could damage it. Furthermore, given more time adding in the ability for the project to not only monitor the temperature but regulate it would help with ease of use. This upgrade would include using a 2-channel relay (Fig.2) system one of the relay channels would be used for the heater and the other channel would be used for the lighting solution this would allow for safe control of electrical systems on a mains supply. Furthermore, adding more temperature probes, such as adding ones for the top middle and bottom of the vessel for getting the most accurate temperature throughout the brew being able to average this would mean that the brew could have its temperature regulated as accurately as possible. Whilst this project functions well at its major function it would benefit from the user being able to look back over previous data from previous brews this would enable the user to craft better beverages and enable them to advance their hobby or profession. The final suggestion for this project is to improve the overall functionality to include the above suggestions and improve the current new code and to improve the user interface to make it more user friendly and more intuitive to use and read.

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# 1.0 Appendix Figure 1 showing the pinout and wiring of the whole project.



# 2.0 Appendix Fig.2 showing a 2-channel relay board used for switching mains supply

