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# Introduction.

This final year project is submitted as part requirement for the award of an academic level 8 Higher Diploma in Computer Science. This project is being submitted to the third level University Institution - Waterford Institute of Technology.

## 1.1 Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to thank my project supervisor, Mr. Richard Lacey, who guided me throughout this project. Richard provided invaluable advice and insight at difficult times, allowing me to develop my skills to complete project milestones. His motivation and guidance contributed tremendously to the successful completion of this project.

Additionally, I would like to thank all the lecturers in the Department of Computer Science who helped not just me, but the whole class, through a difficult but rewarding journey. With much of the course being held online during the COVID-19 pandemic, and through multiple countrywide lockdowns, the department’s ability to quickly adapt and still provide quality learning opportunities is inspirational. I am grateful for the opportunity that has been provided to me though this trying time.

Finally, last but not in least, I would like to thank everyone who helped and motivated me to work on this project. Family, friends, and classmates together provided me with the drive and determination to push myself and develop my technical ability.

## 1.2 Background

The rationale behind my project, an Internet of Things (IOT) project, was derived from the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic shifted both work and social aspects of life in a direction never seen before. As a society during this time, we began to rely more and more heavily of technology, to not only function from a work perspective, but a social one too.

With many people utilising existing spaces like bedrooms and utility closest as home offices, new challenges began to emerge. In my own case, I worked 8-9 hours a day from my office desk in my bedroom, another 3-4 hours completing college work, and I would of course sleep for 7-8 hours. Any remaining time would be spent keeping fit, talking with friends, or watching television. Much of this social time was again spent at home, and sometimes in the same room as my work and college studies. As such, I found oxygen levels in the room to be problematic. Fatigue, irritability, trouble breathing, and poor sleeping patterns were some of the symptoms of this environment.

From this in conversation with one of my work colleagues I found others were experiencing similar problems. Their recommendation was to invest in good quality house plants to clean the air. Not having much experience with plants, I feared that maintenance would be a problem. However following advice from my colleague, I quickly became proficient in caring for the plants that were used in my home to improve air quality. Water, at required intervals, based on soil conditions was the key component of care and was easily monitored when spending large portions of time at home.

Recently, with the COVID-19 pandemic coming to an end and given endemic status instead, a sudden shift occurred with people going back to the office, booking holidays abroad, and socialising in person. With this came a challenge in order to maintain these newly acquired plants. From this I was inspired to bridge my interest in home automation technologies with plant care. As such I invented in parts to create a smart IOT system that would monitor and feed the plants when I am not around. This final project for the Higher Diploma in Computer Science was the perfect opportunity for this, and with this in mind the next step was to research different ideas in order to make a project proposal.

# 2.Project Research.

## 2.1 Review of the Online Literature

To start with, I researched 2 different online projects that aimed to automate the care of their plants, using an IOT approach The Raspberry Pi Powered Garden (Technovation, 2022), and The Automated Garden System Built on Raspberry Pi for Outdoors or Indoors (mudpi, 2022). The main problem that both projects encountered, revolved around the creation of a system that would monitor current moisture levels in the soil, to determine if water was needed. An additional problem was encountered in the monitoring of oxygen levels in the air near or around the plants. Both projects considered the use of a standalone Arduino, however this limited what the gardener could see in terms of data. The gardener would only be able, through the use of complicated ICT software and interfaces, what the Arduino was currently seeing through its sensors. Both projects, after exploring their options, decided to introduce a Raspberry Pi, which was able to act as intermediator between the Sensors and a self-hosted database, allowing potential gardeners to view historical data on their plants watering schedule and influence on air quality. In one of the projects the garden was outdoors.

## 2.2Research Question

How can adequate soil moisture for optimal plant growth be maintained, without the need for daily observation from the person caring for the plant? Furthermore how can the impact of the plant on air quality be monitored, in conjunction with the aforementioned maintenance of the plant?

### Methodology

## 2.3.1 The Raspberry Pi Powered garden.

This IOT system functions using the following processes:

A Raspberry Pi is used to relay useful information of the garden, such as luminosity, and humidity from various sensors and relay this information into a cloud database.

Once the information is in the cloud, it can be accessed from anywhere using a smartphone app that the author built.

The following are some of the key features of the garden :

o Real-time feedback of the garden's various sensors o Database of the garden's health status

o Global monitoring and operating capacities

In this project they used Google's Firebase as the intermediary of their IOT system, to create their own free cloud database.

They then used MIT's App Inventor to create a smartphone application which is compatible with the Firebase database and the Raspberry Pi.

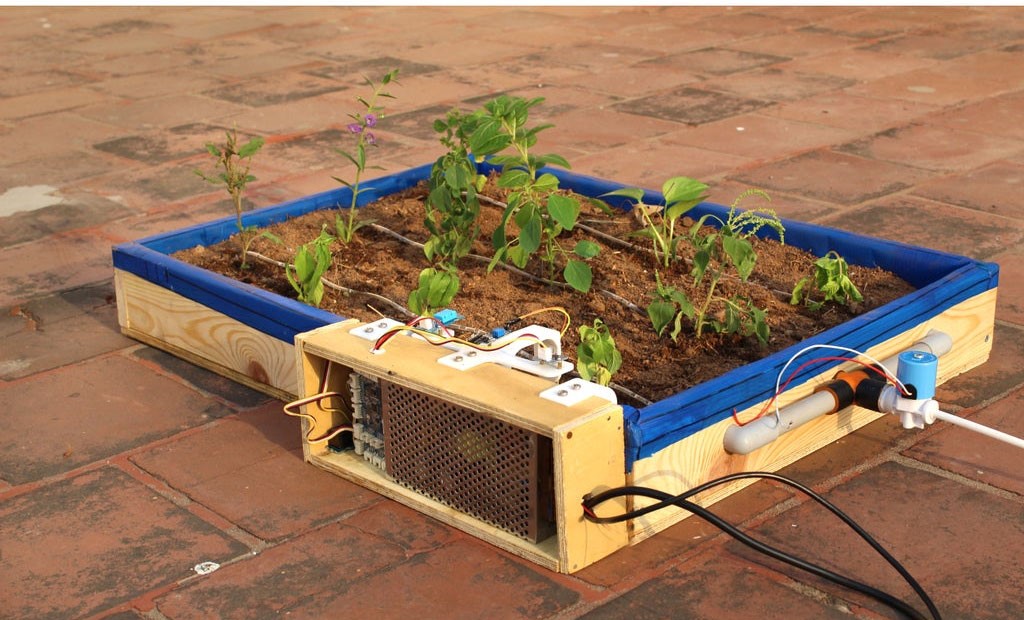


Figure 1 - The Raspberry Pi Powered Garden

## 

## 2.3.2 The Automated Garden System Using A Raspberry PI.

This type of system uses a program called a MudPi.

A MudPI is an open source garden system the author made to manage and maintain garden resources, it is built on a Raspberry Pi.

A Debian operating is loaded onto the raspberry pi and MudPi application is then downloaded, the user can then add specific sensors to specific pins.

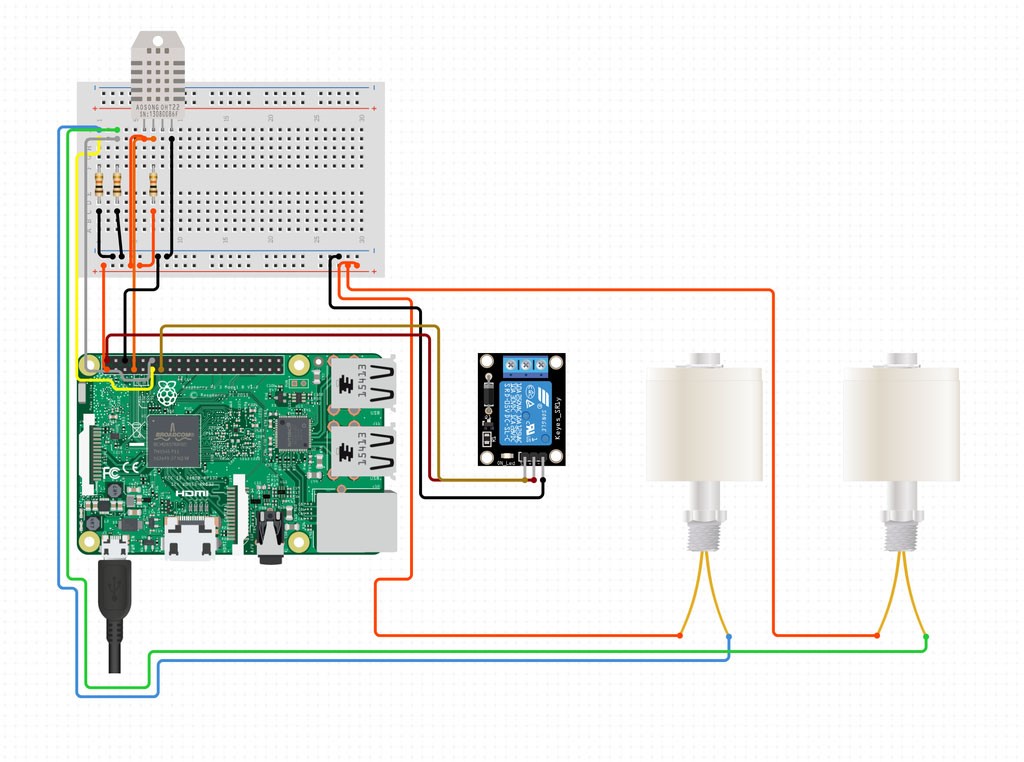


Figure 2 ‐ Example of a MudPi Circuit Diagram.

The sensors then relay information back to the user over the Wifi.



Figure 3 – Example of A MudPi Application

Upon researching these 2 systems I able to put a project proposal together.

# 3.Project Proposal

This project is an application of green technologies for sustainable living. An indoor garden will be created, where plants (Snake Plant, Peace Lilly and Spider) will help clean and recycle the air. The technological solution will measure the oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in the air, and display this using an android application. Building on this idea, other fruit and vegetables will be grown with the aid of robots to assist with irrigation by using thresholds for dryness and wetness.

This project is broken into 2 parts, the hardware, and the software.

The hardware includes different sensors to measure different quantities in the garden then the first piece of software will run on a Raspberry Pi that will interface and read the sensors then a native Android app will be built to monitor and display these values of the garden.

An analysis of green technologies based on IOT solutions will be carried to identify potential solutions and features for my project. These include:

1. The Raspberry Pi Powered Garden.
2. The Automated Garden System Built Of Raspberry PI For Outdoors or Indoors.

3.1Technologies.

Hardware Requirements

* + 1. A main mother board e.g. (Raspberry Pi, Arduino).
    2. Sensors (light sensor, soil/moisture sensor, CO2 sensor).
    3. Water pump.
    4. LCD screen.

Software Requirements

* + 1. Android Studio (Kotlin or Java).
    2. Database (Firebase or MongoDB).

There are many different software lifecycles that could be used in this project, but for the purpose of this document I am going use either Kanban or SCRUM and implement a Trello board to monitor the progress of this project.

The whole idea is that all parts of the project be broken into can smaller tasks where I plan, build, test, and review, then put all finished pieces together at the end to create the finished product.

The software design methodology I will use in this case is the Waterfall method a.

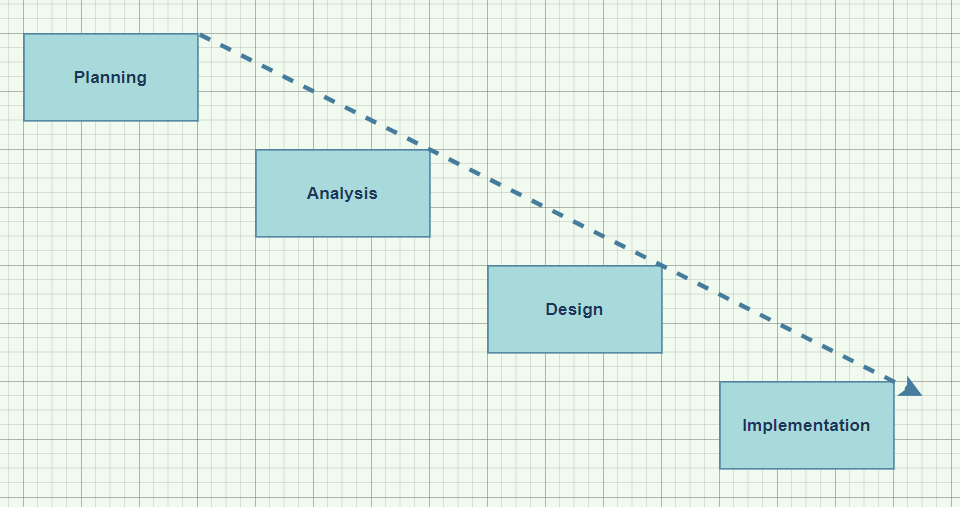


Figure 4 ‐ Waterfall Diagram

# 4.Project Specification.

The next step once the project proposal was made and accepted was to think of a way to implement this idea. In Order to track myself I used Trello as a Kanban board to track and keep this project moving, this allowed me to keep track of everything in once place.

The different columns meant the following:

Backlog: This was a backlog of works to be completed based on ideas from project meetings.

Doing: This is works and ideas that I am currently working on.

Testing: This is works and Ideas that I have competed but just putting them through a basic test.

Done: This was works completed and tested.

Weekly Reports: This was just my own weekly log.

Weekly Meetings: This was a photo of the project meetings notes that I had made with my supervisor.

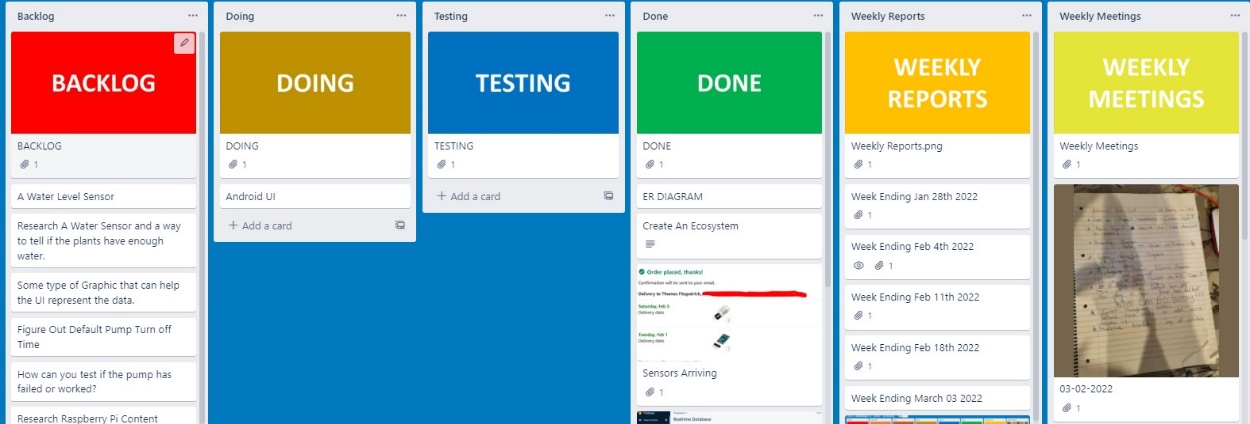


Figure 5 - Trello Board

Once I had figured a system to manage this project my next step was to research different technologies that would help me build a similar system to that I had researched.

## 4.1 Main Controller.

Upon researching and evaluating 4 different single board computer technologies I was decided to use the Raspberry Pi as the main controller. The reason being was when we compared the Pi to other boards there was a lot more information and sensors available online.

### 4.1.1 Raspberry Pi Vs ODROID XU4.

I chose the Raspberry Pi in this case, for one reason is for the greater RAM will help run applications faster but the main reason is the Pi has a huge global community which is unmatched.

This means there’s ample information and supports for new users as well as continued development and maintenance of software.

Although the ODROID community is growing fast.

### 4.1.2 Raspberry Pi Vs ASUS Tinker Board.

Overall, both the Raspberry Pi 4 and the Asus Tinker Board have strong online communities, and great support, for open-source projects available to try out.

However, the Tinker Board is from 2017 and definitely shows its age in comparison to the connectivity options of the Pi 4.

Also the current price of the Tinker board far outweighs my budget compared to the Raspberry Pi which is more affordable in my case.

### 4.1.3 Raspberry Pi Vs Arduino.

The Raspberry Pi can do everything that an Arduino can do, but it does need a little help in the form of HATs and add on boards, because certain features like analog-to-digital conversion aren’t built in there are a lot more libraries available online and a lot more tools available for the PI compared to the Arduino.

The Arduino is a truly versatile board but the Raspberry Pi is a full computer.

If you need wireless communication, raw processing power and access to the GPIO then the Raspberry Pi gives you all of that in a small package.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Controller** | **Cost** | **RAM** | **GPIO** | **Bluetooth** | **WIFI** | | | | | | |
| Raspberry Pi 4B | $35.00 | 8GB | 40 pin | V5.0 |  | | | Wi-F | i | | |
|  | 802.11b/g/n | | | | |  |
| ODROID XU4 | $95.00 | 2GB | N/A | N/A |  | | | Wi-F | i | | |
|  | 802.11b/g/n | | | | |  |
| ASUS Tinker  Board | $105.00 | 2GB | 28 pin | BLE |  | | | Wi-F | i | | |
|  | 802.11b/g/n | | | | |  |
|  | | | | |
| Arduino | $24.05 | 2K SRAM  1K  EEPROM | 20 pin | Add on Board |  | | Add on | | |  | |
|  | board |  |
|  |

Table 1- Main Controller Cost Benefit Analysis

## 4.2Sensors**.**

The sensors I found online include soil moisture, air quality, temperature and humidity.

### 4.2.1 Temperature And Humidity.

When researching temperature and humidity sensors, I came across two different family related sensors the DHT11 and DHT22, I decided to evaluate both.

The benefits of these type of sensors include great long-term stability and low consumption of power.

In addition, you can get relatively high accuracy in measurement at an affordable rate.

Both use the same family of internal chips but only one is more accurate than the other.

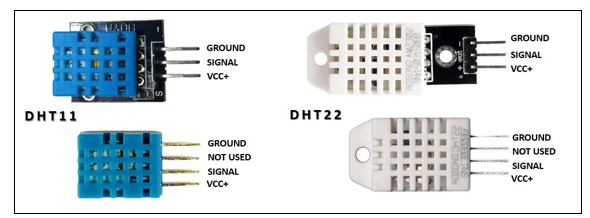


Figure 6 - DHT11 & DHT22 Sensors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Temperature Range** | **Temperature Accuracy** | **Humidity Range** | **Humidity Accuracy** | **Cost** |
| DHT11 | ‐20 to 60℃ | ±2% | 5 to 95% RH | ±5% | $5.90 |
| DHT22 | ‐40 to 80℃ | ±0.5% | 0 to 100%RH | ±2% | $9.90 |

**Table 1 ‐ DHT11 vs DHT22**

The DHT22 outshines the DHT11 in every aspect from temperature range, temperature accuracy, humidity range to humidity accuracy. The only downside of the DHT22 is, of course, the slightly higher price but you are paying for the better specs.

### 4.2.2 Soil Moisture.

I evaluated two different soil moisture sensors, but the sensor I’m going to go with is the YL69 Sensor. The reason being is that both send back an analogue reading for the soil moisture, but because I decided to use the Raspberry Pi it cannot read an analogue measurement.

So the YL‐69 has an extra built on board that will allow me to set the sensitivity value once this value has been passed the board will send a logic one to the Raspberry Pi. If I was going to use the Aideepen I would have to use an Arduino or some other Microcontroller that reads analogue signals and then send this signal to the PI over some type of bus or even wirelessly.

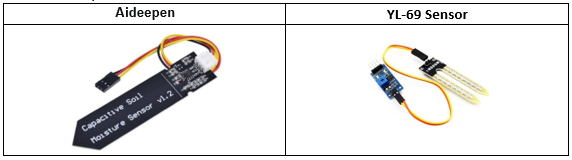


Figure 7 - Soil Moisture Sensors

### 4.2.3 Air Quality Sensor.

The next and last sensor I investigated was an is MQ-135.

The MQ-135 Gas sensor can detect gases such as Ammonia (NH3), Sulphur (S), Benzene (C6H6), CO2, and other harmful gases and smoke. There are other MQ gas sensors in this series, but unlike them this sensor also has a digital and analogue output pin. When the level of these gases go beyond a threshold limit in the air the digital pin goes high. This threshold value can be set by using the on-board potentiometer. The analogue output pin, outputs an analogue voltage which can be used to approximate the level of these gases in the atmosphere.



Figure - Air Quality Sensor

### 4.2.3 Water Pump.

If the idea of this project was to try keeps the plants alive I needed to invest in some type of irrigation system, I investigated multiple different pumps but settled on a single one this was due to budget.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure 9 - Water Pumps

The following is a 5V water pump that can easily be interfaced to the Raspberry Pi.



Figure 10 - Water Pump

Once I had chosen the sensors I was going to try interface to the raspberry pi the next step was to evaluate some type of database that was going to hold and store data.

## 4.3Database (Firebase vs Mongo)

There were 2 choices, this was only due to studying them during the course.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **5. Name** | **Firebase Realtime Database** | **MongoDB** |
| Description | Cloud-hosted Realtime document store. iOS,  Android, and JavaScript clients share one Realtime  Database instance and automatically receive  updates with the newest data. | One of the most popular document stores available  both as a fully managed  cloud service and for  deployment on self-managed  infrastructure |
| Primary database model | Document store | Document store |
| SQL | no | Read-only SQL queries via the MongoDB Connector for BI |
| APIs and other access methods | Android iOS  JavaScript API  RESTful HTTP API | proprietary protocol using  JSON |

**Table 2‐ Evaluation of Databases.**

I have chosen to the firebase Realtime Database only because there are API’s available for the Android operating system, and it will make the project development life cycle a lot more efficient, in the future there could be a possibility to change to a Mongo DB, but for now it will be a Firebase Realtime Database.

The next step of this project was to draw up a system diagram of what I thought the system functioned, this allowed me to be able to explain to others what this project was about.

Diagram

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Figure - System Architecture Diagram.

# Project Implementation.

## 5.1 Python Interface to Firebase Database.

A very abstract idea of this project is to have Android communicating with a Raspberry Pi and vice versa using firebase as an intermediary.

A picture containing company name

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Figure 12 - Project Diagram.

In order to complete this I had to find a python library that would allow the Raspberry Pi to communicate with firebase.

The only python library that I could find that would allow this, is a library called Pyrebase.

I evaluated the Pyrebase library using the following criteria:

* Authentication.
* Storage.
* Database (Create Read, Update, Delete).

5.1.1 Firebase Authentication using Pyrebase.

Firebase Authentication provides backend services, ready-made UI libraries and easy-to-use SDKs to authenticate users to an application without using server side code. It supports authentication using passwords, phone numbers, popular federated identity providers like Google, Facebook and Twitter.

Firebase Authentication integrates tightly with other Firebase services, and it implements industry standards like OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect, so it can be easily integrated with a custom backend.

The “sign\_in\_with\_email\_and\_password()” method will return user data including a token you can use to adhere to security rules.

A developer can use this code for creating of users in a firebase console.

Text

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Figure 13 - Firebase Sign Up Authentication in Python .

Text

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Figure 14 - Evaluating Firebase Sign Up Authentication in Python.

Text

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Figure 15 - Firebase Login Authentication in Python.

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure 16 - Evaluating Firebase Login Authentication in Python.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure 17 - Verification that Signup and Login Authentication functioned Correctly.

Once I verified Authentication I then moved onto evaluating storage on the database, how I did this was I sent text files up to Firebase.

5.1.2 Firebase Storage using Pyrebase.

Cloud Storage for Firebase is a powerful, simple, and cost-effective object storage service built for Google scale.

The Firebase SDKs for Cloud Storage add Google security to file uploads and downloads for Firebase apps, regardless of network quality.

Developers can use SDKs to store images, audio, video, or other user-generated content.

In the below example and for proof of concept I used python to uploaded and download a simple text file.

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure 18 - Uploading a file to the Firebase Cloud Server.

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure 19 - Downloading a File from the Cloud Database

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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Figure 20 - Verification that Cloud Upload functions Correctly.

5.1.3 Firebase Database (Create Read, Update, Delete) using Pyrebase.

The last part of this proof of concept was implementing a program that would create read update and delete data on a Firebase Database.

The Firebase Realtime Database is a cloud-hosted database. Data is stored as JSON and synchronized in real time to every connected client. When a developer builds cross-platform apps or web applications, all of their clients share one Realtime Database instance and automatically receive updates with the newest data.

Documents are designed based on Key Value pair, so when a developer has access to a key, a value can be read back using it.

In the below example, I am creating a user, I am adding this user to a “Users” document,

I then am reading all users in the “Users” document looking for the username “TJFITZSTER” once I find it I print up a confirmation message. I then delete another user based on user ID. Document ID’s are automatically generated in Firebase and are completely unique.

Text

Description automatically generated

Figure - Example CRUD of Firebase instance

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

Figure 22 - Documents on Firebase Realtime Database.

Once the proof of concept idea was complete I could now connect to the database using python running on the Raspberry Pi the next step was to build onto the sensors part of this project.

## 5.2 Python On Raspberry Pi.

Using the Raspberry Pi’s Sensehat I wrote very simple programs, these programs allowed me to evaluate the potential of the Pi and also allowed me to familiarise myself with the python language.

### 5.2.1 Sense Hat’s Pressure Temperature and Humidity.

This first program I wrote on this project was implementing Raspberry Pi’s Sensehat, the Sensehat is a plugin module that allows the Raspberry Pi to read different sensors. This program was designed to read the temperature, humidity and air pressure and print it up to the terminal.

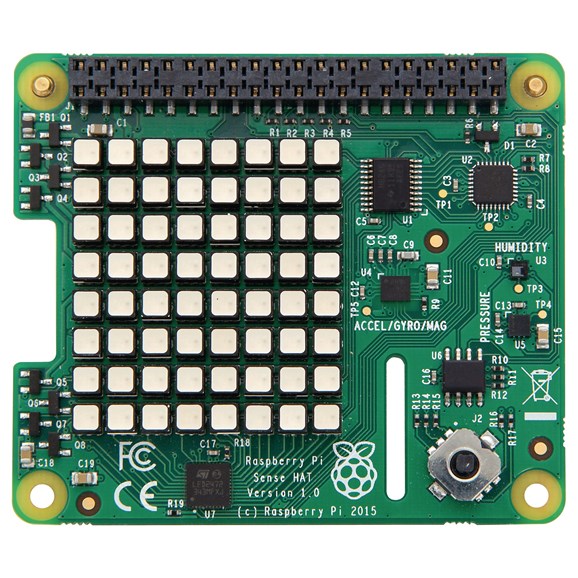


Figure 23 - Raspberry Pi's Sensehat

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Figure 24 - Pressure Temperature and Humidity Program.

### 5.2.2 DHT11 & DHT22.

## 5.3 Kotlin On Android.

## 5.4 Final Python Program.

## 5.5 Final Kotlin Program.

## 

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