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IOT-Drive Greenhouse Management and control solution

J. Badhu[1], M. Vinay Kumar [2], B. Harishtha[3], B. Shankar Rao[4], A. Nikhilyswarya[5], B. Maneesh[6], B. Dollysiri[7], M. Hemalatha[8]

[1,3,4,5,6,7,8]B. Tech Student, Department of EEE, GMR Institute of Technology, Rajam-532127, Andhra Pradesh, India

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, GMR Institute of Technology, Rajam-532127, Andhra Pradesh, India

Email: jarabalabadhunayak@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The paper discusses the use of IoT in greenhouse agriculture, highlighting its potential to optimize environmental conditions for plant growth. The system uses temperature, LDR, and moisture sensors to monitor and control plant health parameters. It automatically regulates temperature, adjusts lighting, and controls irrigation based on soil moisture levels. The data is transmitted to a cloud-based platform for real-time monitoring and remote control. This automation reduces manual intervention, enhances crop yield, conserves resources, and increases greenhouse management efficiency.

Keywords: ESP8266, Nodmcu, DTH11, LDR Sensor.

INTRODUCTION

The paper presents an IoT-driven greenhouse monitoring and control system that integrates temperature sensors, LDR sensors, and soil moisture sensors. The system automates critical functions, such as activating ventilation fans when the temperature rises above a predefined threshold, adjusting lighting based on ambient conditions, and optimizing irrigation to prevent over- or under-watering. The data collected from these sensors is transmitted to a cloud platform, allowing users to remotely monitor and manage greenhouse operations through a mobile application or web interface. This paper discusses the architecture, implementation, benefits, challenges, and future prospects of the IoT-based approach to greenhouse farming, highlighting its role in revolutionizing modern agriculture. The system's architecture, implementation, benefits, challenges, and future prospects highlight the potential of IoT in

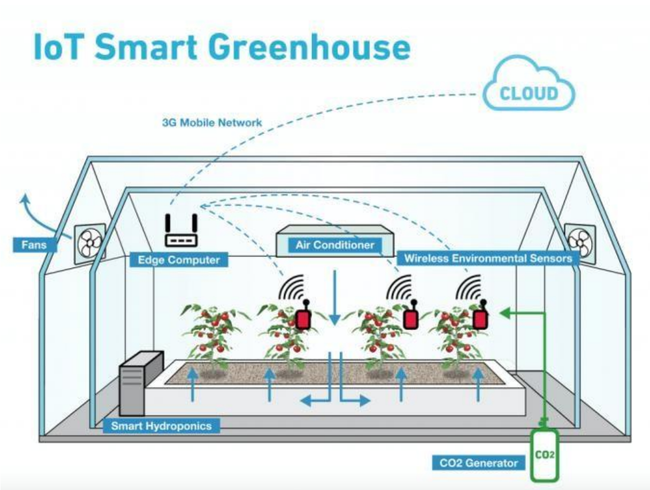


Fig:1 green house using iot

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The IoT-driven greenhouse monitoring and control system is designed to automate and optimize the cultivation process by continuously monitoring environmental conditions and taking necessary actions to maintain an ideal growth environment. The system consists of three key components: sensors, actuators, and IoT connectivity. Sensors gather real- time data about the greenhouse environment, such as temperature sensors (DHT11, DHT22,), LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) sensors (DHT11, DHT22,), soil moisture sensors (Measures soil moisture content to determine irrigation needs), and grow lights (LDR sensor detects low light intensity).Actuators perform actions based on sensor data, including ventilation fans (activated when temperature sensor detects excessive heat), water pumps (triggered when soil moisture sensor detects dry conditions), and grow lights (triggered when LDR sensor detects low light intensity).IoT technology is utilized to enable real-time monitoring and remote control. A microcontroller (ESP8266) acts as the central processing unit, collecting data from sensors and transmitting it to the cloud. Communication protocols include Wi-Fi,

LoRa, Zigbee, or Bluetooth for real-time monitoring via the internet, with LoRa or Zigbee preferred for long-range and low-power communication in large greenhouses.Sensor data is sent to a cloud-based server for processing and storage, allowing users to access real-time data and control greenhouse operations remotely using a web dashboard or mobile application. The platform can provide alerts and notifications if any critical threshold is exceeded.Data processing and automation follow a structured process: data collection: sensors gather data on temperature, light intensity, and soil moisture; data transmission: the microcontroller sends collected data to the cloud server; automated responses: actuators are triggered automatically if any parameter exceeds the threshold; and user interaction: data is displayed on a mobile app or web dashboard, allowing users to monitor conditions in real-time and manually control actuators if needed.In conclusion, the IoT-driven greenhouse system integrates sensors, actuators, and cloud-based control to automate monitoring and optimization, enhancing crop yield, reducing resource wastage, and improving overall greenhouse efficiency. Future enhancements may include AI- driven predictive analysis and integration with renewable energy sources to create a more sustainable smart farming solution

A.SENSORS

The IoT-driven greenhouse system utilizes sensors to monitor and control environmental conditions, including temperature regulation, light management, and irrigation. The main sensors used include the Temperature Sensor, which measures ambient temperature within the greenhouse, ensuring plants are not exposed to extreme heat or cold. The sensor converts temperature variations into electrical signals, activating ventilation fans and heating elements when necessary. Common used sensors include DHT11/DHT22, LM35, and DS18B20.The Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) Sensor measures the intensity of natural light inside the greenhouse, optimizing plant growth by ensuring adequate light exposure. The LDR sensor's resistance changes based on the amount of light falling on it, turning on artificial grow lights when light levels drop below a specified threshold.

Fig 2: sensors

When sufficient natural light is available, grow lights are turned off to save energy. Common LDR sensors include GL5528 and TEMT6000.The Soil Moisture Sensor measures soil moisture content to determine irrigation needs, preventing overwatering and underwatering. The sensor uses electrodes to measure soil conductivity, which varies with moisture levels. When soil moisture falls below a critical level, the system activates a water pump to irrigate the plants. Common used sensors include Capacitive Soil Moisture Sensor, YL-69/YL-38, and YL-69/YL-38.In conclusion, the IoT-based greenhouse system integrates temperature sensors, LDR sensors, and soil moisture sensors to ensure continuous monitoring and automated control of environmental conditions. These sensors enhance crop yield, conserve resources, and reduce manual intervention, making greenhouse farming smarter and more sustainable.

ACTUATORS

The IoT-driven greenhouse system uses actuators to maintain optimal environmental conditions for plants. These devices, such as ventilation fans, water pumps, and grow lights, respond automatically to changes in temperature, light intensity, and soil moisture. The ventilation fan regulates temperature by circulating air, preventing overheating and reducing humidity levels. Multiple fans can be installed for larger greenhouses for uniform air circulation.The water pump controls irrigation based on soil moisture levels, ensuring plants receive the required amount of water without overwatering or underwatering. Common used pumps include DC Brushless Fans and AC Exhaust Fans. Grow lights provide artificial lighting when natural light is insufficient, ensuring plants receive adequate light for photosynthesis. The LDR sensor detects ambient light levels inside the greenhouse, and if the light intensity falls below the required level, the system activates grow lights. Common used grow lights include LED Grow Lights and Fluorescent Lights.Shade control (Optional Actuator) adjusts the amount of sunlight entering the greenhouse, protecting plants from excessive heat and direct sunlight. Motorized shades or curtains are deployed to reduce heat exposure, and when conditions normalize, the shades are retracted automatically. Common used shading mechanisms include servo motors and linear actuators for automated curtain and shade control.In conclusion, the IoT-based greenhouse system integrates actuators with sensor data to ensure better crop growth, conserve resources, and reduce manual labor in greenhouse farming.

Fig 3: Dc Fan

IOT CONNECTIVITY

IoT connectivity is the backbone of smart greenhouse systems, enabling seamless communication between sensors, actuators, and a cloud-based monitoring and control platform. It allows real-time data transmission, remote access, and automated decision-making for optimizing greenhouse conditions. The IoT connectivity framework consists of three key components: a microcontroller, communication protocols, and a cloud platform with user interface.A microcontroller serves as the central processing unit, managing sensor data, making decisions, and controlling actuators based on predefined conditions. Common used microcontrollers include ESP32, Arduino Uno with Wi-Fi Module (ESP8266), and Raspberry Pi. Communication protocols are used based on range, power efficiency, and data requirements. Wi-Fi provides real-time data transmission over the internet, while LoRa is ideal for large-scale greenhouses due to its long-range communication. Zigbee is suitable for wireless sensor networks in medium-sized greenhouses, and Bluetooth is used for short-range greenhouse monitoring and control. IoT connectivity enables greenhouse data to be stored and processed in the cloud, allowing remote monitoring and control via a mobile app or web dashboard. Cloud storage and processing enable data logging, trend analysis, and predictive insights. A user- friendly dashboard allows users to monitor real-time sensor data, control greenhouse actuators, and send alerts and notifications if critical thresholds are exceeded.Data flow in IoT connectivity involves sensors collecting environmental data, processing it, and triggering necessary actions. By leveraging IoT connectivity, greenhouse operators can optimize plant growth conditions, reduce manual labor, and make data-driven decisions for improved agricultural efficiency.

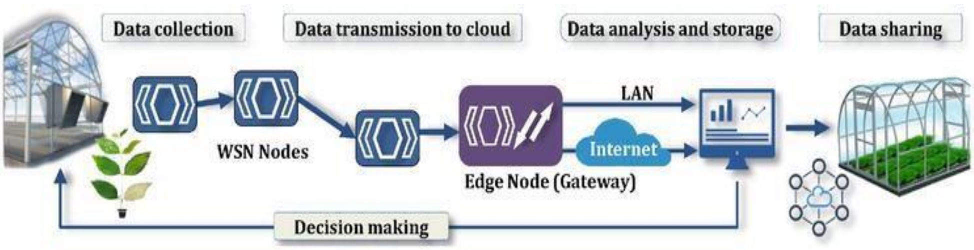


Fig 4: IOT Connecting

II. Methodology

The proposed IoT-Driven Greenhouse Management and Control Solution is implemented through a structured methodology consisting of five key stages. The system architecture includes a sensor layer, processing layer, communication layer, and action layer. Sensors are strategically placed within the greenhouse to provide accurate environmental readings, and collected data is formatted, processed, and stored in a local database before being transmitted to the cloud. Cloud computing and data processing are employed using cloud services like Firebase, AWS, or Things Board for real-time storage and analytics. Machine learning algorithms are used to predict optimal conditions for plant growth, and a user-friendly dashboard allows remote access to historical trends, real-time graphs, and system alerts. Automation and control mechanisms include an automated irrigation system, climate control automation, smart lighting system, and energy optimization. Machine learning algorithms analyze collected data to identify environmental trends and improve decision-making. AI models suggest optimal watering schedules, ventilation settings, and energy usage plans. Future enhancements include integrating blockchain-based data security and edge computing for faster decision-making at the device level. This methodology ensures efficient greenhouse automation, real-time monitoring, and energy optimization, leading to higher crop yields and reduced resource wastage. The methodology could be refined further or merged elements from both methodologies.

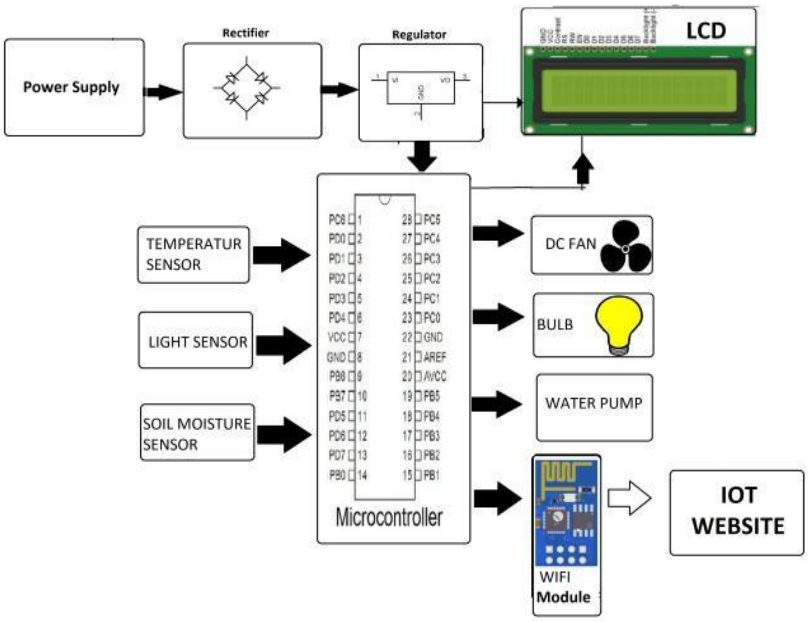
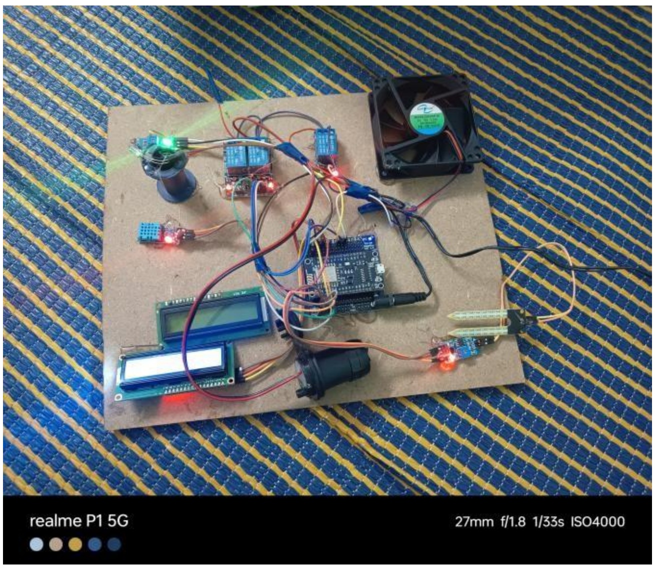


FIG 5: BLOCK DIAGRAM

IV.IMPLEMENTATION & CONTROL MECHANISM

The IoT-driven greenhouse monitoring system is a structured process that automates temperature regulation, light control, and irrigation based on real-time environmental data. The system is implemented in phases, including hardware setup, software development, cloud connectivity, and a mobile app or web dashboard. The microcontroller is programmed using Arduino IDE, Python, or Node-RED, and decisions are made based on predefined threshold values. The system is powered by a solar panel with a battery backup or a direct AC power source, using energy-efficient components.The control mechanism follows a sensor-actuator-feedback loop to maintain optimal greenhouse conditions. Temperature control involves the DHT11/DHT22 sensor measuring ambient temperature, which is automatically turned on or off based on temperature. Light control involves the LDR sensor detecting light intensity, which is turned on or off based on sunlight. Irrigation control involves the Soil Moisture sensor measuring soil humidity, which is activated or turned off based on moisture levels.Remote monitoring and manual control are available through a mobile app or web dashboard, allowing users to view sensor data and actuator status, override automation, and receive alerts and notifications if critical conditions are detected. Sensor readings are stored in a cloud database for analysis, and predictive algorithms can be integrated to optimize water and energy usage.In conclusion, the IoT-driven greenhouse system ensures efficient greenhouse automation by integrating sensors, actuators, and IoT technology. Automated temperature control, light regulation, and irrigation reduce manual work and improve crop productivity.

Fig 6: Working of prototype



IV.BENFITS OF IOT-DRIVEN GREENHOUSE SYSTEM

IoT-driven greenhouse systems utilize smart sensors, automation, and real-time data analysis to optimize plant growth, reduce resource wastage, and improve productivity. Key benefits include real-time monitoring and remote access, smart irrigation and water conservation, energy efficiency and climate control, early pest and disease detection, increased crop yield and quality, data-driven decision making, automation reducing labor costs, and sustainable and eco-friendly farming.Sensors track temperature, humidity, soil moisture and light intensity in real-time, allowing farmers to monitor and control the greenhouse from anywhere using a mobile app or web dashboard. Automated irrigation systems adjust water supply based on real-time soil moisture data, preventing overwatering and underwatering, improving plant health, and reducing water wastage.IoT controls fans, heaters, cooling systems, and shades to maintain optimal climate conditions, reducing energy consumption by adjusting ventilation and lighting based on weather data. Solar-powered IoT devices further cut electricity costs.AI-powered sensors detect pests, fungi, and diseases at early stages, reducing pesticide use and minimizing crop loss. Optimized conditions result in faster growth and higher-quality produce, leading to higher profits and reduced wastage.Automation reduces labor costs by automating watering, ventilation, and nutrient delivery, reducing manual work and reducing dependency on labor. Farmers can manage multiple greenhouses remotely.In conclusion, IoT-driven greenhouse systems improve efficiency, productivity, and sustainability by using real-time data, automation, and AI-driven analytics. As IoT technology advances, smart greenhouses will become more affordable and accessible, revolutionizing modern agriculture.

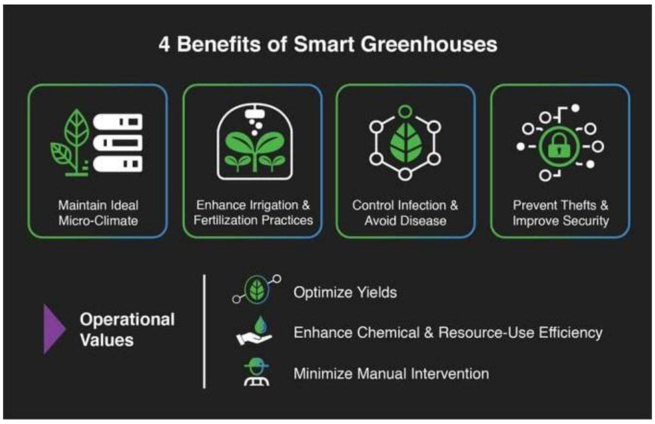


Fig 7 : Benefits of Smart green house

V.CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

IoT-driven greenhouse systems offer numerous benefits but also face challenges such as high initial costs, internet connectivity issues, data security and cyber threats, complexity in setup and maintenance, power consumption and energy dependency, and integration of solar-powered sensors and energy-efficient hardware. However, advancements in AI, automation, and sensor technology promise a bright future for smart agriculture.Challenges include high initial costs, internet connectivity issues, data security and cyber threats, complexity in setup and maintenance, power consumption and energy dependency, and the integration of solar-powered sensors and energy- efficient hardware. Future prospects include AI and machine learning for smart agriculture, edge computing for faster data processing, blockchain for secure data storage, integration with robotics for full automation, and 5G and LPWAN networks for better connectivity.Despite these challenges, IoT-driven greenhouse systems continue to evolve rapidly, shaping the future of fully automated, efficient, and sustainable agriculture. AI, blockchain, 5G, and robotics will shape the future of fully automated, efficient, and sustainable agriculture.In conclusion, IoT-driven greenhouse systems are poised for significant growth due to advancements in AI, automation, and sensor technology. However, challenges such as high costs, internet dependency, and security risks must be addressed to ensure the success of these systems in the future.

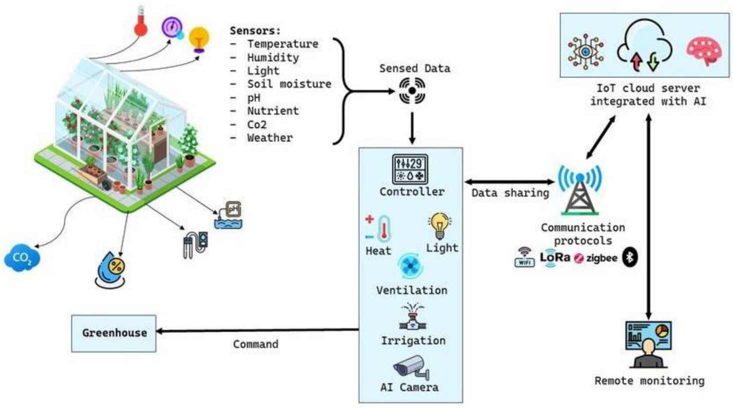


Fig 8: challenge of iot connecton

VI.RESULTS

The IoT-based Greenhouse Monitoring and Controlling System was used to monitor environmental conditions from 29 March to 5 April. The system recorded four graphs: Light Intensity (LDR), Soil Moisture, Humidity, and Temperature. The LDR value showed a sudden increase between these dates, indicating high light availability. The soil moisture value showed a high value, indicating well-watered or saturated soil. However, the readings dropped drastically to almost 0 on 5 April, indicating very dry soil conditions. The system should automatically trigger a water pump or irrigation module when soil moisture falls below a safe threshold to ensure plant hydration and reduce manual effort.Humidity levels were high on 29 March, ideal for most greenhouse crops. However, on 5 April, it dropped to 64-65%, indicating a significant reduction in atmospheric moisture. The system can activate a humidity controller or mist sprayer to balance this. The temperature range was 28.5°C–29°C, within the typical range for greenhouse operations. On 5 April, the temperature reached 31°C, followed by a slight drop, indicating the impact of environmental heat.The system accurately captured environmental changes using IoT sensors, indicating significant drying out over time in soil and air. Real-time tracking helps ensure timely intervention using water pumps, misting systems, or ventilation. This data proves the effectiveness of using IoT in smart agriculture for ensuring plant health, resource conservation, and reduced manual monitoring.

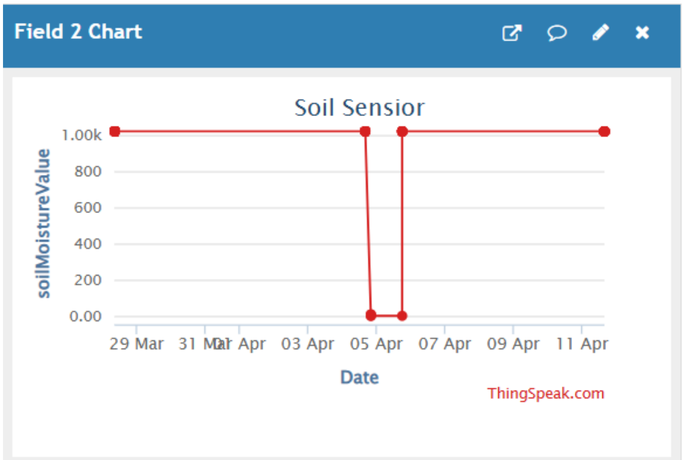


Fig 9: Soil Moisture Value

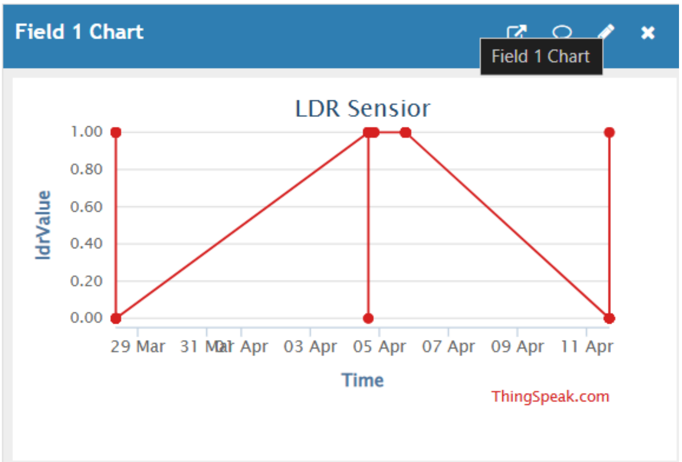


Fig 10: LDR Values

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