



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER PH STABILIZER FOR

SMART GARDEN

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor of Electronic Engineering Technology (Industrial Electronics) with Honours.

by

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ABSTRAK

Pada hari ini, penggunaan sistem pertanian, penanaman & penyiraman hari ini adalah contoh penyiraman automasi yang telah melintasi papan dan di seluruh dunia. Mengenai susunan diskriminasi, penubuhan dan penggunaan sistem pertanian di setiap ladang, kebun dan kebun di Malaysia berkembang pesat. Penambahbaikan yang berbeza telah dibuat untuk sistem menstabilkan paras pH dalam air kepada petani supaya kerengsaan keracunan air dalam tumbuhan dapat dikurangkan. Infrastruktur pH air amat bimbang dengan petani juga perlu memantau setiap masa sebelum memberikan kepada tumbuhan. Projek ini adalah untuk Penstabil pH Pembangunan Air untuk Taman Pintar dan membolehkan petani untuk memilih tahap pH air yang diperlukan oleh loji menggunakan sistem IoT. Konsep IoT adalah satu medium untuk membolehkan penghantaran dan menerima maklumat pada jarak jauh dengan menggunakan perisai Wi-fi dan juga permohonan pemantauan adalah untuk pemantauan. Kaedah yang digunakan adalah dengan melaksanakan kedua-dua perkakasan dan perisian untuk membina penstabil pH air. Produk ini beroperasi pada 70 peratus daripada internet perkara. LCD pada projek sebenar dan Blynk akan menunjukkan pH masa nyata dan nilai pH yang ditetapkan oleh pengguna. Untuk analisis, parameter yang diambil ialah menukar pH air, masa nyata dan voltan. Secara amnya projek ini mengukur tempoh masa sementara pH air berubah dari neutral ke asid atau neutral ke alkali.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the use of agricultural systems, planting & watering today is an example of watering the automation that has crossed the board and across the globe. Regarding the arrangement of discrimination, the establishment and use of agricultural systems on every farm, garden and orchard in Malaysia are growing rapidly. Different improvements have been made to the system stabilize pH levels in water to farmers so that irritation to water poisoning in plants can be reduced. Water pH infrastructure is very worry to the farmers also need to monitoring everytime before giving to the plants. This project is to Development Water pH Stabilizer for Smart Garden and allows the farmer to choose the pH level of water needed by the plant using the IoT system. The IoT concept is one medium to allowcate transmit and receive the information at the long distance by using the Wi-fi shield and also blynk application is to monitoring. The methode that used isby implement both of hardware and software to construct the water pH stabilizer. This product operates on 70 percent of the internet of things. The LCD on the actual project and Blynk will show the realtime pH and the pH value set by the user. For the analysis, parameter that was taken is changing of the water pH, realtime and voltage. Generally this project measure the duration of time while water pH is changing from neutral to acid or neutral to alkaline.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to Allah Almighty my creator, my strong pillar, my wellspring of motivation, shrewdness, learning and comprehension. He has been a wellspring of my quality all through this program and on His wings just have I taken off. I also dedicate this project to my family who has supported me the distance and whose consolation has ensured that I give it everything necessary to complete what I have begun. This project also is particularly committed to my supervisor, for his ability to manage me to the accomplishment of undertaking for my degree.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	1
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Statement of the Purpose	5
1.3 Background	5
1.4 Problem statement	6
1.5 Objective	6
1.6 Scope	7
1.7 Organization	7
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Overview	9
2.2 Previous Related Research	9
2.2.1 Design of Digital Display System for ISFET pH Sensor by Using PIC Microcontroller Unit (MCU)	9

2.2.2	Designing and applications of pic microcontroller-based greenhouse monitoring and controlling system	13
2.2.3	Automatic irrigation system for vegetable crops using internet of things	15
2.2.4	The Effect of Soil Water Content, Soil Temperature, Soil Ph-Value And The Root Mass On Soil Co2 Efflux – A Modified Model	16
2.2.5	pH - Controlled Reject-Water-Treatment	18
2.2.6	Lab-in-a-phone: Smartphone-based Portable Fluor meter for ph Measurements of Environmental Water.	19
2.2.7	Effectiveness of Water Quality Index for Monitoring Malaysian River Water Quality	22
2.2.8	Adsorption of Chlorimuron – Ethyl and Metsulfuron -Methyl on Selected Selangor Agricultural Soils.	25
2.2.9	Use of Sensor Data for Turbidity, Ph and Conductivity as an Alternative to Conventional Water Quality Monitoring in Four Norwegian Case Studies.	28
2.2.10	Quality Monitoring for a Water Reclamation System in a Mandarin Orange Canning Factory.	31
2.3	Summary	33
2.4	Conclusion	37
CHAPTER 3	METHODOLOGY	38

3.1	Overview	38
3.2	Introduction of methodology	38
3.3	Flow Chart	39
3.4	Hardware Implementation	40
	3.4.1 Sensor	40
	3.4.1.2 pH sensor	41
	3.4.1.3 Water floating sensor	42
3.4.2	Water Pump	43
3.4.3	Submersible Water Pump	44
3.4.4	Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	45
3.4.5	Microcontroller used.	47
	3.4.5.1 Arduino Uno	49
3.5	Costing of project	52
3.6	Project methodology	53
3.7	Flowchart of project development	54
3.8	Transmission Module	55
3.9	Development of waterpH stabilizer for the smart garden	56
CHAPTER 4	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	57
4.1	Introduction	57
4.2	Overall Project and Operation	57

4.3	Software and Testing	58
4.3.1	Arduino IDE	58
4.3.2	Blynk Application	60
4.4	Hardware and Testing	63
4.4.1	IOT Concept	64
4.5	Data analysis	71
4.5.1	Experiment	79
4.6	Discussion	81
CHAPTER 5	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	84
5.1	Introduction	84
5.2	Conclusion	84
5.3	Recommendation	85
REFERENCES		86
APPENDIX 1		88
APPENDIX 2		89
APPENDIX 3		90

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table1. 1:	Soil preferences scale for type of trees. (Catherine Boeckmann	3
Table 2. 1:	Threshold values of various parameters (Dharmadhikari and Thakare, 2015).	14
Table 2. 2:	Sampling stations in the Skudai River watershed (Naubi <i>et al.</i> , 2016).	23
Table 2. 3:	Water quality status and WQI at sampling stations in Skudai River watershed (Naubi <i>et al.</i> , 2016).	24
Table 2. 4:	The physical and chemical properties of chlorimuron-ethyl and metsulfuron-methyl (Tahir, Hui and Ariffin, 2008).	26
Table 2. 5:	Physicochemical properties of soil samples (Tahir, Hui and Ariffin, 2008).	27
Table 2. 6:	Changes in physicochemical water parameters during water reclamation Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2013).	32
Table 2. 7:	Table below shows the summary of the Chapter 2 Literature Review.	33
Table 3. 1:	Specification of water float sensor	42
Table 3. 2:	the listed function of each pins.	46
Table 3. 3:	comparison with the other microcontroller.	48
Table 3. 4:	Pin Description for Arduino UNO	50
Table 3. 5:	The estimated cost of this project.	52
Table 3. 6:	comparison between transmission modules used by previous research.	55

Table 4. 1: Data collection forms neutral to alkaline in the small range from 7.28 to 7.41.	71
Table 4. 2: Data collection forms neutral to acid in the small range from 7.19 to 6.23.	75
Table 4. 3: Estimate water pH conversion.	78

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1.	<i>1pH scale.</i>	2
Figure 2. 1:	Connection of schematic circuit (Hashim and Haron, 2009).	11
Figure 2. 2:	Schematic circuit of a digital display system for ISFET pH sensor (Hashim and Haron, 2009).	12
Figure 2. 3	Prototype of Automatic Irrigation System (Marimuthu, Ajitha and Nandhini, 2018).	16
Figure 2. 4:	(a) A schematic of the intended device configuration; and (b) the smartphone attachment designed in AutoCAD Inventor Fusion. (Hossain <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	20
Figure 2. 5:	Result of pH measurement for–lab water with a different chemical. (Hossain <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	21
Figure 2. 7:	Water quality status for river systems of Peninsular Malaysia. (Naubi <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	23
Figure 2. 9:	structure of chlorimuron-ethyl and metsulfuron-methyl(Tahir, Hui and Ariffin, 2008).	26
Figure 3. 1:	flow Chart	39
Figure 3. 2:	Sensor composite electron probe	41
Figure 3. 3:	Water floating sensor	42

Figure 3. 4: Water Pump	43
Figure 3. 5: 12V Water Pump that used as is a pump in and pumps out for the tank.	44
Figure 3. 6: hardware Liquid crystal display (LCD).	45
Figure 3. 7: LCD display with 2x16 line for display output	45
Figure 3. 8: Arduino Uno	49
Figure 3. 9: Flowchart process of project	54
Figure 3. 10: ESP8266 Wi-fi Shield	56
Figure 3. 11: The development of water pH stabilizer for the smart garden	56
Figure 4. 1: The serial monitors from Arduino IDE.	58
Figure 4. 2: sample of the data output from the program Arduino IDE that display at the serial monitor continuously. The data is taken from the initial pH at 7.07 but not show at the figure because of long data takes until achieving the set point of pH at 7.40	59
Figure 4. 3: Shows the screenshot of Blynk application on the phone.	60
Figure 4. 4: Slider Settings	61
Figure 4. 5: Value Display Settings	61
Figure 4. 6: Button Settings	62
Figure 4. 7: motor pump and the tank for pump the water solution.	63
Figure 4. 8: broadband to supply the Wi-Fi for esp8266	63
Figure 4. 9: circuit and device for water pH stabilizer.	64
Figure 4. 10: display at LCD and device.	64

Figure 4. 11: LCD display show the output form pH set by blink.	65
Figure 4. 12: turn on the led 1 using blink.	65
Figure 4. 13: turn on the led 2 using blink.	66
Figure 4. 14: turn on the led 3 using blink.	66
Figure 4. 15: test the water pH sensor in the water.	67
Figure 4. 16: Test the pH buffer powder.	67
Figure 4. 17: Output display at the LCD display.	68
Figure 4. 18: Water tank and circuit at the model project.	69
Figure 4. 19: Circuit diagram for the fourth layer to carried out the output motor pump in, mixer, pump acid and pump alkaline.	69
Figure 4. 20: circuit diagram from figure 4.19 is converted to ARES before printed to do etching process.	70
Figure 4. 21: Circuit diagram for the third layer after board WIFI-shield to carry out the output motor pump out.	70
Figure 4. 22: Circuit diagram from figure 4.21 is converted to ARES before printed to do etching process.	71
Figure 4. 23: Data experiment for voltage vs time.	74
Figure 4. 24: Data experiment for pH vs time.	74
Figure 4. 25: Data experiment for voltage vs time.	77
Figure 4. 26: Data experiment for pH vs time.	78
Figure 4. 27: Water valve to accept water flow through it.	79
Figure 4. 28: figure (a) is before and figure (b) is after design tank.	80

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MCU	Microcontroller unit
LCD	Liquid crystal display
RSC	relative soil water content
PIC	Peripheral interface controller
CO₂	Carbon dioxide

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

pH value is one of characteristic that we can measure in daily life and it is also important because that entailed blood in our bodies, growing vegetable, and rains that can bleach the colour for building and car. Many waters treatment process is available today such as disinfection, coagulation and corrosion control.

pH refers to the amount of hydrogen ions (H^+) in a solution. pH is calculated from the formula $pH = -\log_{10}[H^+]$. The balance of the H^+ (hydrogen ion) and OH^- (hydroxide ion) determines the pH of water.

- $H^+ > OH^-$ = acidic solution
- $H^+ < OH^-$ = basic (alkaline) solution
- $H^+ = OH^-$ = neutral solution.

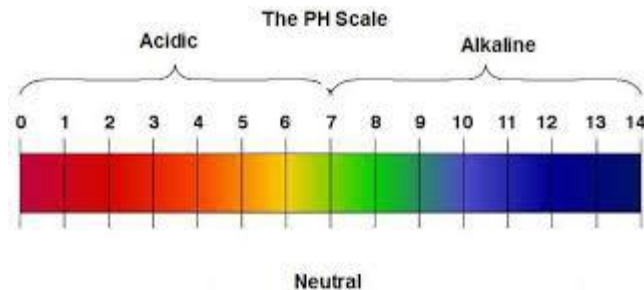


Figure 1. 1pH scale.

Measuring Tools is as a litmus paper, pH tape/paper, liquid indicators, pocket pH meters, pH meter and result will transform as pH scale in variable or in the colour like figure 1.1

Table1. 1: Soil preferences scale for type of trees. (Catherine Boeckmann

May 20, 2017)

Trees and Shrubs			
Common Name	Optimum pH Range	Common Name	Optimum pH Range
Apple	5.0-6.5	Maple, sugar	6.0-7.5
Ash	6.0-7.5	Oak, white	5.0-6.5
Azalea	4.5-6.0	Orange	6.0-7.5
Basswood	6.0-7.5	Peach	6.0-7.0
Beautybush	6.0-7.5	Pear	6.0-7.5
Birch	5.0-6.5	Pecan	6.4-8.0
Blackberry	5.0-6.0	Pine, red	5.0-6.0
Blueberry	4.0-6.0	Pine, white	4.5-6.0
Boxwood	6.0-7.5	Plum	6.0-8.0
Cherry, sour	6.0-7.0	Raspberry, red	5.5-7.0
Chestnut	5.0-6.5	Rhododendron	4.5-6.0
Crab apple	6.0-7.5	Spruce	5.0-6.0
Dogwood	5.0-7.0	Walnut, black	6.0-8.0
Elder, box	6.0-8.0	Willow	6.0-8.0
Fir, balsam	5.0-6.0	Lilac	6.0-7.5
Fir, Douglas	6.0-7.0		
Hemlock	5.0-6.0		
Hydrangea, blue-flowered	4.0-5.0		
Hydrangea, pink-flowered	6.0-7.0		
Juniper	5.0-6.0		
Laurel, mountain	4.5-6.0		
Lemon	6.0-7.5		

Vegetables		Flowers	
Common Name	Optimum pH Range	Common Name	Optimum pH Range
Asparagus	6.0-8.0	Alyssum	6.0-7.5
Bean, pole	6.0-7.5	Bleeding heart	6.0-7.5
Beet	6.0-7.5	Canna	6.0-8.0
Broccoli	6.0-7.0	Carnation	6.0-7.0
Brussels sprout	6.0-7.5	Chrysanthemum	6.0-7.5
Cabbage	6.0-7.0	Clematis	5.5-7.0
Carrot	5.5-7.0	Coleus	6.0-7.0
Cauliflower	5.5-7.5	Coneflower, purple	5.0-7.5
Celery	5.8-7.0	Cosmos	5.0-8.0
Chive	6.0-7.0	Crocus	6.0-8.0
Cucumber	5.5-7.0	Daffodil	6.0-6.5
Garlic	5.5-8.0	Dahlia	6.0-7.5
Kale	6.0-7.5	Daisy, Shasta	6.0-8.0
Lettuce	6.0-7.0	Daylily	6.0-8.0
Pea, sweet	6.0-7.5	Delphinium	6.0-7.5
Pepper, sweet	5.5-7.0	Foxglove	6.0-7.5
Potato	4.8-6.5	Geranium	6.0-8.0
Pumpkin	5.5-7.5	Gladiolus	5.0-7.0
Radish	6.0-7.0	Hibiscus	6.0-8.0
Spinach	6.0-7.5	Hollyhock	6.0-8.0
Squash, crookneck	6.0-7.5	Hyacinth	6.5-7.5
Squash, Hubbard	5.5-7.0	Iris, blue flag	5.0-7.5
Tomato	5.5-7.5	Lily-of-the-valley	4.5-6.0
Aster, New England	6.0-8.0	Morning glory	6.0-7.5
Baby's breath	6.0-7.0	Narcissus, trumpet	5.5-6.5
Bachelor's button	6.0-7.5	Nasturtium	5.5-7.5

At table 1.1 show soil pH. The level of acidity will specify the amount of lime or sulfur that is needed to bring it up or down to the appropriate level.

1.2 Statement of the Purpose

The purpose of this project is about the water plant for garden and pH value. Besides that, the problem statement and the objective of this project also will be mentioned. Next, there is also the scope of study related to the project.

1.3 Background

System targets measuring this pH value is to identify the state of the water in a water tank. The watermarking of water is very important for agricultural entrepreneurs in today's sophisticated era. Today farmers only plant the trees with ignoring the pH value of water to plants. They do not see the problem of pumping and treating a large amount of water to plants is also the most important factor in the agricultural sector.

In the agro technology for planting if lack of water is a problem for some gardens, then even more damaging is the over-watering of a garden. Some home owners feel the need to put down so much water on their gardens via their irrigation systems that they end up compromising their plants and their gardens. I have met home owners who water their gardens twice a day, every day, which is simply a waste of water and is hugely damaging to their plants. This system take are source water from the river, lake and other nature resource. Over-watering a garden results in a range of problems, including the increased risk of fungus and disease, the leaching of nutrients from the soil, and shallow root systems of trees. Often, if a tree falls over during the rainy season, it's because its root system was not deep enough, a symptom that it had been over-watered by an irrigation system. Many tree species also go dormant in the winter months, and require much less water or no water at all.

1.4 Problem statement

(Spellerberg et al., 2010) The implement of the programmed case study is to introduce to a student about the concept of the pH soil is important to garden by awareness of water quality issues and still to providing the skill to monitor water quality. Development a project can monitor directly to the user phone about condition water at garden. (Bulbeck, 2019) pH water must be controlled within a range of 6.5 to 8.5 for good pH water for the garden. The problem is tree need pH control to ensure the water is not harmful to grow the plants. Thus, water ph stabilizer can control the water pH condition in the set value. (Everhart, 2019) most horticultural plants grow best in soils with a pH between 6 (slightly acid) and 7.5 (slightly alkaline). Each type of tree has its own Ph value and the ph of the tree must be in line with the basic needs of the tree. Development of Water pH stabilizer for Smart Garden is to design a water quality monitoring and detect the water pH either it is suitable or not for garden. Therefore, this project is planned to improvise from the particular issues.

1.5 Objective

The objective of this project is:

- 1) To develop a development of water pH stabilizer for smart garden.
- 2) To control the pH value using the Arduino uno microcontroller
- 3) Develop a system using Iot concept using the wi-fi by blynk applications.