

Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology



NUR AINAA SAFFA BINTI KHAIRIAL ANUAR

Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Technology with Honours

NUR AINAA SAFFA BINTI KHAIRIAL ANUAR

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Technology with Honours



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA FAKULTI TEKNOLOGI KEJUTERAAN ELEKTRIK DAN ELEKTRONIK

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II

Tajuk Projek : Development of IoT -Based Smart Pet Feeder Powered by Solar PV

Sesi Pengajian: 2021/2022

Saya Nur Ainaa Saffa Binti Khairial Anuar mengaku membenarkan laporan Projek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

- 1. Laporan adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
- 2. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
- 3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan laporan ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.

4. Sila tandakan (✓):	
	(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah
SULIT*	keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia
	seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA
WI	RAHSIA RASMI 1972)
	(Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah
TERHAD*	ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana
TIDAK TERHAD	penyelidikan dijalankan) KAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
	Disahkan oleh:
Lipsa	Aluxh
(Nur Ainaa Saffa Binti Khairial Anuar)	(COP DAN TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)

(Nur Ainaa Saffa Binti Khairial Anuar) Alamat Tetap: 1718 Jalan Siram 12100 Butterworth Pulau Pinang

AZHAR BIN AHMAD Pensyarah Kanan Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan

Elektrik & Elektronik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

Tarikh: 1/2/2022

Tarikh: 2/2/2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled "Development of IoT -Based Smart Pet Feeder Powered by Solar PV" is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The project report has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature

Student Name :

Nur Ainaa Saffa Binti Khairial Anuar

Date

1/2/2022

JNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have checked this project report and in my opinion, this project report is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Technology with Honours.

Signature

AZHAR BIN AHMAD

Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan Elektrik & Elektronik

Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

Supervisor Name

En Azhar Bin Ahmad

Date

2/2/2022

JNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

Signature

Co-Supervisor

Name (if any)

Date

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my loved ones who have meant so much to me. First and foremost, to my parents, who never quit to support me in a variety of ways.

For my father, who has always been there for me in big and small ways.

My mother, who has supported me throughout my studies.

Then there was my wonderful academic adviser, who helped me stay on track and also taught us how to persevere in life. May Allah bestow upon him.

Next, I want to express my gratitude to my dearest best friend, who has inspired me to pursue my dreams and complete the dissertation that I started.

Thank you very much. My affection for you all is unquantifiable. May Allah continue to



ABSTRACT

Technology is one of the most positive feedback for enhancing the quality of monitoring systems. Since the invention of the Internet of Things (IoT) into human lifestyles, world have developed a wide range of smart services based on IoT. There are some problems encountered in managing regular pet feeding. Among these problems it is the difficulty of getting the pet care nutrient in their health. Sometime, owners are not available at home because of their work. However, not every pet are good in taking care of diet. One of the best health concerns of pet is overeating to prevent obesity. Therefore, this paper introduces to develop smart pet feeder system to help feeding dry food diet to pet such as cat and dogs. The objectives of this project is to develop smart pet feeder wih Internet of Things (IoT), to develop a device that can automatically feed pets without the owner's presence using smart phone, to raise their pet in healthy life with complete nutrient needed and to design the project with solar powered. This smart pet feeder used weight sensor and WiFi module to control input and output of the system. The used of Wi-Fi module via Blynk Mobile app is to trigger a measure of dry food and for setting time in output. Solar energy is for powered system. This project is easy to use and monitoring a pet, other word this project is user-friendly as it introduced the best improvement to smart pet feeder system besides save energy.

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

ABSTRAK

Teknologi adalah salah satu maklum balas yang paling positif untuk meningkatkan kualiti sistem pemantauan. Sejak penemuan Internet of Things (IoT) ke dalam gaya hidup manusia,dunia telah mengembangkan pelbagai perkhidmatan pintar berdasarkan IoT.Terdapat beberapa masalah yang dihadapi dalam menguruskan pemberian makanan haiwan kesayangan secara berkala. Antara masalah ini adalah kesukaran mengawal nutrisi penjagaan haiwan kesayangan dalam kesihatan mereka. Kadang-kadang, penjaga tidak ada di rumah kerana bekerja. Walau bagaimanapun, tidak setiap haiwan peliharaan pandai mengurus diet. Salah satu yang terbaik masalah kesihatan haiwan peliharaan ialah makan berlebihan untuk mencegah kegemukan.Oleh itu, laporan ini memperkenalkan untuk mengembangkan sistem pintar pemakanan haiwan peliharaan untuk membantu memberi makanan kering kepada haiwan kesayangan seperti kucing dan anjing. Objektif projek ini adalah untuk mengembangkan penyuap haiwan peliharaan dengan Internet of Things (IoT), untuk mengembangkan peranti yang dapat memberi makan haiwan peliharaan secara automatik tanpa kehadiran pemilik dengan menggunakan telefon pintar, untuk membesarkan haiwan kesayangan mereka dalam kehidupan yang sihat dengan nutrien lengkap yang diperlukan dan merancang projek dengan tenaga suria. Pengumpan haiwan peliharaan pintar ini menggunakan sensor berat, modul WiFi untuk mengawal input dan output sistem. Penggunaan modul Wi-Fi melalui aplikasi *Blynk* adalah untuk mencetuskan ukuran makanan kering dan untuk menetapkan masa dalam output. Tenaga suria adalah untuk bekalan kuasa. Projek ini mudah digunakan dan memantau haiwan kesayangan, dengan kata lain projek ini mesra pengguna kerana memperkenalkan penambahbaikan terbaik untuk sistem pintar pemberi makanan haiwan selain menjimatkan tenaga.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and Gracious, Amen. At the end of this project, all praise and gratitude go to Allah and His blessings. I thank Allah for all of the opportunities, experiments, and trust that have been placed upon me in order for me to accomplish the thesis. This endeavour taught me a lot about myself, both intellectually and emotionally.

First and probably most important, I would really like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Encik Azhar bin Ahmad, for his supervision, understanding, patience, and, most importantly, for providing positive guidance and a warm spirit in order for me to complete this thesis. It has been a privilege and an honour to have him as my supervisor.

My heartfelt thanks go to all of my family members. It would be impossible to finish this project and thesis without their help and support. I would like to bless my kindest father Khairial Anuar, my wonderful mom Muzafarina, my sister Adilah, my brother Rayyan, and my buddy Firdaus.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of my beloved friends, classmates BEEY, and faculty members who stood by me and supported me through deep and small. May Allah grant the aforementioned individual success and honour in their lives. At last, I would like to bless as well as other individuals who are not mentioned here for being cooperative and supportive.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATIONS	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF SYMBOLS	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	viii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background 1.2 Problem Statement	1 2
1.3 Project Objective	3
1.4 Scope of Project SITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAH	
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 IoT in Smart Pet Feeder	4
2.3 Important of using IoT	6 7
2.4 Solar as power supply2.5 Solar battery charging	8
2.6 Battery Sizing	10
2.7 Types of solar panel	10
2.7.1 Polycrystalline	10
2.7.2 Monocrystalline	11
2.7.3 Thin Film	11
2.7.4 HIT	12
2.8 Types of PV system	12
2.8.1 Hybrid system	12
2.8.2 Gried-Tied system	13
2.8.3 Off-grid system	13
2.9 Solar charge controller	14

	2.9.1 Types of solar charge controller	14
	2.9.1.1 Pulse-width modulation (PWM)	14
	2.9.1.2 Maximum power point tracking (MPPT)	15
2.10	2.9.2 Comparison between PWM and MPPT	15
2.10	Comparison components	16
	2.10.1 Microcontroller	16
	2.10.2 WiFi Module	17
2.11	Summary of Literature Review	19
2.12	Summary	23
	PTER 3 METHODOLOGY	24
3.1	Introduction	24
3.2	Project Architecture	24
	3.2.1 Block Diagram	24
	3.2.1.1 Explanation of Block Diagram	25
	3.2.2 Project Flowchart	25
	3.2.2.1 Explenation of Flowchart	27
	3.2.3 Experimental setup	28
2.2	3.2.4 System Flowchart	29
3.3	Parameters	30
	3.3.1 Microcontroller and Driver	30
	3.3.1.1 Wi-Fi Based NodeMCU ESP8266	31
	3.3.2 Load Cell Amplifier HX711	32
	3.3.3 DC 12V Worm Gear Motor 3.3.4 Motor Driver L298N	32
3.4	Circuit Connection	34
3.5	Electrical Hardware Connection with Solar Panel	35
3.6		36
3.7	The Evolution of Pet Feeder Casing Cost of production	37
3.8	PSM2 Gantt Chart ITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	38
3.9		39
	Summary	
	PTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	40
4.1	Introduction	40
4.2	Results and Analysis	40
	4.2.1 Pet Food Dispenser	40
	4.2.2 Solar Charging experiment	43
	4.2.2.1 Calculation on Load analysis	43
4.3	Summary	44
CHAP	PTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	45
5.1	Conclusion	45
5.2	Future Works	45
REFE	RENCES	46
	NDICES	48
AITE	INDICES	40

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 1. 1	The similarities and differences between IoT, Internet and WSN	7
Table 1.2	Efficiency of the charge controllers versus the average radiation and temperature	15
Table 2.3	Comparison between Arduino and Rasberi Pi	16
Table 2.4	Comparison between ESP32 and ESP8266	17
Table 2.5	Summary of Literature Review	18
Table 3.1	Features og DC 12V Motor	31
Table 3.2	Features of Motor Driver	32
Table 3.3	Price of Project Hardware	36
Table 3.4	PSM2 Gantt Chart	37
Table 4.1	Test Result of Weight Measurement Food Dispenser	40
Table 4.2	Load Parameter Ship and Parameter Ship and Parameter Ship and Parameter	42
	UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure 1.1 IoT enabled portfolio toward digital transformation	2
Figure 2.1 Block diagram of pet care system	5
Figure 2.2 Internet of things technology	5
Figure 2.3 Design architecture and methodology	6
Figure 2.4 Solar Power plant	8
Figure 2.5 Circuit of non-inverter buck-boost converter	9
Figure 2.6 Solar battery system	9
Figure 2.7 Polycrystalline module	11
Figure 2.8 Monocrystalline module	11
Figure 2.9 Thin-film	12
Figure 2.10 HIT Solar Panel	12
Figure 2.11 Hybrid system	13 اوپ
Figure 2.12 Gried-tied of solar system AL MALAYSIA MELA	KA 13
Figure 2.13 Off-grid of solar system	14
Figure 2.14 Pulse-width modulation (PWM)	14
Figure 2.15 Maximum power point tracking (MPPT)	15
Figure 3.1 Block Diagram of The System	23
Figure 3.2 Smart pet feeder general process flow	25
Figure 3.3 Flowchart of the system	28
Figure 3.4 Data flow of Blynk Cloud	29
Figure 3.5 Pinout NodeMCU ESP8266	30
Figure 3.6 HX711	30

Figure 3.7	DC 12V Motor	31
Figure 3.8	Motor Driver	32
Figure 3.9	Circuit connection of system	33
Figure 3.10	Electrical Hardware Connection with Solar Panel	34
Figure 3.11	Product Case of Food Dispenser	35
Figure 4.1	Hardware circuit	39
Figure 4.2	Result project hardware	40
Figure 4.3	Data actual weight of kibbles releasing	40
Figure 4.4	Data display weight of kibbles releasing	41
Figure 4.5	Shows the number of pet food serving	41
Figure 4.	Smart pet feeder data including actual weight and display weight in display dgauge (kilogram)	42
	UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	

LIST OF SYMBOLS

°C - Temperature

% - Percentage



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VVoltage

IoT Internet of Things

PV **Photovoltaics**

MQ Telemetry Transport **MQTT**

GPIO General-purpose input/output

LPWAN Low Power Wide Area (LPWA) network

Extended Range Electric Vehicle **EREV**

Ah Amp-hours

Wh Watt-hour

Amps

RPM

Ampere

ALAYS/A

SRAM Static random access memory

Revolutions per minute

g NIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

I Current

P Power

Direct Current DC

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A Pin NodeM	CU ESP8266	48
Appendix B Datasheet of	of L298N	49



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nowadays, we live in a technologically driven society, and technology is an integral component of every individual's everyday existence. Furthermore, technology is employed in our daily lives as an essential tool and machine to make life simpler by simplifying human chores and developing toward a developed society. Everything used to be done manually in ancient times, such as maintaining a plant, feeding a pet, travelling to the library to locate a reference, shopping at the supermarket, and asking people on the street for directions. Everything is now at your discretion. You can water plants by creating a smart system to monitor them using the Internet of Things (IoT), creating a smart pet feeder system using the Internet of Things (IoT), using a search engine to find references, and installing mobile applications to buy groceries such as Food Panda and finding directions using Waze.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a common trend among consumers to utilise and construct smart digital systems. This enables users to oversee their work from a remote location, eliminating the requirement for on-site monitoring and inspection. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a new technological concept that includes a worldwide network of interconnected devices. Aside from that, industries have been paying serious attention to the IoT as a critical future technology. Monitoring and control systems are one example of an IoT application. This programme collects data on equipment performance, energy usage, and environmental factors, enabling managers and automated controllers to track performance in real time from any location and at any time. [1]

Our country is presently undergoing a fourth-industry revolution (Industry 4.0). By improving real-time connection, data collection, and analytics capabilities, the Internet of Things (IoT) transforms traditional business into a digital paradigm. Since the early 2010s, when IoT initially gained steam, the home appliance business has been a pioneer in incorporating cutting-edge technologies like IoT and the Cloud. With the advent of the Business 4.0 era, the home appliance industry has embraced technologies such as IoT and

big data, which enable the collection of incremental data from consumers and smart devices.

[2]



Figure 1.1 IoT enabled portfolio toward digital transformation

Source: [2]

1.2 Problem Statement

Pets can help us cope with loneliness and depression by providing companionship. Pet care should be enjoyable and not taxing. All pet must be cared, and the owner must be present to do so.

However, it is completely obvious that pet care is a burden for pet owners. A certain pet must be cared for, and the owner must be available to do it. Pet owners, on the other hand, cannot leave their pets alone. In order to rectify this problem, the *Blynk* platform was introduced in this project for connecting to the development board and providing a server or collecting IoT feeding data. By using IoT, the project can manage time for feeding the cat.

Other than that, some pets will certainly eat some type of food. Therefore, to solve it, a system that can be prepared first using chosen food and can instantly feed without the owner's presence is required to ensure the pet's health.

In addition, some pets are unable to limit their diet and will eat as long as food is available. For fully monitor the pet's diet it is essential for the owner to ensure that the pet is in healthy living. Therefore, this project is designed by using weight sensor for the scale. It

can be used to monitor the amount of food feed to the pet at each meal in order to be cautious and reduce the risk of illness[3]

Additionally, pet owners will also be upset if there is a blackout when leaving the house for a long time. So this project is designed using a solar system. The use of solar energy can not only facilitate if the electricity is cut off, but can also save on electricity bills.

According to that, in this project the system functions in two ways. The first is to feed the pet. After eating the pet, the system will stop interacting for a short period of time to ensure that the pet does not eat too much.

1.3 Project Objective

At the end of this project, there are a few necessary objectives that need to be achieved. For the project title, "Development of IoT based Smart Pet Feeder Powered by Solar PV", this project is able to: LAYSIA

- a) To implement the Internet of Things (IoT) for a smart pet feeder system
- b) To develop a device that can automatically feed pets without the owner's presence by using a microcontroller-based system
- c) To provide their pet with the necessary nutrition for a healthy life.
- d) To design the solar powered for feeder system.

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

1.4 Scope of Project

To avoid any uncertainty about this project due to some limitations and constraints, the scope of the project are defined as follows:

- a) The IoT that was developed for smart pet feeders covers the monitoring system in technology.
- b) Solar powered supply with battery charging and controller system.
- c) Investigation of powered supply that support from solar, time setting for pet feed and weighing measurement were considered in analytical models.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In today's modern society, the world has seen technological advancements grow in various forms, capable of supporting humans in their daily lives. For some animal-loving humans, pets are now considered part of their owner's role in human activities and lifestyles. The increase in the number of pets has correlated with an increase in the elderly population. Pets are usually treated as if they were family members. The most common pets are dogs and cats. Every year, the pet care industry and businesses continue to grow, and the need for products with innovative technologies is critical to supporting seniors in caring for their pets.

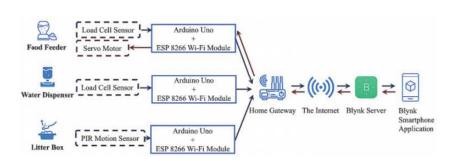
2.2 IoT in Smart Pet Feeder



When the owner is not available, the automatic pet feeding system ensures that pets are fed on time, enabling the owner to focus on other responsibilities. The Automatic Pet Feeding System features a nice design and a nice model. The Arduino and IoT bring automation to the system. [3]

Aside from that, smart pet feeder customers may utilise an Android phone to send MQTT publish messages to a MQTT server via an APP. The microcomputer acts as an MQTT server, receiving MQTT messages delivered by mobile phones. The GPIO signals are then sent to the motor hardware by the microprocessor through its PINs.[4]

To allow all components to connect with the same project in Blynk, the authors used the feeder's authentication token, which is received when the Blynk project is formed. [5]



Source:[5]

Figure 2.1 Block diagram of pet care system

Smart pet feeder is mostly produced a basic function same as the product that we can find in the market. The designed with the weight sensor and timer can measured the amount of the food and check the time interval and it can act on time basis with timer set. With the good design, it can be done by using user smart phones. User can receive the status of smart pet feeder through the specific smart phone applications. Many result shown that smart pet feeder can be design by IoT. [6]

Furthermore, with the advent of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, there has been a substantial shift in people's lives, and we have entered an era in which a greater range of items, rather than simply computers or mobile phones, are linked. The IoT has enabled us to perceive and manage the physical world by making items smarter and linking them via an intelligent network, hence "connecting the disconnected." [5]

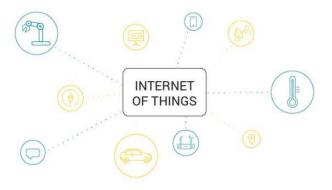


Figure 2.2 Internet of things technology

2.3 Important of using IoT

IoT has a significant impact on the lives of millions of people around the world. It is used in a variety of societal contexts to reduce human interaction and directions and provide highest automation. Other than that, with the help of vibration-based condition monitoring, IoT enabled industrial condition monitoring solutions for Industry 4.0 can be quantified. Over time, LoRaWan has primarily been used to focus on its operation and performance as an LPWAN technology, with fewer specific application deployments. [7]

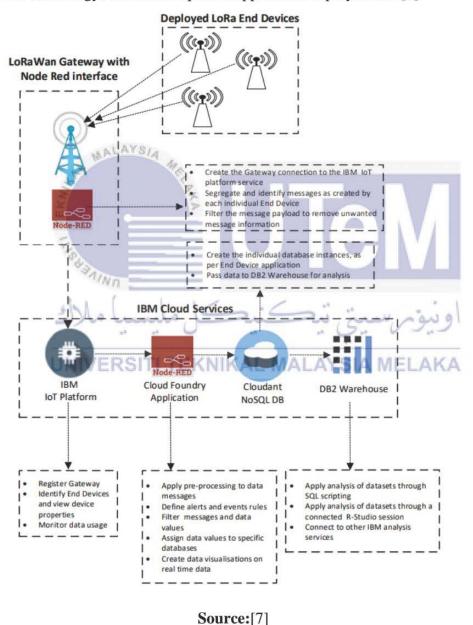


Figure 2.3 IoT System: Design architecture and methodology

The fundamental core of the IoT area is connected to intelligent objects, and their behaviour is dependent on an interoperable modelling system. Furthermore, the IoT communication protocol provides a lightweight way to deal with intelligent devices. Furthermore, there are two types of nodes in the IoT: active and passive. A passive node is a backup node that will take over immediately if the active node fails. [8]

Table 2. 1 The similarities and differences between IoT, Internet and WSN

Characteristic	IoT	WSN	Internet
Communication	Lightweight	Lightweight	TCP/IP
Protocol			
Scale of Area	Cover wide area	Cover wide area	Cover local area
Type of Nodes	Active and Passive	Active	Active
Identifying Object	Must	Disable	Enable

(Source: [8])

Due to the general industrial IoT, the integration of IoT cross-industry will develop in the future, and IoT implementation will become widespread in human lives. [9]

Hence, the use of IoT is appropriate in the design of this project. This project aims to create a system that allows owners to monitor their pets automatically at any time and from any distance without having to physically inspect the pet food on site, as well as a detection system that will notify the user via an installed application when it is time for the pet to eat.

2.4 Solar as power supply UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

Solar energy is the most important and renewable source of energy known to humans. As a solution, solar trackers are being added to improve the efficiency of solar energy systems at the expense of system complexity and cost. When solar cells are at the proper angle with the sun, which means solar radiation falls vertically on the solar cell, they produce greater energy and efficiency. A sun tracking system is used to do this.[10]

Besides that, when the sun's rays strike a solar photovoltaic module (SPV) at a right angle, it collects the most solar radiation. This can be accomplished using either a continuous tracking system or module mounts with an optimal tilt angle. However, for ideal tilts, a small deviation (75°) is permissible. The best orientation for a solar energy system is determined by the site's latitude, date, and time of year. [11]