



**Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology**



**DEVELOPMENT OF IOT-BASED SMART FARMING MONITORING  
SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURE APPLICATION USING ESP8266**

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

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I approve that this Bachelor Degree Project 1 (PSM1) report entitled “Development of IoT-Based Smart Farming Monitoring System for Agriculture Application Using ESP8266” is sufficient for submission.

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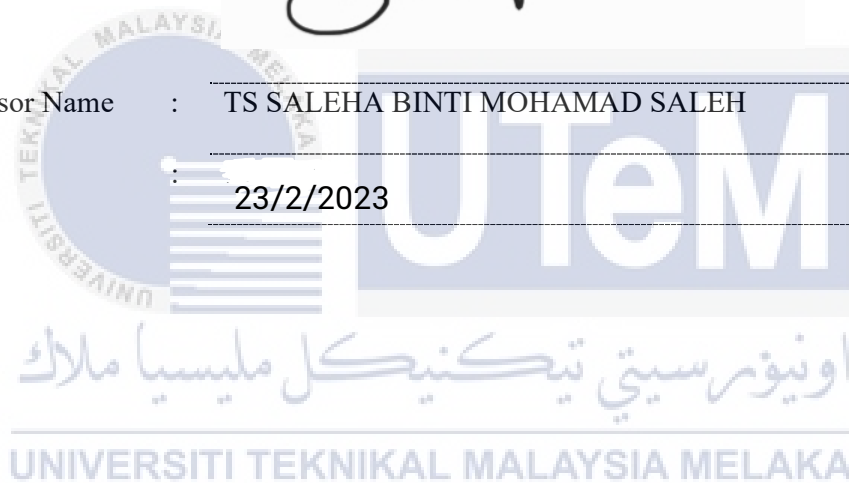
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## DEDICATION

Specially dedicated to:

Our beloved father and mother, family, supervisor, lectures and all our friends for their eternal support, encouragement and inspiration throughout our journey of studies in University Technical Malaysia Melaka.



## ABSTRACT

IoT is a technology that facilitates the communication and connectivity of items. This allows the change of industrial and agricultural methods and patterns toward increased efficiency. Smart farming is outlined in a suggested method designed to improve the planting production process. The sensor system and the control system are the two major components of intelligent agriculture. A sensor system consists of a collection of measuring equipment. The control system consists of a manually-operated blower, smart security system, an irrigation system. ESP 8266 are programmed to serve as the sensor and control system. C++ is utilised to programme the controller of the system. Each sensor's measured values are shown on an OLED display and a serial monitor. A database of the findings is stored in an Excel spreadsheet, and a graphical representation of the results is generated. The control system is activated using the C++ controlling console depending on the sensor system's output. Following the proper decision-making process increases the product's quality and quantity.

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## ***ABSTRAK***

IoT ialah teknologi yang memudahkan komunikasi dan ketersambungan item. Ini membolehkan perubahan kaedah dan corak perindustrian dan pertanian ke arah peningkatan kecekapan. Penternakan pintar digariskan dalam kaedah yang dicadangkan yang direka untuk meningkatkan proses pengeluaran penanaman. Sistem penderia dan sistem kawalan adalah dua komponen utama pertanian pintar. Sistem penderia terdiri daripada koleksi peralatan pengukur. Sistem kawalan terdiri daripada blower yang dikendalikan secara manual, sistem sekuriti pintar, sistem pengairan. ESP 8266 diprogramkan untuk berfungsi sebagai sensor dan sistem kawalan. C++ digunakan untuk memprogramkan pengawal sistem. Nilai diukur setiap sensor ditunjukkan pada paparan OLED dan monitor bersiri. Pangkalan data penemuan disimpan dalam hamparan Excel, dan perwakilan grafik hasil dijana. Sistem kawalan diaktifkan menggunakan konsol kawalan C++ bergantung pada output sistem sensor. Mengikuti proses membuat keputusan yang betul meningkatkan kualiti dan kuantiti produk.

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<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>		<b>PAGE</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>		<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL</b>		<b>iii</b>
<b>DEDICATIONS</b>		<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>13</b>
1.1	Background	13
1.2	Problem Statement	13
1.3	Project Objective	14
1.4	Scope of Project	14
<b>2</b>	<b>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1	Introduction	15
2.2	Review of Current Simulation	15
	2.2.1 Environmental factors affecting plant growth	18
2.3	Theory	21
	2.3.1 Internet of Things	21
	2.3.1.1 Hardware for IoT	22
	2.3.2 Future of IoT technology	24
	2.3.2.1 IoT Device Architecture	25
	2.3.2.2 Wifi	26
	2.3.2.3 Cellular Network	28
	2.3.3 Microcontroller Devices	28
	2.3.3.1 Arduino	30
	2.3.3.2 Raspberry Pi	36
	2.3.3.3 Comparison Between Microcontroller Devices	38
	2.3.3.4 Comparison Between Wi-Fi and Cellular Network	41
2.4	Related Journals	42
	2.4.1 Greenhouse Monitoring and Control System based on IOT	42
	2.4.2 A smart farming system using Arduino based technology	44
	2.4.3 Smart Micro Farm: Sustainable Algae Spirulina Growth Monitoring System	45
	2.4.4 Smart Farming using IoT, a solution for optimally monitoring farming conditions	46

2.4.5	Smart scheduling on cloud for IoT-based sprinkler irrigation	46
2.4.6	A smart farming concept based on smart embedded electronics, internet of things and wireless sensor network	48
2.4.7	Comparison Between Different Methods Used by Previous Researcher	50
2.5	Summary	54
<b>3</b>	<b>CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>55</b>
3.1	Introduction	55
3.1.1	Process Explanation	55
3.1.2	Literature Study	57
3.2	Hardware development of the system	58
3.2.1	Review on Selected Components	59
3.2.2	Program code Development	67
3.2.3	Circuit Design and Wi-Fi Interface Design	68
3.2.4	Circuit Simulation	69
3.3	Flow Chart	70
3.3.1	Blynk flow chart	70
3.3.2	Smart Irrigation System	72
3.3.3	Smart security system	73
3.3.4	Smart Blower System	74
3.3.5	Temperature control flow chart	75
3.4	Summary	76
<b>4</b>	<b>CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS</b>	<b>77</b>
4.1	Introduction	77
4.2	Simulation Results	77
4.2.1	Soil Moisture Sensor Simulation	79
4.2.2	PIR Sensor Simulation	80
4.2.3	DHT11 Sensor Simulation	81
4.3	Project Development	82
4.3.1	Smart Farming Monitoring Box Construction	82
4.3.2	Circuit Assembly	84
4.3.3	Wifi Coding development	85
4.3.4	Smart farming monitoring system development	86
4.3.5	Blynk IoT	90
4.3.6	Blynk Mobile Dashboard	91
4.4	Data Collection	92
4.4.1	Plant A parameters	92
4.4.2	Different Type of Irrigation System	94
4.4.3	Plant growth between Plant A and Plant B	100
4.4.4	PIR sensor range	106
<b>5</b>	<b>CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>109</b>
5.1	Conclusion	109
5.2	Conclusion	109
5.3	Future work	110

<b>REFERENCES</b>		<b>111</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		<b>115</b>
Appendix A	Gantt Chart	116
Appendix B	Turnitin Report	118
Appendix C	Programming	119



## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Comparison Between 1G,2G,3G,4G and 5G [20]	28
Table 2.2	Comparison Between Microprocessor and Microcontroller	29
Table 2.3	Arduino Uno specification	32
Table 2.4	Arduino Mega Specification	33
Table 2.5	Comparison Between Different Type of Arduino Boards	35
Table 2.6	Comparison Between Different Type of Raspberry Pi	37
Table 2.7	Comparison Between Raspberry Pi and Arduino	38
Table 2.8	Comparison Between Wifi and Cellular network	41
Table 4.1	Reading result from plant A	93
Table 4.1	Normal irrigation system result	96
Table 4.2	Sprinkler irrigation system result	97
Table 4.3	Drip irrigation system result	98
Table 4.4	Plant A growth	100
Table 4.5	Plant B growth	101
Table 4.6	PIR sensor range	106

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1	Recent temperature trends	16
Figure 2.2	Block diagram of hardware for IoT	22
Figure 2.3	Examples of sensors	22
Figure 2.4	Hardware for Actuator	23
Figure 2.5	Future of IoT Connectivi	24
Figure 2.6	IoT Device Architecture	25
Figure 2.7	Link between sender and receiver in a WI-fi network	26
Figure 2.8	WLAN VS Wi-Fi	27
Figure 2.9	Microcontroller Architecture and Block Diagram	30
Figure 2.10	Arduino Uno pin diagram	31
Figure 2.11	Arduino Mega pin diagram	33
Figure 2.12	Raspberyy Pi pin diagram	36
Figure 2.13	Greenhouse Monitoring and Control System	42
Figure 2.14	Circuit Block Diagram	43
Figure 2.15	Flowchart of the project	44
Figure 2.16	Hardware configuration	45
Figure 2.17	Thingspeak as the database	46
Figure 2.18	Internet of Things	46
Figure 2.19	Flowchart of the project	47
Figure 2.20	Circuit Block Diagram	47
Figure 2.21	Flowchart of the system	49
Figure 2.22	Connection between and Wireless Node	49

Figure 3.1	Project flowchart	56
Figure 3.2	flowchart of the literature study	57
Figure 3.3	Block diagram of hardware development	58
Figure 3.4	ESP 8026 Diagram	59
Figure 3.5	Soil Moisture Sensor Diagram	60
Figure 3.6	DHT 22 Pin Diagram	61
Figure 3.7	PIR sensor Pin Diagram	61
Figure 3.8	Rain Sensor Pin Diagram	62
Figure 3.9	DC fan	63
Figure 3.10	Water pump Pin diagram	64
Figure 3.11	Buzzer pin diagram	64
Figure 3.12	Power supply example	65
Figure 3.13	Relay pin diagram	66
Figure 3.14	LCD1602 Pin Diagram	66
Figure 3.15	Arduino IDE Software	67
Figure 3.16	Fritzing Software	68
Figure 3.17	Proteus Software	69
Figure 3.18	Blynk IoT flow chart	71
Figure 3.19	Smart irrigation system flow chart	72
Figure 3.20	Flowchart of the smart security system	73
Figure 3.21	Flowchart of the smart blower system	74
Figure 3.22	Flowchart of the temperature control	75
Figure 4.1	Smart Monitoring System Circuit Simulatio	78
Figure 4.2	Low Moisture Sensor Simulation	79
Figure 4.3	High Moisture Sensor Simulation	79

Figure 4.4 No Motion Detected	80
Figure 4.5 Motion Detected	80
Figure 4.6 Temperature and Humidity Sensor Simulation 1	81
Figure 4.7 Temperature and Humidity Sensor Simulation 2	81
Figure 4.8 Isometric View	82
Figure 4.9 Top View	83
Figure 4.10 Side View	83
Figure 4.11 Circuit assembly	84
Figure 4.12 Potentiometer	85
Figure 4.13 Wifi connected	85
Figure 4.14 PC Ping	85
Figure 4.15 Smart Farming Monitoring System Development	86
Figure 4.16 Full Setup	87
Figure 4.17 Water pump	87
Figure 4.18 Blower System	88
Figure 4.19 Smart Security System	88
Figure 4.20 Water Mist Spray for Plant B	89
Figure 4.21 Day 89	
Figure 4.22 Blynk connected	90
Figure 4.23 Mobile dashboard	91
Figure 4.24 Setting up for data collection	92
Figure 4.25 Normal irrigation system	94
Figure 4.26 Sprinkler irrigation system	95
Figure 4.27 Potentiometer used to do drip irrigation system	95
Figure 4.28 Normal irrigation system chart	96



Figure 4.29 Sprinkler irrigation system chart	97
Figure 4.30 Drip irrigation system chart	98
Figure 4.31 Measuring Growth	100
Figure 4.32 Comparison growth between Plant A and Plant B	101
Figure 4.33 Day 1	102
Figure 4.34 Day 2	102
Figure 4.35 Day 3	103
Figure 4.36 Day 4	103
Figure 4.37 Day 103	
Figure 4.38 Day 6	104
Figure 4.39 Day 7	104



## LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Gantt Chart	<b>1Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Appendix B	Turnitin Report	120
Appendix C	Programming	121



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The aim of this project is to help farmers monitor plants that need extra care with the help of microcontroller and IoT. It is a portable and low-cost device that will have instantaneous transmission data between sensors and smartphone using WiFi. Feedback system will be incorporated in the device to further aid farmers in improving the soil through an automated water system and warning notifications from the smartphone. The plant chosen for this project is mushroom and the fulfilment of growing a healthy mushroom will determine the successfulness of this project.

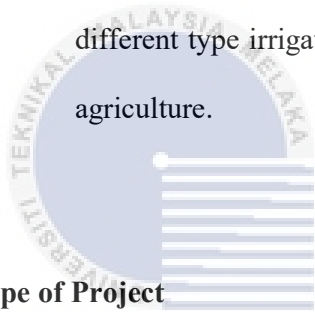
#### 1.2 Problem Statement

Mushrooms can be difficult to grow because they require specific growing conditions, including the right temperature, humidity, and type of substrate (material used for growing the mushrooms). Additionally, mushrooms are a type of fungus, which can be sensitive to contaminants and pests. Proper sterilization and sanitation techniques must be used to prevent contamination of the mushroom cultivation. Some species of mushrooms are also more difficult to grow than others, requiring specialized equipment and knowledge to cultivate successfully.

### 1.3 Project Objective

The objectives of the project are stated as follows:

- a) To develop a real time monitoring system for agriculture with smart irrigation, blower and security system using Arduino for IoT based smart technology.
- b) To design an application that can monitor the plant and control the system via online.
- c) To test and analyse the moisture, temperature and humidity of the plant using different type irrigation system and the growth of the plant with IoT smart agriculture.



### 1.4 Scope of Project

The scope of this project are as follows:

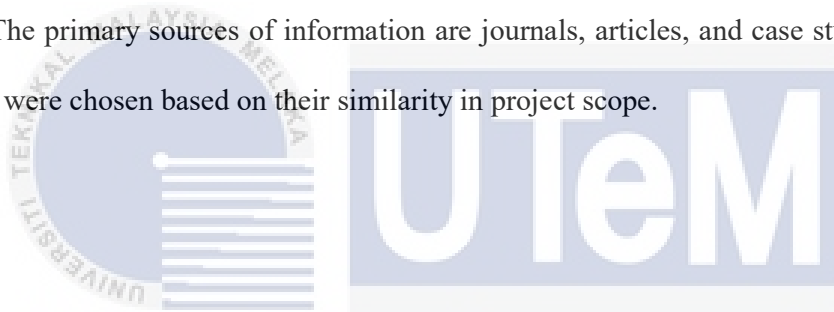
- a) Display plant parameters in real-time using IoT technology
- b) Control Irrigation system and blower system using Wi-Fi technology.
- c) Control systems are automated when the plant parameters are not optimal.
- d) Warning will be given to the user if the plant's condition is not optimal.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the overall concepts and theories of the IoT-enabled smart farming system. The main goal of this chapter is to clarify related studies in the past five years. The concepts and theories used to solve the project's problems were discussed in this chapter. The primary sources of information are journals, articles, and case studies. These resources were chosen based on their similarity in project scope.



#### 2.2 Review of Current Simulation

Since 1880, climate change has led the earth's temperature to increase by 0.14°F (0.08°C) every decade, and since 1981, the rate of warming has been more than twice that: 0.32°F (0.18°C) per decade. 2020 was the second hottest year on record, with new highs for land areas, according to NOAA's temperature data [25]. Human activity is the major cause of global warming. The human race uses fossil fuels and converts wooded land into agricultural land. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, mankind have expanded their usage of fossil fuels and transformed vast areas of forest to agriculture. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is produced when fossil fuels are burned. This gas is referred to as a greenhouse gas because it causes the "greenhouse effect." The greenhouse effect heats the

earth similarly to how a greenhouse is heated by its environment. The major contribution to anthropogenic climate change is carbon dioxide.

## RECENT TEMPERATURE TRENDS (1990-2020)

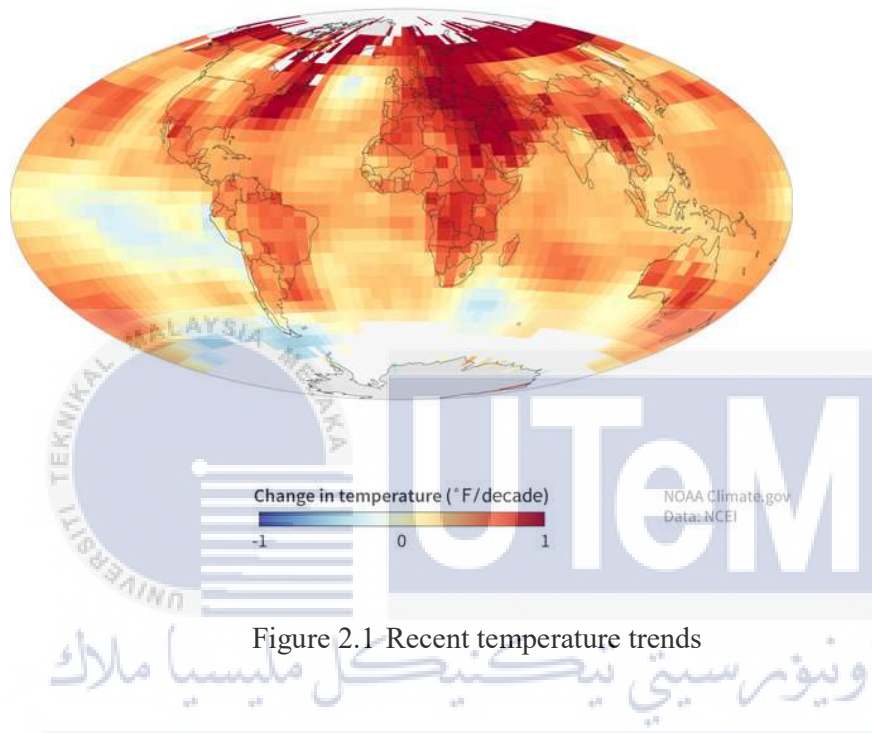


Figure 2.1 Recent temperature trends

Trends in the worldwide average surface temperature in Fahrenheit every decade from 1990 to 2020. Orange and red signify regions that have warmed, whilst blue represents regions that have cooled. NOAA Climate.gov map based on climate change data from the NOAA Centers for Environmental Information.

However, photosynthesis is the process by which plants synthesise oxygen and carbohydrates from sunlight, carbon dioxide in the air, and water. The carbon fertilisation effect happens as atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels rise, leading to an increase in photosynthesis. New study suggests that between 1982 and 2020, worldwide plant photosynthesis increased by

12 percent, leading in a 17 percent rise in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This enhancement in photosynthesis is mostly attributable to carbon dioxide fertilisation. Due to greater photosynthesis, certain plants grow more quickly. Scientists found that when CO<sub>2</sub> levels were raised, plant growth above and below ground rose by 21 and 28 percent, respectively. Due to increased CO<sub>2</sub>, the yield of some crops, such as wheat, rice, and soybeans, may rise by 12 to 14 percent.

As CO<sub>2</sub> levels grow as a result of climate change, plants may benefit from the carbon fertilisation effect and need less water to flourish, but it's not all good news. Climate change effects other essential plant development factors, such as nutrients, temperature, and water, so aggravating the situation. Growing seasons are getting longer and hotter as a consequence of increasing temperatures. In contrast to the advantages of partly shutting their stomata, plants would drink more water due to their accelerated and prolonged development. Contrary to what experts had predicted, the result would be drier soils and less runoff into rivers and streams. This might result in enhanced local warming since evapotranspiration (when plants release moisture into the air) makes the air cooler. Moreover, when soils are dry, plants experience stress and absorb less carbon dioxide, which may hinder photosynthesis.

### 2.2.1 Environmental factors affecting plant growth

Significant environmental factors affecting plant growth and dispersal (where the plant can grow). Any poor environmental aspect inhibits the growth and/or dispersal of a plant. Light, temperature, water, humidity, and nutrition all have an effect on plant development. It is crucial to comprehend how these elements impact plant development and growth. If you have a basic understanding of these qualities, you may be able to manipulate plants to achieve your desired leaf, flower, or fruit yield. If you comprehend the roles of these components, you will be able to effectively detect plant issues caused by environmental stress [26].

#### a) Light

Three principal characteristics of light affect plant growth: quantity, quality and duration.

##### 1. Quantity

Light quantity refers to the concentration or intensity of the sun's beams. It varies according on the season. Summer has the most light, whereas winter contains the least. The more a plant's exposure to light, the greater its capacity for photosynthesis.

You may adjust the quantity of light to produce a variety of growth patterns in plants. Light may be boosted by surrounding plants with reflecting materials, a white backdrop, or extra lighting. Reduce it by shading plants with cheesecloth or woven shade cloths.

##### 2. Quality