IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"SMART PLANT MONITORING SYSTEM"

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Abstract: A smart plant monitoring system is designed to provide comprehensive monitoring and management of plants in various environments, such as agriculture, horticulture, or indoor gardening. This system leverages advanced technologies like Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, data analytics, and machine learning to optimize plant growth, conserve resources, and enhance productivity. Here's a detailed abstract outlining the components and functionalities of such a system: Sensor Network: The backbone of the smart plant monitoring system is a network of sensors deployed within the plant environment. These sensors measure various parameters critical to plant health and growth, including soil moisture, temperature, humidity, light intensity, pH levels, and nutrient levels. Data Acquisition and Transmission: Sensor data is collected at regular intervals and transmitted to a central control system or cloud platform using wireless communication protocols such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or LoRaWAN. This ensures real-time monitoring and enables remote access to the data from anywhere with an internet connection. Data Processing and Analysis: Upon receiving the sensor data, the system processes it using data analytics techniques to derive meaningful insights. Machine learning algorithms may be employed to analyze historical data patterns, predict future trends, detect anomalies, and recommend optimal plant care strategies. Monitoring and Control: The system provides users with a user-friendly interface, typically accessible through a web or mobile application, to monitor the status of their plants in real- time. Users can view sensor readings, receive alerts for abnormal conditions such as water scarcity or pest infestation, and remotely control connected devices like irrigation systems or grow lights. Automation: Smart plant monitoring systems often incorporate automation features to streamline plant care tasks. For example, based on predefined thresholds and algorithms, the system can automatically adjust watering schedules, regulate environmental conditions, and administer nutrient supplements, reducing manual intervention and ensuring consistent plant care. Integration with External Systems: To enhance functionality and interoperability, the smart plant monitoring system may integrate with external systems and databases. This could include weather forecasting services, soil databases, plant databases, and agricultural advisory platforms, enriching the analysis and recommendations provided to users.Scalability and Customization: The system is designed to be scalable to accommodate varying plant sizes and cultivation setups, from small home gardens to large-scale agricultural operations. Additionally, users may have the flexibility to customize settings and preferences according to their specific plant species, growth stage, and environmental conditions. Benefits: By continuously monitoring and optimizing plant conditions, a smart plant monitoring system offers several benefits, including improved crop yields, resource efficiency (such as water and energy conservation), reduced labor costs, early detection of diseases and pests, and overall sustainability in agriculture and gardening practices .In summary, a smart plant monitoring system integrates sensor technology, data analytics, and automation to revolutionize plant care, enabling users to cultivate healthier plants with greater efficiency and precision.

Index Terms - Internet of Things, machine learning, data analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

A smart plant monitoring system revolutionizes the way we interact with and care for our green companions. Through a combination of sensors, connectivity, and intelligent algorithms, it provides real-time insights into the health and well-being of plants, indoors and outdoors. The system typically consists of sensors that measure crucial parameters like soil moisture, temperature, humidity, light intensity, and even nutrient levels. These sensors collect data continuously, enabling the system to analyze and interpret the information to provide actionable feedback to users. With a smart plant monitoring system, users can receive notifications and alerts on their smartphones or other devices when their plants need attention. Whether it's watering, adjusting light exposure, or providing additional nutrients, users are empowered with the knowledge to take timely and informed actions, thus optimizing plant growth and health. Moreover, some advanced systems incorporate machine learning algorithms, which can predict plant needs based on historical data and environmental conditions, further enhancing the efficiency of care. Overall, a smart plant monitoring system brings convenience, efficiency, and precision to plant care, fostering healthier and more vibrant indoor and outdoor green spaces. your digital companion for cultivating thriving green spaces with ease and precision. Gone are the days of worrying about whether your plants are getting the right amount of water, light, or nutrients. With this innovative system, you can harness the power of technology to become a master gardener. Imagine a network of sensors discreetly nestled among your plants, quietly gathering data on essential environmental factors such as soil moisture, temperature, light intensity, and more. These sensors serve as the eyes and ears of the system, constantly monitoring the conditions that influence plant health. Through seamless connectivity, the Smart Plant Monitoring System puts this data at your fingertips. Whether you're at home or on the go, you can access real-time updates and insights via your smartphone or device. Receive notifications when it's time to water your plants, adjust their lighting, or take other proactive measures to ensure their well-being. But what truly sets the Smart Plant Monitoring System apart is its intelligence. Powered by advanced algorithms, it analyzes the data collected from your plants to provide personalized recommendations tailored to their specific needs. Over time, it learns and adapts, becoming increasingly adept at optimizing your plant care routine. With the Smart Plant Monitoring System, anyone can cultivate a green thumb and enjoy the satisfaction of nurturing thriving plants. Whether you're a seasoned gardener or a novice enthusiast, this system makes it easy to create a lush, vibrant oasis in any indoor or outdoor space. Say hello to healthier plants and happier gardening with the Smart Plant Monitoring System.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

It plays an important role in increasing production and reducing labor costs. A review of IoT-based crop monitoring systems [2] shows that: In India, about 35% of the land was improperly irrigated. And two-thirds of the country relies on the monsoon for its water supply. Irrigation reduces dependence on the monsoon, improves food security, increases agricultural productivity and provides more employment opportunities in rural areas. Farmers face problems related to irrigation systems: how much water needs to be provided and when Overwatering can damage your plants and result in wasted water Therefore, to avoid such damage, it is necessary to maintain the approximate water level underground. A review article on Node MCU [3] describes prototyping as the first step in building the Internet. A prototype consists of a user interface, hardware including sensors, actuators, processors, backend software, and connectivity. A microcontroller unit (MCU) or development board is used for prototyping. A microcontroller unit (MCU) or development board contains a low-power processor that supports a variety of programming environments, uses firmware to collect data from sensors, and stores raw or processed data locally or to a cloud-based server.Node MCU is an open source LUA programming language based firmware developed for the ESP8266 WiFi chip.Smart crop monitoring systems typically explore existing research and technology related to monitoring plant health, growth, and environmental conditions using smart sensors and data analytics. We will cover topics such as sensor types, data collection methods, plant health assessment algorithms, and applications in agriculture, research, and environmental monitoring.Key areas to focus on may include advances in sensor technology, integration, and real-world implementation challenges and solutions. An intelligent asset monitoring system can be considered to cover various aspects such as the sensors used, data analysis techniques, communication protocols and applications. This includes examining existing research papers, dissertations, and patents on the topic to understand the current state of the field, challenges, and possible future directions. In their system, each node is integrated with various devices and sensors and connected to a central server via a wireless communication module. The role of the server is to send and receive information to and from users over the Internet connection. The system has two operating modes. Manual mode and automatic mode. In automatic mode, the system automatically makes decisions and controls the installed devices .On the other hand, in

manual mode, the user is free to control the system's operation using her PC commands or her Android app. Mention of agricultural rural and sectoral development trends and development opportunities. We analyze the knowledge gained and suggest the correct steps to confirm it by creating a correct prototype of the model solution in the hardware and software parts. Sensor-based system for automatic environmental control in hydroponics. ACHPA uses sensors placed at appropriate distances and a central controller to control environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and soil moisture, creating a controlled environment for crop production. The operating range of the controlled environmental parameter is preset in the controller. Environmental parameters received from sensors are compared with preset values to control operation. When it comes to irrigation systems, farmers have difficulty deciding when and how much water to supply. In some cases, overwatering can damage crops or cause water wastage.

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III.METHODOLOGY*:*

Intelligent plant monitoring systems frequently use sensors and other technologies to gather information on several parameters related to plant development and health, including soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light levels. The next step in this data analysis is to automate a variety of plant care chores and offer information about the needs and growth habits of the plants. The following actions are necessary for creating a smart plant monitoring system in an efficient manner. State the objectives and requirements: Establish clearly defined goals and requirements for the smart plant monitoring system, including the data collection, analysis, and reaction strategies Specify the needs and goals: Clearly state the objectives and specifications for the smart plant monitoring system. Select appropriate sensors and technologies: Choose the most suitable sensors and technologies for monitoring plant growth and health. Consider factors like accuracy, reliability, and compatibility with the overall system.

III.BLOCK DIAGRAM:

There are usually several components working together to form a Smart Plant Monitoring System monitor and optimize the health of plants. This simplified explanation of the Block Diagram is given below. Sensors: These are the primary input devices that gather data about the plant's environment. Temperature, humidity, lighting, soil moisture sensors and so on can be included. Microcontroller/Processor: This component processes the data received from the sensors. Maybe it's a micro controller like the Arduino or a more powerful processor like the Node MCU. Communication module: The communication module allows the system to be connected to other devices or on the Internet. It's capable of using WiFi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, or other communication protocols. Data storage: It is common to store sensor data for analysis or historical reference purposes. This could be in the form of local storage devices, or a cloud based system.

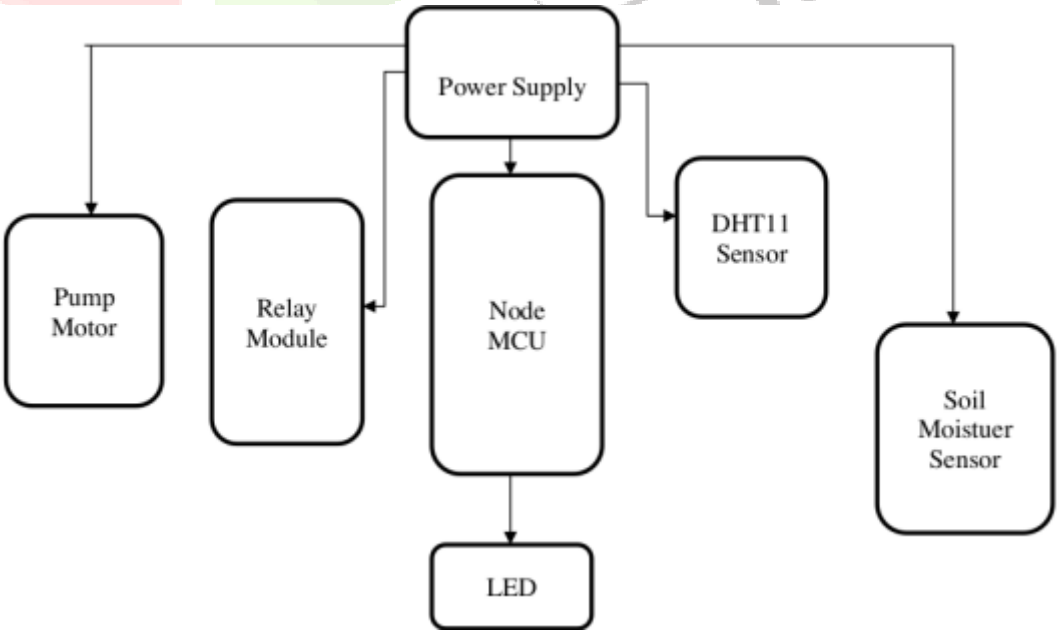

Fig.1.Block diagram of proposed system

Components Selection:

- Node MCU (ESP8266)
- DHT 11 Temperatures and Humidity Sensor
- Soil Moisture Sensor
- 2 Channel Relay Module
- DC to DC Convertor
- Switch
- Motor Pump
- LED
- 12V Power Supply
- Connecting Wire
- Blynk App

Software requirements:

Node MCU is an open source firmware and development kit based on the ESP8266 WiFi module.
This makes programming and deploying IoT (Internet of Things) projects easier.
The board itself has an integrated microcontroller unit (MCU) and Wi-Fi functionality, making it ideal for IoT applications.
This is often used for prototyping, home automation, and other projects that require wireless connectivity.
The node MCU development kit/board consists of a WiFi-enabled ESP8266 chip.
ESP8266 is a low-cost Wi-Fi chip with TCP/IP protocol developed by Express if Systems.
For more information about the ESP8266, see ESP8266 Wi-Fi Module.
Version 2 (V2) is available on the Node MCU Development Kit.
H.Node MCU Development Board v1.0 (version 2).Usually supplied on a black PCB.

III.Implementaion:

Problem Statement:

Develop a smart plant monitoring system that can monitor the health and growth of plants in real-time.

- **Solution:**

1. Sensors: Use various sensors to monitor key parameters like soil moisture, temperature, humidity, light intensity, and pH level.
2. Data Collection: Collect data from sensors at regular intervals.
3. Data Processing: Analyze the collected data to assess the health and growth status of plants.
4. Decision Making: Based on the analyzed data, make decisions such as watering the plants, adjusting light exposure, or adding nutrients.
5. User Interface: Provide a user-friendly interface for users to monitor the status of their plants and receive alerts or notifications
6. Remote Access: Enable remote access to the system, allowing users to monitor their plants from anywhere via smartphones or computers.

- **Actual Implementation:**

1. Hardware: Choose appropriate sensors based on plant requirements and environmental conditions. Connect them to a microcontroller or single-board computer like Arduino or Node MCU.
2. Data Collection: Program the microcontroller to read sensor data at regular intervals and send it to a central processing unit.
3. Data Processing: Use algorithms to analyze the received data and determine the health and growth status of plants.
4. Decision Making: Implement decision-making algorithms to automate tasks like watering, adjusting light exposure, or adding nutrients based on the analyzed data.
5. User Interface: Develop a user interface using web or mobile applications to display real-time plant data, trends, and alerts. this interface should allow users to interact with the system and make adjustments if needed.
6. Remote Access: Ensure the system is accessible remotely by integrating it with cloud services or using networking protocols like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. By implementing these steps, you can create a robust smart plant monitoring system that helps users take better care of their plants while providing insights into their growth and health.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig2: Smart Plant Monitoring System

A smart plant monitoring system typically provides real-time data on various aspects of plant health, like level of soil moisture, temperature, humidity, intensity of light, and nutrient levels. This data allows users to optimize watering schedules, adjust lighting conditions, and ensure optimal growing conditions for their plants. Overall, the result is healthier plants and potentially increased yields for gardeners and farmers.

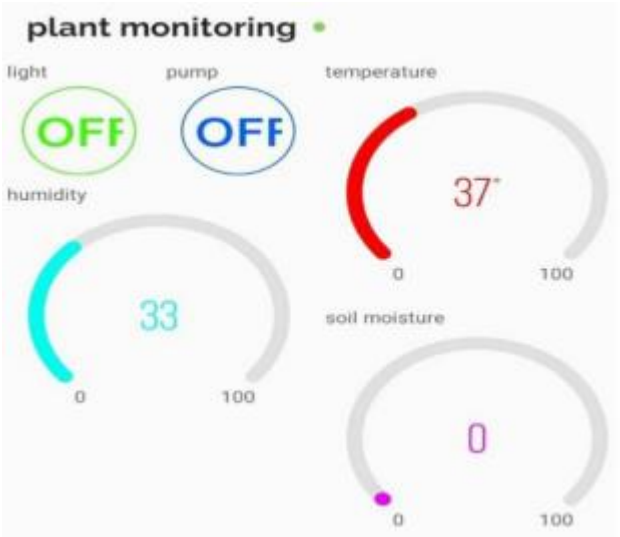

Fig 3: Blynk App Showing the Result before Added Water

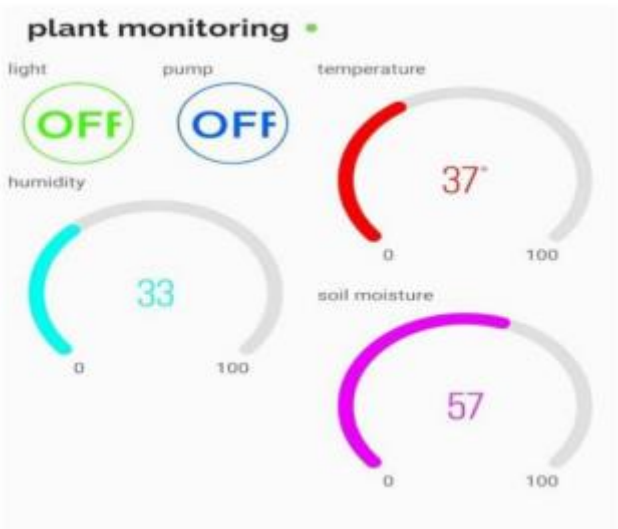

Fig 4 : Blynk App Showing The Result After Added Water

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur for providing Excellent computing facilities & Encouragement.

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