

DESIGNING THE IOT BASESTATION FOR GREENHOUSE MONITORING

Syeda Gauhar Fatima

Professor ECE dept, Deccan College of Engineering and Technology,
Darussalam, Hyderabad, India

Syeda Kausar Fatima

Associate Professor ECE dept.,
Shadan College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India

Mohd. Mehrajuddin

Assistant Professor EIE dept., Deccan College of Engineering and Technology,
Darussalam, Hyderabad, India

ABSTRACT

This article put forward a technique to realize the communication between wireless sensor network and the Internet. The IOT (Internet of Things) gateway is used as part of the greenhouse checking system. The design well-matched multiple access method such as LAN, Wifi, GPRS, EDGE, 3G and so on, also the data can be deposited locally. The IOT gateway uses STM32 as the MCU, μ C/OS-III as the embedded operating system. The application demonstrates the gateway is trustworthy, compatible, and extendible. Because of this gateway the greenhouse monitoring system realized the real-time detection and control of the greenhouse, and enhance the ability of the automation and the smartness of the greenhouse monitoring.

Key words: Internet of things, LAN, GPRS, Embedded operating system, STM32

Cite this Article: Syeda Gauhar Fatima, Syeda Kausar Fatima and Mohd. Mehrajuddin, Designing the Iot Basestation for Greenhouse Monitoring, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology*, 10(2), 2019, pp.65-72.

<http://www.iaeme.com/IJARET/issues.asp?JType=IJARET&VType=10&IType=2>

1. OVERVIEW

With the expansion of society, traditional forms of agriculture can't satisfy people's needs, so agriculture must be change to satisfy people's needs. The development of Internet technology has brought light to the development of agricultural modernization, agricultural Internet of things has become the inevitable trend of agricultural informatization. Through the remote monitoring and control of greenhouse, the greenhouse monitoring system realized the precise measurement and real time control of the greenhouse. Also the greenhouse monitoring system can implement the scientific management methods, improve crop disaster prevention ability

and increase production [1]. The greenhouse monitoring system is intended to satisfy the need of the remote monitoring and control of greenhouse. In this paper the design of the gateway will be introduced and the gateway is the core of the system. The IOT gateway is a join point of public network and wireless sensor network in greenhouse monitoring and control system. And the function of the gateway is realized data gathering, upload and processing remote user control information. The gateway is founded on modularization method and the using of the scheme

Improved the compatibility and better meets the needs of complex agricultural environments. Because of the electrical networks are instable, the design can realize the cable and wireless communication between the gateway and the upper computer, if all the network lose connection, the data will be stored in the SD card, and send to the upper computer when established network connection.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE GREENHOUSE MONITORING SYSTEM

This greenhouse monitoring and control system is designed to solve the problem when there are lots of greenhouses in agricultural production base. If each greenhouse links with the remote server independently, the construction is big and the cost is high. So, we need gateway to get together data and send to the remote server combiningly.

As is shown on the Fig. 1 the greenhouse monitoring and control system is made up of the acquisition and control system in the greenhouses, the gateway and the upper computer, and the ZigBee coordinator is a part of the gateway [2].

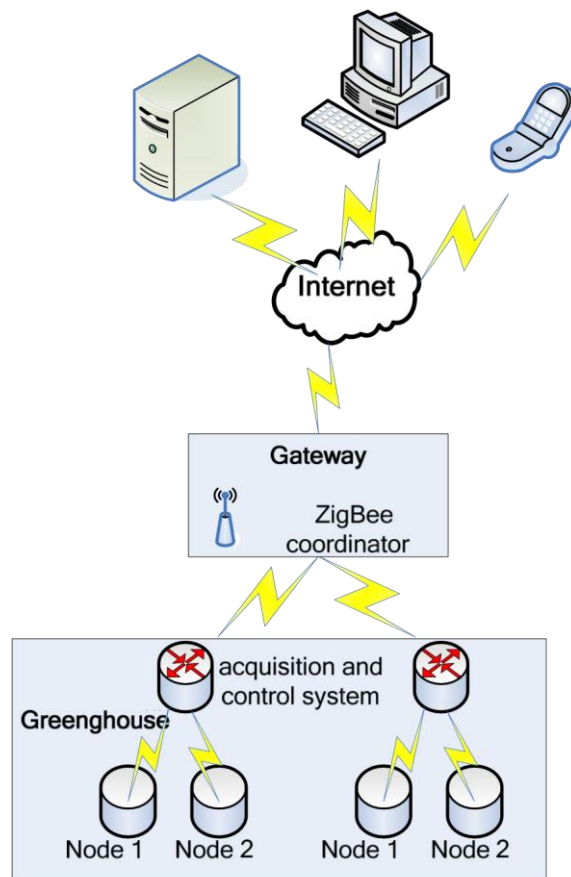


Fig. 1. Greenhouse monitoring system structure.

In terms of function, the greenhouse monitoring and control system comprises of acquisition and control two parts. The function of acquisition is to transfer data from ZigBee coordinator

to MCU, and then the MCU encapsulate data into the appropriate format and transfer to the upper computer. The function of control is to transfer data from upper computer to MCU, and then the MCU encapsulate data into the suitable format and handover to the acquisition and control system through ZigBee coordinator.

3. THE HARDWARE DESIGN OF THE IOT GATEWAY

3.1. The System Design of the IOT Gateway

As is shown on the Fig. 2 the hardware design of the IOT gateway is made up of Ethernet PHY, ZigBee module, GPRS module (replaceable) [3]. And the MCU by means of STM32F107, which is based on Cortex-M3 [4], DP83848 is using as the Ethernet PHY and connects the Ethernet MAC of the MCU through MII.

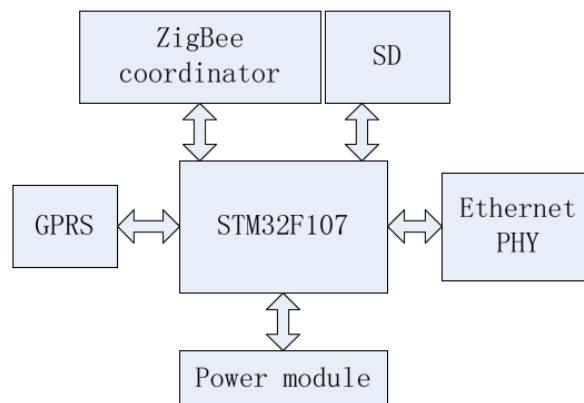


Figure 2 Hardware design of the IOT gateway.

3.2. The Design of ZigBee Coordinator

ZigBee node devices have various advantages viz, low energy consumption, simple network flexible, low cost and low equipment complexity, so they are suitable to be in the greenhouse IOT. The ZigBee module in the gateway implements CC2530 of TI Company, and play the role of coordinator, and connected with STM32 through serial interface. This coordinator has the responsible to launch and configuration the network, collect data and transfer the realtime data to STM32 [5].

3.3. The Design of GPRS Module

The communication of GPRS is covered widely, transmission efficiency is high, easy to use and flexible, and the TCP/IP data transmission reliability is high [6]. This design use MG323 as an example to introduce the GPRS module. MG323 module is prepared up of GSM base band control, RF transceiver, power module, MCP storage, 26 MHz reference clock, RF front-end module, receiving filter. The serial port interface level of MG323 is TTL, so MG323 can attach with the serial port interface of STM32. The consumption of MG323 is low, so if the transmission speed is not requested MG323 is suited to the greenhouse monitoring system. For the greenhouse monitoring system which requests the transmission speed MG323 can be replaced with SIM5216E, which is 3G module and the transmission speed may be 7.2 Mbps [7].

4. THE DESIGN OF SOFTWARE

4.1. The System Design of Software

As is shown on the Fig. 3, this scheme adopted a development mode of layering [8]. The hardware layer is largely to complete the hardware driver development of each module. Operating system layer is primarily to complete the transplantation of $\mu\text{C}/\text{OS-III}$ embedded operating system. Application layer mainly finalizes the development of the application. The job of the system is made up of the task of Ethernet communication, GPRS communication, SD storage and ZigBee communication.

Application			
ZigBee protocol		layer LwIP	Task management

4.2. Transplant of $\mu\text{C}/\text{OS-III}$

This design selects STM32 as the MCU, so the design adopts $\mu\text{C}/\text{OS-III}$ as the embedded operating system, because of the embedded operating system the application related with the code of the upper only and has nothing to do with the processor. When creating software transplant, it only needs to modify the underlying function related to hardware. And it increases the portability and reserves the ability of the system.

Transplant of $\mu\text{C}/\text{OS-III}$ [9] largely contains OS, CPU and BSP, as follows:

- 1) OS_CPU.H, OS_CPU_A.ASM, OS_CPU_C.C three files about core need to be modify.

OS_CPU.H contains processor- and implementation-specifically defines constants, macros, and typedefs.

OS_CPU_C.C comprises of nine hook function and OSTaskStkInit().

OS_CPU_A.ASM contains five fairly simple assembly language functions.

- 2) CPU.H, CPU_A.ASM, CPU_C.C three files about CPU needed to be modified.

CPU c. defines many data types.

CPU_A.ASM contains the assembly code, such as the interrupt function to open the interrupt function, count the reset function to wait.

CPU_C.C is an optional file, and keeps the CPU timer interrupt controller code.

- 3) Create BSP adapted to the target board of board supports package level.

BSP.C and BSP.H help achieve the board of peripherals logically.

BSP_INT.C and BSP_INT.H holds function related with the interrupt controller.

4.3. Protocol Conversion

The gateway handovers the data to acquisition and control system via ZigBee protocol, and transfer data to upper computer via GPRS or Ethernet. So, protocol conversion is needed when transferring data. Fig. 4 is the protocol conversion diagram [10].

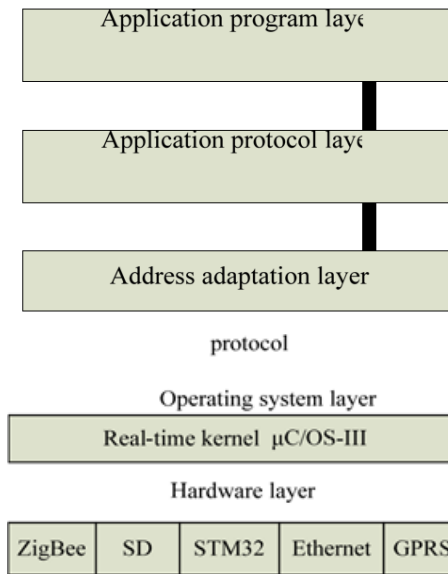


Fig. 3. Software system architecture.



Figure 4 Protocol conversion architecture.

We know that in TCP/IP protocol, the transfer of Ethernet data is acknowledged by MAC, and ARP complete the conversion between IP and the MAC of DLL. So, ZigBee nodes also need a way to acknowledgement when transfer data, just like the transfer of Ethernet data. Then the mapping relation is built between MAC of ZigBee and IP to understand the conversion of IP, and is completed in the address adaptation layer. Then data format convert is completed by using combined application protocol in the application protocol layer. And application program layer realized the specific purpose of the gateway, and running as the form of the task of μC/OS-III.

4.4. Ethernet communication

This design recognizes Ethernet communication via LwIP protocol. LwIP protocol links with underlying hardware and top applications via interface. LwIP contains 4 layers; physical layer is to complete driver of Ethernet controller. Interface layer is to complete the acknowledgement of MAC by ARP protocol. Network layer is to complete basic network transport protocol, contains IP, ICMP protocol and so on. Network transport layer ensures network data transfer according to certain format. LwIP initial should do first before the TCP_task start, the program of LwIP initial shows below. And Fig. 5 shows the flow chart of how the Ethernet sends the data.

```
void LwIP_Init(void)
{ struct ip_addr ipaddr; struct ip_addr netmask; struct ip_addr gw;
  uint8_t macaddress[6]={0,0,0,0,0,1}; mem_init(); memp_init();
  IP4_ADDR(&ipaddr, 192, 168, 1, 118);
  IP4_ADDR(&netmask, 255, 255, 255, 0);
  IP4_ADDR(&gw, 192, 168, 1, 1);
  Set_MAC_Address(macaddress); // Create a network interface
  netif_add(&netif, &ipaddr, &netmask, &gw,
  NULL, &ethernetif_init, &ethernet_input); netif_set_default(&netif); netif_set_up(&netif);
}
```

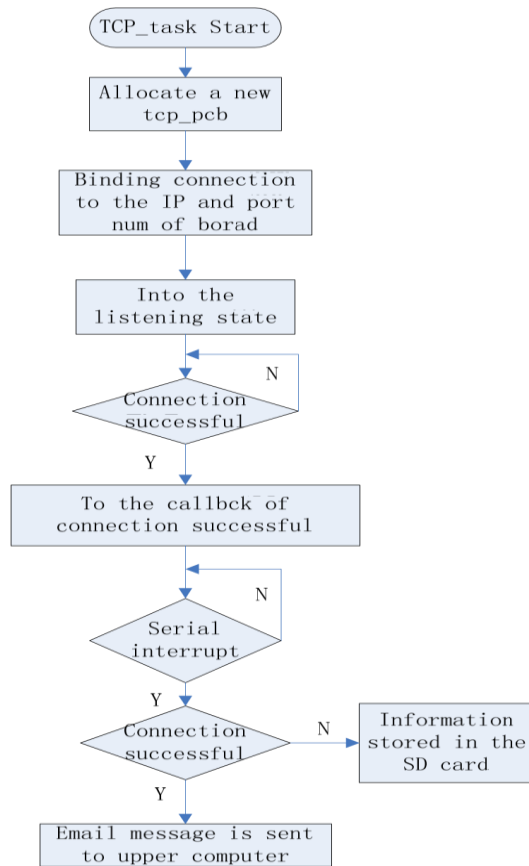


Figure 5 Ethernet sends data work flow.

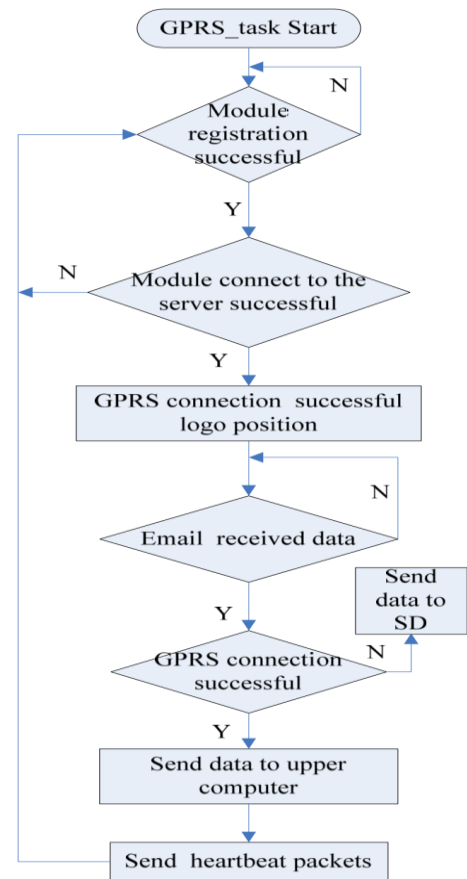


Figure 6 GPRS sends data work flow.

4.5. GPRS Communication

STM32 sets the parameters of MG323 via AT instructs. As the way to transfer data is via IP address, several steps is needed to set:

1. AT+CSQ This statement is to query network signal quality, and you may receive +CSQ 29, 99 as answer, 29 is the parameter we need.
2. AT+CREG? This statement is to query network register, and you may receive + CREG 0, 1 as answer. Set the connection protocol via at^sics=0,conType,GPRS0; at^sics=0,passwd,gprs; at^sics=0,user,cm and at^sics=0,apn,cmnet. This is four statements, and each will get return of OK.
3. Set TCP/IP socket, at^siss=1, srvType,socket; at^siss=1,conId,0; at^siss=1,address,"socktcp:// 60.10.130.168:7777". This is three statements, and each will get return of OK, and 60.10.130.168 is the internet IP, 7777 is the intranet port.
4. AT^SISO=1 to open connection, if you receive the answer of ^SISW: 1, 1 then success to open TCP/IP connection, and the transfer of data are OK.
5. The flow chart of GPRS directs data to upper computer is shown Fig. 6. In order to circumvent the operators to cut off the connection when GPRS communication in spare time, heat beat packets are desired.

4.6. The Software Design of ZigBee Module

ZigBee protocol is running in ZigBee coordinator, and the protocol is based on 802.15.4 protocol, and is made up of application layer, network layer, data link layer and medium access layer [11].

The gateway is responsible for the establishment of the ZigBee network and to monitor the ZigBee nodes, the flow chart of ZigBee coordinator is shown on Fig. 7. After $\mu\text{C}/\text{OS-III}$ startup, initialize ZigBee will be the first, and the upper computer manage the MAC and network address unified.

5. APPLICATION RESULTS

The software of the upper computer is designed by LabVIEW. LabVIEW is a virtual instrument platform developed by NI Company, which adopts powerful graphic language instead of procedure code. The program behavior of LabVIEW is labelled by graphic symbols, and eradicates the complicated grammar rules, so the development circle is short just need Interactive graphics front panel to show the control and result of the system [12]. And for LabVIEW it is easy to solve the problem of data collection, data analyze, file processing, waveform processing and arithmetic operations [13].

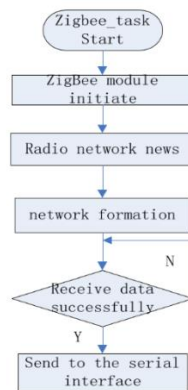


Figure 7 ZigBee coordinator sends data work flow.

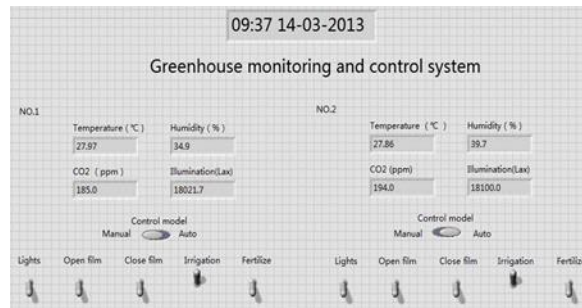


Figure 8 The interface of upper computer

The upper computer works as is shown on Fig. 8.

In this software, users can select manual or auto mode. Manual mode desires users to send control instruct by toggle switch on the interface. When chosen the mode of auto, software will send control instruct automatic, but we should collect the suitable value for crop growth first.

In the analysis of the Fig. 8, the humidity in the greenhouse is low, so the irrigation instruct is sent. This kind of fine management ensures that the greenhouse crops grown up in the most proper atmosphere.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The IOT gateway connect wireless sensor network with the Internet, guarantee the operation of the greenhouse monitoring system, and make it convenient to remote monitoring large-scale greenhouse, also make it easy to fine planting. The practical application approved that the

gateway run fine in the greenhouse monitoring system, the environment data of the greenhouse can transfer reliably, and the control instruction sent timely. This design realizes remote intelligent checking and control of greenhouse, and is helpful to farms to scientific and rational planting crops. So, this design has assured value to popularize.

REFERENCES

- [1] Burrell J., Brooke T., Beckwith R., Vineyard computing: Sensor networks in agriculture production, *IEEE Pervasive Computing*, Vol. 3, Issue 1, 2004, pp. 38-45.
- [2] Zheng Qiang, Peng Lin, Zou Qiuxia, Gao Lutao, The Design of Remote Greenhouse Monitoring System Based on the Embedded Web Server, *Agricultural Mechanization Research*, Vol. 11, Issue 11, 2013, pp. 84-87.
- [3] Zhong Ke, Chen Xiangdong, Design on Smart Home Service Gateway based on IOT, *Communications Technology*, Vol. 45, Issue 8, 2012, pp. 65-67.
- [4] Yin Jiting, Yuan Jia, Jiao Zhiman, Wu Bin, Research and Development of Smart Home Control System Based on ARM and ZigBee, *Computer Measurement & Control*, Vol. 21, Issue 9, 2013, pp. 2451-2454.
- [5] Li Wen, Design of a Chicken House Environment Control System Based on ZigBee and Ethernet Technology, *Agricultural Mechanization Research*, Vol. 11, Issue 11, 2010, pp. 126-129.
- [6] Jia Kejin, Han Yu, Qian Chunyang, Du Taihang, STM32-based Data Transfer Module in Monitoring System for Cold Chain Transportation, *Control and Instruments in Chemical Industry*, Vol. 2, Issue 40, 2013, pp. 136-141.
- [7] Wang Yonggang, Jia Kejin, Zhou Meng, Low-power Intelligent Irrigation System Based on LIN Bus, *Water Saving Irrigation*, Vol. 10, 2013, pp. 77-80.
- [8] Li Meng, Yang Bin, Chen Weikun, Liu Meng, Design of Embedded Industrial Wireless Gateway Based on ARM, *Automation & Instrumentation*, Vol. 9, 2013, pp. 29-32, 57.
- [9] Micrium_uC-Eval-STM32F107_uCOS-III.[201302-08]
<http://micrium.com/downloadcenter/downloadresults/?searchterm=mp-uc-os-iii-1&supported=true>.
- [10] Xu Songsong, Zhou Xifeng, Guo Qian'Gang, Design of ZigBee gateway system based on ARM, *Network and Communication*, Vol. 32, Issue 16, 2013, pp. 51-53.
- [11] Jang Feng, Zhao Wei, ZigBee Technology Application in Green House Wireless Monitoring System, *Agricultural Mechanization Research*, Vol. 9, Issue 9, 2013, pp. 218-222.
- [12] Rick Bitter, Taqi Mohiuddin, Matt Nawrocki, LabVIEW Advanced Programming Techniques, *CRC Press*, 2001.
- [13] Zhu Fengwu, Zou Lina, Tu Chuanchuan, Yu Fenghua, Shen Xiao, The research of the pigpen temperature monitoring and control system based on LabVIEW, *Journal of Chinese Agricultural Mechanization*, Vol. 34, Issue 2, 2013, pp. 127-130.
- [14] P. I. Pavlov, E. E. Demin, R. R. Khakimzyanov, G. V. Levchenko, A. O. Vezirov, Mechanization of Soil Preparation for Greenhouses, *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology* 9(3), 2018, pp. 1023–1030.
- [15] B. Rakesh Reddy, Online Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases Leakage by Using GSM, *International Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering & Technology (IJECET)*, Volume 5, Issue 11, November (2014), pp. 25-32
- [16] Didi Faouzi, Nacereddine Bibi Triki and Ali Chermitti, Optimizing the Greenhouse Micro–Climate Management by The Introduction of Artificial Intelligence Using Fuzzy Logic, *International Journal of Computer Engineering and Technology*, 7(3), 2016, pp. 78–92.