

A Study on Ubiquitous Environments Based on the Animal and Plant Management System in Green House

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Abstract In this paper, we develop ubiquitous sensor network system that send alarm message to users having portable devices such as mobile smart phone and its messages to detect the growth of such plants in the state farms in green house. As well, we develop the windows environment programs that can directly control the configuration environment through computer themselves from the farmers.

Keywords Ubiquitous sensor network · Cellular network · Animal and plant status · Portal handheld devices

1 Introduction

Current rural areas are suffering from labor shortages. For that reason, automatic information delivery system is urgently needed in order to compensate for the lack of labor. In this paper, we develop the system detect the state of the growth of farm animals and plants and inform portable devices such as smart phones etc. Additionally, we develop the windows environment programs that can control the configuration environment through your computer directly from the farmers in Fig. 1 [1–4].

In this paper, we have developed the system which transmit information of porcine temperature and methane concentration, humidity sensor under the green house to the user.

According to the known, pig's body temperature changes affect the rate of pregnancy. As it detects a change more than 38 degree temperature of the pig, the farmer recognize optimum time of piggy insemination. Therefore, it is so important that inform the farmer to

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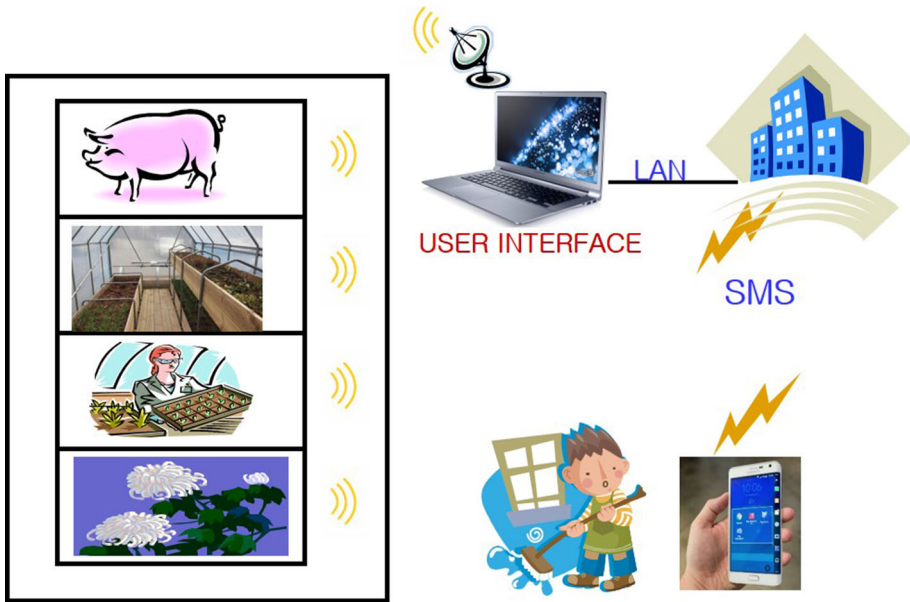


Fig. 1 Management system diagram of animal and plant life

detect porcines condition by measuring piggy temperature change. Also, In a timely, the system can contribute to farmer's work informing the water state (Prevention excessive humidity), temperature, carbon dioxide, methane concentration in green house, etc. For example, the system can be tell to users the humidity if there is not the appropriate status of crop in green house. Methane is needed but too much inhibits plant growth. The information of all can be modified appropriate value of smart phone by users.

Also, for user who do not use the smart phone, is suppose to develop an easy-to-use Windows environment. The all of these services require the server that can services the 3G, LTE-network, USN.

In the same farmhouse of the above management systems and plants are installed should be able to apply to himself the status change to the Windows environment. For example, the environmental interface must be implemented in a mobile phone number, changing of animals and plants to be easily adjusted on the computer in Fig. 2.

Users of farmer to easy adapt to the environment in which the display interface according to the type of sensor to the configuration so that you can easily make changes in the Windows environment when the body temperature is different from the normal temperature corrected timely and if the dangerous condition placed to set the humidity and methane amounts to prevent over hydration in greenhouses to carry a mobile phone [4–10].

Data origin for existing users 3G, LTE to taken to be network server installation and operation of farms in order to integrate with them is essential. Farm supply of server environments easily in conjunction with cell phone use was made easier to use and is intended.

In this paper, sensor node CC2430 is achieved by the actions as TinyOS and configuration within the program is language using a miniature NesC programming.

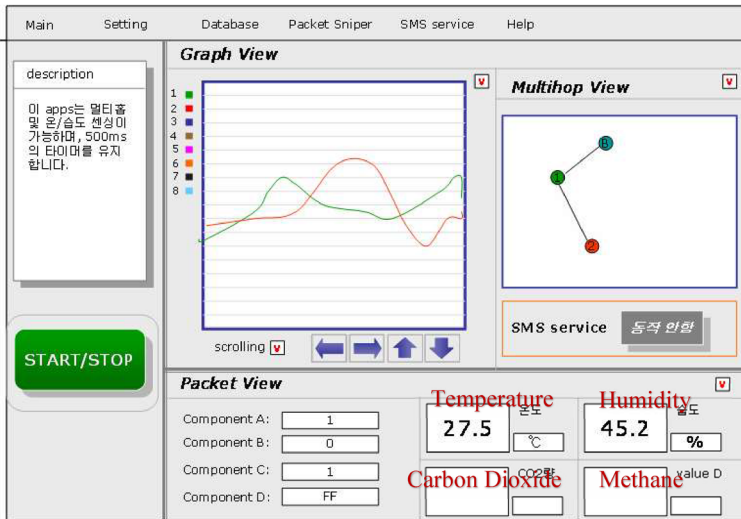


Fig. 2 User interface environment

2 Research Content

2.1 Background Theory

In this paper, we mainly have purposes of control various values purposes to control pig pregnancy rates, methane quantity, CO₂ concentration and brightness. These factors have a big impact on the crops.

2.1.1 Optimum Time of Insemination for Pig

Reportedly, after the body temperature of the pig reach 38°, its optimum time of insemination has been less for 2 days such as Fig. 3. At the time of raising the body temperature of pigs between 24 and 36 h is the most appropriate insemination time. The labor force is the appropriate time to go beyond just the lack of a farmhouse apt to give an appropriate notification in advance.

2.1.2 Carbon Dioxide Concentration and Humidity in the Green House

Meanwhile, in green houses, carbon dioxide is great harm to humans and crops as it reach more than a certain amount. But it is essential for it to produce a crop fertilizer supply process. Thus, using a USN sensor can be maximized to protect the human health and the crop revenues if controlling the amount of methane.

In addition, it is important to control the amount of moisture in the greenhouse. The humidity increases when the temperature difference between inside and outside the house heavily. When the humidity is high, pest occurs well.

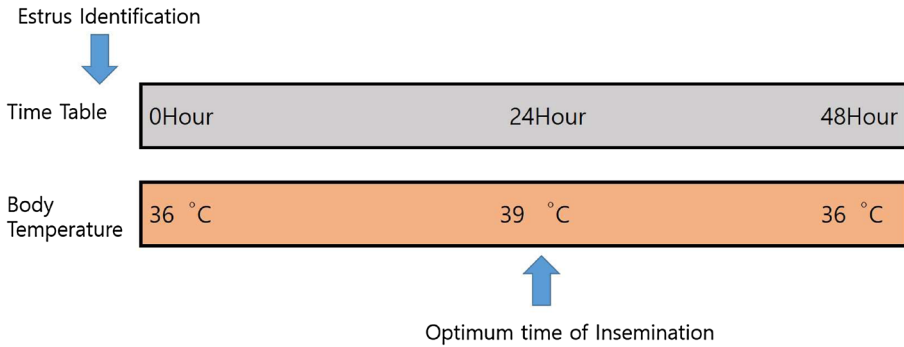


Fig. 3 Optimum time of insemination

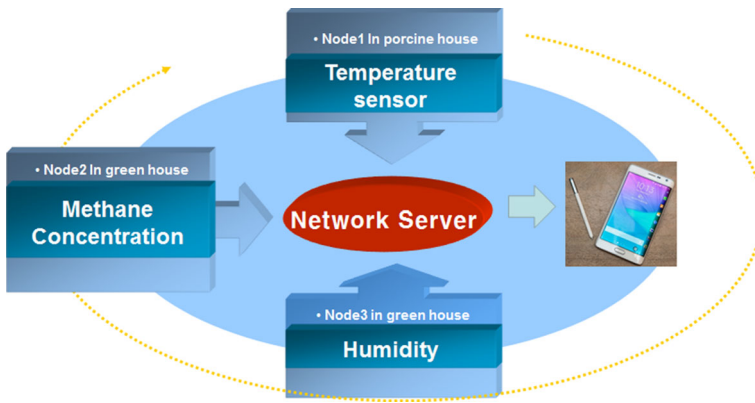


Fig. 4 System configuration

2.2 Application Theory

It is configured to operate with the system of Fig. 4. USN sensor of small forwards environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity as text messages to smart phones of managers and administrators can modify through their computer environment parameters [4].

The data indicates that the oscillation sensor data acquisition devices to users via SMS transfer wireless module. If the notification process is dangerous and one has to receive regular intervals if the modification is one less outgoing messages after a certain period of time (about 12–24 h) with prior notice.

Sensor data generating apparatus has a built-in battery, and each sends the detected data to the CPU operation has itself to the wireless module in Fig. 5.

A wireless module to the configuration through the PC, the user need. This assignment makes it possible to work with the hardware of the wireless module using a visual program in Fig. 6.

2.3 Hardware and Software Presentation

The hardware used in this task by using the CC2430 chip was chipcon’s firmware using the 8051 program. Was linked to the windows and use the TinyOS 2.0 environment, user

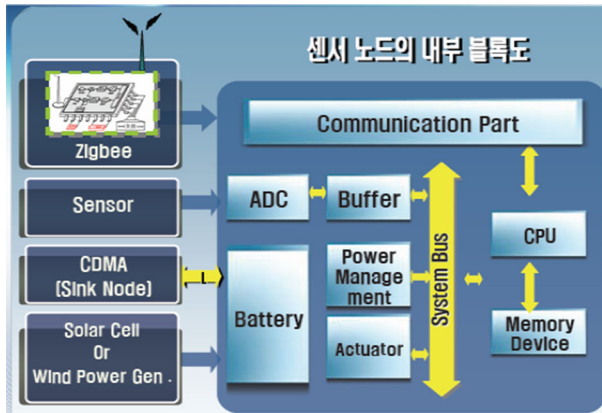
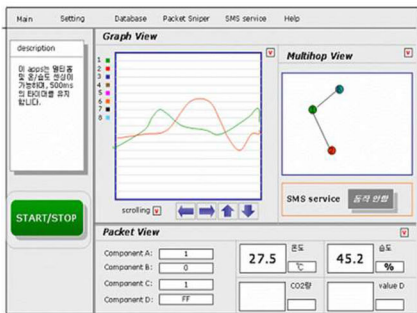


Fig. 5 Sensor data generator in each node



간편한 사용자 환경제공
User control environment

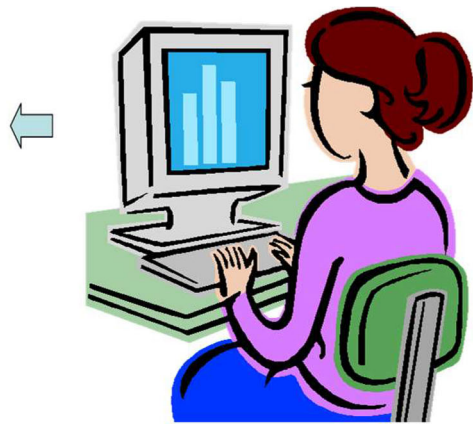


Fig. 6 Graphical user interface service

interface was programmed using Visual C++ 6.0. Environment for the operation is shown below (Table 1).

2.3.1 Programming

USN built the CC2430 chip is programmed using the NesC under TinyOS 2.0. The main programming information, the operation has a low-power stop mode to operate an event occurs environments. The main program, such as setting time is shown below.

Table 1 Hardware spec and used software

Service environment	Architecture
0.1 ODBC 3.0	Decom SMS Client215
0.2 Pentium IV	MS—SQL
0.3 Memory 512 MB 이상	Fauna status notification (application) TinyOS-2

```

event result_t DataMsg.sendDone(TOS_MsgPtr sent, result_t success)
{
    count++;
    sum=0;
    if(count==0)
        OSCOPE_DELAY = 4423680;           // 12hour.
    else if(count=1)
        OSCOPE_DELAY = 6635520;         // 18hour.
    else if(count==2)
        OSCOPE_DELAY = 8847360;         // 24hour.
    else if(count==3)
        call StdControl.stop();
    busy = FALSE;

return SUCCESS;
}

if( packetReadingNumber == BUFFER_SIZE )
{
    if((flag==FALSE) && data > 78200) // 38.6 degree over.
    {
        flag= TRUE;
        call Leds.redOff();
        call Leds.yellowToggle();
        post dataTask();
        //OSCOPE_DELAY = 368640;
    }

    else if(flag==TRUE)
    {
        post dataTask();
    }
}
}
}

```

2.3.2 P.C Server Setting

After the user has installed on your PC, MS-SQL and ODBC to register. To send a text message to the user's hand port after installing the program that the company's SMS transmission service should be linked to the server.

```

[SMSClient]
;-- Name=SMSClient기본 관리자 <== SMS Client의 구분 이름
Name=SMSClient기본 관리자

[Relay]
;-- Address=203.233.124.157, 88 <== SMS real 서버의 주소
Address=203.233.124.88
;-- Port=3000 <== SMS 서버의 포트
Port=3000
;-- ID=SMSID <== SMS 아이디
ID=SM108391
;-- Password=SMSPASSWD <== SMS 패스워드
Password=ljh222

[DB]
;-- Type=MSSQL, ORACLE, MYSQL, SYBASE 중 사용할 Database를 택일
;-- DSN=ODBC에 등록된 DSN(Data Source Name)의 이름
;-- ID=DBID <== Database의 ID
;-- Password=DBPASSWORD <== Database의 Password
;-- SYBASE 사용시 SC_TRAN 테이블의 스키마를 변경금지.
;----- MSSQL 계정들 ----- 시작 ---
Type=MSSQL
;Type=MYSQL
;Type=ORACLE
;Type=SYBASE
DSN=GAMMA
ID=SA
Password=1111

;-- SendCount=50 <== 한번에 읽어 들일 데이터양
SendCount=50
;-- PollingInterval=1 <== SC_TRAN 테이블에서 읽어들일 데이터의 주기 간격 (초 간격)
PollingInterval=3
;-- RecordLife=72 <== 72시간이 지난 모든 SC_TRAN의 데이터를 SC_LOG, SC_LOG_YYYYMM 테이블로 이동(시간)
RecordLife=72

```

```

ID=SM108391
;-- Password=SMSPASSWD <== SMS 패스워드
Password=ljh222

[DB]
;-- Type=MSSQL, ORACLE, MYSQL, SYBASE 중 사용할 Database를 택일
;-- DSN=ODBC에 등록된 DSN(Data Source Name)의 이름
;-- ID=DBID <== Database의 ID
;-- Password=DBPASSWORD <== Database의 Password
;-- SYBASE 사용시 SC_TRAN 테이블의 스키마를 변경금지.
;----- MSSQL 계정들 ----- 시작 ---
Type=MSSQL
;Type=MYSQL
;Type=ORACLE
;Type=SYBASE
DSN=GAMMA
ID=SA
Password=1111

```

2.3.3 User Interface Program

The user interface program was written in Visual C++.

In the screen of Fig. 7 above shows that by setting the user's telephone number, reminder number (USN sensor), etc. to receive the transmitted temperature, humidity, CO₂ concentration and the like.

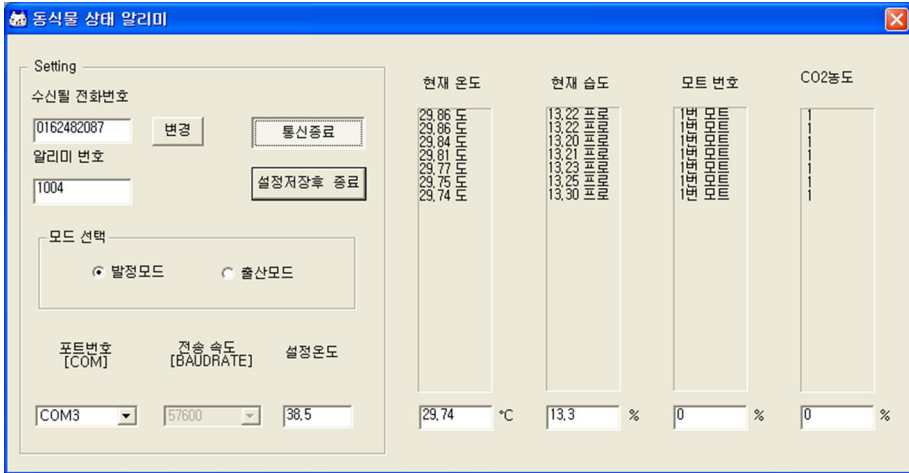


Fig. 7 Setting environments and results

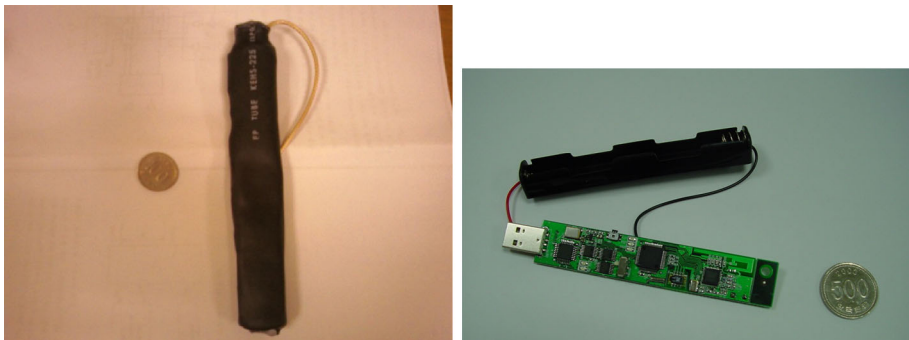


Fig. 8 Produced USN sensor for insertion (uterine)

3 Conclusions

In this paper, three outcomes in focusing on research results. The first is pig skin temperature changes and correct at the time to inform users. The second and third are results whose the methane and humidity to inform users within green house. In front of the hardware and software produced results show by dividing as follows.

3.1 Production Results

In Fig. 8, it produced USN sensor of Node1 for insertion of a breeding pig body (in uterine) that is relatively larger than normal it. This product contains the battery, but low power consumption as well send to user message below certain value.

In Fig. 9, it is intended to test Node1 of USN sensor for porcine temperature as the device of incubator for a thermo-hydrostat. The user can program it so that is to remain and have at times such as high temperature in porcine body.

Fig. 9 Incubator for a thermo-hygrostat



Fig. 10 USN sensor for humidity, methane and temperature

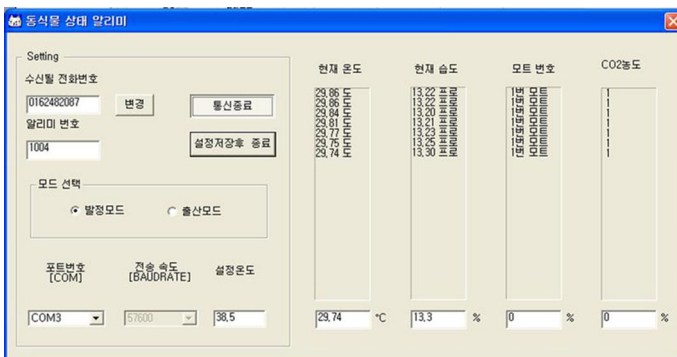
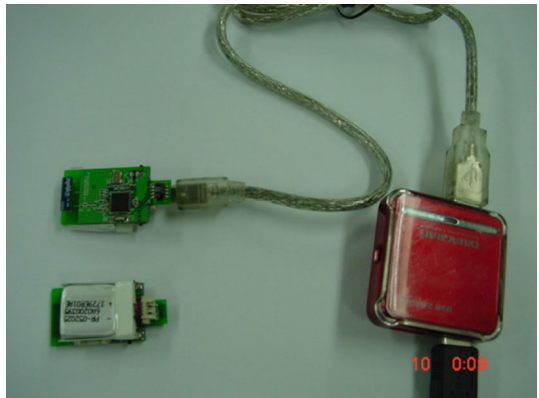


Fig. 11 Display SMS for a alarm of each states

In addition, the USN sensor of Fig. 10 is constructed sensor to measure humidity, temperature and methane concentration. In Fig. 11 GUI (Graphical User Interface) is display SMS for an alarm of each state.

3.2 Discussion

Until now, we have used usn properly in the farmhouse. In this paper, there are two other topics. How to appropriately convey the environment of the greenhouse to the farmers. Both can be solved in smart networks such as USN. In the future, we expect the future to be used more conveniently by the usn and others.

This may be referred to a task irregularly bonded junction the field of bio-technology to ubiquitous sensor networks. In particular, ubiquitous sensor can be referred to an important issue that is currently receiving attention are combined with biotechnology can greatly be called encouraging.

This approach can be seen as a technical challenge has been downsized due to the development of the new OS developed lightweight and mobile transceiver especially works of 3G, LTE could give birth to a very successful outcome. It is expected to develop through continuous development.

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