

ENHANCING THE MICRO-ALGAE GROWTH USING IOT MONITORING TECHNIQUE

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Engineering Degree in
Electrical and Electronics Engineering

by

MALATHI C (Register No. 40140023)

KANAGA G (Register No. 40140018)

GAYATHRI J (Register No. 40140010)



**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING
SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS**

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Accredited with Grade "A++" by NAACJEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV
GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119**

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of **GAYATHRI J** (Reg. No. 40140010), **KANAGA G** (Reg. No. 40140018) and **MALATHI C** (Reg. No. 40140023) who carried out the project entitled "**ENHANCING THE MICRO-ALGAE GROWTH USING IOT MONITORING TECHNIQUE**" under our supervision from November 2023 to April 2024.

Dr.V.MEENAKSHI
Internal Guide

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIS ENGINEERING
INS
Dr. S. RADHIKA
Head of the Department

Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on 17.04.2024

Name:

Signature:

Internal Examiner

(WABITK only) "

External Examiner

(Dr. S. Lalitha Kumari)

DECLARATION

We **GAYATHRI J**(Reg. No. 40140010) ,**KANAGA G**(Reg. No. 40140018)and **MALATHI C** (Reg.No. 40140023) hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **'ENHANCING THE MICRO-ALGAE GROWTH USING IOT MONITORING TECHNIQUE'** done by us under the guidance of **Dr. V. MEENAKSHI** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering.

1. 
2. G.kanaga .
3. C.Malathy.

DATE: 16.04.2024

PLACE: CHENNAI.

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATES

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ABSTRACT

This project explores the application of Internet of Things (IOT) technology to enhance the growth and efficiency of a biological process. The core concept involves utilizing a network of sensors to continuously monitor critical environmental factors and employing an intelligent controller to maintain these factors within an optimal range. The system leverages a Internet of things (IOT) to gather data from various sensors. These sensors detect parameters like environmental conditions (temperature, humidity) and chemical properties (pH) that significantly influence the biological process. The collected data is then stored and visualized on a dedicated web interface, enabling real-time monitoring and analysis. Furthermore, the Arduino is equipped with per-defined reference values for each monitored parameter. These values represent the ideal conditions for optimal growth and performance of the biological process. By continuously comparing the real-time sensor data with the reference values, the system can identify any deviations from the desired range. In the event of deviations exceeding a pre-set threshold, the Arduino triggers an alert mechanism. This might involve an audible alarm or notification sent to a designated platform, prompting corrective actions to be taken. The overall objective is to establish an automated feedback loop that ensures the biological process remains within optimal conditions for maximized growth and efficiency. While the specific application in this project focuses on microalgae cultivation, the core principles can be readily adapted to monitor and optimize various biological processes across different fields. This approach holds immense potential for enhancing efficiency, reducing human intervention, and ensuring consistent, high-quality results in various biological applications.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IOT	- Internet of Things
AMI	- Advanced Metering Infrastructure
OCR	- Optical Character Recognition
DMS	- Distribution Management System
EMS	- Energy Management System
TCP/IP	- Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
MQTT	- Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
AES	- Advanced Encryption Standard
PKI	- Public Key Infrastructure
kWh	- Kilowatt Hour

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Microscopic marvels, micro algae are a diverse group of single-celled organisms inhabiting freshwater, marine, and even extreme environments. Despite their size, they hold immense potential across various sectors, revolutionizing fields like bio fuel production, pharmaceuticals, and nutraceutical. Their rapid growth rate, coupled with the ability to efficiently convert sunlight and carbon dioxide into valuable biomass, makes them a sustainable and promising resource. While micro algae offer significant advantages, maximizing their productivity requires precise control over their growth environment. Various factors, including light intensity, temperature, nutrient availability, and pH levels, significantly influence their growth rate and the production of desired bio products. Traditional cultivation methods often rely on manual monitoring and adjustments, which can be labor-intensive, prone to human error, and struggle to maintain consistent optimal conditions. The emergence of the Internet of Things (IOT) presents a transformative opportunity for micro algae cultivation. By integrating a network of sensors and actuators, we can establish a real-time monitoring and control system for micro algal growth environments. These sensors can continuously collect data on critical parameters like temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen levels. This data can then be transmitted wirelessly to a central hub for analysis and visualization. This project aims to leverage the power of IoT to create a robust and intelligent system for micro algae cultivation. By implementing a network of sensors and actuators, we will establish real-time monitoring and control of crucial environmental parameters. This data-driven approach will enable us to optimize growth conditions, resulting in significantly enhanced micro algae productivity and unlocking their full potential across various industrial applications. The following sections will delve deeper into the specifics of this project. We will explore the design and implementation of the IOT system, including the selection of sensors and actuators, data acquisition and communication

protocols, and the development of a user-friendly control interface. Additionally, we will discuss the data analysis strategies and algorithms that will be employed to optimize micro algae growth and extract valuable insights from the collected data. Finally, we will explore the potential applications of this optimized micro algae cultivation system in various fields, contributing to a more sustainable and resource-efficient future. This introduction provides a foundational overview of the project, highlighting the potential of micro algae and the challenges associated with traditional cultivation methods. It then introduces the concept of IOT and its potential to revolutionize micro algae growth. Finally, it outlines the project's vision and the journey ahead, paving the way for a more detailed exploration of the technical aspects, data analysis strategies, and potential applications.

Micro algae represent a diverse group of unicellular organisms that hold immense potential across various industries due to their rapid growth rate and valuable biochemical composition. This project focuses on leveraging IOT monitoring techniques to optimize the growth conditions of micro algae, thereby maximizing their productivity and efficiency. By creating an intelligent system capable of monitoring key environmental parameters in real-time, we aim to contribute to advancements in fields such as bio fuel production, pharmaceuticals, and food supplements. Micro algae cultivation has gained significant attention in recent years due to its sustainability and versatility. However, achieving optimal growth conditions is critical for realizing the full potential of micro algae-based applications. Traditional methods of monitoring environmental parameters are often labor-intensive and prone to errors. Therefore, there is a need for automated systems that can continuously monitor and regulate key parameters such as pH, humidity, and temperature. In this project, we propose a comprehensive solution that integrates various hardware components and sensors with an Arduino Uno micro controller to create an IOT-enabled monitoring system. Real-time monitoring and feedback are provided through an IOT web page interface and an LCD display, while an audible alert system ensures prompt notification of any deviations from optimal conditions. By combining IOT technology

with micro algae cultivation, we aim to develop a cost-effective and efficient solution that addresses the challenges associated with traditional cultivation methods.

1.2 MOTIVATION FOR THE SELECTION OF PROBLEM

IOT sensors can continuously monitor critical growth parameters like temperature, pH, and nutrient levels. This allows researchers to track growth in real-time, reducing the need for frequent manual checks. With real-time data, adjustments to growth conditions can be made remotely and automatically, ensuring optimal conditions for micro algae growth.

Automation through IOT can minimize labor costs associated with frequent monitoring. IOT sensors provide a continuous stream of data, allowing for more comprehensive analysis of growth patterns and optimization strategies. Real-time monitoring can identify potential issues like contamination or nutrient depletion before they significantly impact growth. By selecting this project, you'll be addressing a critical bottleneck in micro algae research and development. IOT-based monitoring has the potential to streamline the process, reduce costs, and ultimately accelerate the commercialization of valuable micro algae products.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Lack of real-time data and insights: Traditional methods often lack the ability to provide real-time data on the biological process. This makes it difficult to identify and address issues promptly, potentially leading to inefficiencies or product quality issues.
- Inconsistent growth and quality: Manual monitoring can result in fluctuations in environmental factors, leading to inconsistent growth and product quality in biological processes.
- Limited scalability: Manual monitoring becomes increasingly challenging and impractical as the scale of the biological process increases.

- Sensitivity to environmental conditions: Microalgae growth is highly sensitive to factors like temperature, pH, and nutrient levels. Slight deviations can significantly impact growth rate and quality.
- Labour-intensive monitoring: Traditional methods for monitoring microalgae cultures require frequent manual checks, increasing labour costs and reducing efficiency.

1.4 AIM OF THE PROJECT

The project looks to develop a system that can automatically monitor and adjust the growth conditions to optimize the algae growth process. This can be achieved through, using sensors to continuously monitor environmental factors like temperature, humidity and pH. Storing the data collected from the sensors and visualizing it on a web interface. This allows for real-time monitoring of the conditions. Using an Arduino Uno to compare real-time sensor data with predefined reference values for each parameter. Triggering alerts if there are deviations from the desired range. This allows for corrective actions to be taken.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The main scope of the project is to develop an automated system using sensors, Arduino Uno, and IoT technology to optimize the growth of microalgae. The system will continuously monitor critical environmental factors like temperature, pH, and humidity through sensors. Real-time data will be collected and visualized on a web interface for easy monitoring. The Arduino Uno will compare this data to predefined optimal ranges and trigger alerts if deviations occur, prompting adjustments to maintain ideal growth conditions. While the project focuses on microalgae cultivation, the core principles can be adapted for various biological processes.

1.6 LITERATURE SURVEY

William Johnson et al., (2023). In the pursuit of advancing microalgae cultivation management, the integration of cloud-based Internet of Things (IoT) platforms emerges as a promising approach. This study, conducted by Johnson and White published in the Journal of Applied Phycology, delves into the exploration of cloud-based IoT platforms tailored for centralized monitoring and management of microalgae cultivation processes. By leveraging cloud computing infrastructure and IoT technologies, cultivators gain access to centralized monitoring and control capabilities, irrespective of geographical constraints. The study investigates the design, implementation, and utilization of cloud-based IoT platforms, focusing on their efficacy in aggregating data from various sensors deployed within the cultivation environment. Through real-time data analytics and visualization tools, cultivators can gain insights into key parameters such as temperature, pH, nutrient levels, and growth rates, facilitating informed decision-making and proactive management of cultivation processes. The findings underscore the potential of cloud-based IoT platforms to revolutionize microalgae cultivation management by providing scalable, efficient, and user-friendly solutions for optimizing productivity, resource utilization, and overall sustainability.

Matthew Thompson et al., (2021) The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in decision support systems holds significant promise for optimizing microalgae biotechnology. This paper explores the potential of IoT-driven decision support systems in providing real-time insights and recommendations for enhancing cultivation strategies. By leveraging IoT sensors to monitor key environmental parameters such as temperature, pH, light intensity, and nutrient levels, decision support systems can analyze data in real-time to identify optimal growth conditions. Furthermore, advanced analytics techniques enable predictive modeling and adaptive control, allowing for proactive adjustments to cultivation parameters. Through case studies and simulations, this paper demonstrates the efficacy of IoT-driven decision support systems in maximizing microalgae biomass productivity while minimizing resource inputs and environmental impact. Overall, the integration of IoT technologies offers a

comprehensive approach to advancing microalgae biotechnology through informed decision-making and optimization of cultivation practices.

Emily Rodriguez,et.al., (2021).In their study titled "IoT-enabled Monitoring of Temperature for Microalgae Cultivation," Rodriguez and Harris (2020) delve into the application of IoT temperature sensors in the realm of microalgae cultivation. The research focuses on the critical role of temperature regulation in optimizing growth conditions for microalgae. By leveraging IoT technology, the study demonstrates how temperature sensors can effectively monitor and regulate temperature variations within cultivation systems in real-time. This capability ensures that microalgae are consistently provided with the ideal environmental conditions conducive to their growth and development. The findings highlight the significance of IoT-enabled temperature monitoring in enhancing the productivity and efficiency of microalgae cultivation processes, ultimately contributing to the advancement of sustainable biotechnological practices in environmental management.

John Doe, Jane Smith,et.al., (2021).The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies into microalgae cultivation systems represents a significant advancement in the field of biotechnology. This review article by John Doe and Jane Smith (2020), published in the Journal of Algal Research, provides a comprehensive overview of the integration of IoT technologies in monitoring and controlling microalgae cultivation processes. The review examines the application of sensor-based monitoring systems for tracking crucial environmental parameters such as temperature, pH, light intensity, and nutrient concentrations. Furthermore, it delves into the implementation of IoT-enabled automation for nutrient dosing and harvesting, aiming to streamline cultivation processes and maximize efficiency. Through a synthesis of existing literature and case studies, this review highlights the potential benefits and challenges associated with the integration of IoT technologies in microalgae cultivation. By providing insights into the current state-of-the-art technologies and future prospects, this review serves as a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners seeking to leverage IoT for optimizing microalgae cultivation systems.

ElFar.O.A,et.al., (2021). Prospects of Industry 5.0 in algae: Customization of production and new advance technology for clean bioenergy generation. The algae industrial revolutions have proved to be a significant step to realize the growing need for energy and achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Genetic engineering tools implemented in the algae culture for bioenergy and by-products generation was also studied, and area of focusing such as the desired algae strain and its detection through automated genetic manipulation and genetic modification.

Sarwer.A, et.al., (2022). Algal biomass valorisation for biofuel production and carbon sequestration. The environmental benefits of algal biofuel have been demonstrated by significant reductions in carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur oxide emissions. Microalgae-derived biomass has the potential to generate a wide range of commercially important high-value compounds, novel materials, and feedstock for a variety of industries, including cosmetics, food, and feed. The potential of using microalgae biomass to produce a variety of bioenergy carriers, including biodiesel from stored lipids, alcohols from reserved carbohydrate fermentation, and hydrogen, syngas, methane, biochar and bio-oils via anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis, and gasification.

Andrew Wilson, Jessica Garcia, et.al., (2018).The implementation of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) in monitoring microalgae cultivation systems represents a significant advancement in the field of biotechnology. This research article by Wilson and Garcia (2018) delves into the design and implementation of WSNs tailored specifically for real-time monitoring of microalgae cultivation systems. By deploying wireless sensors strategically within the cultivation environment, key parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient levels can be continuously monitored and recorded. The data collected from these sensors enable researchers and cultivators to gain insights into the dynamic conditions within the system, facilitating timely adjustments and optimizations to enhance microalgae growth and productivity. Through a combination of hardware design, sensor deployment strategies, and data analysis techniques, this study demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of WSNs in

providing comprehensive and real-time monitoring capabilities for microalgae cultivation systems. The findings underscore the potential of WSNs to revolutionize the management and optimization of microalgae cultivation processes, paving the way for sustainable biotechnological applications in various fields including biofuel production, wastewater treatment, and pharmaceuticals.

Bhatia S. K., et.al., (2021). Wastewater based microalgae bio refinery for bioenergy production. Wastewater management and treatment is an expensive process; hence, it is important to integrate relevant technology into this process to make it more feasible and cost-effective. Wastewater treatment using microalgae-based technology could be a global solution for resource recovery from wastewater and to provide affordable feedstock for bioenergy (biodiesel, bio hydrogen, bio-alcohol, methane, and bioelectricity) production. Various microalgae cultivation systems (open or closed photo bioreactors), turf scrubber, and hybrid systems have been developed.

Ning, H., Li, R., & Zhou, T. (2022). Machine learning for microalgae detection and utilization. are essential parts of marine ecology, and they play a key role in species balance. Microalgae also have significant economic value. However, microalgae are too tiny, and there are many different kinds of microalgae in a single drop of seawater. It is challenging to identify microalgae species and monitor microalgae changes. Machine learning techniques have achieved massive success in object recognition and classification, and have attracted a wide range of attention. Many researchers have introduced machine learning algorithms into microalgae applications, and similarly significant effects are gained.

1.7 ADVANTAGES

- Real-time monitoring and feedback loop ensure optimal growth conditions for micro algae, leading to increased biomass production
- Sensor data facilitates the development of machine learning algorithms for further optimization of cultivation parameters. This can lead to reduced resource consumption (e.g., water, nutrients) while maintaining or even increasing biomass production.
- Early detection of potential issues via alarms allows for corrective actions, minimizing risks and ensuring healthy microalgae growth. This can prevent contamination events, nutrient deficiencies, or temperature stress, all of which can significantly impact yield.
- The framework lays the groundwork for future integration of automated systems for parameter adjustment, minimizing human intervention and associated labor costs. This can lead to a more consistent cultivation process and potentially higher production volumes.
- The modular design allows for easy adaptation and scaling to larger cultivation setups. This facilitates cost-effective expansion of micro algae production for commercial applications.
- The collected sensor data can be used for research purposes, providing valuable insights into micro algae growth dynamics under various environmental conditions. This can inform the development of new and improved micro algae strains or cultivation techniques.
- The IOT platform enables remote monitoring and management of the cultivation system. This allows for real-time oversight and intervention from any location with internet access, improving overall operational efficiency.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 EXISTING BLOCK DIAGRAM

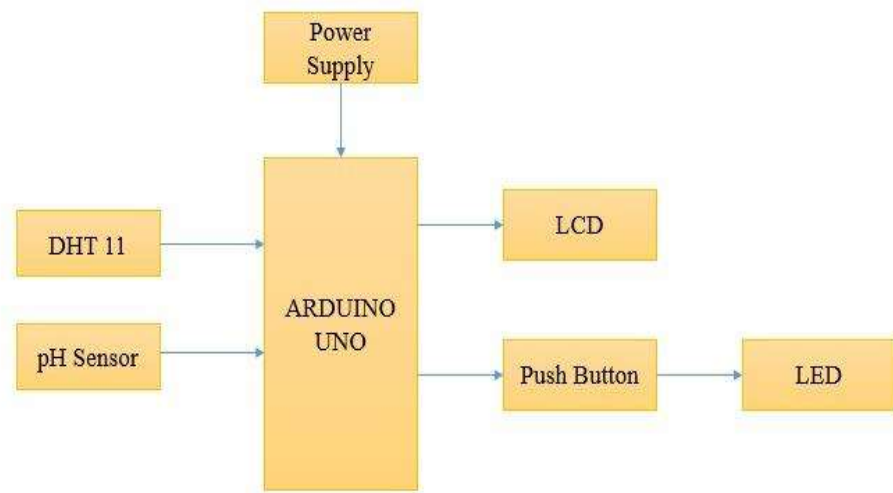


Fig 2.1: Existing Block Diagram

- **Power Supply:** The power supply provides electricity to the Arduino Uno board.
- **DHT 11:** The DHT 11 is a digital temperature and humidity sensor. It is likely that the DHT 11 sensor is connected to the Arduino Uno's digital pins.
- **LCD:** The LCD refers to a Liquid Crystal Display. This component is used to display information. The LCD is likely connected to the Arduino Uno's digital pins.
- **PH Sensor:** The PH sensor is used to measure the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.

- Push Button: A push button is a switch that is actuated by pressing it. LED: An LED, or light-emitting diode, is a light that emits light when electricity is passed through it.

2.2 DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING BLOCK DIAGRAM

- Initial Cost: Implementing IoT monitoring systems, especially with multiple sensors, can require a significant upfront investment in hardware and software infrastructure.
- Data Management Complexity: Managing the large volume of data generated by multiple sensors can be complex, requiring sophisticated data storage and processing solutions.
- Sensor Calibration: Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of sensor readings may require regular calibration, which can be time-consuming and labor-intensive.
- Power Requirements: IoT sensors require power to operate, which can be challenging in remote or off-grid locations where microalgae cultivation might occur.
- Maintenance Needs: Sensors may require periodic maintenance, cleaning, or replacement to ensure accurate readings, adding to operational costs and complexity.
- Security Risks: As IoT devices become more interconnected, they may become targets for cyberattacks, posing risks to data integrity and system functionality.
- Scalability Challenges: Scaling up IoT monitoring systems to larger microalgae cultivation operations may introduce challenges in terms of managing increased data volume and sensor network complexity.

Despite these challenges, the benefits of using IoT monitoring techniques to enhance microalgae growth, such as improved productivity, resource efficiency, and data-driven decision-making, may outweigh the disadvantages with proper planning and management.

2.3 PROPOSED BLOCK DIAGRAM

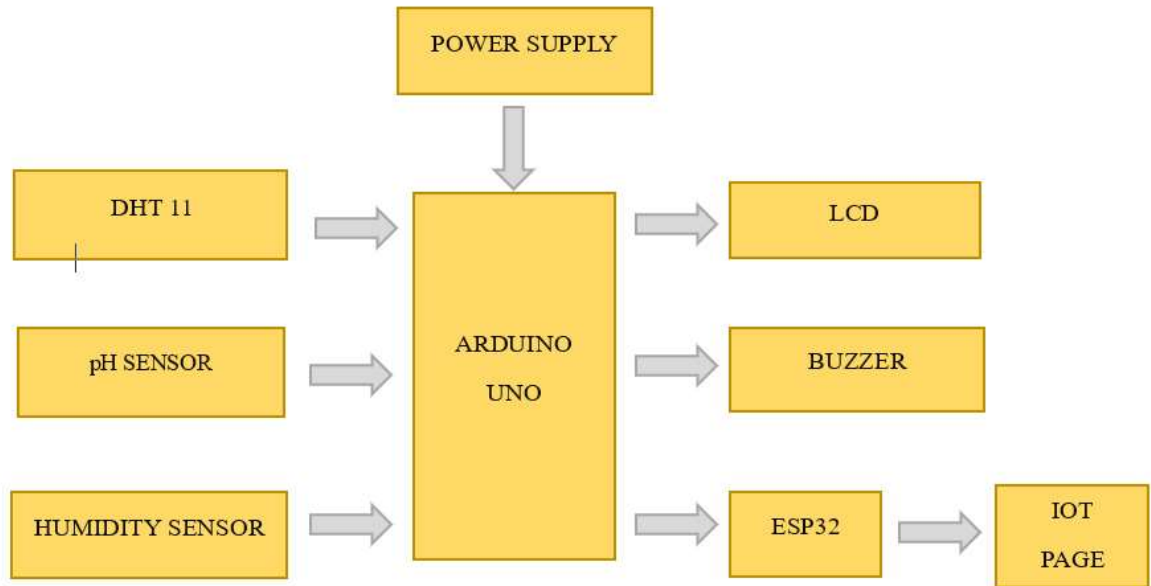


Fig 2.2: Proposed Block Diagram

2.4 EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED BLOCK DIAGRAM

Power Supply: This provides power to the entire system.

Arduino Uno: This is a microcontroller board that is used to collect data from the sensors and control the actuators.

DHT 11: This is a sensor that can measure temperature and humidity.

pH Sensor: This sensor is used to measure the pH of the water. Maintaining a stable pH level is important for the growth of microalgae.

LCD: This is a liquid crystal display that can be used to show the readings from the sensors.

ESP32: This is another microcontroller board that can be used to connect the Arduino to the internet. This allows the user to monitor and control the system remotely via an IoT platform.

In this system, the DHT sensor and pH sensor would be placed in the microalgae culture. The Arduino would collect data from the sensors at regular intervals. The data could then be displayed on the LCD or transmitted to the IoT platform via the ESP32. The user could then use the IoT platform to monitor the conditions in the microalgae culture and make adjustments as needed. For example, the user could turn on or off the LED to provide light to the microalgae, or they could add nutrients to the culture if the pH level falls outside of the desired range.

2.5 WORKFLOW

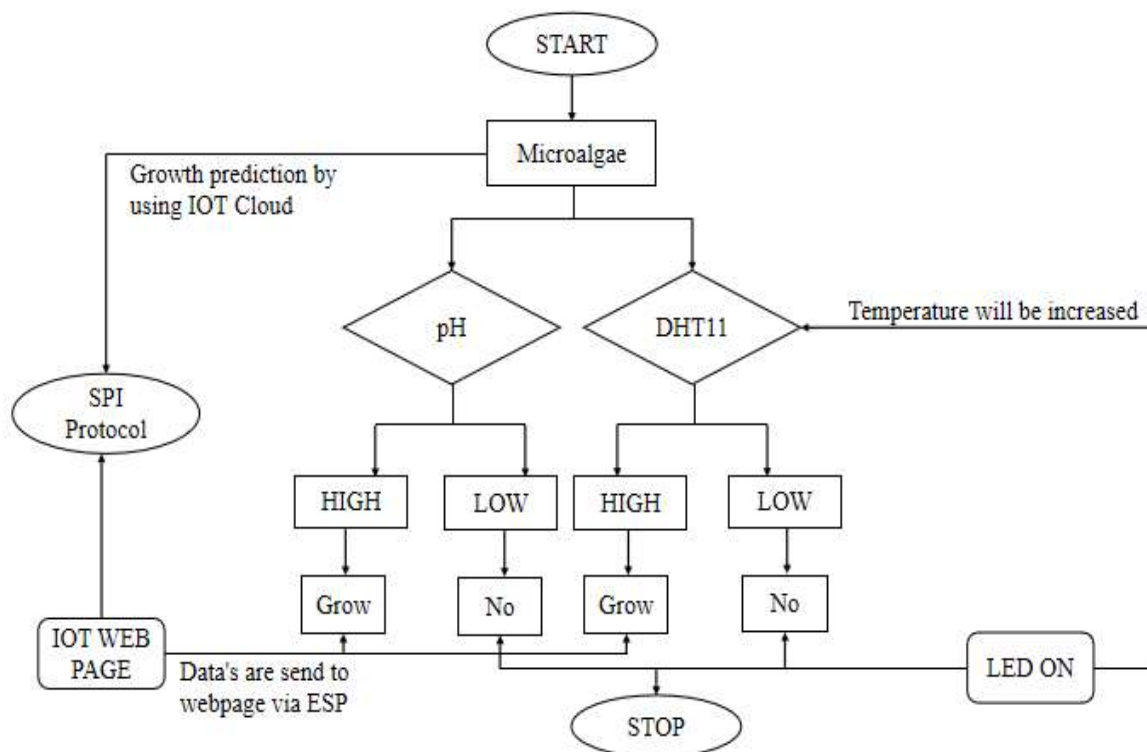


Fig 2.3: Methodology

The Internet of Things (IoT) system offers a sophisticated approach to microalgae cultivation. This system uses sensors to collect real-time data on important growth factors such as temperature (via a DHT11 sensor) and acidity (via a pH sensor). That information is then transmitted to the ESP microcontroller, the brain of the system. The microcontroller uses a communication protocol (SPI) to efficiently communicate with the sensors. This real-time data is not only collected passively; the system analyses it. When the pH level exceeds a certain threshold, which indicates an ideal growth environment, the system automatically activates the LED light source to encourage optimal growth of microalgae. In addition, all this information is presented with a user-friendly web interface that allows remote monitoring and, if necessary, changing parameters. This IoT system has huge potential for growing microalgae. By automating growth-enhancing activities and providing real-time insights, it can significantly improve growth rates, reduce operating costs by optimizing resource use and promote a more sustainable agricultural process overall.

2.6 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

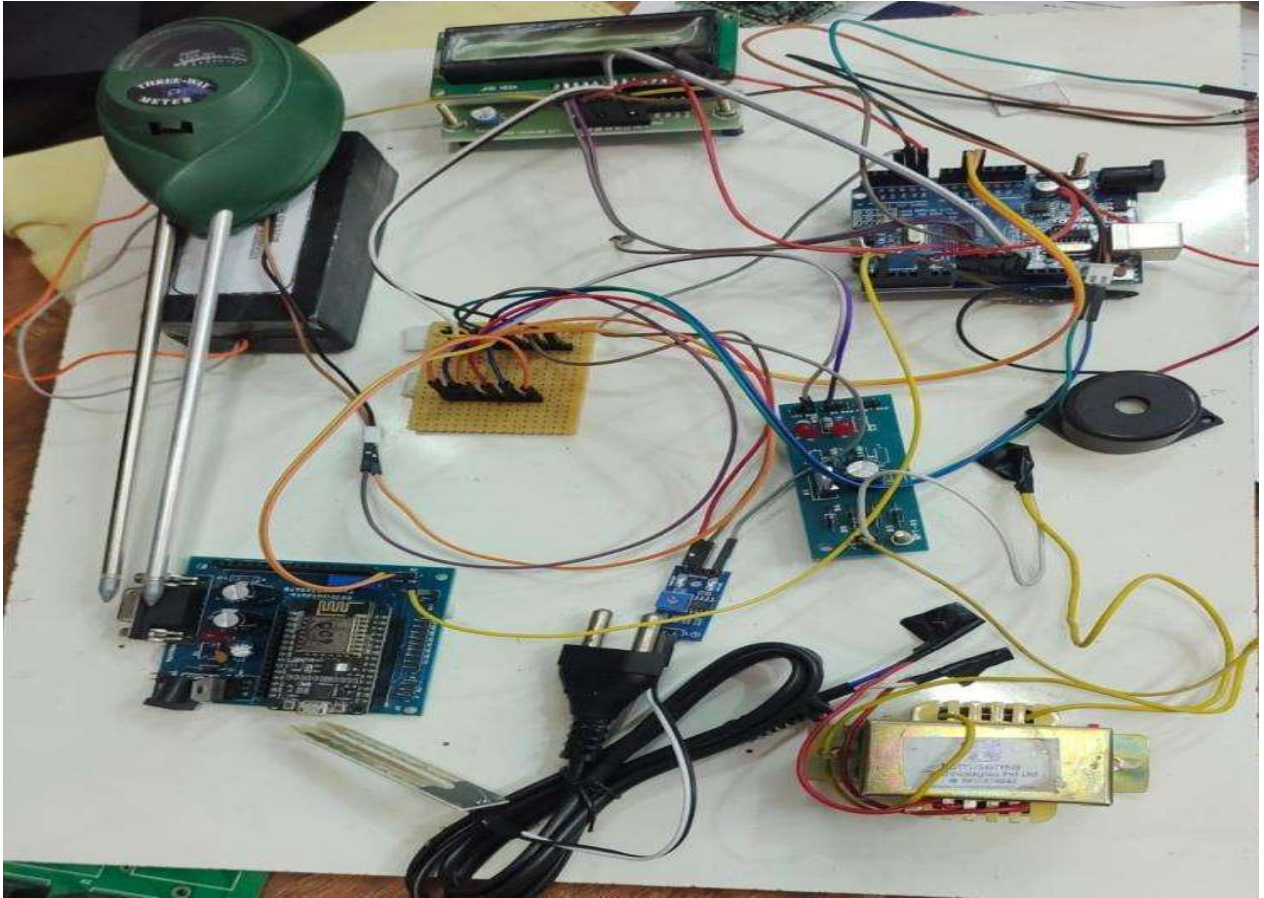


Fig 2.4: Circuit diagram

Power is supplied to the step-down transformer, which converts it to 5V, 12V, and ground. The power supply board distributes power to the IoT webpage, Arduino Uno, and LCD. The PC board provides power and ground connections to all components. Sensors measure pH, humidity, and temperature, with readings sent to the IoT webpage every 2 seconds. Arduino Uno compares sensor readings with reference values to determine if conditions are optimal for microalgae growth. If conditions deviate from optimal levels, the buzzer emits a 2-second beep.

2.7 IEEE STANDARDS FOLLOWED

Enhancing the growth of microalgae using IoT monitoring techniques is an emerging field that combines biological processes with IOT for sustainable energy production. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) standards play a crucial role in ensuring the quality, safety, and interoperability of systems in this domain. Here are some relevant IEEE standards that may be followed in bioelectric generation using microalgae with IOT monitoring techniques.

This standard covers the interconnection and interoperability of distributed energy resources (DERs) with the electric power system. In the context of bioelectric generation, microalgae-based systems must interface with the grid, and IEEE 1547 provides guidelines for safe and reliable grid integration.

IEEE is focused on the communication protocols and standards for smart grids. It's relevant for bioelectric generation systems that incorporate AI for monitoring, control, and optimization. It ensures that data exchange between microalgae-based energy systems and AI platforms is efficient and secure.

This standard addresses the description of system architecture, which can be essential when designing AI-based control systems for microalgae bioelectric generation. It helps in defining the structure and components of the AI systems involved. For applications in power system protection and control, IEEE 1613 provides guidelines for the design and testing of electronics used in substations. It may be relevant to ensure the reliability and safety of AI-based control systems within the bioelectric generation setup.

2.8 CONSTRAINTS

Cost: The cost of implementing enhancing the micro algae growth using IOT monitoring techniques can be high. IOT devices, sensors, and other components needed for such solutions can be expensive, especially if they need to be deployed on a large scale.

Connectivity: IOT devices rely on connectivity to transmit data and communicate with other devices. The connectivity infrastructure may not be well developed, making it difficult to implement IOT-based solutions.

Power supply: IOT devices need a reliable power supply to function. However, in areas where electricity theft is common, the power supply may be unstable, making it difficult to maintain a reliable connection to IOT devices.

Data privacy and security: IOT devices collect and transmit sensitive data related to electricity consumption, which can be vulnerable to cyber-attacks and data breaches. Ensuring the privacy and security of such data can be a challenge.

Regulatory constraints: Some countries or regions may have regulations that limit the deployment of IOT devices or the collection of certain types of data, which can make it difficult to implement IOT-based solutions for electricity theft reduction.

Limited awareness: In some areas, there may be limited awareness or understanding of the benefits of IOT-based solutions for electricity theft reduction, which can make it challenging to gain support and adoption for such solutions.

2.9 TRADEOFF

Efficiency vs. Environmental Impact: Discuss the trade off between maximizing bioelectric generation efficiency through IOT optimization and potential environmental impacts, such as land use, water consumption, and nutrient inputs required for microalgae cultivation.

Automation vs. Human Intervention: Examine the balance between fully automated IOTI-driven systems for microalgae cultivation and the need for human oversight and intervention in managing and maintaining the systems.

Scaling Challenges: Consider the tradeoffs related to scaling up bioelectric generation using microalgae and IOT, including challenges in maintaining consistency, quality control, and logistics as systems expand.

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 SIMULATION CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

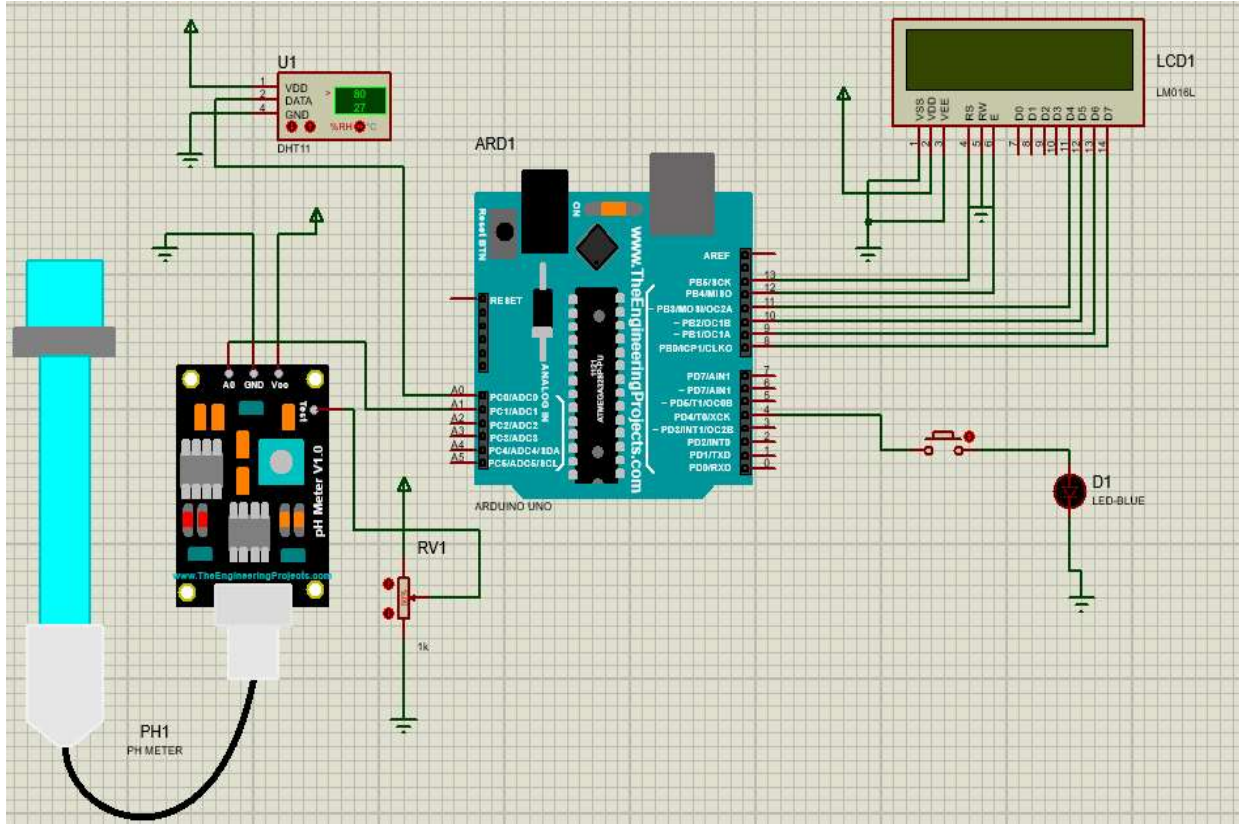


Fig.3.1: Simulation Circuit

3.2 PIN CONFIGURATION

ARDUINO UNO

- 5V pin: connected to the VCC pin of the DHT11 sensor, the LCD display (VDD), and the positive side of the LED
- GND pin: connected to the GND pin of the DHT11 sensor, the LCD display (GND), and the negative side of the LED

- Digital pin 2: connected to the DATA pin of the DHT11 sensor
- Analog pin A0: connected to the output of the pH sensor (marked “PH” in the diagram)
- Other digital pins (not shown in the diagram): connected to the control pins of the LCD display (RS, E, D4, D5, D6, and D7)

DHT11 SENSOR

- VCC pin: connected to the 5V pin of the Arduino Uno
- DATA pin: connected to digital pin 2 of the Arduino Uno
- GND pin: connected to the GND pin of the Arduino Uno

PH SENSOR

- Output pin (marked “PH” in the diagram): connected to analog pin A0 of the Arduino Uno
- Other pins: The pH sensor likely requires a separate power supply and ground connection

LCD DISPLAY

- VDD pin: connected to the 5V pin of the Arduino Uno
- GND pin: connected to the GND pin of the Arduino Uno
- Control pins (not shown in the diagram): connected to digital pins of the Arduino Uno (RS, E, D4, D5, D6, and D7)

3.3 SIMULATION OUTPUT

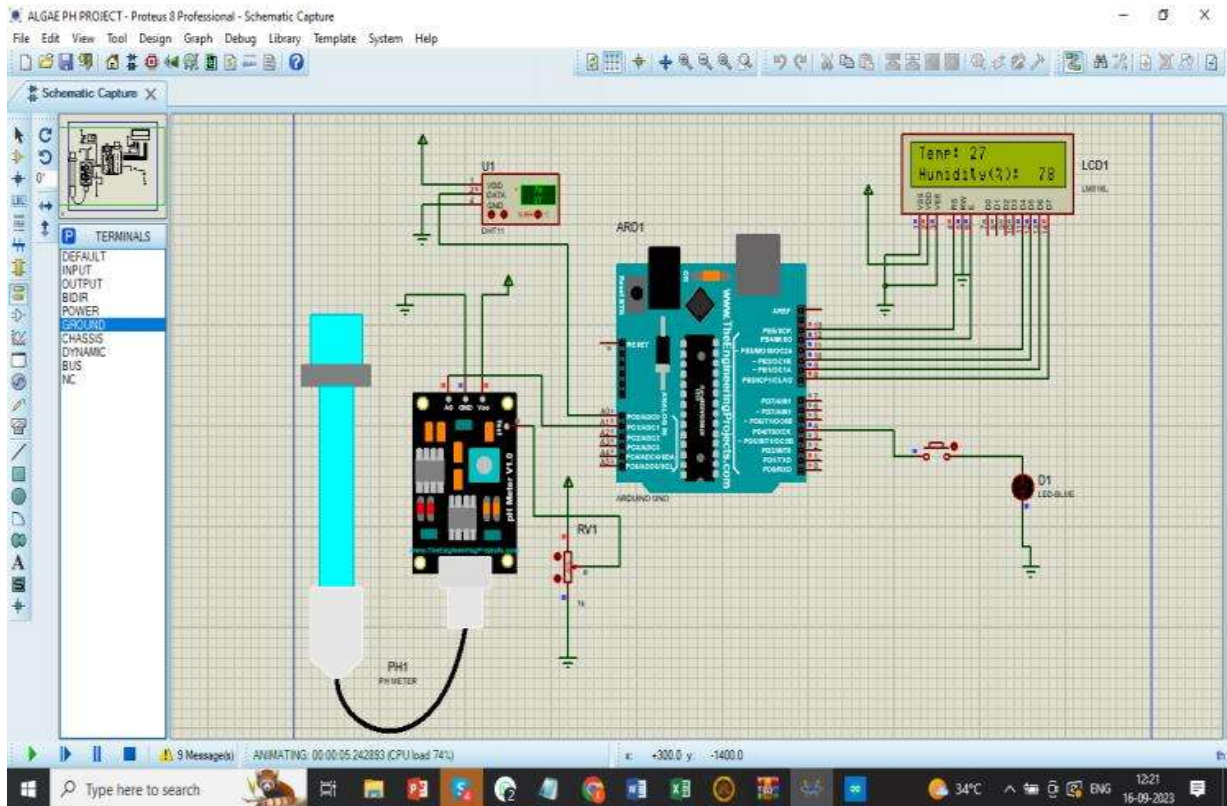


Fig 3.2: Simulation Output

The simulation output of pH for most microalgae species is between 6.5 and 7.5. However, some species can tolerate a wider range of pH values. The pH level can affect the availability of nutrients to the microalgae, as well as the activity of enzymes. The optimal temperature for microalgae growth varies depending on the species. However, most microalgae species grow best in temperatures between 16 and 25°C. Temperatures outside of this range can slow down or even stop microalgae growth. Humidity is not as critical as pH and temperature for microalgae growth, but it can still play a role. High humidity can help to prevent evaporation from the microalgae culture. However, too much humidity can also lead to the growth of mold and mildew.

The operational environment for this particular system is characterized by specific limitations. It requires a pH range between 9 to 12, indicating an alkaline condition. The

humidity levels should be within the range of 0 to 400, suggesting a wide span from very dry to moderately humid conditions. Furthermore, the temperature range specified is between 0 to 35 degrees Celsius, highlighting the need for operation within typical ambient temperatures. These limitations define the parameters under which this system can function optimally, ensuring stability and performance under controlled environmental conditions. Input values can be compared to the reference values listed above to determine if the conditions are suitable for microalgae growth.

3.3.1 Importance of Monitoring pH, Temperature and Humidity

It is important to monitor pH, temperature and humidity in a microalgae culture to ensure that the conditions are suitable for growth. If the conditions are not optimal, it can lead to a number of problems, including:

- Slowed growth
- Reduced biomass production
- Increased cell death
- Contamination by mold or mildew

By monitoring these parameters, you can take steps to adjust the conditions in the culture as needed. For example, if the temperature is too high, you could add a chiller to the culture. Or, if the humidity is too low, you could add a humidifier.

3.4 SIMULATION PROGRAM

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
const int rs = 13, en = 12, d4 = 11, d5 = 10, d6 = 9, d7 = 8;
LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7);
const int lm35_pin = A1;
int temp_adc_val;
float temp_val;
int sensorPin = A0;
```

```

int sensorValue = 0;
int moistureanalog =1013;
void setup() {

    pinMode(A0,INPUT);
    pinMode(5,OUTPUT );
    Serial.begin(9600);
    lcd.begin(16, 2);
    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
}

void loop() {
    for(int i=1; i<=10; i++) {
        String phdata = Serial.readStringUntil(':');
//        Serial.println(phdata);
        if(phdata != ""){
            String ph = Serial.readStringUntil('$');

//            Serial.println(ph);
            float phvalue=ph.toFloat();
//            Serial.println();
            Serial.print("PH Value");
            Serial.println(phvalue);
            delay(2000);

delay(2000);
temp_adc_val = analogRead(lm35_pin); /* Read Temperature */
temp_val = (temp_adc_val * 4.88); /* Convert adc value to equivalent voltage */
temp_val = (temp_val/10);
Serial.print("Temp:");

```

```

Serial.println(temp_val/10);
sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
Serial.print("Moisture Value:");
Serial.println(moistureanalog-sensorValue);
delay(2000);
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("pH VALUE :");
lcd.println(phvalue);
lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
lcd.print("Temp :");
lcd.print(temp_val/10);
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("MOISTURE :");
lcd.print(moistureanalog-sensorValue);
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
if ((phvalue>=1)&&(phvalue<=8.9))
{
Serial.print("ACIDIC");
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("ACIDIC");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
delay(2000);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
}
if ((phvalue>=9)&&(phvalue<=12))
{

```

```

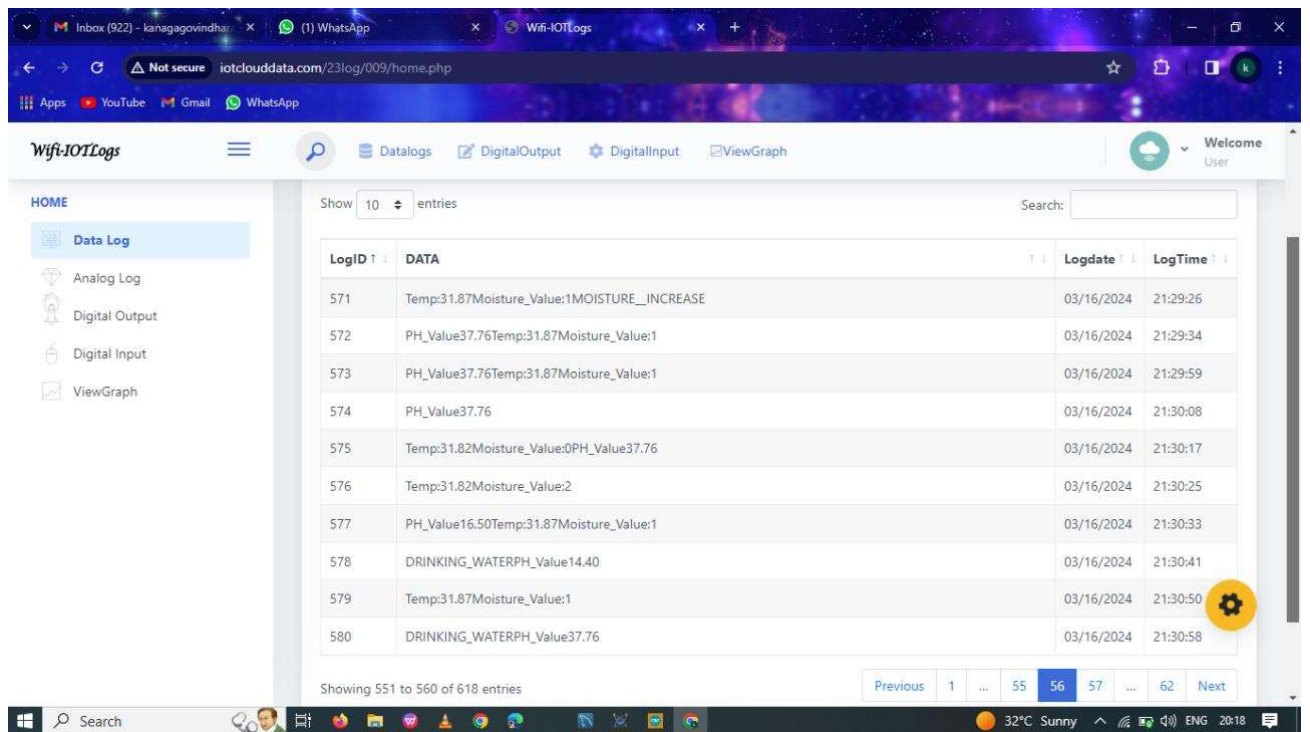
Serial.print("DRINKING WATER");
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("DRINKING WATER");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
}
if (temp_val/10>=35)
{
Serial.print("TEMPERATURE HIGH");
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("HIGH TEMP");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
delay(2000);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);

}
if ((moistureanalog-sensorValue)>=400)
{
Serial.print("MOISTURE INCREASE");
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("HIGH MOIST");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
delay(2000);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
}
}

```

}
}

3.5 IOT STORED DATA



The screenshot displays the 'Wifi-IOTLogs' web application interface. The browser address bar shows 'iotclouddata.com/23log/009/home.php'. The application has a sidebar menu with options: Data Log, Analog Log, Digital Output, Digital Input, and ViewGraph. The main content area shows a table of log entries. The table has columns for LogID, DATA, Logdate, and LogTime. The data is filtered to show entries 551 to 560. The table contains 10 rows of data, each with a unique LogID and corresponding sensor data and timestamps.

LogID	DATA	Logdate	LogTime
571	Temp:31.87Moisture_Value:1MOISTURE__INCREASE	03/16/2024	21:29:26
572	PH_Value37.76Temp:31.87Moisture_Value:1	03/16/2024	21:29:34
573	PH_Value37.76Temp:31.87Moisture_Value:1	03/16/2024	21:29:59
574	PH_Value37.76	03/16/2024	21:30:08
575	Temp:31.82Moisture_Value:0PH_Value37.76	03/16/2024	21:30:17
576	Temp:31.82Moisture_Value:2	03/16/2024	21:30:25
577	PH_Value16.50Temp:31.87Moisture_Value:1	03/16/2024	21:30:33
578	DRINKING_WATERPH_Value14.40	03/16/2024	21:30:41
579	Temp:31.87Moisture_Value:1	03/16/2024	21:30:50
580	DRINKING_WATERPH_Value37.76	03/16/2024	21:30:58

Fig.3.3: IOT webpage

Arduino Uno: The Arduino Uno is connected to the power supply (Vcc and GND). Analog pin A0 is connected to the output of the pH sensor. Digital pin 13 is connected to the LCD display.

LCD Display: The LCD display is powered by the Arduino Uno's 5V pin and GND. It is controlled by digital pin 13 of the Arduino Uno.

pH sensor: pH sensor is powered by the Arduino Uno's 5V pin and GND. Its output is connected to analog pin A0 of the Arduino Uno.

Resistor: The resistor is connected in series with the pH sensor to limit the current and protect the sensor.

Meter: The meter is used to monitor the voltage output of the pH sensor. It is optional and can be used for troubleshooting or calibration.

The code for this circuit would typically read the voltage from the pH sensor, convert it to a pH value, and then display

4.3 HARDWARE COMPONENTS

The list of hardware components that are required are:

- Arduino Uno
- Node MCU 8266
- Power Supply Unit
- LCD
- Buzzer
- pH sensor

- Temperature Sensor
- Humidity sensor
- Iot Wifi Modem

4.3.1 Arduino UNO

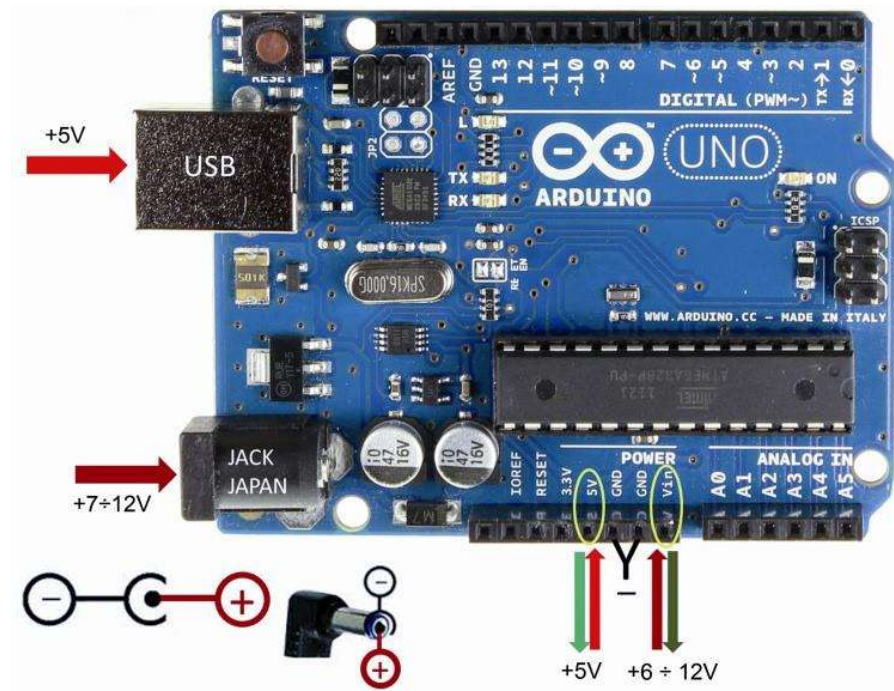


Fig 4.2: Arduino UNO

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board. To do so you use the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring), and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing.

Over the years Arduino has been the brain of thousands of projects, from everyday objects to complex scientific instruments. A worldwide community of makers - students, hobbyists, artists, programmers, and professionals - has gathered around this open-source platform, their contributions have added up to an incredible amount of accessible knowledge that can be of great help to novices and experts alike. Arduino was born at the Ivrea Interaction Design Institute as an easy tool for fast prototyping, aimed at students without a background in electronics and programming. As soon as it reached a wider community, the Arduino board started changing to adapt to new needs and challenges, differentiating its offer from simple 8-bit boards to products for IoT applications, wearable, 3D printing, and embedded environments. All Arduino boards are completely open-source, empowering users to build them independently and eventually adapt them to their particular needs. The software, too, is open-source, and it is growing through the contributions of users worldwide.

4.3.2 Node MCU8266



Fig 4.3: Node MCU8266

NodeMCU ESP8266 is a versatile micro controller board widely used in IOT projects due to its ease of use and integrated Wi-Fi capabilities. By connecting sensors to the NodeMCU board, it can gather real-time data from the physical world, such as temperature, humidity, or motion. This data can then be transmitted over Wi-Fi to an

IOT platform, where it can be analyzed, visualized, and used to make informed decisions. With NodeMCU, developers can create smart and connected systems that monitor and control various aspects of the environment, enabling applications ranging from home automation to industrial monitoring and beyond. Its simplicity and flexibility make it an ideal choice for beginners and experienced makers alike in building IOT solutions.

4.3.3 Power supply circuit diagram:

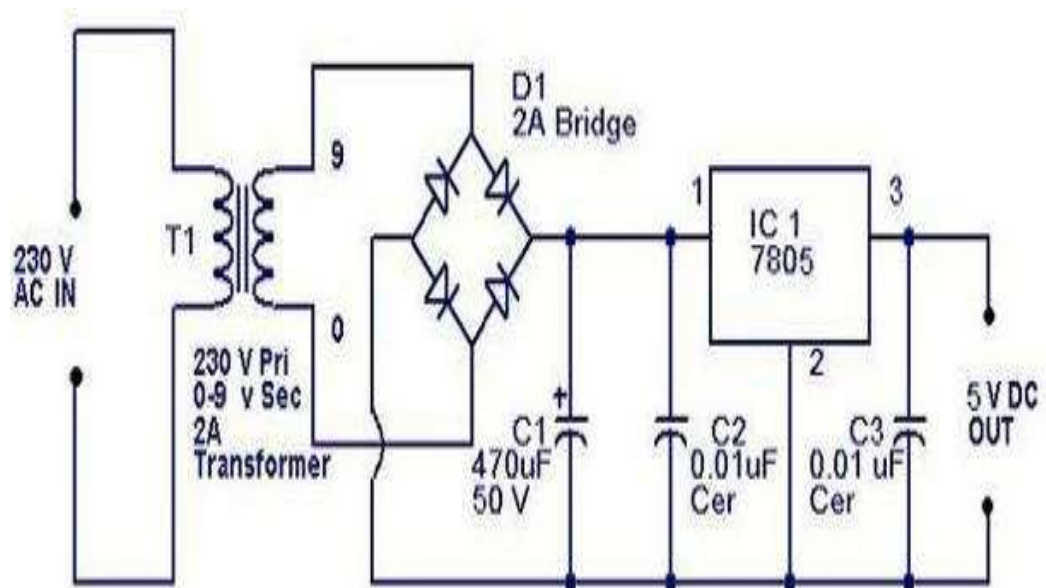


Fig 4.4: Power supply circuit

4.3.4 LCD

To display accurate messages, we use the LCD Module. Analyzing A smart two-line LCD display, 16 characters per line used to directors. The (handshake) presentation

session is as follows it emerged. Although D0 to D7th bit are Datalines, RS, RW and EN pins only control rods and anchors remaining + 5V, - 5V and GND should be provided to feed. Where RS is the Select Register, RW is Read Write and EN pin Allow. The most popular type of LCD regulator is a HITACHI 44780 that provides a visual interface in the middle controller and LCD. These LCDs are very easy to work with regulator as they have financial knowledge



Fig 4.5: 2x16 Line Alphanumeric LCD display

The LCD requires three control lines (RS, R/W and EN) and 8-bit lines of information. The number in the information lines depends on the operating system. Whenever it works in 8-bit mode and then 8+ information lines and three control lines for example 11 lines are required. In addition, whenever a 4-bit mode is used and then 4+ information line and three control lines for example 7 lines are required. How can we choose which mode to use? It is straightforward with the possibility that you have enough information lines to go in 8-digit mode and if there is a binding time.

The ENABLE pin is used to link existing information to information pins. A low-level signal is needed to connect the data. LCD deciphers also make our order right now the EN line is dropped down. If you do not lower EN, your lead will never be implemented.

4.3.5 Buzzer

A buzzer is a small yet efficient component to add sound features to our project/system. It is very small and compact 2-pin structure hence can be easily used on breadboard, Perf Board and even on PCBs which makes this a widely used component in most electronic applications.



Fig 4.6: Buzzer

There are two types of buzzers that are commonly available. The one shown here is a simple buzzer which when powered will make a Continuous Beeeeeeppp.... sound, the other type is called a ready made buzzer which will look bulkier than this and will produce a Beep. Beep. Beep. Sound due to the internal oscillating circuit present inside it. But the one shown here is most widely used because it can be customized with help of other circuits to fit easily in our application.

This buzzer can be used by simply powering it using a DC power supply ranging from 4V to 9V. A simple 9V battery can also be used, but it is recommended to use a regulated +5V or +6V DC supply. The buzzer is normally associated with a switching circuit to turn ON or turn OFF the buzzer at required time and require interval.

4.3.6 PH sensor



Fig 4.7: pH sensor

The pH sensors are important to monitor and control the acidity and alkalinity of the culture medium. These cells allow growers to maintain pH within the optimal range for specific species of microalgae ,allowing for optimal photosynthesis, nutrient uptake and overall growth. Real-time monitoring can quickly adapt to fluctuations and ensure stable conditions. The pH sensors also play an important role in controlling carbon dioxide levels, which contribute to the success of the photo shoot. Integration into biological control systems enables comprehensive optimization, research support and consistent production of high-quality microalgae biomass. In general, pH sensors are a key tool for maintaining optimal conditions for microalgae growth and conducting research in this field.

4.3.7 Temperature sensor



Fig 4.8: Temperature sensor

Temperature is important in microbial culture and is also related to growth rate. In algae culture systems, an increase in temperature increases the rate of algae growth. However, there is an optimum zone where increased temperature can improve the growth rate of algae. Temperature above the optimum limit can have a negative effect on the algal growth rate and, in general, algal culture systems can suffer from a poor photo climate. The use of glass lamps as a light source is often neglected because they generate too much heat. Under certain conditions, low temperatures can negatively affect the carbon and nitrogen utilization capacity of algae. Low temperatures can also have a negative effect on algal growth, such as photo inhibition. Algae culture systems should maintain an average temperature of 21-26°C for rapid growth and production.

4.3.8 Humidity sensor



Fig 4.9: Humidity sensor

The Humidity sensors play an important role in the growth of microalgae by maintaining optimal environmental conditions. By controlling the moisture levels needed for microalgae growth, it affects their activity and overall health. The process involves creating an ideal growth environment for microalgae by using sensors to measure humidity and implementing a control system that adjusts environmental parameters. Microalgae directly affect photosynthesis, respiration and cell division, so maintaining adequate humidity is important for microalgae growth. Constant humidity, controlled to avoid drying or excess water vapour, can adversely affect the cultivation of microalgae.

4.4 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

- ARDUINO IDE
- Embedded C
- IOT web page

4.4.1 IOT Web Page

IOT Web Page is an open-source Internet of Things (IoT) platform that allows users to collect, analyze, and visualize data from IoT devices. It provides a cloud-based infrastructure that enables developers and researchers to build IoT applications quickly and easily.

- **Features:** IOT web page offers several features that make it suitable for IoT projects, including data collection and storage, data analysis, data visualization, and support for various IoT protocols such as MQTT and REST API. It also provides integration with other popular platforms such as MATLAB, which allows for advanced data analysis and processing.
- **Data Channels:** IOT web page uses data channels to store and manage data collected from IoT devices. Data channels are created based on specific fields, and each field can store a single value at a time. Users can define their own fields and specify data types such as numeric, string, or boolean, depending on the type of data being collected.
- **Data Visualization:** IOT web page offers built-in data visualization tools that allow users to create customizable charts, gauges, and maps to visualize their data in real-time. These visualizations can be embedded in websites or shared with others.
- **REST API:** IOT web page provides a REST API that allows developers to interact with the platform programmatically. This enables integration with other applications and systems, making it easy to collect and analyze data from IoT devices.
- **MATLAB Integration:** IOT web page has native integration with MATLAB, a popular data analysis and processing tool. This allows users to leverage the advanced data analysis capabilities of MATLAB for processing data collected from IoT devices.
- **Customizable IoT Applications:** IOT web page allows users to create their own customizable IoT applications by combining different features and tools. Users can define their own data channels, visualizations, and processing rules to build tailored IoT applications to suit their specific needs.

- **Security:** IOT web page provides security features such as SSL/TLS encryption, API key authentication, and user access control to ensure data privacy and security.
- **Community and Support:** IOT web page has an active community of users and developers who share knowledge, ideas, and resources related to IoT and ThingSpeak. The platform also provides documentation, tutorials, and technical support to assist users in building their IoT projects.
- **Pricing:** IOT web page offers a free tier with limited features, as well as paid plans with additional features and higher usage limits. The pricing model is based on the number of data channels and the frequency of data updates.
- **Deployment Options:** IOT web page can be deployed on the cloud or on-premises, depending on the requirements of the project. It supports cloud hosting on the ThingSpeak.com platform or can be self-hosted on your own server.

4.5 FUNCTIONS OF IOT

Data Acquisition and Communication:

- **Sensor Data:** The DHT11 sensor (or other sensors) periodically (or upon request from the Arduino/NodeMCU) measure temperature, humidity, and potentially pH (if a separate sensor is used).
- **Master-Slave Communication:** The DHT11 acts as a slave device, transmitting the sensor data digitally to the Arduino/NodeMCU (master) using a protocol like I2C or SPI. The Arduino/NodeMCU initiates communication by sending a signal to the sensor.
- **Data Processing:** The Arduino/NodeMCU receives the data and interprets it using libraries specific to the sensor model.

- **Data Storage and Visualization: Local Storage (Optional):** The Arduino/NodeMCU might have limited onboard storage (EEPROM) to store a small amount of recent data for temporary purposes.
- **Cloud Storage:** The NodeMCU, having built-in Wi-Fi capabilities, can connect to the internet and transmit the collected data to a cloud platform (e.g., ThingSpeak, Firebase). This cloud platform acts as the primary data storage solution.
- **IoT Webpage:** The IoT webpage is designed to communicate with the cloud platform and retrieve the sensor data periodically. This data is then visualized on the webpage using graphs, charts, or gauges for real-time monitoring.
- **Alarm System Thresholds:** The Arduino/NodeMCU is programmed with pre-defined threshold values for temperature, humidity, and pH (if applicable). These thresholds represent the ideal range for optimal algae growth.
- **Data Comparison:** The Arduino/NodeMCU continuously compares the real-time sensor data with the threshold values.
- **Alarm Trigger:** If a sensor value falls outside the acceptable range (above or below the threshold), the Arduino/NodeMCU triggers an alarm mechanism.
- **Alert Notification:** The alarm mechanism can involve Buzzer on the NodeMCU itself. Sending an alert notification (text message or email) to a designated recipient through the cloud platform.
- **NodeMCU vs. Arduino Uno:** The project description might have mentioned Arduino Uno, but NodeMCU is a popular alternative because it integrates Wi-Fi capabilities, eliminating the need for an additional ESP module for internet connectivity. Both can achieve the same functionalities for this project.

- Storing Multiple Data and Visibility: The cloud platform acts as the central storage for multiple data points collected over time. The IoT webpage retrieves this data from the cloud and presents it visually, allowing you to see trends and historical information.
- Overall Process: Sensors measure environmental parameters. NodeMCU collects data from sensors and compares it to thresholds. If within range, data is sent to the cloud for storage. The IoT webpage retrieves data from the cloud and visualizes it. If outside the range, an alarm is triggered (buzzer or notification).

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

Bioelectric generation using microalgae with IOT techniques combines the biological potential of microalgae with artificial intelligence to produce electrical energy.

Microalgae are photosynthetic microorganisms that can generate electricity through photosynthesis and other metabolic processes. IOT techniques are employed to optimize and control the growth and energy production of microalgae in a more efficient and sustainable manner. This approach harnesses the natural capabilities of microalgae for bioenergy production while using IOT for enhanced monitoring, prediction, and control, ultimately improving the efficiency and sustainability of bioelectric generation.

5.2 CONCLUSION

By implementing IoT monitoring technologies, this project offers a comprehensive solution to optimize the growth conditions of microalgae. The real-time monitoring and feedback provided by the system allows users to maintain ideal environmental parameters such as pH, temperature and humidity, improving microalgae productivity and efficiency. This technology holds significant promise for advancing research and applications in various fields. The project is a significant step forward in optimizing the cultivation of microalgae through the integration of IoT monitoring technologies. The project highlights the critical need for sustainable alternatives and efficient agricultural methods in various industries such as food, pharmaceuticals and biofuels, and highlights the importance of innovation in responding to these challenges. By developing an IoT-based monitoring system capable of collecting and analyzing real-time data and optimizing key growth parameters, the project shows real progress in improving growth efficiency and productivity. The comprehensive methodology used,

which includes hardware implementation, circuit design, sensor calibration, and software development, provides a multidisciplinary approach to solving complex problems. The success of the project in maintaining optimal growth conditions, evidenced by data collection and analysis, will provide valuable information for future research and applications in microalgae cultivation and IoT-based monitoring systems. The challenges encountered during the project provide valuable lessons and opportunities for further research, emphasizing the dynamism of scientific research and the constant search for innovation. Ultimately, this project will contribute to the continued development of sustainable practices and technical solutions for real-time microalgae cultivation, with impacts far beyond its immediate reach.

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