

Electronics for Applied Physics project

Automated grow box for mushrooms using Arduino



WHY?

- The main idea was to create an ecosustainible package starting by the roots of mushrooms
- After a certain time, we could insert mushrooms in an automated grow box in order to speed up the process



WHY?

- Mushrooms have been used in order to sponsor *Phylor*, an agency specialized in food supplements by using mushrooms
- The grow box then has been exposed for the **PoliPolo** Fab Lab in Ferrara

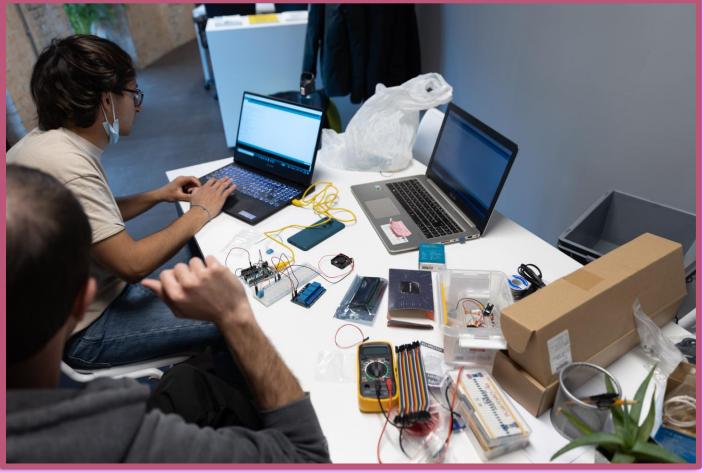


PLAM Creative Studio



gave me the opportunity to work on this project!



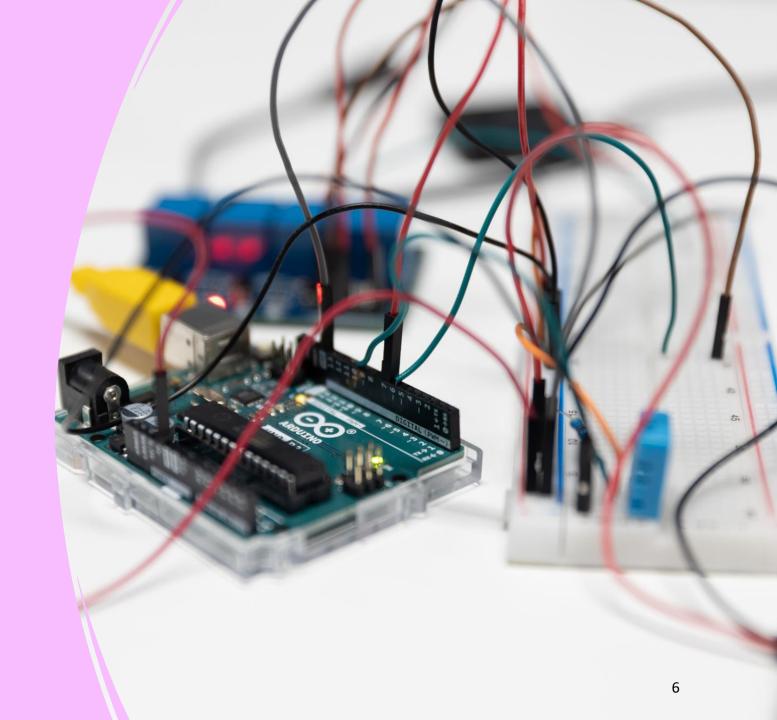


The final result was:



TOOLS REQUIRED

- Arduino UNO
- Breadbord, resistors, jumper wires
- DHT11 sensor
- LCD display
- 4-channel Relay
- 4 led grow lights
- Ultrasonic atomiser
- Fan (optional: potentiometer)
- Heat mat





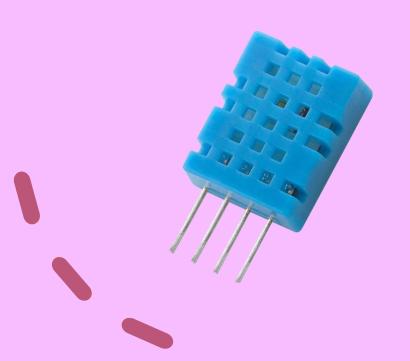
ARDUINO UNO

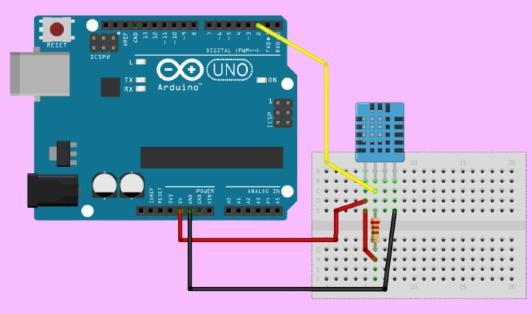
- Open-source microcontroller board
- Input Voltage: 7 to 20 Volts
- 14 digital I/O pins (six capable of PWM output)
- 6 analog I/O pins
- 32k of Flash Memory
- Clock speed: 16 MHz
- Programmable with the Arduino IDE



DHT11 - TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY SENSOR

- VCC: 3.5V to 5.5V
- DATA: outputs both temperature and humidity through serial data
- NC: no connection (not used)
- GROUND: connected to the ground of the circuit
- Temperature Range: 0°C to 50°C
- Humidity Range: 20% to 90%
- Resolution: Temperature and Humidity both are 16-bit
- Accuracy: ±1°C and ±1%
- Needs 4,7 KΩ resistor!
- Implemented with DHT.h library



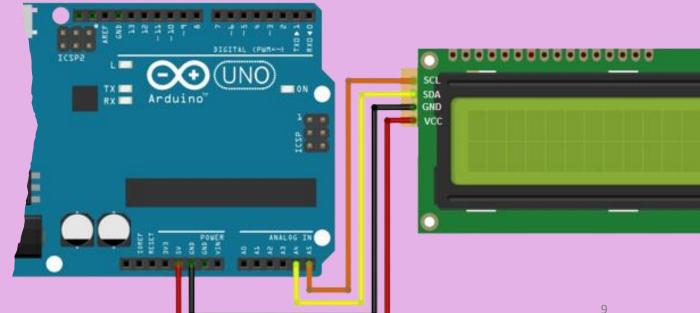




LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY WITH I2C SERIAL INTERFACE ADAPTER MODULE

- 20x4 character
- 20 total pins
- Just 4 pins connected
- The module has an onboard potentiometer
- Implemented with the LiquidCrystal I2C.h library







4-CHANNEL RELAY

High voltage side

- NO: Normally Open
- COM: Common
- NC: Normally Closed

Low voltage side

- GND
- IN1: Atomiser
- IN2: Fan
- IN3: Light
- IN4: Heat mat
- VCC

4 LED GROW LIGHTS

 Spectrum given by white light (3000 K), blue (460 nm) and red (620 nm), the mostly absorbed bands by plants

• Input Voltage: 240 V

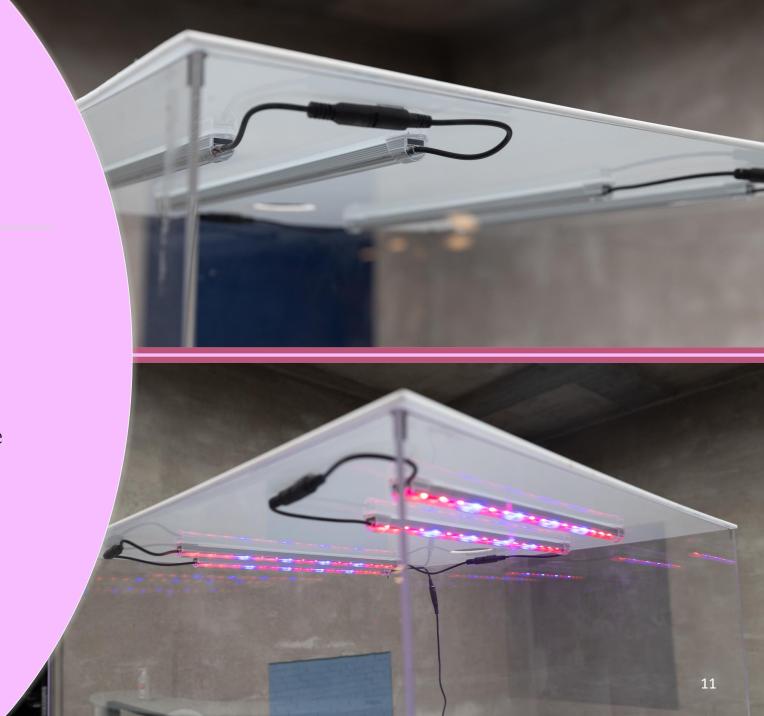
• Frequency: 50-60 Hz

Connected to a power strip

12 hours ON and 12 hours OFF using the function millis()



RTC sensor could work better!



ULTRASONIC ATOMISER & FAN

• Input voltage: 24 V

• Water consumption: 80 ml/h

• Ultrasonic pulses break down water molecules

• Connected to a power strip

• Input voltage: 5 V

• Power: 0,6 W

• Flux air: 12 m³/h

Connected to a power strip



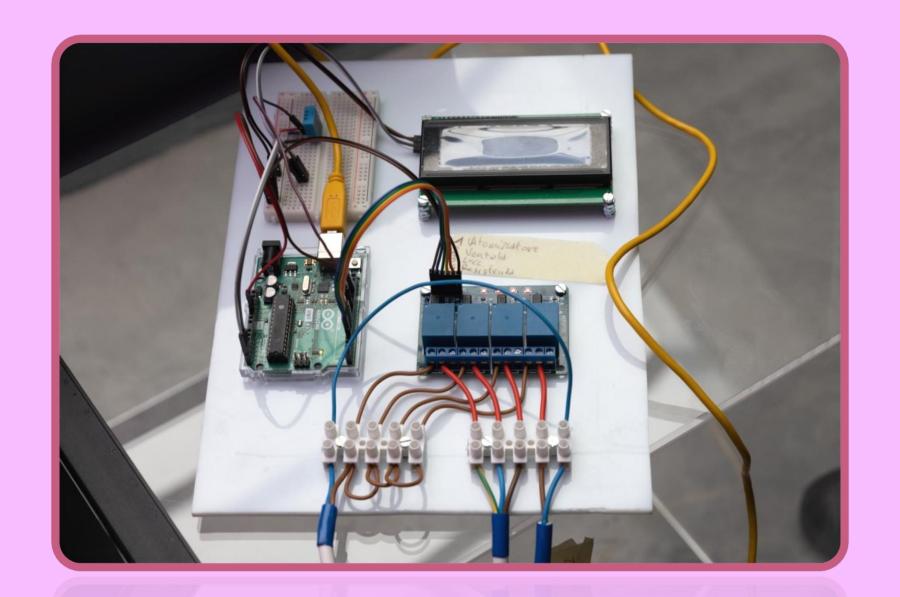




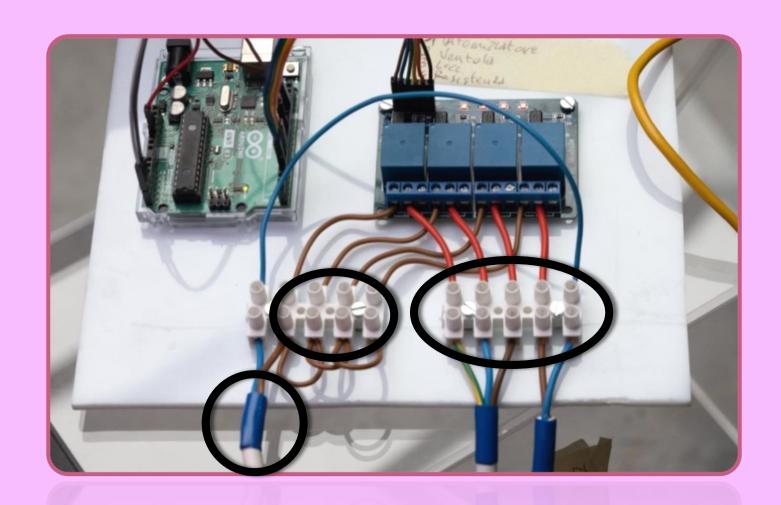
HEAT MAT

- Input Voltage: 220 V
- Power: 20 W
- Keeps the temperature between 20 °C and 42 °C
- Connected to a power strip

Breadbord, sensor, Arduino, LCD display and relay connected all together



Relay input: 220 V, brown parallel wires represent neutral, right part connected with the power strip





At the end, we can control through Arduino the electrical outlets of the power strip, like a switch!





SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

LOAD LIBRARIES & DEFINITION OF CONSTANTS

```
#include "DHT.h" // library for the humidity-temperature sensor
#include <LiquidCrystal I2C.h> // library for the LCD Display
LiquidCrystal I2C lcd(0x27,20,4); // set the LCD address to 0x27 for a
16 chars and 2 line display
const float minimum humidity = 80.00; // (%)
const float minimum temp = 26; // (°C)
#define DHTPIN 10 // Digital pin connected to the DHT sensor
#define DHTTYPE DHT11
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
unsigned long myTime; // for the time management
extern volatile unsigned long timer0 millis;
```



SETUP THE LCD DISPLAY AND THE FIRST MESSAGES

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin (9600);
  Serial.println(F("Let's start!"));
  pinMode(4, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
  dht.begin();
    lcd.init();
  // Print a message to the LCD.
  lcd.backlight();
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("GROW BOX - PoliPolo");
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print("PLAM and Phylor for");
  lcd.setCursor(0,2);
  lcd.print("LabAperto Ferrara");
   lcd.setCursor(0,3);
  lcd.print("PopUp 29 APR 2022");
```

```
void loop() {
   // Wait a few seconds between
measurements
   delay(2000);

float humidity = dht.readHumidity();
   float temp = dht.readTemperature();
   float f = dht.readTemperature(true);
```

DEFINE VARIABLES AND WRITE THEM ON THE LCD DISPLAY

```
// Print measured temperature
and humidity on the LCD Display
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("Temperatura:");
  lcd.setCursor(13,0);
  lcd.print(temp);
  lcd.setCursor(19,0);
  lcd.print("C");
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print("Umidita:");
  lcd.setCursor(9,1);
  lcd.print(humidity);
  lcd.setCursor(15,1);
  lcd.print("%");
```

CONTROL THE ELECTRICAL OUTLETS

LED

// Set the lights ON for 12 hours, then turn them off Serial.print("Time: "); myTime = millis(); Serial.println(myTime); // prints time since program started digitalWrite(4, LOW); $if (myTime > 43200000) {$ digitalWrite(4, HIGH); // when 24h passed, impose the end of the loop if (myTime > 8640000) { noInterrupts (); timer0 millis = 0; interrupts ();

ATOMIZER & FAN

```
// setting the atomizer and the
fan ON if the humidity is under
the minimum humidity
if (humidity <</pre>
minimum humidity ) {
   digitalWrite(6, LOW);
   digitalWrite(7,LOW);
   lcd.setCursor(0,2);
  lcd.print("Umidificatore:
ON");
 else {
  digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
  lcd.setCursor(0,2);
  lcd.print("Umidificatore:
OFF");
```

HEAT MAT

```
// setting the hot resistance
ON if the temperature is under
the minimum temperature
if (temp < minimum temp ) {</pre>
   digitalWrite(5, LOW);
     lcd.setCursor(0,3);
  lcd.print("Resistenza: ON");
 else {
  digitalWrite(5, HIGH);
    lcd.setCursor(0,3);
  lcd.print("Resistenza:
OFF");
```

Normally Open configuration of the relay (NO):

- HIGH signal current is **not** flowing
- LOW signal current is flowing

Thanks for your attention!

