



**DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL INTELLIGENT
WIRELESS SENSOR ACTOR NETWORK FOR
AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS**

by

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To whom I belong,

To the Spirit of the Martyr

Dr. Safaa Sabri Salim

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THESIS DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii
DEDICATION	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xiv
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xviii
ABSTRAK	xxi
ABSTRACT	xxii
CHAPTER ONE TOWARD INTELLIGENT WIRELESS SENSOR ACTOR NETWORKS	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Modern Technology in Agricultural Field	2
1.1.2 Intelligent Control System and WSAN	3
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Objectives of the Research	5
1.3.1 To Develop of a Novel Intelligent WSAN Based on FIS	5
1.3.2 To Implement of Vegetation Path Loss Model for WSN Simulators	6
1.4 Methodology	6
1.4.1 Intelligent Controller Design and Simulation	8
1.4.2 Wireless Sensor Actor Network	9
1.5 Outline of The Research	10

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Literature Reviews of WSAN in Agriculture Greenhouse	14
2.3 Literature Reviews of Intelligent Control in Agriculture Greenhouse	21
2.4 Agricultural WSAN Challenges	27
2.5 WSAN Concepts and Specificities	29
2.6 WSAN Standard	32
2.6.1 IEEE 802.15.4 and ZigBee Standard	34
2.7 Conclusion	38

CHAPTER THREE DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF A GREENHOUSE CLIMATE FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

3.1 Introduction	40
3.2 Temperature and Humidity FLC Design	41
3.2.1 Linguistic Input And Output Variables	43
3.2.2 Fuzzy Controller Rules	43
3.2.3 Fuzzy Membership Functions and Inference Method	45
3.3 Fuzzy Logic Controller Based on RSS Method	49
3.4 FLC Design Summary	53
3.5 Greenhouse Climate Energy Balance Modelling	55
3.5.1 Greenhouse Heating Requirements	56
3.5.2 Greenhouse fan requirements	57
3.5.3 Evaporative cooling system	59
3.6 Basic Concepts of Greenhouse Climate FLC Simulator	60
3.7 Simulation of Greenhouse Intelligent Control System	65
3.7.1 Steady State Response	67

3.7.2 Step Function Response	75
3.8 Summary	83
CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENT WSAN BASED ON FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM	
4.1 Introduction	85
4.2 Agricultural Greenhouse WSAN Technology	88
4.2.1 Wireless Network Nodes Software	89
4.2.2 Network Nodes Deployment	91
4.3 Intelligent WSAN Based on FIS	94
4.4 Design Factors of IWSAN Based on Greenhouse	97
4.5 System Design of IWSAN-GH	98
4.5.1 Greenhouse coordinator sensor node (MGHSN)	100
4.5.2 Sensor and Actuator Circuitry Node	104
4.5.3. Light Dependent Resistance (LDR)	107
4.6 Results and Discussion	107
4.7 IWSAN Findings Based on Off the Shelf Hardware	114
4.8 Design and Implementation of Handmade IWSAN	115
4.9 System Realizations of Handmade IWSAN	116
4.9.1 Sensor Node Composition	118
4.9.2 Sensors	121
4.9.3. Coordinator Node Composition	122
4.10. System Features and Applications	125
4.11 Conclusions	127

**CHAPTER FIVE AGRICULTURAL CONTROL SYSTEM BASED
ON WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK: POWER
MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE**

5.1 Introduction	129
5.2 Greenhouse Wireless Sensor Actor Network	130
5.3 CSMA/CA OF IEEE802.15.4	132
5.4 IWSAN Power Consumption and Network Lifetime	135
5.4.1 Experimental Computation Results	138
5.4.2 Network Node Lifetime Analysis and Discussion	143
5.5 Dynamic Check-In Interval Model	150
5.5.1 Worth-To-Send Technique (W2S)	151
5.5.2 W2S Modelling and Analysis	154
5.5.3 Proposal: Smart Sensor Hardware Structure Based On W2S Technique	158
5.6 Conclusions	161

**CHAPTER SIX WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK WAVE
PROPAGATION IN VEGETATION**

6.1 Introduction	163
6.2 Precision Agriculture Based WSAN	164
6.3 WSAN Channel Communication Characteristics	165
6.3.1 Waves Propagation Approach	166
6.4 Radio Wave Propagation Models in Simulation Tools	167
6.4.1 Free Space Path Loss (FSPL)	169
6.4.2 Two-Ray Ground Reflection Model	170
6.5 Wave Propagation Models in Vegetation	171
6.5.1 Weissberger's Model	172
6.5.2 Early ITU Vegetation Model	173

6.6 Total Path Loss in Vegetation	174
6.7 Simulation Setup of WSAN in Agricultural Greenhouse	175
6.8 Results and Discussion	178
6.8.1 Communication Coverage Simulation	183
6.8.2 Network Connectivity Simulation	186
6.9 Experimental Analysis of Packet Error Rate	189
6.10 Conclusion	191
CHAPTER SEVEN CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS	
7.1 Introduction	194
7.2 Development of A Novel Intelligent WSAN	194
7.3 Simulation of Network Connectivity and Performance in Vegetation	195
7.4 Future Works	196
REFERENCES	198
APPENDIX A	218
APPENDIX B	221
APPENDIX C	222
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	224
LIST OF AWARDS	227

LIST OF TABLES

NO.		PAGE
2.1	Comparison of wireless networking standards.	33
3.1	Definition of the Fuzzy inference system parameters.	44
3.2	The rule matrix of Linguistic variables.	44
3.3	Shade cloth Percentage Factor.	58
3.4	Length of greenhouse factor.	59
3.5	The outputs of FLC of the greenhouse.	63
3.6	Assistance devices activity of steady state input system response.	84
4.1	Brief specification of wireless microcontroller JN5148.	90
4.2	Specification of SHT75 Temperature/Humidity sensor.	106
4.3	Assistance devices activity of step input system response	114
5.1	The electrical currents consumption of the wireless microcontroller.	136
5.2	IEEE 802.15.4 communication specification.	136
5.3	Power consumption and life time of the network node (sleep duration is 1 minutes).	139
5.4	The total current consumption for sensor nod operation Phases.	142
5.5	W2S technique saving percentage (five days).	151
6.1	Packet error Rate information sample test of 0dBm transmission power, 3.5 and 1m antenna height.	191

LIST OF FIGURES

NO.		PAGE
1.1	Research methodology flow chart.	7
2.1	Wireless sensor actor network architecture.	13
2.2	(a) Sink Based Single hope Star WSN Topology, (b) Multi Hop Sink Based WSN Topology.	30
2.3	Agricultural WSN Architecture.	32
3.1	Fuzzy logic controller.	42
3.2	Membership functions of Error, Error_rate and HeatFAN.	46
3.3	Membership functions of HError, HError_rate and HumidFAN.	47
3.4	Graphical representation of fuzzy Logic Controller for 1.25 TError and 2.5 TError_rate example.	51
3.5	The output of FUZZY_RSS for Temperature.	51
3.6	The output of FUZZY_RSS for Humidity.	52
3.7	The fuzzy surface for temperature (left) and humidity (right) of designed fuzzy inference system.	53
3.8	Gutter connected arch greenhouse dimensions.	57
3.9	The Fuzzy logic controller of temperature and humidity of a greenhouse.	61
3.10	Outside variations of Temperature (T_o) and Humidity (H_o).	67
3.11	Steady state input response of FLC1 output.	68
3.12	The normalized weighted outputs of FLC1 of Heat, Fan.	69
3.13	Steady state input response of FLC2 output .	70
3.14	The normalized weighted outputs of FLC2 of Humidifier.	70
3.15	The system steady state response of $TinF$.	71
3.16	The system steady state response of $HinF$.	74
3.17	Step input response of FLC1 output.	76

3.18	Step input response of FLC2 output.	76
3.19	The normalized weighted outputs of (a) FLC1 of Heat, Fan (b) FLC2 of Humid.	78
3.20	The system step response of <i>TinF</i> .	80
3.21	The system step response of <i>HinF</i> .	82
4.1	Cognitive wireless sensor/actor network architecture.	86
4.2	Smart sensor-actor node.	87
4.3	Software flow diagram of coordinator.	92
4.4	Software flow diagram of end node.	93
4.5	Spatial distribution of Greenhouse network nodes.	95
4.6	FIS functional implementation based greenhouse problem.	96
4.7	Sensor node life cycle data manipulation.	100
4.8	Intelligent wireless sensor actor network main technique structure.	102
4.9	Channel elective technique.	103
4.10	Coordinator node of IWSAN with single sensor node activity.	104
4.11	Actuator node interface circuitry (a) Interface circuit for Heater and humidifier devices (b) Ventilation (Fan) interface circuit.	106
4.12	Greenhouse inside temperature behaviour with and without Fuzzy controller.	110
4.13	Greenhouse inside Humidity behaviour with and without Fuzzy controller.	112
4.14	Hardware prototype components block diagram of (a) coordinator node and (b) Sensor node.	117
4.15	Handmade IWSAN sensor node prototype.	119
4.16	Coordinator node circuitry.	124
4.17	Handmade ISWAN coordinator node prototype.	125
5.1	Typical Greenhouse wireless sensor actor network.	131

5.2	The un-slotted CSMA/CA algorithm.	134
5.3	Power consumption of end node test in one hop star topology network.	140
5.4	Current drawn during six phases of end node operations.	142
5.5	Wireless sensor node battery capacity of different check-in periods (normalized to one year).	143
5.6	Wireless sensor node lifetime of 210mAh battery cell for different check-in periods.	145
5.7	Wireless sensor node lifetime cell for different payload size and check-in intervals.	148
5.8	A comparison of payload size effecting node life time (6Byte and 112Byte).	149
5.9	Illustration of the W2S technique (A) threshold is 0.5 (B) threshold is 0.25.	153
5.10	W2S activation events for the transceiver unit (a) 0.25 threshold (b) 0.5 threshold to transmit data.	154
5.11	W2S technique saving profit effecting node life (210mAh, 6 Byte payloads).	156
5.12	The Proposed architecture of Active_Sensor.	159
6.1	The proposed square grid configuration of WSN nodes.	176
6.2	Path loss versus separation distance for equal antennas height of 0.5, 1, 1.5 and 2m.	178
6.3	Path loss versus antennas separation distance for h_t of 3.5m and h_r of 0.5, 1, 1.5 and 2 meter.	179
6.4	Vegetation loss for different foliage depth (Line of Sight).	180
6.5	Path loss of WSN in vegetation for MED and T-R(PE) models for different distance levels (10-50m) and different foliage depth (1-48m).	181
6.6	Path loss of WSN in vegetation for ITU and T-R(PE) models for different distance levels (10-50m) and different foliage depth (1-48m).	182

6.7	Antenna height affects on total path loss for MED and ITU vegetation models and T-R model.	183
6.8.	Communication coverage for various foliage depth and vegetation models, MED and ITU.	184
6.9	Network connectivity for different antennas height with propagation models in vegetation.	187

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Analog-To-Digital Converter
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ANN	Artificial Neural Networks
ASEN	Active-Sensor
CCA	Clear Channel Assessment
CFM	Cubic Feet Per Minute
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CSMA/CA	Carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance
DC	Direct Current
DCI	Dynamic Check-In Interval Technique
DOM	Degree Of Membership
DSP	Digital Signal Processing
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
ED	Energy Detection
FFD	Full Function Device
FHSS	Frequency Hopped Spread Spectrum.
FIS	Fuzzy Inference System
FLC	Fuzzy Logic Controller
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Arrays
FSPL	Free Space Path Loss
GA	Genetic Algorithm
GH	Greenhouse

GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System For Mobile Communication
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HAI	Humanistic Artificial Intelligent
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation And Air Conditioning
ICS	Intelligent Control System
IEEE	Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers
IGCC	Intelligent Greenhouse Climate Controller
ITU-R	ITU-Recommendation (ITUR) model
IWSAN	Intelligent Wireless Sensor Actor Network
IWSAN-GH	Intelligent Wireless Sensor Actor Network for Greenhouse
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDR	Light Dependent Resistor
LEACH	Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy
LOS	Line Of Sight
LQI	Link Quality Indication
MAC	Media Access Control
MED	Weissberger Modified Exponential Decay
MEMS	Micro Electro-Mechanical System
MGHSN	Main Greenhouse Sensor Node
Npck	Total of Transmitted Packets
Nrpck	Total of Received Packets
NS2	Network Simulator 2
OMNET++	Objective Modular Network Testbed
OPNET	Optimum Network Performance Simulation Tool

OQPSK	Orthogonal Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
PAN	Personal Area Network
PC	Personal Computer
PEGASIS	Power-Efficient Gathering in Sensor Information Systems
PHY	Physical layer
PIC	Programmable Integrated Circuit
PID	Proportional-Integral And Derivative Controller
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
QoS	Quality Of Service
RAI	Rationalistic Artificial Intelligent
RAM	Random Access Memory
RF	Radio Frequency
RFD	Reduced Function Device
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RH	Relative Humidity
RSS	Root Sum Squared
RSSI	Received Signal Strength
RTC	Real-Time Clock
SCK	Serial Clock
SMS	And Short Message Services
SoC	System On Chip
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
TDMA	Time division multiple access
THFC	Temperature and Humidity Fuzzy Controller
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter

USB	Universal Serial Bus
VDD	Voltage Drain Drain
W2S	Worth-To-Send Technique
WN	Wireless Node
WSAN	Wireless Sensor Actor Network
WSN	Wireless Sensor Network

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LIST OF SYMBOLES

T_F	Current temperature °C
T_{set}	Desired temperature °C
<i>Error</i>	Input linguistic variable
P_i	The peak value of i^{th} crisp output fuzzy set.
$\mu(x_i)$	The weighted strengths of each output member function.
<i>C.out</i>	Crisp output.
T_{in}	The interior air temperature (°C).
T_{out}	The outdoor temperature (°C).
<i>UA</i>	The heat transfer coefficient (W K ⁻¹).
<i>V</i>	Volume (m ³).
<i>Cp</i>	Specific heat of air.
q_{heater}	The heat provided by the greenhouse heater (W).
<i>Si</i>	The intercepted solar radiant energy (W).
<i>Pr</i>	Received signal powers (W) transmitter and λ is the
<i>Pt</i>	Transmitted signal power (W).
<i>Gt</i>	Transmitter antennas gain.
<i>Gr</i>	Receiver antennas gain.
<i>D</i>	Distance (m).
λ	Wavelength (m).
<i>Ploss</i>	Power loss (dB).
<i>ht</i>	Height of transmitter antenna.
<i>hr</i>	Height of receiver antenna.
<i>LPE</i>	Path loss two ray model
<i>r</i>	Fresnel zone radius
<i>Lveg</i>	Excess attenuation due to foliage
<i>df</i>	Depth of a deciduous tree (m)

A	Empirically calculated constants
B	Empirically calculated constants
C	Empirically calculated constants
L	Foliage loss (dB)
$P_{Tot-loss}$	Total path loss
P_{FSPL}	FSPL (PEMODEL)
$P_{Env-loss}$	vegetation loss
$R_{sensitivity}$	Receiver sensitivity
$LOSS_{thr}$	Maximum path loss (dB)
d_{max}	Maximum propagation distance
N_{con}	The number of connected nodes with the main node in the
N_{node}	The total number of nodes
I_x	The instantaneous current in the given state spent
T_{on}	The time spent during operation
T_{off}	Time spent where no drawing current in the cycle of state
T_w	Wake up time taken
T_R	Read data from the sensors.
I_R	Current drawn through read data from the sensors
T_{Back}	Back-off Period
T_{CCA}	CCA Period
I_{Back}	The current drawn
I_{CCA}	the current drawn
T_{Packet}	Data Transmission Period
I_{Packet}	The radio transmitting current
I_{Sleep}	The current drawn during the approximate one minute sleep
T_{Sleep}	Sleep period
I_{av}	Average current
I_{phase}	The current drawn by the node during phase operation
t_{on}	The time consumed during a phase of operation.
Wp	The total charge during all phases except CSMA/CA and
Tp	The total charge of channel sensing and transmission phases.
Sop	The W2S software Solution total charge

P_{Save}	The saving percentage.
$Total_p$	The total charge of all phases except sensors charge.
Sen_p	The total charge consumed by sensors.
H_{op}	Hardware solution of total charge
β	Final fuzzy value
α_{max}	Fuzzy firing strength
P_i	Crisp output duty cycle
$\mu(x_i)$	The weighted strengths of each output member function
T_{in}	The interior air temperature ($^{\circ}C$)
T_{out}	The outdoor temperature ($^{\circ}C$)
UA	The heat transfer coefficient ($W K^{-1}$)
V	The volume (m^3),
C_p	The specific heat of air ($1006 JK^{-1} K^{-1}$)
S_i	The intercepted solar radiant energy (W),
q_{fog}	The water capacity of the fog
λ	The latent heat of vaporization ($2257 J/g$)
V_R	The ventilation rate ($m^3 (air) s^{-1}$)
w_{in}	The interior humidity ratios
w_{out}	The exterior humidity ratios
Q_c	The size of heating unit required in Btu/hr
U	heat transfer coefficient in $Btu/hr per ft^2$
A	The exposed surface area in square feet
ΔT	The difference between the highest temperature to be
T_i	The highest temperature to be maintained in the greenhouse.
T_o	The minimum outside night temperature.
Len	The length of greenhouse factor.
H_{out}	Outside air humidity.
T_{out}	Outside temperature
$TinF$	The feedback signal of temperature.
$HinF$	The feedback signal of Humidity.

Pembangunan Rangkaian Pengesan Pengaksi Tanpa Wayar Pintar Baharu Untuk Aplikasi Agrikulture

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan Rangkaian Pengesan Pengaksi Tanpa Wayar, *Wireless Sensor Actor Network (WSAN)*, yang baik memerlukan skim pemprosesan pintar, penggunaan tenaga yang efektif dan hubungan komunikasi yang boleh dipercayai. Di dalam kajian ini satu pembaharuan tentang Rangkaian Pengesan Pengaksi Tanpa Wayar Pintar, *Intelligent Wireless Sensor Actor Network (IWSAN)*, berasaskan Fuzzy Interference System untuk kawalan iklim di rumah hijau dibentangkan. Dua faktor penting yang memberi kesan terhadap iklim rumah hijau ialah suhu dan kelembapan pada waktu siang dan malam. Penggunaan Fuzzy Interference System serta peralatan yang dibeli dari pasaran dan buatan sendiri digunakan untuk mereka bentuk, simulasi dan melaksanakan IWSAN untuk pengawalan iklim di rumah hijau. Selingan pendaftaran baru yang dinamik, *New Dynamic Check-In Interval technique (DCI)*, direka bentuk dan dibangunkan untuk memanjangkan jangka hayat rangkaian nod pengesan. Penggabungan kecerdasan buatan bersama WSN pelakon menunjukkan ciri-ciri yang unggul berbanding dengan sistem kawalan berwayar tradisional dan pemantauan dan pelaksanaan rangkaian tanpa wayar yang mudah. IWSAN membuktikan bahawa ia mempunyai kecekapan pengawalan tugas yang agak tinggi iaitu dalam lingkungan ± 0.5 dan ± 1 dalam penetapan titik, skala, mobiliti dan kos efektif untuk platform buatan tangan dan keupayaan berubah mengikut bidang geografi. Di samping itu, ia juga mempunyai keupayaan memperhalusi keseluruhan sistem untuk tugas-tugas pertanian yang lain. Ia dilaksanakan sebagai perisian tertanam dalam nod pengesantetapi dijalankan sebagai penyelesaian untuk peralatan yang dicadangkan. Pelaksanaan teknik perisian DCI menawarkan 10 hari maksimum dan 367 hari untuk peralatan yang dicadangkan dengan nilai ambang sebanyak 0.5. ISWAN adalah bukan Permulaan bagi topologi rangkaian isyarat dan ia menyediakan jangka hayat selama 1.24 tahun berasaskan tempoh tidur selama 1 minit untuk setiap nod pengesandan ia dijanakan oleh bateri berkuasa 210mAh. Di dalam rumah hijau, ketidakbolehpercayaan kualiti rangkaian of IWSAN boleh menimbulkan kehilangan paket yang tidak menentu yang boleh dianggap sebagai faktor yang patut diberi perhatian dalam mengawal prestasi sistem kawalan. Kebolehpercayaan sistem ISWSAN dalam rumah hijau adalah tinggi dengan kadar kejayaan minimum penghantaran paket sebanyak 85% dan mencapai prestasi yang stabil dalam 1 minggu operasi. Kestabilan prestasi sistem dapat dikurangkan apabila satu atau lebih nod sensor gagal. Isyarat yang kehilangan arah disebabkan oleh tumbuh-tumbuhan di dalam rumah hijau dijadikan model untuk menentukan ketinggian antena, jarak pemisah dan kedalaman rimbunan dedaun, simulasi dengan skim pengagihan grid bersegi dan diprogramkan untuk membantu simulator WSN yang diketahui umum. Jarak pembahagian maksimum untuk komunikasi yang berkesan dalam bidang tumbuh-tumbuhan ditentukan berdasarkan rangkaian MED model tumbuhan yang mana menunjukkan sambungan sempurna 100% adalah daripada kurang 50m dari kedalaman dedaunan tetapi model ITU menunjukkan sambungan tersebut kurang daripada 88%.

Development of a Novel Intelligent Wireless Sensor Actor Network For Agricultural Applications

ABSTRACT

Deployment of a successful wireless sensor actor network requires intelligent processing schemes, effective power consumption and reliable communication links. A novel intelligent wireless sensor-actor network (IWSAN) based on Fuzzy Inference System for agricultural greenhouse climate control is presented in this research. The two most important mutual effects agricultural greenhouse climate parameters are considered which are the temperature and humidity during diurnal and nocturnal time. Design, simulation and implementation of IWSAN for agricultural greenhouse climate control based on Fuzzy Inference System is outlined both for off the shelf and handmade platforms. The integration of artificial intelligence with WSN proves superior features in comparison with traditional wired control systems and simple wireless monitoring and acting network. IWSAN proves high efficiency of controlling task of ± 0.5 and ± 1 tolerance of setting points, scalability, mobility and cost effective of handmade platform, beside flexibility of using the system in various geographical areas besides the capability of tuning the whole system for other agricultural tasks. New Dynamic Check-In Interval technique (DCI) is modelled and developed to prolong the lifetime of network sensor nodes. It is implemented as software embedded in sensor nodes while a proposed hardware solution is conducted. The DCI technique of software implementation offers maximum of 10days while 367days for proposed hardware solution with a threshold value of 0.5. IWSAN of non beacon start network topology provides a 1.24 year lifetime for sensor nodes based 1 minute sleep period and powered by 210mAh battery. In agricultural greenhouse, unreliable link quality of IWSAN may raise unpredictable packet loss that is considered as a factor of more noteworthy effect on the performance of the control system. The system reliability of IWSAN in the greenhouse is high with minimum success rate of packet transmission of 85% and achieves settled performance during one week of operation. The unpredictability in the system performance is minimized when one or more sensor nodes are failed. Vegetation path loss in the greenhouse is modelled as a function of antenna heights, separation distance and various foliage depths, simulated with square grid distribution scheme and programmed to assist nowadays well known WSN simulators. The maximum partitioning distance for reliable communication in vegetation field is determined where network connectivity based on MED vegetation model shows perfect connectivity of 100% of foliage depth less than 50m while ITU model exposes less connectivity of about 88%.

CHAPTER ONE

TOWARD INTELLIGENT WIRELESS SENSOR ACTOR NETWORKS

1.1 Introduction

Nowadays, the agricultural applications are adopting latest new technologies based on large production and multiplicity requirements, also for quality enhancement and market neediness. Hence, advanced technology engineers are acting a crucial role in the improvement of agricultural management fields such as fusion of automatic control, wireless communication and robotic systems that are integrated almost within diverse levels of agricultural productions like cultivation, environment refinement and control, crop harvest, processing, and transportation. The environmental effects and crop quality are encouraging the substantial demands of automatic control paradigms incorporation within the agricultural application fields. Where the objective of these technologies is to continuous monitoring and control of crop environment and growth that targeting the enhancement of productivity and maintain grower requirements.

In precision agriculture, wireless Sensor Actor Networks (WSANs) used to support in field data collection, precise irrigation process, autonomous fertilizer and remote data gathering and analysis (Wang et al. 2006). In greenhouses growers are able to cultivate plants where the environment would otherwise be unfeasible for budding the plants. Therefore, there is an urgent need for new technologies that assist within environment control yielding of optimizing the growth of plants, enhancing the quality and finally increasing the productivity (Bennis et al., 2008; Wang et al. 2006).

1.1.1 Modern Technology in Agricultural Fields

The rapid growth of greenhouses worldwide results in increasing interest of researchers and developers in climate control strategies for greenhouses. The most challenging of greenhouse control is the controlling of climate conditions specifically the temperature and humidity, where they are considered as the most important objectives of engineering. The main targets are to achieve suitable climate circumstances to be assured with high quality of crop production beside of lowering energy consumption. Various techniques of controlling concepts are used to resolve the above mentioned obstacle, from traditional or conventional controller to more advance adapting and predicting techniques based on wired technology of deployment of controller nodes.

Currently, most of GHs monitoring systems use cables for their data flow and communication. Using of cables may result in many problems like cable barrier, aging and terminal loose, and thus resulting in complexity of construction and lower reliability of the system. Moreover, sensors are fixed positioning (Yick et al., 2008; Tik et al., 2009). Contrarily, wireless communication of network nodes shows flexibility to add, replace, and relocated of nodes with less effort and cost. Nodes can be sealed and thus can be more compatible to work in harsh environment which leads to improve reliability of sensing and thus the efficiency of the network (Kirubanand and Palaniammal, 2011).

Using of high efficient battery, the construction and the installation of wireless nodes can be simpler and results in reducing the human cost, also network nodes can be replaced and maintained conveniently. Small, low cost, robust, reliable and sensitive sensors are needed to enable the realization of a practical economical sensor network (Liang et al. 2011; Ruiz-Garcia et al. 2008; Zhou et al., 2007).