

Institute of Advanced Materials for Sustainable Manufacturing

Enhancing Agricultural Efficiency with AtmosTrace

Omar Mata¹, Antonio Rivera¹, Pedro Ponce¹

¹Tecnologico de Monterrey, Institute of Advanced Materials for Sustainable Manufacturing

INTRODUCTION

In the context of increasing demands for sustainable food production, precision agriculture is becoming more essential.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Traditional greenhouse monitoring systems often suffer from limited range, accuracy, and real-time capabilities, leading to inefficient resource management and lower crop yields.

To address these challenges, this research introduces AtmosTrace, an advanced environmental monitoring system designed for optimizing greenhouse agriculture.

AtmosTrace consolidates real-time environmental data such as air temperature, humidity, soil moisture, CO2 levels, and particulate **matter**, enabling precise, data-driven agricultural management.

greenhouse environments, demonstrating significant improvements in crop yield and resource efficiency. Real-time soil and air data enabled precise control of irrigation and climate systems, leading to a 15% reduction in water usage. The use of solar-powered sensors further enhanced system sustainability eliminating the need for external power sources. The accuracy of predictions for variables such as temperature and humidity reached a high precision with an error

margin of only **0.67%**.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Long-Range

As a result of this research, a utility model was registered



by



MX/u/2024/000203, and Hummsky Agrosolutions was established to commercialize the solution



CONCLUSIONS

AtmosTrace offers a scalable and sustainable solution for precision agriculture. It provides real-time environmental data and integrates with predictive analytics to optimize resource usage and enhance crop yields.

Ongoing developments aim to further improve its predictive capabilities through advanced **AI integration**, offering even more robust decision-making support for farmers.



AtmosTrace consists of two primary components: a Central Station (Hub) and a Wireless Modular Sensor Network. The hub is capable of monitoring critical environmental parameters including air temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, CO2 levels, particulate matter, wind speed, and solar irradiance. Solarpowered wireless sensors are distributed throughout the greenhouse, measuring soil and air conditions. These sensors are modular, allowing for easy expansion of the system's capabilities as needed.

The data gathered is transmitted using long-range communication protocols, ensuring scalability for larger or multiple greenhouses. Data storage options include both local (via SD card) and remote cloud storage, where it is further processed using models like ARIMA for short-term forecasting



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support provided by Tecnológico de Monterrey through its research funding initiatives, which made this project possible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Huang, Z. Q., Chen, Y. C., & Wen, C. Y. (2020). Real-time weather monitoring and prediction using city buses and machine learning. Sensors, 20(18), 5173.
- Bernardes, G. F., Ishibashi, R., Ivo, A. A., Rosset, V., & Kimura, B. Y. (2023). Prototyping low-cost automatic weather stations for natural disaster monitoring. Digital Communications and Networks, 9(4), 941-956.
- Shindler, L. (2021). Development of a low-cost sensing platform for air quality monitoring: application in the city of Rome. Environmental technology, 42(4), 618-631.
- Jabbar, W. A., Subramaniam, T., Ong, A. E., Shu'Ib, M. I., Wu, W., & De Oliveira, M. A. (2022). LoRaWAN-based IoT system implementation for long-range outdoor air quality monitoring. Internet of Things, 19, 100540.
- Rivera, A., Ponce, P., Mata, O., Molina, A., & Meier, A. (2023). Local weather station design and development for cost-effective environmental monitoring and real-time data sharing. Sensors, 23(22), 9060.