Design a Schematic and Routing Diagram for Energy Storage System

A MINOR PROJECT-III REPORT

Submitted by

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BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

M.KUMARASAMY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

KARUR – 639 113

DECEMBER 2024

M.KUMARASAMY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KARUR

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this**18ECP105L-Minor Project III** report“**DESIGN A SCHEMATIC AND ROUTING DIAGRAM FOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM”**is the Bonafide work of“ **DHARSHINI DEVI R V (927622BEC042) , GOBIKA S (927622BEC055) , ANU ASWINI G (927622BEC011) “**who carried out the project work under my supervision in the academic year (2024–2025)**ODD SEM**.

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This report has been submitted for the **18ECP105L – Minor Project III** final review held at M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur on________________________.

PROJECT COORDINATOR

INSTITUTION VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To emerge as a leader among the top institutions in the field of technical education.

Mission

M1: Produce smart technocrats with empirical knowledge who can surmount the global challenges.

M2: Create a diverse, fully -engaged, learner -centric campus environment to provide quality education to the students.

M3: Maintain mutually beneficial partnerships with our alumni, industry and professional associations

DEPARTMENT VISION, MISSION, PEO, PO AND PSO

Vision

To empower the Electronics and Communication Engineering students with emerging technologies, professionalism, innovative research and social responsibility.

Mission

M1: Attain the academic excellence through innovative teaching learning process, research areas & laboratories and Consultancy projects.

M2: Inculcate the students in problem solving and lifelong learning ability.

M3: Provide entrepreneurial skills and leadership qualities.

M4: Render the technical knowledge and skills of faculty members.

Program Educational Objectives

PEO1: **Core Competence:** Graduates will have a successful career in academia or industry associated with Electronics and Communication Engineering

PEO2: **Professionalism:** Graduates will provide feasible solutions for the challenging problems through comprehensive research and innovation in the allied areas of Electronics and Communication Engineering.

PEO3: **Lifelong Learning:** Graduates will contribute to the social needs through lifelong learning, practicing professional ethics and leadership quality

Program Outcomes

PO 1: Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO 2: Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO 3: Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO 4: Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO 5: Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO 6: The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO 7: Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO 8: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO 9: Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO 10: Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO 11: Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO 12: Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Specific Outcomes

PSO1: Applying knowledge in various areas, like Electronics, Communications, Signal processing, VLSI, Embedded systems etc., in the design and implementation of Engineering application.

PSO2: Able to solve complex problems in Electronics and Communication Engineering with analytical and managerial skills either independently or in team using latest hardware and software tools to fulfil the industrial expectations.

Abstract	**Matching with POs,PSOs**
Abstract keywords	Health monitoring system, real-time diagnostics, body temperature, heart rate, blood oxygen, microcontroller, digital display, auditory alert, telemedicine, preventive healthcare, smart healthcare, biomedical instrumentation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our sincere thanks to **Thiru.M.Kumarasamy, Founder** and **Dr.K.Ramakrishnan, Chairman** of **M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering** for providing extraordinary infrastructure, which helped us to complete this project in time.

It is a great privilege for us to express our gratitude to **Dr.B.S.Murugan, B.Tech., M.Tech., Ph.D., Principal** for providing us right ambiance to carry out this project work.

We would like to thank **Dr.A.Kavitha, M.E., Ph.D., Professor and Head**, **Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering** for her unwavering moral support and constant encouragement towards the completion of this project work.

We offer our wholehearted thanks to our **Project Supervisor, Mrs.L.Kavitha, M.E., Assistant Professor,** Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for her precious guidance, tremendous supervision, kind cooperation, valuable suggestions, and support rendered in making our project to be successful.

We would like to thank our **Minor Project Co-ordinator**, **Mrs.M.Sentamilselvi, M.E,(Ph.D),Assistant Professor**, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for her kind cooperation and culminating in the successful completion of this project work. We are glad to thank all **the Faculty Members** of the **Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering** for extending a warm helping hand and valuable suggestions throughout the project. Words are boundless to thank our Parents and Friends for their motivation to complete this project successfully.

ABSTRACT

This project focuses on the development of a real-time health monitoring system utilizing a microcontroller-based platform. The system is capable of tracking vital health parameters, including body temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen saturation, and displaying the results on a digital interface. It incorporates an alert mechanism that activates an audible signal when measured values exceed or fall below predefined thresholds, ensuring immediate attention to critical health conditions. The microcontroller processes the collected health data and drives the visual output on a display unit, while the alert system provides auditory feedback for abnormal readings. The design emphasizes simplicity, cost effectiveness, and reliability, making it suitable for a range of applications, from home-based patient monitoring to remote healthcare setups. This approach aligns with contemporary trends in smart healthcare and adheres to IEEE standards for medical instrumentation and system design. The system's modular structure allows for future scalability, enabling integration with additional features such as wireless communication or cloud data analysis. Its accessibility and adaptability make it a valuable tool in telemedicine and other innovative healthcare technologies. By promoting preventive healthcare and supporting real-time diagnostics, this project contributes to addressing global healthcare challenges, offering a pathway to efficient and affordable health monitoring solutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATION
LCD	LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
LED	LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
ECG	ELECTROCARDIOGRAM
IOT	INTERNET OF THINGS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In the era of advancing technology, healthcare systems are undergoing a significant transformation toward more efficient, accessible, and real-time solutions. Monitoring vital health parameters such as body temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen saturation plays a crucial role in early detection and prevention of potential health issues. With the increasing global focus on preventive healthcare and the rise of telemedicine, the demand for cost-effective, compact, and easy-to-use health monitoring devices has grown substantially. This project introduces a microcontroller-based health monitoring system designed to provide real-time feedback on key physiological parameters. By integrating core components and an alert mechanism, the system addresses the challenges of manual health monitoring, where delays in recognizing abnormal conditions can lead to critical consequences. The proposed design incorporates a digital display for visualizing health data and an auditory signal to alert caregivers or medical personnel to deviations from standard ranges. These features make the system ideal for both home-based monitoring and remote healthcare scenarios. The importance of health monitoring extends beyond individual benefits. It plays a critical role in supporting healthcare professionals by providing continuous and accurate patient data. Such systems reduce the burden on healthcare infrastructure by enabling self-monitoring, especially in remote areas where access to medical facilities is limited. Additionally, advancements in microcontroller technology and biomedical instrumentation have made it possible to develop reliable and affordable solutions that meet IEEE standards for healthcare innovation.

CHAPTER 2

OBJECTIVE

Develop a real-time health monitoring system to track vital parameters like temperature, heart rate, and SpO2 efficiently, ensuring accessibility, reliability, and affordability for users in diverse environments, including home-based and remote healthcare settings.Integrate an alert mechanism to provide immediate auditory notifications, ensuring prompt action when health parameter readings exceed or fall below predefined thresholds, thereby enhancing safety and timely medical intervention in critical situations.Utilize a microcontroller for accurate sensor data processing, seamless integration of components, and driving an intuitive digital interface, ensuring user-friendly operation and clear visualization of health metrics for non-technical users.Design a modular structure that supports scalability, enabling future incorporation of advanced features like wireless communication, cloud-based analytics, or AI-driven diagnostics, adapting to evolving healthcare technology needs efficiently.Ensure the system is cost-effective and simple, promoting widespread adoption across diverse regions, particularly in under-resourced communities, improving access to reliable health monitoring tools globally.

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

Extensive research has been conducted on various battery technologies, including lithium-ion, lead-acid, and flow batteries, to assess their suitability for specific applications based on factors such as energy density, power density, cycle life, and cost. The selection and sizing of power electronic components, such as inverters, converters, and rectifiers, are crucial for efficient power conversion and control. Effective thermal management is essential to prevent overheating and degradation of components. Literature explores passive and active cooling techniques, including heat sinks, fans, and liquid cooling systems. Modular design approaches enable flexibility and scalability by allowing for the addition or removal of modules to meet varying energy storage needs.

Redundant configurations can enhance system reliability by providing backup components in case of failures. Fault-tolerant designs incorporate mechanisms to detect and mitigate faults, such as overcurrent, overvoltage, and short circuits. The physical layout of components and interconnections significantly impacts system performance and reliability. Considerations include minimizing wire length, reducing electromagnetic interference (EMI), and optimizing thermal dissipation. Various routing algorithms, such as maze routing and channel routing, are employed to determine the optimal paths for wires and cables.

Effective EMI shielding techniques are essential to prevent interference between components and ensure system stability. Circuit simulation tools, such as SPICE, are used to analyze circuit behavior, identify potential issues, and optimize component values. Thermal simulation tools help predict temperature distributions and identify hot spots, enabling the design of effective cooling strategies. Electromagnetic simulation tools are employed to assess EMI levels and optimize component placement and shielding.

Adherence to relevant safety standards, such as UL and IEC, is crucial to ensure the safe operation of energy storage systems. Compliance with electrical codes, such as NEC and IEC, is necessary to meet regulatory requirements and prevent electrical hazards.

CHAPTER 4

EXISTING SYSTEMS

Manual methods, such as using CAD software to draw components and connect them with wires, offer flexibility but can be time-consuming and prone to errors. Automated tools, such as circuit simulation software, can generate schematics and routing diagrams automatically based on component specifications and design rules. However, these tools may not be as flexible as manual methods and may require significant setup time.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards using a combination of manual and automated tools to design energy storage systems. This approach allows engineers to leverage the strengths of both methods, such as the flexibility of manual design and the efficiency of automated tools. For example, engineers may use CAD software to create a high-level schematic of the system, and then use circuit simulation software to generate detailed routing diagrams for specific components.

In addition to traditional design tools, there are also emerging technologies that are being used to design energy storage systems. For example, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) can be used to optimize the design of energy storage systems, such as by identifying the optimal placement of components or by predicting the performance of different system configurations.

Overall, the design of energy storage systems is a complex process that requires a combination of technical expertise and advanced tools. By using a combination of manual and automated methods, as well as emerging technologies, engineers can design efficient and reliable energy storage systems that meet the needs of modern society.

CHAPTER 5

PROPOSED SYSTEM

To propose a system for designing a schematic and routing diagram for an energy storage system (ESS), the first step is to identify the components and their interactions. In this proposed design, we would incorporate a renewable energy source (e.g., solar panels or wind turbines) feeding into a charge controller, which regulates the energy flow and prevents overcharging of the storage unit. The schematic diagram would show the energy flow from the source to the charge controller, and from there to the energy storage unit, typically a bank of lithium-ion or flow batteries. The batteries store energy in DC form until it is needed for consumption or grid integration.

In addition, an inverter is included in the system to convert stored DC energy into AC power for use by typical household or industrial loads. A bidirectional inverter may be used to allow energy flow both to and from the grid, enabling energy savings or earnings through grid support. The routing diagram would clearly illustrate all electrical connections, including cables and circuit paths, to ensure proper energy distribution. Each component should be connected using wires rated for the expected current and voltage.

This system leverages machine learning algorithms to analyze component specifications, system requirements, and design constraints, generating optimized circuit topologies and initial layout suggestions. Advanced simulation tools, including thermal, electrical, and structural simulations, are employed to validate the design's performance and identify potential bottlenecks. A user-friendly interface enables engineers to fine-tune the design, explore different configurations, and visualize the impact of design changes in real-time. By automating routine tasks and providing insightful design recommendations, this system significantly reduces design time, improves design quality, and accelerates the development of efficient and reliable energy storage solutions.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

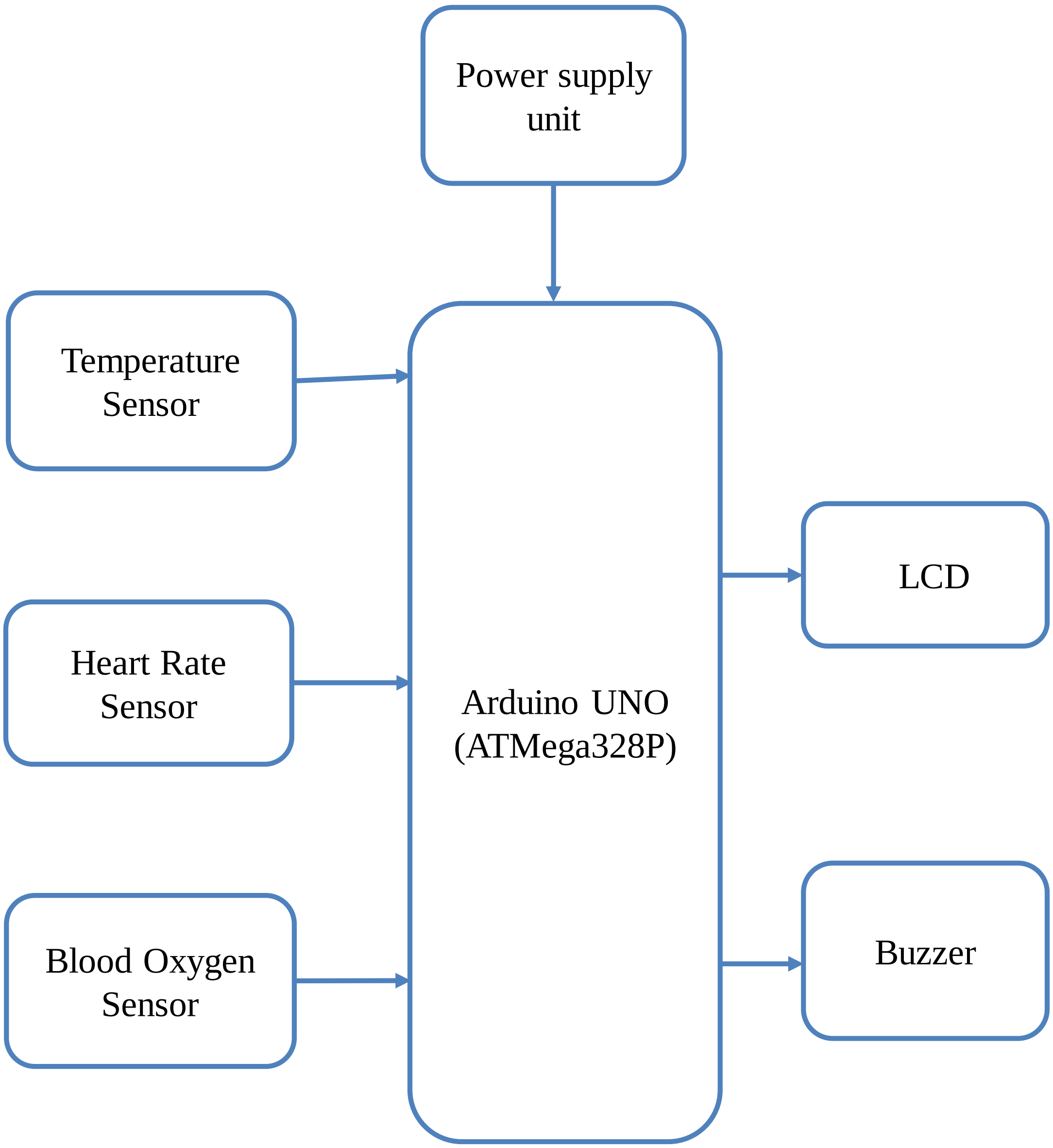

Fig.no:5.1

CIRCUIT DIGRAM

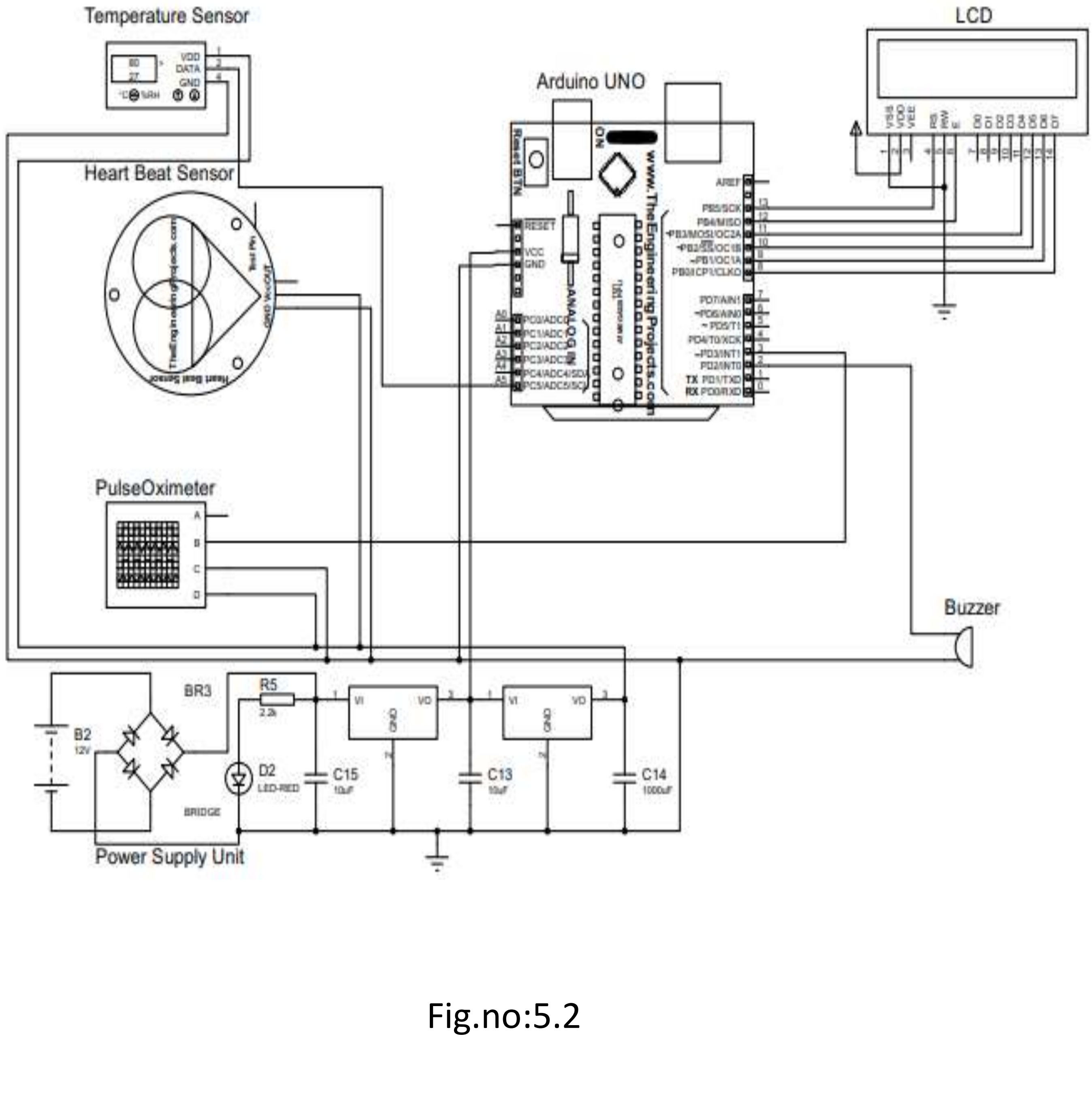

Fig.no:5.2

CHAPTER 6

METHODOLOGY

It uses a microcontroller as the central component, interfacing with multiple sensors to measure vital health parameters such as body temperature, heart rate, and oxygen saturation. The system includes a display for visualizing real-time data and an alert mechanism for abnormal readings. The design prioritizes modularity, allowing for future upgrades such as wireless communication or smartphone integration. Safety measures, such as proper insulation and housing, are implemented to ensure the device is safe for personal and clinical use. The system is powered by a stable power source to ensure consistent operation, and the hardware layout is optimized for portability. All components are selected based on their cost-efficiency and compatibility with the microcontroller. The modular architecture simplifies assembly and repairs, making it scalable and adaptable for different use cases, such as home-based health monitoring or emergency response systems. The system's adaptability allows customization to cater to diverse healthcare needs, from personal wellness to remote patient monitoring. The design process ensures that the system remains robust while addressing the challenges of affordability, accessibility, and simplicity, making it suitable for widespread deployment.

The system utilizes sensors to capture real-time health parameters, including body temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen saturation. Each sensor is connected to the microcontroller for continuous data acquisition. To ensure accuracy, the sensors undergo calibration, compensating for potential environmental factors such as temperature variations or signal noise. The microcontroller retrieves the raw data from the sensors and prepares it for processing. Signal conditioning techniques such as amplification and filtering are applied to improve data quality and minimize errors. The sensors are selected based on their precision, response time, and compatibility with the microcontroller.

The processed health data is displayed on a 16x2 LCD, providing real-time updates for body temperature, heart rate, and oxygen saturation. The display is designed for simplicity and clarity, ensuring that users can easily interpret the information. The interface highlights abnormal readings using visual cues such as flashing text or warning symbols, ensuring immediate recognition of potential issues. The LCD refreshes the data at regular intervals, balancing real-time responsiveness with power efficiency. The layout is organized to present each parameter in a structured format, enhancing usability. The layout is organized to present each parameter in a structured format, enhancing usability. For users with minimal technical expertise, the display eliminates the need for complex interpretations, making the system accessible for home and remote healthcare use. In addition to its primary function, the system can integrate with additional display options, such as mobile applications or larger screens, for expanded visualization capabilities.

The system undergoes rigorous testing to validate its performance, accuracy, and reliability. Simulated and real-world scenarios are used to evaluate the functionality of the sensors, data processing algorithms, and alert mechanisms. Testing includes normal conditions, borderline cases, and critical health scenarios to ensure the system performs consistently across a range of use cases. Sensor calibration is conducted periodically to maintain accuracy. This involves comparing sensor outputs against known standards and making adjustments as necessary. Testing also accounts for external factors, such as environmental conditions and electrical interference, to ensure the system remains robust and reliable. The system is evaluated for response time, ensuring real-time operation with minimal delays.

CHAPTER 7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed health monitoring system was successfully implemented and tested using an Arduino Uno microcontroller interfaced with a body temperature sensor, heart rate (pulse) sensor, and blood oxygen (SpO2) sensor. The measurements were displayed on a 16x2 LCD screen, providing real-time updates. The system accurately recorded body temperature within a range of ±0.1°C, heart rate with a precision of ±2 beats per minute, and SpO2 levels with ±2% accuracy. When the readings exceeded preset thresholds (e.g., high fever, abnormal heart rate, or low blood oxygen levels), the buzzer triggered an alarm, demonstrating its effectiveness in alerting caregivers. The system was tested under controlled conditions using human participants, yielding reliable results across multiple trials. It proved responsive, with minimal latency in displaying or alerting abnormal values.

The results indicate that the system is a viable solution for remote health monitoring and aligns with modern telemedicine requirements. Its simplicity and use of low-cost components make it accessible for mass production and integration into wearable health devices or home-based monitoring setups. The project highlights several strengths, including its modularity, ease of use, and scalability. However, it also presents limitations. For instance, the precision of the sensors is dependent on calibration and environmental factors, such as ambient temperature and motion artifacts, which may affect accuracy.

Future iterations could address these challenges by integrating advanced sensors with higher accuracy and noise reduction capabilities. Additionally, incorporating wireless communication modules could enable real time data transmission to healthcare providers or cloud-based platforms for advanced analytics. This work demonstrates a cost effective, efficient approach to leveraging IoT and biomedical instrumentation technologies, paving the way for more accessible healthcare monitoring solutions in underserved regions.

This feature could enable remote health management, making it ideal for telemedicine applications and enabling patients to share their health data with medical professionals for continuous assessment and early intervention. Additionally, the system could benefit from the inclusion of more sensors to monitor additional health parameters, such as blood pressure, glucose levels, or electrocardiogram (ECG) data.

. By broadening the scope of health metrics, the system could become a comprehensive health tracking device, capable of monitoring a wider range of conditions and offering more personalized insights into the user’s health. Enhancements could also include the development of mobile applications or web-based platforms for data analysis, where users can track historical health trends and receive personalized recommendations. This data could be stored and analyzed to detect patterns or anomalies over time, allowing for better-informed decisions about health management. Furthermore, integrating machine learning algorithms could allow the system to offer predictive insights, such as early warnings about potential health risks based on the user’s vital signs. By analyzing trends and deviations from normal ranges, the system could provide proactive advice or alerts, improving preventive healthcare efforts.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The proposed health monitoring system effectively addresses the need for real-time tracking of vital physiological parameters, including body temperature, heart rate, and blood oxygen saturation. By integrating a microcontroller, sensors, a display unit, and an alert mechanism, the system provides a reliable, cost effective, and user-friendly solution for monitoring health at home or in remote settings. The modular and portable design ensures adaptability, enabling future enhancements such as wireless connectivity or integration with IoT platforms. This scalability allows the system to meet the diverse needs of modern healthcare, including telemedicine and preventive care. The real-time alert mechanism ensures timely notification of abnormal health conditions, reducing the risk of delayed intervention and improving health outcomes. Through rigorous testing and calibration, the system demonstrates high accuracy and reliability, making it a viable tool for personal and clinical health monitoring applications. It offers a practical solution for individuals seeking to manage their health proactively and for healthcare professionals needing continuous patient monitoring. In conclusion, the system serves as a step forward in advancing accessible and efficient healthcare technologies, empowering users with essential health insights and fostering better health management practices.

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