Green University of Bangladesh

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)
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AquaSense

(Intelligent Water Level Monitoring System)

Course Title: Electronic Devices, Circuits and Pulse Techniques Lab
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Students Details

Name	ID
Irfan Ferdous Siam	231002025

Submission Date: 10-06-2024
Course Teacher's Name: Sagufta Sabah Nakshi

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Lab Project Status	
Marks:	**Signature:**
Comments:	**Date:**

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

The AquaSense project is a digital system designed to monitor and display water levels in tanks or reservoirs with precision. By integrating principles of digital logic design and electrical engineering, it offers an accurate, cost-effective solution for efficient water resource management. The system processes sensor inputs to drive an LED display, providing a clear and user-friendly indication of water levels across various sectors.

1.2 Motivation

As students passionate about environmental sustainability and technological innovation, the decision to embark on the AquaSense project is driven by our deep-rooted concern for the critical need for efficient water management solutions across diverse sectors. Here's how my initiative is inspired:

- **Critical Need for Efficient Water Management:** We recognize the pressing need to address water scarcity and sustainability challenges, prompting us to explore innovative solutions that optimize water usage and enhance resource management efficiency.
- **Growing Concerns about Water Scarcity**: Witnessing the escalating impact of climate change and population growth on water resources, we feel compelled to take proactive measures to alleviate the strain on our planet's precious water sources.
- **Importance of Optimizing Water Usage:** As stewards of the environment, we understand the significance of maximizing the efficiency of water utilization to ensure equitable distribution and long-term sustainability for future generations.
- **Increasing Demand for Reliable Water Level Monitoring Systems:** Recognizing the growing demand for reliable water level monitoring systems, we aim to leverage our skills and knowledge to develop AquaSense—a cutting-edge solution that provides real-time insights into water levels.

- **Contribution to Addressing the Need:** By undertaking the AquaSense project, we aspire to make a meaningful contribution to addressing the critical need for reliable water level monitoring in various settings, from homes to industries.
- **Provision of Real-Time Monitoring Capability:** With AquaSense, we aim to empower users with the ability to monitor water levels in real-time, enabling timely interventions and fostering a culture of responsible water management practices.

In essence, our motivation behind the AquaSense project embodies our commitment as students to making a positive impact on the world by developing innovative solutions to pressing environmental challenges. Through AquaSense, we envision not only addressing the immediate need for efficient water management but also inspiring future generations to take action towards building a more sustainable and resilient future.

1.3 Problem Definition

1.3.1 Problem Statement

The AquaSense project addresses the pressing need for efficient water management solutions by developing a digital water level monitoring system capable of providing real-time insights into water levels. This system aims to moderate challenges associated with water scarcity and sustainability by optimizing water usage and enhancing resource management efficiency. Inspired by our deep-rooted concern for environmental sustainability and technological innovation, the problem statement for AquaSense revolves around creating a cutting-edge solution that addresses the following key objectives:

- **Real-Time Monitoring:** Providing users with the capability to monitor water levels in real-time, enabling timely interventions and proactive management strategies.
- **Addressing Water Scarcity:** Alleviating the strain on precious water resources by optimizing water usage and ensuring equitable distribution.
- **Enhancing Sustainability:** Maximizing the efficiency of water utilization to promote long-term sustainability and environmental stewardship.
- **Meeting Growing Demand:** Responding to the increasing demand for reliable water level monitoring systems by developing a cost-effective and dependable solution.

Through AquaSense, our aim is to make a meaningful contribution to addressing the critical need for efficient water level monitoring in various settings, from residential households to industrial facilities, thereby fostering a culture of responsible water management practices and inspiring future generations towards building a more sustainable and resilient future.

1.3.2 Complex Engineering Problem

Table 1.1: Summary of the attributes touched by the mentioned projects

Name of the P Attributes	**Explain how to address**
P1: Depth of knowledge required	Depth of knowledge in digital logic design, electronic devices like BJTs, sensor technology, and real-time data processing is necessary. The project team will acquire the necessary expertise through research, coursework, and collaboration with domain experts.
P2: Range of conflicting requirements	Balancing accuracy, cost-effectiveness, and real-time performance may pose conflicting requirements. Iterative design and optimization processes will be employed to meet diverse requirements without compromising on key objectives.
P3: Depth of analysis required	Detailed analysis of sensor data and system performance is essential to ensure accuracy and reliability. Extensive testing and validation procedures will be conducted throughout the development process.
P4: Familiarity of issues	Understanding water scarcity, sustainability challenges, and technological advancements in water management is crucial. Literature review, stakeholder consultations, and domain-specific research will be conducted to gain insight into relevant issues.
P5: Extent of applicable codes	Adherence to industry standards and regulations regarding water level monitoring systems is necessary. The project will comply with relevant codes and standards to ensure compatibility and reliability.
P6: Extent of stakeholder involvement and conflicting requirements	Involvement of stakeholders from various sectors and addressing conflicting requirements may pose challenges. Stakeholder engagement sessions will be organized to gather feedback and ensure alignment with user needs.
P7: Interdependence	The performance of AquaSense is interdependent on sensor accuracy, data processing algorithms, and user interface design. Cross-functional collaboration among team members will be emphasized to address interdependencies and ensure holistic system performance.

1.4 Design Goals/Objectives

The AquaSense project is driven by a set of clear and achievable goals, guiding our efforts towards developing a robust digital water level monitoring system:

- **Develop a Cost-Effective Solution:** Design and implement AquaSense to be a cost-effective water level monitoring system accessible to a wide range of users, including residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- **Accuracy and Reliability:** Ensure high accuracy and reliability in water level measurements to facilitate informed decision-making and optimize resource management efficiency.
- **Real-Time Monitoring Capability:** Our primary objective is to create a system that provides instant updates on water levels, empowering users to react promptly to any changes and manage resources effectively.
- **Promote User-Friendly Interface:** Create an intuitive and user-friendly interface for AquaSense, allowing users to easily navigate and interpret water level data, thereby facilitating seamless integration into existing water management systems.
- **Cost-Effectiveness** Develop a cost-effective solution that is accessible to a wide range of users, without compromising on the quality and reliability of the system.
- **Versatility and Adaptability:** Design AquaSense to be versatile and adaptable, capable of being deployed in various settings and environments, including residential, commercial, and industrial applications.
- **Sustainability Focus**: We are committed to integrating sustainability principles into AquaSense's design and development process, minimizing environmental impact and promoting long-term resource conservation.
- **Versatility and Adaptability:** Design AquaSense to be versatile and adaptable, capable of being deployed in various settings and environments, including residential, commercial, and industrial applications.
- **Scalability:** Ensure that AquaSense is scalable to accommodate future expansions or upgrades, enabling it to evolve alongside changing user needs and technological advancements.

By achieving these objectives, the AquaSense project aims to address the critical need for efficient water management solutions while contributing to the broader goal of promoting environmental sustainability and responsible resource management practices.

1.5 Application

The application of a water level monitoring system could be aimed at various scenarios including:

1.5.1 Home Water Tank Monitoring

Designing a system to monitor the water level in a home's water tank, providing alerts when the water level is low or high.

1.5.2 Industrial Water Management

Implementing a system to monitor water levels in industrial tanks or reservoirs, ensuring optimal usage and preventing overflow or depletion.

1.5.3 Agricultural Irrigation Control

Developing a system to monitor water levels in agricultural irrigation systems, enabling efficient water usage and preventing water wastage.

1.5.4 Flood Monitoring

Creating a system to monitor water levels in flood-prone areas, providing early warnings to residents or authorities when water levels rise dangerously.

1.5.5 Aquarium Water Level Control

Designing a system to monitor and control water levels in aquariums, maintaining optimal conditions for aquatic life

1.5.6 Aquarium Water Level Control

Designing a system to monitor and control water levels in aquariums, maintaining optimal conditions for aquatic life

1.5.7 Swimming Pool Water Level Management

Implementing a system to monitor and maintain water levels in swimming pools, ensuring safe and enjoyable swimming experiences.

In summary, a water level monitoring system like AquaSense can be applied across various sectors, from homes to industries, agriculture, flood management, and recreational facilities, contributing to better water management and resource utilization.

Chapter 2

Design/Development/Implementation of the Project

2.1 Introduction

The AquaSense project focuses on developing a digital water level monitoring system to address the critical issue of efficient water management. This system is designed to provide real-time data on water levels across various applications, such as home water tanks, industrial reservoirs, agricultural irrigation systems, and more. The primary objective is to enhance decision-making, optimize resource management, and contribute to sustainability efforts. It helps prevent overflow and underflow, ensuring efficient water usage and safety. Our system uses a NOT gate and a bipolar junction transistor, providing a reliable and cost-effective solution for accurate water level detection. [1]

2.2 Project Details

The AquaSense system is an electronic setup designed to monitor water levels and provide real-time status indications using LEDs. The core components used in this system include logic gates, transistors, and a voltage regulator to ensure stable operation. The system is powered by a 9V battery, regulated down to 5V using the 7805 voltage regulator.

2.2.1 Components & It's Usages

The components used in the AquaSense system are:

- **IC 7404:** Hex Inverter used for signal processing. [2]
- **BC 547 Transistor:** Used as a switch to control the LED.
- **Resistors (10k ohm, 220 ohm):** Used for current limiting and signal conditioning.

- **Breadboard:** For assembling the circuit.
- **Connecting Wires:** To make connections between components.
- **LED:** Indicates the status of the water level.
- **9V Battery:** Powers the entire circuit.
- **7805 Voltage Regulator:** Regulates the voltage to 5V for the circuit components.

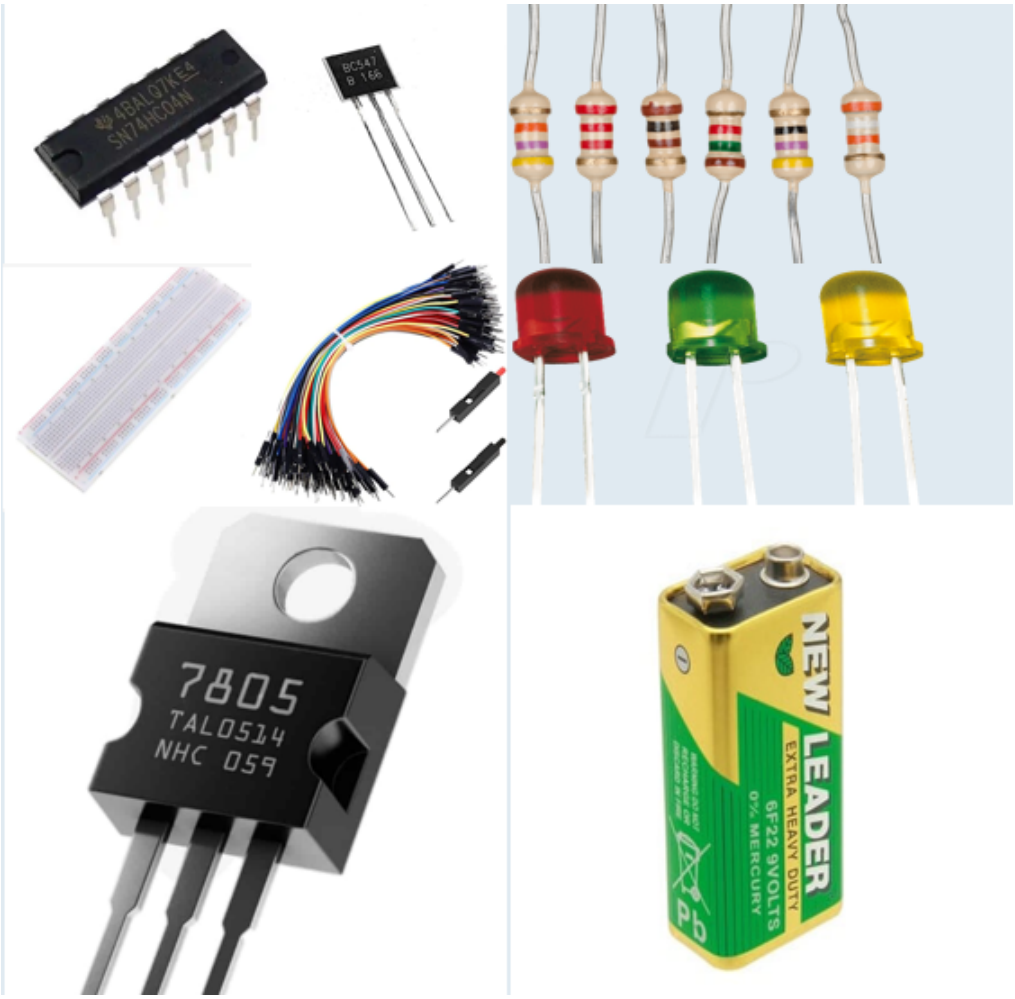

Figure 2.1: Components

2.2.2 Design Considerations

The design considerations for AquaSense include:

- **Simplicity:** Using readily available components and a simple circuit design.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Ensuring the system is affordable for a wide range of users.
- **Scalability:** The design can be scaled to more complex systems if needed.

- **Ease of Assembly:** The components can be easily assembled on a breadboard for prototyping and testing.

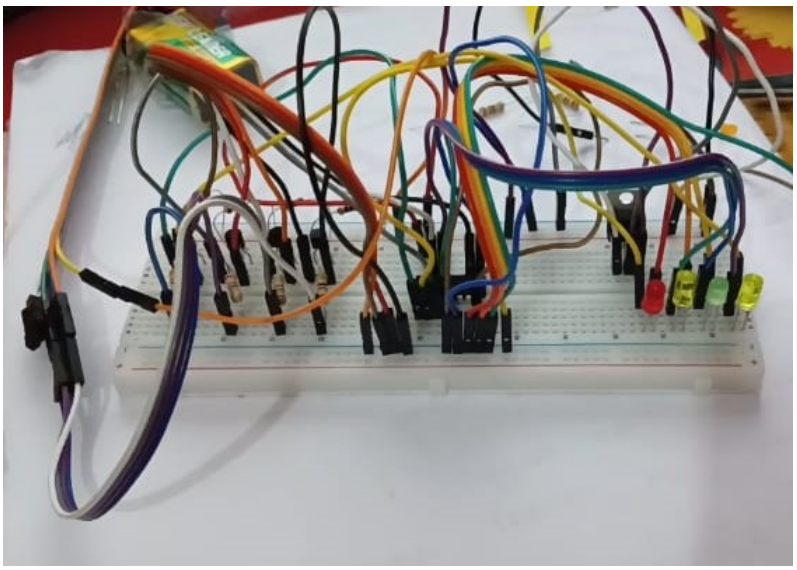

Figure 2.2: Components

2.2.3 Simulation of the project

AquaSense was developed through the following circuit simulation:

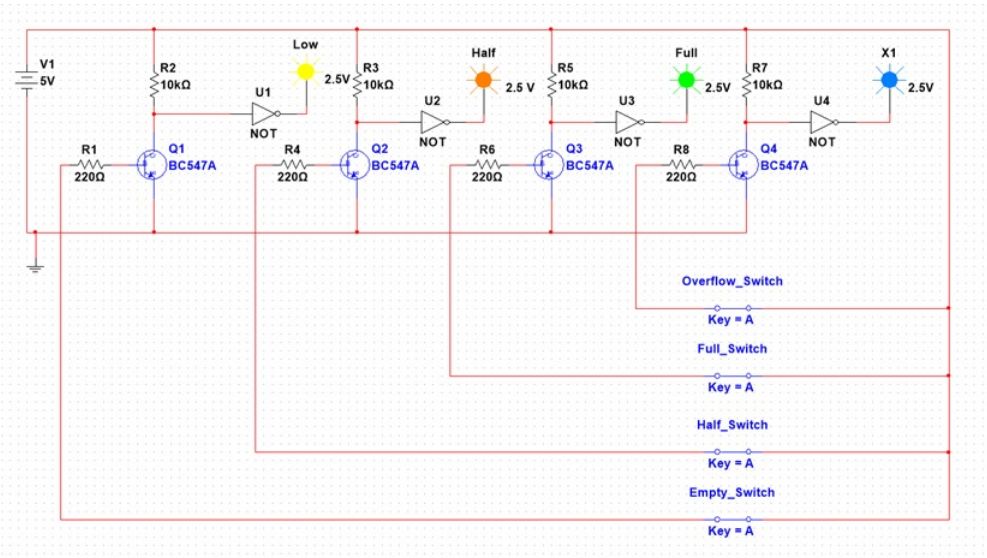

Figure 2.3: Circuit simulation

2.3 Implementation

The implementation of AquaSense involves the following steps:

2.3.1 Setting Up Components on Breadboard

Place all the components on the breadboard, ensuring they are securely positioned for reliable connections.

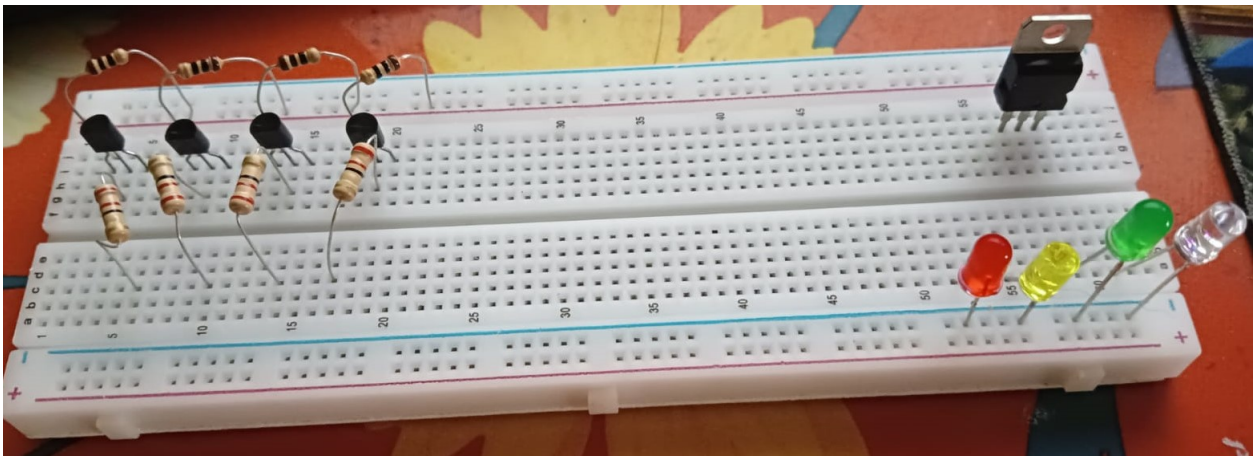

Figure 2.4: Components on breadbroad

2.3.2 Connecting the IC 7404

At first Placed the IC 7404 on the breadboard. Connected pin 14 to the positive rail (Vcc) of the breadboard & Connected pin 7 to the ground rail (GND) of the breadboard.

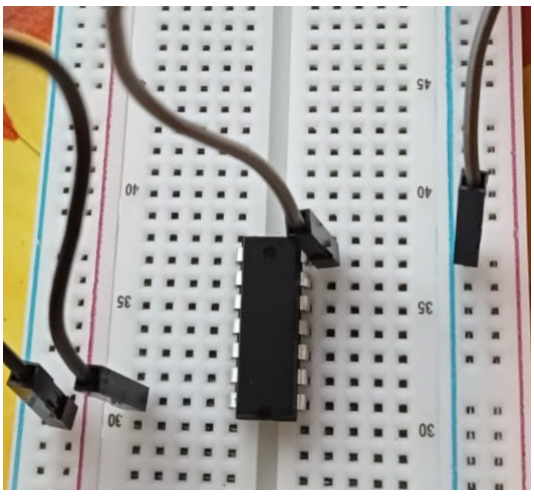

Figure 2.5: Ic 7404 connection

2.3.3 Connecting the 7805 Voltage Regulator

Firstly Connected the input pin of the 7805 to the positive terminal of the 9V battery.Then Connected the ground pin of the 7805 to the ground rail of the breadboard. After that Connected the output pin of the 7805 to the positive rail of the breadboard to provide a regulated 5V supply.

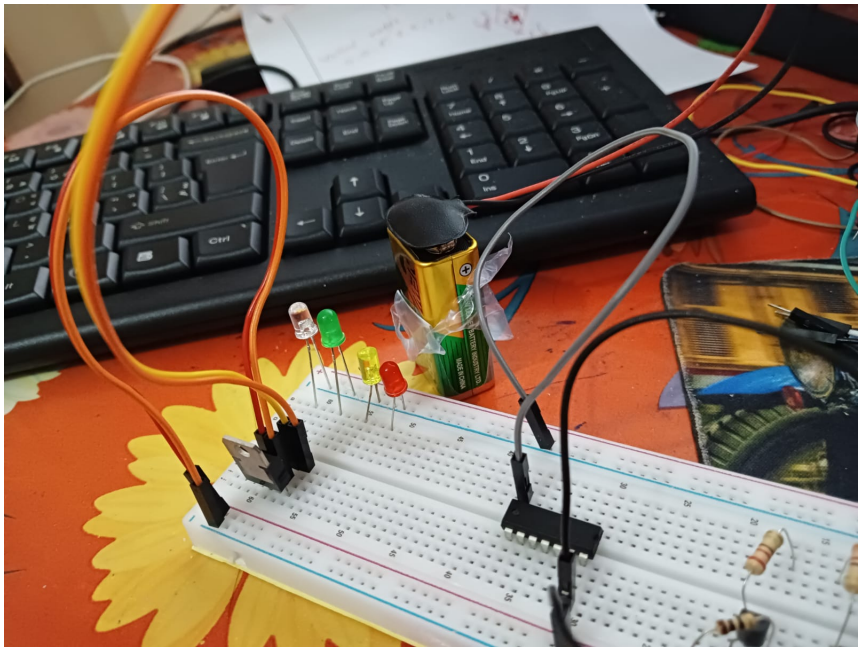

Figure 2.6: 7805 Voltage regulator connection

2.3.4 Connecting the Transistor with NOT Gate Input

The collector of the BC 547 transistor is connected to a 10k ohm resistor, which in turn is connected to the positive side of the breadboard's power rail. The emitter of the BC 547 is connected directly to the ground side of the breadboard. Additionally, a connecting wire is used to link the collector of the transistor to the input of the NOT gate.

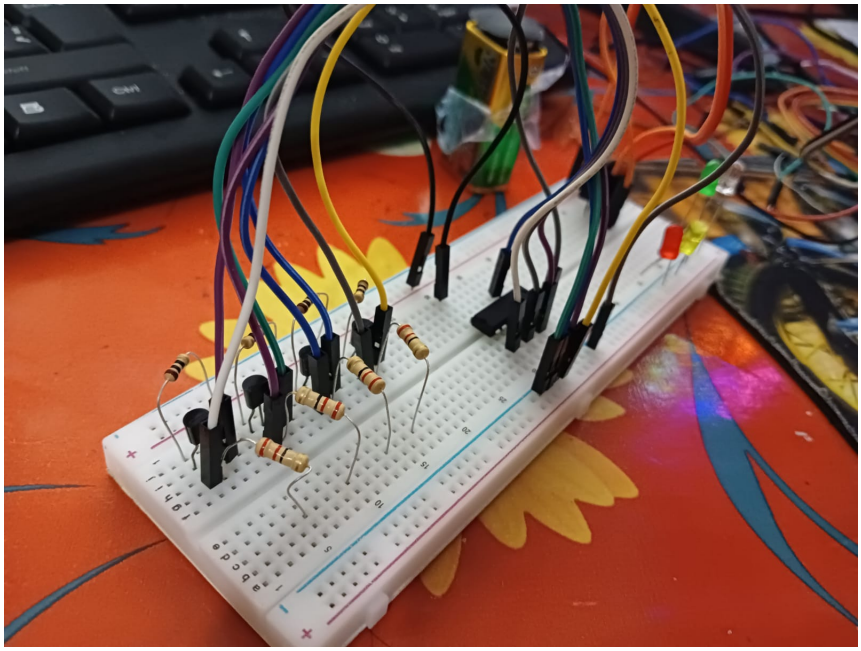

Figure 2.7: Connections of transistor

2.3.5 Connecting the LED with NOT Gate Output

The anode (positive terminal) of the LED is connected to the output of the NOT gate, and the cathode (negative terminal) is connected to the ground.

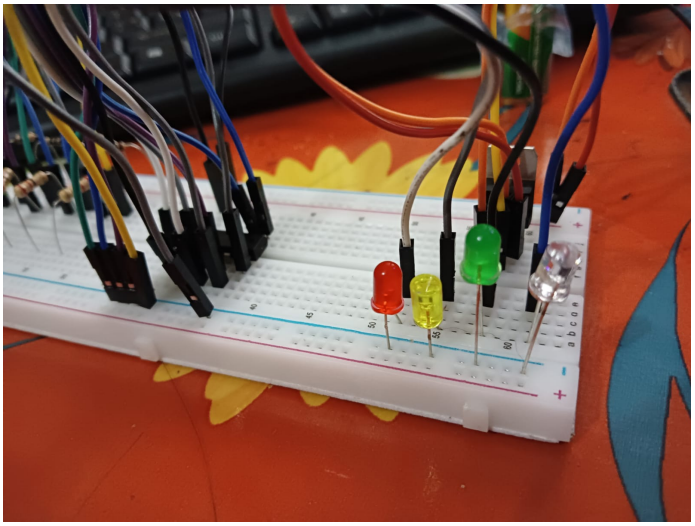

Figure 2.8: Connections of output with LED's

2.3.6 Connecting the Base of the Transistor for Water Reading

A 220 ohm resistor is connected between the base of the BC 547 transistor and the point where the water level will be measured. This setup enables the transistor to function as a switch, controlling the LED based on the water level detected.

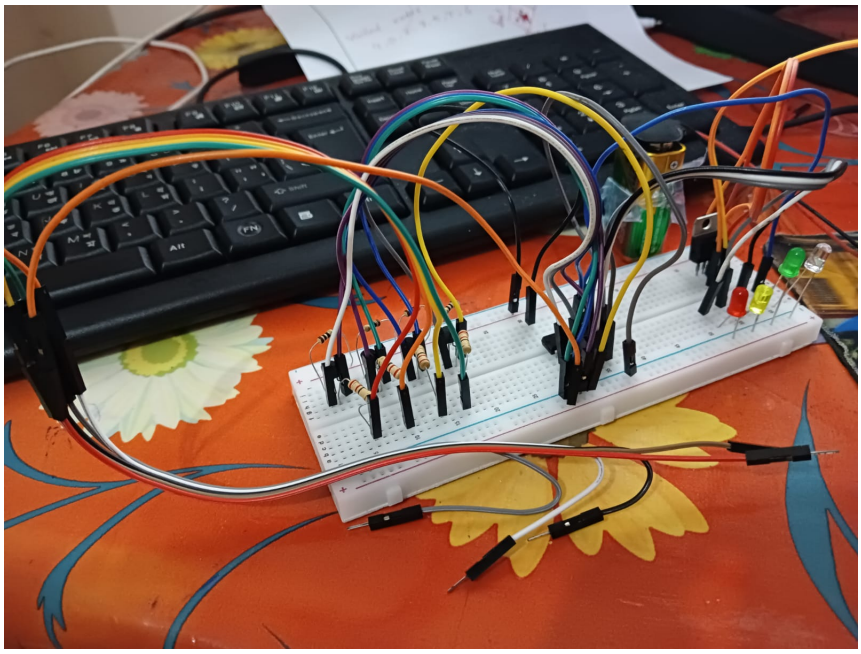

Figure 2.9: Connection to take reading

Chapter 3

Performance Evaluation

3.1 Results Analysis/Testing

3.1.1 Result 1

When the reservoir or tank water level is very low, the red LED turns on, indicating that the tank or reservoir is nearly empty.

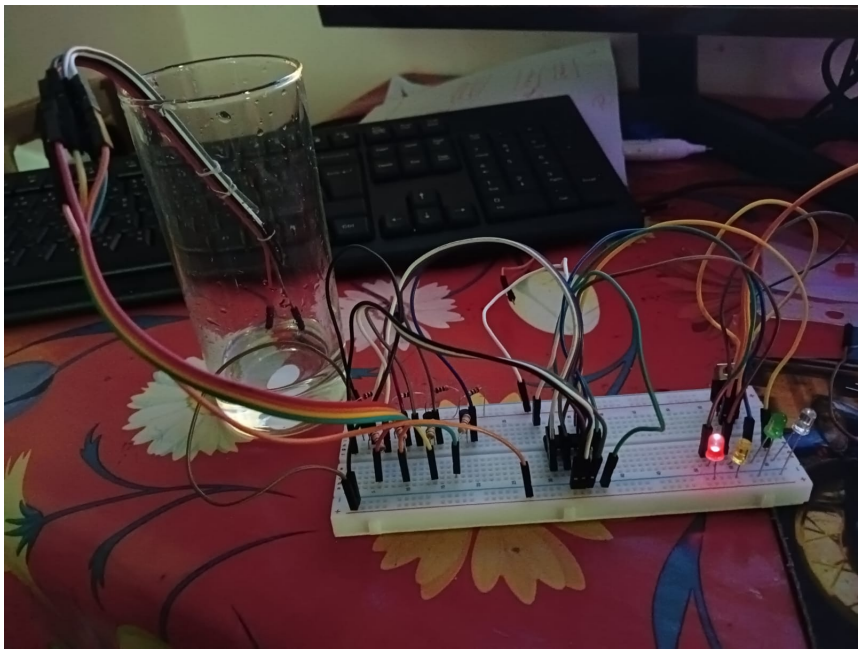

Figure 3.1: Indication of Nearly empty tank

3.1.2 Result 2

When the reservoir or tank water level is at the midpoint, the pale yellow LED turns on, indicating that the reservoir is half-filled or has 50% water in it.

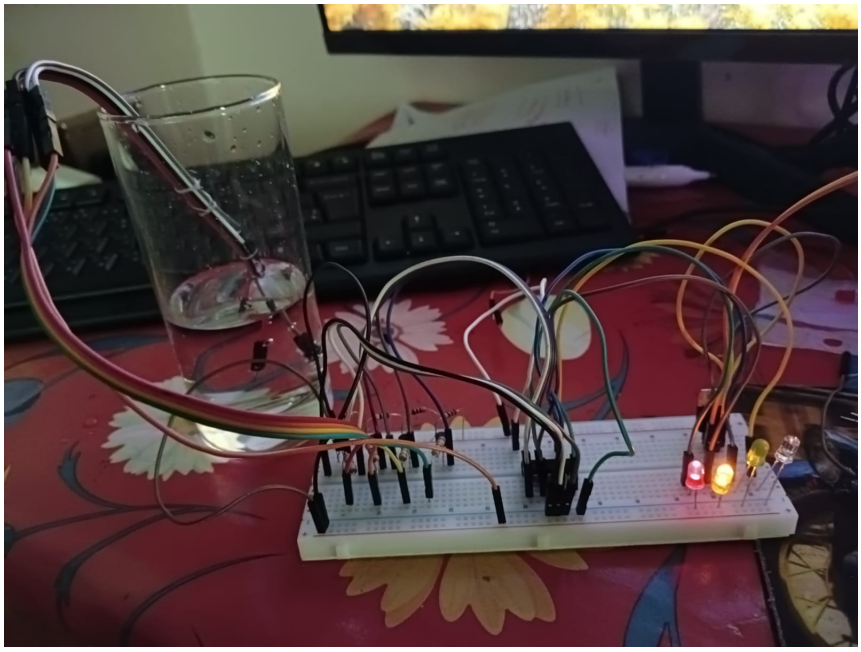

Figure 3.2: Indication of half-filled reservoir

3.1.3 Result 3

When the reservoir or tank is filled with water, the green LED turns on, indicating that the reservoir is full.

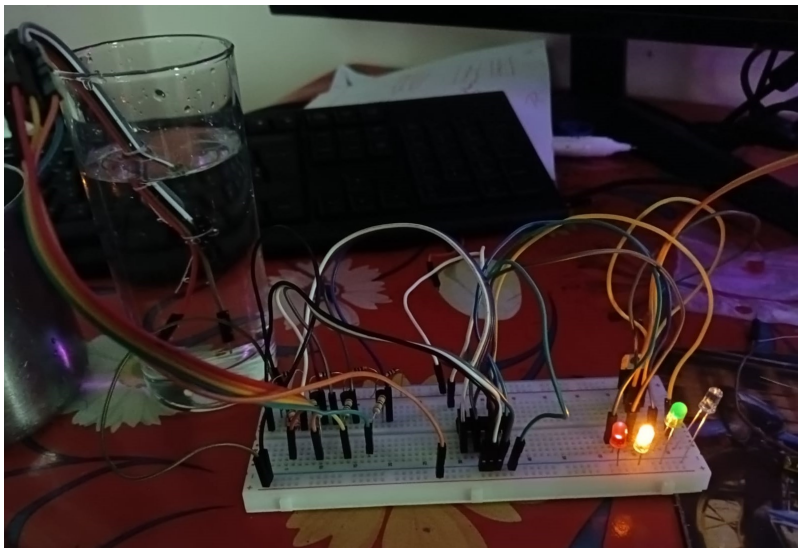

Figure 3.3: Indication of filled reservoir

3.1.4 Result 4

When the water level in the tank exceeds its capacity, causing overflow, the blinking rainbow LED turns on, indicating that the tank is overflowing.

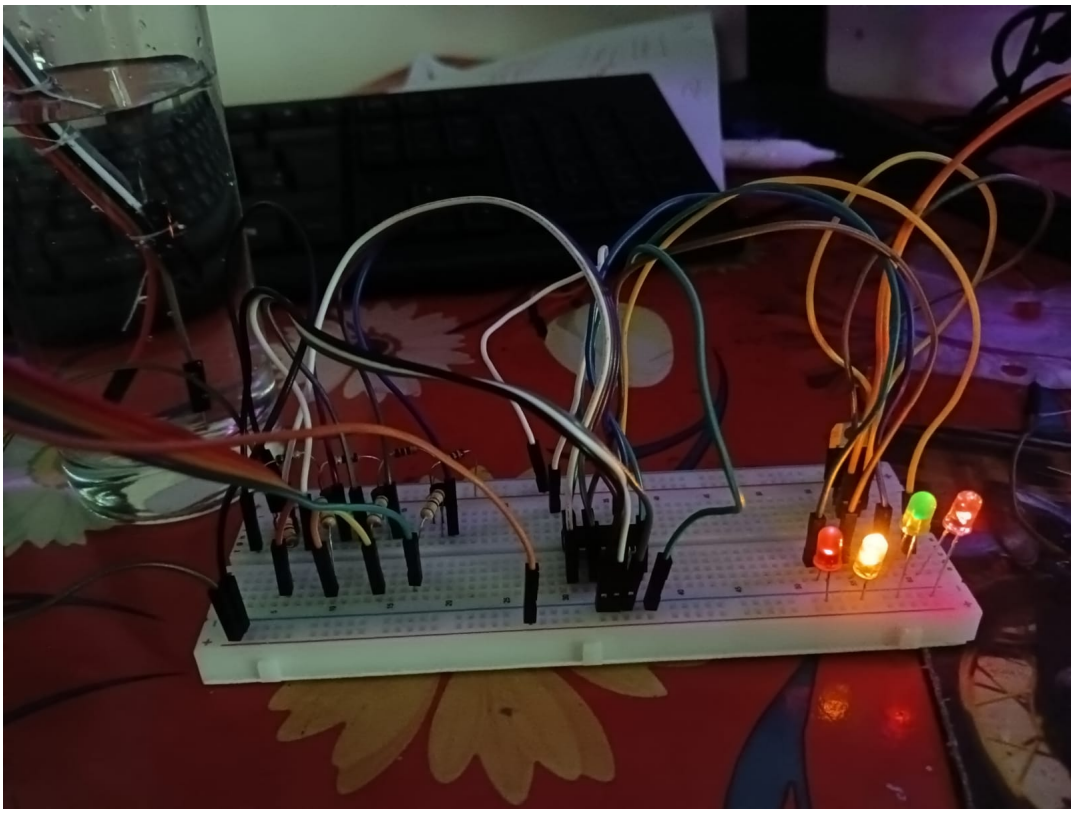

Figure 3.4: Indication of Overflow

3.2 Results Overall Discussion

In essence, this system provides real-time status updates on the water level using color-coded LEDs: red indicates a critical low water level, pale yellow signifies a cautionary midpoint level, green confirms a safe full level, and a blinking rainbow pattern alerts to overflow conditions. This setup enables straightforward and efficient monitoring of reservoir water levels, ensuring timely actions can be taken to manage water resources effectively and prevent potential damage from overflow or shortages.

Chapter 4

Conclusion

4.1 Discussion

The AquaSense project has developed a robust digital water level monitoring system that addresses the critical need for efficient water management. By leveraging digital logic design, electronic devices (such as BJTs and voltage regulators), sensor technology, and real-time data processing, AquaSense provides accurate, reliable, and real-time monitoring capabilities. The system is designed to be cost-effective, versatile, and user-friendly, making it accessible to various sectors, including residential, commercial, and industrial applications.Throughout the project, the team demonstrated strong problem-solving skills and effective collaboration, resulting in a functional and impactful solution for water management.AquaSense operates using a straightforward yet effective configuration of electronic components. The system includes an IC 7404 (Hex Inverter), a BC 547 transistor, various resistors, LEDs, a 9V battery, and a 7805 voltage regulator. This combination of components ensures stable operation and precise water level detection. The color-coded LED indicators provide clear, immediate feedback on water levels, facilitating quick and informed decision-making.

4.2 Limitations

Despite the success of AquaSense, the project has several limitations that need to be addressed:

- **Sensor Reliability:** The accuracy and reliability of the sensors used in AquaSense can be affected by various environmental factors. Regular calibration and maintenance are necessary to ensure consistent performance.
- **Power Dependency:** The system's reliance on a continuous power supply can be a drawback, especially in areas with unstable power conditions. This dependency can affect the system's reliability and functionality.
- **Maintenance:** Regular maintenance is required to keep the system functioning optimally. This includes checking connections, cleaning sensors, and ensuring all components are in working order, which can be resource-intensive.

- **Scalability:** Scaling the current system to larger installations or more complex environments can pose challenges. The system may require redesigning or additional resources to handle increased loads and complexity effectively.
- **Interference:** The system may be susceptible to electromagnetic interference from other electronic devices, which can affect the accuracy and reliability of the water level readings.

4.3 Scope of Future Work

To address the limitations and enhance the AquaSense system, future work will focus on the following areas:

- **IoT Integration:** Incorporating Internet of Things (IoT) technology to enable remote monitoring and control of the water level. This will allow users to access real-time data and manage the system from anywhere with an internet connection.
- **Wireless Communication:** Developing wireless communication capabilities to eliminate the need for extensive wiring and improve the system's flexibility and ease of installation.
- **Advanced Sensors:** Researching and integrating more advanced sensor technologies to improve accuracy, reliability, and resistance to environmental factors. This could include ultrasonic, capacitive, or optical sensors.
- **Data Logging:** Implementing data logging features to record water level data over time. This will allow for trend analysis, historical data review, and more informed decision-making.
- **AI and Machine Learning:** Leveraging artificial intelligence and machine learning to predict water usage patterns, detect anomalies, and optimize water management strategies automatically.
- **Enhanced Scalability:** Developing scalable solutions that can efficiently handle larger installations and more complex water management scenarios. This includes modular designs and support for additional sensors and components.

By pursuing these enhancements, the AquaSense system can evolve into an even more effective tool for managing water resources, contributing to sustainability and resource conservation. These improvements will help overcome current limitations and open up new possibilities for advanced water management solutions.

References

[1] Ankitshyani. All about circuits, 5 2009. [Online; accessed 2024-10-05].

[2] Digital circuits. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/digital_circuits/digital_circuits_logic_gates.htm.