

Part 2

Lesson

17

**Water Level
Detection
Sensor Module**

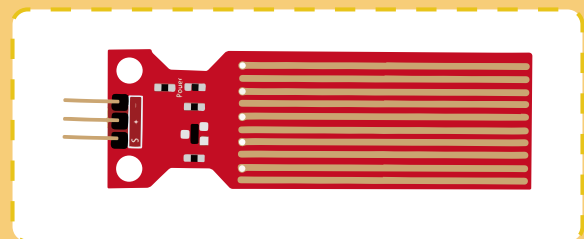
Overview

In this lesson, you will learn how to use a water level detection sensor module.

This module can perceive the depth of water and the core component is an amplifying circuit which is made up of a transistor and several pectinate PCB routings. When put into the water, these routings will present a resistor that can change along with the change of the water's depth. Then, the signal of water's depth is converted into the electrical signal, and we can know the change of water's depth through the ADC function of UNO R3.

Component Required:

- (1) x Elegoo Uno R3
- (3) x F-M wires (Female to Male DuPont wires)
- (1) x Water level detection sensor module



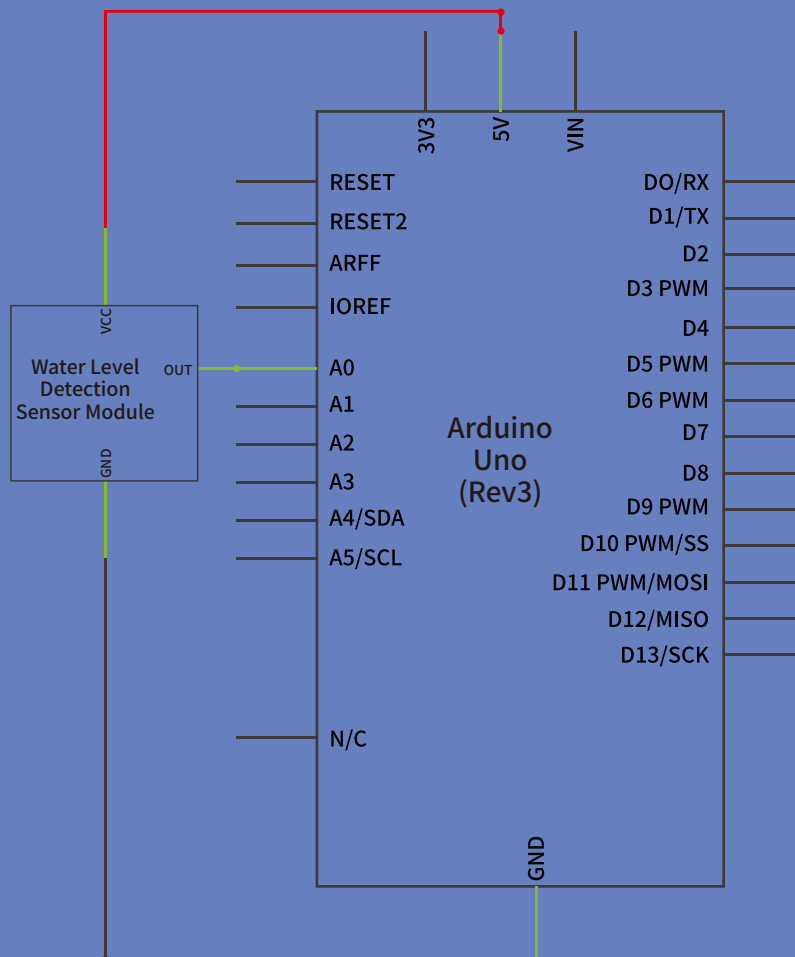
Component Introduction

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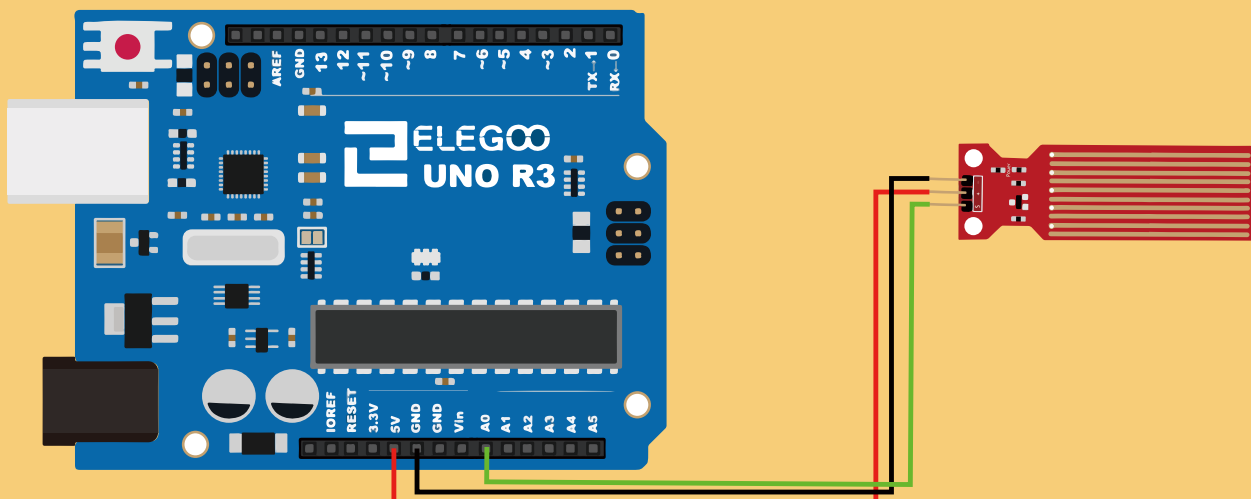
- **A** water sensor brick is designed for water detection, which can be widely used in sensing the rainfall, water level, even the liquefied leakage. The brick is mainly composed of three parts: an electronic brick connector, a 1 MΩ resistor, and several lines of bare conducting wires.
- **This** sensor works by having a series of exposed traces connected to ground.
- **Interlaced** between the grounded traces are the sense traces.
- **The** sensor traces have a weak pull-up resistor of 1 MΩ. The resistor will pull the sensor trace value high until a drop of water shorts the sensor trace to the grounded trace. Believe it or not this circuit will work with the digital I/O pins of your UNO R3 board or you can use it with the analog pins to detect the amount of water induced contact between the grounded and sensor traces.
- **This** item can judge the water level through with a series of exposed parallel wires stitch to measure the water droplet/water size. It can easily change the water size to analog signal, and output analog value can directly be used in the program function, then to achieve the function of water level alarm.
- **It** has low power consumption, and high sensitivity.

Features:

- 1. Working voltage: 5V
- 2. Working Current: <20ma
- 3. Interface: Analog
- 4. Width of detection: 40mm×16mm
- 5. Working Temperature: 10°C~30°C
- 6. Output voltage signal: 0~4.2V



Connection Schematic



Wiring tips: Power supply (+) is connected to 5V of UNO R3 board, ground electrode (-) is connected to GND. Signal output (S) is connected to the ports (A0-A5) which have function of inputting analog signal in UNO R3 board, random one is OK, but it should define the same demo code as the routine.

Wiring diagram

Code

After wiring, please open the program in the code folder-

Water Level and click UPLOAD to upload the program.

See Lesson 5 in part 1 for details about program uploading if there are any errors.

```
if(((HistoryValue>=value) && ((HistoryValue - value) > 10)) || ((HistoryValue<value) &&
((value - HistoryValue) > 10)))
{
    sprintf(printBuffer,"ADC%d level is %d\n",adc_id, value);
    Serial.print(printBuffer);
    HistoryValue = value;
}
```

&&

[Boolean Operators]

Description

Logical AND results in true only if both operands are true.

Notes and Warnings

Make sure you don't mistake the boolean AND operator, && (double ampersand) for the bitwise AND operator & (single ampersand). They are entirely different beasts.

||

[Boolean Operators]

Description

Logical OR results in a true if either of the two operands is true.

Notes and Warnings

Do not confuse the boolean || (double pipe) operator with the bitwise OR operator | (single pipe).

Open the monitor then you can see the data as below:

Click the Serial Monitor button to turn on the serial monitor. The basics about the serial monitor are introduced in details in part 2 Lesson 4.

