

Water Level Detector

(A story of an IoT device)

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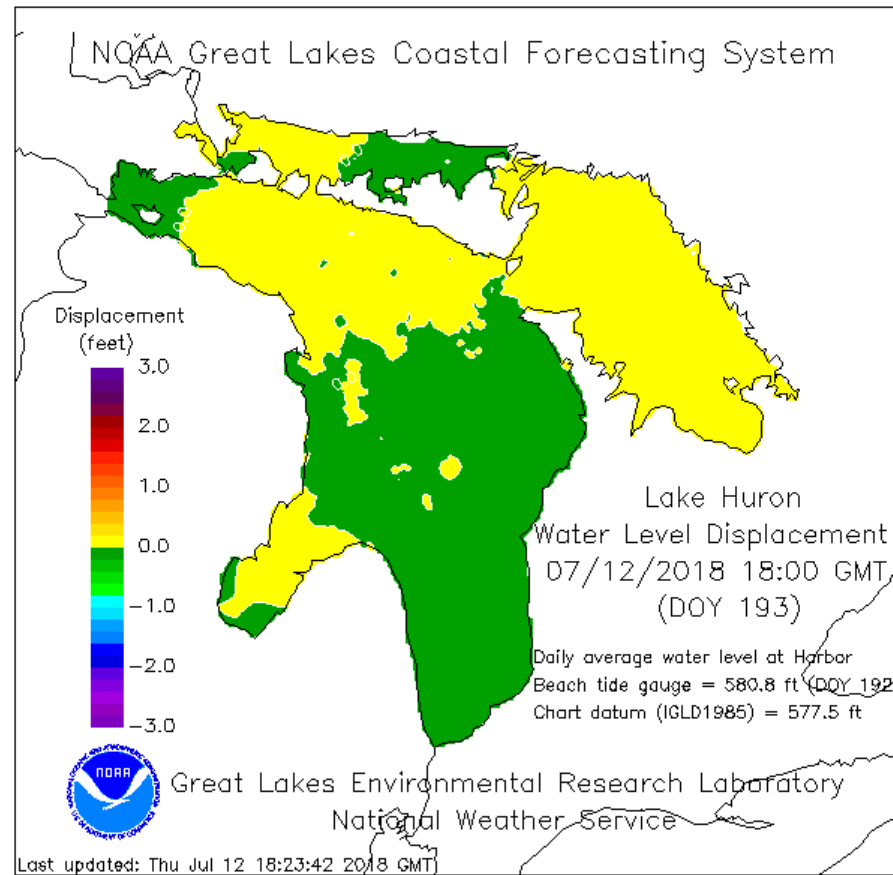
About Me

- retired telephony software engineer
 - switches, key systems, cellular networks
- messed with X-10 home automation
- lately into data collection and display
 - MQTT, openHAB, SmartiPi kiosks
- love the raspberry pi
 - Unix/Linux for 40 years
 - Use Ubuntu on desktop exclusively for 2 years

Motivation

- measure lake level
- capture "events" (beaver dam failure or seiche)
- nice to find period and height of waves
- nice to find information about wakes?
 - how many
 - how often
 - how big (height?, period?, duration?, power?, energy?)

Lake Huron Sloshing



<https://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/glcfs/ncast/hwl.gif>

Requirements

- range: +/- 2 feet
- continuous measurement
- fairly decent resolution, say .1"
- for a wave of 1 second, would like 16 samples
- electronics must be kept dry

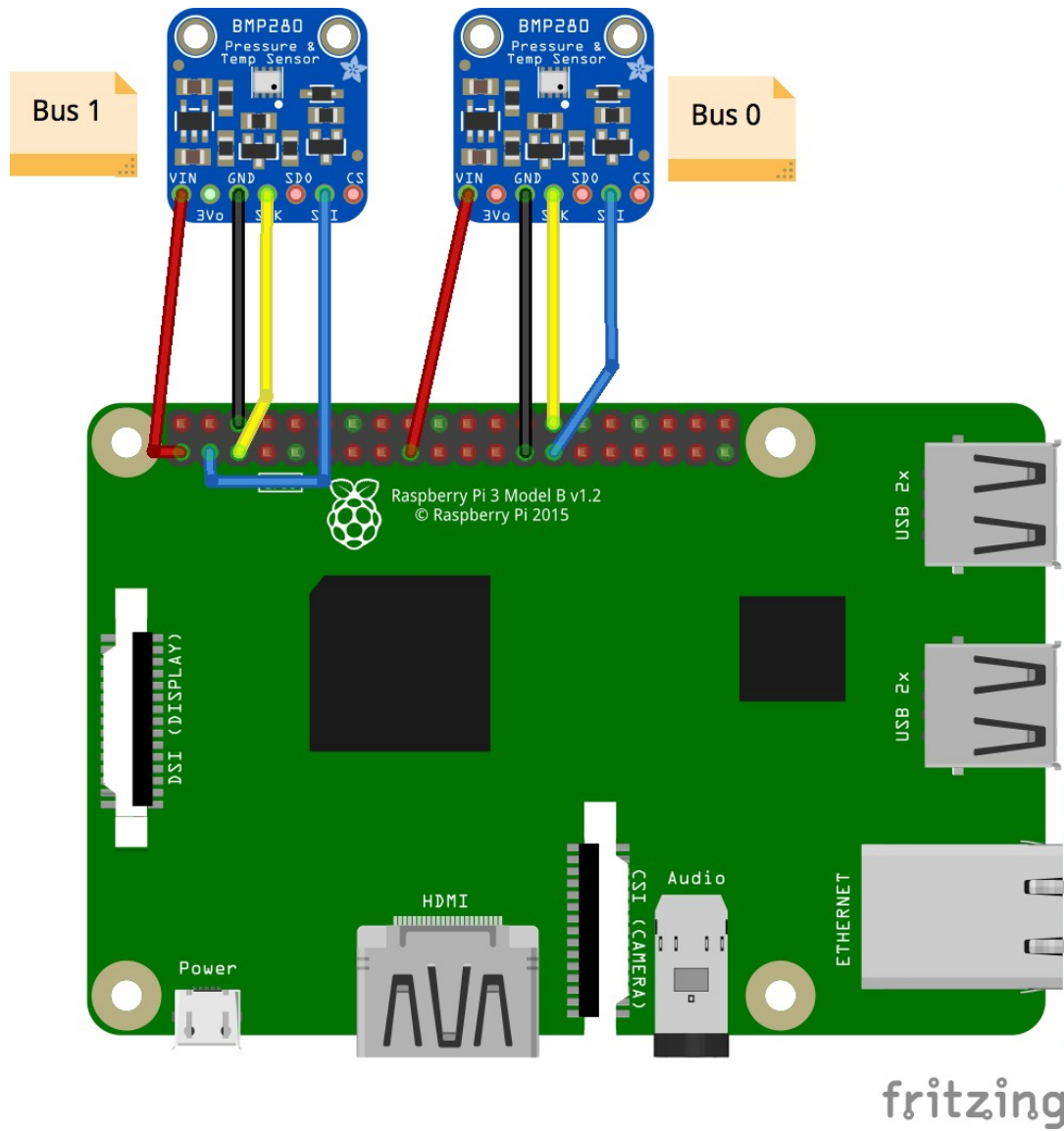
Selection of sensor

- pressure transducer
- ultrasonic
- float and shaft encoder
- water column pressure
- radar
- lidar (time of flight)
- 9-axis accelerometer, gyroscope, compass

Basic Setup

- Raspberry Pi model B (now a model 3)
- 2 pressure sensors
 - one ambient air pressure
 - one for water column pressure
 - encapsulation of sensor
 - both use same I2C identifier, so 2 buses
- heavy duty aquarium pump
- pressure tank

Fritzing Diagram



Use both I2C buses
(No HAT or camera)

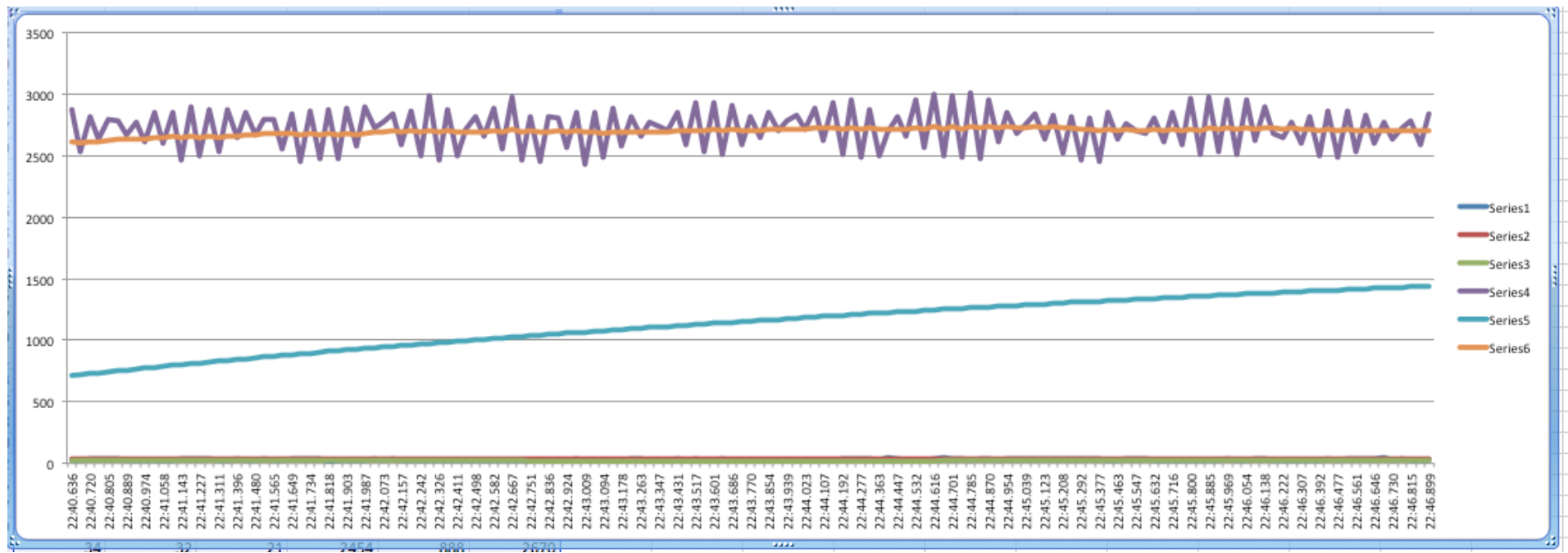
Originally used
BMP085

Could have use SPI
bus and chip select
line to each
BMP280 card

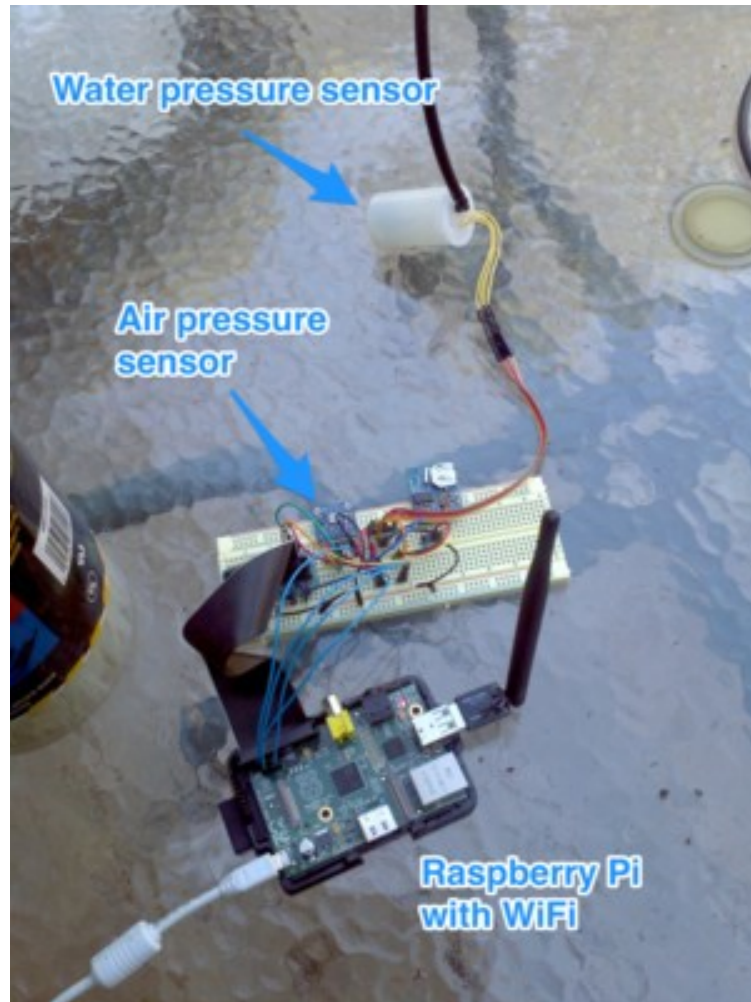
Proof of Concept

- Back yard testing
- Dunking air line into portable lake
 - really ten feet of 4" sewer pipe held vertically
- Comma separated values
- Excel spreadsheet

First Measurement Data



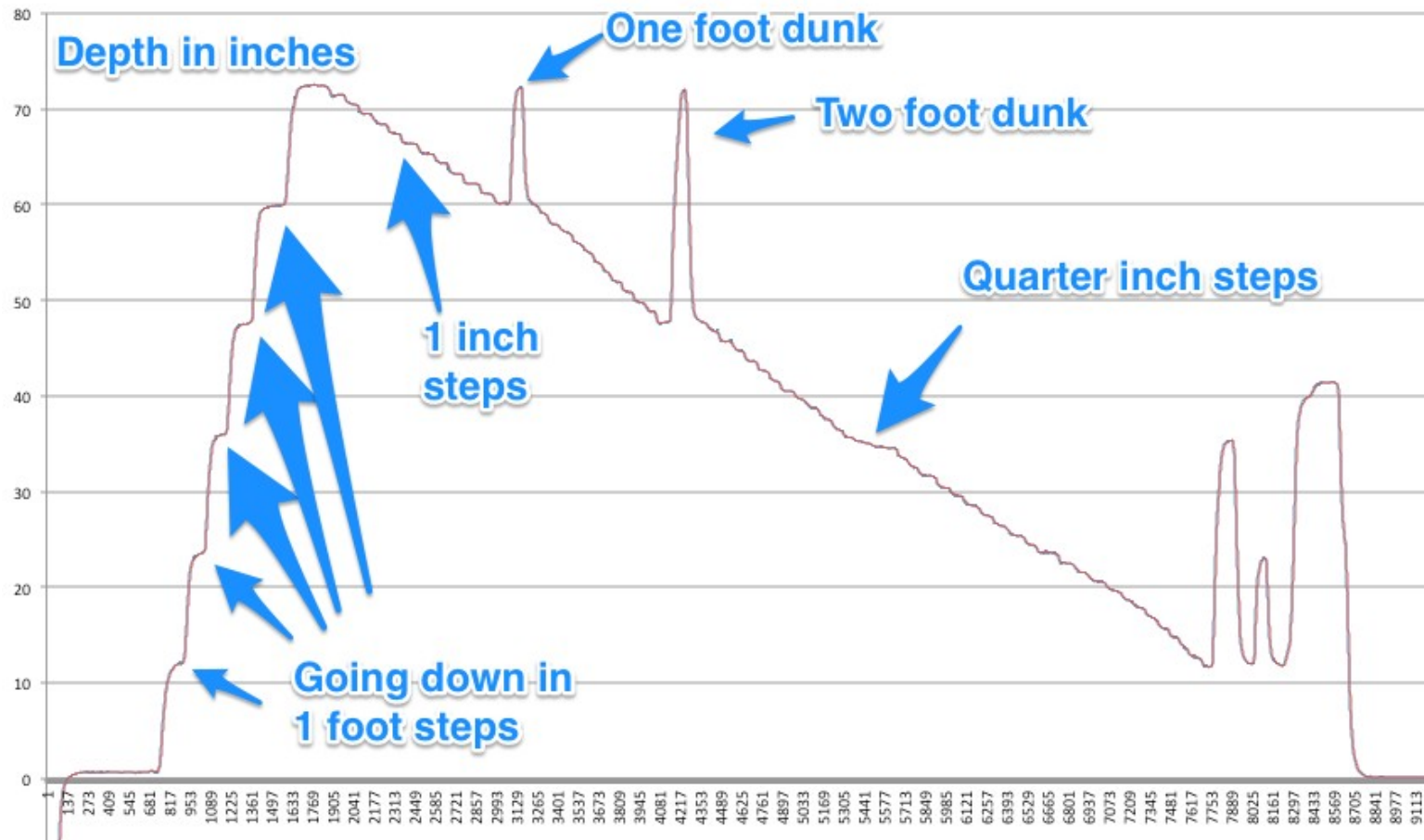
Basic Hardware



Portable Lake and Plunge Stick



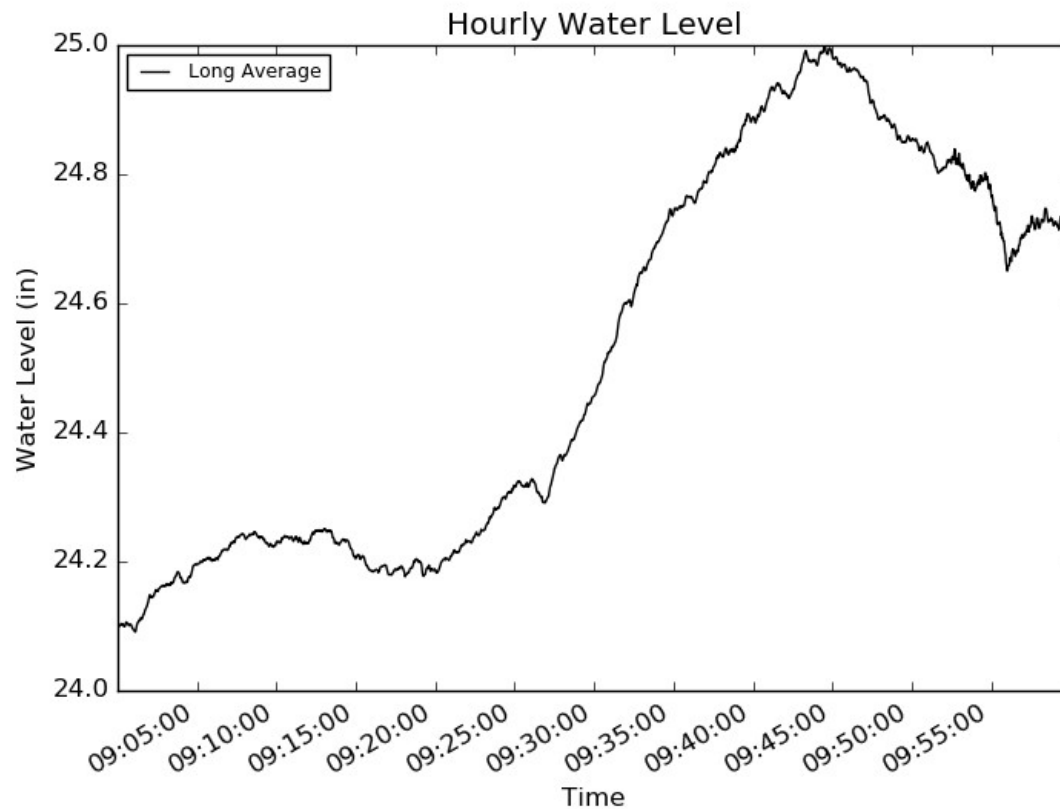
Results



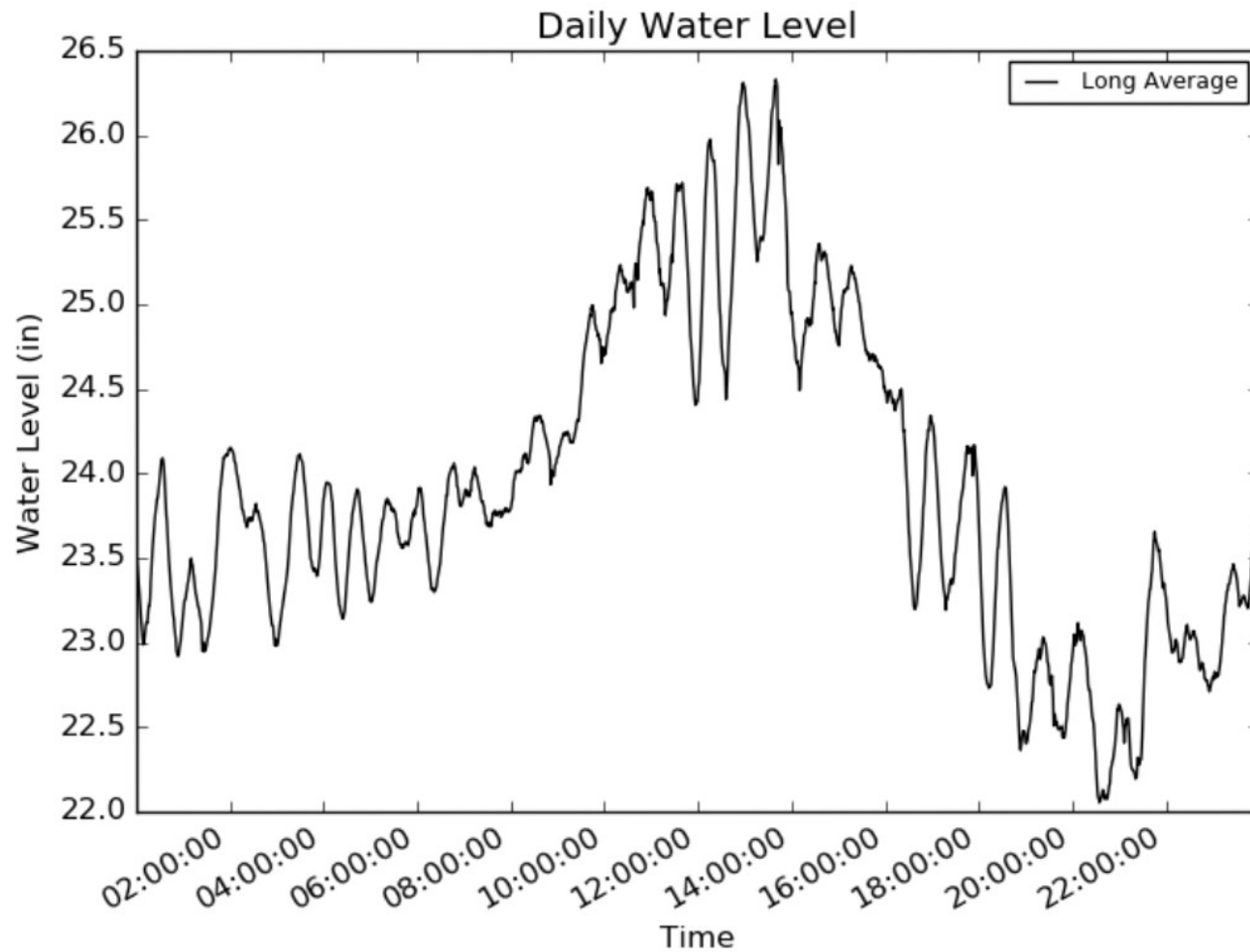
Round 1 Real Lake Testing

- python
- collector: comma separated values, csv
- analyzer: pyplot
- plots saved as hundreds of images
- intent to serve plots on an web page

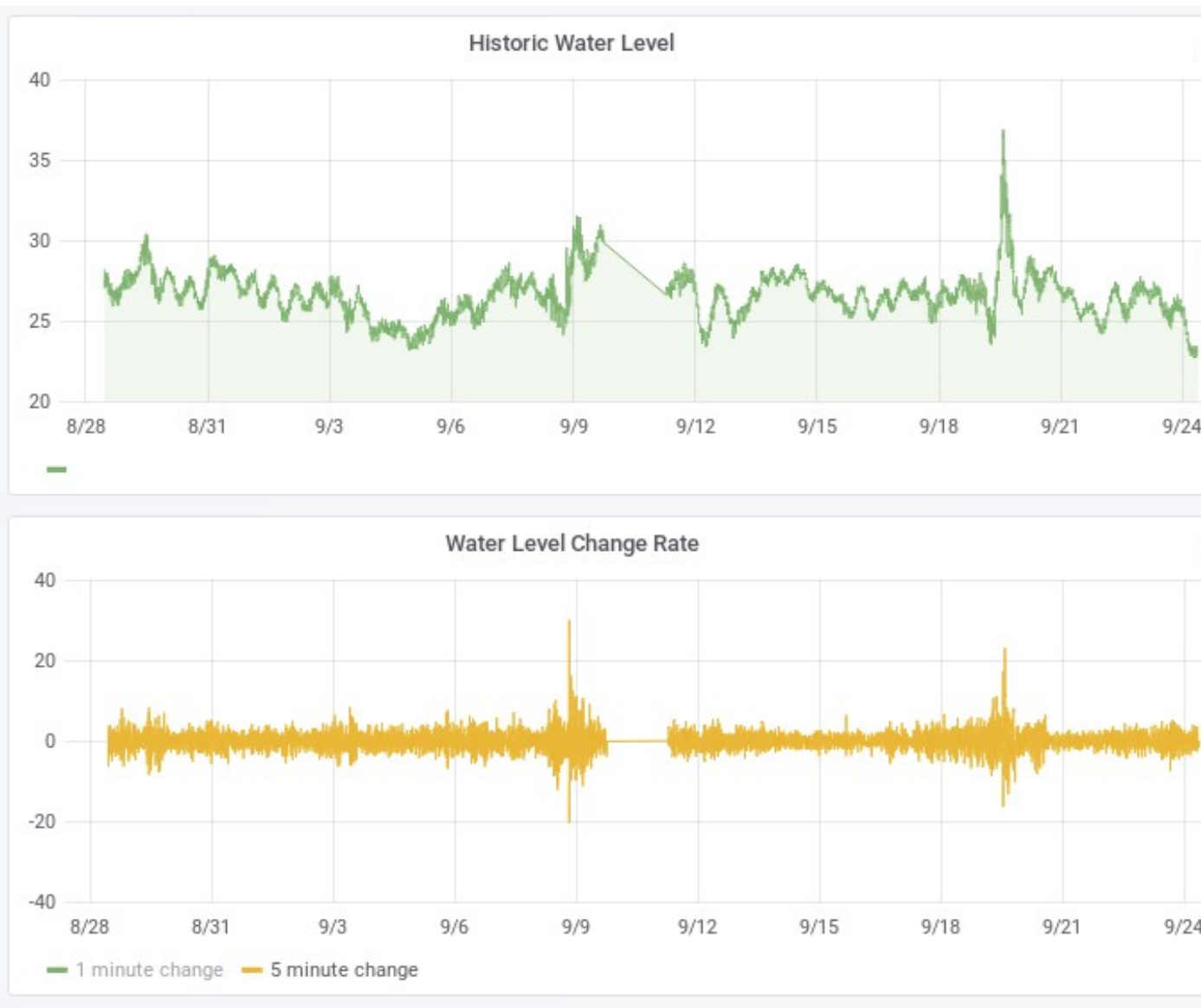
Results Hourly



Results Daily




Small Seiche Example



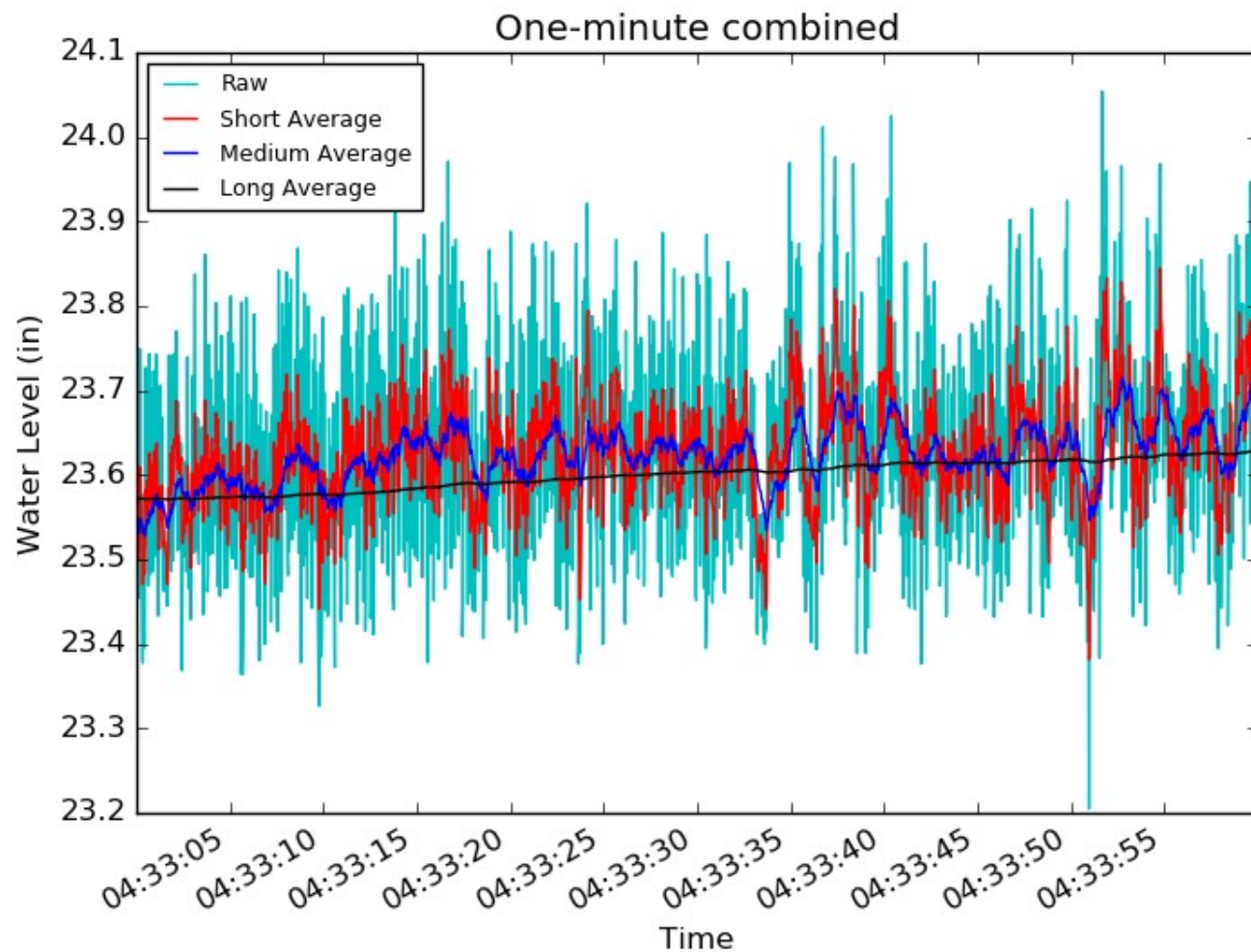


That's all Folks!

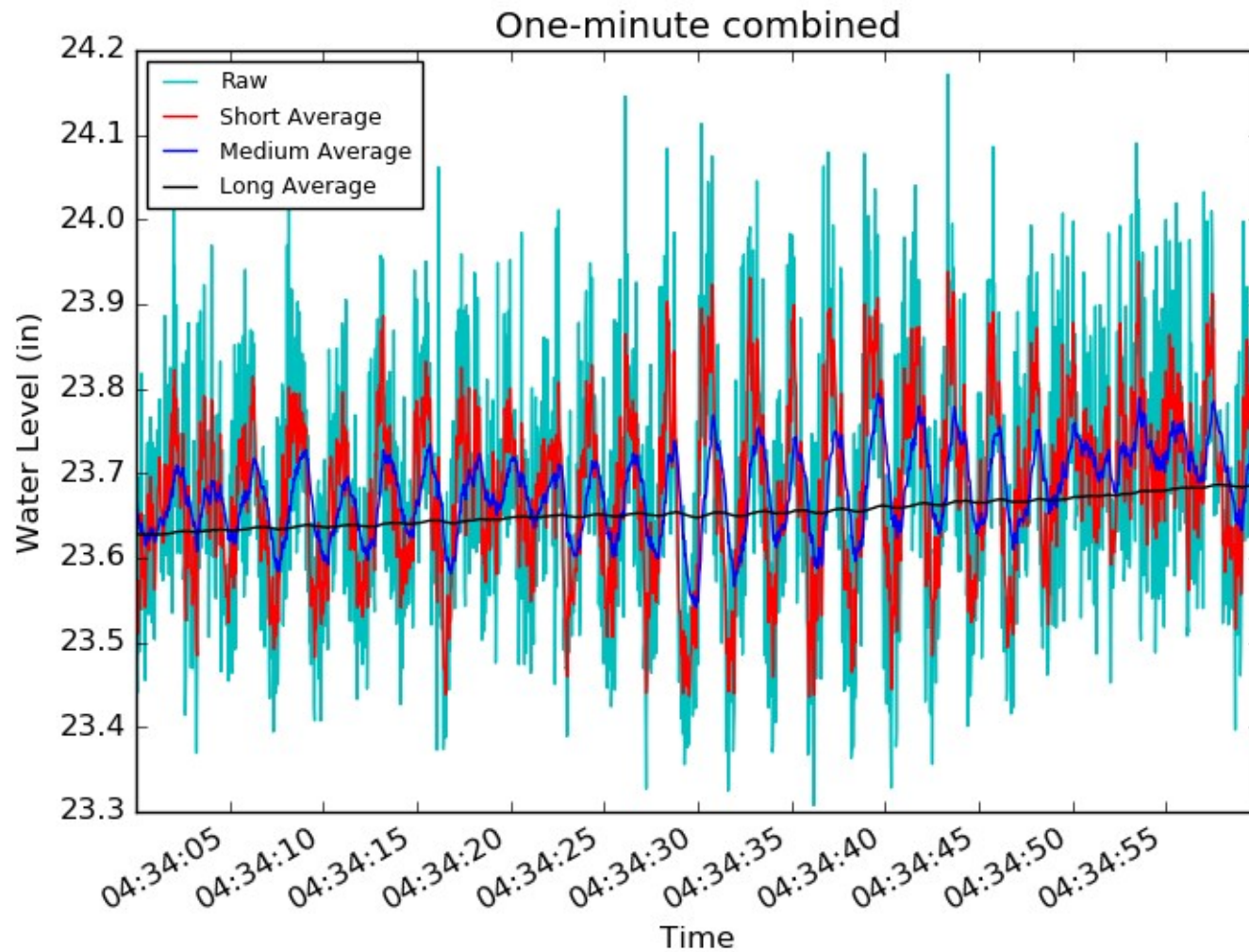


But Wait...
There's
MORE!

One Minute of Raw Data



The Next Minute



Refine the data

- running averages

$$\text{ave} = (\text{ave} * (n-1) + \text{sample}) / n = \text{ave} + x$$

- $x = (\text{sample} - \text{ave})/n$

- statistics

- helps find errors

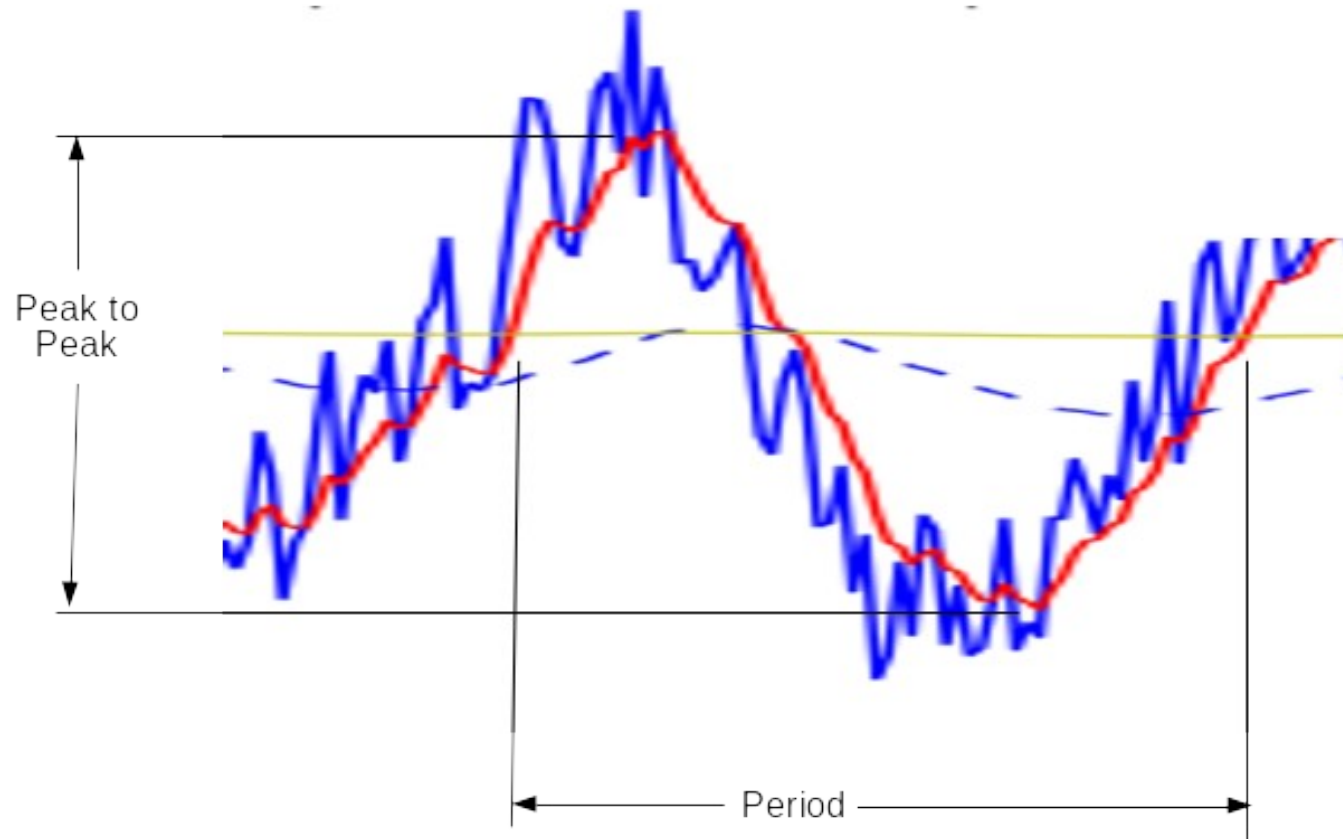
- zero crossing detectors

- sea wave period and height

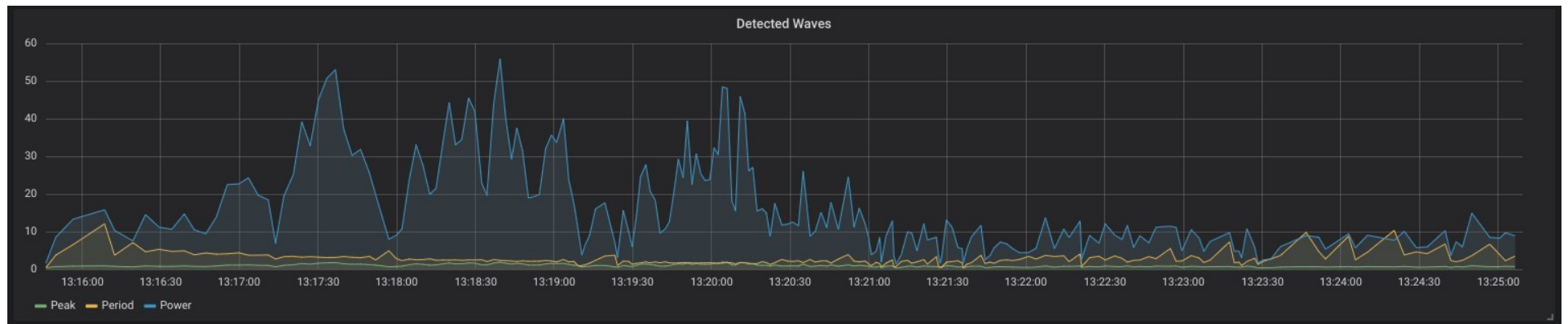
- calculating power

- $\text{period}^2 * \text{height} * \text{water density} * g$

Zero Crossing Detector



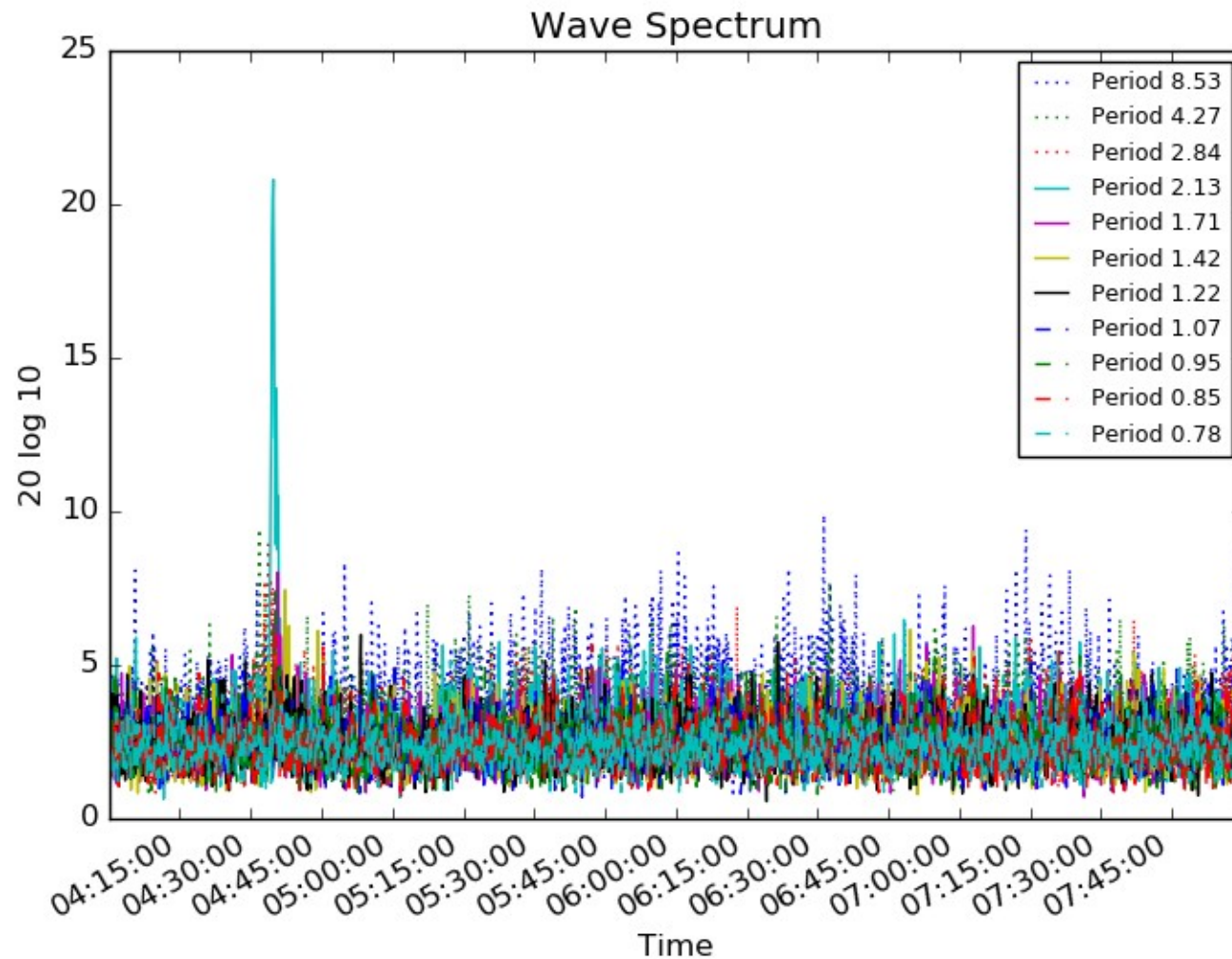
Power



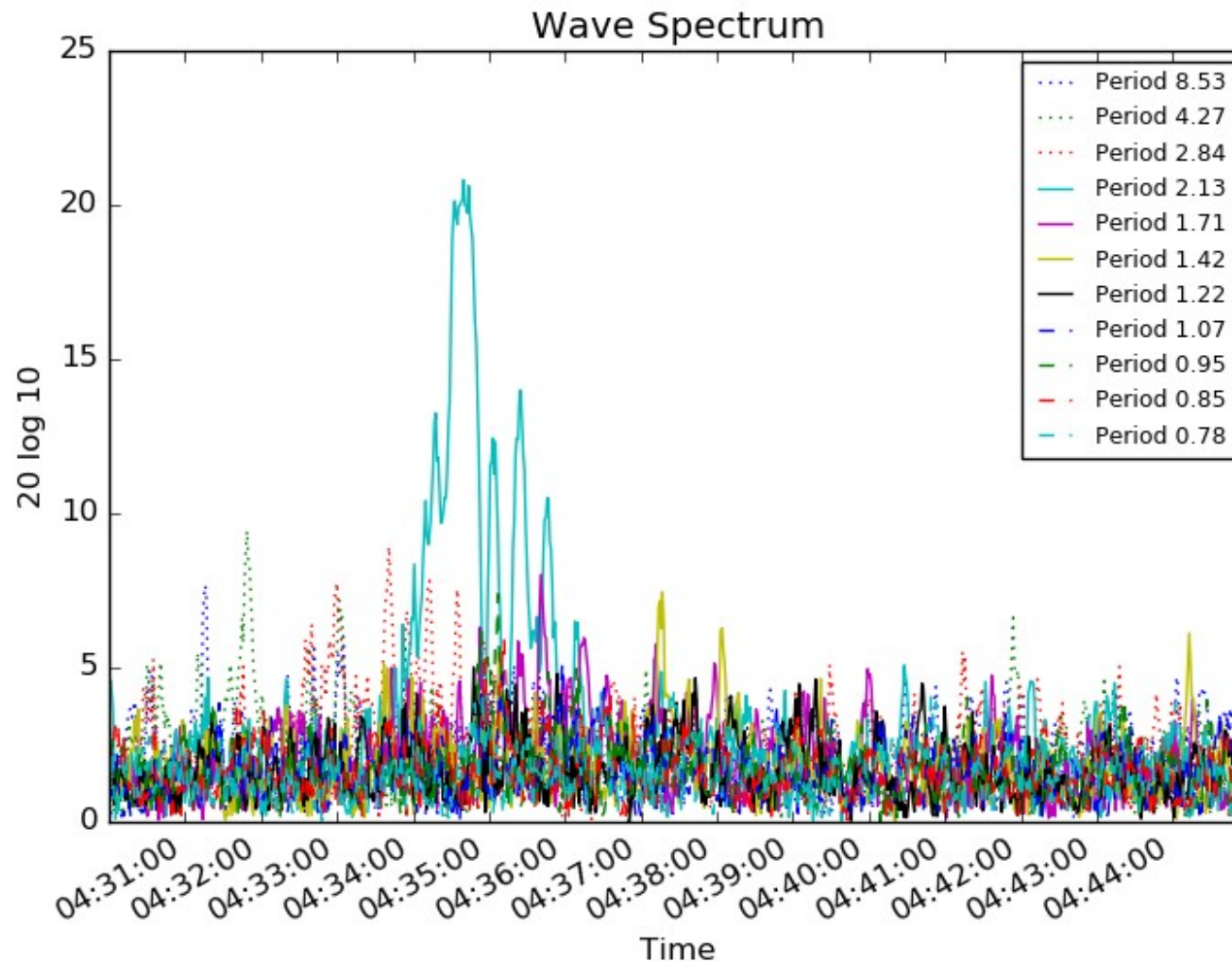
Fourier Transform

- Converts time domain into frequency domain
- Do this every second and plot frequency domain changes over time
- Uses a “real” FFT, not the full FFT
- FFT used in signal processing
 - modems >1200 baud, speech compression, MP3, QAM, QPSK, full duplex speakerphones, adaptive hearing aids, software defined radios, cellular phones, VoIP, ...

Simple 4-hour spectra



Simple 15-minute spectra



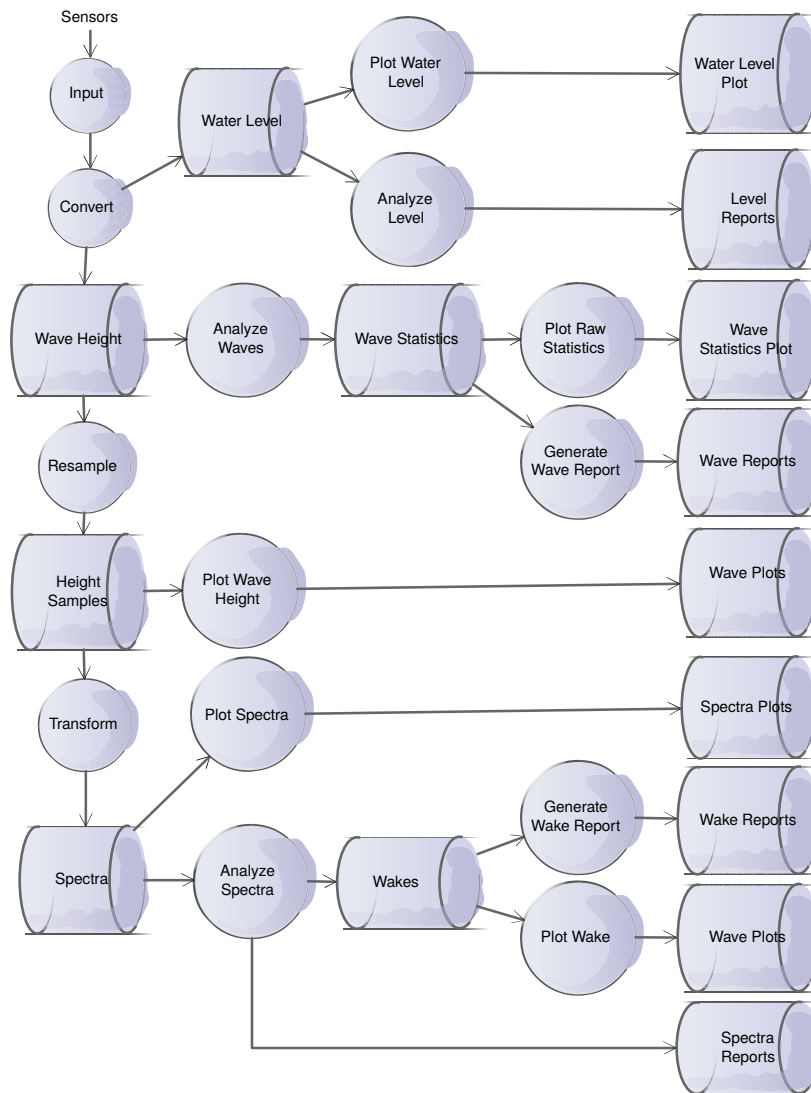
Round 2

- intent to use JavaScript interactive plot library
- mySQL
- pyplot
- failed database real-time test
 - lagged several minutes after a couple of days of data
 - 30 points per second
 - 2,000,000 points per day
 - never lost data

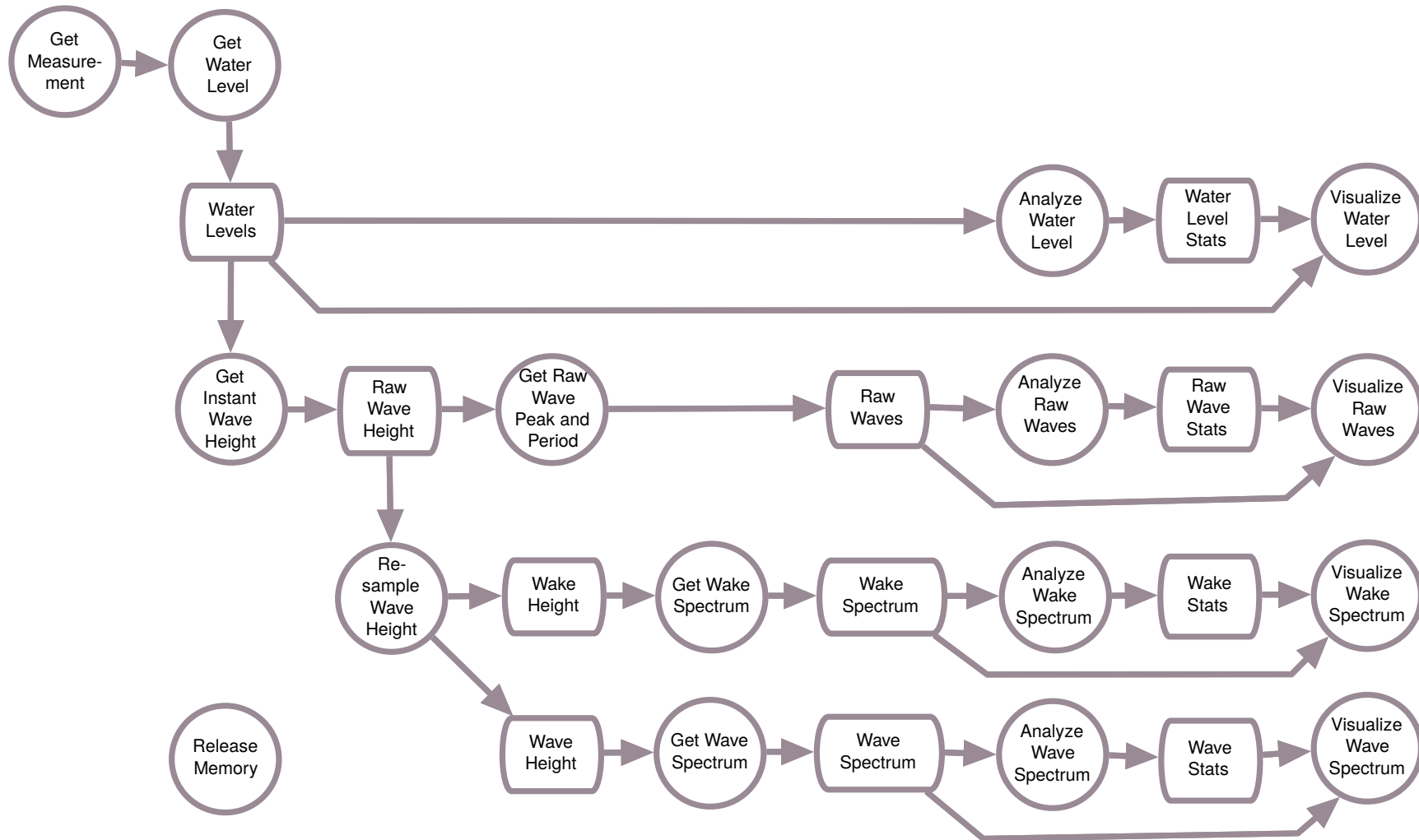
Round 3

- rewrite and refactor python (again and again)
- learned Python object oriented programming
- influxdb for storage
- Grafana for interactive plots
 - thanks to Craig Tucker and Charlotte IoT
 - ... failed at around 6-8 million points
- reduced data at input... and success!
 - some evidence of data loss

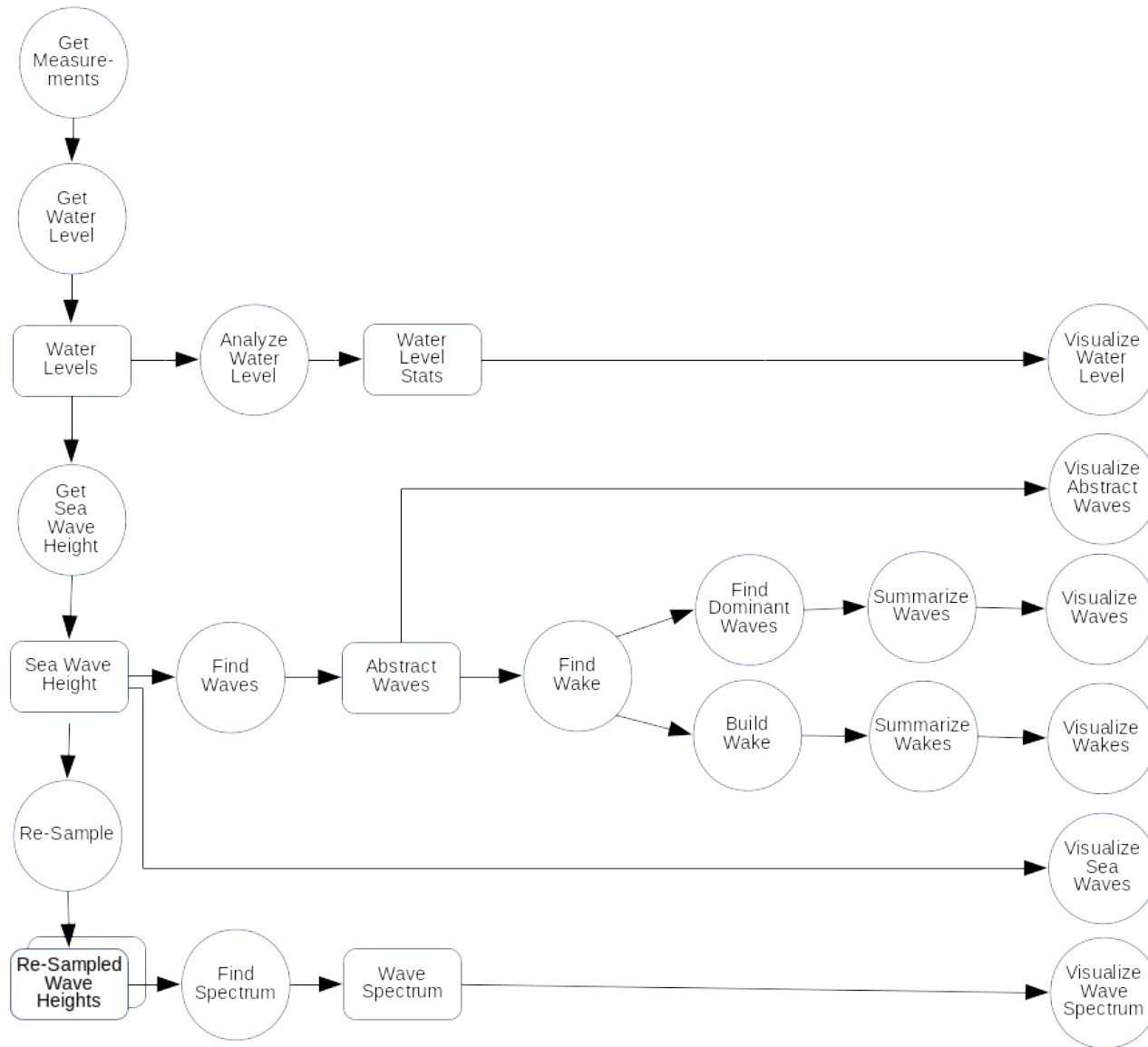
First Cut at Modularization



Second Cut at Modularization



Third Cut



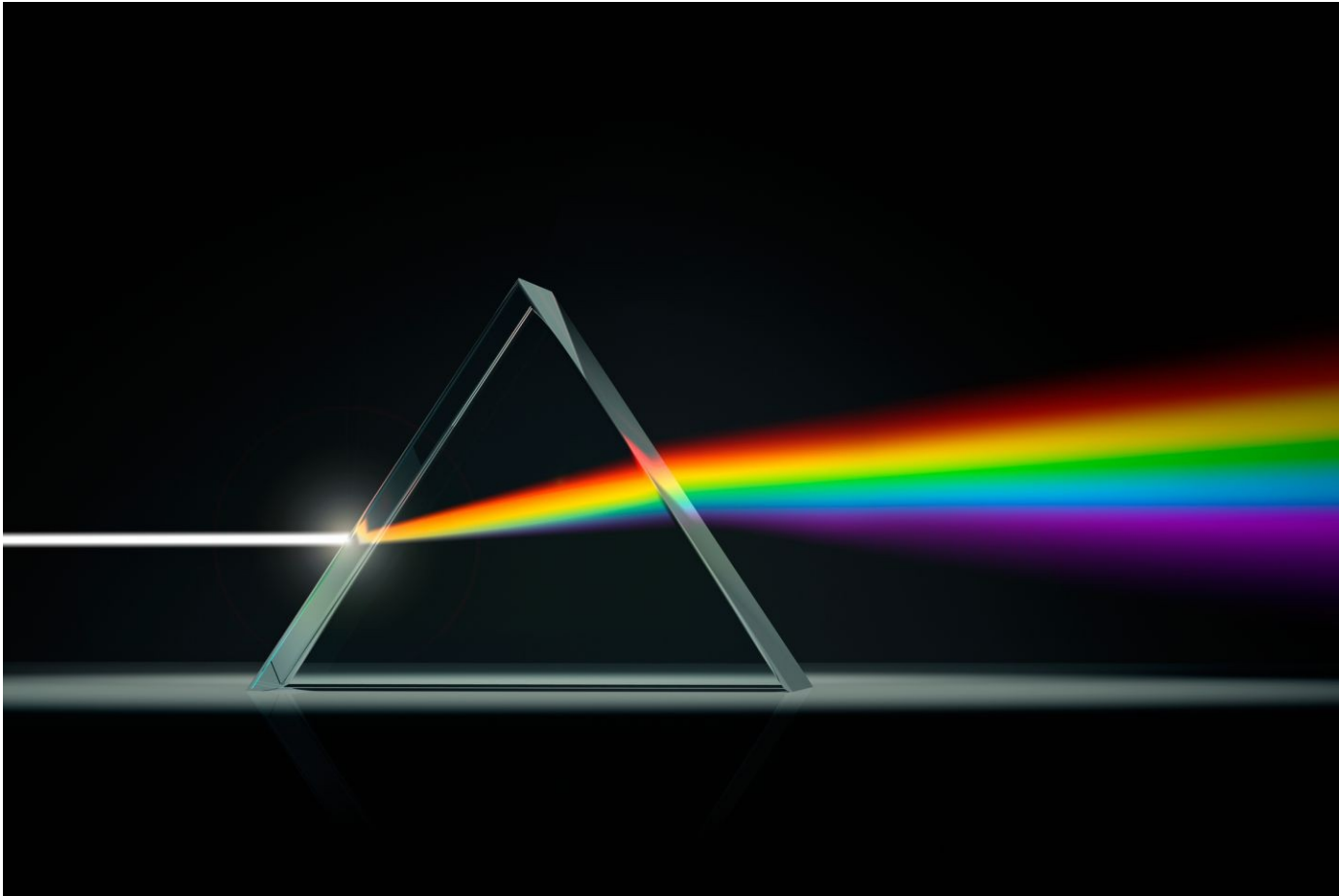
New Theories

- The wavelengths produced by a boat will be less than or equal to its waterline length
 - Should be able to determine size of boat
- Longer wavelengths move through water faster than shorter wavelengths (AKA dispersion)
 - May be able to determine distance of boat

Wavelength Period Speed

Wavelength (feet)	Period (s)	Speed (feet/s)	Cover 1000 feet
10'	1.40	7.16	2' 19"
20'	1.98	10.12	1' 39"
30'	2.42	12.39	1' 21"
40'	2.79	14.31	1' 10'
50'	3.12	16.00	1' 2.5"

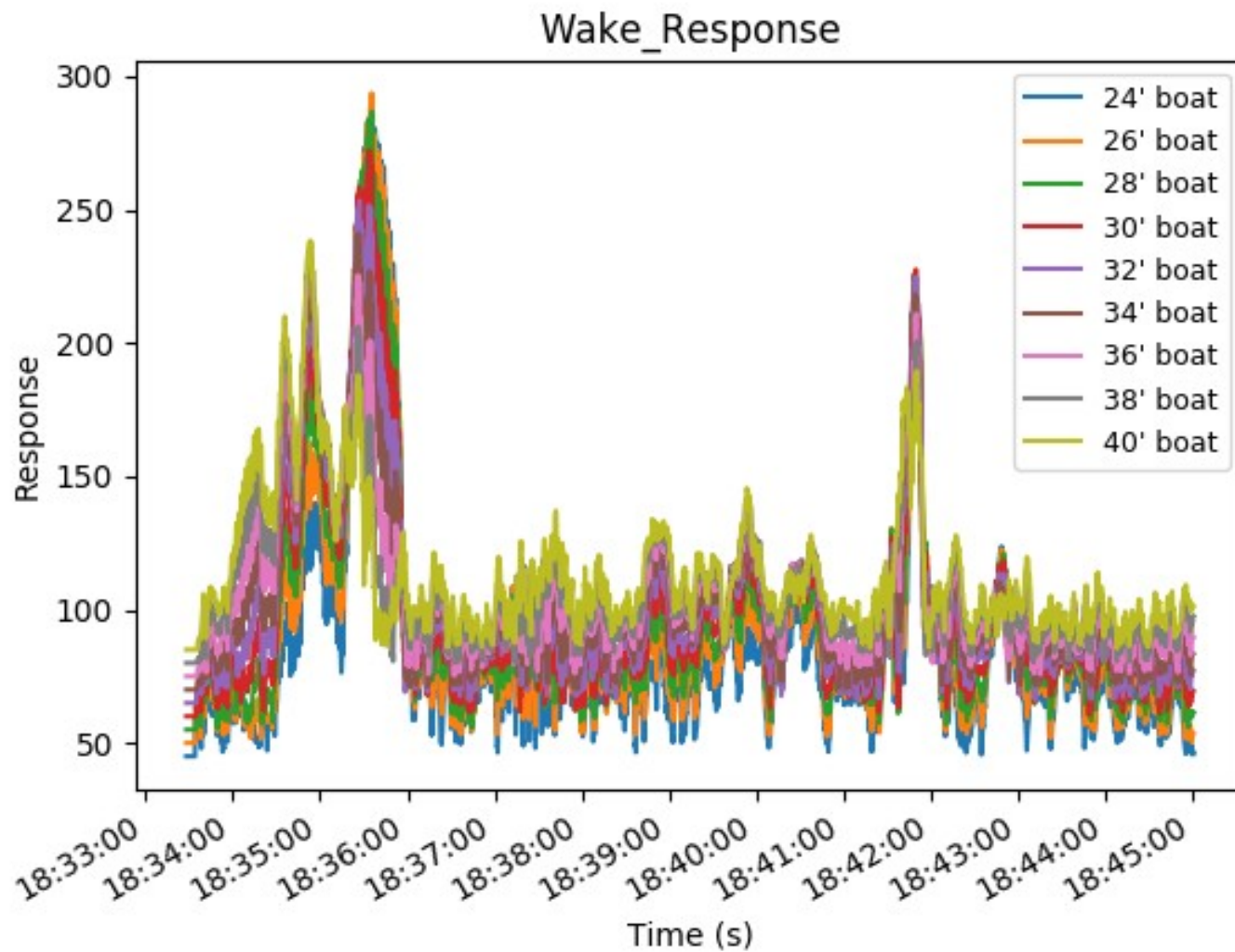
Light Dispersion



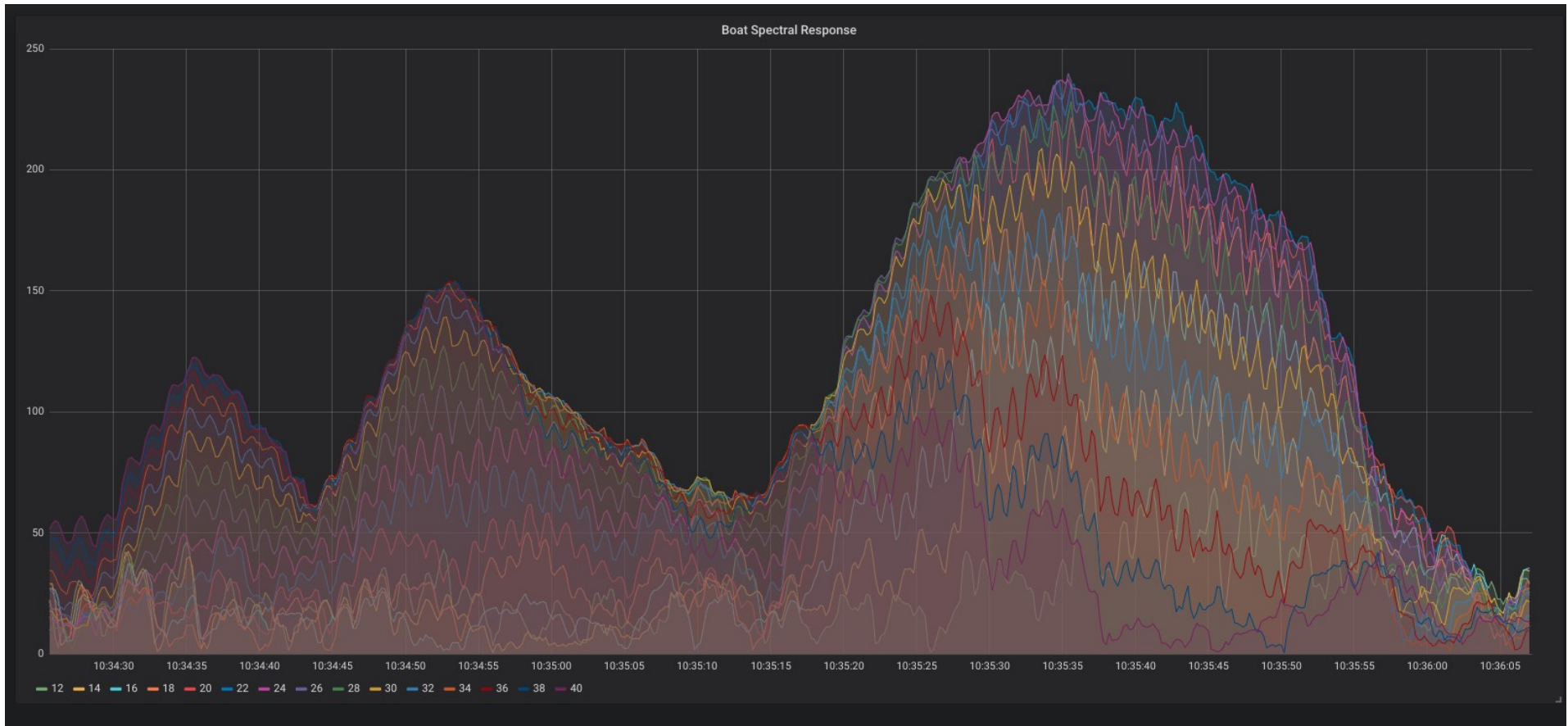
FFT Revisited

- wake problem is inverted from most apps
 - most focus on high frequency
 - this focuses on low frequency
- have to do an FFT for each period of interest
 - fixed buffer size to 1024 samples
 - change buffer period to be of interest
 - resample the input stream to fill buffer

Boat Spectra (pyplot)



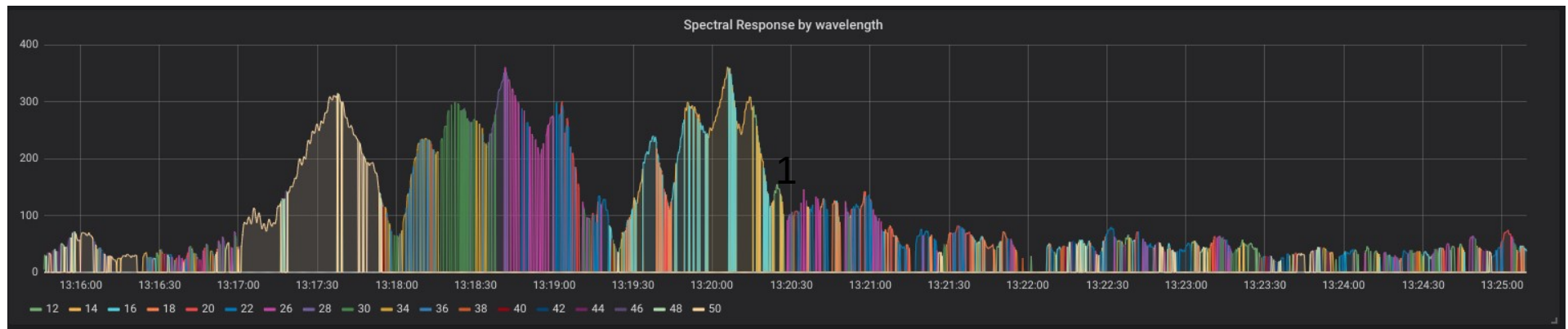
Boat Spectra (grafana)



See all of the frequency responses for all sampling periods

Really just want the envelope or the dominate frequency for each period

Six minute wake spectrum

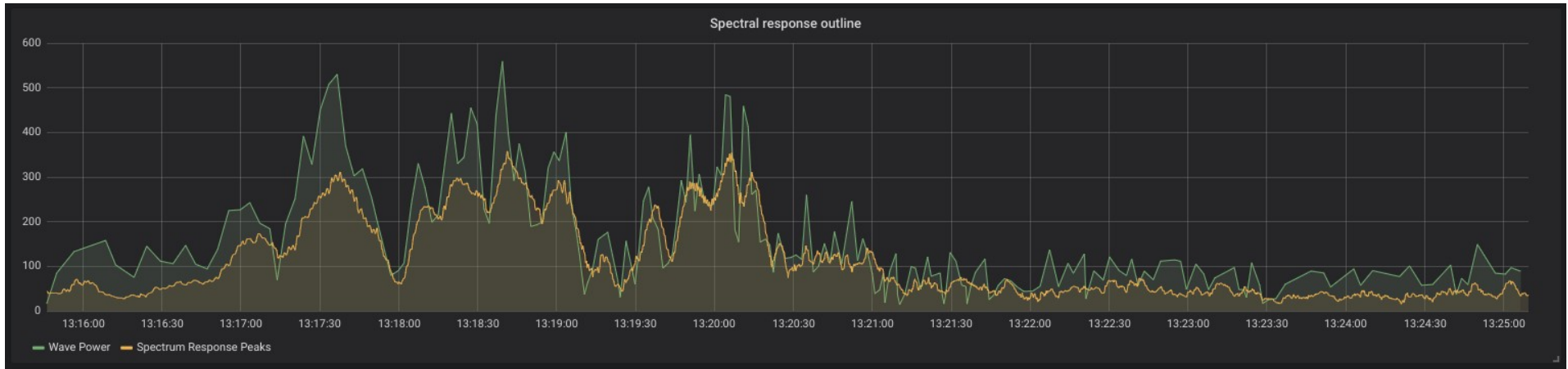


Showing dominate frequency in each sampling period

Labor day week

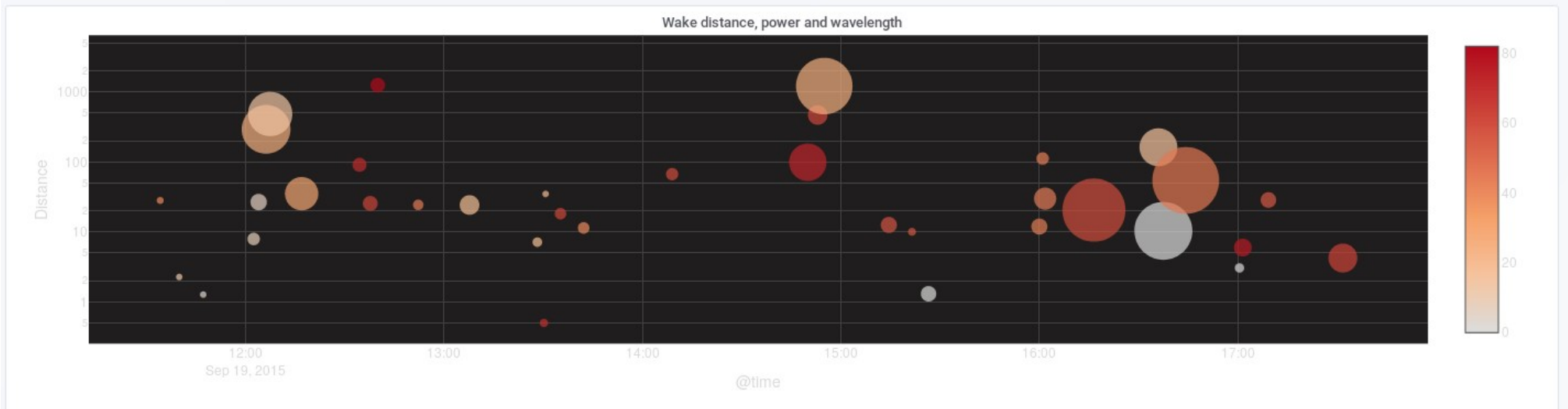
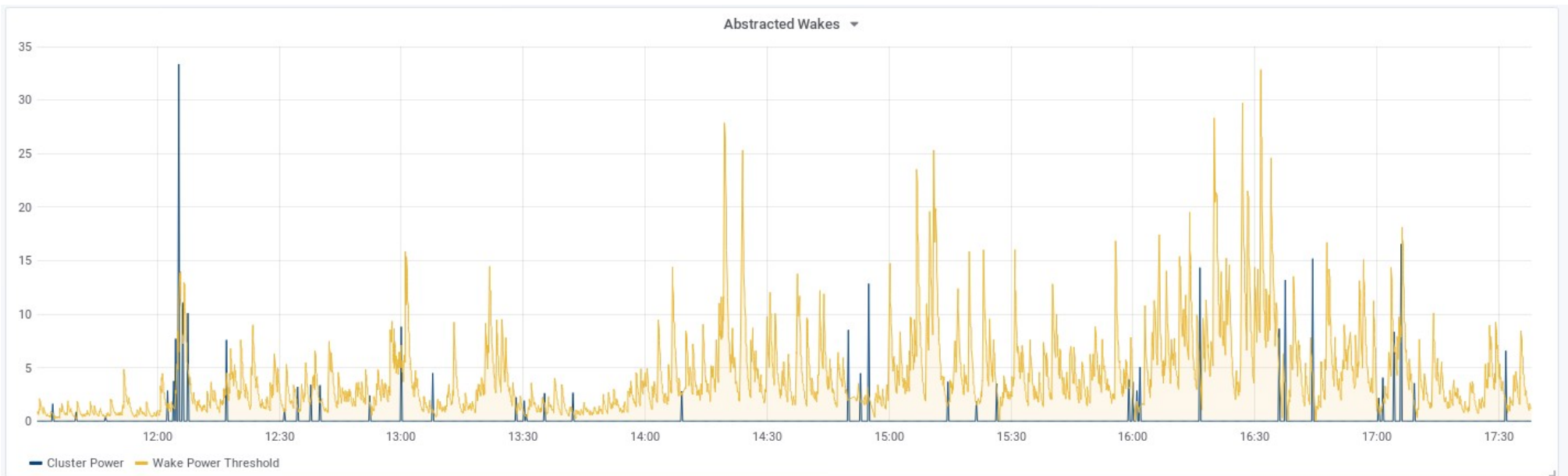


Power and Spectrum Superimposed

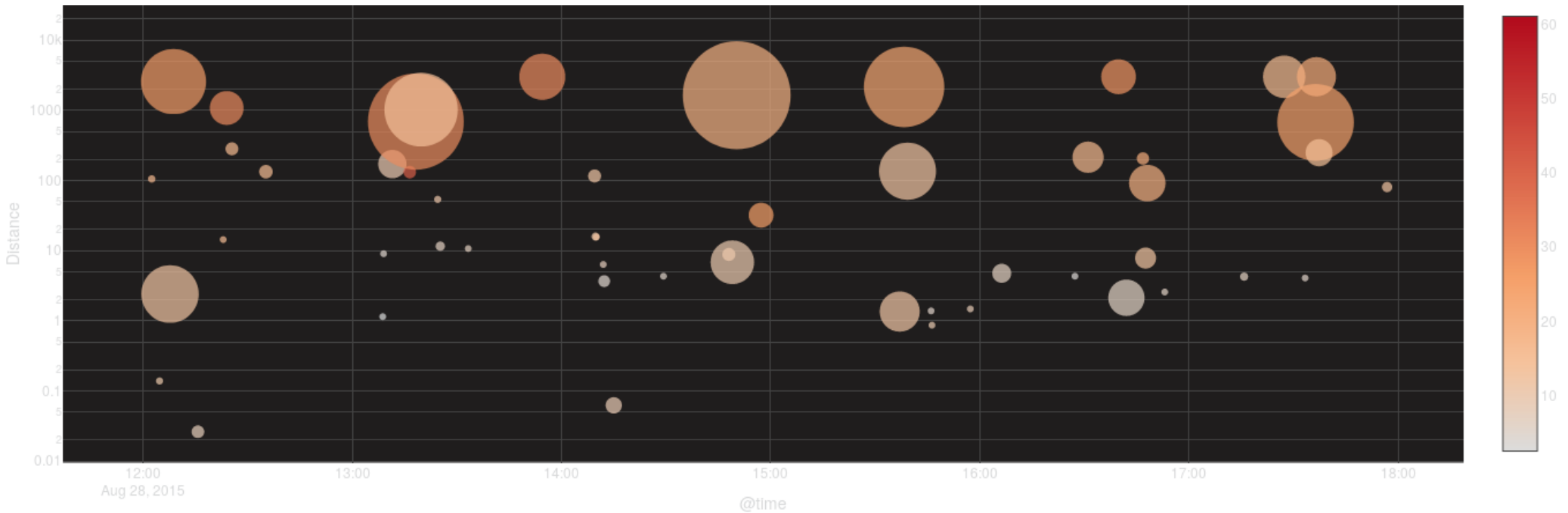


High correlation of
simple power data
with spectral data

Power to Wake to Bubble



Wake Distance, Wavelength, Power



Distance is vertical (logarithmic scale)

Time is horizontal

Size is power

Color is wavelength (darker = longer)

Issues and Observations

- wakes aren't very high
 - need direct measurement to confirm (lidar?)
- long wake periods don't seem right
- wake periods observation is about 1 s
 - not the 2 and 3 seconds measured
 - suspect formula or apparatus error
- wakes can be fairly well detected with zero-crossing and power calculation
- Missing a disturbances - not coherent?

Potential Applications

- Water level detector
- Fluid level detector
- Boating activity detector
- No wake zone monitoring
- Shoreline erosion monitoring
- Pool monitor (micro:bit?)



Thank You

- Questions?
- Comments?