



Auto Dialing Sump Pump Alarm System

ECET 491 / Senior Project Phase II

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A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words!



Problem Statement

- ❖ Flooding damages are common in the tri-state area
- ❖ Issues with the current mechanical sump pump floating ball switches
- ❖ Absence of auto dial alarm feature

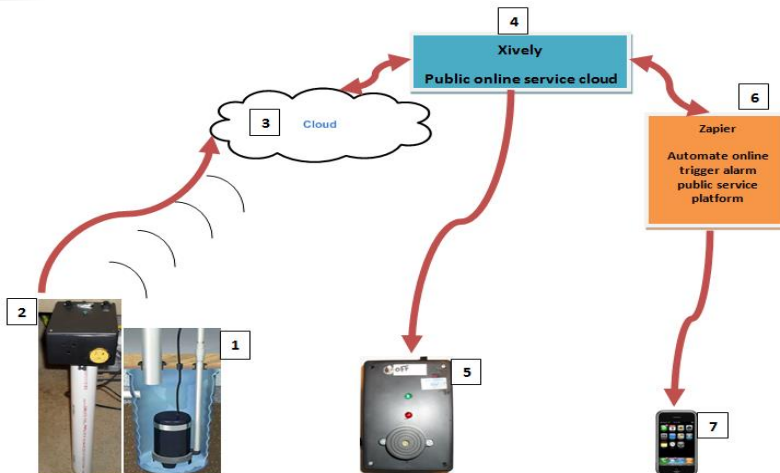


Solution

Auto Dialing Sump Pump Alarm System

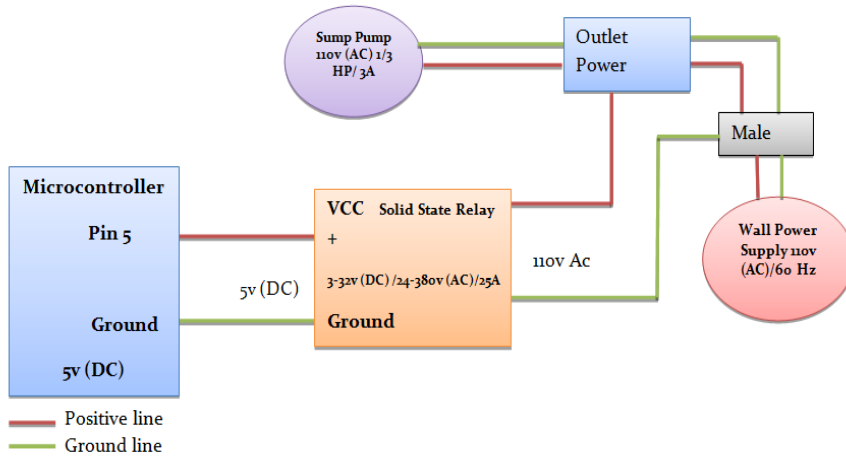


Device Architecture

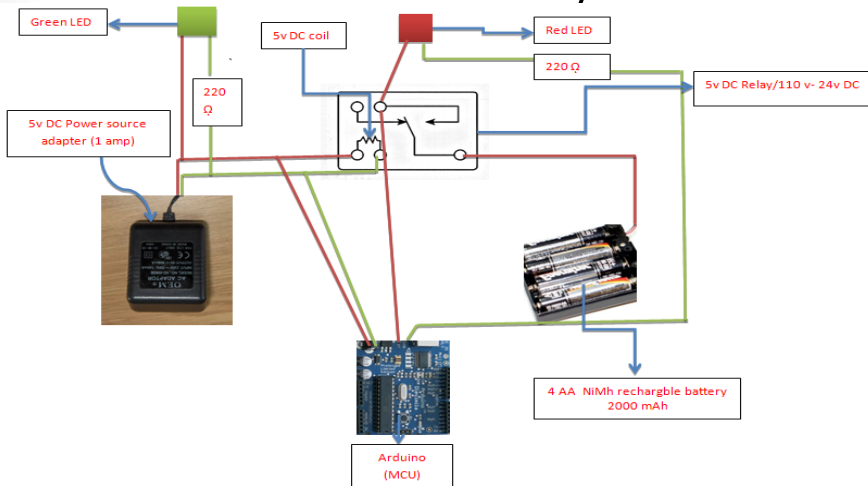




Device Architecture / Power Source

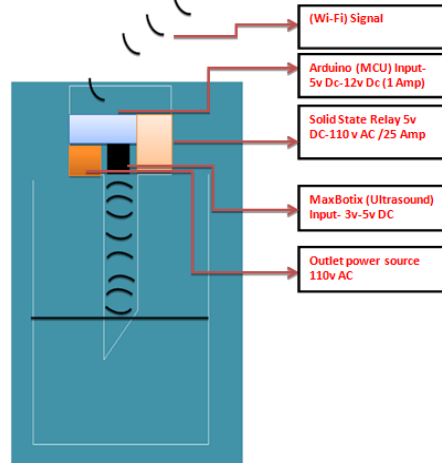


Device Architecture / Auto Switch

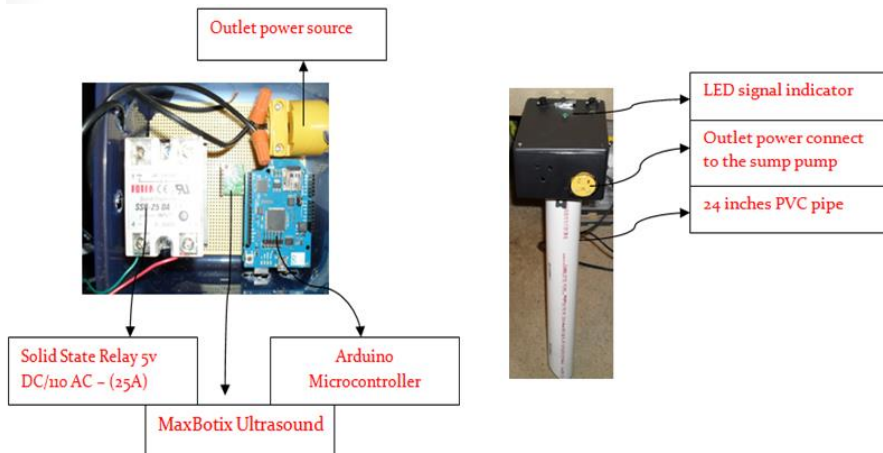




Device Architecture / Water Sensor

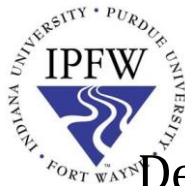
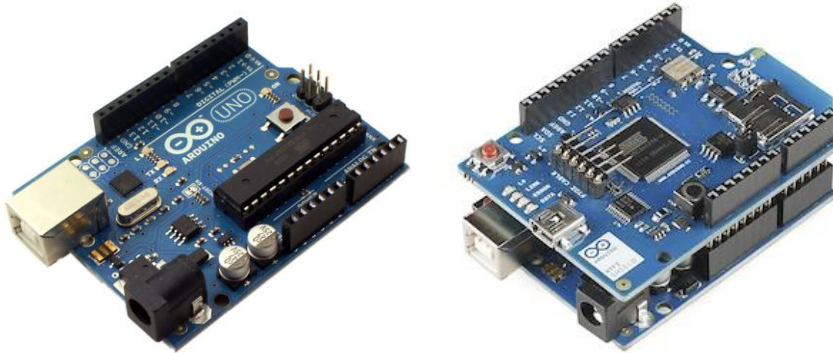


Device Architecture / Water Sensor



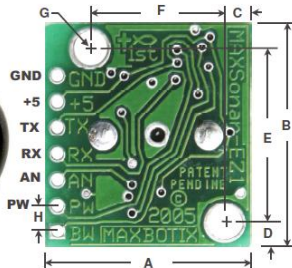


Device Architecture / Arduino Wi-Fi Shield



Device Architecture / Ultrasound Sensor

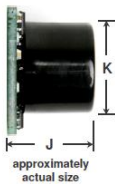
MaxSonar® -EZ1™
Data Sheet



weight, 4.3 grams

A	0.785"	19.9 mm	F	0.510"	12.6 mm
B	0.870"	22.1 mm	G	0.124" dia.	3.1 mm dia.
C	0.100"	2.54 mm	H	0.100"	2.54 mm
D	0.100"	2.54 mm	J	0.645"	16.4 mm
E	0.670"	17.0 mm	K	0.610"	15.5 mm

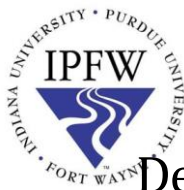
dimensions are nominal



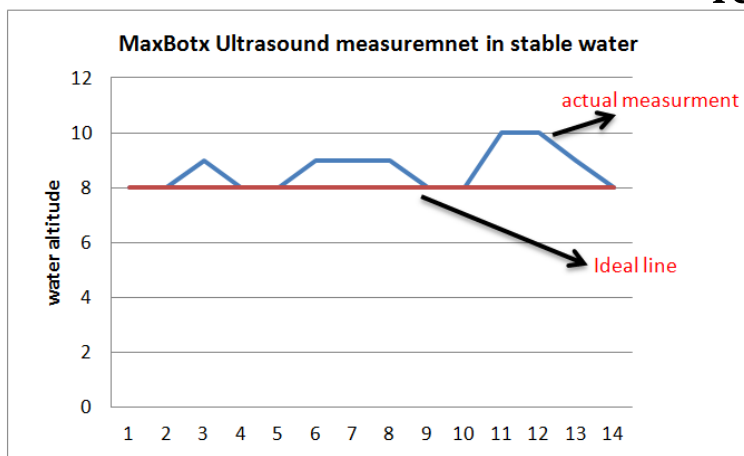


Device Architecture / Ultrasound Testing

Distance (inches)	MaxBotix Ultrasound (inches)	Accurate measurement (percentage) %
0	0	100
6	6	100
7	6.8	97
8	8	100
9	9	100
11	10.7	97
12	12	100

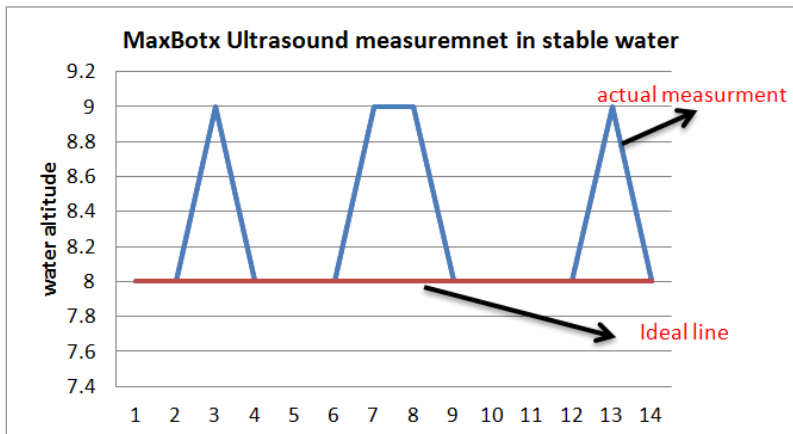


Device Architecture / Ultrasound Testing



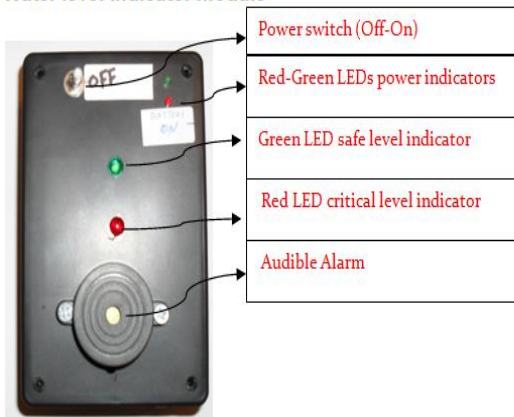


Device Architecture / Ultrasound Testing



Device Architecture / Water Level Indicator

Water level indicator module





Device Architecture / Battery Power Calculations

Arduino Battery power source Ah calculations:

4 AA batteries have 2000 mAh, the arduino (MCU) consumes 60 mA

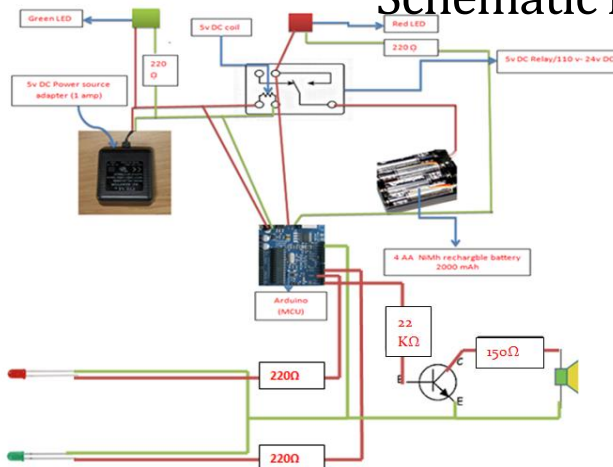
Battery Ah calculation is $2000/60\text{mA} = 33$ hours ,

since battery actual usage is 60% only, so $33 * .60 = 20$ hours

The battery power will last 20 hours.



Device Architecture / Water Indicator Schematic Diagram





Device Architecture / Ultrasound Testing

Water level indicator Resistors values calculations

The LEDs have 20 mA forward current and 2v drop cross it.

The source voltage is 5v DC, $v = (5-2) = 3$ v

$$R = v/I = 3/.02A = 150\Omega$$

Power dissipation = $I * V = 3v * .02A = 60$ mW, under the resistor rating of 125 mW.

So for the green and red LEDs I used 220Ω instead 150Ω because it's easy to find it and still allows the LED to glow sufficiently bright. I used resistors 220Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$ w.



Device Architecture / Wi-Fi Signal Testing

The formula of the conversion from dBm to Watt is

$$\text{Power (watt)} = 1 \text{ watt} * 10^{(\text{dBm}/10)} = \text{watt}$$

$$-67 \text{ dBm} = 1 \text{ watt} * 10^{(-67/10)} = 1.995 * 10^{-10} \text{ watt}$$

$$-75 \text{ dBm} = 1 \text{ watt} * 10^{(-75/10)} = 3.162 * 10^{-11} \text{ watt}$$

Table (2) the testing the Wi-Fi strength signal vs. distance

Distance	Wi-Fi Signal Strength (dBm)	Wi-Fi Signal Strength (Watt)
3	-67	19.95 nW
5	-67	19.95 nW
10	-69	12.50 nW
15	-72	31.62 nW
20	-75	63.09 nW



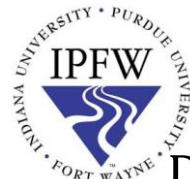
Device Architecture / Software Code

```

#include <SPI.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <HttpClient.h>
#include <Wire.h>

byte mac[] = { 0xDE, 0xAD, 0xBE, 0xEF, 0xFE, 0xED };
char ssid[] = "HOME-1937"; // your network SSID (name)
char pass[] = "01E234CE5A71FE2"; // your network password (use for WPA, or use as key for WEP)
int keyIndex = 0; // your network key index number (needed only for WEP)
int sensorPin = A0;
int safeTime = 18; // set threshold II
int safeTime1 = 14; // set threshold I
int greenLed = 2, buzzer = 3, redLed = 4;
int relayPin = 5;
long value = 0;
long duration;
int sensorValue=0;
int status = WL_IDLE_STATUS;
// Your Xively key to let you upload data
char xivelyKey[] = "83HA1T1ajycF7aVpWR3hcc136607a1w6W1vtp@1to000r";
// Analog pin which we're monitoring (0 and 1 are used by the Ethernet shield)
// Define the strings for our datstreams IDs
char sensorID[] = "sensor_reading";
XivelyDatstream datstreams[] = {
  XivelyDatstream(sensorID, strlen(sensorID), DATASTREAM_FLOAT),
};
// Finally, wrap the datstreams into a feed
XivelyFeed feed(36677020, datstreams, 1 /* number of datstreams */);
WiFiClient client;

```



Device Architecture / Void Loop Function

This is the code I Added to the Xively original codes:

```

void loop() {

int sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin)/1.5; // this is the function of the water level
measurement

  datstreams[0].setFloat(sensorValue);

  Serial.print("Read sensor value");

  Serial.println(datstreams[0].getFloat());

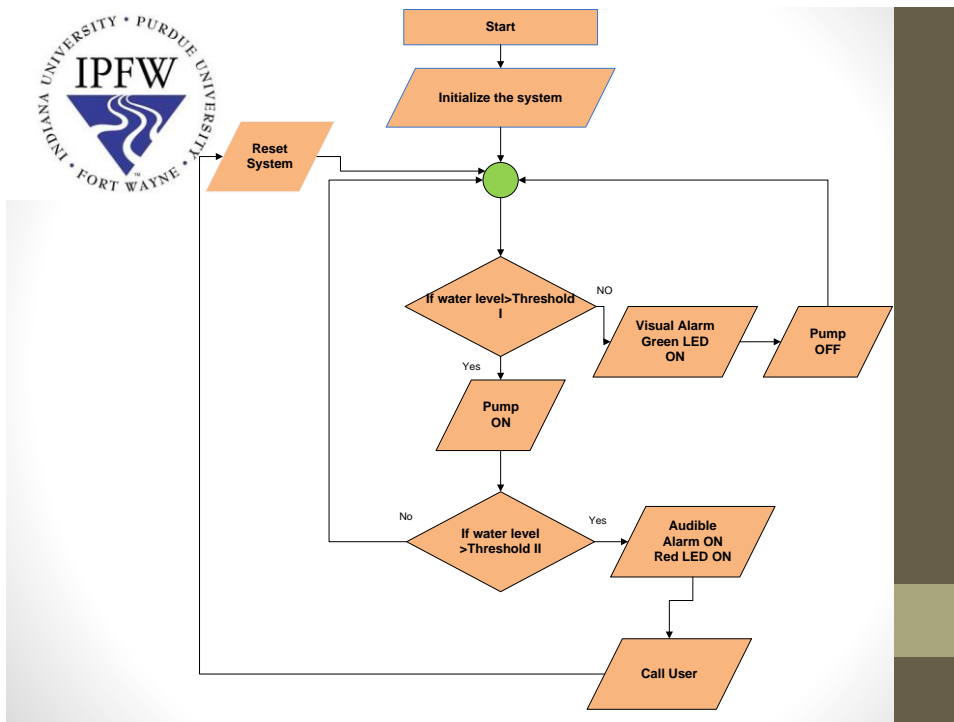
  Serial.println("Uploading it to Xively");

  int ret = xivelyclient.put(feed, xivelyKey);

```



Device Architecture / Flowchart





Device Architecture / Validation Testing

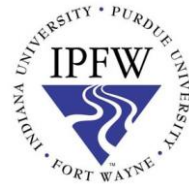
Table (3) – testing the complete system for 5 trials for the alarm response time

Number of trials	Alarm Response time (seconds)
1	33
2	37
3	45
4	38
5	42

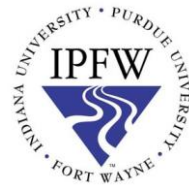
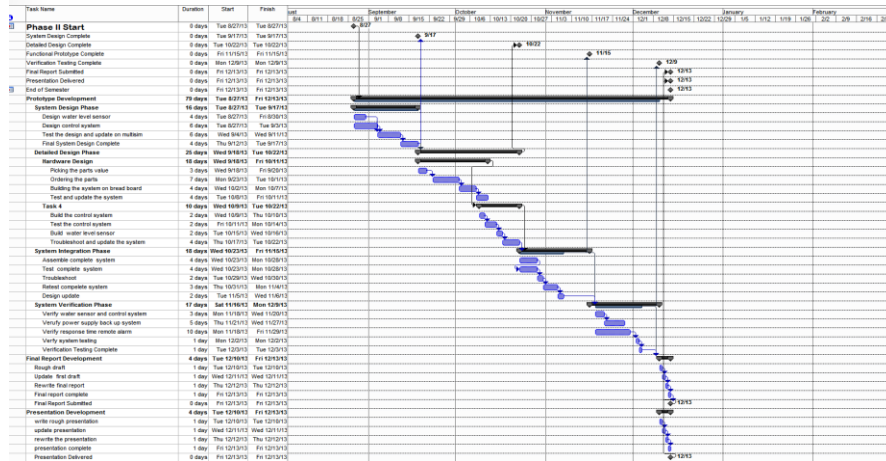


Project Management / Cost

Tasks: Days	Days	Cost (Parts)	Dollar\$
Research	5	Sump pump	80
Picking parts value	3	Arduino (MCU)	97
Order parts	9	Battery back up	10
Design the Control system	7	Water level sensor	15
Design water level sensor	5	relays , resistors, and wires	35
Build the system on bread board	7	Circuit Board	5
Test the system	3	Enclosure	10
Update the system	4	USB Port	10
Build the prototype system	5	Visual and audio local alarm	15
Integrate the system with auto dial	8	Wi-Fi shield/Ethernet Shield	65
Troubleshoot and retest the system	4	Totals	362\$
Software Coding	5		
System verification complete	3		



Project Management / Time



Summary

❖ Requirement

❖ Risk



Demonstration / Sump Pump Control



Demonstration / Testing Alarm System



Demonstration / Back-Up Battery



Lessons Learned

The first lesson learned from this project was to get the water sensor ultrasound working properly with the software codes. I also learned how to embed a microcontroller in any projects in the future. I learned how to build electrical circuits and how to design circuits, which made me more confident to work as an electrical engineer.

Questions?