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DIFFERENT SENSOR MONITORING AND ALARM SYSTEM IN CLOSED METAL PIPELINE USING ARDUINO AND BLUETOOTH MODULE

Dr. M. Rekha[1], M. Omamageshwary[2], Balakumaran M[3], Anas S[4], Dhanesh R[5]

[1]Associate professor Instrumentation and control Engineering SMVEC, India.

[2]Assistant professor Instrumentation and control Engineering SMVEC, India.

[3,4,5]Instrumentation and Control Engineering SMVEC, India.

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ABSTRACT

This project aims to develop an intelligent monitoring and control system for closed metal pipe systems, using a combination of sensors, Arduino Uno, and Bluetooth communication. The system is designed to measure critical parameters such as fluid flow, temperature, pressure, and liquid level within a closed metal pipe, ensuring efficient operation and early detection of anomalies. Various sensors, including.

An AI-driven algorithm analyzes the sensor data to detect abnormal patterns or threshold breaches, triggering alarms to notify operators in case of potential failures or hazardous conditions. The system also uses Bluetooth technology to wirelessly transmit sensor data to a mobile device or computer for remote monitoring. The data is displayed on an LCD screen for immediate feedback to the operator on -site.

This smart system offers automated decision- making capabilities, ensuring enhanced operational safety and efficiency. It allows for proactive maintenance by identifying potential issues before they cause damage or downtime. By implementing this system, industries can achieve improved system reliability, reduced operational costs , and better resource management in closed pipe applications, such as in water treatment, oil pipelines, and HVAC systems. The integration of artificial intelligence ensures continuous learning and optimization of the system for future use cases.

Keywords- Pressure sensor, Temperature sensor, Level sensor, Flow sensor, Arduino-uno microcontroller, LCD, Bluetooth module, Alarm, Embedded C, android app, Arduino IDE.

1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and controlling critical parameters such as flow, temperature, pressure, and liquid levels are essential for the efficient operation of industrial systems, particularly in closed metal pipe environments. C. Traditional manual monitoring methods are often inefficient. Traditional manual monitoring methods are often inefficient, prone to errors, and unable to detect issues in real- time. As industries push towards automation, there is a growing need for intelligent systems that provide continuous monitoring, real- time data analysis, and proactive management.

By incorporating artificial intelligence, the system can detect patterns in the data, predict failures, and activate alarms or take corrective actions automatically. Wireless communication via Bluetooth allows remote monitoring and data transmission to mobile devices or computers, offering flexibility for operators [1]. This system not only improves operational safety and efficiency but also reduces the need for manual intervention and maintenance costs. The integration of AI makes the system adaptable and capable of evolving with future needs, ensuring its relevance in advanced industrial settings.

2. OBJECTIVE

To design a smart monitoring system for closed metal pipes that tracks flow, temperature, pressure, and liquid level using various sensors. To integrate an Arduino Uno as the central controller for processing sensor data and executing actions based on predefined thresholds.

To develop an AI- driven algorithm capable of analyzing sensor data for anomaly detection and predictive maintenance. To implement real- time alerts and alarms when sensor values breach set thresholds, ensuring quick response to potential issues.

To enable wireless communication using Bluetoothto transmit data for remote monitoring via mobile devices or computers .To display real-time data on an LCD screen for on-site operators to monitor system performance.

To reduce operational downtime and improve efficiency by detecting and addressing issues proactively .To enhance system reliability by using AI for continuous data analysis and system optimization.

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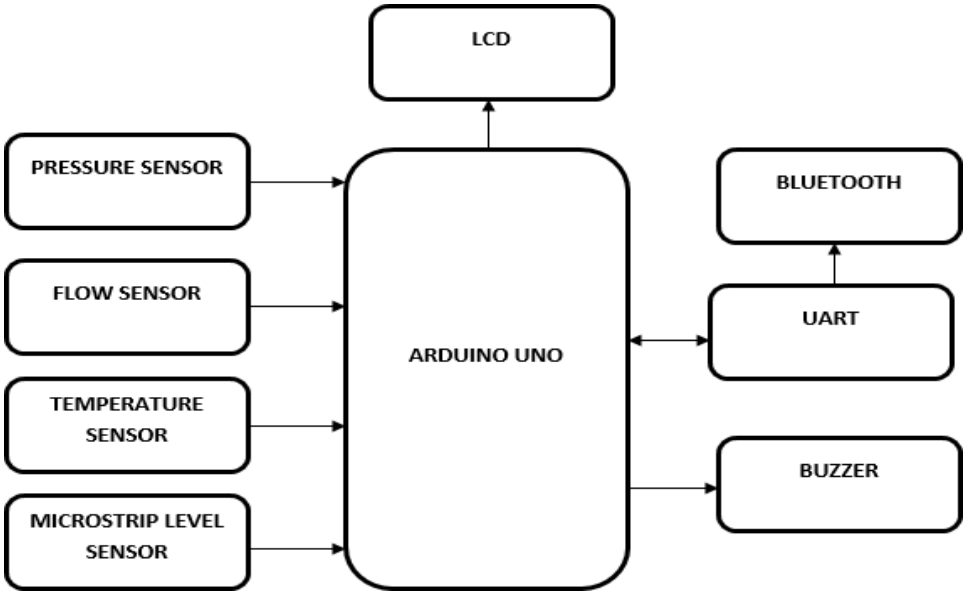
3. EXISTING SYSTEM

Currently, most industrial systems that monitor parameters in closed metal pipes rely on For ease of operation, the system will include an LCD display for on-site monitoring, providing instant feedback on the pipe's condition.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



Traditional manual monitoring or basic automation solutions. These systems typically use standalone sensors for flow, temperature, pressure, and liquid level, which are monitored by operators on-site. Data is either recorded manually or stored in a central system, but real -time analysis and immediate corrective actions are often limited. In many cases, alarms are only triggered when a sensor reaches a critical point, and the ability to predict failures is limited

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

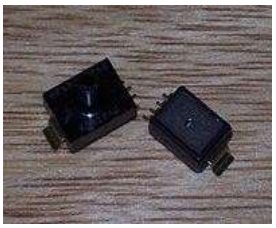
The proposed system aims to revolutionize the monitoring and control of closed metal pipe systems by integrating advanced sensors , an Arduino Uno, AI algorithms, and Bluetooth communication for real -time data collection, analysis, and remote monitoring. The system will consist of a series of sensors to measure key parameters such as fluid flow, temperature, pressure, and liquid level within the closed pipe. These sensors will continuously feed data to the Arduino Uno, which serves as the central controller, processing the information and triggering actions when predefined thresholds are breached.

AI algorithms will be incorporated into the system to analyze historical and real -time sensor data, enabling the system to predict potential failures, detect anomalies, and take corrective actions before critical issues arise. This predictive capability will ensure that the system can proactively address problems, reducing downtime and preventing damage. The system will also feature real-time alarms and alerts triggered when the sensor readings exceed or fall below safe operating conditions, ensuring quick responses to emergencies.

Bluetooth technology will enable wireless communication, allowing remote monitoring via mobile devices or computers, offering operators flexibility and real-time access to system data from any location. The system is designed to be scalable and adaptable, suitable for various industrial applications involving closed pipe systems, such as water treatment plants, oil pipelines, and HVAC systems.

5. PRESSURE SENSOR

Pressure sensors can vary drastically in technology, a pressure sensor measures pressure, typically of gases or liquids. Pressure is an expression of the force required to stop a fluid from expanding, and is usually stated in terms of force per unit area. A pressure sensor usually acts as a transducer; it generates a signal as a function of the pressure imposed. For the purposes of this article, such a signal is electrical.



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Pressure sensors are used for control and monitoring in thousands of everyday applications. Pressure sensors can also be used to indirectly measure other variables such as fluid /gas flow, speed, water level, and altitude. Pressure sensors can alternatively be called pressure transducers, pressure transmitters, pressure senders, pressure indicators and piezometers, manometers, among other names. Design, performance, application suitability and cost. A conservative estimate would be that there may be over 50 technologies and at least 300 companies making pressure sensors worldwide.

There is also a category of pressure sensors that are designed to measure in a dynamic mode for capturing very high speed changes in pressure. Example applications for this type of sensor would be in the measuring of combustion pressure in an engine cylinder or in a gas turbine. These sensors are commonly manufactured out of piezoelectric materials such as quartz. Some pressure sensors, such as those found in some traffic enforcement cameras, function in a binary (on/ off) manner, i.e., when pressure is applied to a pressure sensor, the sensor acts to complete or break an electrical circuit. These types of sensors are also known as a pressure switch. The MPXV 5050 GP is a pressure sensor manufactured by NXP Semiconductors (formerly Freescale Semiconductor). It is part of the MPXV 5000 series of pressure sensors and is typically used for measuring differential pressure in a variety of applications, such as in medical devices, automotive systems, and industrial control systems.

LEVEL SENSOR

Level sensors detect the level of substances that flow, including liquids, slurries, granular materials, and powders. All such substances flow to become essentially level in their containers (or other physical boundaries) because of gravity. The substance to be measured can be inside a container or can be in its natural form (e.g. a river or a lake).

The level measurement can be either continuous or point values. Continuous level sensors measure level within a specified range and determine the exact amount of substance in a certain place , while point -level sensors only indicate whether the substance is above or below the sensing point.

DESCRIPTION

The MCX104A DC Microsyn Level Sensor electromagnetically measures the deviation of the sensor and its mount from a gravity reference.

The reference is an oil damped pendulous mass having freedom of movement in one plane about a fixed center point. The sensor can be used as a component in a system requiring a reference for control with respect to gravity.

It is ideal for use on mobile equipment where a surface must be finished to a required level with respect to gravity. In typical use, the sensor is connected to a controller, which controls a hydraulic control valve such as a KVF servo valve.

If an off-level surface is required, an adjustable set point reference can be used, providing up to a ±10% slope reference.

FLOW SENSOR

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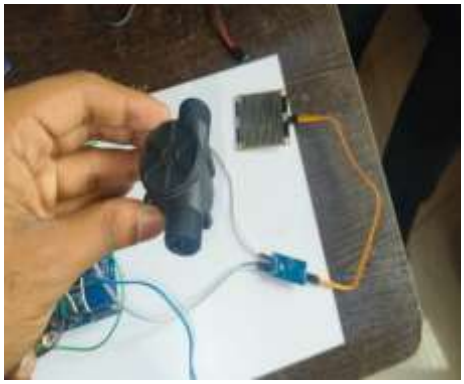
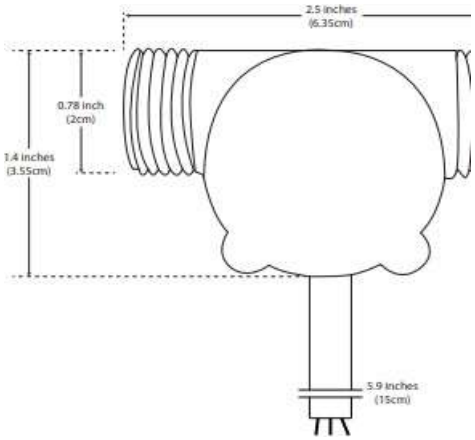
The YF-S201 Flow Sensor (Dataq part number 2000362) allows Dataq Instruments data acquisition and data logger units to acquire flow rate (L/sec) information. The combination of these two products provides a compact solution, with sensor excitation provided by the data logger. The logger itself allows data to be communicated to a connected PC over either a USB or Ethernet interface. Optionally, many data loggers can store data to a removable USB thumb drive to satisfy stand-alone applications. Even with a connected flow sensor, the data logger channel capacity allows additional channels of information to be acquired and correlated with flow information to satisfy nearly any level of measurement expansion. A flow sensor sits in line with the water line and contains a pinwheel sensor to measure how much liquid has moved through it. A magnetic Hall Effect sensor outputs an electrical pulse with every revolution.

The Hall Effect sensor is sealed from the water pipe and allows the sensor to stay safe and dry .Standard 1/2 inch nominal pipe connections connect in line with your flow source. Three wire leads easily connect to your data acquisition system. Consumption easily power the YF-S201 flow sensor with the +5V or +15V pin available on most Data Instruments data loggers. Use the YF-S201 flow sensor with almost any Dataq data logger or data acquisition system including, but not limited to the Connect the Red wire to the positive (+) terminal of the 15V supply, and the Black wire to the negative (-) terminal. Connect the Yellow wire to positive (+) terminal of any of the digital inputs (DI1 in this case) to measure Flow Rate. The YF-S201 is a water flow sensor commonly used for measuring the flow rate of water or liquids in various applications. It's often employed in hobbyist electronics, automation systems, or irrigation control. This sensor uses a hall-effect sensor to detect the flow of liquid and produces a pulse output proportional to the flow rate.

BLUETOOTH





Bluetooth is a proprietary open wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances (using short-wavelength radio transmissions in the ISM band from 2400–2480 MHz) from fixed and mobile devices, creating personal area networks (PANs) with high levels of security. Created by telecoms vendor Ericsson in 1994, it was originally conceived as a wireless alternative to RS-232 data cables. It can connect several devices, overcoming problems of synchronization.

Bluetooth is managed by the Bluetooth Special Interest Group, which has more than 16,000 member companies in the areas of telecommunication, computing, networking, and consumer electronics. The SIG oversees the development of the specification, manages the qualification program, and protects the trademarks. To be marketed as a Bluetooth device, it must be qualified to standards defined by the SIG. A network of patents is required to implement the technology and are Bluetooth Enumerator and a less-powerful Bluetooth Radio incarnation.[3] Such devices can link computers with Bluetooth with a distance of 100 meters, but they do not offer as many services as modern adapters do licensed only for those qualifying devices; thus the protocol, whilst open, may be regarded as proprietary.

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6. COMMUNICATION

A master Bluetooth device can communicate with a maximum of seven devices in a piconet (an ad-hoc computer network using Bluetooth technology), though not all devices reach this maximum [4]. The devices can switch roles, by agreement, and the slave can become the master (for example, a headset initiating a connection to a phone will necessarily begin as master, as initiator of the connection; but may subsequently prefer to be slave).

The Bluetooth Core Specification provides for the connection of two or more piconets to form a scatternet, in which certain devices simultaneously play the master role in one piconet and the slave role in another.

7. CONNECTION

At any given time, data can be transferred between the master and one other device (except for the little-used broadcast mode. The master chooses which slave device to address; typically, it switches rapidly from one device to another in a round-robin fashion. Since it is the master that chooses which slave to address, whereas a slave is (in theory) supposed to listen in each receive slot, being a master is a lighter burden than being a slave. Being a master of seven slaves is possible; being a slave of more than one master is difficult. The specification is vague as to required behaviour in scatternets.

Many USB Bluetooth adapters or "dongles" are available, some of which also include an IrDA adapter. Older (pre-2003) Bluetooth dongles, however, have limited capabilities, offering only list of applications

A typical Bluetooth mobile phone headset.

Wireless control of and communication between a mobile phone and a handsfree headset. This was one of the earliest applications to become popular.

Wireless control of and communication between a mobile phone and a Bluetooth compatible car stereo system. Wireless Bluetooth headset and Intercom. Wireless networking between PCs in a confined space and where little bandwidth is required. Wireless communication with PC input and output devices, the most common being the mouse, keyboard and printer. Transfer of files, contact details, calendar appointments, and reminders between devices with OBEX. Replacement of previous wired RS-232 serial communications in test equipment, GPS receivers, medical equipment, bar code scanners, and traffic control devices.

For controls where infrared was often used For low bandwidth applications where higher USB bandwidth is not required and cable-free connection desired. Sending small advertisements from Bluetooth-enabled advertising hoardings to other, discoverable, Bluetooth devices. Wireless bridge between two Industrial Ethernet (e.g., PROFINET) networks [5]. Three seventh and eighth generation game consoles, Nintendo's Wii[2] and Sony's PlayStation 3, PSP Go and PSVita, use Bluetooth for their respective wireless controller

Real-time location systems (RTLS), are used to track and identify the location of “tags” attached to, or embedded in the objects tracked, and “Readers” that receive and process the wireless signals from these tags to determine their locations

8. CONCLUSION

Real time monitoring and measurement of critical parameters in closed metal pipelines measured using different sensors. Such as pressure, level, temperature, flow, and fluid flow level. The accurate pressure is measured in a closed metal pipeline using the MPXV5050GP pressure sensor and transmitted using Arduino uno and Bluetooth module. The accurate temperature is measured using LM325 temperature sensor and transmitted using Arduino-uno and Bluetooth module. The accurate level is measured using DI- 808s flow sensor in a closed metal pipeline and transmitted using Arduino and Bluetooth module. The approximate level of liquid in a closed metal pipeline is measured using micro strip line sensor and transmitted using Arduino-uno and Bluetooth module. Bluetooth is a proprietary open wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances (using short-wavelength radio transmissions in the ISM band from 2400–2480 MHz) from fixed and mobile devices, creating personal area networks (PANs) with high levels of security. Created by telecoms vendor Ericsson in 1994, it was originally conceived as a wireless alternative to RS-232 data cables. It can connect several devices, overcoming problems of synchronization

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9. RESULT

The different sensor monitoring and alarm system in closed metal pipeline using Arduino and Bluetooth module is used to measuring and monitoring the various critical industrial parameters such as pressure, temperature, level, flow.

The buzzer is activated when the critical parameters are increasing excessively by our limit set point. So, the conclusion is the various different critical parameters is measured and monitored. And the excessive output of a sensors leads to buzzer sound.

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