

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

- A The application development following the software development cycle are;
- i Conceptualization: This is having an idea of how to solve the problem. In this case, how to solve the irrigation problem which is to automate the system by developing software that can interact with the machine.
 - ii Specification: Hardwares which will be available are;
 - i) Water tank
 - ii) Solar Panel
 - iii) Pipe system
 - iv) Rain Sensor
 - v) Sprinkler
 - vi) Temperature sensor
 - vii) Moisture sensor
 - viii) Level sensor
 - ix) Plastic water solenoid valve
 - Softwares which will be available are;
 - i) Graphical user interface (Push button, dialog box, toolbox)
 - ii) Error detection
 - iii) Access control
 - iv) Timer
 - v) Password Oriented
 - iii Design: Shows the step-by-step of how the application will flow. Design determine the nature of output and input index and provide the input and output layout with the processing steps required. The design involves testing the various conditions, checking the automatic part in the procedure depending on the outcome of the test.

- They are two ways of accomplishing these
- Algorithm
 - Flowchart
- iv) Implementation: You can go about the implementing of the application using programming language (High level language and Low level language)
- v) Testing and Debugging: The developed application may not run due to the possibilities of logical and syntax errors. These errors are referred as bugs and the process of removing these bugs is called debugging. The errors in the program are checked by testing it at various stages with the use of test data and diagnostic tools.
- vi) Release and update: The application is released for use with release real time and it will be updated when necessary.

B Hardware features

- i) Water tank: This is where water is stored for irrigation and it is connected to all the sensors.
- ii) Pipe system: This is the pathway of the water from the water tank.
- iii) Sprinkler: This is the outlet of the irrigation system where the water is transferred to the crops.
- iv) Temperature sensor: It ^{is} utilized to degree surrounding temperature. It has three pins - a positive, a ground, and a flag. This is a straight temperature sensor. A alter in temperature of one degree centigrade is rise to alter of 10 millivolt at the sensor output.
- v) Moisture Sensor: The soil moisture sensor comprises of two tests that are utilized to degree the volumetric substance of water. The two tests permit the current to pass through the soil, which gives the resistance ~~return~~ to degree the dampness system.

When there is water, the soil will conduct more power, which implies that there will be less resistance and vice versa.

vi) Level sensor: Water level pointer is utilized to demonstrate the level of water in water tank, by utilizing this we can maintain a strategic distance from the flood water, and at any time we can know the level of water in tank.

vii) Plastic Water solenoid valve: It is to control the flow of fluid, valve is ordinarily closed and has a $\frac{1}{2}$ " non-tapered outlets on each conclusion. On the off chance that 12V is connected through the two terminals of the valve - the solenoid will open the valve.

Software features

i) GUI (Graphical User Interface)

ON/OFF buttons allows the user to switch on or off the system

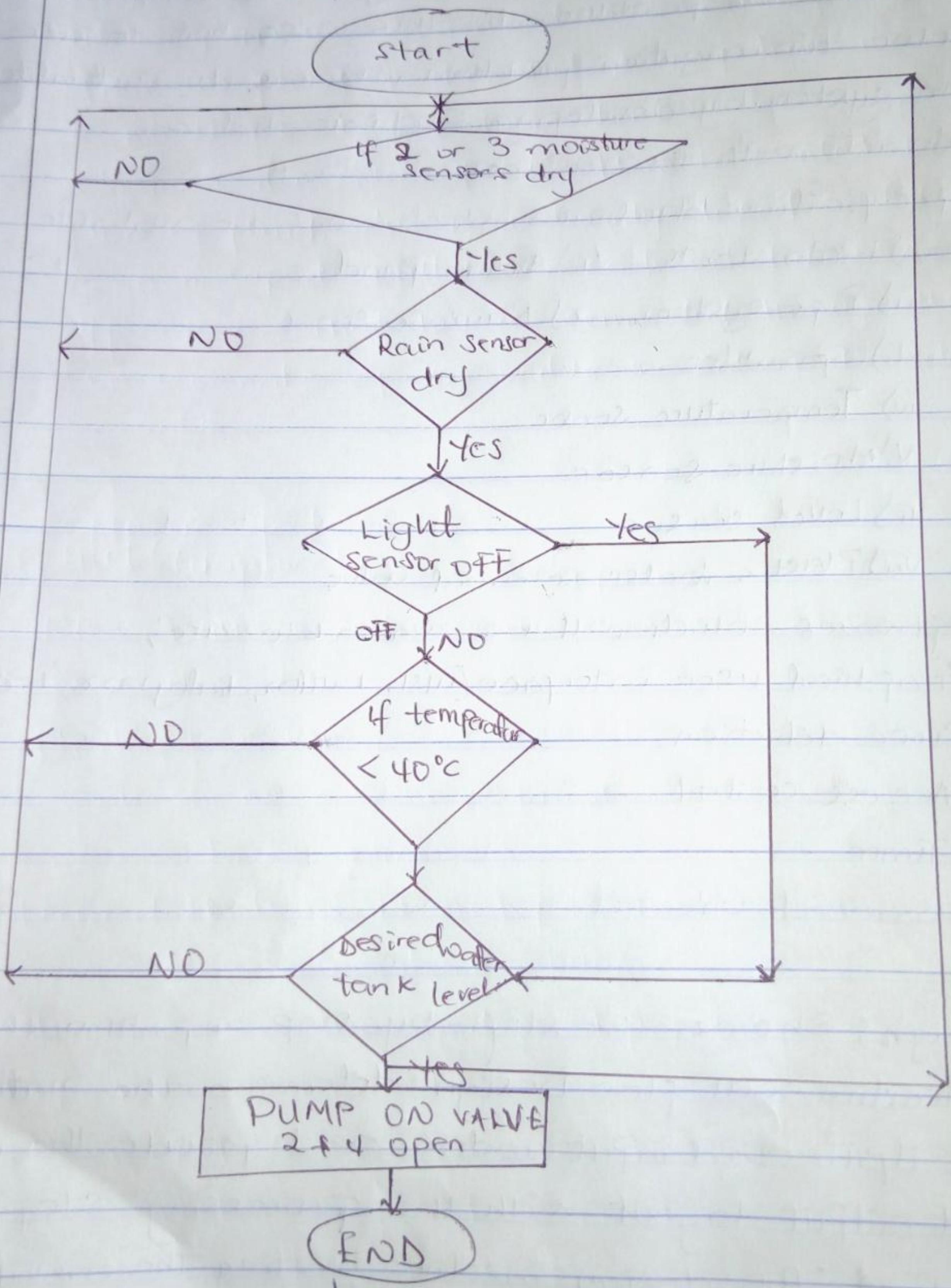
ii) Dialog box: When clicked take user to details page which shows all the information and let user control system line by line.

iii) Error detection: It notifies the user if any error in the irrigation system.

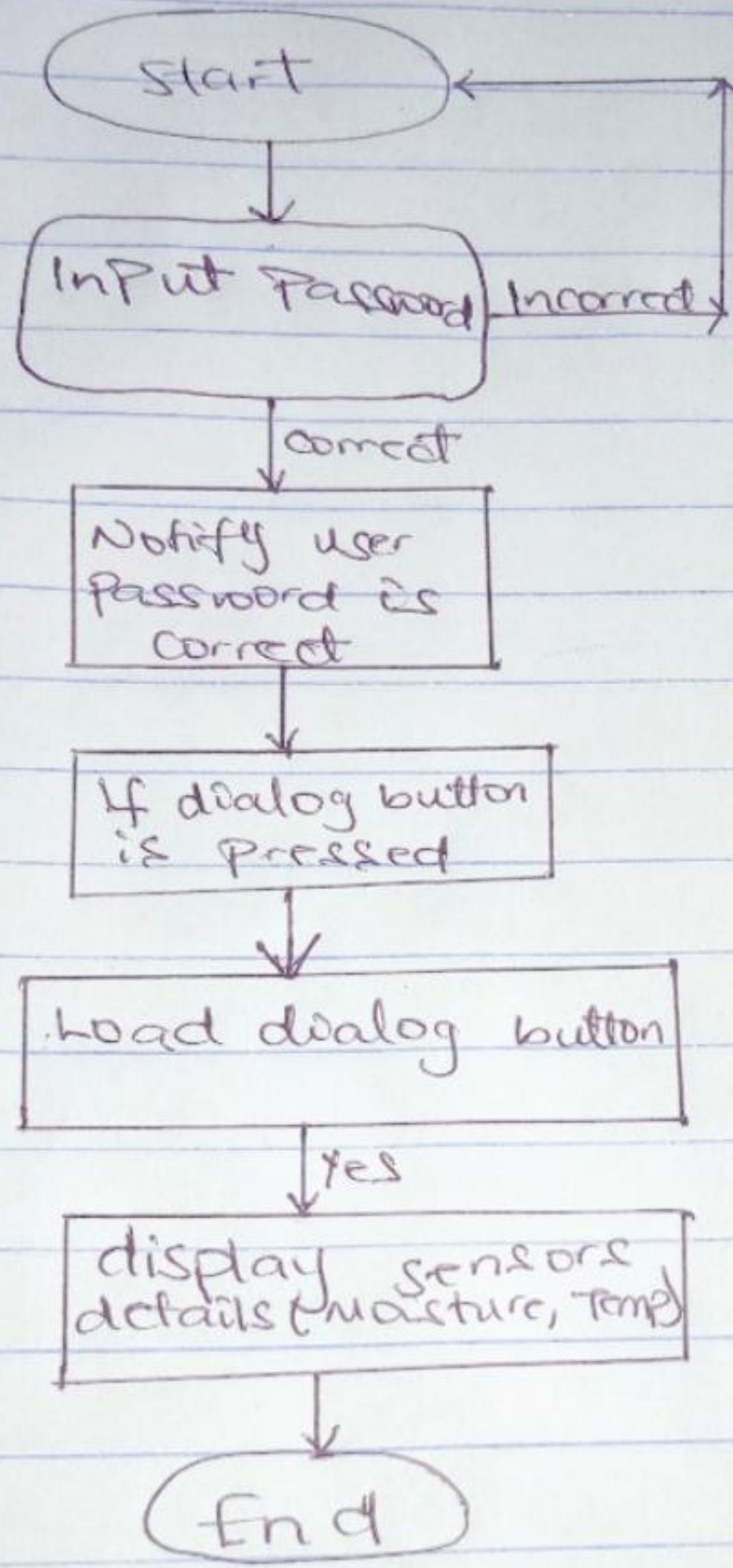
iv) Timer: times the water depending on the information inputted.

v) Password: Allows access to the user only when password is inputted correctly.

Hardware implementation



Flow chart of hardware implementation



Flow chart of software implementation.