# Water Level Controller Project Report

Bois D'Arc Bayou Watershed Plan
Pa Mong, Phase II
Central and Southern Florida Project, Water Preserve Areas, Broward and Miami-Dade Countries
Gallipolis Lock and Dam, Ohio River (OH,WV)
2016 5th International Conference on Electronic Devices, Systems and Applications (ICEDSA)
Great Lakes Basin Framework Study
Great Lakes Basin Framework Study: Report
Energy Research Abstracts
Magpie Creek, Detailed Project Report
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Reports
Reno-Sparks Joint Water Pollution Control Plant Master Project
Research Report
Implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act
Salinas Valley Water Project
Selected Water Resources Abstracts
Government-wide Index to Federal Research & Development Reports
Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Florida
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on Civil Works Activities
FAO Documentation: Current Index
Soil Conservation
Action plan for operations support of the Pehur High-Level Canal (PHLC) Project: 1 January 1995 to 31 December 2001 submitted to Irrigation Department North West Frontier Province
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers on Civil Works Activities
Proceedings
Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Committee on Public Works
Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Science
Water Level Controller
Tensas River Basin Flood Control Project
Annual Report FY ... of the Secretary of the Army on Civil Works Activities
Report on Channel Modifications
Public Works for Water, Pollution Control, and Power Development, and Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1970
Broward County Water Preserve Areas Project
Procedures for Evaluation of Water and Related Land Resource Projects
Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports
Hearings, Reports and Prints of the House Committee on Public Works
Pointe Mouillee, Letter Report and Draft Supplment Environmental Impact Statement
General Technical Report RM.
Big Timber Refuge Rehabilitation and Enhancement, Upper Mississippi River System Environmental Management Program, Louisa County, Definite Project Report and Integrated EA.
Drainage Basin Committees' Reports

Proceedings of Minnesota Academy of Science
Project Report



## LILLIANNA BROWN

**Bois D'Arc Bayou Watershed Plan** IWMI
The conference focuses on latest theoretical and practical developments in the fields of Electronic Devices, Systems and Applications and the related fields It aims to provide engineers, professionals, academics and researchers with a platform to disseminate and discuss their current research findings and explore recent development, current practices and future research and technological trends

**Pa Mong, Phase II**
In most houses, water is first stored in an underground tank (UGT) and from there it is pumped up to the overhead tank (OHT) located on the roof. People generally switch on the pump when their taps go dry and switch off the pump when the overhead tank starts overflowing. This results in the unnecessary wastage and sometimes non-availability of water in the case of emergency. The simple circuit presented here makes this system automatic, i.e. it switches on the pump when the water level in the overhead tank goes low and switches it off as soon as the water level reaches a pre-determined level. It also prevents 'dry run' of the pump in case the level in the underground tank goes below the suction level. In the figure, the common probes connecting the underground tank and the overhead tank to +9V supply are marked 'C'. The other probe in underground tank, which is slightly above the 'dry run' level, is marked 'S'. The low-level and high-level probes in the overhead tank are marked 'L' and 'H', respectively. When there is enough water in the underground tank, probes C and S are connected through waterAs a result, transistor T1 gets forward biased and starts conducting. This, in turn, switches transistor T2 on. Initially, when the overhead tank is empty, transistors T3and T5 are in cut-off state and hence pnp transistors T4 and T6 get forward biased via resistors R5 and R6, respectively. As all series-connected transistorsT2, T4, and T6 are forward biased, they conduct to energise relay RL1 (which is also connected in series with transistorsT2, T4, and T6). Thus the supply to the pump motor gets completed via the lowerset of relay contacts (assuming that switchS2 is on) and the pump starts filling the overhead tank. Once the relay has energised, transistor T6 is bypassed via the upper set of contacts of the relay. As soon as the water level touches probe L in the overhead tank, transistor T5 gets forwardbiased and starts conducting. This, in turn, reverse biases transistor T6, which then cuts off. But since transistor T6is bypassed throught he relay contacts, the pump continues to run. The level of water continues to rise.
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