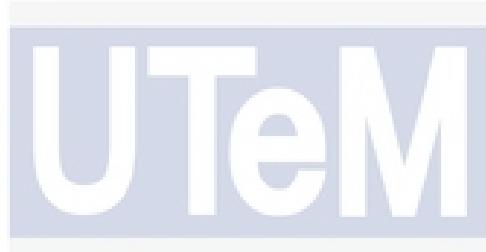
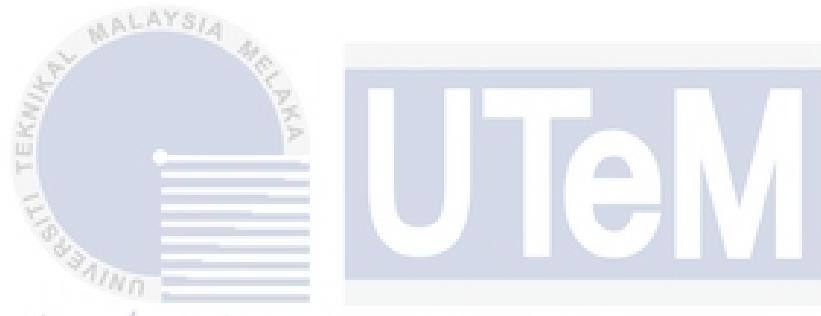


**DEVELOPMENT OF WATER FLOW MANAGEMENT AND
VECTOR CONTROL FOR RAINWATER
HARVESTING TANK**



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UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
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UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

“DEVELOPMENT OF WATER FLOW MANAGEMENT AND VECTOR CONTROL FOR RAINWATER HARVESTING TANK”

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours.

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APPROVAL

This report is submitted to the Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours. The member of the supervisory is as follow:



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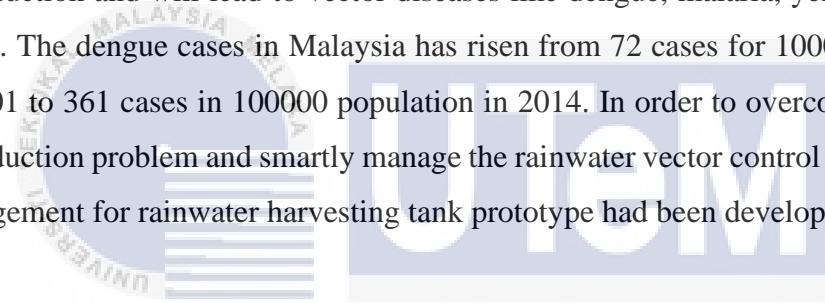
ABSTRAK

Krisis air menjadi isu dominan di seluruh dunia. Masalah ini juga berlaku kerana pengedaran air yang buruk, penggunaan yang boros, dan ketiadaan sistem pengurusan air yang mencukupi dan betul. Untuk mengelakkan masalah kekurangan air, sistem penuaian air hujan diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan Malaysia. Tetapi, kawalan vektor yang buruk di tangki penuaian air hujan akan menyebabkan pemberian vektor yang serius dan akan menyebabkan penyakit vektor seperti denggi, malaria, demam kuning, dan lain-lain. Kes denggi di Malaysia meningkat dari 72 kes untuk 100000 populasi pada tahun 2001 menjadi 361 kes pada 100000 populasi pada tahun 2014. Untuk mengatasi masalah pemberian vektor ini dan menguruskan kawalan air hujan dengan bijak prototaip untuk pengurusan aliran air dan kawalan vektor untuk tangki penuaian air hujan telah dibina.

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ABSTRACT

The water crisis is becoming a dominant issue all over the world. This issue also occurs because of poor water distribution, wasteful use, and absence of sufficient and proper water management system. In order to prevent the water scarcity problem, the rainwater harvesting system (RWHS) is introduced by the Malaysian government. But, poor vector control in the rainwater harvesting tank will cause serious vector reproduction and will lead to vector diseases like dengue, malaria, yellow fever, and others. The dengue cases in Malaysia has risen from 72 cases for 100000 population in 2001 to 361 cases in 100000 population in 2014. In order to overcome this vector reproduction problem and smartly manage the rainwater vector control and water flow management for rainwater harvesting tank prototype had been developed.



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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project report to my beloved parents and friends. A special thanks to my mother Mrs. Thanaletchimi a/p Thamotharem and father Mr. Kunalan a/l Rajamani who both always being support my ideas and give encourage to do this project. I also being grateful to thanks my supervisor Ts. Fakhrullah bin Idris who give lot of ideas and share his knowledge on doing report. I will always appreciate the help and knowledge shared especially by Mr Dhevan, Mr Suraien and Mr Loga.



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TABLE OF CONTENT

| | PAGE |
|---|--------------|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | x |
| LIST OF TABLES | xiv |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xv |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND PUBLICATION | xviii |
| | |
| CHAPTER 1 | 1 |
| 1.0 Background | 1 |
| 1.1 Problem Statement..... | 2 |
| 1.2 Objective..... | 3 |
| 1.3 Scope..... | 3 |
| 1.4 Thesis Organisation | 4 |
| | |
| CHAPTER 2 | 5 |
| 2.0 Introduction..... | 5 |
| 2.1 Water Issues in Malaysia | 5 |
| 2.2 Vector-Borne Disease in Rainwater Harvesting Tank | 11 |
| 2.3 Vector Control for Rainwater Harvesting Tank..... | 14 |
| 2.3.1 Risk alleviation by using mosquito meshing. | 15 |
| 2.3.2 Sealed inlets and overflows..... | 16 |
| 2.3.3 Relation to overflow and overflow effectiveness..... | 17 |
| 2.3.4 Risk related to wet system | 18 |
| 2.3.5 Summary | 19 |
| 2.4 Related Previous Project..... | 20 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.4.1 Automatic Water Level Control System by Asaad Ahmed Eltaieb and Zhang Jian Min | 20 |
| 2.4.2 Raspberry Pi based Liquid Flow Monitoring and Control by N.Suresh , E.Balaji , K.Jeffry Anto and J.Jenith..... | 22 |
| 2.4.3 The Application of Fuzzy Control in Water Tank Level Using Arduino by Faycal Chabni, Rachid Taleb, Abderrahmen Benbouali and Mohammed Amin Bouthiba..... | 25 |
| 2.4.4 Smart Water Management using Iot by Sayali Wadekar, Vinayak Vakare, Ramratan Prajapati, Shivam Yadav and Vijaypal Yadav | 30 |
| 2.4.5 Automatic Water Level Indicator and Controller by using Arduino by P.Nancy Rachel, D.Sophia, G.Sandhya Rani, J.Jahnavia Rishika, P.Sai Annapurna..... | 33 |
| 2.4.6 Microcontroller Based Automated Water Level Sensing and Controlling: Design and Implementation Issue by S.M.Khaled Reza, Shah Ahsanuzaman d.Tariq and S.M. Mohsin Reza. 35 | |
| 2.4.7 Logical Automatic Water Control System for Domestic Applications by Hassan Jamal..... | 38 |
| 2.4.8 Construction of Automatic Water Level Controller for Both Overhead and Underground Tanks by Ogbidi Joseph Abang and E.Amorji-Nike. | 40 |
| 2.4.9 Comparison of Related Previous Project. | 41 |
| 2.5 Summary..... | 42 |
| <hr/> | |
| CHAPTER 3 | 43 |
| 3.0 Introduction..... | 43 |
| 3.1 Planning | 43 |
| 3.1.1 Work plan of the project | 44 |
| 3.1.2 Data collection | 45 |
| 3.2 Design | 45 |
| 3.3 Hardware specification | 48 |
| 3.3.1 Raspberry Pi Zero WH | 48 |
| 3.3.2 LCD Display | 49 |
| 3.3.3 Ultrasonic sensor..... | 50 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 3.3.4 Submersible water pump..... | 52 |
| 3.3.5 6 V DC Linear Solenoid Actuator..... | 53 |
| 3.3.6 Mosquito meshing..... | 54 |
| 3.3.7 Abate 1.1G | 55 |
| 3.3.8 2 Relay modules..... | 56 |
| 3.3.9 Power supply adapter (12V) | 57 |
| 3.4 Summary | 58 |
| CHAPTER 4 | 59 |
| 4.0 Introduction..... | 59 |
| 4.1 Software and Coding development | 60 |
| 4.1.1 Coding for ultrasonic sensor | 60 |
| 4.1.2 Coding for LCD Display..... | 61 |
| 4.1.3 Coding for Submersible Water Pump | 62 |
| 4.1.4 Coding for Solenoid..... | 63 |
| 4.2 Hardware Development | 64 |
| 4.2.1 Water Level Detection..... | 65 |
| 4.2.2 Water Flow Management..... | 66 |
| 4.2.3 Abate 1.1G Flow | 67 |
| 4.3 Prototype Development | 68 |
| 4.3.1 Main system prototype..... | 68 |
| 4.3.2 Sump Tank Prototype..... | 69 |
| 4.3.3 Header tank prototype | 70 |
| 4.3.4 Interface of the system | 70 |
| 4.4 Data Analysis | 74 |
| 4.4.1 Time taken for the water pump to full the header tank when the height of header tank is increased..... | 74 |
| 4.4.2 The amount of Abate 1.1G flow into the sump tank..... | 76 |
| 4.4.3 Presence of vector and debris at sump tank | 77 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 4.4 Discussion | 79 |
| CHAPTER 5 | 80 |
| 5.0 Introduction..... | 80 |
| 5.1 Conclusion | 80 |
| 5.2 Future Recommendations | 81 |
| REFERENCES | 82 |
| APPENDIX | 85 |



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LIST OF TABLES

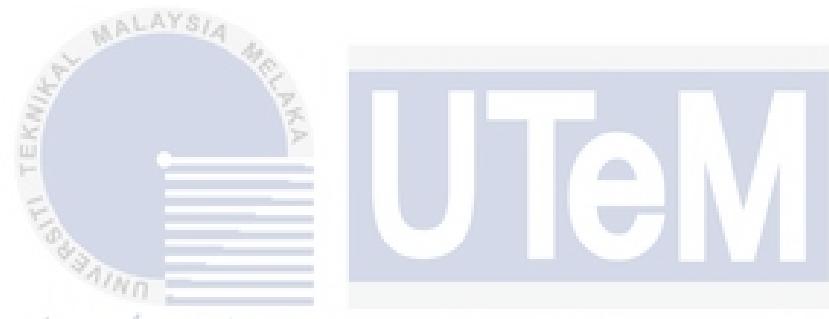
| | |
|---|----|
| TABLE 2.1: MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018) | 7 |
| TABLE 2.2: WATER TARIFF IN MALAYSIA FOR 2019 (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018)..... | 8 |
| TABLE 2.3: FACTORS THAT CAUSE RWHS TO BE NOT SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED (CHE-ANI ET AL., 2009)..... | 10 |
| TABLE 2.4: TYPE OF VECTOR DISEASES AND CLINICAL EFFECTS (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION). | 12 |
| TABLE 2.5: TYPES QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN USED TO COMPLETE THE RESEARCH (MOGLIA, GAN AND DELBRIDGE, 2016) | 14 |
| TABLE 2.6: PRESENCE OF MOSQUITO LARVAE DEPENDING ON THE CONDITION OF MOSQUITO MESHING (MOGLIA, GAN AND DELBRIDGE, 2016)..... | 15 |
| TABLE 2.7: PRESENCE OF MOSQUITO LARVAE DEPENDING ON THE CONDITION OF OVERFLOW AND INLET PIPE (MOGLIA, GAN AND DELBRIDGE, 2016) | 16 |
| TABLE 2.8: PRESENCE OF MOSQUITO LARVAE DEPENDING ON THE OVERFLOW PROVISION (MOGLIA, GAN AND DELBRIDGE, 2016) | 17 |
| TABLE 2.9: PRESENCE OF MOSQUITO LARVAE DEPENDING ON THE WAY OF RAINWATER ENTRY (MOGLIA, GAN AND DELBRIDGE, 2016) | 18 |
| TABLE 2.0.10: COMPARISON OF PREVIOUS PROJECT..... | 41 |
| TABLE 3.1: LCD PIN DESCRIPTION | 50 |
| TABLE 3.2 : ULTRASONIC SENSOR PARAMETER | 51 |
| TABLE 3.3: SUBMERSIBLE WATER PUMP PARAMETER..... | 52 |
| TABLE 3.4: LINEAR SOLENOID ACTUATOR PARAMETER..... | 53 |
| TABLE 4.1 : CONDITION THAT MAKES WATER PUMP TO TURNED ON AND OFF..... | 66 |
| TABLE 4.2: TIME TAKEN TO FULL THE HEADER TANK WHEN THE HEIGHT IS INCREASED. | 74 |
| TABLE 4.3 : THE AMOUNT OF ABATE 1.1G FLOWS INTO THE SUMP TANK | 76 |
| TABLE 4.4 : PRESENCE OF VECTOR AND DEBRIS AT SUMP TANK WITH VECTOR CONTROL AND WITHOUT VECTOR CONTROL..... | 78 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| FIGURE 2.1: ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MALAYSIA (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018)..... | 6 |
| FIGURE 2.2: NON-REVENUE WATER IN MALAYSIA (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018)..... | 6 |
| FIGURE 2.3 : WATER CONSUMPTION IN MALAYSIA (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018)..... | 7 |
| FIGURE 2.4: WATER TARIFF IN JOHOR (LANI, YUSOP AND SYAFIUDDIN, 2018)..... | 8 |
| FIGURE 2.5: IMPACT OF EL NINO (AYOB AND RAHMAT, 2017) | 9 |
| FIGURE 2.6: DENGUE INCIDENT AND CASE FATALITY RATE IN MALAYSIA (MUDIN, 2015)..... | 13 |
| FIGURE 2.7: NUMBER OF DENGUE CASES AND DEATHS IN MALAYSIA (MUDIN, 2015). 13 | 13 |
| FIGURE 2.8: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROTOTYPE (ELTAIEB AND MIN, 2015)..... | 21 |
| FIGURE 2.9: SYSTEM FLOWCHART (ELTAIEB AND MIN, 2015) | 21 |
| FIGURE 2.10: FLOW METER SENSOR (N.SURESH, ET AL., 2014)..... | 22 |
| FIGURE 2.11: SOLENOID ELECTRO-VALVE (N.SURESH, ET AL., 2014) | 22 |
| FIGURE 2.12: PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR LIQUID FLOW CONTROL (N.SURESH, ET AL., 2014)..... | 23 |
| FIGURE 2.13: PROTOTYPE MODEL (N.SURESH, ET AL., 2014)..... | 24 |
| FIGURE 2.14: PROTOTYPE MODEL (N.SURESH, ET AL., 2014) | 26 |
| FIGURE 2.15: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT (CHABNI ET AL., 2016) | 26 |
| FIGURE 2.16: SIMULATION DESIGN OF PI CONTROLLER (CHABNI ET AL., 2016)..... | 27 |
| FIGURE 2.17: SIMULATION DESIGN OF FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER(CHABNI ET AL., 2016) | 27 |
| FIGURE 2.18: SIMULATION RESULT OF Pi CONTROLLER (CHABNI ET AL., 2016)..... | 28 |
| FIGURE 2.19: SIMULATION RESULT OF FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER (CHABNI ET AL., 2016) | 28 |
| FIGURE 2.20: EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF Pi CONTROLLER (CHABNI ET AL., 2016) .. | 29 |
| FIGURE 2.21: EXPERIMENTAL RESULT OF FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER (CHABNI ET AL., 2016)..... | 29 |
| FIGURE 2.22: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROTOTYPE (WADEKAR ET AL., 2017)..... | 30 |
| FIGURE 2.23: PROTOTYPE (WADEKAR ET AL., 2017) | 31 |

| | |
|--|----|
| FIGURE 2.24: FLOWCHART OF THE PROTOTYPE (WADEKAR ET AL., 2017) | 32 |
| FIGURE 2.25: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROTOTYPE (RACHEL, ET AL., 2018) | 34 |
| FIGURE 2.26: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE PROTOTYPE (RACHEL, ET AL., 2018) | 34 |
| FIGURE 2.27: CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE PROTOTYPE (REZA, TARIQ AND REZA, 2010) | 36 |
| FIGURE 2.28: FLOWCHART OF THE PROTOTYPE (REZA, TARIQ AND REZA, 2010) | 37 |
| FIGURE 2.29: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT (JAMAL, 2016) | 39 |
| FIGURE 3.1: FLOWCHART FOR PSM | 44 |
| FIGURE 3.2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT | 45 |
| FIGURE 3.3: OVERALL VIEW OF THE PROJECT | 46 |
| FIGURE 3.4: PROCESS OF THE PROJECT | 47 |
| FIGURE 3.5: RASPBERRY PI ZERO WH | 48 |
| FIGURE 3.6: 16x 2 LCD DISPLAY | 49 |
| FIGURE 3.7: ULTRASONIC SENSOR | 50 |
| FIGURE 3.8: WORKING PRINCIPLE OF ULTRASONIC SENSOR | 51 |
| FIGURE 3.9: SUBMERSIBLE WATER PUMP | 52 |
| FIGURE 3.10: LINEAR SOLENOID ACTUATOR | 53 |
| FIGURE 3.11: MOSQUITO MESHING | 54 |
| FIGURE 3.12: ABATE 1.1G | 55 |
| FIGURE 3.13 : 2 CHANNEL RELAY MODULES | 56 |
| FIGURE 3.14 : 12V ADAPTER | 57 |
| FIGURE 4.1 : CODING FOR ULTRASONIC SENSOR | 60 |
| FIGURE 4.2 : CODING FOR LCD DISPLAY | 61 |
| FIGURE 4.3 : CODING FOR SUBMERSIBLE WATER PUMP | 62 |
| FIGURE 4.4 : CODING FOR SOLENOID | 63 |
| FIGURE 4.5 : HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT | 64 |
| FIGURE 4.6 : ULTRASONIC SENSOR CONNECTION DIAGRAM | 65 |
| FIGURE 4.7 : CONNECTION DIAGRAM OF WATER PUMP | 66 |
| FIGURE 4.8 : CONNECTION DIAGRAM OF SOLENOID 12V | 67 |
| FIGURE 4.9 : MAIN SYSTEM PROTOTYPE | 68 |
| FIGURE 4.10: SUMP TANK SIDE VIEW | 69 |
| FIGURE 4.11: SUMP TANK TOP VIEW | 69 |
| FIGURE 4.12 : HEADER TANK | 70 |
| FIGURE 4.13: RASPBIAN OS | 71 |

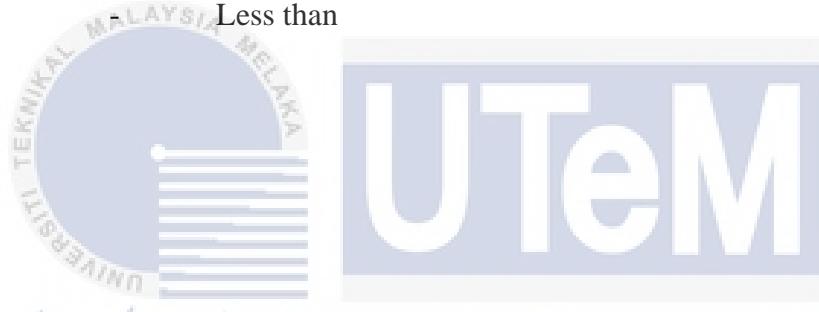
| | |
|--|----|
| FIGURE 4.14 : WATER LEVEL DISPLAY AT RASPBIAN OS | 71 |
| FIGURE 4.15: LCD DISPLAY..... | 72 |
| FIGURE 4.16 : LCD DISPLAY FOR SITUATION 1 AND 2 | 72 |
| FIGURE 4.17: LCD DISPLAY FOR SITUATION 3..... | 72 |
| FIGURE 4.18 : OPENING AND CLOSING OF SOLENOID VIEWED FROM RASPBIAN OS..... | 73 |
| FIGURE 4.19: OVERALL PROTOTYPE OF THE PROJECT..... | 73 |
| FIGURE 4.20: TIME TAKEN TO FULL THE HEADER TANK WHEN THE HEIGHT IS INCREASED..... | 75 |
| FIGURE 4.21 : THE AMOUNT OF ABATE 1.1G FLOWS INTO THE SUMP TANK..... | 77 |



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 UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND NOMENCLATURE

| | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------|
| RWHS | - | Rainwater Harvesting System |
| LCD | - | Liquid Crystal Display |
| lcd | - | Liters per Capita |
| s | - | Distance |
| v | - | Speed of sound |
| t | - | Time taken |
| > | - | More than |
| < | - | Less than |



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

11

Water is the most significant fluid to sustain life. 70% of the earth is covered with water. Even though the earth has an abundant supply of water the clean water supply is only 3%. Out of this only, 1 % of water can be used because the rest of the water is in the form of ice. The human population has increased 3.1 billion over the last decade (Lee *et al.*, 2016). According to (Lee *et al.*, 2016), demand for clean water supply is increasing double fast than the population. According to (Darus, 2009) by 2025, the human population will be facing drastic water shortage. The water crisis is becoming a dominant issue all over the world. This issue also occurs because of poor water distribution, wasteful use, and absence of sufficient and proper water management system. It is more important to reserve water for human daily activities. Rainwater harvesting system introduced by the government to overcome this problem. The government introduced this system because it is the easiest way to store rainwater. The stored water is used for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes. The rainwater harvesting method used since ancient times. Till now it is the best way to store water. Plenty of rainwater harvesting systems available in the market since the introduction of the rainwater harvesting system by the government. Nevertheless, a rainwater harvesting tank will make the tank not perfect to store rainwater if it has a poor vector control and water management system.

In order to overcome this issue, a water management and vector control for rainwater harvesting tanks had developed. This system consists of raspberry pi, ultrasonic sensor, water pump, and LCD. Raspberry pi acts as a microcontroller. The amount of water left in the tank will be measured by the ultrasonic sensor. Water flow

is managed precisely by pumping water from the sump tank to the header tank using a water pump. Meshing is applied to the inlet and overflow of the tank to avoid vector reproduction.

1.1 Problem Statement

In Malaysia, the supply of water for everyday consumption originates from treated water. Being a developed country, Malaysia still cannot escape from water shortage because of the increase in population and development of industries and agriculture. The issues emerge when the water isn't adequate to fulfill the need or being contaminated (Ayob and Rahmat, 2017). Besides, environmental change is one of the reasons for the water shortage. It changes the accessibility, amount, and quality of the water supply (Ayob and Rahmat, 2017). El Nino is the main natural phenomenon that affects the supply of water in Malaysia (Che-Ani *et al.*, 2009). This phenomenon will occur in the Pacific Ocean, which will cause an impact on the climate like the surrounding temperature will be increased and the amount of rainfall will be reduced (Ayob and Rahmat, 2017).

In order to get better of the water scarcity problem, the rainwater harvesting system (RWHS) is introduced by the Malaysian government (Che-Ani *et al.*, 2009). RWHS is known as storage and collection of rainwater by avoiding wastage from flowing into drains. But, poor vector control in the rainwater harvesting tank will cause serious vector reproduction and will lead to vector diseases like dengue, malaria, yellow fever, and others. The dengue cases in Malaysia has risen from 72 cases for 100000 population in 2001 to 361 cases in 100000 population in 2014 (Mudin, 2015). In order to overcome this vector reproduction problem and smartly manage the rainwater, vector control and water flow management for rainwater harvesting tank prototype had been developed.

1.2 Objective

Objectives that need to achieve in this project:

- To design and develop a water flow management and vector control system for rainwater harvesting tank.
- To study the possibility of vector infestation in rainwater tank.
- To analyse the performance of the developed prototype in terms of water inflow and vector infestation.

1.3 Scope

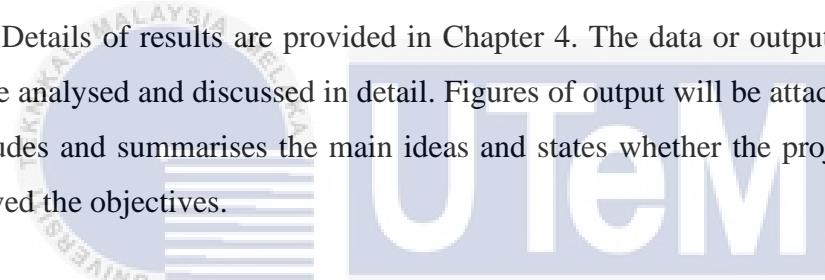
For experimentation purposes, the design of experiment method will be used in small residential testing. Only one prototype will be developed and one type of water tank tested. The project focuses on using raspberry pi to communicate with the ultrasonic sensor, linear solenoid actuator, and water pump. This prototype can be attached to any rainwater tank to smartly manage water and control vector reproduction. Besides, this project focuses to study the effectiveness of the prototype and the possibility of vector infestation in the rainwater harvesting tank. This prototype will be tested in a housing area. The effectiveness of the water pump to pump water and resistance of the vector control against vector reproduction will be analysed for a time period of 14 days.

1.4 Thesis Organisation

Chapter 1 provides the background of water management and vector control. The problem statement is stated and objectives are listed to set as a benchmark to be achieved to solve the problems. Lastly, this chapter covers the scope of research.

Chapter 2 discusses the previous research on water issues in Malaysia, rainwater harvesting tank, vector-borne disease in water tank, and vector control in water tank. Comparison between the projects is done to identify the main idea, theory, and provide a wider view on the type of implementation which will be suitable for this project. Chapter 3 gives an overview of the methodology done to complete this project. The methodology is done by taking specific steps to develop the project while obeying the objectives stated. A flow chart will be designed to show the procedures taken.

Details of results are provided in Chapter 4. The data or output of the project will be analysed and discussed in detail. Figures of output will be attached. Chapter 5 concludes and summarises the main ideas and states whether the project output has achieved the objectives.



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CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is all about previous research on water issues in Malaysia, rainwater harvesting tank, vector-borne disease in water tank, and vector control in water tank. This chapter emphasize mostly on the history, facts, previous research, and difference between technique used by the researcher. The source for the research and fact-finding is taken from article, journal, manuscript, books, and internet. At the end of this chapter, the research that had done can be used to improve the project and making it different from other projects. Therefore, this chapter is the most important part in improving the project.

2.1 Water Issues in Malaysia

Malaysia even though being a developed country it still faces water crisis. Malaysia is generally wealthy in water sources having around 2400 mm yearly rainfall, (Che-Ain et al., 2009). Malaysia is among the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon mostly affect Malaysia's climate (Lee *et al.*, 2016). Southwest monsoon is often called as the dry season it usually occurs from May till August while northeast monsoon is often called as wet season and it usually occurs from November till February.

Malaysia has experienced a lot of development since its independence in 1957. Due to this rapid development, it put a higher demand for water resources (Rahman *et al.*, 2013). Other than rapid development, the number of populations also drastically increased. According to (Lani, Yusop and Syafiuddin, 2018) cities like Malacca,