

THE DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PH SENSOR USING IR LED

NUR ATIQAH BINTI MOHD SADIK

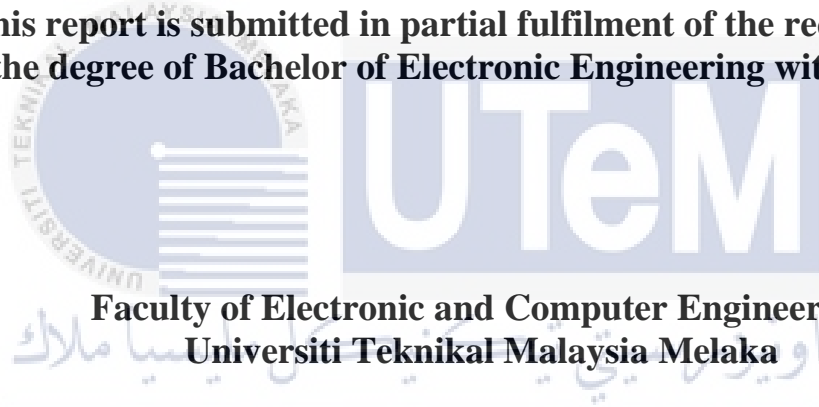


UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

**THE DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PH
SENSOR USING IR LED**

NUR ATIQA H BINTI MOHD SADIK

**This report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering with Honours**



**Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka**

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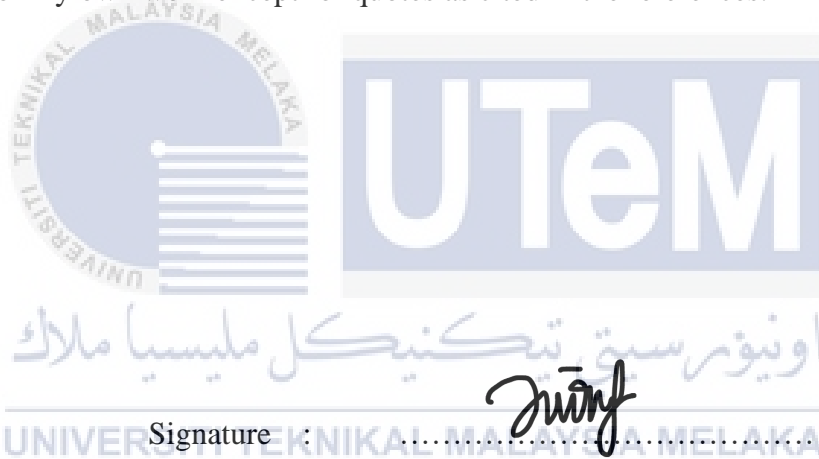
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DECLARATION

I declare that this report entitled “The Design of pH Sensor Using IR LED” is the result of my own work except for quotes as cited in the references.

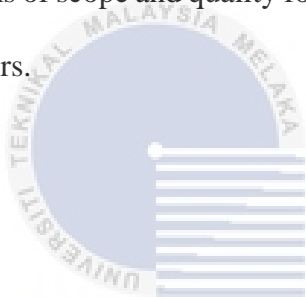


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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

Special dedicated to my loving parents, Mohd Sadik Bin Saleh and Wan Mek Binti Wan Muda. Your love, encouragement and continuous support given are appreciated.

Infinity gratitude to my beloved siblings, Anisah, Akmardalia, Azidah, Intanliana, Hasbullah, Hasimah and Haziq Haikal. Their supports risen my motivation.



Big thanks to my supervisor, Dr Hanim Binti Abd Razak. For the guidance and assistance to complete the project. Your kindness will never be forgotten.

ABSTRACT

Every liquid in the world has their own potential hydrogen (pH) value to define their acidity or basicity of aqueous. pH term is widely used in chemistry, biology, and agronomy to measure the concentration of hydrogen ion. Infrared pH sensor is the subject of this project. The concentrate of this design and development will be on pH measurement in everyday applications, such as determining the pH value of lime juice, vinegar, mineral water, etc. The aim is to design and fabricate a pH sensor based on infrared wave and to analyze its performance to achieve optimize results. IR LED will be used as a pH sensor to measure the pH value with 940nm wavelength. IR LED performance will be analyzed when IR LED length varied from 1cm to 10cm and tilted to 0°, 30° and 60°. Arduino Nano will read the sensor then LCD will display the voltage of any types of liquid measured. As a result, the voltage vs pH is inversely proportional where the higher voltage value, the lower pH value. In addition, sensor needs to be placed in parallel orientation (0°) because the infrared absorption is zero if it is in perpendicular orientation (30° & 60°). The sensitivity of pH sensor of this project is 1.1674 V/pH It has a strong response of alkaline solution towards 940nm wavelength due to less infrared absorption of the liquid samples. This project can be used to improve the performance of pH sensor.

ABSTRAK

Setiap cecair di dunia mempunyai potensi nilai hidrogen (pH) mereka sendiri untuk menentukan keasidan atau keasaman akueus. Tumpuan reka bentuk dan pembangunan ini adalah pada pengukuran pH dalam aplikasi harian, seperti menentukan nilai pH jus limau nipis, cuka, air mineral, dll. Tujuannya adalah untuk mereka bentuk dan membuat penderia pH berdasarkan gelombang inframerah dan untuk menganalisis prestasinya untuk mencapai hasil yang optimum. LED IR akan digunakan sebagai sensor pH untuk mengukur nilai pH dengan panjang gelombang 940nm. Prestasi LED IR akan dianalisis apabila panjang LED IR berubah dari 1cm hingga 10cm dan dicondongkan kepada 0°, 30° dan 60°. Arduino Nano akan membaca sensor kemudian LCD akan memaparkan voltan sebarang jenis cecair yang diukur. Akibatnya, voltan vs pH adalah berkadar songsang di mana nilai voltan yang lebih tinggi, nilai pH yang lebih rendah. Penderia perlu diletakkan dalam orientasi selari (0°) kerana penyerapan inframerah adalah sifar jika ia berada dalam orientasi seranjang (30° & 60°). Kepekaan penderia pH projek ini ialah 1.1674 V/pH Ia mempunyai tindak balas kuat larutan alkali terhadap panjang gelombang 940nm disebabkan oleh penyerapan inframerah yang kurang bagi sampel cecair. Projek ini boleh digunakan untuk meningkatkan prestasi penderia pH.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- pH : Potential of Hydrogen
- LED : Light Emitted Diode
- IR : Infrared
- H⁺ : Hydrogen ion



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



The overview of the project is discussed in this chapter that consists of introduction, objectives, problem statement, and scope of project.

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1.1 Project Background

Every liquid in the world has their own potential hydrogen (pH) value to define their acidity or basicity of aqueous. pH is a critical metric in a variety of domains, as for instance environmental, biological, industrial, and biomedical sciences [1]. These applications typically require pH sensors that are very reliable and accurate, as well as little maintenance and a long lifespan. pH readings have been investigated using a variety of electrochemical and non-electrochemical approaches. Many electrochemical devices, such as acid-base indicators, paper strips, glass electrodes, and semiconducting systems, have been created for pH testing. However, their

substantial bulk and requirement for regular calibration limit their use [2]. pH measuring accuracy and reliability are critical in a variety of sectors, including chemistry, biology, and environmental studies, as well as food science, human healthcare, and illness diagnosis [3].

The glass-bulb-based electrode, which has also been well-established as a commercial product of great stability and precision (unless in too high/low settings) due to its high selectivity toward protons, is currently the most widely used. However, these devices have some drawbacks, such as a lack of precision when detecting high pH values, as well as measuring aqueous suspensions of organic matter or solutions with low ionic strength. Not only that, but it is also indeed brittle, prone to floating, and prone to alkali mistakes. In high-pressure and high-temperature situations. For some applications, these issues limit the use of glass electrodes [4].

The approaches for overcoming the narrow dynamic range and effectively using pH indicators across a wider range is to use an array of pH indicators, where each indicator is a sensor element, and the overall responses from all sensor elements are used to determine pH. Optical sensors could be a useful choice in certain situations because they are less likely to have these limitations [5].

1.2 Problem Statements

Water is the main part of basic human needs. As well as plants and any other living organisms. In human body, it consists of two-third of water. However, in this era, some of the waters are impurity that may contains harmful compounds, and it gives bad impact to us and our nature. As a result, the ph level in the liquid must be reviewed to evaluate the impact of water pollution.

pH can be measured using a variety of methods, including pH paper, colorimeters, and pH meter. For low volume measurements, pH paper is widely used. It cannot be used for continuous process monitoring; nevertheless, the colorimeter can be used to measure samples but not for continuous online measurements.

A pH meter is always advised for precise and continuous measurement, but when getting the result, The probe of an existing pH metre is inserted into the liquid. A pH electrode is the popular name for the probe. When using a hydrogen electrode in the 0.00pH to 12.00pH range, the alkali error has no effect on the reading [7]. The pH glass membrane will become dehydrated, reducing the pH sensors typical service life. The pH electrode is extremely sensitive and requires care in order to be long-lasting. Therefore, this project is proposed as alternative to improve pH sensor for optimum result.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

- a. To design and fabricate a pH sensor based on infrared absorption.
- b. To analyze the performance of the pH sensor for optimum result.

1.4 Project Scopes

There are several scopes that must be examined in order for this project to be effective.

i. Sensor:

The pH value will be measured using an IR LED as a pH sensor. It consists of IR LED transmitter and BPW34 Photodiode as a receiver.

ii. Software:

Several software will be used which are Eagle and Arduino IDE.

iii. Microcontroller:

Arduino Nano as a microcontroller due to smaller size and not bulky.

iv. Type of liquids:

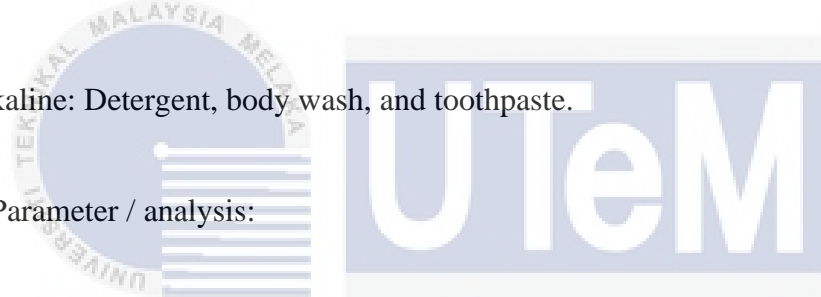
Acid: Lime, vinegar, and floor cleaner.

Neutral: Mineral water.

Alkaline: Detergent, body wash, and toothpaste.

v. Parameter / analysis:

- The voltage reaction towards every type of liquid with different pH value.
- The performance of sensor with different length within 1cm to 10cm and if it is tilted in different degree of angle (0° , 30° , and 60°).



CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND STUDY



This chapter will be focusing on fundamental of Potential of Hydrogen (pH), the research and information related to the project. Every fact and information are gathered through the journal and previous research that have been done by the researchers. The literature review also discussed.

2.1 Potential of Hydrogen (pH)

The pH scale determines how acidic or basic a solution is in the same way that the kilometre measures distance and the hour measures time. It is rated on a scale of 0 to 14. The pH word is made up of two letters: "p" for negative logarithm and "H" for hydrogen. The formal definition of pH is the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion (H^+) activity. pH values that less than 7 have acidic properties. Basic characteristics (sometimes known as caustic or alkaline) are demonstrated by pH values greater than

7. Because 7 pH is the middle of the measurement scale, it is neither acidic nor basic and is thus referred to as "neutral" [7].

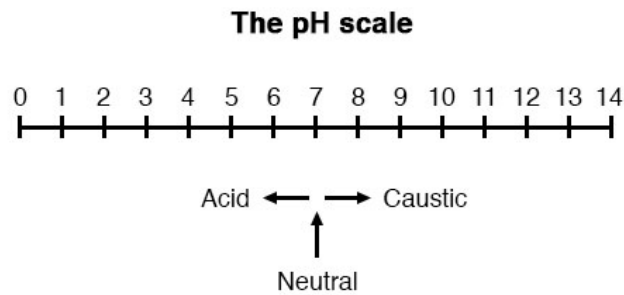


Figure 2.1: pH Scale

The negative common (base ten) logarithm is represented by the lower-case letter "p," while the element hydrogen is represented by the upper-case letter "H."

$$pH = -\log [H^+]$$

Hydrogen ion $[H^+]$ concentration in mol/L. A change of one pH unit represents a 10-fold change in concentration of hydrogen ion. In a neutral solution, the $[H^+] = 1 \times 10^{-7}$ mol/L. It can be proven by:

$$\begin{aligned} pH &= -\log[1 \times 10^{-7}] \\ &= -[\log 1 + \log 10^{-7}] \\ &= -[0 + (-7)] \\ &= 7.0 \end{aligned}$$