

## AUTOMATIC WASHROOM LIGHT WITH LCD DISPLAY

# MUHAMMD FAIZWAN BIN ABU AZIZ MUHAMMAD SHAHIRAN BIN ROSLANOR

NA 794 .M84 2015

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA MALAYSIA

**MARCH 2015** 

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF TABLES.	vi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Objectives of Research.	4
1.4 Scope of Study.	4
CHAPTER 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
2.1 Methodology	5
2.1.1 Design Flow Chart.	5
2.2 Experimental Setup.	11
2.3 Equipment and Component	13
CHAPTER 3 CIRCUIT DESIGN AND OPERATIONS	
3.1 Schematic Diagram	18
3.2 Circuit Operations	19
3.3 Soldering and Designs	21
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Software Simulation Result	37
4.2 Hardware Implementation Result	39
4.3 Circuit Testing and Troubleshooting	41
4.4 Data Analysis and Discussions	43
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
5.1 Conclusion.	46
5.2 Recommendation	47
REFERENCES	48
APPENDICES	49

## **ABSTRACT**

The Automatic Washroom Light with LCD Display is a device that consists of one microcontroller. The washroom light will be connected to LCD display circuit. An automatic washroom light will be operated when the door is closed. The lamp will remain on until the switch detects the door open. The switch that we using to detect the movement of the door is Micro Switch. The circuit will design around the popular PIC it is PIC16F877A. This project will be use the PROTEUS 8.0 to design the layout and run the simulation.

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Automatic Washroom Wiring
Figure 2: Overall Flow Chart
Figure 3: System Diagram of Operation
Figure 4: Block Diagram of Schematic Diagram
Figure 5: Voltage Regulators (IC7805)
Figure 6: Flow Chart of System Operation
Figure 7: Automatic relay system
Figure 8: Experimental Setup Diagram
Figure 9: LCD Display and PIC16F877A
Figure 10: PIC16F877
Figure 11: Relay14
Figure 12: IC 7805
Figure 13: Variable Resistor
Figure 14: Micro Switch
Figure 15: Voltage Adapter
Figure 16: Bulb17
Figure 17: LCD Display
Figure 18: Schematic Diagram
Figure 19: Flowchart of Circuit Operation
Figure 20: Flow Soldering and Design
Figure 21: Soldering Iron

### **CHAPTER 1**

### INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of Study

Plants seem to have something in common with pets. They are usually acquired or given with the best intentions, but not everybody seems to be able to look after them properly. Of course we do not expect everybody to have green fingers, but when plants are not watered enough they simply die. In any case, too much neglect usually has fatal consequences. Cactuses seem to survive such a careless treatment the longest and we have to admit that these are the only plants that manage to survive at our offices.

All it needs is for regular checks to feel if the soil in the pot has become too dry. Some people just don't seem to have the right fingers for this task. A little electronics can be used to rid us of this problem forever.

The circuit described here might be very simple, but it's a very useful soil moisture tester. Two electrodes are planting in the soil and the moisture level is shown on an LED display. The LEDs have been arranged into three colours: green LEDs indicate that the soil is moist, yellow LEDs indicate that excessive moist soil and red LEDs warn that the soil is dry.