

تقنية مستحدثة في السيطرة و التشغيل لمنظومة سقي حديثة لأستغلال مياه البزل  
العراقية بواسطة السيطرة المنطقية المبرمجة و باستخدام الطاقة المتجددة

/ -

(PLC)  
Part Per - ) PPM - (Salinity Sensors)  
( Million  
( ) ( )  
( )

(PLC)

### Abstract

This paper presents an attempt to exploit the Iraqi water drainage which go as losses, despite the fact that most of them suitable for watering, especially that Iraqi soil needs every drop of water. As the design, implementation and programming of Programmable Logic Control (PLC) to control the process of irrigation and determine the viability of water drainage on the process of irrigation by installing sensors dipped in water drainage to determine salinity - PPM (part per million - part per million) which in turn feedback the information needed on the salinity of that to the PLC and that turn, and the basis of these data you give instruct the Executive to work or to stop the plant to withdraw water, pumped from the drainage and the transition to a source of water, the second alternative (well water) in the case of non-conformity of salinity (height) than accepted in the irrigation water or in the case of lack of sufficient water for irrigation or interrupted, as happens in most of the farms of Iraq some months of the summer season due to scarcity of water in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers because of the drought and water policy for the countries Iraq's neighbors. The system above and given the probability of it installed in remote locations far from sources of electrical energy has been reliance on renewable energy (solar) in the operation control system, pumps and control electromagnetic valves. The project was implemented and applied to a single punctures in the city of Babylon called Mussayib. The results were very encouraging and promising as it shows how the possibility of using waters that drainage and suitability for most days of the year and for many different types of field crops, While the waters of these drainage go as losses every day . This paper also presents, and for the first time in Iraq in such application technique and implementation as well as design and programming for the extent and feasibility of the possibility of pairing between the systems of control very recent (PLC) and systems of irrigation modern spray and drip irrigation systems in the possibility of reducing the waste water as

well as the use of alternative energy such as solar and clean in the operation of irrigation systems. This technique opens the way to exploit and revive thousands of acres of farmland abandoned due to scarcity of water sources and far away locations from sources of electricity.

**Key words:** Salinity Sensors, PLC, Solar Energy, PPM, Intelligent Control.

١- مقدمة

PPM -

( Part Per Million - )

(Salinity Sensors)

(PLC)

(electromagnetic valves)

(PLC)

[ . ]

Intelligent )

(Drip Irrigation)

(Control

(T- Tape Drip Irrigation System)

(Renewable Energy)

( )

(Solar Energy)

:[ . ]

.( )

Programmable Logic )

(Control

...

. ]

( )

:

[

.[

. ]

:( )

(PLC)	) (	) (	
%	%	%	
%	%	%	

( )

%

(% )

(% : )

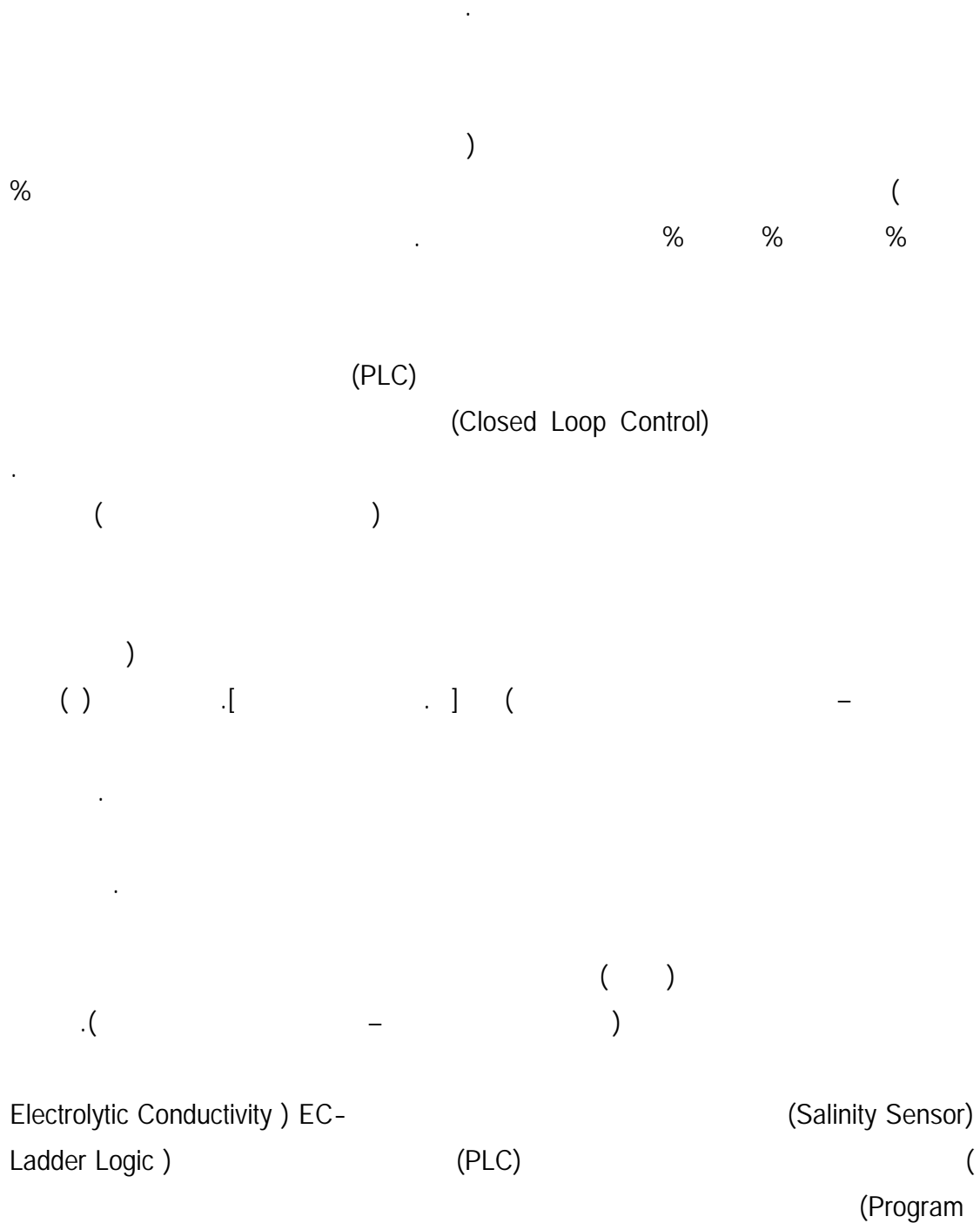
%

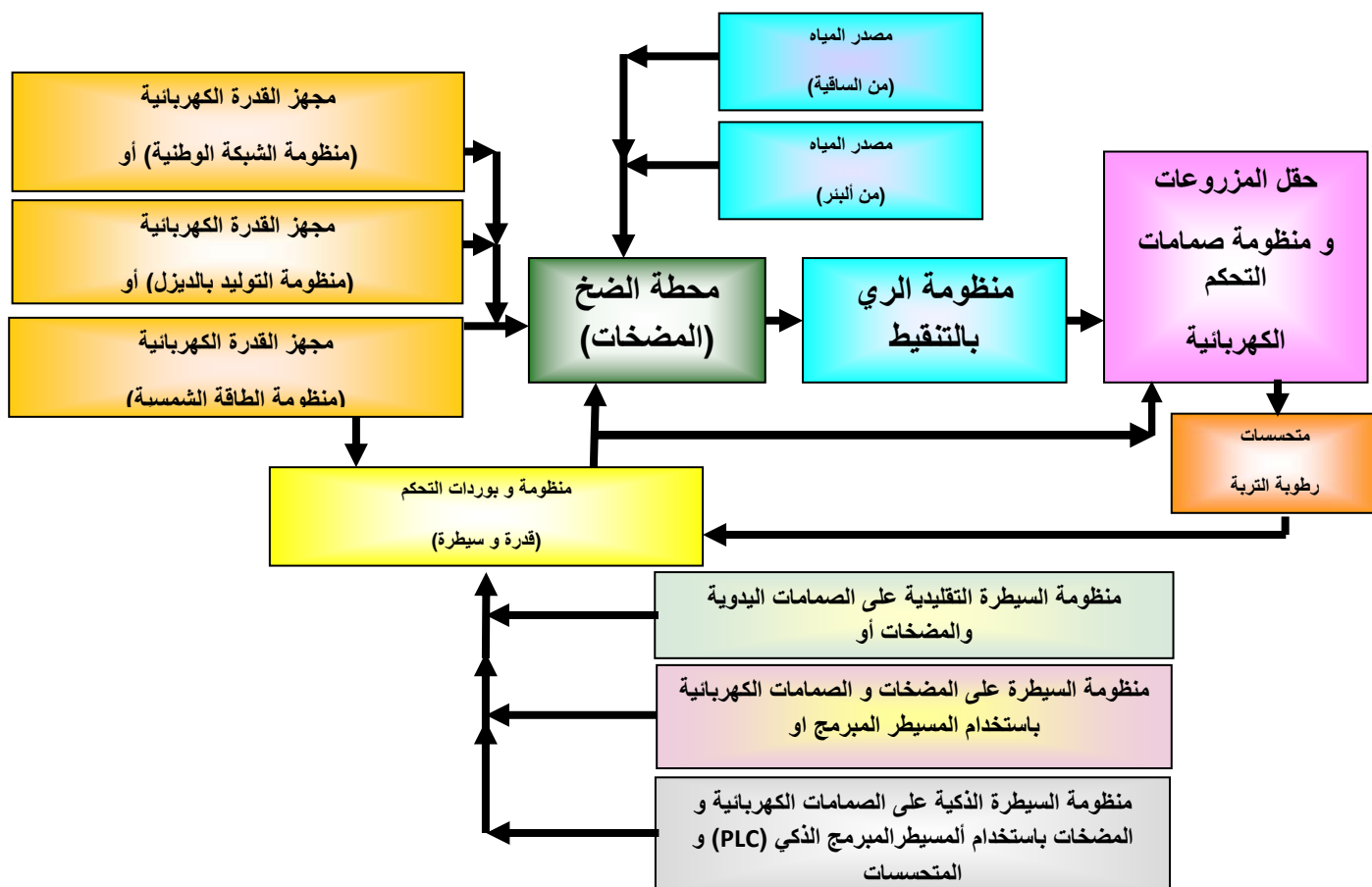
%

( )

%

%





( ) : [ . ]

(Full Automatic Smart Control)

/ PPM- )

1%

10000

(Salinity Sensor)

( ) (Electrolytic Conductivity) EC -  
 ( ) (Vernier Salinity Sensor)  
 (Water Salinity Tester)  
 .[Texas Technical Manual, 2011](Vernier Salinity Sensor)



(Vernier Salinity Sensor)

:( )



(Water Salinity Tester)

:( )

PLC -

(Feedback Data)

(Input Ports)

(Programmable Logic Control)

(Closed Loop Control)

(Output Ports)

(Execution Orders)

(3000 PPM)

(Solenoid Valves )

( )

.(Drip Irrigation)

-

(Vernier Salinity Sensor)

(conductance)

(Siemens)

(mho)

(SI - units)

(ohm)

: [Skinner, 2011] ( $\mu\text{S}$ )

$C = G \cdot kc$

..... (1)

(Conductivity)

:C

:

:kc

$kc = d/A$

..... (2)

: d

: A

$kc = d/A = 2 \text{ cm} / 0.2 \text{ cm}^2 = 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

(Conductance)

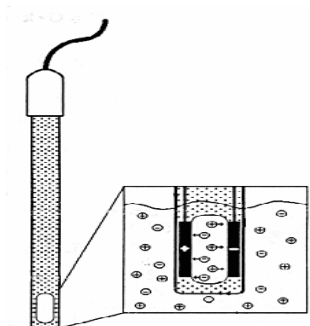
:G

PLC

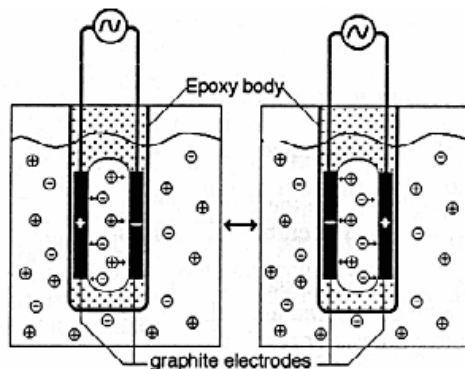
(Conductivity)

( ) ( )

.(Programmable Logic Control)



: ( )



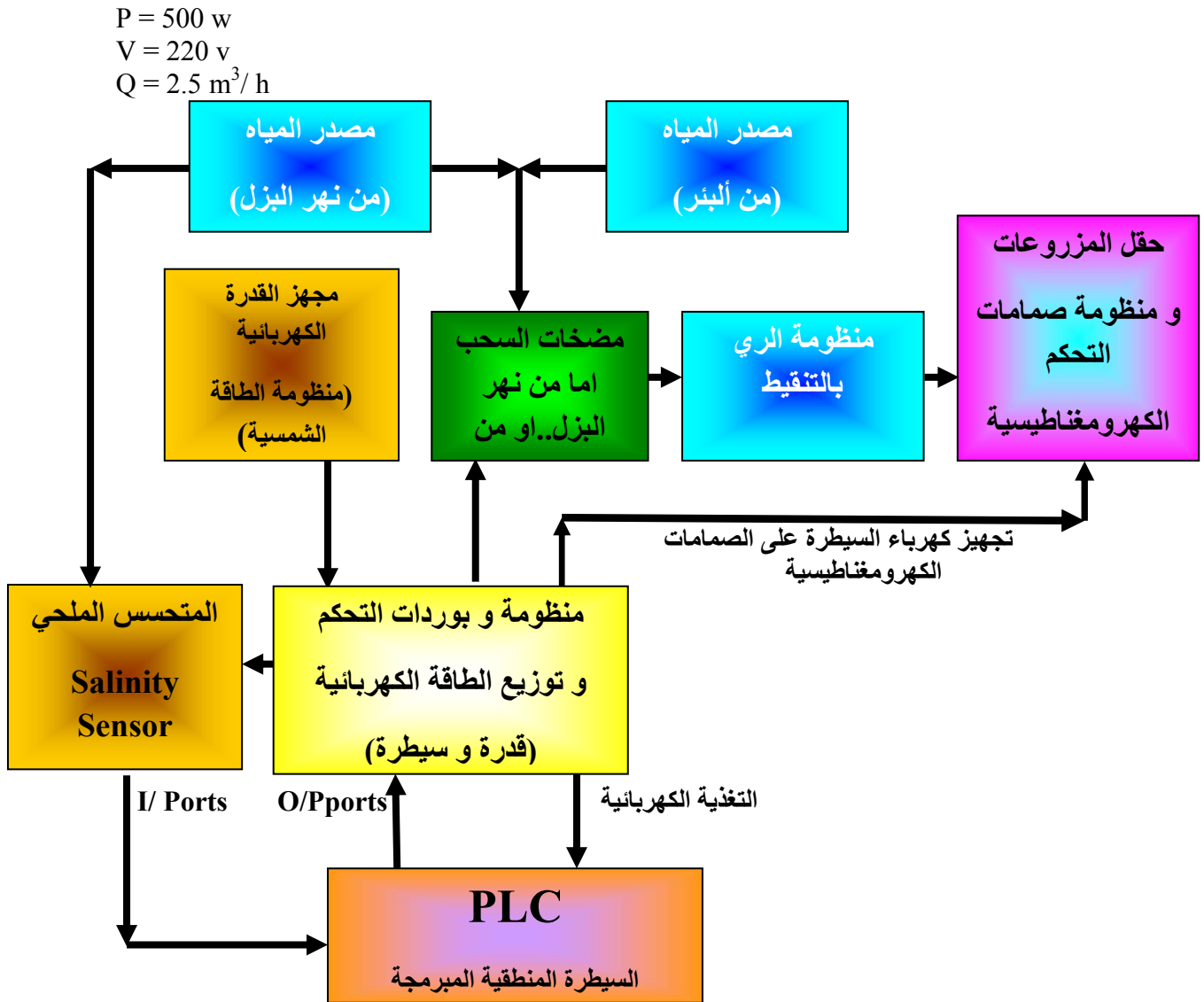
: ( )

[Bernard, 2005], [Aqeel, 2010]

( )

٤-١: مضخات السحب و السقي (Irrigation & Drag Pumps):

(PLC)





( ) :

220 v / 12v

(750 w)

(Inverter)

**:(Salinity Sensor)**

Range of Salinity Sensor:	0 to 50 ppt (0 to 50,000 ppm)
Resolution:	0.02 ppt (20 ppm)(LabQuest, LabQuest Mini, Go!Link, LabPro)
Accuracy:	±1% of full-scale reading.
Response time:	98% of full-scale reading in 5 s.
Temperature compensation:	Automatic from 5 to 35°C
Temperature range (can be placed in):	0 to 80°C
Cell constant:	10 cm-1
Description:	dip type, epoxy body, parallel platinum electrodes.
Dimensions:	12 mm OD and 150 mm length.
Power consumption:	5 watts

( ) ( ) ( )

**:(PLC)**

PLC

( Ports)

(PLC)

( )

(PLC)

( )



(PLC)

:( )



(PLC)

:( )

( )

- ٤

:(Solar Panels)

- -

Solar panels type: KC120 manufactured by Kyocera of Japan  
 $P_{max}$ : 120 W  
 $V_{max}$ : 16.9 V  
 $I_{max}$  : 7.1 A  
 Weight : 12 Kg  
 Dimension (L×W×D): 1,425 mm × 653 mm × 56 mm  
 $=0.930 \text{ m}^2 \times 56 \text{ mm}$

120 W x 5 = 600 W

16.9 V =

(12 V DC)

(Voltage Regulator)

(12 V)

(Voltage Regulator)

:(Batteries System)

- -

sealed lead acid batteries each of 12 )

(V, 100 AH

12 V DC

12 V

.(500 A.H) - 500

--

45 35

:

$$3.265 = 635 \times 5 = x5 \quad =$$

$$1.425 = \quad =$$

:

$$3.3 =$$

$$1.45 =$$

( )



شكل رقم (٩) : مناظر امامية و جانبية لمحطة التوليد الكهربائية باستخدام الطاقة الشمسية مع منظومة البطاريات حيث تم تصميم الهيكل الحامل لخمس وحدات خلايا شمسية بحيث يحمل البطاريات و يحميها من الشمس

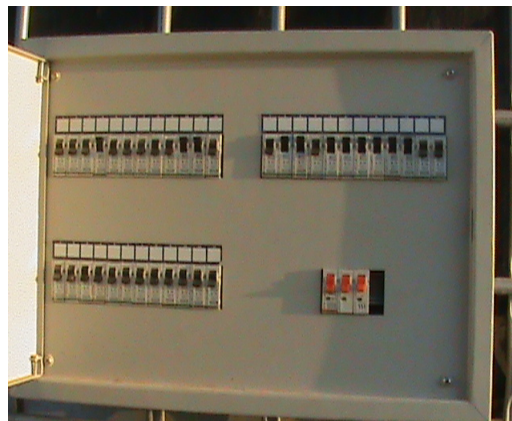
( ) - ( )

( )



( )

:( )



( )

:( ):( )

(Solenoid Valves )

( ) - ( )

( )



(Solenoid Valves)

( ):( )

:( ) .

( )



(أ)  
:( )

(ب)  
:( ) ( )

( )



الشكل رقم (١٣): صورتان للبزل المختار لأنجاز البحث في محافظة بابل - مدينة المسيب.

$$P_i = 550 \text{ w} = 0.55 \text{ kw}$$

$$P_p = 500 \text{ w}$$

(Irrigation Pump)

(Solenoid Valve)

$$P_s = 15 \text{ w}$$

$$P_{ST} = 5 \text{ w} \quad (\text{Salinity Sensor})$$

$$P_D = 500 \text{ w} \quad (\text{Drainage Pump})$$

$$P_{PLC} = 30 \text{ w} \quad \text{PLC}$$

$$P_t = P_D + P_S + P_{ST} + P_{PLC} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$500 \text{ w} + 15 \text{ w} + 5 \text{ w} + 30 \text{ w} = 550 \text{ w} = \mathbf{0.55 \text{ kw}}$$

$$P_t = P_D + P_S + P_{ST} + P_{PLC}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$500 \text{ w} + 15 \text{ w} + 5 \text{ w} + 30 \text{ w} = 550 \text{ w} = \mathbf{0.55 \text{ kw}}$$

$$H_t = Q_t / q$$

$$\dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$H_t =$$

$$q = \quad \quad \quad = \mathbf{2.5 \text{ m}^3 / \text{h}}$$

$$H_{1t} = Q_t / q = 90 \text{ m}^3 / 2.5 \text{ m}^3 / \text{h} = \mathbf{36 \text{ h}}$$

$$E = \quad \quad \quad = \quad \quad \quad \times$$

$$E = P_t \times H_t \quad (\text{kw.h}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$E = 550 \text{ w} \times 36 \text{ h} = \mathbf{19.8 \text{ kw.h}}$$

Geographical Information of Mossayeb:  
 Altitude: about 33 m above sea level

Latitude: 33° 10' North

( )

$$P_i = P_p + P_s + P_{ST} + P_{PLC}$$

$$500 \text{ w} + 15 \text{ w} + 5 \text{ w} + 30 \text{ w} = 550 \text{ w} = \mathbf{0.55 \text{ kw}}$$

او:

$$P_i = P_D + P_s + P_{ST} + P_{PLC}$$

$$500 \text{ w} + 15 \text{ w} + 5 \text{ w} + 30 \text{ w} = 550 \text{ w} = \mathbf{0.55 \text{ kw}}$$

(0.55 kw)

$$(120 \text{ w} \times 5 = 600 \text{ w}) \quad ( - - )$$

$$(600 \text{ w} - 550 \text{ w} = 50 \text{ w})$$

( - - )

$$(100 \text{ A} \times 5 = 500 \text{ A.H}) \quad -$$

- //

//

( )

(PLC)

( / / )

(2600 PPM - 2750 PPM)

(Salinity Sensor)

(3360 PPM - PPM 3100 )

3000 PPM

]

( )

[

(2500 m<sup>2</sup>)  
(19.8 kw.h)

)

(

-

:

( )

-

(3000 PPM)

-

-

-



- " [2011] . -  
( )  
) "(PLC / - (  
" [2008] -

- Aqeel-ur-Rehman, Zubair A. Shaikh, Humaira Yousuf, Farah Nawaz, Muneebah Kirmani and Sara Kiran, [2010], "**Crop Irrigation Control using Wireless Sensor and Actuator Network (WSAN)**", 978-1-4244-8003-6/10/26.00 ©2010 IEEE.
- Bernard Cardenas, Lailhacar, Michael D. Dukes, Grady L. Miller, [2005], "**Sensor-Based Control of Irrigation in Bermudagrass**", ASAE Meeting Presentation Paper Number: 052180, ASAE Annual International Meeting, Florida, 17 - 20 July 2005.
- Skinner, A.J. Lambert, M.F. , [2011], "**An Automatic Soil Pore-Water Salinity Sensor Based on a Wetting-Front Detector**", Sensors Journal, IEEE, Volume 11, Issue 1 , Jan.2011.
- Texas Instruments Incorporated, [2011], "**Vernier Software & Technology: Technical Reference Manual**", USA, Texas, 2011.