Monitoring Oregon Tide Gates

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Oregon State University - Hatfield Marine Science Center Innovation Lab - 2022



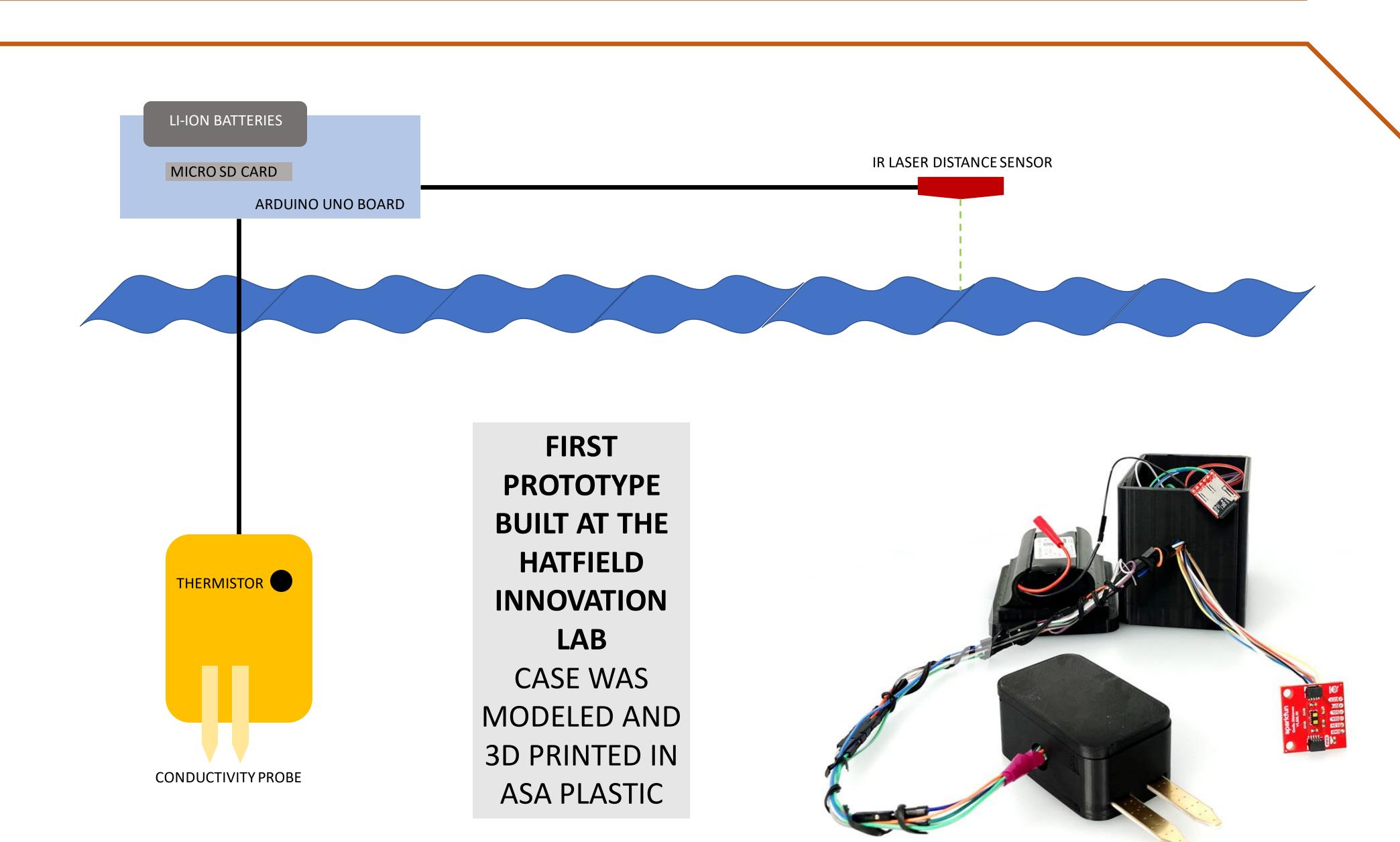
- Prevents seawater from entering estuaries to protect farmland and towns built there
- Limits tidal exchange, a process of estuarine ecosystems
- Can block migratory fish passage into streams
- Older designs controlled by water pressure holding the gate closed, preventing tidal exchange entirely
- * Newer designs use floats to hold the gate open for longer so limited tidal exchange can still be facilitated
- Monitoring these different designs is essential in assessing their impacts on estuaries

- CONSISTENCY: The package must be made using parts, code, and 3D models that can be used to make more of the

TEMPERATURE SENSOR: TMP-36 Adafruit

CONDUCTIVITY / SALINITY SENSOR: Sparkfun soil moisture sensor Measures voltage between two terminals using water as a resistor

DEPTH SENSOR: Sparkfun VL53L1X IR Laser distance sensor



Measures distance from sensor to water, from which depth can be calculated based on the distance from the sensor to the bottom of the shallow channel

CIRCUIT BOARD: Arduino UNO

POWER SOURCE: Li-lon battery pack Low voltage, sensors run off 3.3V or lower Arduino pins

DATA STORAGE: Sparkfun MicroSD breakout

HOUSING: Designed using SolidWorks and 3D printed using ASA plastic on a Prusa 3D printer



DESIGN AND PROTOTYPING

GOALS FOR PROJECT CONTINUING THROUGH 2022-2023:

Flowmeter using DC motor and 3D printed anemometer device Cell connection using SIM card for live data flow Tide gate site selection, waterproofing, and field testing





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