International Journal of Innovative Research in Science and Engineering
Volume 10, Issue 06, 2024
www.ijirse.com
ISSN: 2454-9665

WATER QUALITY MONITORING USING IOT

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ABSTRACT—Water quality monitoring is essential for ensuring the safety of drinking water sources and preserving aquatic ecosystems. In recent years, there has been growing interest in developing affordable and accessible monitoring solutions using low-cost microcontroller platforms such as Arduino. This paper presents a review of recent advancements and innovations in water quality monitoring using Arduino-based systems. It discusses the various sensors commonly employed for measuring parameters such as pH, turbidity, conductivity, temperature, and contaminants in water. Additionally, the integration of wireless communication modules enables remote data transmission and real-time monitoring, enhancing the scalability and accessibility of monitoring networks. Furthermore, the paper highlights the challenges and opportunities associated with Arduino-based water quality monitoring, including sensor calibration, data accuracy, power management, and system robustness. Overall, Arduino-based systems offer a cost-effective and versatile approach to water quality monitoring, empowering communities, researchers, and policymakers to monitor water resources more effectively and contribute to sustainable water management practices

Keywords- Ph METER, TURBIDITY SENSOR, GSM, TEMPERATURE SENSOR, ULTRASONIC SENSOR

I INTRODUCTION

Water is a fundamental resource for sustaining Lifeand supporting ecosystems, making water quality monitoring a critical aspect of environmental steward ship and public health. Ensuring access to clean and safe water requires continuous monitor of various parameters that indicate the quality and health of water bodies. Traditional water quality monitoring methods often involve complex an expensive equip ment, limiting their accessibility, especially resource-constrained environments. In recent years, there has been growing interest in developing low-cost and user-friendly monitoring solutions using open-source hard ware platforms like Arduino. Arduino is a popular microcontroller platform known for its simplicity, versatility, and affordability, making it well-suited for DIY projects, educational initiatives, and community-based monitoring efforts. This paper aims to explore the potential of Arduino-based systems for water quality monitoring.

It discusses the significance of water quality monitoring, the challenges associated with traditional monitoring methods, and the opportunities presented by Arduino technology. By leveraging the capabilities of Arduino microcontrollers and a variety of compatible sensors, water quality monitoring systems can be developed at a fraction of the cost of traditional monitoring equipment. Furthermore, Arduino-based systems offer flexibility in sensor selection, enabling users to measure a wide range of parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, temperature, and contaminants.

The integration of wireless communication modules allows for remote data transmission, enabling real-time monitoring and data visualization through web-based platforms or mobile applications. Despite their potential, Arduino-based water quality monitoring systems also face challenges such as sensor calibration, data accuracy, power management, and system robustness. Addressing these challenges requires careful design, calibration procedures, and validation studies to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the monitoring data. Overall, Arduino-based systems hold promise for democratizing water quality monitoring, empowering communities, researchers, and policymakers to monitor water resources more effectively and contribute to sustainable water management practices.

This paper will delve into the technical aspects, applications, challenges, and future directions of Arduino-based water quality monitoring, providing insights for researchers, practitioners, and enthusiasts interested in this emerging field.

II EXISTING METHODS

Water quality detection system using IoT (Internet of Things) mainly focuses to create a more ideal air pollution detection system while eliminating some disadvantages of previous systems.

Libelium will be an advanced mobile Water remote sensor stage should improve remote water personal satisfaction following. Wasp motacillidae advanced mobile Water will be suitableness to potable water monitoring, compound spillage identification done rivers, remote estimation for swimming pools. It holds self-sufficient hubs that unite with the cloud to ongoing water control [3]. The water caliber parameters measured incorporate pH, broken down oxyg gen (DO), oxidation-diminishment possibility (ORP), conductivity (salinity), turbidity, temperature Furthermore disintegrated ions. Wasp motacillidae might utilization cell division (3G, WCDMA) Furthermore ZigBee connectivity will send data of the Cloud, What's more it obliges sunlight based boards that accuse those battery. The main advantage of this system is highly accurate and it can covers wide area. The drawback in this model is its cost.

The opposite technobabble will be it utilization routine water caliber sensors to the reason for ongoing off chance versatile detection, ID number What's more cautioning technique and analyzed it utilizing pilot-scale channel stream analyses the tried contaminants incorporate pesticide Also herbicides Furthermore inorganic compound exacerbates (mercuric chloride What's more potassium ferricyanide). Second, the relative progressions computed starting with adaptively changed lingering chlorine estimations were quantitatively identified with contaminantchlorine reactivity over drinking water. The drawback in this model is it should be highly maintained, so the cost increases.

Alternate model will be around the Sensor-Based Water nature checking framework. The framework structural engineering comprises from claiming information following nodes, and base station What's more a remote station. Constantly on these stations would associated utilizing remote correspondence connection [1]. Those information from hubs may be send of the build station Also information gathered Toward the build station for example, such That pH, turbidity, conductivity, and so forth. Is sent of the remote screening station. This process will be to acquire the water checking framework for helter skelter frequency, secondary mobility, and low powered [7]. Disadvantage of the model is the price of the sensor is very high.

III PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed system, we are using physical properties of water such as pH, turbidity, and temperature to determine the quality of water.This can be improved by using more precise chemical parameters like dissolve oxygen, TDS, certain ion concentration etc. There is a scope of improvement where the precise amount and type of impurities in the water can be shown along with the result. Different methods of improving the quality of Water based on the type of impurity can be suggested to custom.

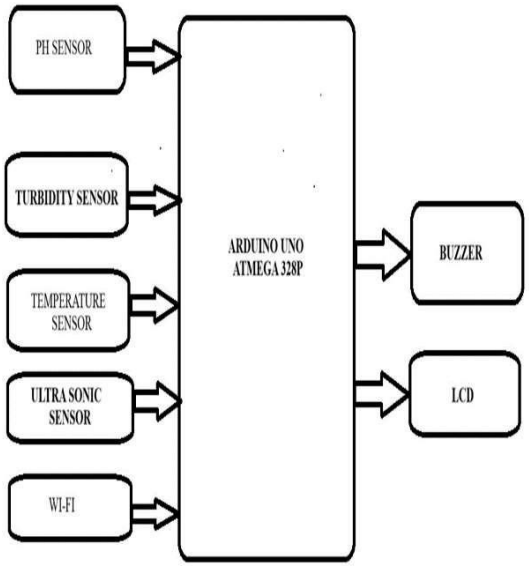

FIG 1: WATER QUALITY BLOCK DIAGRAM

Establish a reliable method for transmitting data from the IoT devices to a central server or cloud platform. This can be achieved through Wi-Fi, cellular networks, LoRaWAN, or other wireless communication protocols depending on the location and requirements of the monitoring system. The system should be designed with scalability and flexibility in mind, allowing for easy expansion to cover additional water bodies

ISSN: 2454-9665

or incorporate new sensors and technologies needed.

In the field of aquatic monitoring, static stations or floats with capacities of computerized estimating, data logging and wireless transmission have been broadly structured by research institutes. In this paper we focus on several parameter. Like pH, Turbidity, Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity. We measure this parameter because WQI mostly depends on those parameters. Firstly, we connect sensors (pH, Turbidity, Temperature, Turbidity, and Ultra sonic.) to Arduino and interface with it. Analog sensors data is converted to digital data (real life data) known as ADC (analog to digital converter). This data is processed through Arduino. All processed data then send to Node MCU with a serial communication with Arduino and Node MCU. We send data through character by character transmission. Then separate whole string data into individual data. Processed parameters data then send to firebase Realtime database. In our own web domain, we export data as json format from firebase cloud store and show it in our website. Statistic and decision parts are done in web system.

ATMEGA328P

The ATmega328P is a widely used 8-bit microcontroller chip, renowned for its versatility and performance in various embedded systems and DIY electronics projects. Developed by Atmel (now Microchip Technology), this chip features a 32 KB flash memory for program storage, 2 KB of SRAM for data storage, and 1 KB of EEPROM for non-volatile storage. Its architecture is based on the AVR 8-bit RISC design and operates at clock speeds of up to 20 MHz. With 23 general-purpose I/O pins and communication interfaces including UART, SPI, and I2C, the ATmega328P provides ample flexibility for interfacing with peripherals and sensors. It is notably the main microcontroller used in Arduino Uno boards, making it highly accessible to hobbyists and beginners.

FIG 2: ATMEGA328P IC

Its low power consumption, extensive documentation, and wide range of development tools contribute to its popularity across applications such as robotics, home automation, IoT devices, and educational projects. Overall, the ATmega328P continues to be a favored choice for embedded systems development due to its robust performance, ease of use, and broad community support.

BUZZER

A **buzzer** or **beeper** is a signaling device, usually electronic, typically used in automobiles, household appliances such as a microwave oven, or game shows. It most commonly consists of a number of switches or sensors connected to a control unit that determines if and which button was pushed or a preset time has lapsed, and usually illuminates a light on the appropriate button or control panel, and sounds a warning in the form of a continuous or intermittent buzzing or beeping sound. Initially this device was based on an electromechanical system which was identical to an electric bell without the metal gong. Often these units were anchored to a wall or ceiling and used the ceiling or wall as a sounding board. Another implementation with some AC-connected devices was to implement a circuit to make the AC current into a noise loud enough to drive a loudspeaker and hook this circuit up to a cheap 8-ohm speaker. Nowadays, it is more popular to use a ceramic-based piezoelectric sounder like a Son alert which makes a high-pitched tone. Usually these were hooked up to "driver" circuits which varied the pitch of the sound or pulsed the sound on and off.

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FIG 3: BUZZER

FIGURE 5: TEMPERATURE SENSOR

pH METER

Salt and hydroxide compounds (OH-) are alkaline, while phenolic compounds (H+) are acidic, some of which may be present in the water sample in varied quantities, depending on its source. This decides the hydrogen ion concentration or pH of that water sample. PH values range from 0-14. Values from 0 to 6 indicate acidic water, 8-14 indicate alkalinity, while 7 indicates a neutral PH. Ideally, water which is used for domestic use and drinking must have a neutral to alkaline pH from 7 to 8. This can be determined with the help of a digital pH water tester.

FIGURE 4: pH METER

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM35 thus has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient centigrade scaling. The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±1/4°C at room temperature and ±3/4°C over a full -55 to +150°C temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

It can be used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only 60 µA from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to operate over a -55° to +150°C temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a -40° to +110°C range (-10° with improved accuracy). The LM35 series is available packaged plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outlin e package and a plastic TO -220 package

TURBIDITY SENSOR

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water.Turbidity has indicated the degree at which the water loses its transparency. It is considered as a good measure of the quality of water. Turbidity blocks out the light needed by submitted aquatic vegetation. It also can raise surface water temperatures above normal because suspended particles near the surface facilitate the absorption of heat from sunlight.

Turbidity sensors work based on the principle of of light scattering or absorption. When light passes through a turbid liquid, it interacts with suspended particles, causing the light to scatter or be absorbed. The turbidity sensor detects this interaction and provides a measurement of the turbidity based on the intensity of the scattered or absorbed light. Turbidity sensors vary in their measurement range, sensitivity, accuracy , and compatibility with different types of liquids.They are widely used in water quality monitoring, drinking water treatment, wastewater treatment, aquaculture, and other fields where turbidity levels need to be monitored and controlled.

ISSN: 2454-9665

FIG 4: TURBIDITY SENSOR

ULTRASONIC SENSOR

Ultrasonic detection is one of the greatest ways of reliably sensing levels and determining proximity. Since they have been in use for many years, ultrasonic sensors have a significant portion of the sensing market. These sensors play a crucial role in countless applications, from industrial automation to robotics and automotive safety systems

In this brief overview, we'll delve into the mechanics of ultrasonic sensor working. The use of ultrasonic sensors in various fields, such as drones and electric cars, is growing as the automation sector develops. This blog provides a deep knowledge of what is ultrasonic sensor and how it works.

Ultrasonic sensors operate by emitting sound waves at frequencies that are too high for humans to hear. The sensor's transducer serves as a microphone to receive and transmit ultrasonic sound. They also use a single transducer to send and receive pulses. Further, the sensor measures the total time taken to deliver and receive an ultrasonic pulse and calculates the target's distance.

FIG 5: ULTRASONIC SENSOR

GSM (Global Sytem for Mobile Communication)

GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) is a cellular network,which means that mobile phones connect to it by searching for cells in the immediate vicinity. GSM networks operate in four different frequenc ranges. Most GSM networks operate in the 900 MHz or 1800 MHz bands. Some countries in the Americas use the 850 MHz and 1900 MHz bands because the 900 and 1800 MHz frequency bands were already allocated.

The rarer 400 and 450 MHz frequency bands are assigned in some countries, where these frequencies were previously used for first-generation systems. GSM-900 uses 890–915 MHz to send information from the mobile station to the base station (uplink) and 935–960 MHz for the other direction (downlink), providing 124 RF channels (channel numbers 1 to 124) spaced at 200 kHz. Duplex spacing of 45 MHz is used. In some countries the GSM-900 band has been extended to cover a larger frequency range. This 'extended GSM', E-GSM, uses 880–915 MHz (uplink) and 925–960 MHz (downlink), adding 50 channels (channel numbers 975 to 1023 and 0) to the original GSM-900 band. Time division multiplexing is used to allow eight full-rate or sixteen half-rate speech channels per radio frequency channel. There are eight radio timeslots (giving eight burst periods) grouped into what is called a TDMA frame. Half rate channels use alternate frames in the same timeslot. The channel data rate is 270.833 kbit/s, and the frame duration is 4.615 ms.

THE GSM NETWORK

GSM provides recommendations, not requirements. The GSM specifications define the functions and interface requirements in detail but do not address the hardware. The GSM network is divided into three major systems: the switching system (SS), the base station system (BSS), and the operation and support system (OSS).

ISSN: 2454-9665

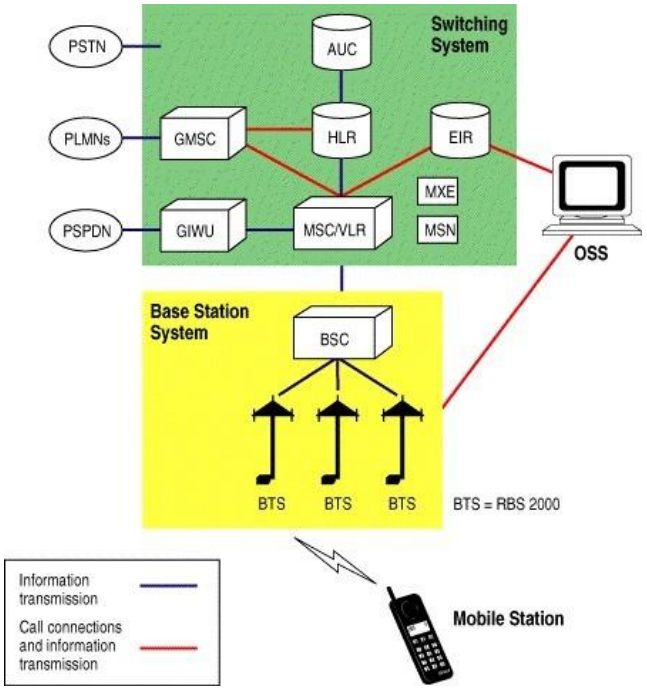

FIG:GSM NETWORK

V RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table of parameters values compared with old methods:

S.NO	PARAMETERS	VALUES
1	pH	6.5-8.0
2	Temperature	140 F
3	Turbidity	5.0
4	Dissolved Oxygen	5.0 mg/l

TABLE 1: STANDARD VALUES OF WATER

The Table.I. is formed by the data taken from the standard values prescribed by WHO (World Health Organisation). These standard values were used to compare the predicted values and warn the user when any of the parameter reaches its extreme values before water gets contaminated.

We can use this biometric system in bikes for anti theft system, this biometric system will use in bike locking and to ignite the engine of bike to provide advancement in car biometric system can implement which is good idea for ignite the engine and run the car so that only owner of the car can drive the car. Retina scanner can be implemented at the place of fingerprint. By exploring these future avenues ,the tri-layered security system for bank lockers can evolve meet the evolving demands of security, privacy , and user experience in digital age, ensuring the continue protection of valuable assets against emerging threats and vulnerabilities.

RESULTS

A. RECEIVER BLOCK

The proposed operation for the IoT system contains two steps. Fig shows the block diagram of the proposed IoT system for water tests as a case study. The first step in the IoT system is the sensing data collection from sensors connected to the IoT control. In this work, we have five types of sensors used in collecting data from water. These sensors are (TDS) and (pH meter), Turbidity Sensor and Ultrasonic Sensor . These sensors are connected with control (ESP32) in the second stage, in (ESP32) control the collection data In the third step after all information is sent to special web application, it can store information in the web site. The proposed IoT was applied to the collected data before sending them to the IoT server. Figure 1. illustrates the proposed IoT system (using component of IoT). It is shown that the steps of the IoT system operations, all parameters, and initial values will determine between the two sides.

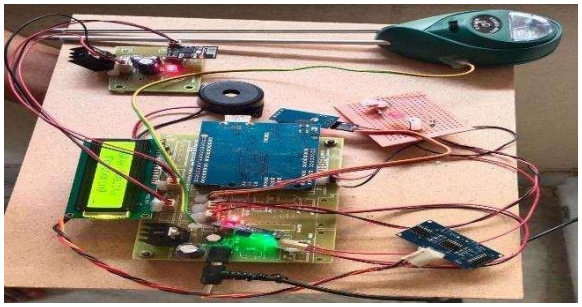

Fig : RECEIVER BLOCK DIAGRAM

B. TRANSMITTER BLOck

IOT systems rely on various sensors to measure Water quality parameters. These sensors can track factors temperature, pH Level , turbidity (cloudiness) dissolved oxygen levels, and even detect the presence of contaminants. Real-time monitoring allows for quicker identification of pollution incidents, enabling a faster response to safeguard water resources.

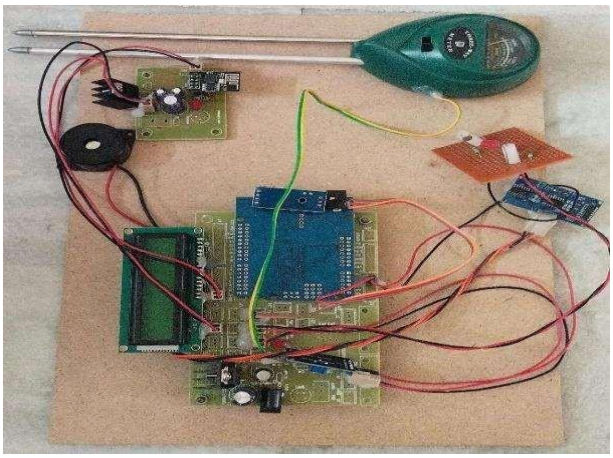

FIG : HARDWARE KIT

Sure telnet application allows you to establish a terminal session with a remote host over a network , typically using the Telnet protocol. Telnet is a protocol that enables you to connect and communicate with remote device, serve or network device, as if you were physically present at its terminal.

Fig: Connecting to the Telnet

The output results typically include real-time Updates on water quality metrics, historical trends, alerts for abnormal conditions, and insights.

Fig: Display output 1

The above represents all the parameters the Pure water

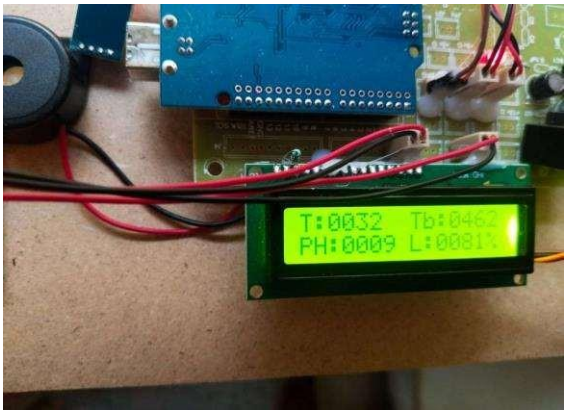

FIG: DISPLAY OUTPUT 2

The above display output displays the values of different parameters like temperature, turbidity, pH value and dissolved oxygen in contaminated water.

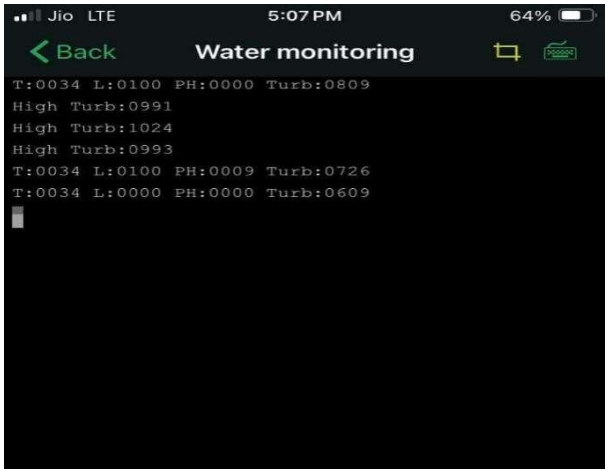

FIG: OUTPUT IN IOT PLATFORM

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system demonstrate the feasibility of using IoT, GPS and GSM technologies for fire detection and alerting . by leveraging these technologies, the system provide cost-effective and efficient solution for early fire detection and rapid response . The system simplicity and ease of deployment make it suitable for a wide range of applications, from residential homes to industrial facilities . Overall, this tri-layered security system offers robust protection against various security threats, including unauthorized access, credential theft, and identity fraud. By integrating multiple authentication factors, the system mitigates risks effectively while providing a convenient and user-friendly experience for authorized users accessing their bank lockers. However, it's essential to address potential limitations and regularly update security measures to adapt to evolving threat and ensure the continued integrity of the system.

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