

Water Quality Monitoring To Conserve Water Resources Using IOT

Gagana L¹, Rajendra M²

²Assistant Professor

^{1,2} Atria Institute of Technology, Bangalore, India

Abstract- Water is fundamental source on earth which is more needed to human life and the health perceptiveness and also most importance source for all living begins on the earth. To establish a good quality of water, it requires a monitoring system which is being developed based wireless sensor network and with the help of IoT. Water plays a big important role agricultural purpose and also for drinking, recently in order to supply a support to farmers such as growth of crops and observation system physical property of water, humidity and water supply. Wireless sensor network are used to measure water quality by sensing the change of pH. To supervise quality water over various sites as a actual time application, a base station and administer sensor nodes are recommended a wireless application like Internet Of Things (IoT) is used to associated with the nodes and base station. To design and utilize this model to power-driven by solar cell utilization in this challenging work. Through WSN various information accumulated by various sensors at node side pH, Turbidity, oxygen are sent base station. At the base station data it is been collected and displayed as visual in text file. The gain in this system is low power consumption, no carbon discharge, more flexible to outspread at remote site.

Keywords- Sensors, Wi-Fi module, Alarm, AWS, Micro controller, Power Supply, Total Liquefied Solids (TLS), Conduction Water Quality Factor (WQFs).

I. INTRODUCTION

In present generation due to lots of economical development, invention, transformation, rapid growth of industries and factories, but in these days due to more pollutions, global warming, weather condition, atmospheric condition. because this there's no risk-less drinking water supply world's population. The need for user participation in maintaining water quality and looking at other aspects like hygiene, environment sanitation, storage and disposal are critical element to maintain the quality of water resources.

Where water supply released from the factory can be highly contaminated active presence of chemical components, that water also sent for ingestion use without any proper treatment H₂O in many undeveloped areas and

countries. Various biological field study constant quantity temperature, pH, oxygen density, turbidity, so on from water supplying can be collected by these systems using different sensors. Evolution of Internet of Things application provides us approach to real time data acquiring, transmission processing. In general user get real time water evaluate data from remote, but in this system there are several nodes and a base stations where each node contains a sensors and nodes are distributed in different water bodies. By those sensors in water the collected date is sent to base station via water Channel.

II. THE LITERATURE REVIEW

“In Un-Ionized ammonia detection system for water quality monitoring” by Yee Ming Chung, Z. Abdul Halim and Razemy Raffay (2012) presents a new system by using a programmable system on chip and non-destructive types of measurement instruments. The author says there are four water environment parameters are measured, namely, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and ammonium. The author says by using some algorithms they are going to calculate the UIA using data from measurement instruments. According to their perspective, they have designed the system to measure UIA in freshwater at 95% confidence level. The author says that the data from the system are monitored and recorded using a data acquisition system.

“Water monitoring system using Arduino with LabVIEW” by Yogesh K. Taru and Anil Karwankar (2017) present the system to develop, implement, monitor and control some parameter of water such as pH level, temperature, and turbidity.

Authors say the main objective of this system is remotely monitors and control of water quality. The system built with Arduino UNO R3 board using Atmega328 as the main controlling unit. LabVIEW is used as a Display unit in the system. According to the author, this system is more economical system and reliable, flexible for water monitoring.

directly proportional absolute physical property at 10mV/°K. LM335 has a low dynamical electric resistance. It can used any type of fundamental quantity sensing in range of -40°C to 100°C.

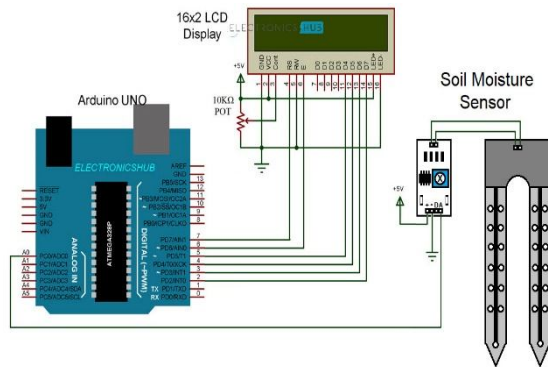


Fig-4 :-Conductivity Sensor

A conductivity sensor checks the ability of a dis-solvent to behaviour an electrical current. It is existence ions solution that let solution to be semi-conductive. greater density ions, greater conductivity.



Fig-5 :-Turbidity Sensor

Turbidity sensors active quantity low-density distributed, supported solid-state liquid. Its been utilized stream, waste liquid, waste substantial reference, control instrumentation for settling ponds, material entity transport, and research lab measurements. measuring activity low-density that is been distributed by the supported solid-state in liquid.



Fig-6 :- Thing-speak Cloud

Thing-speak is an Internet Of Things analytic level work that allows collective, picture and examine active data streams in the cloud. Thing-speak is often used for example

and proof of content Internet Of Things systems that necessitate analytical.

VI. BLOCK DIAGRAM

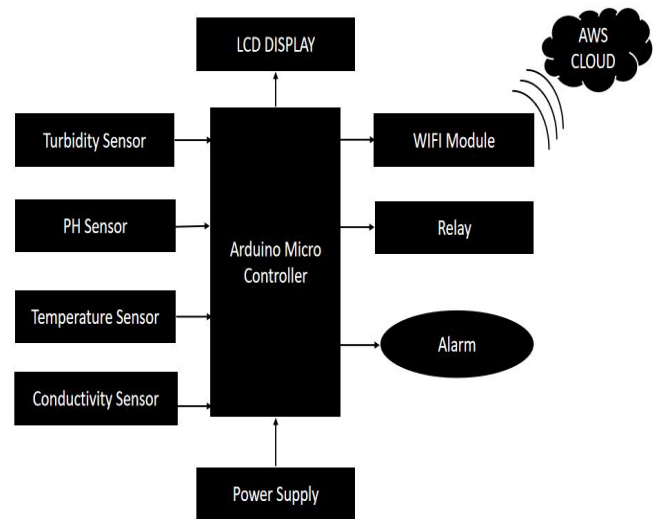


Fig:Water Quality Monitoring And Purification System.

VII. CONCLUSION

Sequential followH2O impurity state remote region collect by observation choice water & collecting data. This system not only provides comprehensive assessment of water environment but also can quickly discover instant water pollution accidents or natural disasters, legal document the improper water quality information to monitoring center by faster communication network and provides graphical representation for the decision making section to range the status of the water. Our proposed system predicts the solution to this issue to analysis the water contaminated with waste particles and to purify it using IOT technology.

REFERENCES

- [1] K. S. D. Krishnan and P. T. V. Bhuvaneshwari, "Multiple linear regression based water quality parameter modeling to detect hexavalent chromium in drinking water," in 2017 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Signal Processing and Networking (WiSPNET), 2017, pp. 2434–2439. [Accessed 25-Mar-2018].
- [2] M. O. Faruq, I. H. Emu, M. N. Haque, M. Dey, N. K. Das, and M. Dey, "Design and implementation of cost-effective water quality evaluation system," in 2017 IEEE Region 10 Humanitarian Technology Conference (R10-HTC), 2017, pp. 860–863. [Accessed 29-Mar-2018].
- [3] "Web Based Water Quality Monitoring with Sensor Network: Employing ZigBee and WiMax Technologies"

- by Steven Silva, Hoang N ghiaNguyen , Valentina Tiporlini and Kamal Alameh, 978-1-4577-1169-5/11/\$26.00 ©2011 IEEE
- [4] Jiang Peng, Huang Qingbo, Wang Jianzhong Research on Wireless Sensor Networks Routing Protocol for Water EnvironmentMonitoring 0-7695-2616-0/06 2006 IEEE.
- [5] F.Akyildizlan, SuWeilian, Sankarasubramaniam Yogesh etc. A Survey on Sensor Networks 0163-6804/02 2002 IEEE.
- [6] Tuan Le Dinh; Wen Hu; Sikka, P.; Corke, P.; Overs, L.; Brosnan, S,“Design and Deployment of a Remote Robust Sensor Network: Experiences from an Outdoor Water Quality Monitoring Network,”Local Computer Networks, 32nd IEEE Conference on, pp 799-806,2007
- [7] Y. M. Chung, Z. A. Halim, and R. Raffay, “Un-ionized ammonia detection system for water quality monitoring.” [Accessed 25-Mar-2018].
- [8] Y. Wang, J. Zhou, K. Chen, Y. Wang, and L. Liu, “Water quality prediction method based on LSTM neural network.” in 2017 12th International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Knowledge Engineering (ISKE), 2017, pp. 1–5. [Accessed 25-Mar-2018].
- [9] “Water monitoring system using arduino with Labview – IEEEConference Publication.” [Online]. [Accessed 29-Mar-2018].
- [10] Z. Wang, Q. Wang, and X. Hao, “The Design of the Remote Water Quality Monitoring System Based on WSN [Accessed 30-Mar-2018].