Real-Time River Water Quality Monitoring and Control Systems

Topic	Real-Time River Water Quality Monitoring and Control System
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Abstarct

Current water quality monitoring system is a manual system with a monotonous process and is very time-consuming. This paper proposes a sensor-based water quality monitoring system. The main components of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) include a microcontroller for processing the system, communication system for inter and intra node communication and several sensors. Real-time data access can be done by using remote monitoring and Internet of Things (IoT) technology. Data collected at the apart site can be displayed in a visual format on a server PC with the help of Spark streaming analysis through Spark MLlib, Deep learning neural network models, Belief Rule Based (BRB) system and is also compared with standard values. If the acquired value is above the threshold value automated warning SMS alert will be sent to the agent. The uniqueness of our proposed paper is to obtain the water monitoring system with high frequency, high mobility, and low powered. Therefore, our proposed system will immensely help Bangladeshi populations to become conscious against contaminated water as well as to stop polluting the water.

2. Related work

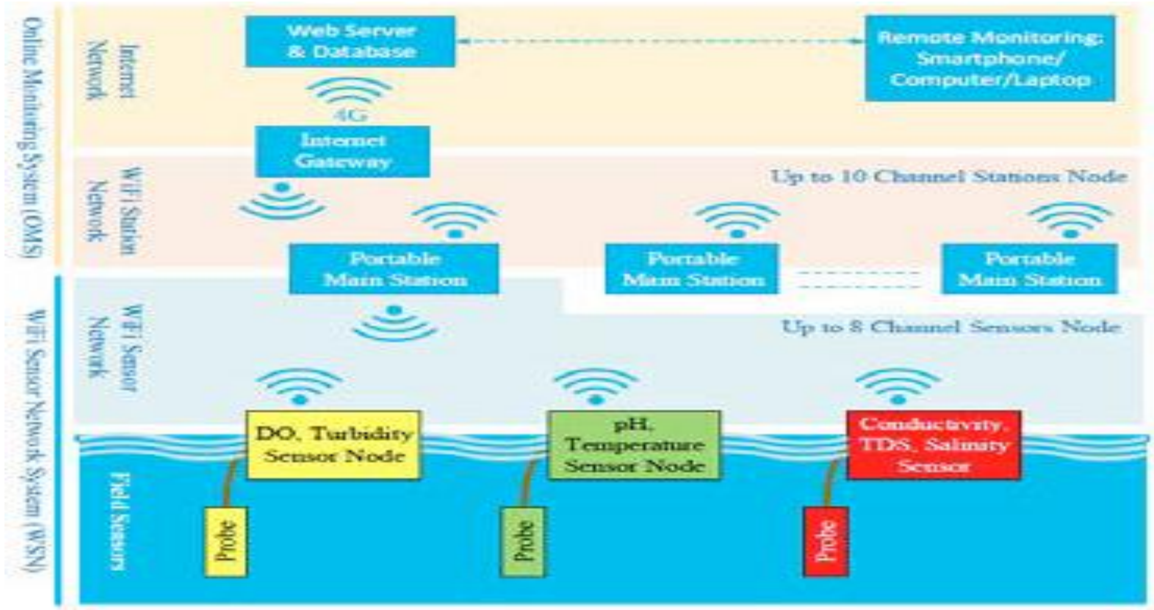
To design a good quality model, we reviewed out different existing system developed by researchers. Different authors have proposed distinguished models to check water quality by analyzing the parameters such as temperature, pH and conductivity, and so on. By considering all these points, we designed a smart water monitoring system which can perform all these monitoring functions. Stephen Brosnan investigated a WSN to collect real time water quality parameters (WQP).

Quio Tie-Zhn, developed online water quality monitoring system based on GPRS/GSM [15]. The information was sent by means of GPRS network, which helped to check remotely the WQP. Kamal Alameh presented web based WSN for monitoring water pollution using ZigBee and WiMAX networks. The system collected, processed measured data from sensors, and directed through ZigBee gateway to the web server by means of WiMAX network to monitor quality of water from large distances in real time. Dong He developed WQM system

based on WSN [14]. The remote sensor was based on ZigBee network. WSN tested WQP and sent data to Internet using GPRS. With the help of Web, information was gathered at remote server. Vijayakumar et al., designed a low cost system design for real time water quality monitoring in IoT utilizes sensors to check many important physical and chemical parameters of water [16]. The parameters such as turbidity, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen conductivity of water can be measured. In our project, we proposed a water quality monitoring system based on IoT.

3. Proposed system

The main aim is to develop a system for continuous monitoring of river water quality at remote places using wireless sensor networks with low power consumption, low-cost and high detection accuracy. pH, conductivity, turbidity level, etc. are the limits that are analyzed to improve the water quality. Following are the aims of idea implementation (a) To measure water parameters such as pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, etc. using available sensors at a remote place. (b) To assemble data from various sensor nodes and send it to the base station by the wireless channel. (c) To simulate and evaluate quality parameters for quality control. (d) To send SMS to an authorized person routinely when water quality detected does not match the preset standards, so that, necessary actions can be taken. The detailed scheme of a water quality monitoring system is shown in Figure 1.v



3.1. Hardware design

3.1.1. Control surface

An Arduino mega is utilized as a core person. The Arduino victimized here is mega 2560 because multiple analog sign sensors probe requisite to be conterminous with the Arduino inhabit. It has a set of registers that use as a solon use RAM. Specific intend to know registers for on-chip component resources are also mapped into the assemblage grapheme. The addressability of store varies depending on instrumentation series and all PIC devices someone several banking mechanisms to utilise addressing to additional faculty. Subsequent series of devices have move instructions which can covert move had to be achieved via the register. Thus the mechanism functions with the exploit of coding intrinsically in the Arduino UNO R3 skate.

3.1.2. Sensors for monitoring

3.1.2.1. pH sensor

The pH of thing is a useful constant to display because graduate and low pH levels can hump large effects on the author. The pH of a statement can grasp from 1 to 14. A pH sensor is an instrumentation that measures the hydrogen-ion density in a bleach, indicating its tartness or alkalinity. Its constitute varies from 0 to 14 pH. Uttermost41 64 MohamMmoahda mSamlaahd USadldaihn UCdhdoiwnd Cuhryo wetd aulr.y / Petr oacl.e /d Piar oCcoemdipau Cteorm Spcuietnerc eS c0i0e n(2c0e 1195)5 0 (0200–1090)0 1 61–168 pH values also process the solubility of elements and compounds making them cyanogenetic. Mathematically pH is
referred as, pH = -log [H+].

3.1.2.2. Turbidity sensor

Turbidity train sensor is victimised to measure the clarity of element or muddiness utter in the water. The muddiness of the open cut food is ordinarily between 255 NTU. Irrigate is visibly at levels above 80 NTU. The standards for intemperance liquid is 130 NTU to 250 NTU. The turbidity device consists of soft sender and acquirer,the transmitter needs to transmit unsubtle bright, it is said to be turbid. The consequence of turbidity is a reduction in water clarity, aesthetically unpleasant, decreases the rate of photosynthesis, increases water temperature.

3.1.2.3. Temperature sensor

Here DS18B20 is old as the temperature device. Usually, its present use to perceive the temperature of the life, if we site the device wrong the conductor electrode and placed into the H2O, it can discover the temperature of H2O also. The normal temperature of the people is (25 -30)°C.

3.1.2.4. LCD display

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) impede is a flat brace electronic exhibit power and finds in a countywide orbit of applications. A 16x2 LCD demo is the really fundamental power and is rattling commonly victimised in varied devices and circuits. These modules are desirable over heptad segments and otherwise multi-segment LEDs.

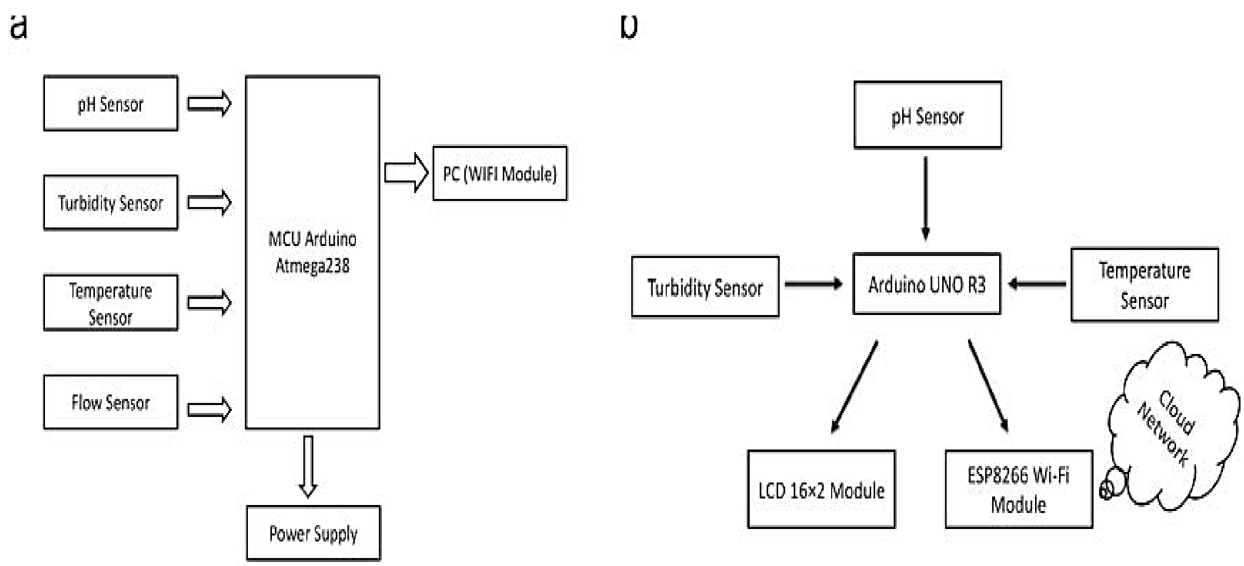


Fig. 2. Block diagram and IoT Platform of the proposed system. (a) Turbidity sensors, the pH sensor, the temperature sensor directly connected to the microcontroller are used for turbulence measurement of water, pH measurement of water, checking the temperature of water accordingly. The microcontroller collects the data and processes it with Wi-Fi module. The Wi-Fi module (ESP8266) transfers data to the PC where the data analysis is done. LCD display has also

displayed the output correspondingly. (b) The classification of the IoT platform layer will run on top of Hadoop cluster.

3.3. Real-time monitoring of water quality by using IoT integrated Big Data Analytics

IoT devices use various types of sensors to collect data about turbidity, ORP, temperature, pH,conductivity, etc. of river water continuously. Also, IoT devices have capability to stream the array of collected data wirelessly to the remote Data Aggregator Server in the cloud. Moreover, the volume of semi structured data increases with time in such a velocity that only the Big Data Analytics applications can efficiently store and analyze the data constantly [18]. The system should be reliable and scalable. So, data management layer will be deployed and operational on the Apache Hadoop cluster. Hadoop helps distributed storing and processing of big data across cluster of computers. Also, such operational environment is horizontally scalable i.e. nodes or computers can be added to a cluster later while volume and velocity of data streaming will be increasing. Hadoop cluster is fault tolerant as jobs are redirected automatically to the running nodes when nodes are failed. The data in Hadoop is highly available as multiple copies of data are stored in data nodes managed by name node, standby name node, journal nodes and failover controller. IoT applications need high speed of read/write of data and highly available data in the database. So, the system will use Apache HBase NoSQL database to store big data as HBase runs on top of Hadoop [17]. Hence, the data is distributed across Hadoop distributed file system (HDFS) [20]. Besides, HBase is capable of executing real-time queries as well as batch processing. High-availability of data is provided by the HBase as it is stored in HDFS. Hadoop clusters are spanning over many servers which are managed by

Apache ZooKeeper. Such centralized management of the cluster is required to provide cross-node synchronization services and configuration management. Applications can create znode (a file which persists the state of the cluster in the memory) in zookeeper. Nodes will register to znode to synchronize task executions across the cluster by sharing and updating status changes in nodes through the use of zookeeper znode. Apache HBase is managed by Apache ZooKeeper. The IoT application will help the users to visualize the water quality analysis results produced by the data management layer over different time series continuously. The data visualization application runs on client devices such as Smart phones, laptops and desktops. The root users will be able to generate daily/monthly/yearly water quality report from data management layer and visualize in the client devices. The detailed outline of IoT Water Quality Monitor Station and Data Management Layer Architecture Integration is shown in Figure 4.Fig.

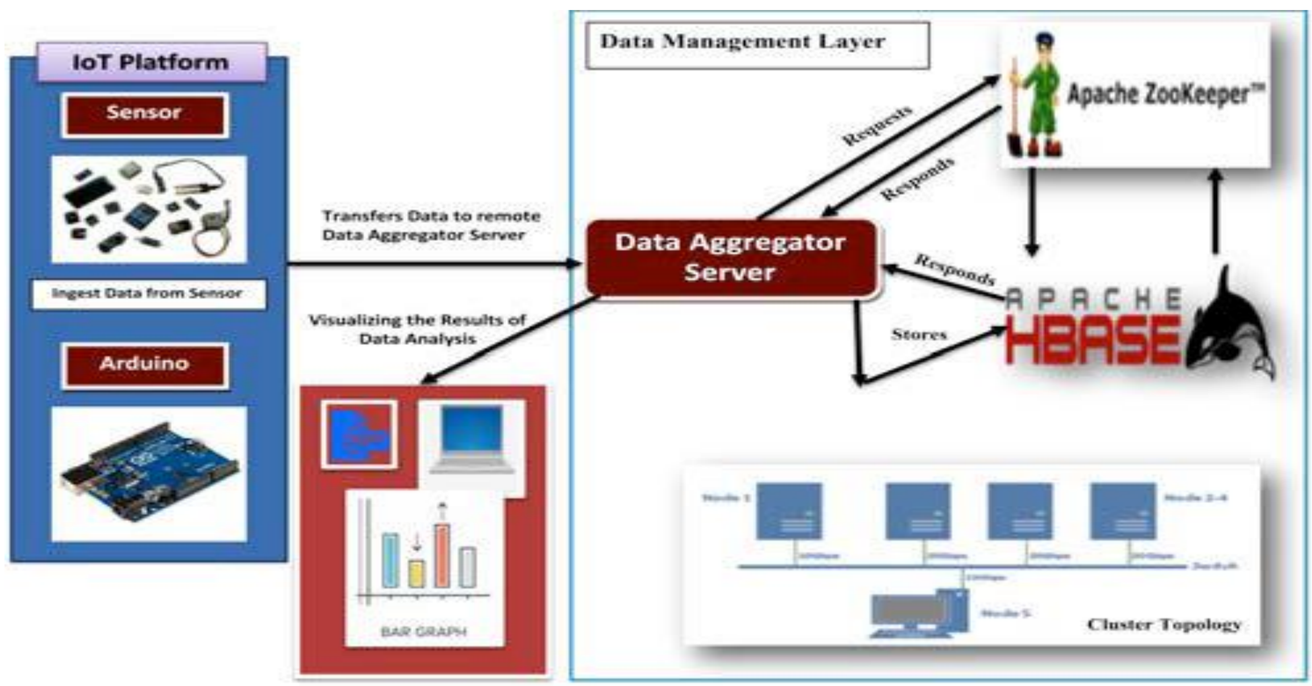


Fig. 4. IoT Water Quality Monitor Station and Data Management Layer Architecture Integration. Turbidity, oxidation reduction potential(ORP), temperature, pH, conductivity, etc. of river water are gathered continuously through IoT devices. IoT devices have capability to stream the array of collected data wirelessly to the remote Data Aggregator Server in the cloud which are efficiently stored and analyzed through the Big Data Analytics applications. Thus, the Data Aggregator Server can retrieve the analysis result and transfer the result to the applications running on smart phones, tablets, laptops, and desktops in the cloud.

4. Results

In Figure 5 (a), we are displaying the resulting sensed pH, temp, turbidity, and ORP values. It continuously senses the values of pH, temp, turbidity, and ORP and the resulting values are displayed to the LCD, PC or mobile in real-time. If the acquired value is above the threshold value comments will be displayed as ‘BAD’. If the acquired value is lower than the threshold value comments will be displayed as ‘GOOD’. A bar/line graph will also be shown for perfect understanding. The time series representation of sensor data with decision is shown in Figure 5 (b).

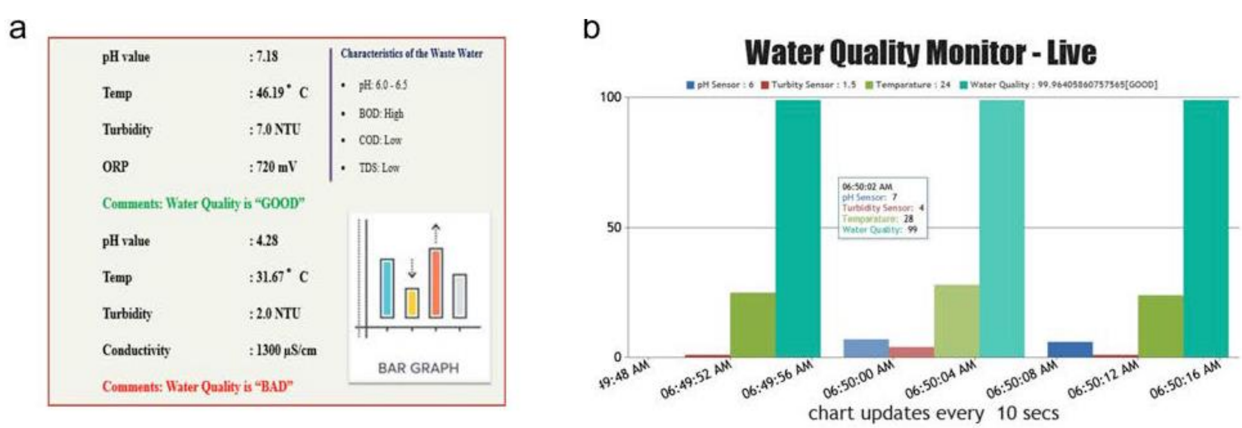


Fig. 5. (a) The figure displays the resulting sensed pH, temp, turbidity, and ORP values. It continuously senses the values of pH, temp,turbidity, and ORP and the

resulting values are displayed to the LCD, PC or mobile in real-time. If the acquired value is above the threshold value comments will be displayed as 'BAD'. If the acquired value is lower than the threshold value comments will be displayed as 'GOOD'. Abar/line graph will also be shown for perfect understanding. (b) The time series representation of sensor data with decision.

5.Conclusions and future works

Real-time monitoring of water quality by using IoT integrated Big Data Analytics will immensely help people to become conscious against using contaminated water as well as to stop polluting the water. The research is conducted focusing on monitoring river water quality in real-time. Therefore, IoT integrated big data analytics is appeared tobe a better solution as reliability, scalability, speed, and persistence can be provided. During the project development phase an intense comparative analysis of real-time analytics technologies such as Spark streaming analysis through Spark MLlib, Deep learning neural network models, and Belief Rule Based (BRB) system will be conducted [20- 27]. This research would recommend conducting systematic experimentation of the proposed technologies in diverse qualities of river water in Bangladesh.

Due to the limitation of the budget, we only focus on measuring the quality of river water parameters. This project can be extended into an efficient water management system of a local area. Moreover, other parameters which wasn't the scope of this project such as total dissolved solid, chemical oxygen demand and dissolved oxygen can also be quantified. So the additional budget is required for further improvement of the overall system. Author contributions This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved the submission. MSUC, TBE, SG, AP, MMA, NA, and MSH carried out the study design, performed the experiments, data collection, data interpretation, and statistical analysis. Authors MSUC, TBE, and AP collected the water samples. Authors SG and AP has arranged the software simulation study. Authors TBE and MSH has arranged the biological study. MSUC, TBE, SG, AP, and MSH designed and planned the studies, supervised the experiments. MSH also acted for all correspondences. MSUC, TBE, SG, AP, MMA, NA, and MSH participated in the manuscript draft and has thoroughly checked and revised the manuscript for necessary changes in format, grammar and English standard. KA checked the format, grammar and revised the manuscript. All authors read and agreed the final version of the manuscript.