

Design and Implementation of a Water Purification and Quality Monitoring System

1 Project Overview

Objective: To design an automated water purification and quality monitoring system prioritizing robust filtration performance, sensor accuracy, and operational safety.

The key features of the system include:

- Multi-stage filtration (Sediment, Carbon, and post filtration).
- UV treatment for disinfection.
- Real-time IoT quality monitoring.
- Automated self-protection mechanisms.

2 System Architecture and Hardware Layout

The system is made up of four different filters that operate in the pre-filtration phase, a UV lamp to kill microbial contaminants, and various sensors at different stages used to monitor the system and support the automation of the different actuators.

2.1 Hardware Block Diagram

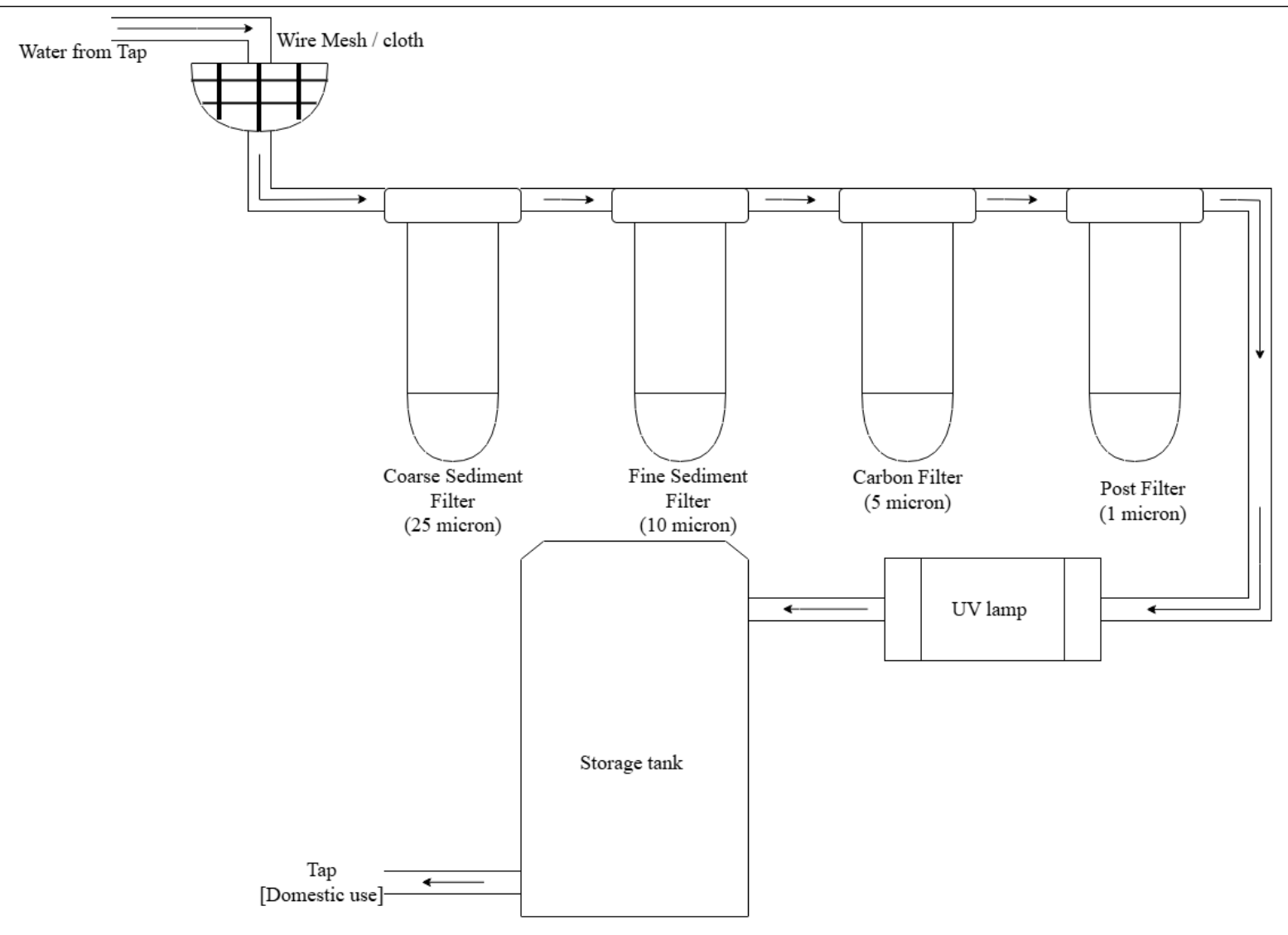


Figure 1: Hardware block diagram of the system.

2.2 Overall system representation

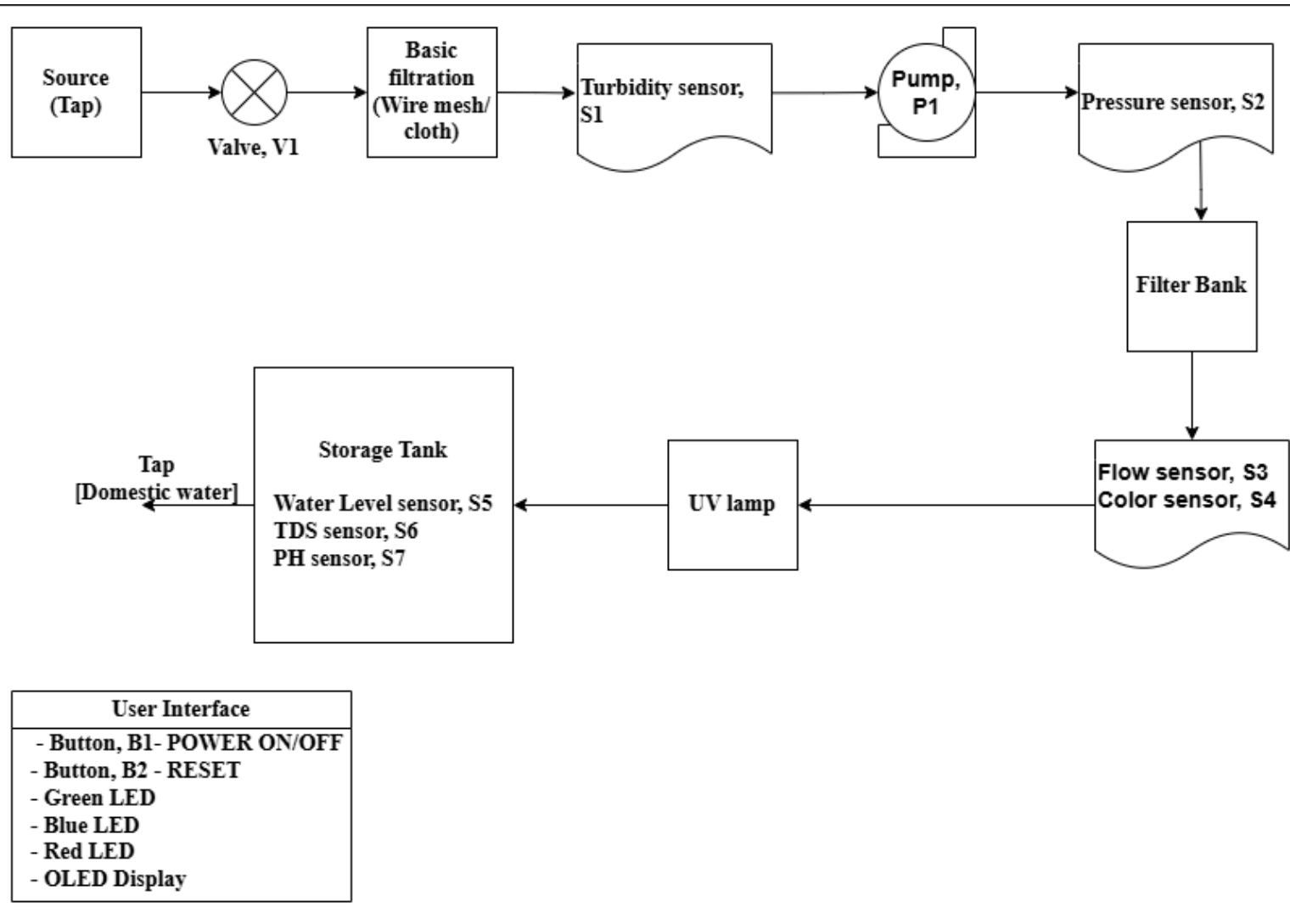


Figure 2: Overall system schematic representation.

During this stage, raw water is treated before storage. The process includes:

- **Filtration:** Water is drawn by pump P1 and passed through a filter bank consisting of two sediment filters (25 μm and 10 μm), an activated carbon 5 μm filter, and a 1 μm post-filter.
- **System Protection:** A pressure sensor (S2) and flow sensor (S3) monitor the system conditions to detect clogs.
- **Disinfection:** A UV lamp is installed after the filter bank to reduce microbial load before water enters the storage tank.

3 System Operational Modes

The system is designed with a microcontroller to monitor parameters and automate operations.

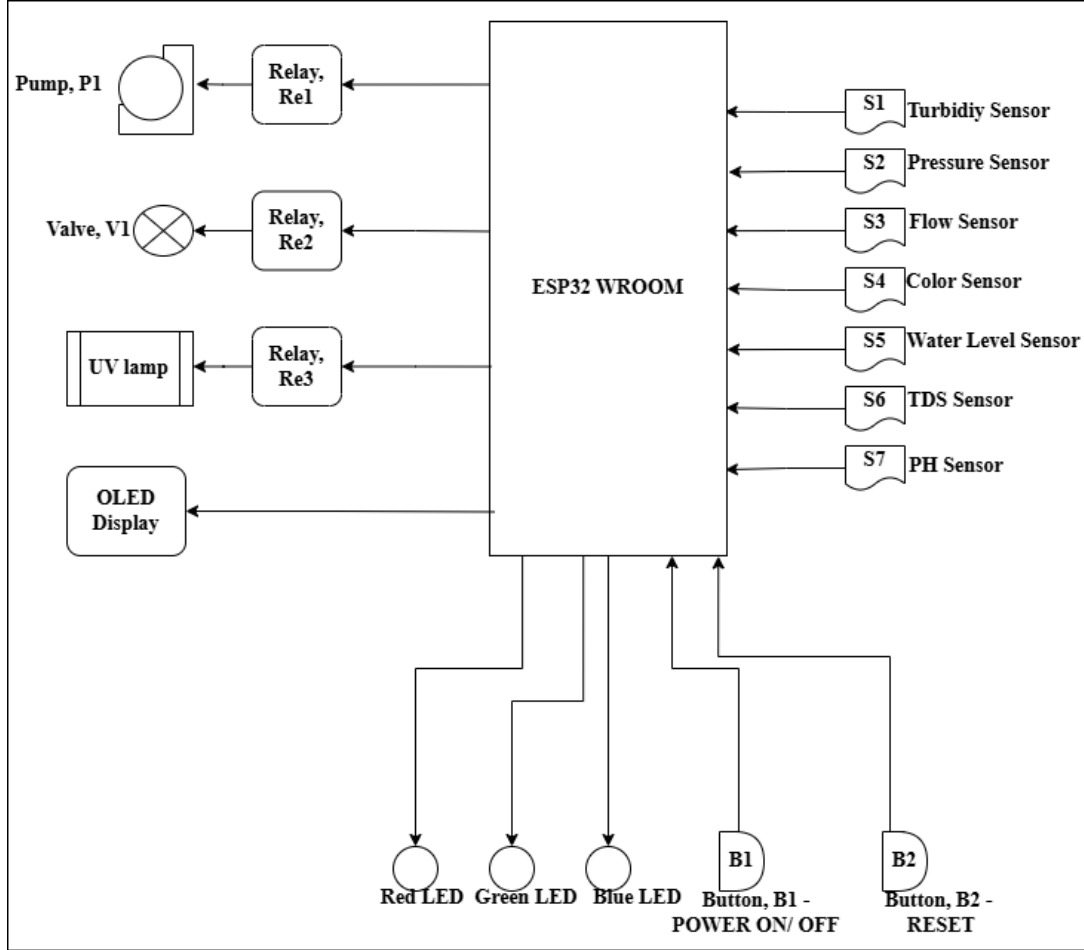


Figure 3: Microcontroller and component integration.

The microcontroller operates in three distinct modes to ensure safety, fault isolation, and energy efficiency:

3.1 Filtration Mode

Objective: To automatically fill the storage tank while protecting hardware components.

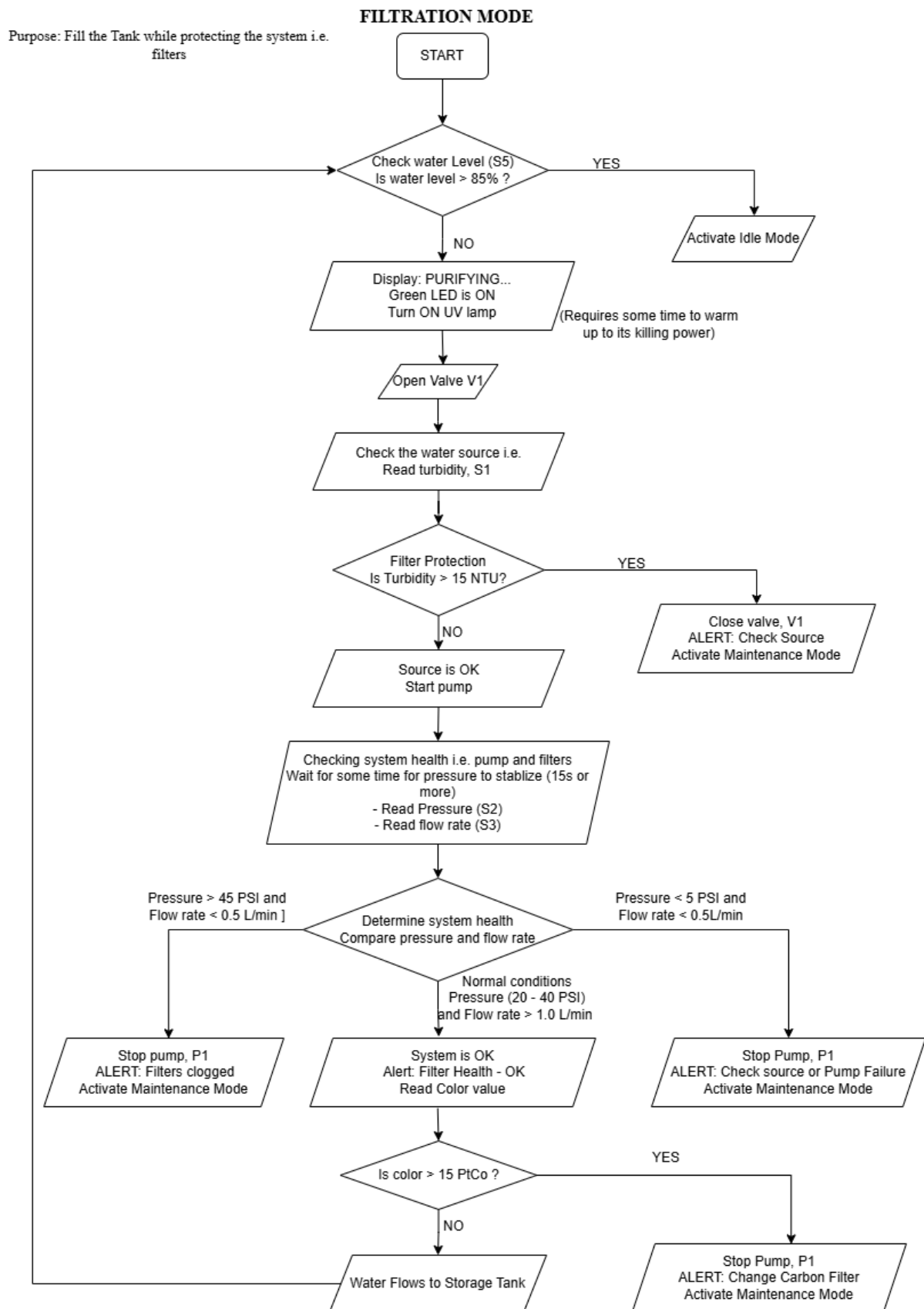


Figure 4: Filtration mode.

- **UV Warm-up:** The UV lamp activates before the pump starts to ensure no

untreated water enters the storage tank.

- **Clog and Dry Run Detection:** The system differentiates faults by comparing Pressure (S2) and Flow Rate (S3).
- **Source Quality:** Turbidity (S1) is checked to prevent fouling the filters. Color (S4) is monitored to ensure effective UV transmission.

3.2 Idle Mode

Objective: To ensure energy conservation while monitoring the system.

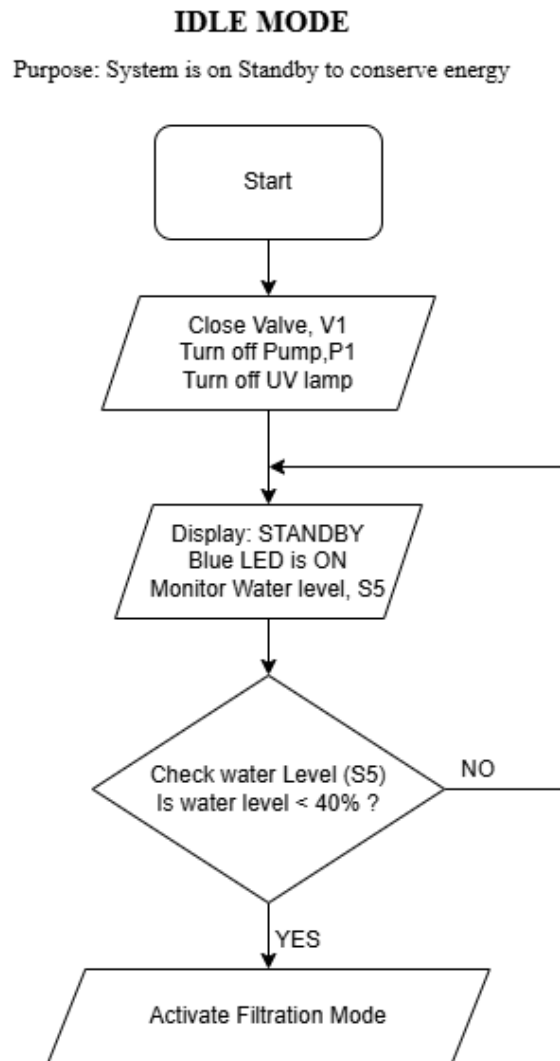


Figure 5: Idle mode.

- Activated when the storage tank is full (water level $>$ threshold).
- High-power consumption components (Pump P1, UV Lamp) are turned OFF.
- **Continuous Monitoring:** The system wakes periodically to check the tank water level.

3.3 Maintenance Mode

Objective: To lock the system during critical faults.

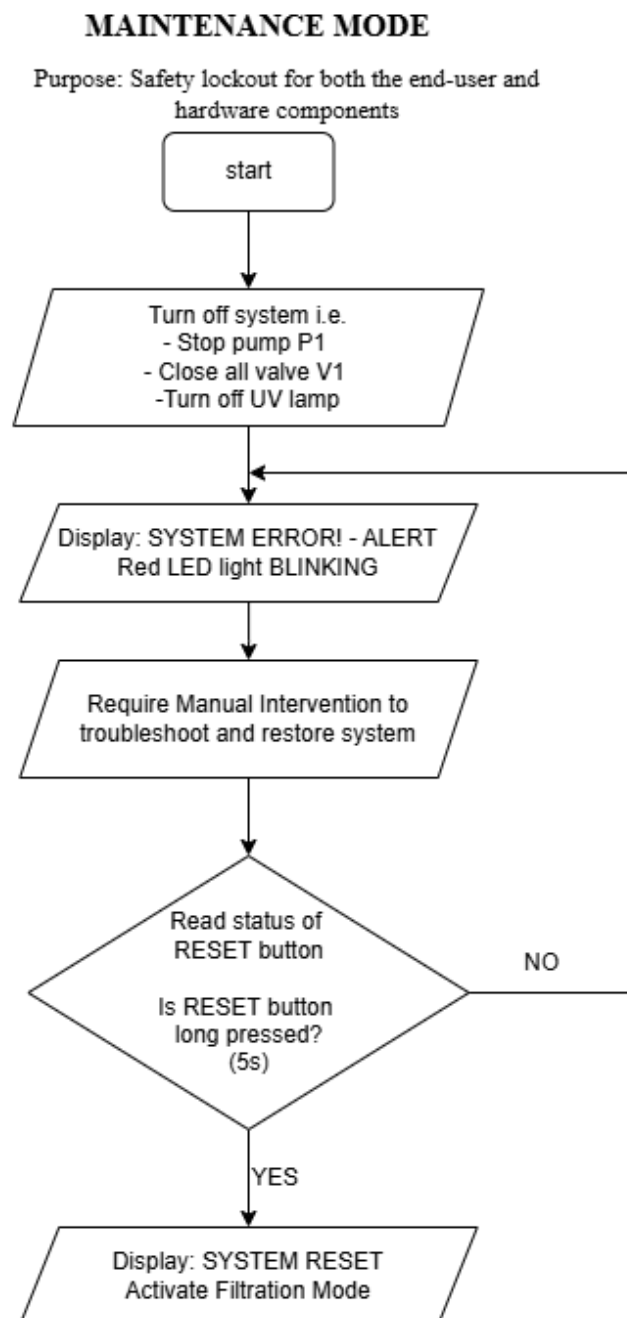


Figure 6: Maintenance mode.

- Activated by critical errors such as clogged filters or unsafe water parameters.
- System enters a full shutdown state, requiring manual intervention/reset from an operator.

4 User Interface and Water Quality Standards

4.1 Status Indicators

The system communicates its operational state using an LED light interface and an OLED screen.

Table 1: System Status Indicators

LED Color	Mode	Description
Blue	Idle	System ready / Tank full
Green	Filtration / Dispensing	System active and purifying
Red (Blinking)	Maintenance	Critical fault (Technician required)