

WATER QUALITY AND PIPE LINE MONITORING SYSTEM

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Abstract:

People nowadays always want something that can make their life easier. To fulfill the requirement of the people we develop the smart water monitoring system for home or office. In this the water monitoring system such as water pollution monitoring and water pipeline leakage sensing monitoring. This system is used to avoid the huge amount of water is being wasted by uncontrolled use of home/offices and also in agriculture. In this system we use the sensors to check the pipe leakage and water quality. Leak detection in water pipelines, we use the Flow sensor to leak detection, it will check the water quality by using the pH value, Turbidity and the TDS of the water. The values are continuously updated to cloud server and is displayed on LCD. Here the extra feature is added that is to distribute the Water at certain timings we have to set the timings based on the timings water will distribute so that we can decrease the wastage of water.

Keywords— Arduino Mega, Flow sensor, TDS, pH, Leak detection, GSM module.

I. INTRODUCTION

Though 70 percent of the world is covered in water, only 2.5 percent of the water present can be consumed. Just 2.5 percent of the water needs to serve 7.5 billion people on the planet. With such staggering scarcity in resources, water needs to be used very wisely. Yet, with the present system major inefficiencies creep in which leads to either contaminating the supply or wastage of water due to leakage.

According to WHO, globally, 2

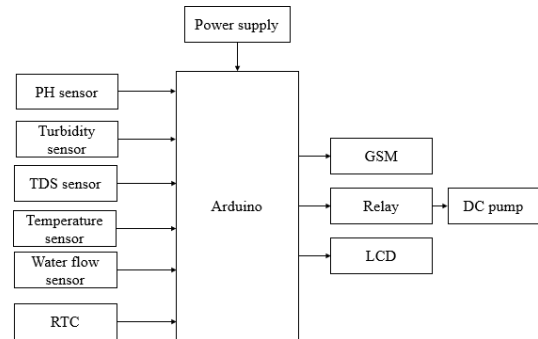
billion people use contaminated water. Just because of their inefficiencies in the present pipeline system this contamination takes place. There is no automated process to check this contamination.

Till the authorities come to know about such contamination in the water distribution system the damage is already done. Contaminant can be any undesirable chemical, biological, physical, or radioactive substances which can adversely affect the water quality. These contaminants seep into the pipeline and degrade the

water making it un-
consumable. Every year 485,000 deaths are caused
due to diseases caused by consumption of contaminated
water. These lives can be saved with just
improving the standards of the present
pipeline network. In this paper, a new approach
is proposed for contaminated water and wastage
of water. By saving water, this allows us to save
more water, especially on our water bill. The
project mainly aims that not waste water. Here by
using RTC module we are distributing the water
based
on the timings we set, it helps to prevent wastage of
water.

II METHODOLOGY

Block diagram



In this system we are using Arduino
mega2560 as microcontroller and sensors. By using
Arduino mega2560 microcontroller, we can eliminate
ADC module which decreases complexity. In this
project we are using pH, Turbidity sensor,
TDS sensor to check the quality of water. Turbidity
is mainly used for detecting dust particles in the
water. Based on the dust particles we can decide the
water quality. pH sensor is to know whether water
is acidic, basic or neutral in nature. TDS sensor is to
measure any harmful solutions present in water. The
values are uploaded to cloud server and message will
be sent if any sensor crosses the threshold value. By
using RTC module we are distributing the water
based on the timings we set.

III LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Pasika, S., & Gandla, S. T (2020) Smart Water Quality Monitoring System with cost-effective-IOT.

Freshwater is a world resource that is a gift of nature and important to farming, manufacturing, and the life of human beings on earth. Around 40% of deaths are caused due to contaminated water in the world.

Hence, there is a necessity to ensure supply of purified drinking water for the people both in cities and villages. Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) is a cost-effective and efficient system designed to monitor drinking water quality which makes use of Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

2. Palpandian, P., Govindaraj, V, Dharmashastha, S., Gokul, S., & Mari Selvam, K. (2021). Water Pipeline Leakage Detection and Control Management System Using Iot

Here, the designed model will measure the water flow in end-to-end monitoring system. This system will monitor the water leakage by measuring the flow of liquid through water pipeline network. Around 40% of deaths are caused due to contaminated water in the world. Hence, there is a necessity to ensure supply of purified drinking water for the people both in cities and villages. In every field, devices and sensors can communicate with all devices which are connected in a same network with the help of internet or local area network or other communication protocols.

3. Olisa, S. C, Asiegbu, C. N., Olisa, J. E., Ekengwu, B. O., Shittu, A. A., & Eze, M. C. (2021). Smart two-tank water quality and level detection system via IoT.

Due to limited control in the existing pumping system, water wastage becomes inevitable. Determining the quality of water in the overhead tank before supply in the home is still unaddressed. In this work, an integrated Android mobile App and a control system were developed to assess the water quality,

perform level check in the overhead tank, and activate intelligent pumping control.

4. Al Qahtani, T., Yaakob, M. S., Yidris, N., Sulaiman, S., & Ahmad, K. A. (2020). A review on water leakage detection method in the water distribution network.

Leak detection in transfer of pipelines is crucially essential for the safety operation. Pipeline leakage detection systems play a major role to minimize the probability of occurrence of leaks and hence their impacts. The issue of water leakage from these pipelines causes clean water loss, energy loss and a noteworthy increment in water contamination with dangerous synthetic compounds and metals.

5. Eliganti Rama Lakshmi, Kavya Nannapaneni, (2020). Water quality monitoring and Water pipe Leakage Detection.

IV COMPONENTS

ArduinoMega:

The Arduino Mega 2560 is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega2560 (data sheet). It has 54 digital input/output pins (of which 14 can be used as PWM outputs), 16 analog inputs, 4 UARTs (hardware serial ports), a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started.

Specifications:

Microcontroller: ATmega2560. Operating Voltage: 5V.

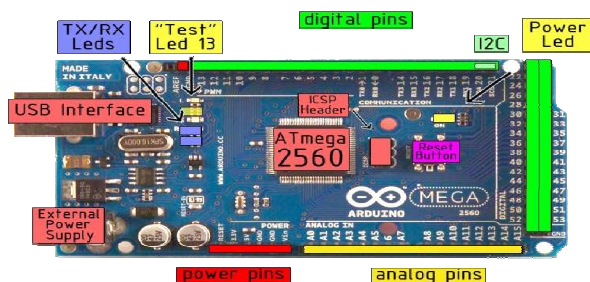
Input Voltage (recommended): 7-12V.

Inout Voltage (limit): 6-20V.

Digital I/O Pins: 54 (of which 15 provide PWM output)

PWM Digital I/O Pins: 15 Analog Input Pins: 16

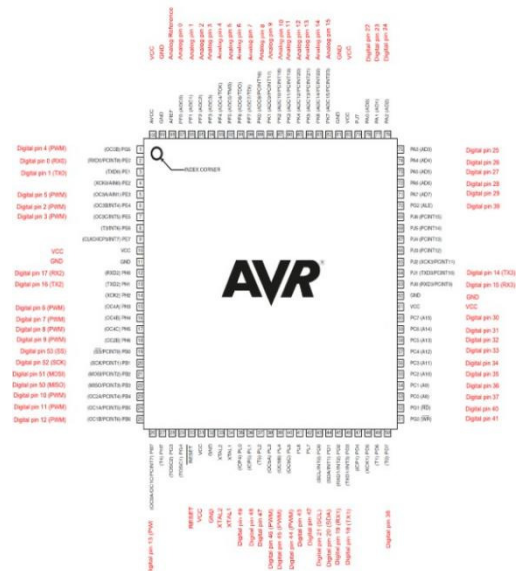
DCCurrent per I/O Pin: 40mA.



Features of Arduino

Each of the 54 digital pins on the Mega can be used as an input or output, using pinMode(), digitalWrite(), and digitalRead() functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive 20mA as recommended operating condition and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kohm. A maximum of 40mA is the value that must not be exceeded to avoid permanent damage to the microcontroller.

Arduino Mega 2560 PIN diagram



PH SENSOR

A pH sensor helps to measure the acidity or alkalinity of the water with a value between 0-14. When the pH value dips below seven, the water starts to become more acidic. Any number above seven equates to more alkaline. Each type of pH sensor works differently to measure the quality of the water.



Turbidity Sensor:

The turbidity sensor detects water quality by measuring the levels of turbidity. It uses light to detect suspended particles in water by measuring the light transmittance and scattering rate, which changes with the amount of total suspended solids (TSS) in water. As the TSS increases, the liquid turbidity level increases.

Specifications:

- Operating Voltage: 5VDC
- Operating Current: 40mA (MAX)
- Response Time: <500ms



TDS Sensor:

TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) indicates that how many milligrams of soluble solids dissolved in one liter of water. In general, the higher the TDS value, the more soluble solids dissolved in water, and the less clean the water is. Therefore, the TDS value can be used as one of the references for reflecting the cleanliness of water. TDS pen is a widely used equipment to measure TDS value. Matching with Arduino controller, you can build a TDS detector easily to measure the TDS value of liquid.



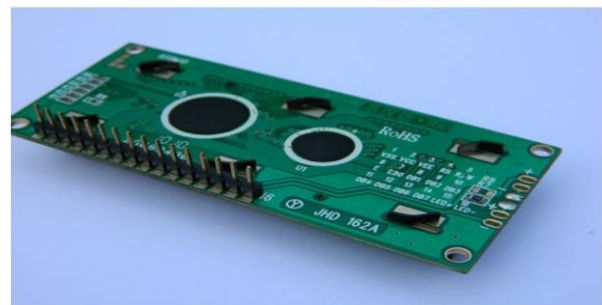
LCD:

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is the innovation utilized in scratch pad shows and other little PCs. Like innovation for light-producing diode (LED) and gas plasma, LCDs permit presentation to be a lot more slender than innovation for cathode beam tube (CRT). LCDs

shows and gas shows since they work as opposed to emanating light on the guideline of blocking light.



LCD–Front View



LCD– Back View

Flow sensor:

expend considerably less power

A flow sensor (more commonly referred to as a “flowmeter”) is an electronic device that measures or regulates the flow rate of liquids and gases within pipes and tubes. Flow sensors are generally connected to gauges to render their measurements, but they can also be connected to computers and digital interfaces.



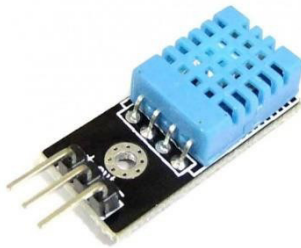
Temperature sensor:

A temperature sensor is a device that detects and measures hotness and coolness and converts it into an electrical signal.

Specifications:

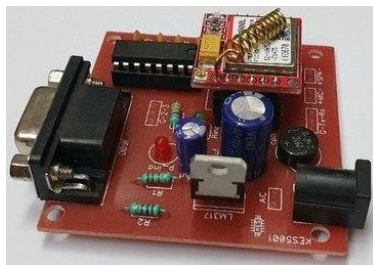
Range: 0 to 100 degrees

Levels: 0 and 5 volts



GSM Module :

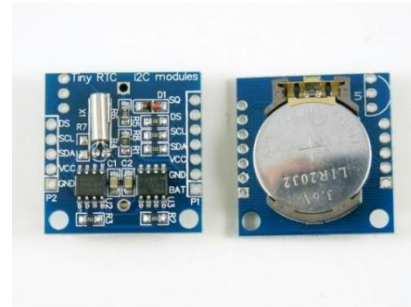
GSM modules are one of the normally utilized correspondence modules in implanted gadgets. A GSM module is utilized to speak with the GSM/GPRS arrange by a microcontroller (or coordinated circuits). A GSM MODEM consolidates a GSM module similarly as various fragments, for instance, correspondence interface, (for instance, Serial Communication-RS-232), control supply and a couple of pointers. A GSM/GPRS module is an IC chip that utilizes a SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) and Radio Waves to interface with the GSM arrange. Basic radio frequencies are 850MHz, 900MHz, 1800MHz and 1900MHz in which a run of the mill GSM module works.



RTC:

Real Time Clocks, as the name suggests are clock modules. They are available as integrated circuits (ICs) and manages timing like a clock. Some RTC ICs also manage date like a calendar. The main advantage is that they have a system of battery backup which keeps the clock/calendar running even in case of power failure. A very small current is required for keeping the RTC alive. This in most case is provided by a miniature 3V lithium coin cell. So even if the embedded system with RTC is powered off the RTC module is up and running.

by the backup cell. This same technique is used in PC timer also. If you have opened your computer case you will notice a small coin cell in the mother board.



Relay

A relay is an electromagnetic switch that is used to turn on and turn off a circuit by a low power signal, or where several circuits must be controlled by one signal. Most of the high end industrial application devices have relays for their effective working. Relays are simple switches which are operated both electrically and mechanically. The switching mechanism is carried out with the help of the electromagnet. There are also other operating principles for its working. But they differ according to their applications. Most of the devices have the application of relays.



DC Pump:

A machine that converts D.C power into mechanical power is known as a d.c. motor. Its operation is based on the principle that when a current-carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field, the conductor experiences a mechanical force. The direction

no this force is given by Fleming's left

hand rule and magnitude is given by;

$F = BIl$ newton's

Specifications:

Frame sizes from 8 to 35 mm. Speeds from 5,000 to 14,000 rpm.

Continuous motor torque-

0.36 to 160 mNm. Coreless rotor design.

Low rotor inertia. REE

coil. High power to weight ratio.

Neodymium magnet available in some brush DC motor module.

V PROPOSED WORK

In the proposed method we are using pH, Turbidity sensor, TDSSensor to check the quality of water. Turbidity is mainly used for the detecting dust particles in the water. Based on the dust particles we can decide the water quality. pH Sensor is to know whether water is acidic, basic or neutral in nature. TDSSensor is to measure any harmful solutions present in water. The values are uploaded to cloud server and message will be sent if any sensor crosses the threshold value. By using RTC module we are distributing the water based on the timings we set.

VI SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

Arduino IDE:

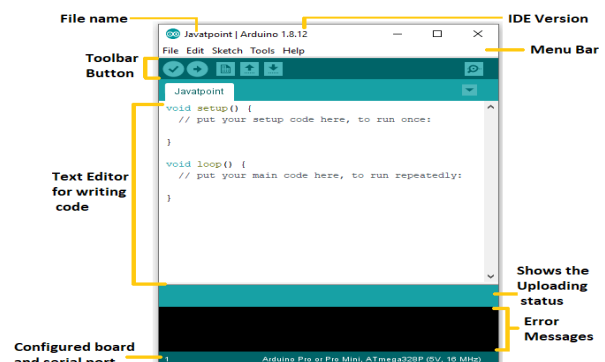
Arduino IDE where IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment

An official software introduced by Arduino.cc, that is mainly used for writing, compiling and uploading the code in the Arduino Device. Almost all Arduino modules are compatible with this software that is an open source and is readily available to install and start compiling the code on the go.

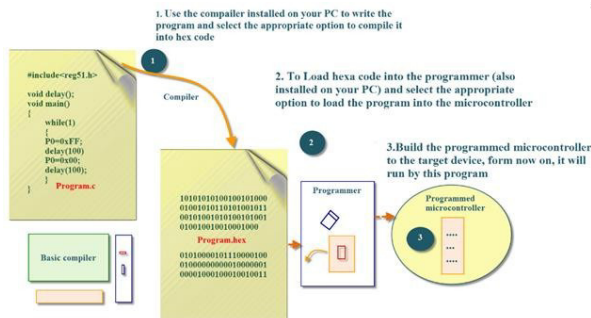
Introduction to Arduino IDE:

- [1] Arduino IDE is an open source software that is mainly used for writing and compiling the code into the Arduino Module.

- [2] It is an official Arduino software, making code compilation too easy that even a common person with no prior technical knowledge can get their feet wet with the learning process.
- [3] It is easily available for operating systems like macOS, Windows, and Linux and runs on the Java Platform that comes with inbuilt functions and commands that play a vital role for debugging, editing and compiling the code in the environment.
- [4] A range of Arduino modules available including Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega, Arduino Leonardo, Arduino Micro and many more.
- [5] Each of them contains a microcontroller on the board that is actually programmed and accepts the information in the form of code.
- [6] The main code, also known as a sketch, created on the IDE platform will ultimately generate a Hex File which is then transferred and uploaded in the controller on the board. The IDE environment mainly contains two basic parts: Editor and Compiler where the former is used for writing the required code and later is used for compiling and uploading the code into the given Arduino Module.
- [7] This environment supports both C and C++ languages.



- [8] Embedded C is most popular programming language in software field for developing electronic gadgets. Each processor used in electronics system is associated with embedded software.
- [9] Embedded C programming plays a key role in performing specific function by the processor. In day-to-day life we use many electronic devices such as mobile phone, washing machine, digital camera, etc. These all devices working is based on microcontroller that are programmed by embedded.



VII ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

Advantages:

- Water quality monitoring
- Low cost
- Low power consumption
- Easy to access.
- It saves water bill.
- It saves the human time.

Applications:

- Water and Air quality

- Drinking water distributing systems
- Lake, River, Sea water monitoring

VIII CONCLUSION

The monitoring of the water quality is done successfully using pH, Turbidity and TDS sensors by detecting nature of the water and the particles present in the water. The system automatically monitors the water quality and is low cost. So the water quality testing is likely to be more economical, convenient and fast. The system has good flexibility. Only by replacing the corresponding sensors and changing the relevant software programs, this system can be used to monitor other water quality parameters. The operation is simple.

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