Smart IOT Framework for Water Intelligence

Yashdeep A Marne[1], Prathmesh M Darade[2], Prathmesh G Bargal[3], Pavan D Koli[4], Aryan H Mohol[5], Prof. Dr. Keerthi B Gurani[6]
[1,2,3,4,5,6]*Civil Engineering Department TSSM'S Padmabhooshan Vasantdada Patil Institute of Technology, Pune, India*

***Abstract*—Water scarcity, inefficient distribution, and lack of real-time monitoring are major challenges in modern water management systems. This paper proposes a Smart Internet of Things (IoT) framework for water intelligence that integrates sensor networks, data analytics, and cloud computing to enable efficient, sustainable, and intelligent water resource management. The framework utilizes distributed IoT sensors to continuously monitor key parameters such as pH, Turbidity, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), and temperature.**

The collected data is transmitted through Raspberry Pi to a centralized cloud platform, where advanced analytics and machine learning algorithms are applied to detect the water quality. The system provides actionable insights through user-friendly dashboards and automated alerts, enabling authorities and consumers to make informed decisions.

***Index Terms*—pH sensor, Turbidity sensor, TDS sensor, Temperature sensor, Raspberry Pi.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Water quality assessment using IoT with Raspberry Pi as the core controller enables continuous real-time monitoring of key water parameters such as pH, turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), and Temperature. Raspberry Pi, a compact and cost-effective single-board computer, acts as the heart of this system by interfacing with different sensors designed to measure these parameters. The pH sensor evaluates the acidity or alkalinity of water, essential for understanding whether water meets safety standards. The turbidity sensor uses optical methods to detect suspended particles, indicating water clarity and potential contamination. TDS sensors measure the concentration of dissolved solids such as minerals and salts, providing insight into water purity. Temperature sensors help monitor changes affecting water quality, as many chemical and biological processes depend on temperature. The sensor readings are collected and processed by the Raspberry Pi and transmitted wirelessly using built-in Wi-Fi. This data can be uploaded to cloud platforms for remote monitoring and analysis through user-friendly dashboards or mobile applications. Alerts can be generated when sensor values cross predefined thresholds, allowing for immediate intervention. The automated system overcomes the limitations of manual water sampling by providing comprehensive, frequent, and spatially extensive data, which is vital for protecting public health and managing water resources sustainably. Additionally, the use of Raspberry Pi supports integration with other components such as flow sensors and solenoid valves to regulate water distribution automatically based on quality assessments. The overall system is highly flexible, scalable, and suitable for various applications, from drinking water safety to environmental monitoring. The use of open-source software, such as Python, facilitates easy data acquisition, analysis, and interface development, making the system accessible for both research and practical deployment

1.1 Need to present study:

Water quality assessment is a crucial process to ensure the safety of water for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes. Traditional methods of testing water quality are often slow, expensive, and require manual sampling and laboratory analysis. The Internet of Things (IoT) provides an innovative approach to overcome these limitations through real-time and automated monitoring. In an IoT based water quality assessment system, various sensors such as pH, turbidity, temperature, and total dissolved solids sensors are used to collect data

continuously
These sensors are connected to microcontrollers like Arduino or Raspberry Pi, which process and transmit the data. Communication modules such as Wi-Fi, and analysis. The collected data can be visualized through mobile applications or web dashboards for easy monitoring. Whenever the water quality parameters exceed safe limits, the system can generate automatic alerts. This helps authorities and users take immediate corrective actions to prevent health risks. The use of IoT allows continuous, accurate, and remote water quality monitoring without the need for human intervention. It also enables data analytics to study long-term pollution trends and predict potential contamination events. Such systems can be implemented in rivers, lakes, and water treatment plants for effective management. Additionally, solar-powered and cost-efficient IoT devices make them suitable for deployment in rural or remote areas. Overall, IoT-based water quality assessment offers a smart, efficient, and sustainable solution for managing water resources and ensuring a cleaner environment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances, and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators and connectivity which enables these things to connect and exchange data.[1]
The current methodologies include analyzing various kinds of physical and chemical parameters. The old method of quality detection and communication is time consuming, low precision and costly. Therefore, there is a need for continuous monitoring of water quality system in real time.[2]
This system consists of various sensors such as the pH sensor, turbidity sensor and temperature sensor which are interfaced with Raspberry Pi through Analog-to-Digital converter (ADC). Based on the data collected by the sensors and processed by the Raspberry Pi, the relay mechanism directs the solenoid valve to either continue or stop the flow of water from the overhead tank to houses.[3]
This technique is time overwhelming and not economical. Also, it is not feasible to take the water sample to the laboratory after every hour for measuring its quality. To overcome from these problems a new system is proposed in this work. This water quality measuring system will measure the essential qualities of water in real time. The proposed system consists of multiple sensors to measure the standard of water, Raspberry Pi 2 and Ethernet Local Area Network (LAN) to send the information to the controlling center.[4]
An IoT-based aquaculture monitoring system using wireless communication and mobile applications. The system enables real-time monitoring and helps reduce human effort while improving water quality management. [5]
A real-time river water monitoring system integrated with big data analytics and neural networks. The system provides continuous monitoring, timely alerts, and supports pollution prevention with a scalable and cost-effective approach. [6]
A survey on IoT based smart water quality monitoring systems and identified challenges such as energy consumption, data security, and communication issues. The study emphasizes the need for efficient and secure IoT frameworks. [7]
An IoT-based system for monitoring parameters such as pH, turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen. Their study demonstrated improved accuracy, reduced manual effort, and enhanced decision-making capability for water resource management. [8]
IoT-enabled intelligent water quality monitoring system integrated with machine learning for predictive analysis. The study highlights the importance of real-time monitoring in tourist areas to ensure safe drinking water and reduce health risks caused by contamination. [9]
We built up an IoT based water quality measurement system which is low cost and sustainable. In this work we proposed a smart sensor interface device that can sense the water quality parameters and effectively generate data in an online system for showing real-time measures of water quality parameters. [10]
Sensor-based monitoring systems using parameters such as pH, turbidity, and temperature. These studies established the foundation for modern IoT based systems. [11]
The smart water quality system consists of design board, sensors, Wi-Fi module and personal computer. It is programmed in high-speed

integrated circuit hardware description language and embedded c programming language. The proposed system collects the five parameters of water such as water pH, water level, turbidity, conductivity and temperature of water with high speed from various sensors using thing speak. [12]

An IoT-based monitoring system using low-cost sensors combined with linear regression techniques. Their study achieved improved accuracy (76%–97%) in measuring water quality parameters, demonstrating the effectiveness of combining IoT with data analytics. [13]

Arduino-based systems for water quality monitoring. These systems provide a foundation for IoT integration but still depend on manual intervention, indicating the need for fully automated solutions. [14]

Using Internet of Things (IoT) should allow for the integration of real time monitoring and controlling of water quality. The suggested system utilizes Internet of Things (IoT) through using sensors to measure the water quality factors such as (pH, temperature and turbidity) for home applications.[15]

IoT-based stormwater management systems that monitor environmental parameters and support intelligent drainage systems. Their work contributes to sustainable water management and flood prevention. [16]

The IOT based water quality measuring system that we have implemented checks the quality of water in real time through various sensors (one for each parameter: pH, conductivity, salt, LDR) to measure the quality of water. The ZigBee module in the system transfers data collected by the sensors to the Raspberry Pi wirelessly, and a GSM module transfers wirelessly the data further from the Raspberry Pi to the smart phone or PC. [17]

Current water quality monitoring is often carried out in traditional labs but is time consuming and prone to inaccuracies. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the feasibility of implementing an Arduino-based sensor system for water quality monitoring. A simple prototype consisting of a microcontroller and multiple attached sensors was employed to conduct weekly onsite tests at multiple daily intervals. [18]

IoT based water pollution monitoring systems and proposed a cost-effective model for continuous monitoring. Their study highlights the growing importance of real-time monitoring in preventing water contamination. [19]

The advantages of wireless sensor networks (WSN) in IoT-based systems, which provide real-time monitoring and overcome the limitations of traditional laboratory methods. Their work highlights improved coverage, efficiency, and responsiveness. [20]

Comparison Of Various Water Quality Testing Methods

Method Type	Key Features	Advantage s	Limitation s
Traditional method	Manual sampling, lab testing	High accuracy	Time consuming, no real time data
Basic IoT systems	Sensors+ Raspberry Pi	Real-time monitoring, low cost	Limited scalability, no analytics
WSN- Based system	Wireless sensors networks	Wide coverage, remote monitoring	Energy issues and network reliability
Cloud- based IoT	IoT+ Cloud platforms	Data storage, visualization alerts	Higher cost, requires internet
AI/ML- based system	Predictive analytics, automation	High accuracy, smart decision making	Complex, high computation al cost

Table No:1

III. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Materials

pH Sensor:

Measures the acidity or alkalinity of water, which is a critical parameter for determining water quality and safety.

Turbidity Sensor:

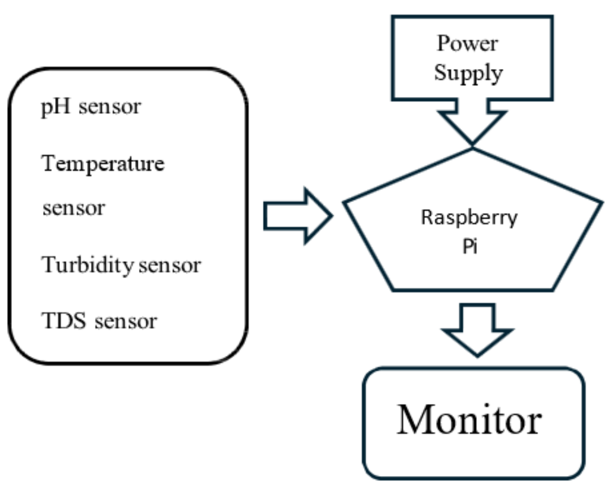
Detects the presence of suspended particles in water and indicates water clarity or contamination levels.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Sensor:

Measures the concentration of dissolved substances such as salts and minerals, which helps in assessing

water purity.
Temperature Sensor:
Monitors the thermal condition of water, which influences chemical reactions and biological processes.
Raspberry Pi:
Acts as the central processing unit of the system. It collects sensor data, processes it, and transmits it to the cloud platform using built-in Wi-Fi.
Display Unit:
Provides real-time visualization of sensor readings such as pH, turbidity, temperature, and TDS values.
Jumper Wires and Interfacing Components:
Used for establishing electrical connections between sensors, Raspberry Pi, and other hardware components.
Cloud Platform:
Used for data storage, analysis, and visualization through dashboards.

3.1. Methodology
The proposed system follows a structured methodology for real-time water quality monitoring using IoT technology.
Initially, multiple sensors such as pH, turbidity, TDS, and temperature sensors are deployed in the water source to continuously monitor key parameters. These sensors collect real-time data and transmit it to the Raspberry Pi through appropriate interfacing modules.



The Raspberry Pi processes the collected data using Python based programs. The processed data is then transmitted to a cloud-based platform via Wi-Fi communication.
On the cloud platform, the data is stored, analyzed, and visualized using graphical dashboards. Users can access real-time and historical data remotely through web or mobile applications. Threshold values are predefined for each parameter, and whenever the measured values exceed permissible limits, the system generates alerts for immediate action.
The system can be powered using conventional power supply or solar energy, making it suitable for remote and rural deployments. Additionally, the modular design allows scalability and integration with other smart systems such as automated water control mechanisms.
Overall, the proposed methodology ensures continuous, automated, and efficient monitoring of water quality compared to traditional manual methods. It enhances decision-making, reduces human intervention, and supports sustainable water resource management.

IV. RESULT DISTILLED WATER

Test	Lab Result	Model Result	Range
pH	6.53	6.74	6.5-8.5
Turbidity	0.3	0.2	0-5 NTU
TDS	5	4	0-500 ppm
Temperature	25	25	-

The laboratory pH value of distilled water was 6.53, while the IoT model measured 6.74, showing only a slight variation. Turbidity readings were 0.2 NTU in the laboratory and 0.3 NTU in the model result, indicating very clear water with negligible suspended particles. The TDS values obtained were 5 ppm in the laboratory and 4 ppm in the model result, confirming the high purity of distilled water. Both laboratory and model temperature readings were equal at 25°C.

Tap Water

Test	Lab Result	Model Result	Range
pH	6.37	6.55	6.5-8.5
Turbidity	4.6	4.8	0-5 NTU
TDS	250	247	0-500 ppm
Temperature	28	28	-

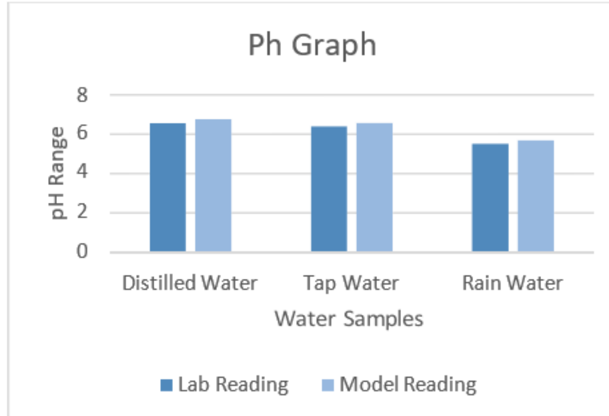
For tap water, the laboratory pH value was recorded as 6.37, whereas the IoT model showed 6.55. The turbidity values were 4.6 NTU and 5.2 NTU respectively, indicating the presence of moderate suspended impurities and dissolved particles commonly found in domestic water supplies. The TDS values obtained were 250 ppm in the laboratory and 247 ppm in the model result, which are within the acceptable drinking water range. The temperature measured by both methods was 28°C.

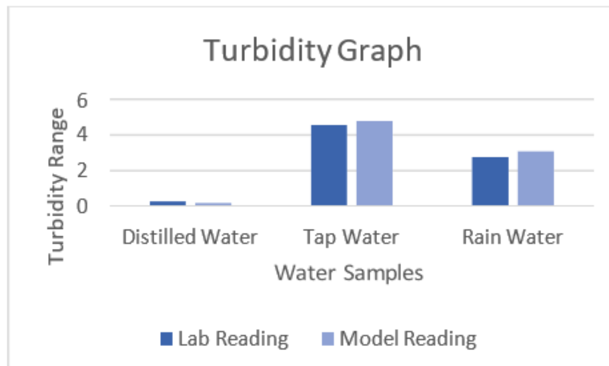
Rain Water

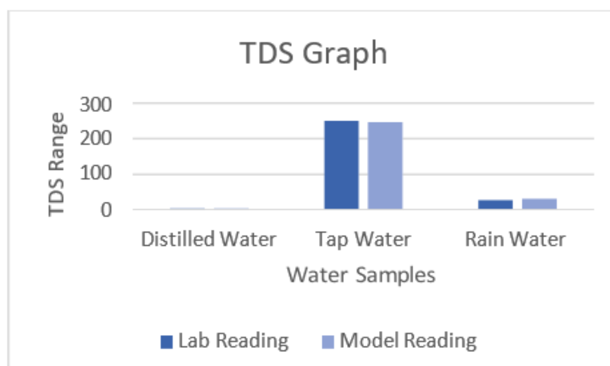
Test	Lab Result	Model Result	Range
pH	5.49	5.68	6.5-8.5
Turbidity	2.8	3.1	0-5 NTU
TDS	28	31	0-500 ppm
Temperature	23	23	-

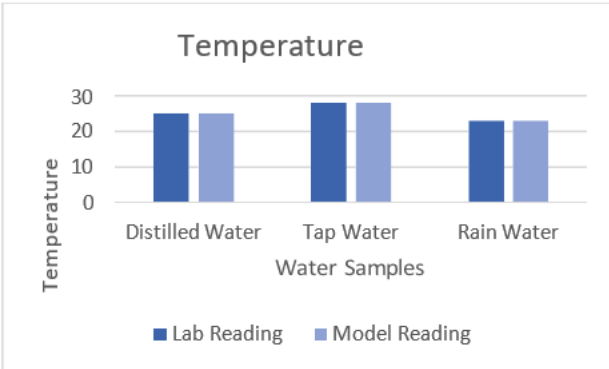
The laboratory analysis of rain water showed a pH value of 5.49, while the model result was 5.68. The slightly acidic nature of rain water may be due to dissolved atmospheric gases and pollutants. Turbidity readings were 2.8 NTU in the laboratory and 3.1 NTU in the model result, indicating the presence of dust and fine suspended particles collected from the atmosphere. The TDS values were 28 ppm and 31 ppm respectively, representing low dissolved solid content. Both readings for temperature were identical at 23°C.

The water quality analysis was carried out for three different water samples: distilled water, tap water, and rain water. The parameters analyzed were pH, turbidity, TDS, and temperature. The laboratory results were compared with the proposed IoT model results to evaluate the accuracy and performance of the smart water quality monitoring system.









V. CONCLUSION

The Smart IoT Framework for Water Intelligence provides a real-time solution to the critical challenges of water scarcity and inefficient monitoring. By integrating a Raspberry Pi controller with specialized sensors for pH, turbidity, TDS, and temperature, the system enables continuous assessment of water safety and purity. This automated approach successfully replaces slow, manual sampling with a high-frequency data collection method that transmits information wirelessly to the cloud for advanced analytics. The use of Python-based open-source software and a user-friendly dashboard allows for remote monitoring and immediate alerts when safety thresholds are crossed.

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