

Smart Water Saving System Using IOT

ANISH RAJ KUSHWAHA

UG Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, FET, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bengaluru-562112,
Karnataka, India

*Corresponding author: juug24btech27658@jainuniversity.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Water management has become an important issue due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, and population growth. Large amounts of water are wasted every day because of leakage, overflow, and inefficient monitoring systems. The Smart Water Saving System using Internet of Things (IoT) technology provides an advanced solution for monitoring and controlling water usage efficiently. The proposed system uses sensors, microcontrollers, IoT modules, and automation techniques to reduce water wastage. The system continuously monitors water levels, controls water flow automatically, and sends real-time data for monitoring. This system is economical, reliable, and suitable for domestic, industrial, and agricultural applications. The proposed model improves water conservation, reduces human effort, and increases operational efficiency. The system also helps in detecting leakage and overflow conditions quickly, thereby minimizing unnecessary water loss. Experimental analysis shows that the developed model is efficient and practical for modern water management applications.

KEYWORDS

IoT; Smart Water System; Water Conservation; Sensors; Automation; Monitoring

1. INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most important natural resources required for human survival and development. Despite the availability of water resources, improper management and wastage have created serious challenges across the world. Increasing population, urbanization, and industrial activities have increased water demand significantly. Traditional water supply systems are inefficient and often result in overflow, leakage, and unnecessary wastage.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a modern technology that enables communication between physical devices using the internet. IoT-based systems can monitor and control different parameters automatically using sensors and controllers. Smart water management systems use IoT technology to improve water conservation and operational efficiency.

The proposed Smart Water Saving System is designed to monitor water levels, control water supply automatically, detect leakage conditions, and provide real-time monitoring. The system helps in reducing water wastage and improving overall water management efficiency.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the proposed work are:

1. To reduce water wastage using automation.
2. To monitor water levels continuously.
3. To control water pumps automatically.
4. To detect leakage and overflow conditions.
5. To improve water conservation efficiency.
6. To provide real-time monitoring using IoT technology.

3. LITERATURE SURVEY

Several researchers have worked on IoT-based water management systems. Previous studies mainly focused on automatic water tank monitoring, leakage detection, and smart irrigation systems. Researchers have used various sensors and wireless communication technologies to improve monitoring accuracy.

Existing systems provide efficient water monitoring but many of them are costly and require complex maintenance. Some systems do not support real-time monitoring and automated control effectively. Researchers have also explored cloud computing and mobile applications for remote monitoring.

The proposed system aims to provide a low-cost, reliable, and efficient smart water-saving solution suitable for practical applications in homes, industries, and agriculture.

4. SYSTEM COMPONENTS

The proposed system consists of the following major components:

1. Water Level Sensor

The water level sensor is used to detect the water level in the tank continuously.

2. Flow Sensor

The flow sensor measures the rate of water flow and helps in leakage detection.

3. Arduino/NodeMCU

The microcontroller processes the sensor data and controls the system operation.

4. Relay Module

The relay module is used to control the water pump automatically.

5. IoT Module

The IoT module transmits data for remote monitoring.

6. Water Pump

The water pump is used for supplying water to the storage tank.

5. METHODOLOGY

The proposed Smart Water Saving System works based on IoT technology and automation principles. Sensors are installed in the water tank to monitor water levels continuously. The sensors send signals to the microcontroller. The microcontroller processes the data and controls the water pump using a relay module.

When the water level reaches the maximum limit, the motor is automatically switched off to prevent overflow. Similarly, when the water level decreases below the minimum level, the motor is switched on automatically.

The flow sensor monitors water flow continuously. If abnormal water flow or leakage is detected, the system sends an alert to the user. The IoT module transmits real-time data to cloud platforms or mobile applications for monitoring and analysis.

6. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The working principle of the system is based on sensor monitoring and automated control. The water level sensor detects the tank level and transmits the data to the microcontroller. The controller compares the current water level with predefined limits.

If the tank is full, the motor is turned off automatically. If the water level is low, the motor is turned on. The flow sensor measures water flow and identifies leakage conditions.

IoT technology allows users to monitor the system remotely using smartphones or computers. The system provides efficient water management and minimizes wastage.

7. ADVANTAGES

The proposed system offers several advantages:

1. Reduces water wastage.
2. Prevents overflow conditions.
3. Detects leakage quickly.
4. Reduces manual effort.
5. Provides real-time monitoring.
6. Low maintenance cost.
7. Easy installation.
8. Suitable for domestic and industrial applications.

8. APPLICATIONS

The Smart Water Saving System can be used in various sectors:

1. Residential Buildings
2. Apartments and Smart Homes
3. Industries
4. Agricultural Irrigation Systems
5. Commercial Buildings
6. Municipal Water Management Systems

The system improves water conservation and operational efficiency in all these applications.

9. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The developed system successfully monitored water levels and controlled water supply automatically. Experimental analysis showed accurate detection of water levels and leakage conditions. The motor control system effectively prevented overflow and reduced unnecessary water wastage.

The proposed model improved water management efficiency significantly compared to traditional systems. Real-time monitoring enabled users to track water usage continuously. The system was found to be economical, reliable, and suitable for practical implementation.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

Future improvements can enhance the efficiency and functionality of the system. Artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms can be integrated for predictive analysis of water usage. Mobile applications can be developed for better user interaction and monitoring.

Solar-powered systems can also be implemented to reduce energy consumption. Cloud computing and big data technologies may improve data storage and analysis capabilities.

11. CONCLUSION

The Smart Water Saving System using IoT provides an effective and reliable solution for modern water management challenges. The system continuously monitors water usage and controls water flow automatically to reduce wastage. IoT technology improves efficiency, reliability, and convenience.

The proposed system is suitable for residential, industrial, and agricultural applications. It helps in water conservation, reduces manual effort, and improves monitoring accuracy. The developed system is economical and practical for future smart city applications.

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12.1 ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION

Water conservation is becoming increasingly important in modern society. Smart technologies provide efficient solutions for reducing wastage and improving management systems. IoT-based systems help in monitoring and controlling water usage in real-time. These systems improve operational efficiency, reduce maintenance requirements, and support sustainable development. The integration of automation and sensor technologies provides better accuracy and reliability. Smart water-saving systems are essential for future smart cities and sustainable infrastructure development.

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