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Water Resource Management

D. Arun Shunmugam[1], M. Richard Kumar[2], S. Gokul[3], P. Jeya Ramanan[4]

Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering[1]

B.E Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering[2,3,4]

P. S. R Engineering College, Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract: *Water makes up about 70% of the earth's floor and is one of the most vital sources essential to maintaining life. Speedy urbanization and industrialization have led to a deterioration of water best at an alarming fee, ensuing in harrowing illnesses. Water high- quality has been conventionally estimated through expensive and time-ingesting lab and statistical analyses, which render the cutting-edge belief of real-time tracking moot. The alarming results of bad water nice necessitate an alternative approach that is quicker and inexpensive. With this motivation, this study explores a sequence of supervised device mastering algorithms to estimate the water high-quality. The proposed methodology achieves affordable accuracy the use of a minimum number of parameters to validate the possibility of its use in real time water first-class detection systems. It demonstrates the overall maintenance and management of the water quality and quantity inside a plant using modern technologies. It based on the systematic working process to reduce the man power and cost maintenance for the industrialization development.*

Keywords: Water Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

Treating water and wastewater is a global necessity for safe drinking water, sanitation and healthy aquatic systems. Additionally, the availability of high-quality water is a prerequisite for having a sustainable economy. The excessive nutrients present in municipal wastewater, such as nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) can cause eutrophication in aquatic environments thereby creating a consummate condition for algal growth. In this context, algae have been used for biological wastewater treatment since the 1950s with the objective of removing nutrients and chemical oxygen demand (COD) in open ponds and in waste stabilization ponds.

Due to the decline of natural resources and the increase of greenhouse gas emissions, algal bioproducts have been identifed as a sustainable source of biodiesel, animal feedstocks, and a wide array of biochemicals, also known as platform chemicals. Moreover, algal biodiesel was found to be a more dependable source of renewable energy than other biodiesel crops, such as soybean and palm oil, as it consumes less water and energy for its production. However, the required expertise for algal cultivation and the high cost of harvesting are the main barriers for enabling the commercial availability of algal biodiesel.

The physical, chemical, and biological responses of lakes to the climate give a variety of priceless information.

[1]. Lakes are affected directly by changes in climate:

1. due to changes in mixing regime, including lake stratification, oxygen saturation by increase in temperature, and the frequency of extreme wind events;
2. by changes in trophic structure determined by temperature; and
3. by complex interactions between temperature, nutrients, and physical forces

[2]. In recent years, waterbodies have undergone extensive change as a result of widespread qualitative and quantitative degradation.

Dissolved oxygen is a very important water quality parameter, and its variation can be wide-ranging over a period of 24 hours

[3]. When high concentrations of DO are observed, they mainly occur:

at shallow eutrophic lake systems;

1. at late spring–early summer;
2. in the morning and at noon, when high concentrations of DO are observed due to the photosynthetic

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productivity of algae and/or cyanobacteria, which are also associated with correspondingly high concentrations of Chl-a;

3. when they are associated with low values of water temperature, which favors high values of DO of saturation, except in cases that the lake has an ice cap, which favors DO consumption and the inability to replenish.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK

Water science and era is now Open access and gives fast e-book for brand spanking new findings and research directions, Papers describing development in full-scale implementations are mainly encouraged. Water science and era additionally has robust links to the new technologies. Regardless of their disciplines, wastewater management involves scientists, managers, and engineers. All these people have expertise in the scientific, technical, and other various aspects of wastewater treatment. The project helps them to understand the issues related to wastewater treatment and provides general information about wastewater and its characteristics.

- To develop machine learning model to predict the Water Quality by implementing supervised device mastering algorithms.
- To determine significant risk factors based on dataset which may lead to Water Quality.
- The project helps to understand the issues related to wastewater treatment.
- Provides general information about wastewater and its characteristics.

III. RELATED WORKS

[1] Gongming Wang ,Member, IEEE, Qing-Shan Jia , Senior Member, IEEE, Junfei Qiao, Senior Member, IEEE,Jing Bi , Senior Member, IEEE, and Meng Chu Zhou , Fellow, IEEE, In this paper we propose a Waste Water Treatment Prediction System using Machine Learning Algorithms, This work proposes a deep learning-based model predictive control (DeepMPC) to model and control the CSTR system. The proposed DeepMPC consists of a growing deep belief network (GDBN) and an optimal controller.

A continuous stirred-tank reactor (CSTR) system is widely applied in wastewater treatment processes. Its control is a challenging industrial-process-control problem due to great difficulty to achieve accurate system identification. This work proposes a deep learning-based model predictive control (DeepMPC) to model and control the CSTR system. The proposed DeepMPC consists of a growing deep belief network (GDBN) and an optimal controller. First, GDBN can automatically determine its size with transfer learning to achieve high performance in system identification, and it serves just as a predictive model of a controlled system. The model can accurately approximate the dynamics of the controlled system with a uniformly ultimately bounded error. Second, quadratic optimization is conducted to obtain an optimal controller. This work analyzes the convergence and stability of DeepMPC. Finally, the DeepMPC is used to model and control a second-order CSTR system. In the experiments, DeepMPC shows a better performance in modeling, tracking, and antidisturbance than the other state-of-the-art methods.

[2]. Haihong Ji; Jing Li; Shanshan Zhang; Qiaoling Wu "Research on Water Resources Intelligent Management of Thermal Power Plant Based on Digital Twins", In this paper we propose With the development of industry digitization, and the convergence of industry and the internet, the digital twin technology was widely used in many industries, thermal power plants were big users of water, the intelligent management of the whole plant water resource system had become inevitable. This paper expounded the digital twin theory, and the power plant in Shandong province was taken as an example, the theory and method of digital twinning were applied, advanced information technologies such as internet of things technology, cloud computing and big data analysis were used, the thermal power plant water resource intelligence management system had been constructed, the intersection and fusion among physical layer, data layer, model layer and function layer were completed, and the application of water resource intelligence management system in thermal power plants was analyzed. The results show that: this system had realized the factory water balance figure of automatic updates, water balance, dynamic test and application analysis, the water system of water, water quality of three dimensional display, dynamic analysis and evaluation, trend prediction, etc. It guided the water adjustment and optimization of the whole plant, the electricity consumption had been reduced, water use efficiency and efficiency were improved, the discharge of wastewater had been reduced, the amount of water extracted per unit of generating capacity was reduced from 1.90m 3 /MW to 1.21m 3 /MW in this plant, it could reduce the fresh water intake by about 800,000 tons per year, which had good economic and social benefits.

[3] Jian-Hua Xu; A-Ling Luo "Research on Water Resources Automatic Monitoring and Management System" , In this paper we propose Water resources monitoring has been widely used in river section, water source, groundwater, water function, social users using water, drain and sewage treatment plants, and so on. Water resources automatic monitoring and analysis technology can be divided into three aspects: data collection and analysis, data transmission, and data application and management. The application and management of water resource data is the core aspect among them. Water resources management center creates all kinds of graphics statements, reports forms and other documents through water source data analyzing and processing, and provides them to all levels of management department and users.

[4] Rob Jamieson, Wendy Krkosek, Leah Boutilier and Graham Gagnon "Literature Review of Wastewater Treatment Design and Performance in the Far North" In this paper we propose The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment developed the Municipal Wastewater Effluent Strategy in 2009. The Strategy aims to provide a harmonized national framework for managing wastewater. It was identified that the Far North, due to its extreme climatic conditions and remoteness, would require careful consideration in order to produce a viable means to improve human and environmental health protection. The North was therefore given a 5-year window to conduct research in order to develop feasible standards and an approach that will protect human and environmental health. The objectives of this report are to provide a snapshot of the current regulatory framework and types of systems that exist in the North, conduct a literature review on the performance of existing systems in cold climates, and provide a summary and gap analysis of the current modeling approaches used for lagoon and wetland design in cold climates.

[5] DongWang SvenThunéll UlrikaLindberg LiliJiang JohanTrygg MatsTysklind NabilSoui, Biological In this Paper we propose wastewater treatment using algae–bacteria consortia for nutrient uptake and resource recovery is a 'paradigm shift' from the mainstream wastewater treatment process to mitigate pollution and promote circular economy. The symbiotic relationship between algae and bacteria is complex in open or closed biological wastewater treatment systems.

[6] TUOYUAN CHENG , FOUZI HARROU, (Member, IEEE), FARID KADRI, YING SUN , AND TOROVE LEIKNES "Forecasting of Wastewater Treatment Plant Key Features Using Deep Learning-Based Models" IEEE Access 2020. This paper proposes an accurate forecast of wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) key features can comprehend and predict the plant behavior to support process design and controls, improve system reliability, reduce operational costs, and endorse optimization of overall performances.

[7] **Senthil kumar mohan, chandrasegar thirumalai and Gautam Srivastva, "Effective Water Quality Prediction Using Hybrid Machine Learning Techniques" IEEE Access 2019.** In this paper, we propose a novel method that aims at finding significant features by applying machine learning techniques resulting in improving the accuracy in the prediction of cardiovascular disease. The prediction model is introduced with different combinations of features and several known classification techniques. We produce an enhanced performance level with an accuracy level of 88.7% through the prediction model for Water Quality with the hybrid random forest with a linear model.

[8] Sofia Deodoro dos Santos Camata PUC Campinas Orandi Falsarella Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas (PUC-Campinas) Duarcides Mariosa Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas (PUC-Campinas) Ruben Danilo Bourdon-Garcia "culture, education and water resources management: a literature review highlighting new research opportunities" Given that water is a conditioning and irreplaceable element to the existence of life on Earth, equally present and future populations also depend on water to ensure their continuity and economic activities, biological and sociocultural factors that develop. Based on a review of the scientific literature available in EBSCO and Web of Science databases, this study aimedto investigate and discuss the existing relationships between culture and education in thecontext of water resources management. We conducted a systematic literature review technique in conjunction with a bibliometric analysis with the support of Rayyan,Microsoft Excel, and VOSviewer software.

III. METHODOLOGY

System Architecture is the conceptual model that defines the structure, behaviour, views of the system. It is a formal description and representation of a system, organized in a way that supports the structure and behaviour of the system.

In its existing applications, the plants to be controlled are either defined by means of continuous or discrete-time systems, and the predictive fashions are regularly decided through combining a few classical nonlinear devices.
But, maximum plant life is nonlinear systems with sturdy nonlinearities, mainly industrial processes. it is vital to well known the fact that the dynamic behaviors of a plant are very hard to accurately approximate through using best present predictive models. Consequently, how to layout extra accurate predictive fashions is turning into a key and thorny trouble. Its resolution can facilitate the improvement of MPC programs.

Limitation:

- More human resources were needed for the plant.
- Maintenance will be mostly in manual way.
- Use of modern technologies is limited.

The proposed system can routinely determine its length with switch learning to gain excessive performance in system identification, and it serves just as a predictive model of a managed machine. The version can accurately approximate the dynamics of the controlled gadget with a uniformly in the end bounded errors. Second, quadratic optimization is conducted to reap a highest quality controller. This painting analyzes the stability and maintenance. Creating innovative, sustainable methods for treating wastewater, without harming the environment. Treatment processes for wastewater (biological, industrial, physic-chemical) includes resource recovery and residuals management.

Advantages

- Management of waste water treatment process.
- Use of learning process to acquire best quality.
- Environmental issues will be reduced.
- Human resource needed in very less number.
- Usage of automated way will bring us more advantage.

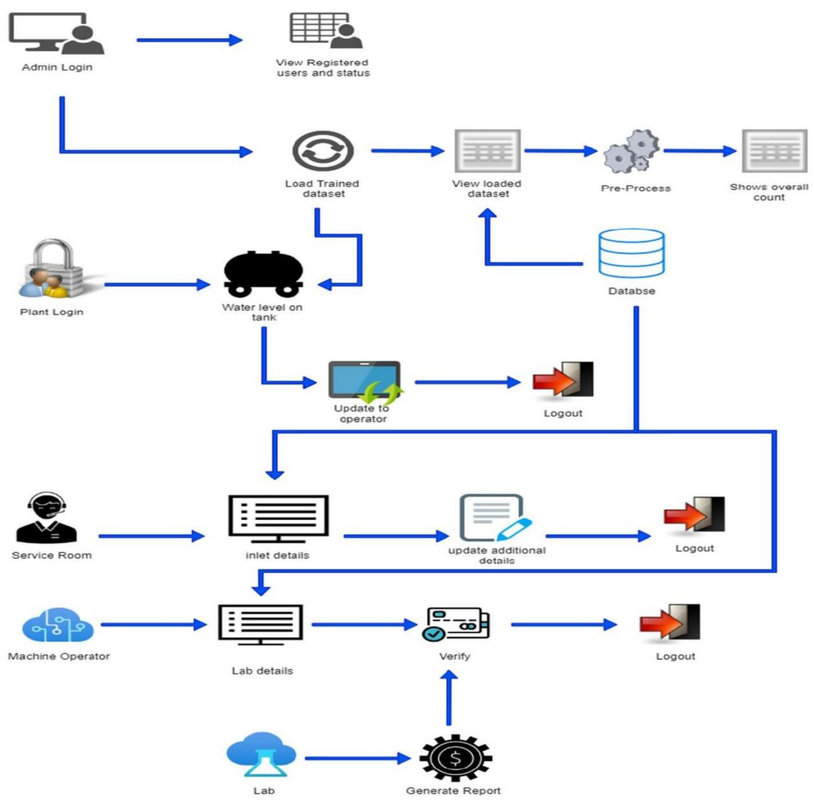

Fig.1: Block Diagram of System Architecture

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Dataset collection is collecting data which contains Admin Details, Plant Details, Service-Room Details, Machine Operator Details. Attributes selection process selects the useful attributes for the prediction of Waste Water Quality. After identifying the available data resources, they are further selected, cleaned, made into the desired form. Different classification techniques as stated will be applied on pre processed data to predict the accuracy of Waste Water. Accuracy measure compares the accuracy of the classifier.

System Design is the process of designing the architecture, components, and interfaces for a system so that it meets the end-user requirements. It is important for defining the product and its architecture.

3.1 States

Admin will register the user and status shown in fig.2. Then data will loaded as a three segments such as water pollution, water quality, water probably based on the trained dataset into the database. The loaded dataset has been viewed by the admin, Once the dataset set has loaded then it has been updated on the water level of tanks, Then the different datasets data sets of records will combined and send for pre-processing if it has been done then the overall count of dataset has been counted from the pre- processing.

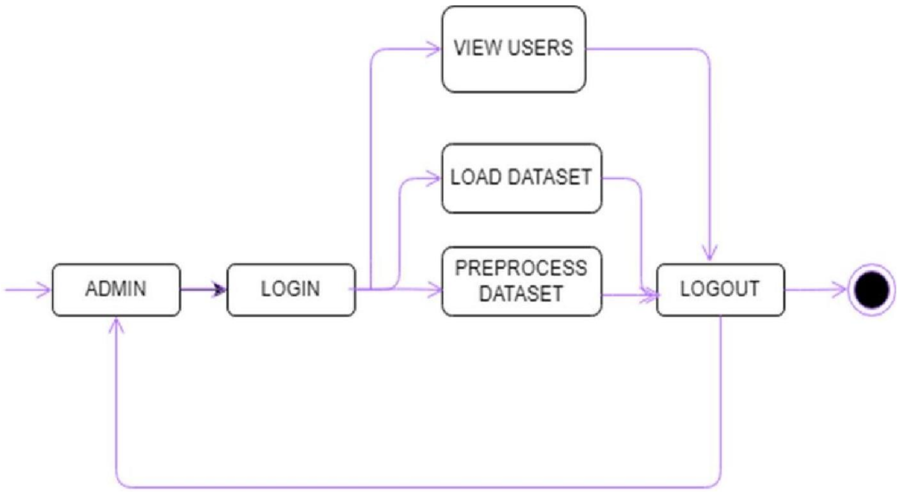

Fig.2 Admin Module

In this module login their details. Plant module contains updates the loaded dataset from the admin. Then the updated data has been updated to the operator to do the further process. The updated data has been stored in the database, refer in fig3.3

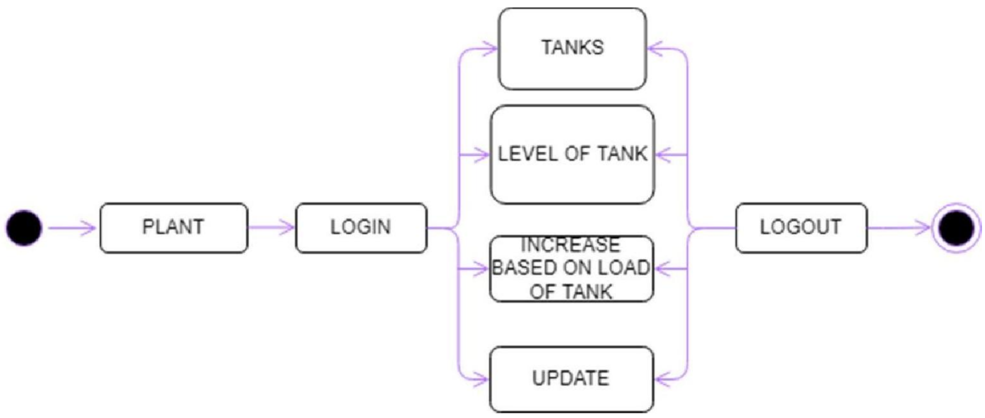

Fig.3. Plant Module

The Service Module login their details. Service room get the updates and uploaded data from admin and plant modules, shows in fig. 4.

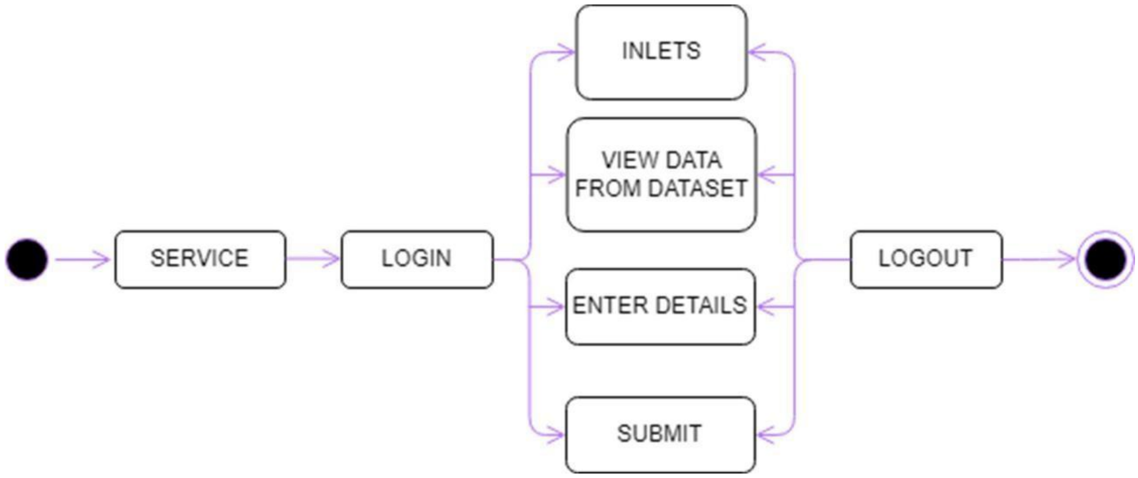

Fig.4 : Service Module

They provides the inlet details and they update the needed additional details based on the quality of water. The updated details has been stored.

The Machine operator login with their lab details then verify the details with the lab reports. The lab will get the updated details from the admin and service room it compare the trained dataset with the updated data.

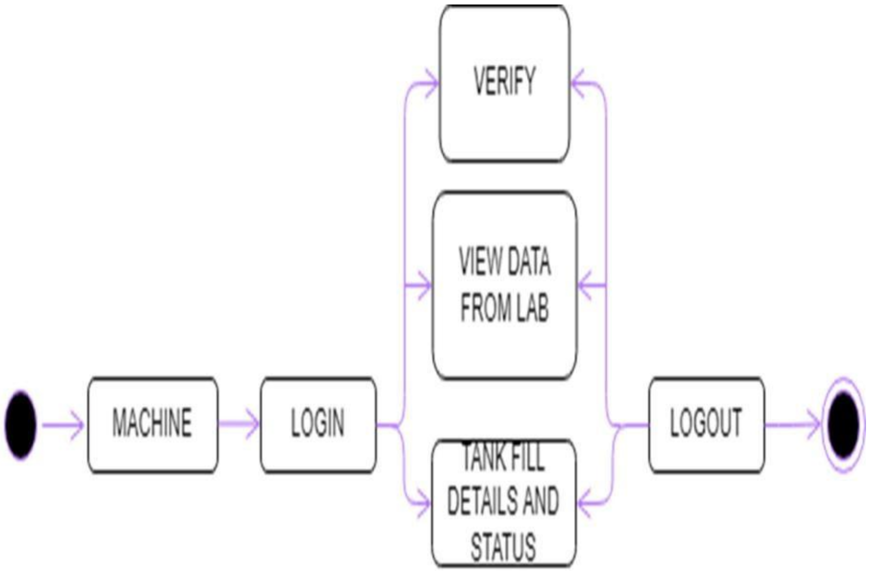

Fig.5 : Machine Module

Then they will make a prediction and they finalized the records and generate the final reports from the processes has been done. Then the finalized records has been updated to the admin.

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Dataset Collection

STEP 1:

Initially, we collect a dataset for our Water Quality prediction system. The dataset used for this project is Water Resources Management.

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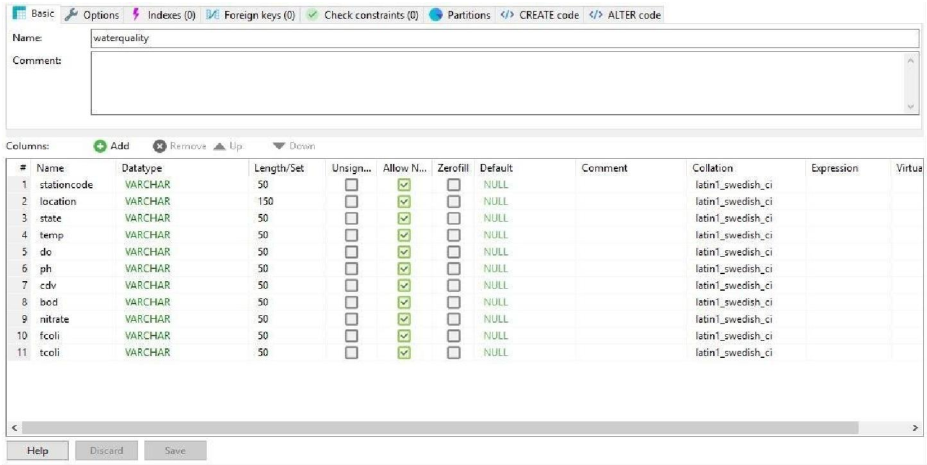


Basic | Options | Indexes (0) | Foreign keys (0) | Check constraints (0) | Partitions | CREATE code | ALTER code

Name: waterquality

Comment:

Columns: Add | Remove | Up | Down

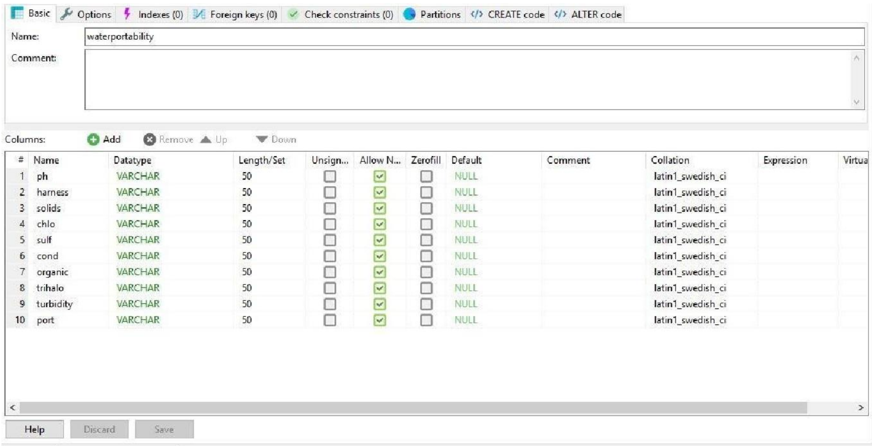
#	Name	Datatype	Length/Set	Unsign...	Allow N...	Zerofill	Default	Comment	Collation	Expression	Virtua
1	stationcode	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
2	location	VARCHAR	150	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
3	state	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
4	temp	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
5	do	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
6	ph	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
7	cdv	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
8	bod	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
9	nitrate	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
10	fcoli	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
11	tcoli	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		

Help | Discard | Save

Fig.6 : Water Quality Dataset

In this dataset consist of water quality present in the tank water.

This water quality dataset uploaded in admin panel



Basic | Options | Indexes (0) | Foreign keys (0) | Check constraints (0) | Partitions | CREATE code | ALTER code

Name: waterportability

Comment:

Columns: Add | Remove | Up | Down

#	Name	Datatype	Length/Set	Unsign...	Allow N...	Zerofill	Default	Comment	Collation	Expression	Virtua
1	ph	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
2	harness	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
3	solids	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
4	chlo	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
5	sulf	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
6	cond	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
7	organic	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
8	trihalo	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
9	turbidity	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
10	port	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		

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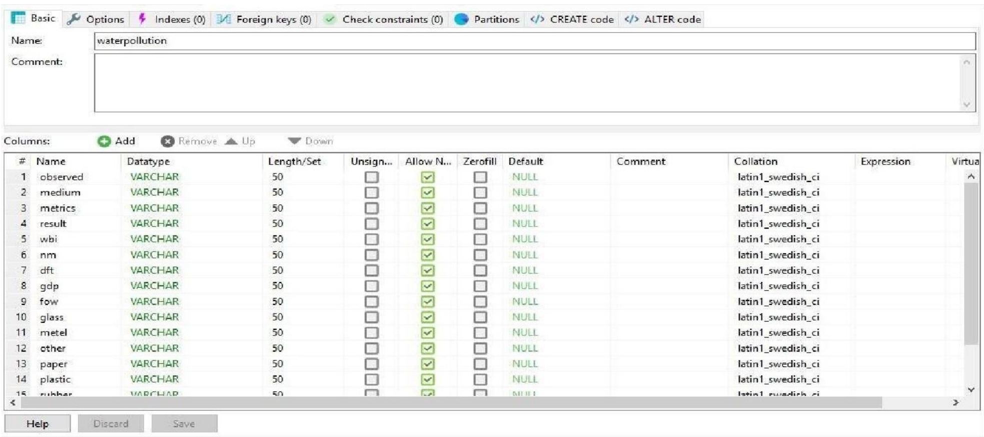
STEP 2:

Fig 7: Water Portability Dataset

This dataset consist of water Portability present in the tank water.

This water quality dataset uploaded in Plant panel

STEP 3:



Basic | Options | Indexes (0) | Foreign keys (0) | Check constraints (0) | Partitions | CREATE code | ALTER code

Name: waterpollution

Comment:

Columns: Add | Remove | Up | Down

#	Name	Datatype	Length/Set	Unsign...	Allow N...	Zerofill	Default	Comment	Collation	Expression	Virtua
1	observed	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
2	medium	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
3	metrics	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
4	result	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
5	wbi	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
6	nm	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
7	dft	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
8	gdp	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
9	fow	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
10	glass	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
11	metel	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
12	other	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
13	paper	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
14	plastic	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		
15	rubber	VARCHAR	50	☐	☑	☐	NULL		latin1_swedish_ci		

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Fig 8: Water Pollution Dataset

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This dataset consist of water Pollution present in the tank water.
This water quality dataset uploaded in Machine Operator panel.

STEP 4:

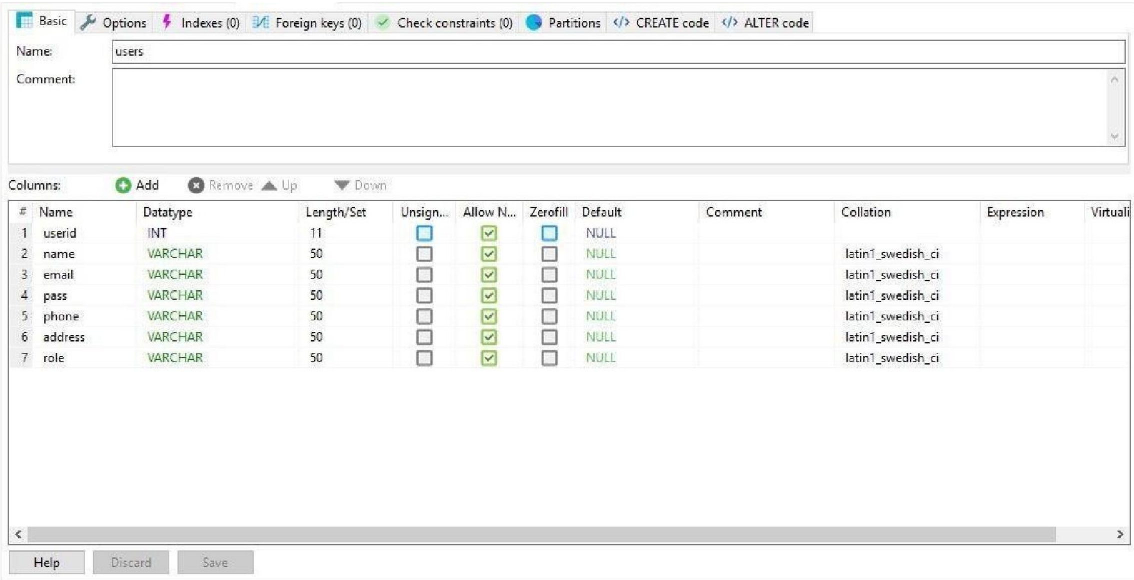

Fig 9: User Dataset

This dataset consist of User D present in the Dataset.
This user dataset uploaded in Service Room panel

STEP 5:

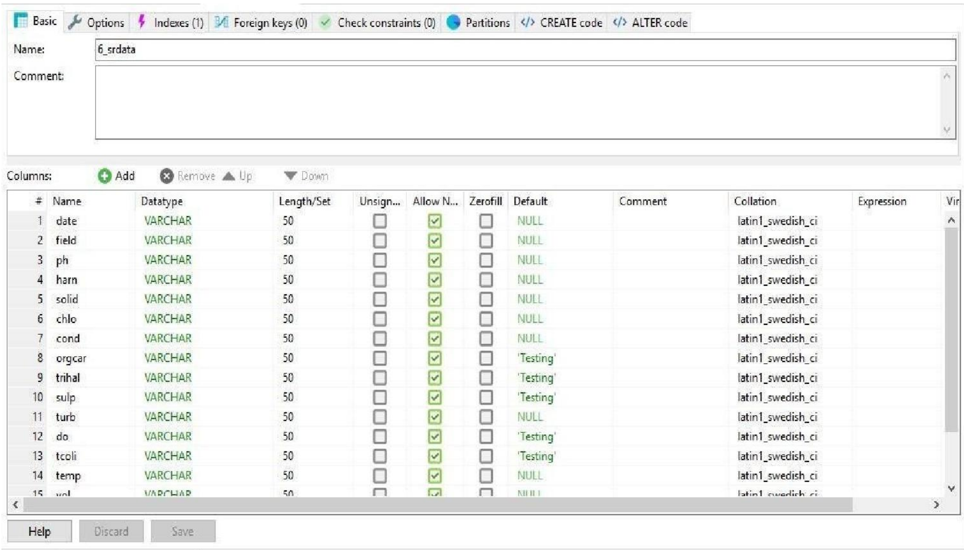

Fig 10: Source Dataset

This dataset all data will be Tested.
This source dataset uploaded in Service Room panel.

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STEP 6:

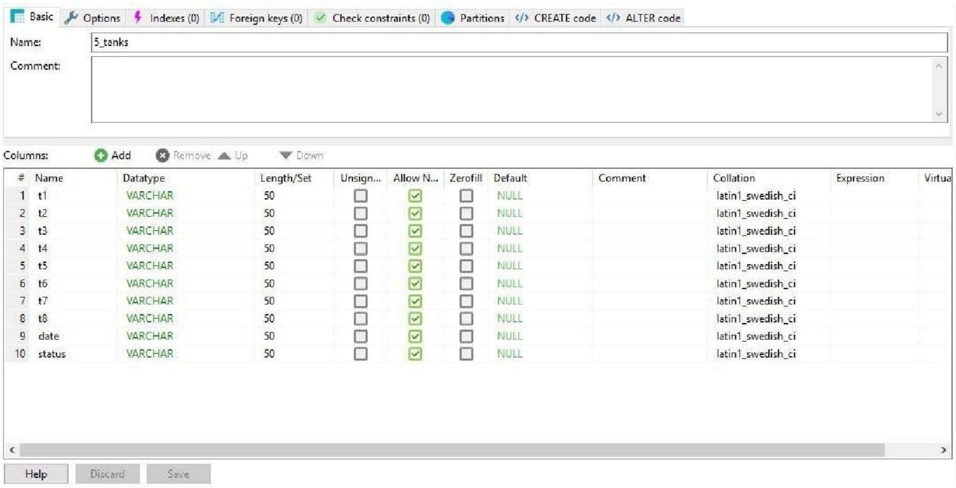

Fig 11: Tank Dataset Collection

This dataset contains all the data of Tank Water.

The predicted Data sent to admin panel

4.2. Data Pre-Processing

Data Pre-Processing is an important step for the creation of a machine learning model. Initially, data may not be clean or in the required format for the model which can cause misleading outcomes. In pre-processing of data, we transform data into our required format. It is used to deal with noises, duplicates, and missing values of the dataset. Data pre-processing has the activities like importing datasets, attribute scaling, etc. Preprocessing of data is required for improving the accuracy of the model.

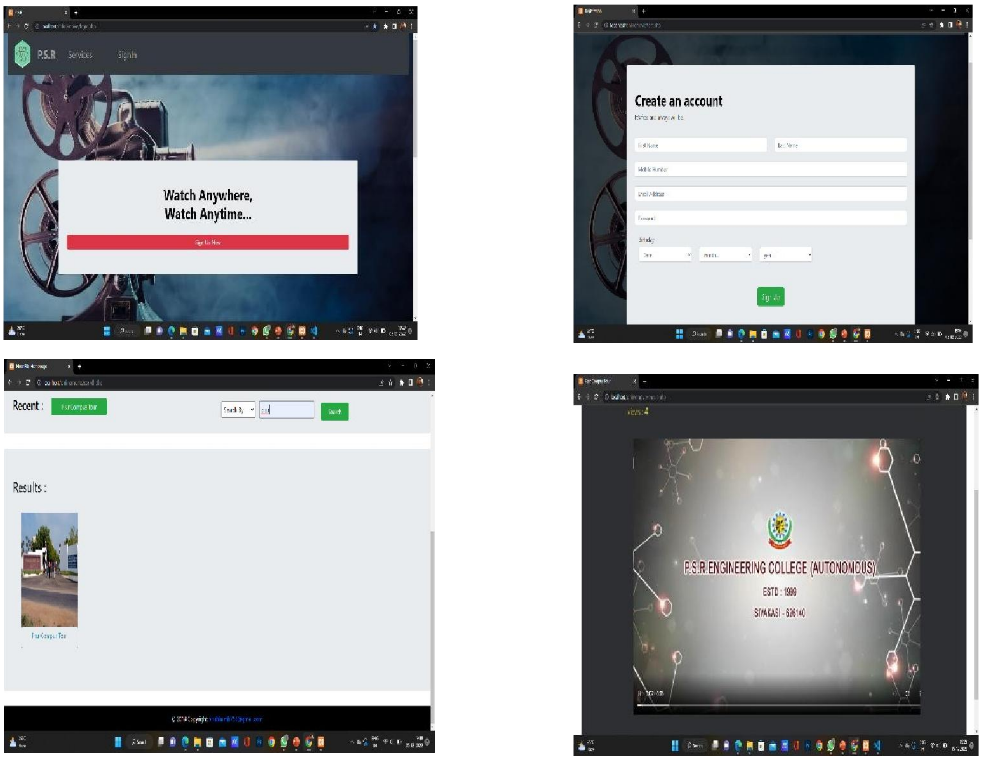

Fig.3 various stages of Output pages

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V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The results show that people are watching less TV, which supports the hypothesis that there is a significant negative correlation between intention to use VPs and TV watching time. The intention to use VPs has a significant positive correlation with giving/sharing opinions, sharing video content, and creation of video content, but has no significant relationship to video mixes or modification. It is found that people who use VPs and consume less television spend more time on online surfing and online video watching time. The prefetching of videos can be improved by using scalable video coding efficiently and also by predicting users' behavior. Digital media continues to evolve as new tools emerge, consumers make new demands, and the quality and accessibility of the technologies improve. The rise of mobile video, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and the more refined use of data analytics will all influence the future of digital media.

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