Energy Efficient for Web of Things Based on Reconfigurable Smart Quality Management Scheme

N. Prasanna Moorthi¹, V. Mathivananr²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Information Technology, AMET University, Chennai ² Department of Computer Science, ARM college of Engineering and Technology, Chennai

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article history:	Since the powerful and productive arrangement of water quality observing (WQM) are basic usage for the issue of contaminated water all inclusive, with expanding in the advancement of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) innovation in the Internet of Things (IoT) condition, ongoing water quality checking is remotely checked by methods for continuous information obtaining, transmission and handling. This paper exhibits a reconfigurable brilliant sensor interface gadget for water quality checking framework in an IoT situation. The brilliant WQM framework comprises of Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) outline board, sensors, Zigbee based remote correspondence module and (PC). The FPGA board is the center part of the proposed framework and it is customized in fast incorporated circuit equipment depiction dialect (VHDL) and C programming dialect utilizing Quartus II programming and Qsys instrument. The proposed WQM framework gathers the five parameters of water information, for example, water pH, water level, turbidity, carbon dioxide (CO2) on the surface of water and water temperature in parallel and progressively premise with fast from numerous distinctive sensor hubs.
Received Oct 14, 2017 Revised Dec 11, 2017 Accepted Jan 2, 2018	
Keywords:	
Energy Field Programmable Quality Management Reconfigurable	
	Copyright © 2018 Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science. All rights reserved.
Corresponding Author:	
N. Prasanna Moorthi, Research Scholar, Department of Information Technology, AMET University	

Chennai.

1. INTRODUCTION

This framework empowers the collaboration between people or PCs and the encompassing condition through remote connection. Despite the fact that the WSNs were utilized as a part of military and overwhelming mechanical applications initially, the present WSN applications are utilized for various purposes from the light modern to substantial mechanical frameworks [1]. The WSN framework enables clients to screen and control the associated gadgets from the base station through various remote correspondence principles, for example, WiFi, General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Bluetooth, Zigbee, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), and cell advancements [2].

The clients can screen the information through a remote system which can be outlined in light of one of those remote correspondence guidelines. The benefits of WSN are low power utilization, repetitive information procurement, remote checking, quick system foundation, wide scope zone, and high observing exactness and low obligation cycle. Subsequently, the WSN to this present reality is for all intents and purposes boundless from physical security, ecological observing and atmosphere changes, situating and following and human services to strategic, limitation, et cetera [3]. The Internet of Things (IoT) was created in parallel to WSNs and is a physical system which associates all things keeping in mind the end goal to trade the information and data through the information detecting gadgets, for example, sensors, actuators and PCs in accordance with pertinent conventions. In other word, numerous things are associated into systems in some frame [4]. The points of savvy, recognizing, observing, finding, following and controlling things are

accomplished by IoTs. There is an assortment of IoT applications, for example, RFID labels, sensor innovation, portable innovation and other shrewd advancements. The coordination of cheap and low controlled sensors into IoT is a noteworthy development of WSNs [5].

The WSN in IoT applications empowers the data and correspondence frameworks imperceptibly installed in the earth since the sensor arrange empowers individuals to cooperate with this present reality remotely. As of late, a natural checking framework in light of WSN framework utilizing distinctive remote correspondence models has pulled in concentrated intrigue. Jing composed a remote observing framework for water supply in view of GPRS utilizing PIC microcontroller [6].

2. PROPOSED METHOD

The exploration ought to be performed to accomplish a wide space for advancement in the vast number of vitality obliged sensor hubs in an unattended situation. In this way, a low-control, minimal effort single-chip completely incorporated self-ruling System On-Chip based remote sensor hub is required to tackle these issues. In the proposed shrewd WQM framework, the water quality checking framework comprises of a gathering of sensors to screen the water parameters, for example, water level, water temperature, carbon dioxide (CO2) on the surface of water, turbidity of water and water pH esteem [7],[8]. Right off the bat, the sensors distinguish the water parameters, and after that the information is processed on Altera DE1-SoC board utilizing Very High Speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language (VHDL) programming dialect and C codes. A while later, the registered information is transmitted remotely to the base station where the client can screen the water parameters through Zigbee remote correspondence module. In the proposed keen WQM framework [9],[10], a reconfigurable savvy sensor interface gadget that coordinates information gathering, information preparing, and remote transmission is composed. In the proposed shrewd WQM framework, the ultrasonic sensor is observed the water level. This ultrasonic sensor is worked by producing high-recurrence sonic wave at consistent time interim beginning from the front of the transducer [11].

The sonic waves are reflected by a protest and gotten back in the transducer. The time interim amongst discharging and accepting sound waves is relative to the separation between the transducer and the question can be figured. As the ultrasonic sensor is utilizing sound wave rather than light wave, it is more reasonable for detecting uneven surface [12], for example, water surface.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 and 2 show the measurements taken by pH and temperature sensors both with the proposed system and the portable sensors during 10000 seconds. The data almost coincide with each other except the first values of pH meter due to the negligible shift of sensor response.



Figure 1. pH Measurement



Figure 2. Temperature Measurement

4. CONCLUSION

The proposed brilliant WQM arrangement of single chip answer for interface transducers to sensor organize utilizing FPGA is given remote technique by utilizing a remote XBee module. The aftereffects of the five parameters of water quality are checked that the framework accomplished the dependability and attainability of utilizing it for the real observing purposes. The water temperature may change from 0 to 0.4 Degree Celsius relying upon the speed of the encompassing air temperature cycles. The time interim of checking can be changed relying upon the need. By presenting the FPGA board, the proposed framework acquires high execution speed and reusable Intellectual Property (IP) plan. The proposed framework will help with ensuring the biological condition of water assets. The savvy WQM framework limits the time and expenses in recognizing water quality of a supply as a feature of the ecological administration. The WSN system will be produced later on involving more number of hubs to expand the scope goes.

REFERENCES

- M. Jing, "The Design of Wireless Remote Monitoring System of Water Supply Based on GPRS," Computer Science and Society (ISCCS), 2011 International Symposium on, Kota Kinabalu, pp. 29-31, 2011.
- [2] A. Purohit and U. Gokhale, "Real Time Water Quality Measurement System based on GSM," IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering (IOSR-JECE), vol/issue: 9(3), pp. 63-67, 2014.
- [3] N. N. Beri, "Wireless Sensor Network Based System Design for Chemical Parameter Monitoring in Water," International Journal of Electronics, Communication & Soft Computing Science and Engineering, vol/issue: 3(6).
- [4] S. C. Hsia, et al., "Remote monitoring and smart sensing for water meter system and leakage detection," IET Wireless Sensor Syst., vol/issue: 2(4), pp. 402-408, 2012.
- [5] Q. Chi, et al., "A Reconfigurable Smart Sensor Interface for Industrial WSN in IoT Environment," in IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics, vol/issue: 10(2), pp. 1417-1425, 2014.
- [6] F. Ciancetta, et al., "Plug-n-play Smart Sensor based on Web Service," IEEE Sensors J., vol/issue: 7(5), pp. 882-889, 2007.
- [7] Manickasankari N., et al., "Ontology based Semantic Web technologies in E-learning environment using protégé," Indian Journal of Science and Technology, vol/issue: 7(S6), pp. 64-67, 2014.
- [8] Ganeshkumar K., et al., "An Inception of DDoS Attacks for Popular Websites-Identifying on Application-Layer," Indian Journal of Science and Technology, vol/issue: 8(1), 2016.
- [9] Barman S., *et al.*, "Clustering Techniques for Software Engineering," *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science*, vol/issue: 4(2), pp. 465-472, 2016.
- [10] Barai D. K., et al., "Information Base Security Threats and Challenges in Information Forensic: A Survey," Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, vol/issue: 1(2), pp. 406-410, 2016.
- [11] Londhe S. and Mahajan S., "Effective and Efficient Way of Reduce Dependency on Dataset with the Help of Mapreduce on Big Data," *TELKOMNIKA*, vol/issue: 15(1), pp. 171-176, 2015.
- [12] Gyan P., "Secure and Efficient Audit Service Outsourcing for Data Integrity in clouds," International Journal of MC Square Scientific Research, vol/issue: 6(1), pp. 50-60, 2014.