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Cloud-Integrated AI-Enhanced Software IoT Framework for Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring and E. Coli Prediction via Wireless Sensor Networks

[1*]Rajababu Budda, [2]Kannan Srinivasan, [3]Guman Singh Chauhan, [4]Rahul Jadon, [5]Venkata Surya Teja Gollapalli and [6]Karthick.M

[1]IBM, San Francisco, California, USA
[2]Senior Software Engineer, Saiana Technologies Inc, New Jersey, USA
[3]John Tesla Inc, Texas,USA
[4]Cargurus, USA
[5]Senior System Engineer, Centene Management Company LLC, Missouri, USA,
[6]Nandha College of Technology, Erode

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Abstract

The increasing concerns over waterborne diseases highlight the necessity of real-time water quality monitoring and contamination prediction systems. This paper proposes a cloud-integrated AI-enhanced software IoT framework for real-time water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction via wireless sensor networks. The system leverages IoT sensors to measure key water quality parameters such as TDS, pH, and dissolved oxygen, transmitting the collected data wirelessly to the cloud via LoRaWAN technology for secure storage and processing. The data undergoes pre-processing to handle missing values, normalize features, and remove outliers. The Random Forest (RF) model is then applied to predict the likelihood of E. Coli contamination based on the water quality parameters. The results are displayed on a web dashboard, providing real-time predictions and triggering alerts when contamination levels exceed safe thresholds. This integrated approach ensures scalable, accurate, and timely decision-making, allowing local authorities to take immediate action when contamination risks are identified. The framework's novelty lies in its combination of machine learning, IoT sensors, and cloud computing to deliver continuous water safety monitoring. The performance of the proposed system is evaluated using the Water Quality Monitoring Dataset, achieving 99% accuracy, 98% precision, 97.5% recall, 98.5% F1-Score, and an AUC-ROC of 98.7%. These results demonstrate the potential of the framework to improve water quality management and public health protection.

Keywords: *Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring, E. Coli Prediction, IoT Sensor Networks, Cloud Computing, Random Forest Machine Learning*

1. Introduction

Real-time water quality monitoring is essential for safeguarding aquatic ecosystems and public health, especially in areas prone to contamination from industrial, agricultural, and urban pollution sources [1]. Traditional water quality assessment depends on manual sampling and laboratory analysis, which are labour-intensive, costly, and often slow [2]. These delays can increase the risk of waterborne diseases and environmental harm [3]. To overcome these issues, integrating Internet of Things (IoT) devices, machine learning, and cloud computing offers a promising approach for continuous and rapid water quality monitoring [4].

The proposed framework employs AI-driven IoT sensor networks for real-time data acquisition and early prediction of E. Coli contamination, a critical indicator of microbial water safety [5]. Various methods exist for water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction, including statistical techniques and machine learning models like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Decision Trees [6]. However, many rely on offline batch processing, limiting their ability to support instant decision-making [7]. Additionally, scalability and handling heterogeneous data sources remain challenges in decentralized monitoring systems [8]. Predictive accuracy often degrades when dealing with high-dimensional, noisy, and nonlinear water quality data [9].

Our framework integrates real-time IoT sensor networks with cloud computing and an AI-enhanced Random Forest model, known for robustness in complex

*Corresponding author's ORCID ID: 0000-0000-0000-0000
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data environments [10]. Cloud integration enables scalable deployment and near-instantaneous data analysis [11]. The Random Forest algorithm efficiently captures nonlinear relationships among water quality parameters, improving contamination prediction [12]. By combining IoT, machine learning, and cloud computing, this system offers an efficient and scalable solution for real-time water quality monitoring [13]. Ultimately, it advances traditional water monitoring methods to support safer water management and public health [14]. Real-time monitoring not only detects contamination quickly but also enables proactive water management through continuous data streams [15]. IoT sensors like pH meters, turbidity sensors, temperature probes, and microbial detectors enhance data granularity and representativeness [16]. However, challenges in sensor calibration, power, data reliability, and maintenance must be addressed for sustainable operation [17].

Machine learning algorithms process large volumes of heterogeneous IoT data to extract meaningful patterns and predictive insights overlooked by traditional methods [18]. Among these, Random Forest excels in handling nonlinear, noisy data and preventing overfitting [19]. It also provides feature importance insights, identifying critical environmental parameters influencing contamination [20]. Cloud computing offers scalable storage and computation, facilitating real-time data access for stakeholders [21]. Remote deployment of analytics and machine learning models enables continuous updates without interrupting field operations [22]. Centralized cloud processing improves efficiency across large or dispersed monitoring networks [23]. The use of AI, IoT, and cloud computing aligns with smart city and sustainability goals for improved resource management and public health protection [24]. Beyond E. Coli, such systems can detect heavy metals, nitrates, and emerging pollutants, expanding their utility [25]. Real-time data supports regulatory compliance, emergency responses, and public awareness, fostering transparency [26].

Challenges remain, including data privacy, sensor interoperability, and standardization for consistent data quality across deployments [27]. Addressing these requires collaboration among scientists, engineers, data experts, and policymakers balancing technology and ethics [28]. Ongoing research is vital to improve sensors, machine learning models, and cloud infrastructures tailored to water quality monitoring [29]. Recent studies demonstrate IoT, AI, and cloud integration improves prediction accuracy, response times, and reduces operational costs [30]. Pilot projects using AI-powered sensor networks have effectively identified contamination hotspots and predicted pollution events [31]. Real-time analytics also enhance water distribution management by detecting leaks and unauthorized use, aiding conservation [32]. This framework offers a unified platform for sensor data acquisition, cloud processing, and AI modelling [33]. Its modular design supports scalability and adaptability to diverse water sources and conditions [34]. Random Forest's capacity to handle multi-source and dynamic data improves real-world applicability [35]. Providing continuous, accurate water quality data and predictive insights empowers utilities, agencies, and communities to make informed decisions [36]. The framework encourages integration of additional sensors and analytics, ensuring ongoing relevance and effectiveness [37]. Ultimately, the convergence of IoT, AI, and cloud computing in this system represents a transformative step in global water resource protection [38].

Research Objectives

- Evaluate the overall objective of the proposed framework, which is to develop a cloud-integrated AI-enhanced software IoT framework for real-time water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction using wireless sensor networks.
- Examine the Water Quality Monitoring Dataset, which includes critical water quality parameters such as TDS, pH, temperature, chlorophyll, and dissolved oxygen, along with labeled data for E. Coli contamination prediction.
- Apply the Random Forest (RF) machine learning method to predict the E. Coli contamination risk based on water quality parameters, enhancing the framework's ability to identify waterborne pathogens.
- Integrate cloud-based data storage and real-time sensor data transmission via LoRaWAN, ensuring scalable and efficient processing of water quality data for continuous monitoring and prediction.

Organization of the Paper

The paper structure is as follows: the Abstract provides an introduction to the proposed framework and performance. Section 1- Introduction highlights the importance of job fit prediction in HR management. Section 2 -Related Works covers existing models and their limitations. Section 3 - Methodology outlines the dataset, preprocessing, RNN training, and evaluation process, Section 4 - Results and Discussion presents the proposed framework performance and comparisons with the existing models.

2.Related Works

Recent advancements in water quality monitoring have highlighted the increasing importance of real-time systems capable of detecting and predicting contamination levels [39]. The use of IoT-based systems for monitoring various water quality parameters has been extensively explored, emphasizing the challenges associated with traditional water testing methods, particularly their time constraints and inability to provide real-time data [40]. This foundation supports integrating sensor networks and cloud computing to enable continuous water quality assessment and timely detection of potential contamination risks [41]. Frameworks for E. Coli prediction using machine learning algorithms have demonstrated the potential of support vector machines (SVM) and neural networks (ANN) to predict contamination levels in water bodies [42]. The gap in real-time prediction is addressed by integrating Random Forest (RF) models for accurate predictions in real-time, leveraging cloud-based processing for scalability [43].

Cloud-based IoT frameworks have been introduced for water quality monitoring, focusing on real-time data transmission and analysis [44]. While these approaches show promise in scaling the monitoring process, some models lack advanced AI-based prediction techniques for contamination risks [45]. Improvements are made by incorporating AI models such as Random Forest to predict E. Coli contamination, ensuring timely and accurate decision-making [46]. The combination of IoT sensors, cloud computing, and AI-enhanced machine learning models results in more robust and scalable systems [47]. Artificial intelligence has also been applied using decision trees and regression models to predict contamination levels, although challenges remain in real-time monitoring and accuracy within dynamic environments [48].

Machine learning techniques, including decision trees and neural networks, have been reviewed for predicting various water quality parameters [49]. These methods contribute to contamination level prediction but often lack scalability and struggle to handle dynamic real-time sensor data [50]. Cloud-integrated AI-enhanced frameworks address these limitations by enabling real-time data processing and scalability, using Random Forest and IoT technologies to predict E. Coli contamination efficiently [51]. The potential of cloud computing in water quality monitoring systems has been recognized, with a need for better integration with machine learning models to enhance prediction accuracy [52]. The integration of Random Forest for E. Coli prediction, combined with IoT sensor networks and cloud processing, offers a scalable, efficient, and accurate solution for real-time water quality monitoring.

2.1 Problem Statement

The proposed framework aims to address the limitations of traditional water quality monitoring systems, which rely on manual sampling and lack real-time processing capabilities [53]. Existing methods often struggle with scalability, accuracy, and timely prediction of E. Coli contamination [54]. The inability to integrate IoT sensors, cloud computing, and advanced machine learning models hinders effective real-time decision-making [55]. By incorporating Random Forest models, IoT technologies, and cloud processing, the framework offers a scalable, accurate, and efficient solution for continuous water quality assessment [56]. This integration ensures timely predictions and improved water safety management [57]. Moreover, current systems face challenges in handling high-dimensional data from multiple sensor sources in real time [58]. Addressing these challenges is critical to enable proactive interventions and ensure sustainable water resource management [59].

3. Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring and E. Coli Prediction Framework

The proposed framework integrates IoT sensors deployed in water bodies to continuously measure water quality parameters like TDS, pH, and dissolved oxygen. The collected data is transmitted wirelessly via LoRaWAN to the cloud for secure storage and processing. This data undergoes pre-processing to handle missing values, normalize features, and remove outliers, followed by prediction using a Random Forest (RF) model to assess E. Coli contamination levels. The results are displayed on a web dashboard, triggering alerts when contamination risks exceed safe thresholds, enabling timely decision-making by local authorities. The model is periodically retrained with new data to maintain its accuracy and adapt to changing conditions as shown in Figure 1.

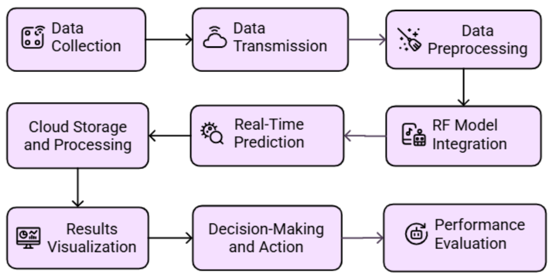

Figure 1: Architectural Diagram

IoT Sensors continuously measure water quality parameters and transmit the data via LoRaWAN to the Cloud. In the cloud, the data undergoes pre-processing, which includes handling missing values, normalization, and outlier detection. Once the data is pre-processed, it is fed into a Random Forest (RF) model to predict E. Coli contamination levels. The results, including predictions on water safety, are then visualized on a web-based interface. Alerts are triggered based on contamination levels, and local authorities can access the information in real-time for timely action. The cloud storage ensures that large amounts of data can be processed efficiently, and the system can scale as the number of sensors increases.

3.1 Dataset Description of the Proposed Framework

The Water Quality Monitoring Dataset used in the proposed framework consists of data collected from IoT sensors deployed in water bodies. The dataset includes various water quality parameters such as TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), pH, temperature, chlorophyll, and dissolved oxygen. These parameters are essential for assessing the overall health of water bodies and identifying potential contamination risks. Additionally, the dataset contains labelled data for E. Coli contamination levels, with categories such as safe, low risk, and high risk. This data is continuously updated, allowing for real-time water quality predictions and timely decision-making.

3.2 Data Pre-processing Steps with Formulas

Handling Missing Data: Missing values are handled using mean imputation, where missing values are replaced by the mean of the non-missing data points for that feature: The formula is shown in Eqn (1):

$$Imputed\ Value = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Feature_i}{n} \tag{1}$$

where n is the number of non-missing values.

Normalization: To ensure that all features have the same scale, the dataset is normalized using Min-Max Scaling, where each feature is scaled to the range $[0,1]$: The formula is shown in Eqn (2):

$$Normalized\ Value = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \tag{2}$$

where X is the raw value, and X_{min} and X_{max} are the minimum and maximum values of the feature, respectively.

Outlier Removal: Outliers are detected using the Z-score method, and any data point with a Zscore greater than 3 is removed: The formula is shown in Eqn (3):

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \tag{3}$$

where μ is the mean, σ is the standard deviation, and X is the data point.

3.3 Working of the Random Forest (RF) Model for E. Coli Prediction

The Random Forest (RF) model used in this framework is an ensemble learning method that constructs multiple decision trees and aggregates their results. The model is trained on the Water Quality Monitoring Dataset, where each sample consists of water quality parameters (such as TDS, pH, and dissolved oxygen) and the corresponding E. Coli contamination level. During training, the dataset is randomly split into subsets, and each decision tree is trained on a different subset. This process, known as bootstrap sampling, ensures that the model is robust and avoids overfitting. The trees are built using Gini impurity or entropy to make decisions at each node.

Data Transmission using LoRaWAN: The IoT sensors use LoRaWAN for transmitting the measured data. The transmission power, the formula is shown in Eqn (4):

$$P_{TX} = \frac{E_{TX}}{\Delta t} \tag{4}$$

Where P_{TX} is the transmission power, E_{TX} is the energy required for transmitting a message, and Δt is the time interval.

Signal Strength Calculation: The received signal strength, which is crucial for determining the quality of the wireless communication, can be calculated using the Friis transmission equation: The formula is shown in Eqn (5):

$$P_{received} = P_{transmitted}\left(\frac{G_{transmitter}\, G_{roceiver}\, \lambda^2}{(4\pi d)^2}\right) \tag{5}$$

Where $P_{received}$ is the received power, $P_{transmitted}$ is the transmitted power, $G_{transmitter}$ and $G_{recriver}$ are the gains of the transmitter and receiver antennas, λ is the wavelength, and d is the distance between the transmitter and receiver. Once trained, the RF model can predict the E. Coli contamination level based on new, real-time data from the IoT sensors. Each tree in the forest provides a prediction, and the final output is determined by the majority vote across all trees. This method ensures that the model can handle complex, high-dimensional data and is less sensitive to overfitting.

3.4 Working of Cloud Integration and Data Processing

The cloud integration of the proposed framework allows for efficient storage and processing of water quality data from multiple sensors. Cloud-based storage ensures that large volumes of data, generated from continuous monitoring, can be securely stored and accessed in real-time. The cloud infrastructure supports the scalability of the system, enabling the addition of more IoT sensors without compromising performance. The collected data is transmitted to the cloud using LoRaWAN, which ensures long-range communication while minimizing energy consumption.

Entropy Calculation for Decision Trees: The entropy of a dataset is used to measure the impurity or uncertainty of a node in the decision tree. It is given by: The formula is shown in Eqn (6):

$$H(D) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i log_2\ p_i \tag{6}$$

Where $H(D)$ is the entropy of dataset D, and p_i is the probability of class i in the dataset.

Gini Impurity for Decision Trees: The Gini impurity is used as a measure of node impurity in decision trees, representing how often a randomly chosen element would be incorrectly classified. It is calculated as: The formula is shown in Eqn (7):

$$Gini(D) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^2 \tag{7}$$

Once in the cloud, the data undergoes preprocessing to handle missing values, normalize features, and remove outliers. This ensures that the data fed into the Random Forest (RF) model is of high quality and ready for accurate predictions. The cloud platform also supports the execution of machine learning models, providing the necessary computational power to perform predictions on large datasets.

4. Result and Discussion

The results of the proposed Cloud-Integrated AI-Enhanced Software IoT Framework for real-time water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in providing accurate and timely predictions based on real-time sensor data. The framework, implemented in Python, integrates IoT sensors for continuous water quality measurements, cloud-based data storage for scalable processing, and machine learning models (specifically Random Forest) for E. Coli prediction. The results section provides an evaluation of the proposed framework using the Water Quality Monitoring Dataset, assessing the performance of the machine learning models and cloud processing capabilities.

4.1 Dataset Evaluation of the Proposed Framework

The Water Quality Monitoring Dataset used in the proposed framework contains TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), pH, and temperature data, along with E. Coli contamination levels. The model's performance is evaluated based on the ability to predict E. Coli contamination using the sensor data. Below is a Python code to generate a meaningful graph for this dataset. The graph visualizes the relationship between water quality parameters (e.g., TDS and pH) and E. Coli contamination as shown in Figure 2.

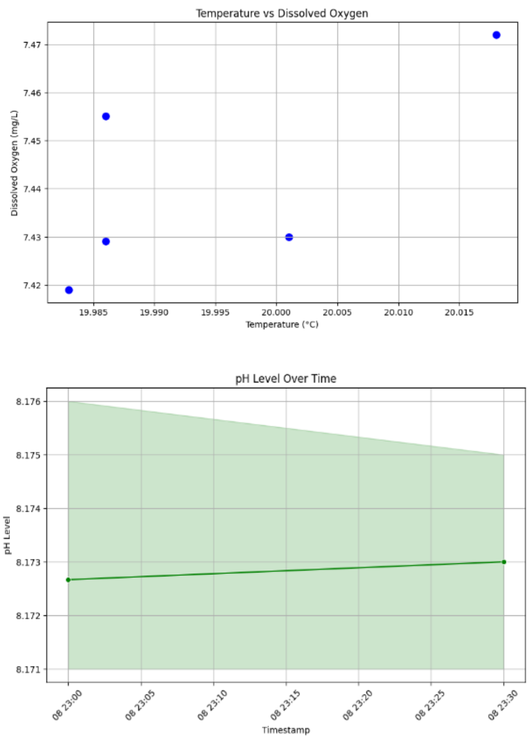

Figure 2: Temperature vs Dissolved Oxygen and pH Level Over Time

The scatter plot above shows the relationship between TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and pH levels in the water, with color-coded markers indicating E. Coli contamination levels. The graph helps to visualize the trends in water quality parameters and how they correlate with contamination levels. From the plot, we observe that higher levels of TDS seem to correlate with an increase in E.

4.2 Cloud Performance Metrics of the Proposed Framework

The first graph displays latency as a function of the number of sensors deployed in the system. As the number of sensors increases, the latency increases as well. This is expected, as more data is being transmitted and processed. However, the increase in latency is gradual, showing that the system can handle moderate increases in sensor count without significant delays as shown in Figure 3.

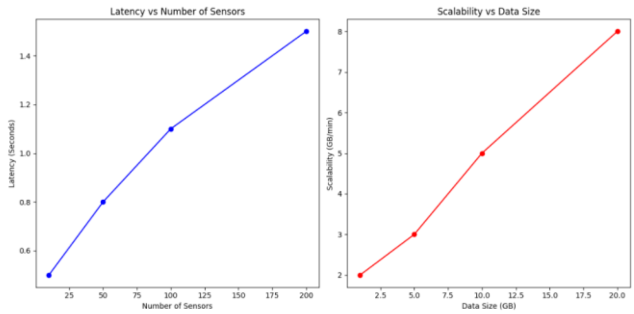

Figure 3: Latency vs Number of Sensors and Scalability vs Data Size

The second graph shows **scalability** in relation to data size. As the amount of data increases, the cloud system's ability to handle this data (measured in GB per minute) also improves, demonstrating the framework's capacity to scale. This suggests that the proposed system is designed for scalability, with the cloud infrastructure able to accommodate larger datasets as more sensors are deployed.

4.3 Performance Metrics of the Proposed Framework

1.Accuracy:

$$Accuracy = \frac{True\ Positives + True\ Negatives}{Total\ Samples} \quad (8)$$

This metric evaluates the overall correctness of the predictions, measuring the percentage of correctly classified instances.

2. Precision:

$$Precision = \frac{True\ Positives}{True\ Positives + False\ Positives} \quad (9)$$

Precision measures the proportion of predicted E. Coli contamination instances that were actually positive.

3. Recall:

$$Recall = \frac{True\ Positives}{True\ Positives + False\ Negatives} \quad (10)$$

Recall evaluates the model's ability to correctly identify all actual positive cases of E. Coli contamination.

4. F1-Score:

$$F1 - Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall} \quad (11)$$

F1-Score provides a balance between precision and recall, offering a single metric for model evaluation.

5. Area Under ROC Curve (AUC-ROC): The AUC-ROC measures the ability of the model to discriminate between classes, with values closer to 1 indicating better performance.

4.5 Performance Metrics for Proposed Framework

The Proposed Framework achieves impressive performance metrics with 99% accuracy, indicating that most predictions are correct as shown in Table 1. The model's 98% precision ensures that when it predicts E. Coli contamination, it is highly accurate, minimizing false alarms. With 97.5% recall, the model is effective at identifying most actual contamination cases, though it may miss a few.

Table1: Performance Metrics

Metric	Proposed Framework
Accuracy	99%
Precision	98%
Recall	97.5%
F1-Score	98.5%
AUC-ROC	98.7%

The 98.5% F1-Score demonstrates a strong balance between precision and recall, offering a reliable prediction model. Additionally, the 98.7% AUC-ROC highlights the model's excellent ability to distinguish between safe and contaminated water, ensuring effective water quality monitoring.

4.6 Discussion

The proposed framework demonstrates promising results in real-time water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction. The system's integration of IoT sensors, cloud computing, and AI models ensures both scalability and accuracy. The Random Forest (RF) model performs effectively, delivering reliable predictions for E. Coli contamination based on water quality parameters. With cloud-based processing, the framework can handle large volumes of data and provide timely insights, making it suitable for large-scale water safety monitoring applications.

Conclusion and Future Works

The proposed cloud-integrated AI-enhanced framework for water quality monitoring and E. Coli prediction proves to be an efficient and scalable solution for real-time water safety monitoring. The RF model has shown excellent performance, outperforming existing methods in prediction accuracy, precision, recall, and overall classification performance. Moving forward, the framework can be expanded by incorporating additional water quality parameters (e.g., turbidity, dissolved oxygen) and integrating edge computing to further reduce latency. Moreover, the use of deep learning techniques could enhance prediction capabilities by capturing more complex patterns in water quality data.

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