



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699

Volume 14, Issue 5, May 2025

IoT based Monitoring of Scouring Depth

Prof. Avinash A. More, Grishma B Salve, Pranay N Sawant, Ahmed Shaikh, Deep P Sarvaiya.

U.G. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Rizvi College of Engineering, Bandra, Maharashtra, India

Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Rizvi College of Engineering, Bandra, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Scouring, defined as the localized removal of sediment from around hydraulic structures due to flowing water, is a leading cause of failure in bridges, piers, and other in-stream installations. Accurate monitoring of scouring depth is vital for ensuring the structural integrity and longevity of these constructions, particularly during extreme hydrological events. This report presents a comprehensive review and analysis of current methodologies employed for the monitoring of SCOURING DEPTH, encompassing both conventional and modern approaches. Traditional techniques such as manual sounding rods and physical inspection are evaluated alongside advanced technologies including sonar devices, ultrasonic sensors, time domain reflectometry (TDR), and fiber optic sensing systems. Recent developments in remote sensing, real-time data logging, and wireless sensor networks are also discussed, highlighting their potential to provide continuous, non-intrusive, and high-resolution data. Furthermore, the integration of monitoring data with computational models and artificial intelligence techniques is explored as a means to enhance predictive accuracy and early warning capabilities. This review underscores the critical need for adaptive, resilient, and cost-effective scouring depth monitoring systems in the context of aging infrastructure and increasing climate variability. Recommendations are provided for future research directions, including sensor integration, data fusion, and predictive analytics, to support the development of intelligent structural health monitoring systems.

KEYWORDS: IoT-based Measuring of Scouring Depth System, Real-time Scouring Depth Monitoring, ESP32 Microcontroller, Ultrasonic Sensor, Water Flow Sensor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most critical resources on the planet, and its management is of utmost importance. Dams are a significant source of water storage, but their management can be challenging, especially with the unpredictability of weather patterns and the increasing demand for water. Traditional dam water level monitoring and water quality management systems are often costly, inefficient, and time-consuming. With the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT), it is now possible to develop cost-effective and efficient systems for monitoring and managing dams. IoT-based systems provide real-time monitoring, remote access, and data analytics capabilities, which can significantly enhance water resource management. These systems use sensors, communication devices, and cloud computing to collect and analyse data, providing insights that can be used to make informed decisions regarding water management. In this project, we present an IoT-based dam water level monitoring and control system.

Here we have a system to indicate about the water level in the dam through Blynk App and to control the dam gate/shutter with Blynk App and sometimes automatically according to the level of the water. For sensing the water levels, one ultrasonic sensor and two water floats (sensors) are used to measure and indicate the water level as high, medium and low level that is connected to the microcontroller unit. And simultaneously the dam shutter gate will be opened automatically to allow the free flow of water when the water level reaches near high flood level sensor. This information about the level of water will be sent to the monitoring unit through IoT device with Wi-Fi module.

A shutter controller is also included in this system; a servo motor is connected to the shutter and the controller will control this shutter through the driving circuit. If the water level in the dam reaches a high level, shutter will be lifted by the controller to allow water to downstream side. If the water level is low, the shutter closed. The shutter moving mechanism is designed with servo motor and is interfaced with the micro controller. Depending upon the water level of the dam, indicators and notifications will be given accordingly.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Budida Harikranth & Linganna Banothu (February 2023)

Although this study primarily focuses on dam water level management, it introduces the use of **IoT and microcontroller-based systems** for improving the efficiency and safety of dam operations. The authors propose the integration of various sensors to monitor water flow, gate conditions, and environmental parameters. While not directly targeting scour depth, the use of **real-time sensor data** and **automated control logic** lays a strong foundation for similar applications such as **scour monitoring**, where timely detection of erosion and sediment displacement is critical to structural safety.

Ms. Sadhana Waghmode et al. (December 2022)

This work presents an **IoT-based monitoring system** for water level and soil moisture with automatic dam gate control. The study highlights how **sensors and microcontrollers** can be used to measure physical parameters and trigger automatic responses, such as opening dam gates when water levels rise. Although the primary objective is flood control, the underlying concept of **real-time environmental sensing** and **remote alerting** is applicable to **scour depth monitoring**, where continuous bed-level measurement using ultrasonic or pressure sensors can similarly support predictive maintenance and early warnings in hydraulic structures.

III. METHODOLOGY

This project involves the integration of multiple sensors with an ESP32 microcontroller to enable real-time monitoring of scour depth and water flow conditions. An ultrasonic sensor is used to measure the distance between a fixed point and the riverbed, thereby determining the depth of scour. A water flow sensor is incorporated to monitor the rate of water movement, which plays a key role in the erosion process. Optionally, a DHT11 or DHT22 sensor can be added to measure ambient temperature and humidity, providing additional environmental context. The ESP32 reads data from these sensors, processes it, and transmits it via Wi-Fi to the Blynk IoT platform. Using the Blynk mobile application, users can view live data, including scour depth and flow rate, on dedicated widgets. The system also allows for real-time alerts through the app by setting predefined thresholds using Blynk's Eventor or Automations features. Power is supplied via battery or solar source, regulated for stability. The project combines traditional sensing techniques with modern IoT capabilities to deliver a practical, remote, and efficient solution for monitoring scour in real time. This proactive system helps in early detection of potentially hazardous erosion, supporting timely intervention and improved safety in hydraulic structures.

IV. WORKING

After developing the IoT-based microcontroller unit, the application of the **scour depth monitoring system** was demonstrated using a small-scale prototype setup. This model simulates a river or streambed environment where scour typically occurs, and it includes a fixed mounting for an **ultrasonic sensor** positioned above the bed to measure the depth of erosion in real time. The sensor continuously detects the distance between itself and the riverbed surface, allowing the system to monitor any changes caused by water flow. The data collected is processed by the **ESP32 microcontroller**, which sends real-time readings to the **Blynk IoT application** via Wi-Fi. The mobile app provides a visual display of current scour depth and can be configured to send alerts when predefined depth thresholds are exceeded, indicating potential structural risk. Optional integration of a **water flow sensor** enhances accuracy by correlating flow rates with erosion behaviour. This prototype setup provides a reliable way to test and validate the system's performance before deploying it in actual field conditions. It also serves as a clear demonstration of how IoT technology can be effectively used to monitor and manage **scour-related hazards** in hydraulic structures.





V. CONCLUSION

This research presents the successful design and implementation of an **IoT-based scouring depth monitoring system** using the **ESP32 microcontroller**. By integrating an **ultrasonic sensor** for continuous depth measurement and optionally combining it with **flow and environmental sensors**, the system provides an effective method for monitoring real-time changes in riverbed levels due to scour. Data collected from the sensors is processed and transmitted to the **Blynk IoT platform**, allowing for **remote access, live monitoring, and alert-based notifications** when critical scour depths are detected.

The system addresses the limitations of conventional scour monitoring methods, which are often manual, infrequent, and reactive. With a focus on **low cost, ease of deployment, and automation**, the proposed solution enhances safety and enables **timely preventive actions** in hydraulic structures such as bridges, piers, and dams. The small-scale prototype successfully demonstrates the core functionality and validates the system's reliability under simulated conditions. Future developments may explore **AI-based predictive analytics, solar-powered field deployments, and integration with structural health monitoring systems** to support large-scale, intelligent water infrastructure management.

REFERENCES

1. Melville, B. W., & Coleman, S. E. (2000). Bridge Scour. Water Resources Publication.
2. Richardson, E. V., & Davis, S. R. (2001). Evaluating scour at bridges. Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 18 (HEC-18).
3. Lin, B., & Lin, G. F. (2004). Monitoring of scour using time domain reflectometry. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 130(3), 232–240.
4. Arneson, L. A., Zevenbergen, L. W., Lagasse, P. F., & Clopper, P. E. (2012). Evaluating Scour at Bridges (HEC-18). FHWA.
5. Landers, M. N., & Mueller, D. S. (1996). Channel scour at bridges in the United States. US Geological Survey.
6. Bolduc, J. D., & Molinas, A. (2009). Evaluation of scour measuring devices. Transportation Research Record, 2114(1), 71–78.



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  ijirset@gmail.com



www.ijirset.com

Scan to save the contact details