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## Patent Search

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**Abstract:**

The utility model reveals an aquaculture water monitoring system that makes use of the internet of things. When it comes to aquaculture, the internet of things water system includes the following components: an oxygenation device, a water pump, a collecting system used for collecting water parameters, a wireless observe and control terminal, and a monitoring server. The wireless observe and control terminal is in communication with the collecting system and the monitoring server, and it is also for operating the water pump and the oxygenation device. When used to aquaculture, an IoT-based water monitoring system increases the oxygenation unit's useful decreases operating expenses, and lessens power usage. Sharing the same wireless observe and control terminal and collecting system across many aquaculture site the comparability of water quality parameters across sites and decreases the per-site device cost associated with monitoring water quality. The sensor is placed near fishpond's bank on the common water exit line from the water pump, making it easy to access for cleaning or replacement.

**Complete Specification**

Description:The utility model is associated with the area of Internet of Things monitoring, and more specifically, it is associated with a type of Internet of Things water monitoring system that is used for aquaculture.

Background of the invention:

Alongside the expansion of the culture fisheries industry, the high density intense culture mode is gradually becoming the predominant method. These organic rott decompositions will cause the rapid deterioration of the cultivation water environment and a large amount of breeding's of pathogeny microorganism, which will ul result in the failure of the culturing process. Very easily and quickly accumulating residual bait, ight soil, and other excretas, dead algae, and plankton corpse in the breeding water body under intensive culture conditions is a common problem. As was shown, the key to successfully cultivating an intense crop is to maintain tight over the surrounding water environment. In the water body, a number of different physical and chemical factors, such as the variation of water temperature, water salinity, transparency, dissolved oxygen, pH value, ammonia nitrogen, hydrogen sulphide, chemical oxygen consumption (COC), etc., is the direct reflection of cultiva water environment quality, is the important evidence that the cultivator takes technical measures. Specifically, the values of pH, dissolved oxygen, and the three ind water temperature are the ones that particularly receive culturist's concern. These factors can be used for inferring indirectly the variation tendency and the contar degree of water body of other physical and chemical factors not only with the existence of aquaculture organism with grow closely bound uply.

Because of condition restrictions, traditional cultivation water environment monitoring primarily consists of index being measured in artificial timing one or two wit control mode, and the just offshore or the top layer water sample being monitored. This is done because traditional cultivation relies heavily on artificial timing.

And other essential indices, like the amount of dissolved oxygen, are not checked; rather, oxygen-increasing equipment is simply opened up to its maximum capacity.

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