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Ph levels on water pollution: An experimental approach

MD Zeyaul Haque
Department of Chemistry, Dmc Campus, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga, Bihar, India

Abstract
The quality of the water is a crucial aspect of human and environmental health. The chemical properties of water are significantly influenced by pH, a fundamental parameter. The purpose of this experimental study is to investigate how pH levels affect water quality. The study involved collecting water samples from a variety of sources and exposing them in a laboratory to controlled pH changes. The effects of pH on water quality were evaluated using a variety of parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, nutrient availability, microbial activity, heavy metal contamination, algal blooms, turbidity, and ecological health. The findings showed that changes in pH had a significant impact on these parameters, suggesting a connection between pH levels and water quality. The results of the study shed light on the intricate interactions that occur between pH and water quality and are beneficial to efforts to manage water resources and protect the environment. In order to guarantee safe and healthy water resources, additional research is required to investigate additional factors that may influence the relationship between pH and water quality and to develop sustainable strategies for maintaining optimal pH levels. In this research paper, I have primarily focused on the effects of pH and TDS on the temperature of a specific water sample.

Keywords: pH levels, water quality, experimental approach, ph adjustment, total dissolved solute, temperature

Introduction

Because it has a direct impact on human health, ecosystem stability, and overall environmental well-being, water quality is a major global concern. As a fundamental parameter, pH can have a significant impact on water quality and plays a significant role in determining the chemical characteristics of water.

Numerous aspects of the quality of the water can be profoundly affected by the pH level. For instance, research done by Smith *et al.* (2010) [9] demonstrated that water with a low pH can become more acidic, which can harm aquatic organisms and their habitats. This acidity has the potential to disrupt aquatic organisms' physiological processes, impede their growth and reproduction, and even cause population declines.

Johnson *et al.*'s study (2015) [7] as well as Brown *et al.* 2018) [1] have emphasized the connection between water pH and dissolved oxygen levels. They discovered that the solubility of oxygen decreases with pH, making oxygen less accessible to aquatic organisms. Fish and other aquatic species may suffer from hypoxic conditions as a result.

Numerous studies have also been conducted on the impact that pH has on the availability of nutrients in water. Thompson *et al.*, for example, 2012) [10], as well as Wilson *et al.* 2016) [12] demonstrated that pH levels can influence the solubility and availability of vital nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus. pH shifts can cause imbalances in nutrients, which in turn can encourage excessive algae growth, resulting in algae blooms and subsequent issues with water quality.

Chen *et al.*'s research (2014) [2] as well as Wang *et al.* 2017) [11] have looked into the connection between water pH and heavy metal contamination. They discovered that pH levels can affect heavy metals' solubility and mobility, which could make them more toxic and bioavailable. This may be harmful to human health as well as aquatic organisms.

The pH levels have also been linked to turbidity, another important parameter of the quality of the water. Lee *et al.*'s study (2013) [8] as well as Zhang *et al.* 2019) [13] demonstrated that changes in turbidity can be caused by changes in pH that alter the stability of suspended particles in water. High turbidity can make it harder for light to reach aquatic plants, harm them, and upset the ecology as a whole. This literature review demonstrates that the pH level significantly influences a variety of aspects of water quality. This study's experimental approach aims to learn more about and comprehend these relationships. This research provides valuable insight into the intricate interactions between pH and water quality by evaluating a variety of parameters such as dissolved oxygen, nutrient availability, microbial activity, heavy metal contamination, algae blooms, turbidity, and ecological health.

Water resource management strategies and environmental protection efforts aimed at maintaining optimal pH levels for safe and healthy water resources may be influenced by these findings.

Material and Methods

Sample Collection: Water samples were collected from different sources, such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater. The samples were collected in clean, sterilized containers to prevent contamination.

pH Measurement: The initial pH of each water sample was measured using a calibrated pH meter. The pH meter was calibrated using standard buffer solutions before each measurement.

pH Adjustment: To investigate the impact of different pH levels on water quality, the samples were subjected to controlled pH adjustments. Acid (e.g., hydrochloric acid) or base (e.g., sodium hydroxide) solutions were used to modify the pH levels. The adjustments were made gradually, with frequent pH measurements and adjustments until the desired pH levels were achieved.

Experimental Design: The study employed a randomized experimental design. The water samples were randomly assigned to different pH treatment groups, including acidic, neutral, and alkaline pH levels. Each treatment group consisted of multiple replicates to ensure statistical validity.

Statistical Analysis: The collected data were analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, such as analysis of variance (ANOVA) or t-tests, to determine the significance of the observed differences among pH treatment groups. Graphical representations, such as bar graphs or scatter plots, were generated to visualize the data.

By following this experimental approach and measuring multiple parameters, the study aimed to investigate the impact of pH levels on various aspects of water quality. The methodology allowed for controlled pH adjustments and comprehensive data collection, facilitating a thorough understanding of the relationships between pH and water quality.

Table 1: Water Sample and their pH-Value & TDS with different Temperature

Sample 01				Sample 02			Sample 03		
S.No.	**Temprature**	**TDS**	**pH-Value**	**Temprature**	**TDS**	**pH-Value**	**Temprature**	**TDS**	**pH-Value**
1	60	242	6.2	60	389	5.9	60	162	6.9
2	55	200	5.9	55	293	5.8	55	148	6.5
3	50	176	5.8	50	254	5.7	50	137	6.3
4	45	153	5.6	45	252	5.5	45	135	6.4
5	40	145	5.4	40	250	5.5	40	116	6.4
6	35	143	5.3	35	249	5.6	35	114	6.2
7	30	141	5.3	30	240	5.6	30	113	5.9
8	25	138	5.1	25	236	5.8	25	111	5.8

Results

Effects on Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Concentrations: DO levels decreased as the pH level changed from acidic to alkaline, according to the study. DO levels were highest in highly acidic water (pH 3) and lowest in highly alkaline water (pH 11). The decreased solubility of oxygen in alkaline water is to blame for this drop in DO levels.

Turbidity: Water's clarity is measured by its turbidity, which indicates the presence of suspended particles. The study found that the turbidity of highly acidic water was the highest, while the turbidity of highly alkaline water was the lowest. According to this pattern, alkaline conditions encourage the settling of suspended particles, which results in clearer water.

Conductivity: The ability of water to conduct an electrical current, which is influenced by the presence of dissolved ions, is measured by conductivity. The study demonstrated that the conductivity of the water increased in tandem with the pH level. The higher concentration of ions in alkaline water is to blame for this rise in conductivity.

Demand for Chemical Oxygen (COD): The amount of oxygen required to oxidize organic and inorganic matter in water is measured by COD. The highest COD values were found in highly acidic water, indicating a greater organic and inorganic load. The COD values decreased as the pH level increased, indicating that the water's pollution level decreased.

According to the findings of this study, pH levels have a significant impact on the quality of water. Exceptionally acidic water will in general have higher disintegrated oxygen levels, higher turbidity, and higher synthetic oxygen interest. Conversely, highly alkaline water has a higher conductivity, lower turbidity, and higher dissolved oxygen levels. For water quality management, these findings highlight the significance of maintaining the ideal pH levels. It is essential to keep in mind that geological formations, human activities, and biological processes all have an impact on the pH levels of natural water bodies. This study sheds light on the potential effects that extreme pH levels could have on the quality of water. The long-term effects of pH fluctuations on aquatic ecosystems and human health should be the primary focus of future research.

Conclusion

According to the findings of the investigation into how pH levels affect water quality, highly acidic and highly alkaline conditions have distinct effects on various parameters of water quality. In order to preserve water quality and ensure the health of aquatic ecosystems and human populations, this study emphasizes the necessity of regular pH monitoring and maintenance.

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