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Klicpera

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(54) **WATER USE MONITORING APPARATUS**(71) Applicant: **Michael Edward Klicpera**, La Jolla, CA (US)(72) Inventor: **Michael Edward Klicpera**, La Jolla, CA (US)

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 12/539,150, filed on Aug. 11, 2009, now Pat. No. 9,061,307, and (Continued)

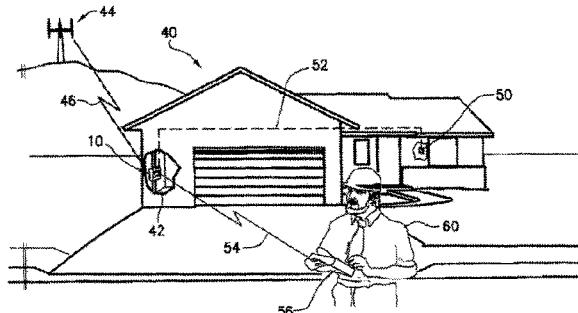
(51) **Int. Cl.**

E03B 7/07	(2006.01)
H04W 4/02	(2009.01)
G06Q 50/06	(2012.01)
F16K 31/05	(2006.01)
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC	H04W 4/021 (2013.01); E03B 7/071 (2013.01); F16K 31/02 (2013.01); F16K 31/05 (2013.01); G01F 15/066 (2013.01); G01F 15/0755 (2013.01); G06Q 50/06 (2013.01); G01F 1/10 (2013.01); G01F 1/3209 (2013.01);
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(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC Y10T 137/86397; Y10T 137/86389; F16K 31/02; F16K 31/05; E03B 7/071
See application file for complete search history.

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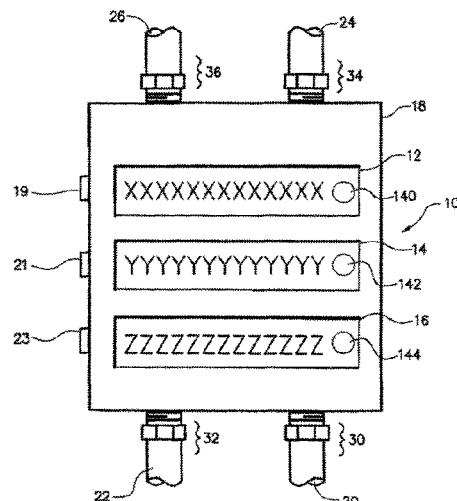
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Primary Examiner — Matthew W Jellett(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Michael Edward Klicpera(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is a water use and/or a water energy use monitoring apparatus that is affixed to the hot and cold water supply piping for continuously (or on demand) monitoring displaying the water and water energy (hot vs. ambient) use within a residential or commercial building. The water use monitor apparatus includes a power generation, a microprocessor, temperature and water flow sensors, optional water quality sensors, timing circuits, wireless circuitry, and a display means. A wired or wireless means is designed to electronically communicate water use, water energy use and/or water quality information to a remotely located display apparatus or typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus for convenient observation by a commercial, operator or occupier, resident, municipal or government agency.

34 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

Related U.S. Application Data

a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/776,963, filed on Feb. 26, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,297,150, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/561,271, filed on Dec. 5, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,494,480.

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G01F 1/66 (2006.01)
G01F 1/68 (2006.01)
G01F 1/84 (2006.01)

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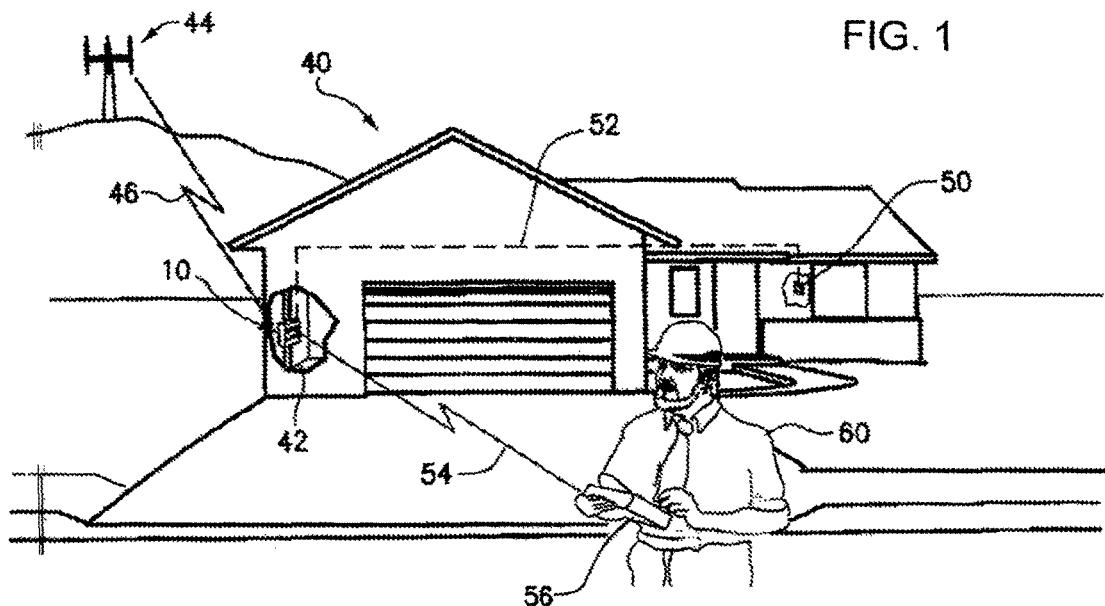


FIG. 1

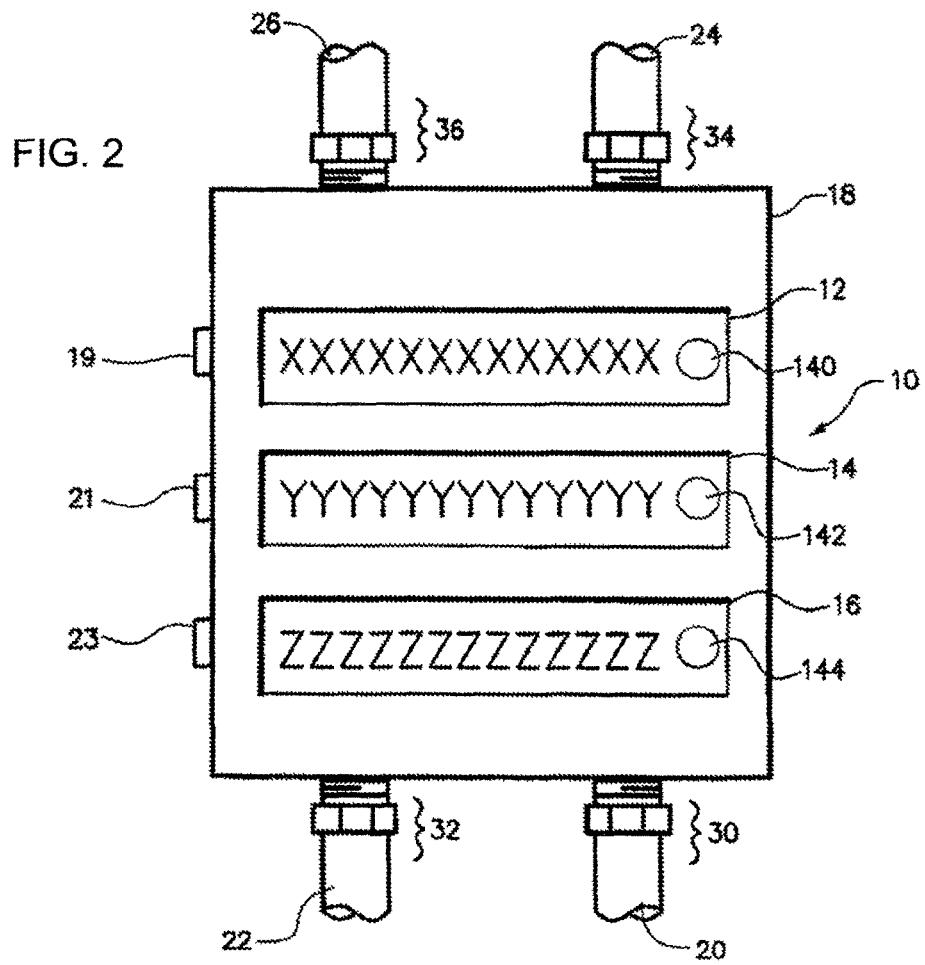
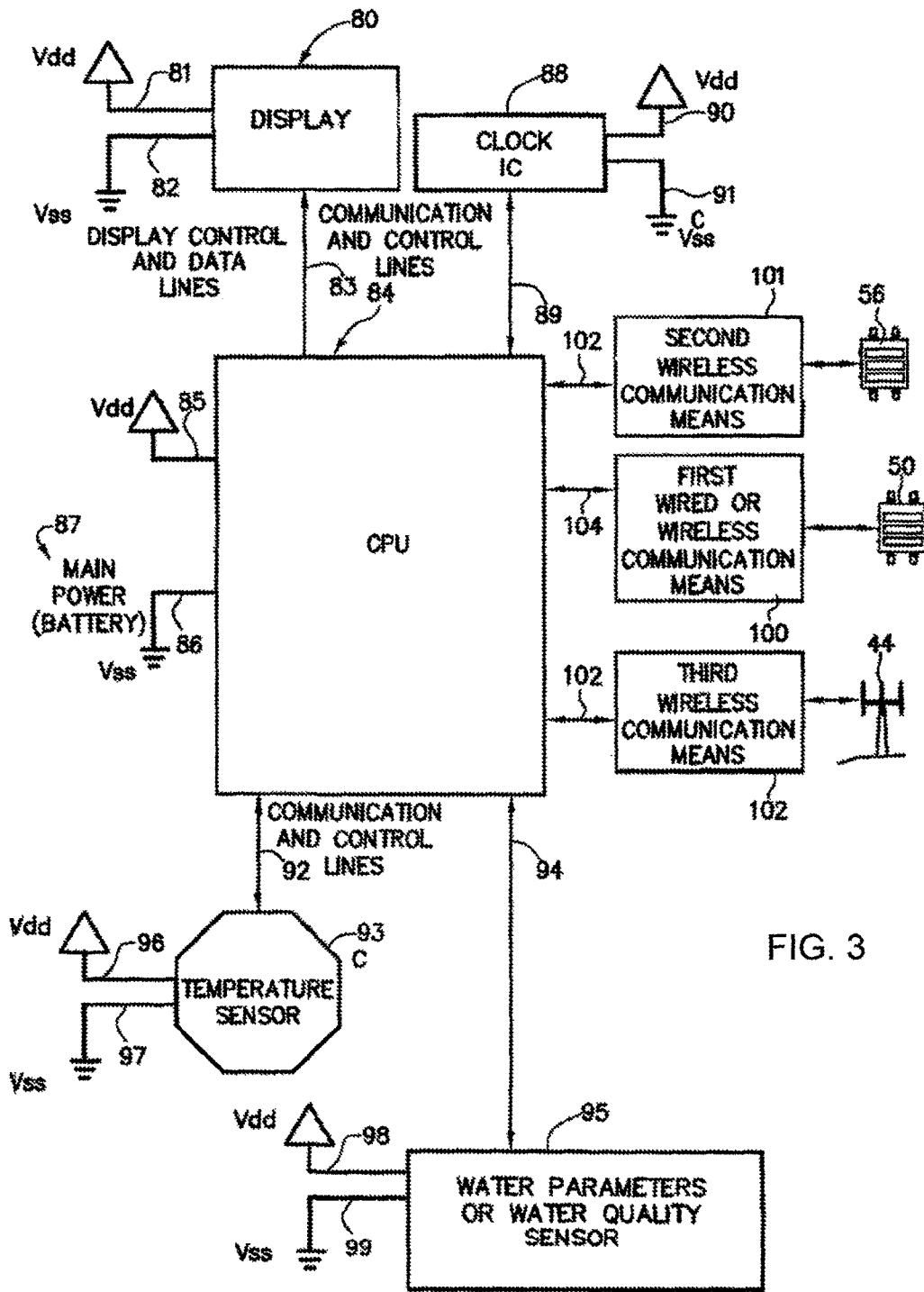


FIG. 2



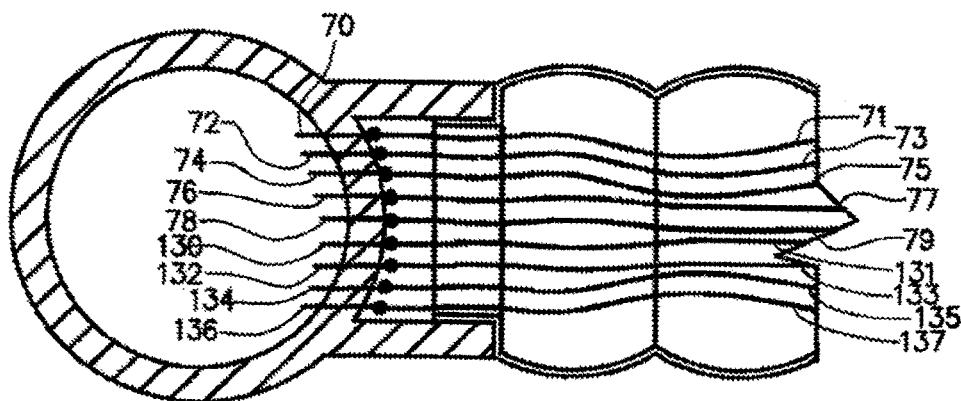


FIG. 4

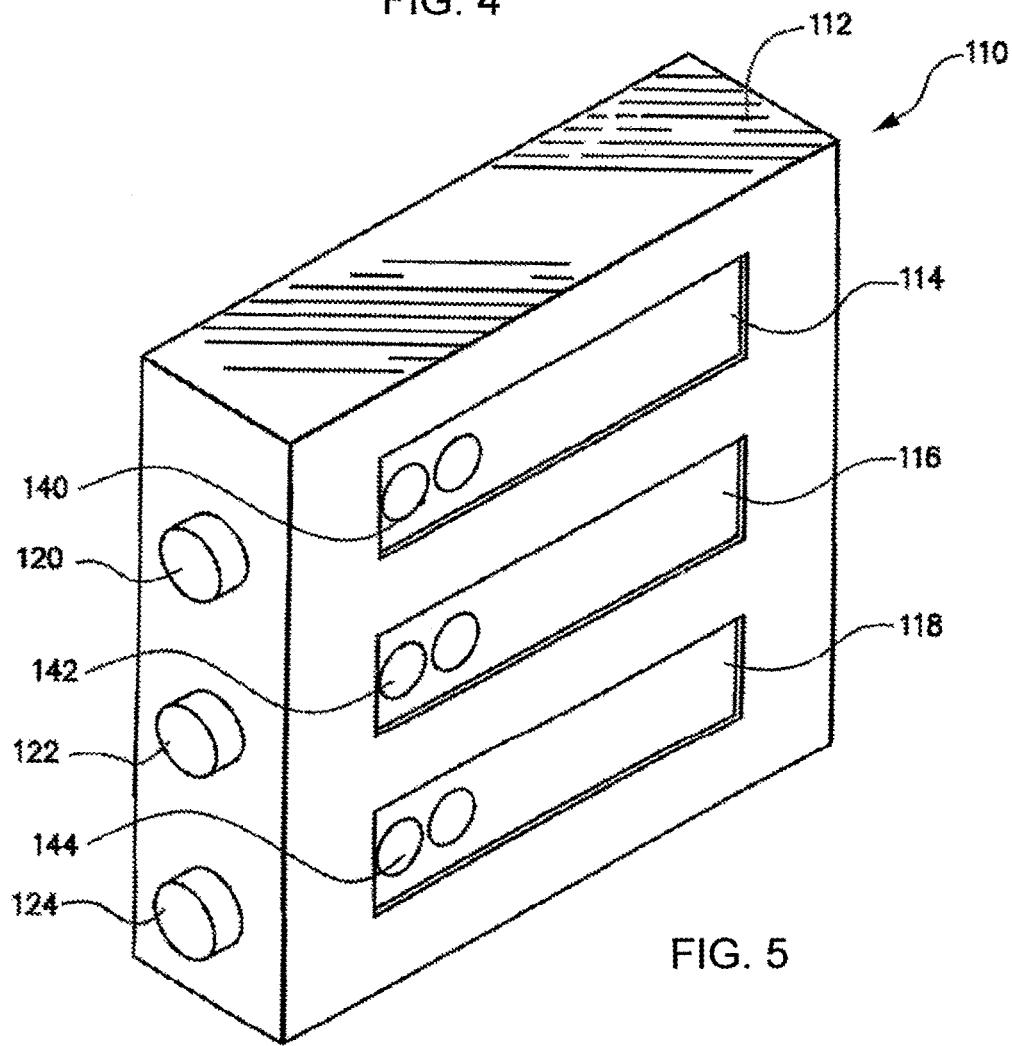


FIG. 5

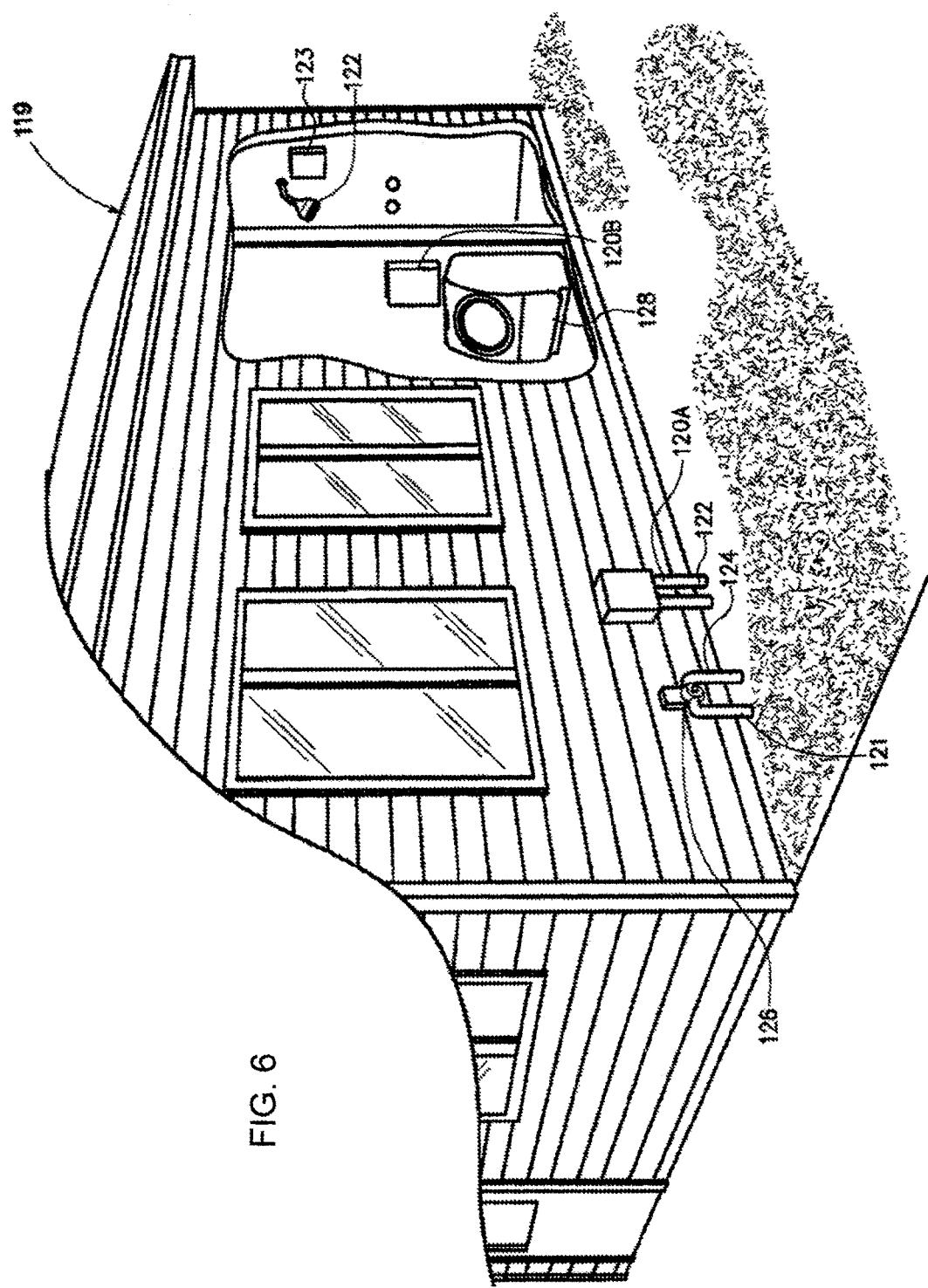


Fig. 7

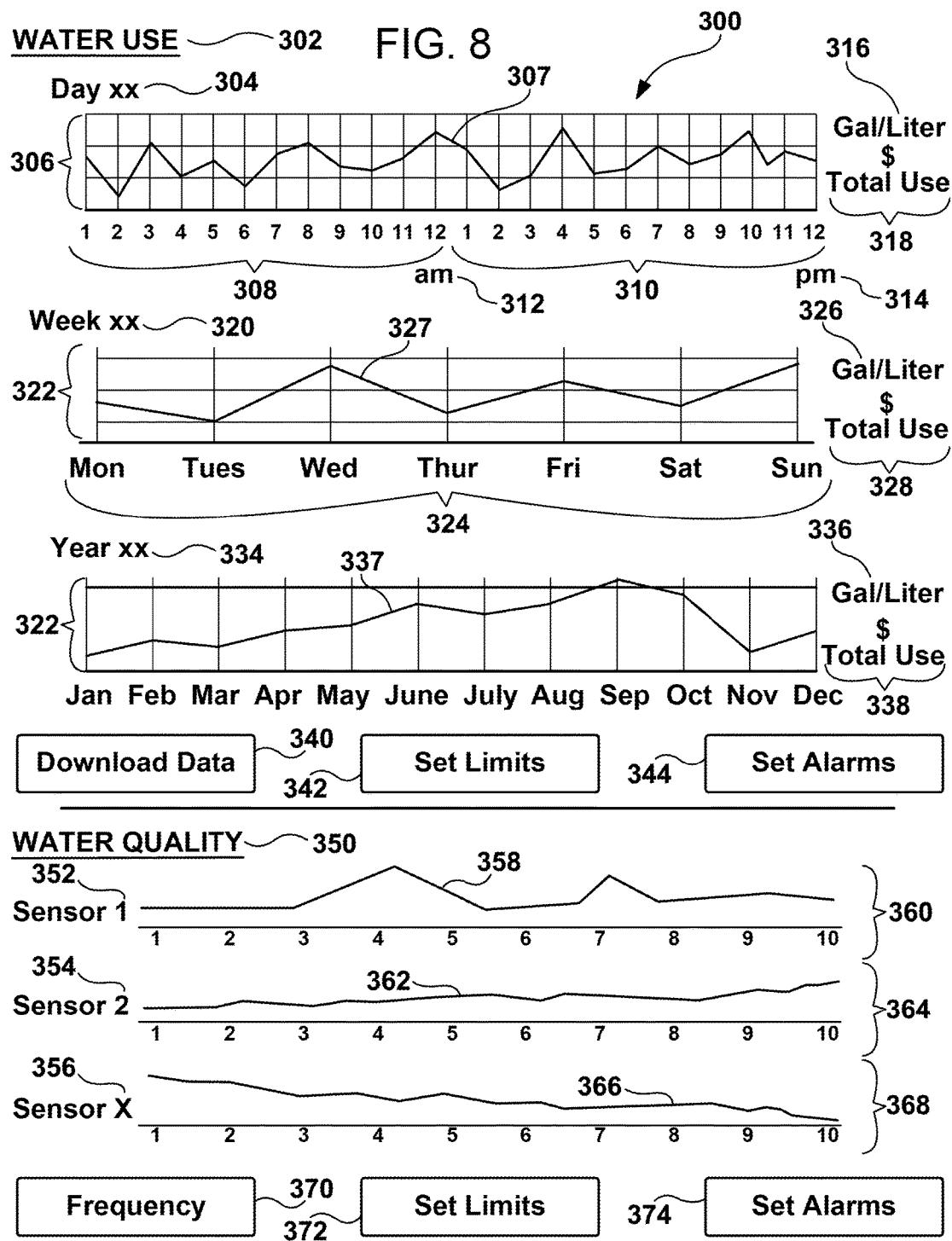
Water Use	
Average Time:	10 minutes
Average Water Use:	9.5 liters/minute
Water Cost:	7.6 per 3785 liters
Water Heater Use	
Energy Type	Natural Gas
State	California
Cost	2.043 per Therm
Efficiency	0.94
Avg. Ambient Water Temp.	12.8 centigrade
Desired Shower Temperature	46.5 centigrade

Water Use (liters)

	Day	Week	Month	Year	2 Year
Water	284	1988	8520	103660	207320
Energy	0.31	2.59	7.37	89.58	179.2

Water Cost (San Diego)

	Day	Week	Month	Year	2 Year
Water	\$1.87	\$13.1	\$56.06	\$682.6	\$1365.1



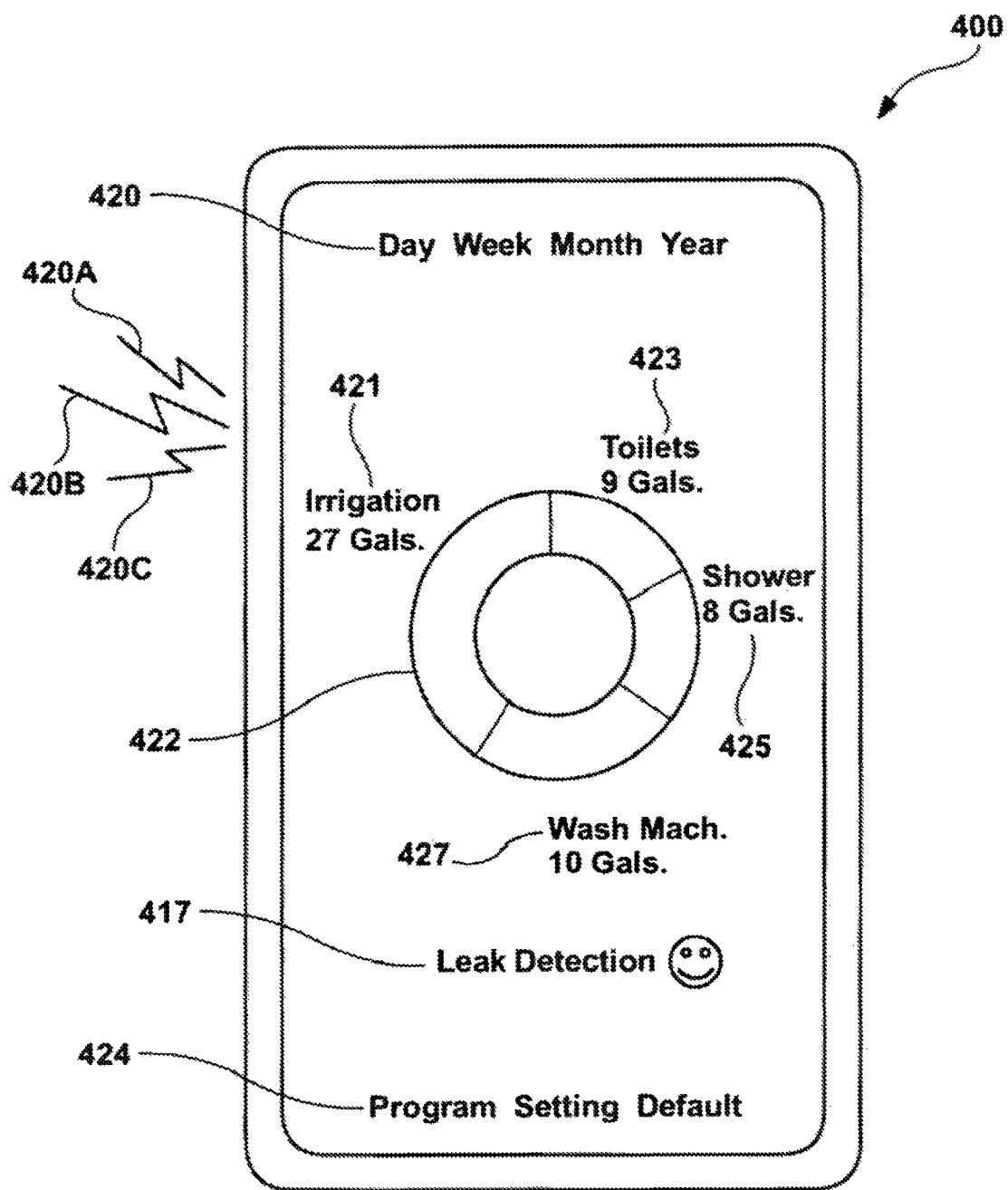


FIG. 9A

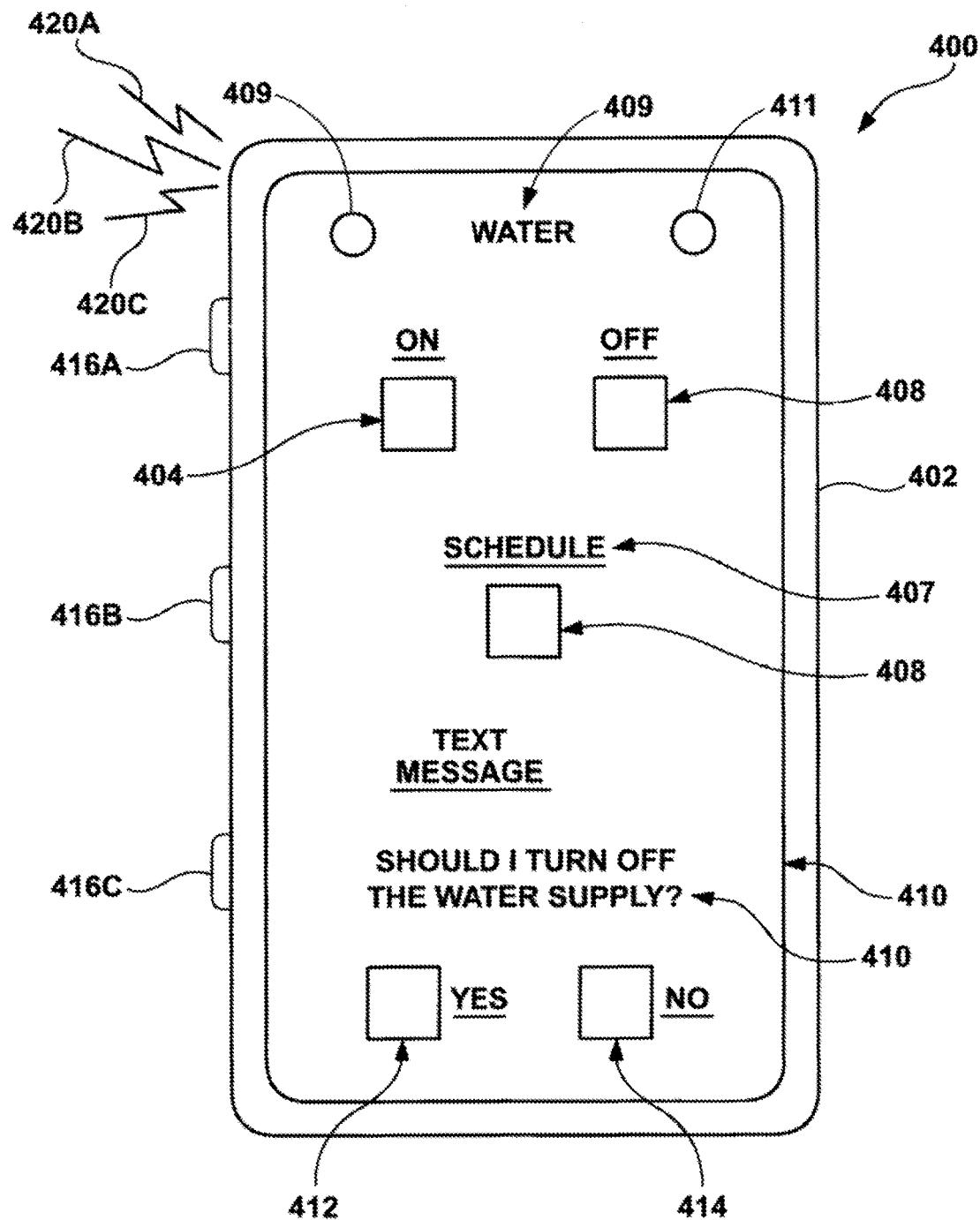


FIG. 9B

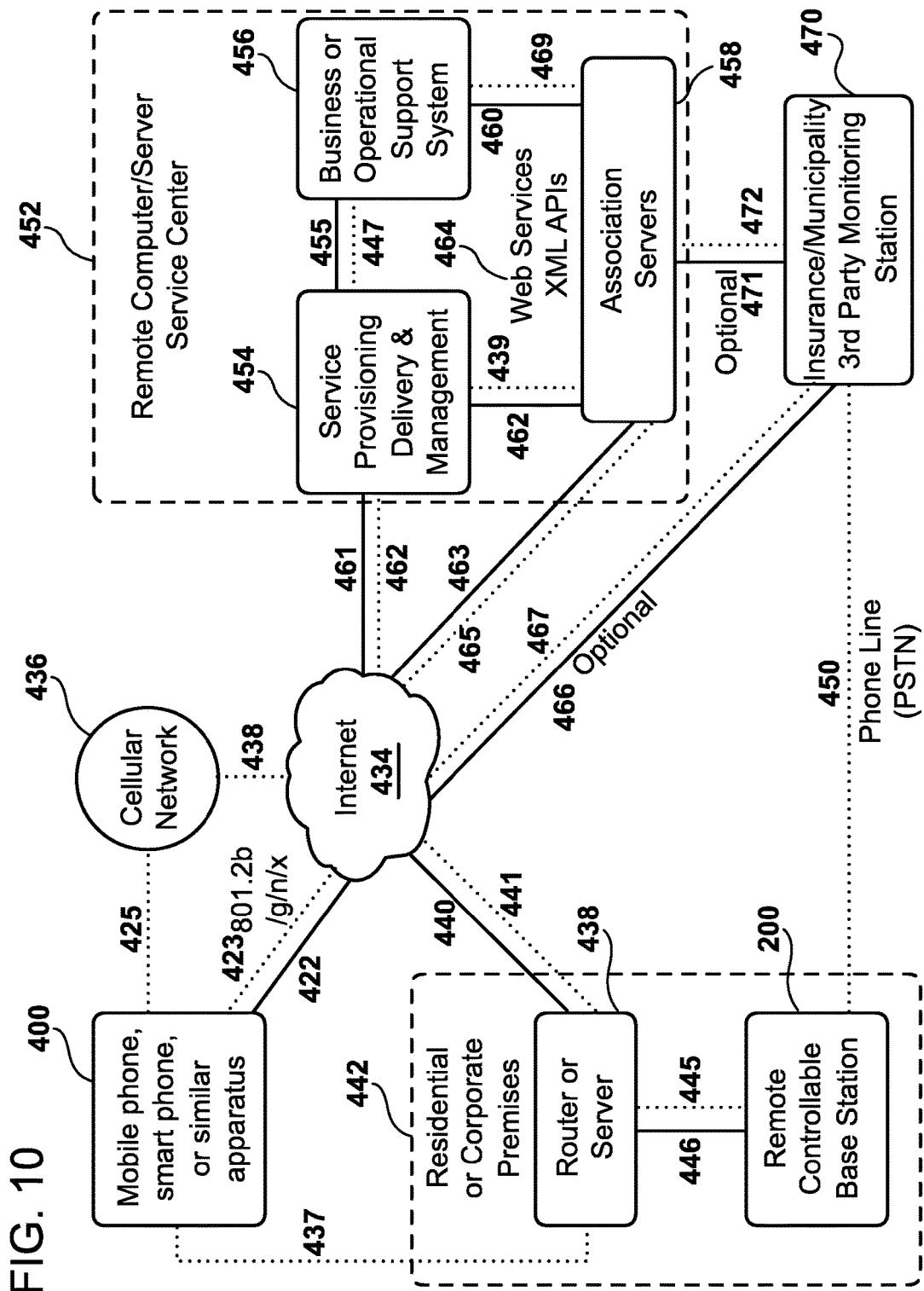
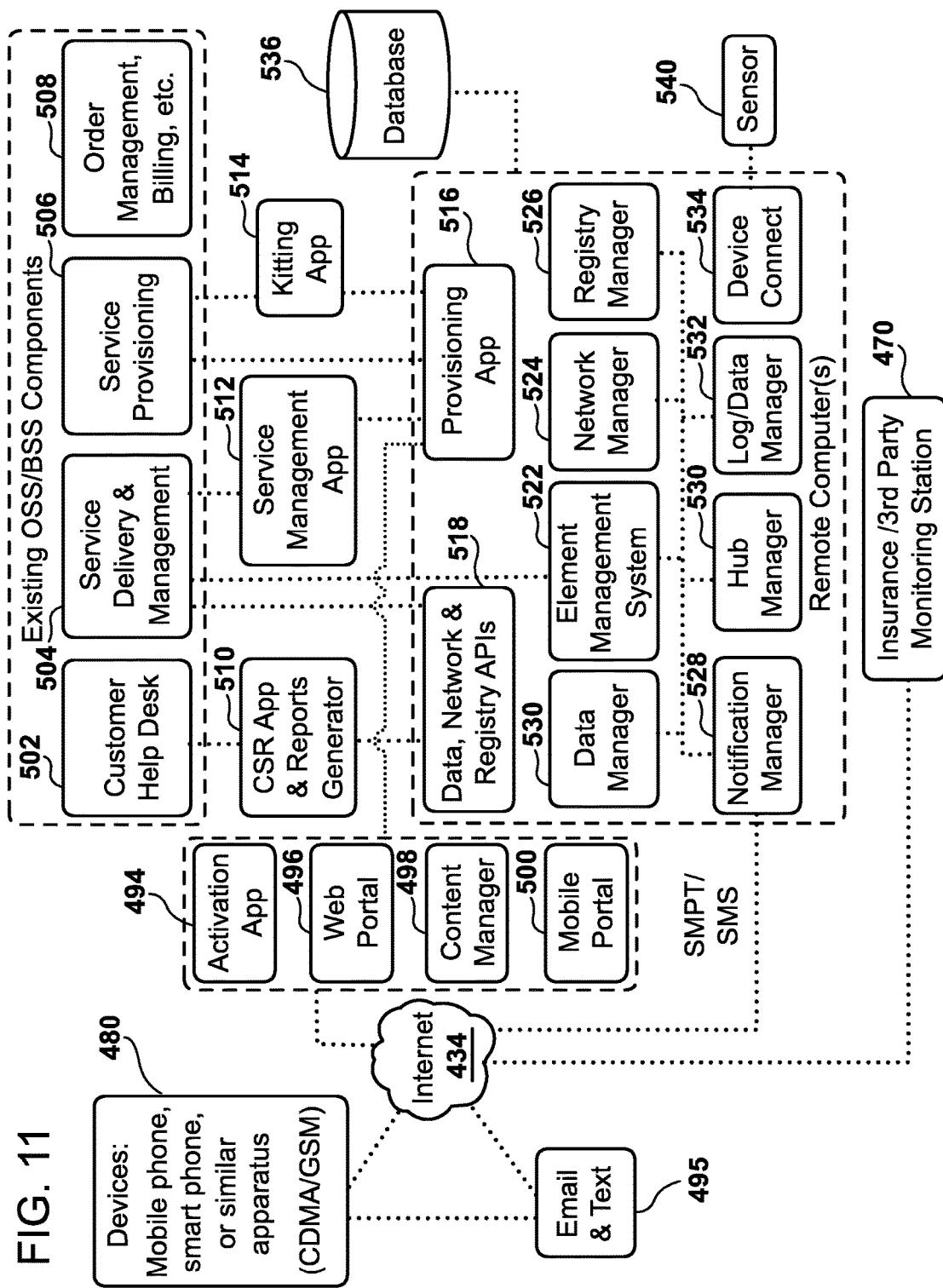
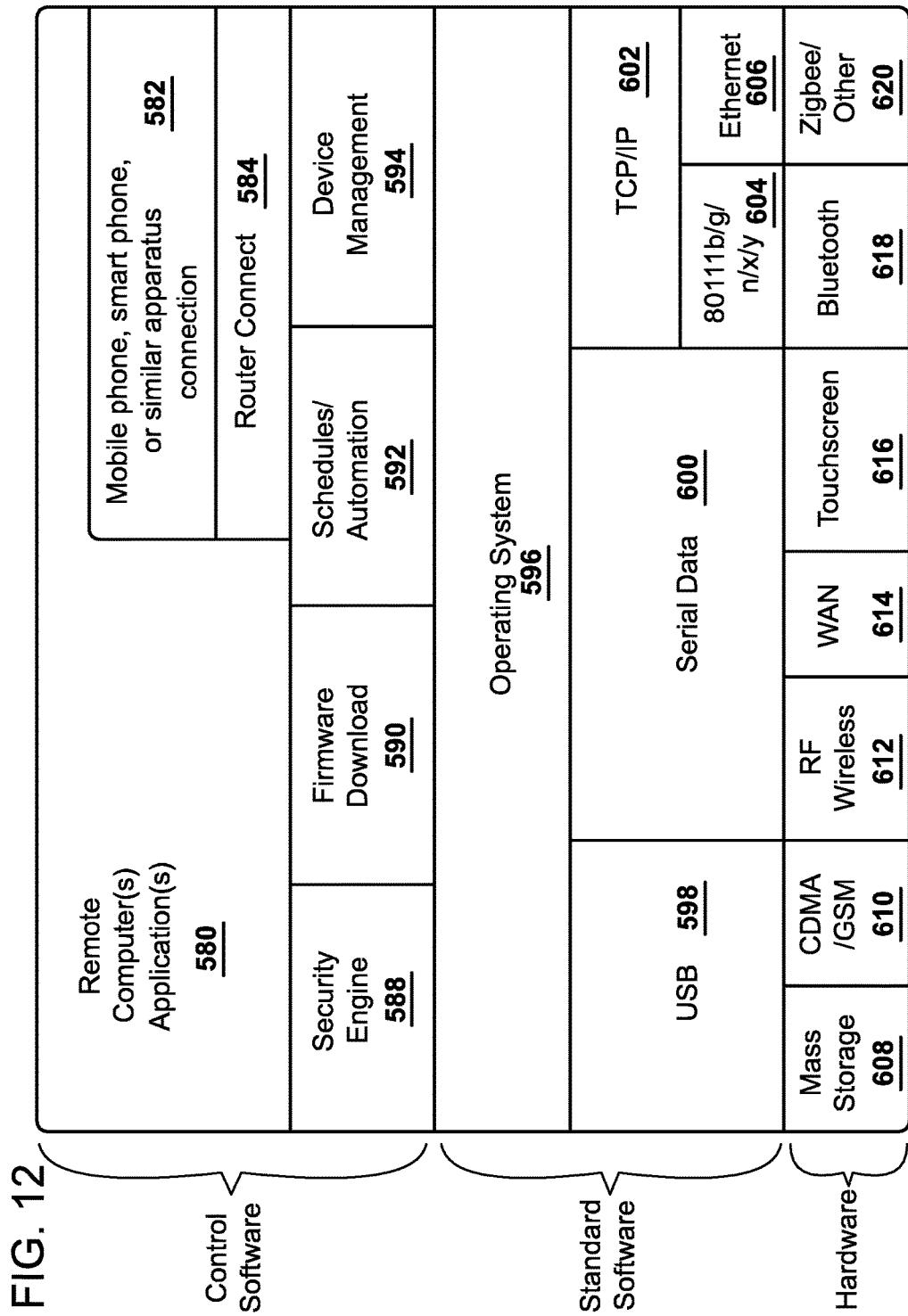


FIG. 11





WATER USE MONITORING APPARATUS**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This Patent Application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/561,271 filed on Dec. 5, 2014, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/776,963 filed on Feb. 26, 2013, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/539,150 filed on Aug. 11, 2009. All of these Patent Applications are incorporated herein by this reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This apparatus and the method of use relates to a metering apparatus integrated with residential or commercial water supply piping, more particularly, relates to a water use with or without a water energy use monitoring apparatus. This apparatus has the capability of communicating with an optional remote display for viewing and recording within a residential or commercial building, and/or with an optional remote display for viewing or recording for a resident or company user/owner, government or municipal purposes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Water conservation is becoming a major issue for many cities, towns, and communities, and an apparatus for monitoring water and water energy uses at specific residential, corporate, (or government) sites could be useful in supporting water conservation and in assessing and controlling water resources.

Several municipalities are considering or have enacted water conservation laws or ordinances. For example, the city of San Diego, Calif. has considered enacting an ordinance requiring new multi-housing to include a secondary means for monitoring water use. Florida's Miami-Dade County Ordinance 08-14, effective on Jan. 1, 2009, defined restricted toilet, urinals, faucet and shower head water flow. California Assembly Bill 715 phases in lower flush volume requirements for water closets and urinals. Texas House Bill 2667 mandates showerhead ratings of <2.5 gallons per minutes and urinal flush volumes <0.5 gallons per flush. Los Angeles, Calif.'s High Efficiency Plumbing Fixtures Ordinance contains requirements to install high efficiency water fixtures for all new buildings and renovations.

For non-water related operations, the SmartMeter™ System, manufactured by GE and Landis+Gyr, collects electric and natural gas use data from a home or business. The SmartMeter™'s electric meter records and transfers residential electric use hourly, and commercial electric use in 15 minute increments. The SmartMeter™'s natural gas module(s) attached to a gas meters records daily gas use. The data collected by the SmartMeter™ is periodically transmitted via a secure wireless communication network. The SmartMeter™ system uses programmable solid-state meter technology that provides two-way communication between the meter at your home or business and the utility, using secure wireless network technology.

The solid-state digital Smart Meter™ electric meter records hourly meter reads and periodically transmits the reads via a dedicated radio frequency (RF) network back to a defined municipality. Each SmartMeter™ electric meter is equipped with a network radio, which transmits meter data to an electric network access point. The system uses RF mesh technology, which allows meters and other sensing devices to securely route data via nearby meters and relay devices, creating a "mesh" of network coverage. The system

supports two-way communication between the meter and PG&E. SmartMeter™ electric meters can be upgraded remotely, providing the ability to implement future innovations easily and securely.

5 The electric network access point collects meter data from nearby electric meters and periodically transfers this data to defined municipality via a secure cellular network. Each RF mesh-enabled device (meters, relays) is connected to several other mesh-enabled devices, which function as signal repeaters, relaying the data to an access point. The access point device aggregates, encrypts, and sends the data back to the defined municipality over a secure commercial third-party network. The resulting RF mesh network can span large distances and reliably transmit data over rough or difficult terrain. If a meter or other transmitter drops out of the network, its neighbors find another route. The mesh continually optimizes routing to ensure information is passed from its source to its destination as quickly and efficiently as possible.

10 Most residential and commercial water supply lines have a primary water meter. However, the location of the primary water meter is usually not readily available or not in a convenient location for a commercial owner or occupier, or 15 a resident to observe. Even if the primary water meter is available for review by a commercial owner or occupier, or resident, the display is a simple continuous or cumulative gauge that does not allow the reader to readily monitor their daily, weekly, monthly, and annual water uses. Furthermore, 20 the primary water meter does not have the capability to wirelessly transfer water use information to a remote display (or recorder with data collection/database) that is conveniently located for review by the owner or occupant of a residence or building to encourage water conservation. In 25 addition, the primary water meter only monitors commercial or residential supply water, and there is no capability to analyze hot and/or cold water use to provide water energy use information or distinguish between indoor and outdoor water use.

30 40 Accordingly, a need remains for a primary or secondary water monitor that is conveniently located in a commercial or residential setting and provides readily available water use in a format for encouraging water conservation.

Further accordingly, a need remains for a primary or 45 secondary water monitor that is conveniently located in a commercial or residential setting that has wireless capability for displaying water use information to a remote display that is suitably located for observation by a commercial operator or occupier, or resident.

50 Further accordingly, a need remains for a primary or secondary water monitor that is conveniently located in a commercial or residential setting that has wireless capability for displaying and recording water use information for governmental or municipal operators or agencies.

55 Further accordingly, a need remains for a primary or secondary water monitor that is conveniently installed in a commercial or residential water supply line that captures hot and/or cold water use and can provide water energy calculation(s).

60 Further accordingly, a need remains for a primary or secondary water monitor that is installed in a commercial or residential water supply line that independently captures indoor and outdoor water use.

Further accordingly, a need remains for a primary or 65 secondary water monitor that is conveniently installed in a commercial or residential water supply line that monitors for leaking conditions and can communicate this alarming situ-

ation by wireless communication to an owner or occupant of a residence or commercial building.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus having a base station attached to a water supply with wireless or wire capability to communicate with one or more remote display and for recording apparatus devices. More specifically the present invention is a water use and/or a water energy use monitoring apparatus base station that is affixed to the water supply piping (connected to either connected to the cold and hot water supply lines) for continuous, or on demand, monitoring the water and water energy (hot vs. ambient) or in another embodiment the single water supply line used within a residential or commercial building. In addition, the present invention could be used with non-commercial water sources such as private wells and other non-commercial water sources. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station can optionally have a display means for displaying a plurality of water parameters. A first wire or wireless means is incorporated to a remote display and/or recording display for viewing water parameter data by the commercial owner, occupier or home/apartment/condominium resident. A second wire or wireless means is designed for monitoring and recording water parameter data by civil, commercial, governmental or municipal operators or agencies, using a remote display and/or recorder means connected by a secure wire or wireless communication network. A third wireless communication means is designed to use cellular format technology to transmit water and water energy parameter data to a remote location. The housing of the water use monitor apparatus base station or the display/recording remotes can be fabricated from materials (e.g. a polymeric or metallic or any combination and possibly include chrome, brass white or colored finishes or combination of these finishes and materials of construction). The water use monitor apparatus base station includes a power generation, a microprocessor, temperature sensor, water flow sensor and optional water quality sensors, optional high sensitive water flow sensor for detecting leaking conditions and providing a separate data for indoor and outdoor water use, timing circuits, wireless circuitry, and an optional display means. Ergonomically placed buttons or touch screen technology can be integrated with this optional display as the base station or the display and recording remotes to change parameter units (e.g. metric to US), set alarm conditions (e.g. volume set points), calibrate sensors, and program features (e.g. change the language, input a cell, mobile or standard telephone number for certain communications). A first wired or wireless means is designed to electronically communicate the water use and/or water energy use information to a remotely located display for convenient observation by a commercial operator or occupier, or home/apartment/condominium resident. A secondary wireless means is designed to electronically and wirelessly communicate water and water energy use information to governmental or municipal operators or agencies. A third wireless means is designed for communicating to an offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like to a governmental or municipal operator or a residential or corporate owner.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the embodiment comprising the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station affixed to the input cold and hot water supply piping for continuously monitoring of the water and energy use within a residential or commercial building. Also shown in FIG. 1 is the optional wireless or wired capability of the water use and a water energy use monitoring apparatus for communicating water use and water energy use information to a conveniently located remote display/recorder for the commercial operator or occupier or residential individual and an optional display/recorder for a governmental, civil, commercial or municipal operators or agencies. In addition, FIG. 1 also shows a wireless means for communicating to an offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like.

FIG. 2 is a front view of a water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station showing input hot and cold water supplies lines and output hot and cold water supply lines with optional display means having one or more display screens and a plurality of hardware and/or software buttons.

FIG. 3 is an electrical schematic showing the main power, CPU or microprocessor, the analog or digital display means, the timing circuit, the temperature sensor, and the flow sensor.

FIG. 4 is a cross-section perspective view showing a plurality of water parameter sensors located in relative positions within the supply line lumen and the connecting wires.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the first or second or third display/recording remote having a plurality of display means and a plurality of hardware and/or software buttons.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a plurality of high sensitive water flow sensors including a transceiver that is attached to various locations of a typical house for monitoring indoor water use and leak detection.

FIG. 7 is an example of a water energy data format that uses cold/ambient water and hot water to provide water usage and water energy costs.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a first application (APP), or a first page of a application (APP), displayed on a typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus.

FIG. 9A is a perspective view of a typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus having a third application (APP), or a third page of a (APP), programmed to displaying the soft buttons to determine the period for displaying, graphical of water use devices, leak detection graphical item, and programming/setting soft buttons.

FIG. 9B is a perspective view of a typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus having a second application (APP), or a second page of a (APP), programmed to display soft buttons or control activator.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of the more integrated system.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of components of the more integrated system

FIG. 12 is a block diagram of the more integrated software and applications.

Corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views. The exemplifications set out herein illustrate example embodiments of the inven-

tion, and such exemplifications are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention in any manner.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Definitions of word or phrases to be used herein are presented below:

Water Use refers to the total volume of water used over a period of time.

Water Energy Use refers to the ratio of cold or ambient water to heated water use or to the ratio of hot water to total water use or as further defined herein.

Residential and Commercial operations refer to multi-unit apartment buildings, condominiums, hospitals, dormitories, commercial office buildings, homes, and the like.

Encryption refers to a privacy technology that prevents anyone but the intended recipient(s) to download, review or read confidential information and data.

Authentication refers to the technology that ensures that a message, data or information that is downloaded or transferred from a one person or device to another declared or intended person or device.

Integrity refers to technology that ensures that a message, information or data does not alter in any way during transit.

Non-repudiation refers to the technology that prevents a sender from denying that a message, data or information was sent.

Cellular format technology refers to all current and future variants, revisions and generations (e.g. third generation (3G), fourth generation (4G), fifth generation (5G) and all future generations) of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), General Packet Radio Service (GPSR), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Evolution-Data Optimized (EV-DO), Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE), 3GSM, Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), Digital AMPS (IS-136/TDMA, Integrated Digital Enhance Network (iDEN), HSPA+, WiMAX, LTE, Flash-OFDM, HIPERMAN, WiFi, IBurst, UMTS, W-CDMA, HSPDA+HSUPA, UMTS-TDD and other formats for utilizing cell phone technology, antenna distributions and/or any combinations thereof, and including the use of satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, and/or telephone lines.

A typical cell phone, smart phones, or other electronic apparatus includes all remote cellular phones using channel access methods defined above (with cellular equipment, public switched telephone network lines, satellite, tower and mesh technology), mobile phones, PDAs, tablets (e.g. refers to all current and future variants, revisions and generations of the APPLE®, SAMSUNG®, HP®, ACER®, MICRO-SOFT®, NOOK®, GOOGLE®, SONY®, KINDLE® and other tablets manufactured by these and other manufacturers), APPLE TOUCH®, a smart or internet capable television, wireless timepiece or watch (APPLE®, SAMSUNG®) and other electronic apparatus with WIFI and wireless capability, and remote computers and controllers having internet, wireless and/or cell format technology connectivity.

Geo-fencing generally refers to a radius around a home, corporation or point location or can be a predefined set of boundaries, like school attendance zones or neighborhood boundaries. When a device having geo-fencing technology of a location-based service enters or exits a geo-fence area, the device receives a generated notification of such entrance, exit or movement. This notification might contain specific information about the location of the device or simply

utilized the location information to a remote apparatus. The device having geo-fencing generally uses GPS (global positional system) for location determination but with multiple cell towers servicing a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus, the multiple cell towers format can utilize triangulation or multi-lateration of radio signals between (several) radio towers of the network and the phone. To locate the phone using multi-lateration of radio signals, it must emit at least one other signal (roaming) to contact the next nearby antenna or cell tower and this location process does not require an active call. GSM cell phone technology is based on the signal strength to nearby antennas. The technology of locating is based on measuring power levels and antenna patterns and uses the concept that a powered mobile phone always communicates wirelessly with one of the closest base stations, so knowledge of the location of the base station implies the cell phone is nearby. Advanced systems determine the sector in which the mobile phone resides and roughly estimate also the distance to the base station. Further approximation can be done by interpolating signals between adjacent antenna towers. Geo-fencing processes may achieve a precision of down to 25-75 feet in urban areas where mobile traffic and density of antenna towers is sufficiently high whereas. Rural and desolate areas may see miles between base stations and therefore determine locations is obviously less precise. WiFi data can also be used to identify a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus location. Indoor environment creates problems and has poor performance of the GPS-based methods whereas WiFi technology is designed to provide another method to provide location of Geo-fencing technology. Many current cell phones, smart phones and similar apparatus combine GPS with Wi-Fi for both active calling and positioning systems. When a device with geo-fencing technology exist or enters a defined area, a notice might be sent to a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus, to an email account, to a text (SMS), or to perform a or software operation. Geo-fencing allows users of the system to draw zones around places of residence or corporations, customer's sites and secure areas.

The term "water use" apparatus generally refers to apparatuses that are connected to a water supply and have a water control valve or flow control mechanism to turn on and off the water supply, such as irrigation valves and systems, hot water heaters, washing machines, dishwashers, kitchen faucets, bathroom faucets, showers, toilets, refrigerators with water supply and ice makers, Jacuzzi and pools with water supplies, decorative fountains, any other water use devices.

There are two embodiments shown in the drawings and described in the specification. The first embodiment is a water use and water energy monitoring apparatus having a base station 10 that is positioned in close proximity to the hot and cold or ambient water supply. The second embodiment is a water use monitoring apparatus has a base station 126 that is positioned in close proximity to only the cold or ambient water supply and not to the hot water supply. Many of the features, characteristics and components described in this specification are common between the apparatus 10 and apparatus 126 and hence are interchangeable. In the regard and in an effort to minimize redundancy, many of the common features, characteristics and components are referenced commonly as apparatus 10, 126.

Referring now to the drawings and particularly to FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the first embodiment comprising the comprising the water use monitoring display apparatus base station 10 affixed to the hot and cold (see second embodiment 126 in FIG. 6) water supply piping in an appropriate location for water monitoring 42 and for continuously

monitoring of the water and water energy use within a residential or commercial building 40. This can be useful for an individual or commercial operator employing water conservation methods (e.g. reduce the sprinkler frequency or duration, encourage individuals to take shorter showers, fix leaking devices). Alternately, the monitoring of indoor water use and outdoor water use could be utilized by the particular water supplying municipality or government agency to apply different rates for indoor water use and outdoor water use. In addition, since many municipal agencies include a sewer cost in a ratio of the total supply use, the difference between indoor water use and outdoor water use can reduce the total sewer cost associated with only the indoor use, thus saving the consumer costs. In certain situations, a control valve can be located at a particular location, e.g. the irrigation valve or ball valve whereby by utilizing the two-way wireless capability of the present invention apparatus 10, 126 whereby the owner, water supplying municipality or government agency can remotely control water use (e.g. turn the main water supply off after a leaking notice, send out a code that inhibits outdoor water use on certain days or at certain hours of the day). For accurate measurements of water use or water energy use the present invention should be installed between the pressure reducing valve or civil, commercial, governmental or municipal supply water sources (with potential meter) and/or any distribution lines. It is also anticipated by the Applicant that present invention can be used on wells and in situations where the water source is not obtained from a commercial or municipal operations. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 can update, upload or download water and energy use on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, or can send information upon sensing the initiation of water use (after no water use period) on the display/recorder screen (shown in FIG. 2).

Also shown in FIG. 1 is a first wired or wireless communication means 52 from the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 for communicating water use and water energy use information or data to a conveniently located first display and/or recorder apparatus 50 (defined in more detail in FIG. 5) located in a convenient location for the commercial operator or occupier or residential individual to observe daily, weekly, monthly or annual water use. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 can be programmed to communicate at other time frequencies, such as every 5 seconds or every minute, for various purposes, for example, to identify leaking conditions. The first wireless communication means 52 preferably utilizes encryption, authentic, integrity and non-repudiate techniques to provide a secure transfer of the water and energy use from the water/energy use from the monitoring base station apparatus 10, 126 to the first remote and/or recorder 50. The first wired or wireless communication means 52 can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, or can send information upon sensing an initiation to the first remote and/or recorder 50 or atypical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus (see FIG. 9). Furthermore, the first wired or wireless communication means 52 can send data or information upon the sending of a request signal. The request signal can be generated by, for example, the pushing of a requesting button located on the first remote display and/or recorder 50 that transmits a request for water and energy use data to the water and energy monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals

within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the first wireless communication means 52 can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the first display and/or recording apparatus 50 and similarly, and the first display and/or recording apparatus 50 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. The first wired or wireless communication 52 can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission.

The second optional wireless communication means 54 is preferred to transit, upload or download water parameter data or information via a secure wireless communication network providing information to a governmental, civil or municipal employee or individual 60 using a second remote display and/or recorder apparatus 56 (or a typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus as shown in FIG. 9) for property owners, governmental, civil, commercial or municipal operators or agencies purposes. It is anticipated that the second wireless communication means 54 can also be received by a moving vehicle or can communicate with cellular format technology utilizing cell towers 44 using another third wireless communication 46. The second optional wireless communication means 54 preferably utilizes encryption, authentic, integrity and non-repudiate techniques to provide a secure transfer of the water and energy use from the water monitoring display base station 10, 126 to the second remote display and/or recorder apparatus 56. Also, the second wireless communication means 54 should include specific identification information e.g. house or commercial building address, IP address or other specific technology. The second optional wireless communication means 56 can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, or can send information upon sensing an initiation to the second remote and/or recorder 56. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 can be programmed to communicate at other time frequencies, such as every 5 seconds or every minute, for various purposes, for example, to identify leaking conditions. Furthermore, the second optional wireless 56 communication means can send data or information upon the sending of a request signal. The request signal can be generated by, for example, the pushing of a requesting button located on the second remote display and/or recorder 56 that transmits a request for water and energy use data to the water and energy monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the second wireless communication means 54 can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the second optional display and/or recording apparatus 56 and similarly, and the second optional display and/or recording apparatus can transmit and receive electronic signals from the monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. Hence, the second optional wireless communication means 46 can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission.

The third optional wireless communication means **46** is designed to communicate data under a cellular format technology with offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like. It is anticipated that the third wireless communication means **46** can transmit information to a programmed cell or phone number for communicating water parameter data or alarm situations to the owner or a municipal/governmental agency (such as announcing a water leak situation). Also, the third wireless communication means **46** should include specific identification information e.g. house or commercial building address, IP address or other specific technology. The third wireless communication means **46** can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, or can send information upon sensing the initiation (alarm situation) to the programmed cell or phone number. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station **10, 126** can be programmed to communicate at other time frequencies, such as every 5 seconds or every minute, for various purposes, for example, to identify leaking conditions. The request signal can be generated by, for example, a request signal transmitted by a remote station (not shown). The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the third wireless communication means **46** can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station **10, 126** can transmit and receive electronic signals from the remote station and similarly, the remote station can transmit and receive electronic signals from the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **10, 126**. The third wireless means **46** can also be designed for communicating to an offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like. The third communication means **46** can also comprise a RF mesh-enabled device (meters, relays) is connected to several other mesh-enabled devices, which function as signal repeaters, relaying the data to an access point. The access point device aggregates, encrypts, and sends the data back to a municipal or government agency over a secure commercial third-party network. The resulting RF mesh network can span large distances and reliably transmit data over rough or difficult terrain. If a meter or other transmitter drops out of the network, its neighbors find another route. The mesh continually optimizes routing to ensure information is passed from its source to its destination as quickly and efficiently as possible. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the third wireless means can "piggy back" or be designed to be incorporated into and/or cooperation with electric and gas smart meters communication/transmission mesh technology. This takes advantage of the communication/transmission mesh means already in place thereby, minimizes cross talk and cross interference in wireless transmissions, and minimized overall wireless signals in residential or commercial area. The terminal communication/transmission of water parameter data can designed to be sent to a difference source, e.g. water municipality versus the electric or gas company. The third optional wireless communication can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission. This third wireless technology **46** is designed for long range uses that can communicate with remote

computers, for example, property owners, municipal and government uses, control, and billing practices. It is anticipated that the billing practices can be conducted by an independent corporate entity. This third wireless technology **46** can also be used to communicate with a home resident or corporate individual on their typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus **400** (see FIG. 9).

Of all smart meter technologies, one critical technological problems of the present invention is secure data communication. Each base station **10, 126** must be able to reliably and securely communicate the information collected to some central location. Considering the varying environments and locations where present invention meters are found, that problem can be daunting. Among the solutions proposed are: the use of cell phone/pager networks, satellite, licensed radio combination licensed and unlicensed radio, and power line communication. Not only the medium used for communication purposes but the type of network used is also critical. As such one would find: fixed wireless, mesh network or a combination of the two. There are several other potential network configurations possible, including the use of Wi-Fi and other internet related networks. To date no one solution seems to be optimal for all applications. Rural municipalities have very different communication problems from urban utilities or utilities located in difficult locations such as mountainous regions or areas ill-served by wireless and internet companies.

There is a growing trend towards the use of TCP/IP technology as a common communication platform for the present invention applications, so that utilities can deploy multiple communication systems, while using IP technology as a common management platform. Other solutions suggest the use of a single, universal connector separating the function of the smart grid device and its communication module. A universal metering interface would allow for development and mass production of smart meters and smart grid devices prior to the communication standards being set, and then for the relevant communication modules to be easily added or switched when they are. This would lower the risk of investing in the wrong standard as well as permit a single product to be used globally even if regional communication standards vary. The cellular format technology or other communication means can be used to transfer or download water parameter data from a residence/commercial operation, or well operation, to a remote monitoring site, or used to upload data, information or software updates to the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus **10, 126**. In addition, the water leak monitoring capability of the present invention, described below, can use the cell tower or other communication means to communicate an alarm or message that a leak has developed in the residential/commercial or well water system. This leak identification means can call either a programmed cell or phone number, or can send the alarm or message to a governing utility or municipality. Digital signals and data can be communicated directly through wiring or wireless means **46, 52, and 54**.

The water sensors and/or water parameter sensors can transmit analog or digital data that is communicated either through direct wiring or through a wireless means **46, 52, and 54**. Amplification may be necessary by a circuit and then communicated directly to the microprocessor **84** or through one of the analog-to-digital modules if necessary. Remote display and/or a recording apparatus **50** (which is shown in more detail as **110** in FIG. 5) has the relatively important function of providing an individual or entity to review water use and water parameter data for auditing or monitoring

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purposes. It is also anticipated by the Applicants that the display means **12**, **14**, and **16** (shown in FIG. 2) can be located remotely from the water use base station **10**, **126** containing the CPU or microprocessor **84** with communication and control lines **83** (shown in FIG. 3) that communicate either wired or wirelessly. In addition, typical cell phones, smart phones and similar apparatus can be located remotely from the water use base station **10**, **126** containing the CPU or microprocessor **84** with communication and control lines **83** (shown in FIG. 3) that communicate wirelessly. Hence, the communication and control lines **83** can be used to transfer water use and water parameters to a remotely positioned display receiver apparatus (not shown) or the display means **12**, **14**, and **16** can be eliminated to be replaced by the first display and/or recording apparatus **50**, **110** or typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus. The first wireless communication means **52**, the optional second and third wireless communication means **46** and **56**, and the optional wireless communication and control lines **83**, can use radio-frequency, Bluetooth, ZigBee WiFi, optical or other wireless technology for transferring the water parameter data generated by the sensors and collected by the microprocessor and sent to a wireless to a display means and/or a remotely positioned receiver apparatus. Examples of Bluetooth modules (using the 2.4 GHz band as WiFi) that can be added to the present invention are the RN-41 Bluetooth modules available from Roving Networks in Los Gatos, Calif., the KC-41, KC 11.4, KC-5100, KC-216 or KC-225 data serial modules from KC Wireless in Tempe Ariz., and/or the BT-21 module from Amp'd RF wireless solutions in San Jose, Calif. Examples of wireless protocols that can be utilized with the present invention include, but are not limited to, the IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g and IEEE 802.11n modulation techniques. Another example of the wireless protocols that can be utilized with the present invention is the ZigBee, Z-wave and IEE 802.15.4 modulation technology. Applicants recognize that there are numerous wireless protocols that have been developed that, although not specifically listed, could be utilized with the present invention for data transfer purposes.

In addition, the wireless or wire data transfer **46**, **52** and **56** (and **83**) can be connected to the Internet using the IP or DHCP protocols whereby the data can be monitored remotely over the Internet using a software program designed to record, display, analyze and/or audit the water parameter data. The present invention would probably have to “log on” to a server to report the water parameters or it could respond to queries once its presence is known to the server.

Also some wireless routers support a form of “private” point-to-point or bridging operation which could be used to transfer water parameter data from the present invention to a receiving apparatus. Other kinds of proprietary protocols to be used with the present invention are possible as well. For example, there is the ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) bands. The ISM bands are defined by the ITU-R in 5.138, 5.150, and 5.280 of the Radio Regulations. Individual countries’ use of the bands designated in these sections may differ due to variations in national radio regulations. Because communication devices using the ISM bands must tolerate any interference from ISM equipment, these bands are typically given over to uses intended for unlicensed operation, since unlicensed operation typically needs to be tolerant of interference from other devices anyway. In the United States of America, ISM uses of the ISM bands are governed by Part 18 of the FCC rules, while Part 15 Subpart B contains the rules for unlicensed communication devices,

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even those that use the ISM frequencies. Part 18 ISM rules prohibit using ISM for communications.

The ISM bands defined by the ITU-R are:

5	Frequency range [Hz]	Center frequency [Hz]
10	6.765-6.795 MHz	6.780 MHz
	13.553-13.567 MHz	13.560 MHz
	26.957-27.283 MHz	27.120 MHz
	40.66-40.70 MHz	40.68 MHz
	433.05-434.79 MHz	433.92 MHz
	902-928 MHz	915 MHz
	2.400-2.500 GHz	2.450 GHz
	5.725-5.875 GHz	5.800 GHz
	24-24.25 GHz	24.125 GHz
	61-61.5 GHz	61.25 GHz
15	122-123 GHz	122.5 GHz
	244-246 GHz	245 GHz

While currently the 430 MHz and 9040 MHz frequencies are commonly used in the US, it is anticipated by the Applicants that the other frequencies could be used for water parameter transfers.

Another protocol known as CAN or CAN-bus (ISO 11898-1) that was originally designed for automotive applications, but now moving into industrial applications is another type of network that could be used to transfer water parameter data. Devices that are connected by a CAN network are typically sensors, actuators and control devices.

20 A CAN message never reaches these devices directly, but instead a host-processor and a CAN Controller is needed between these devices and the bus.

25 It is anticipated by the Applicant that the present invention water use parameter display and monitoring device utilizing the said wireless communication with the one or more remote display and/or recorder apparatus can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate different range requirements.

30 Furthermore, the present invention can communicate utilizing optical technology and other wireless networks such as cell phone technology or private networks.

35 The transfer of data or information through wired or wireless technology can be initiated using a “wake up” button or signal from the first or second remote display/recorder.

40 Several different data formats that may be used to exchange data, including but not limited to: binary, XML, XHTML and XHTML Basic, XHTML Basic as an Info-set in another form besides tagged text, Binary encoded equivalents of XML Info-sets including Wireless Binary XML (“WBXML”), ASN.1 encoded XML, SVG, Direct Internet Message Encapsulation (“DIME”), CSV, XML RPC, SOAP 45 (with signature at SOAP level and/or enclosed content level), SOAP (using WS-SECURITY with signature at SOAP level and/or enclosed content level), application specific content like spreadsheet data, an HTTP response to an unsolicited HTTP request, a response to an unsolicited message, HHF, PQDIF, MODBUS, ION®, or other SCADA protocol where a response can be packaged up and embedded in another protocol or format. These formats are frequently sent as MIME or UUENCODE attachments and are considered part of the protocol stack.

45 The water use and water energy use monitoring activities will require security due to economic impact or violation of municipal or governmental law and ordinances or fraudulent

activities. SPOT is a technology that uses the FM band and is coupled with a new digital radio infrastructure.

There are various security techniques, including encryption, authentication, integrity and non-repudiation that provide secure communications.

With Public Key Encryption, each user has a pair of keys, a public encryption key, and a private decryption key. A second user can send the first user a protected message by encrypting the message using the first user's public encryption key. The first user then decrypts the message using their private decryption key. The two keys are different, and it is not possible to calculate the private key from the public key. In most applications, the message is encrypted with a randomly generated session key, the random key is encrypted with the public key and the encrypted message and encrypted key are sent to the recipient. The recipient uses their private key to decrypt the session key, and the newly decrypted session key to decrypt the message.

Digital signatures are provided by key pairs as well, and provide authentication, integrity and non-repudiation. In this case a sender signs a one-way hash of a message before sending it, and the recipient uses the sender's public key to decrypt the message and verify the signature. When signing large documents, it is known to take a one-way hash function of the plain text of the document and then sign the hash. This eliminates the need to sign the entire document. In some cases, the digital signature is generated by encrypting the hash with the private key such that it can be decrypted using the signers public key. These public/private key pairs and associated certificate key pairs may be computed using hard to reverse functions including prime number and elliptic curve techniques.

One-way Hash Functions are small pieces of data that identify larger pieces of data and provide authentication and integrity. Ideal hash functions cannot be reversed engineered by analyzing hashed values, hence the 'one-way' moniker. An example of a one-way hash function is the Secure Hash Algorithm. X.509 and PGP each define standards for digital certificate and public key formats.

Various encryption algorithms such as RSA, Advanced Encryption Standard ("AES"), DES and Triple DES exist. RSA is a commonly used encryption and authentication system for Internet communications.

Secure Sockets Layer ("SSL") creates a secure connection between two communicating applications. For the purposes of the disclosed embodiments, SSL and Transport Layer Security ("TLS") are equivalent. These protocols are employed by web browsers and web servers in conjunction with HTTP to perform cryptographically secure web transactions. A web resource retrievable with HTTP over TLS is usually represented by the protocol identifier "https" in the URI. TLS can and is used by a variety of Application protocols.

Secure HTTP (S-HTTP or HTTPS) provides independently applicable security services for transaction confidentiality, authenticity and integrity of origin.

S/MIME and Pretty Good Privacy ("PGP") provide encryption and authentication for email and other messages, allowing users to encrypt a message to anyone who has a public key. This technology allows a message to be signed with a digital signature using a private key, preventing individuals from reading messages not addressed to them.

Microsoft Passport is an online service that allows a user to employ their email address and a single password to create a unique identity.

Internet Protocol Security ("IPSec") secures IP traffic across the Internet, and is particularly useful for implement-

ing VPNs. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol ("PPTP") is a protocol that allows entities to extend their local network through private "tunnels" over the Internet. This kind of connection is known as a VPN. Layer Two Tunneling Protocol ("L2TP") is an extension of the PPTP protocol.

A Media Access Control Address ("MAC Address") is a number that is appended to a digital message and provides authentication and integrity for the message.

The XML Signature syntax associates a cryptographic 10 signature value with Web resources using XML markup. XML signature also provides for the signing of XML data, whether that data is a fragment of the document which also holds the signature itself or a separate document, and whether the document is logically the same but physically 15 different. This is important because the logically same XML fragment can be embodied differently. Different embodiments of logically equivalent XML fragments can be authenticated by converting to a common embodiment of the fragment before performing cryptographic functions. XML 20 Encryption provides a process for encrypting/decrypting digital content, including XML documents and portions thereof, and an XML syntax used to represent the encrypted content and information that enables an intended recipient to decrypt it.

Before the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 and remote displays and/or recorders 52, 54 (and 110 as shown in detail in FIG. 5) or cell phone, smart phone, or other similar apparatus (see FIG. 9) should communicate securely with one another and therefore they need to be provided with identities. The identity must not be easy to assume either intentionally or accidentally.

Identities are particularly relevant in multi-site scenarios, where the water use and water energy use monitoring 35 apparatus base stations 10, 126 are aggregated across a wide geographic area containing multiple sites, serviced by multiple utilities, each site operating on one or more municipal agencies. Each water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 needs to identify itself when 40 queried by a civil, commercial, municipal or governmental operator or agency.

In one example, each water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 will be identified and verified to see if its identification is already in the central storage. 45 This identity can be implemented using various values, including MAC address, Universal Unique Identifier ("UUID"), TCP/IP address, DNS name, email address, serial number, an unique string of characters issued by a municipal or governmental agency.

It is important that within a given geographic area, no two water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 will have the same identity. It is therefore preferred that the entity, municipality or authority name become a portion of the identity. The fabrication process 55 could include inserting a unique identity in the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 at manufacturing or repair time.

To protect its identity, it should be stored in a location that cannot be easily accessed or replaced either physically or electronically.

PKI certificate based authentication schemes are utilized for machine-to-machine authentication. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 is issued one or more PKI certificates, associated identities 60 and identity-related secrets, such as private keys, during manufacturing. Alternately, an identity and certificate are assigned by an authority unrelated to the device manufac-

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turer and transferred to water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 in a manner that keeps all secrets private.

A user registry maintains a database of device identities, associated with installed and operating water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. The registry must be updated whenever a water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 is brought into or removed from service. The registry may be implemented as a distributed registry with a host name encoded within the Metering Point corresponding to a registry for that particular host. Alternatively, the registry can be implemented as a single large database. The registry can be implemented as a relational database, XML files, Comma Separated Value (“CSV”) files, or Resource Description Files (“RDF”), or any mechanism that allows associated lookup when combined with the appropriate software. The registry enforces uniqueness of metering points, thereby preventing two devices from having the same identification address at the same instant.

Encryption, authentication, integrity and non-repudiation may be important characteristics when the water and energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 is sharing data or information with the remote displays. When a water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 receives or uploads data and information such as a control command signal to send or transmit data and information it is critical that the device can authenticate the sender and be sure of the integrity of the data and information. Encryption provides privacy by preventing anyone but the intended recipient of a message from reading it. Encryption can be provided point-to-point, or end-to-end, depending on the nature of the channel and the data. Only a portion of the data may be encrypted. EM Components can encrypt messages using encryption schemes such as PGP, S/MIME, XML Encryption, or SSL. Signing data provides assurance that the data comes from the desired source, and that it has not been tampered with. Signing helps prevent so-called “man in the middle” attacks where someone with legitimate or illegitimate access to data intercepts the data and tampers with it or forges data. This can occur with all aspects of communication, including installing certificates, and exchanging frameworks and all types of EM data.

Non-repudiation prevents the sender from denying that they sent a message. Non-repudiation can be provided by signing, electronic witnessing and technologies that assert a document was read before it was signed. Similar techniques exist for ensuring non-repudiability of contracts. Here, the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 include sign data, data packets or messages using PGP, S/MIME, XML Signature or TLS/SSL to provide for non-repudiation of those messages or data.

The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 will communicate with the residential or commercial remote display and/or recorder apparatuses 50, 56 (and 110 as shown in detail in FIG. 5) and the remote station at a specifically determined timing frequency. The remote and/or recorder apparatuses 50, 56 can be a cell phone, smart phone or other similar apparatus (see FIG. 9). This update frequency can be programmed into the present invention for various time periods, e.g. once per minute, twice per hour, once per minute, once per hour, once per day, once per week, or once per month/year. In the optional second wireless communication means 54 with outside civil, commercial, governmental or municipal agencies, data and information can be sent only occasionally or upon demand. Also the data or information can be processed by an auto-

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mated system and reports are only created every day, or week, or month, there is some leeway in when the data must be sent. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 can be programmed to communicate at other time frequencies, such as every 5 seconds or every minute, for various purposes, for example, to identify leaking conditions. In this case, encryption and signing calculations can be executed only when there is free processing time. This scheme performs well on water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 where important real-time calculations can take up significant available calculation time for small periods, but over time periods of a few hours there is processing time to spare.

In another embodiment, encrypted data is streamed across the Internet or cell tower technology as it is generated using the aforementioned techniques. This has the advantage that water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 does not need to store encrypted data.

In another embodiment, water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 contains a removable or a non-removable storage device that can contain water and energy parameter data. This removable storage device may be removed from time to time to upgrade configuration data, or to download stored data to a remote computer or apparatus. The water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 may be fitted with a physical lock that prevents unauthorized individuals from taking the removable storage device.

A resident or commercial consumer of data and information may wish to verify that received data represents what the data the civil, commercial, government or municipal provider claims it represents. It is difficult for a user to confirm the calculation techniques, source registers and source modules used to arrive at a value, so some techniques are needed to aid in this endeavor.

Software may be designed to check for valid signatures before an upload is attempted, and only allow certain users to upload unverified firmware. The firmware itself may verify signatures to ensure firmware has not been tampered with and is from an authorized source, and that the entity attempting the upgrade is authorized to perform an upgrade. Third parties may upload their own firmware written in their language of choice, such as Java, Prolog, Haskell, binary executable code, C#, ECMA Common Language Runtime (“ECMA CLR”), or ION® Object Configurations. Depending on the platform, source code or some repurposed version of the source code (i.e. ECMA CLR or target processor machine code) is digitally signed by the party and uploaded. Such code would be allowed to perform only specific actions based on trust level of the signer. For example, unsigned code or code signed by a non-trusted entity will not be allowed to read the second wireless communication mean 54 or the third wireless communication means 46. In addition, the water and energy monitoring base station 10, 126 or the first remote display and/or recording means 50 could have a microprocessor that includes a data memory bank for calling the water and/or energy use parameter data that can be compared with the data that is uploaded by the government or municipal second remote display/recording means 56 or the data that is uploaded by the wireless cellular format communication means 46 remote states.

In operation, before water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus 10, 126 can transmit data or information to the second optional remote, it must verify that the second display remote is authorized to communicate with the present invention.

In addition, any stored data, including cached data and data stored in a database, is tagged with a digital signature. When the data is retrieved, the digital signature can be used to verify that the data has not been tampered with over time.

As shown in FIG. 1 but applicable to FIG. 6, is a first wired or wireless communication means 52 from the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 126 for communicating water use information or data to a conveniently located first remote display and/or recorder apparatus 50 (defined in more detail in FIG. 5) located in a convenient location for the commercial operator or occupier or residential individual to observe daily, weekly, monthly or annual water use. The first remote display and/or recorded apparatus 50 can be a typical cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus (see FIG. 9) that is using wireless, Bluetooth technology or other wireless technology. The first wireless communication means 52 preferably utilizes some confidential technology such as encryption, authentic, integrity and non-repudiate techniques to provide a secure transfer of the water use from the monitoring base station apparatus 126 to the first remote display and/or recording apparatus 50. The first wired or wireless communication means 52 can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, once per week, one per month/year or can send information upon sensing an initiation to the first remote and/or recording apparatus 50. Furthermore, the first wired or wireless communication means 52 can send data or information upon the sending of a request signal. The request signal can be generated by, for example, the pushing of a requesting button located on the first remote display and/or recording apparatus 50 that transmits a request for water use data to the water and water energy monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the first wireless communication means 52 can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station 126 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the first display and/or recording apparatus 50 and similarly, and the first display and/or recording apparatus 50 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the monitoring display apparatus base station 126. Hence, the first wired or wireless communication means 52 can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission.

As shown in FIG. 1 but applicable to FIG. 6, the second optional wireless communication means 54 is preferred to transmit, upload or download water parameter data or information via a secure wireless communication network providing information to a property owner, governmental, civil or municipal employee or individual 60 using a second remote display and/or recorder apparatus 56 for governmental, civil, commercial or municipal operators or agencies purposes. It is anticipated that the second wireless communication means 54 can also be received by a moving vehicle or can communicate with cellular format technology utilizing cell towers 44 using another third wireless communication 46. The second optional wireless communication means 54 preferably utilizes some confidential technology such as encryption, authentic, integrity and non-repudiate techniques to provide a secure transfer of the water use from the monitoring base station apparatus 126 to a second display and/or recorder 56. The second display and/or recorded can be a typical cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus

(see FIG. 9) that is using wireless, Bluetooth technology or other wireless technology. Also, the second wireless communication means 54 should include specific identification information e.g. house or commercial building address, IP address or a similar unique technology. The second optional wireless 56 communication means can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, or can send information upon sensing an initiation to the second remote and/or recorder 56. Furthermore, the second optional wireless communication means 56 can send data or information upon the sending of a request signal. The request signal can be generated by, for example, the pushing of a requesting button located on the second remote display and/or recorder 56 that transmits a request for water use data to the water and energy monitoring apparatus base station 126. The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the second wireless communication means 54 can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station 126 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the second display and/or recording apparatus 56 and similarly, and the second display and/or recording apparatus 56 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the monitoring display apparatus base station 126. Hence, the second optional wireless communication means 46 can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission.

As shown in FIG. 1 but applicable to FIGS. 5, 6 and 9, is the third optional wireless communication means 46 is designed to communicate data under a cellular format technology with offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like. It is anticipated that the third wireless communication means 46 can transmit information to a programmed cell or phone number for communicating water parameter data or alarm situations to the property owner or a municipal/governmental agency (such as announcing a water leak situation). The information can be send to a typical cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus (see FIG. 9). Also, the third wireless communication means 46 should include specific identification information e.g. house or commercial building address. IP address or similar unique technology. The third wireless communication means 46 can send data on various frequencies, e.g. once per minute, once per hour, once per day, once per week, once per month/year or can send information upon sensing the initiation (alarm situation) to the programmed cell or phone number. The request signal can be generated by, for example, a request signal transmitted by a remote station (not shown). The use of the request signal can minimize the use of wireless signals within the house or commercial building, conserving energy, minimizing the interference with other wireless devices, and reduce the exposure of wireless energy to individuals. Furthermore, the third wireless communication means 46 can consist of two-way transmission, commonly known as transceiver technology, such that the monitoring display apparatus base station 126 can transmit and receive electronic signals from the remote station and similarly, the remote station can transmit and receive electronic signals front the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 126. The third wireless means 46 can also be designed for communicating to an offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satel-

lite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like. The third communication means 46 can also comprise a RF mesh-enabled device (meters, relays) is connected to several other mesh-enabled devices, which function as signal repeaters, relaying the data to an access point. The access point device aggregates, encrypts, and sends the data back to a municipal or government agency over a secure commercial third-party network. The resulting RF mesh network can span large distances and reliably transmit data over rough or difficult terrain. If a meter or other transmitter drops out of the network, its neighbors find another route. The mesh continually optimizes routing to ensure information is passed from its source to its destination as quickly and efficiently as possible. The third optional wireless communication can be either one-way transmission, or half duplex and/or full duplex two-way transmission.

Referring now to the drawings and particularly to FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the first embodiment comprising a water/energy use monitoring display apparatus 10 attached to the cold and hot input water supply piping 14 and the cold and hot output water supply piping. The first embodiment of the show display apparatus 10 is designed to become attached to water supply piping in easily installation and aesthetically pleasing format. In the first embodiment, the water use and water energy use display and monitoring apparatus 10 should be installed near the hot and cold or ambient water sources before any distribution lines such that the total volume or quantity of hot and cold or ambient water can be monitored and recorded. In the second embodiment 126 where only the water use is monitored, the present invention water parameter use display and monitoring device can be installed near the cold or ambient water source or supply line before the hot water generation device and before any distribution lines (e.g. at the pressure regulator) such that the total volume or quantity of cold or ambient water can be monitored and recorded. It is anticipated by the Applicant that the present invention water parameter use display and monitoring device 126 can be incorporated into or serve as the pressure regulator (pressure reduction valve) or primary water meter at residential or commercial facilities. The components of the first embodiment of the present invention include a plurality of water pipe joint unions or sections 30, 32, 34 and 36, a housing section 18 containing the electrical circuitry and microprocessor, a power source with a water proof removable cover, and first 12, second 14 and third 16 water use and water parameter display mechanisms.

The plurality of water pipe unions or joints 30, 32, 34 and 36 can be fabricated from typical metallic piping materials such as brass, brass alloys, steel, galvanized steel, copper, copper allows or any combination thereof. The water pipe joint can be fabricated from a number of polymeric materials, such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene, polybutylene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), rubber modified styrene, polypropylene, polyacetal, polyethylene, or nylon. The base material can be painted white or colored finishes or coated with various brass, silver and gold type materials to accommodate the match with various presently marketed finishes. As shown in FIG. 2, the water union or joints 30, 32, 34, and 36 generally have a female thread (not shown) within the input end for engaging the male treads of a typical water supply lines 20 and 22 and water delivery lines 24 and 26. For certain applications, the male/female thread locations can be changed to accommodate certain attachment forms or specifications. In addition, other attach-

ment means, such as adhesive, snap fit joint, compression fitting, flare fitting or other technologies can be employed.

The material for fabricating the water pipe union or joint 30, 32, 34 and 36 is not particularly important except that the 5 union or joint has to engage the water supply and delivery lines with a relatively water tight seal, and that preferably there should be a sealing means that functions 1) to secure in place, any parameter sensors that are projecting into the water stream and 2) to provide a water-tight seal that can 10 prevent any water from penetrating past the seal and 3) include structural integrity to withstand continuous water pressure and other forces Various washer designs fabricated from compounds of rubber, urethane, elastomeric or thermosetting polymeric compounds have been disclosed and 15 are in present in similar uses. Seal and sealing technology is well known in the art. The joint between the water pipe union and the water supply and delivery lines could be screw and thread technology, snap fit, compression fitting, flare fitting, or use adhesive technology. For example, in the case 20 of fabricating with a metallic component, a solder, brazed, or sweat joint could be used. For example, in the case of polymeric, the extending or articulating could be an extension of the display apparatus manufactured by molding, heat bonding, or adhesive technology. The joint may be designed 25 to be permanent or removable.

Further referring to FIG. 2, the present invention base station apparatus 10 includes a housing 18, a computerized circuit board (depicted in FIG. 3), the display means housing having a optional door for replacing or regenerating the 30 power source or removable data chip and a plurality of buttons or activators 19, 21, and 23, or software buttons (e.g. touch screen technology) 140, 142, and 144, that allow for certain modification of the software instructions (change units, change language, change from metric to US standard, 35 set alarms, calibrate sensors, or establish communication with wired or wireless sensors). While FIG. 2 shows three hard buttons 19, 21 and 23 and three software button activators 140, 142 and 144, it is anticipated by the Applicant that a different series of hard or software buttons can be 40 used, and/or a different series of software button sequencing can be utilized. Furthermore, other hard button technology can be used, such as a rotary switches or multiple membrane switch technology. The housing 18 can be fabricated from a metallic material such as brass, brass alloys, steel, galvanized steel, copper, copper allows or any combination thereof. The display means housing can be fabricated from a number of polymeric materials, such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene, polybutylene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), rubber modified styrene, polypropylene, 45 polyacetal, polyethylene, or nylon. The base material can be painted white or colored finishes or coated with various brass, silver and gold type materials to accommodate the the match with various presently marketed finishes. The material for fabricating the housing 18 is not particularly important except and the size of the display means will generally determine the size of the housing but it does not have to be substantially rectangular as shown, any number of geometric configurations could be used in the present invention.

The plurality of display means 12, 14, and 16 and as 50 presented in FIG. 2 utilizes one or more illuminating technologies, such as LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies but should be able to provide sufficient lighting for observing the data and information in dark conditions. In addition, 55 the display means and display means housing should be able to sustain capability in moist wet conditions. The present invention can include one or more than one display means

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to show various water use and water energy use parameters. Provided only as an example, display means 12 can display different levels of water use with a color hue or format providing a visual cue. For example, a water supply municipal can have data to be downloaded to the base station 10, 126 so that a green background or parameter digits for a 1st hundred cubic feet (e.g. a first 14 HCF) level, yellow background or parameter digits for a 2nd hundred cubic feet (e.g. second 14 HCF) level, and red background or parameter digits for a 3rd hundred cubic feet (e.g. a third 28 HCF) level can be displayed. In addition, costs for the hundred cubic feet water can be downloaded and displayed. For example, the other embodiment with only the flow and water use display can be manufactured to reduce overall costs. The optional displays 12, 14 and 16 can have touch screen capability. Furthermore, the orientation of the water use and water energy use parameters can be presented in various formats. For example, the flow parameter can be on top 12 with the date parameter on the bottom 16 and with the energy parameter sandwiched between 14. The optional displays 12, 14, and 16 can have a background light or parameter alpha-numeric digits that is used for various purposes, for example, for providing better lighting conditions or changing color e.g. from green to yellow and to red, to display an alarming condition (e.g. water use over time has exceed a certain level). It is also anticipated that the displays 12, 14 and 16, can have various colors displayed at once (e.g. blue and green characters with a white or yellow backlight). Displaying of all water and water energy parameters can utilize a gang multiple LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies separate displays, custom displays, graphic displays or a single line display which sufficient digits that sequences the presentation of the water parameters and water energy parameters one at a time with a specific delay and sequencing. An example of a LCD unit that can be used with the present invention is the color graphic 128x128 LCD-00569 marketed by Sparkfun Electronics in Boulder, Colo. Digitkey, Mouser and other electronic supply warehouses have many other variants and other LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies that can be utilized with the present invention.

The optional display means 12, 14, and 16 can be programmed to display one or more parameters in a visual means that can be either an analog, character or digital display, or combination of display means. Information obtained from the appropriate sensor monitoring or measuring the water parameters such as temperature, date/time, flow rate or water quality parameters can be displayed in an appropriate format on the display means. The optional displays 12, 14 and 16 can have touch screen capability. For example, when a sensor is monitoring or measuring the rate of water flowing from a water source or the display means could show any flow between 1.0 gal/min (3.8 liters/min) to many thousands of gals/day. For example, when a sensor is monitoring the temperature of hot and cold (ambient) water flowing through the housing, the display means could show any energy ratio calculation that takes into effect the overall temperature and total volume of heated water vs. the total volume of cold or ambient water. It is anticipated by the Applicant that many different water energy calculations might be utilized by the present invention. Furthermore, the display can be programmed to display calendar information, such as the date and current time (12 hr. or 24 hr. format). The optional displays 12, 14, and 16 can have a background light or parameter alpha-numeric digits that is used for

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various purposes, for example, for providing better lighting conditions or changing color e.g. from green to yellow and to red, to display an alarming condition (e.g. water use over time has exceed a certain level). It is also anticipated that the optional displays 12, 14 and 16, can have various colors displayed at once (e.g. blue and green characters with a white or yellow backlight).

It is anticipated by the Applicant the present invention can be fabricated and marketed with one, two or more display means. For example, a lower cost display assembly can be fabricated and sold that only has a temperature sensor and temperature display means. A more expensive display assembly can be fabricated and sold that has temperature, flow, timing and other sensors with various programmed methods and a shut off mechanism.

Also shown in FIG. 2, one or more ergonomically 19, 21, and/or 23 placed buttons or activators can be incorporated into the display means housing to allow the modification of certain parameter units (e.g. metric to US), set alarm conditions (e.g. flow/volume rate-set points), or to program certain settings, e.g. over water use alarm, monitor continuous leakage (e.g. valve not completely shut off, broken pipe), calibrate sensors, or establish communication with wired or wireless sensors. The buttons will electrically communicate with the electronic circuit board contained with the housing 18 and respond to programmed instructions integrated within the CPU or microprocessor and associated circuitry of the electronic circuit board. The buttons or activators 19, 21 and/or 23 should be mounted with the display means housing 18 with the capability to protect the buttons and electronic circuitry with the housing for exposure to moist and wet conditions. Software buttons 140, 142, and 144 (e.g. touch screen technology) can replace or be used in conjunction with the button or activators 19, 21, and 23.

A visual alarm or signal can be incorporated into the present invention whereby a preset alarm or programmed alarm, changes the one or more of the screen displays, for example, blinking a parameter or backlight, or changing the color of a parameter or backlight (e.g. green to yellow to red). For example, one or more displays can exhibit a first background or text color (e.g. green) when a first volume range of water use has been monitored. After a second volume range of water use has been monitored, the one or more displays can exhibit a second background or text color (e.g. yellow). And when a third volume range of water use has been monitored, the one or more displays can exhibit a third background or text color (e.g. red) when a third volume range of water use has been monitored.

A preset alarm might include visual reference, for example, an in-operative condition, broken sensor, low power source, leaking condition, optional sensor warning (e.g. chlorine level, TDA, biological, hardness or pH levels high), and some other default limits. Programmed visual alarms would allow for individual selection (e.g. volume over set point, flow rate set point, total volume exceeded set points) which might be restricted or not by the default settings.

In addition, an auditory alarm (or combined visual/auditory) can be incorporated into the present invention whereby a preset alarm or programmed alarm, changes the screen display (flashing), for example, using sound or pulsing a specific noise, or changing the color of a parameter. For example, the temperature display can change from green to yellow to red when a water use levels are crossed with an auditory signal. A preset alarm might include visual reference, for example, an in-operative condition, broken sensor, low power source, leaking condition, optional sensor warn-

ing (e.g. chlorine level, TDA, biological, hardness or pH levels high), and some other default limits. Programmed auditory or visual alarms would allow for individual selection (e.g. temperature over set point, time past set point, flow rate set points) which might be restricted or not by the default settings.

In addition, the water use monitoring display apparatus 10, 126 can include water shut off or variable water flow means to turn completely or partially turn off the water supply if an alarm condition or setting point is exceeded and has been activated. The variable water flow means can set the water flow to be anywhere between 1% and 99% of the total water supply flow. The water shut off means or variable water flow means is electrically connected to the CPU or microprocessor 84 and the power means thereby controlling the application of electrical power to activate or de-activate the water shut off means or variable water flow means. The water shut off means or variable water flow means can comprise, for example, a typical ball valve or solenoid shut off valve incorporate into the connection union such that water from the source is closed such that no water exits the shower or bath water head. The water shut off means or variable water flow means can be activated if an alarm state has been achieved, e.g. 200 gals/day of water is exceeded or the total of 15 gallons of water has flowed since the water source was closed. The alarm or settings can be a default setting installed by the manufacturer or programmed by the user. The water shut off means or variable water flow means can be activated by software instructions, or initiated by a command communicated over the optional second 54 and third 46 wireless means. As an example, many irrigation manufactures (Orbit, Hunter irrigation products) incorporate battery control valves and there are numerous other flow valves using standard electrical energy are available, e.g. ball valves, gate valves, butterfly valves.

Now referring to FIG. 3, shown is a timing clock integrated circuit 88 with data transfer means 89 for communicating with the CPU or microprocessor 84 and having a power line 85 and ground line 86, a temperature sensor or temperature integrated circuit 93 with a data transfer means 92 for communicating with the CPU or microprocessor 84 and having a power line 96 and ground 97, and the flow sensor (e.g. pressure, ultrasonic, turbine flow) or flow sensor integrated circuit 95 with a data transfer means 94 for communicating with the CPU or microprocessor 84 with a power line 98 and ground line 99. The power line 98 can utilize battery technology or other DC power sources, or can be AC powered using standard 120 or 220/240 volt supply lines, or 24 volt low AC power that is commonly used for sprinkler systems. It is anticipated that a water flow generation apparatus that can be utilized with rechargeable batteries for powering the water and water energy monitoring base unit 10, 126. The integrated circuits for the timing clock 88, temperature sensor 93 and flow sensor 95 can include circuitry to convert analog data to a digital format. Also shown is a first wire or wireless electronic communication means 100 with a data transfer means 104, and a second wire or wireless electronic communication means 101 with a data transfer means 102, where both data transfer means 102 and 104 communicates with the CPU 84.

The microprocessor 84 that processes the information supplied by the various sensors described herein (FIG. 4) uses internal instructions to control the information projected on the display 80 and for processing alarm states. The microprocessor can include an EEPROM or any type of memory section that allows for specific programming to be incorporated as processing instructions. Furthermore, the

microprocessor 84 may have the capability to convert analog signals into digital information for decoding and processing. An example of a microprocessor 84 that could be used is the PIC16F876 28-pin 8-Bit CMOS FLASH micro-controllers manufactured by Microchip Technology, Inc. This particular microprocessor has a 128K EEPROM Data memory bank for flash memory of specific instructions and utilizes a 35-word instruction set. It also has five 10-bit Analog-to-Digital Inputs that can provide the means for converting the information obtained from the various sensors described herein (FIG. 4) from its analog format into a digitized form for processing by the instruction sets of the CPU or microprocessor 84. Another example of a microprocessor 84 that could be used for the CPU or microprocessor is the MSP430 family of processors from Texas Instruments in Dallas, Tex. There are hundreds of variants but for an example, the MSP430F436IPN (80 pin package) or MSP430F436IPZ (100 pin package) could be utilized in the present invention. It is anticipated by the Applicant that more powerful microprocessors with more memory capacity may be utilized to accommodate the more complex audio or verbal communications means. There are many other variants or other microprocessors, whether commercially marketed or privately fabricated, that can be used with the present invention.

In addition, a means to record and digitally store the water parameters or data can be incorporated into the present invention. An integrated memory circuit can be incorporated into the CPU or microprocessor 84, or can be a separate memory circuit, and can include associated circuitry with a means to transfer the recorded data to a removable media, such as a flash mount on an electronic circuit board to control the display means and communicate with the sensors. Various data access ports, such as serial, parallel, or USB, internet, can be used to transfer the stored data to another device, such as a computer. The CPU or microprocessor 84 and associated circuitry mounted on the electronic circuit board can also have the capability to be programmed for controlling certain display means (e.g. U.S. or metric units), programming alarm or setting states (e.g. flash all display means different colors e.g. red when the total volume has exceeded a certain volume, for example, 200 gallons/day).

Also shown in FIG. 3, is the timing circuit 88 functioning to communicate with the CPU or microprocessor 84 to display such information such as the time of day and current date and/or a time stamp for the duration that the water supply has turned been on and off. For monitoring the time stamp parameters of the water flowing through the present invention, the use of various trip switches or water sensors as depicted in FIG. 4 are positioned in close proximity to the flowing water to be monitored. Various mechanical, magnetic or software switches can be utilized to communicate a signal to the CPU or microprocessor 84 that water supply has been initiated and then the software instructions and CPU or microprocessor can display the cumulative time that the water supply is flowing through the present invention. The mechanical, magnetic or software switch will have the capability to also communicate a signal to the CPU or microprocessor 84 that the water supply has been shut off such that the software instructions and CPU or microprocessor can calculate various parameters, such as, but not limited to, the duration of water supply, total number of gallons or liters of water used and flow rates.

Technologies that can be used as the timing circuit 88 include electrical resistance sensors, ohm meter, multi-meter electrical current sensors: galvanometer, ammeter, electrical

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voltage sensors: leaf electroscope, voltmeter electrical power sensors, watt-hour meters magnetism sensors, magnetic compass, fluxgate compass, magnetometer, Hall effect device. In addition, various chemical technologies, such as oxygen sensors, ion-selective electrodes, and redox electrodes might be used. Furthermore, optical radiation technology can be used as the timing sensor, such as light sensors, on photo-detectors including semi-conduction devices such as photocells, photodiodes, phototransistors, CCDs, and image sensors; vacuum tube devices like photoelectric tubes, photomultiplier tubes, and mechanical instruments such as the Nichols radiometer, infra-red sensors, especially used as occupancy sensors for lighting and environmental controls, interferometry-interference fringes between transmitted and reflected light-waves produced by a coherent source such as a laser are counted and the distance is calculated. In addition, fiber optic sensors are capable of extremely high precision.

Because the present invention water use and water energy monitoring apparatus can be used in situations where the source of water comes from a well or non-commercial operation, and furthermore, where the commercial operations water treatments plants are under pressure to provide more water supplies or where problems, breakdowns or accidental situations can cause contamination of the water source, the present invention can be fitted with, display parameters of, and provide warning for, numerous mineral, elements and biological contaminates. As illustrated in FIG. 4 is a cross-section showing the one or more sensors 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 140 and/or 142 located in close proximity to water supply line 20, 22 and/or a water delivery supply line 24, 26 and their relative position of the sensors in the supply line lumen 38 and the connecting wires 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 141 and 143 for the display means. For exemplary purposes, sensor 70 could be a timing sensor e.g. to monitor when water is flowing, sensor 72 can be a temperature sensor, sensor 74 can be a flow sensor, 76 can be a halogen (e.g. chloride or fluoride) sensor, 78 can be a total dissolved solids sensor, 80 can be a biological or fecal sensor, and 140 can be a water hardness sensor and 142 can be a specific iron or other mineral sensor.

In general, a sensor is a type of transducer. A direct type indicating sensors, for example, a mercury thermometer, is human readable. However, other sensors must be paired with an indicator or display, for instance, thermocouple sensor. Most sensors are electrical or electronic, although other types exist.

Technological progress allows for more and more to be manufactured on the microscopic scale as micro-sensors using MEMS technology. In most cases a micro-sensor reaches a significantly higher speed and sensitivity compared with macroscopic approaches.

There are many types of sensors that can be used with the present invention. Since a significant small change involves an exchange of energy, sensors can be classified according to the type of energy transfer that they detect. For measuring or monitoring the temperature of the water flowing from the shower or bath head, the use of various thermocouples or thermistor sensors 70 as depicted in FIG. 3 is protruding within the water supply lumen 38 (or in close proximity to the water to be measured) and mounted within the articulating joint mechanism 22. Wires 71 are shown extending from the sensor 70 to electronically communicate with the CPU or microprocessor 84 and display unit.

In 1821, the German-Estonian physicist Thomas Johann Seebeck discovered that when any conductor (such as a metal) is subjected to a thermal gradient, it will generate a

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voltage. This is now known as the thermoelectric effect or Seebeck effect. Any attempt to measure this voltage necessarily involves connecting another conductor to the "hot" end. This additional conductor will then also experience the temperature gradient, and develop a voltage of its own which will oppose the original. Fortunately, the magnitude of the effect depends on the metal in use. Using a dissimilar metal to complete the circuit will have a different voltage generated, leaving a small difference voltage available for measurement, which increases with temperature. This difference can typically be between 1 and 70 micro-volts per degree Celsius for the modern range of available in metal combinations. Certain combinations have become popular as industry standards, driven by cost, availability convenience, melting points, chemical properties, stability, and output.

It is important to note that thermocouples measure the temperature difference between two points, not absolute temperature. In traditional applications, one of the junctions, the cold junction, was maintained at a known (reference) temperature, while the other end was attached to a probe.

For example, the cold junction could be at copper traces on the circuit board. Another temperature sensor will measure the temperature at this point, so that the temperature at the probe tip can be calculated. Having available a known temperature cold junction, while useful for laboratory calibrations, is simply not convenient for most directly connected indicating and control instruments. They incorporate into their circuits an artificial cold junction using some other thermally sensitive device (such as a thermistor or diode) to measure the temperature of the input connections at the instrument, with special care being taken to minimize any temperature gradient between terminals. Hence, the voltage from a known cold junction can be simulated, and the appropriate connection applied. This is known as cold junction compensation.

Additionally, cold junction compensation can be performed by software. Device voltages can be translated into temperatures by two methods. Values cast either be found in look-up tables or approximated using polynomial coefficients.

Any extension cable or compensating cable must be selected to match the thermocouple. It generates a voltage proportional to the difference between the hot junction and cold junction, and is connected in the correct polarity so that the additional voltage is added to the thermocouple voltage, compensating for die temperature difference between the hot end cold junctions.

The relationship between the temperature difference and the output voltage of a thermocouple is generally nonlinear and is approximated by a polynomial interpolation.

$$T = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n v^n$$

The coefficients a_n are given for n from 0 to between 5 and 9. To achieve accurate measurements the equation is usually implemented in a digital controller or stored in a lookup table. Some older devices use analog filters.

A variety of thermocouples are available, suitable for different measurements applications (industrial, scientific, food temperature, medical research, etc.). They are usually selected based on the temperature range and sensitivity needed. Thermocouples with low sensitivities (B, R, and S

types) have correspondingly lower resolutions. Other selection criteria include the inertness of the thermocouple material, and whether or not it is magnetic. The thermocouple types are listed below with the positive electrode first, followed by the negative electrode. For example, listed below are a number of thermocouples types.

Type K—Chromel (Nickel-Chromium Alloy)/Alumel (Nickel-Aluminum Alloy). This is the most commonly used general purpose thermocouple. It is inexpensive and, owing to its popularity, available in a wide variety of probes. They are available in the 200° C. to +1200° C. range. Time type K was specified at a time when metallurgy was less advanced than it is today and, consequently, characteristics vary considerably between examples. Another potential problem arises in sonnies situations since one of the constituent materials is magnetic (Nickel). The characteristic of the thermocouple undergoes a step change when a magnetic material readies its Curie point. This occurs for this thermocouple at 354° C. Sensitivity is approximately 41 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$.

Type B—Chromel/Constantan (Copper-Nickel Alloy). Type B has a high output (65 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$) which makes it well suited to cryogenic use. Additionally, it is non-magnetic.

Type J—Iron/Constantan. Type J has a limited range (-40 to +750° C.) makes type J generally less popular than type K. The main application is with old equipment that cannot accept modern thermocouples. J types cannot be used above 760° C. as an abrupt magnetic transformation causes permanent de-calibration. The magnetic properties also prevent use in some applications. Type J's have a sensitivity of ~52 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$.

Type N—Nicrosil (Nickel-Chromium-Silicon Alloy)/Nisil (Nickel-Silicon Alloy). Type N thermocouples generally have high stability and resistance to high temperature oxidation which makes Type N suitable for high temperature measurements without the cost of platinum (B, R, S) types. They can withstand temperatures above 1200 C°. Sensitivity is about 39 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. at 900° C., slightly lower than a Type K. Designed to be an improved type K, it is becoming more popular.

Thermocouple types B, R, and S are all noble metal thermocouples and exhibit similar characteristics. They are the most stable of all thermocouples, but due to their low sensitivity (approximately 10 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$) they are usually only used for high temperature measurement (>300° C.).

Type B—Platinum 30% Rhodium/Platinum 6% Rhodium. Suited for high temperature measurements up to 1800° C. Type B thermocouples (due to the shape of there temperature-voltage curve) give the same output at 0° C. and 42° C. This makes them useless below 50° C.

Type R—Platinum 13% Rhodium/Platinum. Suited for bight temperature measurements up to 1600° C. Low sensitivity (10 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$) and high cost makes Type R unsuitable for general purpose use.

Type S—Platinum 10% Rhodium/Platinum. Suited for high temperature measurements up to 1600°. Low sensitivity (10 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$) and high cost makes them unsuitable for general purpose use. Due to its high stability, Type S is used as the standard of calibration for the melting point of gold (1064.43° C.).

Type T—Copper/Constantan. Suited for measurements in the -200 to 350° C. range. Often used as a differential measurement since only copper wire touches the probes. As both conductors are non-magnetic, type T thermocouples are a popular choice for applications such as electrical generators which contain strong magnetic fields. Type T thermocouples have a sensitivity of ~43 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$.

Type C—Tungsten 5% Rhenium/Tungsten 26% Rhenium. Suited for measurements in the 32 to 4208° F. (0 to 2320 C°). This thermocouple is well-suited for vacuum furnaces at extremely high temperature and must never be used in the presence of oxygen at temperatures above 500° F.

Type M—Nickel Alloy 19/Nickel-Molybdenum Alloy 20. This type is used in the vacuum furnaces as well for the same reasons as with type C above. Upper temperature is limited to 2500° F. (1400° C.). Though it is a less common type of thermocouple, look-up tables to correlate temperature to EMF (mini-volt output) are available.

A thermistor is a type of resistor used to measure temperature changes, relying on the change in its resistance with changing temperature. Thermistor is a combination of time words thermal and resistor. The thermistor was invented by Samuel Ruben in 1930, and was disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,021,491.

If we assume that the relationship between resistance amid temperature is linear (i.e. we make a first-order approximation), then we can say that:

$$\Delta R = kAT$$

Where:

ΔR =change in resistance

ΔT =change in temperature

k=first-order temperature coefficient of resistance

Thermistors can be classified into two types depending on the sign of k. If k is positive, the resistance increases with increasing temperature, and the device is called a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistor (Posistor). If is negative, the resistance decreases with in decreasing temperature, and the device is call a negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor.

Thermistors differ from resistance temperature detectors in that the materials used in a thermistor is generally a ceramic or polymer, while RTDs use pure metals. The temperature response is also different; RTDs are useful over larger temperature ranges.

Other thermal technologies that can be employed include temperature sensors: thermometers, bi-metal thermometers and thermostats, heat sensors such as bolometers and calorimeter.

It is anticipated by the Applicant that various types of thermocouples or thermistors can be used for the present invention. It is not important what type of thermocouple or thermistor is utilized for monitoring or measuring the temperature of the water entering the shower head, bath head or water supply lines except that it is accurate for the appropriate temperature range monitored or measured.

In order to monitor or measure the flow rate of the water being delivered by the water supply line various flow measuring technologies are applicable to the present invention. For measuring or monitoring the rate of the water flowing through the shower or bath head, the use of various venturi type sensors or pressure sensors 74 as depicted in FIG. 4 are positioned in close proximity to the water to be measured.

One means to monitor flow parameter is to create a venturi, which constricts the flow in some fashion, and measure the differential pressure that results across the constriction. This method is widely used to measure flow rate in the transmission of gas or liquids trough pipelines, and has been used since Roman Empire times. The venturi effect is all example of Bernoulli's principle, in the case of incompressible fluid flow through a tube or pipe with a constriction in it. The fluid velocity must increase through

the constriction to satisfy the equation of continuity, while its pressure must decrease due to conservation of energy: the gain in kinetic energy is supplied by a drop in pressure or a pressure gradient force. The effect is named after Giovanni Battista Venturi, (1746-1822), an Italian physicist.

Using Bernoulli's equation in the special case of incompressible fluids (such as the approximation of a water jet), the theoretical pressure drop at the constriction would be given by the formula:

$$(p_2)(v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

In addition, the flow sensor 74 can be fabricated from pressure sensor technology. Pressure sensors are used in numerous ways for control and monitoring in thousands of everyday applications. Pressure sensors can be used in systems to measure other variables such as fluid/gas flow, speed, water level, and altitude. Pressure sensors can alternatively called pressure transducers, pressure transmitters, pressure senders, pressure indicators among other names.

Pressure sensors can vary considerably in technology, design, performance, application suitability and cost. A conservative estimate would be that there may be over 50 technologies and at least 300 companies making pressure sensors worldwide.

There are also a category of pressure sensors that are designed to measure in a dynamic mode for capturing very high speed changes in pressure. Example applications for this type of sensor would be in the measuring of combustion pressure in a engine cylinder or in a gas turbine. These sensors are commonly manufactured out of piezoelectric materials like quartz.

Some pressure sensors function in a binary manner, i.e., when pressure is applied to a pressure sensor, the sensor acts to complete or break an electrical circuit. Some speed cameras use them. These types of sensors are also known as a pressure switches.

In addition, various flow measuring technologies can be utilized as the flow sensor 74. In general, a flow sensor is a device for sensing the rate of fluid flow. Typically a flow sensor is the sensing element used in a flow meter, or flow logger, to record the flow of fluids. There are various kinds of flow meters, including some that have a vane that is pushed by the fluid, and can drive a rotary potentiometer, or similar device. Other flow meters use a displacement piston, pushing it against a spring. Flow meters are related to devices called velocimeters that measure velocity of fluids flowing through them. Laser-based interferometry is often used for air flow measurement, but for liquids, it is often easier to measure the flow. Another approach is Doppler-based methods for flow measurement. Hall effect sensors may also be used, on a flapper valve, or vane, to sense the position of the vane, as displaced by fluid flow. A fluid dynamics problem is easily solved (especially in non-compressible fluids) by knowing the flow at all nodes in a network. Alternatively, pressure sensors can be placed at each node, and the fluid network can be solved by knowing the pressure at every node. These two situations are analogous to knowing the currents or knowing the currents at every node (noncompressible fluid being conserved in the same manner as Kirchoff's current or voltage laws, in which conservation of fluid is analogous to conservation of electrons in a circuit). Flow meters generally cost more than pressure sensors, so it is often more economical to solve a fluid dynamics network monitoring problem by way of pressure sensors, than to use flow meters.

In addition, there are several types of mechanical flow meters that can be utilized with the present invention as the flow sensor 74 that are listed below.

Piston Meter—Due to the fact that they used for domestic water measurement Piston meters, (also known as Rotary Piston, or Semi-Positive displacement meters) are the most common in the UK and are used for almost all meter sizes up to and including 40 mm (1½"). The piston meter operates on the principle of a piston rotating within a chamber of known volume. For each rotation, an amount of water passes through the piston chamber. Through a gear mechanism and, sometimes, a magnetic drive, a needle dial and odometer type display is advanced.

Woltmann Meter—Woltman meters, commonly referred to as Helix meters are popular at larger sizes. Jet meters (single or Multi-Jet) are increasing in popularity in the UK at larger sizes and are commonplace in the EU.

Dall Tube—A shortened form of the Venturi. Lower pressure drop than an orifice plate.

Orifice Plate—Another simple method of measurement uses an orifice plate, which is basically a plate with a hole through it. It is placed in the flow and constricts the flow. It uses the same principle as the venturi meter in that the differential pressure relates to the velocity of the fluid flow (Bernoulli's principle).

Pitot tube—Measurement of the pressure within a pitot tube in the flowing fluid, or the cooling of a heated element by the passing fluid are two other methods that are used. These types of sensors are advantageous in that they are rugged, so not easily damaged in an extreme environment. A pitot tube is an L shaped tube which is also able to measure fluid flow.

Paddle wheel—The paddle wheel translates the mechanical action of paddles rotating in the liquid flow around an axis into a user-readable rate of flow (gpm, lpm, etc.). The paddle tends to be inserted into the flow.

Pelton wheel—The Pelton wheel turbine (better described as a radial turbine) translates the mechanical action of the Pelton wheel rotating in the liquid flow around an axis into a user-readable rate of flow (gpm, lpm, etc.). The Pelton wheel tends to have all the flow travelling around it.

Turbine flow meter—The turbine flowmeter (better described as an axial turbine) translates the mechanical action of the turbine rotating in the liquid flow around an axis into a user-readable rate of flow (gpm, lpm, etc.). The turbine tends to have all the flow travelling around it.

Thermal mass flow meters—Thermal mass flow meters generally use one or more heated elements to measure the mass flow of gas. They provide a direct mass flow readout, and do not need any additional pressure temperature compensation over their specified range. Thermal mass flow meters are used for compressed air, nitrogen, helium, argon, oxygen, natural gas. In fact, most gases can be measured as long as they are fairly clean and non-corrosive.

Vortex flowmeters—Another method of flow measurement involves placing an object (called a shedder bar) in the path of the fluid. As the fluid passes this bar, disturbances in the flow called vortices are created. The vortices trail behind the cylinder in two rolls, alternatively from the top or the bottom of the cylinder. This vortex trail is called the Von Kármán vortex street after von Karman's 1912 mathematical description of the phenomenon. The speed at which these vortices are created is proportional to the flow rate of the fluid. Inside the shedder bar is a piezoelectric crystal, which produces a small, but measurable, voltage pulse every time a vortex is created. The frequency of this voltage pulse is also proportional to the fluid flow rate, and is measured by

the flowmeter electronics. With $f=SV/L$ where, f =the frequency of the vortices L =the characteristic length of the bluff body V =the velocity of the flow over the bluff body S =Strouhal Number and is a constant for a given body shape.

In addition, various magnetic, ultrasound and Coriolis flow meters can be utilized with the present invention to function as the flow sensor 74. Modern innovations in the measurement of flow rate incorporate electronic devices that can correct for varying pressure and temperature (i.e. density) conditions, non-linearities, and for the characteristics of the fluid. The most common flow meter apart from the mechanical flow meters, is the magnetic flow meter, commonly referred to as a "mag meter" or an "electromag". A magnetic field is applied to the metering tube, which results in a potential difference proportional to the flow velocity perpendicular to the flux lines. The physical principle at work is Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. The magnetic flow meter requires a conducting fluid, e.g. water, and an electrical insulating pipe surface, e.g. a rubber lined non-magnetic steel tube.

Ultrasonic flow meters—Ultrasonic flow meters measure the difference of the transit time of ultrasonic pulses propagating in and against flow direction. This time difference is a measure for the average velocity of the fluid along the path of the ultrasonic beam. By using the absolute transit times both the averaged fluid velocity and the speed of sound can be calculated. Using the two transit times t_{up} and t_{down} and the distance between receiving and transmitting transducers L and the inclination angle α one can write the equations:

$$v = \frac{L}{2\sin(\alpha)} \frac{t_{up} - t_{down}}{t_{up}t_{down}} \text{ and } c = \frac{L}{2} \frac{t_{up} + t_{down}}{t_{up}t_{down}}$$

Where v is the average velocity of the fluid along the sound path and c is the speed of sound.

Measurement of the doppler shift resulting in reflecting an ultrasonic beam off the flowing fluid is another recent innovation made possible by electronics. By passing an ultrasonic beam through the water pipe, bouncing it off of a reflective plate then reversing the direction of the beam and repeating the measurement the volume of water flow can be estimated. The speed of transmission is affected by the movement of water in the supply pipe and by comparing the time taken to complete the cycle upstream versus downstream the flow of water through the supple pipe can be measured. The difference between the two speeds is a measure of true volume flow. A wide-beam sensor can also be used to measure flow independent of the cross-sectional area of the water pipe.

Coriolis flow meters—Using the Coriolis effect causes a laterally vibrating tube to distort, a direct measurement of mass flow can be obtained in a Coriolis flow meter. Furthermore, a direct measure of the density of the fluid is obtained. Coriolis measurement can be very accurate irrespective of the type of gas or liquid that is measured; the same measurement tube can be used for hydrogen gas and peanut butter without recalibration.

Laser-doppler flow meter. Fluid flow can be measured through the use of a monochromatic laser diode. The laser probe is inserted into a water pipe and turned on, where the light scatters and a small portion is reflected back to the probe. The signal is then processed to calculate flow within the water pipe. There are limitations to the use of a laser doppler probe; flow within a water pipe is dependent on

volume illuminated, which is often assumed rather than measured and varies with the optical properties of the water pipe. In addition, variations in the type and placement of the probe within identical water pipes result in variations in reading. The laser doppler has the advantage of sampling a small volume of water, allowing for great precision, but does not necessarily represent the flow within an entire water system. The flow meter is more useful for relative rather than absolute measurements.

It is anticipated that the individual water sensors 95 can be installed at particular areas of the house, for example, the showers, the kitchen faucet, the bathroom faucets, the bathroom tub, the bathroom toilets, the washing machine, water heater, dishwasher and/or the outside irrigation system. In addition, additional outdoor water uses such as pool water maintenance (water addition), Jacuzzi, and water fountains can be included for water use monitoring. The individual water sensors 95 in different areas of a house (or corporation) can be transferred to an owner, individual user, corporate responsible individuals, government agencies or municipalities to review water use and water conservation information on a remote device, such as a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus, or to a remote computer.

The flow sensors with 95 can communicate wirelessly or wired 94 with the microprocessor or microcontroller 84 that has software that learns about water usage at a particular station, home, and/or company. Calibration of the sensors with the base station 10, 126 can be initiated by pressing hard buttons 114, 116, and 118 and/or software button activators 140, 144, and 146 on the base station 10, 126, or by the remote display and/or a recording apparatus 50, and/or typical cell phones, smart phones and similar apparatus 40 can be located remotely from the base station 10, 126. In this embodiment, the multiple independent flow sensors 95 can communicate the independent water usage by wired or wireless communicating a unique code to the base station 10, 126 that is programmed to calculate transfer of data for a specific period directly by the microprocessor or microcontroller 84 for processing. Then such water parameter information can be transfer to a remote source, e.g. remote display and/or a recording apparatus 50, 110 and/or a typical cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 400, or to a remote computer. In this embodiment, the multiple flow sensors 95 can be engaged to the main water supply, irrigation system, washing machine, water heater, dishwasher, kitchen faucets, bathroom faucets, and/or toilets, and any combinations thereof, and send unique code data to the microprocessor or microcontroller 84 must be programmed through a calibration phase.

In another embodiment, an owner/user can enter a programmed "water use calibration mode" by pressing a specific hard or soft button on the base station 10, 126 or touch screen display 80, or sending an electronic signal from a display and/or recorded apparatus 50, 110 and/or another remote device such as a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 400, or to from a remote computer. Since independent water use apparatuses with associated water control valves and/or flow control mechanisms have unique flow rates, and pressure and sound patterns when closed or opened, the base station flow sensor, and the optional pressure sensor and optional acoustic/sound monitoring mechanism, can be incorporated into the base station 10, 126 and function to assist identify the independent water use apparatus and its water control valve and/or flow control mechanism. In the first phase, while the base stations 10, 126 is in the water use apparatus calibration mode, the user independently turns on one water use apparatus (e.g. wash-

ing machine) for a specified period and the calibration software monitors the flow rate, the optional pressure and optional sound patterns for that particular water use apparatus. The user continues these steps for each independent water use apparatus until all water use apparatuses desired to be monitored and are calibrated. The software can use the calibration data for each water use apparatus and record its water pattern or signature (actual independent flow rates, variation of flow rate over time, measured duration, variations in pressure patterns (e.g. pressure changes at onset of water flow and pressure changes when turned off, and any variations during water flow duration, and optional acoustic/sound frequency) to assign and record the pattern or signature of water use to a particular water use device. Then, when water use data can be communicated to a display and/or a recording apparatus 50, 110 and/or cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 400, or to a remote computer, the independent flow rates and water use can be displayed appropriately in an graphic (e.g. pie) format (see FIG. 9A).

It is anticipated by the Applicant that there can be an “Automatic Learning Mode” where the software learns about a owner’s water use in a residence, corporation, building or structure over time without the calibration steps. In this embodiment, a single water flow sensor located at or in close proximity to the base stations 10, 126 incorporates the automatic learning mode software. Since independent water use devices and their associated water valves and/or flow control mechanisms have unique flow rates, and pressure and sound patterns when being closed or opened, the base station flow sensor, and the optional pressure sensor and optional acoustic/sound monitoring mechanism, can be incorporated into the base station 10, 126 and function to assist identify the independent water use device and its water control valve and/or flow control mechanism. A user can enter into a programmed “Automatic Learning Mode”, by pressing a specific hard or soft button on the base station 10, 126 or touch screen display 80, or sending an electronic signal from a display and/or recorded apparatus 50, 110 and/or another remote device such as a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 400, or to a remote computer which initiates the software to monitor the water use that occurs during the next weeks or months, and during this period the software enters an automatic learning phase. In this phase, the base station with automatic learning mode software privately tracks an owner’s water flow and volume use during each day, week and/or month, for each independent water use apparatus, monitoring and recording the water use at during different times of the day and days of the week. As one example, after a period of time, the automatic learning mode software monitors a washing machine and determines the range of water flow used and, records the water flow pattern or signature (actual independent flow rates, variation of flow rate over time, duration, variations in optional pressure patterns (e.g. pressure changes at onset of water flow and pressure changes when turned off, and any variations during water flow duration, and optional acoustic/sound frequency) during the duration of water use and determine timing parameters, and creates unique water use patterns or signature to identify the example washing machine water use. In another example, generally after a toilet is flushed, usually within a minute or two the bathroom faucet would turn on (to wash one’s hands), the automatic learning mode software can identify the pattern, water use and timing parameters, and optionally use pressure and acoustic/sound frequency patterns to identify the both toilet(s) and bathroom faucet(s) water use. The automatic

learning software could analyze, record, and store actual independent flow rates, variation of flow rate over time, typical durations, variations in pressure patterns (e.g. pressure changes at onset of water flow and pressure changes when turned off, and any variations during water flow duration, (and optional acoustic/sound frequency) to assign the unique patterns of water use for the toilet and bathroom faucet. In another example, either during or soon after a shower (and the software recognized the shower water use pattern), the hot water heater begins using water to replenish the hot water used for the shower. The automatic learning software can analyze, record and store actual independent flow rates, variation of flow rate over time, expected duration, variations in pressure patterns (e.g. pressure changes at onset of water flow and pressure changes when turned off, and any variations during water flow duration, (and optional acoustic/sound frequency) to assign the patterns of water use for both the shower and hot water heater. Irrigation watering usually occurs at a regular pattern (generally in the morning or evening hours) and the learning software could record and store flow and duration patterns for irrigation. The automatic learning software could record and store actual independent flow rates, variation of flow rate over time, expected duration, variations in pressure patterns (e.g. pressure changes at onset of water flow and pressure changes when turned off, and any variations during water flow duration, (and optional acoustic/sound frequency) to assign the unique patterns of water use for the, toilet, bathroom faucet, shower hot water heater, and irrigation system). Then, when water use data can be communicated to a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus, or to a remote computer, and the independent flow rates and water use can be displayed appropriately in an graphic (e.g. pie) format (See FIG. 9A).

In addition, as referred to in FIG. 6, optionally sensitive flow sensor(s) 120a, 120b, 121 and 123, 121 and 123 can be mounted at appropriate locations with monitoring software incorporated into either the flow sensors or the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can be employed to monitor leaks that are ascertained, that can communicate to the present invention water monitoring base station. A warning can be displayed on the first remote monitor or an immediate message can be sent to a programmed cell phone number by wireless communication means 46, 52 and/or 54. In this optional operation, a plurality of wireless or wired water very sensitive flow sensors 120a, 120b, 121 and 123, 121 and 123 can be installed in close proximity of the supply lines, for example washing machines, sprinkler systems, refrigerator water supply lines, and other potential leaking sites. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base unit 10, 126 periodically reads and stores data point water flow information corresponding to either a flow condition, no flow condition, or a slow flow condition through the supply line of the particular water fixture. Alternately, the pressure sensor can be in communication with the water supply line and can be used to determine leaks. For example, the water control valve can be turned off at a specified period of time to determine if the water pressure decreased, indicating a water leak condition. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 is configured to periodically receive a stream of stored data points from the at least one wireless flow sensor node by way of at least one coordinator node. The base station is configured to determine, based on an analysis of the stream of data points, whether a leak exists in at least one of the water fixtures. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 is designed, the when a leak is

detected, to provide a warning light, display, or alarm, or using the wired or wireless technology or third communication means 46, 52 and/or 54) to communicate the leak condition to a resident, commercial unit operator or manager, repair service person and/or municipal or governmental agency. The communication can be wirelessly transmitted by WIFI or cell format technology, microwave technology or satellite communication technology.

The base station 10, 126 can be programmed to automatically send a signal to turn off the main water supply when a leak is sensed. If there are independent water control devices mounted remotely from the base station 10, 126, the base station can communicate wirelessly or hard wired with the leak monitoring/control devices. With multiple sensors positioned around a residence or corporation, government agency or institution, it can also send out the location of the leak, e.g. at the washing machine, kitchen faucet, water heater. It is anticipated that a single water flow sensor located at the base station 10, 126 can function to determine the presence of a leak. The single water flow sensor can be an invasive type, e.g. water turbine, impeller flow and/or paddle wheel, or non-invasive e.g. ultrasonic and/or magnetic flow sensor. The software can monitor the single flow sensor and if the water flow continues for a long period of time and is relatively continuous in flow rate, the presence of a broken pipe, faucet left on, or water heater failure, other condition, an alarm can be initiated and then text or email messages sent to a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus, visual lights or audio sounds, and/or the water control means can shut off the main water supply to the residence or corporation. It is therefore an object of the present invention to providing a system whereby residential property owner or industrial/commercial owner may easily protect themselves against catastrophic damages caused by broken water pipes or leaking fixture.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 4, is an optional halogen (chloride or fluoride) sensor 76. There are currently several types sensors and technology are available on the commercial market that can be used with the present invention as chlorine and fluoride are common compounds or elements that are added to the water supply in an attempt to maintain clean water. The sensor 76 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 77 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the halogen parameter on one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 4, is an optional Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) sensor 78 measures are the total amount of mobile charged ions, including minerals, salts or metals dissolved in a given volume of water, expressed in units of mg per unit volume of water (mg/L), also referred to as parts per million (ppm). TDS is directly related to the purity of water and the quality of water purification systems and affects everything that consumes, lives in, or uses water, whether organic or inorganic, whether for better or for worse. "Dissolved solids" refer to any minerals, salts, metals, cations or anions dissolved in water. This includes anything present in water other than the pure water (H₂O) molecule and suspended solids. (Suspended solids are any particles/substances that are neither dissolved nor settled in the water, such as wood pulp.) In general, the total dissolved solids concentration is the sum of the cations (positively charged) and anions (negatively charged) ions in the water. Parts per Million (ppm) is the weight-to-weight ratio of any ion to water. A TDS sensor or meter is based on the electrical

conductivity (EC) of water. Pure H₂O has virtually zero conductivity. Conductivity is usually about 100 times the total cations or anions expressed as equivalents. TDS is calculated by converting the EC by a factor of 0.5 to 1.0 times the EC, depending upon the levels. Typically, the higher the level of EC, the higher the conversion factor to determine the TDS. TDS comes from organic sources such as leaves, silt, plankton, and industrial waste and sewage. Other sources come from runoff from urban areas, road salts used on street during the winter, and fertilizers and pesticides used on lawns and farms. Dissolved solids also come from inorganic materials such as rocks and air that may contain calcium bicarbonate, nitrogen, iron phosphorous, sulfur, and other minerals. Many of these materials form salts, which are compounds that contain both a metal and a nonmetal. Salts usually dissolve in water forming ions. Ions are particles that have a positive or negative charge. Water may also pick up metals such as lead or copper as they travel through pipes used to distribute water to consumers. Note that the efficacy of water purifications systems in removing total dissolved solids will be reduced over time, so it is highly recommended to monitor the quality of a filter or membrane and replace them when required. The sensor 78 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 79 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the TDS parameter on one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded.

The EPA Secondary Regulations advise a maximum contamination level (MCL) of 500 mg/liter (500 parts per million (ppm)) for TDS. Numerous water supplies exceed this level. When TDS levels exceed 1000 mg/L it is generally considered unfit for human consumption. A high level of TDS is an indicator of potential concerns, and warrants further investigation. Most often, high levels of TDS are caused by the presence of potassium, chlorides and sodium. These ions have little or no short-term effects, but toxic ions (lead arsenic, cadmium, nitrate and others) may also be dissolved in the water.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 4, is an optional sensor 130 to measure or monitor the amount of metallic substances such as iron. Metallic or iron content in water can cause discoloration and other problems. It is anticipated by the Applicant that sensors for other metals, such as mercury, copper, silver, lead, or metallic elements can be utilized with the present invention. Mercury and lead consumption and exposure are known to be hazardous to humans. One method known to measure iron in a water sample is to use a Hall sensor biased with a magnet. As the sensor is positioned over the iron, more flux will pass through the Hall sensor. The sensor 130 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 131 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the metallic or iron parameter on one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 4, is a biological or fecal coliform (bacteria) sensor 132. In general, increased levels of fecal coliforms provide a warning of failure water treatment, a break in the integrity of the distribution system, or possible contamination with pathogens. When levels are high there may be an elevated risk of waterborne diseases or gastroenteritis. The presence of fecal coliform in water system may indicate that the water has been contaminated

with the fecal material of humans or other animals. Fecal coliform bacteria can enter rivers or storm drains through direct discharge of waste from mammals and birds, from agricultural and storm runoff, and from human sewage. Failing home septic systems can allow coliforms in the effluent to flow into the water table, aquifers, drainage ditches and nearby surface waters and can contaminate wells or water systems. Sewage connections that are connected to storm drains pipes can also allow human sewage into surface waters. Some older industrial cities, particularly in the Northeast and Midwest of the United States, use a combined sewer system to handle waste. A combined sewer carries both domestic sewage and storm-water. During high rainfall periods, a combined sewer can become overloaded and overflow to a nearby stream or river, bypassing treatments. Pets can contribute to fecal contamination of surface waters. Runoff from roads, parking lots, and yards can carry animal wastes to streams through storm sewers. Birds can be a significant source of fecal coliform bacteria Agricultural practices such as allowing livestock to graze near water bodies, spreading manure as fertilizer on fields during dry periods, using sewage sludge bio-solids and allowing livestock watering in streams can all contribute to fecal coliform contamination. Some waterborne pathogenic diseases that may coincide with fecal coliform contamination include ear infections, dysentery, typhoid fever, viral and bacterial gastroenteritis, and hepatitis A and C. Reduction of fecal coliform in wastewater may require the use of chlorine and other disinfectant chemicals. Such materials may kill the fecal coliform and disease bacteria. They also kill bacteria essential to the proper balance of the aquatic environment, endangering the survival of species dependent on those bacteria. So higher levels of fecal coliform require higher levels of chlorine, threatening those aquatic organisms. Municipalities that maintain a public water supply will typically monitor and treat for fecal coliforms. In waters of the U.S., Canada and other countries, water quality is monitored to protect the health of the general public. In the U.S., fecal coliform testing is one of the nine tests of water quality that form the overall water-quality rating in a process used by U.S. EPA. However, in certain situations, such as septic systems, wells, and cross-contamination in plumbing distal to the site where water quality is tested, provides a risk. The fecal coliform assay should only be used to assess the presence of fecal matter in situations where fecal coliforms of non-fecal origin are not commonly encountered. EPA has approved a number of different methods to analyze samples for bacteria. The sensor 132 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 133 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the fecal coliform parameter on one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded.

The monitoring of fecal coliform and other contaminants may also become very important where many municipalities and cities are considering the use of sewage treated water, commonly known as grey water, and contamination may be useful in these situations.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 4, is an optional pH sensor 134. Various pH sensors available in the current market can be utilized with the present invention. The sensor 134 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 135 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the pH parameter on

one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded.

In additional, as shown in FIG. 4, is an optional water hardness sensor 136. As pure water is a good solvent and picks up impurities easily and is often called the universal solvent. When water is combined with carbon dioxide to form very weak carbonic acid, an even better solvent results. 5 As water moves through soil and rock, it dissolves very small amounts of minerals and holds them in solution. Calcium and magnesium dissolved in water are the two most common minerals that make water "hard." The degree of hardness becomes greater as the calcium and magnesium content increases and is related to the concentration of multivalent cations dissolved in the water. Hard water interferes with almost every cleaning task from laundering and dishwashing to bathing and personal grooming. Clothes laundered in hard water may look dingy and feel harsh and scratchy. Dishes and glasses may be spotted when dry. Hard water may cause a film on glass shower doors, shower walls, bathtubs, sinks, faucets, etc. Hair washed in hard water may feel sticky and look dull. Water flow may be reduced by deposits in pipes. Dealing with hard water problems in the home can be a nuisance. The amount of hardness minerals in water affects the amount of soap and detergent necessary for cleaning. Soap used in hard water combines with the minerals to form a sticky soap curd. Some synthetic detergents are less effective in hard water because the active ingredient is partially inactivated by hardness, even though it stays dissolved. Bathing with soap in hard water leaves a 10 film of sticky soap curd on the skin. The film may prevent removal of soil and bacteria. Soap curd interferes with the return of skin to its normal, slightly acid condition, and may lead to irritation. Soap curd on hair may make it dull, lifeless and difficult to manage. When doing laundry in hard water, soap curds lodge in fabric during washing to make fabric stiff and rough. Incomplete soil removal from laundry causes graying of white fabric and the loss of brightness in colors. A sour odor can develop in clothes. Continuous laundering 15 in hard water can shorten the life of clothes. In addition, soap curds can deposit on dishes, bathtubs and showers, and all water fixtures. Hard water also contributes to inefficient and costly operation of water-using appliances. Heated hard water forms a scale of calcium and magnesium minerals that can contribute to the inefficient operation or failure of water-using appliances. Pipes can become clogged with scale that reduces water flow and ultimately requires pipe replacement.

20 The hardness of your water is generally reported in grains per gallon, milligrams per liter (mg/l) or parts per million (ppm). One grain of hardness equals 17.1 mg/l or ppm of hardness.

25 The Environmental Protection Agency establishes standards for drinking water which fall into two categories—Primary Standards and Secondary Standards.

30 Primary Standards are based on health considerations and Secondary Standards are based on taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming, and staining properties of water. There is no 35 Primary or Secondary standard for water hardness. Water hardness is classified by the U.S. Department of Interior and the Water Quality Association as follows:

Classification	mg/l or ppm	grains/gal
Soft	0-17.1	0-1
Slightly hard	17.1-60	1-3.5
Moderately hard	60-120	3.5-7.0
Hard	120-180	7.0-10.5
Very Hard	180 & over	10.5 & over

NOTE:

Other organizations may use slightly different classifications.

The sensor 136 communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 10, 126 through wired 13 (or wireless means) which includes specific software instructions to display the pH parameter on one of the displays or provide an alarm that is programmed that is triggered when a certain level or percentage is exceeded. The water parameter use and monitoring apparatus can use a typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus includes an application (APP) for a consumer/resident, corporate entity, or municipality that show water quality parameters.

Now referring to FIG. 5, which presents a more detailed example 110 of the first remote display and/or recording apparatus 50 or the second optional (handheld) display and/or recording apparatus 56. The first display/recording apparatus 50 or optional second (handheld) display and/or recording apparatus 56, represented as apparatus 110, includes a housing or container 112, display means 114, 116, and 118 and/or software control buttons 140, 142, and 144, the electronic circuit board (microprocessor) with wire or wireless capability, and power source which are common components between the two display and/or recording apparatuses. It is also anticipated that an optional third display/recorder (not shown) could utilize with computer or television that has an internet, intranet, wire or wireless means. In addition, it is anticipated by the Applicant that the first 50, second 56 and third display recorders could be a typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus includes all remote cellular phones using channel access methods defined above (with cellular equipment, public switched telephone network lines, satellite, tower and mesh technology), mobile phones, PDAs, tablets (e.g. refers to all current and future variants, revisions and generations of the Apple IPAD, Samsung Galaxy, HP, Acer, Microsoft, Nook, Google Nexus, Sony, Kindle and all future tablets manufactured by these and other manufacturers), Apple IPOD Touch, a smart or internet capable television, wireless timepiece or wireless watch (Apple, Samsung) and other similar apparatus with WIFI and wireless capability, and remote computers and controllers having internet, wireless and/or cell format technology connectivity.

In this first display/recorder 50, the second display/recorder 56, or the third computer, televisions or a typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus can utilize custom software and/or market software that will be used to transfer the water parameter information from the primary or secondary water/energy use monitoring display apparatus 10, 126 to the first display and/or recording apparatus 50, the second display and/or recording apparatus 56, or the third computer or television.

The example of the first remote display and/or recording apparatus 50, or the second remote display/recording apparatus 56, represented as apparatus 110, includes within the housing or container 112, a computerized circuit board (depicted in FIG. 3), that communicates with the one or more display means 114, 116, and 118. The housing 112 can have an optional door for replacing a battery power source

or removable data chip, or electrical connector for regenerating the power source. The apparatus 110 has a plurality of buttons 120, 122, and 124 and/or software buttons or activators (e.g. touch screen) 140, 142, 144 that allow for certain modification of the software instructions (change units, change language, change from metric to US standard, set alarms, initiate communication with wired or wireless means). While FIG. 5 shows three hard buttons 114, 116, and 118 and six software button activators 140, 144, and 146, it is anticipated by the Applicant that a different series of hard or software buttons can be used, and/or a different series of software button sequencing can be utilized. For example, other hard button technology can be used, such as a rotary switches or multiple membrane switch technology. The housing or container 112 can be fabricated from a metallic material such as brass, brass alloys, steel, galvanized steel, copper, copper alloys or any combination thereof. The display means housing can be fabricated from a number of polymeric materials, such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene, polybutylene, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), rubber modified styrene, polypropylene, polyacetal, polyethylene, or nylon. The base material can be painted white or colored finishes or coated with various brass, silver and gold type materials to accommodate the match with various presently marketed finishes. The material for fabricating the housing 112 is not particularly important except and the size of the display means will generally determine the size of the housing but it does not have to be substantially rectangular as shown, any number of geometric configurations could be used in the present invention.

The plurality of display means 114, 116, and 118 and as presented in FIG. 5 utilizes one or more illuminating technologies, such as LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies but should be able to provide sufficient lighting for observing the data and information in dark conditions. In addition, the display means and display means housing should be able to sustain capability in moist wet conditions. The present invention can include one or more than one display means to show various water use and water energy use parameters. Provided only as an example, display means 114, 116, and/or 118 can display different levels of water use with a color hue or format providing a visual cue or water use or alarm conditions. For example, a green background or parameter digits for a 1st hundred cubic feet (e.g. a first 14 HCF) level, yellow background or parameter digits for a 2nd hundred cubic feet (a second 14 HCF) level, and red background or parameter digits for a 3rd hundred cubic feet (28 HCF) level, can be displayed. For example, the other embodiment with only the flow and water use display can be manufactured to reduce overall costs. Furthermore, the orientation of the water use and water energy use parameters can be presented in various formats. For example, the flow parameter can be on top 114 with the date parameter on the bottom 118 and with the energy parameter sandwiched between 116. The displays 114, 116, and 118 can have a background light or parameter alpha-numeric digits that is used for various purposes, for example, for providing better lighting conditions or changing colors e.g. from green to yellow and to red, to display alarming condition (e.g. water use over time has exceed a certain level). Displaying of all water and water energy parameters can utilize a gang multiple LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies separate displays, custom displays, graphic displays or a single line display which sufficient digits that sequences the presentation of the water parameters and water energy parameters one at a time with

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a specific delay and sequencing. An example of a LCD unit that can be used with the present invention is the color graphic 128×128 LCD-00569 marketed by Sparkfun Electronics in Boulder, Colo. Digitalk, Mouser and other electronic supply warehouses have many other variants and other LCD, LED, gas plasma, fluorescence, incandescent, halogen, halide, or other lighting technologies that can be utilized with the present invention.

The display means 114, 116, and 118 can be programmed to display one or more parameters in a visual means that can be either an analog, character or digital display, or combination of display means. Information obtained from the appropriate sensor monitoring or measuring the water parameters such as temperature, date/time, and flow rate can be displayed in an appropriate format on the display means. For example, when a sensor is monitoring or measuring the rate of water flowing from a water source or through the shower head, the display means could show any flow between 0 gal/min (0 liters/min) to many thousands of gals/day. For example, when a sensor is monitoring the shower temperature of water flowing through the housing, the display means could show any energy ratio calculation that takes into effect the overall temperature and total volume of heated water vs. the total volume of cold or ambient water. It is anticipated by the Applicant that many different water energy calculations might be utilized by the present invention. Furthermore, the display can be programmed to display calendar information, such as the date and current time (12 hr. or 24 hr. format).

It is anticipated by the Applicant the present invention can be fabricated and marketed with one, two or more display means. For example, a lower cost display assembly can be fabricated and sold that only has a temperature sensor and temperature display means. A more expensive display assembly can be fabricated and sold that has temperature, flow, timing and other sensors with various programmed methods and a shut off mechanism.

Also shown in FIG. 5, one or more ergonomically 120, 122, 124 placed buttons or activators which can be incorporated into the display means housing or container or touch screen software buttons 140, 142, and/or 144 to allow the modification of certain parameter units (e.g. metric to US), set alarm conditions (e.g. flow/volume rate-set points), or to program certain settings, e.g. over water use alarm, monitor continuous leakage (valve not complete shut off). The buttons will electrically communicate with the electronic circuit board and microprocessor 84 contained within the housing or container 112 and respond to programmed instructions integrated within the CPU or microprocessor 84 and associated circuitry of the electronic circuit board. The buttons or activators 120, 122 and/or 124 should be mounted with the display means housing or container 112 with the capability to protect the buttons and electronic circuitry with the housing for exposure to moist and wet conditions. It is also an alternative design to use touch sensitive display means or touch screen technology.

Also as shown in FIG. 3 but applicable to FIG. 5, is an CPU or microprocessor 84 and associated circuitry mounted on a electronic circuit board with a power source and contained within the first remote display and/or recording apparatus 50, or the second remote display and/or recording apparatus 56. The microprocessor 84 controls the display and/or recording apparatuses and communicates with the sensors. The CPU or microprocessor 84 and associated circuitry mounted on the electronic circuit board can also have the capability to be programmed for controlling certain display means (e.g. U.S. or metric units), programming

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certain alarm or setting states (e.g. flash all display means red when the total volume has exceeded a certain volume, for example, 150 gallons/day).

Now referring to FIG. 6 is a perspective view home 119 having of a plurality of optional sensitive water flow sensors with one-way transmission, half duplex or full duplex transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123, attached to various locations for monitoring water use and furthermore for monitoring for water leaks in addition to the flow sensor 74.

In regard to FIG. 6, the wireless data transfer or communication means can use radio-frequency, Bluetooth, ZigBee, WiFi, optical or other wireless technology for transferring the water parameter data generated by the water use, water energy and water quality sensors and collected by the microprocessor 84 and sent to a remote display and/or recording apparatus 50, 56. Display and/or recorder receiver apparatus 50, 56 can have the function allows an individual or entity to review that data for auditing or monitoring purposes. Examples of Bluetooth modules (using the 2.4 GHz band as WiFi) that can be added to the present invention are the RN-41 Bluetooth modules available from Roving Networks in Los Gatos, Calif., the KC-41, KC 11.4, KC-5100, KC-216 or KC-225 data serial modules from KC Wireless in Tempe Ariz., and/or the BT-21 module from Amp'ed RF wireless solutions in San Jose, Calif. Examples of wireless protocols that can be utilized with the present invention include, but are not limited to, the IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g and IEEE 802.11n modulation techniques. Another example of the wireless protocols that can be utilized with the present invention is the ZigBee, Z-wave and IEE 802.15.4 modulation technology. Applicants recognize that there are numerous wireless protocols that have been developed that, although not specifically listed, could be utilized with the present invention for data transfer purposes.

In addition, the wireless or wire data transfer can be connected to the Internet using the IP or DHCP protocols whereby the data can be monitored remotely over the Internet using a software program designed to record, display, analyze and/or audit the water parameter data. The present invention would probably have to "log on" to a server to report the water parameters or it could respond to queries once its presence is known to the server.

Also some wireless routers support a form of "private" point-to-point or bridging operation which could be used to transfer water parameter data from the present invention to a receiving apparatus. Other kinds of proprietary protocols to be used with the present invention are possible as well. For example, there is the ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) bands. The ISM bands are defined by the ITU-R in 5.138, 5.150, and 5.280 of the Radio Regulations. Individual countries' use of the bands designated in these sections may differ due to variations in national radio regulations. Because communication devices using the ISM bands must tolerate any interference from ISM equipment, these bands are typically given over to uses intended for unlicensed operation, since unlicensed operation typically needs to be tolerant of interference from other devices anyway. In the United States of America, ISM uses of the ISM bands are governed by Part 18 of the FCC rules, while Part 15 Subpart B contains the rules for unlicensed communication devices, even those that use the ISM frequencies. Part 18 ISM rules prohibit using ISM for communications.

The ISM bands defined by the ITU-R are:

Frequency range [Hz]	Center frequency [Hz]
6.765-6.795 MHz	6.780 MHz
13.553-13.567 MHz	13.560 MHz
26.957-27.283 MHz	27.120 MHz
40.66-40.70 MHz	40.68 MHz
433.05-434.79 MHz	433.92 MHz
902-928 MHz	915 MHz
2.400-2.500 GHz	2.450 GHz
5.725-5.875 GHz	5.800 GHz
24-24.25 GHz	24.125 GHz
61-61.5 GHz	61.25 GHz
122-123 GHz	122.5 GHz
244-246 GHz	245 GHz

While currently the 430 MHz and 900 MHz frequencies are commonly used in the US, it is anticipated by the Applicants that the other frequencies could be used for water parameter transfers.

Another protocol known as CAN or CAN-bus (ISO 11898-1) that was originally designed for automotive applications, but now moving into industrial applications is another type of network that could be used to transfer water parameter data. Devices that are connected by a CAN network are typically sensors, actuators and control devices. A CAN message never reaches these devices directly, but instead a host-processor and a CAN Controller is needed between these devices and the bus.

It is anticipated by the Applicant that the present invention water parameter use display and monitoring device utilizing the said wireless communication with the one or more remote display and/or recorder apparatus can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate different range requirements.

The present invention can also use RF mesh technology, which allows meters and other sensing devices to securely route data via nearby meters and relay devices, creating a “mesh” of network coverage. The system supports two-way communication between the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10 (and 126 in FIG. 6) and the remotely positioned display and/or recorder receiver apparatus 50, 56 and can be upgraded remotely, providing the ability to implement future innovations easily and securely.

The electric network access point collects data and periodically transfers this data to defined municipality via a secure cellular network. Each RF mesh-enabled device (meters, relays) is connected to several other mesh-enabled devices, which function as signal repeaters, relaying the data to an access point. The access point device aggregates, encrypts, and sends the data back to municipality or governmental agency over a secure commercial third-party network. The resulting RF mesh network can span large distances and reliably transmit data over rough or difficult terrain. If a meter or other transmitter drops out of the network, its neighbors find another route. The mesh continually optimizes routing to ensure information is passed from its source to its destination as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Furthermore, the present invention can communicate utilizing optical technology and other wireless networks such as cell phone technology or private networks.

The transfer of data or information through wired or wireless technology can be initiated using a “wake up” button or signal from a first or second remote display/recorder.

Also shown in FIG. 6 is another embodiment of the present invention whereby the water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 126 is in close proximity to the pressure regulator or pressure reduction valve 124. It is anticipated by the Applicant the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station apparatus 126 can be incorporated into a pressure regulator (pressure reduction valve) or water meter to provide single apparatus the replaces the water meter or pressure regulator (pressure reduction valve). It is also anticipated by the Applicant that when the water use monitoring display apparatus base station 126 is in close proximity to the highly sensitive flow sensor e.g. the irrigation flow sensor 121, the electrical connection or communication can be hard wired. The typical locations for the highly sensitive water flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 (and any additional flow sensors) are at the water input supply lines for a typical washing machine 128, a sprinkler system 122, the at the pressure regulator or water pressure reduction valve 124 or at the shower head 122. The very sensitive flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 can also be located on water using appliances such as sinks, toilets, hot water heaters, clothes washers, bathtubs, and the like.

The use of water flow sensors on the irrigation water source and other outdoor water sources can function to provide independent outdoor water data. The use of indoor water use (data acquired by the installed base system 10 or 126) and outdoor water (data acquired by sensor 121 at irrigation supply 122 use can be individually monitored. This can be useful for an individual or commercial operator to employ water conservation methods (e.g., reduce the sprinkler frequency or duration). Alternately, the monitoring of indoor water use and outdoor water use could be utilized by the particular water supplying municipality or government agency to apply different rates for indoor water use and outdoor water use. Furthermore, since many municipalities change a sewer fee that is calculate as a ratio of the total water use, the monitoring of indoor water use versus outdoor water use can reduce the sewer fees for consumers. In sever situations, a control valve can be located at a particular location, e.g. at the irrigation valve 122 whereby by utilizing the two-way duplex wireless capability through communication means 46 and 54 of the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus 10, 126, the water supplying municipality or government agency can remotely control water use (e.g. send out a code that inhibits outdoor water use on certain days or at certain hours of the day).

The highly sensitive flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123, should be designed to determine if the flow is occurring through a particular water fixture is as slow as, for example, 25-50 ml per minute. The highly sensitive flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 can be programmed to periodically detect slow flow or no flow conditions at particular time intervals, such as, for example, every 10 to 45 seconds. Alternately the water parameter data can be recorded and stored at individual high flow sensor for subsequent transmission as a stream of data points or a data packet. In this regard the recorded data can be transmitted wirelessly to the base station 10, 126 at longer programmable time intervals, such as, for example, every 24 hours. The highly sensitive flow sensor with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 are designed as wireless flow sensors and designed to have very low electrical power usage. Power consumption for each highly sensitive water flow sensor with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 are designed to be extremely low, for example, about 100-200 micro-amp

hours per day. Power can be supplied by batteries, or alternatively, can be connected to the 120/240 volt electrical system. The highly sensitive water flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123, can have an extended battery life by utilizing the interval wireless communications or transmissions and with a long lasting battery pack, such as, for example, the Tadiran series of batteries manufactured by Tadiran U.S. Battery in Lake Success, New York. A sealed door means is utilized to allow battery replacement. In addition, the batteries can be recharging type and accessed with a electrical coupler accessed from the outside of the highly sensitive flow sensors with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123.

The flow sensor with transceivers (and any additional flow sensors) can be electrically coupled with a microprocessor or microcontroller that has software that learns about water usage at a particular station, home, and/or company. In this embodiment, multiple flow sensors 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 (and any additional flow sensors) can communicate wirelessly or wired with the base station 10, 126 that has software the learns about water usage at particular station, home and/or company. A user can enter a programmed “leak monitoring stage”, that promptly compels base station 10, 126 to search for and initiate wireless communication with each independent flow sensors (e.g. flow sensors for the water supply, irrigation system, washing machine, water heater, dishwasher, kitchen and bathroom faucets, toilets, and showers), times when you are home and not home, and remembers the different water use you use at during different times of the day and days of the week. For example, after a period learning the individual flow sensor(s) water use, the software has monitored the washing machine and determined the range of water flow used during the duration of washing cycles and determine timing parameters, such as the washing machine is generally used between 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. In this example, if a small or large flow that occurs outside of this recorded ranges could send out a warning or alarm. For example, if water is flowing on the washing machine at 1:00 a.m., and appropriate warning or alarm can be generated. In another example, the flow sensor connected to the kitchen faucet can determine the average rate of flow and associated timing parameters. If the kitchen faucet senses that the kitchen faucet has been on outside of the normal range, e.g. for 30 minutes continuous, and if this occurs at times outside of the normal range, after 10:30 p.m., a warning or alarm can be generated. Furthermore, during sleeping hours, water generally in not flowing, except for occasional toilet user. The base station 10, 126 can monitor the flow sensors during the night when occupants are sleep and if a water flow condition occurs, a warning or alarm can be generated. In this capacity, the highly sensitive flow sensor with transceivers 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 (and any additional flow sensors) function as both a flow sensor and a leak detection sensor. The software can also determine is the water flow is on for a long and constant or continuous duration (e.g. 25 minutes), whether it is a high flow or low flow, the base station 10, 126 can determine that a leak is possible and can send an alarm, text, email or other signal to the user or municipality, or turn off the water supply.

At the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus/base station 10, 126, (200) received data can be stored and analyzed to determine whether any water fixture in the facility is leaking by monitoring differentiates between normal flow conditions and a slow flow condition. When or if leakage condition is indicated, an alert can be generated on the various displays associated with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base

station 10, 126 and/or initiate a call, using wireless network 44, can be made to the home or office owner/operator or to the municipality or governing agency so that maintenance personnel can be dispatched to turn-off the water supply at 5 the offending residence or office or fix the leaking unit. The data and/or results of analysis conducted at the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can be transmitted to a remote central monitoring computer service via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, telephone lines, and the like. At the off-site location, additional analysis and/or monitoring can be accomplished.

The sensitive flow sensors with transceivers are designed to have coordination between the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 by 15 using software instructions for timing, network position, and polling operations. For example, the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can first send a broadcast message to, for example, one or 20 more sensitive flow sensors with transceivers. The broadcast message can instruct the highly sensitive flow sensors with transceivers to, for example, synchronize themselves in the system, set their clocks, and identify their wireless path to 25 the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. After receiving the broadcast message, the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can send an acknowledgement back to the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 revealing 30 their location in the system. Hence an alert can be generated on the various displays associated with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 and/or initiate a call, using wireless network 44, or 35 cell phone can be made to the home or office owner/operator or to the municipality or governing agency so that maintenance personnel and convey the flow sensor that has detected a leak (e.g. irrigation system, washing machine hose, water heater, dishwasher, kitchen and bathroom faucets).

40 The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can also communicate with the sensitive flow sensors with transceivers to include software instructions for programming time intervals for water parameter data transmission.

45 Coordination of data packet transmissions from the sensitive flow sensors 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 (and any additional flow sensors) can be scheduled. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can run a master schedule for querying each flow 50 sensor. For example, the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can transmit a message to a specific coordinator node 18 and that coordinator node can then sequentially request data from each of its flow sensors. This systematic process can reduce 55 data packet collision on the network and can make the use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 immediately aware of any flow sensor that might be having trouble transmitting its data packet.

60 The software in the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 to perceive water flow characteristics in the facility for a given unit of time, such as, for example, a day, for every unit in the facility. The software should be designed to identify numerous conditions, such as, for example, faulty toilet valves, 65 periodic and irregular water flow for example toilets, faucets, and a slow constant water flow, a characteristic of a leakage condition.

In additionally, the base station 10, 126 can be programmed such that when a leak condition is detect by one of the highly sensitive flow sensors 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 (and any additional flow sensors), the base station 10, 126 will automatically turn off the main water supply.

Water energy use was defined herein as to the ratio of cold or ambient water use to heated water use or to the ratio of hot water use to water flow use. However, the Applicant contends that many other water energy calculations can be programmed for use with the present invention. For example, a commonly known energy calculation such as the "Energy Factor" which includes the ratio of useful energy output from the water heater to the total amount of energy delivered to the water heater might be used with the ratio of total volume of hot water (including the temperature of the hot water monitored over a time period) and total volume of cold or ambient are taken into consideration, resulting in another energy calculation. There are some websites (pay-stolivegreen.com) that provides a water and energy calculator as shown below which could be used with the present invention. As shown in FIG. 7 is an example of a water energy data format that uses cold/ambient water and hot water to provide water usage and water energy costs. The Applicant contends that many different water energy calculations can be used with the present invention without deviated from its intended use. The water parameter use and monitoring apparatus can communicate with a said typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus includes an application for a consumer/resident, corporate entity, or municipality that show the daily, weekly and/or monthly water use and/or daily, weekly or monthly water costs.

The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can transmit an acknowledgement to each highly sensitive flow sensors 120a, 120b, 121 and 123 after successfully processing a data packet.

Shown in FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a first example application (APP), or a first page of a application (APP) 300, displayed on a typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 (see FIG. 9). This example application (APP) or page 300 is designed as a line graph format to be used by the resident of a home or a representative of a company or a corporation to monitor water conservation, but is it anticipated by the Applicant that the application (APP) 300 could be used by municipal or government representatives.

FIG. 8 shows and example of a first application or page (APP) 300 for Water Use 302 having a daily 304 graph. 306 with day hours 308, designated by the symbol AM 312 and the night hours 310 designated by the symbol PM 314. At the right side of the example first application or page (APP) 300 is the daily total use of water 316 and the daily total cost in dollars (or other currency) 318 that has been downloaded the data 340 from the registered or serving water municipality. Within the daily graph 306 is a plotted line 307 that shows the hourly water use. The plotted line 307 can have a rolling feature whereby new data replaces the oldest data in the graph. A gallon or liter scale can be included on the left side of the daily graph 305 (not shown).

The example of a first application or page (APP) 300 for Water Use 302 can also have a weekly 320 graph 322 with days 324. At the right side of the example first application or page (APP) 300 is the weekly total use of water 326 and the weekly total cost in dollars (or other currency) 328 that has been downloaded the data 340 from the registered or serving water municipality. Within the weekly graph 322 is a plotted line 327 that shows the daily water use. The plotted line 327 can have a rolling feature whereby new data

replaces the oldest data in the graph. A gallon or liter scale can be included on the left side of the weekly graph 322 (not shown).

The example of a first application or page (APP) 300 for Water Use 302 can also have a monthly 334 graph 330 with months 332. At the right side of the example first application or page (APP) 300 is the monthly total use of water 336 and the monthly total cost in dollars (or other currency) 338 that has been downloaded the data 340 from the registered or serving water municipality. Within the monthly graph 330 is a plotted line 337 that shows the daily water use. The plotted line 337 can have a rolling feature whereby new data replaces the oldest data in the graph. A gallon or liter scale can be included on the left side of the monthly graph 330 (not shown).

The present invention water parameter use display and monitoring device 10, 126 is designed to transfer data and information by utilizing the wireless communication with the one or more remote display and/or recorder apparatus, or cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus whereby the remote display and/or recorder apparatus or cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate different range requirements. The typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus with wireless communication can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate range requirements.

Also shown in FIG. 8 is a Download Button 340 which is designed to manually or automatically download water rate and expense data from the servicing and registered water municipality or other source. The cost per gallon, hundred cubic feet (HCF) or other measurement is usually dependent on volume used over a given period. For example, from 0-8 HCF could be billed at \$3.64 per HCF, 9-24 HCF could be billed at \$4.08 per HCF, and 25-36 HCF could be billed at \$5.82 per HCF. This is only an example data that can be downloaded and utilized to determine the daily cost 318, weekly cost 328, or monthly cost 338. Other data can be downloaded from the water municipality or other source such as warnings for drought conditions, metering policies, quality messages, limits, alarms, etc.

Also shown in FIG. 8 is a user, whether it is a home owner or company representative, who can Set Limits 342 for water use to command the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 to turn the water completely off, limit the flow, or sound a verbal or audio alarm. It is anticipated that the servicing and registered water municipality or other source can upload Set Limits 342 to the individual water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. It addition, the Set Alarms 344 for water use can be used to display visually or provide audio signals of alarming conditions associated with the daily, weekly or monthly water use. The application (APP) 300 is designed to promote water conservation and monitor for leaking conditions.

Also shown on the FIG. 8 is an optional Water Quality section 350 of the application (APP) 300. As shown, optional water quality Sensor 1 352 can monitoring one or more halogen elements or compounds, monitoring total dissolve solids, monitoring a metallic or iron element or compound, monitoring water hardness, monitoring biological or coliform contaminates, monitoring pH, or any combinations thereof. The plotted line 358 for Sensor 1 shows peaks and valley over the time period 360. The time period can be selected for daily, weekly or monthly. Sensor 2 354,

can be another water quality sensor and Sensor X 356 can be one or more water quality sensor taken from the group define above.

Shown below in this optional Water Quality section 350, is a Frequency Soft Button which allows the user to define the time period, daily, weekly or monthly. A user, whether it is a home owner or company representative, who can Set Limits 372 for water quality to command the water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126 to turn the water completely off, limit the flow, or sound a verbal or audio alarm. It is anticipated that the servicing and registered water municipality or other source can upload Set Limits 372 to the individual water use and water energy use monitoring apparatus base station 10, 126. It addition, the Set Alarms 374 for water use can be used to display visually or provide audio signals of alarming conditions associated with the daily, weekly or monthly water use.

As FIG. 8 is only an example of presentation of the water use and water quality data, it is anticipated that other formats for displaying the daily, weekly, monthly, or annual water use and water quality use. Such formats can be in bar graph format, pie graph format, cosmograph formats, time series graph formats, histogram formats, data plot format, scatter plot format, other graph formats, or a combination of these graph formats.

Shown in FIG. 9A is another “APP” or another “APP” page can show, in a pie chart, bar chart, or other format, show the individual water use at particular areas of the house, for example, the showers, the kitchen faucet, the bathroom faucets, the bathroom tub, the bathroom toilets, the washing machine, water heater, dishwasher and/or the outside irrigation system, in addition, outdoor water uses such as pool water maintenance (water addition), Jacuzzi, and water fountains can be included for water use monitoring. The individual water use in different areas of a house (or corporation) can be transferred to an owner, individual user, corporate responsible individuals, government agencies or municipalities to review water use and water conservation information on a remote device, such as a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus, or to a remote computer. Leak sensor and water sensors can be incorporated together or function together as separate devices, or a highly sensitive water sensor can also function as a leak sensor and then functions to transfer individual water use in different areas of a house and transfer this data and leak alarms to an owner, individual user, corporate responsible individuals, government agencies or municipalities to review water use and water conservation information on a remote device, such as a cell phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus, or to a remote computer. This technology can also be applied to corporations which have various water connected apparatuses that need to be monitored for water flow, water use, and water energy use, and water leaking conditions.

Shown in Figures both 9A and 9B is a perspective view of a typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus having a second application (APP), or a second page of a application (APP), programmed to display soft buttons or control activator. FIG. 9 can be a typical cell phone, smart phones, or similar apparatus includes all remote cellular phones using channel access methods defined above (with cellular equipment, public switched telephone network lines, satellite, tower and mesh technology), mobile phones, PDAs, tablets (e.g. refers to all current and future variants, revisions and generations of the Apple IPAD, Samsung Galaxy, HP, Acer, Microsoft, Nook, Google Nexus, Sony, Kindle and all future tablets manufactured by these and other manufacturers), Apple IPOD Touch, a smart or internet

capable television, wireless timepiece or watch (Apple, Samsung) and other similar apparatus with WIFI and wireless capability, and remote computers and controllers having internet or wireless connectivity. These devices may also be referred to in FIG. 10 as support types and FIG. 11 as remote devices.

The typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 is designed and can also utilized, and show on its display, the example of a first application or page (APP) 300 for Water Use 302 shown in FIG. 8. The typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 can function at the first remote and/or recorder apparatus 50, second remote and/or recorder apparatus 56, and/or communicate under a cellular format technology with offsite central monitoring computer or cell, mobile or other telephone lines via satellite, microwave technology, the internet, cell tower, telephone lines, and the like.

Referring to FIG. 9B which shows one or more visual signals 409, 411 (e.g. LED or LCD) lights that are turned on (and off after a period of time) to communicate to an individual that the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 has completed the programmed activity. For example only, 409 could be a red LED light that illuminates when the water system is turned off and 411 could be a green LED light that illuminates when the water system is turned on. This could be useful when a water leak alarm is communicated to the typical cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400. It is anticipated by the Applicant that verbal signal (verbal “water off” or verbal “water on” or simply a playing certain ringtones) can also be used to communicate that the programmed activity has been completed.

Typical cell phones, smart phones, and similar apparatuses 400 may have one or more means of communication 35 that can become established with a particular water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 for wireless communication. The use of Bluetooth wireless technology 420a is commonly a feature found on many cells phones, smart phones and similar apparatus 400. Such Bluetooth wireless communication 420a can be a means to communicate with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 to download water use data and information or communicate with optional water shut-off/on mechanism 310 to turn the water on or off or receive decisional text messages 410. Zigbee is another wireless technology that can be used. However, most current cell phones, smart phones or similar apparatus 400 do not possess Zigbee wireless capability.

The use of WIFI (IEEE 802.11 family of wireless local area network) wireless technology 420b is commonly a feature found on many cells phones, smart phones and similar apparatus 400. Such WIFI wireless communication 420b can be a means to communicate remotely with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 (with optional water shut-off/on mechanism) wirelessly communicate water use and water energy use and water quality) to download water use data and information. The water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can have the capability to receive and transfer wireless signals and decisional text messages 410 using WIFI technology directly to the remotely water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. Alternately, the WIFI communication 420b will communicate with a wireless router that has a HTML based interface and configuration page graphic user interface. Remote access from the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 could use a

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short message service (SMS) interface and/or voice of Internet Protocol (VOIP) which communicates with the wireless router. This WIFI technology will access the internet and have the ability to recognize the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 phone number for remote capability using SMS interface. A digit numbers security can be used to maintain restricted integrity. Wireless Transmitters and Receivers can be used for WIFI communication 420b to the remotely water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 for individuals lacking internet capability at their residence.

The use of cellular wireless technology 420c is a primary feature of cells phones, smart phones and similar apparatus. Such cellular wireless communication 420c can be a means to communicate with the remotely located water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 (with optional water shut-off/on mechanism) to transfer water use and water energy use and/or water quality data and information, alarms limits (leaking water situations).

An application (APP) or page 402 will have to interface with the Bluetooth 420a, WIFI 420b, or cellular 420c wireless communication means, and send instructions to a specific “paired” to the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. The water parameter use display and monitoring device 10, 126 is designed to transfer water use and/or water quality data and information (or alarms) by utilizing the wireless communication with the one or more remote display and/or recorder apparatus, or cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 whereby the remote display and/or recorder apparatus or cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate different range requirements.

Various pairing methods between the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 and the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 are contemplated to be necessary to ensure that proper communication is established between a single and unique water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 in addition to one or more unique cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400. A Quick Response Code (QR code) unit address located on the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 can communicate with a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 having a camera to read QR and establish link to the on the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126. Standard barcodes could would to pair and establish a link between the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 and the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400. Near field link and RFID chip technology can also be used to facilitate pairing and establish a link between the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 and the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400. Currently bar code readers are applications that can be downloaded for a particular cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus operation system. Near field links are only recently becoming available on Samsung smart phones, but this technology may be expanded to many, if not all, cell phones, smart phones or similar apparatus.

In operation, an individual who wants to turn off the water system would touch the off the soft button 406 or reply to the text message to turn off the water system 410 “yes” soft button 412, or push the hard button 416b on the a cell phone,

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smart phone or similar apparatus 400 which will communication with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 via the internet, wireless technology (e.g. Bluetooth, ZigBee), and/or cellular format technology and then the paired with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 transmit water use, water energy use (and water quality) data and information (or can turn off the water system off) and then when completed will send a returned communication signal to the a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 and turn on signal (audio or visual) message 409 that the data or information has been transferred or that the water system is off. An individual who wants to use the second application (APP), or a second page 15 of an application (APP) 401 to turn on the water system would touch the “on” the soft button 404 or reply to the text message to turn off the water system 410 “no” soft button 412, or push the hard button 416a on the a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 which will communication 20 with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 via the internet, wireless technology (e.g. Bluetooth, ZigBee), and/or cellular format technology and then the paired water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 10, 126 could download water use date and information or optionally turn 25 off the water system off and then when completed (specified by switches and/or a flow sensor) will send a returned communication signal to the a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 and turn on signal (audio or visual) message 409 that the water system is off.

The cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus can be programmed to utilized geo-fencing technology that uses a radius around a home, corporation, point location or can be a predefined set of boundaries, like school attendance zones 35 or neighborhood boundaries. When a device having geo-fencing technology of a location-based service enters or exits a geo-fence area, the device receives a generated notification of such movement. This notification might contain specific information about the location of the device or simply transfer the location information to a remote apparatus. The device having geo-fencing generally uses GPS (global positional system) for location, determination but with multiple cell towers servicing a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus, the multiple cell towers format can 40 utilize triangulation or multi-lateration of radio signals between (several) radio towers of the network and the phone. To locate the phone using multi-lateration of radio signals, it must emit at least one other signal (roaming) to contact the next nearby antenna tower (this location process does not require an active call). GSM cell phone technology is based on the signal strength to nearby antenna masts. The technology of locating is based on measuring power levels and antenna patterns and uses the concept that a powered mobile phone always communicates wirelessly with one of 45 the closest base stations, so knowledge of the location of the base station implies the cell phone is nearby. Advanced systems determine the sector in which the mobile phone resides and roughly estimate also the distance to the base station. Further approximation can be done by interpolating 50 signals between adjacent antenna towers. Qualified services may achieve a precision of down to 50 meters in urban areas where mobile traffic and density of antenna towers is sufficiently high whereas. Rural and desolate areas may see miles between base stations and therefore determine locations 55 is obviously less precise. WiFi data can also be used to identify a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus location. Poor performance of the GPS-based methods in

indoor environment and increasing popularity of WiFi have encouraged companies to design new and feasible methods to carry out WiFi-based indoor positioning. Many cell phones, smart phones and similar apparatus combine GPS with Wi-Fi for both active calling and positioning systems. When a device with geo-fencing technology exist or enters a defined area, a notice might be sent to a cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus, an email account or perform a or software operation. Geo-fencing allows users of the system to draw zones around places of residence or corporations, customer's sites and secure areas. So a cell phone can be programmed for a defined geo-fence location and can provide a warning to the user or operator via SMS or Email that the water supply is on or provide the user with an option of turning off the water supply.

To ensure that data and information transfer and communication is available at all times and that information or data has integrity that does not alter in any way when the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus 400 is not local but is in a remote long range location, and to endure that information or data has been correctly and promptly transferred, a remote service facility can be utilized with the present invention. In FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a method that provides additional integrity technology for the transfer of data. At a home or business customer premises 442, a modem and router/server 438 connected to a cable, DSL, satellite or other service, e.g. TI internet connection, that connects with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 200 via wired 446 or wireless means 445. The broadband modem and router 438 connects to the internet 433 via wired 440 or wireless 441 means and communicate with the governmental agency, insurance company, municipality agencies and/or third party station 470 via an optional wired 466 or wireless 467 means or via an optional wired 466 or wireless 467 means to a remote computer/server service center (cloud) hosted by an insurance, municipality agencies and/or third party monitoring, and data center) with the communications takes place via a communication network 434, 436 (e.g., cellular network, internet, etc.). The modem router/server 438 can communicate directly with a home owners mobile phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 400 to the network utilizing communications that takes place via a communication network wired 422 or wireless 423 or cellular network 436, via the internet to cellular tower network communication 438 and via cellular tower network to mobile phone, smart phone, or similar apparatus 425. These remote computer/server service centers ("the cloud") 452 manage the system operations necessary to deliver the integrity of the system service described herein. The combination of the modem/router 438 and the remote computer/server service center (cloud) 452 enable a variety of devices 430 (e.g., PCs, mobile phones and PDAs, computers, televisions) to communicate with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 200 and allows users to remotely access water use, water energy use (water quality data) or to control the residential or commercial water supply.

Remote computer/server service centers 452 utilize cloud monitoring tools, specifically, enable cloud providers to track the performance, continuity and security of all of the components that support service delivery: the hardware, software and services in the data center and throughout the network infrastructure. Within the remote computer/server service center 452 are management modules service provisioning and delivery management 454 which takes an end-to-end approach to managing delivery and activation of

services in an environment made increasingly complex by third parties, multiple vendors and multiple technologies. The business operation support system 456 utilize software applications that support customer-facing activities such as billing, order management, customer relationship management, call center automation. The operational support system 456 software and hardware applications that support back-office activities which operate a telco's network, provision and maintain customer services. Both support systems 456 are traditionally used by network planners, service designers, operations, architects, support, and engineering teams in the service provider. These software programs and hardware use web services 464 such as XML, APIs and token authentication technology.

15 The integrated insurance, municipality agency or other third party service 470 can also coordinate the monitoring of compliance data use and/or perform the services of the Remote Operational Service Centers 452 and the optional communication with the internet 434.

20 In addition to standard HTTP or HTTPS communications, the modem and router/server 438 and remote computer/server service center 438 can support the use of a cellular network 436 (both GPRS, GSM and CDMA options are available) as another means to provide the primary broadband connection 438 to the internet 434. Routers/servers such as those currently seen in homes or companies are enabled to communicate with the internet via a DSL line (over the standard switch telephone network or cable modem). One viable option is to build a cellular network

25 circuitry into the broadband router or remote base station. As one example of the internet of things technology, Particle Inc. in California manufactures a microprocessor/microcontroller called the Electron that includes a SIM card and a unique cellular service. Alternately, a smart phone can be used as a "hotspot". When configured as such, the smart phone "hotspot" turns instantly into a broadband router to which the remotely communicates with the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station 200 (not shown).

30 40 FIG. 11 is a block diagram of components of the present invention, under an embodiment, showing a more detailed description of the components. The diverse collection of apparatus/devices 480 range from computer 482, PC applications or programs 484, or touch screen keypads, mobile devices 486, email 488, hub 490 or wireless (GPRS, GSM or CDMA) or internet connected televisions 492.

45 50 The apparatus/devices 480 accessing a web portal application 496 through the internet 434, which performs an end-user configuration and customization of the integrated service. In addition, device management is capable of performed by the mobile portal application 500. A mobile device 486 (e.g., PDA, mobile phone, etc.) accessing the integrated system Mobile Portal 500.

55 60 There are numerous types of server components of the Remote Operation Data Service Center 452. Business Components which manage information about the controlling/monitoring devices, using Web 2.0, and XML APIs (see FIG. 10). Within the OSS/BSS Components are the Customer Help Desk 502 which provides information about remote devices and base station installment instructions and operation and technology questions. The Service Delivery and Management Application 504 enables operators to administer the service (these components also access the Business Components via the XML APIs, and also via published SNMP MIBs). Service provisioning 506 can be used to include a 3rd party to monitor leak flow sensors located at a residence or company and provide alarms or send messages

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to the client when water leak problems are detected. If the residence or company hires a 3rd party or has account with a 3rd party, an insurance company and/or municipality agencies, the Order, Management and Billing Component **508** will manage this service.

The server components provide access, and management of, the objects associated with an integrated broad. It is a location where modem/router **438** and the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **200** is located in a home or company, and is also commonly referred to as a site or premises; the site or premises can include any type of structure (e.g., home, office, warehouse, etc.) at which a modem/router **438** and the water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **200** are located. Remote devices can only access the networks to which they have been granted permission through activation (e.g. pairing process).

The low-level service management activities for the integrated system service. They define all of the remote devices, for example, the cell phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **400**, computer browser. PC applications or programs or TV (with internet capability), associated with residential or corporate premise network, analyze how the devices interact, and trigger associated actions (such as sending signals to turn on or off the water system, or provide notifications to home or company owners). All changes in device states are monitored and logged for subsequent evaluation. The business components also manage all interactions with external systems as required, including sending alarms and other related self-monitoring data to the owners or the optional insurance, municipality agency or a third party monitoring station. The following Operational Support Systems (OSS) and Business Support Systems (BSS) various components manage the main elements of the integrated security system service, but the embodiment is not so limited: A Registry Manager **526** defines and manages remote devices and networks. This component is responsible for the creation, modification and termination of devices and networks. A Network Manager **524** defines and manages security and self-monitoring devices that are deployed on a network (site). This component handles the creation, modification, deletion and configuration of the devices, as well as the creation of automations, schedules and notification rules associated with those devices. An element management system **522** manages one or more of a specific type of telecommunication network elements. A Data Manager **530** manages access to current and historical state data for an existing network and its devices. This component specifically does not provide any access to network management capabilities, such as adding new devices to a network, which are handled exclusively by the Network Manager **524**. To achieve optimal performance for all types of queries, data for current device states is stored separately from, but linked together, in the historical activity data (a.k.a. “logs”) in the database.

Additional operational support system and business support systems direct and manage communications with certain remote devices and systems. For example, Hub Manager **530** directly manages all communications with the remotely located water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **200** and the remote devices **480** receiving information about device state changes, changing the configuration of devices, and downloading new versions or software updates to the remotely located water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **200** and/or remote devices **480** hardware. A Notification Manager **528** is responsible for sending all

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notifications to clients via SMS (mobile phone messages), email (via a relay server like an SMTP email server), etc. The Element Management System **522** is a Business Component that manages all activities associated with service installation, scaling and monitoring, and filters and packages service operations data for use by the service management applications.

The OSS/BSS store information about the devices that they manage in the one or more databases **536**. The one or 10 more databases **536** store information about users, networks, devices and logged activities. This database interaction is performed via an appropriate interface. For security purposes, the various OSS/BSS components manage all data storage and retrieval. The various OSS/BSS components 15 provide web services-based APIs that provided communication routes application components use to access the various other OSS/BSS components. Business Components’ capabilities. Functions of application components include presenting integrated security system service data to end-users, performing administrative duties, and integrating with external systems and back-office applications.

API (application program interface) is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. The API specifies how software components should interact and 25 APIs are used when programming graphical user interface (GUI) components. A good API makes it easier to develop a program by providing all the building blocks. The primary functions of the data, network and registry APIs for the OSS/BSS components include, but are not limited to, the 30 following: A registry API **518** provides access to the various software components and hardware allowing management of networks and devices. A network API **518** provides access to the various software and hardware components, allowing management of devices on a network. A data API **518** 35 provides access to the various software and hardware components, such as setting and retrieving (current and historical) data about device states. A provisioning API **516** provides a convenient way to create new networks and configure initial default properties.

40 Each API of an embodiment includes two modes of access: Java API or XML API. The XML APIs are published as web services so that they can be easily accessed by applications or servers over a network. The Java APIs are a programmer-friendly wrapper for the XML APIs. Application components and integrations written in Java should generally use the Java APIs rather than the XML APIs directly.

The OSS/BSS components also have an XML-based 45 device connect interface **534** for quickly adding support for new devices to the integrated security system. This interface **534** is a flexible, standards-based mechanism for defining the properties of new devices and how they can be managed. Although the format is flexible enough to allow the addition of any type of future device, pre-defined XML profiles are 50 currently available for adding common types of devices such as new sensors **540** (e.g. water quality sensor).

Once a user sets up a service, an Activation Application Application **494** delivers a first display to the user on either a display mean on the water use and water energy use 55 monitoring display apparatus base station **200** and/or on a display means on the remote devices **480**. This pairing technology or other application secure means associates a user with a remote device **480** and the remotely water use and water energy use monitoring display apparatus base station **200**. It primarily uses functionality published by the Provisioning API. Alternately, a web portal application **496** can run on PC and cell phone browsers and delivers the

web-based interface to the integrated system devices. This application allows users to manage their networks (e.g. add devices and create automations) as well as to view/change device states. Because of the wide scope of capabilities of this application, it uses three different Business Component APIs that include the Registry Manager API, Network Manager API, and Data Manager API **518**. A Mobile Portal **500** is a small-footprint web-based interface that runs on cell phones, mobile phones and similar apparatuses. Potentially, the interaction with the Business Components is primarily via the Data Manager API. Custom portals and targeted client applications can be provided leveraging the same Business Component APIs used by the above applications. A Content Manager Application Component **498** delivers content to a variety of users. It sends multimedia type user interface components to widget container clients (both PC and browser-based), as well as to advanced touch screen keypad clients.

A number of application components ensure overall management of the OSS/BSS service. These applications, referred to as Service Management Application Components **512**, are configured to offer off-the-shelf solutions for production management of the integrated security system service including provisioning, overall service monitoring, customer support, and reporting, for example. The Service Management Application **512** allows service administrators to perform activities associated with service installation, scaling and monitoring/alerting. This application interacts heavily with the Element Management System **522** Business Component to execute its functionality, and also retrieves its monitoring data from that component via protocols. The CSR APP and Report Generator **510** is useful for provide reports in specific format for residential home owners and user, company owner and users, and/or the insurance company or a municipality agency. A Kitting Application **514** is used by employees performing service provisioning tasks. A Customer Help Desk **502** can be incorporated into the system to provide FAQs, service and maintenance calls. Service Delivery and Management **504** refers to the installing and management of the remote controllable base stations **200** at various residences and corporations. The Service Provisioning module **506** refers to the scheduling of maintenance of communication equipment and remote controllable base stations **200**. The Order, Management and Billing module **508** relates to those services provided and management of services, such as monthly reports, surveillance programs, account receivables and well business costs, assets, liabilities and capital expenditures.

FIG. 12 is a block diagram including base station software or applications. The base station software architecture has relatively small programmed instructions that are efficient, thereby simplifying its integration into other consumer appliances such as service routers. The software architecture also provides a high degree of security against unauthorized access. This section describes the various key components of the base station software architecture.

The control software includes a remote computer application layer **580** which is the main program that orchestrates the operations the mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus connection software **582**, the modem/router connection **584** and the optional base LED/LCD panel connections. The Security Engine **588** provides robust protection against intentional and unintentional intrusion into the integrated water use and water energy use monitoring display and remotely controllable base station **200** (**10, 126**) both from inside the premises as well as from the WAN, LAN or Internet or outside premises). The Security Engine **588**

comprises one or more sub-modules or components that perform functions including, but not limited to, the following: Encryption including the evolving secure socket layer (SSL) encryption to provide secure communication. Bi-directional authentication between the water use and water energy use monitoring display and remotely controllable base station **200** (**10, 126**) and the remote mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **480** is used to confirm that the soft ware instructs have been completed. Data sent from the modem/router server **438** to the remote mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **480** (or vice versa) is digitally signed as an additional layer of security. Non-repudiation technology that prevents a sender from denying that a message, data or information was sent can be incorporated to prevent fraudulent activities. Digital signing provides both authentication and validation that the data has not been altered in transit. The modem/router **438** provides for SSL encapsulation of signal data sent over the internet **434** for complete integrity. Wireless IEEE 802.11b/g/n/x with WEP, WPA-PSK [TKIP], WPA2-PSK [AES], WPA-PSK [TKIP]+WPA2-PSK [AES] or other security protocol variant to ensure that signals and communications always takes place using the strongest available protection. Attempts to activate gateway-enabled devices by intentional and unintentional intrusion are detected by the Security Engine. Pairing remote devices **480** have the information with the correct serial number or activation key (pairing) can be activated for use with the water use and water energy use monitoring display and remotely controllable base station **200** (**10, 126**).

As standards evolve, and new encryption and authentication methods are proven to be useful, and older mechanisms proven to be breakable, the remote mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **480** and the water use and water energy use monitoring display and remotely controllable base station **200** (**10, 126**), or components of the OSS/BSS can be upgraded by downloading updated software wirelessly or by a physically means of swapping out electrical components to provide new and better security for communications between the remote mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **480** and the water use and water energy use monitoring display and remotely controllable base station **200** (**10, 126**).

A firmware download module **590** allows for secure updates to the modem/router **438** or remote device firmware through the Device Management Application **594** providing a transparent hassle-free mechanism for the service provider to deploy new features and bug fixes to the installed user base. The firmware download mechanism **590** is tolerant of connection loss, power interruption and user interventions (both intentional and unintentional). Such robustness reduces down time and customer support issues.

The schedules/automation engine **582** manages the user-defined rules of interaction between the different devices and for executing the user defined schedules of the off/on water system schedules.

Device connection software **582** includes definitions of all supported devices (e.g., key chains, mobile phone, smart phone or similar apparatus **400**, water sensors, etc.) using a standardized plug-in architecture. The device connection module **582** offers an interface that can be used to quickly add support for any new device as well as enabling interoperability between devices that use different technologies/protocols. For common device types, pre-defined sub-modules have been defined, making supporting new devices of these types even easier.

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The device management module **594** is in charge of all discovery, installation and configuration of both wired and wireless IP devices coupled or connected to the system. Networked IP devices require user configuration of many IP and security parameters to management module of an embodiment handles the details of this configuration.

The Operating Software **596** can be any variety of operating systems such as Linux, Windows, Apples OS or other programs. The advantage of an operating system is its ability to conduct multi-tasking operations that allows more than one program to be running in concurrency. The Standard software thus can function to cooperate with the control software, the hardware layer, USB systems **598**, serial data ports **600**, TCP/IP protocols **602**, WiFi 802.11 b/g/n/x/y and/or Ethernet ports. The Hardware layer includes mass storage discs **608**, CDMA/GSM cellular circuitry **610**, RF WiFi circuitry **612**, WAN **614**, touchscreen technology **616**, BlueTooth circuitry **618**, ZigBee and other wireless technology **620**.

The system and method of the present invention provide an automated system that can reliably identify and report the status of flow through water fixtures found in various rooms, area, and/or facilities. In a real time, the identification of leaks can be brought to the attention of an owner or appropriate repair individual thereby offsetting costs of system implementation of the present invention by savings in water costs and benefits in water conservation.

While this invention has been described as having a preferred design, the present invention can be further modified within the spirit and scope of this disclosure. The application is therefore intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention using its general principles. Further, this application is intended to cover such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice and the art to which this invention pertains and which fall within the limits of the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus comprising:
 - a base station apparatus designed to be connected to a main water supply means;
 - said base station includes a joint means for connecting to a cold/ambient water supply, or a joint means for connecting to a cold/ambient water supply and a joint means for connecting to a hot water supply, said base station have a joint means for connecting to outgoing water supply line(s) for a home residence, company or building structure;
 - electrical circuitry including one or more microprocessors or microcontrollers with a power source contained with said base station apparatus;
 - said power source is either AC powered, DC powered, or powered with one or more batteries, said power source is electrically connected to said electrical circuitry;
 - one or more flow sensors in communication with a water supply, said one or more flow sensors in electrical communication with said electrical circuitry;
 - one or more wired or wireless electrical communication means, said wired or wireless electrical communication means having the capability to transfer water parameter, water energy and/or water quality information or data to one or more remote apparatuses, said wired or wireless electrical communication means utilizes protection technology to securely provide water use, water energy and/or water quality information and/or data in a confidential format;

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said base station includes mesh-enabled circuitry that can communicate with other base stations for transferring water flow, water energy and/or water quality data; said base station(s) functioning as one or more access points that transfer said water flow, water energy and/or water quality data, using encryption and identification technology to an internet connection;

said water flow, water energy and/or water quality data transferred over the internet connection to one or more remote computers or computer servers, and;

said remote computers or servers allow registered owners and users to access their registered water flow, water energy and/or water quality data using a cell phone, smart phone, mobile phone, or a mobile electronic communication device.

2. A water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus comprising:

a base station in close proximity to a main water supply; said base station includes a joint means for connecting to a cold/ambient water supply, or a joint means for connecting to a cold/ambient water supply and a joint means for connecting to a hot water supply, said base station have a joint means for connecting to outgoing water supply line(s) for a home residence, company or building structure;

said base station further comprising a first power supply, said first power supply is either AC powered, DC powered, or powered with one or more batteries, said first power supply electrically connected to a first circuitry which has one or more microprocessors or microcontrollers;

one or more water flow sensors in communication with a water supply, said one or more water flow sensors in electrical connection with a first electrical circuitry; said base station monitors and processes water parameter data including water flow, water energy, and/or water quality data;

said base station includes software that controls and sequences the water parameter data and prepares said data for wired or wireless transfer;

a receiving station, said receiving station having a second electrical circuitry including one or more second microprocessors, said receiving station remotely located from said base station;

said receiving station having a second power supply, said second power supply is either AC power, DC power, or powered with one or more batteries, said second power supply electrically connected to a second circuitry;

said first electrical circuitry of said base station is in wire or wireless communication with said second electrical circuitry of said receiving station;

said receiving station designed to establish Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or ZigBee electrical communication with a wireless router/server, and/or cellular communication with a cell tower technology, and any combinations thereof;

said receiving station includes mesh-enabled circuitry that can communicate with other receiving stations for transferring water flow, water energy and/or water quality data to one or more access points;

said receiving station or a custom transfer apparatus functioning as one or more access points for transferring said water flow, water energy and/or water quality data over an internet connection to one or more remote computers or computer servers; and

said computer servers allow registered owners and users to access their registered water flow, water energy

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and/or water quality data using a cell phone, smart phone, mobile phone or a mobile electronic communication device.

3. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, mobile phones, mobile electronic communication device such as PDAs, tablets (refers to all current and variants, revisions and generations of the APPLE®, SAMSUNG®, HP®, ACER®, MICROSOFT®, NOOK®, GOOGLE®, SONY®, KINDLE® and other tablets manufactured by these and other manufacturers), APPLE TOUCH®, a smart or internet capable television, wireless timepiece or wireless watch and other electronic apparatuses with Wi-Fi and wireless capability, and remote computers and controllers having internet, wireless cell format technology connectivity utilizing cellular, Wi-Fi, ZigBee and/or Bluetooth, and any combinations thereof, to communication with the remote cellular phones (with cellular equipment, public switched telephone network lines, satellite, microwave, tower and mesh technology).

4. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, mobile phones, mobile electronic communication device such as PDAs, tablets (refers to all current and variants, revisions and generations of the APPLE®, SAMSUNG®, HP®, ACER®, MICROSOFT®, NOOK®, GOOGLE®, SONY®, KINDLE® and other tablets manufactured by these and other manufacturers), APPLE TOUCH®, a smart or internet capable television, wireless timepiece or wireless watch and other electronic apparatuses with Wi-Fi and wireless capability, and remote computers and controllers having internet, wireless cell format technology connectivity utilizing cellular, Wi-Fi, ZigBee and/or Bluetooth, and any combinations thereof, to communication with the remote cellular phones (with cellular equipment, public switched telephone network lines, satellite, microwave, tower and mesh technology).

5. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, further comprising said base station including an electronic water control valve wherein said base station is programmed to automatically turns off the main water supply when a leak is detected or alternately can send an alert signal when a leak is detected to said cell phone, smart phone, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device wherein a user is provided an election to send a command to the base station to control the electronic water control valve to turn off or leave on the main water supply.

6. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, wherein said one or more water flow sensors includes independent flow sensors for the main water supply, an irrigation water supply, one or more showers, one or more hot water heaters, one or more washing machines, one or more dishwashers, one or more kitchen faucets, one or more bathroom faucets, one or more toilets, one or more refrigerator water dispenser or ice maker, a Jacuzzi water supply, a pool water supply, and/or a fountain water supply, any other water use device, or any combinations thereof.

7. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a water use calibration mode for learning the patterns and signature of water use devices within a home, corporation, building or structure.

8. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, further comprising automatic learning mode whereby learning software privately tracks an owner's water flow and volume use for a period, assigning water patterns and water signatures to each specific water use device.

9. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, further comprising a water use calibration mode

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for learning the patterns and signature of water use devices within a home, corporation, building or structure.

10. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, further comprising automatic learning mode whereby learning software privately tracks an owner's water flow and volume use for a period, assigning water patterns and water signatures to each specific water use device.

11. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, er mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device utilizes geo-fencing technology to provide an owner or user information that they have traveled beyond the defined geo-fence territory and provides the owner or user the option to turn on and off the main water supply.

12. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a water control means or a variable water flow means, said water control means or variable water flow means controlled by programming instructions from said microprocessor or microcontroller for turning on and off said water control means or setting a variable water flow means, said water control means or variable water flow means can be activated by an owner's or user's cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device, or by a remote apparatus or computer or alternately activated by said one or more wireless or wired means controlled by a municipality or governmental agency.

13. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device utilizes geo-fencing technology to provide an owner or user information that they have traveled beyond the defined geo-fence territory and provides the owner or user the option to turn on and off the main water supply.

14. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, further comprising a water shut control means or a variable water flow means, said water control means or variable water flow means controlled by programming instructions from said microprocessor or microcontroller for turning on and off said water control means or setting a variable water flow means, said water control means or variable water flow means can be activated by an owner's or user's cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device, or by a remote apparatus or computer or alternately activated by said one or more wireless or wired means controlled by a municipality or governmental agency.

15. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, wherein the transfer of water use, water energy, and/or water quality can "piggy back" on smart electric and/or gas data transfer protocols whereby a third wireless means has the capability to "piggy back" or be designed to be incorporated into and/or cooperation with electric and gas smart meters communication/transmission mesh technology.

16. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 3, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device with wireless communication can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate range requirements.

17. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 1, wherein the base station can be incorporated into or serve as the pressure regulator or primary water meter at a residential home or commercial facility.

18. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim 2, wherein the transfer of water use, water energy,

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and/or water quality can "piggy back" on smart electric and/or gas data transfer protocols whereby a third wireless means has the capability to piggy back" or be designed to be incorporated into and/or cooperation with electric and gas smart meters communication/transmission mesh technology.

19. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, wherein the base station can be incorporated into or serve as the pressure regulator or primary water meter at a residential home or commercial facility.

20. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising a water flow generation apparatus that can be utilized with rechargeable batteries, said rechargeable batteries being supplemented with electrical energy generated by a turbine or other water flow type electrical generation means in hydraulic connection with said water supply source for powering the base unit.

21. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **1**, wherein a single flow rate sensor monitors and detects the source use for one or more main water supply, one or more irrigation system, one or more showers, one or more hot water heaters, one or more washing machines, one or more dishwashers, one or more kitchen faucets, one or more bathroom faucets, one or more toilets, one or more refrigerators with water dispenser and ice making supply lines, one or more Jacuzzi(s), one or more pool water supplies, and/or one or more fountain water supplies, any other water use device, or any combinations thereof, the base station software recording a unique water pattern or water signature for each water use device.

22. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **1**, wherein said monitoring and water source detection can be displayed in a line, graphical or other format one or more wireless or wired remote apparatuses comprises a typical cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device.

23. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, further comprising said base station including an electronic water control valve wherein said base station is programmed to automatically turns off the main water supply when a leak is detected or alternately can send an alert signal when a leak is detected to a said cell phone, smart phone, mobile phone, or other mobile electronic communication device whereby a user is provided an election to send a command to the base station to control the electronic water control valve to turn off or leave on the main water supply.

24. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, wherein said one or more water flow sensors includes independent flow sensors for the main water supply, an irrigation water supply, one or more showers, one or more hot water heaters, one or more washing machines, one or more dishwashers, one or more kitchen faucets, one or more bathroom faucets, one or more toilets, one or more refrigerator water dispenser or ice maker, a Jacuzzi water supply, a pool water supply, and/or a fountain water supply, any other water use device, or any combinations thereof.

25. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, further comprising a water flow generation

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apparatus that can be utilized with rechargeable batteries, said rechargeable batteries being supplemented with electrical energy generated by a turbine or other water flow type electrical generation means in hydraulic connection with said water supply source for powering the base unit.

26. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, wherein a single flow sensor monitors and detects the source use for one or more main water supply, one or more irrigation system, one or more showers, one or more hot water heaters, one or more washing machines, one or more dishwashers, one or more kitchen faucets, one or more bathroom faucets, one or more toilets, one or more refrigerators with water dispenser and ice making supply lines, one or more Jacuzzi(s), one or more pool water supplies, and/or one or more fountain water supplies, any other water use device, or any combinations thereof, the base station software recording a unique water pattern or water signature for each water use device.

27. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, wherein said monitoring and water source detection can be displayed in a line, graphical or other format one or more wireless or wired remote apparatuses comprises a typical cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone or other mobile electronic communication device.

28. The water use monitoring apparatus of claim **1**, further compromising one or more pressure sensors, said one or more pressure sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

29. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **1**, further compromising one or more temperature sensors, said one or more temperature sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

30. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **1**, further compromising one or more acoustic/sound monitoring sensors, said one or more acoustic/sound monitoring sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

31. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, further comprising one or more pressure sensors, said one or more pressure sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

32. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, further comprising one or more temperature sensors, said one or more temperature sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

33. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **2**, further comprising one or more acoustic/sound monitoring sensors, said one or more acoustic/sound monitoring sensors in electrical connection with said first electrical circuitry.

34. The water use monitoring and leak detection apparatus of claim **4**, wherein said cell phone, smart phones, mobile phone or other mobile electronic communication device with wireless communication can automatically convert back and forth from radio frequency format, ZigBee or Bluetooth format to a cellular format technology to accommodate range requirements.

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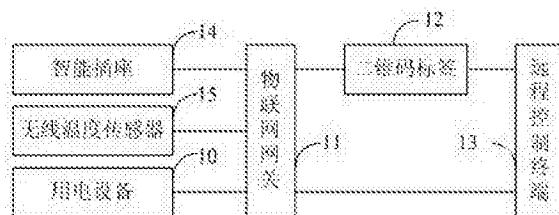
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(54) 实用新型名称

远程控制的智能家居系统

(57) 摘要

一种远程控制的智能家居系统，包括：无线温度传感器，适于实时监测室内环境温度；智能插座，适于实时监测用电设备消耗的电能；物联网网关，适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能转发至远程控制终端，并根据远程控制终端发送的远程控制指令产生改变用电设备工作状态的控制信号；二维码标签，设置于物联网网关表面，适于记录物联网网关的地址；远程控制终端，通过读取二维码标签与物联网网关建立无线通信连接，将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能向用户显示，并根据用户操作产生远程控制指令。本实用新型提供的远程控制的智能家居系统，能够根据室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能实时控制用电设备的工作状态。



1. 一种远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,包括:物联网网关、二维码标签、远程控制终端、至少一个无线温度传感器以及至少一个智能插座;

所述无线温度传感器通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关连接,适于实时监测室内环境温度,并将室内环境温度发送至所述物联网网关;

所述智能插座通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关连接,适于实时监测用电设备消耗的电能,并将用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关;

所述物联网网关通过无线通信方式与所述远程控制终端连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能转发至所述远程控制终端,并根据所述远程控制终端发送的远程控制指令产生改变用电设备工作状态的控制信号;

所述二维码标签设置于所述物联网网关表面,适于记录所述物联网网关的地址;

所述远程控制终端通过读取所述二维码标签与所述物联网网关建立无线通信连接,将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能向用户显示,并根据用户操作产生所述远程控制指令。

2. 根据权利要求 1 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述智能插座包括:电能计量模块、第一控制器以及第一射频收发器;

所述电能计量模块适于监测用电设备消耗的电能;

所述第一控制器与所述电能计量模块连接,适于将用电设备消耗的电能转换为适于所述第一射频收发器发送的数据;

所述第一射频收发器与所述第一控制器连接,适于将用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关。

3. 根据权利要求 2 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述智能插座还包括:显示模块;

所述显示模块与所述第一控制器连接,适于显示用电设备消耗的电能。

4. 根据权利要求 3 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述显示模块为液晶显示器。

5. 根据权利要求 2 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述第一射频收发器为 433M 无线收发模块、2.4G 无线收发模块、WIFI 无线收发模块、ZigBee 无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

6. 根据权利要求 1 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述物联网网关包括:第二射频收发器、第二控制器以及 GPRS/CDMA 模块;

所述第二射频收发器与所述第二控制器、用电设备连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述第二控制器,并将所述第二控制器发送的控制信号转发至用电设备;

所述第二控制器与所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能转换为适于所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块发送的数据,并根据所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块接收的远程控制指令产生所述控制信号;

所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块适于发送室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能至所述远程控制终端,并将所述远程控制指令转发至所述第二控制器。

7. 根据权利要求 6 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统,其特征在于,所述物联网网关还

包括：输入装置；

所述输入装置与所述第二控制器连接，适于根据用户操作产生近程控制指令，所述第二控制器还适于根据所述近程控制指令产生所述控制信号。

8. 根据权利要求 7 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统，其特征在于，所述输入装置为触摸屏或者键盘。

9. 根据权利要求 6 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统，其特征在于，所述第二射频收发器为 433M 无线收发模块、2.4G 无线收发模块、WIFI 无线收发模块、ZigBee 无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

10. 根据权利要求 1 所述的远程控制的智能家居系统，其特征在于，所述远程控制终端为具有识别二维码标签功能的智能手机、平板电脑、个人计算机或者智能穿戴设备。

远程控制的智能家居系统

技术领域

[0001] 本实用新型涉及物联网技术领域，特别涉及一种远程控制的智能家居系统。

背景技术

[0002] 智能家居是在互联网影响之下的物联化体现，其通过物联网技术将家中的各种设备(如音视频设备、照明系统、窗帘控制、空调控制、安防系统、数字影院系统、影音服务器、影柜系统、网络家电等)连接到一起，提供家电控制、照明控制、电话远程控制、室内外遥控、防盗报警、环境监测、暖通控制、红外转发以及可编程定时控制等多种功能和手段。与普通家居相比，智能家居不仅具有传统的居住功能，还兼备建筑、网络通信、信息家电、设备自动化，提供全方位的信息交互功能，甚至为各种能源费用节约资金。

[0003] 当下随着低碳、节能、环保的理念日渐深入人心，全社会各行业都将节能环保当作制定标准、行业发展的重要因素，而对于蓬勃发展的智能家居产业更不例外。作为具有广阔发展前景的智能家居行业，经过数十年的培育，多样化的智能家居产品和多元化的服务手段已经逐步进军到中国的智能家居市场。在这个过程中，节能成为智能家居系统进步的重要一环。

[0004] 因为智能家居设备主要是微电子产品，本身的功耗较小，对于照明、电视、冰箱、洗衣机等来说则可以忽略不计。而智能家居的集中控制功能可以合理有序地控制各用电设备的工作，自然能够在一定程度上实现能源的管理，让用电设备依据需要所用，而杜绝许多无意识的浪费。最简单的比如灯光感应控制功能：人来等亮，人走灯灭；再如调光控制功能：依照需要调节灯光亮度，相应地达到节能效果。然而，现有的这类节能措施功能单一、效果一般，无法根据实时消耗的电能并结合室内环境温度对用电设备进行控制。

实用新型内容

[0005] 本实用新型所要解决的问题是提供一种远程控制的智能家居系统，通过将电能实时计量和实时控制结合，并结合室内环境温度进行控制，实现智能家居系统的节能。

[0006] 为解决上述问题，本实用新型提供一种远程控制的智能家居系统，包括：物联网网关、二维码标签、远程控制终端、至少一个无线温度传感器以及至少一个智能插座。所述无线温度传感器通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关连接，适于实时监测室内环境温度，并将室内环境温度发送至所述物联网网关；所述智能插座通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关连接，适于实时监测用电设备消耗的电能，并将用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关；所述物联网网关通过无线通信方式与所述远程控制终端连接，适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能转发至所述远程控制终端，并根据所述远程控制终端发送的远程控制指令产生改变用电设备工作状态的控制信号；所述二维码标签设置于所述物联网网关表面，适于记录所述物联网网关的地址；所述远程控制终端通过读取所述二维码标签与所述物联网网关建立无线通信连接，将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能向用户显示，并根据用户操作产生所述远程控制指令。

[0007] 本实用新型通过设置至少一个智能插座实时监测用电设备消耗的电能,设置至少一个无线温度传感器实时监测室内环境温度,并通过物联网网关将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能实时发送至远程控制终端,方便用户随时随地对室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能进行查看,使用户根据室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能实时控制用电设备的工作状态,从而节省智能家居消耗的电能,进行精准的控制。进一步,本实用新型通过在物联网网关表面设置记录有物联网网关地址的二维码标签,建立远程控制终端与物联网网关之间的无线通信连接,可以由一个远程控制终端控制多个智能家居系统,便于用户对多个智能家居系统进行管控。

[0008] 可选的,所述智能插座包括:电能计量模块、第一控制器以及第一射频收发器。所述电能计量模块适于监测用电设备消耗的电能;所述第一控制器与所述电能计量模块连接,适于将用电设备消耗的电能转换为适于所述第一射频收发器发送的数据;所述第一射频收发器与所述第一控制器连接,适于将用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关。

[0009] 可选的,所述智能插座还包括:显示模块。所述显示模块与所述第一控制器连接,适于显示用电设备消耗的电能。通过设置所述显示模块,方便用户直观地查看用电设备消耗的电能。

[0010] 可选的,所述显示模块为液晶显示器。

[0011] 可选的,所述第一射频收发器为433M无线收发模块、2.4G无线收发模块、WIFI无线收发模块、ZigBee无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

[0012] 可选的,所述物联网网关包括:第二射频收发器、第二控制器以及GPRS/CDMA模块。所述第二射频收发器与所述第二控制器、用电设备连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能发送至所述第二控制器,并将所述第二控制器发送的控制信号转发至用电设备;所述第二控制器与所述GPRS/CDMA模块连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能转换为适于所述GPRS/CDMA模块发送的数据,并根据所述GPRS/CDMA模块接收的远程控制指令产生所述控制信号;所述GPRS/CDMA模块适于发送室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能至所述远程控制终端,并将所述远程控制指令转发至所述第二控制器。

[0013] 可选的,所述物联网网关还包括:输入装置。所述输入装置与所述第二控制器连接,适于根据用户操作产生近程控制指令,所述第二控制器还适于根据所述近程控制指令产生所述控制信号。通过设置所述输入装置,当所述远程控制终端无法工作(例如供电不足)时,用户还可以通过所述物联网网关进行操作,实现操作的冗余性,以提高远程控制的智能家居系统的可靠性。

[0014] 可选的,所述输入装置为触摸屏或者键盘。

[0015] 可选的,所述第二射频收发器为433M无线收发模块、2.4G无线收发模块、WIFI无线收发模块、ZigBee无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

[0016] 可选的,所述远程控制终端为具有识别二维码标签功能的智能手机、平板电脑、个人计算机或者智能穿戴设备。

[0017] 与现有技术相比,本实用新型具有以下优点:

[0018] 本实用新型提供的远程控制的智能家居系统,通过设置至少一个无线温度传感器实时监测室内环境温度,设置至少一个智能插座实时监测用电设备消耗的电能,并通过物联网网关将室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能实时发送至远程控制终端,方便用户随时

随时随地对室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能进行查看,使用户根据室内环境温度和用电设备消耗的电能实时控制用电设备的工作状态,从而节省智能家居消耗的电能,进行精准的控制。进一步,本实用新型通过在物联网网关表面设置记录有物联网网关地址的二维码标签,建立远程控制终端与物联网网关之间的无线通信连接,可以由一个远程控制终端控制多个智能家居系统,便于用户对多个智能家居系统进行管控。

[0019] 本实用新型的可选方案中,通过在所述智能插座上设置显示模块,方便用户直观地查看用电设备消耗的电能。

[0020] 本实用新型的可选方案中,通过在所述物联网网关上设置输入装置,当所述远程控制终端无法工作(例如供电不足)时,用户还可以通过所述物联网网关进行操作,实现操作的冗余性,以提高远程控制的智能家居系统的可靠性。

附图说明

[0021] 图 1 是本实用新型实施例的远程控制的智能家居系统的结构示意图;

[0022] 图 2 是本实用新型实施例的智能插座的结构示意图;

[0023] 图 3 是本实用新型实施例的物联网网关的结构示意图。

具体实施方式

[0024] 图 1 是本实用新型实施例的远程控制的智能家居系统的结构示意图。所述远程控制的智能家居系统包括物联网网关 11、二维码标签 12、远程控制终端 13、至少一个无线温度传感器以及至少一个智能插座。所述无线温度传感器适于监测室内环境温度,其数量根据室内空间大小进行设置:室内空间越大,所述无线温度传感器设置得越多。所述智能插座适于给用电设备供电,其数量根据用电设备的数量进行设置:用电设备越多,所述智能插座也设置得越多。在本实施例中,以包括一个给用电设备 10 供电的智能插座 14、一个无线温度传感器 15 为例进行说明。

[0025] 具体地,所述无线温度传感器 15 通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关 11 连接,适于实时监测室内环境温度,并将室内环境温度发送至所述物联网网关 11。所述无线温度传感器 15 与所述物联网网关 11 之间的无线通信方式为近距离无线通信,可以为蓝牙通信、ZigBee 通信、433M 无线通信、2.4G 无线通信或者 WIFI 通信等,本实用新型对此不作限定。

[0026] 所述智能插座 14 通过无线通信方式与所述物联网网关 11 连接,适于实时监测用电设备 10 消耗的电能,并将用电设备 10 消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关 11。用电设备 10 可以为智能冰箱、智能空调、智能电视等,所述智能插座 14 与所述物联网网关 11 之间的无线通信方式为近距离无线通信,可以为蓝牙通信、ZigBee 通信、433M 无线通信、2.4G 无线通信或者 WIFI 通信等,本实用新型对此不作限定。

[0027] 所述物联网网关 11 通过无线通信方式与所述远程控制终端 13 连接,适于将室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能转发至所述远程控制终端 13,并根据所述远程控制终端 13 发送的远程控制指令产生改变用电设备 10 工作状态的控制信号。所述物联网网关 11 和所述远程控制终端 13 之间的无线通信方式可以为远距离无线通信(用户不在家中时),例如 GPRS/CDMA 无线通信,也可以为近距离无线通信(用户在家中时),例如蓝牙通信、WIFI 通信等。

[0028] 所述二维码标签 12 设置于所述物联网网关 11 表面,适于记录所述物联网网关 11 的地址。所述物联网网关 11 具有一个全球唯一的统一资源定位符,统一资源定位符包含了所述物联网网关 11 的地址,通过读取该地址可识别所述物联网网关 11。所述远程控制终端 13 通过读取所述二维码标签 12 与所述物联网网关 11 建立无线通信连接,将室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能向用户显示,并根据用户操作产生所述远程控制指令。进一步,所述远程控制终端 10 可以为具有识别二维码标签功能和输入功能的智能手机、平板电脑、个人计算机或者智能穿戴设备。所述远程控制终端 13 对所述二维码标签 12 进行读取,获得所述物联网网关 11 的地址,身份验证通过之后,所述远程控制终端 13 接收并显示室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能。用户查看室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能之后,通过所述远程控制终端 13 进行输入操作,产生所述远程控制指令,所述远程控制终端 13 将所述远程控制指令发送至所述物联网网关。本领域技术人员知晓所述远程控制终端 13 如何读取所述二维码标签 12 以及如何与所述物联网网关 11 建立无线通信连接,在此不再赘述。

[0029] 本实用新型提供的远程控制的智能家居系统,通过设置所述智能插座 14 实时监测用电设备 10 消耗的电能,设置所述无线温度传感器 15 实时监测室内环境温度,并通过所述物联网网关 11 将室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能实时发送至所述远程控制终端 13,方便用户随时随地对室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能进行查看,使用户根据室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能实时控制用电设备 10 的工作状态,从而节省智能家居消耗的电能。进一步,本实用新型通过在物联网网关表面设置所述二维码标签 12,建立所述远程控制终端 13 与所述物联网网关 11 之间的无线通信连接,可以由一个远程控制终端控制多个智能家居系统,便于用户对多个智能家居系统进行管控。

[0030] 需要说明的是,所述物联网网关 11、所述远程控制终端 13、所述无线温度传感器 15 以及所述智能插座 14 均可以采用现有的结构。为更好地说明本实用新型的远程控制的智能家居系统的原理和效果,下面结合实施例及附图,对本实用新型作进一步地的详细说明,但本实用新型的实施方式不限于此。

[0031] 图 2 是本实用新型实施例的智能插座 14 的结构示意图,所述智能插座 14 包括电能计量模块 21、第一控制器 22 以及第一射频收发器 23。具体地,所述电能计量模块 21 适于监测用电设备 10 消耗的电能,将用电设备 10 消耗的电能转换为模拟电压信号;所述第一控制器 22 与所述电能计量模块 21 连接,适于将用电设备 10 消耗的电能转换为适于所述第一射频收发器 23 发送的数据,即将用电设备 10 消耗的电能对应的模拟电压信号转换为数字电压信号;所述第一射频收发器 23 与所述第一控制器 22 连接,适于将用电设备 10 消耗的电能发送至所述物联网网关 11。和所述智能插座 14 与所述物联网网关 11 之间的无线通信方式对应,所述第一射频收发器 23 可以为 433M 无线收发模块、2.4G 无线收发模块、WIFI 无线收发模块、ZigBee 无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

[0032] 进一步,所述智能插座 14 还可以包括显示模块 24。所述显示模块 24 与所述第一控制器 22 连接,适于显示用电设备 10 消耗的电能,所述显示模块 24 可以为液晶显示器。通过设置所述显示模块 24,所述智能插座 14 可实时显示用电设备 10 消耗的电能,方便用户在家中时进行直观地查看。

[0033] 图 3 是本实用新型实施例的物联网网关 11 的结构示意图,所述物联网网关 11 包

括：第二射频收发器 31、第二控制器 32 以及 GPRS/CDMA 模块 33。具体地，所述第二射频收发器 31 与所述第二控制器 32、用电设备 10 连接，适于将室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能发送至所述第二控制器 32，并将所述第二控制器 32 发送的控制信号转发至用电设备 10，所述控制信号适于改变用电设备 10 的工作状态；所述第二控制器 32 与所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块 33 连接，适于将室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能转换为适于所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块 33 发送的数据，并根据所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块 33 接收的远程控制指令产生所述控制信号；所述 GPRS/CDMA 模块 33 适于发送室内环境温度和用电设备 10 消耗的电能至所述远程控制终端 13，并将所述远程控制指令转发至所述第二控制器 32。和所述智能插座 14 与所述物联网网关 11 之间的无线通信方式对应，所述第二射频收发器 31 为 433M 无线收发模块、2.4G 无线收发模块、WIFI 无线收发模块、ZigBee 无线收发模块或者蓝牙模块。

[0034] 进一步，所述物联网网关 11 还可以包括输入装置 34。所述输入装置 34 与所述第二控制器 32 连接，适于根据用户操作产生近程控制指令，所述第二控制器 32 还适于根据所述近程控制指令产生所述控制信号，所述输入装置 34 可以为触摸屏或者键盘。通过设置所述输入装置 34，当用户在家时，可以直接通过所述物联网网关 11 进行操作，控制用电设备 10 的工作状态。

[0035] 以上所述，仅是本实用新型的较佳实施例，并非对本实用新型任何形式上的限制，凡是依据本实用新型的技术实质对以上实施例所作的任何简单修改、等同变化，均落入本实用新型的保护范围之内。

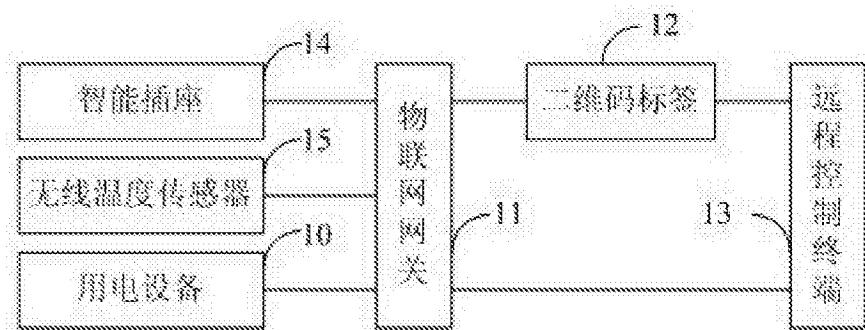


图 1

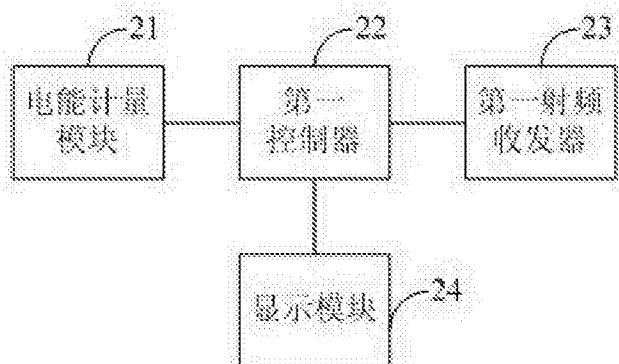


图 2

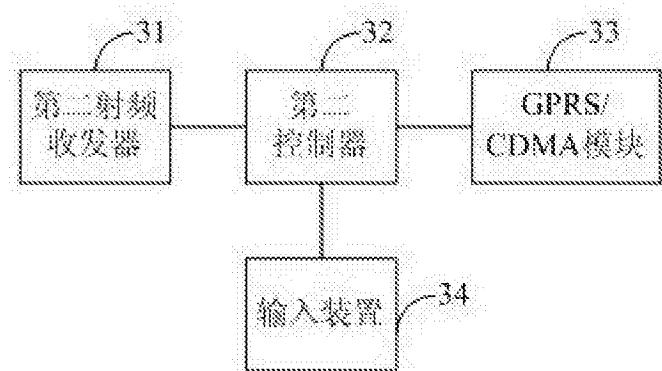


图 3

D2

CN204759072U Remote control's smart home systems

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Remotely controlled smart home system

Technical field

The utility model relates to the technical field of internet of things, in particular to a smart home system controlled remotely.

Background technique

Smart home is an embodiment of the Internet under the influence of the Internet. It uses Internet of Things technology to bring various devices in the home (such as audio and video equipment, lighting systems, curtain control, air conditioning control, security systems, digital cinema systems, audio and video servers, The cabinet system, network home appliances, etc. are connected together to provide various functions and means such as home appliance control, lighting control, telephone remote control, indoor and outdoor remote control, burglar alarm, environmental monitoring, HVAC control, infrared forwarding and programmable timing control. . Compared with ordinary homes, smart homes not only have traditional residential functions, but also have construction, network communication, information appliances, equipment automation, provide a full range of information interaction functions, and even save money for various energy costs.

Nowadays, with the concept of low-carbon, energy-saving and environmental protection becoming more and more popular, all sectors of the society regard energy conservation and environmental protection as an important factor in setting standards and industry development, and it is no exception to the booming smart home industry. As a smart home industry with broad development prospects, after decades of cultivation, diversified smart home products and diversified service methods have gradually entered the smart home market in China. In this process, energy conservation has become an important part of the progress of smart home systems.

Because smart home devices are mainly microelectronics products, their power consumption is small, which is negligible for lighting, televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. The centralized control function of the smart home can control the work of each electrical equipment reasonably and orderly, and naturally realize the energy management to a certain extent, so that the electrical equipment is used according to the needs, and many unconscious wastes are eliminated. The simplest, such as the light-sensing control function: people come to wait for the light, people go out of the light; and such as the dimming control function: adjust the brightness of the light as needed, and achieve the energy-saving effect accordingly. However, the existing energy-saving measures of this type have a single function and a general effect, and it is impossible to control the electric equipment according to the real-time consumed electric energy and the indoor environmental temperature.

Utility model content

The problem to be solved by the utility model is to provide a remote control smart home system, which realizes energy saving of the smart home system by combining real-time energy measurement and real-time control, and combining indoor temperature control.

To solve the above problems, the present invention provides a remotely controlled smart home system, including: an Internet of Things gateway, a two-dimensional code tag, a remote control terminal, at least one wireless temperature sensor, and at least one smart socket. The wireless temperature sensor is connected to the Internet of Things gateway by means of wireless communication, and is adapted to monitor an indoor ambient temperature in real time and send the indoor ambient temperature to the IoT gateway; the smart socket communicates with the object through wireless communication a networked gateway connection, configured to monitor the power consumed by the power device in real time, and send the power consumed by the power

device to the IoT gateway; the IoT gateway is connected to the remote control terminal by using a wireless communication manner, and is suitable for Transmitting the indoor ambient temperature and the electrical energy consumed by the electrical device to the remote control terminal, and generating a control signal for changing the working state of the electrical device according to the remote control command sent by the remote control terminal; the two-dimensional code label is set at The surface of the Internet of Things gateway is adapted to record an address of the Internet of Things gateway; the remote control terminal establishes a wireless communication connection with the Internet of Things gateway by reading the two-dimensional code label, and the indoor environment temperature and power consumption The power consumed by the device is displayed to the user, and the remote control command is generated according to a user operation.

The utility model can monitor the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment in real time by setting at least one smart socket, set at least one wireless temperature sensor to monitor the indoor ambient temperature in real time, and send the indoor environmental temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment to the remotely through the Internet of Things gateway. The control terminal is convenient for the user to view the indoor ambient temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment anytime and anywhere, so that the user can control the working state of the electric equipment in real time according to the indoor environment temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment, thereby saving the electric energy consumed by the smart home. For precise control. Further, the utility model establishes a wireless communication connection between the remote control terminal and the Internet of Things gateway by setting a two-dimensional code label recording the address of the Internet of Things gateway on the surface of the Internet of Things gateway, and can control multiple smart homes by one remote control terminal. The system is convenient for users to control multiple smart home systems.

Optionally, the smart socket includes: an energy metering module, a first controller, and a first radio frequency transceiver. The energy metering module is adapted to monitor electrical energy consumed by the electrical device; the first controller is coupled to the electrical energy metering module and adapted to convert electrical energy consumed by the electrical device to be suitable for transmission by the first radio frequency transceiver. The first radio frequency transceiver is coupled to the first controller and is adapted to transmit power consumed by the powered device to the IoT gateway.

Optionally, the smart socket further includes: a display module. The display module is coupled to the first controller and is adapted to display electrical energy consumed by the powered device. By setting the display module, the user can intuitively view the power consumed by the powered device.

Optionally, the display module is a liquid crystal display.

Optionally, the first radio frequency transceiver is a 433M wireless transceiver module, a 2.4G wireless transceiver module, a WIFI wireless transceiver module, a ZigBee wireless transceiver module, or a Bluetooth module.

Optionally, the Internet of Things gateway comprises: a second radio frequency transceiver, a second controller, and a GPRS/CDMA module. The second radio frequency transceiver is connected to the second controller and the electric device, and is adapted to send the indoor ambient temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric device to the second controller, and the second controller Transmitting the control signal to the powered device; the second controller is coupled to the GPRS/CDMA module, and is adapted to convert the indoor ambient temperature and the electrical energy consumed by the powered device into a suitable transmission by the GPRS/CDMA module. Data, and generating the control signal according to a remote control command received by the GPRS/CDMA module; the GPRS/CDMA module is adapted to transmit indoor ambient temperature and power consumed by the powered device to the remote control terminal, and The remote control command is forwarded to the second controller.

Optionally, the IoT gateway further includes: an input device. The input device is coupled to the second controller and adapted to generate a proximity control command based on a user operation, the second controller being further adapted to generate the control signal in accordance with the proximity control command. By setting the input device, when the remote control terminal is inoperable (for example, insufficient power supply), the user can also operate through the IoT gateway to realize redundancy of operation to improve the remote control of the smart home system. reliability.

Optionally, the input device is a touch screen or a keyboard.

Optionally, the second radio frequency transceiver is a 433M wireless transceiver module, a 2.4G wireless transceiver module, a WIFI wireless transceiver module, a ZigBee wireless transceiver module, or a Bluetooth module.

Optionally, the remote control terminal is a smart phone, a tablet computer, a personal computer or a smart wearable device having the function of identifying a two-dimensional code label.

Compared with the prior art, the utility model has the following advantages:

The remote control smart home system provided by the utility model monitors the indoor ambient temperature in real time by setting at least one wireless temperature sensor, and at least one smart socket is set to monitor the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment in real time, and the indoor environment temperature and the use are made through the Internet of Things gateway. The electric energy consumed by the electric equipment is sent to the remote control terminal in real time, so that the user can view the indoor ambient temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment anytime and anywhere, so that the user can control the work of the electric equipment in real time according to the indoor environmental temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric equipment. The state saves the power consumed by the smart home and provides precise control. Further, the utility model establishes a wireless communication connection between the remote control terminal and the Internet of Things gateway by setting a two-dimensional code label recording the address of the Internet of Things gateway on the surface of the Internet of Things gateway, and can control multiple smart homes by one remote control terminal. The system is convenient for users to control multiple smart home systems.

In an alternative of the present invention, by setting a display module on the smart socket, the user can conveniently view the power consumed by the power device.

In an alternative of the present invention, by setting an input device on the Internet of Things gateway, when the remote control terminal is unable to work (for example, insufficient power supply), the user can also operate through the Internet of Things gateway to implement the operation. Redundancy to improve the reliability of remote control smart home systems.

DRAWINGS

1 is a schematic structural view of a remotely controlled smart home system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

2 is a schematic structural view of a smart socket according to an embodiment of the present invention;

3 is a schematic structural diagram of an Internet of Things gateway according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed ways

1 is a schematic structural view of a remotely controlled smart home system according to an embodiment of the present invention. The remotely controlled smart home system includes an Internet of Things gateway 11, a two-dimensional code tag 12, a remote control terminal 13, at least one wireless temperature sensor, and at least one smart socket. The wireless temperature sensor is adapted to monitor an indoor ambient temperature, the number of which is set according to the size of the indoor space: the larger the indoor space, the more the wireless temperature sensor is set. The smart socket is adapted to supply power to the powered device, the number of which is set according to the number of powered devices: the more the powered device, the more the smart socket is set. In the present embodiment, a smart socket 14 for powering the powered device 10 and a wireless temperature sensor 15 are taken as an example for description.

Specifically, the wireless temperature sensor 15 is connected to the Internet of Things gateway 11 by means of wireless communication, and is adapted to monitor the indoor ambient temperature in real time and send the indoor ambient temperature to the Internet of Things gateway 11. The wireless communication mode between the wireless temperature sensor 15 and the Internet of Things gateway 11 is short-range wireless communication, which may be Bluetooth communication, ZigBee communication, 433M wireless communication, 2.4G wireless communication or WIFI communication, etc. This is not limited.

The smart socket 14 is connected to the Internet of Things gateway 11 by means of wireless communication, and is adapted to monitor the power consumed by the power device 10 in real time, and send the power consumed by the power device 10 to the Internet of Things gateway 11. The power device 10 can be a smart refrigerator, a smart air conditioner, a smart TV, etc., and the wireless communication mode between the smart socket 14 and the Internet of Things gateway 11 is short-range wireless communication, which can be Bluetooth communication, ZigBee communication, 433M wireless Communication, 2.4G wireless communication or WIFI communication, etc., the present invention does not limit this.

The IoT gateway 11 is connected to the remote control terminal 13 by means of wireless communication, and is adapted to forward the indoor ambient temperature and the power consumed by the powered device 10 to the remote control terminal 13, and according to the remote control terminal 13 The transmitted remote control command generates a control signal that changes the operational state of the powered device 10. The wireless communication manner between the Internet of Things gateway 11 and the remote control terminal 13 may be long-distance wireless communication (when the user is not at home), such as GPRS/CDMA wireless communication, or short-range wireless communication (user at home) Time, such as Bluetooth communication, WIFI communication, and the like.

The two-dimensional code tag 12 is disposed on the surface of the Internet of Things gateway 11 and is adapted to record the address of the Internet of Things gateway 11. The IoT gateway 11 has a globally unique uniform resource locator, and the uniform resource locator includes the address of the IoT gateway 11, and the IoT gateway 11 can be identified by reading the address. The remote control terminal 13 establishes a wireless communication connection with the Internet of Things gateway 11 by reading the two-dimensional code tag 12, and displays the indoor ambient temperature and the power consumed by the powered device 10 to the user, and generates a device according to the user operation. Remote control instructions. Further, the remote control terminal 10 may be a smart phone, a tablet computer, a personal computer or a smart wearable device having a function of recognizing a two-dimensional code label and an input function. The remote control terminal 13 reads the two-dimensional code tag 12 to obtain the address of the Internet of Things gateway 11, and after the identity verification is passed, the remote control terminal 13 receives and displays the indoor ambient temperature and the powered device 10 The power consumed. After the user views the indoor ambient temperature and the power consumed by the powered device 10, an input operation is performed by the remote control terminal 13 to generate the remote control command, and the remote control terminal 13 transmits the remote control command to the object. Networked gateway. A person skilled in the art knows how the remote control terminal 13 reads the two-dimensional code tag 12 and how to establish a wireless communication connection with the Internet of Things gateway 11, and details are not described herein.

The remote control smart home system provided by the present invention monitors the electric energy consumed by the electric device 10 by setting the smart socket 14 in real time, and the wireless temperature sensor 15 is set to monitor the indoor environmental temperature in real time, and passes through the Internet of Things gateway 11 The indoor ambient temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric device 10 are sent to the remote control terminal 13 in real time, so that the user can view the indoor ambient temperature and the electric energy consumed by the electric device 10 anytime and anywhere, so that the user can use the indoor environment temperature and electricity. The power consumed by the device 10 controls the working state of the powered device 10 in real time, thereby saving power consumed by the smart home. Further, the present invention establishes a wireless communication connection between the remote control terminal 13 and the Internet of Things gateway 11 by setting the two-dimensional code tag 12 on the surface of the Internet of Things gateway, and can be controlled by one remote control terminal. The smart home system makes it easy for users to control multiple smart home systems.

It should be noted that the Internet of Things gateway 11, the remote control terminal 13, the wireless temperature sensor 15, and the smart socket 14 can adopt the existing structure. In order to better explain the principle and effect of the remote control smart home system of the present invention, the present invention will be further described in detail below with reference to the embodiments and the accompanying drawings, but the embodiments of the present invention are not limited thereto.

FIG. 2 is a schematic structural diagram of a smart socket 14 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The smart socket 14 includes an energy metering module 21, a first controller 22, and a first radio frequency transceiver 23. Specifically, the electric energy metering module 21 is adapted to monitor the electric energy consumed by the electric device 10, and convert the electric energy consumed by the electric device 10 into an analog voltage signal; the first controller 22 is connected to the electric energy metering module 21, Suitable for converting electrical energy consumed by the electrical device 10 into data suitable for transmission

by the first radio frequency transceiver 23, that is, converting an analog voltage signal corresponding to the electrical energy consumed by the electrical device 10 into a digital voltage signal; The transceiver 23 is coupled to the first controller 22 and is adapted to transmit electrical energy consumed by the powered device 10 to the IoT gateway 11. Corresponding to the wireless communication mode between the smart socket 14 and the Internet of Things gateway 11, the first RF transceiver 23 can be a 433M wireless transceiver module, a 2.4G wireless transceiver module, a WIFI wireless transceiver module, and a ZigBee wireless transceiver. Module or Bluetooth module.

Further, the smart socket 14 may further include a display module 24. The display module 24 is connected to the first controller 22 and is adapted to display electrical energy consumed by the electrical device 10, and the display module 24 can be a liquid crystal display. By setting the display module 24, the smart socket 14 can display the power consumed by the powered device 10 in real time, facilitating visual viewing when the user is at home.

3 is a schematic structural diagram of an Internet of Things gateway 11 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The Internet of Things gateway 11 includes a second RF transceiver 31, a second controller 32, and a GPRS/CDMA module 33. Specifically, the second RF transceiver 31 is connected to the second controller 32 and the powered device 10, and is adapted to send the indoor ambient temperature and the power consumed by the powered device 10 to the second controller 32. And transmitting a control signal sent by the second controller 32 to the powered device 10, the control signal being adapted to change an operating state of the powered device 10; the second controller 32 and the GPRS/CDMA module 33. The connection is adapted to convert the indoor ambient temperature and the electrical energy consumed by the powered device 10 into data suitable for transmission by the GPRS/CDMA module 33, and generate the control signal according to a remote control command received by the GPRS/CDMA module 33. The GPRS/CDMA module 33 is adapted to transmit the indoor ambient temperature and the electrical energy consumed by the powered device 10 to the remote control terminal 13 and forward the remote control command to the second controller 32. Corresponding to the wireless communication mode between the smart socket 14 and the Internet of Things gateway 11, the second RF transceiver 31 is a 433M wireless transceiver module, a 2.4G wireless transceiver module, a WIFI wireless transceiver module, and a ZigBee wireless transceiver module. Or Bluetooth module.

Further, the Internet of Things gateway 11 may further include an input device 34. The input device 34 is connected to the second controller 32, and is adapted to generate a short-range control command according to a user operation, and the second controller 32 is further adapted to generate the control signal according to the short-range control command. The input device 34 can be a touch screen or a keyboard. By setting the input device 34, when the user is at home, the operation of the power device 10 can be controlled by directly operating through the Internet of Things gateway 11.

The above is only a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and is not intended to limit the present invention in any way. Any simple modification or equivalent change made to the above embodiment according to the technical essence of the present invention falls into the above. Within the scope of protection of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission device for multi-mode fusion communication, characterized in that: the transmission device comprises a sensing device and a multi-mode communication terminal;

The sensing device includes a first memory, a first microprocessor, a first Bluetooth module, a first ZIGBEE module, a first antenna unit, a first sensor unit, and a first power supply unit;

The first memory, the first sensor unit, the first Bluetooth module, and the first ZIGBEE module are respectively connected to the first microprocessor, and the first antenna unit is connected to the first Bluetooth module and The first ZIGBEE module; the first power supply unit supplies power to the first memory, the first microprocessor, the first Bluetooth module, the first ZIGBEE module, the first antenna unit, and the first sensor unit;

The multimode communication terminal includes a second memory, a second microprocessor, a second Bluetooth module, a second ZIGBEE module, a second antenna unit, a second power supply unit, a radio frequency unit, and an LTE module;

The second microprocessor is connected to the second ZIGBEE module, the second Bluetooth module, the second memory, and the LTE module, where the two ends of the radio unit are respectively connected to the LTE module and the second antenna unit; the LTE module, the a second ZIGBEE module and the Bluetooth module are respectively connected to the second antenna unit; the second power supply unit is the second memory, the second microprocessor, the second Bluetooth module, the second ZIGBEE module, the radio frequency unit, and The LTE module is powered.

2.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said second antenna unit comprises a 2.4 GHz antenna and a 230 MHz antenna;

The radio frequency unit is connected to the 230 MHz antenna, and the second ZIGBEE module and the second Bluetooth module are respectively connected to the 2.4 GHz antenna.

3.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said first power supply unit comprises a battery;

The second power supply unit includes a battery and a solar panel, and is mounted on the power transmission tower.

4.A transmission line condition monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said second ZIGBEE module is a coordinator of a ZIGBEE network.

5.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said sensing means and said multimode communication terminal communicate through said first antenna unit and said second antenna unit.

6.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said sensor unit comprises a temperature sensor, a wind sensor, a tension sensor, a pressure sensor, a rain sensor, a voltage sensor, and a current sensor.

7.A transmission line state monitoring data transmission apparatus for multi-mode fusion communication according to claim 1, wherein said first microprocessor employs a TMS320C5535 microprocessor chip, and an external memory interface is coupled to said first memory. The I/O pin is connected to the first sensor unit, and the SPI interface is connected to the first Bluetooth module and the first ZIGBEE module.

8.A transmission line condition monitoring data transmission apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said second microprocessor adopts a TMS320C5517 microprocessor chip, and an external memory interface is connected to said second memory, and an SPI interface is connected thereto. The second ZIGBEE module and the second Bluetooth module have a USB interface connected to the LTE module.