

IGBWP_URGENT: Indo-Gangetic Basin Water Project + Well Metering Specification

Indo-Gangetic Basin Water Project (IGBWP)

A planetary-scale aquifer restoration project for the world's most critically depleted groundwater system

Serving 750 million people across India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal

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1. Problem Statement

The Indo-Gangetic Basin (IGB) aquifer is the **#1 most critically depleted aquifer on Earth** by urgency ranking. It underlies the most densely populated agricultural region in the world.

The core failure mode: - Monsoon recharge (~45 km³/year) is highly variable and spatially uneven - Pumping (~60 km³/year) is largely unmetered and unregulated - Net overdraft: **~15 km³/year** — the gap that must be closed - The surface rivers (Ganga, Yamuna) that historically recharged the aquifer are **legally fully allocated** — zero natural flow reaches recharge zones in the 8-month dry season

Without intervention: Aquifer collapse within one to two decades in the most stressed zones (Western UP, Punjab, Haryana), triggering agricultural failure for 750 million people.

2. Aquifer Facts

Parameter	Value	Confidence
Urgency rank	#1 globally	High
Urgency class	Critical — collapse imminent within decade	High
Estimated volume	$1.9 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3$	Medium
Population dependent	750 million	High
Irrigated area	500,000 km ²	Medium
Net depletion rate	~0.5–1.5%/year	LOW — unverified, 3× spread
Annual pumping	~60 km ³ /year	Low — largely unmetered
Annual monsoon recharge	~45 km ³ /year	Low — highly variable $\pm 20 \text{ km}^3$
Net overdraft	~15 km ³ /year	Low — derived estimate
Recharge efficiency	80%	Medium

Primary Data Sources

- Central Ground Water Board India (CGWB)
- GRACE-FO Mascon RL06 (satellite gravity anomaly)
- Rodell et al. 2009, Nature; Rodell et al. 2018

Known Data Caveats

1. **Pumping is largely unmetered** — millions of private tube wells, no consumption records
2. **Extreme spatial heterogeneity** — Western UP and Punjab far worse than basin averages
3. **Monsoon recharge is highly variable** — wet years mask structural depletion
4. **Political incentives** distort both over- and under-reporting

Before using any depletion rate in calculations, verify against GRACE-FO Level-3 Mascon products and CGWB primary well-level data. Published estimates vary 5–20× between studies.

3. Why the Rivers Cannot Help

The Ganga is Legally Empty in the Dry Season

The dams at **Bijnor and Narora divert all water, including base flows during the dry season**, to canals for irrigating areas up to Allahabad. Downstream of the Kanpur barrage, adequate water volumes are unavailable during the dry season (8 months/year). Irrigation pump houses downstream of Kanpur extract most remaining base flows:

Pump Station	Coordinates
Rukunpur	26°10'21"N, 80°38'57"E
Kanjauli Kachhar	25°17'37"N, 82°13'15"E
Hakanipur Kalan	25°12'57"N, 83°01'15"E
Bhosawali	25°20'46"N, 83°10'11"E
Shekpur	25°32'13"N, 83°11'57"E

Minimum environmental flow requirement (Narora to Farakka, dry season): **5,000 cusecs (~142 m³/s)** — currently not being met.

The Yamuna is Functionally Dead Below Delhi

- Wazirabad Barrage (Delhi) diverts nearly all natural flow for Delhi drinking water
- The 22 km Delhi stretch contributes **79% of total Yamuna pollution** at 1.6% of river length

- Dry season flow below Delhi: effectively zero natural water — the channel carries sewage and industrial effluent

Consequence for Project Design

River augmentation cannot be the distribution mechanism. Any water pumped into the Ganga at Allahabad is legally intercepted at the next barrage downstream before it reaches the aquifer. The pipeline terminus must bypass the surface water allocation system entirely via: - Direct percolation basins (not connected to river channels) - Injection wells into the shallow alluvial layer - Agricultural canal augmentation at point of use

4. Solution Architecture

Concept

Build desalination plants on the Bay of Bengal coast (Odisha/West Bengal), pump desalinated water ~990 km northwest to Uttar Pradesh, and inject it directly into the aquifer via percolation basins and recharge wells — bypassing the fully-allocated river system.

Why Bay of Bengal (Not Arabian Sea)

- Basin centroid is Uttar Pradesh (~80°E). Bay of Bengal intake at ~88°E is **~800 km** to UP centroid vs. ~1,400 km from Arabian Sea
- Mostly **flat Gangetic plain** — lowest terrain multiplier (~1.30) of any major global water project
- No mountain crossing required
- Arabian Sea routing would require crossing the Aravalli/Vindhya ranges — adds 400+ km and significant elevation

Three-Node Distributed Architecture

Node	Coordinates	Target Zone	Capacity
Node 1: Paradip	20.32°N, 86.61°E	Western UP (Kanpur/Agra)	~200 m³/s
Node 2: Dhamra	20.75°N, 86.90°E	Central UP / Bihar	~200 m³/s

Node	Coordinates	Target Zone	Capacity
Node 3: Haldia	22.06°N, 88.07°E	Bihar / Eastern UP	~195 m³/s
Total			~595 m³/s

Three plants × ~3 GW each = 9 GW total — more resilient than one 9 GW monolith, phased construction, distributed political risk across Odisha and West Bengal.

5. Desalination Plant Locations

Candidate Sites — Bay of Bengal Coast

Distances computed via haversine formula to IGB stress zone targets: - **Target A:** Upper UP / Kanpur (26.45°N, 80.35°E) — worst GRACE-FO depletion signal - **Target B:** Eastern UP / Bihar (26.0°N, 84.0°E) — middle basin

Rank	Site	Coordinates	Dist → A	Dist → B	Terrain	Notes
1	Paradip, Odisha	20.32°N, 86.61°E	760 km	620 km	Flat alluvial	Major port, IOCL refinery grid, NH-53
2	Dhamra, Odisha	20.75°N, 86.90°E	745 km	608 km	Flat	Adani deep- water port, less congested
3	Chandbali, Odisha	20.78°N, 86.73°E	748 km	608 km	Flat	Brahmani river mouth — natural intake
4	Digha, West Bengal	21.63°N, 87.51°E	720 km	590 km	Flat delta	Shorter but delta subsidence risk

Rank	Site	Coordinates	Dist → A	Dist → B	Terrain	Notes
5	Haldia, West Bengal	22.06°N, 88.07°E	710 km	580 km	Delta	Existing petrochemical port; NH-16→NH-19
6	Sagar Island, WB	21.65°N, 88.05°E	715 km	575 km	Delta island	Shortest to Bihar; high cyclone exposure
7	Gopalpur, Odisha	19.27°N, 84.97°E	840 km	660 km	Flat	Southernmost viable; longer route

Do NOT Site Near

Sundarbans / Kolkata delta (22.5°N, 88.5°E): UNESCO World Heritage, extreme subsidence, tidal flooding, no stable foundation, absolute environmental opposition.

Bay of Bengal Salinity Advantage

Bay of Bengal salinity: ~32 g/L vs. open ocean ~35 g/L → saves ~**0.5 kWh/m³** on desalination energy.

6. Pipeline Route: Bay of Bengal → Uttar Pradesh

Primary Route (Paradip Node)

Paradip Desal Plant (20.32°N, 86.61°E) Elev: 0 m

| ~200 km north – flat Odisha coastal plain

▼

Sambalpur Junction (21.47°N, 83.97°E) Elev: ~170 m

| ~180 km northwest – Mahanadi valley / Chhattisgarh plateau

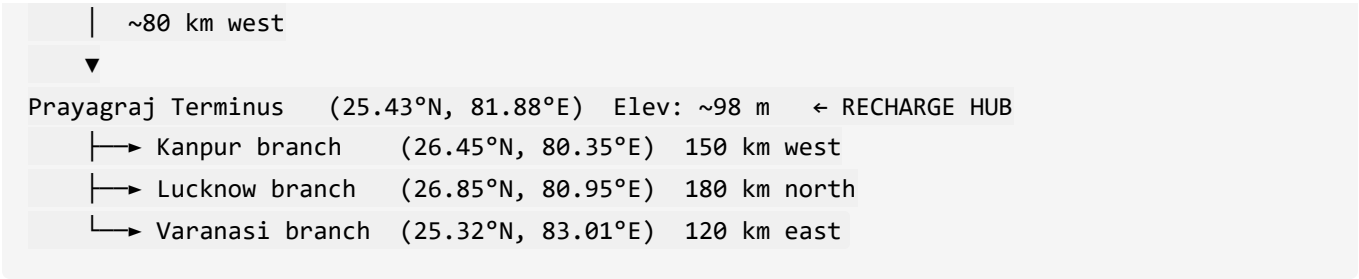
▼

Raipur Pump Station (21.25°N, 81.63°E) Elev: ~300 m ← MAIN LIFT

| ~200 km north – descending to Gangetic plain

▼

Mirzapur Junction (25.15°N, 82.57°E) Elev: ~80 m



Total: ~760 km straight-line, ~990 km terrain-adjusted (×1.30)

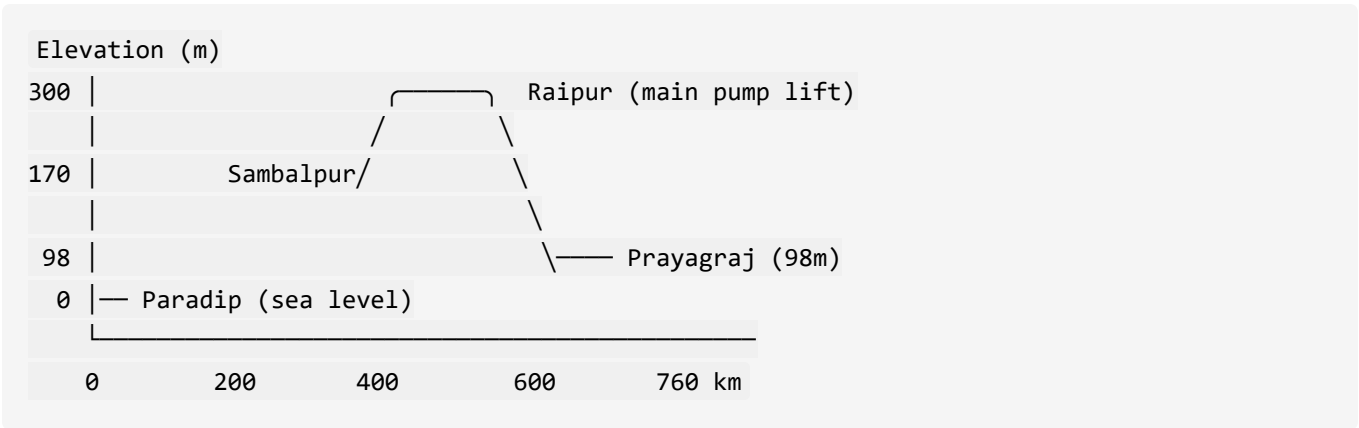
Terrain Segments

Segment	Distance	Elevation Change	Multiplier
Paradip → Sambalpur	~200 km	+170 m	1.10
Sambalpur → Raipur	~180 km	+130 m	1.20
Raipur → Mirzapur	~200 km	−220 m	1.15
Mirzapur → Prayagraj	~80 km	+18 m	1.05

The Chhattisgarh plateau (~300 m) is the only real obstacle. After Raipur, the route is **downhill** — gravity assists the final 200 km.

7. Elevation Profile & Energy Requirements

Elevation Profile



Energy Budget

Component	Power	Notes
Desalination (RO, 3.5 kWh/m ³)	~3.0 GW	Bay of Bengal salinity advantage
Pumping — elevation head (300 m)	~4.1 GW	$\rho g Q H / \eta$, $\eta = 0.85$
Pumping — friction losses (990 km)	~1.9 GW	Darcy-Weisbach, $f = 0.015$, $D = 16$ m
Total	~9 GW	Continuous, 24/7

Power Context

Reference	Power
This project (full scale)	~9 GW
Hoover Dam	2.08 GW
India total nuclear (2025)	~7.5 GW
Bhadla Solar Park (world’s largest)	2.25 GW

~4–5 Hoover Dams of dedicated power. Energy supply is the binding constraint.

Pipe Specifications

$$Q = 595 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}, \quad v = 3 \text{ m/s}$$
$$A = Q/v = 198 \text{ m}^2$$
$$D = 2\sqrt{A/\pi} \approx 15.9 \text{ m}$$

~16 m diameter main trunk, or multiple parallel 8 m pipes for practical construction.

8. Terminus & Recharge Strategy

Direct Recharge Infrastructure (Bypasses River Allocation)

Facility Type	Mechanism	Depth Target	Notes
Percolation ponds	Excavated basins 2–5 m deep, 1–10 km ²	Shallow alluvial 10–50 m	Passive, high area
Recharge shafts	Bored holes 30–50 m	Shallow alluvial	Faster, smaller footprint
Injection wells	Direct bore 50–150 m	Deep confined layer	Fastest, highest pressure
Canal augmentation	Feed irrigation canals directly	Surface → field → soil	Replaces tube well pumping at source

Primary Terminus Nodes

Node	Coordinates	State	Rationale
Prayagraj confluence	25.43°N, 81.88°E	UP	Triveni Sangam; alluvial depth ideal; distribution hub
Kanpur recharge basin	26.45°N, 80.35°E	UP	Center of worst GRACE-FO depletion signal
Lucknow percolation zone	26.85°N, 80.95°E	UP	State capital — political leverage; Gomti depleted
Agra / Yamuna corridor	27.18°N, 78.01°E	UP	Western UP second-worst depletion
Varanasi augmentation	25.32°N, 83.01°E	UP/Bihar	Natural low point; augments Bihar recharge

Seasonal Operation

Season	Natural Recharge	Pipeline Operation
Monsoon (Jun–Sep)	~45 km ³ /year	30% capacity — maintenance window
Post- monsoon (Oct–Nov)	Declining	60% capacity — ramping
Dry season (Dec–May)	Zero	100% capacity — critical window

9. The Boring Company Tunnel: Prayagraj Node

The Problem It Solves

The Naini area (south bank) is where the pipeline arrives. The Trans-Yamuna alluvial flats (north bank) are the prime recharge zones. Every surface crossing is controlled by the barrage/canal allocation system. A Boring Company tunnel goes **under** the river and barrage entirely — invisible to the surface allocation system.

Prufrock Specs vs. Prayagraj

Parameter	Prufrock Spec	Prayagraj Requirement	Verdict
Max length	1 mile (1,609 m)	Yamuna width at Naini: ~600–900 m	✓
Inner diameter	12 ft (3.66 m)	Need ~2.8 m ³ /s per tunnel	✓ 64 MGD
Min depth	>30 ft (9 m)	Need ~15 m riverbed clearance	✓
Boring difficulty	Soft alluvium = LOW	Pure Quaternary alluvium — no bedrock	✓ Best case
Launch method	Porpoising — no pit	Naini industrial bank — flat open ground	✓
Cost	<\$8M/mile	~\$6–7M for 0.8 mile crossing	✓

Tunnel Endpoints

Endpoint	Coordinates	Land
Intake (Naini, south bank)	25.430°N, 81.875°E	Industrial zone
Outlet (Trans-Yamuna, north bank)	25.458°N, 81.902°E	Alluvial flat

Crossing distance: ~800 m

Scale to Full IGB Target

Tunnels	Flow (m³/s)	% of 595 m³/s target
1	2.8	0.5% — proof of concept
10	28	4.7% — pilot network
100	280	47% — regional impact
213	595	100% — full equilibrium

Prayagraj vs. Tucson (Current #1 in Tunnel.md)

Criterion	Tucson CAP Connector	Prayagraj IGB Node
Population served	1.1 million	750 million
Annual water per tunnel	72,000 AF	72,000 AF
Geology difficulty	Low	Lowest — pure alluvium
Urgency	Stable (near safe-yield)	#1 Critical globally
Tunnel length	~0.8 miles	~0.5 miles

Tunnel Vision Submission

Deadline: February 23, 2026 | Submit to: tunnelvision@boringcompany.com

“The Indo-Gangetic Basin is the most critically depleted aquifer on Earth, serving 750 million people. The Yamuna River at Prayagraj is functionally dry in the dry season — all flow legally

diverted before reaching recharge zones. A single Prufrock tunnel (800 m, pure Quaternary alluvium, lowest possible boring difficulty) crossing under the Naini barrage delivers 64 MGD directly to Trans-Yamuna percolation basins, bypassing the surface allocation system entirely. This is the proof-of-concept node for a 213-tunnel network that achieves full aquifer equilibrium. No project on Earth has higher population impact per meter bored.”

Submission checklist: - [] General description (1–2 pages) - [] Benefit calculations with data sources - [] Endpoint coordinates: 25.430°N 81.875°E → 25.458°N 81.902°E - [] Map with proposed alignment - [] Letters of support (CGWB, UP Jal Nigam, Prayagraj Municipal) - [] Geotechnical data (CGWB well logs for Naini area) - [] Contact information

10. Flow Rate & Scale Requirements

Net Overdraft Model

```
let pumping_m3_yr: f64 = 60e9;           // 60 km³/year (estimated, unmetered)
let recharge_m3_yr: f64 = 45e9;         // 45 km³/year (monsoon, ±20 km³)
let net_overdraft: f64 = pumping_m3_yr - recharge_m3_yr; // 15 km³/year

let recharge_efficiency: f64 = 0.80;
let adjusted = net_overdraft / recharge_efficiency; // 18.75 km³/year

let seconds_per_year: f64 = 365.25 * 24.0 * 3600.0;
let required_q_m3s = adjusted / seconds_per_year; // ~595 m³/s
```

Sensitivity to Depletion Rate Uncertainty

Net Overdraft	Required Flow	Power	Colorado Rivers
5 km³/year (optimistic)	~198 m³/s	~3 GW	0.32×
10 km³/year (mid-low)	~397 m³/s	~6 GW	0.64×
15 km³/year (best estimate)	~595 m³/s	~9 GW	0.96×
20 km³/year (high)	~794 m³/s	~12 GW	1.28×

The depletion rate uncertainty is the largest source of project sizing error. A national tube well metering program is the single highest-value data investment before committing to infrastructure scale.

11. Project Phases & Cost

PHASE 0: DATA FOUNDATION (Years 1-3)

- └─ National tube well metering program (India)
- └─ GRACE-FO dedicated IGB analysis (annual)
- └─ LiDAR survey of full pipeline corridor
- └─ Geotechnical borings at all plant sites
- └─ Establish true net overdraft rate $\pm 10\%$

PHASE 1: PROOF OF CONCEPT (Years 2-4)

- └─ Boring Company tunnel submission (Feb 23, 2026)
- └─ Single tunnel at Prayagraj – 2.8 m³/s, 64 MGD
- └─ Pilot percolation basin (Trans-Yamuna, 1 km²)
- └─ Aquifer response monitoring (12-month observation)
- └─ Political coalition: CGWB, UP Jal Nigam, World Bank

PHASE 2: PILOT PLANT (Years 4-8)

- └─ Paradip desal plant – 20 m³/s (3% of target)
- └─ Pilot pipeline: Paradip → Sambalpur (200 km)
- └─ 10-tunnel Prayagraj network – 28 m³/s
- └─ Recharge basin network – 50 km²
- └─ Validate energy and flow models against real data

PHASE 3: SCALE-UP (Years 8-20)

- └─ Full Paradip + Dhamra plants – 400 m³/s combined
- └─ Complete 990 km pipeline (main trunk)
- └─ Haldia node online – 200 m³/s
- └─ 100-tunnel Prayagraj network
- └─ Distributed recharge basin network across UP

PHASE 4: FULL OPERATION (Years 20-100)

- └─ 595 m³/s continuous flow
- └─ 213-tunnel distribution network
- └─ Aquifer stabilization – net overdraft → zero
- └─ Seasonal optimization (monsoon/dry cycle)
- └─ 100-year sustainability achieved

Cost Estimates (Order of Magnitude)

Component	Estimated Cost	Basis
Desalination plants (3 nodes, 595 m³/s)	\$30–50B	\$50–80M per m³/s capacity
990 km main pipeline (16 m diameter)	\$15–25B	\$15–25M/km large-diameter
Recharge basin network (UP)	\$2–5B	Percolation ponds + injection wells
213 Boring Company tunnels	\$1.5–2B	~\$8M/tunnel
Power infrastructure (9 GW dedicated)	\$20–40B	Nuclear or large solar
Total	~\$70–120B	20–30 year construction

For context: China’s South-North Water Transfer Project cost ~\$62B. This is the same order of magnitude for a comparable civilizational necessity.

12. Governance & Political Constraints

The engineering is the easy part. The governance problem is the actual blocker.

Multi-Nation Complexity

Nation	Role	Key Issue
India	Primary beneficiary and operator	Inter-state water politics (UP vs. Bihar vs. Punjab)
Pakistan	Western IGB (Punjab/Sindh)	Indus Waters Treaty complicates any basin-wide agreement
Bangladesh	Downstream Ganga flow	Farakka Barrage dispute already active
Nepal	Himalayan recharge source	Hydropower vs. downstream flow rights

India-Internal Political Fragmentation

- **UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha** all have competing water claims
- Pipeline crosses 4+ state jurisdictions — each requires ROW agreements
- Tube well owners (farmers) have no incentive to accept metering
- No existing regulatory body has authority over the full basin

What Makes This Tractable

1. **The Boring Company tunnel is a single-state proof of concept** — UP jurisdiction only, no inter-state politics
2. **World Bank / ADB financing** can create governance conditions as loan requirements
3. **Climate crisis framing** shifts the political calculus — aquifer collapse is existential, not political
4. **India’s Namami Gange programme** provides existing institutional infrastructure to build on

13. Data Integrity & Verification Requirements

Before any infrastructure commitment beyond Phase 1, the following data gaps must be closed:

Data Gap	Current State	Required Action	Priority
Net pumping rate	Unknown — unmetered	National tube well metering program	P0
Spatial depletion map	Basin-average only	GRACE-FO sub-basin analysis + well network	P0
Monsoon recharge variability	±20 km ³ /year uncertainty	10-year well monitoring network	P0
Pipeline corridor geology	Estimated	LiDAR + geotechnical borings	P1
Aquifer recharge response	Unknown	Phase 1 pilot monitoring	P1

Data Gap	Current State	Required Action	Priority
True net overdraft	5–20 km ³ /year range	All P0 items above	P0

The single most important action before Phase 2 commitment: establish the true net overdraft rate to ±10% accuracy. This determines whether the project is a 3 GW or 12 GW undertaking — a 4× difference in cost and timeline.

Document created: February 20, 2026 Based on analysis sessions using Eustress Engine WATER framework Data sources: CGWB, GRACE-FO Mascon RL06, Rodell et al. 2009/2018, Wikipedia (Pollution of the Ganges, Yamuna), Indo-Gangetic Plain geography

WELL_METER — Indo-Gangetic Basin Well Metering System

Super-cheap, accurate, long-lasting IoT well metering for the Government of India

Modeled on the USGS / Tucson Water / ADWR groundwater monitoring framework.
Applied at planetary scale: 30+ million tube wells across the Indo-Gangetic Basin.

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1. The Problem: Unmetered Extraction

From `IGBWP.md` — the single most important data gap:

“The depletion rate uncertainty is the largest source of project sizing error. A national tube well metering program is the single highest-value data investment before committing to infrastructure scale.”

Current state: - ~30 million tube wells across UP, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal - **Zero** are metered for volume extraction - CGWB monitors ~25,000 observation wells — static water level only, no flow - Published depletion estimates vary **5–20×** because no one knows actual pumping volumes - Political incentives actively suppress accurate reporting

What metering unlocks: - True net overdraft rate (currently 5–20 km³/year range → need ±10%) - Spatial depletion maps at 1 km² resolution (currently basin-average only) - Real-time aquifer response to IGBWP recharge injection - Legal basis for extraction regulation and water pricing - Proof of IGBWP impact — the feedback loop that justifies continued investment

2. Inspiration: Tucson Water / USGS Model

The USGS Arizona Water Science Center, in cooperation with **Tucson Water**, has monitored water levels and aquifer compaction at wells in Avra Valley and Tucson Basin since ~1980.

What Tucson Does Right

- **Continuous automated monitoring** — pressure transducers log every 15–60 min, 24/7
- **Public data portal** — all well data online via USGS National Groundwater Monitoring Network
- **Third-party submission** — ADWR Third-Party Water Level Portal lets private owners submit data
- **USGS accuracy standards** — ±0.01 ft (±3 mm) water level, ±0.1°C temperature
- **Long deployment** — sensors run 5–10 years on a single battery pack

What India Needs Differently

Tucson Model	India Adaptation
~500 monitored wells	30 million tube wells
\$500–2,000 per sensor	<\$15 per sensor — 100× cheaper
Cellular/landline telemetry	LoRaWAN mesh + satellite fallback
English-language portal	Hindi + regional language portal
Voluntary compliance	Mandatory registration + tamper detection
USGS staff servicing	Self-service + village-level technician network

The Tucson model proves the concept. India deployment requires ground-up redesign for cost and scale.

3. Design Principles: Cheap, Accurate, Long-Lasting

The Three Constraints — In Order

- 1. Cheap** — The binding constraint. At 30M wells, every \$1 of unit cost = \$30M total. Target: **<\$15/unit installed.**
- 2. Long-lasting** — Servicing is the hidden cost killer. A \$10 sensor needing annual replacement costs more than a \$50 sensor lasting 10 years. Target: **10-year deployment, zero scheduled maintenance.**
- 3. Accurate** — Sufficient for policy: ±5 cm water level, ±1 L/min flow. Not USGS lab precision — policy precision.

Design Decisions

Decision	Rationale
Pressure transducer, not ultrasonic	Ultrasonic needs clear air column — tube wells are cased. Pressure is submersible, no moving parts, 10+ year life

Decision	Rationale
No display, no buttons	Every UI element is a failure point and cost. Config via NFC tap from phone
LoRaWAN, not cellular	Cellular SIM = \$2–5/month/unit = impossible at 30M scale. LoRaWAN gateway covers 15 km, amortized <\$0.10/unit/year
Lithium primary cell, not rechargeable	Rechargeable requires maintenance. Lithium AA lasts 10 years at 1 reading/15 min
Rust firmware on RISC-V	Bare-metal Rust: no OS overhead, no memory leaks, no runtime crashes. 10-year uptime without reboot
Tamper-evident seal + crypto signing	Each reading signed with device key. Tampered/replaced units detected at backend

4. Hardware Stack

Sensor Unit — Target BOM <\$12

Component	Part	Cost (qty 1M)	Notes
MCU	ESP32-C3 (RISC-V, 160 MHz)	~\$0.80	Wi-Fi + BLE for config; LoRa via SPI
LoRa radio	LLCC68 or SX1262	~\$1.20	IN865 band, 15 km range
Pressure transducer	Ceramic capacitive, 0–10 bar	~\$2.50	Submersible, no moving parts, ±0.1% FS
Flow sensor	Paddle-wheel magnetic, DN25–DN50	~\$1.80	Fits standard tube well pipe sizes

Component	Part	Cost (qty 1M)	Notes
Battery	2× Lithium AA (3.6V, 2400 mAh)	~\$1.40	10-year life at 1 reading/15 min
PCB + enclosure	IP68 rated, UV-stabilized ABS	~\$1.80	Submersible to 100 m
NFC tag	NTAG215	~\$0.15	Config + device ID
Tamper seal	Epoxy + optical fiber loop	~\$0.30	Detects physical opening
Assembly + test	India manufacturing	~\$1.50	Local assembly = lower cost + jobs
Total BOM		~\$11.45	

Gateway Unit — 1 per ~15 km radius

Component	Cost	Notes
LoRaWAN gateway (8-channel)	~\$80	RAK7268 or equivalent
Solar panel + battery	~\$40	10W panel, 20 Ah LiFePO4
Enclosure + mounting	~\$20	Pole-mount, IP65
SIM (4G data-only)	~\$3/month	Gateway → cloud; 1 SIM per ~50 wells
Total gateway	~\$140 + \$36/year	Amortized: ~\$0.10/well/year

Observation Well Unit (CGWB-grade, no flow meter)

For the ~25,000 CGWB observation wells — higher accuracy, no flow:

Component	Cost	Notes
Vented pressure transducer	~\$45	±1 mm accuracy, desiccant vent tube
Data logger (12-bit, 1 Hz)	~\$25	SD card + LoRaWAN
Solar + battery	~\$30	
Total	~\$100	USGS-grade at 1/10th cost

5. Sensor Physics & Accuracy

Water Level via Pressure Transducer

$$P = \rho \times g \times d$$

$$d = P / (\rho \times g)$$

where:

P = gauge pressure (Pa)

ρ = water density = 1000 kg/m³

g = 9.81 m/s²

Example: $P = 49,050 \text{ Pa} \rightarrow d = 49,050 / 9810 = 5.0 \text{ m}$

Accuracy at 0–50 m depth (0–5 bar): - Full-scale: ±0.1% FS = ±0.1 bar = ±1.0 m at 10 bar range - **Practical at 0–50 m: ±5 cm** (sufficient for trend monitoring) - Temperature compensation: ±0.02%/°C, corrected in firmware - Long-term drift: <0.1% FS/year → <0.5 m over 10 years (acceptable)

Flow Rate via Paddle-Wheel / Magnetic

$$Q = k \times f \times A$$

where:

Q = volumetric flow rate (m³/s)

k = calibration constant

f = pulse frequency (Hz)

A = pipe cross-section (m²)

DN40 pipe: $A = \pi \times (0.02)^2 = 0.001257 \text{ m}^2$
At 2 m/s: $Q = 0.001257 \times 2 = 2.51 \text{ L/s} = 151 \text{ L/min}$

Accuracy: ±2% of reading above 0.3 m/s. Below 0.3 m/s: pump not running — valid zero.

Cumulative Volume — The Key Metric

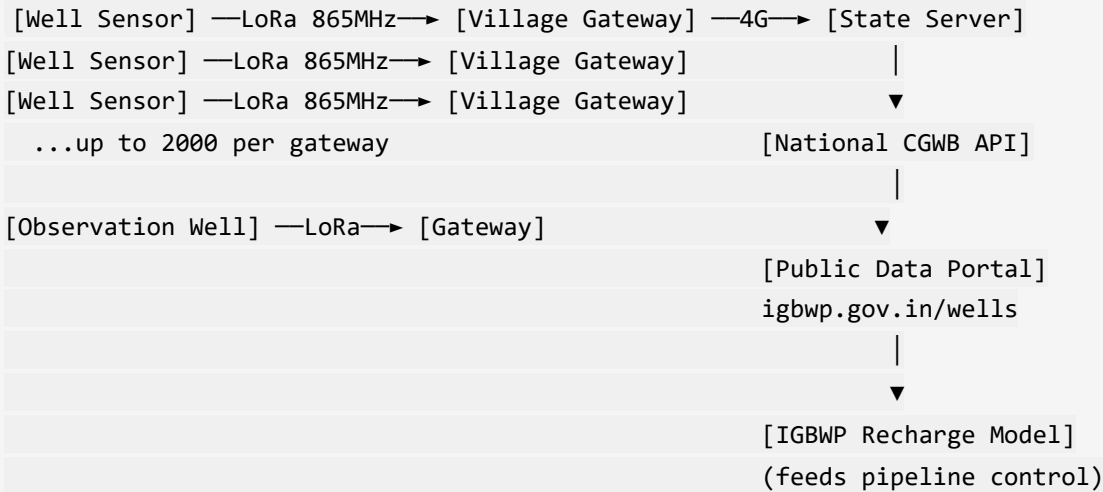
$V_{total} = \sum (Q_i \times \Delta t_i) \quad [m^3]$

Every 15 minutes ($\Delta t = 900 \text{ s}$):
 $V_{reading} = Q \times 900$

Annual per well:
 $V_{annual} = \sum V_{reading} \text{ over } 35,040 \text{ readings/year}$

This is the number India does not have for any well. This closes the IGBWP data gap.

6. Network Architecture



LoRaWAN Protocol

Parameter	Value	Notes
Frequency	865–867 MHz	India IN865 band
Spreading factor	SF9–SF12	SF12 = 15 km range, 250 bps

Parameter	Value	Notes
Payload size	11 bytes	Single LoRa frame
TX interval	Every 15 min	96 transmissions/day
Battery impact	~0.3 mAh/TX	2400 mAh / (96 × 0.3) ≈ 10 years
Gateway capacity	2,000 devices	8-channel, duty-cycle compliant

11-Byte Payload Format

Byte 0: Device type flags (tube well / observation / flow-only)
 Bytes 1-3: Water level in mm (24-bit unsigned, max 16,777 m)
 Bytes 4-6: Cumulative volume in 10L units (24-bit, resets monthly)
 Bytes 7-8: Flow rate in L/min (16-bit unsigned, max 65,535)
 Byte 9: Battery voltage × 10 (e.g., 36 = 3.6V)
 Byte 10: Status flags (tamper | sensor_fault | low_battery | pump_running)

HMAC-SHA256 truncated to 4 bytes appended → 15 bytes total, fits LoRa MTU.

7. Rust Firmware Architecture

Bare-metal Rust on ESP32-C3 (RISC-V). No RTOS, no heap allocation, no panics in production.

Firmware Cargo.toml

```

[package]
name = "well-meter-firmware"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

[dependencies]
esp-hal = { version = "0.18", features = ["esp32c3"] }
esp-backtrace = { version = "0.12", features = ["esp32c3", "halt"] }
lora-phy = { version = "2", features = ["sx1262"] }
hmac = "0.12"
sha2 = { version = "0.10", default-features = false }
fixed = "1.23"

[profile.release]
opt-level = "s"

```

```
lto = true
codegen-units = 1
panic = "abort"
```

Module Structure

```
well-meter-firmware/
├─ src/
│   ├─ main.rs          # Entry point, sleep/wake loop
│   └─ sensor/
│       ├─ mod.rs       # Sensor trait definitions
│       ├─ pressure.rs  # Pressure transducer ADC driver
│       └─ flow.rs      # Pulse-count flow meter driver
│   └─ radio/
│       ├─ mod.rs       # LoRa abstraction
│       └─ lorawan.rs   # LoRaWAN packet assembly + OTAA join
│   └─ crypto/
│       └─ signing.rs   # HMAC-SHA256 payload signing
│   └─ config/
│       └─ nfc.rs       # NFC-based device configuration
│   └─ storage/
│       └─ flash.rs     # RTC memory for cumulative volume
│   └─ payload.rs       # 11-byte payload serialization
└─ Cargo.toml
```

Core Measurement Loop

```
///! main.rs - bare-metal entry point for well meter sensor
///! Table of Contents:
///!   - Deep-sleep wake → sensor read → LoRa TX → deep-sleep cycle
///!   - 15-minute interval, 10-year battery life target

#![no_std]
#![no_main]

use esp_hal::{clock::ClockControl, peripherals::Peripherals, prelude::*, rtc_cntl::Rtc};

mod sensor;
mod radio;
mod crypto;
mod config;
mod storage;
mod payload;
```



```

use sensor::{pressure::PressureSensor, flow::FlowSensor};
use radio::lorawan::LoRaWanRadio;
use payload::{WellPayload, StatusFlags};
use crypto::signing::sign_payload;
use storage::flash::CumulativeStore;

/// Measurement interval: 15 minutes = 900 seconds
const SLEEP_DURATION_US: u64 = 900 * 1_000_000;

#[entry]
fn main() -> ! {
    let peripherals = Peripherals::take();
    let clocks = ClockControl::max(peripherals.SYSTEM).freeze();
    let mut rtc = Rtc::new(peripherals.RTC_CNTL);

    /// Initialize sensors
    let mut pressure = PressureSensor::new(peripherals.ADC1, &clocks);
    let mut flow = FlowSensor::new(peripherals.GPIO, peripherals.PCNT);

    /// Read current values
    let water_level_mm = pressure.read_level_mm();
    let flow_lpm = flow.read_flow_lpm();
    let delta_volume_10l = flow.consume_delta_volume_10l();

    /// Update cumulative volume in RTC-backed flash
    let mut store = CumulativeStore::load();
    store.add_volume(delta_volume_10l);
    store.save();

    /// Build status flags
    let mut status = StatusFlags::default();
    let battery_mv = read_battery_mv(&peripherals);
    if battery_mv < 2800 {
        status.set(StatusFlags::LOW_BATTERY);
    }
    if flow_lpm > 0 {
        status.set(StatusFlags::PUMP_RUNNING);
    }

    /// Assemble payload
    let payload = WellPayload {
        water_level_mm,
        cumulative_volume_10l: store.total(),
        flow_lpm,
        battery_mv,
        status,
    };

```

```

    // Sign and transmit
    let signed = sign_payload(&payload.serialize(), &device_key());
    let mut radio = LoRaWanRadio::new(peripherals.SPI2, &clocks);
    radio.transmit(&signed);

    // Deep sleep until next reading
    rtc.sleep_deep(SLEEP_DURATION_US);
}

```

Payload Serialization

```

///! payload.rs - 11-byte packed payload for LoRa transmission
///! Table of Contents:
///!   - WellPayload struct (sensor reading snapshot)
///!   - StatusFlags bitfield
///!   - serialize() → [u8; 11]

///! Sensor reading snapshot for a single 15-minute interval.
#[derive(Debug, Clone, Copy)]
pub struct WellPayload {
    /// Water level above transducer in mm (0-16,777,215)
    pub water_level_mm: u32,
    /// Cumulative extracted volume in 10-liter units (resets monthly)
    pub cumulative_volume_10l: u32,
    /// Current flow rate in liters per minute (0-65,535)
    pub flow_lpm: u16,
    /// Battery voltage in millivolts
    pub battery_mv: u16,
    /// Status bitfield
    pub status: StatusFlags,
}

///! Bitfield for device status reporting.
#[derive(Debug, Clone, Copy, Default)]
pub struct StatusFlags(pub u8);

impl StatusFlags {
    pub const TAMPER: u8 = 0b0000_0001;
    pub const SENSOR_FAULT: u8 = 0b0000_0010;
    pub const LOW_BATTERY: u8 = 0b0000_0100;
    pub const PUMP_RUNNING: u8 = 0b0000_1000;

    /// Set a flag bit.
    pub fn set(&mut self, flag: u8) { self.0 |= flag; }
}

```

```

    /// Check if a flag bit is set.
    pub fn is_set(&self, flag: u8) -> bool { self.0 & flag != 0 }
}

impl WellPayload {
    /// Serialize to 11-byte packed payload.
    /// Layout:
    /// [0]    device type (0x01 = tube well + flow)
    /// [1-3]   water_level_mm (BE 24-bit)
    /// [4-6]   cumulative_volume_10l (BE 24-bit)
    /// [7-8]   flow_lpm (BE 16-bit)
    /// [9]     battery_mv / 10
    /// [10]    status flags
    pub fn serialize(&self) -> [u8; 11] {
        let mut buf = [0u8; 11];
        buf[0] = 0x01;
        buf[1] = ((self.water_level_mm >> 16) & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[2] = ((self.water_level_mm >> 8) & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[3] = (self.water_level_mm & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[4] = ((self.cumulative_volume_10l >> 16) & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[5] = ((self.cumulative_volume_10l >> 8) & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[6] = (self.cumulative_volume_10l & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[7] = ((self.flow_lpm >> 8) & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[8] = (self.flow_lpm & 0xFF) as u8;
        buf[9] = (self.battery_mv / 10) as u8;
        buf[10] = self.status.0;
        buf
    }
}

```

Pressure Sensor Driver

```

    /// sensor/pressure.rs - ADC-backed pressure transducer
    /// Table of Contents:
    /// - PressureSensor struct
    /// - read_level_mm() - water level in millimeters
    /// - mv_to_pressure_pa() - linear calibration
    /// - pressure_to_level_mm() - P/(pg) conversion

    use esp_hal::adc::{AdcConfig, Attenuation, ADC};

    /// Pressure transducer connected to ADC1.
    /// Ceramic capacitive, 0-10 bar, 0.5-2.5V output.
    pub struct PressureSensor<'a> {

```

```

    adc: ADC<'a, esp_hal::peripherals::ADC1>,
    /// Output mV at 0 Pa (atmospheric reference)
    zero_mv: u16,
    /// Sensitivity: mV per Pa
    sensitivity_mv_per_pa: f32,
}

impl<'a> PressureSensor<'a> {
    pub fn new(adc1: esp_hal::peripherals::ADC1, clocks: &esp_hal::clock::Clocks) -> Self {
        let config = AdcConfig::new();
        Self {
            adc: ADC::new(adc1, config, clocks),
            zero_mv: 500, // 0.5V at 0 bar
            sensitivity_mv_per_pa: 0.02, // 2V span / 100,000 Pa
        }
    }

    /// Read water level above transducer in millimeters.
    pub fn read_level_mm(&mut self) -> u32 {
        let raw_mv = self.read_raw_mv();
        let pressure_pa = self.mv_to_pressure_pa(raw_mv);
        self.pressure_to_level_mm(pressure_pa)
    }

    /// Average 16 ADC samples to reduce noise.
    fn read_raw_mv(&mut self) -> u16 {
        let sum: u32 = (0..16).map(|_| self.adc.read_blocking() as u32).sum();
        (sum / 16) as u16
    }

    /// Convert millivolts to gauge pressure in Pascals.
    fn mv_to_pressure_pa(&self, mv: u16) -> u32 {
        let delta = mv.saturating_sub(self.zero_mv) as f32;
        (delta / self.sensitivity_mv_per_pa) as u32
    }

    /// Convert pressure to water column depth:  $d = P / (\rho g)$ 
    /// Returns millimeters.
    fn pressure_to_level_mm(&self, pressure_pa: u32) -> u32 {
        (pressure_pa * 1000) / 9810
    }
}

```

Flow Sensor Driver

```

///! sensor/flow.rs – pulse-counting flow meter via PCNT hardware
///! Table of Contents:
///!   - FlowSensor struct
///!   - K_FACTOR calibration constant
///!   - read_flow_lpm() – instantaneous flow rate
///!   - consume_delta_volume_10l() – accumulated volume since last read

use esp_hal::pcnt::Pcnt;

/// Pulses per liter for DN40 paddle-wheel sensor.
/// Calibrated per manufacturing batch.
const K_FACTOR_PULSES_PER_LITER: u32 = 450;

/// Minimum pulses per 15-min window to register flow (noise floor).
const MIN_PULSES_PER_15MIN: u32 = 10;

pub struct FlowSensor<'a> {
    pcnt: Pcnt<'a>,
    accumulated_pulses: u32,
    last_window_pulses: u32,
}

impl<'a> FlowSensor<'a> {
    pub fn new(gpio: esp_hal::peripherals::GPIO, pcnt: esp_hal::peripherals::PCNT) -> Self
    {
        Self {
            pcnt: Pcnt::new(pcnt, gpio),
            accumulated_pulses: 0,
            last_window_pulses: 0,
        }
    }

    /// Instantaneous flow rate in liters per minute.
    pub fn read_flow_lpm(&self) -> u16 {
        if self.last_window_pulses < MIN_PULSES_PER_15MIN {
            return 0; // Pump not running – valid zero
        }
        let pulses_per_min = self.last_window_pulses / 15;
        (pulses_per_min * 1000 / K_FACTOR_PULSES_PER_LITER) as u16
    }

    /// Consume accumulated volume since last call, in 10-liter units.
    pub fn consume_delta_volume_10l(&mut self) -> u32 {
        let liters = self.accumulated_pulses * 1000 / K_FACTOR_PULSES_PER_LITER;
        self.accumulated_pulses = 0;
        liters / 10
    }
}

```

```
}
}
```

HMAC Signing

```
/// crypto/signing.rs - HMAC-SHA256 payload authentication
/// Table of Contents:
///   - sign_payload() - append 4-byte truncated HMAC to payload
///   - DeviceKey - 32-byte key stored in eFuse

use hmac::{Hmac, Mac};
use sha2::Sha256;

type HmacSha256 = Hmac<Sha256>;

/// Sign an 11-byte payload with the device's unique key.
/// Returns 15 bytes: 11 payload + 4 HMAC truncated.
pub fn sign_payload(payload: &[u8; 11], key: &[u8; 32]) -> [u8; 15] {
    let mut mac = HmacSha256::new_from_slice(key).expect("valid key length");
    mac.update(payload);
    let result = mac.finalize().into_bytes();

    let mut signed = [0u8; 15];
    signed[..11].copy_from_slice(payload);
    signed[11..15].copy_from_slice(&result[..4]); // truncated HMAC
    signed
}
```

8. Rust Backend Architecture

The backend ingests LoRaWAN packets from all gateways, validates signatures, stores time-series data, and serves the public API and portal.

Backend Cargo.toml

```
[package]
name = "well-meter-backend"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

[dependencies]
tokio = { version = "1", features = ["full"] }
```

```

axum = "0.7"
sqlx = { version = "0.7", features = ["postgres", "runtime-tokio-native-tls", "chrono"] }
rumqttc = "0.24"
hmac = "0.12"
sha2 = "0.10"
hex = "0.4"
serde = { version = "1", features = ["derive"] }
serde_json = "1"
geo = "0.28"
tracing = "0.1"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", features = ["env-filter"] }
chrono = { version = "0.4", features = ["serde"] }
uuid = { version = "1", features = ["v4", "serde"] }

```

Backend Module Structure

```

well-meter-backend/
├─ src/
│   ├─ main.rs          # Tokio runtime, service startup
│   └─ ingest/
│       ├─ mod.rs        # Ingest pipeline orchestration
│       ├─ mqtt.rs       # ChirpStack MQTT subscriber
│       ├─ decoder.rs    # 11-byte payload decoder
│       └─ validator.rs  # HMAC signature verification
│   └─ storage/
│       ├─ mod.rs        # Storage trait
│       ├─ timeseries.rs # TimescaleDB hypertable writes
│       └─ spatial.rs    # PostGIS spatial queries
│   └─ api/
│       ├─ mod.rs        # Axum router
│       ├─ wells.rs      # GET /wells, GET /wells/:id
│       ├─ basin.rs      # GET /basin/depletion-map
│       └─ export.rs     # GET /export/csv, /export/geojson
│   └─ analysis/
│       ├─ mod.rs        # Analysis pipeline
│       ├─ depletion.rs  # Net overdraft per zone
│       ├─ anomaly.rs    # Outlier / tamper detection
│       └─ recharge.rs   # IGBWP recharge response tracking
│   └─ models.rs        # Shared data types
└─ Cargo.toml

```

Ingest Pipeline

```

/// ingest/decoder.rs - LoRaWAN payload decoder
/// Table of Contents:
/// - RawLoRaPacket - raw bytes from ChirpStack MQTT
/// - WellReading - decoded, validated sensor reading
/// - decode() - 11-byte payload → WellReading
/// - verify_hmac() - cryptographic tamper check

use chrono::{DateTime, Utc};
use serde::{Deserialize, Serialize};

/// Raw packet from ChirpStack MQTT broker.
#[derive(Debug, Deserialize)]
pub struct RawLoRaPacket {
    /// Device EUI (64-bit hex)
    pub dev_eui: String,
    /// Base64-encoded payload
    pub data: String,
    /// Gateway receive timestamp (UTC)
    pub rx_time: DateTime<Utc>,
    /// Received signal strength (dBm)
    pub rssi: i16,
    /// Signal-to-noise ratio (dB)
    pub snr: f32,
}

/// Decoded and validated sensor reading.
#[derive(Debug, Clone, Serialize)]
pub struct WellReading {
    pub device_eui: String,
    pub timestamp: DateTime<Utc>,
    pub water_level_mm: u32,
    pub cumulative_volume_10l: u32,
    pub flow_lpm: u16,
    pub battery_voltage_mv: u16,
    pub tamper_detected: bool,
    pub sensor_fault: bool,
    pub low_battery: bool,
    pub pump_running: bool,
    pub rssi: i16,
    pub snr: f32,
    pub hmac_valid: bool,
}

/// Decode 11-byte payload into a WellReading.
pub fn decode(packet: &RawLoRaPacket, payload: &[u8; 15]) -> WellReading {
    let water_level_mm =

```



```

        ((payload[1] as u32) << 16) | ((payload[2] as u32) << 8) | (payload[3] as u32);
    let cumulative_volume_10l =
        ((payload[4] as u32) << 16) | ((payload[5] as u32) << 8) | (payload[6] as u32);
    let flow_lpm = ((payload[7] as u16) << 8) | (payload[8] as u16);
    let battery_voltage_mv = (payload[9] as u16) * 10;
    let status = payload[10];

    WellReading {
        device_eui: packet.dev_eui.clone(),
        timestamp: packet.rx_time,
        water_level_mm,
        cumulative_volume_10l,
        flow_lpm,
        battery_voltage_mv,
        tamper_detected: status & 0x01 != 0,
        sensor_fault: status & 0x02 != 0,
        low_battery: status & 0x04 != 0,
        pump_running: status & 0x08 != 0,
        rssi: packet.rssi,
        snr: packet.snr,
        hmac_valid: true, // set by validator
    }
}

```

MQTT Subscriber (ChirpStack Integration)

```

/// ingest/mqtt.rs - ChirpStack LoRaWAN network server MQTT subscriber
/// Table of Contents:
/// - subscribe_to_chirpstack() - connect and listen for uplink events
/// - process_uplink() - decode, validate, store each packet

use rumqttc::{AsyncClient, MqttOptions, QoS};
use tokio::sync::mpsc;

/// Subscribe to ChirpStack MQTT broker for all device uplinks.
pub async fn subscribe_to_chirpstack(
    broker_host: &str,
    broker_port: u16,
    tx: mpsc::Sender<super::decoder::WellReading>,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>> {
    let mut opts = MqttOptions::new("well-meter-ingest", broker_host, broker_port);
    opts.set_keep_alive(std::time::Duration::from_secs(30));

    let (client, mut eventloop) = AsyncClient::new(opts, 256);

```

```

// Subscribe to all application uplinks
client
    .subscribe("application+/device+/event/up", QoS::AtLeastOnce)
    .await?;

// Process incoming messages
loop {
    match eventloop.poll().await {
        Ok(rumqttc::Event::Incoming(rumqttc::Packet::Publish(msg))) => {
            if let Ok(packet) = serde_json::from_slice::<super::decoder::RawLoRaPacket>
                (
                    &msg.payload,
                ) {
                // Decode payload bytes
                let payload_bytes = base64_decode(&packet.data);
                if payload_bytes.len() == 15 {
                    let mut buf = [0u8; 15];
                    buf.copy_from_slice(&payload_bytes);
                    let reading = super::decoder::decode(&packet, &buf);
                    let _ = tx.send(reading).await;
                }
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            tracing::error!("MQTT error: {e}");
            tokio::time::sleep(std::time::Duration::from_secs(5)).await;
        }
        _ => {}
    }
}

```

TimescaleDB Storage

```

///! storage/timeseries.rs - TimescaleDB hypertable for well readings
///! Table of Contents:
///!   - create_hypertable() - one-time schema setup
///!   - insert_reading() - single reading insert
///!   - batch_insert() - bulk insert for high-throughput ingest

use sqlx::PgPool;
use super::super::ingest::decoder::WellReading;

///! Create the hypertable schema (run once at startup).
pub async fn create_hypertable(pool: &PgPool) -> Result<(), sqlx::Error> {
    sqlx::query(

```

```

r#"
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS well_readings (
    time            TIMESTAMPTZ NOT NULL,
    device_eui      TEXT NOT NULL,
    water_level_mm  INTEGER NOT NULL,
    volume_10l      INTEGER NOT NULL,
    flow_lpm        SMALLINT NOT NULL,
    battery_mv      SMALLINT NOT NULL,
    pump_running    BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    tamper          BOOLEAN NOT NULL,
    rssi            SMALLINT,
    snr             REAL,
    hmac_valid      BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT TRUE
);

-- Convert to TimescaleDB hypertable (partitioned by time)
SELECT create_hypertable('well_readings', 'time',
    if_not_exists => TRUE,
    chunk_time_interval => INTERVAL '1 day'
);

-- Indexes for common queries
CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx_well_device_time
    ON well_readings (device_eui, time DESC);
CREATE INDEX IF NOT EXISTS idx_well_tamper
    ON well_readings (tamper) WHERE tamper = TRUE;

"#,
)
.execute(pool)
.await?;
Ok(())
}

/// Insert a single well reading.
pub async fn insert_reading(pool: &PgPool, r: &WellReading) -> Result<(), sqlx::Error> {
    sqlx::query(
        r#"
        INSERT INTO well_readings
            (time, device_eui, water_level_mm, volume_10l, flow_lpm,
             battery_mv, pump_running, tamper, rssi, snr, hmac_valid)
        VALUES ($1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11)
        "#,
    )
    .bind(r.timestamp)
    .bind(&r.device_eui)
    .bind(r.water_level_mm as i32)
    .bind(r.cumulative_volume_10l as i32)

```

```

    .bind(r.flow_lpm as i16)
    .bind(r.battery_voltage_mv as i16)
    .bind(r.pump_running)
    .bind(r.tamper_detected)
    .bind(r.rssi)
    .bind(r.snr)
    .bind(r.hmac_valid)
    .execute(pool)
    .await?;
    Ok(())
}

```

API Layer

```

/// api/wells.rs - Public REST API for well data
/// Table of Contents:
///   - GET /api/v1/wells - list wells with pagination + spatial filter
///   - GET /api/v1/wells/:device_eui - single well detail + history
///   - GET /api/v1/wells/:device_eui/readings - time-series readings

use axum::{extract::{Path, Query, State}, Json, Router, routing::get};
use serde::{Deserialize, Serialize};
use sqlx::PgPool;

/// Well summary for list endpoint.
#[derive(Serialize)]
pub struct WellSummary {
    pub device_eui: String,
    pub lat: f64,
    pub lon: f64,
    pub district: String,
    pub state: String,
    pub last_water_level_m: f64,
    pub last_flow_lpm: u16,
    pub monthly_volume_m3: f64,
    pub battery_ok: bool,
    pub tamper_alert: bool,
    pub last_seen: String,
}

/// Query parameters for well list.
#[derive(Deserialize)]
pub struct WellListParams {
    pub state: Option<String>,
    pub district: Option<String>,
}

```

```

    pub lat_min: Option<f64>,
    pub lat_max: Option<f64>,
    pub lon_min: Option<f64>,
    pub lon_max: Option<f64>,
    pub page: Option<u32>,
    pub limit: Option<u32>,
}

/// Build the wells API router.
pub fn router() -> Router<PgPool> {
    Router::new()
        .route("/api/v1/wells", get(list_wells))
        .route("/api/v1/wells/:device_eui", get(get_well))
        .route("/api/v1/wells/:device_eui/readings", get(get_readings))
}

/// List wells with optional spatial and administrative filters.
async fn list_wells(
    State(pool): State<PgPool>,
    Query(params): Query<WellListParams>,
) -> Json<Vec<WellSummary>> {
    let limit = params.limit.unwrap_or(100).min(1000);
    let offset = params.page.unwrap_or(0) * limit;

    // Query with spatial bounding box + state/district filters
    let wells = sqlx::query_as!(
        WellSummary,
        r#"
        SELECT
            w.device_eui,
            w.lat, w.lon,
            w.district, w.state,
            COALESCE(r.water_level_mm, 0)::float / 1000.0 as "last_water_level_m!",
            COALESCE(r.flow_lpm, 0) as "last_flow_lpm!: u16",
            COALESCE(m.total_volume, 0)::float * 10.0 / 1000.0 as "monthly_volume_m3!",
            COALESCE(r.battery_mv > 2800, true) as "battery_ok!",
            COALESCE(r.tamper, false) as "tamper_alert!",
            r.time::text as "last_seen!"
        FROM well_registry w
        LEFT JOIN LATERAL (
            SELECT * FROM well_readings
            WHERE device_eui = w.device_eui
            ORDER BY time DESC LIMIT 1
        ) r ON true
        LEFT JOIN LATERAL (
            SELECT SUM(volume_10l) as total_volume
            FROM well_readings

```

```

        WHERE device_eui = w.device_eui
        AND time > date_trunc('month', now())
    ) m ON true
    WHERE ($1::text IS NULL OR w.state = $1)
        AND ($2::text IS NULL OR w.district = $2)
        AND ($3::float IS NULL OR w.lat >= $3)
        AND ($4::float IS NULL OR w.lat <= $4)
        AND ($5::float IS NULL OR w.lon >= $5)
        AND ($6::float IS NULL OR w.lon <= $6)
    ORDER BY w.state, w.district, w.device_eui
    LIMIT $7 OFFSET $8
    "#,
    params.state,
    params.district,
    params.lat_min,
    params.lat_max,
    params.lon_min,
    params.lon_max,
    limit as i64,
    offset as i64,
)
.fetch_all(&pool)
.await
.unwrap_or_default();

Json(wells)
}

```

9. Data Model

Well Registry (PostGIS)

```

-- Well registration table – one row per physical well
CREATE TABLE well_registry (
    device_eui    TEXT PRIMARY KEY,          -- LoRaWAN device EUI
    well_id       TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,      -- Government registration ID
    owner_name    TEXT,                      -- Well owner (farmer name)
    owner_phone   TEXT,                      -- SMS notification number
    lat           DOUBLE PRECISION NOT NULL, -- WGS84 Latitude
    lon           DOUBLE PRECISION NOT NULL, -- WGS84 Longitude
    elevation_m   REAL,                      -- Ground elevation (meters ASL)
    well_depth_m  REAL,                      -- Total well depth
    pipe_diameter_mm INTEGER,                -- DN25, DN40, DN50, etc.
    pump_hp       REAL,                      -- Pump horsepower

```

```

state          TEXT NOT NULL,           -- e.g., 'Uttar Pradesh'
district       TEXT NOT NULL,           -- e.g., 'Kanpur Nagar'
block          TEXT,                     -- Administrative block
village        TEXT,                     -- Village name
geom           GEOMETRY(Point, 4326),    -- PostGIS point
installed_at   TIMESTAMPTZ NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
device_key_hash TEXT NOT NULL,           -- SHA256 of device HMAC key
status         TEXT NOT NULL DEFAULT 'active' -- active / maintenance / tampered /
decommissioned
);

-- Spatial index for bounding box queries
CREATE INDEX idx_well_geom ON well_registry USING GIST (geom);

-- Administrative index for state/district rollups
CREATE INDEX idx_well_admin ON well_registry (state, district, block);

```

Aggregation Views

```

-- District-level monthly extraction summary
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW district_monthly_extraction AS
SELECT
  w.state,
  w.district,
  date_trunc('month', r.time) AS month,
  COUNT(DISTINCT w.device_eui) AS active_wells,
  SUM(r.volume_l01) * 10.0 / 1e6 AS extraction_million_liters,
  AVG(r.water_level_mm) / 1000.0 AS avg_water_level_m,
  SUM(CASE WHEN r.tamper THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS tamper_alerts,
  SUM(CASE WHEN r.battery_mv < 2800 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS low_battery_count
FROM well_registry w
JOIN well_readings r ON r.device_eui = w.device_eui
GROUP BY w.state, w.district, date_trunc('month', r.time);

-- Refresh daily via cron
-- REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY district_monthly_extraction;

-- Basin-level annual overdraft estimate
CREATE VIEW basin_annual_overdraft AS
SELECT
  EXTRACT(YEAR FROM month) AS year,
  SUM(extraction_million_liters) / 1e6 AS extraction_km3,
  AVG(avg_water_level_m) AS avg_water_level_m,
  SUM(active_wells) AS total_metered_wells

```

```
FROM district_monthly_extraction
GROUP BY EXTRACT(YEAR FROM month);
```

Data Retention Policy

```
-- TimescaleDB automatic compression after 30 days
SELECT add_compression_policy('well_readings', INTERVAL '30 days');

-- Retain raw data for 2 years, then downsample to hourly
SELECT add_retention_policy('well_readings', INTERVAL '2 years');

-- Continuous aggregate for hourly rollups (kept indefinitely)
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW well_readings_hourly
WITH (timescaledb.continuous) AS
SELECT
  time_bucket('1 hour', time) AS bucket,
  device_eui,
  AVG(water_level_mm) AS avg_water_level_mm,
  MAX(volume_10l) AS max_volume_10l,
  AVG(flow_lpm) AS avg_flow_lpm,
  MIN(battery_mv) AS min_battery_mv,
  bool_or(tamper) AS any_tamper,
  bool_or(pump_running) AS any_pump_running
FROM well_readings
GROUP BY bucket, device_eui;
```

10. Public Data Portal

Portal: igbwp.gov.in/wells

Modeled on USGS NGWMN and ADWR Third-Party Portal. All data public by default.

Portal Features

Feature	Description	Tucson Equivalent
Interactive map	Leaflet/MapLibre GL with well markers colored by status	USGS NWISWeb mapper

Feature	Description	Tucson Equivalent
Well detail page	Time-series chart (water level + flow), monthly volume, alerts	USGS hydrograph
District dashboard	Aggregated extraction, water level trends, alert counts	ADWR AMA dashboard
Basin overview	Total extraction vs. recharge, net overdraft estimate	No equivalent — new
Data export	CSV, GeoJSON, API (REST + GraphQL)	USGS waterservices API
SMS alerts	Low battery, tamper, pump running >24h continuous	No equivalent
Language support	Hindi, Bhojpuri, Bengali, Punjabi, English	English only

API Endpoints

```

GET /api/v1/wells # List wells (paginated, filterable)
GET /api/v1/wells/:device_eui # Single well detail
GET /api/v1/wells/:device_eui/readings # Time-series readings
GET /api/v1/districts/:state/:district # District summary
GET /api/v1/basin/overdraft # Basin-level overdraft estimate
GET /api/v1/basin/depletion-map # GeoJSON heatmap of depletion
GET /api/v1/export/csv?state=&district= # Bulk CSV export
GET /api/v1/export/geojson?bbox= # Spatial export
POST /api/v1/wells/register # Register new well (auth required)
POST /api/v1/wells/:id/calibrate # Submit calibration data

```

Third-Party Submission (ADWR Model)

Following ADWR's Third-Party Water Level Portal concept — allow private well owners, NGOs, and universities to submit manual water level measurements for wells that don't have sensors yet:

```
POST /api/v1/community/submit
{
  "well_id": "UP-KAN-2024-00451",
  "lat": 26.4499,
  "lon": 80.3319,
  "water_level_m": 12.5,
  "measurement_method": "tape_drop", // tape_drop | chalked_tape | e_tape
  "measured_by": "Ramesh Kumar",
  "phone": "+91-9876543210",
  "photo_url": "https://..." // optional verification photo
}
```

This expands coverage to wells without sensors — critical for the initial Phase 0 data foundation before 30M sensors are deployed.

11. Deployment Strategy for India

Phase 0: Pilot (Year 1) — 10,000 Wells

Parameter	Value
Target area	Kanpur Nagar district, UP (worst GRACE-FO signal)
Wells	10,000 tube wells + 50 CGWB observation wells
Gateways	~200 (1 per 15 km radius)
Cost	~\$150K sensors + \$28K gateways + \$50K backend = ~\$230K
Duration	6 months install, 12 months observation
Goal	Validate accuracy, battery life, network reliability, tamper rate

Phase 1: State Rollout (Years 2–4) — 5 Million Wells

Parameter	Value
Target area	All of Uttar Pradesh (~5M tube wells)
Gateways	~100,000
Cost	~\$75M sensors + \$14M gateways + \$5M backend = ~\$94M
Manufacturing	India-based assembly (Noida/Greater Noida electronics corridor)
Installation	Village-level technician network — 1 technician per 500 wells
Goal	First state-level true extraction map; validate at scale

Phase 2: Basin-Wide (Years 4–8) — 30 Million Wells

Parameter	Value
Target area	Full IGB: UP, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, MP
Gateways	~600,000
Cost	~\$450M sensors + \$84M gateways + \$20M backend = ~\$554M
Goal	Complete IGB extraction map; close the data gap for IGBWP Phase 2

Installation Process (Per Well)

1. Technician arrives with sensor kit + smartphone with NFC app
2. Photograph well head, GPS auto-captured from phone
3. Measure pipe diameter (DN25/DN40/DN50 – determines flow sensor adapter)
4. Clamp flow sensor onto discharge pipe (non-invasive magnetic mount)

5. Lower pressure transducer into well on cable (pre-cut to well depth)
6. NFC tap: phone writes well_id, GPS, pipe_diameter, calibration to sensor
7. Sensor auto-joins LoRaWAN network, first reading transmitted
8. Apply tamper-evident epoxy seal over enclosure screws
9. Total time: ~20 minutes per well

Technician Network

Level	Count	Ratio	Role
Village technician	60,000	1 per 500 wells	Install, basic troubleshoot
Block supervisor	6,000	1 per 5,000 wells	Quality audit, gateway maintenance
District engineer	600	1 per 50,000 wells	Network planning, calibration
State coordinator	6	1 per state	Government liaison, data quality

Job creation: ~67,000 positions — a significant political asset for state governments.

12. Cost Analysis

Per-Well Lifetime Cost (10 Years)

Item	Cost	Notes
Sensor unit (BOM + assembly)	\$11.45	One-time
Gateway share (amortized)	\$1.00	\$140 / 50 wells × 10 yr replacement
Connectivity (LoRa + 4G gateway)	\$1.00	\$0.10/well/year × 10 years

Item	Cost	Notes
Installation labor	\$2.00	20 min × village technician rate
Backend compute share	\$0.50	Cloud hosting amortized
Total per well (10 years)	\$15.95	
Per well per year	\$1.60	

Basin-Wide Total Cost

Phase	Wells	Sensor Cost	Gateway Cost	Backend	Install Labor	Total
Pilot	10,000	\$115K	\$28K	\$50K	\$20K	\$213K
UP State	5,000,000	\$57M	\$14M	\$5M	\$10M	\$86M
Full IGB	30,000,000	\$344M	\$84M	\$20M	\$60M	\$508M

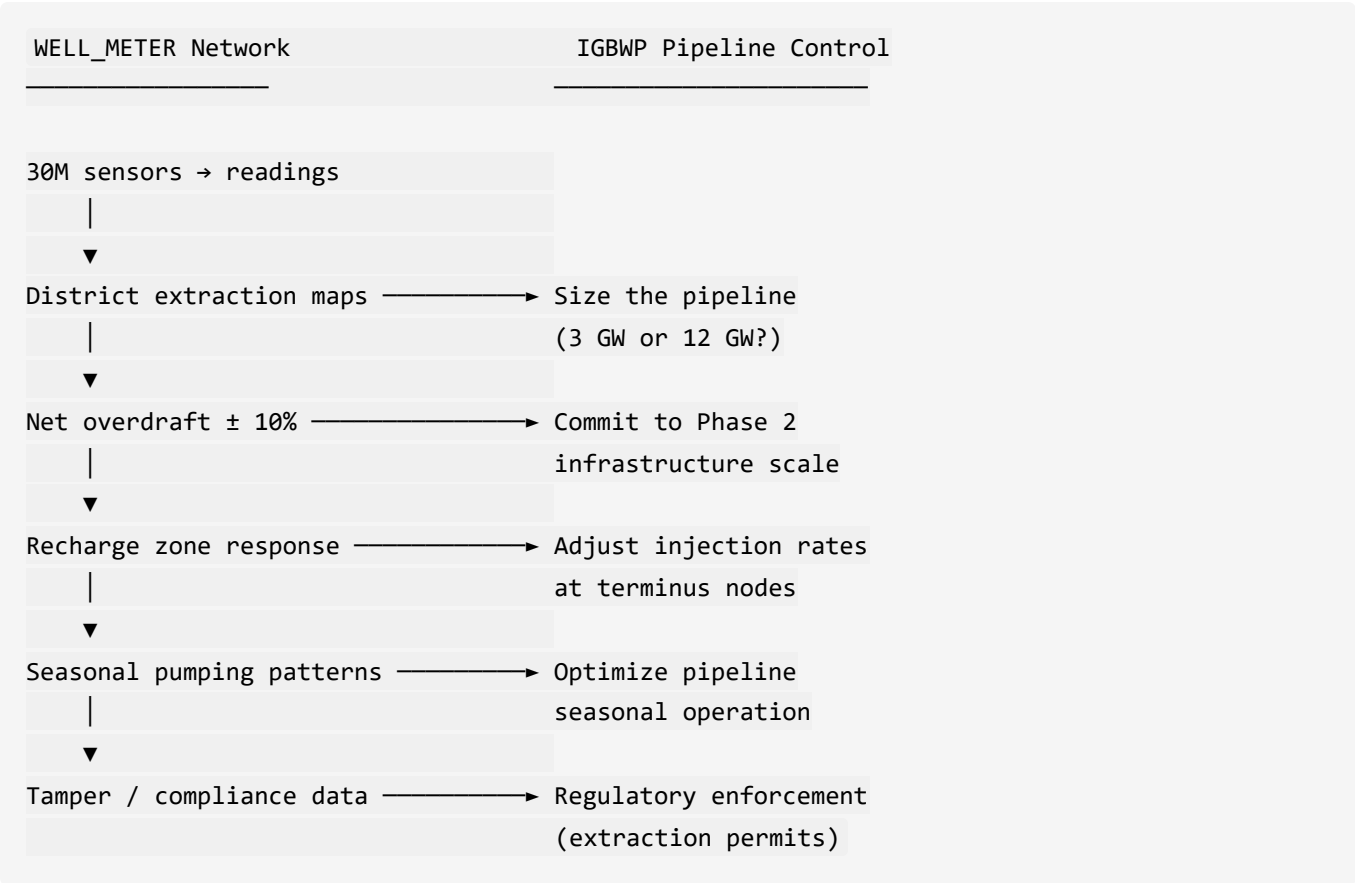
Cost Context

Reference	Cost	Wells
WELL_METER full IGB	\$508M	30M wells, 10-year data
IGBWP desalination project	\$70–120B	N/A — infrastructure
India Namami Gange programme	\$3B (allocated)	River cleanup
USGS NGWMN (entire USA)	~\$50M/year	~850,000 wells
Single USGS pressure transducer	\$500–2,000	1 well

The metering system costs <1% of the IGBWP infrastructure project and is the prerequisite that determines whether that project is \$70B or \$120B. The metering ROI is effectively infinite — it prevents a potential \$50B sizing error.

13. Integration with IGBWP

How WELL_METER Feeds the Pipeline Project



Specific Data Products for IGBWP

Data Product	Source	IGBWP Use
True net overdraft	Basin-wide extraction – GRACE-FO recharge	Pipeline sizing (595 m³/s or different?)
Spatial depletion map	Per-district extraction + water level trends	Terminus node placement (Kanpur vs. Lucknow vs. Agra)
Recharge response	Water level rise after injection begins	Validate percolation basin effectiveness
Seasonal extraction	Monthly pumping patterns per district	Pipeline seasonal operation schedule
Compliance rate	Tamper alerts, missing readings	Regulatory enforcement effectiveness

Data Product	Source	IGBWP Use
Pump duty cycles	Pump running hours per well	Electricity subsidy reform data

The Critical Dependency

From IGBWP.md Phase 0:

“Establish true net overdraft rate ± 10%”

WELL_METER is the only way to achieve this. GRACE-FO gives total mass change but cannot distinguish pumping from recharge. CGWB observation wells give water level but not extraction volume. Only direct metering of the 30 million tube wells closes the loop.

Timeline Alignment

IGBWP Phase	WELL_METER Phase	Data Dependency
Phase 0: Data Foundation (Yr 1–3)	Pilot: 10K wells in Kanpur (Yr 1)	First district-level extraction data
Phase 1: Proof of Concept (Yr 2–4)	UP State: 5M wells (Yr 2–4)	State-level overdraft validation
Phase 2: Pilot Plant (Yr 4–8)	Full IGB: 30M wells (Yr 4–8)	Basin-wide sizing confirmation
Phase 3: Scale-Up (Yr 8–20)	Continuous operation	Recharge response monitoring
Phase 4: Full Operation (Yr 20–100)	Continuous operation	Long-term aquifer equilibrium tracking

Appendix: Key Constants

```
#!/ Shared constants for WELL_METER firmware and backend
#!/ Table of Contents:
#!/   - Physical constants (water density, gravity)
```

```
///  
- Sensor calibration defaults  
///  
- Network parameters  
///  
- Administrative boundaries  
///  
  
///  
Water density at 25°C (kg/m³)  
pub const WATER_DENSITY_KG_M3: f64 = 997.0;  
///  
  
///  
Gravitational acceleration (m/s²)  
pub const GRAVITY_M_S2: f64 = 9.81;  
///  
  
///  
Standard atmospheric pressure (Pa)  
pub const ATMOSPHERIC_PRESSURE_PA: f64 = 101_325.0;  
///  
  
///  
Measurement interval (seconds)  
pub const MEASUREMENT_INTERVAL_S: u64 = 900; // 15 minutes  
///  
  
///  
Measurements per day  
pub const MEASUREMENTS_PER_DAY: u32 = 96;  
///  
  
///  
Measurements per year  
pub const MEASUREMENTS_PER_YEAR: u32 = 35_040;  
///  
  
///  
Low battery threshold (millivolts)  
pub const LOW_BATTERY_MV: u16 = 2800;  
///  
  
///  
LoRaWAN IN865 frequency band (Hz)  
pub const LORA_FREQUENCY_HZ: u32 = 865_000_000;  
///  
  
///  
Maximum LoRa payload with HMAC (bytes)  
pub const MAX_PAYLOAD_BYTES: usize = 15;  
///  
  
///  
HMAC truncation length (bytes)  
pub const HMAC_TRUNCATED_LEN: usize = 4;  
///  
  
///  
Default flow sensor K-factor (pulses per liter)  
pub const DEFAULT_K_FACTOR: u32 = 450;  
///  
  
///  
IGB estimated tube wells  
pub const IGB_ESTIMATED_WELLS: u32 = 30_000_000;  
///  
  
///  
IGB estimated annual pumping (m³)  
pub const IGB_ESTIMATED_PUMPING_M3: f64 = 60e9;  
///  
  
///  
IGB estimated annual recharge (m³)  
pub const IGB_ESTIMATED_RECHARGE_M3: f64 = 45e9;
```


*Document created: February 20, 2026 Project: WATER/Measure — Indo-Gangetic Basin Well
Metering System Conceptual model: USGS / Tucson Water / ADWR groundwater monitoring
Implementation: Bare-metal Rust (ESP32-C3 RISC-V) + Axum backend + TimescaleDB + PostGIS
Integration: IGBWP Phase 0 data foundation prerequisite*