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**DEPARTMENT OF**

**ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

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**Internet of Things**

**Group3**

**Phase 4 – Development part-II**

**TITLE:SMART WATER SYSTEM**

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SMART WATER MANAGEMENT

**INTRODUCTION:**

Smart water management is an innovative approach to efficiently and sustainably address the growing challenges associated with the world's most precious resource - water. In a rapidly changing global landscape marked by population growth, urbanization, climate change, and increased water stress, the need for intelligent and adaptive solutions has never been more critical. Smart water management leverages cutting-edge technologies, data analytics, and real-time monitoring to optimize the use of water resources, reduce waste, and enhance the resilience of water supply systems. By integrating IoT (Internet of Things) sensors, AI (Artificial Intelligence), and advanced analytics, smart water management not only conserves water but also enhances water quality, minimizes infrastructure maintenance costs, and ensures a more sustainable future for our planet. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of the various facets and benefits of smart water management, highlighting its pivotal role in ensuring water security and environmental sustainability.

**AI&DS:**

In Predictive Analytics AI and DS enable predictive modeling to forecast water demand, identify potential leaks, and anticipate water quality issues. This allows water utilities to proactively address problems before they become critical. In leak Detection AI algorithms can analyze data from sensors placed throughout water distribution networks to identify leaks and anomalies in real-time, helping reduce water losses and prevent costly infrastructure damage. In water Quality Monitoring AI can continuously monitor water quality parameters and detect contaminants or anomalies, ensuring that water are safe for consumption and that pollution incidents are promptly identified. In demand Management: AI can analyze historical usage data, weather patterns, and other variables to optimize water distribution, ensuring that water is supplied where and when it is needed most efficiently. In Asset Management AI-driven predictive maintenance helps water utilities monitor the condition of their infrastructure, such as pipes and pumps, and schedule maintenance or replacements before failures occur, minimizing disruptions and reducing costs. In energy Efficiency DS can be used to optimize energy consumption in water treatment and distribution, reducing operational costs and environmental impact. Real-time Monitoring are AI and DS enable real-time data collection and analysis, allowing for immediate responses to changing conditions, such as extreme weather events or unexpected system failures. In Customer Engagement are AI-powered platforms can help consumers better understand their water usage and promote water conservation through personalized recommendations and insights. In Flood Management AI can help in flood prediction and management by processing data from weather forecasts, river gauges, and other sources to issue early warnings and assist in flood control measures. In Decision Support AI and DS systems provide decision-makers with data-driven insights and recommendations, helping in policy formulation, resource allocation, and long-term planning. Sustainability are the features AI and DS help ensure the sustainable management of water resources, supporting efforts to reduce water waste, protect ecosystems, and promote responsible water use.

**DAC:**

In Authentication This involves verifying the identity of users or devices before granting access to the system. Authentication methods can include username/password combinations, biometric scans, or the use of access tokens. Are in Authorization After authentication, authorization controls determine what level of access or privileges a user or device has within the system. For example, a technician may have different levels of access compared to a customer. In Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) RBAC assigns specific roles or permissions to users or devices based on their responsibilities. This helps ensure that individuals have access only to the data and functions necessary for their job. In Data Encryption Data should be encrypted both in transit and at rest to protect against unauthorized access. This is especially important for sensitive customer information, billing data, and operational In data. Audit Trails The system should keep detailed logs of who accessed what data and when. Audit trails help in monitoring for any suspicious or unauthorized activities. In Access Control Lists (ACLs) ACLs are lists of rules specifying which users or devices can access specific resources or perform certain actions. They are often used to control access at a granular level . In Data Masking/Redaction: In certain cases, sensitive data may need to be partially obscured or masked to protect privacy while allowing legitimate access. For instance, personally identifiable information (PII) might be replaced with placeholders. In Time-Based Access Control access based on time constraints. For instance, certain activities or data access may only be allowed during specific hours or for a limited duration. In Geographical Access Control Limit access to data or functions based on the physical location of users or devices, which can be particularly important for managing critical infrastructure remotely. In Emergency Access Procedures Define procedures for granting emergency access or overriding certain restrictions in critical situations, ensuring that authorized personnel can respond swiftly to unforeseen events. In Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Require multiple forms of authentication, such as a password and a one-time code sent to a user's mobile device, for added security. In Access Revocation The system should allow for the quick and efficient revocation of access for users or devices that are no longer authorized. In Compliance and Regulations Compliance with industry standards and regulations, such as data protection laws, is essential to avoid legal issues and ensure data security.

**IoT(internet of things):**

For Sensors and Devices These are the physical components that collect data from the water infrastructure. They can include water quality sensors, flow meters, pressure sensors, leak detectors, weather stations, and more. These devices are responsible for capturing critical information. In Data Transmission IoT devices communicate data to a central platform or cloud-based system through wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi, cellular networks, LoRaWAN, or other IoT-specific communication protocols. Using the Data Processing and Storage The collected data is processed and stored in a centralized platform or cloud-based system. This includes data preprocessing, filtering, and sometimes aggregation to reduce the volume of data transmitted and enhance efficiency. For the Data Analytics IoT data is analyzed in real-time to derive insights, detect anomalies, and trigger actions. Advanced analytics and machine learning algorithms are often employed to make sense of the data and support decision-making. In the Remote Monitoring and Control IoT allows for remote monitoring and control of various components of the water system. Operators can adjust valves, pumps, or other equipment remotely to optimize water distribution. In Predictive Maintenance IoT data helps predict when equipment needs maintenance or replacement by monitoring performance and wear. This reduces downtime and extends the life of critical infrastructure. For the Alerts and Notifications IoT systems can send alerts and notifications to operators or customers in the event of leaks, water quality issues, or other anomalies, allowing for quick response. For the Integration with Other Systems IoT systems can integrate with other smart technologies such as GIS (Geographic Information Systems), SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), and AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure) to create a comprehensive and interconnected smart water management ecosystem. In Energy Efficiency IoT sensors can help manage the energy consumption of water treatment and distribution systems. For instance, they can optimize the operation of pumps to reduce energy costs. For the Customer Engagement IoT systems can provide customers with real-time data about their water usage, helping them understand their consumption patterns and encouraging water conservation. For Security Robust security measures are essential to protect the IoT devices and data from cyber threats. This includes device authentication, data encryption, and secure access control. Using Scalability IoT systems are designed to be scalable, accommodating the addition of new sensors or devices as the water system grows or evolves.

**Block diagram:**

**Thingspeak**

**LDR**

RASPBERRY PI

**PH SENSOR**

**FLOW SENSOR**

**TEMPARATURE SENSOR**

**CONDUCTIVITY SENSOR**

**COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN (CAD):**

Computer-Aided Design (CAD) is not typically considered a major part of smart water systems, but it can have a significant role in the design and planning phases of water infrastructure projects. In the Infrastructure Design the CAD is used to create detailed 2D and 3D models of water infrastructure components such as pipes, pumps, valves, and treatment facilities. These models help engineers and designers plan and visualize the layout of the system. In the Geospatial Mapping the CAD can integrate with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to create geospatial maps of water infrastructure. This helps in understanding the geographic distribution of water resources, enabling better planning and management. In the Asset Management the CAD software can be used to create and maintain asset inventories and documentation. This is crucial for tracking the condition and performance of water infrastructure assets over time. In the Hydraulic Modeling the CAD tools can be used to model the hydraulic behavior of water distribution systems. These models help simulate how water flows through the network and can be used to optimize water distribution. For the Visualization the CAD aids in visualizing water infrastructure designs, which are important for communicating ideas to stakeholders, such as local government agencies and the public. For the Project Documentation that the CAD is used for creating construction and as-built drawings, which are essential for construction and maintenance teams. These drawings provide detailed information about the water system's layout, including materials, dimensions, and specifications. The Data Integration in the CAD software can integrate with other data sources and systems, including SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) and BIM (Building Information Modeling) platforms, to ensure accurate and up-to-date information**.**

**CODING FOR THE SMART WATER SYSTEM:**

import RPi.GPIO as GPIO

import time

# GPIO pins

TRIG = 23

ECHO = 24

# Set GPIO mode

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)

# Setup ultrasonic sensor

GPIO.setup(TRIG, GPIO.OUT)

GPIO.setup(ECHO, GPIO.IN)

def get\_distance():

# Ensure the sensor is off

GPIO.output(TRIG, False)

time.sleep(2)

# Turn on the sensor

GPIO.output(TRIG, True)

time.sleep(0.00001)

GPIO.output(TRIG, False)

# Record the start time

while GPIO.input(ECHO) == 0:

pulse\_start = time.time()

# Record the end time

while GPIO.input(ECHO) == 1:

pulse\_end = time.time()

# Calculate distance in centimeters

pulse\_duration = pulse\_end - pulse\_start

distance = pulse\_duration \* 17150

return distance

try:

while True:

distance = get\_distance()

print(f"Distance: {distance:.2f} cm")

# You can add logic here to trigger actions based on the distance measurement

time.sleep(2)

except KeyboardInterrupt:

GPIO.cleanup()