



# KGiSL Institute of Technology

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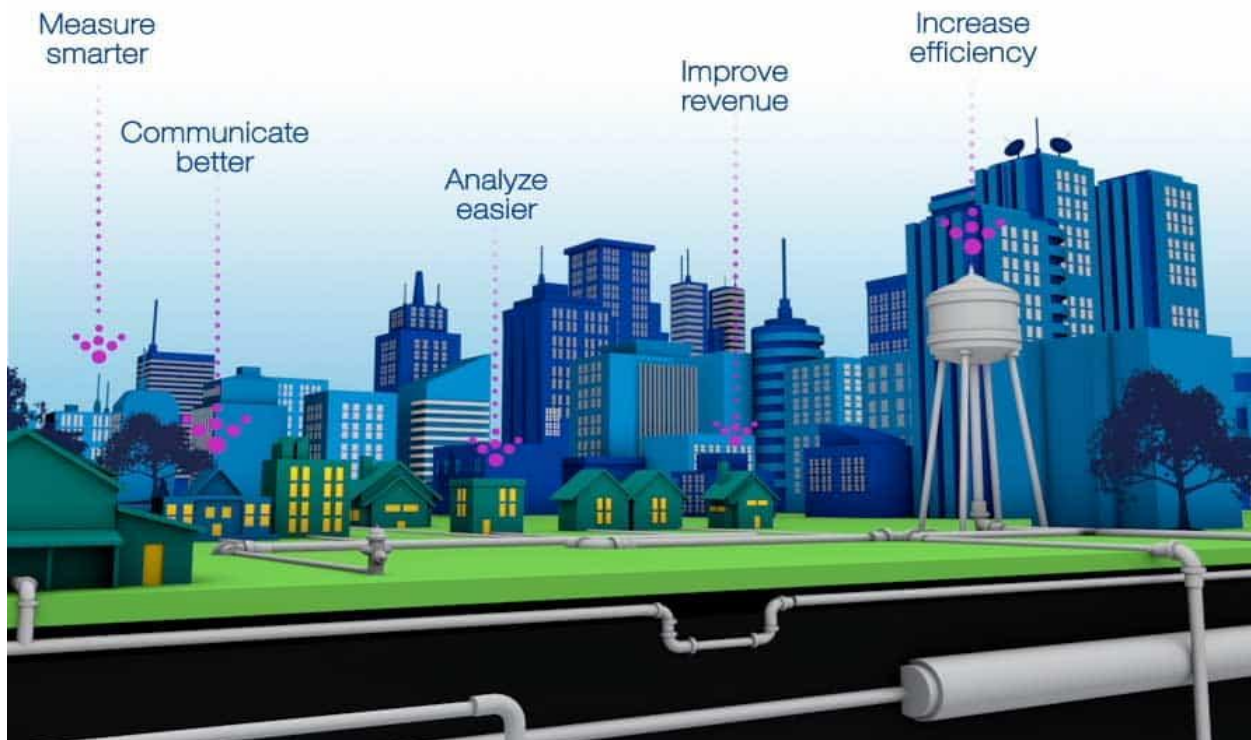
# Project Title: Smart Water Management

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## Phase 1: Project Definition and Design Thinking

### Project Definition:

The Smart Water System project aims to develop a comprehensive and efficient solution for monitoring, managing, and optimizing water resources using cutting-edge IoT (Internet of Things) technology. This system will provide real-time data and insights into water usage, quality, and distribution, enabling better resource management and conservation



### Project Objectives:

1. Real-time Monitoring:
  - a. Implement IoT sensors to continuously monitor water sources, distribution networks, and usage patterns to gather real-time data.

2. Water Quality Assurance:

- a. Ensure the water quality is maintained within specified standards by monitoring parameters such as pH, turbidity, chlorine levels, and contaminants.

3. Leak Detection:

- a. Detect and pinpoint leaks in the water distribution system to minimize water wastage and reduce repair costs.

4. Water Conservation:

- a. Develop mechanisms for reducing water consumption through smart metering, timely alerts to consumers, and incentives for conservation.

5. Predictive Maintenance:

- a. Implement predictive maintenance algorithms to identify potential system failures, enabling timely repairs and reducing downtime.

6. Data Analytics:

- a. Analyze the collected data to gain insights into water usage trends, optimize distribution, and plan for future demand.

7. Integration with Existing Systems:

- a. Ensure seamless integration with existing water infrastructure, including SCADA systems, to enhance overall efficiency.

## **IoT Sensor Design:**

a. Flow Sensors:

- i. Measure the rate of water flow in pipes to track consumption and detect abnormal usage patterns.

- Turbine Flow Sensor
- Vortex Flow Sensor
- Smart Water Metre.

b. Water Quality Sensors:

- i. Monitor parameters such as pH, turbidity, and chemical composition to assess water quality in real time.

- Turbidity Sensors
- Conductivity Sensors
- Suspended Solids Sensors

- Heavy Metal Sensors.
- c. Pressure Sensors:
  - i. Measure water pressure at different points in the distribution network to detect anomalies and potential leaks.
    - Capacity Pressure Sensors
    - Absolute Pressure Sensors
    - Wireless Pressure Sensors.
- d. Leak Detection Sensors:
  - i. Employ acoustic or pressure-based sensors to detect and locate leaks accurately.
    - Ultrasonic Sensors
- e. Smart Meters:
  - i. Install smart meters at consumer premises to monitor water usage and provide consumers with real-time usage data.

### **Information Platform:**

The Information Platform serves as the central hub for collecting, storing, processing, and presenting data related to the Smart Water System. It encompasses a database or cloud infrastructure for secure data storage, user-friendly dashboards and mobile applications for real-time data access, analytics engines for generating insights, automated alerting systems for anomaly notifications, and customizable reporting and visualization tools to support monitoring and decision-making.

### **Integration Approach:**

The IoT devices communicate the information about the fountains to the users' devices. The integration approach involves assessing the compatibility of the Smart Water System with existing water infrastructure, developing communication protocols and APIs to link IoT sensors with SCADA or control systems, establishing data pipelines for secure data transfer to the Information Platform, conducting

rigorous testing and simulation for issue resolution, ensuring scalability for future expansion, providing training and ongoing support, and ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and standards to seamlessly incorporate the system into the existing water management ecosystem.

### **Project Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the Smart Water System project represents a transformative approach to water resource management. By leveraging IoT technology, the system offers real-time monitoring, water quality assurance, leak detection, and water conservation mechanisms, ensuring efficient and sustainable water distribution. The integration with existing systems ensures a seamless transition into the water management ecosystem. The IoT sensor design provides a diverse range of sensors tailored to specific needs, while the Information Platform serves as the central hub for data collection and analysis. Ultimately, this project not only enhances water quality and reduces waste but also empowers stakeholders with data-driven insights, reinforcing the critical role of technology in the conservation and management of our most vital resource, water.