

Optimizing Urban Water System Efficiency with Smart Water Grids and IoT Technologies

Muhammad Mubashar Hanif, Mazhar Hussain, Shahbaz Nasir Khan

Agricultural Engineering, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad(Pakistan)



mubasharhanif07@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION & AIM

➤ **Global Water Crisis:** Urban water systems are under immense pressure due to:

- **Population Growth:** Expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, increasing urban water demand (United Nations).
- **Aging Infrastructure:** Many cities face water losses of up to 30% due to leaks (World Bank).
- **Climate Change:** Extreme weather patterns are straining already limited water resources.
- **30% of urban water** is lost due to inefficiencies, costing billions annually (World Resources Institute).
- **Rising Demand:** Global water demand is projected to increase by 55% by 2050 (OECD), further pressuring urban systems.
- **Limited Freshwater Resources:** Only 1% of Earth's freshwater is easily accessible for human use (UNESCO), heightening the need for efficient management.

➤ **Aim:** To explore how integrating **IoT technologies** and **smart water grids** can:

- **Enhance real-time monitoring** of water systems.
- **Predict and prevent system failures.**
- Improve overall **efficiency and sustainability** of urban water management.

METHODS

➤ **IoT Sensors:**

- Installed at critical points in the water grid to monitor:
 - **Water pressure, flow, and quality** in real time.
 - Detect leaks and anomalies automatically.

➤ **Data Collection and Analytics:**

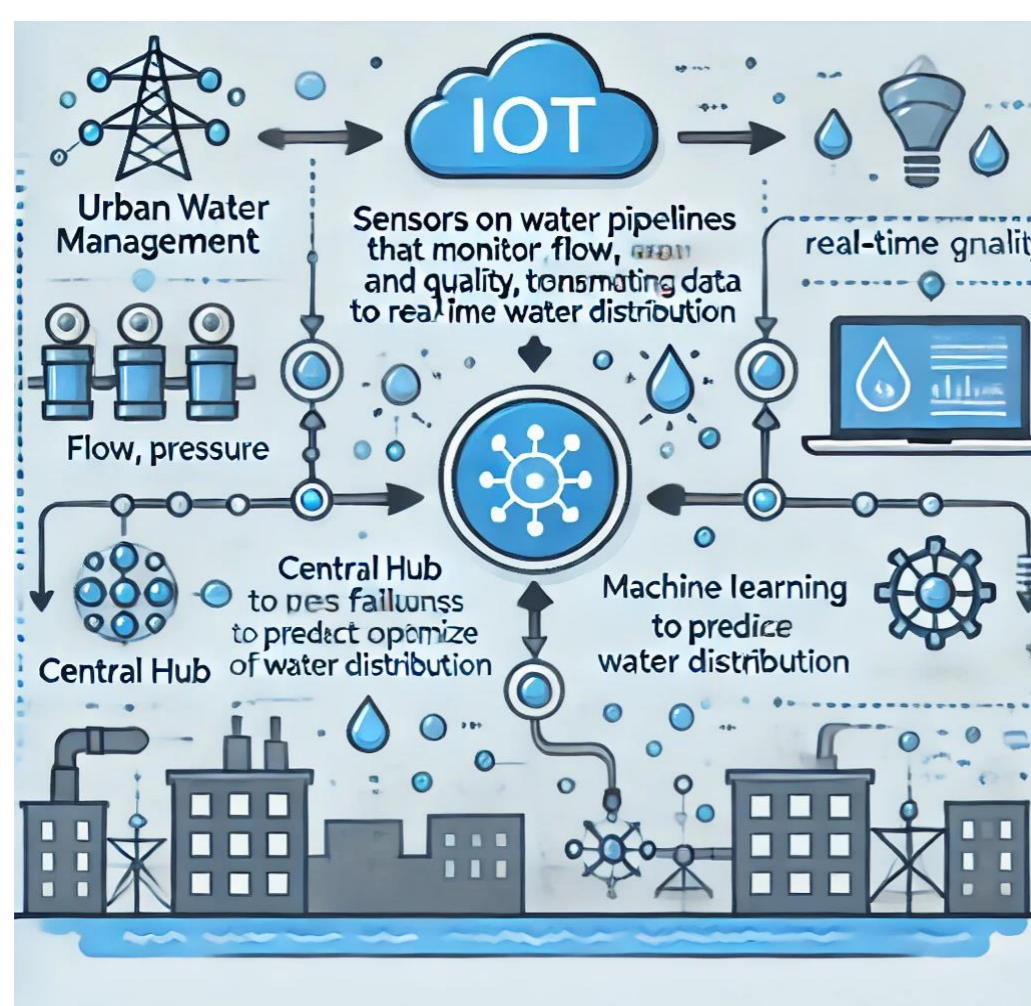
- Sensors transmit data to a central hub where:
 - **Real-time analytics** processes the information.
 - **Machine Learning Models** are employed to:
 - predict infrastructure failures.
 - Optimize water distribution to match demand.

➤ **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**

- Used to map **water usage patterns** and pinpoint infrastructure vulnerabilities
- **GIS data** enables predictions of leaks and automatic water flow adjustments based on real-time data.

➤ **Data Collection and Analytics:**

- Applied to:
 - **Predict** leaks before they happen.
 - **Automate adjustments** in water flow based on real-time needs.



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Theoretical Predictions Based on Prior Studies

➤ **Reduction in Non-Revenue:**

- **30% reduction** in water loss is expected, similar to results achieved in Singapore using IoT-based systems.

➤ **Leak Detection and Repair Efficiency:**

- **Leak detection time reduced by 50%**, enabling quicker repairs and minimizing water loss.

➤ **operational Efficiency:**

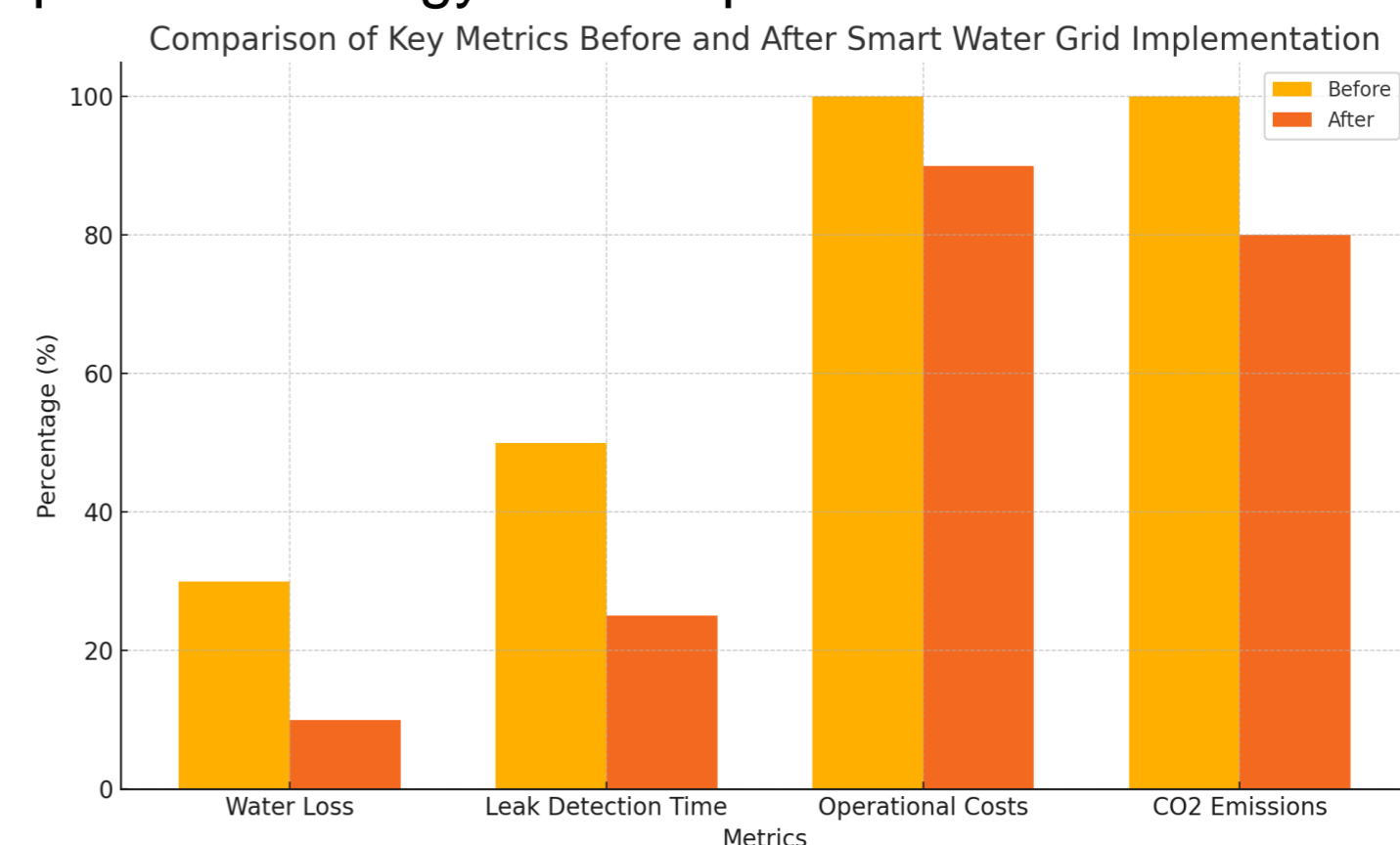
- Water management operational efficiency is expected to increase by **25%**.

➤ **Cost Reduction:**

- Expected to result in **10% reduction** in operating costs by using predictive analytics to reduce maintenance needs.

➤ **Environmental Impact**

- **A 20% decrease in CO₂ emissions** by minimizing water treatment and transportation energy consumption.



CONCLUSIONS

➤ **Key Findings:**

- **Smart water grids** integrated with **IoT** and **machine learning** are crucial to:
 - **Reducing water waste.**
 - **Improving distribution efficiency.**
 - **Minimizing operational costs** and **environmental impacts.**

➤ **Global Impact:**

- These technologies provide scalable solutions for cities worldwide, promoting:
 - **Resilient urban development.**
 - **Sustainable water management.**

FUTURE WORK

- **Expand IoT Applications:** Extend to rural areas for better conservation.
- **Optimize Machine Learning:** Improve predictive accuracy for system failures.
- **Scale Smart Grids:** Broaden smart grid reach for regional water distribution optimization.

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