This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com



Advance smart metering technologies and software for precise end-use identification



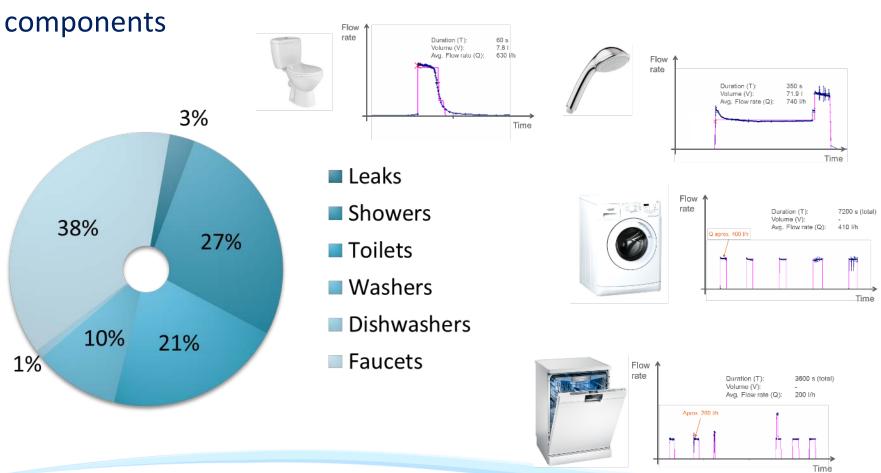






Fundamentals of End-Use analysis

End-Uses analysis disaggregates water consumption into its basic







Fundamentals of End-Use analysis

End-Uses disaggregation:

- ☐ It is mainly intended for residential users
- ☐ It is based on the intrinsic characteristics of water consumption



■ Reliability of the results of a study depend on:



Most times limited by budget







Need for a new hardware and software tools

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Limited number of users

Limited duration of monitoring period

Manual data downloading

Manual processing

High unitary cost

Extended study

Large number of users

Unlimited duration of monitoring period

Automatic data transmission

Automatic processing

Low unitary cost





Data quality for End-Use identification





Meter measuring capabilities

Meter to logger comm.

Logger recording capabilities

Software capabilities





Meter to logger communication

Logger recording capabilities

Software capabilities



Metrology of the meter

- Low flows
- High flows
- ☐ Frequency response (how fast the meter responds to changes in flow)

Working principle of the meter

Mechanical: Velocity – Positive displacement



■ Non-Mechanical: Ultrasonic – Electromagnetic





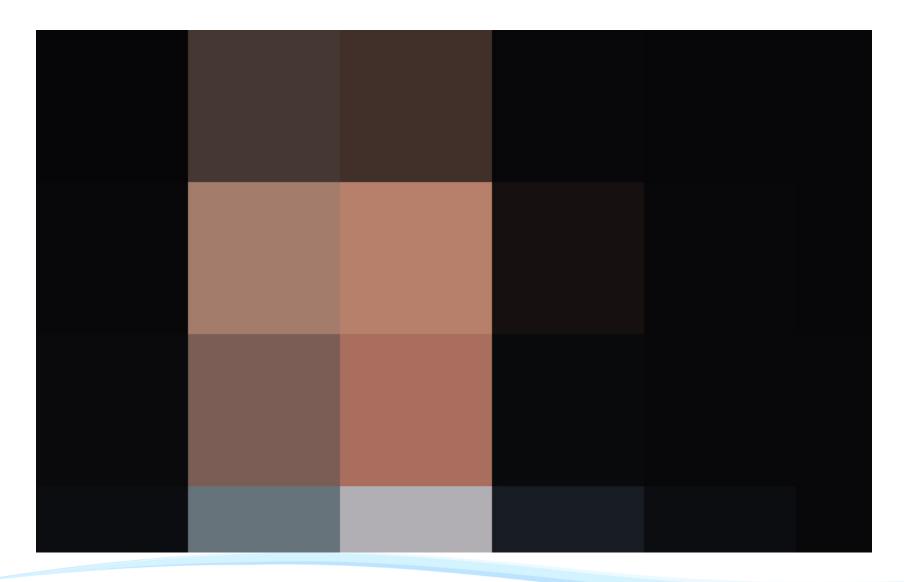


Continuous flow measurement

Flow signal is sampled to save battery

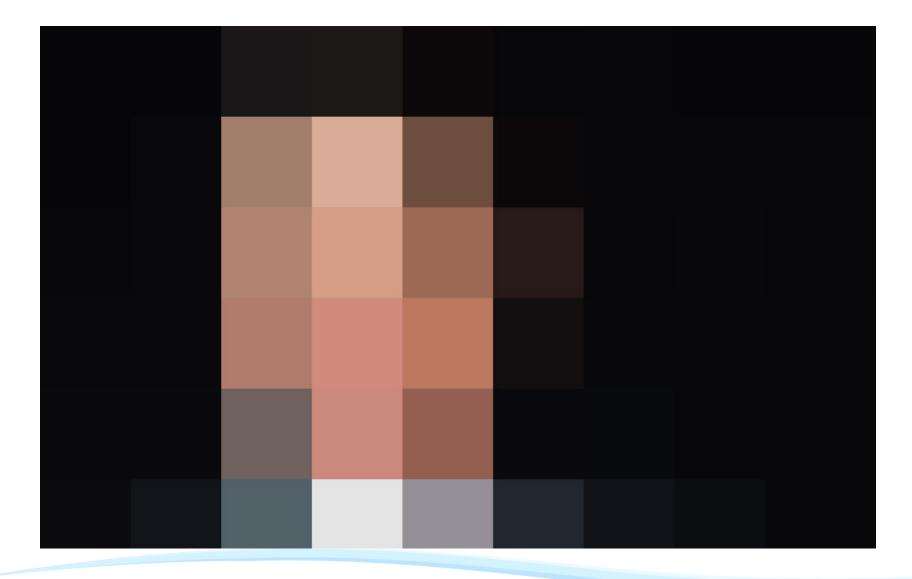






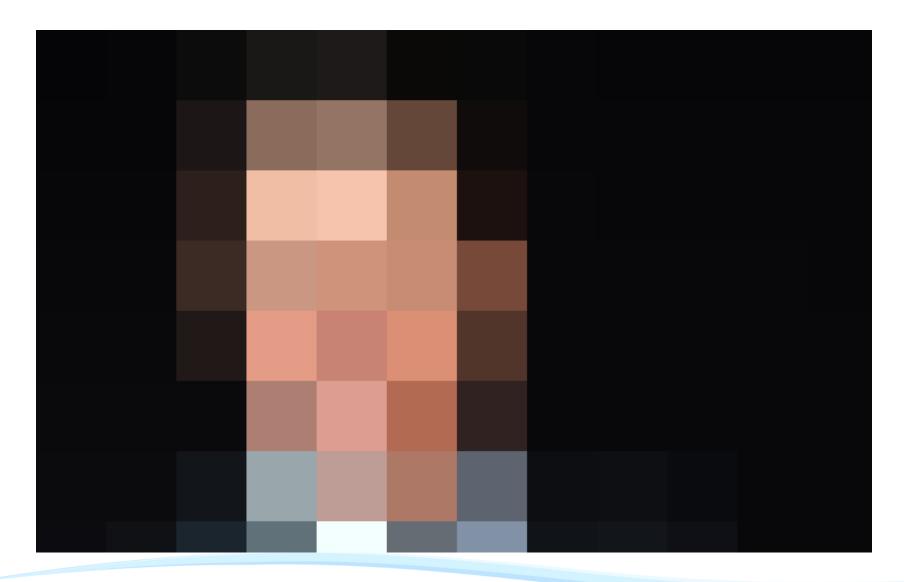






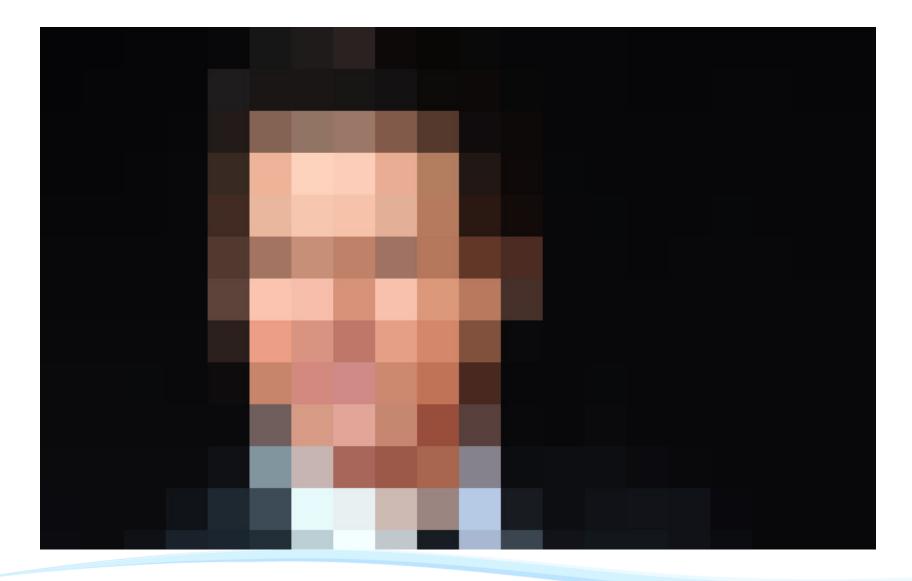








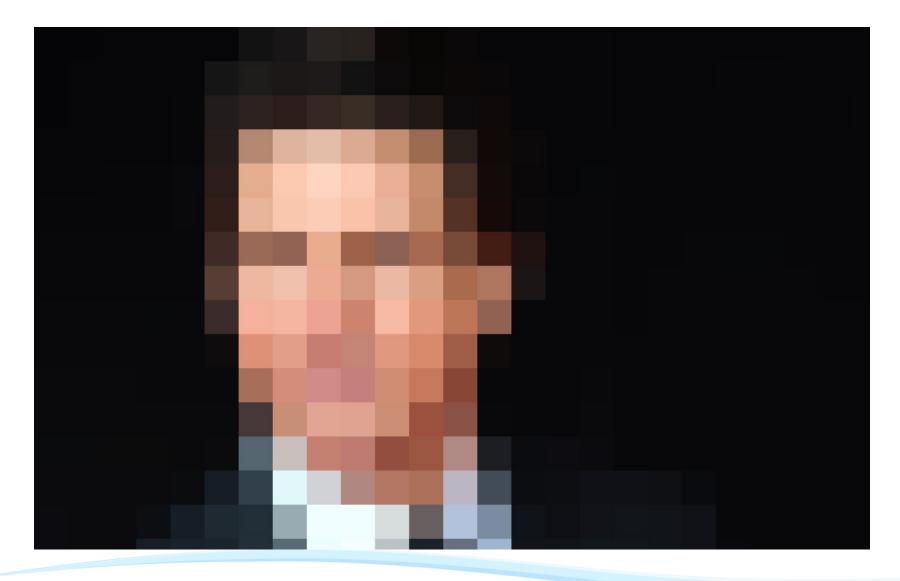






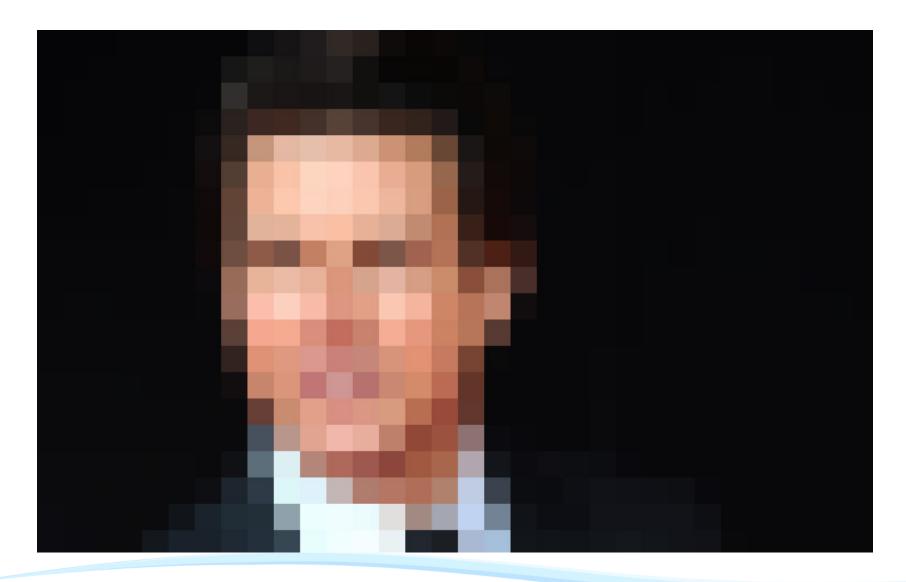


Who is him/her?



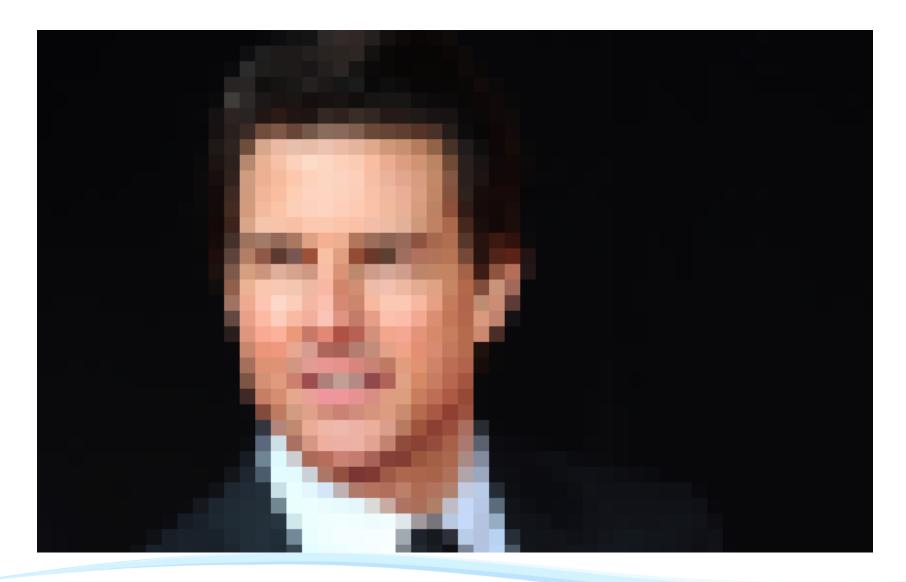






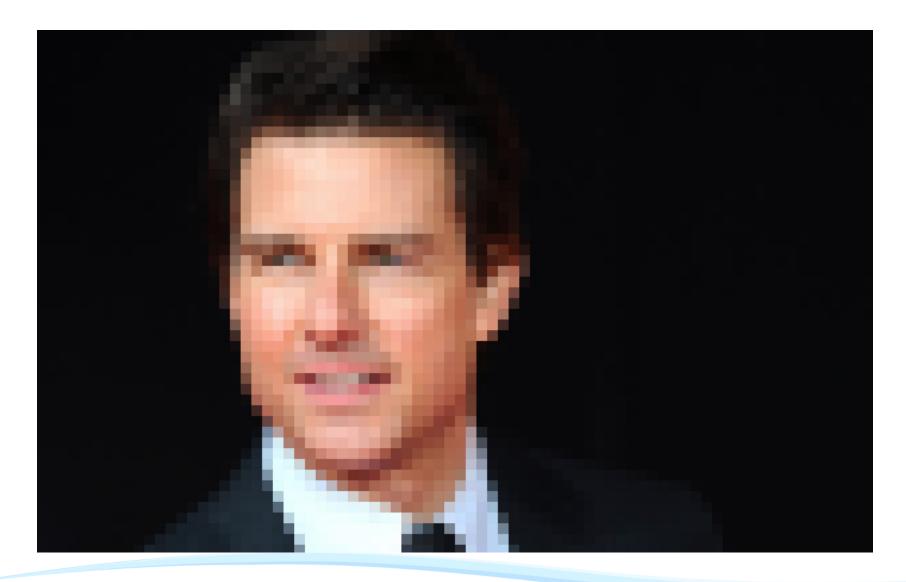






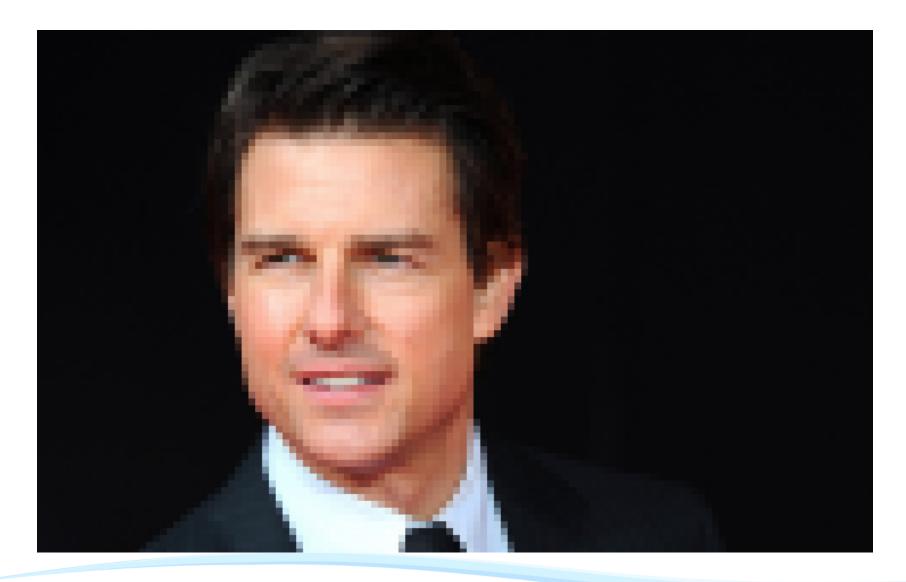






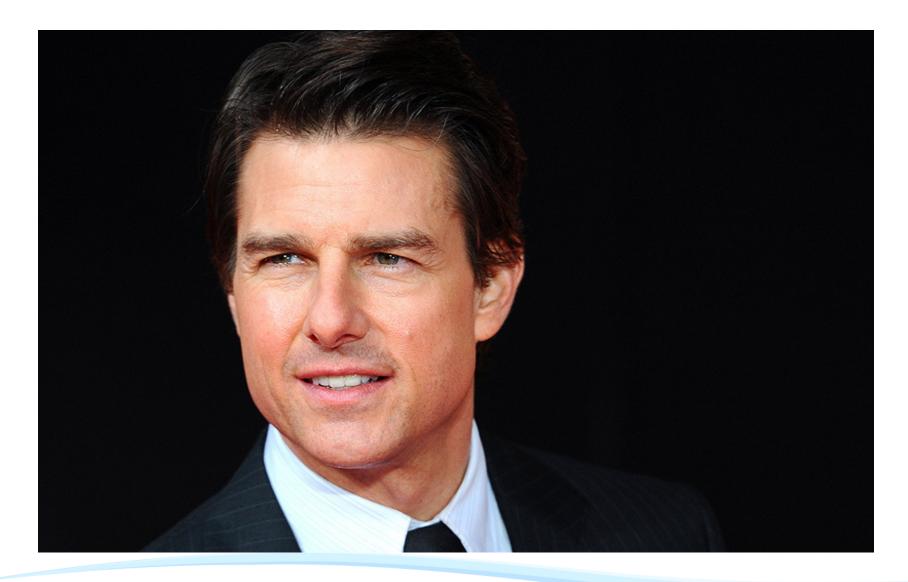










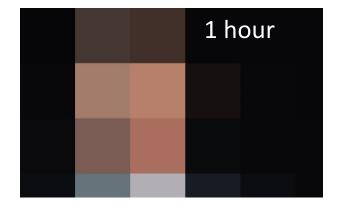






What question do we want to answer?

What?



Is it a who?



He/She?



Name?







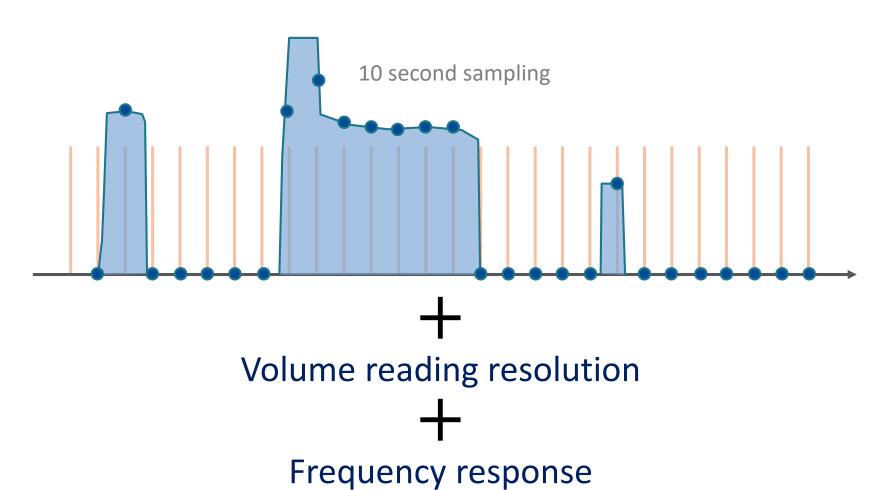
Is it possible....?







Meter measuring capabilities



Software capabilities



How consumption data can be extracted from the meters?

- By type
 - Pulse output



Communication protocol



- By medium of communication
 - □ Wired
 - Wireless





Software capabilities



Advantages

Low cost

Volume reading resolution

Availability & flexibility

Disadvantages

Reliability

Limited amount information

Inverse flow

Protocol comm.

Pulse

output

Absolute readings

Additional information

Slow communications

Poor volume reading resolution

Battery consumption

Meter measuring capabilities

Meter to logger communication

Logger recording capabilities

Software capabilities



Memory capacity



Not a problem anymore!

How consumption data is stored in the logger

- At fix intervals of time
- ☐ Recording the time of occurrence of the pulses





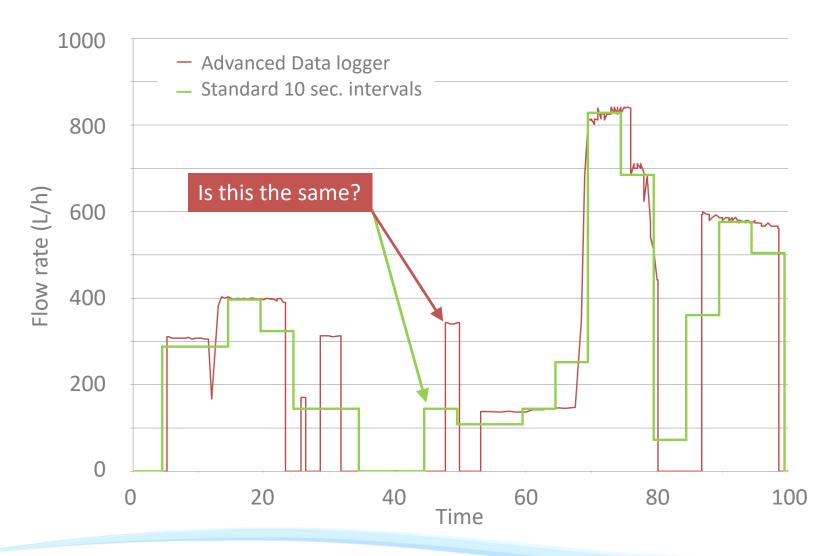
Flow traces distortion caused by data acquisition equipment







Flow traces distortion caused by data acquisition equipment



Meter to logger communication

Logger recording capabilities

Software capabilities



Memory capacity

How consumption data is stored in the logger

- At fix intervals of time
- ☐ Recording the time of occurrence of the pulses

Battery duration



Thinking on the long term

- Lithium batteries
- □ Rechargeable batteries + solar panel

3G/GPRS communication

More data –higher transmission costs and battery consumption

Remote configuration capabilities



Option 1



3G/GPRS

















Mechanical meter Electromagetic Ultrasonic Protocol comm.

Wireless

Concentrator

3G/GPRS

If data does not reach the logger It is completely lost



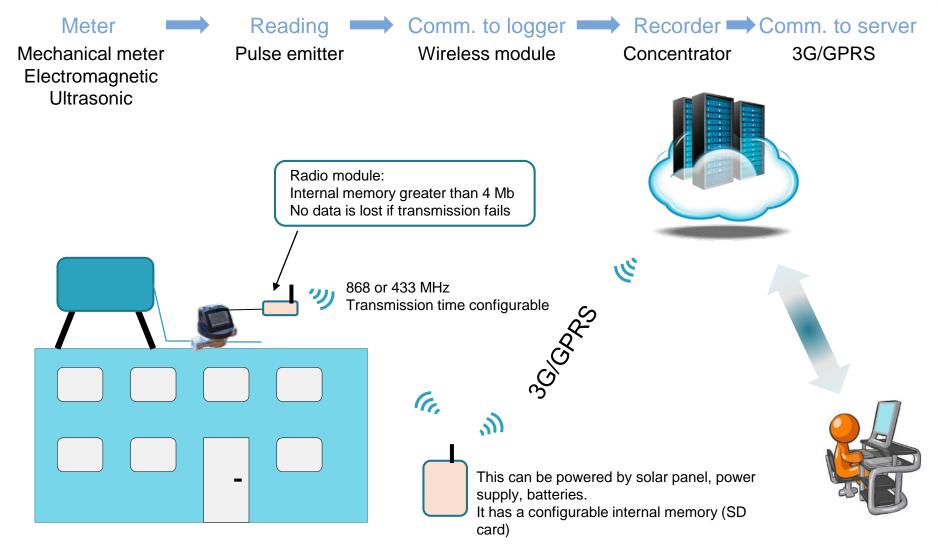
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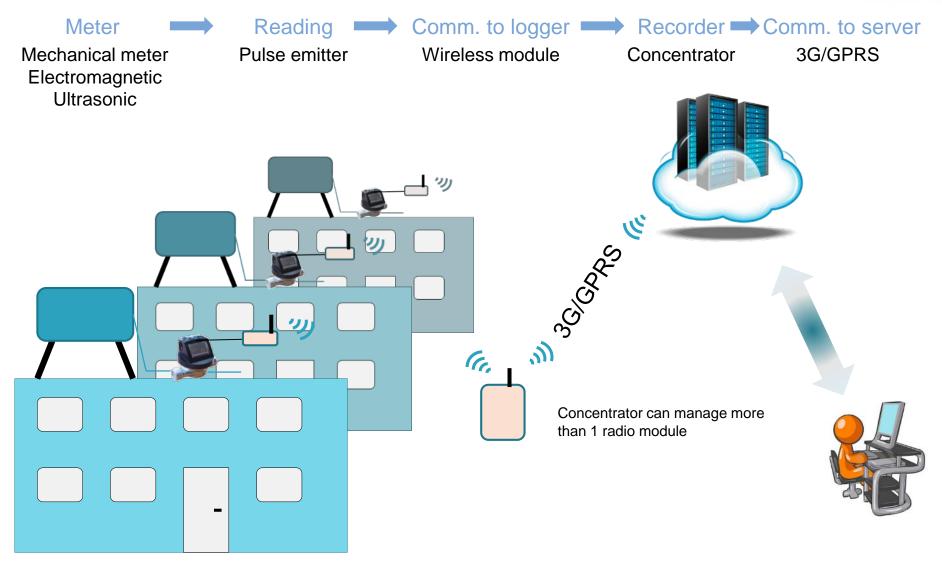
















Applications

Option 3

- Residential buildings meters installed in apartments
- Residential areas
- Studies on hot-cold End-Uses of water
- Studies for various utilities at once (water + electricity + gas)
- Analysis of non-residential users
 - ☐ Flow switches + wireless transmitters
 - Meters at strategic locations
 - Loggers





Conclusions on hardware technologies

Non-mechanical meters commercially available today are not suitable for End-Use studies

Protocol communications cannot be used

- Slow
- □ Reading volume resolution
- Battery consumption

Not designed for such frequent readings!!

Low cost solutions are becoming available for long term monitoring





Data quality for End-Use identification





Meter measuring capabilities

Meter to logger comm.

Logger recording capabilities

Software capabilities









Need for new software tools

New requirements moving from a PILOT to an EXTENDED study

Improved data base structure

Precise identification of water End-Uses

Multi user web-based software

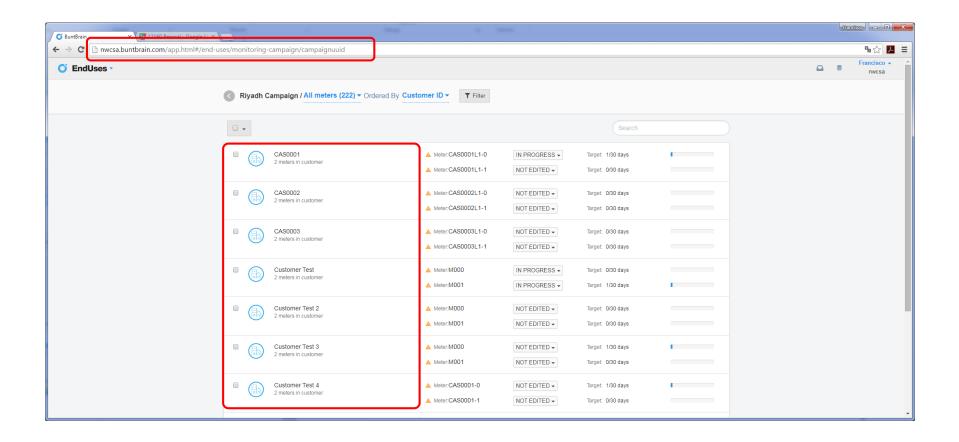
Automatic processing of flow traces

Automatic reporting





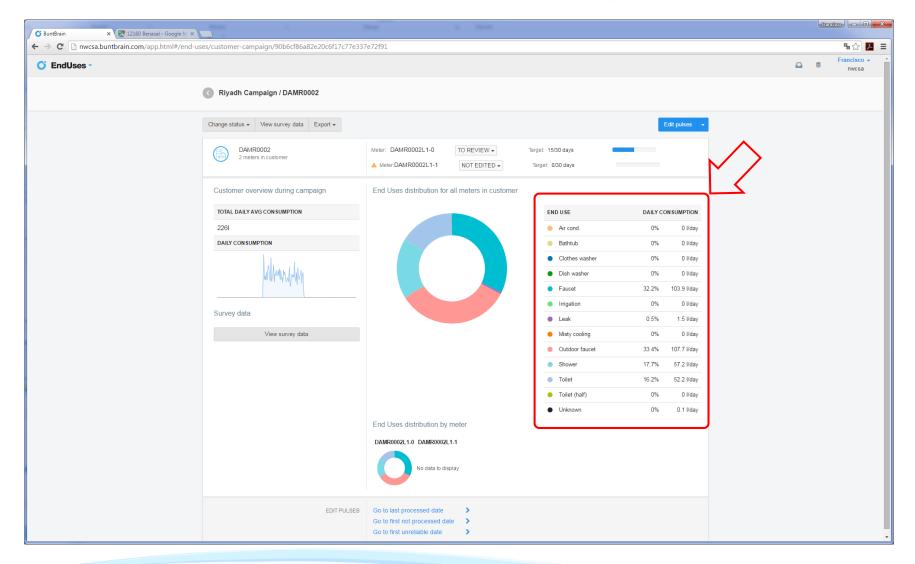
Multi-user on-line platform







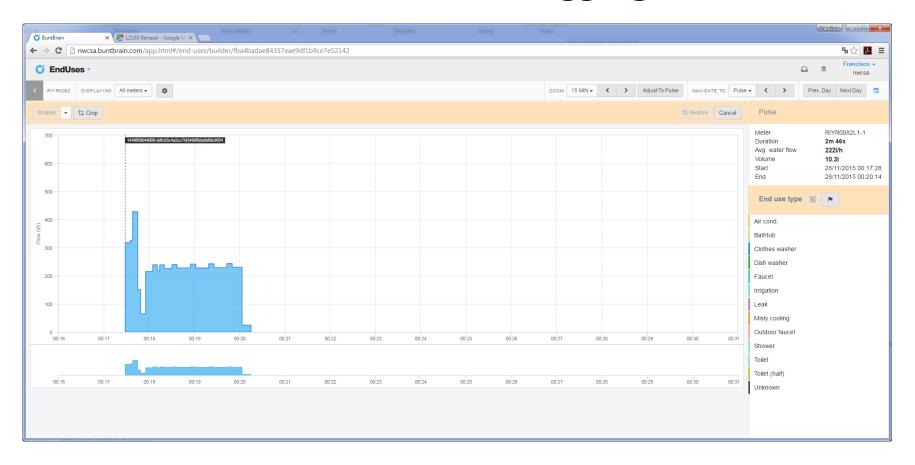
Automatic reporting







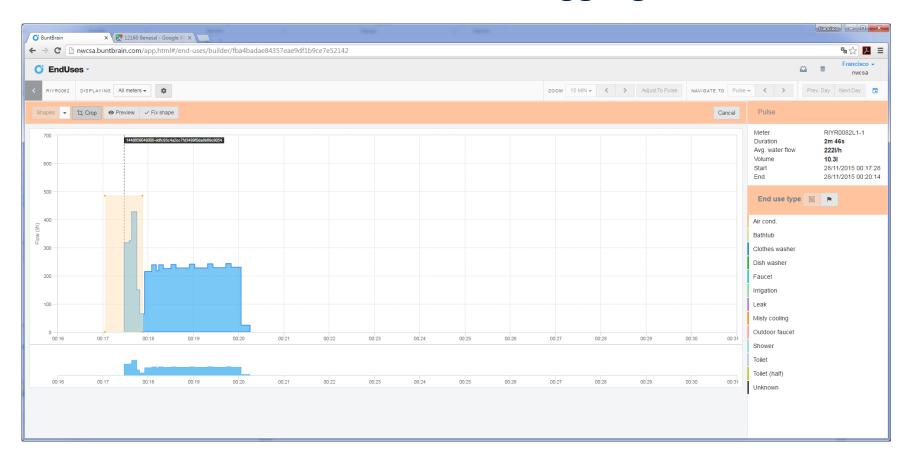
Example: Manual flow trace disaggregation







Example: Manual flow trace disaggregation







Example: Manual flow trace disaggregation







Data processing flowchart

Readings from the meter

Manual disaggregation and classification

Model calibration

Automatic disaggregation and classification

Pilot studies

Long term studies





Additional required features

The software should be capable of simultaneously working with several signals per customer:







Non-residential users with several meters





Additional required features

Pulses are not recorded as simple rectangular pulses

More sophisticated identification methods can be developed



More accurate results



More storage space is needed



Larger processing capacity







Conclusions

Technology has made possible continuous monitoring of customers



New software tools are needed to process the huge volume of data

collected



Advance smart metering technologies and software for precise end-use Identification



