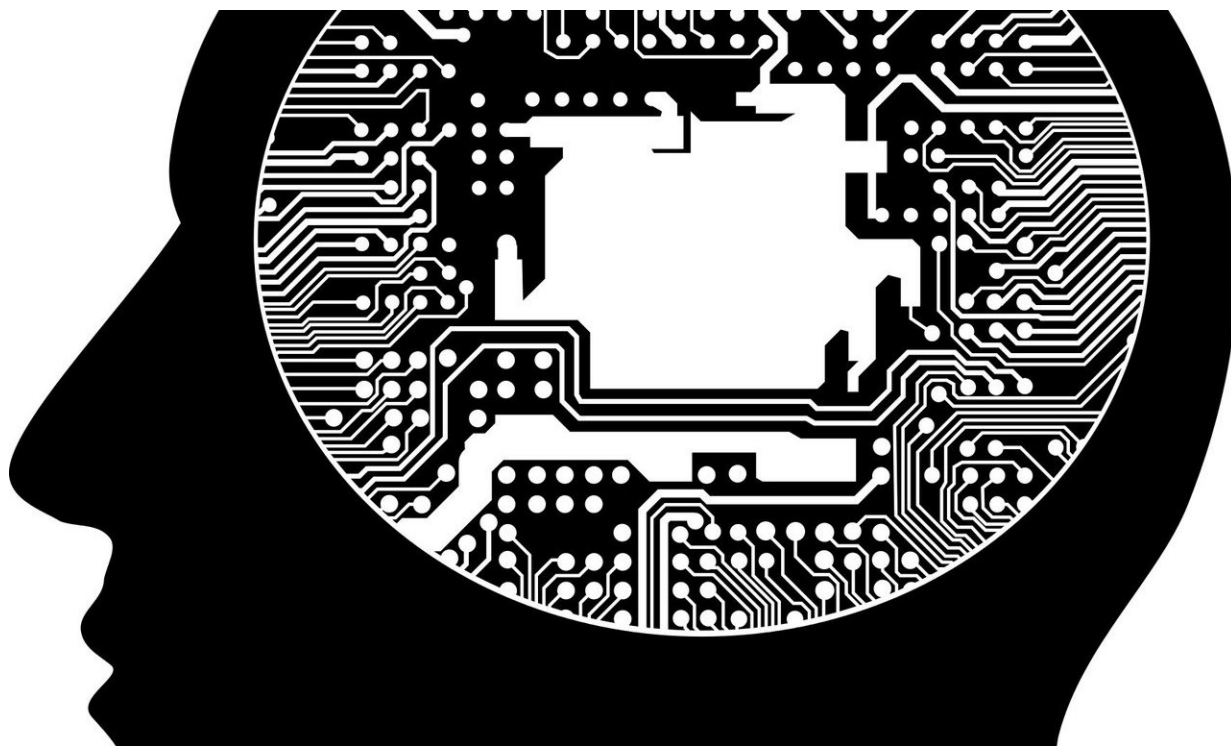


AI could help cities detect expensive water leaks

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Costly water losses in municipal water systems could be significantly reduced using sensors and new artificial intelligence (AI) technology.

Developed by researchers at the University of Waterloo in collaboration with industry partners, the technology has the potential to detect even

small leaks in pipes. It combines sophisticated signal processing techniques and AI software to identify telltale signs of leaks carried via sound in [water pipes](#).

The acoustic signatures are recorded by hydrophone sensors that can be easily and inexpensively installed in existing [fire hydrants](#) without excavation or taking them out of service.

"This would allow cities to use their resources for maintenance and repairs much more effectively," said lead researcher Roya Cody, a civil engineering Ph.D. candidate at Waterloo. "They could be more proactive as opposed to reactive." Municipal water systems in Canada lose an average of over 13 per cent of their clean water between treatment and delivery due to leaks, bursts and other issues. Countries with older infrastructure have even higher loss rates.

Major problems such as burst pipes are revealed by pressure changes, volume fluctuations or water simply bubbling to the surface, but small leaks often go undetected for years."

In addition to the [economic costs](#) of wasting treated water, chronic leaks can create health hazards, do damage to the foundations of structures and deteriorate over time.

"By catching small leaks early, we can prevent costly, destructive bursts later on," said Cody.

Researchers are now doing [field tests](#) with the hydrant [sensors](#) after reliably detecting leaks as small as 17 litres a minute in the lab.

They are also working on ways to pinpoint the location of leaks, which would allow municipalities to identify, prioritize and carry out repairs.

"Right now they react to situations by sending workers out when there is flooding or to inspect a particular pipe if it's due to be checked because of its age," Cody said.

The sensor technology works by pre-processing [acoustic data](#) using advanced signal processing techniques to highlight components associated with leaks.

That makes it possible for machine learning algorithms to identify leaks by distinguishing their signs from the many other sources of noise in a [water](#) distribution system.

Provided by University of Waterloo

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