AMERICAN JOURNAL OF AI CYBER COMPUTING MANAGEMENT
Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal
E-ISSN:3069-0102
VOL.6, NO. 3(2026)

INTELLIGENT WATER LEAKAGE DETECTION AND MONITORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRCT— Water leakage in pipeline distribution systems is a major challenge that affects efficient water resource management and leads to significant water loss, increased maintenance costs, and reduced operational efficiency. This paper presents an Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System using machine learning for accurate leakage prediction. The proposed system analyzes multiple pipeline parameters, including pressure, flow rate, temperature, vibration, rotational speed (RPM), operational hours, zone, block, pipe identification, location code, latitude, and longitude. A Random Forest classifier is employed to classify pipeline conditions as leakage or non-leakage. The system is developed using Python and the Streamlit framework, providing an interactive interface for data input, leakage prediction, and result visualization. Model performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix. Experimental results demonstrate reliable predictions with high accuracy, enabling early leakage detection, reducing water wastage, minimizing maintenance costs, and supporting sustainable water distribution systems for smart city applications.

KEYWORDS— The Water Leakage Detection, Machine Learning, Random Forest Classifier, Pipeline Monitoring, Smart Water Management, IoT Sensors, Predictive Analytics, Water Distribution Network, Leak Detection System.

INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most essential natural resources, and its efficient management is critical for sustainable development. Water distribution networks often experience leakages due to aging pipelines, corrosion, excessive pressure, poor maintenance, and environmental conditions. These leakages lead to significant water loss, increased operational costs, reduced supply efficiency, and environmental damage. Therefore, early detection and continuous monitoring of water leakage have become important for ensuring the effective utilization of water resources.

Traditional leakage detection methods mainly rely on manual inspections and routine maintenance, which are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and unable to detect hidden leaks at an early stage. With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), intelligent systems can analyze pipeline data and accurately predict leakage conditions. Machine learning algorithms improve detection accuracy by identifying patterns from historical and real-time data, enabling faster and more reliable decision-making.

This paper presents an Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System based on the Random Forest machine learning algorithm. The proposed system analyzes multiple parameters such as pressure, flow rate, temperature, vibration, RPM, operational hours, zone, block, pipe, location code, latitude, and longitude to determine the presence of leakage. The system is developed using Python and Streamlit, providing an interactive interface for data input, prediction, and visualization of results.

Performance is evaluated using accuracy, confusion matrix, precision, recall, and F1-score. The proposed solution helps reduce water wastage, improve maintenance efficiency, and support smart water management. Future enhancements include IoT integration, cloud-based monitoring, and real-time alert systems for automated pipeline supervision.

RELATED WORK

Several research studies have focused on improving water leakage detection using advanced technologies such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT). Traditional leakage detection methods, including manual inspection and acoustic sensing, are often expensive, time-consuming, and less effective in identifying hidden leaks. To overcome these limitations, researchers have proposed intelligent approaches that analyze sensor data to detect leakage accurately and efficiently.

Machine learning algorithms such as Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Random Forest have been widely applied for water leakage prediction. Among these methods, the Random Forest algorithm has shown better performance due to its high accuracy, robustness, and ability to handle large and complex datasets. Recent studies have also integrated IoT sensors with cloud-based platforms to enable real-time monitoring of pipeline conditions and automatic alert generation when abnormal behavior is detected.Several smart water management systems utilize pressure, flow rate, vibration, and temperature data collected from distributed sensors to identify leakage patterns. These systems significantly reduce water loss and maintenance costs while improving operational efficiency. Inspired by these advancements, the proposed Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System employs the Random Forest algorithm to analyze multiple pipeline parameters and accurately predict leakage conditions. The system provides a user-friendly interface for monitoring, prediction, and visualization, making it suitable for smart water distribution networks.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper 1: *A Smart Water Leakage Detection System Using IoT* proposed an IoT-based monitoring framework that continuously collects pressure and flow rate data from pipelines. The study demonstrated that real-time monitoring significantly reduces water loss and improves maintenance efficiency.

Paper 2: *Machine Learning Techniques for Water Leak Detection* compared various machine learning algorithms, including Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Random Forest. The results showed that the Random Forest algorithm achieved higher prediction accuracy and better classification performance.

Paper 3: *Pipeline Leakage Detection Using Wireless Sensor Networks* presented a wireless sensor network for monitoring pipeline conditions. The system successfully detected abnormal pressure variations and transmitted alerts, reducing the response time for maintenance.

Several research works have been conducted on intelligent water leakage detection using IoT and machine learning techniques. A study on IoT-based Smart Water Leakage Detection Systems introduced sensor-based monitoring to collect pipeline parameters such as pressure and flow rate for real-time leak identification. Another research work on Machine Learning-Based Leak Detection analyzed algorithms like Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, and Random Forest, where Random Forest provided improved accuracy in classifying leakage conditions. Research on Wireless Sensor Network-Based Pipeline Monitoring demonstrated the effectiveness of distributed sensors in detecting abnormal pipeline behavior and sending alerts. An Artificial Intelligence-Based Water Distribution System used data-driven approaches to identify leakage patterns and reduce false predictions. Recent studies on Smart Water Management Systems integrated IoT and cloud technologies for continuous monitoring and automated decision-making. These research works highlight the importance of combining machine learning, sensor technology, and intelligent monitoring for efficient water leakage detection.

EXISTING METHODS

Existing water leakage detection methods mainly rely on manual inspection, acoustic monitoring, pressure measurement, and flow analysis techniques. Manual inspection requires technicians to physically check pipelines, which is time-consuming, expensive, and ineffective for detecting hidden leakages. Acoustic-based methods use sound sensors to identify leakage noise but may be affected by environmental disturbances. Pressure-based detection methods analyze pressure variations in pipelines to identify possible leaks; however, sudden changes caused by normal operations can lead to false alarms. Flow-based methods compare water input and output flow rates to detect water loss, but they may fail to identify small leakages accurately. Recent IoT-based systems use sensors for real-time monitoring and data collection. However, many existing approaches do not provide intelligent prediction and automated analysis. To overcome these limitations, the proposed system uses machine learning techniques to analyze multiple pipeline parameters.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System provides an automated solution for identifying and monitoring pipeline leakages using machine learning techniques. The system collects important pipeline parameters such as pressure, flow rate, temperature, vibration, RPM, operational hours, zone, block, pipe, location code, latitude, and longitude. The collected data is preprocessed to remove errors and prepare suitable inputs for the prediction model.

A Random Forest classifier is used to analyze the pipeline data and classify the condition as leakage or non-leakage. The model is trained using historical data and evaluated using performance measures such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The system is implemented using Python and Streamlit, providing a user-friendly interface for login, data input, prediction, and visualization of results.

The proposed system enables early leakage detection, reduces water wastage, decreases maintenance costs, and improves the efficiency of water distribution networks. Future enhancements include IoT integration and real-time alert generation.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System consists of sensing, processing, communication, cloud storage, and user notification modules. The system architecture begins with a water pipeline equipped with flow and pressure sensors to continuously monitor water flow rate and pressure variations. The collected sensor data is transmitted to an ESP32 microcontroller, which performs real-time data processing and leakage detection using predefined threshold values. When abnormal changes are identified, the controller generates a leakage warning and activates the alert mechanism. The ESP32 communicates with a cloud server through Wi-Fi for storing and managing real-time and historical data. A mobile or web-based dashboard allows users to monitor pipeline conditions remotely. In case of severe leakage, a relay-controlled solenoid valve can automatically stop the water supply to reduce water wastage. The proposed architecture provides an efficient, cost-effective, and reliable solution for real-time water leakage monitoring and smart water management.

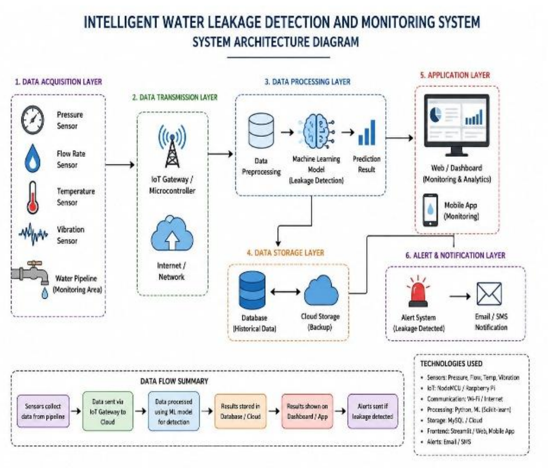

Fig-1 System Architecture

METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The methodology of the proposed Intelligent Water Leakage Detection and Monitoring System involves the integration of sensing, data processing, communication, and alert generation techniques. Initially, flow and pressure sensors are installed in the water pipeline to collect real-time information about water movement and pressure variations. The sensor readings are continuously transferred to the ESP32 microcontroller, which acts as the central processing unit of the system. The controller analyzes the collected data using a leakage detection algorithm based on predefined threshold values. If the measured flow rate and pressure values show abnormal variations, the system identifies the possibility of leakage. The processed data are then transmitted to a cloud platform through Wi-Fi communication for remote monitoring and data storage. A web or mobile dashboard is developed to display real-time pipeline status and historical data analysis. When leakage is detected, the system generates instant alerts through SMS, email, or mobile notifications. Additionally, a relay-controlled solenoid valve can be activated to automatically stop water flow, reducing water loss and improving water management efficiency.

RESULT AND DISUCCESSION

Fig -3 Login Page

The login page of the Water Leakage Detection System. It allows users to securely access the application using a username and password. Only authenticated users can enter the system and use its features. This improves security and prevents unauthorized access. After successful login, users are redirected to the main dashboard for monitoring and prediction.

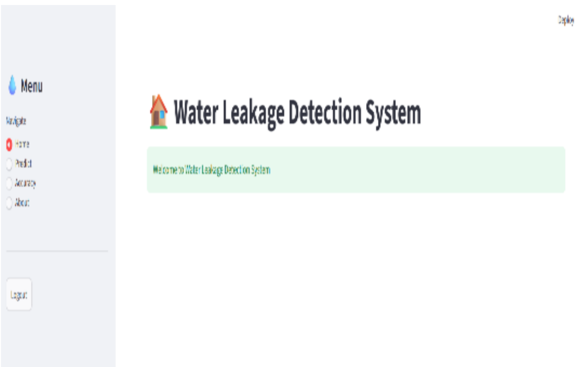

Fig-3 Home Page

The Home page of the Water Leakage Detection System displayed after successful login. It provides a navigation menu with options such as Home, Predict, Accuracy, and About. A welcome message is shown to confirm successful access to the application. The sidebar also includes a Logout button for securely exiting the system. This page serves as the main interface for navigating the application's features.

Fig-4 Predict

The Water Leakage Prediction page allows users to enter sensor and location details for analysis. After clicking the Predict Leakage button, the system processes the input using the prediction model. In this example, the result displays "Leakage Detected", indicating a possible water leakage.

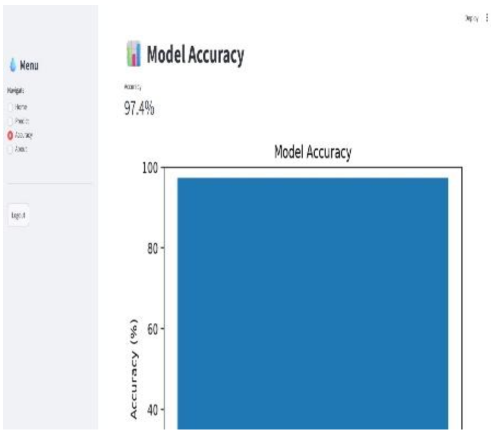

Fig-5 Accuracy

The **Model Accuracy** page displays the overall performance of the trained water leakage prediction model. It shows an accuracy of **97.4%** along with a graph for easy visualization.

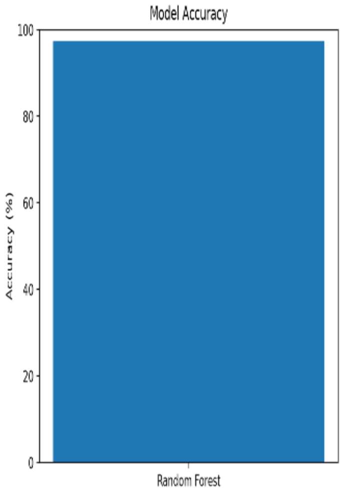

Fig-6 Model Accuracy Graph

The bar chart shows the Random Forest model achieving an accuracy of 97.4%. It provides a clear visual representation of the model's high prediction performance.

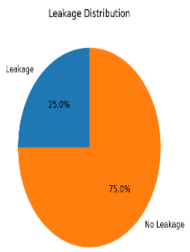

Fig-7 leakage

The pie chart shows the distribution of Leakage (25%) and No Leakage (75%) cases in the dataset. It provides a clear visualization of the class distribution used for model analysis.

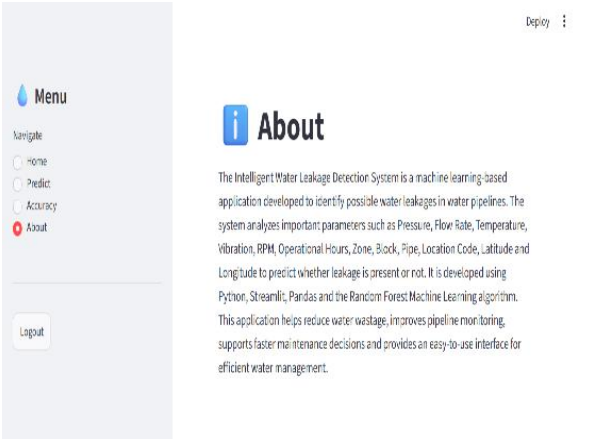

Fig-8 About

The About page provides an overview of the Water Leakage Detection System, its purpose, and the technologies used. It explains how the application predicts water leakage and supports efficient pipeline monitoring.

CONCLUSION

The Intelligent Water Leakage Detection System uses the Random Forest algorithm to detect water leakage accurately. It analyzes sensor and location data to predict leakage and achieved 97.4% accuracy. The Streamlit-based interface is simple and user-friendly. This system helps reduce water wastage, improves pipeline monitoring, and supports timely maintenance for efficient water resource management.

FUTURE SCOPE

The system can be enhanced by integrating IoT sensors for real-time pipeline monitoring and GPS for accurate leakage location tracking. Future versions can include mobile application support, cloud-based monitoring, and SMS/email alerts for instant notifications. Using advanced AI and larger datasets can further improve prediction accuracy, making the system more reliable and efficient for smart water management.

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