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## **IOT-DRIVEN INTELLIGENT MANHOLE SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE FRAMEWORK**

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Received: 02-10-2024

Accepted: 09-11-2024

Published: 16-11-2024

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Urban infrastructure management is a critical component of modern smart cities, and manholes play a vital role in sewage and drainage systems. Failure to monitor and maintain manholes can lead to accidents, environmental hazards, and service disruptions. This study proposes an IoT-driven intelligent manhole surveillance and maintenance framework that continuously monitors manhole status using a network of IoT sensors. The system integrates ultrasonic sensors, gas sensors, and wireless communication modules to detect cover tampering, flooding, gas leakage, and other anomalies. Data collected from sensors are processed in real-time and transmitted to a cloud platform for analysis, visualization, and alert generation. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed system provides real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance alerts, and improved safety, reducing risks for pedestrians and municipal services.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Manholes are essential components of urban drainage, sewage, and utility systems, yet they often remain **unmonitored**, leading to hazards such as accidental falls, flooding, and exposure to toxic gases. Conventional maintenance methods rely on periodic inspections, which are labor-intensive and reactive rather than proactive. With the rise of **smart city initiatives**, integrating **Internet of Things (IoT) technologies** for continuous monitoring can significantly enhance urban safety and operational efficiency.

The proposed framework leverages IoT sensors and wireless communication to provide **real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, and predictive maintenance**. Ultrasonic sensors measure the depth and detect obstruction or flooding, while gas sensors detect hazardous gases such as methane or carbon monoxide. The system sends alerts to municipal authorities via cloud-based dashboards and mobile applications, enabling timely interventions and reducing risks to the public. This approach represents a proactive and

scalable solution to traditional manhole management challenges.

### **II. LITERATURE SURVEY**

Recent research demonstrates the potential of IoT for urban infrastructure monitoring. Khan et al. [1] developed an IoT-based manhole monitoring system using ultrasonic sensors to detect flooding, but their system lacked gas detection and predictive analytics. Patel et al. [2] implemented a wireless sensor network for sewage management, achieving real-time alerts; however, coverage and reliability were limited due to hardware constraints.

Other studies focus on integrating IoT with cloud platforms for smart city management. Zhang et al. [3] proposed a cloud-based IoT framework for real-time urban utility monitoring, highlighting scalability and remote monitoring capabilities. Singh et al. [4] integrated gas sensors and IoT communication to detect hazardous leaks in underground infrastructure, improving safety. Despite these advancements, challenges remain in achieving multi-parameter sensing, real-time

alerts, predictive maintenance, and low-cost scalability, which the proposed system addresses.

### III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed framework uses a multi-sensor IoT network for comprehensive manhole monitoring. Each manhole is equipped with ultrasonic sensors to detect water levels, gas sensors to monitor hazardous emissions, and tilt or magnetic sensors to detect unauthorized opening or tampering. The sensors are interfaced with microcontroller units (MCUs) such as Arduino or ESP32, which process the data locally and transmit it via Wi-Fi or LoRa communication protocols to a centralized cloud platform.

Data preprocessing involves filtering sensor noise, normalizing measurements, and timestamping events. The cloud platform runs a data analytics module that performs anomaly detection and risk classification. Alerts are generated based on thresholds or predictive models that analyze historical trends, allowing proactive maintenance scheduling. A mobile application provides real-time notifications to municipal authorities, while a web dashboard visualizes manhole status, alerts, and historical data.

### IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experimental setup involves deploying sensors on a testbed of 10 manholes in a controlled urban environment. Ultrasonic sensors were calibrated to detect water levels, while MQ-series gas sensors monitored methane and carbon monoxide. Data were transmitted using ESP32 microcontrollers with Wi-Fi connectivity to a Firebase cloud server for real-time storage and analytics. The system was tested under various scenarios, including flooding, gas leakage, and unauthorized cover removal. Performance metrics such as response time, detection accuracy, and alert reliability were measured.

### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The IoT-based framework successfully monitored manhole conditions in real-time. Ultrasonic sensors detected flooding with an accuracy of

95%, while gas sensors identified hazardous emissions with 92% reliability. The system generated immediate alerts to the mobile application within 3–5 seconds of anomaly detection. Predictive analytics accurately forecasted potential flooding events based on historical trends, enabling preemptive maintenance.

Comparative analysis showed that the proposed multi-sensor framework outperformed single-sensor systems by providing multi-parameter monitoring, improving both safety and operational efficiency. Municipal authorities were able to respond faster to hazards, reducing risks for pedestrians and minimizing environmental damage. Challenges included power management for continuous sensor operation and communication range limitations, which can be addressed with energy-efficient protocols and sensor network optimization in future implementations.

### VI. CONCLUSION:

This study presents an IoT-driven intelligent manhole surveillance and maintenance framework that enhances urban infrastructure safety and operational efficiency. By integrating multiple sensors, cloud-based analytics, and real-time alerting, the system provides continuous monitoring, predictive maintenance, and rapid response capabilities. Experimental results demonstrate high accuracy, reliability, and practical applicability, highlighting the system's potential for large-scale deployment in smart cities. Future work may include solar-powered sensors, LoRa mesh networks for extended coverage, and machine learning algorithms for enhanced predictive maintenance and anomaly detection.

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