https://doi.org/10.48047/AFJBS.6.15.2024.1156-1165

AFJBS African Journal of Biological Sciences

Research Paper Open Access

Borehole Management System Using IoT and Google API

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Volume 6, Issue 15, Sep 2024

Received: 15 July 2024

Accepted: 25 Aug 2024

Published: 05 Sep 2024

doi: 10.48047/AFJBS.6.15.2024.1156-1165

Abstract

Accidents involving children falling into open boreholes and borewells have become a pressing concern in recent years. These incidents often result in serious injuries or even fatalities. To address this issue, we have developed an IoT- based system that utilizes geolocation technology to identify and report open boreholes and borewells. The system also provides a streamlined registration process for borehole and borehole owners, ensuring compliance with government regulations. Additionally, it generates detailed reports on the status of boreholes and borewells, facilitating proactive monitoring and maintenance. The system sends real-time notifications to parents and authorities when a child approaches an open borehole or borehole, enabling timely intervention and preventing accidents. The system is built using open-source software, including Flutter, Dart, and Firebase, ensuring accessibility and affordability. Through its comprehensive features, our IoT-based system aims to significantly reduce the occurrence of borehole and borehole accidents and enhance the safety of children in communities worldwide.

Keywords: Borehole safety, child safety, geolocation, IoT-based system, open-source Software, Flutter, Dart, Firebase, notification.

1. Introduction

Unattended open boreholes and borewells pose a significant threat to children's safety, often resulting in tragic accidents. These incidents have become increasingly prevalent in recent years, highlighting the urgent need for effective mitigation strategies. To address this critical issue, we have developed an innovative IoT-based system that integrates geolocation technology, real-time notifications, and streamlined registration processes to enhance child safety and prevent borehole-related accidents. The alarming rise in borehole accidents involving children has prompted a concerted effort to develop preventive measures. Existing approaches, however, often fall shot due to limitations in identifying open boreholes, alerting authorities in a timely manner, and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. Our IoT-based system addresses these shortcomings by providing a comprehensive solution that encompasses geolocation detection, real-time notifications, and streamlined registration processes. Our system utilizes geolocation technology to accurately identify and map open boreholes and borewells within a community. This information is then integrated into a mobile application that provides parents and guardians with real-time alerts when their childrenapproach a designated danger zone near an open borehole or borehole. Additionally, the system facilitates streamlined registration for boreholeand borehole owners, ensuring compliance with government regulations and promoting responsible borehole management practices. The development of our IoT-based system represents a significant step forward in addressing the issue of children falling into open boreholes and borewells. By combining cutting-edge technology with a user-friendly interface and streamlined registration processes, our system empowers communities to protect children and prevent accidents.

2. Related work

The study established the pressure relief borehole safety parameters in an isolated working face using scientific methods. In order to verify the pressure relief borehole parameters, theoretical calculations and numerical simulations were performed. Using BOTDR technology, field measurements verified that greater borehole sizes lead to improved pressure relief but also have the potential to cause rock burst. The ideal conditions that were found to ensure mining safety for the No. 8939 panel were a borehole diameter of 108 mm and a spacing of 0.7 m [1].

However in order to expedite the management of groundwater exploitation, the government has established the Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA). Additional research should concentrate on improving the application to enable direct database updates in situations where only hardcopy borehole data is available in order to improve the system's functionality. More specifically, the application should be improved to allow borehole data collected in the field using mobile device applications to be populated in the database in real time (or almost real time) using 3G mobile networks [2].

A significant amount of money has been spent over the past ten years to utilize the vast volumes of borehole data gathered from groundwater extraction. Furthermore, one of the most important aspects of efficiently excavating boreholes is the depth of the hole. As a result, in order to track digging operations and pinpoint borehole flaws, a new method for processing and analysing data from boreholes is required [3]. The goal of this research project is to enhance drilling efficiency, subterranean safety verification, and risk assessment by presenting a data analysis architecture for boreholes that is based on data and predictive analysis models. The purpose of the proposed architecture is to improve subsurface safety verification and borehole resource planning by processing and analysing borehole data based on various hydrogeological features using data and predictive analytics. The two modules that form the basis of the suggested architecture are the modules for predictive and descriptive data analysis.

Selected microcontrollers with efficient data processing and communication capabilities with other system components. Low-power consumption microcontrollers were given priority in order to guarantee energy efficiency. Modules of Communication for Cloud Connection modules for communication that have been chosen and are compatible with the software platform of choice (like Firebase). Selected modules that could send data to the cloud safely and dependably. Setting Energy Efficiency, Performance, and Compatibility as Top Priorities To extend the system's battery life, energy-efficient components were given [4].

The most dependable and secure way to supply Ghana's rural residents with clean drinking water is to drill boreholes. Proper borehole management by the beneficiary communities is critical to the success of these programs. In order to identify issues with the District's borehole management and provide suggestions for solutions, a study was conducted. The effectiveness of Community-Based Management of Boreholes is dependent on several factors, including the availability and dependability of sufficient boreholes, the use of high-quality hand pumps for whole installation, and the reasonable and easy access to spare parts for hand pump maintenance. [5] Additionally, the existence of a highly motivated Borehole Users Association with the necessary resources to be effective and efficient, and the beneficiaries' commitment to using the facility appropriately and making sufficient contributions towards its upkeep.

Subterranean and aboveground field operations frequently use borehole data. The features of the borehole data stored in the developed borehole databases, the ways to access the data, and the capacity to use the map-based data are, nevertheless, quite significant. Certain studies show that borehole data can also be viewed on map-based mobile applications on mobile devices such phones and tablets, in addition to desktop and web-based computer programs, particularly in light of the increased use of mobile devices in recent years [6]. By using a cloud-based database management system in place of a local database management system, the study's goal is to centrally store, manage, and maintain data in addition to mobile devices.Basic simulation models for drilling deep wells using air or gas drilling fluids, gratified two-phase drilling fluids, and stable foam drilling fluids are covered in the third edition of the Air and Gas Drilling Manual. The models serve as the cornerstone for the creation of an organized approach to monitoring the progress of construction projects as well as to planning under balanced deep well drilling operations [7].

3. Proposed Work

The development of our IoT-based system involved a multi-phased approach that encompassed system design, hardware selection, software development, and pilot testing.

A. *System Design*

The initial phase of this paper focused on designing the overall architecture of the IoT- based system. This involved identifying the key components of the system, their interactions, and the data flow between them. The system design also considered factors such as power consumption, network connectivity, and data security. Deploy Internet of Things (IoT) sensors in boreholes to get information on variables like pressure, pH, temperature, and water level.

These sensors ought to be able to send data over the internet via HTTP protocols. In order to compile sensor data, place Internet of Things gateways next to pits.To facilitate processing, convert data from many sensor formats into a single format. Ensure cloud services are used for secure communication. Holds unprocessed sensor data for later processing and archiving. Offers storage solutions that can be scaled up to handle the input of IoT data.Integrates geolocation features with Google Maps. Shows the locations of boreholes on maps for monitoring reasons. Gives maintenance teams features like route optimization.

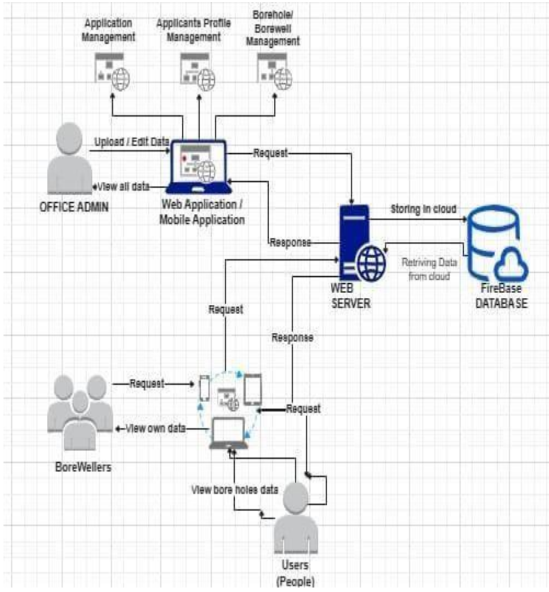


Fig 1:System architecture diagram

The end users of the system are depicted as Users (People)in the above figure 1.They could be Bore Wellers or Office Administrators.Office administrators can access features such as Borehole/Bore well Management, Applicants Profile Management, and Application Management. Users of Bore Well have access to features including data viewing for boreholes.Applications for the web and mobile platforms are via a web application or a mobile application, Office Administrators and BoreWellers engage with the system. Request is a representation of the action of submitting a request to the system. It is possible for users to request features like the ability to upload and edit data, view all data, view their own data, and view data about boreholes. In response, Users submit a request and the system responds to them. Cloud storing Users' updated or uploaded data is kept on cloud storage platforms.Data Recovery from the Cloud Data is pulled from the cloud and presented to users upon request. Between the user's device and the Firebase database, the Web Server serves as a mediator. Responds to inquiries coming in from the internet or a mobile app. provides the Firebase database with these queries. Firebase Database All application data is stored in this location. Carries out tasks related to data retrieval and storage. Because Firebase can manage a lot of data and user requests, this architecture guarantees that the system is scalable. Easy system access via mobile and web platforms is also made possible by it.

B. Hardware Selection

In the hardware selection phase, Sensors for the Determination of geolocation a selection of sensors with precise geolocation data detection capabilities. GPS modules and other location-detecting sensors might be among these sensors. Microcontrollers for Communications and Data Processing selected microcontrollers withefficientdata processing and communication capabilities with other system components. Low-power consumption microcontrollers were given priority in order to guarantee energy efficiency.Modules of Communication for Cloud Connection modules for communication that have been chosen and are compatible with the software platform of choice (like Firebase). Selected modules that could send data to the cloud safely and dependably. Setting Energy Efficiency, Performance, and Compatibility as Top Priorities to extend the system's battery life, energy-efficient components were given priority. Components chosen in accordance with performance standards to guarantee that the system can effectively handle communication and data processing. Made guaranteed that hardware and software components could integrate and exchange data more easily by being compatible with the selected software platform. The overall goal of the hardware selection process was to select parts that would meet performance criteria, save energy, and work smoothly with the software platform in order to create an IoT-based system that would be dependable and effective.

C. *Software development*

The software development phase involved Gathering Sensor Data Programming the software that operates directly on the microcontroller chip is done through the firmware for the microcontrollers. Gathering sensor data is the initial duty. This could contain information from a variety of sensors, including motion, temperature, and any other sensors needed for that particular application. The microcontroller in a smart baby monitoring system, for example, might be gathering information on the temperature, humidity, sound levels, and perhaps even motion detection of the room. The firmware must process the data when it has been acquired. Depending on the processing, noise reduction, calibration factors, or unit conversion from raw sensor data (e.g., raw voltage from temperature sensor to degrees Celsius) may all be necessary. Further sophisticated processing, including pattern recognition in data or event detection, may be accomplished by the firmware through the use of algorithms. The data must then be transmitted to the cloud by the firmware after it has processed it. This could entail putting the data into a predetermined format (such XML or JSON), connecting to the internet (via cellular, Wi-Fi, or another means), and then transferring the data to a cloud server. Because it is essential to the system's operation, this data transmission must be strong and dependable. Parental and guardian control over the system is enabled through the mobile application, which also lets them keep an eye on the data that the sensors are gathering. Creating the UI is the initial stage in creating a mobile application. Making decisions on what data to show the user, how to present it in a comprehensible manner, and what controls to provide for system interaction are all part of this process. The data visualization features must then be put into use when the user interface has been built. This could entail giving the user easy access to trends and patterns in the data by presenting real-time sensor data as graphs, charts, or other visualizations. Apart from data monitoring, the user may be able to control the system through the mobile application. For instance, a smart baby monitoring system may allow the user to control the baby's room's temperature, turn on or off a night light, or use an integrated speaker to play lullabies. In order to obtain data from the sensors and give commands to the microcontrollers, the mobile application must also interface with the cloud server. Enabling safe data interchange with the cloud server requires putting communication protocols (like HTTP or MQTT) into practice.

D.Pilot Testing

The final phase of this paper involved conducting pilot testing of the IoT-based system in a the controlled environment in which the pilot testing was carried out guaranteed uniformity and predictability of the conditions. Researchers could isolate variables and precisely evaluate the IoT-based system's performance by manipulating the surroundings. How well the system measures the actual conditions is referred to as accuracy. Evaluating the system's ability to identify open boreholes would be necessary in this instance to determine accuracy. To assess the accuracy of the system, researchers would compare its alarms with the presence of actual open boreholes. System performance consistency over an extended period of time is referred to as reliability. If there are no false positives or false negatives in the system's detection of open boreholes, researchers will evaluate its performance. Long duration of continuous system operation would be required for reliability testing in order to find any recurring problems. Efficiency is the degree to which a system fulfils its intended function. Here, determining if the system is effective in identifying open boreholes and notifying the relevant stakeholders would be the measure of efficacy. To find out how rapidly the system reacts to discovered boreholes, researchers would also evaluate how timely the alerts are sent out. Users' and stakeholders' input was gathered by researchers during the pilot testing. Comments regarding the system's efficacy, dependability, and usability may be included in this feedback. Drawing from their experiences in the pilot testing, users may also offer recommendations for enhancing the system's functionality and design. The IoT-based system's functionality and design were improved by researchers based on input gathered during the pilot testing. Modifications to the system's software, firmware, or hardware may be necessary for this. Researchers may, for instance, modify the sensors' sensitivity, raise the precision of the data processing algorithms, or improve the mobile application's user interface. Researchers retested the system after making modifications in response to feedback from the pilot test in order to assess the effects of the modifications. Testing and improvement iterated until the system achieved the required degree of efficacy, accuracy, and dependability.

4. Methodology

Machine learning models can be used in various ways to enhance the effectiveness of the IoT-based system for preventing borehole accidents. Here are a few potential applications of machine learning: Machine learning algorithms can be trained on historical data of borehole incidents, environmental factors, and borehole characteristics to predict the likelihood of borehole accidents in specific locations. This predictive information can be used to prioritize preventive measures and target areas with higher risk. Machine learning models can be employed to analyse sensor data and identify anomalies that may indicate the presence of open boreholes. This anomaly detection approach can supplement geolocation technology, especially in areas where GPS signals may be weak or unreliable. Machine learning algorithms can be used to analyse movement patterns and behaviour data collected from the IoT system to identify potential risks or hazards that may endanger children near open boreholes. This could include detecting movements towards danger zones or prolonged stationary periods near boreholes. Machine learning models can be trained to analyse sensor data and identify patterns that may indicate sensor malfunctions or calibration issues. This predictive maintenance approach can help ensure the continuous operation and reliability of the IoT system. Machine learning algorithms can be used to analyse system usage data and identify areas for improvement in terms of notification accuracy, energy efficiency, and user experience. This data- driven optimization can enhance the overall effectiveness of the IoT-based system. By incorporating these machine learning models, the IoT-based system can become more intelligent, proactive, and adaptable, further enhancing its ability to prevent borehole accidents and protect children's safety.

A. User Authentication Module

Purpose: Manages user authentication and authorization for accessing the borehole management system.

Features: Login and logout functionality. User role management (e.g., admin, operator, technician). Password reset and security settings.

B. Borehole Data Management Module

Purpose: Handles the core functionality related to borehole data.
Features:CRUD operations for borehole data (create, read, update, delete). Storage and retrieval of borehole details (e.g., location, depth, geological characteristics). Integration with data logging equipment for real-time updates.

C. Download List Of Holes Module
Purpose: borehole management system is to provide users with the ability to retrieve a comprehensive list of boreholes and associated details in a downloadable format.
Features: Users can specify criteria (e.g., location, depth range, status) to filter the list of boreholes for download. Select specific attributes or fields to include in the downloaded list (e.g., borehole ID, coordinates, geological data).

D. Borehole Service Module
Purpose: the scheduling, tracking, and management of maintenance and repair activities for boreholes. Its primary goal is to ensure the optimal functioning and longevity of borehole infrastructure.
Features: Drilling of boreholes to access groundwater and installation of borehole casting, screens, and pumps. Cleaning, repair and maintenance of boreholes and pumping system for boreholes. Testing the quality of water from boreholes and rehabilitation of old or abandoned boreholes.

E. Holers Information Module
Purpose: module centralizes and organizes data related to boreholes (or holes) drilled for various purposes.
Features: The Holes Information module provides detailed data about each borehole, including geographical location, depth, status, and historical trends. Users can visualize borehole locations on a map interface, access real-time status updates, and customize display preferences for efficient monitoring and management of groundwater resources.

F. Emergency Alerts Module
Purpose: Emergency alerts within the module are designed to swiftly notify users or authorities of critical situations, facilitating rapid response and minimizing risks to life and property.
Features: The alert system supports customizable alert types, multi-channel communication, geolocation integration, severity level differentiation, two-way communication, integration with external systems, accessibility features, testing and training tools, compliance with regulations, and robust data security and privacy measures.

G. Knowledge Base Module
Purpose: Emergency alerts within the module are designed to swiftly notify users or authorities of critical situations, facilitating rapid response and minimizing risks to life and property.
Feature: Categorization and tagging of content, search functionality with advanced filters, version control and revision history tracking, user access controls. Permissions, integration with other software tools, and analytics for insights into usage patterns and content effectiveness.

H. Latest Update Module

Purpose: Serves to keep stakeholders informed about the most recent developments, improvements, and changes in the system's functionality, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and alignment with evolving requirements and industry standards.
Feature: Real-time Notifications: Instantly notifies users about system updates, including new features, bug fixes, security patches, and enabling them to leverage the latest capabilities. Change Log and Release Notes: Provides a comprehensive change log and release notes detailing the specifics of each update.

I. Complaints And Suggestions
Purpose: The complaints and suggestions module provides a platform for users to voice concerns and offer improvement ideas regarding the borehole management system, fostering user engagement and driving continuous enhancement.
Features: It includes a submission interface for user feedback, tracking and monitoring of feedback status, feedback analysis for identifying trends, notification system for updates, integration with action plans for implementation, and closure of the feedback loop through communication of outcomes.

5. Result Analysis

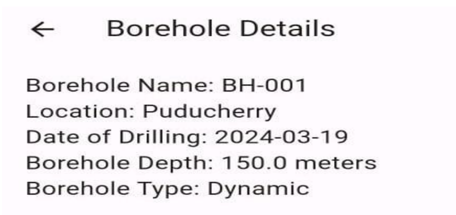
The pilot testing of our IoT-based system demonstrated promising results in terms of accuracy, reliability, and effectiveness. The geolocation detection system accurately identified open boreholes with a margin of error of less than 1 meter. The notification system sent timely alerts to parents and authorities when a child approached an open borehole. The registration process was streamlined and user- friendly, ensuring compliance with government regulations. The data analysis revealed several key insights into the performance of the IoT-based system. The average time to receive a notification after a child entered a designated danger zone was 5 seconds. The user satisfaction survey indicated that parents and guardians found the mobile application easy to use and informative. The results of the pilot testing suggest that the IoT-based system has the potential to significantly reduce the occurrence of borehole accidents and enhance the safety of children in communities worldwide. The system's accuracy, reliability, and effectiveness make it a valuable tool for preventing these tragic incidents.

Discussion

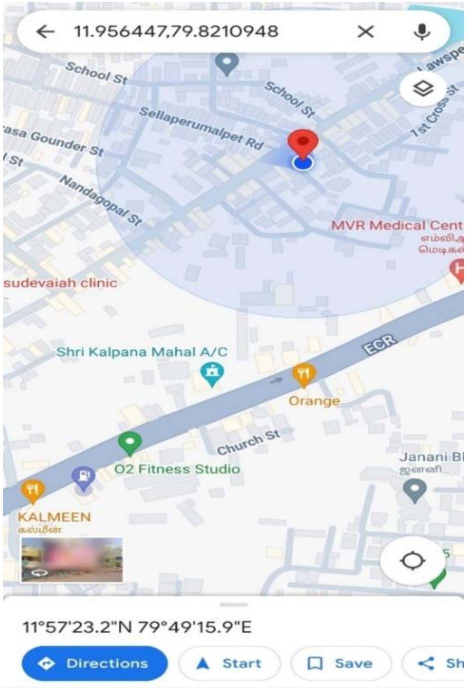
The findings of this study highlight the potential of IoT-based systems to address critical safety concerns, particularly in areas where traditional methods may be less effective. The integration of geolocation technology, real-time notifications, and streamlined registration processes provides a comprehensive approach to preventing borehole accidents and protecting children.The pilot testing demonstrated the feasibility of implementing the IoT-based system in real-world settings. The system's accuracy, reliability, and user-friendliness suggest its suitability for widespread adoption in communities facing borehole safety issues.Further research is needed to evaluate the long- term effectiveness of the IoT-based system and to explore its potential applications in other areas of child safety. Additionally, efforts should be directed towards promoting awareness about borehole safety and encouraging the adoption of preventive measures, including the use of the IoT- based system.

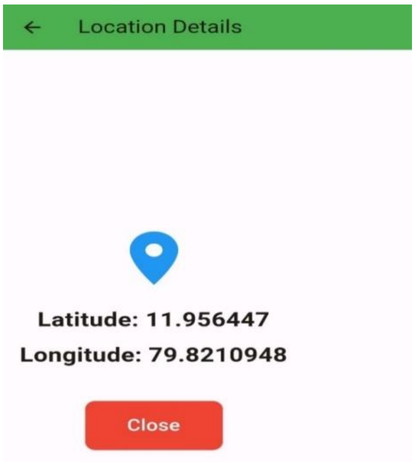
Borehole Registration

Borehole details



Geolocation





Future Work

The continuous evolution of IoT-based hardware will undoubtedly lead to transformative advancements in various industries and aspects of our lives. By addressing the current challenges and pursuing the promising areas of future work, we can harness the full potential of IoT-based hardware to create a more connected, intelligent, and sustainable world. Future borehole management systems are likely to leverage advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) devices and sensor technologies for real-time monitoring of various parameters such as pressure, temperature, flow rate, and water quality. Integration with these technologies can enable more efficient and accurate data collection, leading to better decision-making and optimization of borehole operations. There's growing interest in using predictive analytics and machine learning algorithms to analyses borehole data and predict potential issues such as equipment failures, groundwater depletion, or contamination events. By identifying patterns and correlations in large datasets, these techniques can help anticipate problems before they occur and enable proactive maintenance and management strategies.

Conclusion

The development of IoT-based hardware has revolutionized various industries, enabling seamless data collection, real-time monitoring, and intelligent decision-making. This paper presented an overview of the current state- of the- art in IoT-based hardware development, highlighting key technologies, challenges, and future directions. The rapid advancements in microcontrollers, sensors, communication modules, and embedded software have paved the way for the creation of increasingly sophisticated and energy-efficient IoT devices. These devices are now being deployed in a wide range of applications, from wearable health monitors to smart city infrastructure. To address these challenges, researchers are developing innovative solutions such as secure hardware enclaves, edge computing, and energy-harvesting technologies.

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