Mapping of Sewerage System of Aurangabad City using GIS Software

Amol Adhave, Sachin Bajaj
M.Tech Student, Department of CS & IT, Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Indian cities transforming themselves to smart city. In every aspect these cities authority try to implant device based system like computer, sensor. However no one thinks of assets buried in ground. Still paper maps, tabular data and sketches are used to maintain the sewerage system. Once pipeline is buried no one able to trace it. Due to which new constructions accidentally damage pipes. Even due to lack of proper data municipal people unable to manage sewerage system. So to overcome these limitations mapping of sewerage system is necessary. GIS based mapping helps to locate sewerage network and also allow building database of it. The paper discusses the mapping using QGIS and the benefits of it to maintain.

KEYWORDS: Mapping, QGIS, GPS, Manhole, Sewer line.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sewerage system is an important asset of city [1]. The combination of underground pipeline sewers receives and drains sanitary water a way from city to the destination like sewer treatment plant. An urban sewerage network is web of pipes. The lines of the sewer net work running within buildings are connected to the network of that group or block of buildings through special sewer outlets [2]. These pipes are buried in ground due to which unable to find location. Only paper based maps are available which only depict overall system. Location is the most important information in sewerage network. With the help of GIS our data can better visualize and can keep track on the performance of utility data [3]. Digitizing these maps to obtain location based maps [4]. GPS is helpful for building location based mapping and utility management [5]. Accurate data of location, size and depth of sewer line is necessary to do so mapping is the best way [6].

II. RELATED WORK

Urban areas are served with various utilities which help in better living standards of inhabitants by providing appropriate services. In case this infrastructure fails to meet these basic objectives, the result will turn endanger the wellbeing and life of inhabitants. The Municipal departments have relied on Paper data for years. Sewer Utility Management Center in Municipal Corporation Greater Mumbai used High End GNSS and Digitized Base map with GIS Software in sewer network design and analysis processes, in establishing network analysis tool enables identification of flow direction, selection of best route and/or best location of pumps, determination of service area etc. In addition GPS and GIS provide user-friendly working environment and powerful tools for mapping and display of results [7].

Technological developments in imaging and vision technology, geoinformatics, computergraphics and augmented reality (AR) are promising more and more capabilities not only in visualizing the real world but also in spatial data acquisition and management. Recent years showed a strong trend towards handheld devices such as Ultra Mobile PCs, PDAs or even smart phones, since these devices are already equipped with sensors necessary for AR. Furthermore, mobile GIS extends geographic information systems from the office to the field by incorporating the before mentioned technologies. Mobile GIS enables workers for on-site capturing, storing, manipulating, analyzing and displaying of
geospatial data and therefore provides clear benefits for mobile workforces. Current trends of mobile field systems are dominated by quality and completeness control in the field, seamless dataflow between office and field and vice versa, no redundancies in data and workflows. With the approach of providing the entire geo-database in the field, mobile workforces can react on changing conditions too. Moreover, for improved efficiency, paper plans are increasingly replaced by notebook computers taken to the field to directly consult the GIS. Just like the paper plan, the GIS uses two-dimensional models to represent the geographic data. There is also a certain trend observable towards 3D GIS trying to eliminate shortcomings resulting from two-dimensional representations of objects. 3D GIS databases contain 3D data structure representing both the geometry and topology of the 3D shapes, and allowing 3D spatial analysis [8].

The cost of laying a sewerage system is appreciably high compared to the water supply system. It involves a large cost with need for daily maintenance, and the operational cost is one of the major expenditures. In respect of this view, many research works are being done to design a cost effective sewerage network with the given constraints and guidelines. These difficult problems can be solved by using the computer software package SewerGEMS V8i. Computer software package SewerGEMS V8i is helps to design sanitary sewer network. SewerGEMS is an extremely efficient tool for laying out a storm or sanitary sewer network. It is easy to prepare a schematic or scaled model and let SewerGEMS take care of the link-node connectivity. In constructing the network there is no need to be concerned with assigning labels to pipes and nodes, because the software assigns labels automatically. A schematic drawing is one in which pipe lengths are entered manually, in the user defined length field. In a scaled drawing, pipe lengths are automatically calculated from the position of the pipes bends and start and stop nodes in the drawing pane.

SewerGEMS V8i has different operating modes available. These are micro-station mode, ArcGIS mode and AutoCAD mode.

Micro-station Mode
Micro-station mode lets user create and model your network directly within primary drafting environment. This gives access to all of Micro-stations drafting and presentation tools, while still enabling you to perform Bentley SewerGEMS V8i modeling tasks like editing, solving, and data management. This relationship between Bentley SewerGEMS V8i and Micro-station enables extremely detailed and accurate mapping of model features, and provides the full array of output and presentation features available in Micro-station. This facility provides the most flexibility and the highest degree of compatibility with other CAD-based applications and drawing data maintained at any organization.

ArcGIS Mode
ArcGIS mode lets user create and model network directly in ArcMap.

Auto CAD Mode
AutoCAD mode lets user create and model network directly within primary drafting environment. This gives access to all of AutoCAD’s drafting and presentation tools, while still enabling you to perform Bentley SewerGEMS V8i modeling tasks like editing, solving, and data management [9]. Islampur is a town in Sangli dist.; Maharashtra, India. Author design a system for sewerage network using GIS. Authors consider 35 years of data to design and predict population. They consider following factors to the case study population, rate of water supply, slope/gradient, peak factor, velocity, pipe size, depth of cover, manholes. Each point was taken at 30 m interval on straight path and at every change in connection point. GIS was used to generate a map [10]. Amber Naz and Dr. Saad Malik with the help of KWSB develop a web based application for water pipeline network. They acquired data from KWSB and used Arc GIS flex viewer for building application. ESRI provides information of flex from tutorials, sample data. They have created database of pipeline and then it is used in application to get mapped network. They provided edit widgets to manipulate mapping according to requirement [11].

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

Implementation work divided in 4 parts

- Data Collection
- Database Development
- Creation of map
- Maintenance
Data Collection

Data collection is done by the surveying and capturing images of each manhole. Surveying is performed for obtaining actual map coordinates of each point on sewerage network. Printed maps obtained from municipal corporation makes surveying task easy to locate network of sewer lines. This enables us to map accurate location on map. The database is combination of co-ordinate location and attribute. The attributes for manhole and pipeline are depending on their properties and required information. And co-ordinates are taken from GPS enabled smartphone by visiting each location Fig 01 and 02 shows entries of table.

Creation of Map

The database created is used to create layers of map using QGIS. The database is in the form of CSV which is added as layer to QGIS. This will give us precise data about sewer network along with details. QGIS provide different options to create layer like styling, labeling, attribute edit, visible layer selection and also allow adding layer from web map servers. These details will helpful for construction workers and people to acquire locations of underground infrastructure. Figure 03 shows the mapping of sewer network of Aurangabad City.
Indian cities are developing faster and the need for sewerage network increases. All the cities have their existing sewerage network but no one knows where exactly it is. Due to which digging for new construction, laying new pipe, laying fiber optic cables or electric cables causes damage to the existing infrastructure buried underground. We are at the first stage of transformation towards smart city so we don’t have ideal developed infrastructure to maintain these type of infrastructure. So there need to share the information of it to people. So that they will aware of it. Figure 05 shows map to share with some required functionality.
IV. CONCLUSION

The Sewerage system is one of main asset of city. It helps to draw out sanitary water out of the city towards sewer treatment plants. As all we know our sewerage systems were developed with the development of city. Most of the municipal corporations don’t have proper way to keep data of assets like Sewerage network. Due to which maintaining of it is difficult. Damages caused by excavation increases budget of maintenance. Creation of map and share them via portal is the solution for present state.

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REFERENCES