

# OPTIMISATION OF STRATEGIC NETWORKS

Planning for resilience, business risk, cost and network performance | Twenty65 – 26<sup>th</sup> March 2019

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# INNOVATING PLANNING FOR EFFICIENCY GAINS

- Planning and investment processes of water supply networks are generally **manual and iterative** exercises.
- Successful pilot – new optimisation methodology for strategic planning
- Addresses the **challenges set by Ofwat**.

## Key themes of PR19

will address **affordability** and

**customer service** in line with

including **resilience**. A greater

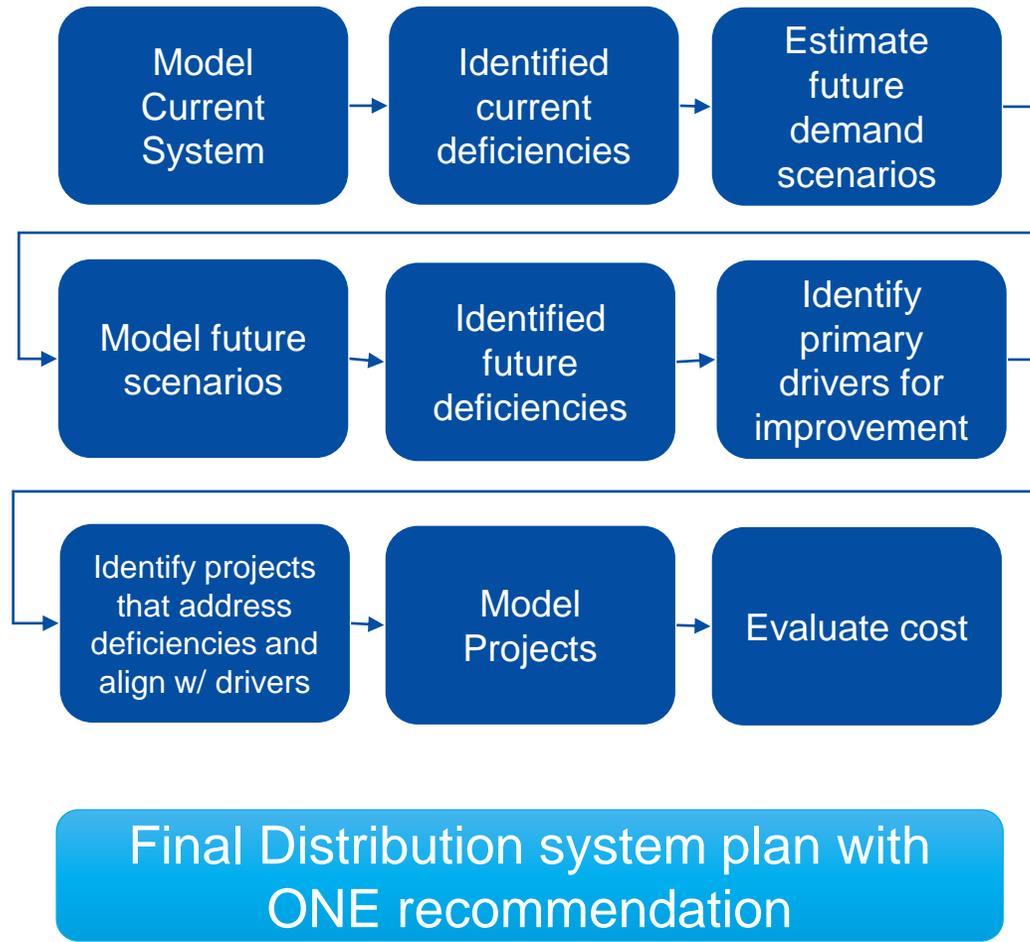
to be much more **innovative** in their approaches to customer

# INNOVATING PLANNING FOR EFFICIENCY GAINS

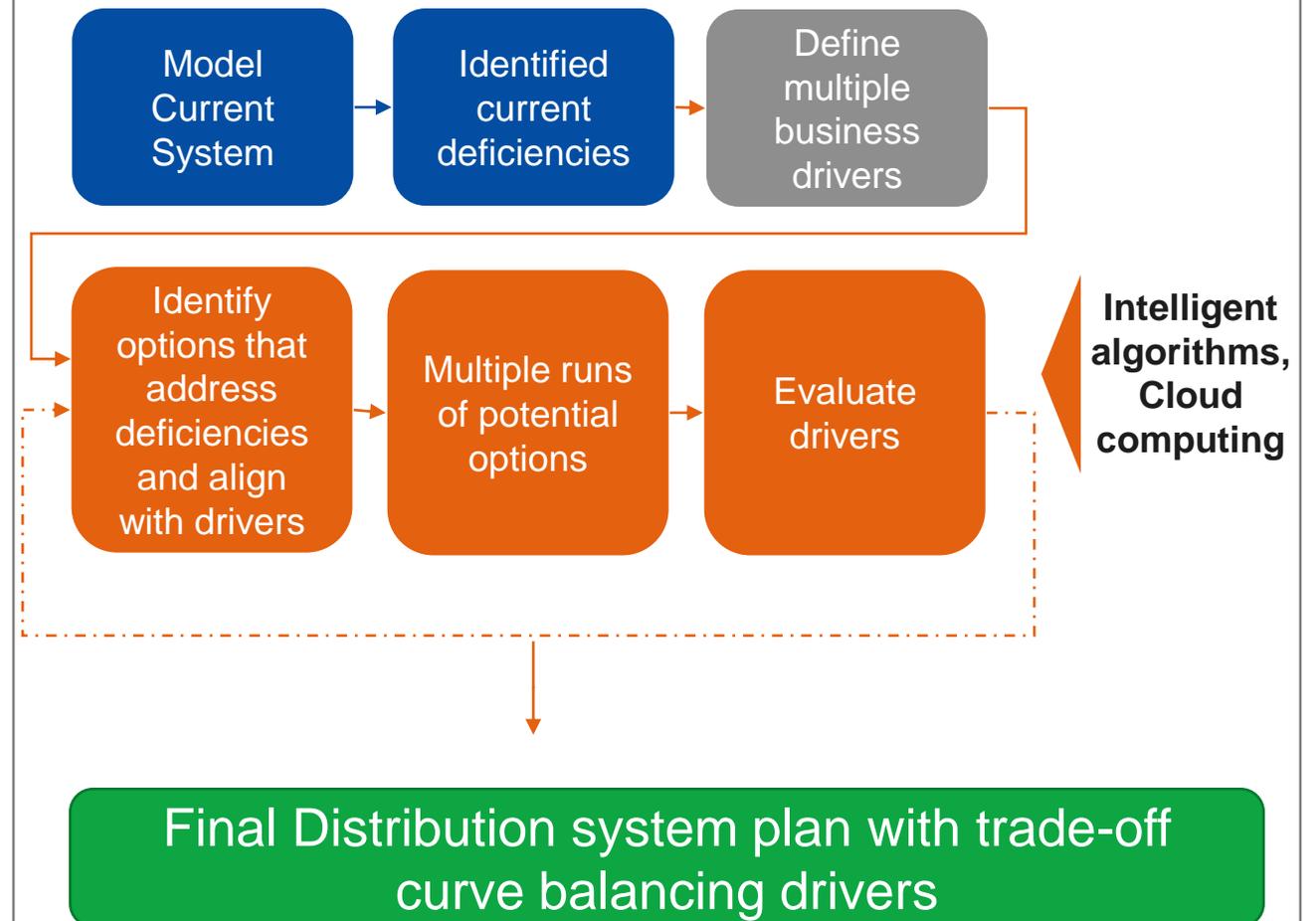
- The planning process – traditional vs optimised planning
- The pilot project – the supply zone
- The challenge is complex – our objectives
- Setting up the hydraulic and optimisation model
- The results – our findings
- Other applications

# TRADITIONAL VS OPTIMISED PLANNING

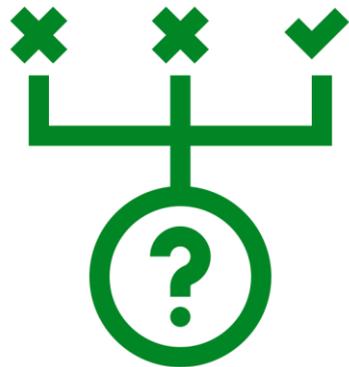
## Traditional Approach



## Optimized Approach



# CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL ASSET SELECTION PROCESS



- Provide insight into the **transparent and robust** investment decision making,
- Demonstrate that **exhaustive options** have been considered with understanding the cost and customer benefit of each, and
- **Create efficiencies** to the strategic planning process.

# WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL LEVEL OF INVESTMENT?

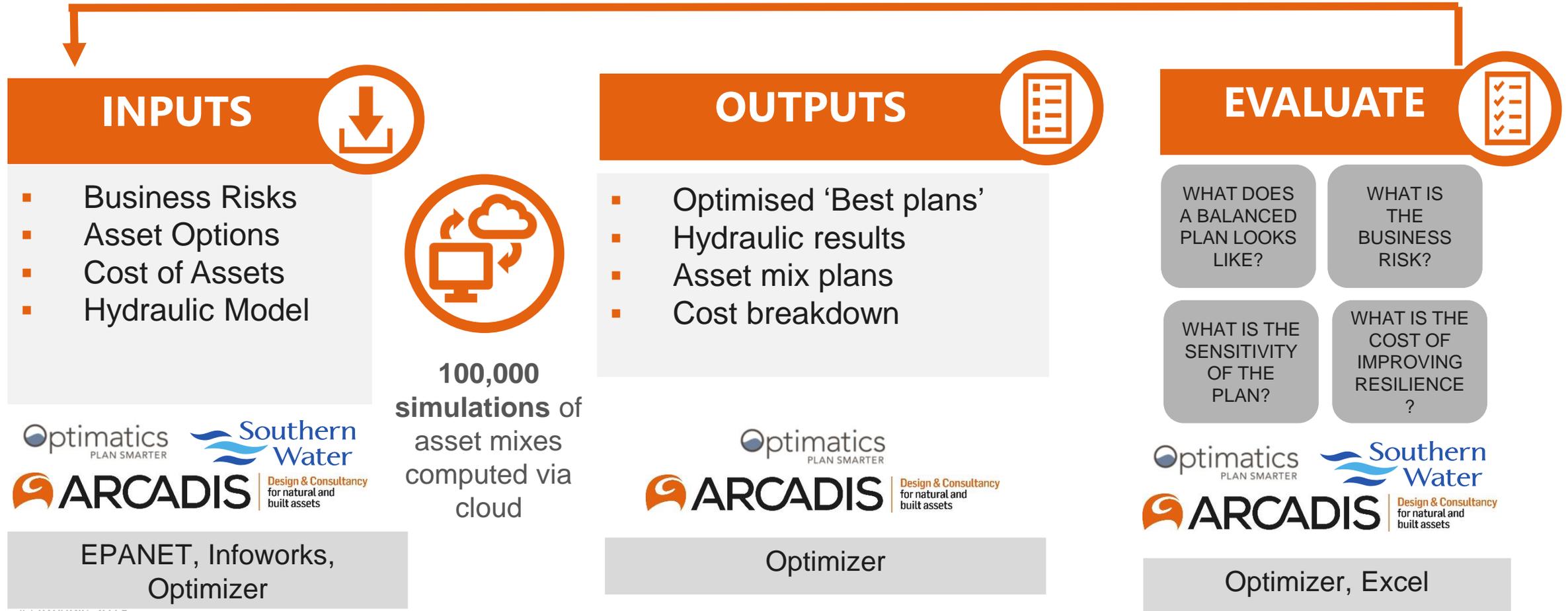
WHAT DOES A **BALANCED PLAN** LOOKS LIKE?

WHAT IS THE **BUSINESS RISK EXPOSURE** FOR A GIVEN PLAN?

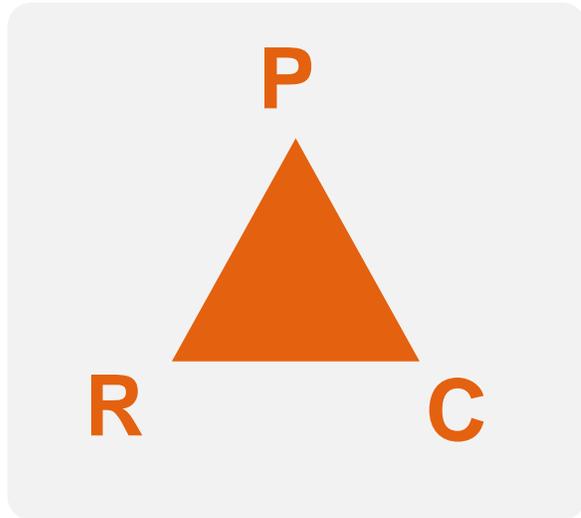
WHAT IS THE **SENSITIVITY** OF THE PLAN TO CHANGING PARAMETERS?

WHAT IS THE **COST OF IMPROVING RESILIENCE**?

# HOW DID WE FIND THE OPTIMAL LEVEL OF INVESTMENT?



# The Challenge is Complex – MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES



Network **performance** and address groundwater nitrate concentration risks



Improve system redundancy as a component of **resilience**



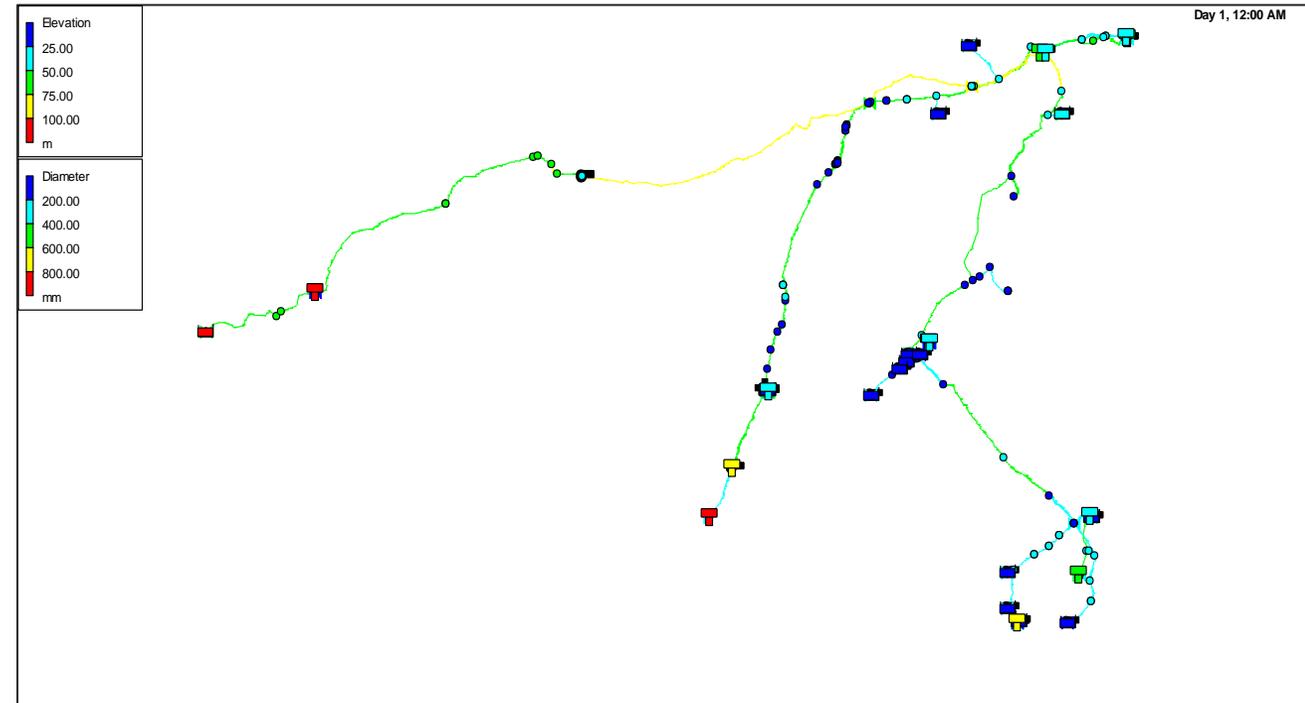
Address rising **costs** of capital assets

# THE WATER SUPPLY NETWORK

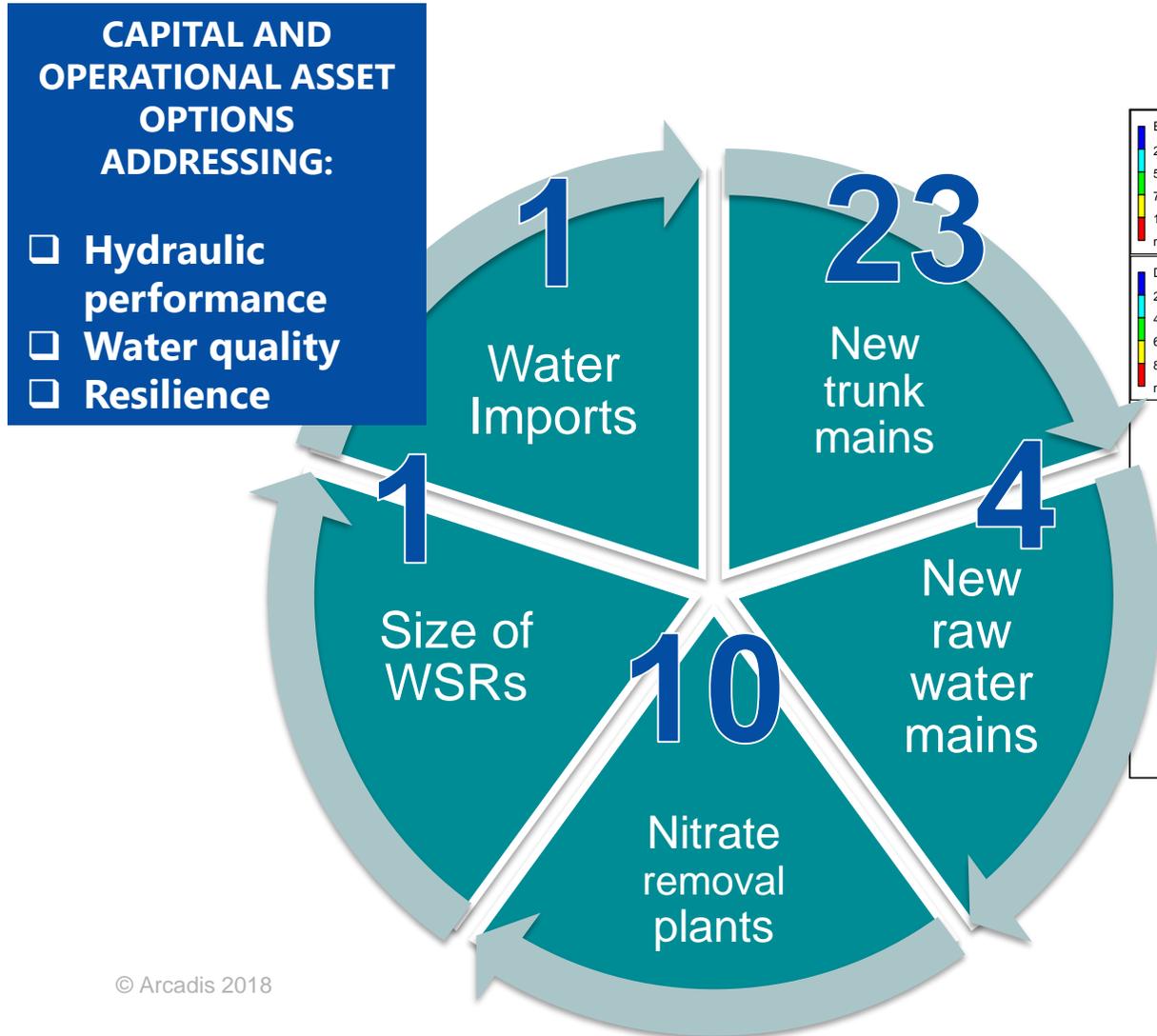
## Key Facts:

- Strategic network length: 118km
- Diameters range: 150-700mm
- Number of Reservoirs:13
- Number of groundwater sources:11
- 1 major import from neighbouring water company
- Properties: 96,000
- Average Day Demand: 480l/s (41.5Mld)

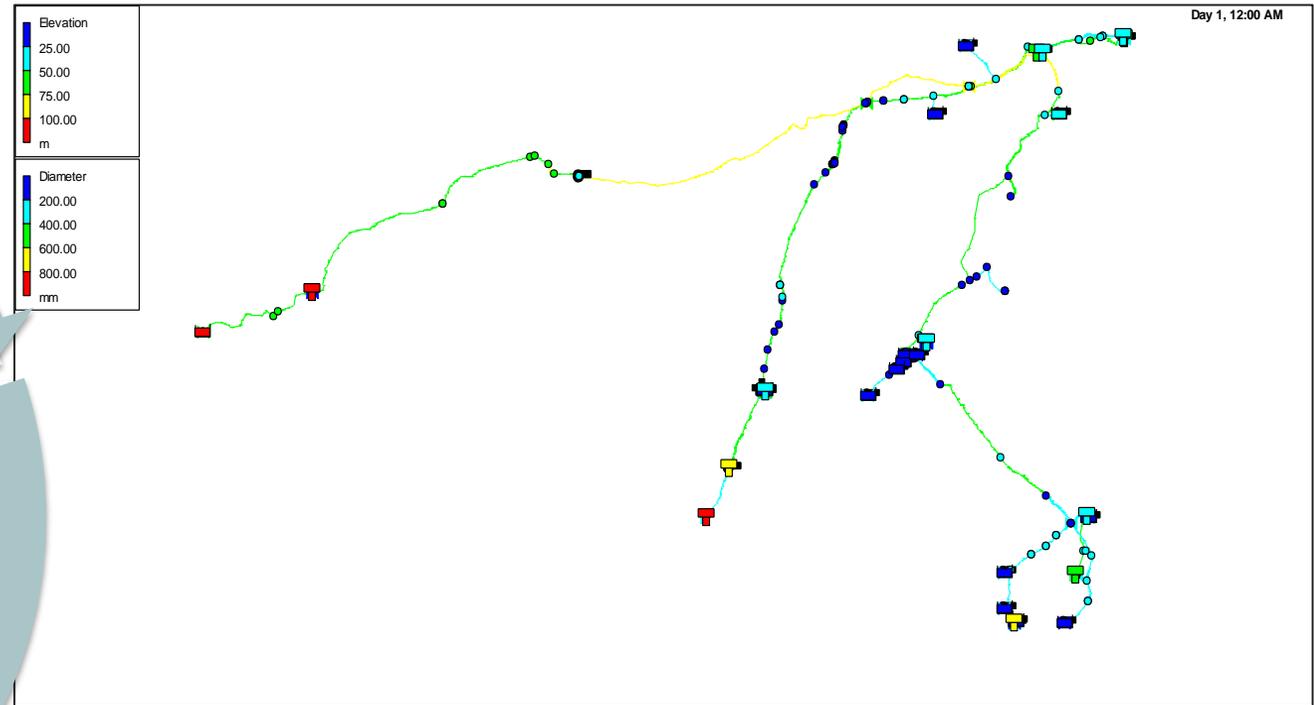
## Baseline Epanet Model



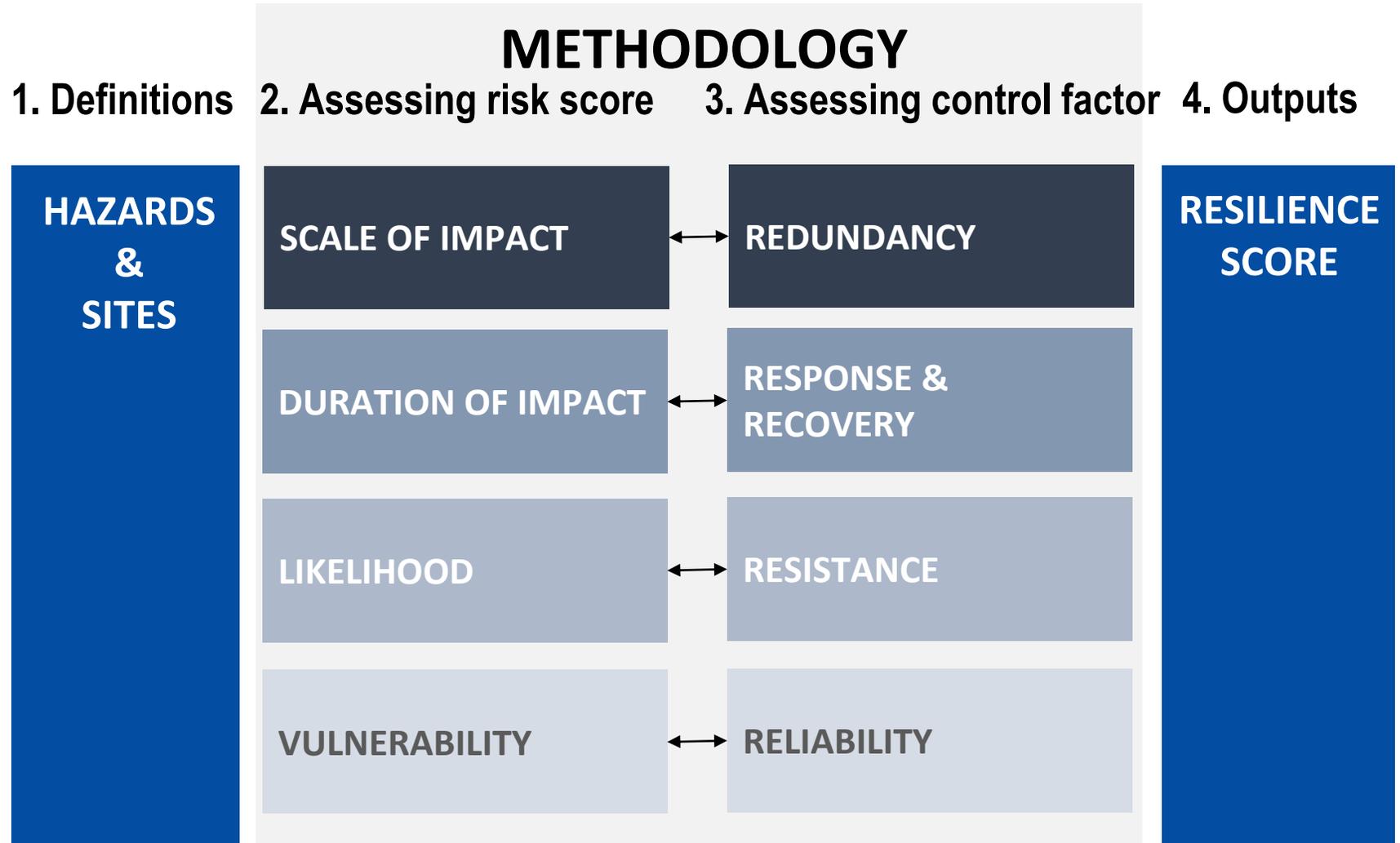
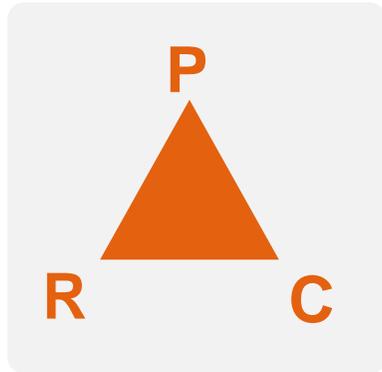
# The Challenge the Complex – The OPTIONS



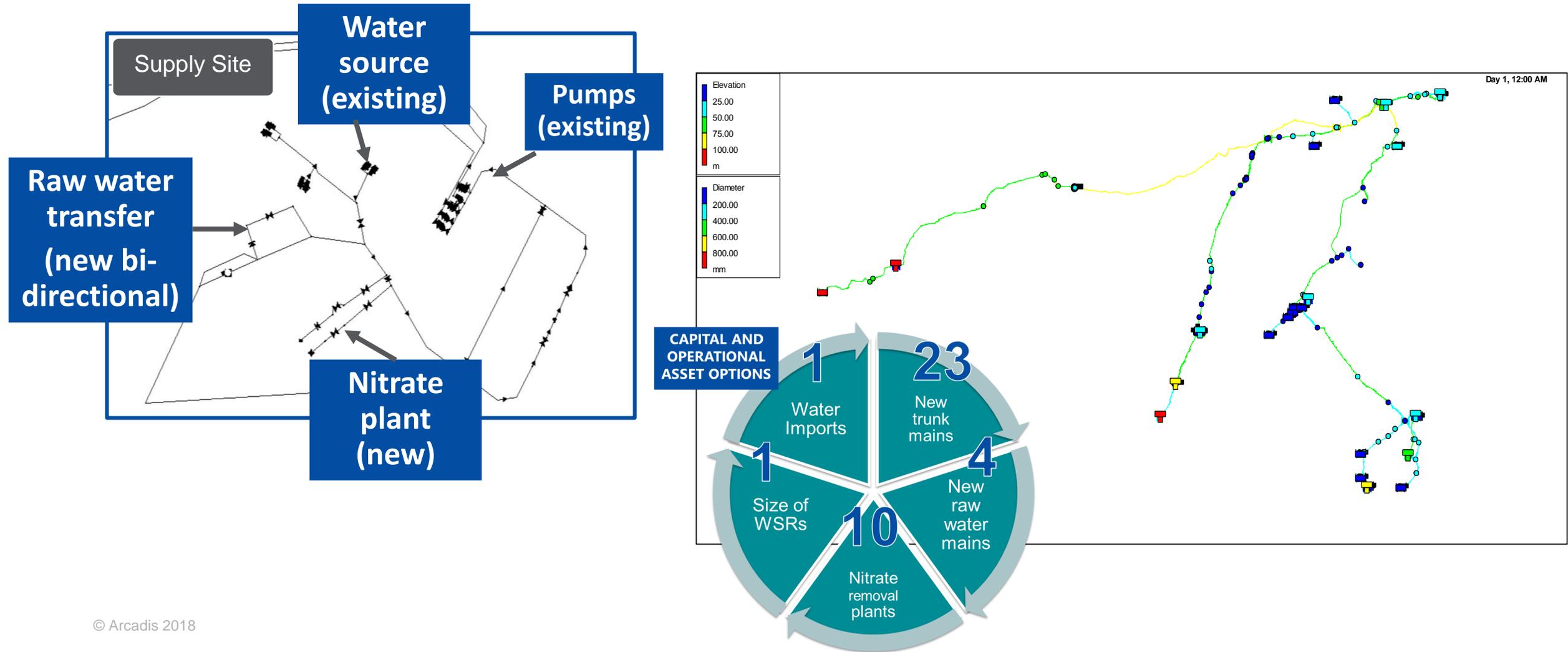
**Baseline Epanet Model**



# The Challenge is Complex – RESILIENCE



# SETTING UP THE HYDRAULIC MODEL



# SETTING UP HYDRAULIC MODEL - CONTROLS

EPANET Water transfer and  
nitrate facility controls  
(new)

```
IF VALVE New_ValveWingham_Dumping SETTING < 0.01
AND VALVE New_ValveWingham_NF SETTING < 0.01
AND VALVE NEW_ValveFlemmings_NF SETTING > 0.01
AND VALVE New_Valvefleming_Dumping SETTING > 0.01
AND VALVE New_ValveRW_FtoW SETTING > 0.01
THEN PUMP NEW_RW_WF STATUS IS CLOSED
AND PIPE New_11.New_12 STATUS IS CLOSED
AND PIPE New_11.New_19 STATUS IS OPEN
AND VALVE New_ValveRW_FtoW STATUS IS OPEN
AND PUMP NEW_RW_FW STATUS IS OPEN
AND PIPE New_15.New_16 STATUS IS OPEN
AND PIPE NEW_RW2.New_15 STATUS IS CLOSED
AND VALVE New_ValveRWFC2 STATUS IS CLOSED

RULE RW-Flemings-Export-isZero
IF VALVE New_ValveRW_FtoW SETTING < 0.1
THEN PIPE New_11.New_19 STATUS IS CLOSED
AND VALVE New_ValveRW_FtoW STATUS IS CLOSED
AND PUMP NEW_RW_FW STATUS IS CLOSED
AND PIPE New_15.New_16 STATUS IS CLOSED

; Controls for when there are both Flemings and Wingham have (no) nitrate p
; located under "Wingham" control

;*****
;Wingham
; Wingham no Nitrate Facility on (off)
; when there is (no) flow from Wingham source
; and/or (no) flow from Flemings raw water
; and not connected into the network

RULE Wingham-NitrateOn
IF PIPE New_20.WINGHAM_WFM_KA0115_A FLOW > 0.01
THEN VALVE new_81.New_25 STATUS IS OPEN
AND VALVE New_1.New_nitrateWingham STATUS IS OPEN
;AND PIPE WIN_WFM_KA0115_B.WIN_WSW_N36.1 STATUS IS OPEN
```

EPANET Water transfers  
controls (transferred from  
original site controls)

```
Wingham pumps to the north
LINK WINGHAM-WBS-N1 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAM_WBS_N8 BELOW 43
LINK WINGHAM-WBS-N1 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAM_WBS_N8 ABOVE 45

Operated Wingham pumps based on level in clearwell
Now expressed as rule-based controls
LINK WINGHAM-N19 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N19 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N20 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N20 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N21 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N21 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
```

EPANET Outage  
controls (new)

```
*****RESILIENCE OUTAGE CONTROLS*****
LINK WINGHAM-N19 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N19 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N20 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N20 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N21 OPEN IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK WINGHAM-N21 CLOSED IF NODE WINGHAMX_CWT_E
LINK 5717906.5747814.1 OPEN AT TIME 3528
LINK 5720988.5717906.2 OPEN AT TIME 3528
LINK TX9290.TX9288.1 CLOSED AT TIME 3528

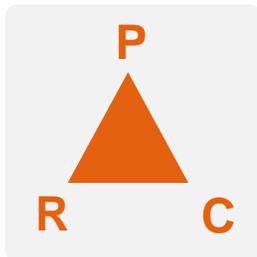
;-----
;Outage 16 - Wingham WSW
;-----
LINK WING_WSW_N50.WING_WSW_N48.1 OPEN AT TIME 3360

;-----
;Outage 5 - Martin Mill WSR
;-----
LINK MARTMILL_WSR_N10.MARTMILL.2 OPEN AT TIME 3528
LINK MART_WSR_N16.MART_WSR_N15.1 OPEN AT TIME 3528
LINK MART_WSR_N21.MART_WSR_N22.1 CLOSED AT TIME 3528
```

# SETTING UP THE OPTIMIZER MODEL

## 1. Set up Objective Functions

- Maximise Zonal **Resilience** Score
- Minimise **Totex**
- Minimise hydraulic **performance** penalties



## 2. Design Criteria and business risk

- Water Quality
- Network Pressure
- Velocity
- Treatment works capacity

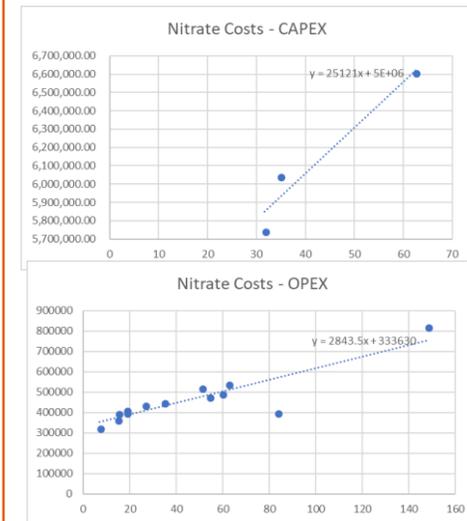
**Penalties Functions:**  
£ assigned when design criteria fall outside of the pre-defined boundaries (not yet aligned with ODIs)

## 3. Decisions

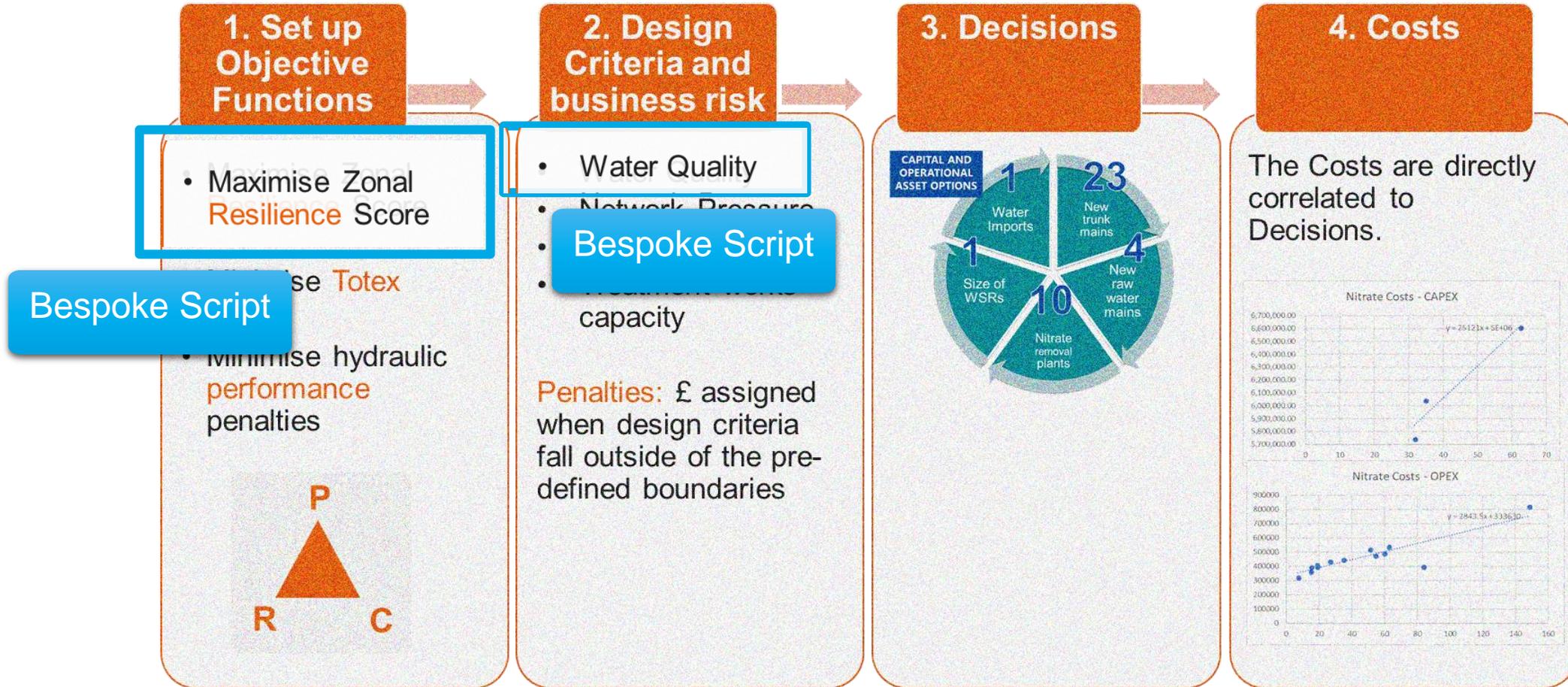


## 4. Costs

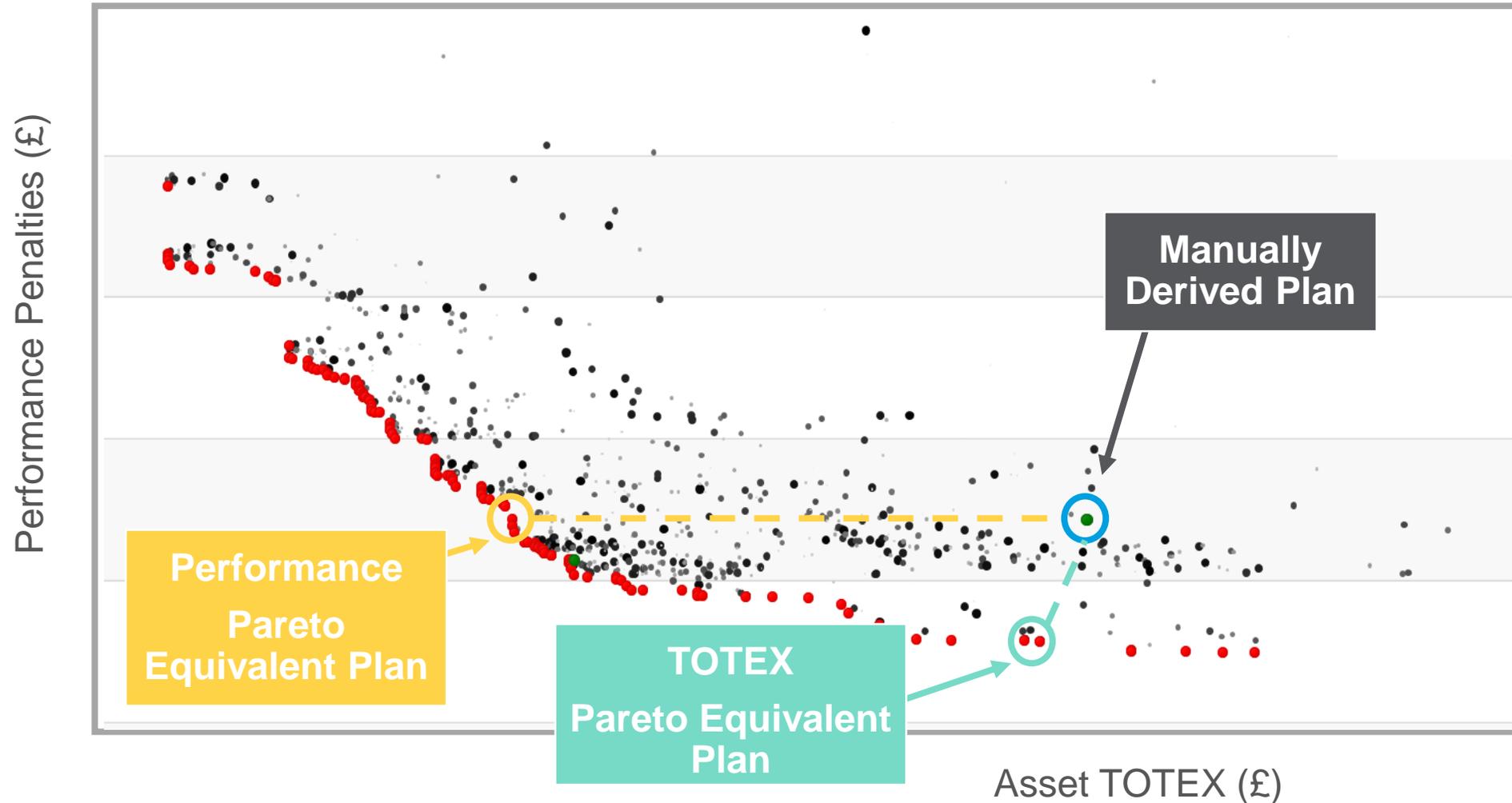
The Costs are directly correlated to Decisions.



# SETTING UP THE OPTIMIZER MODEL – BESPOKE SCRIPTS

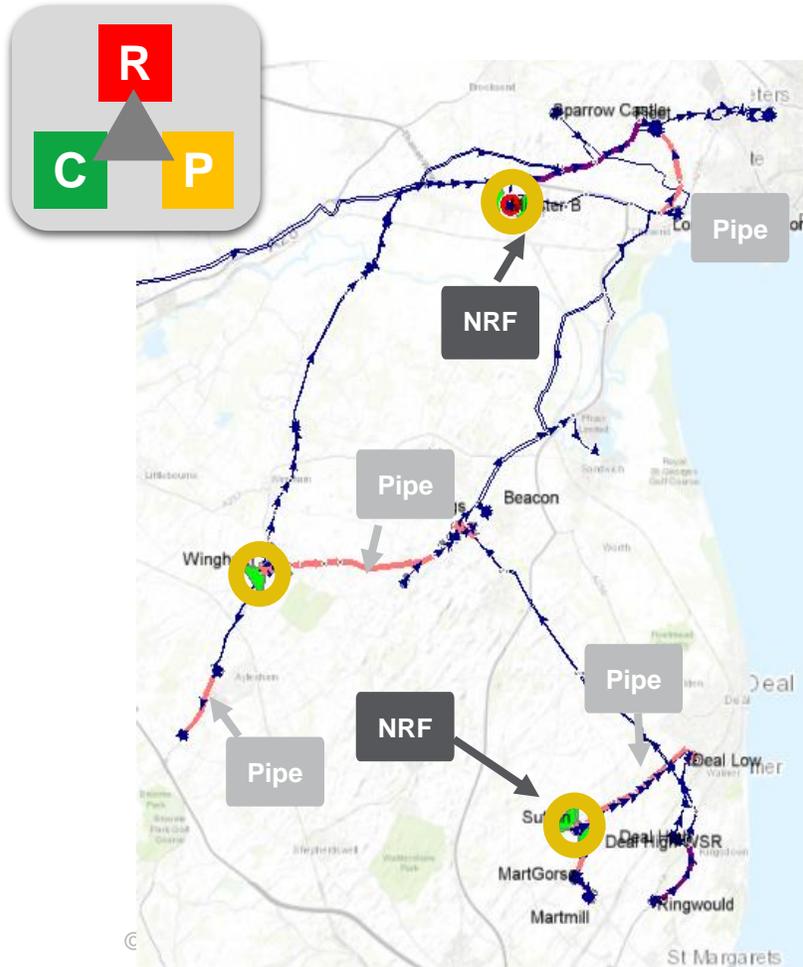


# OPTIMIZER OUTPUT – 2 OBJECTIVES

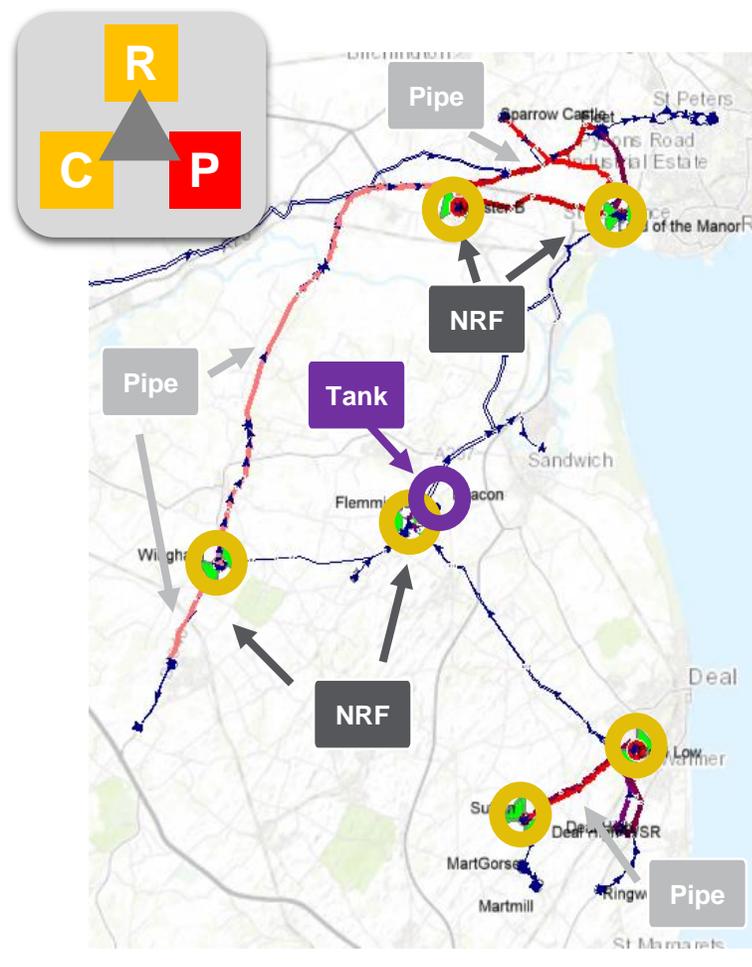


# PLAN COMPARISON

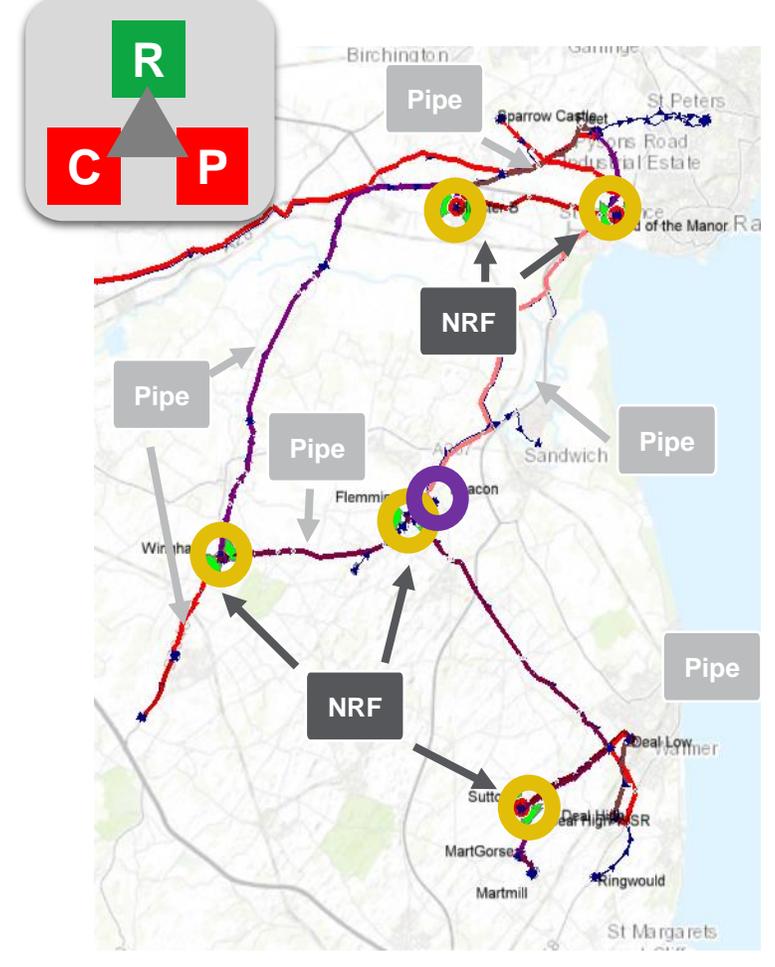
(A) Lower Resilience Score



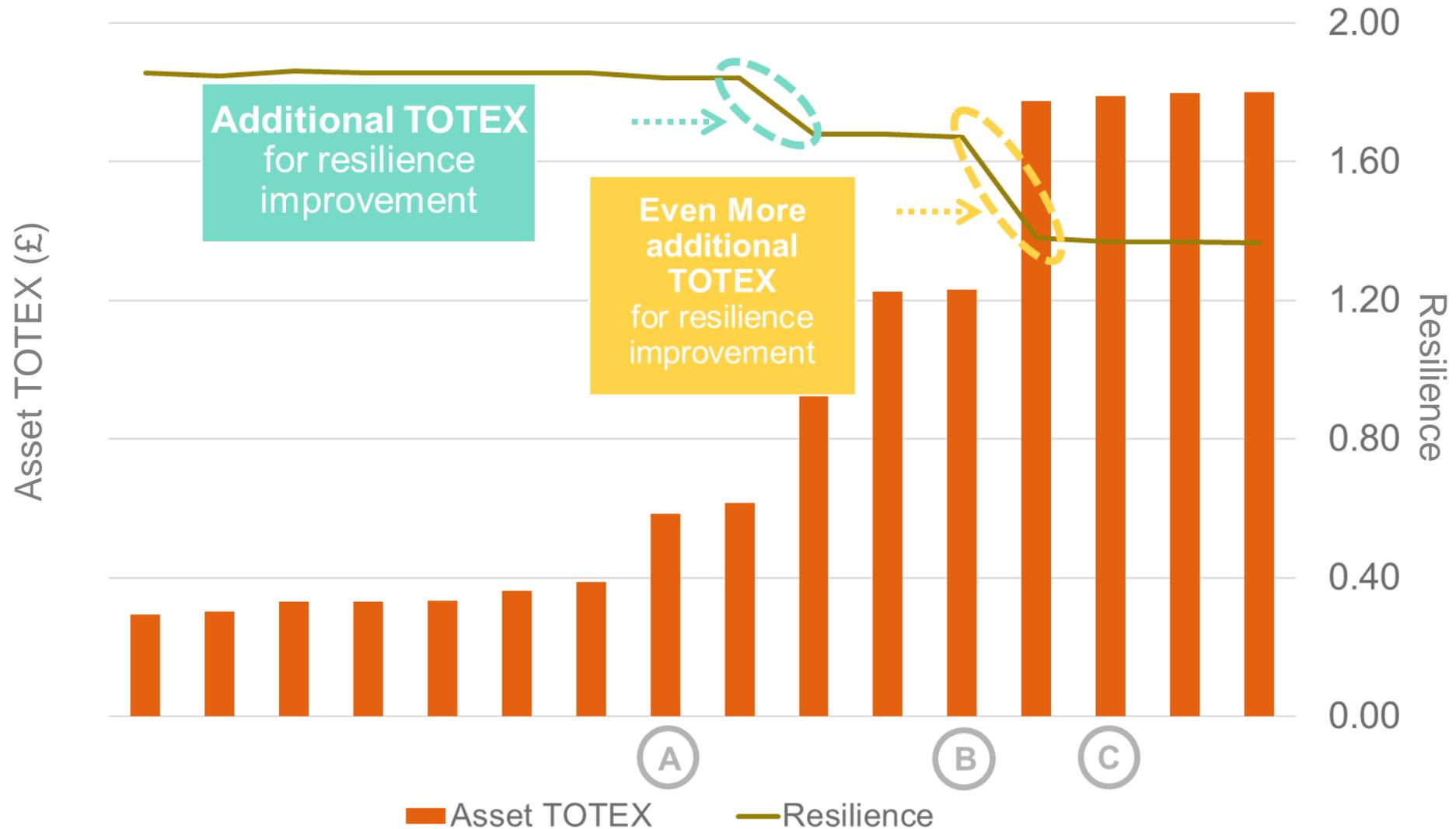
(B) Moderate Resilience Score



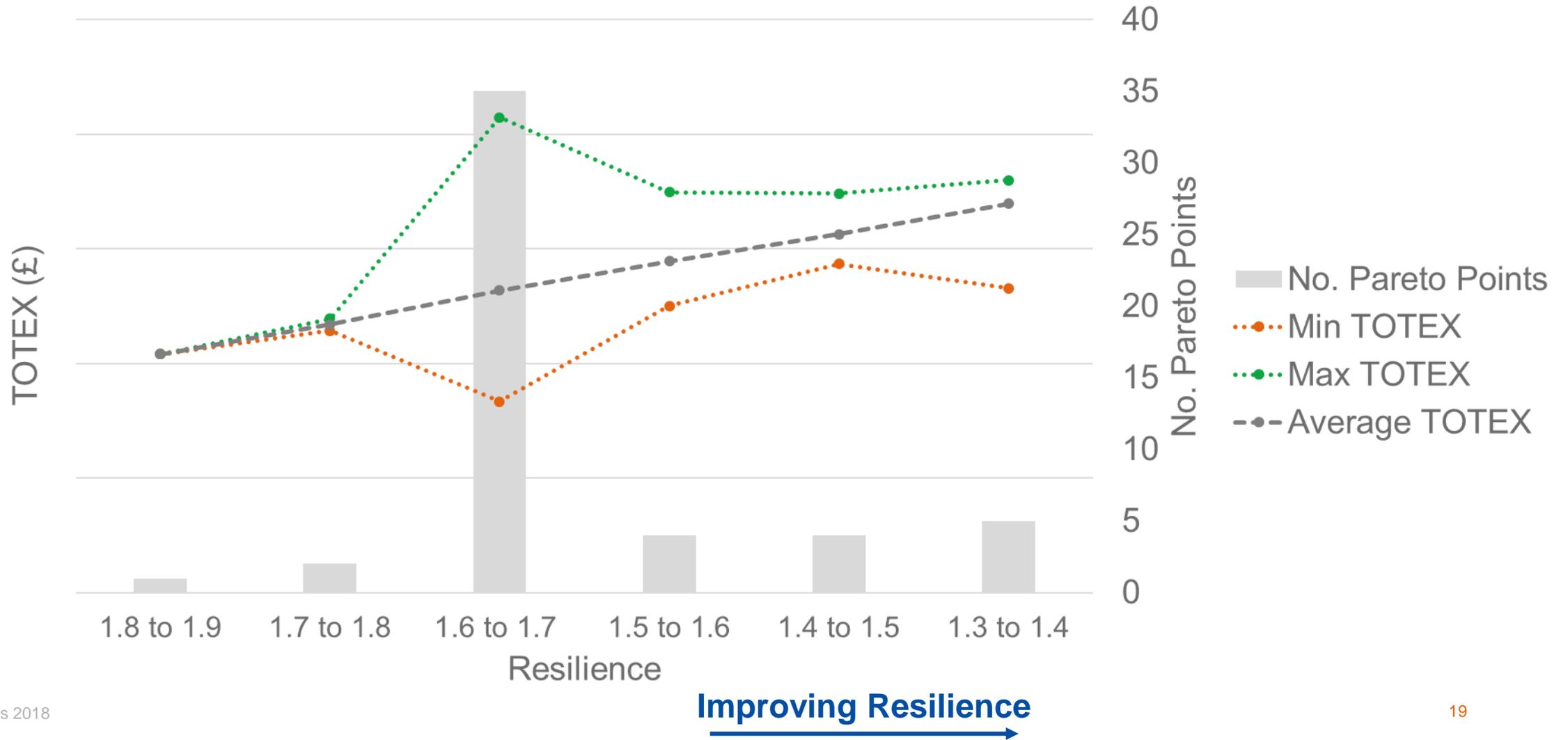
(C) Higher Resilience Score



# COST OF RESILIENCE



# COST OF RESILIENCE



# WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL LEVEL OF INVESTMENT?

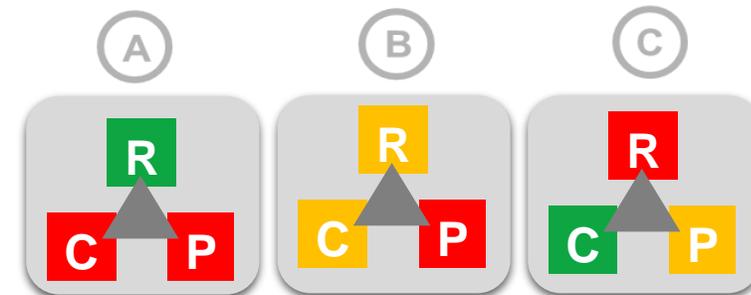
## WHAT DOES A BALANCED PLAN LOOKS LIKE?

- Set of plans to be analysed further in detail and understood in the context of the business appetite for risk
- Starting point for further engineering and optioneering

## WHAT IS THE SENSITIVITY OF THE PLAN TO CHANGING PARAMETERS?

- Further refinement can be achieved
- The optimal solution may be sensitive to seasonal variations in demand.

## WHAT IS THE BUSINESS RISK EXPOSURE FOR A GIVEN PLAN?

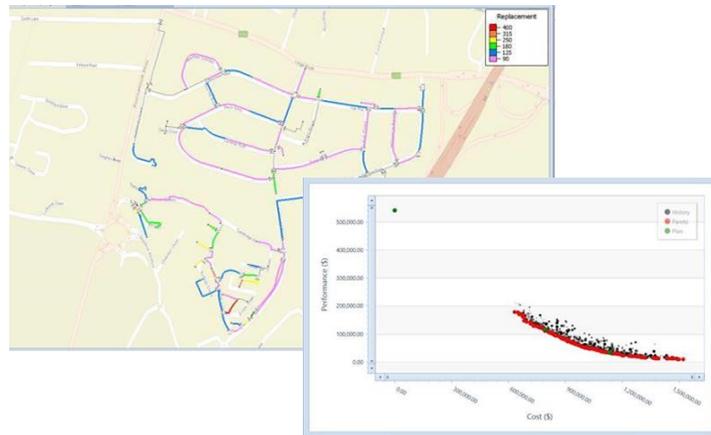


## WHAT IS THE COST OF IMPROVING RESILIENCE?



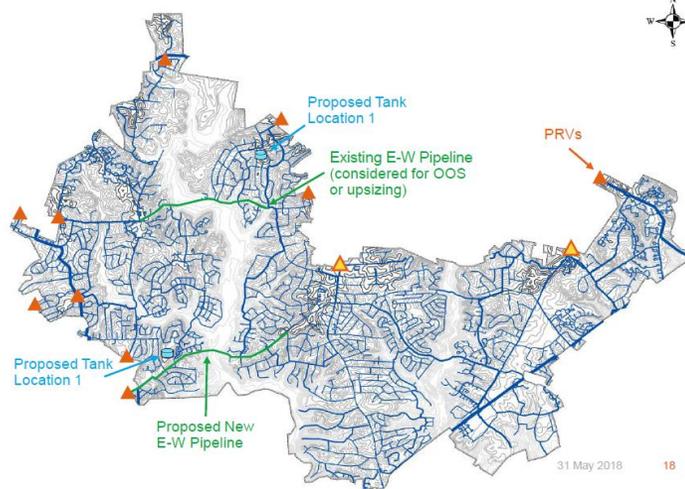
# OTHER APPLICATIONS AND SUCCESSES

## MAINS REHABILITATION



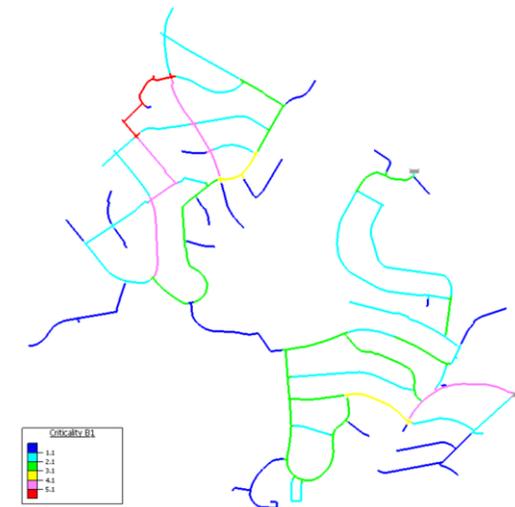
- Smart Asset Planning influenced by risks related to pipe mortality, hydraulic performance and cost simultaneously
- Up to 30% cost reduction could be achieved for the same risk reduction in Totex

## PRESSURE MANAGEMENT



- Optimizer selected PRVs that could be abandoned while maintaining levels of service (3 out of 9)
- Minimised maintenance costs
- No new tanks or pipelines required

## INTERRUPTIONS TO SUPPLY



- Identifying locations of cross connections to improve redundancy during mains rehabilitation work
- Via system-wide pipe criticality analysis of the water distribution system.



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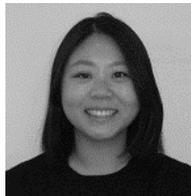
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