HIGH DENSITY DATA AND WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK MANAGEMENT LUCY IRONS, VANESSA SPEIGHT, FIONN BOYLE, JOBY BOXALL

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INTRODUCTION







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The three big Vs of Big Data: VOLUME VELOCITY VARIETY





CUSTOMER METERING AND HIGH DENSITY DATA

Co-located flow and pressure measurements at the customer boundary box







Pressure data System information

End-user information Flow & consumption data DOWNSTREAM



CUSTOMER METERING AND HIGH DENSITY DATA





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UPSTREAM

Pressure data System information

End-user information Flow & consumption data **DOWNSTREAM**





@ EACH SPATIAL POINT









COLLECTING THE DATA

Anglian Water based field trial

Sited in the 'Innovation Shop Window' - a place where the company can test and showcase its latest innovation projects



Customer demand driven (CDD) model

A hydraulic network model with all endusers as demand nodes.





COLLECTING THE DATA - FIELD TRIAL

- Pressure managed DMA
- Mainly residential
- ~950 connections
- Pressure and flow measured at 50 properties
- Run for more than a year
- 15 minute data
- AMR download every 2 months



- 1. Dual channel logger, with internal pressure transducer
- 2. Pulse head
- 3. Domestic Water Meter
- 4. Presure and Flow adaptor
- 5 Recoil Hose









COLLECTING THE DATA





COLLECTING THE DATA

- Engineered leak/burst event simulation
- Hydrant flushing
- Between 0.2LPS and 2LPS at various locations
- Flushing duration 2-6 hrs







VARIATION IN DATA

The overall pressure patterns vary from logger to logger







Logger	10
Logger	23
Logger	24
Logger	25
Logger	26







COMPARING BASELINES

Previous day as baseline





Previous week as baseline







COMPARING BASELINES

Previous month as baseline











NON-EVENT FACTORS -DRIFT











NON-EVENT FACTORS -CONSUMPTION

Logger 33

120

100

60

20

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CONSUMPTION SPIKES

Customer draw off and local pressure variation









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CONCLUSIONS

- Increasing availability and capability of monitoring devices \bullet make collecting high density data a reality
- Pressure at the customer boundary box <u>can</u> be used to lacksquareprovide information for water distribution network management, such as event localisation
 - Different baselines yield different results
 - Anomalies may be explained by looking at trends and correlating with other data
 - Further work needed to understand relationship between number of data points spatially and level of localisation (how big/small the search zone is)









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