

Control of Water Networks: Geometric Programming Approach

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Cyber-Physical Systems

Network sensing

- ▶ Monitor pressure and water quality
- ▶ Data acquisition and telemetry

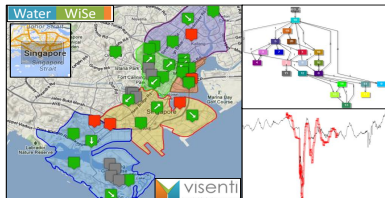
Analytics

- ▶ Hydraulic modeling and simulation
- ▶ Event detection, localization, and classification
- ▶ Data visualization

Research scope

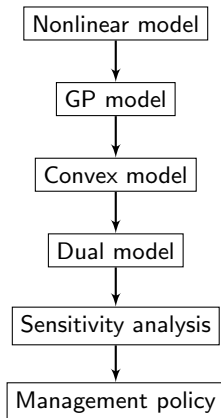
- ▶ Network control
- ▶ Sensor placement
- ▶ System vulnerability
- ▶ Fault diagnostics

Water CPS, Singapore



MIT, SMART-CENSAM, Visenti Pte.,
PUB, NRF Singapore

Workflow



Nonlinear Network Control Model

minimize
 H, β, γ, s, q

(Cost)

subject to

(Pump)

(Valve)

(Headloss)

(Flow)

(Shedding)

(Resource)

(Pressure)

(Power)

(Relief)

$$\sum_{i \in E_{pp}} c_{1i} q_i \beta_i^{m_{1i}} + \sum_{i \in E_v} c_{2i} \gamma_i^{-m_{2i}}$$

$$+ \sum_{i \in N_D} c_{3i} H_i^{-m_{3i}} + \sum_{i \in N_D} c_{4i} d_i s_i^{-m_{4i}}$$

$$H_j = \beta_k H_i \quad \forall k \in E_{pp}$$

$$H_j = \gamma_k H_i \quad \forall k \in E_v$$

$$H_j + R_k q_k^\alpha \leq H_i \quad \forall k \in E_p$$

$$\sum q_{j,out} + d_i s_i \leq q_i \quad \forall i \in N_{D,inter}$$

$$q_i = d_i s_i \quad \forall i \in N_{D,end}$$

$$q_i \beta_i \leq \bar{P} o_i \quad \forall i \in E_{pp}$$

$$\underline{H}_i \leq H_i \leq \bar{H}_i \quad \forall i \in N_D$$

$$1 \leq \beta_i \leq \bar{\beta}_i \quad \forall i \in E_{pp}$$

$$0 \leq \gamma_i \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in E_v$$

Methodology: GP approach

Geometric Program

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{x}{\text{minimize}} && f_0(x) \\ & \text{subject to} && f_i(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall i \\ & && h_j(x) = 1 \quad \forall j \\ & && x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Primal Convex

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{x}{\text{minimize}} && p_0(A_0x + b_0) \\ & \text{subject to} && p_i(A_i x + b_i) \leq 0 \quad \forall i \\ & && A_J x + b_J \leq 0 \\ & && A_K x + b_K = 0 \\ & && p_i - \text{LogSumExp function} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange Dual

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\lambda, \nu}{\text{maximize}} && \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_0} \nu_{ij} b_{ij} + \nu_K^T b_K + \lambda_J^T b_J \\ & && - \sum_{j=1}^{k_0} \nu_{0j} \log \nu_{0j} - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \nu_{ij} \log(\nu_{ij} / \lambda_i) \\ & \text{subject to} && \sum_{i=0}^m A_i^T \nu_i + A_K^T \nu_j + A_J^T \lambda_j = 0 \\ & && \nu_0 \succeq 0, \quad \mathbb{1}^T \nu_0 = 1 \quad \forall i \\ & && \nu_i \succeq 0, \quad \mathbb{1}^T \nu_i = \lambda_i \quad \forall i \\ & && \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sensitivity Analysis

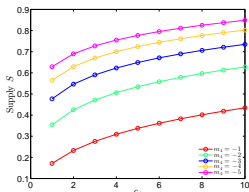
$$p^*(u, v) \geq p^*(0, 0) - \lambda^{*T} u - \nu^{*T} v$$

$$\lambda_i^* > 0 \Rightarrow p_i(x^*) = 0 \quad \lambda_i^* = 0 \Rightarrow p_i(x^*) < 0$$

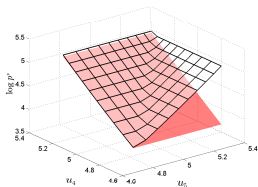
Sensitivity analysis

Tradeoff curves:

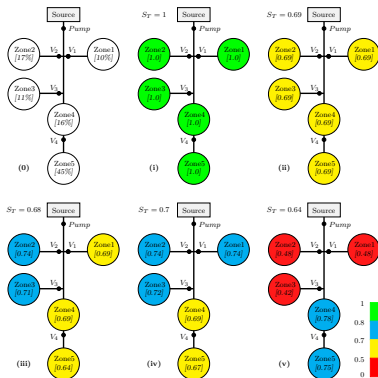
Demand shedding vs. cost



Perturbation analysis



Demand shedding



- (i) Zero demand shedding
- (ii) Limited resources and collective demand shedding
- (iii) Limited resources and individual demand shedding with low penalties
- (iv) As (iii) with high penalties
- (v) As (iii) with mixed penalties