

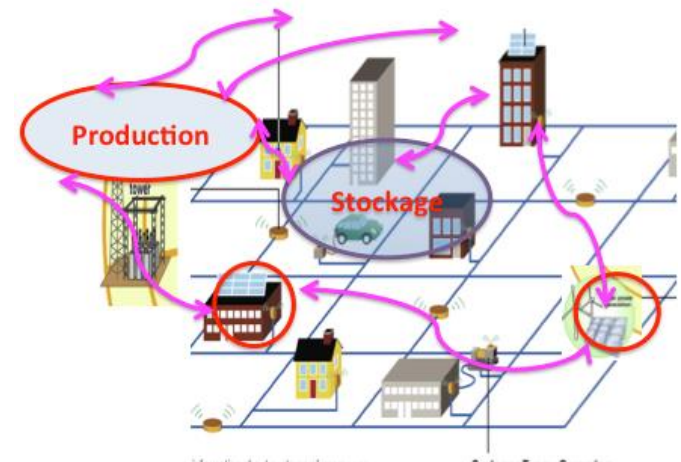
SunRise : Smart Urban Networks for Resilient Infrastructure & Sustainable Ecosystems Smart City Demonstrator

*Professor Isam Shahrour &
Director, LGCgE*

*Professor Ilan Juran
Director W-SMART R&D Center*

(University Lille1/Polytech'Lille)

*Bruno Nguyen,
President, W-SMART*

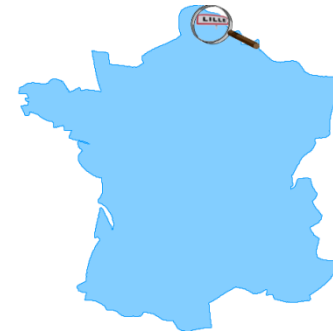


70 km Urban Network:

- Water (drinking and sewage)
- District heating
- Gas
- Electrical
- Public lighting



Scientific City Campus



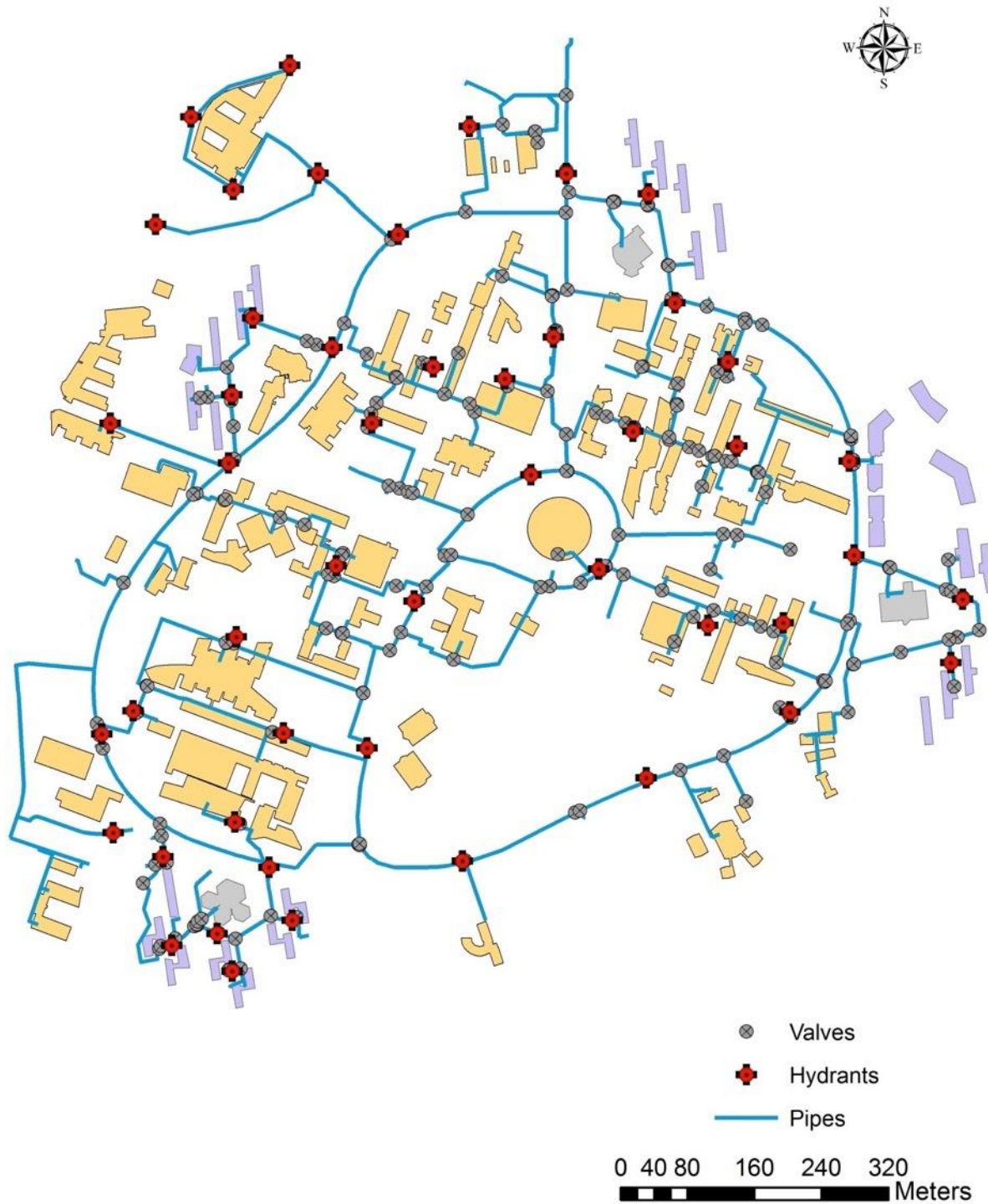
Small town:

- 110 Hectares
- 23 000 users
- 70 km of Urban Network
- 300 000 m² of constructions

SWN:

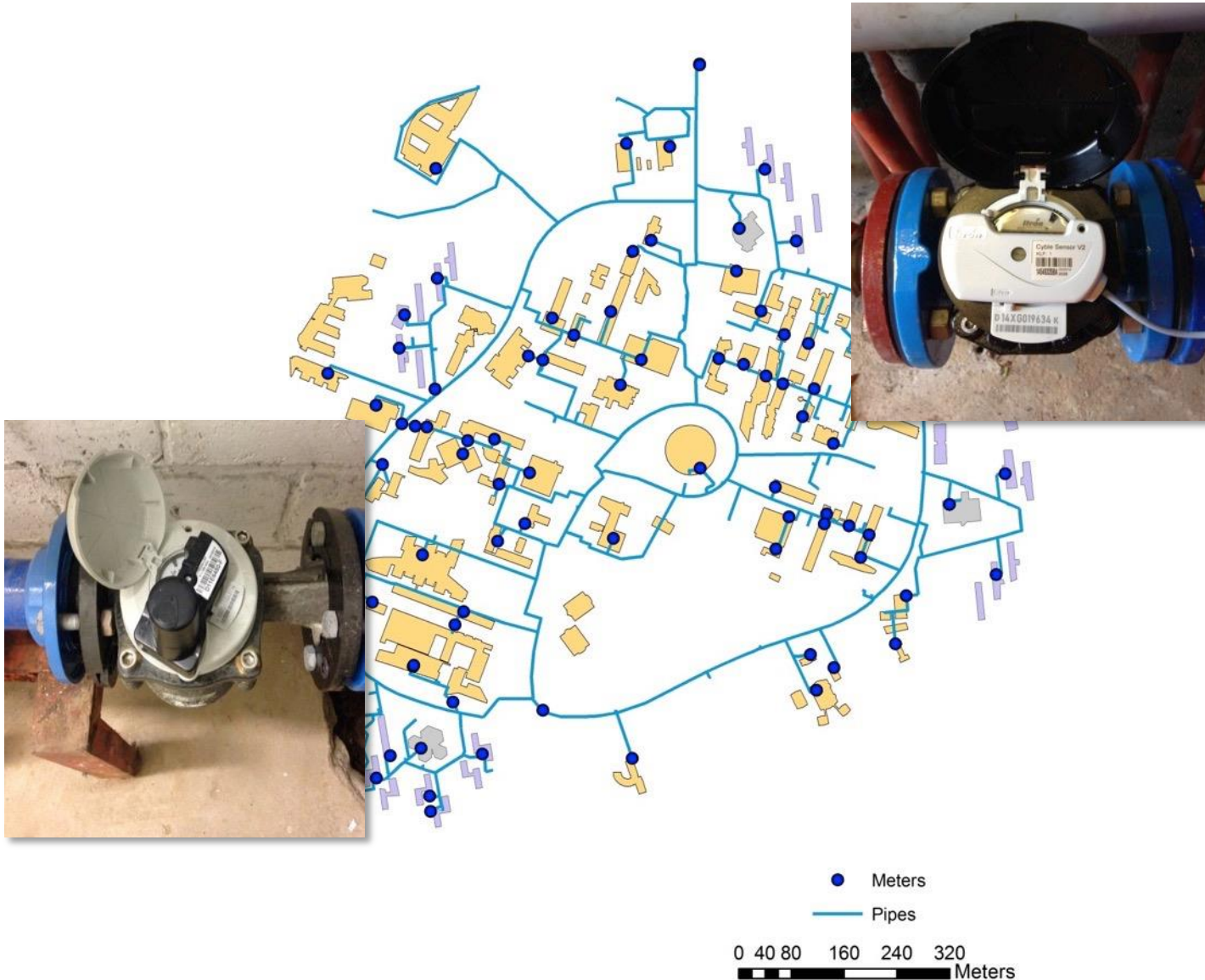
- VITENS
- EAU DE PARIS
- EAUX DU NORD
- KWR
- Université de Lille
- CEA-List
- CALMWATER

- 15 Kms of networks
- 49 hydrants
- 250 valves



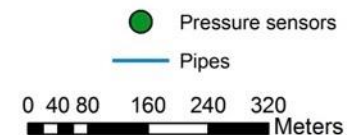
Monitoring :

90 Automatic Meter Readings (AMRs)



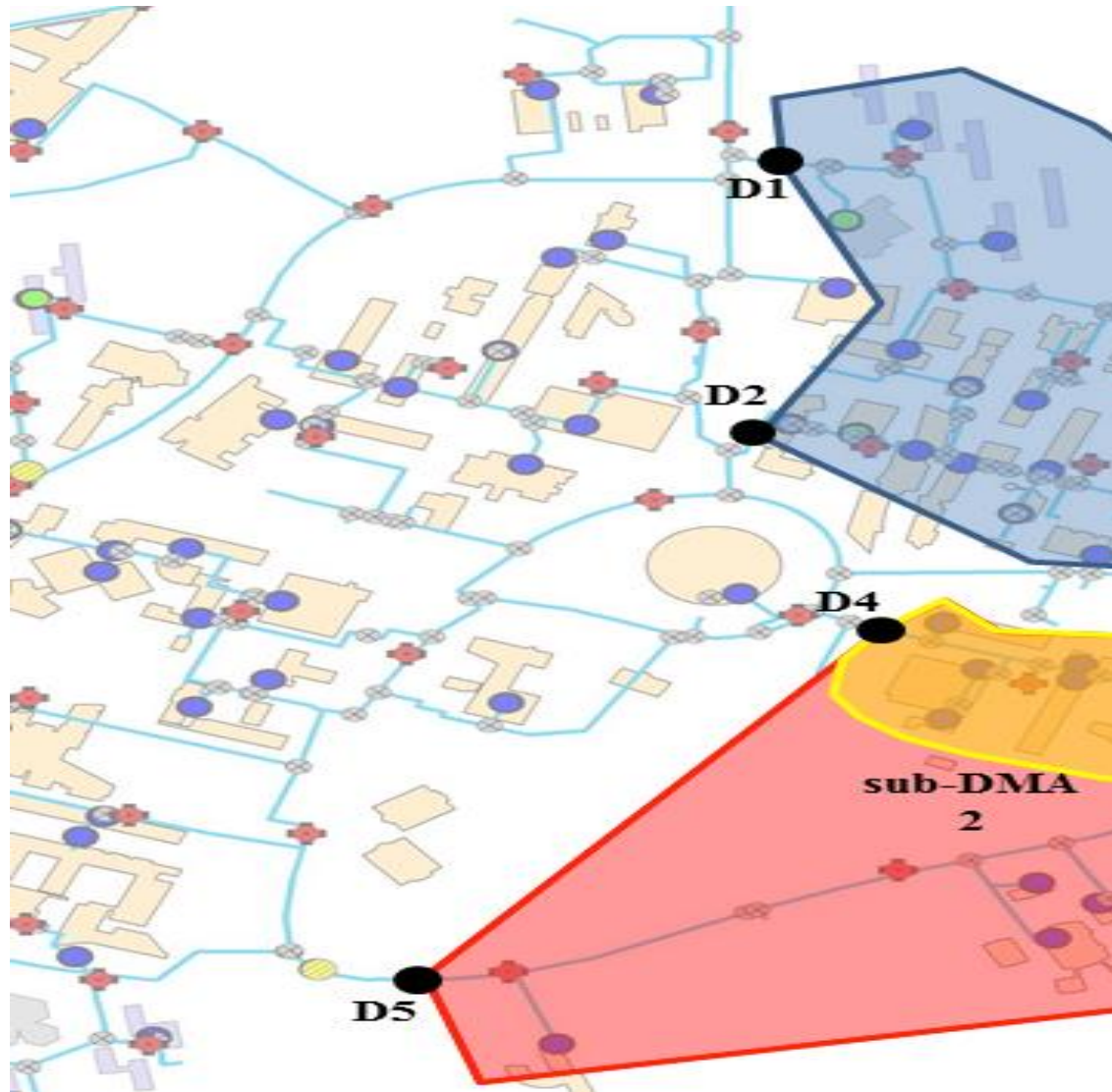
Monitoring :

5 Pressure sensors

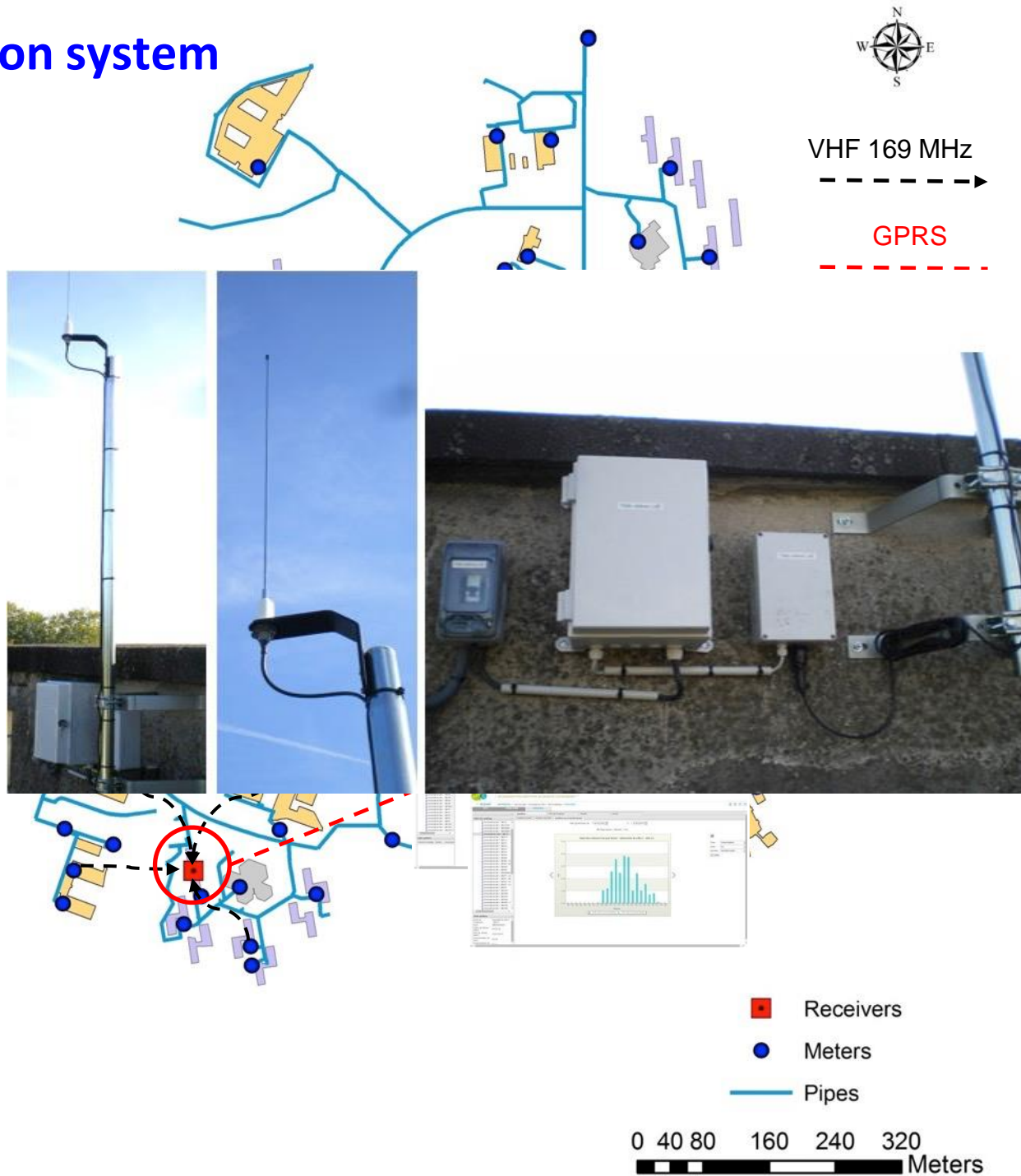


Monitoring

District metered areas (DMA) (under construction)

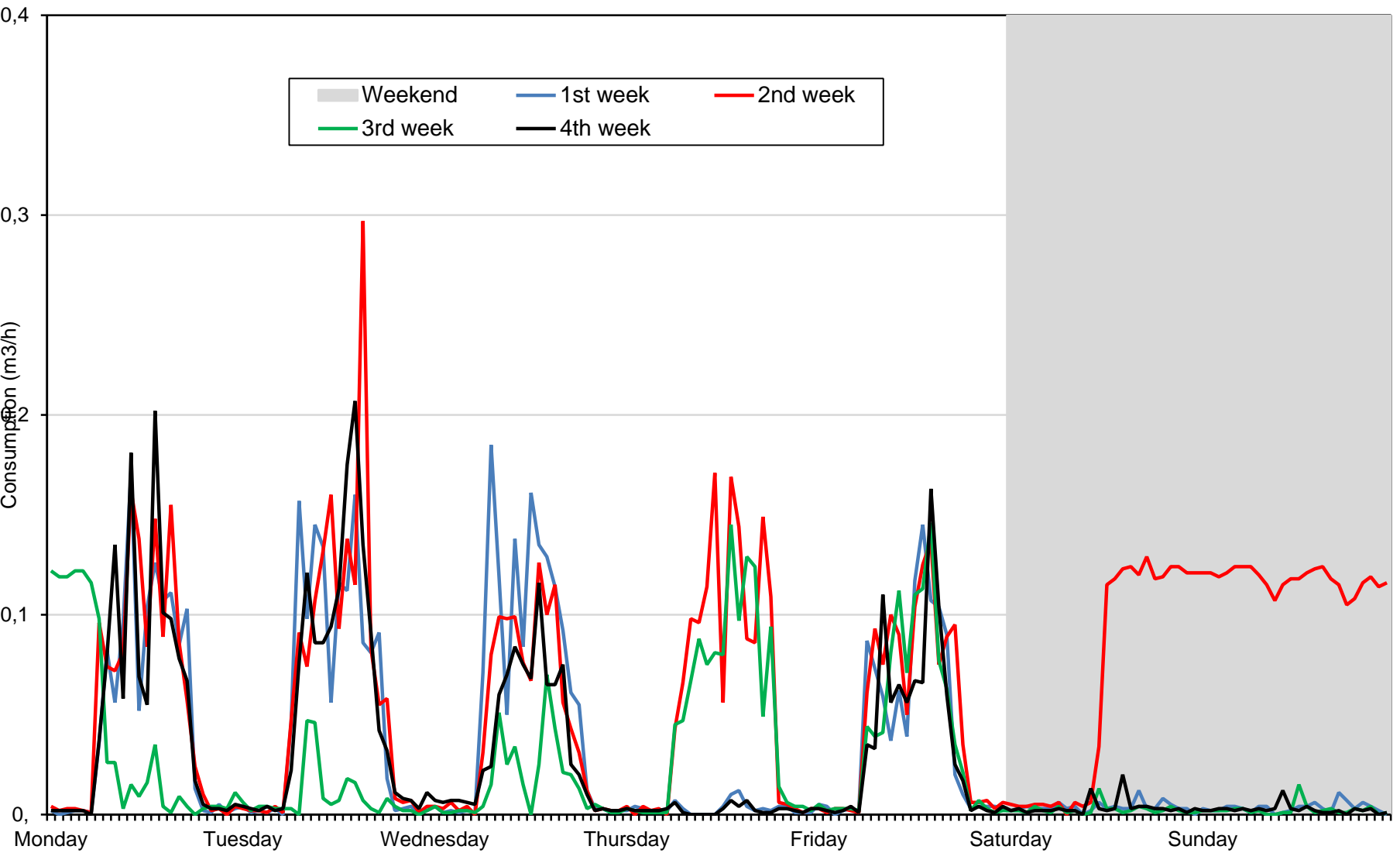


Data collection system

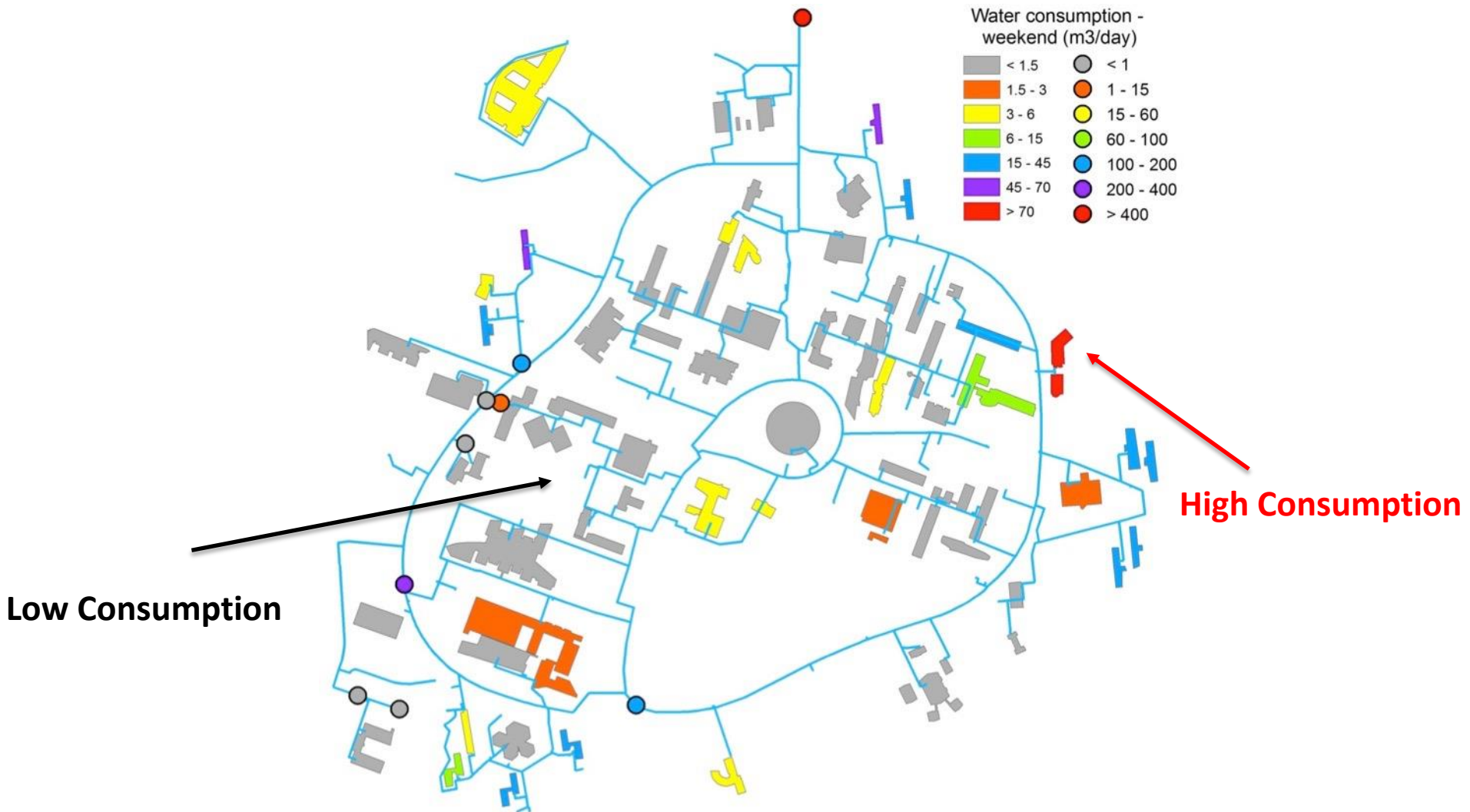


Example of AMR reading

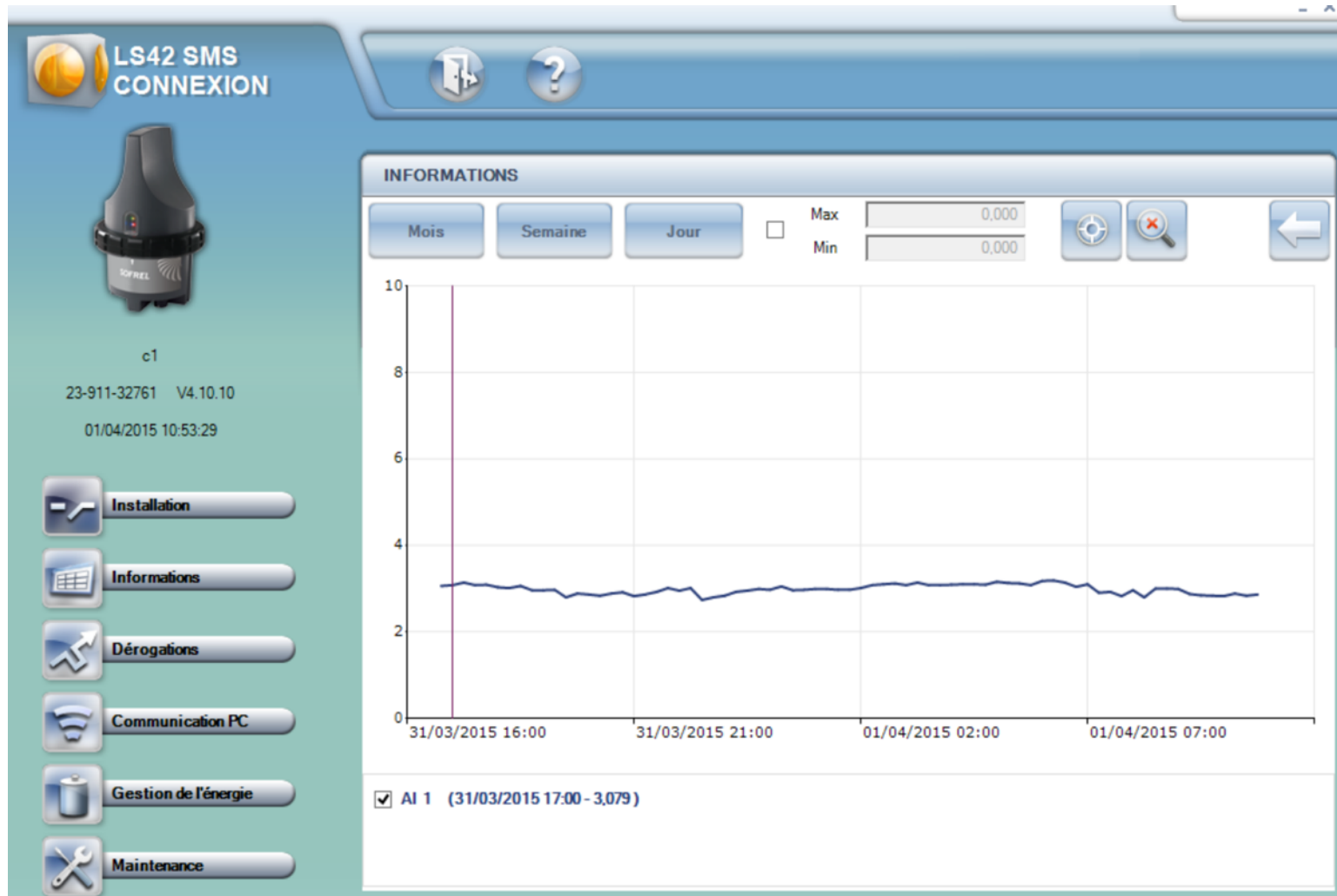
Water consumption of P2 (May 2014)



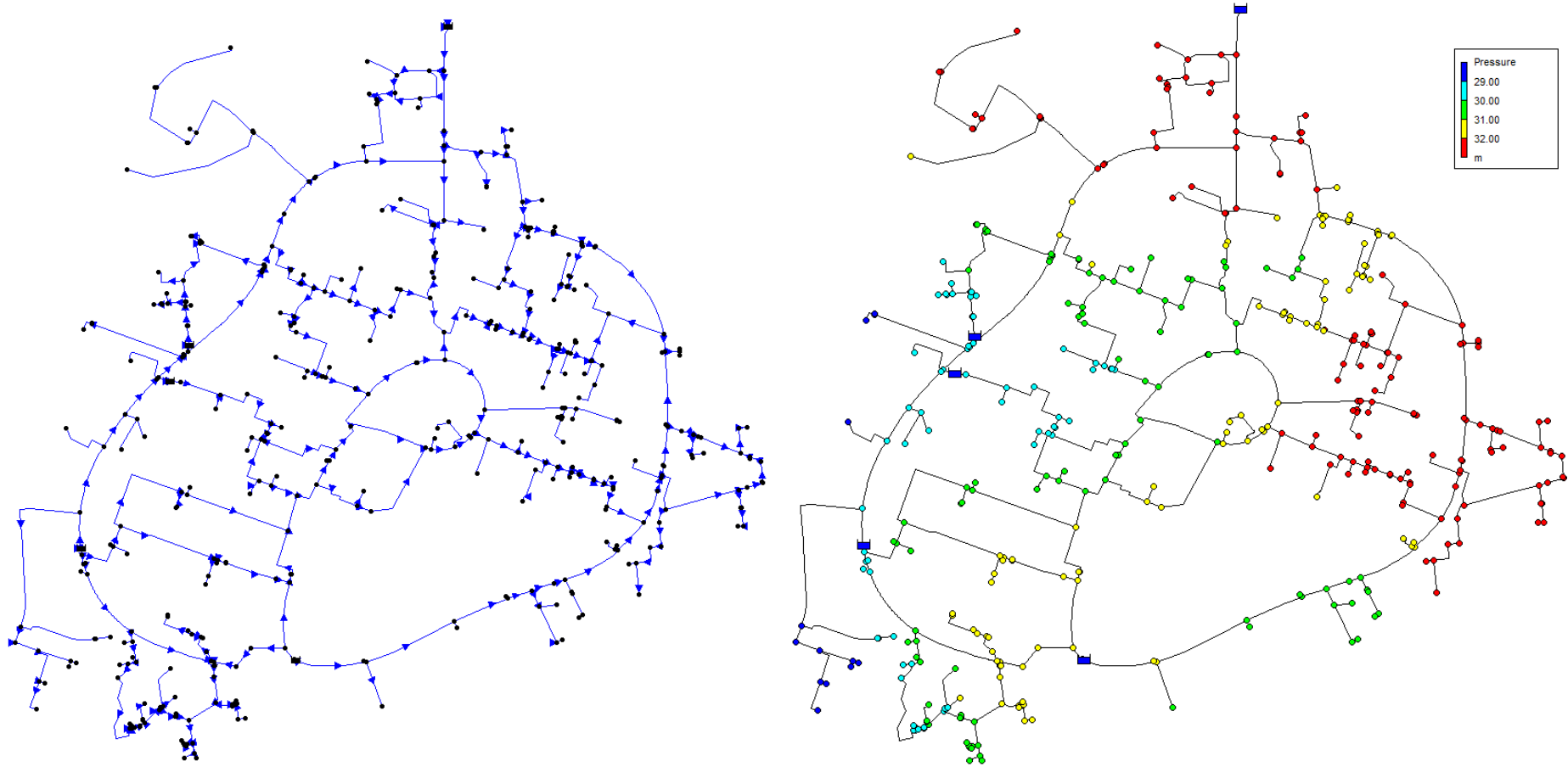
Water Consumption in the Campus (week-end)



Example of pressure variation



Hydraulic Modeling (EPANET)



“W- SMART”

Water Security Management Academy for Research & Technology

–University Industry Collaborative Research & Development Center

University Lille-1 – W-SMART – KWR Research Institute – CEA LIST Institute



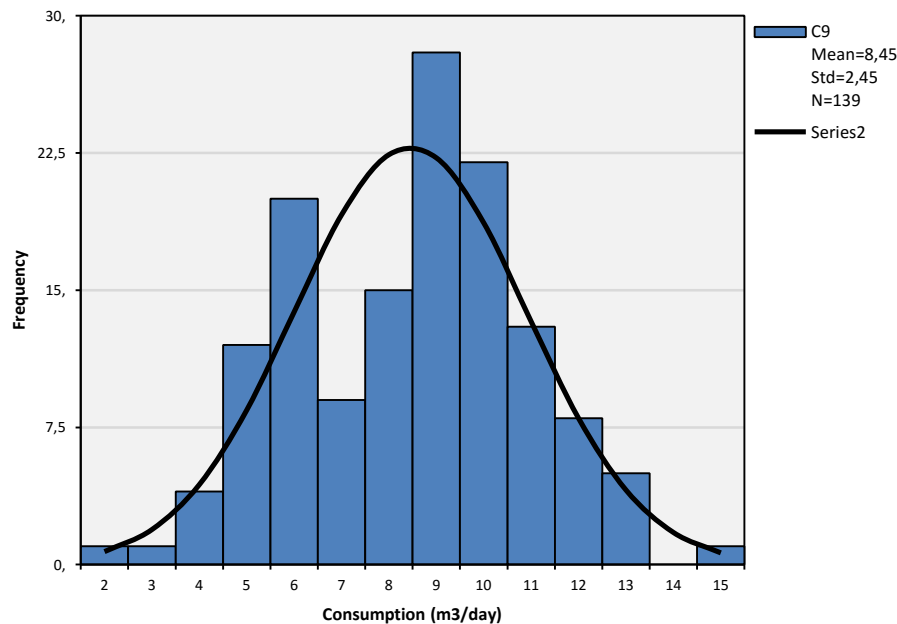
Bio-SMART sponsored by **EDP, SEN, VITENS**
Bio-Safety Monitoring & pro-Active Real-time control

INCOM sponsored by **EDP, SEN**
Intelligent Network Control & On-site Monitoring

SmartWater4Europe sponsored by **EU-FP7**
Smart Water Network Demonstrator Project - VITENS

Leak detection methods

- Analysis of the minimum night flow (MNF) measured
- District metered areas (DMA)
- Statistical analysis of historical data

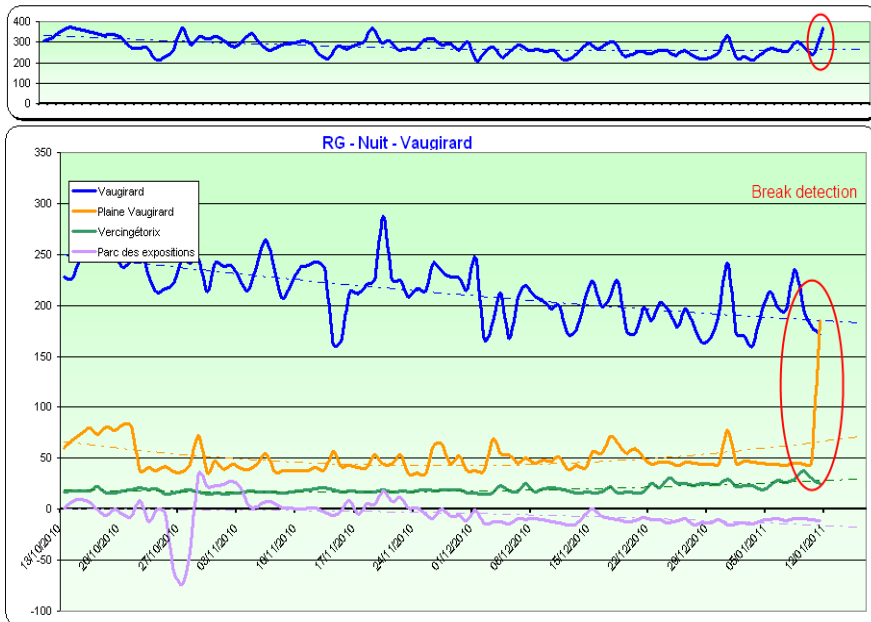


Leakage detection with increasing average night flow and daily distributed volume

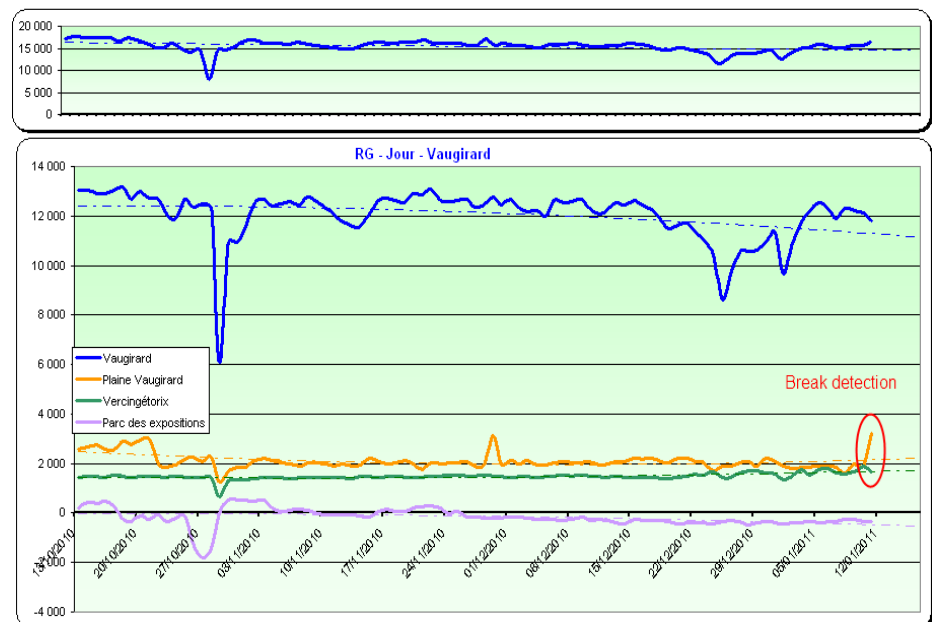
Most of leakage detection are detected with the average night flow and confirmed with the daily distributed volume.

Rising detection has to be correlated with operation events (it can be due to filling swimming pool for example).

Average night flow

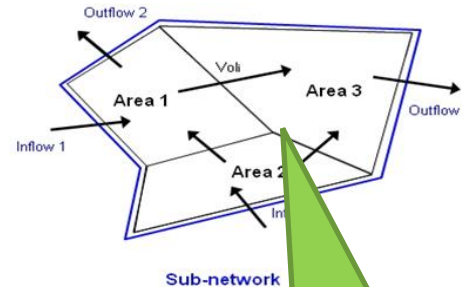


Daily distributed volume



Limitation: Mirror Effect

Majority errors in analysis of the distribution data for leak detection are due to a default in the human identification of the mirror effect.



Deficient flow-meter between two areas (volume transferred not measure) therefore “mirror effect” while the sub network curve of distributed water is not affected.

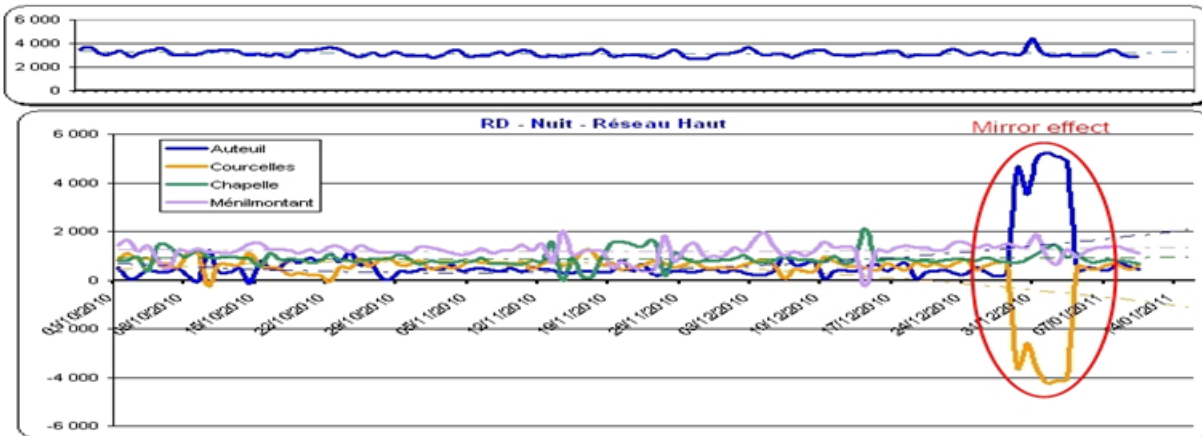
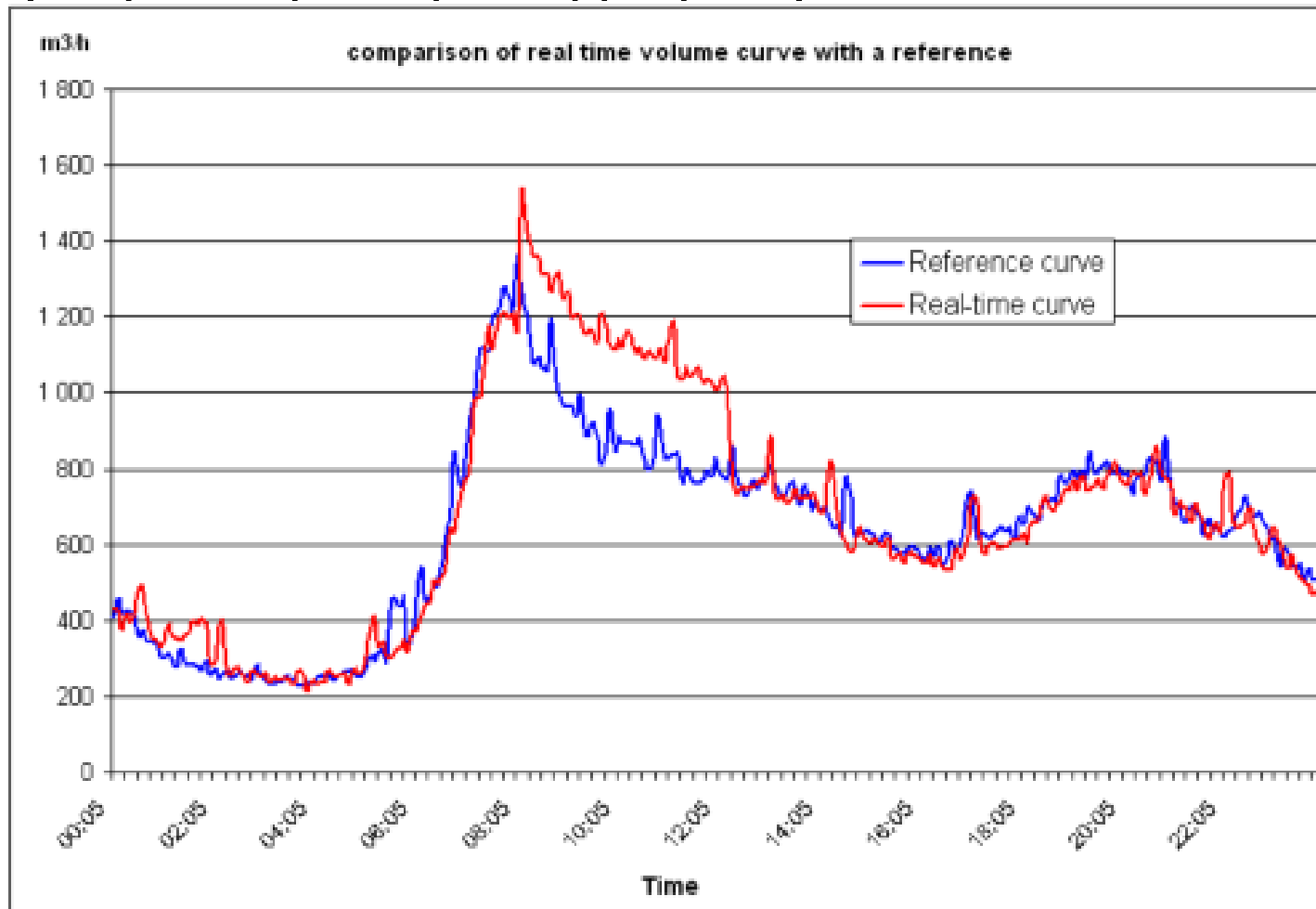


Figure 16: Mirror effect of an area flow-meter default.

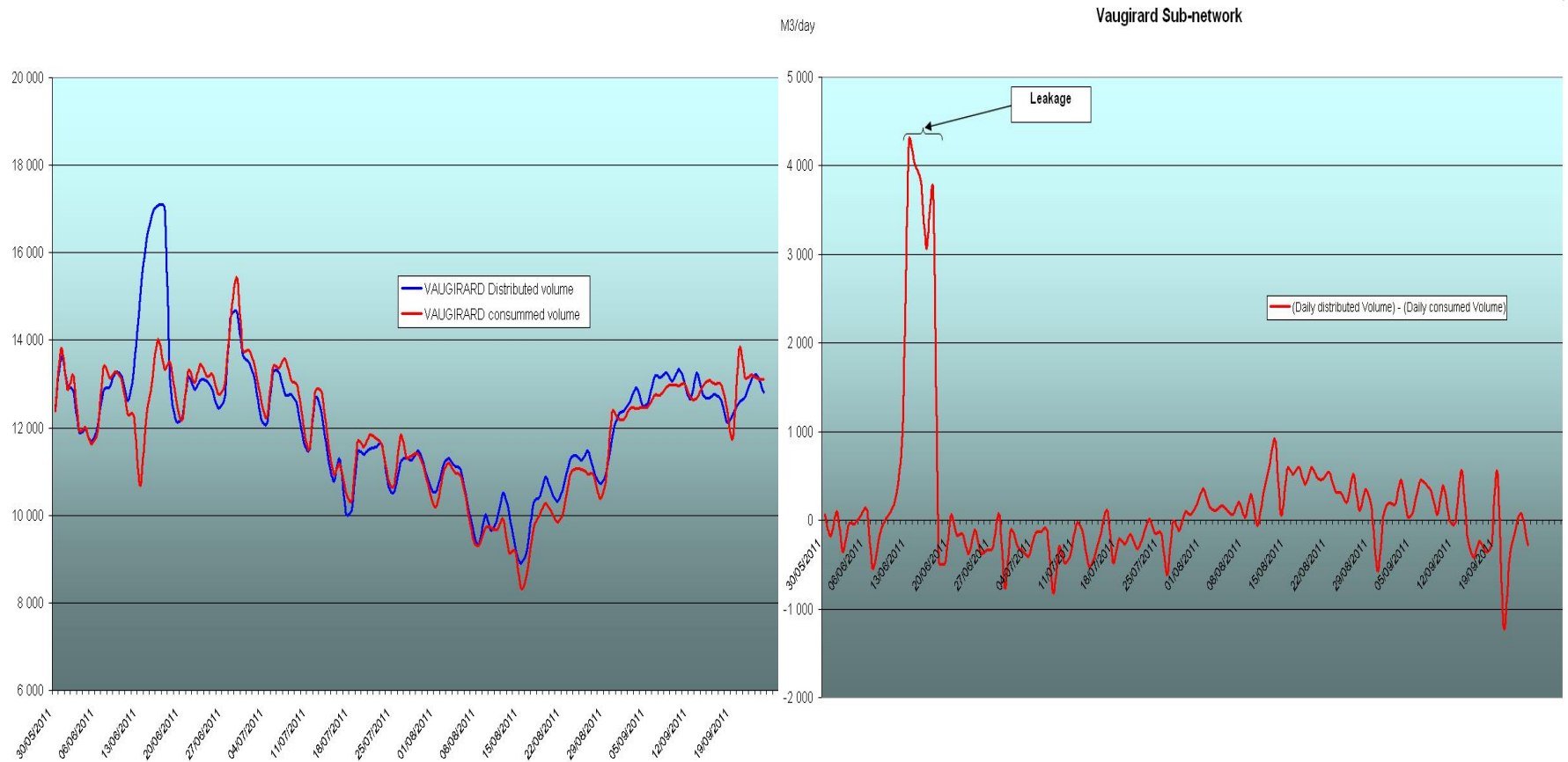


INCOM

The real-time sub-network distributed flow rate water is compared to the historical flow rate water for similar period

A low and high threshold alarm system detect abnormal evolution of the sub-network water distribution

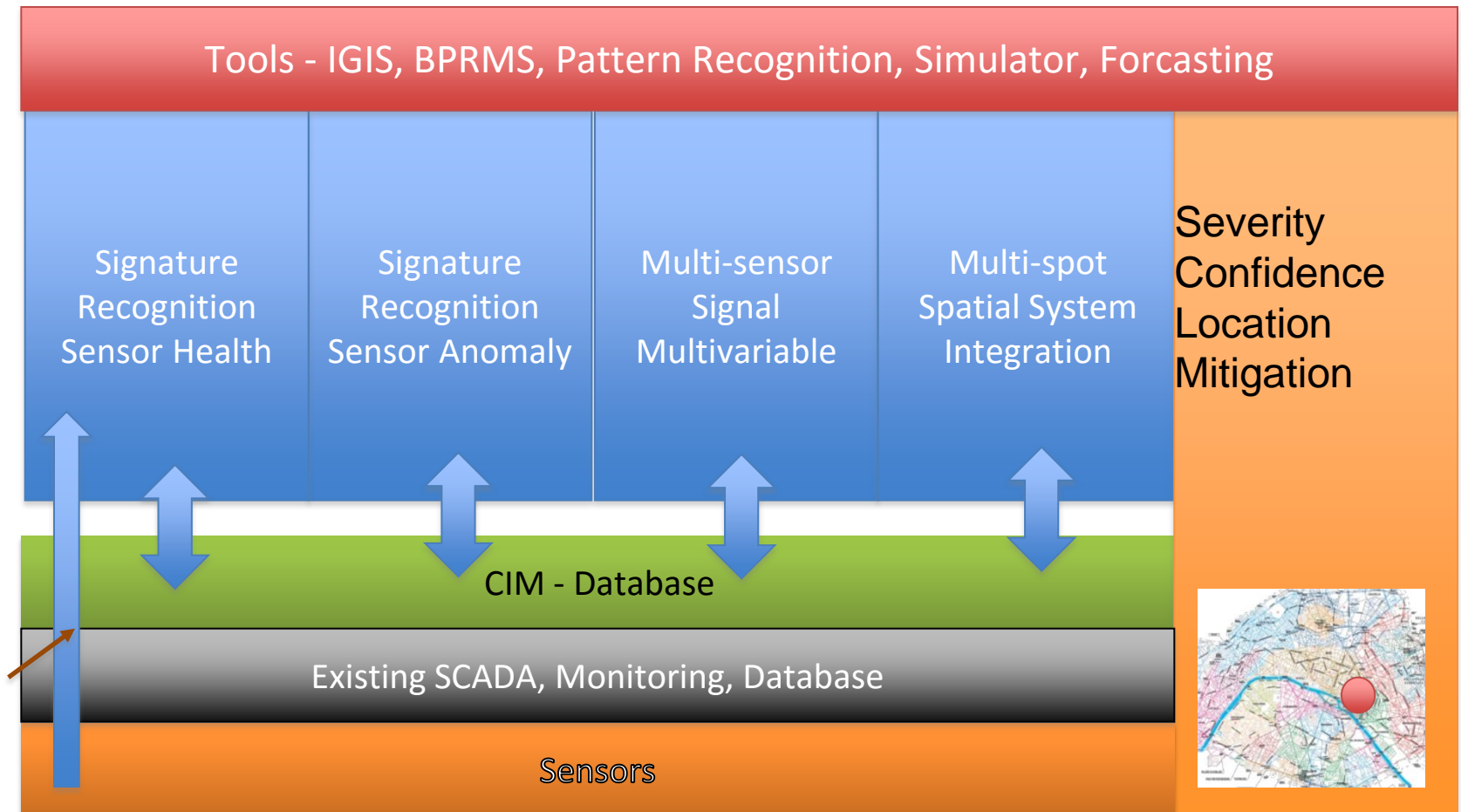
AMR-DMA Pipe leakage detection example



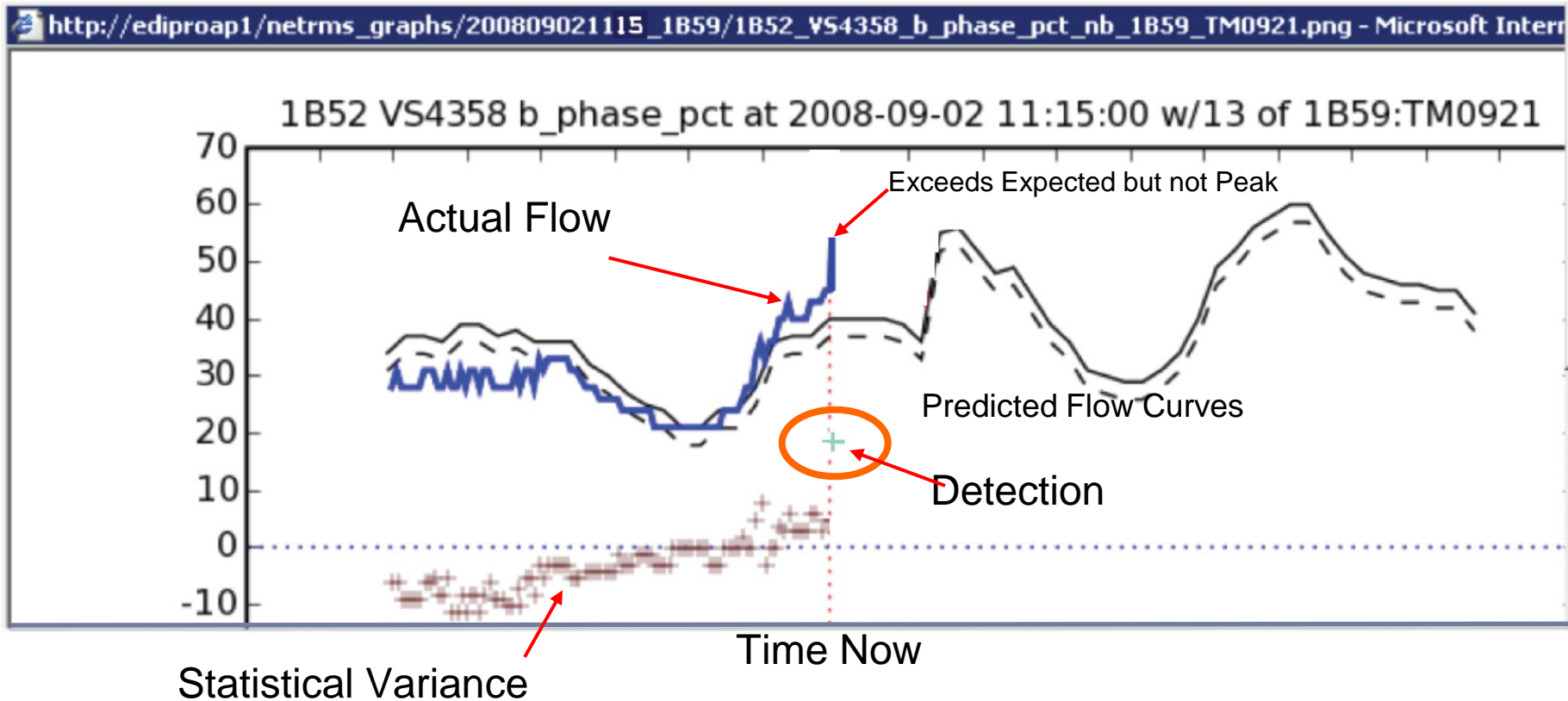
Comparison between **Daily water distributed volume** trend and **Daily water consumption volume** trend in the same sub network.

Daily water losses calculated trend in a sub network.

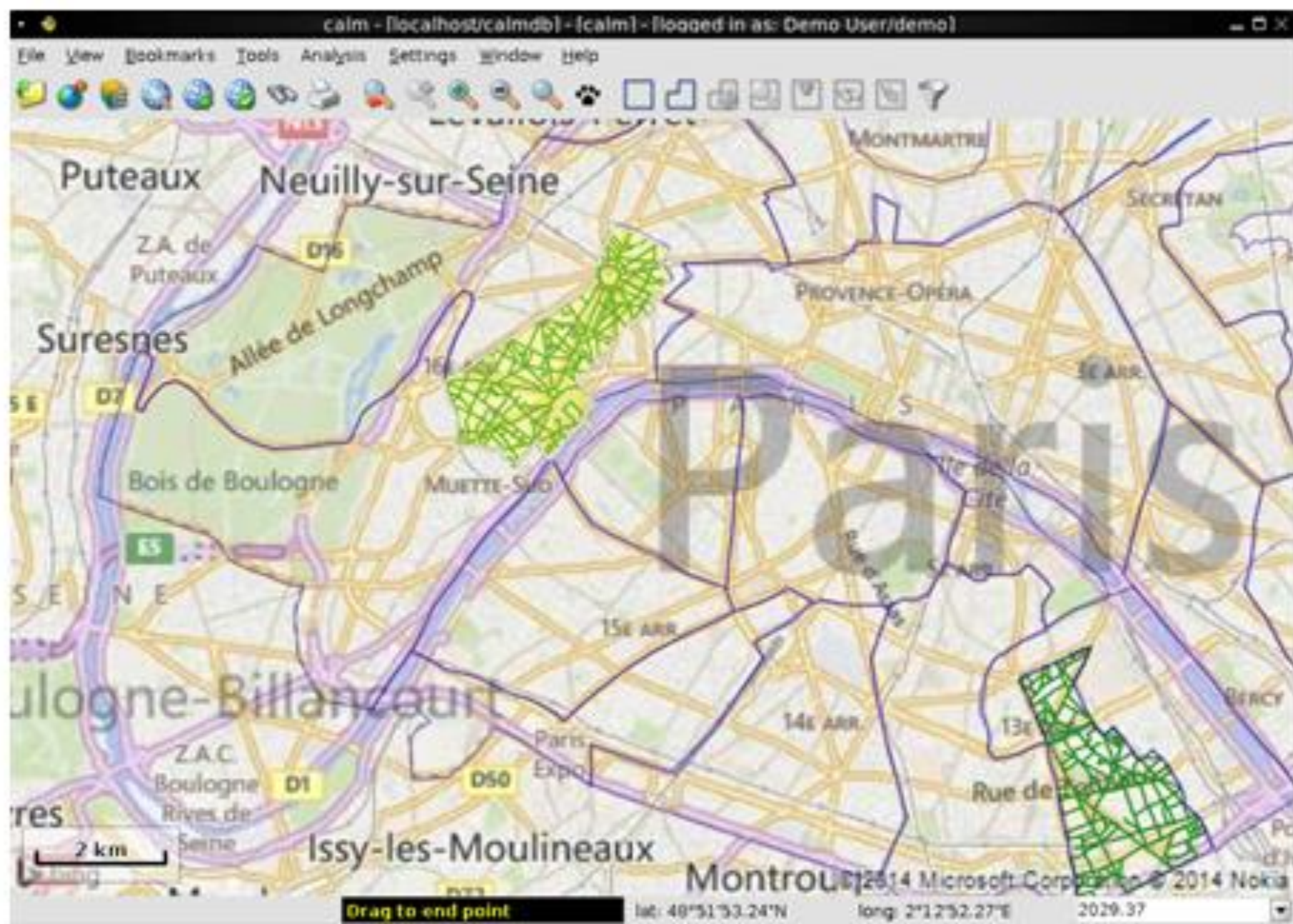
Command and Control System of Systems C2SOS



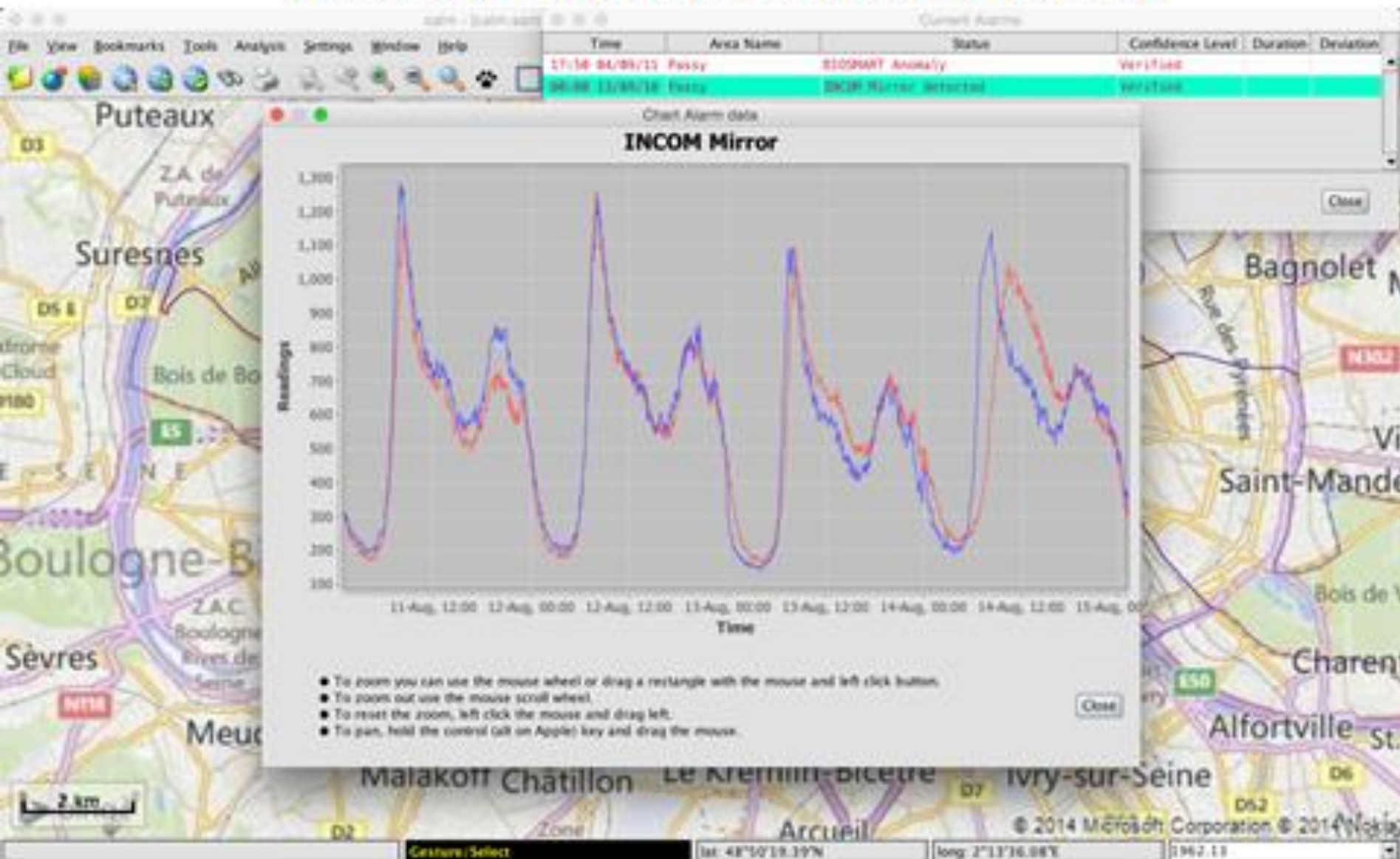
Anomaly Prediction - Flow



Using Actual EDP Data from two DMA to Demo-Simulate Leak Detection

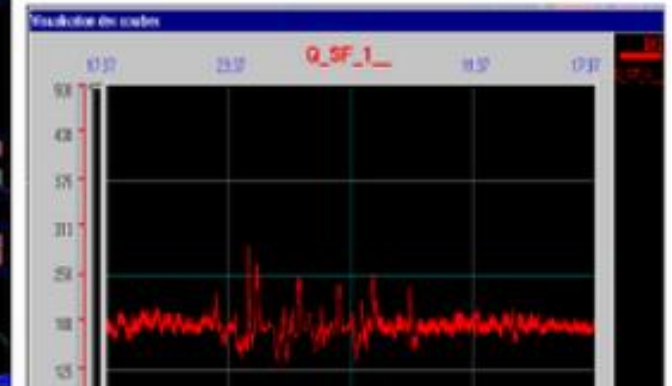
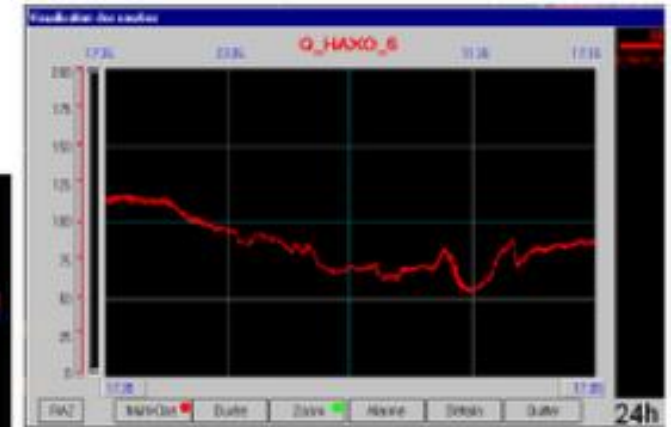


Visualization of data from Detected Anomaly



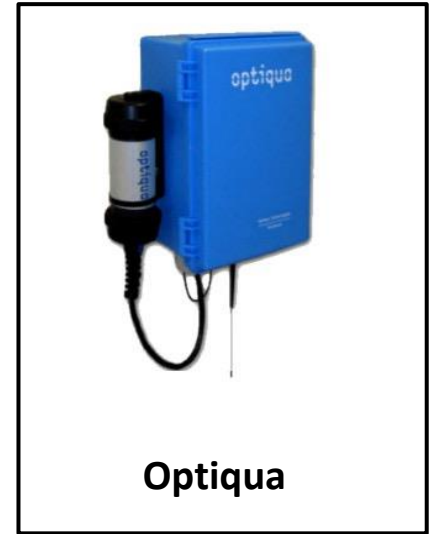
Water Quality Management

- Since 2004, 104 Chlorscans sensors have been operated online and in real time throughout Paris.



On-Line Water Quality Control at Eau De Paris

Online real-Time water quality systems



These sensors will be tested

Laboratory



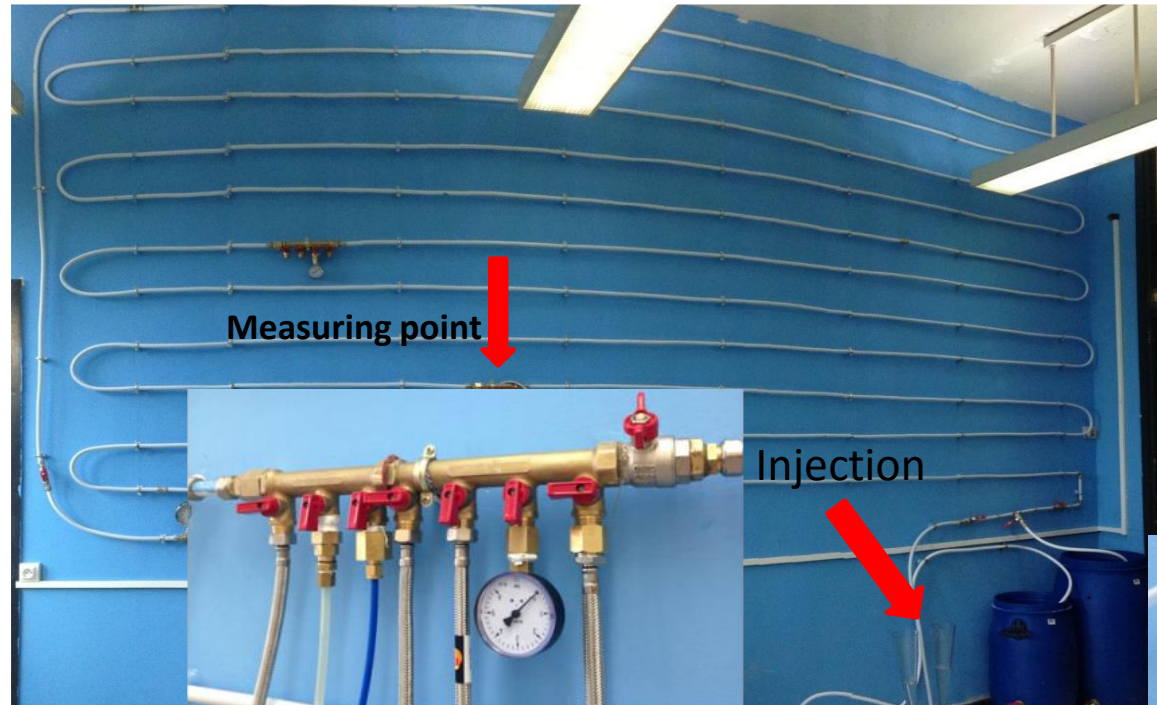
61 m laboratory-scale distribution system

In field

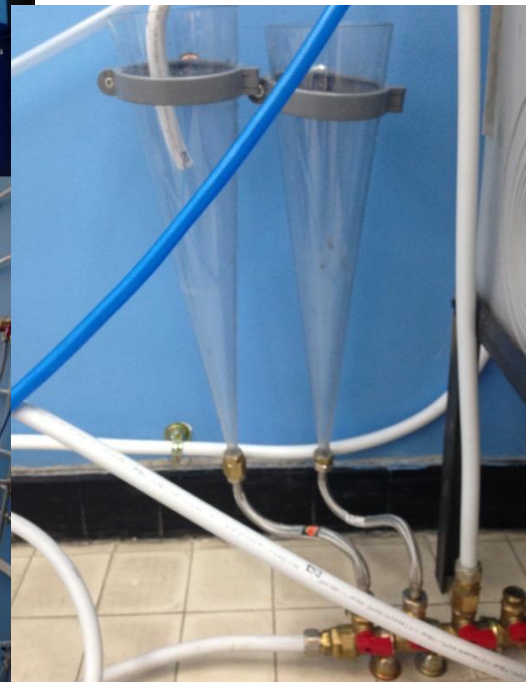


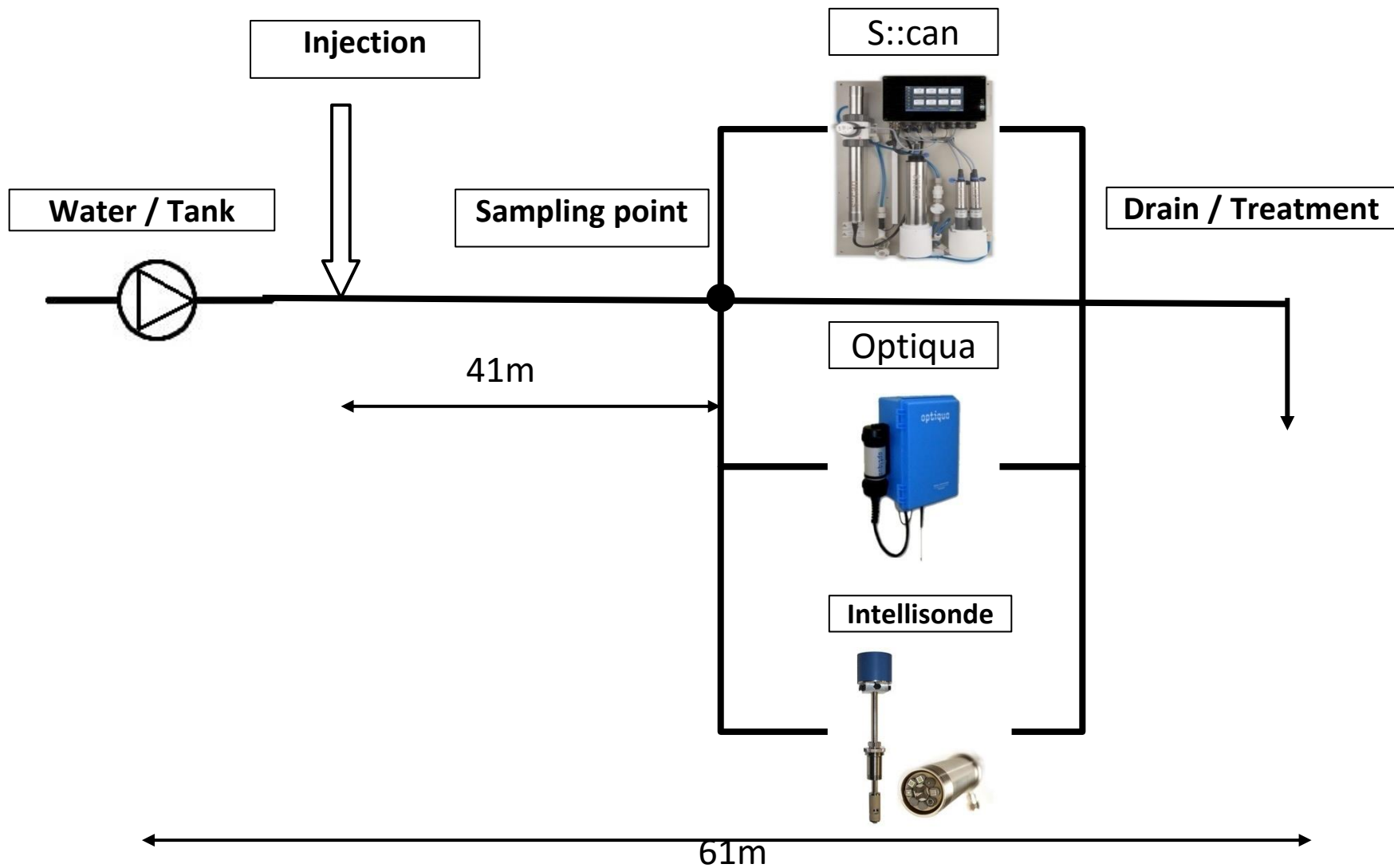
The choice of the site of city scientific of Lille 1

Laboratory pilot system



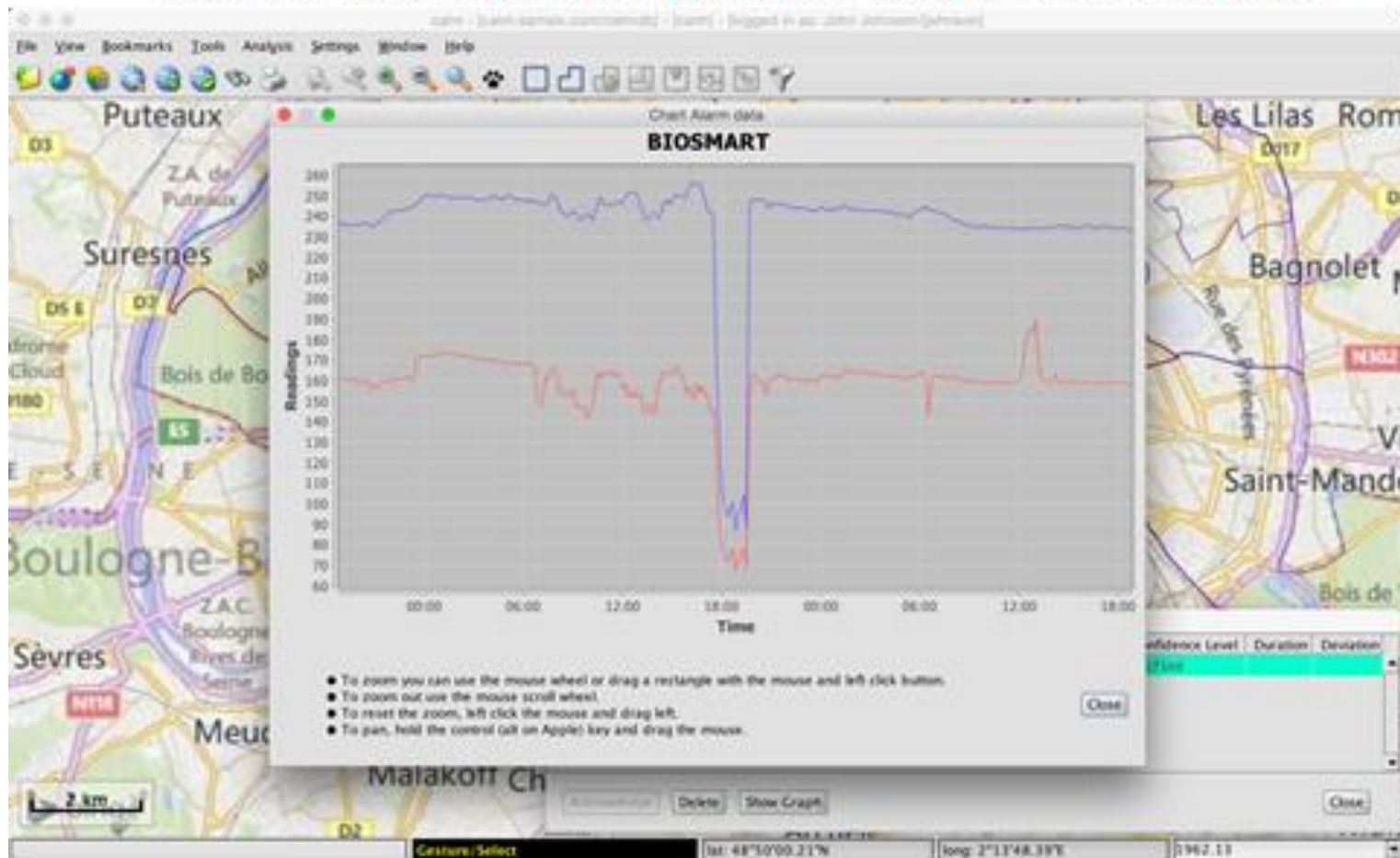
- Total length = 61 m
- 16 mm opaque double layer pipes
- Diameter = 16mm.





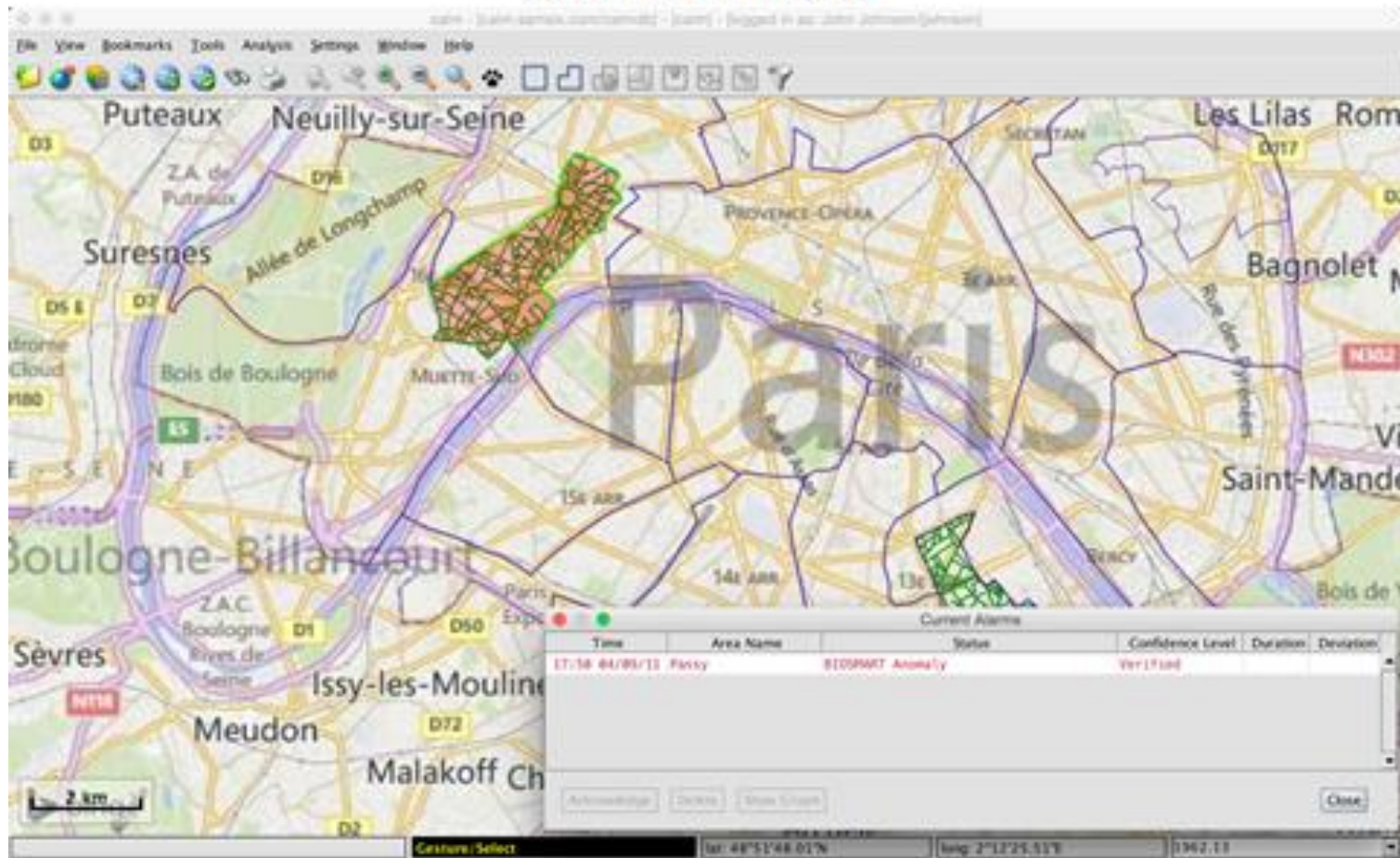
Display of Data from EDP Chlorscan Anomalies detected via C2SOS

Presentment of Data from EDP Chlorscan Anomalies detected via C2SOS

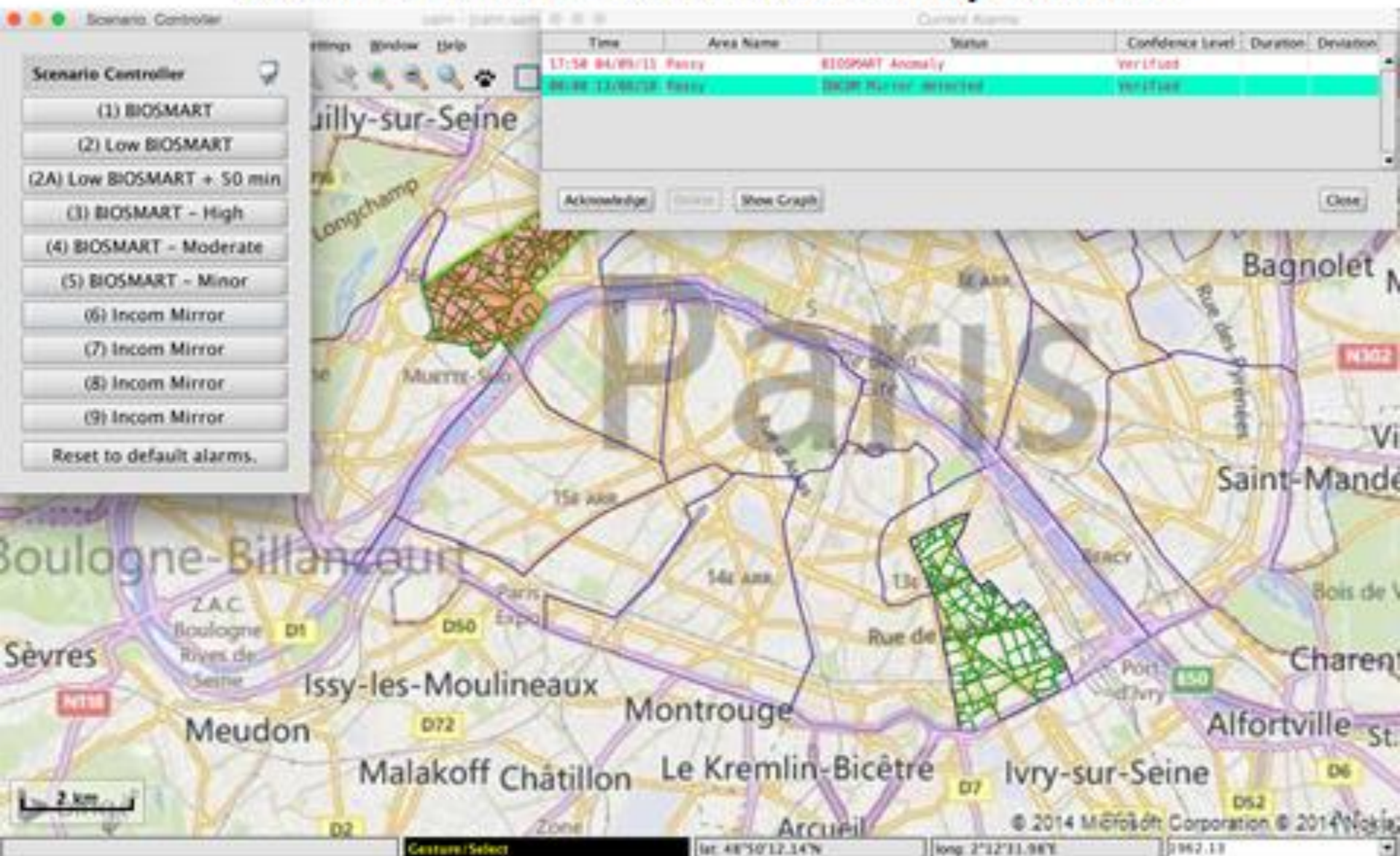


Alarming at Passy

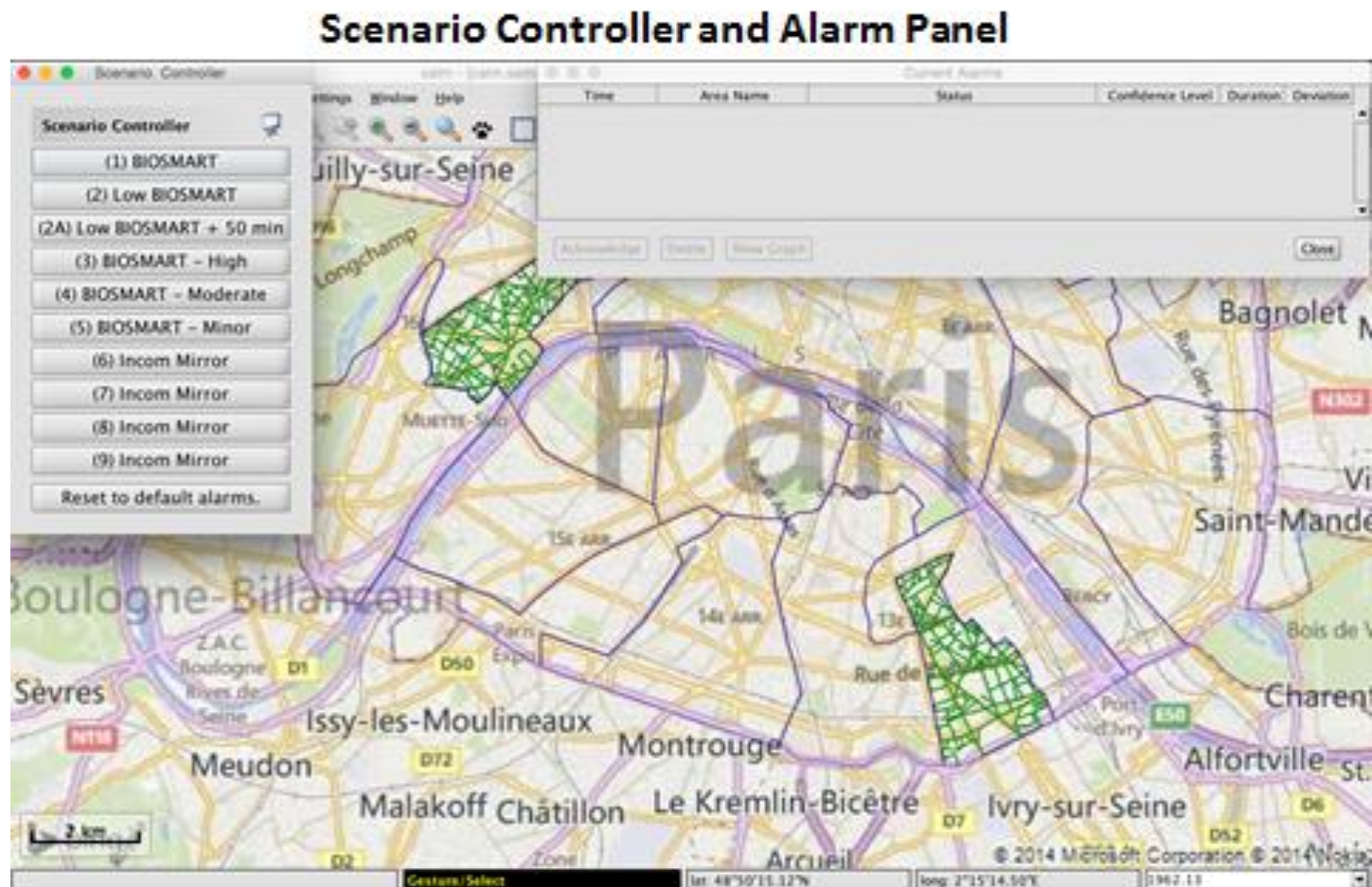
Alarming at Passy



Alarm Panel to Demonstrate Anomaly Detection



Scenario Controller and Alarm Panel



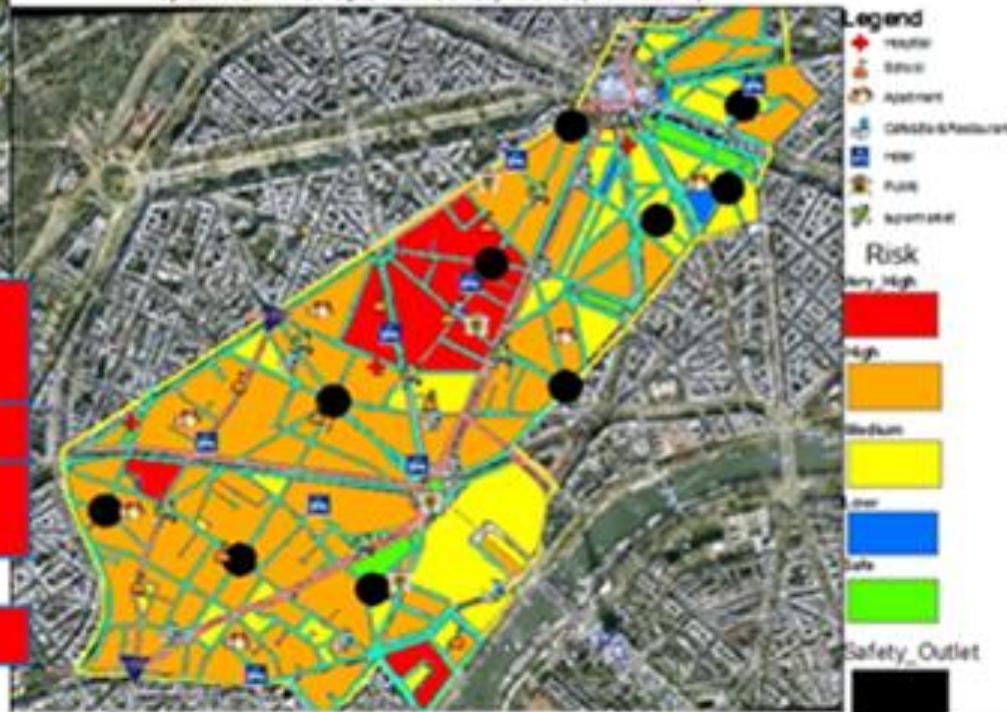
Source: Bio-SMART & INCOM Projects – M17 Project Meeting Minutes

Risk Control for Cost(ΔT forecasting 1 hour)-7 hours
open newinlet open all safety outlet(with v)



**Bio-Contamination Mitigation
Decision Support System -
Demo-Illustration - Eau de
Paris (W-SMART, 2009)**
Mitigation measures - impact
control on risk severity

Risk Control for Cost(ΔT forecasting 1 hour)-7hours
open newinlet open all safety outlet(without v)



Input the time

$T_{real} = 5.0$ hour

$\Delta T_{forecasting} = 0.5$
hour

$T_{real} - T_{arr} + \Delta T_{forecasting} \leq T_{dec} + T_{DTC}$

$T_{dec} = 6.0$

**Bio-Contamination Mitigation Decision Support System Demo-
Illustration (W-SMART, 2009)**

Integrated Response Management Decision Support System



Smart Threat Simulator
- Propagation & Impact

Smart Mitigation Module
- Mitigation options



Smart Event Recognition



Smart monitor systems

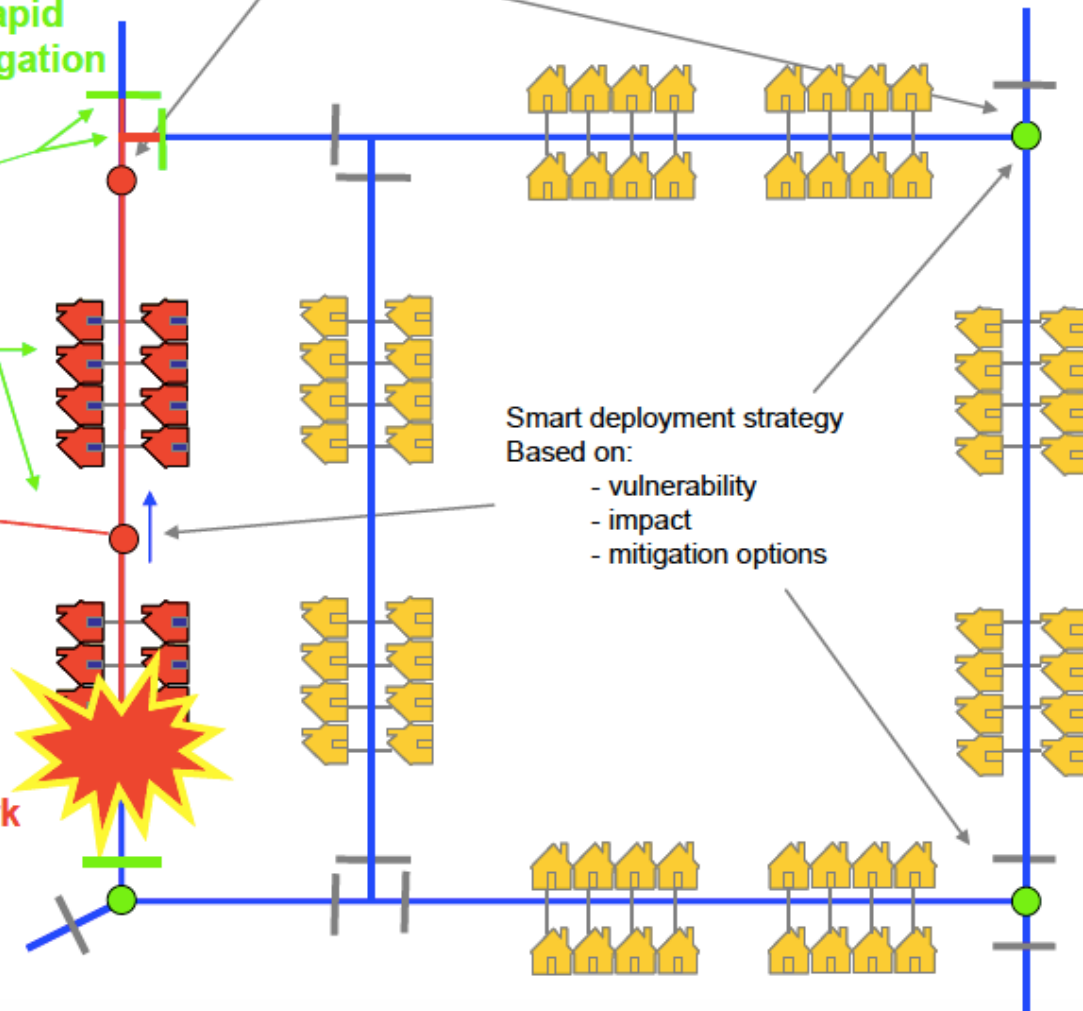
Rapid mitigation

CBRN attack on drinking water distribution network

Smart deployment strategy

Based on:

- vulnerability
- impact
- mitigation options



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION