



# **Adaptive Pipe Replacement Planning Using Graph Neural Networks: A Multi-Factor Predictive Model for Infrastructure Renewal**

CIE 500 Research Project

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# Background

Water distribution systems are critical infrastructures that require continuous maintenance to ensure reliable service. **Aging pipes, increasing roughness, and frequent pipe breaks** lead to reduced efficiency, higher maintenance costs, and potential health risks. Traditional pipe replacement strategies rely on heuristic methods or rule-based approaches, which may not be optimal in terms of cost-effectiveness and long-term system performance.



# Motivation

**Aging Water Infrastructure:** Many water distribution systems worldwide are over **50–100 years old**, experiencing increasing failures.

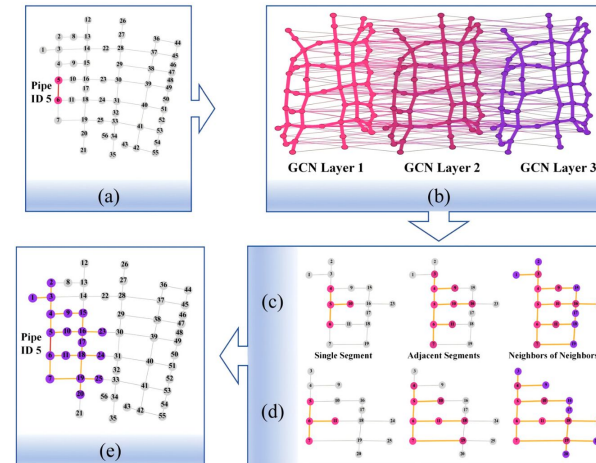
**High Cost & Limited Budgets:** Pipe replacement is **expensive**, and utilities must optimize **where and when** to replace pipes for maximum impact.

**Reactive vs. Predictive Strategies:** Traditional maintenance focuses on **fixing failures after they occur**, rather than **preventing** them with data-driven insights.

**Advances in Graph Neural Networks:** GNN provide a **network-aware** learning framework, capturing **topological dependencies** and predicting failures **before they occur**.

## Reference 1 – Convolutional Graph Neural Networks for Leak Detection

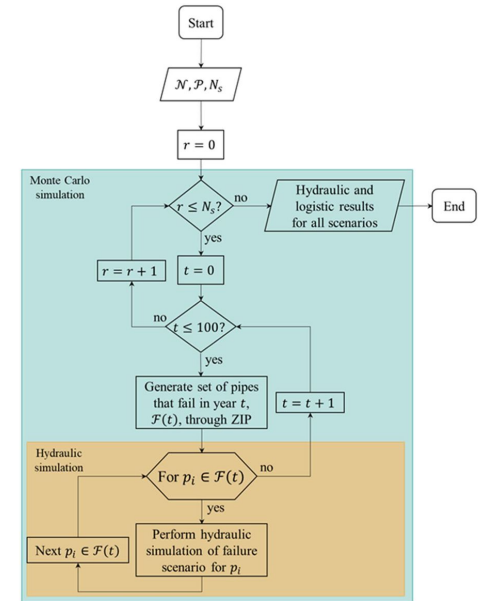
- Uses **Convolutional GNN** to detect leaks in water distribution networks.
- Combines **node and pipe-segment features** for improved leak detection accuracy.
- Achieves **high precision even in sparse sensor networks**.
- Synthetic and real-world leak data validate the model's robustness.



**Figure 3.** The process of fusing node features into segment features through convolutional layers. (a) Pipe segment 5 in the water supply network. (b) Convolutional layer connectivity. (c) Receptive field expansion of node 5. (d) Receptive field expansion of node 6. (e) Final receptive field of pipe segment 5.

## Reference 2 – Decision Strategies for Pipe Maintenance

- Highlights the **importance of values and trade-offs** in pipe maintenance decisions.
- Uses **Monte Carlo simulations** to assess long-term pipe replacement strategies.
- Studies the impact of **different operator priorities** (e.g., cost, service reliability, sustainability).
- Finds that **proactive pipe replacement** reduces failures and improves service quality.



**Fig. 1.** Global flow diagram for the Monte Carlo pipe failure model.

## Reference 3 – Leakage Detection and Water Loss Management Using NN

- Proposes a **DBSCAN-MFCN** model for leakage detection in water supply networks.
- Uses **Density-Based Spatial Clustering (DBSCAN)** to segment the water network into zones.
- Applies a **Multiscale Fully Convolutional Network (MFCN)** for detecting leaks within those zones.
- Uses **hydraulic simulations from EPANET** to train the detection model.

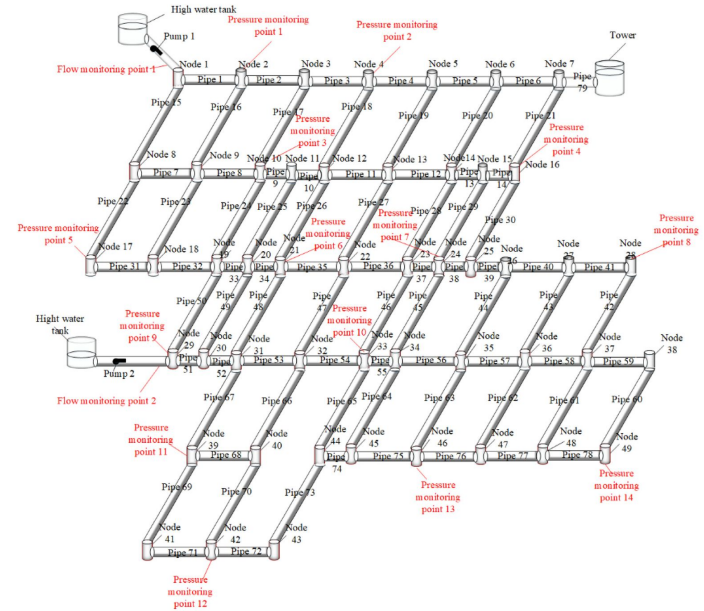


Fig. 2. Hydraulic model.



## How The Project Advances the Field

- This model shifts from leak detection to **predictive pipe replacement**, incorporating **wear, roughness, and breaks**.
- **Optimized pipe replacement schedules** using multi-objective learning.
- **Cost-effective planning strategies** considering utility budgets and service reliability.
  
- Integrate **real-time sensor data** for improved forecasting?