



1st AI for Drinking Water Chlorination Challenge @ IJCAI-2025

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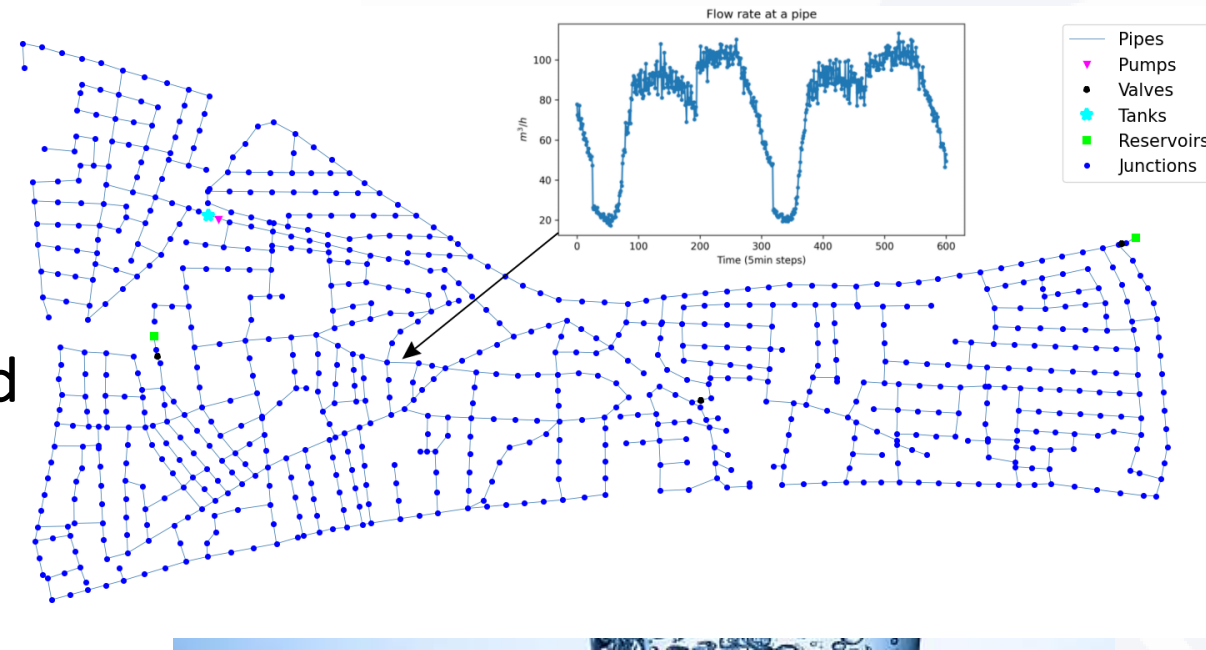
Water Distribution Networks (WDNs)

- Providing access to drinking water
 - Crucial for society => Critical Infrastructure
- Modeled as **graphs**
 - Complex **spatio-temporal signals**
 - Demands, Pressures, flows, chemical concentrations, etc.

=> Described by **differential algebraic and partial differential equations**

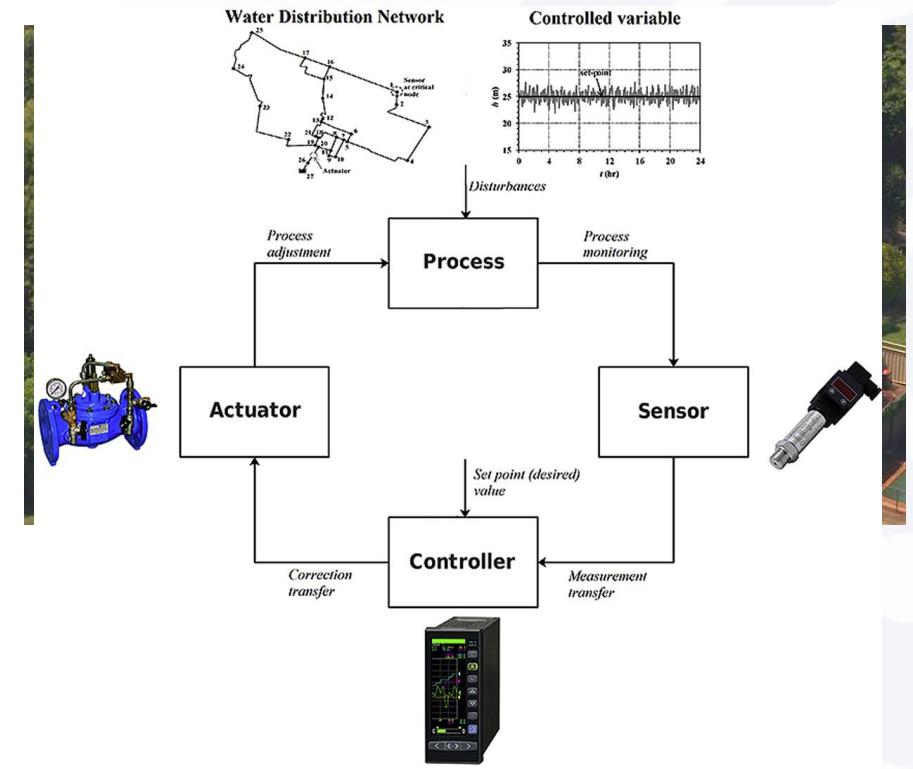
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = R (X2 + R (2 X3 + 3 R X4)) / |q|$$

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = -u_i \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} + r(C_i)$$



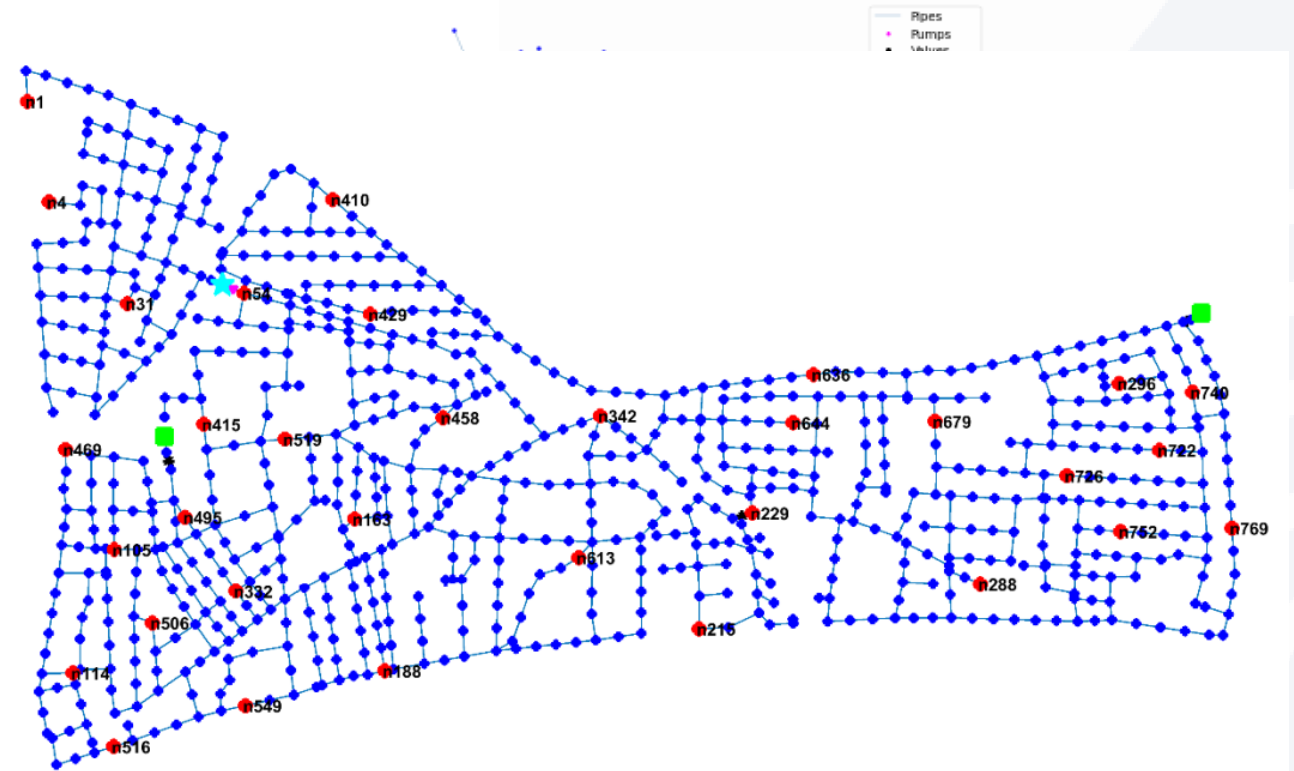
Tasks of Water Utilities

- Satisfy water demands at all times
- Ensure water quality – safe to drink
- Network planning
- Demand forecasting
- Leakage detection & localization
- Contamination detection & localization
- Control



Challenges

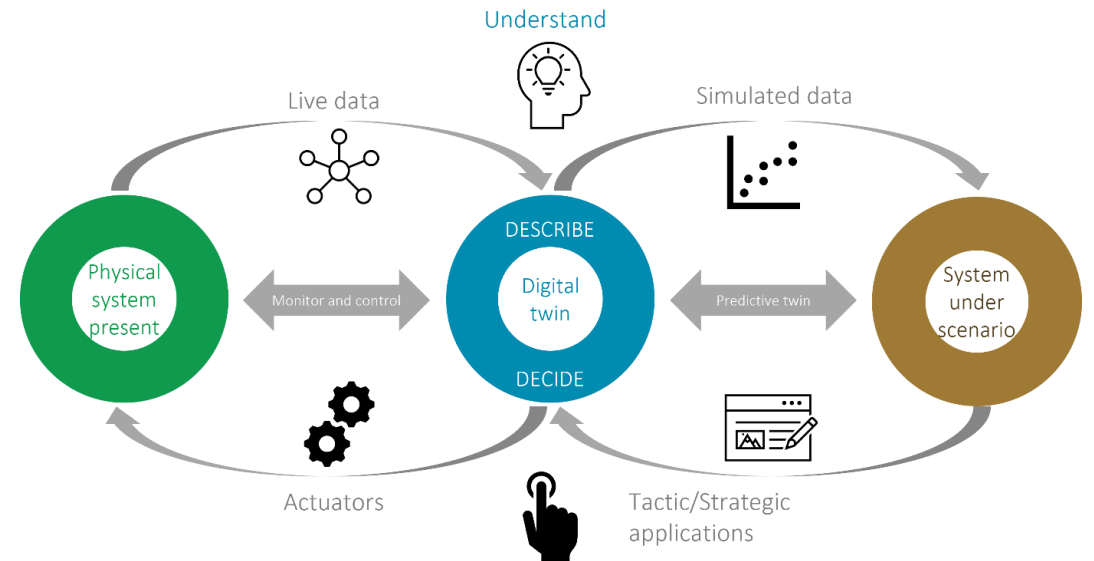
- Lots of uncertainties
 - Topology
 - Measurements
- Sparse sensor readings
- Long time horizons
 - Planning/Forecasting
 - Policies
 - Transport delay
- High-stakes application



Applications of AI in WDNs

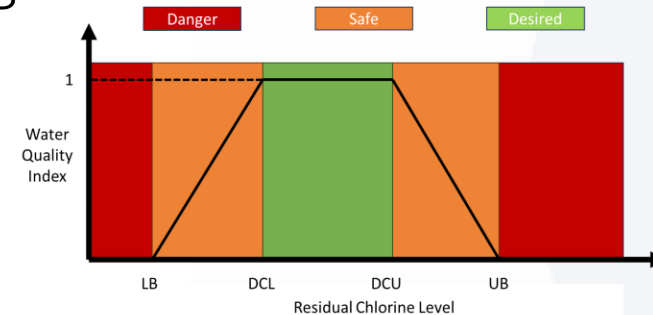
- *Operation of WDNs is non-trivial!*
 - e.g. different events, complex dynamics, etc.
- => How can AI help?

- Event detection and isolation
 - Forecasting
 - Control
 - Surrogates & Emulators for complex simulations
- => e.g. Digital twins



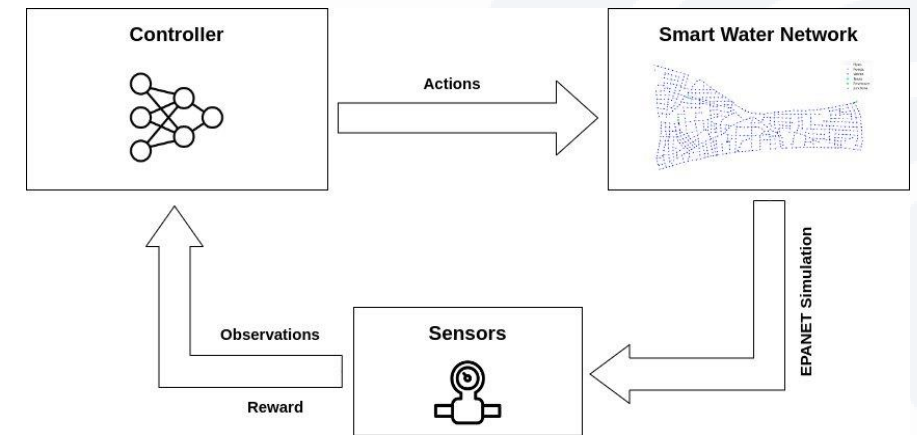
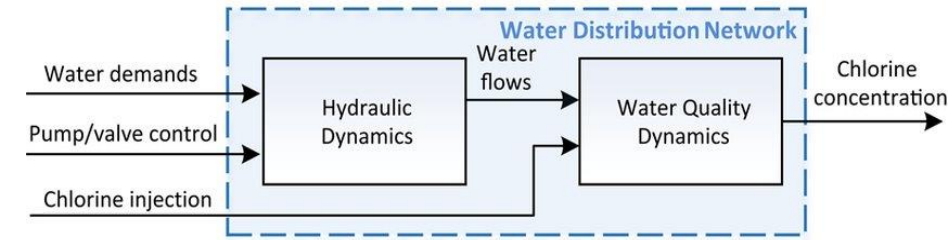
Water Chlorination Control

- Chlorine is a typical disinfectant
 - Mitigate contaminations
 - Too much chlorine is poisonous!
 - Disinfection By-Products
- Injection of Chlorine into the network
 - Maintain safe chlorine levels
 - Respond to contaminations & hydraulic changes
- Challenges:
 - Uncertainties
 - Unknown substances & reaction (parameters)
 - Complex dynamics
- How can AI help?



Potential of AI in Water Quality Control

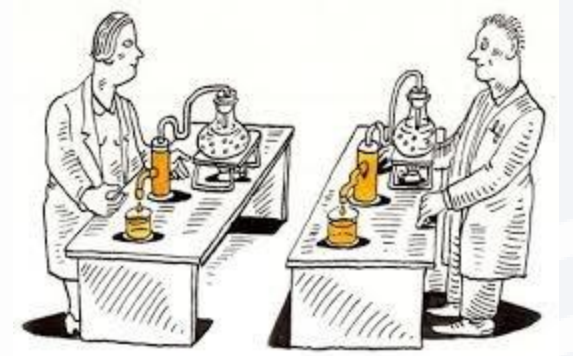
- Surrogate models for complex dynamics
- State estimation under uncertainty
- Planning & Reinforcement learning for control
 - Hydraulic actuators
 - Chlorine booster stations
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Lack of Benchmarks

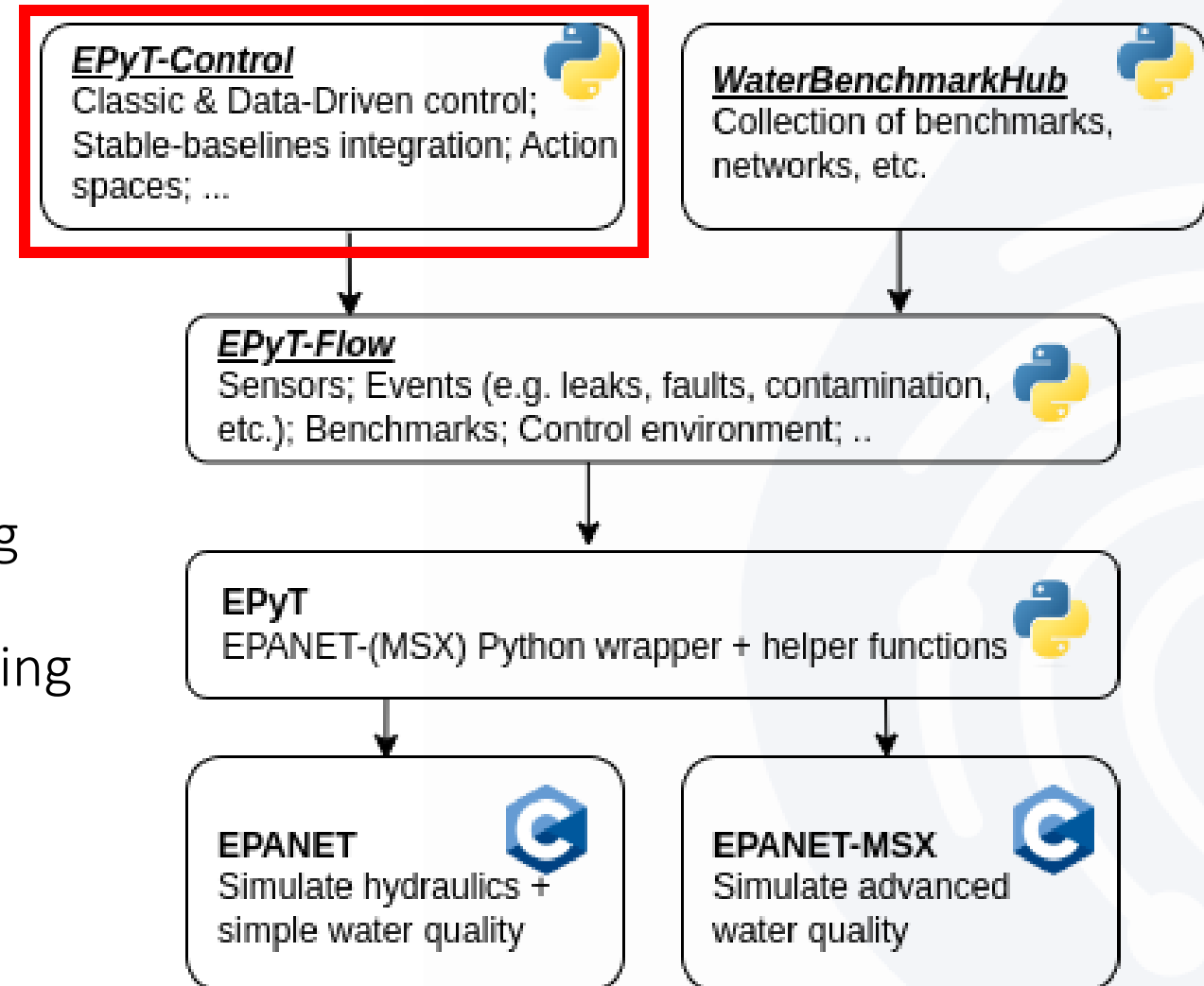
- No benchmarks for chlorine injection control
- Benchmarks are essential for reproducible research and progress
 - Important for involving the AI community

=> Benchmark & Competition on "*AI for Water Chlorination Control*"



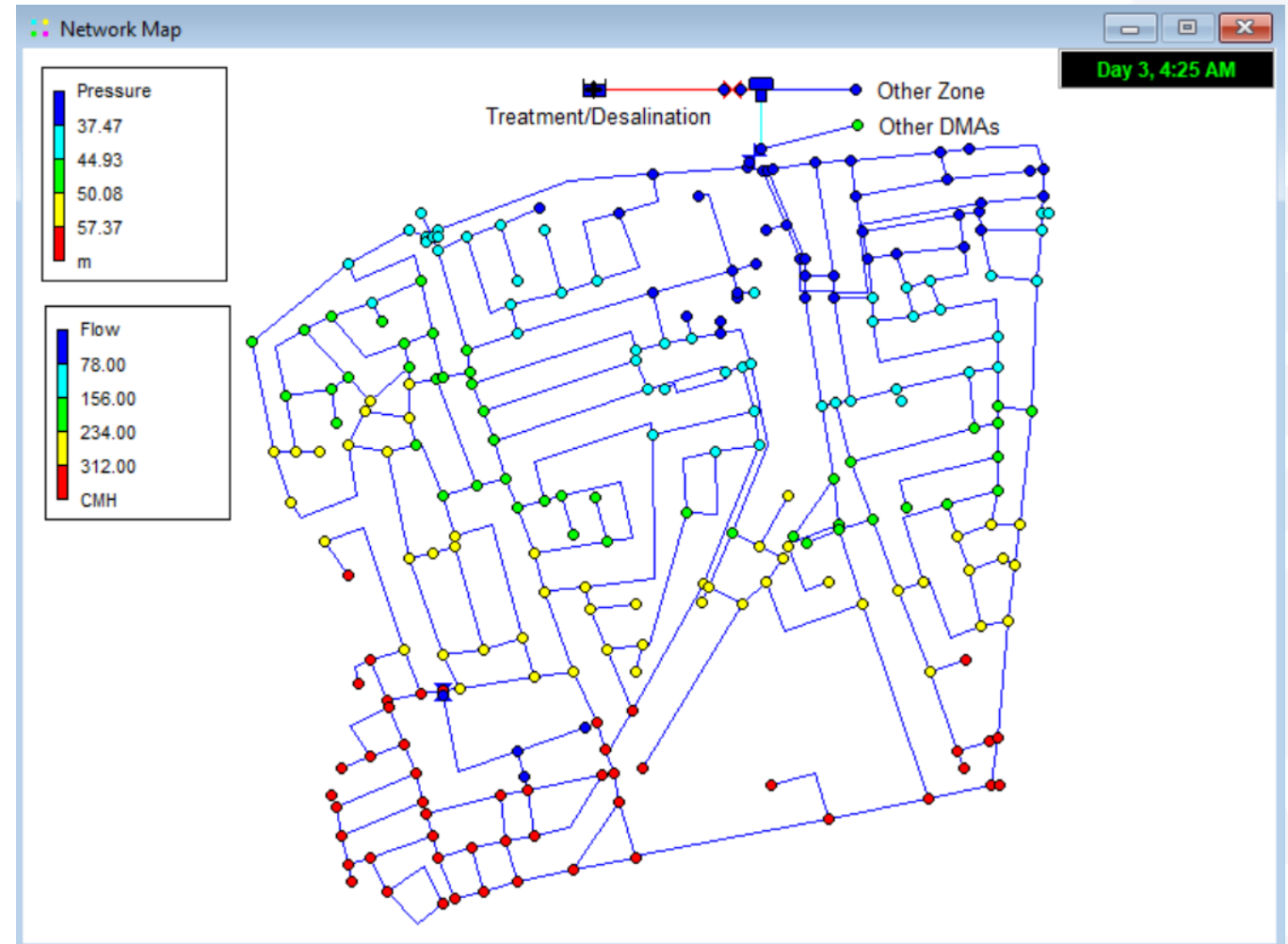
Software Backend

- EPANET & *EPANET-MSX*
 - Matlab + Python
- New toolbox **EPyT-Control** 🧐
 - Part of the EPyT family
 - Focus on control
 - PID control
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 - Interface for reinforcement learning
 - Integrates popular ML frameworks
 - State estimation and signal processing
 - Kalman filters
 - Event diagnosis
 - ...



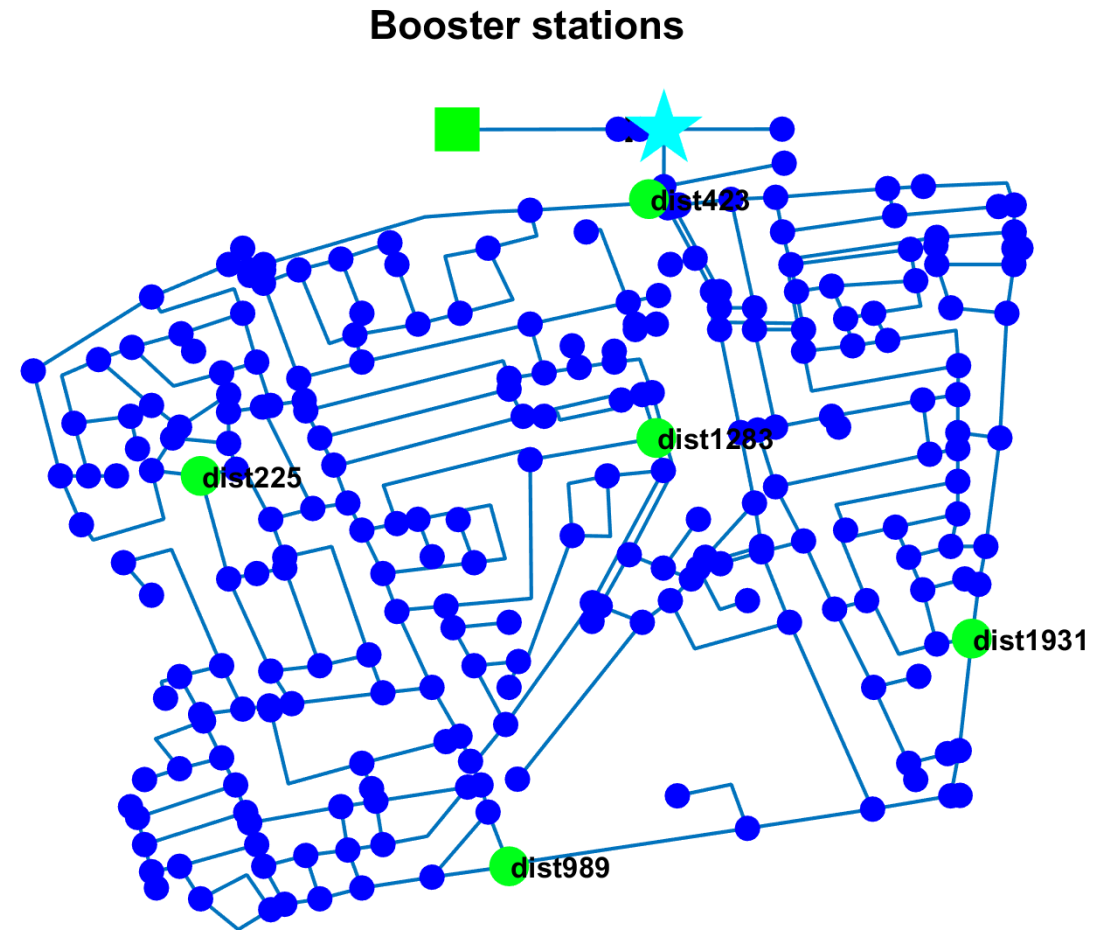
Scenarios - Hydraulics

- CY-DBP realistic network
- Topology – 256 demand nodes, 335 pipes, 1 reservoir (WTP), 1 elevated tank (T_Zone)
- Full-year simulation
- Hydraulic Time-Step of 5 min;
- Demand Dynamics
 - Diurnal pattern
 - Seasonal multipliers
 - Each node has a unique, STREAM-generated demand

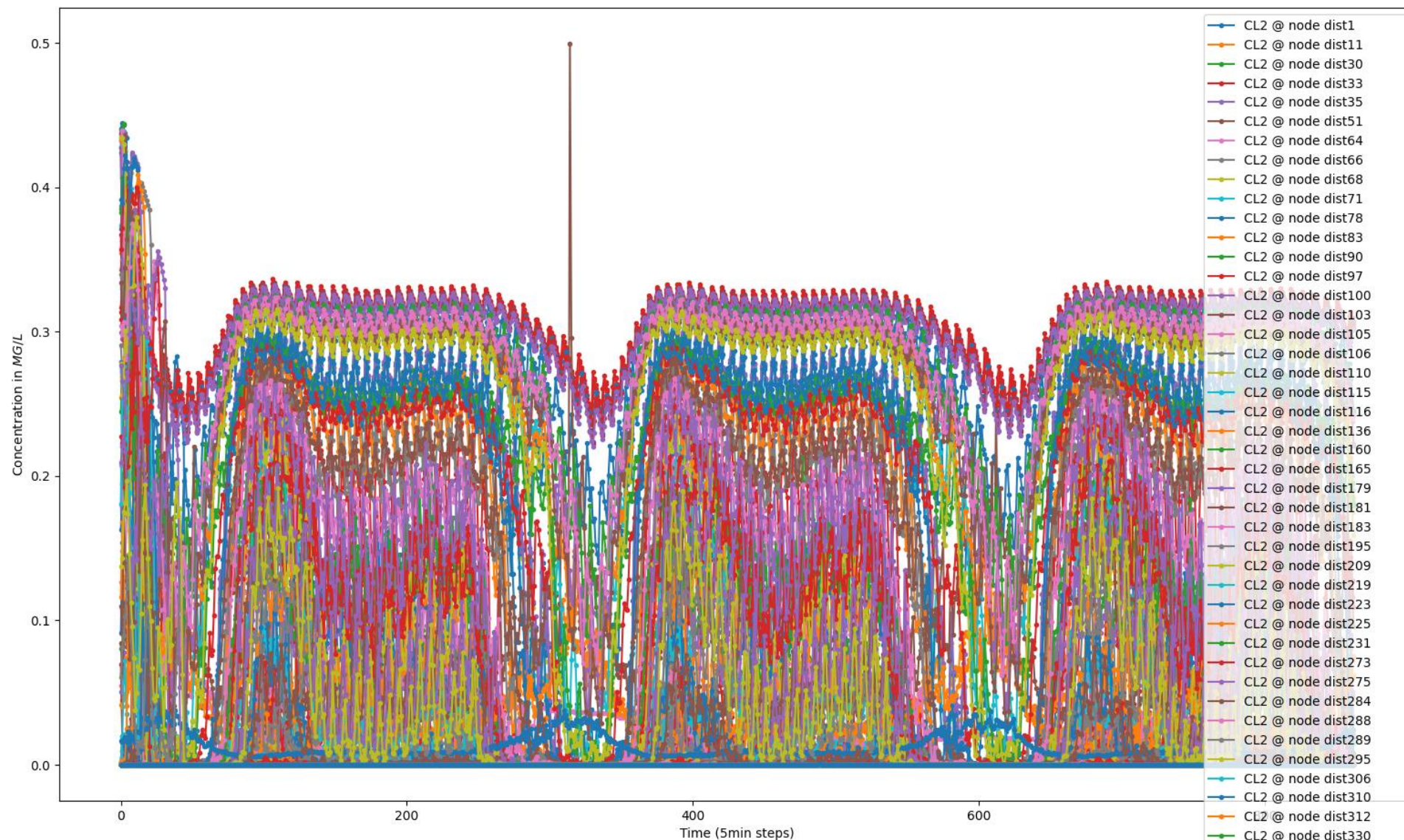
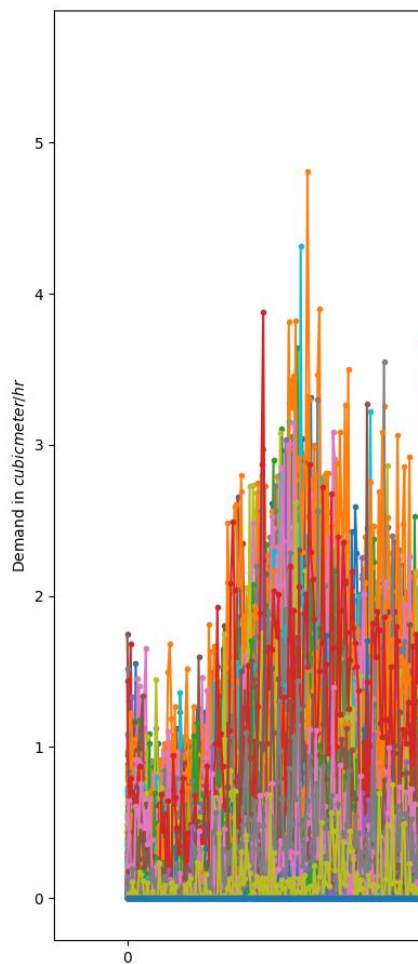


Scenarios - Quality

- Variable inlet chlorine
- Variable inlet organic matter (monthly) → variable chlorine decay
- Booster Control: 5 stations (Cl mass injection)
- **Hidden Challenges:** Random (waste water) contamination events
- Infection-Risk Evaluation Metric (based on QMRA)



Dynamics for 3 Days

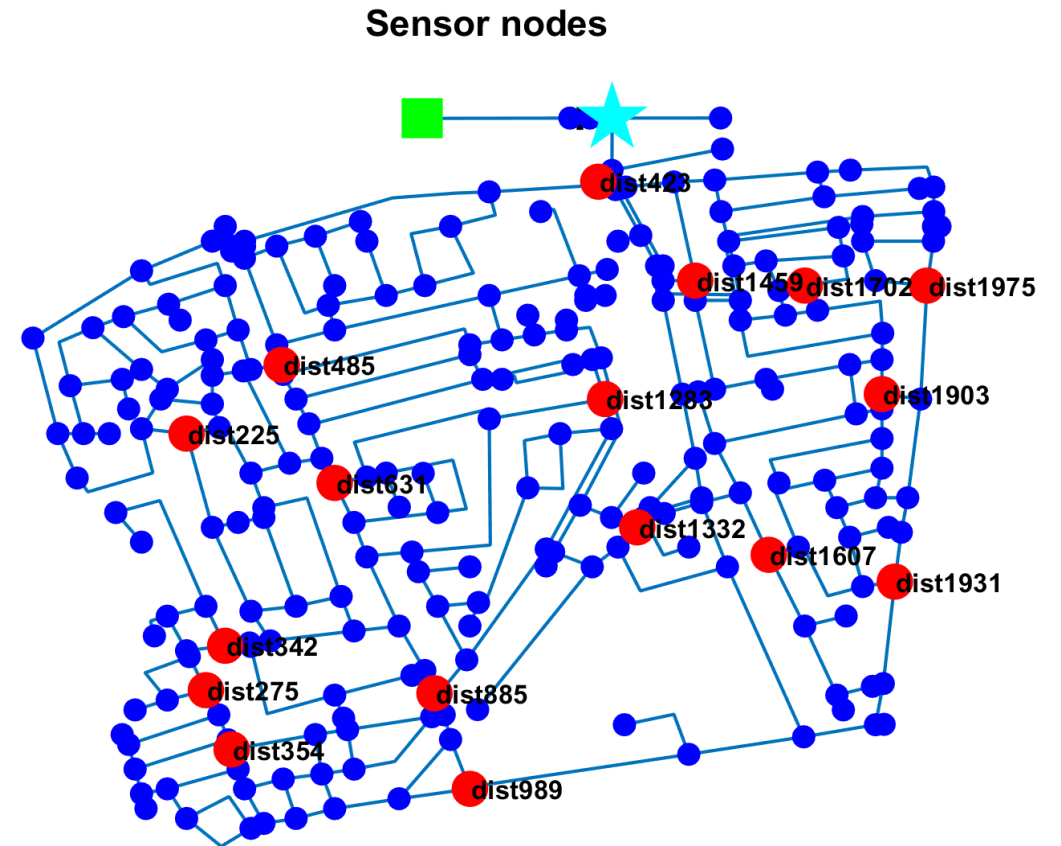


Scenarios – Control Inputs

- 17 CI sensors + 2 flow sensors
- Optional:
 - Time
 - Network topology
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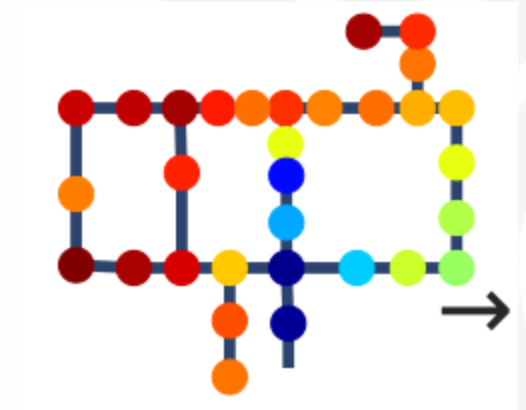
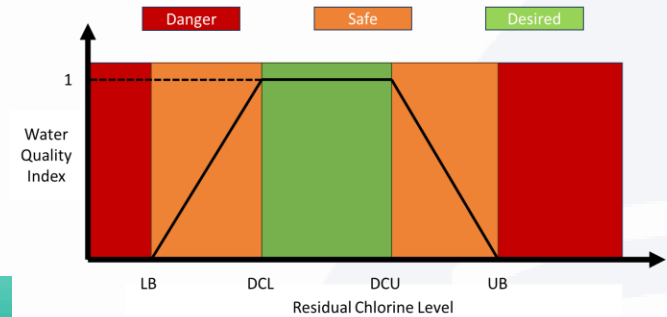
=> *How to control CI booster stations?*

- 10 six days long scenarios with 1 contamination event
- One 365 days long scenario with 15 contamination events



Evaluation – Multiple Criteria

- Secrete test scenario (365 days – 15 contaminations)
- Avg. local satisfaction of chlorine concentration bounds -- $[0.2, 0.4]$ mg/L
- Avg. infection risk
- Fairness: Spatial variations of metrics
 - Worst-case difference
- Cost of control: Total amount of injected chlorine
- Injection pump operation constraints
 - Max of avg. smoothness



Results

- Six participating teams
- Different approaches:
 - Deep Reinforcement Learning
 - Rule-based Methods
 - Evolutionary Methods
 - Control Theory
- Raking for multi-objective problem



Results -- Ranking

Team ID	Cost of control	Control smoothness	CI bound violations	CI bound violations fairness	Infection risk (avg. over all contamination events)
<u>1</u>	31048978.0	5.937	0.103	0.177	6.656
<u>5</u>	209191.72	0	0.171	0.199	9.082
<u>3</u>	19098485.02	50.36	0.150	0.331	8.067
<u>2</u>	0	0	0.171	0.199	9.085
<u>4</u>	0	0	0.171	0.199	9.085
<u>6</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Top 3 Submissions

- **Team 1:**
 - PPO, MPC, and Rule mining
 - *Best method:* Rule mining with simple surrogate model (LSTM for predicting future Cl concentrations)
- Team 5:
 - Evolutionary Surrogate-Assisted Prescription (ESP) for surrogate models (LSTM)
 - Neuroevolution of Augmenting Topologies (NEAT) for learning policies
- Team 3:
 - Data-Enabled Predictive Control (DeePC) + fallback PID control
 - Reconstructs system dynamics from historical input–output trajectories encoded via Hankel matrices

Summary & Outlook

- AI for water quality control – control Cl booster stations
 - Complex and difficult problem
 - Surrogates super important!
- Scenario generator
- 2nd challenge next year
 - More realistic scenarios (background leakages, sensor faults, etc.)
 - Sensor + booster station placement
 - More scenarios + scenario generator
 - Avoid overfitting of evaluation metrics!
 - "Live" leader board
 - More "complex"/"advanced" evaluation scores (not only averages)
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