



# Geospatial preprocessing for situational assessment through hydraulic simulations

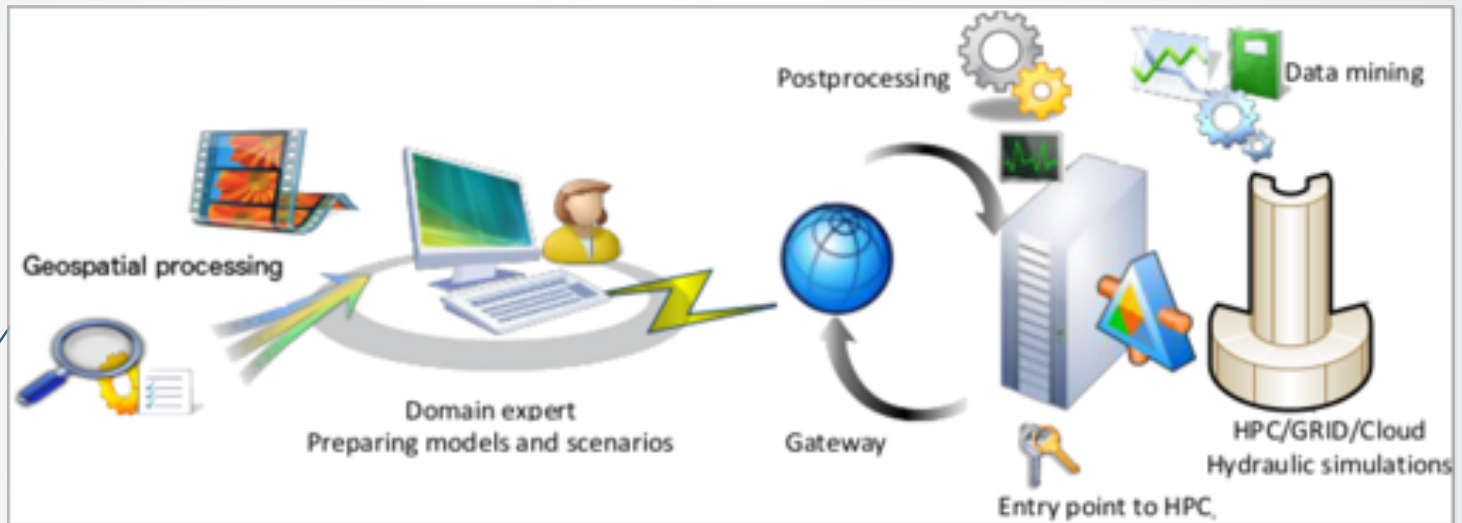
**Giang Nguyen – Martin Bobák – Ladislav Hluchý**

Institute of Informatics, Slovak Academy of Sciences

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# Integrated system for hydraulic simulations



- Situational assessment of water-supply systems in large cities through hydraulic simulations
- Collaboration and application of modern technologies e.g. HPC, GIS and data mining in hydraulic domain
- Partners from commercial spheres: DHI Slovakia and Bratislava Water-Supply Company

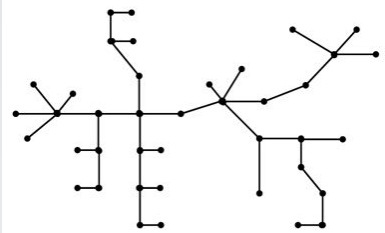


# Prior works

- ▶ V. Tran, V. Sipkova, L. Hluchy, G. Nguyen, M. Dobrucky, J. Astalos: Problem solving environment for water-supply systems. In proceedings of the 15th IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Informatics and Communications **ICEIC 2016**, p. 119-122. ISBN 978-146738016-4.
- ▶ G. Nguyen, V. Sipkova, P.Krammer, L.Hluchy , M. Dobrucky, V. Tran, O. Habala: Integrated system for hydraulic simulations. **Computing and Informatics, 2015**, vol. 34, no. 5, ISSN 1335-9150, Current Content.
- ▶ G. Nguyen, V. Sipkova, P.Krammer, L.Hluchy , M. Dobrucky, J. Astalos: Center for Risk Research in Urban Water-supply Systems. In proceedings of the 19th IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Engineering Systems **INES 2015**, p. 39-43. ISBN 978-1-4673-7938-0.



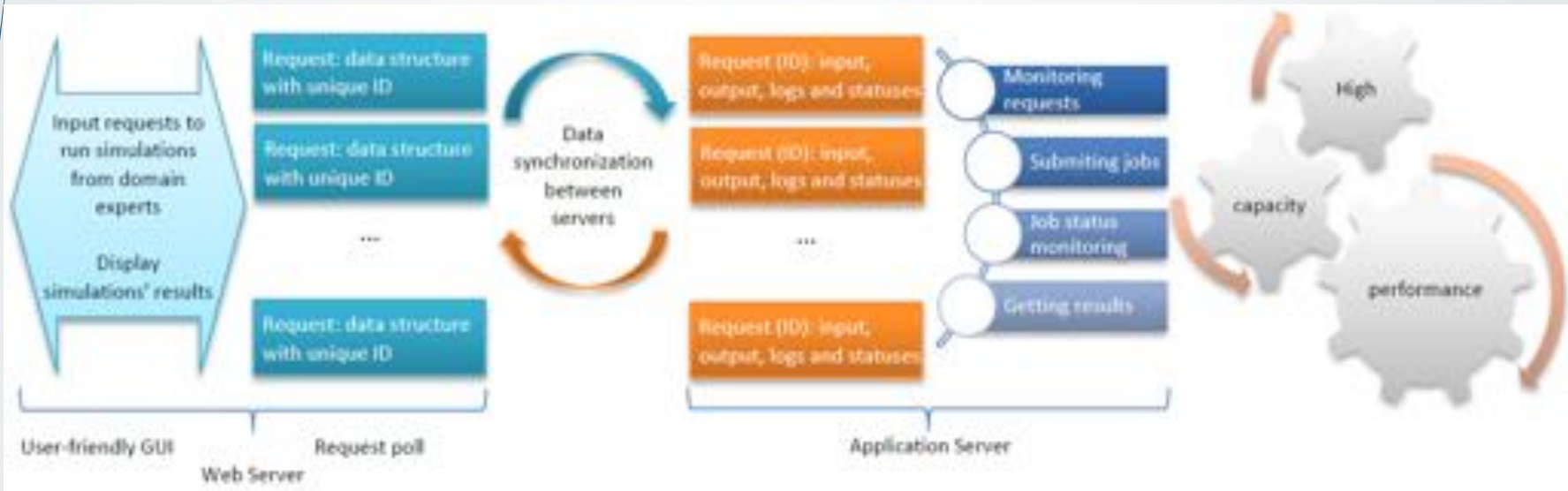
# Mathematical modelling



- Water-supply network is defined as graph  $G = (V, E)$ 
  - $V$  is a set of vertices (nodes)
  - $E$  is a set of edges (links)
- Geographical position is assigned to each vertex as triplet
  - $g = (x, y, z)$
- Node properties (elevation, demand, head, pressure) are assigned to each vertex  $ov = (ov_1, ov_2, \dots, ov_n)$
- Link properties (length, diameter, flow, velocity, pressure headloss, status, material, roughness, pump and valve settings, chemical reaction rate) are assigned to each edge
  - $oe = (oe_1, oe_2, \dots, oe_m)$



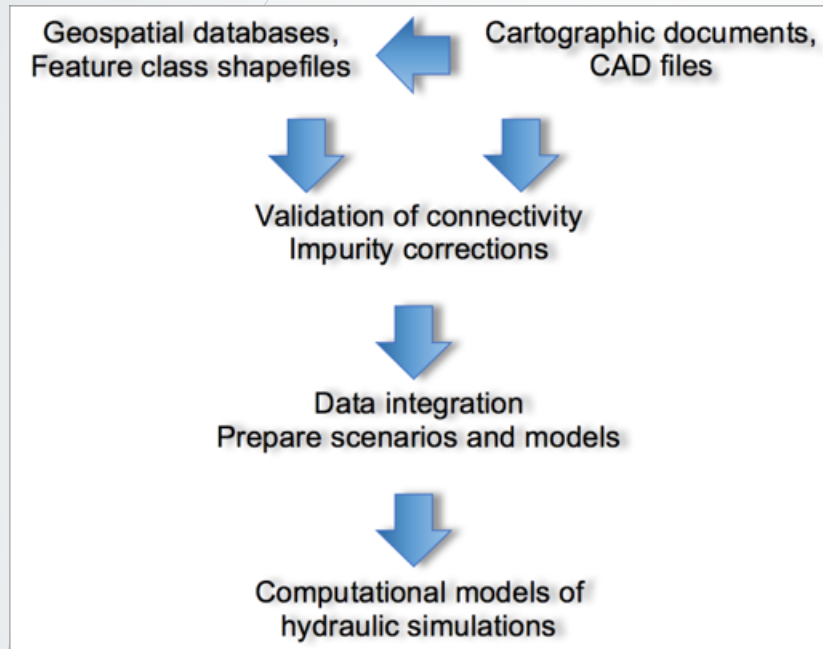
# Simulation workflow



- Collaboration with hydraulic gateway
- Monitoring simulations' states and cluster workload
- Unified states for HPC and Grid jobs: simplified and unified job states for end-users
- Epanet is one of the most advanced tools for hydraulic analysis. Input is the mathematical representation of the water-supply network. Its core is hydraulics solver applies the Todini's Gradient Method, which is a variant of the Newton-Raphson method



# Data digitalization process

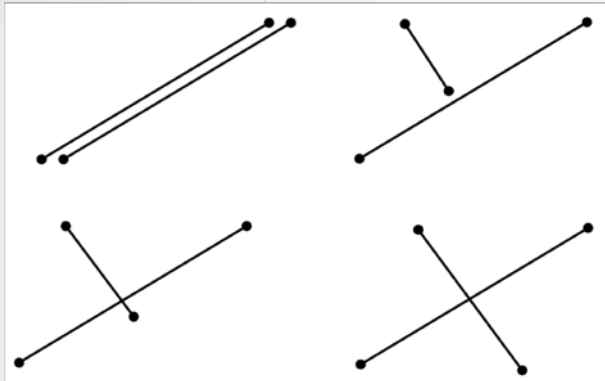


- Data collection: materials transformed from CADs, paper maps, monitoring systems, etc.
- **Data manipulation and adaptation: eliminate errors and impurities**
- Data management: (increasing volume) separated shape files → DBMS
- Data analysis
- Data visualization



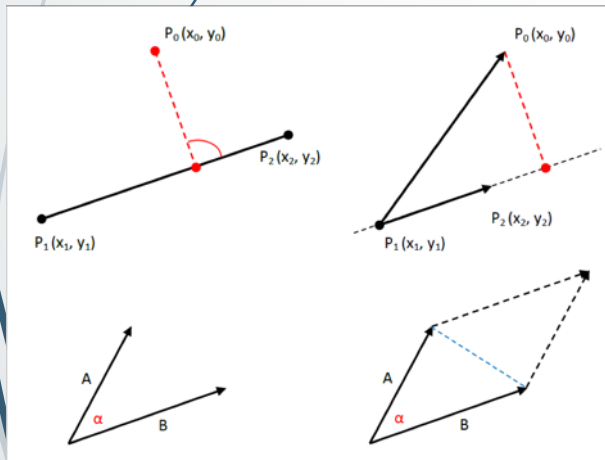


# Geometry and Impurities in data



## Impurities

- lines do not intersect at the crossing point,
- small gaps/spaces are between two lines or between a
- line and an endpoint,
- points that do not lie on lines although they should, e.g. pumps or valves on pipes,
- duplicate lines, etc.

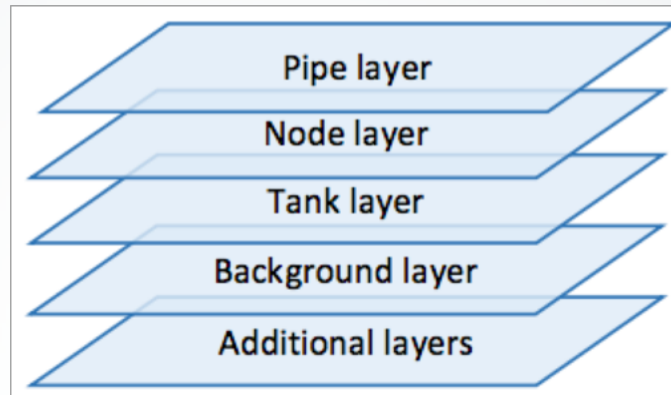


## Geometry: distance between point and line, point and point, line and line

- Apply to large number of water-supply network points (pipe connections, pumps) and lines (pipes)



# Geospatial layers and tools

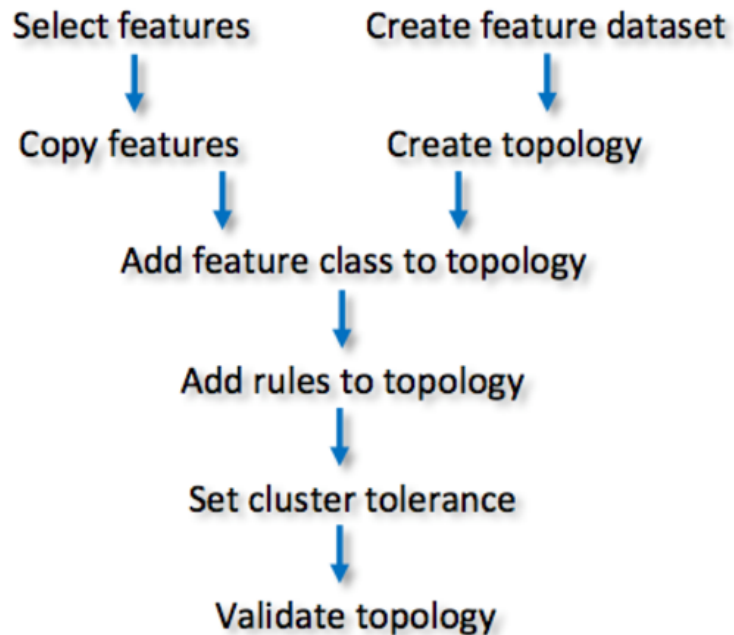


- Geographic layering: one of the universal principles of GIS
- Existing a number of software components for working with maps and geographic information
- Python: new age scripting language, which extends ArcGIS ability for data analysis, data conversion, data management, map automation, helping to increase productivity (ArcPy)

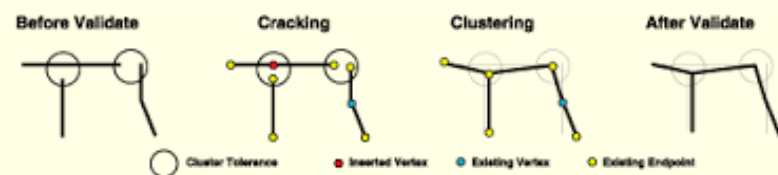




# Geospatial preprocessing



- Setting tools and parameters for the given location (coordination system of the city),
- Topographic validation of geographic information: the aim is to validate topological integrity of geospatial data,
- Corrections of errors and impurities based the topological integrity viewpoint validated from the previous step.



- Trim lines, Extend lines, Snap
- Optional tools



# Evaluations

- First step
  - Comparison with the special small map prepared in advance for the evaluation purpose
  - The map is prepared in advance for the evaluation purpose, carefully and manually cleaned in details
- Second step
  - 5 different locations/partitions of Bratislava surrounding
  - Comparison under visualization for main pipelines
  - Consultations about results with domain experts
- Positive results in short: 95% accuracy



# Simulation post-processing



- Transformation of simulation outputs back into the GIS environment consists of
  - transforming Epanet's simulation outputs from the text format into the CSV format
  - importing files from the CSV format into MDB for ArcGIS
- In GIS environment users has options to define visualization effects, as color ranges, diagrams, line thickness, for different features, e.g. velocity, head-loss



# Future steps

## ► Problems

- Parallel lines (pipes) near tanks
- A line crosses other parallel lines near tanks
- Blocking issue the commercial license of the proprietary product chosen by domain experts at the beginning of the project

## ► Future works

- We will focus on open source GIS environments e.g. QGIS
- Open data science trend supported by the European Commission under the INSPIRE infrastructure for spatial information in Europe. <http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/>
- Combine spatial data from different sources and to share it between many users and applications



# Conclusion

- ▶ Semi-automatic tool for geospatial preprocessing of real and large-scale datasets
- ▶ Integrated systems built on cooperation of modern IT technologies
- ▶ Mathematical modeling for situational assessments of water-supply network in big city
- ▶ Hydraulic simulation for incoming situations for comprehensive view and better emergency plans
- ▶ This work is supported by the project VEGA 2/0167/16
- ▶ We would like to thank to DHI and BVS colleagues for collaboration and consultations



# Thank you for your attention

**[giang.ui@savba.sk](mailto:giang.ui@savba.sk)**

Institute of Informatics, Slovak Academy of Sciences  
Bratislava, Slovakia