



# Distributed control in water distribution network

# Water distribution network

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Introduction

Model Predictive  
Controller

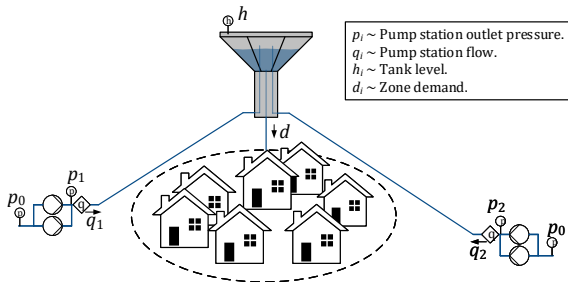
Separable Controller

Method of Multipliers

Simulation of system

Comparison

Conclusion



**Figure:** Layout of a water distribution network with an elevated reservoirs supplied from two pumping stations. The measured variables are the level of water in the elevated reservoir  $h$ , the outlet pressures and flows of the pumping stations  $p_i$  and  $q_i$ , respectively, and the water consumption in the zone, also denoted the demand  $d$ .

# Model Predictive Control of the pumps

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$$\min_{u_1, \dots, u_N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} (c(t_k) E_i(u_i(t_k), \bar{p}_i(t_k)) + K_i u_i(t_k)) + \kappa \|V(t_0) - V(t_M)\|^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{M-1} u_i(t_k) \leq \bar{U}_i \quad (2)$$

$$0 \leq u_i(t_k) \leq \bar{u}_i \quad (3)$$

$$V(t_{k+1}) = V(t_k) + \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t_k) - g(t_k), \quad V(t_0) = f(h(t_0)) \quad (4)$$

$$\underline{V} \leq V(t_k) \leq \bar{V} \quad (5)$$

- *Global* problem that require coordination between the pumps.

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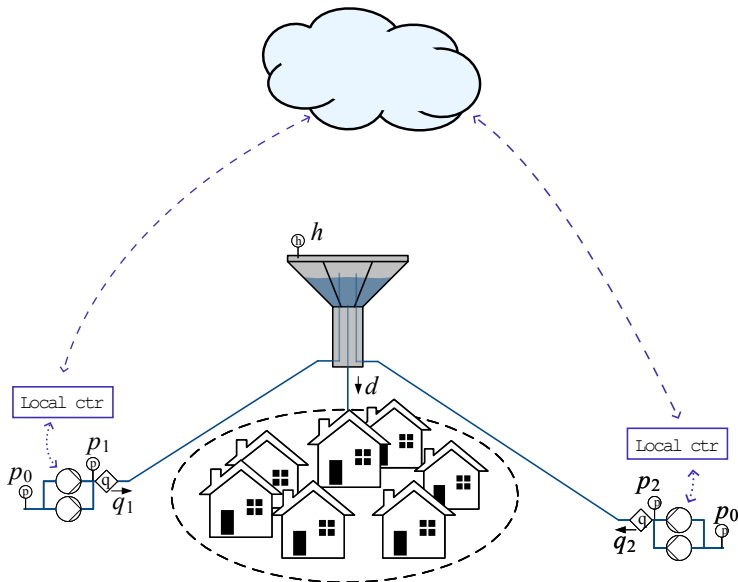
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# Model Predictive Control of the pumps

## Matrix formulation

### Define

$$\mathbf{u}_i = [u_i(t_0), \dots, u_i(t_M)]^\top, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{U} = [\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_N] \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = [V(t_0), \dots, V(t_M)]^\top \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{g} = [g(t_0), \dots, g(t_M)]^\top \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

( $\mathbf{A}$  is the lower uni-triangular matrix with all ones below the diagonal.)

# Model Predictive Control of the pumps

## Matrix formulation

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$$\min_{\mathbf{U}} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i(U[:, i]) + \kappa \|\mathbb{1}_M^T (\mathbf{U} \mathbb{1}_N - \mathbf{g})\|^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad (12)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{V}} \leq \mathbb{1}_M f(h(t_0)) + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{U} \mathbb{1}_N - \mathbf{g}) \leq \overline{\mathbf{V}} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbb{1}_M^T \mathbf{U}[:, i] \leq \overline{U}_i \quad (14)$$

$$0 \leq U[k, i] \leq \overline{u}_i \quad \forall k \quad (15)$$

$$(16)$$

- Still not separable due to  $\mathbf{U}$ .

# Separable formulation of Controller

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$$\min_{\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i(\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i[:, l]) + \kappa \|\mathbb{1}_M^T(\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i \mathbb{1}_N - \mathbf{g})\|^2$$

*s.t.*

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \underline{V} &\leq \mathbb{1}_M f(h(t_0)) + \mathbf{A}(\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i \mathbb{1}_N - \mathbf{g}) \leq \bar{V} \\ \mathbb{1}_M^T \hat{\mathbf{U}}[:, l] &\leq \bar{U}_i \\ 0 &\leq \hat{\mathbf{U}}[k, l] \leq \bar{u}_i \quad \forall k \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Local}$$

$$\left. \hat{\mathbf{U}}_i = \mathbf{U} \quad \forall i, \right\} \text{Consensus}$$

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# Method of Multipliers

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1. Minimization with respect to local variables.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{u}}_i^{j+1} = \underset{\hat{\mathbf{u}}_i}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_i^N y_i(\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i[:, i]) + \kappa \|\mathbb{1}_M^\top (\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i \mathbb{1}_N - \mathbf{g})\|^2 \\ + \lambda_i^\top (\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i - \mathbf{u}^j) + \frac{\rho}{2} (\|\hat{\mathbf{U}}_i - \mathbf{u}^j\|_2^2) \\ \text{s.t. local constraints.} \end{aligned}$$

2. Minimization with respect to consensus variable.

$$\mathbf{u}^{j+1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \hat{\mathbf{u}}_i^{j+1} + \frac{1}{\rho} \lambda_i^j \right)$$

3. Update Lagrange multipliers

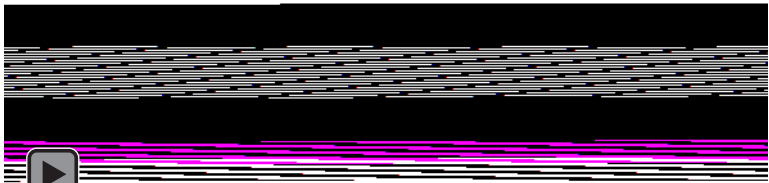
$$\lambda_i^{j+1} = \lambda_i^j + \rho (\hat{\mathbf{u}}_i^{j+1} - \mathbf{u}^{j+1})$$



# Simulation

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# Comparison with global solution

On average 175 iterations of M of M.

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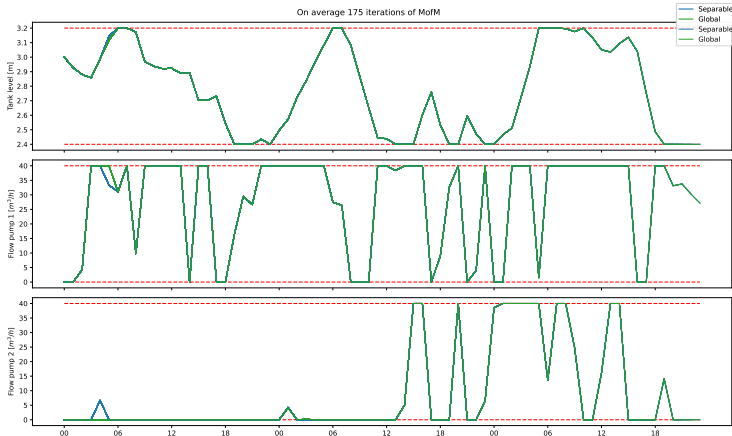
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(Animation)

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# Comparison with global solution

On average 20 iterations of M of M.

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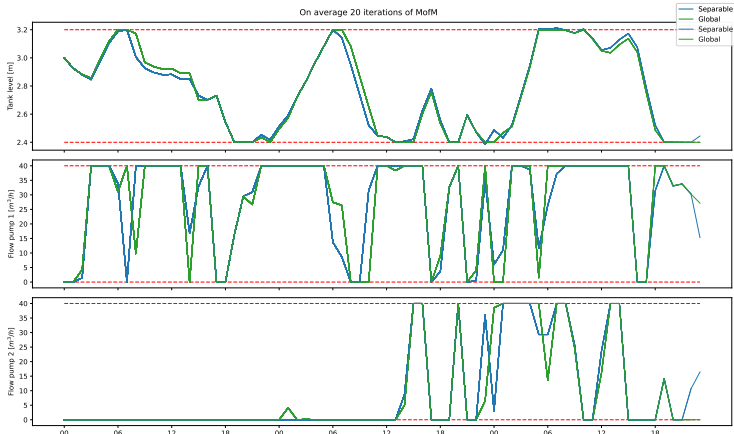
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(Animation)

# Comparison with global solution

On average 10 iterations of M of M.

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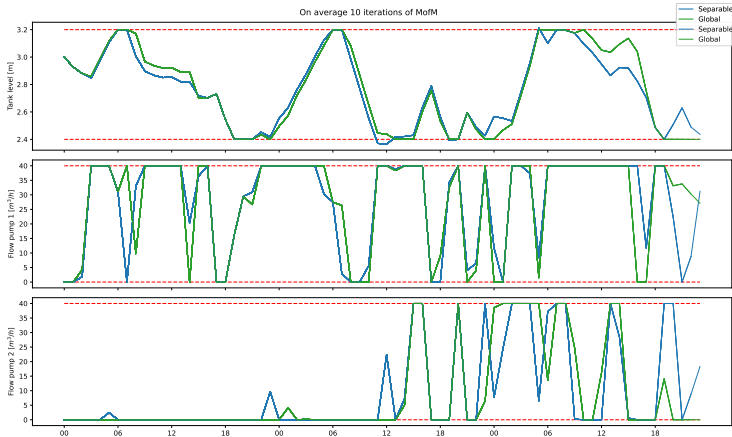
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# Conclusion

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- ▶ Still some work to be done on implementing the encrypted part.
- ▶ Figuring out the trade-off between accuracy of the solution (iterations of MofM) and the time to compute the solution.
  - ▶ How many iterations are enough? How to best quantify when to stop iterations?
- ▶ Implementation in lab :-)

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