

Using Neural Networks for Advanced Data Analytics and Operational Improvements

Melissa Davidson, EmNet, LLC

Alireza Partovi, EmNet, LLC

Luis Montestruque, EmNet, LLC

Melissa Gatterdam, Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati

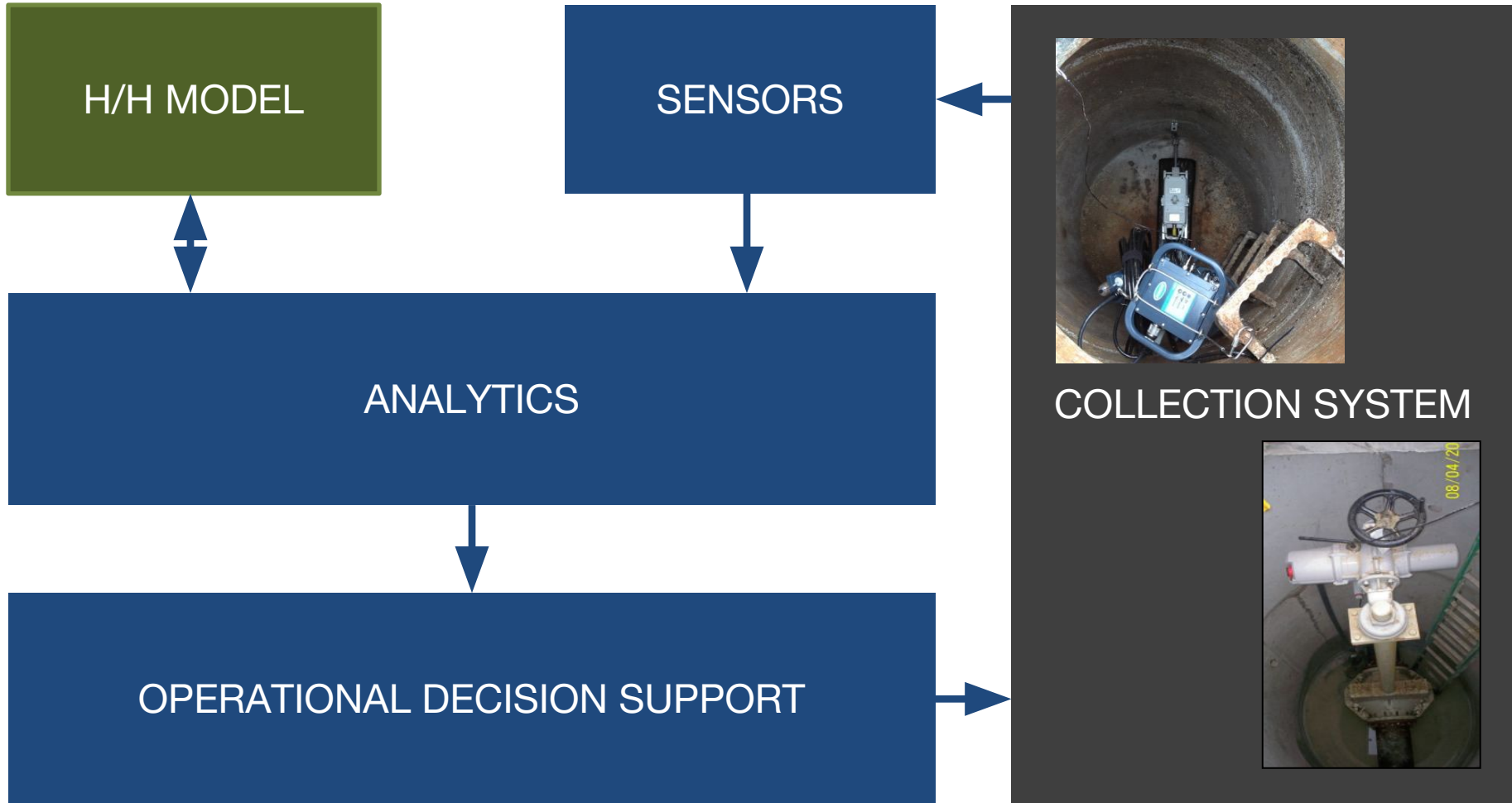
Biju George, District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

Collection Systems



2016

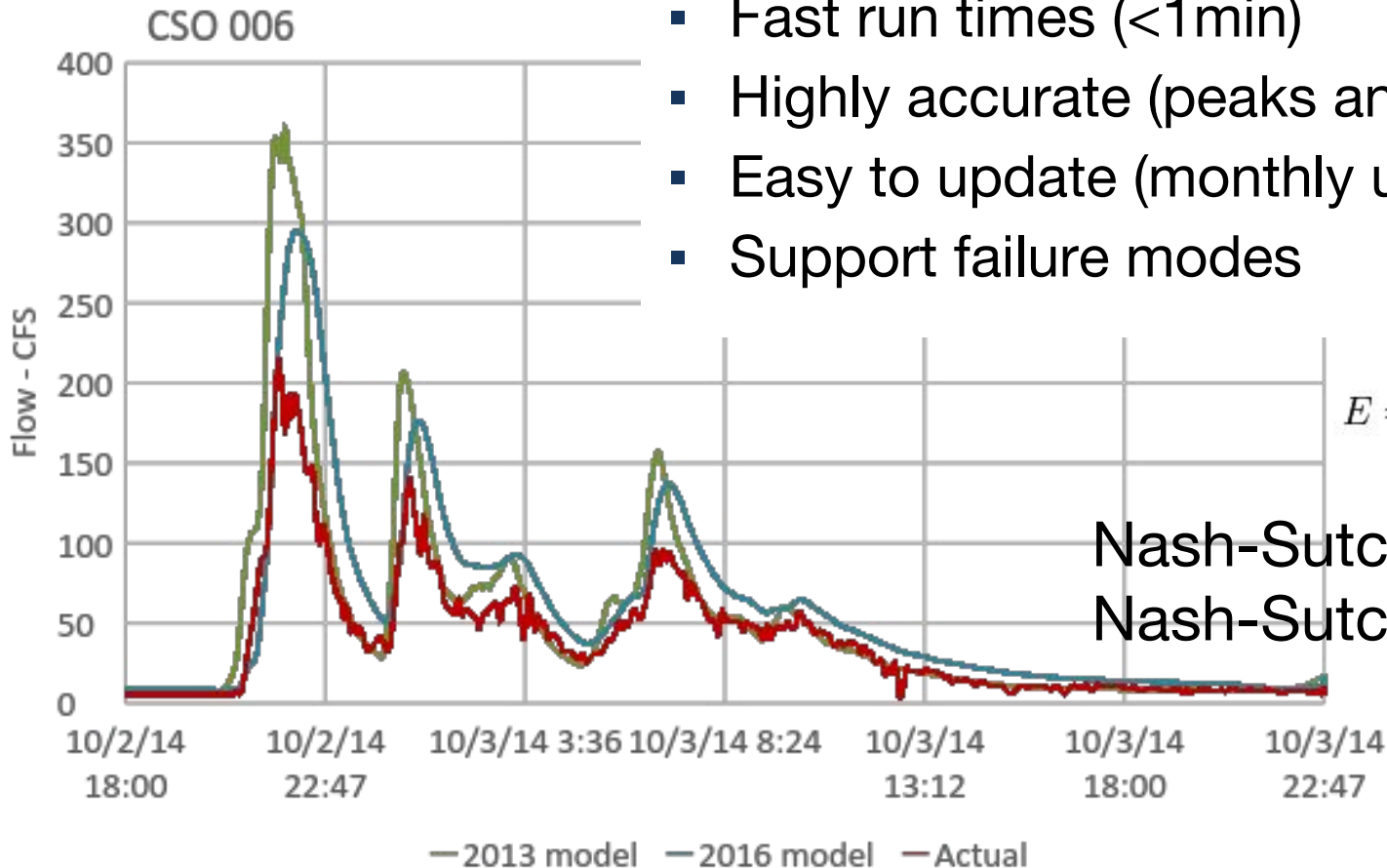
Real Time Decision Support System



Real Time Operational Model

Different objectives from planning model

- Fast run times (<1min)
- Highly accurate (peaks and volume)
- Easy to update (monthly updates)
- Support failure modes



$$E = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_o^t - Q_m^t)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_o^t - \bar{Q}_o)^2}$$

Nash-Sutcliffe 2013: 0.29

Nash-Sutcliffe 2016: 0.38

From Data to Model

Machine Learning:

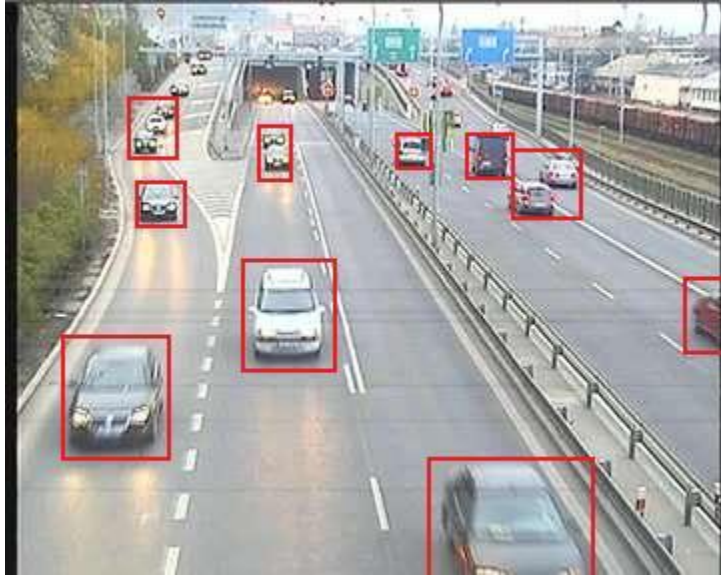
“Study and construction of algorithms that can learn and make predictions on data”¹

Neural Network:

“Machine Learning algorithm inspired on the way a human brain works”

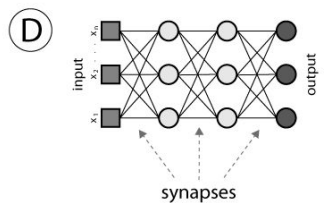
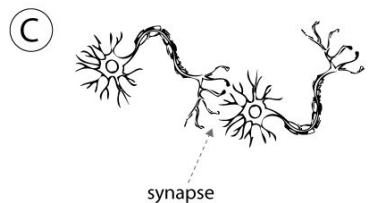
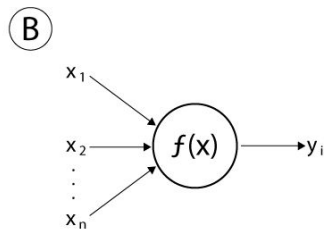
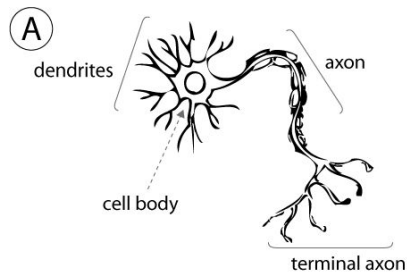
¹Ron Kohavi; Foster Provost (1998). "Glossary of terms". *Machine Learning* **30**: 271–274.

Artificial Neural Networks Applications

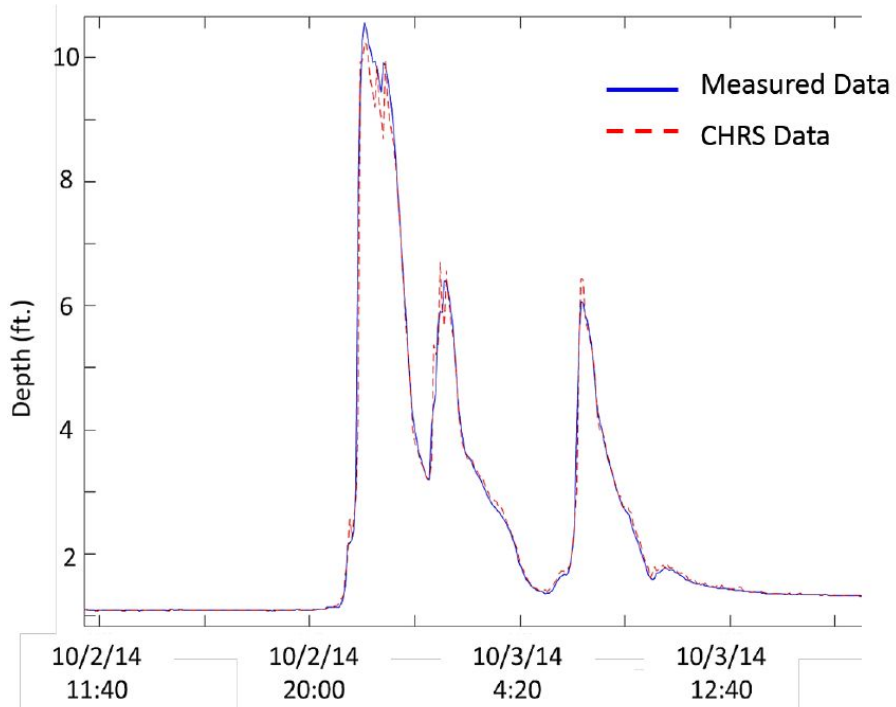


<http://www.tsdconseil.fr/formations/dsp/opencv/index-en.html>

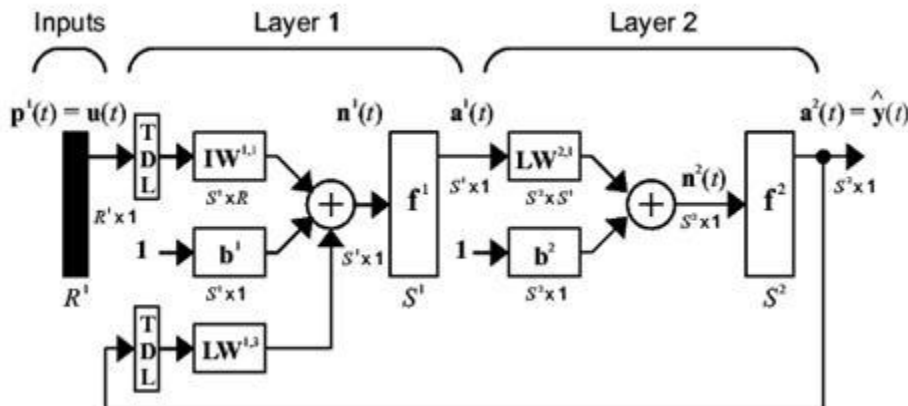
- pattern recognition
- driverless cars
- crime prevention
- speech recognition
- medical diagnosis
- automated trading systems
- e-mail filtering



Cognitive Hydraulic Response System



- Cognitive: it learns from observation
- Based on sensor data
- Utilizes self learning ANN
- Abstracts the H/H elements with most uncertainty



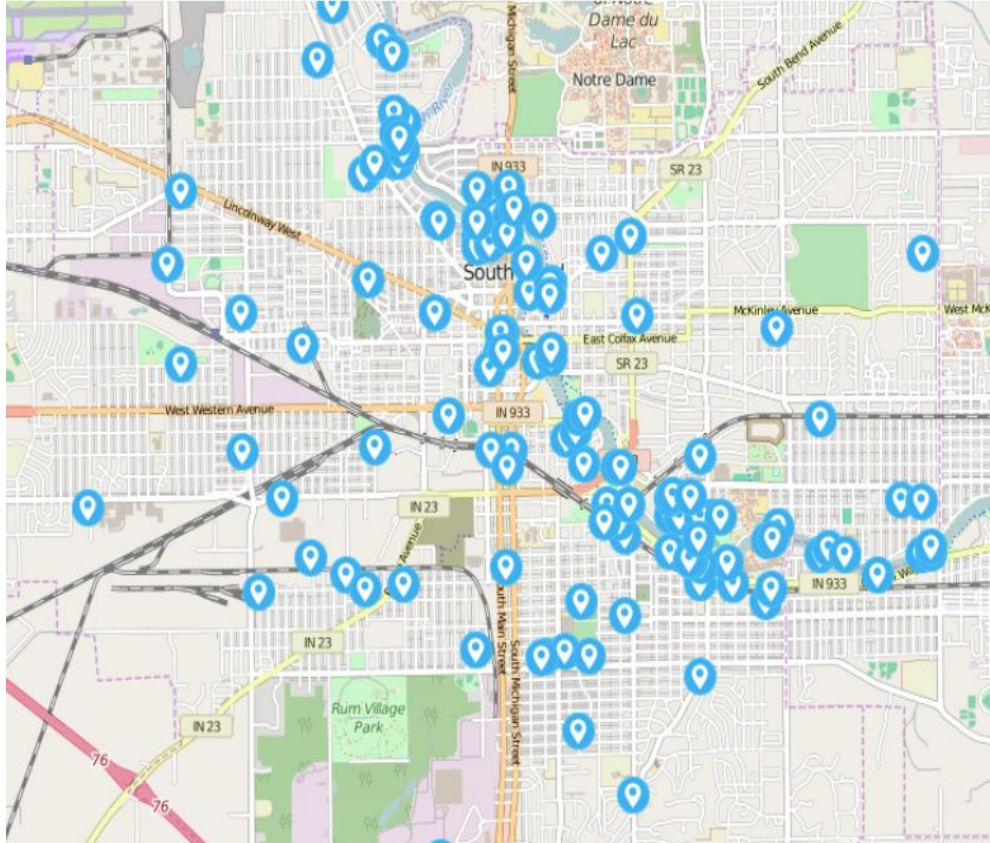
Real Time Modeling starts with Real Time Monitoring

Case Study: Lick Run Basin, Cincinnati, OH

- 4 sq.miles of CSS
- 11 flow monitors
- 3 rain gauges



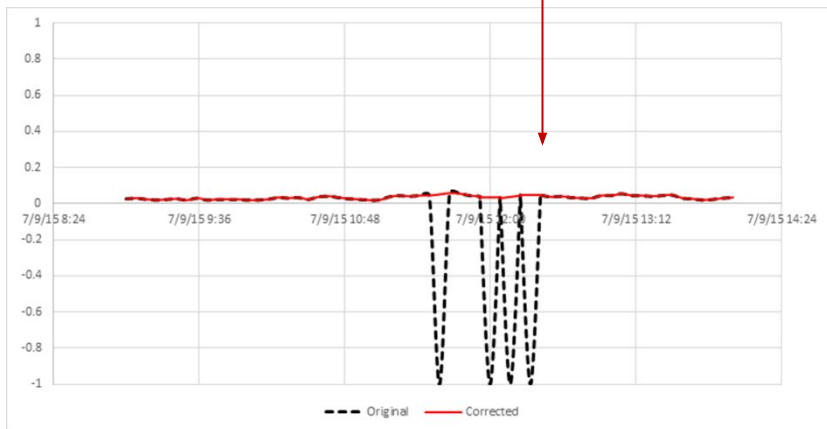
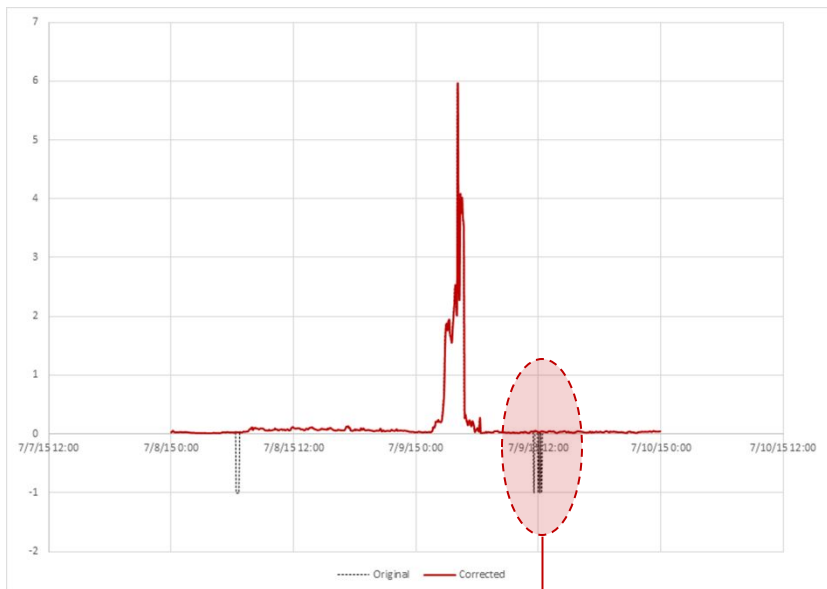
Real Time Modeling starts with Real Time Monitoring



Case Study: South Bend, IN

- 40 sq.miles
- 150 sensors
- Monitor:
 - 36 outfalls,
 - 27 interceptor sites
 - 42 trunkline sites
 - 5 basins

Data QA/QC

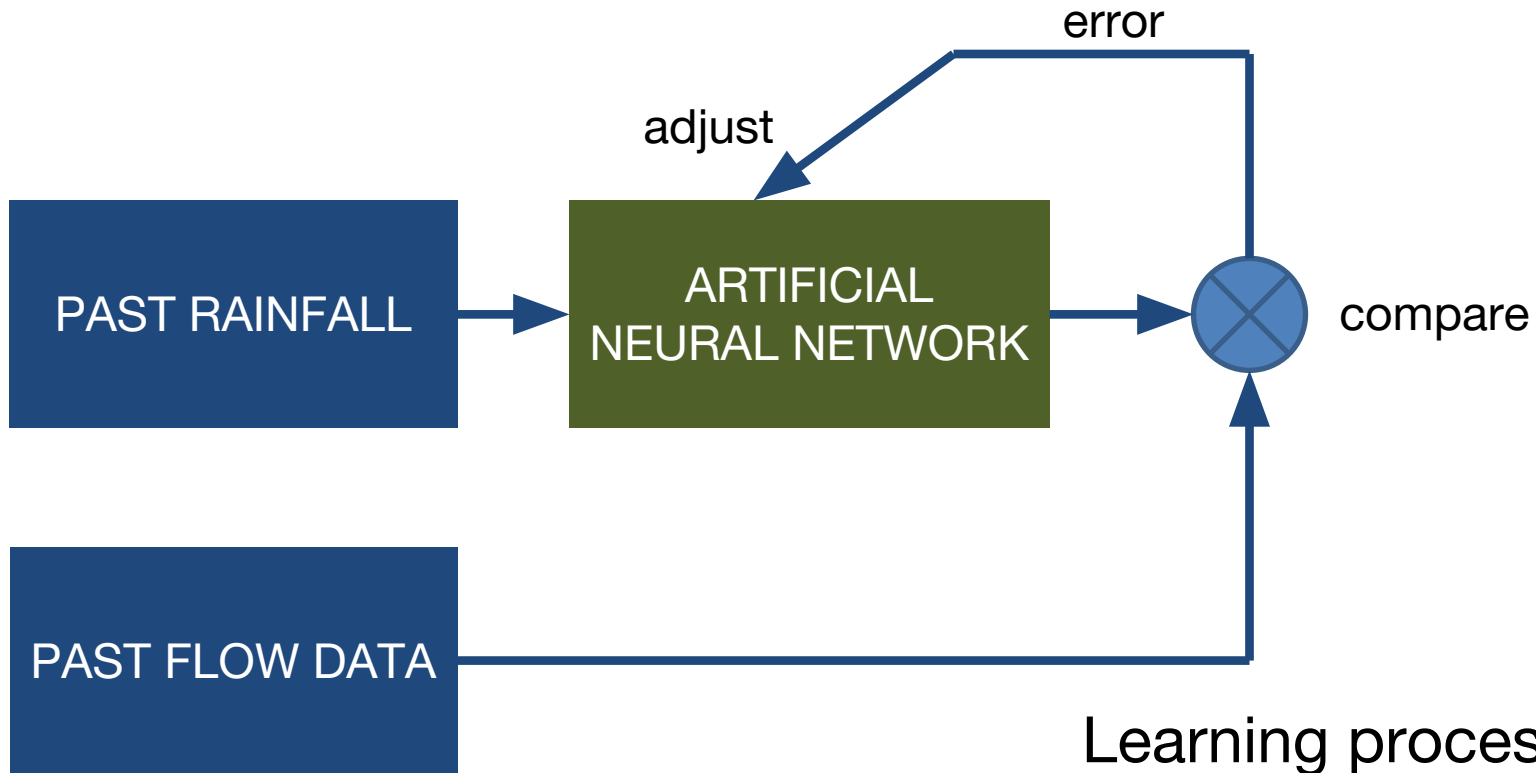


Avoid “garbage in, garbage out”

Eliminate data that has:

- Sensor drifting
- Maintenance/calibration
- Outliers
- Flat lined

Training Phase



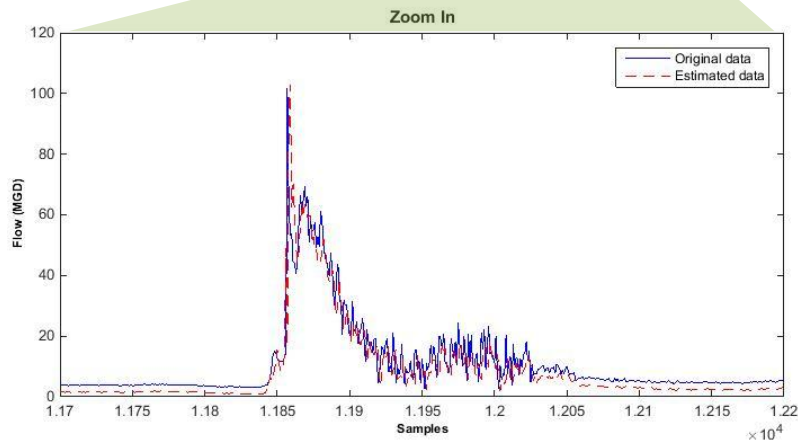
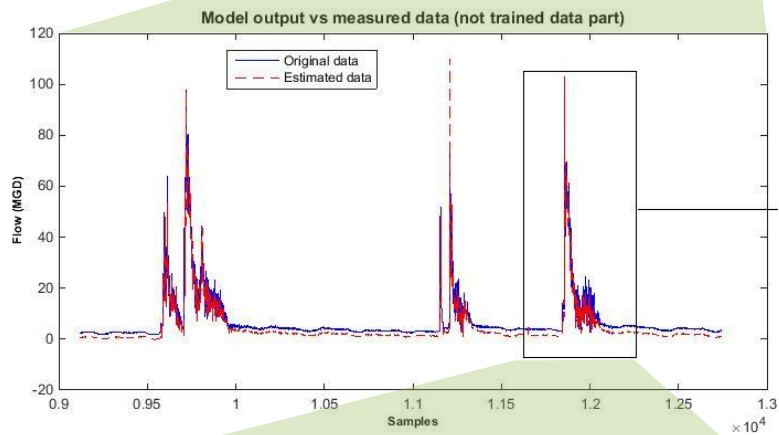
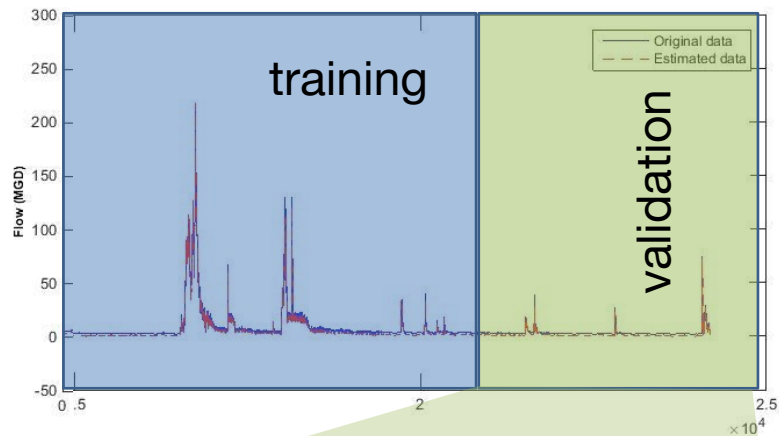
Learning process

- Utilizes historical data
- Data must be diverse
- Data must be related

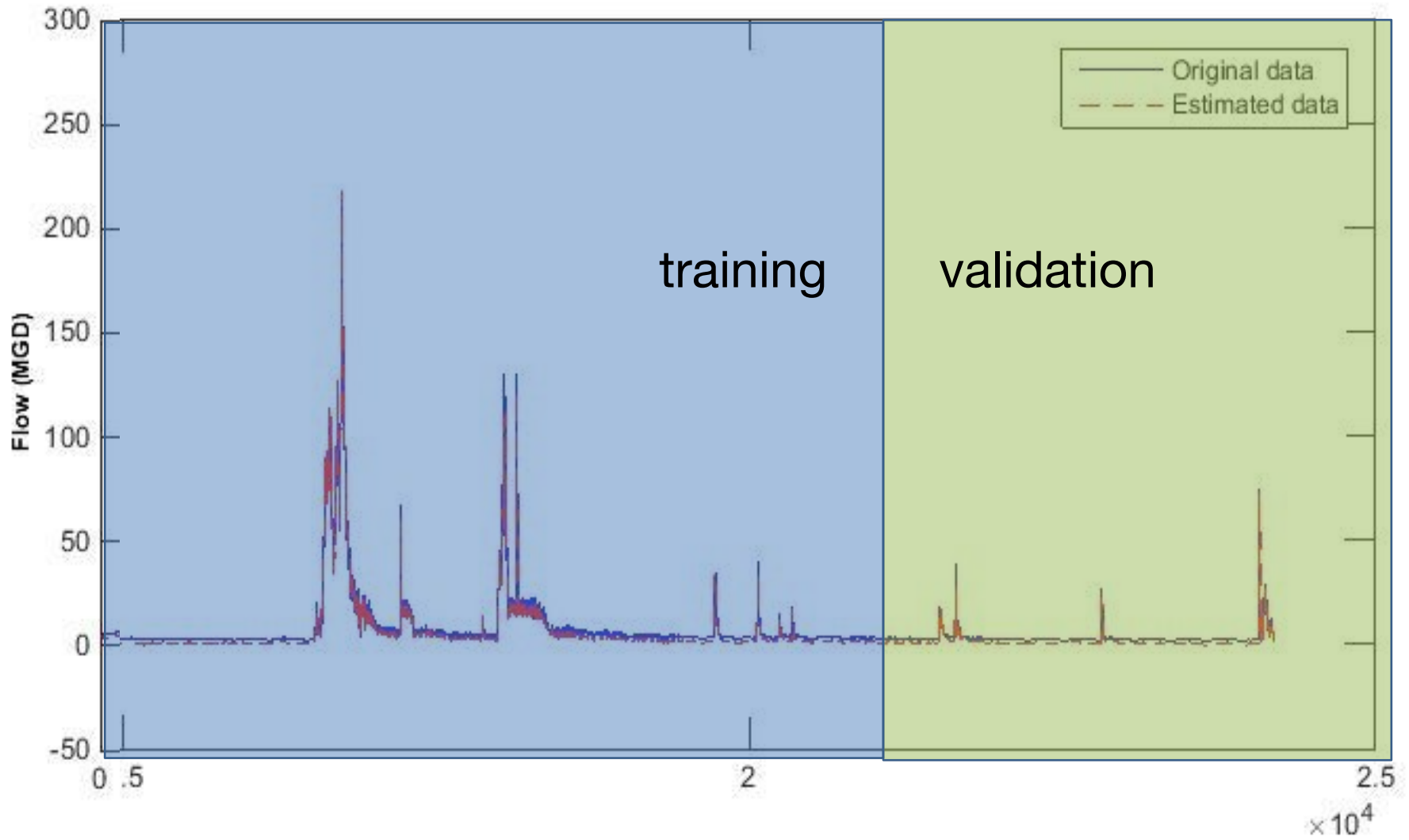
Validation

Ensures that training process was successful:

- Utilizes data NOT used for training
- Compares the neural network output data to the measured output
- If validation is unsuccessful repeat training with new/different data

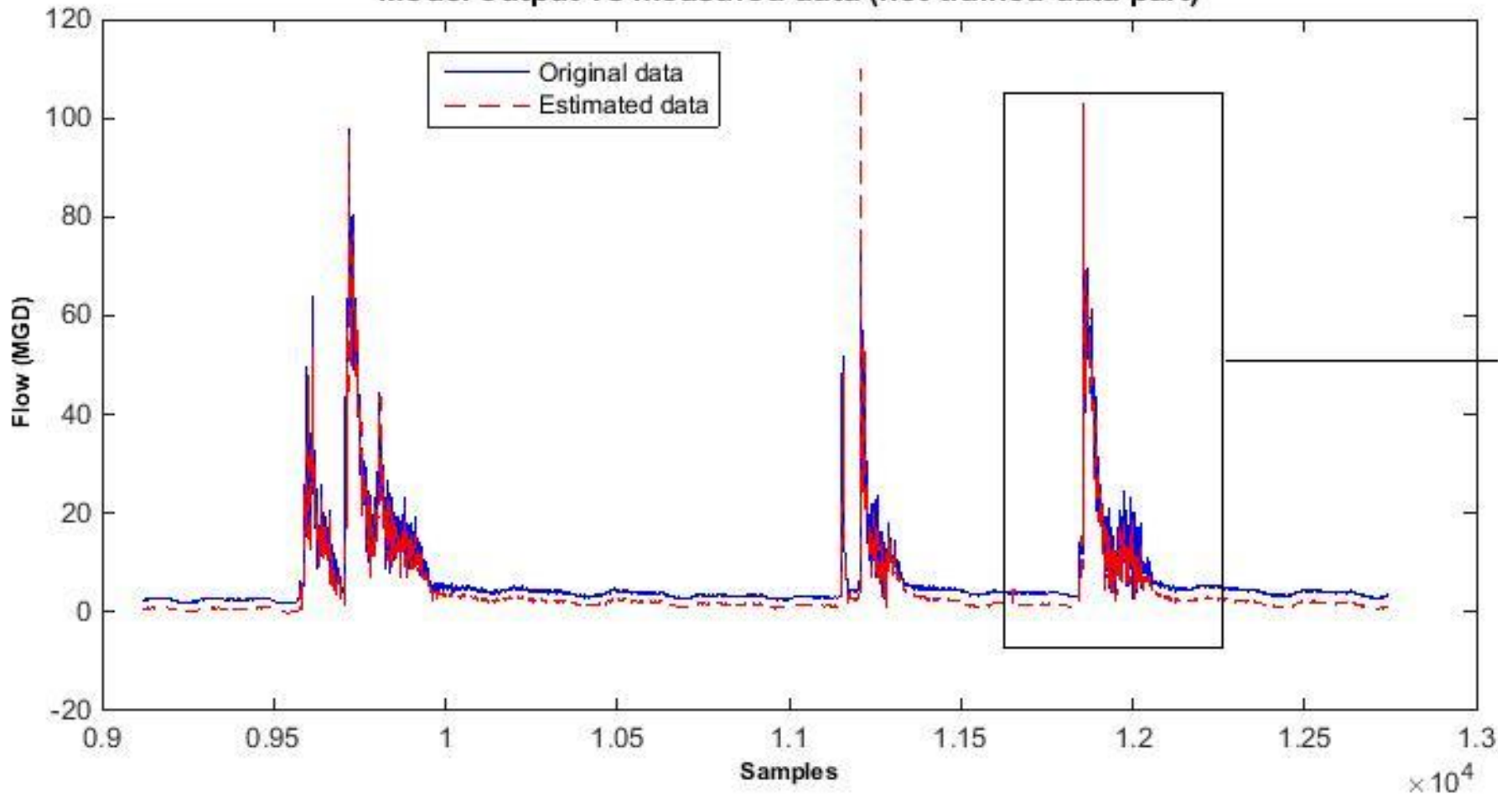


Validation

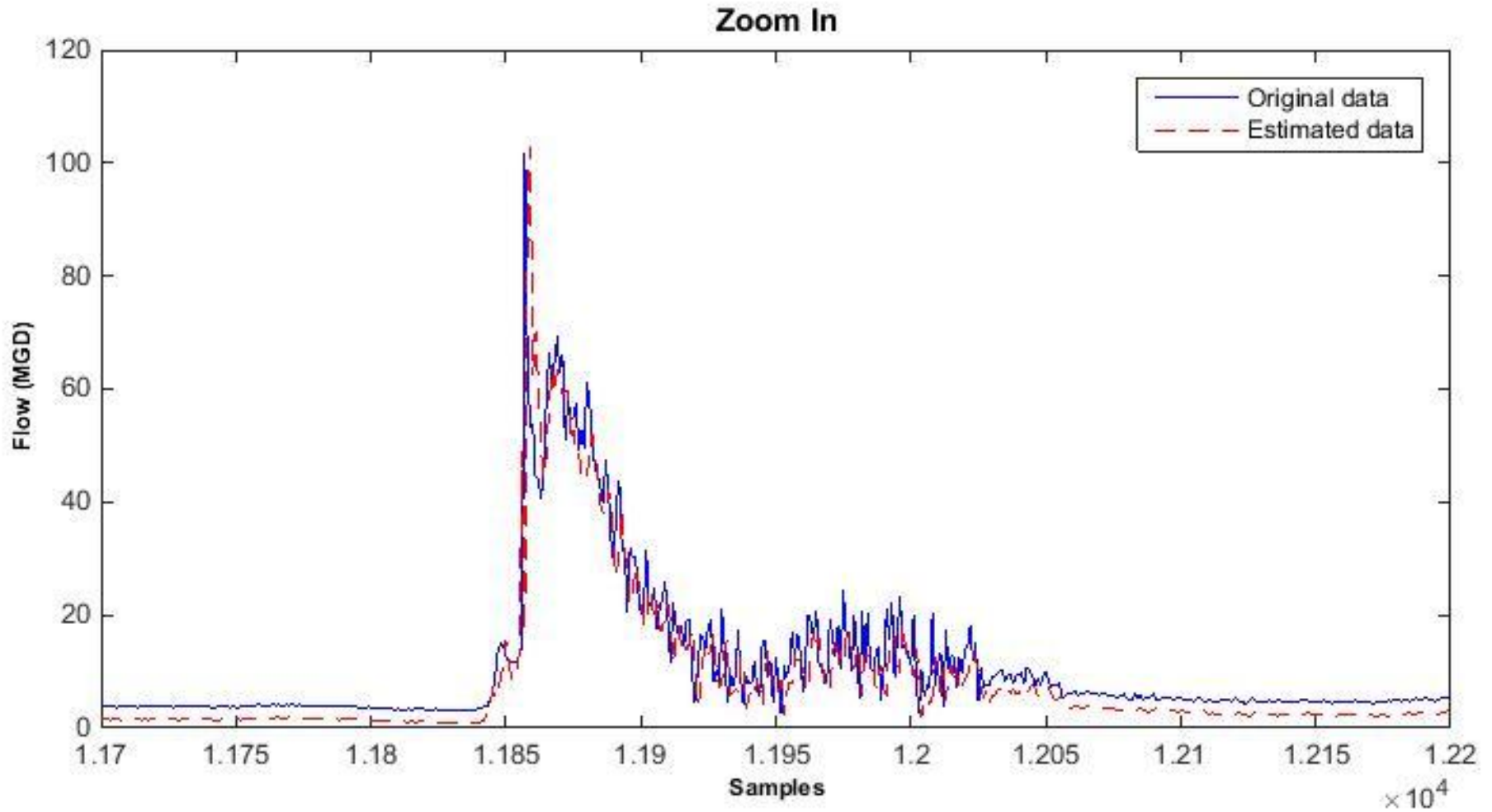


Validation

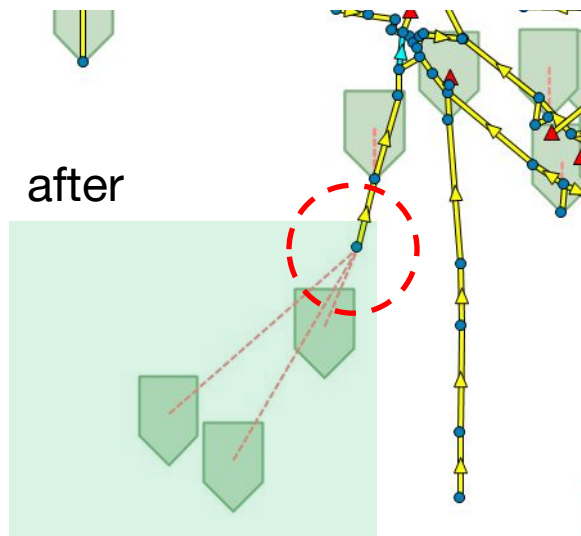
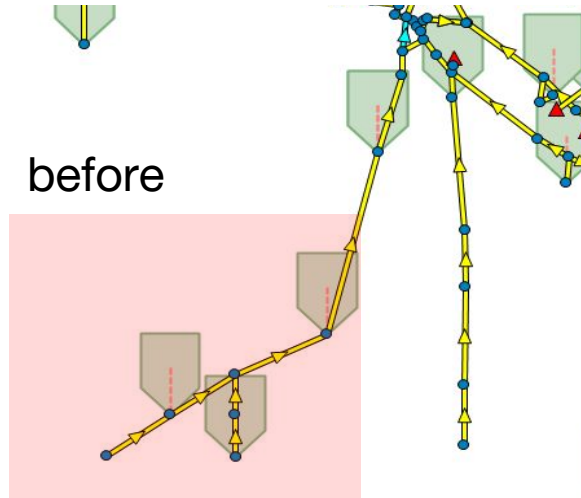
Model output vs measured data (not trained data part)



Validation



Integration with SWMM



CHRS is mainly used to abstract parts of the model where there is uncertainty:

- runoff dynamics
- upstream sewersheds
- subcatchment

Integrate with SWMM

Maintain downstream pipe network

Integration with SWMM



- Works at the node level
- Simulates inflow
- Neural Network description and parameters in external file
- Neural Network is trained in Matlab, parameters transferred to SWMM

Junction: 0018C00055_NN

Attributes	
Name	0018C00055_NN
X-Coordinate	171390
Y-Coordinate	2333940

018C00055_NN.ENN

```
; For TMP22-2 -- values from 2015-10-12
NN_INPUT_STREAMS 1
NN_INPUT_DELAYS 2
NN_HIDDEN 5 ; N in comments below
NN_OUTPUT 1
NN_INPUT1_MIN_MAX 0 6.8441 ; >> netc.inputs{1}.range
NN_OUTPUT_MIN_MAX 0 129.1570 ; >> netc.outputs{2}.range
NN_HIDDEN_WEIGHTS : >> netc.IW{1} for N hidden neurons, connected back to input1(t
```

Result Example

Nash-Sutcliffe 2013 : 0.29

Nash-Sutcliffe 2016 : 0.38

Nash-Sutcliffe CHRS: 0.93

Conclusions

- CHRS can produce operational models that are:
 - fast
 - self learning
 - highly accurate
- Integration with SWMM allows CHRS to leverage pipe network computational engine.
- Release as open source in near future.
- Work is now focused on how to automatically QA/QC sensor data.

Questions?

Contact:

Luis Montestruque

lmontest@emnet.net