



**H2OforAll**

Strategic sensor placement for the identification of disinfection by-products from chlorinated drinking water

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**H<sub>2</sub>OforAll**

Innovative Integrated Tools and Technologies to Protect and Treat Drinking Water from Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)



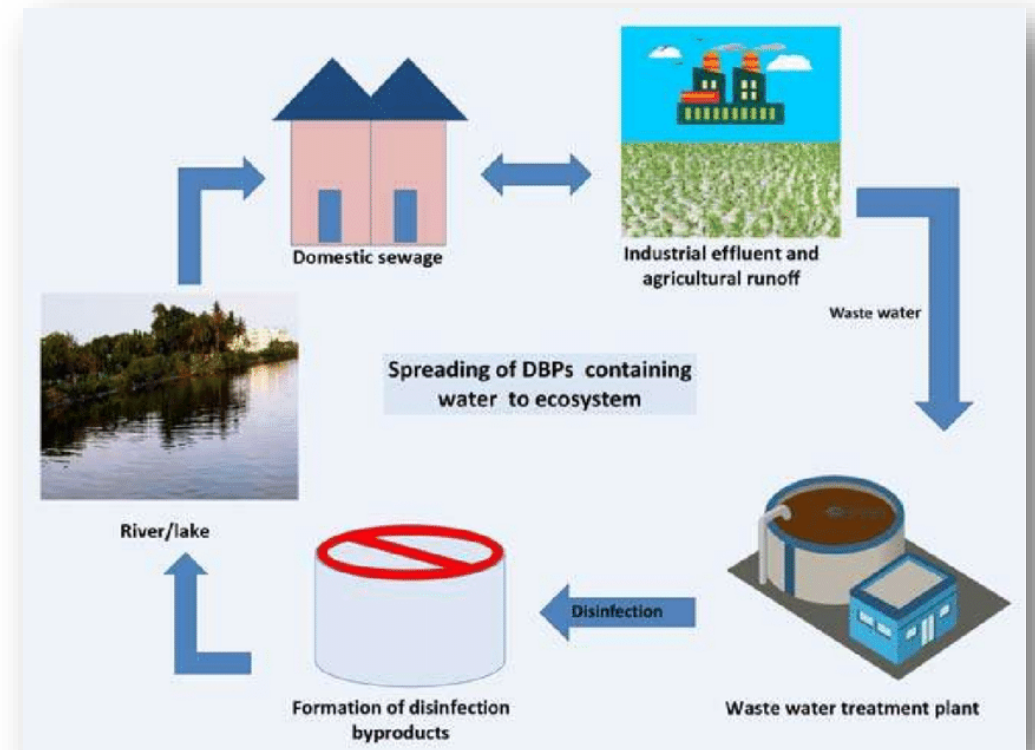
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## Why is **smartly** detecting disinfection byproducts important?

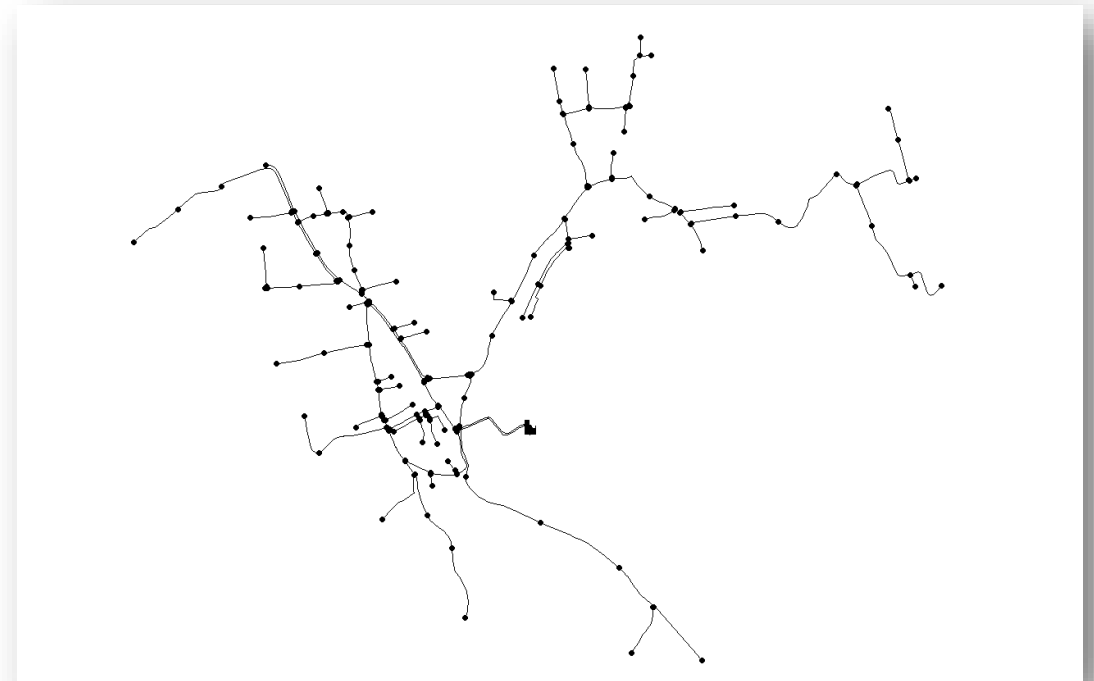
- Placement is *time consuming* – knowing beforehand the best locations for sensor can be beneficial for multiple objectives.
- By running multiple placement simulations with different objectives, it is possible to cover *all expected contamination scenarios*.
- Number of sensory equipment can be *limited* – placing sensors at dead-end nodes, for example, does not bring in good results.





## How to achieve **smart placement**: the data-driven methodology

- A calibrated water distribution network is required to achieve a strategic sensor placement result.
- Environmental data is mandatory in order to calculate the concentration of disinfection by-products in each node in the network.
- Identifying which performance objectives are important to the needs of the water utility operators.





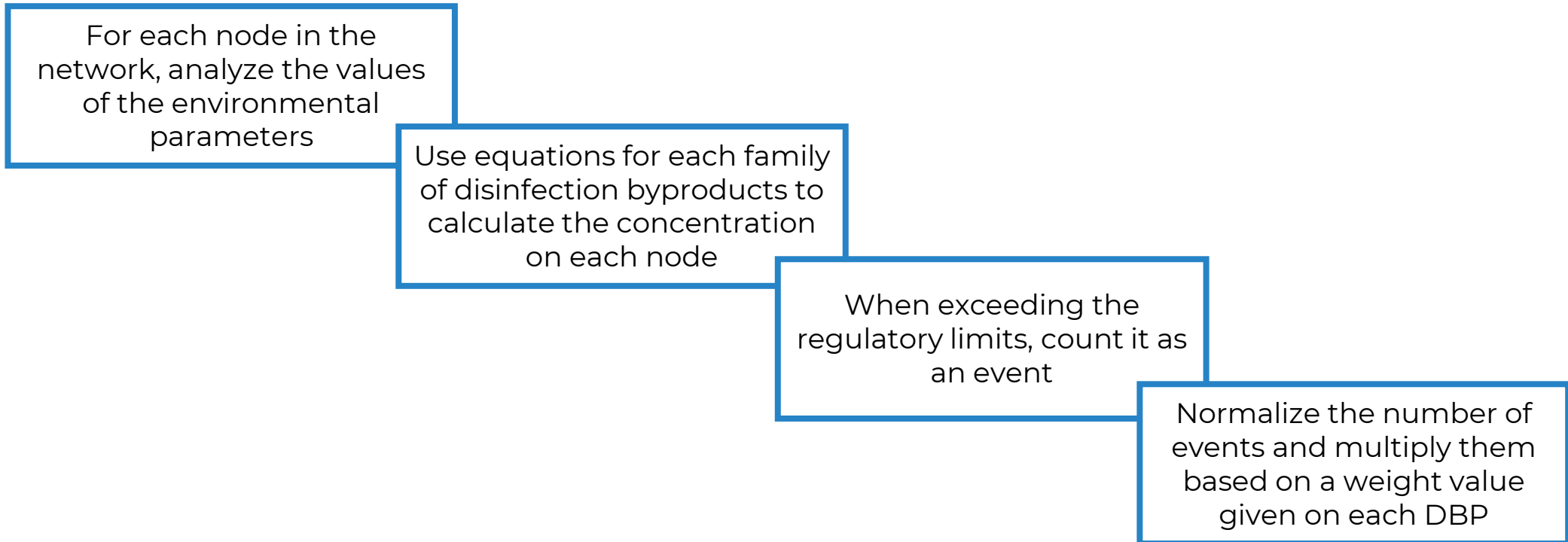
## Lack of data – how to combat such an issue?

- Data for strategic sensor placement is required from all the nodes in the network, as well as frequent measurements for consistency.
- If data is lacking, by generating synthetic data it is possible to cover the gaps and create a dataset to allow the model to run a simulation for proper strategic placement.

Timestamp	Node	Contracts	Chlorine (mg/L)	Temperature (pH)	TOC (mg/L)	DON (mg/L)	BR (mg/L)	
20-10-24 0:00	1_1000	0	3.61	19.06	7.7	4.18	7.04	3.21
20-10-24 0:00	1_1001	5	2.86	16.05	7.82	2.25	8.43	3.94
20-10-24 0:00	1_1002	0	0.19	17	7.19	9.99	12.07	4.38
20-10-24 0:00	1_1003	12.5	3.76	14.94	7.35	9.76	10.68	3.97



## Algorithmic approach to this methodology



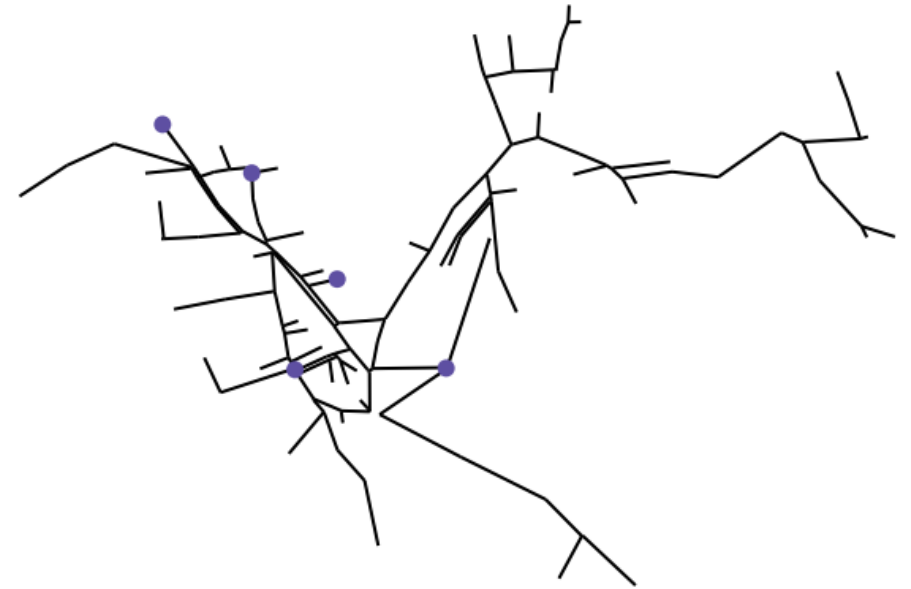


## Performance objectives

The strategic sensor placement needs to have a specific cause in order to maximize results:

- Time of detection – placement based on minimizing time of detection of disinfection by-products.
- Mass consumption – minimization of consumers affected by polluted water, based on contracts provided by the water utility operators.
- Concentration based – placement based on high concentration of disinfection byproducts in the network

Placement by Normalized Score





## What are the limitations this methodology?

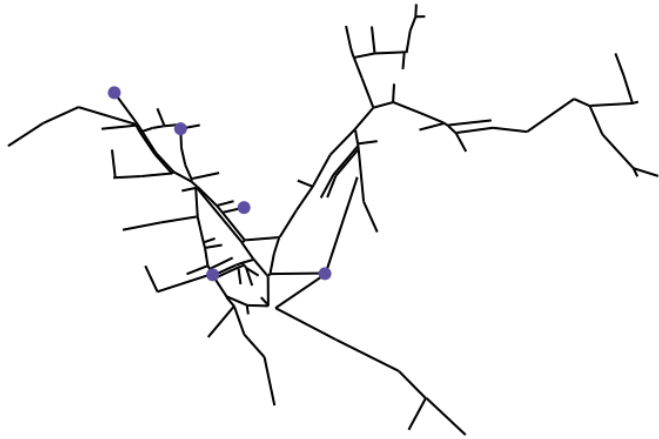
- The perfect dataset will not exist, generating data is vital.
- Sensors are considered perfect in the simulations – something that is not true in real-life scenarios.
- The nodes that might be selected for a water distribution network through the strategic sensor placement, might not be accessible for actual sensor placement.



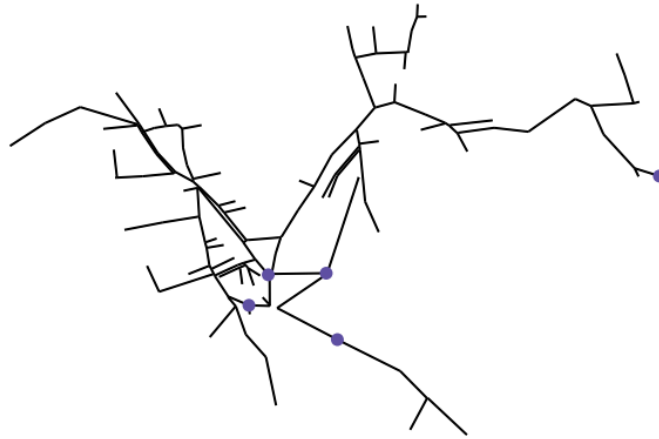


## Examples of strategic sensor placement for a water distribution network in Coimbra, Portugal

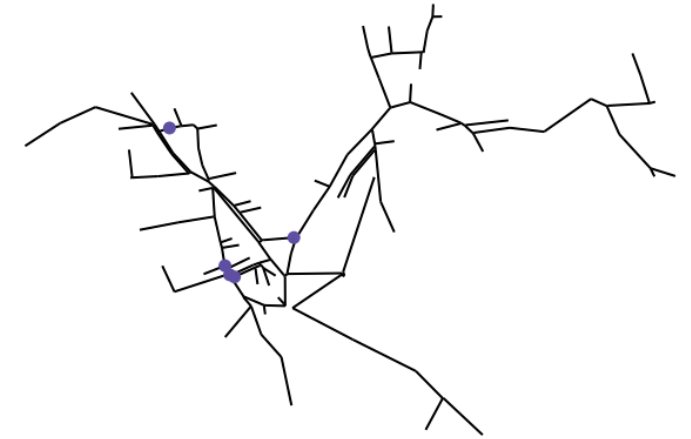
Placement by Normalized Score



Placement by Contracts



Placement by Detection Time



These scenarios utilize 5 sensors and prioritize trihalomethanes for the placement. Injection point is the tank (fixed location).





## Currently in progress: Open software for strategic sensor placement

An open software is in development that will allow users to input a water distribution network and environmental data byproducts and get results for strategic sensor placement.

The users will be able to:

- Select performance objectives.
- Select equations for the selected disinfection byproducts or input their own.
- Select number of sensors to place.
- Adjust the weight of disinfection byproducts (priority).
- Select to either randomize the injection (random node) or not.

A screenshot of the 'Strategic Sensor Placement Tool' web interface. The interface is dark-themed with white and light blue text. At the top, the title 'Strategic Sensor Placement Tool' is displayed in a large, bold, white font. Below the title, there is a button labeled 'Show/Hide Abbreviations'. A prominent green box contains 'File Formatting Instructions' with a bulleted list: 'The .inp file should be a valid EPANET input file.', 'The Excel file must contain environmental data, including parameter columns.', 'Ensure all necessary parameters for DBP calculations are present.', and 'If "Contracts" is selected as a performance objective, please follow the example given below for formatting.'. Below this, there are two buttons: 'Download Sample Excel File' and 'Download Sample Contracts File'. The interface then has two upload sections. The first is 'Upload EPANET .inp File', featuring a 'Drag and drop file here' area with a cloud icon, a 'Limit 200MB per file • INP' note, and a 'Browse files' button. The second is 'Upload Environmental Data (Excel)', also featuring a 'Drag and drop file here' area with a cloud icon, a 'Limit 200MB per file • XLSX, CSV' note, and a 'Browse files' button.



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Questions/Discussion

THANK YOU  
**FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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