

Resilience of Water Distribution Networks After an Earthquake

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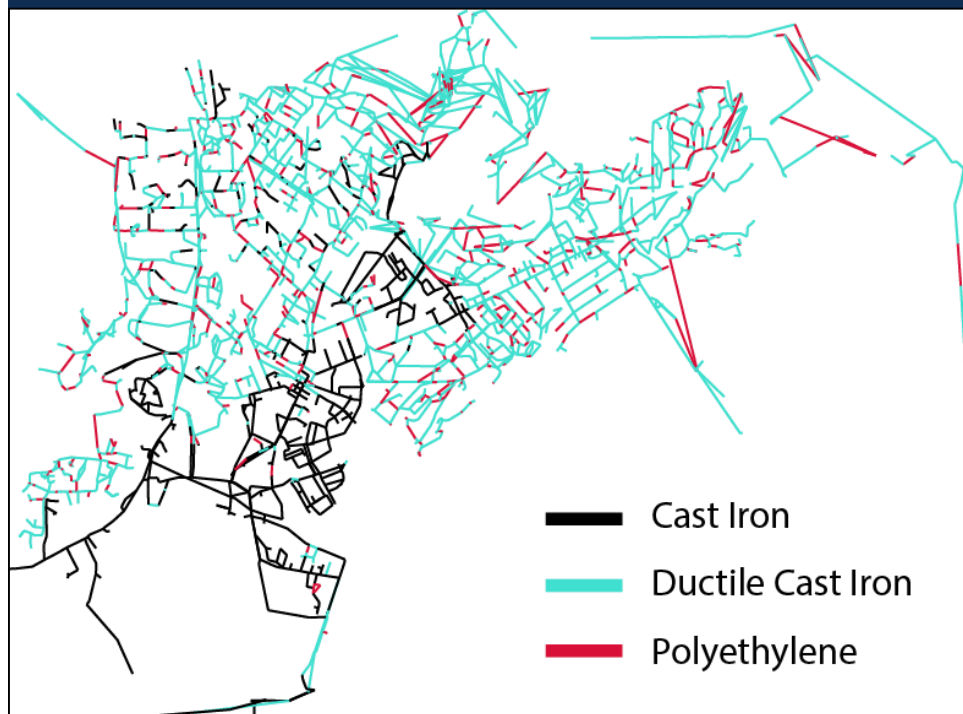
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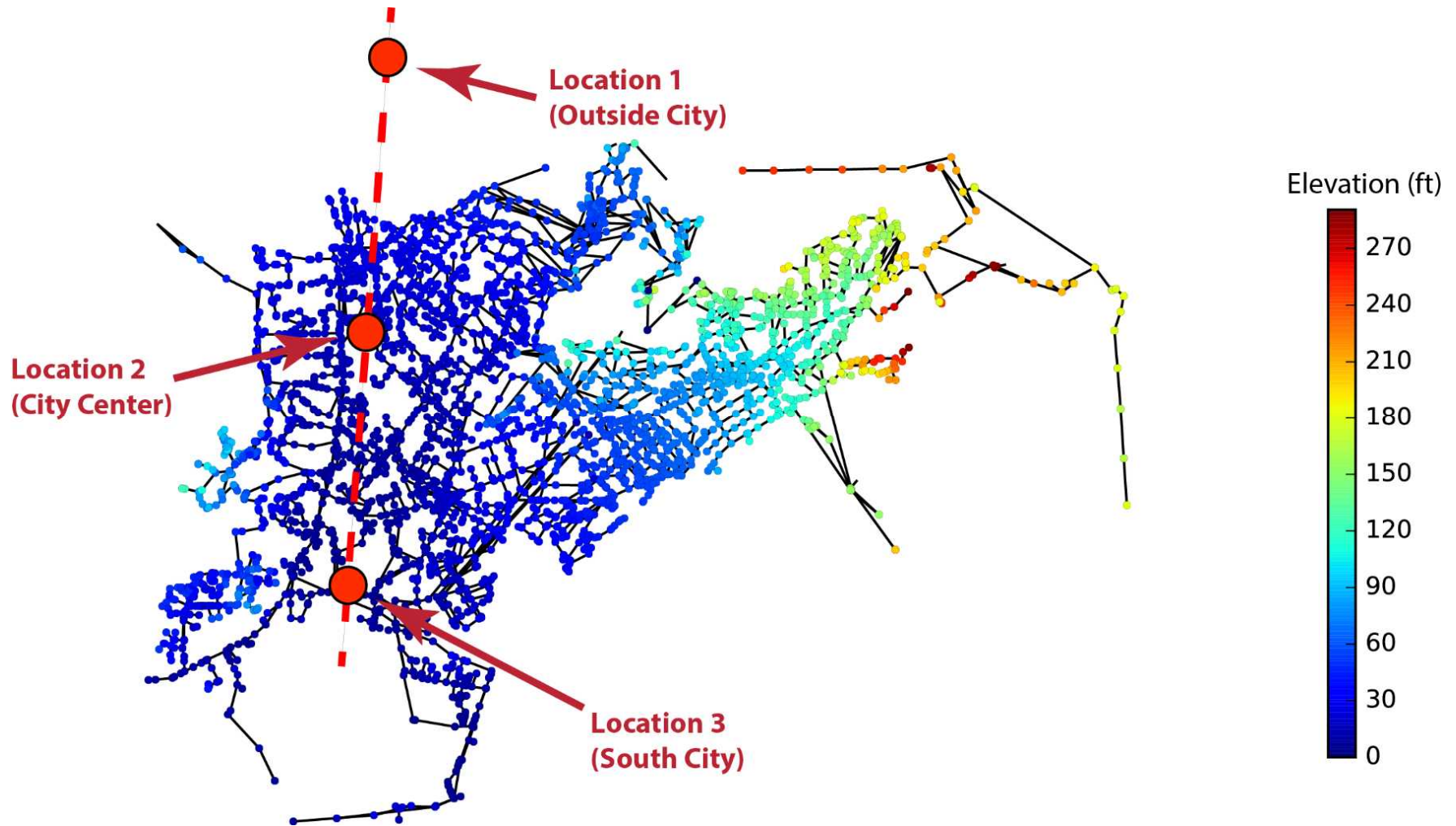
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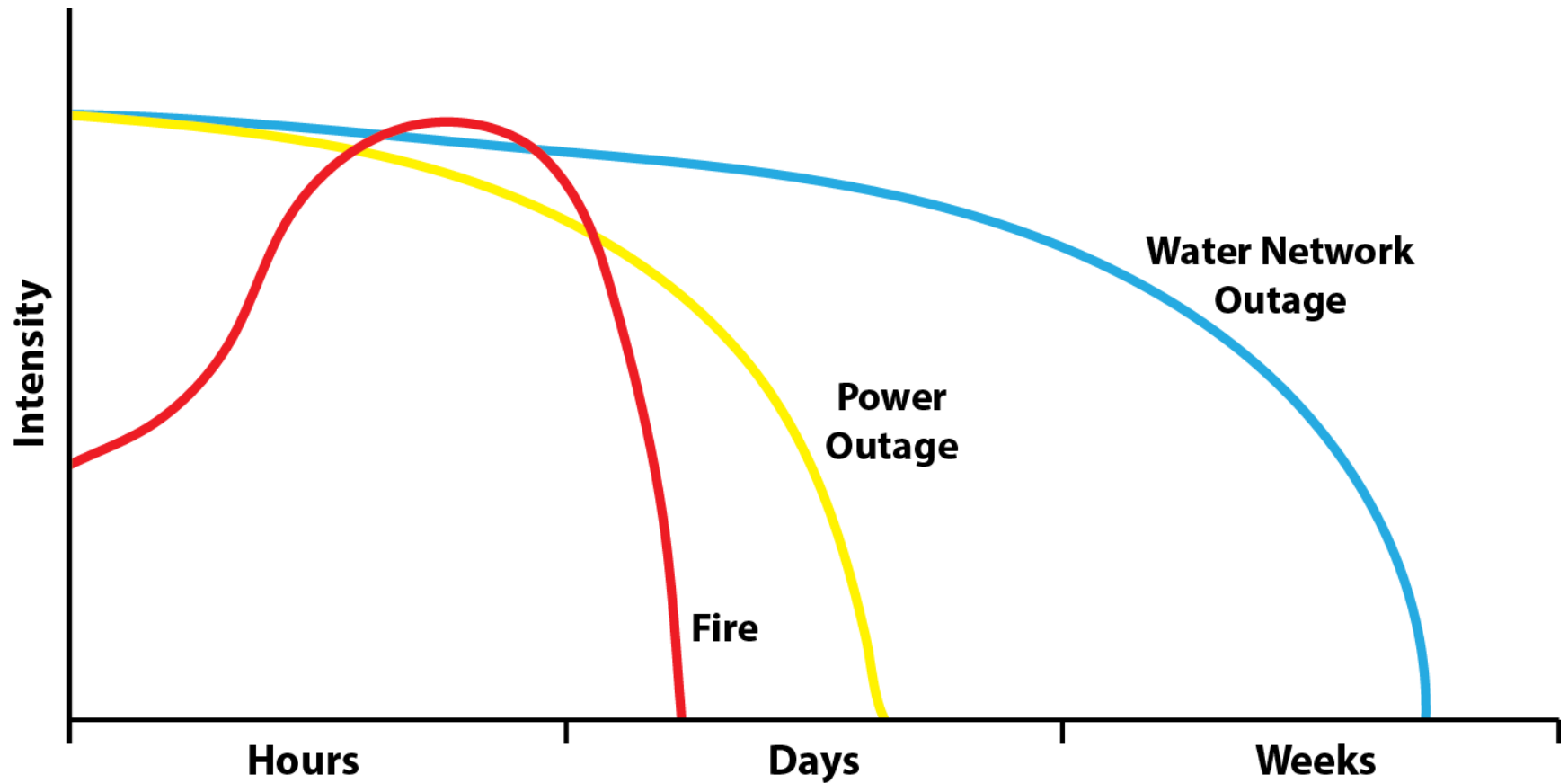
Overview

- **Objective:** Analyze the resilience of a water distribution network after an earthquake
- Scenario
 - Medium sized network (3000+ nodes & 3000+ links)
 - Varied parameters (magnitude, location, response strategies)
- Develop the pressure driven demand simulator in WNTR to simulate before, during, and after earthquake
 - Realistic node demands & tank/pump controls
 - Stop/start simulations to fix broken pipes/tanks/pumps
- Resilience is quantified by population impacted over time

Earthquake Scenario



Earthquake Scenario



Workflow

Input
variables



Calculate
damage
states



Hydraulic
simulation &
repairs



Results

Input Variables

- Network Characteristics
 - Pipe material
 - Liquefaction potential
 - Topography
 - Pipe diameter
- Repairs
 - Number of crews
 - Repair duration
- Controls
 - Pump / Tank
 - Valves
- Demands
 - Fire demands
 - Water conservation

Input variables



Calculate damage states



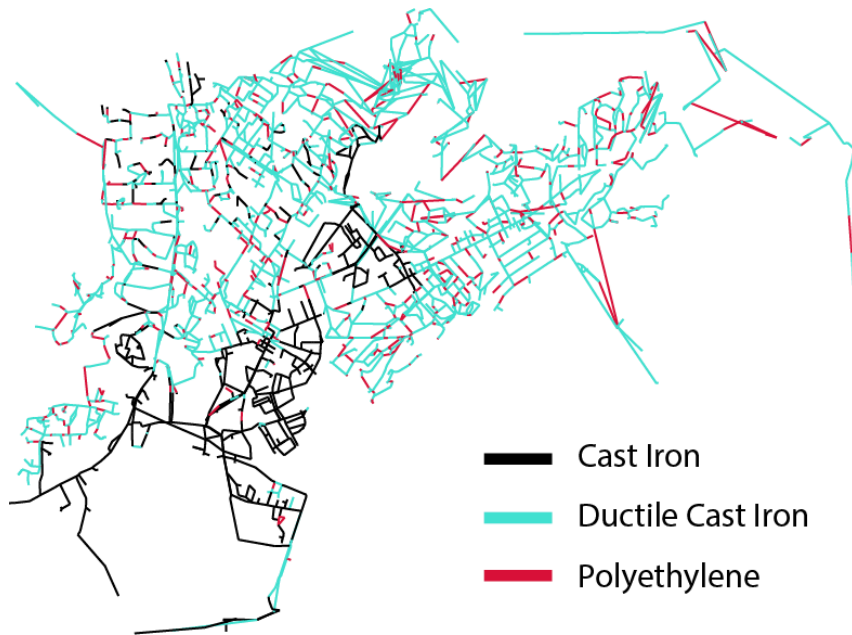
Hydraulic simulation &
repairs



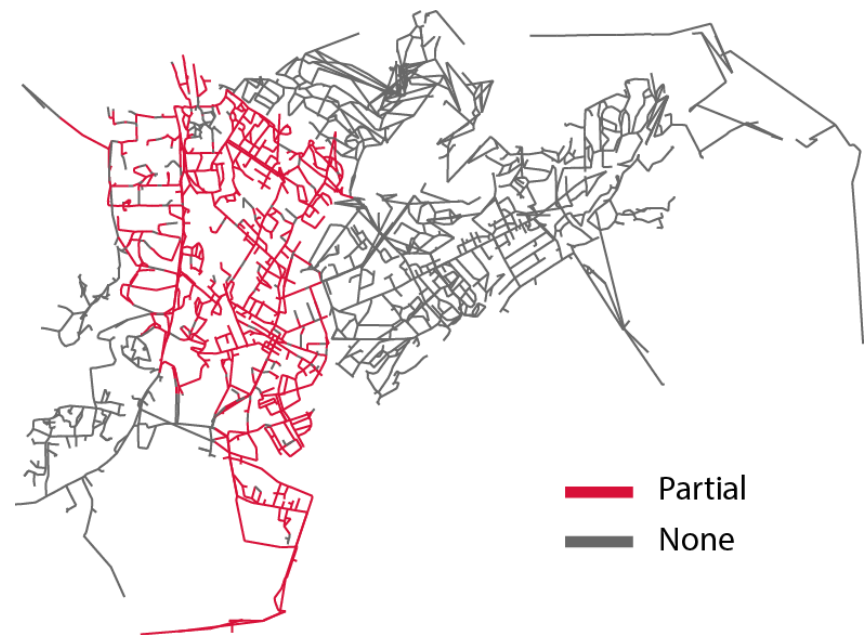
Results

Network Characteristics

Pipe Material



Liquefaction Potential



Input variables



Calculate damage states

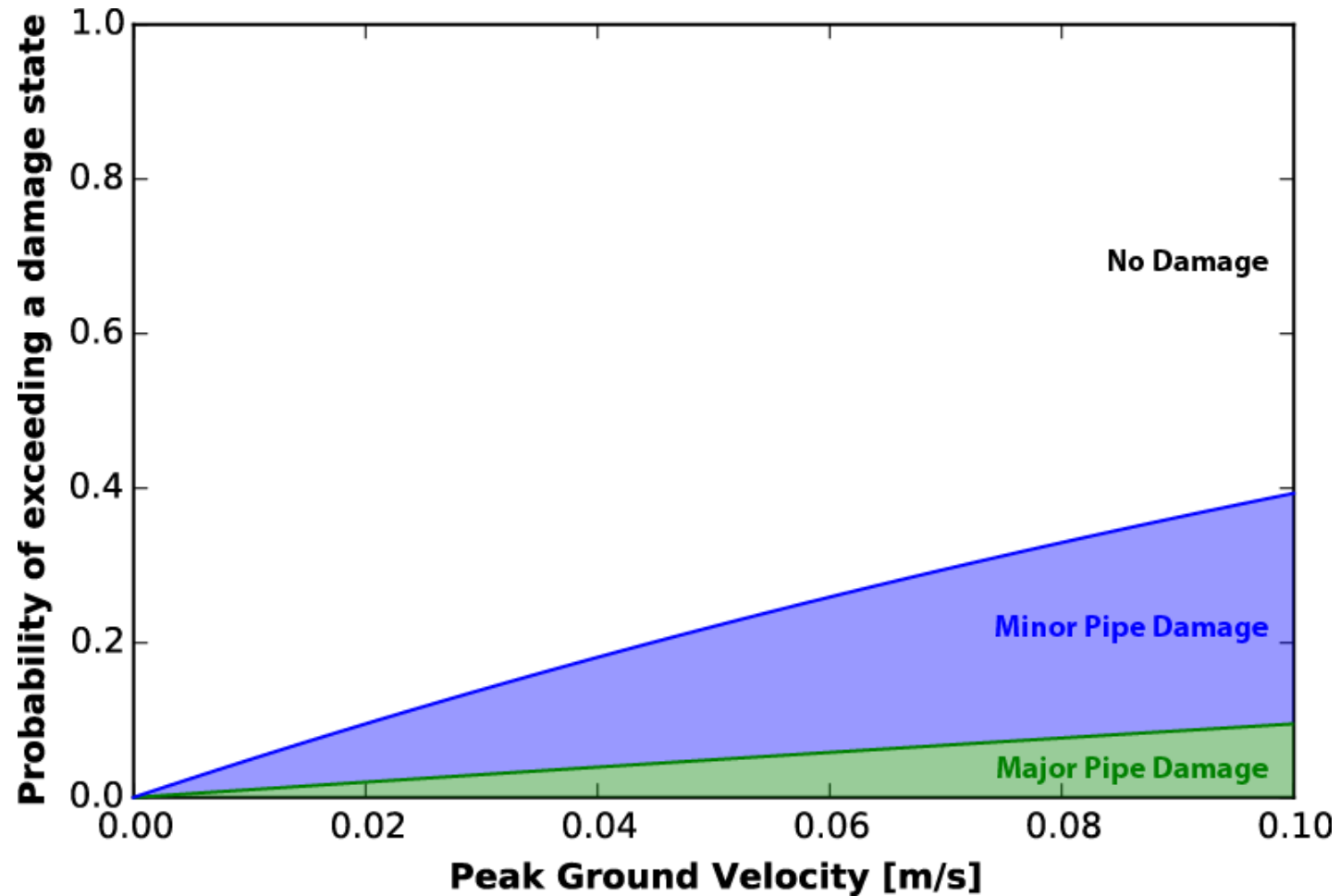


Hydraulic simulation &
repairs



Results

Damage State – Pipes



Input variables



Calculate damage states

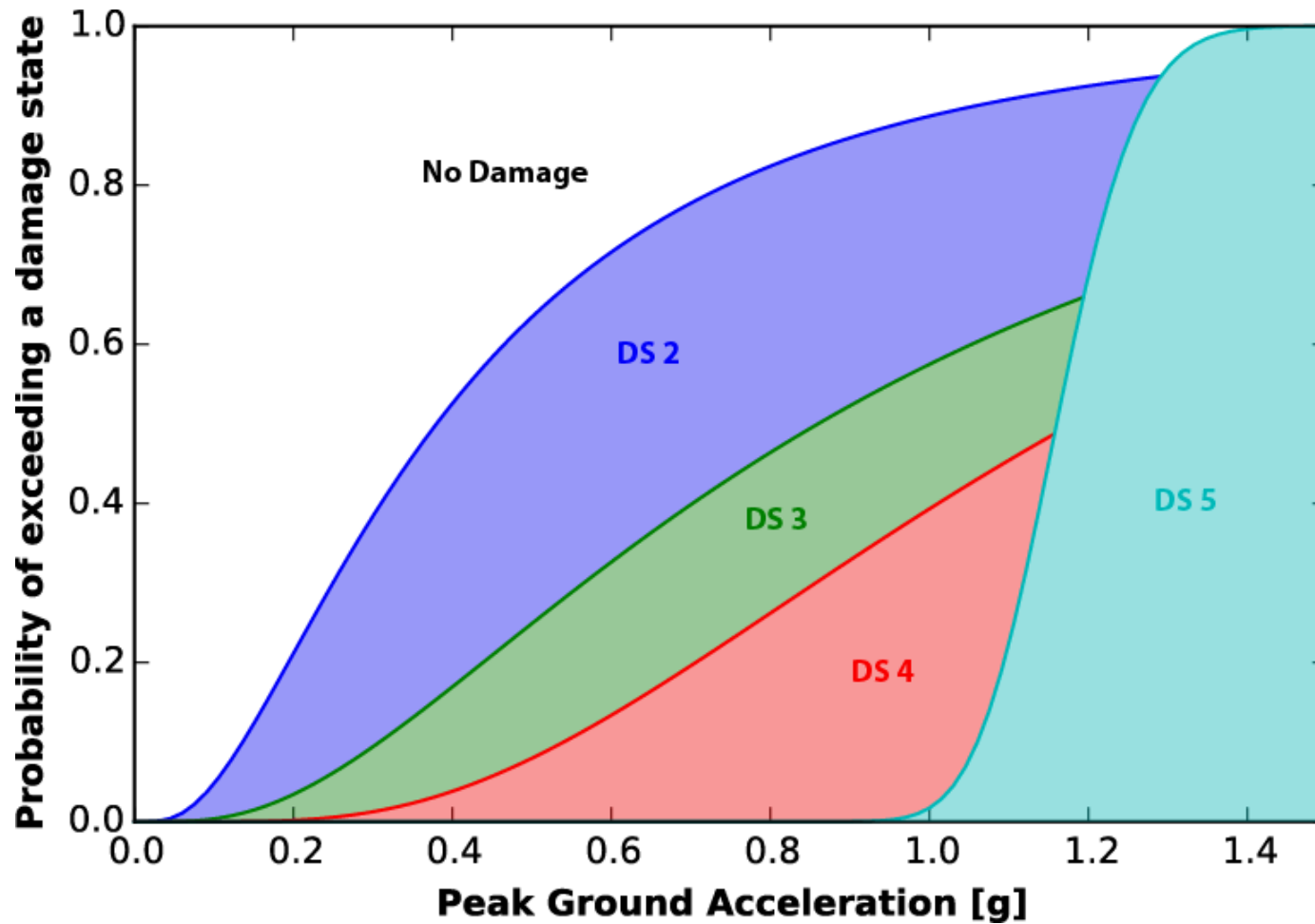


Hydraulic simulation &
repairs



Output results

Damage State – Tanks



Input variables



Calculate damage states

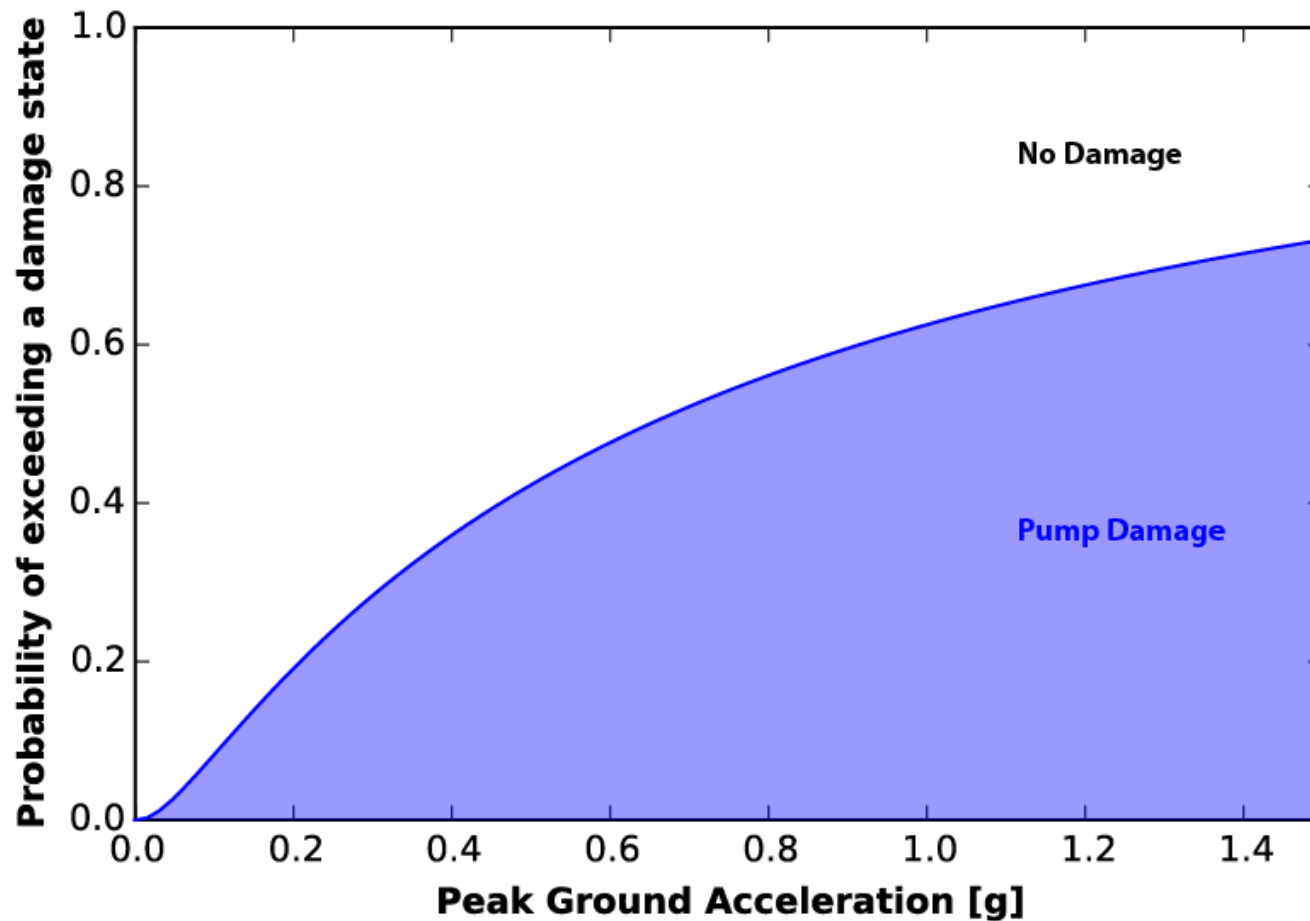


Hydraulic simulation & repairs



Results

Damage State – Pumps



Input variables



Calculate damage states



Hydraulic simulation &
repairs



Results

WNTR

- Water Network Tool for Resilience (WNTR)
 - Pressure driven demand simulator
- Can add and repair leaks on the fly

	Pipes	Tanks	Pumps
Adding Leaks / Damage	Single pipe change to two pipes with leak node in middle	Leak demand is added to tank node	Pump is turned off
Repair Leaks / Damage	Two adjacent pipes are isolated, leak node is removed	Leak demand is removed from tank node	Pump is turned on
Repair Prioritization	Greatest amount leaked	Greatest amount leaked	Nearest to reservoir

Input variables



Calculate damage states



Hydraulic simulation & repairs



Output results

Results – Metrics

■ Population Impacted

- If a node does not receive 80% of expected demand the population at that node is considered impacted

Total Population Impacted

$$0 = 0 + 0 + 0$$

Expected Demand Delivered: **100%**

Population: **3000**

Population Impacted: **0**

Expected Demand Delivered: **100%**

Population: **5000**

Population Impacted: **0**

Expected Demand Delivered: **100%**

Population: **2000**

Population Impacted: **0**

Earthquake

Total Population Impacted

$$5000 = 0 + 5000 + 0$$

Expected Demand Delivered: **100%**

Population: **3000**

Population Impacted: **0**

Expected Demand Delivered: **20%**

Population: **5000**

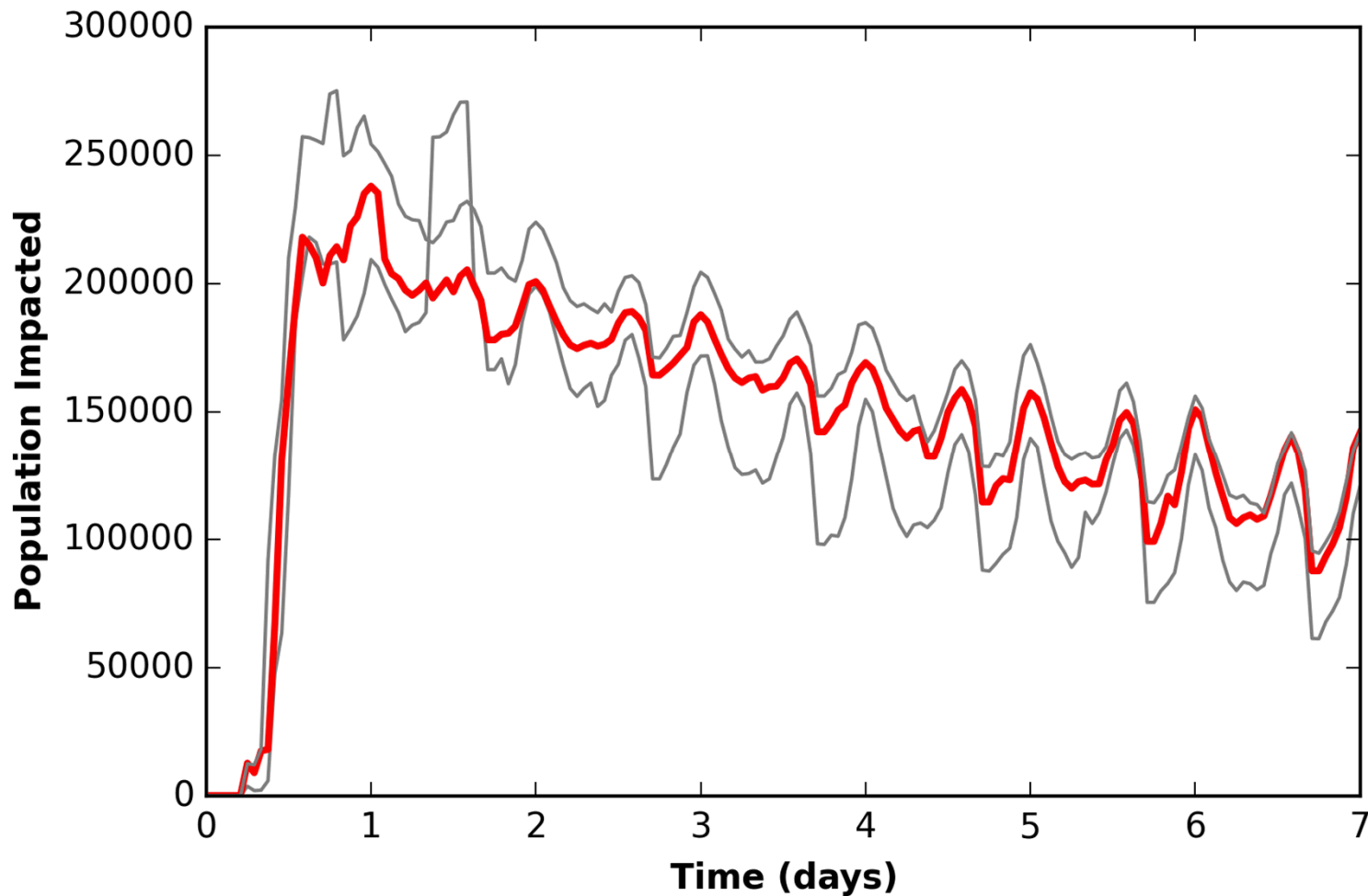
Population Impacted: **5000**

Expected Demand Delivered: **90%**

Population: **2000**

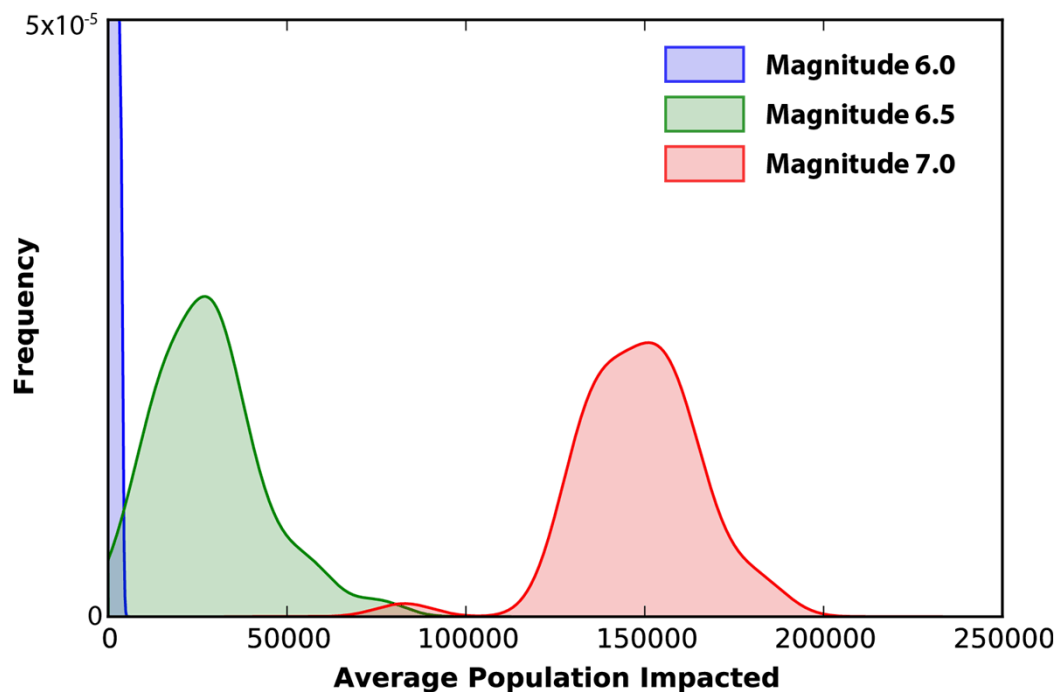
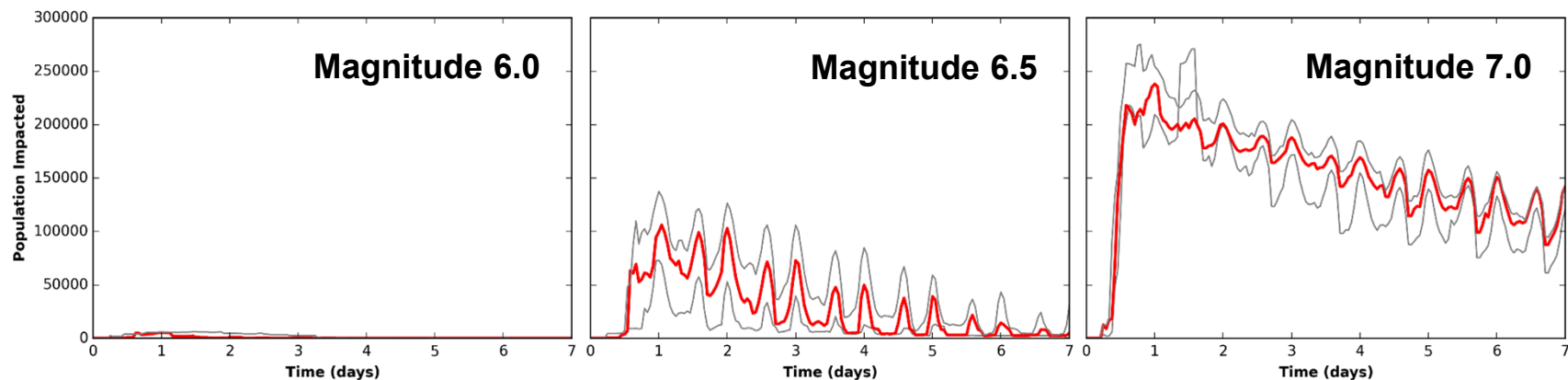
Population Impacted: **0**

Results – Example

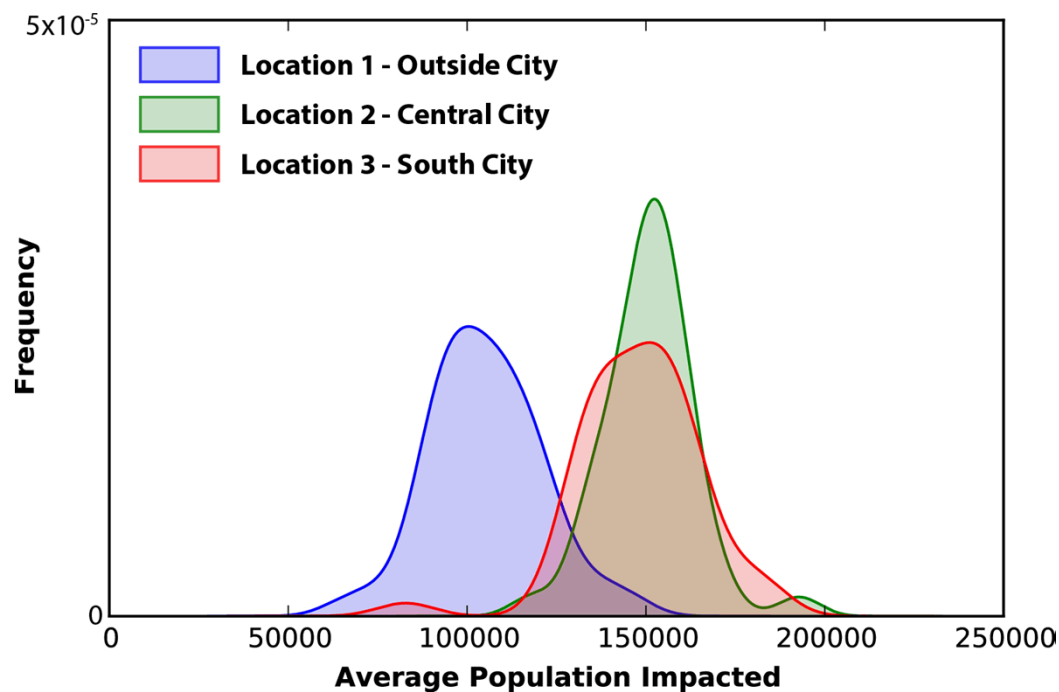
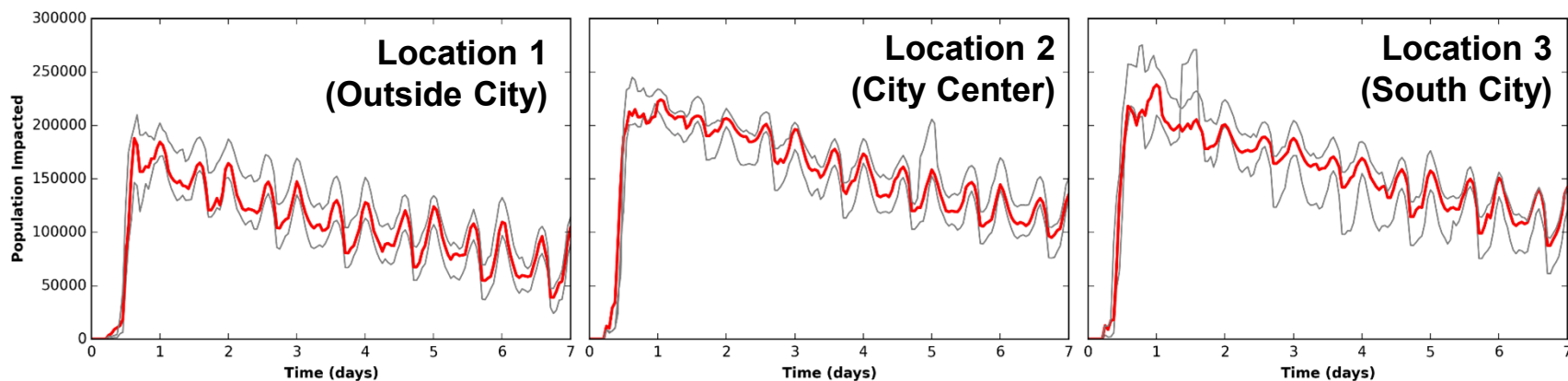


Magnitude 7.0 earthquake at Location 3 (South City)

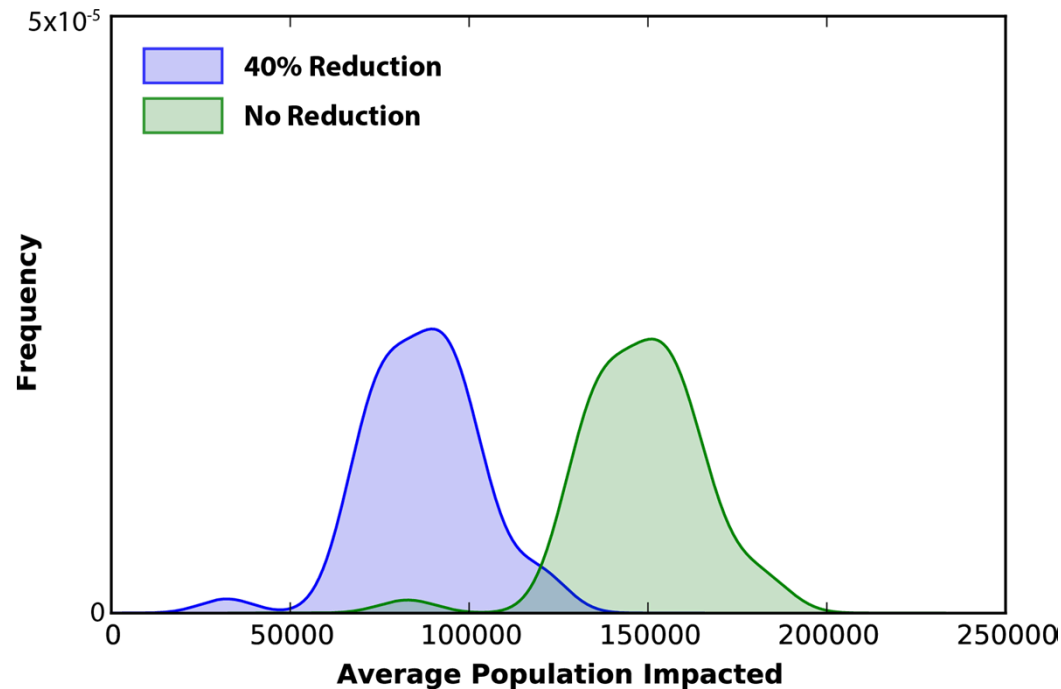
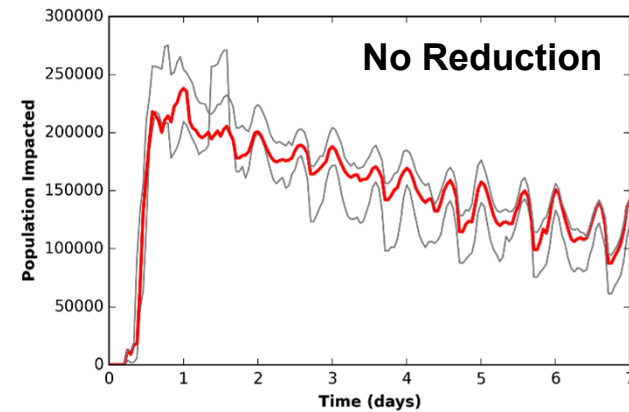
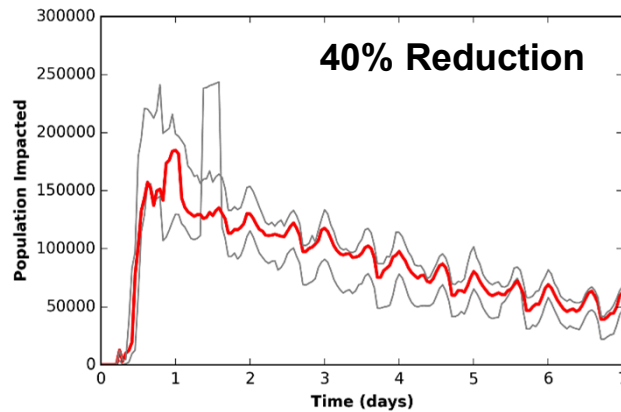
Results – Effect of Magnitude



Results – Effect of Location



Results – Effect of Conservation



Next Steps

- Continue development of robust pressure driven demand simulator
- Determining impact of each variable
 - Rank importance of each factor
 - Identify critical infrastructure
- Optimizing response based on available resources
 - Bringing in extra crews
 - Retrofitting/replacing certain pipes
- Pilot study with partner utility

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QUESTIONS?