Topological clustering as a tool for planning water quality monitoring in water distribution networks
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ABSTRACT

Topological clustering was explored as a tool for water supply utilities in preparation of monitoring and contamination contingency plans. A complex water distribution network model of Copenhagen, Denmark, was simplified by topological clustering into recognizable water movement patterns to: (1) identify steady clusters for a part of the network where an actual contamination has occurred; (2) analyze this event by the use of mesh diagrams; and (3) analyze the use of mesh diagrams as a decision support tool for planning water quality monitoring. Initially, the network model was divided into strongly and weakly connected clusters for selected time periods and mesh diagrams were used for analysing cluster connections in the Nørrebro district. Here, areas of particular interest for water quality monitoring were identified by including user-information about consumption rates and consumers particular sensitive towards water quality deterioration. The analysis revealed sampling locations within steady clusters, which increased samples’ comparability over time. Furthermore, the method provided a simplified overview of water movement in complex distribution networks, and could assist identification of potential contamination and affected consumers in contamination cases. Although still in development, the method shows potential for assisting utilities during planning of monitoring programs and as decision support tool during emergency contingency situations.

Key words | clustering, graph theory, monitoring, sampling, water distribution, water supply

INTRODUCTION

Documenting safe and adequate drinking water quality at the consumers’ taps requires frequent and regular monitoring of the water quality in water distribution networks (WDNs) (European Parliament & Council 1998). However, principles for where to collect the samples are not specified. Since it is practically impossible to check the water quality at every node in the pipe system, it is important to optimize the monitoring strategy to achieve the best possible coverage with as low number of samples as possible.

The increasing size and complexity of urban WDNs also increases the difficulties of assessing water movement patterns in the system. Therefore, network segmentation has become a main field of research (e.g. Giustolisi & Ridolfi 2014; Perelman et al. 2015). The design of district metered areas, where incoming and outgoing quantities of water are metered, has been introduced to improve leakage control (e.g. Morrison et al. 2007) or security during contamination events (Grayman et al. 2009). Usually, district metered areas are in the size of 1,000–5,000 connections (Grayman et al. 2009) and in the case of large networks it can be difficult to analyze patterns in water movement. Therefore, Deuerlein (2008) and Perelman & Ostfeld (2011) developed network simplification tools based on graph theory, which can provide deeper knowledge of the water movement inside complex WDNs. Moreover, network decomposition of large WDNs can be used for contaminant source identification in combination with application of source identification algorithms (Deuerlein et al. 2014). Such backtracking methodologies can be developed to find the most likely set of contaminating nodes based on reverse hydraulics and water quality sensor alarms (e.g. Salomons & Ostfeld 2010). Even though the execution time of such
algorithms may be low, the approach is still challenged when an emergency response is needed in WDNs with random sampling locations and only a few sensor results are available.

In case of an emergency with an unknown contamination source, models and algorithms have to be modified and the utilities may waste valuable time. Thus, tools are needed to support immediate response plans for utilities. These can be prepared beforehand and are ready to use, independent of where the contamination has been detected.

WDNs can be simplified through a topological analysis by dividing the WDN into ‘strongly connected clusters’ (SCCs) and ‘weakly connected clusters’ (WCCs) (Figure 1) (Perelman & Ostfeld 2011). A SCC is formed for all nodes \(u\) and \(v\), with a directed path (sequence of distinct nodes) from \(u\) to \(v\) and a directed path from \(v\) to \(u\). A WCC has only one directed path, either from \(u\) to \(v\) or from \(v\) to \(u\). With this approach, a ranked connectivity matrix can be established to model a contaminant intrusion. The number of clusters generated in larger WDNs may be further minimized by merging smaller clusters, e.g. by setting upper and lower bounds for classification of WCCs as single WCCs or whether they should be merged with adjacent clusters (Perelman & Ostfeld 2012).

Originally, SCC boundary nodes or starting points, such as service reservoirs or tanks, served as root nodes for the identification of WCCs. This approach risked ambiguity in terms of whether one or two WCCs were identified when a SCC had two boundary nodes, but where only one node was directly connected downstream to the other node. Thus, the identification of one or two WCCs depended on the starting point of the algorithm. To avoid this ambiguity in cluster formations we previously further developed the notions of graph theory (Perelman & Ostfeld 2011, 2012) was previously modified into a stepwise approach (Kirstein et al. 2014):

1. **Selection of time periods**: the analysis was conducted for selected time periods based on typical consumption patterns, in this case two periods: 00–07 hours and 07–24 hours. Owing to anomalies in the flow patterns between 22–24 hours this period was omitted for future study.

2. **Identifying cluster formations**: for each selected time period an adjacency matrix was established and SCCs were identified with the depth first search (Tarjan 1972). By deleting all strong connections in the matrix, only weak connections were left. Adding this modified

![Figure 1](https://iwaponline.com/ws/article-pdf/15/5/1011/414752/ws015051011.pdf)

**Figure 1** | Clusters identified for two selected time periods between: (a) 00 and 12 hours; (b) 12 and 24 hours. Clusters are steady when they exist in all time periods (c). WCC = weakly connected cluster; SCC = strongly connected cluster; SWCC = steady WCC; SSCC = steady SCC.
adjacency matrix, the depth first search algorithm was capable of identifying all adjacent WCCs (disguised as SCCs) (Figure 1).

3. Steady cluster analysis: clusters of selected time periods were compared to reveal intersections to identify steady clusters which remained in all time periods (Figure 1).

4. Mesh diagram visualization: connections between clusters of selected time periods were stored in an adjacency matrix. This matrix was used to visualize the connections between the clusters (denoted as mesh diagram). Arrows visualized the existence of a connection and flow direction of the water between the clusters. The size of the illustrated clusters was weighted based on, e.g. the number of nodes or the water consumption.

The investigated network model for Copenhagen, Denmark (Greater Copenhagen Utility 2012) (Figure 2) was originally build in MIKE URBAN (DHI 2014) and modeled in EPANET (US EPA 2014; Kirstein et al. 2014). A close-up of the Nørrebro district revealed 1,053 nodes and 1,248 links and in this configuration 33 connections to the surrounding districts. Selected nodes with a particular sensibility for water quality deterioration such as hospitals (H1-7), kindergartens/nurseries (K1-8) and one elderly home (E1) were identified by Google Maps (2014) and the potential source of a contamination event in 2011 is marked (Figure 2). In 2011, rainwater infiltrated the WDN and about 40,000 people were affected for 5 days by a boil-water advisory (Greater Copenhagen Utility 2011). Large-scale consumer nodes were considered of particular interest (L1-7) and have been defined as nodes with a base demand >1 L/s (Figure 2).

The relative importance of a cluster was defined by its water demand and visualized in a mesh diagram where the cluster size was relative to its total water consumption. In this paper, a person equivalent (pe) water consumption of 148 L/d was assumed for the WDN model of Copenhagen (City Of Copenhagen 2012). The EPANET simulation was based on a 24-hour demand pattern repeated over 2 days, representing typical water usage in Copenhagen (Kirstein et al. 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two time periods of 00–07 and 07–22 hours were selected for the cluster formations on 2 days of simulation for the sub-district of Norrebro (Kirstein et al. 2014) (Table 1). The

![Figure 2](http://www.iwaponline.com/ws/article-pdf/15/5/1011/414752/ws015051011.pdf)
number of identified clusters changed less than 12% from day 1 to day 2, so we focused on the results from day 1. Within the first time period (00–07 hours), the main tank system (located north of the Bispebjerg and Brønshøj–Husum districts, Figure 2) was filled and the consumption in the system was low. Therefore, the water frequently moved back and forth, and the density of nodes per SCC was higher in this period. Between 07–22 hours, more than 85% of all nodes were part of a WCC, reflecting dominating water transport with branched flow from the waterworks to the consumers.

### Steady clusters

The two different cluster results of Nørrebro (Table 1) indicated that the movement of water changes with the time of day and thus the interpretation of a sample origin and distribution will depend on the sampling time. A steady cluster analysis for the four time periods of day 1 and 2 showed that hydraulic conditions varied greatly in the district between the time periods, since less than 50% of all nodes in Nørrebro were assigned to a steady cluster (Table 2). Between the time periods, since less than 50% of all nodes that hydraulic conditions varied greatly in the district analysis for the four time periods of day 1 and 2 showed distribution will depend on the sampling time. A steady cluster concentration was based on the number of days per period. Between 07–22 hours, more than 85% of all nodes were part of a WCC, reflecting dominating water transport with branched flow from the waterworks to the consumers.

### Mesh diagrams as a contamination contingency tool

Mesh diagrams were analyzed as an emergency response tool for: (1) delineating the area affected by contamination; and (2) assisting in tracking the source of the contamination. In 2011, the WDN was contaminated; this was suspected to originate from a construction site in Nørrebro (Figure 2). In the mesh diagram of the first time period (00–07 hours; Figure 3(a)), the cluster size was based on the number of nodes per cluster, and the nodes which were considered as the potential source of the contamination were distributed within four different clusters. The contamination was first detected in cluster No. 2 (Figure 3(a)). Had the mesh diagram been available then, a worst-case scenario could have been mapped by following all outgoing connections from cluster No. 2, showing the extent to which the contamination could be distributed. Assuming that the contamination event started at 00 hours and that the sample was taken before 07 hours, several clusters (e.g. cluster No. 3), could have been excluded as the potential origin due to the lack of a direct connection to cluster No. 2. Although in this situation the water in cluster No. 2 could originate from nine different clusters, cluster No. 1 was the only cluster which could have been excluded as the potential origin due to the lack of a direct connection to cluster No. 2.
delivered the contamination to the sampling location within the selected time period. Following the flow from cluster No. 1 or No. 2, the visualization of vulnerable nodes emphasizes where an immediate response would be necessary, e.g. in the downstream connected hospital’s nodes. Thus, quick emergency response actions could be enforced based on early detection of possible contaminated clusters with focus on demand size or sensitive consumers such as hospitals or kindergartens.

In a case where contamination has been detected in samples from the SCC containing L4&5 (Figure 3(a)) the clustering method could predict the probable spreading of the contamination to the downstream connected clusters including hospital nodes H4–H7. Based on the cluster analysis, water utility companies could respond to this contamination by taking samples in the five upstream connected clusters to the SCC containing L4&L5 and if no further contamination was detected, the utility could
delineate the affected area. First, the contamination would likely reach the afore mentioned hospital nodes. Second, assuming the mesh diagram included an entire network, it would be advisable to stop the connection between the WCC containing node H2&3 and the downstream connected SCC, since this is the only connection where the contamination could spread to further locations in the network. Also, analyzing the spreading of the contamination by topological clustering may be useful, if the contamination was detected at several locations. Conducting such a task by conventional methods, such as backward and forward tracing of flow, as applicable in some hydraulic models (DHI 2014), would grow markedly in size with an increasing network and an increasing distance between the source and contaminated nodes.

Compared to the first time period, it was not as easy to apply the 2011 contamination event for the second time period. At 07–22 hours, the fixed sampling location was located in cluster No. 1 (Figure 3(b)). Owing to the impractical size of 751 nodes (71% of all nodes in Nørrebro), it was difficult to assess the general transport of the contamination. In this case, the WCC was oversimplified, although at the same time the high number of small SCCs did not reduce the complexity substantially.

Only two of the nodes suspected to be the contamination source (located in cluster No. 1 in Figures 3(a) and 3(b)), were part of a larger steady WCC (named cluster No. 4; Figure 2). Thus, the hydraulic conditions in most of the remaining nodes which were suspected to be the origin of the contamination changed over the time periods, allowing the contamination to be easily spread to several areas. However, assuming that it is known that the contamination originated from the two nodes in cluster No. 4 (Figure 2) and that this cluster has no further downstream connections, could have immediately helped to narrow down the area affected by the contamination. It could be assumed that the contamination would not spread to further clusters, since the flow directions were steady in the cluster.
Mesh diagrams as a tool for monitoring plans

Constructing another mesh diagram (Figure 4) for the same time period (00–07 hours) as previously (Figure 3(a)), but where the cluster size was based on the water consumption within the analyzed period, some of the clusters, such as cluster No. 4, changed drastically in size due to the high water consumption of L2 located within this cluster. This emphasizes the importance of monitoring the water quality at this location because a high water consumption – and subsequently many consumers – are affected by this cluster. In addition, clusters No. 1 and No. 3 had a very high consumption of more than 5,000 pe, whereas clusters No. 6 and No. 8 decreased in size, indicating a low water consumption per node in these clusters.

However, during the second time period (07–22 hours), it was difficult to assess the general flow of the water through the district and thus to pinpoint a strategic sampling location. In this time period the mesh diagram weighted by consumption was similar to the mesh diagram weighted by the number of nodes, because almost all locations with a particular sensibility towards water quality deterioration, such as hospital or kindergarten nodes, were present in the largest cluster (No. 1; Figure 3(b)). Identification of strategic sampling locations would benefit from further analysis of the nodes within this cluster.

Implications for the utility and further work

Our application of topological clustering to Copenhagen’s WDN is considered a work in progress. The results show potential for future decision support both during planning and during emergency response situations. Some practical issues remain before it can be fully integrated into the utility organization. We have identified the following future development potentials: (1) a better understanding of flow anomalies in the hydraulic model of Copenhagen’s WDN; (2) further analysis of temporal changes in cluster formation, so the analysis can be expanded to visualize changes in flow patterns with time, e.g. from hour to hour; and (3) incorporating the clustering method into software packages with a user-friendly graphical interface.

CONCLUSION

- Topological clustering within selected time periods was demonstrated to be applicable for monitoring and emergency contingency planning of WDNs by generating mesh diagrams. Identification of steady clusters revealed areas of constant hydraulic conditions and areas where changes in the water quality were more easily spread to all nodes.
- Mesh diagrams based on topological clustering can provide a simplified overview of the potential origin and spread of water in complex distribution networks.
- Availability of mesh diagrams during a contamination in Greater Copenhagen Utility (2011) could have identified affected consumers and helped to pinpoint the source of contamination.
- Considering water demand and consumers with particular sensibility for water quality deterioration in the mesh diagram could add a further dimension in the identification of clusters of special importance in monitoring and contingency situations.
- Mesh diagrams can assist in identification of strategic sampling locations.

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REFERENCES


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