

Simulation as a Service

Resilience by design

by SIM-CI

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CONTENT

- Need for resiliency
- Digital twin cities
- Functionality
- Model types
- Examples
- Challenges
- Vision for research



PROTECTING SOCIETIES' CORE ASSETS

The world is hyper connected thanks to Critical Infrastructures (CI) above and below street level. The CI systems are more and more effected by:

Smart Grids - Distributed Energy - Urbanization - Climate Change - Cyber Attacks

Critical Infrastructure systems are the lifelines of our safety and prosperity, nerve systems that facilitate communication, transportation, trade and financial transactions.

We aim to build strong alliances which turn global challenges into opportunities for international business.



PAIRING HARD SCIENCE & DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY TO MEET GLOBAL CHALLENGES

- Severe weather patterns
- Energy transition
- Food & safety
- Urbanization
- Cyber secure society
- Global defense & security



A 3D architectural rendering of a city skyline with various building heights and colors (blue, red, purple). Overlaid on the city are red dashed lines forming a grid and a red arrow pointing upwards. A blue semi-transparent box is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the image.

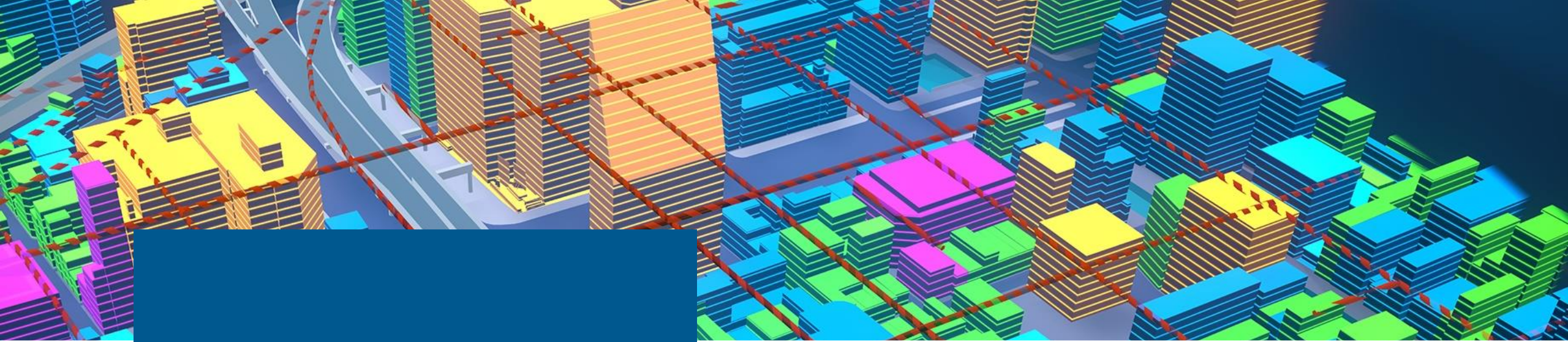
DIGITAL TWIN CITIES

MIMICKING ALL VITAL
URBAN PROCESSES &
INFRASTRUCTURES

to predict and foresee
future events & scenarios

DIGITAL TWIN CITIES

- Accurate representation of infrastructures
- Validated real-time and historic data
- Scientific models to create, validate and assess mitigation & contingency scenarios



Input many data sets
enabling subscribers
to run their own
Simulations

We started in the
Netherlands

- Massive amounts of data!
- All the buildings and roads combined with soil structure
- High resolution point clouds
- Traffic data
- Weather data
- Energy data (power gas)
- Sewage data
- Water usage

DIGITAL TWIN CITIES

PAIRING HARD SCIENCE AND DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Network models:

- Gas model
- Water model
- Sewage model
- Electricity: LV & MV model
- Condition-based risk assessment
- Electricity state estimation

Interdependencies:

- E-G (decomposing PVC)
- W-G (scour hole)
- Flooding model
- Flooding electricity analysis
- Weather influence on electricity usage
- HG interdependencies
- Stray-current corrosion

Deterioration models:

- Electricity deterioration
- Gas deterioration
- Water deterioration
- Forces in the water network
- Electricity component failure

Other:

- Science as a service
- Simulation as a service

OUTPUT: YOUR PERSONAL SIMULATION COCKPIT

Output data available in:

- Multi User Virtual Reality
- Mixed Reality
- Augmented Reality

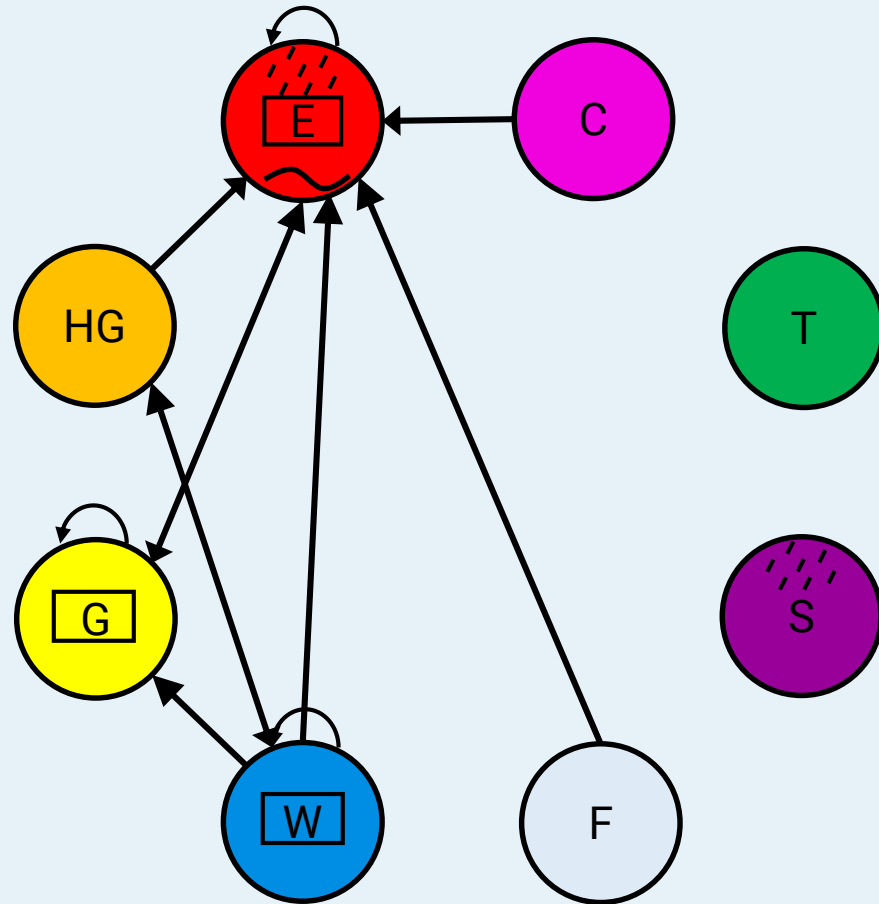
- Voice commands
- Custom reporting possible
- Live data feeds on economic impact and business continuity



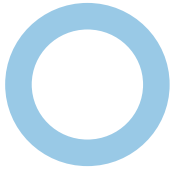
The image features two hands, palms facing each other, set against a blue background. Overlaid on the hands are white digital network graphics, including nodes and connecting lines, suggesting a digital or data-related theme.

DIGITAL ACTIONABLE INFORMATION

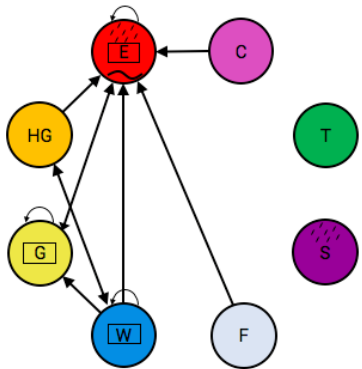
WHAT DO WE DO?



- Electricity
- Gas
- Water
- Flooding
- Traffic
- Heating grids
- Sewage
- Communication
- Network model
- Interdependency model
- ↻ Topology change
- Deterioration model
- ~ Flooding model
- ⋯ Weather influence



NETWORK MODEL



Ohm's law:

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

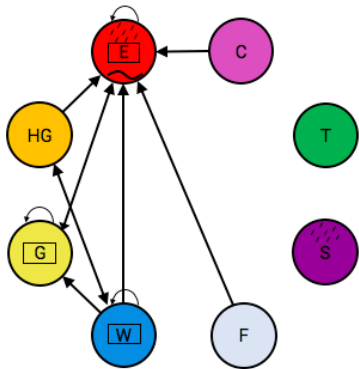
Kirchhoff's circuit laws:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n I_k = 0$$

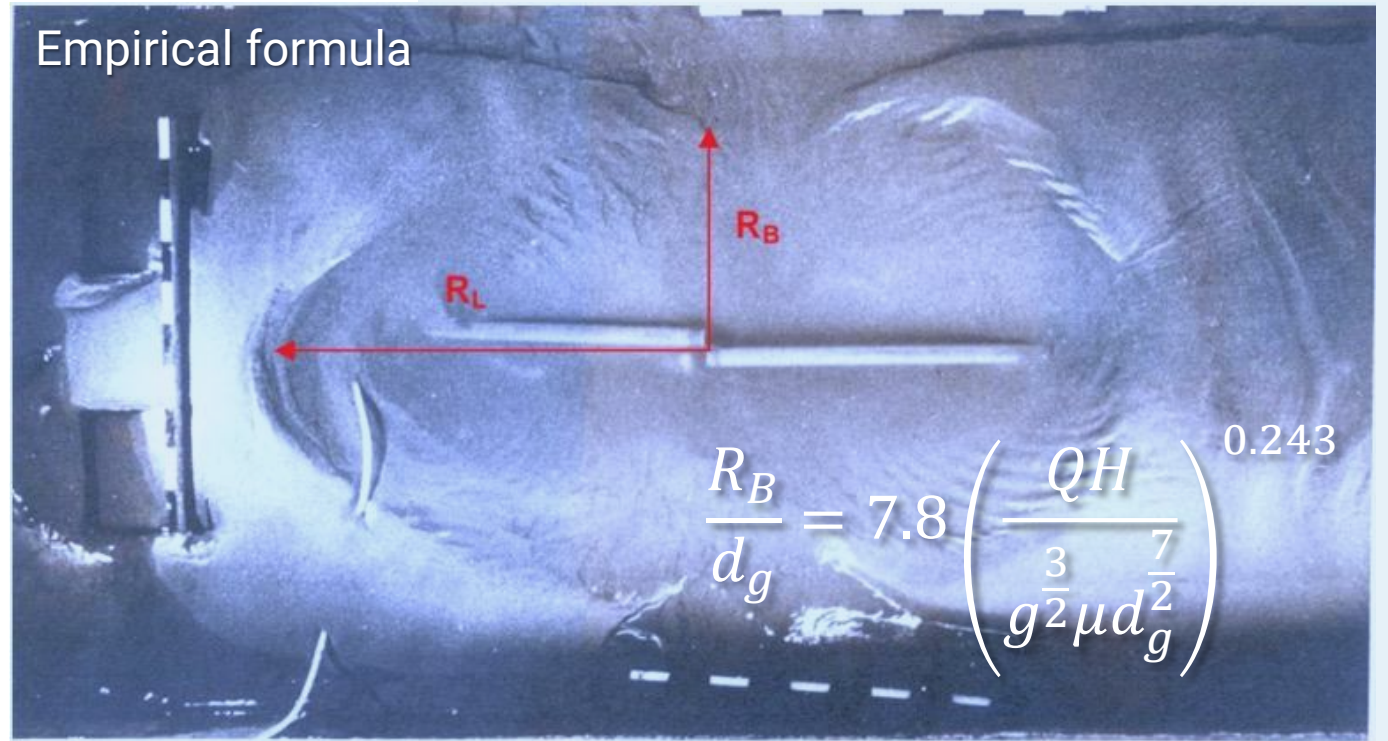
$$\sum_{k=1}^n V_k = 0$$



INTERDEPENDENCY MODEL



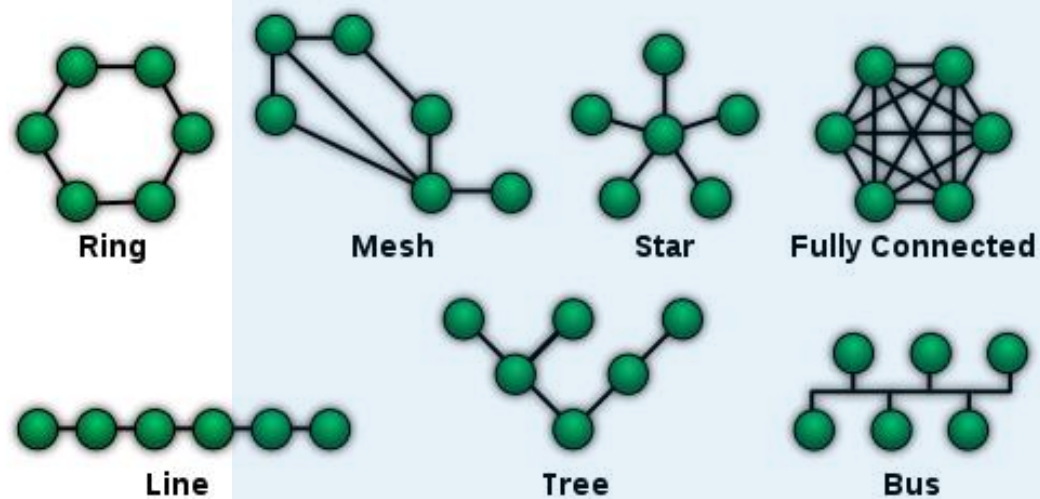
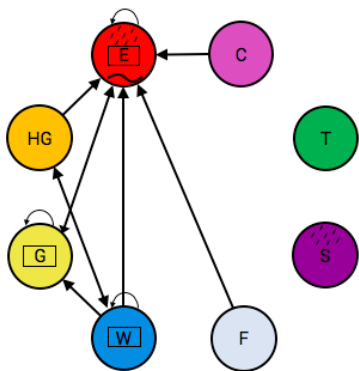
Empirical formula



$$\frac{R_B}{d_g} = 7.8 \left(\frac{QH}{g^{\frac{3}{2}} \mu d_g^{\frac{7}{2}}} \right)^{0.243}$$

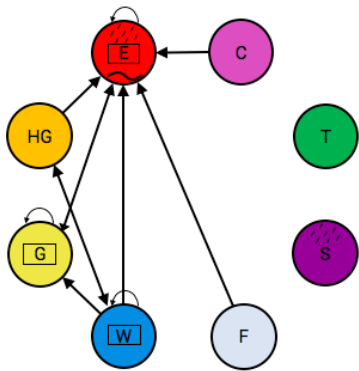


TOPOLOGY CHANGE



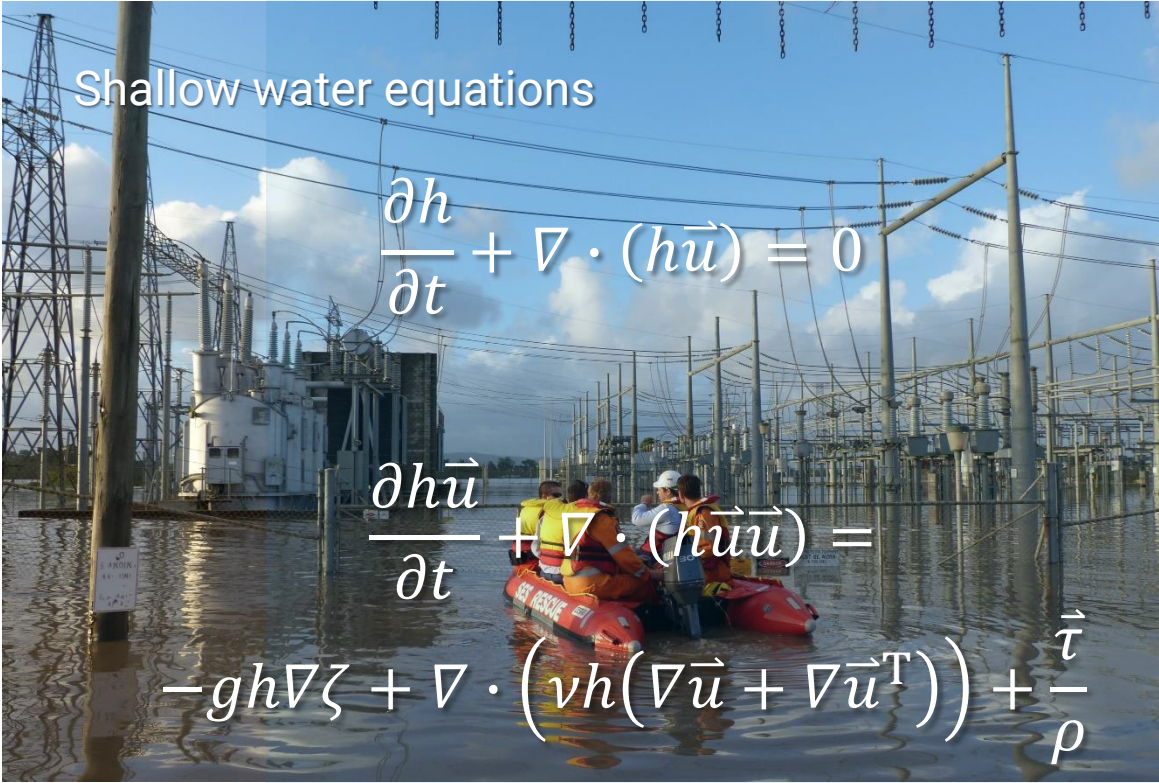
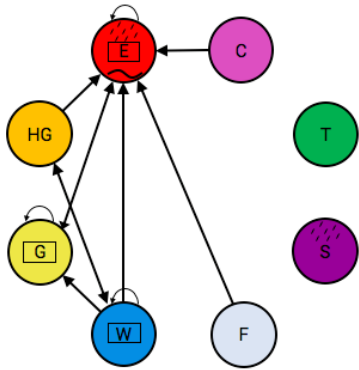


AGEING AND DETERIORATION MODELS



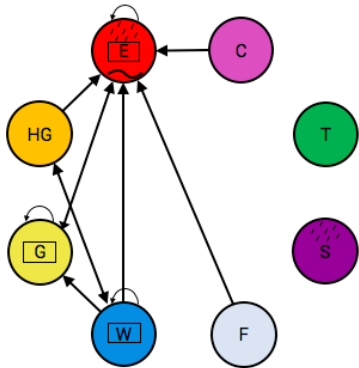


FLOODING MODEL





WEATHER INFLUENCE

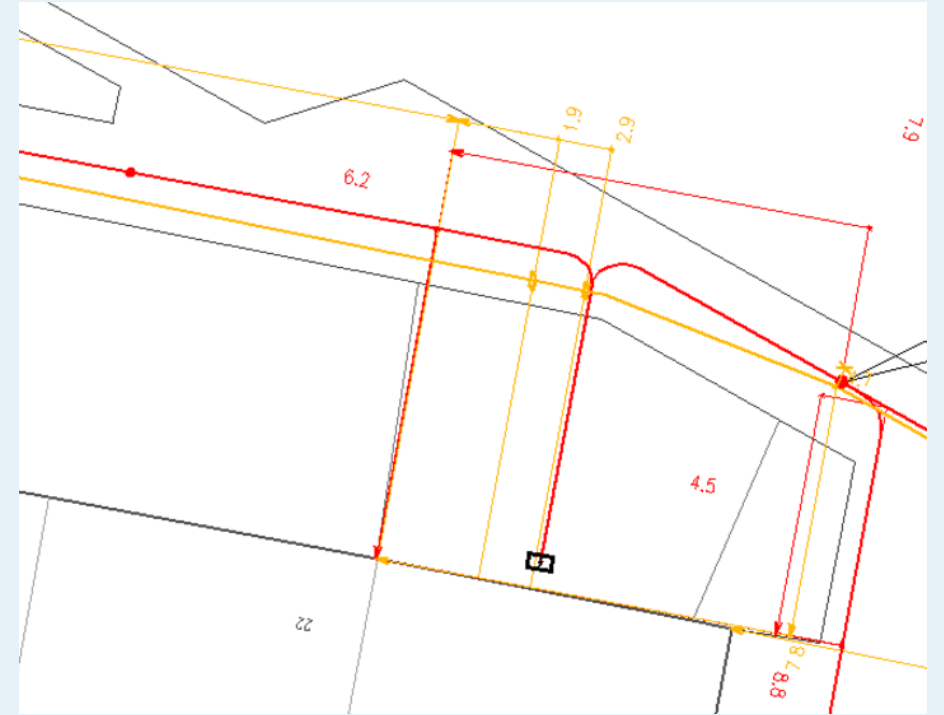


Regression analysis
Machine learning

$$Y = \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \dots + \varepsilon$$

INTERDEPENDENCY ELECTRICITY-GAS

Heat produced by a failing electricity joint is causing decomposition of PVC gas pipes



The model can be used to decide which steps to take when this interdependency has happened

INTERDEPENDENCY ELECTRICITY-GAS

Failing electricity cable/joint



Decomposition



HCl gas pollution

$> 200^{\circ}\text{C}$

$< 0.30\text{ m}$

$\text{PVC} \rightarrow 0.59\text{HCl} + 0.41\text{Rest}$

Soot

Model outcome: amount produced HCl gas

Component deterioration

INTERDEPENDENCY ELECTRICITY-GAS

Failing electricity cable/joint

Decomposition

HCl gas pollution

Component deterioration

HCl is carried along natural gas flow

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + u \cdot \nabla c = \varepsilon \nabla^2 c$$

Model outcome:

HCl concentration in time and space

POM degradation: Acidolysis

pH < 4

Model outcome:

pH value in time and space



WATER – GAS INTERDEPENDENCY

A water main broke causing a nearby gas pipe to break as well

Water and mud entered the gas pipe causing 6 km of contaminated gas pipe

Cleaning took 1 week

1300 affected households couldn't heat their houses, take warm showers or cook food



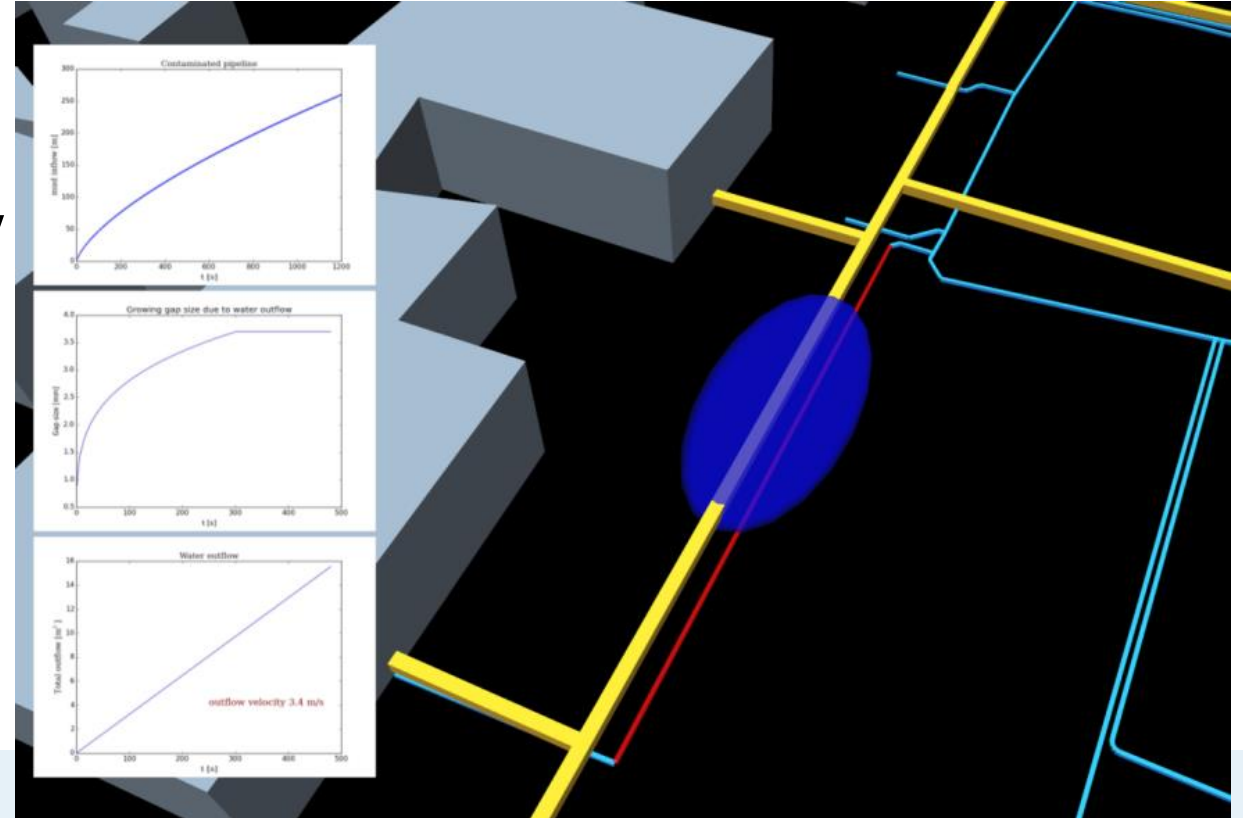
WATER – GAS INTERDEPENDENCY

Model purpose:

- Deteriorating water mains
- More occurrences of this interdependency

The model will:

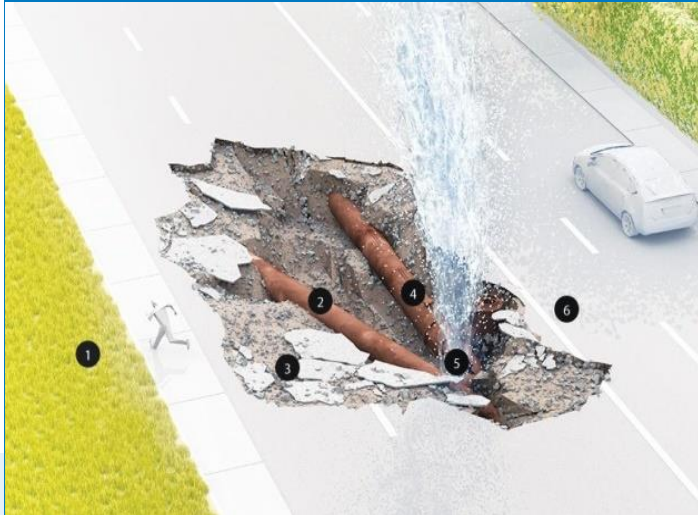
- Find high-risk locations
- Determine spread of contamination in the gas grid



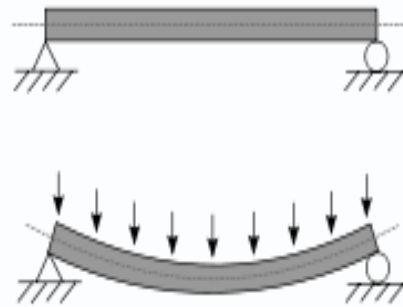
WATER – GAS INTERDEPENDENCY

THREE SUBMODELS

1 WATER OUTFLOW AND SCOUR HOLE FORMATION

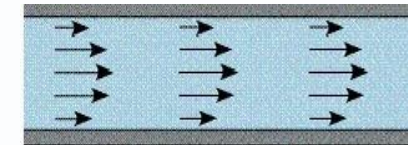


2 BENDING AND BREAKING OF GAS PIPE

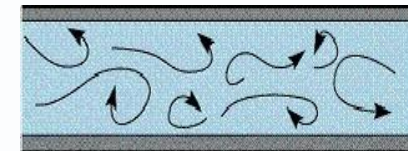


3 WATER AND SOIL INFLOW

Laminar

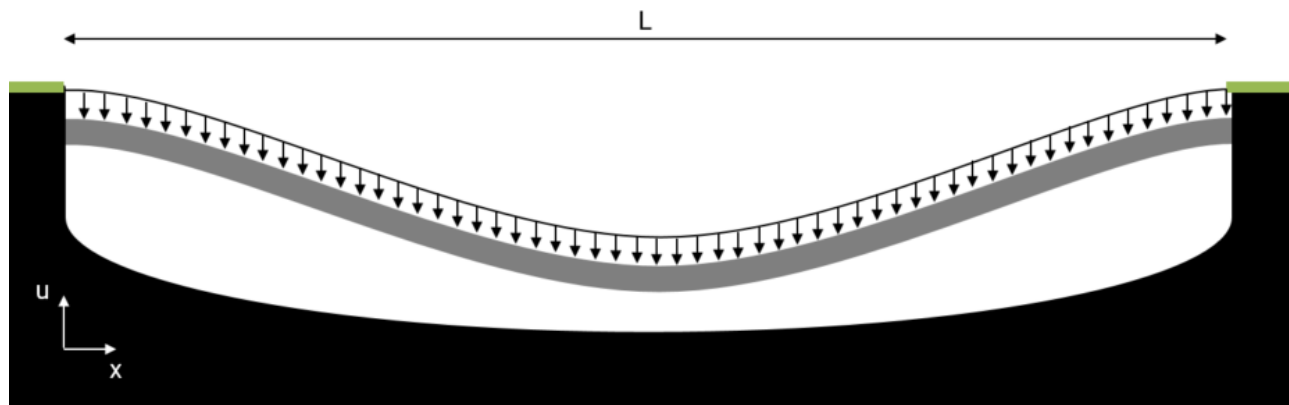


Turbulent



BENDING OF GAS PIPE

W-G INTERDEPENDENCY



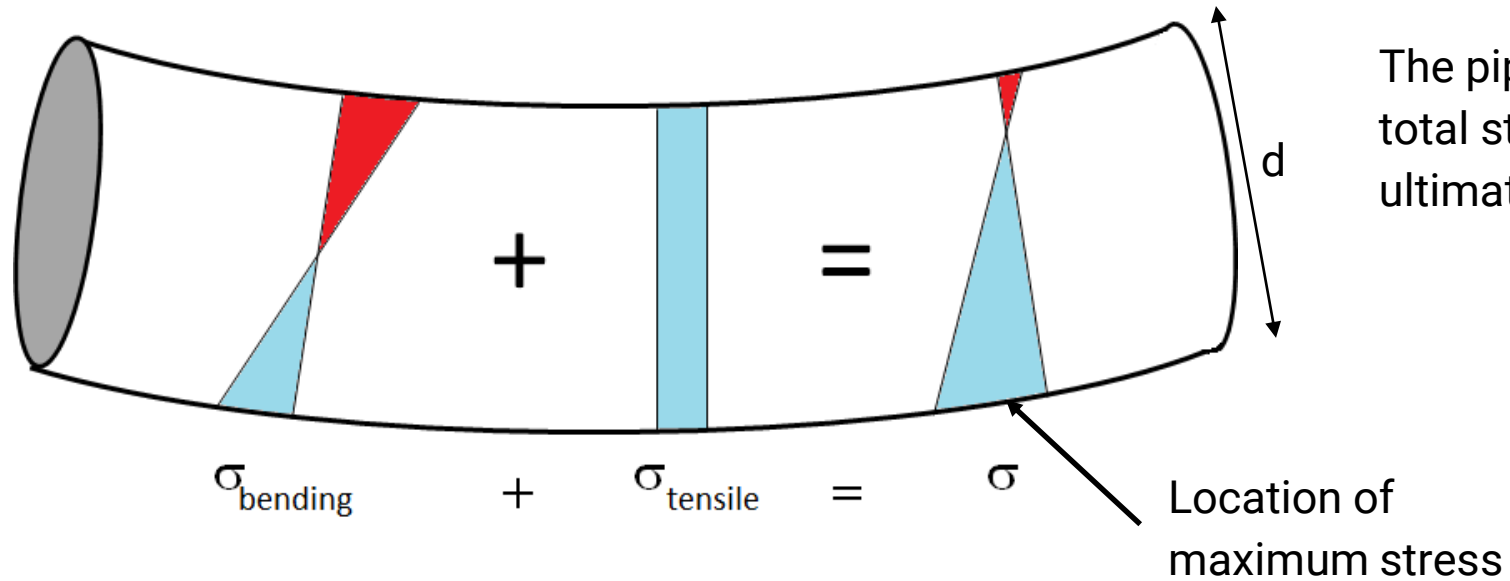
The pipe bending u depends on pipe weight, material elasticity and the pipe's area moment of inertia, as

$$u''''(x) = \frac{\rho Ag}{EI}$$

$$\frac{12EI}{p(x)} u(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^4 + Lx^3 - \frac{1}{2}L^2x^2$$

BREAKING OF GAS PIPE

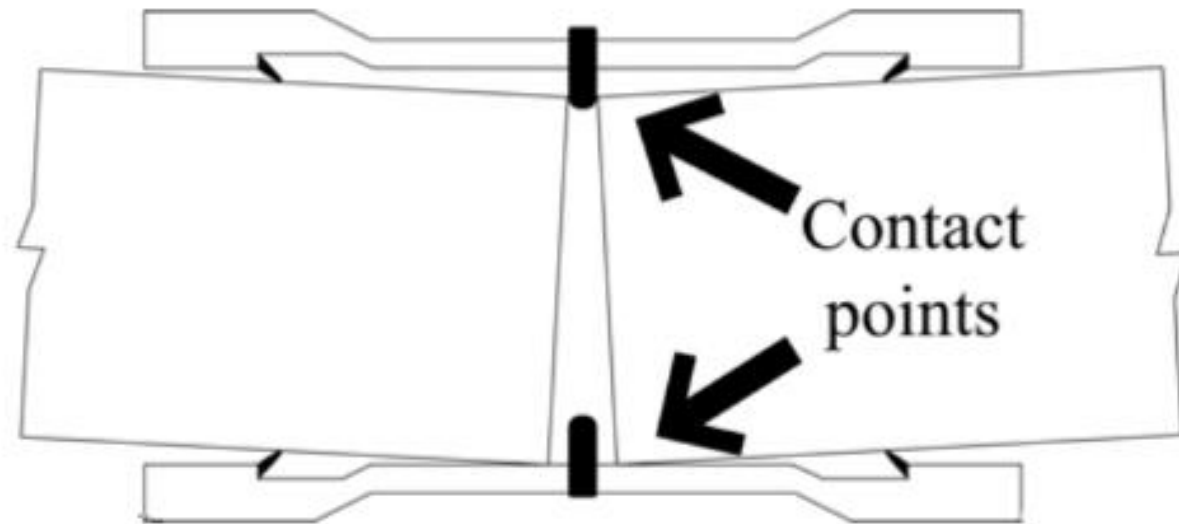
W-G INTERDEPENDENCY



The pipe will break when the total stress exceeds the material's ultimate strength

ADDING JOINTS

WATER – GAS INTERDEPENDENCY

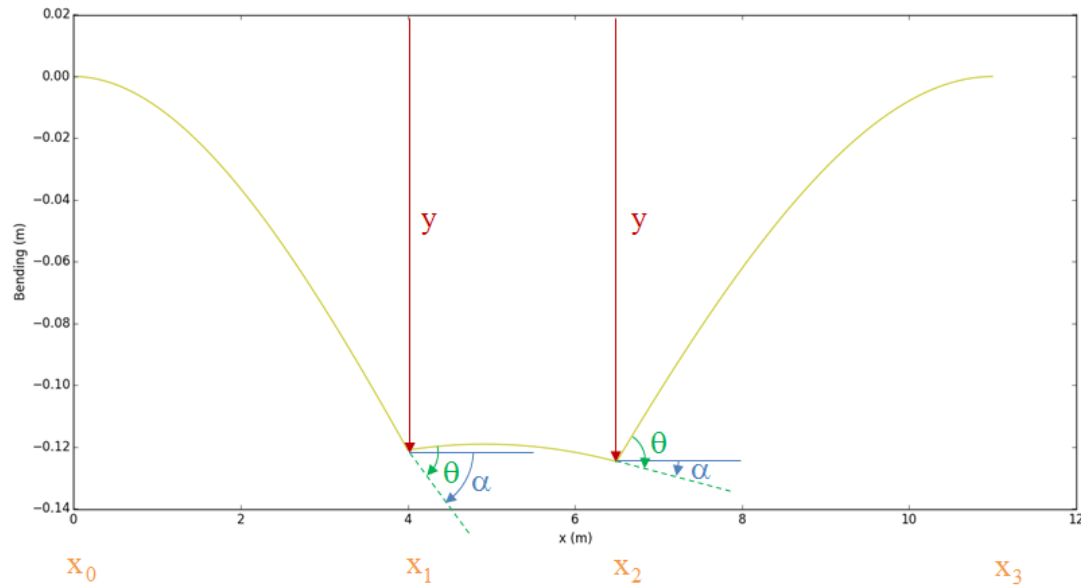


Joints connect pipe segments.
They add additional bending.

The y -positions and angles of the joints are unknown. This is found by stress minimization.

ADDING JOINTS

WATER – GAS INTERDEPENDENCY

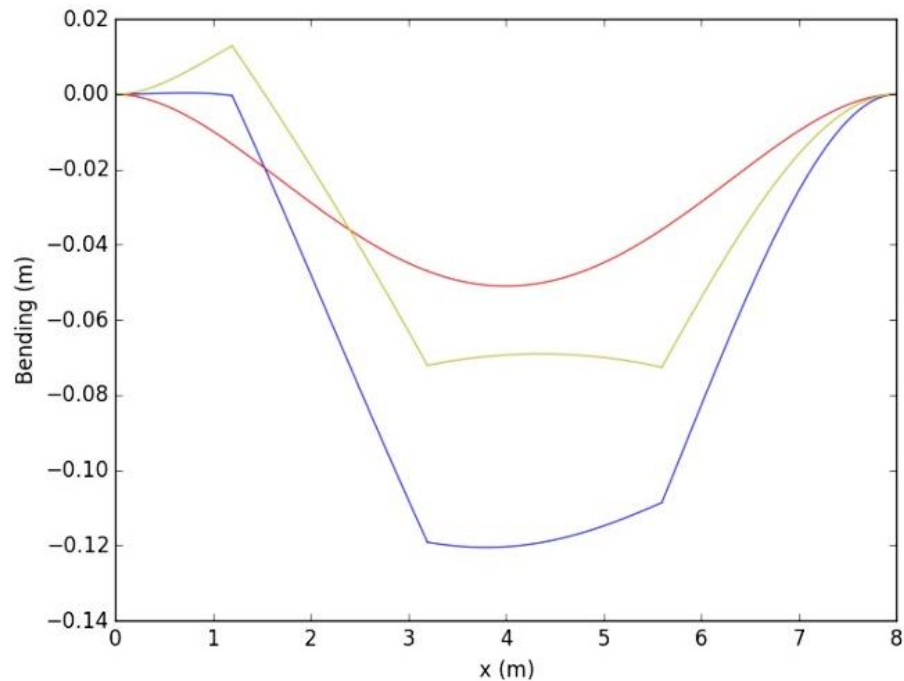


Joints connect pipe segments.
They add additional bending.

The y -positions and angles of the joints are unknown. This is found by stress minimization.

SIMULATION RESULTS

WATER - GAS INTERDEPENDENCY



The **total** bending of the pipe is the superposition of bending **with** and **without** joints.

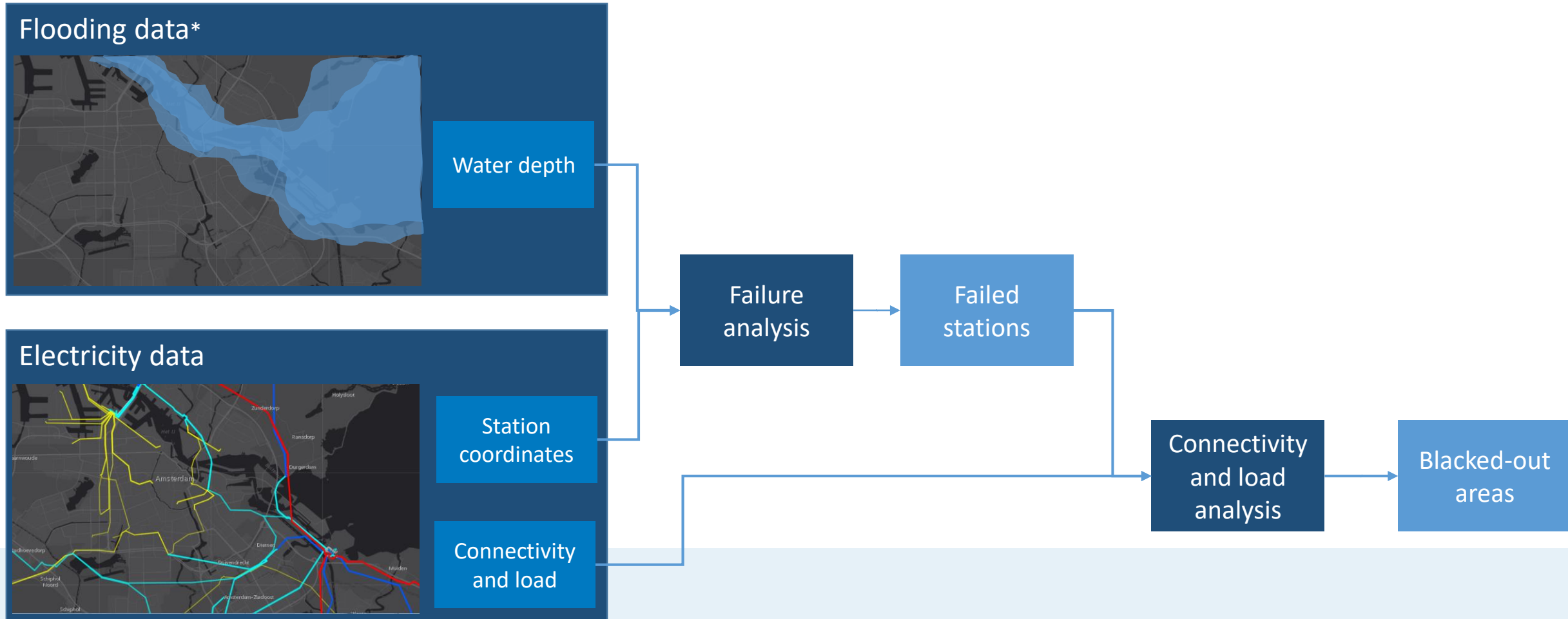
Asbestos cement spanning 8 m
Inner diameter 100 mm
Outer diameter 124 mm

FLOODING ELECTRICITY MODEL

- Calculates the effects of a flooding on the high and medium voltage grid
- Will help to design resilient grids
- Will help to act during a flooding



FLOODING ELECTRICITY MODEL



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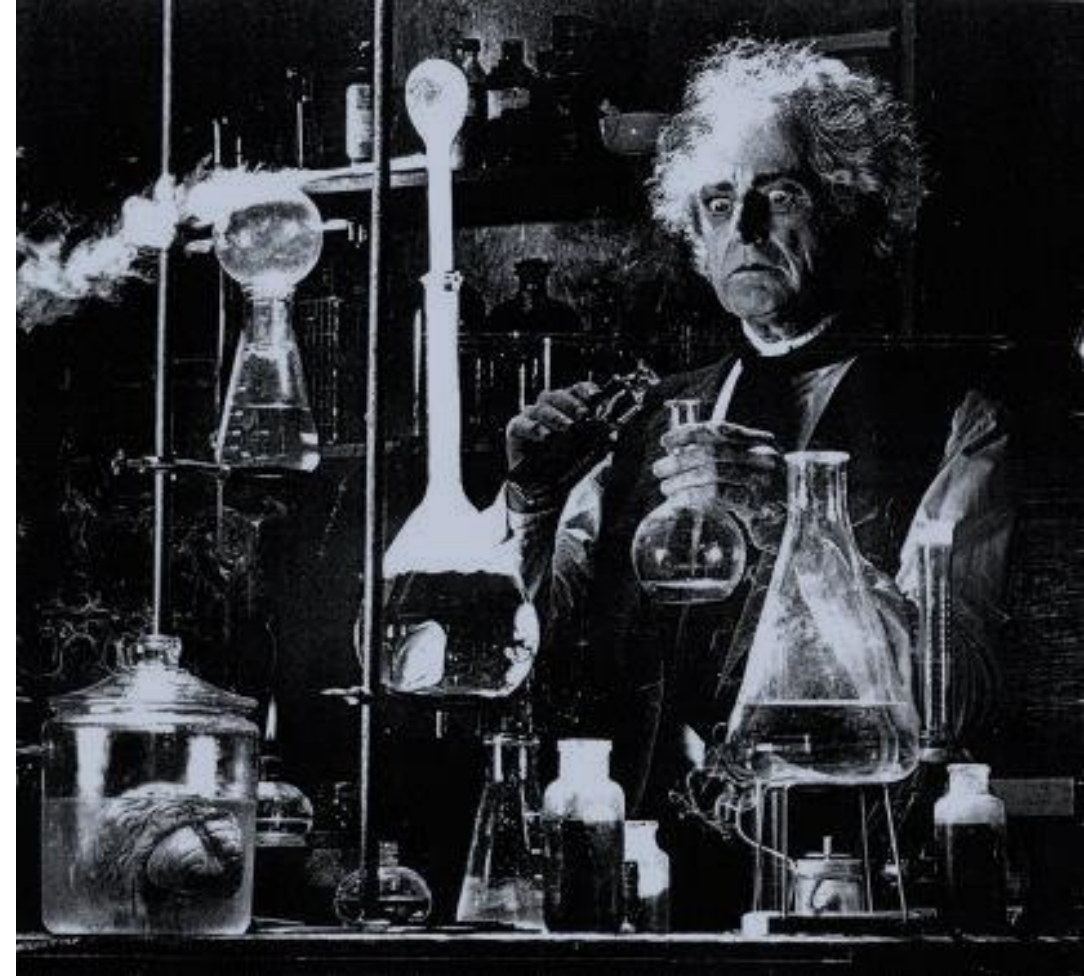
* This image shows no actual flooding data

CHALLENGES IN MODELLING

- Data for running the models (access)
- Quality of the data
- Cost of data transport/storage and security
- Measurements for validation
- Uncharted scientific territory
- Cooperation is crucial to succeed

CHALLENGES IN SOCIETY

- (Re)use from scientific models, increase quality scientific research
- Limit redundancy and lower costs...
- What scientific areas are really relevant for society and how can we maximize impact (as researchers).



$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

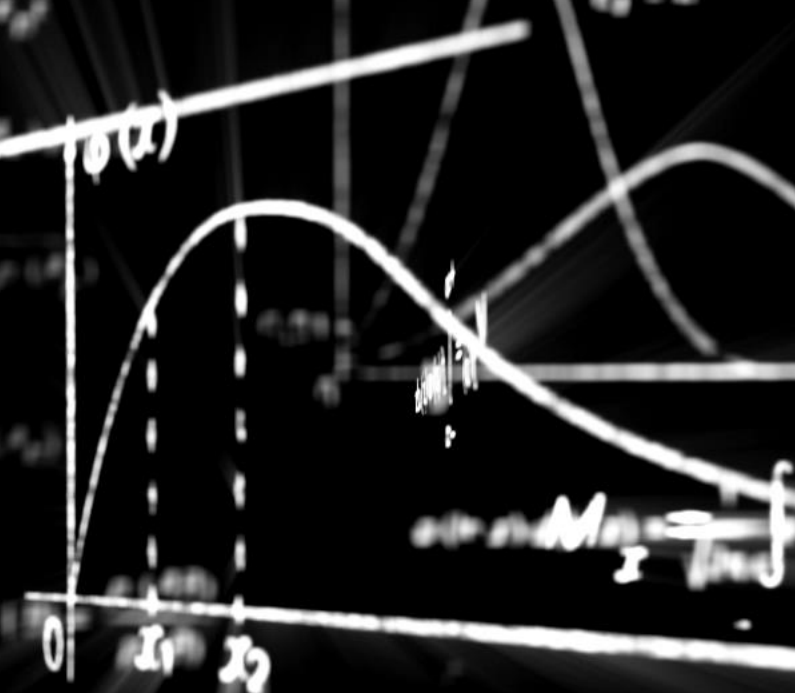
$$p(B|A)p(A)$$

$$= \frac{(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + 1) p(A)}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(x_i) = \frac{(n-1)!}{0!}$$

$$p(x_1 \leq x \leq x_2)$$

$$D_i = \frac{1}{4Q} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^2 \phi(x) dx$$



$$M_x = \int x \phi(x) dx$$

$$C = \frac{m_2}{d}$$

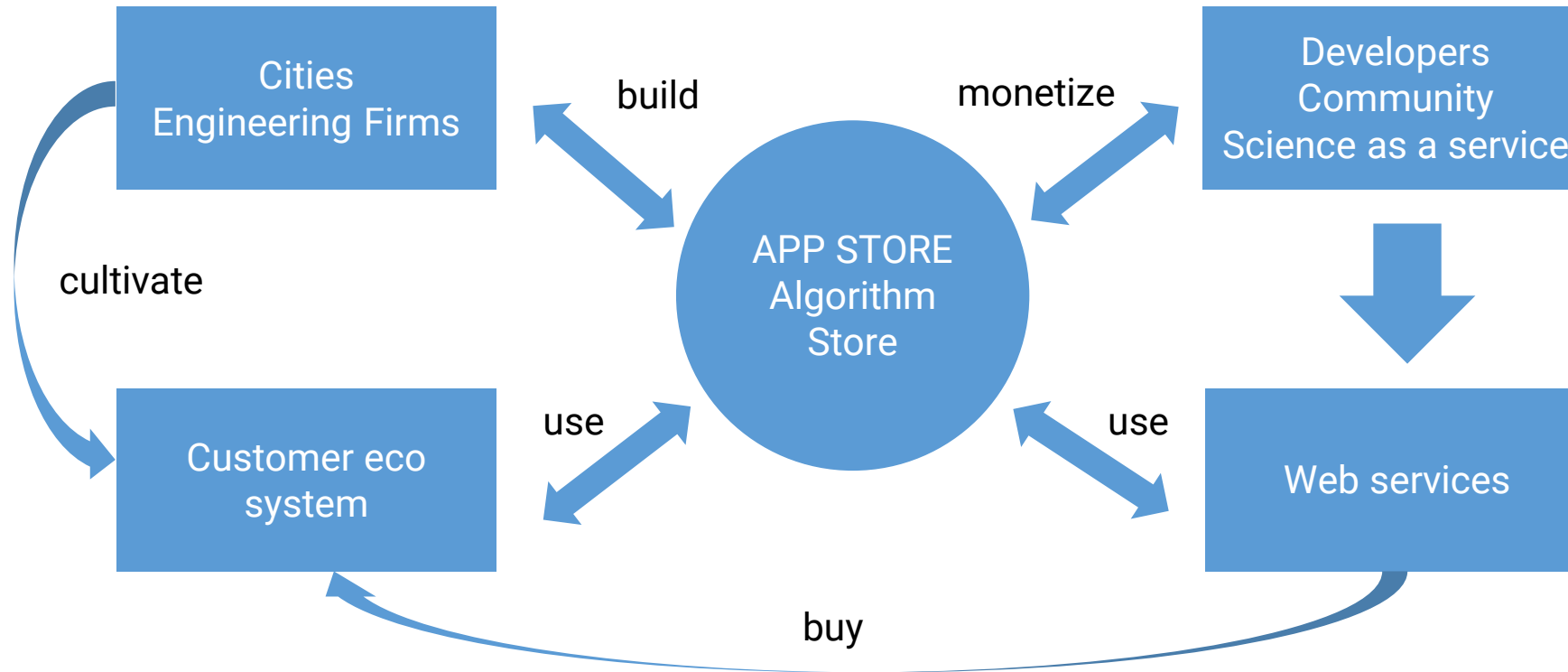
$$C = \frac{m_2}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{m_2}{d}$$

mean



SCIENCE AS A (WEB)SERVICE / PAY PER PLAY



- Automated Publication Process
- Automated Royalty Process (Crypto or real)
- Balancing Society and Commercial Ratios.

PARTNERS

WE ARE PROUD TO WORK WITH:



THANK YOU

ANY MORE QUESTIONS?