



Adapting Groundwater Abstraction Management Using Mathematical Optimization

Water Corporation, Western Australia

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Think climate change.
Be waterwise.



Who Are We?

Water Corporation



State Government
Owned



WATER



WASTEWATER



DRAINAGE



4,000+
EMPLOYEES



1,000,000+
CONNECTIONS

Our Team – Advanced Analytics



Perth Water Supply

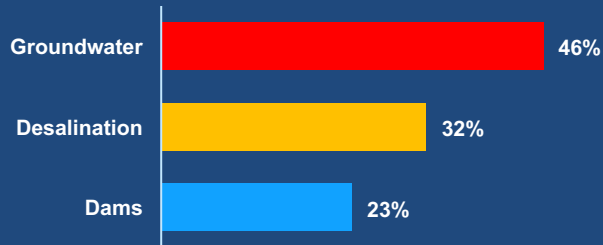
The PWS Supplies ~ 300GL Annually to:

- Over 2 Million Customers
- Perth Metropolitan Area
- Export to Goldfields & Agricultural
- Some South West Regional Towns

Integrated System:

- 15 Dams
- 6 Groundwater treatment plants
 - 160 licenced artesian bores (wells)
- 2 Desalination plants

2022-23 Source Mix



3

Legend

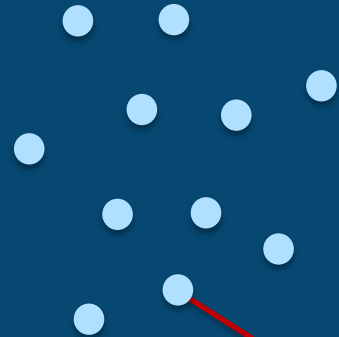
- Trunk Mains
- Dams
- ▲ Groundwater Treatment Plants
- Desalination Plants



Groundwater Production



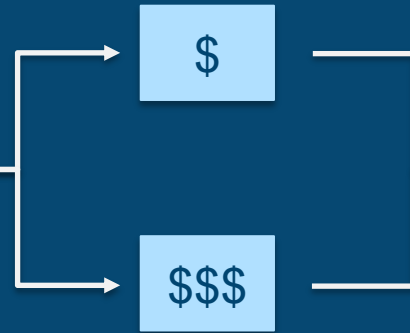
Artesian Bores (Wells)



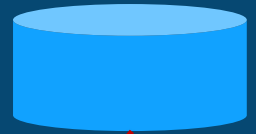
Treatment Plant



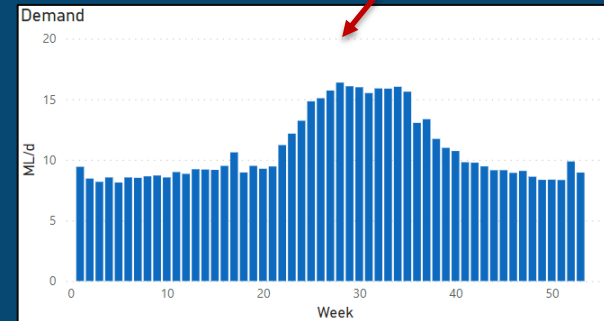
Treatment Options



Demand



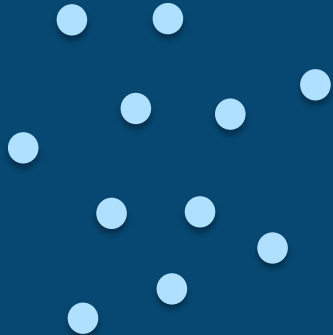
- Flow Rate
- Quality Parameters
- Licence & Allocations
- Maintenance Schedule



Groundwater Production



Artesian Bores (Wells)



Production Schedule

Season	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Week Starting	21/09/2023 - 12 AM	28/09/2023 - 12 AM	05/10/2023 - 12 AM	12/10/2023 - 12 AM	19/10/2023 - 12 AM	26/10/2023 - 12 AM	02/11/2023 - 12 AM	09/11/2023 - 12 AM	16/11/2023 - 12 AM	23/11/2023 - 12 AM	30/11/2023 - 12 AM	
borefield_id	Ends on: 27/09/2023	Ends on: 04/10/2023	Ends on: 11/10/2023	Ends on: 18/10/2023	Ends on: 25/10/2023	Ends on: 01/11/2023	Ends on: 08/11/2023	Ends on: 15/11/2023	Ends on: 22/11/2023	Ends on: 29/11/2023	Ends on: 06/12/2023	
Quilns												
*Superficial												
Q10	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	
Q20	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q30	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Q50	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q60	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q110	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q120	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q130	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q140	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q150	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	
Q170	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Q180	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	
Q190	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Leederville												
Q35	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q145	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q155	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q165	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Q205	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	
Yarragadee												
Q137	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Whitfords												
*Superficial												
WT10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
WT20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
WT40	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
WT50	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	
WT60	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
WT70	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
WT80	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	
WT90	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Leederville												
WT5	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	

Historical Approach



Basic strategy with Excel

- Run bores (wells) with **greatest remaining quota** to meet demand
- **Tweak** groundwater blend reactively to achieve treatable **quality** limits
- **Monitor** licences - transfer quota or shutdown bores
- Solving strategy is **greedy**

Functionality

- Manual & time intensive process
- Not responsive to dynamic nature of operations

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "Bore Abstraction Plan_modelling\AR107-1_Bore Abstraction Plan\SF107.0". The spreadsheet is organized into columns for months (Jan to Dec) and rows for individual bores. Key columns include "Flow Rate (ML/d)", "Capacity (ML/d)", and "Remaining Quota (ML)". The data shows varying flow rates and capacity limits for each bore over the course of the year. The bottom of the spreadsheet features a summary row with totals for each month and overall annual figures.

The Impossible Problem



Data Analytics team proposed using Mathematical Optimisation.

- **Initially found it to be a mathematically impossible problem to solve.**
 - Over constrained
 - “Fluid” business rules were overlooked
- **Need to be flexible to achieve “robustness”**
 - Build in flexible constraints
 - To achieve an **acceptable** solution.

Optimisation Project



Goal:

- Produce an optimised groundwater blend such that the production volume is maximised, and chemical treatment costs are minimised.
 - For full 52 weeks of water year.
 - Whilst meeting all business rule requirements.



Modelling:

- Business rules into mathematical constraints.
 - Actions, decisions, limits need to be codified.
 - Apply reasonable assumptions and simplifications
- Uses mixed integer programming (MIP)



Stakeholder Engagement



- It was critical to regularly engage with the operational planner to understand the processes and then develop into a model.
- Identification of edge cases and exceptions for constraints was iterative.
- For expansion to regional implementations, meeting directly with staff on the ground identified further processes to model.



Model Development Process



Receive plans, diagrams and documents relating to scheme of interest, and discuss with stakeholders.

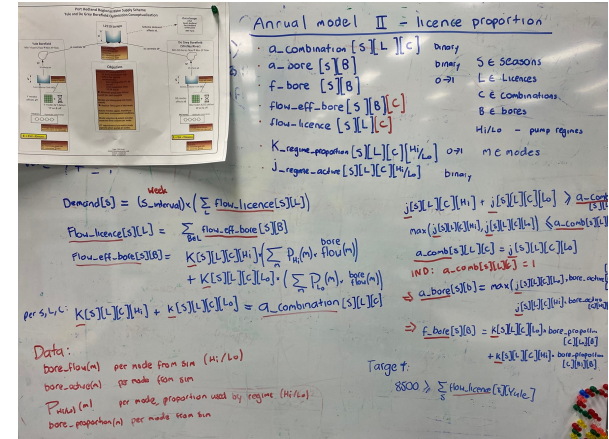
Identify objective and discrete rules for constraints.

Prototype on-paper/whiteboard math model that describes the constraint. Check for edge cases to ensure robustness.

Iterate with stakeholder for accuracy of modelled constraints

Implement in code and inspect results.

Feedback with stakeholder if results are logical.



Model Constraints



Fundamentals

State decision variables, transition, auxiliary relationships, time logic.

Bore (Well) event limit

To control the number of starts and stops per bore (well).

Partial week activation

To allow a bore to run for a fraction of a week.

Bore licence and allocation

Limits on the volume a bore (well) and group of bores under a licence can abstract annually.

Water quality

Alkalinity, iron, hardness, total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity and UV.

Mass balance of raw blend per week.

Bore (Well) maintenance and enforced use

To omit or make a bore activation mandatory in the solution schedule.

Water banking

Enable transfer of volume between weeks in the model (virtual storage reservoir).

Demand, weekly and annual limits

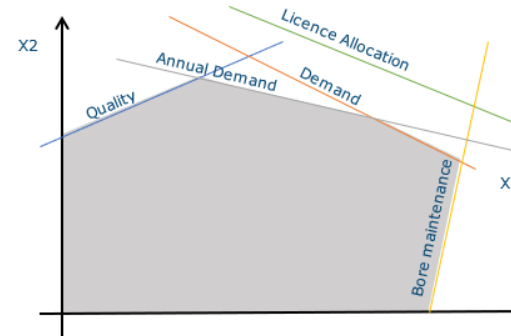
Upper and lower limits on the weekly volume, considering a penalty for being below target.

Lower bound on total annual volume abstracted, to eliminate unsatisfactory solutions.

Plant capacity

Upper and lower limits on the treatment plant volume capability.

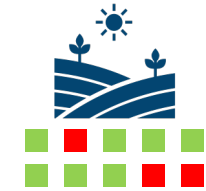
...and more.



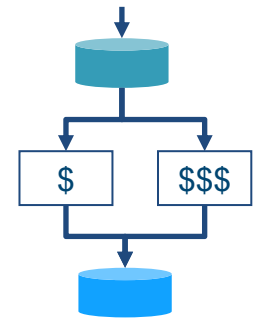
Introducing Non-Linearity

Optimise simultaneously:

- The raw water blend,
- AND treatment stream proportion.
- Choosing between treatment processes of different strength and cost.
 - Subject to numerous constraints.
 - This becomes a quadratic (i.e. **non-linear**) constraint we need to solve for.
- This enables the choice of a poor blend with the stronger treatment stream at higher proportions for part of the year, yielding significantly more flexibility and treatment capability.



Borefield
(Wellfield)



Treatment Processes
(reduce chemical costs)

Mathematical Model



Objective function:

$$\text{Maximise } \sum_{\substack{t \in T, \\ b \in B}} R_b a_{b,t} - \delta_t - \sum_{x \in X} k_{x,t} C_x$$

where R_b is the bore (well) flow rate, $a_{b,t}$ whether a bore is active in each week, δ_t the demand deviation penalty, $k_{x,t}$ the volume per stream, C_x the cost per stream.

Subject to:

$a_{b,t}, b \in B$ (bores), $t \in T$ (weeks), $a_{b,t} \in \{0,1\}$

$f_{b,t}, b \in B, t \in T, f_{b,t} \in [0,1]$

δ_t (continuous), $t \in T$

$k_{x,t}$ (continuous), $x \in X$ (streams), $t \in T$

$$\sum_{t \in T} v_{b,t} \leq E_b, \forall b \in B$$

$$f_{b,t} \leq 1, \forall b \in B, t \in T$$

$$\sum_{t \in T} f_{b,t} R_{b,l} + V_b^{\text{consumed}} \leq \sum_{t \in T} V_{b,l}$$

$$\sum_{t \in T} f_{b,t} R_b + V_b^{\text{consumed}} \leq V_b$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} Q_{i,b} R_b f_{b,e,t} \leq Q_i^{\text{max}} \sum_{b \in B} R_b a_{b,e,t}$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} f_{b,t} R_b \leq 0 \text{ (maintenance)}$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} f_{b,t} R_b = 1 \text{ (enforced)}$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} R_b f_{b,t} + o_t \leq D_t + D_{\text{upper}}$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} R_b f_{b,t} + o_t \geq D_t - \delta_t$$

$$\sum_{\substack{b \in B \\ t \in T}} R_b f_{b,t} \geq D_{\text{annual}}$$

$$\text{Lower} \leq \sum_{b \in B} R_b f_{b,t} \leq \text{Upper}$$

$$\sum_{x \in X} p_{x,t} * (1 - P_{x,i}) * \sum_{b \in B} (Q_i R_b f_{b,t}) \leq Q_i^{\text{max}} \sum_{b \in B} R_b f_{b,t}$$

$$\sum_{b \in B} (Q_i R_b f_{b,t}) - \sum_{x \in X} (P_{x,i} * k_{x,t}) \leq Q_i^{\text{max}} \sum_{b \in B} R_b f_{b,t}$$

$$\sum_{x \in X} (R_b f_{b,t}) * p_{x,t} = k_{x,t}$$

$$\sum_{x \in X} p_{x,t} = 1$$

$$\sum_{x \in X} R_b f_{b,t} = \sum_{x \in X} k_{x,t}$$

Coding & Solving



Python

- Flexible tool for data processing.
- Automate processes such as input data validation.
- Management of constraints unique to schemes.



OSIsoft PI

- Collect operational data from time series historian into model to enable dynamic response to system changes.



Gurobi

- Specialist mathematical optimisation solver controlled via Python API.
- Allows models to be solved with advanced techniques.



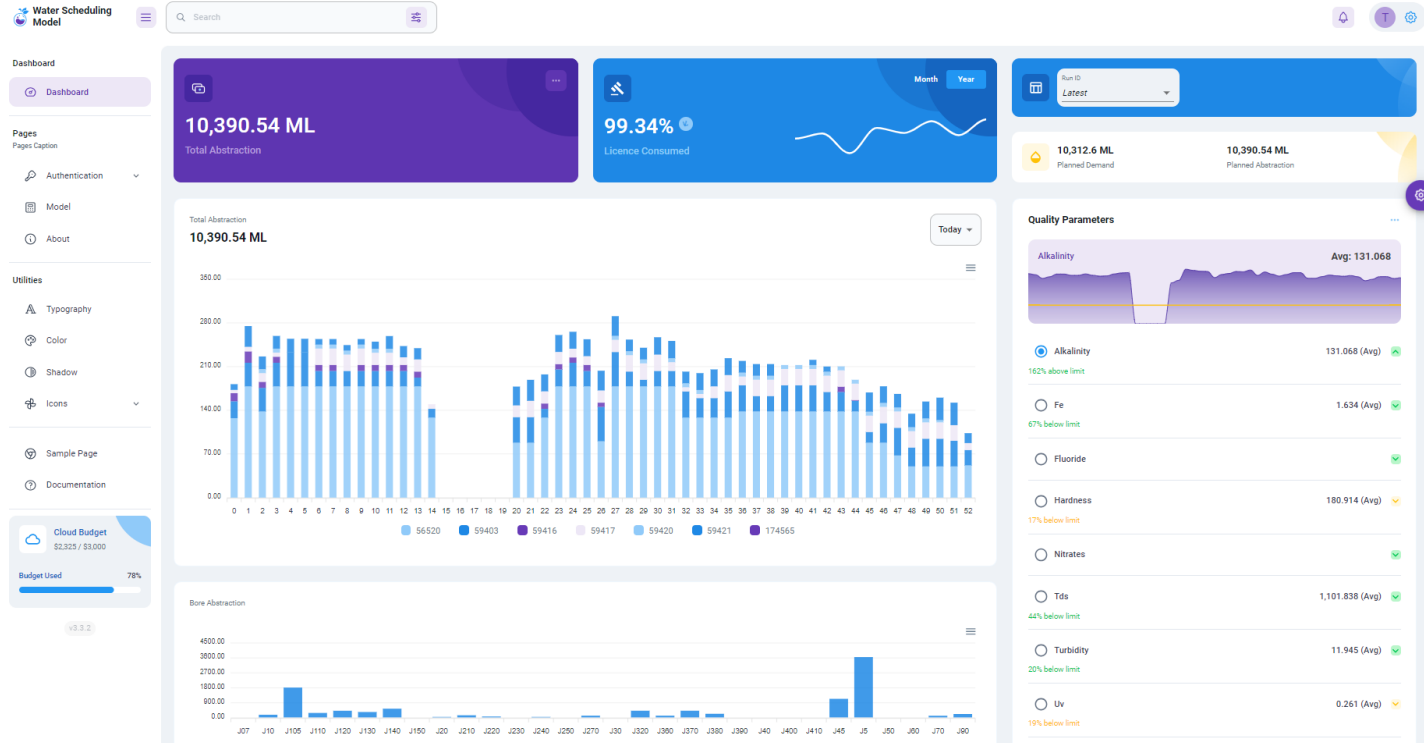
User Interface



React JS



Flask

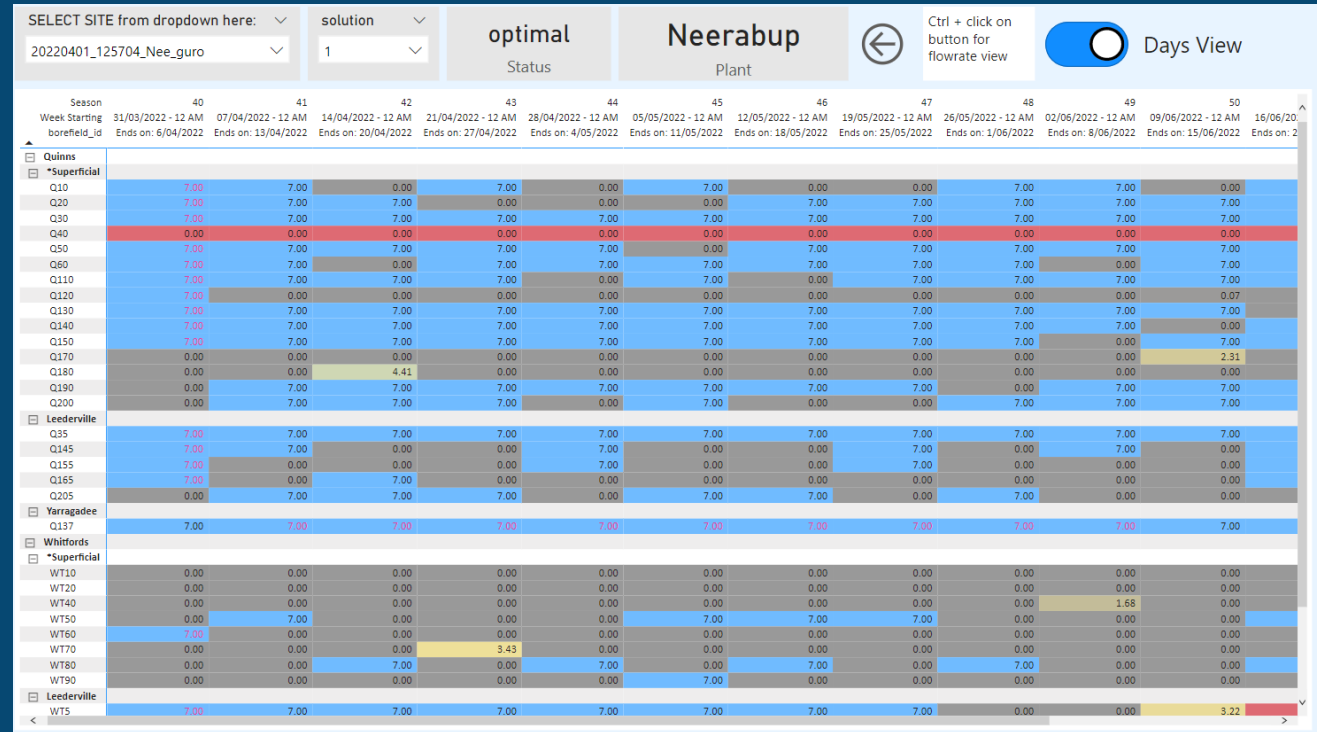


Visualisation – Power BI



Model Solution:

Bore (Well)
Activation
Schedule
(days/week)



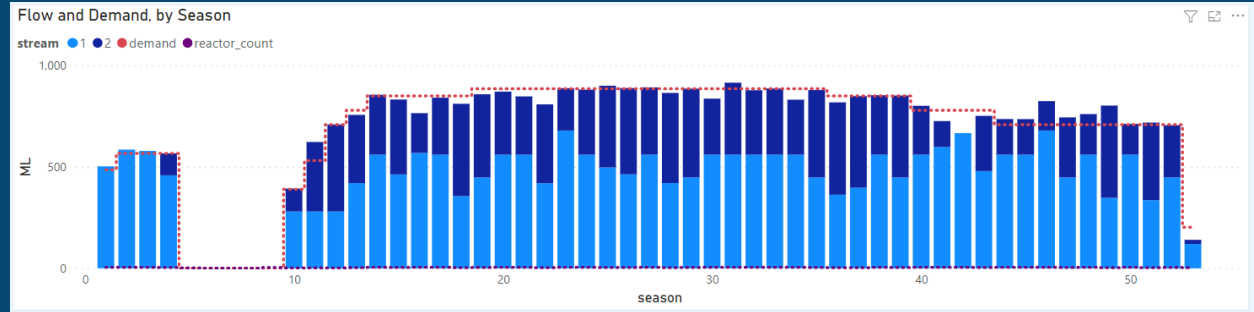
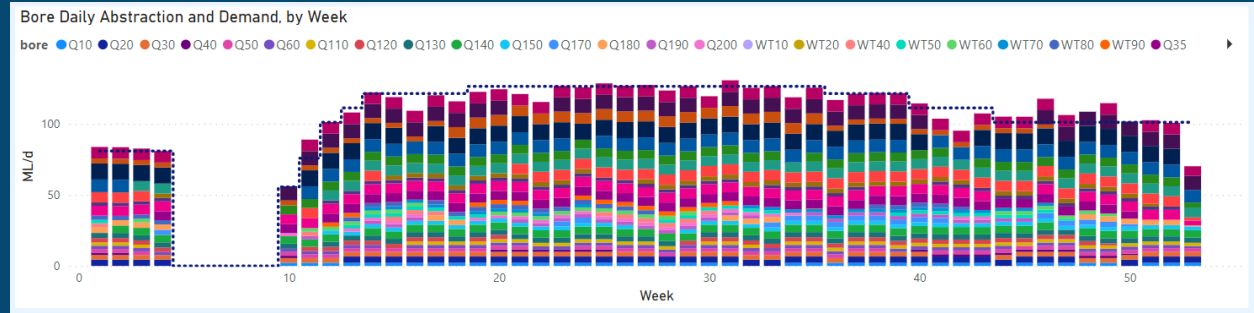
Visualisation – Power BI



Model Solution:

Demand and Bore
(Well) Abstraction
Schedule

Treatment Stream
Proportion
Schedule

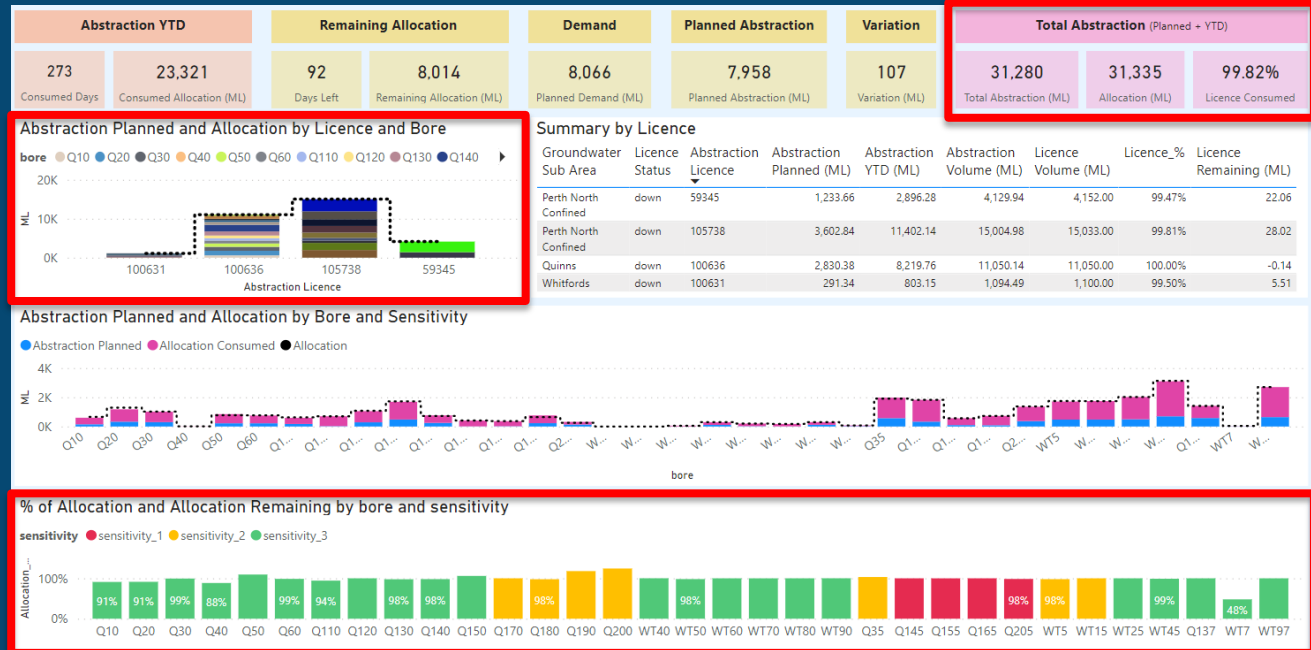


Visualisation – Power BI



Model Solution:

Scheduled Licence
Allocation
Summary

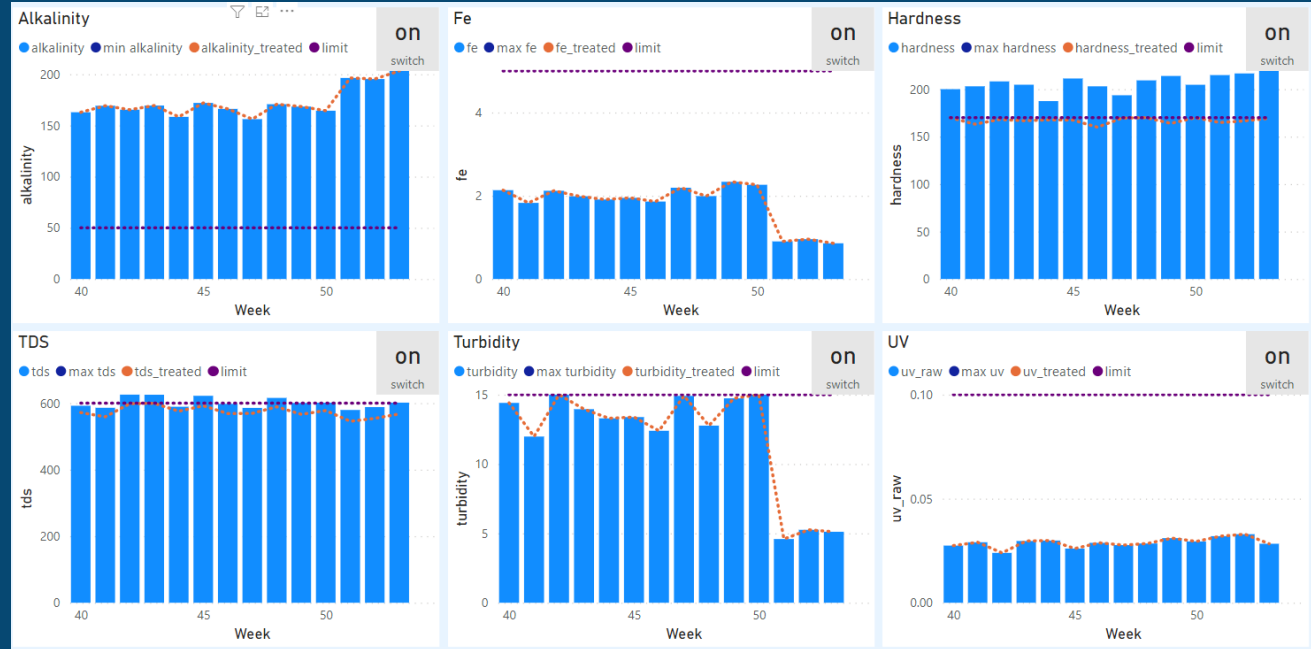


Visualisation – Power BI



Model Solution:

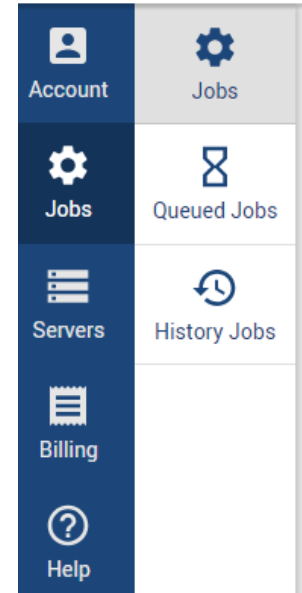
Water Quality Profiles



Gurobi Solver



- Originally we used a free solver
 - Unable to solve our annual model for more than 3 months of an annual plan!
- Gurobi was purchased in 2020 able to solve the model most of the time.
- Performance tuning and upgraded versions of the solver can now get the models to solve in the order of minutes – some of our most complex now to the order of seconds.
- We now are using Gurobi for other projects and provide a user interface to run the optimisation model.



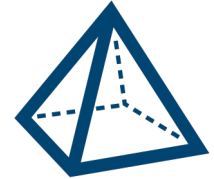
Model Formulation Issues



Originally our model had a weak, unnecessarily large formulation. This simplified some constraints but came with big performance issues.

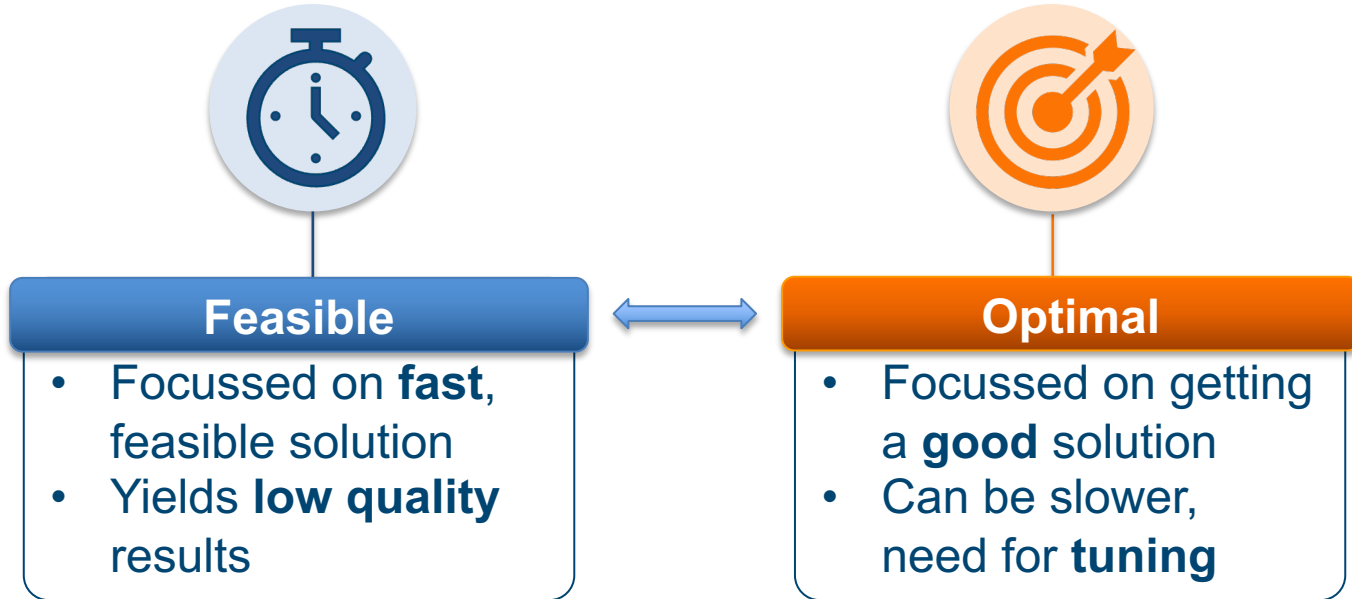


We re-modelled, simplifying our decision variables. We introduced new auxiliary variables to help with complex logic and the result was a big performance improvement.



Don't be scared to try different model formulations

Model Performance Tuning



Model Performance Tuning



Initial tuning from learning materials and experience only got us so far



Used literature and documentation to inform how to improve



The **Parameter Tuning Tool** from Gurobi was a big help

Identified important parameters
Created parameter presets for individual models

Troubleshooting Infeasibility



User input issues

Easy to understand infeasibility
Pre-processing check, developed with user.
Necessary as the number of inputs is extensive.



IIS – Irreducible Inconsistent Subsystem

Developer analysis to determine the "offending constraints"
Often will identify the subset to analyse further.



Feasibility Relaxation

In built Gurobi tools to determine specific violated constraints.



Constraint Hunting (old way)

Guess and check, turn constraints on / off in the model.

As model has developed, infeasibility troubleshooting is less of an issue – we understand the model sensitivity more closely, and have more advanced tools to help diagnose.

Further Work and Models

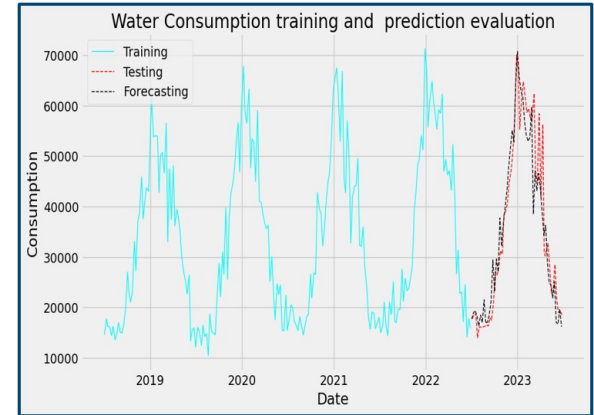


Related models

- Planning scenarios for asset sensitivity
- Groundwater bore (well) combination and timing for intra-day operation
- Water transfer and production model
- Hydraulic consideration into bore (well) activation selection
- Improve production demand forecasting

Other projects

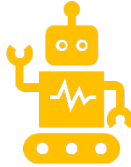
- Energy contract optimisation



Outcomes and Benefits



Innovative
Solution



Improved
Automation



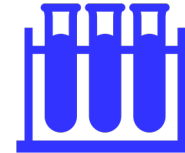
Optimised
Solutions



Flexible &
Dynamic



Licence
Compliance



Chemical
Cost Savings

Questions?

There are many people to thank who have been involved with our project since 2019, with special mention to:

- Amanda de Azevedo Marques
- Amanda McGillivray
- Christina Burt
- Kaveh Azizian
- Mike Canci