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ResiWater: An Innovative Secure Sensor Networks and Model-based Assessment Tools for Increased Resilience of Water Infrastructures

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ResiWater

Innovative Secure Sensor Networks and Model-based Assessment Tools for Increased Resilience of Water Infrastructures

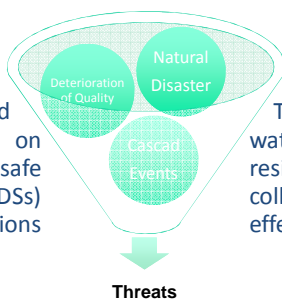
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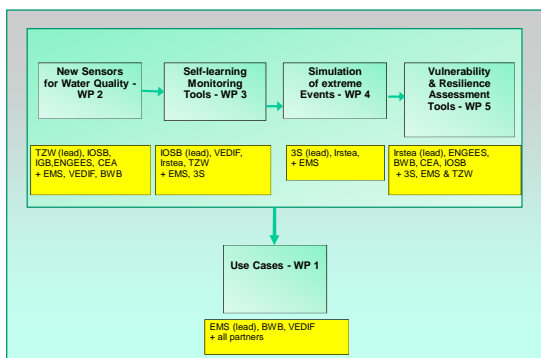


PROJECT AIMS

Water is a fundamental resource for human and economical welfare and modern society depends on complex, interconnected infrastructures to provide safe water to consumers. Water Distribution Systems (WDS) are exposed to deliberate or accidental contaminations or may undergo a partially or full system collapse.



The project ResiWater aims to develop tools to prepare water utilities for crisis management and enhance their resilience with regards to three specific case studies: collapse of WDS, water quality deterioration and cascade effects between water, energy and IT infrastructures.



Overall project structure



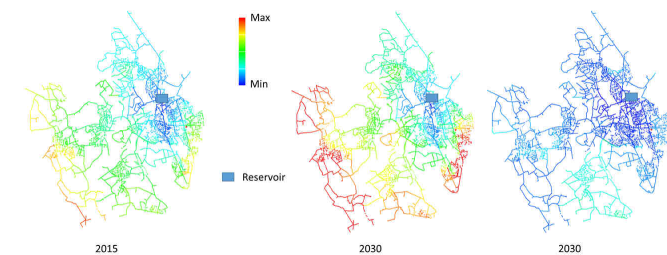
Prototype of biosensor - Fraunhofer



Steps	Tools	Natural disaster, terrorist attack, cascade effect					
		Collapse of system		Deterioration of water quality		Cascade effect: IT/Energy	
		Level of preparedness		Level of preparedness		Level of preparedness	
		Actual State	Project goal	Actual State	Project goal	Actual State	Project goal
1. Detection + Identification	Sensors	n.u.n.	n.u.n.	WP2			
	Hydraulic models		n.u.n.				WP4
	Alarm generation modules	WP3	WP3	WP3			WP3
	Self learning monitoring	WP3	WP3	WP3			WP3
	Uncertainty analysis	WP4	WP4	WP4			WP4
	Vulnerability analysis	WP5	WP5	WP5			WP5
2. Planning	Hydraulic model	WP4	WP4	WP4			WP4
	Training simulator	WP4	WP4	WP4			WP4
3. Action	Decision making-aid tool	WP5	WP5	WP5			WP5

n.u.n: no update necessary

Level of Preparedness for drinking water distribution



Development of supply failure probability from the initial state (left) without (middle) or with (right) rehabilitation [© 3S Consult]



Pilot scale at Dresden - TZW



Synthetic Effect Zone left side with Porteau, right side from Amelie Grangeat's Phd (CEA)