

Modelling the "customer experience"

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Summary

- Dissatisfaction with pressure in some regional towns
- Customers are expecting better service
- Study to understand
 - Current Levels of Service
 - Impact of customer plumbing
 - End-user demand choices
 - Develop solution to improve customer experience



Background

- Plumbing Code of Australia
- Cold Water
 - Max flow per fitting (9 L/min)
 - Max pressure at meter (500 kPa)

 A "standard" (non water efficient) showerhead uses 12-22 L/min



Required Levels of Service

• In Victoria = Flow at meter

Water service flow rates (service diameter millimetres)	Minimum flow rate (litres per minute) for each service size
20mm	20
25mm	35
32mm	60
40mm	90
50mm	160

Water service flow rates (Service diameter millimetres)
20 mm 25 mm 32 mm 40 mm 50 mm

Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)
10 25 50 80 130

See clause 8.2 for exceptions

Diameter of the property owner's infrastructure	20mm	25mm	32mm	40mm	50mm
Minimum flow rate (litres per minute)	10	14	24	40	60



Required Levels of Service

- In Victoria = Flow at meter
- Outside Victoria pressure, sometimes pressure and flow (e.g. 15m @ 9L/min)
- Customers expect "good" pressure



Customer Survey

- Postal Survey
 - Do you have a pressure problem ?
 - What is the nature of the problem ?
 - How many taps do you want to use at a time ?



Customer Survey

- Town P − 100 houses, 10 responses
- Town S 230 houses, 73 responses
- Town T − 1700 houses, 100 responses

 18% of the responses were not related to poor pressure.



Customer Survey - Issues

"We hear from the Fire Brigade that water supply is not adequate for fire-fighting"

"The pressure would also be useless if we had a fire to douse"

"water flow during summer is terrible"

"In Summer when the hoses in the street are all on it's hard to get pressure" —

"Inconsistent water pressure especially over summer"

"living in a new estate, I expect good services — water pressure and quality is a major problem"

By comparison to ... it is pathetic"

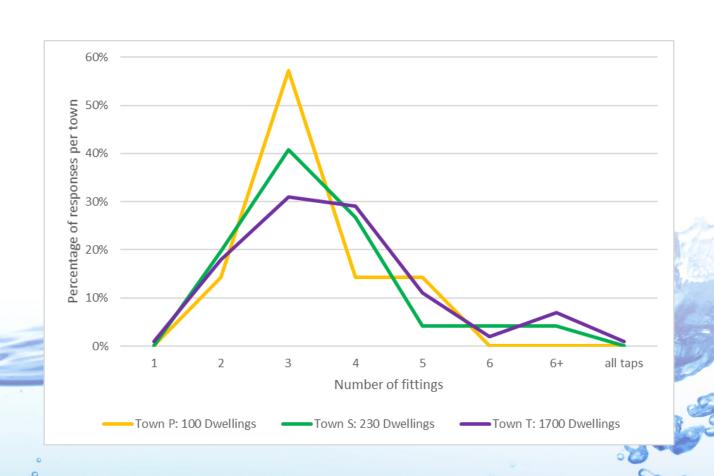
"difficult to have two showers going and turning on another tap reduces flow to showers" "I find the pressure is good"

"Getting to (sic) dear"

"We pay the same water rates as bigger towns and citys (sic) so why don't we get the same service?"

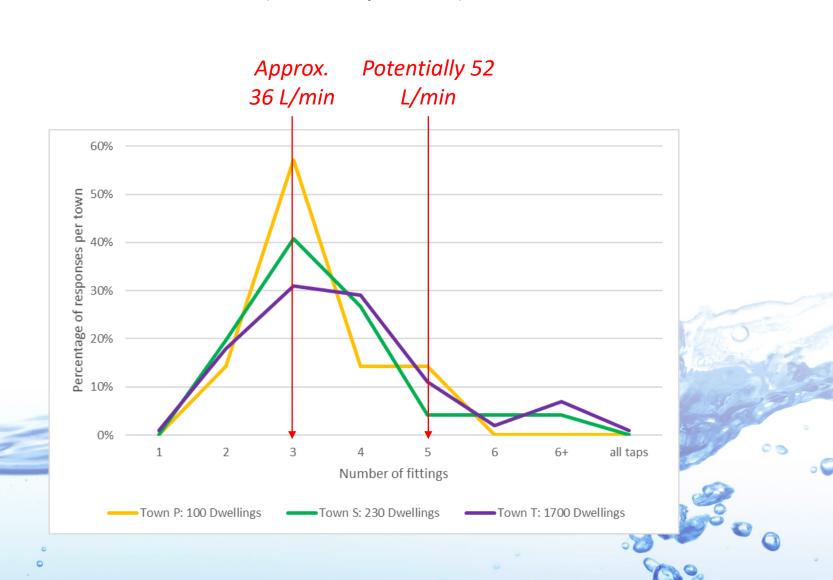
Surveyed Customer Expectation

(191 responses)



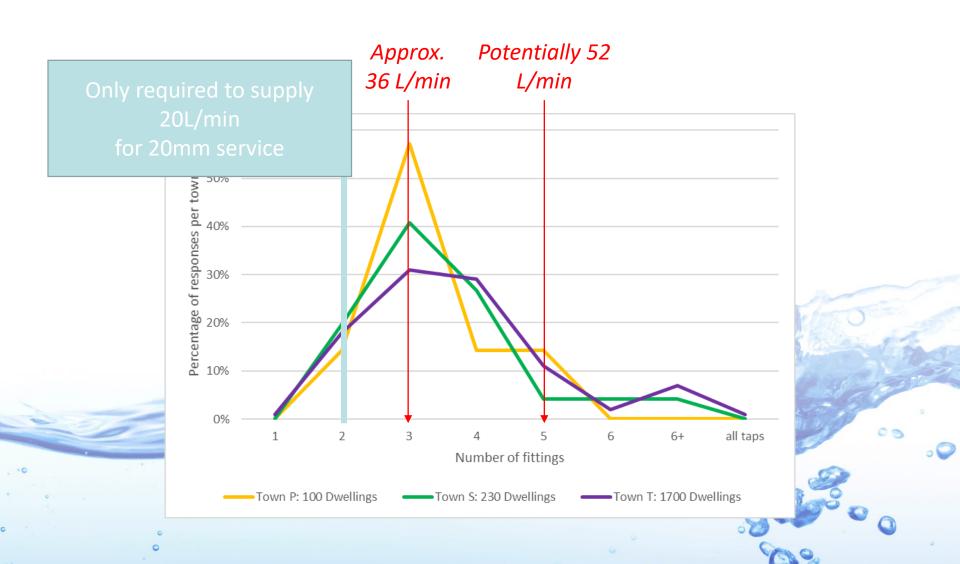
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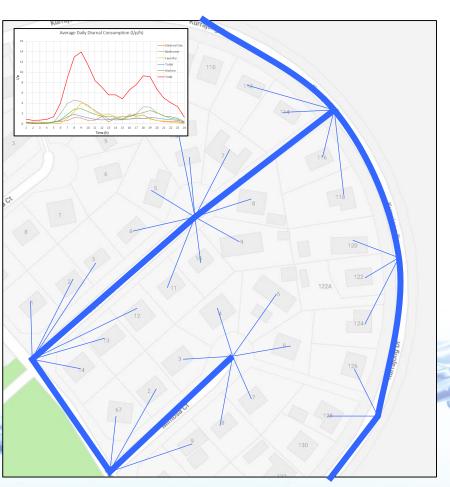




Modelling the customer experience of pressure



Background: Authority Water Modelling



- Demand defined at meter as an average profile
- 100% of demand supplied (unless node isolated)
- Assess compliance
 - pressure in water main
 - pressure at meter



Network Modelling Average Daily Diurnal Consumption (I/p/h)

• Example of demand developed from end use analysis

External Use: Irrigation + Leak

Bathroom: Shower + Bathtub

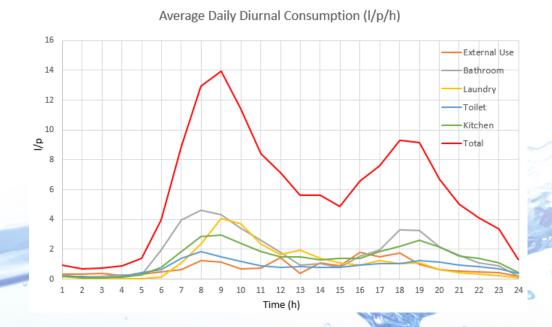
Laundry

Toilet

Kitchen: Tap + Dishwasher

	External Use	Bathroom	Laundry	Toilet	Kitchen	Total
I/p/d	18.57	42.50	25.81	19.91	33.74	140.53
I/h/s	0.0005	0.0012	0.0007	0.0006	0.0010	0.0041

Calculated assuming 2.5 people/household





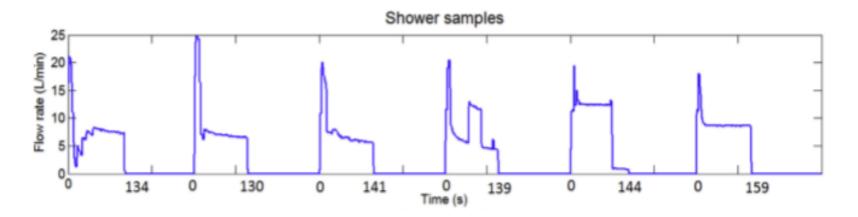
In reality

- Demand within a house is highly variable.
- Simultaneous Instantaneous Demand
- Customer Expectation >3 fittings at a time

 Diurnal profiles only occur when a large enough population is present.



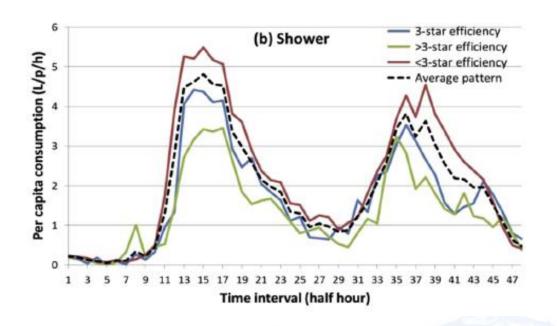
Shower events



- Nguyen, K. A., Stewart, R. A., Zhang, H., & Sahin, O. (2018, January). Re-engineering traditional urban water management practices with smart metering and informatics. Environmental Modelling & Software, pp. 256-267.
- Approximately 40L for 2.5 mins
- Peak flow rate of 25L/min
- Average flow rate of 16L/min



Diurnal Pattern for Shower

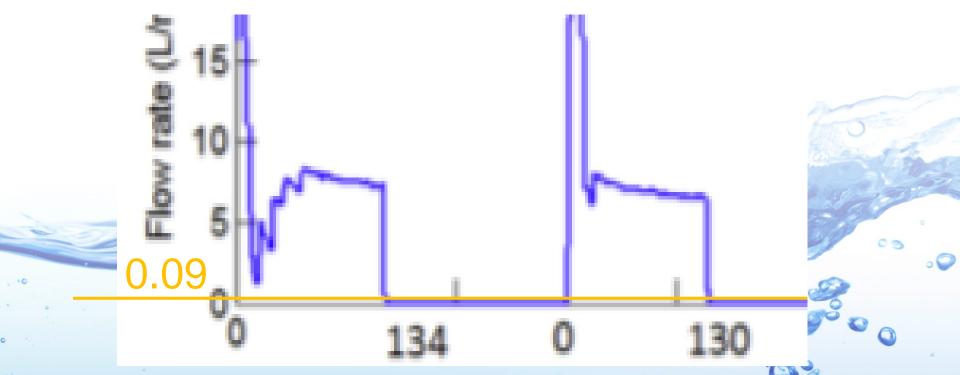


- Gurung, T. R., Stewart, R. A., Beal, C. D., & Sharma, A. K. (2014b). Smart meter enabled water end-use demand data: platform for the enhanced infrastructure planning of contemporary urban water supply networks. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 642-654.
- Daily shower use 45L
- Peak flow 5.5 L/hour (0.09 L/min)



The customer experience

- 25 L/min max flow for Shower event
- Profile = 5.5 L/person/hour or
 0.09 L/min max (hourly) flow

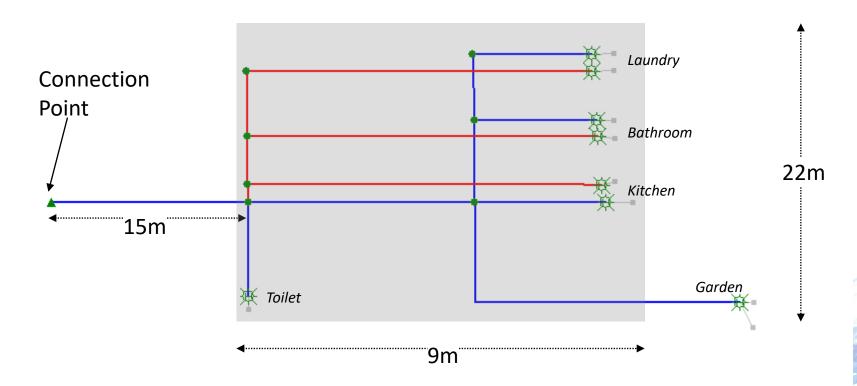




The theoretical models



Single Storey House



Shower: 2m high

Laundry, kitchen, toilet: 1m high

20mm pipes in good condition (CW = 0.06mm)



Demands

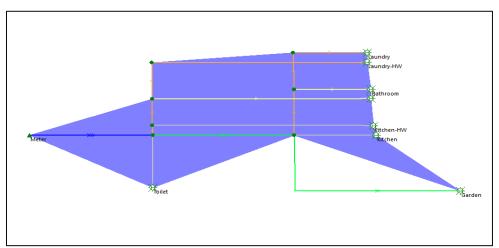
 Different combinations of water use rather than diurnal profile or "events"

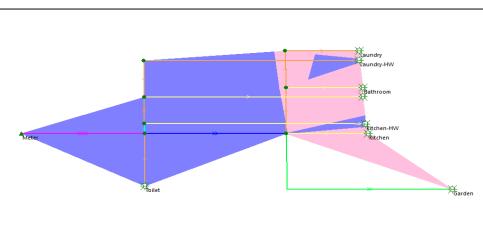
Flow Rate (L/min)	Flow Rate (L/sec)
18 1-2 Fittings	0.3
30 2-3 Fittings	0.5
36 3-4 Fittings	0.6
43 4-5 Fittings	0.72
53 5-6 Fittings	0.88



Results

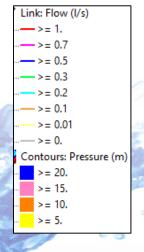
20mm service, 30m pressure, 0.06mm roughness





Garden, Laundry and Bathroom

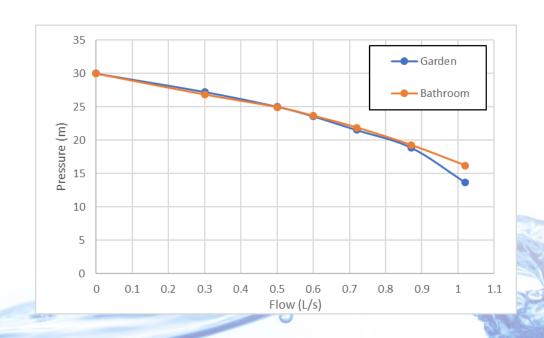
Garden, Laundry (Cold Only), Bathroom, Kitchen (Cold Only) and Toilet





Service Line Roughness

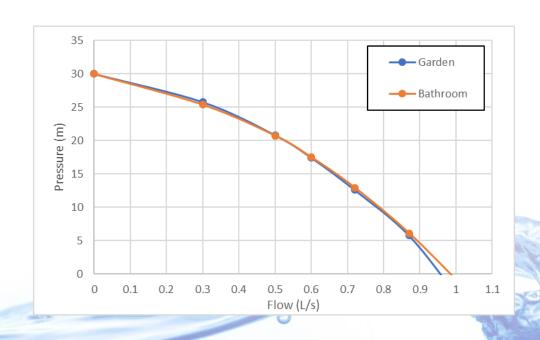
20mm service, 0.06mm roughness, 30m supply pressure





Results – Service Roughness

20mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 30m supply pressure

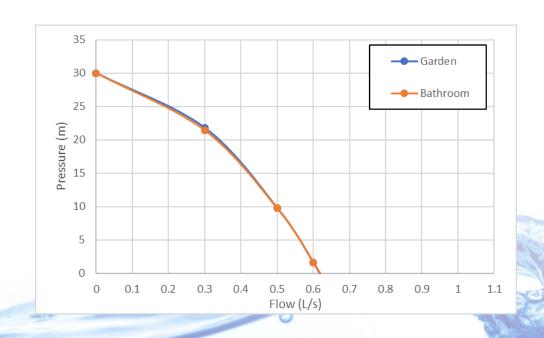






Results – Service Roughness

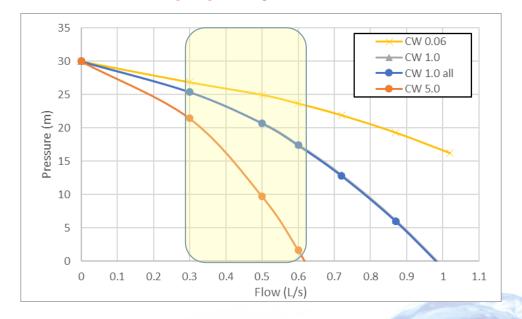
20mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 30m supply pressure





Results – Service Roughness

20mm service, changing roughness, 30m supply pressure



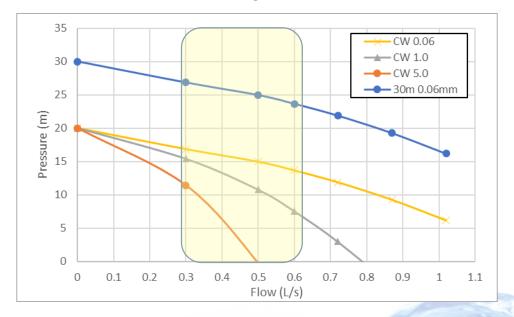
Service Line condition has a significant impact on internal pressure

Shower event flow approx. 20 L/min, 0.3 L/s Customers expect >30 L/min (0.5 L/s)



Lower Supply Pressure Impact

20mm service, 0.06mm roughness, 20m supply pressure



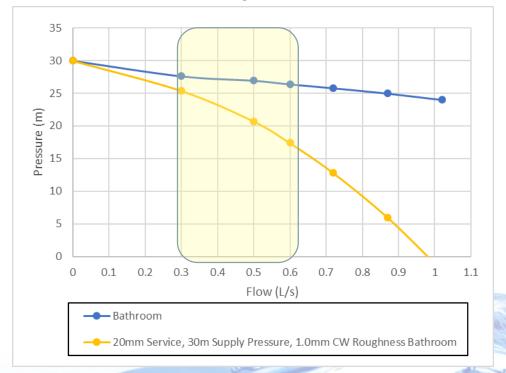
Service Line condition has a significant impact on internal pressure exacerbated by lower supply pressure

Shower event flow approx. 20 L/min, 0.3 L/s Customers expect >30 L/min (0.5 L/s)



Increase Service Size

25mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 30m supply pressure

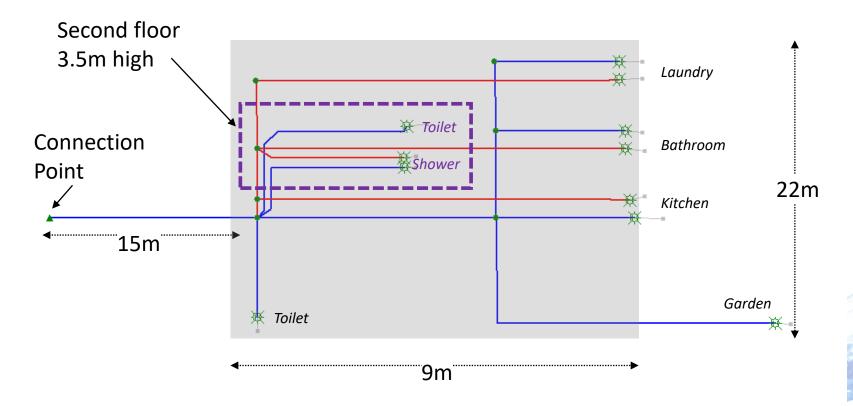


Increasing Service Size can overcome Service Line condition

Shower event flow approx. 20 L/min, 0.3 L/s
Customers expect >30 L/min (0.5 L/s)



Double Storey House



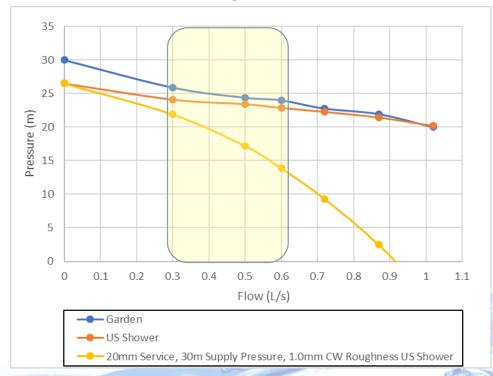
US Shower: 2m high US Toilet: 1m high

20mm pipes in good condition (CW = 0.06mm)



Results

25mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 30m supply pressure



Similar to single storey.

Increasing Service Size can overcome Service Line condition
Shower event flow approx. 20 L/min, 0.3 L/s
Customers expect >30 L/min (0.5 L/s)



Impact of Competing Demands

 Typical country town pressure where water is supplied by discrete towers: 20m

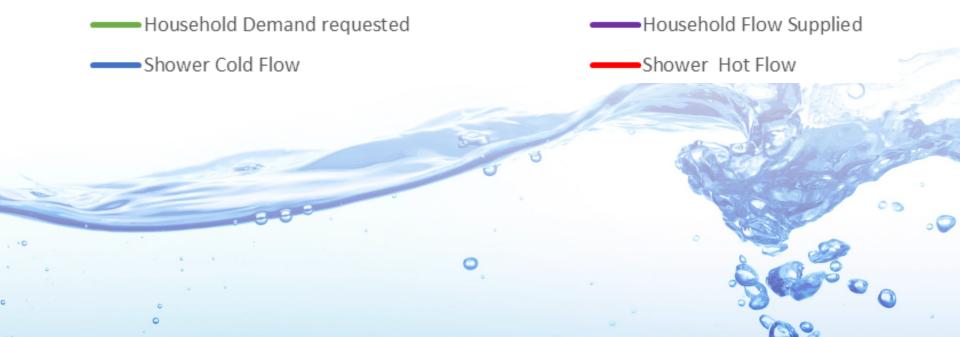
- 100% Pressure Related Demands
- As pressure decreases demand is reduced





Competing Demands

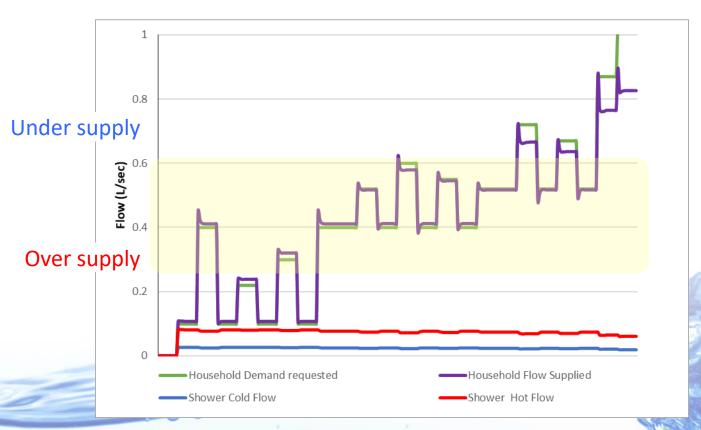
 Model shower as 75% hot 25% cold Flow of 0.1 L/s > 6 L/min
 Water efficient shower





Pressure Varied Demands

20mm service, 0.06mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 6 L/min Shower





Pressure Varied Demands

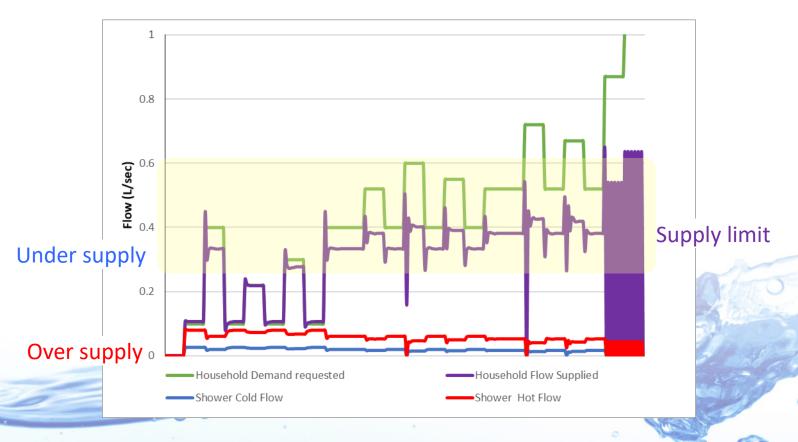
20mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 6 L/min Shower





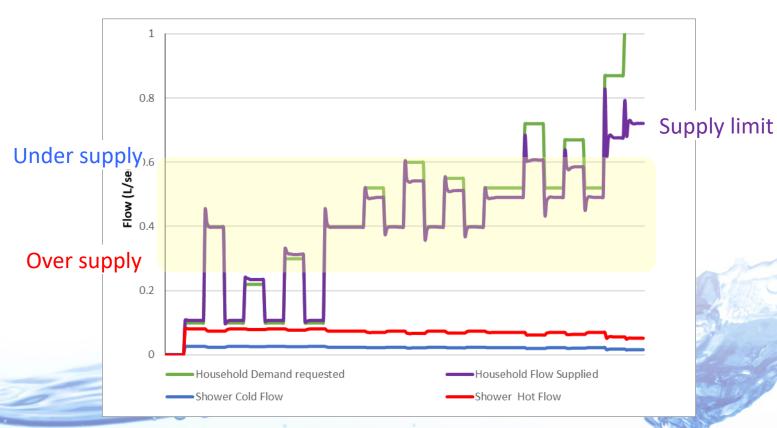
Pressure Varied Demands

20mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 6 L/min Shower





25mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 6 L/min Shower





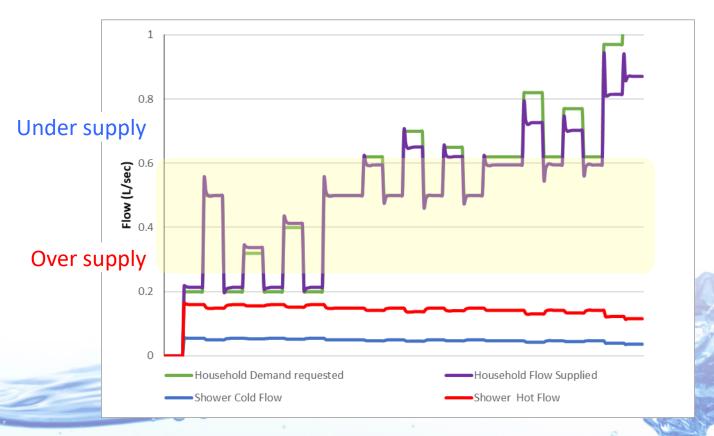
Competing Demands

Model shower as 75% hot 25% cold
 Flow of 0.2 L/s > 12 L/min



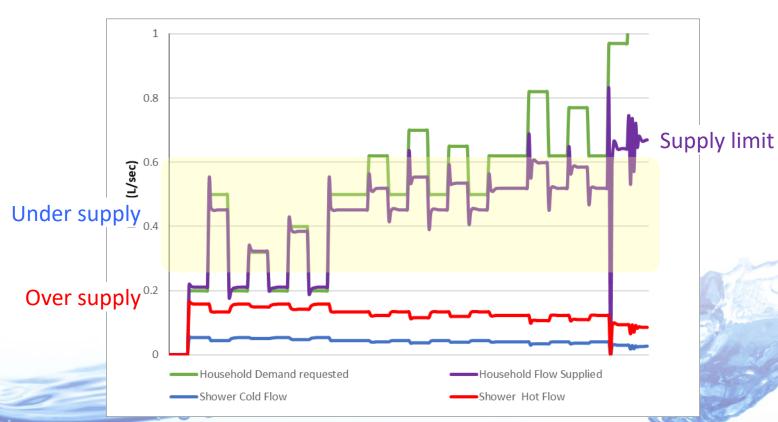


20mm service, 0.06mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 12 L/min Shower



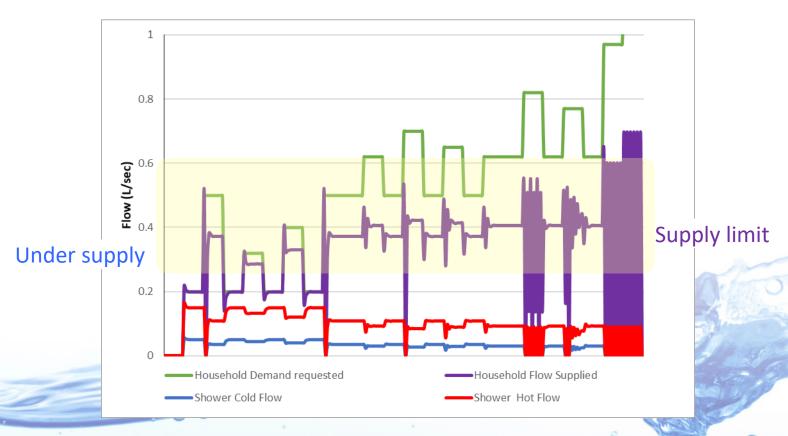


20mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure
12 L/min Shower





20mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 12 L/min Shower





25mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 12 L/min Shower





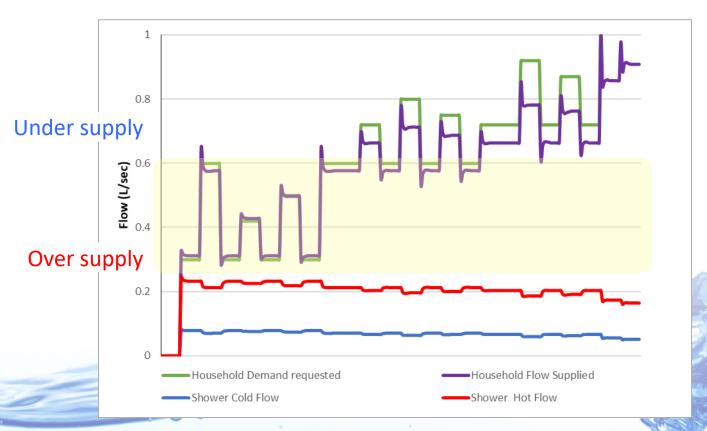
Competing Demands

 Model shower as 75% hot 25% cold Flow of 0.3 L/s > 18 L/min
 Inefficient Shower



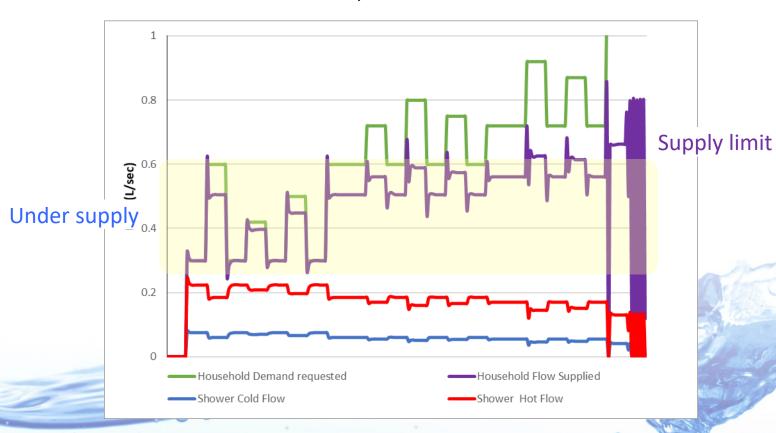


20mm service, 0.06mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 18 L/min Shower



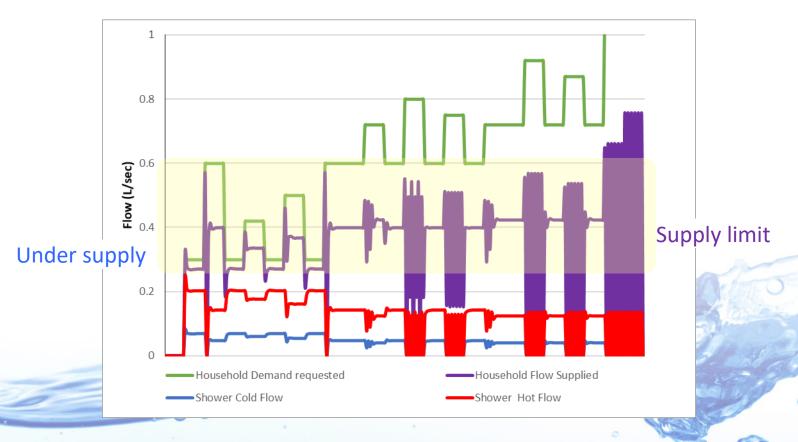


20mm service, 1.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 18 L/min Shower



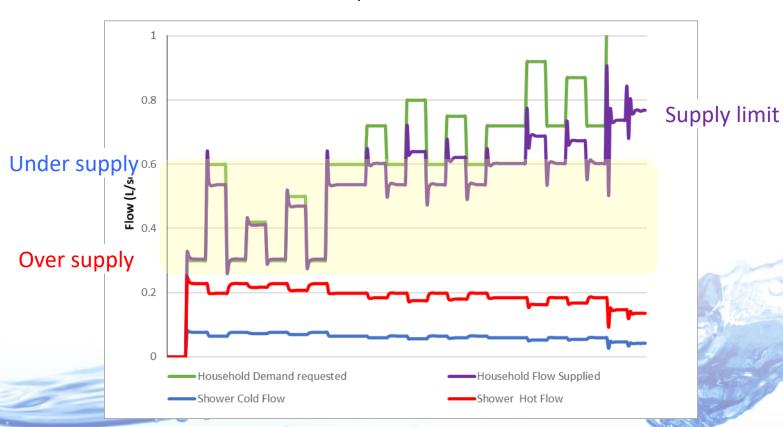


20mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 18 L/min Shower





25mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 18 L/min Shower





Comparing the "shower experience"

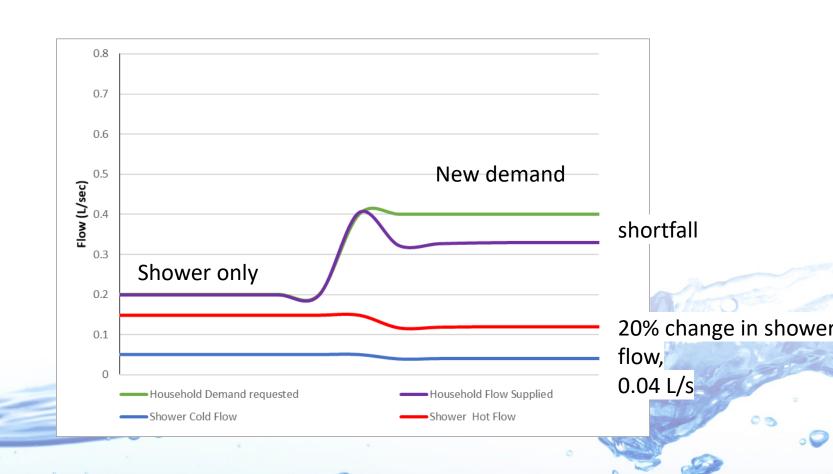
- Review the instantaneous change
- 0.2 L/s demand added

- Efficient shower
- 20mm service
- 5.0mm roughness

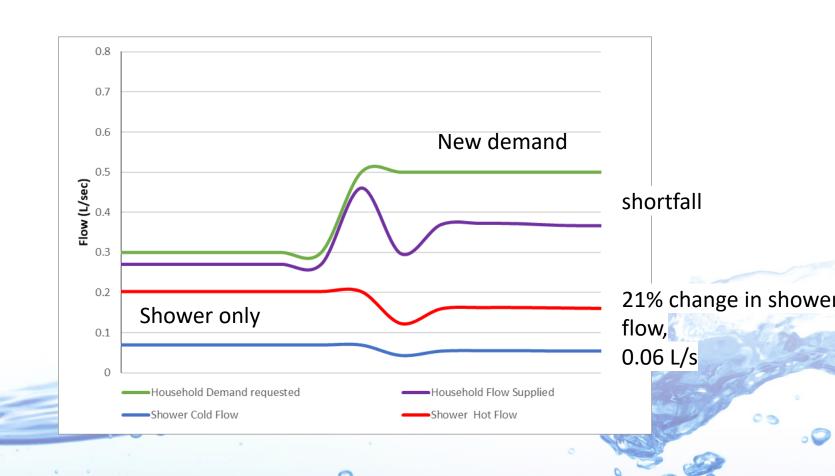




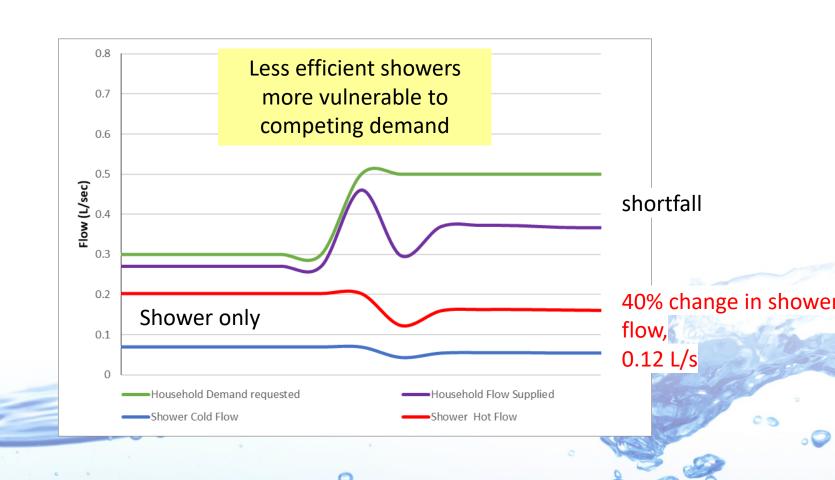






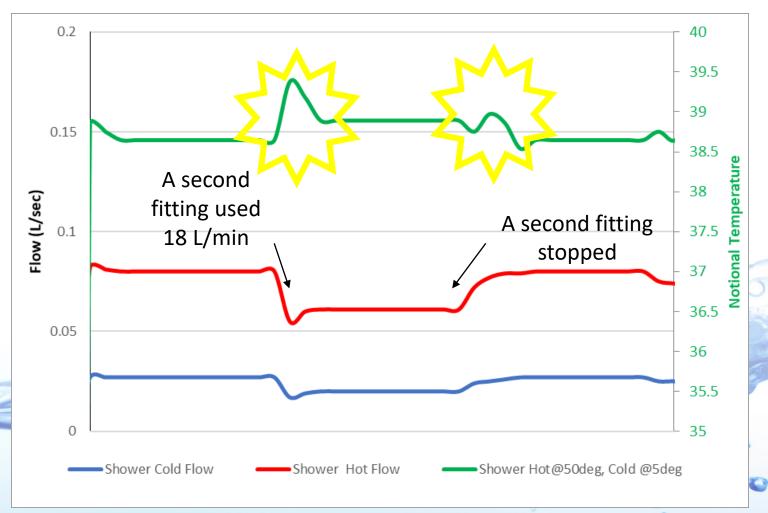








20mm service, 5.0mm roughness, 20m supply pressure 0.1 L/s, 6 L/min shower flow





In summary

- Most impact
 - Condition of customer assets
 - Type of appliances and water user behaviours
 - Supply pressure

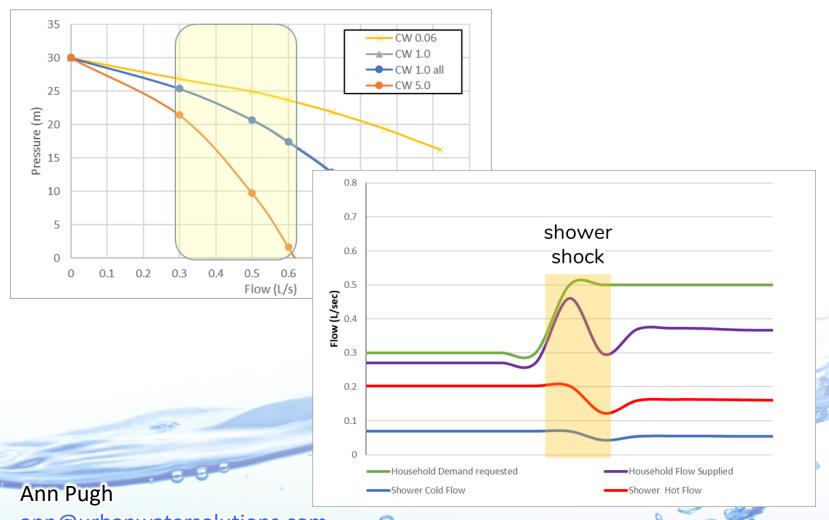


In summary

- Increasing supply pressure
 - unlikely to make much difference in older networks
 - Increase operational expense
 - Increase leakage
 - Increase customer bills (usage increase)
- Increasing service diameter
 - potentially will have significant impact for customer



Thank you, questions?



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