

CHG

→ Rok Live Rome 2025

Flood Prevention & Disaster Planning Digitised

Emulate3D used with live data to simulate plant performance during storm events for planning, flood prevention, and DSEAR zoning.

Peter Clarke

Managing Director



Presentation Overview

We'll take you through two real-world projects that demonstrate how simulation, emulation, and digital data processing are transforming water infrastructure.

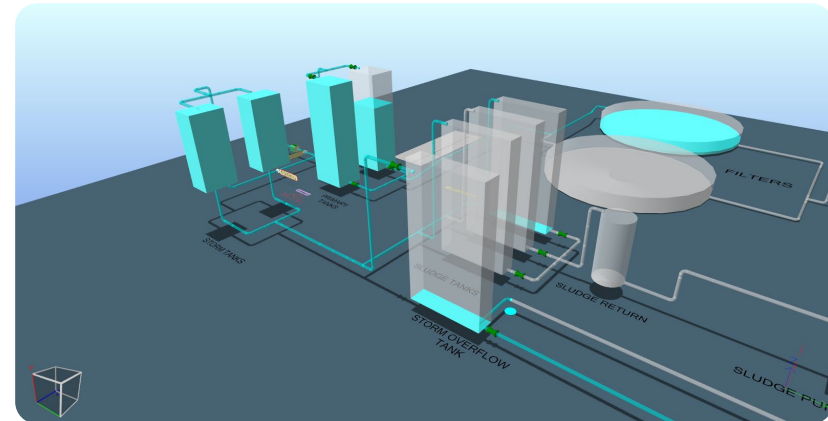
Case Study 01

Dynamic DSEAR Simulation



Case Study 02

Storm Control Emulation



Who Are CHG

CHG delivers engineering and digital solutions that enhance the efficiency, safety, and sustainability of critical infrastructure across the UK, Ireland, and Eastern Europe.



SILVER
System Integrator

A ROCKWELL AUTOMATION PARTNER

→ Who Are CHG

20 Years Experience



2004



Datech Scientific Limited

2008



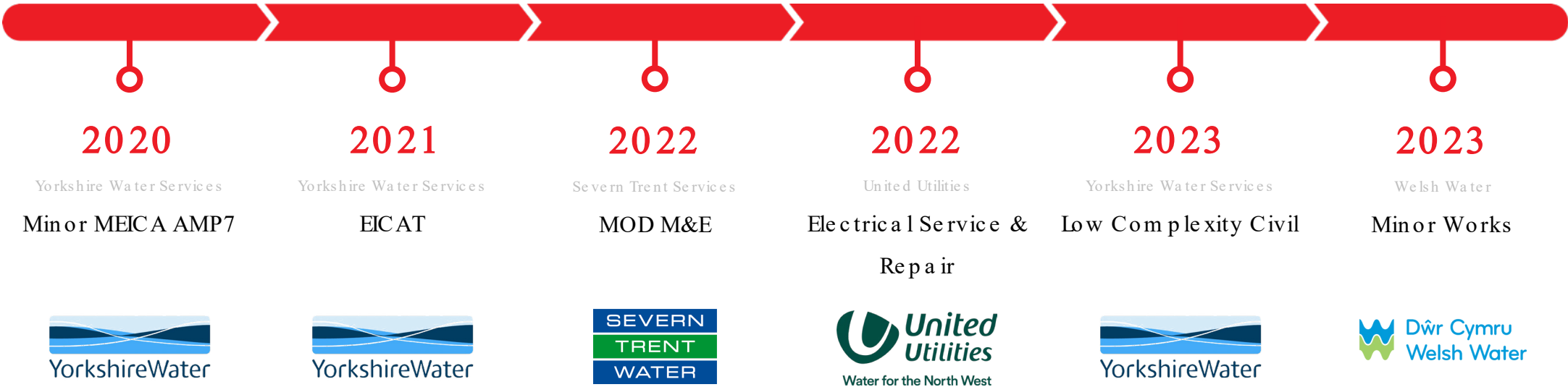
2012



Arentis Limited

2017

CHG's Recent Frameworks



→ Who Are CHG

Engineering Solutions for Water Utilities

- Engineering and digital support for UK water utilities
 - Integrated MEICA project delivery
 - Control systems, analytics, and modelling
 - Simulation, emulation, and automation
 - Improving reliability and long-term value
 - Scalable solutions for AMP8 and future needs
-



Engineering to Emulation Through Collaboration

AutoLogic supports CHG with simulation, digital twin, and Emulate 3D expertise

Together, we bridge the gap between engineering design and virtual commissioning.

Our collaboration strengthens delivery, reduces risk, and speeds up decision-making.

It's a powerful example of how ecosystem partnerships drive digital transformation.

The collaboration creates new opportunities to deliver digital transformation projects.



Flood Prevention and Disaster Planning Digitised

At CHG, we use simulation, emulation, and smart automation to give utilities real-time insight into their assets, reducing downtime, improving resilience, and driving proactive decision-making across their operations.



→ Flood Prevention and Disaster Planning Digitised

Turning Information Into Insight

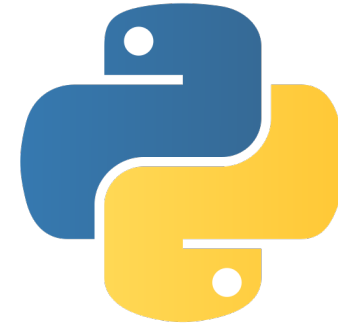
Problem and objective definition

Evidence-based data assessment

System mapping and flowcharting

Simulation or emulation framework

Data modelling using external tools





Dyna m ic DSEAR Sim u la tion

Outdated Hazard Classifications Are a Real Risk

What happens when petrol tankers crash in your catchment?

What if your DSEAR zones are based on five-year-old assumptions?

How do you know if your wastewater site is still safe?



→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Problem

- Traditional DSEAR assessments are done every 5 Years.
- Results are often inconsistent across sites
- Over-classification leads to unnecessary cost
- Under-classification increases safety and compliance risk
- No live visibility or ability to respond to real-world changes
- High number of sites makes assessment slow and resource-heavy
- No centralised view to identify and prioritise high-risk assets
- Existing data is often incomplete, inconsistent, or lacks real-time context

```
        , typeof(String));
        entryElements = response.GetElementsByTagName("Point");
        for (int i = 0; i < entryElements.Count; i++)
        {
            XElement element = (XElement)entryElements[i];
            XmlNode latElement = element.GetElementsByTagName("Latitude")[0];
            if (latElement == null)
                throw new Exception("Latitude not found");

            XmlNode longElement = element.GetElementsByTagName("Longitude")[0];
            if (longElement == null)
                throw new Exception("Longitude not found");

            double lat = 0;
            Double.TryParse(latElement.InnerText, out lat);
            double lon = 0;
            Double.TryParse(longElement.InnerText, out lon);

            String[] data = new String[3];

            data[1] = Math.Round(lat, 5).ToString();
            data[2] = Math.Round(lon, 5).ToString();

            route.Rows.Add(data);
        }

        //Calculate distance between each point
        route.Columns.Add("Distance", typeof(String));
        for (int i = 0; i < route.Rows.Count - 1; i++)
        {
            var c1 = new GeoCoordinate(System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i]["Lat"]), System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i]["Lon"]));
            var c2 = new GeoCoordinate(System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i + 1]["Lat"]), System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i + 1]["Lon"]));
            var d1 = Math.Round(c1.GetDistanceTo(c2, 3));
            route.Rows[i]["Distance"] = d1.ToString();
        }

        //Add RoadType
        //route.Columns.Add("RoadName", typeof(String));
        route.Columns.Add("RoadType", typeof(String));

        XmlNodeList detail = response.GetElementsByTagName("Detail");
        for (int i = 0; i < detail.Count; i++)
        {
            XElement element = (XElement)detail[i];
            XmlNode startIndex = element.GetElementsByTagName("StartPathIndex")[0];
            XmlNode endIndex = element.GetElementsByTagName("EndPathIndex")[0];
            XmlNode roadType = element.GetElementsByTagName("RoadType")[0];

            for (int j = System.Convert.ToInt32(startIndex.InnerText); j <= System.Convert.ToInt32(endIndex.InnerText); j++) //<= because if one point (if startIndex == endIndex)
            {
                route.Rows[j]["RoadType"] = roadType.InnerText;
            }
        }

        //Interpolate
        for (int i = 0; i < route.Rows.Count - 1; i++)
        {
            int iDistance = Globals.interpolationDistance;
            double d2 = System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i]["Distance"]);
            if (d2 > iDistance)
            {
                double c1Lat = System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i]["Lat"]);
                double c1Lon = System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i]["Lon"]);
                double c2Lat = System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i + 1]["Lat"]);
                double c2Lon = System.Convert.ToDouble(route.Rows[i + 1]["Lon"]);
                double lat = c1Lat + ((c2Lat - c1Lat) * (iDistance / d2));
                double lon = c1Lon + ((c2Lon - c1Lon) * (iDistance / d2));
                route.Rows[i + 1]["Lat"] = lat.ToString();
                route.Rows[i + 1]["Lon"] = lon.ToString();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Challenges

No live or dynamic visibility across assets



Manual, time-intensive processes



Inconsistent and subjective risk classifications



No scalable reassessment method



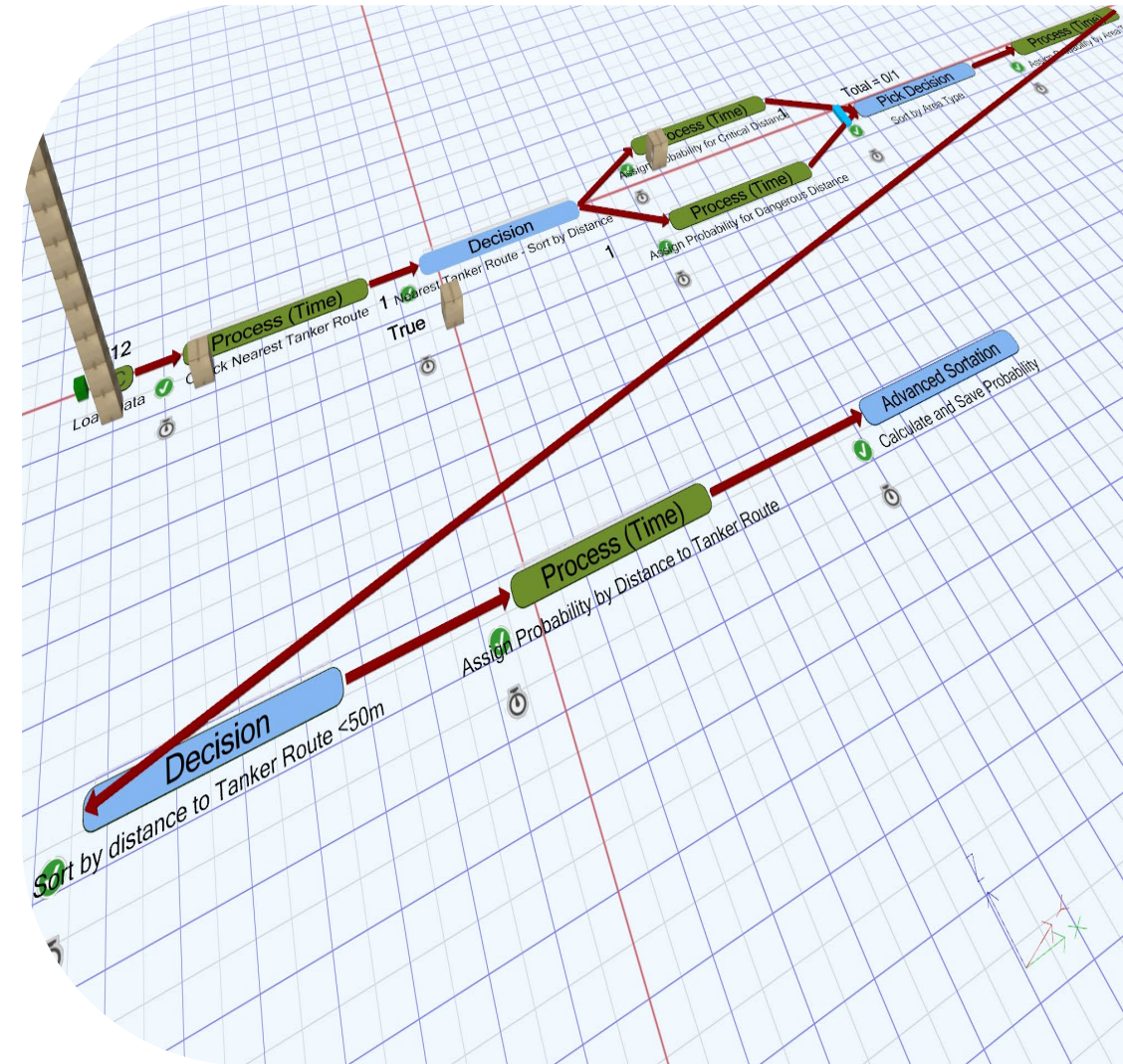
Disconnected data sources with limited context



→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Solution

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→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Benefits

Improved network-wide visibility and safety



Dynamic model that adapts to change



Reduced manual assessment workload



Scalable across large asset estates



Targeted ATEX investment based on real risk





Storm Control Emulation

You Can't Test a Storm That Hasn't Happened Yet

What if your storm tanks don't respond fast enough?

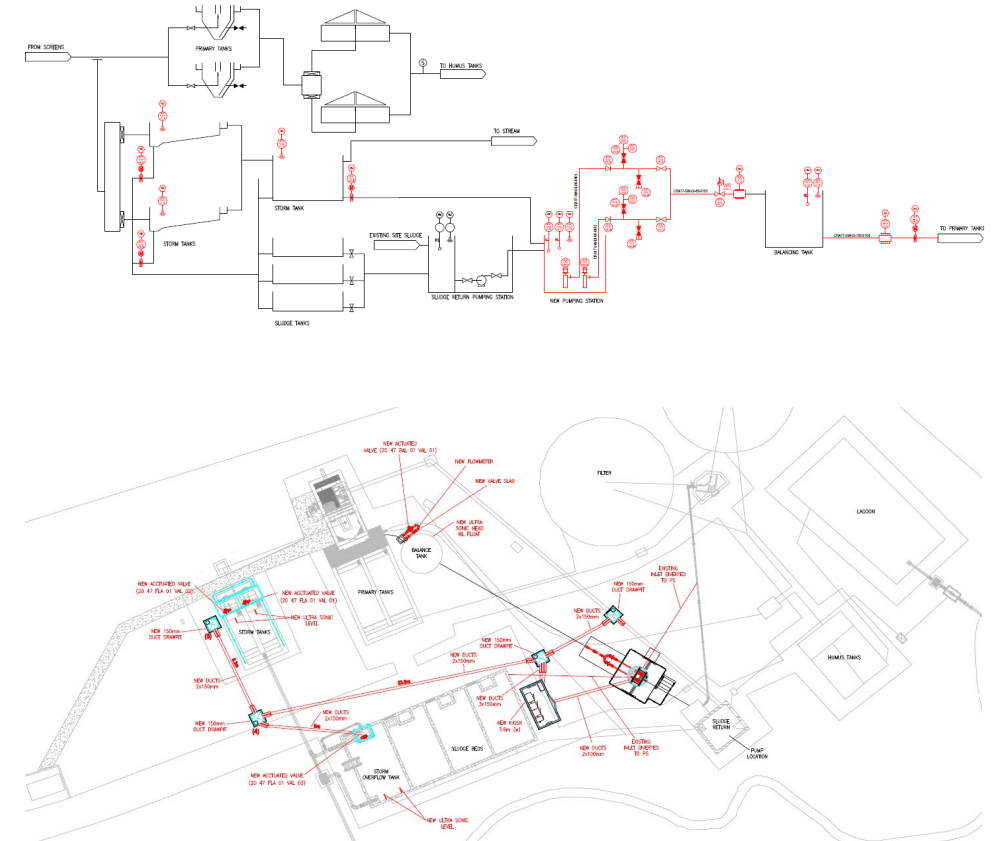
How do you optimise a control strategy with no test conditions?

Is your site ready for the next 1-in-20 storm event?



The Problem

- Manual control of storm return pumps led to poor storm water handling
- Standing water caused sludge build-up and reduced tank capacity
- Increased operating costs due to inefficiencies in manual operation
- No safe or repeatable way to test new storm control logic
- Storms are unpredictable and can't be replicated in live site conditions
- Resulted in inconsistent performance and risk of overflow



→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Challenges

Unpredictable storm events made testing unreliable



Manual operations led to inconsistent tank performance



Over-sludging reduced available storage capacity



No safe method to trial automation before deployment



Complex site layout required high-fidelity modelling



→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

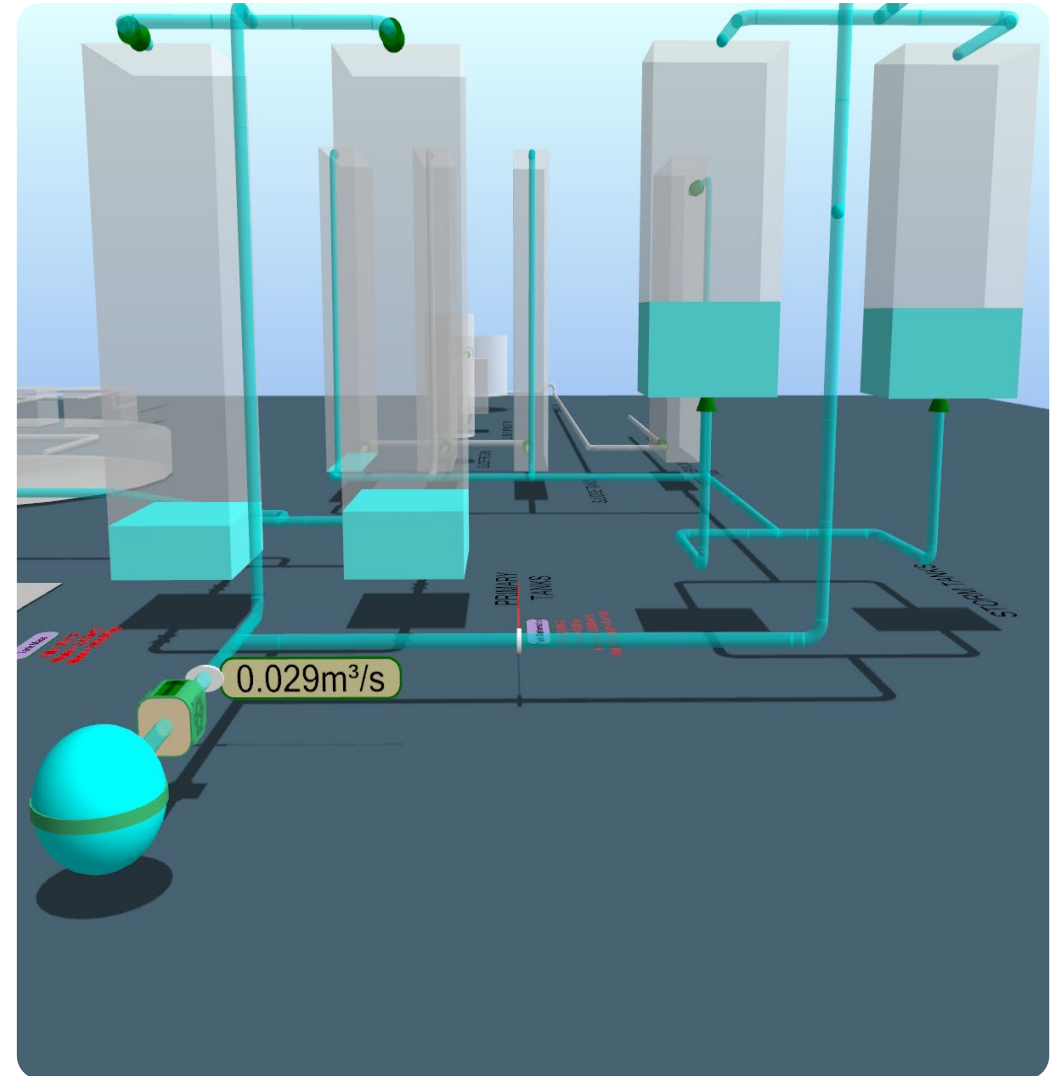
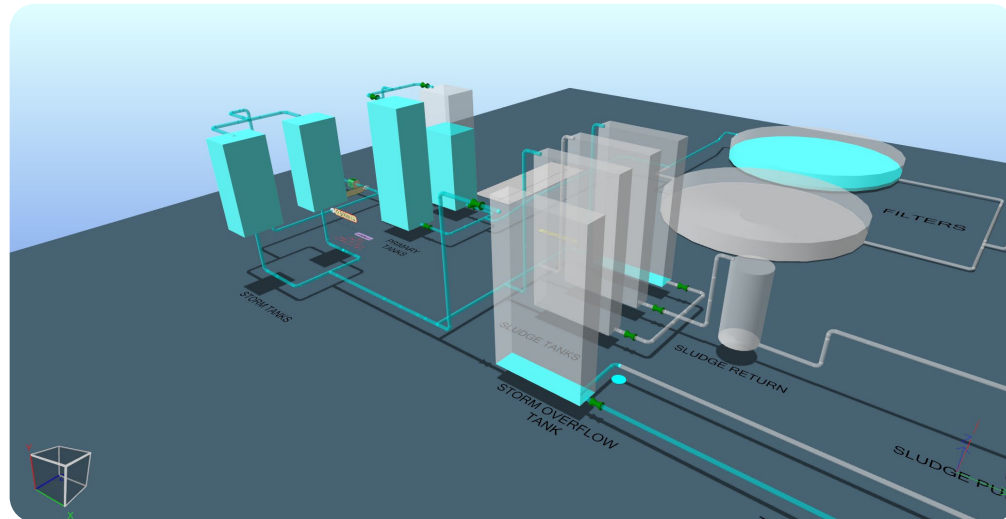
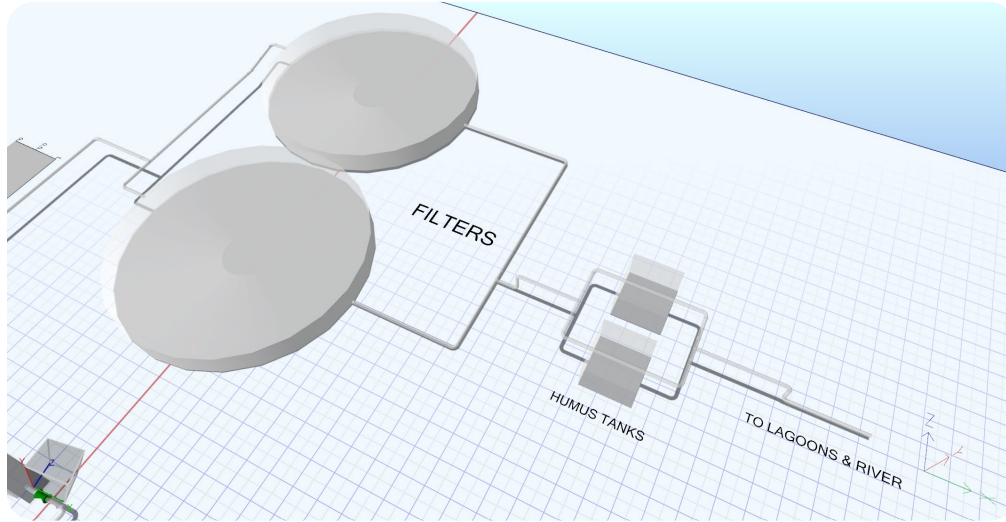
The Solution

- Built a full digital twin replicating site layout, pipework, pumps, and tanks
- Linked the model to the live PLC for real-time control interaction
- Used historic SCADA data and rainfall profiles to simulate storm events
- Developed control logic in Python and Excel for flexible testing
- Safely tested and validated storm pump strategies without live risk
- Created a repeatable platform for optimisation, training, and upgrades



→ Storm Control Emulation

Storm Tank Emulation



→ Dynamic DSEAR Simulation

The Benefits

Connected to the real PLC for full system validation



Simulated multiple storm types and failure scenarios



Safe, repeatable testing without relying on live storm events



Reduced commissioning risk and on-site disruption



Platform reusable for future upgrades and operator training



Digitised Data Analytics for Simulation and Emulation

These case studies show how digitalised Data is solving real challenges in the water sector. From simulating hazardous area risk to emulating storm control, digital tools enable better decisions, reduced costs, and safer operations. More importantly, they turn data into action and engineering into insight.





→ Digitised Data Analytics for Simulation and Emulation

The Power of Emulation & Simulation

Digital Twin &
Emulation

Smart Asset Monitoring

Automated Control &
Visualisation

Simulation-Driven
Planning



EMULATE3D

Final Thoughts



Contact Us





Thank You

To learn more about how CHG can support your projects,
Please feel free to get in touch.

Visit here

www.chg-uk.com

