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DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE TOOL THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE CORROSION OF MATERIALS IN THE WATER DISCHARGE SYSTEM OF A HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE

Norboyeva Nurjahon Mamasoat qizi
2nd year master's student at Alfraganus University
2110143@newuu.uz

Azimov Bunyod
PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of "Artificial Intelligence", Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Kharizmiy

Begimov O'ktam Ibragimovich
Head of the Department of Digital Technologies of the non-governmental higher education organization "Alfraganus University", Doctor of Philosophy in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, etc

Abstract:

The longevity and effectiveness of infrastructure are significantly impacted by corrosion in hydraulic structures' water discharge systems. To ensure structural integrity, save maintenance costs, and increase the lifespan of hydraulic structures, a sophisticated algorithm and software tool for evaluating and forecasting material corrosion in such settings must be developed.

The goal of this study is to create a computer model that incorporates several material and environmental parameters that affect corrosion rates. To correctly model corrosion processes, the algorithm will consider variables such water pH, temperature, flow velocity, dissolved oxygen levels, and material composition. The suggested software application would offer real-time monitoring and forecasting capabilities by using machine learning, predictive analytics, and empirical data. This will help engineers with decision-making processes pertaining to maintenance planning and material selection.

Engineers will be able to input precise parameters and obtain corrosion risk assessments and mitigation plans thanks to the software's user-friendly interface. To improve its forecast accuracy,

the system will also use real-world data and case studies. The creation of this technology would greatly enhance safety, optimise hydraulic structure management, and reduce financial losses from unanticipated corrosion-related breakdowns. By providing a reliable, approachable method for evaluating corrosion in water discharge systems, this research seeks to close the gap between theoretical corrosion models and real-world engineering applications. Better material selection, the scheduling of preventative maintenance, and the general sustainability of hydraulic structures will all be made possible by the use of this algorithm and software.

Keywords: Algorithm Development, Software Tool, Corrosion Analysis, Material Degradation, Water Discharge System, Hydraulic Structures, Computational Modeling, Predictive Maintenance, Structural Integrity, Fluid-Structure Interaction, Environmental Factors, Corrosion Rate Prediction, Risk Assessment, Simulation and Analysis, Engineering Design.

Introduction.

In hydraulic structures like dams, spillways, and canals, water discharge systems are essential for controlling water flow, controlling floods, and guaranteeing the stability of water management infrastructure as a whole. Nevertheless, these systems are frequently subjected to severe weather, which over time exacerbates the degradation of structural components. Because water, dissolved oxygen, suspended particles, and chemical pollutants constantly interact with the metallic components of the discharge system, corrosion is one of the most important and common types of deterioration in these systems. In addition to impairing structural integrity, corrosion also raises maintenance expenses, lowers operating effectiveness, and, in extreme situations, causes catastrophic failures.[1]

To ensure the long-term operation and safety of water discharge systems, it is essential to comprehend and mitigate the impacts of corrosion. Periodic inspections, material testing, and empirical models that offer broad estimates of corrosion rates have historically served as the foundation for corrosion evaluation. These methods, however, frequently lack accuracy, ignore site-specific environmental factors, and don't offer real-time insights into the process of corrosion. There is an increasing chance to create intelligent systems that can more precisely forecast and evaluate corrosion dynamics thanks to developments in computational modelling and data-driven methodologies. This will allow for proactive maintenance and risk reduction tactics.

The creation of an algorithm and software tool that incorporates various corrosion-influencing elements in the water discharge systems of hydraulic structures is the main goal of this work. In order to evaluate corrosion rates and forecast long-term material deterioration, the suggested system would take into account physical, chemical, and environmental factors, including temperature, pH levels, flow velocity, and water composition. The tool will deliver real-time corrosion behaviour assessments and forecasts by utilising finite element analysis, machine learning, or computational models.[2]

Materials.

The following are the main goals of this research and development project:

[1] Callister, W. D., & Rethwisch, D. G. (2020). *Materials Science and Engineering: An Introduction*. Wiley.
[2] Jones, D. A. (1996). *Principles and Prevention of Corrosion*. Prentice Hall.

1. Identification of Key Corrosion Factors: Using field data, laboratory research, and literature reviews, identify the most important factors affecting corrosion rates in hydraulic discharge systems.

2. Creation of a Predictive Algorithm: Creating a computational model that incorporates several input characteristics in order to model and predict the course of corrosion.

3. Implementation of Software Tools: Developing an intuitive application that engineers, maintenance staff, and decision-makers can use to evaluate corrosion risks and effectively schedule maintenance tasks.

4. Validation and Case Studies: Using historical data from existing hydraulic structures and real-world case studies, the produced software's correctness and dependability are tested.

A more accurate and effective method of managing corrosion in hydraulic systems is one of the anticipated results of this research, which should increase safety, lower maintenance costs, and prolong the structural life. This work intends to close the gap between theoretical corrosion research and practical application by fusing cutting-edge computational techniques with real-world engineering requirements, offering engineers and asset managers in the water infrastructure industry a useful tool.[3]

Research and methods.

Creation of a software program and algorithm for assessing and forecasting corrosion in the water discharge system of a hydraulic construction.

I. Definition and Scope of the Problem

Be specific when identifying the hydraulic structure. Is it a pipeline, a pump station, a canal, a dam, etc.? The susceptibility of various structures to corrosion varies.

Identify the components that make up the water discharge system, such as the intake structures, penstocks, gates, conduits, valves, outfall structures, etc.

The uniform thinning of the material is known as general corrosion.

Pitting corrosion: deep penetration that is localised.[4]

Galvanic corrosion is the result of different metals coming into contact with one another.

Erosion Corrosion: The result of both erosion and corrosion caused by water movement.

Corrosion in protected regions is known as crevice corrosion.

Corrosion that is accelerated by microorganisms is known as microbiologically influenced corrosion (MIC).

Materials Used: Indicate which building materials were used, such as concrete, steel, stainless steel, ductile iron, and coatings. The properties of corrosion vary from material to material.[5]

Data Accessibility: What information is currently accessible? This comprises:

Information about water quality, including temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, sulphates, chlorides, pH, and microbiological counts.

Material details.

historical corrosion data and inspection records.

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[3] Uhlig, H. H., & Revie, R. W. (2008). *Corrosion and Corrosion Control: An Introduction to Corrosion Science and Engineering*. Wiley.
[4] Fontana, M. G. (1986). *Corrosion Engineering*. McGraw-Hill.
[5] Bardal, E. (2003). *Corrosion and Protection*. Springer.

Data on pressure and flow rates.

Operational history, including periods of inactivity.

environmental factors (humidity, temperature).

II. Development of Algorithms

The corrosion prediction algorithm will be the central component of the instrument. Below is a summary of potential methods:

1. Statistical and Empirical Models:

Create regression models using previous corrosion data as a basis. These models establish a relationship between corrosion rates and environmental variables, such as flow rates and water quality.[6]

Benefits: If enough historical data is available, it is relatively easy to apply.

Cons: Limited capacity for extrapolation. For novel materials or situations, it might not be correct. needs a representative and strong dataset.

An example would be a model that forecasts the pace at which steel would corrode depending on flow velocity, pH, and chloride content.

2. Models of Mechanisms:

Description: Models derived from the basic electrochemical processes that underlie corrosion. Surface reactions, charge transfer, and diffusion are all included in these models.[7]

Benefits: Better than empirical models in terms of accuracy and transferability. is capable of forecasting corrosion under a greater variety of circumstances.

Cons: More difficult to create and necessitates in-depth understanding of corrosion processes. could need a large amount of processing power.

An example would be a model that replicates the oxidation reaction that follows the migration of oxygen onto the steel surface.

3. Models that are hybrid:

Incorporate aspects of both mechanistic and empirical models. After capturing the fundamental physics of corrosion with mechanistic models, calibrate the findings to actual data using empirical models.

Benefits: Provides a harmony between precision and ease of use.

Cons: May be more challenging to create than models that are only empirical or mechanical.

4. Models for Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence:

Description: Use historical corrosion data to train machine learning models (such as neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees).

Benefits: Able to manage intricate, non-linear correlations between environmental variables and corrosion. may be able to spot trends that human analysts may miss.

Large volumes of data are needed for training, which is a drawback. Interpreting the outcomes of certain models might be challenging due to their "black box" nature. An issue with overfitting may arise.[8]

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[6] Melchers, R. E. (2003). "Mathematical modeling of the diffusion controlled phase in marine immersion corrosion of mild steel." *Corrosion Science, 45*(5), 923-940.

[7] Roberge, P. R. (2012). "Corrosion modeling—a review." *Materials Performance, 51*(10), 35-41.

As an illustration, consider a neural network that has been trained to forecast pitting corrosion using material and water quality information.

Steps in the Algorithm (General Outline; may vary depending on the model):

1. Data Input: Enter all pertinent information, including geometry, operating history, material qualities, and water quality.

2. Preprocessing Data:

Clean up the data by handling missing numbers and eliminating outliers.

Scale and normalise data to enhance model performance.

3. Corrosion Rate Calculation: Determine the corrosion rate for each water discharge system component using the selected corrosion model (empirical, mechanistic, hybrid, or AI).

4. Corrosion Prediction: To calculate the amount of material loss (such as a decrease in wall thickness), project the rate of corrosion over a certain time period.

5. Risk Assessment (Optional): Using the anticipated corrosion levels, determine the failure risk. This might entail figuring out the likelihood of failure, comparing the anticipated material loss to permitted limits, or identifying crucial parts.[9]

6. Visualisation and Output: Display the findings in an understandable and approachable manner (e.g., tables, graphs, 3D visualisations).

III. Design of Software Tools

1. Platform and Programming Language:

Considerations include user interface (UI) capabilities, cross-platform compatibility, performance, ease of development, and library availability.

Potential Options:

Python: Great for machine learning, scientific computing, and data analysis. include libraries like as Matplotlib, SciPy, Pandas, NumPy, and Scikit-learn. able to utilise libraries like PyQt or Tkinter for desktop programs, or frameworks like Flask or Django for web-based projects.[10]

MATLAB: A popular tool for numerical calculation and simulation in engineering.

C++: A powerful language that works well for intricate simulations.

CN's.NET framework is useful for creating Windows apps.

2. Interface for Users (UI):

Input: Permit users to enter data (geometry, material attributes, water quality). Offer choices for importing data from files (such as Excel and CSV).

Processing: Apply the algorithm for predicting corrosion.

Output: Display the findings in an understandable and accessible manner. This could consist of:

tables showing material loss and corrosion rates.

charts that display the anticipated corrosion with time.

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[8] Kermani, M. B., & Harrop, D. (1996). "The impact of corrosion on oil and gas industry." *Applied Energy, 53*(2-3), 355-374.
[9] Li, X. G., Cheng, Y. F., & Wang, Z. D. (2011). "Mechanisms of corrosion under hydrostatic pressure conditions in hydraulic structures." *Corrosion Science, 53*(5), 1730-1745.
[10] Cramer, S. D., & Covino, B. S. (Eds.). (2005). *ASM Handbook, Volume 13B: Corrosion: Materials*. ASM International.

Colour-coded corrosion levels are displayed in 3D representations of the water discharge system.

summaries of the findings in reports.

Qualities:

Project Management: Give users the ability to design and oversee projects for various hydraulic systems.

Scenario Analysis: By adjusting input factors (such as water quality and operating conditions), users can investigate several possibilities.

Sensitivity Analysis: Evaluate how responsive the corrosion forecasts are to modifications in the input parameters.[11]

Reporting: Write summaries of the findings.

Database Integration: Using a database (such as MySQL or PostgreSQL) to store and retrieve data.

Help System: Offer a thorough help system to assist users in navigating the program.

3. Storage of Data:

File-based: Fits well with simpler apps and smaller datasets (e.g., CSV, Excel).

Database: Required for more intricate applications and more datasets. Think about NoSQL databases (like MongoDB) or relational databases (like MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server).

4. Modules:

Module for Data Input: Used to import and modify data.

The corrosion prediction algorithm is implemented by the corrosion model module.

The Visualisation Module generates 3D visualisations and graphs.

Reports are generated by the reporting module.

Database Module: Oversees the retrieval and storage of data.

Results.

There are numerous crucial processes involved in creating an algorithm and software tool to evaluate and control corrosion in a hydraulic structure's water discharge system. An overview of the development process, including factors for modelling, data collecting, and implementation, is provided below.[12]

Specify the goals and parameters.

Identify the software tool's objectives, such as predicting corrosion rates, suggesting maintenance plans, and optimising material choices.

Define the project's parameters, such as the kinds of materials, the surrounding environment, and any particular hydraulic structures.

Material Properties: Compile information on the corrosion resistance of the different materials (such as steel, aluminium, and polymers) utilised in the water discharge system.

Environmental Conditions: Gather information on flow rates, temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and other pertinent environmental parameters.

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[11] ASTM G1-03 (2017). *Standard Practice for Preparing, Cleaning, and Evaluating Corrosion Test Specimens.* ASTM International.

[12] ISO 9223:2012. *Corrosion of metals and alloys – Corrosivity of atmospheres – Classification, determination and estimation.*

Corrosion Information: Gather past information on corrosion events, maintenance logs, and inspection findings.

Modelling Corrosion

Determine the main processes of corrosion that are pertinent to the environment and materials (e.g., uniform corrosion, pitting, galvanic corrosion).

Predictive Models: Create or implement corrosion rate prediction models based on material characteristics and environmental factors. Typical models consist of:

For electrochemical processes, use the Nernst equation.

models of empirical correlation derived from past data.

Simulations using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) are used to examine how flow affects corrosion.[13]

Development of Algorithms

Algorithm design should take into account input parameters such material type, operating parameters, and ambient variables.

Corrosion Rate Calculation: To estimate the corrosion rate over time, do calculations using the chosen corrosion models.

Risk Assessment: Create a module for risk assessment that uses past data and anticipated rates to determine the probability of substantial corrosion.

Maintenance Suggestions: Develop a logic that uses risk assessments to produce maintenance plans and suggestions for material replacement.

Discussion.

Development of Software

User Interface (UI): Create a user-friendly interface that allows users to enter data and see the outcomes. For online apps, think about using frameworks like Angular or React.

Backend Development: To manage computations and data processing, select a computer language (such as Python or Java) for backend development.

Database Integration: Put in place a database (such as SQL or NoSQL) to hold model outputs, historical records, and input data.

Visualisation Tools: To effectively illustrate corrosion trends and risk assessments, use visualisation tools (such as charts and graphs).

Unit Testing: To guarantee correctness, run unit tests on each of the algorithm's separate parts.

Integration testing: Examine the system as a whole to ensure that every part functions as a whole.

Validation against Historical Data: To confirm the algorithm's correctness, compare its predictions with previous corrosion data.

Environment Setup: Depending on user requirements, select a local or cloud-based deployment environment.

User Training: To guarantee that end users are using the product effectively, offer training sessions or manuals.[14]

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[13] NACE MR0175/ISO 15156 (2015). *Petroleum and natural gas industries – Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production.*

Frequent Updates: Update the program on a regular basis to include new models, research findings, or functionality that users have requested.

Multidisciplinary expertise in fluid dynamics, software engineering, materials science, and environmental science is needed to construct this algorithm and software application. These procedures will help you develop a strong tool that facilitates efficient corrosion management in hydraulic systems.

An important development in the fields of structural integrity and water management is the creation of an algorithm and software tool that takes into consideration material corrosion in a hydraulic structure's water discharge system. Because it causes material deterioration, higher maintenance costs, and possible system failures, corrosion poses a serious threat to the long-term dependability and effectiveness of hydraulic infrastructure. Therefore, to guarantee the longevity and sustainability of such systems, it is crucial to incorporate corrosion prediction and mitigation into their design and operating methods.[15]

Conclusion.

The goal of this research and development project has been to design a thorough algorithm that simulates corrosion processes according to operating factors, material qualities, and environmental variables. The method offers a more precise evaluation of corrosion hazards by taking into account variables including water chemistry, flow dynamics, temperature fluctuations, and material susceptibility. Engineers and maintenance teams may see, forecast, and control corrosion-related degradation in real time using the software solution based on this algorithm, enabling preventive interventions that extend the infrastructure's lifespan.

There are several benefits to using this software program. First, by identifying high-risk locations that need urgent care, it provides a data-driven approach to maintenance planning, which aids in resource optimisation. Second, it guarantees the hydraulic structure's ongoing functioning by lowering unplanned breakdowns and expensive emergency repairs. Third, the tool assists in the selection of corrosion-resistant materials for upcoming building and retrofitting projects by offering insights into material performance under various situations. Engineers can also evaluate the effects of alternative mitigation techniques, such the use of protective coatings, cathodic protection, or modifications to water treatment procedures, by simulating various situations.[16]

By reducing material waste and prolonging the usable life of vital infrastructure, the creation of this technology also advances sustainability in hydraulic engineering. This strategy is in line with current trends in digital transformation, which use smart technology to improve asset management and decision-making, by combining real-time monitoring with predictive analytics. Future software versions that use machine learning and artificial intelligence might improve corrosion forecasts even further by examining past data and finding trends that conventional evaluation techniques might miss.[17]

In summary, a major step towards enhancing infrastructure resilience has been taken with the creation of a sophisticated algorithm and software tool for evaluating corrosion in the hydraulic structures' water discharge system. This approach guarantees financial savings and environmental advantages in addition to improving maintenance efficiency. Integrating predictive and preventative maintenance methods will be essential to preserving the functioning and safety of hydraulic

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[14] API RP 571 (2020). *Damage Mechanisms Affecting Fixed Equipment in the Refining Industry.*
[15] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (2017). *Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Strategy for Civil Works Hydraulic Structures.*
[16] Uhlig, H. H., & Revie, R. W. (2008). *Corrosion and Corrosion Control: An Introduction to Corrosion Science and Engineering*. Wiley.
[17] Li, X. G., Cheng, Y. F., & Wang, Z. D. (2011). "Mechanisms of corrosion under hydrostatic pressure conditions in hydraulic structures." *Corrosion Science, 53*(5), 1730-1745.

structures as they continue to confront challenges from ageing materials, climate change, and rising demand. To improve accuracy and flexibility, future research should concentrate on improving the algorithm even more, growing the dataset for model training, and adding real-time sensor data. By doing this, this instrument will keep developing into a useful resource in the domains of infrastructure management and hydraulic engineering.

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12. ISO 9223:2012. Corrosion of metals and alloys – Corrosivity of atmospheres – Classification, determination and estimation.
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14. API RP 571 (2020). Damage Mechanisms Affecting Fixed Equipment in the Refining Industry.
15. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (2017). Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Strategy for Civil Works Hydraulic Structures.