

Ideas Worth Sharing: Water Management and Environmental Technologies



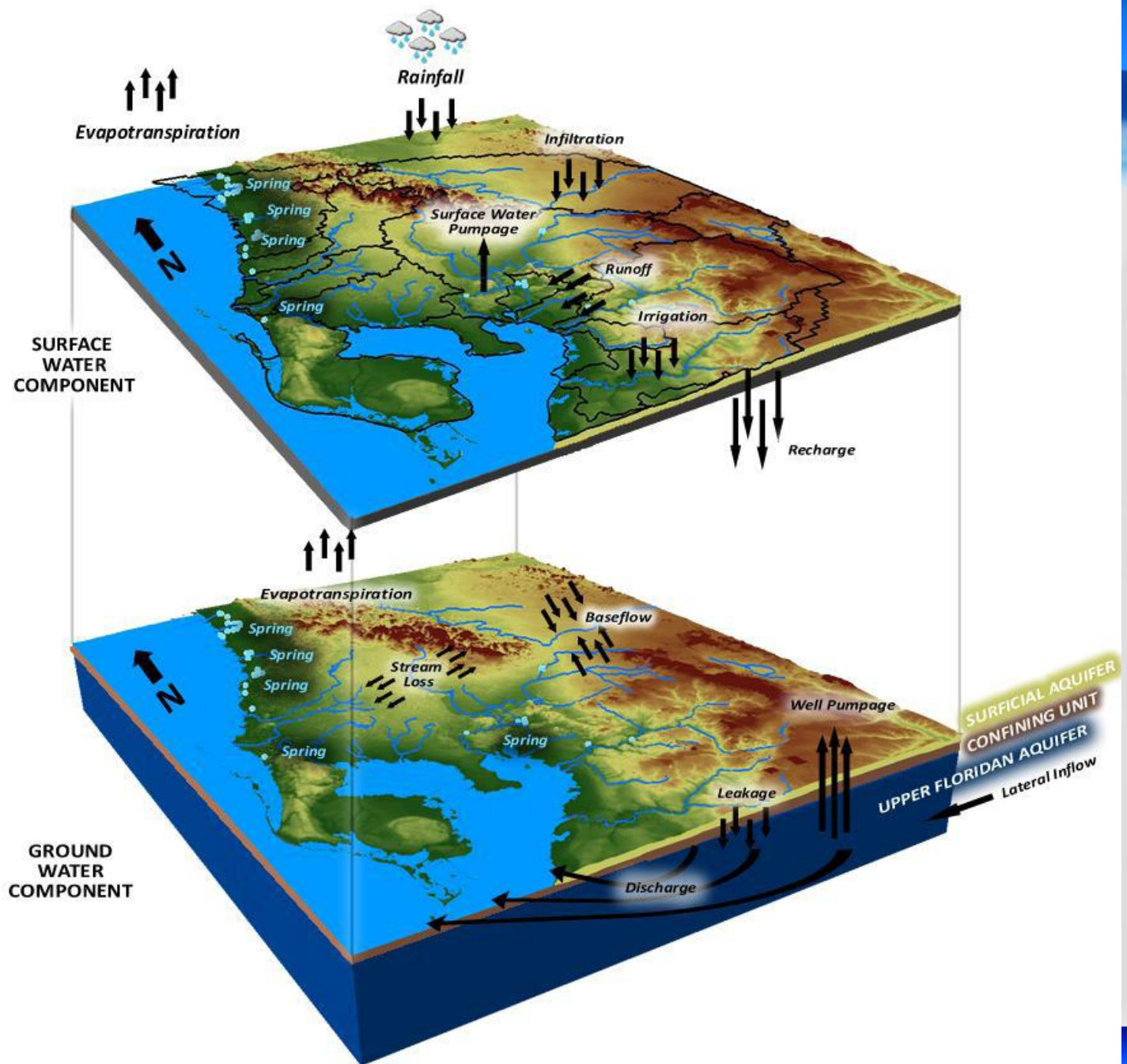
Why Water Management and Environmental Technologies?

Nisai Wanakule, Ph.D., P.E.

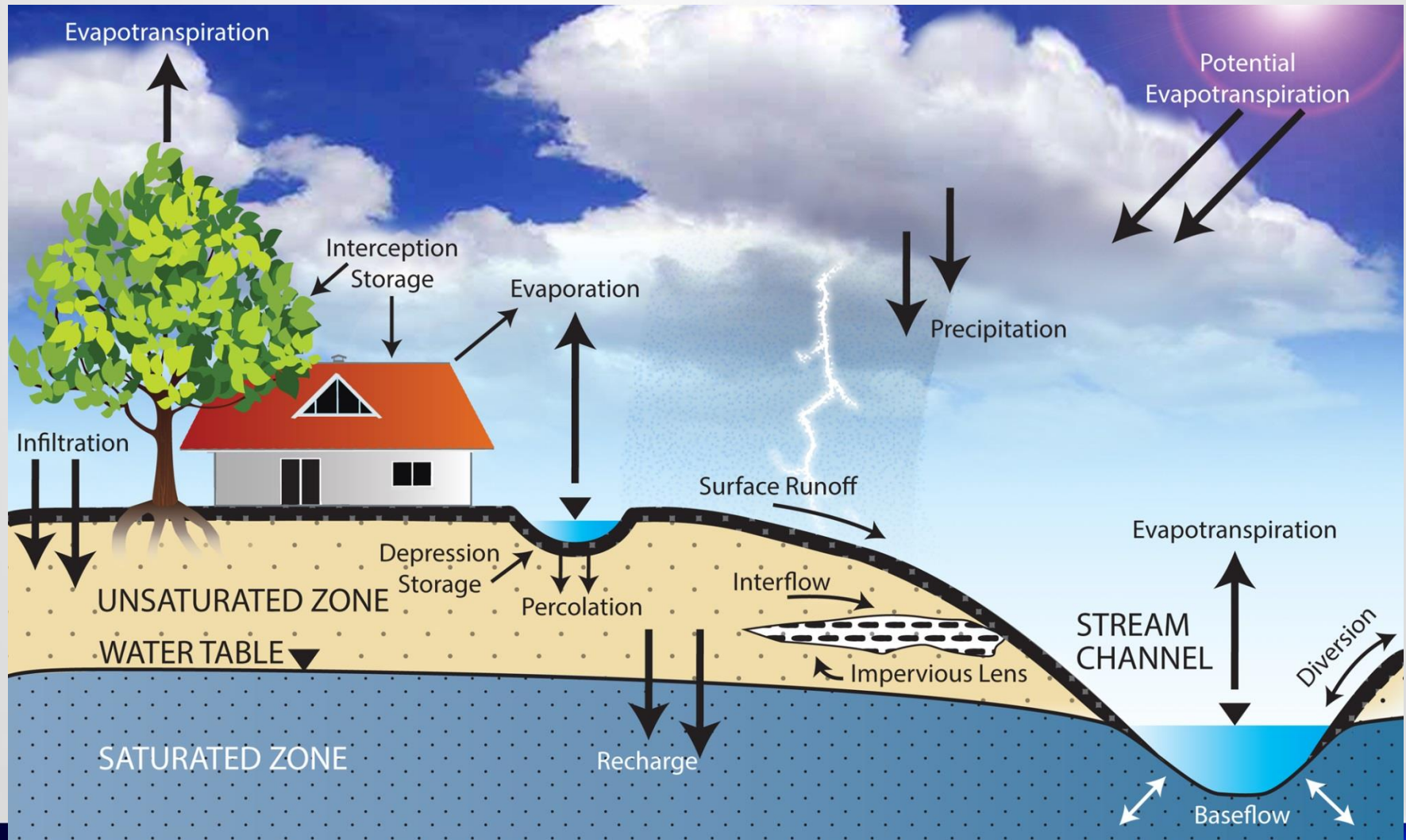
Lead Water Resources System Engineer

Planning and Systems Decision Support Department

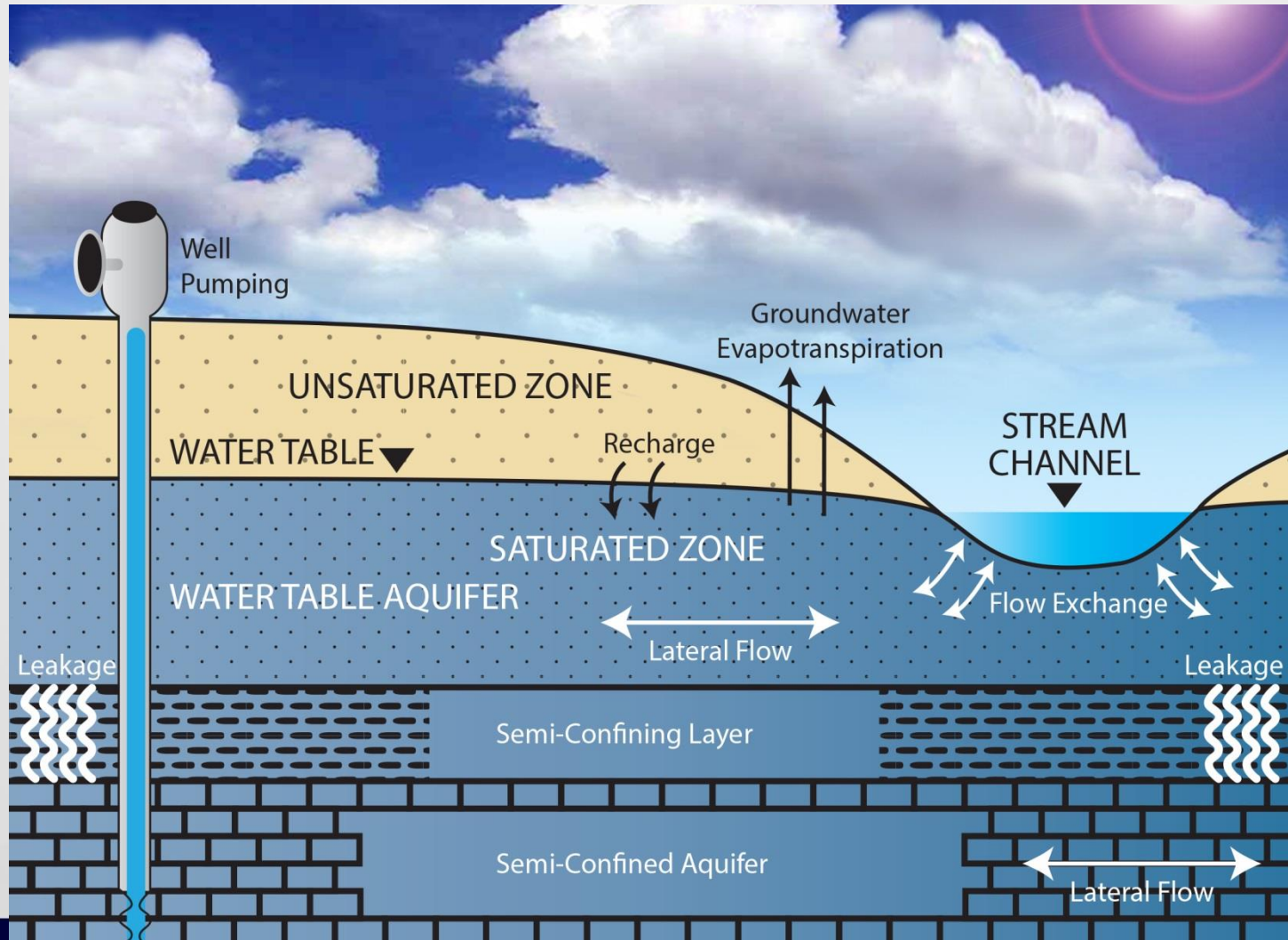
Tamp Bay Water, Clearwater, Florida



HSPF Primary Processes Land Segments & Reaches



MODFLOW Primary Processes

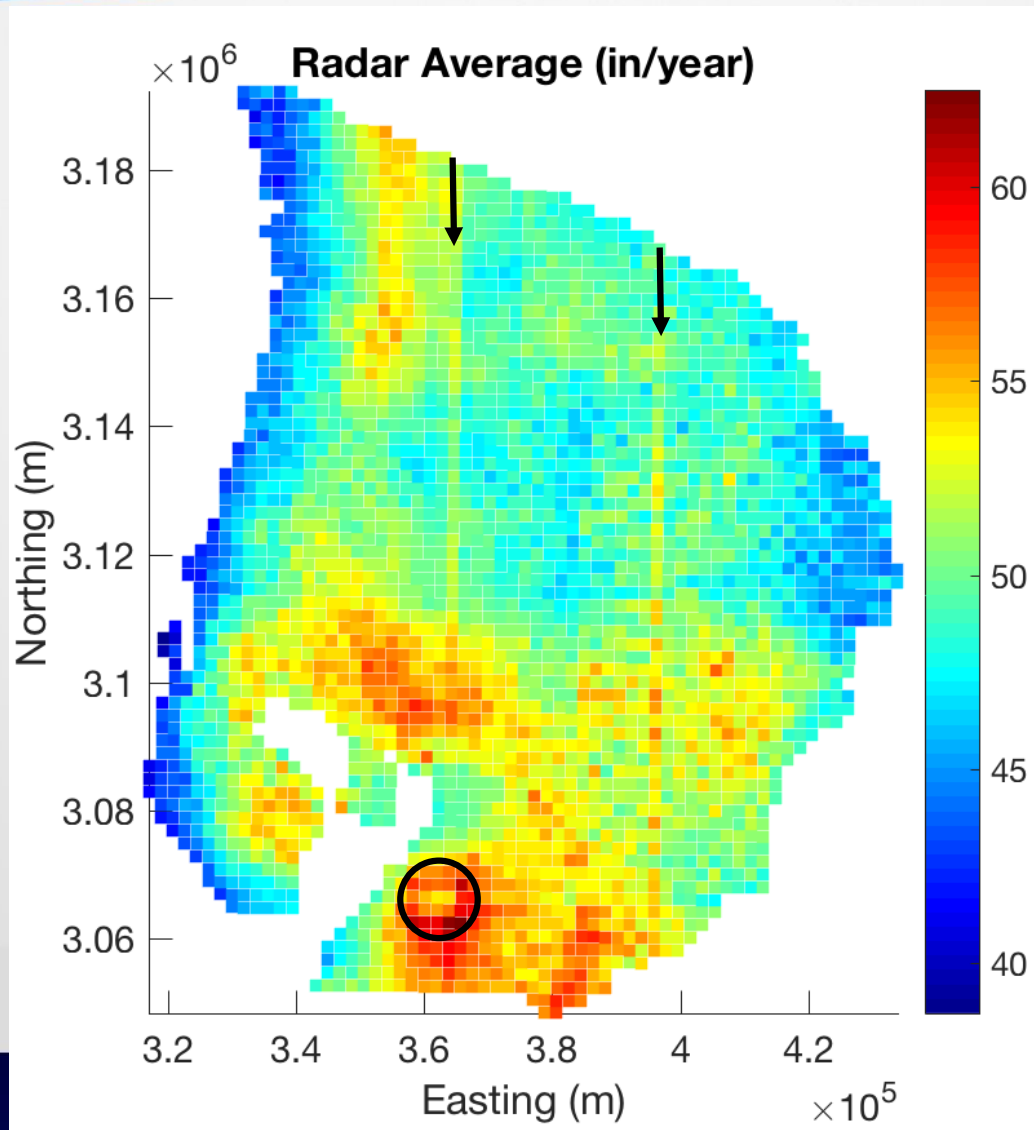


Drivers of the Uncertainty in Water Resources Planning and Management

- Climate Change – Temperature
- Major impacts – Rainfall and Evapotranspiration (amount and patterns)
- Hydrologic cycle – new patterns developed, validity of return period (nonstationary, heteroscedasticity)
- Extreme events (Floods and Droughts) – Increase in magnitude and frequency
- Adaptive Management – prepare for the extreme events (Reliability, Resiliency and Vulnerability)
- New infrastructure or new policy on mitigations
- Roles of IoT, Machine Learning, Deep Learning

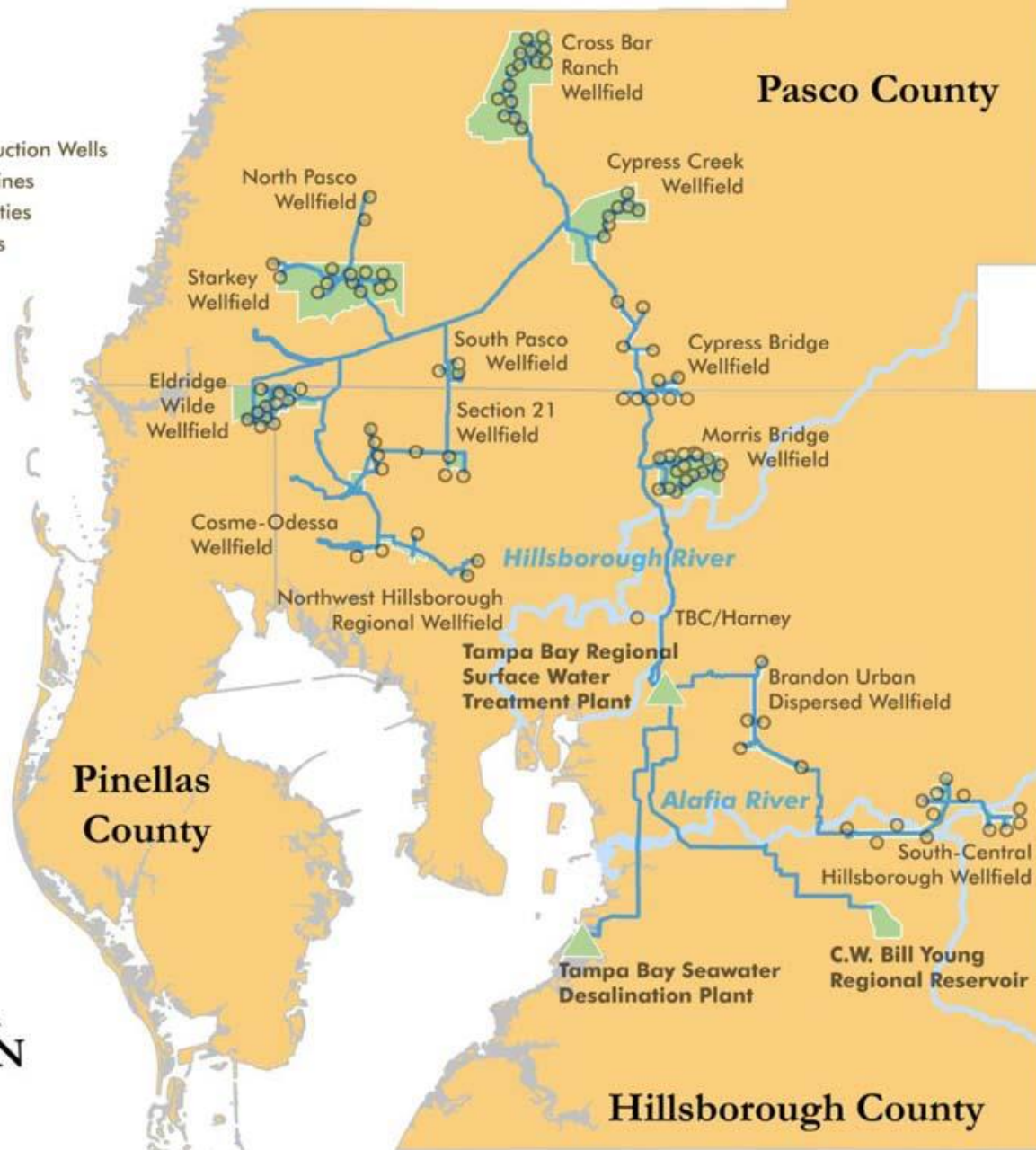
- Sensors collecting data (SCADA with 1M data points/day)
 - Increase in frequency and number of locations (e.g. from gage rainfall to Doppler Radar rainfall, cellular tower signal)
- Simulation Model
 - Use data to calibrate model
 - Understanding physical system (what if?)
- Linked with optimization (add intelligence) help guiding our decision making
 - Inverse model or parameter estimation
 - Planning and Decision Supports
- Stochastic optimization – Risk/Reliability based design, planning and management

Average NEXRAD rainfall

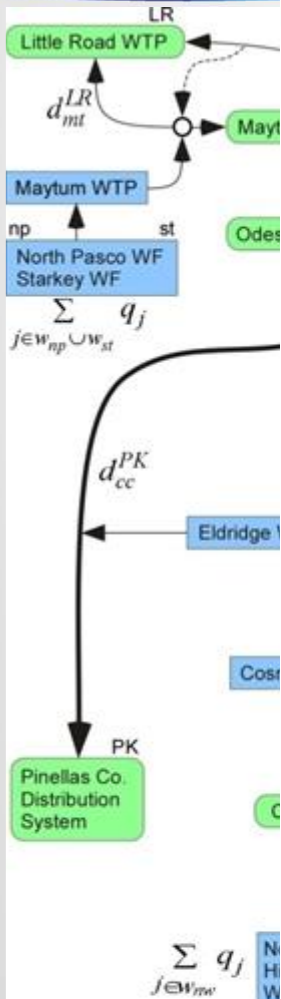


LEGEND

- Production Wells
- Pipelines
- Facilities
- Rivers



NF provides water only to VTP
imization included in the
scheduled to be on-line
19

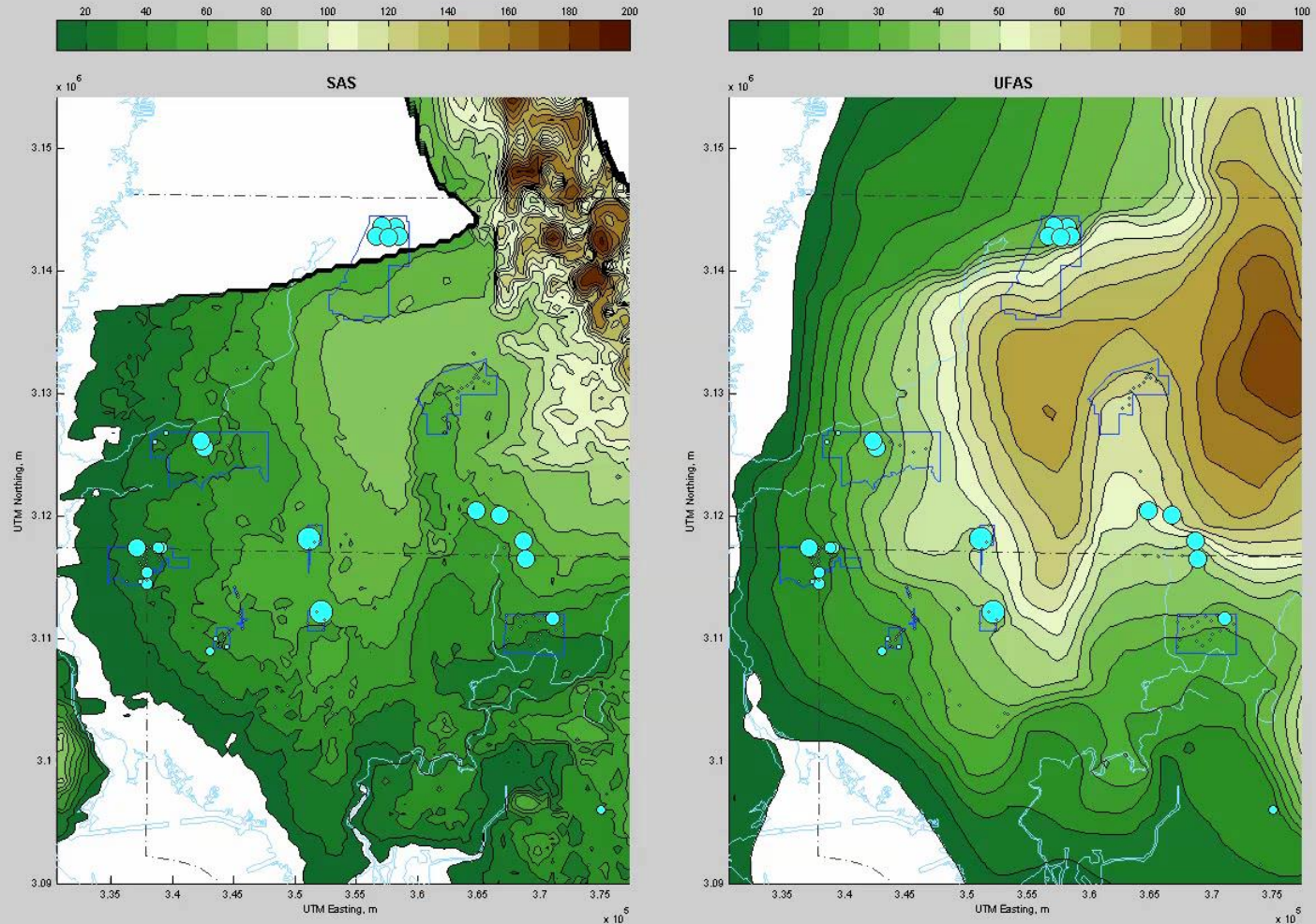


Source: Tampa Bay Water, 2013b



OROP Driven Well and Wellfield Pumping Rotation

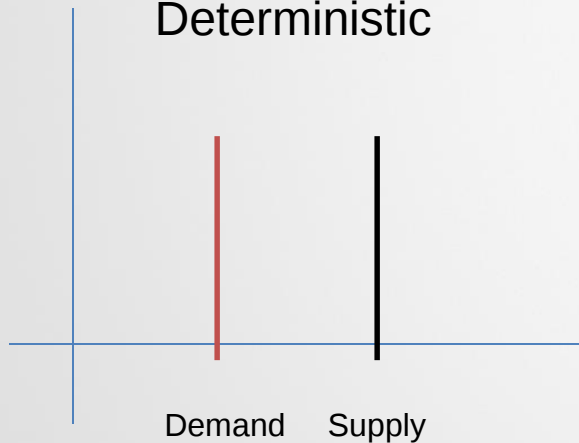
Animation of pumpage change over time for ModelRunID 53 SequenceID 2



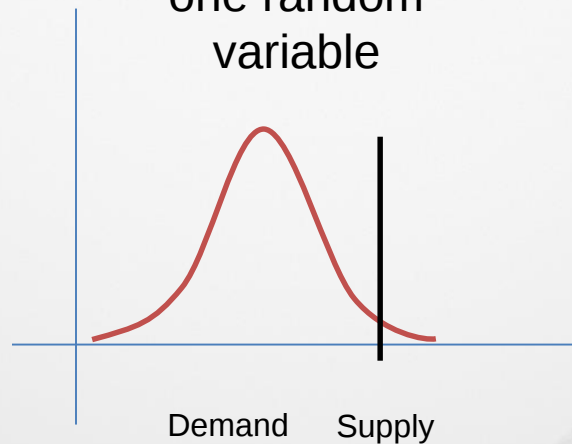
Week No: 1 (Jan)

SWRE Model Considering Uncertainties

Deterministic



Stochastic
one random
variable



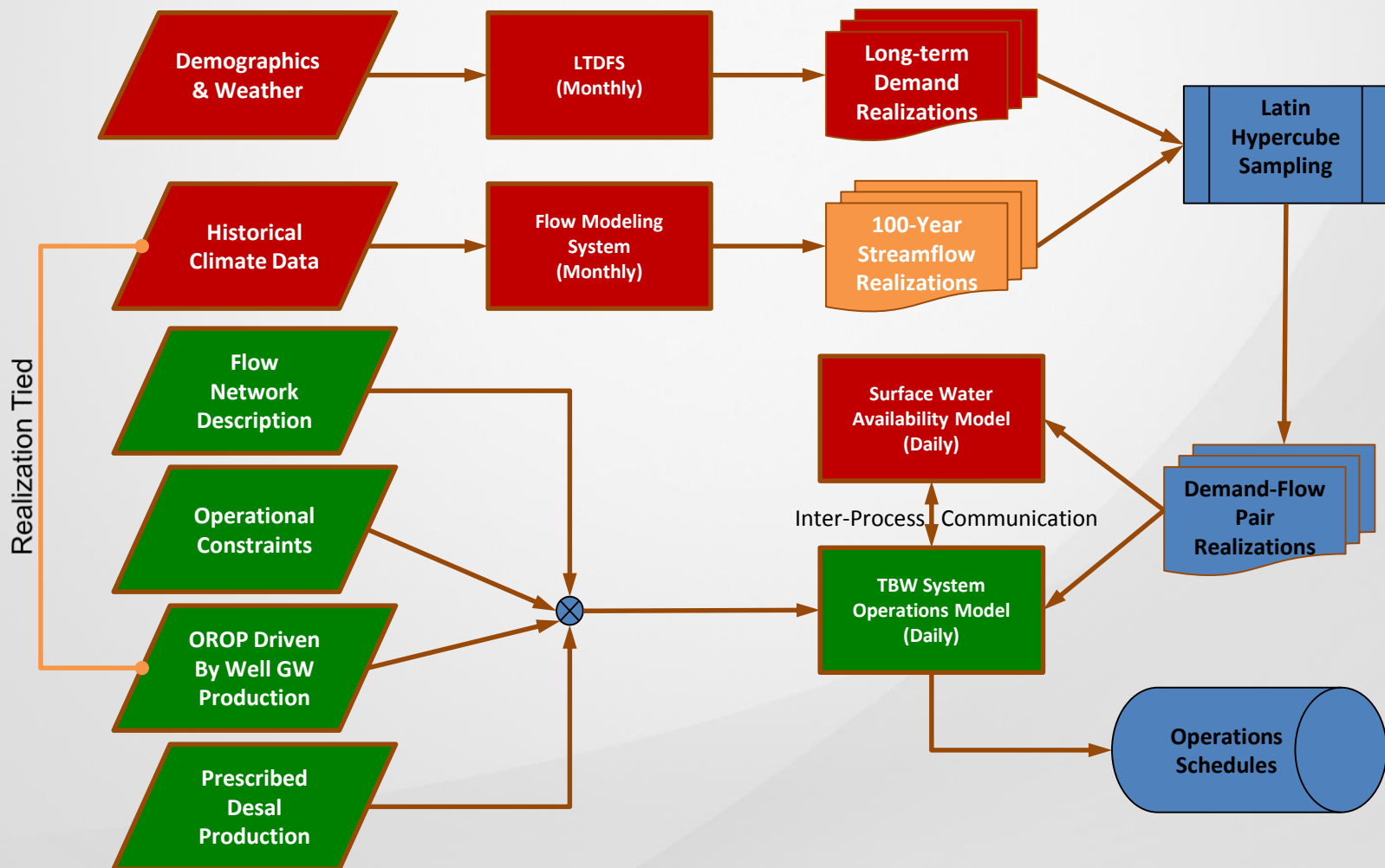
Stochastic
two random
variables



Percent of
realizations in
satisfactory state

Percent of realizations when (a
certain percent of time) CWUP
pumpage is under 90 mgd

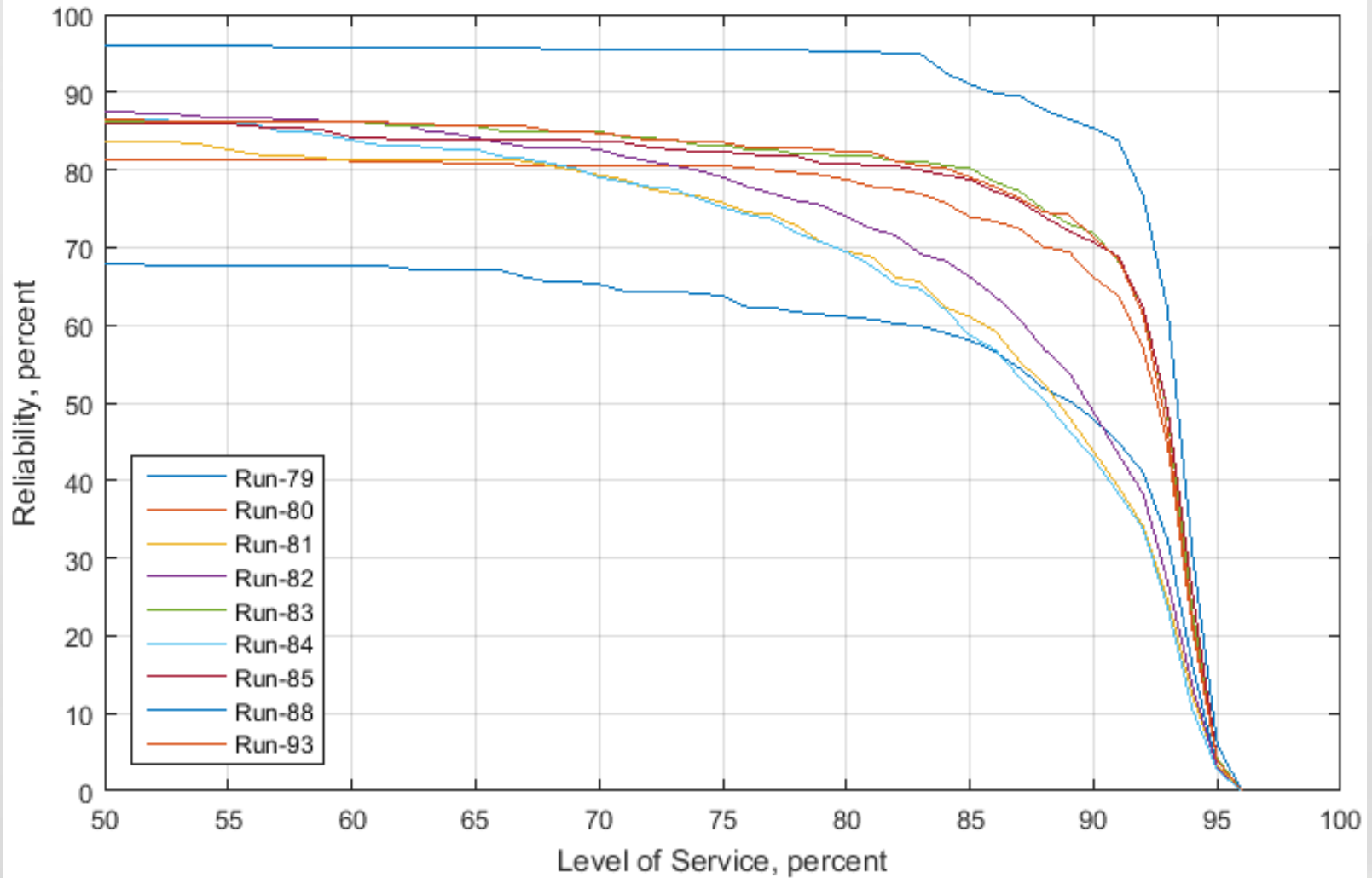
Schematic of Operational Model



- Demand and Rainfall are two random variables, each has 1000 of 20-year realizations available for sampling
- Use LHS method to draw 334 samples for each Run
- Well and wellfield allocations followed OROP protocol
- Slack variables were added to help eliminating an infeasible solution
 - 12-Month MAVG for CWUP, SCH, BUD
 - Non-groundwater source (TBC, Alafia, COTSS, Reservoir)
 - Trigger condition use ngw_supply slack variable as a separate supply source

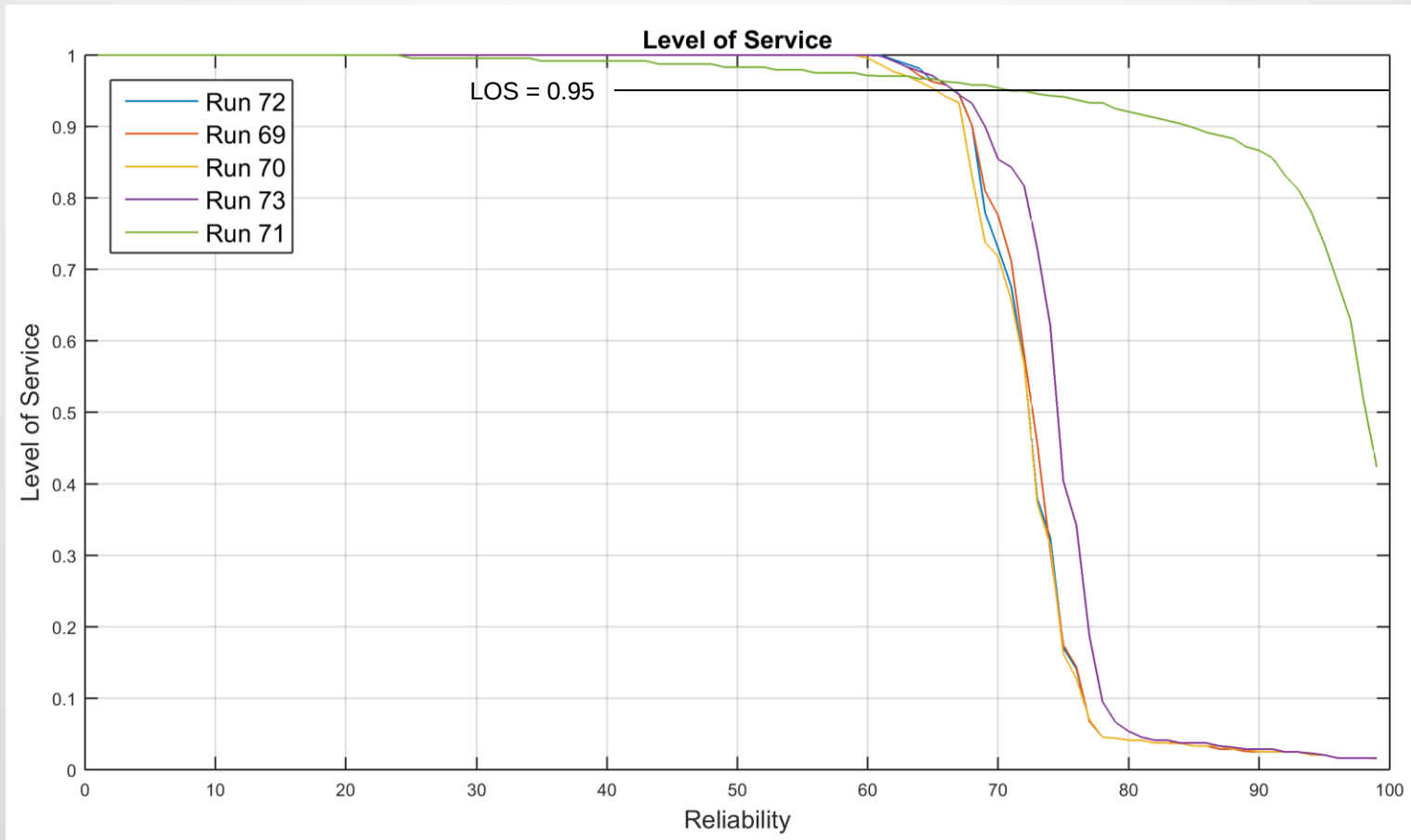
Reliability, Level of Service (LOS) and Resilience

- Reliability – address uncertainty as percent of realizations meeting the satisfactory conditions
- LOS – percent of time without shortage (unmanaged)
 - Interested in LOS at 95% (allow 18 days/year to fail)
- Resilience – expressed in term of duration and severity
 - Can be used to address short-term supply deficits
 - Resilience based on the existing or planned strategies
 - Temporary supply (Morris Bridge Sink, temporary allowable CWUP overage)
 - Example
 - CWUP: 12-month moving average not more than 90 mgd for six months
 - TBC: average/maximum of 5 mgd for six months



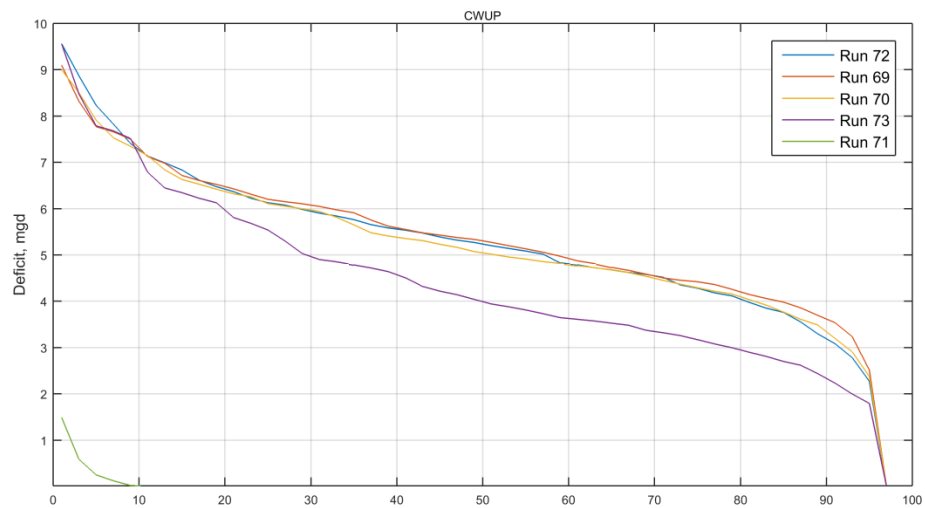
Questions and Comments

Reliability vs. LOS on CWUP Condition



Weekly Deficit Percent Exceedance Plots Temporal Medians

Conditioned on realizations that satisfied CWUPLevel of Service (LOS) at or above 0.95



Weekly Deficit Uncertainty Around Temporal Medians

Conditioned on realizations that satisfied CWUPLevel of Service (LOS) at or above 0.95

