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## Towards a paradigm shift: introducing explicit uncertainty evaluations in model based design

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- WERF Nutrient Challenge Program
- NSERC, Canada



## Overview

- Motivation
- Conventional and Model Based Design
- Uncertainty and Variability
- Making Risk and Reliability Explicit
- Probabilistic Design
- Summary



## Motivation

- Safety factors have not changed for decades
- Towards a paradigm shift:
  - increased use of simulators for design and optimization
  - simulator approach lacks reliability evaluation
  - need for scientific approach to balance risk/benefits
- Why now?
  - simulators are everywhere
  - conventional design paired with model based design
  - strict effluent guidelines & increased energy efficiency
  - awareness among practitioners

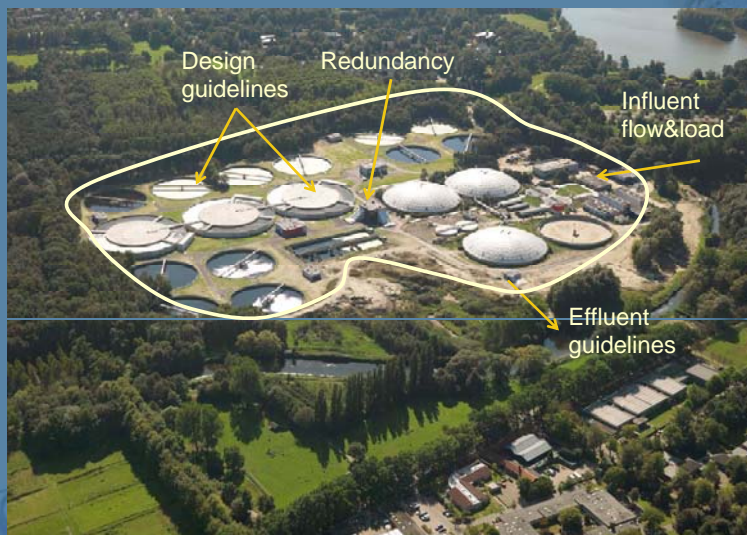


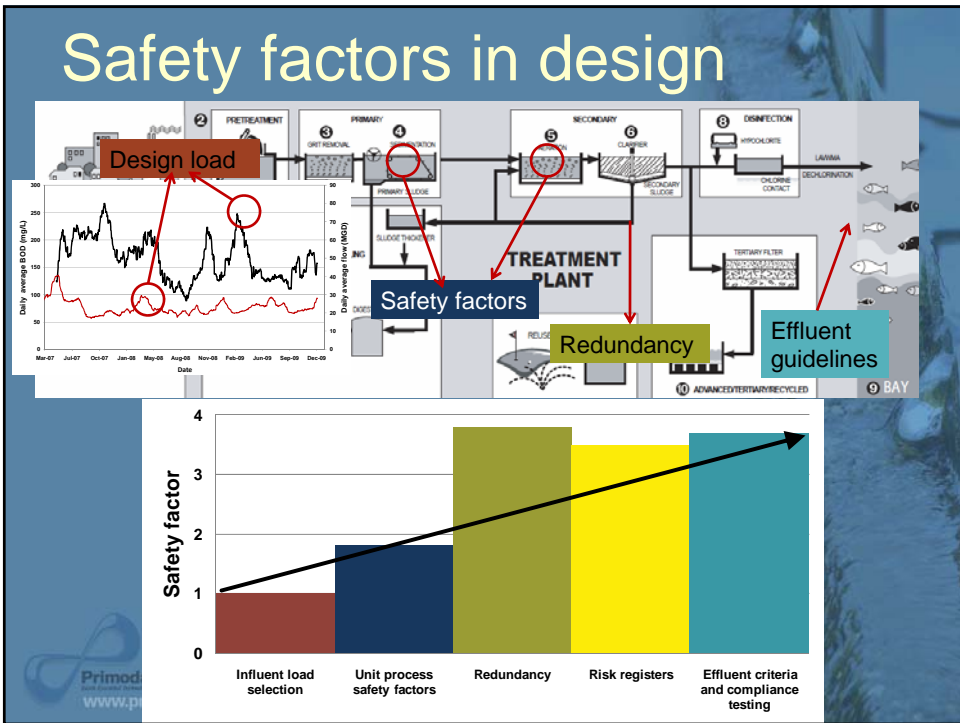
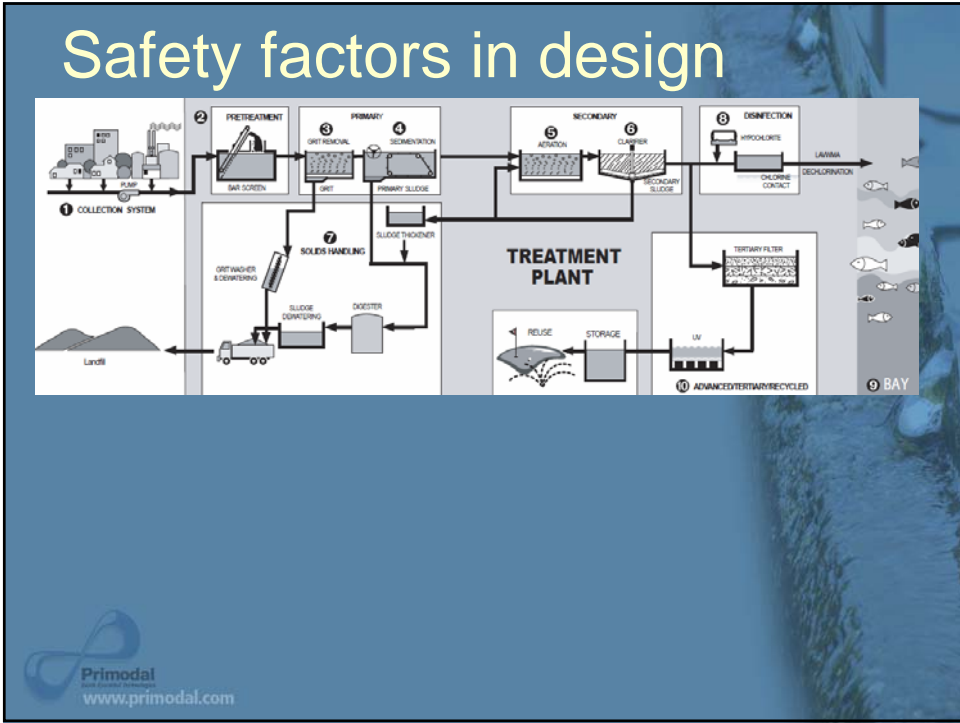
## Motivation

- To make the paradigm shift complete we need to incorporate explicit uncertainty evaluations in our model based design and operations



## Eindhoven WWTP



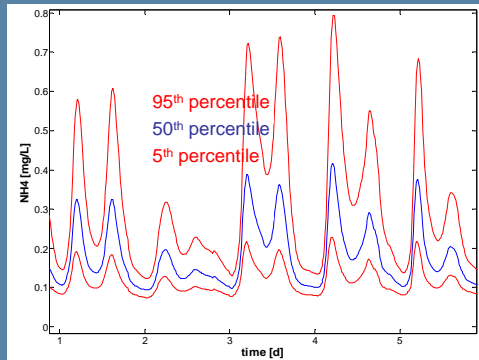


# Why all this?

Variability



Uncertainty



in blue:  
temporal variability  
due to influent  
variability

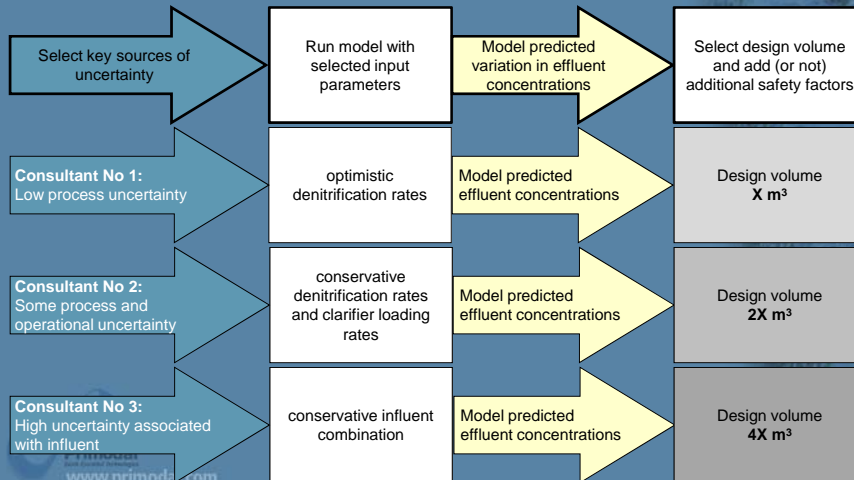
in red: uncertainty  
band due to  
parameter  
uncertainty

Vanrolleghem, P.A. (2010) Principles of Uncertainty Evaluations. Workshop 203: How Will Your Wastewater Plant Really Run? Evaluating Risk in Design and Operation WEFTEC, October 3, 2010, New Orleans.



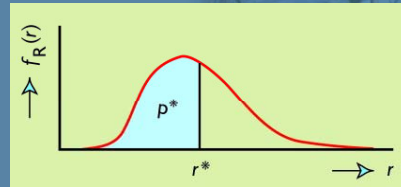
# A Motivating Example

Input Uncertainty      Model Simulation      Output Risk      Decision Analysis



## How can we do better?

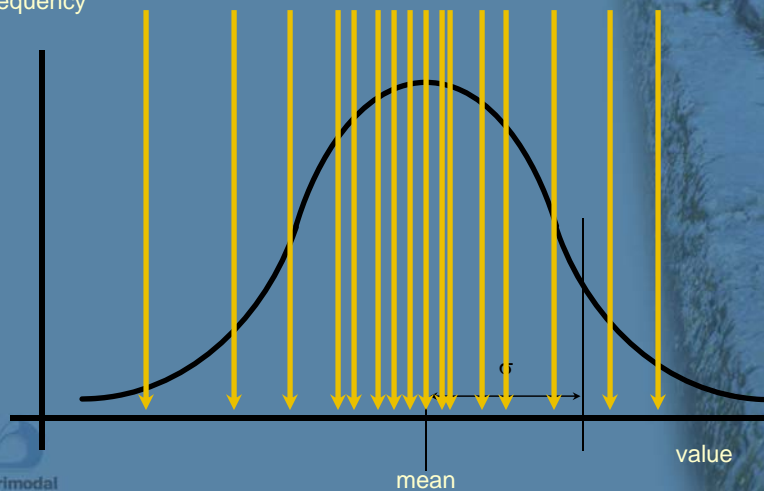
- Statistical description of variability / uncertainty
- Assessment and propagation are:

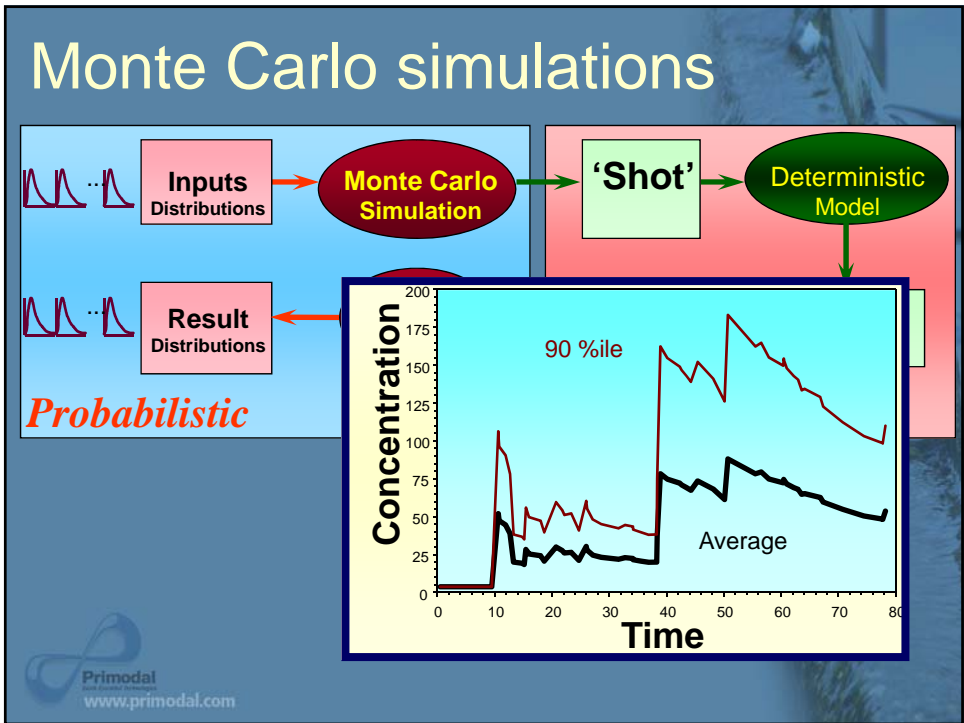
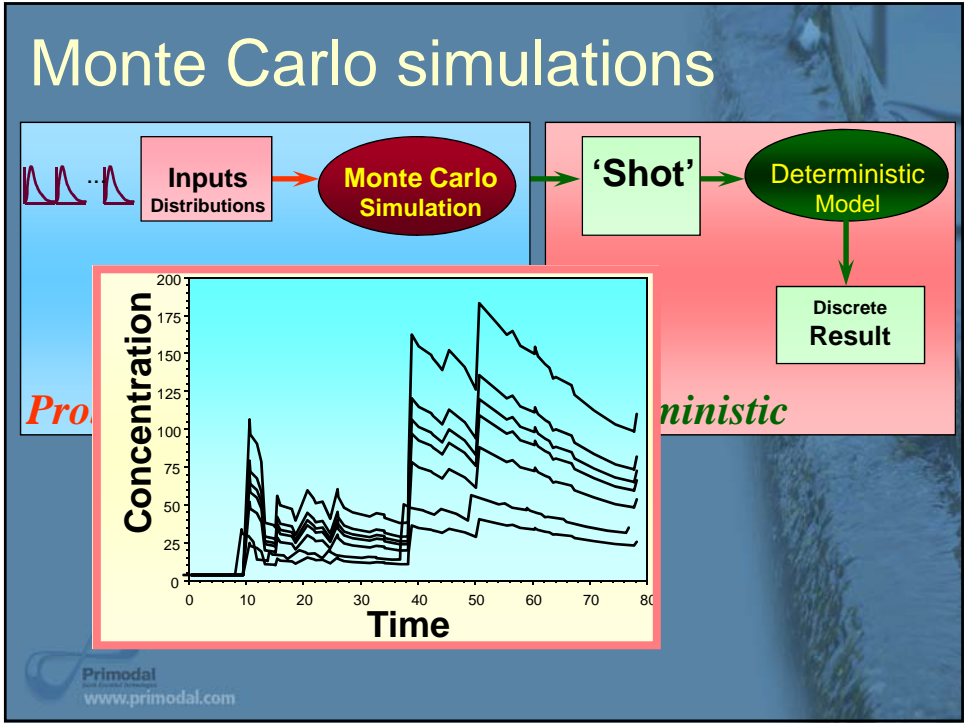


- the basis for quantitative risk assessment
  - Risk of failure
  - Risk = [Probability of failure] \* [Cost of failure]
- essential for informed decision-making
- the methods are there...so, why not?

## Uncertainty Propagation: Monte Carlo

frequency





# Eindhoven WWTP



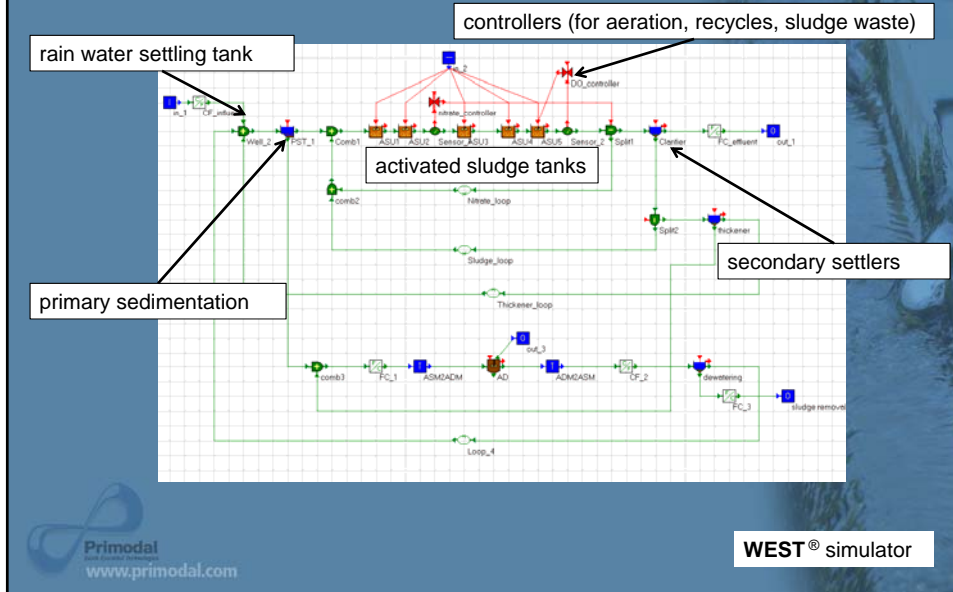
Benedetti, L., et al. (2010) Wet-weather treatment upgrade scenarios with sensitivity and uncertainty analysis at the Eindhoven WWTP. In: *Proceedings of WEFTEC2010*, New Orleans, LA, USA, 2-6 October 2010.

## Objectives

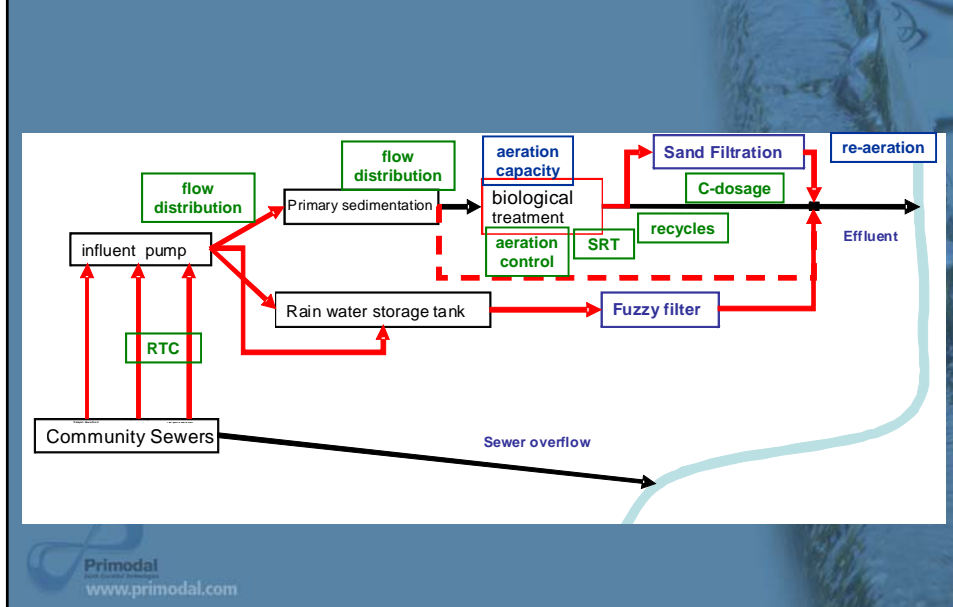
- EU Water Framework Directive: limit **peak discharges** into the receiving water
- **Model-based** analysis to **reduce** effluent  $\text{NH}_4$ , TSS and DO **dips**
- **Global sensitivity analysis (GSA)**: identify the most important parameters for effluent peaks in wet weather
- **Monte Carlo (MC) scenario analysis**: identify the values for the operational parameters sets identified with the GSA
- **Uncertainty analysis (UA)**: check the robustness of the best scenarios



# Model implementation



# Design and operation options

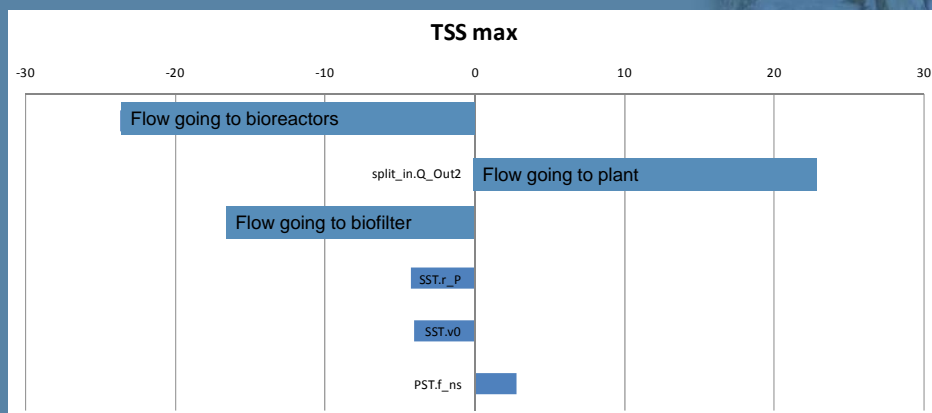


# Global Sensitivity Analysis

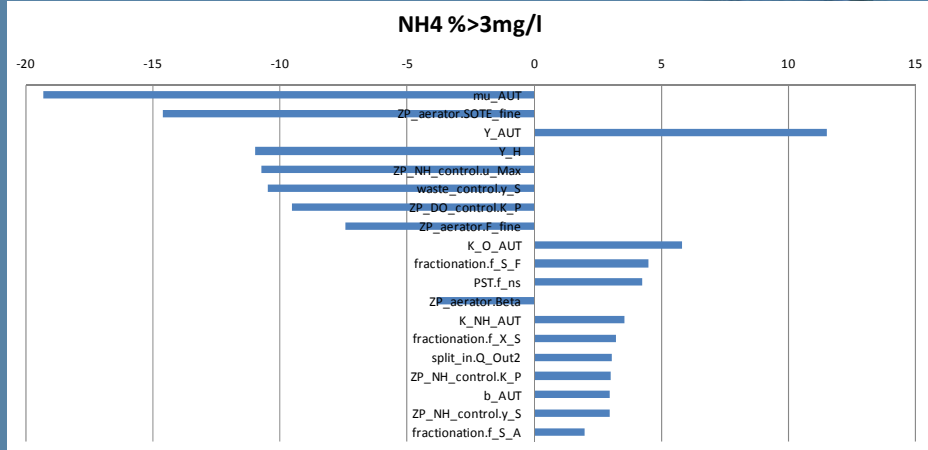
- GSA on operational and bio-physico-chemical parameters (8-day input)
- Identify important parameters for plant performance
- Select sensitive operational parameters
- Optimization (MC)

# Sensitivity ranking

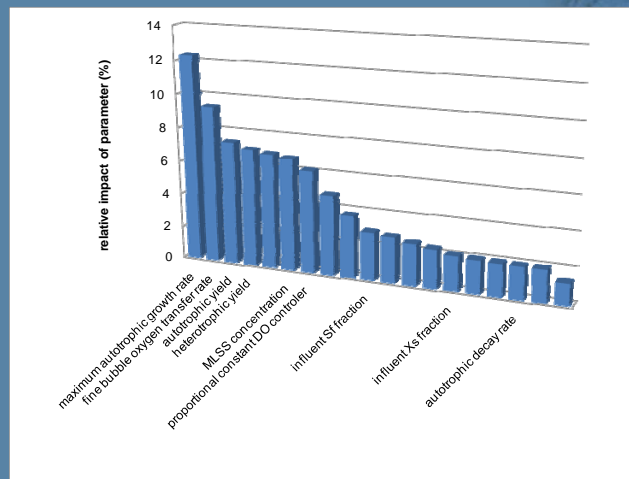
Most influential parameters: flow splitting and by-passes



# Sensitivity ranking



# Sensitivity ranking



## The important operational settings

- Carbon source controller
- Cascade ( $\text{NH}_4$ -DO) aeration controller
- Recycle controllers
- Sludge wastage
- Flow splitters



## Uncertainty analysis

Multi-criteria analysis



uncertainty analysis (UA)



## Selection of best operational parameters

- Generation of scenarios with Monte Carlo varying the most important operational parameters
- Ranking of scenarios according to multiple criteria
- Selection of 5 best scenarios according to agreed criteria
- Uncertainty analysis with Monte Carlo varying the most important process model parameters

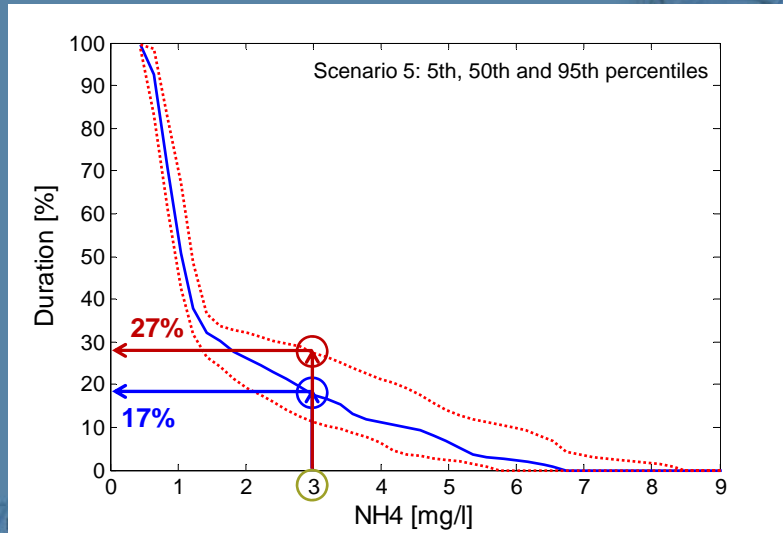


## Process parameters for UA (from the GSA)

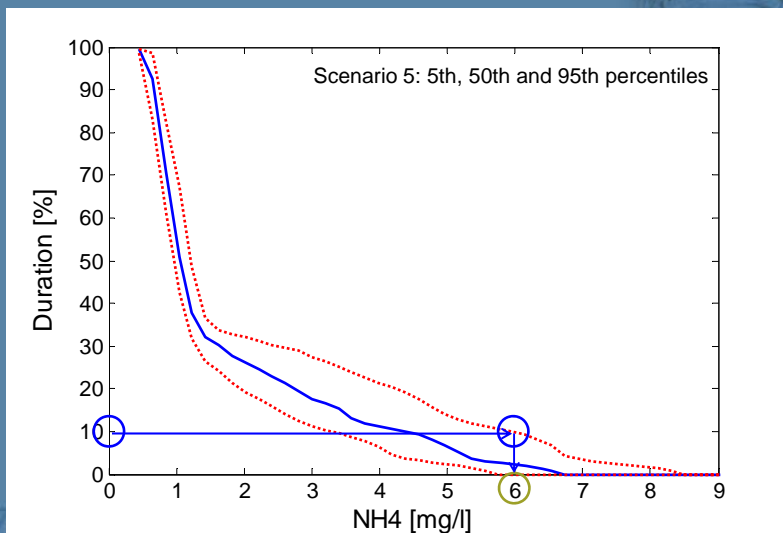
- Influent fractionation
- Autotrophic biomass
- Oxygen transfer
- Hydrolysis



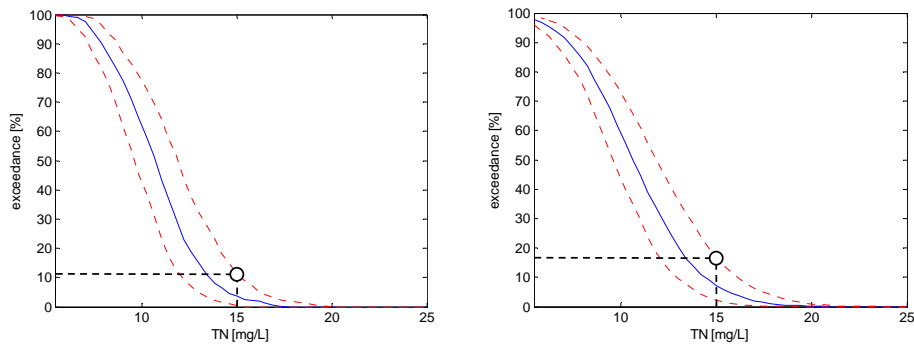
# Results



# Results



## Results – variable averaging periods



CD curves: 24-hour (L) and 2-hour (R) averages.



## Conclusions

- A single snapshot does not provide quantifiable information about the reliability of a process design
- Statistical description of variability / uncertainty.
- Uncertainty analysis can provide “reality” to modeling results.
- Uncertainty results can be used to size a system with an “appropriate” level or risk



# Presenter contact information

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# Teams and Projects

