



Linz Pilot

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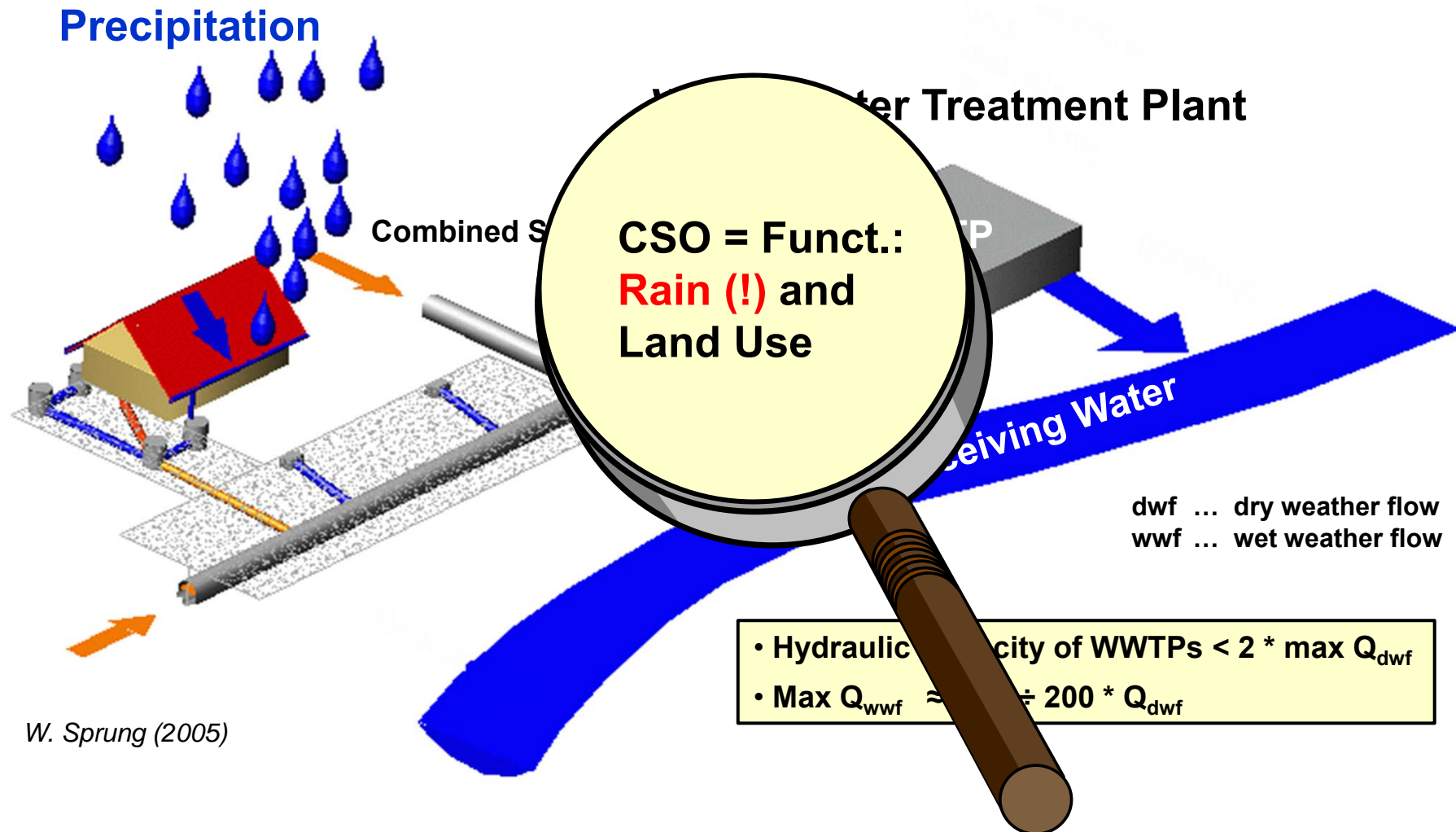
Martin Hochedlinger and Friedrich Hochegger

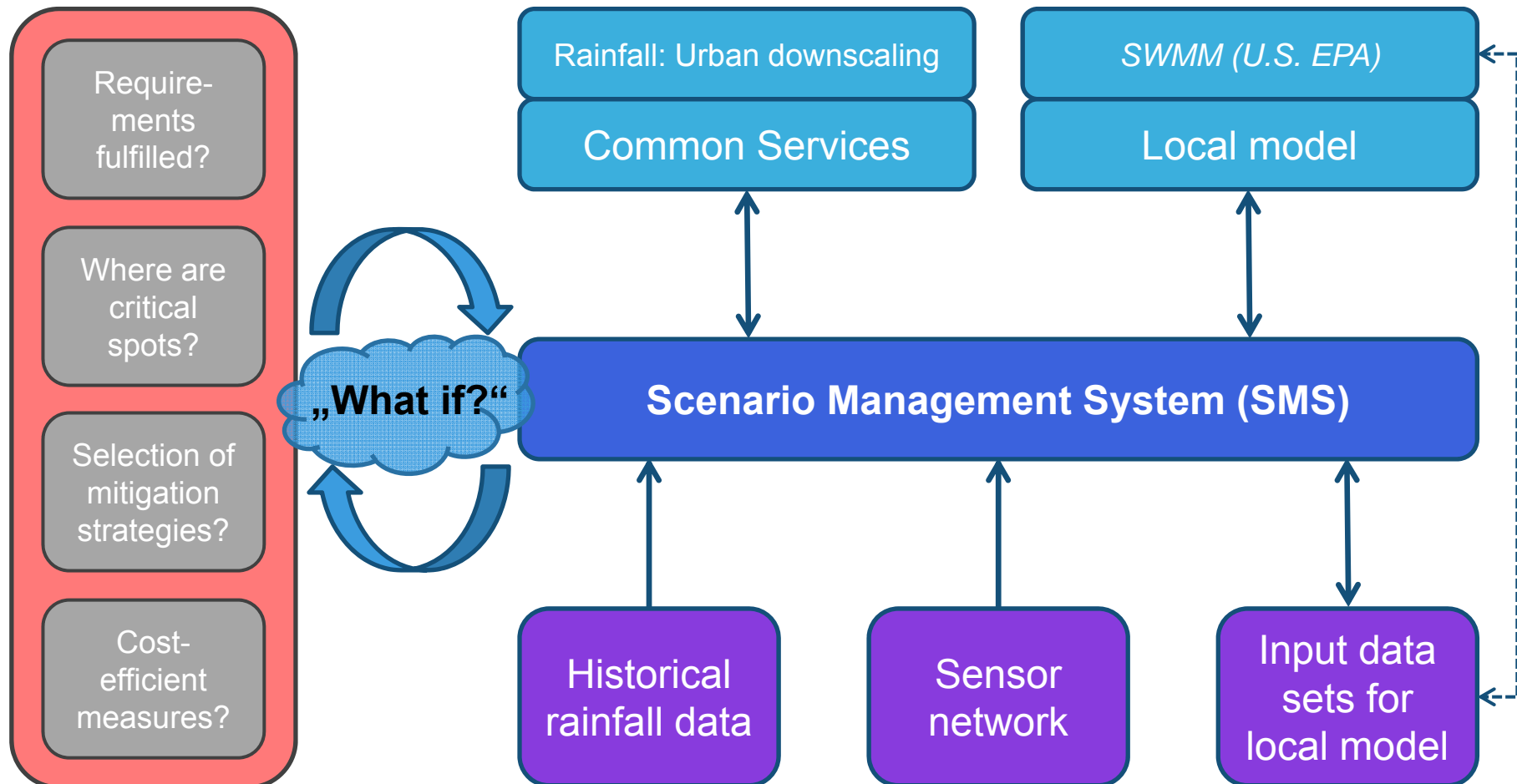
Introduction and Goals – Pilot Definition



- Effects of climate change scenarios on combined sewer overflows (CSO)
- Assessment according to an Austrian Guideline:
Estimation of CSO efficiency rates for hydraulics and particulate pollutants

Problem Description: Combined Sewer System



Urban Wastewater Management – Prevention of water pollution**Issues ...****... and the tools to manage them.**

Introduction – Linz Catchment



- Total area ~ 900 km²
- Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP): Downtown Linz and 39 neighbour communes
- 950 000 PE, high industrial contribution
- Receiving Waters: Danube, Traun, Enns

Introduction – Linz Catchment

- Combined & separate system
- Partly real time controlled (since 2005)
- Several CSO tanks
- Total estimated storage volume 115 000 m³
- Primary clarifiers on WWTP work as CSO tanks during combined sewer flow



Photos: Wendner

Method – Austrian Regelblatt 19 Guideline

- **CSO efficiency rate η :**
 - Percentage of stormwater runoff routed to WWTP on average
- **Required CSO efficiency rates η_{req} :**
 - For dissolved (η_d) and particulate pollutants (η_p)
 - Based on $r_{720,1}$, PE and ratio combined/separate system
- **Actual efficiency rate η_{act} :**
 - Calculated by simulation model (long term simulations)
 - Sedimentation efficiency η_{sed} for particulate pollutants

Method – Austrian Regelblatt 19 Guideline

Actual efficiency rate > Required efficiency rate

Efficiency ratio $v = \eta_{\text{act}} / \eta_{\text{req}}$

η_{act} ... Actual efficiency rate from simulation

η_{req} ... Required efficiency rate

$v > 1,0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Requirements met } \checkmark$

Method – Sewer System Model

- Aggregated model in SWMM5
- All relevant structures included
- 43 combined sewer overflows
- Estimated η_{sed} for tanks: 20%
- Global sensitivity analysis and automated model calibration

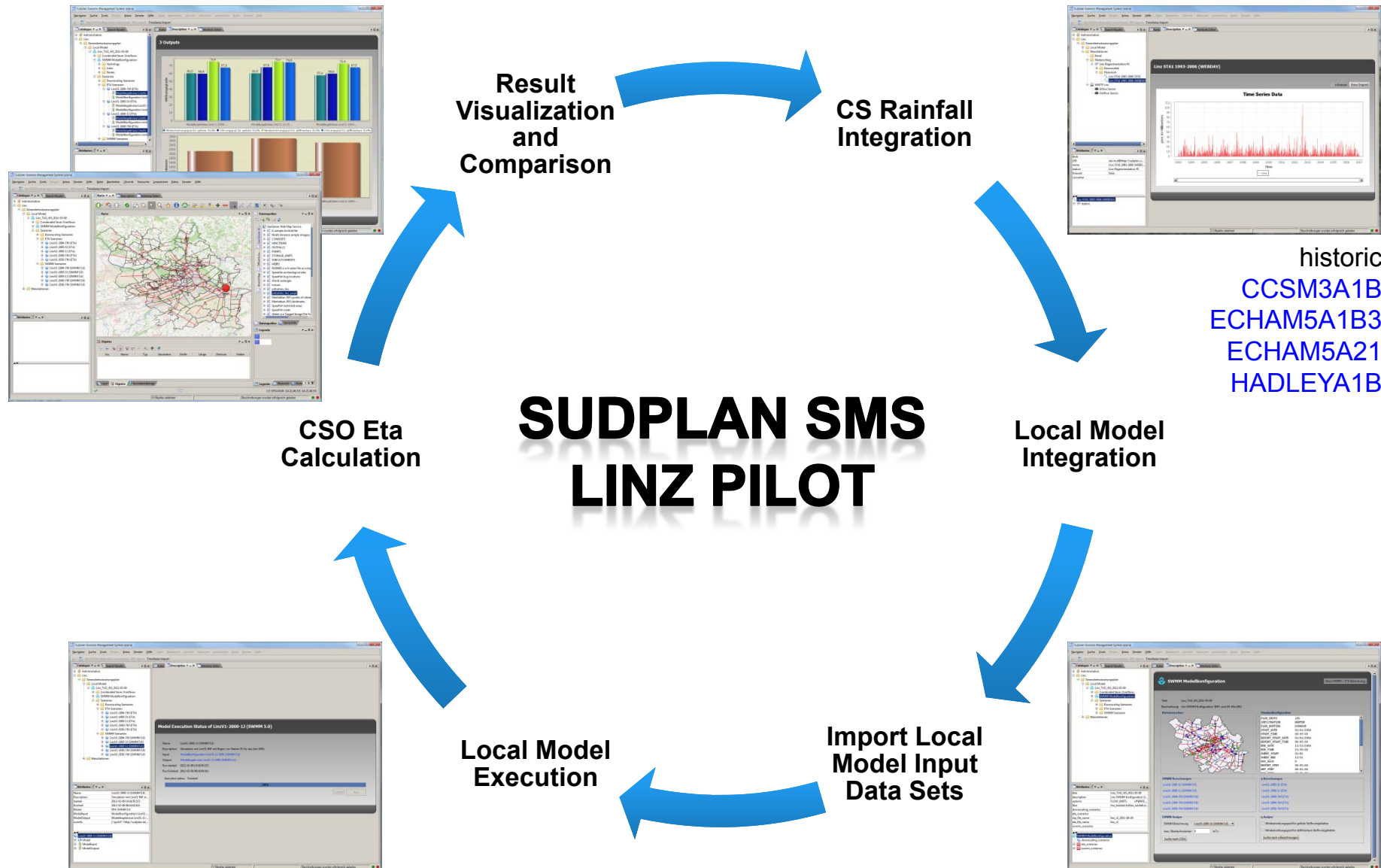


Gamerith et al. (2011)

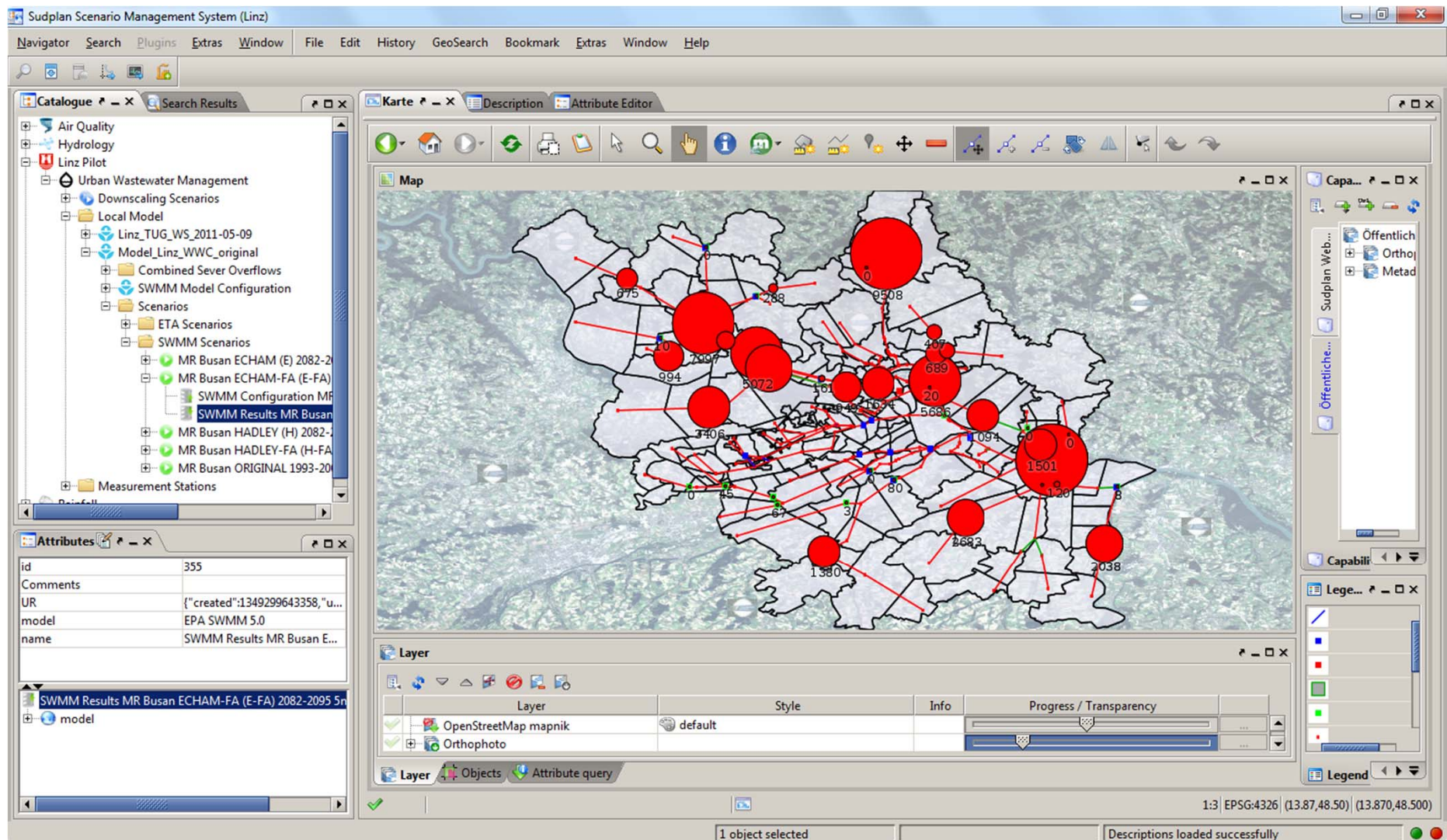
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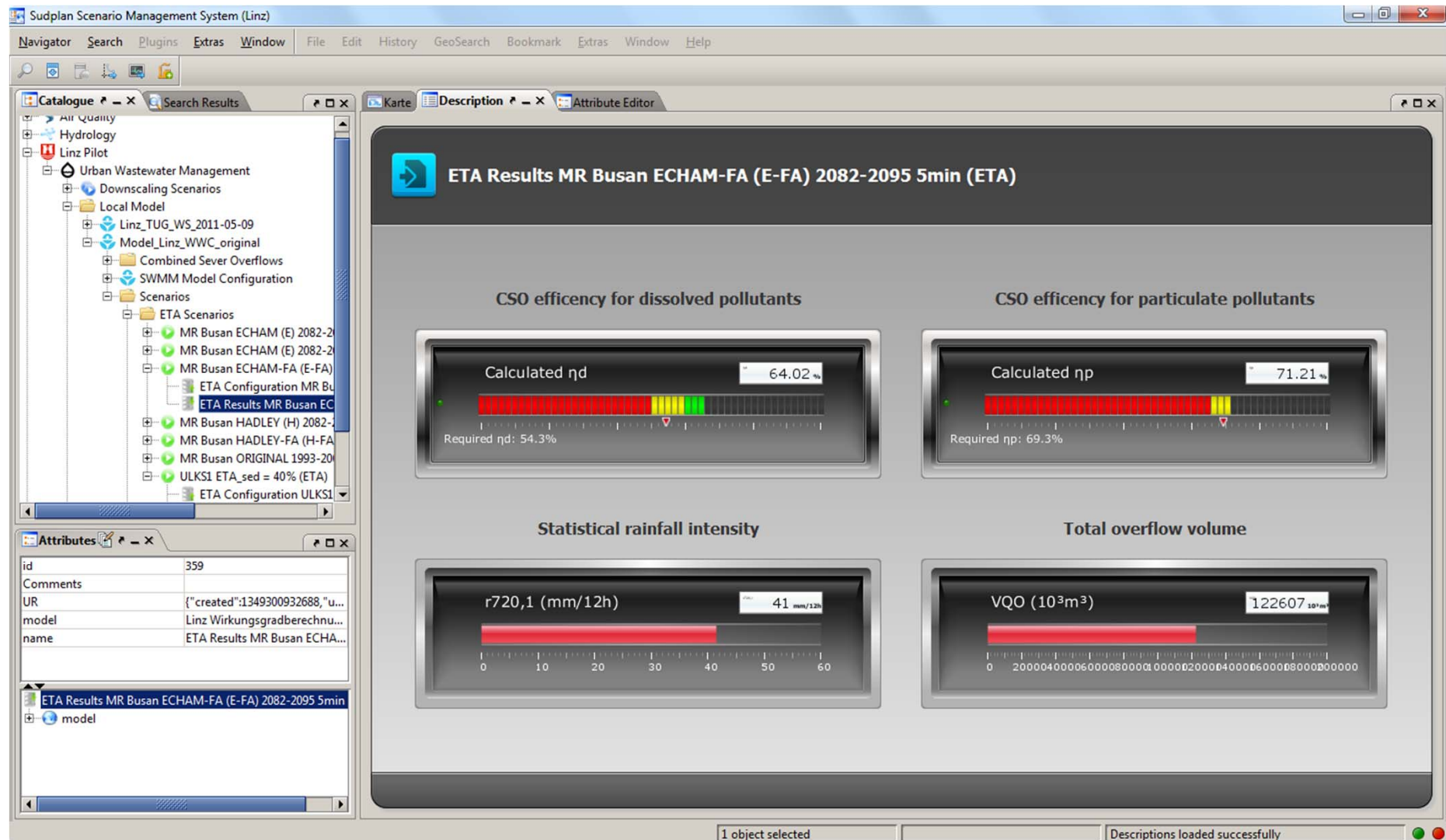
Method – Scenario Management System (SMS)



Results – Hotspot Detection of CSO Volumes



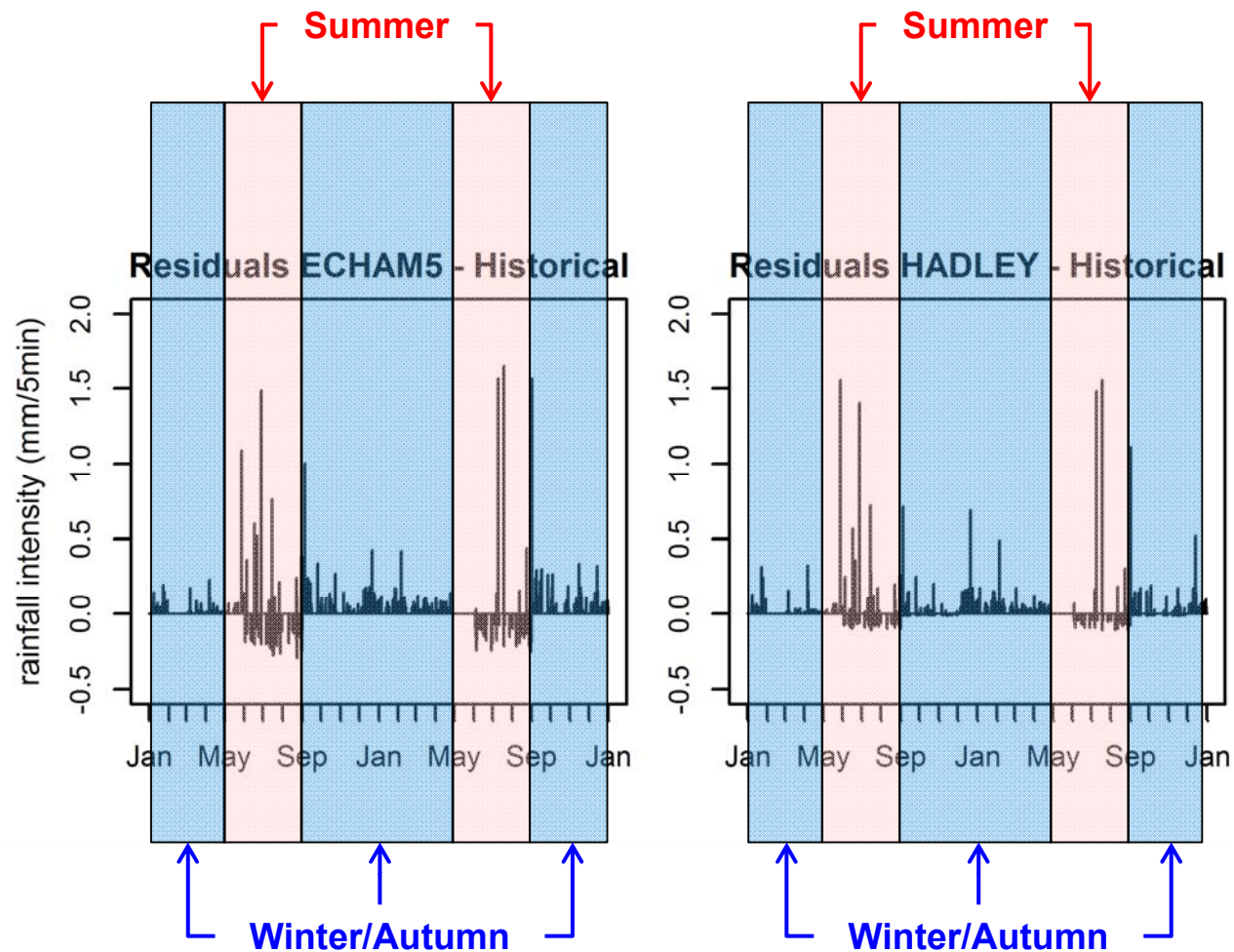
Results – Requirements fulfilled?



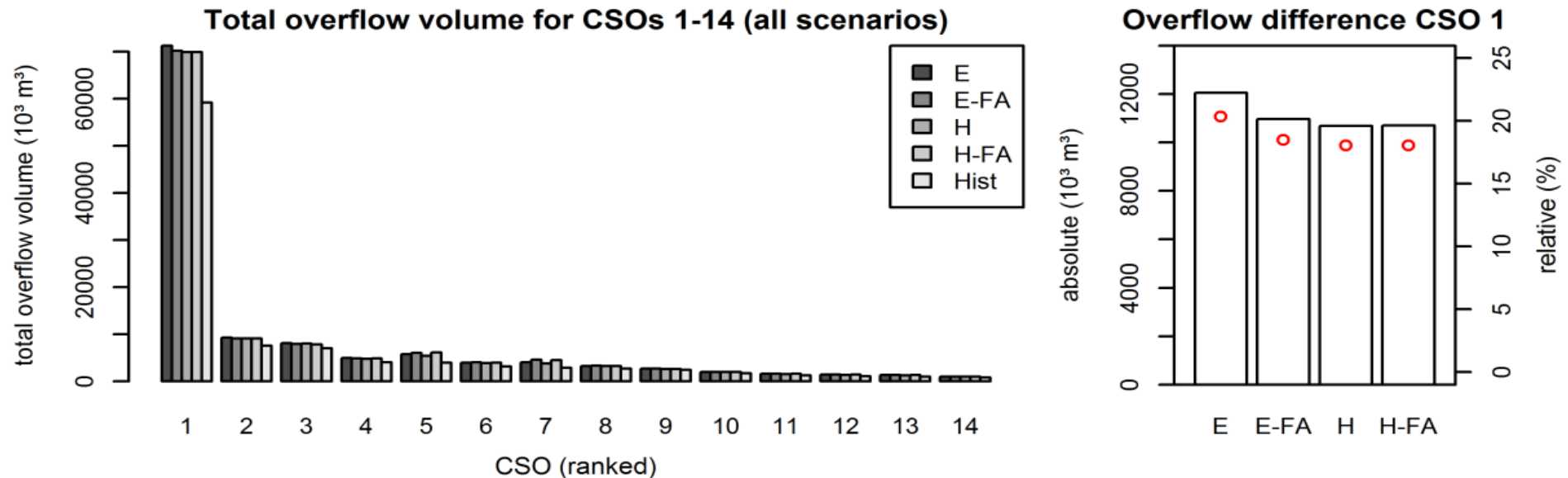
Results: Annual Means and CSO Efficiencies

Time Series	Period	Annual Mean	$r_{720,1}$	CSO Efficiencies Rates and Ratios					
				$\eta_{d,req}$	$\eta_{d,act}$	V_d	$\eta_{p,req}$	$\eta_{p,act}$	V_p
		mm/a	mm	%	%	-	%	%	-
Historical	1993 – 2006	849,7	35,1	57,4	67,3	1,17 ✓	72,4	73,6	1,02 ✓
ECHAM5 (E)	2079 – 2092	941,2	39,2	55,4	63,9	1,15 ✓	70,4	70,8	1,01 ✓
ECHAM5-FA (E-FA)	2079 – 2092	941,6	40,8	54,6	64,2	1.18 ✓	69,6	71,1	1,02 ✓
HADLEY (H)	2079 – 2092	933,8	38,7	55,7	64,5	1,16 ✓	70,7	71,3	1,01 ✓
HADLEY-FA (H-FA)	2079 – 2092	932.8	40,9	54,6	64,1	1,17 ✓	69,6	70,9	1,02 ✓
Trend	2079 – 2092	↑	↑	↓	↓	→	↓	↓	→

Results: Comparison historical and predictive rain



Results: Total Overflow Volume for 14 CSO



- 14 CSO from 43 => 95% of overflow volume
- At CSO 1 (Primary Clarifiers of WWTP) approx. 55% of the total overflow volume was spilled
- All 4 predicted scenarios lead to a total overflow volume increase of 21 – 23%

Sensor Network – Estimation of η_{sed} of WWTP's PC

Primary Clarifiers
Inflow



Outflow

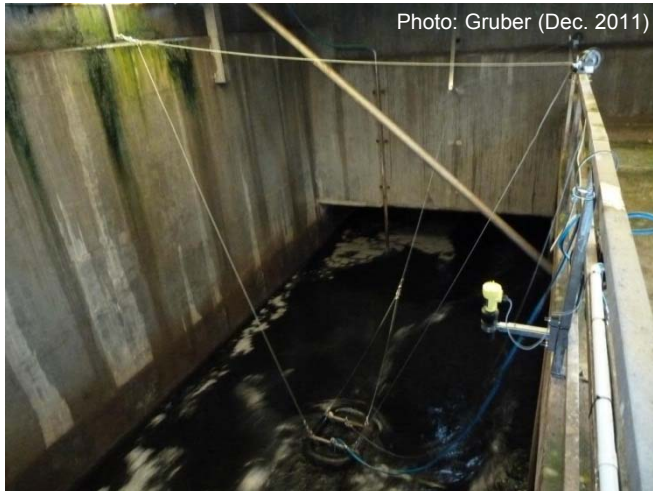


Photo: Gruber (Dec. 2011)

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con-stat		
Settings Local calibration Help Exit s:\canpoint: L-PCIN 2012.04.02 Global calib: "INFLU004V16T"		
Fingerprint active		
TSSeq	323,4	mg/l
NO3-Neq	0,8	mg/l
CODeq	847,9	mg/l
CODfeq	329,4	mg/l
TOCeq	126,7	mg/l
DOCeq	55,6	mg/l
BODeq	770,5	mg/l
Wasserst	0,345	m
System-Status	OK	
Delay[sec]	7	
Last value:	2012.10.09 22:01:00	
Time series		

con-stat02		
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Fingerprint active		
TSSeq	281,5	mg/l
NO3-Neq	2,0	mg/l
CODeq	687,4	mg/l
CODfeq	257,6	mg/l
TOCeq	103,2	mg/l
DOCeq	44,4	mg/l
BODeq	612,9	mg/l
Wasserst	0,347	m
System-Status	OK	
Delay[sec]	29	
Last value:	2012.10.09 22:02:00	
Time series		

Conclusions

- Linz Pilot estimates the impact of climate change scenarios on combined sewer overflows (CSOs)
- Comparison of different scenarios based on long term simulations using the Common Services for rainfall prediction
- For the future of Linz: Increase of rain intensities during winter/autumn period, decrease of rain intensities during summer period but general increase of peak intensities
- Increase in total overflow volume of approx. 20%
- Hotspot detection, comparison of proper mitigation strategies and portability is possible for each combined sewer system

Acknowledgements



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→ www.sudplan.eu



Sewer and WWTP operator of Linz

... and for your kind attention!

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