





DSS for Water Quality

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Overview

• The Decision Support System (DSS) for water quality management allows users to assess current or historical water quality information throughout the river basin metering points and use this information to obtain global water quality indicators which can, in turn, be used to support planning and operational decisions.

Developed by:



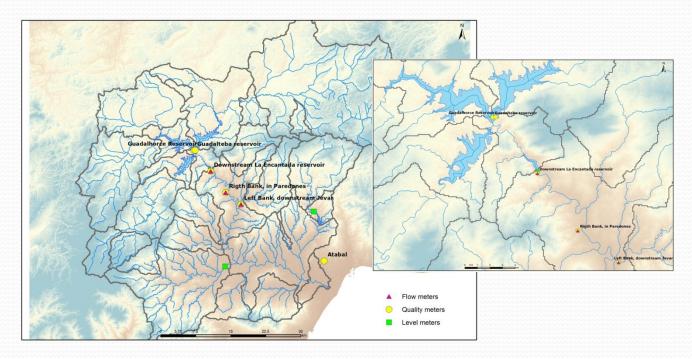






DSS for Water Quality Design

1) GIS geoprocessing and data analysis in order to establish each meter influence area;

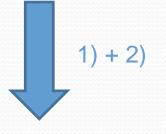






DSS for Water Quality Design

2) Monitoring data analysis and legal framework compliance regarding different water uses;



Geographical classification according to water use





DSS for Water Quality Design

3) Address river basin specific water quality issues









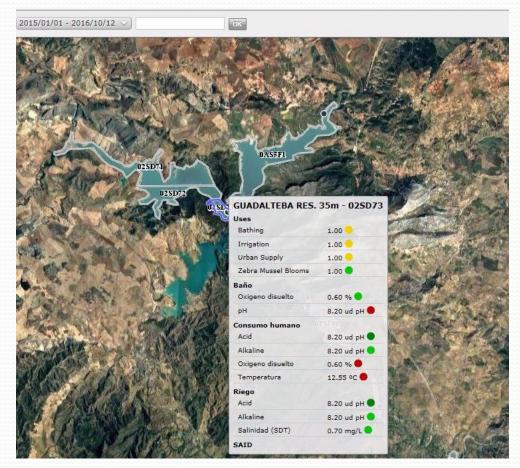


- Areas of influence for each meter are assigned considering the existing water quality monitoring networks;
- Water quality classifications are obtained for several purposes, namely:
 - Irrigation;
 - Bathing;
 - Human consumption;
 - Water Framework Directive compliance.





- Irrigation;
- Bathing;
- Human consumption.

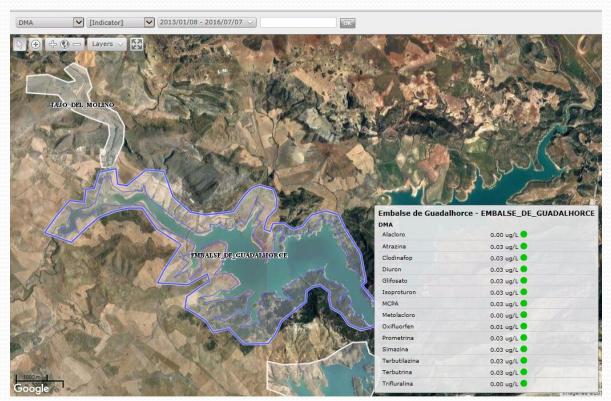






• Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance

• Chemical Status parameters classification.







- Address Guadalhorce specific water quality issues:
 - A. Excessive salinity
 - B. Zebra mussels blooms

To tackle these specific issues, located at the core of the river basin –

Guadalteba/Guadalhorce/Conde reservoir system – a proper realtime sensor network was implemented.







A. Excessive salinity

Given the presence of an **upstream saline aquifer** to the Guadalhorce reservoir, water salinity for irrigation purposes can be compromised. To address this issue a dilution procedure using Guadalteba and Conde reservoirs water is undertaken. This assures a correct amount of salinity for irrigation purposes.

The DSS for Water Quality automates the dilution procedure incorporating data from the SAID real-time sensor network.







A. Excessive salinity – calculation routine

http://192.168.42.134/rest/desembalse.html - Internet Explorer

| Demand | 4.5 | m3/s |
|-------------------------|---------|------|
| Vol. "Filtration Dia" | 0.01728 | hm3 |
| Vol. "Aport. propia S.E | ." 0.01 | hm3 |
| Guadalhorce Salinity | 2500 | ppm |
| Guadalteba Salinity | 350 | ppm |
| Conde Salinity | 50 | ppm |
| Target Salinity | 800 | ppm |
| Balance GH-GT | 0 | % |
| Balance GH-Conde | 100 | % |

| P ★ @ 192.168.42.134 × | |
|---|--|
| Water demand for irrigation | |
| System water recirculation values (constants) | |
| SAID sensor network aquired values | |
| Water monitoring results (user input) | |
| User defined target salinity for irrigation | |

Dilution water origin ratio according to hydrological and staff availability

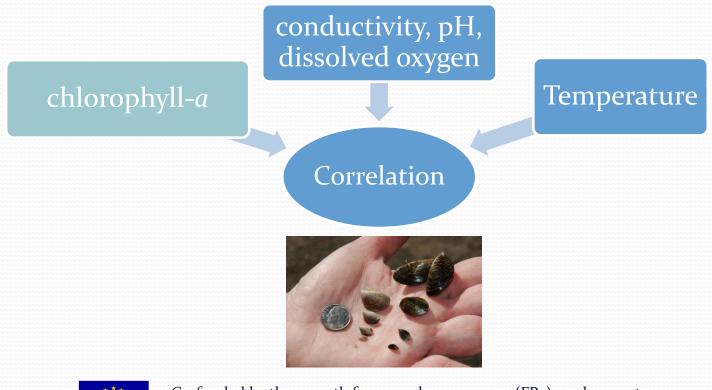
The weekly water values are to be daily turbinated according to the Energy DSS (most profitable way)



Run



B. Zebra mussels blooms (Dreissena Polymorpha)







- B. Zebra mussels blooms (*Dreissena Polymorpha*)
- Correlation with chlorophyll-*a* levels at this stage Cl*a* real-time sensor is regarded as a future development;
- Correlation with conductivity, pH and dissolved oxygen;
- Correlation with water temperature.









DSS for Water Quality Guadalhorce Study Case B. Zebra mussels blooms (*Dreissena Polymorpha*)







DSS for Water Quality Outputs

- Water quality classification for different uses based on historical or real-time data;
- Emit alerts when favourable water quality conditions for Zebra mussel blooms are gathered;
- Advice on salinity dilution procedures.





Thank you for your attention

www.said-project.eu



