

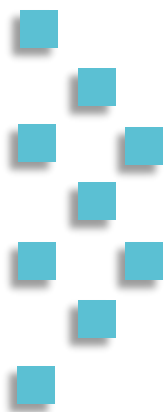


D4.3 Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Response

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Executive Summary

Monitoring and ensuring the quality of drinking water is one of the most important tasks of a water supplier, which requires sensors that can record important indicator parameters such as chlorine. However, due to the increasing use of sensors, the requirements for the evaluation of the recorded water quality data are also increasing. For the water supplier or operator, it is important to receive timely information about the changes in water quality or, if necessary, about possible sensor malfunctions. For this task, the use of event detection systems lends itself to automated evaluation of the data and thus supports the user in daily operation.

The accuracy and correctness of both the sensor data as well as the output of automated data evaluation models are prerequisites for efficient and safe operation of water works and distribution system.

In this deliverable two major aspects are shown:

1. The performance of a novel solid-state multiparametric electrochemical sensor (printed sensor) for free chlorine and temperature developed by Eurecat is tested under near real-life conditions in a model network (TZW).
2. The application of an event detection model (developed by TZW) to real-world water quality data obtained from the Cannes Demo Case (3S).

One important parameter in drinking water is free chlorine as an indicator for microbial safety as well as possible contaminations. Therefore, monitoring the chlorine concentration in the distribution network is an important task of a water supplier. For this purpose, a novel solid-state multiparametric electrochemical sensor (printed sensor) for free chlorine and temperature was developed by Eurecat and tested by TZW under near real-life conditions in a model network. In addition to the functional test of the sensor, tests were carried out to determine if software-based optimization of raw data processing can improve the performance of the sensors.

The experiments in the model network were carried out with drinking water of constant quality and constant hydraulic conditions, whilst the free chlorine concentration was changed by the addition of hypochlorous acid. First results show an indirect proportionality between the electric current that the sensor is measuring and the free chlorine concentration obtained by reference sensors.

Three different ways of improving the sensors performance due to software adaption were investigated. Namely the usage of a power function, of neural networks and of principal component regression to process the measurement data before the conversion in the actual concentration takes place. Of the three methods studied the Principal Components Regression showed the best improvement of accuracy through a pre-processing the raw data, not taking only one but a series of values into account.

To further evaluate the performance of the sensor, additional experiments covering the long-term stability, the influence of other water constituents and the influence of different hydraulic conditions on the printed sensor are necessary. If the further testing is successful, users in the water sector will have a reliable multiparameter sensor at their disposal, which, due to the printing technology, will only incur low costs.

For an easier evaluation of measured water parameter in real-time event detection tools are used. These warn the operator when significant changes in the water quality occur. The conventional early event detection systems issue an alarm when the monitored value exceeds or falls below a fixed

thresholds, whier the new approaches use artificial intelligence and machine learning to improve their performance. For example, by considering not only one but a combination of parameters or the time and range that single parameters are changing.

In this Deliverable the performance of an event detection model (developed by TZW) based on univariate signal evaluation as well as multivariate forecasting-based algorithms is evaluated. The data set used consists of measurements of seven different water quality parameters at four different measuring stations in the French Demo Case and covers a period of 12 month.

The model was successfully applied to the Cannes Demo Case. The performance of the model was measured both qualitatively through plausibility checks and quantitatively by means of F1 score (overall score of up to 0.85). It can be applied to time series of different characteristics (time series with stable signals that are subject to minor fluctuations as well as time series with strong oscillating signals) and can be flexibly adapted to the user's needs through numerous hyperparameters. In addition, different types of events can be detected (limit violations, violations of value ranges, abnormal signal changes, changes in the noise of the signal). This results in broad application possibilities for the model, and it can be assumed that the model can also be transferred to other application cases, such as water quality parameters of raw water monitoring and treatment in waterworks.

However, the outcomes are not only interesting for operators and water supply companies. Sensor manufactures can use the results to improve their own products and services, for example by extending their services with automated data evaluation and event detection.

Related Deliverables

Deliverable 3.2: FIWARE-enabled applications for Water Distribution

Deliverable 3.5: FIWARE-enabled Water Quality Sensors

Deliverable 4.2: FIWARE4_Leakage Management

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List of Acronyms/Glossary

Acronym	Description
BIXX	Business Issue, one of the four French Business issues (BI01 to BI04)
CIRSEE	Centre International de Recherche Sur l'Eau et l'Environnement (in English, International Centre for Research on Water and Environment)
ECU	Electronic control unit
EGM	Easy Global Market, partner in the F4W project
EUT	Eurecat, partner in the F4W project
F4W	Fiware4Water project
HCIO	Hypochlorous acid
NGI	Next Generation Internet <i>The Next Generation Internet (NGI) initiative, launched by the European Commission in the autumn of 2016, aims to shape the future internet as an interoperable platform ecosystem that embodies the values that Europe holds dear: openness, inclusivity, transparency, privacy, cooperation, and protection of data.</i>
SUEZ	Parent company of 3S and third party of 3S in the F4W framework
3S	SUEZ Smart Solutions, subsidiary of the worldwide group SUEZ, and partner in the F4W project
WPL	Work Packages Leaders
TZW	DVGW-Technologiezentrum Wasser, partner in the F4W project