

#### EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER DEMAND: THE IMPACT OF WATER-AWARE TECHNOLOGIES AND OPTIONS

#### E. Rozos, S. Baki, D. Bouziotas and C. Makropoulos

Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, School of Civil Engineering, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Athens, (Greece)

# Urban growth



The Chicago metro area (from wikipedia)

# Urban growth



East Athens 1988

# Urban growth



East Athens 2007

# Typical urban growth pattern



Growth of a hypothetical town (Liu, 2009)

# **Cellular Automata**

Automaton, an entity that has a mechanism for processing information based on its own characteristics.

A cellular automat is characterized by:

- the cell, the basic spatial unit (raster representation).
- the state, which identifies the properties of the cell.
- the neighbourhood of the cell in question.
- the transition rule, which defines how the state changes.
- the time.

# CA and FIS



- Suitability concerning transportation: "close to primary network **and** close to secondary network **and** close to motorway junction"
- Suitability concerning terrain: "slope is low"

### Pressures – increased abstractions



### Pressures – increased runoff peaks

Discharge per unit drainage area (USGS, 1999)



#### Pressures – reduced base flow

Flow duration curves (USGS, 1999)



## New technologies



Greywater recycling: decreases of potable water demand (Hansgrohe int.)

## New technologies



Rainwater harvesting: decreases both runoff peak and demand of potable water (RainXchange)

# Urban water cycle modelling

Does successful implementation of new technologies requires modelling?

Dynamic system

- Rainfall is stochastic
- Demand fluctuates
- System response depends on its present conditions
- Components interaction

#### Optimization

- Parameters, the properties of the system (e.g. capacities, installed appliances)
- State variables, the variables describing the system conditions (e.g. water level of tanks)
- Performance indicators, the aggregation of the system outputs (e.g. potable water demand, costs, energy)



LOWER LEVEL



## UWOT



### Households of studied area



Category I





Category III Category IV

# Study area



Dominant categories at studied area



Corine 2000 of studied area

# Combination of UWOT with CA

		Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Cat. 4				
Potable Demand (L/d)	Innovative	26253	8639	27759	5459				
	Conventional	34807	10977	35177	7743				
WW Out	Innovative	29360	10234	30714	7249				
(L/d)	Conventional	33260	10234	33564	7249				
Max Runoff Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Innovative	650	537	441	681				
	Conventional	1037	675	1076	681				

#### Doculto of LIMOT cimulation

#### X

(CA results) ∩ (Municipality boundaries) ∩ (Categories Mask)

	ATHENS	PEANIA	KOROPI	KALYBIA	PENTELI	SPATA	ARTEMIS
Cat. 1	1154	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. 2	0	0	0	0	1	1	757
Cat. 3	17	154	260	105	0	135	0
Cat. 4	0	0	0	0	44	0	0

# **Results/conclusions**

Demand forecast for potable water and stormwater drainage for town of Koropi.



## **Results/conclusions**

Runoff peak and the potable water demand can be reduced considerably by a combined scheme that includes rainwater harvesting and local water treatment.



Rainwater harvesting scheme provides considerable reduction of the potable water demand but marginal reduction of the runoff peak

# References

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