Advanced Metering Infrastructure

April 11, 2024



Providing effective energy strategies for buildings and communities





Who We Are

We assist buildings and communities in achieving energy efficiency, saving money, and becoming more sustainable.

We are an applied research program at University of Illinois.

Our goal: Reduce the energy footprint of Illinois and beyond.







ISTC Mission

To encourage and assist citizens, businesses and government to prevent pollution, to conserve natural resources, and to reduce waste to protect human health and the environment in Illinois and beyond.





Upcoming Field Day

May 15, 2024

Field Day Announcement!

<u>Tour of Algaewheel Process:</u> Distributed treatment system for Bookwalter Woods MHP near Gardner, IL

Algal Treatment Processes Workshop: Location TBD

- Applications at distributed and central WWTPs
- Benefits for nutrient removal and energy consumption
- Side-stream income opportunities







About the IEPA PWI Energy Efficiency Program

The Illinois EPA Public Water Infrastructure Energy Assessment Program helps municipalities reduce the cost of water and wastewater treatment.

- NO-COST energy assessments and technical assistance
 - Limited number of slots remaining!
- > Comprehensive report listing:
 - Cost of upgrades
 - Estimated payback period
 - Any applicable incentives or funding opportunities
- Operator continuing education events





Funding provided in whole or in part by the Illinois EPA Office of Energy. This program is in partnership with the U.S. Dept. of Energy Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure of the Future

(SWIFT) Accelerator for energy efficiency in wastewater treatment.



Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



Why Complete an Energy Assessment?

Older Existing System or No Previous Assessments? Identify missed opportunities Plan for capital improvements Uncover what is possible 3rd party support for personnel's ideas

New or Recently Upgraded?

Always more to improve

Plan for future opportunities outside the scope of recent projects

New technologies and processes always in development



Identify opportunities for repairs or upgrades and associated funding!



Apply for an Energy Assessment!

Step 1: Initial Application – Pre-Qualification

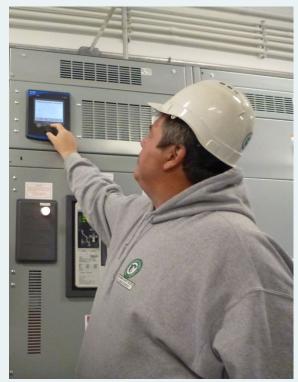
- Apply at <u>www.smartenergy.illinois.edu/water</u>
 - Be located in Illinois and be publicly-owned
 - Allow SEDAC/ISTC to visit site remote visit is an option!
 - Be willing to share facility information
 - Share final assessment report with Illinois EPA Energy
 Office

Step 2: Data Collection

- Facility information –Process flow diagram, types of processes, etc...
- 2 years of utility bills and MORs
- We're here to assist!



Step 3: Site Visit Scheduled





Guest Speakers

Dave Wills

Manager of Technical Solutions

Sensus, a Xylem Brand

Graham Mattison Solution Manager

Kamstrup Water Metering, LLC

David.Wills@xylem.com



RENTAL PROTOCOLON AGENCY

grmn@kamstrup.com

kamstrup





The Smart Water Utility With AMI Presented by David Wills – Sensus a Xylem Brand



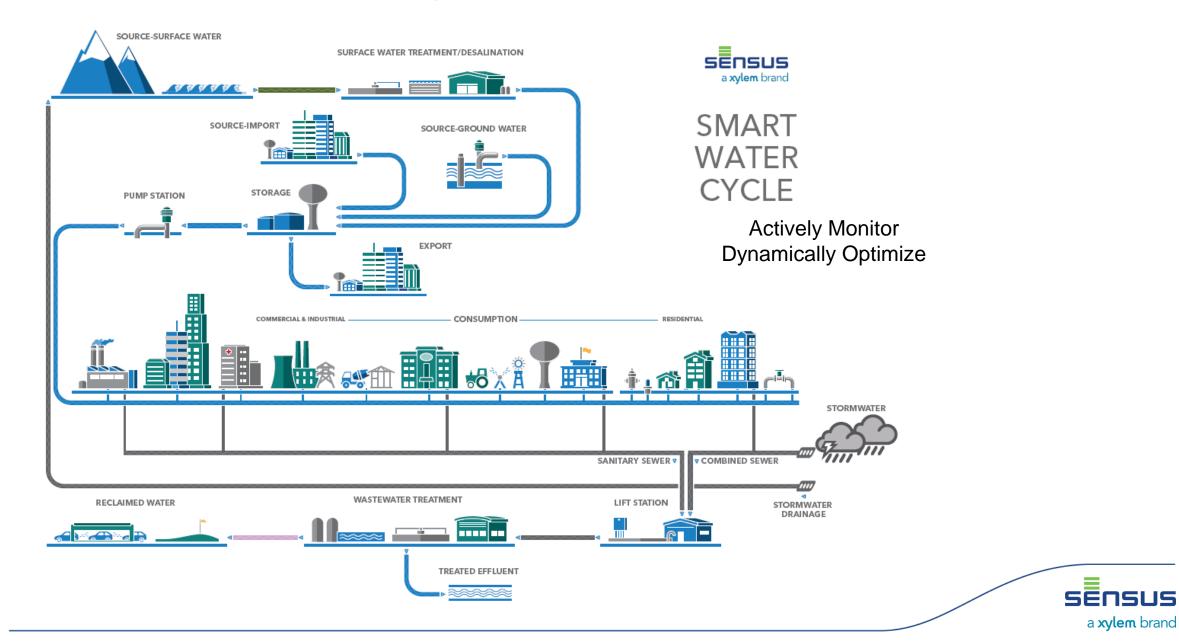
a **xylem** brand

Agenda

- Overview of metering history to AMI.
- AMI grows beyond just a meter read.
 - \circ Case Study customer information.
 - $\circ\,$ Metering and Sensors.
 - Pressure Planning.
 - \circ Real case scenarios.
 - $\,\circ\,$ Pressure management and leaks.
- Summary.



The Entire Water Cycle

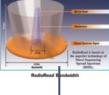


The Smart Utility Network









<u>1870s</u> Municipal water **meters invented** and gain widespread adoption

<u> 1870s – 1984</u>

Metering technology advances; data processes still based on Manual Reads

1984

Walk-By technology improves the speed and accuracy of meter reading

1993

Drive-By solution further improves the speed and accuracy to form Automatic Meter Reading (AMR)



The Smart Utility Network

<u>Today</u>, the Smart Utility Network is unlocking increasing value...

- Pressure & temperature monitoring at the service connection
- Remote control of meter services (for customer service activation, deactivation, flow throttling)
- Smart monitoring across the network, including pressure, temperature, level, and more.







Walla Walla, WA

Pressure Management Case Study

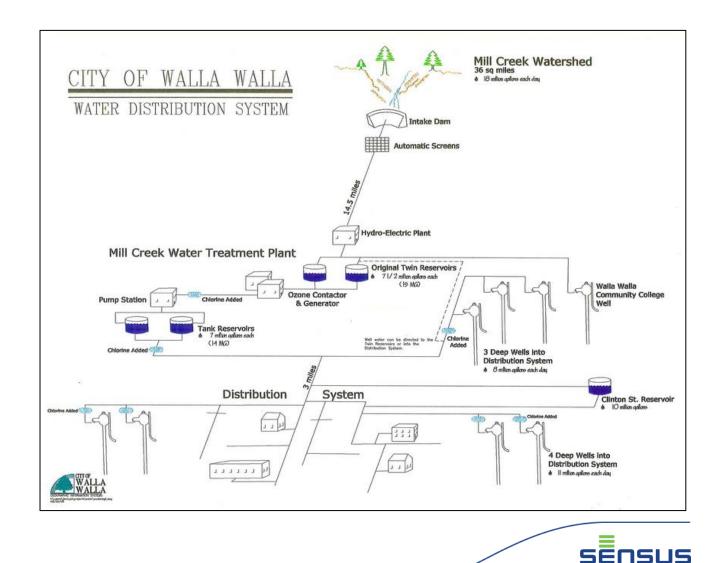




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Utility Background

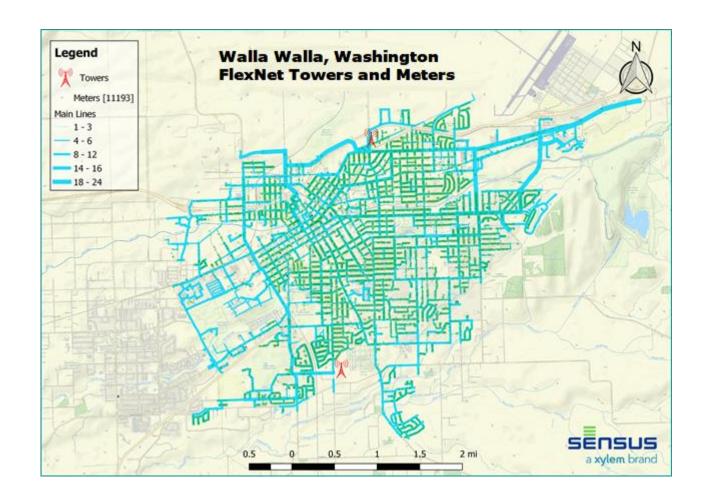
- Population = 33,000 (11,000 svcs)
- Resilient supply (24 MGD capacity)
- 90% Surface Water
- 10% Groundwater
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) for peak demands and emergencies
- Aging water distribution system
- Large elevation change across system
 - 4 pressure zones, 29 PRVs



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Advanced Metering Infrastructure

- AMI deployment completed in 2018
- All 11,000 service connections changed out to smart meters
- 99.6% system read success
- Immediate Outcomes
- Customer-side leak detection
- Reduced winter estimates
- Increased accuracy





Technology Utilized: Smart Water Meter

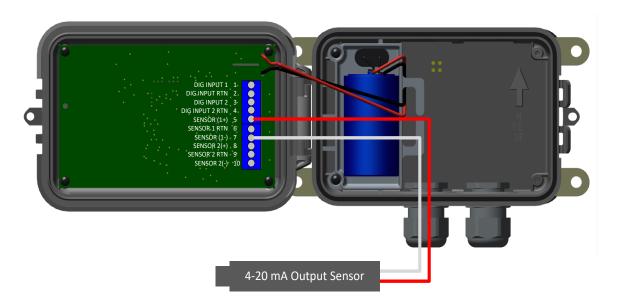
- Monitoring Parameters
- Pressure
- Temperature
- Consumption
- Remote Valve Functionality
- Open
- Closed
- Reduced





Technology Utilized: Smart Gateway Sensor Interface

- Two analog inputs (4-20 mA)
- Two digital inputs (form A/B contact)
- Battery Powered
- Intrinsically Safe Class I Div. 2
- IP66 packaging for outdoor applications







Sensors





Sensors

Other

- Position
- Wind
- Noise
- Air quality
- Chem feed
- Cathodic protection



- Dissolved oxygen
- Hydrogen sulfide
- Level
- Grinder pump
- Vacuum valves
- Flow

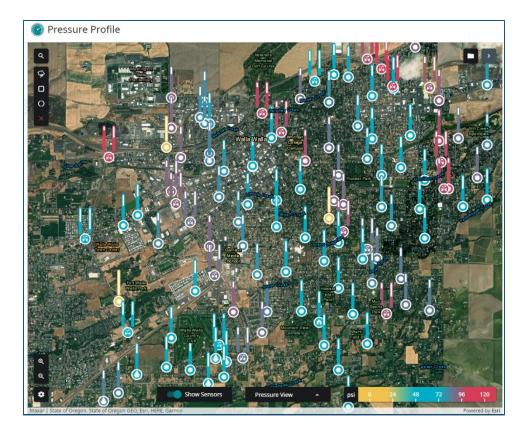




Wastewater / Stormwater

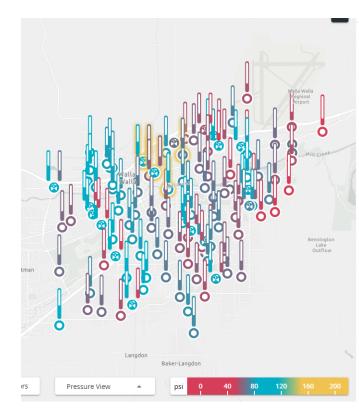
Pressure Monitoring Plan

- 1. Assessed and mapped all available monitoring locations
- 2. Placed pressure sensors at...
 - Highest and lowest elevation in each zone
 - All 6" and larger services
 - Upstream / downstream of each PRV, PSV, booster pump station
- 3. Continued to add additional sensors to achieve...
 - Desired vertical spacing (i.e. elevation resolution)
 - Desired horizontal spacing (i.e. water network miles)





Visualizing & Digesting the Data – Pressure Profile



	sors Selected			Deselect All
Sensor	s 🍝			
	Sensor Name/ID	Last Read	Min/Max/Avg today	
	134 Otis St	83.2 psi	80.7 / 85.4 / 82.8 psi	×
	1203 Bonsella St	68.9 psi	68.9 / 71.7 / 70.6 psi	×
	1-N Park / E Rees PR	97.7 psi	87.4 / 98 / 91.6 psi	×
	2-N Park / E Rees PR	66 psi	63.4 / 66.6 / 64.6 psi	×
	2-S Park / E Main PR	61.6 psi	59 / 62.5 / 60.5 psi	••• ×
Chart V	/iew 🔺			Expand
110 psi				
110 psi 100 psi 90 psi 80 psi				Wall Junio

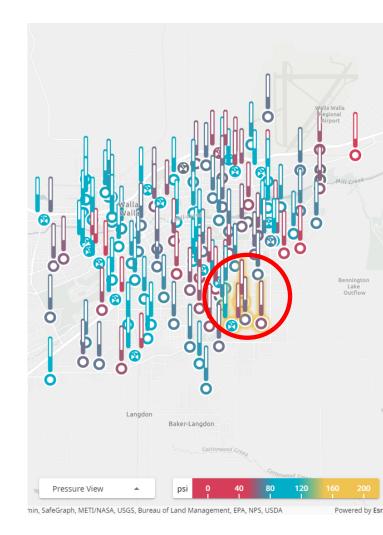


Increase system visibility to achieve more proactive distribution system management.



Assessing the Impact of a Construction Project

- Large water main replacement
- Temporary bypass line installed
- Wanted to ensure pressure in area was adequate during construction project
- Meters and sensors were already deployed
- Enabled device grouping in software interface to monitor



Construction Project

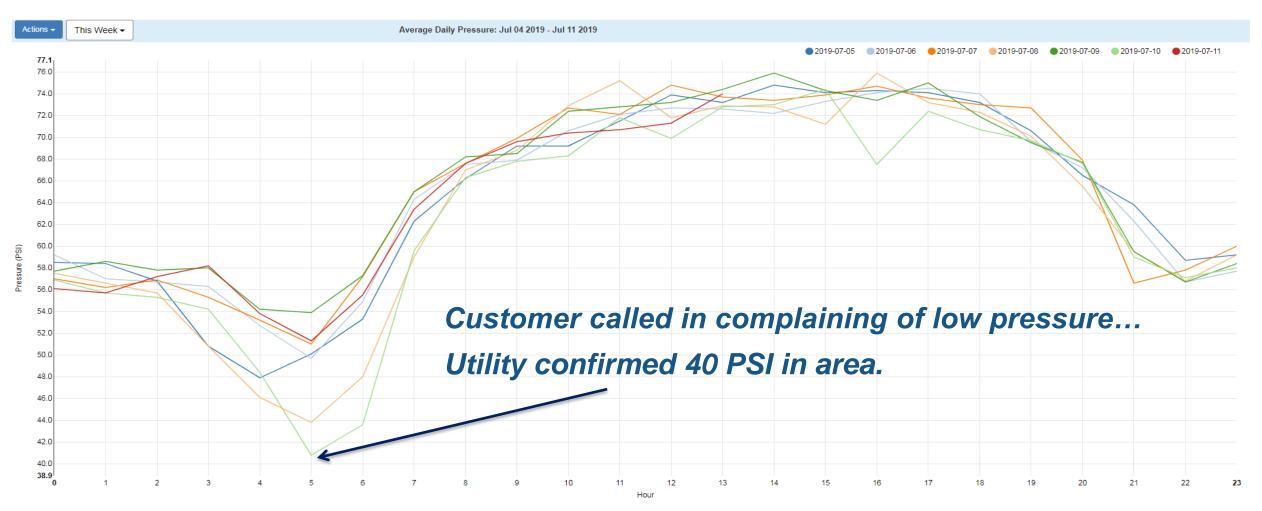
Sensors 🔺			
Sensor Name/ID	Last Read	Min/Max/Avg Today	
1785 STURM AVE	65.7 psi	42.4 / 65.7 / 51.4 psi	••• ×
1698 Greenbriar Dr	61.1 psi	42.2 / 61.1 / 50.2 psi	••• ×
1441 TAWNY LN	58.6 psi	41.4 / 58.6 / 49.8 psi	••• ×
1-Abbott/Paramour	nt P 85 psi	52.6 / 88.8 / 65.5 psi	••• ×





....

Customer Service: Low Pressure Area

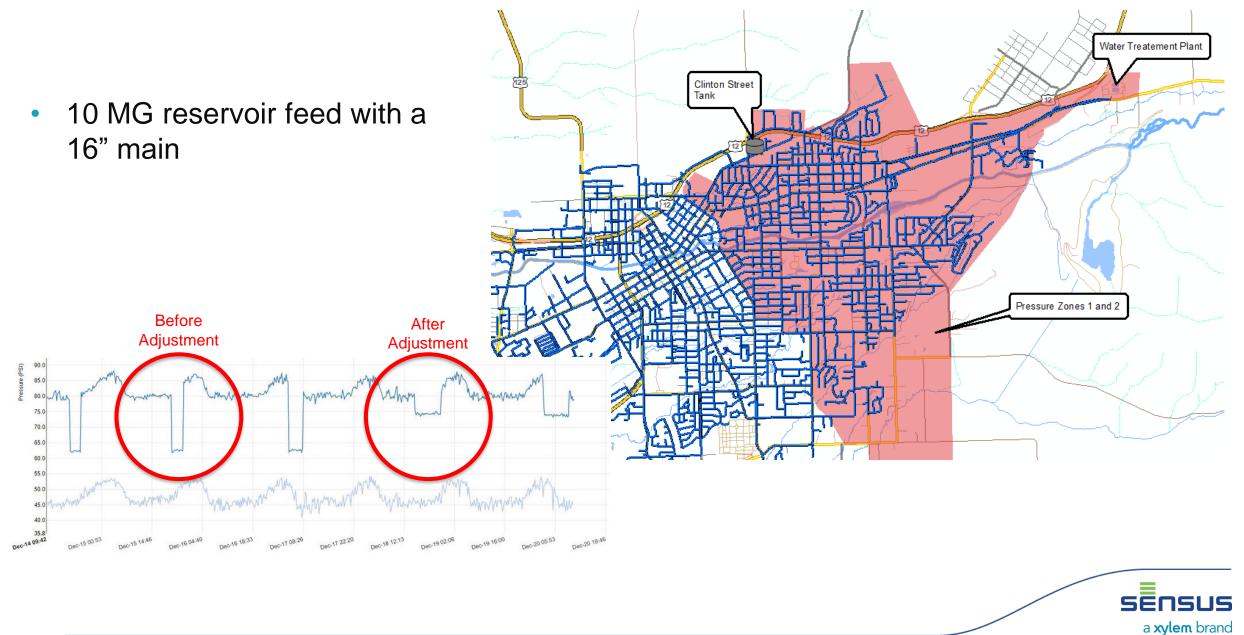


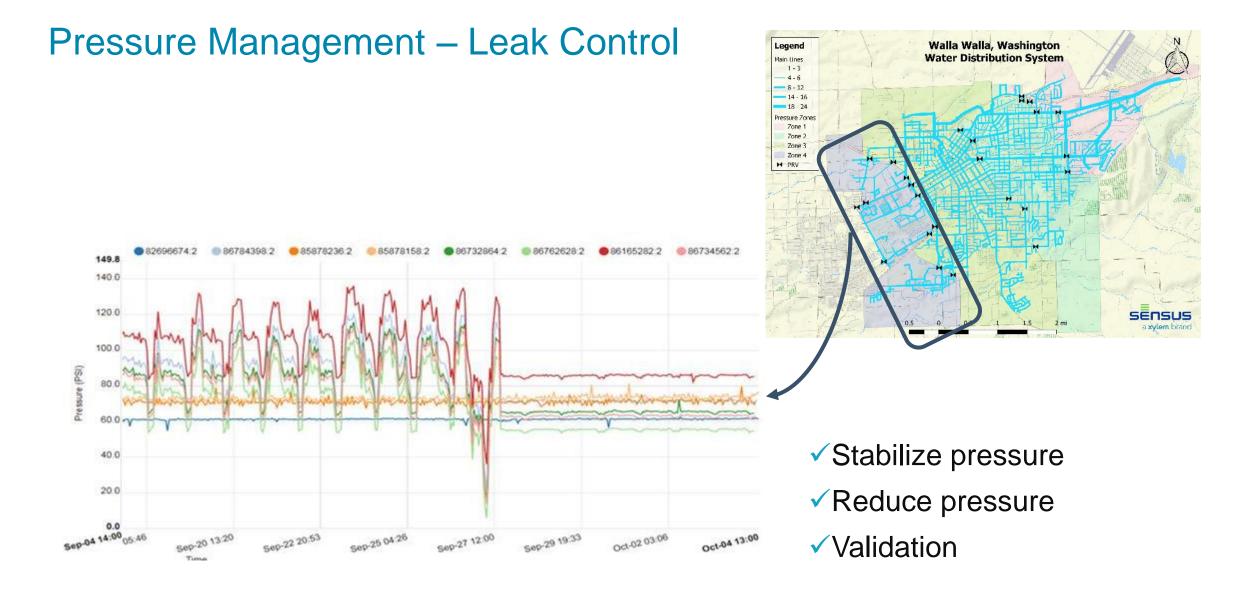
SENSI

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To mitigate, Walla Walla 1) worked with customers in the area who were irrigating during morning hours to adjust schedules and 2) adjusted a pressure sustaining valve controlling area pressure to keep levels > 45 PSI.

Operational Insights: Reservoir Filling Impact







Pressure Management – Leak Control

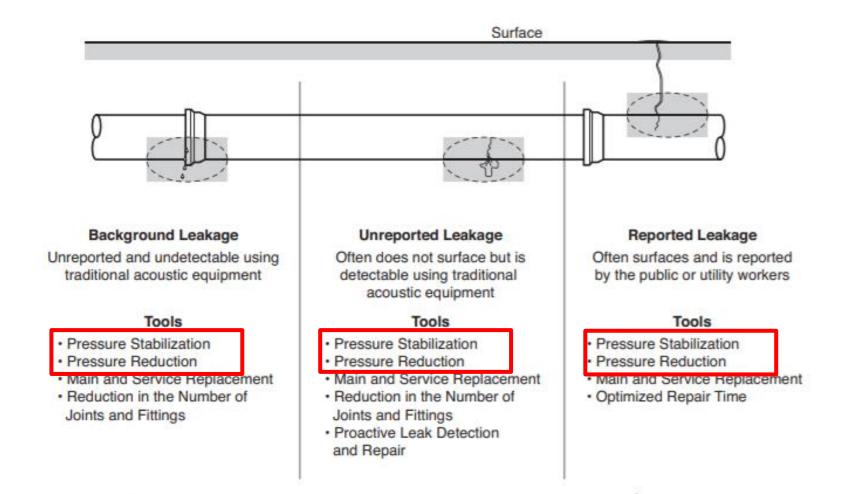


Figure 5-2 Components of leakage and appropriate intervention tools³

Source: AWWA M36, 3rd ed.



Pressure Management – Leak Control

- Real losses as a function of pressure:
 - 0.79 gallons per service connection per day per PSI (avg)
 - Source: EPA/WRF Water Audits in the US: A review of Water Losses and Data Validity

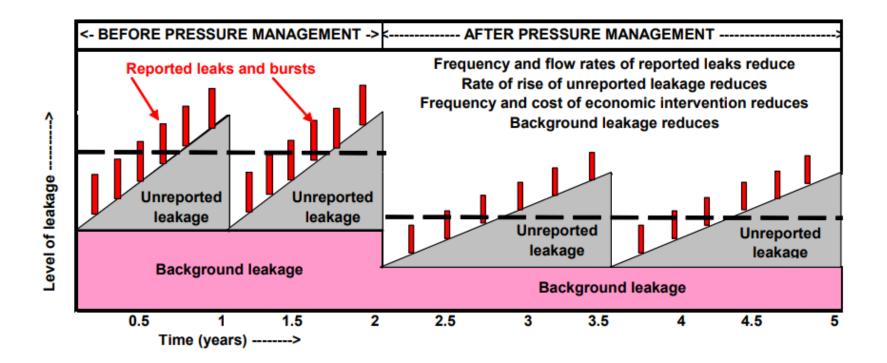


Figure 1: Influence of pressure management on BABE components of Real Losses Source: Fantozzi & Lambert (2007)



Acoustic Monitoring

Interpreting a logger data trends

•Level

How loud is the leakHow close is the leak



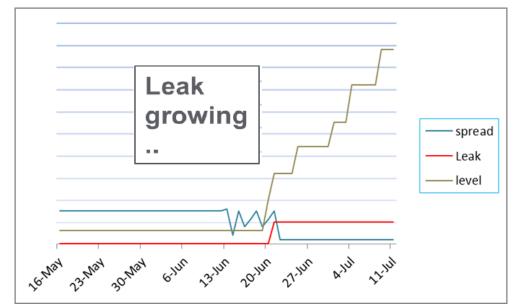
•Spread

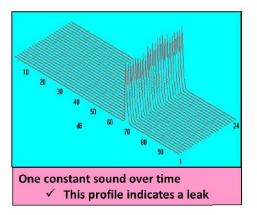
•This is the delta between the samples

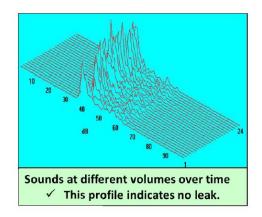
•Low spread, higher confidence it is a leak

•Leak

•Combining both level and spread data provides direction of "leak/non leak" situation

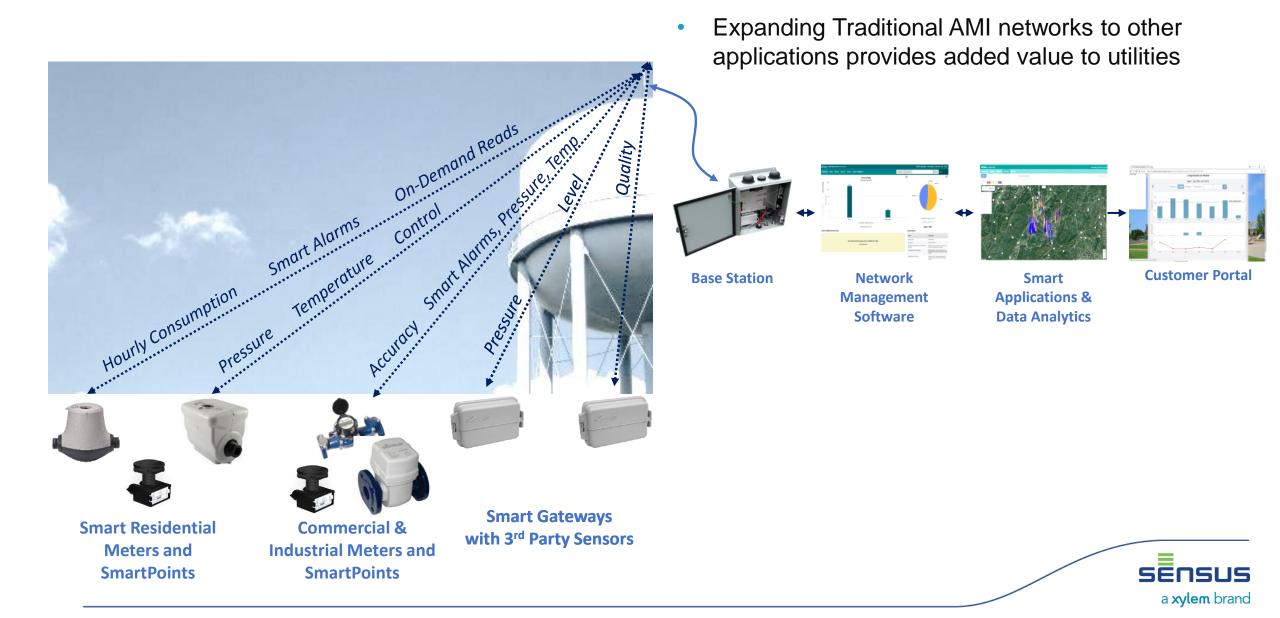








The Smart Utility Network Summary





Thank You for Keeping the Water Flowing!



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kamstrup

PRESENTING TODAY



Graham Mattison Solution Manager - Kamstrup

16+ years in the Water Industry

More than a decade in Acoustic Leak Detection

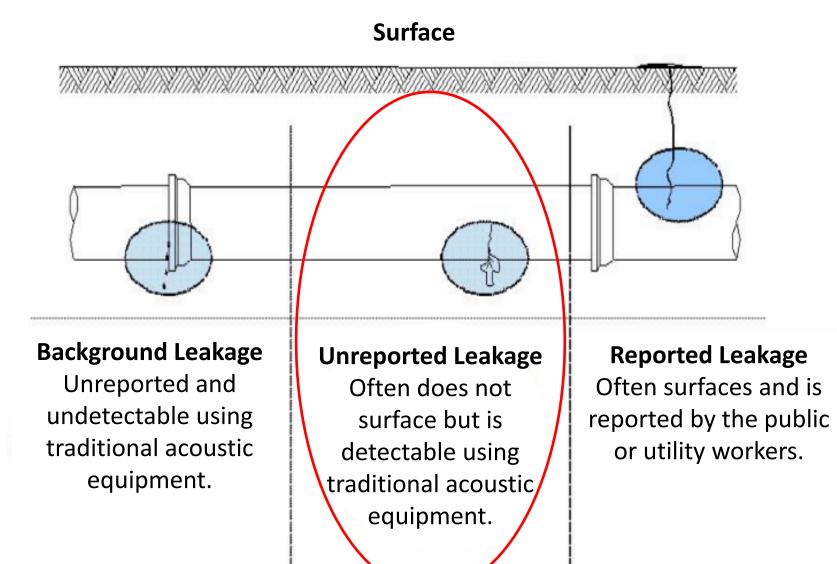
Has helped utilities across North America eliminate more than a billion gallons a year in water loss / non-revenue water

What Types Of Water Main Leaks Are We Trying To Identify?

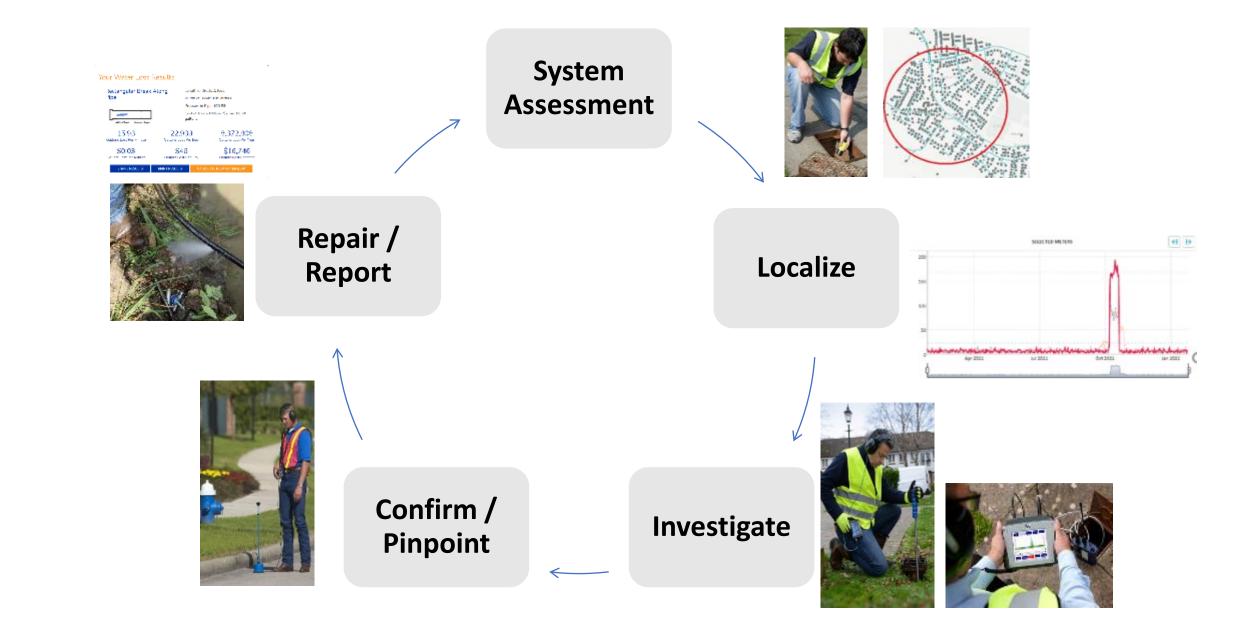
(Hint: It's Not This One)



Different Types of Leaks



Leak Detection Strategy



Acoustic Leak Detection – Survey Technologies







In-Pipe Surveys



Correlators





Ground Mic / Listening Stick

Lift-&-Shift Noise Loggers

Fixed-Base Noise Loggers

Satellite Leak Detection

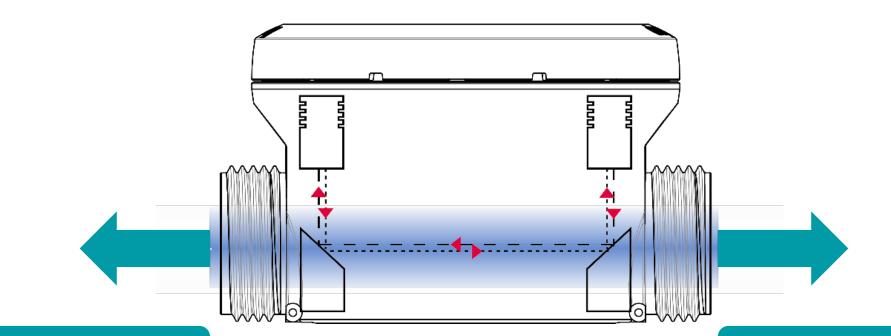
Acoustic Leak Detection – Survey Technologies

One-Time Leak Survey Tools

Survey Tool	Primary Use
Electronic Listening Tools "Sticks" Ground Microphones	Surveying systems; sounding fittings; confirming leaks
RF/Other Local Communication Acoustic Noise Data Loggers	Identify main leaks and adjacent service line leaks where possible using lift & shift methodology
Leak Noise Correlator	Pinpointing leaks within 3 ft (available in both real and non-rea time systems)
Satellite Leak Detection	One-time survey of large areas to identify potable water within 300 ft radius (282,743 sq. ft. area of interest)
In-Pipe Leak Detection Survey	Surveying large mains (16"+) or to confirm accuracy of leak on smaller pipe
In-Meter Pressure Monitoring	Quickly Identify catastrophic leaks. Great for verifying a hydraulic model. Zero–Point drifts continuously, can't be re-zeroed in-service.

What Is "Built-In" Acoustic Leak Detection?

Acoustic Sensors With The Ultrasonic Measuring Principle

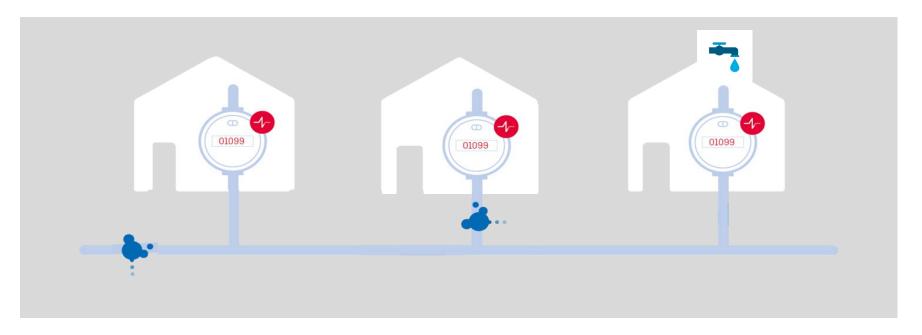


With the integral acoustic sensor, it is possible to measure noise in both direction of the pipe. The acoustic sensor does not influence the flow measurements at any time.

Listening to Different Types of Leaks – with a Water Meter?

How does it work?

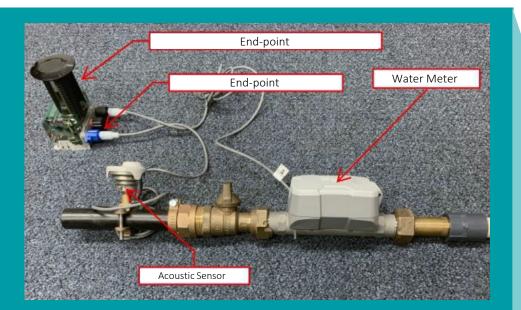
- It is well known that a leak will generate energy in the form of noise / sound.
- The built-in acoustic sensor allows the meters to measure acoustic noise within the distribution network upstream from the meter.
- Provide additional "info codes" (alarms) for any unusual customer side usage (continuous consumption/customer-side leaks).



Why(?) Use "Built-In" Acoustic Leak Detection?

	listo	nce thru pipe	wall based on pipe size	and mater	rial:	
	1 - Quick Reference for Leak Noise transmission dista How Do Leak Sounds Travel on Pipes Metal pipes, particularly iron mains between 6 inches and 12 inches, copper Subestos-cement pipe and PVC pipe do not transmit the sounds of feet in every absender transmitted for the "Hiss" or "Whoosh" sounds of water leaks for hundreds of feet in every Distances transmitted for the "Hiss" or "Whoosh" sounds of water leaks are pipe diameter as well as the pipe material:	r services, and direction. far. a function of the		Material Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Diameter (mm) 40 80 150 150	Velocity (m/s) 565 540 530 1220
	Pipe Material and Diameterfor 2 Gr m Level6 inch Cast Iron Pipe600 to 1000 feet12 inch Cast Iron Pipe200 to 400 feet24 inch Cast Iron Pipe400 to 800 feet6 inch AC Pipe300 to 500 feet12 inch AC Pipe100 to 300 feet24 inch AC Pipe200 to 400 feet12 inch PVC Pipe50 to 100 feet12 inch PVC Pipe50 to 100 feet	Temperature - <i>t</i> - (°C)	Speed of Soun - c - (m/s)	d Cast-Iron	250 350	1160 1120
		0 5 10 20 30	Water Water 1403 1427 1427 1447 1481 1507	Steel	25 40 60 90 150	1375 1350 1330 1286 1200
	Leak noise travels faster and farther through the water column than it does along the pipe wall.	40 50 60 70 80 90	1526 1541 1552 1555 1555 1550		250	1150

Reduced Complexity to Deliver the Future, Today



Legacy Non-Revenue Water Solutions

Meter Cost + Radio Cost + Leak Sensor Cost

Meter installation + Radio installation + Leak Sensor installation

2 Wires

3 Hardware Components to Manage / Troubleshoot

3 Different Warranties

Unlikely 100% Distribution Coverage



flowIQ[®] 2200 with Embedded Acoustic Leak Detection Built-in

Just The Meter Cost

Just The Meter Installation

No Wires

1 Hardware Component to Manage / Troubleshoot

1 Warranty

100% Distribution Coverage

<u>Minimum Viable Survey</u> Deployment vs Complete System Coverage

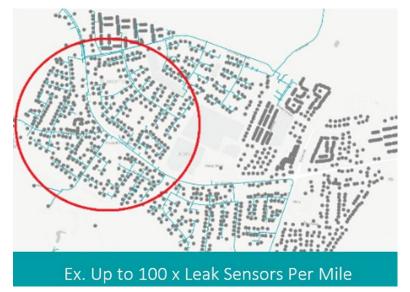
Main Line Coverage Only



Other Solutions

50%+ Of All Distribution System Leaks Occur At Or Near Service Connections.

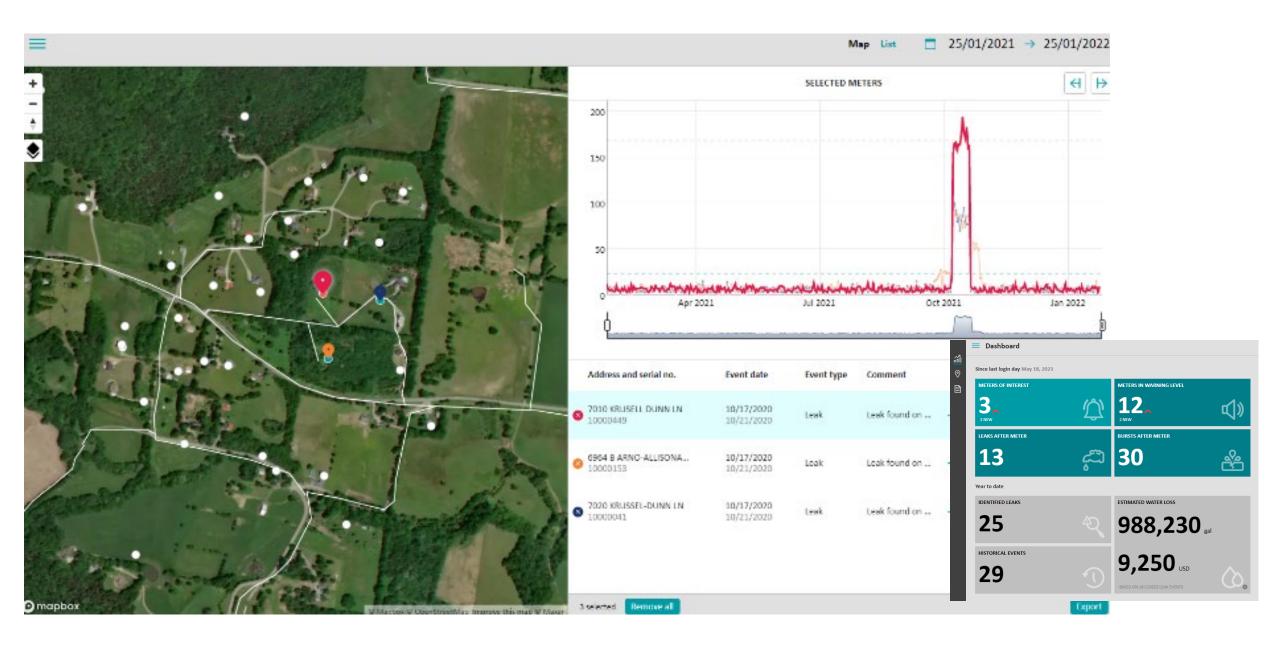
Service & Main Line Coverage



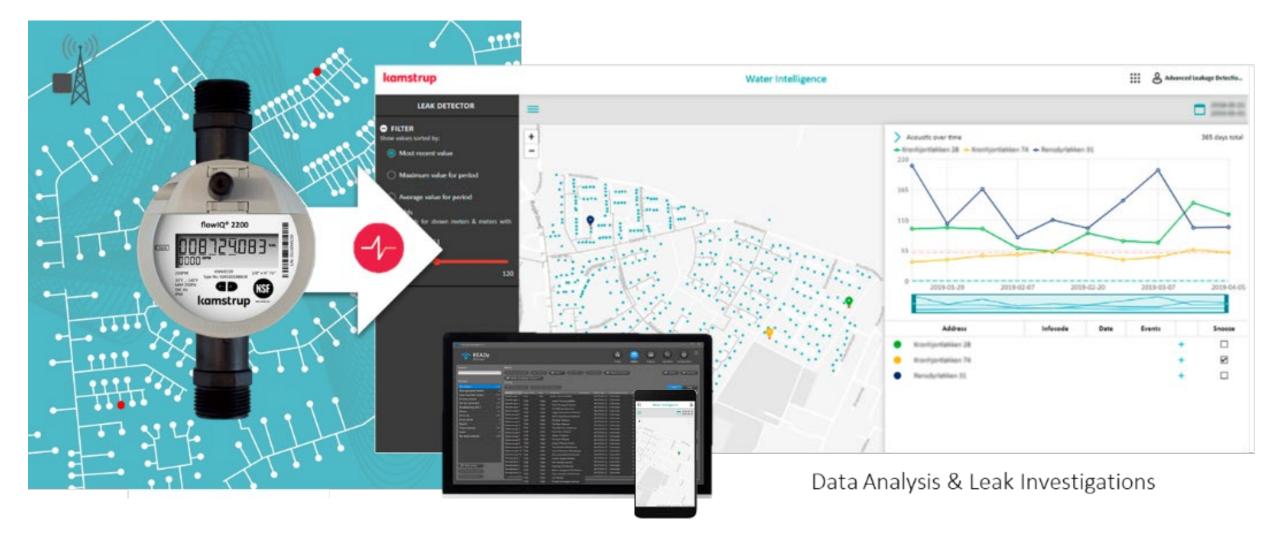
Kamstrup ALD

With 10x As Many Sensors Per Mile Compared To Acoustic Leak Monitoring Solutions Installed On Valves And Hydrants - It's Almost Impossible For Leaks To Hide

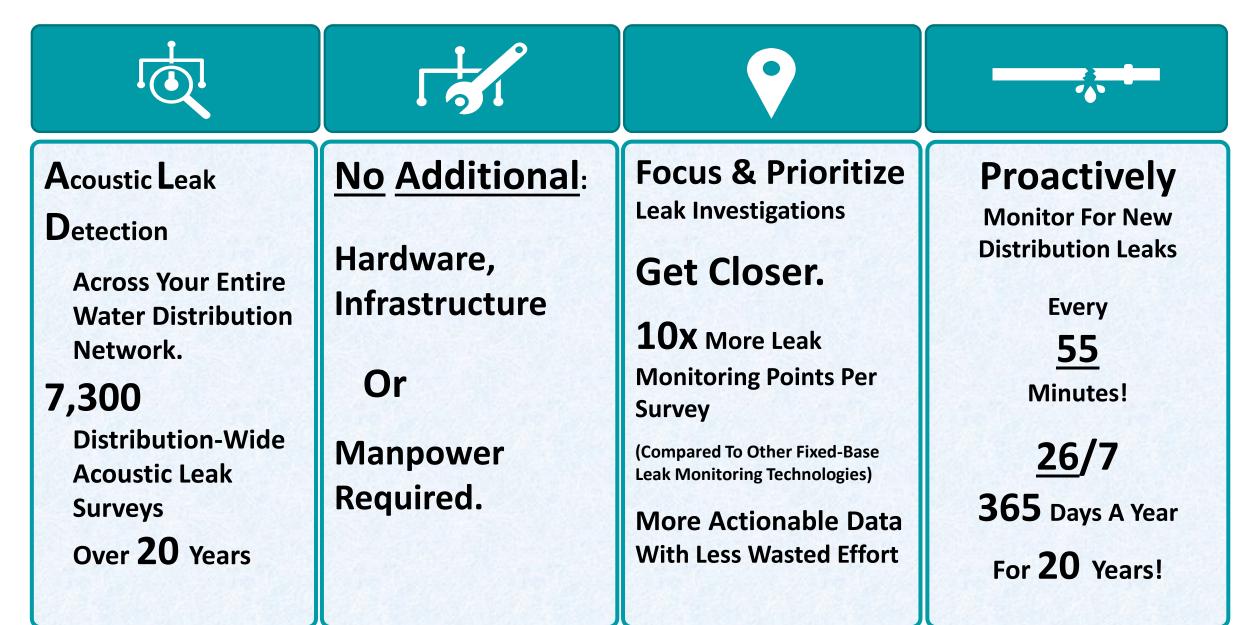
Acoustic Leak Detection Software



Built-In Acoustic Monitoring



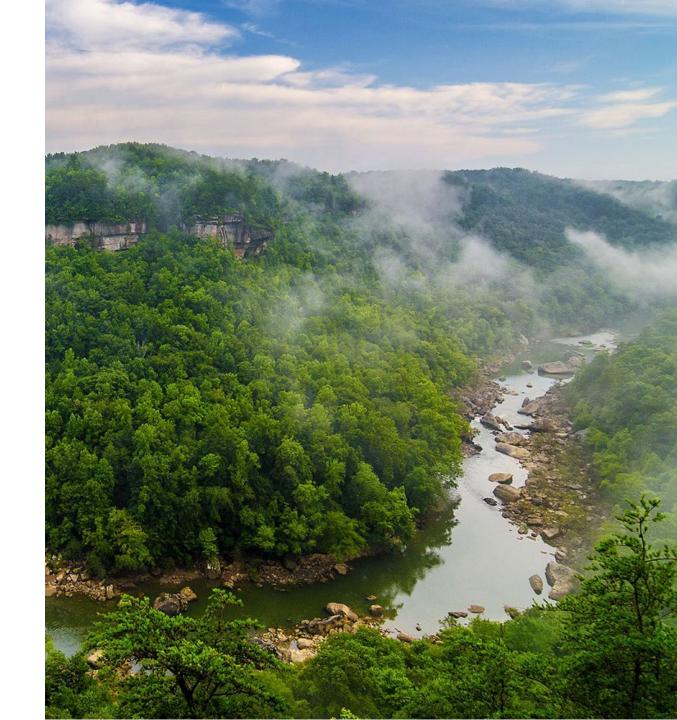
A Built-In Acoustic Advantage



Case Studies & Testimonials

Town of Oneida, TN

- 4,620 AMI / ALD Meters
- 15 Data Collectors
- 118 Square Miles
- 322 Miles of Mainline Pipe
- 6 Month Deployment



Oneida Changed out 4,620 Mechanical AMR Meters in 6 months

Prodist.

Water Loss at 51%

Oneida Water Department under new management seeing the water **loss at 51%**, chose to go with the new AMI/ALD meter due to its overwhelming accuracy and reliability.

In the first 3 months, Oneida went from 51% water loss to 28%.

- Of that, 10.7% was after the initial total changeout.
 Which indicates the existing water meters were not registering accurately.
- At the initial Kamstrup meter startup Oneida had 77 meters that had acoustic sound levels over 100 noise value indicating possible leaks.



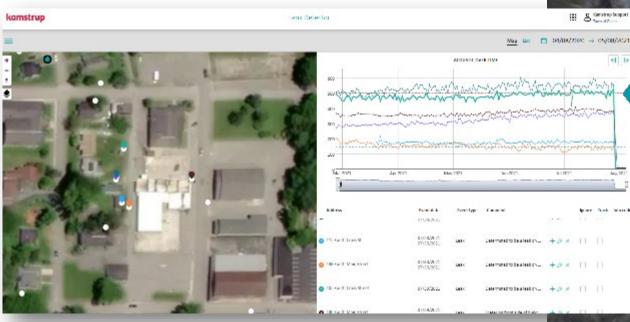
Water Loss Recovery

Initiated an aggressive water loss recovery program:

- Placing **2 full time employees** with leak detection equipment.
- Using ALD, 70+ leaks were located and/or repaired by the Distribution repair crew. (2022)
 Currently:
 - Expect to be at or below 15% water loss in 2024 which will save approximately \$140,000 in lost revenue and gained 36 working days not having to read meters to spend more time finding water leaks.

Oneida, TN

- High noise detected on several meters
- Service line leak had been running a minimum of 5 months







•

Leak estimated at 2 GPM and had been running for at least 5 months

Utility Service Line made from ductile iron

Distance to leak was approximately 30 feet to 150 ft

Oneida, TN

- High noise detected on single meter
- Service line leak had been running a minimum of 4.5 months
- The total NRW would account to \$21,000 in 12 months*







Leak estimated at 4 GPM and had been running for at least 4 months 777,600 for 135 days

Utility Service Line made of PVC

Distance to leak was approximately 50 ft



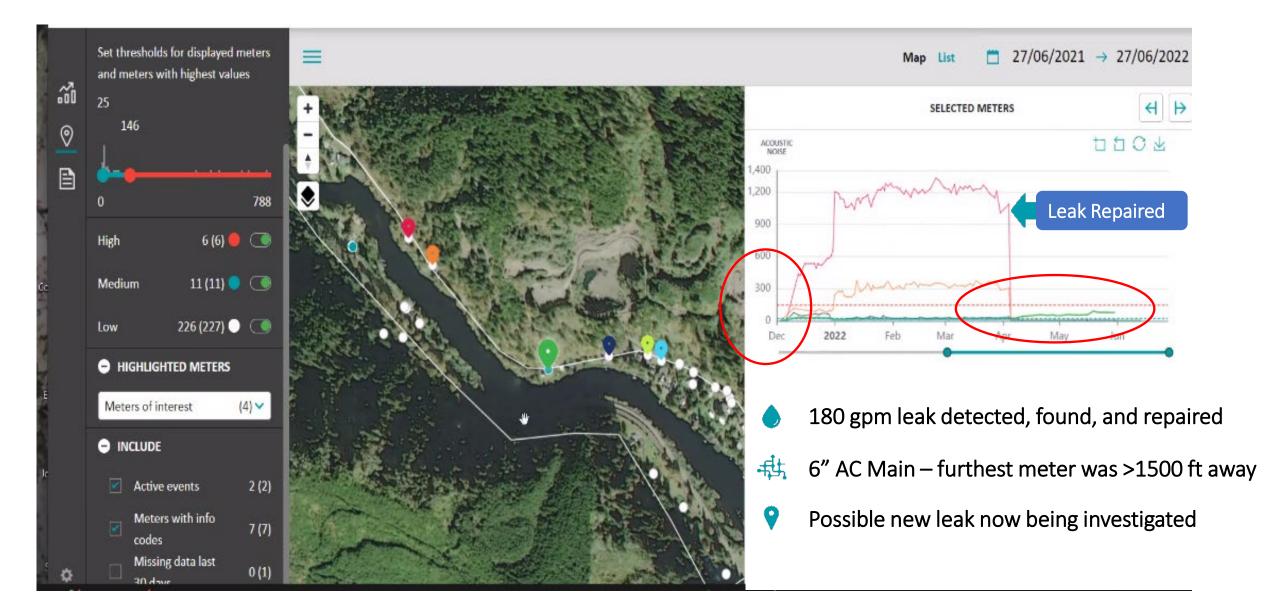
Cost Savings

During the initial changeout, Oneida's water treatment plant was operating on average around **15 hours** per day and is now down to **11 hours per day** resulting in even more dramatic **OPEX Savings** in Electricity, Treatment Chemicals, and Man Hours.

Fun Fact:

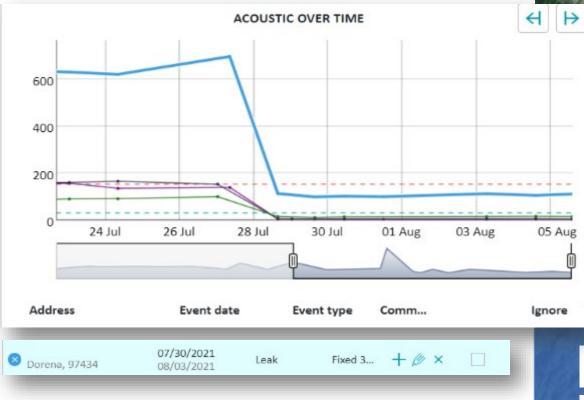
A 4 hour per day reduction in water treatment plant runtime equals 2 months less runtime 60 WTP Operating Days Saved in just one year!

Mapleton Water District, OR



Row River Valley, OR

• Main line leak found by meters up to 0.5 mi away







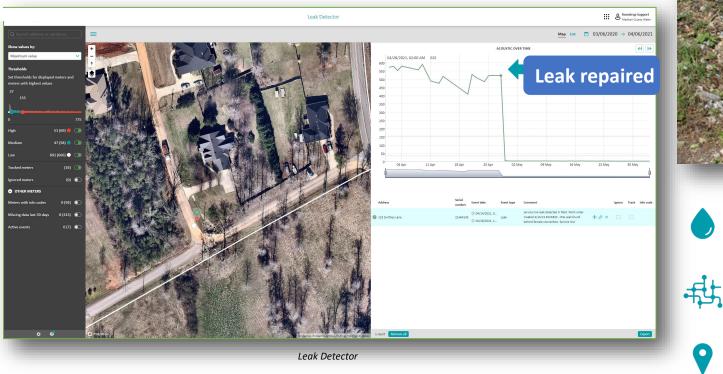
Leak on a 14" Main



Distance heard up to half a mile on both ends from galvanized pipe

Madison County, AL

- Water leak never reached the surface (nearby creek absorbed it) •
- Leak had been running for approximately 2 months •
- Total water lost accounted to 432,000 gallons ٠
- If the leak had been running for 12 months: 2,628,000 gallons ٠





Site visit with Madison County, TN

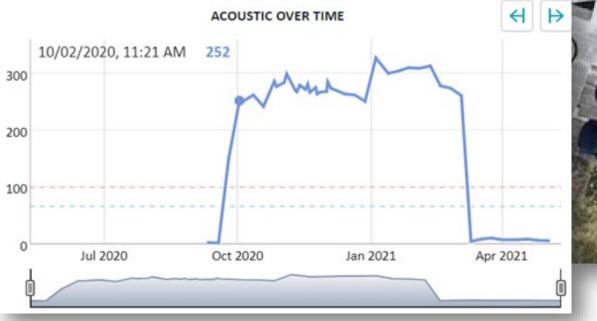
Leak was estimated around 5 GPM and had been running for at least 2 months

Utility service line made from polyethylene

Distance to leak was approximately 6 feet

Ephrata, PA

• Main line leak found before water surfaced or worse





"Something that we wouldn't have found until it got much worse." - Ephrata JAA



Leak on 12" Main

न्दी

Leaking from stainless steel clamp



55 ft from copper service line

Questions?

Shawn Maurer SEDAC <u>spmaurer@illinois.edu</u> 217-300-1771

www.smartenergy.Illinois.edu/water



