#### franc.2025 Conference

## Smarter Systems, Cleaner Water: Improving Biofilter Performance with Real-Time Control

By Jiadong Zhang (presenter), Veljko Prodanovic, Denis M. O'Carroll, Kefeng Zhang

Water Research Centre School of Civil & Environmental Engineering UNSW Sydney, Australia







Nature-based solutions (NBS) – increasing amount of attention gained





**Reduce flooding** 



Control urban heating



Water quality treatment



Recycling water

is strongly encouraged







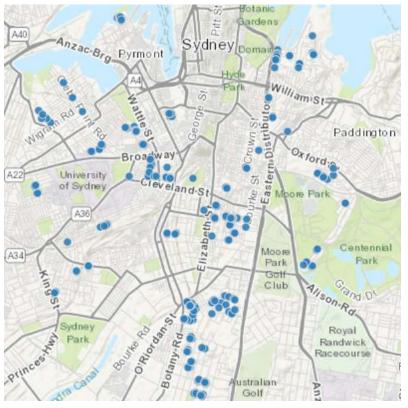
**Source: Image – Aerometrex, City of Sydney.** 

#### Increased amount of NBS – however pollutant removal varied

#### **Stormwater Treatment** – Nature-Based Solution



- Constructed wetland
- Stormwater basins
- Stormwater biofilter
  - ✓ Feasibility
  - ✓ Treatment



Location of Biofilters in the City of Sydney Source: https://data.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

#### **Treated stormwater**



#### Harvestable?



**Emerging trace-level organic chemicals** 







#### Emerging Organic Chemicals – why they prevent stormwater from being harvestable?

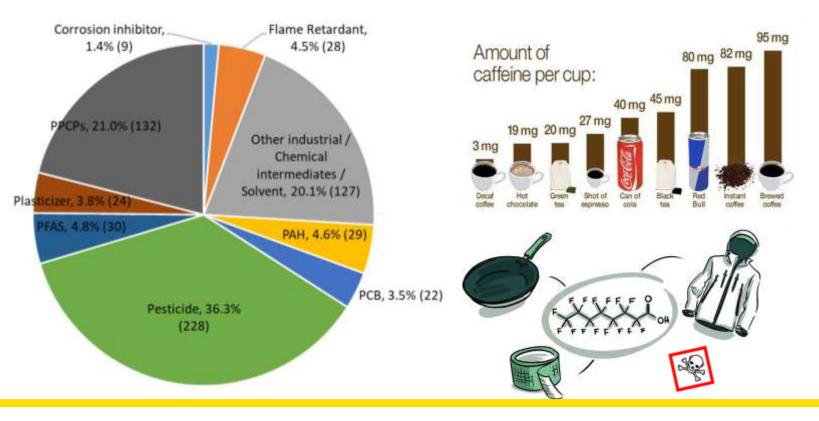
#### Reviews on Trace-level organic chemicals

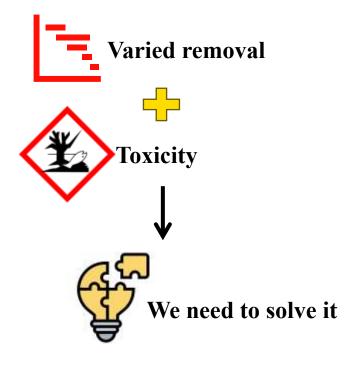
#### **Diversity**

They are everywhere (600+) detected

#### Varied removal in biofilter

- Removal ranged from 0-99%
- Varied among chemicals, rainfalls









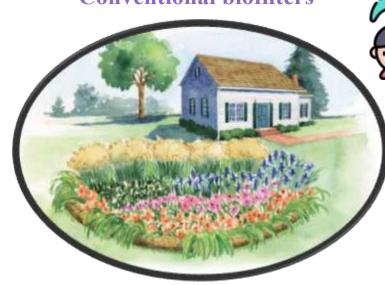


#### Real time control - a smarter way to control biofilters

#### Sensors, actuators, AI...



#### **Conventional biofilters**



#### **Biofilter updates**



#### **Targeted achievements:**

- > Simple operation
- > Automatic operation
- > Less sampling needs



- has to be guided by sensors
- **AI helps in predict removal**

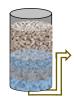






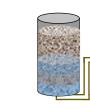
## Explored simple Rule-based RTC Strategies

#### Non-RTC





#### Baseline operation





RTC-PreDrain





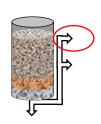




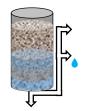




RTC-Moisture







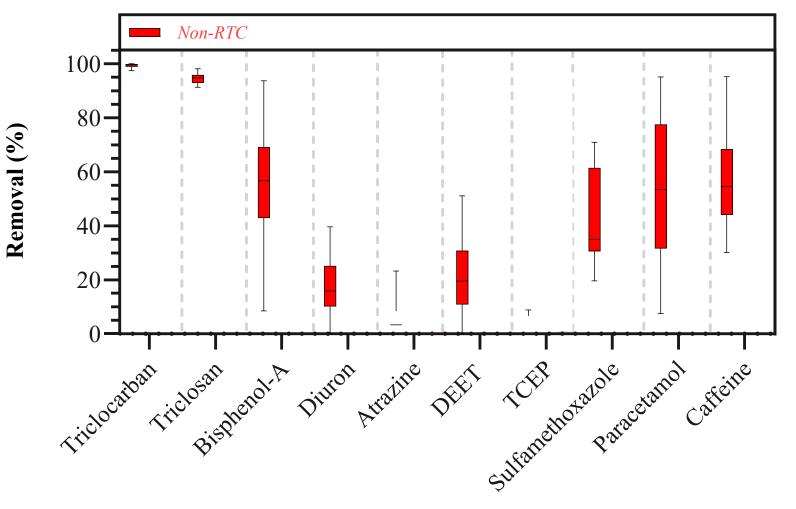








## RTC significantly enhanced the removal



#### **Traditional biofilters:**

- Varied & low removal
- Huge variances

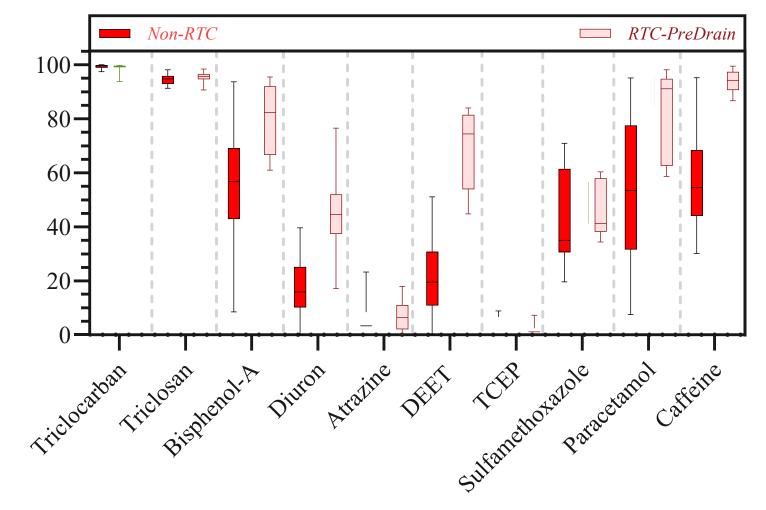






Chemicals (log Kow value) from high to low

## RTC significantly enhanced the removal



Removal (%)

#### **Traditional biofilters:**

- Varied & low removal
- Huge variances

# RTC biofilter (one more release)

- Improved performance
- Less variance

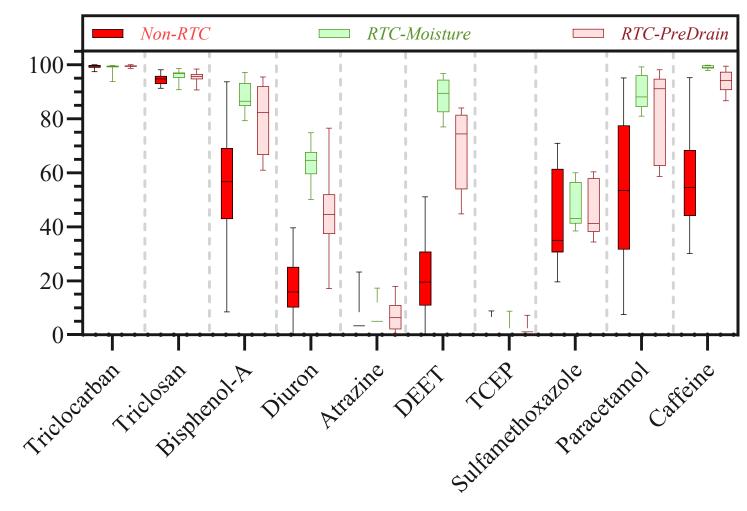






Chemicals (log Kow value) from high to low

## RTC significantly enhanced the removal



Removal (%)

#### **Traditional biofilters:**

- Varied & low removal
- Huge variances

# RTC biofilter (one more release)

- Improved performance
- Less variance

# RTC biofilter (two more releases)

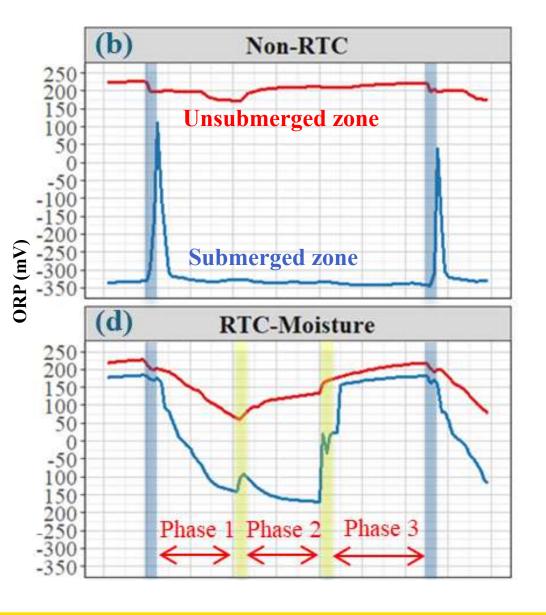
- Peak performance achieved
- Minimum variance observed





Chemicals (log Kow value) from high to low

## Redox potential (ORP) can be used for automatic operation



#### Why RTC performs better?

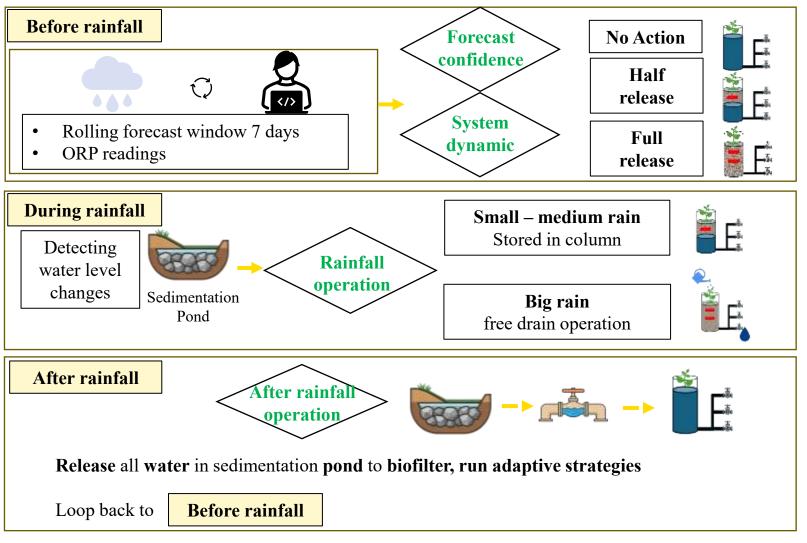
• Dynamic adjustments enhanced biodegradation efficiency







## Adaptive RTC strategies under real rainfall



#### Operated under:

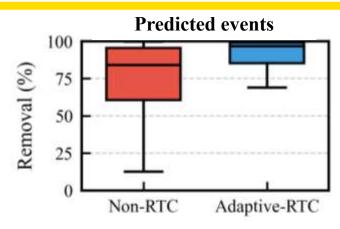
- Real rainfall events
- Real weather forecast







## Adaptive RTC enhanced organic chemical removal



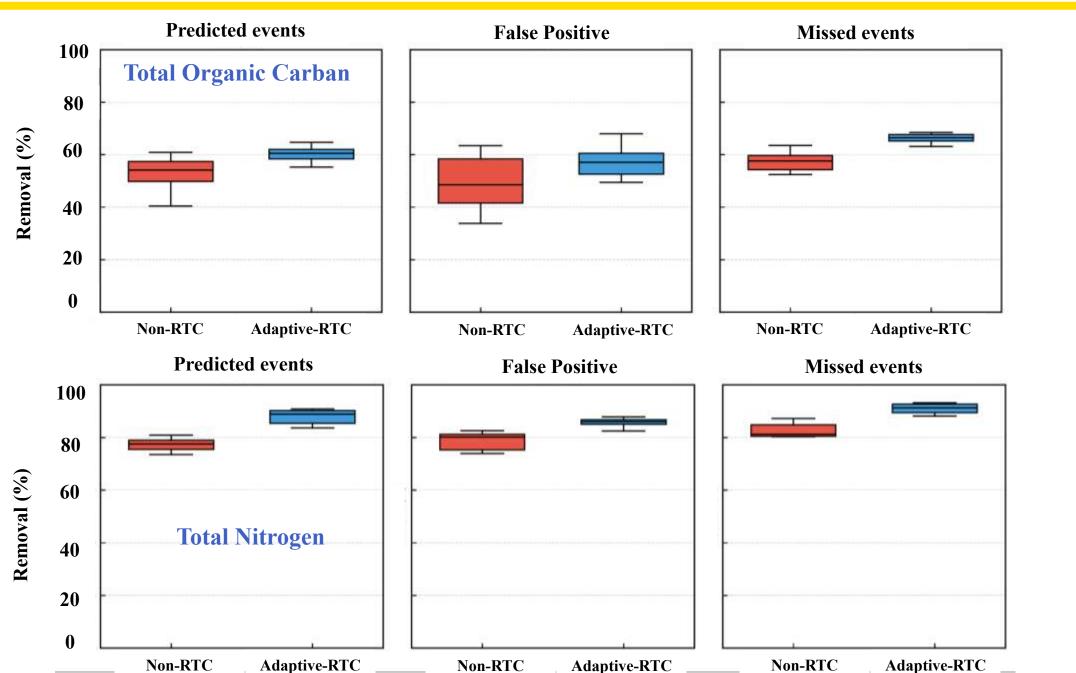
**❖ Adaptive-RTC** performed well under **predicted** events







## Adaptive RTC enhanced general pollutant removal

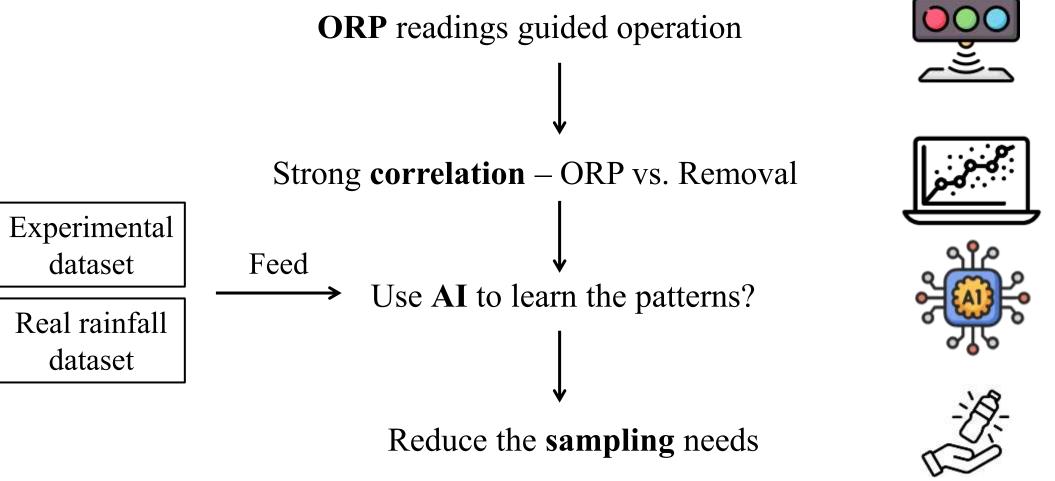








## Using Machine learning to predict organic chemical removal



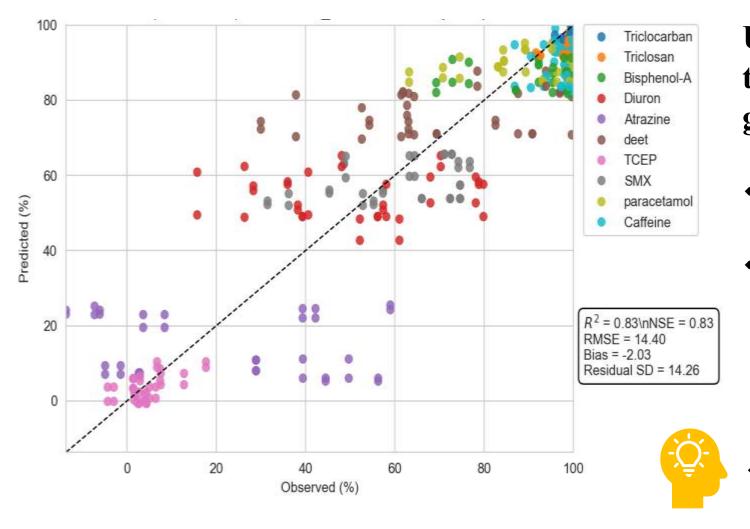








## Using Machine learning can predict organic chemical removal



# Use only sensor readings to train the model, prediction got:

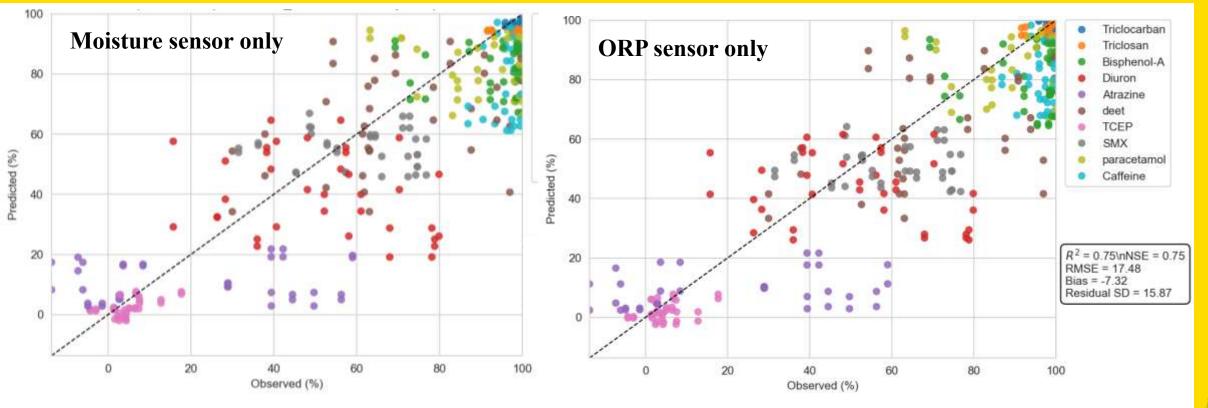
- ❖ 80% performance covered
- ❖ ~15% variance







## Using Machine learning can predict organic chemical removal



- ❖ 75% performance covered (dropped 5%)
- ❖ ~18% variance (increased 3%)











## Conclusion and key messages

#### Overall aim



Establish a systematically way of implementing Real Time Control biofilters

#### **Key messages:**

• RTC strategies improve removal of organic chemicals.



#### **Future work:**



















#### Australian Government

**Australian Research Council** 

#### **Acknowledgement:**

This project is a Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (**DECRA**) Project (**DE210101155**) funded by the Australian Research Council, awarded to **Dr. Kefeng Zhang**.





