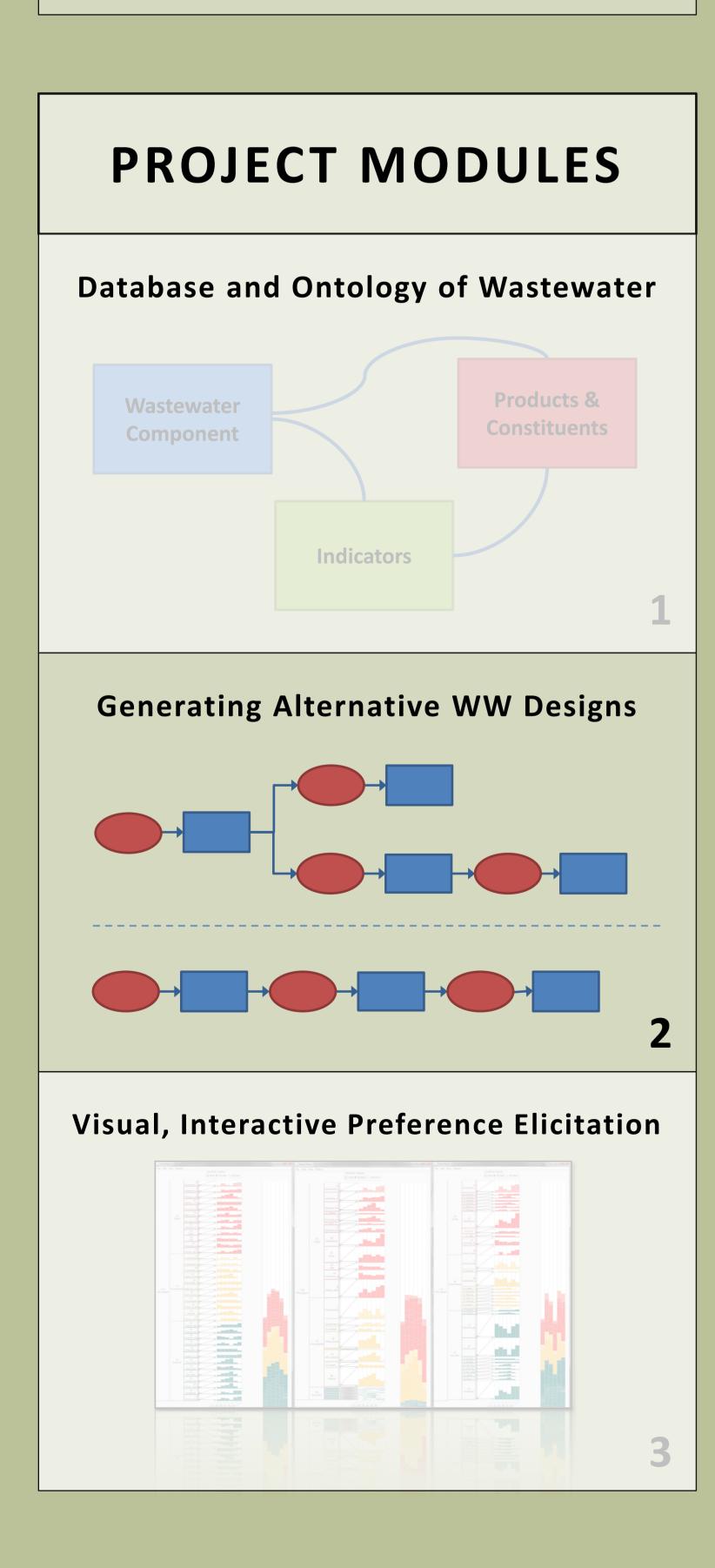
# BACKGROUND

- Continual retrofitting of wastewater infrastructure in the industrialized world
- Growing need for new infrastructure in developing countries
- Growing environmental, energy and financial concerns continue to pressure conventional approaches to wastewater management

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Help decision-makers 're-think' wastewater management and envision more sustainable alternatives
- Develop a decision-support system (DSS) to aid decision-makers, engineers and related constituents in selecting a system to balance environmental, economic and social needs



Create a decision support tool to facilitate the design of wastewater systems, in order to explore alternative – and possibly more sustainable – wastewater systems

# matrix

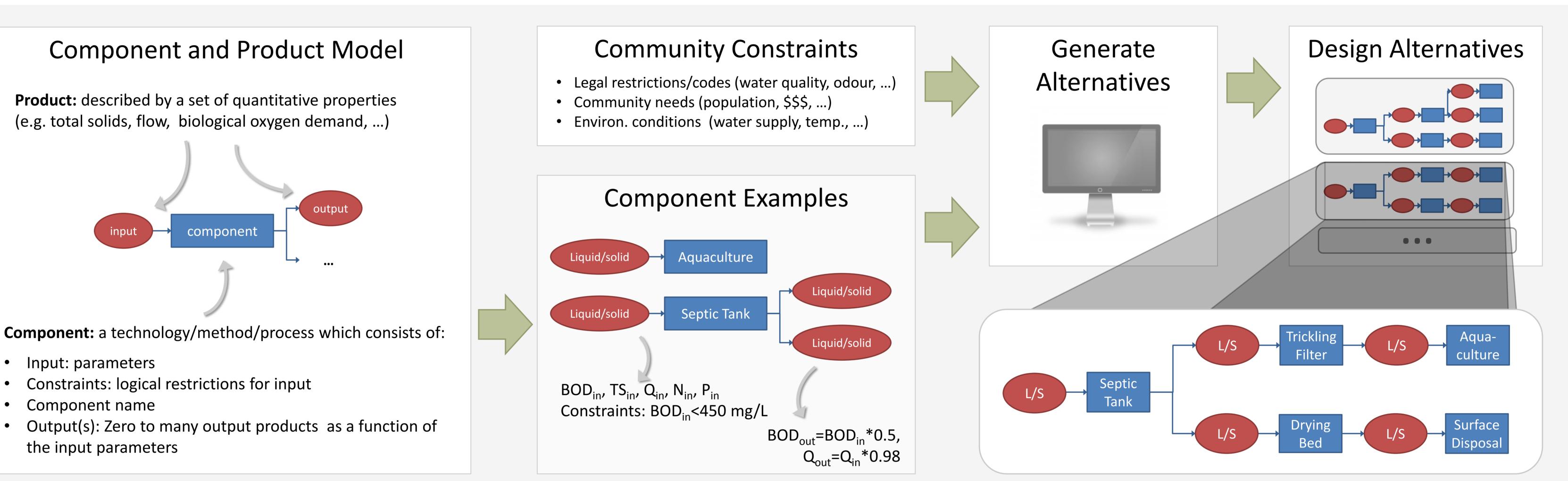
# **DESIGNING SUSTAINABLE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS: GENERATING DESIGN ALTERNATIVES**

Chamberlain, B.<sup>1\*</sup>, Zarei, A.<sup>2</sup>, Taheri, H.<sup>1</sup>, Poole, D.<sup>2^</sup>, Carenini, G.<sup>2</sup> and Öberg, G.<sup>1</sup> University of British Columbia, <sup>1</sup>Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, <sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Science \*brent@brentchamberlain.org, ^poole@cs.ubc.ca

### **STUDY OBJECTIVE**

## **HYPOTHESES**

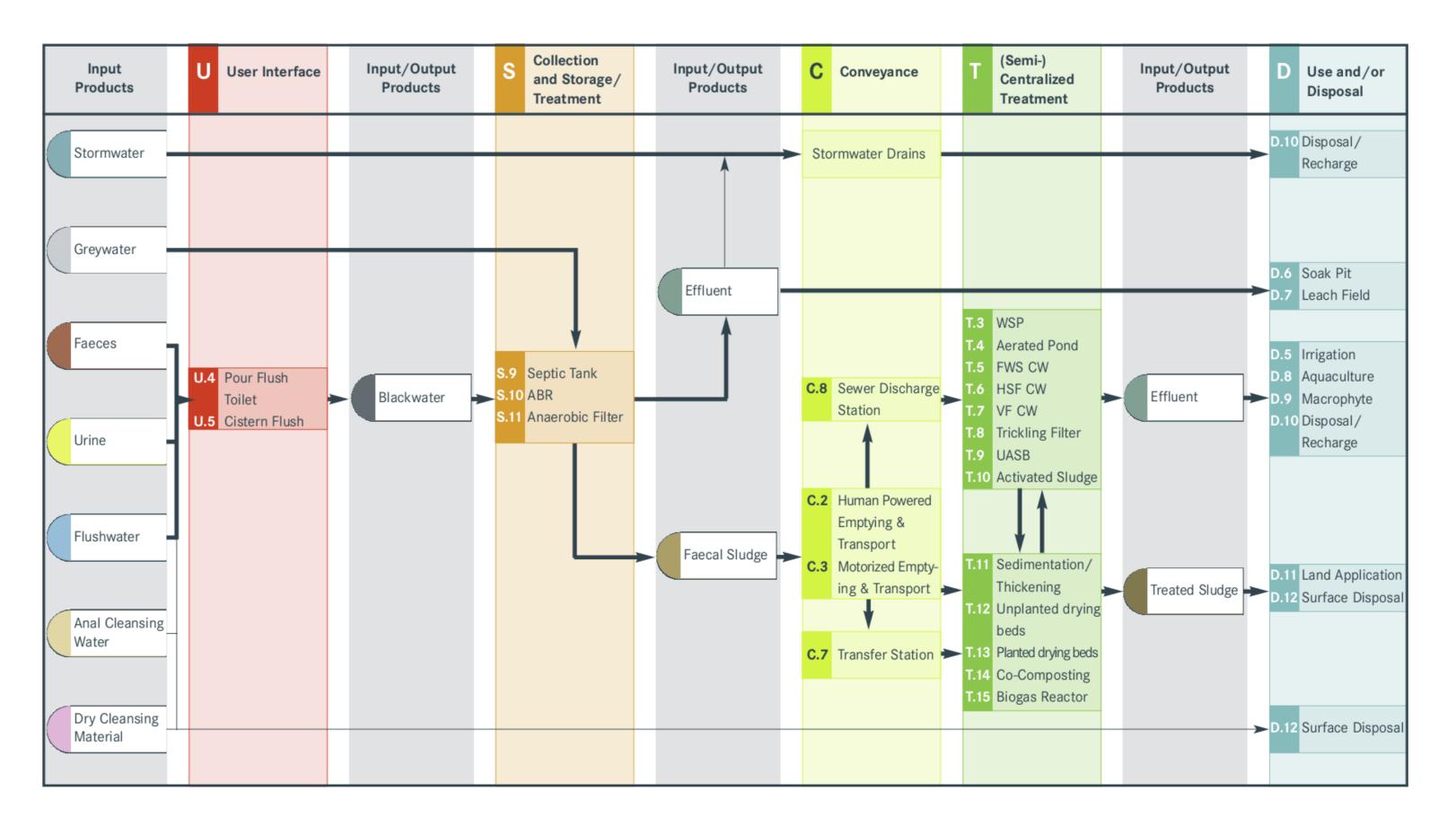
The design of wastewater systems can be automated through a constraint-based logic method, using quantitative properties of input/output products to create a functional system which meets output requirements



# **PREVIOUS WORK**

Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies [1] provides detailed information about rural wastewater components and systems (see figure on right) WISDOM [2] and other DSSs [3,4] design wastewater systems based on a component compatibility

Other software (e.g. WAWTTAR) allows user to simulate and tune existing systems [e.g. 5,6]



# **ALTERNATIVE GENERATION**

- Intended to aid decision-makers and engineers in visioning alternative systems

### REFERENCES

- Science and Technology
- [Accessed May 17, 2012]

- Solutions Inc.



• Uses wastewater ontology and dynamically constructs systems to meet a set of constraints Uses modular specifications of components, and design constraints; supervision not req.

### **NEXT STEPS**

• Include additional components and validate applicability of dynamically constructed systems to real-world scenarios

 Integrate with Module #3 (Preference Elicitation) to help user reduce number of alternatives using preferences

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Maurer, M., et al., A compatibility-based procedure designed to generate potential sanitation system alternatives. Journal of Environmental Management, 2012. 104: p. 51-61.

Joksimovic, D. et al., 2008. Development and validation of system design principles for water reuse systems. Desalination, 218(1-3), pp.142-153. Available at: http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S001191640700519X

4. Joksimovic, Darko et al., 2006. Development of an integrated simulation model for treatment and distribution of reclaimed water. Desalination, 188(1-3), pp.9-20. Available at:

http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0011916406000191 [Accessed May 18, 2012]. A., Finney;, B. & Gearheart, R.A., 2004. A User's Manual For WAWTTAR: A Decision Support Model For Prefeasibility Analysis Of Water And Wastewater Treatment

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