

Application of Meta-Heuristic Algorithm to Optimize Recycled Water Injection – **Finding the most cost effective well locations for injecting ATW**



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An aerial photograph of a large industrial water treatment facility. The central feature is a large, white, dome-shaped structure. Surrounding it are numerous rectangular concrete tanks, some containing water, and a complex network of pipes, including prominent purple ones. In the background, a port area is visible with many colorful shipping containers and several large green gantry cranes. The sky is overcast.

Water sustainability has become critical in Southern California and use of ATW for MAR is a very important part of the water portfolio

West Coast Basin

Inject excess water up to 4 MGD

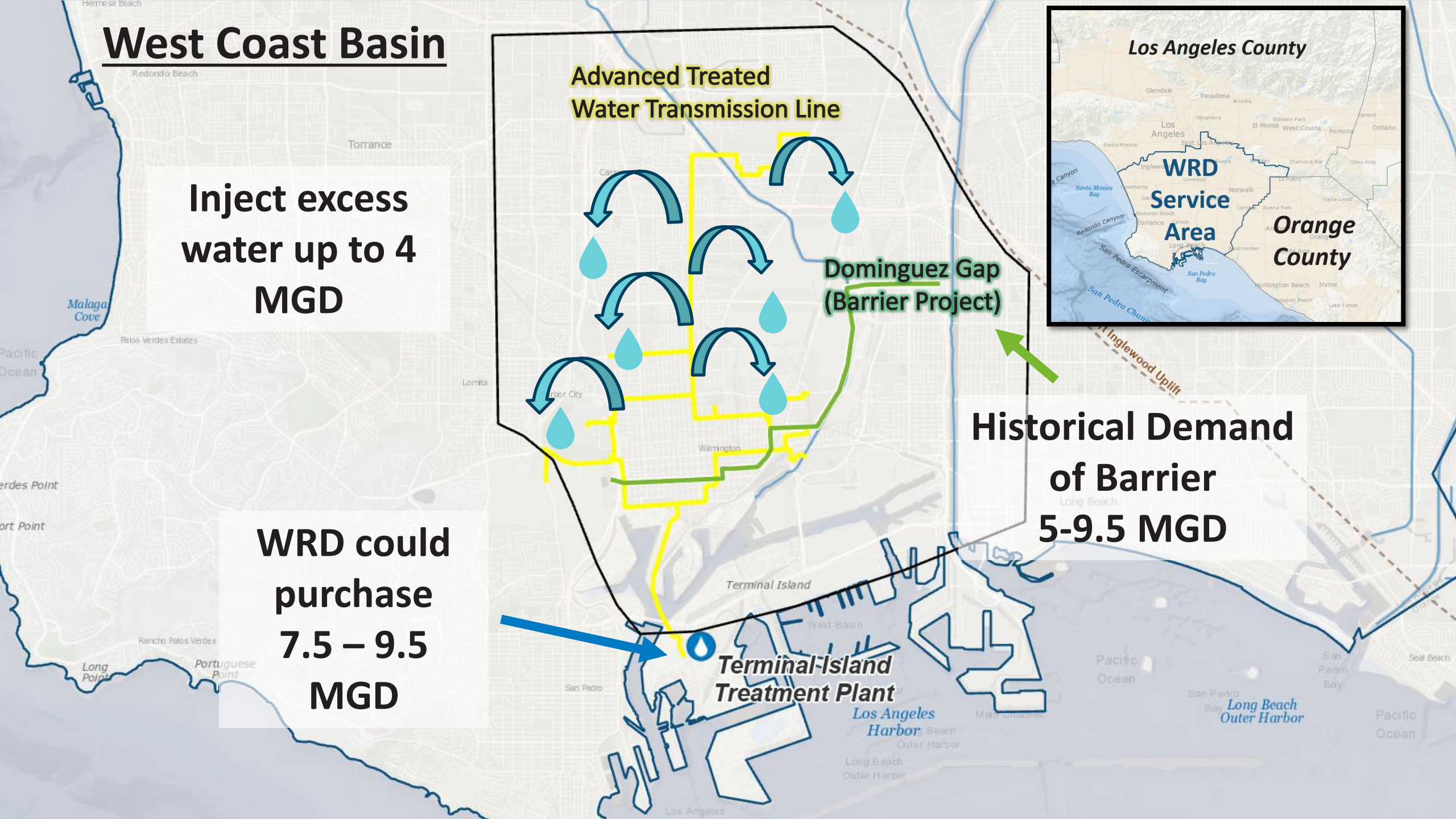
WRD could purchase 7.5 – 9.5 MGD

Advanced Treated Water Transmission Line








Dominguez Gap (Barrier Project)

Historical Demand of Barrier 5-9.5 MGD

Terminal-Island Treatment Plant



Challenges

-  Limited feasible areas for siting injection well
-  Well injection capacity
-  Impacts on municipal wells
-  Impacts on contaminated sites
-  Impacts on salt barrier
-  Need to have well redundancy to allow down-time for maintenance
-  Lowest Cost

Objective Function: (1) Lowest Cost

- › Objective Function = Minimize Rough-Order-of-Magnitude (ROM) Comparative Costs
 - › Land – if land acquisition is needed
 - › Length of pipelines
 - › # of pipeline connections
 - › Well construction (injection + 1 monitoring well pair) – no. of wells, depths, sizes
- › We evaluated this for injecting 1, 2, 3 and 4 MGD of excess advanced treated water



Working Area:
120-160 ft long
20-25 ft wide

Unavailable
(e.g., contaminated,
inaccessible,
private golf courses,
major roads - excluded)

Industrial/commercial
(need acquisition,
\$1M/location)

Exclusion Zone 2

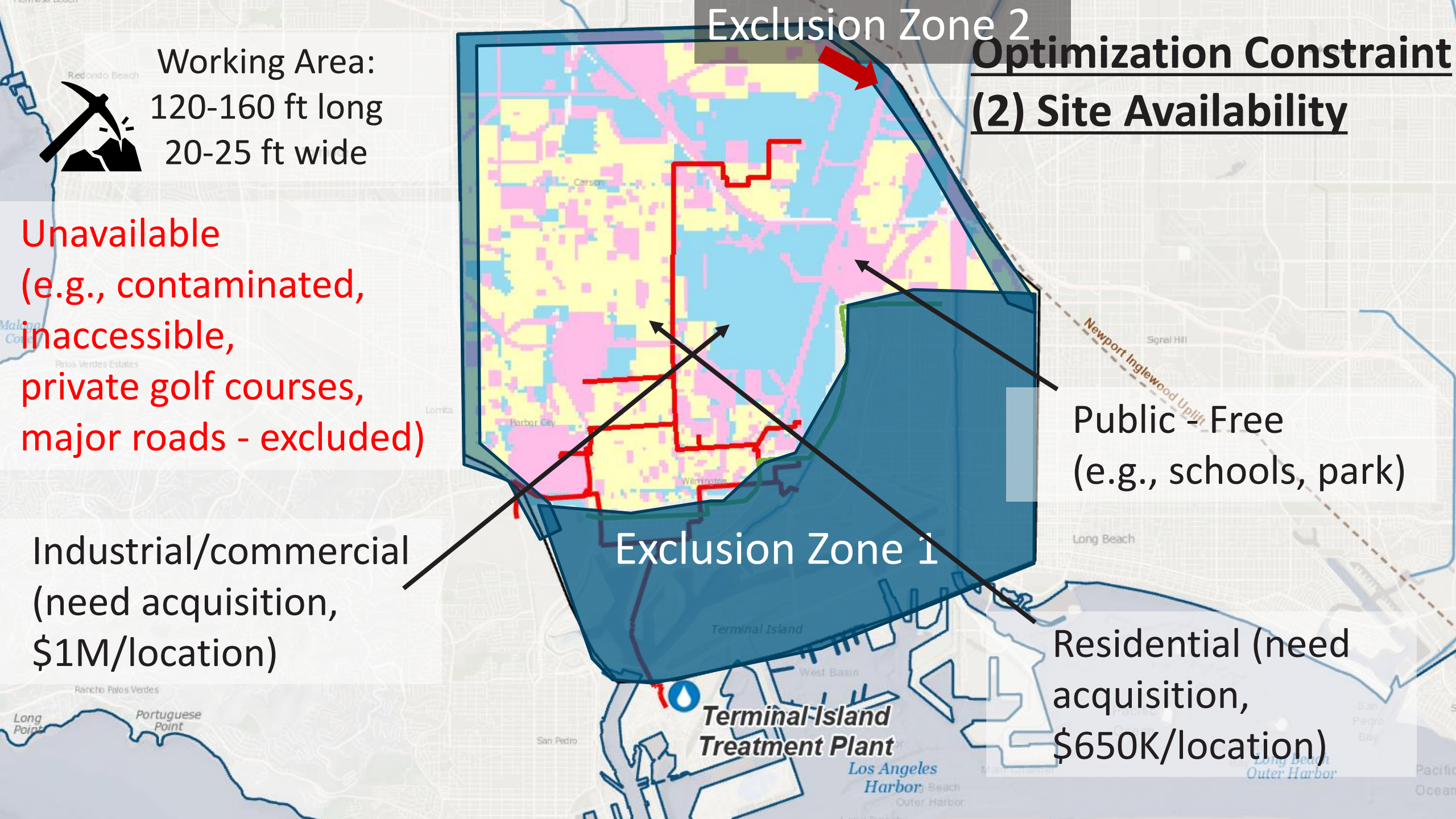
Optimization Constraint
(2) Site Availability

Public - Free
(e.g., schools, park)

Exclusion Zone 1

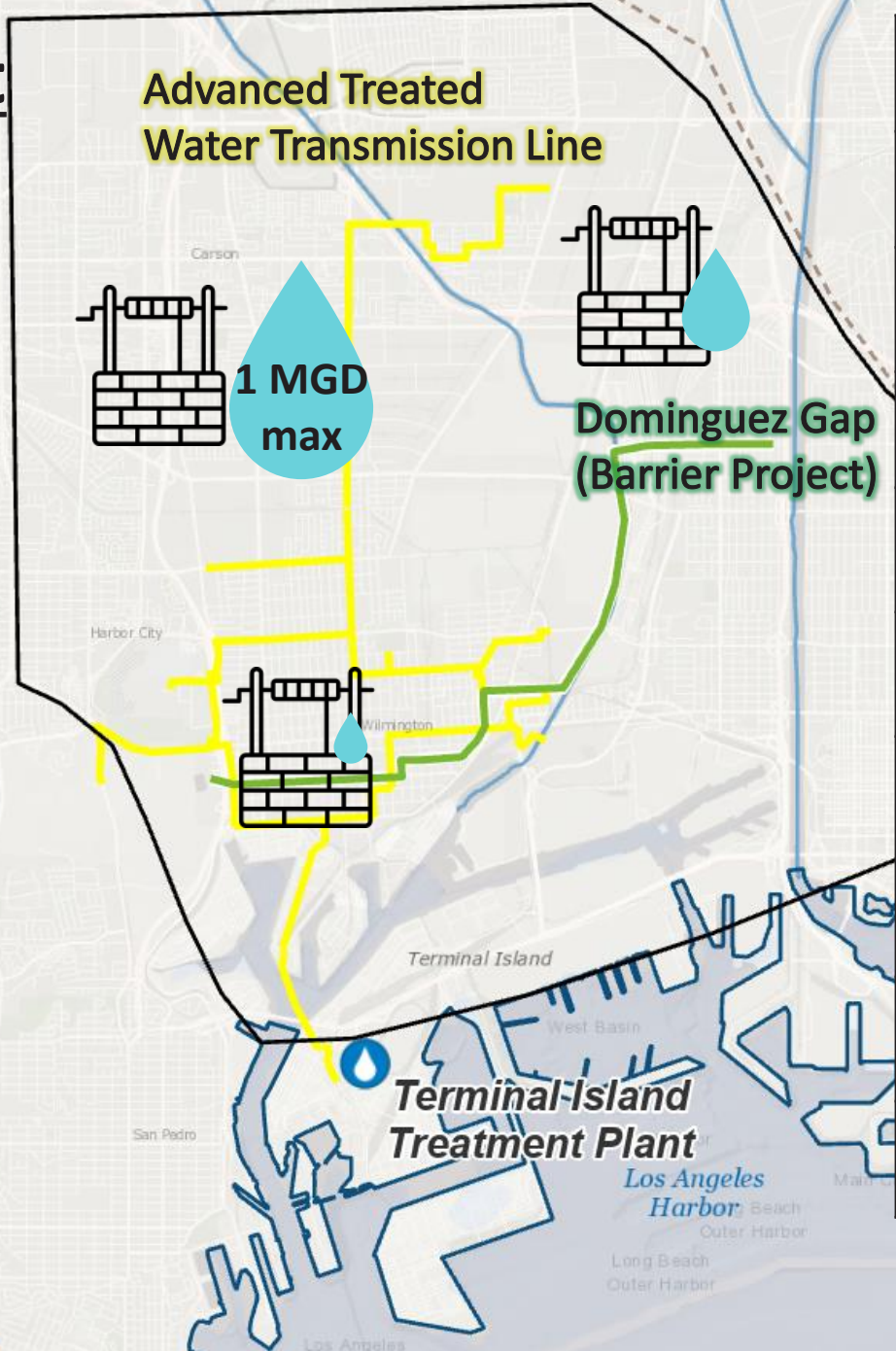
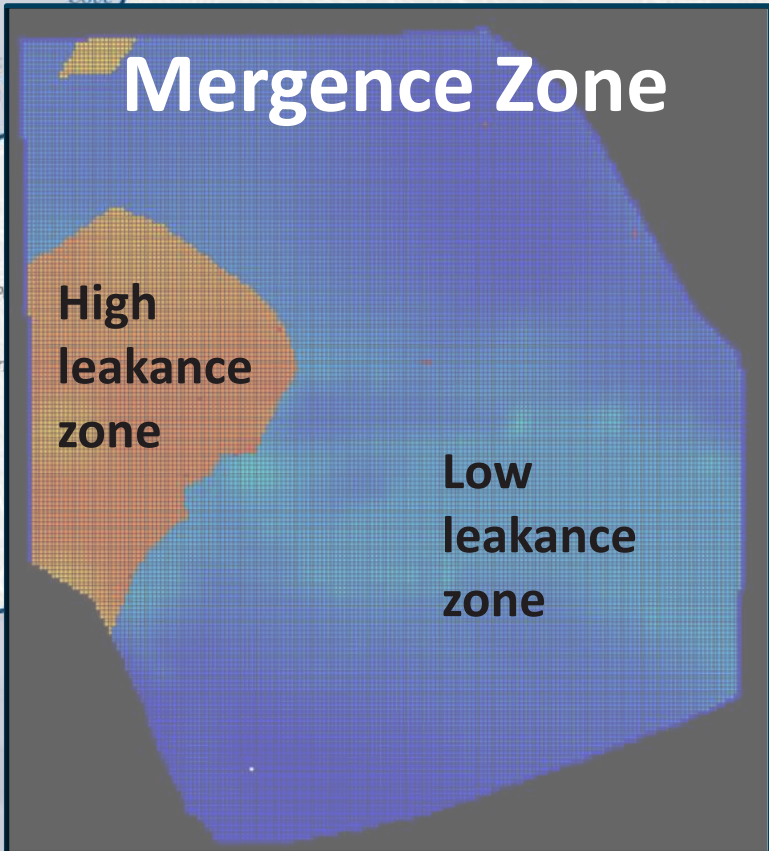
Residential (need
acquisition,
\$650K/location)

Terminal-Island
Treatment Plant



Optimization Constraint

(3) Injection Capacity

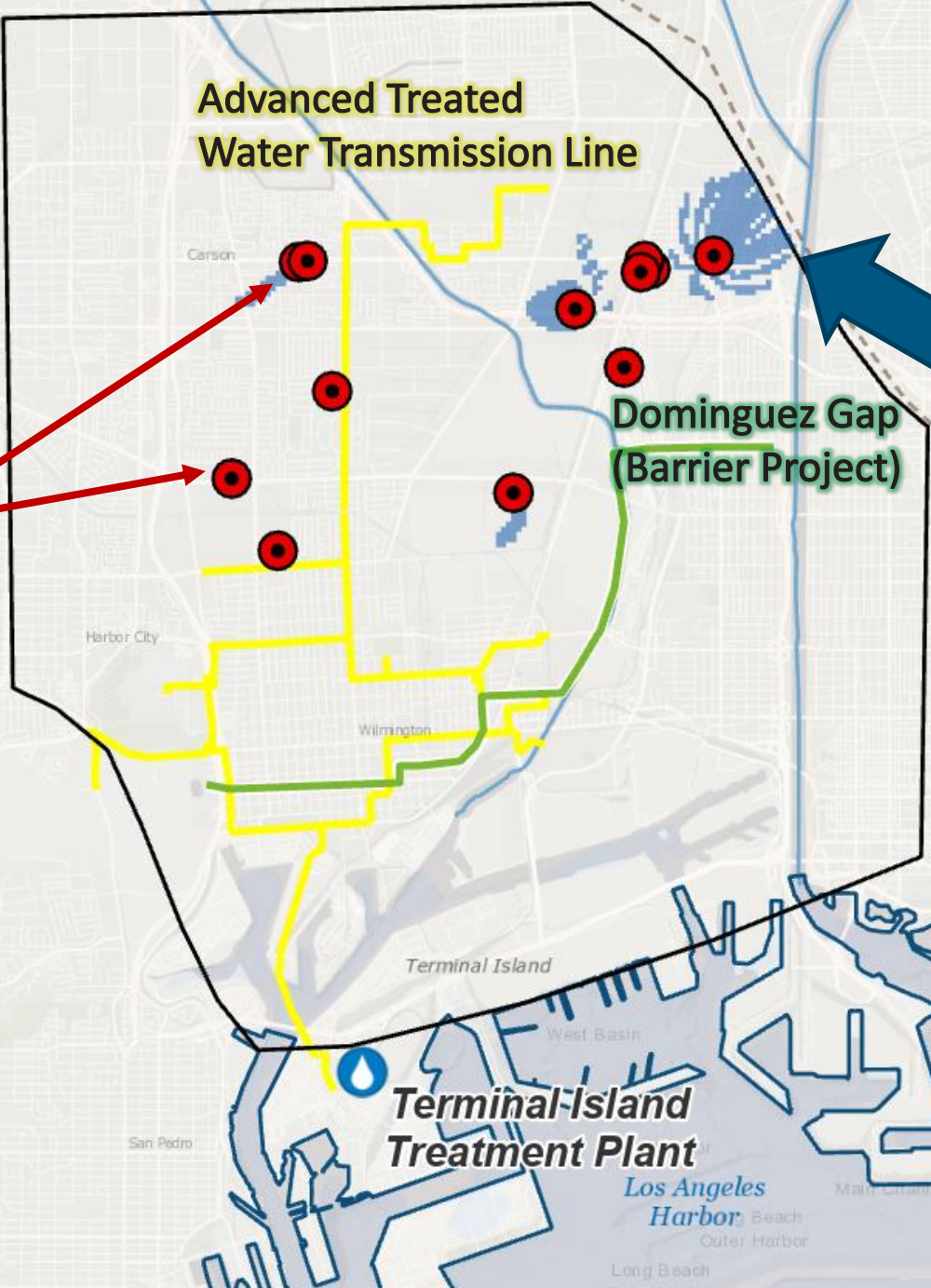


- Layer 1 (Bellflower Aqtd)
- Layer 2 (Gaspur Aqfr)
- Layer 3 (Bellflower Aqtd, **Gasper-Gage Mergence Zone**)
- Layer 4 (Gage Aquifer)
- Layer 5 (Confining unit, **Gage-Lynwood Mergence Zone**)
- Layer 6 (Lynwood Aqfr and Low K zone)
- Layer 7 (Confining unit, **Lynwood-Upper Silverado Mergence Zone**)
- Layer 8 (Upper Silverado Aqfr)
- Layer 9 (Confining Unit, **Lower-Upper Silverado Mergence Zone**)
- Layer 10 (Lower Silverado Aqfr)

Optimization
Constraint: (4)
Impacts on
Municipal Wells

Municipal wells

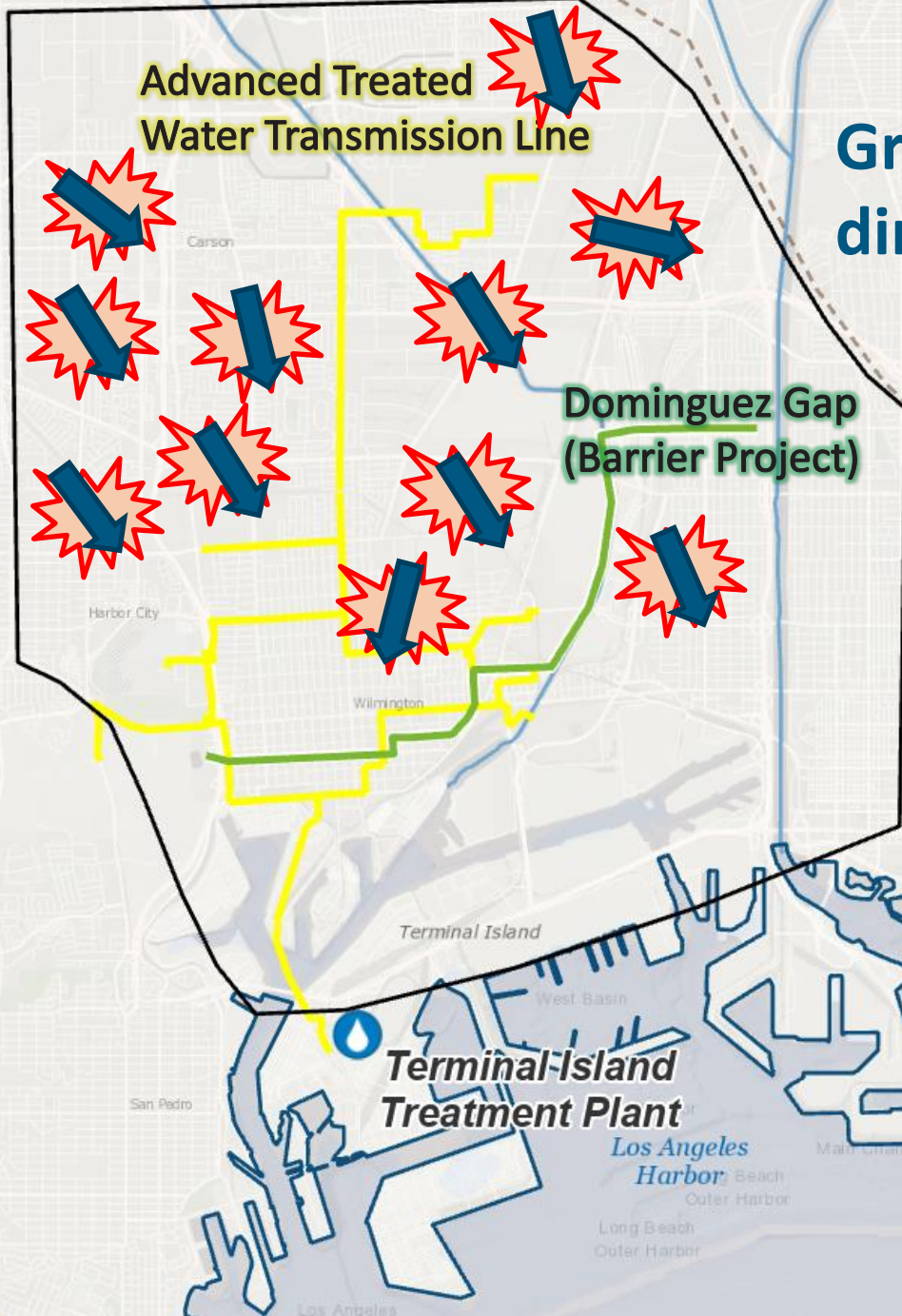
Requires: > 6
months minimum
residence time



MODFLOW
Particle Tracking

Optimization
Constraint: (5)
Impacts on
Environmental
Sites

Identify
environmental sites

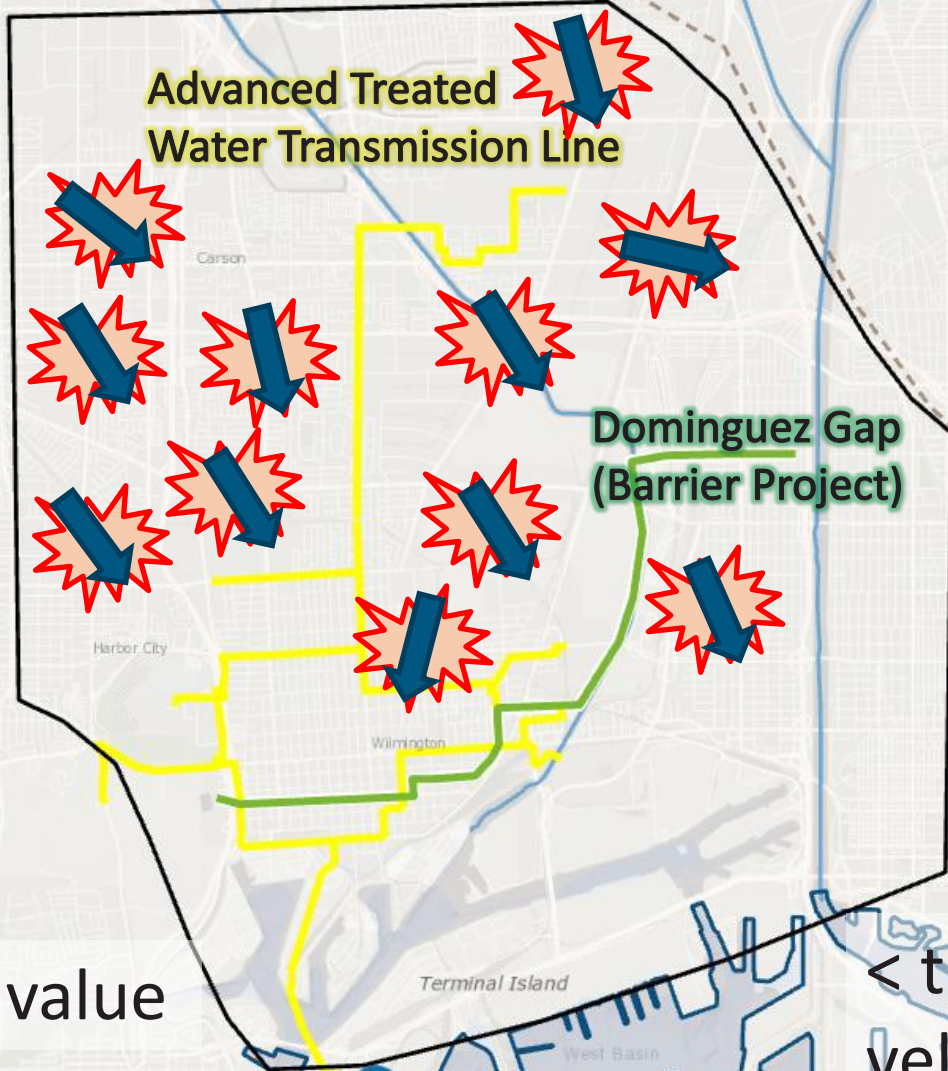


**Groundwater flow
direction and magnitude**

Optimization
Constraint: (5)
Impacts on
Environmental
Sites

Identify
environmental sites

< 20% of the absolute value

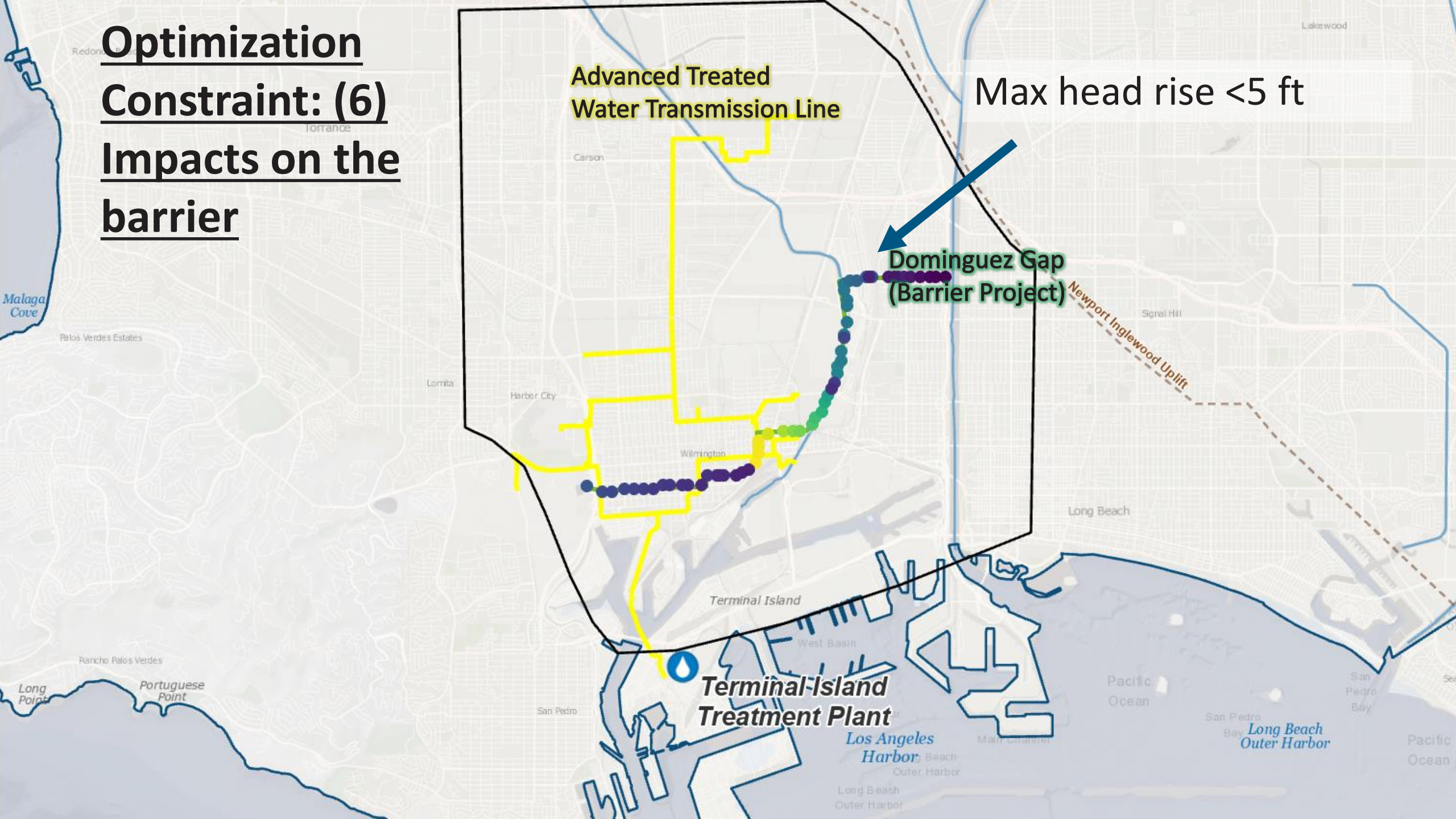


< the groundwater
velocity change over the
baseline induced by the
barrier wells

Optimization

Constraint: (6)

Impacts on the barrier



Advanced Treated Water Transmission Line

Max head rise $< 5 \text{ ft}$

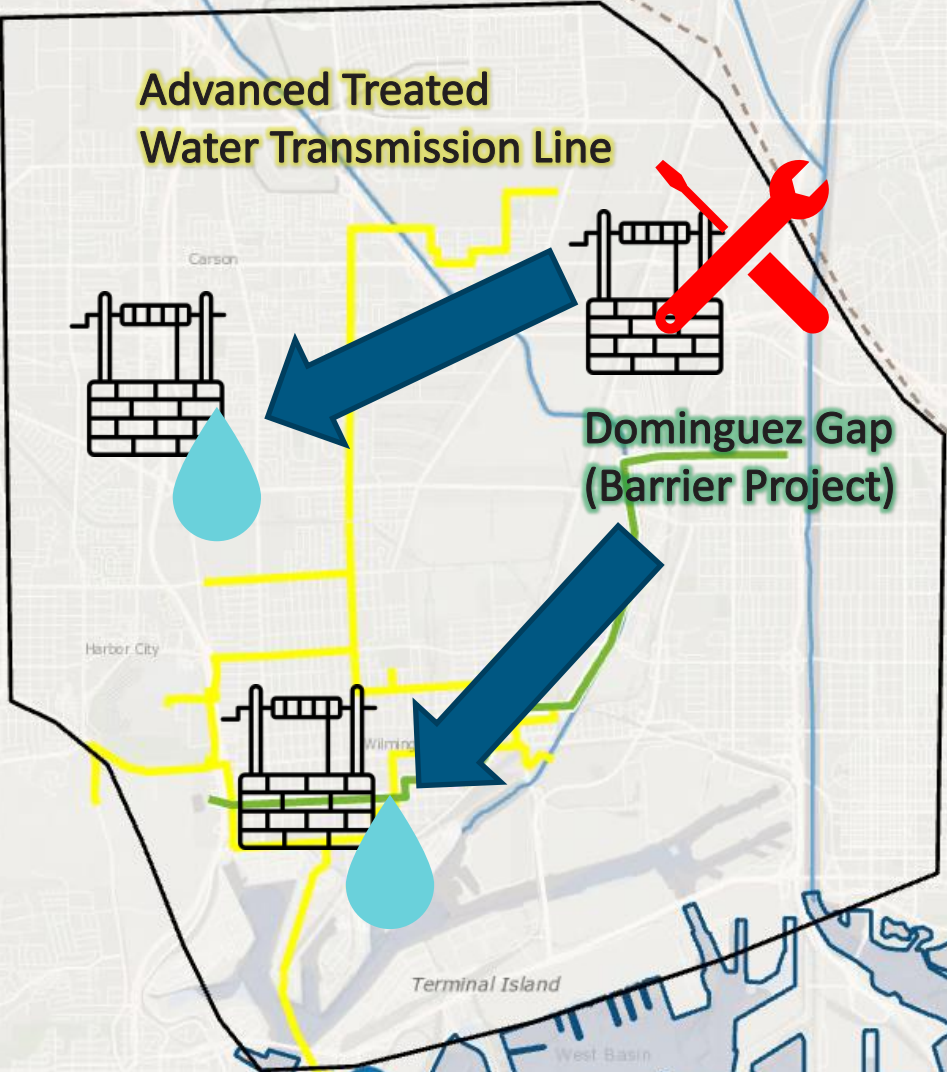
Dominguez Gap (Barrier Project)

Terminal Island Treatment Plant

Los Angeles Harbor

Long Beach Outer Harbor

Optimization
Constraint
(7) Well
Redundancy



**Terminal-Island
Treatment Plant**

**Dominguez Gap
(Barrier Project)**

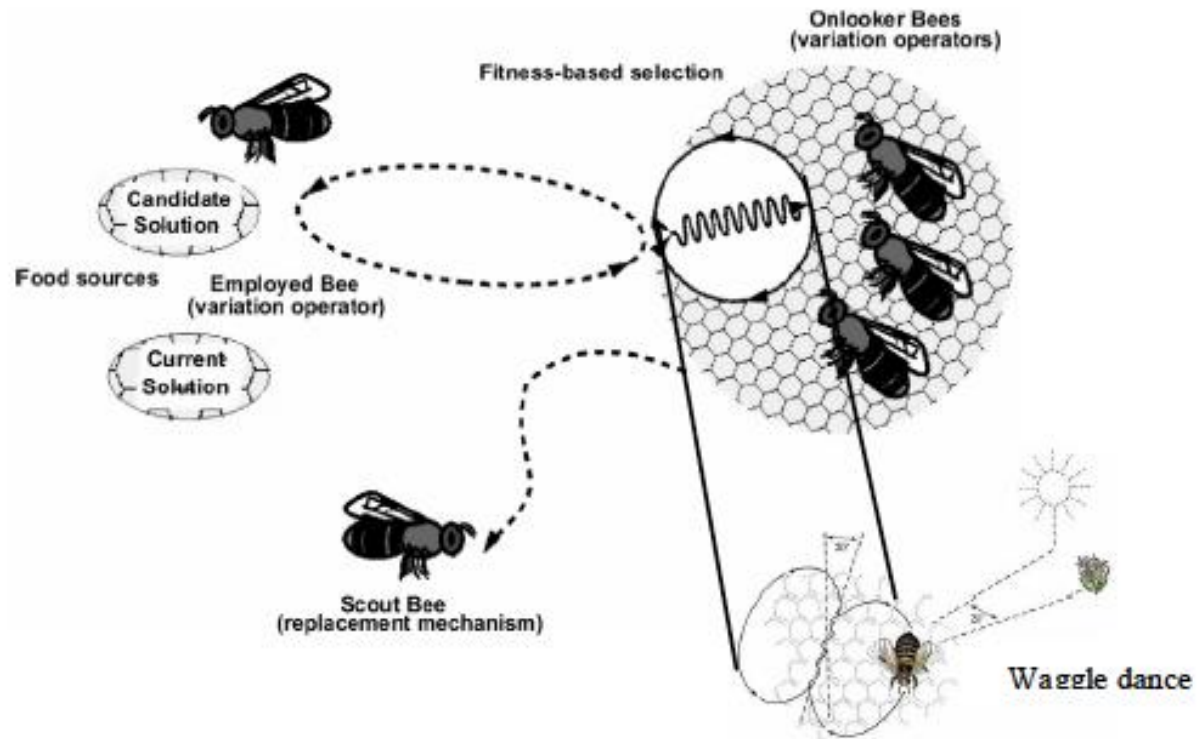
**Advanced Treated
Water Transmission Line**

So much to take care of....

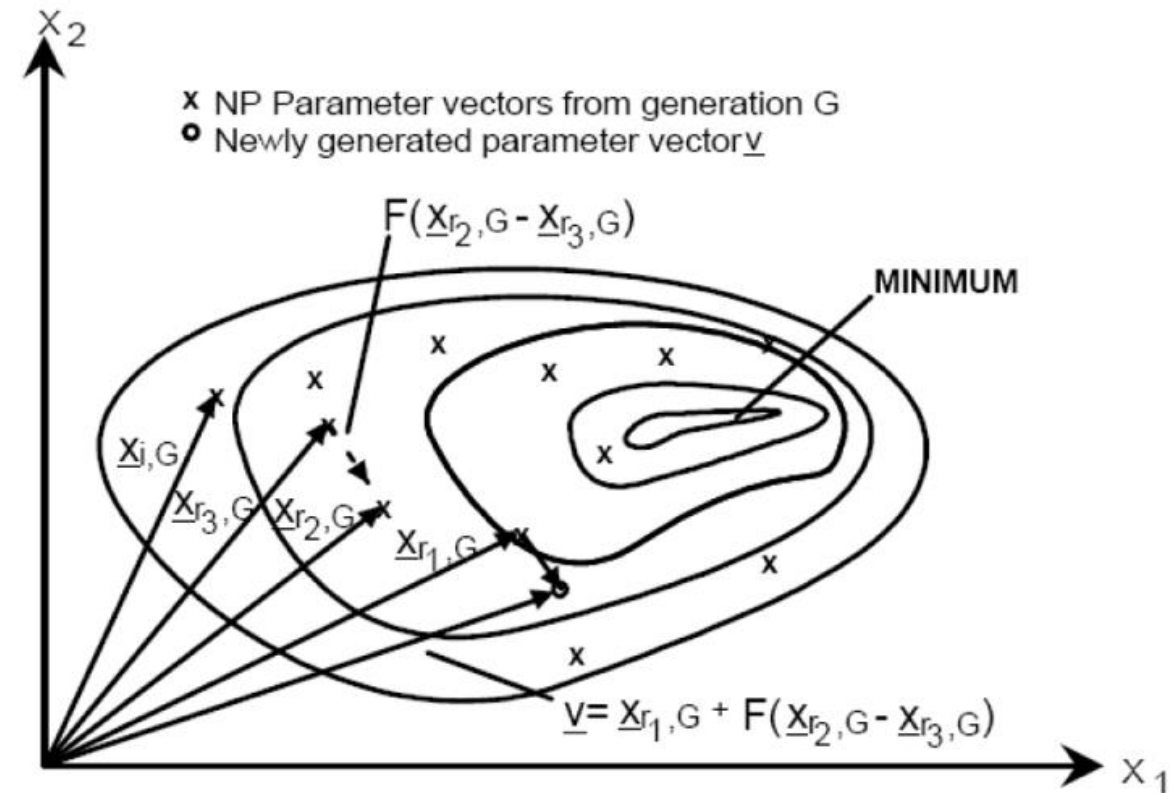


Meta Heuristic Optimization Methods

Artificial Bee Colony (ABC)



Differential Evolution (DE)



Optimize on Cost, satisfy all constraints

Optimization Flowchart

Optimization Framework Formulation

- **Decision variables:** number of injection wells, locations, injection rates, and injection zones
- **Objective function:** cost
- **Constraints:** impacts on barrier wells, environmental sites, municipal production wells, site availability, regulatory requirements

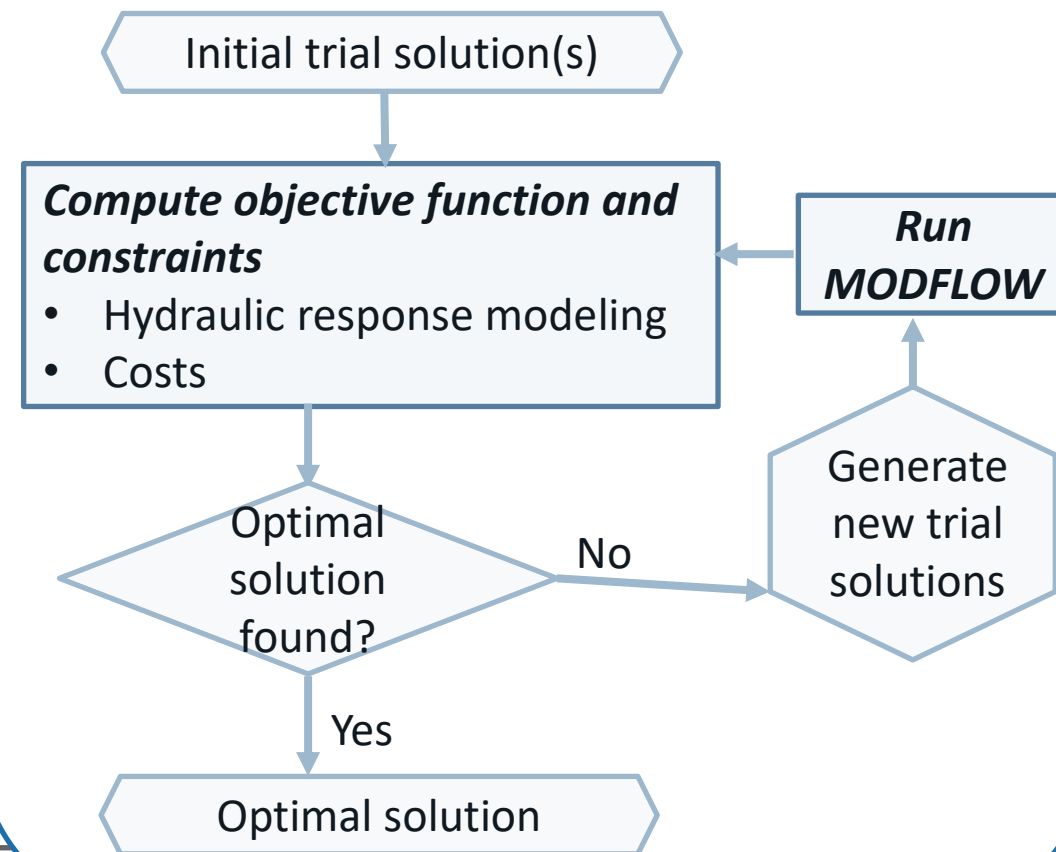
Inputs

- Cost components
- Hydraulic model parameters
- Existing system layout
- Environmental sites and impact on constraint criteria
- Municipal wells and impact constraint criteria
- Site Availability

Post-optimization Processing

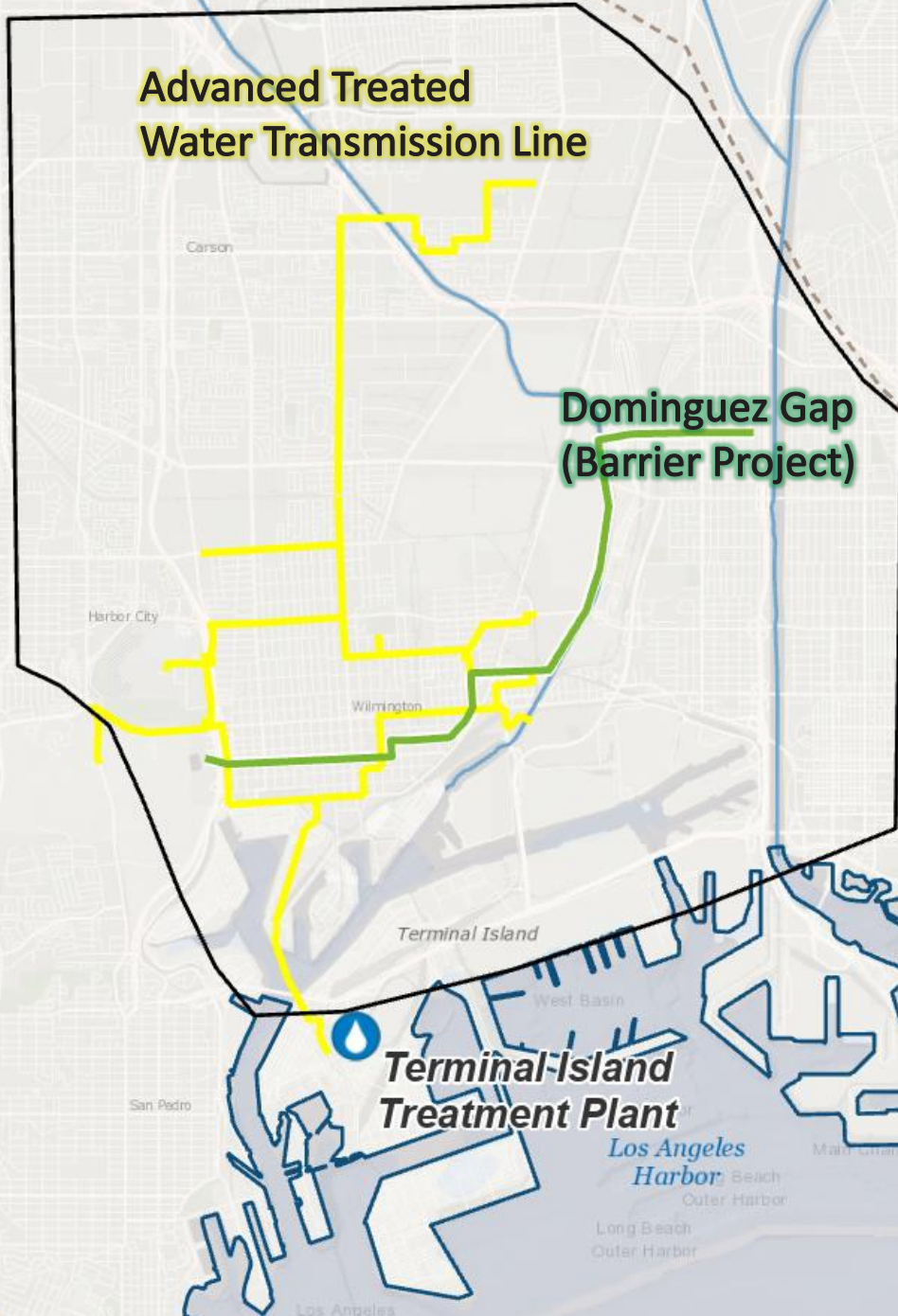
- Confirmatory evaluation
- Graphic display
- Data for injection well design

Optimization



Research Question

1. How much water can be injected and where, to satisfy all constraints?



Optimal Solution for 1 MGD Injection

Private land

Advanced Treated
Water Transmission Line

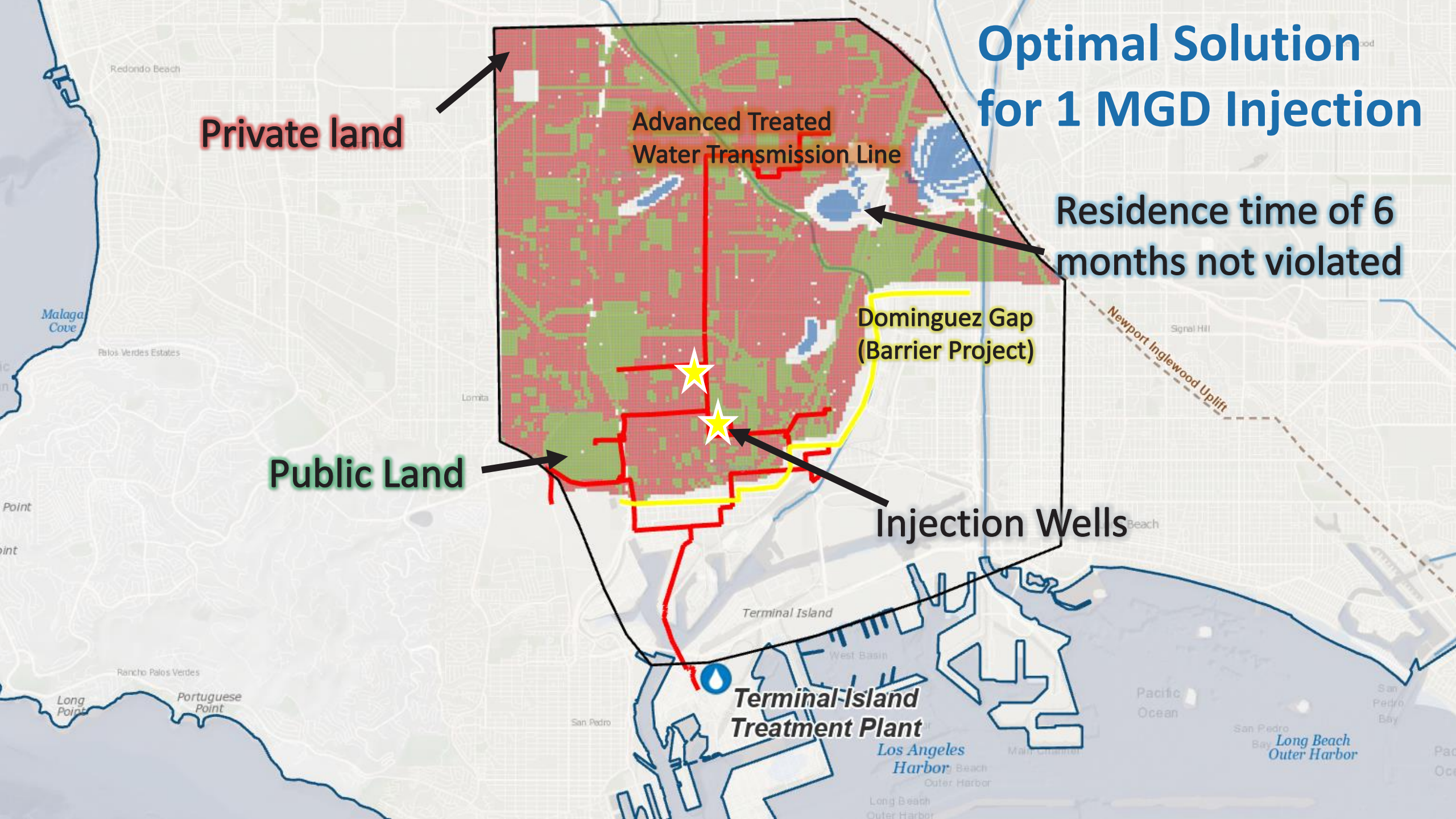
Residence time of 6
months not violated

Dominguez Gap
(Barrier Project)

Public Land

Injection Wells

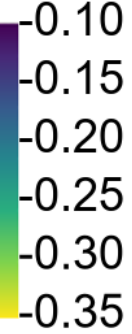
Terminal-Island
Treatment Plant



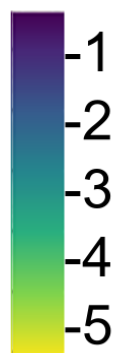
Optimal Solution for 1 MGD Injection

Saltwater Barrier

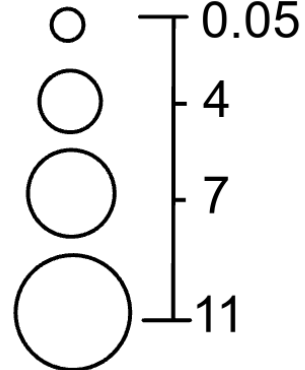
Head Increase (ft)



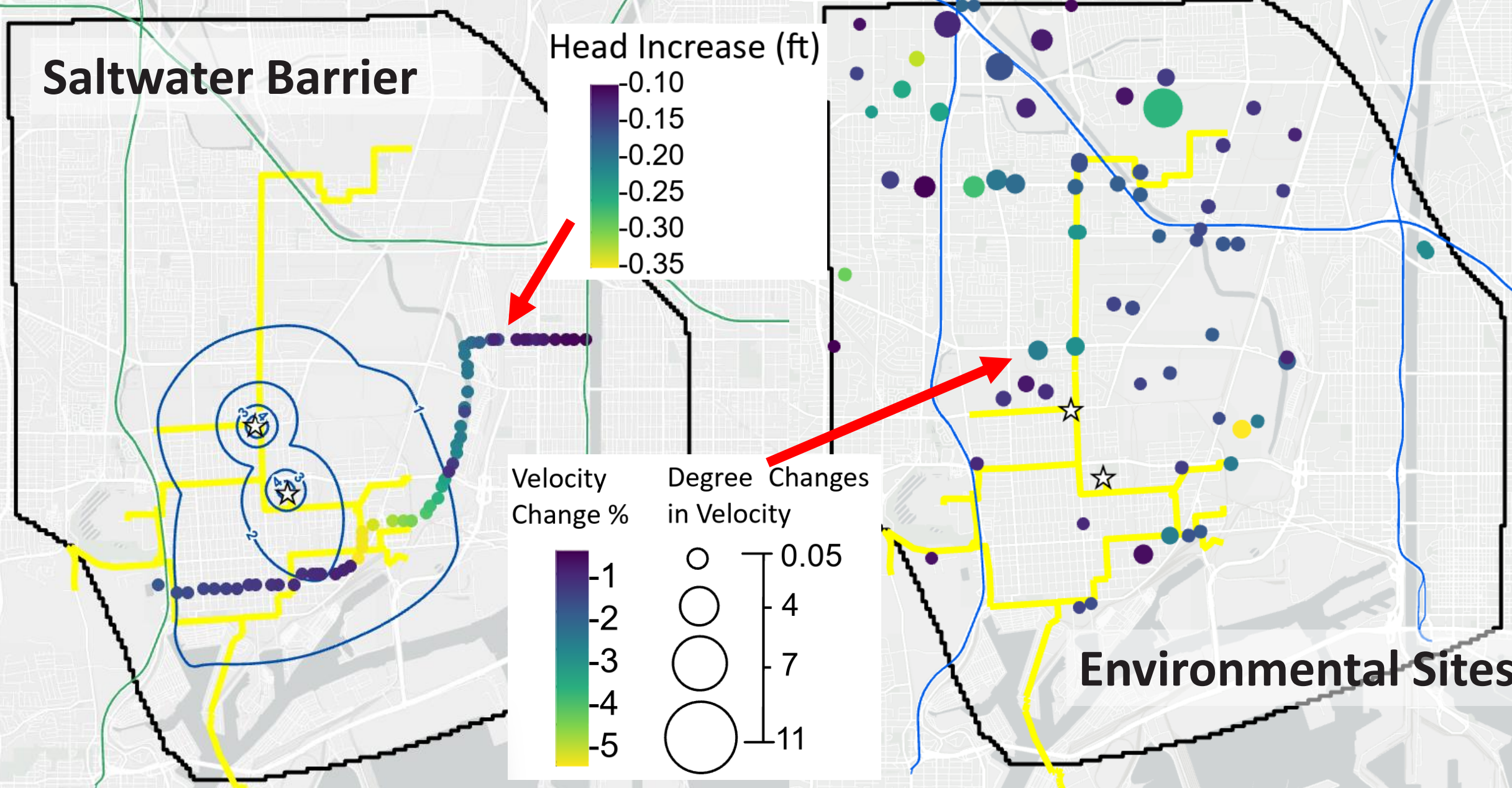
Velocity Change %



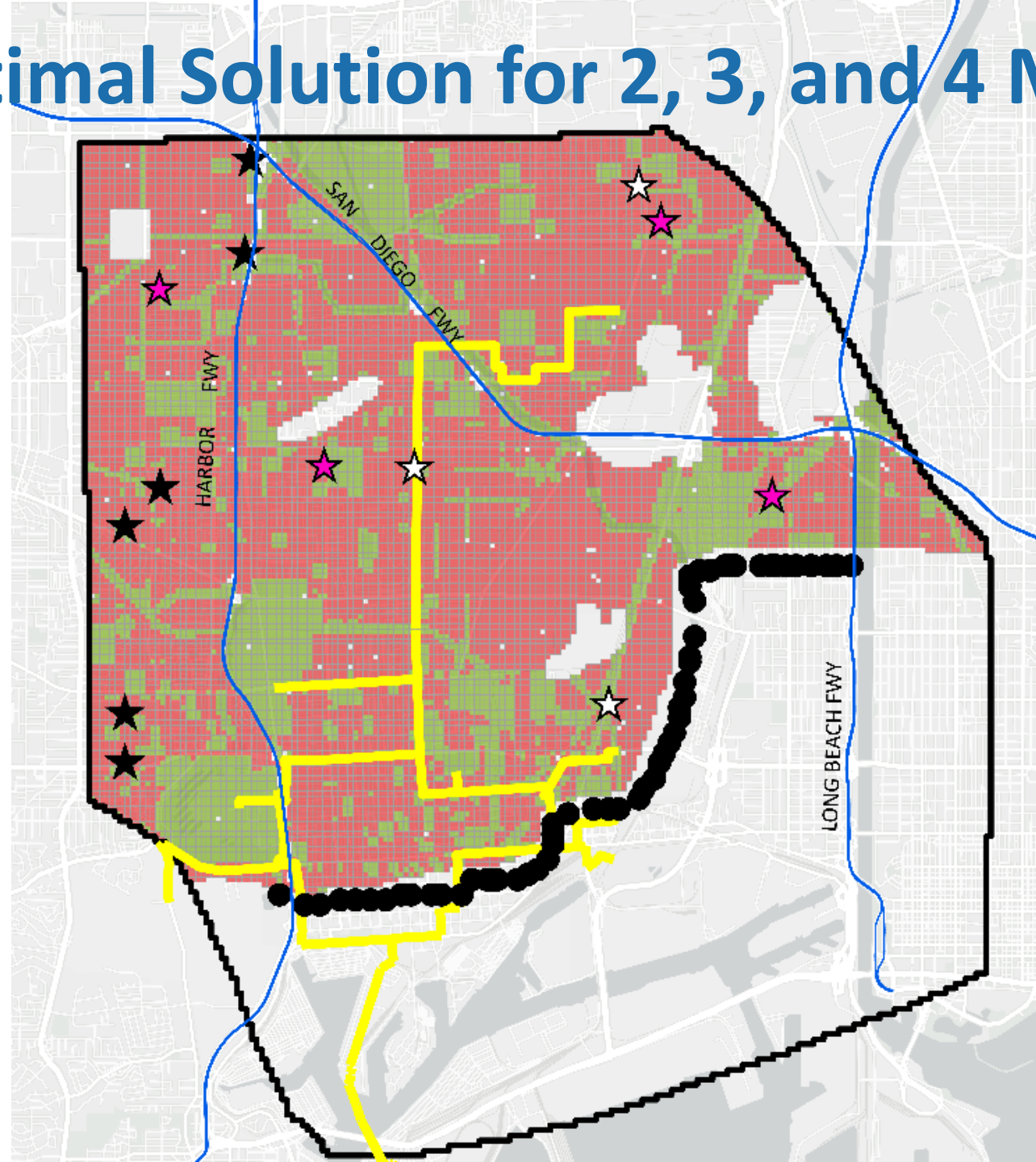
Degree Changes in Velocity



Environmental Sites



Optimal Solution for 2, 3, and 4 MGD



Legend

- ☆ 2MGD
- ★ 3MGD
- ★ 4MGD

Summary of Optimal Solutions for 1, 2, 3, and 4 MGD Injection Scenarios



Injection Rate (MGD)	Injection Wells	Approximate ROM Costs (millions of dollars)					Cost/ MGD
		Pipeline	Land	Well Installation	ATW Connection	Total	
1	2	\$0.05	\$0	\$4.50	\$0.50	\$5.05	\$5.05
2	3	\$2.50	\$1.30	\$6.75	\$0.75	\$11.30	\$5.65
3	4	\$9.15	\$0.65	\$9.00	\$1,00	\$19.80	\$6.60
4	6	\$15.60	\$3.95	\$12.90	\$1.50	\$33.95	\$8.49

Conclusions

- › Up to 4 MGD of treated water can be injected without violating constraints.
- › Locations that minimize cost were determined for injecting 1, 2, 3 and 4 MGD and costs were determined.
- › Relaxing some constraints would produce lower cost solutions but come at a higher risk.
- › The developed optimization program is robust and can be customized for other situations.

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