

# Conceptual Design of Total-flow Automatic Sampler for Pumping Station S-5A

Presented to:  
South Florida Water Management District

Presented by:  
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## Outline

- Florida International University's
  - o Hemispheric Center for Environmental Technology
- S-5A Sampler project introduction
- Limitations of the current auto-sampler
- Conceptual design of proposed auto-sampler
- Comparison with current auto-sampler (simulation)
- Implementation of proposed auto-sampler
  - o Operation
  - o Error analysis
- Path forward

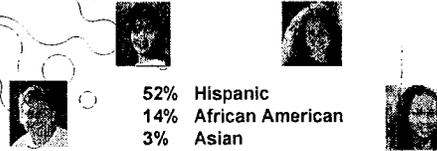
## FIU's Recent Achievements

What milestones did FIU achieve in 2000?

- a. Established a College of Law
- b. Achieved the top Carnegie research university ranking
- c. Became Florida's only public urban university with a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa
- d. Launched an intercollegiate football program
- e. All of the above

It was a *very* good year.

## Diversity

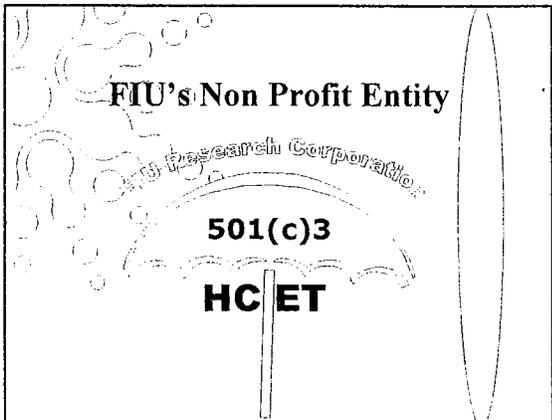


52% Hispanic  
14% African American  
3% Asian  
9% International

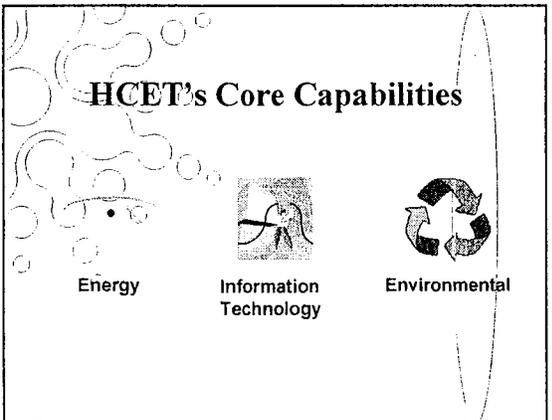


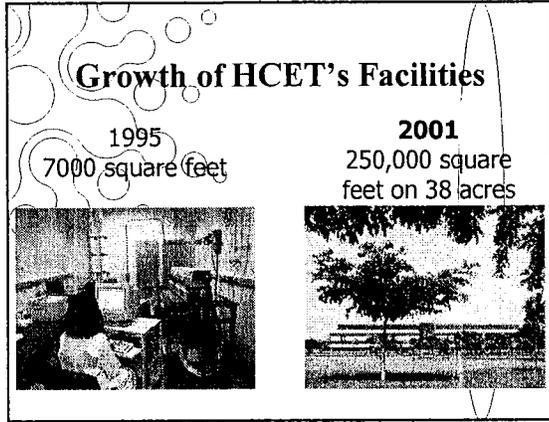
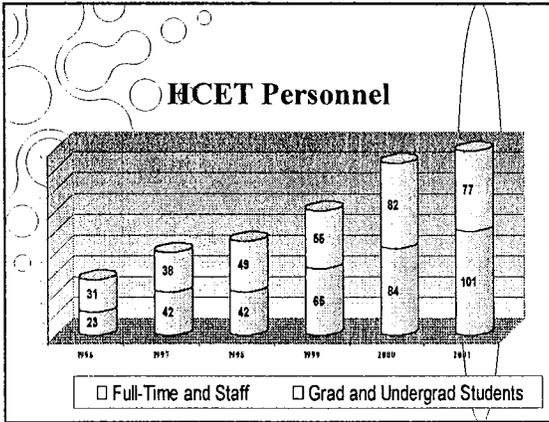
is a designated  
HBCU/MI (Minority Institution)

## FIU's Non Profit Entity



## HCET's Core Capabilities





### Research & Development

- Environmental & Engineering Services
- Information Technology and Training
- International Programs
- Business and Program Development
- Science Research & Development

- Decontamination
- Waste Treatment Programs
- Dismantlement
- Decision Support Systems
- Technology Systems Integration

### Research & Development

- Environmental & Engineering Services
- Information Technology and Training
- International Programs
- Business and Program Development
- Science Research & Development

- Computer-based modeling, simulation, and visualization
- Slurry transport
- Soil & GW
- Fuel cells
- Waste treatment technology
- Sensors
- Robotics & Automated systems
- Materials science
- Health physics

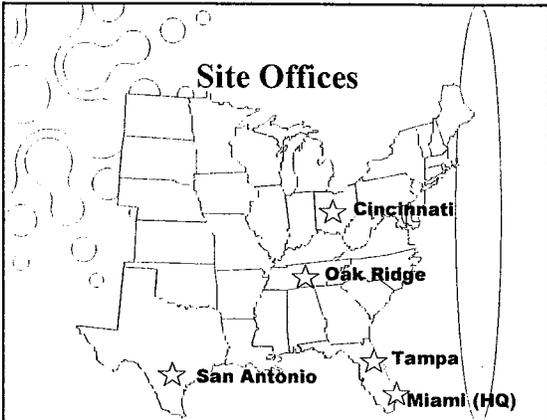
### Personnel Experience

Over 300 Years of Demonstrated Field Experience

Environmental Remediation	Field Assessment and Inspection
Construction	Site Operations
Engineering - Title I/II/III	Environmental Health & Safety
Environmental Engineering	Facility Deactivation & Decommissioning
Project Management	Project Controls
Waste Management	Plant Maintenance
QA/QC	Information Technology

### HCET Capabilities

Environmental Management	Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Chemical Engineering
Regulatory Compliance	Business Management and Administration
Analytical Chemistry	Waste Characterization and Sensor Technology
Remediation Needs Assessment	Health Physics/Radiological Analysis
Quality Assurance	Information Technology



- Client Experience**
- Department of Energy
  - Department of Defense
  - United States Air Force
  - Environmental Protection Agency
  - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  - National Institute of Safety and Health
  - Florida Department of Transportation
  - Bureau of Land Management

- Industry Experience**
- Bechtel-National
  - Bechtel-Jacobs, LLC
  - EG&G
  - Georgia Power
  - Illinois Power
  - Martin Marietta
  - Rust Remediation
  - Texas Utilities
  - Waste Management, Inc.
  - Westinghouse
  - UNC, Inc.
  - Babcock & Wilcox
  - Burroughs/Unisys
  - Commonwealth Edison
  - Fluor Daniel
  - ICF Kaiser
  - Management Analysis Company
  - Shell Oil
  - US Aluminum Corporation

- Partnerships**
- 3M
  - Bechtel-Jacobs, LLC
  - LTC Americas
  - ICF Kaiser
  - Science Applications International Corporation
  - Practical Machine engineering
  - Raytheon E-Systems
  - LAW Engineering
  - US Army Corps of Engineers
  - Battelle Memorial Institute
  - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
  - Pratt & Whitney Corporation
  - Burns and Roe
  - CH2M Hill
  - Montgomery Watson
  - First Choice Technologies
  - Ogden Engineering
  - IT/OHM Corporation
  - Duke Power
  - Precision Labs
  - Colorado Center for Environmental Management
  - MSC Technology Applications
  - British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.
  - AEA Technology
  - EarthTec
  - E2M
  - R2S
  - Hydrogeologic
  - MITKEM
  - NRCE
  - Wendy Lopez, Inc.

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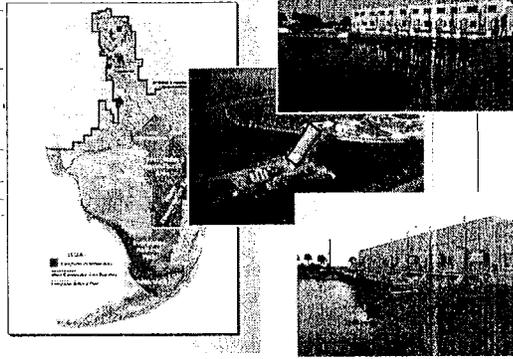
Visit HCET on the Internet: <http://www.hcet.fiu.edu>

**Design of Total-flow Automatic Sampler for Pumping Station S-5A**

## Introduction

- S-5A is a large pumping station in the Palm Beach County
- Consists of six axial flow pumps, each 116 in. in diameter and rated at 800 cfs
- Objective is to pump surplus water from agricultural area, L-10, L-12 basin into Water Conservation Area 1 (WCA1)

## Location of S-5A



## Background

### Location

- Structure 5A is located at the northern tip of the Water Conservation Area 1 (WCA1).
- Entry point for water into the Everglades Protection Area.

### Water quality

- Proximity to the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) makes it a receiving point for run-off water from sugar and other farms
- Runoff is rich in nutrients – especially **phosphorus**
  - Adverse effect of **phosphorus** on the ecology of Everglades

## Why is S-5A important?

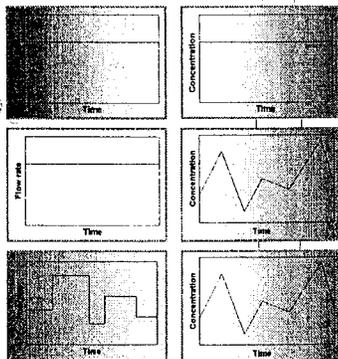
- Discharge is used for estimating the water quality
  - Determining the **phosphorus loading** due to agricultural run-off from the farms
    - Quantifying eutrophication (excessive plant growth) for water draining into the Everglades
  - Everglades Forever Act (EFA)
    - Reduction in phosphorus levels

## Sampling and Load Determination

### Sampling

#### Situations:

- Constant flow and constant concentration - infrequent
- Constant flow but varying concentration - frequent
- Varying flow and varying concentration - flow proportional



## Sampling at S-5A

### EAA-EFA Mandates

- require flow-proportional sampling
- stipulates water quality monitoring system such that total loading of phosphorus can be accurately determined

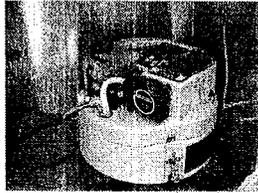
This rule when applied to the sampling system at S-5A

**samples must be collected so that they are representative of the overall discharge from the station**

### Current Sampling at S-5A

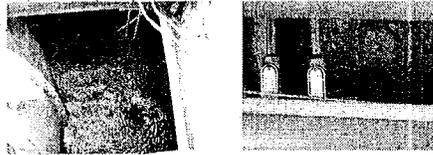
An auto-sampler that takes samples in conjunction with pump operation from a fixed location

- ▣ Totalizer triggers sample collection
- ▣ Frequency- once every 8 min.
- ▣ Grab samples are also taken, about 15 ft. upstream of the pumping station
- ▣ Frequency - weekly



### Limitations of the current configuration of auto-sampler

Location - The sampler is designed to collect the sample aliquot only from the inlet bay at Pump 4.



- ▣ If pump(s) other than Pump 4 are running, sampling may be from a stagnant zone.

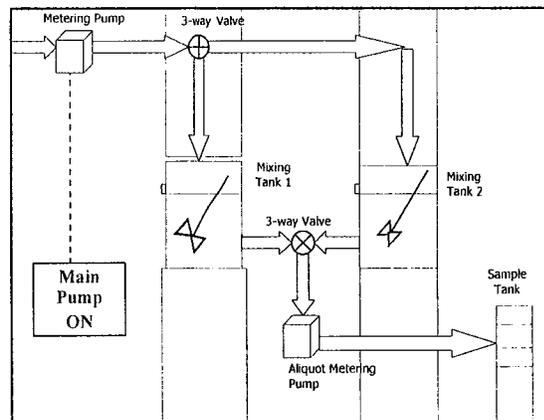
### Limitations of the current auto-sampler ...contd.

- ▣ Variations in phosphorus concentration with time - might not be adequately captured in the aliquots i.e. the samples collected are not representative of flow.
- ▣ Total Phosphorus Loading based on such a **sample concentration** will not be accurate.

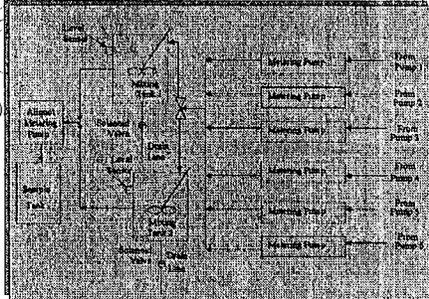
### Conceptual Design of the Proposed Auto-sampler

### Conceptual Basis of the Proposed Auto-sampler

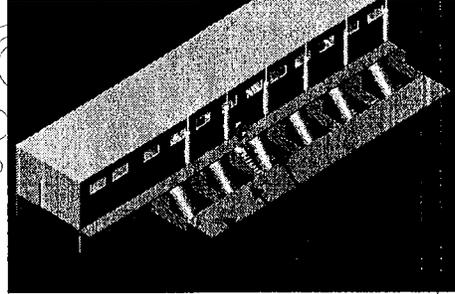
- ▣ Continuous sampling of the discharge
- ▣ Representative sampling i.e. sampling from each individual pump that is running
- ▣ Flow-proportional sampling
- ▣ **Total flow auto-sampler**



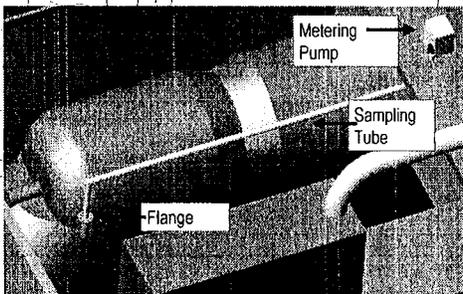
**Schematic drawing of the proposed total flow auto-sampler**



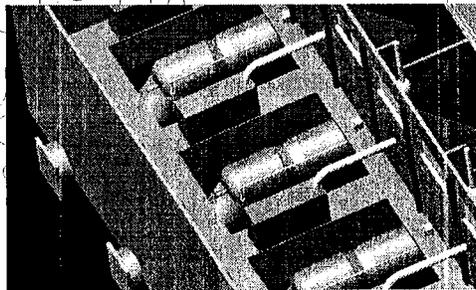
**Overview of the pumping station**



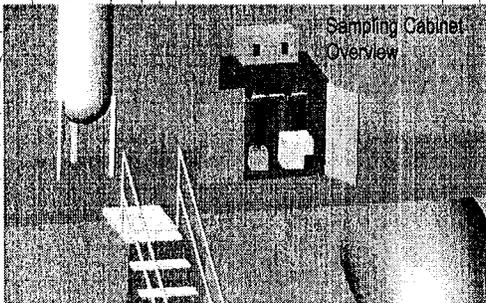
**Tubing for sampling and location of metering pump**



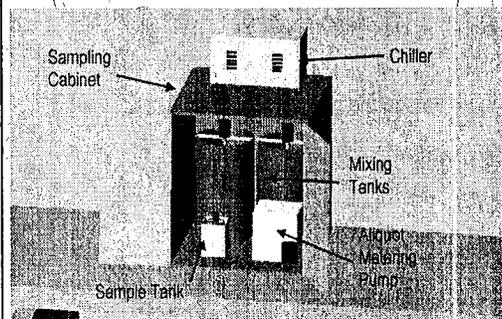
**Panoramic view of the metering pumps for all main pumps**



**Overview and location of the sampling cabinet**



**Contents of the sampling cabinet**



## Design Parameters

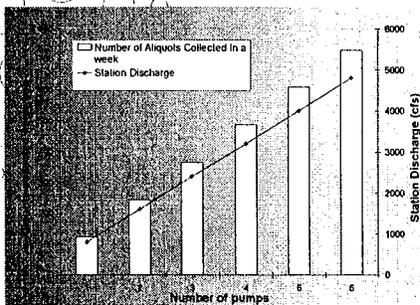
- Flowrate in sampling tube - 6 ft/s (max)
- Diameter of sampling tube - 3/8 in
- Length of sampling tube - 120 ft (max)
- Volume of Mixing tank(s) - 55 gal (208 L)
- Volume of Sample Tank - 10 gal (38 L)
- Volume of each aliquot sample - 50 mL
- Frequency of aliquot sampling - Once every 5 minutes (at maximum discharge)

## Different sampling scenarios (based on number of pumps running)

Number of Pumps Running	6	5	4	3	2	1
Station Discharge cfs (Mgal/min)	4800 (2.15)	4000 (1.8)	3200 (1.44)	2400 (1.08)	1600 (0.72)	800 (0.36)
Total Flowrate of Sampling Streams from Pump Bay Gal/min	12	10	8	6	4	2
Residence time in Mixing Tank (min)	4.6	5.5	6.9	9.2	13.75	27.5
Time between Aliquot Sampling (min)	4.6	5.5	6.9	9.2	13.75	27.5
Number of Aliquots Collected in a week (Basis: 8 hrs of operation every day)	730	610	487	385	243	122
Volume of Aliquots Collected in a week Gal (L)	9.6 (36.5)	8 (30.5)	6.42 (24.3)	4.84 (18.3)	3.22 (12.2)	1.6 (6.1)

\* A flow rate of 2 gpm for the metering pump corresponds to a discharge rate of 800 cfs through the main pump

## Station Discharge Scenarios

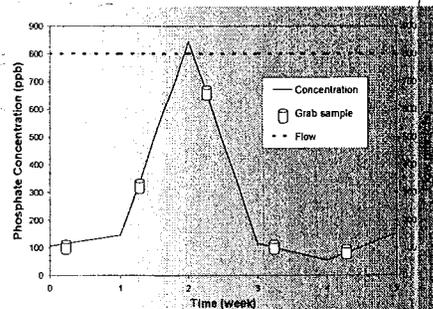


## Comparison of current and proposed auto-samplers

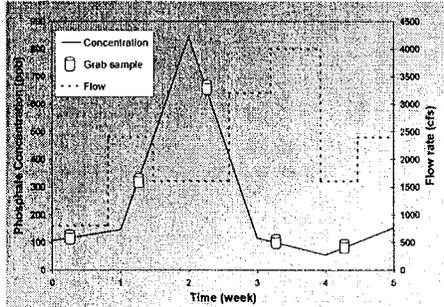
## Comparison using simulation study

- Error associated with the sampling technique - assuming that there are no measurement or instrument errors
- Variations in concentration with time
- For two cases of discharge:
  - constant discharge
  - varying discharge
- It is assumed that the current auto-sampler collects samples that are representative of the discharge.**

## Case 1 - Constant flow



### Case 2 – Varying flow



### Results from simulation study

Aliquots collected	Case 1	Case 2
S-5A Grab	5	5
S-5A Auto-sampler	1120	3090
Proposed Total flow Auto-sampler	1832	4784

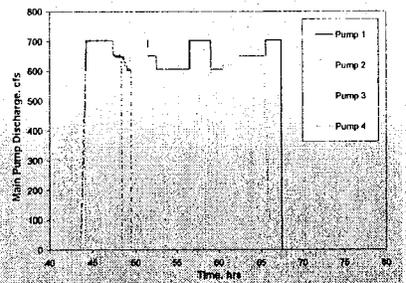
	CASE 1		CASE 2	
	Loading (Tci)	% Error	Loading (Tci)	% Error
True	176.2		431	
S-5A Grab	175	0.9	481	12
S-5A Auto-sampler	176.1	0.06 *	433	0.6 *
Proposed Total flow auto-sampler	176.2	0	431	0

\* Errors are based on the assumption that the current auto-sampler takes representative samples

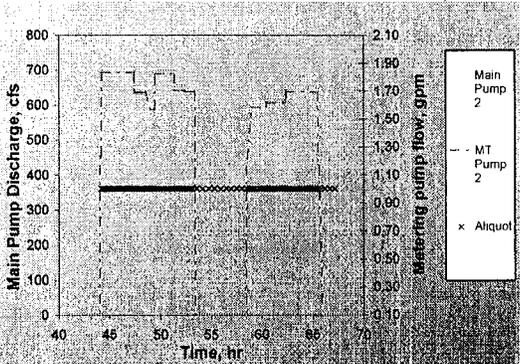
### Implementation

- Automatic operation
- Flow rate of sampling streams controlled to be proportional to the discharge from the pump
- Pump discharge calculated from the pump RPM
- Accuracy - Error analysis

### Actual pump discharge for the week of Jan 1- Jan 7, 1994



### Flow of sampling streams



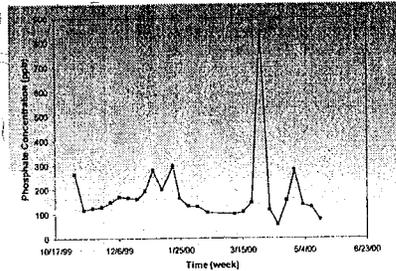
### Maintenance

- Designed for ease of flushing to prevent fouling in the-
  - tanks -Mixing and Sample
  - tubing
- Valves and metering pumps easily available (off the shelf) and replaceable

## Error Analysis

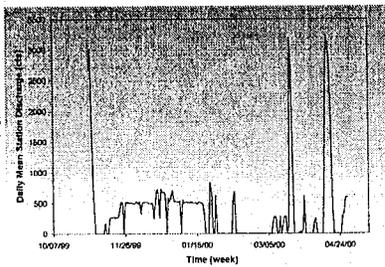
- Sources of error considered
  - Calculating discharge
  - Flow of sampling stream (metering pump)
  - Volume of Aliquot metered
- Actual concentration and flow data from November 1999 to May 2000

## Concentration profile



The above figure shows the phosphate concentration based on actual grab samples taken at S-5A for a period of 26 weeks from November 1999 to May 2000. This profile was used for error analysis.

## Discharge profile



The above figure shows the actual discharge from the S-5A station for a period of 26 weeks from November 1999 to May 2000 obtained from DBHYDRO. This profile was used for error analysis.

## Results from error analysis

Source	Relative Error present	Relative Error caused (in determining phosphate loading)
Flow computation	± 10%	± 0.5 %
Sampling stream flow (metering pump)	± 2%	± 0.05%
Aliquot metering	± 0.5%	±0.005
All three combined		±1%

## Proposed Sampler - summarized

- Proposed auto-sampler is a total flow sampler
- It takes the sample continuously at a rate proportional to the discharge flow
- The proposed sampling system is capable of sampling from all the pumps, thereby ensuring that representative samples are taken.
- Annual Phosphorus loading calculated on the basis of composite sample concentration will be accurate.

## Proposed Design

- Strengths
  - Accurate Loadings - Total flow and Continuous sampling
- Ease of operation and Maintenance
  - Automatic Flushing
  - Valves and metering pumps are easily replaceable
- Level of Complexity
  - Medium
- Required level of operator skill
  - Familiarity with computers
- Approximate Cost
  - \$30K

### **Experts Contacted**

- Ronald Klauda at Maryland Department of Natural Resources
- Rob Waschbusch at USGS, Middleton, WI
- Richard Bell at USGS, Little Rock, AK
- Arthur Leitz at USGS, Miami, FL

### **Acknowledgements**

- David Struve, Maxine Cheeseman, Bāhrām Charkhian
- Stuart Vanhorn & Cherry James
- Matahel Ansar
- John Moorman, Linda Crean

### **Path Forward**

- || Implementation of the proposed auto-sampler
  - Will not replace the grab sampling and the current auto sampler but simultaneous use of the 3 sampling methods
- || Comparative sampling analysis of the 3 techniques will be carried out