

### Project Scope and Objectives

**Project Scope:** Integrating physical and digital twins of water reclamation and reuse systems to enhance operational decision-making.

**Key Objectives:** **1)** Develop an advanced data analytics method (coupled physical digital twin) for water reclamation processes; **2)** Apply advanced analytics methods to optimize the cost and environmental performance of example water reclamation and reuse facilities.

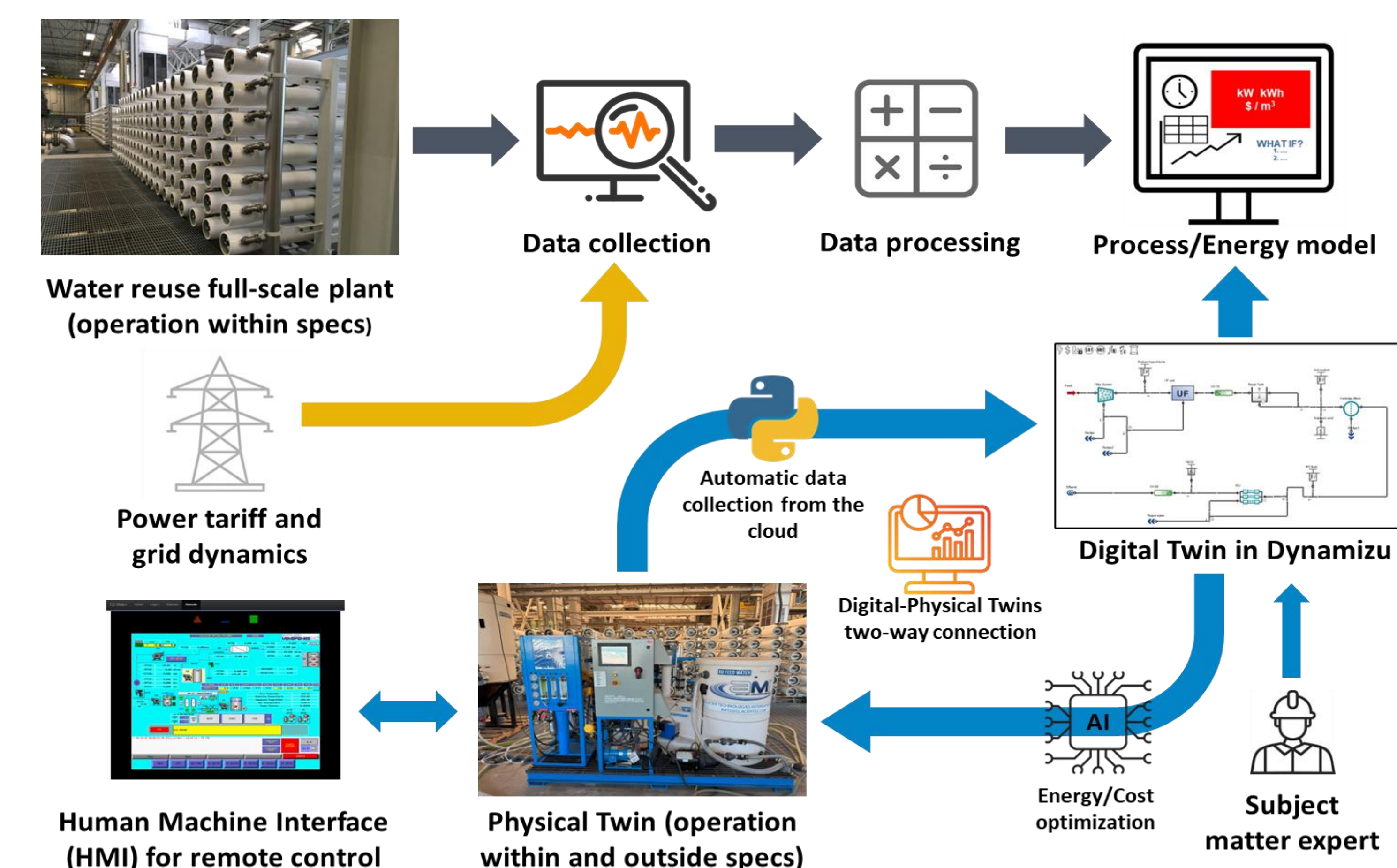
### Current Practice and State-of-the-Art

**Digital Twins are new to the water sector and their potential is untapped.**

Digital-physical twin integration can address:

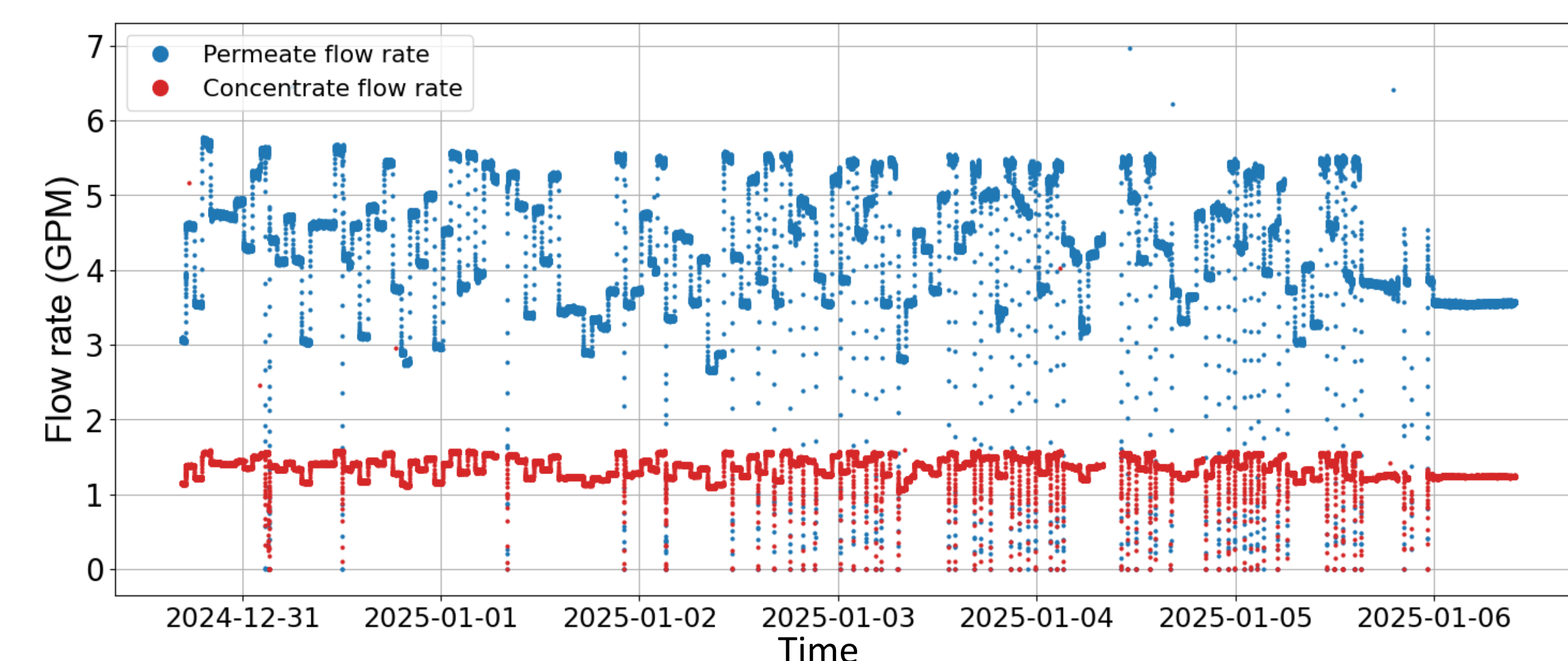
- Data-sparsity and contingency scenarios;
- Real-time operational decision-making and early warning for adverse conditions;
- Process performance optimization and identification of improvement areas.

### Approach and Novelty



### Sample Results

**Physical twin experiment:**



*Non-stop 7-day pilot operation. The permeate flow set point was changed remotely and automatically every hour, based on the experimental design.*

### Sparse Machine Learning (ML) for Optimization:

- Physics-based models are computationally intensive
- ML was used to improve system control and efficiency by developing sparse interpretable models
- The model was trained and tested on the 7-day experiment data:

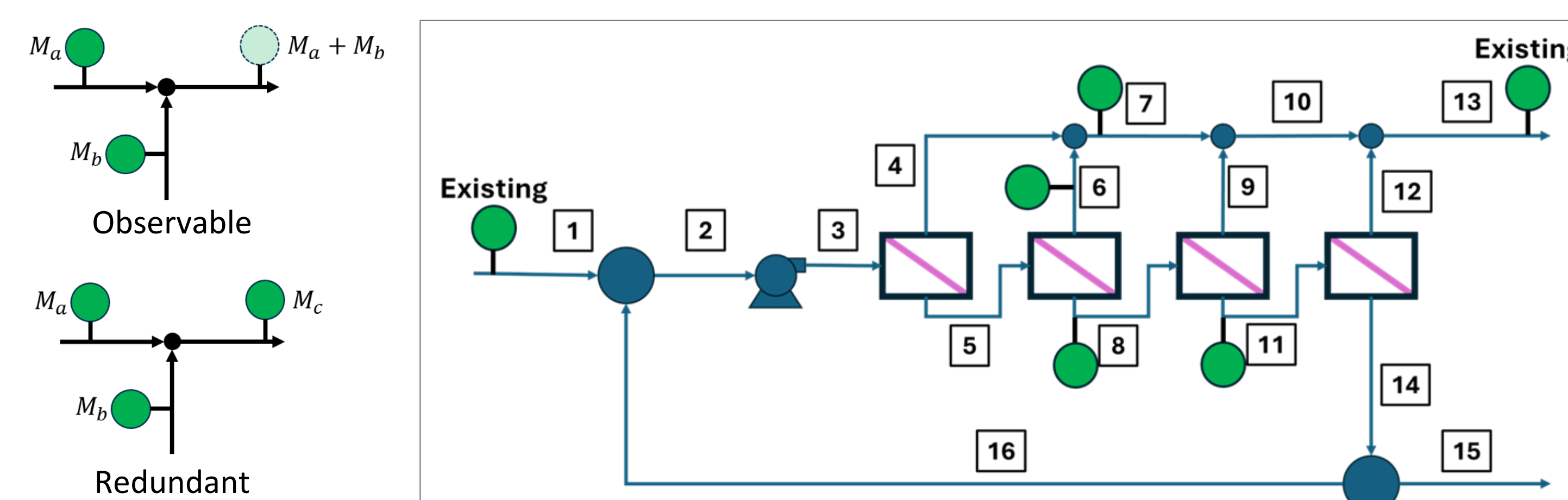
*Actual and scaled RMSE results for the LASSO ML model.*

| Dataset  | RMSE Actual | RMSE Scaled (Standardized) |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Training | 34.27       | 0.097                      |
| Test     | 24.45       | 0.072                      |

- Percentage of observations within  $\pm 2\%$  error range (Test Data): 95.62%

### Soft Sensors and Data QA/QC:

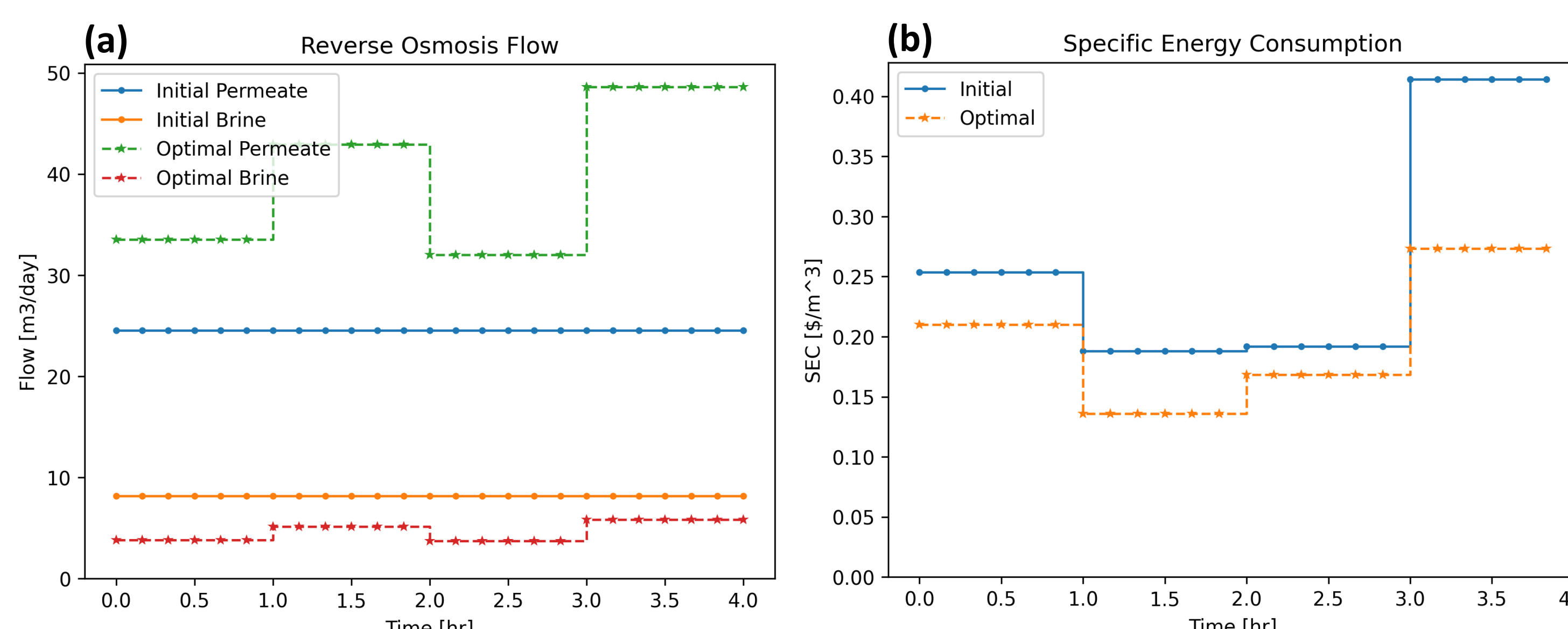
- Established a structural redundancy and observability labeling method for nonlinear pressure systems in a written protocol
- Structural labeling and optimization required before practical observability can be considered



*Example of minimum flow sensors needed for full flowrate observability on the pilot*

### Pilot-scale Cost optimization:

- Developed an optimization framework to vary operating parameters in response to an electricity tariff
- This optimization framework is currently being tested on the dynamic digital twin of the pilot



*Optimization results for the pilot comparing (a) permeate, brine recirculation, and (b) specific energy consumption cost.*

- This optimization framework will be translated for use on the full-scale plant at OCWD

### NAWI CONNECTIONS

**Period of Performance:** January 2023 – September 2025

**Challenge Area/Topic Area:** Topic Area 1 – Process Innovation and Intensification

AOI A-3.1: Predictive algorithms for process control and fault detection  
AOI A-3.2: Advanced Process Data Analytics and Modeling

#### NAWI Leverage:

This project is complementary to NAWI 5.08 since the focus is on membrane-based reuse. In addition to developing code, a dynamic process model simulator (i.e., SUMO by Dynamita and Dynamizu, available to the UCI WEX Center) will be integrated. The project team is also collaborating with the WaterTAP and NAWI 3.23 teams.

### KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

**Sparse ML model for Optimization:** An ML model was developed to improve system control and efficiency

**Soft Sensors and Data QA/QC:** A structural redundancy and observability labeling method was established

**Pilot-Scale Cost Optimization:** An optimization framework was developed for the pilot-scale system and will be translated to the full-scale system.

**Analysis of knowledge transfer:** Interviews with industrial stakeholders are ongoing, to understand barriers to technology adoption

#### IMPACTS:

- The project provides crucial information on the approaches and challenges associated with the implementation of a full-scale Digital Twin system in the water industry.
- The outcomes will provide critical information regarding the dynamic energy and cost optimization of water reuse systems, as well as addressing the potential system anomalies.
- This is the first effort to implement a full-scale Digital Twin system with all the required elements, and two-way communication with the physical twin in the water sector (including the dynamic energy overlay).

### REFERENCES

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