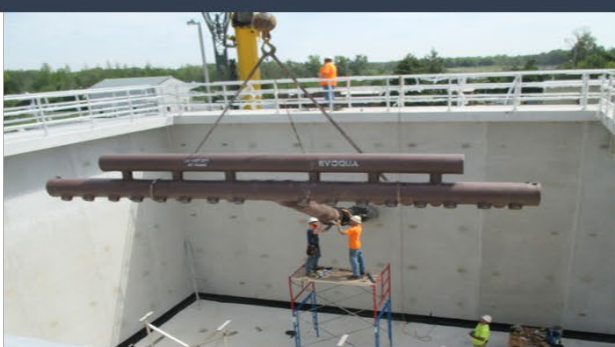


Thank you to our Patrons



We will begin our presentation in a few minutes...



Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Engineering and Science



AAEES

APPLICATION OF AI/ML FOR ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS IN THE WATER SECTOR

Aryan Emaminejad –AI/ML Engineer at
Black & Veatch, Chicago

July 2nd 2025

....

Section I: General Discussion

Why Now? The Pressures Driving AI Adoption in Water

Aging Infrastructure



Decades-old water infrastructure is struggling to keep up with demand, leading to inefficiencies and failures. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help monitor and predict maintenance needs.



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Aging Infrastructure



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Workforce Retirements



A significant portion of the experienced water workforce is retiring, creating a knowledge gap that AI and automation can help bridge.



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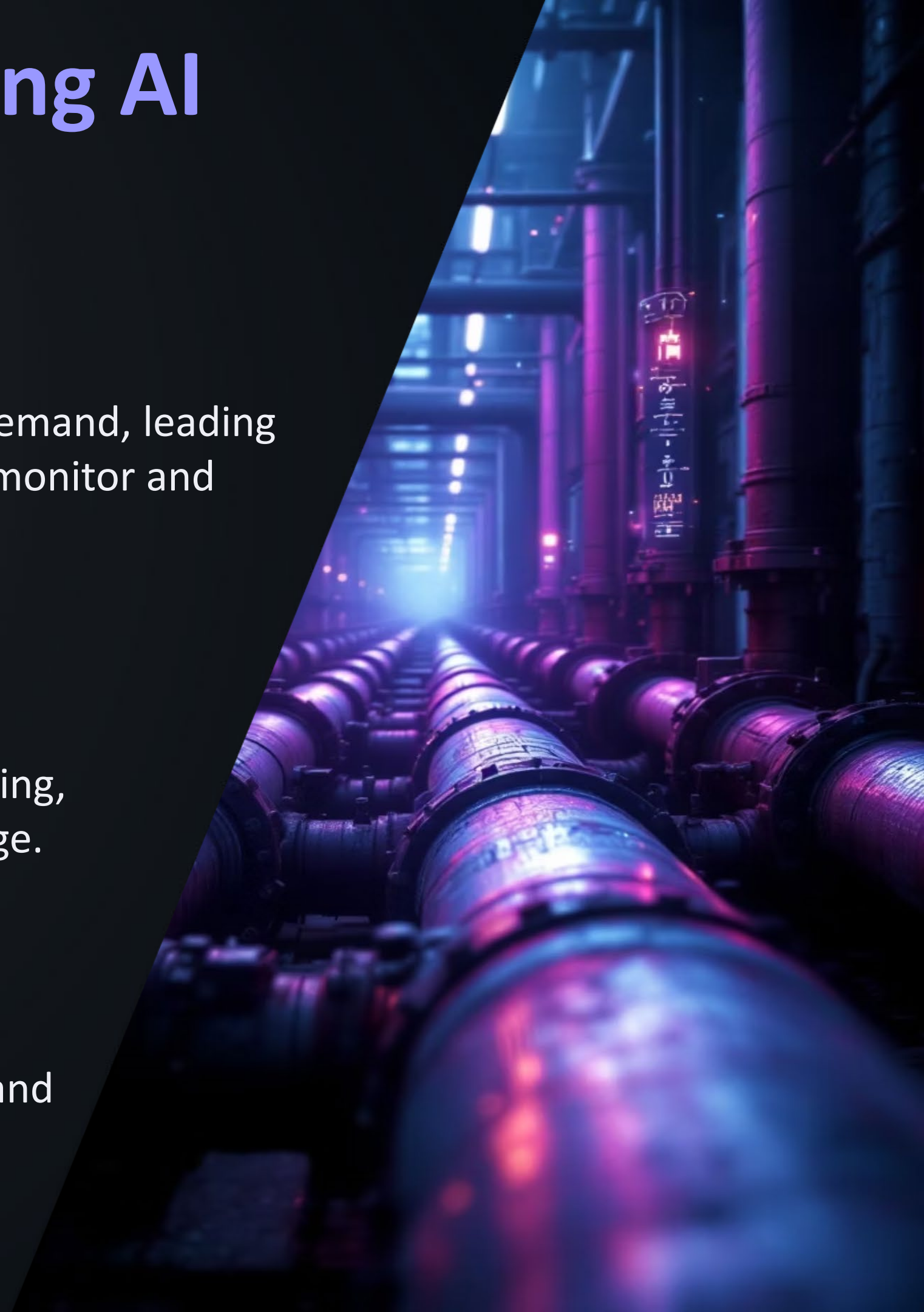


A significant portion of the experienced water workforce is retiring, creating a knowledge gap that AI and automation can help bridge.

Regulatory Complexity



Evolving environmental regulations demand more precise data and reporting, areas where AI excels in ensuring compliance and transparency.



Digital Water Promises

Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction



Real-Time
Monitoring &
Automation

Continuous oversight of
water systems, automating
processes and responding
instantly to operational
changes.

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**Real-Time
Monitoring &
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Continuous oversight of water systems, automating processes and responding instantly to operational changes.

**Predictive
Maintenance**



AI predicts equipment failures, allowing for proactive repairs and significantly reducing downtime and costs.

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Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction

Real-Time Monitoring & Automation



Continuous oversight of water systems, automating processes and responding instantly to operational changes.

Predictive Maintenance



AI predicts equipment failures, allowing for proactive repairs and significantly reducing downtime and costs.

Plant-Wide Cost Savings



AI algorithms precisely control chemical dosages in treatment processes, ensuring water quality while minimizing chemical waste.

Digital Water **Risks**

Navigating the Challenges of AI in Water



Cybersecurity
Threats

Increased network exposure
creates new attack surfaces,
risking operational
disruptions and sensitive data
breaches.

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Operational Risk & Expertise Loss



Over-reliance on AI may diminish hands-on skills, causing challenges during system upsets.

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Regulatory & Ethical Concerns



Some AI applications, particularly LLMs, raise privacy, data governance, and ethical questions that need careful consideration.

The AI Spotlight: Why is Now Different?

AI/ML has been around for decades...



Lower Barrier to Entry

AI/ML frameworks are now more accessible, moving from complex academic environments to user-friendly platforms.



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Research into lighter, more efficient ML algorithms, such as modern tree-based models, has made AI deployment more practical.



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ChatGPT's Impact

The advent of LLMs has significantly boosted public and industry awareness.



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Using LLMs Safely & Effectively

Retention

LLMs store data and may use it for future training.

Privacy

Remove identifying details before sharing any information with LLMs.



Using LLMs Safely & Effectively

Retention

LLMs store data and may use it for future training.

Privacy

Remove identifying details before sharing any information with LLMs.

Security

For organization handling sensitive data, enterprise solutions offer enhanced security.

Bias

Confirmation bias is a real issue and always be considered.



Using LLMs Safely & Effectively

Common Pitfalls

Uncritical acceptance of AI responses

Lack of citation verification

Overconfidence in AI-generated content

Best Practices

Cross-reference information with trusted sources

Verify facts before incorporating into work

Use AI responses as starting points, not final products

Using LLMs: Augmentation vs. Replacement

What LLMs Can Do:

Process and summarize vast amounts of information

Generate initial drafts and prototypes

Automate routine **cognitive** tasks

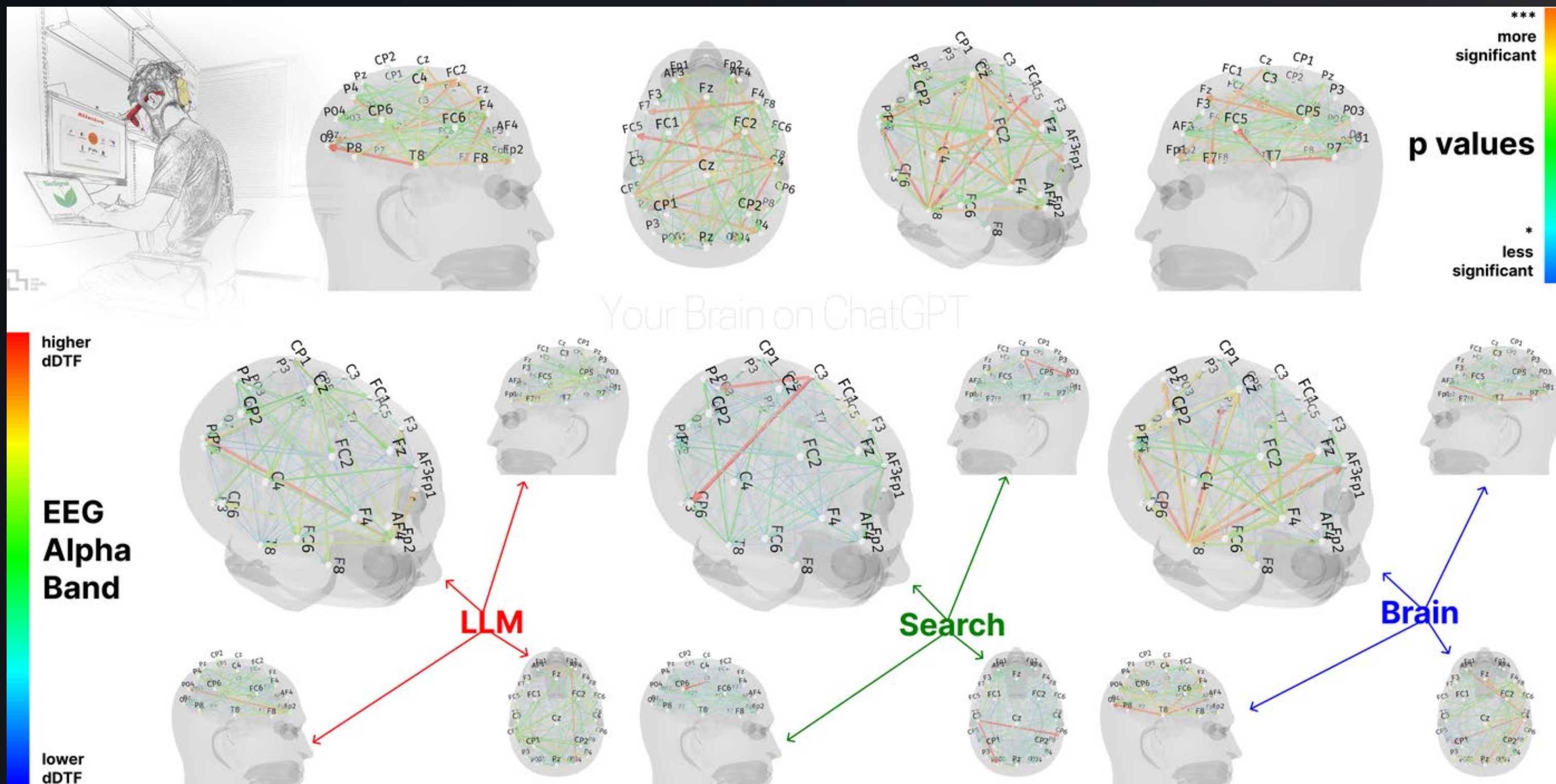
Human Expertise:

Domain-specific knowledge and judgement

Contextual understanding and nuance

Ethical decision-making

Using LLMs: The Cognitive Task



The dynamic Direct Transfer Function (dDTF) EEG analysis of Alpha Band for groups: LLM, Search Engine, Brain-only, including p-values to show significance from moderately significant (*) to highly significant (**). Credit: Nataliya Kosmyna

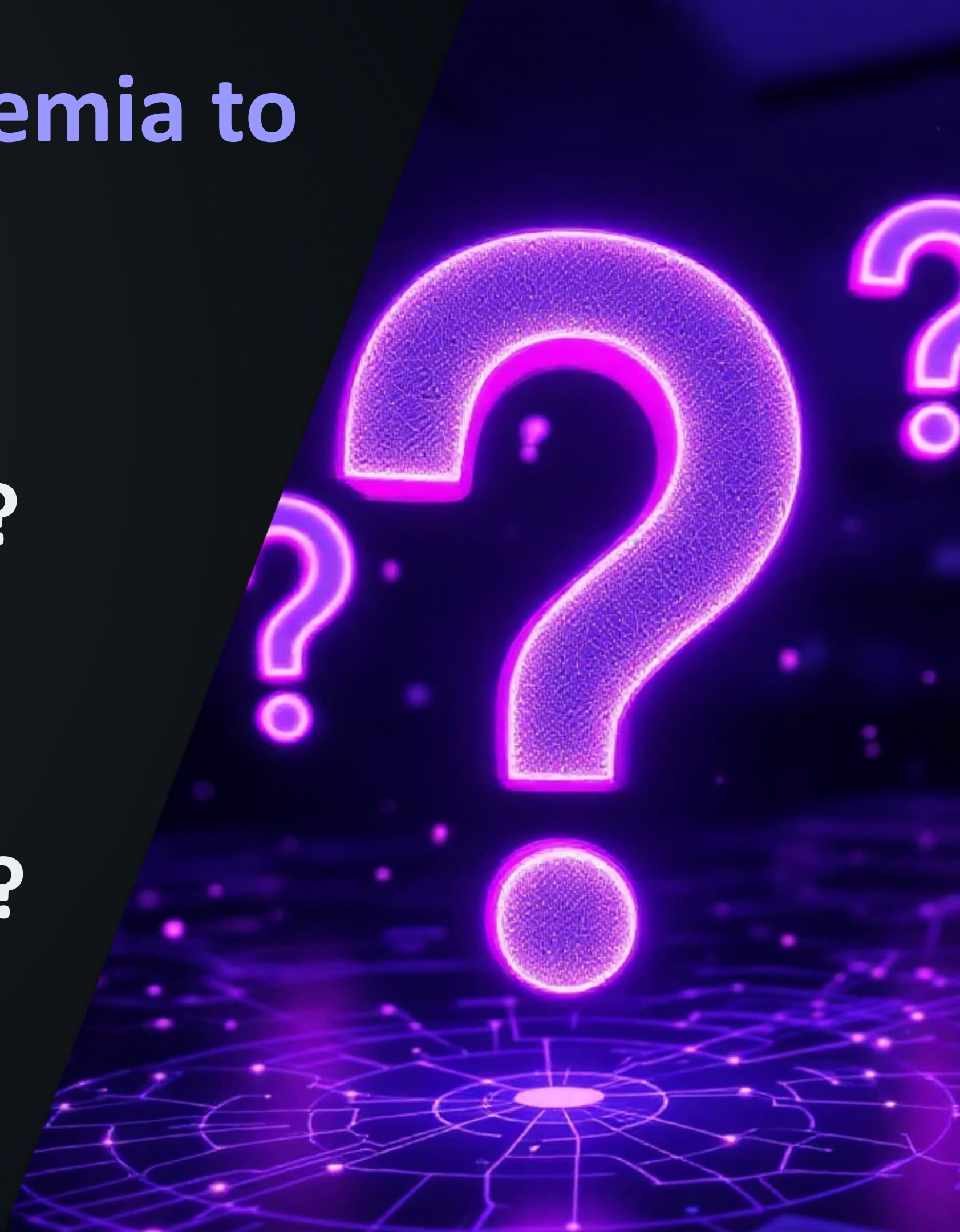
AI Application: From Academia to Industry



The “WHY” Problem?



The “HOW” Problem?



AI Application: From Academia to Industry

Machine Learning in Environmental Research: Common Pitfalls and Best Practices

Jun-Jie Zhu,* Meiqi Yang, and Zhiyong Jason Ren*



Cite This: *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2023, 57, 17671–17689



Read Online

ACCESS |

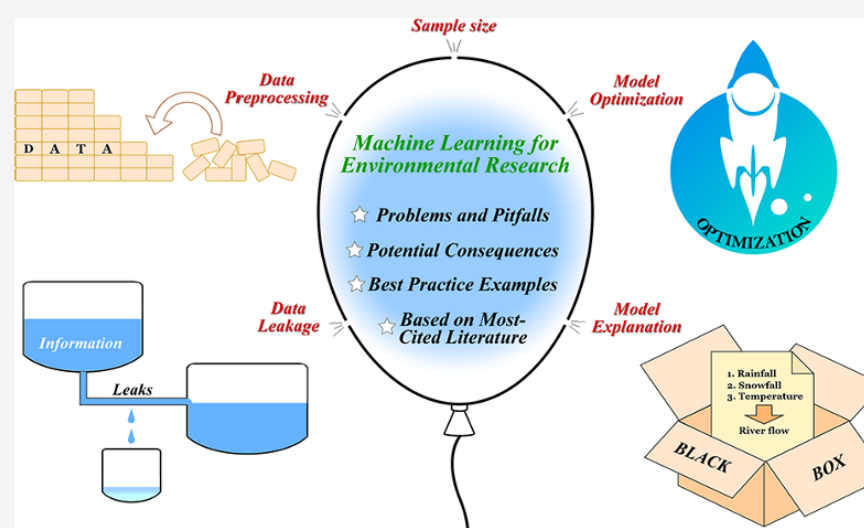
Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Machine learning (ML) is increasingly used in environmental research to process large data sets and decipher complex relationships between system variables. However, due to the lack of familiarity and methodological rigor, inadequate ML studies may lead to spurious conclusions. In this study, we synthesized literature analysis with our own experience and provided a tutorial-like compilation of common pitfalls along with best practice guidelines for environmental ML research. We identified more than 30 key items and provided evidence-based data analysis based on 148 highly cited research articles to exhibit the misconceptions of terminologies, proper sample size and feature size, data enrichment and feature selection, randomness assessment, data leakage management, data splitting, method selection and comparison, model optimization and evaluation, and model explainability and causality. By analyzing good examples on supervised learning and reference modeling paradigms, we hope to help researchers adopt more rigorous data preprocessing and model development standards for more accurate, robust, and practicable model uses in environmental research and applications.

KEYWORDS: Machine learning, supervised learning, environmental research, data preprocessing, data leakage, hyperparameter optimization, model explainability, causality



The "iPhone Plateau" for AI?

A period of exponential growth is usually followed by a stabilization in innovation and adoption...



iPhone 1st gen



iPhone 7



iPhone 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16...

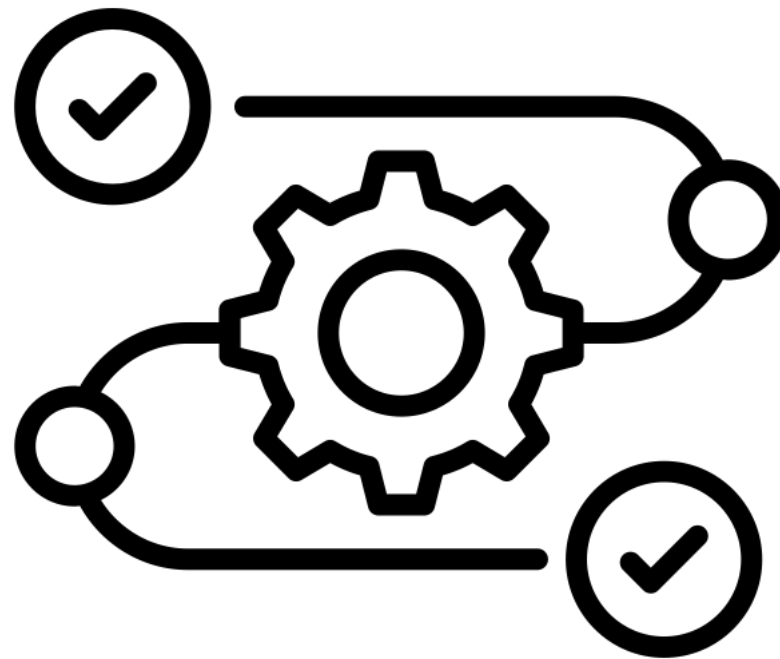


Section II: Engineering Case Studies

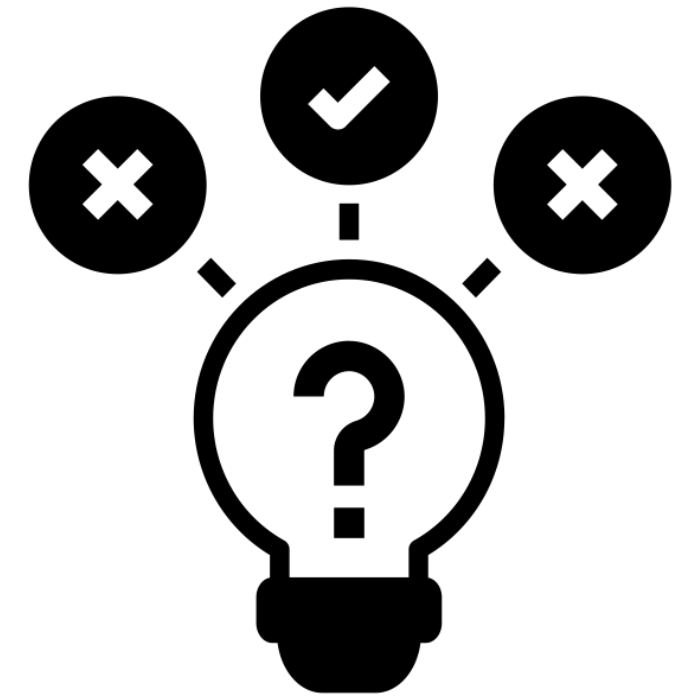
Mechanistic Models: Activated Sludge Model (ASM)



**Fundamental
Principles**

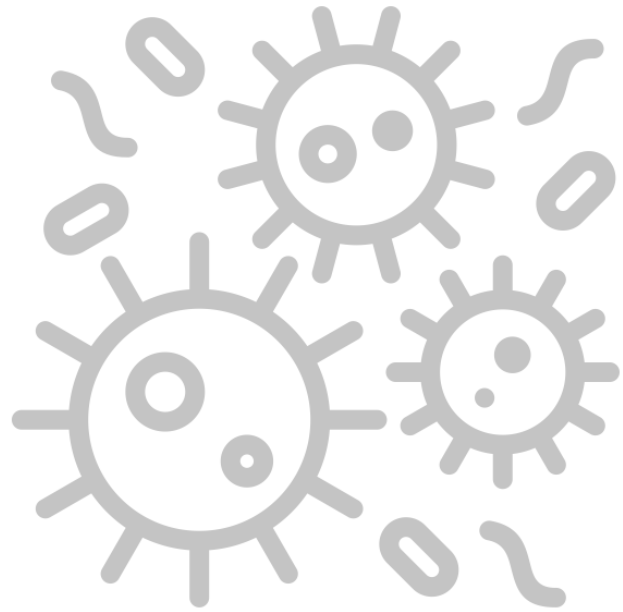


**Describe Underlying
Physical Process**

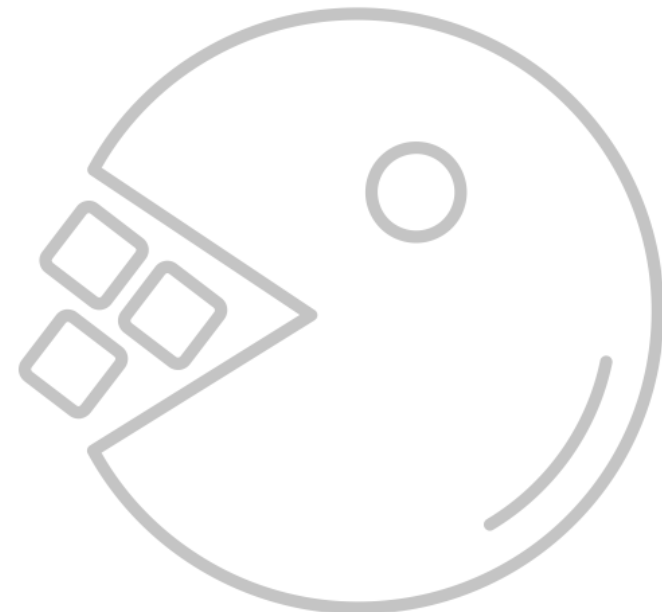


**Require a Deep
Understanding**

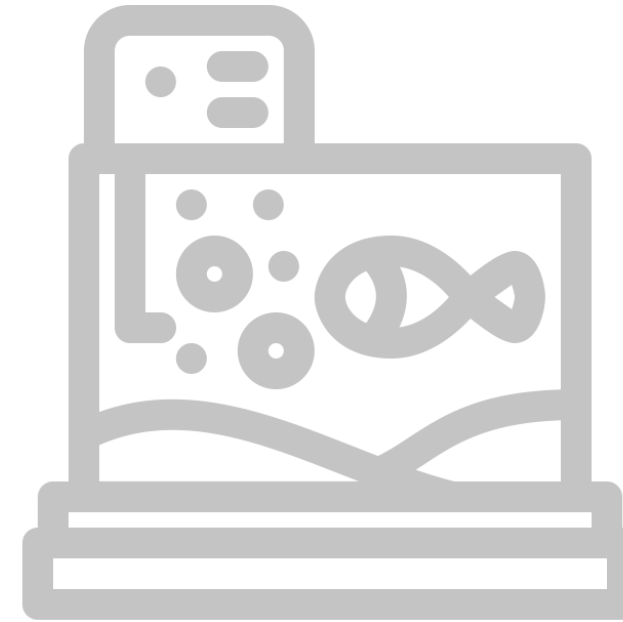
Mechanistic Models: Activated Sludge Model (ASM)



Microbial Growth and
Decay



Substrate
Consumption



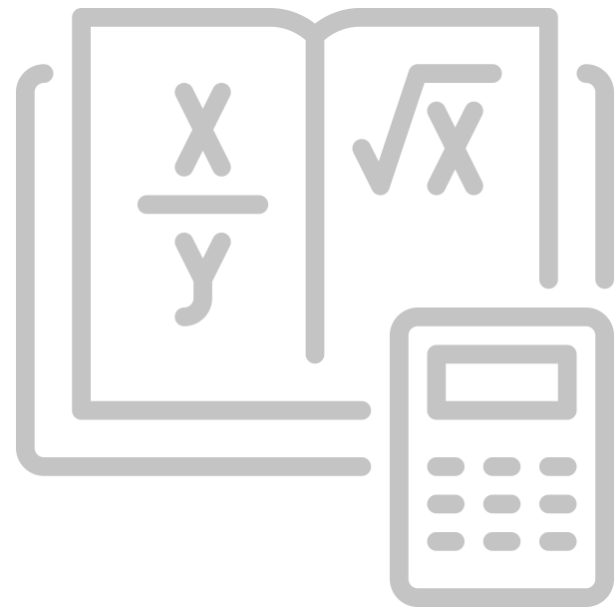
Oxygen Consumption



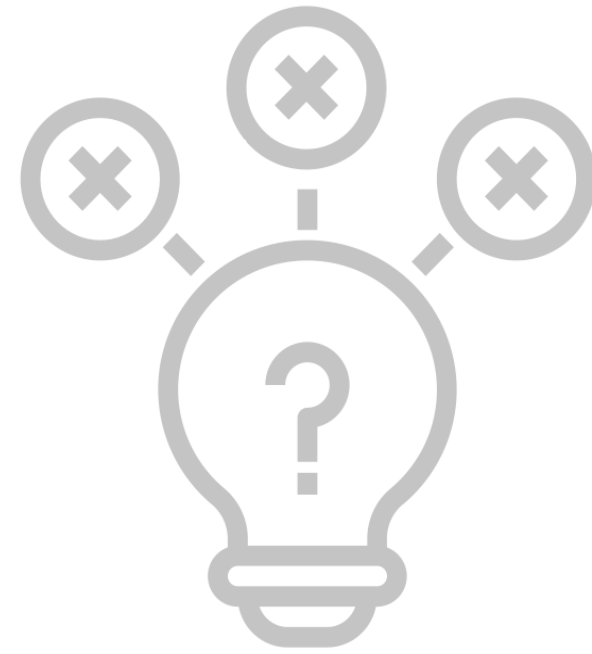
Nutrient Removal



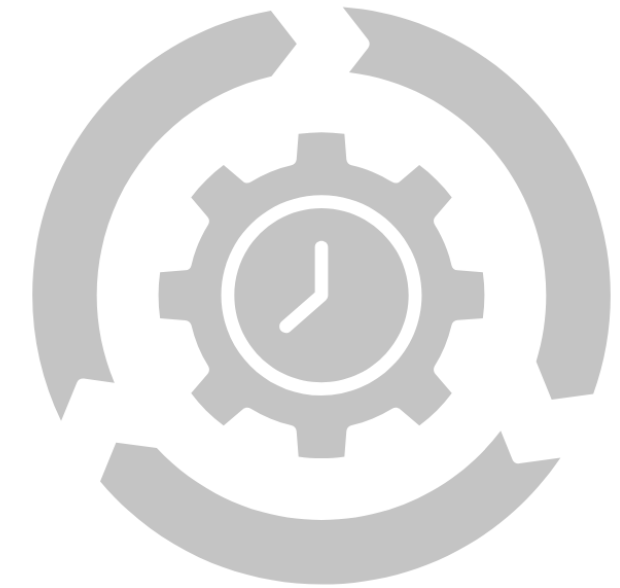
Machine Learning (ML) Models



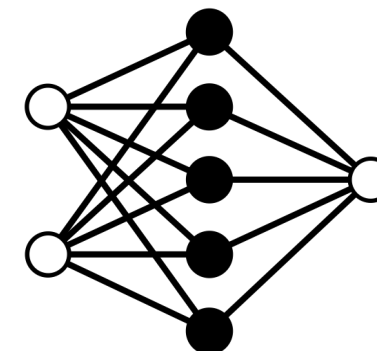
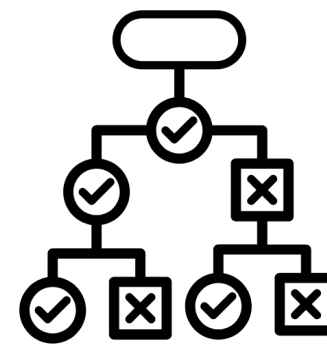
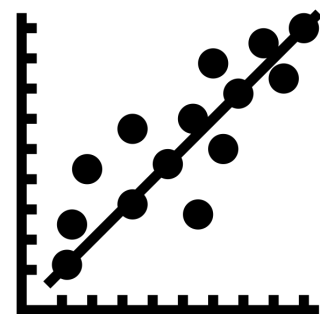
Mathematical
Algorithms



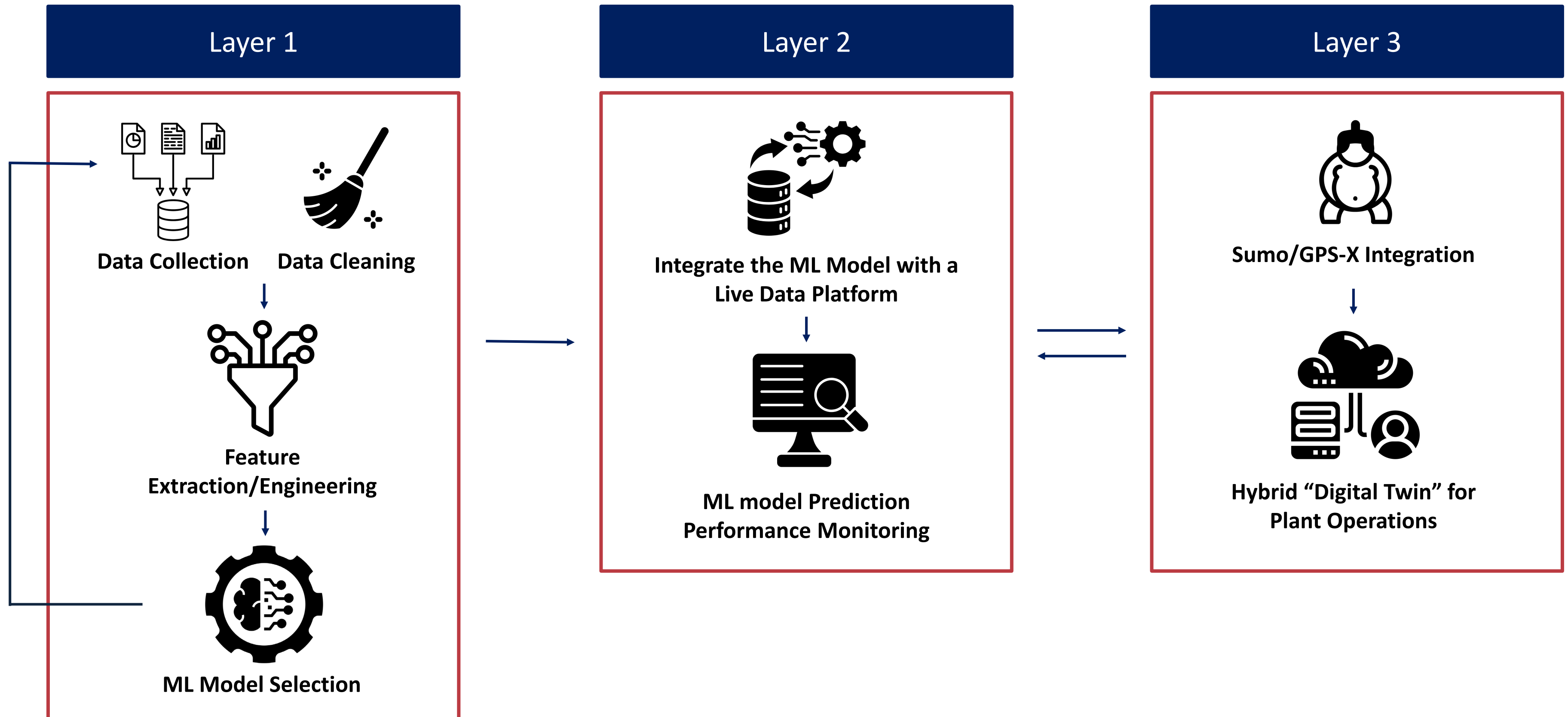
System
Assumptions: Not
Required



Physical Process
Knowledge: Not
Required

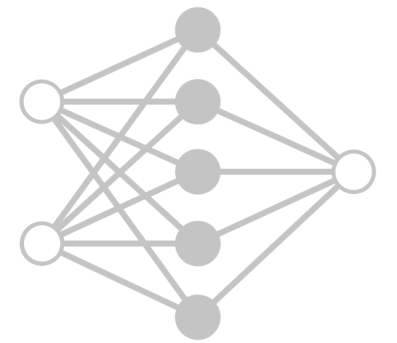


Architecture of an Integrated ML Model

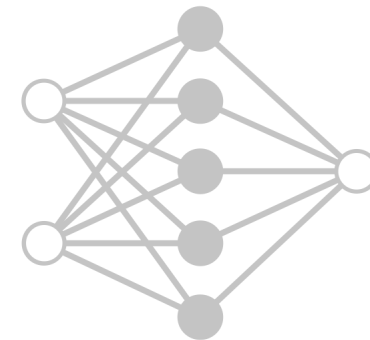


Mechanistic + ML Models: Hybrid Modeling

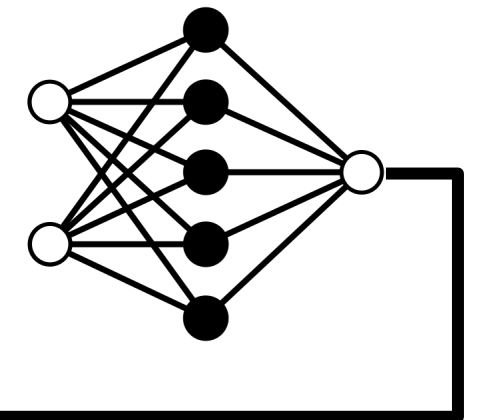
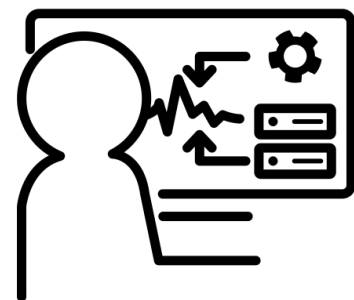
Mechanistic -> ML
e.g. Error Correction



ML -> Mechanistic
e.g. Soft Sensor



Mechanistic <-> ML
e.g. Emulator, Digital Twin



Case Study I: HRSD - Nansemond

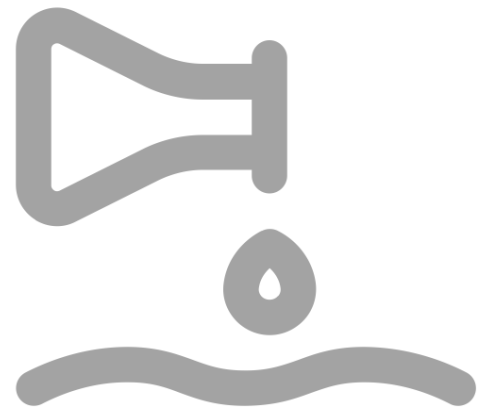
Background and Problem Statement

- Began Operation in 1983 and Treats 30 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)
- 5-Stage Bardenpho® Process to Meet Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) Standards
- Current Chlorination Process Utilizes **Sodium Hypochlorite** Dosing with a **Feedback** Control System.

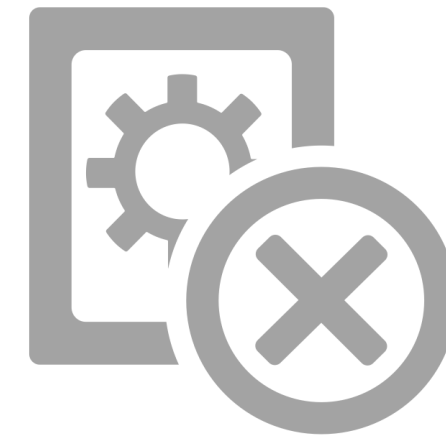


Hampton Roads Sanitation District
(HRSD) Nansemond Treatment Plant,
Suffolk, VA

Background and Problem Statement: Permit Requirements



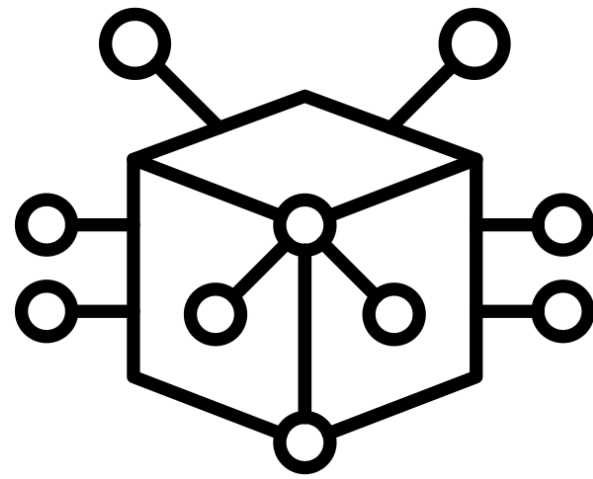
No More than 36 Exceptions
with Chlorine Concentrations
< 0.5 mg/L in a Month



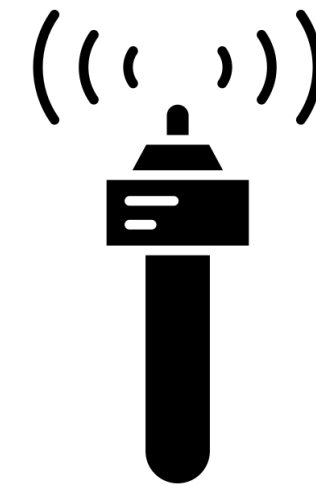
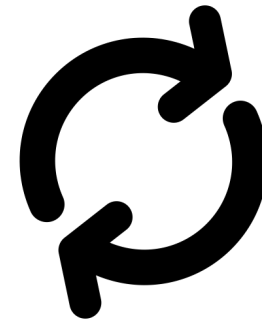
No Violations with Chlorine
Concentrations < 0.1 mg/L
in a Month

Goal: Minimize Sodium Hypochlorite Usage While Meeting the
Permit Requirements.

Background and Problem Statement: Desired Controller



Feedforward Component:
Hybrid **Mechanistic** (Chlorine
Decay) + **Machine Learning**
(ML) Models

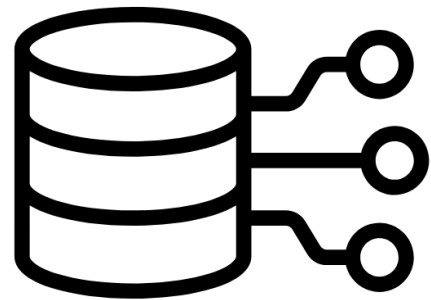


Feedback Component:
Chlorine **Sensor**
Measurements

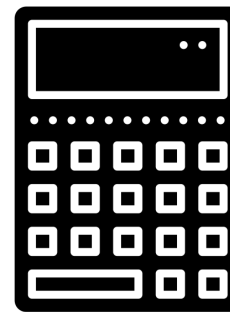
Mechanistic Model Development

Parallel First-Order Decay Model for Chlorine

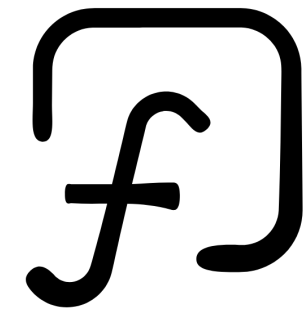
$$C(t) = (C_0 \times x \times e^{-k_1 \times t}) + (C_0 \times (1 - x) \times e^{-k_2 \times t})$$



10-Minute Resolution Data
(Nov 2022 to Feb 2024):
 C_t and C_0 Concentrations,
CCT **HRT** Values



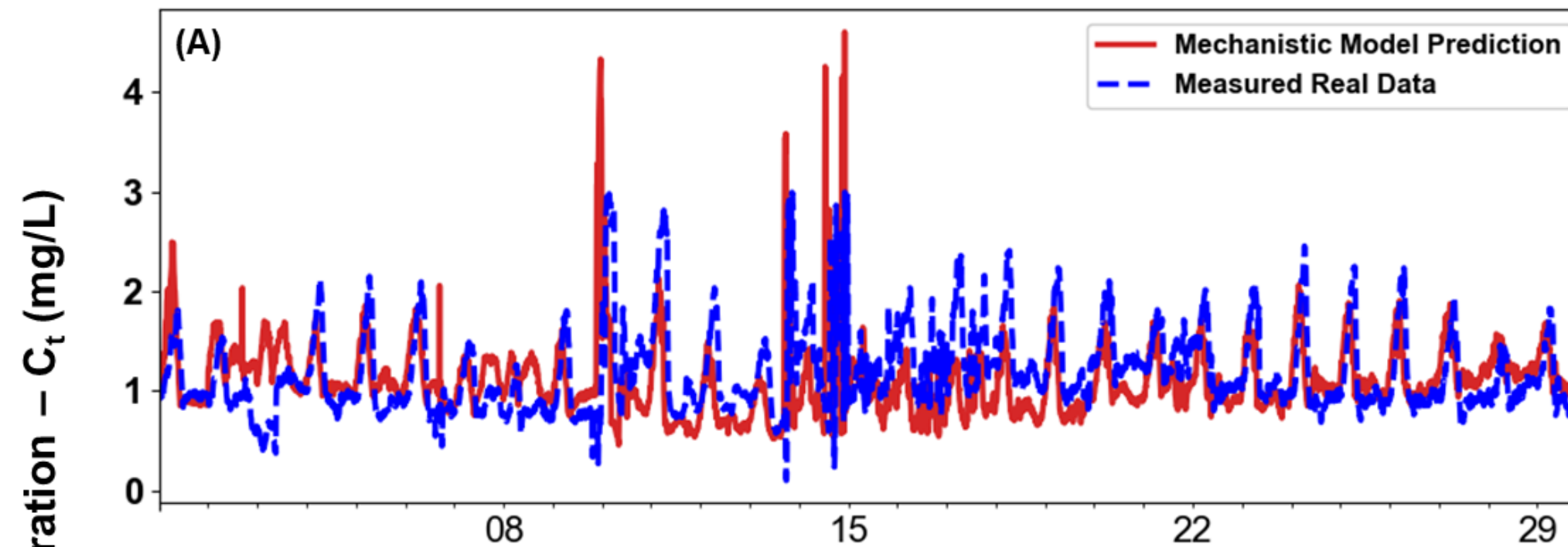
Bi-weekly **Nelder-Mead**
Parameter Fitting: Find
Values for x , k_1 , and k_2



Estimate the **Chlorine**
Decay Function Given the
Fitted Parameters and
Recorded **HRT** Values

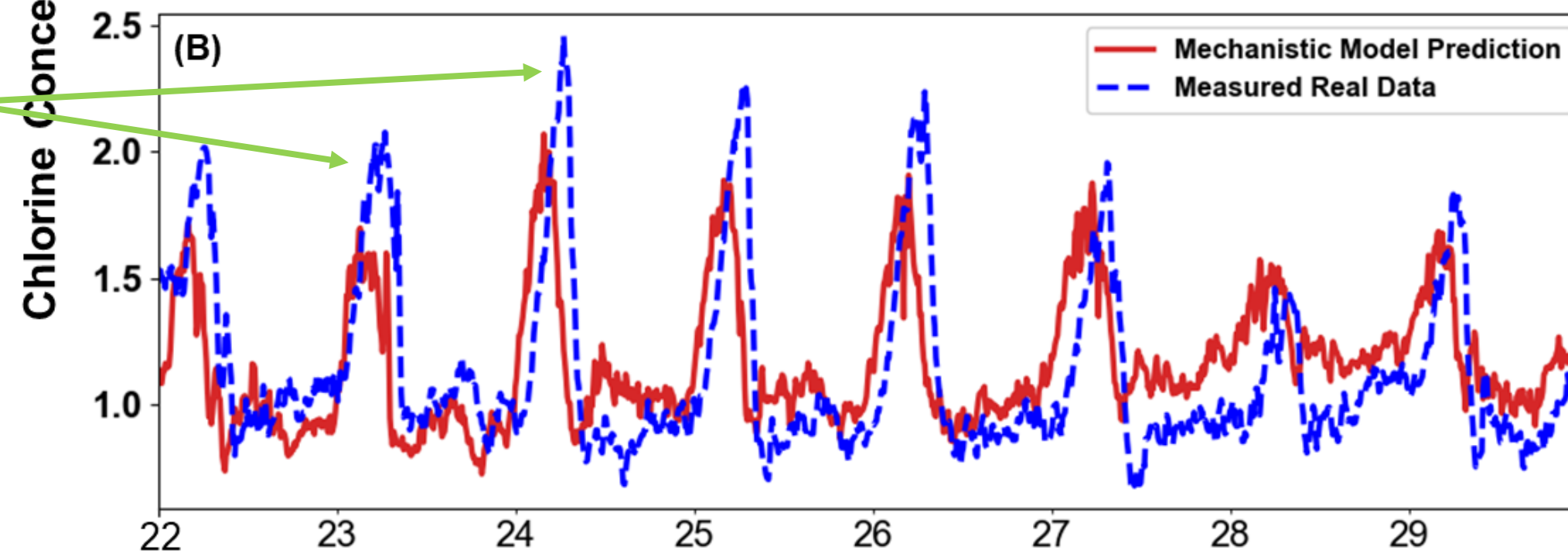
Mechanistic Model Predictions: Error is Observed Between the Measured and Predicted Chlorine Concentrations

Monthly Chlorine Residual Trend (January 2024)



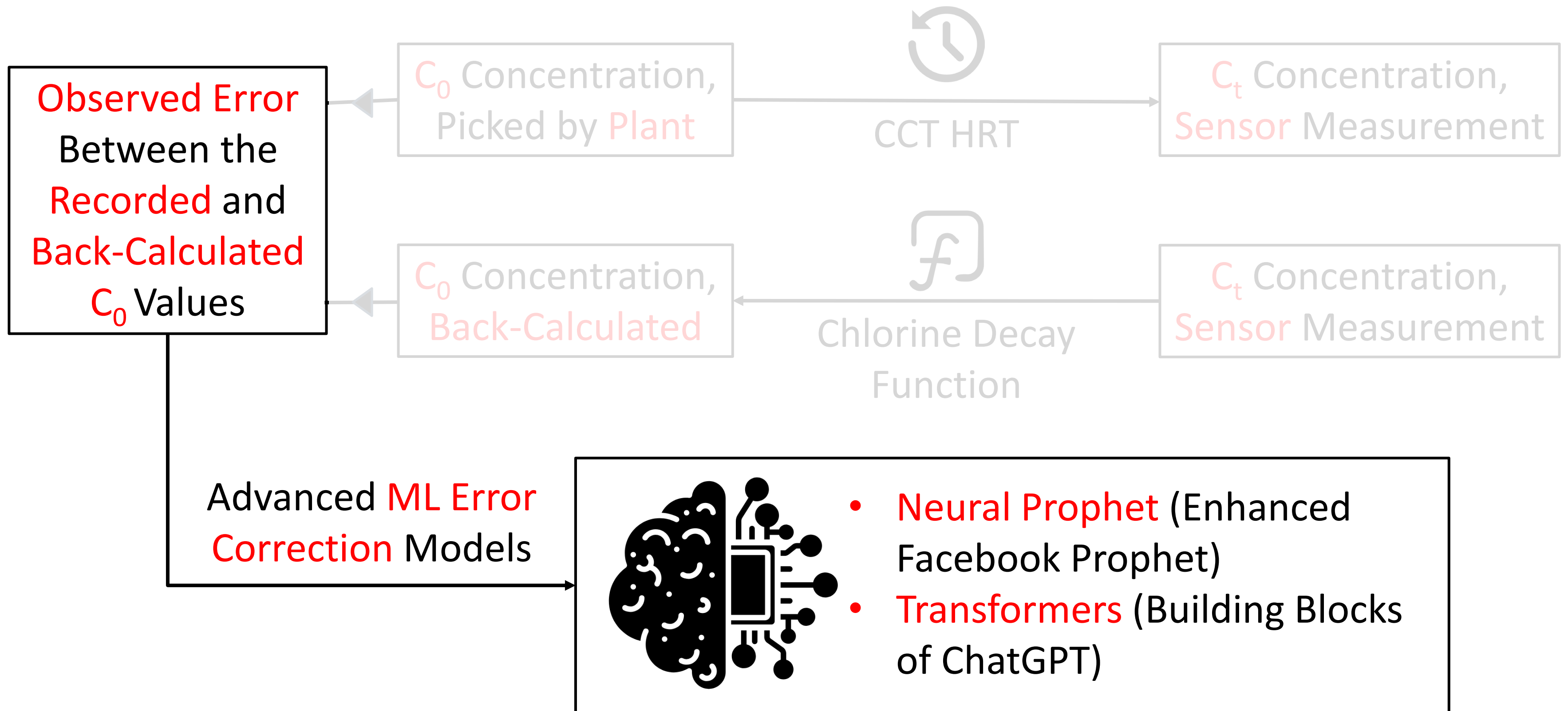
Observed Error Between
the Measured and
Predicted Chlorine
Concentrations

Weekly Chlorine Residual Trend (Last Week of January 2024)



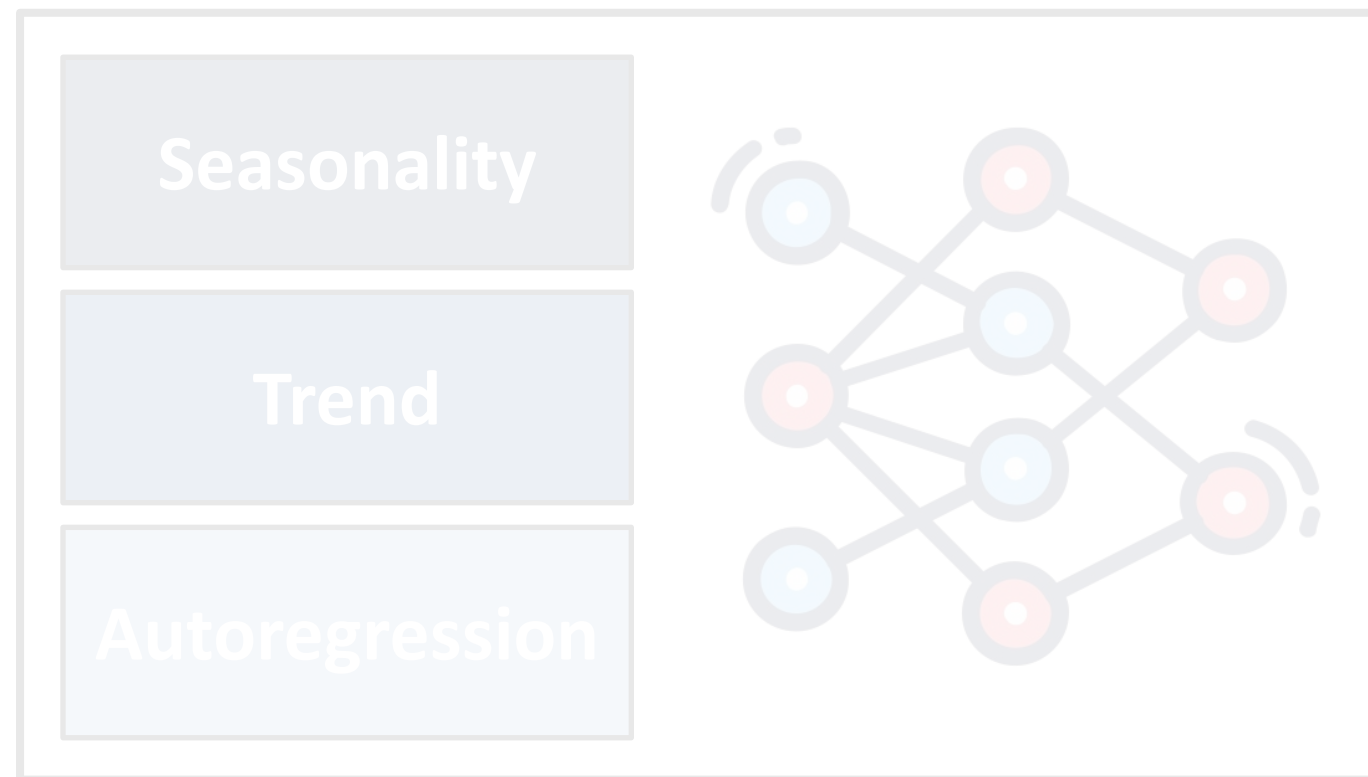
Day of Month (January 2024)

Integration of Mechanistic and ML Models



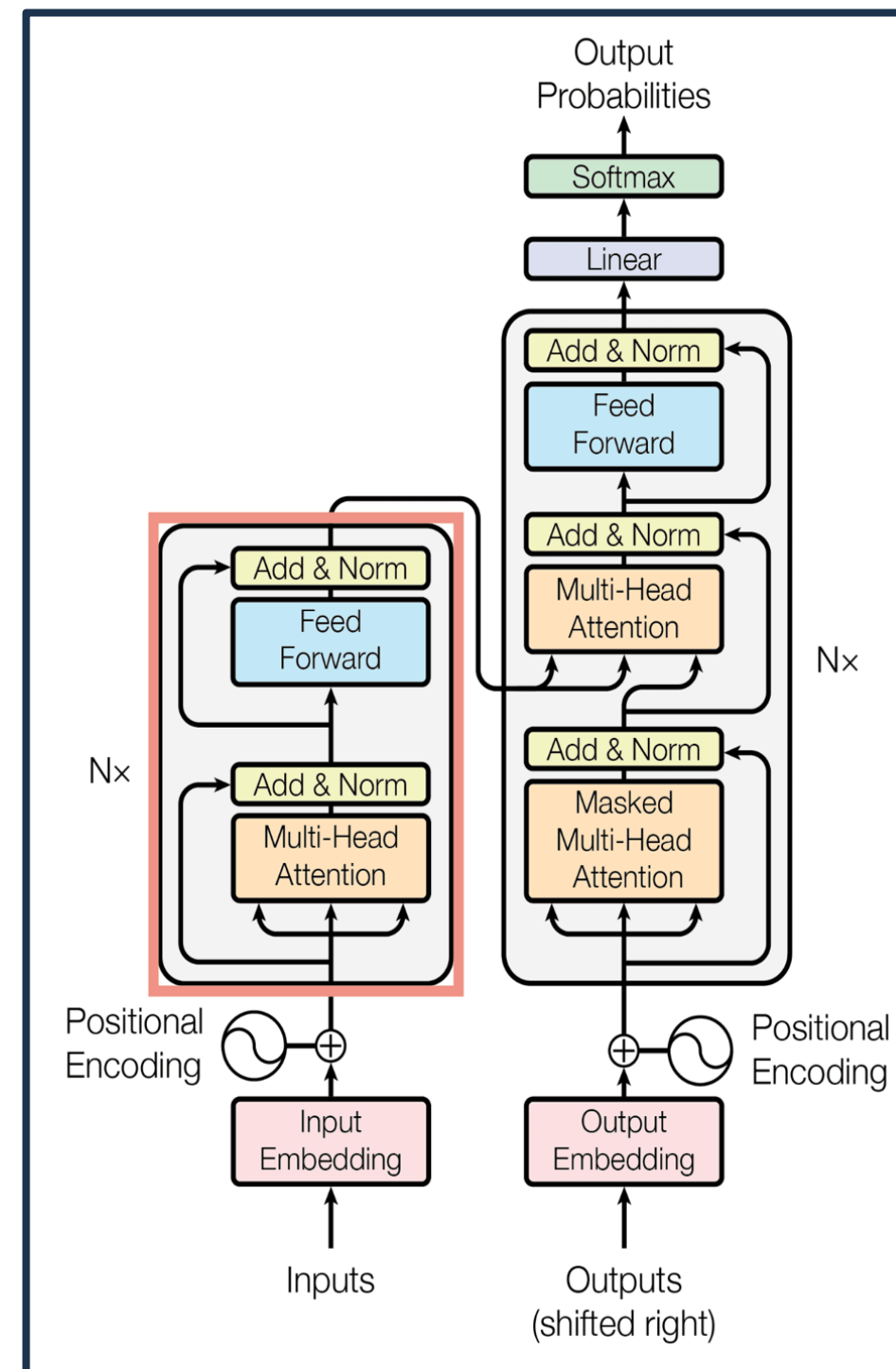
Neural Prophet vs. Transformers

Neural Prophet



- Statistical Models + Neural Networks
- Limited Scalability with Large Datasets

Transformers

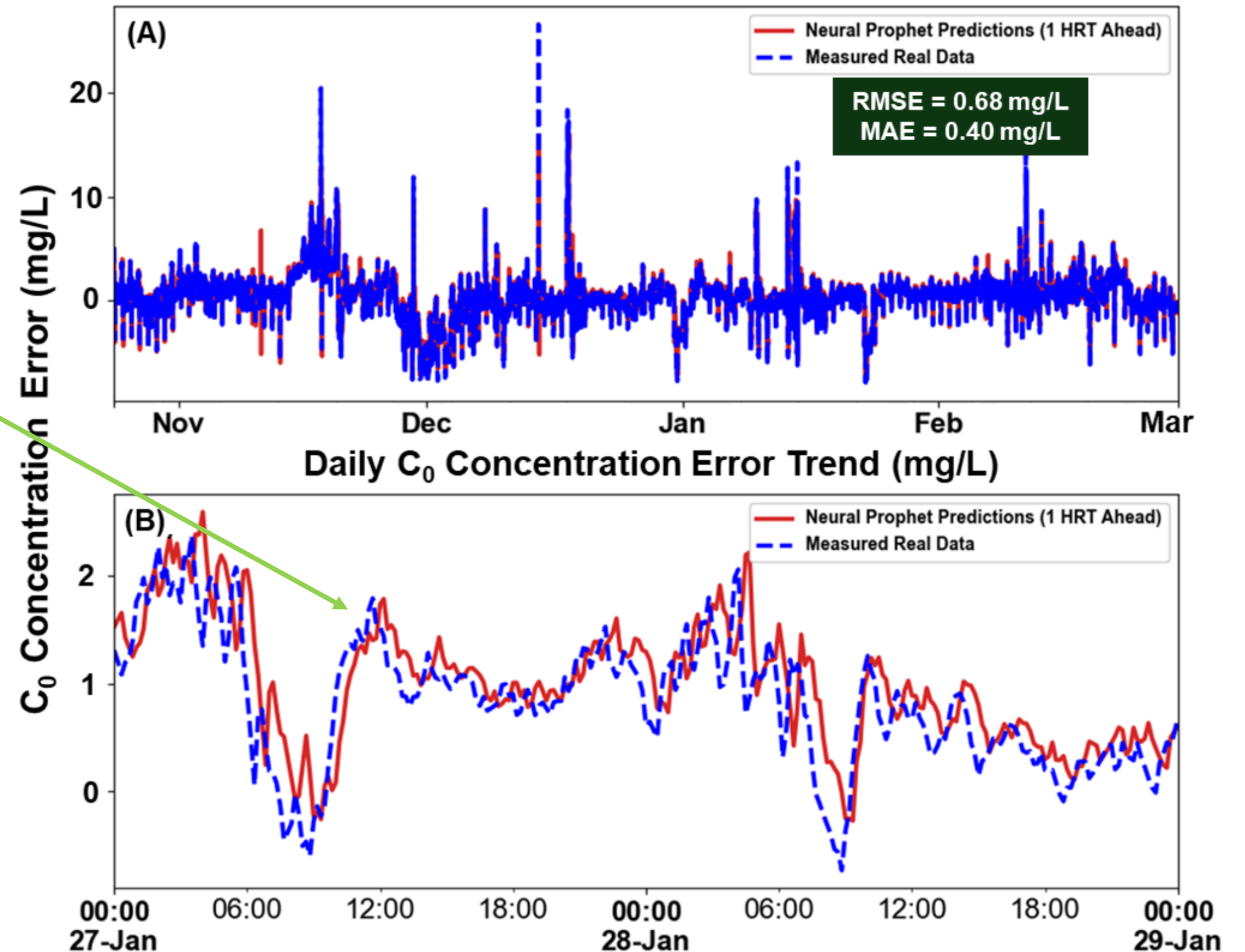


- Self-Attention: Captures Long-Range Dependencies
- Addresses the Temporal Evolution of Dynamic Systems
- High Computational Cost and Resource-Intensive

Neural Prophet Error Correction Results

- Neural Prophet Provided Accurate Predictions to Correct the Mechanistic Model Error.
- The Predictions Followed the Trend but Showed a Delay that Needed to be Properly Addressed.

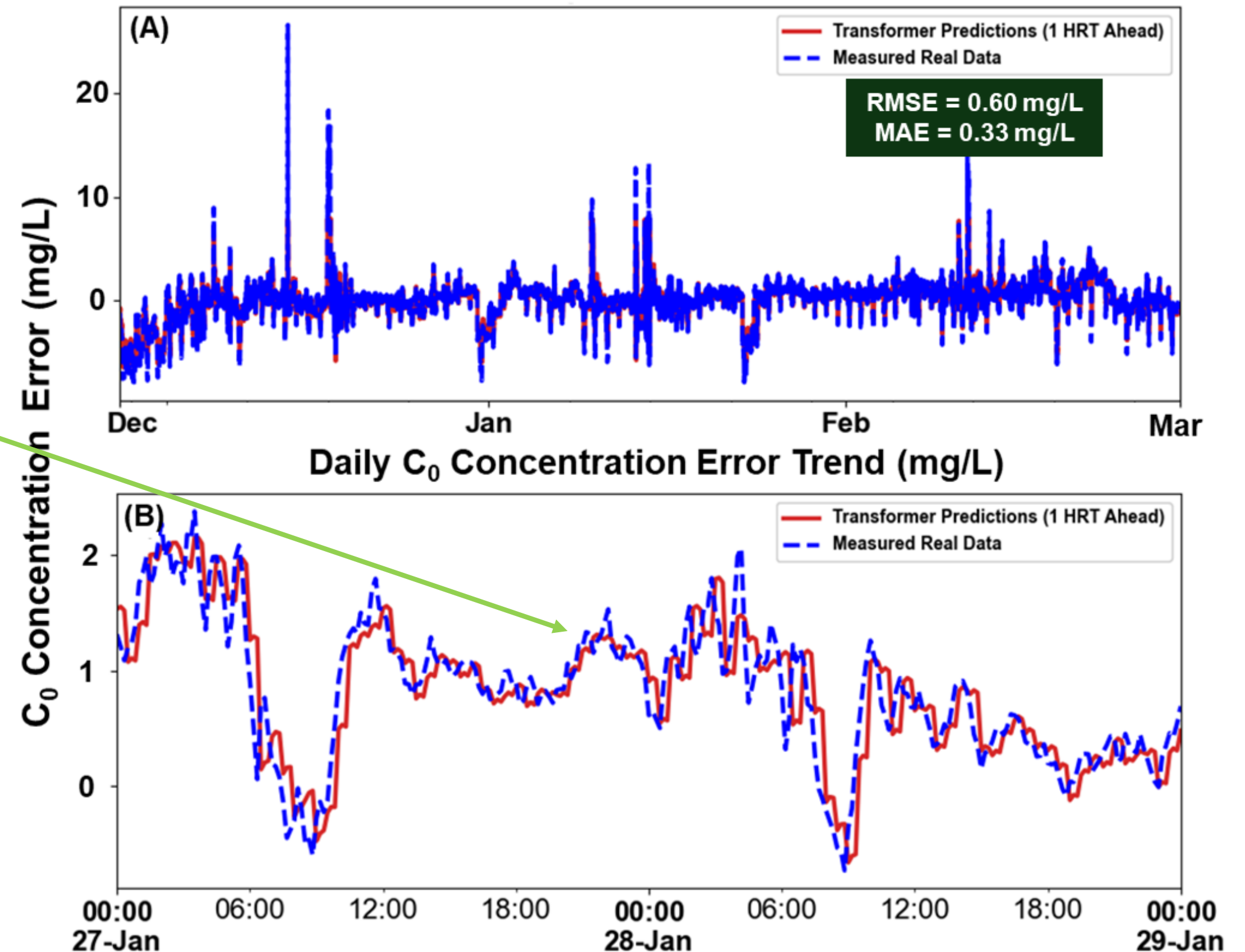
Neural Prophet Test Data Predictions – 1 HRT Ahead



Transformer Error Correction Results

- Transformers Further Improved the Neural Prophet Model Predictions.
- Additionally, Issues Related to the Delayed Predictions were Addressed.

Transformer Test Data Predictions – 1 HRT Ahead



Conclusions and Next Steps

- A **Feedforward** Component is Necessary to Create an **Intelligent Chlorine Control System** to **Minimize** Operational Costs and **Maximize** Process Stability.
- Using a **Pure Mechanistic** Approach Led to **Inaccurate** Sodium Hypochlorite Dosage Adjustments.
- The **Hybrid AI/ML** Models **Fixed Mechanistic Errors** and **Accurately** Adjusted the Dosage Rates.
- Next Step: Develop a Model Predictive Control (**MPC**) System to **Minimize Costs**.



2024 LIFT Intelligent Water Systems Challenge (2nd Place) WEFTEC, New Orleans

https://www.waterrf.org/serve-file/2024_IWS-Challenge-Solution_Black-Veatch-HRSD.pdf

Case Study II: Fond du Lac

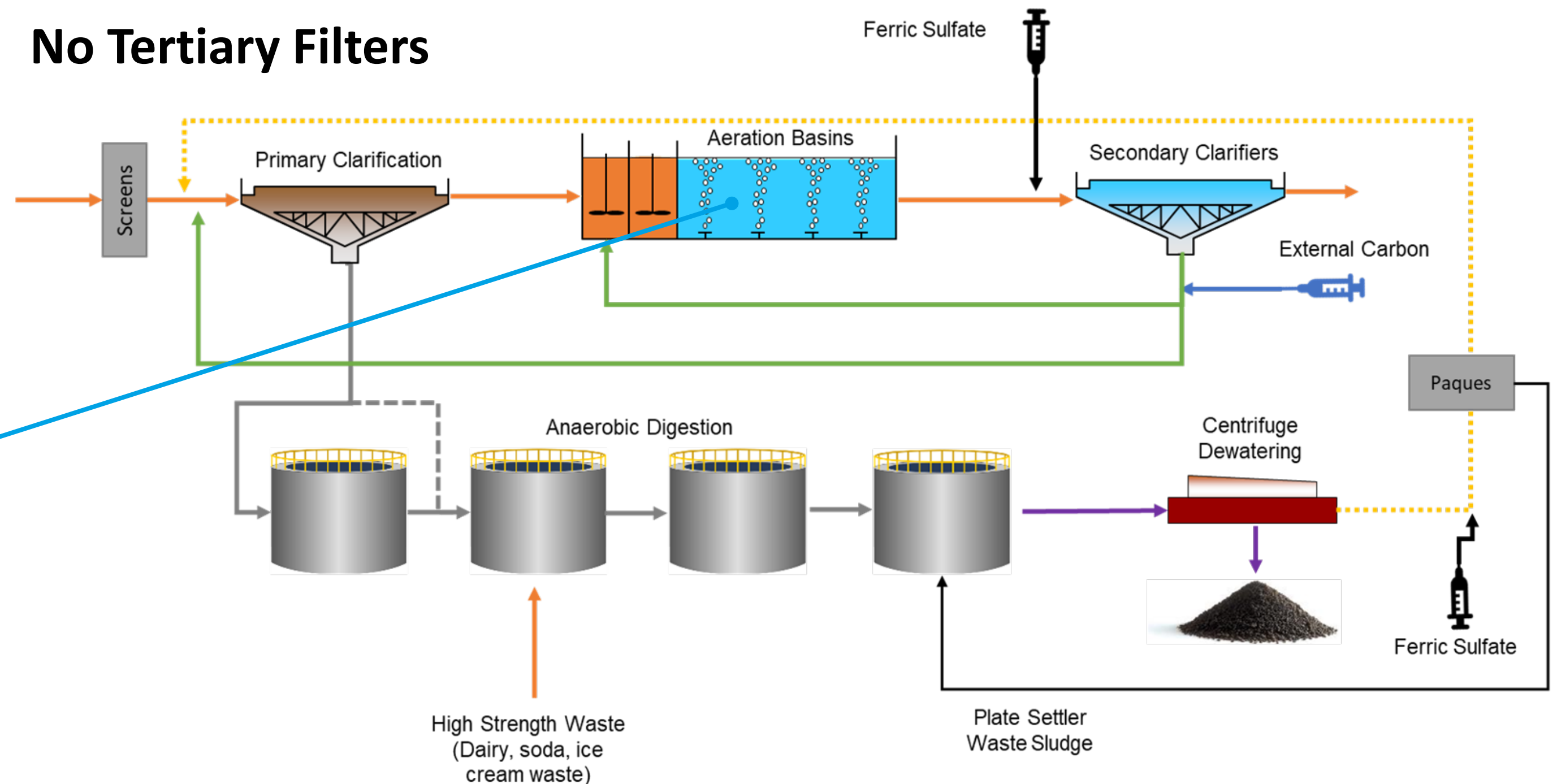
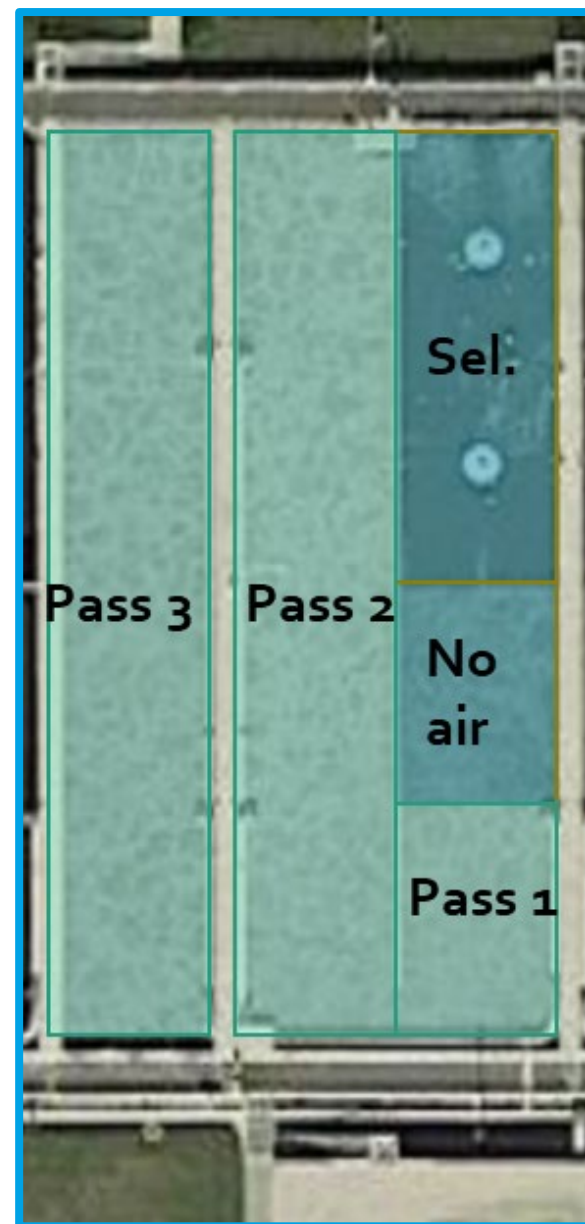
Fond du Lac Wastewater Treatment & Resource Recovery Facility

- Located 1.5 hours north of Milwaukee serving a population of **75,000**
- Resource Recovery Facility focus on sustainability
- Biggest challenge: **Effluent phosphorus (TP)** requirement of **0.17 mg/L** (pending)
- Inconsistent industrial contribution (dairy)
- Locally sourced waste carbon (expired soda)



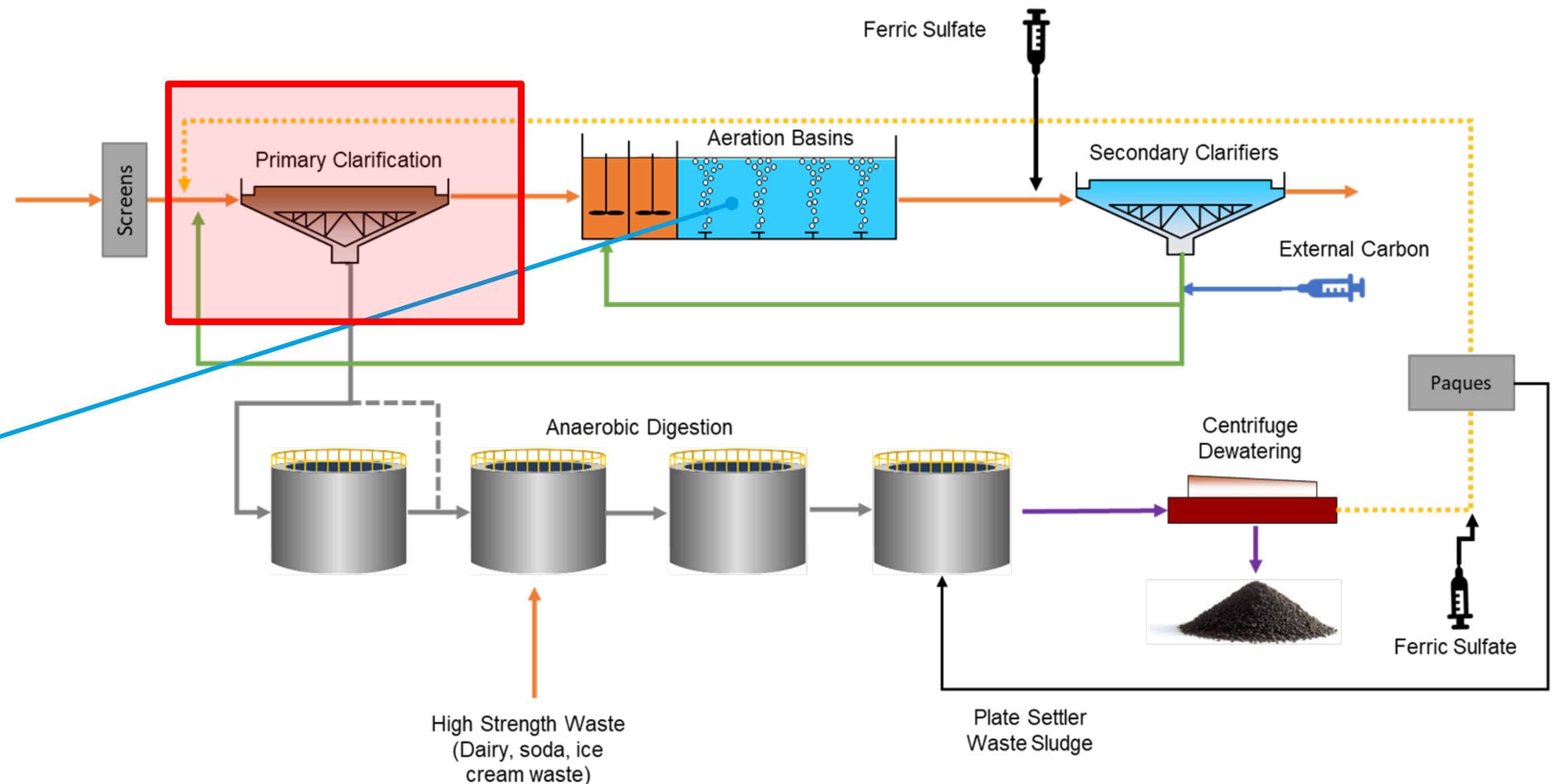
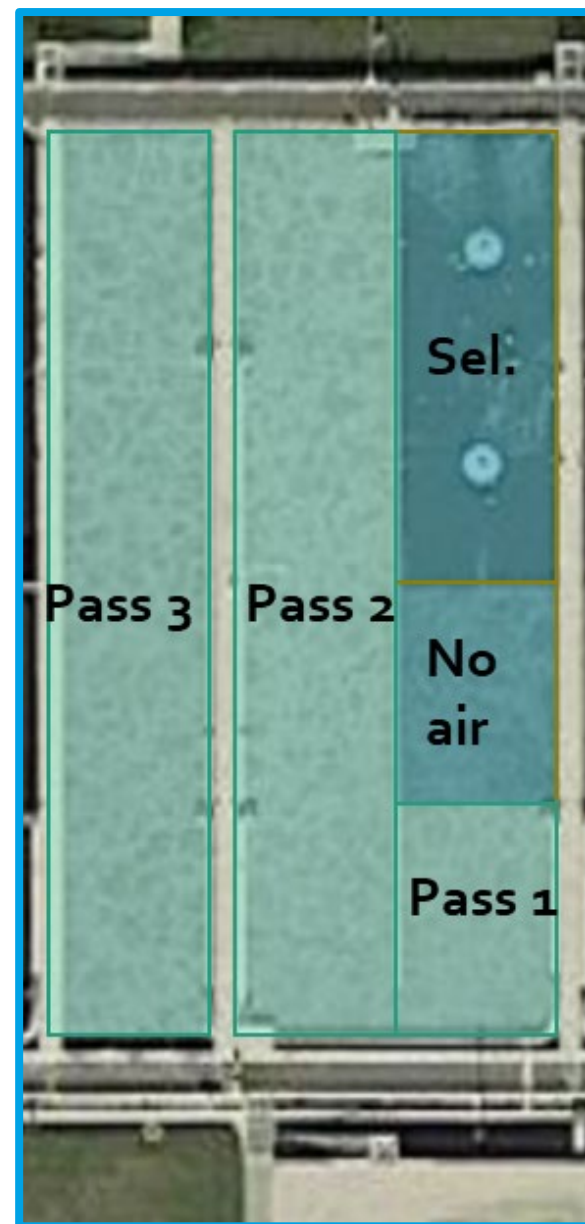
Overview of the Fond du Lac Treatment Process

- Anaerobic / Aerobic Process
- Ammonia Based Aeration Control
- Sidestream De-ammonification
- No Tertiary Filters



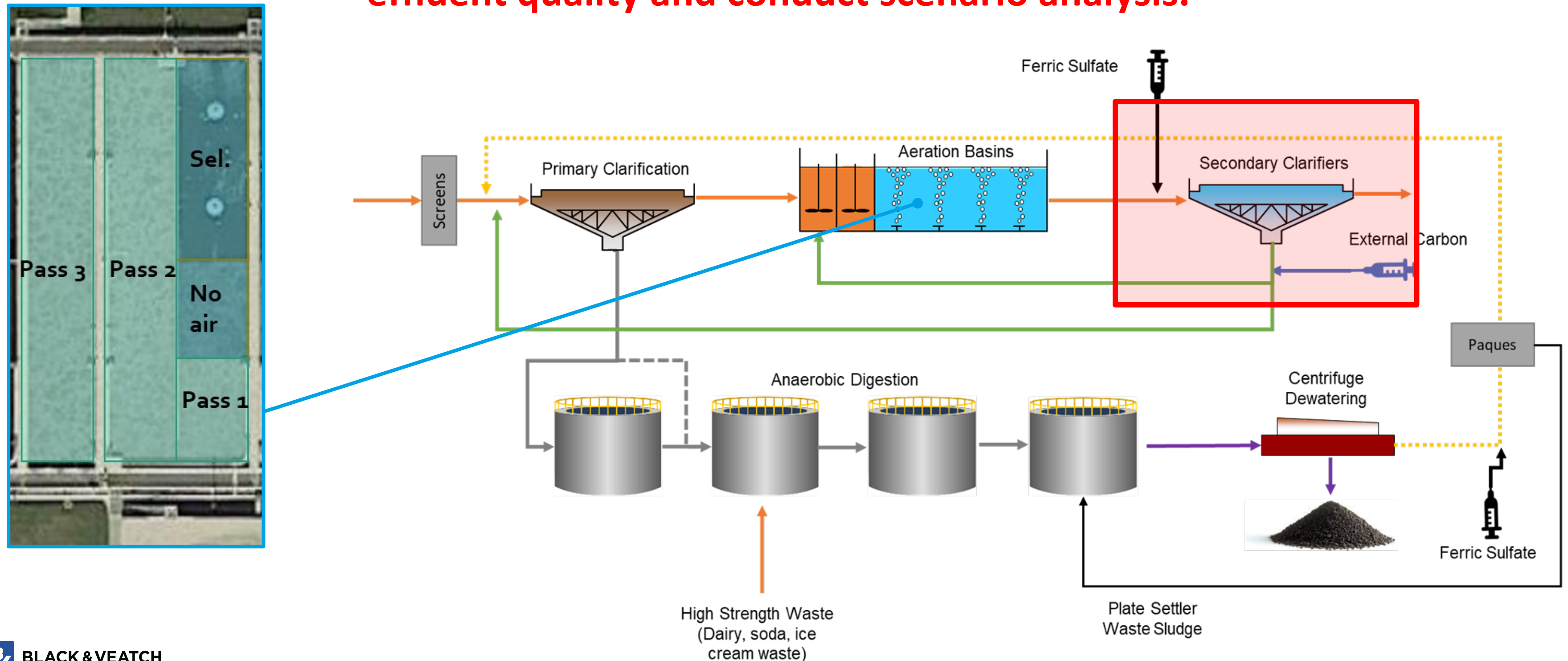
Overview of the Fond du Lac Treatment Process

- Use ML to predict future concentration/load using weather and plant data.

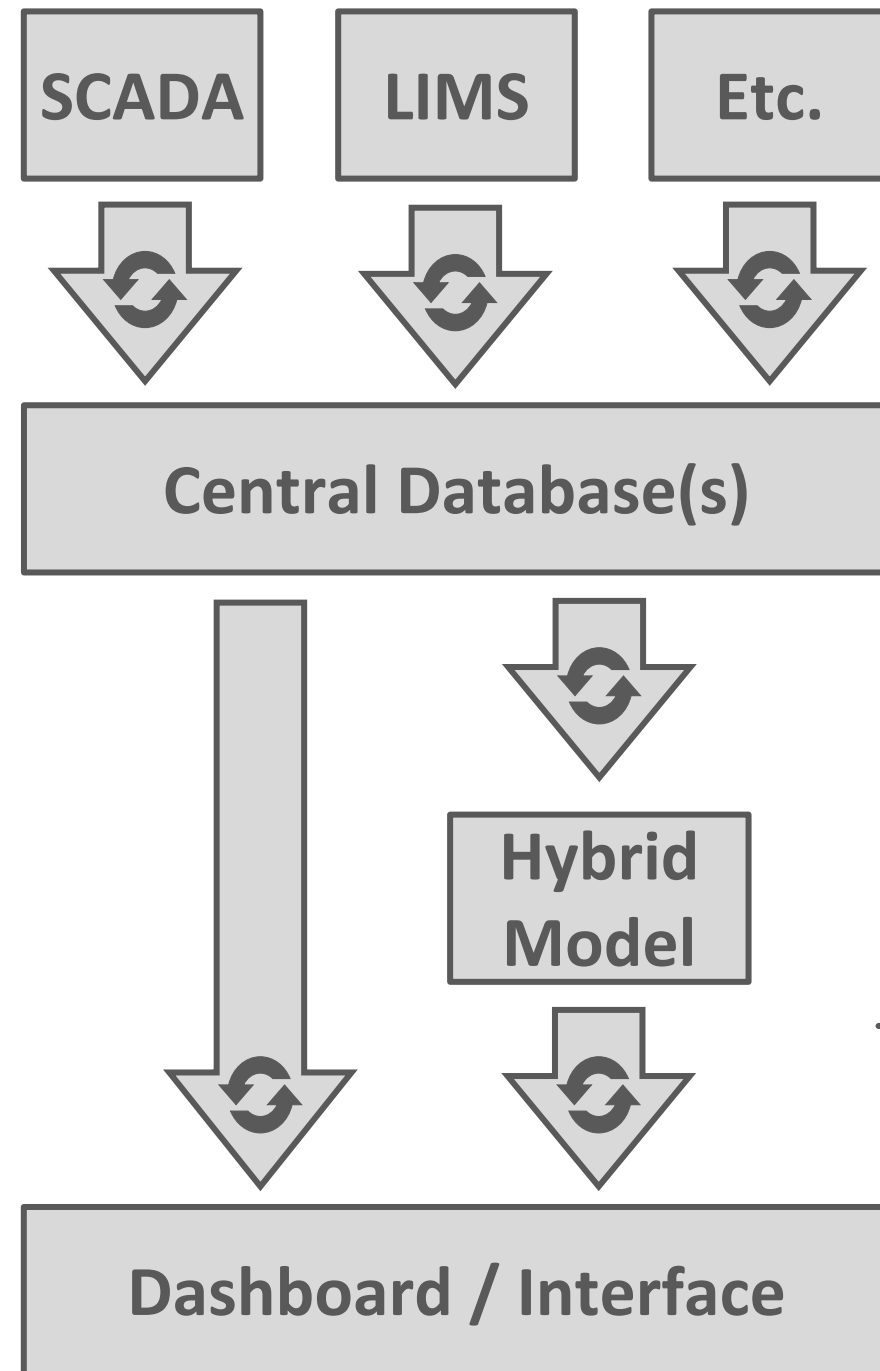


Overview of the Fond du Lac Treatment Process

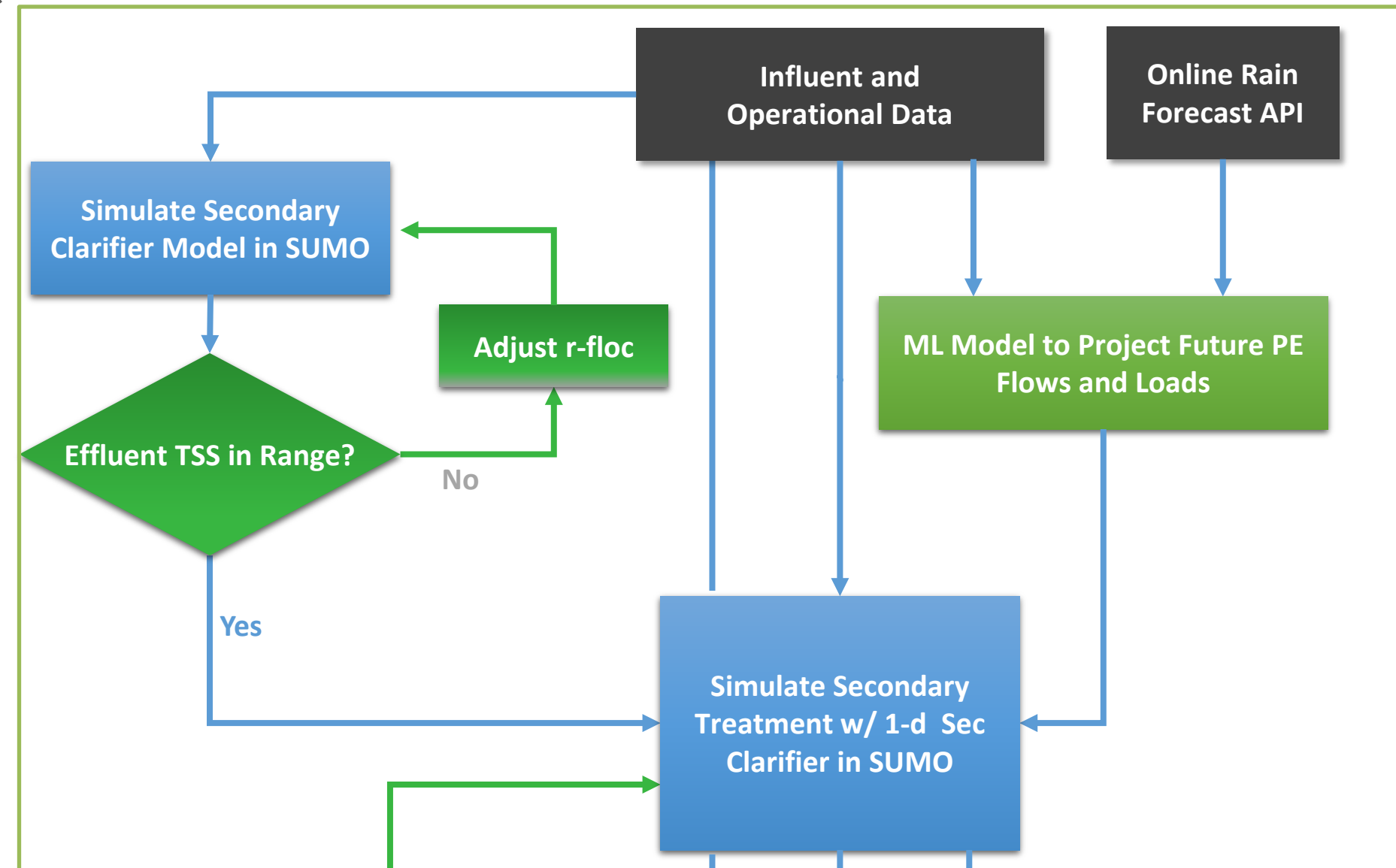
- Use a fully calibrated plant-wide mechanistic model to predict effluent quality and conduct scenario analysis.



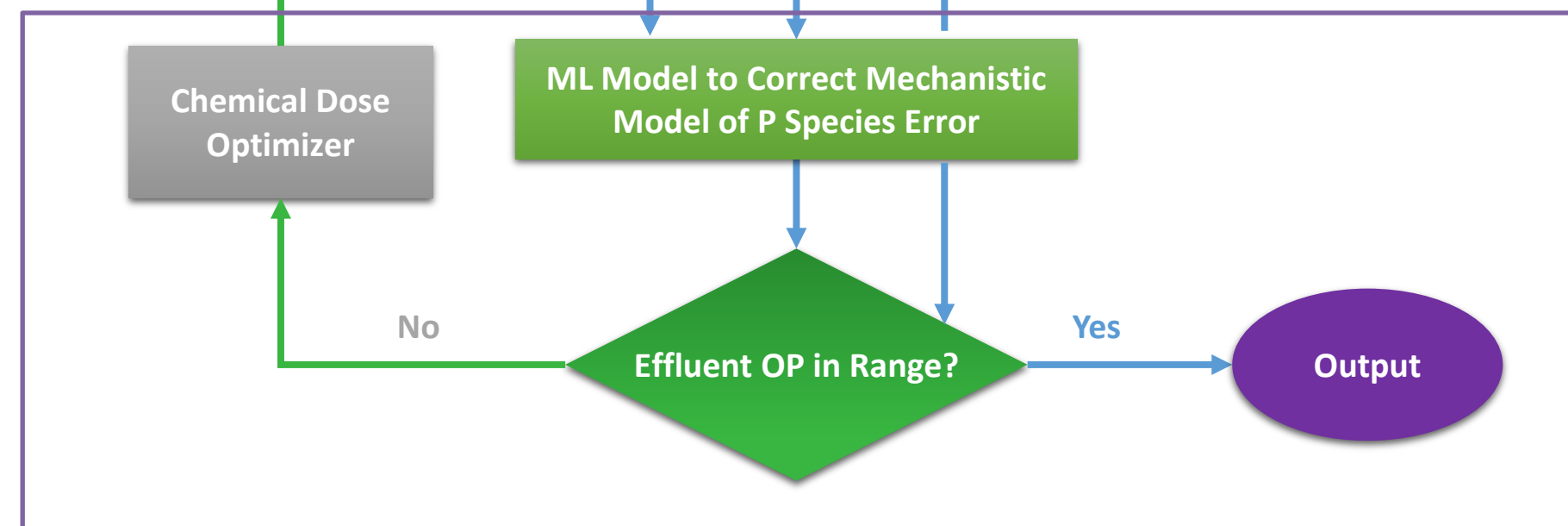
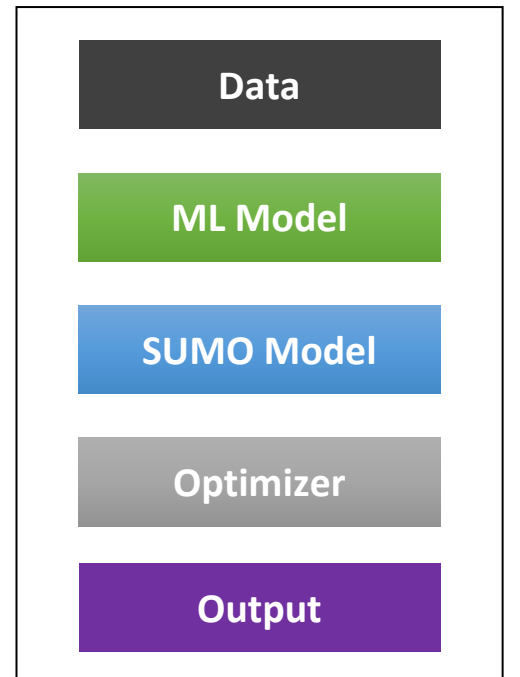
Workflow



Completed

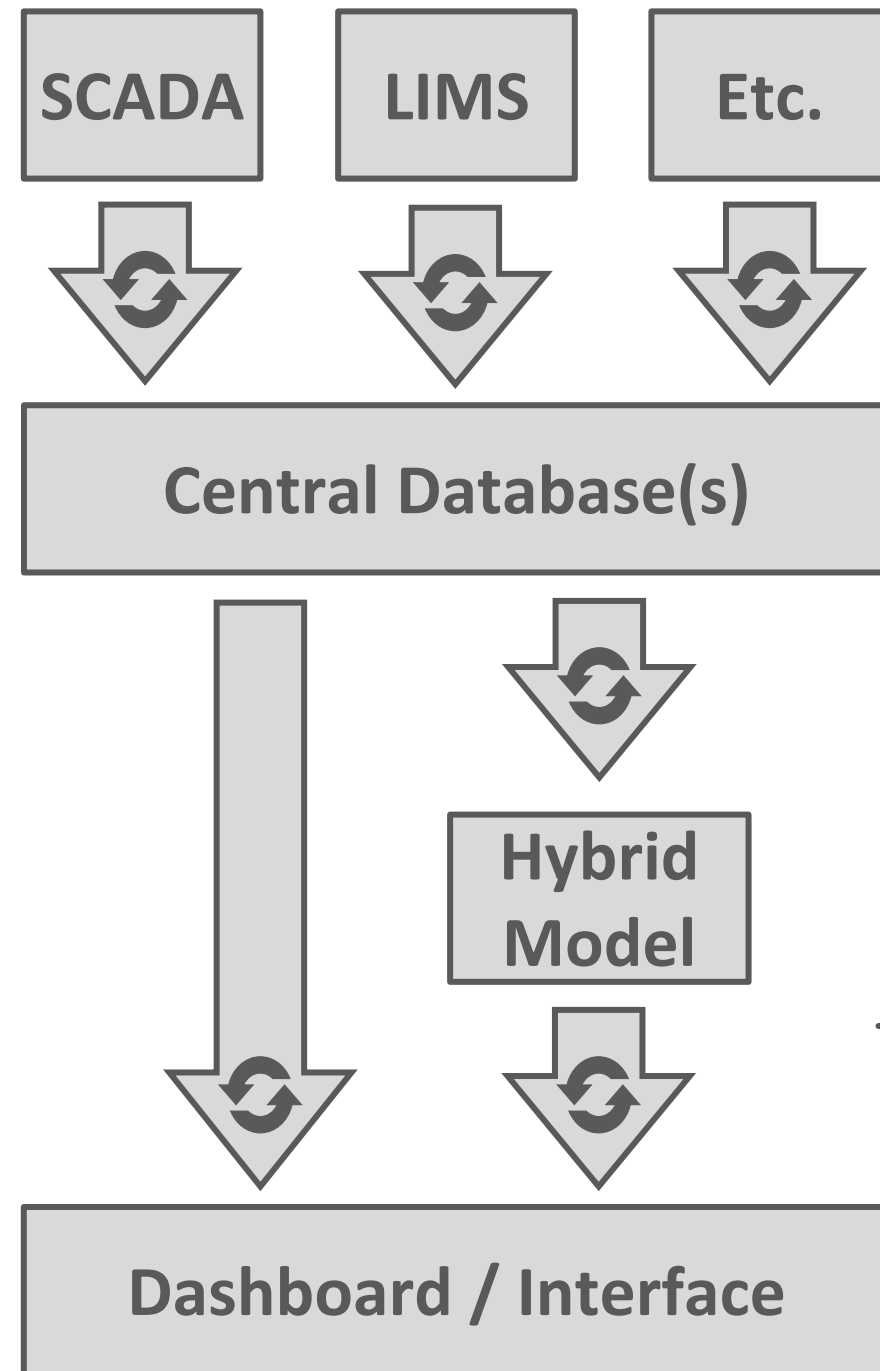


LEGEND

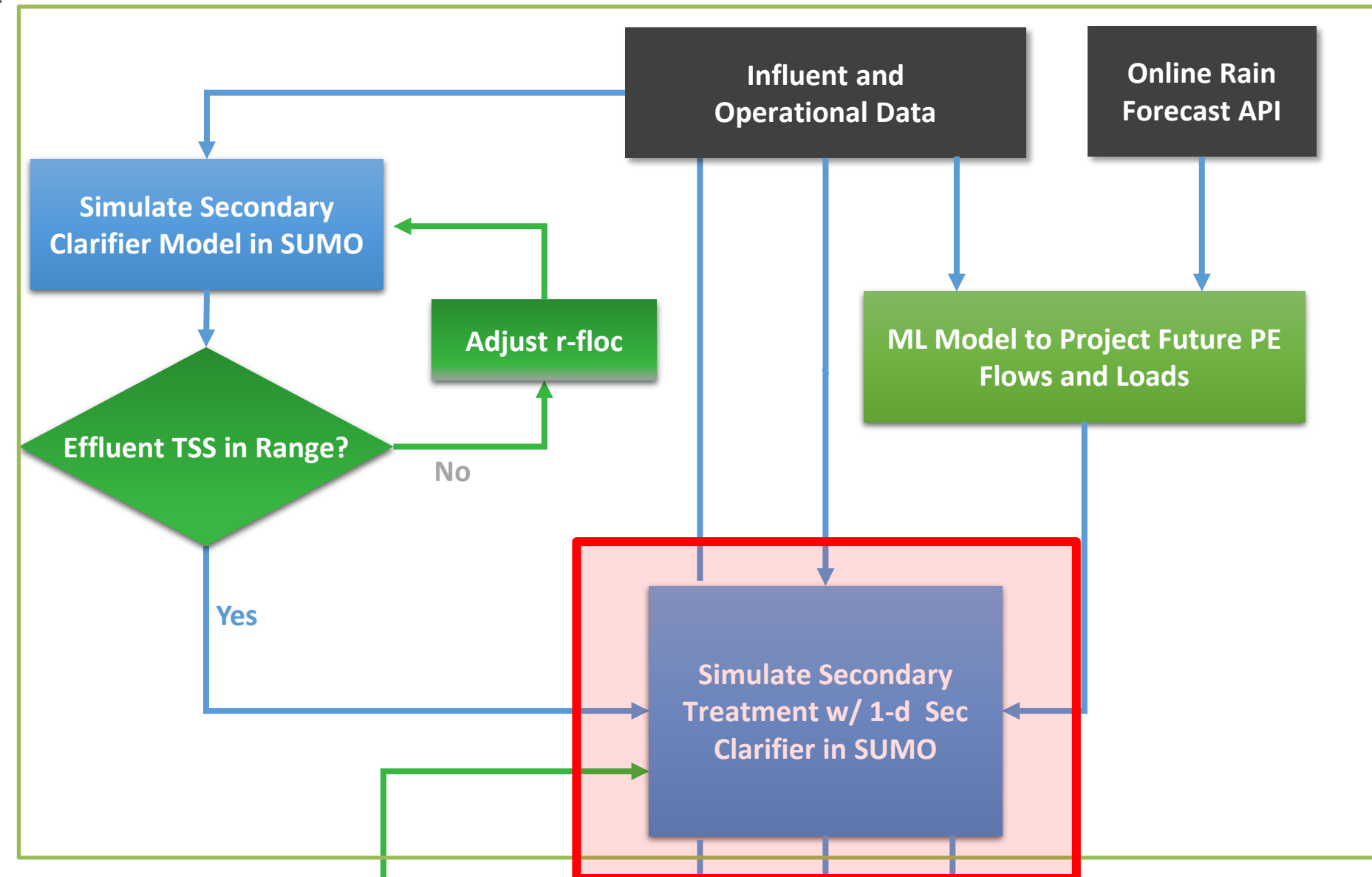


In Progress

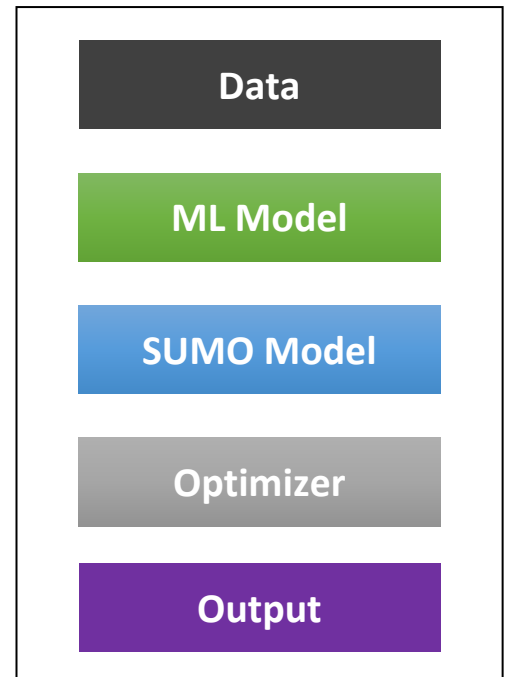
Workflow



Completed

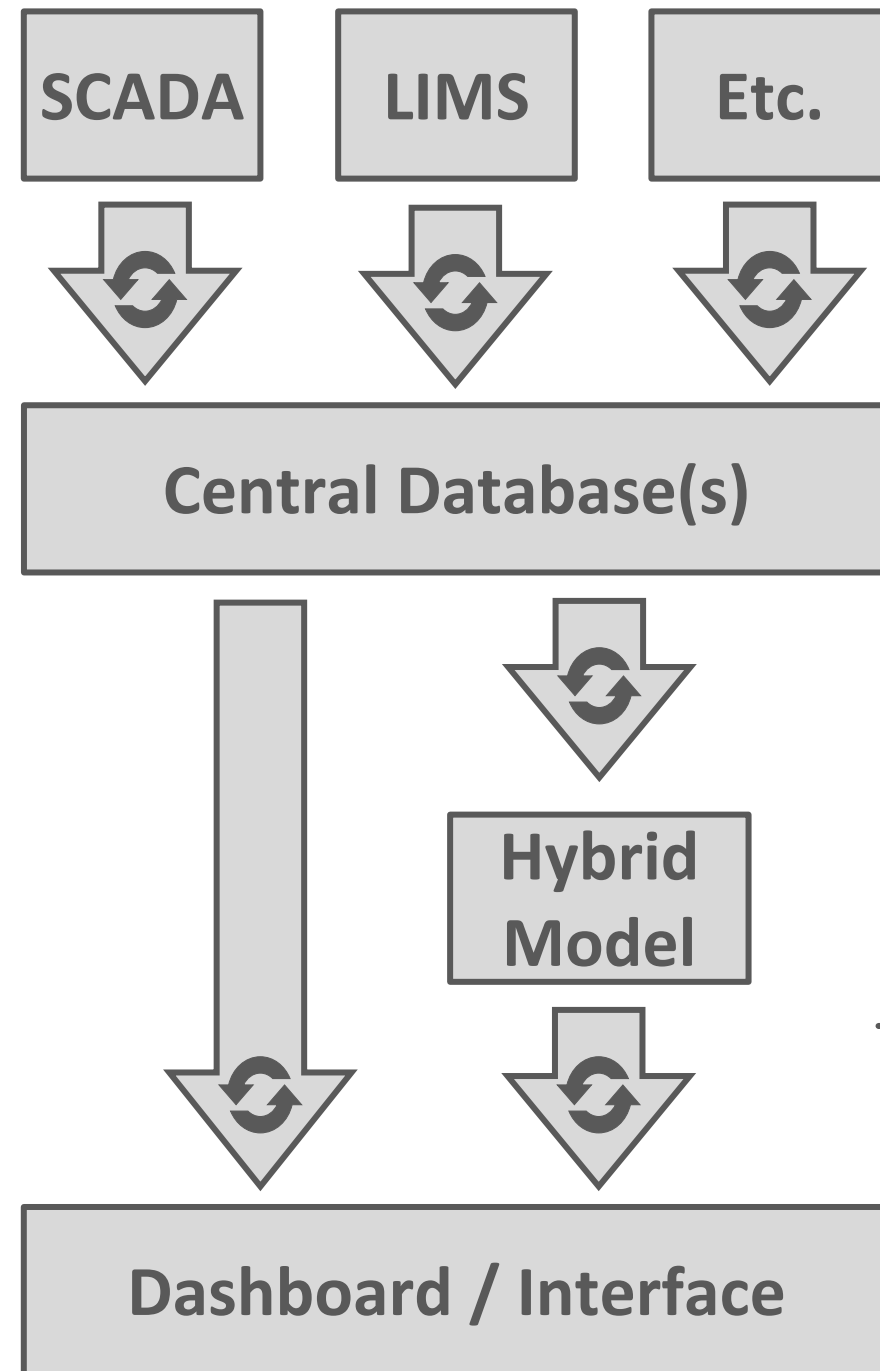


LEGEND

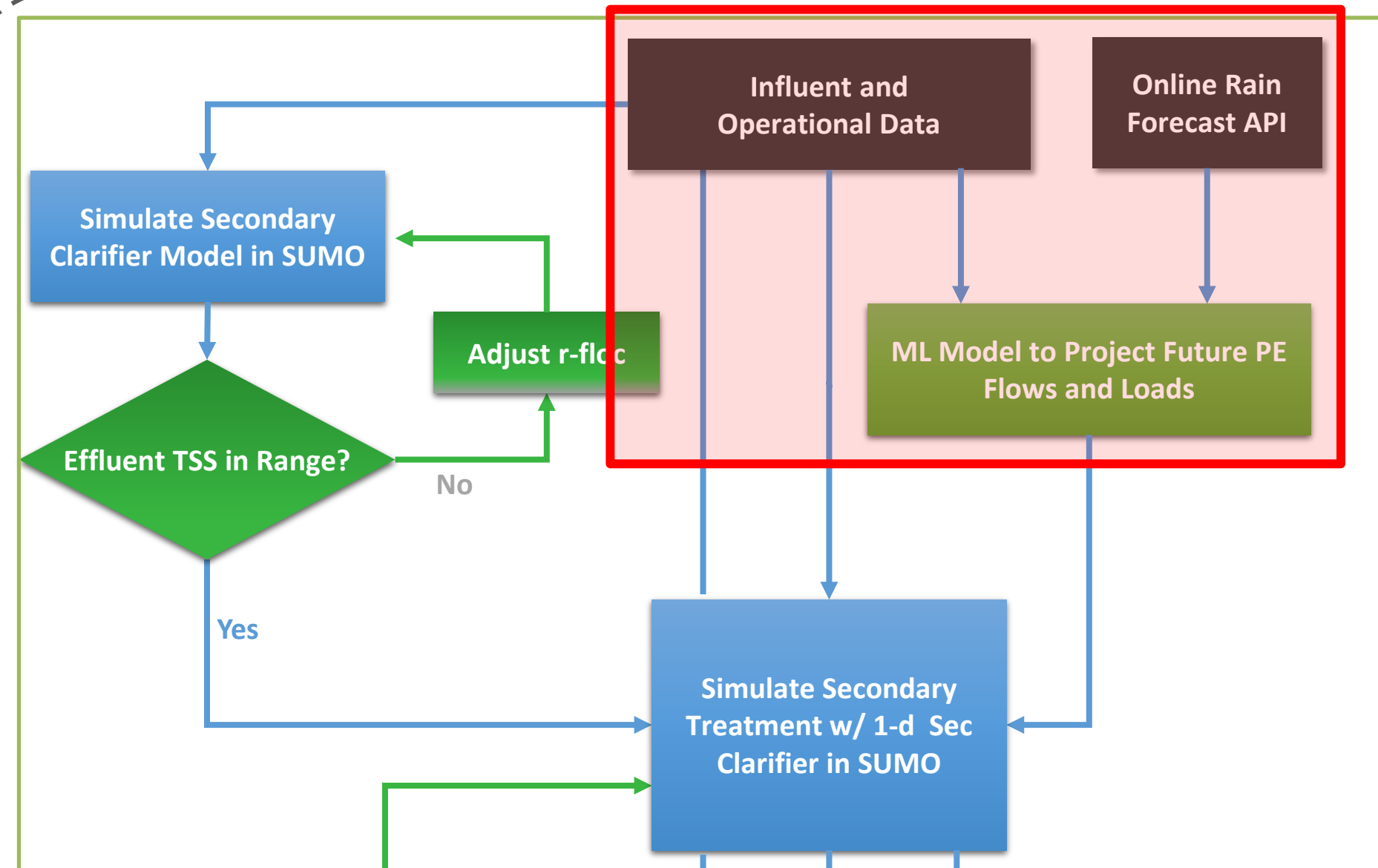


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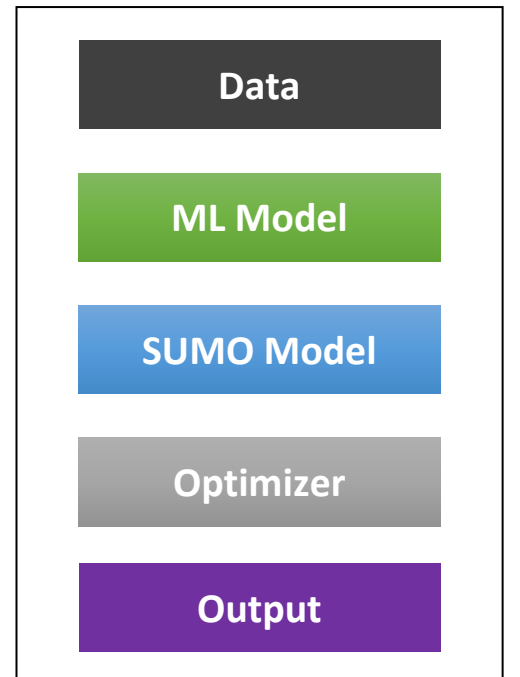
Workflow



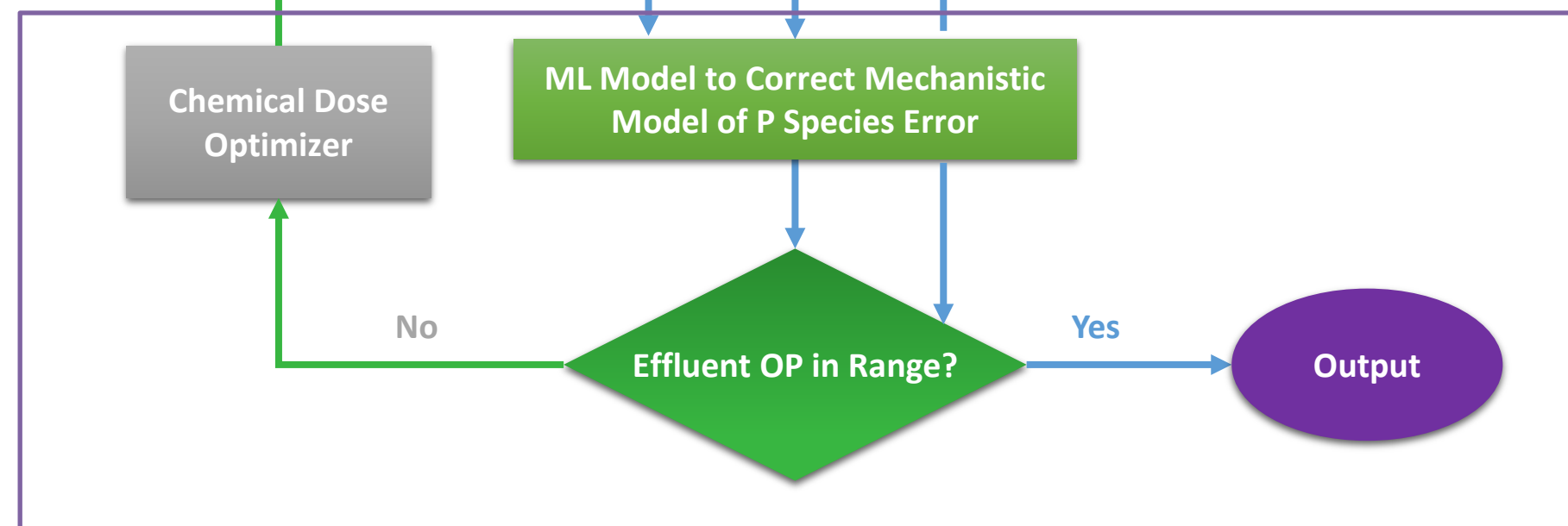
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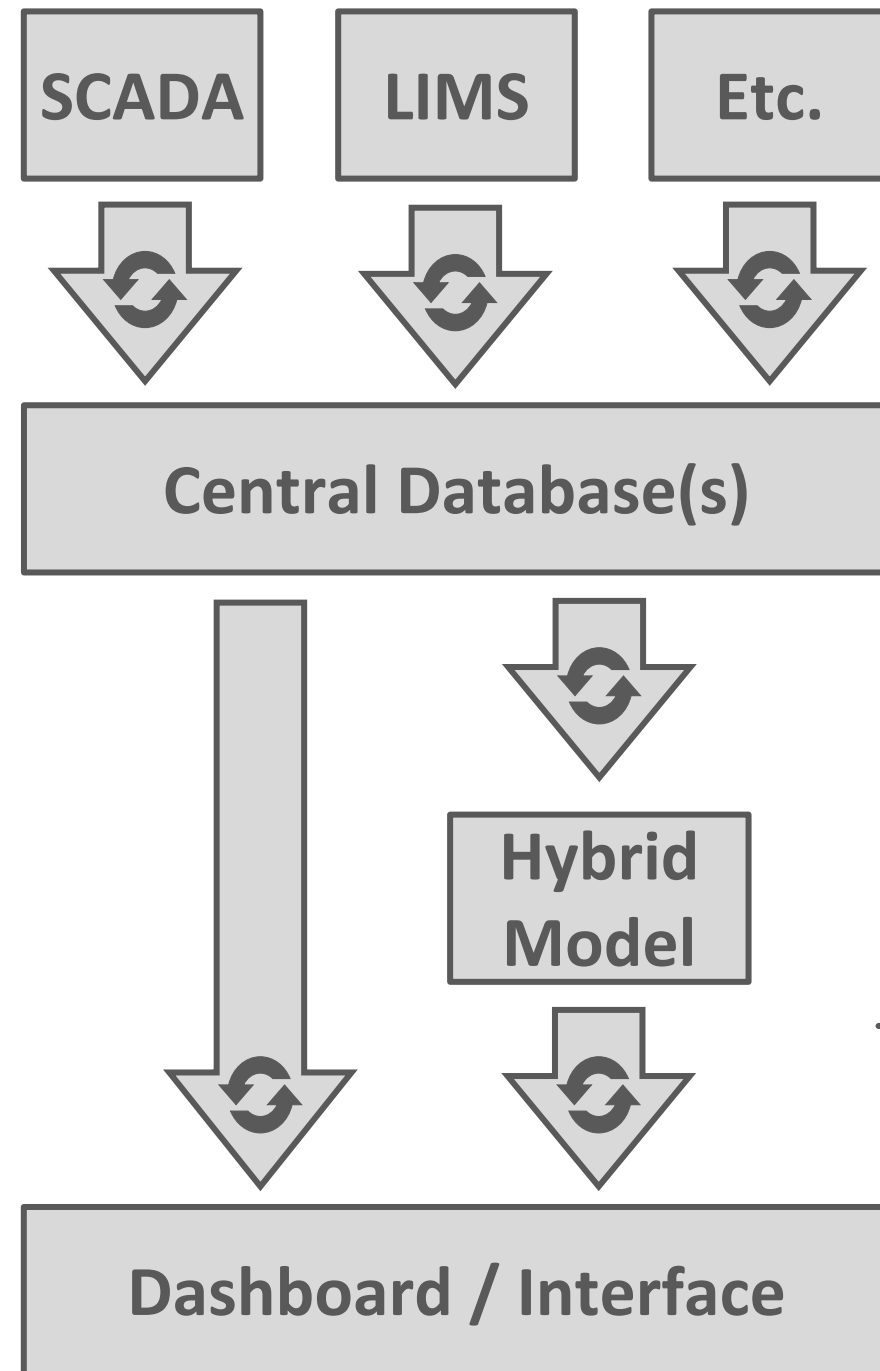
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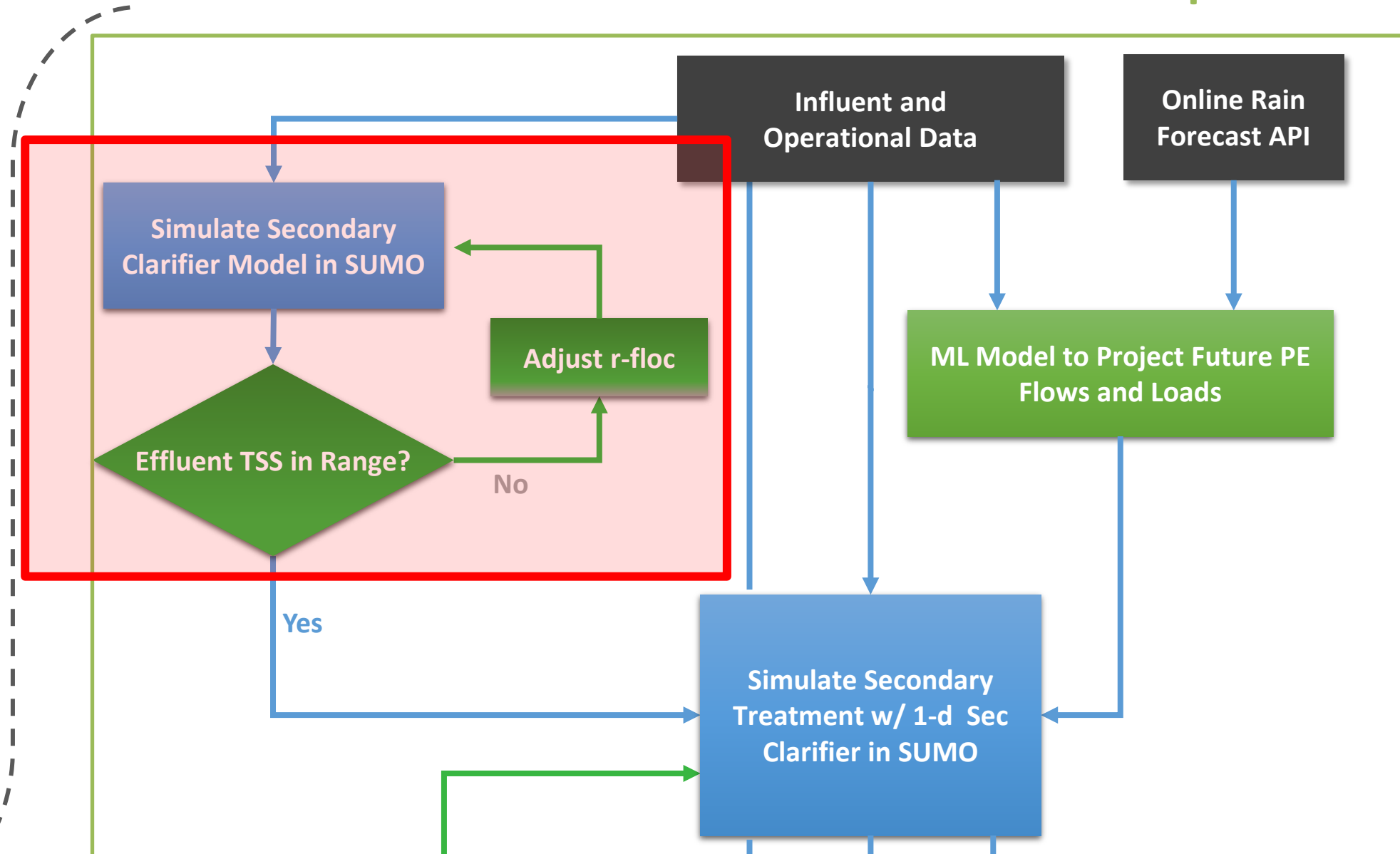
In Progress



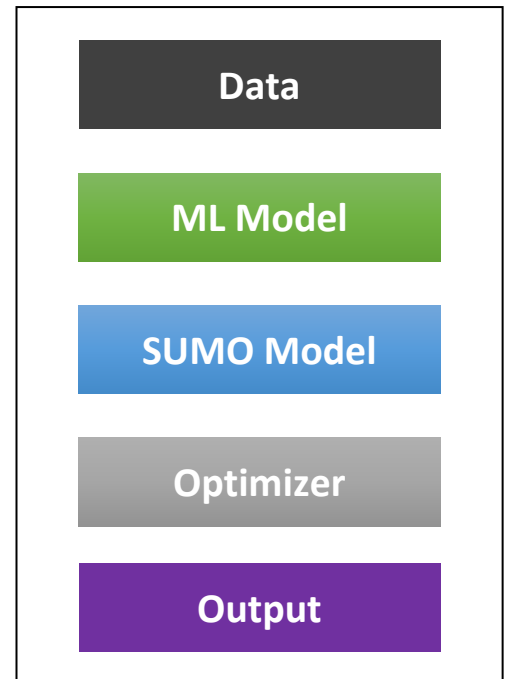
Workflow



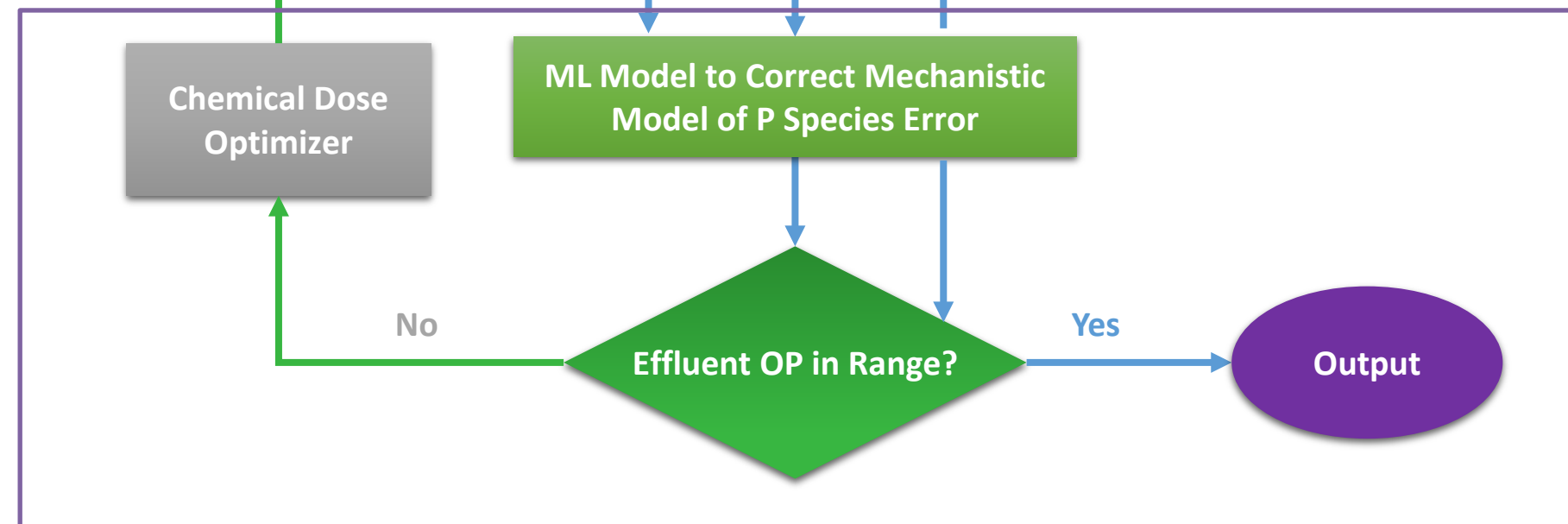
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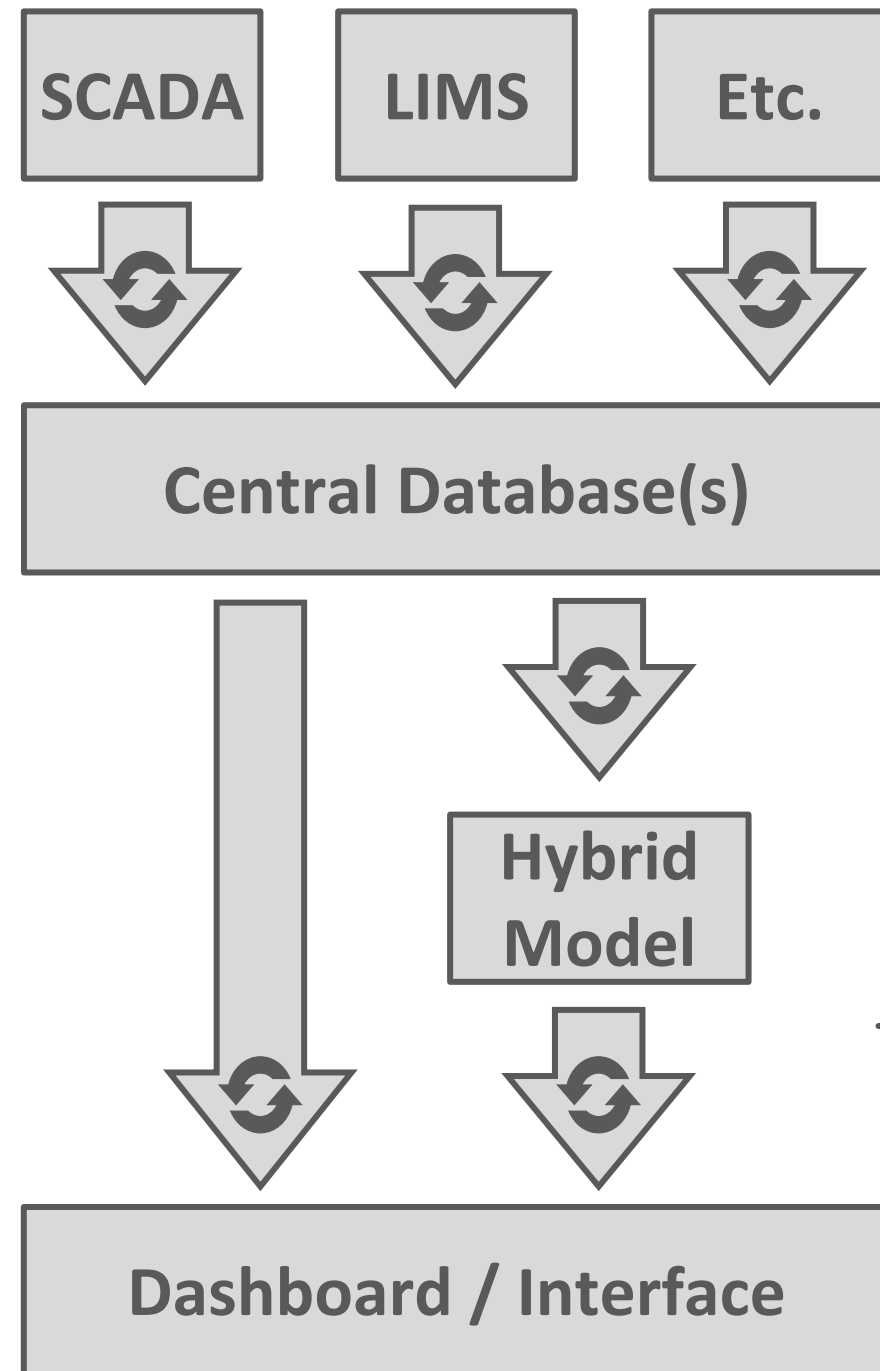
LEGEND



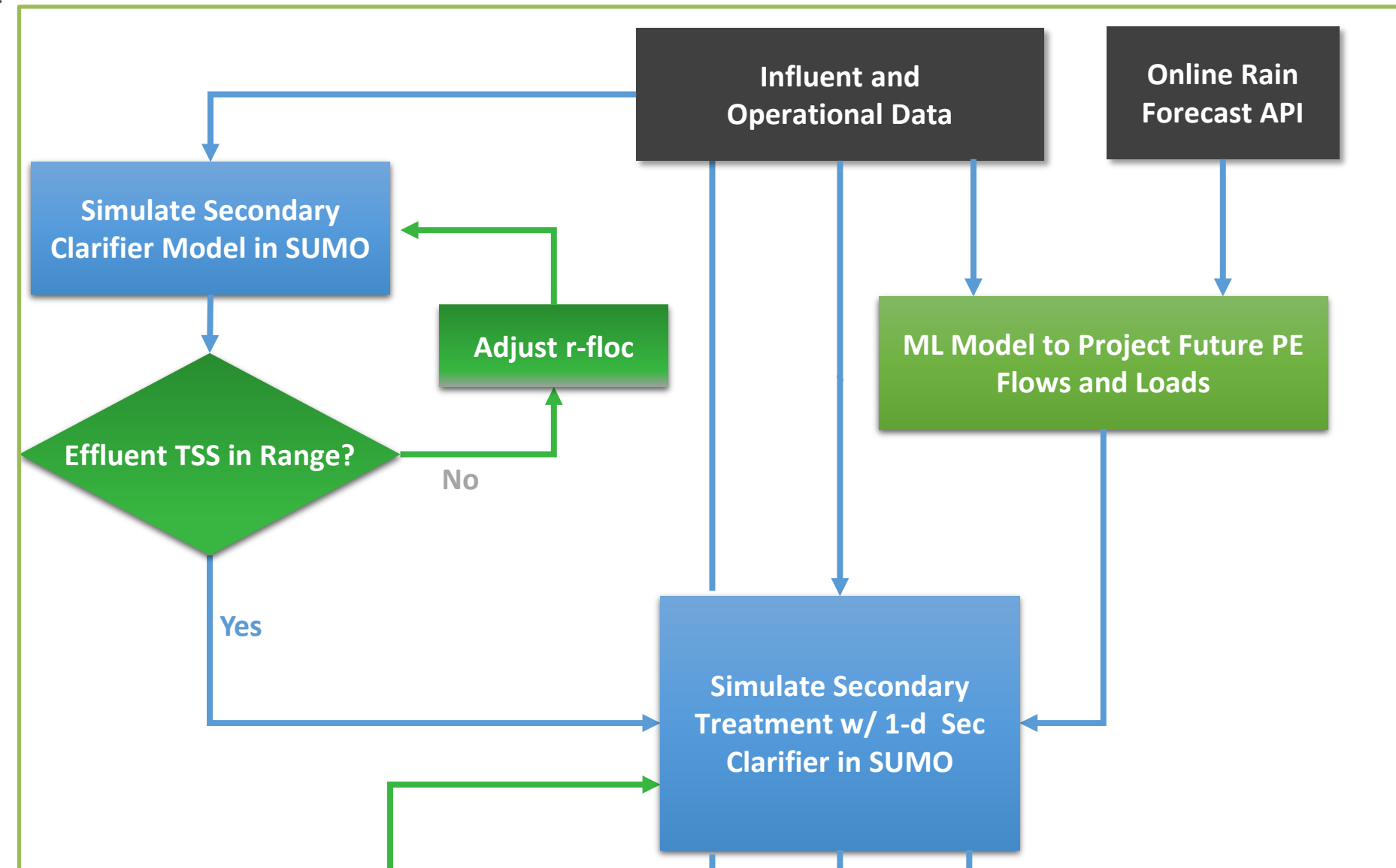
In Progress



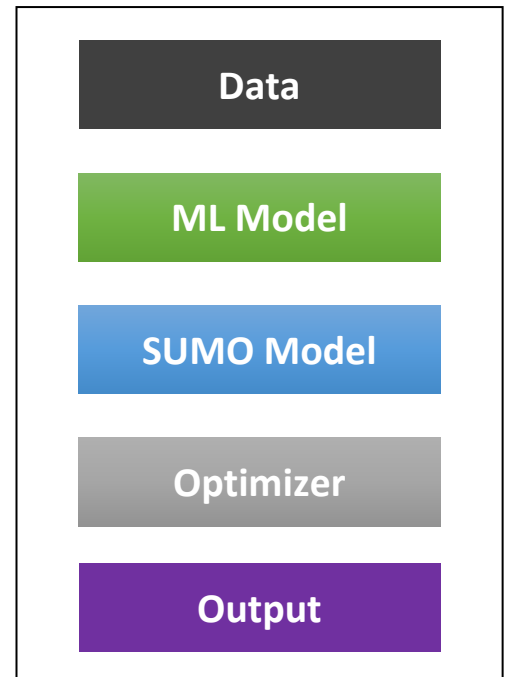
Workflow



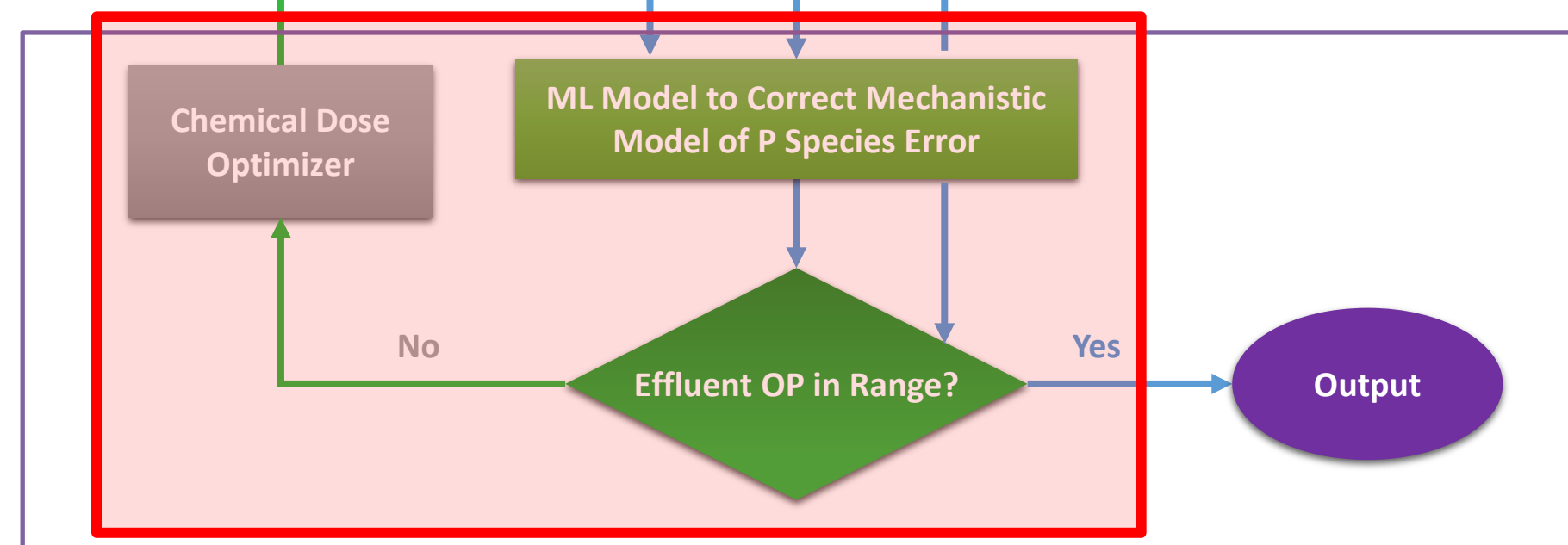
Completed



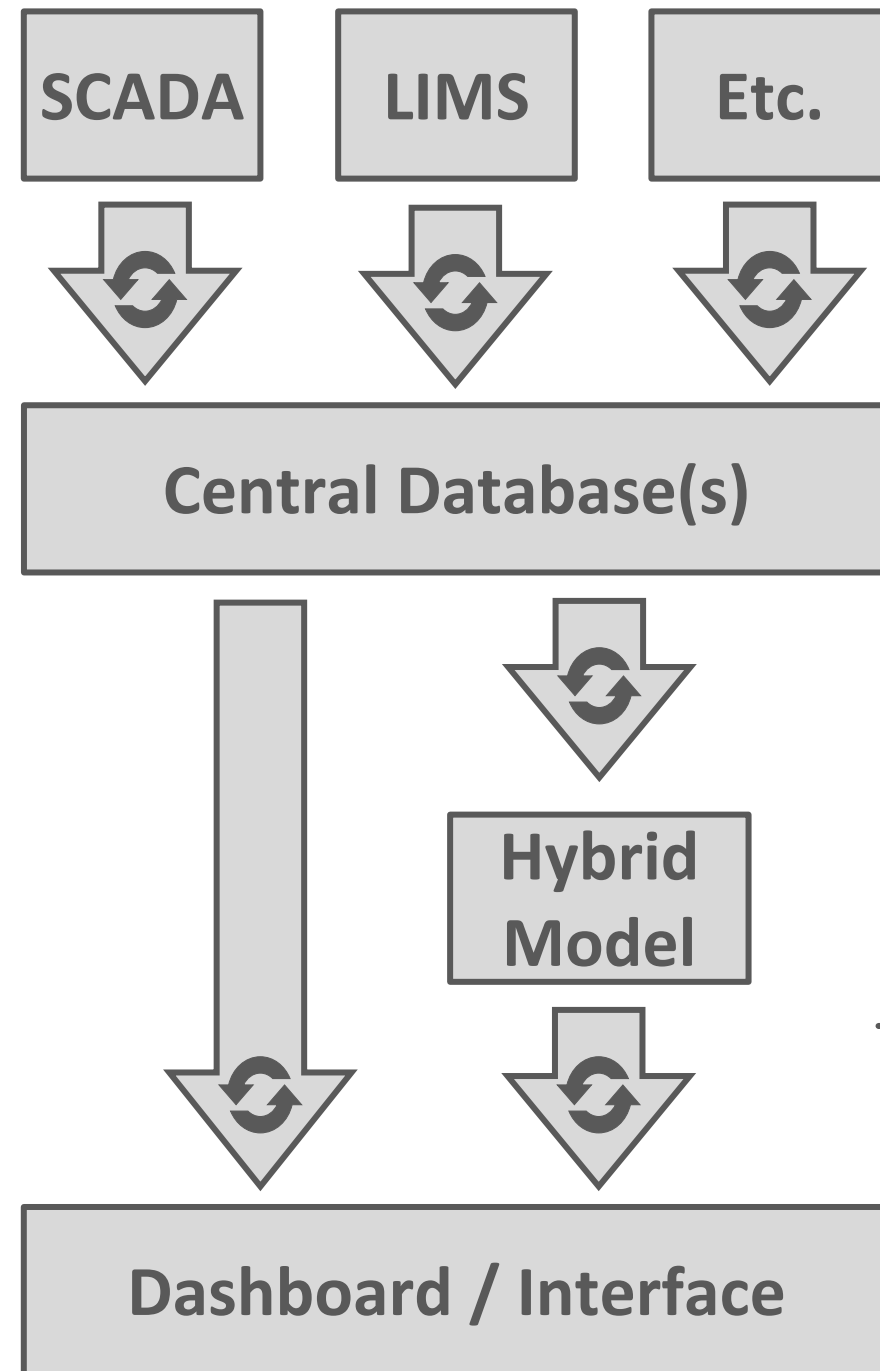
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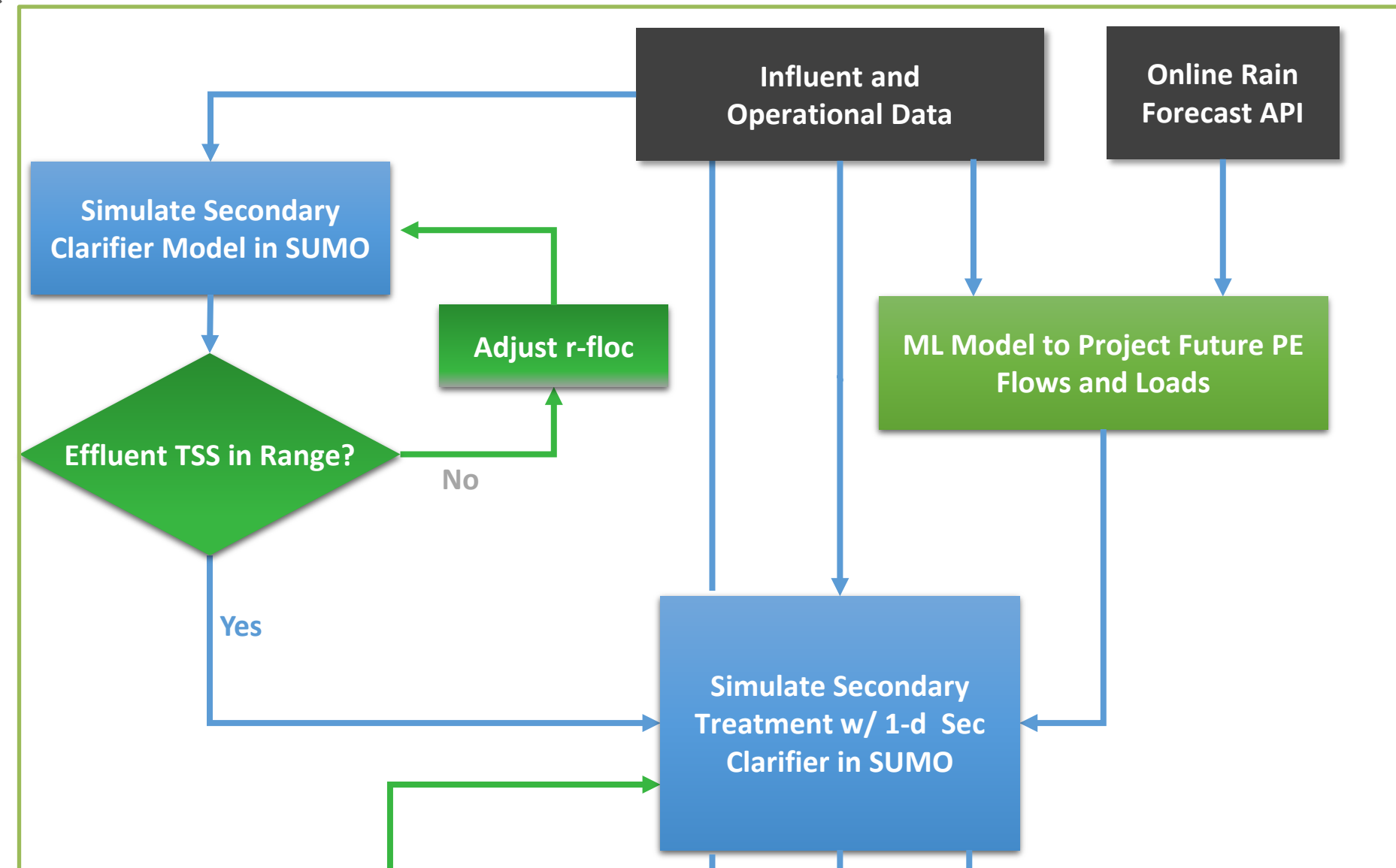
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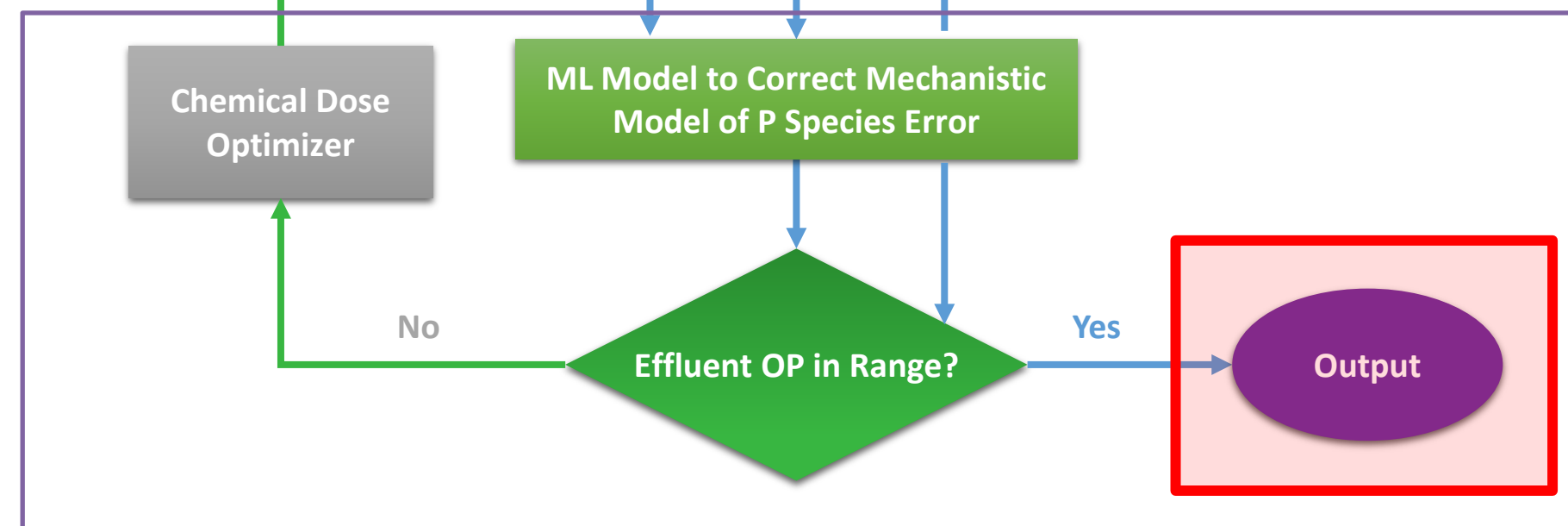
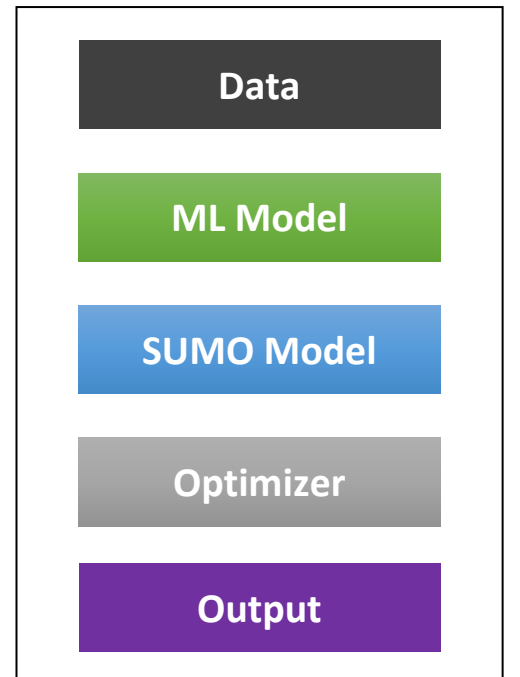
Workflow



Completed

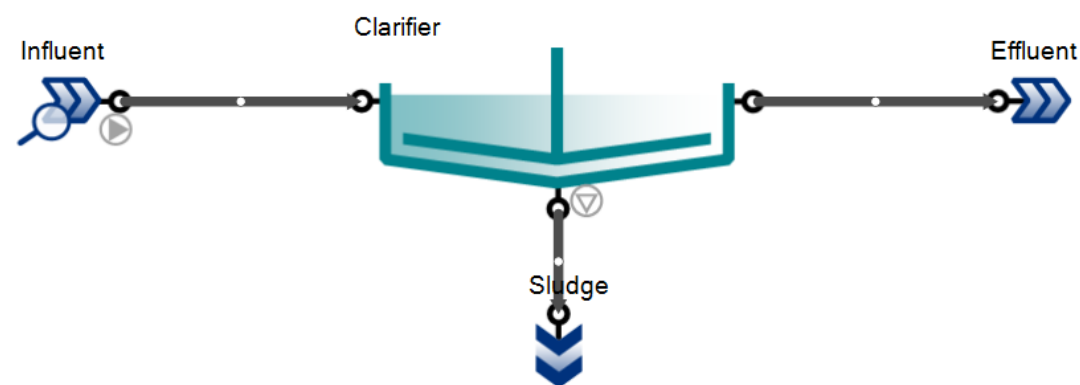


LEGEND



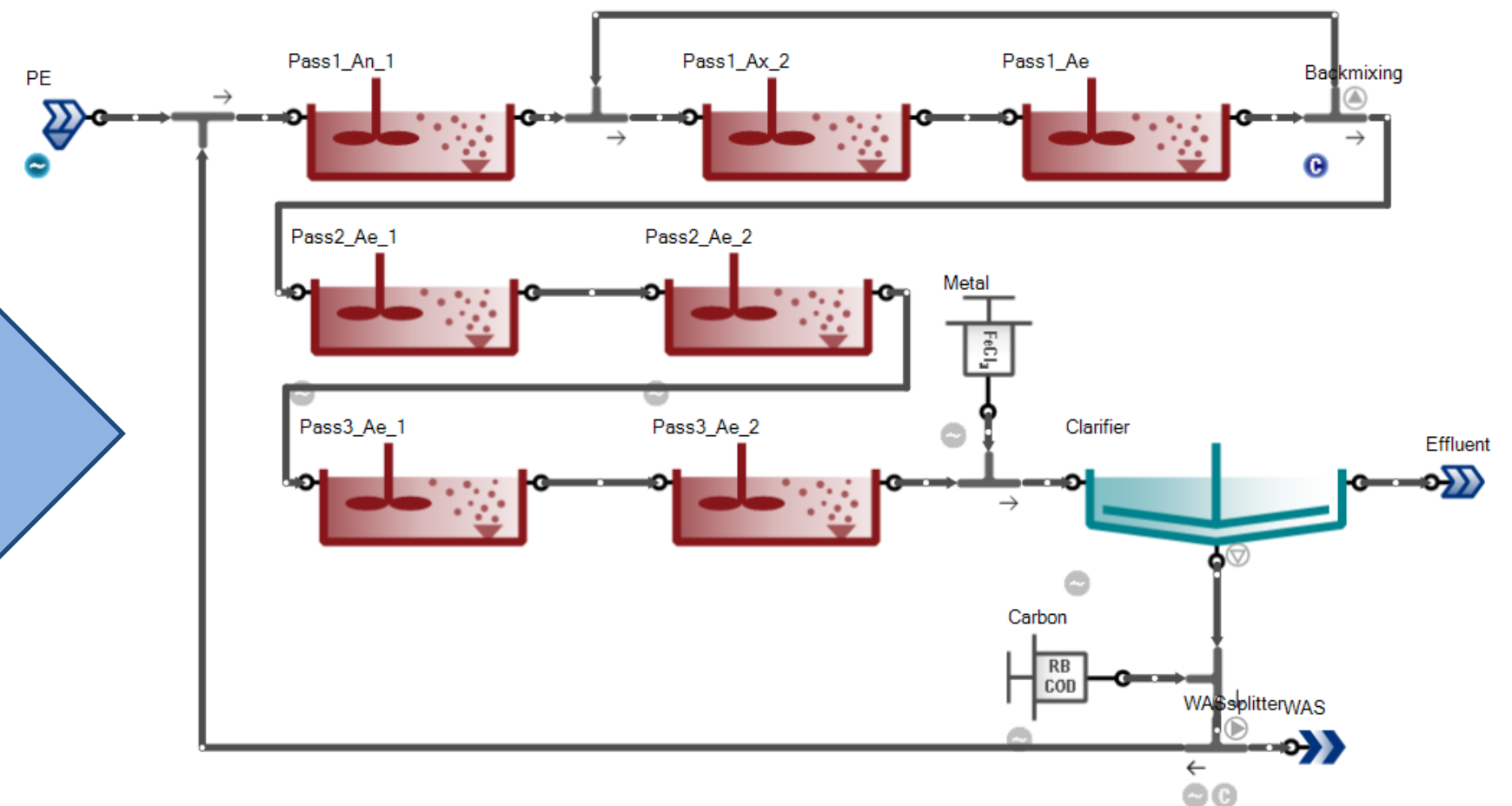
In Progress

Mechanistic Model Component



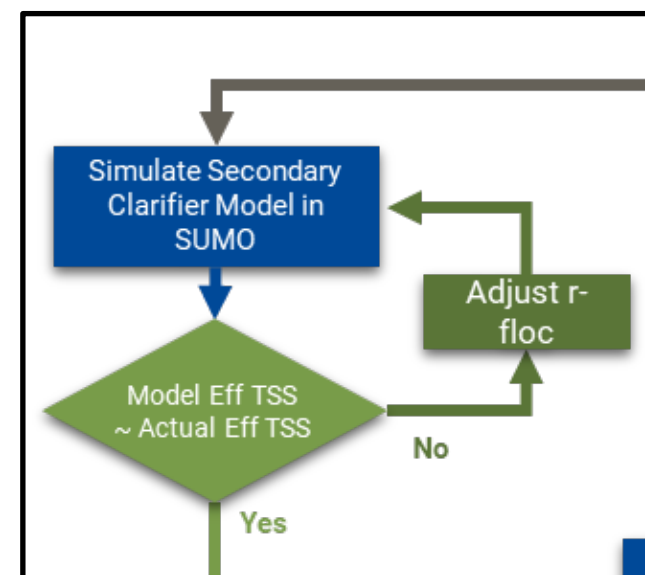
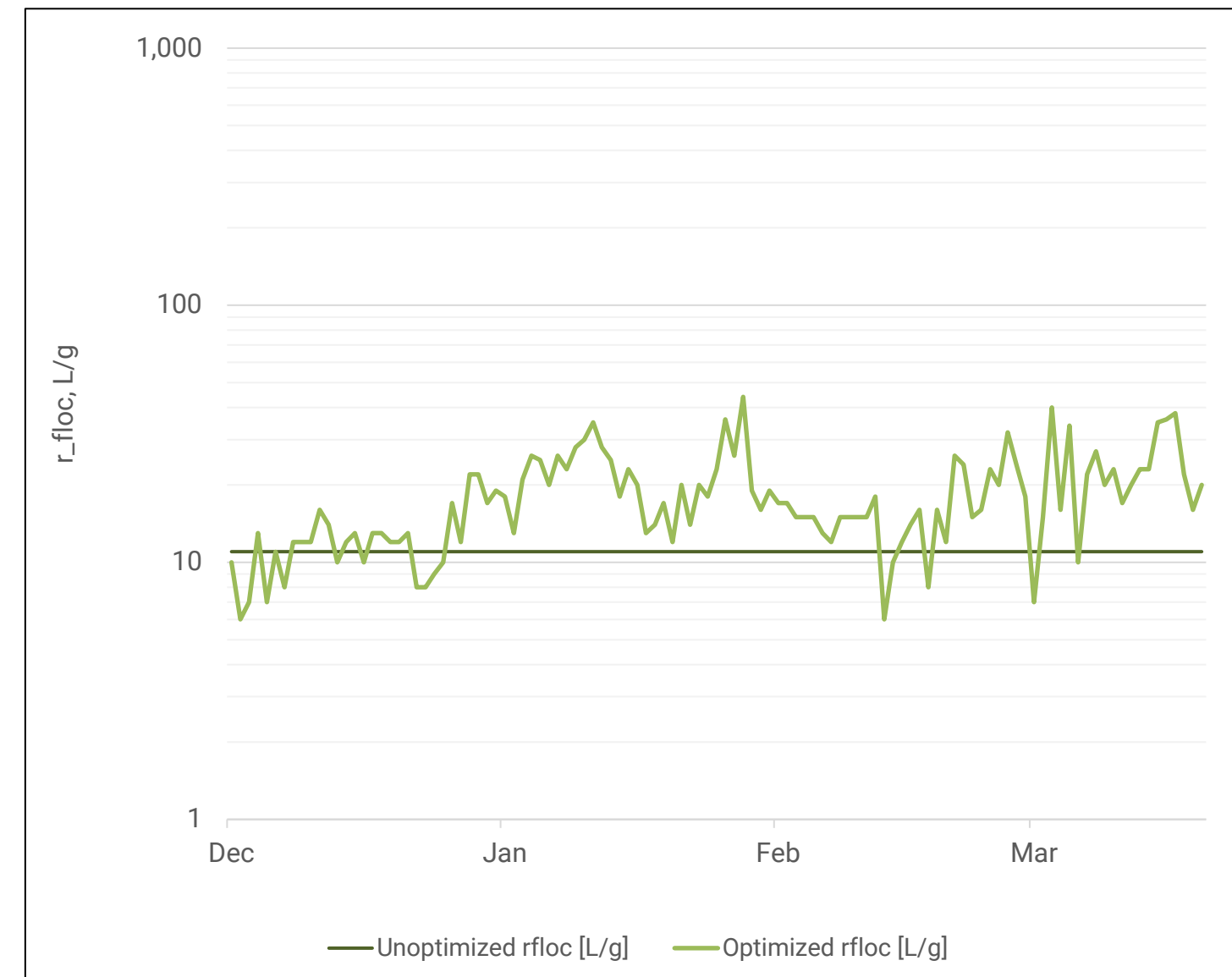
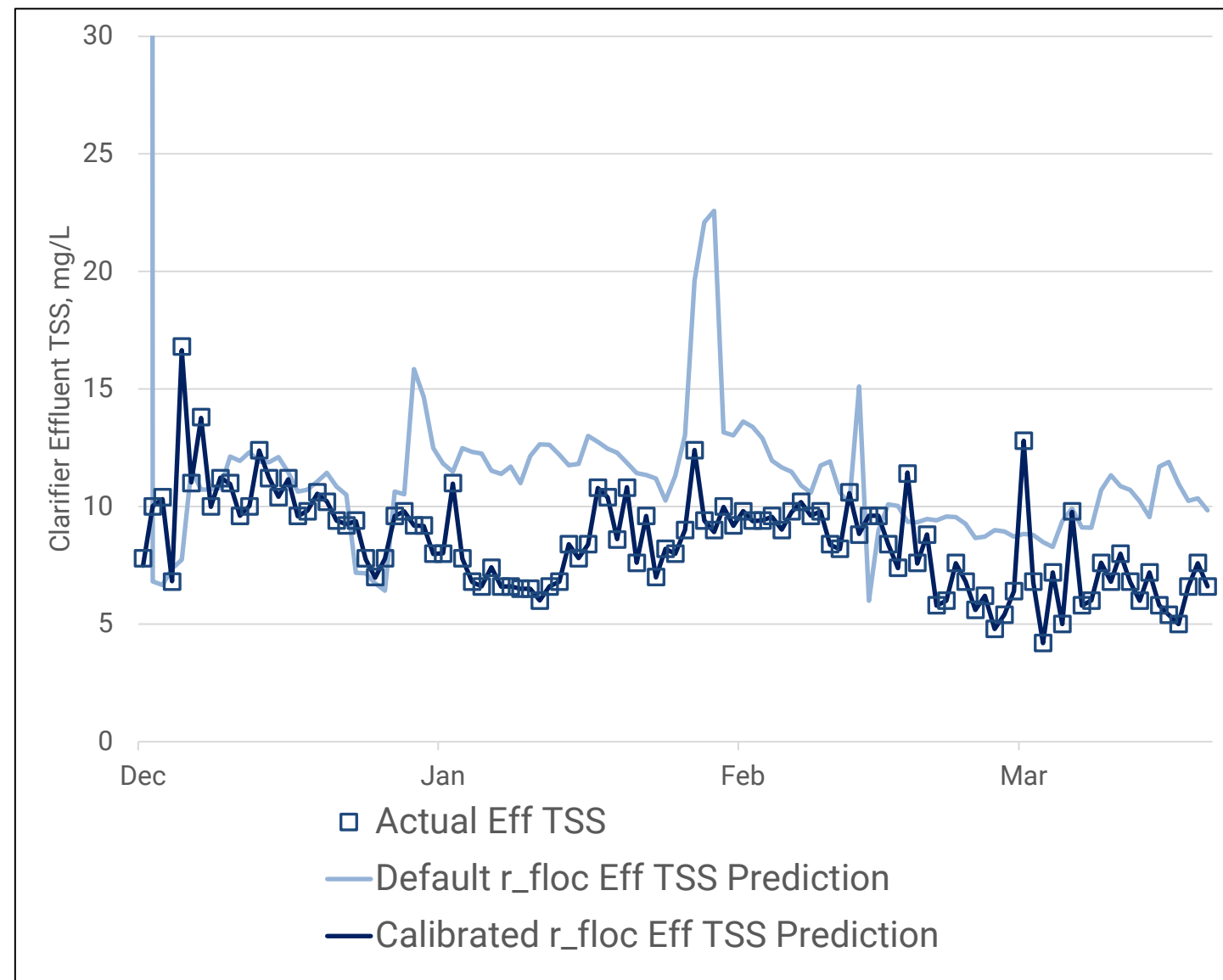
Input MLSS and SVI and
optimize r_{floc} to match
effluent TSS

Coefficient of
Flocculant Settling

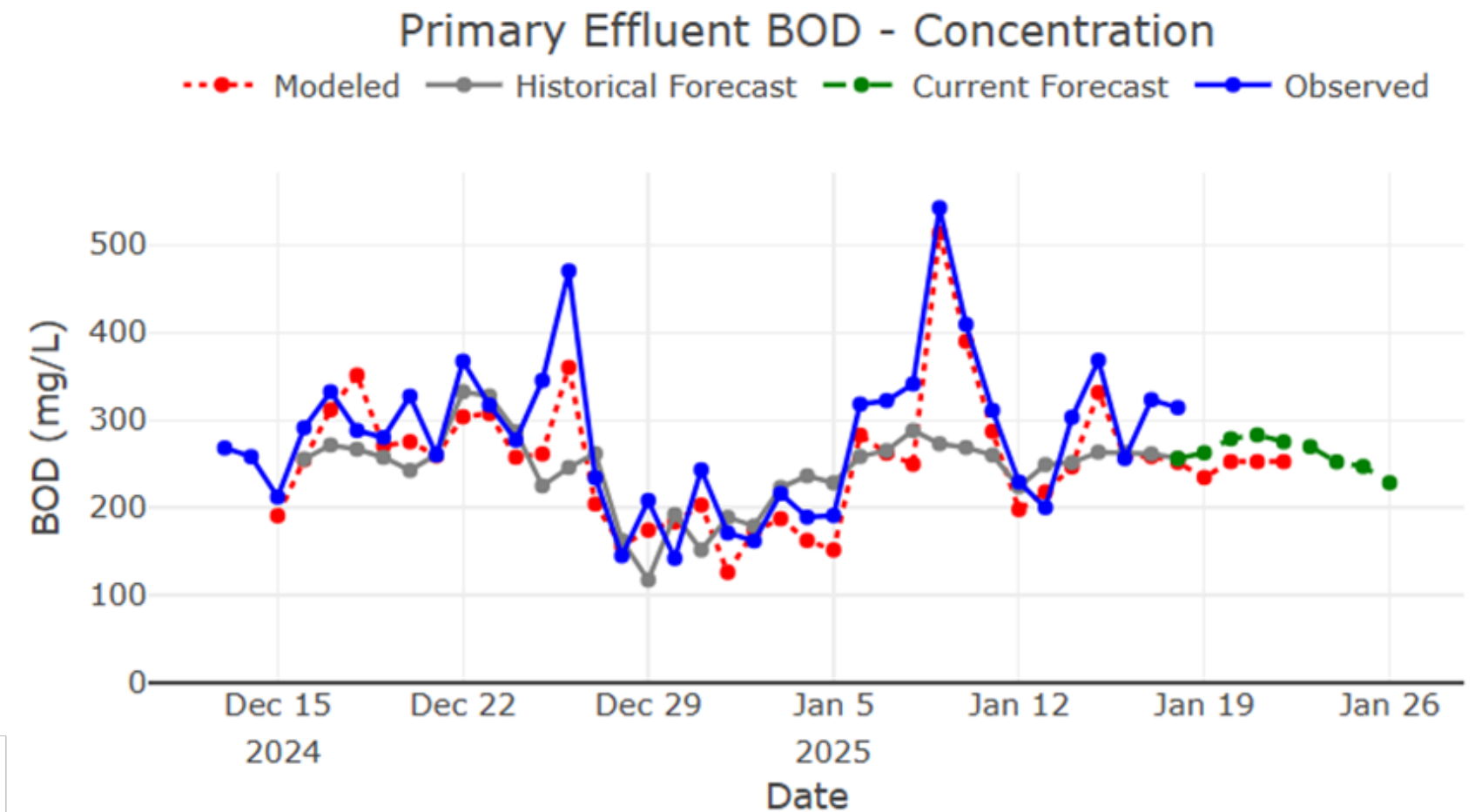
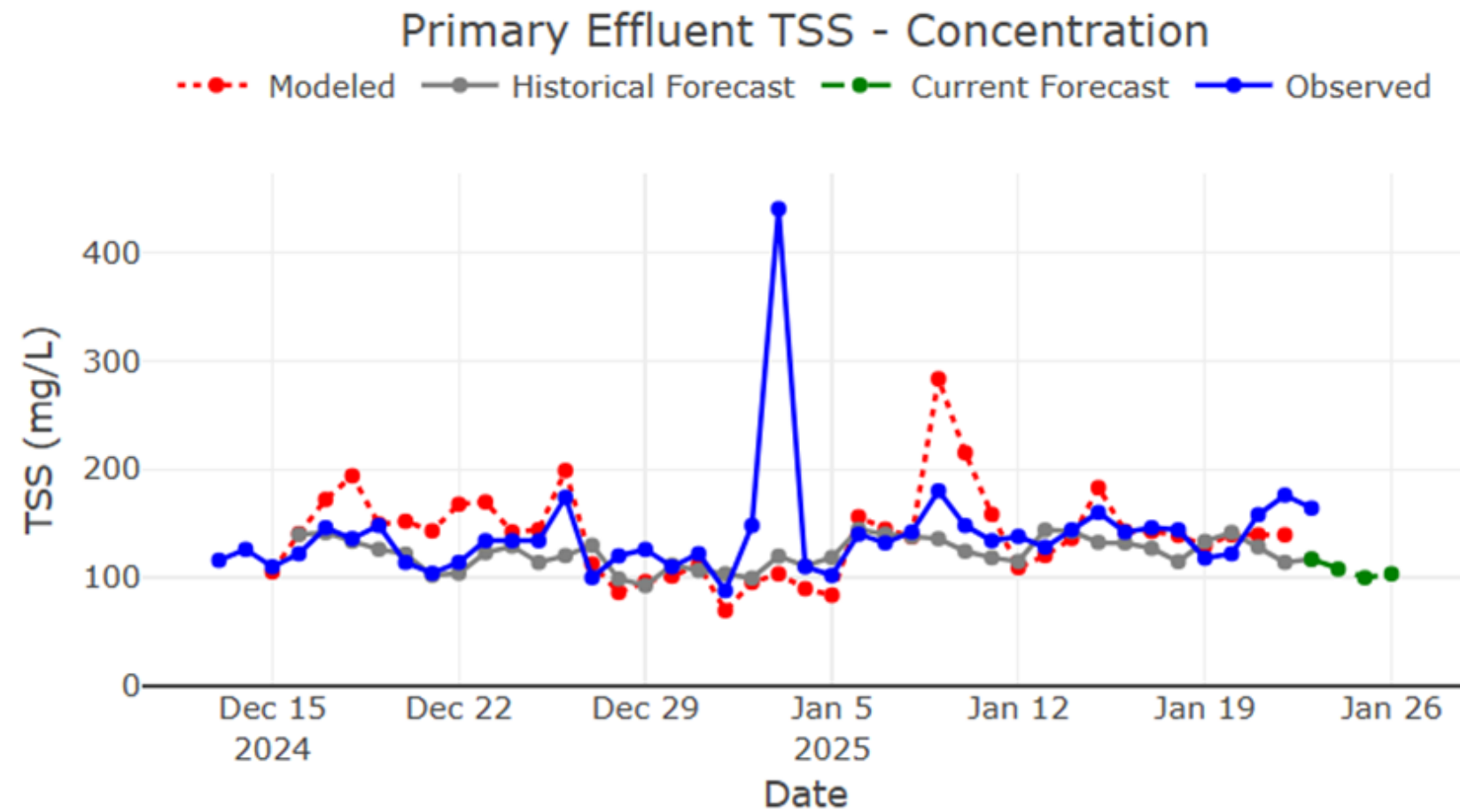


Input dynamic influent and
operational data and projected
influent loadings

Using Auto Calibration to Improve Predictions

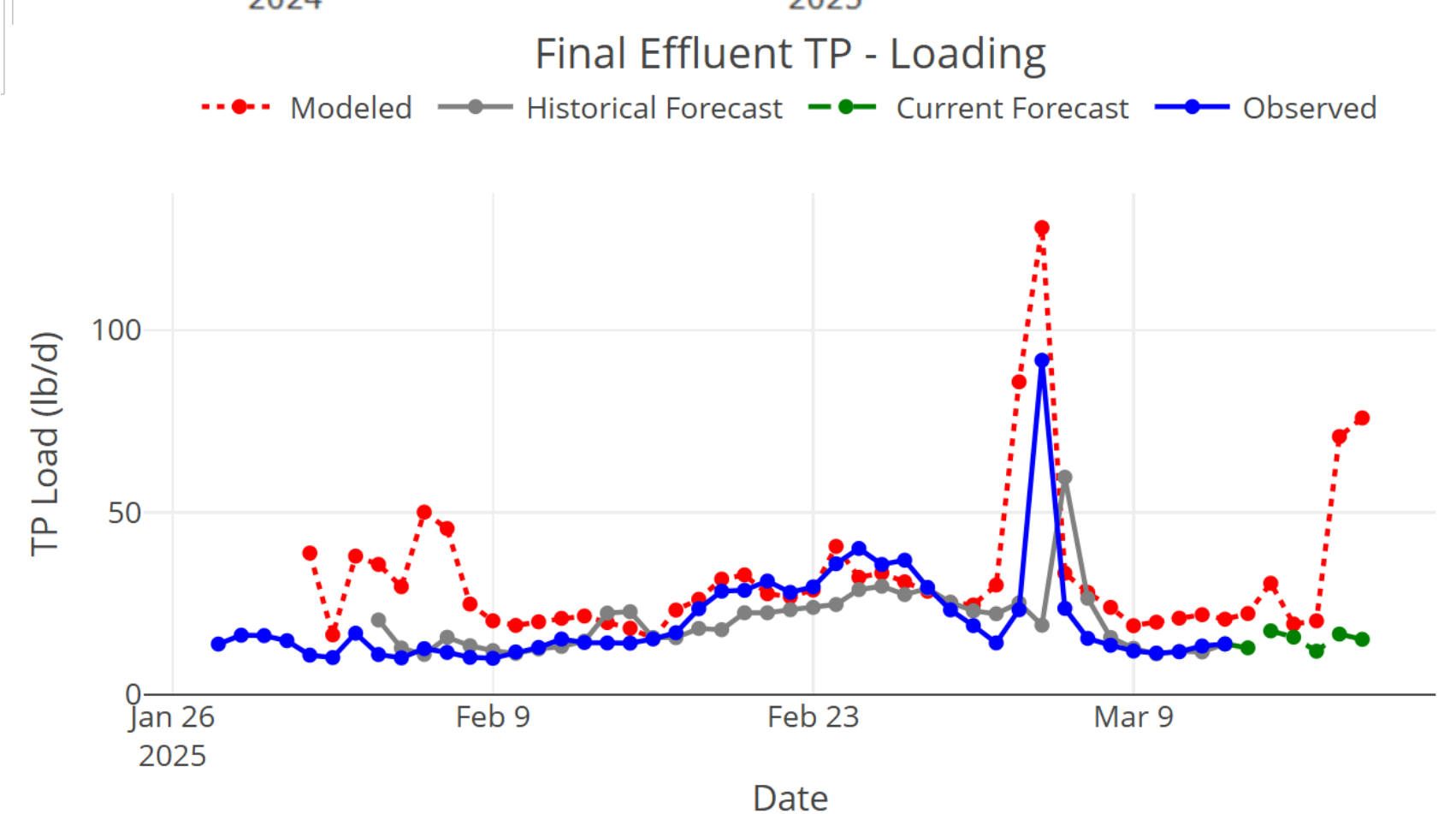
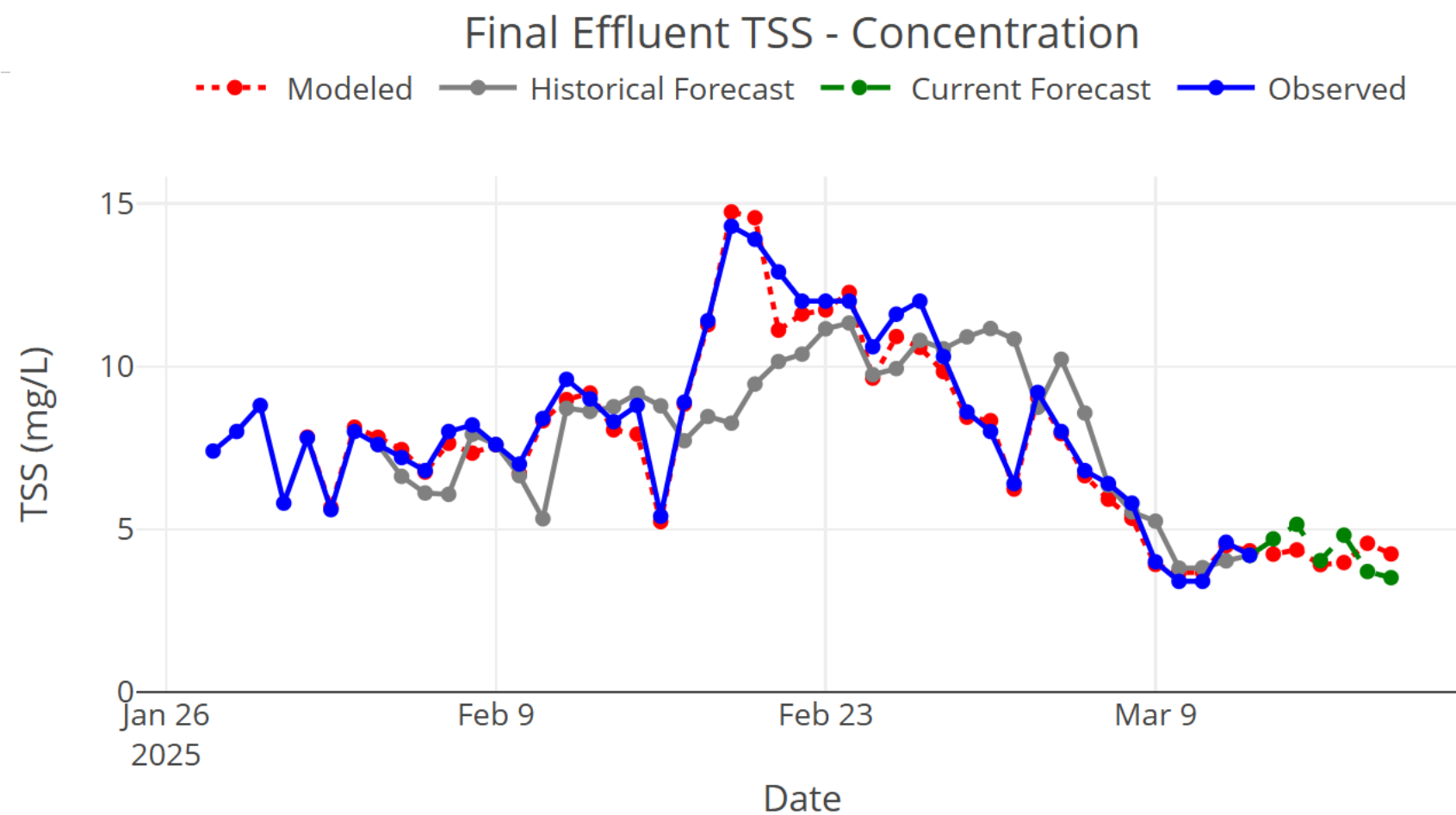
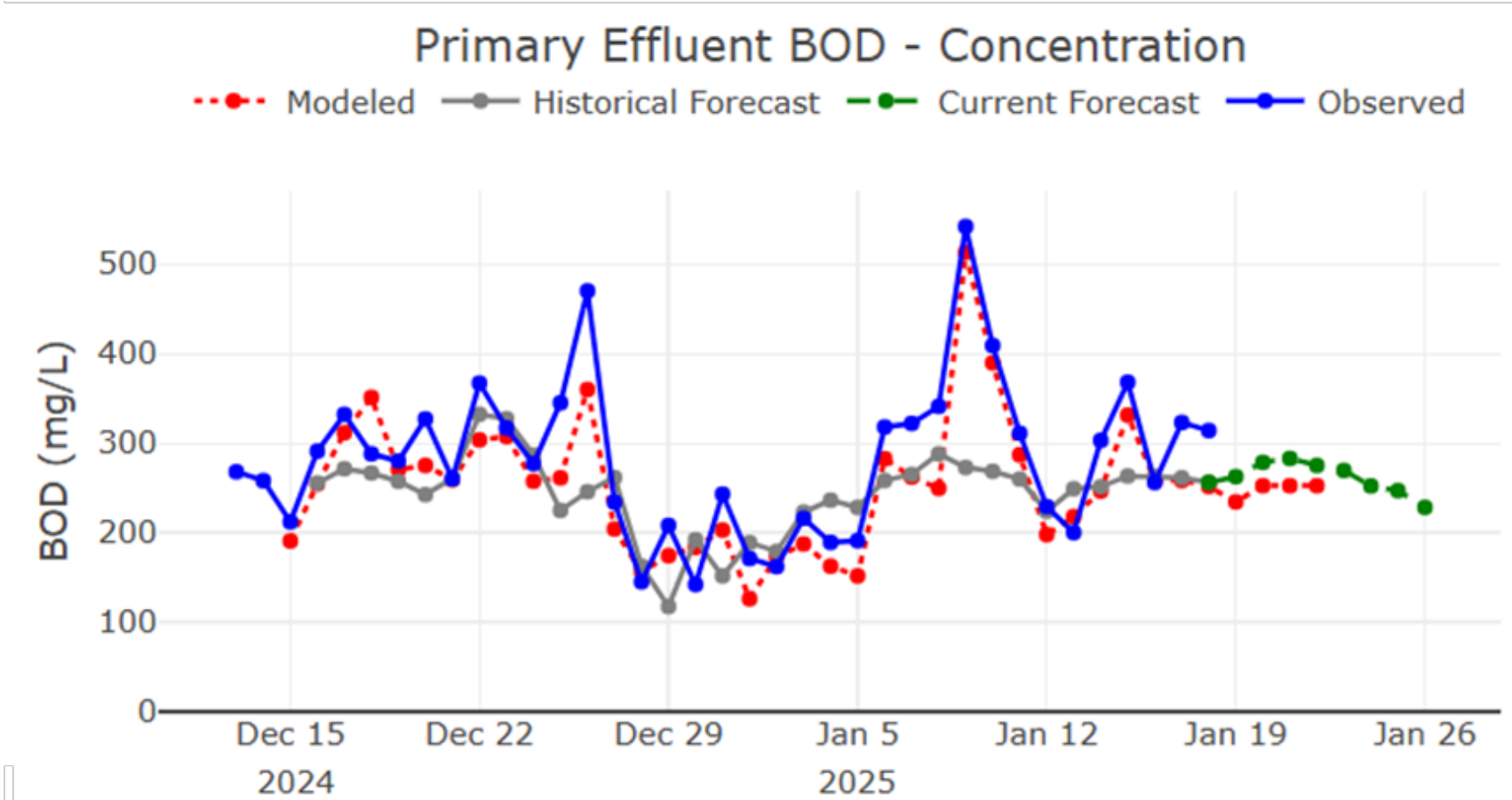
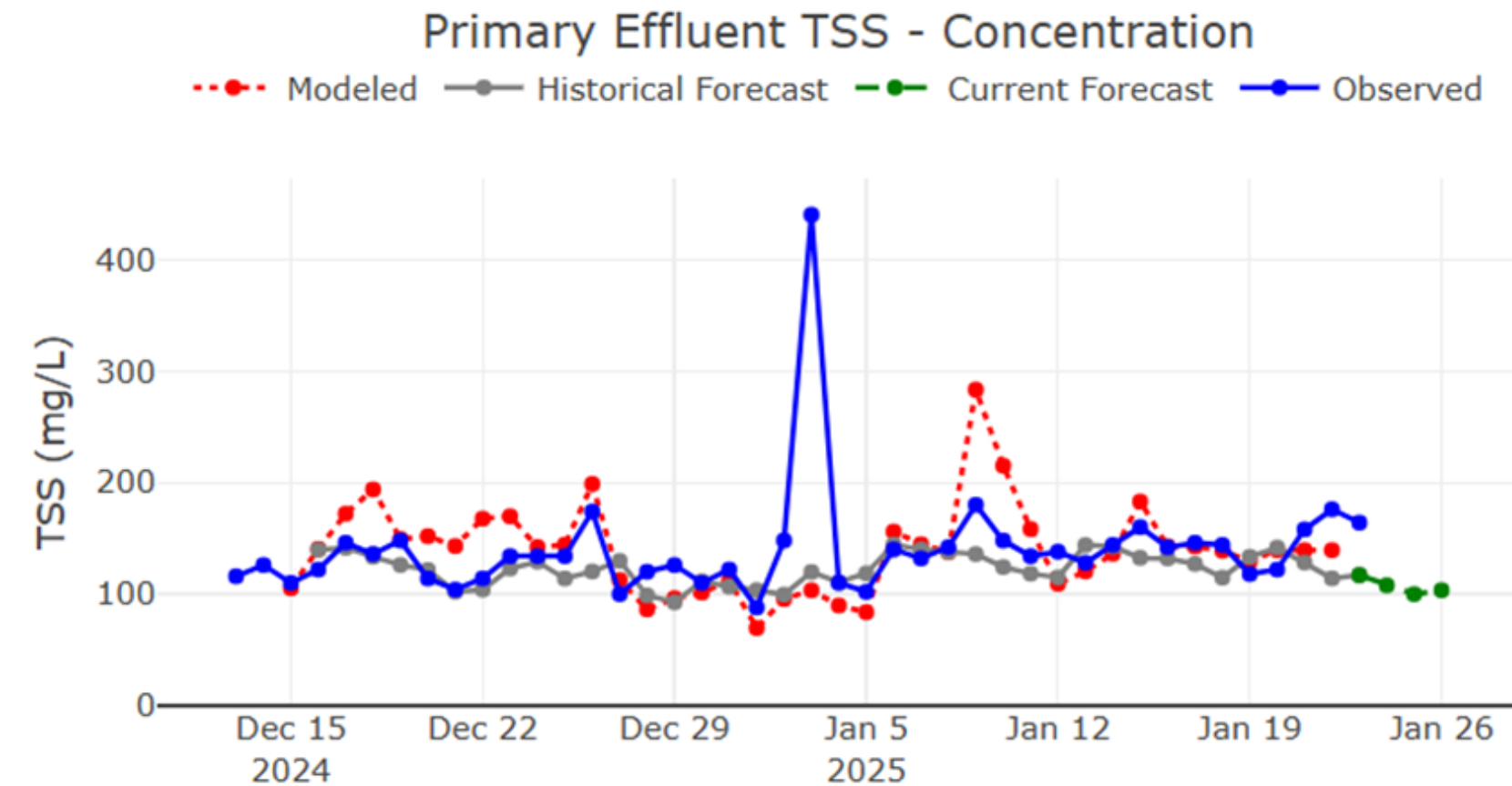


Primary Effluent TSS/COD and Final Effluent TSS

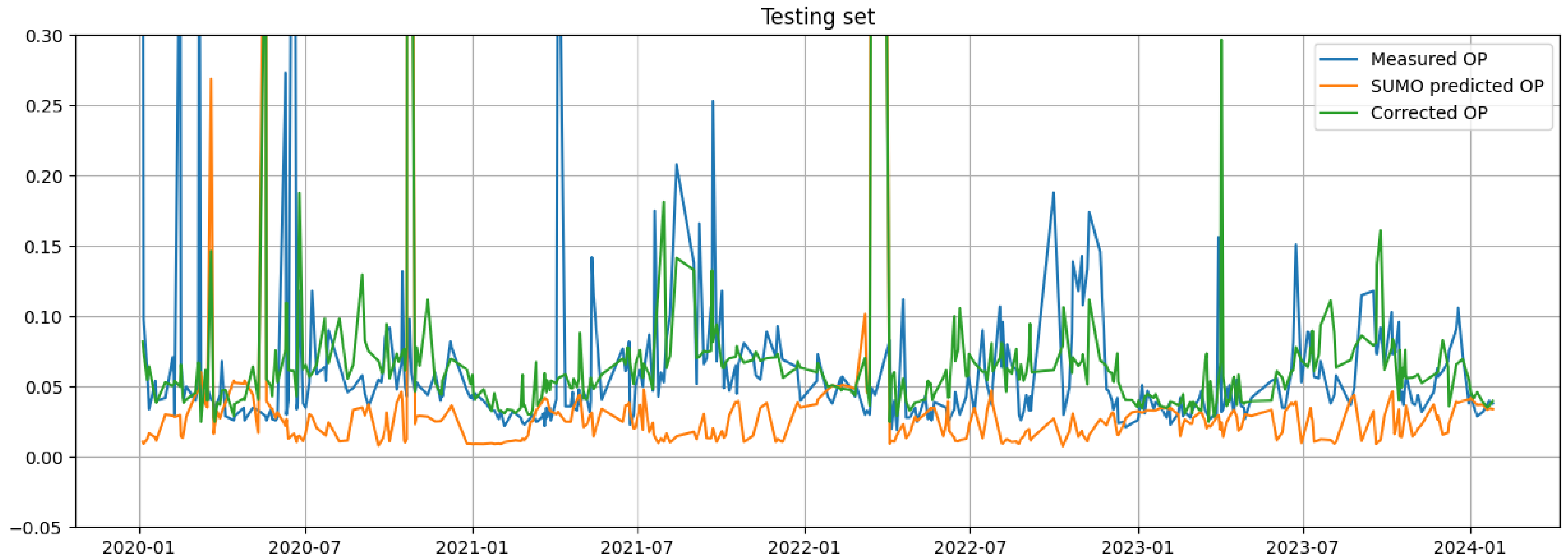


- **Modeled:** Sumo Predictions
- **Historical Forecast & Current Forecast:** ML Predictions
 - **Observed:** The real data recorded by the plant

Primary Effluent TSS/COD and Final Effluent TSS



ML Model for Mechanistic Model Effluent OP Error Correction



Project Outcomes

- Effluent P was **more stable and kept below the target value** after application of the simple (Phase 1) hybrid model.
- The Hybrid model has been a **useful tool to facilitate the Fond du Lac operators** making more informed decisions.
- Phase 2 **work will improve** data management, and ML/mechanistic models and **is ongoing**.
- Leveraging both **process engineering** and **hybrid model integration** expertise lays the groundwork for an effective operational decision-making tool.



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Need a PDH Certificate?

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Questions?

Email Marisa Waterman at mwaterman@aaees.org with any questions you may have.

