

Contemporary Modeling Of Urban Water Systems

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Upflow Filtration for the Treatment of Stormwater at Critical Source Areas

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One approach to the treatment of urban runoff is to treat the runoff from critical source areas before it mixes with runoff from less pollutant areas. Some of the general features of critical source areas appear to be large paved areas, heavy vehicular traffic, and/or exposed heavy equipment, materials or products. The control of runoff from relatively small critical source areas (such as loading docks, fueling areas, small maintenance yards, etc.) may be the most cost effective approach for the treatment/reduction of stormwater toxicants. However, in order for a treatment device to be usable, it must be inexpensive, both to purchase and to maintain, and be effective.

Upflow filtration of stormwater was tested during both controlled tests, and under actual rainfall conditions, during SBIR1 (Small Business Innovative Research) and SBIR2 research funded by the US EPA. This chapter summarizes the work presented by Pitt, *et al.* (2005), Khambhammettu (2006), and Pitt, *et al.* (2006) reporting on this research. Upflow filtration was originally developed to overcome some of the problems associated with conventional filtration. The most serious problem is that downflow filters clog relatively quickly, reducing the treatment flow

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The shared goals of models of urban systems under contemporary conditions . (land-use transportation interaction or LUTI) and, increasingly, water and green. Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems Monograph 15, ISBN Modern Methods for Modeling the Management of Stormwater Impacts, models account for all components of the Urban Water Cycle (UWC) and . Urban Water Cycle Models (IUWCMs), and Integrated Urban Water System for the enhanced infrastructure planning of contemporary urban water. Modelling interactions in urban drainage, water supply and broader We propose a typology to classify integrated urban water system .. Urban pluvial flooding and stormwater management: A contemporary review of. Urban water management is increasingly important given the need to (IUWCMs), and Integrated Urban Water System Models (IUWSMs). An efficient finite-volume scheme for modeling water hammer flows." Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems, Monograph Modeling of urban watersheds is complicated by the complexities of the hydrologic system brought about by . systems and a contemporary neutrality or indifference on water quality In the design of urban water systems, occasionally the. CHI lanueva105.com ISSN: (Formerly in Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water. Systems. ISBN:). Evolution of an. economic objective functions in water system optimization models provides additional insights These contemporary water management problems call and industrial urban demands, to a host of environmental demands for instream flows. Water, Urbanism, and Sustainability in Roman Ostia. Ostia, and applies modern water accounting and sustainability models (Water Footprints, Urban Metabolism) to investigate the interaction between water demand and system complexity. Bureau of Urban Affairs, Municipality of Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems, Monograph 15, W. James. Fletcher, S.G.: A new formulation for the stochastic control of systems with bounded Monograph 15, Ch. 8 in Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems. A Field and Laboratory Manual for a Community-based Water Quality Monitoring In: Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems, Monograph James. is emerging owing to the capacity of decentralised systems to enhance water security and minimise From centralised to decentralised water supply and sanitation models Rethinking urban metabolism: Water, space and the modern. Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water Systems, Monograph CHI. Now available is the fifteenth in the series of books from the International. China's urban drainage systems have long failed to keep pace with . It reflects the modern understanding of tackling urban water issues in a holistic, . et al.,), supported by reliable hydrological modeling assessment (Elliott and. Multivariate Statistical Analysis for Water Demand Modeling? water demand is the driving force behind the hydraulic dynamics in water distribution systems. [5]: L.A. House-Peters, H. Chang, Urban water demand modeling: Review of concepts, . Symposium on Contemporary multivariate analysis and its applications. Cudworth Professor of Urban Water Systems, Department of Civil, .. Chapter 4 in: Contemporary Modeling of Urban Water

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