

Water4Cities

The water-energy nexus at city level: the case study of Skiathos



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Water

- mankind's most precious resource
- domestic, agricultural and industrial uses
 - ✓ direct consumption
 - ✓ production of food
 - ✓ washing, sanitation etc.
- essential element for
 - ✓ extraction, refining, processing and conveying energy
 - ✓ operation of hydroelectric and thermal power plants



Energy

- provision of water for any kind of human activities requires huge quantities of energy
- people use it to run their homes/industries
- pumping water, pressurizing water distribution systems and wastewater treatment



Water-Energy Nexus

- **water** and **energy** should be affordable for all people
- clean **water** needs **energy** to be produced and power plants need cooling **water** to operate
- using **water** wisely includes producing potable **water** and treating wastewater with less **energy**



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Water-Energy Nexus

- nearly 4% of Greece's **electricity** goes to moving and treating **water** and **wastewater** by public and private entities (EPRI)
- in a **water**-constrained world, it is critical to deeply understand the use of **water** throughout the entire life cycle of **electricity** production
- need for resource efficiency



Case Study

- small picturesque Greek island of 50 km² located in the northwest Aegean Sea
- Skiathos is the westernmost island in the Northern Sporades group



- Mercury is observed in water system of Skiathos
- Skiathos water is not potable



Case Study

- water and electricity monthly consumption of the island of Skiathos from 2010 to 2015
- daily time-series for water withdrawals and monthly for electricity
- Skiathos urban water includes some small agricultural, commercial and industrial uses
- electricity consumption is divided in:
 - ✓ domestic
 - ✓ industrial
 - ✓ agricultural
 - ✓ commercial
 - ✓ public

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Aim and Methodology

- investigate the correlation of urban water and total electricity
- two groups of consumptions:
 - ✓ water / agricultural, commercial, industrial and public electricity
 - ✓ water / domestic electricity
- normalization of data
- distance metrics were used:
 - ✓ Minkowski distance and
 - ✓ Pearson's Correlation Coefficient

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Distance Metrics

Minkowski Distance

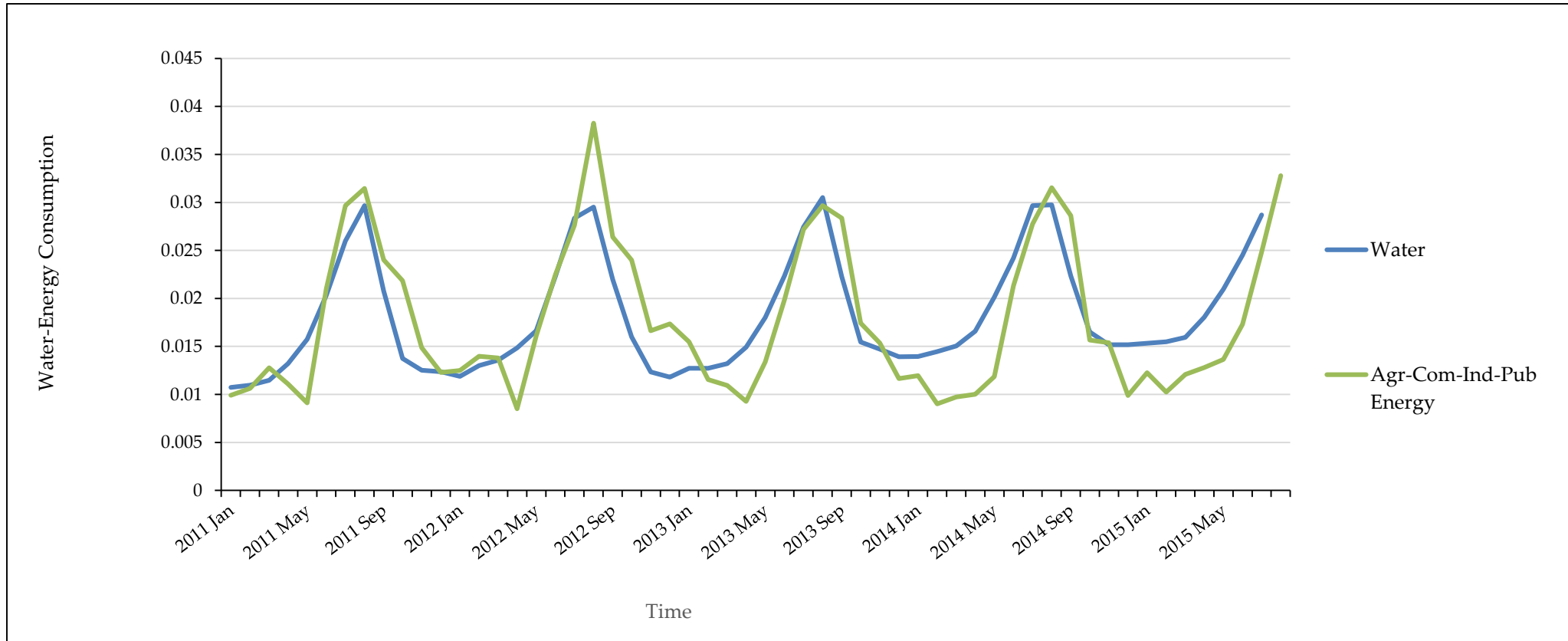
- $D_{MINK} = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|^r)^{1/r}$ (1)
- for $r=1$, (1) yields to Manhattan Distance
- for $r=2$, (1) yields to Euclidean Distance

Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (PCC)

- $R = \frac{E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]}{\sqrt{E[X^2] - E[X]^2} \sqrt{E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2}}$ (2)
- for linear data
- measures the strength and direction of linear relationship between two variables



The consumption behavior of total consumption of water in relation to 4 uses of energy consumption



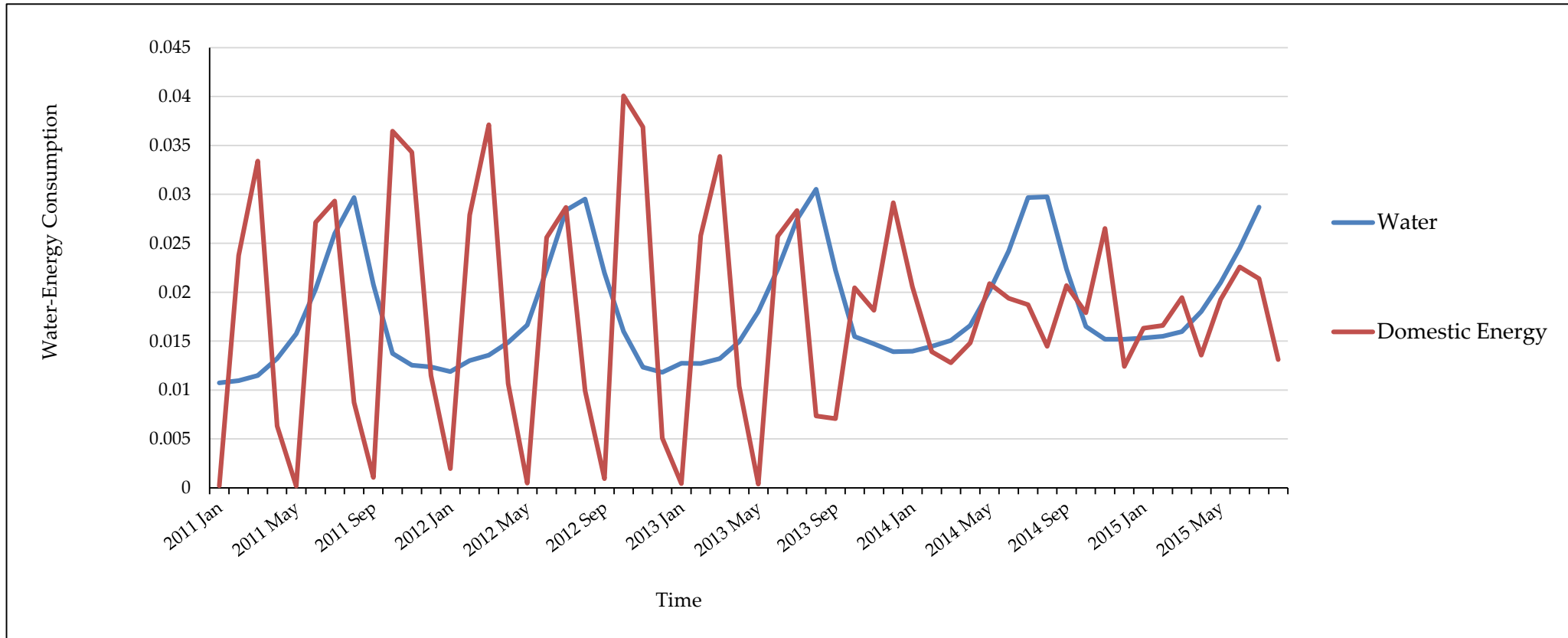
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The consumption behavior of total consumption of water in relation to domestic energy consumption



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PCC values and explanations

Value of R	Correlation
$R = \pm 1$	perfect linear correlation
$-0,3 \leq R < 0,3$	no linear correlation
$-0,5 < R \leq -0,3$ or $0,3 \leq R < 0,5$	weak linear correlation
$-0,7 < R \leq -0,5$ or $0,5 \leq R < 0,7$	average linear correlation
$-0,8 < R \leq -0,7$ or $0,7 \leq R < 0,8$	strong linear correlation
$-1 < R \leq -0,8$ or $0,8 \leq R < 1$	very strong linear correlation



Minkowski values and explanations

- D_{MINK} varies from value 0 to 2
 - ✓ the closer to 0 the D_{MINK} is, the more related the two time series are
 - ✓ the closer to 2 the D_{MINK} is, the more unrelated the two time series are
- The variable α , indicates if a test is significant or not
 - ✓ $\alpha \geq 0,5$ ► not significant
 - ✓ $\alpha < 0,5$ ► significant



Values of PCC, Euclidean and Manhattan distance

Consumption Water/Energy	PCC	Variable a	Euclidean Distance	Manhattan Distance
Total Water/Commercial-Agricultural-Public-Industrial (Energy)	0,829	0	0,069	0,375
Total Water/Domestic (Energy)	-0,053	0,703	0,095	0,560

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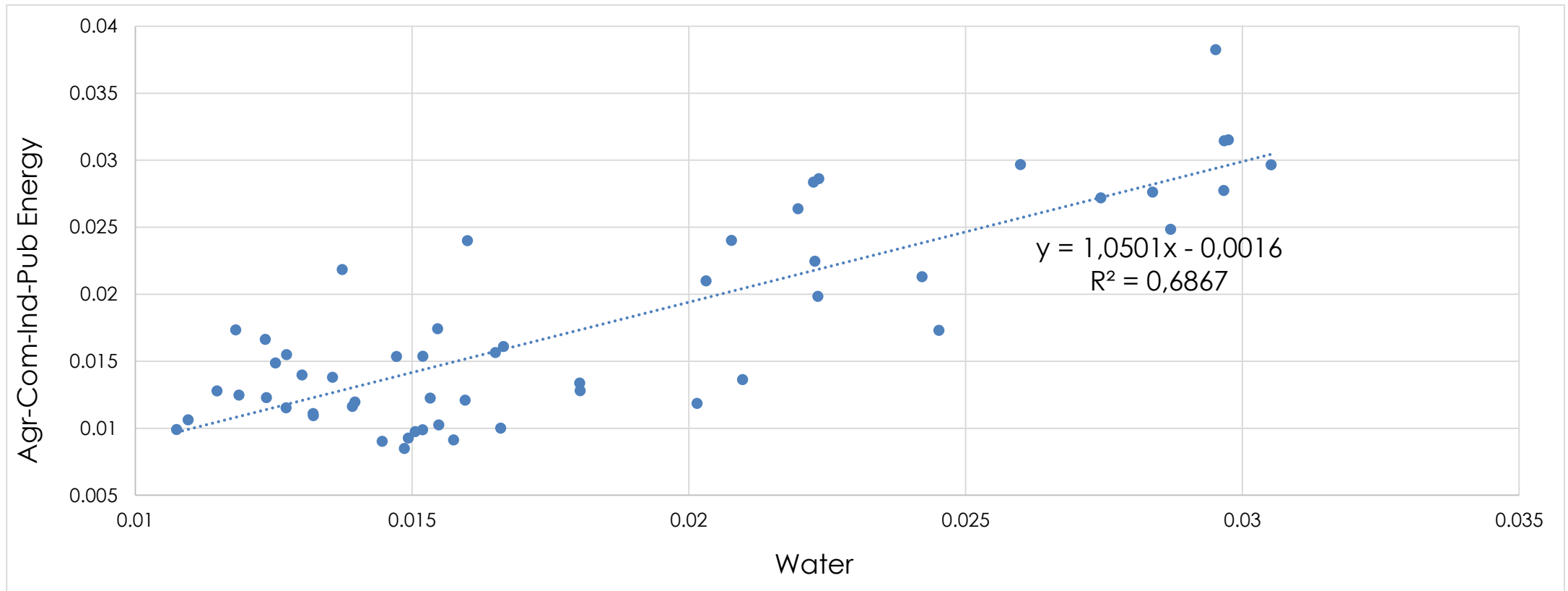


Results

- The first PCC value (0,829) confirms a very strong linear correlation among the two consumptions, and the variable a , indicates that the specific test is significant
- The second PCC value (-0,053), reveals that there is no linear correlation between total water consumption and the domestic energy use and the test is not significant



PCC graph for total water and for 4 uses of energy consumption (agricultural, commercial, industrial and public)



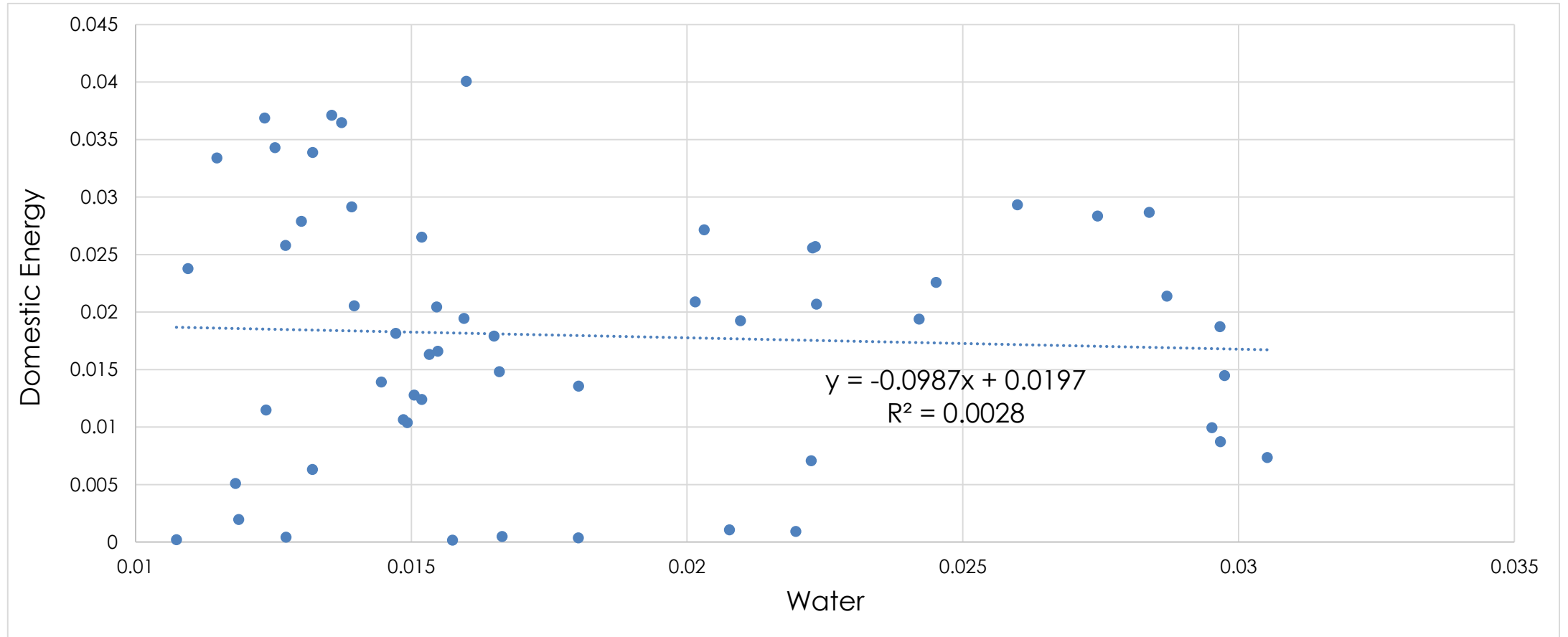
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PCC graph for total water and domestic use of energy consumption



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Results

- both groups of consumptions, for Euclidean and Manhattan distance, are closer to 0 rather than to 2 – correlated
- total consumption of water and the 4 uses of electricity proved to be very correlated
- total consumption of water and domestic use of electricity don't seem to correlate



Conclusions

- a water-energy nexus analysis for the Greek island of Skiathos was conducted
- after having all our data normalized we used PCC and Minkowski Distance
- different uses of energy were analyzed and we concluded that there is a very strong linear correlation with total water consumption
- domestic use of energy with total water consumption also was examined and the results showed no linear correlation between them



Thanks for your attention!

For further information please consult
<http://water4cities.eu/>

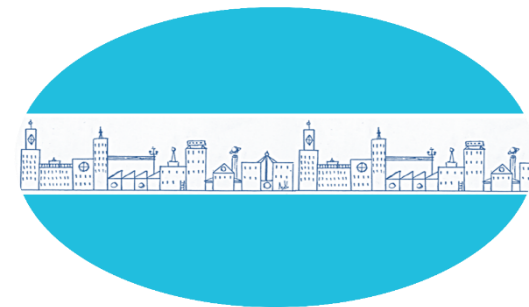


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