

Water initiatives at TU Dresden, Commission on Water Research, UNU FLORES

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DFG Senates commission on Water Research (KOWA)

UNU FLORES in Dresden

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Water initiatives at TU Dresden

Promote inter- and trans-disciplinary basic understanding and research

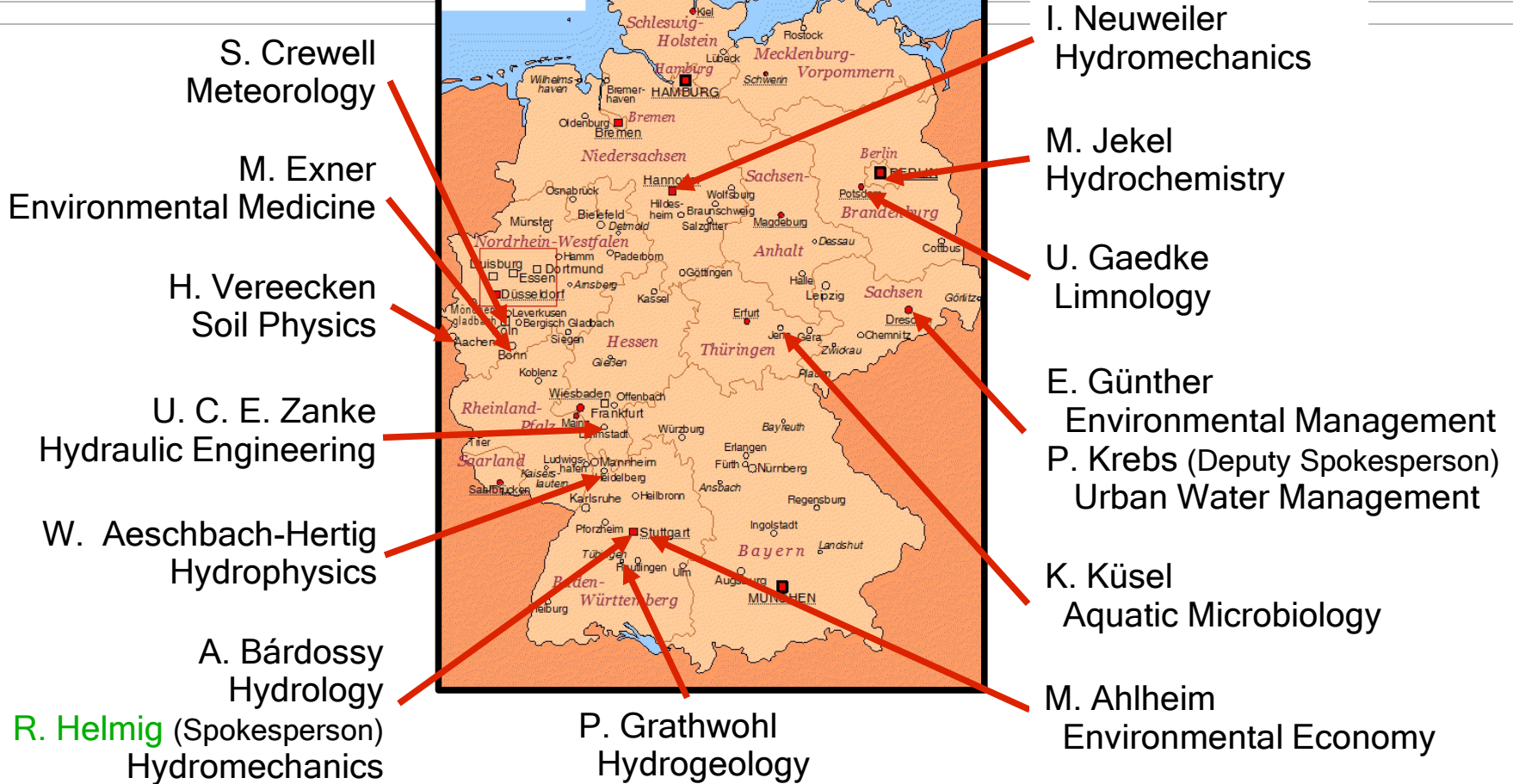
Identify core work areas in water research

Promotion of national and international collaboration on research and funding level

Support decision making in politics and authorities

Linking water research in Germany – and on an international level

present KOWA members



Guests:

- BMBF
- Young Scientists, Prof. B. Planer-Friedrich
- Office International Hydrological Program, Dr. J. Cullmann
- Review board Water Research
- Helmholtz Association, Prof. G. Teutsch
- Leibniz Association, Prof. K. Tockner

DFG:

Dr. Ute Weber
Programme Director

Working groups, open to external scientists

Round table discussions, workshops, summer (spring) schools on an international level

Interdisciplinary research proposals, often linking basic and applied research

Research topics

Water, viruses and health

Urban water resources and compounds management

Data and monitoring

Strategic & research topics

Integration of social and economic sciences into water research

Scenario building

Infrastructure for environmental research

Strategic activities

Structures in national and international water research

Promoting independent development of young scientists

→ Water Science Alliance

KOWA round table discussion, June 2008

“Meeting the new challenges in international water research – discussing strengths and weaknesses of existing centers and potential for developing new structures”

Vision

Carrying out

- interdisciplinary research
- on relevant topics
- on a high scientific level
- in a stimulating environment

→ DFG/KOWA is part of the process and actively contributes to the development of WSA

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Water initiatives at TU Dresden

Non-renewable resources are depleted

Renewable resources are deteriorating in quality

Overuse and incomplete recycling

Diffuse distribution

Complex flux patterns

Coupling of agriculture, land use, water and waste on an international level

New compounds, priority substances

Systems and flux analysis

Develop tools to
evaluate options

Global change

(climate, demography, socio-economic, land use)

Develop scenarios

Water
management

Soil and
land use
management

Waste
management
and
contaminated
sites

Identify drawbacks

Analyse processes

Develop options

Implementation
concepts

Capacity development

The UNU postgraduate programmes (Master and PhD) on
“water”

Dresden based Graduate School

Master of Science programme

Goal:

to strengthen UNU's presence in developing and transitional countries

to intensify research and teaching interaction with those countries

build sense of ownership of various research and capacity development activities in those regions

Rationale: Mozambique facing serious water-related problems

- government ready to address those challenges
- Consolidated Plan for Action for Science & Technology in Africa (CPA) identified “water” as core subject of one of the regional centres of excellence
- water management among crucial problems globally

Establishment of water-focused twin institute could have strong regional impact / capacity strengthening through UNU collaboration and presence in Africa

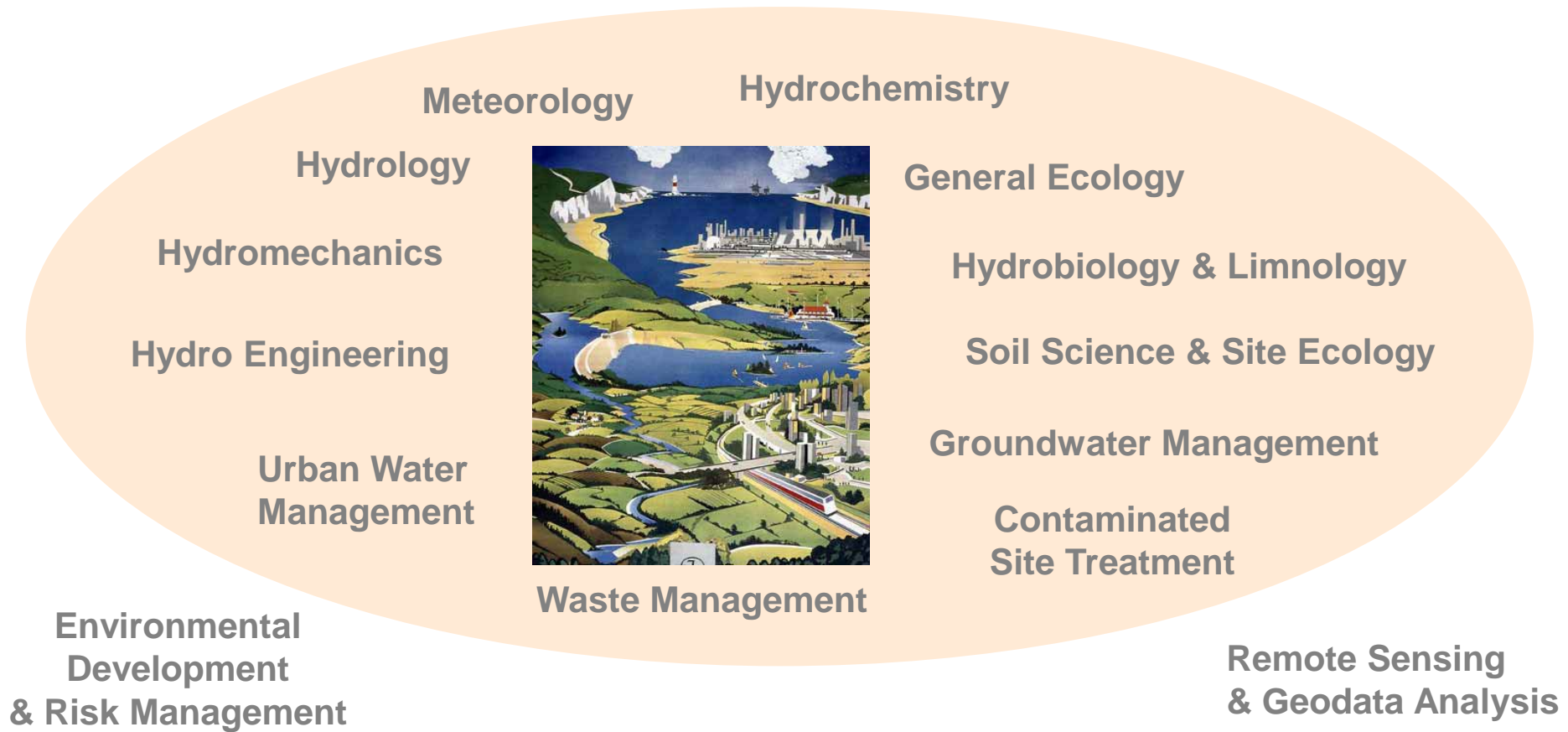
Goal: Twin institute to be operational by 2013

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Water initiatives at TU Dresden

Interdisciplinary Research Platform: Soil – Water – Waste



→ linked to UFZ, IÖR, IGB, UNEP/CIPSEM, **UNU FLORES**

Surface water quality,
matter sources and
pathways, evaluation
of measures

Eastern Europa
Ukraine

Water management and
land use in climate-
sensitive regions

Zentral Aasia
Mongolia

Groundwater
recharge, safe yield
and agriculture

Middle East
Oman/Saudi-Arabia

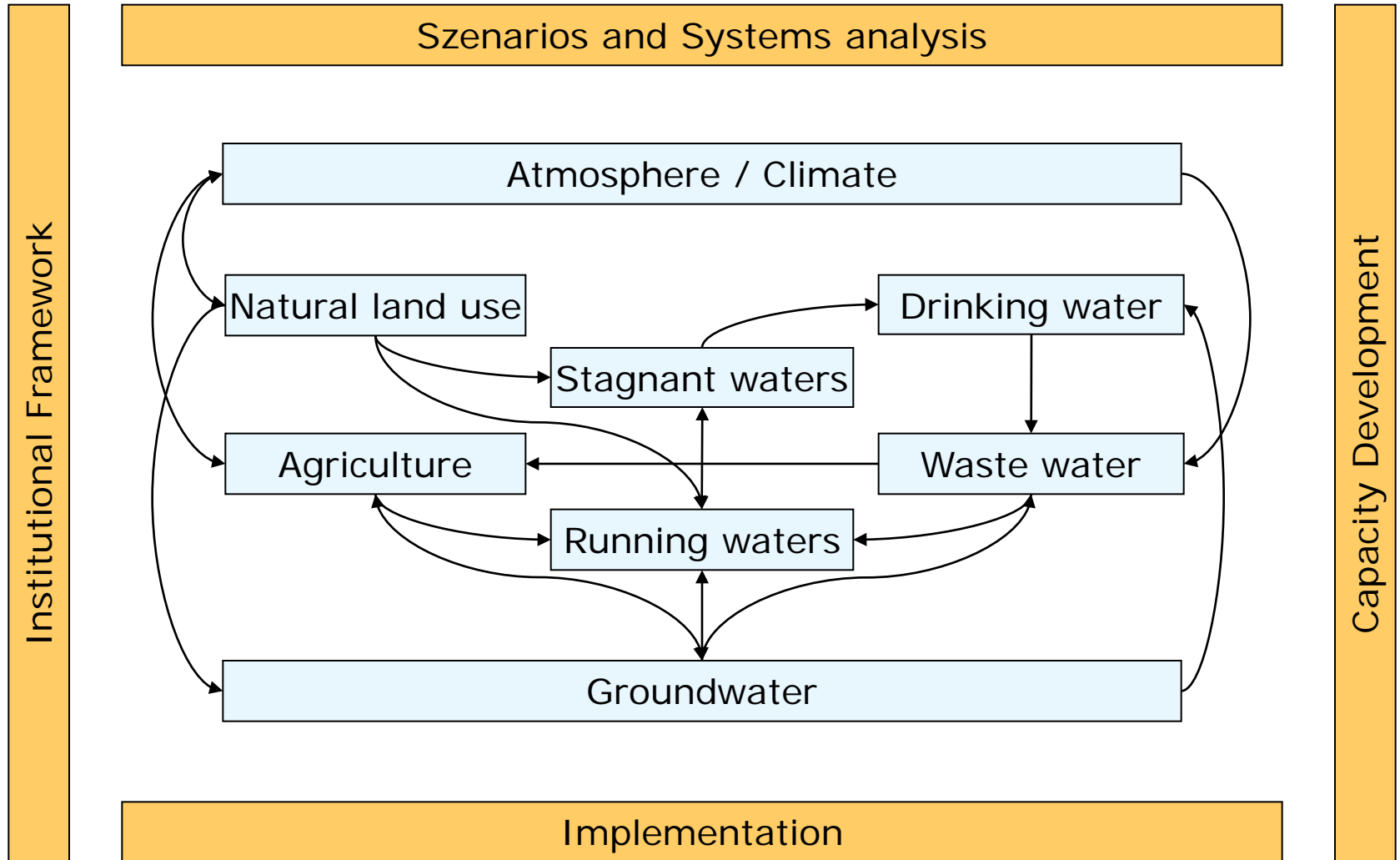
South east Asia
Vietnam

Waste, wastewater and
sludge reuse for energy,
groundwater recharge
and agriculture

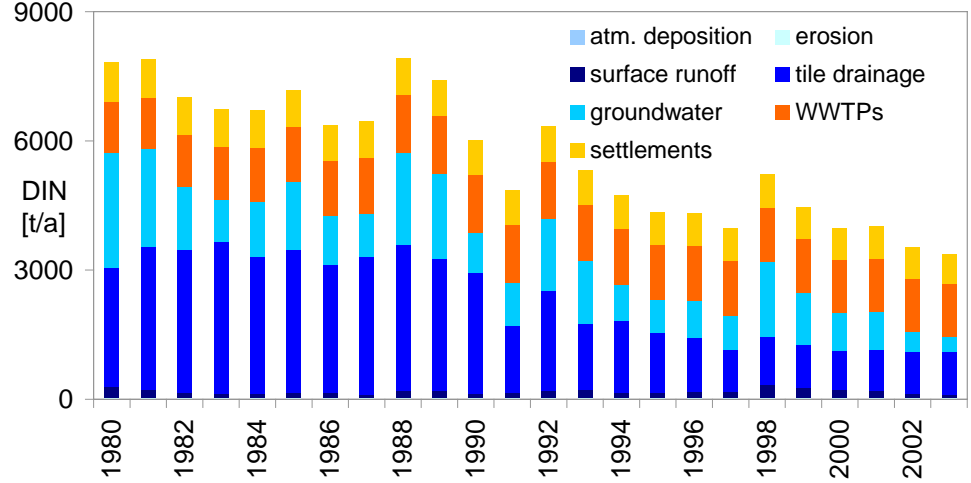
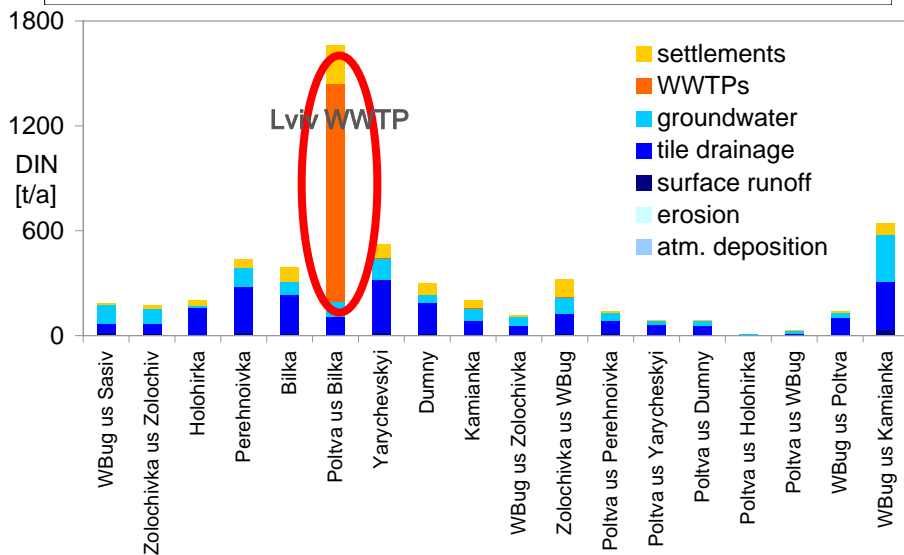
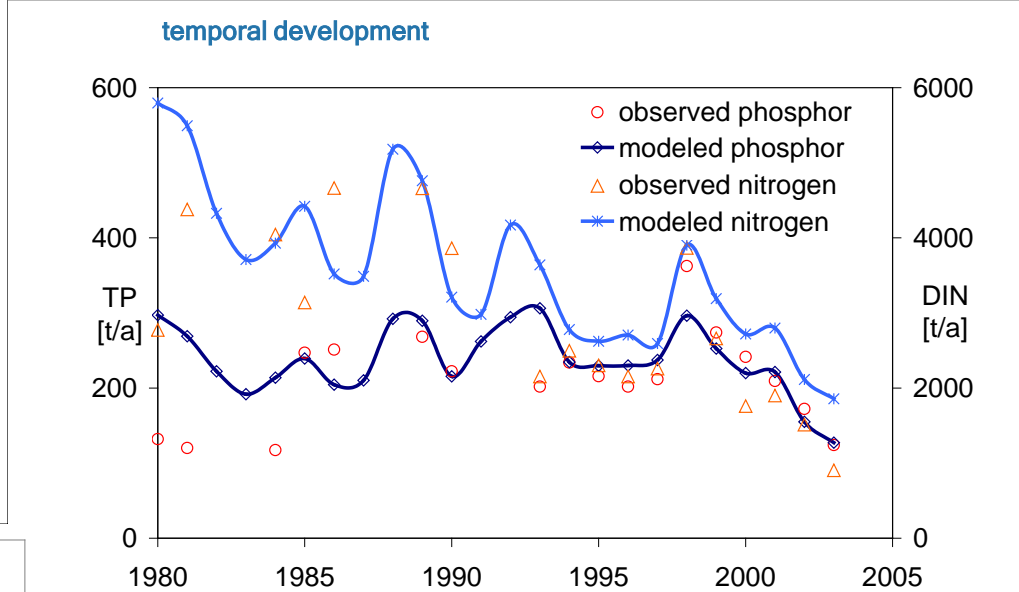
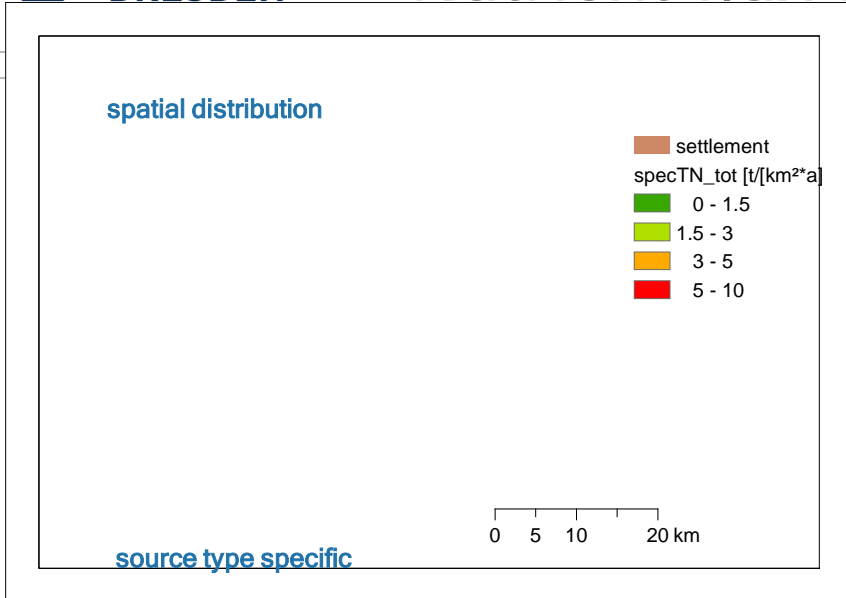
Latin America
Brasilia

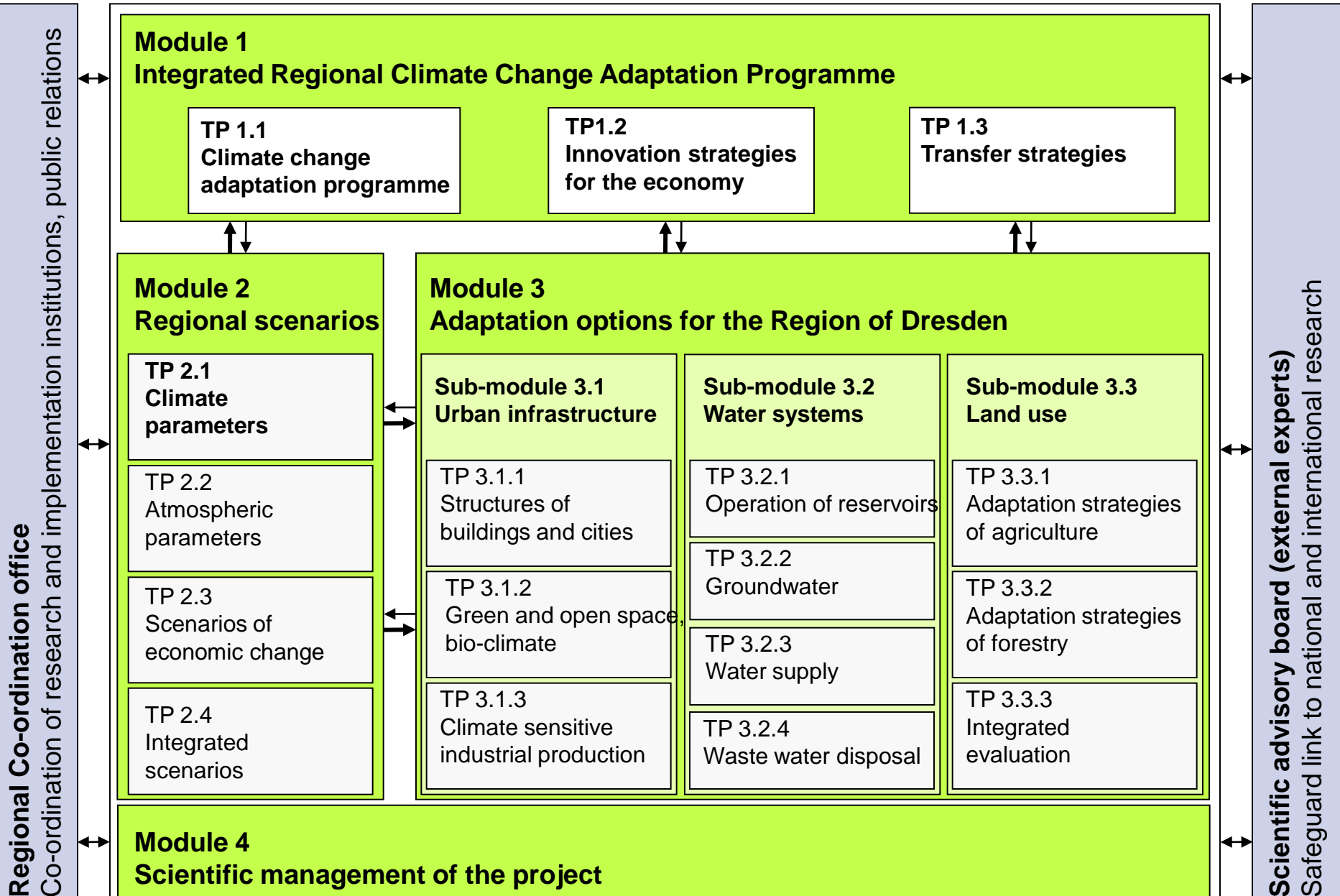
Urban water
management under
rapid population
growth



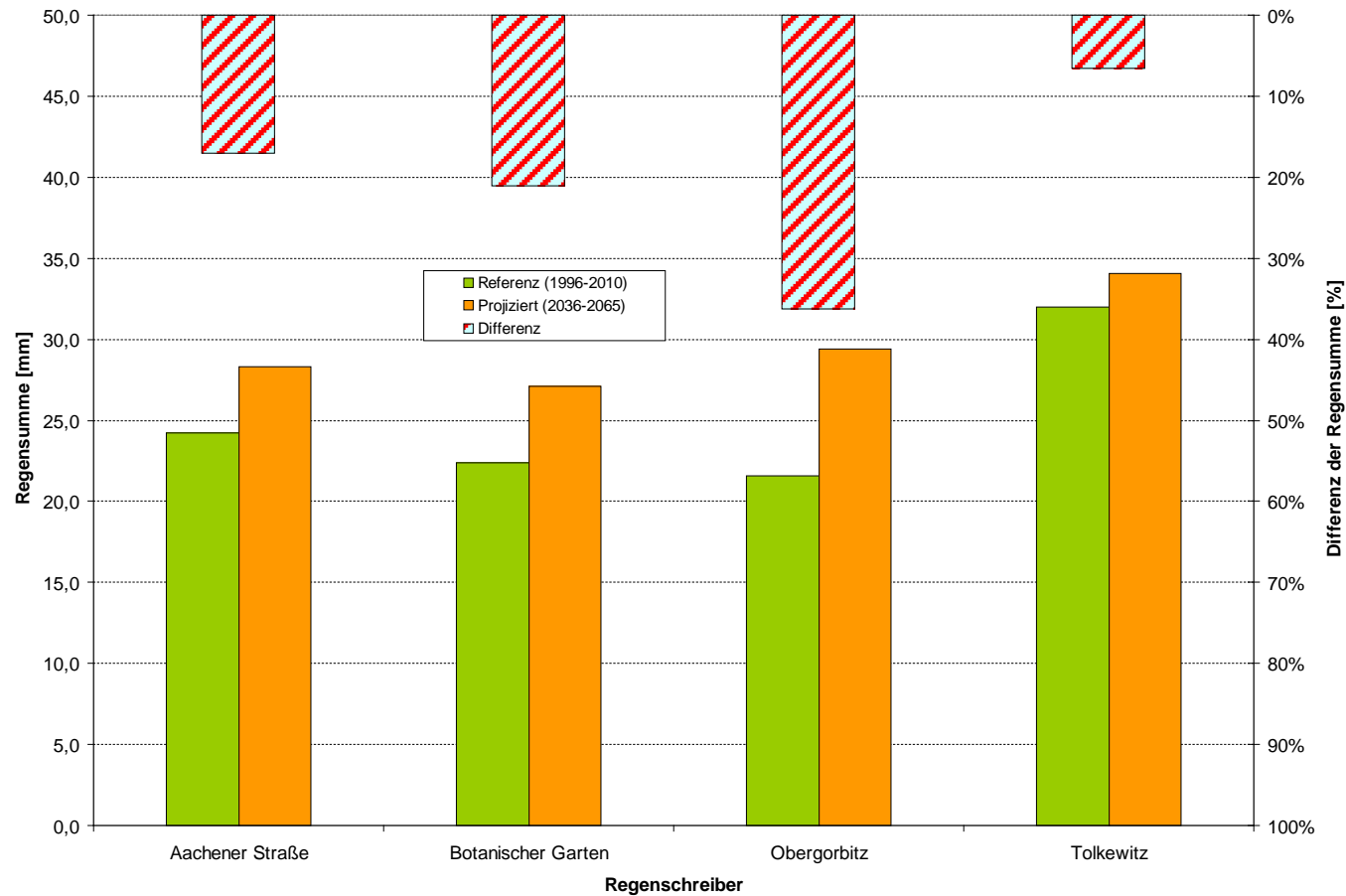


Nutrient flux modelling on catchment scale

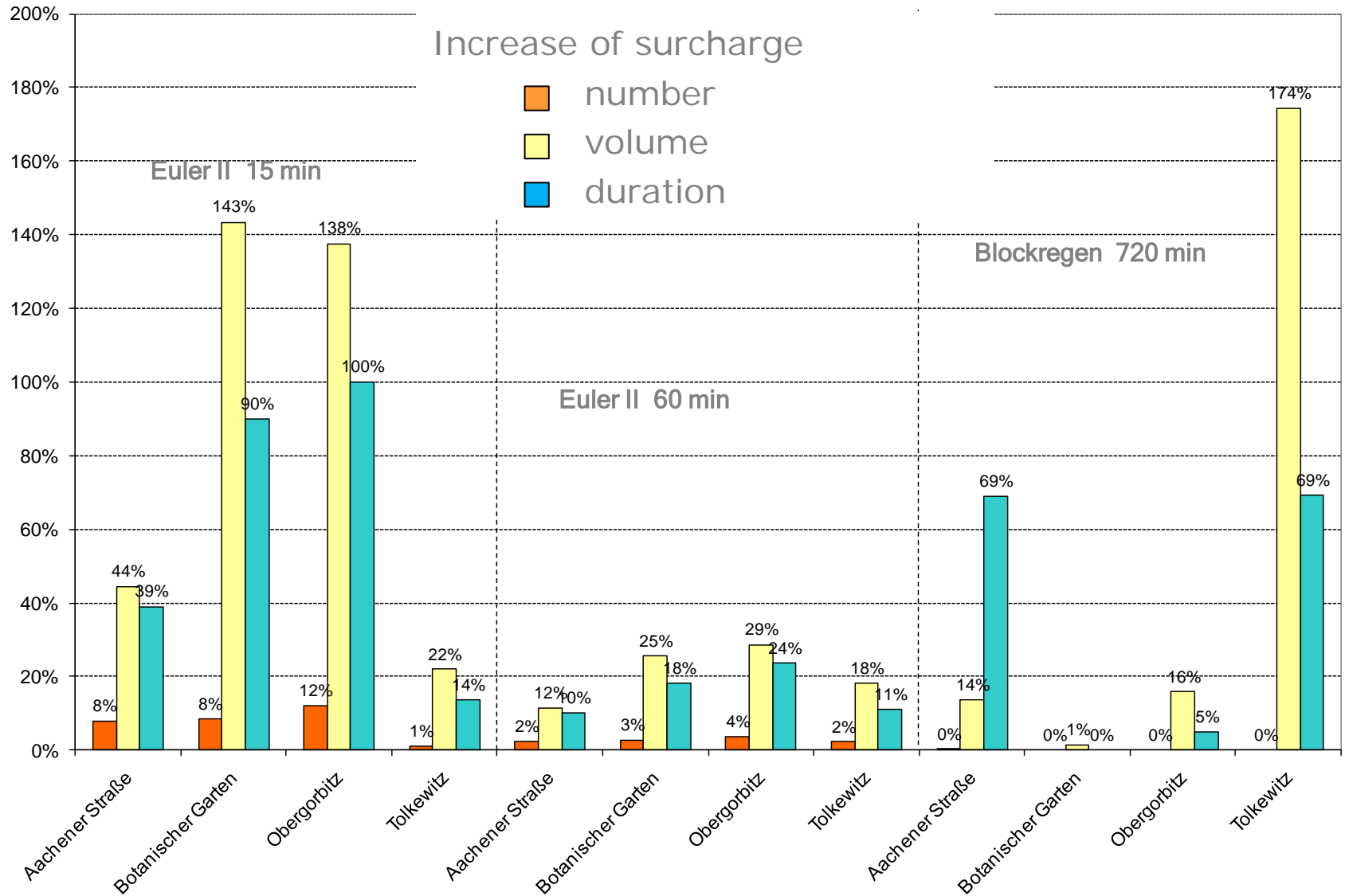




Example: rain heights for return period = 20 a, Duration = 15 min



Simulated surcharge



Continuous integrated long-term simulation with detailed models

Part of sewer system of Dresden, adapted WWTP, self-purification of river is weak

10 years rain series, 14 rain gauges, 5-min temporal resolution

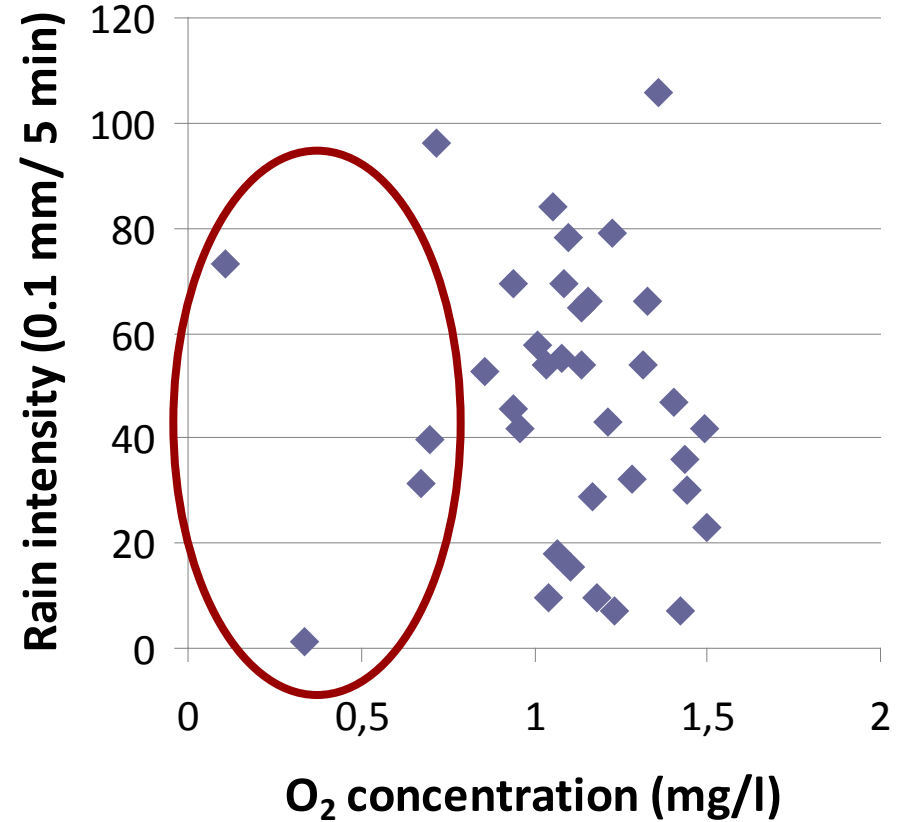
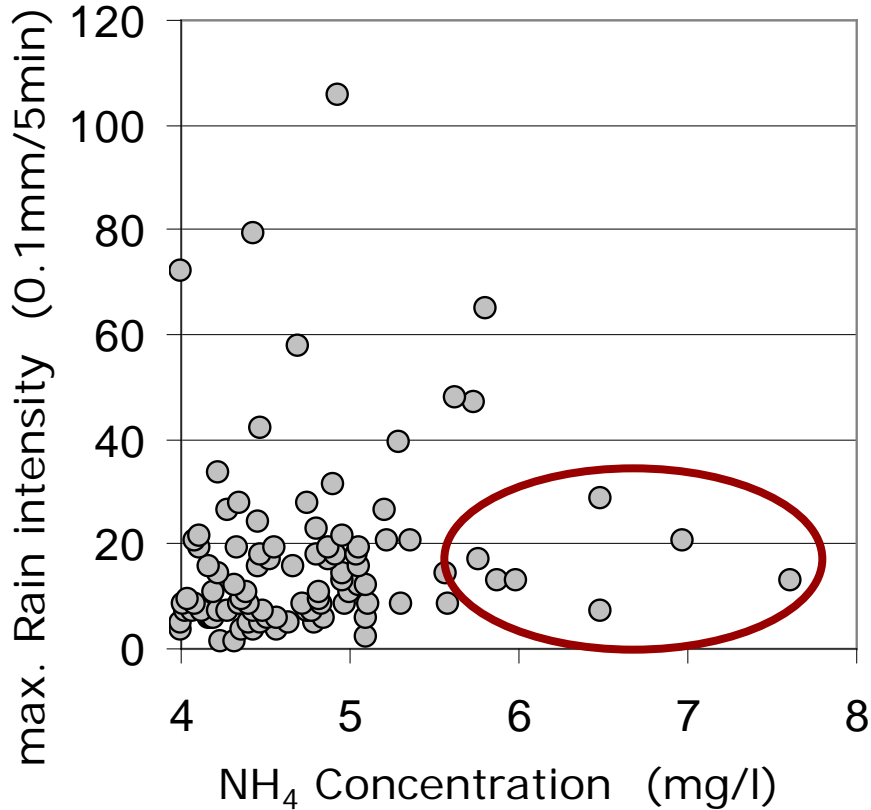
Extreme value analysis

Application on

- Extreme values of NH_3 and O_2 concentrations in river

- Scenario analysis

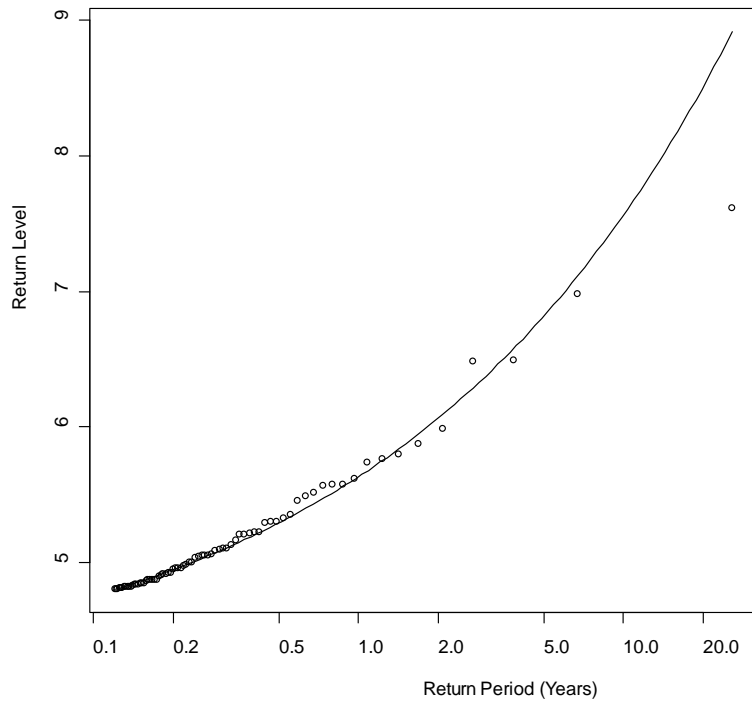
- Development of control strategies, extreme value analysis as major criteria

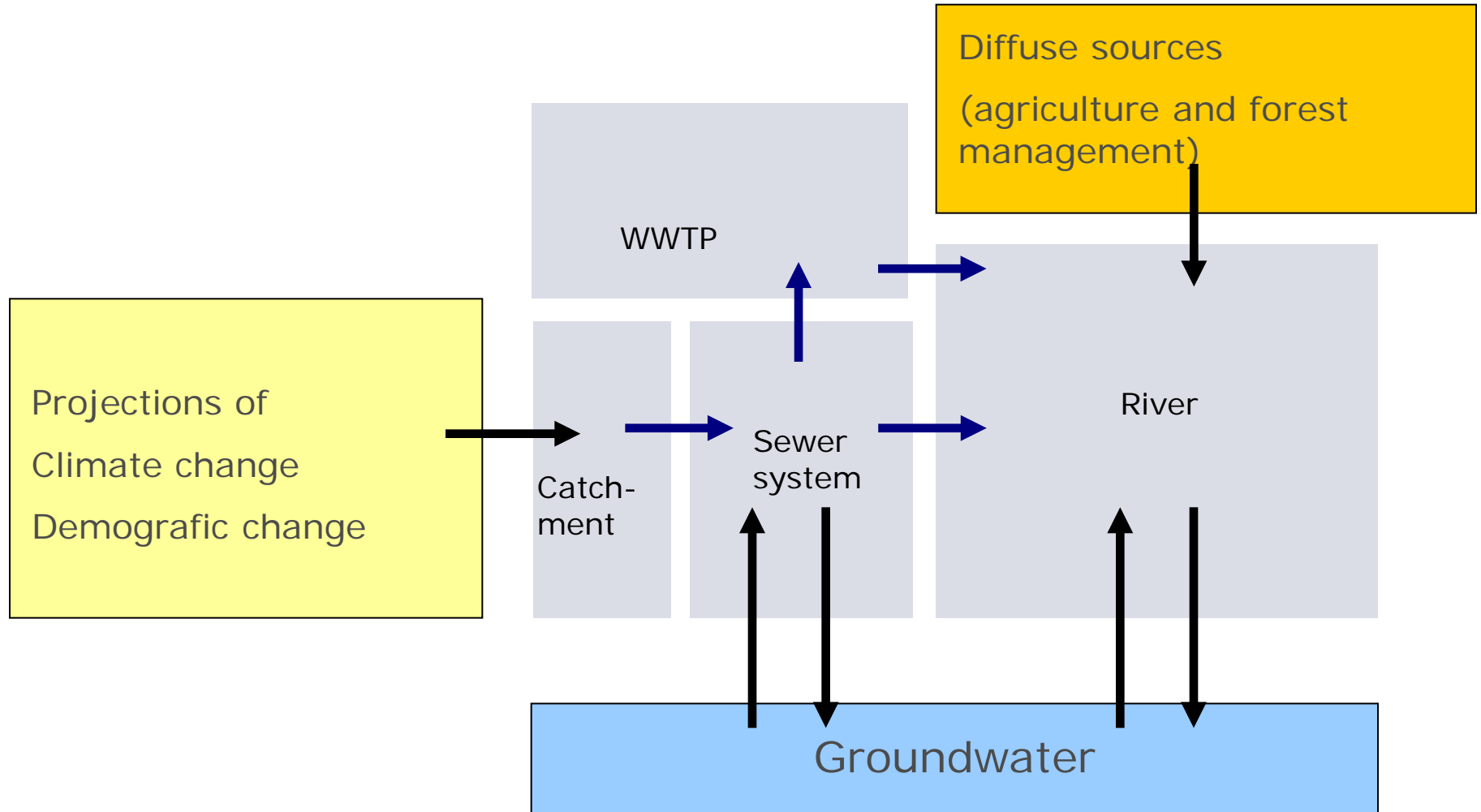


Schindler *et al.* (2008)

→ The most intense rain events are not critical for receiving water quality

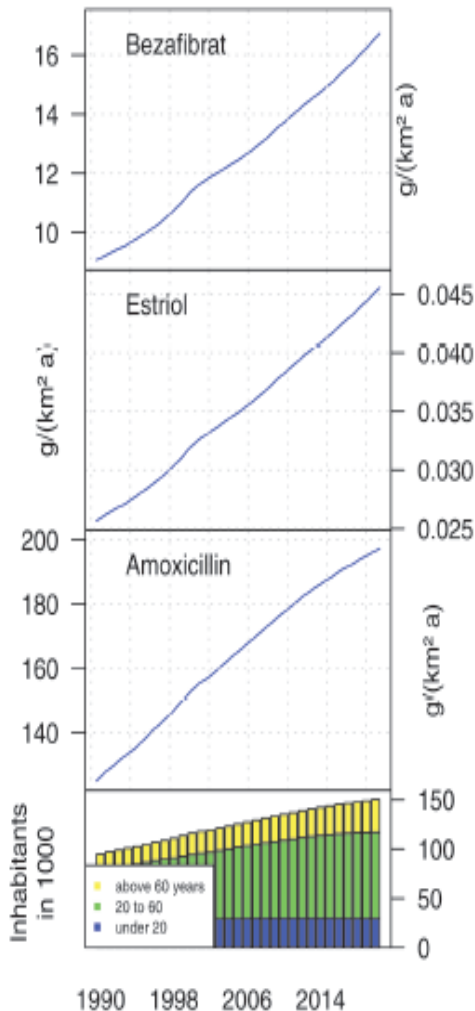
Return Level Plot



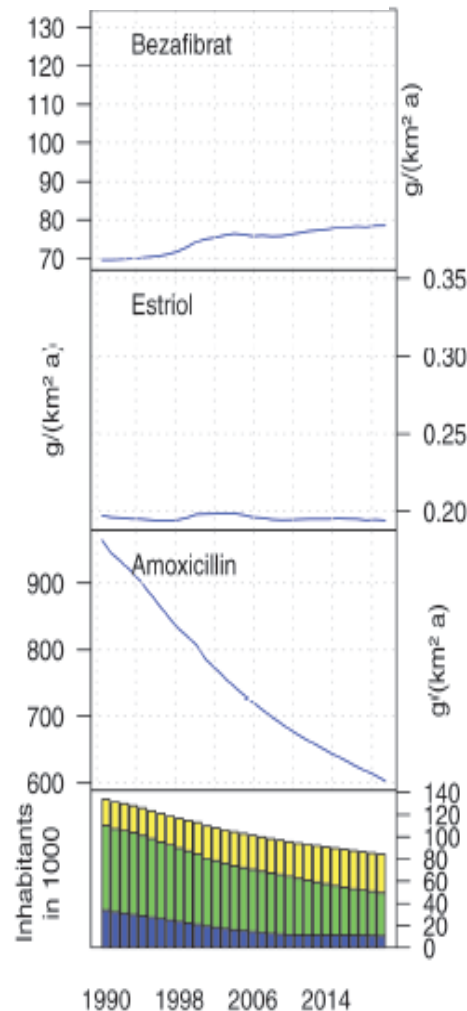


Micro pollutants = f(Demography)

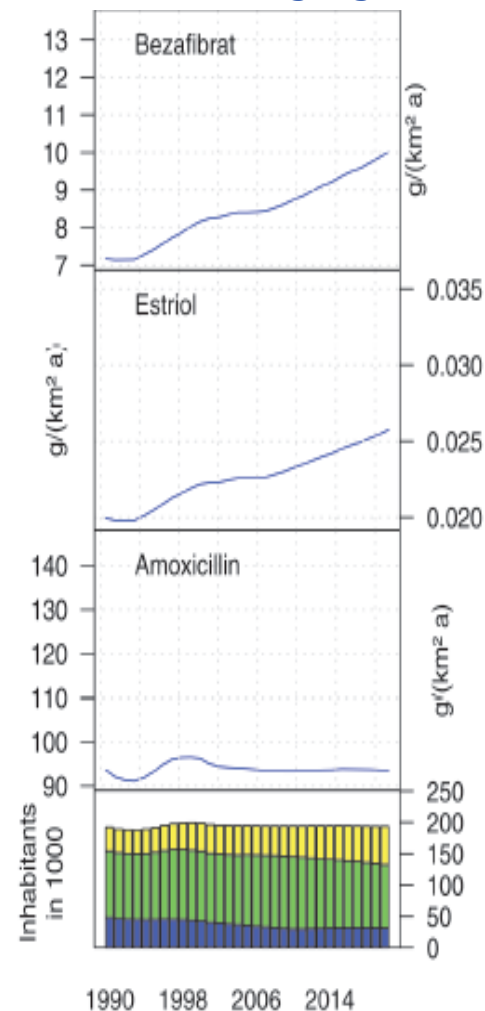
Population growth



Population decrease



Population const. Increasing age



Lipid regulator:
Mainly older
people

Sexual hormon
and
Gynaecologicum:
young and
mainly older
perople, resp.

Antibiotcs, anti
infectivum:
Regular
distribution over
age classes

Do not only model...

