6th Symposium on Urbanization and Stream Ecology

Low-cost turbidity sensors to understand suspended sediment dynamics in complex landscapes



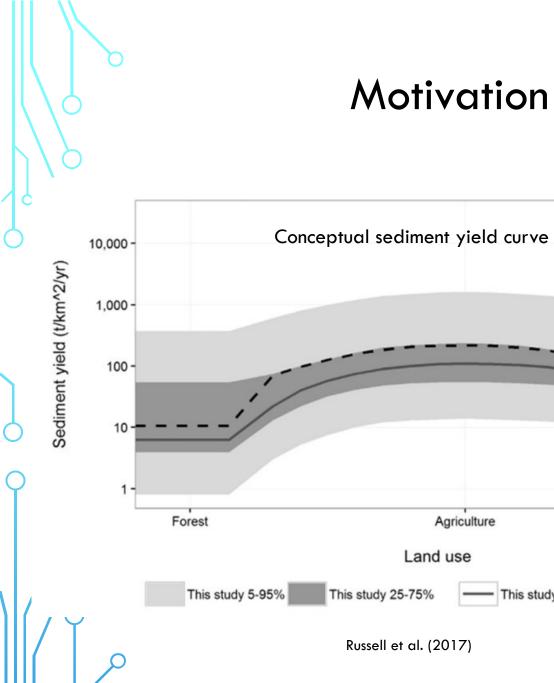
Supervisors - Australia: Dr. Kathryn Russell Prof. Dr. Tim Fletcher



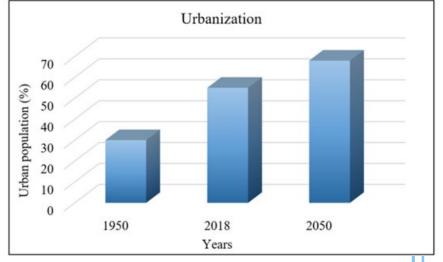
M.Sc. Paulo Vitor R. M. da Silva 01/06/2023



<u>Supervisors - France</u>: Prof. Dr. Frédéric Cherqui Prof. Dr. Oldrich Navratil Prof. Dr. Etienne Cossart







Construction

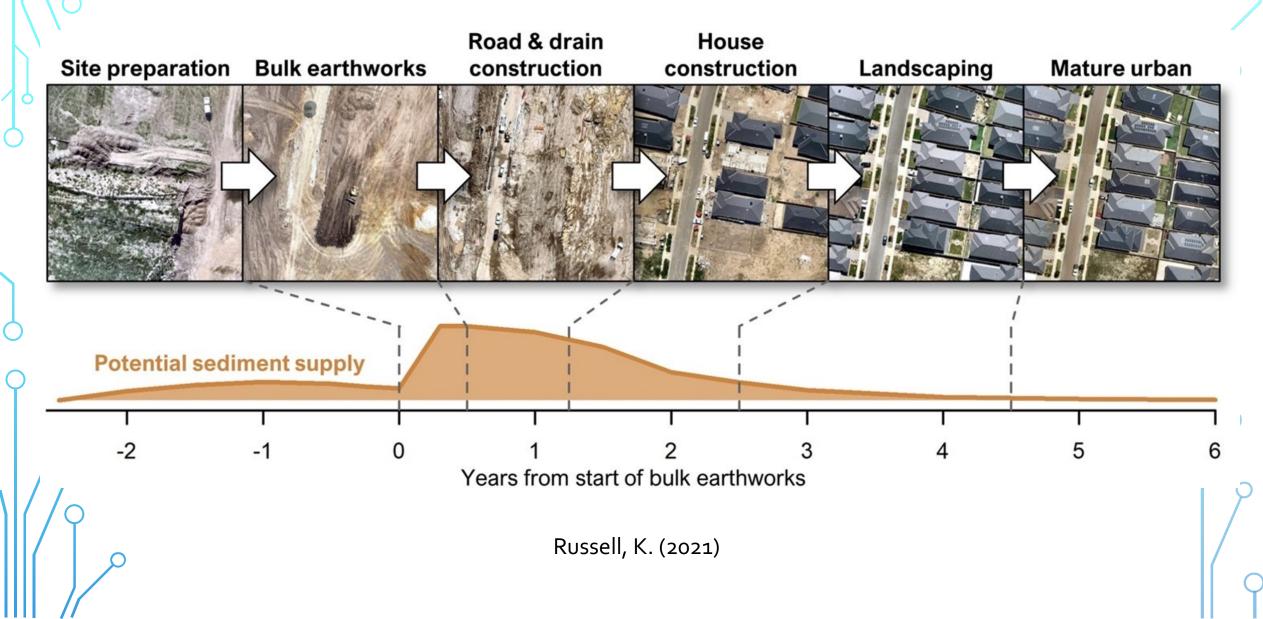
This study median - - Wolman (1967)

Urban

United Nations et al. (2019)

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Stages of Urban Development



Monitoring

Bulk earthworks

Turbidity sensors

Road sealing and drain

channel enlargement

• Time-consuming

Sampling

- High costs
- Low temporal and spatial resolution

Floodplain

deposition

• High costs

- Low spatial resolution
- Hard to integrate with other sensors within the station

Commercial turbidity sensors

High spatial and temporal resolution

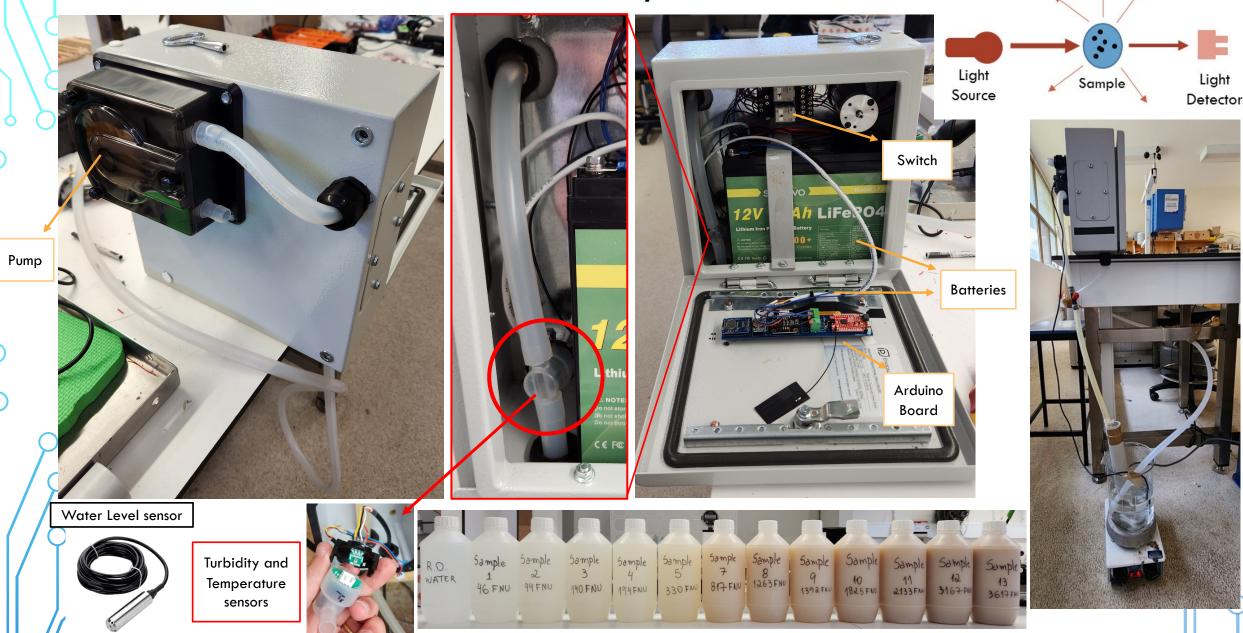
Low-cost turbidity sensors

- Open-source
- Easy to integrate with other sensors within the station
- Real-time data

Coastal and marine habitat loss

Source: Mats Bjorklund

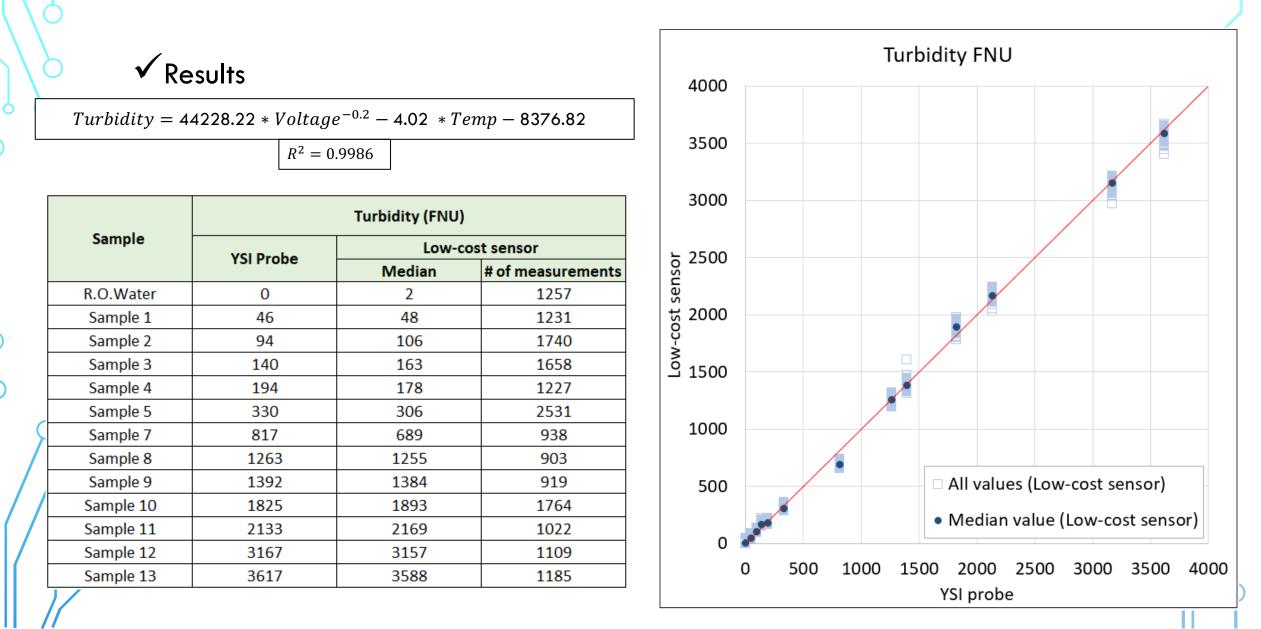
Mobile Turbidity Sensor Unit



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Light attenuation method

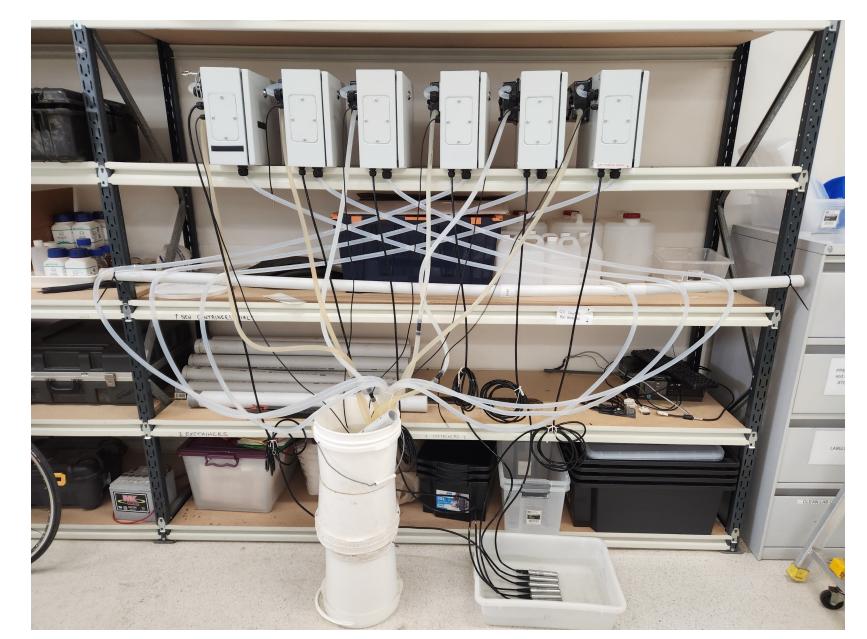
Laboratory Experiments



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Lab Experiment - Calibration





Conclusions and Expectations

✓ Powerful monitoring tool;

✓ Continuous monitoring of Turbidity and Suspended Solids Concentration (SSC);

✓ High turbidity range (0 – 4000 FNU) / SSC (0 – 10 g/L);

✓ Temperature compensation and control of ambient light;

✓ Improvement of spatial and temporal resolution of data;

Allows a better understanding of the main sources of suspended sediments and their spatial and temporal variability in peri-urban catchments.

Acknowledgments



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Laboratory Experiment and Fieldwork:

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- Robert James
- Peter Poelsma