

MODERATELY PRICED SCADA IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

In northeastern Colorado, and many other western states, mutual irrigation companies have functioned effectively in delivering raw water for agriculture since the late 1800's. Mutual irrigation companies are shareholder organizations that hold the decree or decrees and were mostly farmer financed initially and even to this day. As many of these canals are modernized, an appropriate technology for consideration is Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) to provide either monitoring or both monitoring and control of canal operations from a centralized location. Data and information such as canal flows and reservoir storage data can also be easily posted to the canal company's web site for management and shareholder access.

SCADA systems were once perceived to be too costly for most mutual irrigation companies but the hardware and software is increasing in function, decreasing in cost, and becoming much more affordable for these private enterprise situations. The opportunity, the costs, and the benefits of SCADA for mutual irrigation companies are explored in this paper.

Several case studies are cited. In particular, the efforts of the New Cache La Poudre Irrigating Company are described to include SCADA implementation for both initial monitoring of flows and later to include remote manual gate actuation. SCADA implementation by Riverside Irrigation District is also described in which a satellite uplink is used to keep costs reasonable to the District.

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

SCADA is an acronym for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition. SCADA has been with us a long time but mostly with industrial process control and monitoring circumstances that could afford the technology. Irrigation, for many years, was not an industry that warranted the steep hardware cost until some irrigation manufacturers began to develop a specialized type of SCADA from their own proprietary hardware and software. In the mid 1980's we began to see adapted SCADA systems that were specifically intended for irrigation projects that could afford it — golf irrigation, in particular. In landscape irrigation, we

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referred to these systems as “centralized irrigation control.” These early control systems were further adapted to accommodate distributed sites such as school districts or municipal park departments. In 1986, the City of Pueblo became the first city in the country to implement centralized irrigation control for distributed park sites. During this period, specialized SCADA systems found a niche in irrigation and those systems, by a myriad of different proprietary names, have been with us for almost 25 years.

Where was agricultural irrigation to be found in this picture? There were a few irrigation central control systems to be found in agriculture, but comparatively few. Agriculture could generally not afford the rather steep cost of the SCADA systems of the past. During the early 1990’s, the cost of implementing SCADA on a per site basis was in the range of \$5,000 to \$10,000 per site without gate actuation hardware. This cost was quite high in comparison to the cost of a classic chart recorder installation on a weir or flume, or for that matter, the cost of manual actuation of valves, headgates, and checks by the canal company’s ditch rider.

The current cost of SCADA implementation has decreased in recent years to a price point where SCADA is affordable to mutual irrigation companies. Often smaller mutual irrigation companies do not have an office or a staff per se, but a SCADA central system can be located anywhere that is practical. SCADA can provide smaller companies a lot of cost effective features which result in significantly improved canal operations, improved deliveries to shareholders, and reduced liabilities.

SCADA CONCEPTS

Generic definitions are appropriate to help describe basic SCADA concepts. The “central system” is microcomputer based and interface software is used to communicate with remote sites. The software that provides an umbrella over everything is called a “human-machine interface” or HMI. The key hardware at remote sites is a “remote terminal unit” or RTU.

The HMI software can be proprietary and published by the manufacturer of the hardware or it can be more generic and published by software companies that write HMI programs that are compatible with the hardware of many manufacturers. Flexible and broadly compatible programs are known as Wonderware, Lookout, and Intellution, as examples.

Communication can be via wire line (hard wired), telephone, fiber optics, or radio. Radio for most canal operations is preferred although the canal easement does present the potential for easy fiber optic installation³. The SCADA industry

³ The Dolores Project in Cortez, Colorado utilizes fiber optic communication.

has standardized largely on a communication protocol called “Modbus” which is quite flexible but also considered antiquated by many because it was developed for wire line applications and not the higher speeds possible with other approaches to communication such as radio.

Remote terminal units are essentially a small computer that can be programmed for the specific requirements at individual sites. The RTU is also the point at which sensors are connected. A site with only one requirement, *e.g.* monitoring the water surface elevation in a flume or weir, would have a water level sensor wired to it. The RTU then communicates to the central system or conversely, the central system can initiate a call to the RTU. The preferred communication is two-way communication. In other words, the central can call the RTU or the RTU can call the central. It is important to note that the RTU can be monitoring one or more sensors and perform logical operations and even create an exception report or alarm. If flows or water levels exceed a pre-set limit at a point in the canal system, an alarm can be raised or action can be taken in the form of gate or check adjustments. Alarms can appear at the central computer or even be transmitted to a cell phone or pager.

There are multiple levels at which SCADA can be implemented. Beginning with monitoring only, and then expanding the initial system to other sites and adding capability and features to sites is quite appropriate.

Four levels of SCADA implementation can be described by their respective function and utility to the canal company.

- ❑ Monitoring (only).
- ❑ Remote manual operations.
- ❑ Local control.
- ❑ Fully automated operations.

Each level results in increasing capability within the SCADA system, but each level costs more. The additional cost is largely at the remote sites, not at the central workstation. The central workstation becomes a fixed cost except for HMI upgrades and the inevitable computer hardware upgrades.

Figure 1 shows a simple SCADA monitoring site installed in a rated canal section historically used by the New Cache la Poudre Irrigating Company (NCLPIC) in Lucerne, Colorado. For many years, water surface elevations have been monitored at this location using a Steven’s recorder and by manually reading the gauge twice per day by the ditch rider. With SCADA, data is transmitted by radio to the central computer on a frequent basis. At the central computer, the data is reported continuously on the HMI screen. NCLPIC is currently investigating full SCADA for improving canal operations and monitoring and reporting of the company’s well augmentation plan.



Figure 1. An example of a rated canal section which is remotely monitored using a SCADA system. RTU equipment is 12-volt DC powered from a solar panel that maintains a charge on a battery. Communication with the site is via radio.

The HMI screen can be, and should be, unique to the user and the circumstance. Figure 2 shows an example of the HMI screen in use by district staff at the Dolores Project near Cortez, Colorado. This screen is simple and intuitive in nature. Radial gate (check structure) positions are depicted graphically, each in a somewhat lower position in the HMI screen, to indicate the canal itself. The operator may raise or lower gates, and therefore water surface elevations in canal pools, by using very small incremental gate movements. Interestingly, Delores Project staff can and do make changes in their own HMI software interface without assistance from an outside consultant or system integrator.

With simple monitoring using a SCADA system, sensors are installed that meet monitoring requirements such as water level sensors. Data is collected on the central system and can then be directly viewed by a system operator or plotted depending on needs and functional requirements.

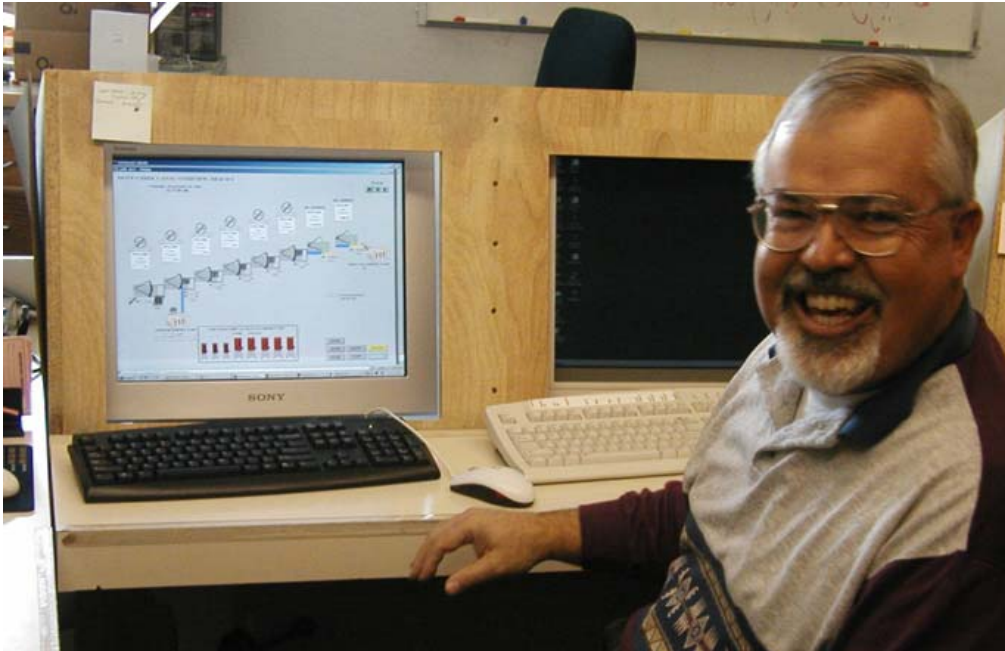


Figure 2. Chuck Lurvey, district engineer for the Dolores Project in Cortez, Colorado, is sitting in front of the SCADA central computer. Radial gate icons on the HMI screen indicate the water surface level in the canal and the gate positions of the radial gates at checks along the canal.

With remote manual operations, as the name implies, the operator can raise or lower gates and thereby effect the canal operation from the central computer. This is called remote manual because gate movements are implemented by the canal company staff, just as if they were at the gate or check. But gate adjustments can be made much more frequently and therefore canal operations, overall, can become more real time and precise.

With local control, the RTU at a particular site is programmed to maintain a set upstream water surface level or to open a gate if a water surface level increases beyond a set point as with a storm event.

Full canal automation is possible. This ultimate benefit of SCADA has been widely discussed for two decades but there are actually very few canals operated under what would be called full automation. One semantical note is important here. Some would refer to a canal as being automated, with any SCADA implementation, but what they often mean is that the canal is operated under a remote manual scenario using SCADA equipment. For the purposes of this paper, full canal automation means a system in which computer programs control processes from irrigation order inputs through algorithm-driven gate adjustment

schedules for some future timeframe. This level of automation is not an easily programmed or implemented process.

Figure 3 shows an actuated canal check structure which is integrated with SCADA.

CASE STUDIES

Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District

The Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District (CAIDD) has implemented SCADA over much of the district's 60 miles of canal. CAIDD has utilized SCADA for many years but it is noteworthy that they have in recent years upgraded their old SCADA system at a relatively low cost. With the upgrade, using the existing gates, actuators, and other infrastructure, the district staff installed new SCADA equipment on 108 sites for an equipment cost of approximately \$150,000.



Figure 3. This check structure is controlled by Rubicon gates which are integrated with the SCADA system and used for water surface level control or flow control..

Most of the district's checks are operated in remote manual mode. See Figure 4 which shows the day operator at the central system where the upstream water surface elevation at all 108 check structures can be viewed simultaneous with three side-by-side computer monitors. Using SCADA, gate adjustments can be made in increments of 1/8th inch which coincidentally equates to a change in flow of roughly one cubic foot per second through the check.



Figure 4. An operator at the Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District (CAIDD) near Phoenix monitors primary flows and water surface elevations in the 60-mile canal. This SCADA system was implemented at relatively low cost using affordable RTU equipment and spread spectrum radios for communication.

Additionally, a 15-mile lateral reach of the CAIDD sister district's (Maricopa Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District or MSIDD) canal system is operated by Water Conservation Lab staff under full automation using a program that was developed by the Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS), Water Conservation Laboratory, in Phoenix, Arizona. SacMan, which stands for Software for Automated Canal Management, has been under development for approximately five years. SacMan runs in parallel with the HMI software and interface and is used to operate a key MSIDD canal in a fully automated mode.

A key approach to affordable SCADA for CAIDD was spread spectrum radios. These radios do not have a federal licensing requirement. The radios look for a clear frequency, use that frequency if it is unused, or proceed to another frequency if necessary. The line of sight range for a spread spectrum “loop antenna” is two miles and the line of sight range for a “directional antenna” is five miles. Of particular note, any one antenna can serve as a “repeater” radio to other radios. So, with a linear project like a canal system, communication can be achieved by using the radios in a daisy-chained fashion to increase the effective communication distance.

Figure 5 shows a spread spectrum radio and a directional antenna installed on a galvanized steel pipe at one of CAIDD’s check structure sites.



Figure 5. The SCADA system at Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District (CAIDD) uses spread spectrum radio which is a relatively new type of radio system that does not require federal licensing. The spread spectrum radio is housed in the white enclosure and the directional antenna shown has a line-of-sight range of approximately 5 miles.

New Cache La Poudre Irrigating Co. (Greeley #2)

New Cache La Poudre Irrigating Company (NCLPIC) operates one of the larger canal systems in northeastern Colorado which is known as the Greeley #2 Canal. The company holds decrees on the Poudre River and diverts approximately 600

CFS when all the decrees are in priority. In recent years, NCLPIC has also initiated a well augmentation plan for more than 100 member wells within the company's historic service area.

In 2003, the company commissioned an initial demonstration of SCADA (monitoring) with one of the key rated sections on the Greeley #2 system. This demonstration showed clearly that real time data could be effectively used and that improved monitoring was a significant help in managing day-to-day operations as well as annual reporting of flows.

After considerable study, including tours of CAIDD, the Dolores Project near Cortez, and Imperial Irrigation District in California, the company elected to implement SCADA for further monitoring of flows as well as gate actuation at key checks and outlet gates. Rubicon gates were selected because of suitable flow measurement accuracy that is possible along with gate actuation. One existing radial gate was actuated with a Limitorque actuator. A UHF radio frequency was licensed to the company and the communications for the entire system are facilitated using a repeater on a water tower near the company's offices near Lucerne, Colorado.

Because Rubicon gates were selected, the Rubicon TCC (Total Channel Control) HMI was evaluated and ultimately selected for implementation. The system currently consists of five Rubicon gates, one actuated radial gate, and monitoring of one rated section. A key gate outlet used to waste excess water in storm events allows for continuous monitoring of canal water surface elevations. Storm flows can be dumped to avoid increased liability and risk of a canal breach.

Riverside Irrigation District

Riverside Irrigation District located in Fort Morgan, Colorado operates a canal that is more than 100 miles in length. The company delivers water to well recharge structures which must be monitored to meet the required reporting demands for flows and volumes associated with recharge. Automata RTU equipment, specifically the Automata Minisat, was used and linked to satellites. Data is accessed through an internet web page. Although there is an annual recurring cost for satellite communication, this approach allows a very low SCADA entry cost and minimal capital investment to meet the requirements of the site without having to travel to individual recharge sites for data collection. Currently six sites are in operation. Riverside Irrigation District has invested approximately \$18,000 to date since early 2004 and expects to gradually expand the system as may be warranted and as can be afforded.

AFFORDABLE IMPLEMENTATION

Table 1 contrasts SCADA implementation costs at varying levels and compares those costs to collection of flow data using a Stevens recorder device, as might have been most common in the past. So, for example, if it were necessary to replace an existing Stevens recorder at a flume or weir at \$2,450 (second column), the existing equipment might be replaced with an RTU using satellite communication at a cost of approximately \$3,000 plus annual costs of \$435 (third column). This incremental additional cost is likely quite palatable given the ease of data collection.

Additionally, assuming a central computer is already in place, the cost of real time assess to the additional site would be approximately \$3,000 as well (fourth column). If the added features and sophistication of alarm condition reporting is desirable, then this cost increases to approximately \$4,000 (fifth column).

SUMMARY

SCADA has become more affordable in recent years and is likely quite useful now to mutual irrigation companies for monitoring, remote manual operations, or even for full canal automation in the not so distant future. The technology has changed somewhat rapidly and can be expected to continue to change and become more flexible, more intuitive, and available at lower cost. This will encourage mutual irrigation companies to adapt to and adopt these technologies to the increasing demands of canal operations.

REFERENCES

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Table 1. Cost Comparison for Various Means of Recording Flow Data at a Measurement Structure

	Chart Recorder⁴	Log Data & Upload to Satellite⁵	Log Data & Upload to Local Central Computer⁶	Log Data, Upload to Local Central Computer, and Create Alarm Condition⁷
Equipment Cost, \$	\$2,200	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$3,500
Installation Cost, \$	250	\$500	\$500	\$500
Total Installed Cost, \$	\$2,450	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
Monthly Recurring Cost, \$	\$0	\$435 per year (\$36 per month)	\$0	\$0

⁴ Presumed to be a Stevens Recorder type chart recorder device.

⁵ Presumed to be an Automata Mini-Sat device with a satellite uplink and no central computer. Data is accessed via a web site.

⁶ Presumed to be an existing SCADA implementation based on Automata equipment using spread spectrum radio communications.

⁷ Presumed to be an existing SCADA backbone installation with Motorola M RTU with either spread spectrum or UHF licensed radio communications.