

This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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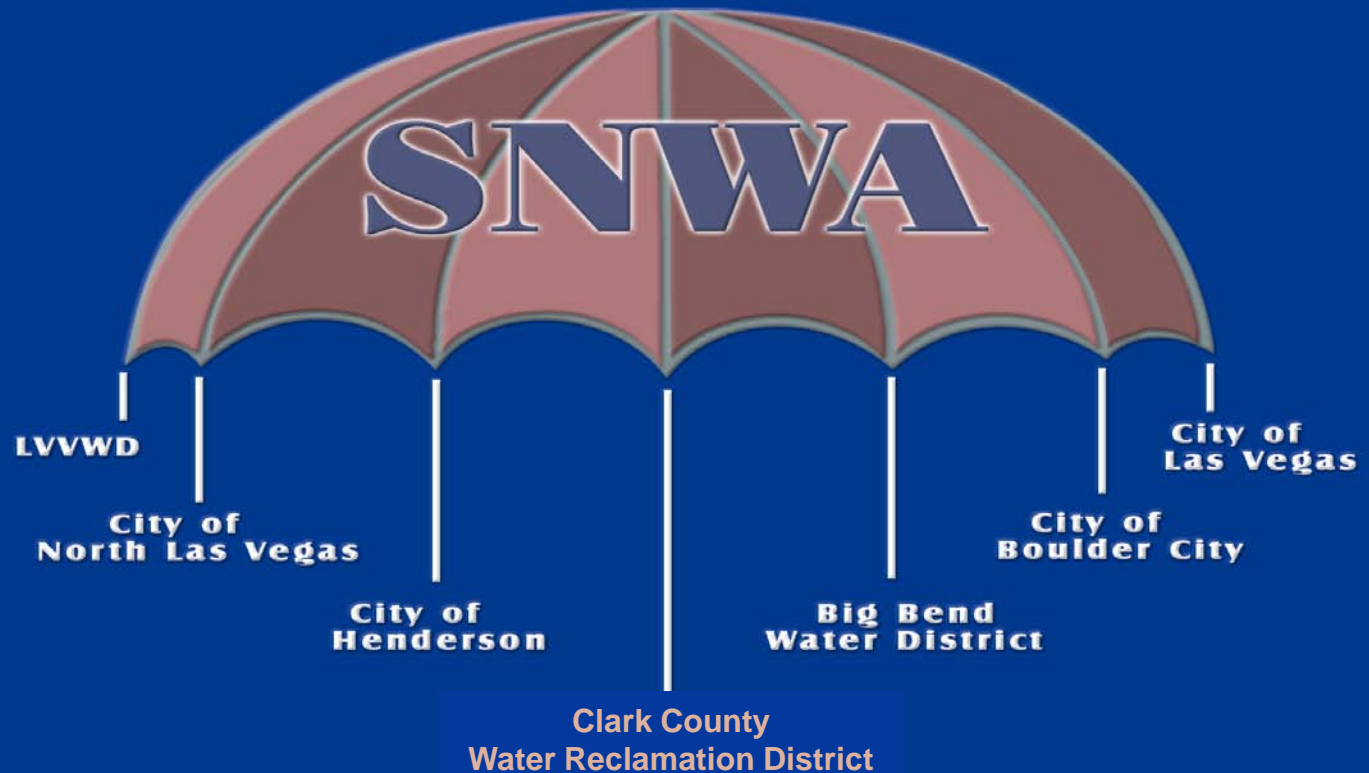
Field Study of Uniformity Improvements from Multi-Stream Rotational Spray Heads and Associated Products

Preliminary Results – Distribution Uniformity Improvements


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What is SNWA?



SNWA is the regional water wholesaler for the major municipal areas in Southern Nevada and is responsible for assuring adequate resources for these communities. Conservation is one of the major strategies employed to this end in addition to resource acquisition.



What are Multi-Stream, Multiple-Arc Rotational Spray Heads (MSRSHs)?

- Have multiple trajectories of water application.
- Rotate.
- Should have advantages usually associated with rotors but on popup spray bodies.
- Arcs for small areas.
- Lower precipitation rates.
- Higher purported distribution uniformity and can be used for retrofit of pop-ups.
- Should theoretically save water.



Hunter MP Rotator



Why a Field Study of MSRSHs?

- To date, there have been studies (many case studies) that support the improvements in DU, but generally small sample sizes and there is little data on what variables are important.
- Need for more systematic pre-/post retrofit testing.
- SNWA looking at rebating in future as well.
- Since more and more utilities are rebating, need **water savings** data in addition to DU improvement.
- Need to account for **behaviors too!**



The Study

Two Phases

• **First Phase:**
Installations. Can we demonstrate DU improvement at the sites and determine some of the important variables?
Reporting on today

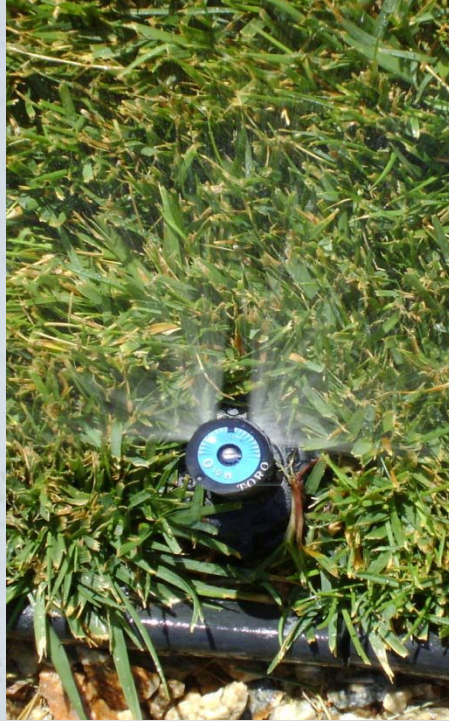
• **Second Phase:**
Monitoring. How do customers water with the new technologies and how much water savings do they practically achieve?
Future



Rain Bird Rotary Nozzle



Associated Purported DU Improvement Products



Toro Precision Series



Little Valve (in stem control)



Field Installations and Procedures (IA Audit Style)



- Record original settings (controller), get flow rates, stations info., etc.
- Perform Pre-installation DU – Lower Quarter Catch-can test.
- Install product.
- Perform Post-installation DU – Lower Quarter Catch-can test.
- Program a starting schedule.



Installed Comparisons

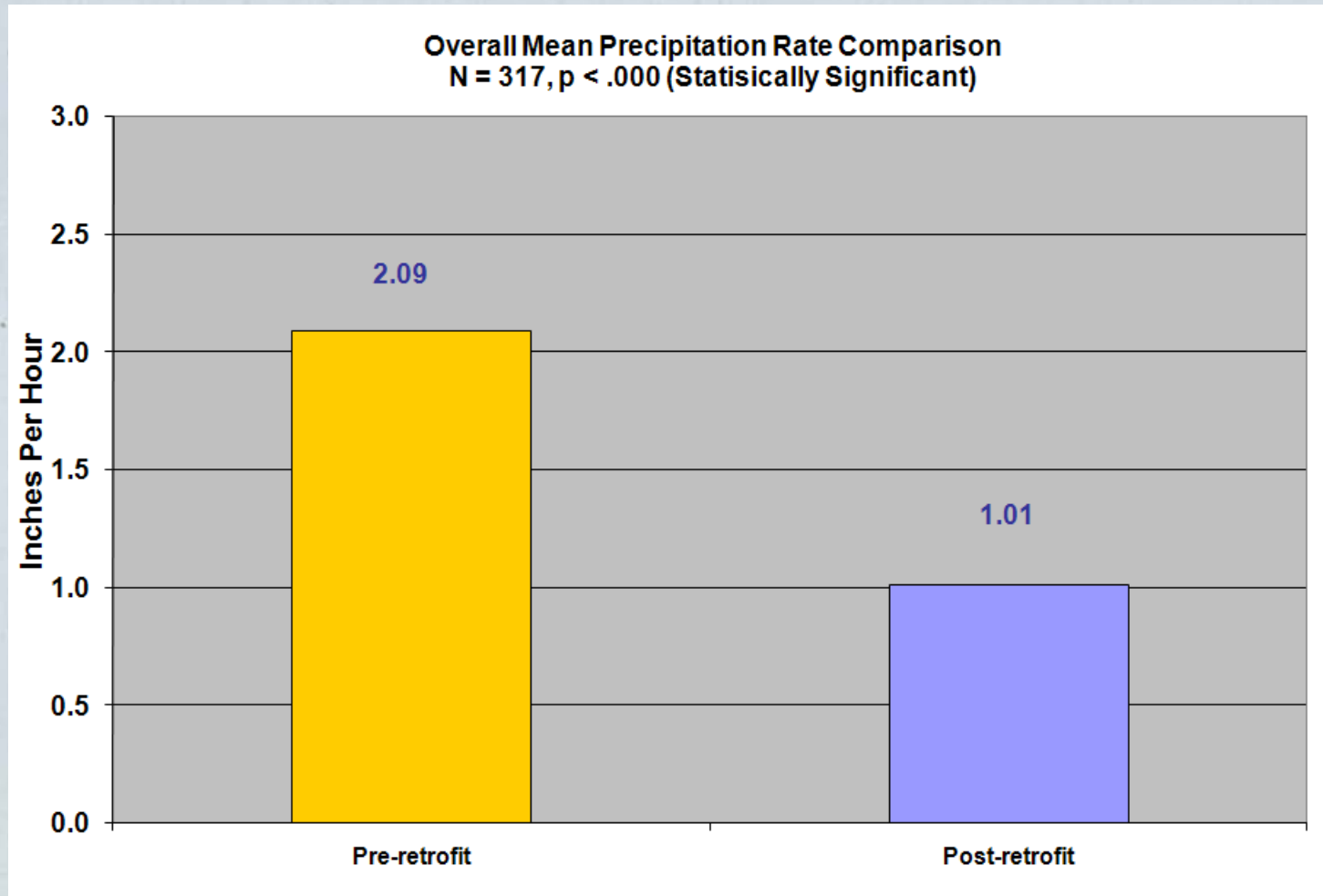
- Hunter MP Rotators
- Hunter MP Rotators with Little Valves
- Rain Bird Rotary Nozzles
- Rain bird Rotary Nozzles with Little Valves
- Toro Precision Series
- Toro Precision Series with Little Valves
- Little Valves with Existing Components



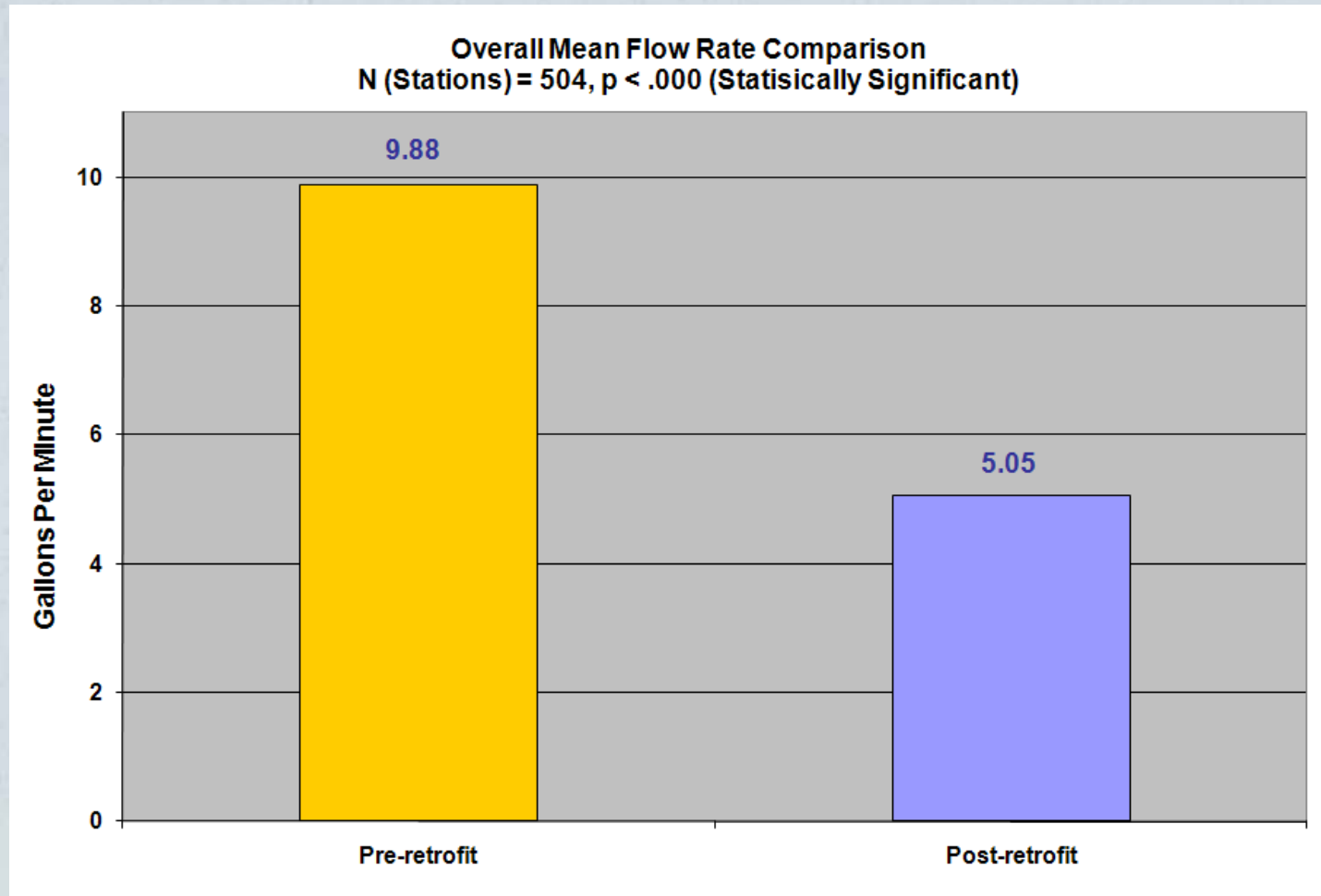
Preliminary Results



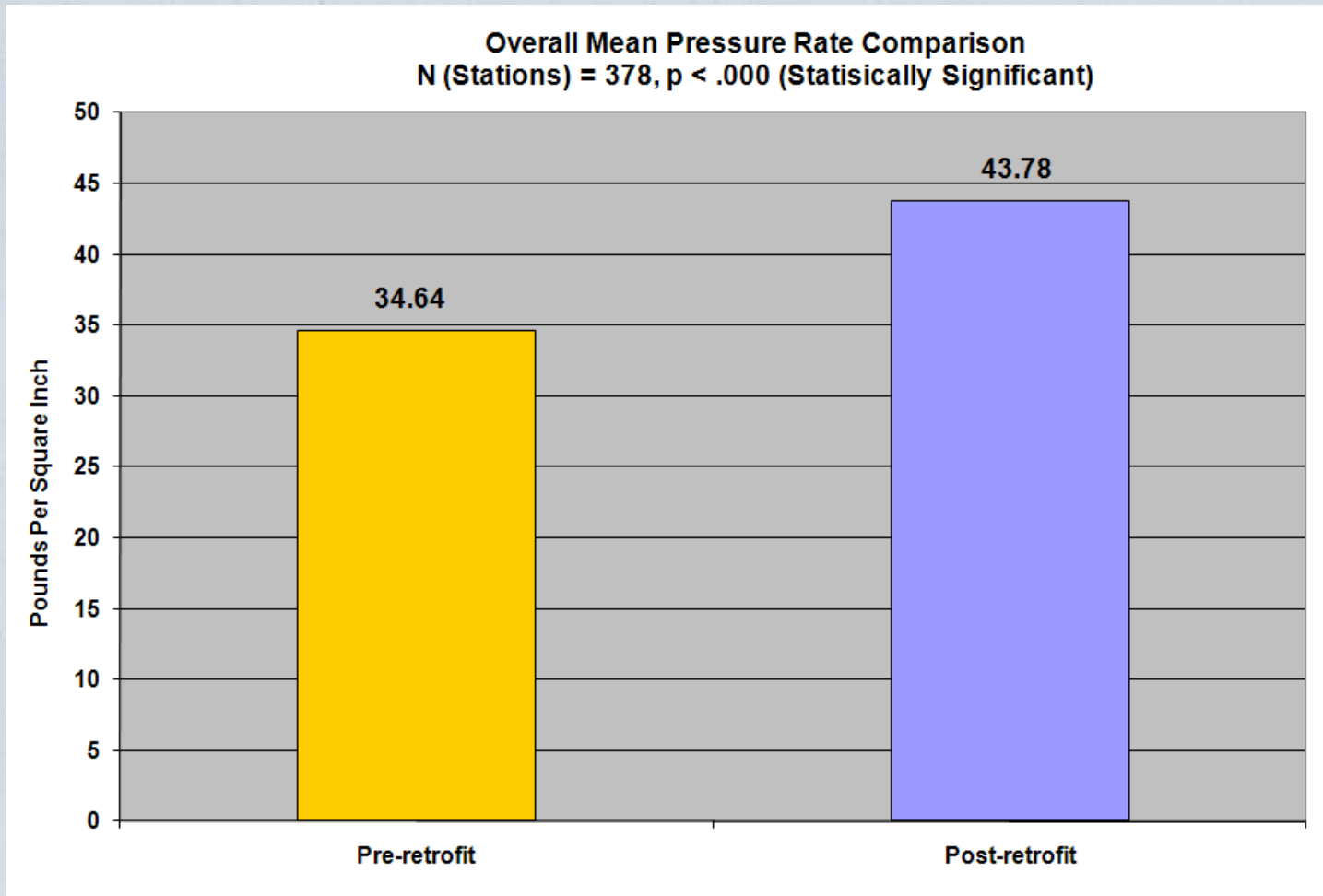
Descriptive Statistics – Precipitation Rates



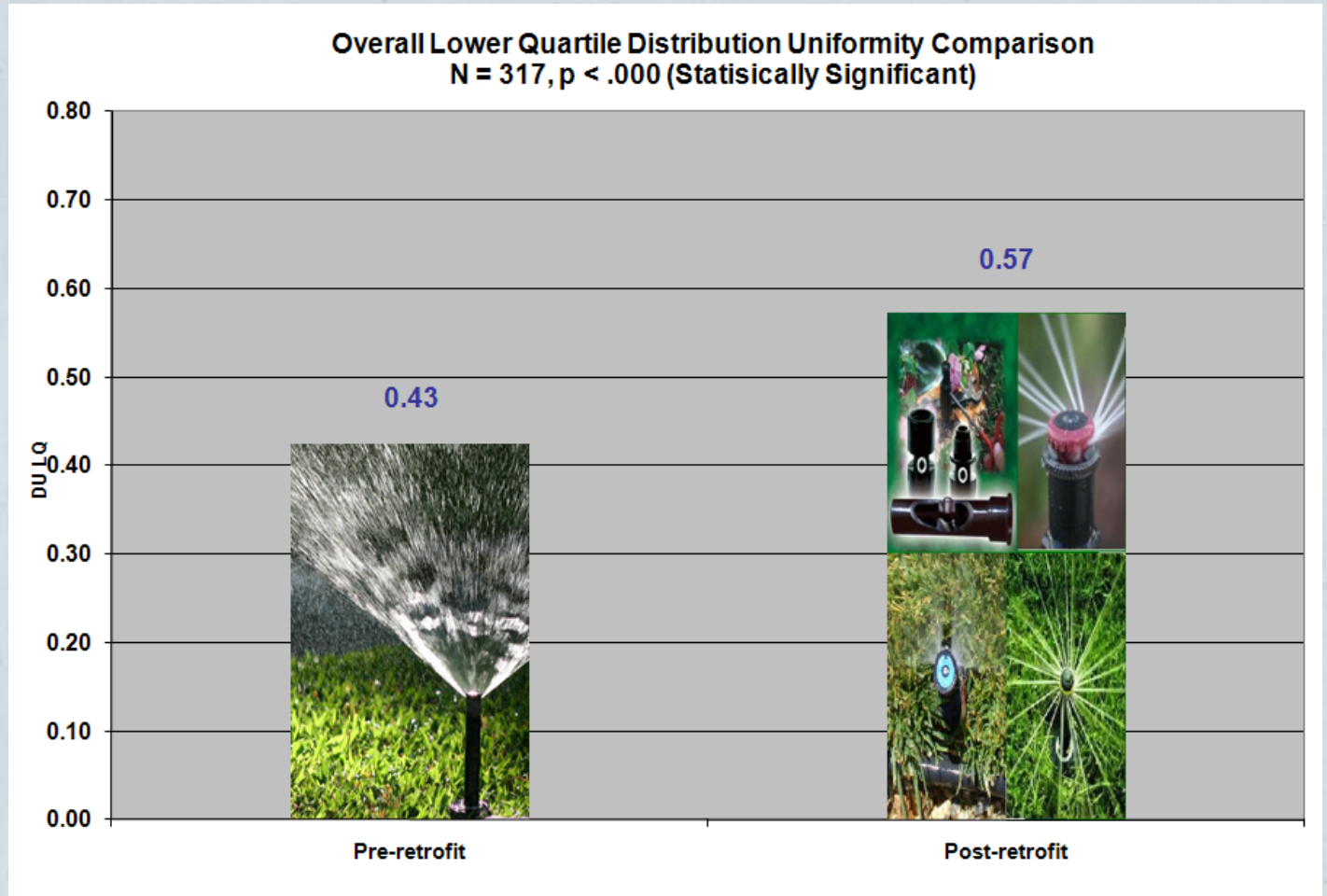
Descriptive Statistics – Per Station Flow



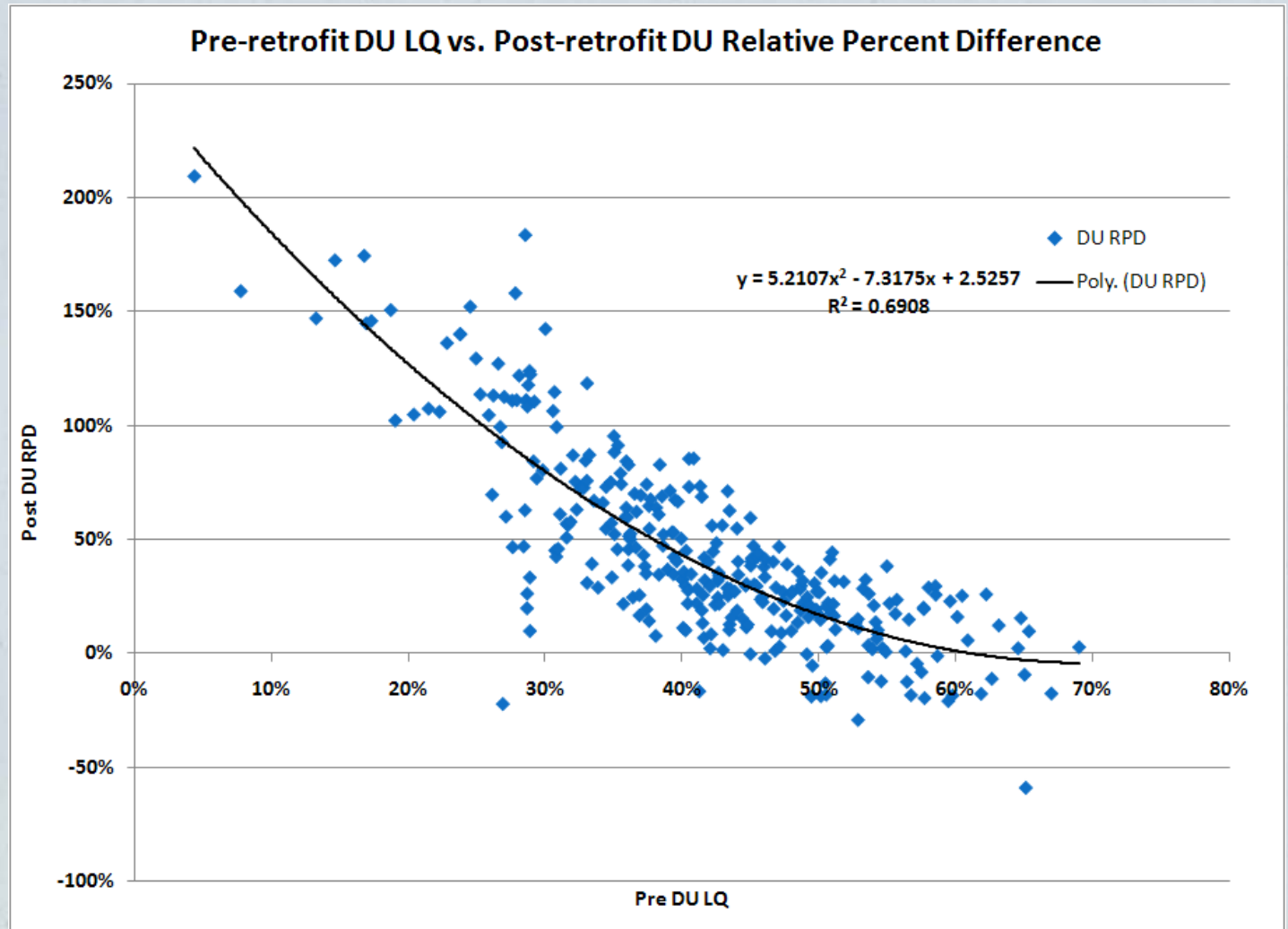
Descriptive Statistics – Operating Pressure



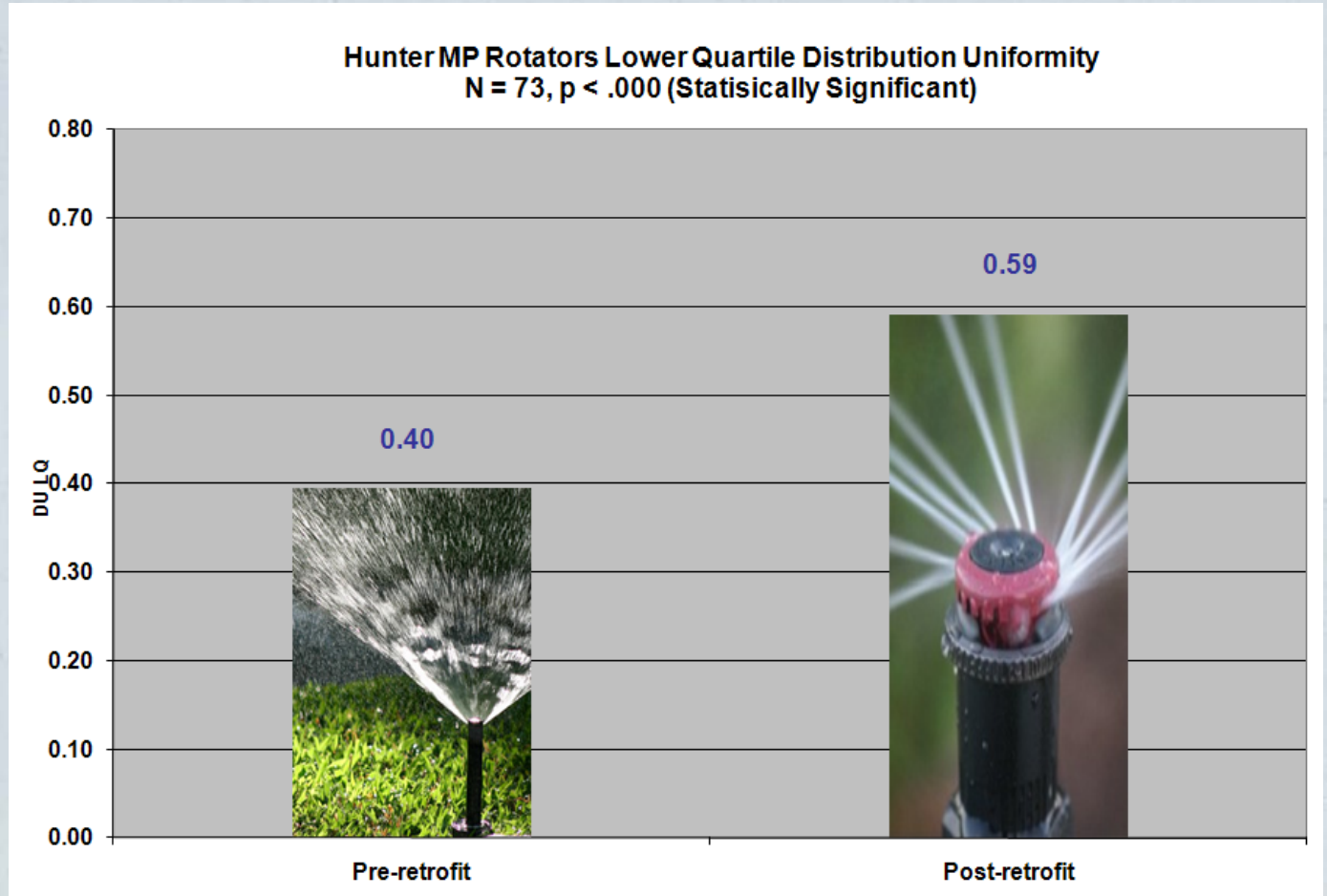
All Technologies Studied Comparison DU



All Technologies: How might pre-retrofit DU influence how far improvements can go?

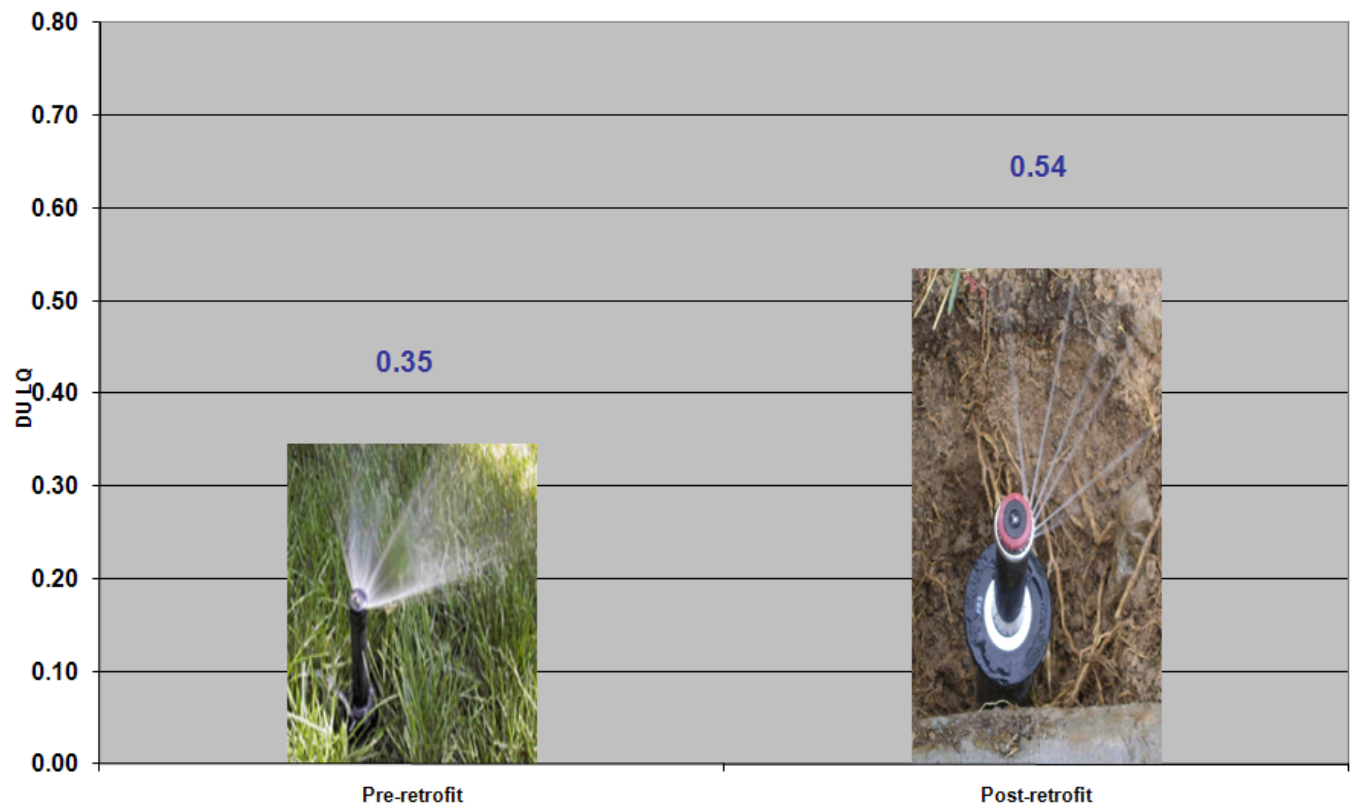


Hunter MP Rotators

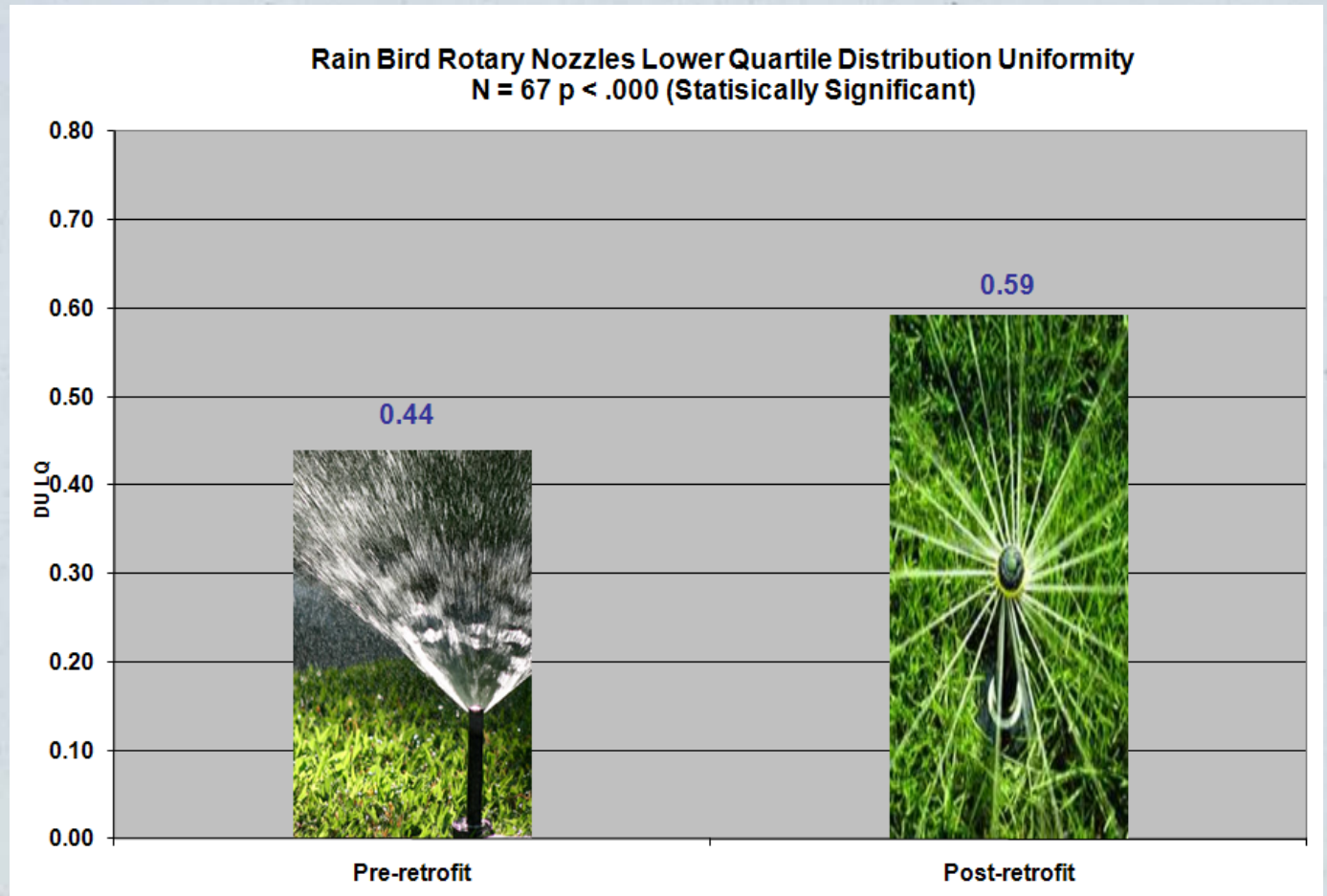


Hunter MP Rotators with Little Valves

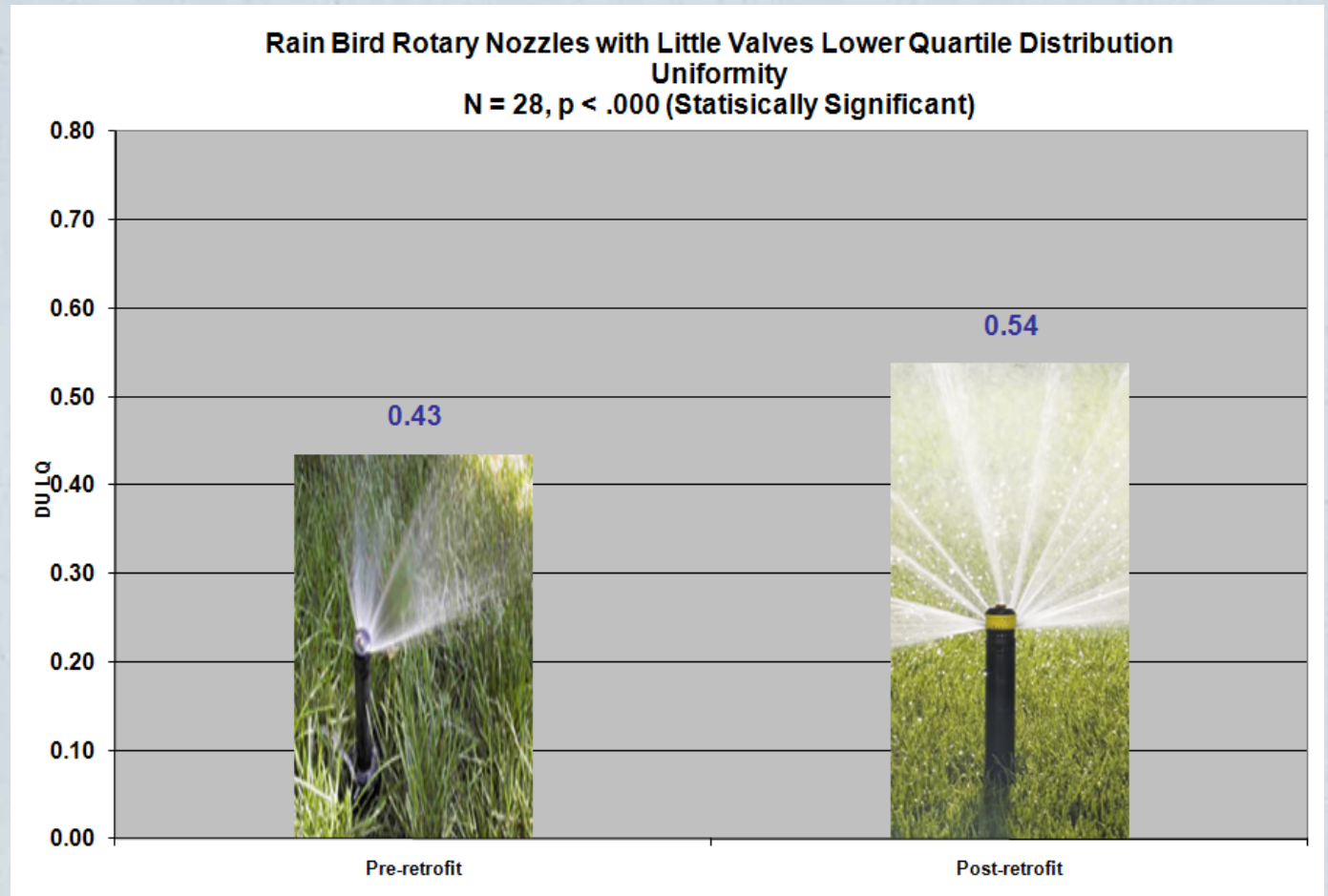
Hunter MP Rotator with Little Valves Lower Quartile Distribution Uniformity
N = 34, p = .000 (Statistically Significant)



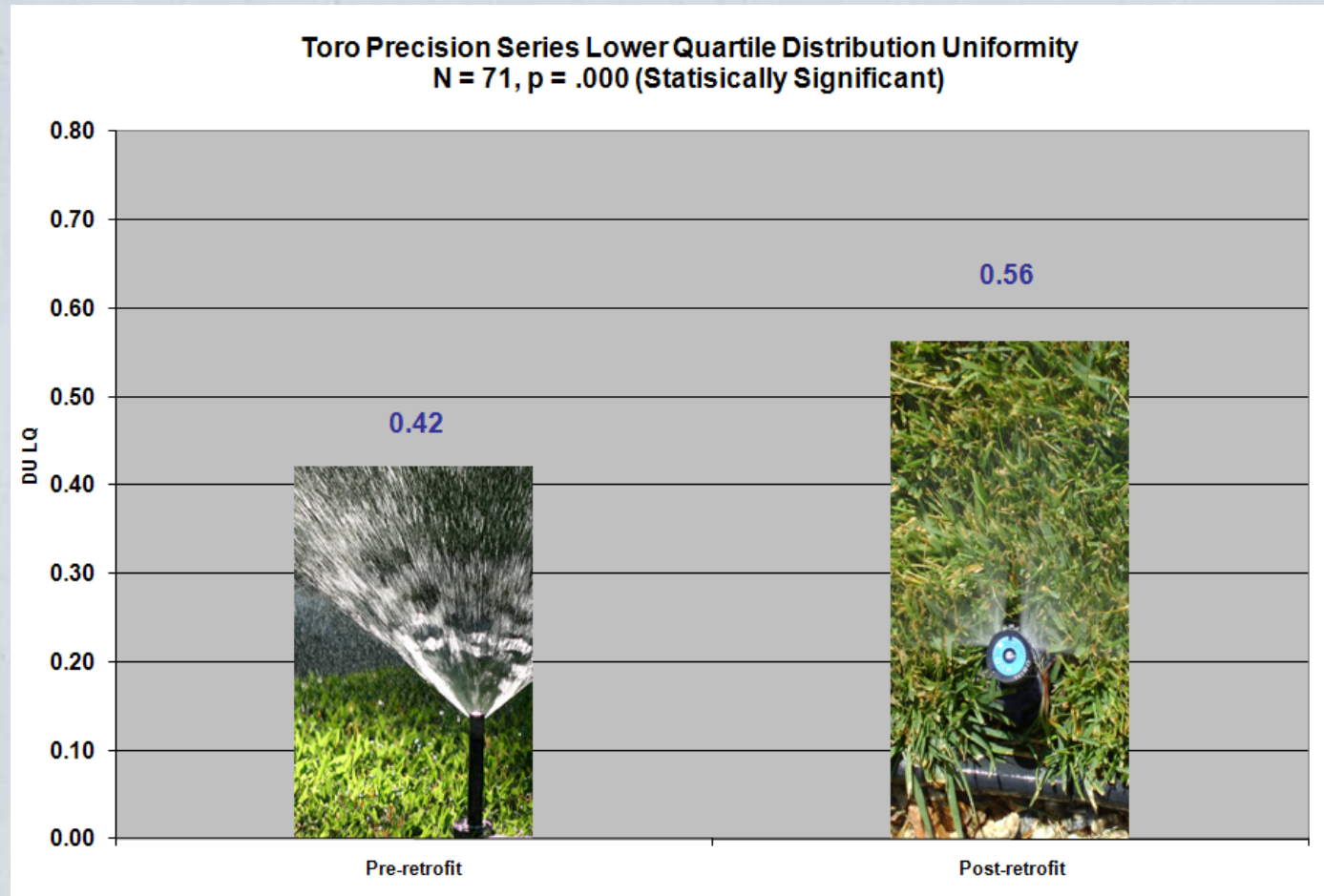
Rain Bird Rotary Nozzles



Rain Bird Rotary Nozzles with Little Valves

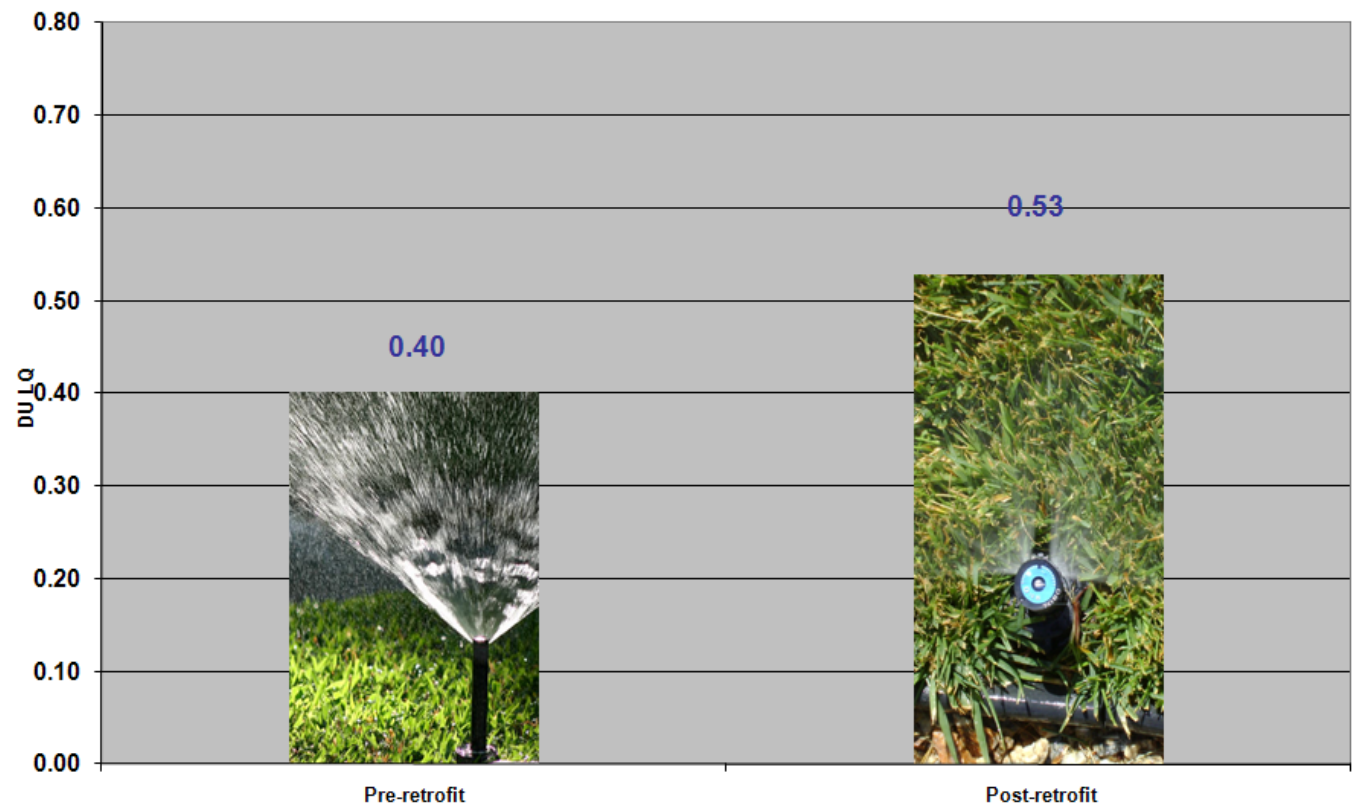


Toro Precision Series

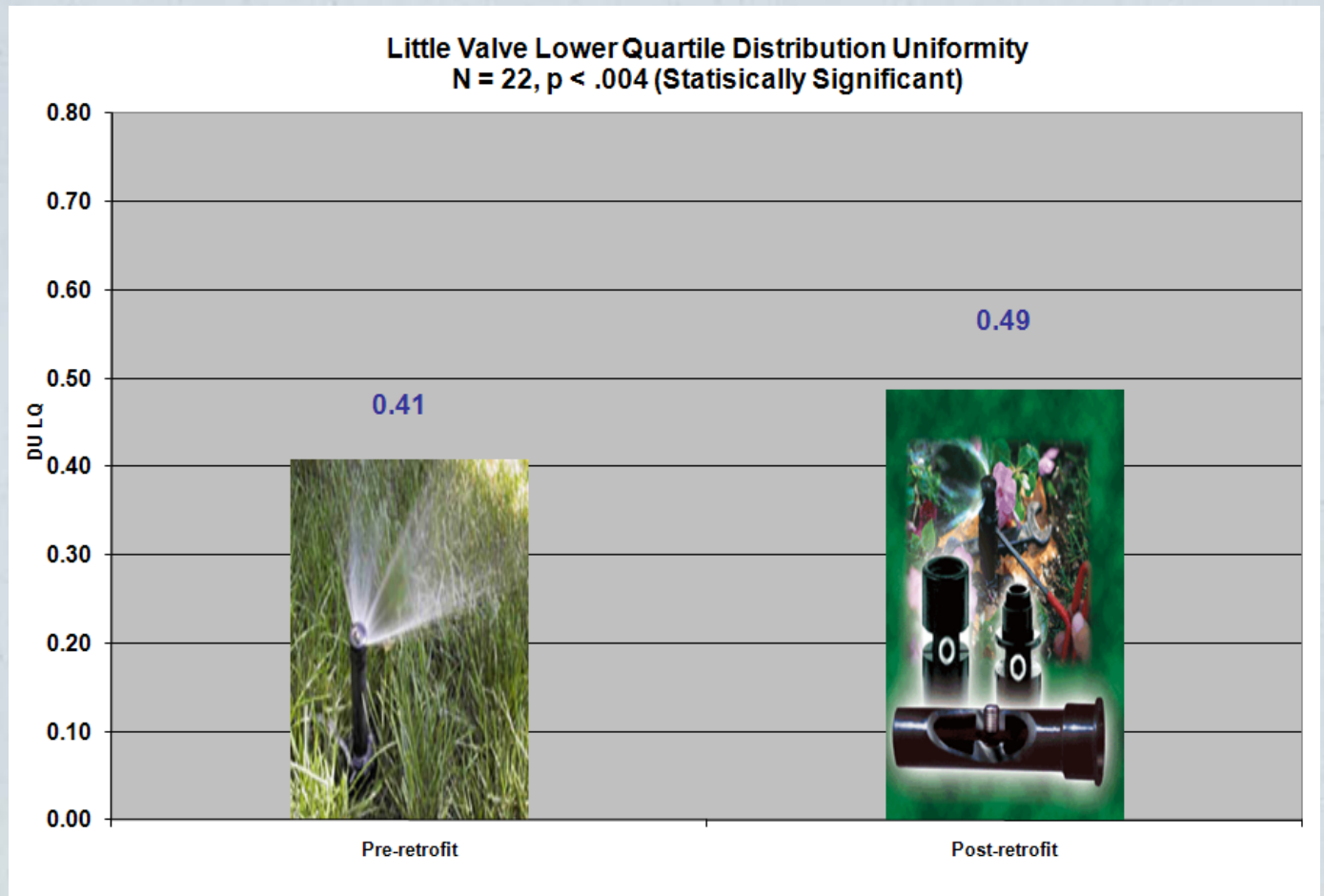


Toro Precision Series with Little Valves

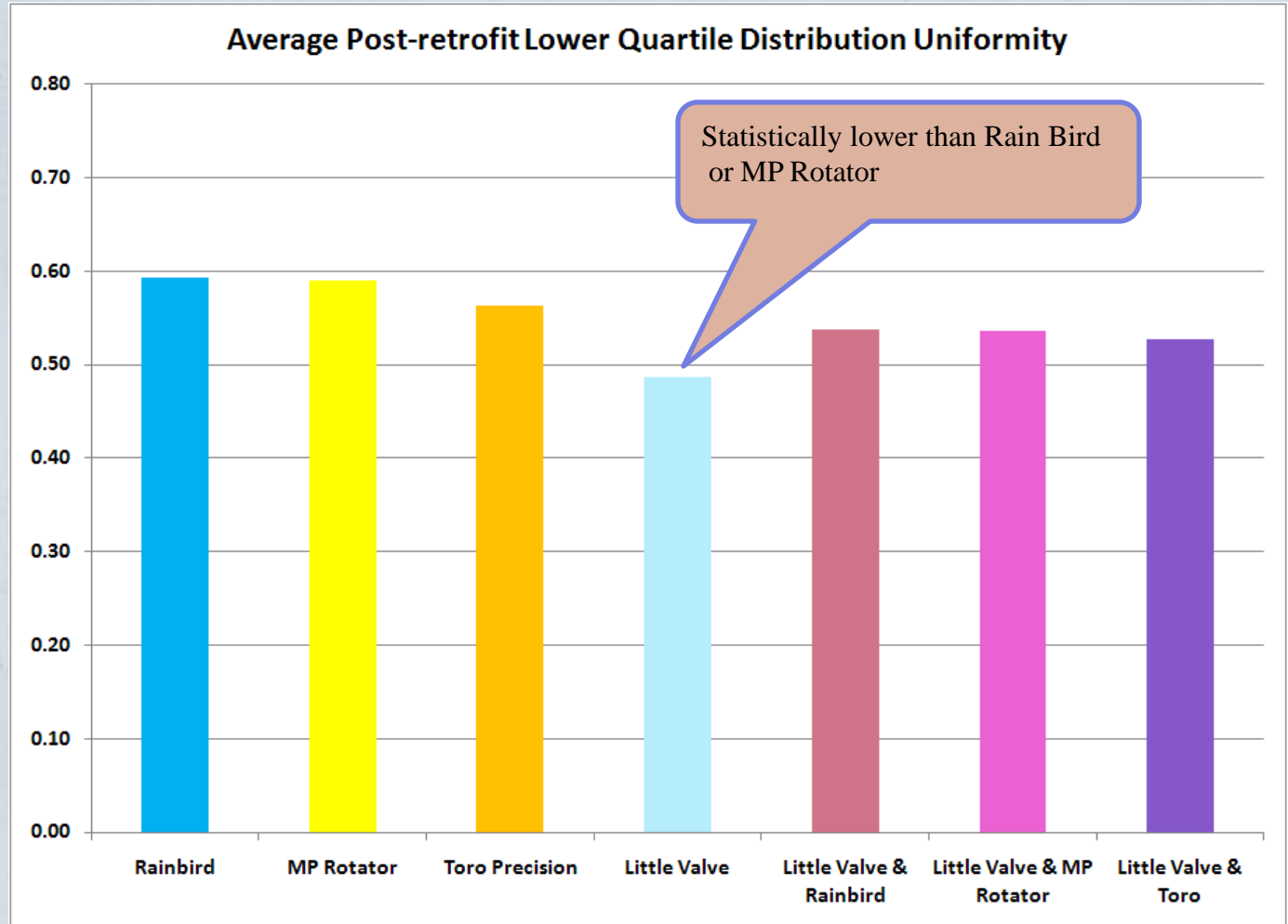
Toro Precision with Little Valves Lower Quartile Distribution Uniformity
N = 22, p = .000 (Statistically Significant)



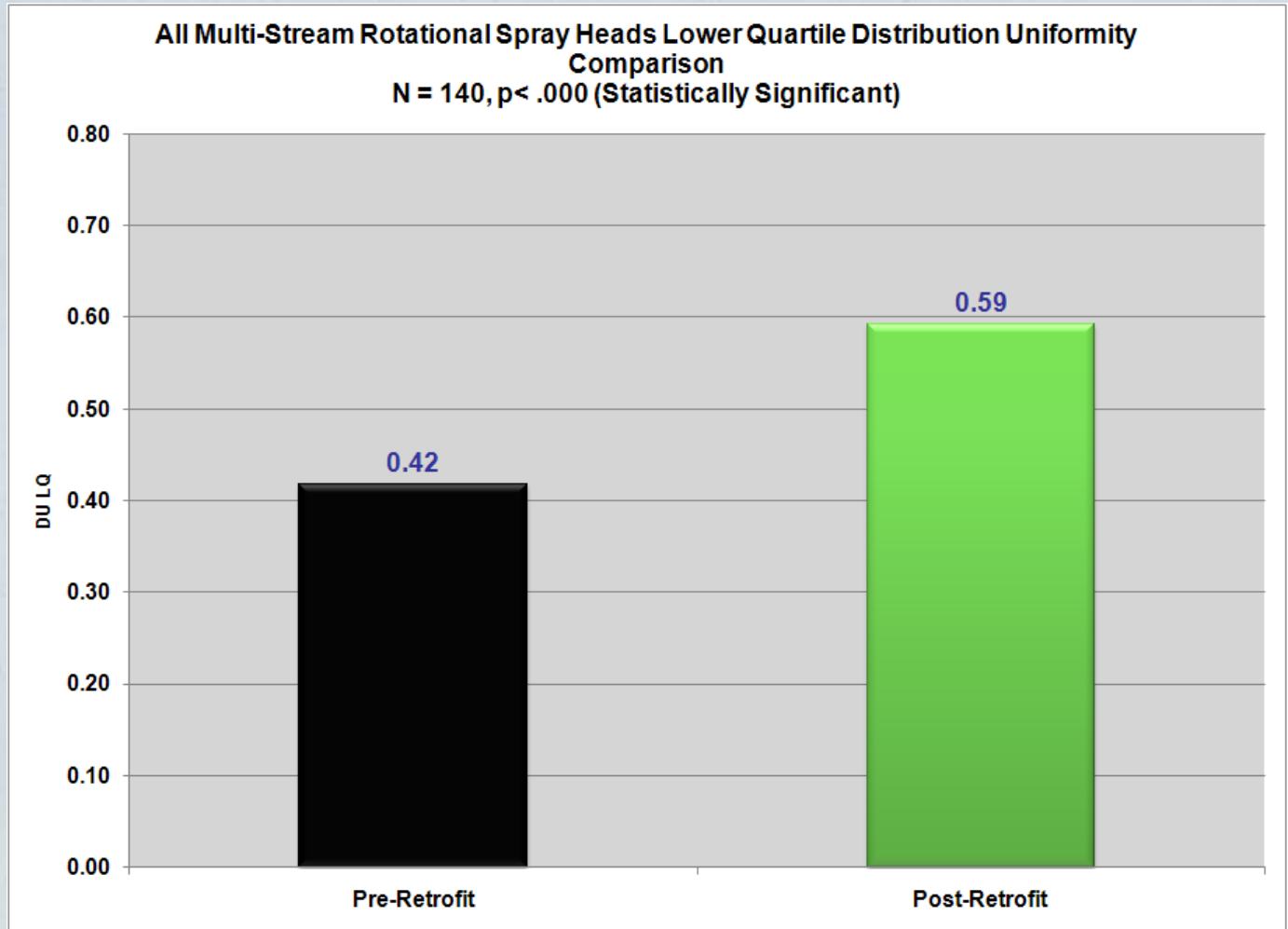
Little Valve with Existing Components



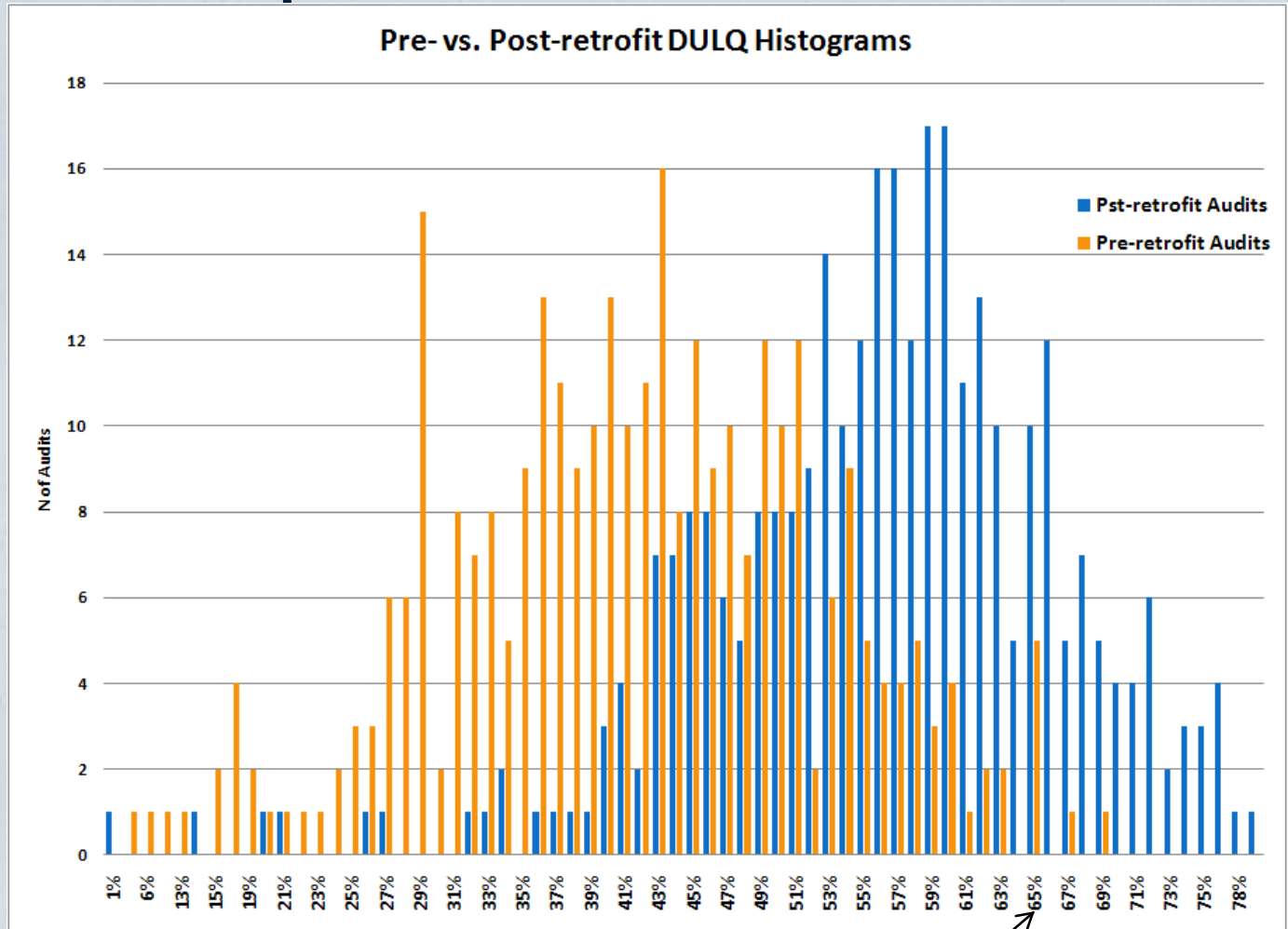
Post-Installation Distribution Uniformity Summary Results



All MSRSHs (Hunter MP and Rain Bird Rotary)



Improved technologies, Distribution Uniformity and EPA's WaterSense® New Homes Specification



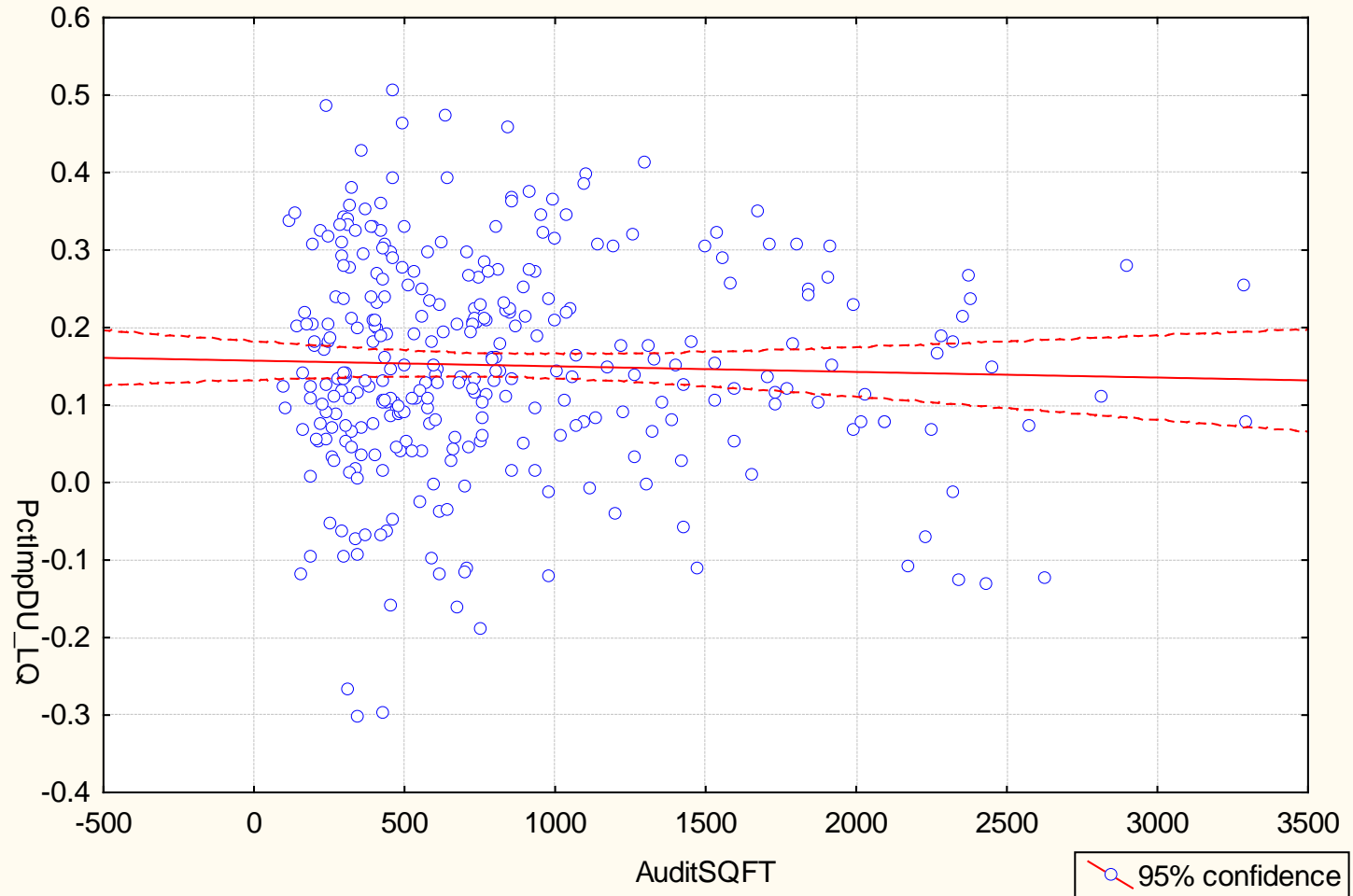
Largest turfgrass area must be $\geq 65\%$

No Correlation Between Audit Size and Efficiency Improvement

Scatterplot: AuditSQFT vs. PctImpDU_LQ (Casewise MD deletion)

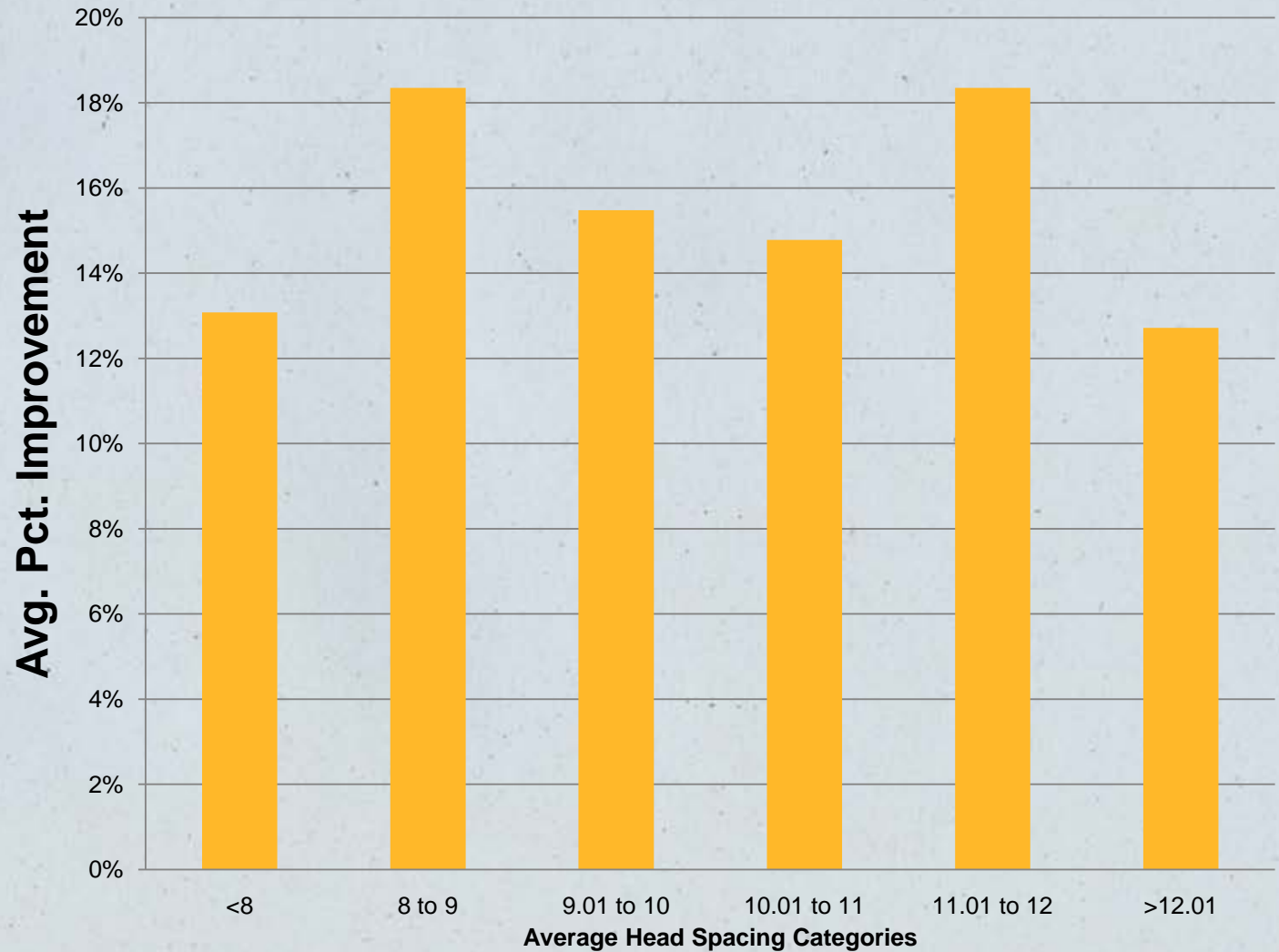
$$\text{PctImpDU_LQ} = .15731 - .7\text{E-}5 * \text{AuditSQFT}$$

Correlation: $r = -.0329$



Head Spacing Vs. Percent DU LQ Improvement

Differences are not statistically significant



Findings to Date

- All of the sprinkler head improvements technologies appear to work. The average improvement in DU was 0.17 (a relative improvement of 40%) for MSRSHs. For all technologies it was 0.14 (33% relative improvement).
- There may be a diminishing returns effect in any simple head retrofit in that the higher the pre-retrofit DU, the less relative improvement was obtained. Going beyond 0.60 DU values, at least in Southern Nevada, is difficult.
- The improvement for the Toro Precision series was statistically similar to the Rain Bird and Hunter MSRSHs products.
- The Little Valve product by itself is capable of imparting DU improvement (about 0.08). The concept though of “stacking” it with another technology, does not “further” raise DU.



Findings to Date

- Though using these improved technologies certainly does not guarantee any given turf area with pop-ups will make the WaterSense® New Home requirements (design is critical), not using such technologies probably makes it much harder to make the spec requirement.
- The results here are impressive and robust. They do not however necessarily match the levels of improvement sometimes advertised (and found in some studies).
- Practical water conservation levels obtained are unknown at this time, but should be revealed by completion of the study.



Questions? (and thanks to the manufacturers for their support of the research and for the products!)

