Fixing the most representative physicochemical and biological variables of Medellín's Parque Norte lake, as a basis for a math modeling of the bioremediation

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▶ In Medellin, Colombia pollution levels are increasing in recent years regarding total suspended particles (TSP), whose levels exceed $100\mu g/m^3$, well above precautionary levels for health defined by the World Health Organization Health - OMS $(35\mu g/m^3)$.



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- Pollution affects water quality in lakes and other freshwater resources around the globe.
- ▶ The Parque Norte lake is still highly contaminated making it difficult to use the lake for sports and recreational activities; the lake has problems such as water hardness, high concentrations of iron that it confers considerable smell and taste, besides presence of compounds that could be toxic as arsenic.

Introduction Background



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- The models of aquatic ecosystems have had a boom in recent decades and have found a wide range of applications in the management of lakes and reservoirs

Introduction Goals



Overall Statistically analyzing secondary information relevant to the wetland Parque Norte lake from Medellin, Antioquia in order to provide basis for studies on bioremediation by mathematical modeling.



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 To suggest significant variables to structure the dynamic model that modulates the ecological functioning of the Parque Norte Lake.



Table 2 contains the abbreviations of the terms that were used in the article.

Term	Abbreviation			
Transparency	Tr			
Conductivity	Cd			
Water temperature	wT			
рН	рН			
Dissolved Oxygen	DO			
Nitrogen as nitrate	Nn			
Total Phosphate	tP			
Total hardness	tH			
Chlorides	chl			

Table: Parameters data

Data Aquatic component of lake



p/ s	Tr	Cd	wT	рН	DO	Nn	tP	tH	Chl
1	0.22	2.6e+03	22	8.8	1.2	0.05	0.37	1.2e+02	0
2	0.2	2.6e+03	22	8.7	1.2	0.02	0.45	1.3e+02	0
3	0.4	2.4e+03	23	8.7	2.6	0.05	0.47	1.3e+02	0
4	0.4	2.4e+03	24	8.3	1	0.12	0.2	1.4e+02	6.2e+02
5	0.35	2.4e+03	24	7.9	4	0.1	0.2	1.3e+02	5.8e+02
6	0.44	2.4e+03	25	8	3.6	0.09	0.3	1.1e+02	5.9e+02
7	0.3	2.4e+03	24	7.9	3.6	0.06	0.3	1.2e+02	6.1e+02
8	0.3	2.5e+03	24	8.5	2.9	0.02	0.8	1.1e+02	7.6e+02
9	0.25	2.5e+03	26	6.9	0.8	0.05	0	1.2e+02	5.5e+02

Table: Parameters data



Searching correlations

Evaluate basic statistical estimators such as

- Average
- Variance
- Analyze the correlation between them.

Methodology



The purpose of this process lies in finding the most representative and key variables in the ecological functioning of the lake, and understand the relationship between them.

For this research the PCA is made only.



In the first step it was found that the vast majority of data is highly concentrated as shown in the figure 1.

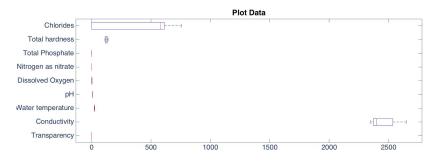


Figure: Box Plot all parameters



However when an individual analysis does not identify outliers, in the figure 2

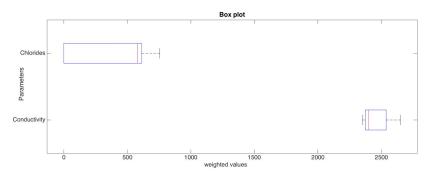


Figure: Box plot some parameters

PCA Scores

If we evaluate only the first two principal components collect data centered notes and scaled projected onto the first two principal components. ACP calculated the scores have mean zero. By plotting these components must identify the points of the periphery in the right half of the plot 2.

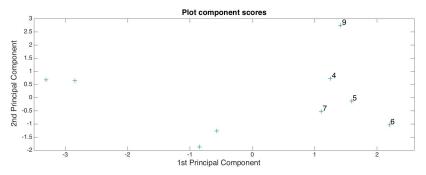


Figure: Plot component scores

PCA Variance Explained

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Scree plot of the percent variability explained by each principal component

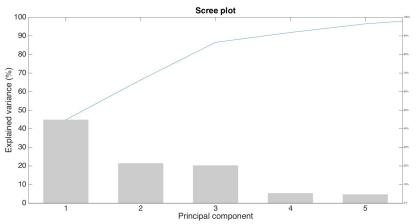


Figure: Scree plot

Result analysis

Orthonormal principal component coefficients for each variable and the principal component scores for each observation in a single plot

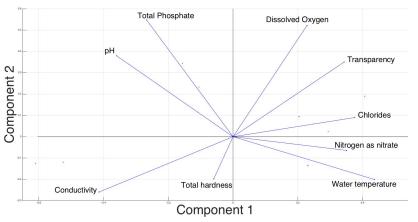


Figure: Scores for each observation



Hypotheses are proposed to characterize the resulting components:

► The first component indicates the productive capacity of the system and it availability of dissolved oxygen for which the nitrogen is mineralized and reaches nitrates forms, reason why named as Photosynthetic rate component.



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- The first component indicates the productive capacity of the system and it availability of dissolved oxygen for which the nitrogen is mineralized and reaches nitrates forms, reason why named as Photosynthetic rate component.
- ► The second component indicates the compounds concentration that are mineralized; considering chlorides have a very low contribution, this component is named as water mineralization.

From the results are open questions to resolve issues that resources in this investigation are not resolved:

How chlorides behave with respect to high temperature, dissolved oxygen and nitrates.



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- How chlorides behave with respect to high temperature, dissolved oxygen and nitrates.
- It can be classified Parque Norte lake as a wetland in their limnological atypical behavior compared to other water bodies in the sector.
- The relationship of pH and total phosphates indicate good nutrient availability.

Anenexes



The following link is a folder with references, sketches, graphs obtained and code in Matlab R2014b: https://goo.gl/uQjfU7

