

Innovations in urban wastewater treatment

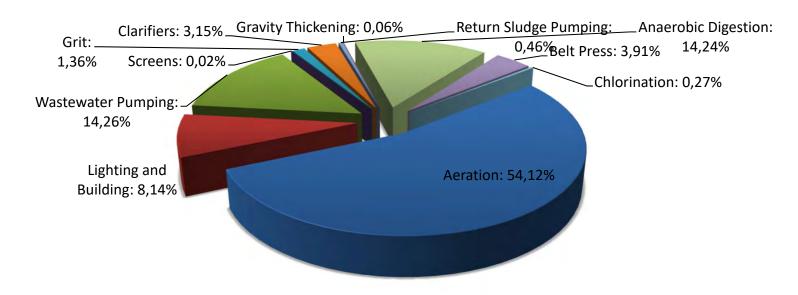
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Brussels, 30th May 2017

Need

- Aeration cost = 45-75% of energy.
- Regulatory compliance: UWWTD Directive 91/271/EEC.
- > 70.000 existing WWTP in EU, mostly designed with biological treatment



Ref. Science Application International Corporation. "Water and Wastewater Industry – Energy Best Practice"



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Approach

Optimal aeration control thanks to an innovative on-line monitoring of the biological reactor:

 Application of 'virtual sensing' techniques: calculation of Equivalent Organic Charge (EOC) by measuring DO and Redox

Blowers are operated according to EOC, instead of the typical
 DO control

 Reduction of the blowing time while allowing longer denitrification cycles

 'Add-in' solution, easy to install, based on robust probes with low maintenance requirements





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Approach



4 Integration with local/remote Control Centre



Sensors Cabinet

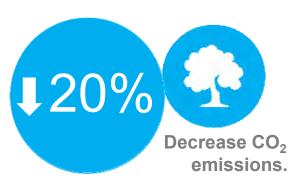
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Benefits



Reduce energy consumption.



Enhance effluents' water quality.



Improved Nitrogen and Phosphorous removal.



Decrease sludge production.

- Reduce energy consumption, by average 20%, by adapting blower operation to the current organic matter load.
- Increase the efficiency of the nutrients removal due to denitrification - dephosphatation cycles and provides microbiological stability.



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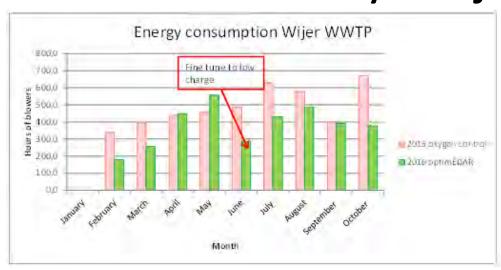
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Case study: Wijer (Belgium)





Wijer WWTP (1.600 P.E., Aquafin)

- Characteristics: diluted influent
- Reduction of use of blowers until 10 % compared to the same period of 2015 using oxygen control.
- Slight absolute decrease in TN removal efficiency by 3-4%
- Long ROI because of the low power of blowers
- For a target ROI of 3 years, plant must be greater than 10.000 P.E.



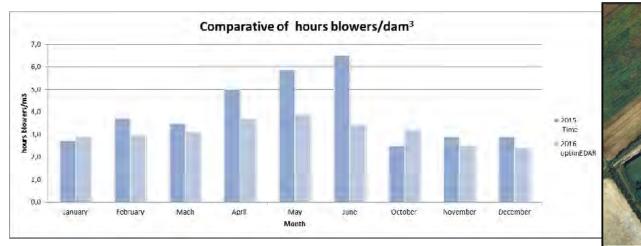
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Case study: Empuriabrava (Spain)





Empuriabrava WWTP (70.000 P.E. CCB)

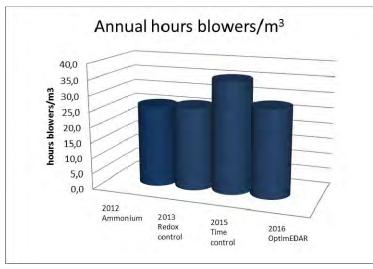
- Characteristics: high seasonality (4 to 1)
- Reduction of use of blowers until 21 % compared to the same period of 2015 using time control.
- Slight improvement in nutrient removal
- ROI = 2 years, including not only the energy costs but also the costs
 associated to sludge treatment and polyelectrolyte

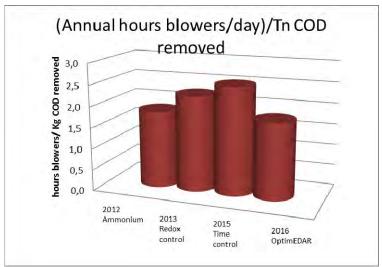


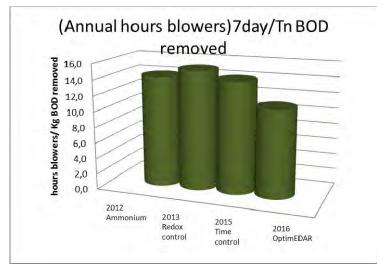


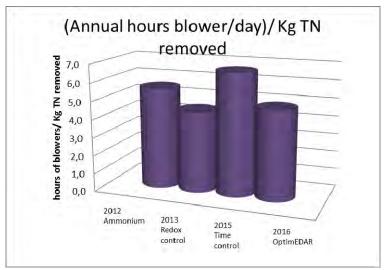
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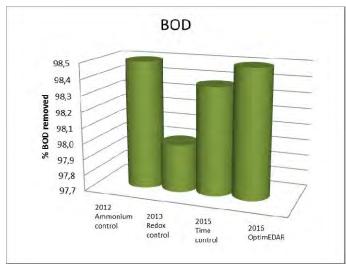


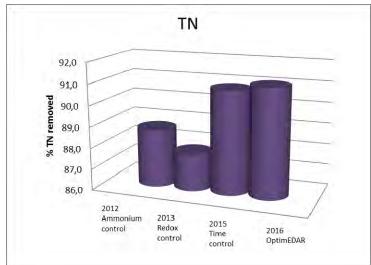


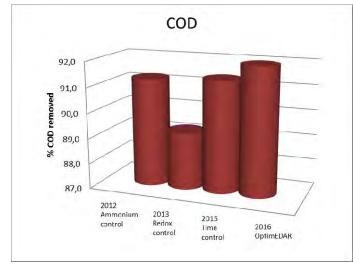
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Comparative with other control methods

 Intensive data analysis performed for Empuriabrava WWTP, comparing OptimEDAR with previous control methods (Ammonia, redox, time controls)

	Energy/Flow	Energy/BOD	Energy/COD	Energy/TN	BOD removal	COD removal	TN removal	Sludge production	CO2 emissions
Ammonia control	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Redox control	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Time control	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Optim EDAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

- The overall performance of OptimEDAR is similar to ammonium control method
- While CAPEX and OPEX are lower, mainly due to the reliability of the DO and Redox sensors compared to ammonium sensor.

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Market potential

- Main target: medium/large WWTPs (> 10.000 P.E.), representing 40% of the overall EU market.
- Other side markets: Food and beverage industry
- Applicability: Active Sludge WWTPs with biological reactor (concentric or carrousel)
- Better ratios of improvement for:
 - plants where influent suffers a significant variation in organic matter load
 - plants designed for covering a seasonal peak demand that are normally oversized
 - the extended aeration WWTPs with Oxidation Ditch Configuration



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Thanks for you attention !!

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Acknowledments:

http://www.ccbgi.org/

http://www.aiguescb.com

http://www.aquafin.be/

