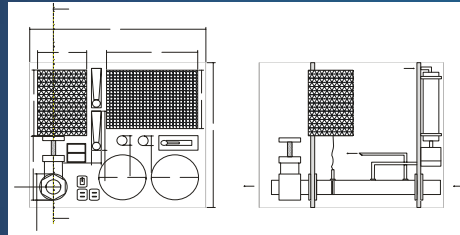




Real-Time Monitoring of Aeration Efficiency in Wastewater Treatment

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UCLA - Civil Engineering



SUMMARY

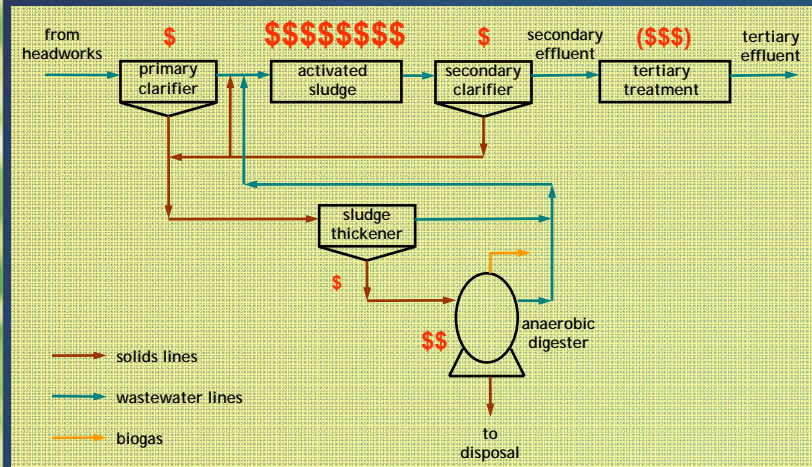
- Aeration costs
- Off-gas testing and process control
- Aeration systems fouling
- Potential energy savings
- Impact on plant economics
- Summary and conclusions



I. AERATION PHENOMENA



WHERE IS THIS ENERGY SPENT?

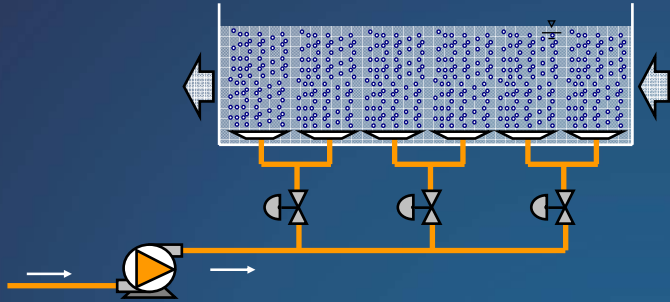


Aeration cost = 45-75% of plant energy cost

Rosso and Stenstrom (2005) *Wat. Res.* 39: 3773-3780



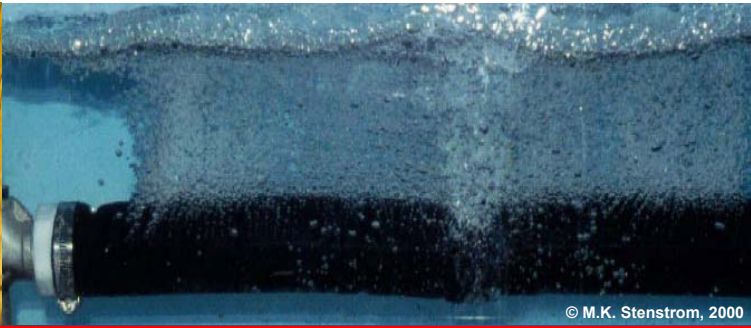
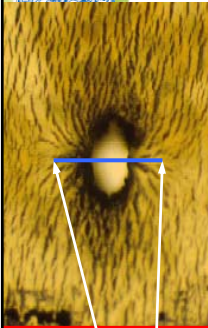
WHY IS SO MUCH ENERGY REQUIRED?



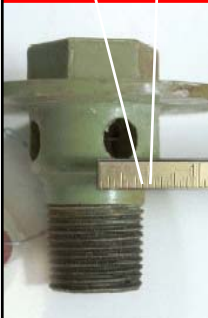
To overcome
wastewater
Hydrostatic
head



AERATION SYSTEMS



© M.K. Stenstrom, 2000



© M.K. Stenstrom, 2000



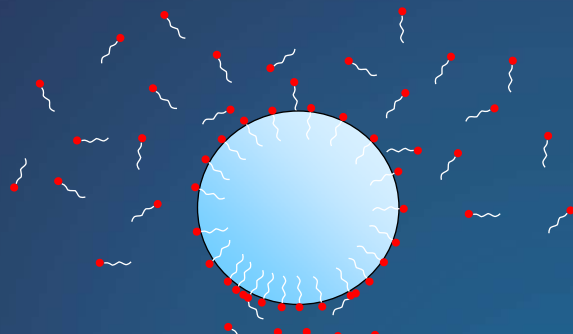
WHAT ARE THESE CONTAMINANTS?



CONTAINS:
15-25% anionic surfactants
0-15% non-ionic surfactants
0-15% soap
0-15% cationic surfactants
fillers to 100%



WHAT HAPPENS TO BUBBLES?



Surfactants cover the bubbles
before bubble detachment:
REDUCED GAS TRANSFER



Terminology

OTE: Oxygen Transfer Efficiency (%)

OTR: Oxygen Transfer Rate (mass/unit time)

SOTE: Standardized OTE in clean water

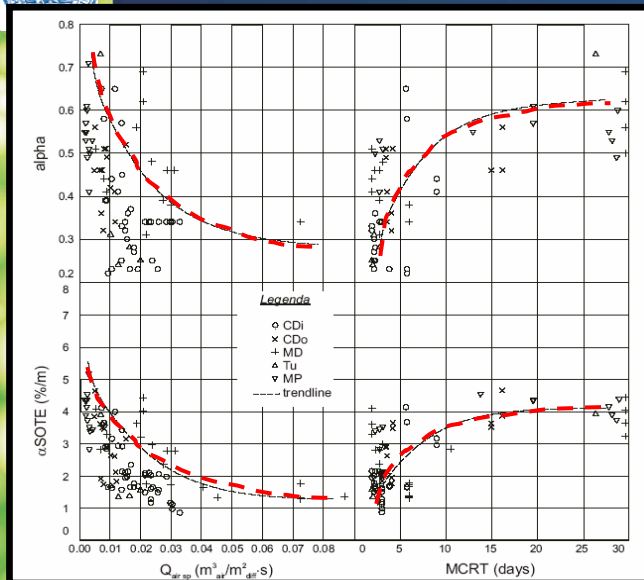
α SOTE: Standardized OTE in process water

MCRT: Mean Cell Retention Time

$\alpha = \alpha\text{SOTE}/\text{SOTE}$ (water quality estimate)



Field observations on efficiency



$$Q_{air\ sp} = \frac{\text{Airflow Rate}}{(\# \cdot Z \cdot \text{area})}$$

↓ AFR ⇒ ↑ transfer

↑ Z ⇒ ↑ transfer

↑ area ⇒ ↑ transfer

↑ MCRT ⇒ ↑ transfer

Rosso et al (2005) *Wat Env Res* 77 266-273

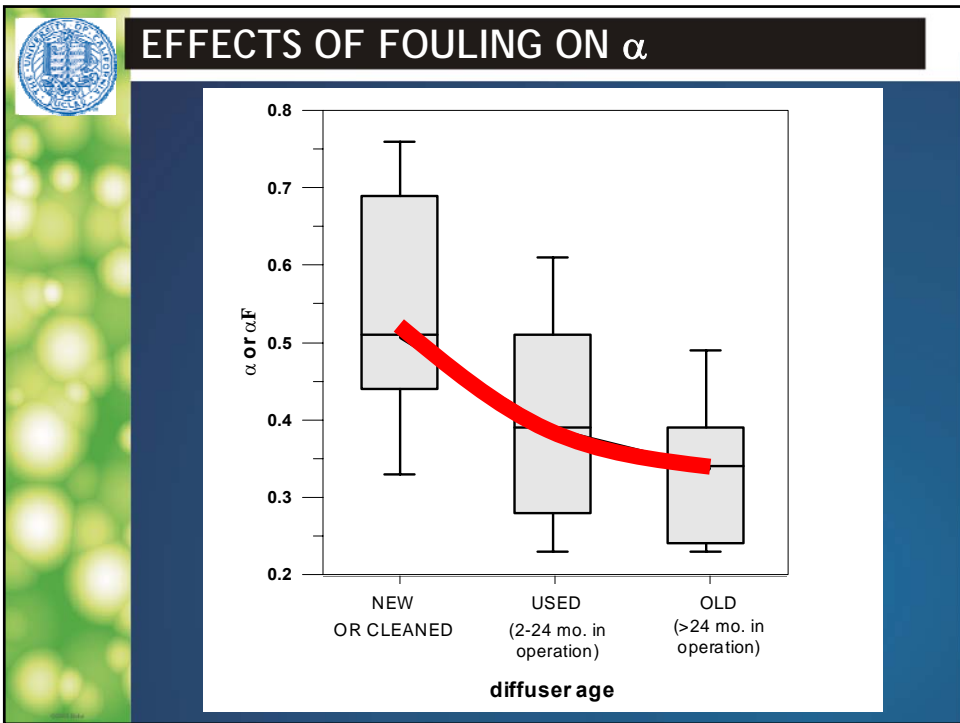
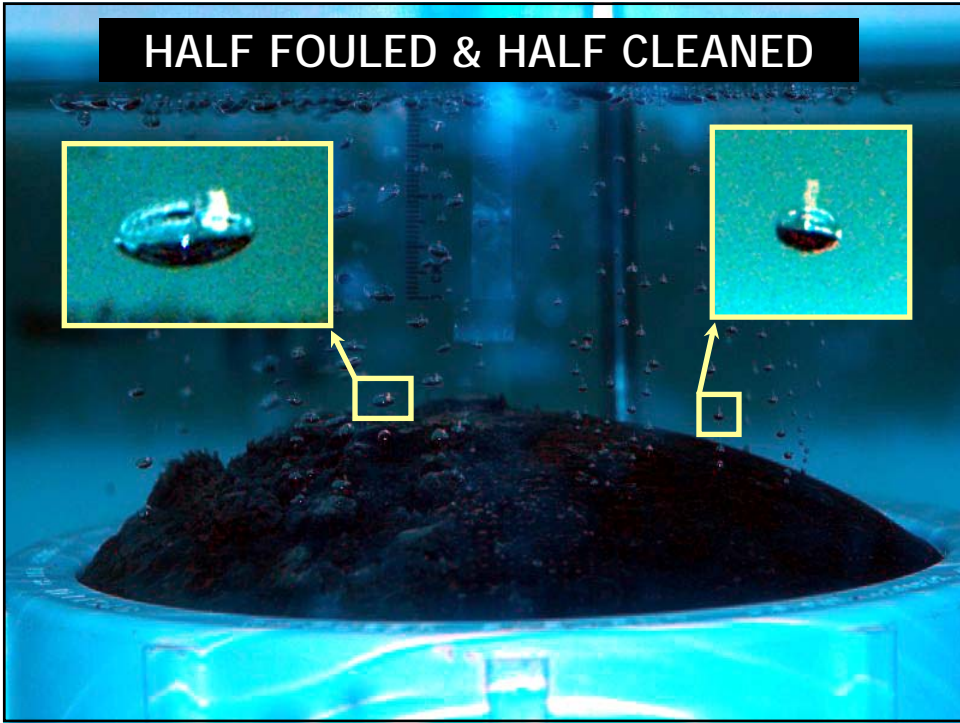


Pre-cleaning



Post-cleaning



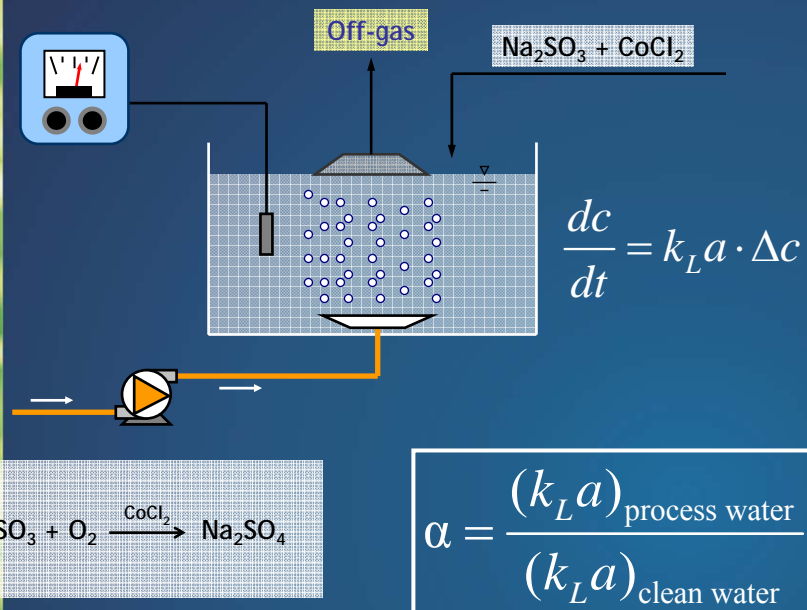




II. EFFICIENCY MONITORING

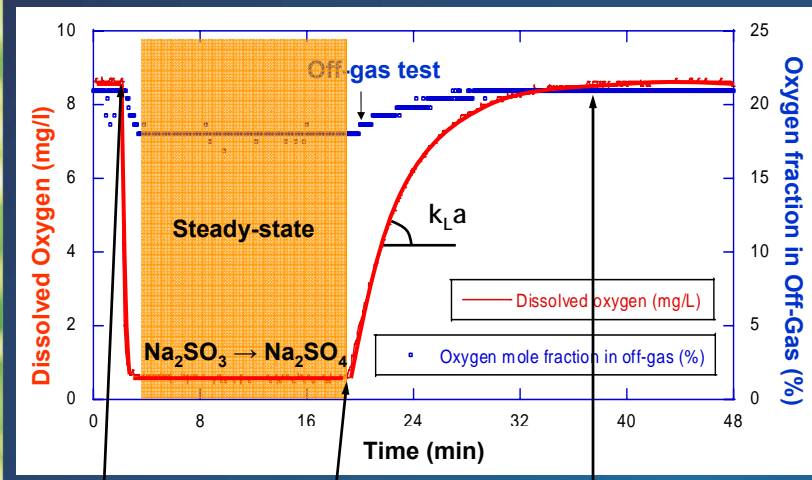


AERATION EFFICIENCY & ALPHA





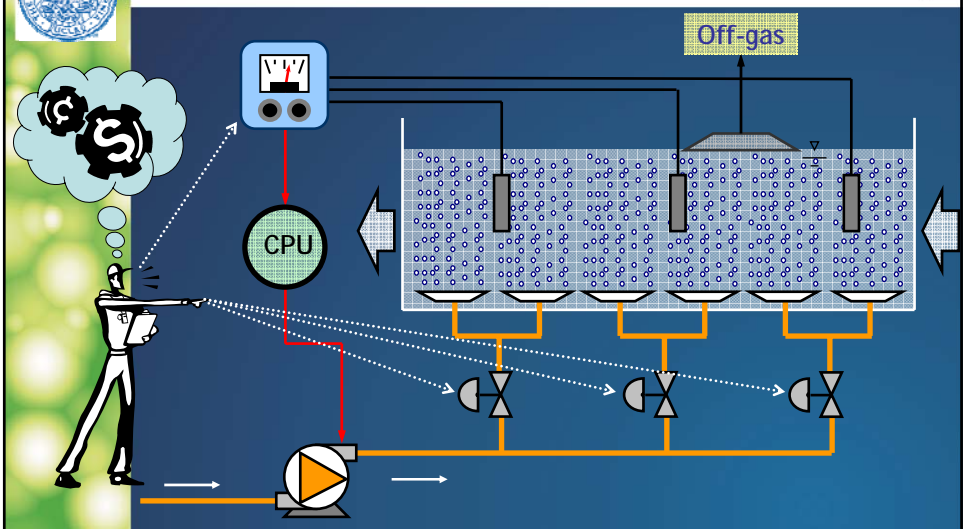
RE-AERATION (CLEAN WATER) TEST



Na₂SO₃ added O₂ scavenging completed C_{sat} is reached



OXYGEN TRANSFER IN THE FIELD

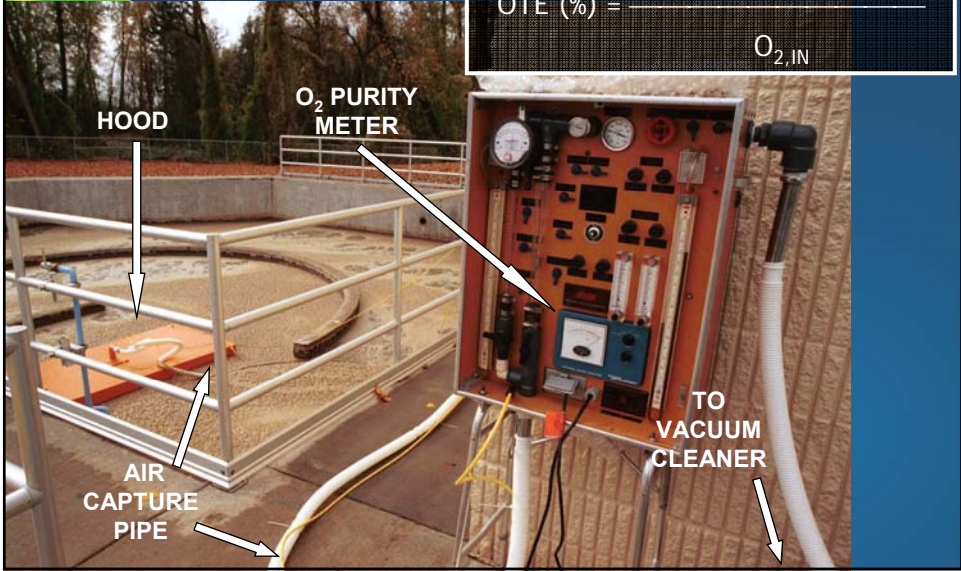


$$OTR = (k_L a \cdot V) [C_{sat} - (DO_{exc} + DO_{needed})] = lb_{O_2}/d = $$$/d$$

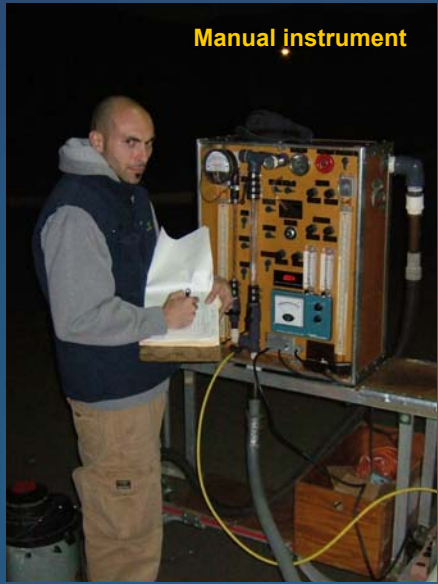
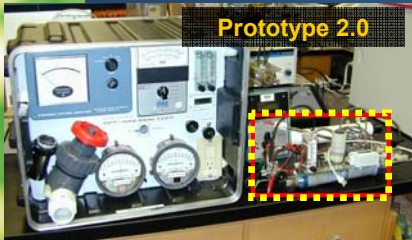


OFF-GAS TESTING SETUP

$$\text{OTE (\%)} = \frac{O_{2,IN} - O_{2,OUT}}{O_{2,IN}}$$

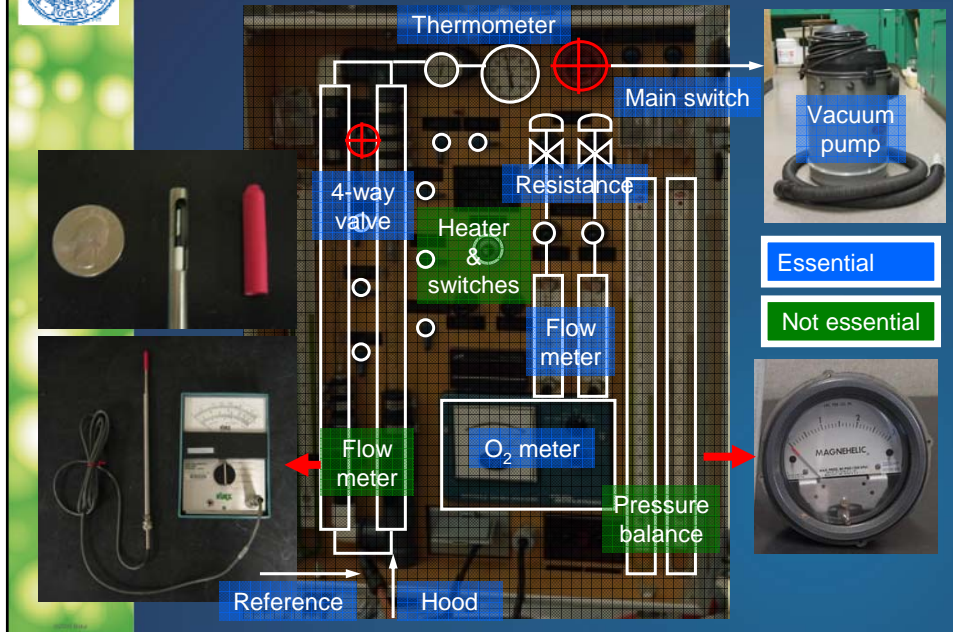


EVOLUTION OF INSTRUMENT SIZES





How did we reduce the instrument size?



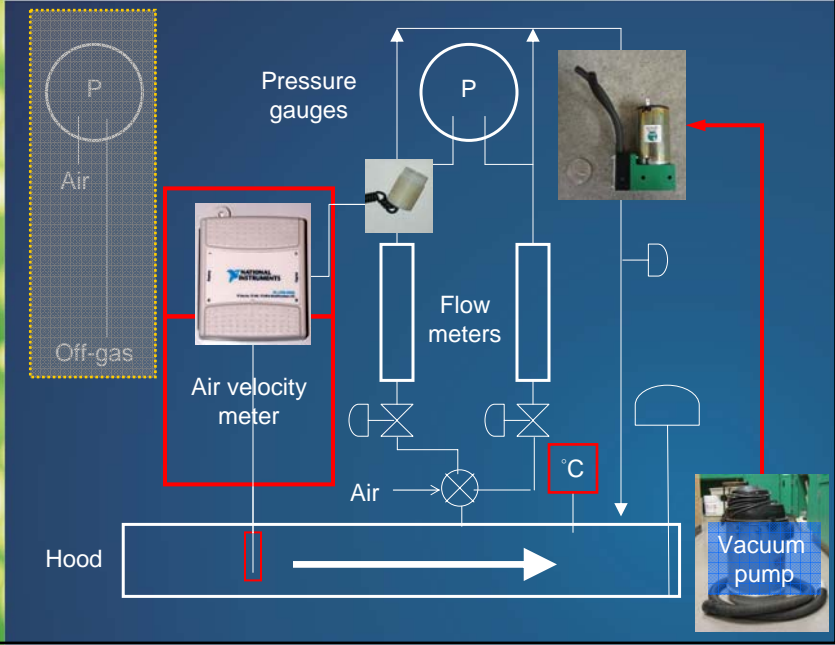
Newer instrument

- Fuel cells produce analog ΔV output recorded by data logger
- Self-calibrating
- Cost ~ 2000 USD





Design of New Off-gas Analyzer



HOOD SIZES: SMALL TO VERY LARGE





III. FIELD-SCALE RESULTS

TESTING POSITIONS

Primary effluent

Anoxic

Aerobic

Process tank

Aerobic

Polishing tank

Effluent

MLE recycle

Sludge recycle

Waste sludge

1

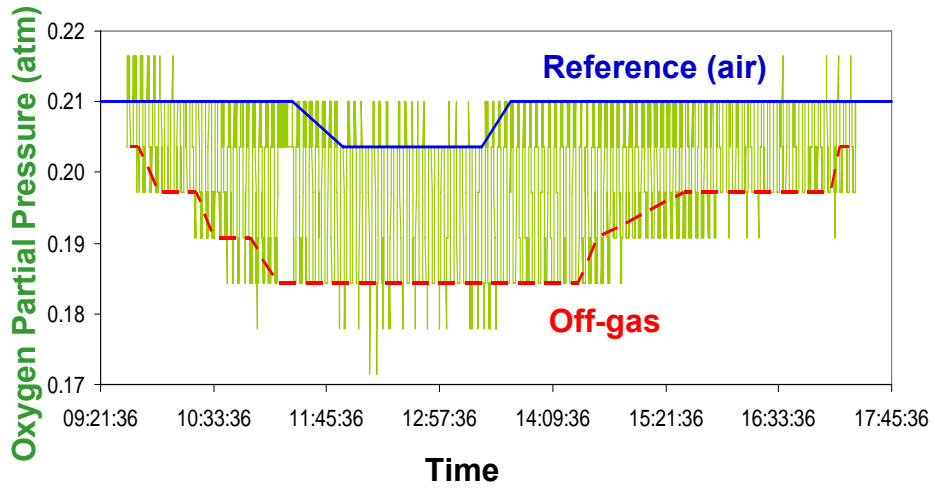
2

3

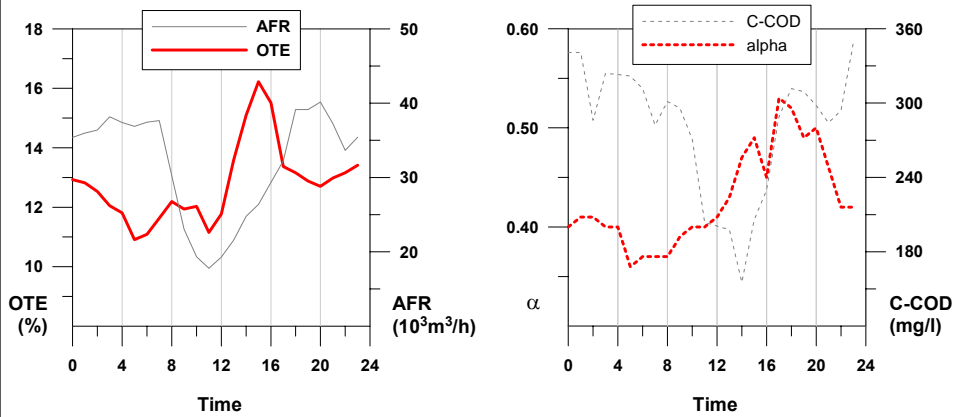
△ : Hood positions



OFF-GAS TESTING RESULTS

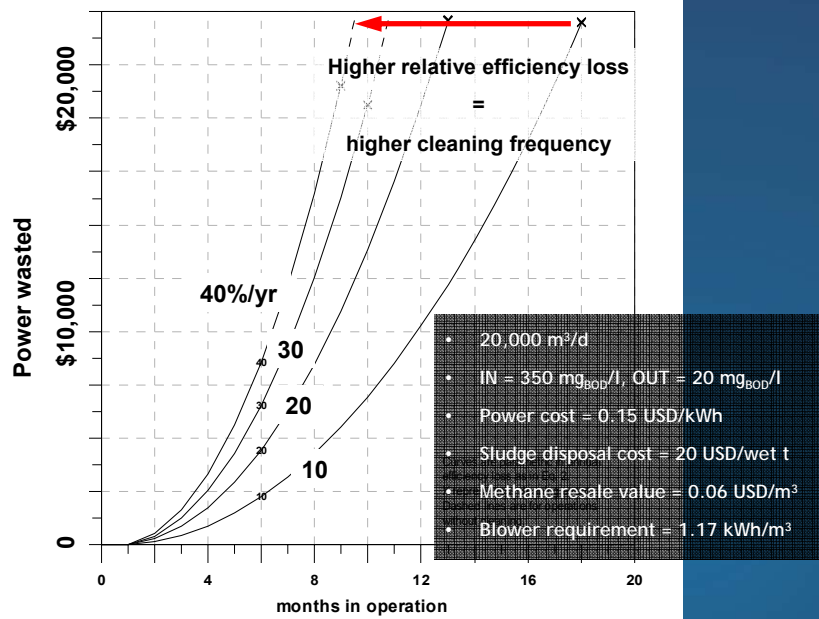


EFFICIENCY, AIR FLOW, ALPHA, AND LOAD





EXAMPLE POWER WASTAGE CURVES



CONCLUSIONS

- Aeration costs have the highest impact on plant operating economics and energy consumption
- Transfer efficiency monitoring is essential for minimizing energy expenditure
- Real-time off-gas analyses can obtain time-varying information previously not obtainable
- The new instrument will make off-gas testing available as a routine procedure



REFERENCES ON AERATION

1. Rosso, D., Iranpour, R., Stenstrom, M.K. (2005) Fifteen Years of Offgas Transfer Efficiency Measurements on Fine-Pore Aerators: Key Role of Sludge Age and Normalized Air Flux, *WER* 77 266-273
2. Rosso, D., Stenstrom, M.K. (2005) Comparative Economic Analysis of the Impacts of Mean Cell Retention Time and Denitrification on Aeration Systems, *WR* 39 3773-3780
3. Rosso, D., Stenstrom, M.K. (2006) Surfactant Effects on α -factors in aeration systems, *WR* 40 1397-1404
4. Rosso, D., Stenstrom, M.K. (2006) Economic Implications of Fine Pore Diffuser Aging, *WER* 78 810-815
5. Rosso, D., Huo, D.L., Stenstrom, M.K. (2006) Effects of interfacial surfactant contamination on bubble gas transfer, *CES* 61, 5500-5514

A photograph of a large aeration tank filled with white foam, likely from a wastewater treatment process. The foam is thick and covers the entire surface of the water.

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Chem. Eng. Sci. 61, 5500-5514
Wat. Res. 40 (7), 1397-1404

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