

Nutrient recovery treatment train set-up using a new model library and global sensitivity analysis

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Presentation outline



Problem statement



Objectives



Model development and validation



Global sensitivity analysis and
process optimization



Conclusions and recommendations



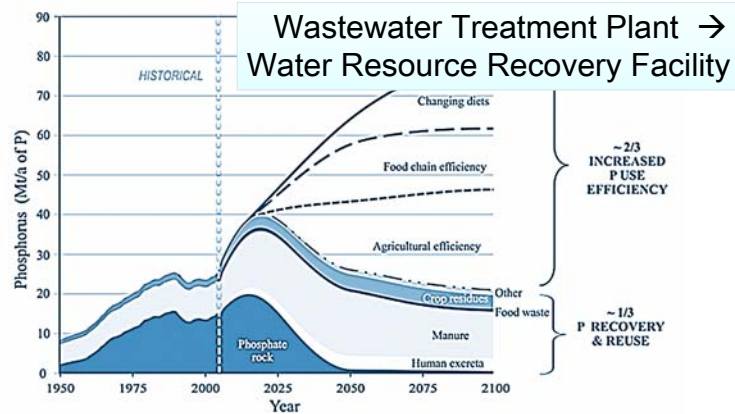
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PROBLEM STATEMENT



Problem statement



Cordell et al. (2011)



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OBJECTIVES

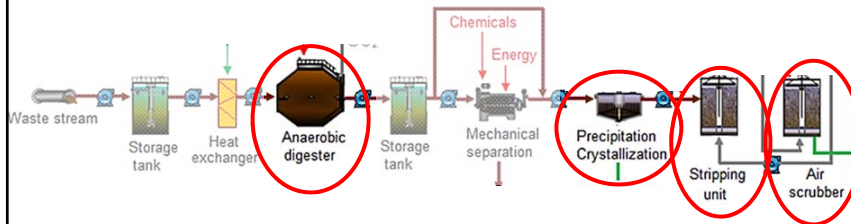


Nutrient recovery processes

- Precipitation → struvite, calcium phosphates
- Ammonia stripping → NH_3
- Acidic air scrubbing → ammonium sulphates
- Membrane filtration → H_2O , N-K concentrates
- Biomass production and harvest → biomass
- ...

⇒ Mainly physicochemical unit processes !

Potential flow diagram of WRRF for nutrient and energy recovery



Potential flow diagram of WRRF for nutrient and energy recovery

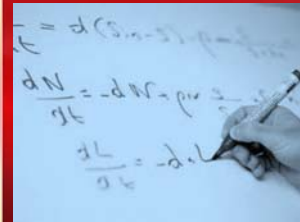
Problem: Optimal combination different for each waste flow

Research question: What is the optimal combination of unit processes and their operational conditions?

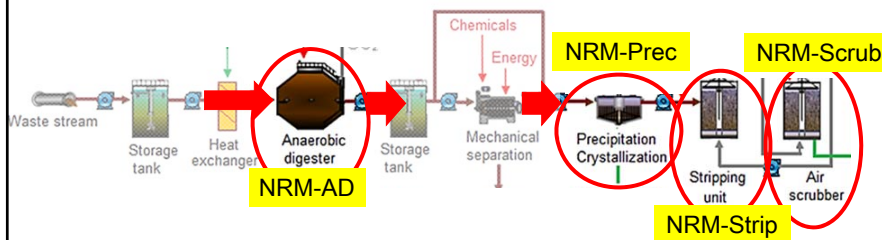
- **Given:** Particular waste stream
- **Optimal:**
 - Maximal resource recovery (nutrients, energy)
 - Minimal energy and chemical requirements

Approach = Mathematical models

MODEL DEVELOPMENT



Generic nutrient recovery model (NRM) library



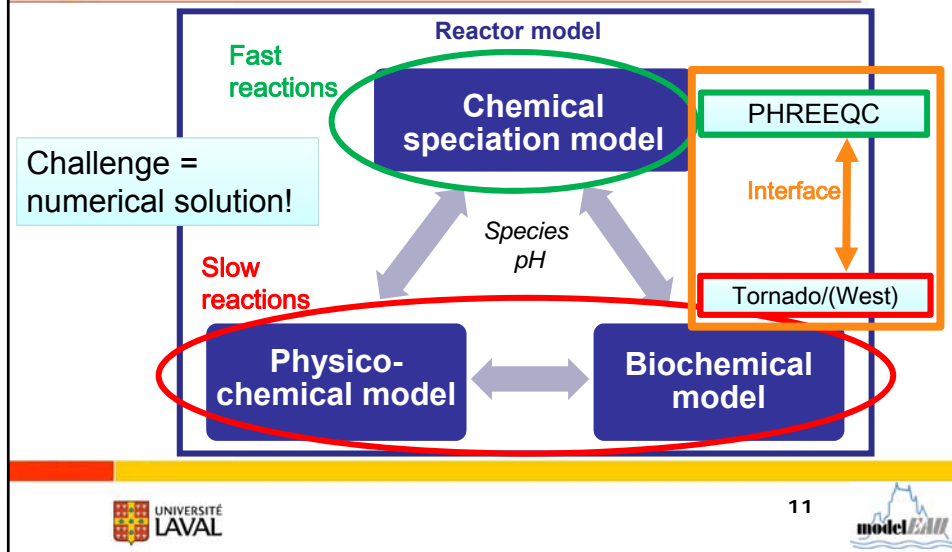
NRM = Nutrient Recovery Model



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Combined three-phase physicochemical-biological models



Important findings & contributions

- **Geochemical databases incomplete:**
 - Extended database for nutrient recovery, e.g. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, AlPO_4 , NaH_2PO_4 , ...
- **Speed-up of model simulations:**
 - Selective database reduction (> 3000 to 77 species)
 - ⇒ Speed-up of 5
 - Tight model coupling (software development)
 - ⇒ Speed-up of 10

Biochemical transformation model (NRM-AD)

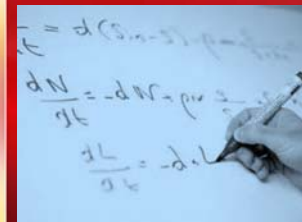
BIOCHEMICAL

- ADM 1 (19): Disintegration, hydrolysis, acidogenesis, acetogenesis, methanogenesis *Batstone et al. (2002)*
- Extension 1 (8): Sulfurgenesis *Knobel & Lewis (2002)*
- Extension 2: Inclusion of new components in stoich. matrix ADM 1 (P, K, S)
- Extension 3 (4): EBPR sludge *(Ikumi, 2011)*

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL

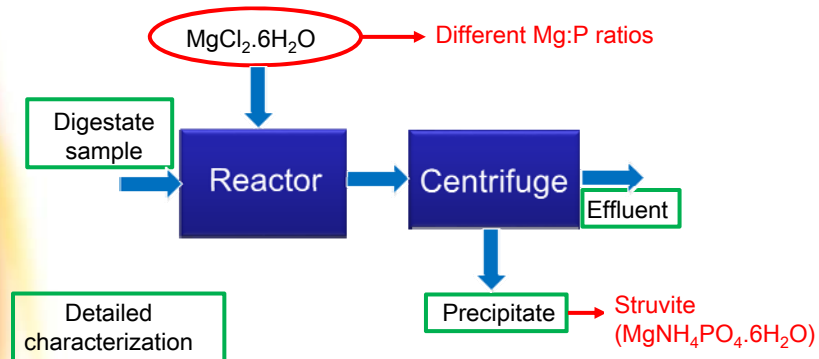
- Acid-base systems (9)
- Ion-pairing (43)
- Precipitation-dissolution (23)
- Gas-liquid exchange (7)

MODEL VALIDATION



Model validation: example NRM-Prec

- Lab-scale experiments P-precipitation



Model validation: NRM-Prec

- Experimental vs. simulation results (after 12h)

Mg:P	Digestate 1 % P-recovery			Digestate 2 % P-recovery	
	Experim.	Original PHREEQC	Extended PHREEQC	Experim.	Extended PHREEQC
1:1	41	95.60	41.32	28	27.76
2:1	44	97.91	43.62	29	29.29

NaH_2PO_4

⇒ Good agreement with experimental results at steady state
 ⇒ Importance of a detailed chemical solution speciation and input characterization!

GLOBAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND PROCESS OPTIMIZATION



Global sensitivity analysis (GSA)

- Selection of factors with **highest impact** on model outputs (= objective for further study)

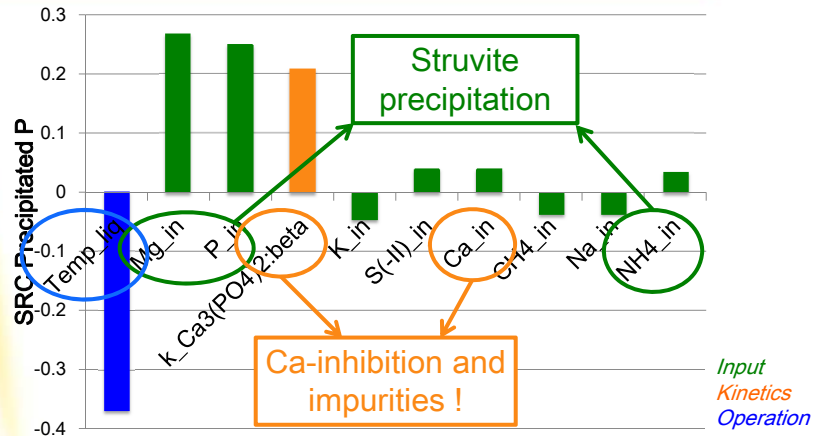


Acquired understanding

Optimal treatment train configuration

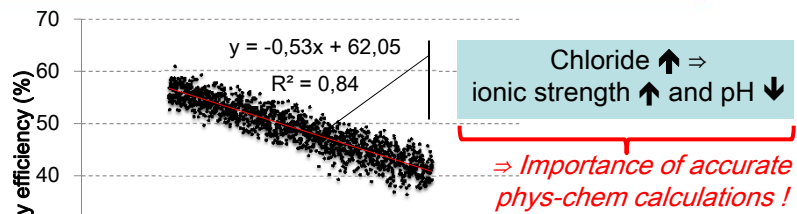
NRM-Prec: Factor ranking

SRC Precipitated P manure



NRM-Strip: Example GSA results

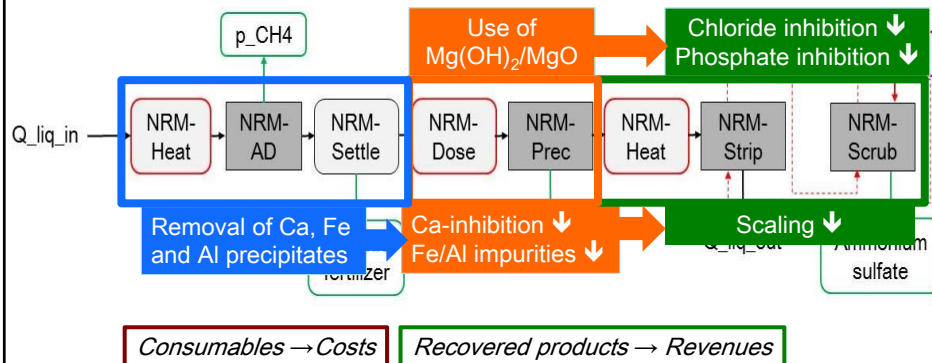
Impact chloride on NH₃-recovery efficiency



⇒ Practical implication for treatment train:
 If preceding P-precipitation use Mg(OH)₂/MgO instead of MgCl₂

Treatment train configuration Target = struvite + ammoniumsulfate

OPTIMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS



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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Main conclusions

- Generic **nutrient recovery model (NRM) library** created
- Default parameters + proper input characterization
→ **good agreement**
with steady state experimental results
- Global sensitivity analysis
→ optimal **treatment train configuration**
- Model-based treatment train optimization
- PhD available from <http://modeleau.fsg.ulaval.ca>

Acknowledgements

