Study of the settleability of grit particles

Q. Plana, J. Carpentier, L. Gagnon, A. Pauléat, A. Gadbois, P. Lessard, P.A. Vanrolleghem

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Water Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF) • Grit Removal System (GRS) VSS ISS VSS ISS Activated sludge Becondary settler Testabrered Recovered methane gas sludge VSS VSS VSS VSS Recovered methane gas sludge VSS Primary sludge VSS Primary sludge PRocovered methane gas sludge PRocovered methane gas sludge OP Plana et al., 2018

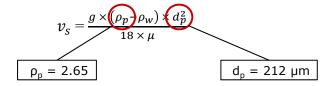
But, what is grit?

- No existing standard definition of grit
- General definition used:
 - « Grit is traditionally defined as <u>inorganic particles</u> larger than 0.21 mm (65 mesh) and with a specific gravity greater than 2.65. » (U.S. EPA, 2004)

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Grit removal

- Settling process
- Grit particles settling velocity estimated through
 Stokes' Law considering spherical sand particle characteristics
 within the laminar flow range:



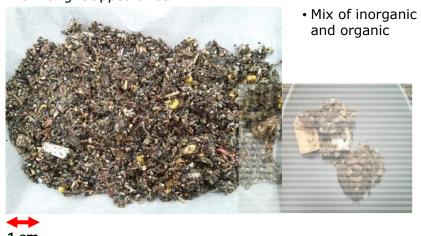
By definition: for a d_p = 212 μ m ightarrow $v_{\scriptscriptstyle S} = 143~m/h$

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But, what is grit?

• Normal grit appearance



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But, what is grit?

• What can influence the settleability of the grit particles?

Clean sand







Adapted from Wilson et al. (2007)

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Finally, grit is...

- Water Environment Federation's Grit Task Force in "Guidelines for Grit Sampling and Characterization" (WEF, 2016) recommends that:
 - « The definition of grit for the purpose of sampling be the settling velocity of the grit particle

as it exists in the raw wastewater of the appropriate size that is intended to be removed by the system being sampled.»

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Problem statement

- There is no standard procedure to characterize grit
- Grit characterization is complex because:
 - Wide variety of grit characterization methods
 - e.g. dry sieving and wet sieving
 - Wide variety of parameters to be studied to characterize grit
 - e.g particle size, settling velocity and density
 - Difficulties with sampling
 - Representative sample

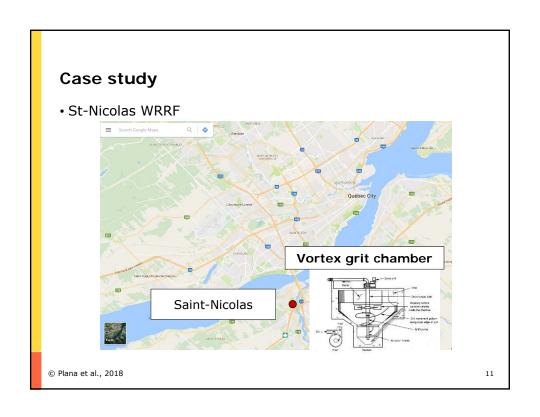
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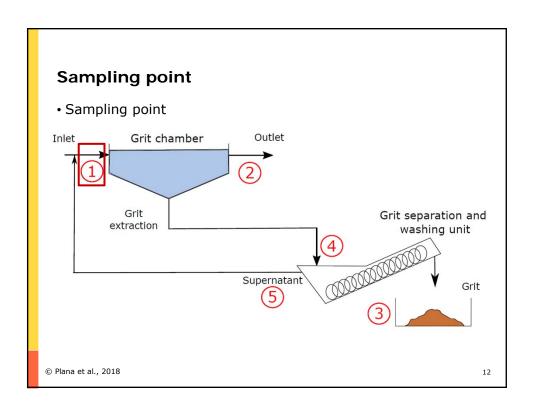
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Objective

- Evaluate the performance of different settling velocity characterization methods in use today to characterize wastewater particles
 - ViCAs (French acronym of Wastewater Settling Velocity)
 - Elutriation

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Sampling equipment

• Multipoint sampler developed by Veolia

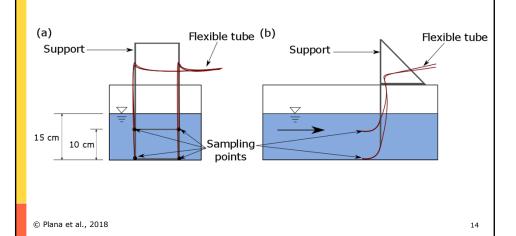


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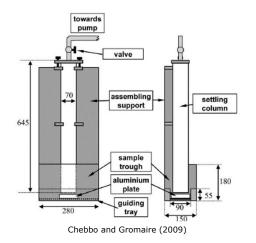
Sampling equipment

• Multipoint sampler developed by Veolia



Characterization methods

• ViCAs (French acronym of Wastewater Settling Velocity)



Measurement of TSS collected in cups at predefined time steps during batch settling

Application:

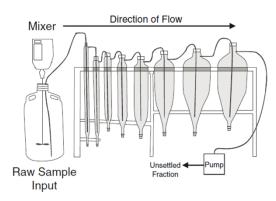
- Stormwater
- Sewage
- WWTP

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Characterization methods

Elutriation



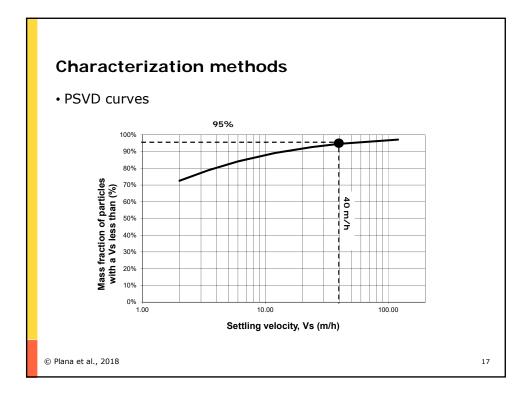
Krishnappan et al. (2012)

Measurement of TSS separated in different columns under flowing water conditions

Application:

- Stormwater
- Sewage

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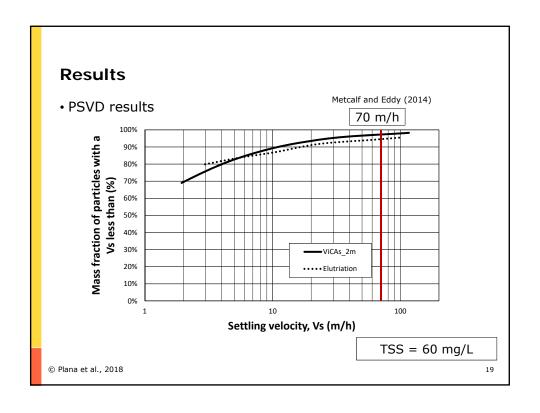


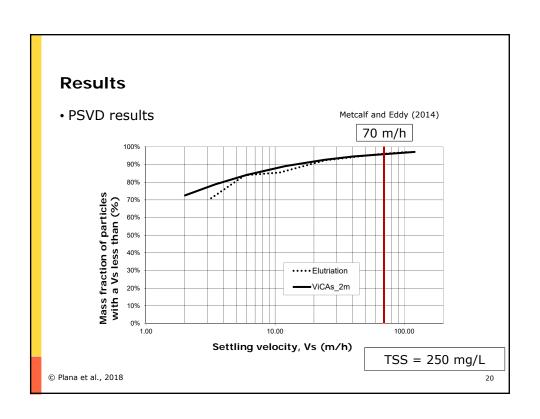
Characterization method requirements

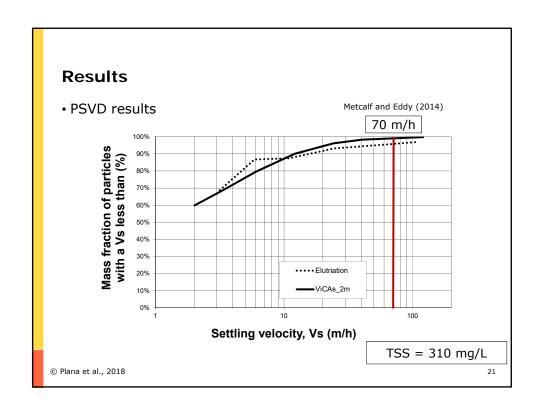
• Criteria to select a characterization method

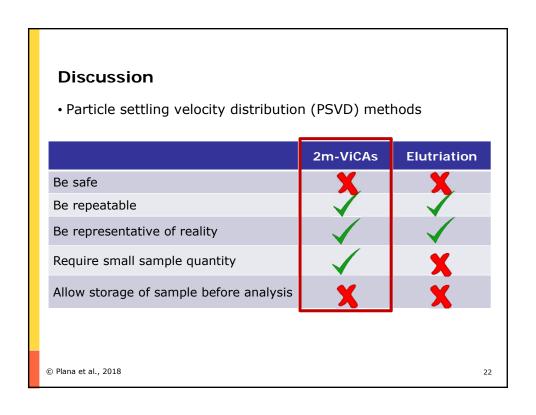
	Characterization method
Be safe	?
Be repeatable	?
Be representative of reality	?
Require small sample quantity	?
Allow storage of sample before analysis	?

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Conclusions

- The existing PSVD methods have to be adapted for fast settling particles
- 2m-ViCAs columns and elutriation test allow to study the same PSVD
 - Further studies should be done to determine which is better
- The study of the PSVD is preferred to characterize grit particles
 - Allowing a better estimation of the grit chamber performance

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Thank you for your attention!













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