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Removal of key pollutants from wastewater by adsorption: N, P and COD

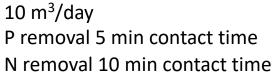
Professor Ana Soares

www.cranfield.ac.uk



Ion exchange processes for nutrient removal







Ammonia removal: Zeolite-N Exchange of ammonia with potassium or sodium

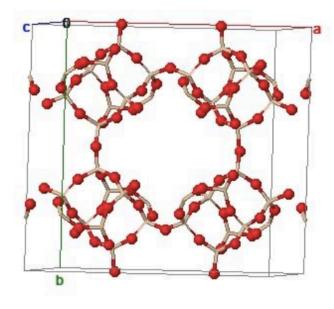


Phosphorus removal: hybrid anion exchange Adsorption of P to iron nanoparticles. Can be reversed by an increase in pH

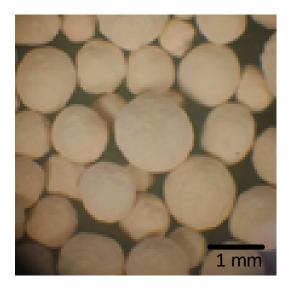


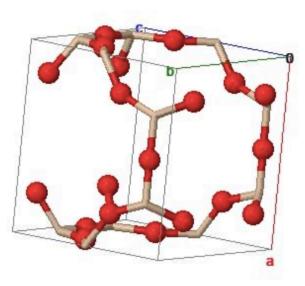
Clinoptilolite





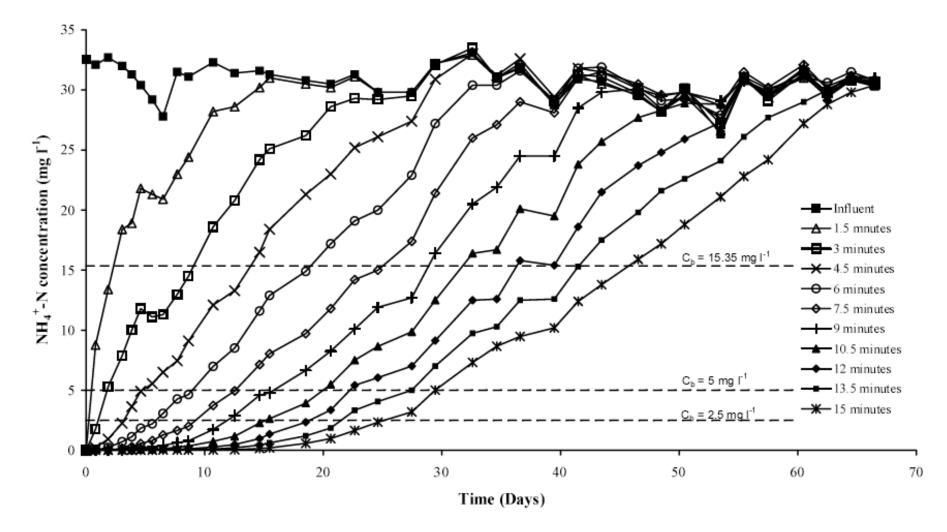
Zeolite-N







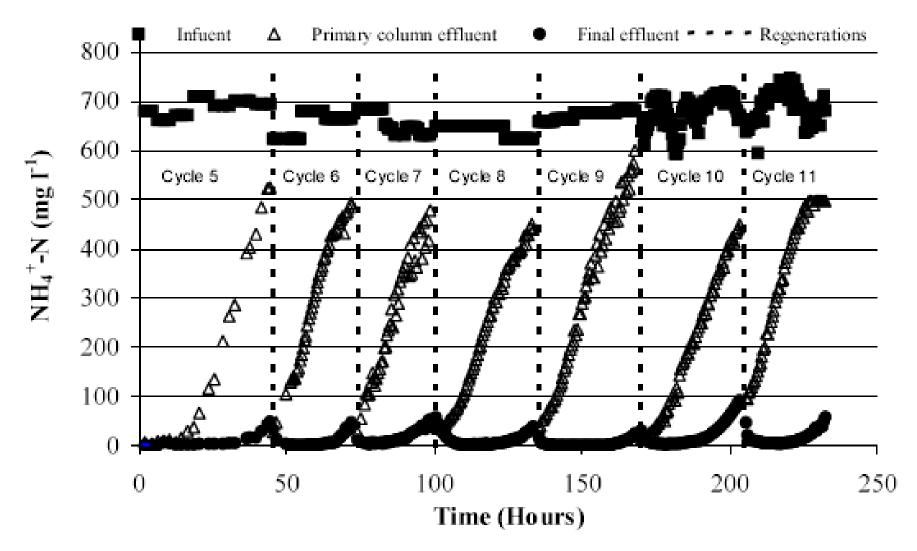
Breakthrough time is dependent on EBCT – this example is for a raw wastewater of ~30 mg/L of NH₄



A. Thornton, P. Pearce, S.A. Parsons. Ammonium removal from digested sludge liquors using ion exchange. Water Res., 41 (2007), 433-439



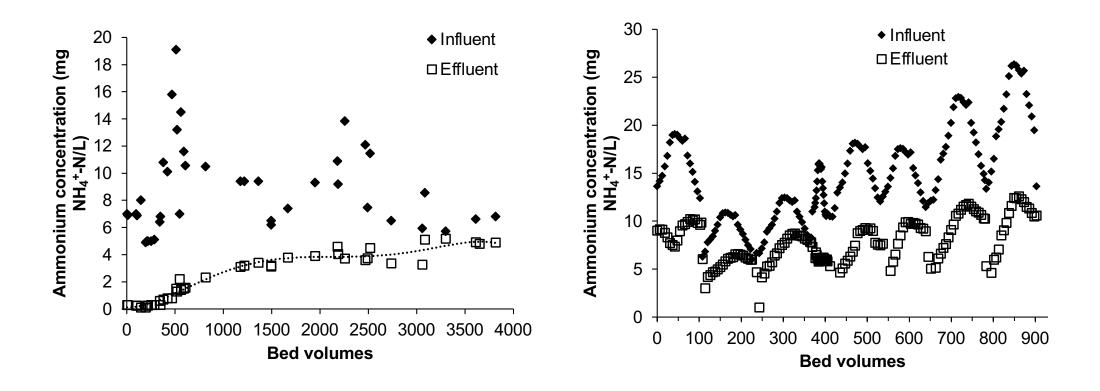
Process developed for sludge liquor treatment is very effective



A. Thornton, P. Pearce, S.A. Parsons. Ammonium removal from digested sludge liquors using ion exchange. Water Res., 41 (2007), 433-439

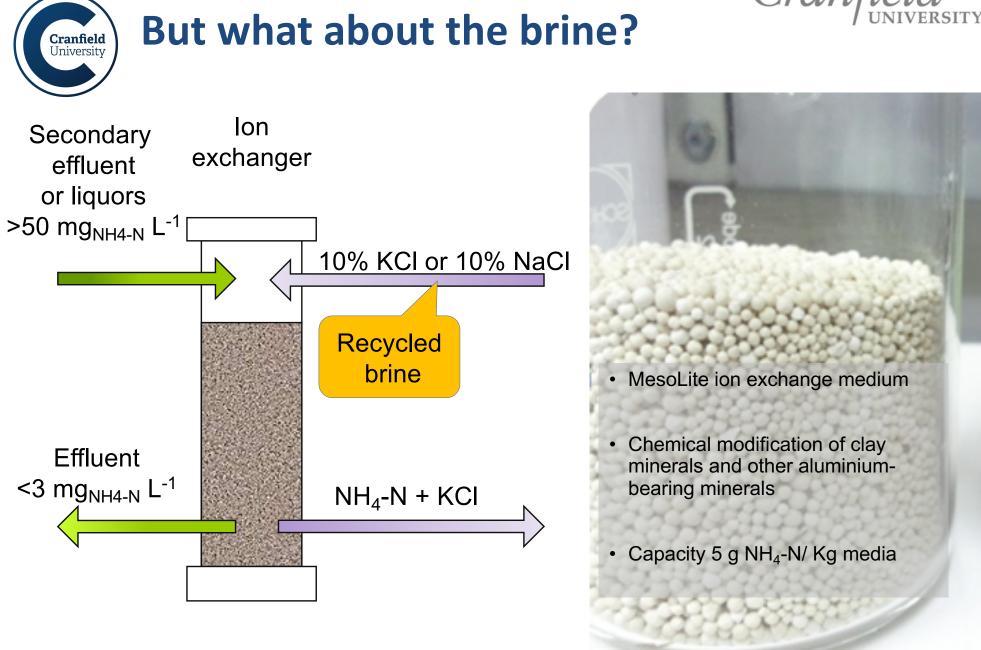


Process developed for tertiary treatment



Guida S, Conzelmann L, Remy C, Vale P, Jefferson B, Soares A. 2021. Resilience and life cycle assessment of ion exchange process for ammonium removal from municipal wastewater. Science of the Total Environment. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.146834

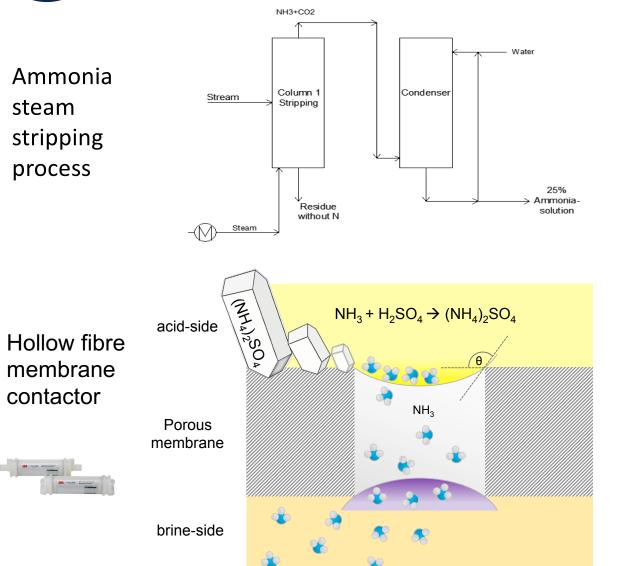




Regenerant and ammonia recovery using commercial products

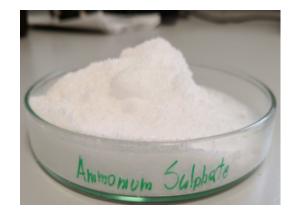
SMART-Plant

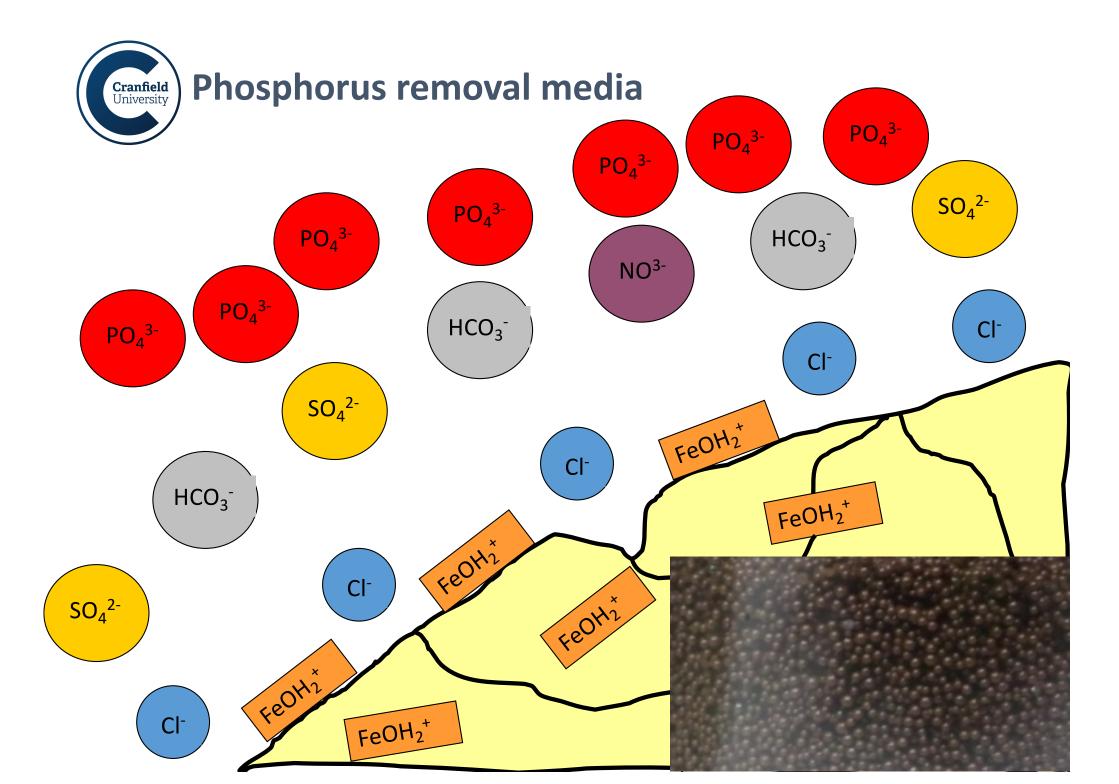
Supported by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



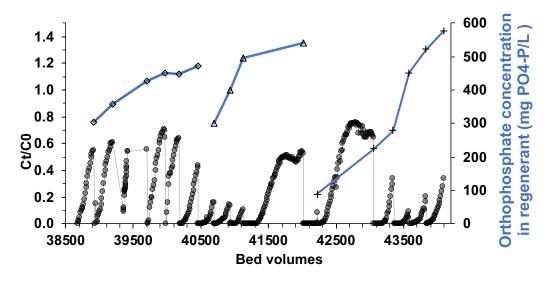


Ammonia water (25%)





Operation of the phosphorus removal IEX



→ Ct/C0 → 2% NaOH → 2% NaOH recovered once + 2% NaOH recovered twice

-The HAIX removed an average of 6 mg PO₄-P /L to >0.3 mg PO₄-P/L, within 430 bed volumes

-To manage the regenerant (NaOH 2%) efficiently, this was reused up to 8 times, reaching 785 mg PO_4 -P/L

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-Process was stable over 2- year operation, although some carbon fouling was observed



Recovered products

	CaOH Impurity	Result (µg/g)
	Cadmium	<12.5
MAR /	Copper	42.5
VIN	Lead	4
	Mercury	<0.125
What has	Zinc	77.5
	Non-ionic surfactants	<500
	Bis(2ethylhexyl)p hthalate	<25
	Bisphenol A	<2.5
	Nonylphenol	<25
	PAHs	<0.05
	Tributyltin	<0.05

Up to 30% COD removal

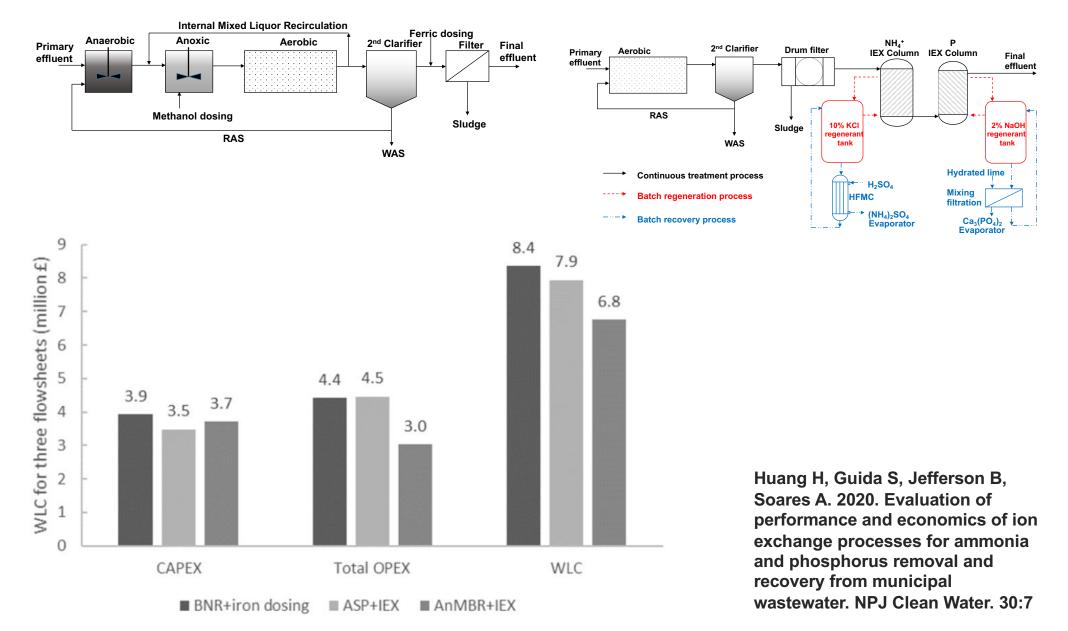


Guida S, Rubertelli G, Jefferson B, Soares A. 2021. Demonstration of ion exchange technology for phosphorus removal and recovery from municipal wastewater. Submitted.

SMART-Plant Supported by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



A resource recovery strategy can have economic (and environmental) benefits





Relevant data

Waste water plant serving the town of Redditch (Birmingham, UK): 92.000 PE

Relevant sectors



Agriculture



Domestic sector



Energy sector

Spernal WWTP serves as Severn Trent Water's "Resource Recovery and Innovation Centre" where emerging technologies compatible with a low energy, circular economy approach will be evaluated.

A multi-stream test bed facility was constructed in 2019 and this will incorporate an anaerobic membrane bioreactor (AnMBR) to be commissioned in Summer 2020. The AnMBR will also comprise a membrane degassing unit to recover dissolved methane and ion exchange processes to recover nitrogen and phosphorus from the effluent.

AnMBR combines several benefits such as:

- no aeration energy for removal of Chemical and Biological Oxygen Demand (COD/BOD)
- low sludge production and hence reduced downstream sludge treatment costs
- biogas production (production of electricity/heat
- pathogen and solids free effluent which can be re-used in a number of applications (e.g.: farming and industrial use).

Lead partners



Resource recovery and innovation centre

Cranfield Water

Thank You