



NOM removal by Suspended Ion Exchange (SIX®)

PWN Technologies



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DOC2C Andijk 21 September 2016

background - application

- world wide need to remove NOM/DOC to:
 - improve efficiency downstream treatment processes
 - coagulation
 - membrane filtration
 - oxidation
 - adsorption
 - disinfection
 - improve water quality
 - color
 - disinfection by-products (THM's, HAA's)
 - bio stability
- technical and economical feasible technologies:
 - (enhanced) coagulation
 - anion ion exchange

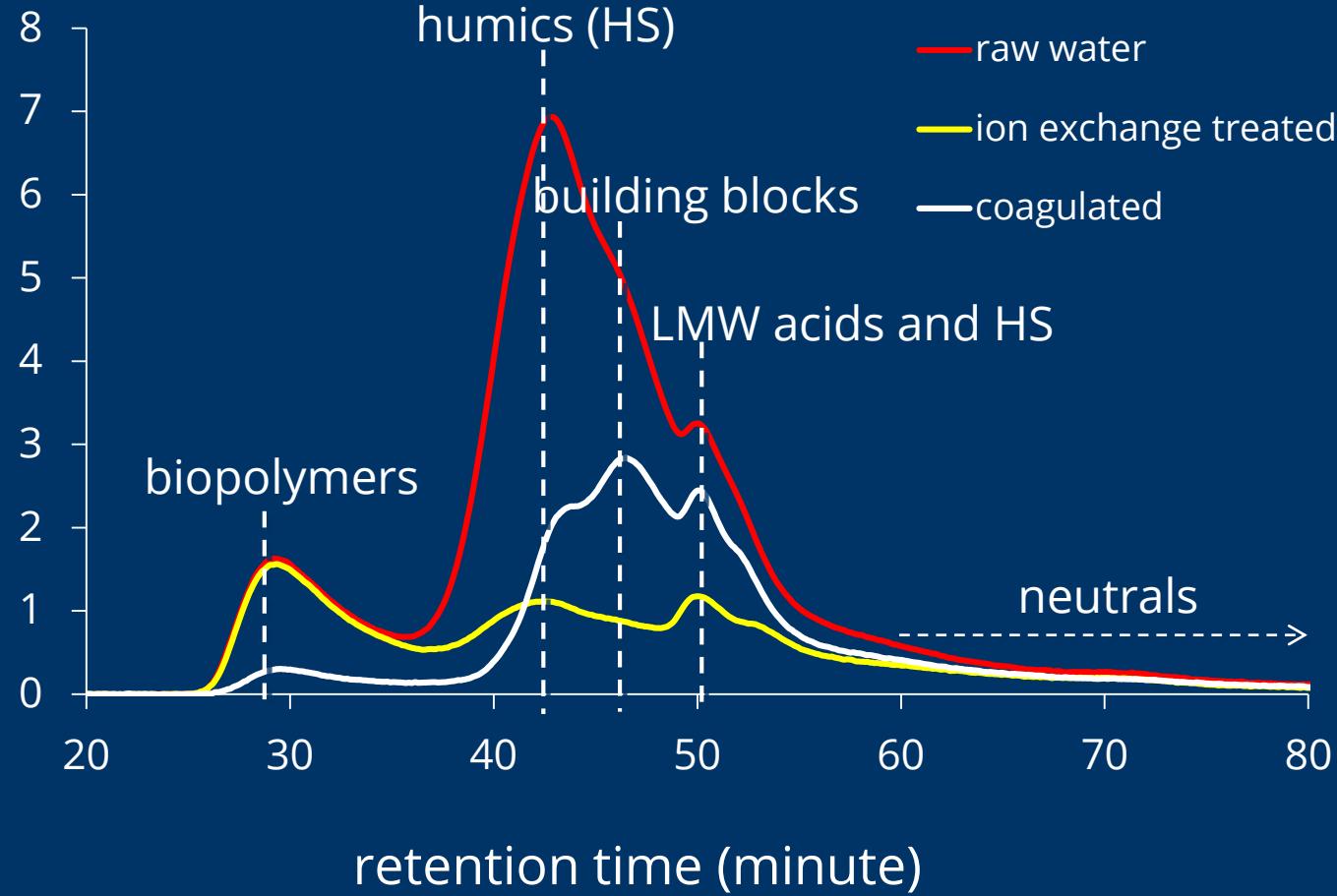
background - application

- coagulation
 - removes mainly the hydrophobic DOC and the HMW fraction of hydrophilic DOC
 - designed for turbidity removal (suspended solids) needs to be enhanced (lower pH) to remove higher amounts of DOC
- anion ion exchange
 - removes mainly the LMW fraction of the hydrophilic DOC (humic and fulvic acids)
 - 'state of the art' packed bed columns not feasible on waters containing suspended solids

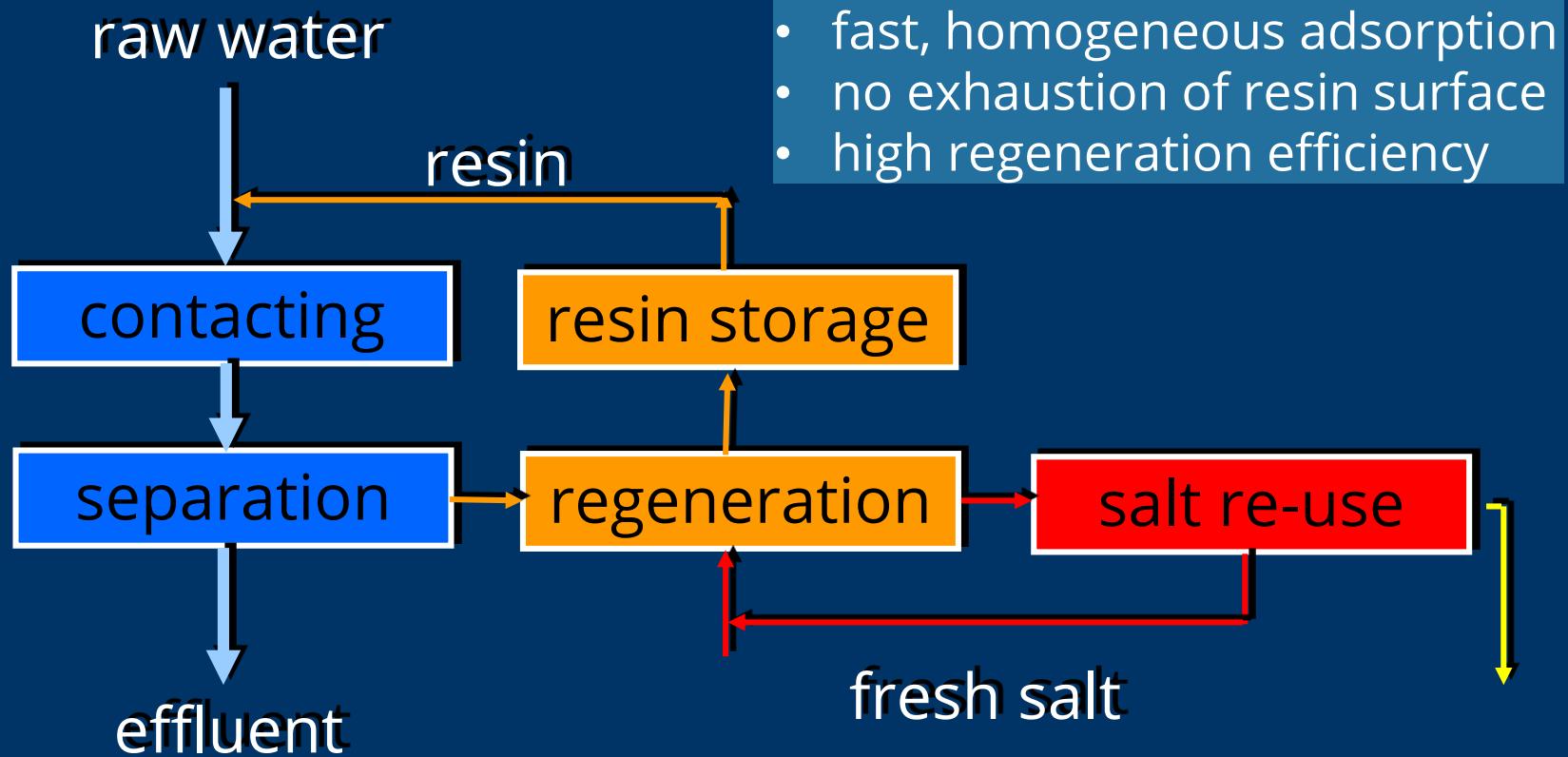
IX vs. coagulation

IJssel Lake raw water matrix

OCD signal



SIX® process- key features





1. NOM and UV absorbance

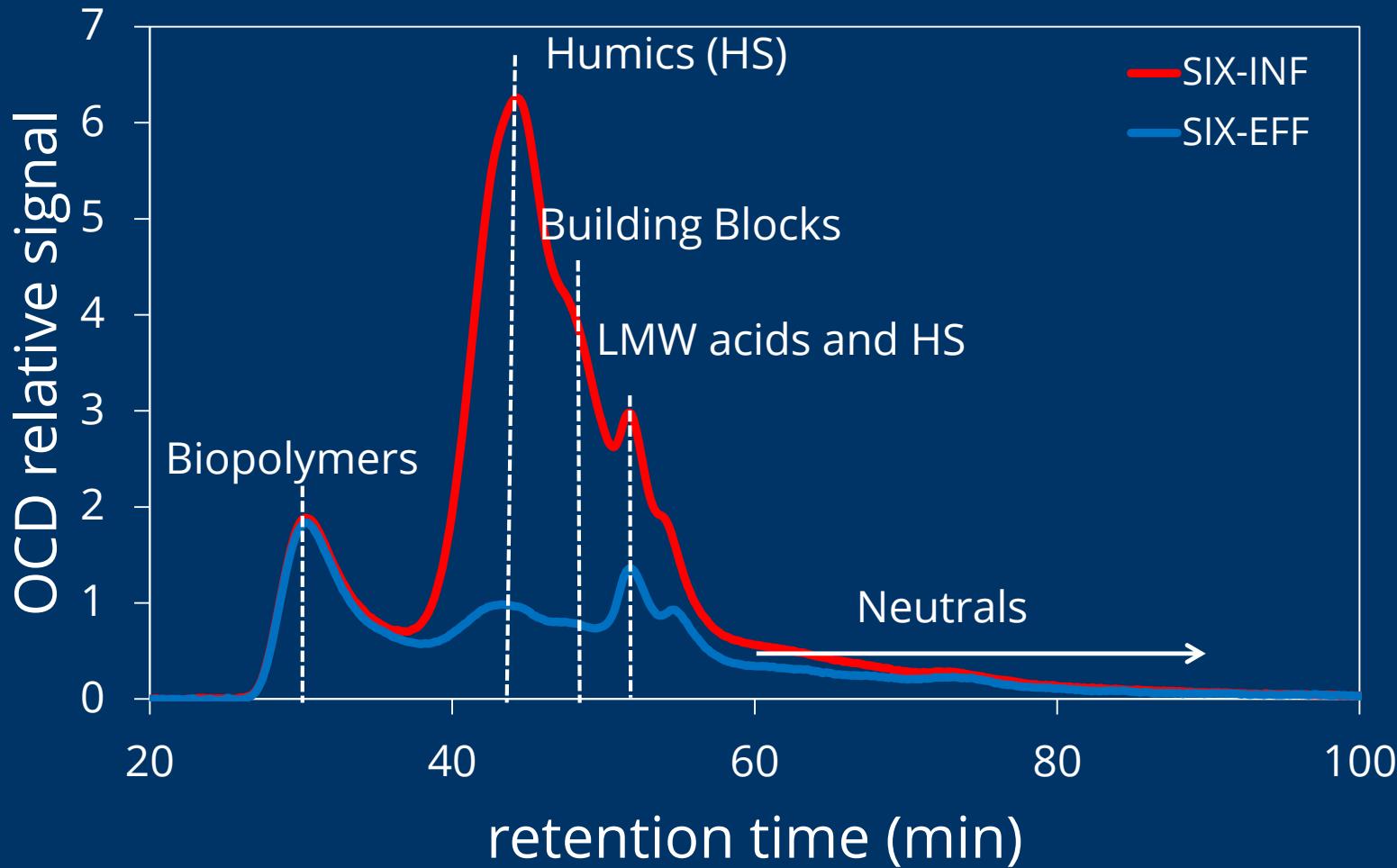


A photograph of an industrial wastewater treatment facility. The central feature is a large, multi-level metal structure with yellow safety railings. This structure supports various pieces of equipment, including a large cylindrical tank on the left and a horizontal processing unit with pipes and valves. The ceiling is made of steel beams and has several long, rectangular fluorescent light fixtures. The floor is concrete, and there are some hoses and smaller equipment visible in the foreground.

90 - 110 m³/h fully automated

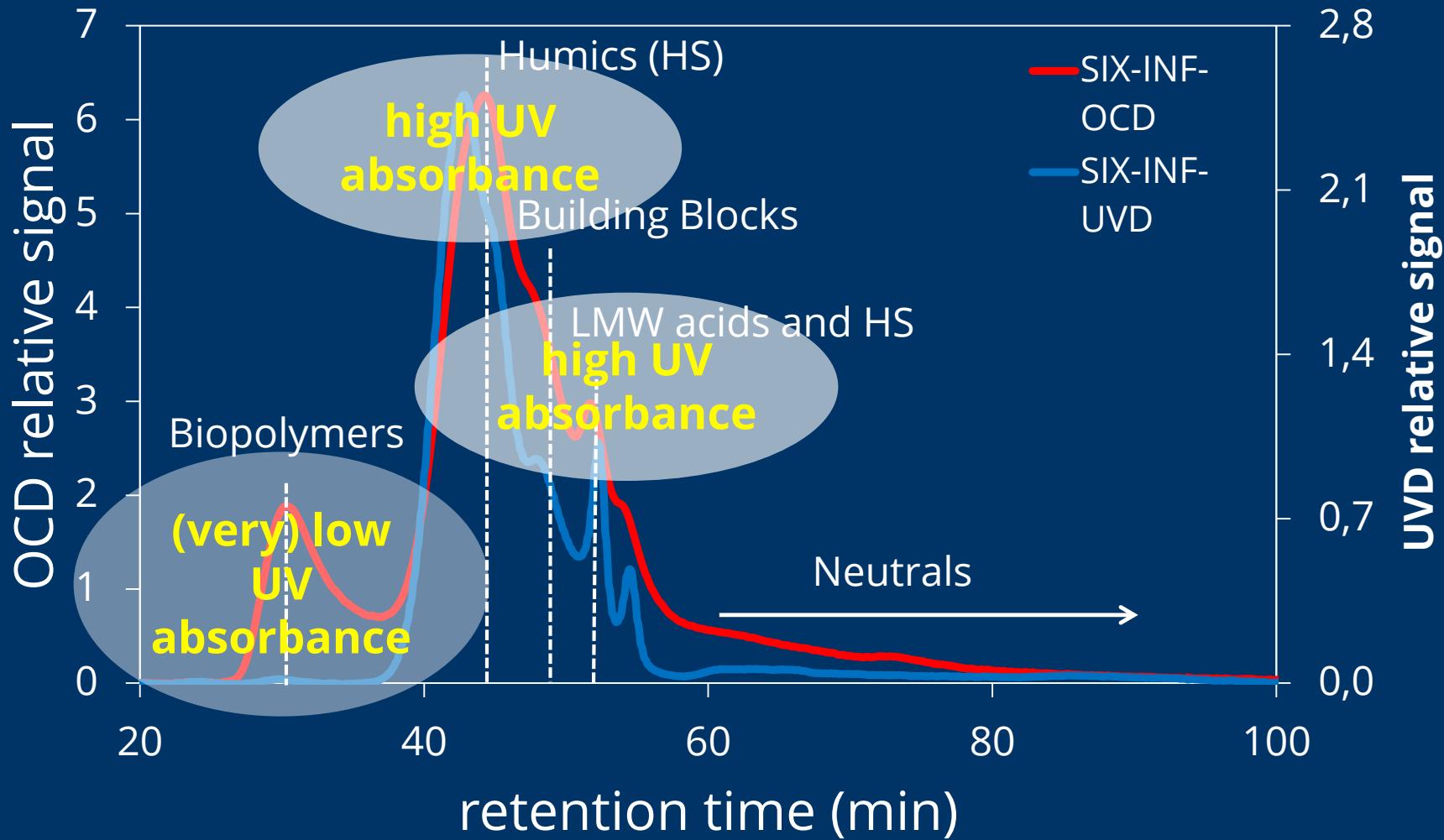
IJssel Lake NOM composition

90 m³/h SIX pilot influent/effluent (15-6-16)

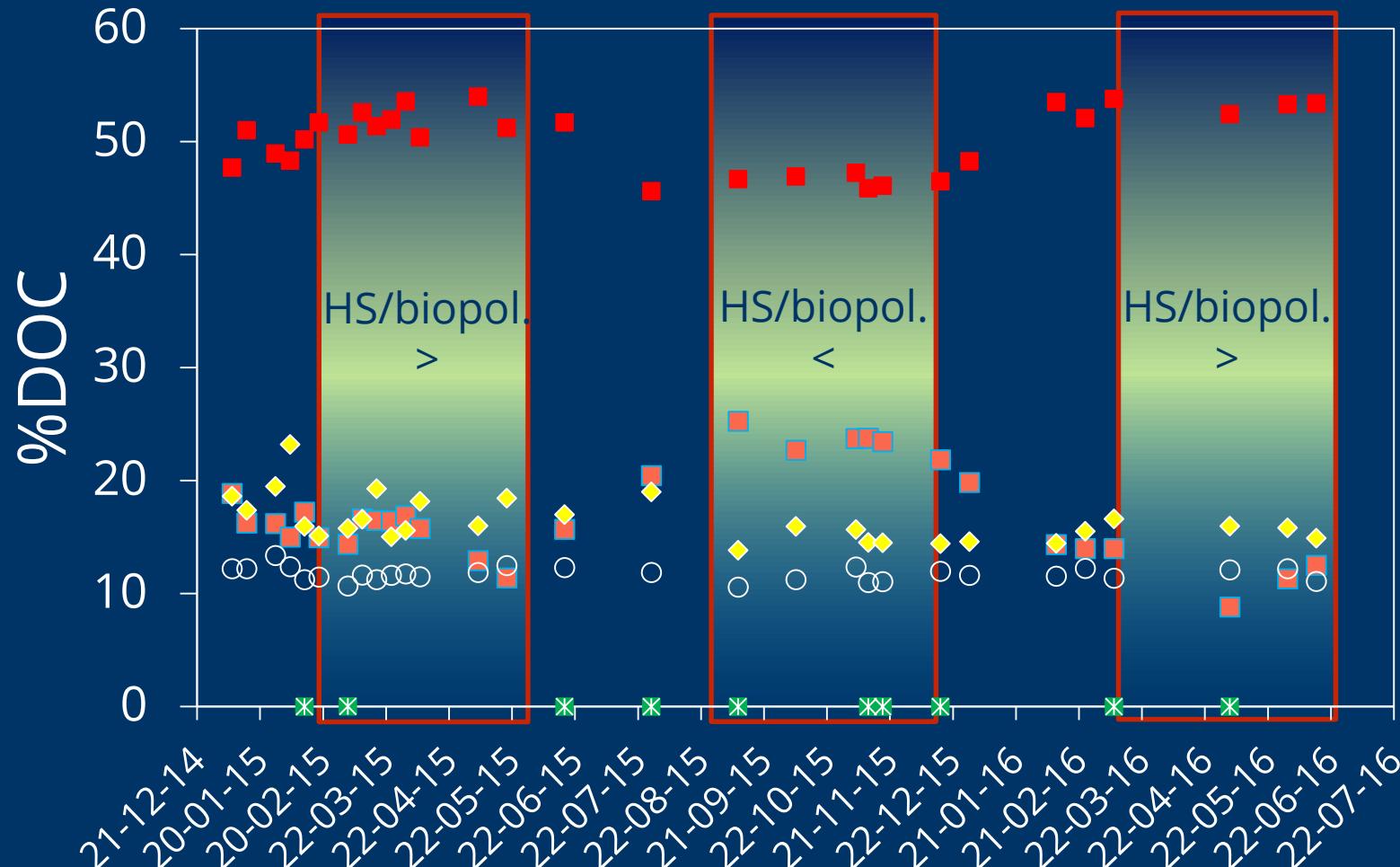


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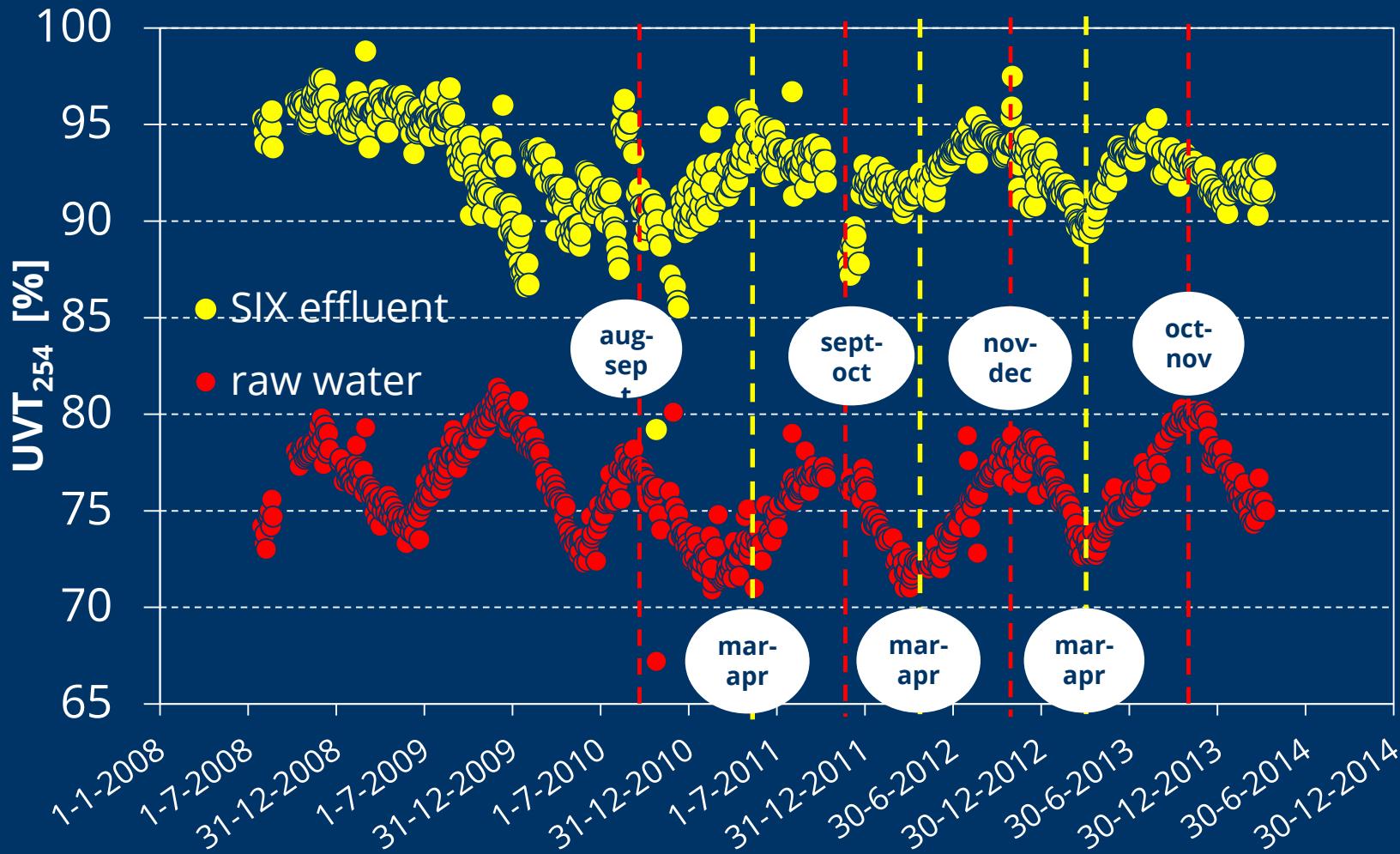


NOM composition SIX influent



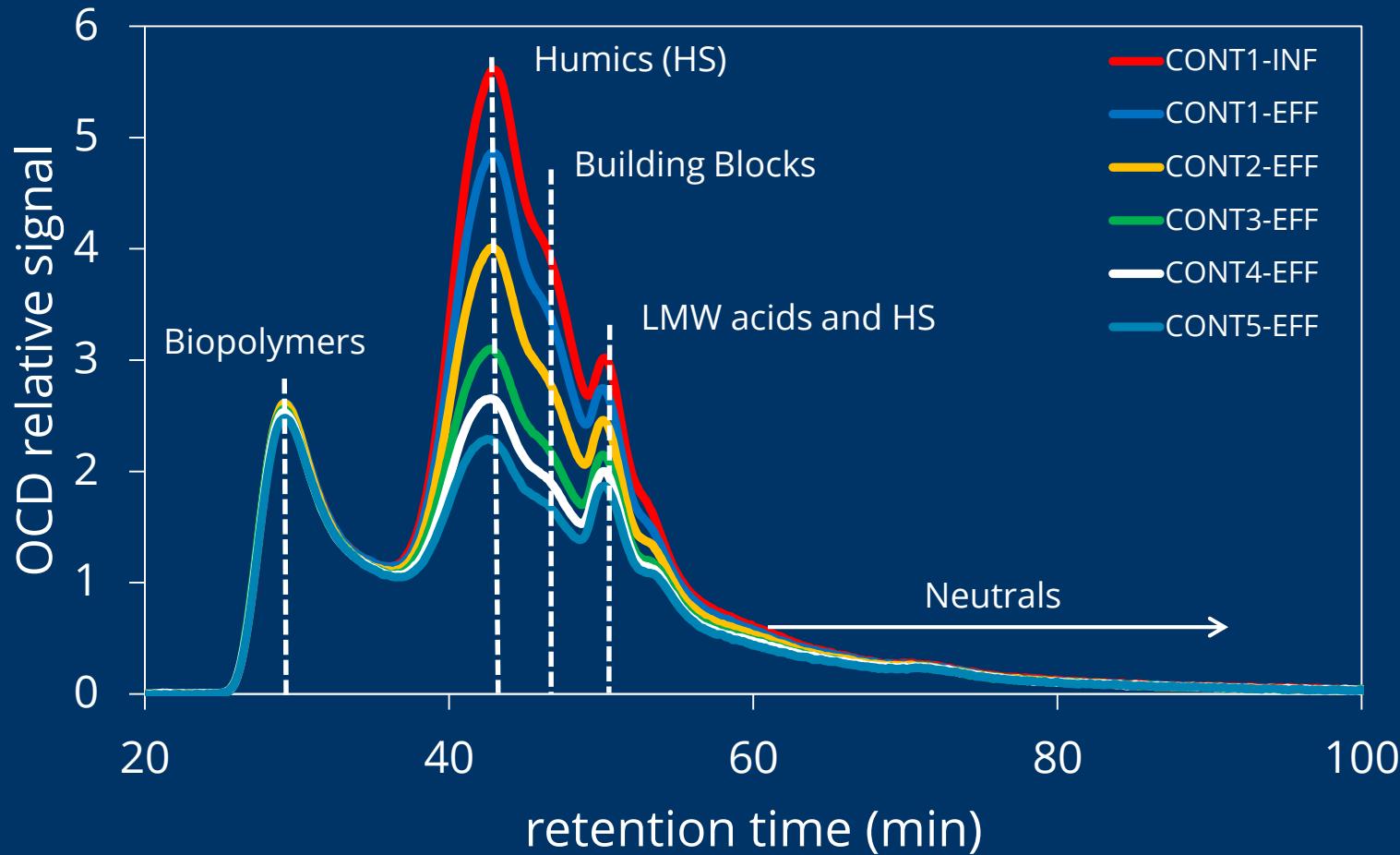
UV-transmittance (254 nm)

raw vs. SIX pilot effluent



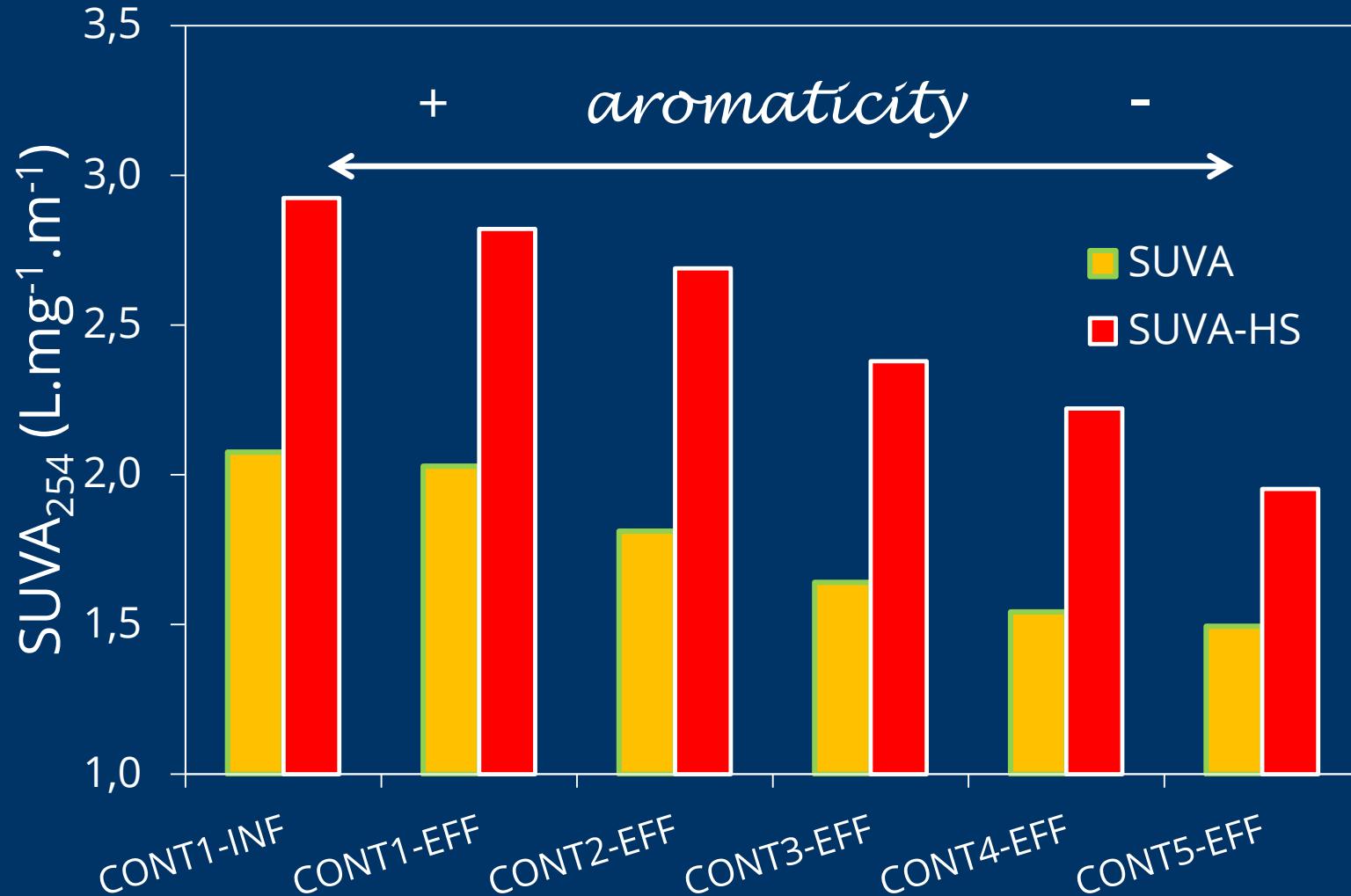
NOM composition

90 m³/h SIX pilot influent/effluent (13-12-13)

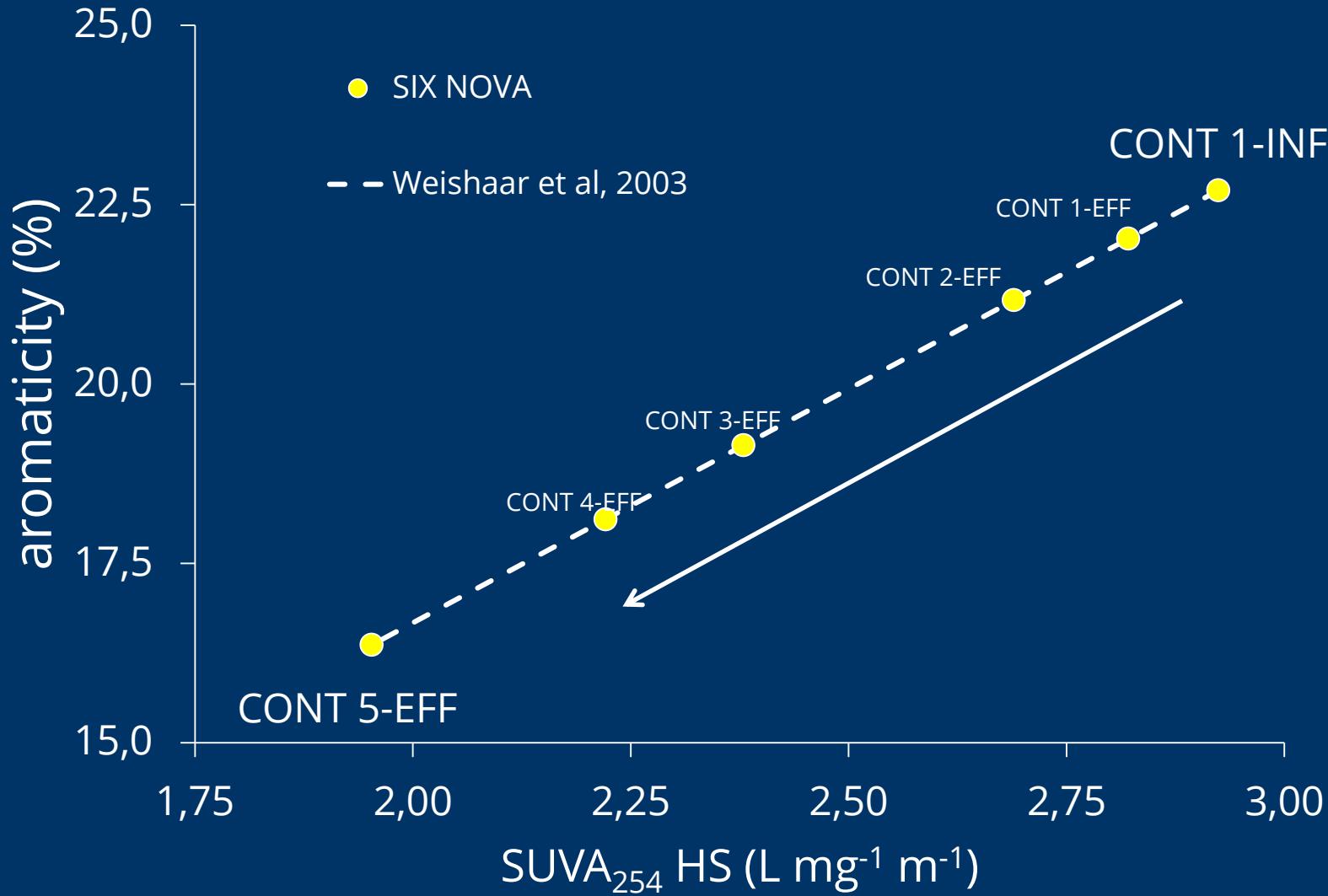


NOM composition

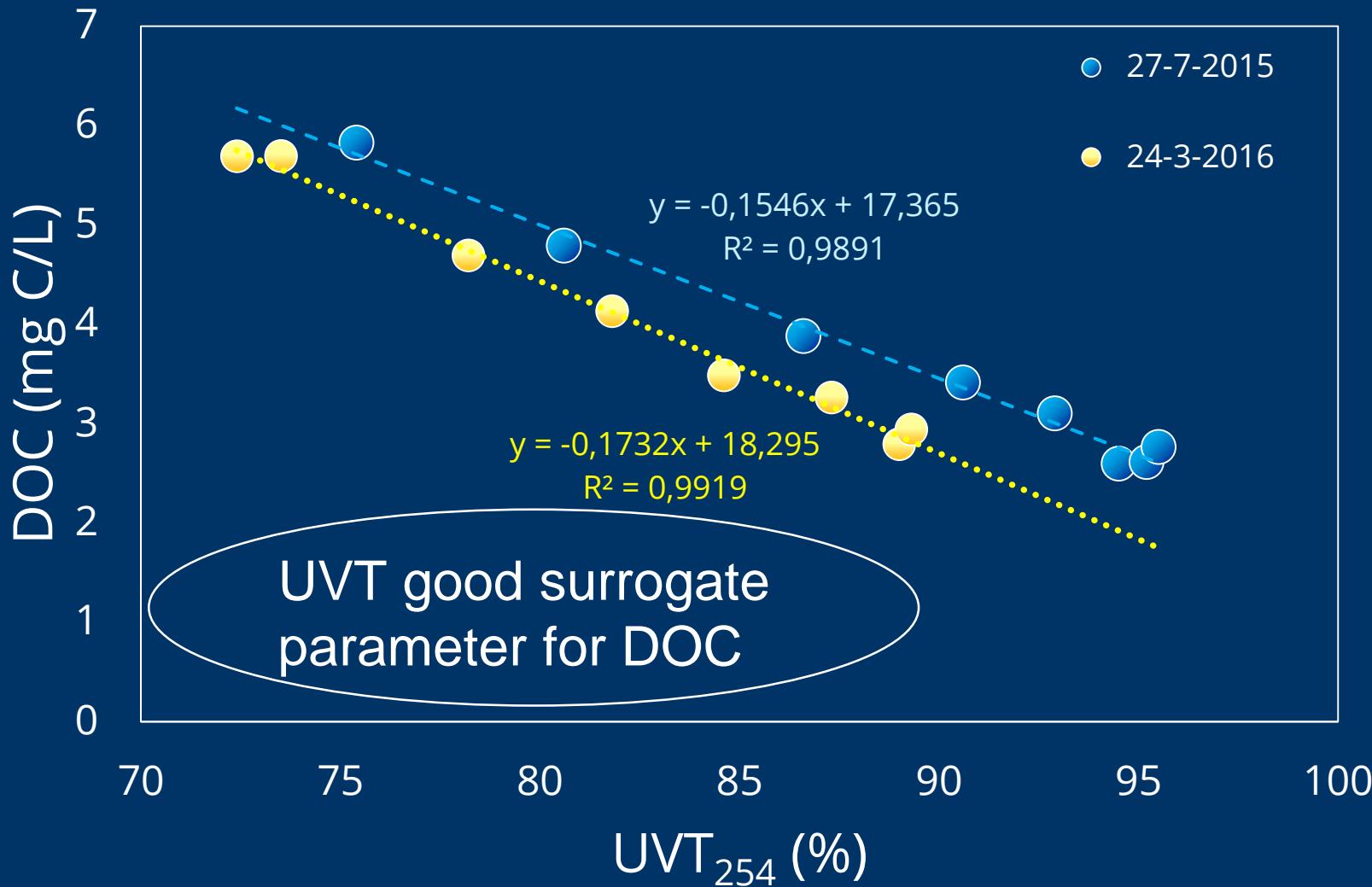
90 m³/h SIX pilot influent/effluent (13-12-13)



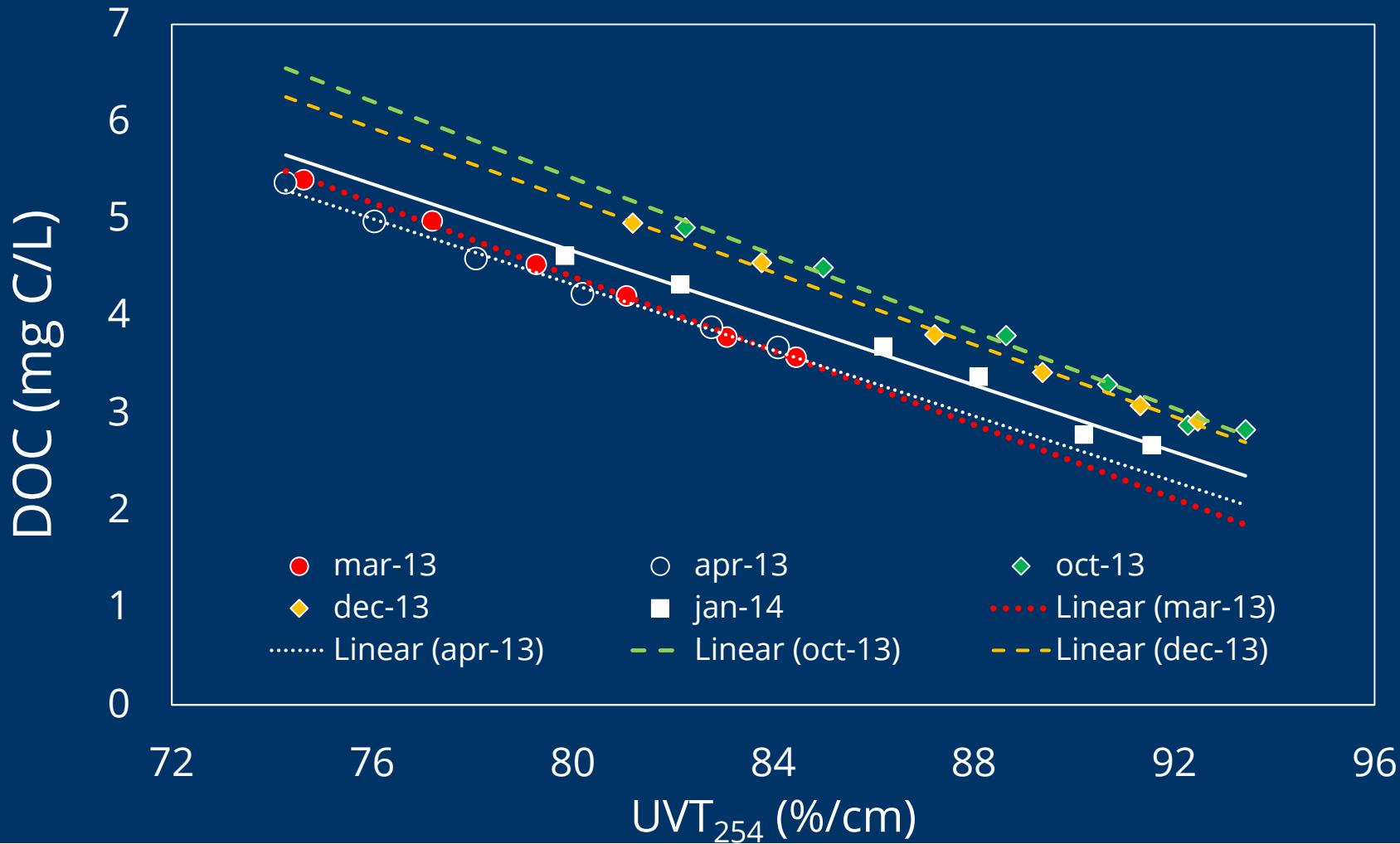
aromatic HS removal



DOC(UVT)



DOC(UVT) functions 2013





1. conclusions

NOM & UV absorbance

- Suspended Ion Exchange is capable of removing more “color” DOC (HA, FA) than (enhanced) coagulation;
- During IEX faster adsorption can be observed for more aromatic HS. lower aromatic HS have lower adsorption rates. For IJssel Lake water biopolymers are both non-chromophoric and (almost) non adsorbable.
- UVT is a suitable, ‘easy-to-measure’ , surrogate parameter for DOC, however:
- DOC(UVT) functions need to be re-calibrated regularly. Re-calibration frequency strongly depends on seasonal fluctuations in NOM composition of raw/IEX treated water.



2. NOM removal kinetics

batch adsorption basic equations

$$c = a \cdot UVT + b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dc}{dt} = a \cdot \frac{d(UVT)}{dt}$$

1st order adsorption kinetics acc. to Lagergren



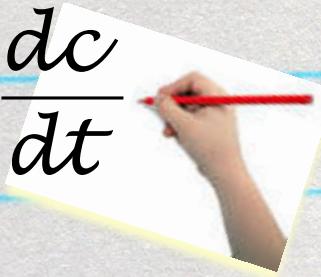
$$\frac{dc}{dt} = -k \cdot (c - c_e)$$

$$\frac{dUVT}{dt} = -k \cdot (UVT - UVT_e)$$

completely mixed reactor kinetics continuous flow model

single reactor mass balance:

$$C_{in} \cdot Q = C_{out} \cdot Q + V \cdot \frac{dc}{dt}$$



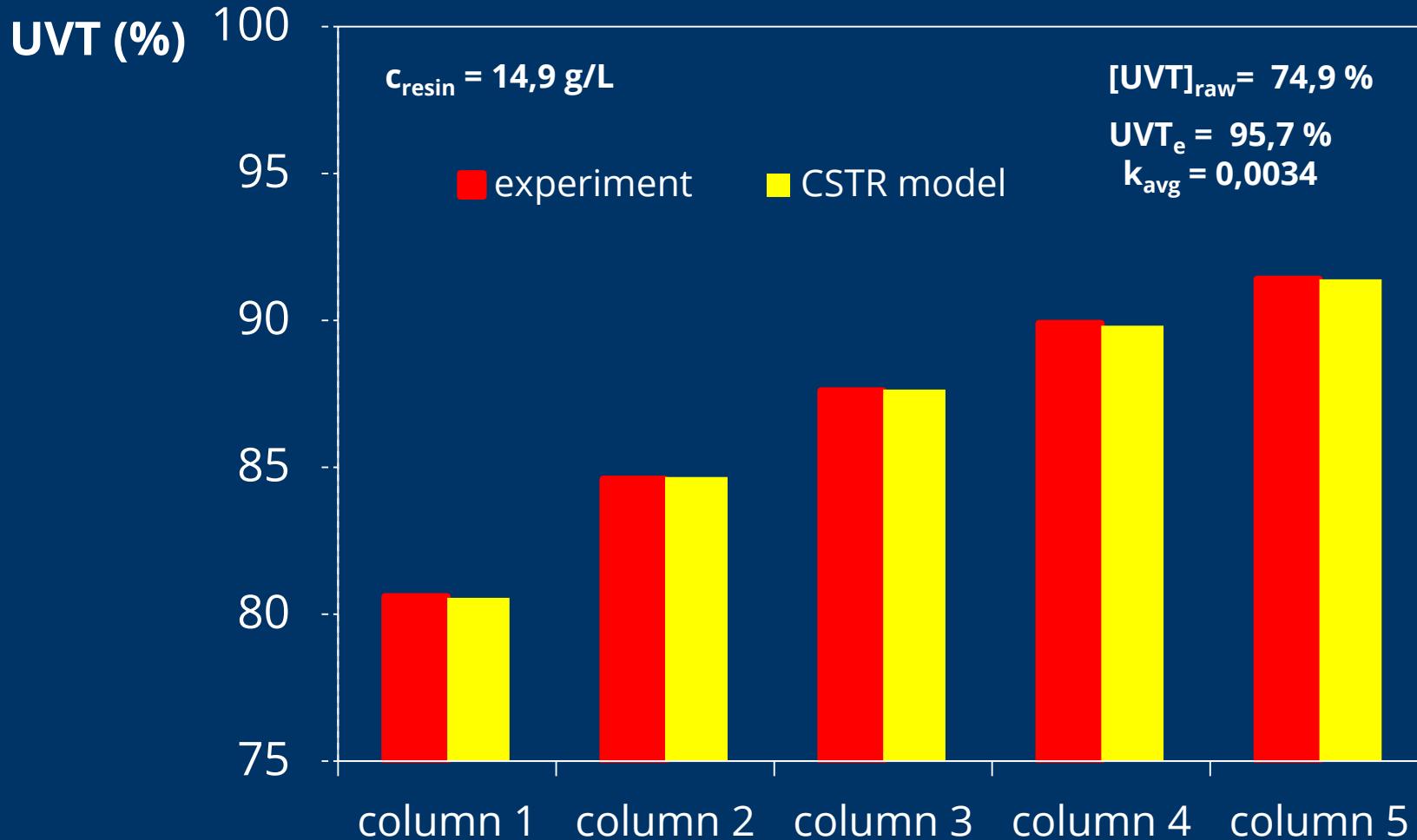
series of n completely stirred tank reactors (CSTR):

$$UVT_n = f(k, UVT_o, UVT_{eq}, t_{tot}, n)$$

$$UVT_n = \frac{UVT_o}{(1 + k \cdot t / n)^n} + k \cdot \frac{t}{n} \cdot UVT_{eq} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(1 + k \cdot t / n)^k}$$

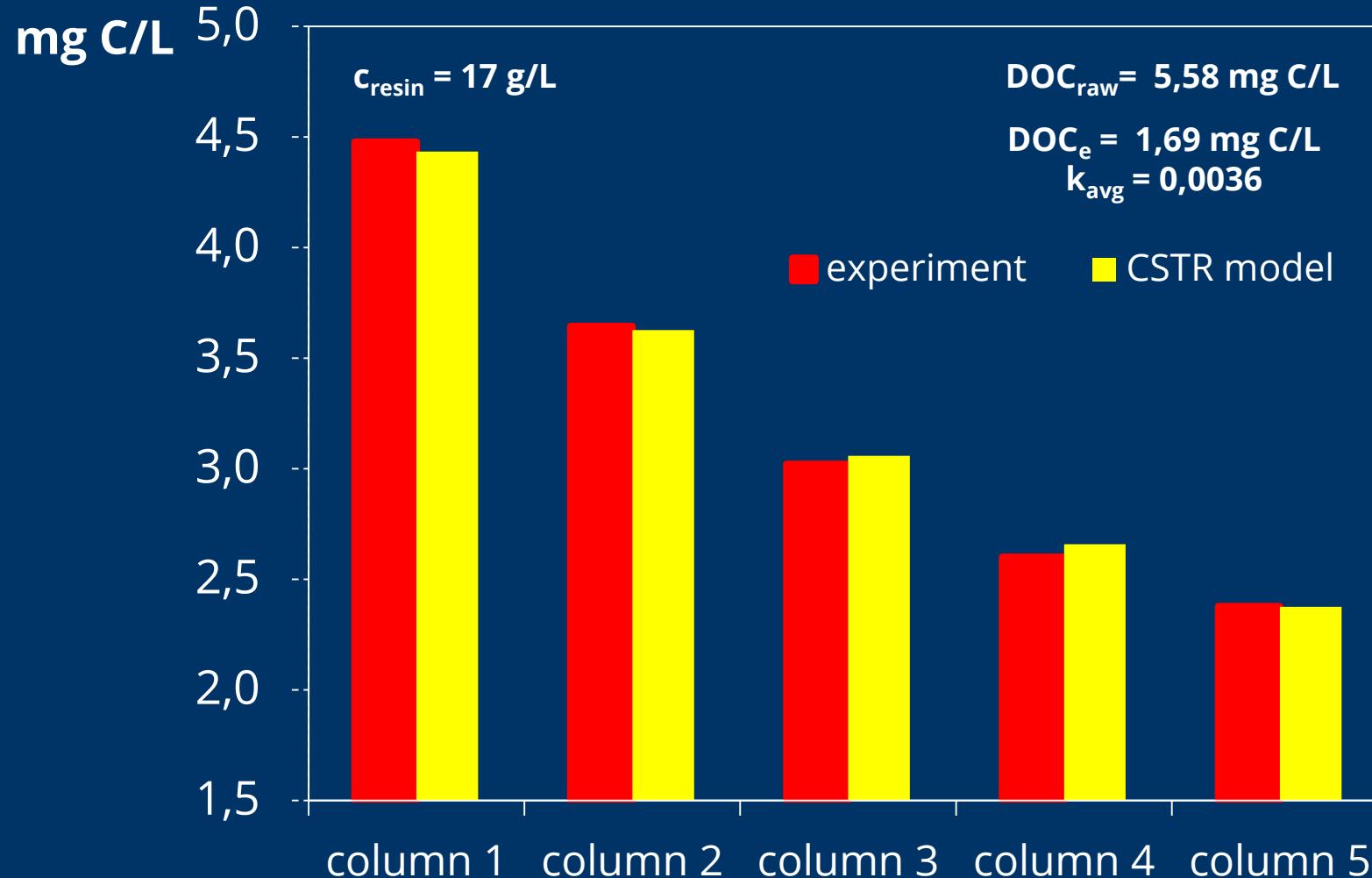
UVT adsorption Mini-SIX

February 15th 2012



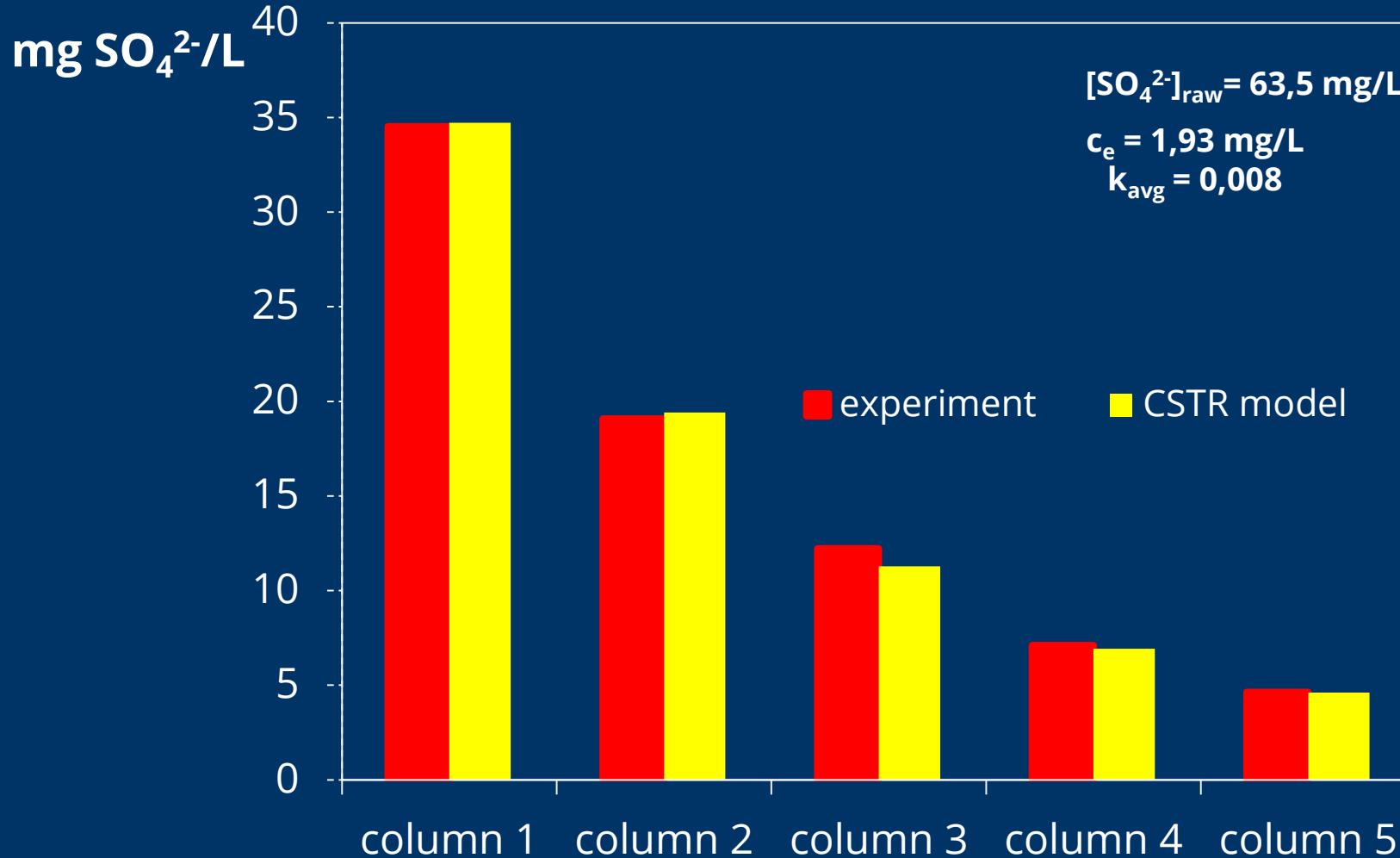
DOC adsorption Mini-SIX

February 22nd 2012



sulphate adsorption Mini-SIX

February 15th 2012





2. Conclusions

SIX adsorption kinetics

- Lewatit S 5128 non equilibrium adsorption can be satisfactorily described according to a (pseudo) first order Lagergren differential equation;
- Each SIX reactor of the Andijk pilots can be regarded as a Completely Mixed Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR), which is one of the objectives of SIX, and thus:
- 'Air lift loop' principle is the preferred technique to suspend resin particles homogeneously



3. SIX pre-treatment options for Scottish, Scandinavian and Belgian Water treatment plants results preliminary lab & bench scale research

> 40 locations with 'color' problems

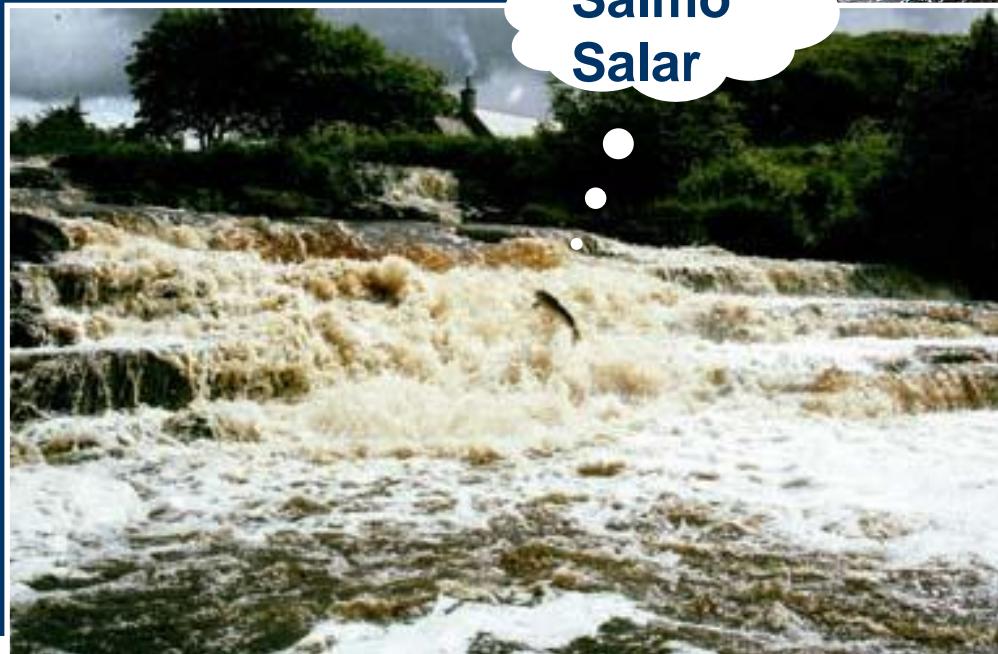


Black Water Falls (Ross-Shire)



Salmo
Salar

⋮



whisky or water (of life)?

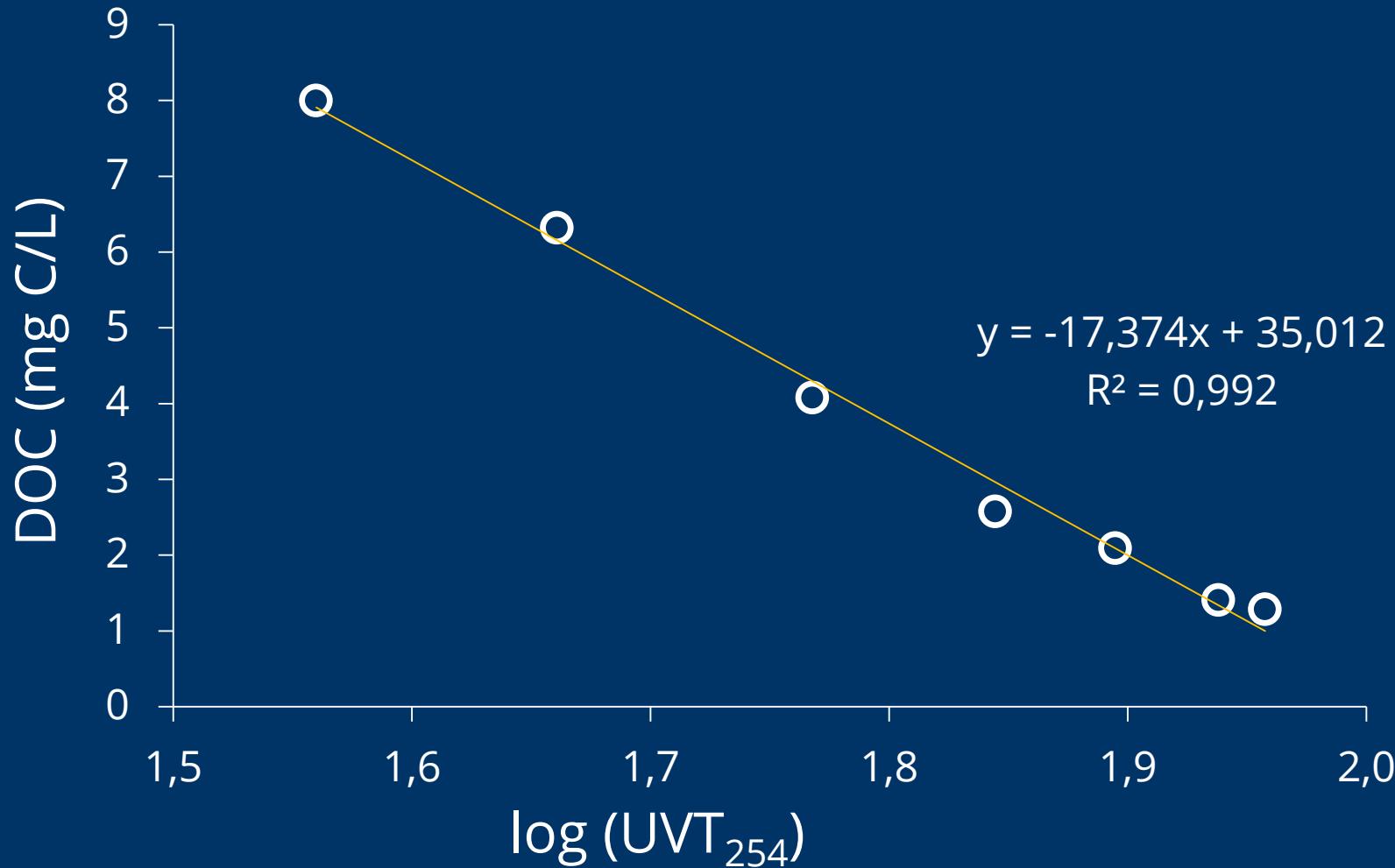


Picture: PA

test
yourself!!

DOC-UVT correlation_Burncrooks

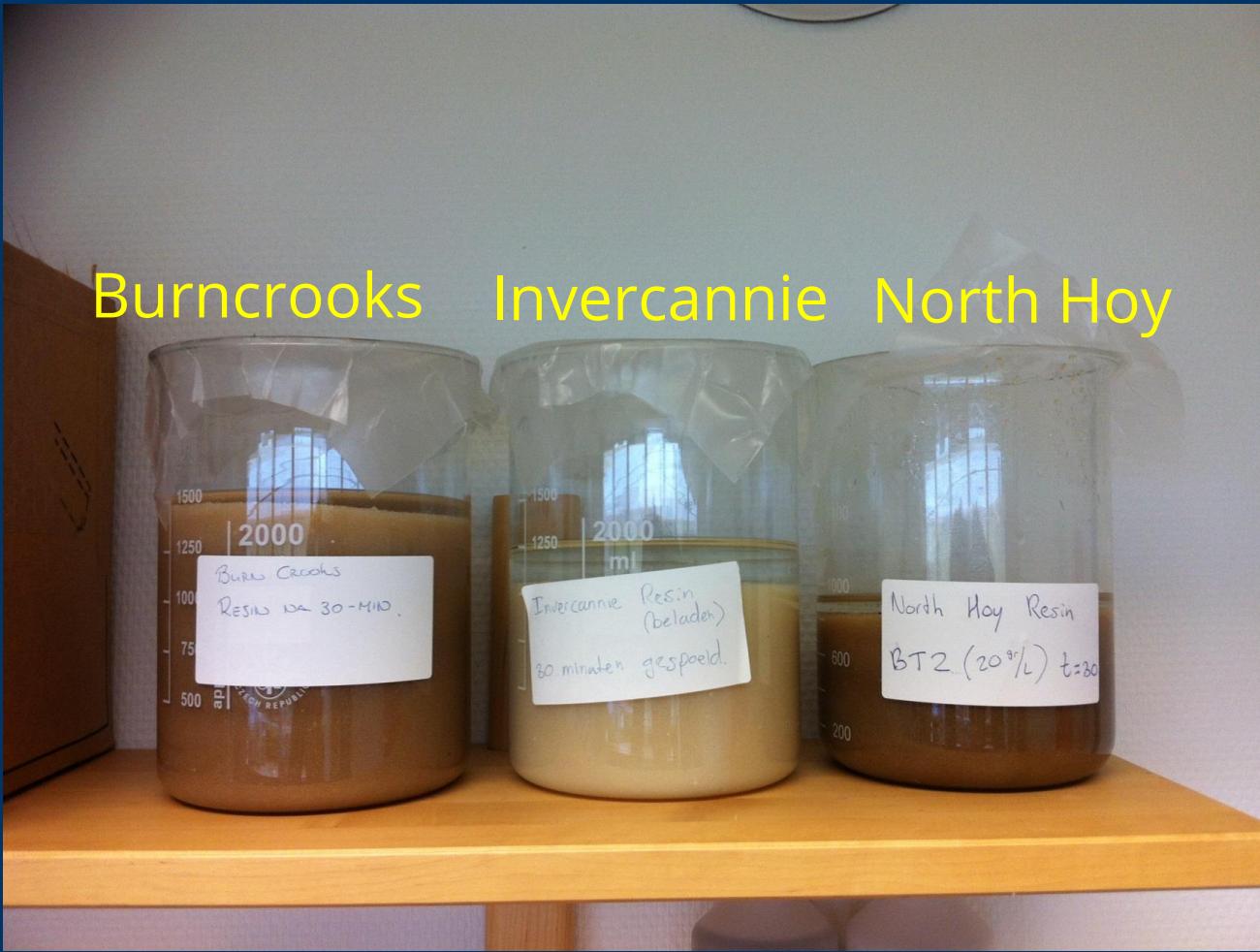
results derived from bench scale IEX experiments



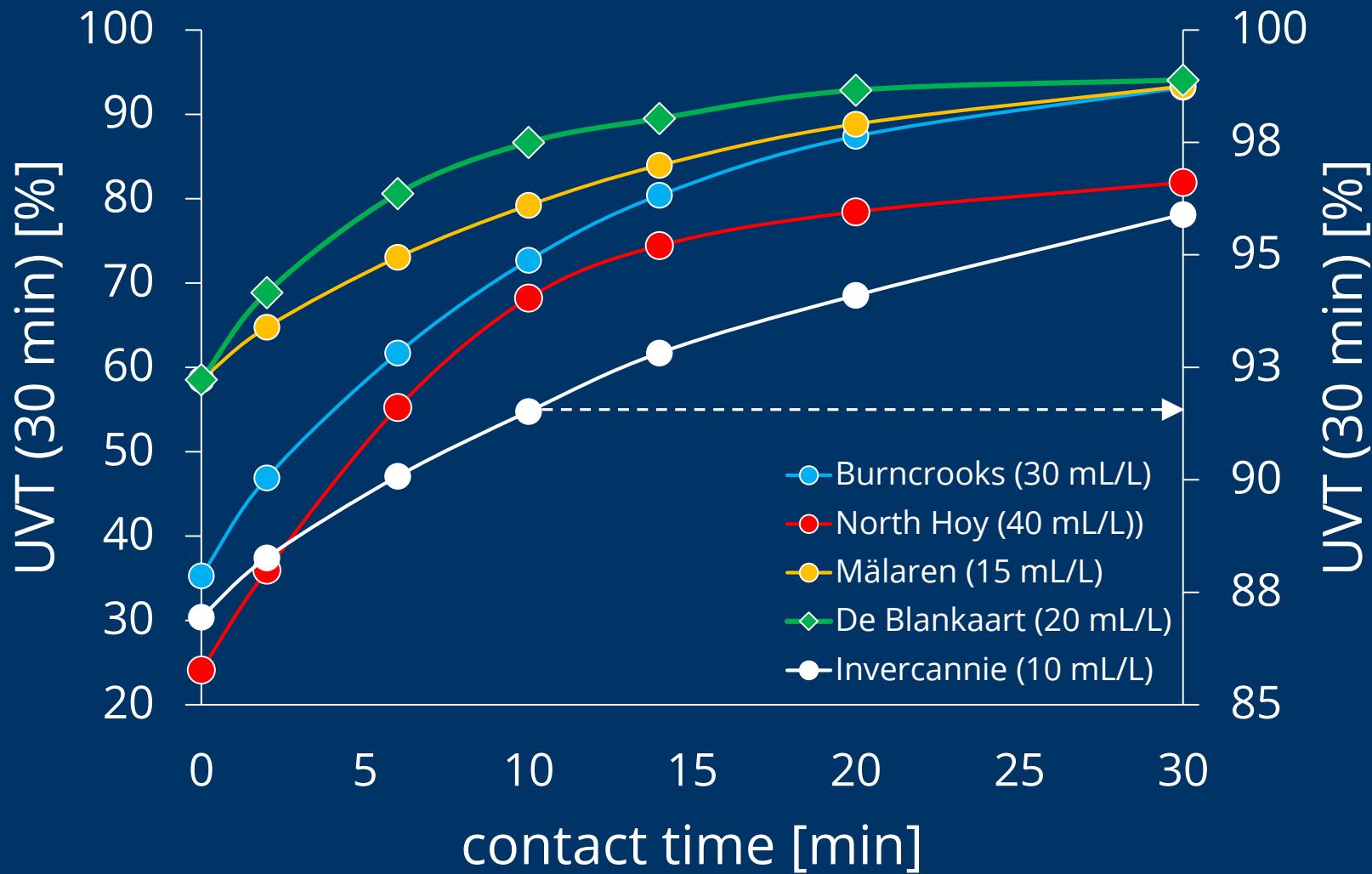
batch adsorption jar tests at Andijk



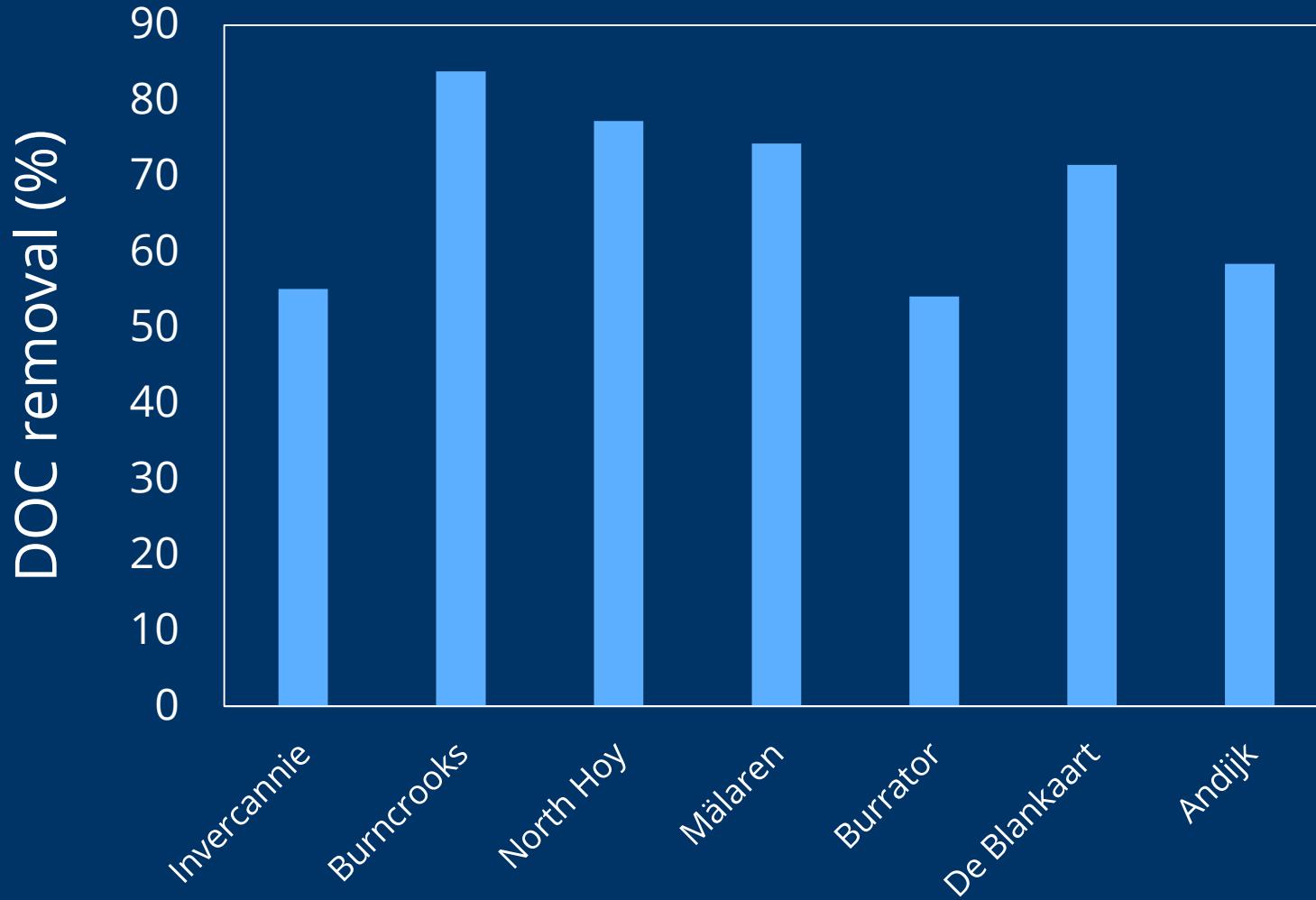
SW loaded resins



UVT after SIX treatment



DOC removal different locations



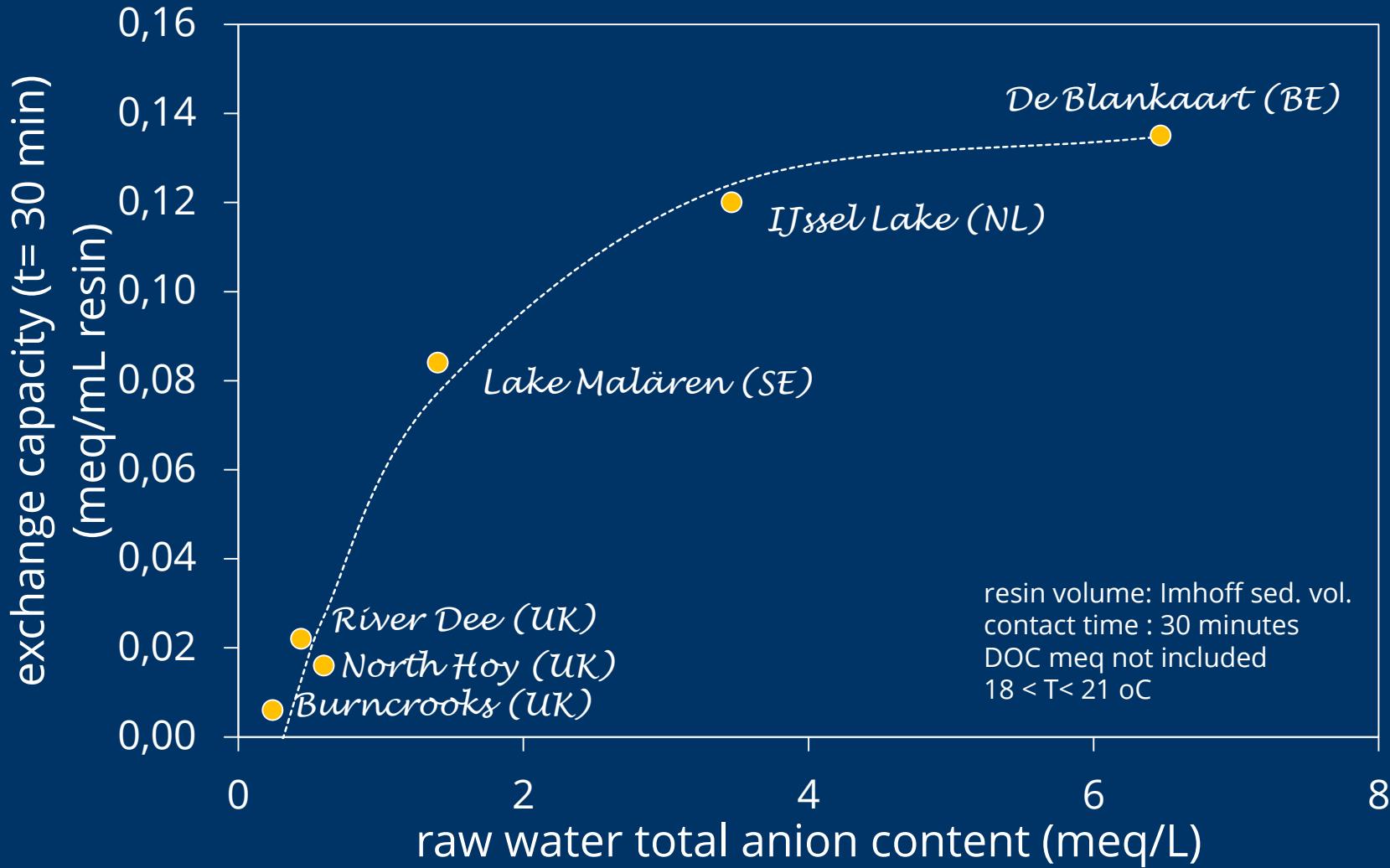
chloride exchange capacity various locations

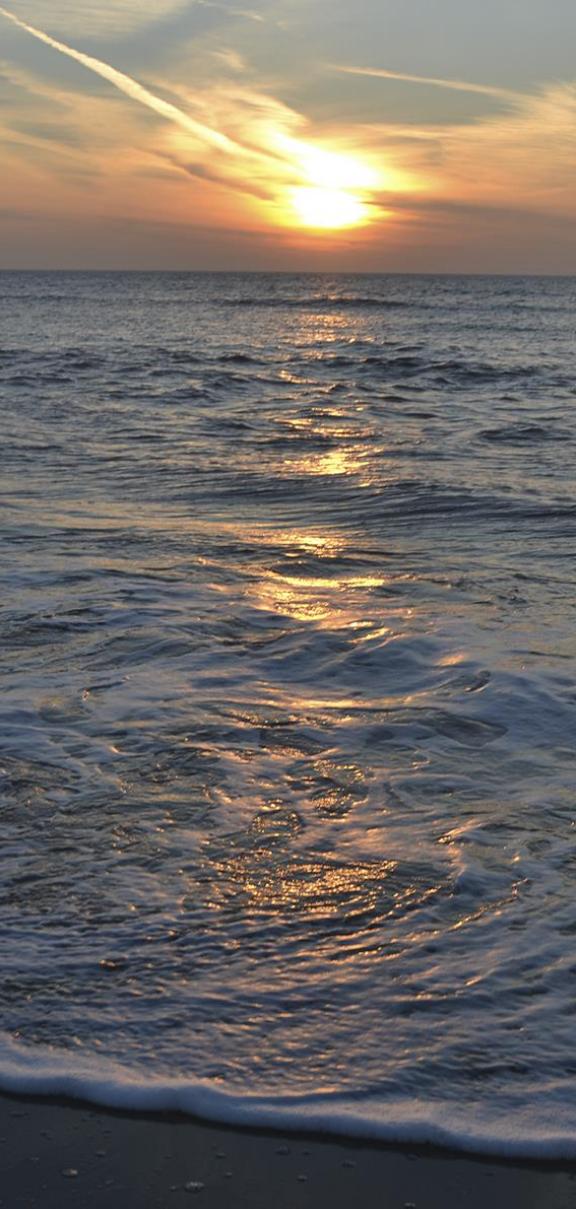
Lewatit S 5128

SWTP	Company	IEX capacity meq/mL resin	DOC(0) mg C/L	UVT(0) %	Total Anion ¹⁾ meq/L
Invercannie	SW	0,022	1,6	87,1	0,44
Burncrooks	SW	0,006	8,0	36,3	0,24
North Hoy	SW	0,016	14,0	24,2	0,60
Malaeren	Norrvat./Stockh.	0,084	8,5	58,6	1,40
De Blankaart	Watergroep	0,135	10,1	58,6	6,47
Andijk-pilot	PWNT	0,120	5,4	77,9	3,46

¹⁾ DOC excluded

exchange capacity different locations





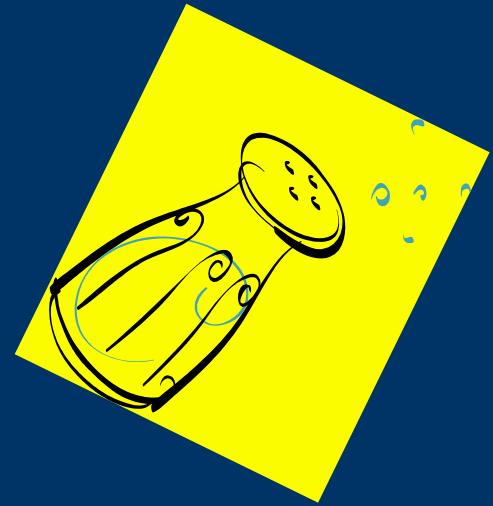
3. conclusions

DOC and color removal 'peaty' surface waters

- SIX is the appropriate pre-treatment for DOC/color removal, especially for typical "peaty" waters. Depending on raw water DOC/UVT:
 -) $60\% < \text{DOC removal} < 90\%$
 -) $10\% < d\text{UVT}_{254} < 50\%$;
- Total anion content has a major impact on resin exchange capacity, counter anion desorption and thus total salt demand during regeneration.



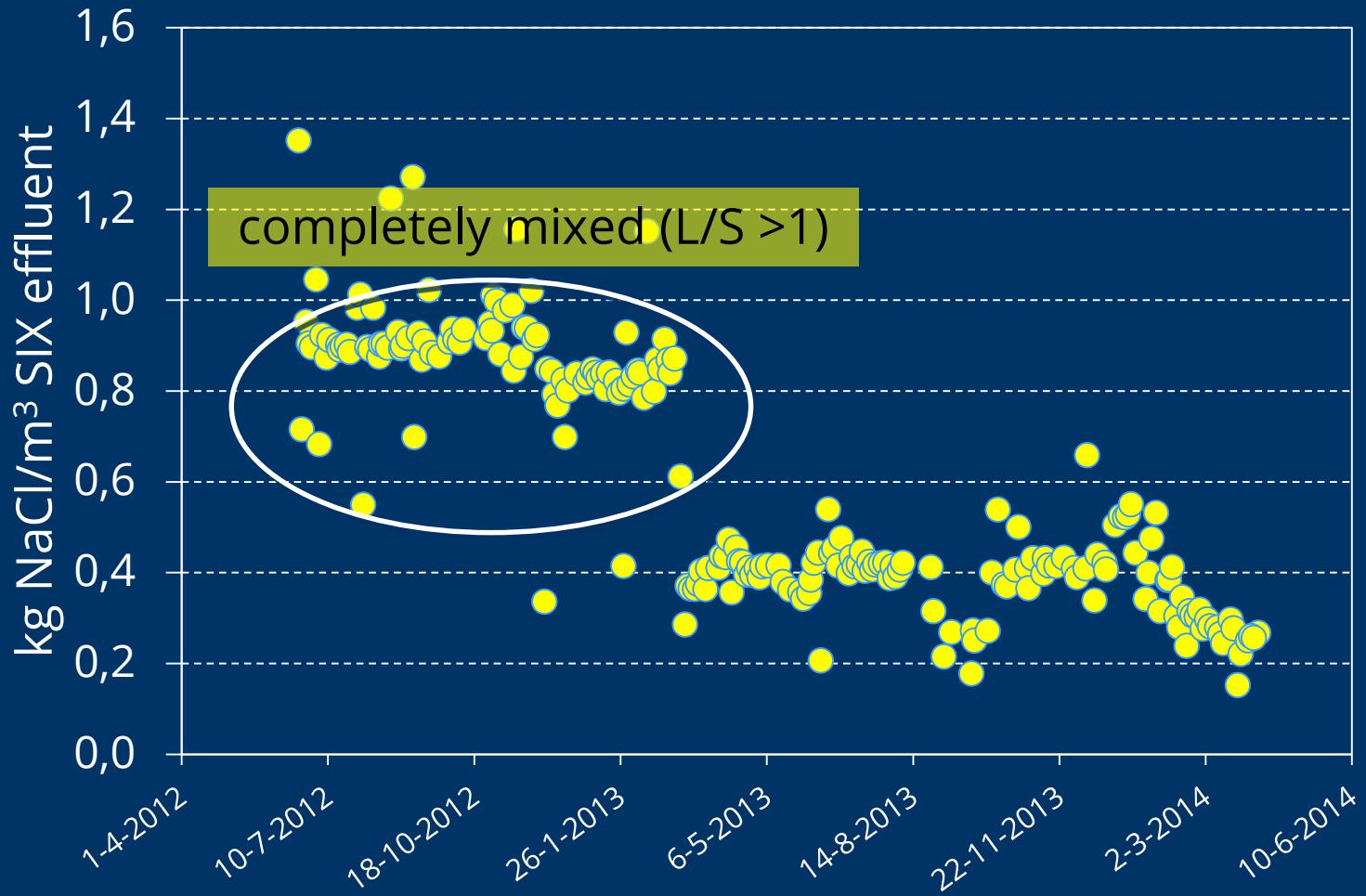
4. SIX® regeneration fate of the chloride counter anion



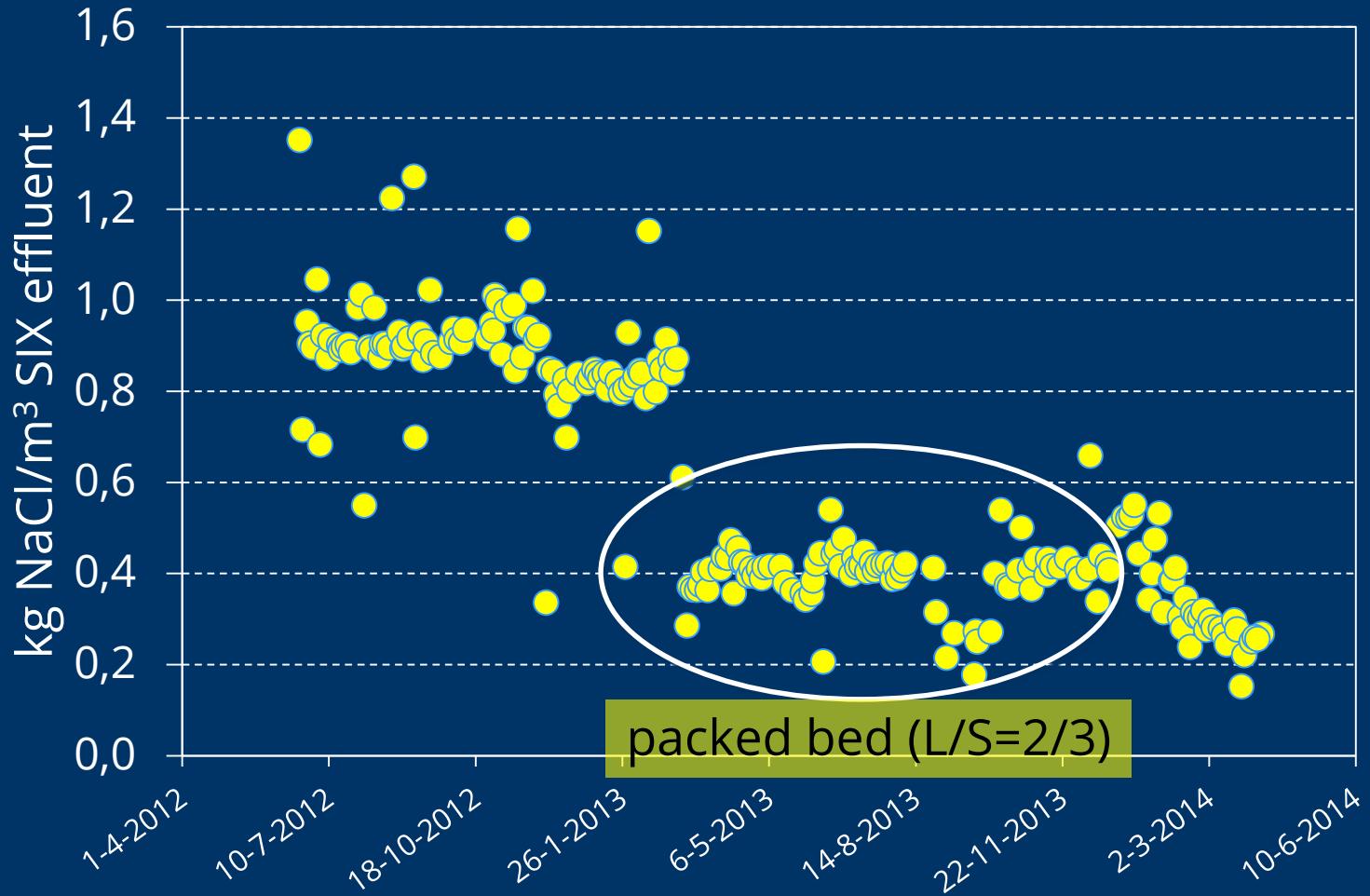
SIX[®] chloride demand

- dependent on adsorbed anions (SO_4^{2-} , HCO_3^- , NO_3^-) and NOM fractions (meq Cl/L)
- regeneration procedure efficacy
- target removal levels

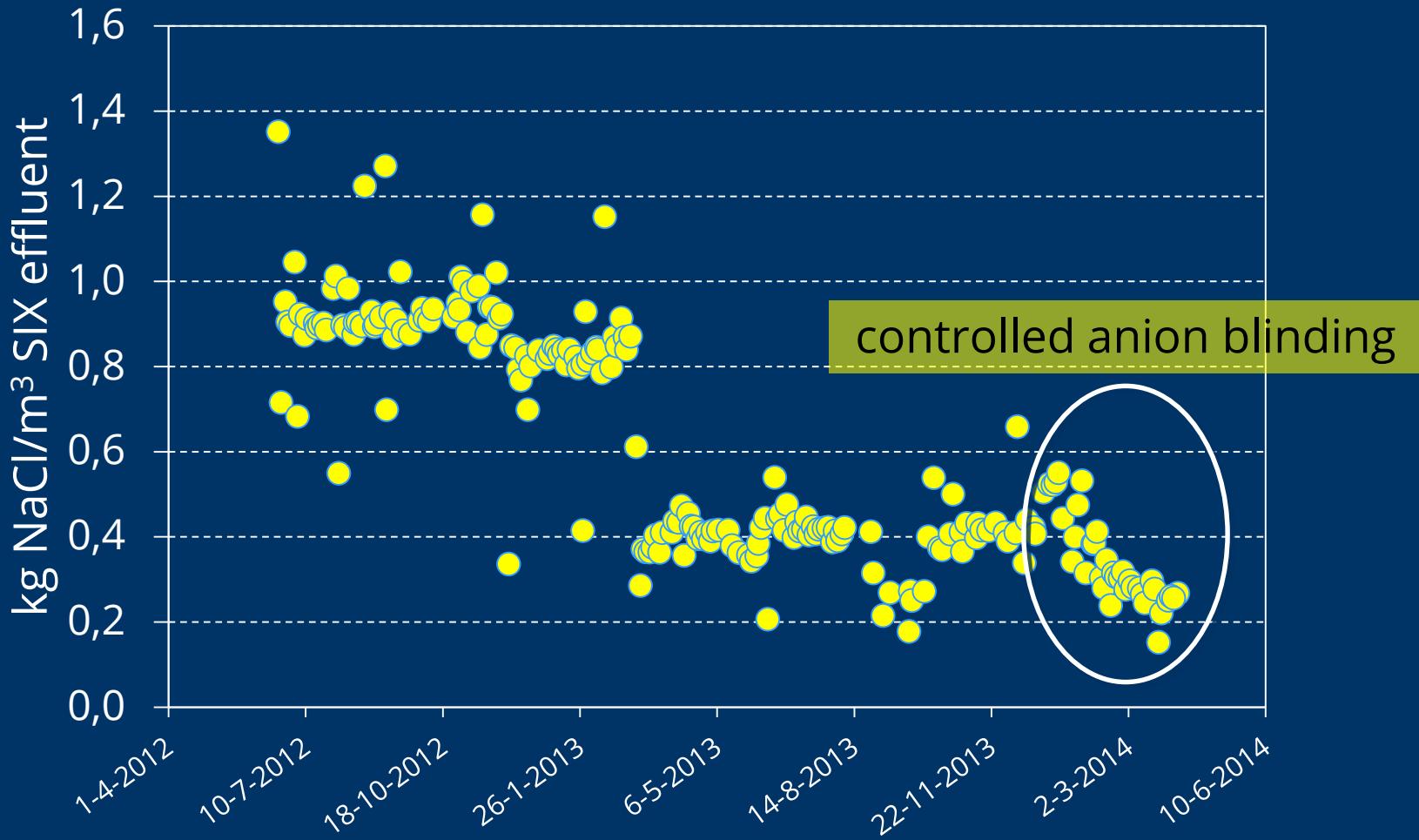
Andijk SIX pilot salt use history



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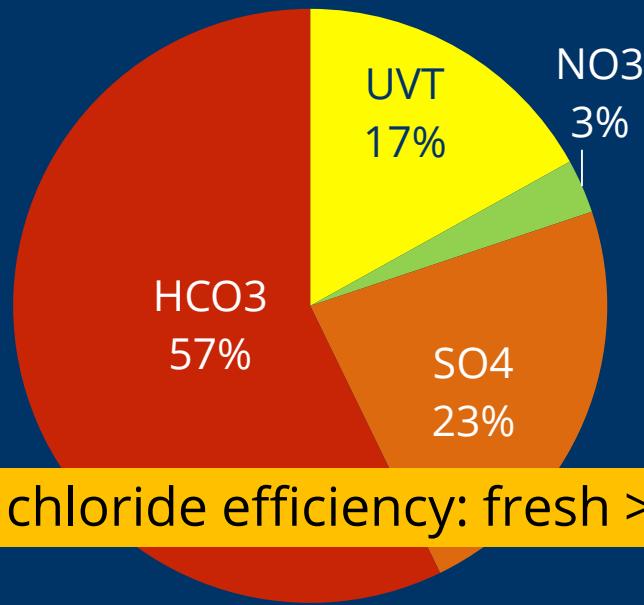
Andijk SIX pilot salt use history



regeneration efficacy

OC1071 VIRGIN

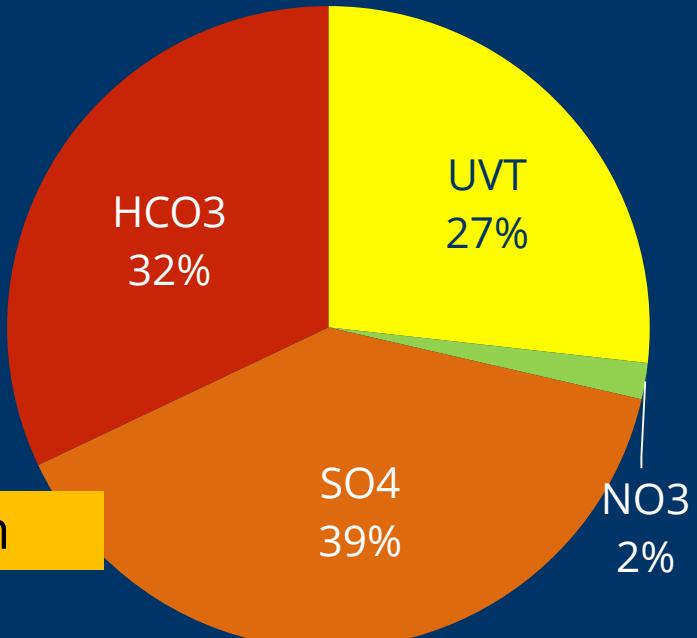
UVT+NO₃=20%



chloride efficiency: fresh >> virgin

OC1071 FRESH (SIX regenerated)

UVT+NO₃=29%

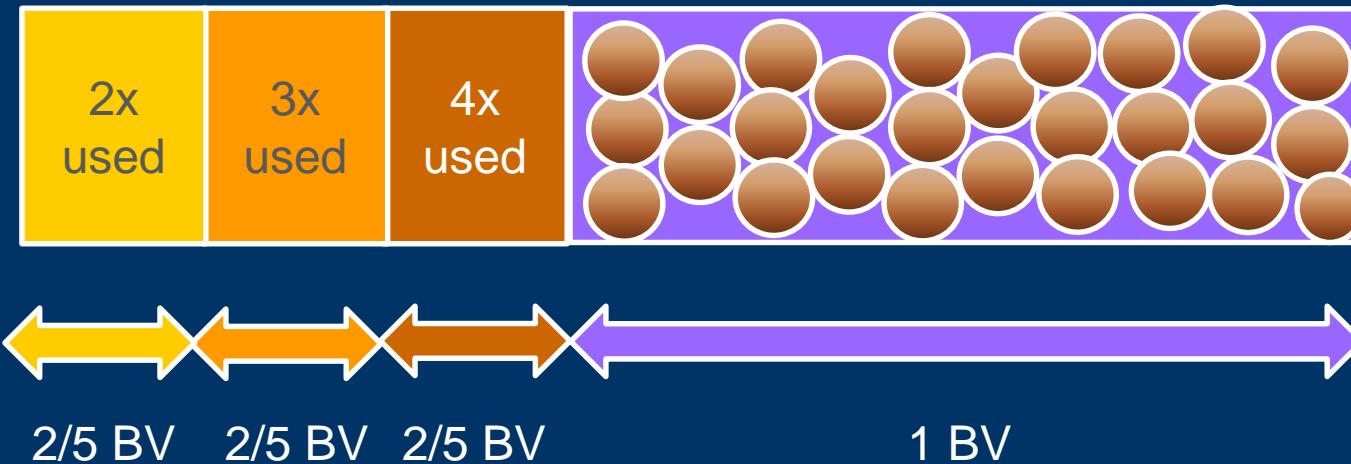


comparison of fresh and virgin exchange OC1071 chloride use efficiencies at 16 g/L and 30 minutes

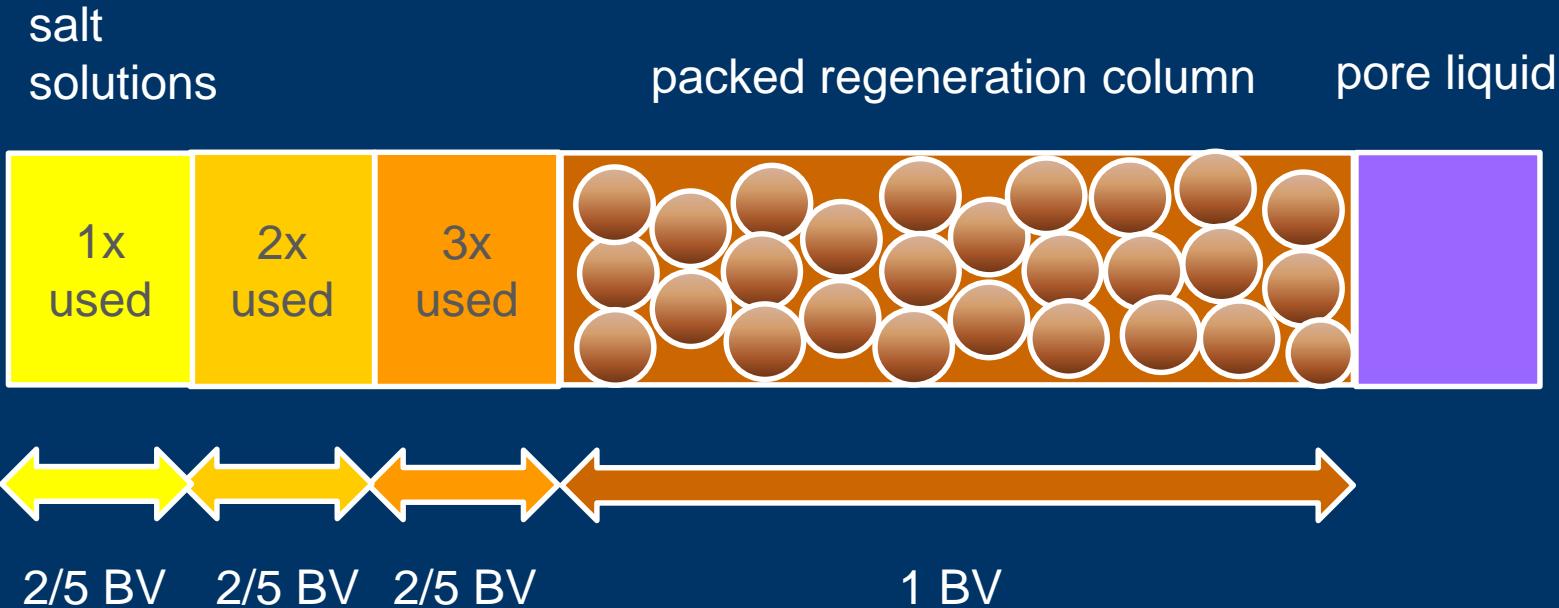
SIX regeneration principle

salt
solutions

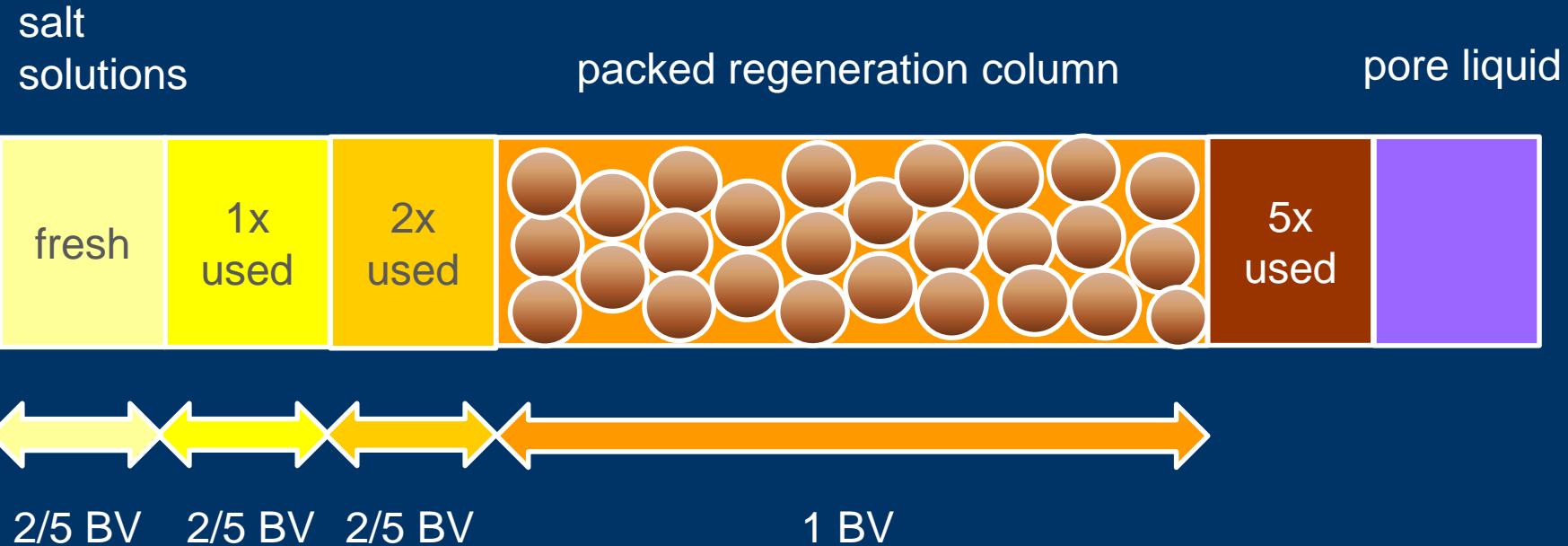
packed regeneration column



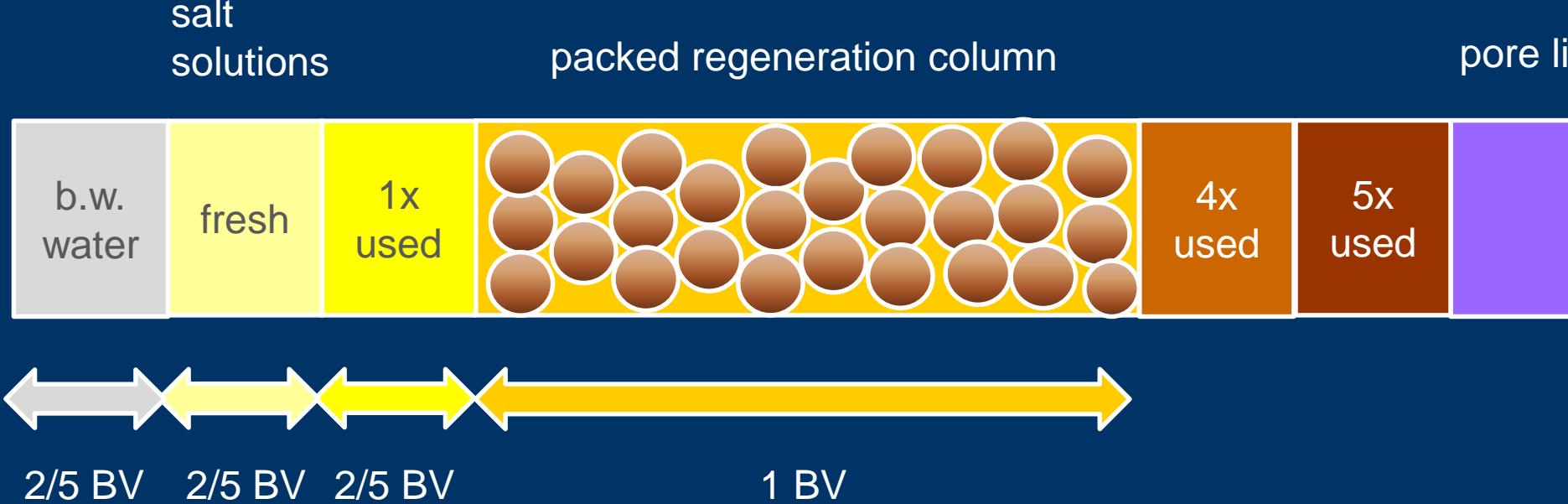
SIX regeneration principle



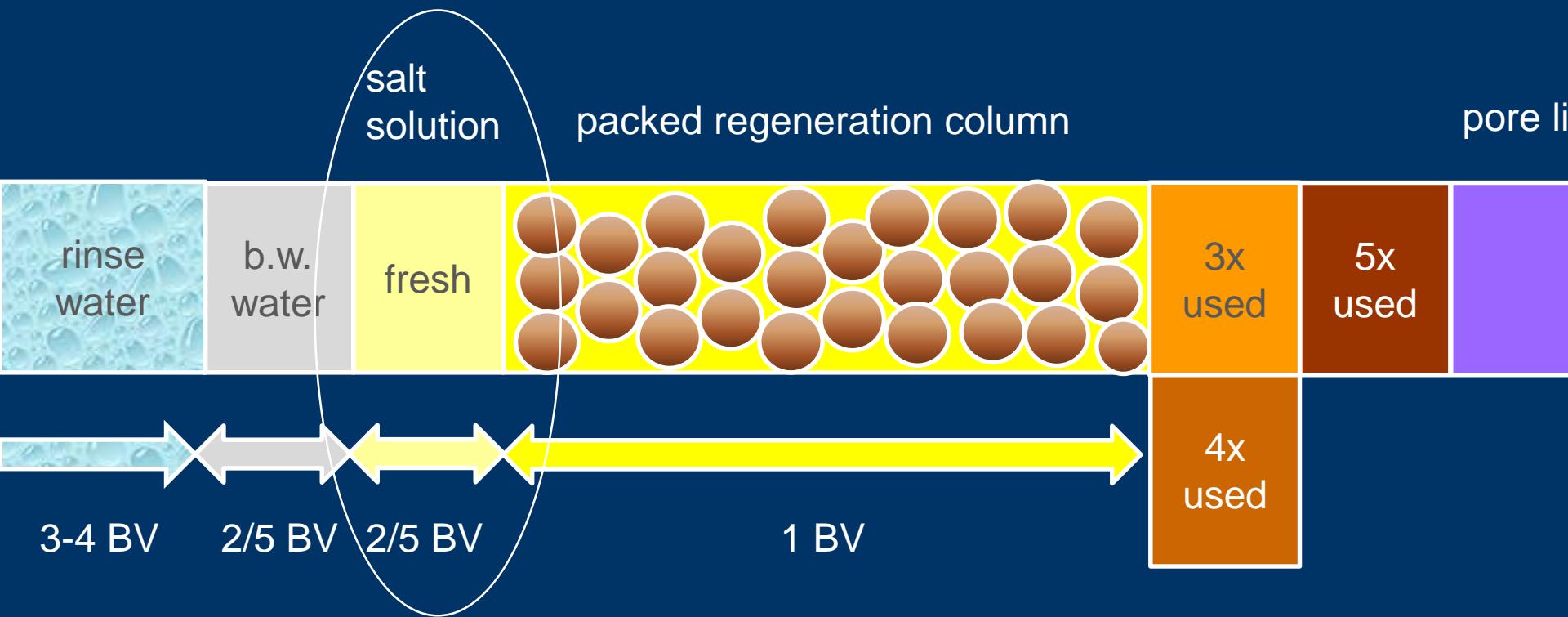
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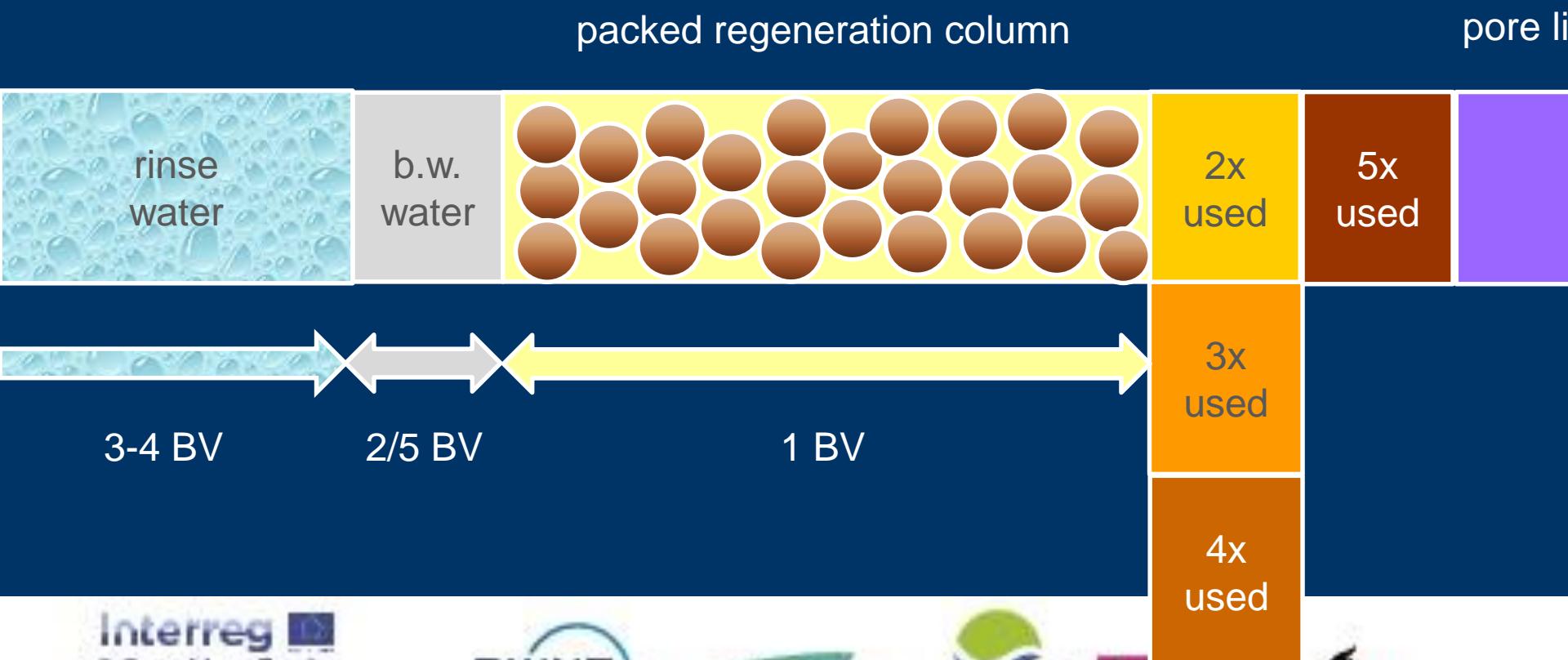
SIX regeneration principle



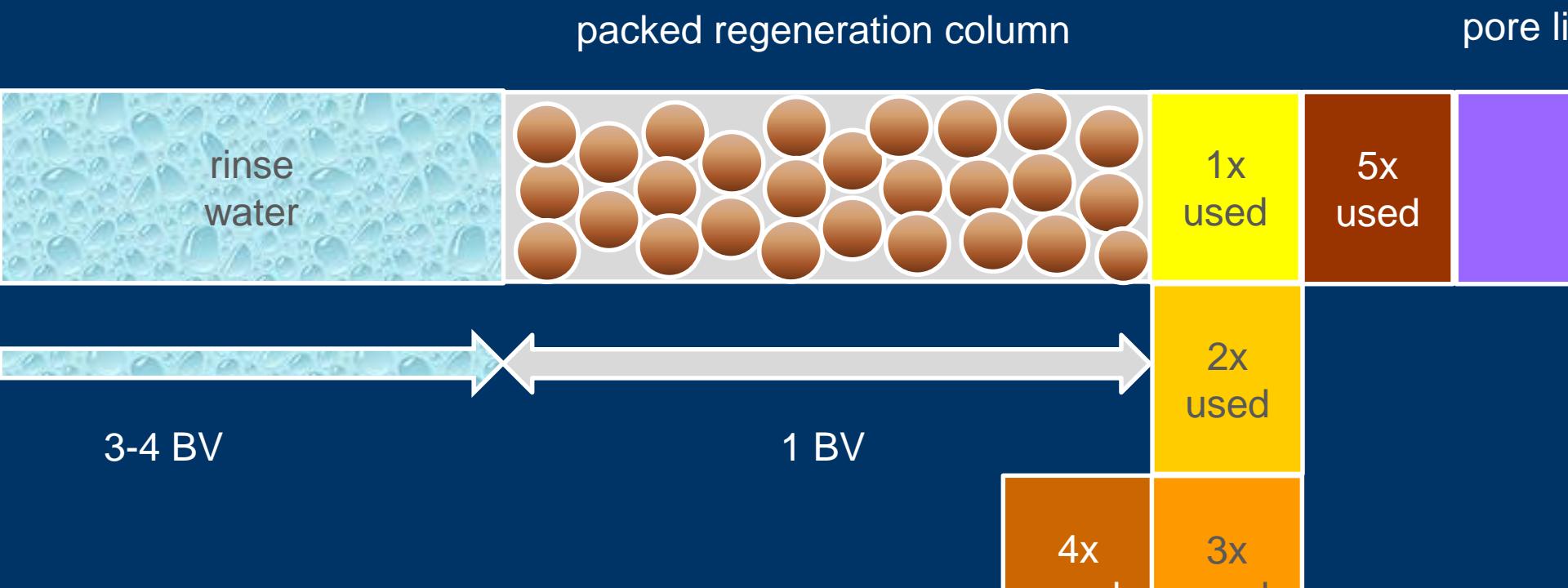
SIX regeneration principle



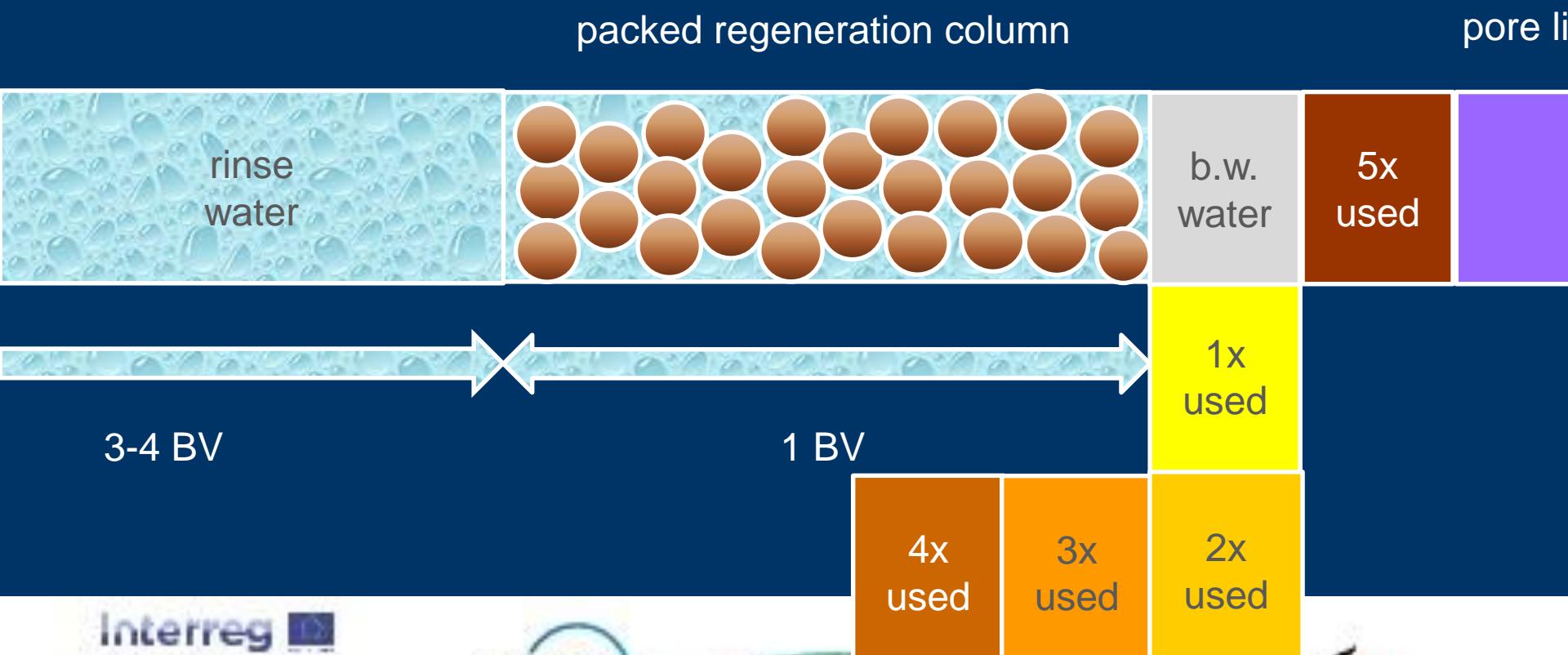
SIX regeneration principle



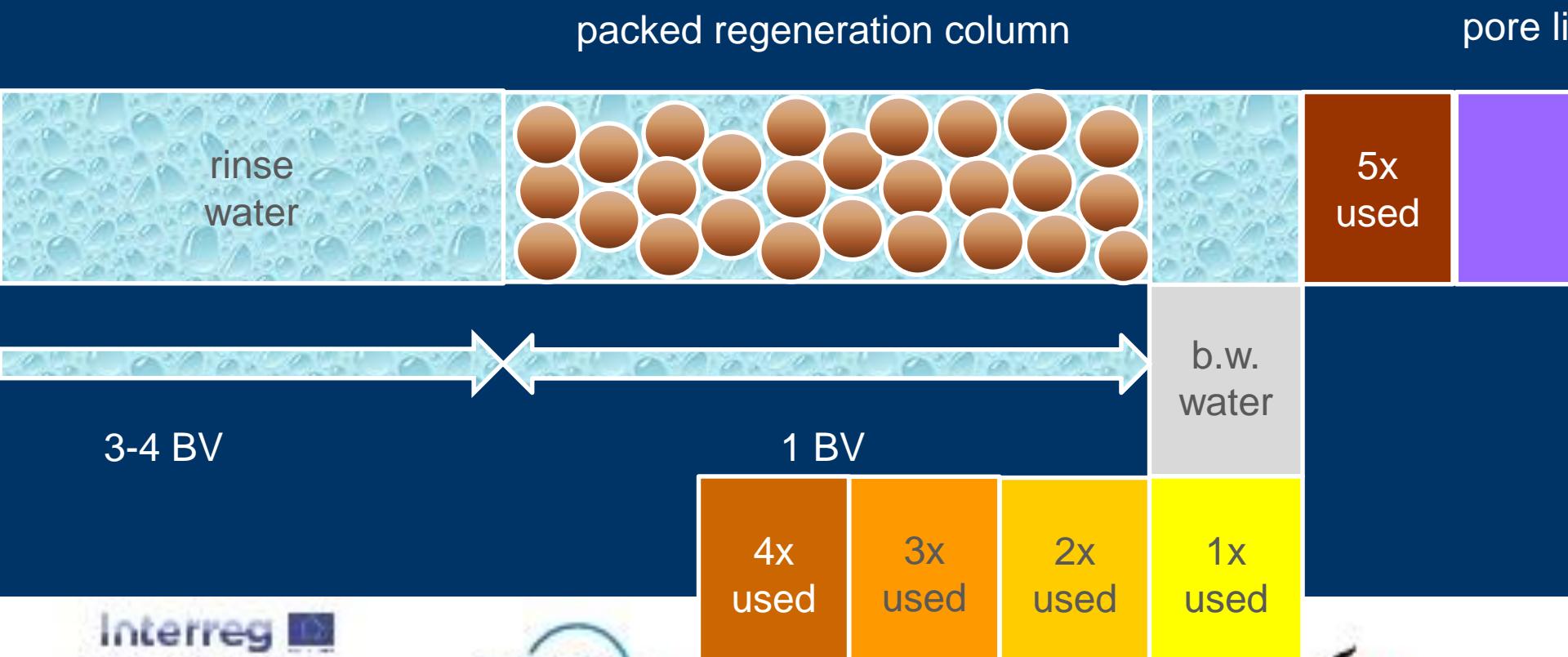
SIX regeneration principle



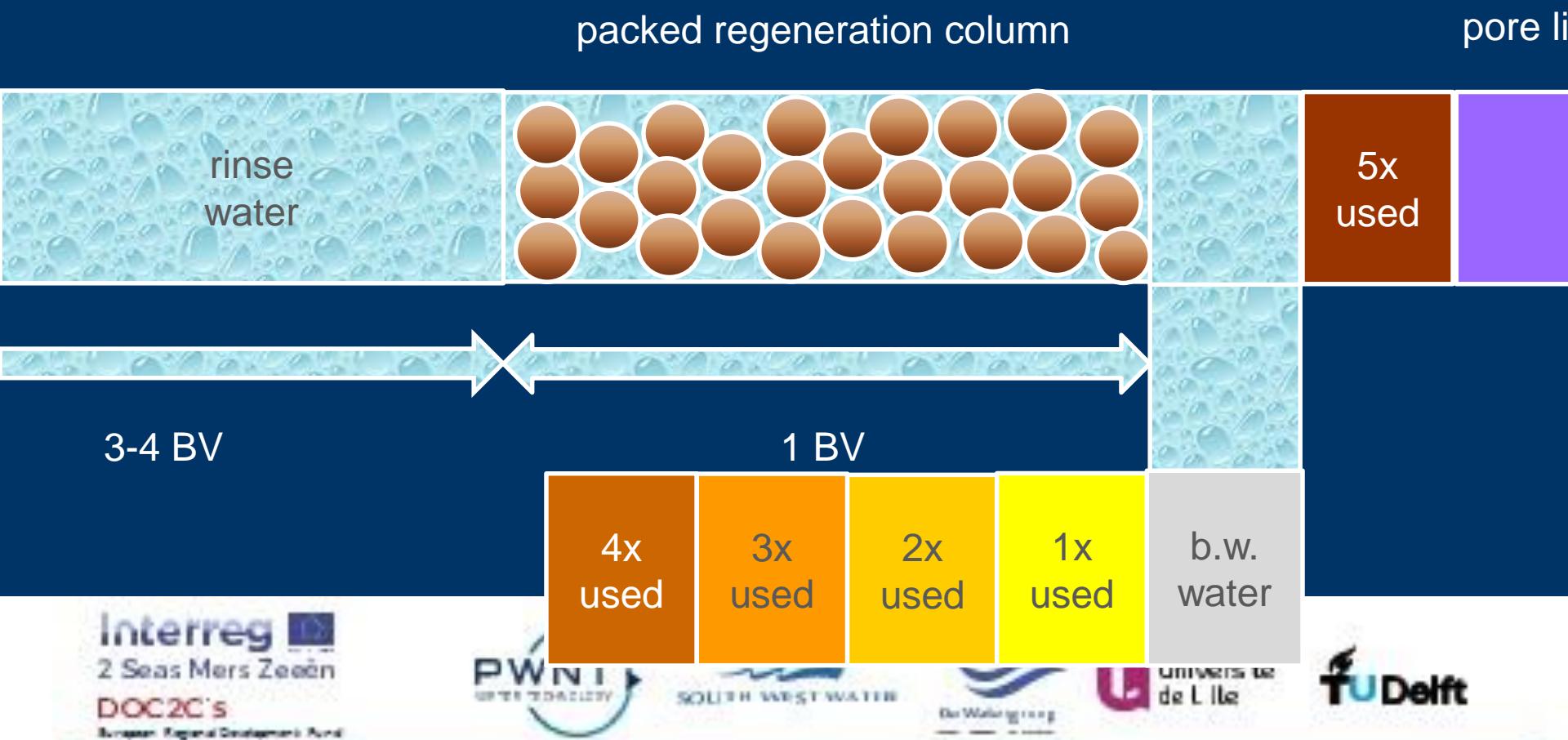
SIX regeneration principle



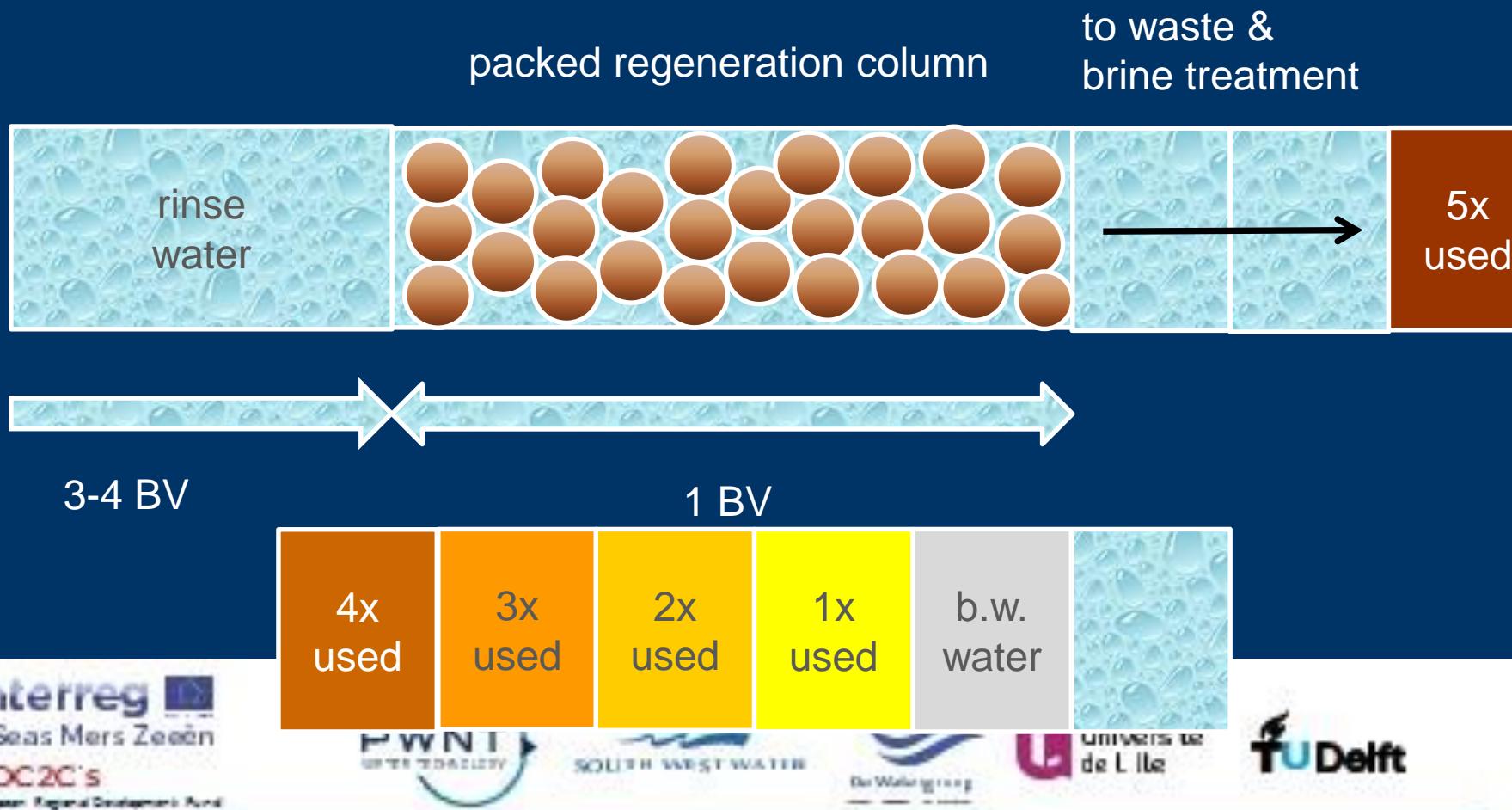
SIX regeneration principle



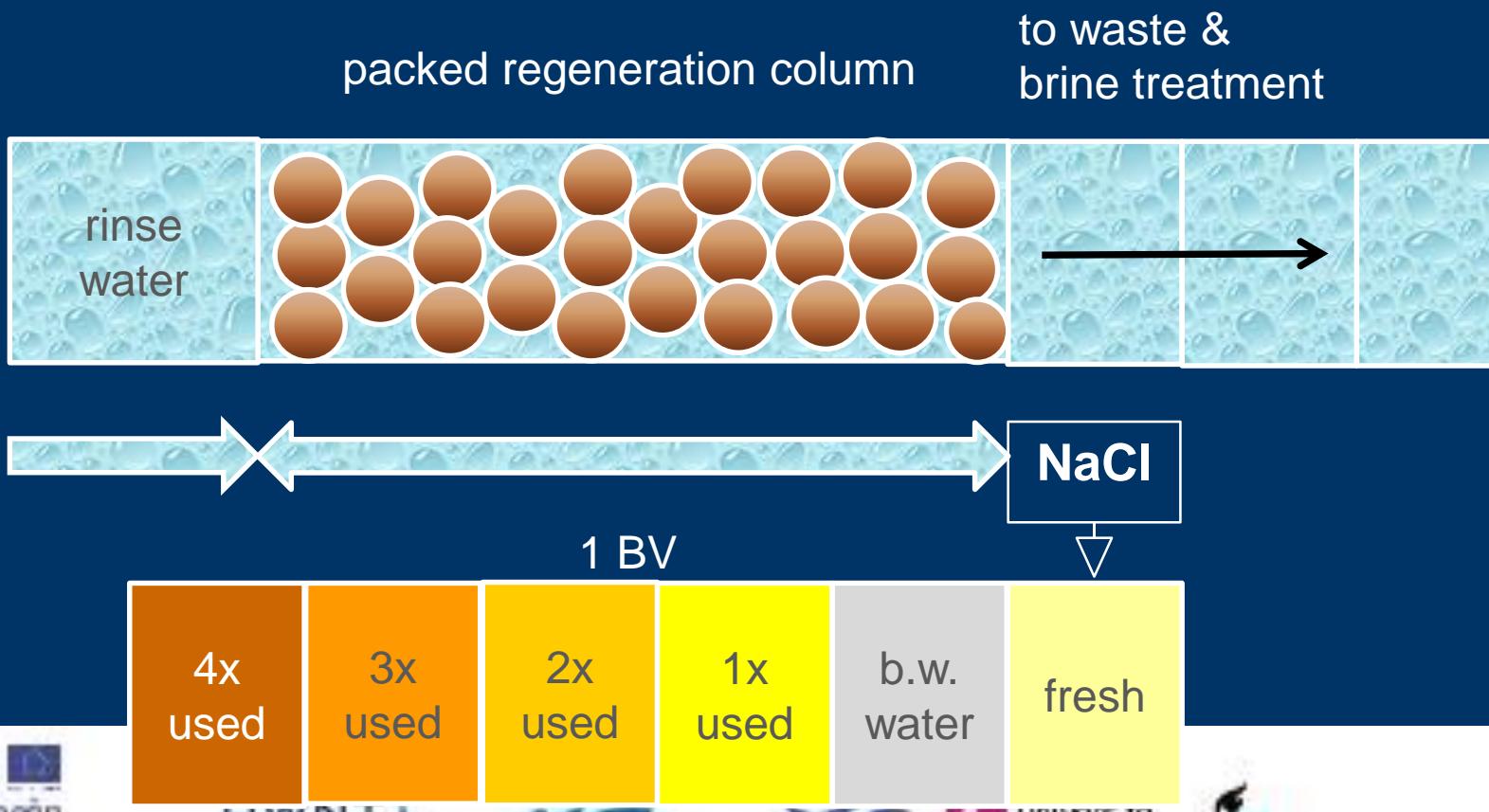
SIX regeneration principle



SIX regeneration principle



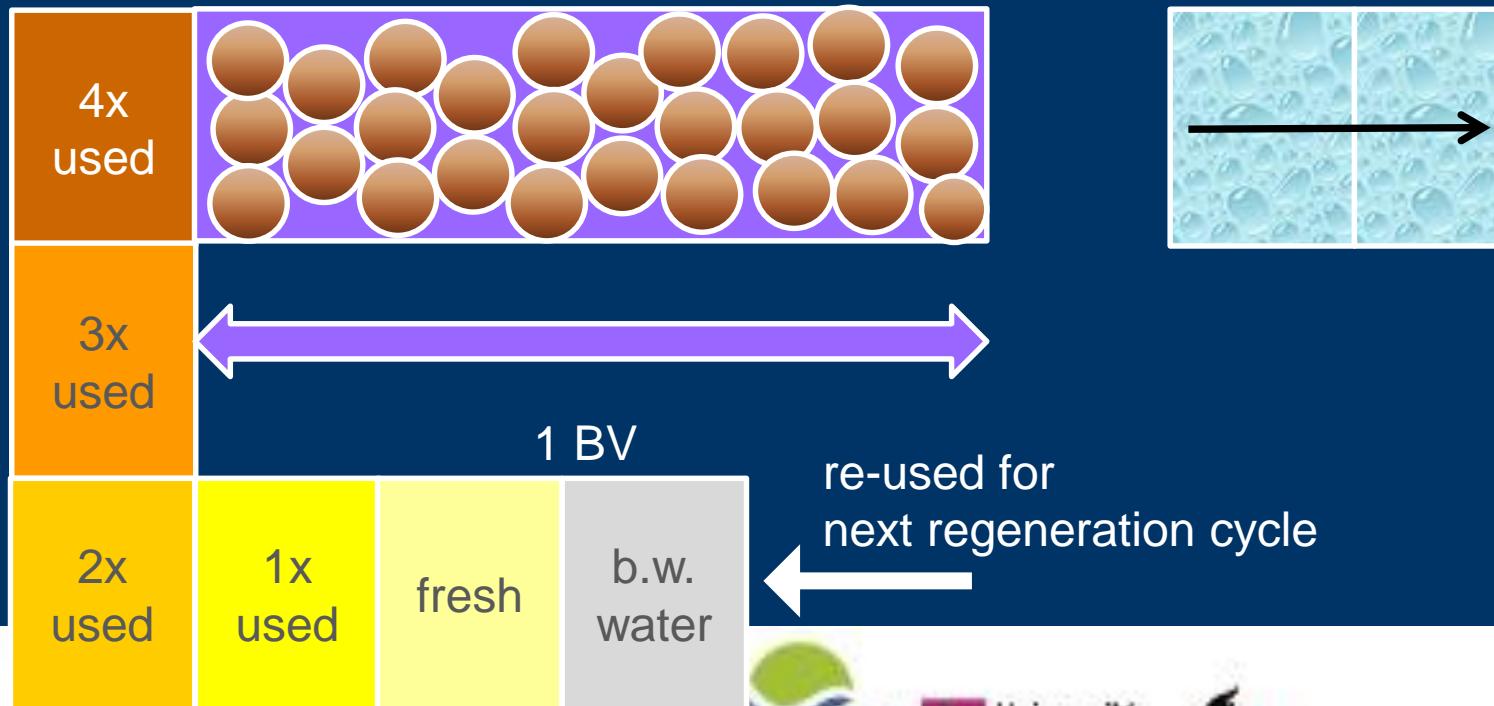
SIX regeneration principle



SIX regeneration principle

packed regeneration column

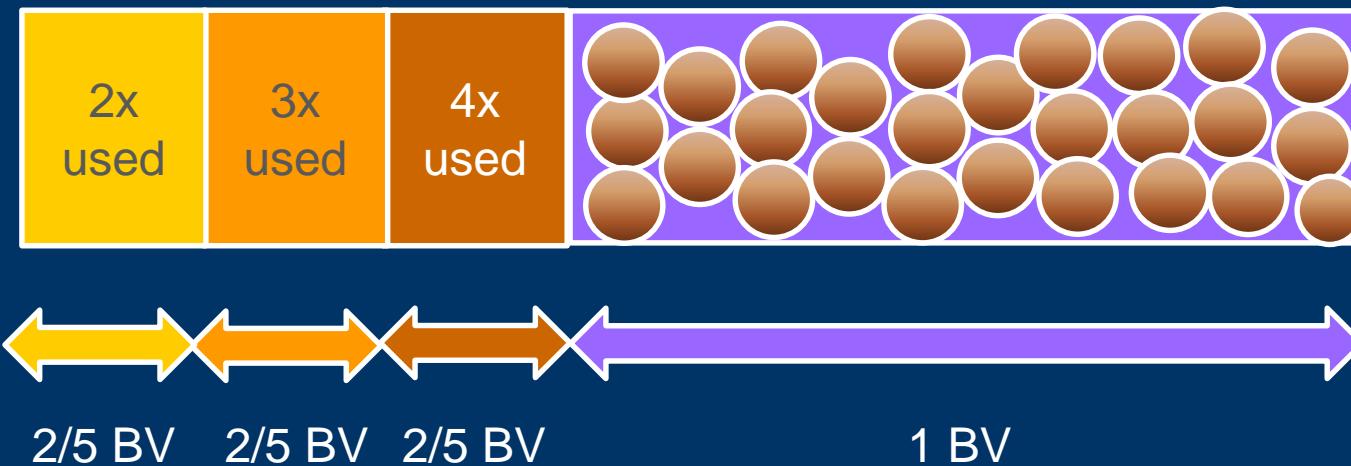
to waste & brine treatment



SIX regeneration principle

salt
solutions

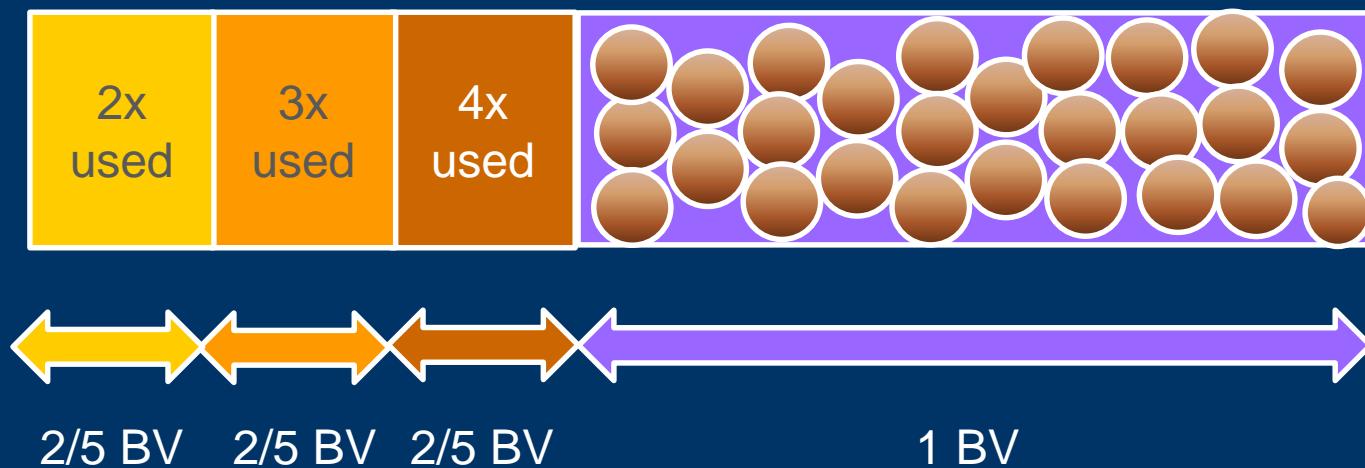
packed regeneration column



SIX regeneration principle

salt
solutions

packed regeneration column



to waste &
brine treatment



salt ejection profile

ideal plug flow

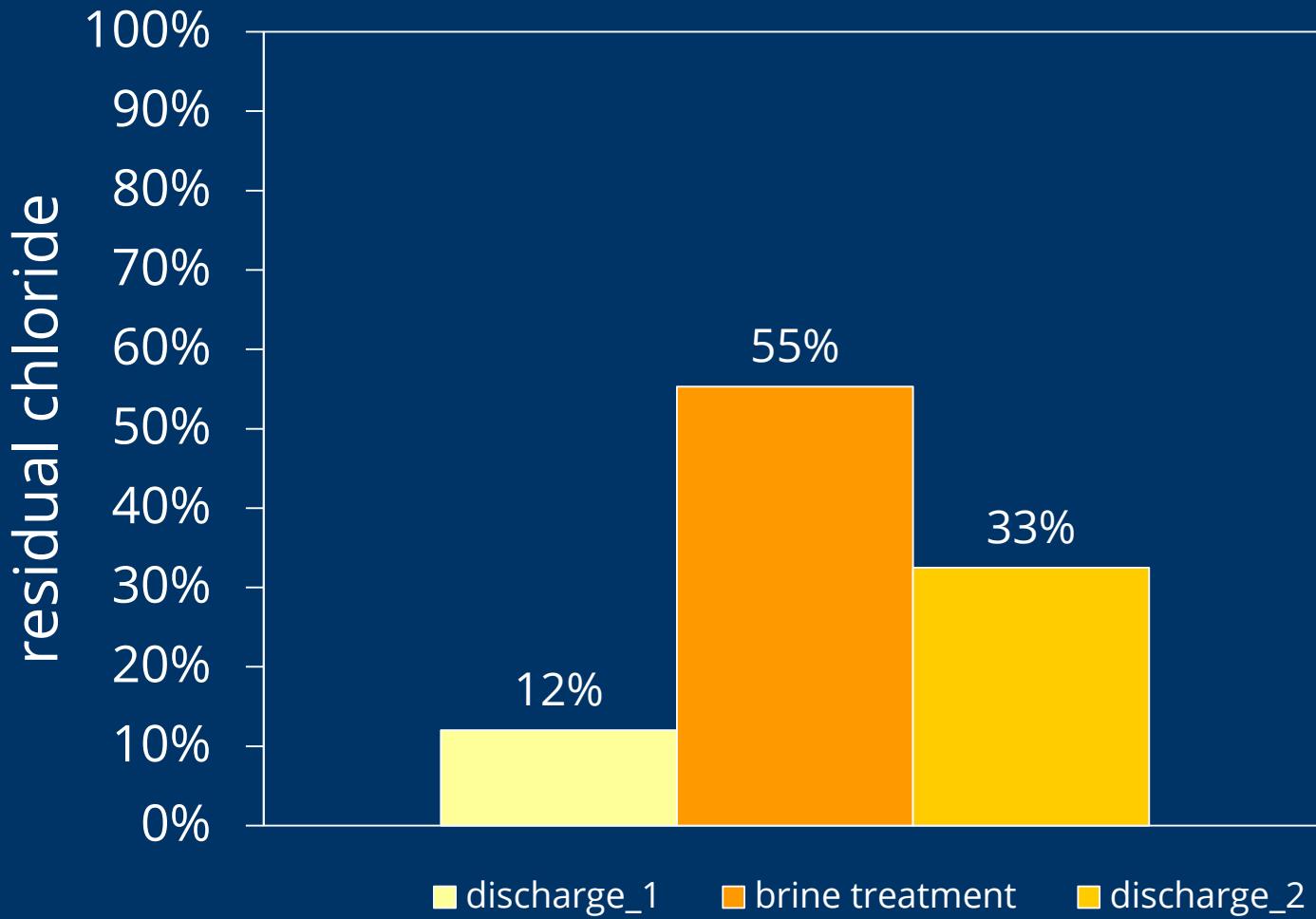


non ideal plug flow



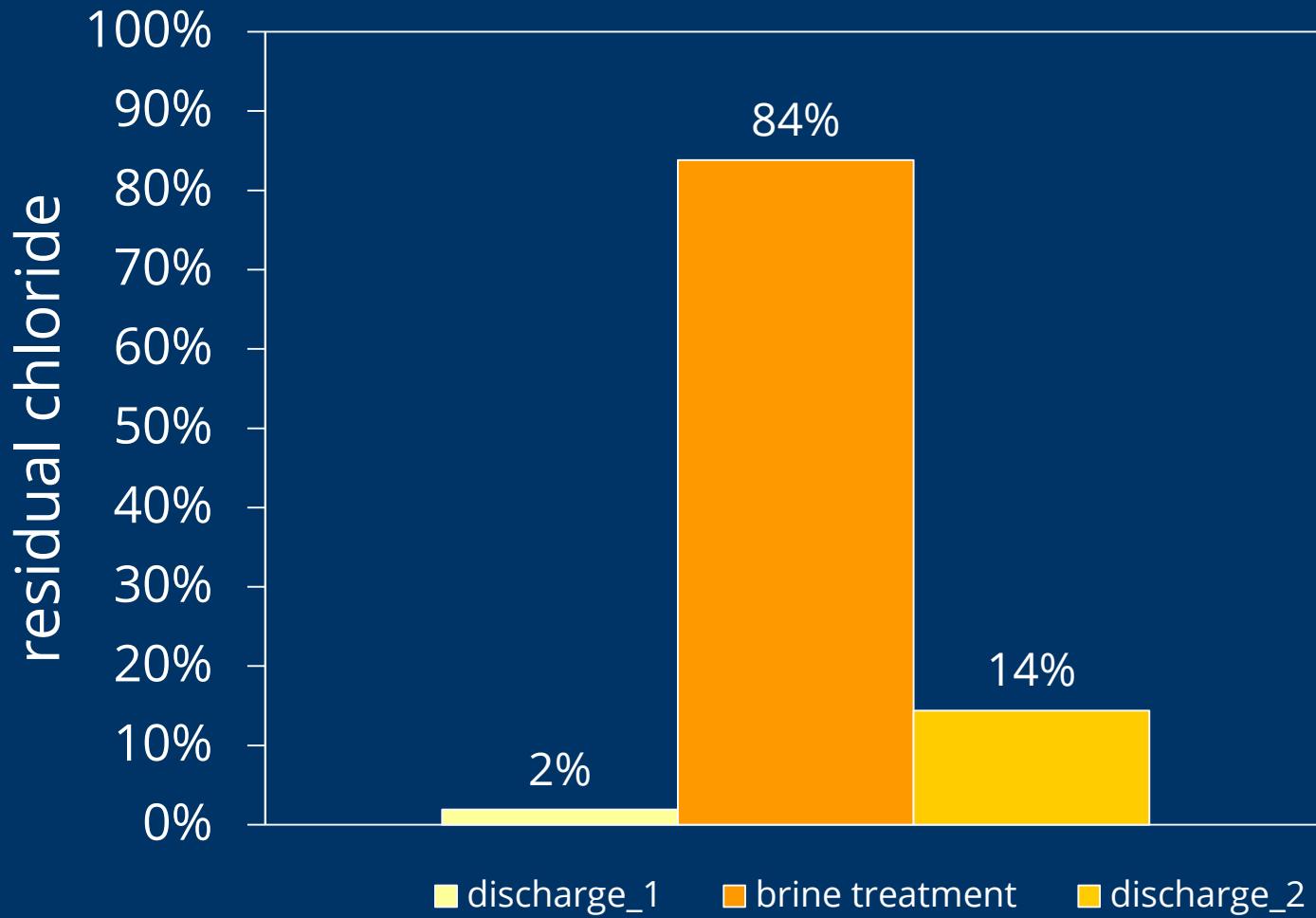
chloride ejection profile

downflow regime



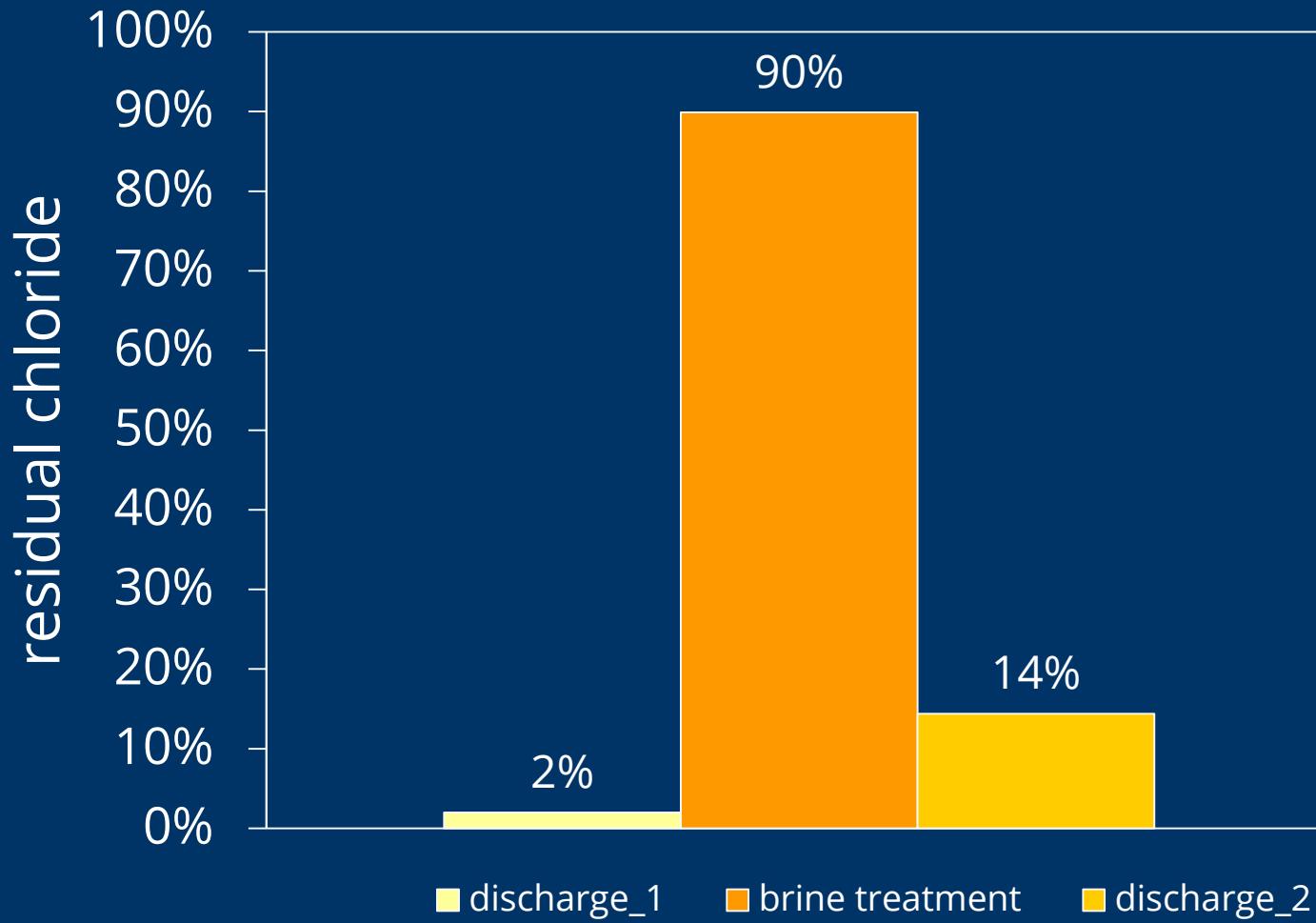
chloride ejection profile

upflow regime



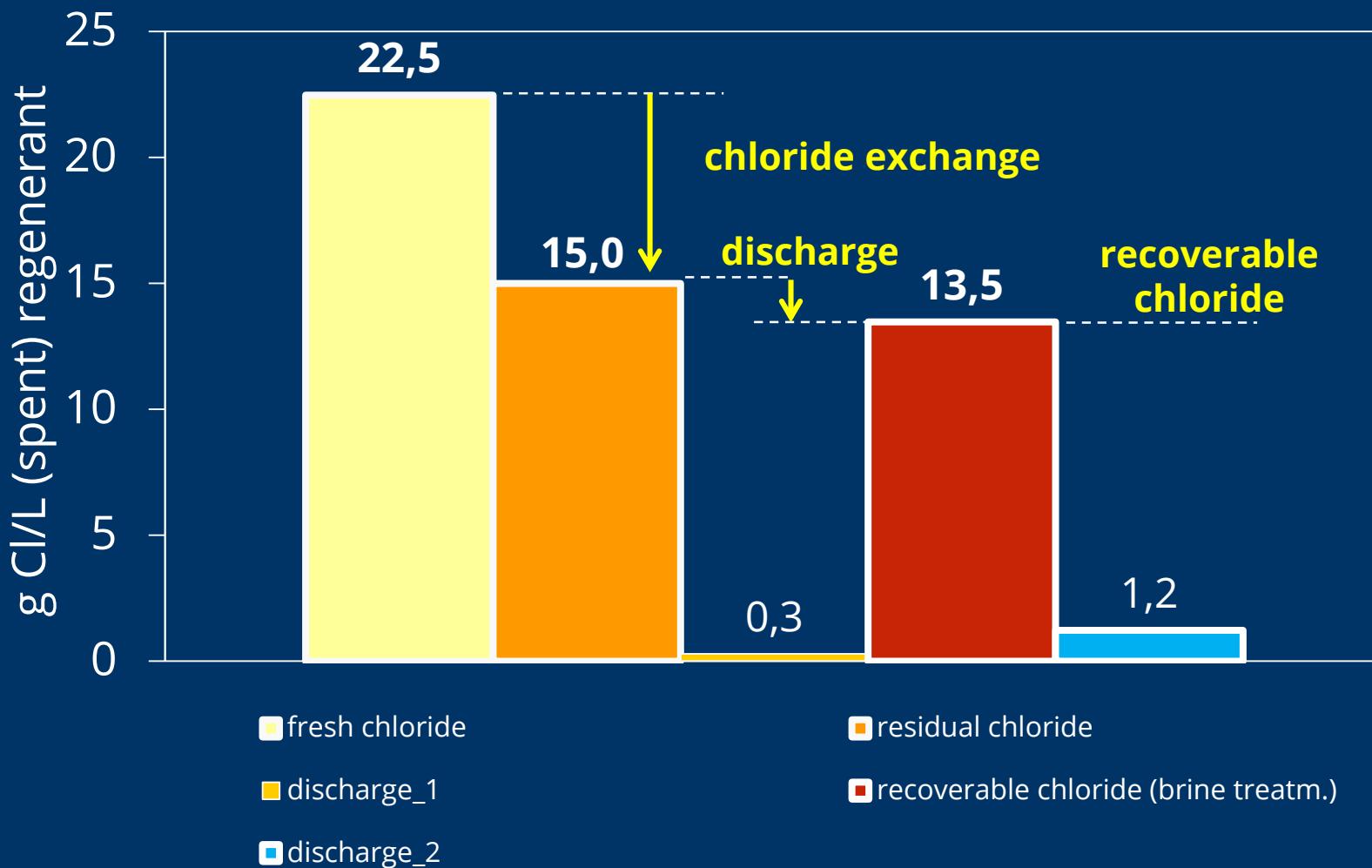
chloride ejection profile

upflow regime (salt solutions)/downflow (bw/rinsing)



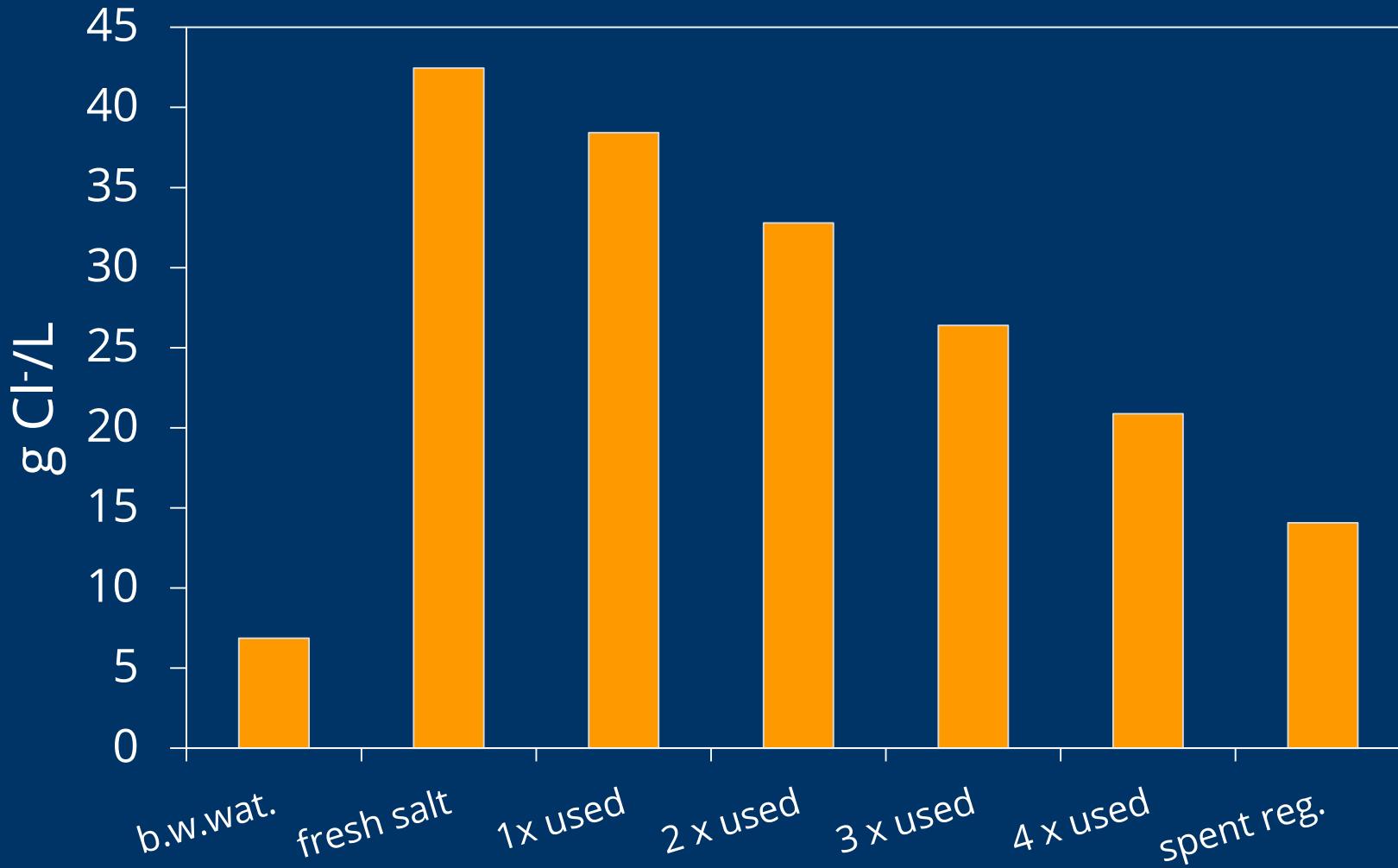
Andijk pilot chloride ejection profile

upflow (salt solutions)/downflow (backwash, rinsing)



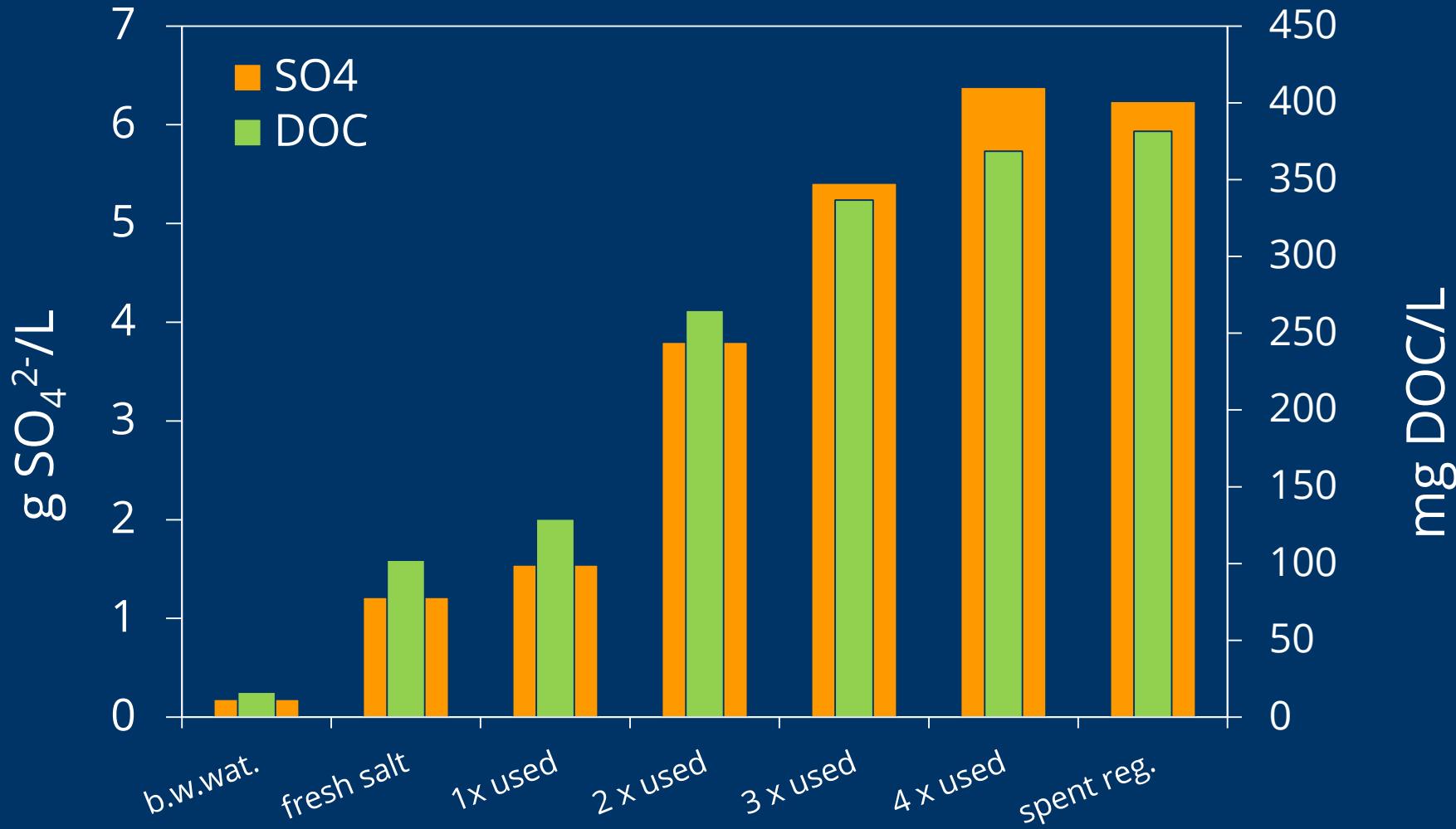
Andijk pilot brine composition

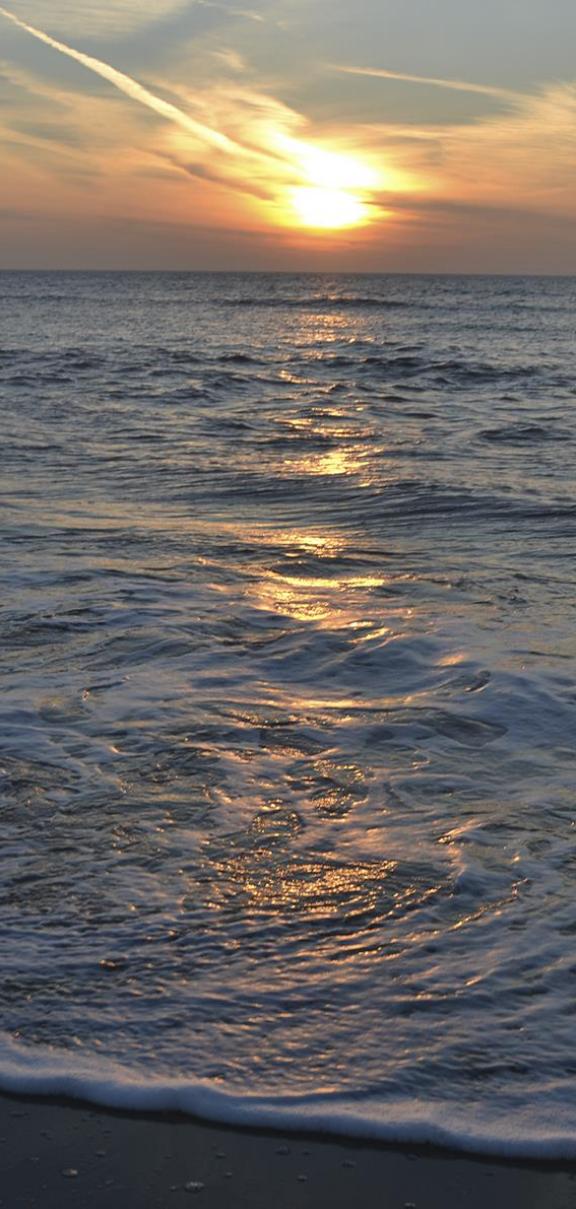
chloride (10-02-2016)



Andijk pilot brine composition

sulfate and DOC (10-02-2016)





4. conclusions

regeneration regime optimization

- Lower L/S ratio's during regeneration result in more efficient use of the counter anion (Cl-), and thus:
- Packed Bed Regeneration is the preferred technique ($L/S \approx 2/3$);
- Semi-counter-current regime (1-4 times used solutions) improves counter anion efficiency;
- Over-all salt demand can be further reduced by 'controlled anion blinding', i.e. more chloride is involved in the desorption of DOC;
- ~ 90% residual chloride still can be found in it's original spent regenerant volume (~ 2/5 BV) changing flow direction from upflow during regeneration to downflow during rinsing (optimum use of gravitation and differences in liquid densities).
- Regeneration regime optimization makes post-brine treatment more valuable

acknowledgement

- Scottish Water (Graeme Moore)
- Norvatten (Per Ericsson, Sofia Wängdahl)
- De Watergroep (Tine Alleman, Liesbeth Verdict)
- Het Waterlaboratorium (Jan Kroesbergen)
- PWNT R&D (Mitchel Sijm, Jonas Kolenberg)