

South West Water

Optimising Coagulation at SWW – "Eyeballing" Clarifiers to Electrophoretic Light Scattering

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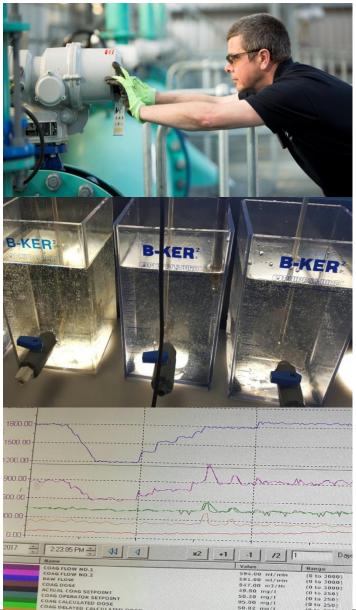
- Background
- Research
 - Bench Scale Testing
 - Zeta Potential for Full Scale Optimisation Manual Checks
 - Automated Zeta Potential Measurements
 - Challenges so far
 - Initial results
- Future Direction & Considerations



Conventional coagulant control

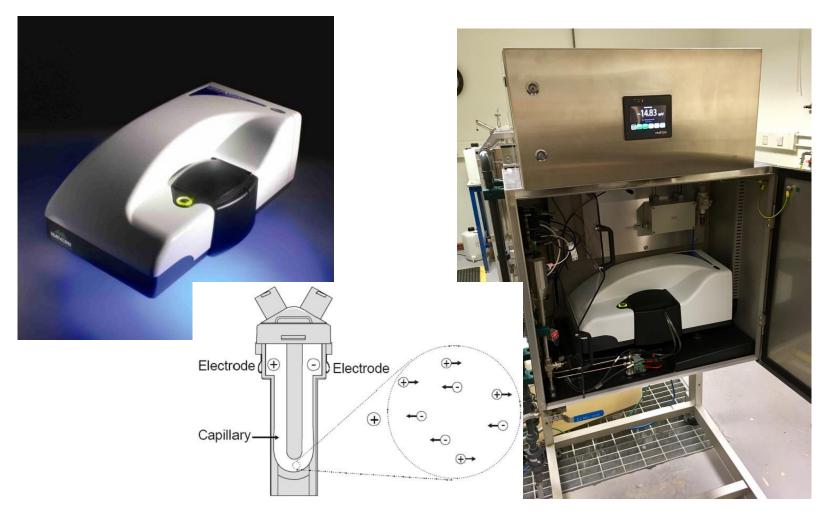
- Operator Experience
- Jar Testing
- Algorithms/feed forward based on colour, UVT and turbidity, Streaming Current Devices etc
- All the above do not accurately:
 - Reflect raw & plant conditions
 - Account for returns
 - Account for changes in pH very important......
- Healthy margin of safety / elevated coagulant dose
- Is there a better way/can we directly measure the desired outcome?





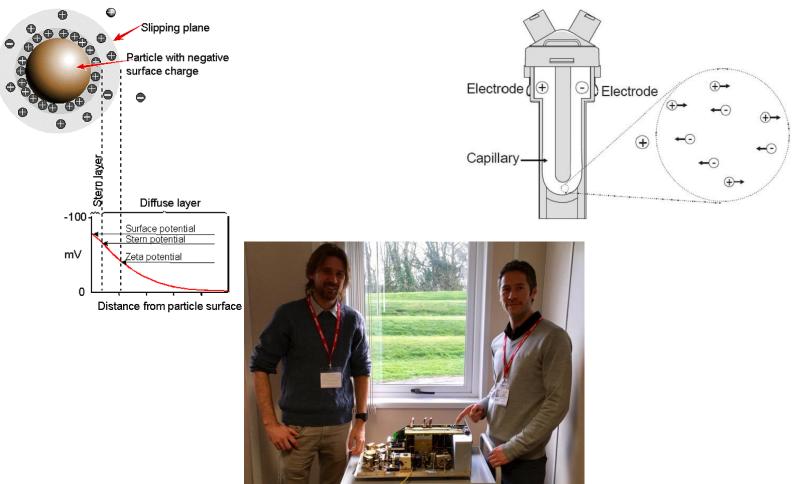
Zeta potential for coagulant optimisation





Zeta - How it Works

South West Water

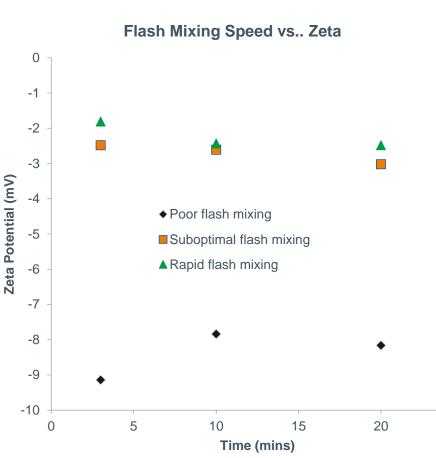


Zeta potential trial – bench scale tests



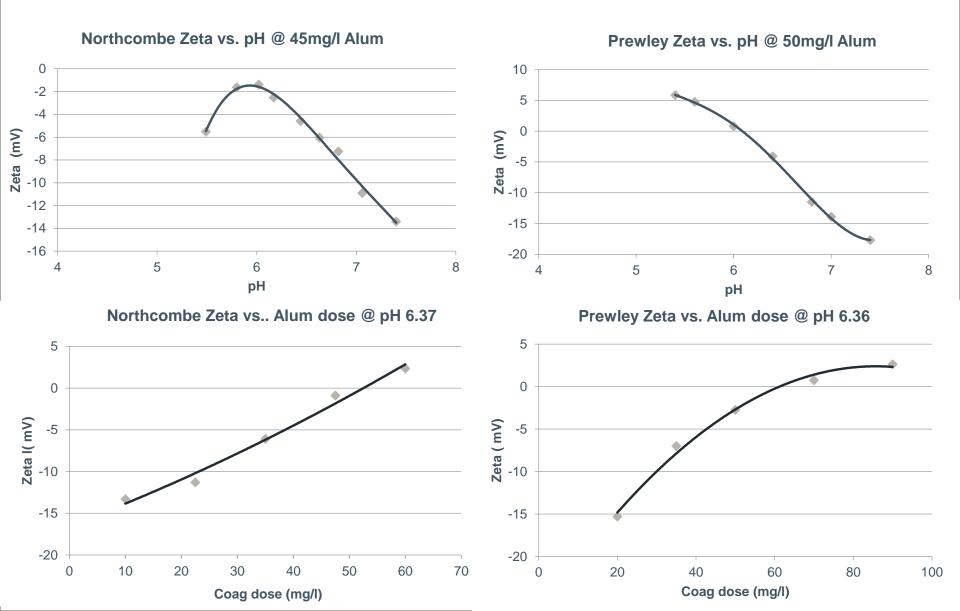
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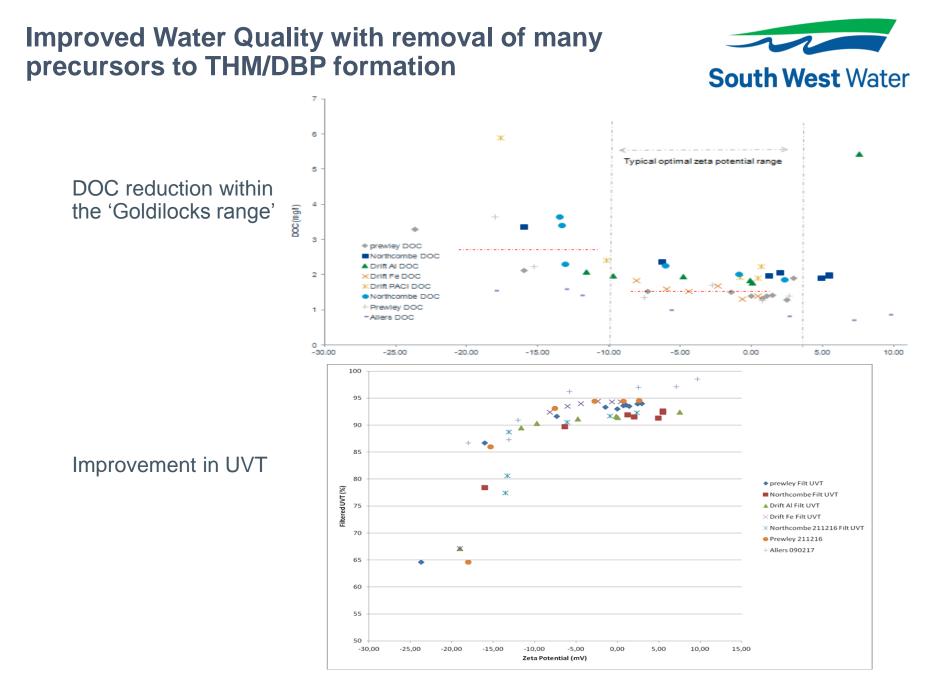
- Nano Z (Malvern) purchased
- Validate the findings of previous research in our situation?
- Numerous bench scale tests performed:
 - Coagulant dose
 - Coagulation pH influence
 - Mixing effects
 - Poly dosing
 - Powdered carbon additions
 - Supernatant returns
 - Ion exchange
 - · Ion exchange and coagulation



Influence of coagulant dose (and pH)



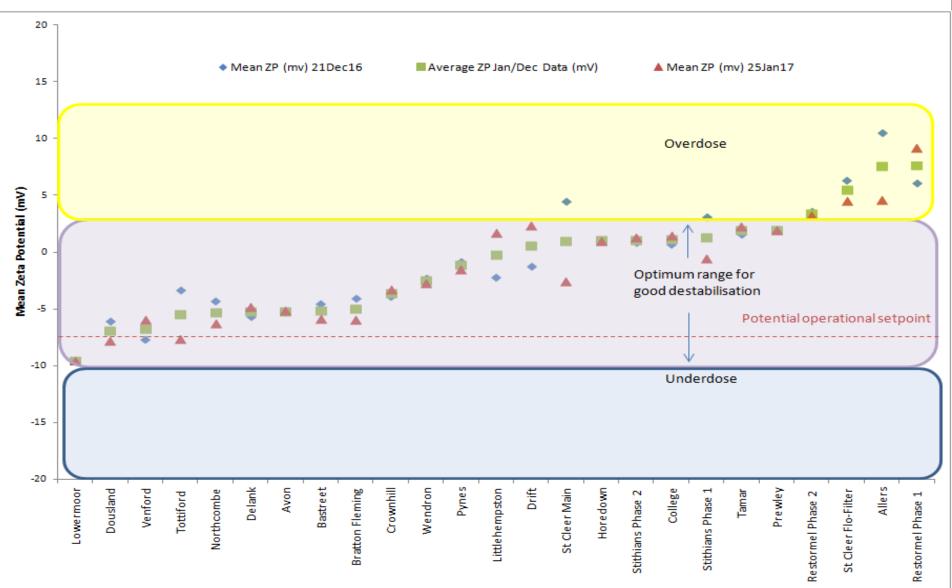




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Companywide evaluation

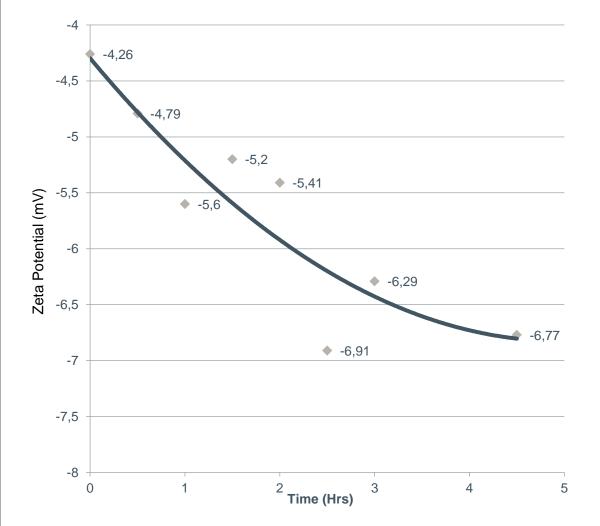




Sample Point

Zeta potential – coagulated sample stability





• Zeta values reduce over time

- Multiple tests carried out to improve stability:
 - Settled vs.. mixed samples
 - Temperature control
 - Glass vs. Plastic containers
 - Soaking containers in coag'd water prior to use
 - Air gaps vs.. no air gap
- No clear solution found except to perform the analysis onsite

Full scale demonstration, Northcombe WTWs (50 MLD)



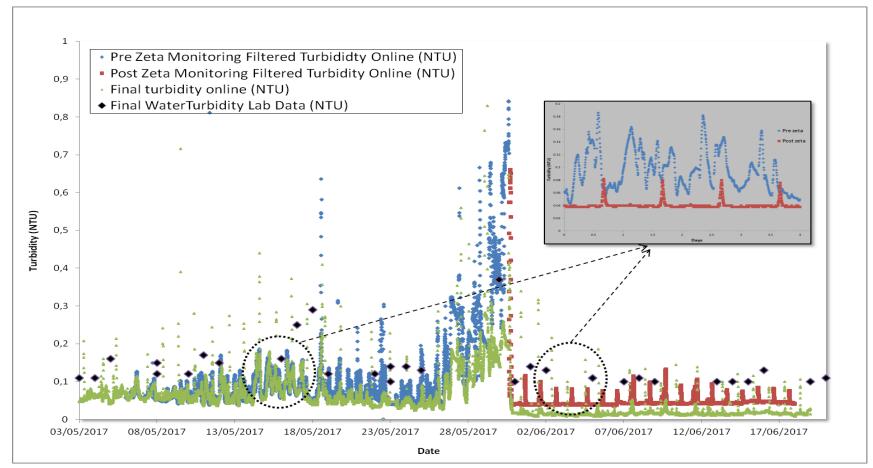
- Initially stabilised water quality/improved treatment performance but increased coagulant dose
- Over time optimised coagulation dose & pH balance, 30% coagulant reduction, instrument payback <12months)
- Increased dose required at times, not necessarily any correlation with raw water traditionally used to predict coagulant demand
- Extended operation at maximum works flow achieved during dry weather
- Operator confidence



As a troubleshooting tool



- · Used at several sites to rapidly optimise processes
- Below optimised process and recover from issues associated with an algal bloom/short filter run times
- Operators now asking for the Zeta machine to visit their sites



WT – Online Zeta Trending!





WT Installation – Not all plain sailing, but success now in the pipeline!



- Bubbles
- Low quality factor
- Fouling of inlet, outlet and header
- Blockages loss of flow / shutdowns
- Drained / overflowing header tank







RUNMODE			Run (Flust
Sub Result	Zeta Potential	Quality Factor	Completed
0	- 01,95 mV	8.05	0
02	-01.06 mV	0.2	ō
03	-00.61 mV	0.09	Ó
Average	-00,91 m⊻	0.12	•
		Modbus (Start Request
BACK	Stop	nput (OPC O

Install Take 3..... Back to Basics?



- Temporary trial using submersible pump to a header tank
- Vertical pipe work into the instrument fast loop
- No flow control per se apart from constant head and valves
- Still some blockage issues requiring frequent maintenance working with Malvern to resolve
- Few shutdowns, good zeta results so far...... ~ 2months of running!







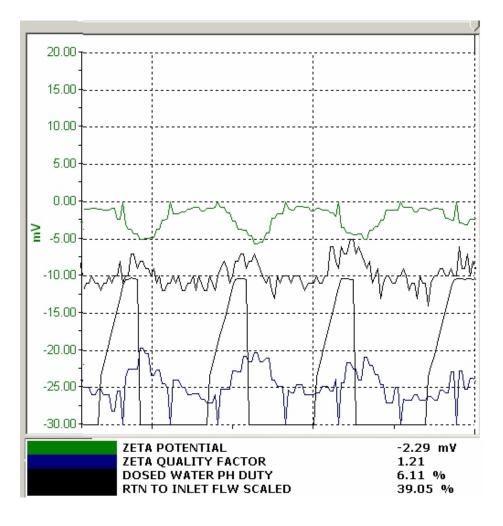
Recent automated ZP and QF data

Recent Trend highlighting impact of return flows

• pH

•Zeta Potential

Quality Factor



Future aspirations, Zeta road map



Manual instrument:

- Troubleshooting process issues
 Validating works performance
 IEX/Coag research and optimisation
 Zeta for use with Membrane Filtration

 Automated Zeta instrument:
 - Improve/Develop universal sample system
 - Assess and Improve algorithms
 - Automated Zeta trim with algorithms
 - Dose control

Thank you. Questions?





