Dewatering: past, present and future

Intracellular water Free water Capillary water Colloidal water



Impact of sludge type on polymer dose and % dry solids

| Sludge Type | Dose (kg/tds) | Cake solids (% DS) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 100% primary | 2-4 | 30-40 |
| 67% primary : 33% secondary | 3-5 | 25-35 |
| 67% secondary: 33% primary | 6-8 | 20-25 |
| 100% secondary | 7-12 | 15-20 |
| Conventional digested | 3-8 | 20-28 |
| THP digested | 8-15 | 26-32 (45%) |



Polymer

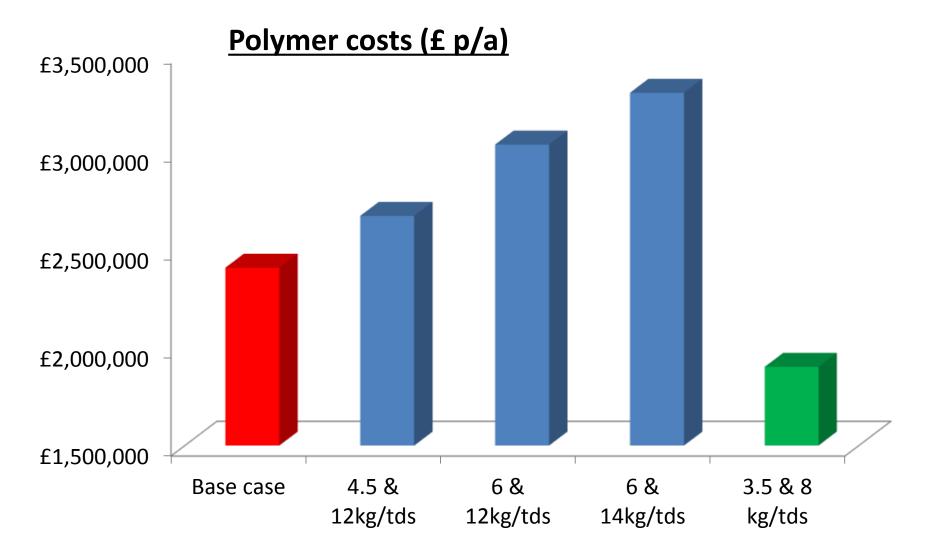
Yorkshire Water – 'The thickening process is a major contributor to regional chemical consumption costs as well as the link in movement and treatment of sludges across the region'.

| Stage | TDS p/a | Kg poly/tds | t.Poly p/a | £ p/a |
|----------------|---------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Pre-dewatering | 121,000 | 4.5 | 544.5 | 1.09 |
| Digestate | 66,000 | 10 | 660 | 1.32 |

£2.41 million

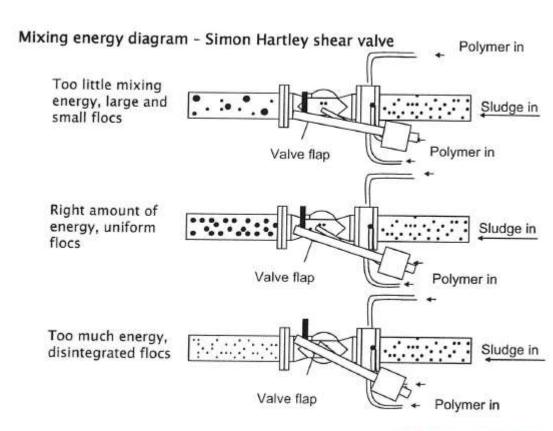


Sensitivity Analysis



Many considerations

- Polymer type (charge density, molecular weight, structure)
- Stability (alkalinity, pH, temperature, age)
- Carrier (not mixing) water
- Polymer make up time
- Solution concentration
- Dose point
- Liquid versus powder
- Mixing energy
- Sludge composition
- Age of sludge (and poly)
- Shearing





TWUL Asset Standard (Belt Dewaterer)

| | Hydraulic Load (m³/m/hr) | Solids Load (kg/m/hr) | Polymer Dose (kg/TDS) | Output Dry Solids (%DS) |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sludge Type | Maximum Allowable | Maximum Allowable | Guarantee Maximum | Guarantee Minimum |
| Raw Primary & Co-settled Primary/Humus Sludge | 15 | 450 | 6 | 28% |
| Raw Mixed Sludge (<=50% SAS) | 12 | 450 | 6 | 24% |
| Raw Mixed Sludge (50- 70% SAS) | 10 | 400 | 7 | 20% |
| After Conventional Digestion (<=50% SAS in digester feed) | 8 | 350 | 7 | 21% |
| After Acid Hydrolysis & Digestion*(<=50% SAS in digester feed) | 8 | 350 | 7 | 23% |
| After Thermal Hydrolysis & Digestion** | 10 | 600 | 10 | 30% |

Davyhulme (SBAP)

| Parameter | Value | Units |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Maximum daily sludge inlet flow | 2,357 | m3/d |
| Polymer dose | 10 | kg/tds |
| Polymer make up concentration | 0.5 | %w/v |
| Polymer dilution concentration | 0.1 | %w/v |
| Typical daily polymer flow (diluted) | 1,132 | m3/d |
| Maximum daily polymer flow (diluted) | 1,610 | m3/d |
| Typical thickened sludge flow | 323 | m3/d |
| Maximum daily thickened sludge flow | 323 | m3/d |
| Typical centrate flow | 2,424 | m3/d |
| Maximum daily centrate flow | 3,057 | m3/d |

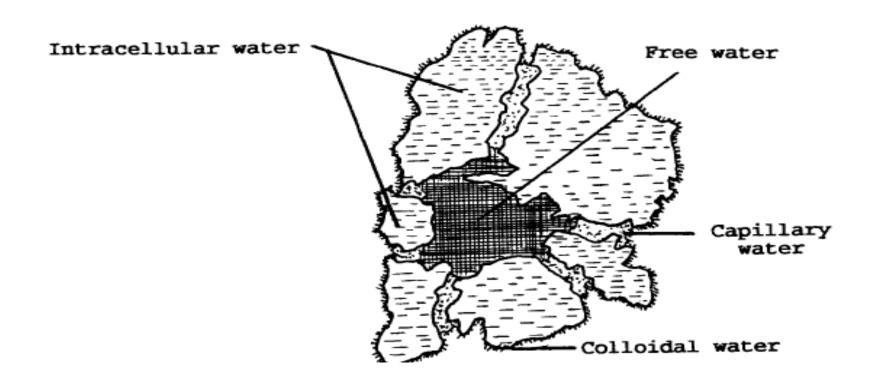
Volatile solids

| VS Content (%) | Target Dewatered Cake Solids (% DS w/w) |
|----------------|--|
| 55.8 to 62.7 | 27 |
| < 55.8 | 28.5 |

Take-over testing

| | Unit | Centrifuge | FBP |
|-------------------|---------|---|------------------------------------|
| Product | %DS | As specified by THP specialist sub-contractor | Average >28% Minimum >25% |
| Solids capture | % | ≥95 see note below | ≥90 |
| Polymer Dose rate | kg/t DS | ≤4.5 | ≤6.0 |

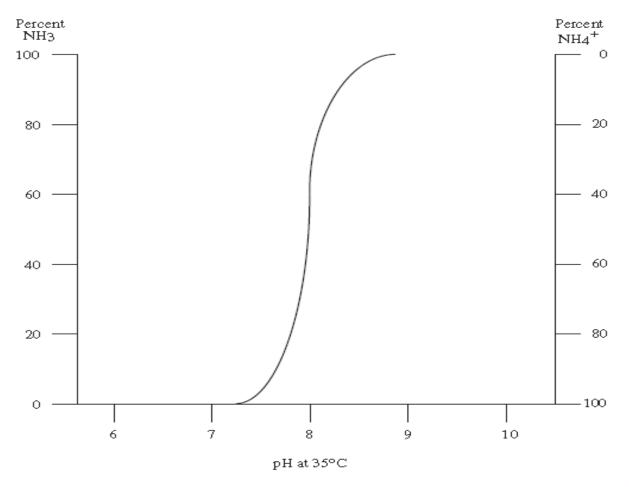
Food Waste Digestion



Baddeley, A., Ballinger, A., Cessford, I. & Smyth, M (2014). Assessing the Costs and Benefits for Production and Beneficial Application of Anaerobic Digestate to Agricultural Land in Wales (OMK007-203). *WRAP*.

Ammonia







Return Liquor Quality

| Parameter (mg/l) | Range of Concentrations |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| BOD | 500 – 15,000 |
| COD | 1,000 - 30,000 |
| TSS | 300 – 20,000 |
| NH ₄ -N | 600 — 1,000 |
| Total – P | 20 – 200 |
| Alkalinity | 80 – 200 |
| рН | 5 – 6.5 |

We know quite a lot, but every plant and every combination of sludges are different

matthewsmyth@aquaenviro.co.uk

