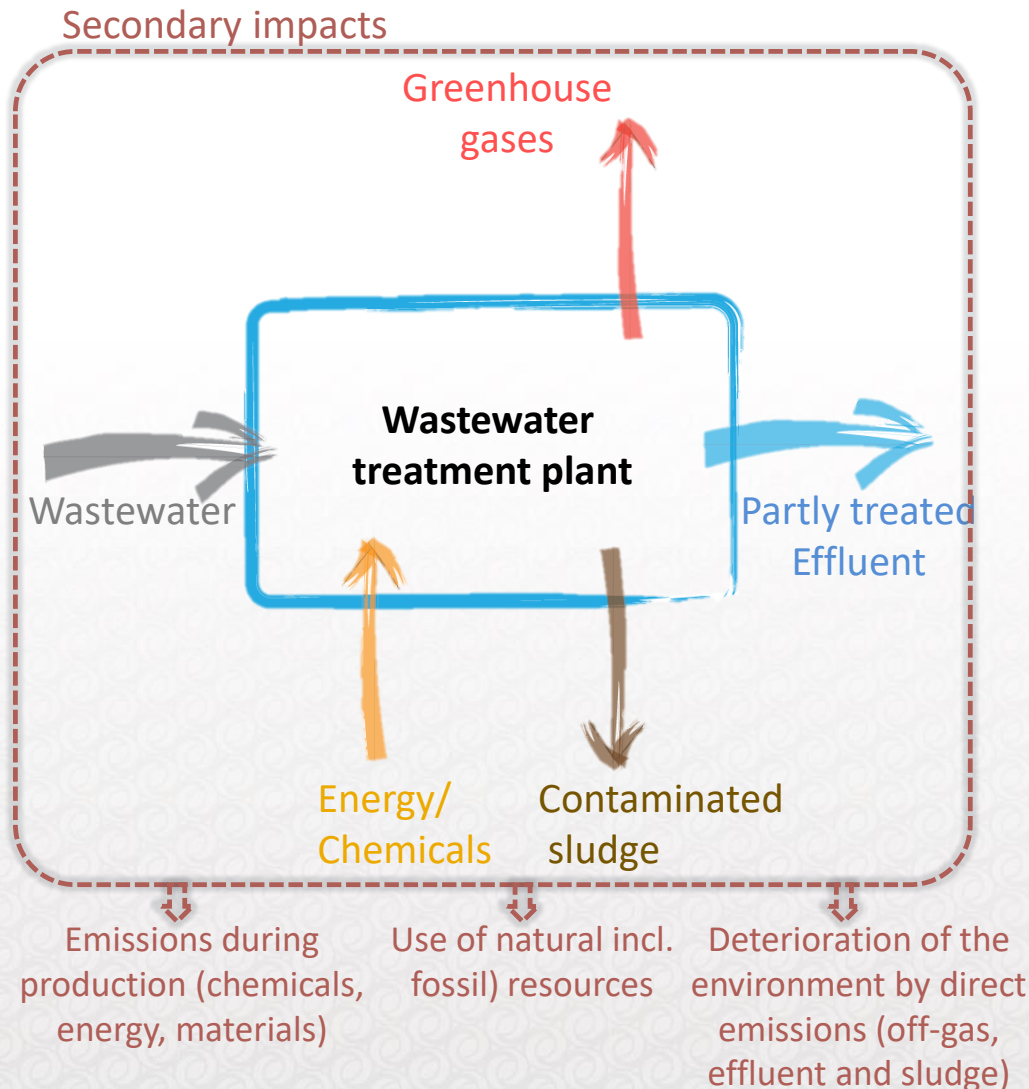


New approaches and technologies for wastewater treatment

Collaboration at the R&D-facility Hammarby Sjöstadsverk for
research, development and demonstration



The main problem: A treatment facility



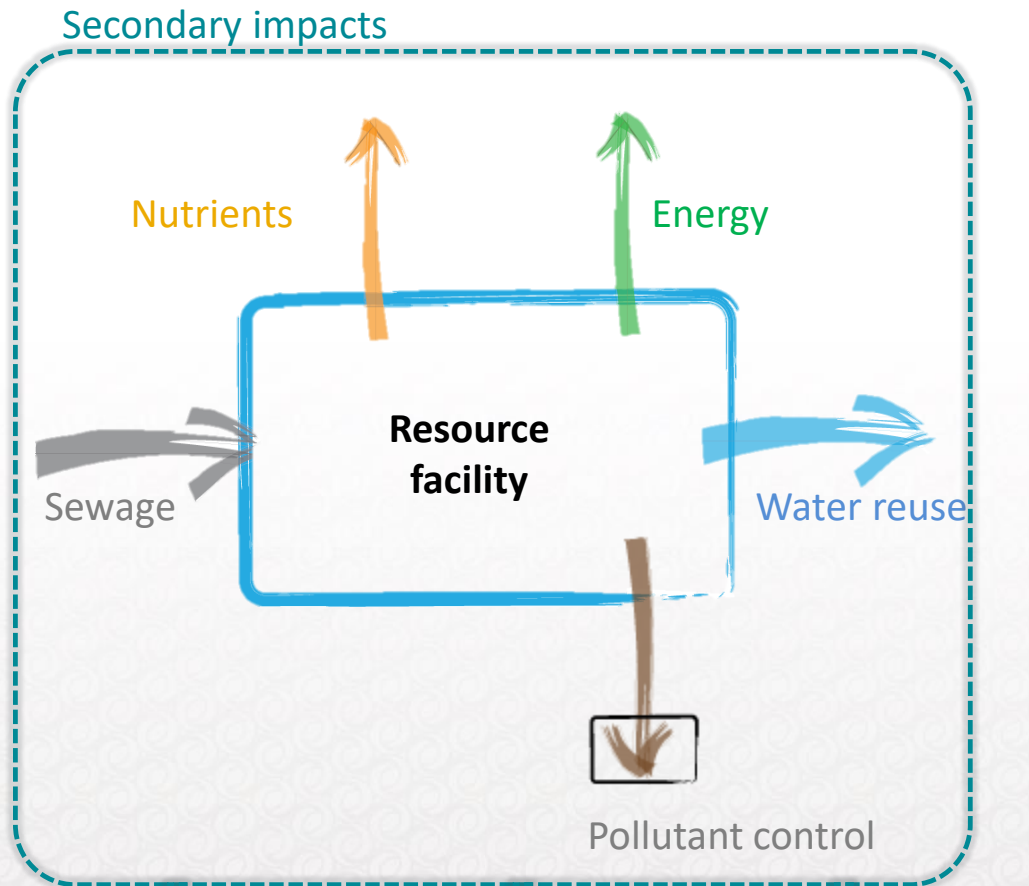
Challenges

- Use of energy and chemicals
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Treated water is not clean enough
- Emissions also pose health risks
- Sludge a problem (even if often denied)
- Valuable resources not used
- Natural waters get polluted

Right approach for a sustainable society?

- ⇒ High costs
- ⇒ High impact

The solution: A resource facility



Emissions during production (chemicals, energy, materials)

Use of natural incl. fossil resources

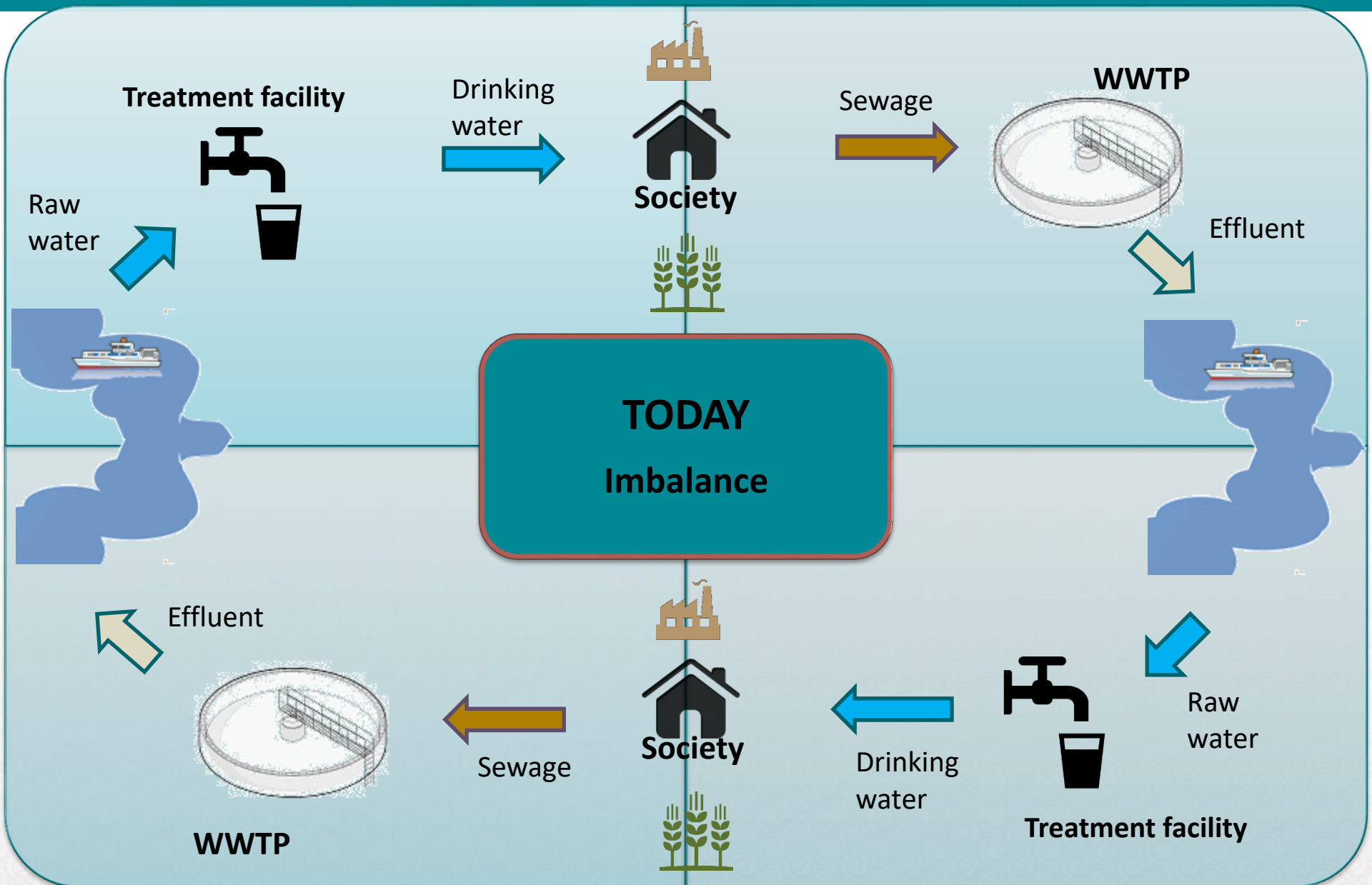
Deterioration of the environment by direct emissions (off-gas, effluent and sludge)

Opportunities

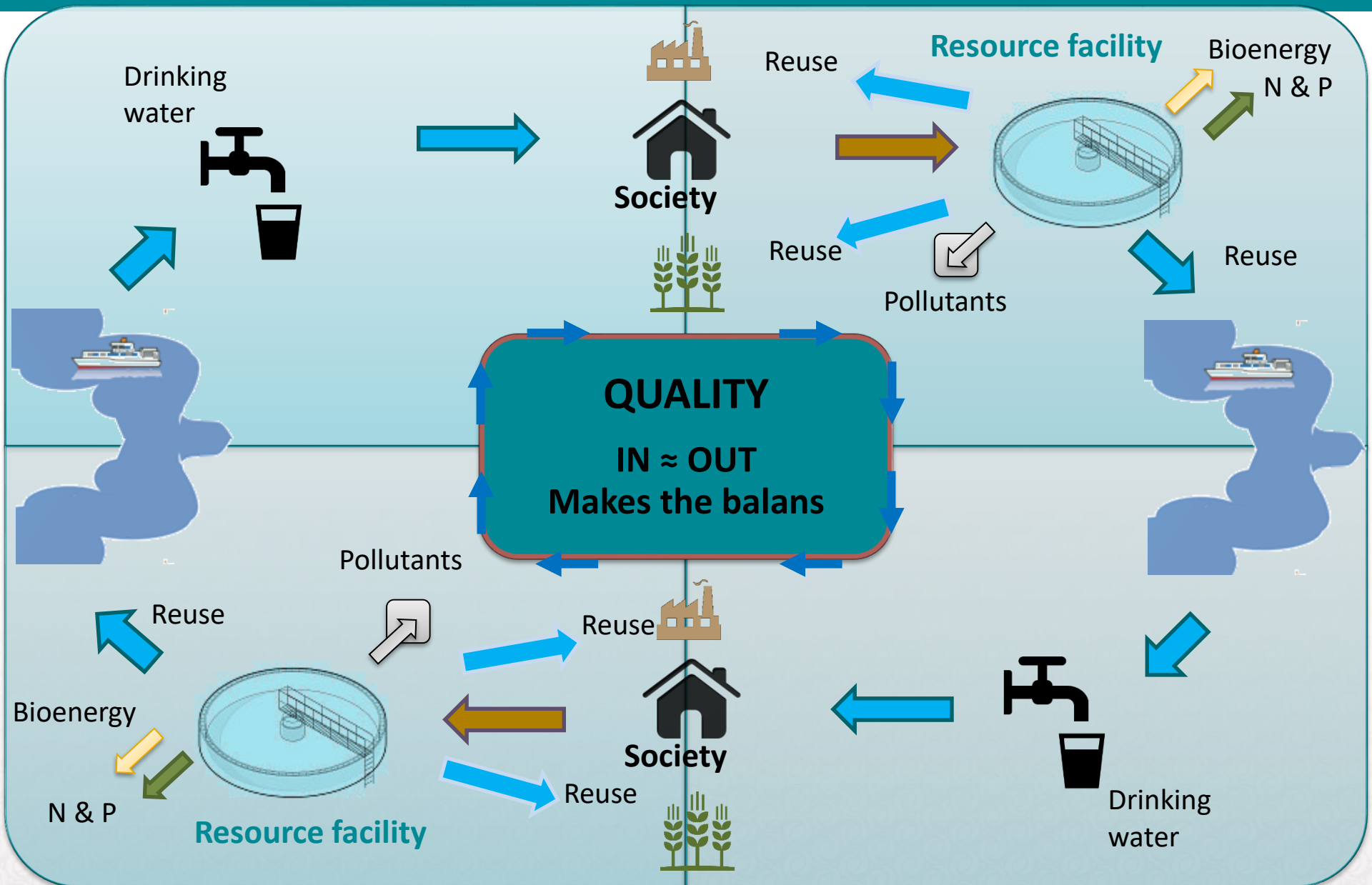
- Water and sludge as resource
 - Net energy production
 - Nutrients recovery/reuse
 - Emission control
 - Water reuse
- Sustainable production of energy and resources
- Market opportunities

→ Lower costs

→ Less impact



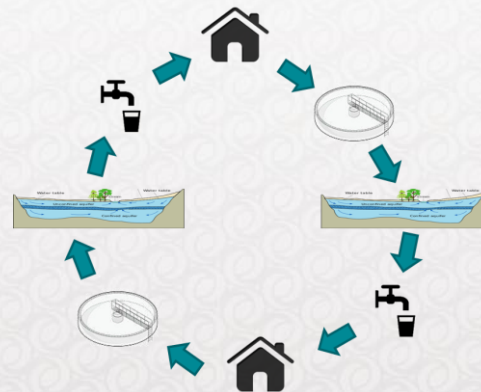
TODAY



TOMORROW

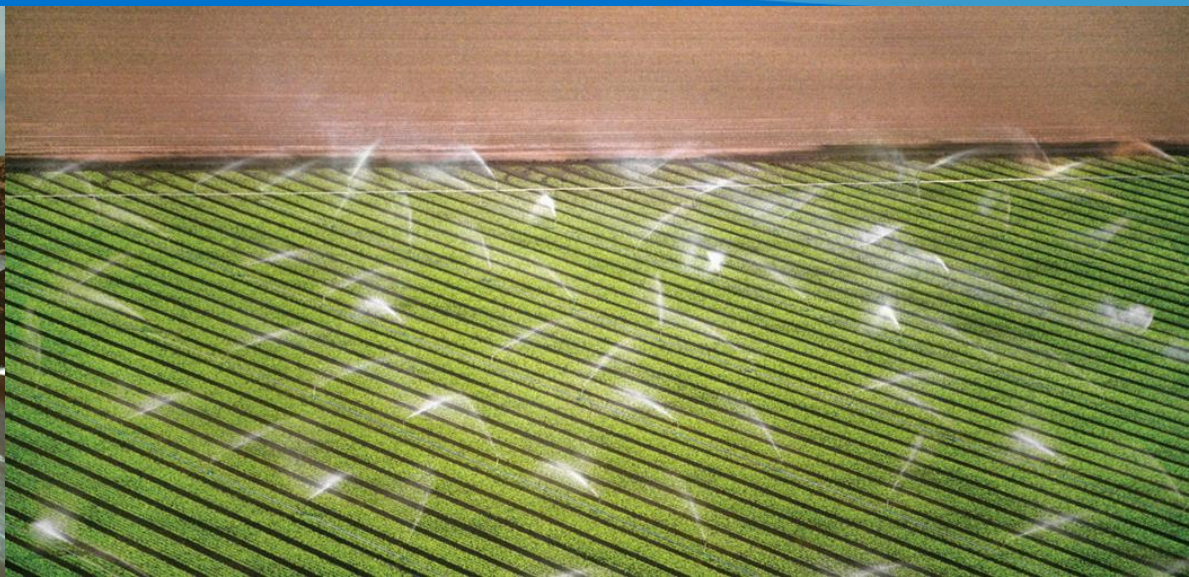
Side effects?

- Quantity problem can be controlled!
- Quality problems can be controlled!
 - ➔ reduced environmental damage and health risk!
- Most problems with environmental damage in the aquatic environment (both known and unknown) can be prevented and eventually natural systems can be restored.
- Functioning/restored ecosystem services
- Sustainable development and new market for innovations!
- Green growth!
- Towards sustainable society!



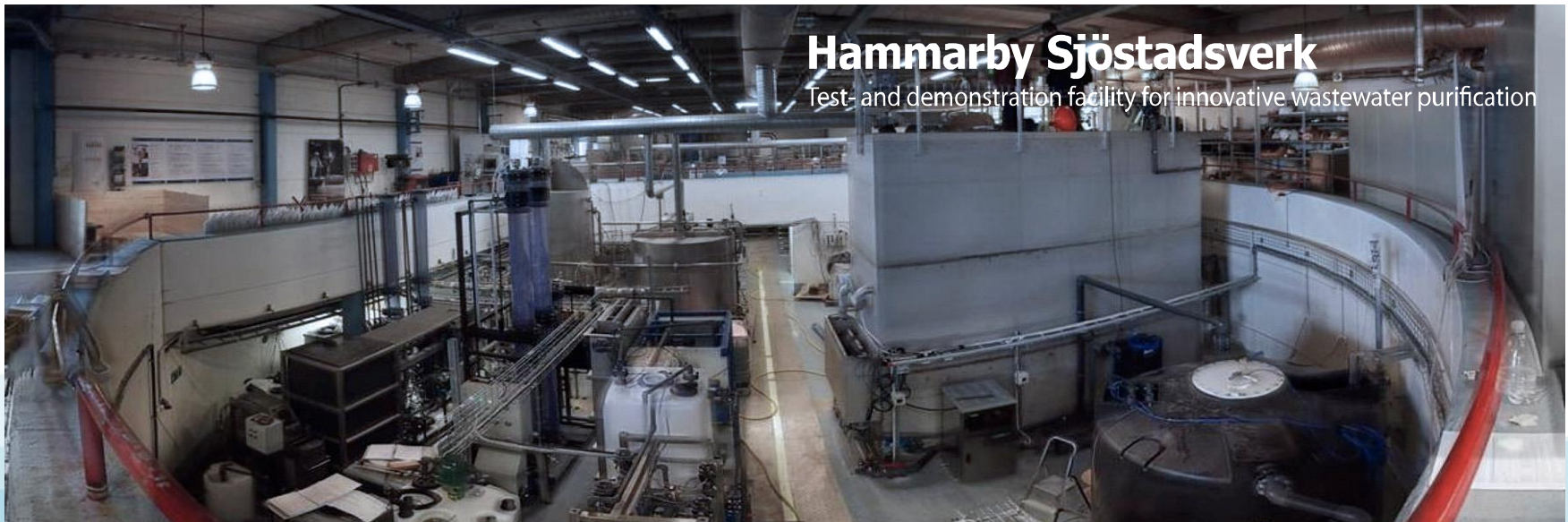
So what are we waiting for?

Sustainability evaluation of Non-potable water Reuse systems

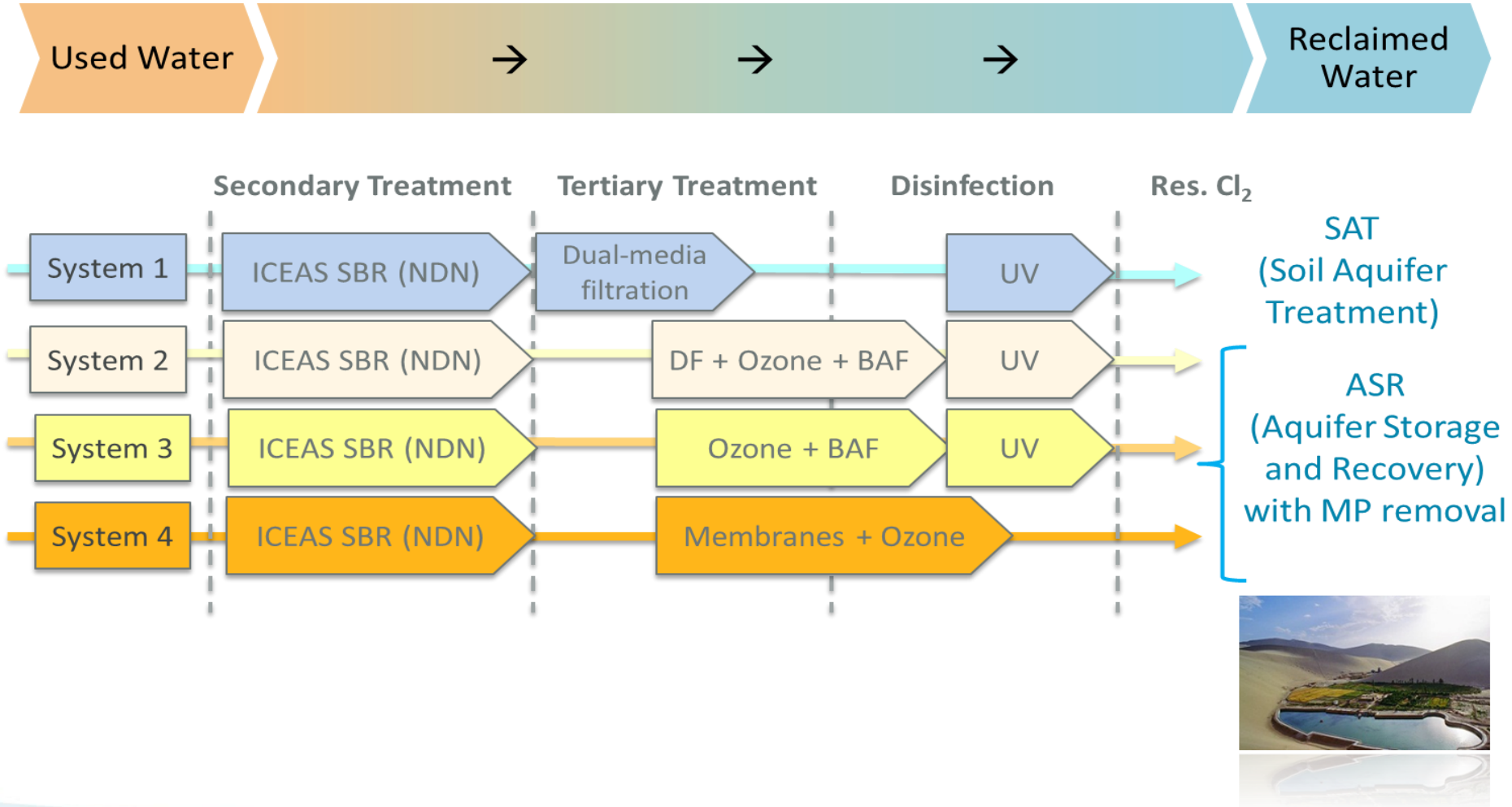


Hammarby Sjöstadsverk – R&D facility

- Ambition: To facilitate long-term cooperation between researchers, municipal wastewater treatment plants, and industry
- Partnership for faster development
- Xylem uses Hammarby Sjöstadsverk R&D platform (owned by IVL) to test technologies.
 - Operation and maintenance of the plant
 - Access to various municipal raw wastewater
 - Access to wide source of technical, fundamental, and applied knowledge
- Research on non-potable water reuse conducted here by Xylem & IVL since 2012



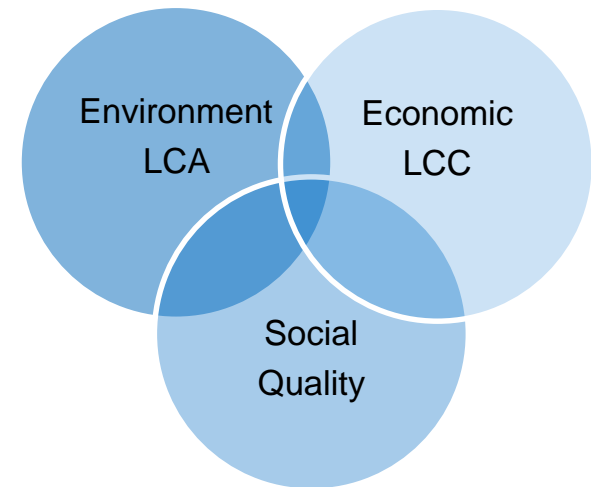
Treatment Trains for NP MAR



Sustainability Factors

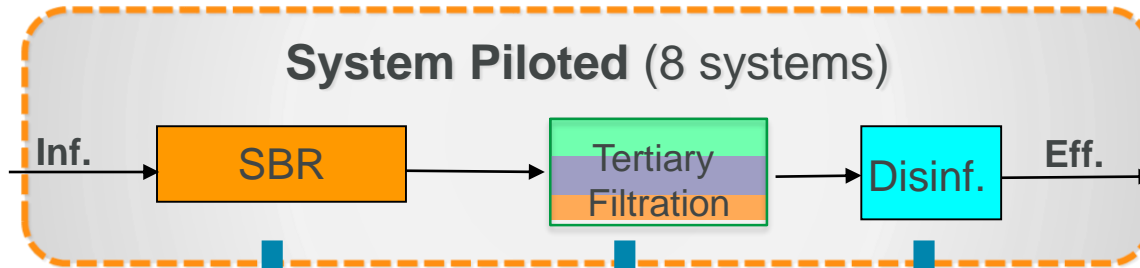
Inform and influence **customers** on the **best environmental and financial reuse solution**

- The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) informs on the environmental impact of the solution
- Full system Life Cycle Cost (LCC) adapts the solution to the economic limitation
- The adapted effluent quality leads to safety at the point of use and social acceptance
- Optimal solutions vary based on plant size, local and regional conditions, requirements, flexibility, etc.



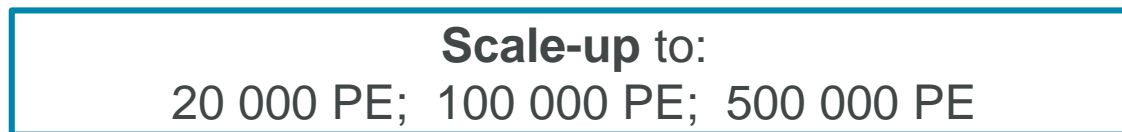
LCA / LCC modeling - approach

1. Predict Performance

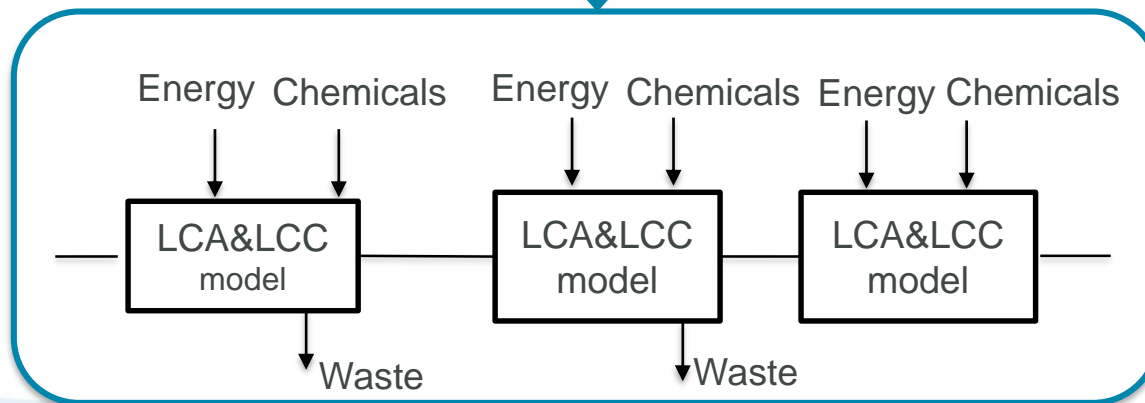


Effluent Quality
(BOD, SS, N, P, MP)

2. Design Full-scale solution

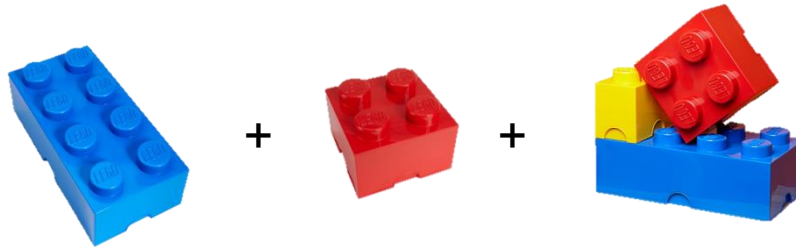


3. Assessment and Evaluations

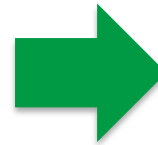


LCA & LCC
(10 LCA KPIs
and 3 LCC
KPIs)

Commercial Impact



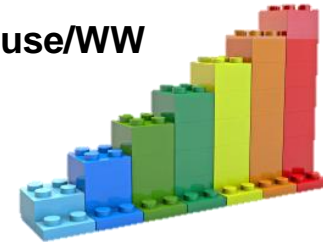
Secondary + Tertiary + Disinfection



Improved Offers



- Denitrification Capacity
- Advanced Process Control
- Total P effluent add on
- Ozone + BAF for reuse/WW



Optimized Reuse Solutions

- Systems adapted to local and regional requirements
- Lowest possible life cycle costs
- Best micropollutant reduction
- Most environmental and financial sustainable solution
- Unmatched process guarantee

Secondary Treatment (ICEAS)	
Goal / Actions	Commercial Impact
I Nitrification / denitrification capabilities	
Confirm nitrification and denitrification rates	Confirmation that existing designs have excess capacity
Denitrification capacity	
Improve understanding of ICEAS nitroge	
Tertiary Treatment	
Goal / Actions	Commercial Impact
Rapid Gravity Media Filter	
II SIMS and MLSS control optimiz	
SIMS logic optimization	
MLSS control logic definition	
III DO control for nitrification	
Tuning of the PID control logic	
IV Ammonia control development	
Optimized partial nitrification in NIT mode	
V P removal	
Chemical P-removal in NIT mode	
Luxury bio-P uptake	
7% N and 3% P sludge composition	
VI Settling and SVI performance	
Correlation of SVI with sludge settling of confirm	
Correlation between plant operating mo performance	
VII Sludge yield evaluation	
Confirmation of the literature-based slud design tool	
Filtration performance	
Reach Target effluent quality	
Performance at high hydraulic loads	
Disinfection / Emerging Contaminants	
Goal / Actions	Commercial Impact
Ozone	
Disinfection performance	
	Confirmation of dose, performance, and design tools
COD and Color reduction	
	Quantified dose required for color performance and COD reduction
UV	
Disinfection dose	
Characterization of wastewater	Confirmed wastewater microbial dose response
	Validated UV disinfection design dose and tools
	Cost / performance comparison of UV vs. Chlorination for disinfection
UV + Chlorine	
Residual hypochlorite dose reduction	
	Minimal impact of UV disinfection on hypochlorite dose needed for residual
	Confirmation of impacts of ammonia on hypochlorite dose
Ozone + Biologic Active Filter (BAF)	
I Micropollutant reduction	
Establish effective design for Swiss (FOEN) micropollutant regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm design (media, O₃ dose, contact time) required for reduction • Understand reduction in each process • Demonstrate harmful by-products not created
II Differentiate adsorption and biological degradation	
Performance of bio active GAC to fresh GAC without ozone	Prepare sales arguments on GAC vs. AOP performance
III Disinfection credit	
	0.5 log - 2 log disinfection credit
IV COD and NH₄ reduction	
	Confirm design required - linked to R-BAF (Wastewater) VBPD project

Thanks

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