configuration including resource recovery units

Živko Južnič-Zonta*, Albert Guisasola, Juan Antonio Baeza

GENOCOV. Department of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain



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*Presenting author





SMART-Plant

Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework

Scale-up of low-carbon footprine programme of the MAterial Recovery Techniques for grant upgrading existing WWTP agreement No 690323



SMART-Plant

REDUCE energy and environmental footprint **RECOVER** valuable materials (water, cellulose, biopolymers, nutrients) **PRODUCE** products exploitable in construction, chemical and agriculture

DSS for selecting the optimal WWTP configuration including resource recovery units



Started Juny 201 Ends in Juny 202

SMART-Plant

carbon footprint

Scale-up of low-carbon footprint MAterial Recovery Techniques for upgrading existing WWTP



Total EC funding



SMART-Plant

Scale-up of low-carbon footprint MAterial Recovery Techniques for upgrading existing WWTP



SMART-Plant

Scale-up of low-carbon footprint MAterial Recovery Techniques upgrading existing WWTP

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Partners

26



SMART-Plant

DSS objective Advise the potential stakeholders on how to implement the SMART-Plant Technologies for their specific wastewater treatment problem



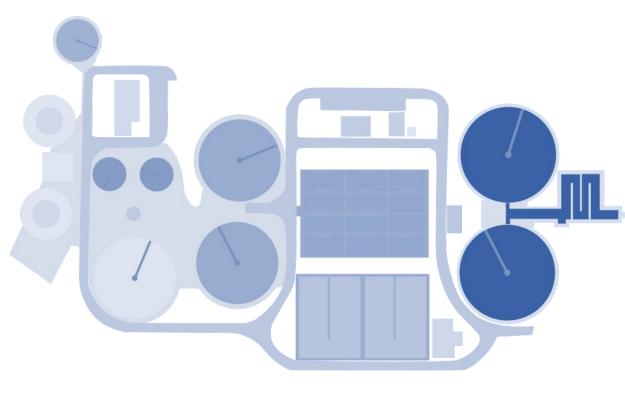
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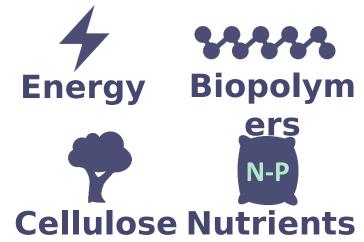
SMARTech process models

- Complex dynamics (ASM2d, ADM1)
- Discrete events (SBR)
- Complex control systems
- Large system of differentialalgebraic equations (DAE)



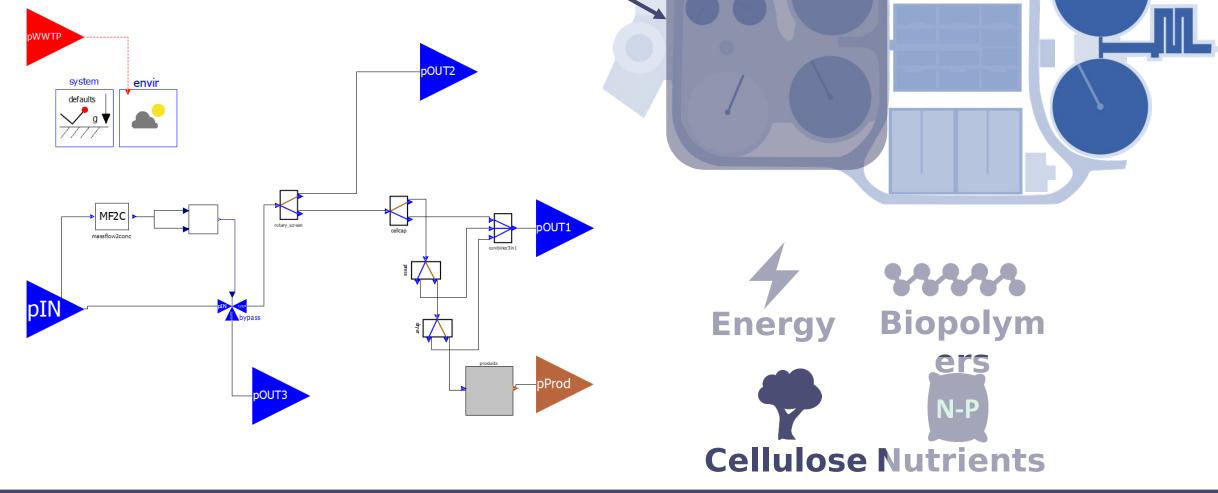




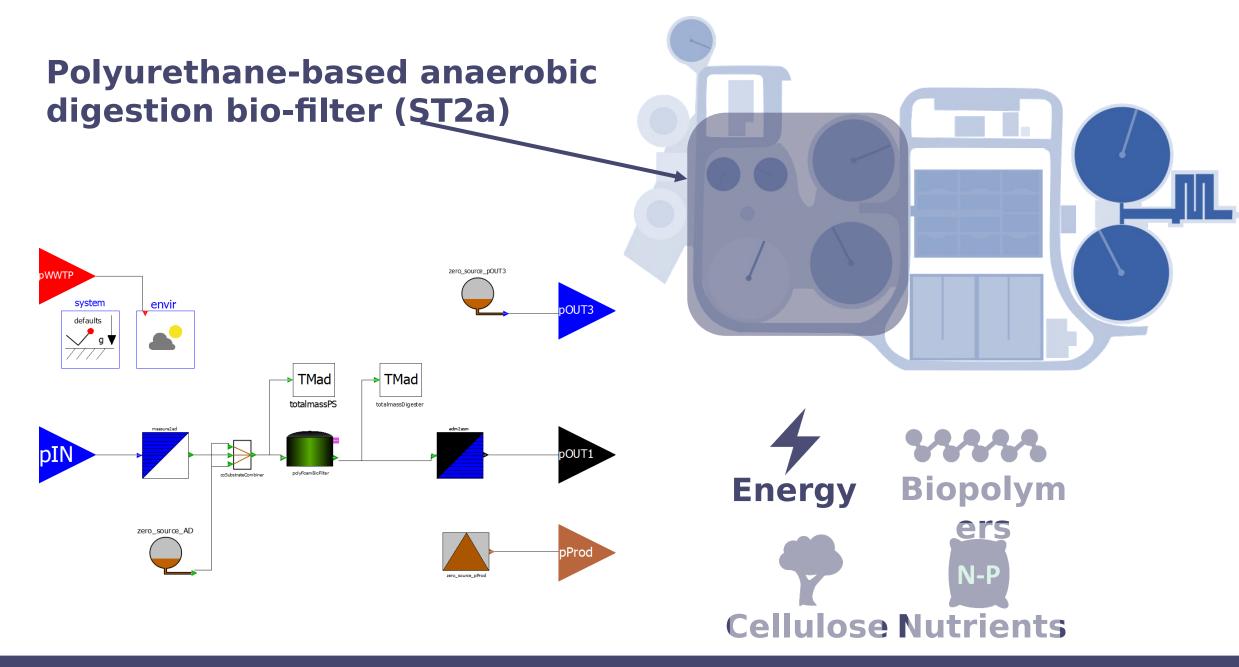


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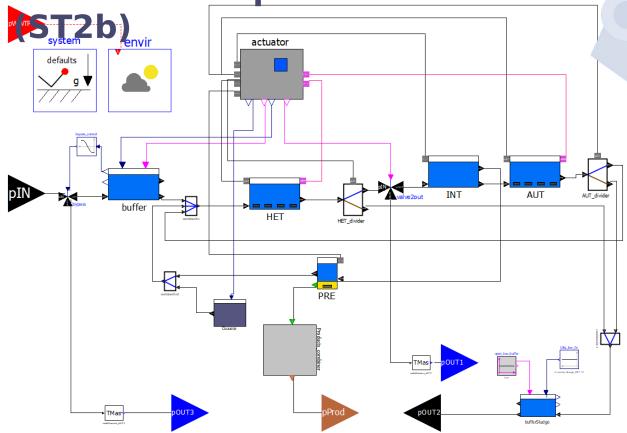
Dynamic fine-screen and postprocessing of cellulosic sludge (ST1)



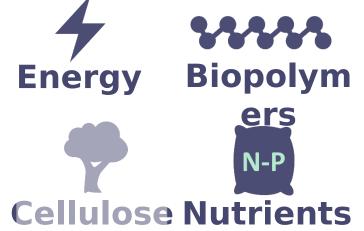
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Short-Cut Enhanced Phosphorus and PHA Recovery (SCEPPHAR) main-stream process

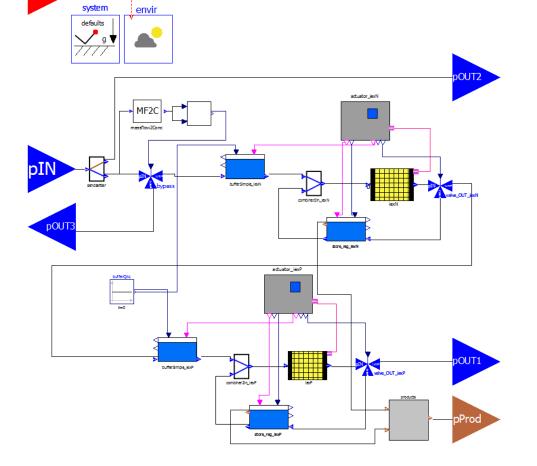






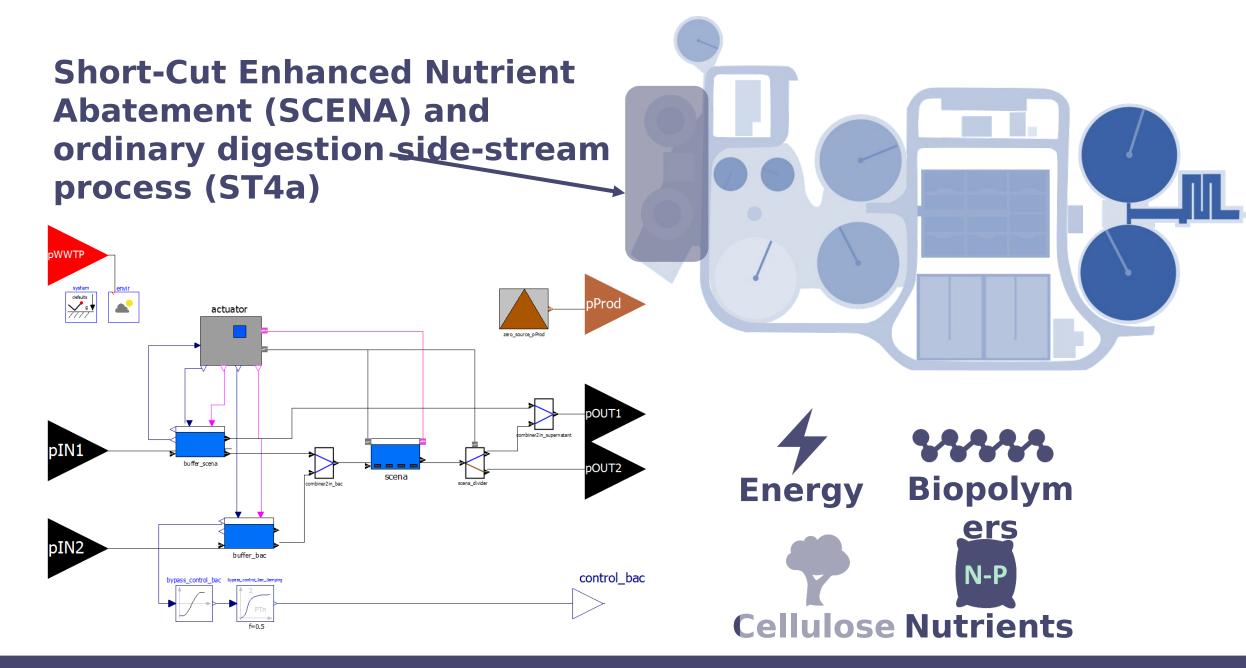
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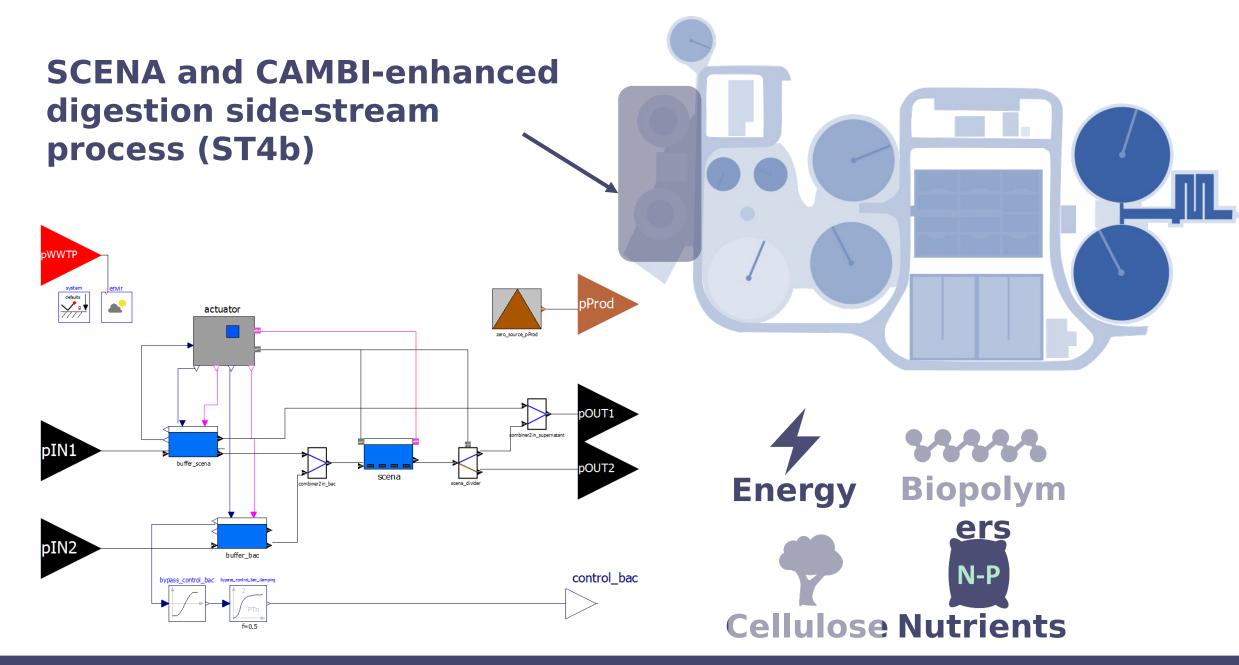
Tertiary hybrid ion exchange for N and P nutrients recovery (ST3)

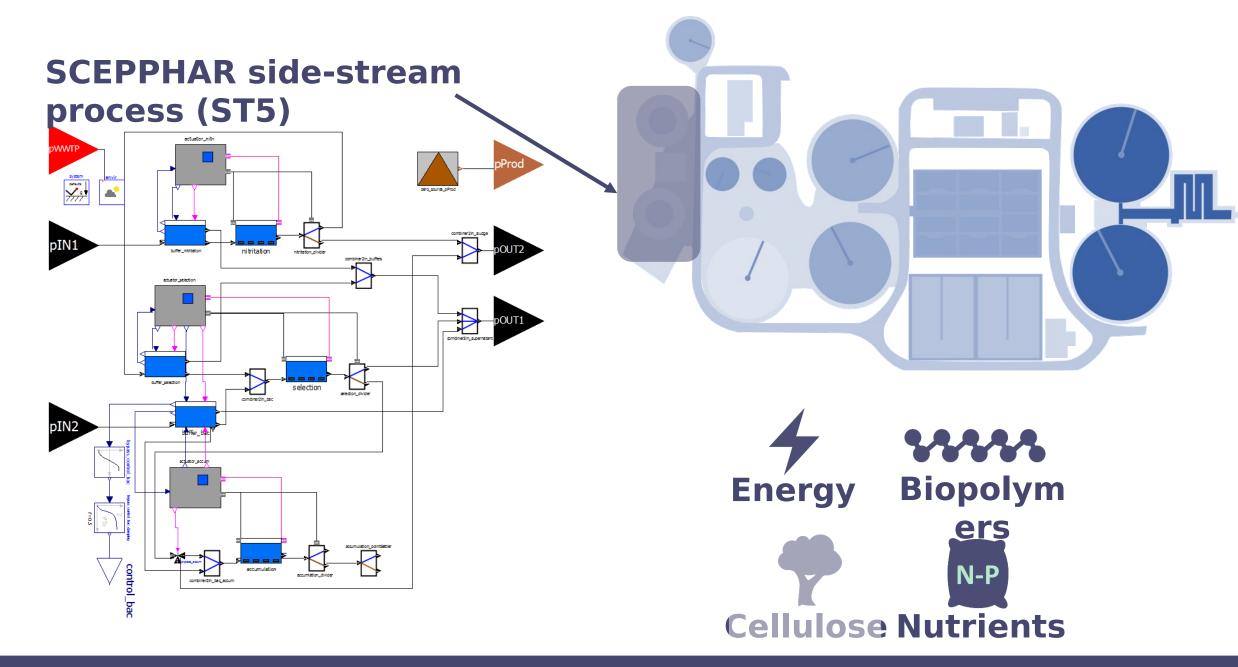


Energy Biopolym ers N-P Cellulose Nutrients

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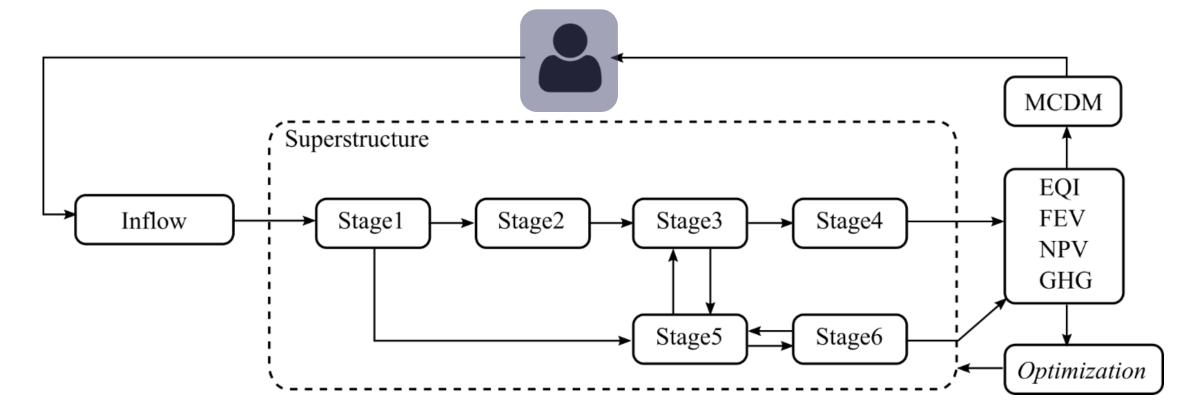


Which plant configuration is best for me?

Try our hyper-tech solution Decision Support System!

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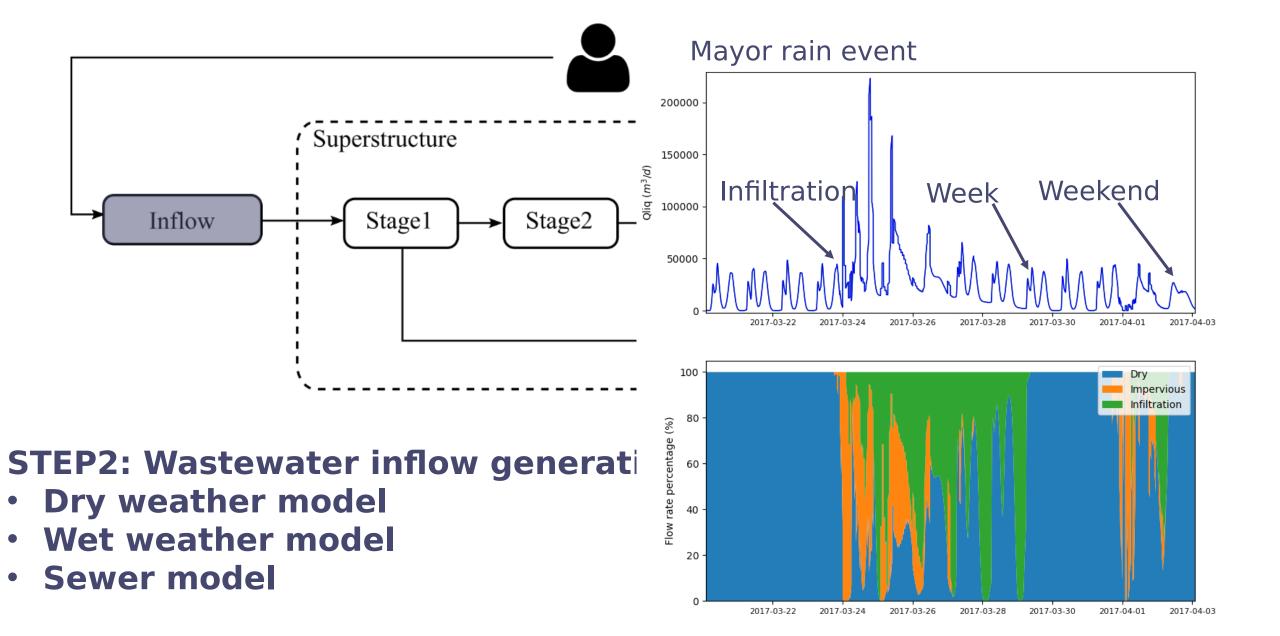
STEP1: Design problem set-up

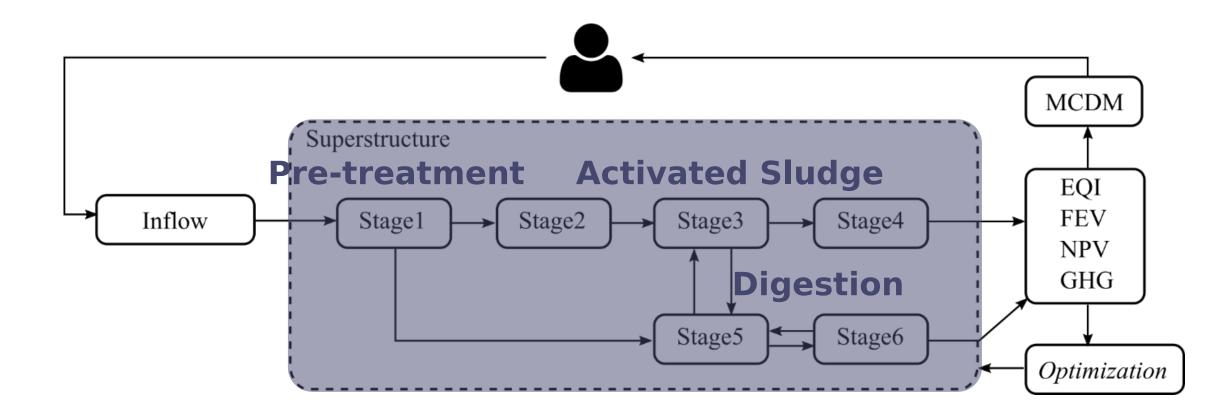
- New design or retrofit
- Geo-location (weather)
- PE, legal limits, etc.





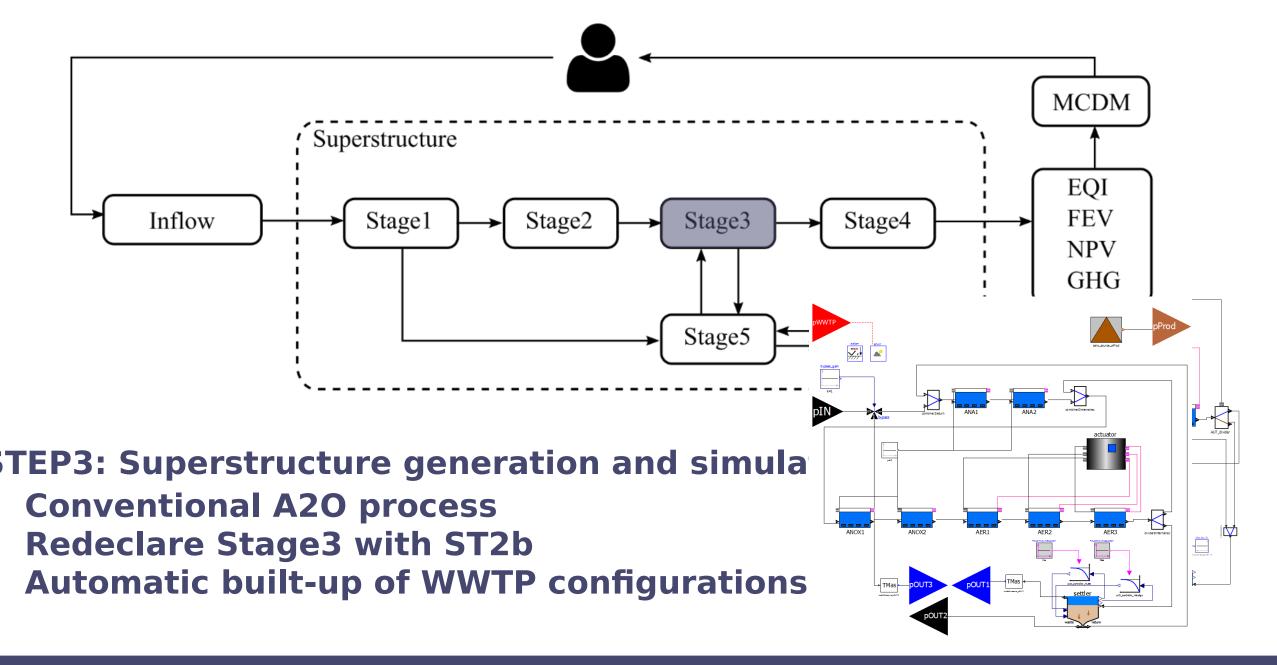
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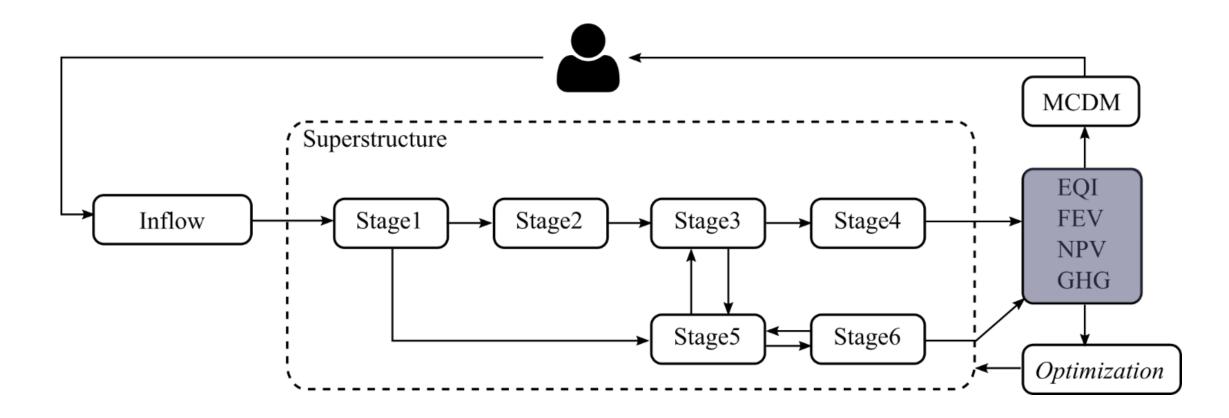




TEP3: Superstructure generation and simulation

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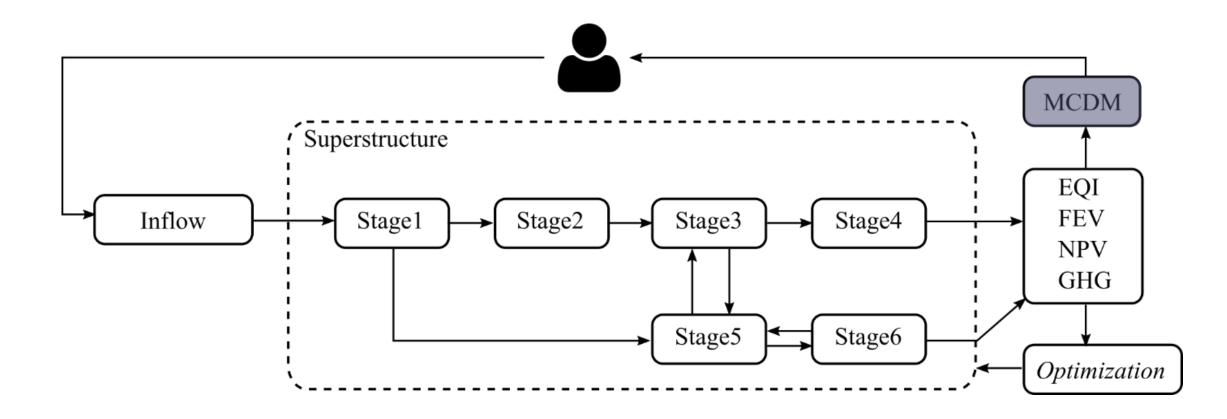


STEP4: Objective values estimation

- Effluent Quality Index (EQI)
- Frequency Effluent Violations (FEV)
- Net Present Value (NPV)
- GreenHouse Gas (GHG) emissions

Compute for all possible WWTP design configs!

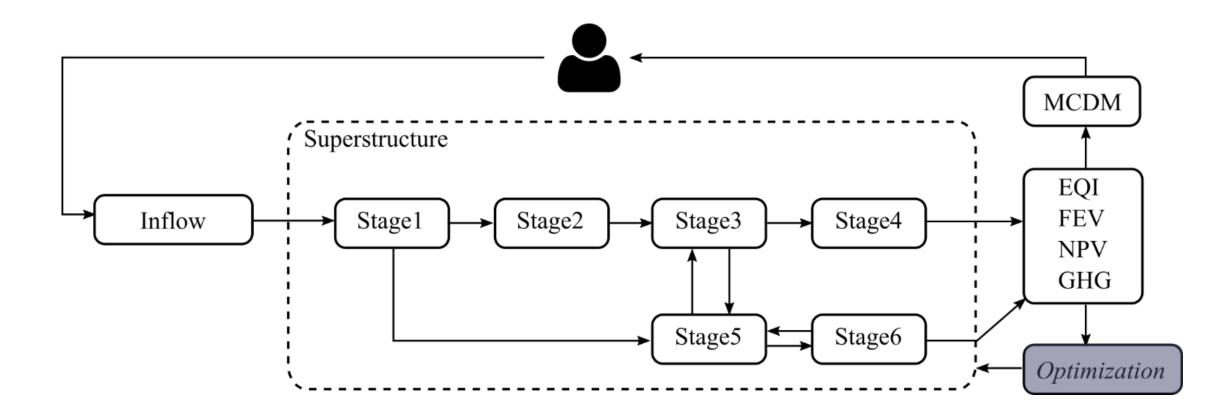
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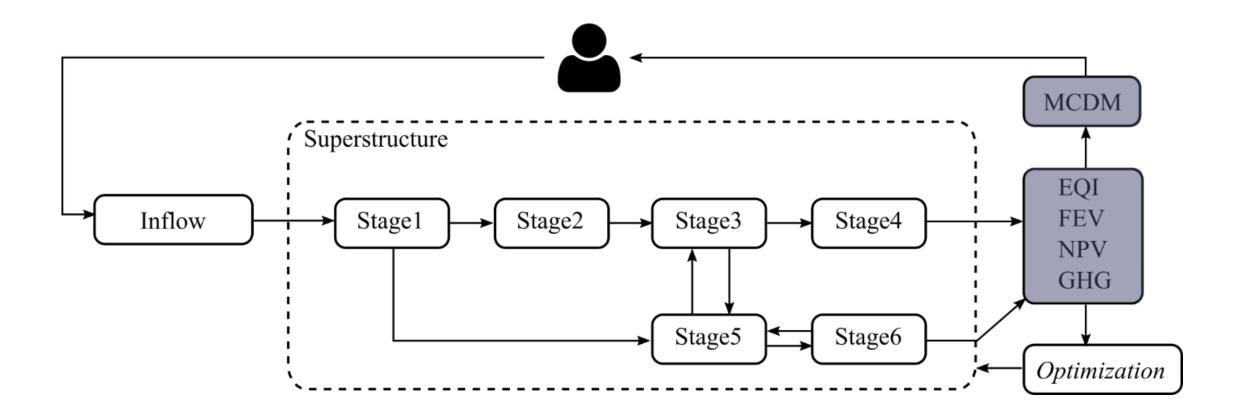
STEP5: Design configuration sorting

lulti Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) based on user preferences echnique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS

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STEP6: Design parameter optimization Minimize NPV optimizing Volume, S/L separation capacity, etc. Constraints on FEV, HRT, SOR, etc. Decrease configurations to optimize with MCDM



STEP7: Uncertainty analysis Input and parameter uncertainty Sensitivity analysis given the optimal design

Conclusions

- Design is based on dynamic and static process models
- Effluent limits fully accounted
- Design of discrete event processes (e.g. SBR)
- Design integrates the WWTP control system
- Influent model for Europe

For future work

- Test global optimization strategies for design optimization
- Build user friendly web-interface
- Perform simulations in a distributed computing environment
- Integrate other resource recovery technologies
- Increase the range of application of the inflow model to North America
- Integrate Life Cycle Analysis frameworks

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Questions?

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