

# PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS OF RAW DOMESTIC SEWAGE

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#### Collaborations

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Companies









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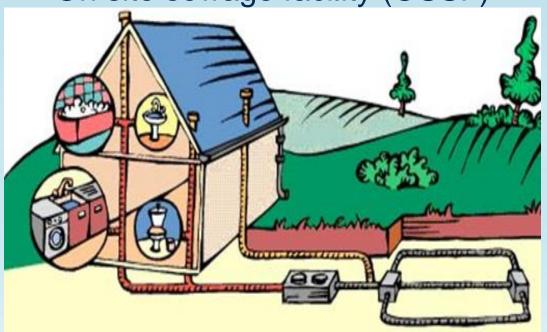


# Context and objective

#### **Context**

On site sanitation = decentralized sanitation In France → 13 millions of people

#### On site sewage facility (OSSF)





## Context and objective

#### **Context**

On site sanitation = decentralized sanitation In France → 13 millions of people

#### **Objective**



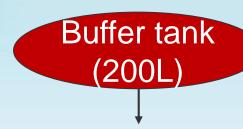
1. Methodology (1)

Sites description

Site	Number of persons				
	3 adults				
Α	1 child				
	2 babies				
В	2 adults				
	1 adolescent				
С	2 adults				
	2 adolescents				
D	2 adults				
Е	5 adults				
G	2 adults				

between 2 and oersons **Second home** 

Construction on the same model





Septic tank

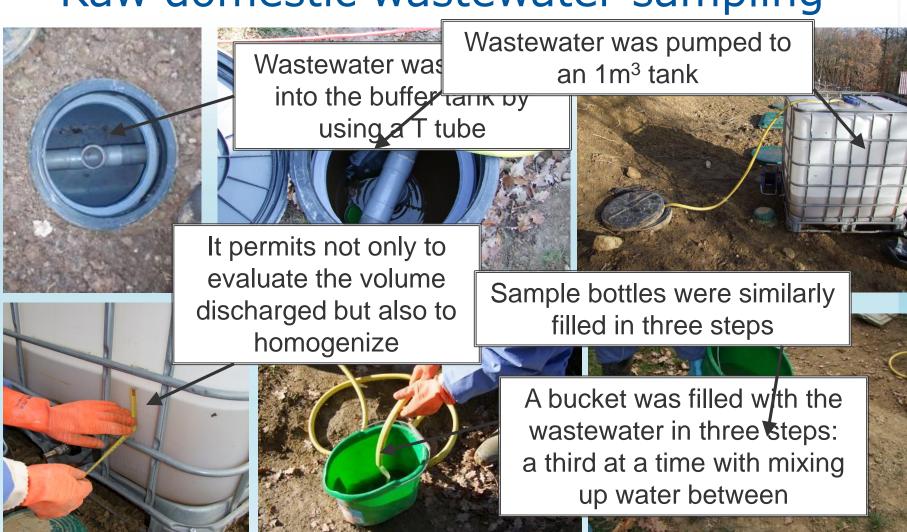


Vegetal media filter

Sampling of wastewater

1. Methodology (2)

# Raw domestic wastewater sampling





- Sampling
  - before entry into septic tank
  - during 24h
  - for a whole week

 Two campaigns were performed on each site

#### Normalised methods Accredited laboratory

Parameter	unit		
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mgO <sub>2</sub> .L <sup>-1</sup>		
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	mgO <sub>2</sub> .L <sup>-1</sup>		
Ammonium (NH₄⁺)	mgN.L <sup>-1</sup>		
Total Phosphorus (P <sub>tot</sub> )	mgP.L <sup>-1</sup>		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg.L <sup>-1</sup>		



1. Methodology (4)

#### Domestic wastewater uses

- At the start of each campaign:
  - → Questionnaire was distributed in order to collect information concerning usages of water over the week
  - → It permits to collect data on:
    - Number of toilet flushes
    - Number of machine washes
    - Number of meals
    - Number of showers

		ortant pou ages de l'ea					usement et	de façon	détaillée	les
Me	rci de ren	e l'eau per seigner le élèvement	tableau su	ivant de fa	çon à ce o	ue vos usa	iges de l'e		pondent	à la
páricale de 24h	Varios de parames	Période de présence des personnes (enhisale)	Nombrededouches	Nontrede bare	Nombre de lassiva résibule (me-linge)	Nombre de lave-valeatie résileé	Nombreda repositive complex quedițiearer et dineri	mentrada perceparan VC(us ook	Chand ad	Aufren uangen auso nejek dens votre circuit inteleaur
exemples	а	N°2 et 3 absents de fin à tim N°1 présent les 24h	2	۰	2	1	•	xxxx xx xx	X X X	Entretien ménag utilisant de l'esu 2 seesa, avec produit de nettoyage (jave Mr propre)
Vos usages jour 1										
Vos usages jour 2										
Vos usages jour 3										
Vos usages jour 4										
Vos usages jour 5										
Vos usages jour 6										

FICHE DE RENSEIGNEMENT CAMPAGNE EAU BRUTE

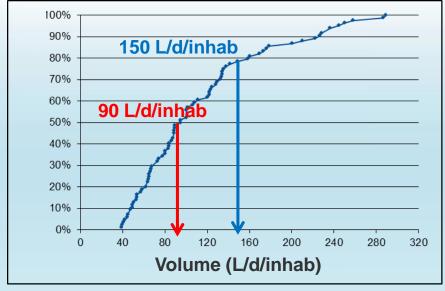
Précision : une personne venant juste prendre un repas chez vous durant ces 24 heures de prélèvement ne doit pas être mentionnée (mais le repas oui, et le passage aux WC également). Par contre les personnes avant sélourné à votre domicile (nuitée) sont bien à comptabilisé. 2. Results on raw domestic wastewater (1)

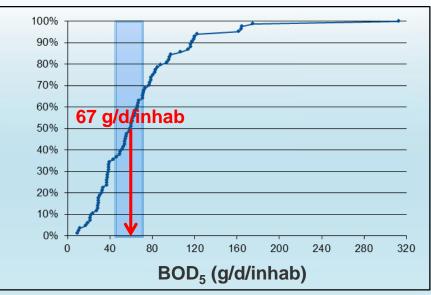
#### Legend: On the field **Definition of a person** equivalent

### Daily loads

Cumulative frequency (%)

100% 90% 80%





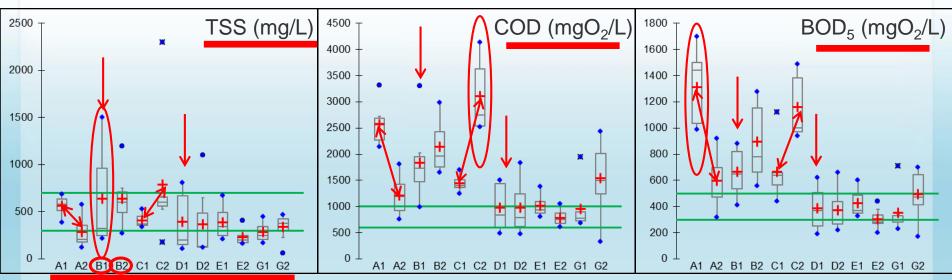
Cumulative frequency (%)

- Mean volume: 90 L/d/hab
- Measured volumes are 1.5 less than those used to test OSSF
- Mean organic load comparable to the person equivalent definition
  - More concentrated effluents on the field



2. Results on raw domestic wastewater (2)

#### Concentrations results



green lines: maximum and minimum values for the different parameters as stipulated under the French, 7 September 2009 decree

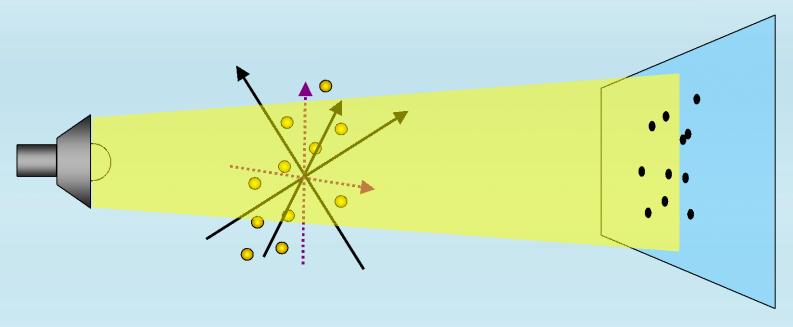
- Variation in concentrations between different samples taken over one week at the same site
- Variation in values from on site to another
- Variation in concentrations between the two campaigns for the same site
  - Site A: average concentration divided by 2 from one campaign to the other
- → Not common behavior: study on possible correlations between results



2. Results on raw domestic wastewater (3)

# Principal component analysis

- PCA is a mathematical procedure:
  - To summarize a table using a small number of factors while retaining the maximum amount of variability present in the initial data set.



Representation of the data set in a reduced space without losing too much of the information





# PCA results - First part

- Data coming of all France
- 185 samplings
- 6 parameters per sampling

Data Matrix: 1 110 data

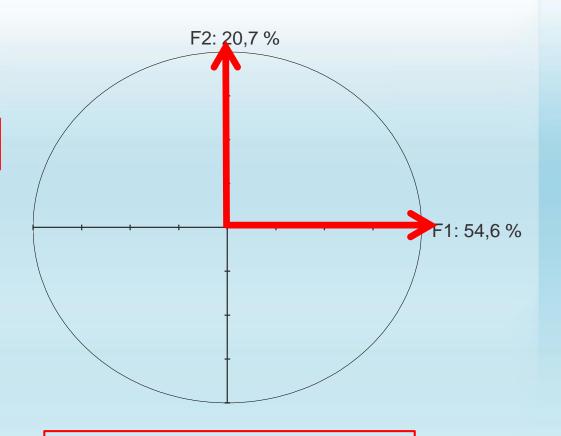


2. Results on raw domestic wastewater (4)

## PCA results – First part

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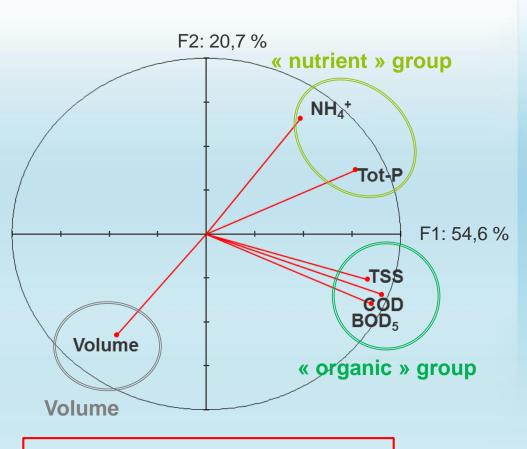


F1-F2 ~ 75 % initial inertia



# PCA results – First part

- Representation of parameters in correlation circle:
- A parameter is all the more well represented as it is near the edge of the circle
- Two collinear parameters are significantly correlated
- Two orthogonal parameters are significantly uncorrelated



F1-F2 ~ 75 % initial inertia



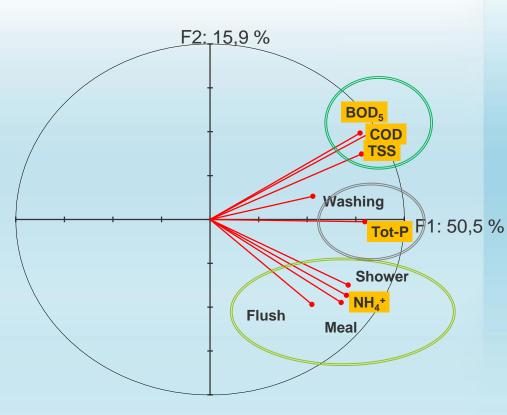
2. Results on raw domestic wastewater (6)

### PCA results – Second part

- Data coming from questionnaires
- 169 samplings
- 9 parameters

#### Data Matrix: 1 521 data

- NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> are correlated with the number of showers, meals and toilet flushes.
- Tot-P and the number of machine washes not correlated with other parameters
- TSS, COD and BOD are not correlated with the data from the occupants'daily behavior



F1-F2 ~ 66 % initial inertia



# Conclusions (1)

- Person equivalent definition is used to dimension and test on site sewage facilities / Single house domestic effluents are more concentrated
  - → It must be taken into account to avoid malfunctions



## Conclusions (1)

- Person equivalent definition is used to dimension and test on site sewage facilities / Single house domestic effluents are more concentrated
  - > It must be taken into account to avoid malfunctions
- Concentrations of the different parameters analyzed, show that wastewater discharged by the occupants is very variable:
  - From one habitation to another
  - Between days of week for the same habitation
  - Between the two campaigns for the same family
    - → It is impossible to obtain a raw domestic wastewater characteristics 'benchmark' model



# Conclusions (2)

- Principal component analysis shows:
  - 3 groups / 3 behaviors :
    - «organic» group → COD, BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS
    - « nutrient » group → NH<sub>4</sub>+ and P<sub>T</sub>
    - Volume
  - → In order to characterize raw domestic wastewater, it is necessary to monitor at least one parameter of each group. For example: Volume, NH<sub>4</sub>+ and COD or BOD<sub>5</sub>
    - The ammonium ions are clearly linked to the number of meals, showers and toilet flushes
    - The total phosphorus parameter is depending on the number of machine washes



#### **Technical support**

Guillaume BUSSET
Olivier LEON
Christophe CAMBON

#### **Financial support**









# Thank you for your attention











