

A novel engineering tool for ozonation - Unprecedented process insights



Info@AM-TEAM.com

● **LIVE WEBINAR – June 23rd, 2020 - slides**



Today's objectives

■ Context

- AM-TEAM has developed a novel simulation model for ozonation. Already available today through services. The simulation tool will become available soon.

■ Objectives

- You get new, detailed process insights
- You learn the basics of ozonation process simulation
- You understand the practical application and potential of process simulation for process optimisation, design and monitoring

■ Format

- Hybrid model: presentation and live demos
- Questions: Q&A (not the chat)
- Short questionnaire after webinar

■ Intro

- Personal introduction

- Ozonation and simulation basics

■ Virtual experimenting and virtual piloting

- From batch to full-scale

- Drinking water and wastewater

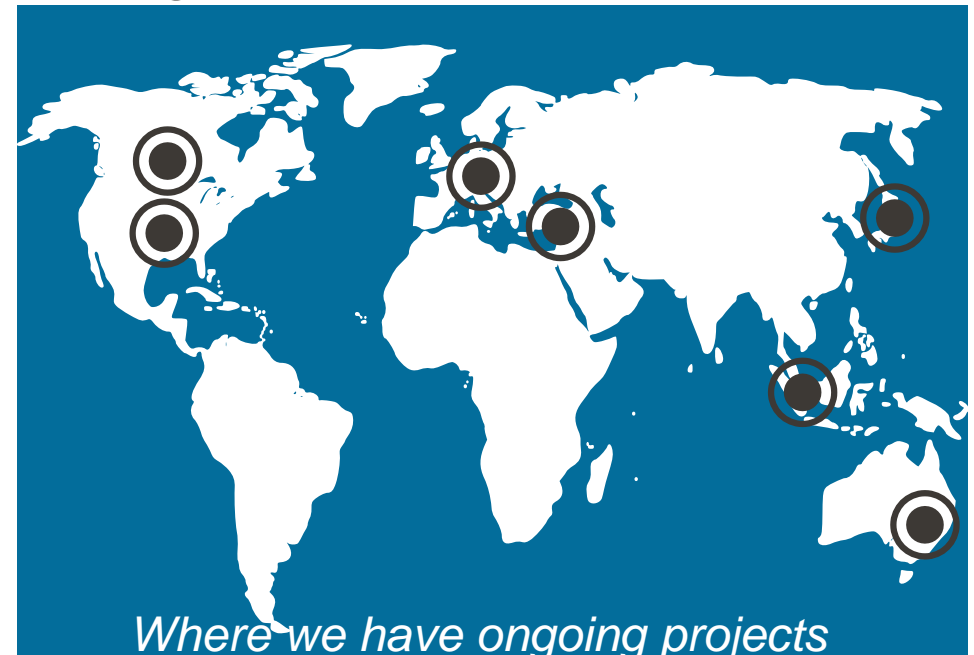


Personal introduction

We help process technologists getting the processes they desire using **very realistic computer simulations**

- Process simulation services for
 - Process optimisation (energy saving, performance increase, ...)
 - Process design (optimal mixing, smaller footprint, CapEx saving, ...)
 - Process scale-up (lower time to market, significant piloting cost saving, ...)
- Highly specialised in CFD and kinetic modelling
- Global reach
- Our clients
 - Technology vendors
 - End users and utilities
 - Consulting & Engineering firms
- Exclusive focus on processes

Extensive case studies and blogs:
AM-TEAM.com



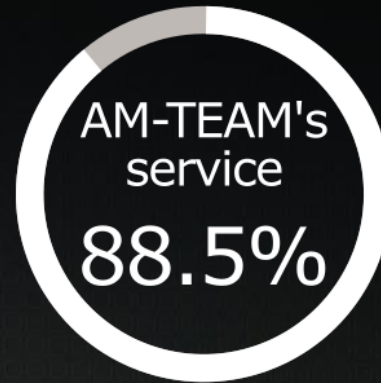
This is AM-TEAM



>100 projects finished

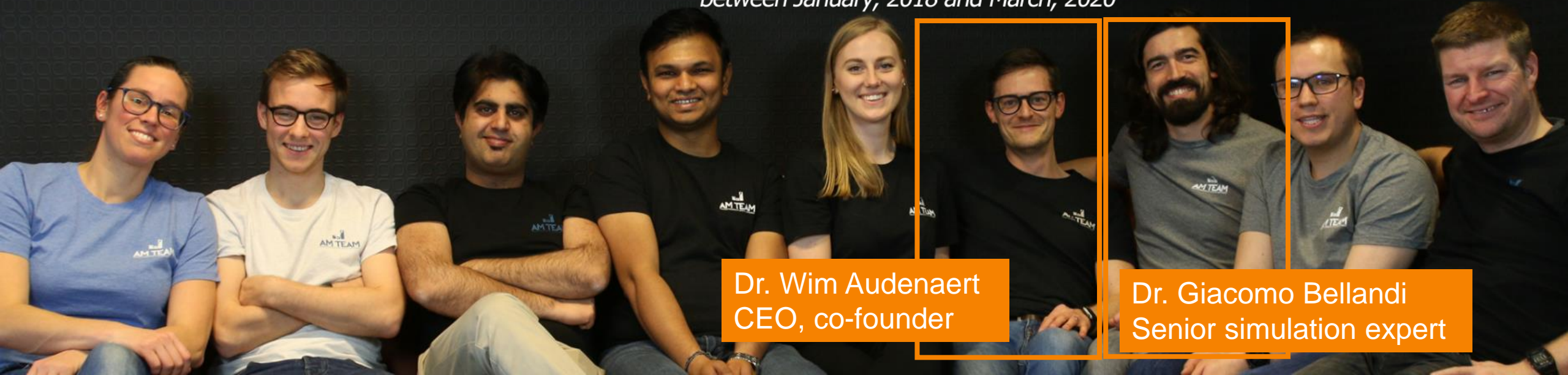
Orange: presenters

CUSTOMER RATINGS



Averages of all projects finished between January, 2018 and March, 2020

ir. Cilia De Wilde
Business Development Manager



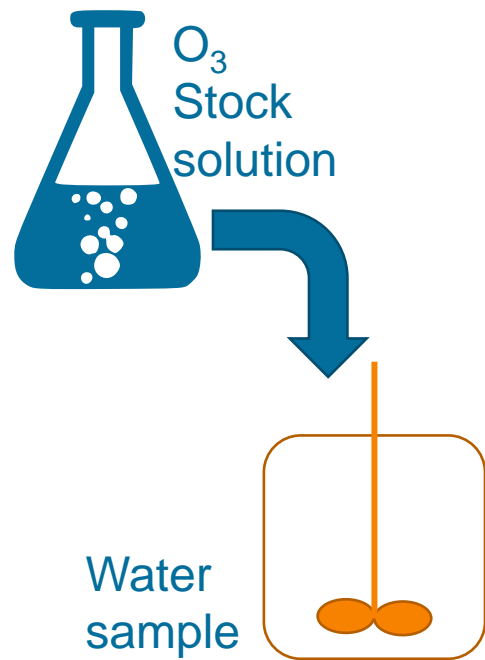
Dr. Wim Audenaert
CEO, co-founder

Dr. Giacomo Bellandi
Senior simulation expert

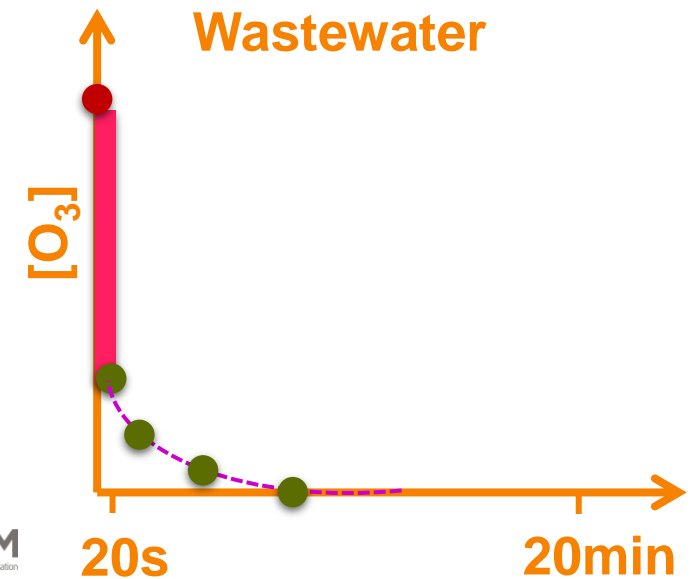
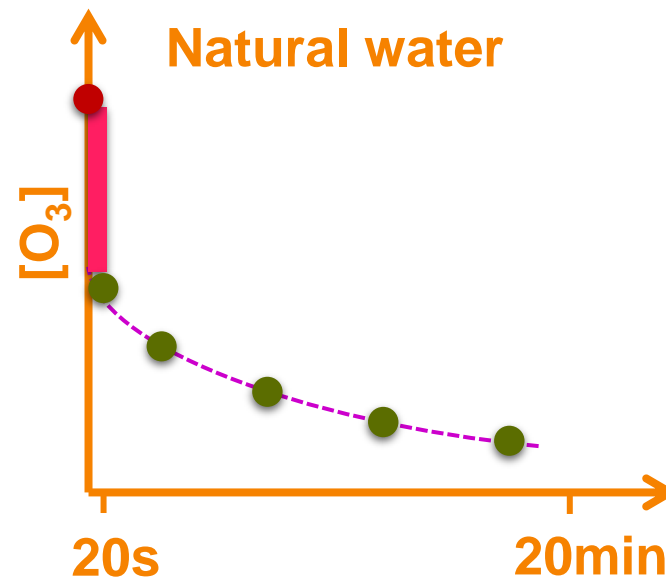
3 fundamental ozone facts

FACT #1

OZONE DECAY KNOWS 2 PHASES



- starting point
- measurement
- 'Instantaneous' ozone demand (IOD)
- slow decay



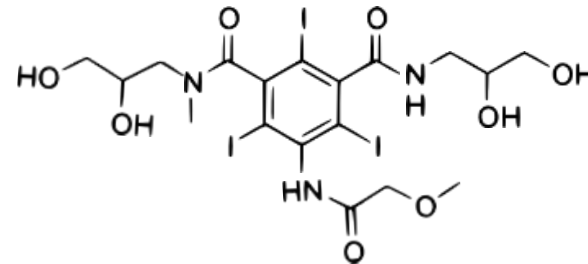
Ozonation inherently is an advanced oxidation process

FACT #2

TARGET POLLUTANTS ARE REMOVED BY BOTH O_3 AND HO^* RADICALS



 **AM TEAM**
Advanced Modeling for process optimisation

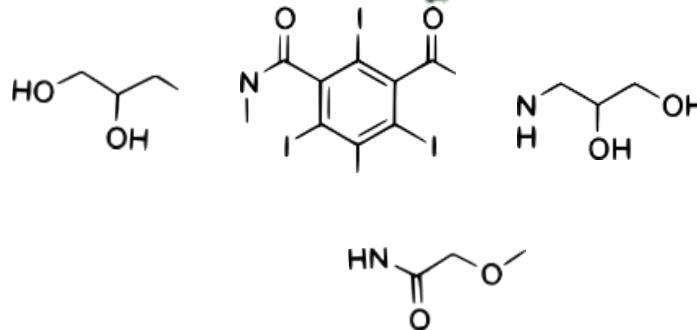


FACT #2

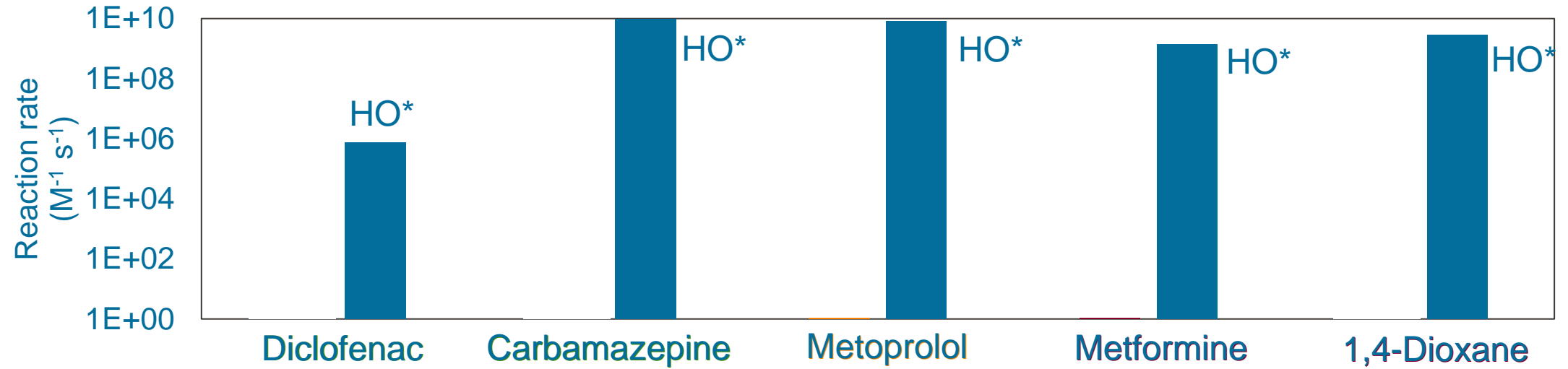
TARGET POLLUTANTS ARE REMOVED BY BOTH O₃ AND HO* RADICALS



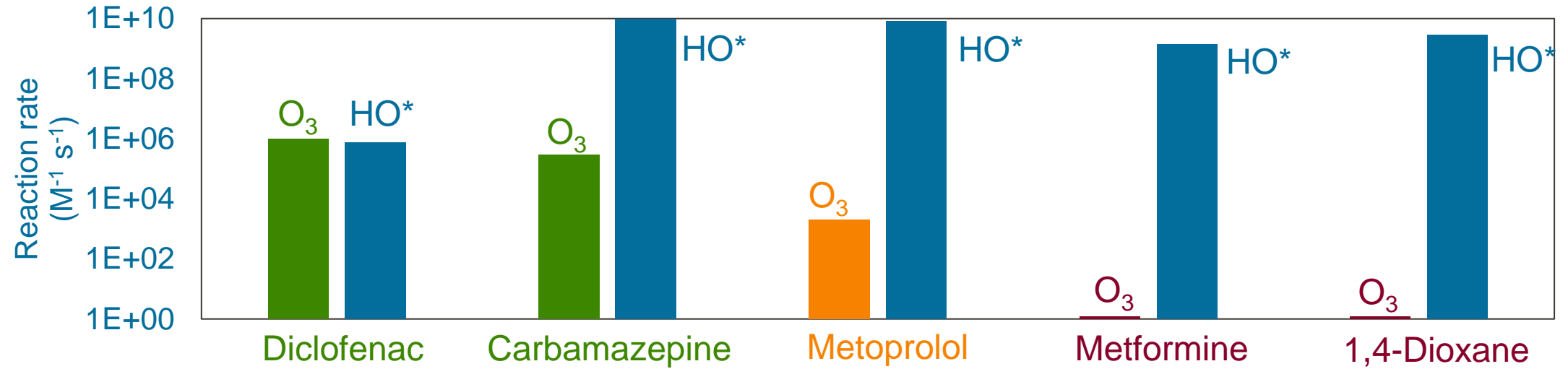
AM TEAM
Advanced Modeling for process optimisation



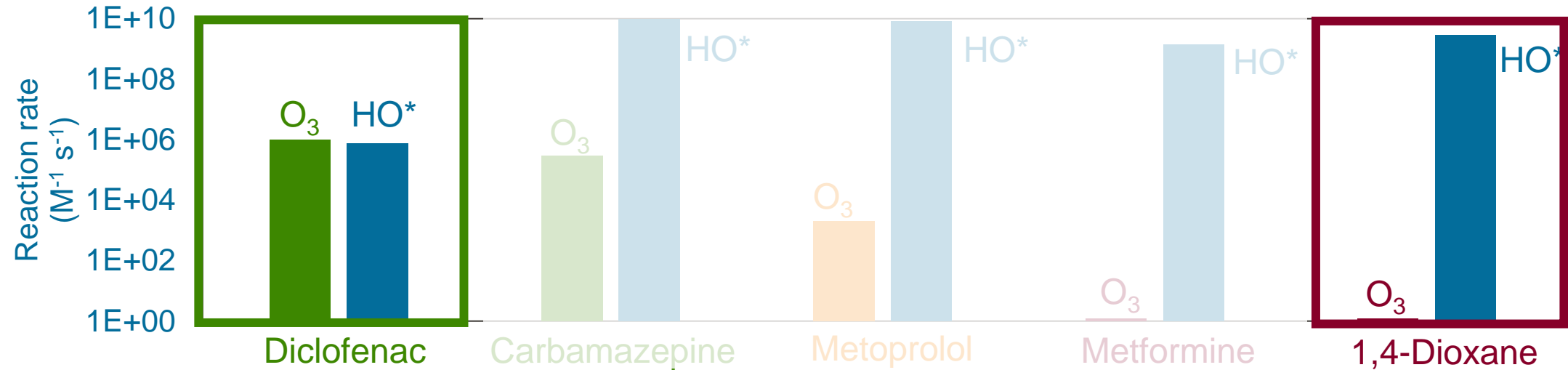
Target pollutants are removed by both O_3 and HO^*



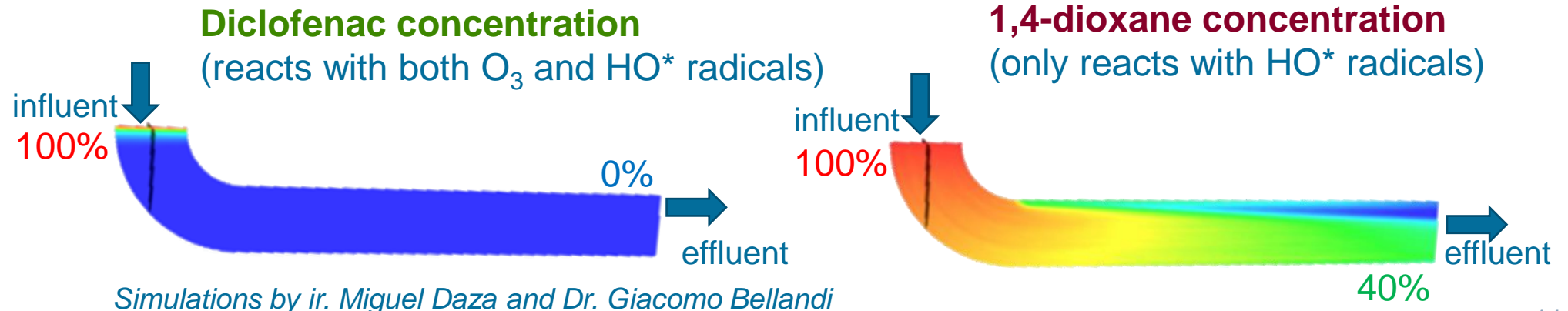
Target pollutants are removed by both O_3 and HO^*



Target pollutants are removed by both O_3 and HO^*

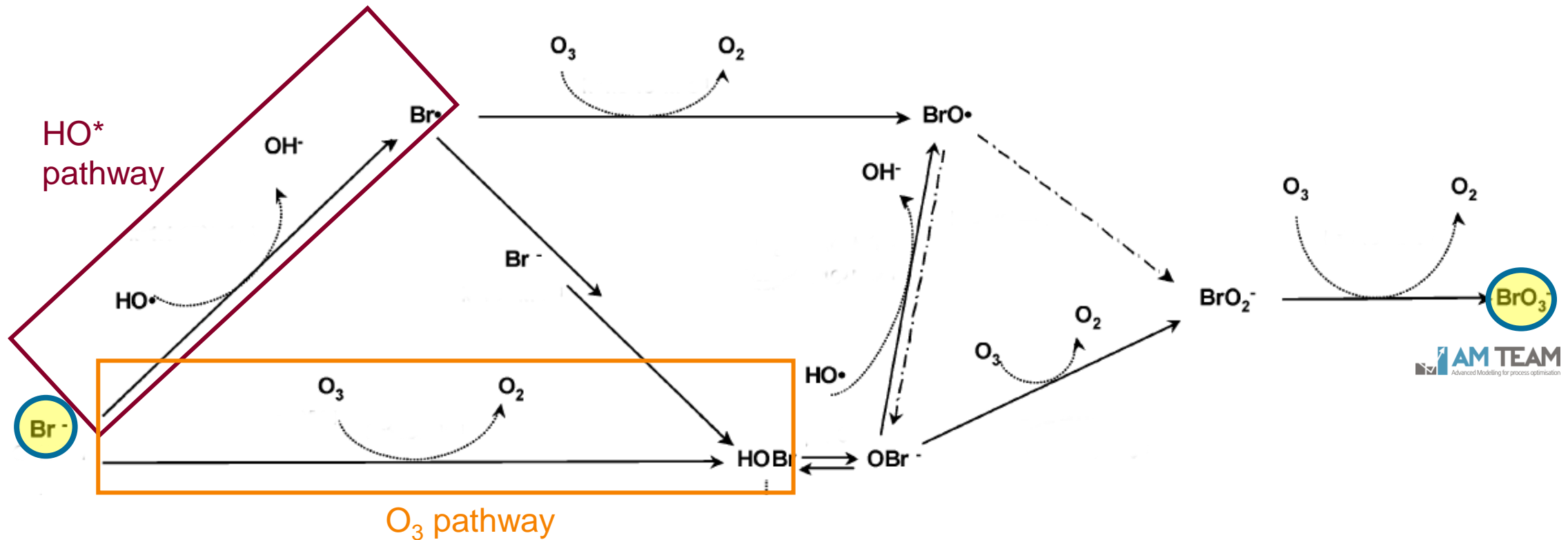


O_3 DOSED IN A SIMPLE BENDED PIPE – CFD-kinetic simulation including HO^*



FACT #3

Bromate is formed by both O_3 and HO^* radicals



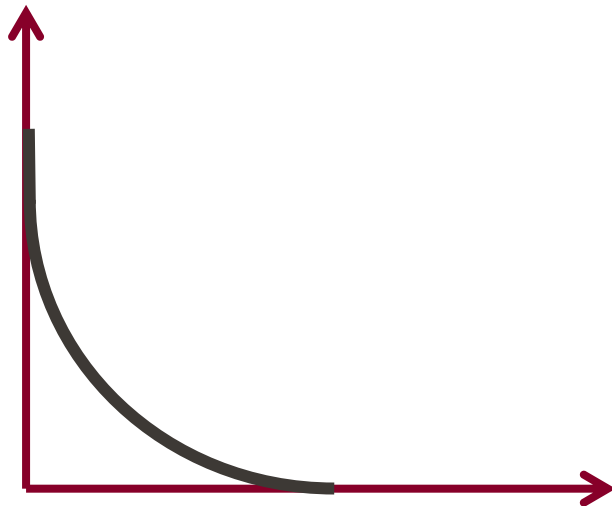
Buffle, M., Galli, S., von Gunten, U. 2004. Enhanced bromate control during ozonation: the chlorine-ammonia process



Batch demonstration

Conclusions

- In order to have a valuable simulation model, these facts have to be considered:
 - Ozone decay in 'real water' (Fact #1)
 - O_3 and HO^* based target pollutant removal (Fact #2)
 - O_3 and HO^* based BrO_3 formation (Fact #3)

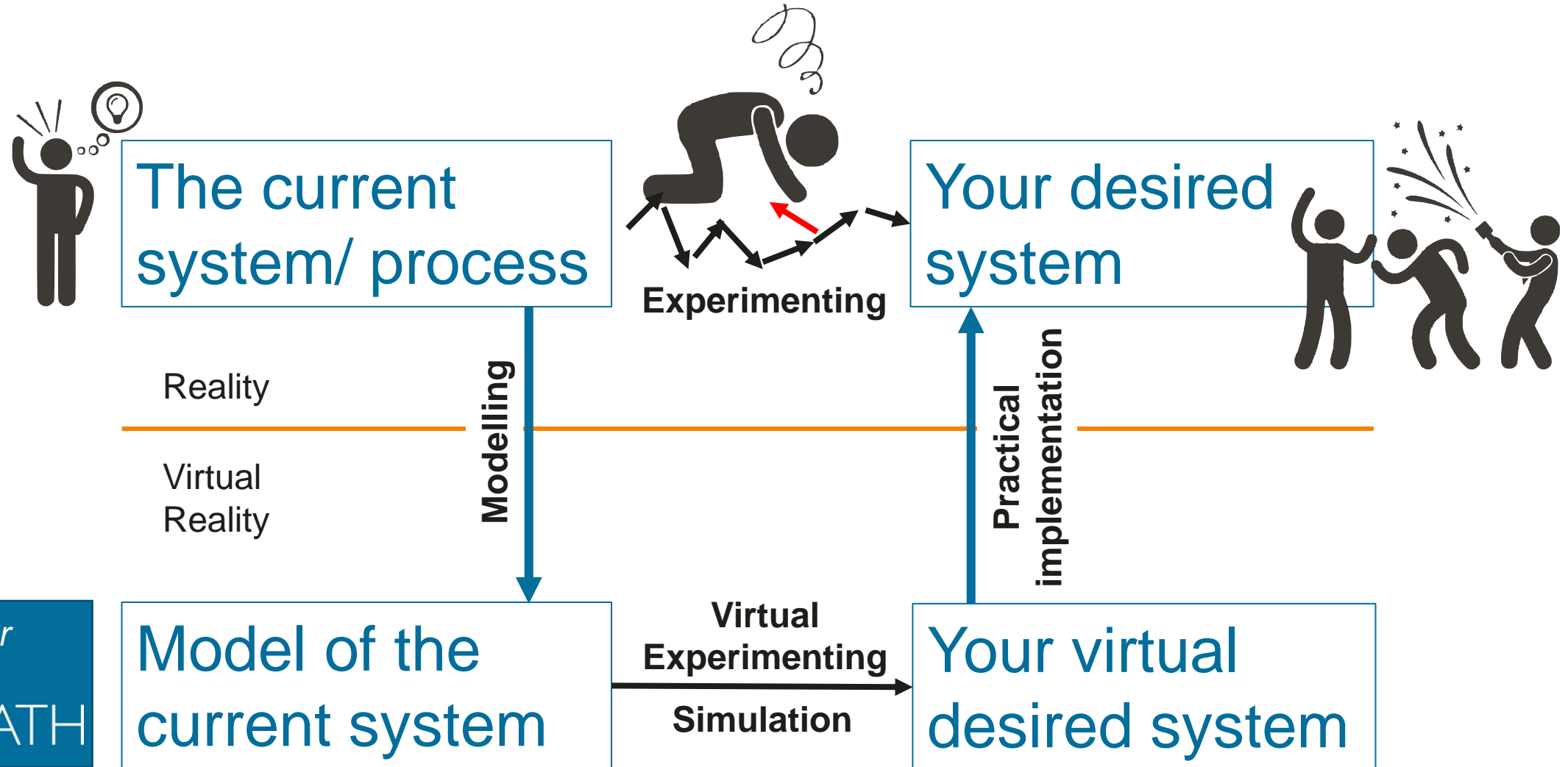


O_3

HO^*

What is a process simulation model?

What is a process simulation model?



Credit for scheme:
BIOMATH

A simulation model for ozonation

Water matrix data

- DOC, COD, UV₂₅₄
- Conductivity
- Target pollutants
- Br⁻
- Carbonates

Process model

$$\frac{dC_{1,4-dioxane}}{dt} = - \dots$$

$$\frac{dC_{BrO_3}}{dt} = + \dots$$

...

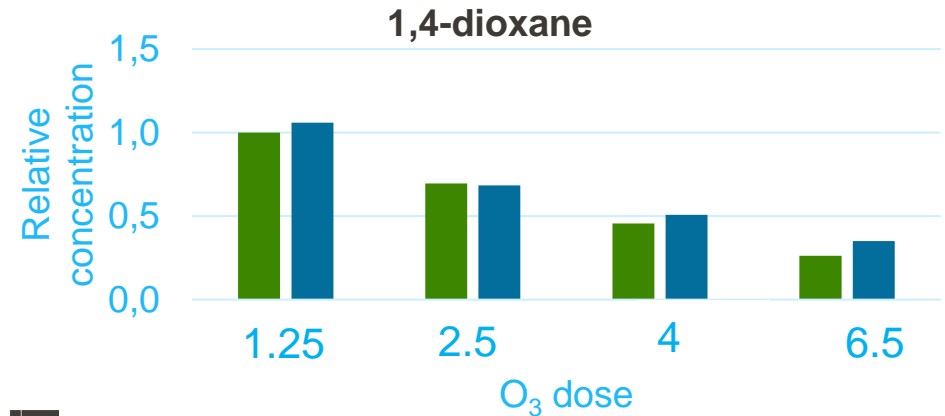
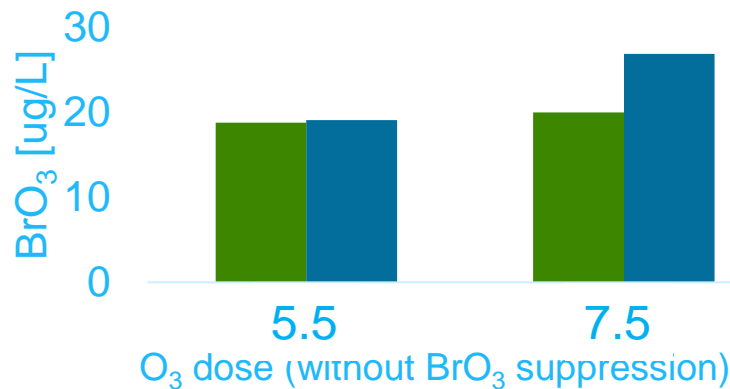
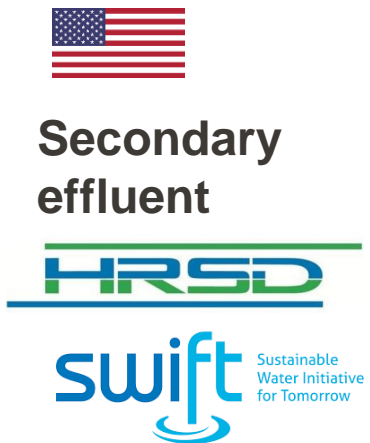
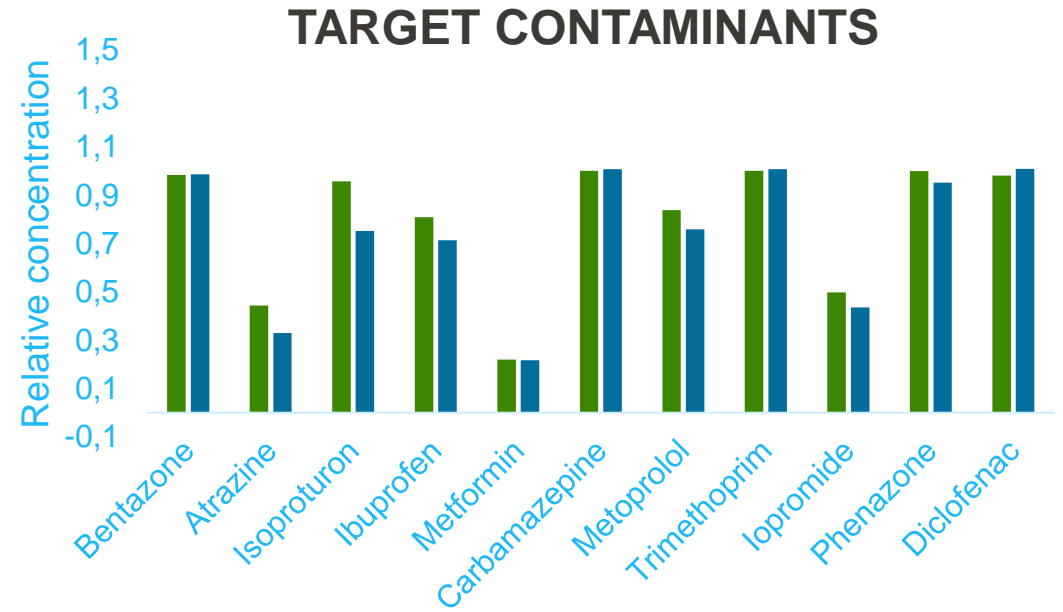
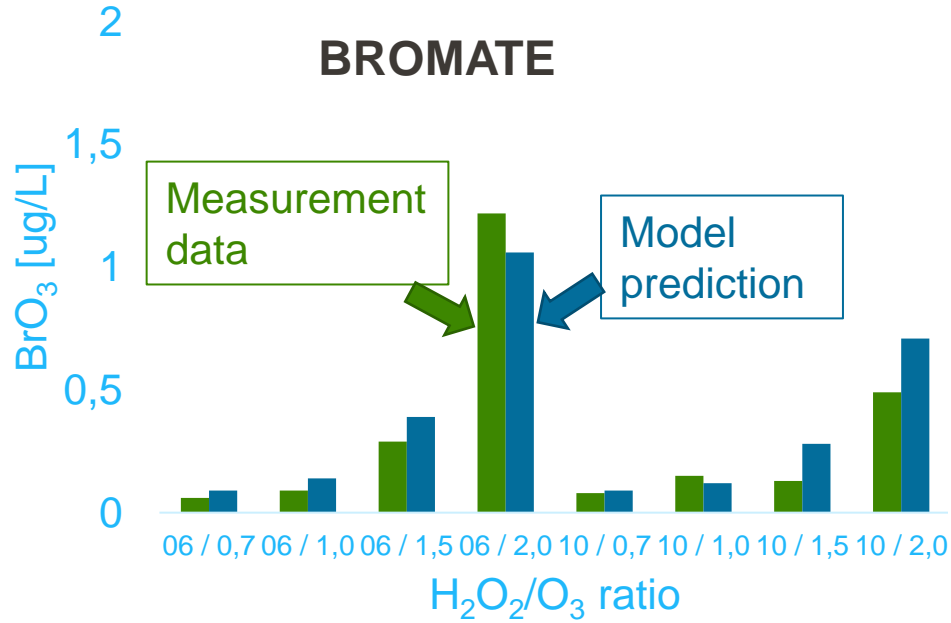
Prediction of

- Ozone decay
- Target pollutant removal
- Bromate
- Disinfection
- ...

Process settings

- O₃ dose
- Chemical dose
- Volume and flow rates
- ...

Prediction examples





What would be the practical value
of a process simulation tool for

O_3 ???

LIVE DEMO

Different categories of applications (apart from 'process understanding')

■ TECHNOLOGY SELECTION

- How suitable would O_3 be for a specific matrix?
- What would be the specific removal of target pollutants at a certain O_3 dose?
- Can bromate be suppressed, and what is impact on target pollutant removal?
- Increase the value of real-life piloting efforts (eg complement data; learning)

■ PROCESS DESIGN

- What will be the O_3 residual throughout the train? (eg sensor location)
- What is the optimal sizing in view of current and future water characteristics?
- Selection of injection technology (FBD, SSI) – what's happening?
- Ozonation runs at Plant A. How would it perform at Plant B?

■ PROCESS OPERATION

- Real-time monitoring (i.e. 'digital twin')
- New operational strategies (e.g. smart dosing; testing of control strategies)



Conclusion

Target contaminants

Organics

Inorganics

Nitrite

Ammonia

Bromide

Carbonates

Temperature

**WATER
MATRIX
PROPERTIES**

**OZONATION
PROCESS
PERFORMANCE
AND
COST**



Dosing & control strategies

Dosing locations

Chemical dosing

Water flow rates

Gas flow rates

Feed gas

**PROCESS
PARAMETERS**

REACTOR

Size

Type & geometry

Baffles

**EQUIPMENT AND
SYSTEM DESIGN**

**HUMAN
FACTORS**

**TRANSFER
EQUIPMENT**

Nozzle properties

Bubble size

Positioning

Operator

■ Status of model application

- The model is currently being applied at plants in Europe and the US (wastewater effluent and drinking water ozonation)
- Services and support available through AM-TEAM
 - (If you have a case: email info@am-team.com)
- The simulation tool will become available soon
 - No in-house simulation expertise required
- We expect to remove significant practical, regulatory and financial barriers with regard to the application of ozonation
- Special acknowledgements: Dynamita (FR) and HRSD (US), Dunea (NL)

FULL WEBINAR RECORDING



Advanced Modelling for process optimisation

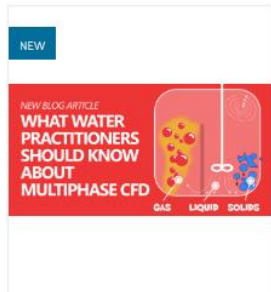
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A unique overview of the application of CFD in the



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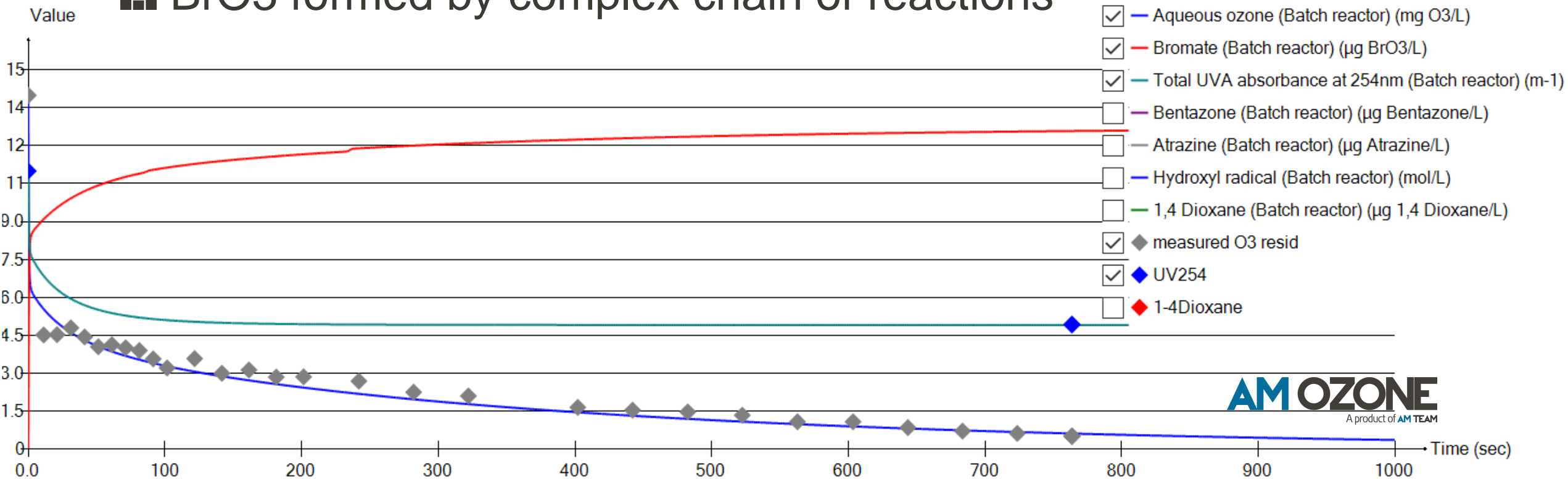
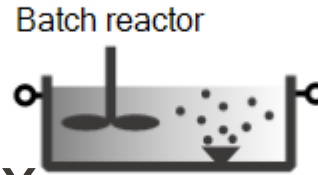
Our latest updates are posted on LinkedIn page (click to follow)



APPENDIX: live demo slides

Case 1 – batch reactor

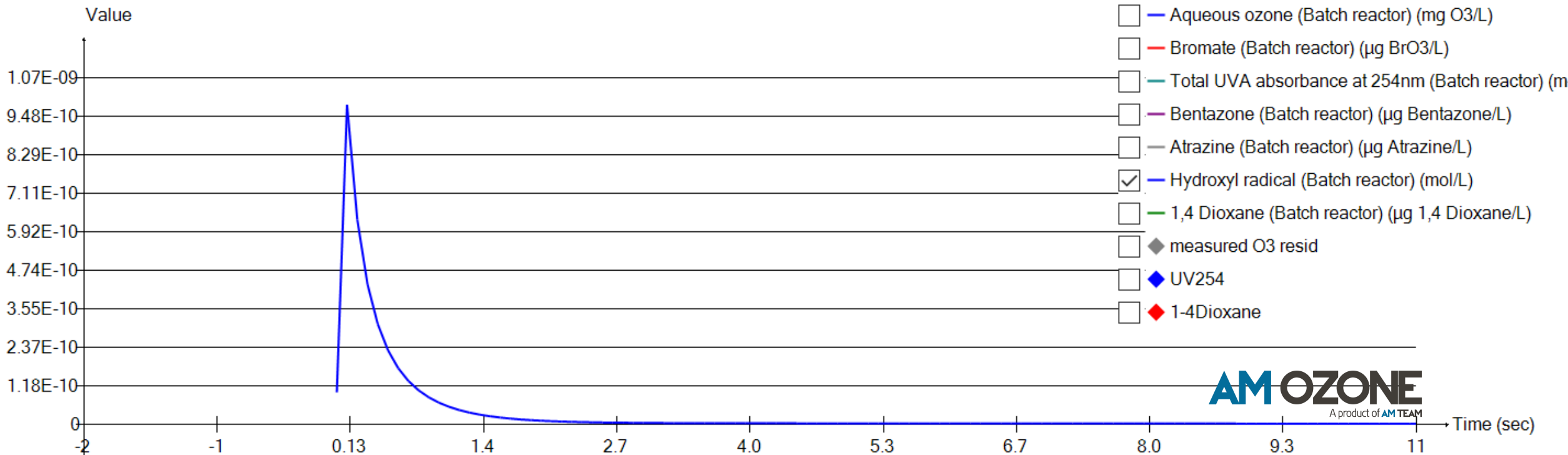
- Fitting real batch data
- O₃ reacts with water matrix
- BrO₃ formed by complex chain of reactions



Case 1 – batch reactor

- HO* concentration
- predicted in real time

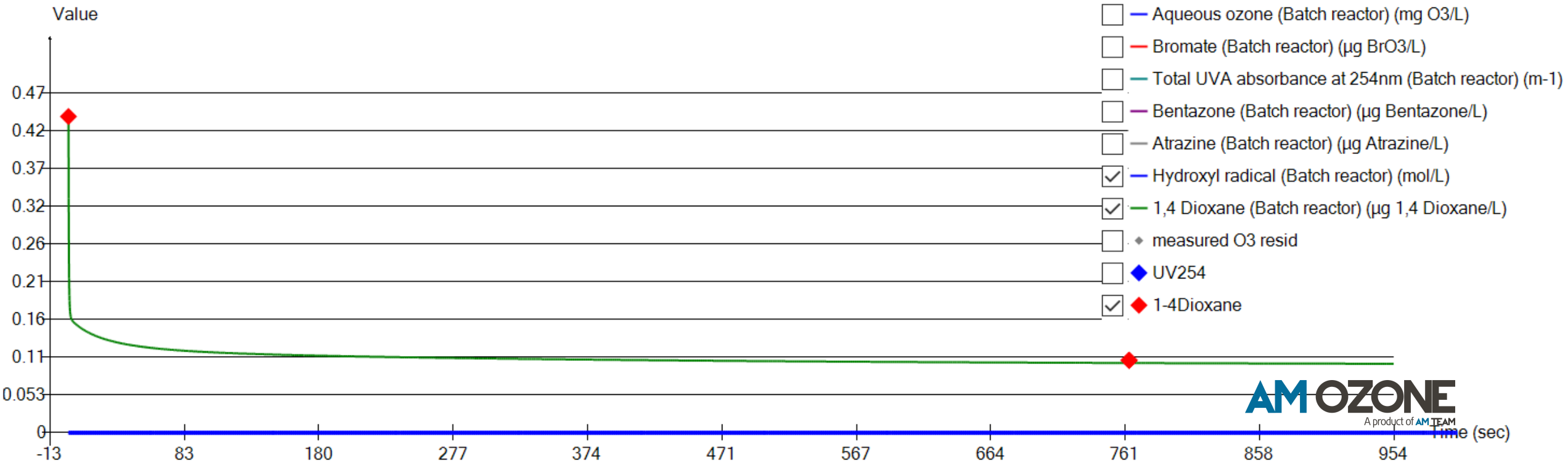
Batch reactor



Case 1 – batch reactor

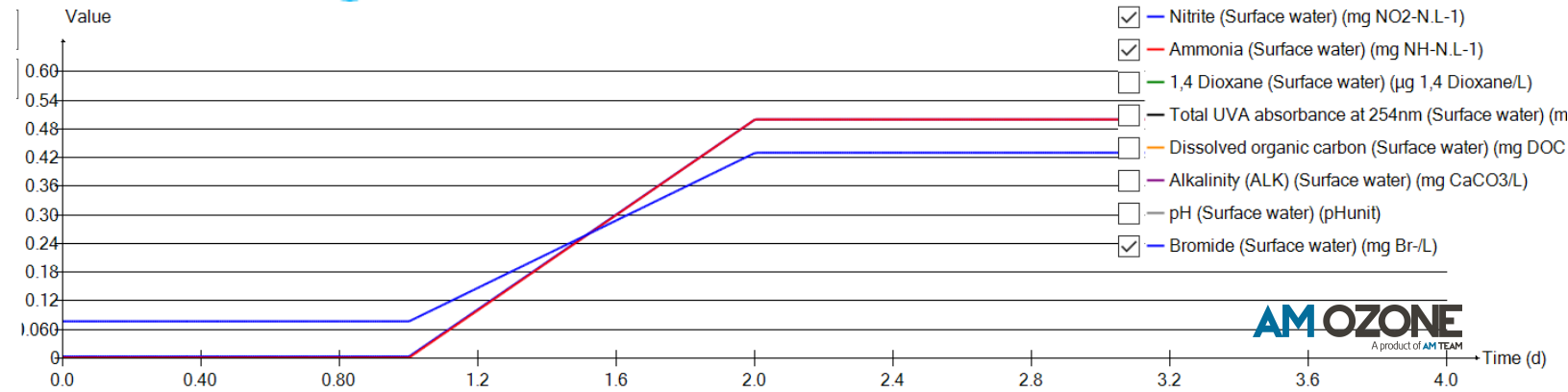
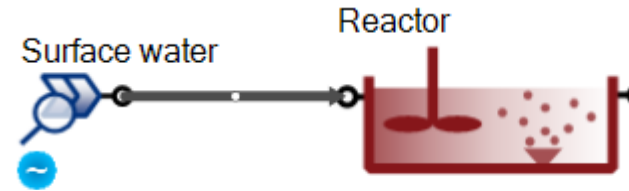
1,4 Dioxane

Batch reactor

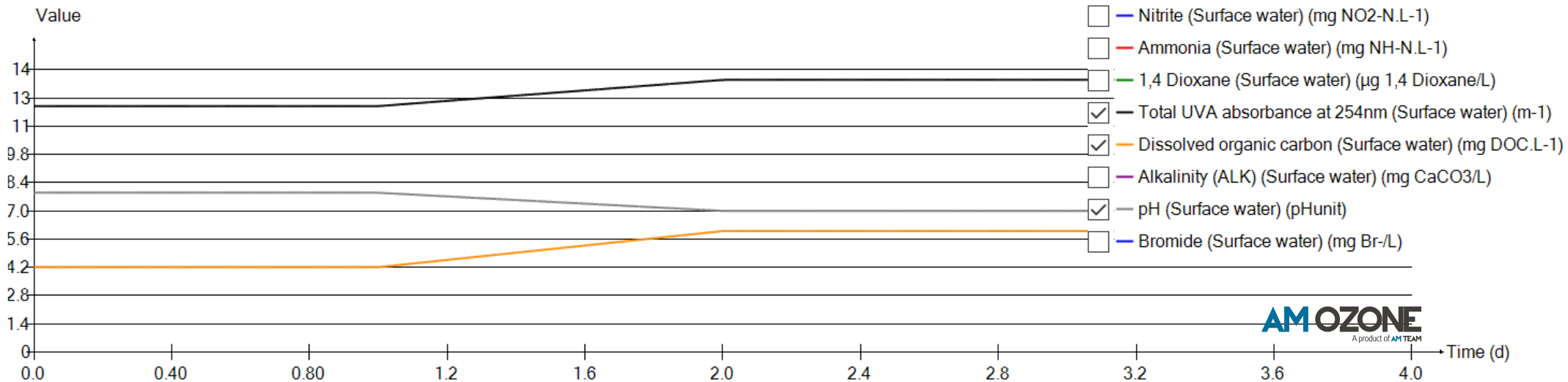


Case 2 – Dynamic influent

What happens when influent water becomes more concentrated in time



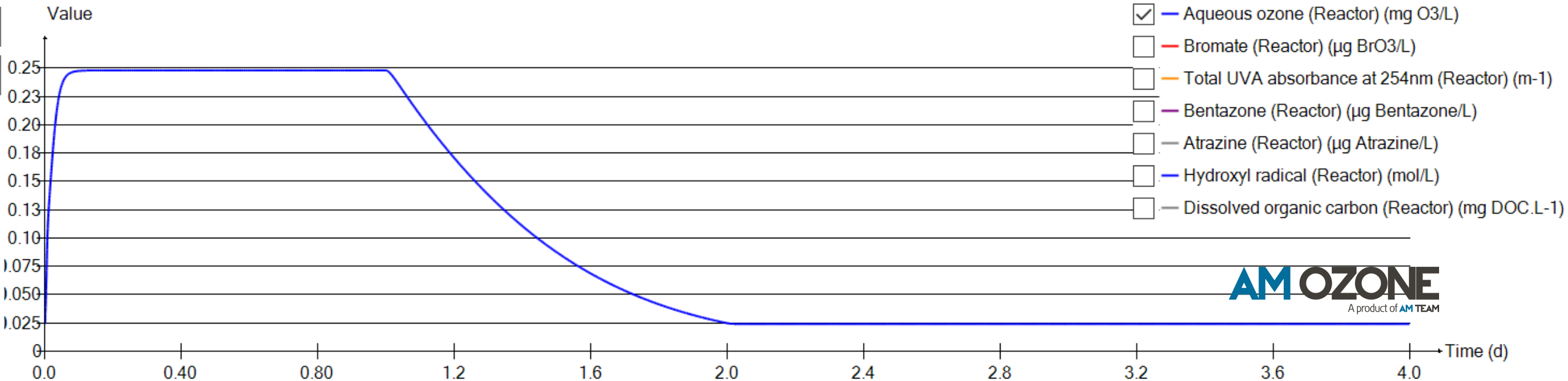
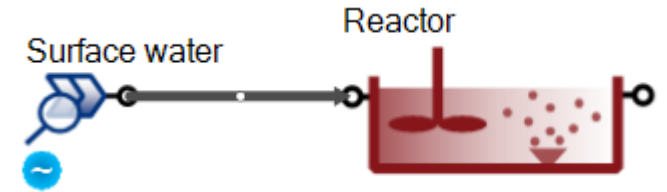
AMOZONE
A product of AM TEAM



AMOZONE
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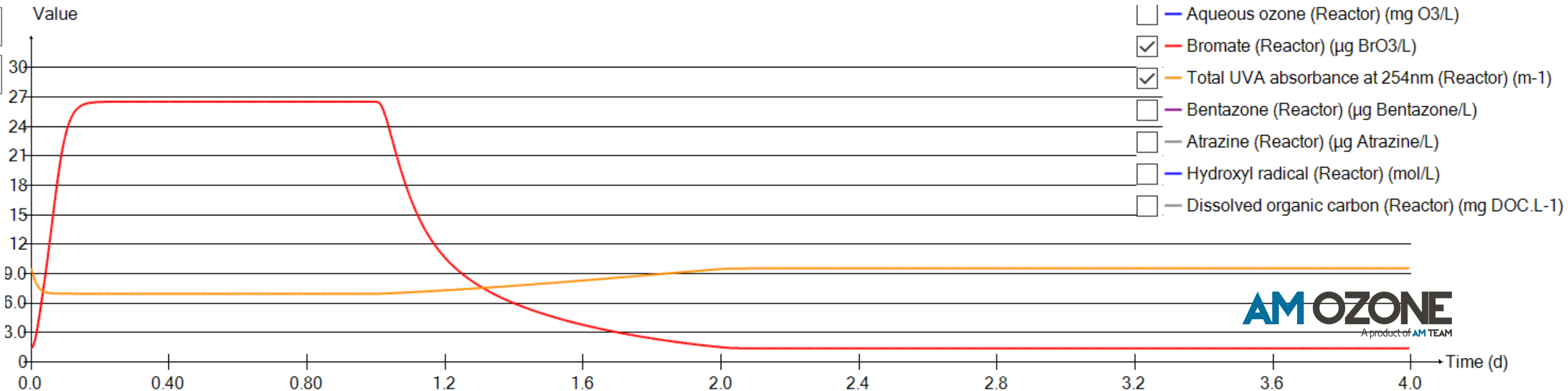
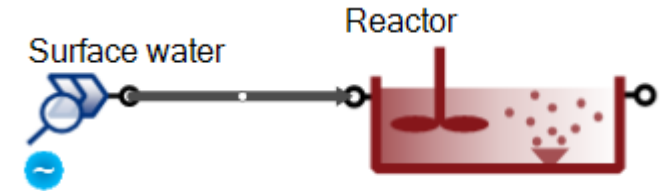
Case 2 – Dynamic influent

■ With same gas flow rate, O₃ gets depleted faster



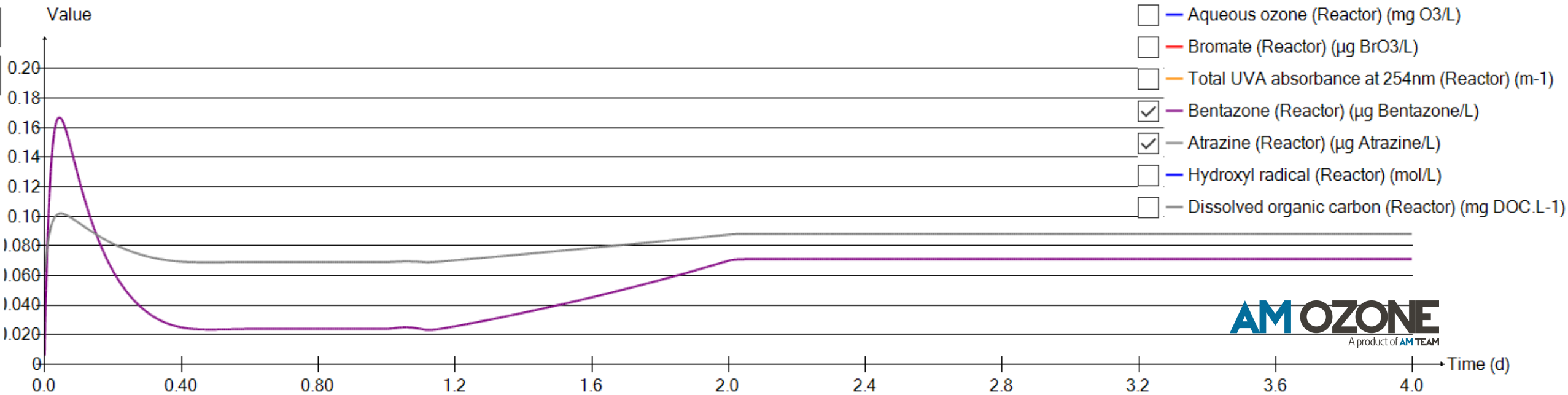
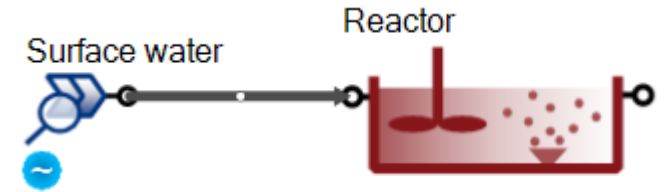
Case 2 – Dynamic influent

- At the same time BrO₃ decreases (despite the increasing influent Br-!!) due to:
 - more scavenging of HO* from water matrix
 - less availability of O₃



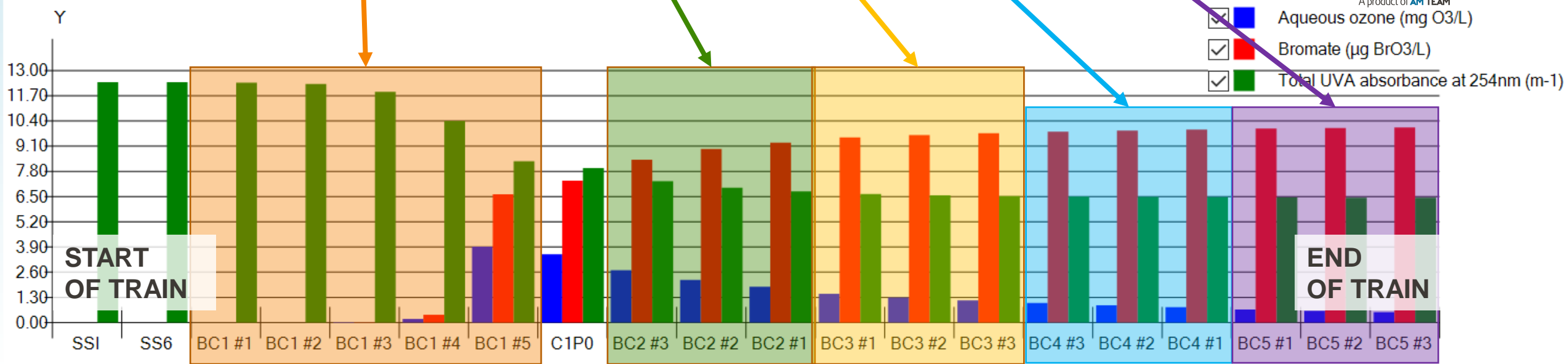
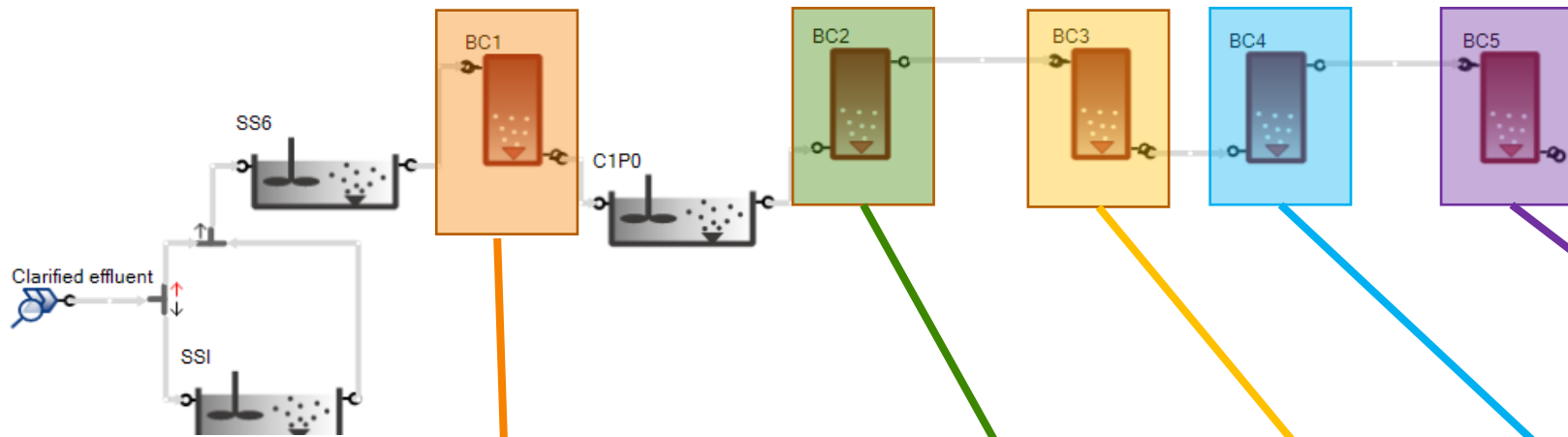
Case 2 – Dynamic influent

■ Predicting HO* concentration we can also predict an unlimited number of micropollutants



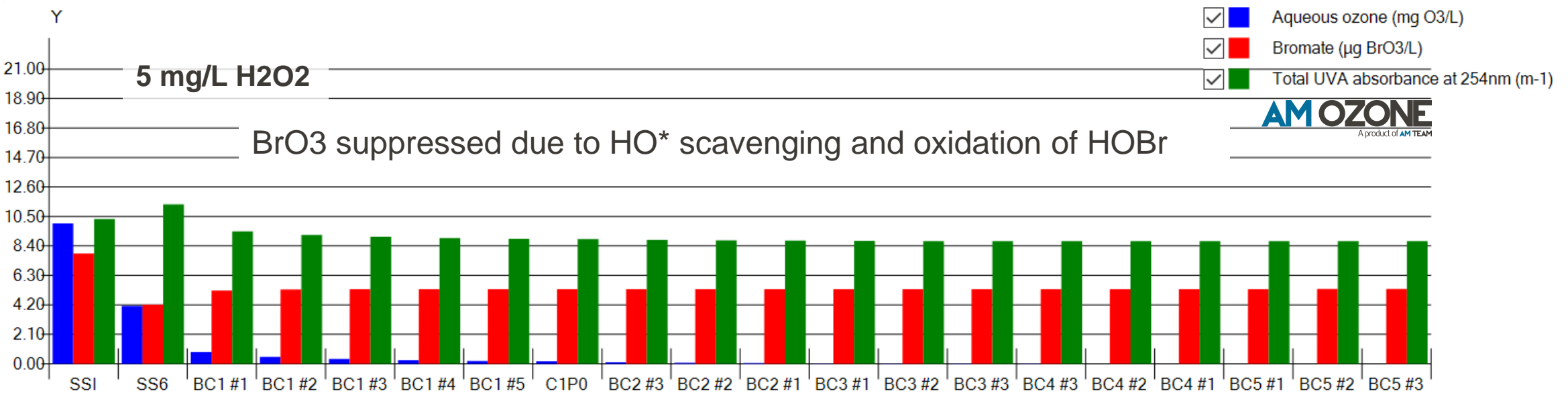
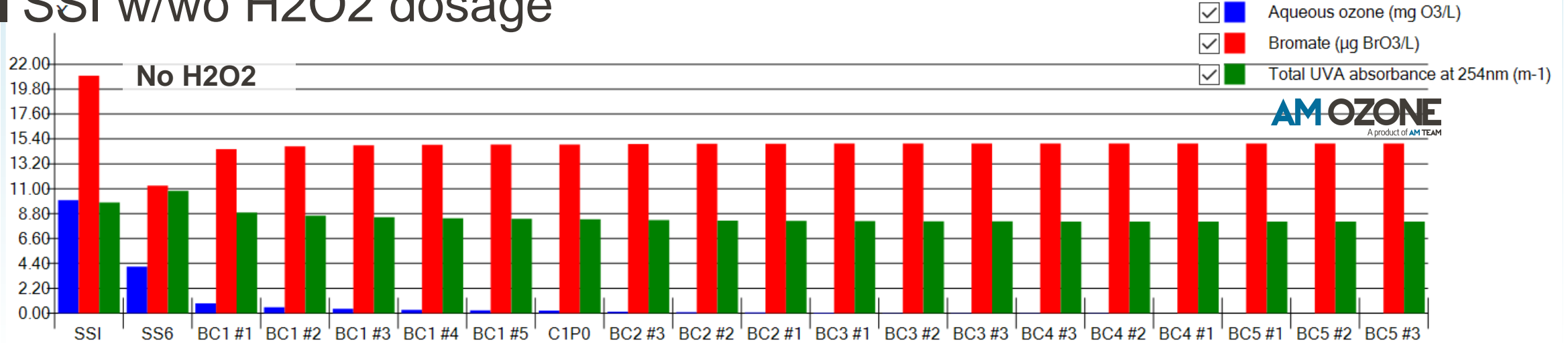
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

Bubble column treatment train profile



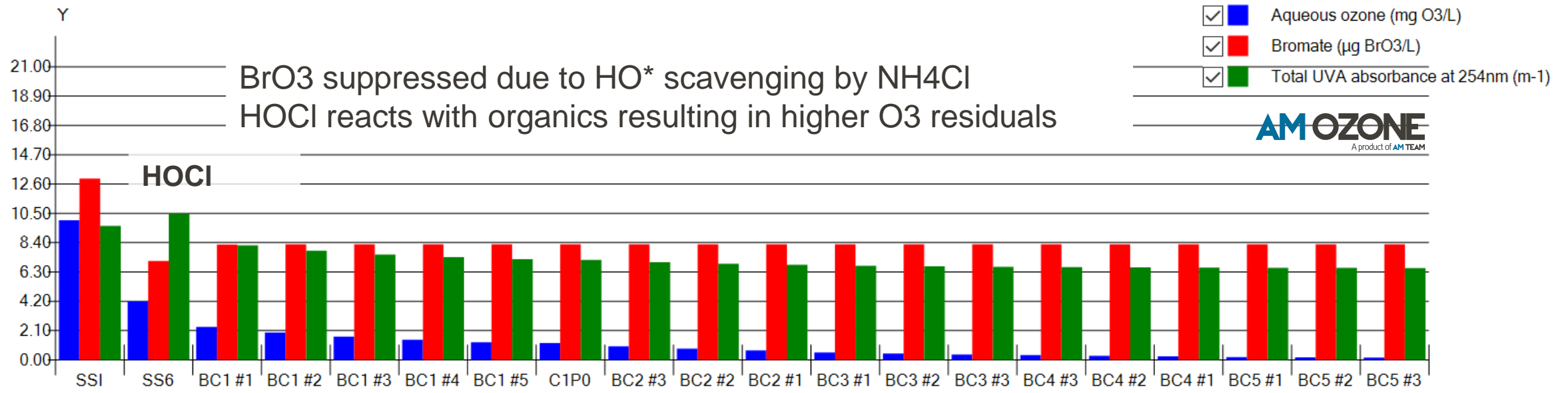
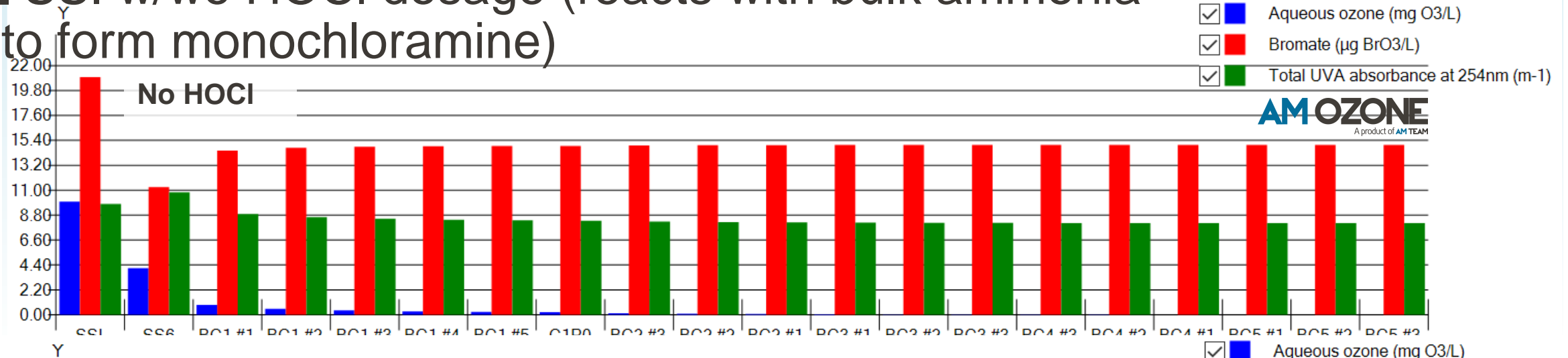
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

SSI w/wo H2O2 dosage



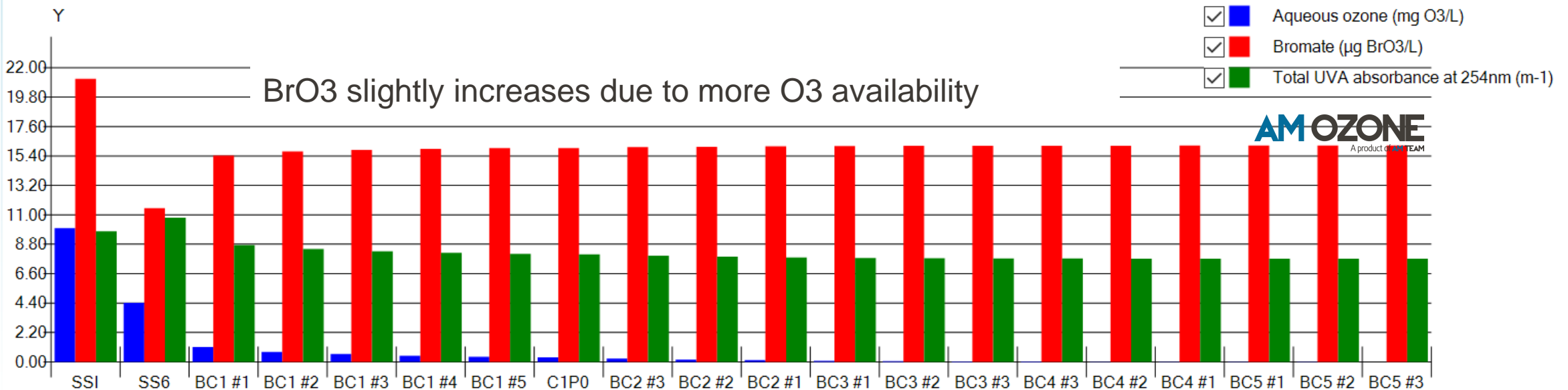
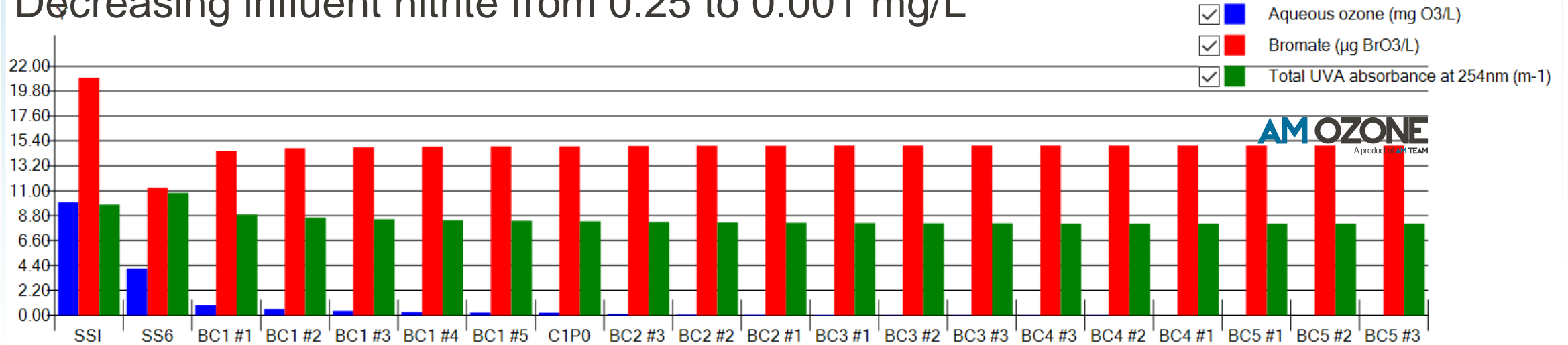
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

SSI w/wo HOCl dosage (reacts with bulk ammonia to form monochloramine)



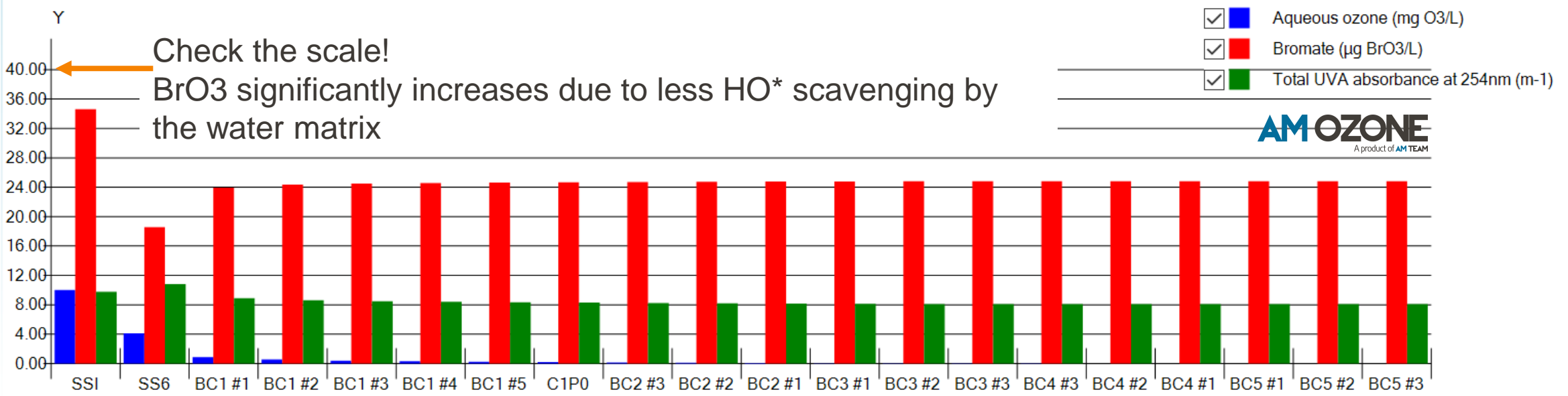
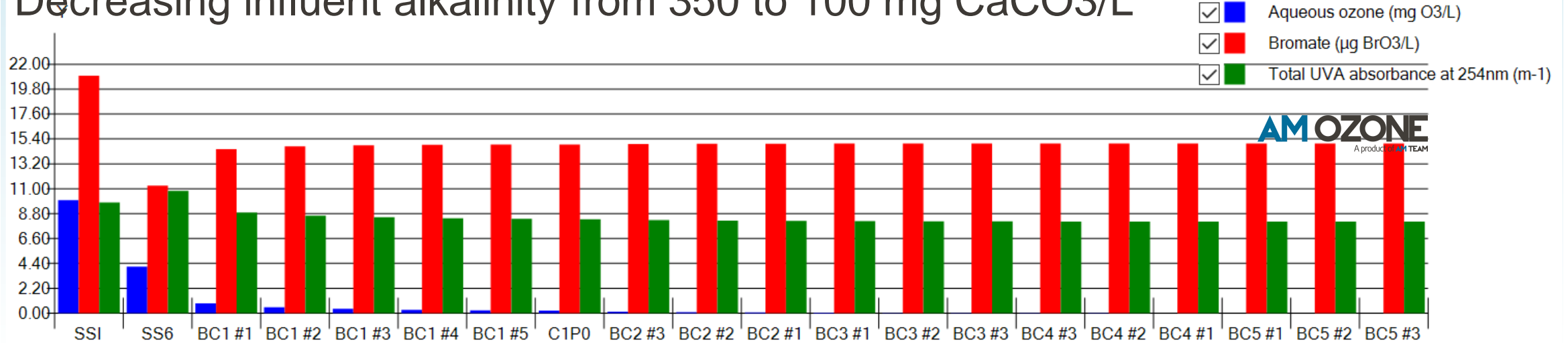
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

Decreasing influent nitrite from 0.25 to 0.001 mg/L



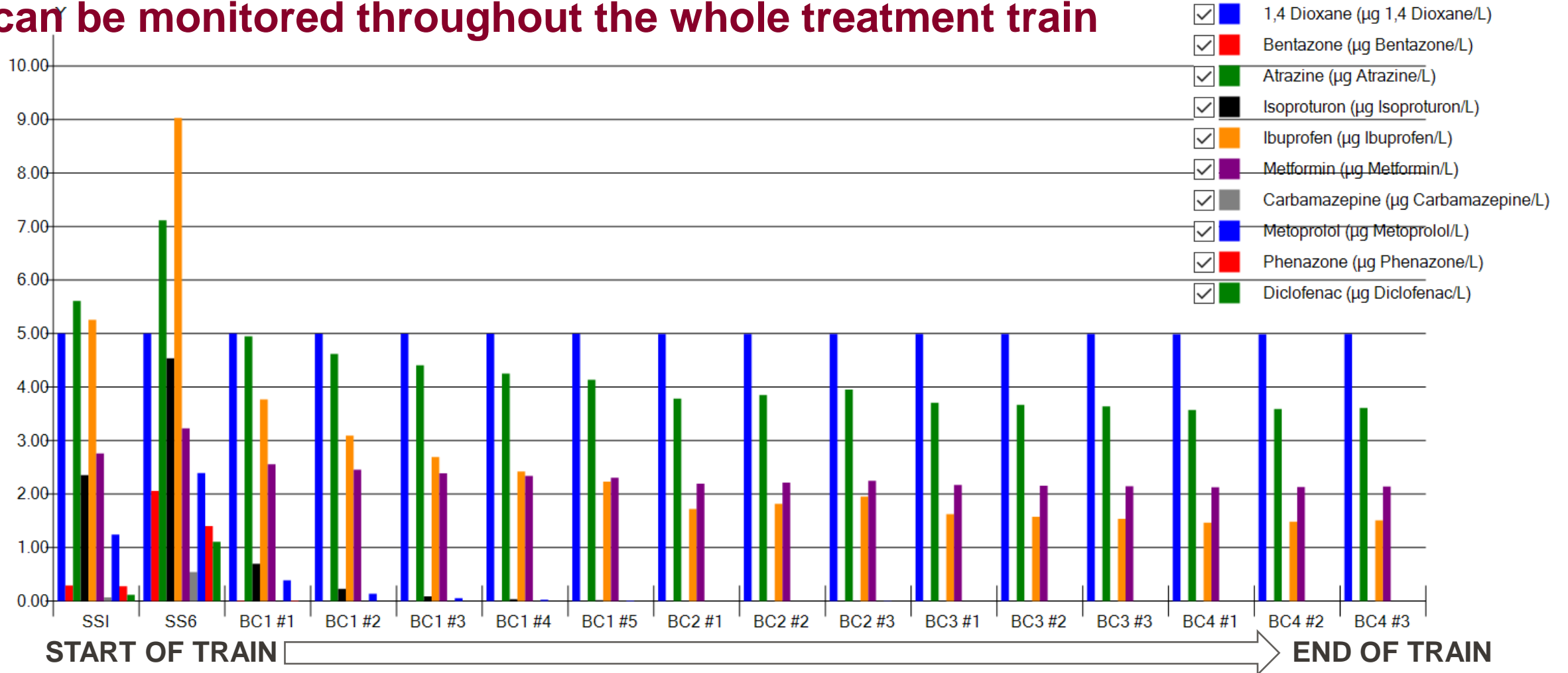
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

Decreasing influent alkalinity from 350 to 100 mg CaCO₃/L



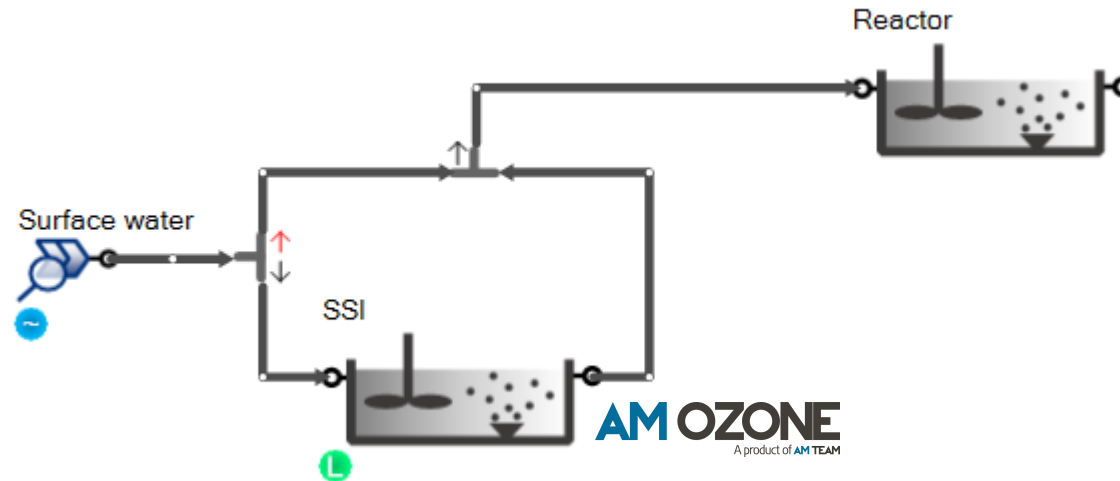
Case 3 – Full scale plant (SSI VS bubble column)

An unlimited amount of target pollutants can be monitored throughout the whole treatment train



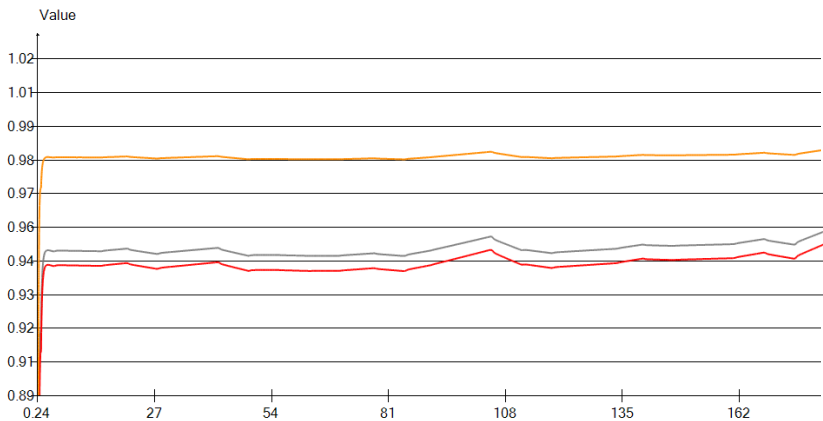
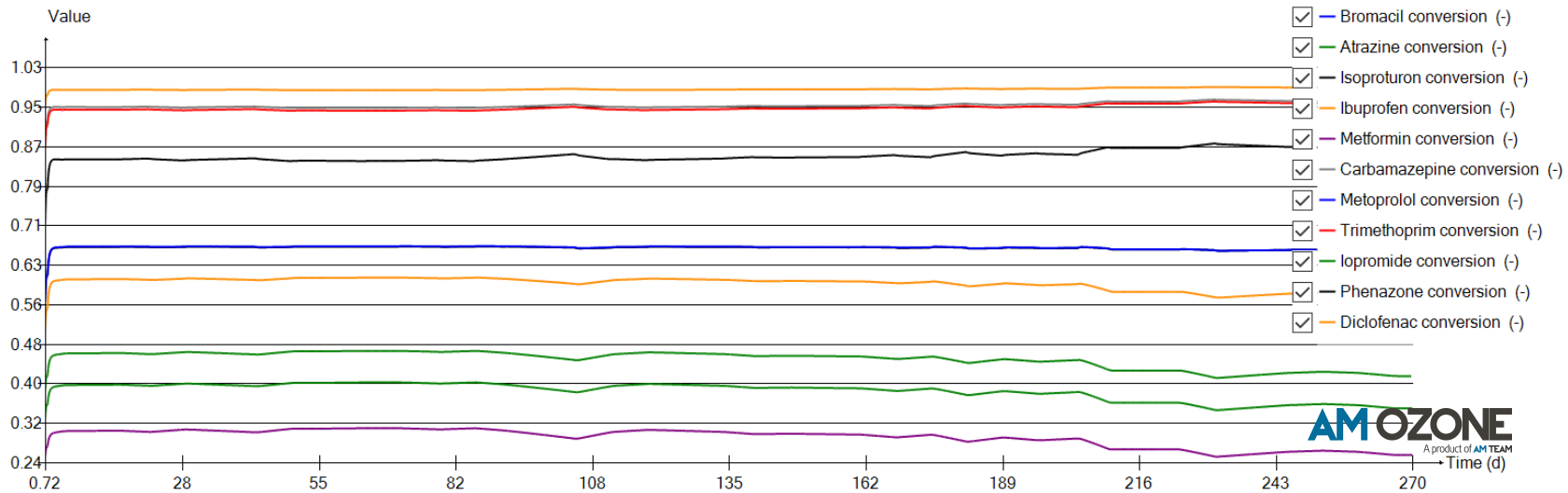
Case 4 – Full scale drinking water treatment plant in EU

- SSI configuration
- Available data (for 270 days!!)
 - Influent UVA254 sensor data
 - Effluent UVA254 sensor data



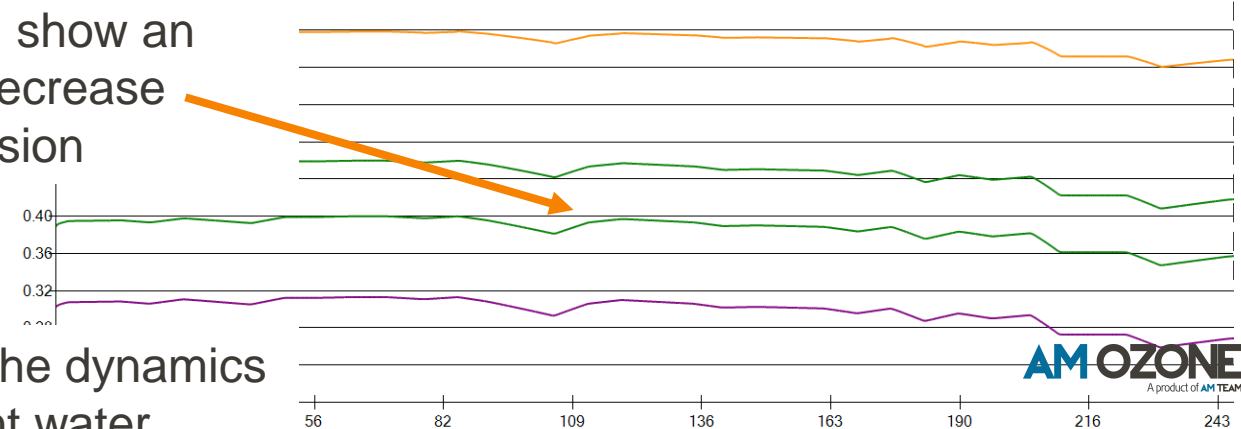
Case 4 – Full scale drinking water treatment plant in EU

Based on the influent water matrix is possible to predict HO* concentration and therefore MPs removal



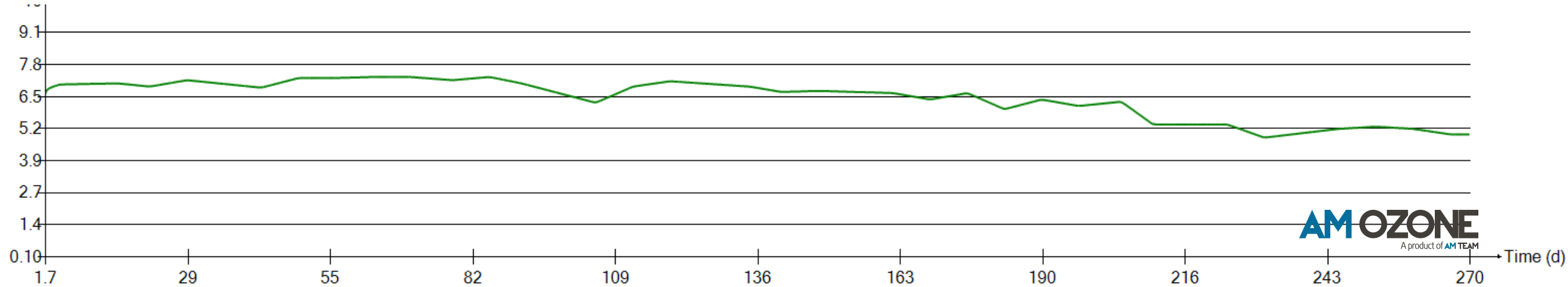
Some MPs will show an increase or decrease in conversion

This depends on the dynamics of the influent water



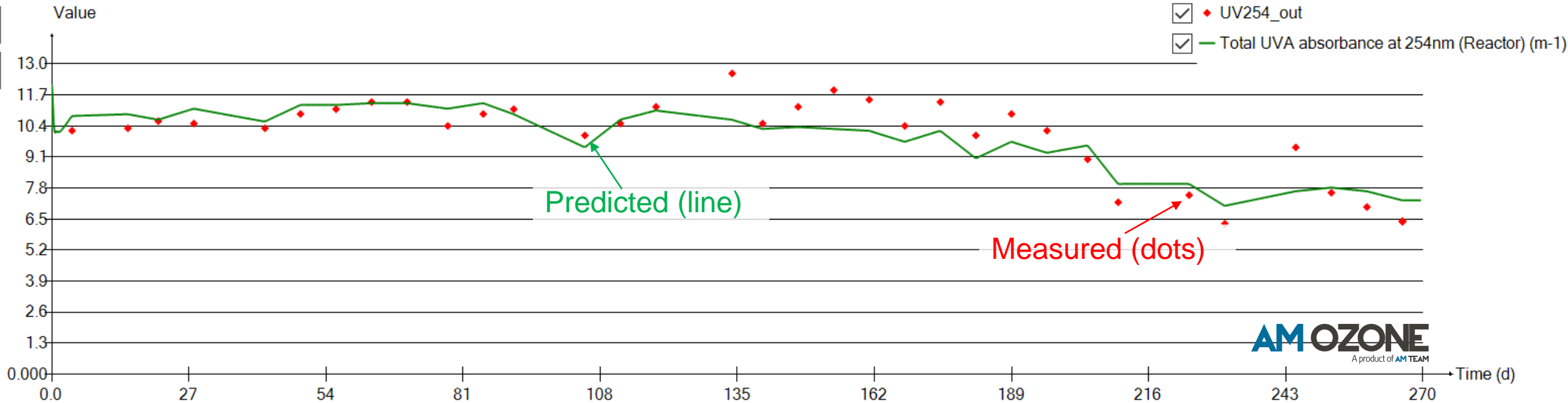
Case 4 – Full scale drinking water treatment plant in EU

■ Nonetheless, BrO₃ formation for the whole period of 270days



Case 4 – Full scale drinking water treatment plant in EU

■ Effluent UVA254 sensor data and modelled data for all 270 days



Using a single parameter set calibrated on a plant in US treating secondary effluent