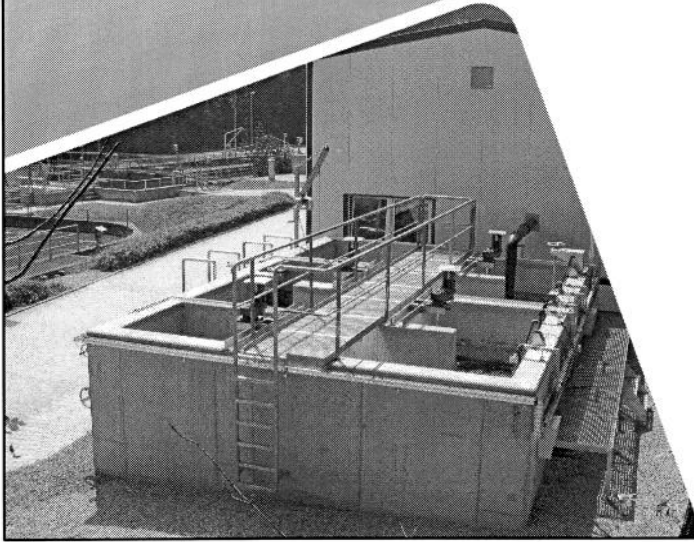


Suspended growth Processes

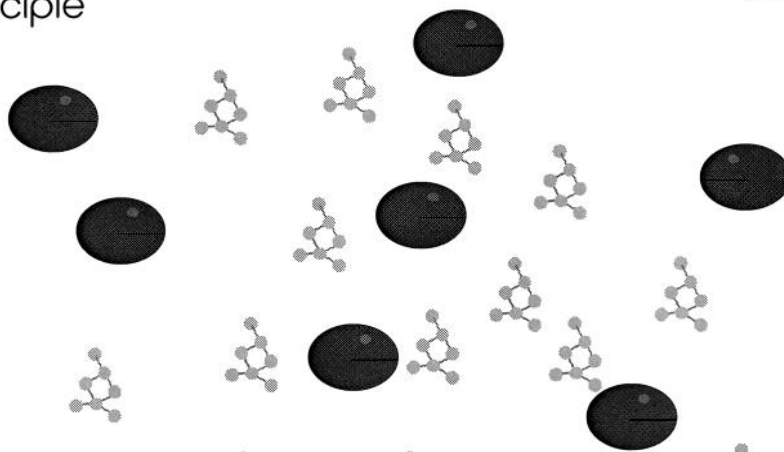
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Principle

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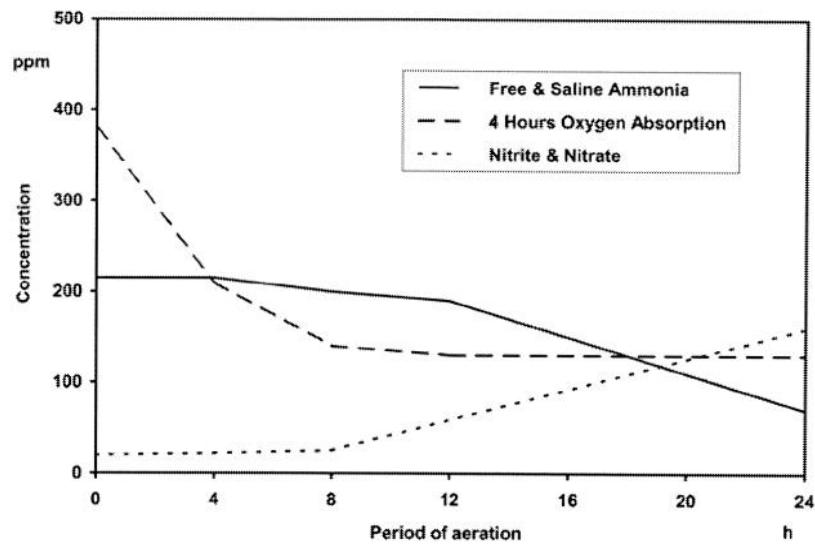


Convert organic and inorganic material into
biomass

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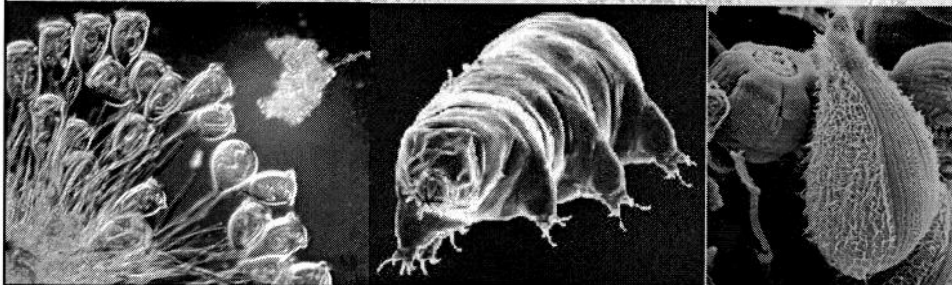
Original Arden and Lockett data

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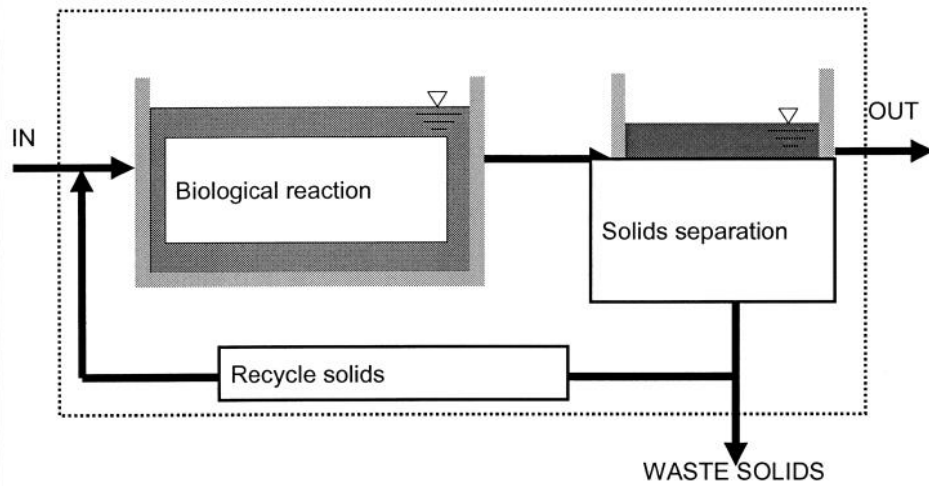


Formal definition

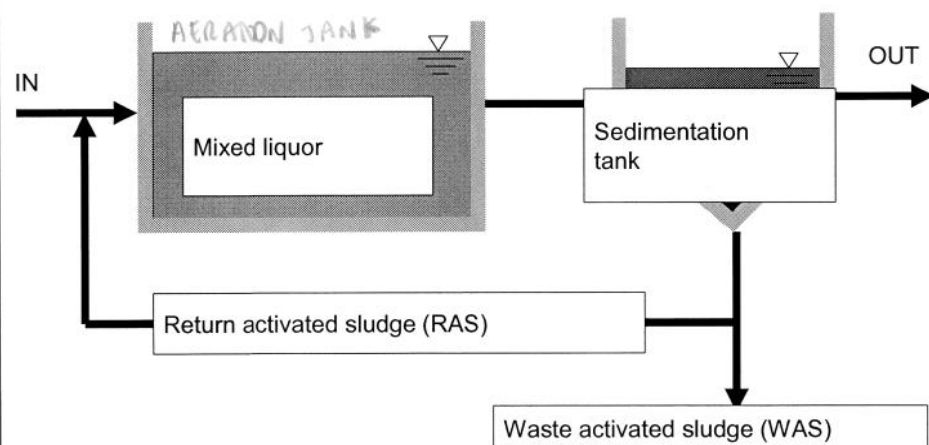
Activated sludge may be defined as the **flocculant** microbial mass which is produced when sewage is **continuously** aerated. It consists mainly of **organisms** which are able to metabolise and break down the principal contaminants of wastewater



Components

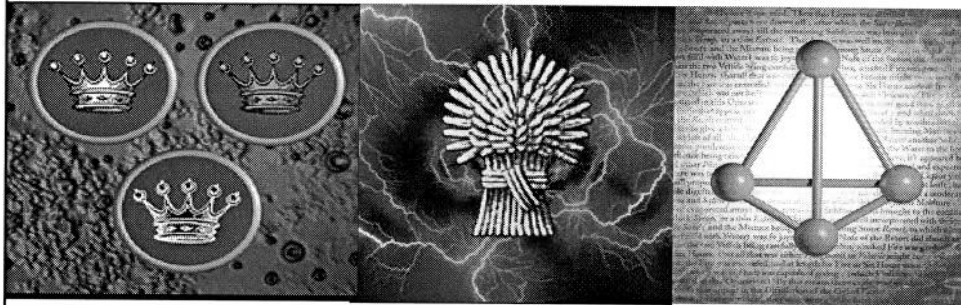


Definitions



What does AS do

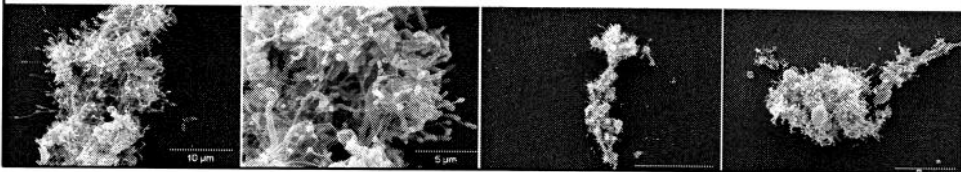
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Organics
(BOD, COD)

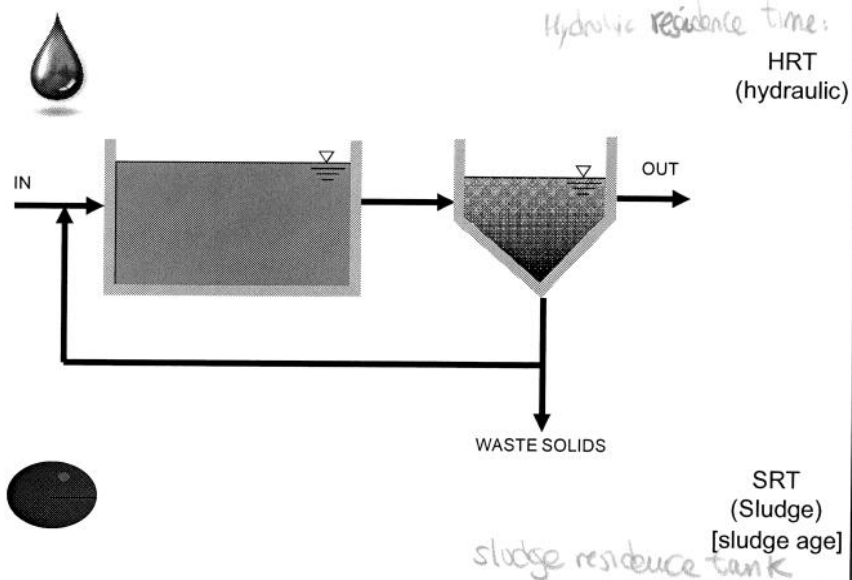
Nitrogen
(Ammonia, nitrate)

Phosphorus

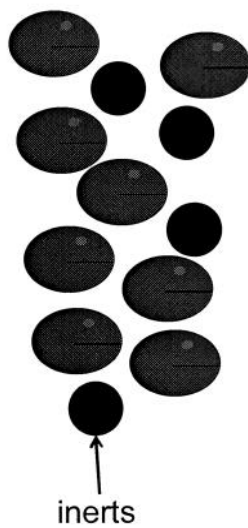


Residence time: but of what

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How much biomass do you have?



Mixed liquor suspended solids
(MLSS)
[total suspended solids – mg.L^{-1}]

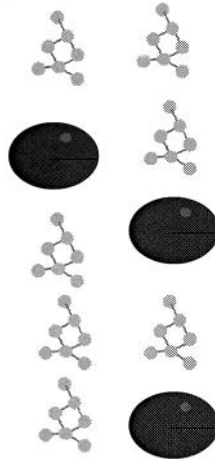
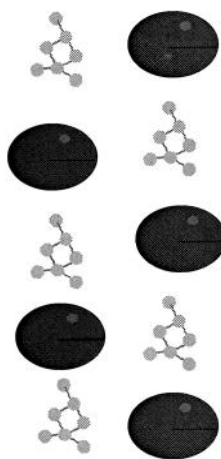


$\text{MLSS} > \text{MLVSS}$

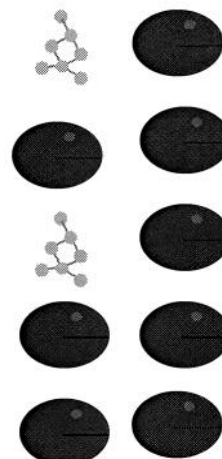
Mixed liquor volatile suspended solids
(MLVSS)
[total volatile solids]



Food to Micro organisms ratio



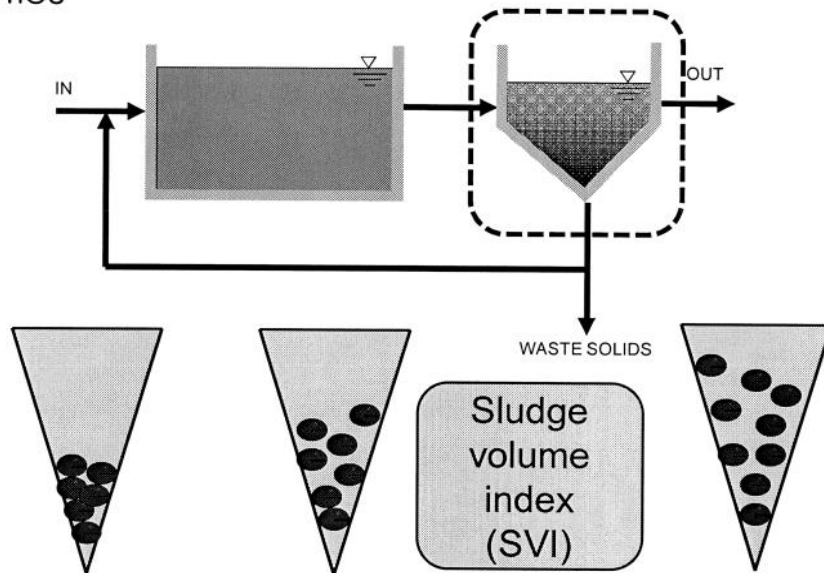
Substrate rich



Limited food
(starvation)

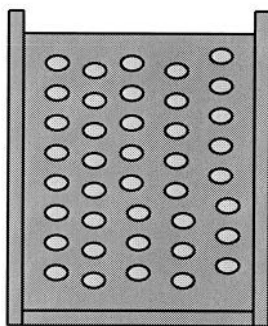
The process only works if the sludge settles

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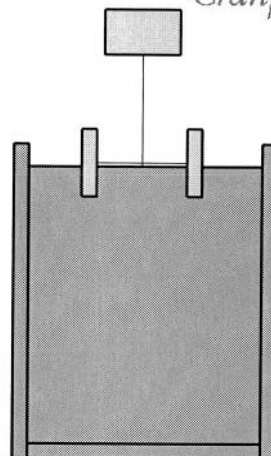


Aeration

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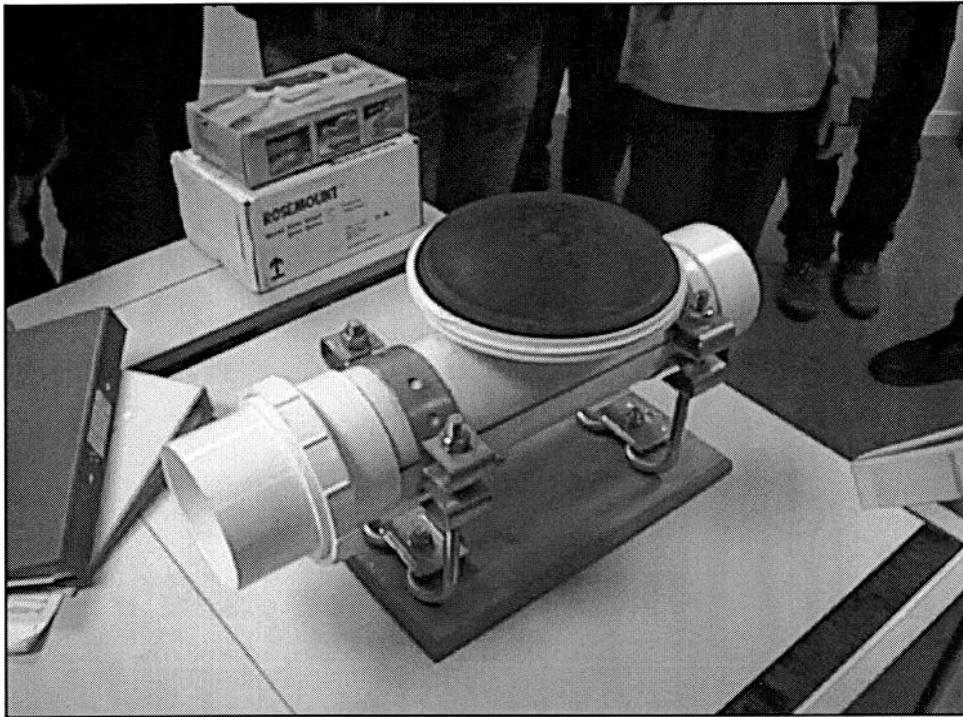


Blow
(diffused air)

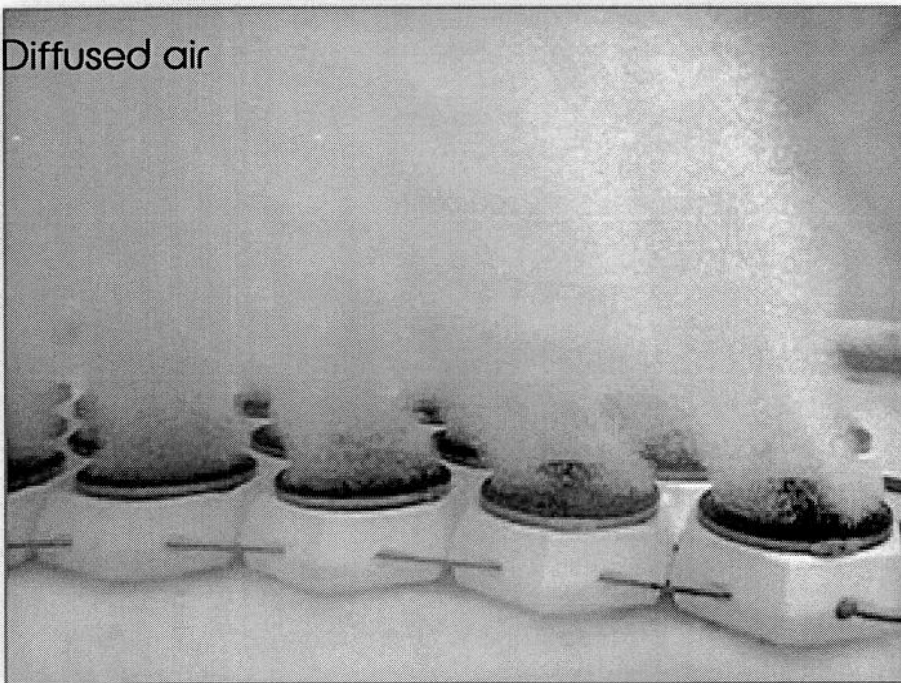


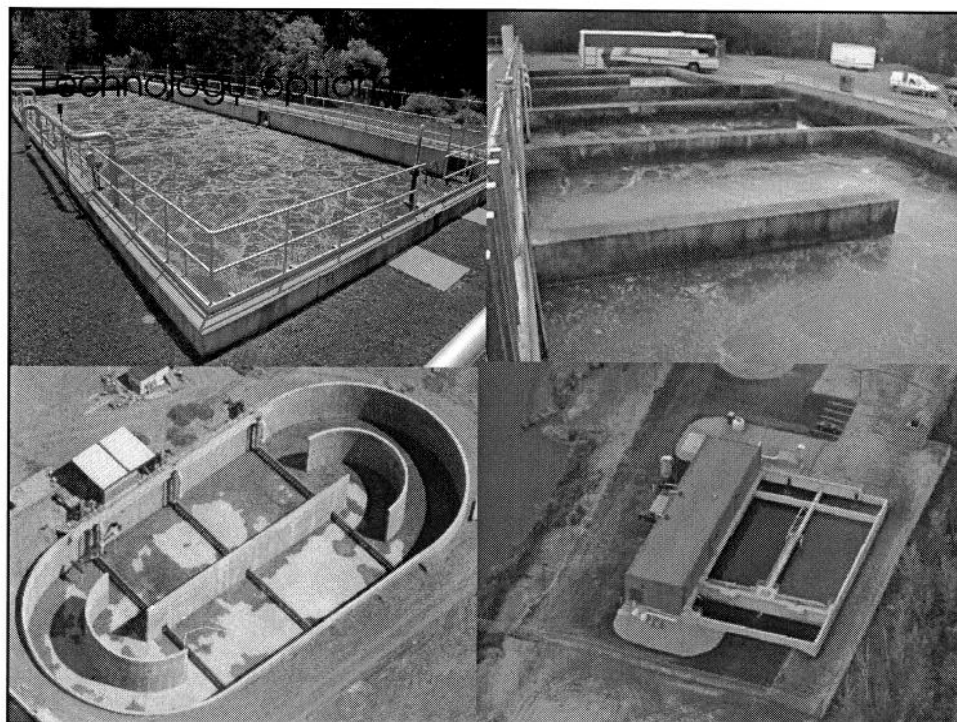
Whip
(surface aerator)

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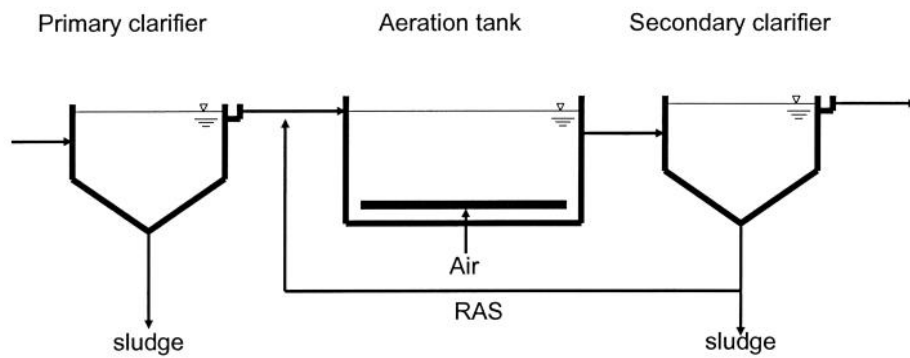
Diffused air



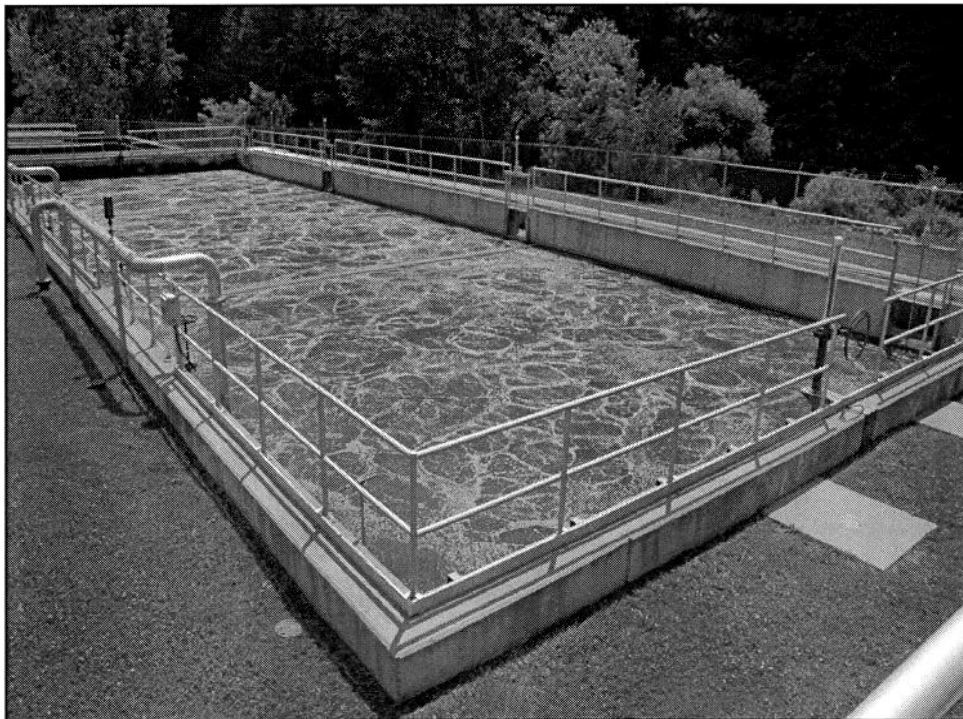


Completely mixed (standard)

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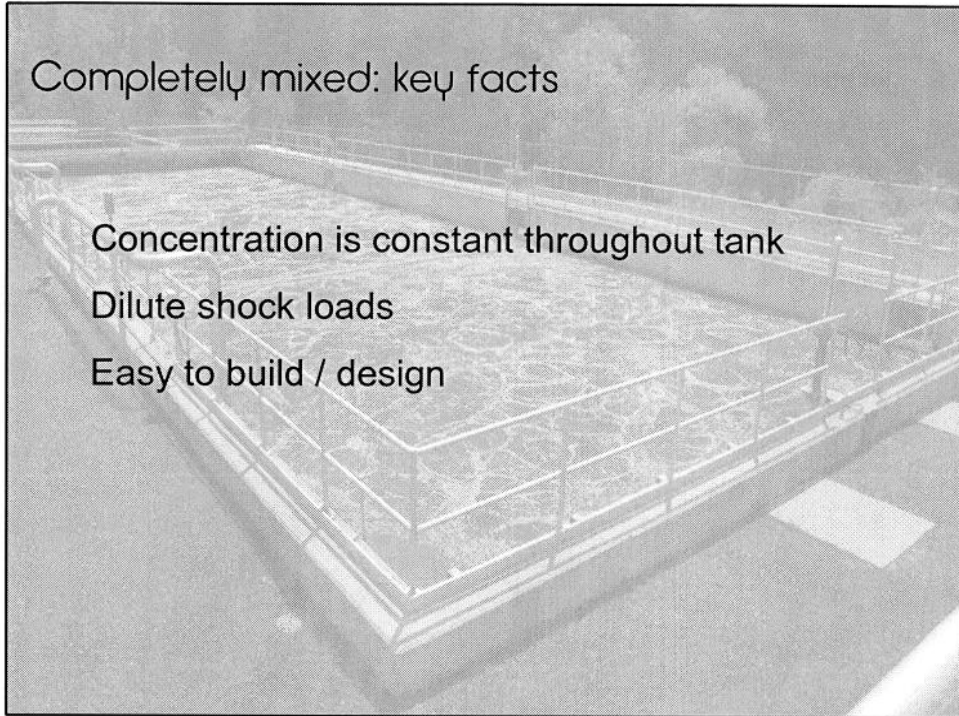


Completely mixed: key facts

Concentration is constant throughout tank

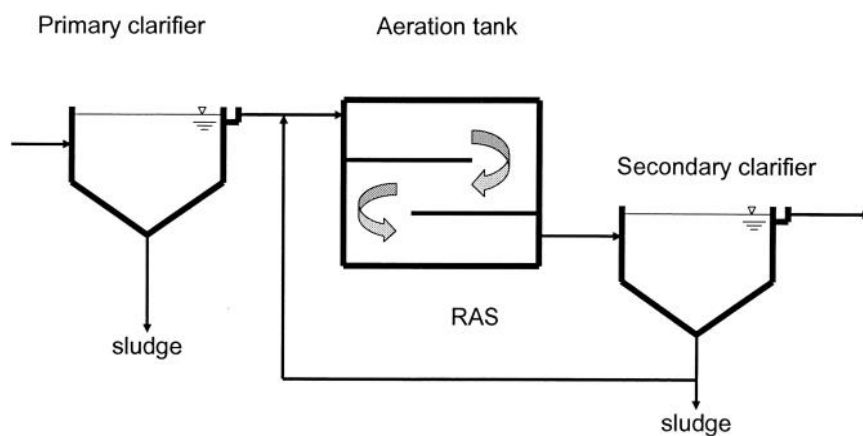
Dilute shock loads

Easy to build / design



Plug flow (opposite concept to completely mixed)

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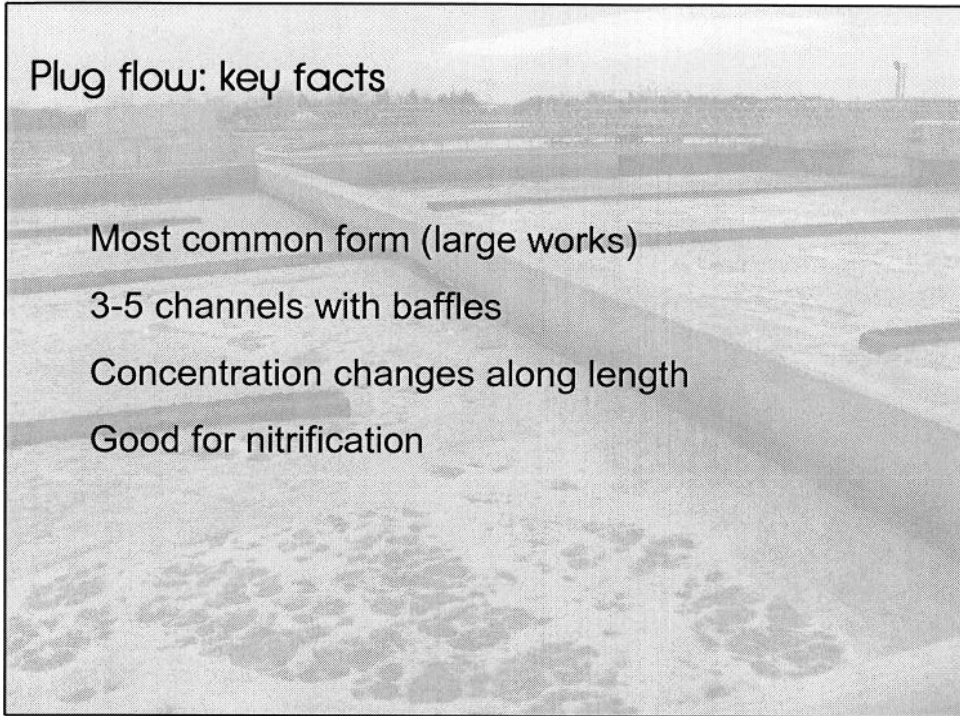


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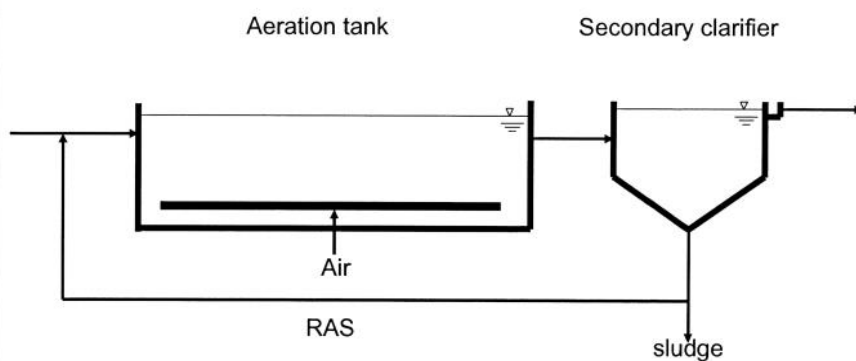
Plug flow: key facts

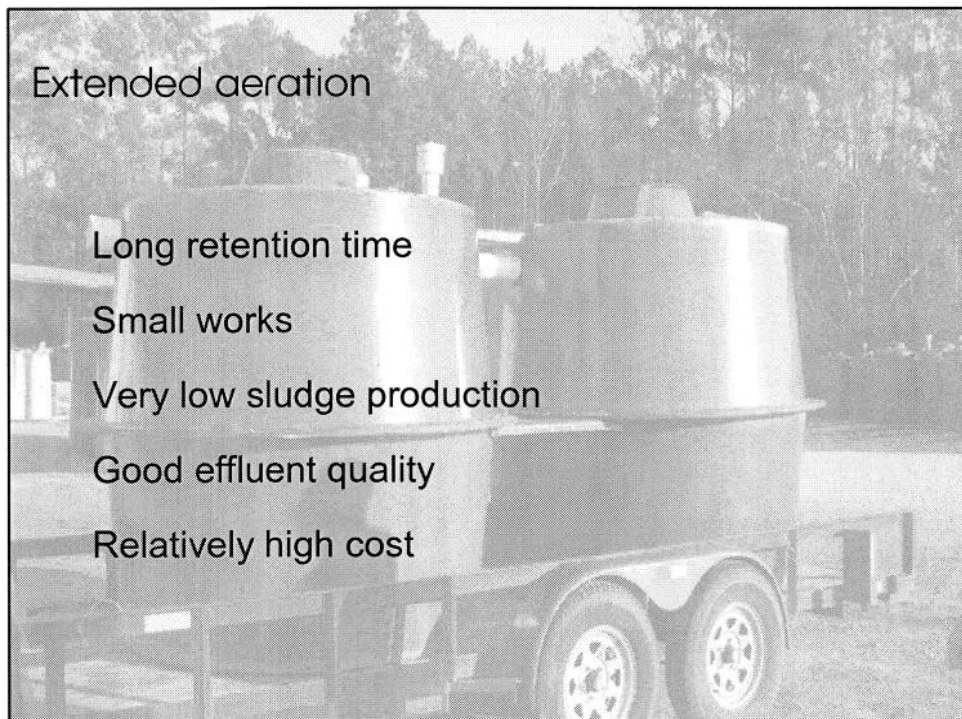
- Most common form (large works)
- 3-5 channels with baffles
- Concentration changes along length
- Good for nitrification

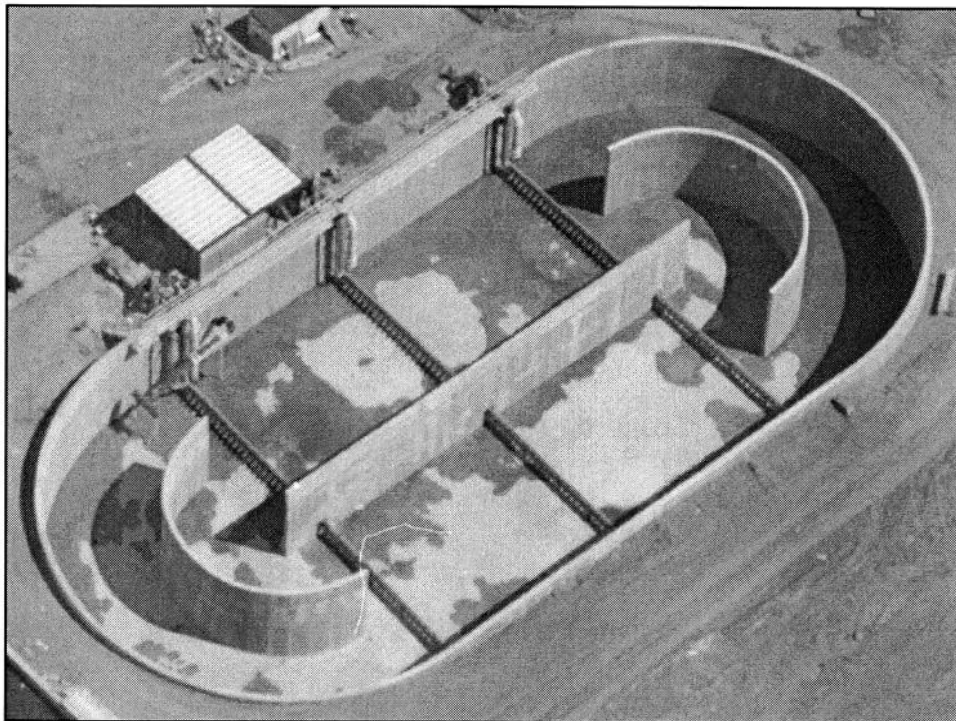
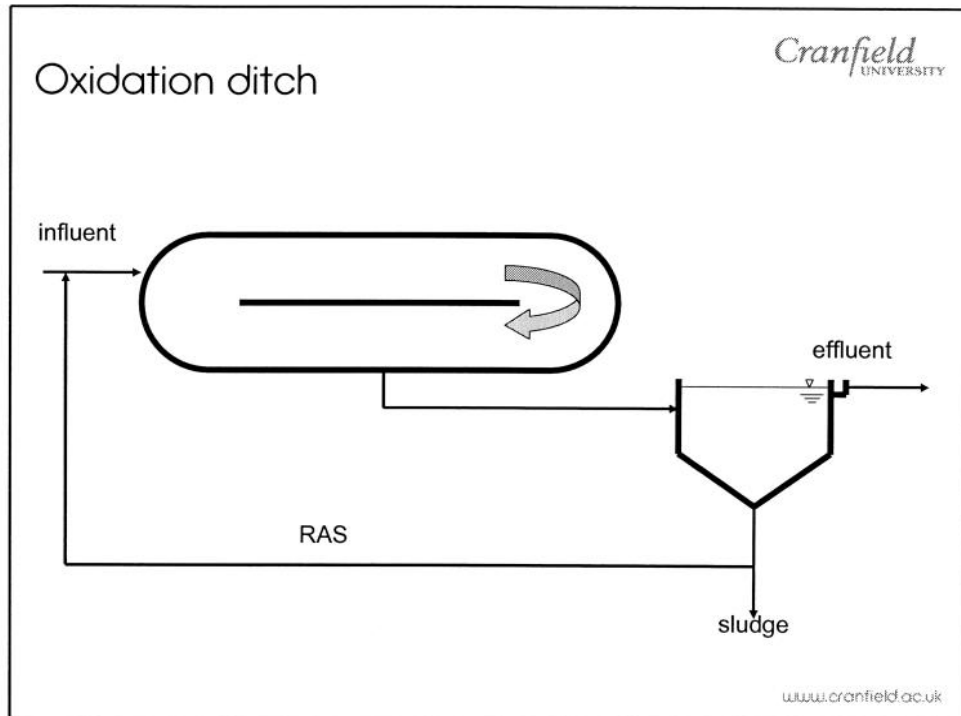


Extended aeration

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Oxidation ditch: Key facts

Horizontal velocity $\sim 0.3 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$

5-15 mins per pass

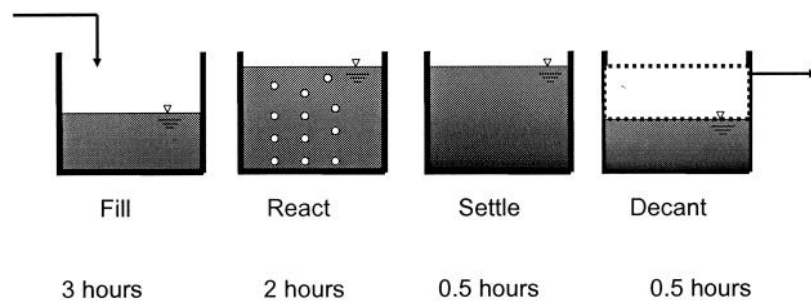
Low sludge production

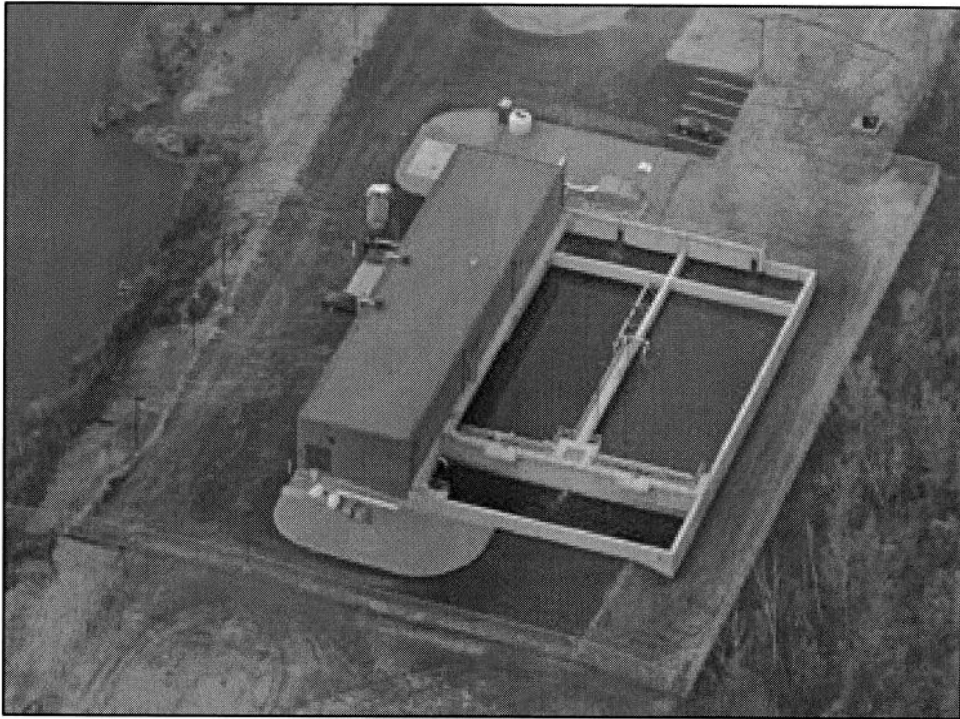
Good nutrient removal

High energy (lower than extended aeration)

Sequence batch reactor

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SBR: key facts

All in one

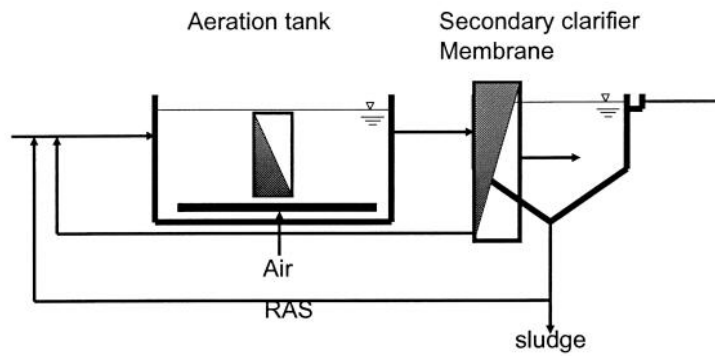
Flexible, compact

Low sludge production

More complicated, losing favour in some places

Membrane bioreactor

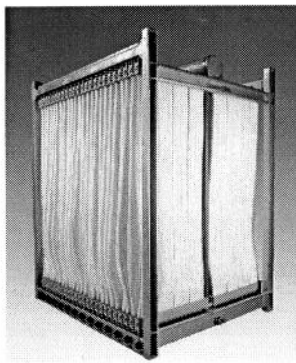
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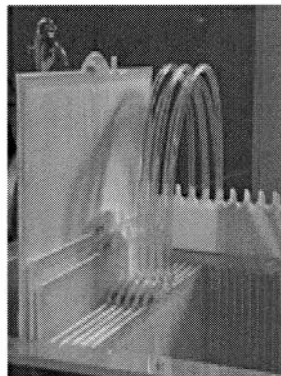
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A range of membranes can be used

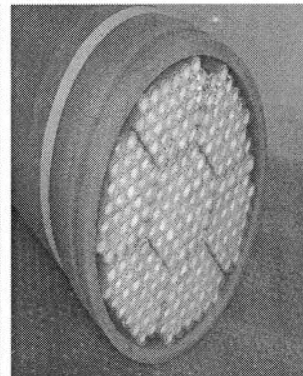
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Hollow fibre (HF)
Zenon
0.04 μm PVDF

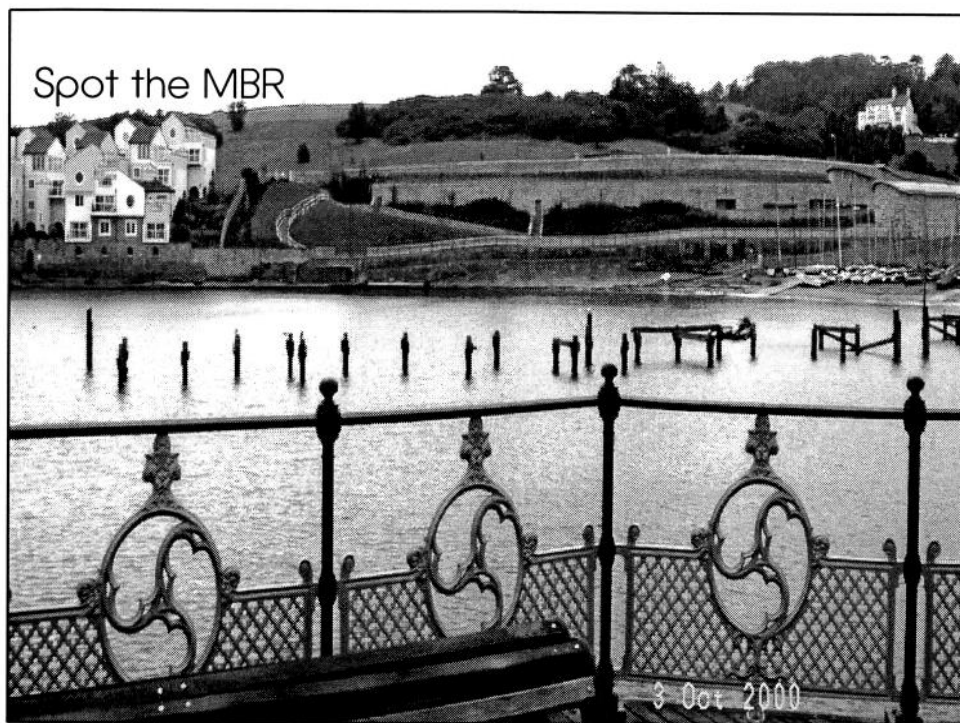


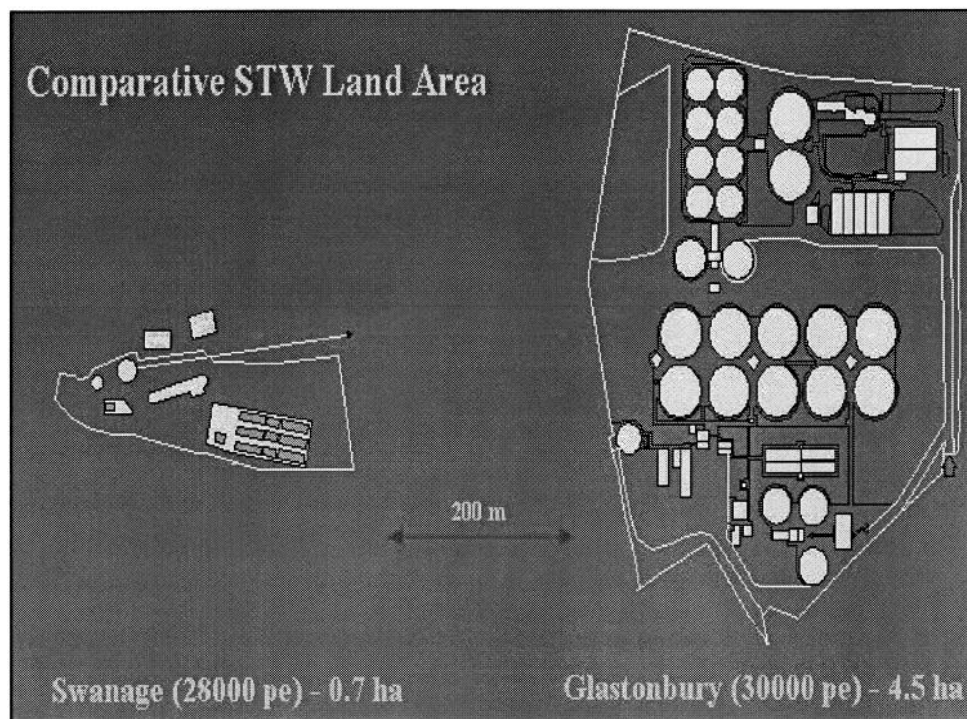
Flat plate (FP)
Kubota
0.4 μm PE



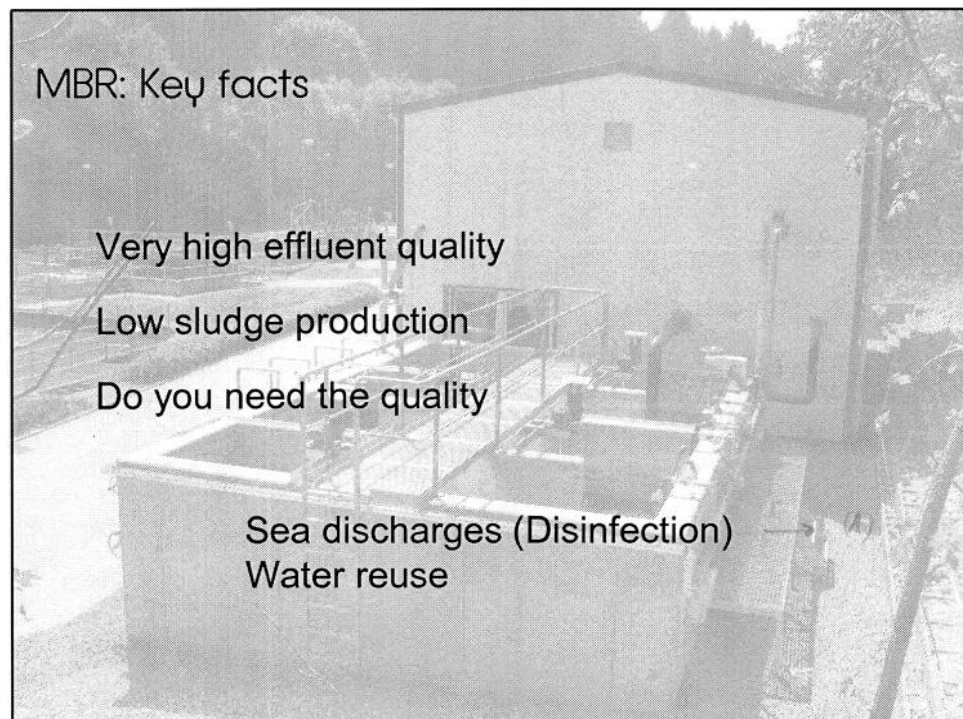
Multi tube (MT)
Berghoff
0.08 μm PES

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* We use MBR when we need high quality water or small prints



Comparison of systems

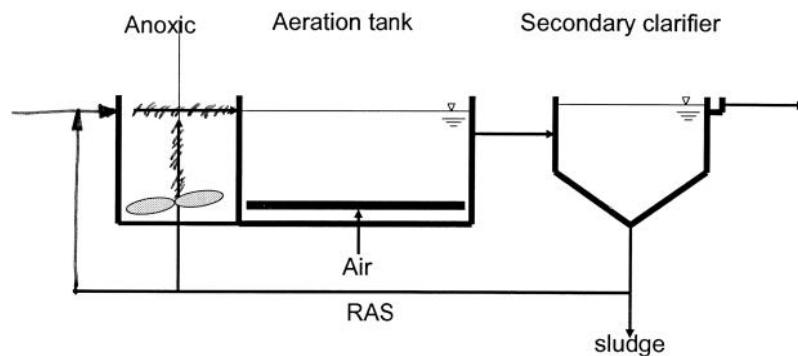
	CM	Plug flow	Extended	Oxidation ditch	SBR	MBR
HRT (hours)	3-8	4-8	20-30	15-30	15-40	2-8
F/M	0.2-0.6	0.2-0.4	0.04-0.1	0.04-0.1	0.04-0.1	0.04-0.1
MLSS (mg.L ⁻¹)	1500-4000	1000-3000	2000-5000	3000-5000	2000-5000	5000-20000
SRT (Days)	3-15	3-15	20-40	15-30	15-40	10-30
RAS (%)	25-100	25-75	50-150	75-150	n/a	Internal

Total nitrogen removal

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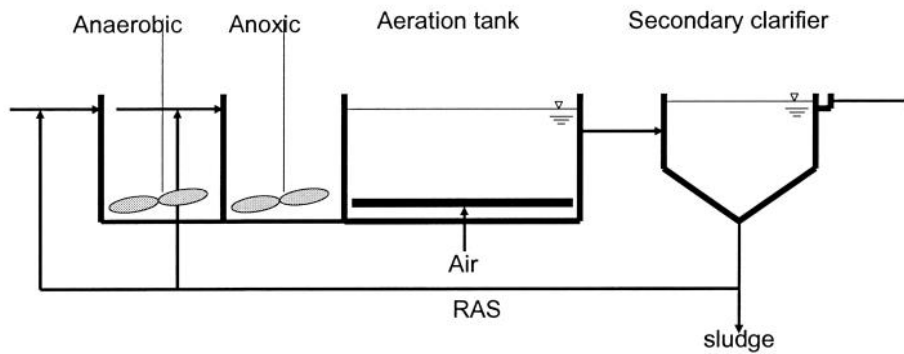
Anoxic: No air (oxygen), with NO_3^-

Assuming primary treatment:



N&P removal

Assuming primary treatment:



Typical performance

	BOD	Ammonia	TN	TP
Standard	<30 mg.L ⁻¹			
Nitrification	<20 mg.L ⁻¹	<1 mg.L ⁻¹		
Total nitrogen system	<20 mg.L ⁻¹	<1 mg.L ⁻¹	<10 mg.L ⁻¹	
Total nutrient system	<20 mg.L ⁻¹	<1 mg.L ⁻¹	<10 mg.L ⁻¹	<1 mg.L ⁻¹



Overall message

Get the process engineering right
and the biology will work

Sludge age

Aeration