

A framework for Energy efficient aeration in the Swedish wastewater sector

Simon Bengtsson (Promiko)

Dan Fujii (Stockholm Vatten och Avfall), Magnus Arnell (RISE Research Institutes of Sweden), Sofia Andersson (IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet), Bengt Carlsson (Uppsala universitet), Henrik Held (Varim), David Gustavsson (VA SYD/Sweden Water Research)





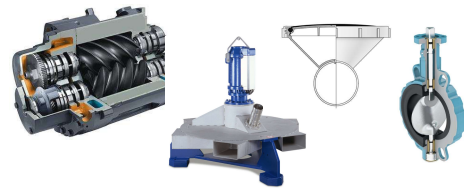
ELSA – Efficient aeration at Swedish wastewater treatment plants



Overall aims

- **Improve knowledge** regarding aeration
- **Recommend** cost-effective remedies for improved energy efficiency at existing wastewater treatment plants
- Facilitate **well designed** aeration systems at treatment plants
- Propose guidelines for **procurement** of aeration systems



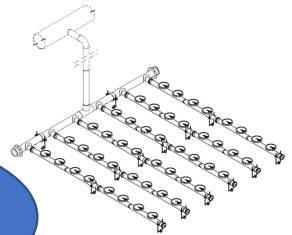


Current state and needs

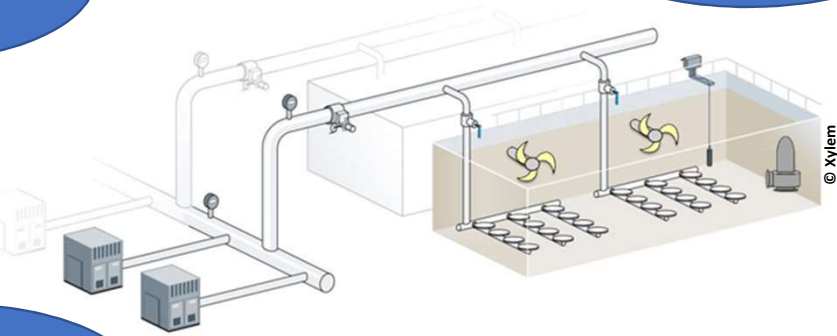
The aeration system

Factors affecting energy usage

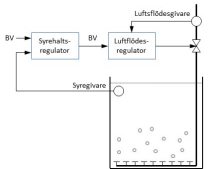
Sizing and design



Case studies



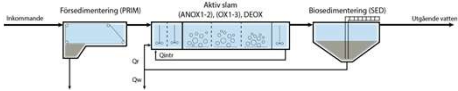
Instrumentation, control and automation



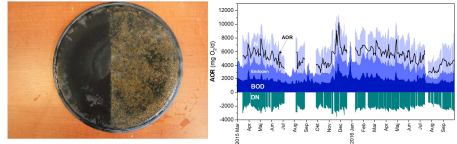
Modelling

Procurement

Operation and maintenance



Contracts, roles, evaluation, performance guarantee, testing (FAT/SAT)

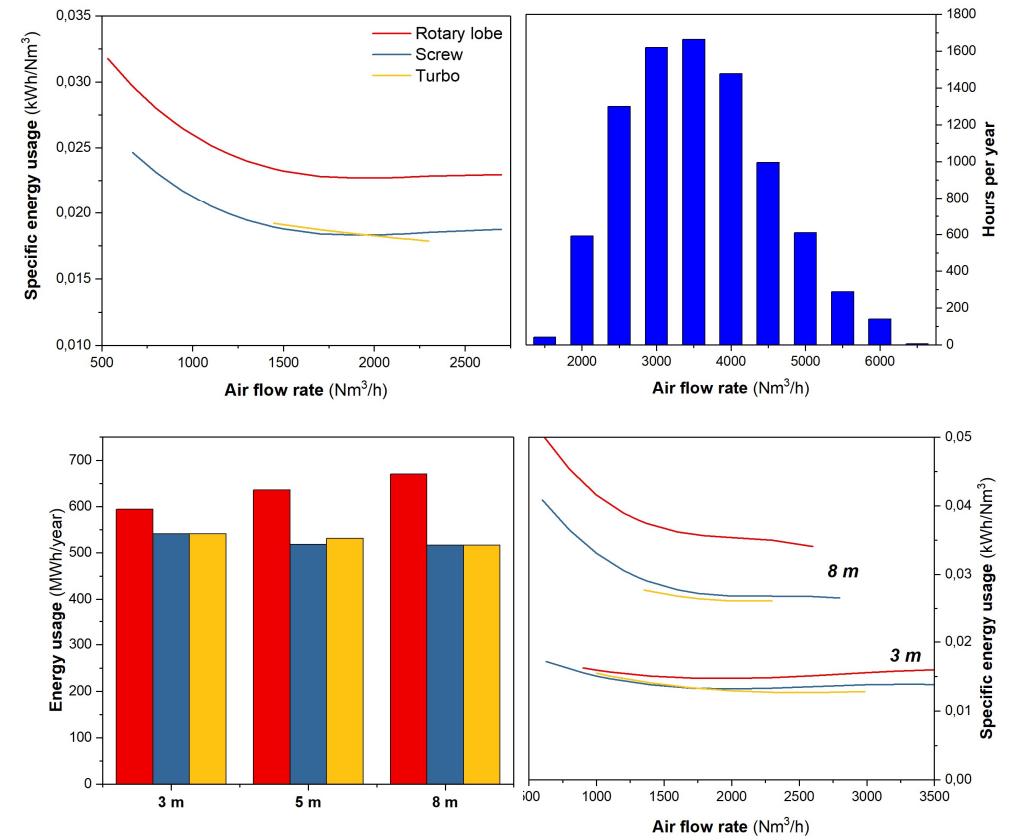


Methods: (1) **Interviews** with stakeholders: water utilities (13; >50 WWTPs), suppliers (>35), contractors, consultants, universities and research institutes, (2) **surveys**, (3) **literature review** (books and research articles), (4) **process modelling**.

Aeration equipment: blowers

Rotary lobe, screw and dynamic (turbo)

- Specific energy usage (kWh/Nm³)
- Evaluate for the whole control range
- High pressure (water depth) favors screw and turbo blowers
- At large size (PE) increasing incentive for turbo blowers



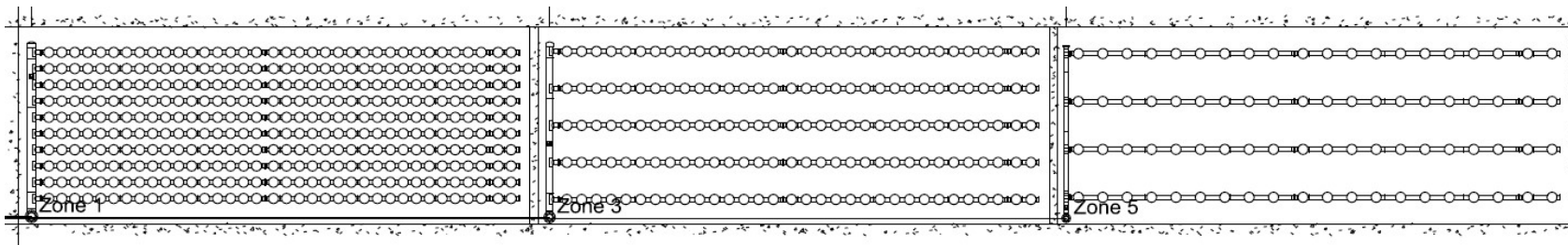
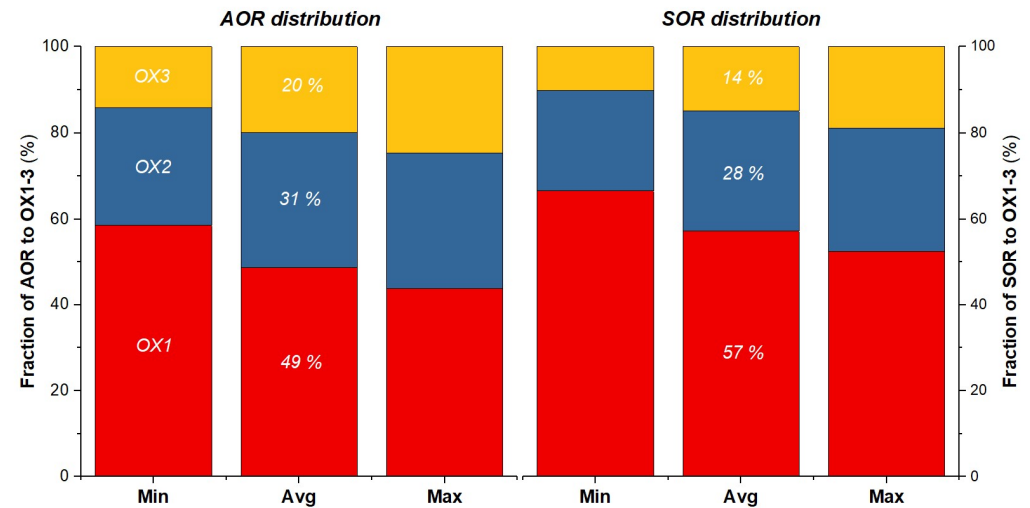
Aeration system design procedure

- Design load and oxygen demand in wastewater (**client**)
- Conversion factors for oxygen demand in clean water: α (**client**)
- Performance in clean water: SOTE, DWP (**supplier**)
 - Performance is a function of design
- Calculate air flow rate
- Evaluation by LCC



Aeration system design

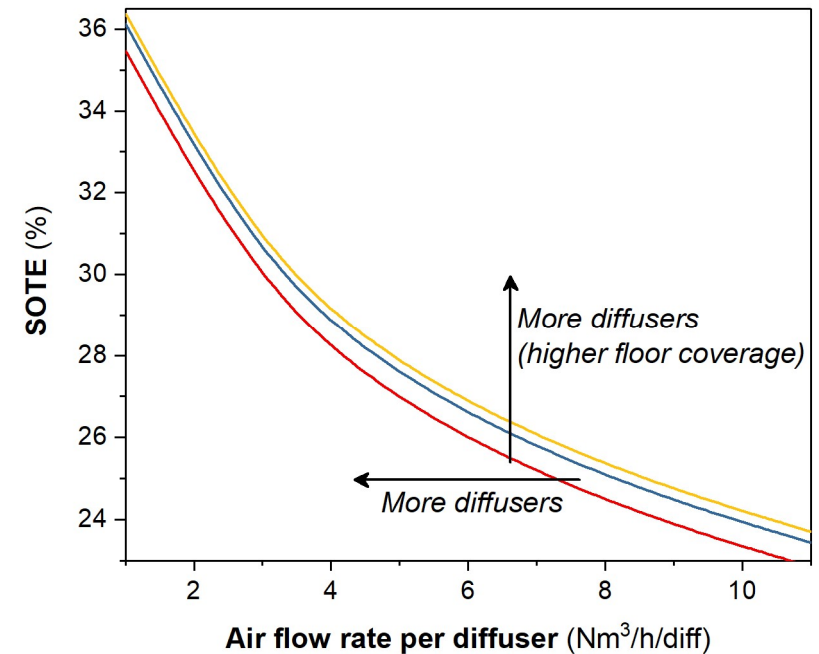
- Number of diffusers
- Tapered design
- In practice: tapered α



Aeration system design

- Design load min-max span (control range) determines energy efficiency
- Air flow per diffuser (or diffuser area) is critical

	No of diffusers (#)	Min Q_{air} limited (% of time)	Q_{Air} per diffuser ($\text{Nm}^3/\text{h}/\text{diff}$)	Energy usage (MWh/year)
A	374	0	3.0	362
B	542	1.5	1.9	330
C	638	8	1.5	320



Performance testing and compliance

- Blower performance
- Aeration system performance in clean water
- Full-scale or shop-test
- Some differences between standards: EN, ATV, ASCE



Thank you!

Simon Bengtsson, Promiko
simon.bengtsson@promiko.se



ELSA project leader: David Gustavsson (VA SYD/Sweden Water Research), david.gustavsson@vasyd.se

ELSA work package leaders: Sofia Andersson (IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet), Magnus Arnell (RISE Research Institutes of Sweden), Simon Bengtsson (Promiko), Ola Fredriksson (Gryaab AB), Dan Fujii (Stockholm Vatten och Avfall), David Gustavsson (VA SYD/Sweden Water Research), Anna Kristiansson (Sweden Water Research)

 Svenskt Vatten SVU 17-112

