

The image shows an industrial wastewater treatment plant. In the foreground, there is a paved area with yellow markings. Behind it, a large circular tank is visible, supported by concrete pillars. The tank has several rectangular panels on its top. A complex network of pipes and metal structures surrounds the tank. In the background, another similar tank is visible, along with some trees and a clear blue sky. The text "EQUALIZATION" is visible on the side of the tank in the foreground.

# Optimization of an Aeration System at an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant

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**and**

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# Outline

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- Reduce O&M costs and optimize
- Focus on aeration system
- Apply reliability engineering and common sense
- Examine air requirements, blowers, instruments and controls, etc
- Implement improvements
- Results
- Application to other WWTPs



# Description of Treatment Plant

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- Average flow: 1.44 MGD (1,000 GPM)
- Average influent BOD: 195 mg/l
- Average influent ammonia: 40 mg/l
- 4 aeration tanks, 2 zones each
- 3 centrifugal blowers, 300HP , 5,500 scfm each

# Splitter Box, Equalization Tanks and Scrubber



# Aeration Tank/Clarifier Unit



# Clarifier Inside Aeration Tanks





**Effluent Sand Filters**



**300 HP Centrifugal Aeration Blower**





**20" Diameter Fine Bubble  
Diffuser With EPDM Cover**



**Mass Flow Meter**



**Main Instrument Panel and DCS  
Consoles in Control Room**

#10 AERATION TKS T-11A1 & T-11A2

T11A1-2 AIR  
FC211B  
5 PV: 104.4  
R SP: 145.3  
%IUP: 21.5  
SCFM

T11A1-2 DO  
DOSP211D  
12 PV: 3.5  
A SP: 4.0  
%IUP: 9.3  
MG/L

T11A  
DOS  
1 PV  
A SP  
%IUP  
MG/L

T11A1-2 pH  
PHI211B  
11 PV: 6.9  
pH

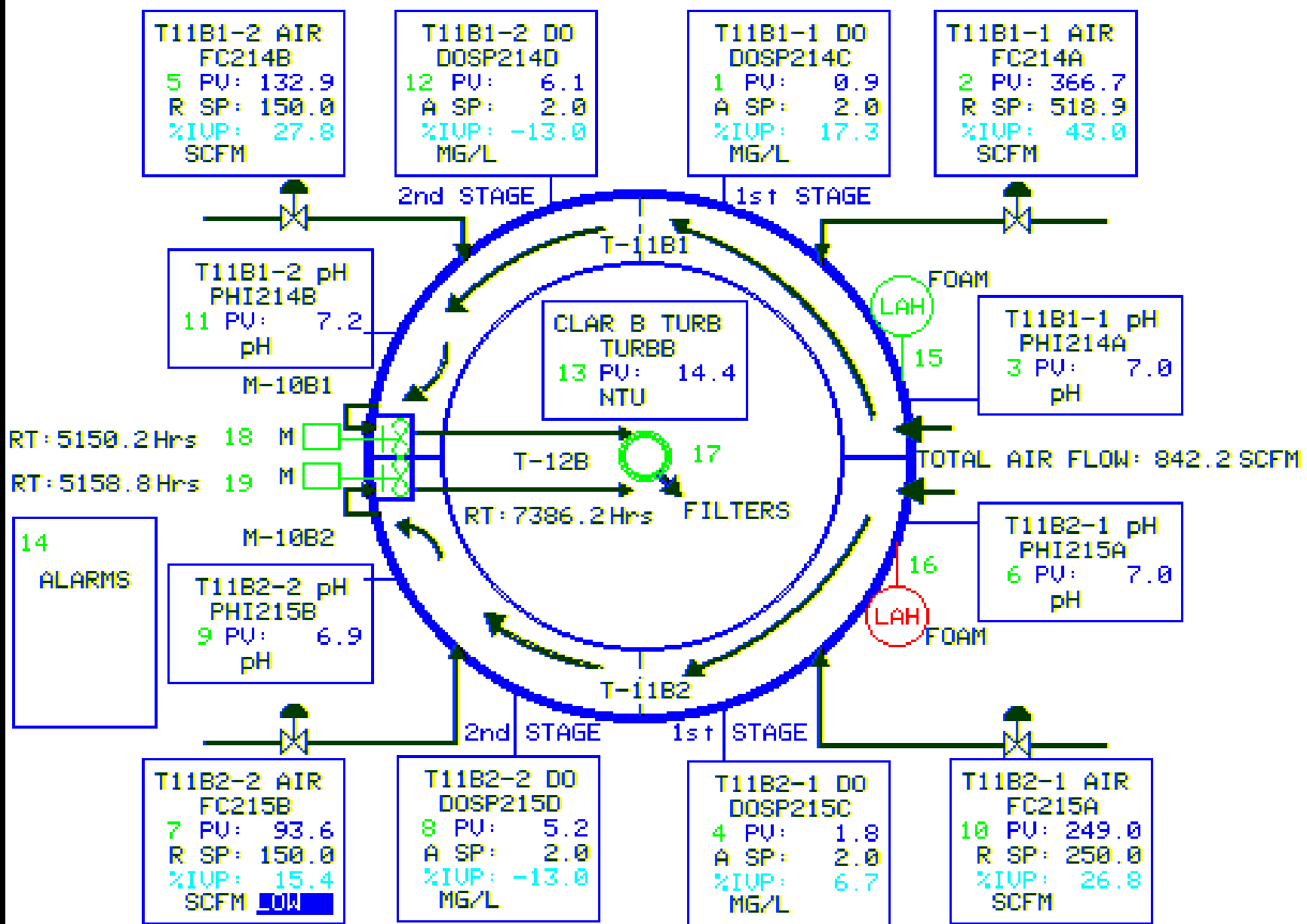
CLAR A TURB  
TURBA  
13 PV: 2.8  
NTU

RT: 25.0 Hrs 14 M

DCS Screen of One D.O. And Air Control Loop

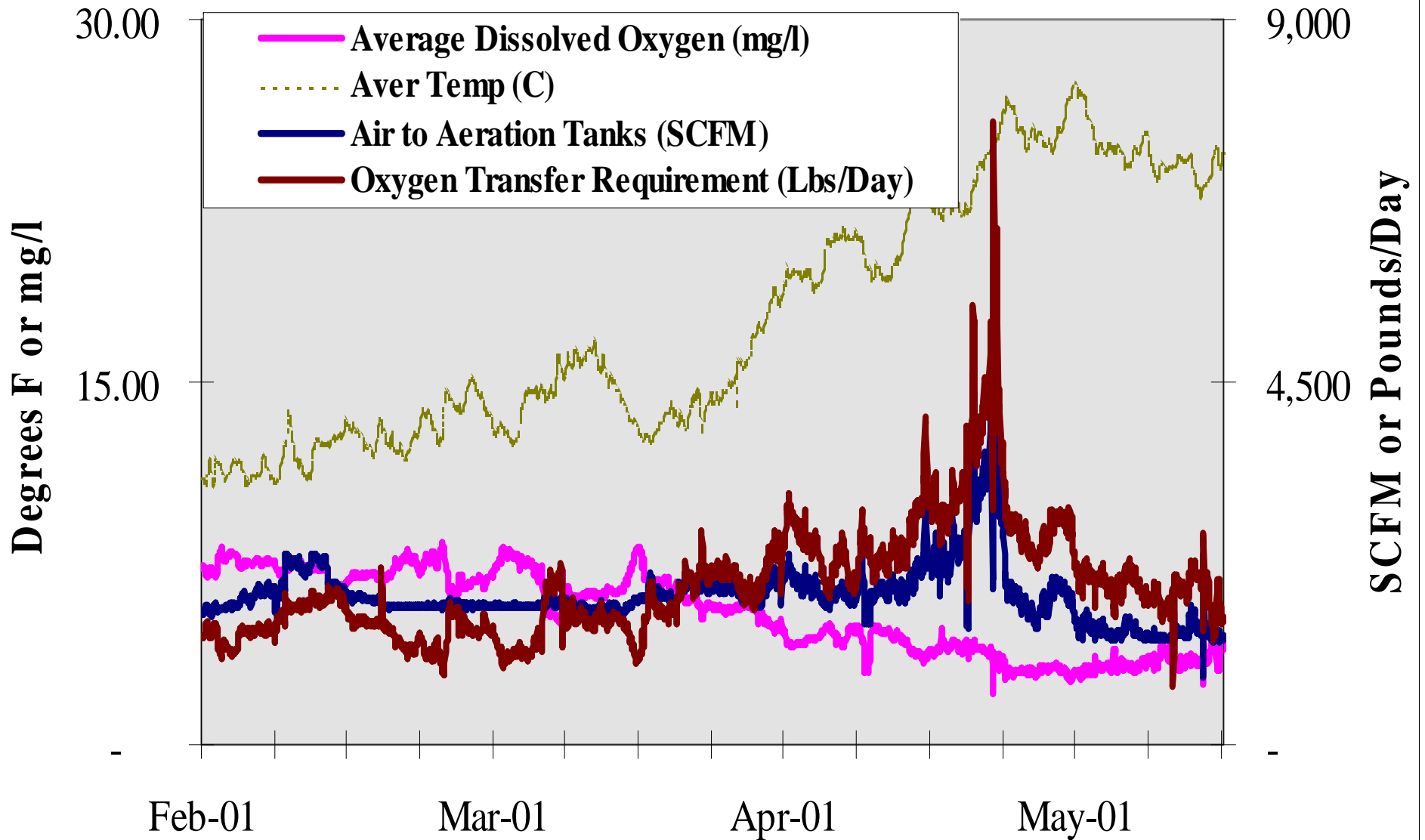
PHI211B

FILTER

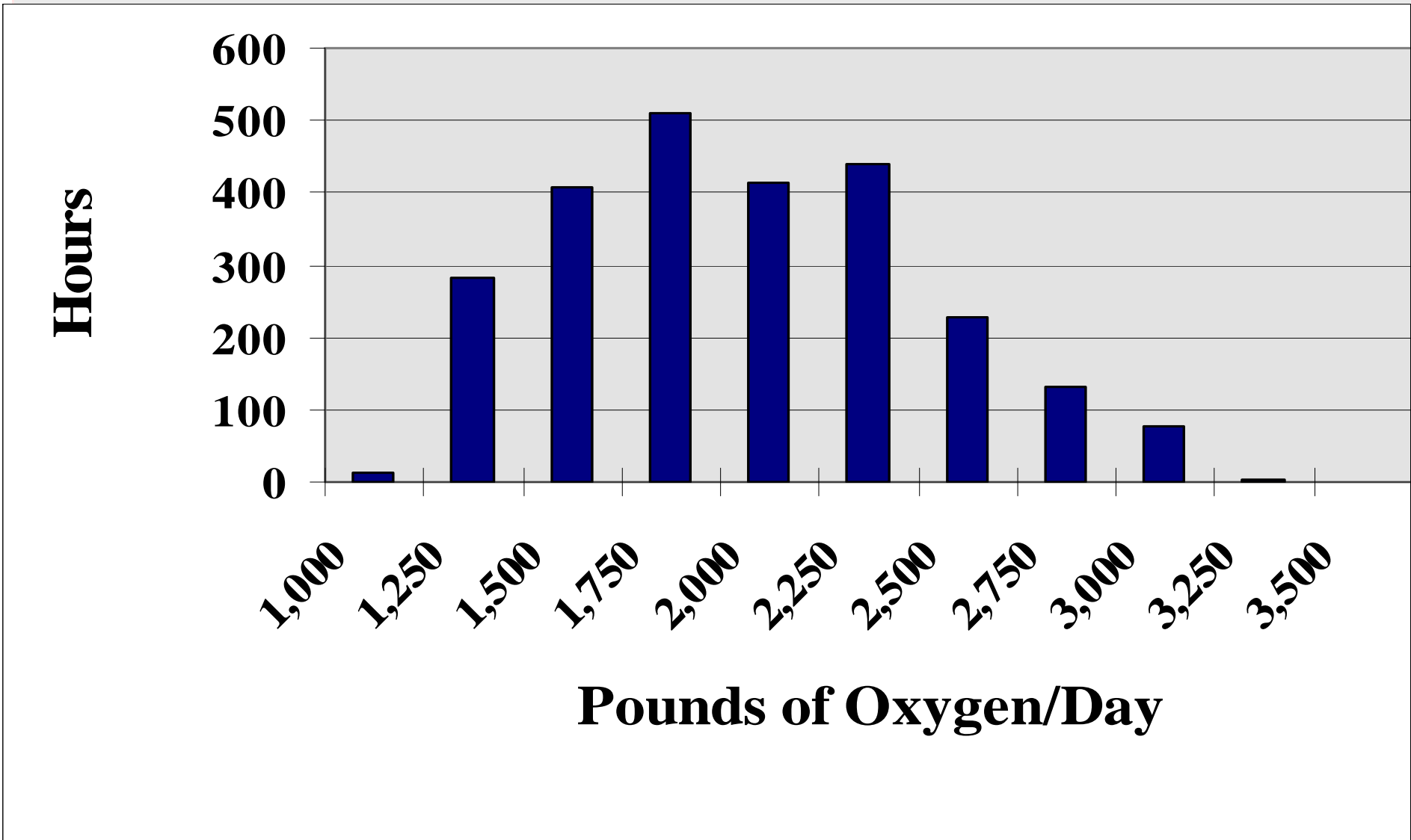


# Hourly Average Aeration System Performance

## Data Collected Between Feb and June 2001



# Histogram of Hourly Average Oxygen Transfer Data Collected Between Feb and June 2001



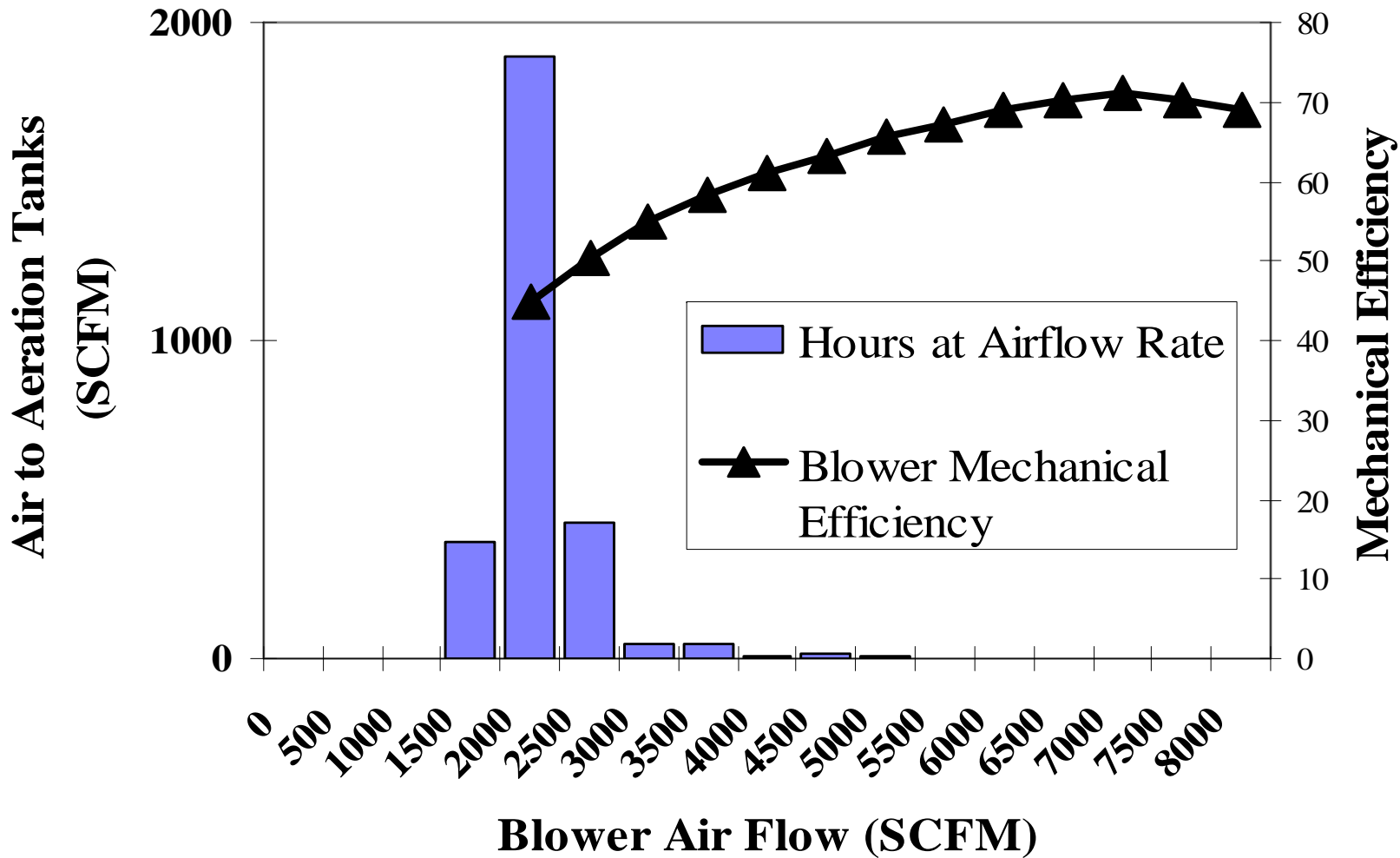
# Calculated Air Requirements for Various WWTP

## Operating Conditions

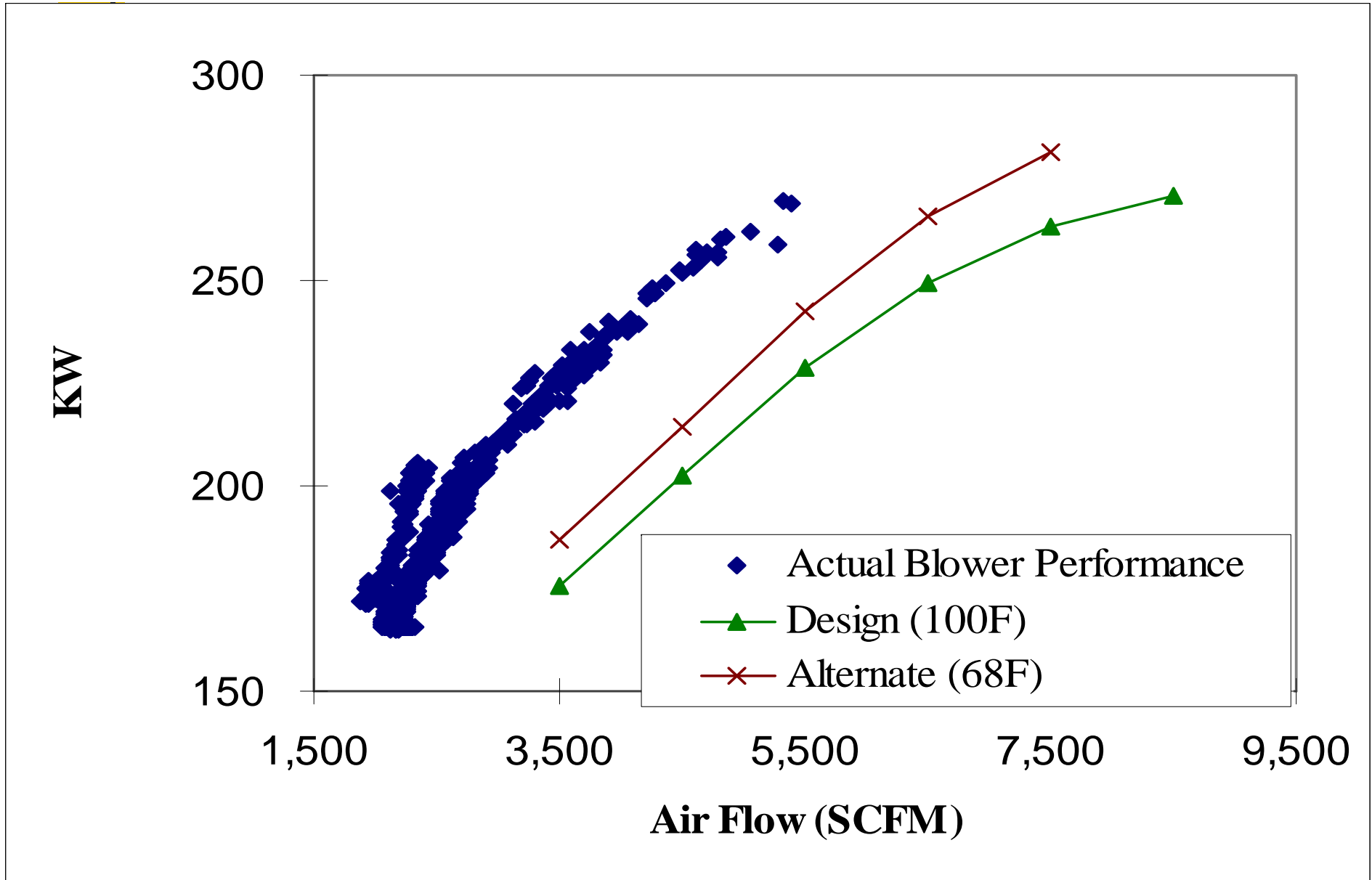
Temperature (C)		Target DO (mg/l)		OTR (#s/Day)		SCFM (Calculated)
30	Max	4	Max	1900	Average	1250
30	Max	4	Max	3200	Max	2105
12	Min	4	Max	1900	Average	1915
12	Min	4	Max	3200	Max	3225
30	Max	2	Optimal	1900	Average	866
30	Max	2	Optimal	3200	Max	1458
12	Min	2	Optimal	1900	Average	1327
12	Min	2	Optimal	3200	Max	2235
<b>T (C)</b>		<b>DO (mg/l)</b>		<b>OTR (#s/Day)</b>		<b>SCFM</b>
<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1900</b>		<b>1327</b>
30	Max	0.5	Min	3200	Max	1185
12	Min	0.5	Min	1900	Average	1079
12	Min	0.5	Min	3200	Max	1817



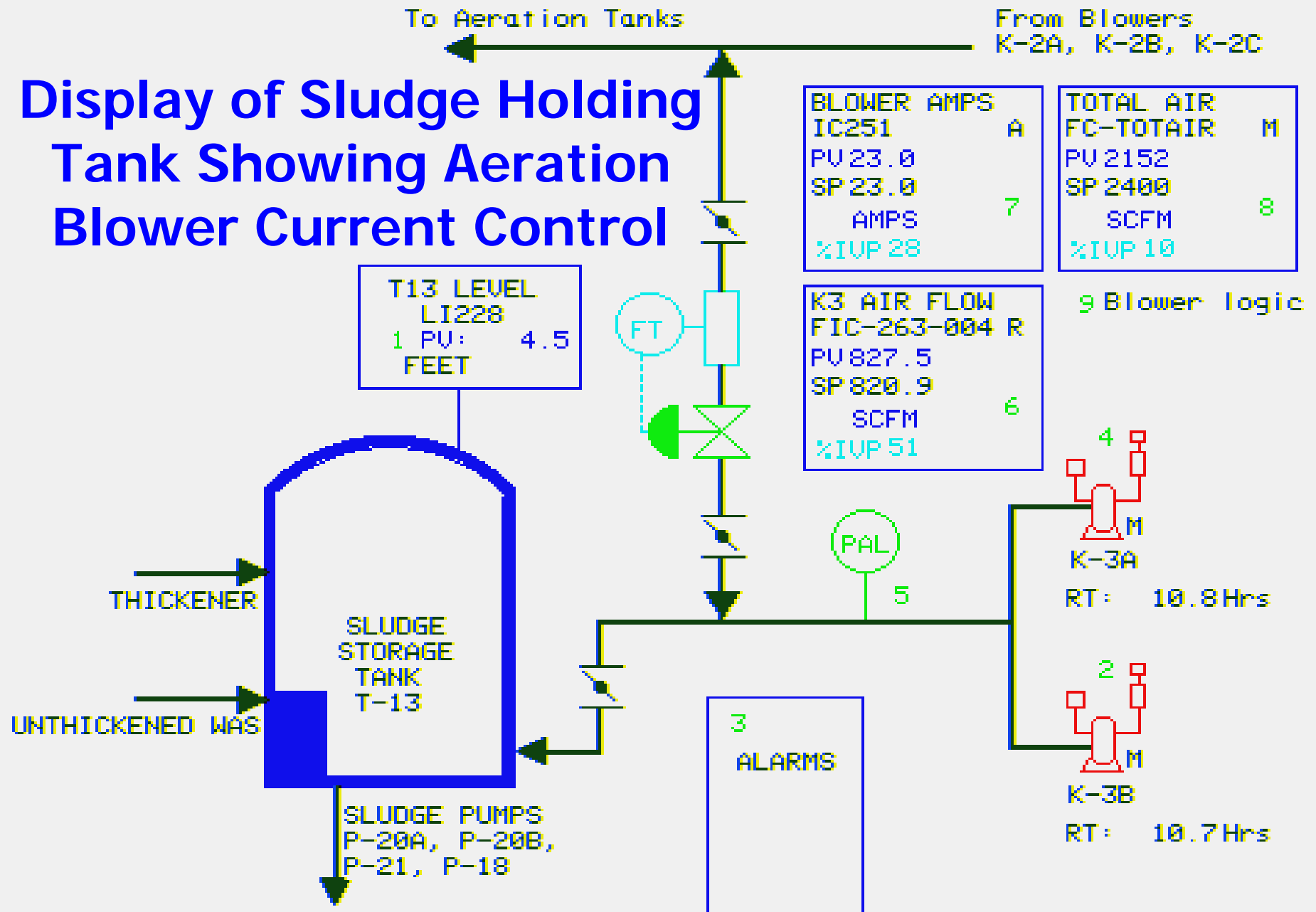
# Mechanical Efficiency of 300 HP Blower and Histogram of Air Demand



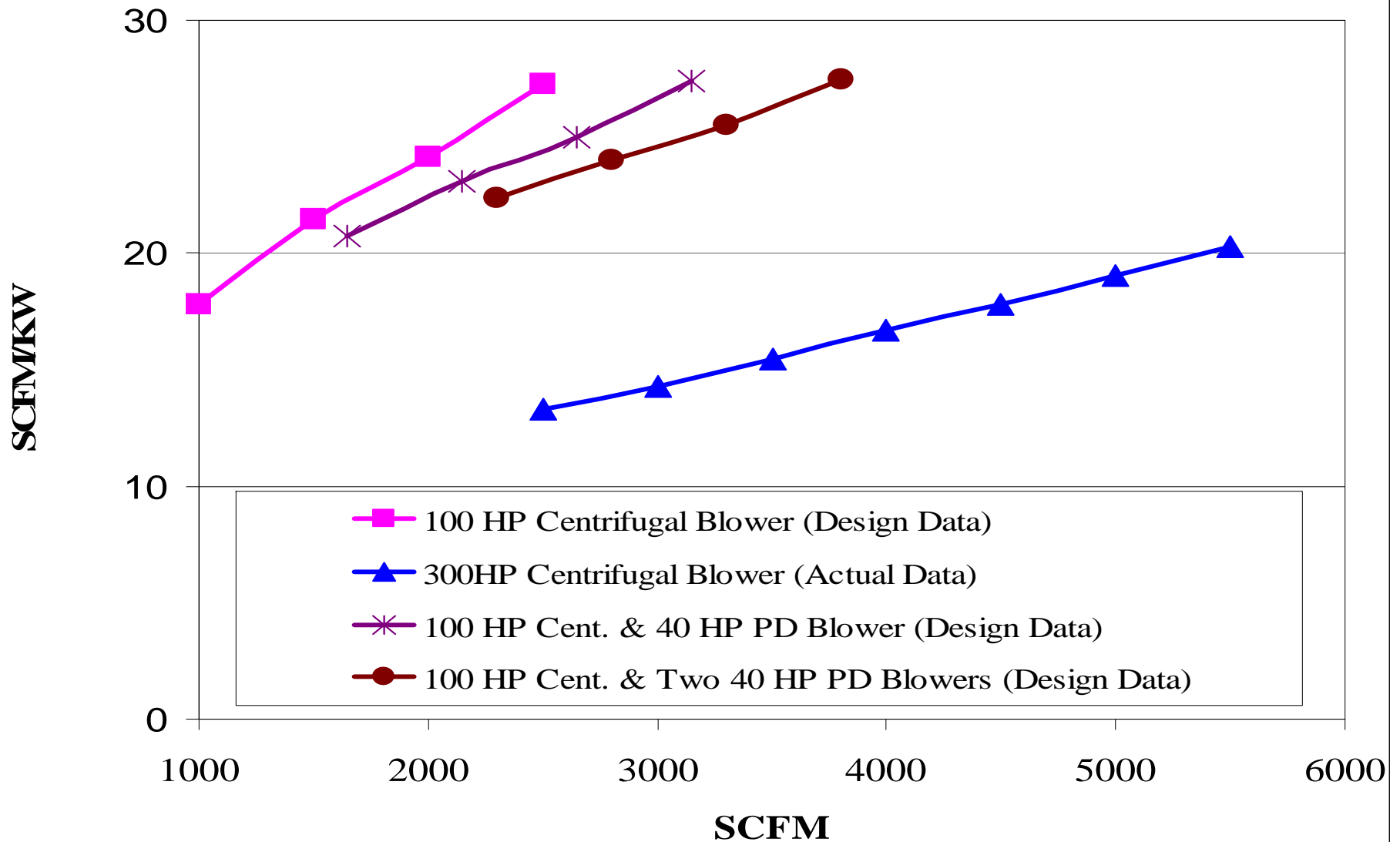
# 300 HP Centrifugal Blower Curves, Actual and Two Design Conditions (68F and 100F) – SCFM/KW



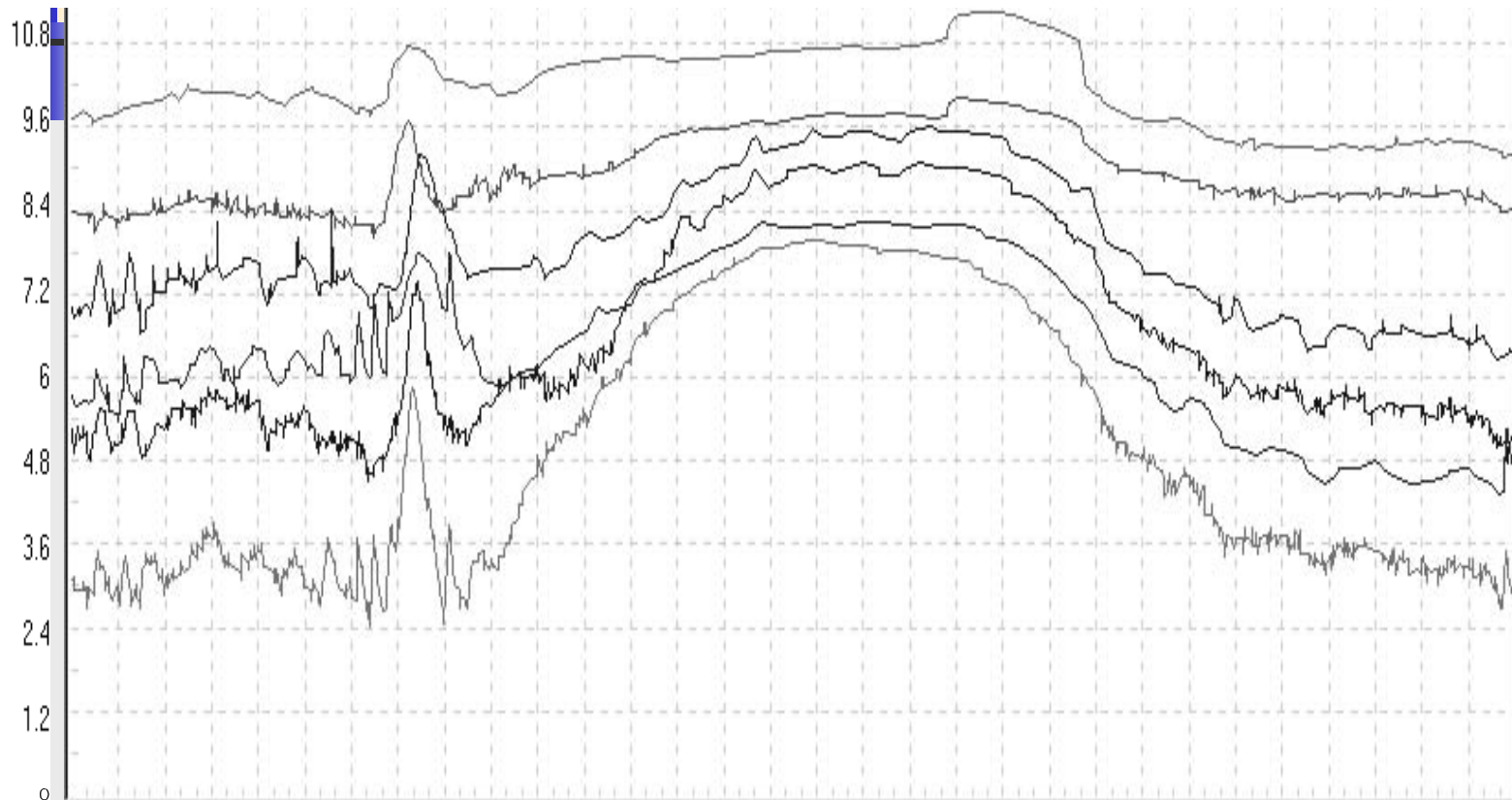
# Display of Sludge Holding Tank Showing Aeration Blower Current Control



# Operational Scenarios Possible With One 100 HP Blower, Two 40 HP Blowers, and One 300 HP Blower (Air Flow/KW)



# Dissolved Oxygen (Mg/l) Versus Time Demonstrating Inhibitory Substance Elevating Dissolved Oxygen Levels (Screen Print From Data Acquisition System)



01/29/2001 12:00:00.720 PM

3 0:00:00.000

02/01/2001 12:00:00.720 PM

Name	Serve	Descripti.	Value	Statu	Plot Mi	Plot Ma:	Aggregat:	Eng.	Uni	Map
DOSP211C.PV	ip21cru	T11A1-1 DO	8.42975	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...
DOSP211D.PV	ip21cru	T11A1-2 DO	9.19053	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...
DOSP214C.PV	ip21cru	T11B1-1 DO	5.1572	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...
DOSP214D.PV	ip21cru	T11B1-2 DO	6.33259	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...
DOSP215C.PV	ip21cru	T11B2-1 DO	3.00939	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...
DOSP215D.PV	ip21cru	T11B2-2 DO	4.66108	Good	0	12		GALS		IP_ANALO...



# Results of Project

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- Reduced Operating and Maintenance Costs
- Control Room Alarms reduced by 90%
- Improved staff response to Alarms
- Improved Operator Attitudes
- More stable and responsive operation
- Real time window into the biological process



# Conclusions

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- Better On-Line Data Acquisition allows for discovery of Optimization Opportunities
- Traditionally Engineered Aeration Systems may be Inefficient, only actual Operating Data reveals actual System Performance
- Dissimilar sized equipment (blowers, pumps, etc.) may allow more efficient operation
- Improve your knowledge and data concerning your process and you will reduce total cost



# What should you do?

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- Consider plant design efficiency at normal operating conditions.
- Establish accurate DO, Airflow and Blower current measurement programs.
- Evaluate data to relate system/blower performance at normal turndown to process needs.





# Contact Information

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