

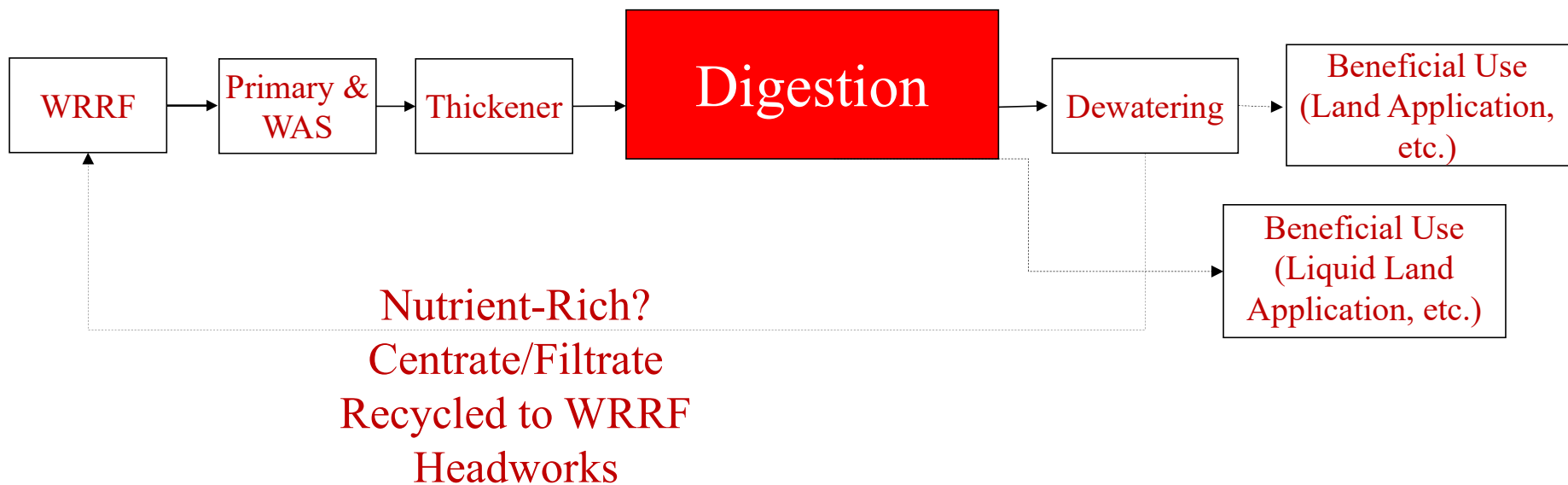
Fixing the Drawbacks of Anaerobic Digestion by Recycling

What if your Digesters were the Sidestream?



CWWA Annual Conference
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
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Sludge Digestion/Stabilization at a WRRF



Anaerobic Digestion Challenges

- ▶ Capacity for Food & other Feedstocks
- ▶ Nutrient Recycle from Dewatering
 - ▶ Ammonia Production
 - ▶ Phosphorus Release
- ▶ Struvite
- ▶ Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Odor & Toxic
- ▶ Dewatering Performance Suffers



There are several solutions!

- Add Capacity – Build more tanks, THP, etc.
- Sidestream Deammonification (Anammox, etc.)
- Struvite Precipitation & Recovery (Mg Addition)
- Ferric Chloride Addition to control H₂S (& Struvite)
- Odor Control (chemical, scrubbers, etc.)



Most approaches require additional processes & chemicals, are **treating symptoms** and not focused on the digestion process...

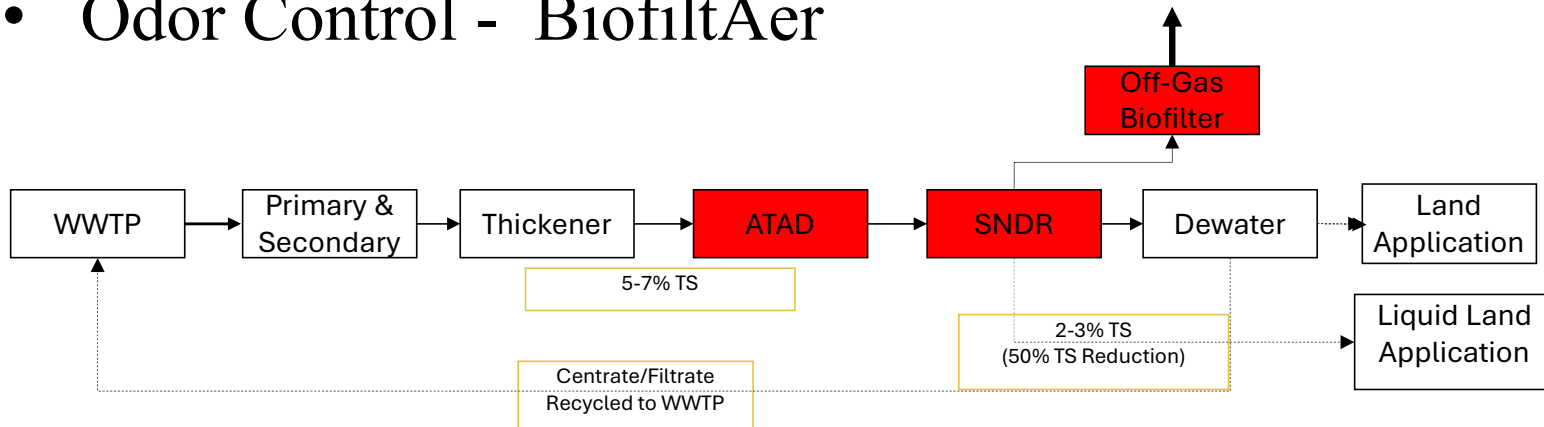
What is ATAD?

- **Autothermal Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion**
- ATADs – Approved Class A option per EPA in the US in the 1990s
- About 25 Installations in US & Canada from 1992-1998.
- Early designs had odor, corrosion, over-foaming and other challenges.
- Most have now been replaced/repurposed or upgraded to 2nd Gen ATAD

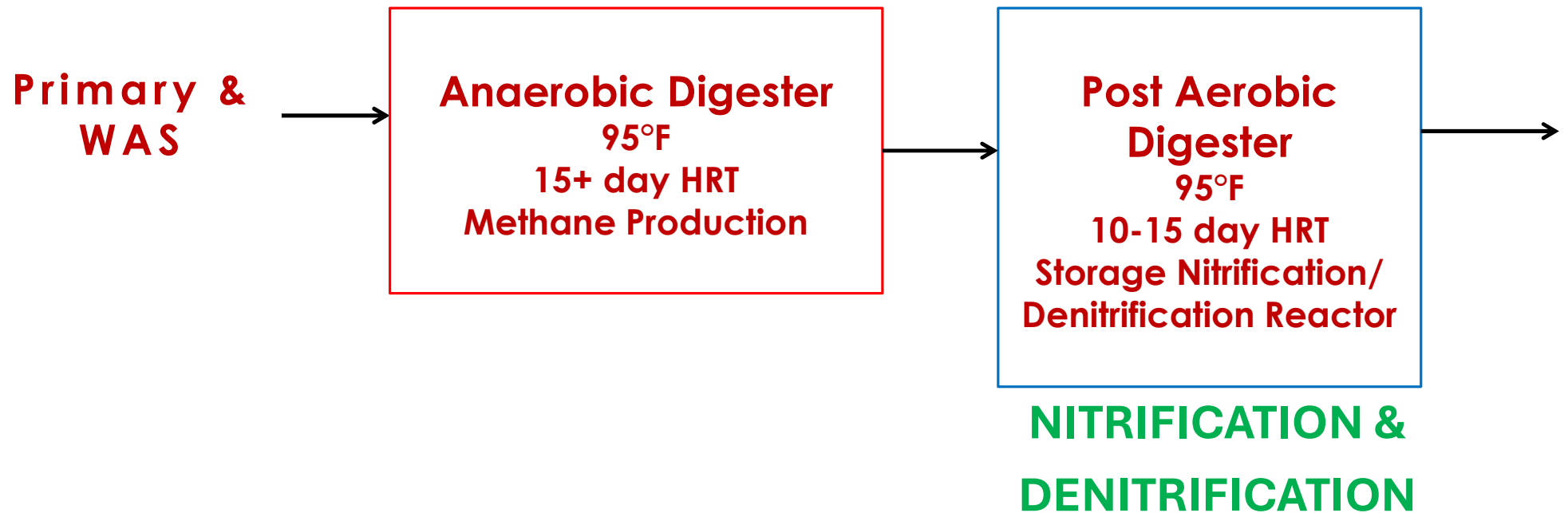
2nd Generation

Two-Stage Class A Aerobic Digestion Process

- 1st Stage - ThermAer (ATAD)
- **2nd Stage –SNDR - Storage Nit/Denit Reactor**
- Odor Control - BiofiltAer



SNDR/Post Aerobic Digestion (PAD)

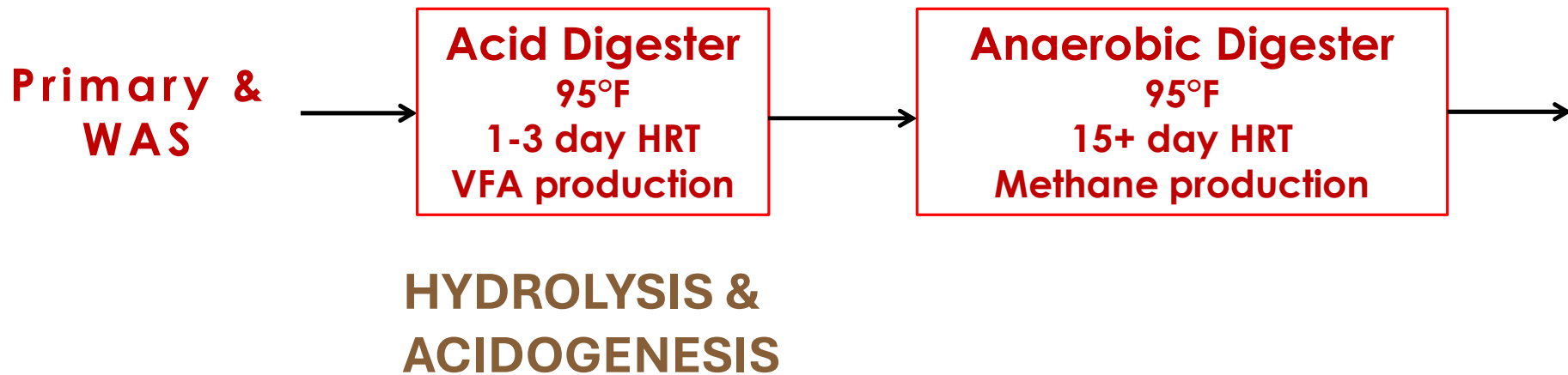


Anaerobic Digesters + N Removal

- ▶ 2012: Post Aerobic Digester/SNDR (Storage Nit/Denit Reactor)-Speedway, Indiana
- ▶ Nitrogen Reduction drove the project
- ▶ Additional benefits realized
- ▶ Variability of Anaerobic Digester performance required oversizing of the SNDR/PAD



Two-Stage/Phase (aka Acid-Gas Digestion)

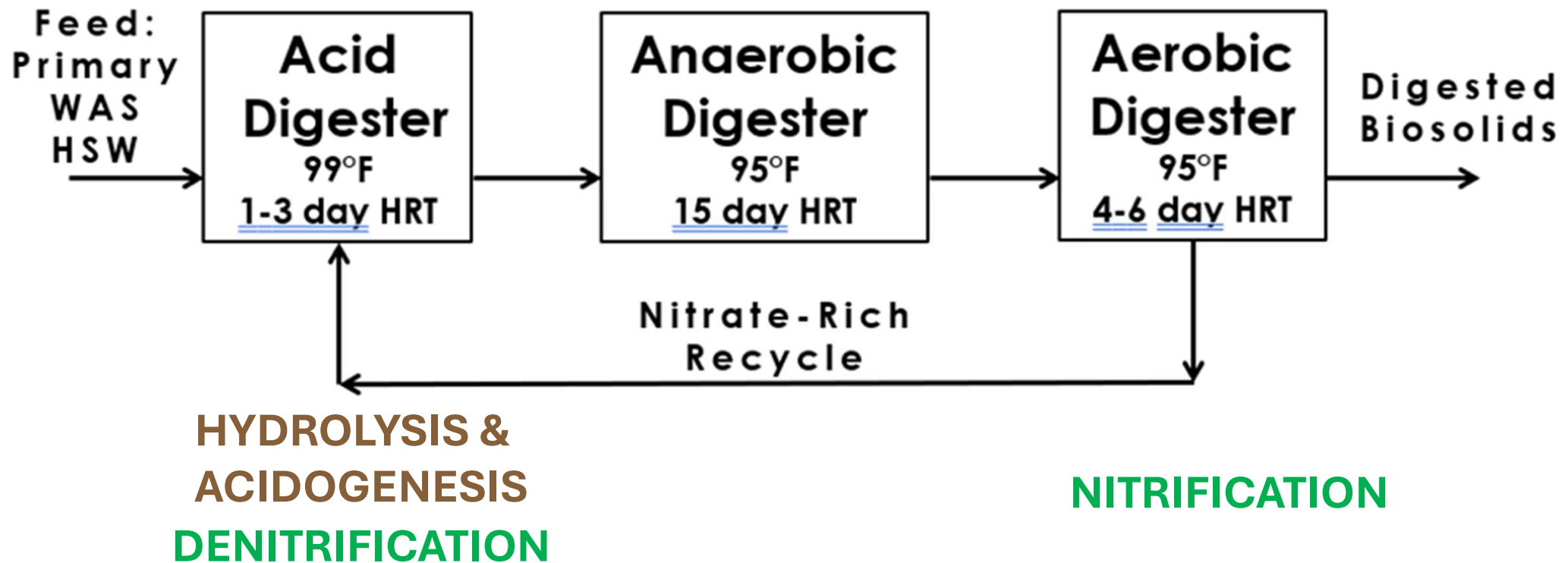


Acid + PAD...with a Recycle



- **Acid Digesters** have been used for decades to improve hydrolysis & digester performance.
- **Post Aerobic Digestion (PAD)** has been discussed & presented for nearly 20 years and used at a few facilities.
- Significant process improvements have been documented by adding **both Acid Digestion and PAD with a recycle loop.**

ExCalibAer Enhanced AD & Nutrient Removal



Process Benefits – Aerobic Digester



- 70-90% Ammonia Reduction
- Removes soluble COD, VFAs, proteins & carbohydrates (increased VSR)
- Improves dewatering
- Eliminates offensive odors in dewatering room and cake.
- Reduces alkalinity through nitrification



Acid Digesters don't want to be acidic



- Typically operate with lower pH $\sim 3.5 - 5.5$
- Denitrification increases pH to 6.5 - 7 balance out VFAs
- Keeps hydrolytic bacteria & acidogens closer to optimal pH
- Improved hydrolysis \rightarrow Consistently higher VS destruction
- Enhanced fermentation improves efficiency of methanogens

Denitrification > Sulfate Reduction

Reactions	Chemical Formula	Free Energy kJ/mol
Aerobic Oxidation	$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6 O_2 \rightarrow 6 CO_2 + 6 H_2O$	-2880
Denitrification	$5 C_6H_{12}O_6 + 24 NO_3^- + 24 H^+ \rightarrow 30 CO_2 + 42 H_2O + 12 N_2$	-2720
Sulfate Reduction	$6 C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6 SO_4^{2-} + 9 H^+ \rightarrow 12 CO_2 + 12 H_2O + 3 H_2S + 3 HS^-$	-492
Sulfate Reduction @ Equivalent Energy	$33 C_6H_{12}O_6 + 33 SO_4^{2-} + 49.5 H^+ \rightarrow 66 CO_2 + 66 H_2O + 16.5 H_2S + 16.5 HS^-$	-2706

Hydrogen Sulfide Reduction

WRRF	Digester H2S (ppm)	Pilot H2S (ppm)	% reduction
1	300	.003	99%
2	1800	250	86%
3	20,000	500-1000	95% - 97.5%

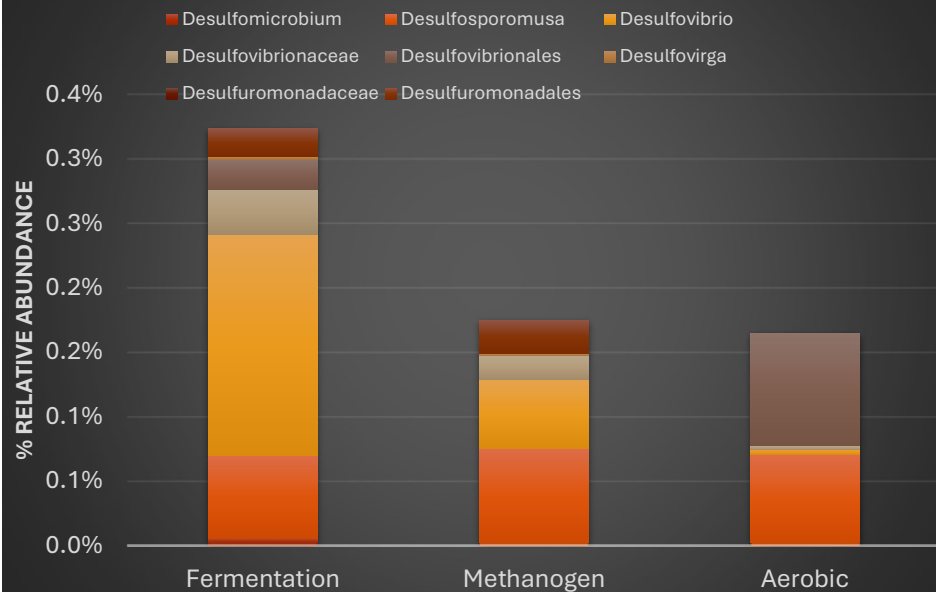
Note: All results were from samples with no metal salt (Ferric Chloride) addition.

Genomic Analysis – SRBs < N Removers

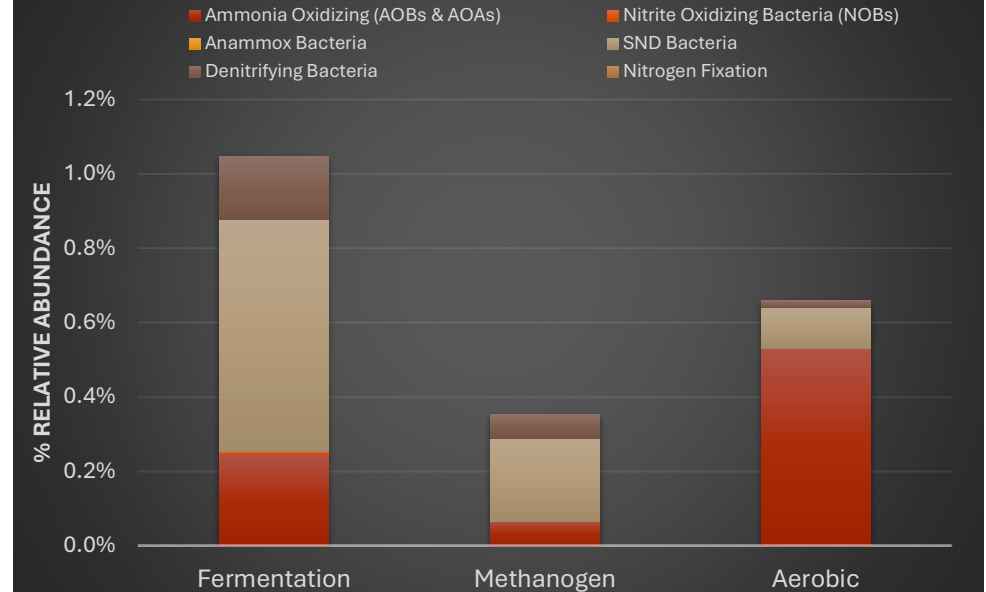
>50% reduction of SRBs from fermentation tank to methanogen reactor

Significantly higher population of Nitrogen removal bacteria

Sulfate Reducing Bacteria

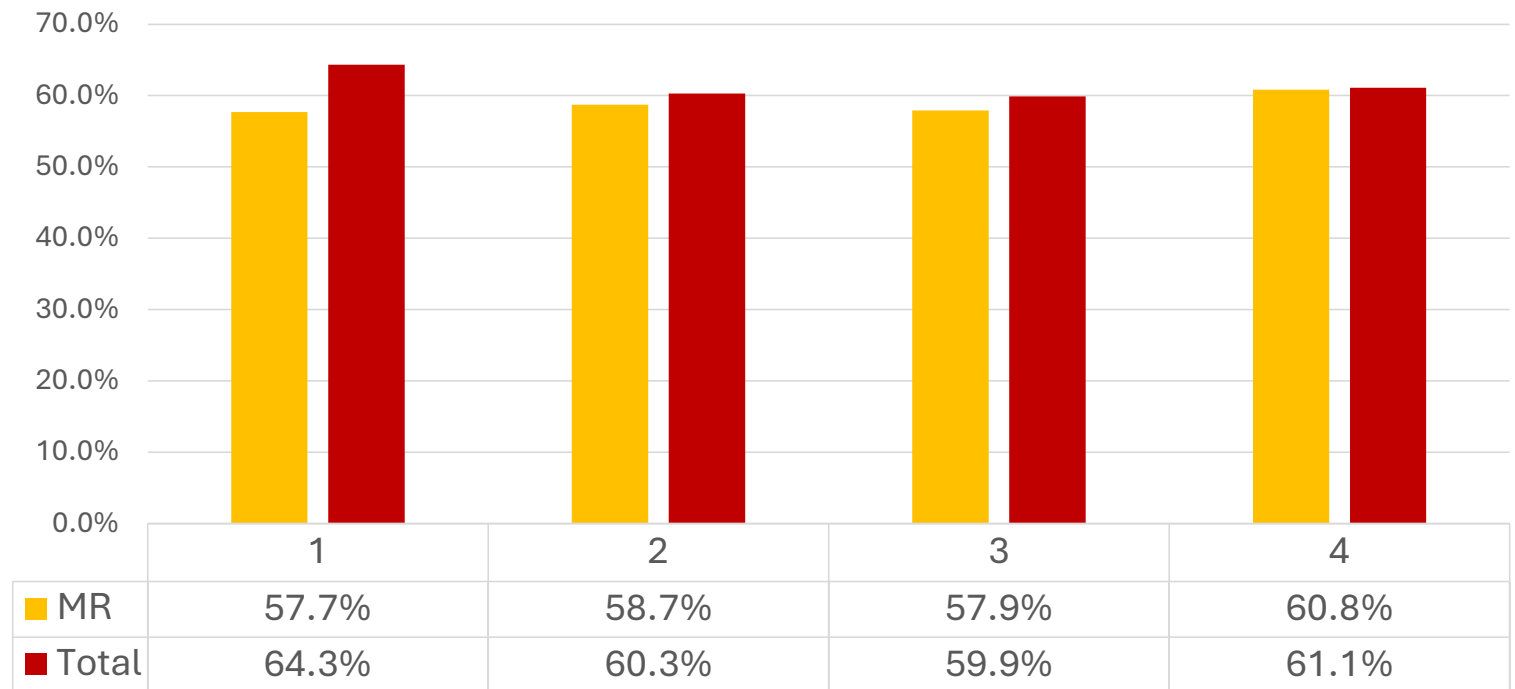


Nitrogen Removal (N)



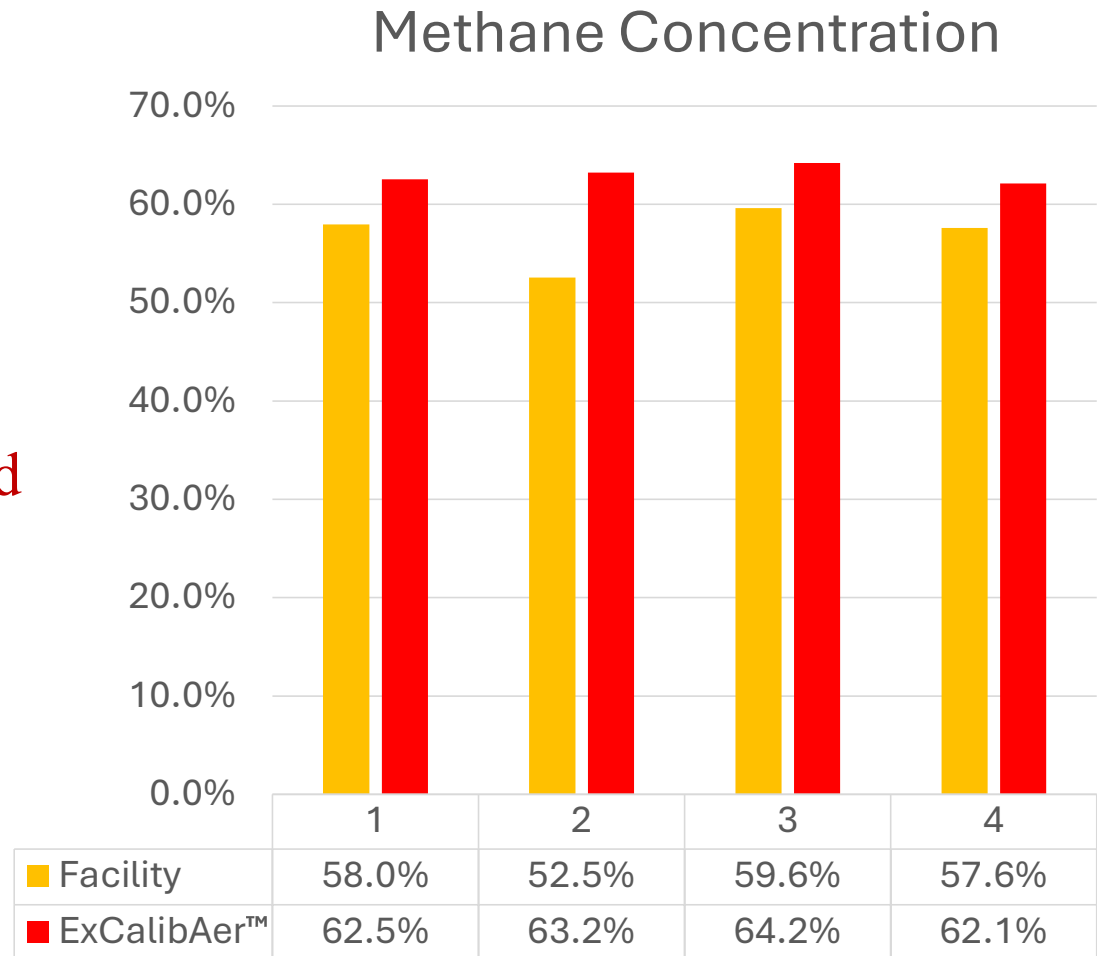
Volatle Solids Reduction (VSR)

- Increased VSR through Anaerobic Digester
- Additional VSR in the Aerobic Digester



Richer Biogas

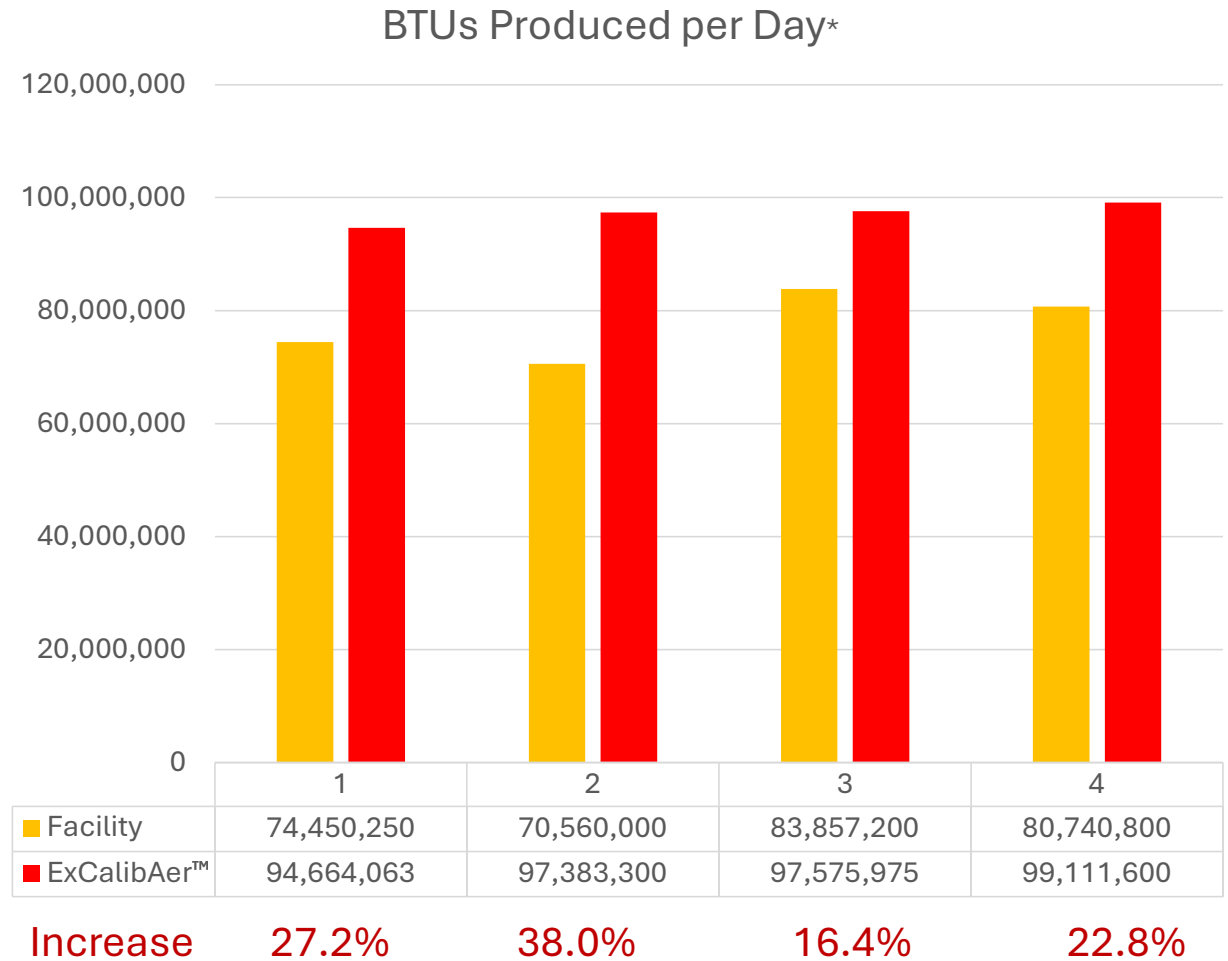
- Pilot Methane % consistently greater than full-scale conventional.
- Biogas production rate remained similar (13 – 14 ft³/lb VSR)



Compounding Effects

- Increased VSR
- Increased Methane %
- Pilot showed consistent increase in total energy produced

*based upon 25,000 lbs/day, 75% VSS



Struvite Control– a different approach

- Recycle decreased Digester Ammonia concentrations from 1,500 mg/L to 500 mg/L
- Maintaining lower NH_3 keeps pH lower: 6.7 vs 7.2
- Lower ammonia & pH result in decreased struvite formation potential (without Ferric Chloride)



Biosolids Conditioning & P Recovery

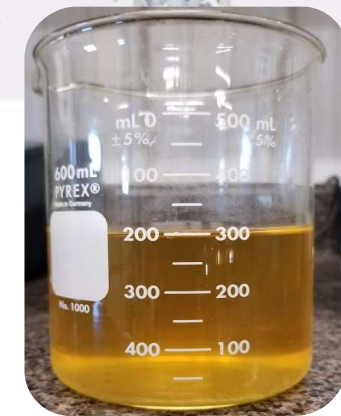
Aerobic Digester
95°F
4-12 day HRT
5-15% additional VSR
Nitrification

Mechanical Dewatering

e.g. Centrifuge



Low P Biosolids



P Recovery

Dewatering Results

- Lower solids mass (~30% less)
 - No metal salt addition
 - Higher Volatile Solids Reduction
- Less material to bind → less polymer required for dewatering
- Balances cake N/P ratio
- Reduced polymer requirement
- System provides major benefits to dewatering operations



Process Improvements

- ▶ Volume Reduction (higher VSR)
- ▶ Improved Dewatering
- ▶ Reduced Odors
- ▶ Reduction of H₂S and Struvite (with no Ferric Chloride)
- ▶ Nitrogen removal *through the digesters*



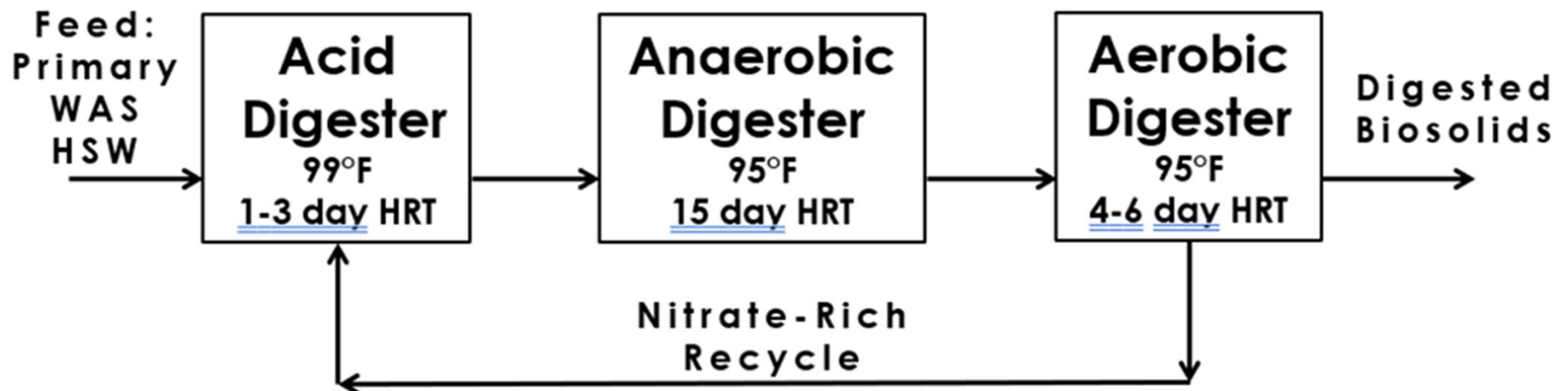
Other Favorable “Side-Effects”

- ▶ Ability to handle HSW (food waste, septage, grease) & **additional nutrients**
- ▶ Fully-automated process control
- ▶ Easily integrated into existing tankage
- ▶ Lower overall HRT = more digester capacity
- ▶ Less Chemicals for pH, Struvite & H₂S Control



Conclusions

- ▶ By taking a more holistic approach, solutions arise that strike at the root of multiple problems.
- ▶ Additional benefits arise from addressing nutrient issues **within the solids (side?)stream...in the Digesters.**



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