

Long Island Sound Nitrogen Removal Training Program

Module 5

Optimization of Fixed Film Plant Performance

SUNY Farmingdale
February 12 & 13, 1997



Types of Nitrification Filters

- **TF with Rock Media**
- **TF with Plastic Media**
 - Recommend clarifier in between BOD removal and nitrification filters.
- **Biological Aerobic Filters**
 - Sand Media
 - Shale Media
 - Beads eg: Polystyrene



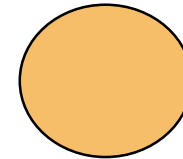
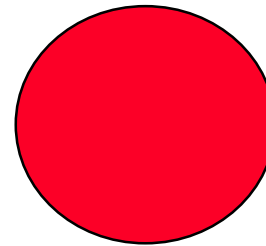
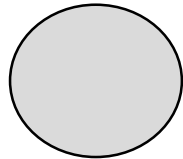
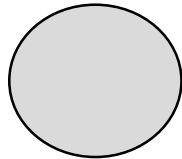
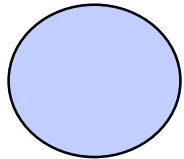
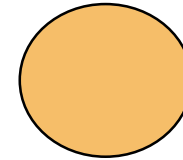
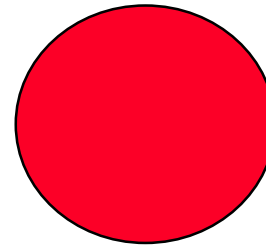
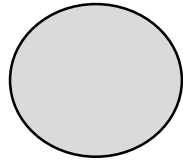
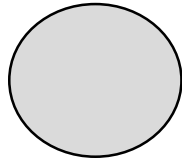
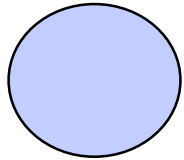
Pumping Requirements

- **A) Pump up to nitrification TF, can require up to 25 feet of pumping.**
- **B) Pump “up through” Biological Aerated Filter requires 6+ feet of head.**



Space Requirements

Primary Clarifier



TF Rock Media
6' deep
BOD Removal

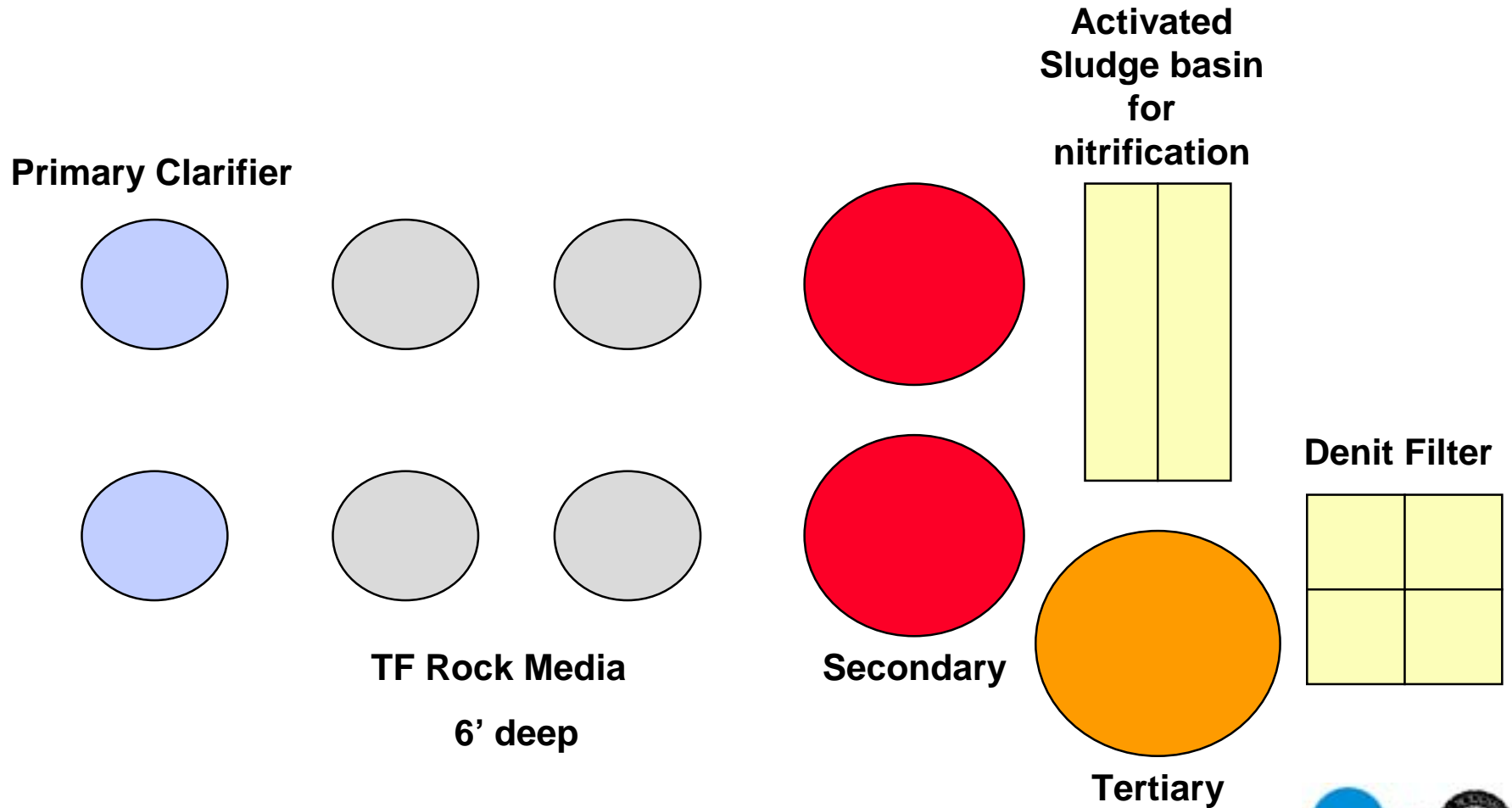
Secondary
Clarifier

TF Plastic
Media 25' deep
Nitrification

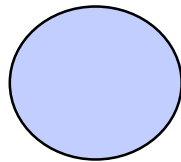
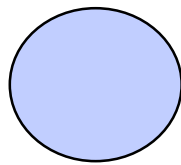
Module: 5
Unit: 1
Transparency: 1-3



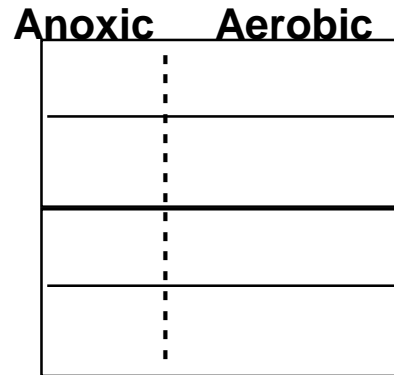
TF/AS Process With Denitrification Filter



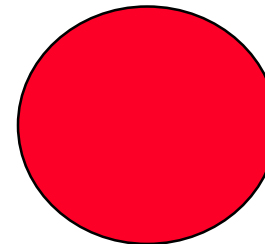
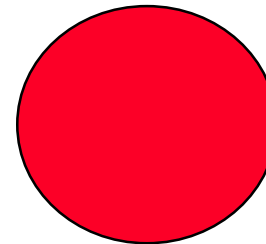
TF Replacement With Activated Sludge



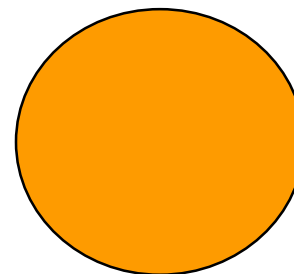
Primary



New A.S. Basin

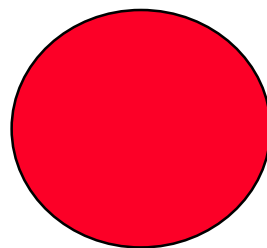
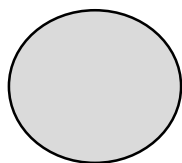
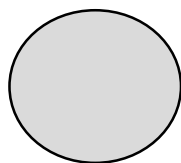
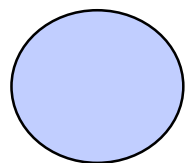
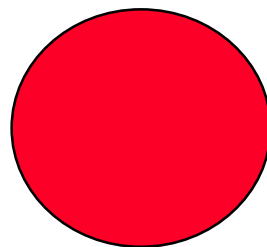
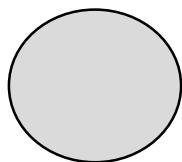
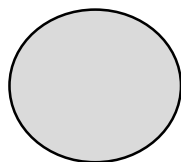
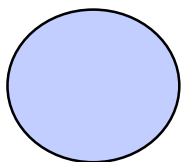


New Secondary



Trickling Filter Followed by Nitrification and Denitrification Filters

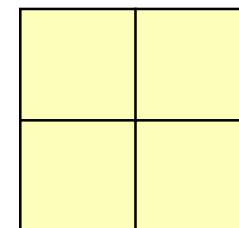
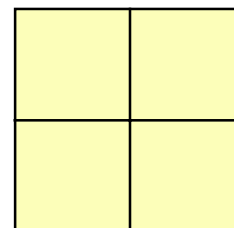
Primary Clarifier



TF Rock Media

6' deep

Secondary

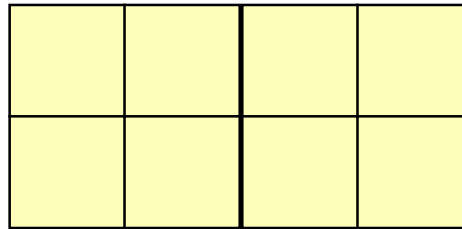
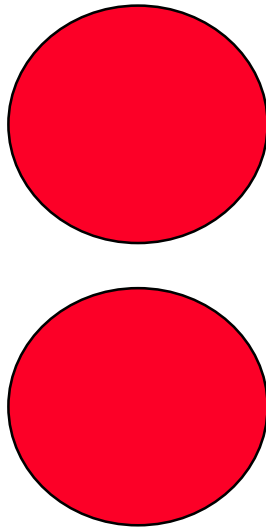


**Biological
Aerated
Filter for
Nitrification**

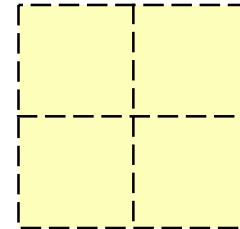
**Denitrification
Filter**



Biological Aerated Filter Followed by Denitrification Filter



Carbon Removal **Nitrification**



Denitrification

**Biological Aerated
filter**



- **Nitrifying TF**
 - **Aeration from liquid distribution arm**
 - **Forced air through filter**
- Note: Air is cold in winter because it is not compressed. Low temperature can reduce nitrification rates.



- **Biological Aerated Filters**
 - Aeration is through coarse bubble diffusers
 - Air flows up through filter
 - Filter media is submerged in water
 - Blowers similar to activated sludge plants
 - Air heated by 80° - 90° F by compression through the blower
 - Oxygen transfer efficiency is a function of liquid depth and bubble rise time.



Sludge Production

SLUDGE PRODUCTION

BOD ₅ Removal	0.5 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed
Trickling Filter (RBCs)	0.5 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed
High Rate TF	0.55 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed
Biological Aerated Filter	0.5 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed

NITRIFICATION

RBCs	0.2 - 0.3 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed
TF	0.2 - 0.3 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed
Biological Aerated Filter	0.2 - 0.3 kg VSS/kg BOD ₅	Removed

*Note: 1) 70-90% of BOD 5 removed is in the BOD₅ removal stage
2) Sludge production includes solids in effluent and backwash*



Process Performance Monitoring

- **Plant influent**
 - BOD/COD
 - TKN
 - Ammonia
 - Alkalinity
- **Primary effluent**
 - BOD/COD
 - TKN
 - Ammonia
 - Alkalinity
- **Intermediate biological process (e.g. between stages of trickling filter)**
 - BOD/COD
 - TKN
 - Ammonia
 - Nitrate/Nitrite
 - Alkalinity
- **Secondary Effluent**
 - BOD/COD
 - TKN
 - Ammonia
 - Nitrate/Nitrite
 - Alkalinity



Process Monitoring Equipment

Ammonium - N

**ammonia gas sensing probe
(filter, distillation not required)**

Process Monitoring

DR 700

Nessler

Low range

DR 2000

TKN and SKN

Digest, Distill, Titration, Probe Etc.

NO₂⁻-N

Colorimetric

NO₃⁻-N

Cadmium Reduction, Colorimetric

Process Monitoring

DR 700, DR 2000



System Monitoring and Automation

	MONITORING	AUTOMATION	DEGREE OF CONTROL
Rock media TF for BOD ₅ Removal	Low	Low	Low
Plastic media nitrification TF	Ammonia-N	Low	Low
RBC	Low	Low	Low - Moderate
Nitrifying RBC	Ammonia-N DO	Low	Moderate
Biological Aerated Filter for Carbon Removal	Moderate DO Loadings	High	Moderate
Biological Aerated Filter for Nitrification	Moderate DO, Nutrient & Loadings	High	High
Activated Sludge for BOD Removal	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Activated Sludge for BOD Removal & Nitrification	High	Moderate	High



Operational Issues - Trickling Filters

- **Predator control**
 - snails
 - worms
- **Dissolved oxygen control**
- **Incomplete wetting of media**
- **Erratic sloughing**



Operational Issues - RBCs

- **Predator control**
 - snails
 - worms
- **Dissolved oxygen control**
- **Erratic sloughing**
- **Fungus growth**



Operational Issues - Nitrifying Aerated Filters

- **Competition from heterotrophs**
- **Dissolved oxygen control**
- **Frequent headloss buildup and backwashing**
- **Valve maintenance**



Operational Issues - Denitrification Filters

- **Incomplete denitrification due to inadequate methanol feed and fluctuation NO_x-N loads**
- **Frequent headloss buildup and backwashing**
- **Valve maintenance**



Relative Capital Costs

Activated Sludge	Trickling Filter Plastic media	RBC	Biological Anoxic Aerated Filter
Goal: Complete Nitrification in Cold Weather			
100	75 w/o clarifier	90 w/o clarifier	90
100	110 w/clar or filter	110 w/clar or filter	90
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 8 mg/L			
100	110 w/DN Filter	110 w/DN Filter	110
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 3 mg/L w/ DN Filter			
100	90	110	100



Relative O&M Costs

Activated Sludge	Trickling Filter Plastic media	RBC	Biological Anoxic Aerated Filter
Goal: Complete Nitrification in Cold Weather			
100	90 Pump 25'	80 w/o clarifier	100
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 8 mg/L			
100	110 w/DN Filter	110 w/DN Filter	100
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 3 mg/L w/ DN Filter			
100	110	110	100

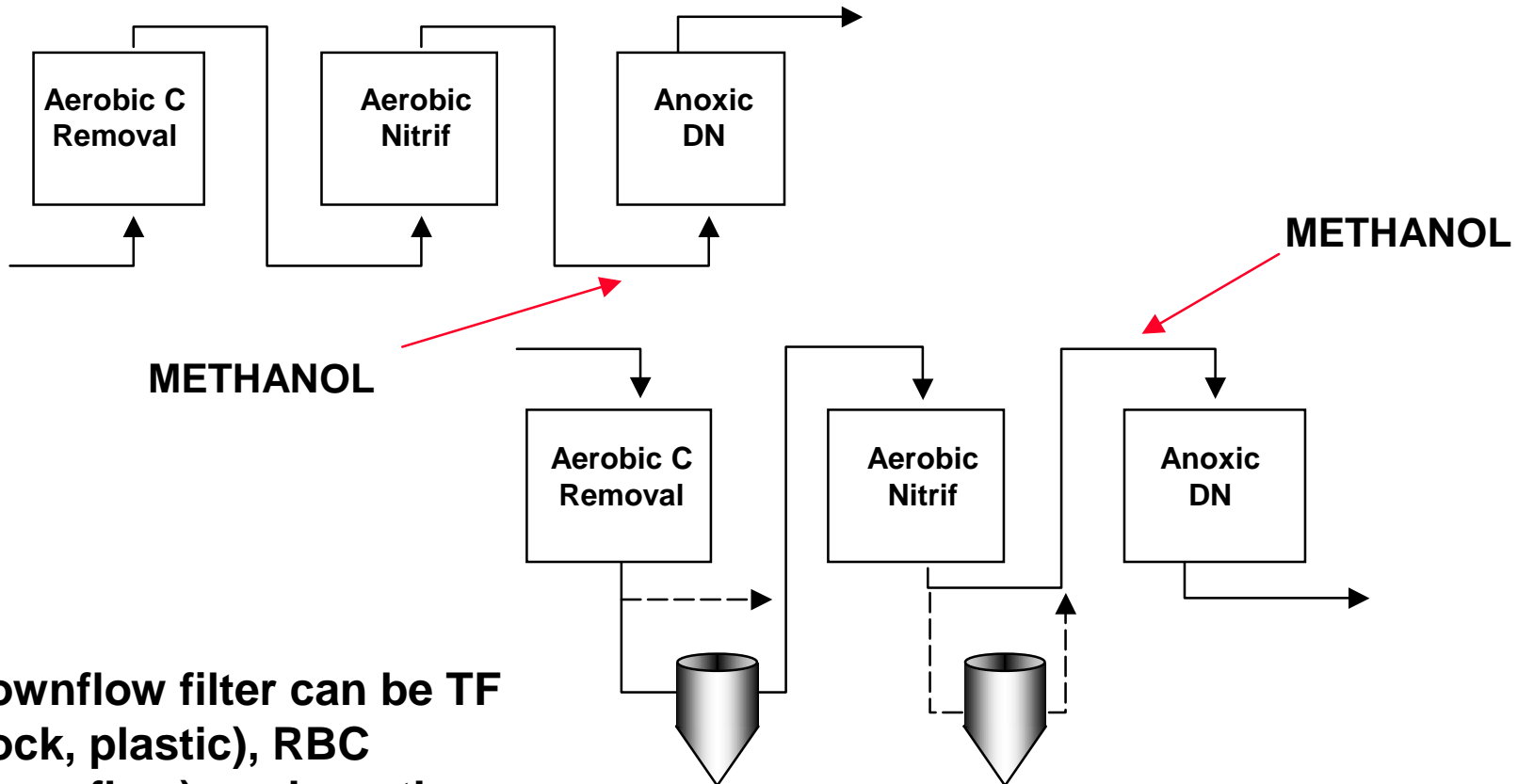


Relative Land Requirements

Activated Sludge	Trickling Filter Plastic media	RBC	Biological Anoxic Aerated Filter
Goal: Complete Nitrification in Cold Weather			
100	40 w/o clarifier	60 w/o clarifier	30
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 8 mg/L			
100	60 w/DN Filter	70 w/DN Filter	40 w/Predenit
Goal: Complete Nitrification and Denitrification to 3 mg/L w/ DN Filter			
100	50	60	40



Biological Filter Configurations



Downflow filter can be TF (rock, plastic), RBC (crossflow), and or other media.



Denitrification Filter Problem

	After Nitrification	After Post-Denit
Flow (MGD)	1	1
EFF NH ₄ ⁺ -N (mg/L)	0.5	0.8
EFF NO _x -N (mg/L)	15.0	2.0
NO _x N Denitrified (mg/l)	N/A	
NO _x N Denitrified (lbs/day)	N/A	
COD required (lbs/day)	N/A	
Methanol dose (gpd)	N/A	45-60
Sludge yield (MLVSS/mg COD)	N/A	0.20
VSS (lbs/day)	25	133
VSS (mg/l)	3	16
Alkalinity (mg/l)		
Alkalinity (lbs/day)		
Denitrification Rate (g NO _x -N/m ² /d)		0.5-1.0
Biofilm Surface Area (m ²)		50,000-100,000
Surface Area/Vol (m ² /m ³)		600-1000
Volume of Reactor (m ³)		50-166
Volume of Reactor (gal)		13,00-43,800

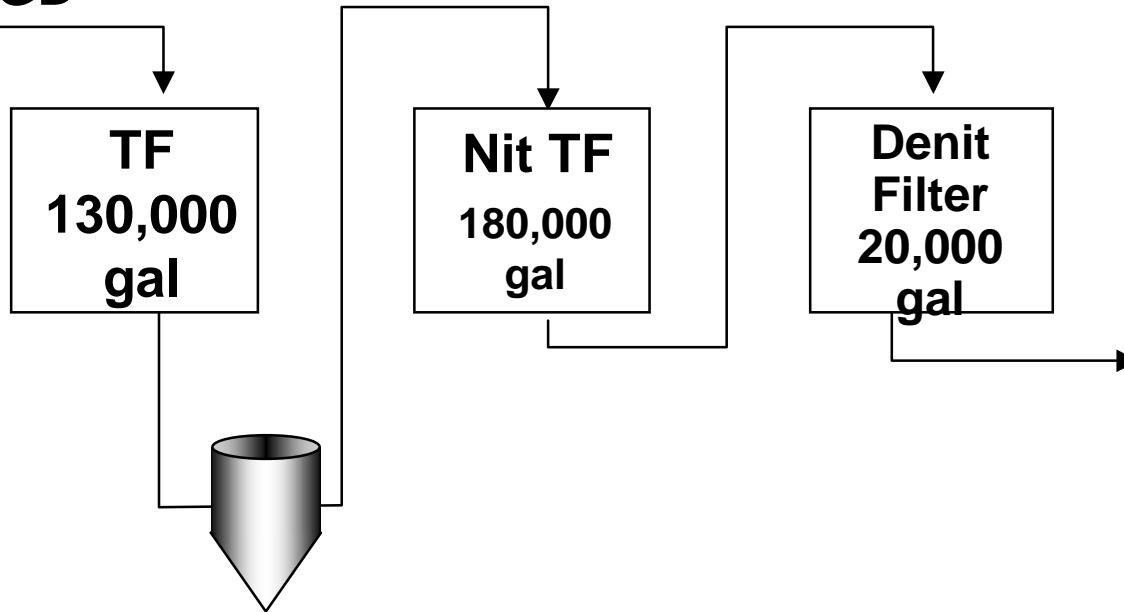
Depending on Methanol Concentration in Effluent

Note: Denitrification rate will increase from 0 to 2g NO_x-N / m² day with biodegradable SCOD in Effluent from 0 to 30 mg/L. Expect DN Rate at 10 mg/L SCOD_{bio} = 0.66g NO_xN / m² /day



Nitrification and Denitrification Filters

1 MGD



*Four Filters, 37' dia
4' deep
Rock Media*

*Two Filters,
25' dia
25' deep
Plastic Media*

*Two Filters,
15' x 15' each
6' deep media
Sand Media
3 gpm/ft²*

