Clean Water: Technical Challenges and Opportunities Workshop Hilton Dallas Lincoln Centre - July 10/11, 2017

MOTOR WINDING PHASE 1

MOTOR WINDING PHASE 2

MOTOR WINDING PHASE 3

SIX CHANNEL TEMPERATURE

REALTER STATES

MOTOR IN ARRAY MARK



BLOWER

GEARBOX

ERSITY OA

Y. IRVINE

MOTOR

MARINGS

T CRARKEL TEMPERATURE **DUAL VELOCITY** DUAL ACCELEROMETER MONITOR MONITOR MONITOR MONITOR. POWER SUPPLY MONITOR MONITOR WAT ES **—**"P **DYNAMICS, METRICS, SENSORS**

BLOWER

NON SPEED THRUST

BLOWER

HIGH SPEED X/Y

DUAL VIERATION

ALSO DITAL **Diego Rosso**

University of California, Irvine

TAST SHAFT BLOWER IND SLOW SHAFT BLOWER IND TAST SHAFT MOTOR IND

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering Department of Chemical Engineering and Material Science Water-Energy Nexus Research Center

A DIS BRATT MCTOR INC. THEY BRATT THRUET MEANING

Bunche statut





FI O

ENERGY & WATER PROCESSES





REVIEW

Taking the "Waste" out of "Wastewater" for Human Water Security and Ecosystem Sustainability A: SUBSTITUTION B: REGENERATION C: REDUCTION





Grant et al (2012) Science 337(6095) 681-686



The Iceberg Paradigm



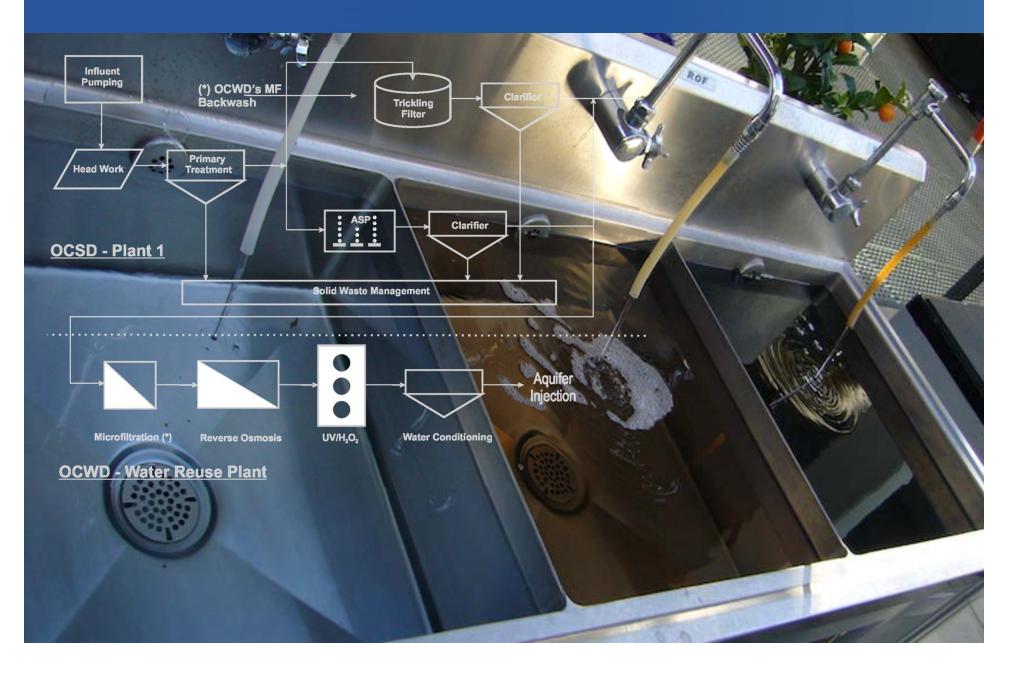
CapEX

www.sedonakarma.com

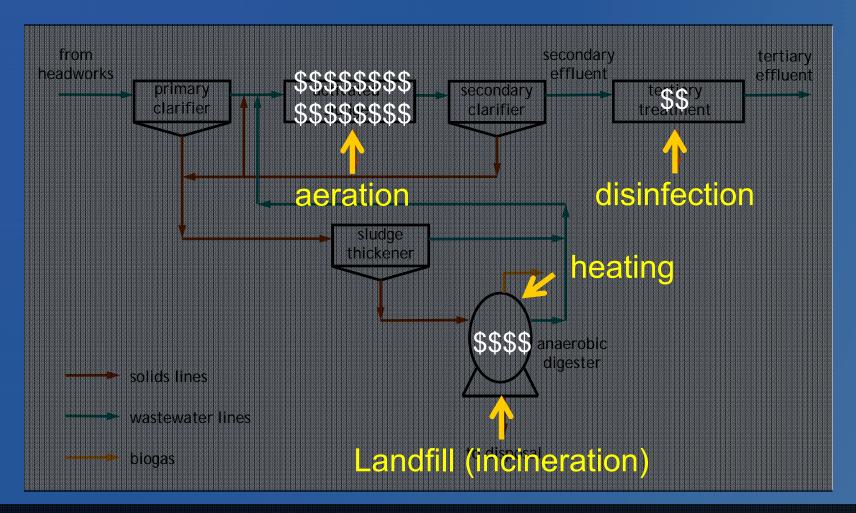




CLOSING THE WATER PROCESSING CYCLE

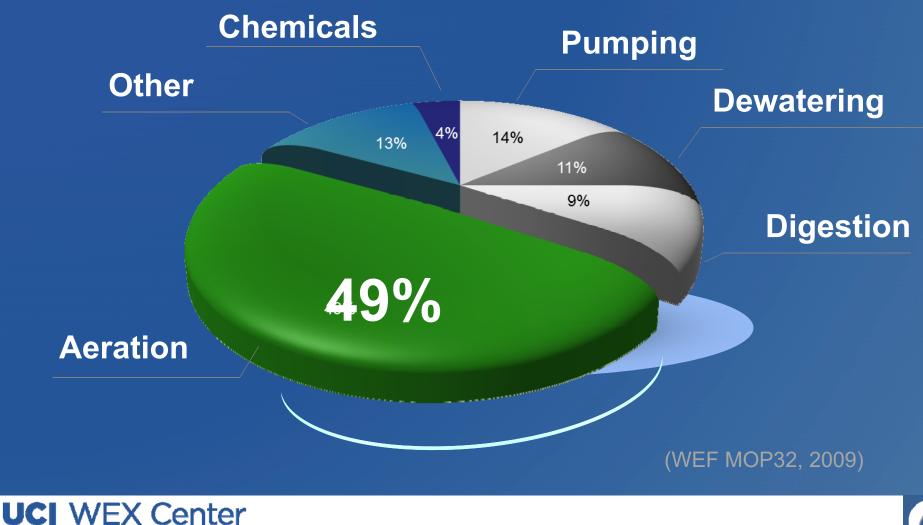


ENERGY FOOTPRINT



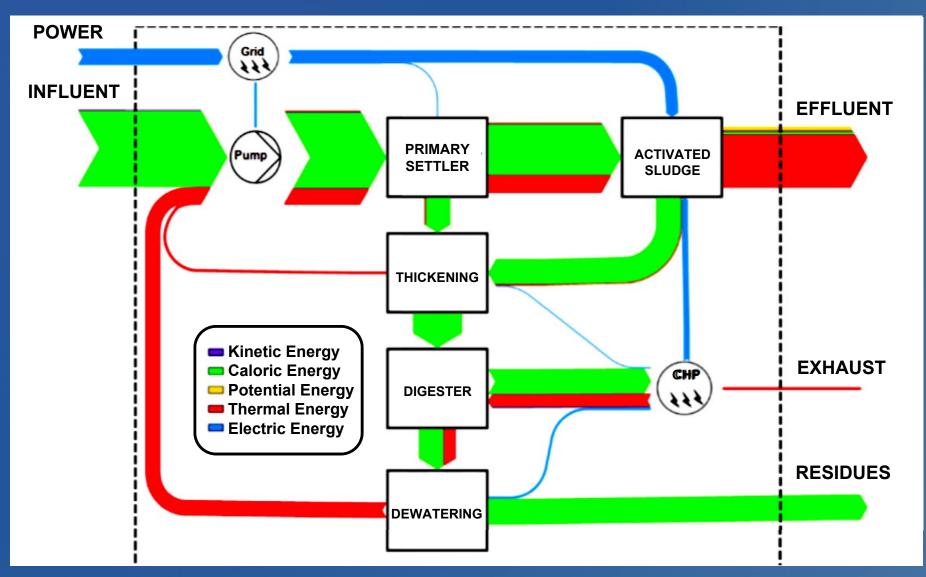
Aeration cost = 45-75% of plant energy (w/o influent/effluent pumping) Rosso and Stenstrom (2005) *Wat. Res.* 39: 3773-3780

ENERGY & WRRF





Many forms of energy in WW

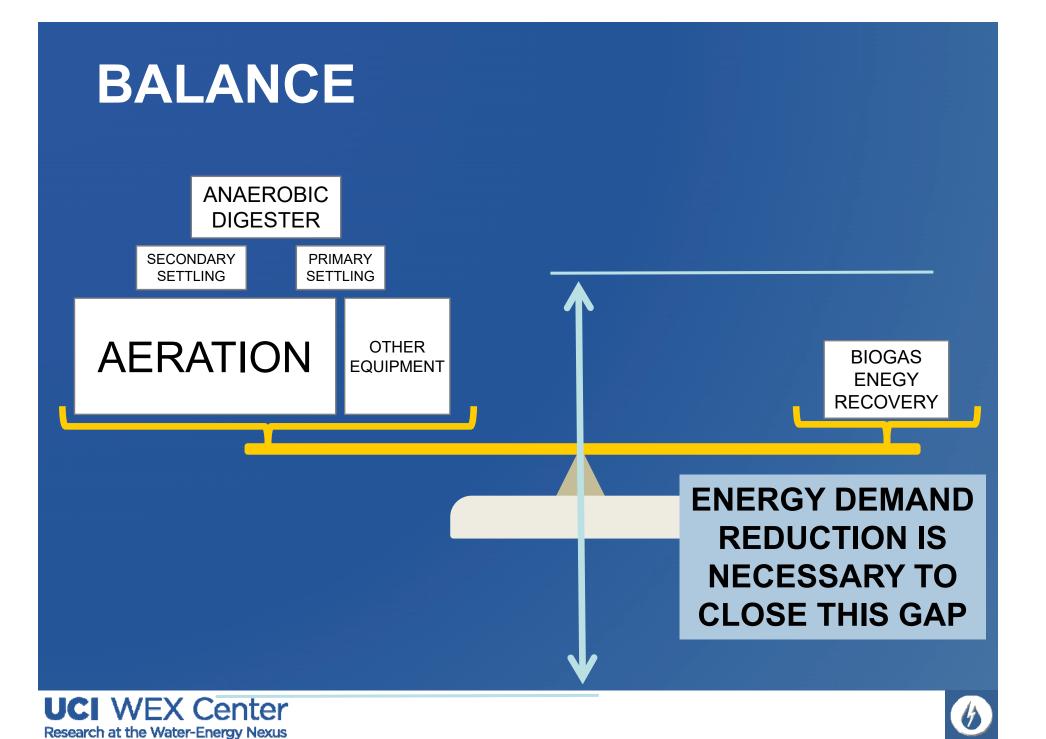


UCI WEX Center

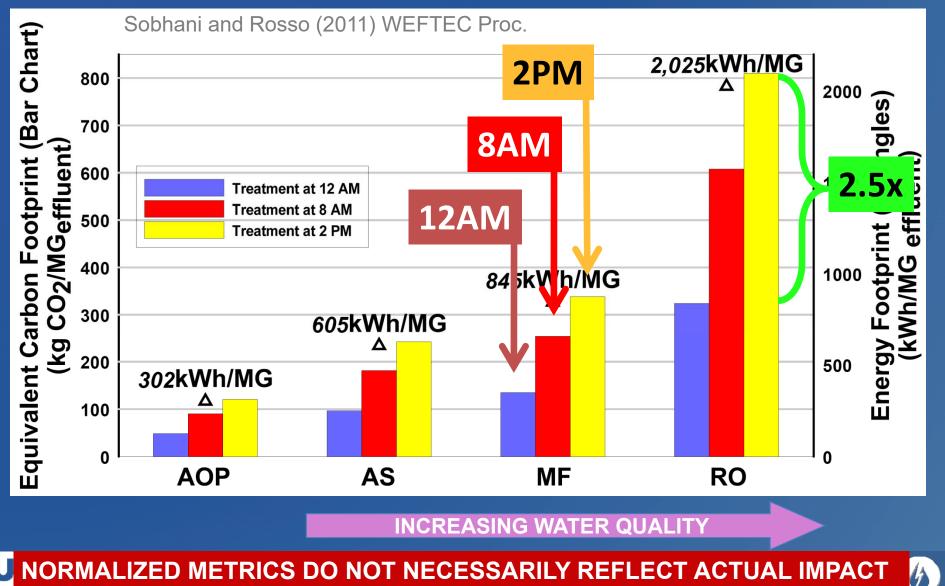
Research at the Water-Energy Nexus

Adapted from Wett (2016) IWA/WEF WWTmod





Energy Intensity in Water Reuse

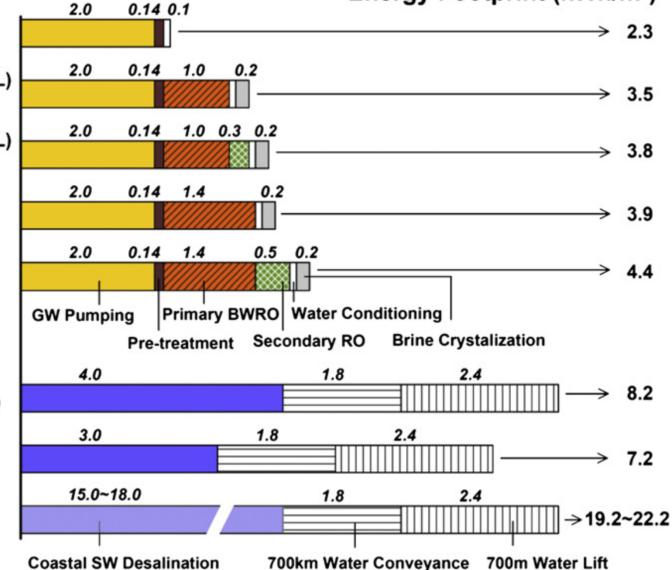


INFORMATION IS POWER

$eFP_{TOT} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} eFP_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} n_{j} \cdot p_{j} \cdot \eta_{j} \cdot t_{j}$ $#units power efficiency time in operation$					
	Information Available	Modelling Nature	Difficulty to Gather	Margin for Improvement	Data Availability
	Power bill	Cumulative	Easy	Small	Very common
	Power by unit	Static	Moderate	Moderate	Rare
U	Power by Time-of-use (TOU)	Dynamic	Difficult	Large	Very rare

Water-Energy-Efficiency

Energy Footprint (kWh/m³)



Low TDS (<500 mg/L)

Moderate TDS (500-1500 mg/L) with 80% recovery

Moderate TDS (500-1500 mg/L) with 95% recovery

High TDS (1500-3000 mg/L) with 80% recovery

High TDS (1500-3000 mg/L) with 95% recovery

SWRO with 700km Conveyance and 700 m Lift (without RO energy recovery)

SWRO with 700km Conveyance and 700 m Lift (with RO energy recovery)

Thermal SW Desalination with 700km Conveyance and 700 m Lift

BIG CHALLENGES

WATER RESEARCH 81 (2015) 113-123



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/watres

The difference between energy consumption and energy cost: Modelling energy tariff structures for water resource recovery facilities



- IS ENERGY INTENSITY A GOOD INDICATOR?
- WHAT ABOUT POWER DENSITY?
- SHOULD THE OVERALL ENERGY COST BE THE METRIC?
- THE ADVENT OF RELIABLE AMMONIA SENSORS
- REAL-TIME AERATION EFFICIENCY MONITORING

PROCESS ANALYSIS AND AUDITS

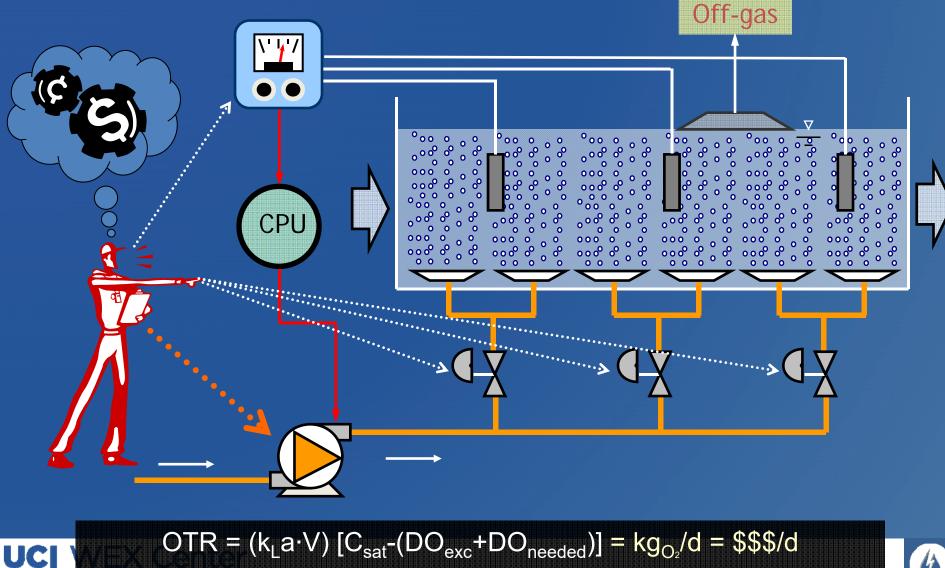




The cost of inefficient primaries

Biogas production with and without primary settling Gori et al (2013) Wat. Sci. Technol. 0.20 Biogas production (Nm³ / kg_{bcob} 0.180 **REMEMBER: CHALLENGES** 0.153 0.16 **IN FLOW METERING** 0.126 0.12 Plant 2 Plant 2 0.08 0.056 0.04 Plant 1 Plant 1 0.00 With Without Primary Primary Settling Settling Research at the Water-Energy Nexus

GAS SENSORS ARE MORE THAN HOT AIR





Real-Time Off-Gas Analysis



- These analyzers provide measurements necessary for aeration efficiency improvement and aeration energy savings
 Gas analyzers can provide realtime measurement of aeration
- energy
- No fouling issues

UCI WEX Center Research at the Water-Energy Nexus

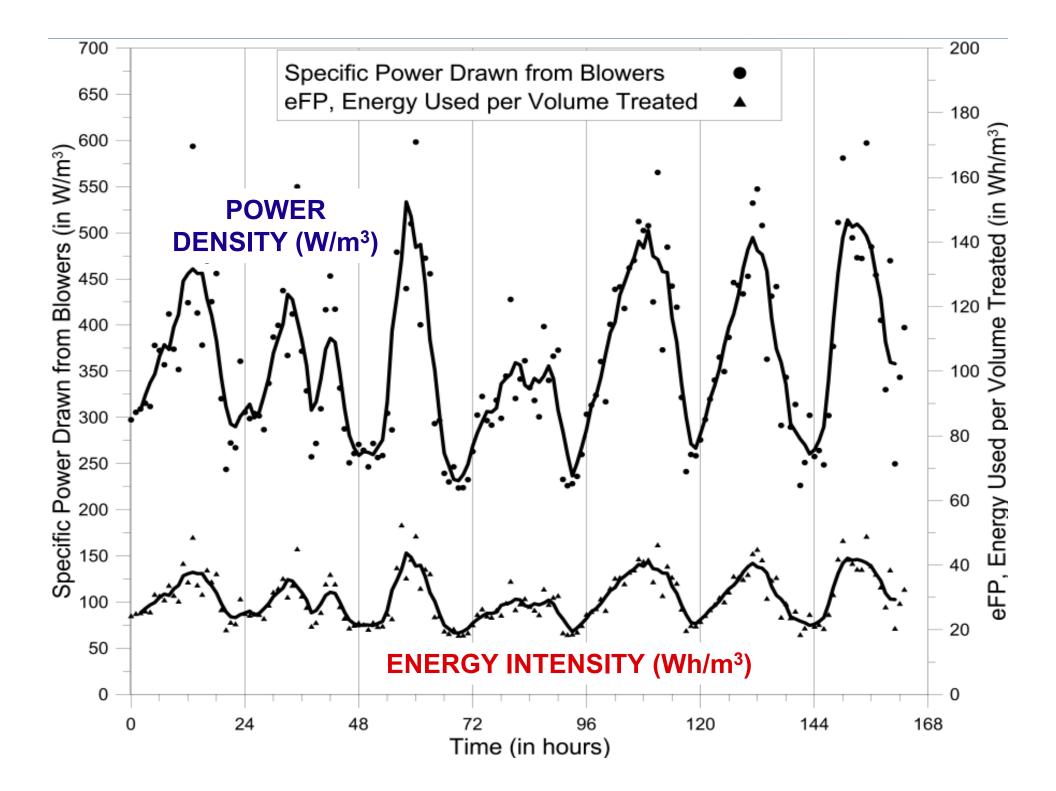


A

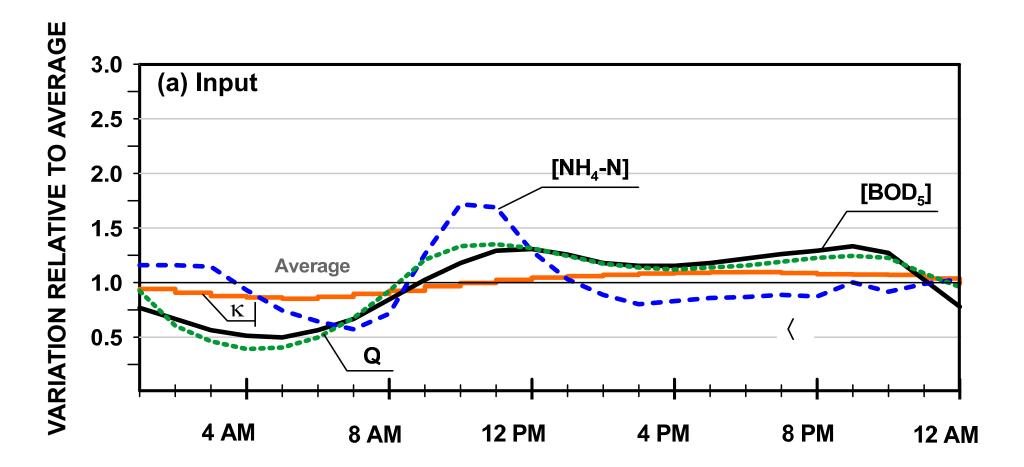
s



в

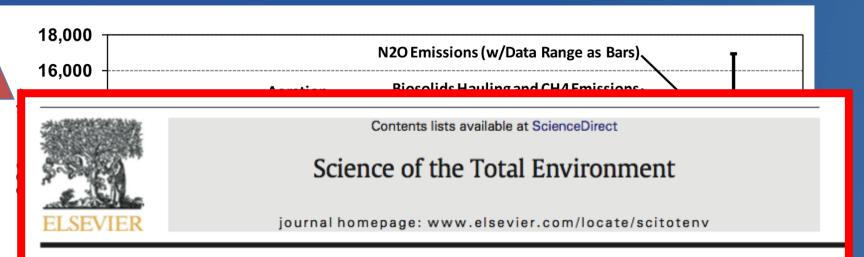


Activated Sludge Process: Diurnal Dynamics



IMPORTANCE OF PROCESS DYNAMICS: POWER vs. ENERGY POWER DEMAND CHARGES: kW and kVAR

TREATMENT vs. CARBON FOOTPRINT



Trade-off between carbon emission and effluent quality of activated sludge processes under seasonal variations of wastewater temperature and mean cell retention time

Level I: THE LEVEL OF TREATMENT TAILORED TO THE END-USE MUST ALWAYS BE MAINTAINED

Neethling et al (2011) Proc. WEFTEC



UCI WEX Center

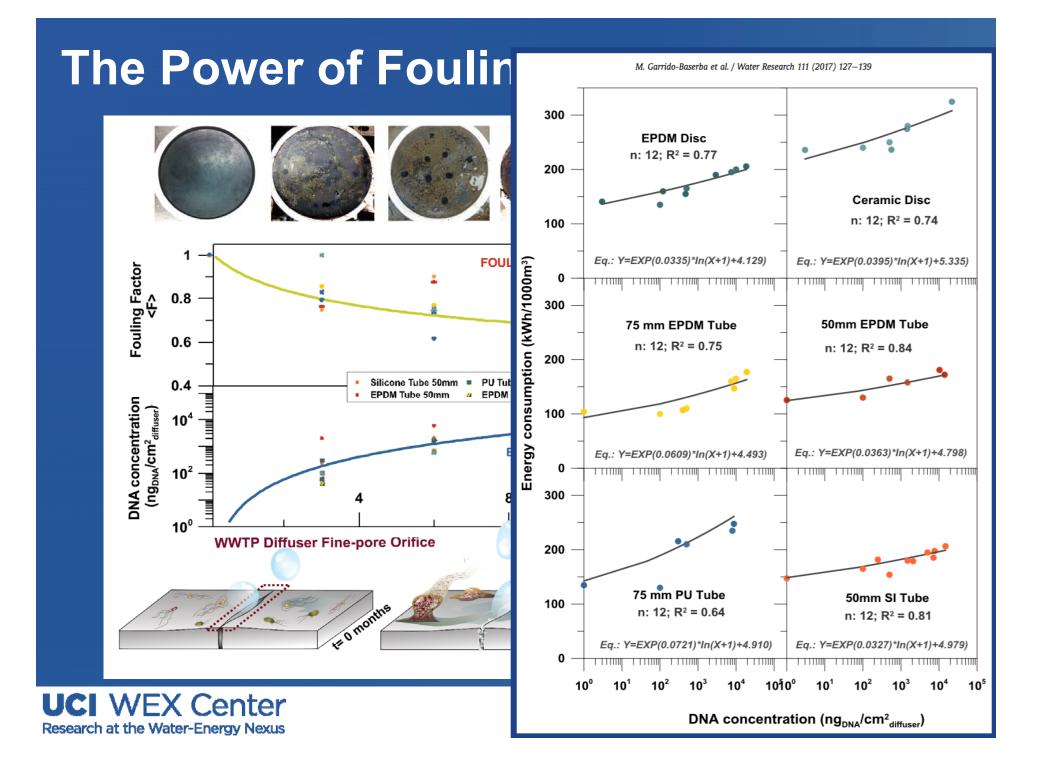
THE ELEPHANT IN THE COUNTRY



- The majority of ww is treated by few plants
- Most of them use pure oxygen (HPOAS)
- Near the end of their useful life
- Effluent not suitable for reclamation/reuse
- What should we do?







MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

OPERATING CONDITIONS

POWER BILL

IQ F UHD VHG SUR F HVV DQG IQ IUD VWUX F WX UH VX VWD IQ DE IOIW \ DYNAMICS

PROCESS ENERGY

EQUIPMENT EFFICIENCY

DIEGO ROSSO bidui@uci.edu epl.eng.uci.edu wex.eng.uci.edu

UCI WEX Center Research at the Water-Energy Nexus <u>Thanks to:</u> WE&RF CEC <u>MANY</u> UTILITIES Daniel Nolasco Ben Leu Lory Larson Mike Stenstrom Josh Smeraldi Luman Jiang Reza Sobhani Manel Garrido Riccardo Gori Francesca Giaccherini

IRVINE

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS

EPL

