



Biological Sludge Oxydation

Ozonolysis of biological sludge: effective process to reduce excess sludge by partial Ozone injection.





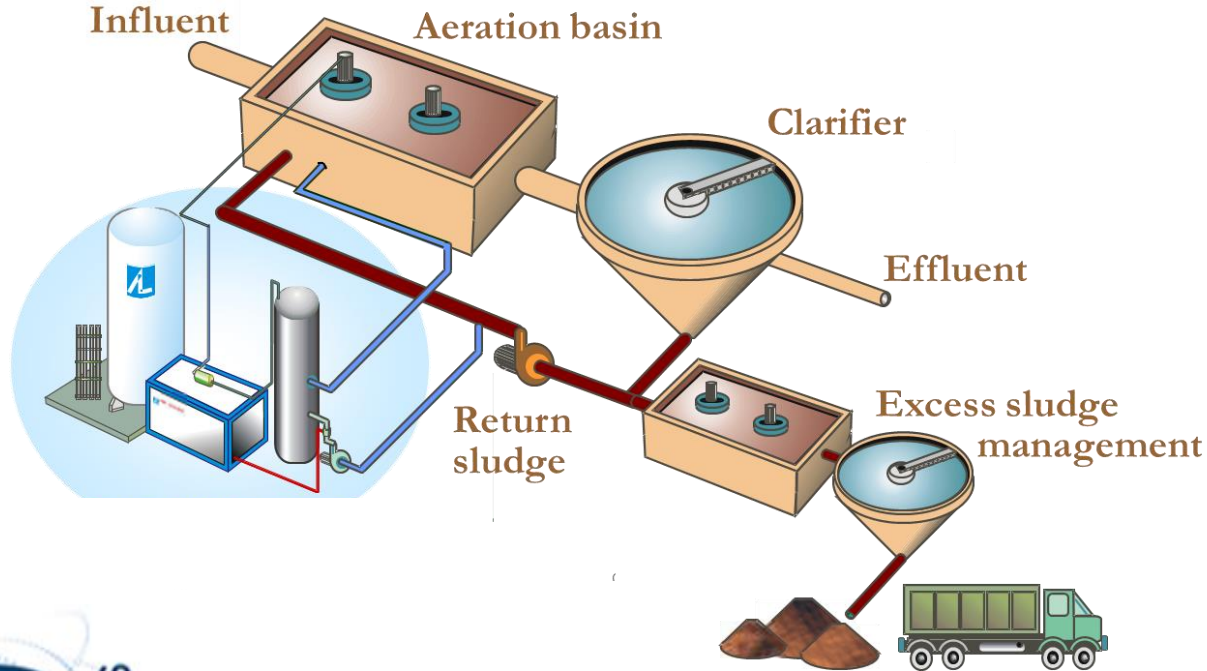
- **Application**
- **Process**
- **Operational results and target**
- **Main installation and references**
- **Membrane Biological Reactor**





Application

- Biological Sludge Oxidation treats a partial stream of the return sludge
- Desintegrated sludge will be metabolized back in the aeration basin





Process

Use of a contained quantity of ozone allows:

1. DAMAGE cellular structures of strongest organisms which use energy derived from the nutrients consumption for the restoration of the cell and not for reproduction.
2. LYSE weaker organisms
3. SELECT the "predators" (Protozoa) that metabolize lysed or damaged cells;
4. MAINTAIN the concentration of SST in the mud treaty.

Advantages:

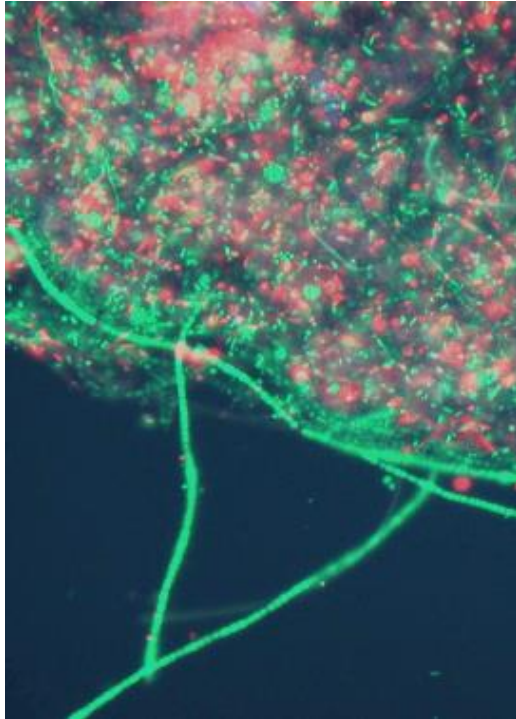
1. reduction in sludge disposal costs (less weight and better sedimentation);
2. reducing the cost of sludge treatment (less use of chemicals and equipment);
3. elimination of bulking.



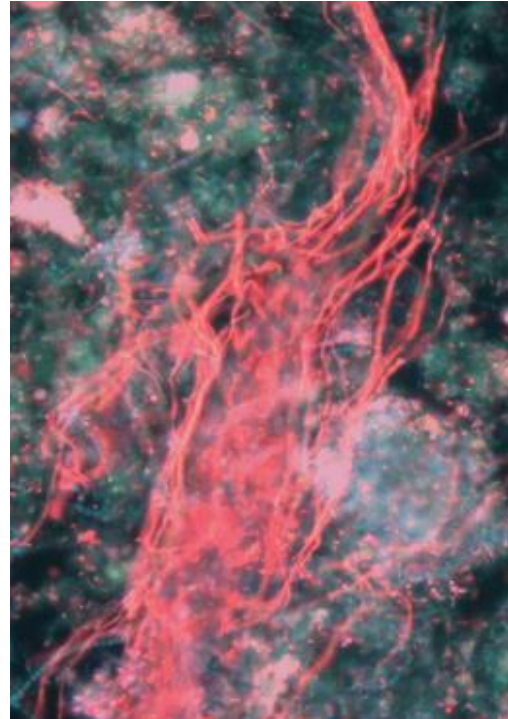


Ozone effect on bacteria

Without ozone: **ALIVE**



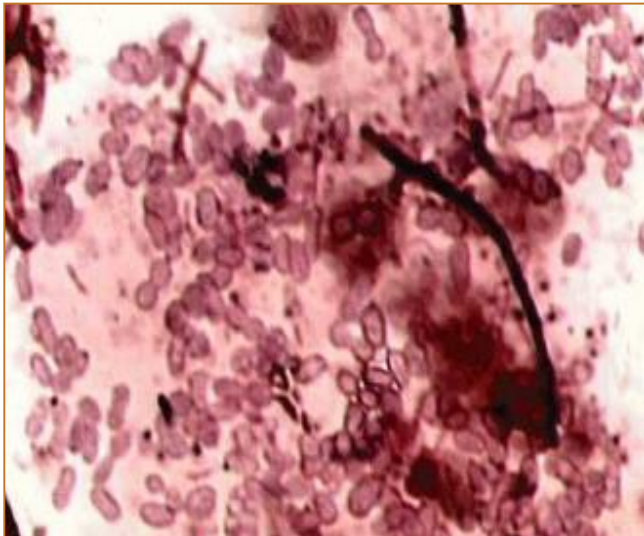
With ozone: **DEAD**



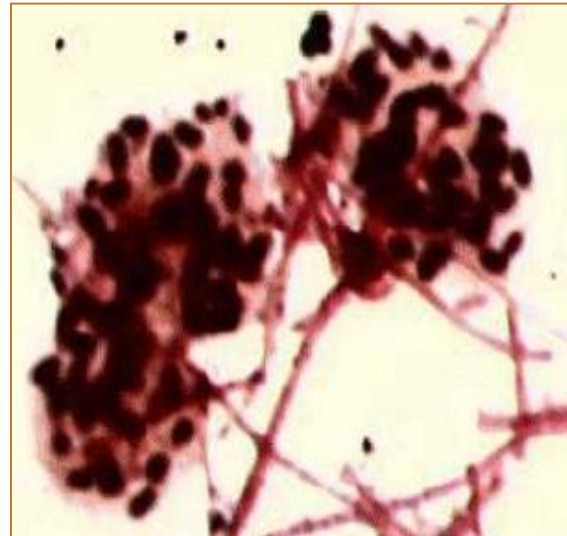


ECP reduction

Before ozonation



After ozonation



ECP are formed when bacteria are in a stressful situation, caused, for example, by lack of nutrients, predators, toxins, etc. ECP have a negative effect on dewatering, and are oxidized by ozone.

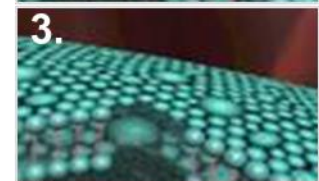
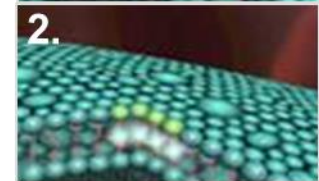
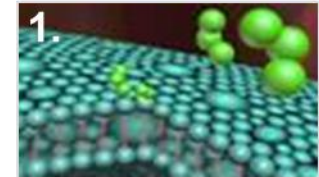


ECP reduction is about 30% after ozonation



Process

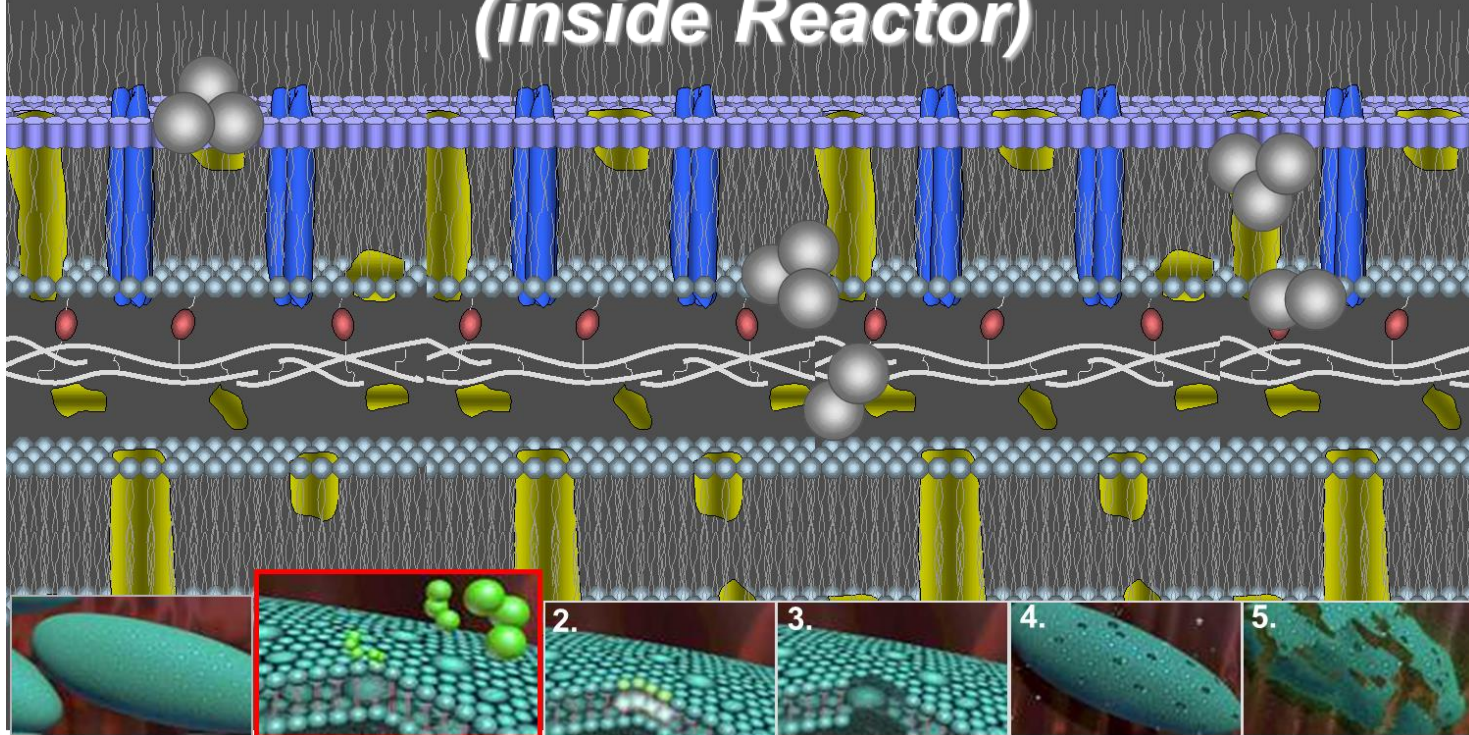
0. Healthy bacterias





1. Perforation of the cell membrane

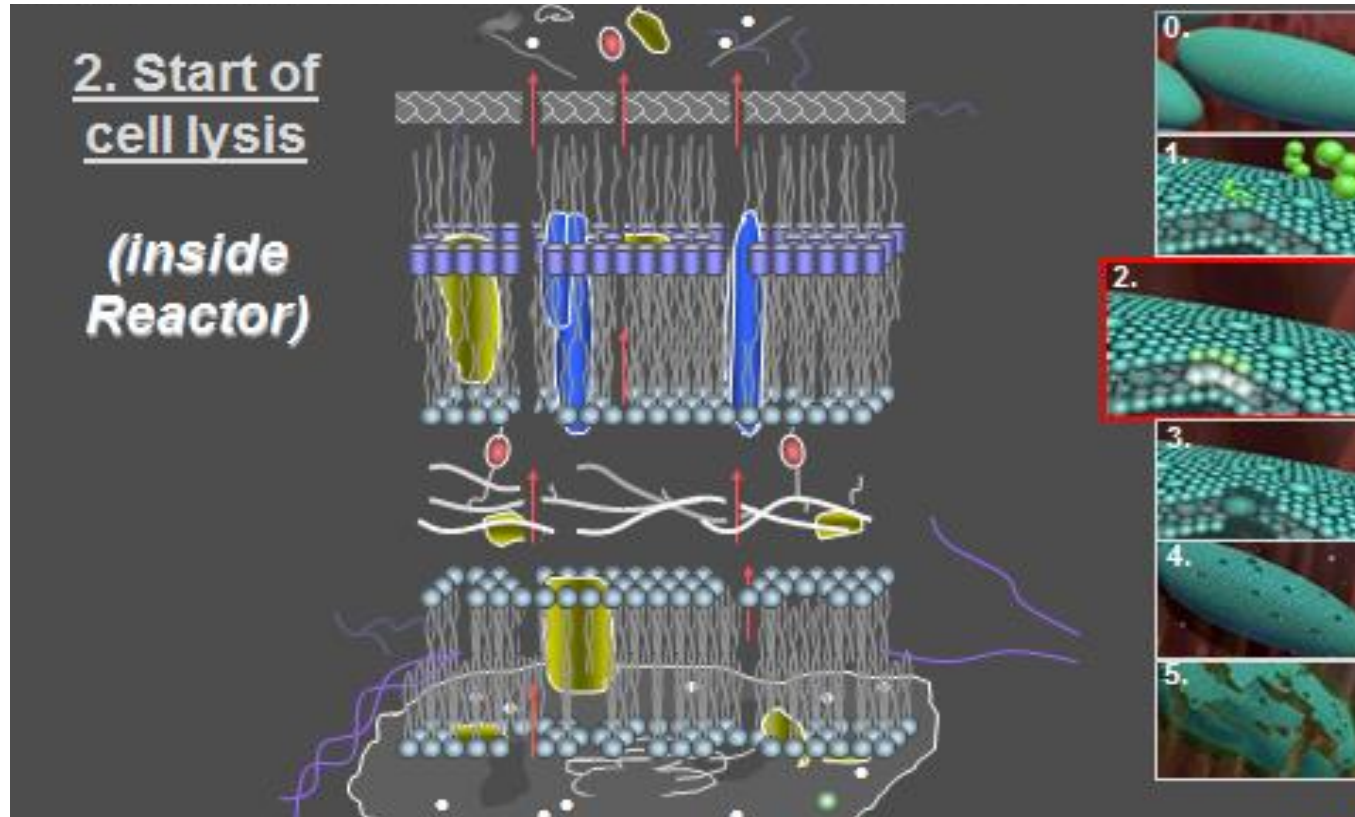
(inside Reactor)





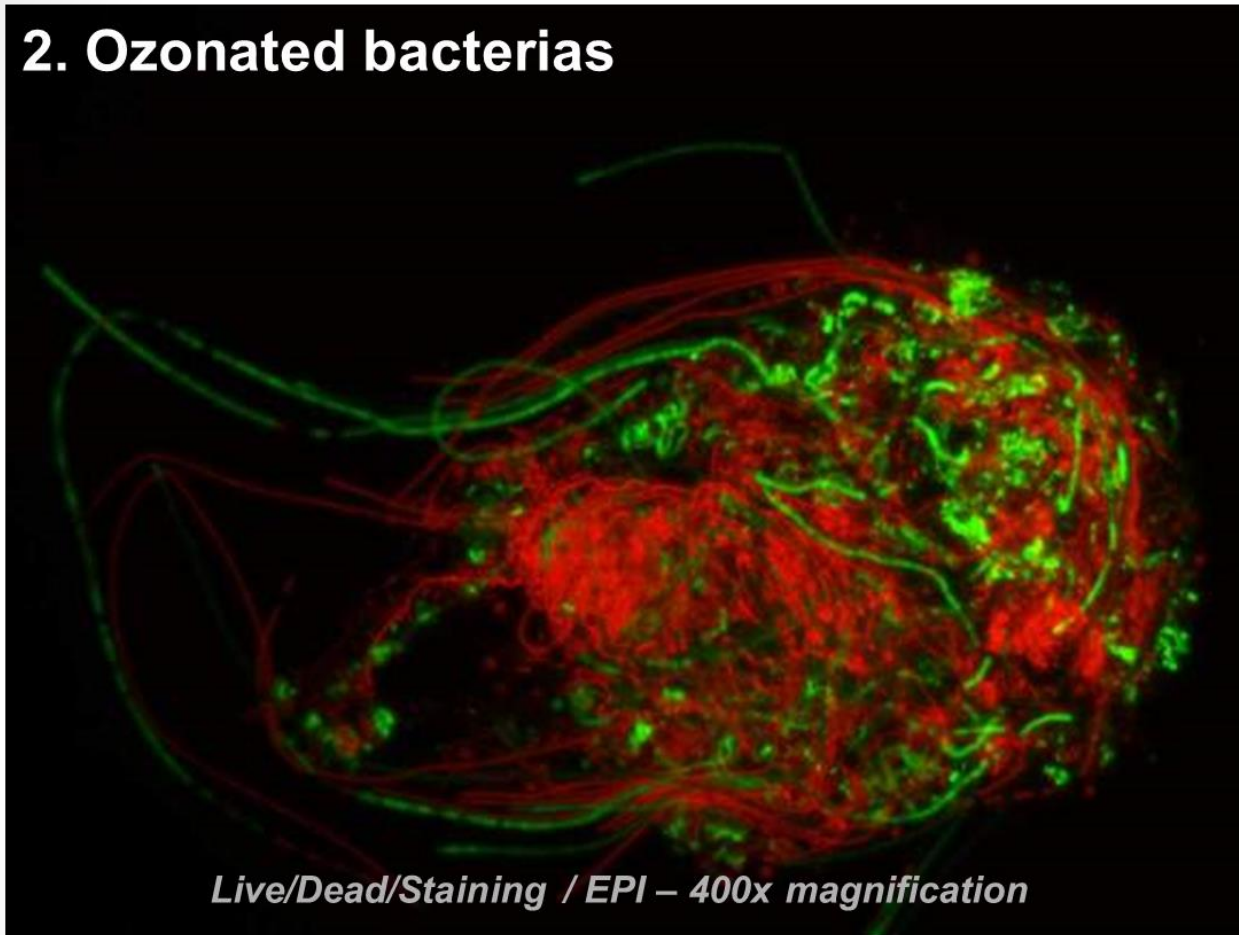
2. Start of
cell lysis

(inside
Reactor)





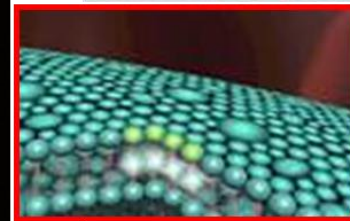
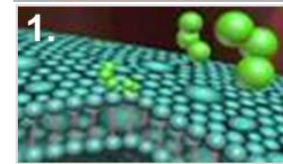
2. Ozonated bacterias



Live/Dead/Staining / EPI – 400x magnification



1.



3.



4.



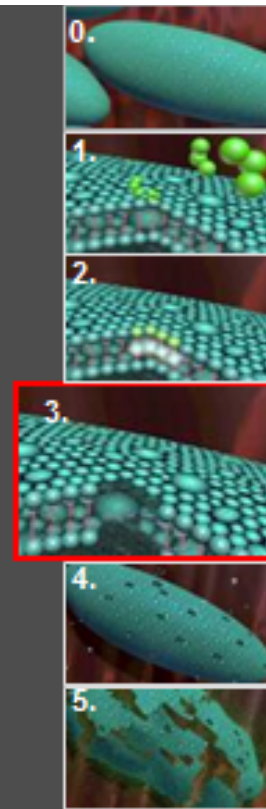
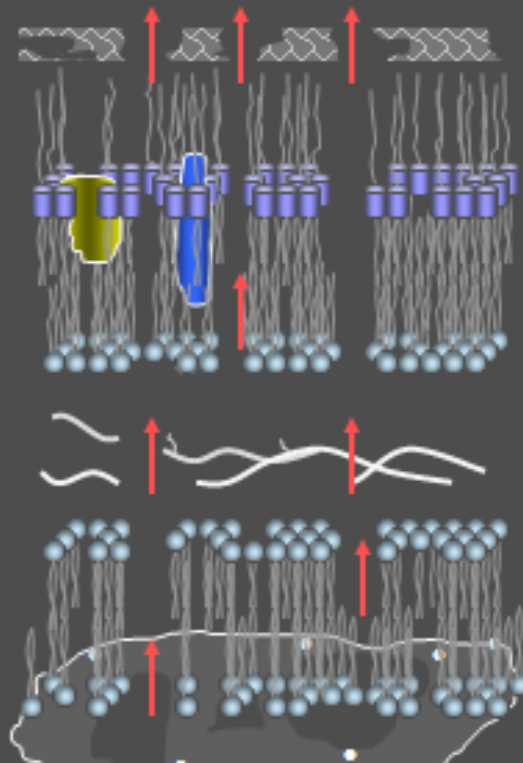
5.





3. Lysis of cells

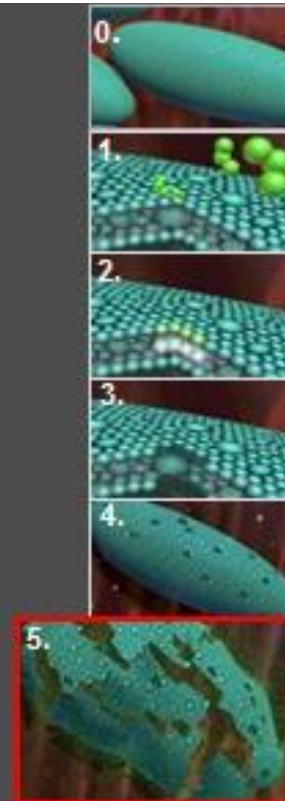
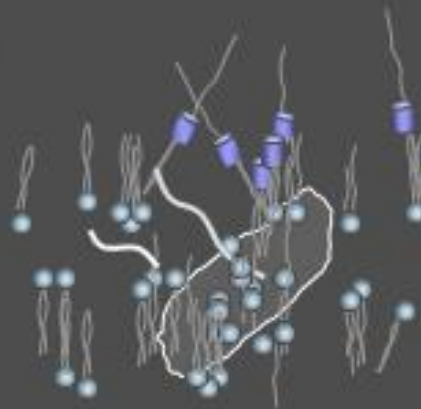
(in Aeration basin)





5. Collaps of cells

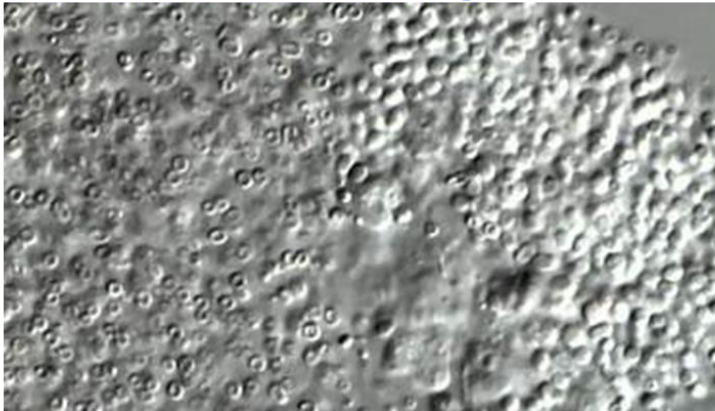
(in Aeration basin)



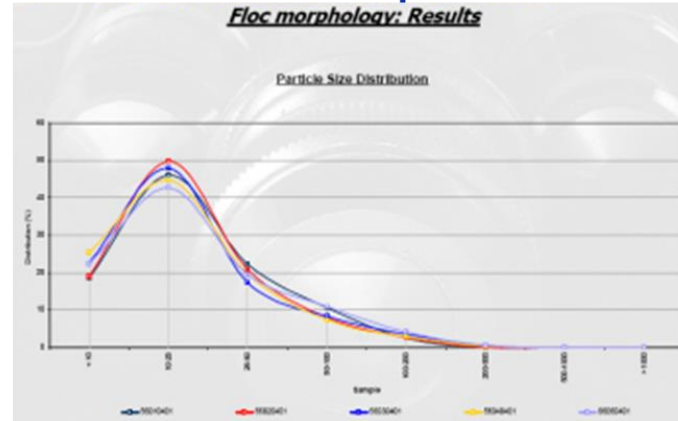


Effects

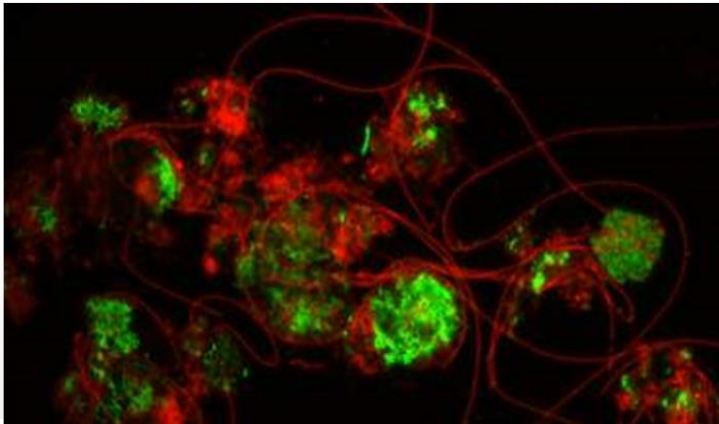
1. Reduce of excess sludge



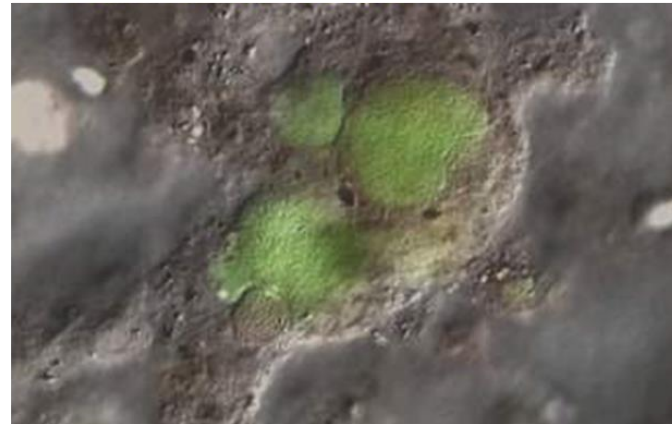
2. Floc structure keeps intact



3. Oxidation of filamentuouss bacteria



4. Nitrificants resists





Modell: Ozone-Effect on Biomass

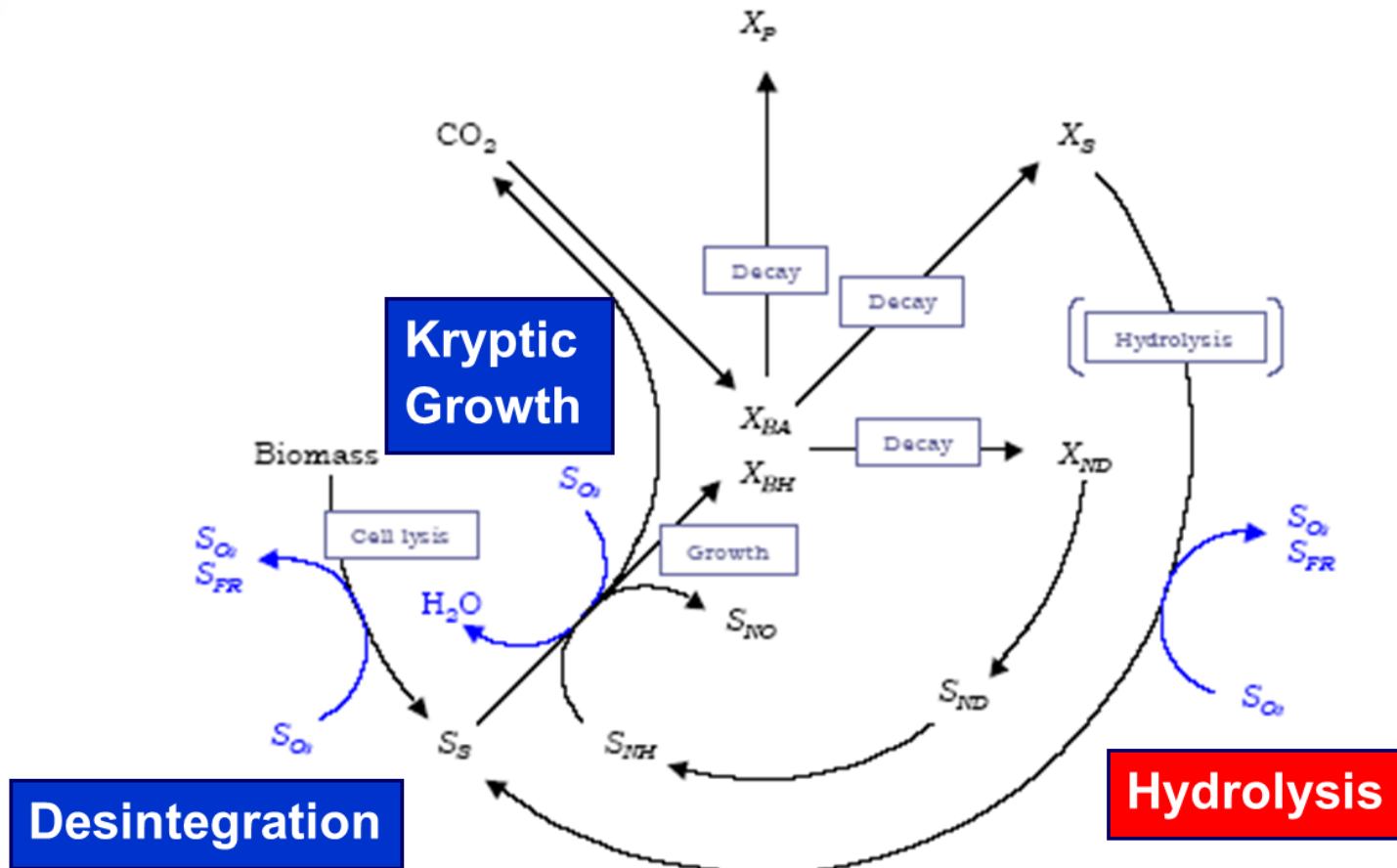
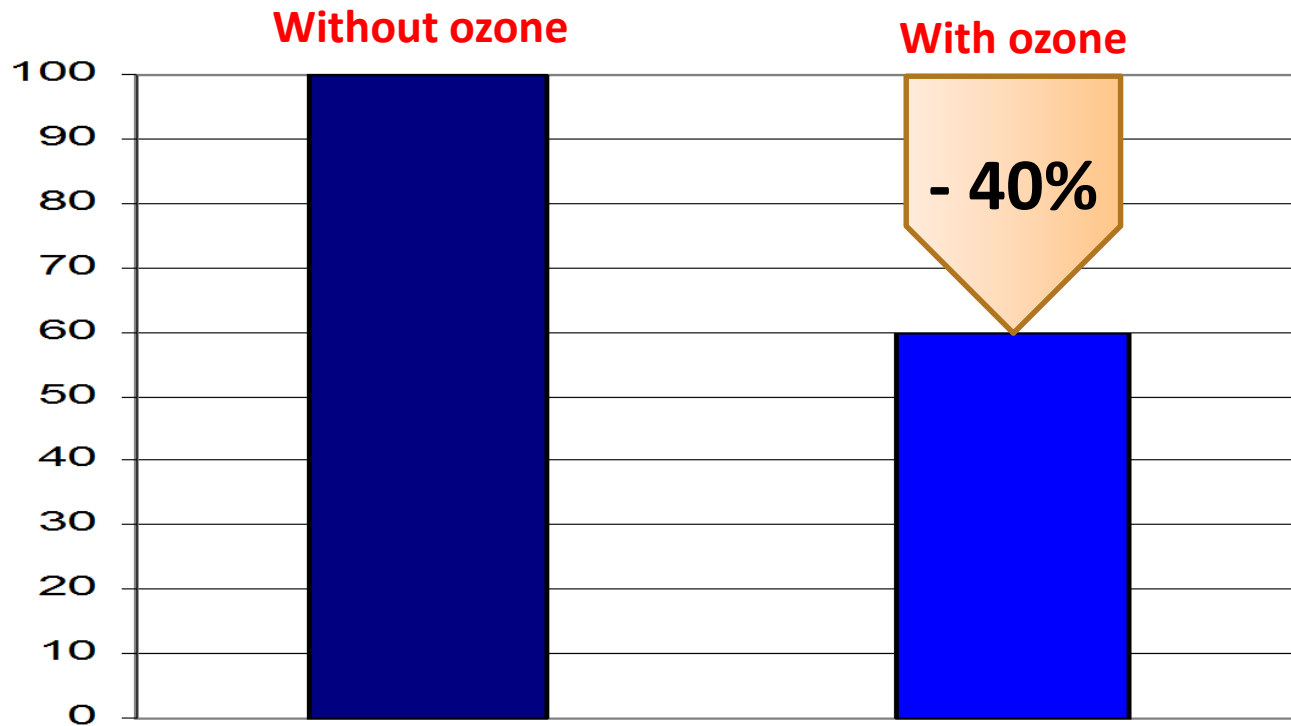


Figure 180. Biological pathways associated with ozonation



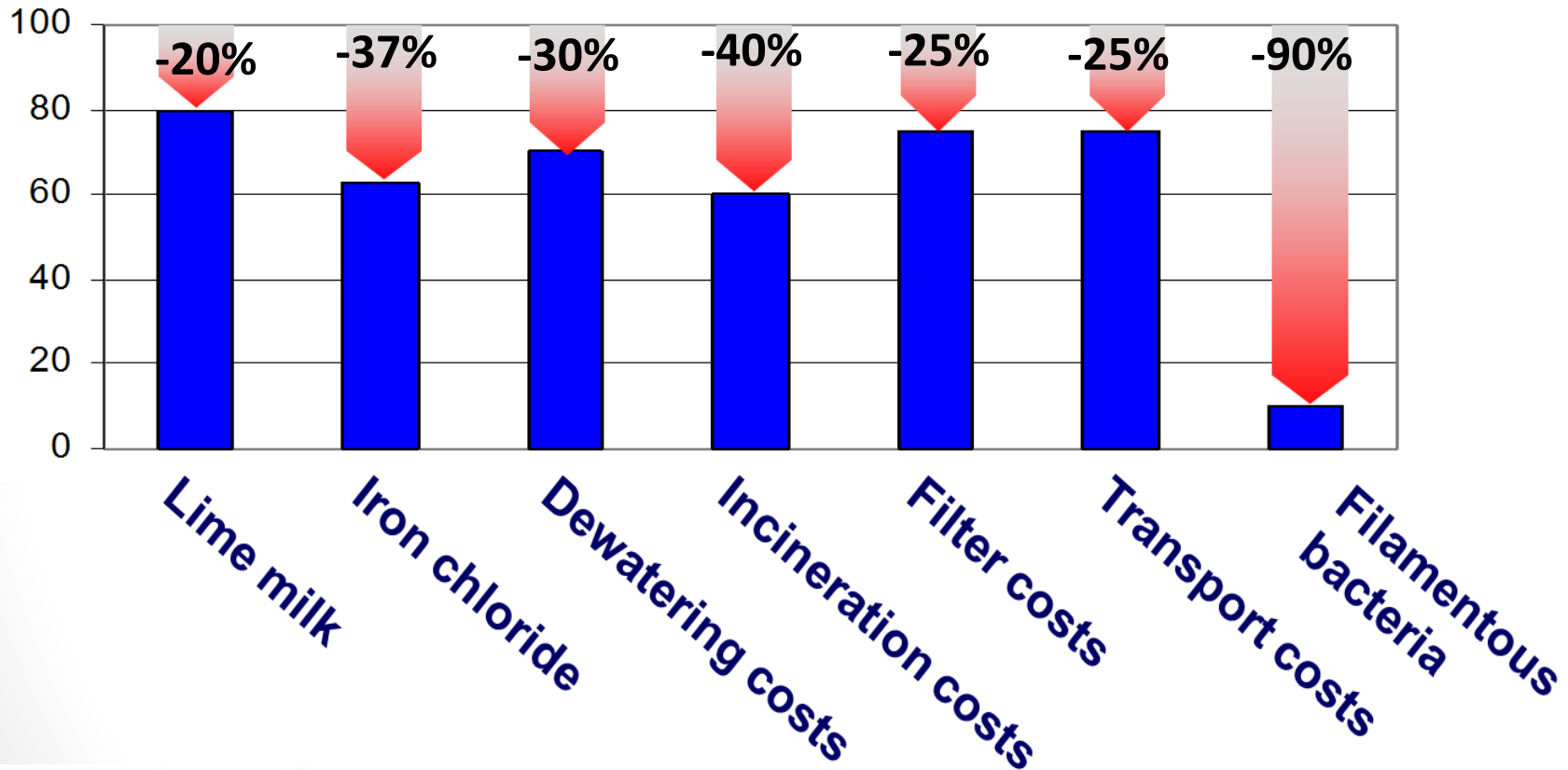
Operational Results and Target



40% reduction of produced sludge

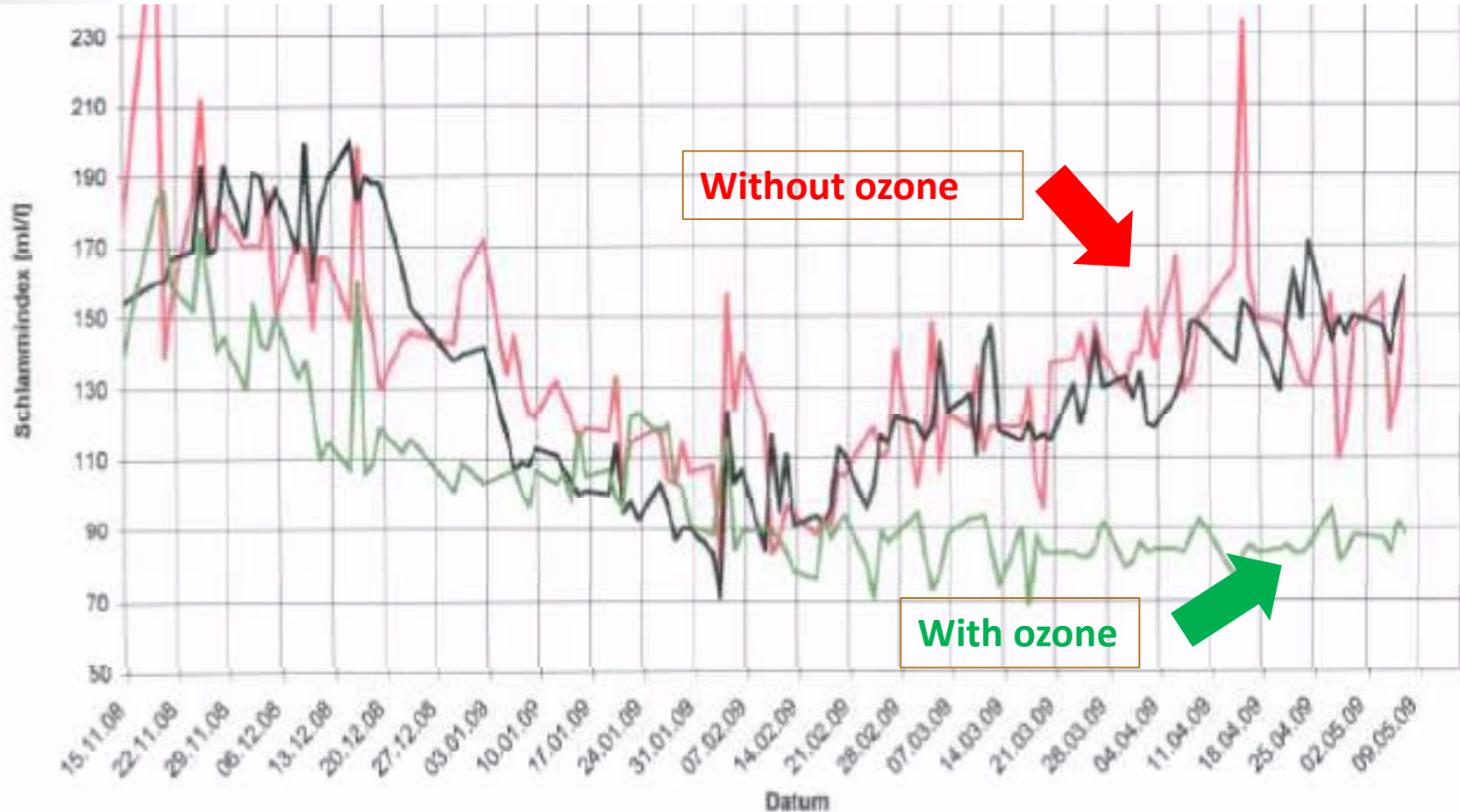


Besides the reduction of **40-50%** of the excess sludge, there are other positive side effects:





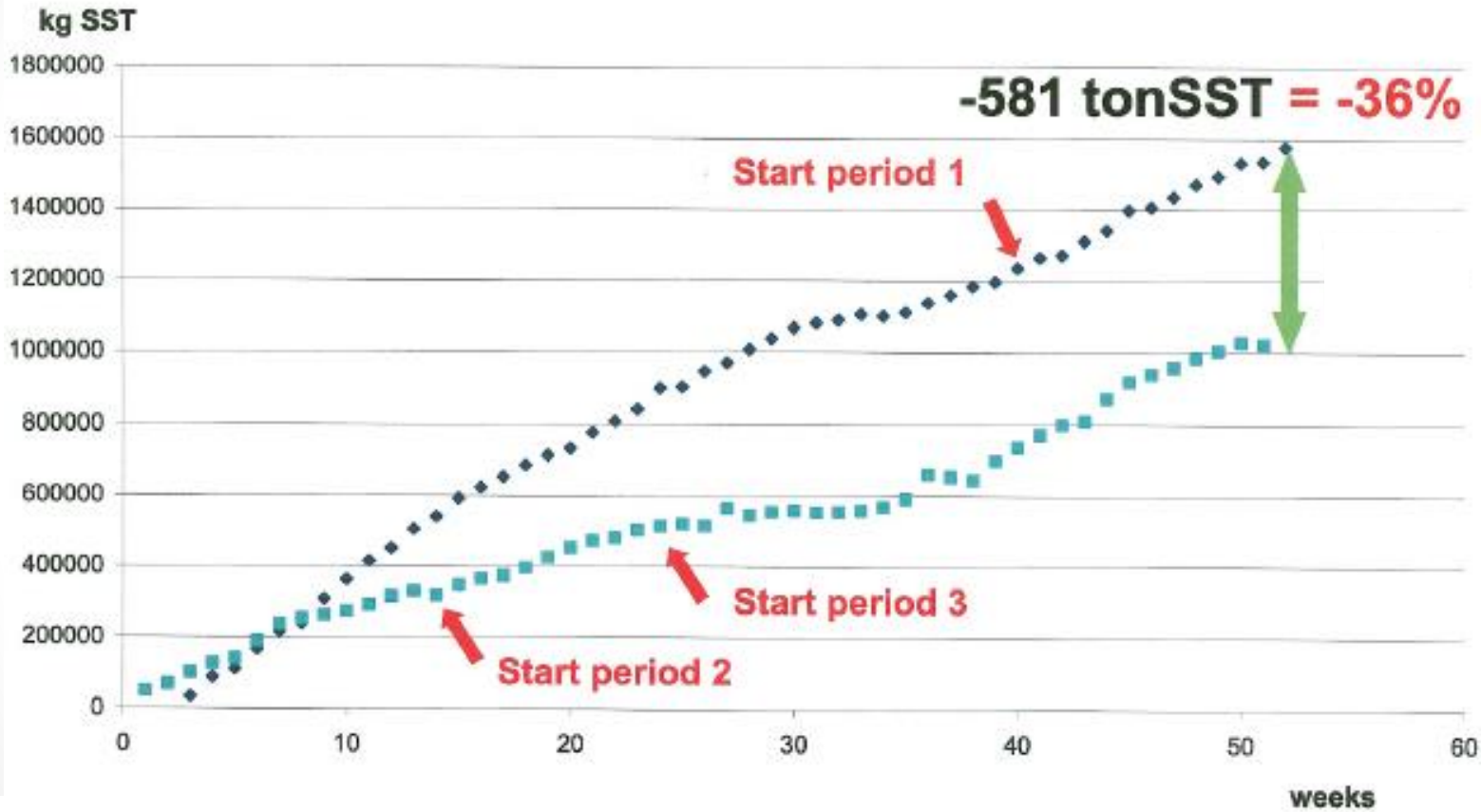
Civil waste water treatment plant in Germany: SVI decrease



Decrease of Sludge Volume Index

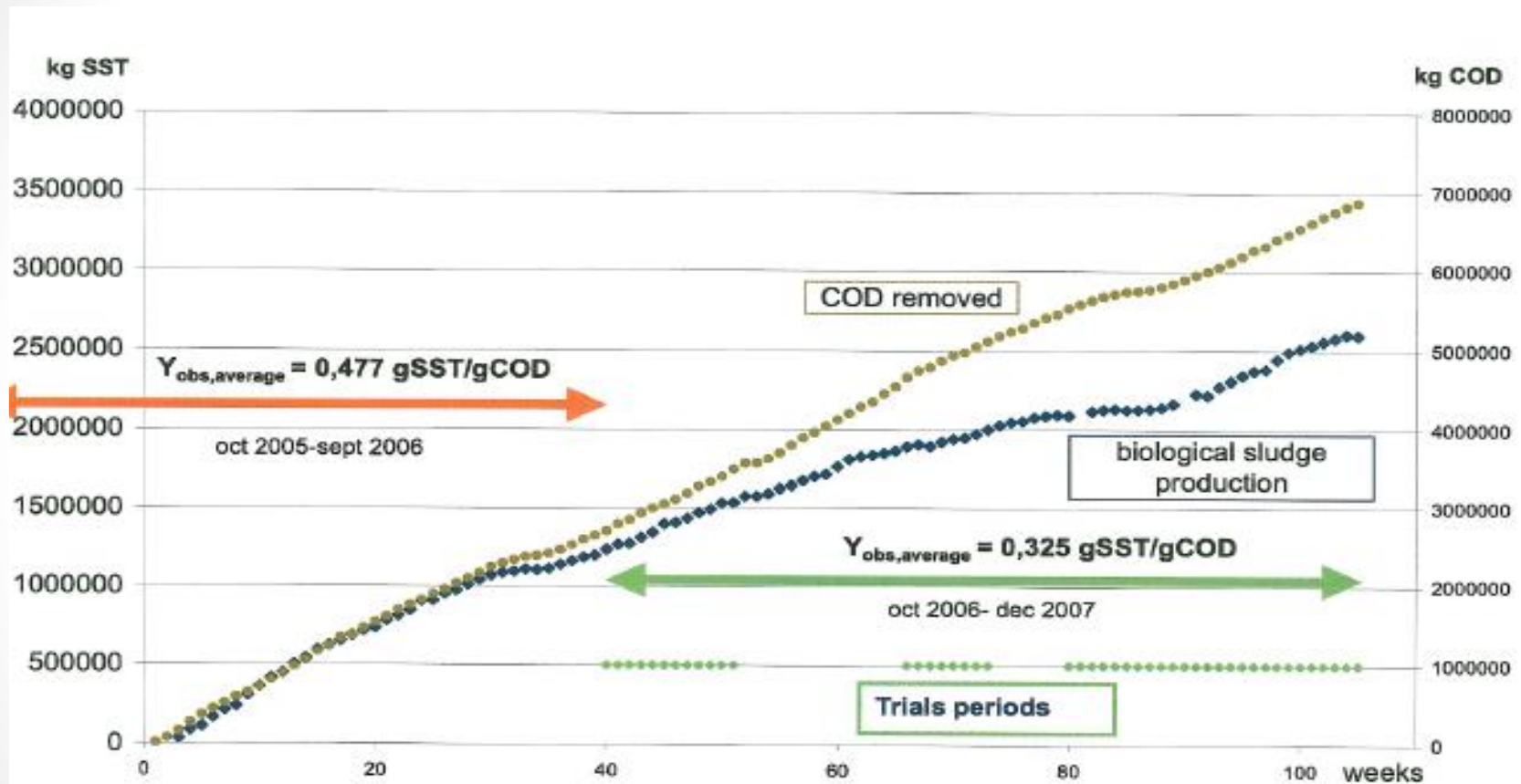


Varese, Italy, public waste water treatment plant: 1500 m³/h. Sludge production: 2011 vs. 2012.





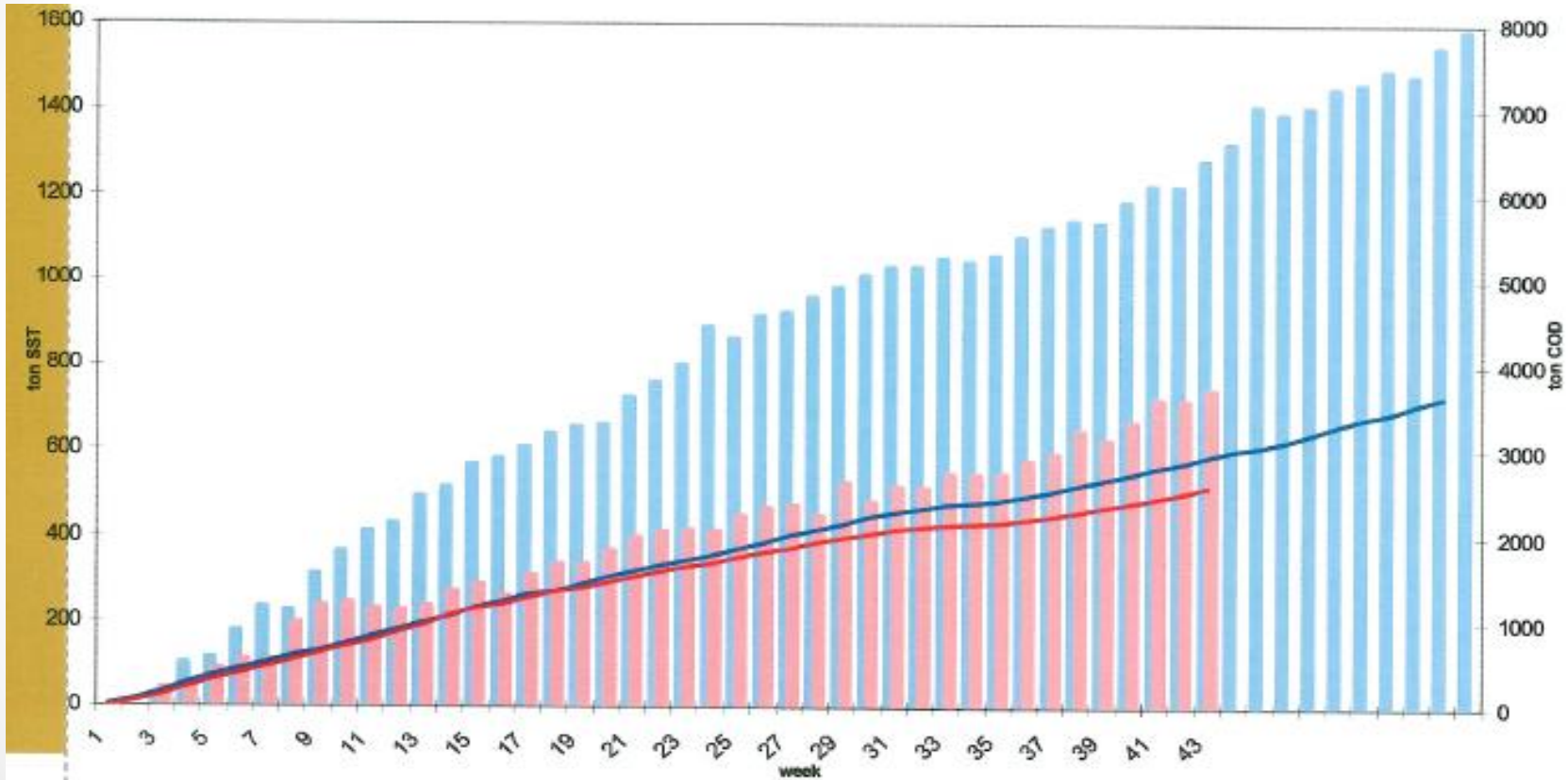
Varese, Italy, public waste water treatment plant.





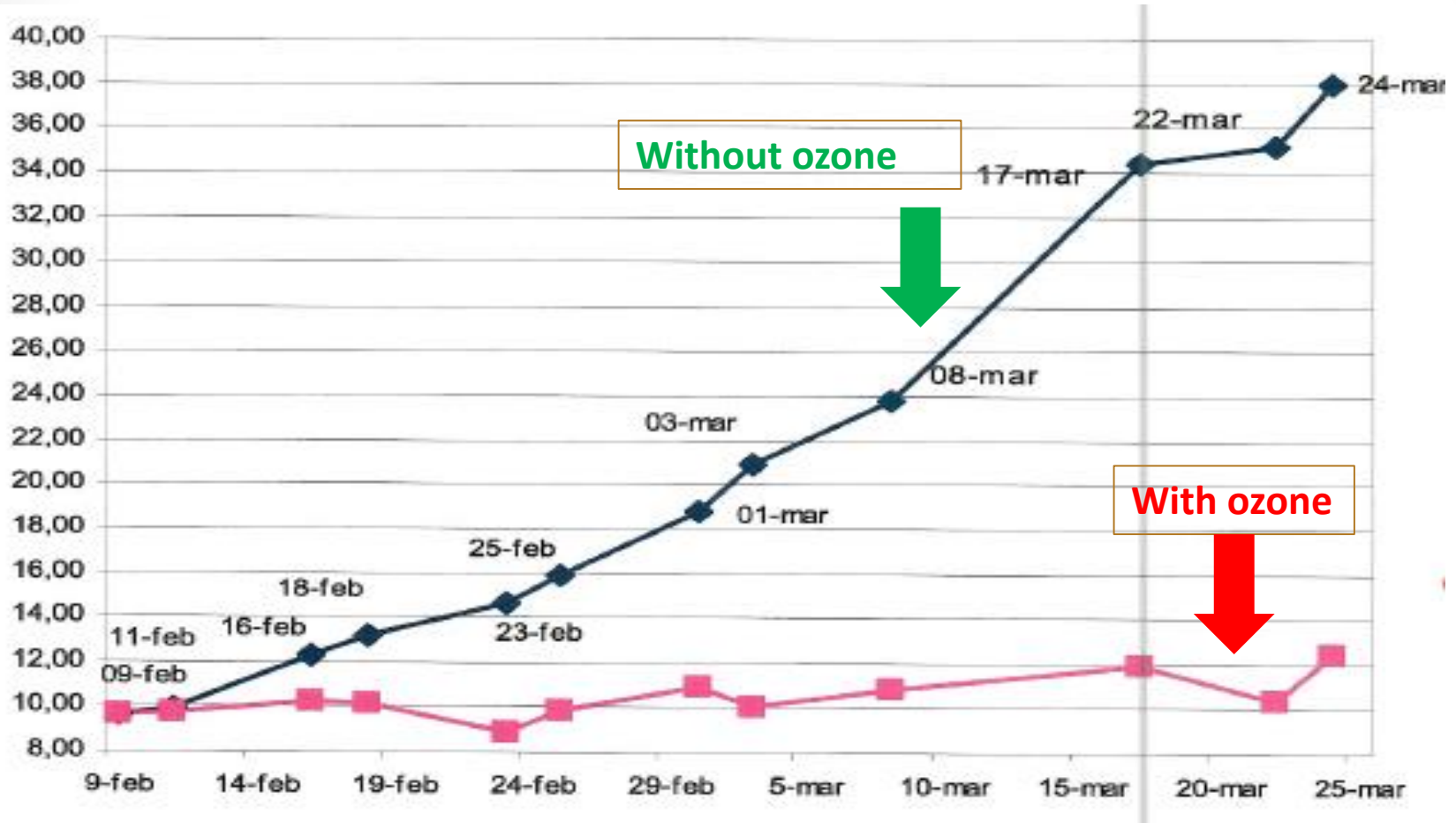
● accumulated sludge 2010, ● accumulated sludge 2011

● removed COD 2010, ● removed COD 2011





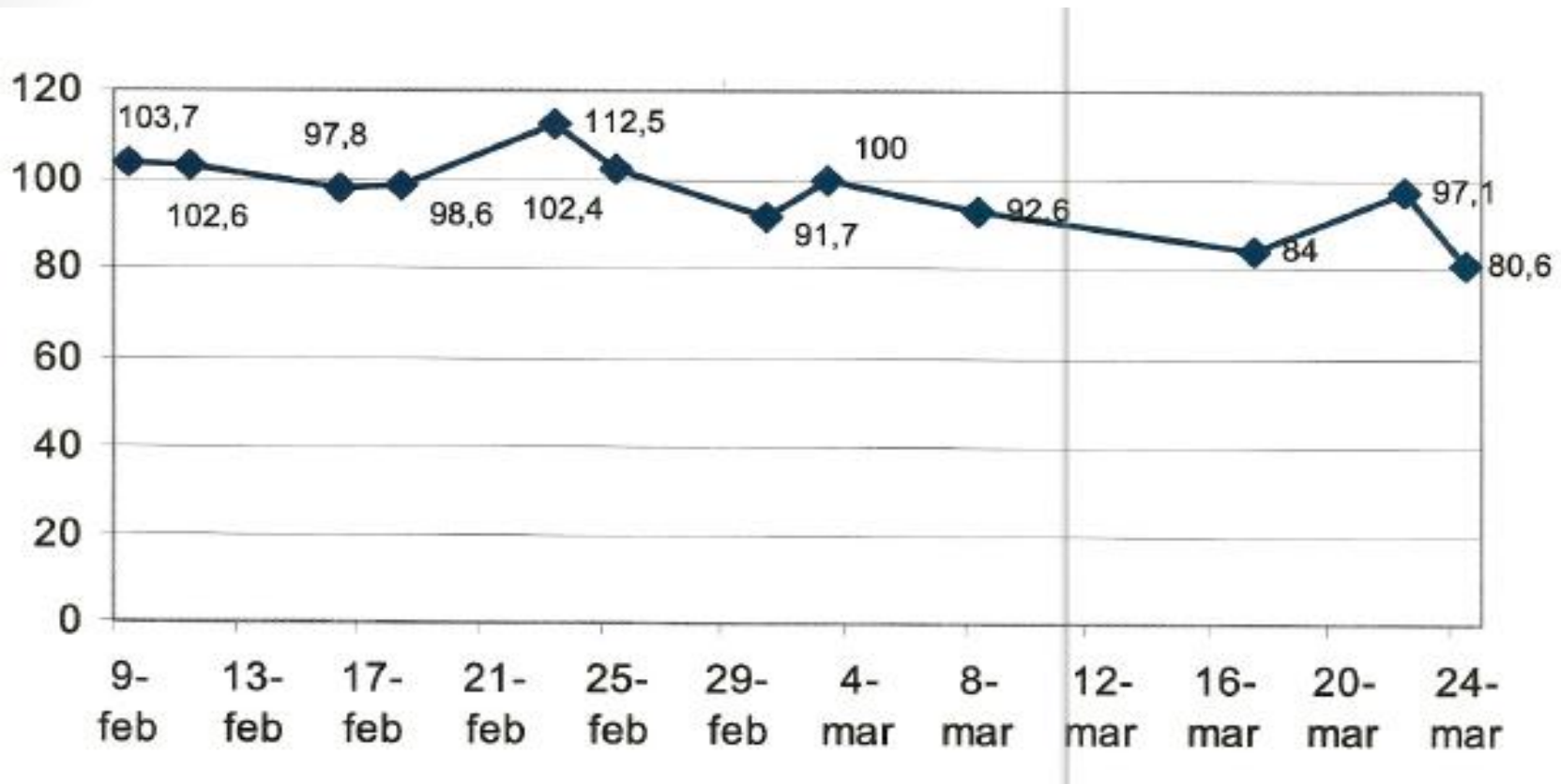
Publiacqua. Firenze, Italy : 125 m³/h



-53% of produced sludge



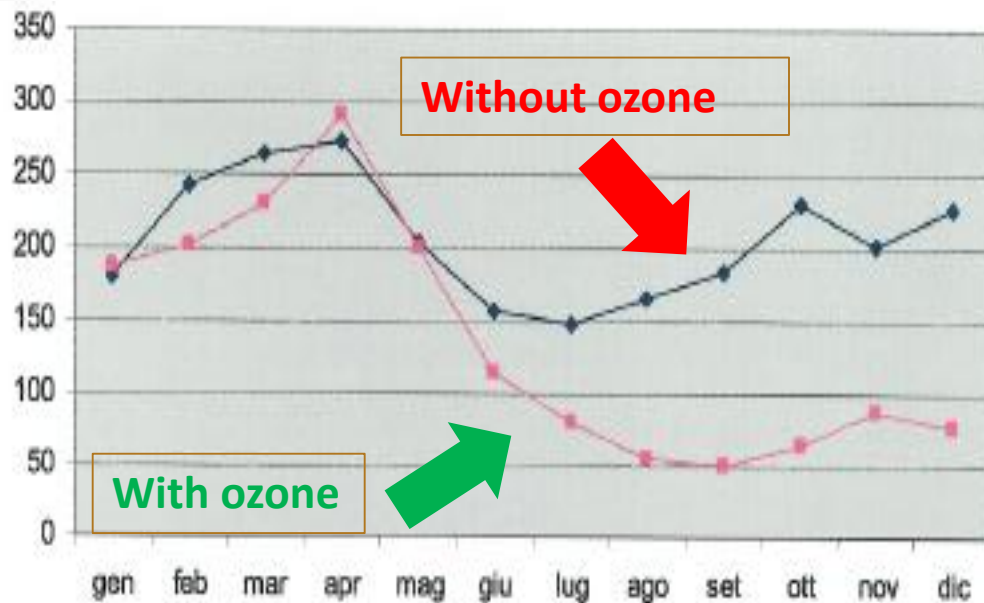
Sludge Volume Index stabilization





Coelsanus, Food Industry, Italy: 12 m³/h

Monthly SVI

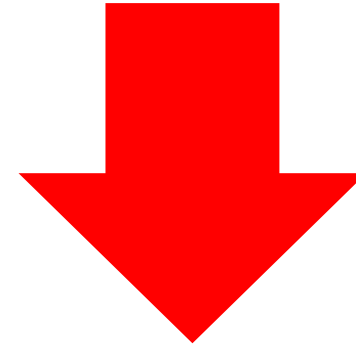


-40% of produced sludge
-35.000€/year for disposal





Trento 1, Italy, public waste water treatment plant

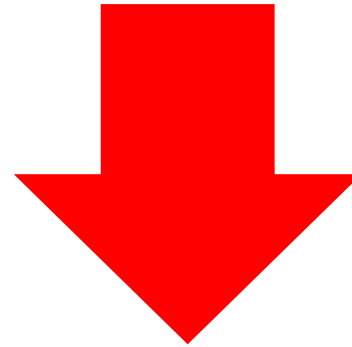


-35% of produced sludge

Oxygen by PSA



Trento 2, Italy, public waste water treatment plant



-37% of produced sludge

Oxygen by PSA



Other installation and results

Paullo, Milan, Italy: 200 m³/h → - 30%

Treviso, Italy: 100 m³/h → - 40%





Biological Sludge Oxydation and MBR (Membrane Biological Reactor)

MBR Problems:

FOAMING

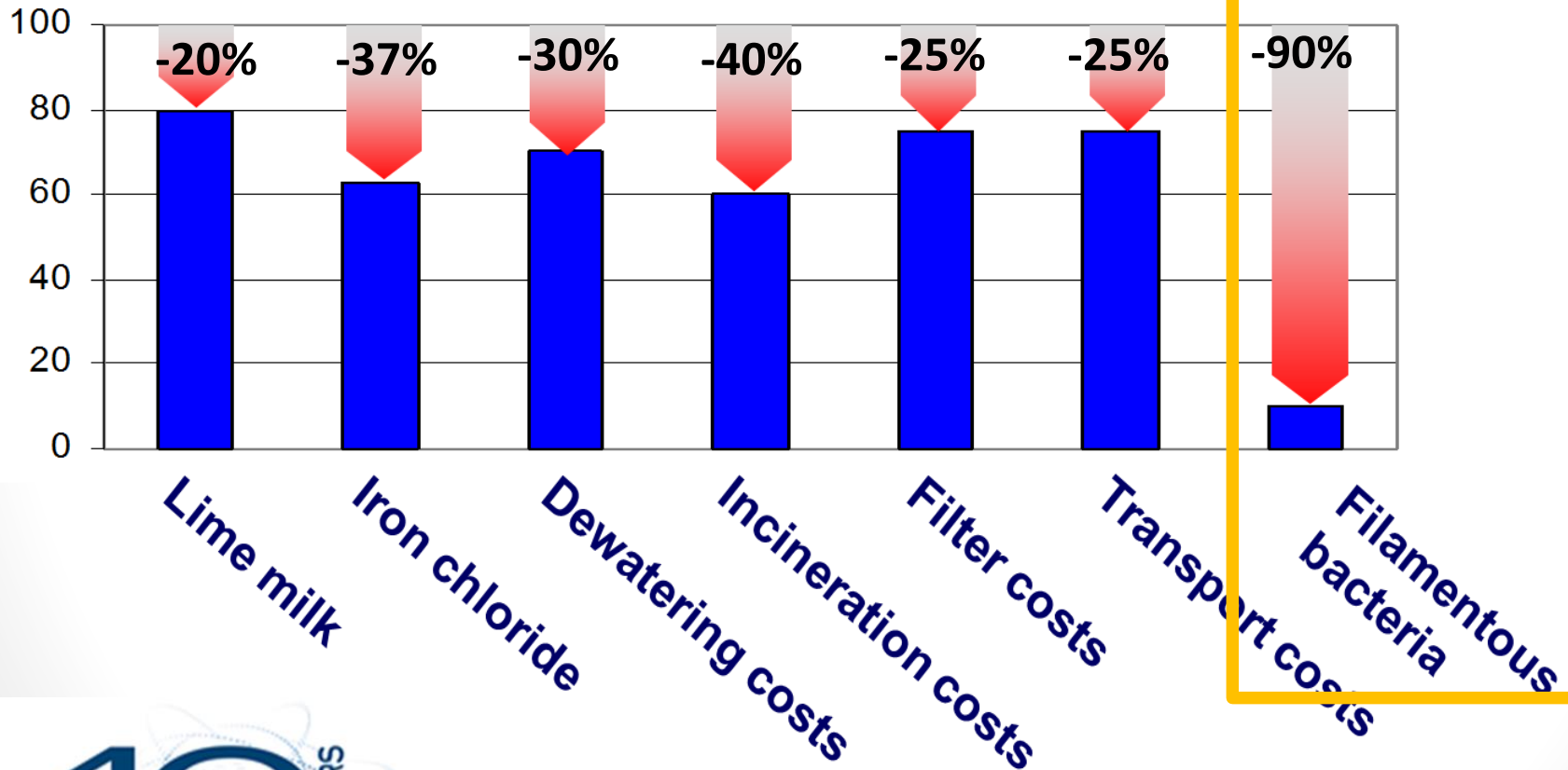


FOULING





Ozone drastically reduces filamentous bacteria that are the main cause of the foam formation.





Filamentous bacteria are the main producer of EPS (Extracellular Polymeric Substances). EPS are the main cause of fouling process.

