

ECSM



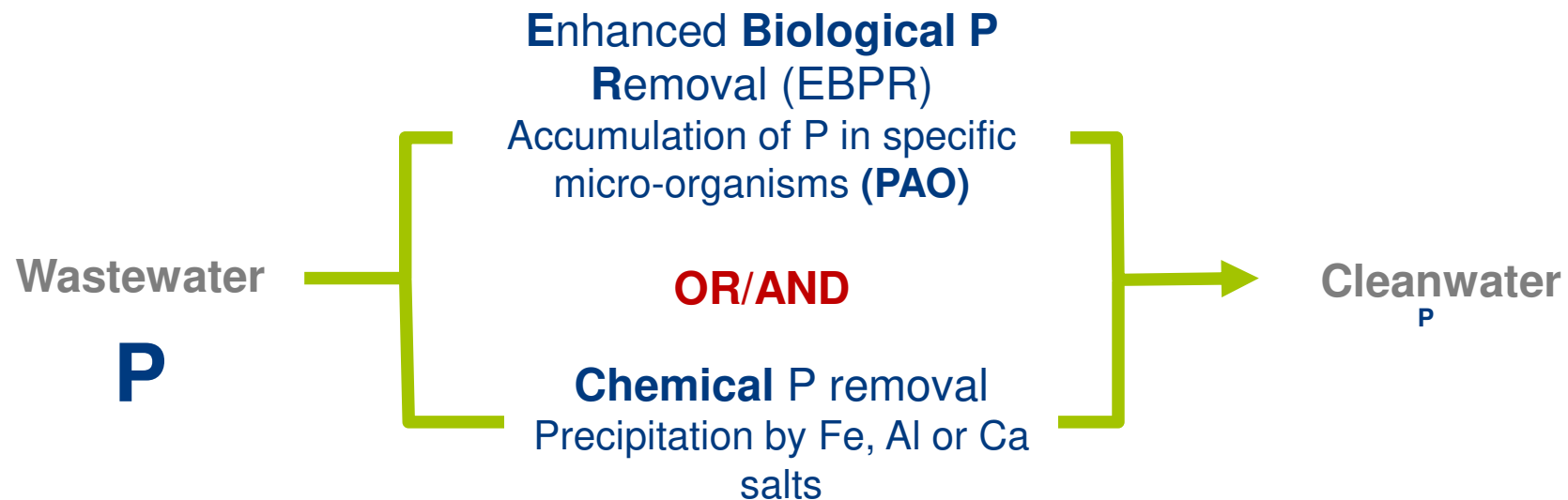
Potential for increasing phosphorus recovery from sewage sludge by Bio-Acidification

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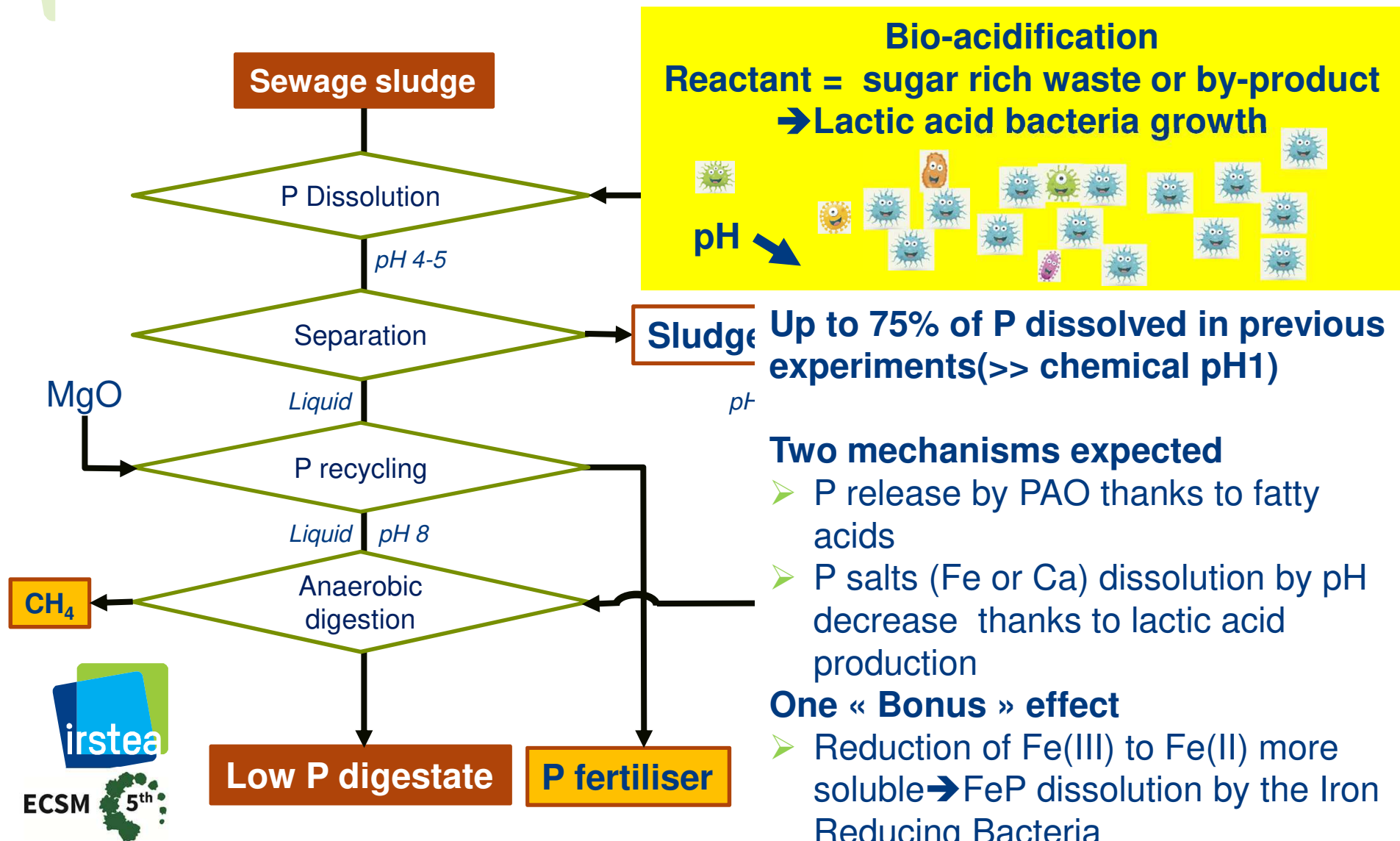


Due to different P removal technologies, chemistry of P in sludge is complex



Sewage sludge (various BioP, FeP, AlP, CaP)

**P recycling processes require soluble P →
Increasing P recycling rate presupposes to dissolve more P**





Objective

4

**The biological process is it efficient for
dissolving P in all types of sewage sludge ?**

A test to assess the P dissolution potential in sludge

BPDP test (Braak et al., Environmental Technology, 2015)

- Co-product = White sugar (0,5gCOD/gVS)
- 48 hours
- Anaerobic conditions (N₂ flushing)
- 38°C
- Same mixing in all the bottles

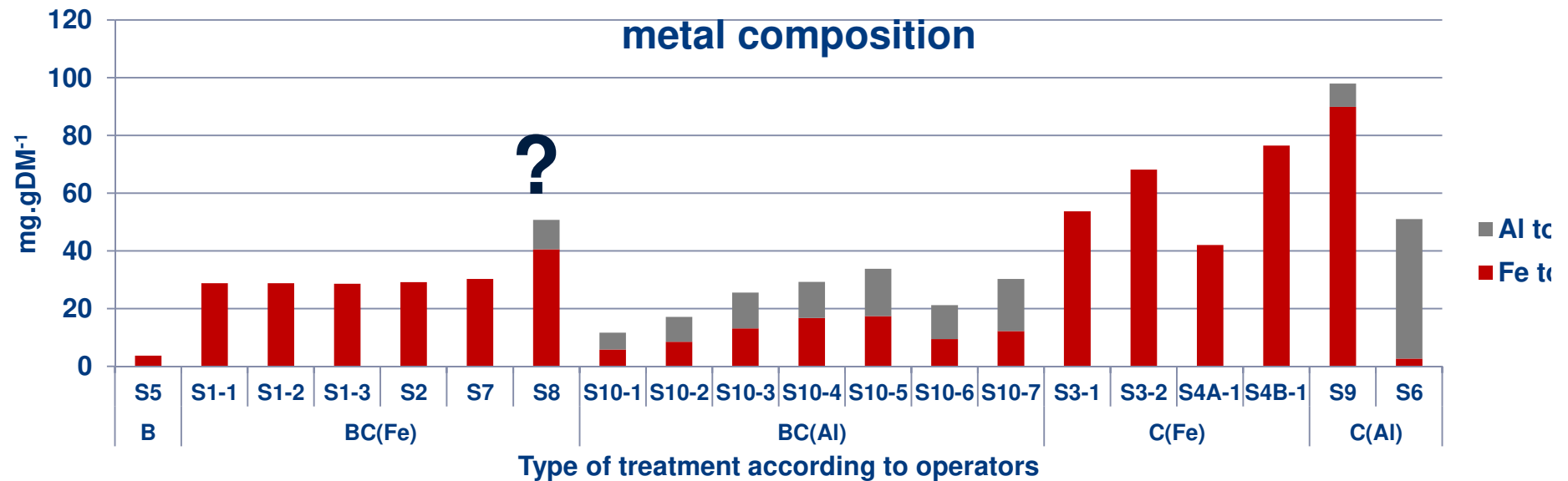


**20 sludge from 10 WasteWater Treatment Plant (WWTP),
5 P removal technologies, 10 000 – 620 000 p.e.**

- EBPR-B
- Chemical with Iron salts – C(Fe)
- Chemical with Aluminium salts - C(Al)
- EBPR + Iron - BC(Fe)
- EBPR + Aluminium -BC(Fe+Al)

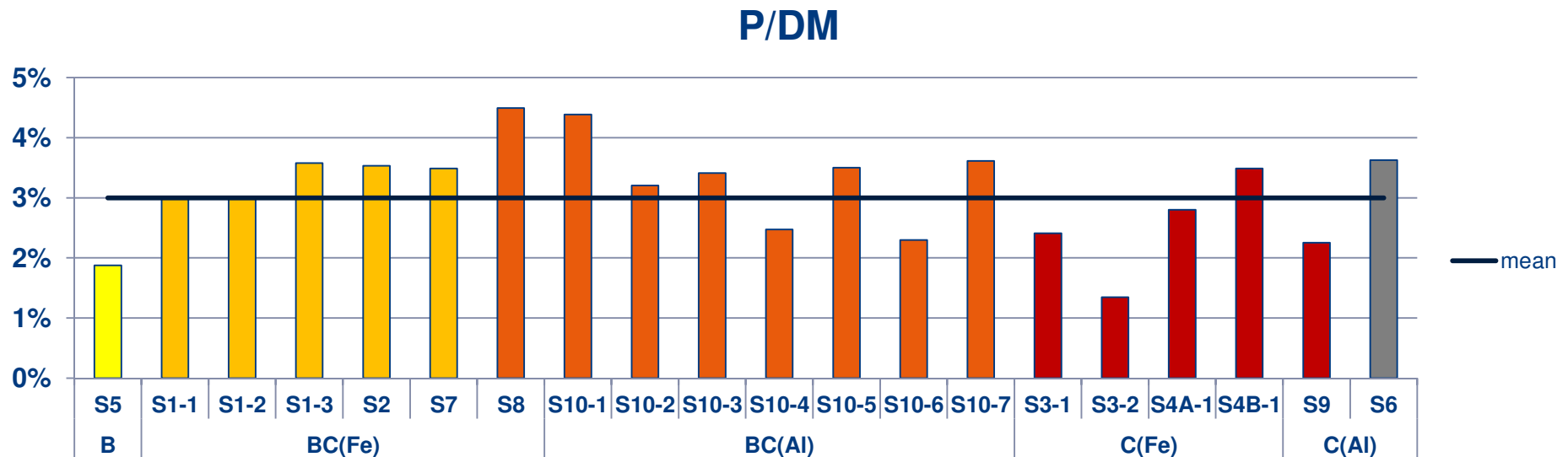


The « Enigmatic » metal composition of some sludge



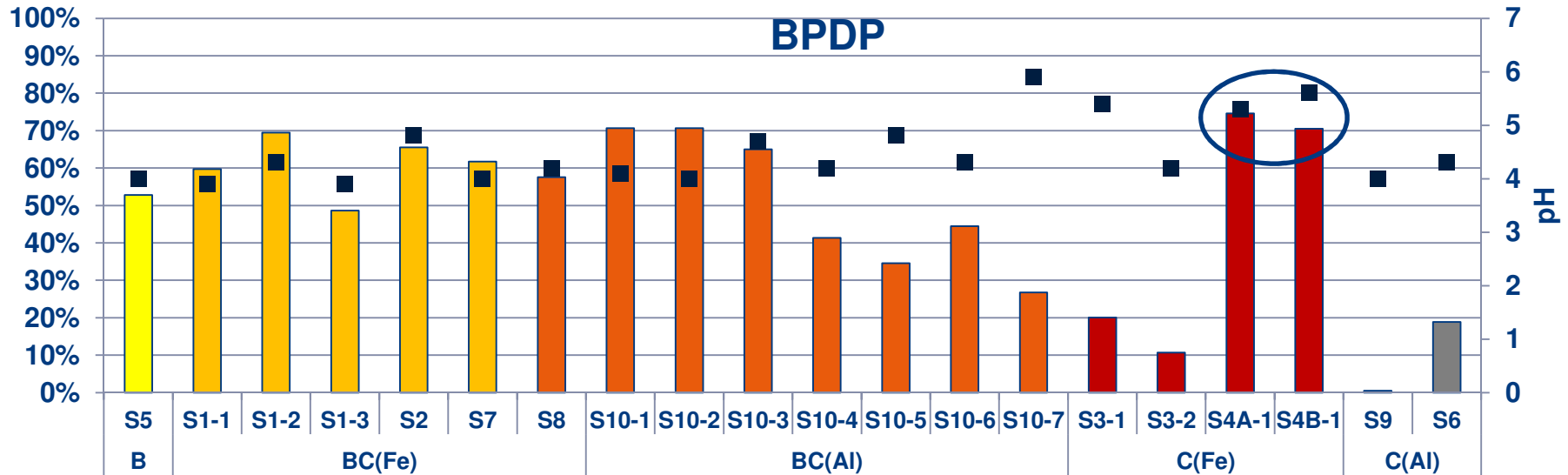
- S10-Iron coming from the network ? (large city)
- S3-Iron brought by sludge from a drinkable water plant?
- Same WWTP same day but S4A: activated sludge, S4B: MBR
- S9-Iron brought by sludge from a drinkable water plant?

High variability of P content in sludge (1.3 to 4,3%)



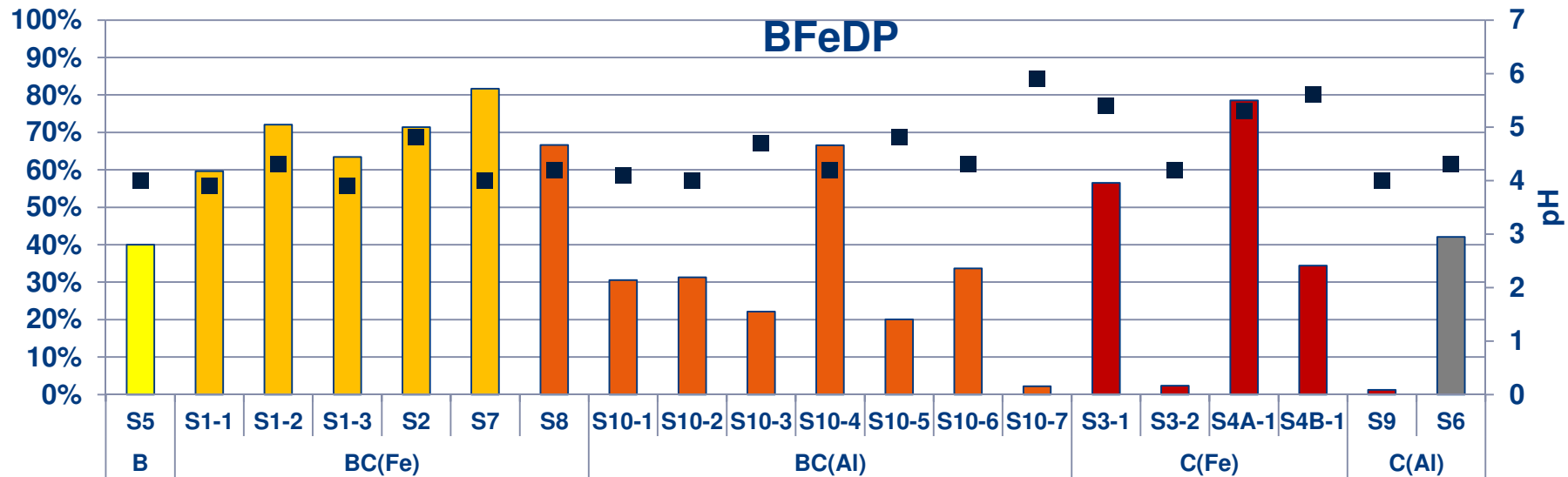
- Less P content in sludge from EBPR (S1). To be confirmed
- High variability when metal salts are used
- Lowest value for S3 which doesn't control the input (high Fe and Ca content)

Up to 75% of P dissolved by the bio-acidification⁸



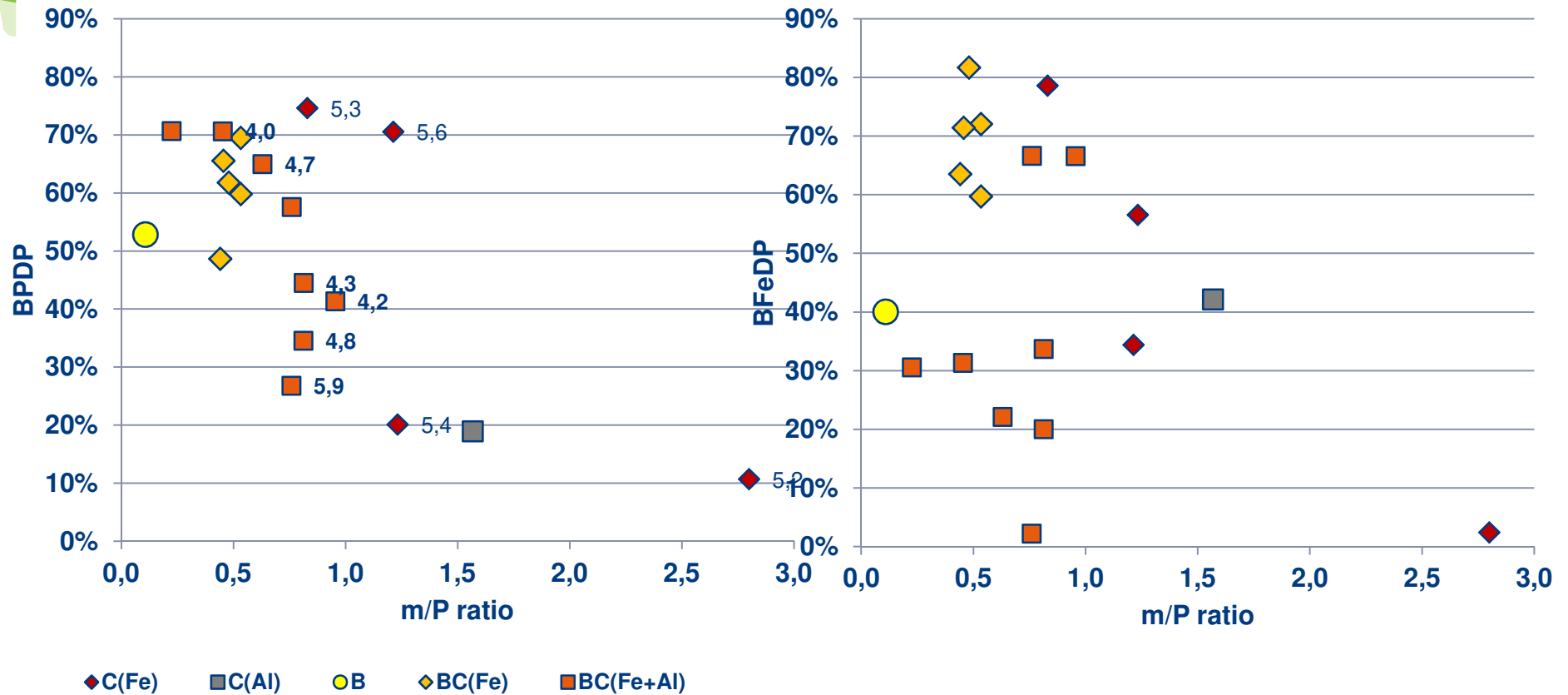
- 50-70% EBPR and EBPR + Fe
- More variability with EBPR+(Fe)+Al
- >70% if chemical P removal with Fe (controlled)
- Not suitable for chemical P removal with Al (to be confirmed)

Up to 80% of Fe dissolved by the bio-acidification⁹ (Patent 17 50608)




- **60-80% EBPR + Fe**
- **More variability with EBPR+(Fe)+Al and C(Fe) even if Iron is controlled (S4A: activated sludge, S4B : MBR)**
- **40% of Iron dissolved with chemical Al P removal(to be confirmed)**

No clear effect of pH neither m/P ratio



- Only very high level of m/P (not controlled) seems to inhibit the dissolution
- The effect of pH is depending on sludge → forms of FeP

- **Up to 75% of the total P can be dissolved by bio-acidification**
 - **The efficiency is good for EBPR and EBPR + Fe sludge**
 - **More variability for the other P removal process**
 - **Up to 80% of the total Fe can be dissolved by bio-acidification**
 - **No clear effect of m/P ratio or pH**
 - **Probably several forms of FeP in sludge which have to be known to better understand and improve the bio-acidification**
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- **Fe recovery is possible but is it possible to recycle it ?**
 - **Methodology to characterize FeP forms in sludge?**
 - **What is the impact of the dephosphatation management on the forms of FeP and their solubility during bio-acidification?**

Thank you for your attention

To learn more about forms of FeP in sludge just wait the next issue.....

For more information:

Poster Younes Bareha n°18 (optimization of the bio-acidification)

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