



Waste Water Treatment from the Netherlands,
Recent developments in a circular economy

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TU Delft

Circularity and recovery (?)

Economic activity → waste → Environmental problems

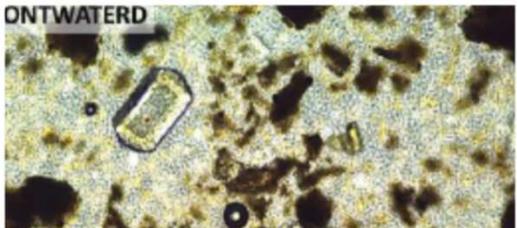
Mixture of undefined resources

Biological processes

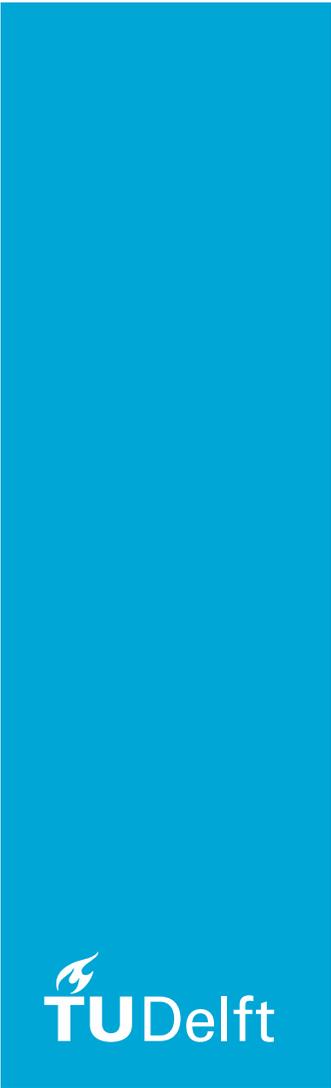


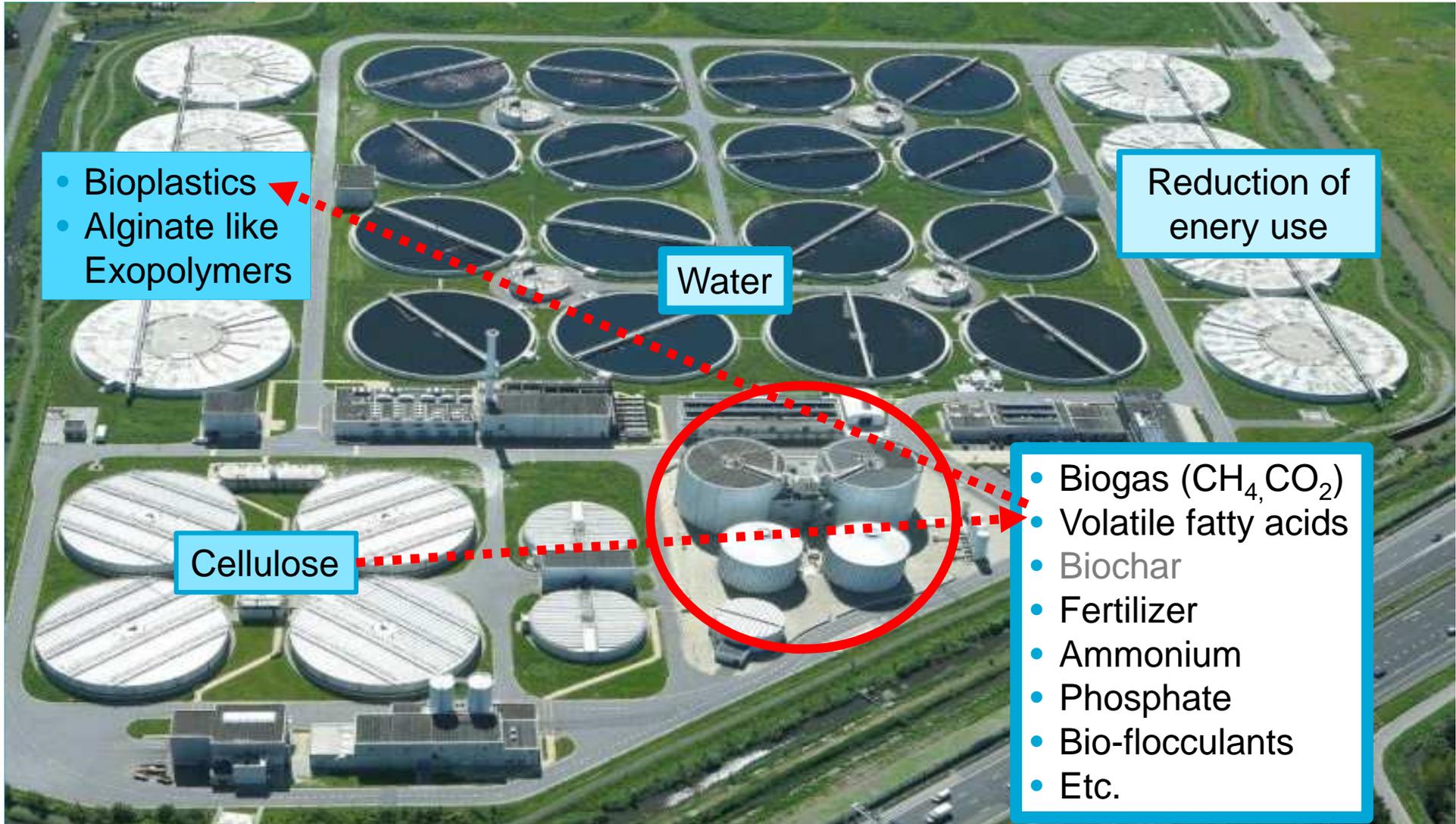
Considerations for recovery - phosphate

Aim for circularity:
Clean natural fertilizer



Or do we just solve a problem?





- Bioplastics
- Alginate like Exopolymers

Reduction of energy use

Water

Cellulose



- Biogas (CH_4, CO_2)
- Volatile fatty acids
- Biochar
- Fertilizer
- Ammonium
- Phosphate
- Bio-flocculants
- Etc.



Aerobic Granular Sludge Technology

- Bioplastics
- **Alginate like Exopolymers**

Reduction of energy use

Water

Cellulose

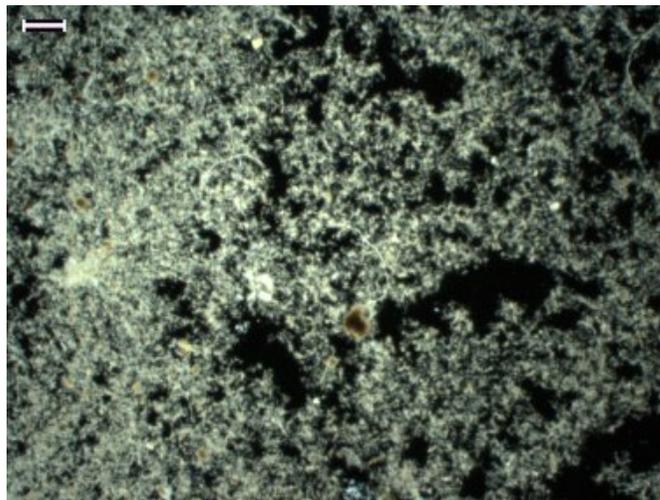
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The Hague

WWTP Harnaschpolder



Compact systems: Enhance settling

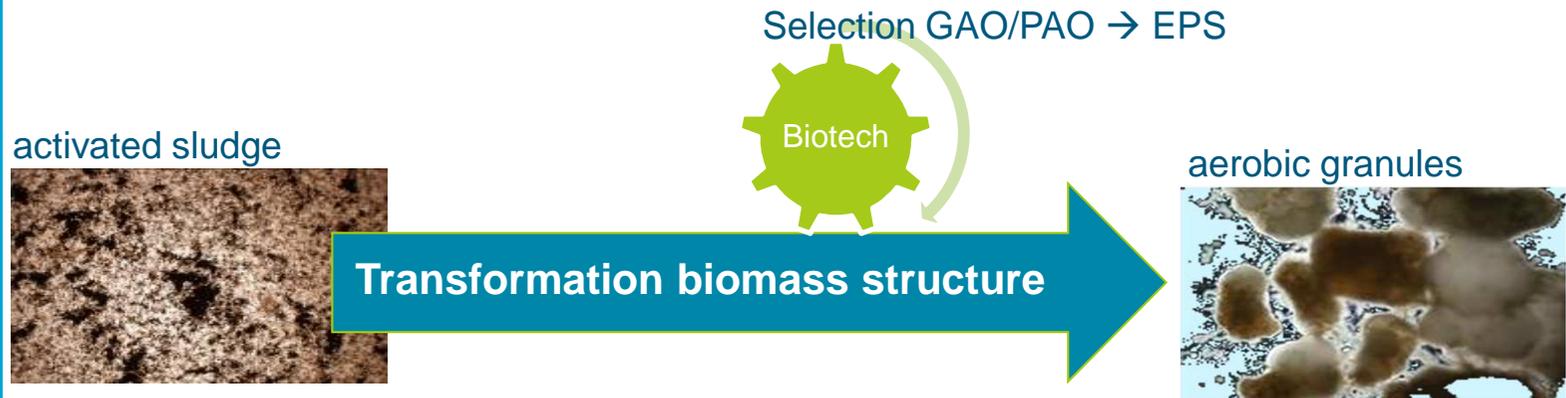


Bacterial growth in
activated sludge...



...use granules:
Aerobic granular sludge!

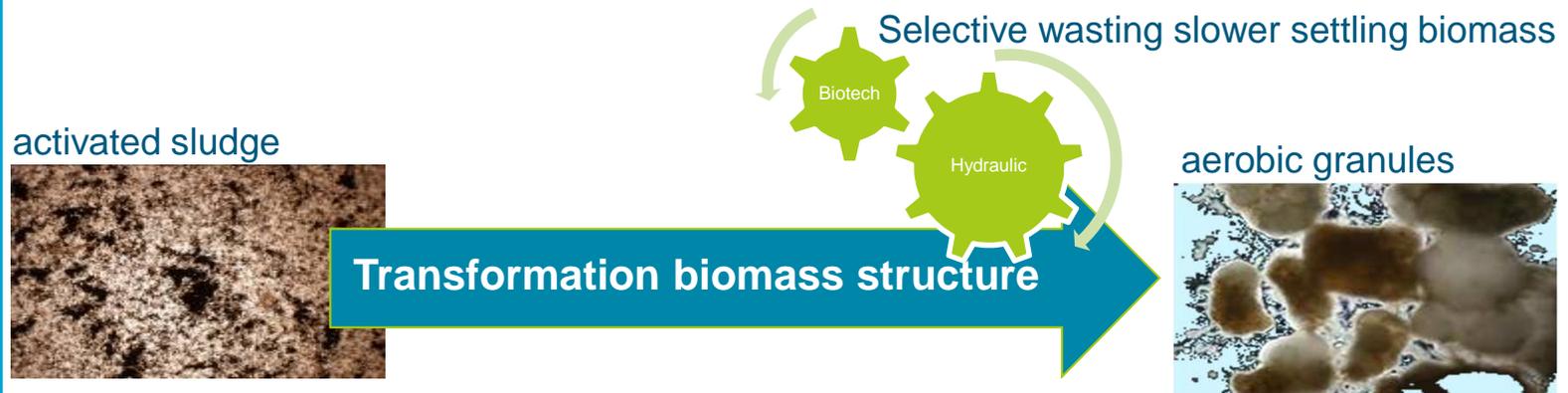
How to make Granular Activated Sludge?



Operation of Nereda results in stable granulation thanks to

- **Initial uptake of BOD by granules during feeding**
- **Growth on adsorbed / stored BOD during aeration**
- Sludge blanket surface wasting of excess sludge
- **Applying selection each cycle to all sludge**

How to make Granular Activated Sludge?

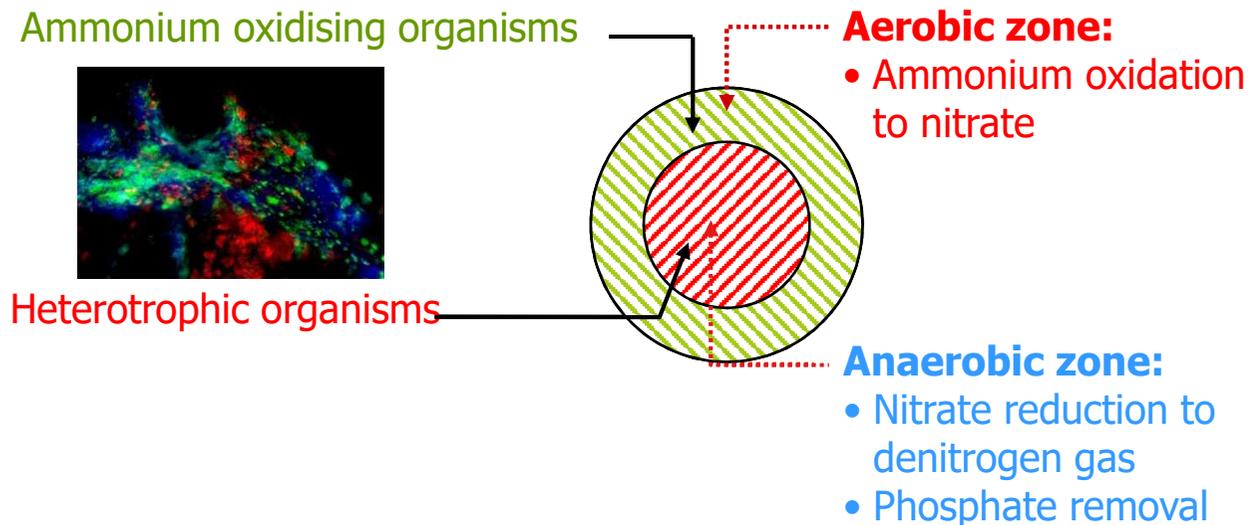


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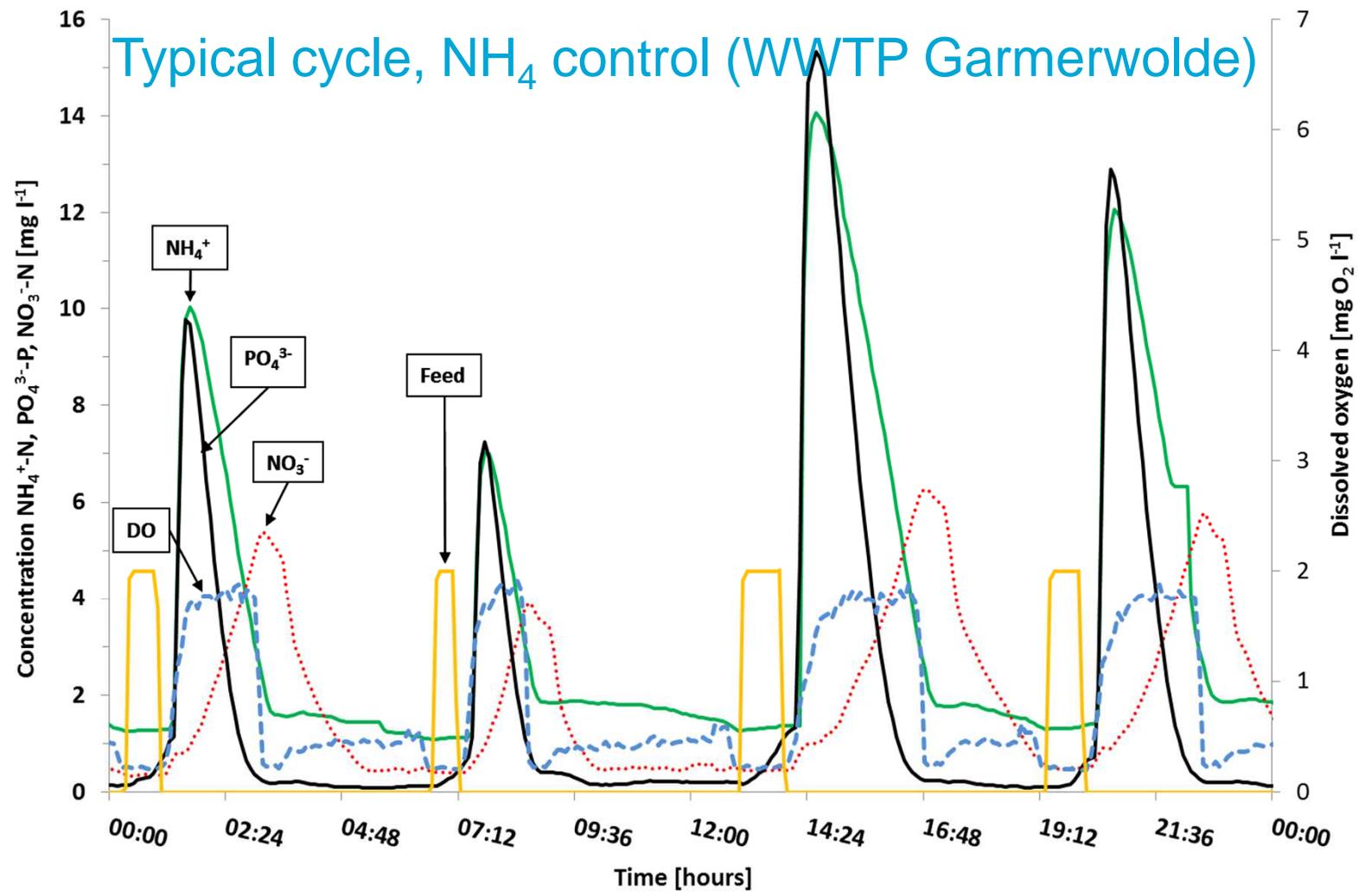
- Initial uptake of BOD by granules during feeding
- Growth on adsorbed / stored BOD during aeration
- **Sludge blanket surface wasting of excess sludge**
- **Applying selection each cycle to all sludge**

How to make Granular Activated Sludge?

- Oxygen gradient due to diffusion limitation during aeration (O_2 depleting towards core)
- BOD storage throughout the granule during anaerobic feeding;
- Slow growing organisms are favoured due to lack of BOD during aeration

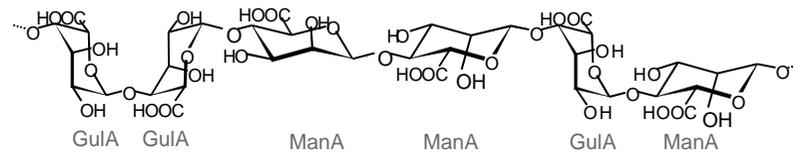


Typical cycle, NH₄ control (WWTP Garmerwolde)

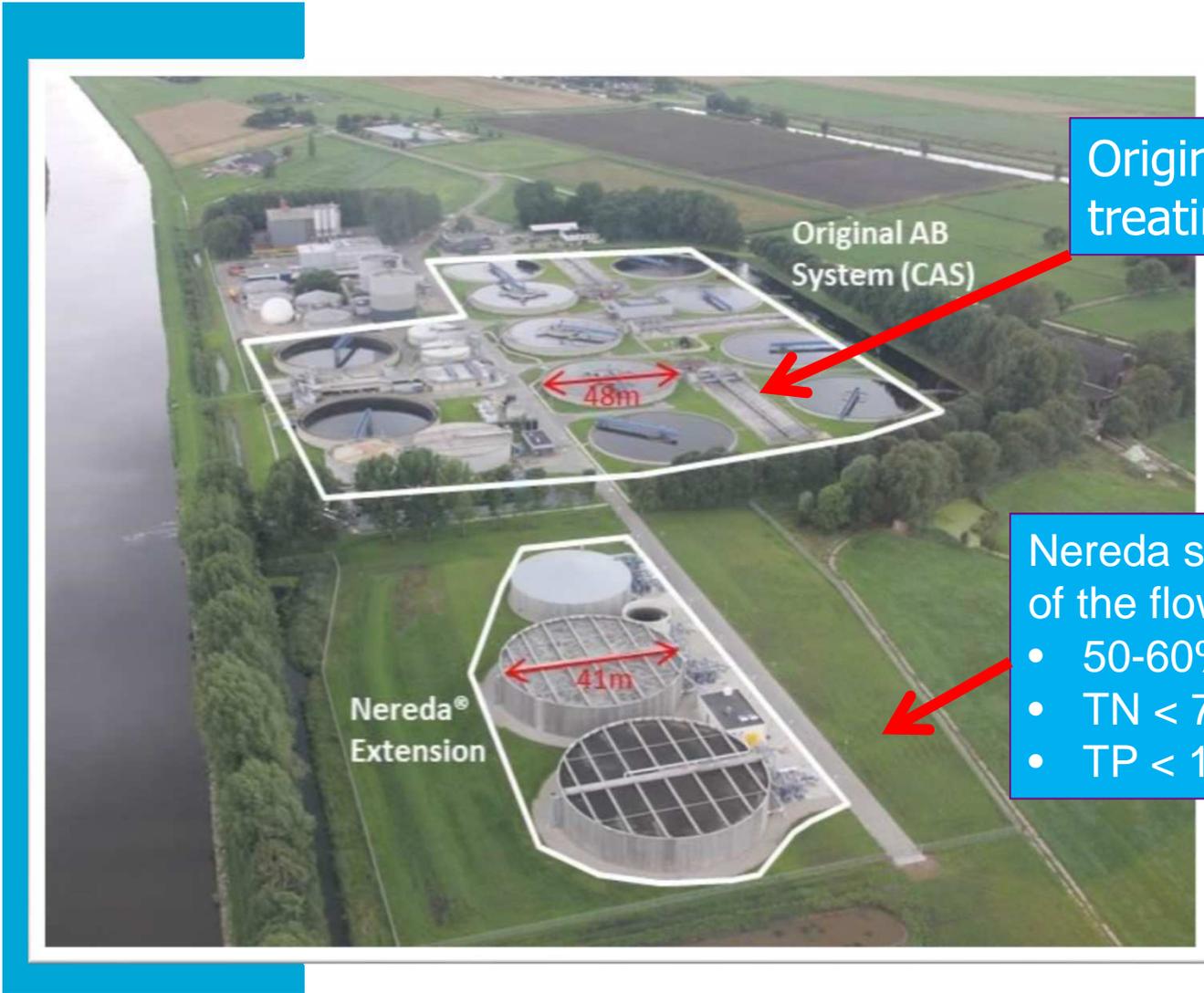


Nereda, full scale since 2012

- Saves space (small footprint);
- Saves building materials (one tank concept);
- Saves energy and produces energy rich waste sludge;
- Produces biopolymers (Kaumera)



...and > 60 build since



Original AB system (CAS) treating 50% of the flow

- Nereda system treating 50% of the flow
- 50-60% less energy requirement
 - TN < 7 mg/L
 - TP < 1 mg/L



*Technology invented
too late for WWTP
Harnaspolder...*

*...but maybe not for
Hong Kongs
Sha Tin WWTP*

**75% less area, 30% less energy* en less construction materials
needed for wastewater treatment= cheap and sustainable!**

** 12-25 kWh/pe/year vs. Conventional 25-75 kWh/year*



- Bioplastics
- Alginate like Exopolymers

Reduction of energy use

Water

Cellulose

Anaerobic Digestion of Waste Sludge

- **Biogas** (CH_4, CO_2)
- Volatile fatty acids
- Biochar
- Fertilizer
- Ammonium
- Phosphate
- Bio-flocculants
- Etc.

Less sludge = more degradation

- 10-15 L sludge production at 6 g/L per person/day (Appels et al., 2008)

- Sludge consists of:

Living Bacteria (10-15%)

Higher organisms

Carbohydrates (7-17%)

Proteins (25-62%,
mostly around 35%)

Lipids

DNA/RNA (1-3,5%)

Humic matter (15-27%)

*(percentages are weight percentage VSS,
From Gonzalez et al, (2018))*

Fibres (cellulose, plants)

Cel fractions

Clay and precipitates

Heavy metals

Hair

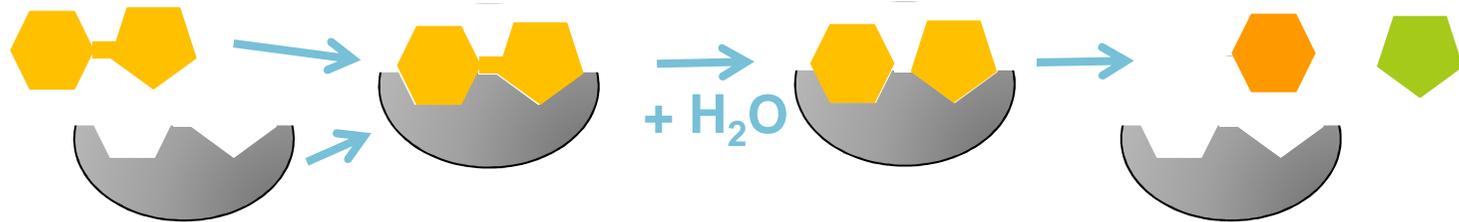
OMP

Plastic



Considerations for recovery – biogas, VFA

Sludge ↓ ⇔ Sludge conversion ↑ ⇔ Biogas production per g ↑
Conversion ↑ ⇔ Dewaterability ↑ ⇔ processing costs ↓



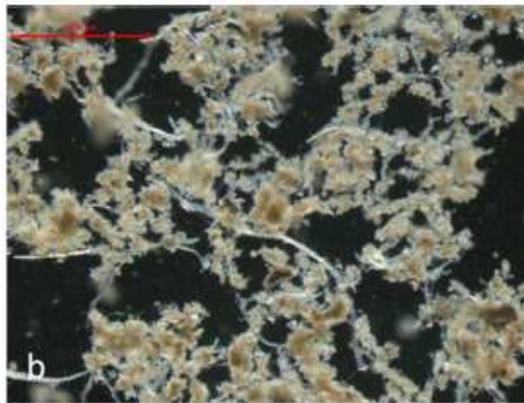
Enhanced by:

- Pre-treatment of sludge
- Increased mixing
- Different reactor design, e.g. plugflow

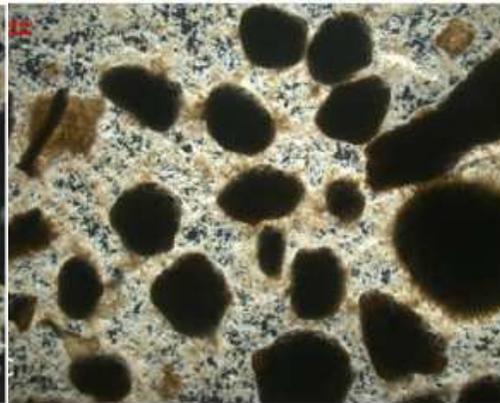
} Current research focus

Digestion of waste AGS

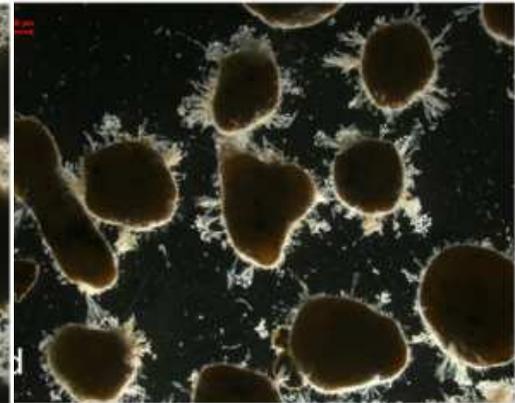
Waste granular sludge



AGS



Washed granules



Concluding remarks

- AGS technology reduces energy use, building material, and spaces, while very good effluent quality is reached
→ even for water reuse
- Primary sludge ends in the flocculated fraction or waste granular sludge, leading to high biogas recovery from WAGS
- SEPS is a biopolymer, that is not easy to degrade, gives structure to the granules....
-and can be recovered as a product



It doesn't matter if a new technology is invented,
or research is done to solve a problem.

Small footprint (with arrow pointing to 'It doesn't matter...')
Increase biodegradation to reduce sludge production (with arrow pointing to 'or research is done...')
Strawite (with arrow pointing to 'or research is done...')

Circularity could benefit!

Thanks to my AGS and AD team



Antonella Piaggio, Sara Toja Ortage, Peng Wei, Lenno van der Berg, Adrian Gonzalez
Steef de Valk, Alexander Hendriks, Hongxiao Guo, Javier Pavez

Online courses TU Delft

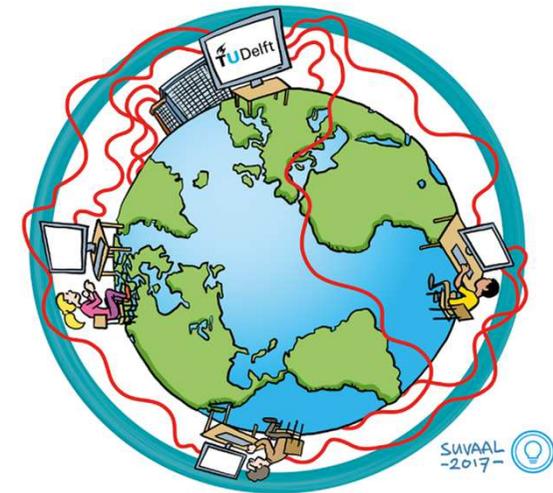
<https://online-learning.tudelft.nl/courses/>

Professional education courses:

- Nanofiltration and reverse osmosis in Water treatment
10th April 2019
- High Rate Anaerobic Wastewater Treatment
15th May 2019
- **Aerobic Granular Sludge Technology**
January 2020

Free courses:

- Urban sewage treatment
- Drinking water treatment





16TH
IWA World Conference
on Anaerobic Digestion

 *Accelerating natural cycles with anaerobic digestion*

23-27 June 2019

Delft, The Netherlands

Early bird registration open till 15th of April

