

White Paper

A new method for optical detection
and measurement of flocs in
flocculation and dewatering processes
(for in process and laboratory use)

Flocs in the treatment process:



The processes for the treatment of wastewater are continuously optimized, a task for the responsible treatment plant managers and their teams. New measurement and control techniques and a steadily growing experience have contributed to a continuous process optimization.

The starting point:

A reliable system for online evaluation of flocculated particle systems (flocs) was in the technology and measurement field not available. A monitoring and control to optimize the dewatering processes was therefore difficult to achieve. On the other hand, the dewatering of a flocculating system can only be assessed qualitatively by means of the flocs.

To assess the quality of flocs are mainly of interest:

- ◆ The floc size distribution and its temporal change
- ◆ The shear stability of the flocs
- ◆ The quality of the flocs (floc form) affected:
 - ◆ The effectiveness (quantity and quality) of flocculants (influence on the flocculation)
 - ◆ The drainage of the conditioned sludge (increase of the drainage rate)
 - ◆ The separation quality of the downstream drainage level (water quality)

Results: With regard to the quality of flocs in the process is a higher dewatering capacity at reduced polymer used safely possible.

The dewatering process

In wastewater treatment, polymer-initiated thickening and dewatering processes have

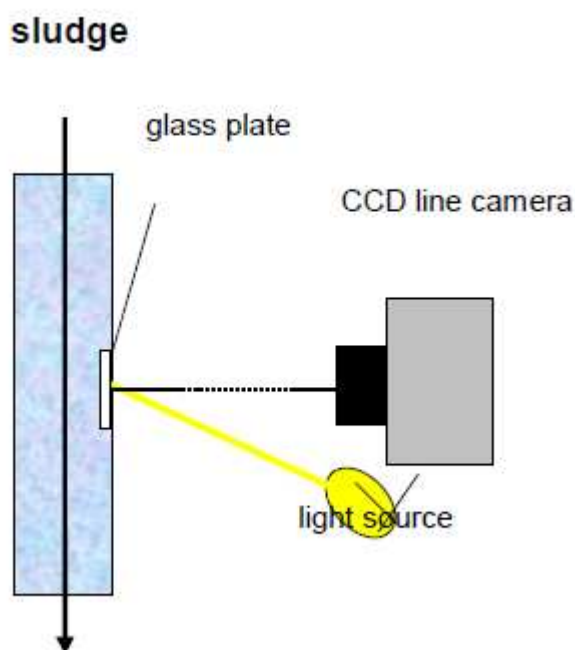


Example: Generating Flocs

long been a central part of the lawsuit. More recently, flocculation processes are also increasingly used in other areas to be separated from a medium of certain ingredients may, for example in the paper industry. Historical reasons set the current focus primarily on the separation

machines themselves, little attention has, however, been paid to the generation of optimal floc for the separation process. With the new focus on optimizing the separation stage as the last process step, this has now changed dramatically. Thus the flocculation process moves as a central component in the field of view. An optimal and reproducible floc structure but without measurement acquisition is very difficult to achieve.

The Floc Sensor

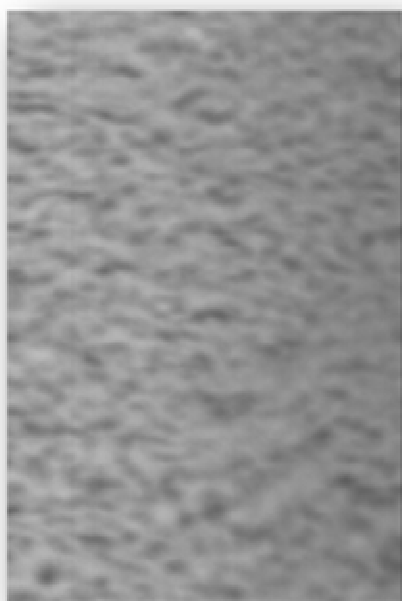
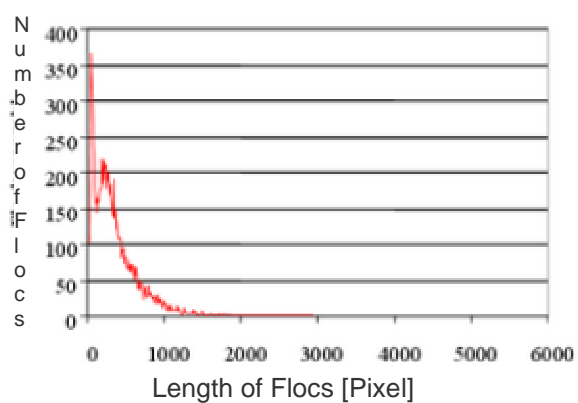


Schematic of the Sensor

The photo-optical Sensor is an online instrument that is used to measure the size and structure characteristics of dispersed and undispersed solid systems. The sensor works in situ, it can be mounted directly into an existing production line and / or will be operated in the bypass.

Poorly drainable flocculation:

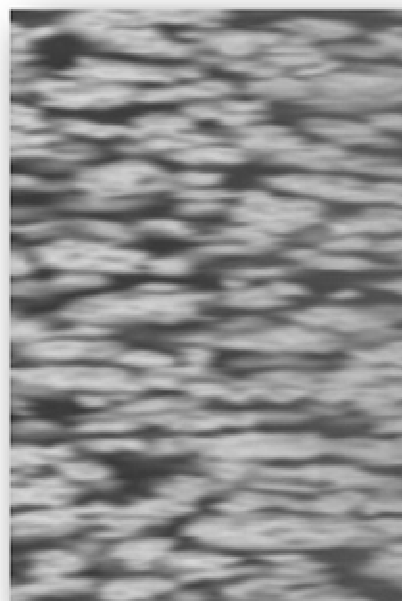
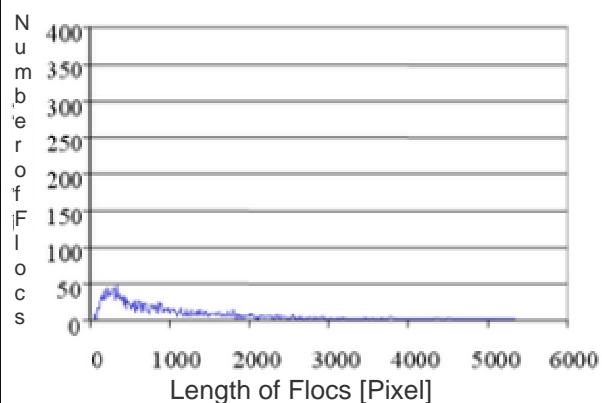
- High number of small flocs
- Residual turbid water



FlocSens Picture
(Line-Sensor, multiple lines added to a Picture)

Flocculation good drainable:

- Good Floc Pelletts
- clear residual water



FlocSens Picture

The left figure (red line) shows the high number of small flocs and particulate matter (peak at very small flocs lengths), the right one (blue line) a well-recognized "rough" pelletising the flocs, a precondition for easy drainable sludge.

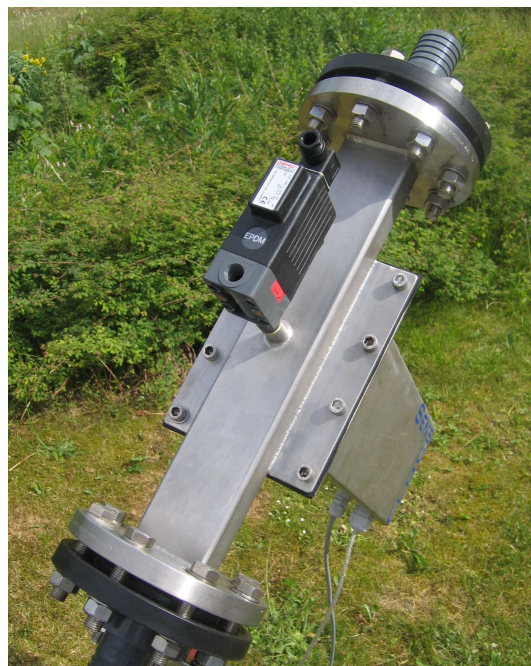
The software of image analysis is of modular and scalable design so that the evaluation routines can be adapted to various material systems. The calculated values are process-specific and can be calibrated for the specific application.

In addition to a measurement, for example for quality control of flocculation, a process regulated by the FlocSens is possible. By the sensor, several specific characteristics, such as flocs, floc size and structural characteristics are recorded separately. A system of individual actuators in a structure or forming system can thus be realized. Through its installations could be shown that the FlocSens can determine the level of conditioning with regard to the freeness of the treated sludge. The correlation of the sensor-en-calculation is actually achieved on the drainage characteristics at > 0.95 , a high predictive power.

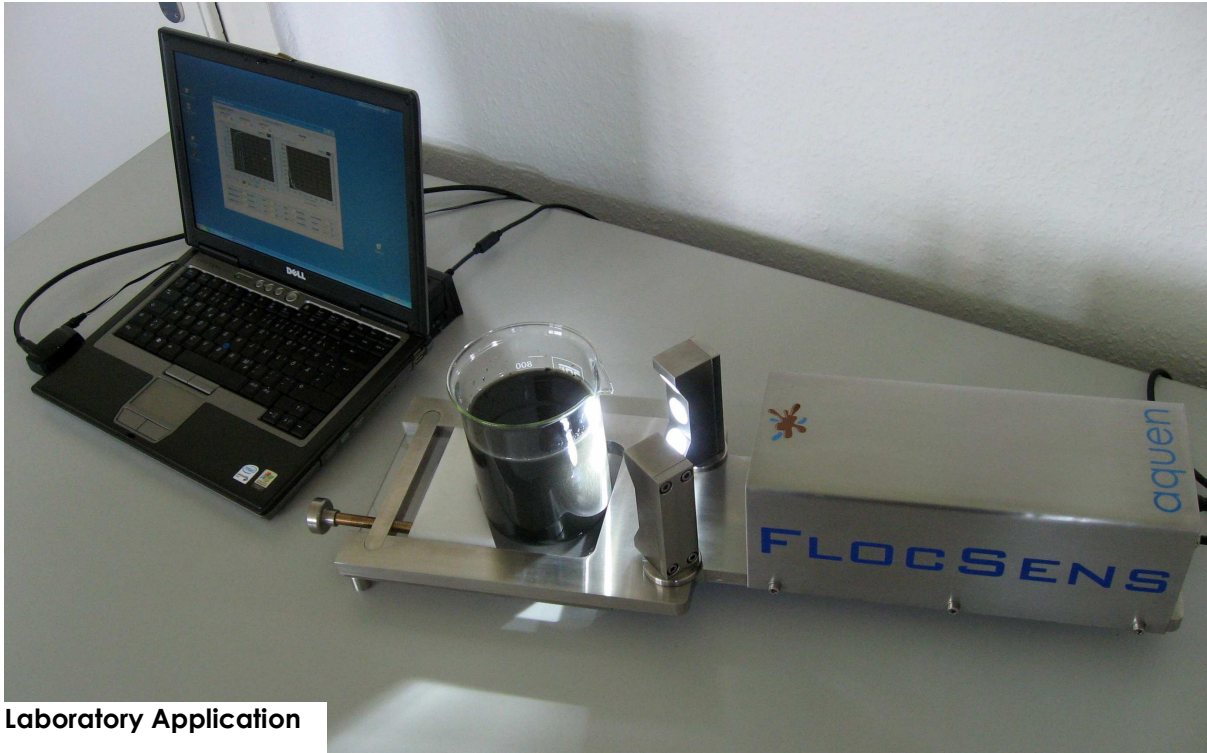
The measuring system is available for stationary applications in the process as well as for laboratory applications.

The mechanical design (Process application)

In stationary applications, the sensor in situ, it can be mounted directly into an existing production line and / or promotion will be incorporated as operated in the bypass. For this application, pressures up to max. 65 bar are allowed. The laboratory version (see below) can be used for example the floc size distributions or the shear stability in dependence on the analysed flocculants. Thus, a reproducible polymer screening is performed. The results are highly applicable to large industrial applications.



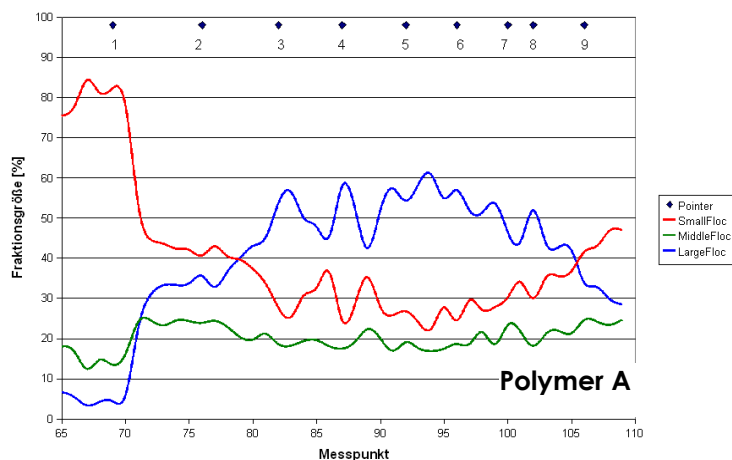
Process Application



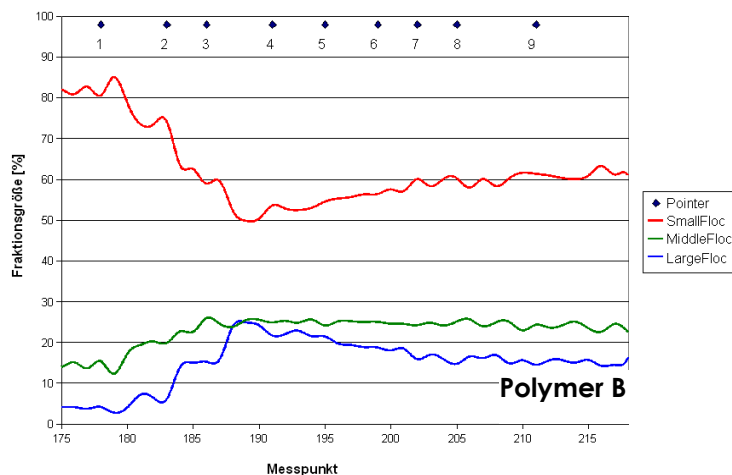
Laboratory Application

Laboratory Application (Example)

As an example of a typical laboratory use, the flocculation behavior of two different types of polymer A and B is characterized by a sludge floc size and floc stability. Also analyzed the content of the flocs sensor stirred beaker. At the beginning of yet untreated sewage sludge is stirred. Then the first addition of a specific amount of polymer is (see mark 1 in the diagram above).



the diagram above). The particle size distributions are changed after the addition. In diagram A polymer decreases the number of small structures (red graph), immediately decreased significantly.



A diagram with polymer B, the number of small structures is only after further addition of polymer

(marks 2-4) decreases significantly. Reciprocal increase the fraction sizes of large structures (blue).

With further stirring, at additional (markers 5-7) are then made polymer dosages. On the graph, the horizontal course stability of the produced flocs can be estimated. At the time of the markers 8 and 9, the agitator speed defined increased, thereby increasing the shear forces introduced. The behavior of the flocs under the increased shear conditions allows to draw conclusions about the long-term stability of the formed flocs. The result of the comparison of polymer is that polymer A is due to the rapidly emerging large flocs suitable for primary filtration. Polymer B is preferred because of its relatively small and stable flocks for a drainage in the centrifugal field.

Other applications for the FlocSens Sensor are everywhere conceivable where flocculation is used for dewatering processes.

Examples, without claiming to be complete:

- ⤴ Paper manufacturing,
- ⤴ Fruit juice production,
- ⤴ Wastewater treatment,
- ⤴ Sludge treatment and
- ⤴ Thickening Processes.

Get advice for your application.

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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. The lines are thin and light gray, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

