

9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

Circular Economy and Environmental Sustainability 6 - 9 September 2017, Bologna, Italy

Municipal wastewater treatment to deliver circular economy in the water sector

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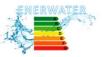


Outline

- Is (waste)water management central for circular economy?
- The pathways and the eco-innovations...at different TRLs
 - Energy pathway
 - Water pathway
 - Materials pathway
 - Nutrients
 - Organics (cellulose, biopolymers, proteins, methane)
- The value chains, the barriers and the key enabling strategies/solutions
- Discussion...and conclusion















Water in the Sustainable Development Goals: water challenges one of the top priorities for humankind



- At the global level, water has never been so visible. That it is listed as one of the 17 top priorities for humanity is a significant moment.
- It presents an opportunity for a breakthrough. Not just to accelerate the unfinished task of universal access to safe water and sanitation; but to transform the water sector to become sustainable, resilient and a driver of the circular economy. Source: IWA, 2016













From SDG to ...business as usual...

Worldwide, the annual capital expenditures on water and wastewater infrastructure by utilities have been estimated at US\$ 100 billion and US\$ 104 billion, respectively











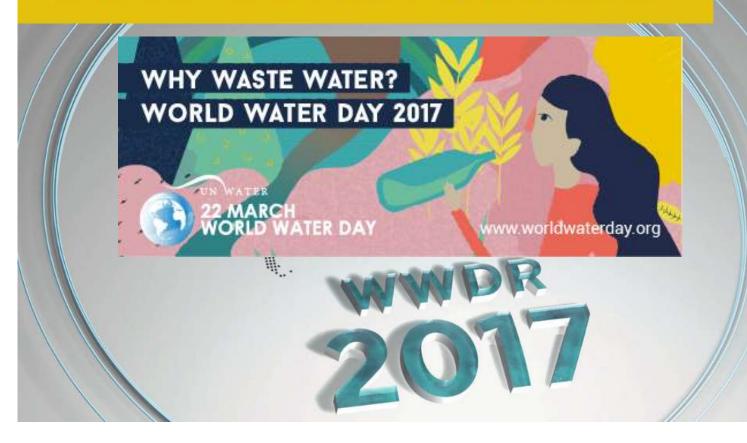






The United Nations World Water Development Report 2017

WASTEWATER THE UNTAPPED RESOURCE



Framing wastewater management from a resource perspective



Andersson et al. (2016) in WWRR2017







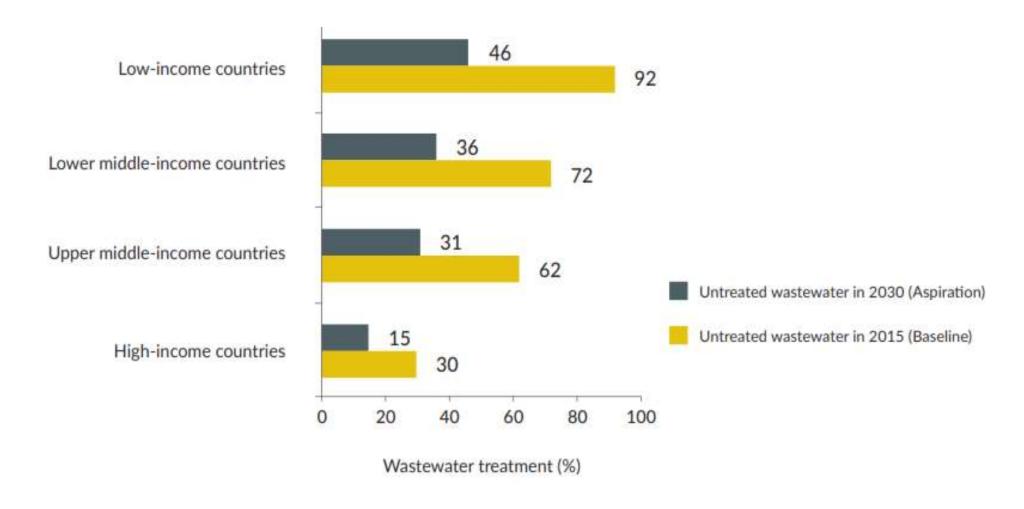






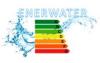


However, still long way to go

















Is water central in the "Circular Economy Package"?



Circular Economy Package mainly aim at facilitating water reuse - this will include a legislative proposal on minimum requirements for reused water, for example for irrigation and groundwater recharge

Source: https://www.eip-water.eu/water-%E2%80%9Ccircular-economy-package%E2%80%9D















What about R&D&I in EU?

- H2020 WATER INNOVATION: **BOOSTING ITS VALUE FOR EUROPE** (2014-2015): Need of scale-up to demo, first application and market replication
- + H2020 WATER IN THE CONTEXT OF **CIRCULAR ECONOMY (2016-2017):** recovery and (re)use of nutrients and large demos for alternative water source, use and reuse







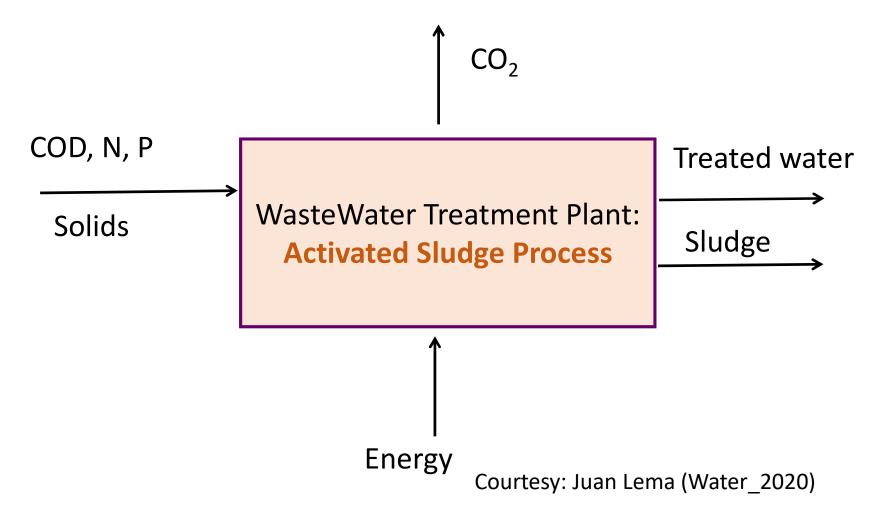








Current wastewater treatment: Is this right for the next 100 years?









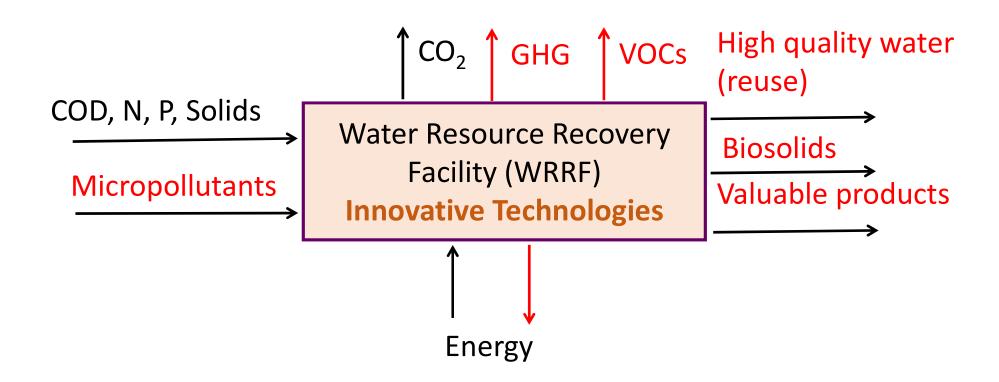








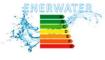
We want to move from WWTP to WRRF, how and when?



Courtesy: Juan Lema (Water 2020)







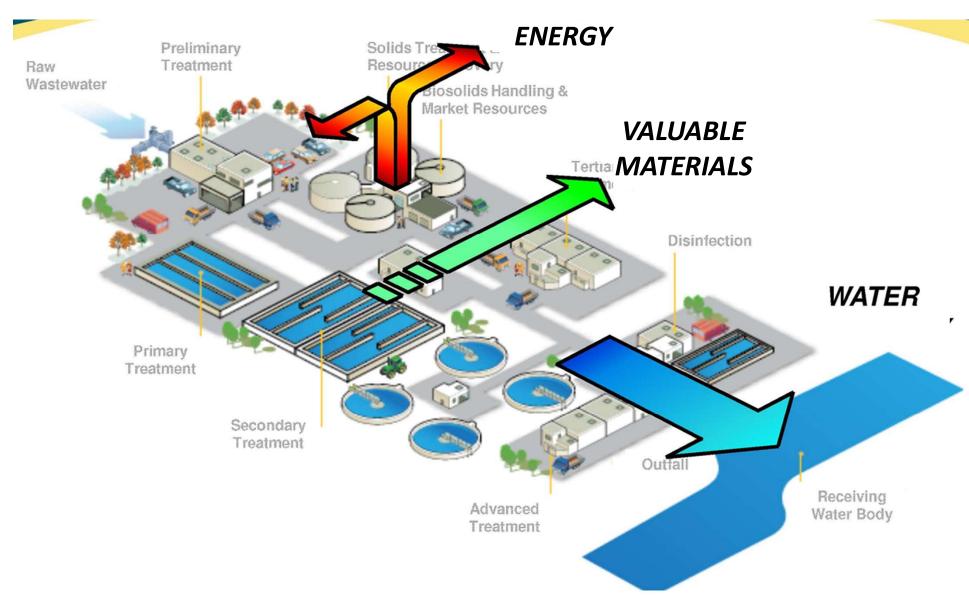








THREE MAIN PATHWAYS TO DELIVER CIRCULAR ECONOMY

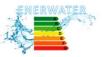


Today's analysis: according to the Technology Readiness Level

- TRL 0: Idea. Unproven concept, no testing has been performed.
- TRL 1: Basic research. Principles postulated and observed but no experimental proof available.
- TRL 2: Technology formulation. Concept and application have been formulated.
- TRL 3: Applied research. First laboratory tests completed; proof of concept.
- TRL 4: Small scale prototype built in a laboratory environment ("ugly" prototype).
- TRL 5: Large scale prototype tested in intended environment.
- TRL 6: Prototype system tested in intended environment close to expected performance.
- TRL 7: Demonstration system operating in operational environment at pre-commercial scale.
- TRL 8: First of a kind commercial system. Manufacturing issues solved.
- TRL 9: Full commercial application, technology available for consumers.















The ENERGY PATHWAY (to deliver circular economy)

Current TRL = 8-9

but WATER-ENERGY-CARBON NEXUS!







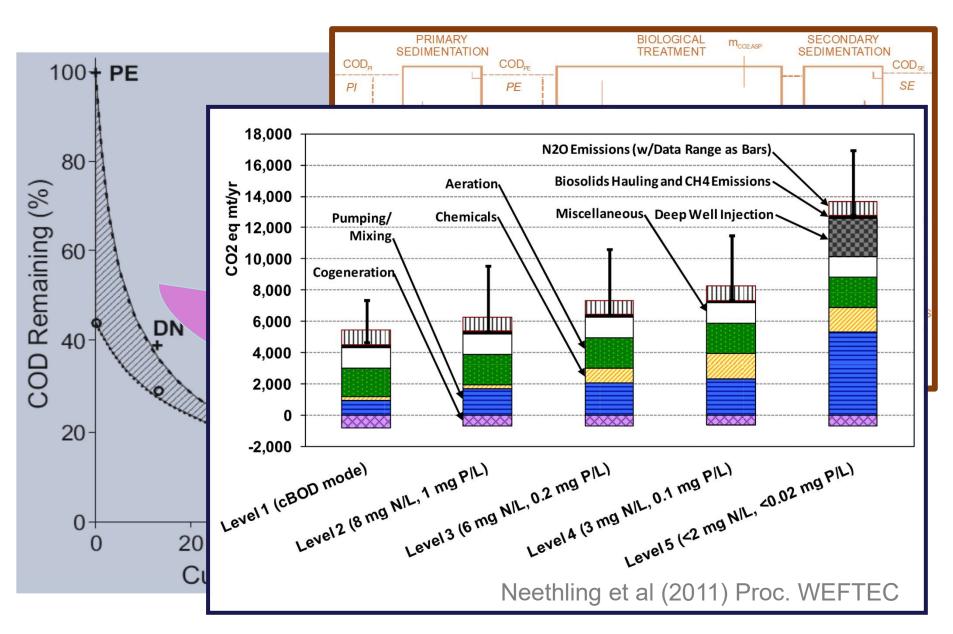






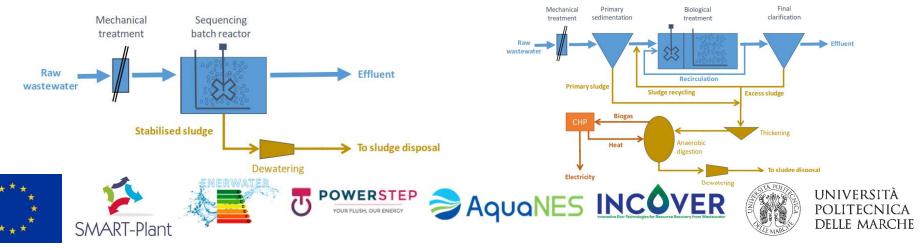


Case Study: Energy and Carbon footprint vs. Product Water Quality

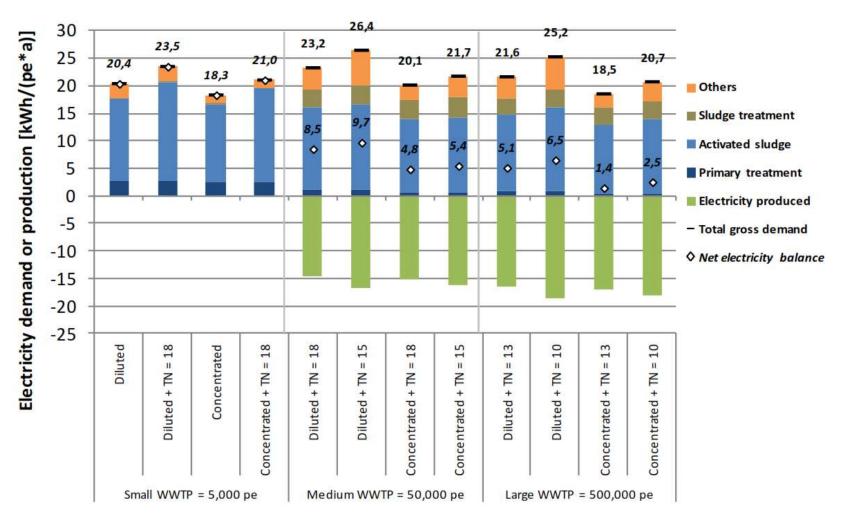


Reference conventional European WWTP

Stage	Small WWTP	Medium WWTP	Large WWTP
Size	5'000	50'000	500'000
Primary treatment	Mechanical	Mechanical + sedimentation	Mechanical + sedimentation
Biological treatment	Sequencing batch reactor (SBR)	Continuous activated sludge with predenitrification ²	Continuous activated sludge with pre- denitrification ²
Sludge treatment	Simultaneous aerobic stabilisation and dewatering	Thickening + anaerobic digestion ¹ + dewatering	Thickening + anaerobic digestion + dewatering
Biogas valorisation	-	CHP1	СНР



Energy positive is not possible in conventional WWTPs











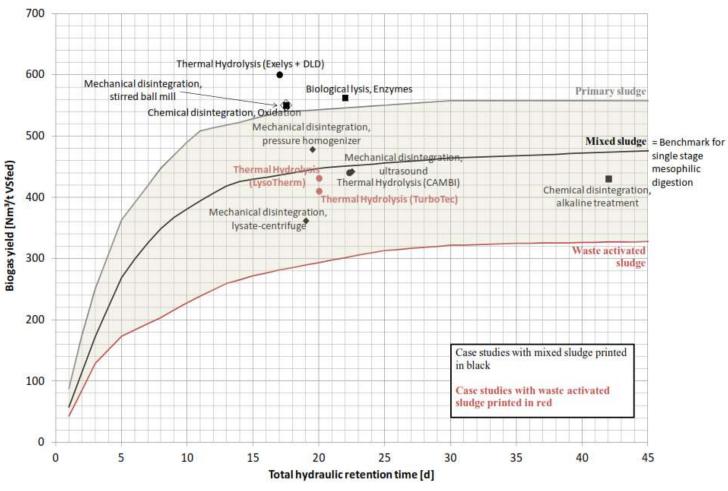






Full scale performances of enhanced anaerobic digestion (1)

Performance of advanced anaerobic digestion technologies using disintegration (full-scale references)











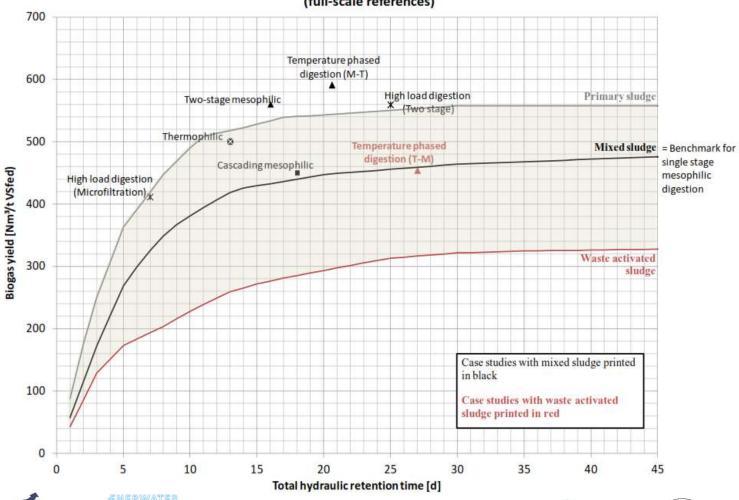






Full scale performances of enhanced anaerobic digestion (2)

Performance of advanced anaerobic digestion technologies with process modifications (full-scale references)

















Energy positive in full scale: how?

- Upstream diversion of more carbon to anaerobic digestion
- Separate short-cut treatment of the reject water
- Energy-efficiency in the mainline (shortcut (via-nitrite) processes)







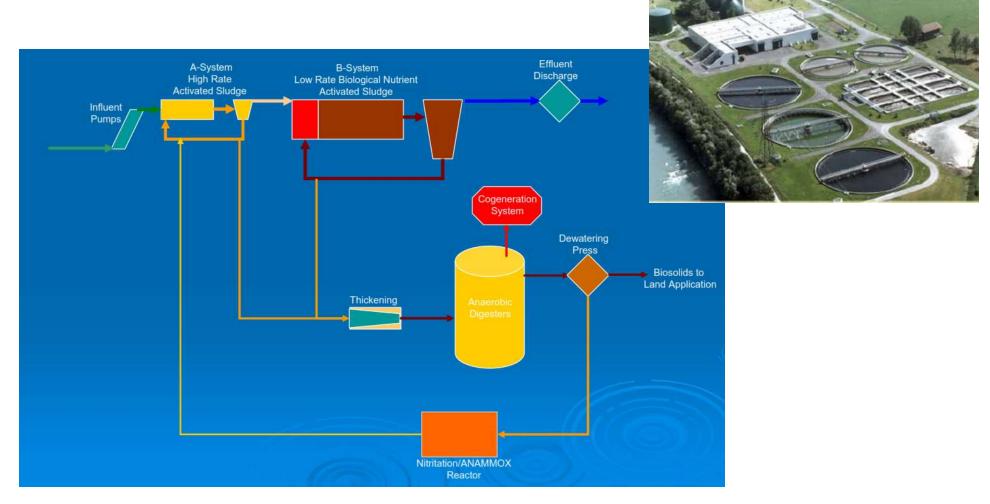








Strass WRRF: energy positive since 2005

















The A-stage

High Rate Activated Sludge

0.5 h HRT; 12-18 h SRT

Particulate, Colloidal & SOLUBLE Organics

Removal Without Chemical Addition

Rapid Transfer from Aerobic Conditions to

Anaerobic Conditions for Rapid Thickening

Preserves Organics





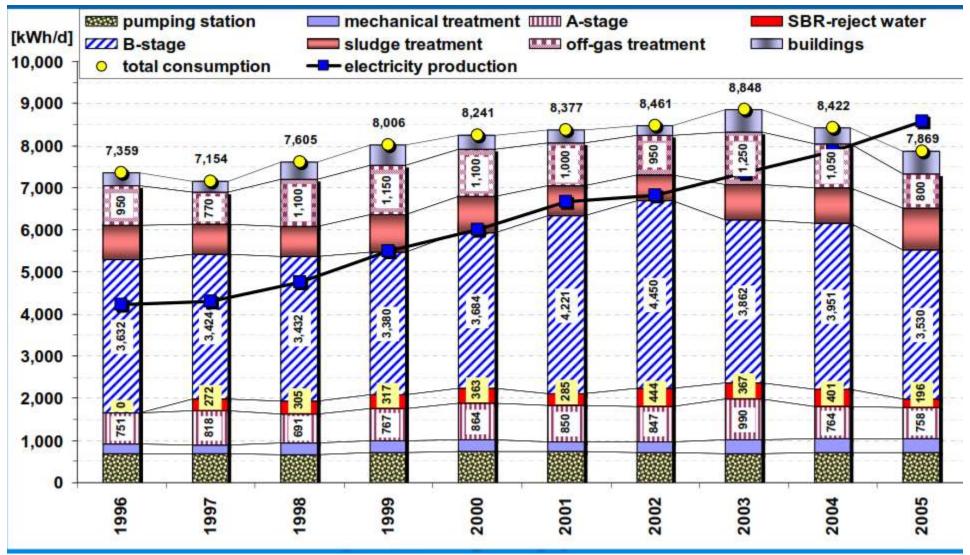








Energy-positive in 2005









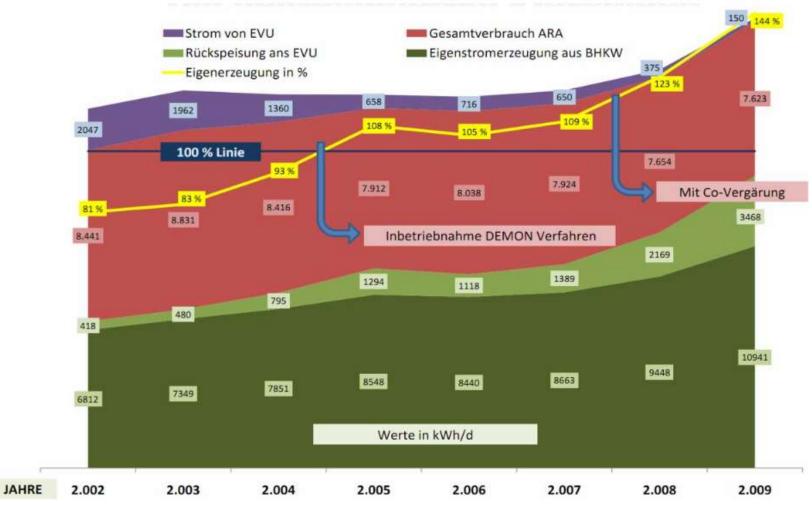








120%-140% positive by co-digestion of sewage sludge and organic waste









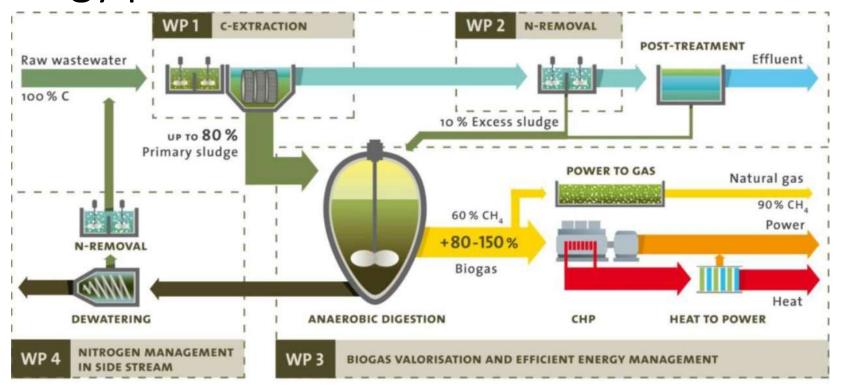








Energy positive evolution: H2020 POWERSTEP



POWERSTEP modules

www.powerstep.eu

- 1- in mainline WWTP for A-stage (C extraction)
- 2- in mainline WWTP for B-stage (N removal)
- 3- reject water for N- removal or N-recovery
- 4- for best biogas valorisation













The WATER PATHWAY (to deliver circular economy)

TRL = 8-9

but, again, WATER-ENERGY-CARBON NEXUS!















Water Recovery **NEWater - Singapore**





Five NEWater plants produce total of 550,000 m³/d

Source: Mc Carty – IWA-AD13















Orange County Water District 2008 Wastewater Reuse (190,000 m³/d)























Innovation Deal for Circular Economy:

"Sustainable Wastewater Treatment Combining Anaerobic Membrane Technology and Water Reuse"





















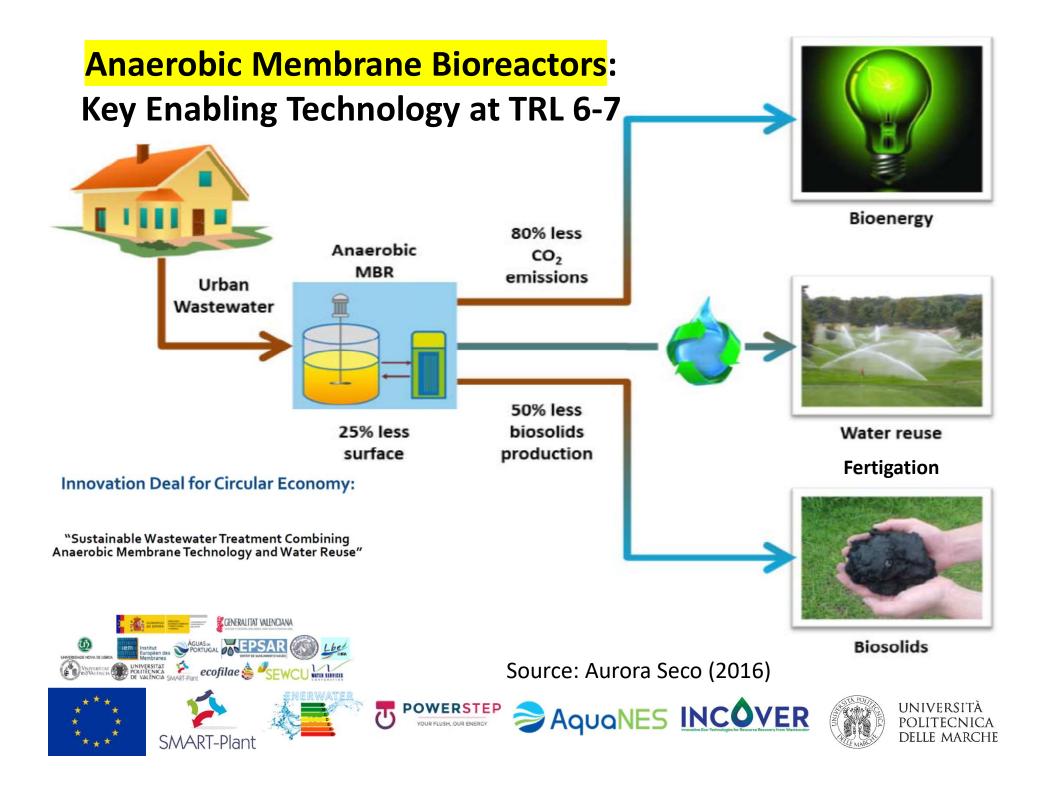


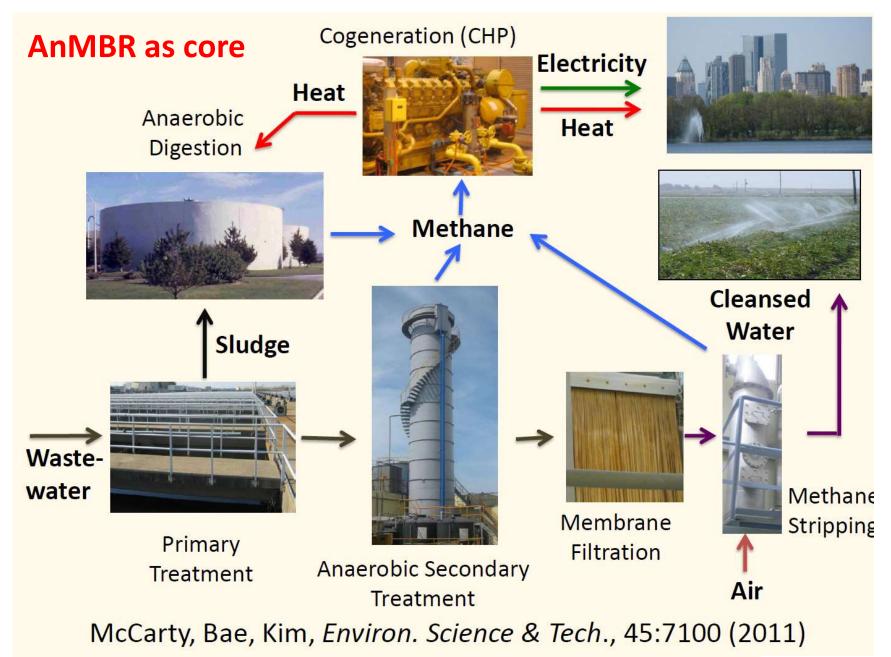


















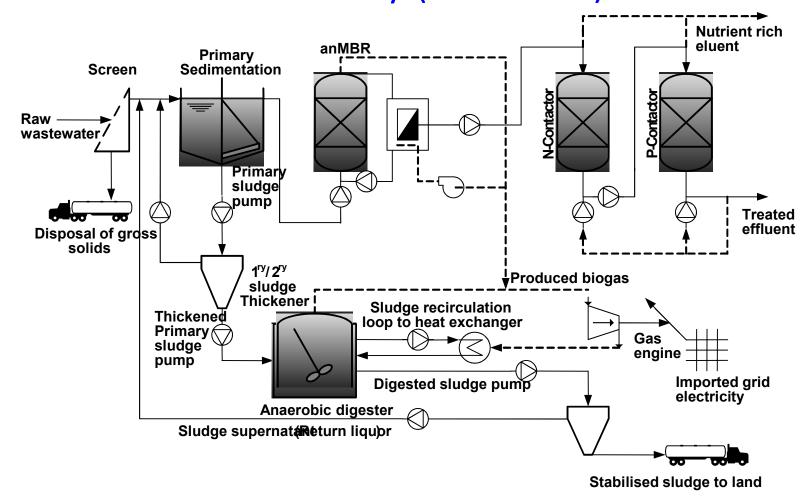








AnMBR central for energy positive and nutrient recovery (TRL = 5-6)



Source: Bruce Jefferson, 2016







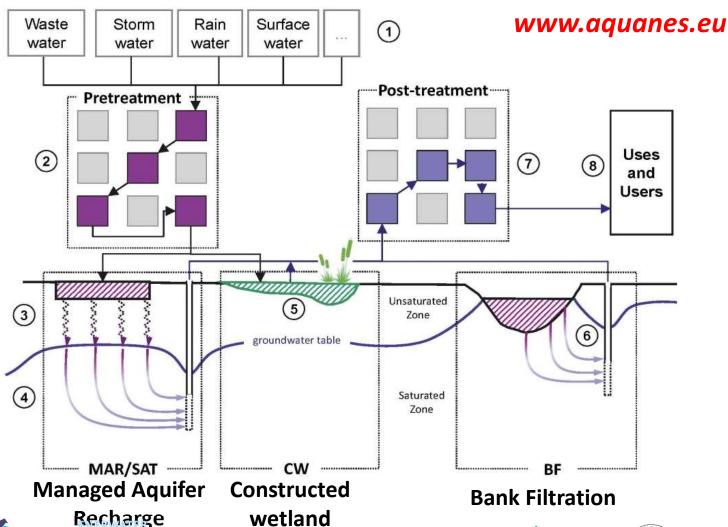








Evolution of water use and reuse: the H2020 AquaNES

















The MATERIALS PATHWAY (to deliver circular economy)

Phosphorus = TRL 8-9 Other = TRL 4-7

but: social, market and regulatory barriers!











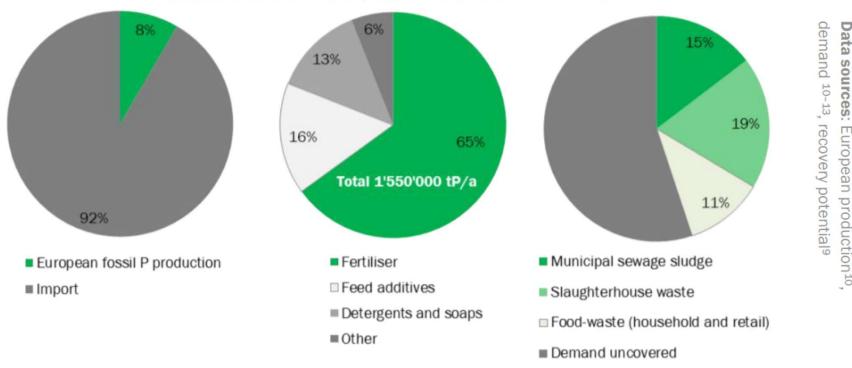




Phosphorus use in EU-27 in 2005



in relation to the total mineral phosphorus demand 1'550'000 tp/a



The lost P in the European wastewater stream could cover 15% of the European mineral phosphorus demand

Source: P-REX











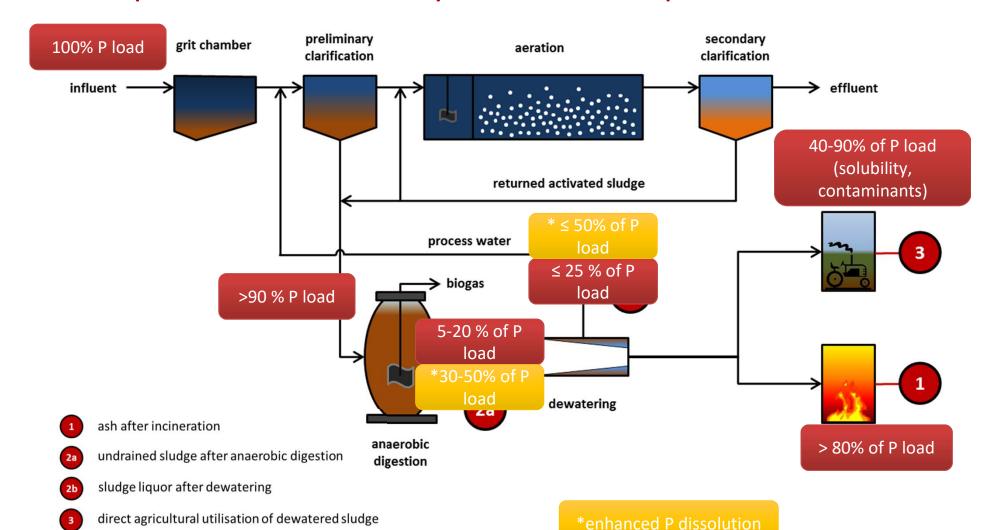




Data sources:



Hot spots for P recovery from municipal wastewater









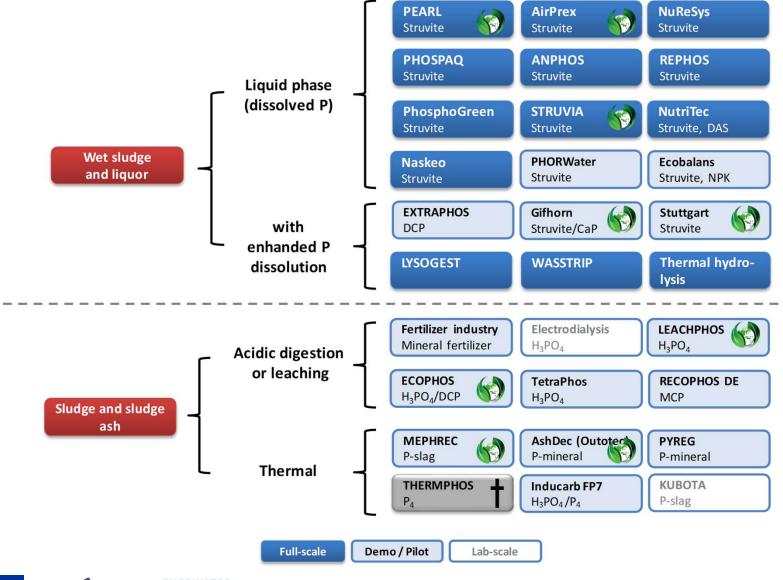








P recovery technologies





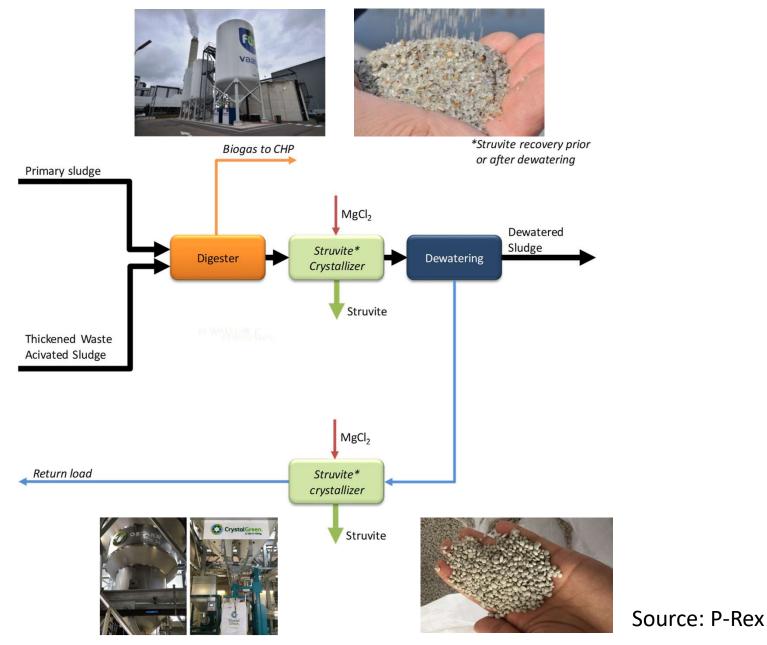






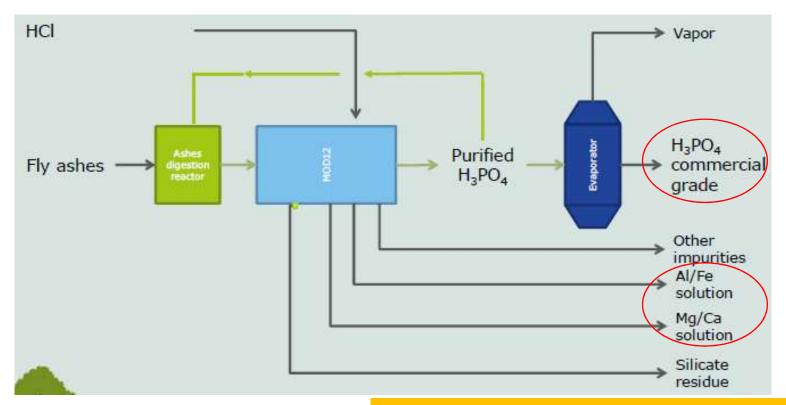






P recovery from reject water: feasible only when Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal is applied in mainline

Acid digestion of incineration ash and purification





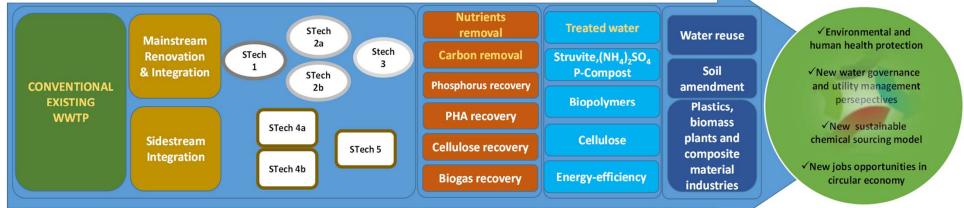
Source: ECOPHOS, R. de Ruiter 2014

- √ Flexible low-grade inputs
- ✓ Commercial products (H₃PO₄)
- Commercial by-products (Metal salts)
- ✓ Independent from Fe/Al content
- √ First EU full-scale facility in Dunkerque (FR)

P-REX-

Evolution of materials recovery and reuse: H2020 SMART-PLANT

www.smart-plant.eu



The overall target of SMART-Plant is to validate and to address to the market a portfolio of SMARTechnologies that, singularly or combined, can renovate and upgrade existing wastewater treatment plants and give the added value of instigating the paradigm change towards efficient wastewater-based bio-refineries.



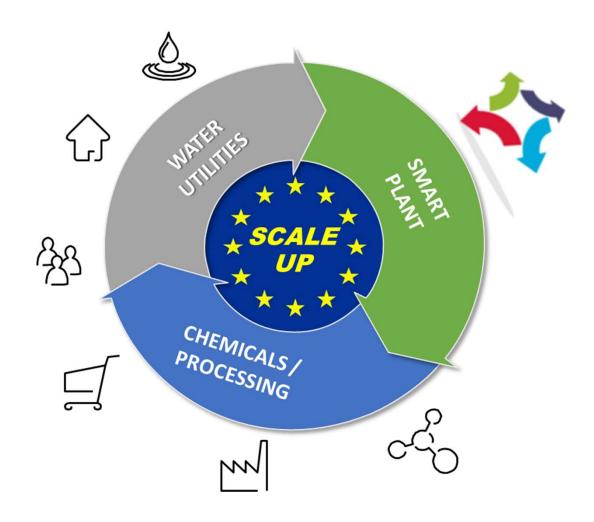






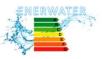


Demonstration of the full inter-sectorial value chain









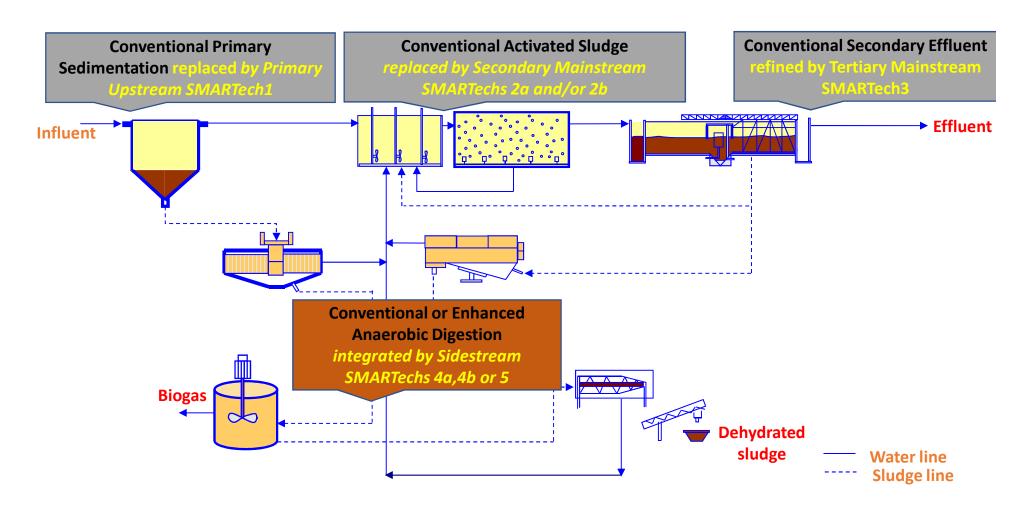








Energy efficiency is the water market entry strategy, materials recovery is the added value

















The SMART-Plant integrated WRRFs

SMARTech	Site	Key enabling process(es)	SMART-product(s)
1	Geestmerambac	Upstream dynamic fine-	Cellulosic sludge, refined clean
	ht (NL)	screen and post-processing of	cellulose
		cellulosic sludge	
2a	Karmiel (Israel)	Mainstream polyurethane-	Biogas, Energy-efficient water
		based anaerobic biofilter	reuse
2b	Manresa (ES)	Mainstream SCEPPHAR	P-rich sludge, PHA
3	Cranfield (UK)	Mainstream tertiary hybrid	Nutrients
		ion exchange	
4a	Carbonera (IT)	Sidestream	P-rich sludge, VFA
		SCENA+conventional AD	
4b	Psyttalia (GR)	Sidestream SCENA+enhanced	P-rich sludge
		AD	
5	Carbonera (IT)	Sidestream SCEPPHAR	PHA, struvite, VFA
Downstream	London (UK)	Formulation of recovered	Biocomposite (Sludge Plastic
SMARTechA		cellulosic and PHA	Composite – SPC)
		materials+extrusion	
Downstream	Manresa (ES)	Dynamic composting of P-rich	P-rich compost, enriched with
SMARTechB		sludge using minerals as	minerals; fuel for biomass plants
		bulking agents; bio-drying of	
		cellulosic sludge	

Want to know more on the SMARTechs and SMART business model? Follow the session on Saturday!

Successful EU projects presentations

Saturday, 09.09.2017, 11:30 - 12:30, Complesso Terracini, Room TA-01

Chairperson: Prof.dr. Fabio Fava

Time	Title	Authors
11:30-12:30	Why and how to write ERC proposals?	Prof. dr. Rainer Meckenstock University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany
	CIRC-05-2016: "Unlocking the potential of urban organic waste (RES URBIS)"	Prof. dr. Mauro Majone University "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy
	WASTE-7-2015: "Ensuring sustainable use of agricultural waste, co-products and by-products (NoAW)"	Prof. dr. Nathalie Gontard INRA, Montpellier, France
	WATER-1b-2015: "Scale-up of low-carbon footprint material recovery techniques in existing wastewater treatment plants (SMART-plant)"	Prof. dr. Francesco Fatone Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona, Italy
	BBI VC3.F1 – 2014: "Flagship demonstration of an integrated biorefinery for dry crops sustainable exploitation towards biobased materials production (First2Run)"	Dr. Giulia Gregori Novamont, Italy

ICEEM 09







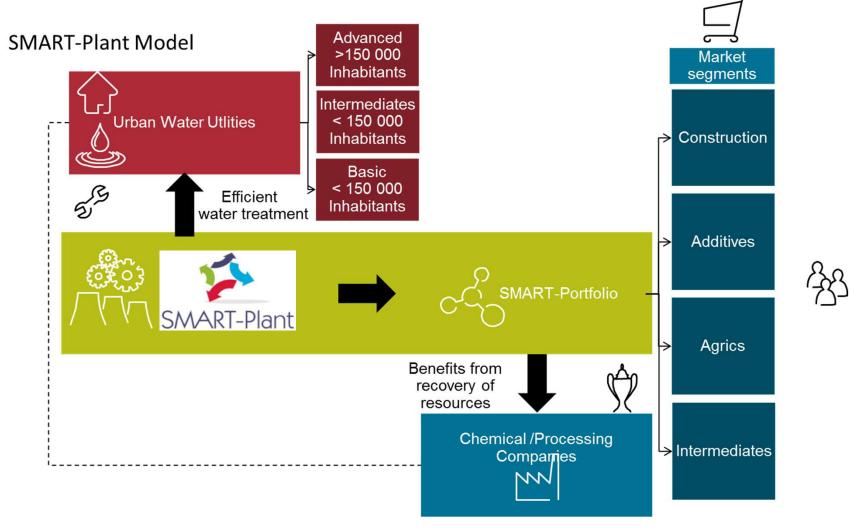








SMART-Plant Business plan and market deployment strategy









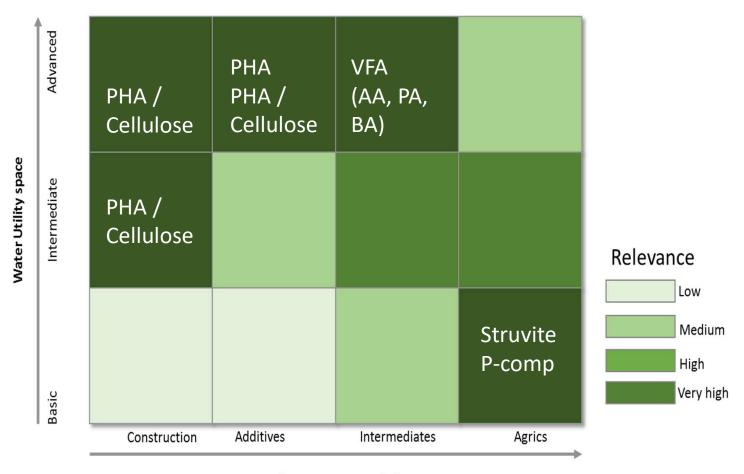








End use for recovered resources fit to water utility plants



Recovered resources portfolio















Barriers...and solutions?

- No quality standard = No market → REACH? END OF **WASTE?**
- No quality standard = No market → CEN JWG11?
- No customer acceptance = No market -> Incentive-based policy? Impact on water pricing?
- No competitive price = **No market** \rightarrow (for instance) use of PHA-rich sludge?
- No utility interest = **No market** \rightarrow energy efficient integration of WWTP (to WRRF)?
- No regulation = No market → Innovation deal?



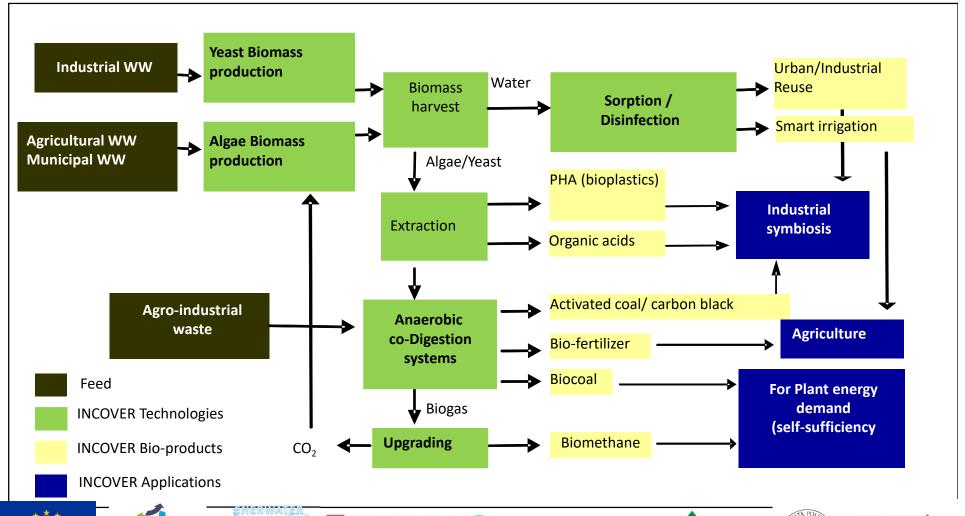








Algae based solutions? The H2020 INCOVER















INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS (to deliver circular economy)

at TRL 3-6







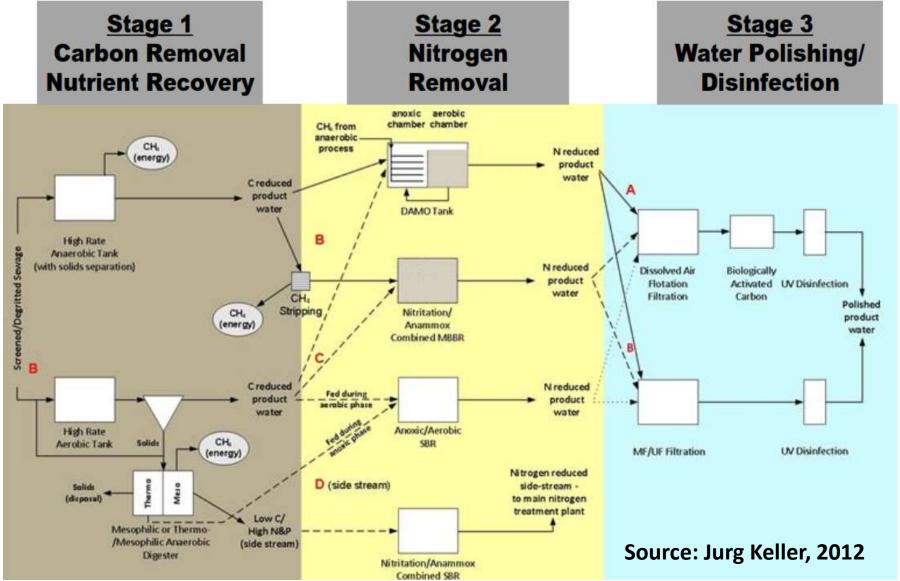








Conceptual overview of different combinations













The key potential alternatives

- Anaerobic membrane bioreactor (AnMBR)
- Granular high rate anaerobic (UASB/IC, EGSB, Baffled Anaerobic Reactor)
- High-rate aerobic (activated sludge) process
- Temperature phased anaerobic digestion (TPAD)
- Nitritation/anammox combined Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor
- Nitritation/anammox combined Sequencing Batch Reactor
- Denitrifying anaerobic methane oxidation (DAMO)
- Biologically activated carbon (BAC)
- Low pressure (membrane) filtration









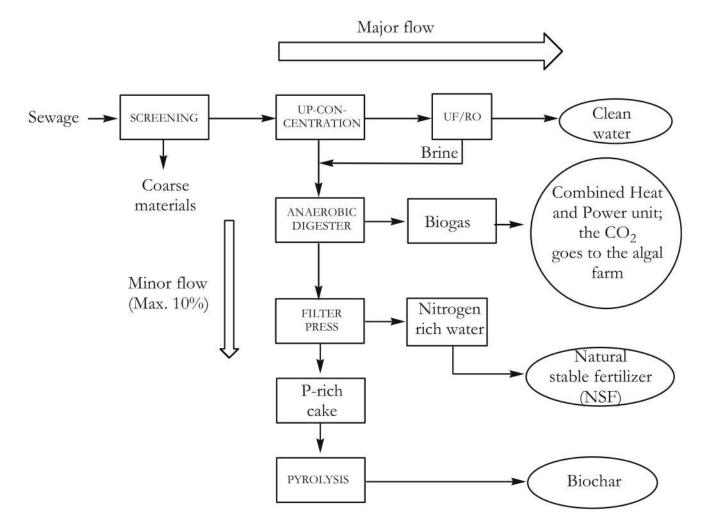








Partition-Release-Recover Concept



Verstraete et al., 2009







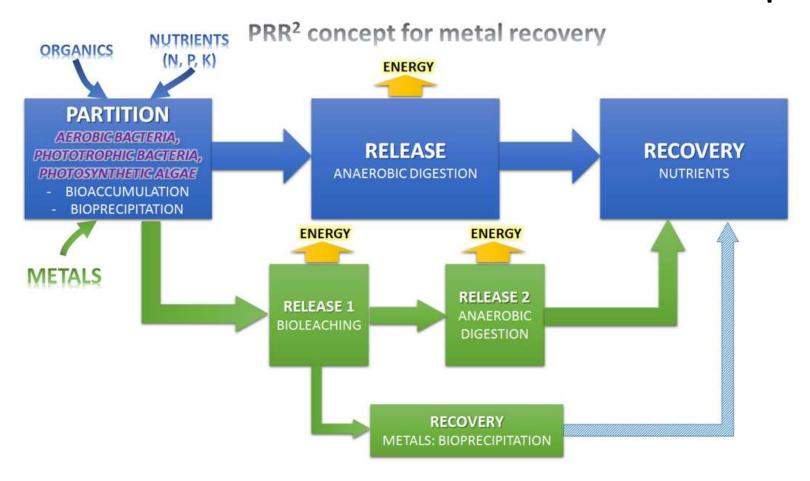








Partition-Release-Recover² Concept



Batstone et al., 2015







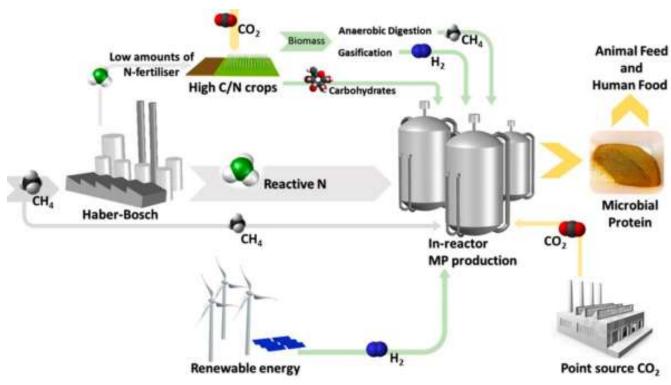








Nitrogen recovery: Verstraete plenary



- Only 30% of nitrogen ending up in the plant due to dissipation via run-off and volatilisation
- transforming plant protein into animal protein adds additional conversion losses
- In total, only around 17% of the total fertilizer-nitrogen is retained in vegetable and meat protein with the rest being dissipated
- Used nitrogen can be recovered and harvested as microbial protein from waste streams (close to 100% recovery)







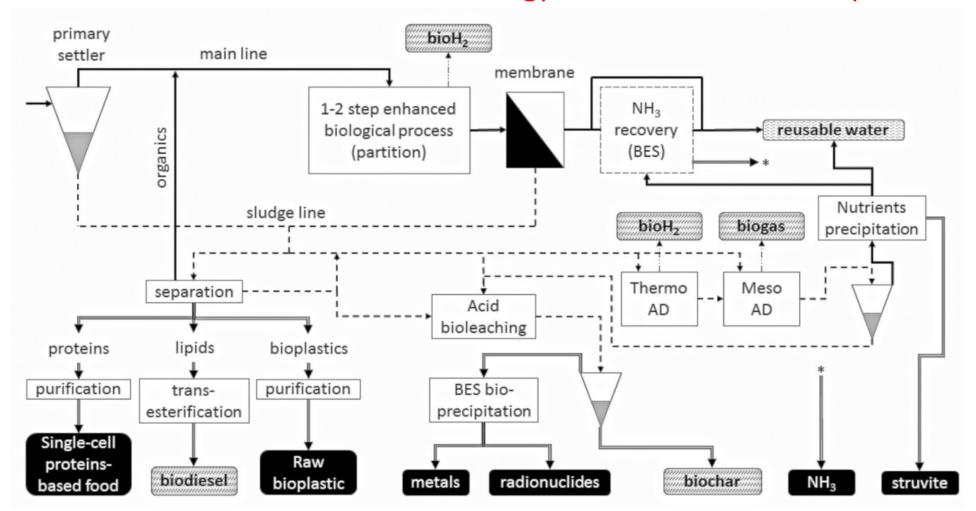








Conceptual overview of different biological technologies applied in wastewater treatment for energy and resource recovery





















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Thank you for your time and attention

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