Advances in Ozone Generation & Injection

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Outline

- Why is ozone used for drinking water treatment?
- Ozone Generation
 - Typical generators
 - Newer technology
- Ozone Injection
 - Diffusers vs. side stream



Use of Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment

Nearly 300 WTPs in the US

 ~75% are surface water plants with a physical removal process

Source: North American Installed Water Treatment Ozone Systems, Journal AWWA, October 2015



Applications of Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment

Oxidation of metals and organics
 Example: Iron & Manganese



Oxidant name	Chemical formula	pH and rxn rate	Direct oxidation aspects
Permanganate (purchase as potassium or sodium salt)	MnO ₄	Fast at pH $> \sim 6$ (2 to 4 minutes)	 Overdose causes pink water Adds Mn to water Possible taste & odor benefits Forms colloidal MnO_x(s)
Chlorine Dioxide	ClO ₂ (aq)	Fast, little pH impact (1 to 2 minutes)	 Generate on-site Dosing limited by chlorite DBP MCL Forms colloidal MnO_x(s)
Ozone	O3(aq)	Fast, little pH impact (1 to few minutes)	 Generate on-site Overdose can create pink water Hard to yield Mn_{diss}< 20 μg/L Forms colloidal MnO_x(s)
Free Chlorine	HOC1, OCI	Slow until pH > 8 to 9.	 Not effective for direct oxidation at pH < 8 – 9 Very effective for surface oxidation
Oxygen	O ₂ (aq)	Very slow until pH $> 9 - 9.5$	 Only significant in high pH softening
Hydrogen Peroxide	H_2O_2	NOT EFFECTIVE for Mn(II) Oxidation	

Applications of Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment

Primary Disinfection

- Example: CT required for 4-log inactivation of viruses at 10°C, pH=6.0–9.0, mg-min/L
 - Free Chlorine ~ 6.0
 - Chlorine Dioxide ~ 25.1
 - Chloramine ~ 1,491
 - Ozone ~ 1.00

Source: EPA Guidance Manual – Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking, Appendix C, August 1999



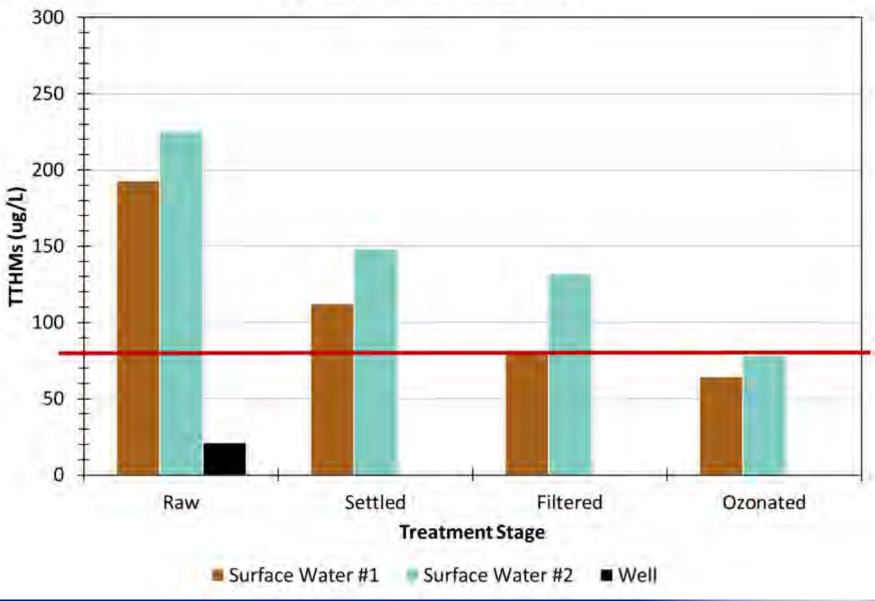
Applications of Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment

Disinfection By-Product Reduction

 19%-60% reduction in trihalomethanes (THMs) in one recent study
 Bromide -> Bromate concerns



7-Day THMFP Results





Applications of Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment

- Enhanced Filter Performance (Biofilters)
- Control of Taste & Odor Compounds
 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)
- Emerging Contaminants
 - Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products
 - Endocrine-Disrupting Compounds

Source: North American Installed Water Treatment Ozone Systems, Journal AWWA, October 2015



Ozone (O₃) Production in Nature

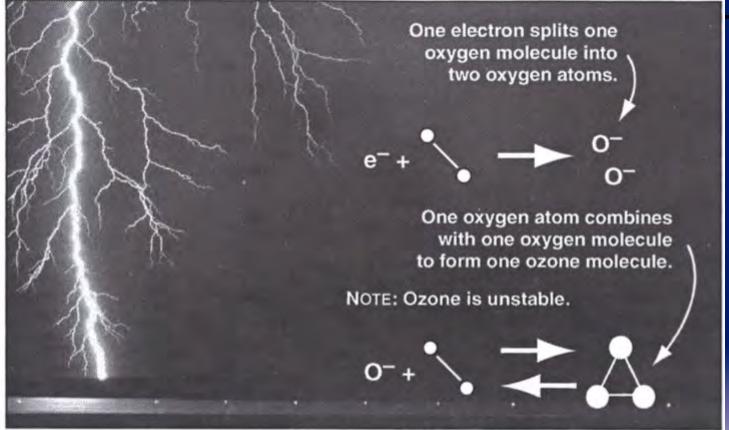
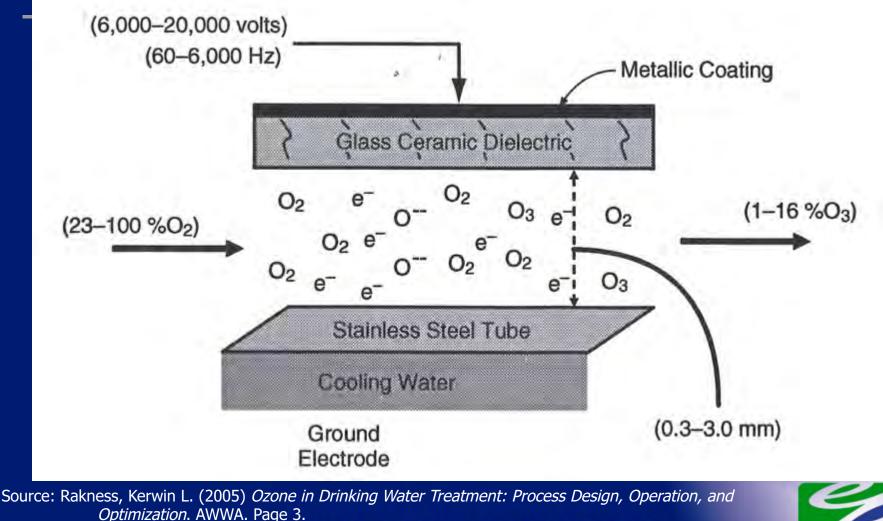


Figure 1-1 Electrical energy splits oxygen molecules to form ozone

Source: Rakness, Kerwin L. (2005) *Ozone in Drinking Water Treatment: Process Design, Operation, and Optimization*. AWWA. Page 3.



Industrial Ozone (O₃) Production



Traditional Vessel/Tube Generators





Traditional Vessel/Tube Generators



After cleaning the Generator with the water brush, a clean rag, damp with water is pushed through the Tube. If the rag exits the tube soiled, then the rag is repositioned on the cleaning stem and passed through the Tube until the Tube is clean. When the rag remains clean or with a minor brown discoloration, a dry rag is passed through the Tube, followed by a rag slightly damp with alcohol, followed by a clean dry rag. A light brown coating may persist on the rags during these last three passes with rags. This is normal.

Source: Ozonia North America, LLC. (2010) Ozone System Equipment Operation & Maintenance Manual. Revision A. New Great Pond Water Treatment Plant. "Ozone Generator Cleaning Procedure."



Recent Generator Advances for Small Systems

Single Cabinet Power Supply Generator Modules Controls Examples ~100 ppd ~3'x3' footprint



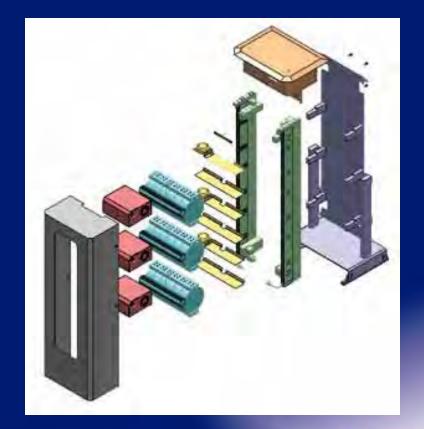




Sources: Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC and Primozone Production AB

Inside the Cabinets Modular Components



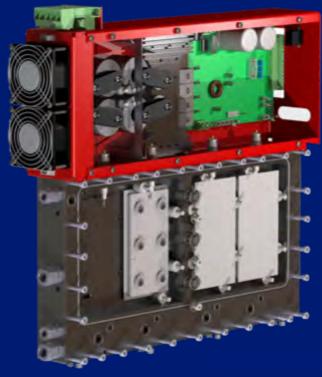


Sources: Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC and Primozone Production AB

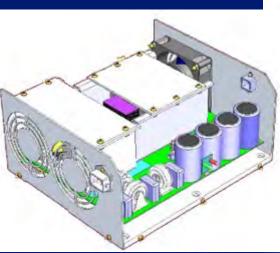


Ozone Modules & Power Supply Units (PSUs)

Integrated PSU vs. Separate PSU



Sources: Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC and Primozone Production AB









Nagog Pond Water Supply

- Low turbidity (<1 NTU)</p>
- Low alkalinity (5 to 10 mg/L CaCO3)
- Moderate pH (6.0 to 7.0)
- Low levels of iron (Fe < \sim 0.2)
- Seasonally variable manganese levels (Mn 0.1 to 0.3 mg/L)
- Seasonally variable levels of NOM (TOC: 2.5 to 5.5 mg/L)
- Susceptible to algal blooms



Nagog Pond Treatment

Existing – Filtration Waiver Ozone & UV Chlorine, pH adjustment, corrosion control

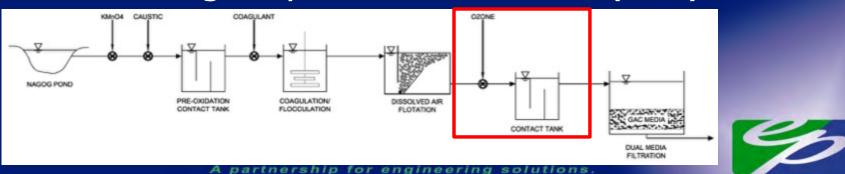






Nagog Pond Treatment

Proposed – Filtration Plant
 Pre-oxidation with KMnO₄
 Coagulation/Flocculation
 Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) clarification
 Intermediate Ozonation
 Biologically Activated Carbon (BAC) filters



Pilot System

February 2014 3.8 ppd Capacity Dual-Zone O₃ **Streams** WTP Connections Electrical Compressed Air





Full Scale Pilot Summer 2014 & 2015

30-32 ppdGenerally Reliable



Photos courtesy of Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC





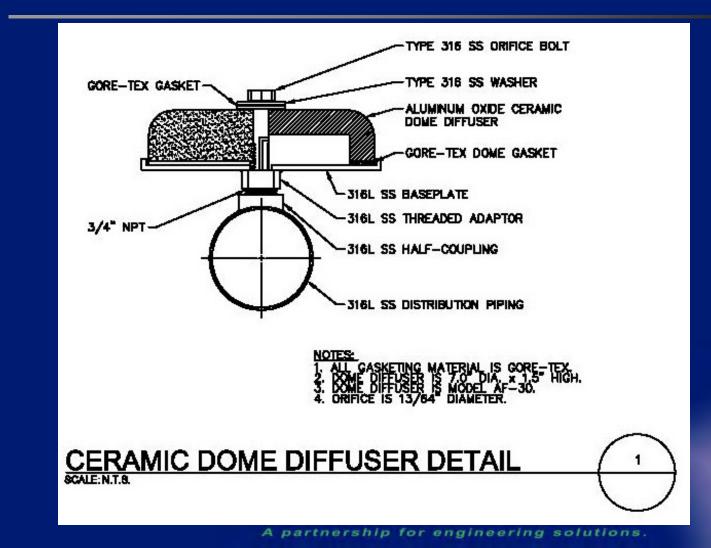
Cabinet Generation Systems

Advantages Simpler maintenance Footprint Potentially cheaper for small systems O₃ Concentration/Turndown Disadvantages Newer technology – fewer installs >90% Oxygen

Sources: Pinnacle Ozone Solutions, LLC and Primozone Production AB

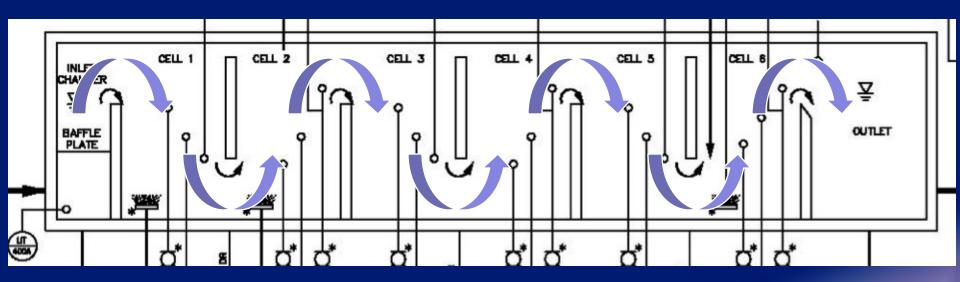


Classic Ozone Injection Diffusers



Y

Contactor





Ozone Injection Industry Trends

0-2 wt. % O₃ -> Ceramic Diffusers
 5-6 wt. % O₃ -> Disk Diffusers
 10-12 wt. % O₃ -> Venturi Injectors
 "...Between <u>75 and 90% of new ozone</u> system projects and about one-half of ozone system retrofit projects include Venturi-type injectors..."

Source: North American Installed Water Treatment Ozone Systems, Journal AWWA, October 2015

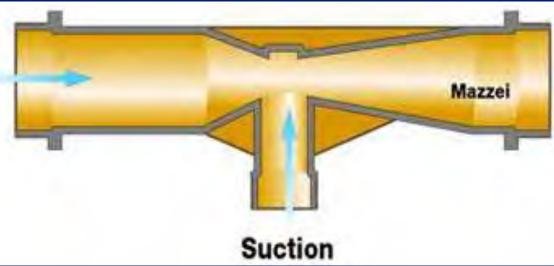


Side Stream Injection General Information

Inlet Pressure (PSI)

Outlet/Downstream Pressure (PSI)





Ozone Gas (SCFH)

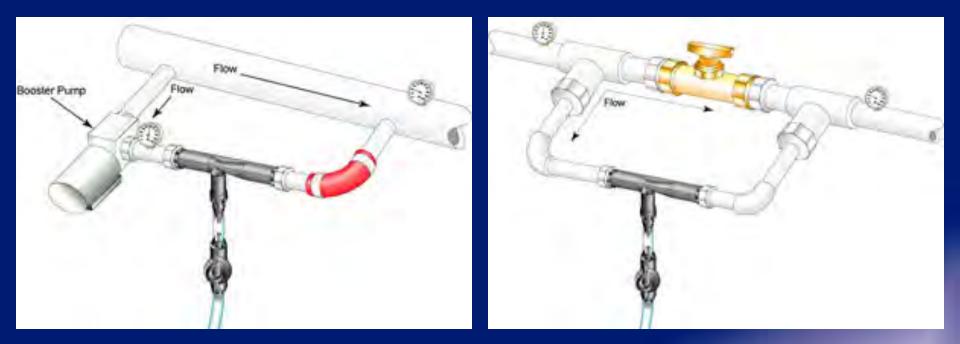
Source: Mazzei Injector Company, LLC



Side Stream Injection General Information

With Booster Pump

With Pressure Reducer



Source: Mazzei Injector Company, LLC

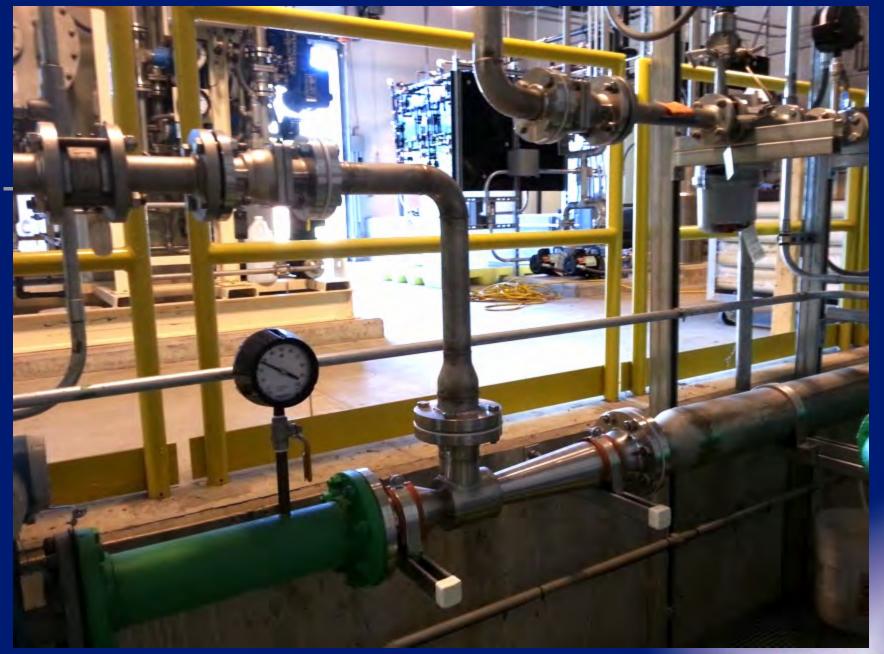


Side Stream Injection Example Installation



Source: Mazzei Injector Company, LLC









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Side Stream Injection Design Considerations

Pressures and flows at injector Factors that affect mass transfer efficiency (MTE): Ozone concentration Gas/liquid ratio Dose Process flow pressure



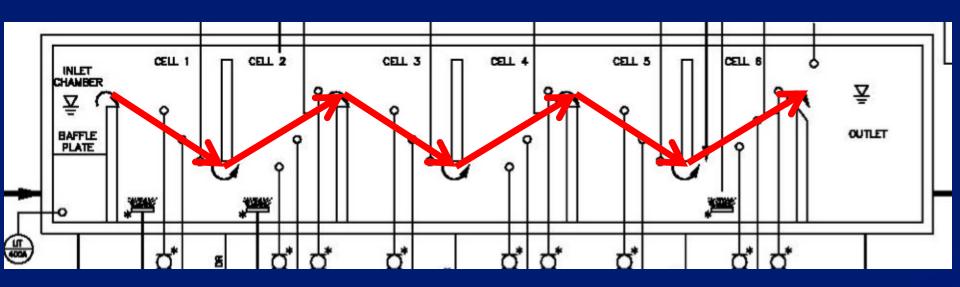
Source: Mazzei Injector Company, LLC

Side Stream Injection

- Advantages
 - Maintenance/Access
 - Very high mass transfer efficiency in some applications (efficient)
 - More contactor design flexibility



Baffling Factor







Side Stream Injection

Disadvantages
 Lots of stainless piping & fittings
 Energy – Pressure reducing valve or pump



Summary

- Many applications for ozone in drinking water treatment
- Cabinet-based generators
- Side stream venturi injection



Questions?

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