

The background of the slide is a grayscale photograph of industrial machinery. On the left, a circular pressure gauge with a white face and black markings is visible. The gauge has numbers 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1.0. To the right of the gauge, there are various pipes, valves, and mechanical components, including a large valve handle on the right side. The overall scene is a close-up of a complex industrial system.

Energy Reduction Analysis at New Prague Wastewater Treatment Facility

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On-Site Supervisor: Scott Warner



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Driven to DiscoverSM

Company Overview

- Remove contaminants from wastewater
- 7,700 residents
- Regulated by Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- Upgraded in 2010



Incentives to Change

- **Operating budget covered by water and sewage fees**
 - Have exceeded budget
 - Excess covered in city taxes
- **Next MPCA permit may include more requirements**
 - Require additional equipment
 - Minimize energy increase with optimizing



Project Overview

1. Characterize energy consumption plant-wide

- Identify energy-intensive equipment
- Observe yearly consumption trends

2. Quantify scrubber/HVAC reductions

- Determine suitable # air changes per hour (ACH)
- Predict savings for reduced exhaust fan speeds

3. Assess Biological Aerated Filter (BAF) blower reduction

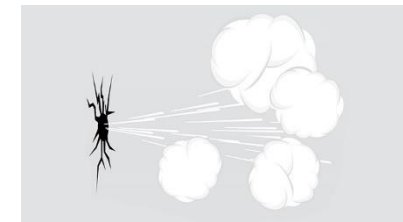
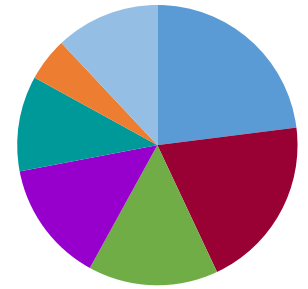
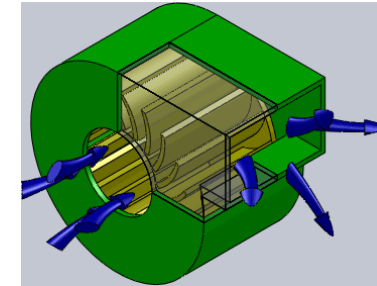
- Dissolved oxygen aeration model

4. Ultrasonic leak study

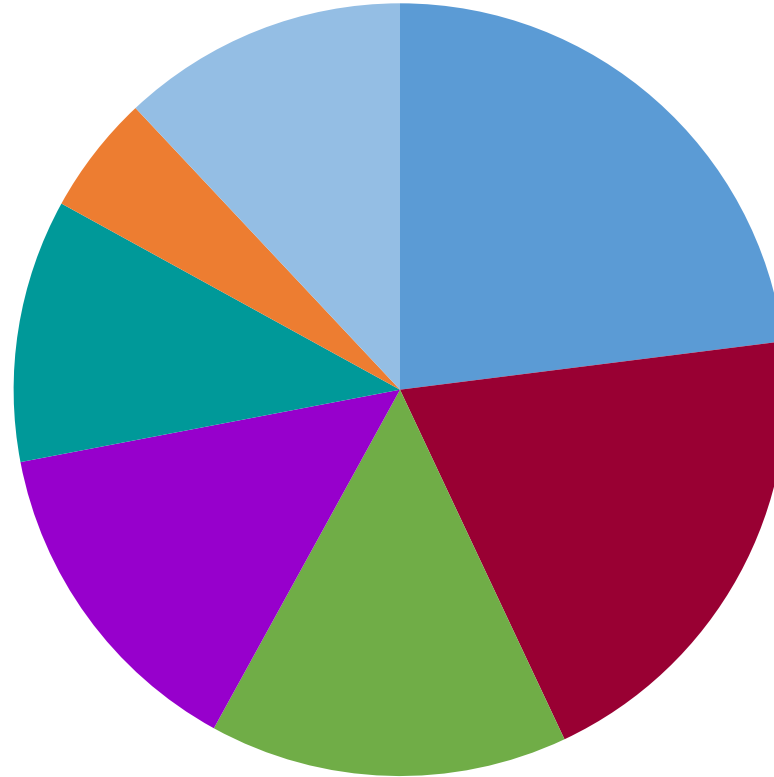
- Find compressed air leaks

5. Lighting audit

- Determine suitable LED replacements and resulting savings



Characterize Energy Consumption

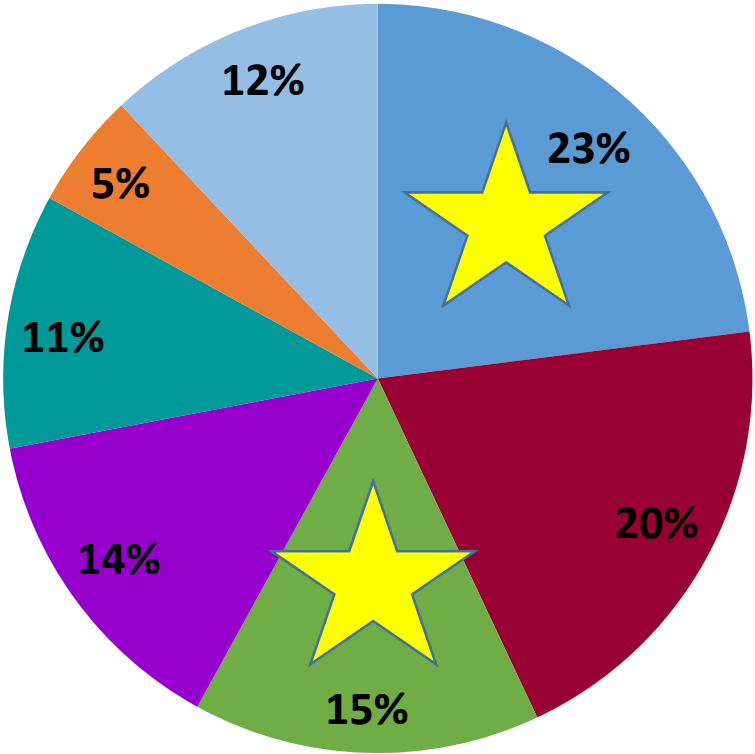


EPA Energy Assessment Tool

- Track energy usage for small wastewater facilities
 - Excel spreadsheet
- **Method:**
 - Collect utility bills from 2014-2017
 - Collect motor specification data
- Focus on electricity reduction

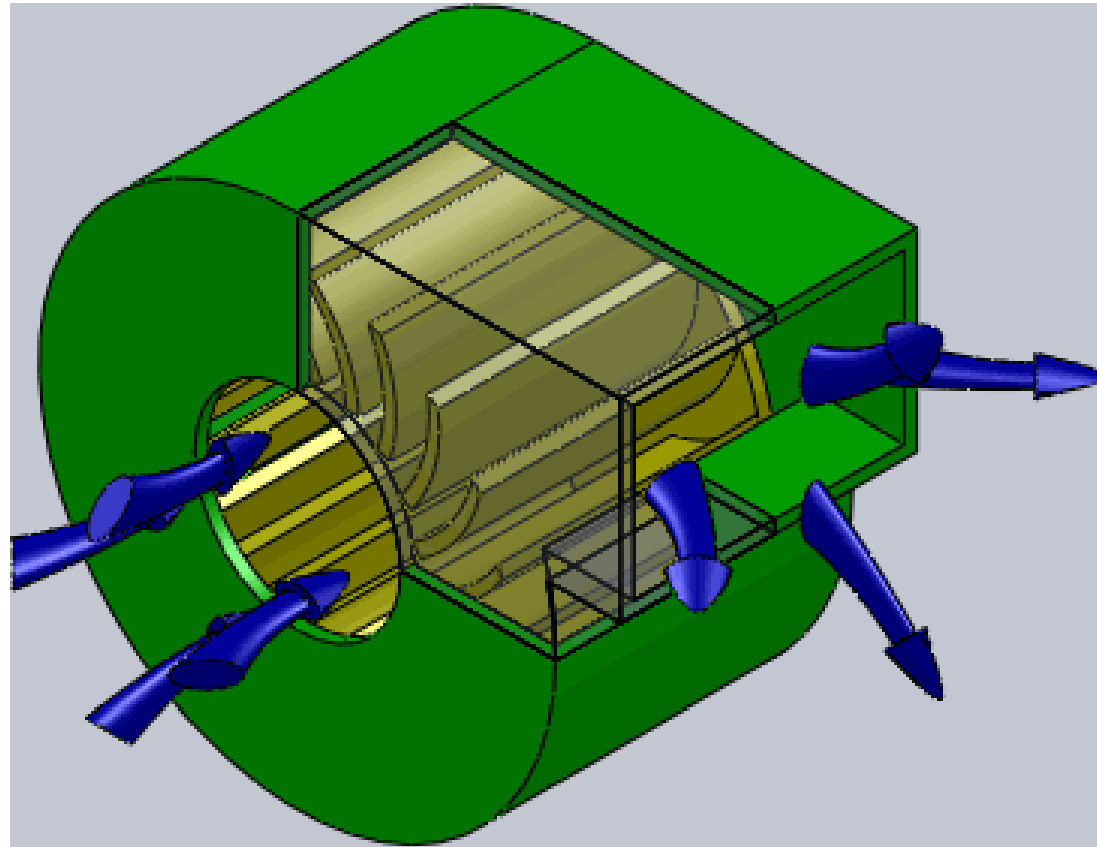
Utility	Site Utility Use	Site Utility Costs	% of Costs
Electricity	2,183,200 kWh	\$166,663	76%
Natural Gas	79,167 CCF	\$48,180	22%
Water & Sewer	870,000 GAL	\$4,100	2%

Top Electrical Energy Use Systems

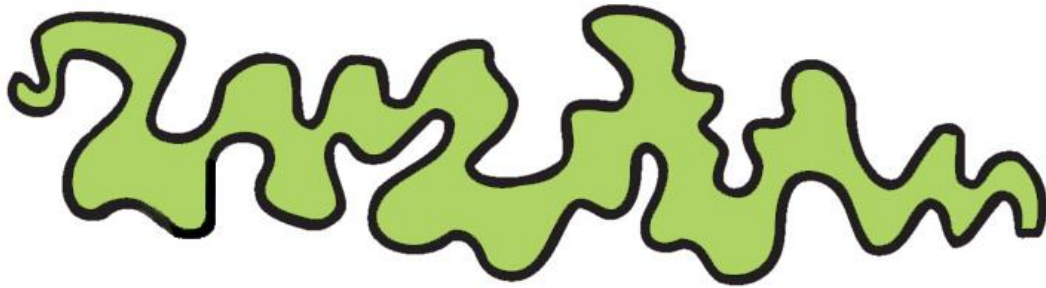


- #1 Odor Control
- #2 Sludge Handling
- #3 BAF Treatment
- #4 Non-process HVAC
- #5 Internal Plant Pumping
- Balance of Plant Identified
- Balance of Plant Unidentified

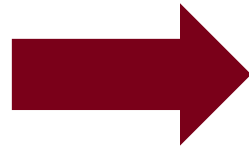
Quantify scrubber/HVAC reductions



Odor Scrubbers



<u>Room</u>	<u>Air changes per hour</u>
BAF	7.2
Pretreatment	4.8
Biosolids	4.0



Option 1.1: 7.2 to 4.9 ACH

Energy reduced (per year)	Implementation Cost	Cost Savings (per year)	Payback Period	Status
106,000 kWh 150 therms	\$0	\$8,100	Immediate	Implemented

Option 1.2: Switch biosolids and BAF fan

- **BAF and biosolids scrubbers are different models**
 - Undetermined volumetric
- **Undetermined labor costs**
 - Likely a week
- **Requires further investment by Evoqua engineers**

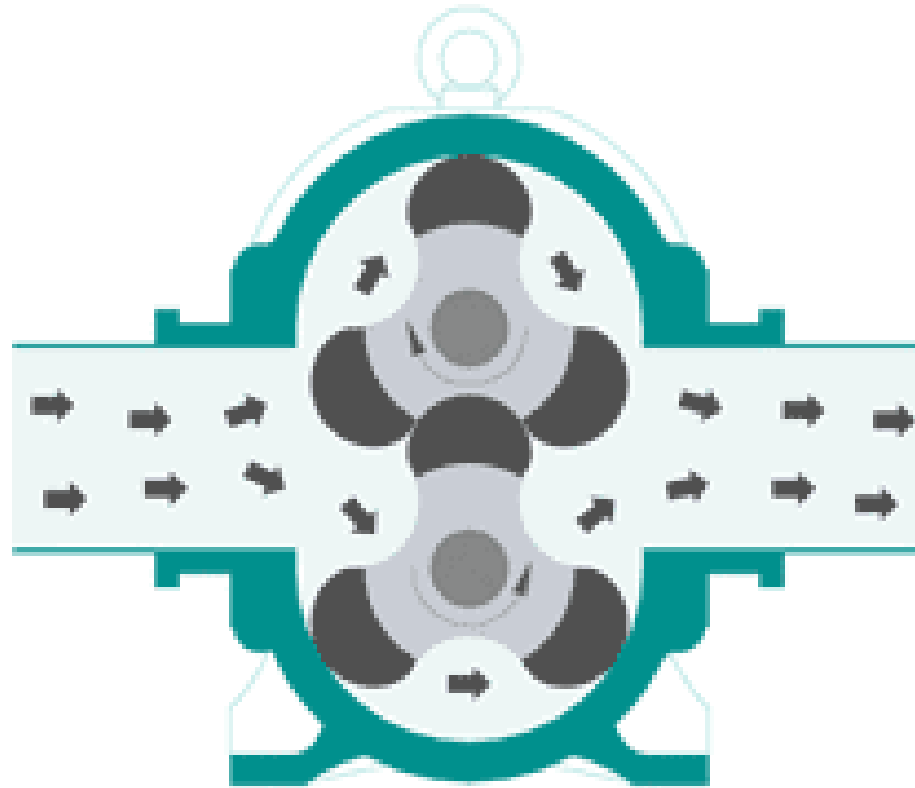


Biosolids scrubber fan



BAF scrubber fan

Assess BAF Blower Reduction



Biological Aerated Filter (BAF)

- **Secondary treatment**

- Removes total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia, and carbonaceous biological oxygen demand

- **Microbes require oxygen**

- 0.5-2 mg/L dissolved oxygen (DO)

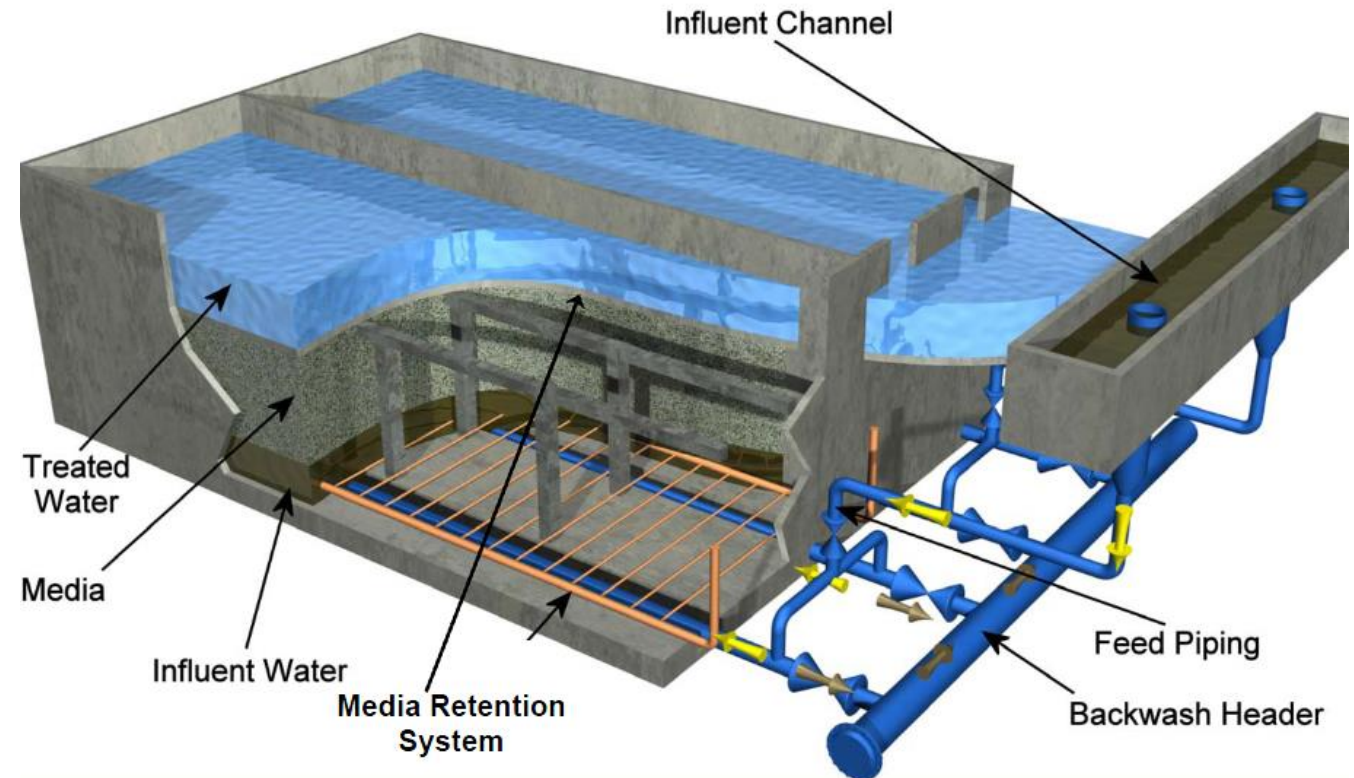


Fig. 2 BAF schematic by Veolia/Kruger

Option 2.1: Adjust controls settings

- Reduces blower operating hours
- New Prague's optimal set point at 1.5 gallons per minute per sqft

Influent Load Control

Constant Number Of Cells In Filtration

Constant Load

Number Of Cells In Filtration:	1	4 Ea.	4
Biostyr Filter Velocity 1:	0	1.5 GPM/Ft ²	4
Minimum Number Of Cells:	1	1 Ea.	4
Maximum Number Of Cells:	1	4 Ea.	4

New Prague SCADA set point screen shot

Option 2.1: Adjust controls settings

Energy reduced (per year)	Implementation Cost	Cost Savings (per year)	Payback Period	Status
148,000 kWh	\$0	\$11,200	Immediate	Implemented

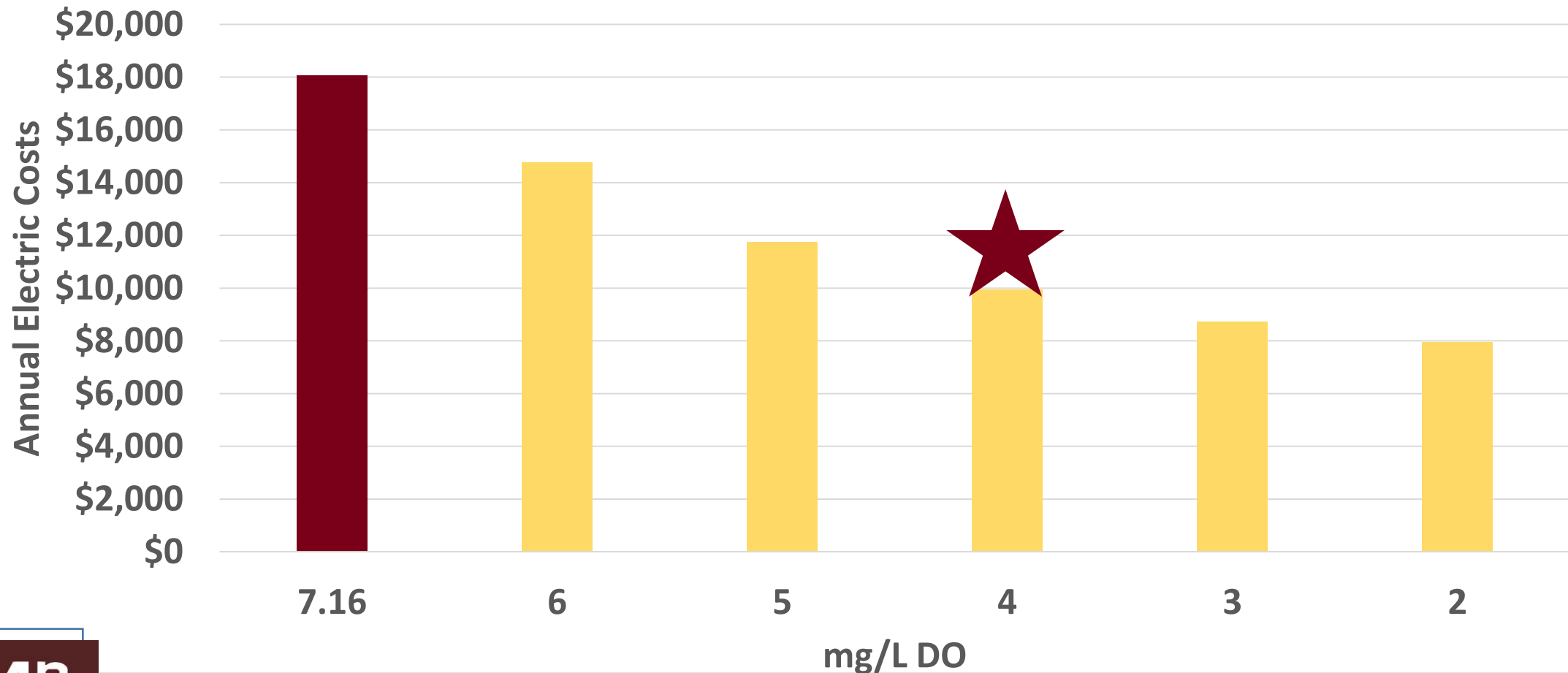
Option 2.2: Install VFDs to BAF Blowers

- Reduces power consumption during operation
- Price to be determined
 - Likely 4-5 years
 - Rebates available
- Eliminate inrush
 - Reduces electric costs
 - Increase blower lifespan



Allen Bradley PowerFlex 753, the proposed VFD for installation

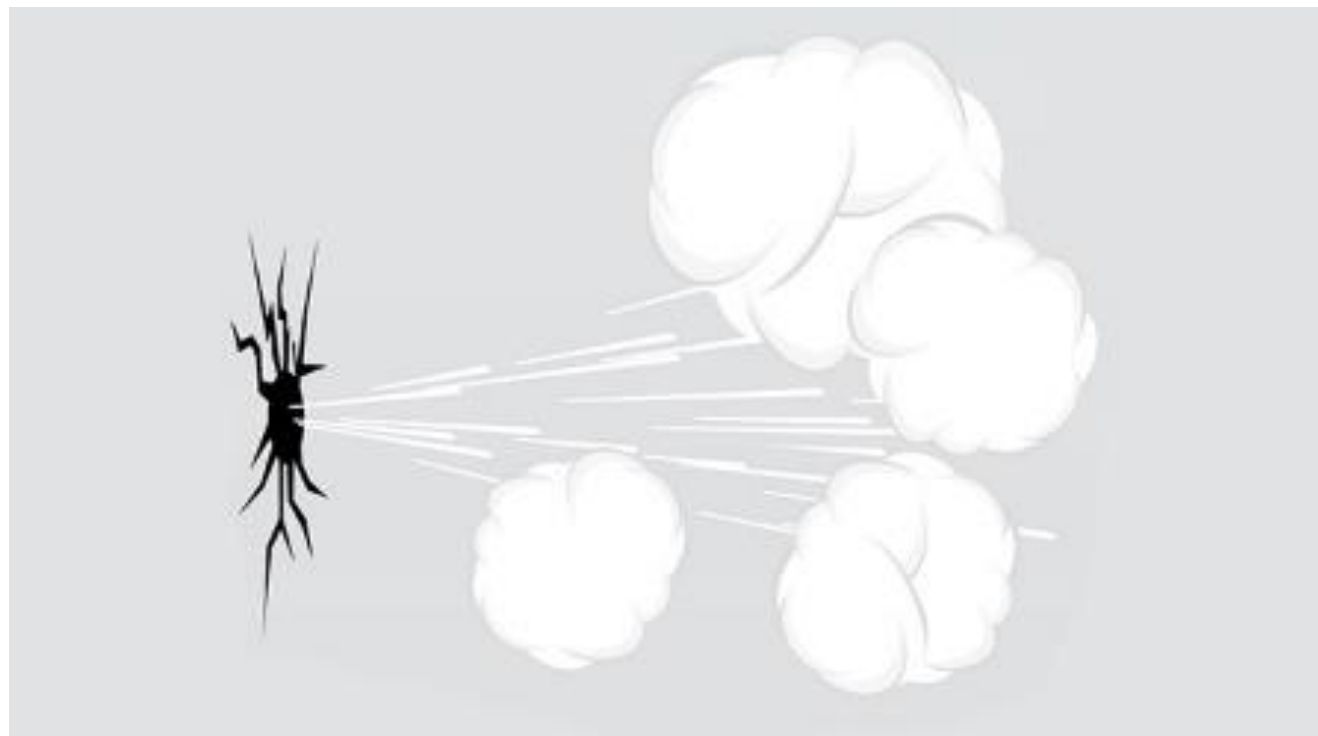
Option 2.2: Install VFDs to BAF Blowers and target 4.0 mg/L DO



Option 2.2: Install VFDs to BAF Blowers and target 4.0 mg/L DO

Energy reduced (per year)	Implementation Cost	Cost Savings (per year)	Payback Period	Status
107,000 kWh	TBD	\$8,100	4-5 years	Recommended

Ultrasonic Leak Study



8 Leaks Found

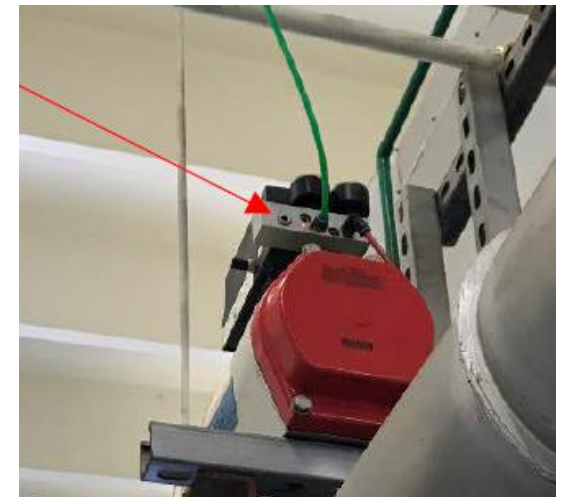
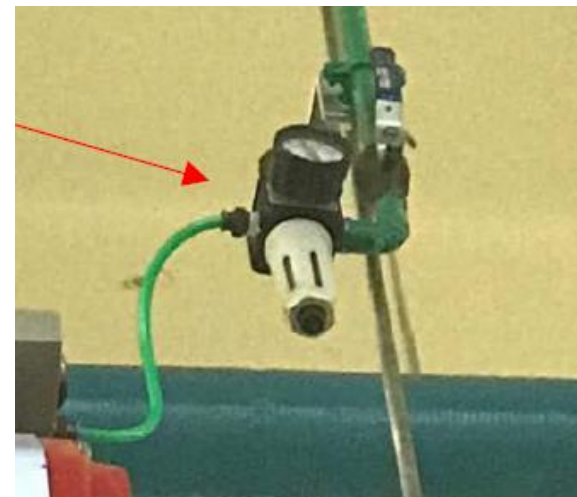
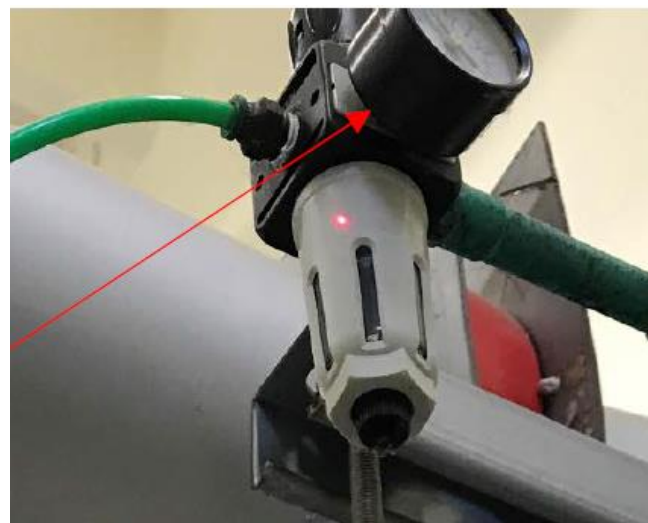
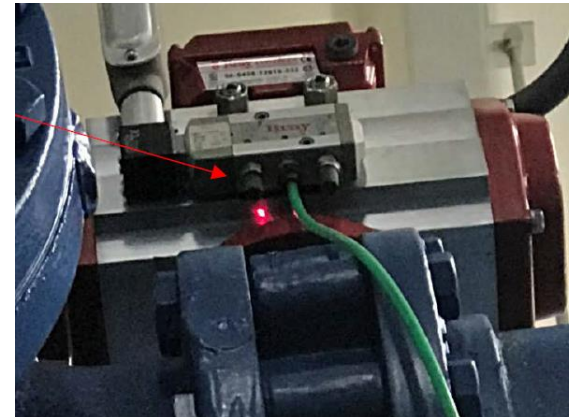
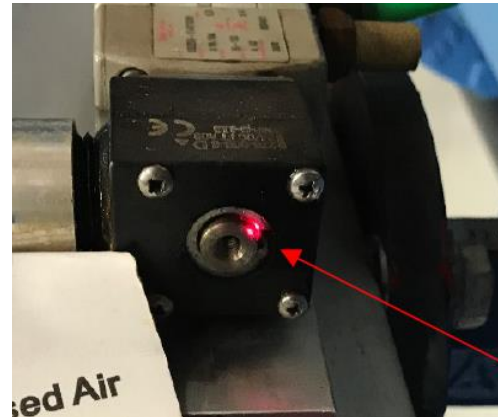
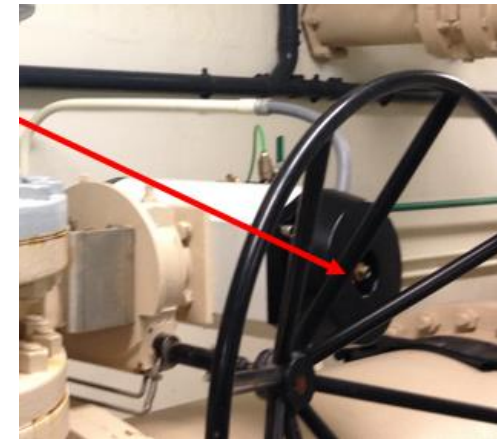
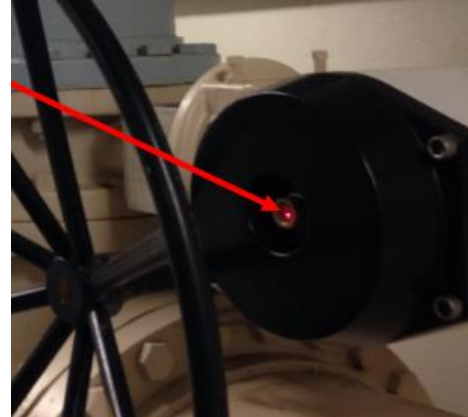
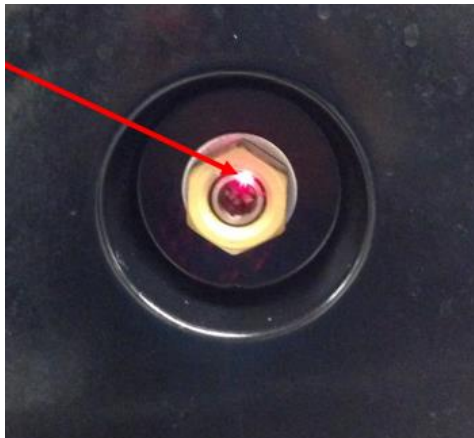
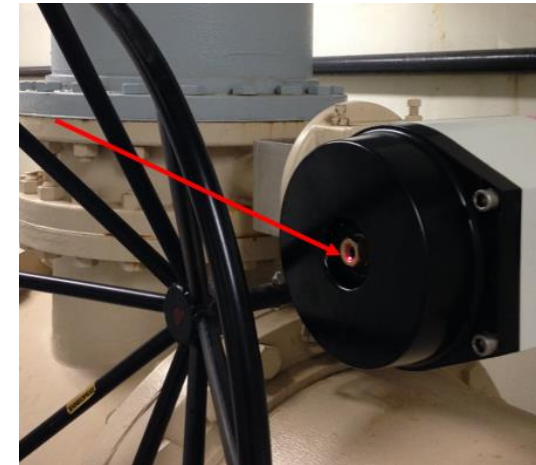
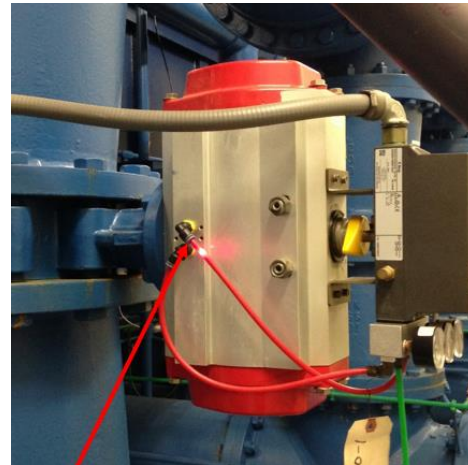
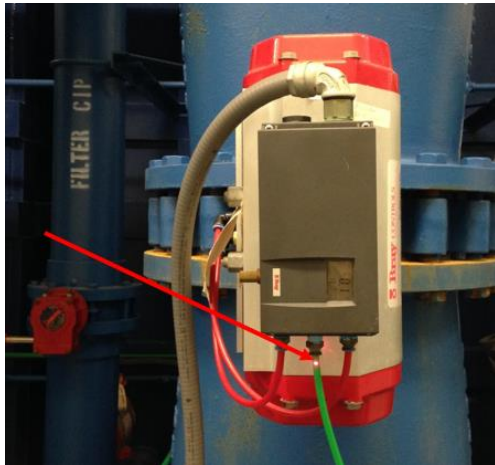


Photo credit: Marcus Hendrickson

6 Additional Leaks Found



Option 3.1: Seal compressor leaks

Energy reduced (per year)	Implementation Cost	Cost Savings (per year)	Payback Period	Status
13,820+ kWh	\$220	\$1,050+	2.6 months	In progress



Lighting Audit

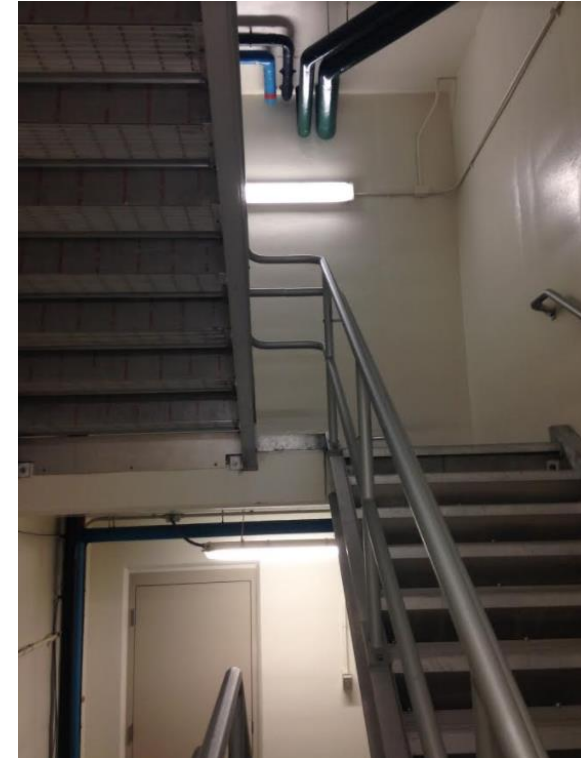


LED Technology Constantly Improving

- **New Prague WWTF lighting**
 - 112 lights are on 24/7
 - 4 ft 32 watt fluorescent lights
- **LED refits**
 - Longer lifespan (50,000 hours)
 - Lower power consumption (18 watt)
 - Compatible with ballasts



Main hall lighting



Stairwell lighting

Option 4.1: Upgrade lights to LED

Energy reduced (per year)	Implementation Cost	Cost Savings (per year)	Payback Period	Status
28,600 kWh	TBD	\$2,100	2-3 years	Recommended



LED exterior fixture in progress of installation

Potential Savings Summary

Recommendations	Annual Reduction	Implementation Cost	Annual Savings	Payback Period	Status
Reduce ACH to 4.9	106,000 kWh 150 therms	\$0	\$8,100	-	Implemented
Change controls and reduce DO to 4.0 mg/L using VFD	254,740 kWh	TBD	\$19,300	4-5 years	Recommended
Seal leaks	13,820+ kWh	\$220	\$1,050+	2.6 months	In Progress
Upgrade to LED	28,600 kWh	TBD	\$2,100	2-3 years	Recommended
Totals	403,000 kWh 150 therms	TBD	\$30,550	TBD	-

Future recommendations

- **Reduce scrubber and make-up air unit to 4.0**
 - Reduces 125,000 kWh and \$9,500
- **Study VFD installation on main lift station pump effects**
 - Eliminate inrush throughout facility
 - Prolong motor life
- **Sludge aeration blower**
 - Possible upgrades and installations



Personal Benefits

- Immersion in wastewater
- Put ChemE skills to the test
 - Need more MechE and EE background
- Communicating with vendors
- Deeper appreciation for operation & maintenance
- Learn about considerations in engineering & design
- “I don’t know”



Special thanks to the following

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Mark Drake

Ryan Cairl

Jon Vanyo

Randy Keranen

Daryld Miller

Chad Lunder

Eric Bennett

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Bruce Stasney

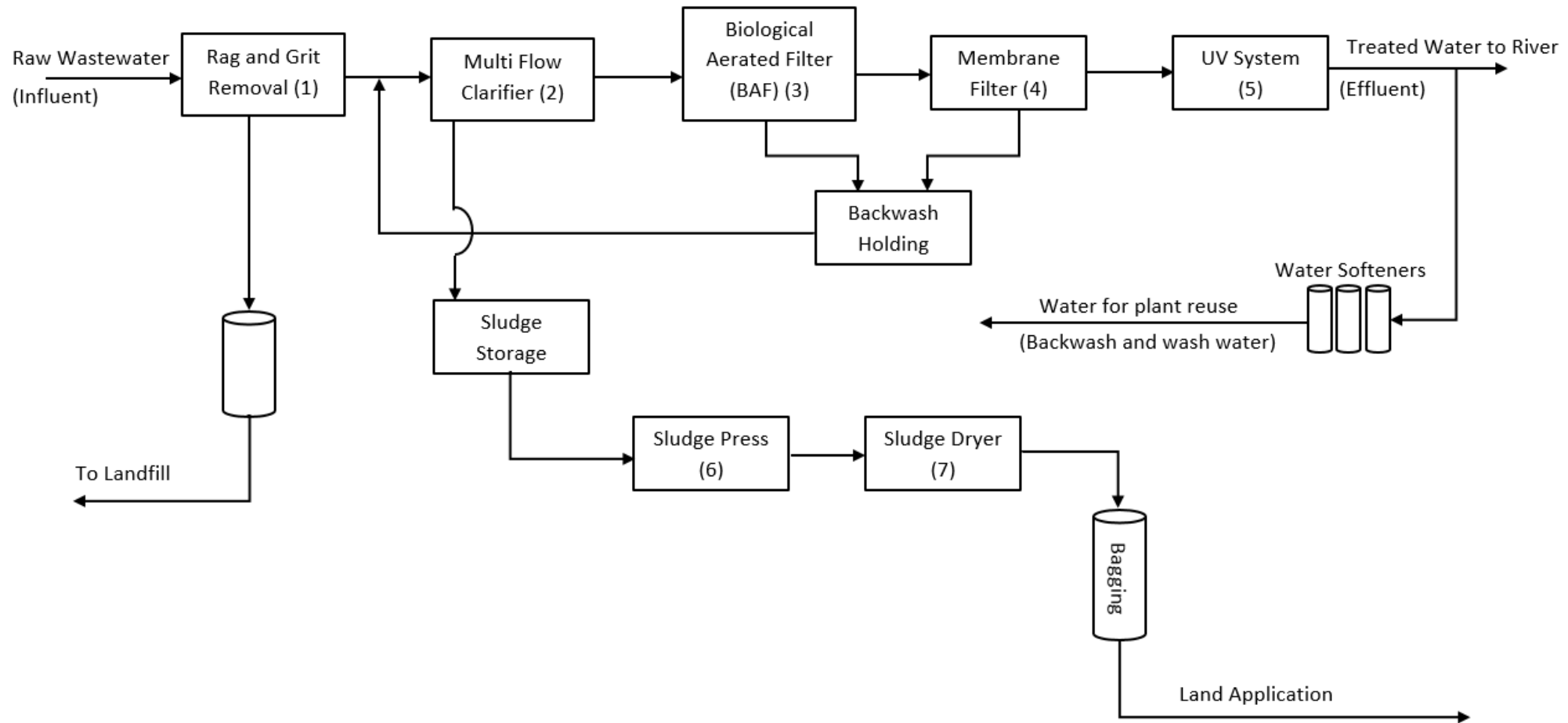
Thank you for listening!

Questions?



This project was funded in part by Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency

City of New Prague Wastewater Plant Flow Diagram



Air changes per hour

$$ACH = \frac{Q}{V} \times 60 \frac{\text{min}}{\text{hr}}$$

Scrubber	Volume served [ft ³]	Scrubber Volumetric Flow Rate [ACFM]	ACH [hr ⁻¹]
BAF Upper Gallery	79,250	9,500	7.2
Pretreatment	125,212	10,000	4.8
Biosolids	114,973	7,600	4.0

Fan affinity laws

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_1}{\Delta P_2} = \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^3$$

Calculating motor frequency

1. Calculate new Q

$$\bullet Q = \frac{ACH}{V \times 60 \frac{min}{hr}}$$

2. Determine new static pressure using performance curve

$$\bullet SP_{4.9 ACH} = 8.93 \times 10^{-8} Q_{4.9 ACH}^2 - 4.32 \times 10^{-6} Q_{4.9 ACH} - 0.005 = 2.47$$

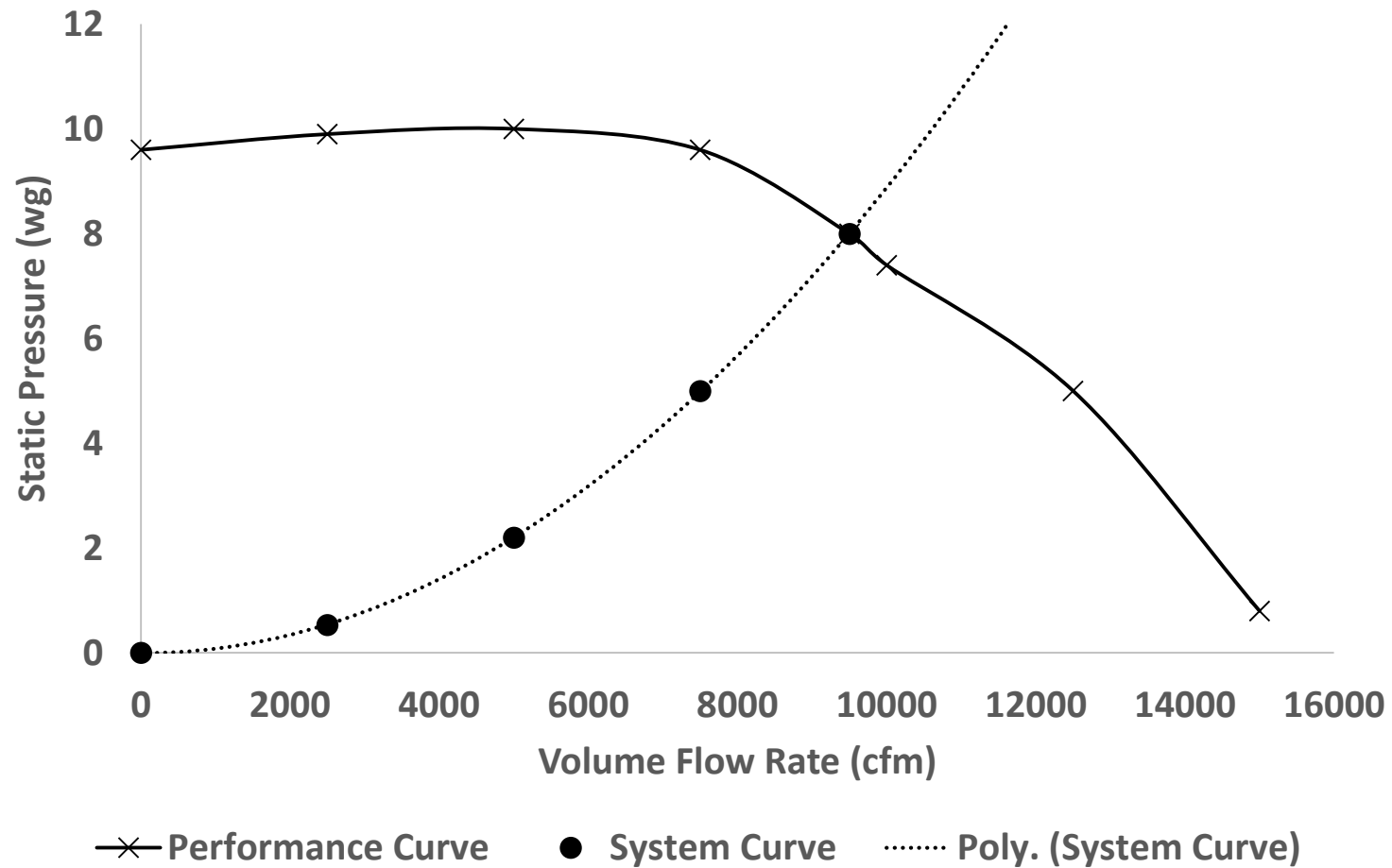
3. Use fan affinity law between speed and pressure

$$\bullet RPM_{4.9 ACH} = \left[\frac{SP_{4.9 ACH}}{SP_{7.2 ACH}} RPM_{7.2 ACH}^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

4. Convert speed to frequency

$$\bullet f = \frac{RPM_{4 ACH} \times p}{120}$$

Scrubber fan performance curve



New Prague Effluent Requirements

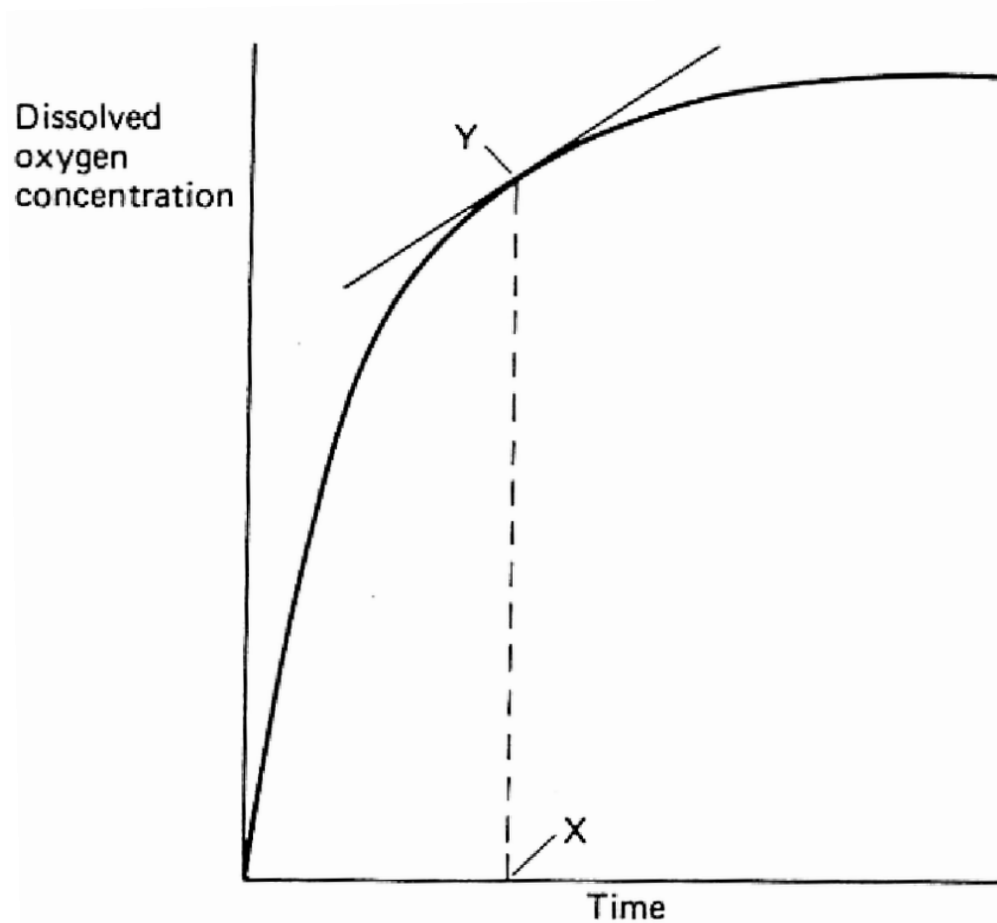
Parameter	Limit (mg/L)	Limit Type	Effective Period
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	7	Calendar Month Minimum	Jan-Dec
Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (CBOD), 05 Day	5	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total	7.7	Calendar Month Average	Dec-Mar
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total	1.3	Calendar Month Average	Apr-May
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total	1.0	Calendar Month Average	Jun-Sep
Nitrogen, Ammonia, Total	1.9	Calendar Month Average	Oct-Nov
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec

SCADA Calculations

$$V_f = \frac{Q_{inf} + Q_{BW} - Q_{sludge}}{A_{cell} + N_f}$$

$$N_F = \frac{Q_{in}}{A_{cell} + V_f}$$

Oxygen transfer rate



$$\frac{dC}{dt} = k_L a \cdot (C_{sat} - C)$$

Zhang, Wei & Li, Zheng Jian & Agblevor, Foster. (2005). Microbubble fermentation of recombinant *Pichia pastoris* for human serum albumin production. *Process Biochemistry*. 40. 2073-2078. 10.1016/j.procbio.2004.07.022.