



# ***Feasibility of UV AOP with optimized DOC removal at the Andijk III WTW, the Netherlands***

Bram Martijn, PWNT

# UV AOP

- Why? Barrier for micropollutants
- How: UV photons on  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  generate OH-radicals
- What happens:
  - Targets double bonds, unsaturated sites, hydrogen abstraction
  - conversion rather than mineralisation (metabolites)
- Common type of UV technologies
  - LP UV AOP vs MP UV AOP



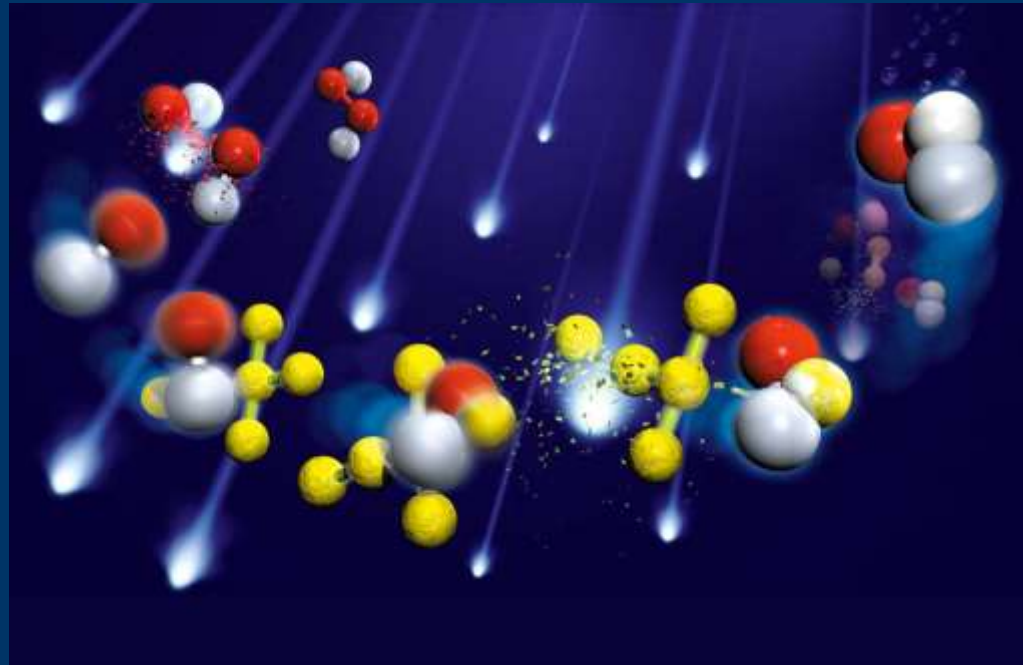
# Background

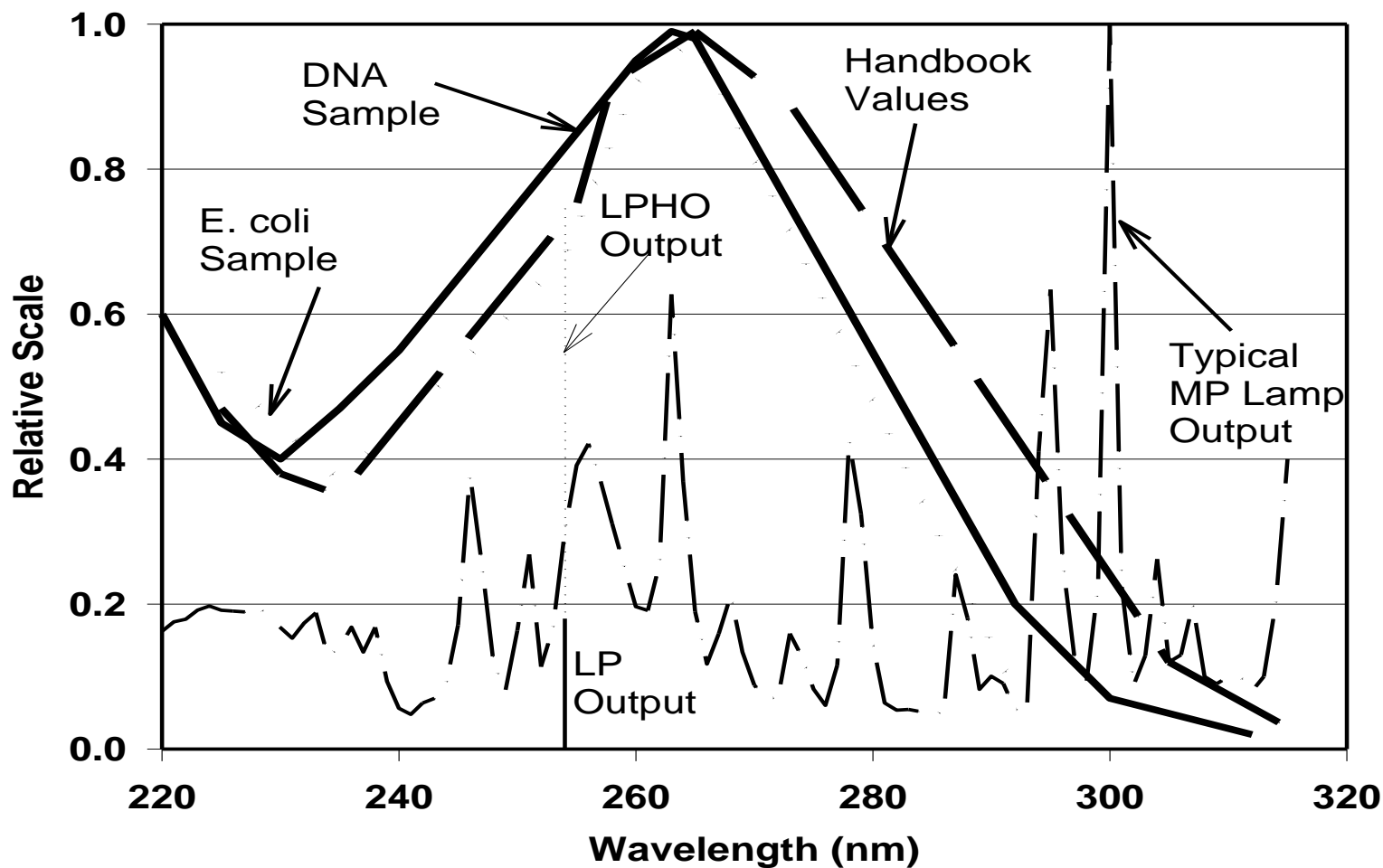
# UV for organic contaminant control

- physical-chemical process
- based on degradation of compounds by UV absorption; photolysis
- advanced processes use  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  to generate OH-radicals
- OH-radicals oxidize compounds

photolysis and OH-radical oxidation

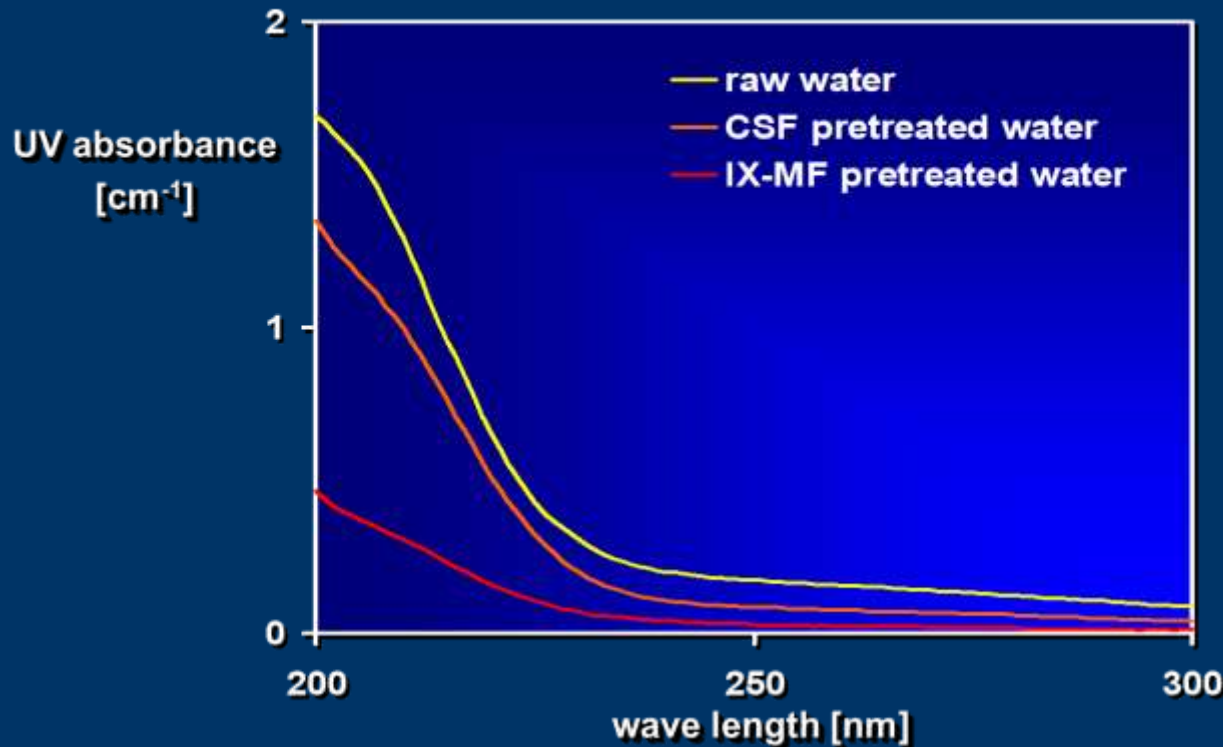
# Artist impression photolysis and OH radical oxidation







# UV absorbance of raw, CSF and IX-MF pretreated water



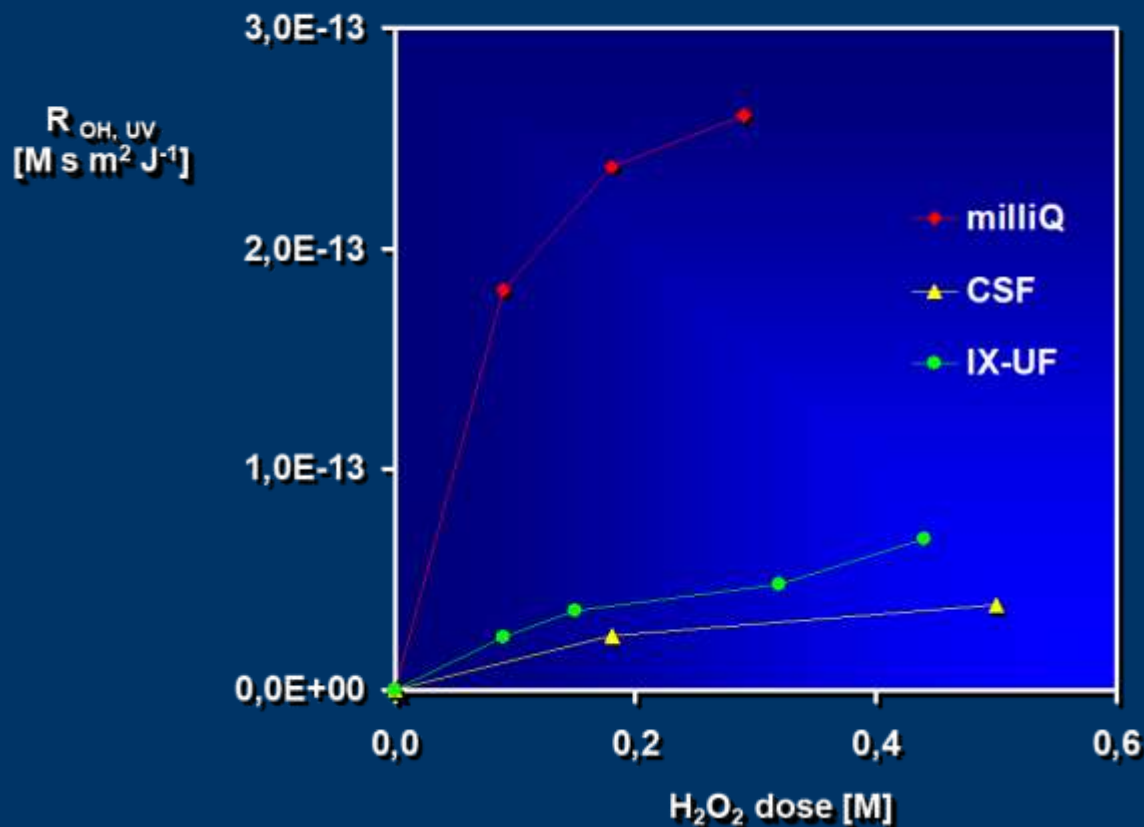
# Percentage photon flow absorbed by 6 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to generate OH radicals

MP UV AOP

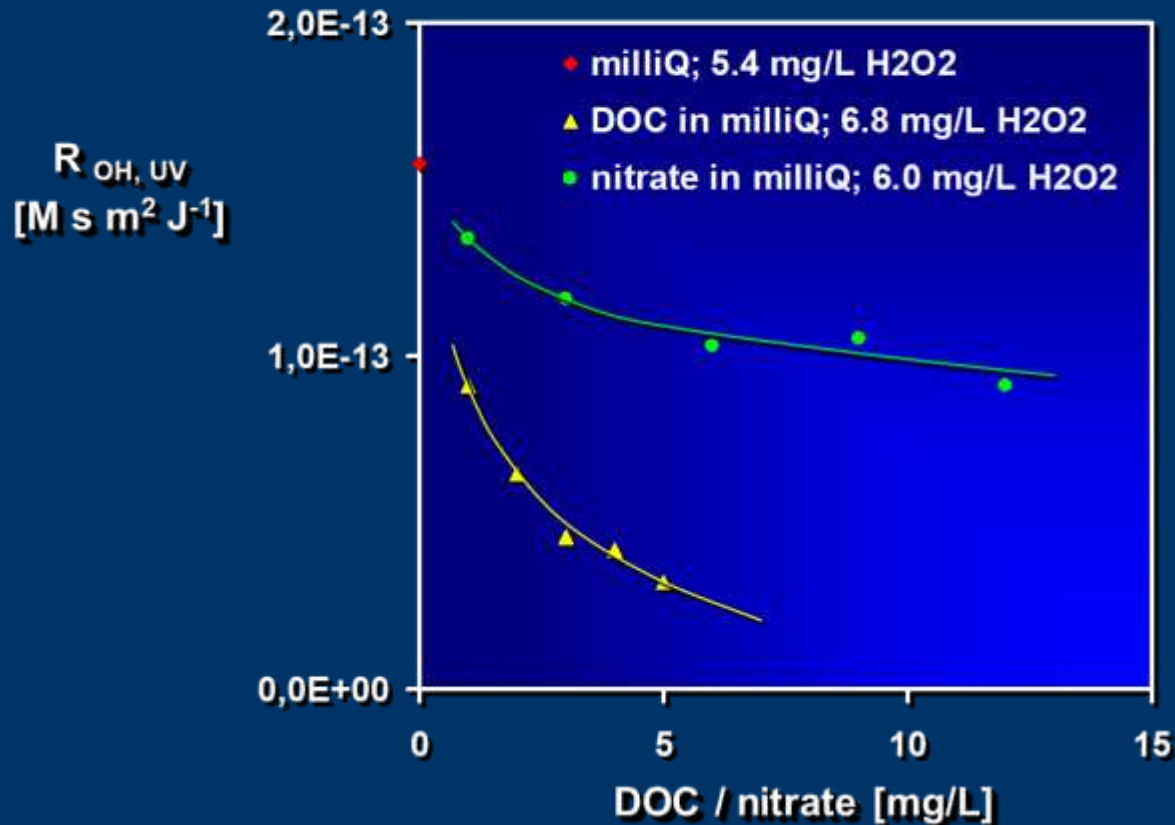
	254 nm	240 nm
UF	2.6%	4.5%
CSF	5.3%	8.2%
IX-UF	14.7%	19.4%



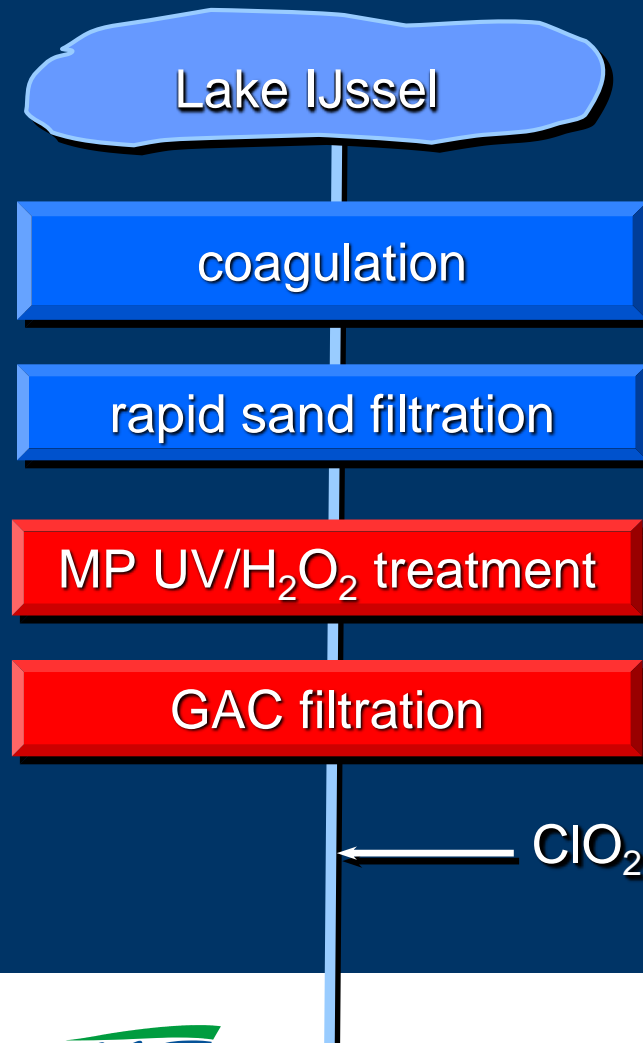
# Radical exposure as a function of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dose for milliQ, CSF and IX-UF treated IJssel Lake water



# Impact DOC and nitrate on efficiency OH-radical oxidation



# surface water treatment at PWN



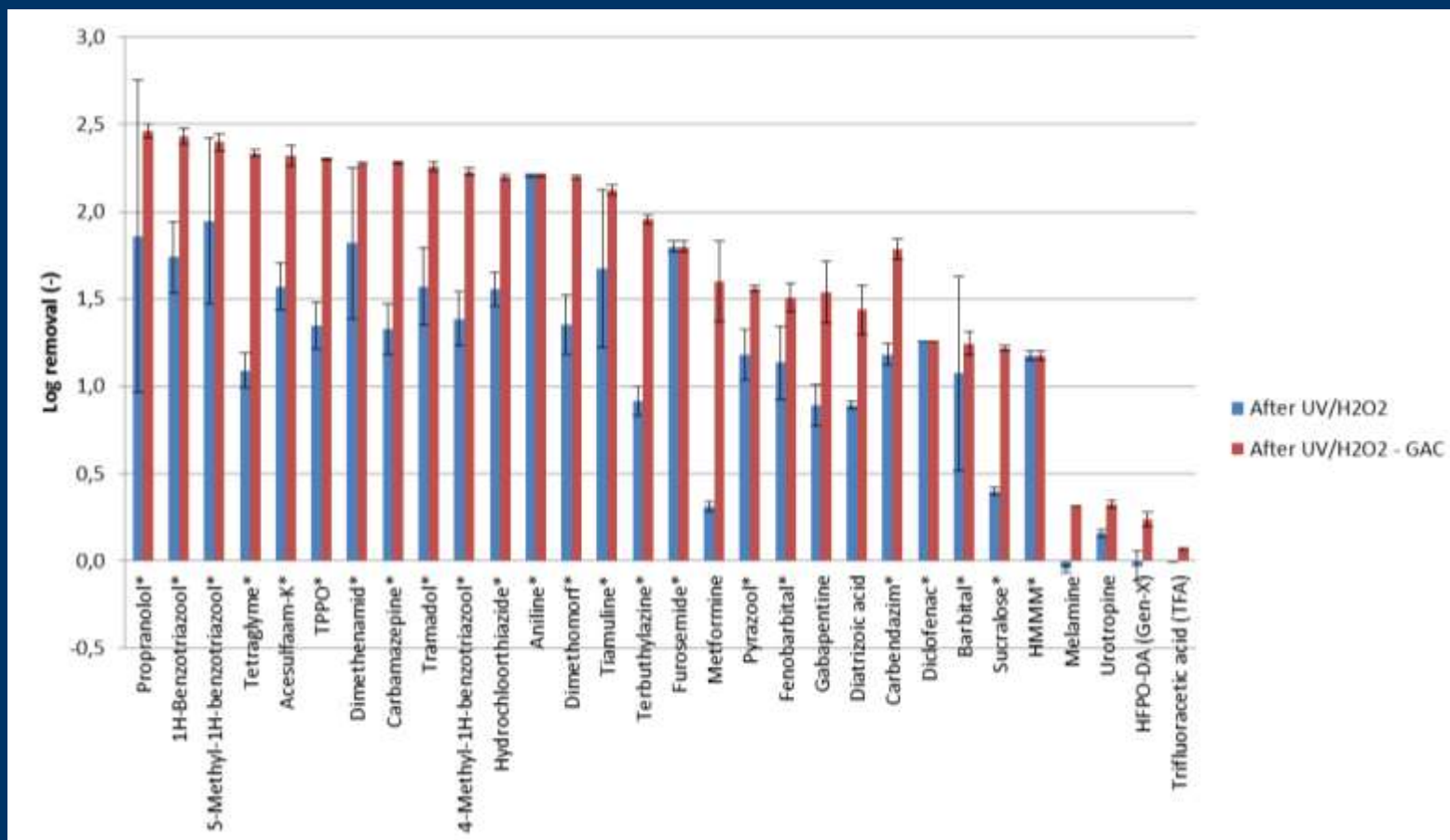


# Some results

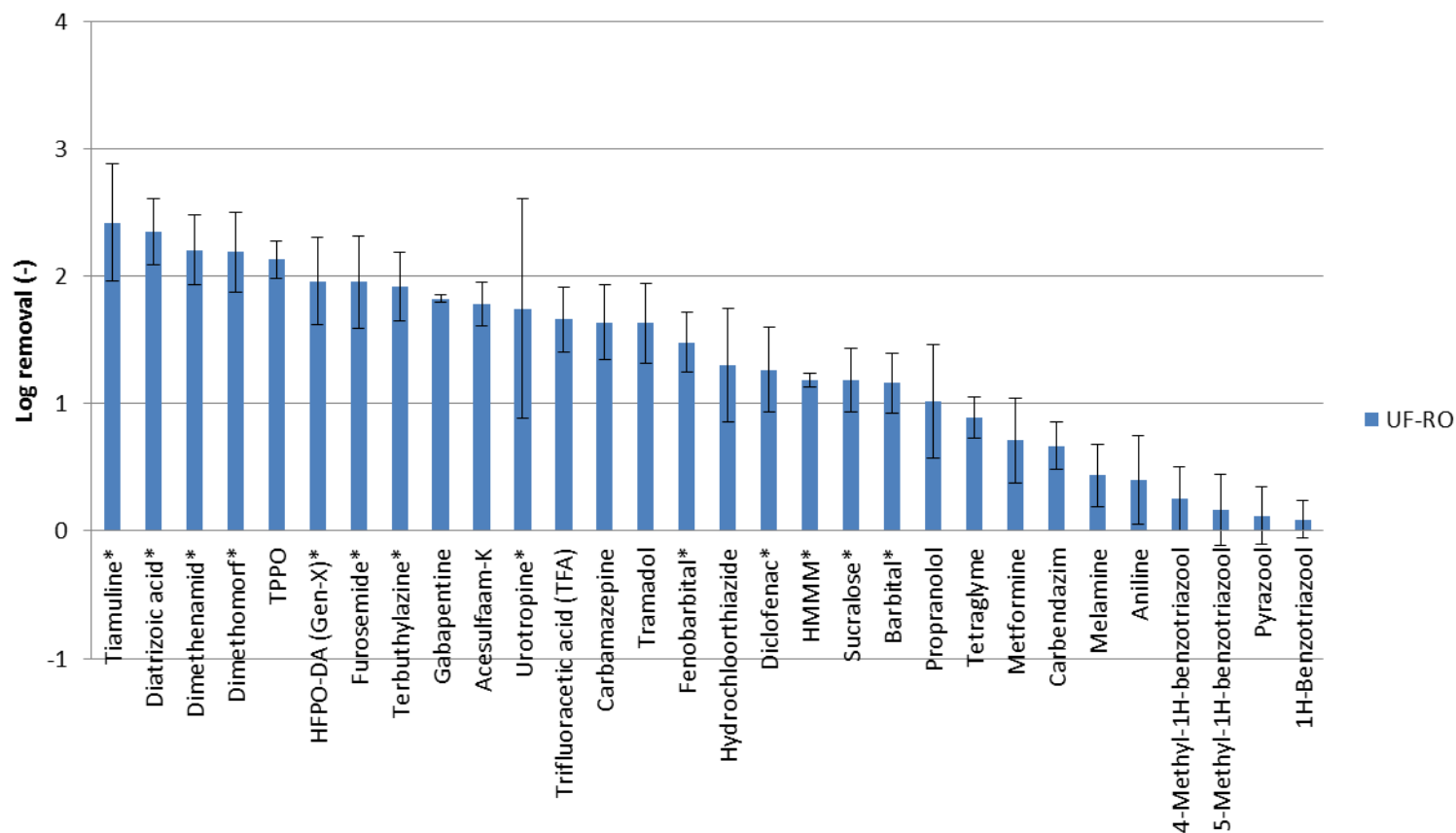
# 'Robustness' test 2017 - 2018

- process conditions MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-GAC pilot
  - UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 0.54 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>; 6 mg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/L
  - GAC Norit ROW 0.8, EBCT 20 min
- CSF-UF-RO at PWN as well
- selection priority compounds
  - pharmaceuticals
  - perfluorated compounds

# Degradation by MP UV AOP GAC



# Retention by RO





# UV AOP vs other technologies for the removal of org micro's

- Combination UV-AOP GAC proves to be very robust
  - Designed for herbicides
  - Performs good for CeC
  - Non degradable non adsorbable compounds pass through
- Alternative AOP's such as LP UV O3 H2O2 perform similar
- RO as the reference performs similar
  - Pyrazole is a 'nice' case compound

# Observations

- Water matrix constituents reduce efficiency
  - NOM and nitrate
- Trade off between pretreatment and efficiency of the UV AOP
- Performs well under current conditions
- Would alternative UV system improve efficiency?
  - Evaluate feasibility LP UV AOP

# Pyrazole case

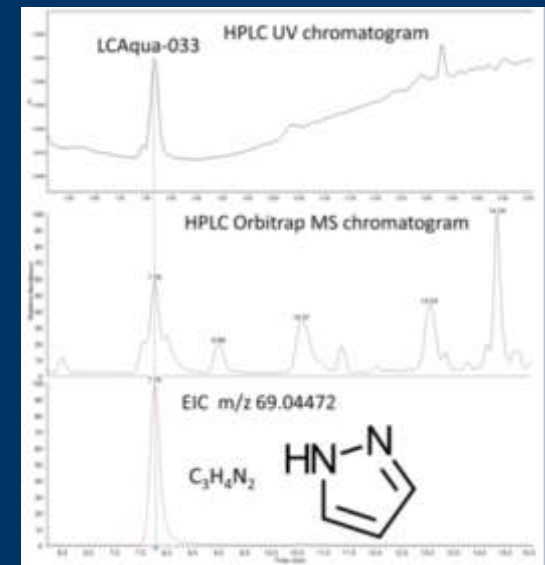
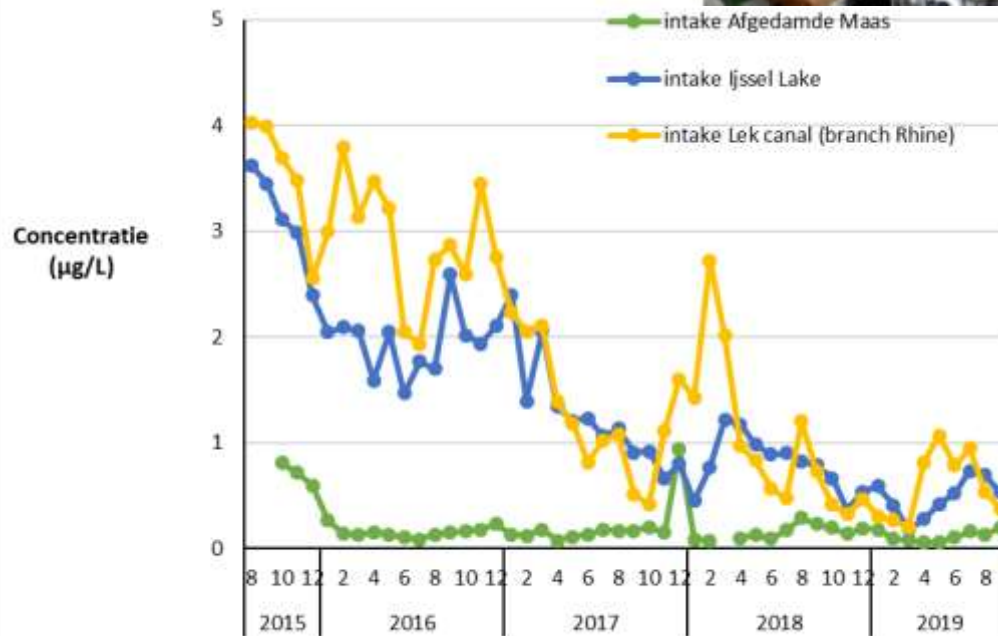
## Ineos darf weniger Pyrazol in den Rhein leiten

Von Stefan Schneider

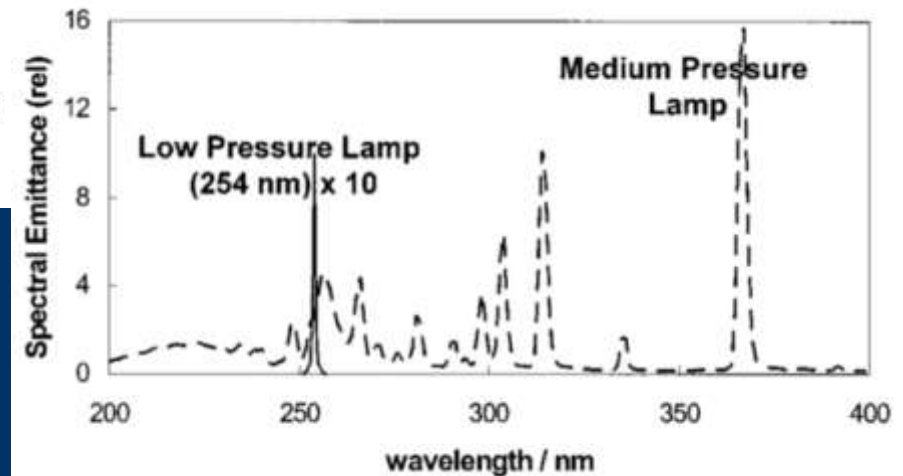
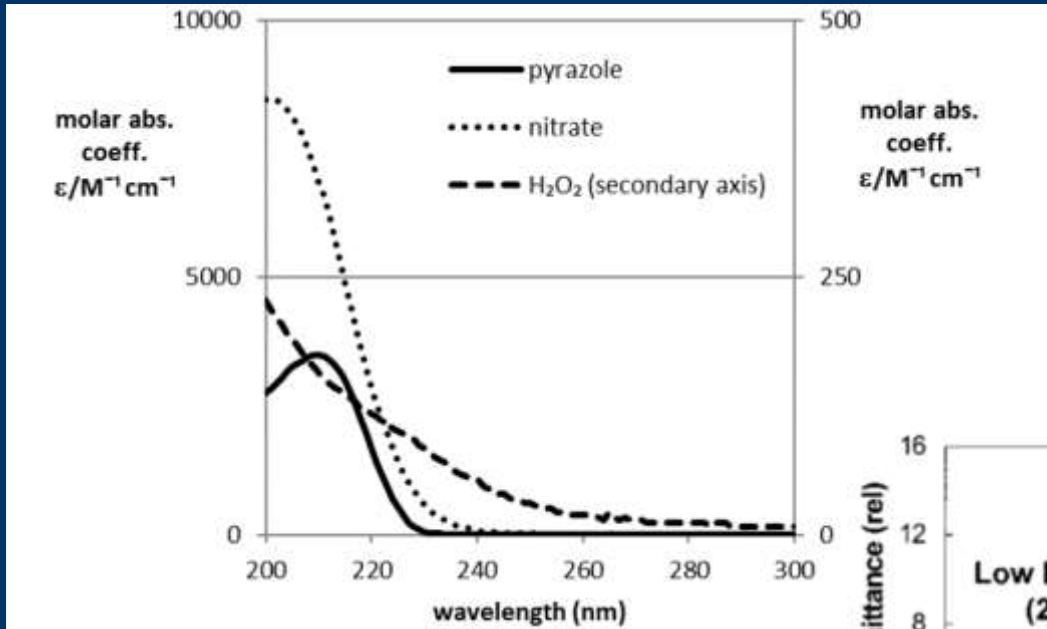
Laut einer neuen amtlichen Bewertung könnte die Chemikalie trinkwassergefährdend sein.



Dormagen. Das Petrochemie-Unternehmen Ineos muss bei der Einleitung seiner Abwässer in den Rhein nachbessern. Das hat die Bezirksregierung Köln dem Konzern auferlegt. Hintergrund sind Funde der Chemikalie Pyrazol im Rhein, die das Landesumweltamt (LANUV) auf den Plan



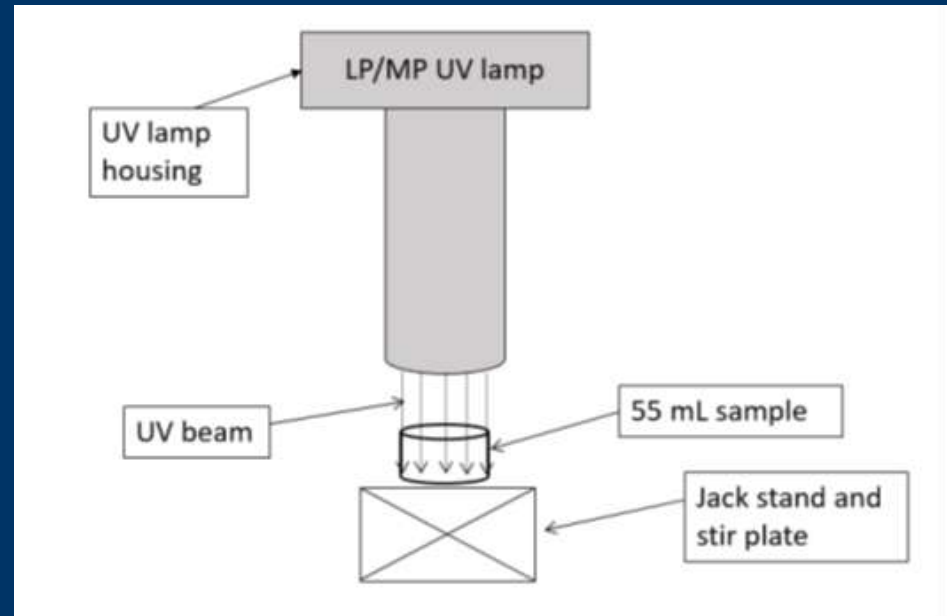
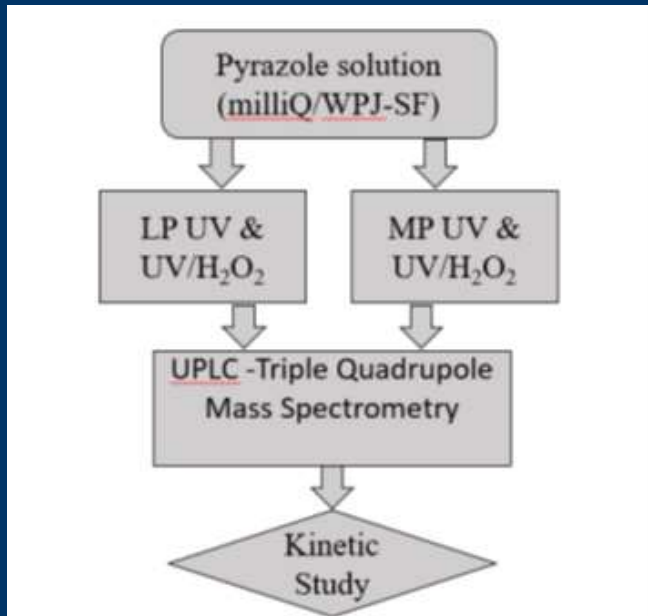
# Absorption and emission spectra



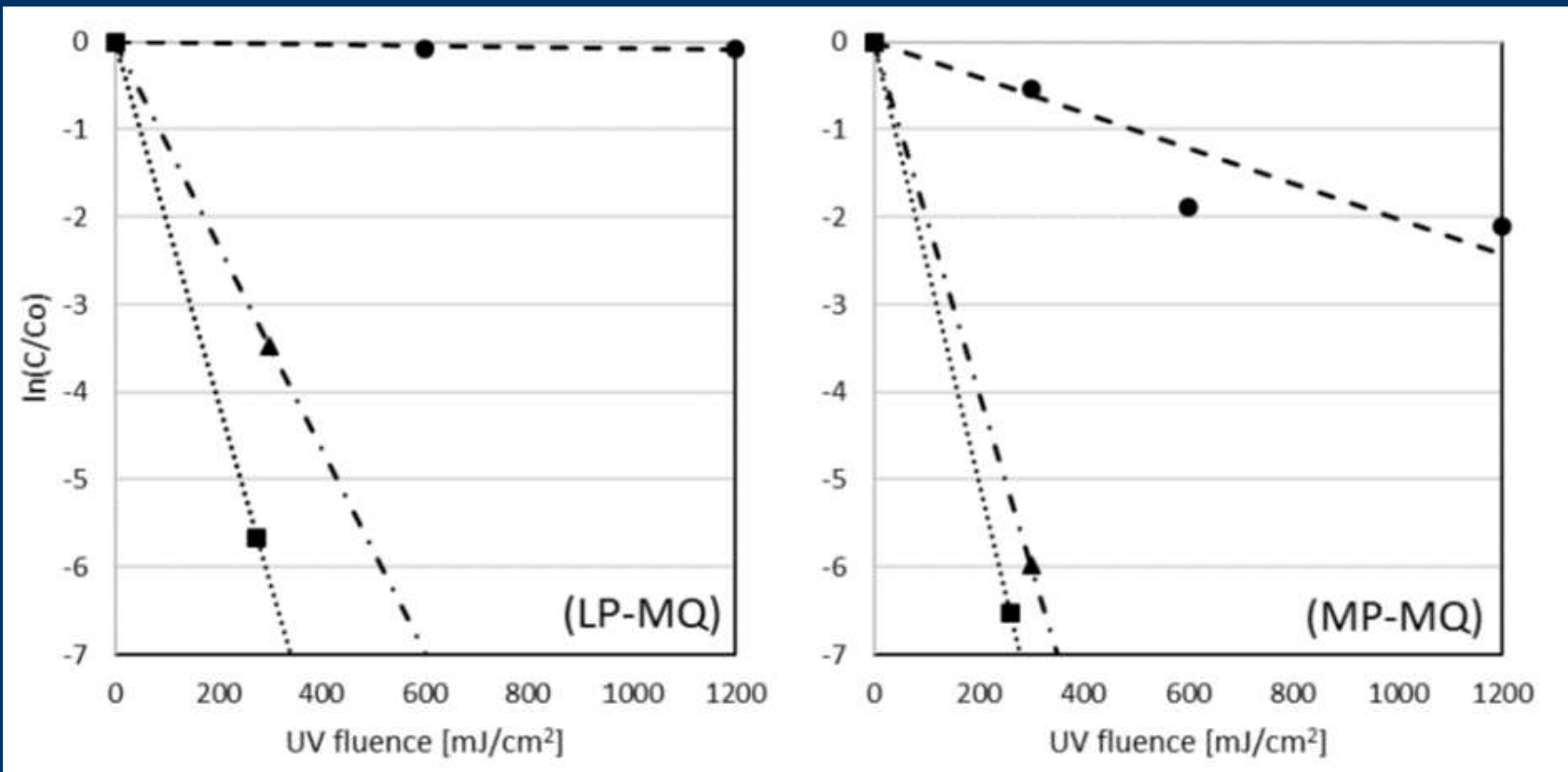
# investigation

- Operational observations:
  - Poor removal by RO
  - Good degradadation by UV AOP, but to what extend
- Mechanistic undertanding
  - Contribution of photolysis; LP UV vs MP UV
  - Impact of the water matrix on efficiency
    - Wavelength specific inner filter?
  - Impact of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dose

# Experimental set-up

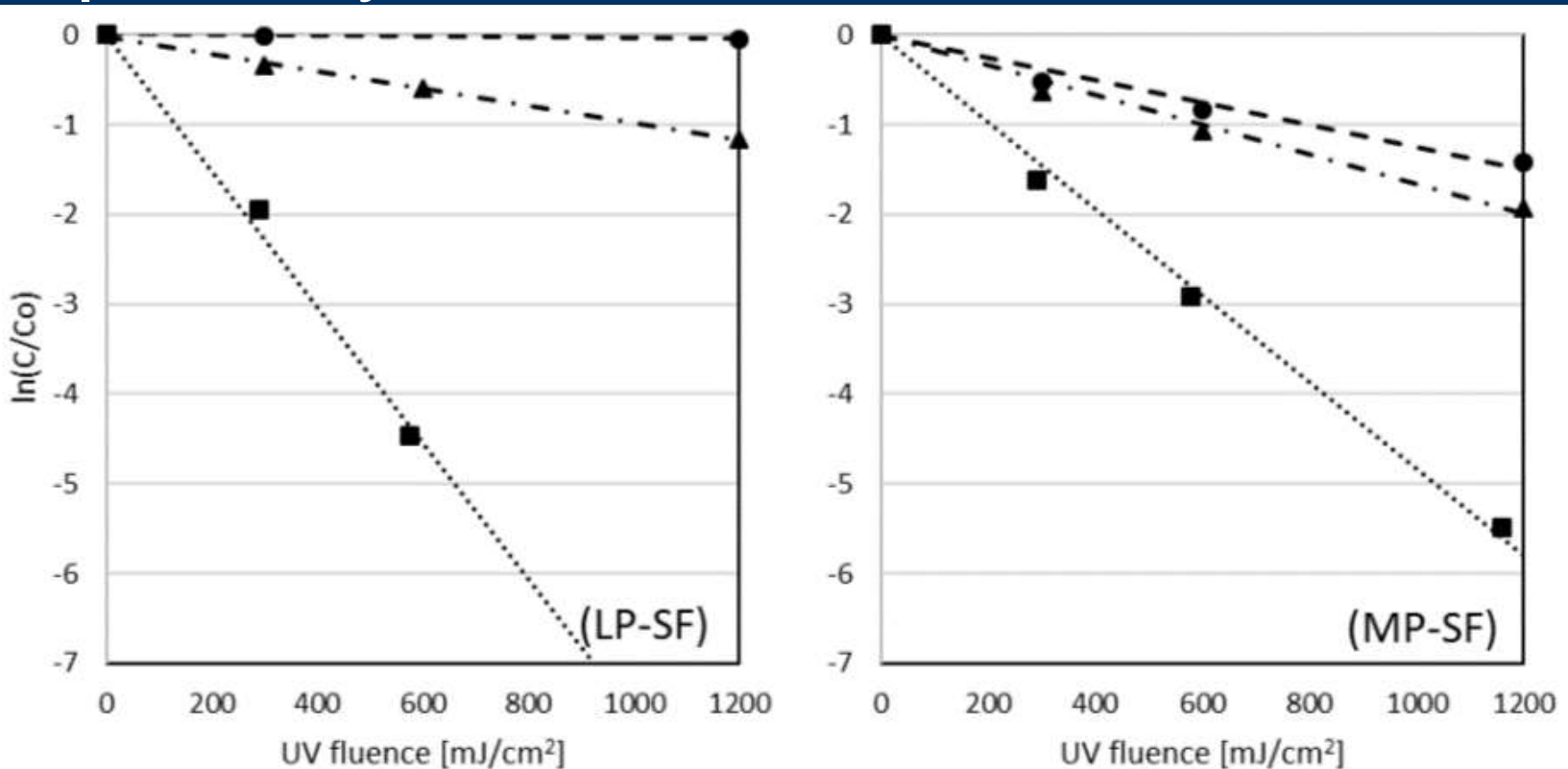


# Pyrazole degradation as a function of the fluence without and with a dosage of 6 and 50 mg/L $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ milliQ





# Pyrazole degradation as a function of the fluence without and with a dosage of 6 and 50 mg/L $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ CSF pretreated IJssel Lake water



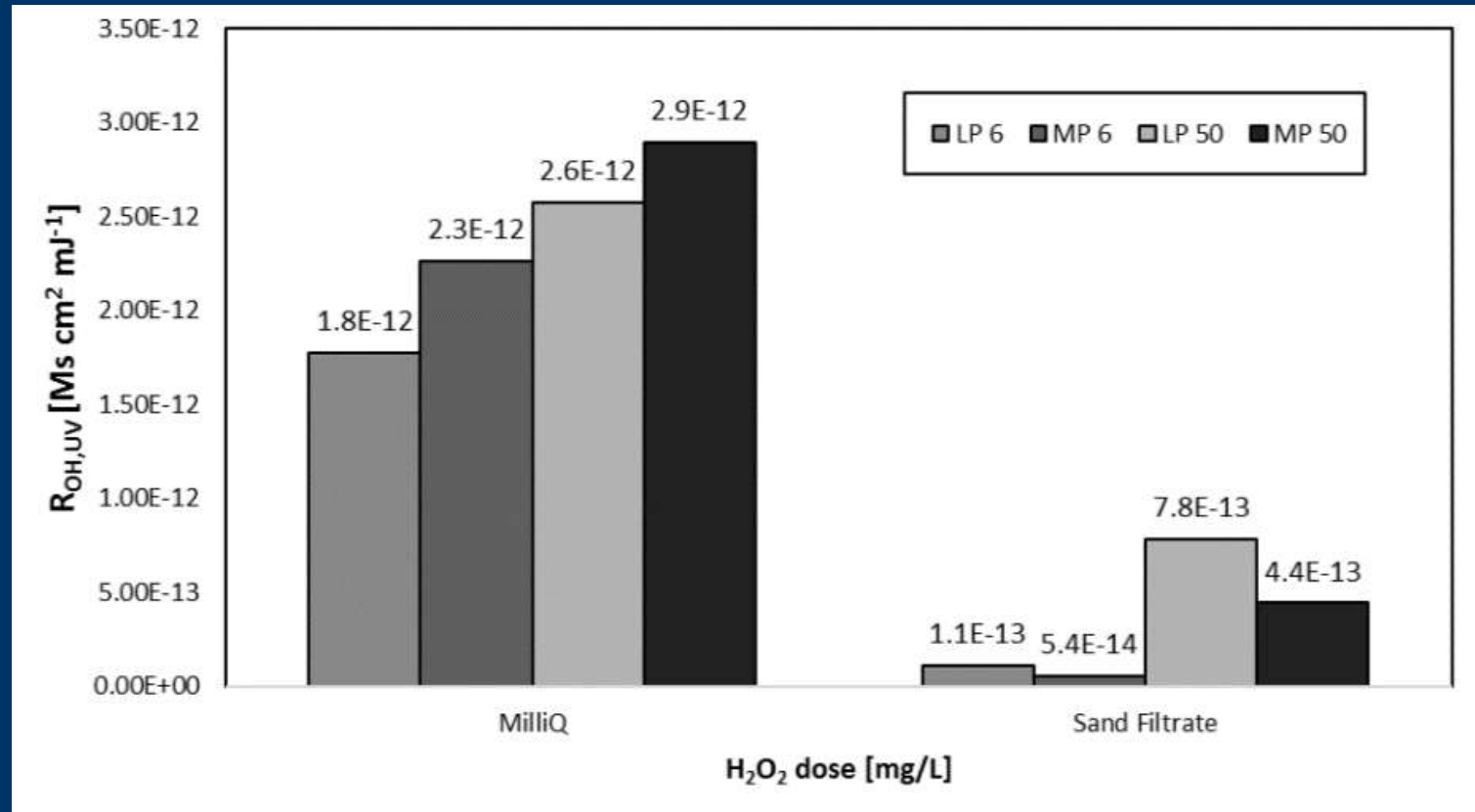
# Fluence based pseudo first order reaction rate constants ( $k \times 10^{-4}/\text{cm}^2/\text{mJ}$ )

		0 mg/L H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	6 mg/L H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	50 mg/L H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
LP UV	milliQ	--	142	206
	Pretreated IJssel Lake water	--	9.51	62.9
MP UV	milliQ	18.4	200	250
	Pretreated IJssel Lake water	11.4	15.7	46.8

# Observations degradation

- Pyrazole was degraded by MP UV photolysis but not by LP UV photolysis.
- In pretreated IJssel Lake water:
  - MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment with 6 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> showed a higher degradation rate than LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment
  - For 50 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> degradation rate achieved by LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment was slightly higher.

# Radical exposure $R_{OH,UV}$ ( $Ms\ cm^2\ mJ^{-1}$ ) for pyrazole degradation



# Observations radical exposure

- Radical exposure
  - In milliQ radical exposure was greater for MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment than for LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment.
  - In pretreated IJssel Lake water radical exposure of MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment and LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment was not significantly different for 6 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
  - For 50 mg/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dose LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment caused a larger  $R_{OH,UV}$ .
- Both MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment and LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment can achieve the required pyrazole degradation under economically feasible conditions.

# Conclusions pyrazole

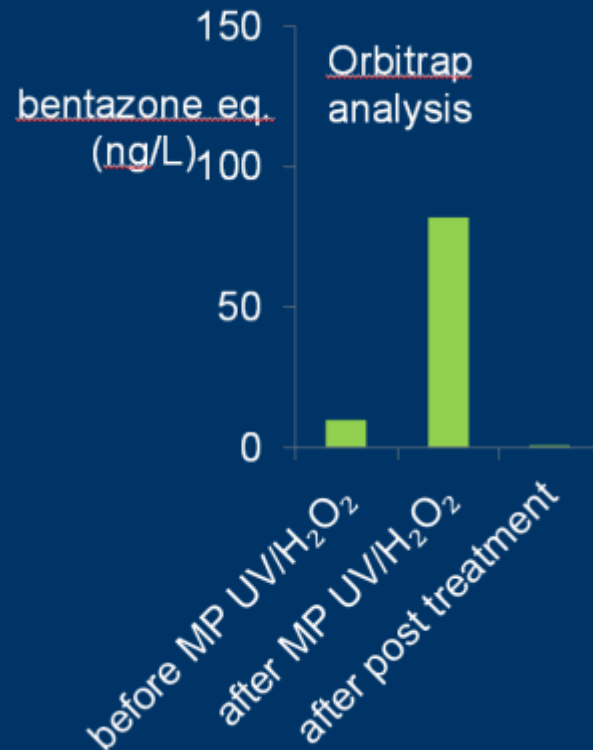
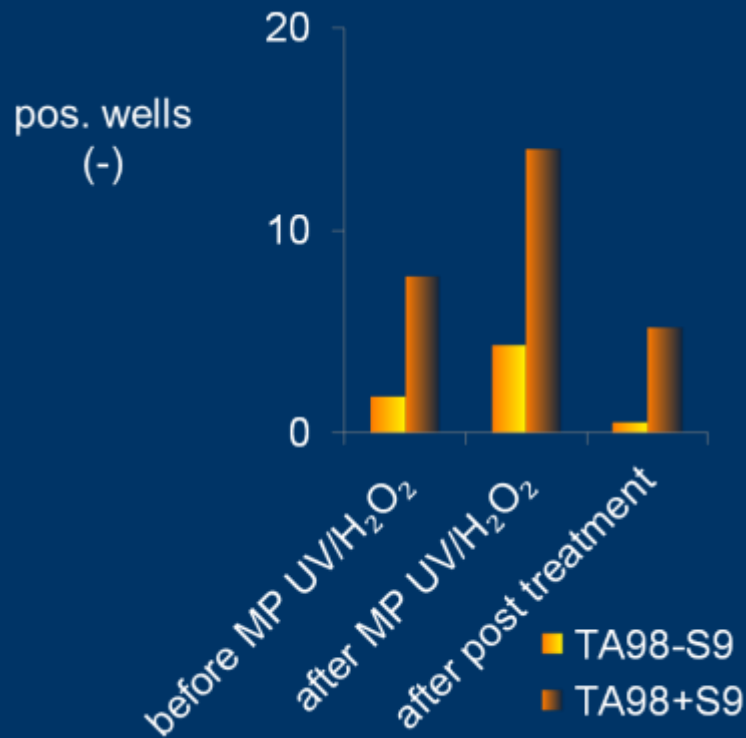
- MP UV treatment is slightly more attractive by the contribution from UV photolysis
- Also in extensive pretreated water MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment is more favorable
- In heavily polluted water LP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment may be more attractive
- A business case was made for full scale implementation of LP UV AOP at some locations of PWN

# Metabolites and byproducts

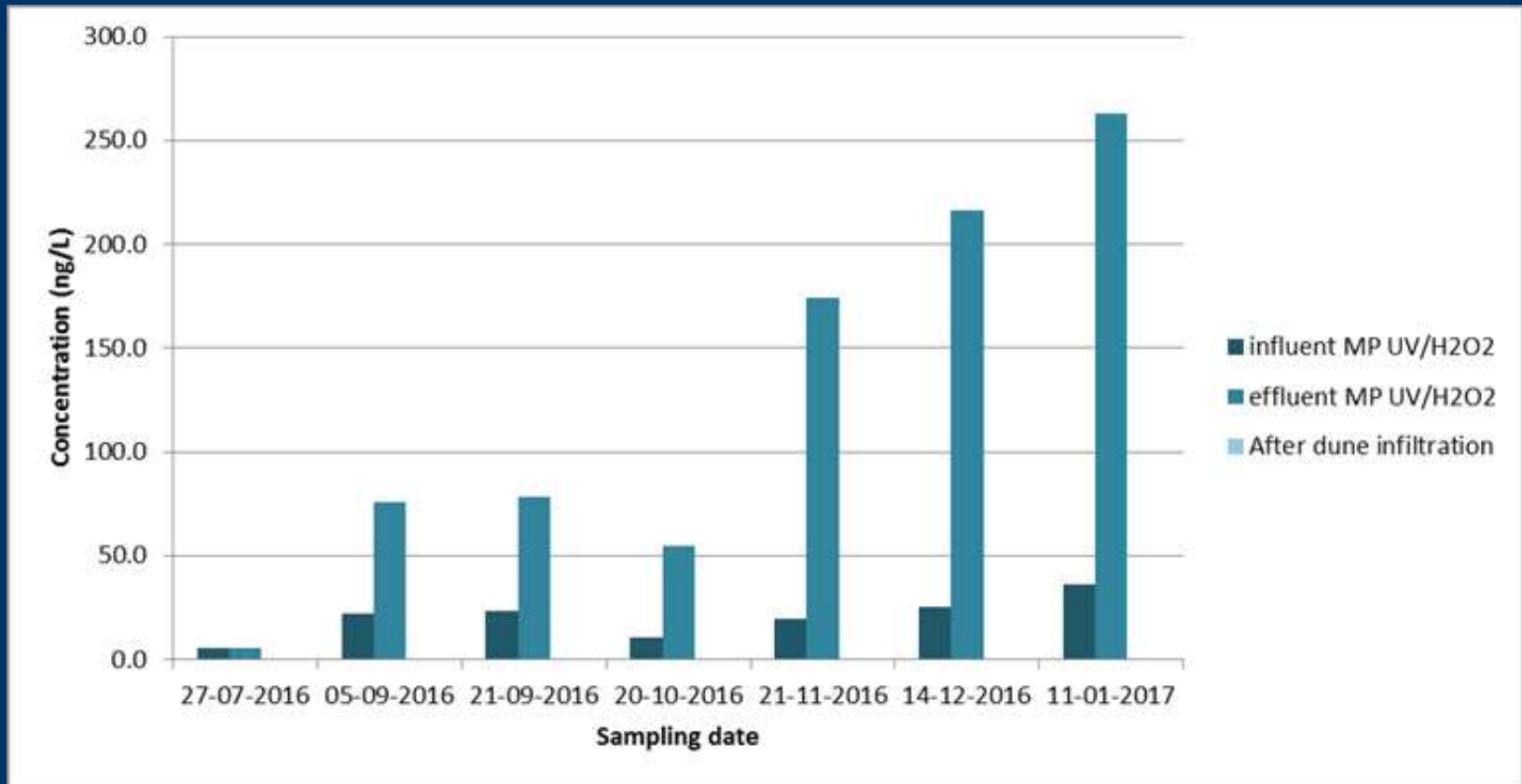
- Nitrite
- AOC and biological stability
- Amino acids related nitrated byproducts
- Amestest / bioassays



# full scale water treatment; bioassay results versus chemical identification



# by-products MP UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and after dune infiltration water by QToF N-DBP



# Bioassays and byproducts robustness

Monsterneming	Code
voor doseren (controle influent)	A
na doseren, vóór behandeling (gedoseerd influent)	B
na UV/H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> behandeling	C
na buffervat opslag, vóór GAC behandeling	D
na GAC behandeling	E

	>LOQ					>ecologische trigger value				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
anti-androgene activiteit	++	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
estrogene activiteit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PAKs activiteit	--	+-	++	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
oxidative stress	--	--	++	++	--	--	--	++	++	--

	A	B	C	D	E
TA98 geen metabolisme	++	++	++	++	+-
TA98 + S9 metabolisme	--	-+	++	++	--
TA100 geen metabolisme	--	++	+-	++	+-
TA100 + S9 metabolisme	--	--	--	++	--
<b>Test resultaat</b>	+	+	+	+	-

# Overall results

## DOC removal effect UV AOP

- Energy
  - Reduced energy demand for same treatment target due to NOM removal
- Environment
  - Improved efficiency feasible by improved pretreatment
- Health
  - Byproducts; response Ames test, known mechanism with more insight in precursor; relates to ilca biopolymers; mitigation vs prevention in formation
- Savings
  - Same installation suitable for more production; confidence in the technology maintained and improved
- Chemicals
  - Choice to balance  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  dosage vs energy input



# acknowledgement

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