### Screw Press Dewatering Optimization

By

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#### Where should your focus be???



# What is the objective of your optimization?

- Maximize Capacity: Solids Loading, Flow Rate
- Maximize Cake Solids
- Minimize Polymer Usage
- Stable performance: consistent cake solids
- Reduce Operating Labor
- Lower Energy Costs
- Reduce maintenance costs
- Increase Screw Press availability
- Improve material handling properties
- Any others you can thinking of???

#### Solids Capture!!!

What is Solids Capture: (Percentage of suspended solids in the feed that ends up in the discharge)

% Capture = (C/F) [(F-E)/(C-E)] × 100%

#### Where:

- C = Dewatered Sludge Total Solids (% TS)
- F = Feed (% TSS); excluding any dilution from polymer solution flow
- E = Filtrate (% TSS); excluding any dilution from polymer solution and belt wash water flows





#### Dewatering Optimization usually focuses on Cake Solids, in this effort filtrate clarity, solids capture, takes a back seat.



### **Tools for Optimization:**

- Chemical Treatment:
  - Туре
  - Dosage
- Operator Observations
- Equipment settings:
  - Flows
  - Screw Rpm
  - Cone Pressure
  - Feed Pressure
- Instrumentation:
  - Flows
  - Suspended Solids
  - Turbidity
  - Zeta potential
- Mechanical Condition of Equipment



#### **Chemical Treatment:**

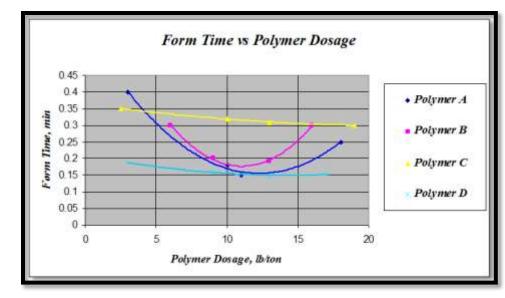
- Laboratory:
  - Polymer Screening
    - Charge, Charge
       Density, Linear /
       Branched
  - Conditioning:
    - Mixing Intensity, Dosage,
    - Time
  - Bench Simulations
- Full Scale Trials





### **Chemical Treatment**

- Form Time,
   Sludge Volume
   Ratio.
- Filtrate Clarity
- Flocc Structure
- Spreading
- Cake Release
- Amount of Solids
   Expressed



### **Bench Simulations:**

- Bench Simulations:
  - Spreading
  - Cake Release
  - Expressed Solids







#### **Observations:**

#### • Flocc Structure





#### **Observations:**

- Filtrate Clarity
- Drainage along Screw





#### Filtrate and Polymer:





#### **Observation: Filtrate Clarity:**





Turbidity Instrument on filtrate discharge line.

## A good plant design should make filtrate clarity observable (preferred) or measured.



#### **Observations:**

#### Discharge Cake

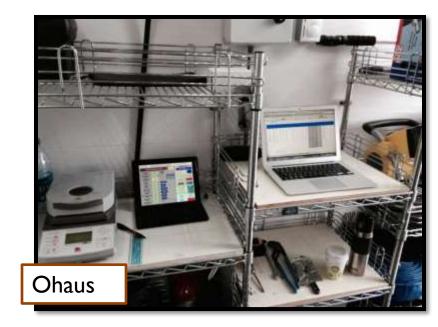
- Scaly look at cone
- Powdery look on pile
- Pile Bounce





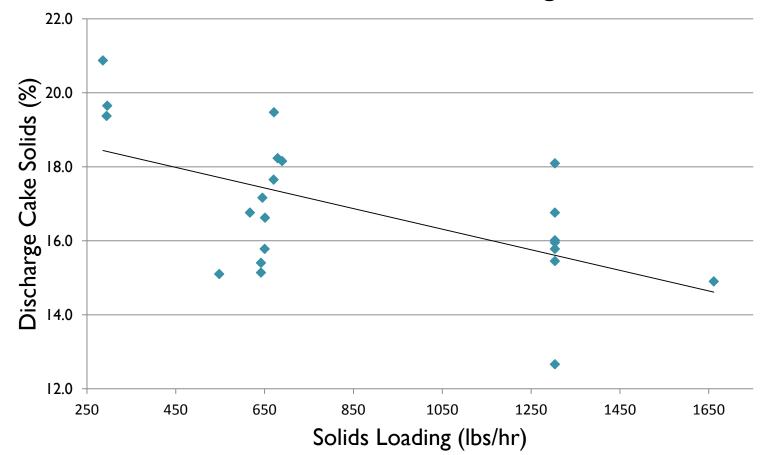
### **Equipment Settings:**

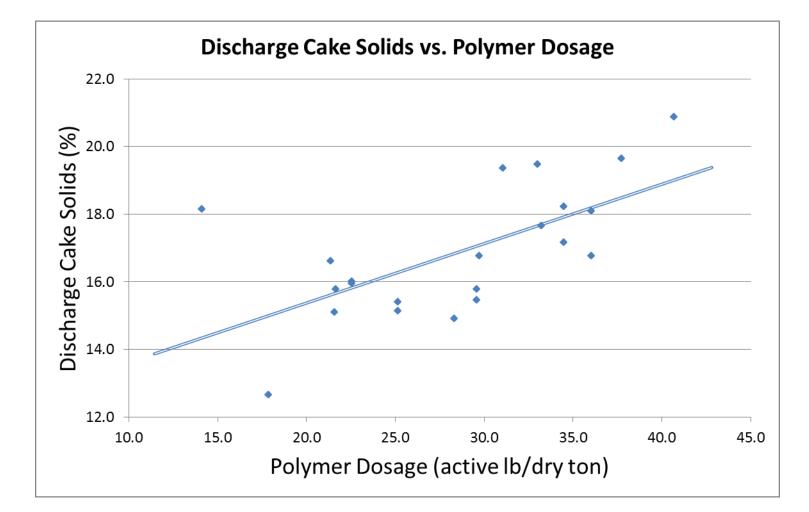
- Control Panel Setting:
  - Flows:
    - Feed Flow, gpm
    - Polymer Flow, gph
  - Screw, rpm
  - Screw Torque, amps
  - Cone Pressure, psi
  - Feed Pressure, psi
- Ohaus:
  - Feed Suspended solids
  - Cake solids
- Spread Sheet Calculations:
  - lb/hr, lb/ton

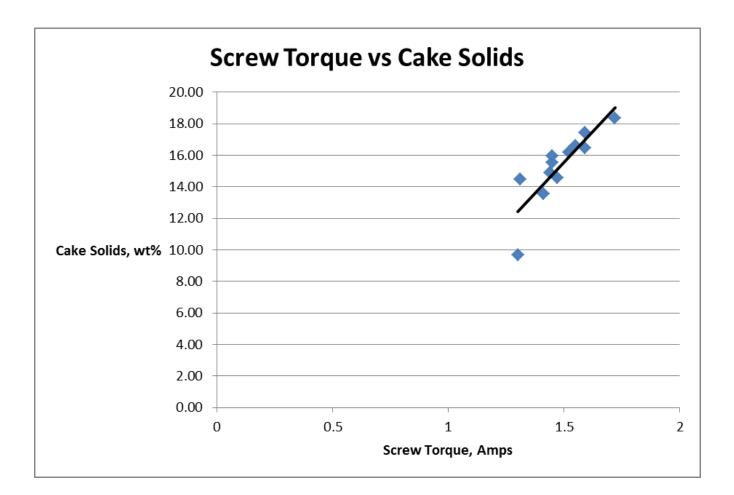


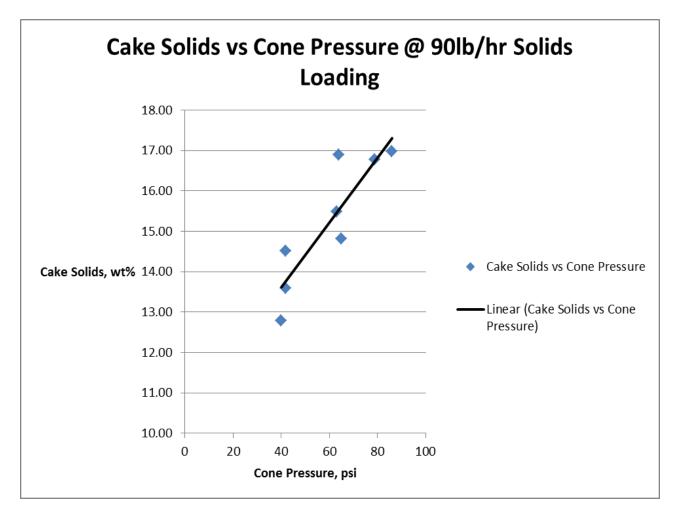


**Cake Solids vs. Solids Loading** 











#### Instruments:

- Magnetic Flow Meters: highly recommended.
- Pump rpm
- Turbidity Sensors
- Pressure / Weight Sensors: Sludge Levels in Chutes / Pumps etc.
- Belt Scales
- Others, not recommend: Viscosity, Streaming current, zeta potential



#### **Mechanical:**

 Flight brushes: required to keep cake heel from developing.







#### **Shower Assembly:**

- Important the shower assembly has:
- adequate pressure
- nozzles are clean.
- Frequency is optimum.
- Batch or Continuous.



#### Why is Solids Capture Critical?

- Industry standard 95%, many below 80% and some as low as 60%.
- Dirty filtrate means accelerated wear on dewatering unit
- Increase labor in keeping facility clean
- Recycled solids wear on pumps and other equipment.
- Increases dewatering chemical costs and lowers cake solids.
- More important with Smaller size wwtp.



#### On a Broader Scale Poor Solids Capture Causes:

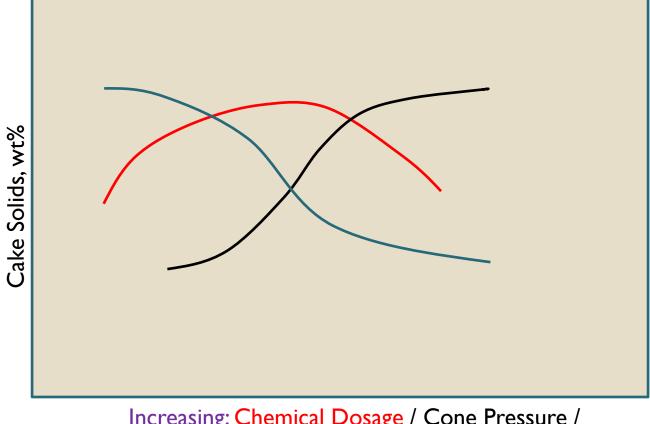
- Higher energy costs for plant
- Lowers plant performance
- Creates additional particles that are difficult to dewater.
  - Bacteria type, filamentous
  - Colloidal Particles
  - Particles with poor surface chemistry for flocculation
- Best to get these out in the first pass

### Sulfur Springs WWTP Texas

- I 7% cake solids was maximum possible
- New Dewatering System with improved capture
- 3 months later,
  23% cake solids.

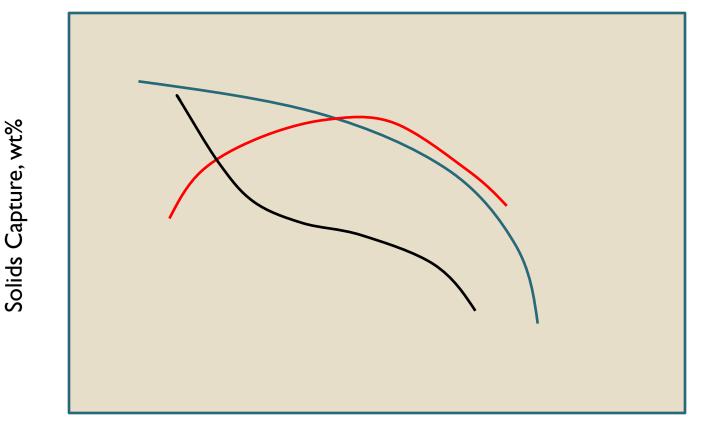


## Optimization is multi dimensional and intricately related:



Increasing: Chemical Dosage / Cone Pressure / Solids Loading

## Optimization is multi dimensional and the intricately related:



Increasing: Chemical Dosage / Cone Pressure / Solids Loading Stable "Feed Solids Concentration" is of Critical Importance and Often poorly designed.

- Mixed surge tank.
  - 60 minutes
  - Dampens out changes
  - Operators have time to react.

- Chemical dosage
- Solids Loading
- Cone Pressure
- Etc.

# Consistency in monitoring all the factors key

- Develop Relationships that consider all the factors.
- Effort will yield improved overall plant performance.
- It is worth the effort.

## **Questions**?