

# Final MBR-Network Workshop

**“Salient outcomes of the European R&D  
projects on MBR technology”**

## Presentation handouts

**31 March – 1 April, Berlin 2009 (Germany)**



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# 44. SUBMERGED MBR TECHNOLOGY: AN UNFINISHED INTERNATIONAL ADVENTURE OF 20 YEARS

*K. Yamamoto*

# Submerged MBR Technology: an unfinished adventure of 20 years

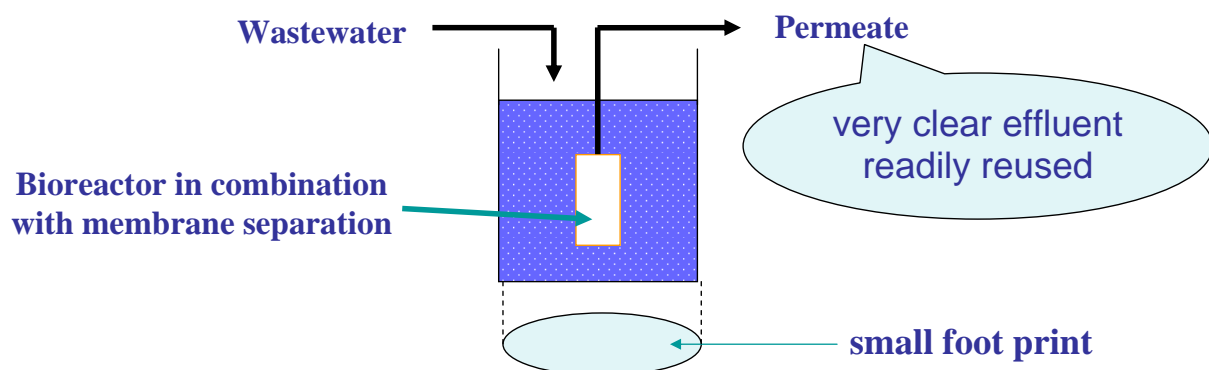
Kazuo Yamamoto  
Environmental Science Center  
The University of Tokyo

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## Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) is

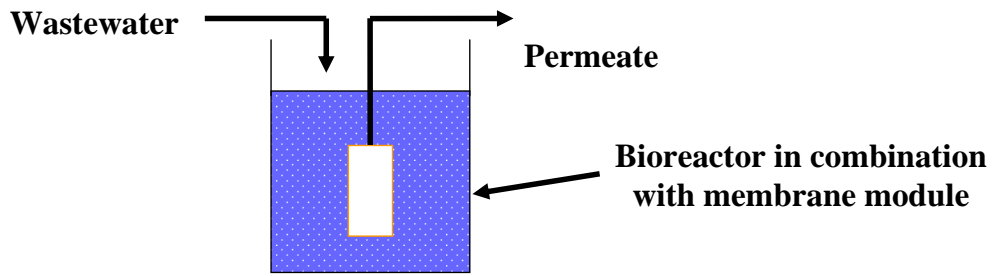
recognized as a leading edge technology  
for wastewater treatment and reclamation.

### ■ *Submerged MBR*

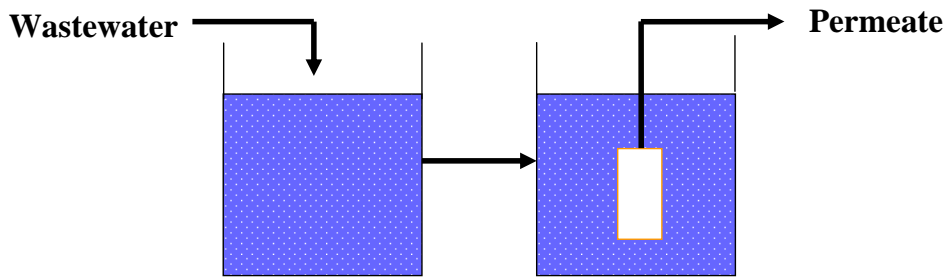


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■ **submerged (integrated type)**



■ **submerged (separate type)**



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## Membrane Technology

### Pressure-driven processes

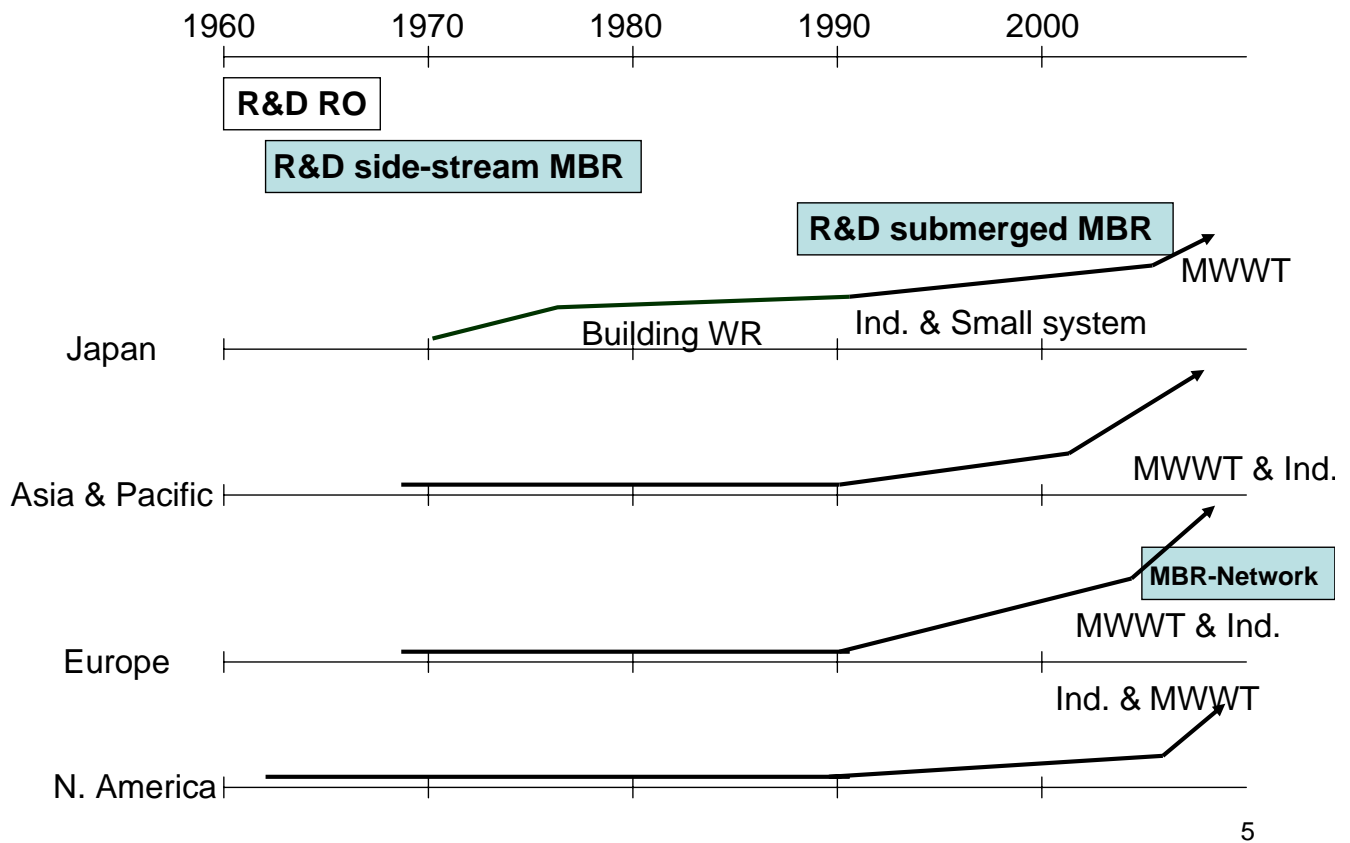
MF (Microfiltration)  
UF (Ultrafiltration)  
NF (Nanofiltration)  
RO (Reverse Osmosis)

### Other Membrane Processes

Dialysis  
Electro dialysis  
Pervaporation  
Membrane distillation

MBR

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## Final MBR-Network Workshop

### Recent progress in membrane research

- Better understanding of TMP jump (Prof. Tony Fane)  
CP effect even in MF!
- Potential of quantum leap progress to fouling control  
(Prof. Chung-Hak Lee) Quorum Sensing/quenching
- Many MBR-Network findings shown in this workshop for better understanding of fouling phenomena, monitoring methods and control technologies, standardization, and novel process design (BF-MBR, Hybrid MBR-CAS concepts and so on)

- *Unfinished adventures!*

## Final MBR-Network Workshop

### Recent progress in membrane research

- Novel European MBR Technologies, such as
- Immen
- FiSh
- A3 Multimodule
- Puron modules (2<sup>nd</sup> generation)
- Vacuum Rotation Membrane
- Integrated BF-MBR with energy recovery
- Anaerobic Baffled Reactor – MBR combination, achieve a significant reduction of energy consumption.

***Congratulations!***

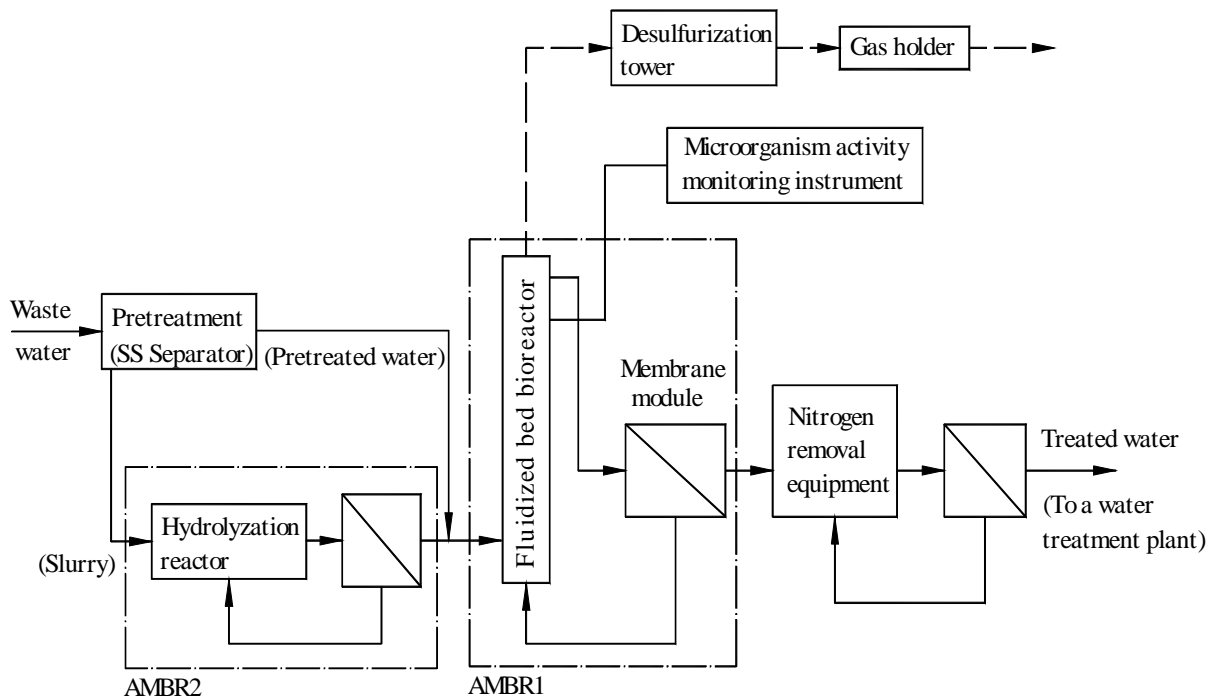
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### Personal adventure

- 1970's Building reuse system,  
(Side stream UF MBR)
- 1980's Aqua-Renaissance Project,  
(Side stream UF & MF and  
anaerobic MBR)

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**The "Aqua Renaissance '90" project**  
Flow Scheme of a Field Test Unit for Small-scale Sewage Treatment



(adapted from 'Fujita, Y., Ogasawara, H., Fujioka, T. (1991) Research on development of a small-scale sewage treatment plant: Bench scale investigation. *Journal of water re-use technology*, (17-3): 26-35; In Japanese)

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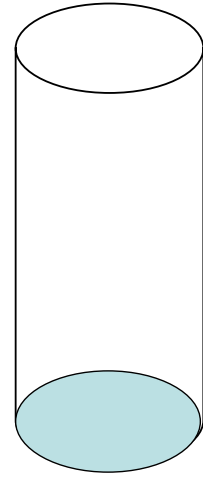
## Personal adventure

- 1970's Building reuse system,  
(Side stream UF MBR)
- 1980's Aqua-Renaissance Project,  
(Side stream UF & MF and anaerobic MBR)
- 1984 Start laboratory side-stream  
UF & MF MBR experiments
- 1985 Start submerged MF MBR

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## 1984 Start laboratory side-stream UF & MF MBR experiments

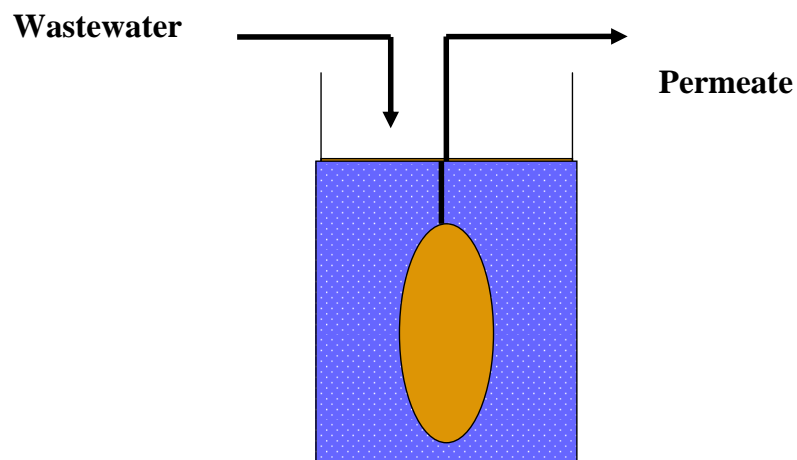
- Commercially available side stream modules were too big for laboratory MBR set-up.
- Commercially available dead-end filtration type modules could not be used for a MBR operation, because the surface area of membrane was too small.



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### ■ trials

### Continuous filtration



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Yamamoto, K., Hiasa, M., Mahmood, T. and Matsuo, T. (1989), Direct solid liquid separation using hollow fiber membrane in an activated sludge aeration tank, *Water Science and Technology*, Vol. 21, No. 4-5, 43-54.

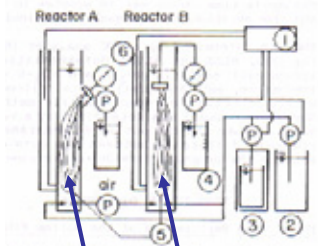


Fig. 2. Experimental set-up for long term experiments. (1: controller unit, 2: top water, 3: substrate, 4: effluent, 5: hollow fiber membrane, 6: level detector)



A Polyethylene hollow fiber module was directly immersed in an aeration tank

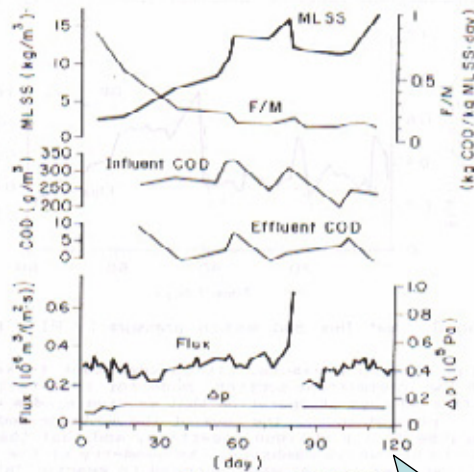


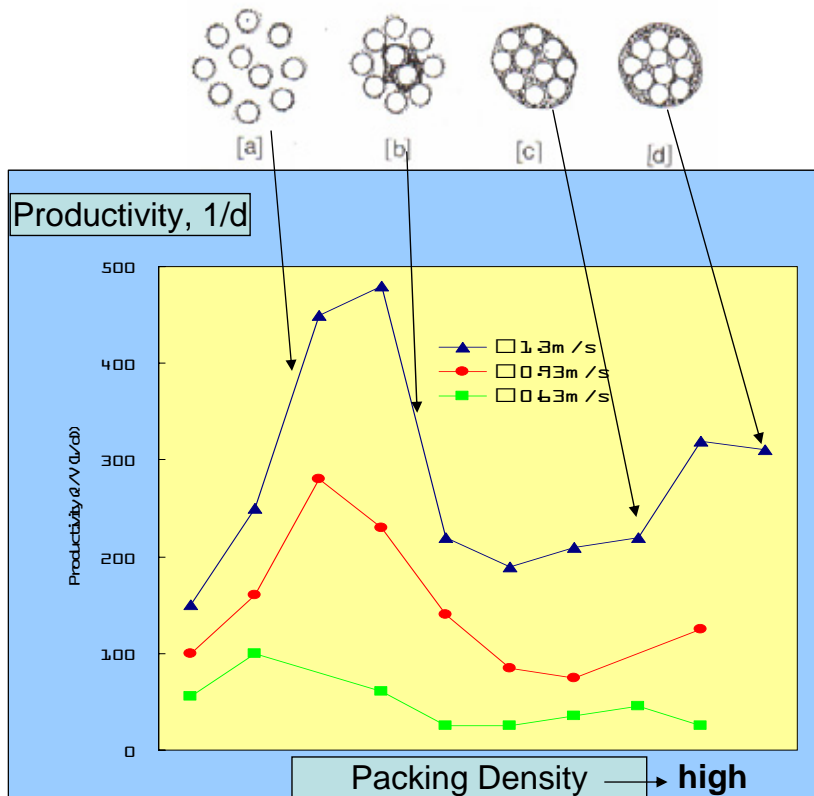
Fig. 7. Operating data in run 2

Slow process operation (Intermittent filtration, low flux, low pressure, low loading and so on) gave a stable performance without sludge wastage.

Yamamoto, K. and Win, K.M. (1991), Tannery wastewater treatment using a sequencing batch membrane reactor, *Water Science and Technology*, Vol. 23, No. 7-9, 1639-1648.

However, this was just a fundamental research that had shown the concept and potential feasibility of submerged MBR. We needed to wait R&D by MBR industries to make the submerged MBR practically applied, such as Zenon, Kubota, and Mitsubishi Rayon especially in 1990's.

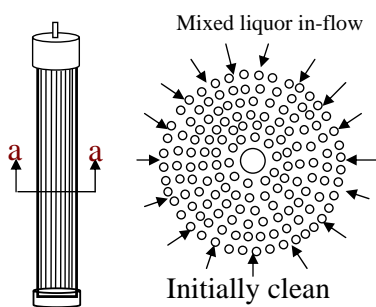
Fig.



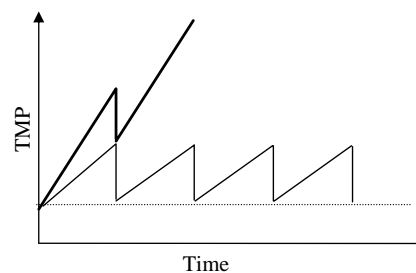
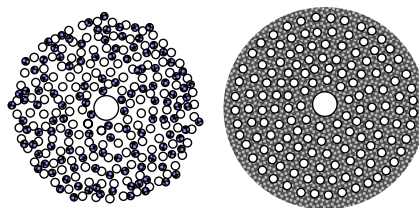
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## Hollow fiber with spacer

### Usual hollow-fiber module

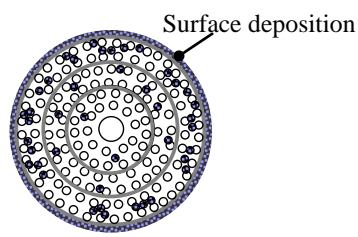
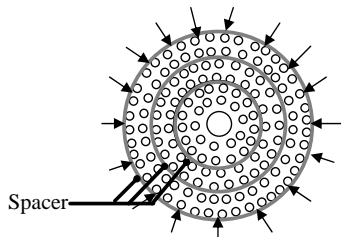


[Section a-a]

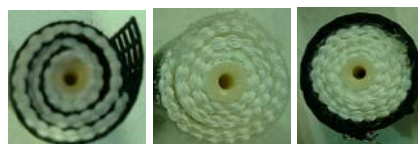


Cleaning attempts: Case-specific success

### Hollow-fiber module with spacer



- Chemical backwash
- Air-scouring of surface



Unfinished adventure

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# submerged NF-MBR

Pressure-driven processes

- MF (Microfiltration)
- UF (Ultrafiltration)
- NF (Nanofiltration)**
- RO (Reverse Osmosis)

Other Membrane Processes

- Dialysis
- Electro dialysis
- Pervaporation
- Membrane distillation

## ● NF-MBR

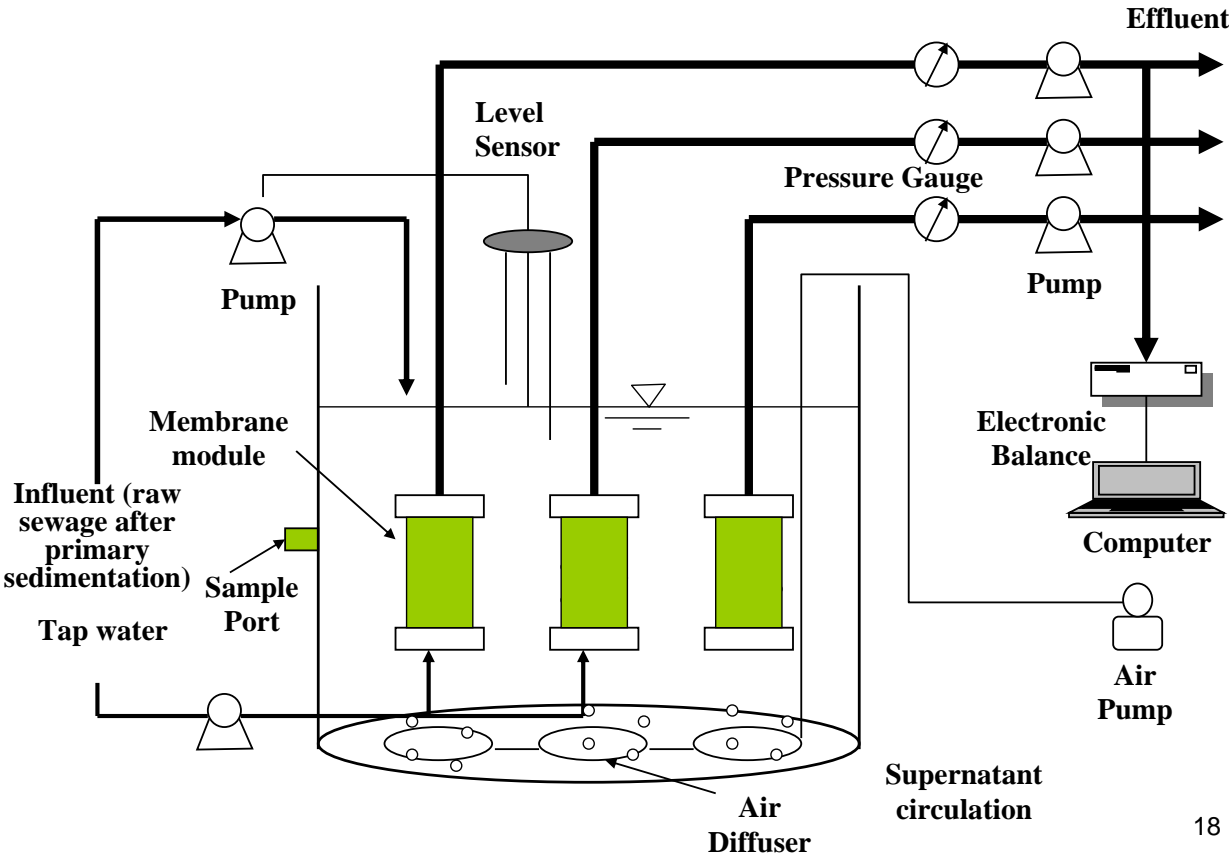


Table 1  
Properties of the cellulose acetate NF membrane module

| Item   | NF membrane              |
|--|--------------------------|
| Membrane configuration   | U-shaped hollow-fiber    |
| Outer and inner diameter ( $\mu\text{m}$ )                                   | 177 and 86, respectively |
| Number of hollow-fiber/module  | 81,000                   |
| Membrane fiber length (mm)   | 270                      |
| Salt rejection <sup>a</sup> (%)  | 94                       |
| Pure water permeability <sup>b</sup> ( $\text{L}/\text{m}^2 \text{ h kPa}$ ) | 0.0028                   |

<sup>a</sup> The information on salt rejection was obtained from the membrane manufacturer (test conditions; (1) pressure-driven mode, (2) target: 500 mg/L NaCl solution. (3) operating pressure: 0.98 MPa. (4) temperature: 25 °C. (5) recovery

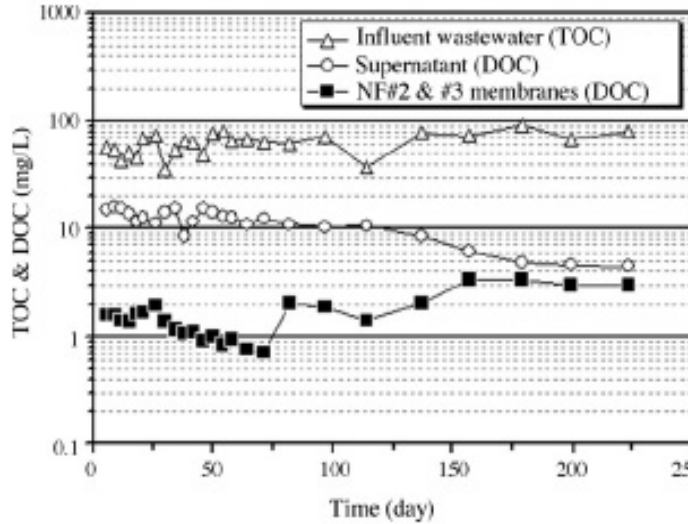


Fig. 1. Evolution of TOC and DOC concentrations in the waters from the MBR.

We still need  
nano-structure  
designed NF.  
*unfinished  
adventure*

(J.H.Choi et al., Separation and Purification Technology, 52(2007),470-477)

If a properly designed module is developed,



**If a properly designed  
module is developed,**



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**If a properly designed  
module is developed,**



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**If a properly designed  
module is developed,  
waste minimization will  
be achieved!**



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**Towards  
Next Generation of  
MBR**  
***unfinished adventure***

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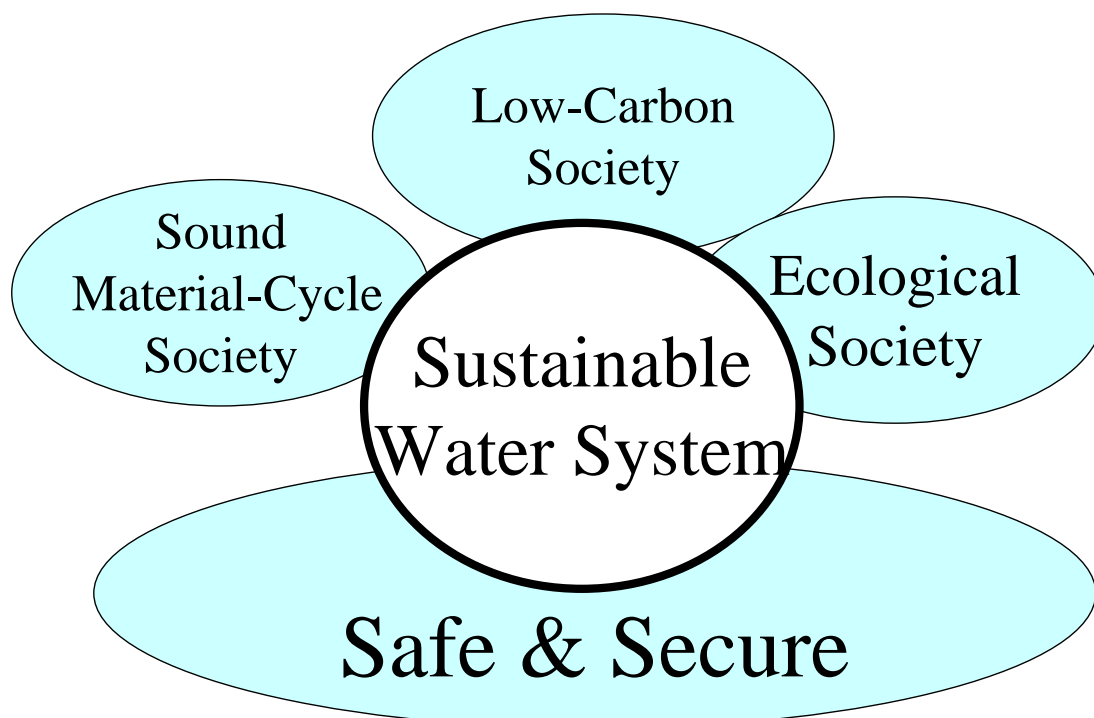
# Advantages of MBR

MBR is recognized as an advanced treatment technology to get high quality effluent.

- Because of its hybrid nature designed microbial activity + selective physical barrier
- Considering MF, the center key of the technology is 'complete removal of Suspended Solids (SS) '.
- This makes a variety of combination of technologies to get a desired level of reclaimed water quality, i.e. MBR-UV, MBR-AC, AC/MBR, MBR-RO and so on.

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# Sustainable Water System



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## **Change of the concept of 'Advanced treatment' in the context of sustainable water system**

a coupling technology of water production of required quality and material conversion from waste.

Required quality does not always mean 'high quality'. Quality comes from necessity.  
**Membrane technology has potential to be an on-demand quality distributor just by separation.**

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## **Three types of advanced wastewater treatment**

Depending on the weights for three aspects of sustainable society, i.e.  
Sound material cycle society ,  
Low carbon society, and  
Ecological society, the following are classified

- Material productive
- Energy efficient (or productive)
- Ecological oriented

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# MBR contribution to Advanced Treatment

MBR is characterized as a compact process, i.e. a reclaimed-water factory.

MBR is easily adapted to the technology

- Material productive and
- Energy efficient

However, presently available MBR technologies are still large energy eaters.

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## We must develop Advanced MBR - Next generation MBR -

Significant reduction of aeration requirement.

→e.g. Compact module design &  
Sludge concentration control

Coupling renewable energy source

→e.g. Add other organic wastes &  
combine anaerobic digestion process for  
methane recovery.

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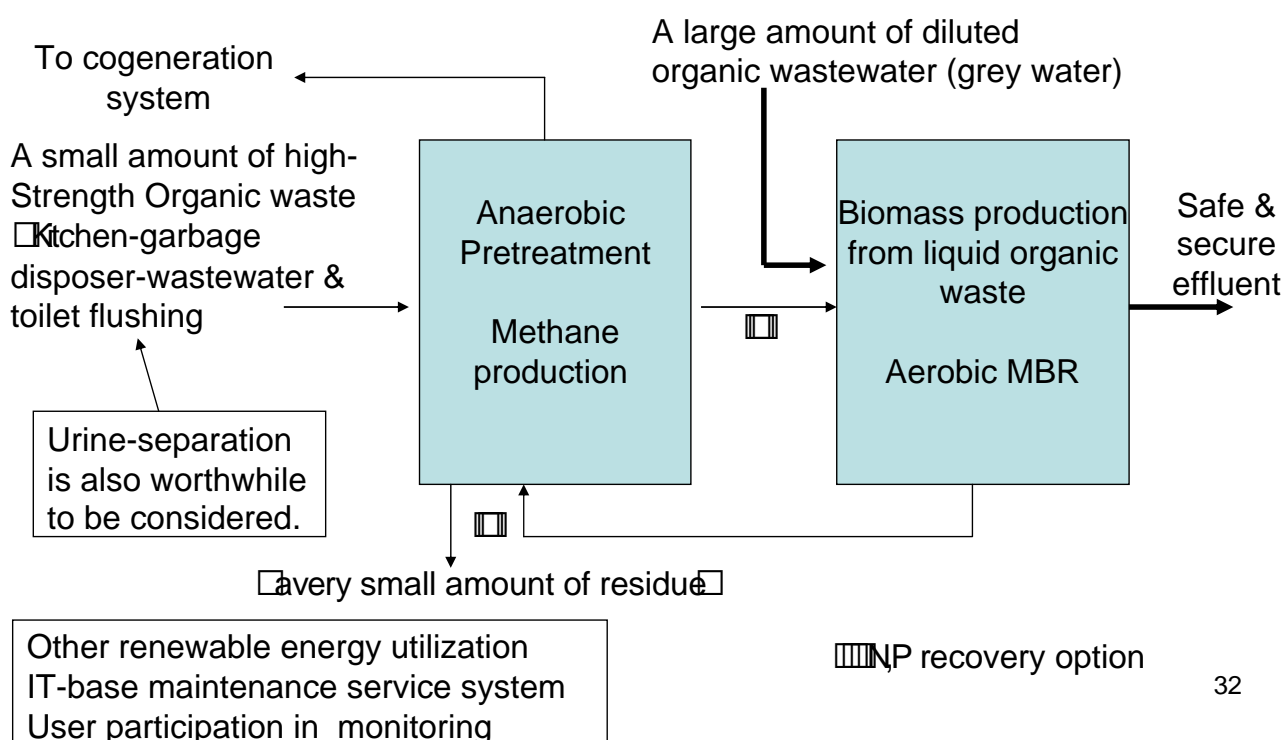
# Urban Biomass as Renewable Energy Source

*change of the concept  
from 'organic wastewater treatment' to  
'water/biomass production'*

*by developing next generation of MBR*

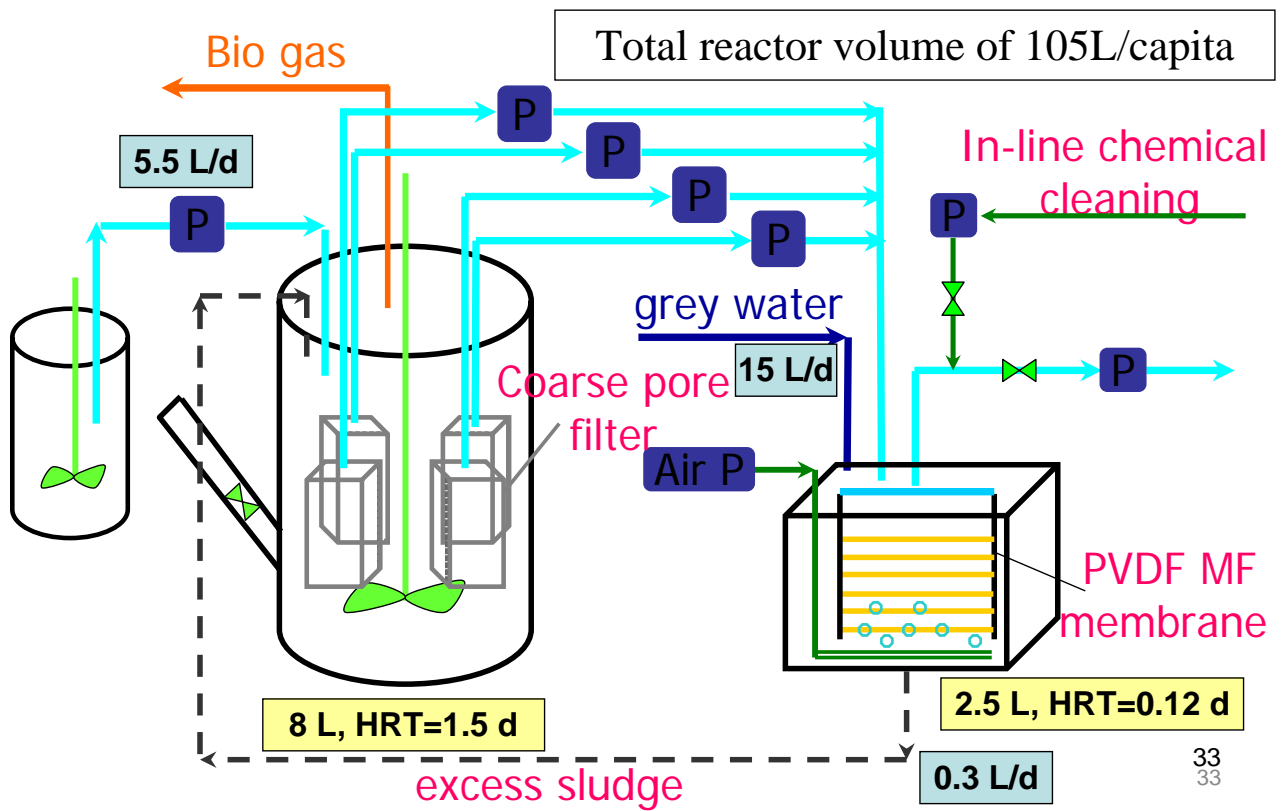
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## Anaerobic combination for on-site advanced MBR (small system)

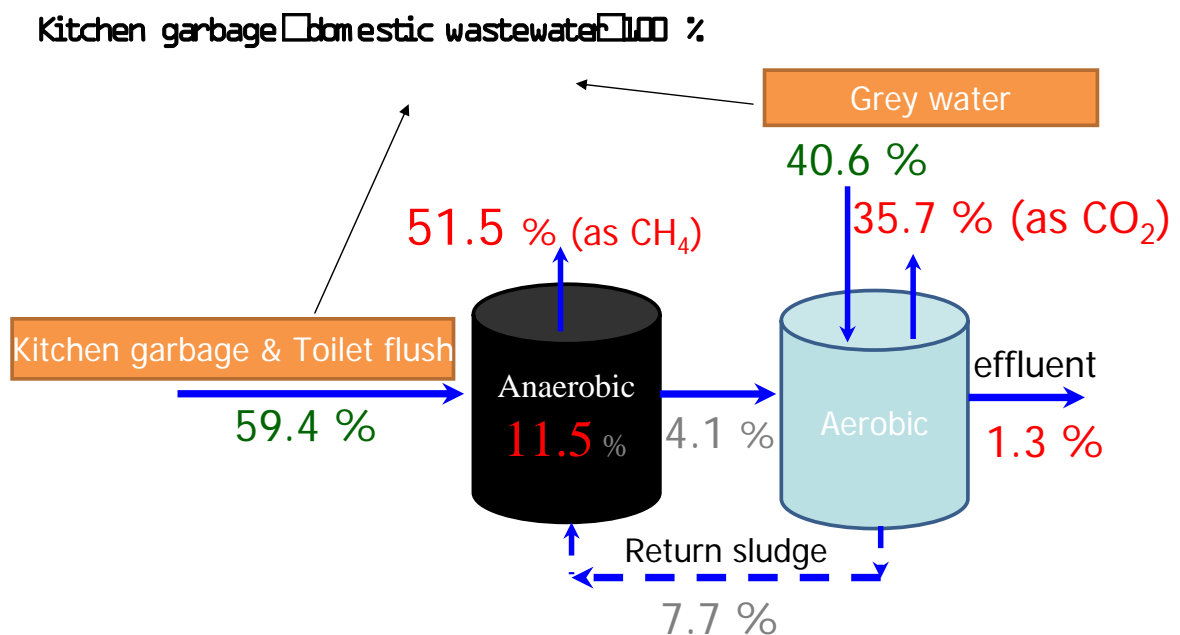


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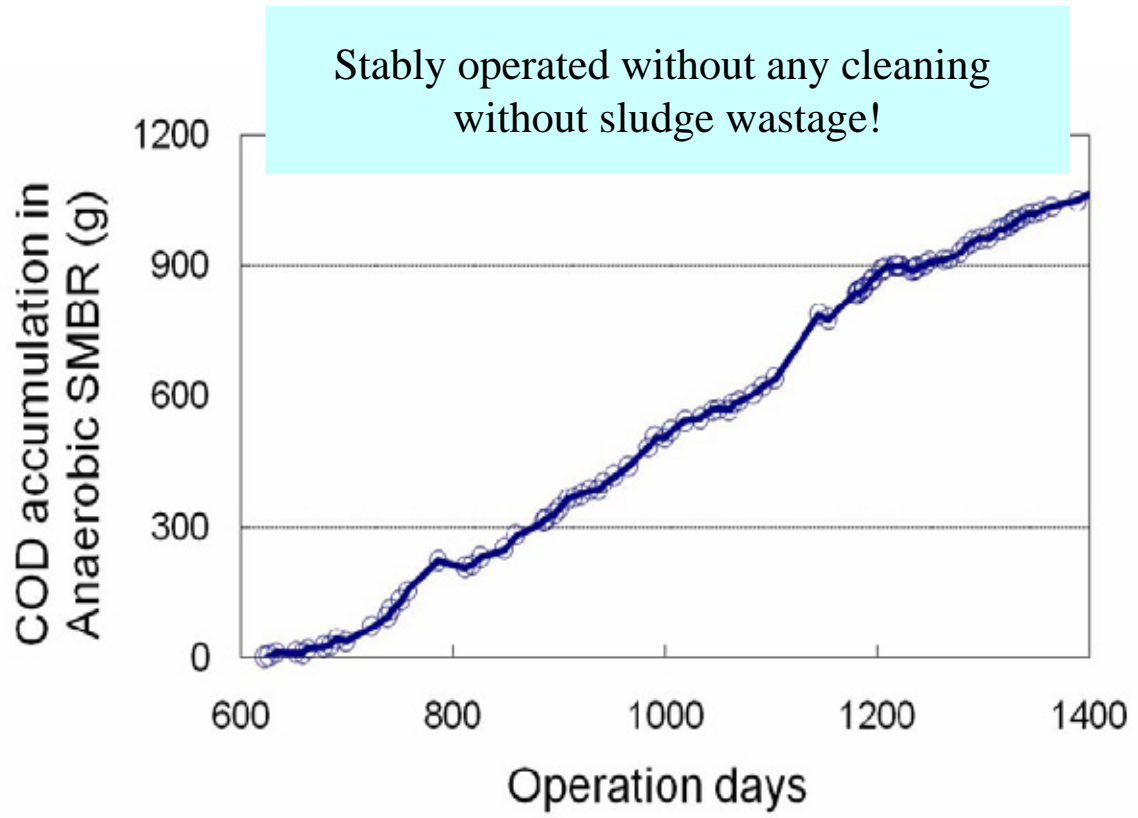
# Laboratory-scale anaerobic-aerobic MBR (0.1 p.e.)



# COD-base mass balance



(Grant-in-Aid Scientific Research (S) No.17106007, JSPS)



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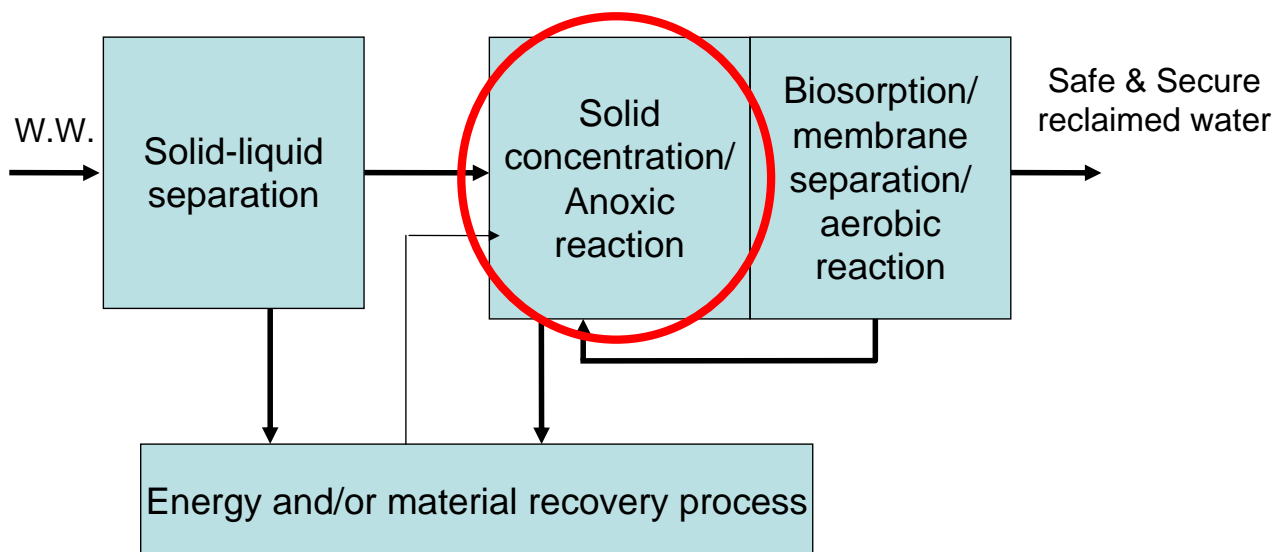


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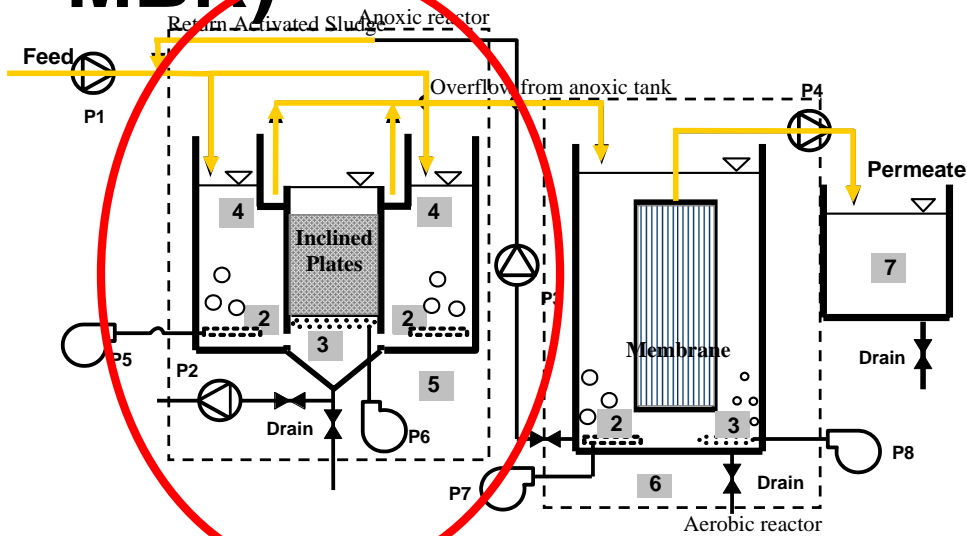
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Another example of Advanced MBR  
(Renovation of existing wastewater treatment plants)



Other than biogas production, physicochemical treatments are also candidates for energy recovery, e.g., supercritical water gasification of sludge-water mixture where the biomass sludge is utilized as energy source to produce hydrogen from water molecules (coupling clean energy production).

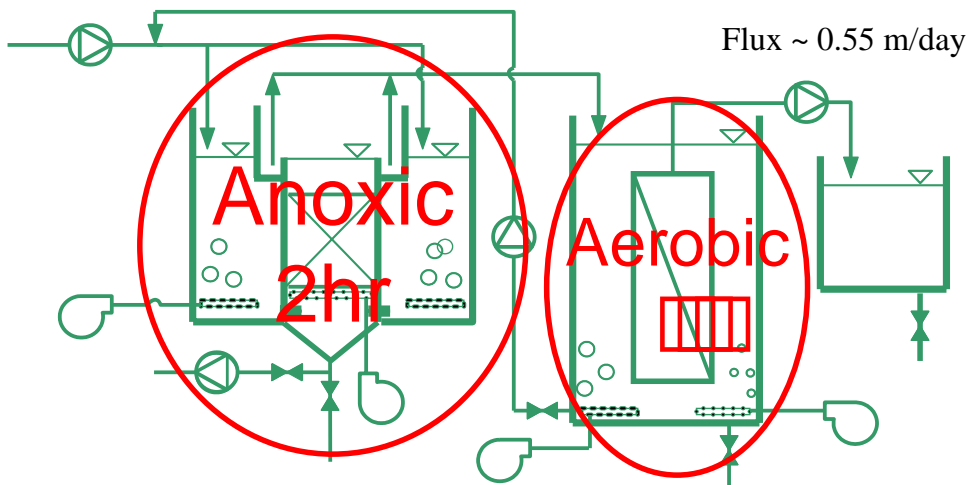
# iPMBR (inclined-plate MBR)



- |                        |                              |                          |                   |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| P1: Feed Pump          | P5: Air Pump for Degassing   | 1 Inclined Plates        | 5 Anoxic Reactor  |
| P2: Anoxic Sludge Pump | P6: Air Pump for Blowing     | 2 Coarse Bubble Diffuser | 6 Aerobic Reactor |
| P3: Return Sludge Pump | P7: Air Pump for Scouring    | 3 Fine Bubble Aerator    | 7 Permeate Tank   |
| P4: Permeate Pump      | P8: Air Pump for Oxygenating | 4 Double-sided Weir      | 8 Membrane Module |

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## Operational Conditions

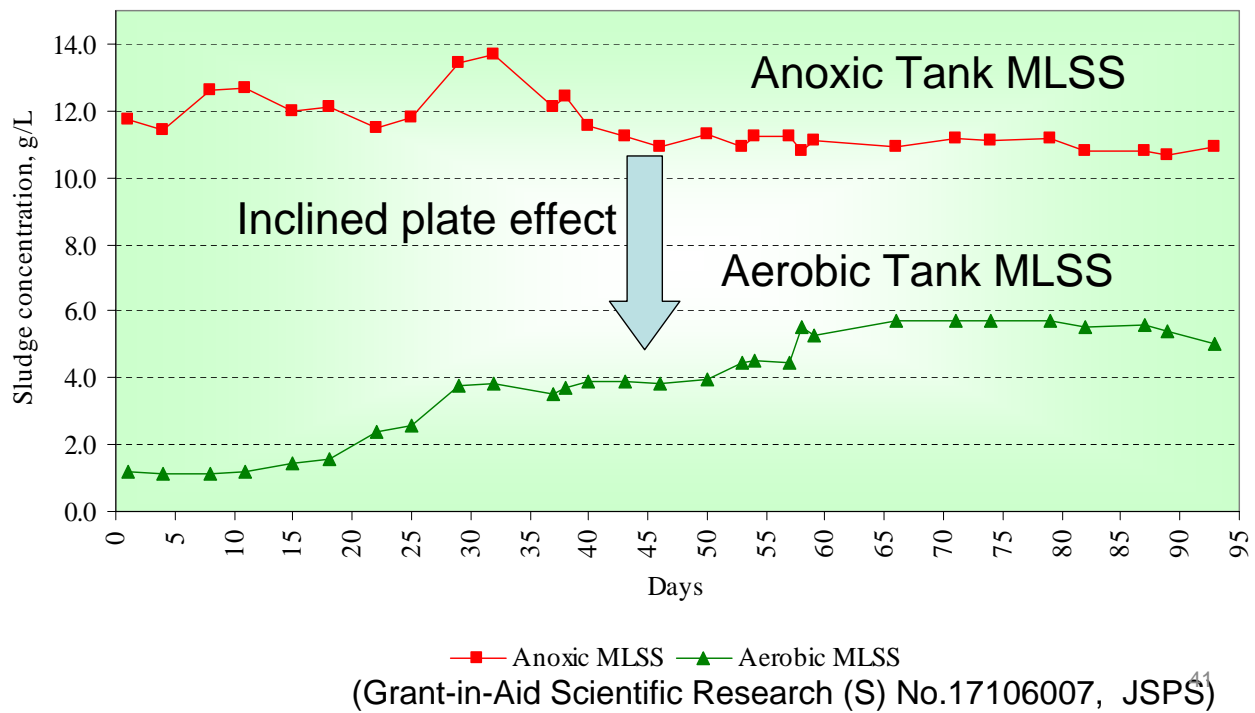


| Parameter                       | Value                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hydraulic retention time        | 3 hours                        |
| Sludge retention time           | 5 years                        |
| Volumetric organic loading rate | 1.7 kg COD/m <sup>3</sup> -day |

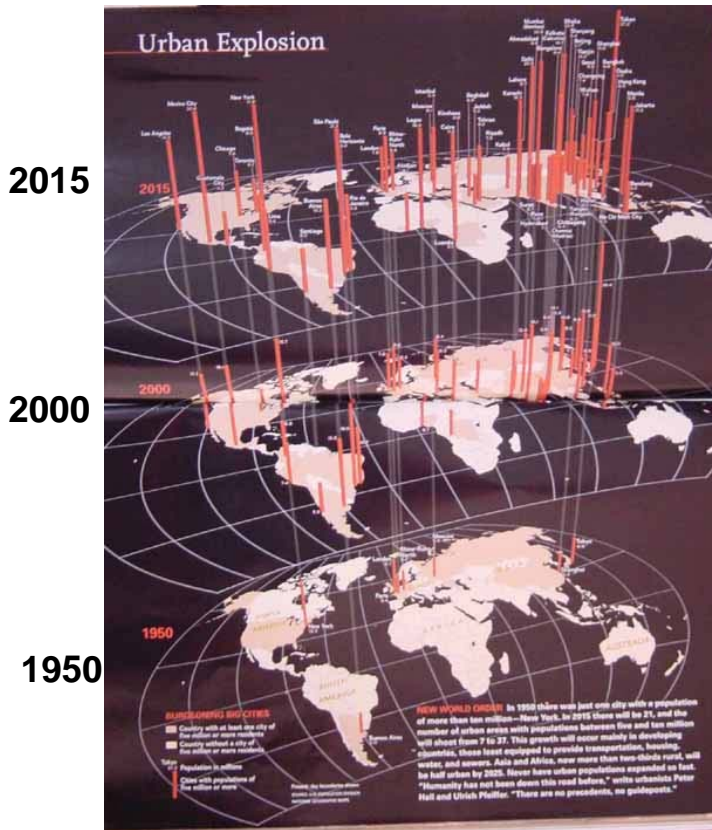
Due to sampling of sludge

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# Sludge Conditions in the iPMBR



***Is it applicable to  
developing countries?***



©National Geographic, Nov. 2002

## Urbanization especially in Asian region

World mega-cities (population over 5 million)

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## Poor people suffer from urban deteriorated water environment



(Source: *Global Environment Outlook 3*, UNEP, 2002)



## Huge solid waste deteriorates waters

By Curtsey of Dr. Chart  
Chiemchaisri, Kasert Unikversity

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JST-JICA Project

# **Research and Development for Water Reuse Technologies in Tropical Regions**

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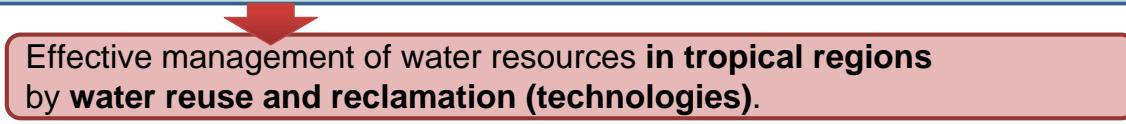
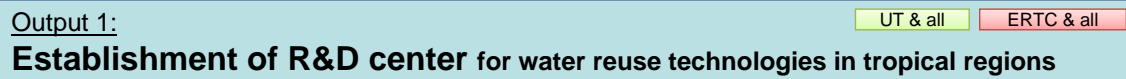
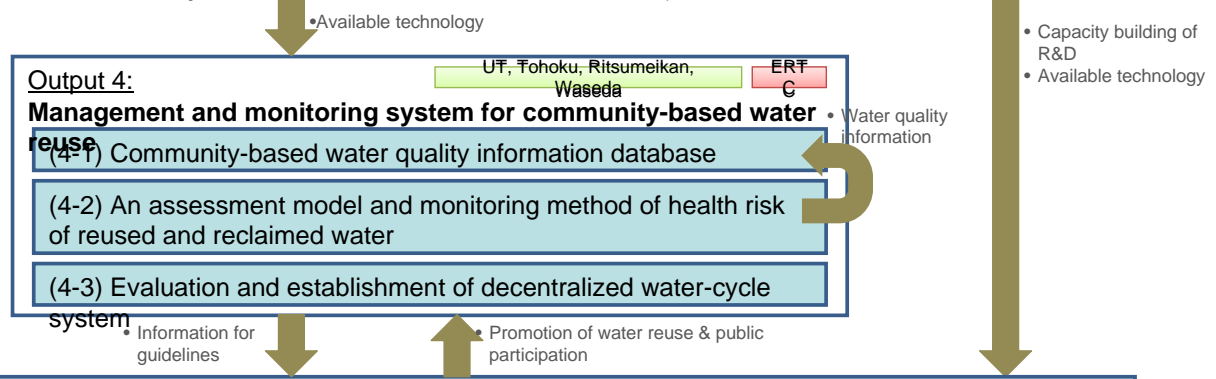
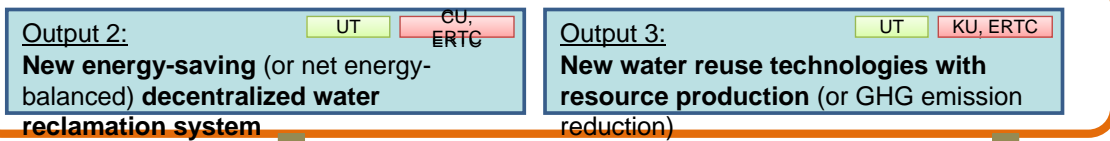
## **Aims of the Project**

- R&D of water reuse technologies in tropical regions
  - Collaborative research in Thailand
  - Mitigation for water vulnerability and secured water supply
- Establishment of R&D Center for water reuse technologies in Thailand
  - Innovative adaptation of the developed technologies and its management in tropical conditions
  - Capacity building for technology transfer to other countries in tropical regions

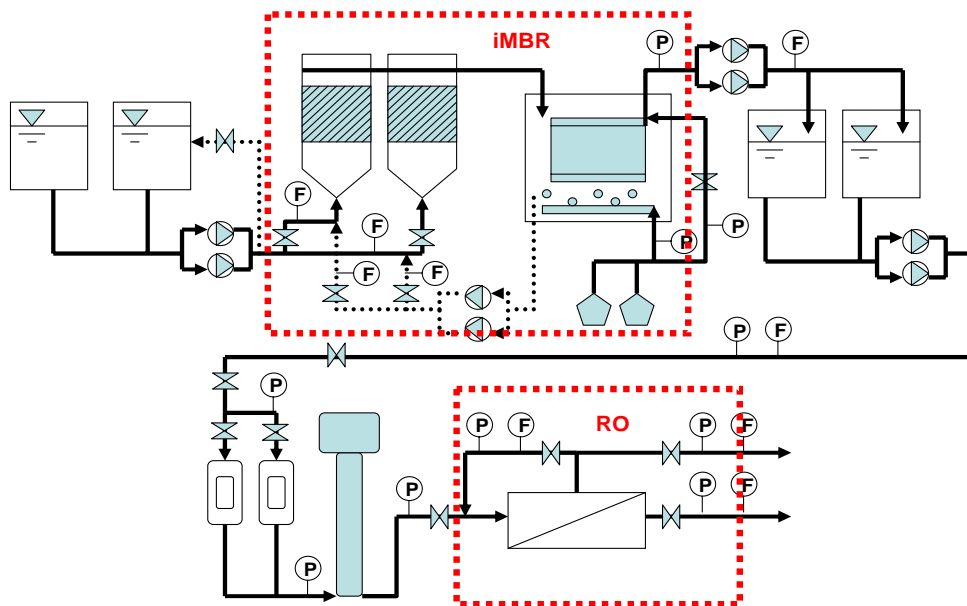
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# Project Scheme

## Technology Development for Tropical Regions



## Water reclamation and methane gas emission reduction in municipal landfill leachate treatment by ipMBR-RO system



***Yes, we need  
innovation for  
sustainable urban water system  
all over the world.***

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## MBR-Network Project

- Binz, C, “Development perspectives of on-site MBR treatment plants in the municipal wastewater sector of China”
- M.N.Bino *et al.*,”Potential for MBR applications for wastewater treatment in the Middle East and North American region.

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***Thank you!***

***Danke!***