

PROCESS OPTIMIZATION USING SPECTROPHOTOMETERS

By Bud Dunbar
ZAPS Technologies
617-448-0440
robert.dunbar@zapstechnologies.com

YOU CANT MANAGE WHAT YOU DON'T SEE



WHAT'S CHANGED?

- **INEXPENSIVE & POWERFUL PHOTON COMPONENTS**
- **POWERFUL COMPUTERS**
- **ANALYTICAL ALGORITHMS**

WHAT'S POSSIBLE

- **COMPLETE SET OF PARAMETERS EVERY 2 MINUTES**
- **PROCESS OPTIMIZATION**



WHAT IS SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ?

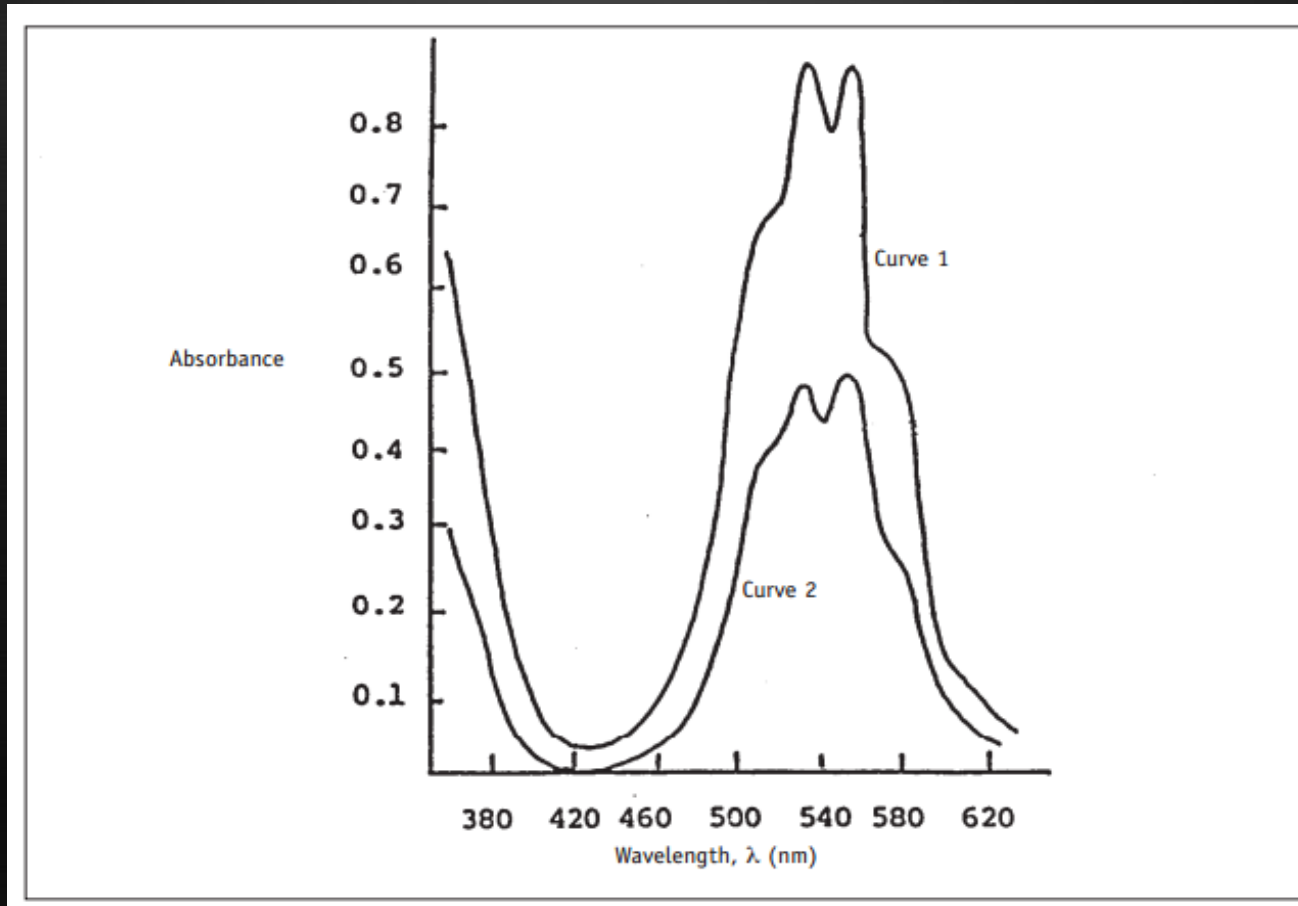
Here is an example:

When certain frequencies of light hit Nitrogen Dioxide (common in air pollution) you get distinctive absorbance characterized by a reddish color




Absorbance vs Wavelength

Potassium Permanganate (KMnO_4)– Sample 1 had a higher concentration than Sample 2



SPECTROPHOTOMETRY ENABLES:

- Multiple parameters at once
 - Direct measurements
 - In the natural matrix
 - No reagents, no labor, no delay
 - Much easier to maintain than in tank probes
 - Self cleaning
 - Self calibrating
 - Digital, online, real time
 - Highly accurate
- 

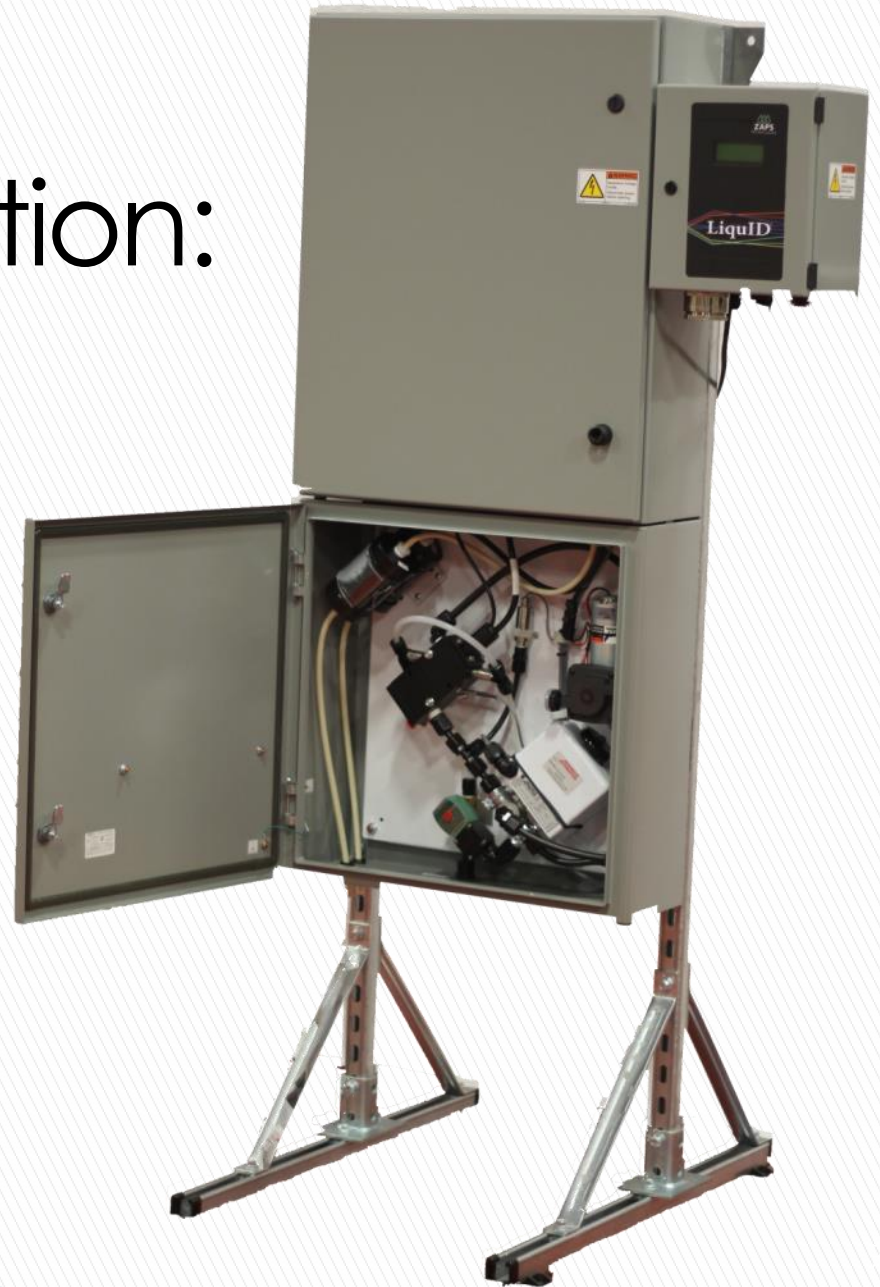
Real Time, Online, Accurate

WASTEWATER		DRINKING WATER	
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CBOD	Carbonaceous BOD	CHLa	Chlorophyll-a
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	CHLb	Chlorophyll-b
ECOLI	Fecal Contamination	CHLORINE	Total Free Chlorine
FDOM	Fluorescent Dissolved Organic	COLOR	Color
NH3	Ammonia	ECOLI	Fecal Contamination
NO3	Nirate+Nitrite	FDOM	Fluorescent Dissolved Organic
T	Temperature	NH3	Ammonia
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	NO3	Nirate+Nitrite
TOC	Total Organic Carbon	OIL	Refined Hydrocarbons
TSS	Total Suspended Solids	PHYCO	Phycobilin Chromophore
UVA	UV 254 Absorbance	RHO	Rhodamine
UVT	UV 254 Transmission	SIZE	Relative Particle Size
VFA	Volatile Fatty Acids	SUVA	Specific UV Absorption
DO NOT SEE:		T	Temperature
		TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
		TOC	Total Organic Carbon
		TOX	Disinfection Byproducts
Phosphorus		TSS	Total Suspended Solids
Disolved Oxygen		TURB	Turbidity (ATU)
PH		UVA	UV 254 Absorbance
ORP		UVT	UV 254 Transmission

State of the Art

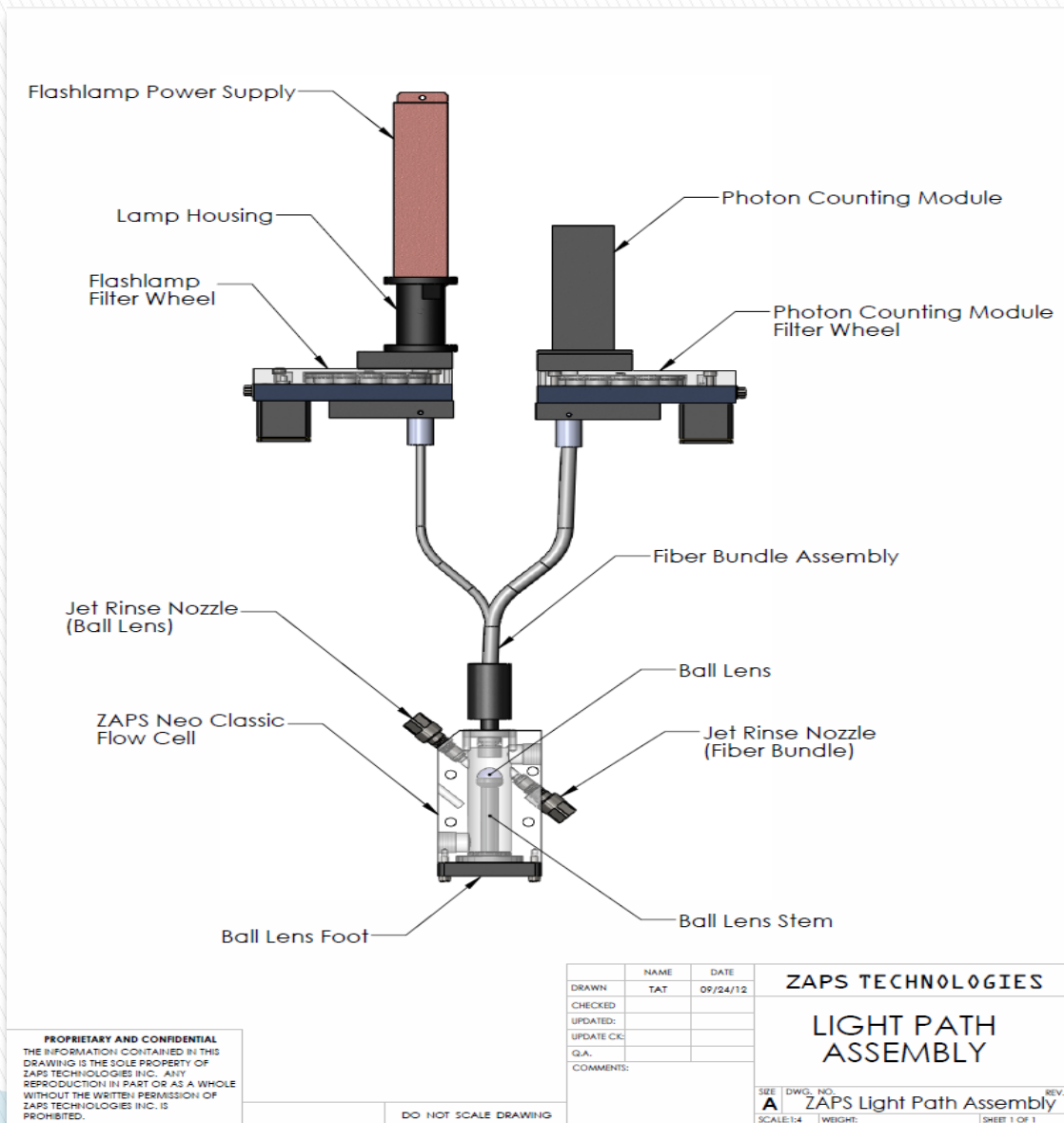
- ▶ Measure several properties of light
 - Absorbance,
 - Florescence,
 - Reflectivity or Scattering
- ▶ Looking at very specific outgoing and incoming frequencies across a wide spectrum of frequencies
- ▶ Characterize normal underlying water matrix
- ▶ Using high energy photons
- ▶ Very sophisticated algorithms eliminate/separate noise, tss, turbidity, temperature, pressure, etc

An implementation: ZAPS

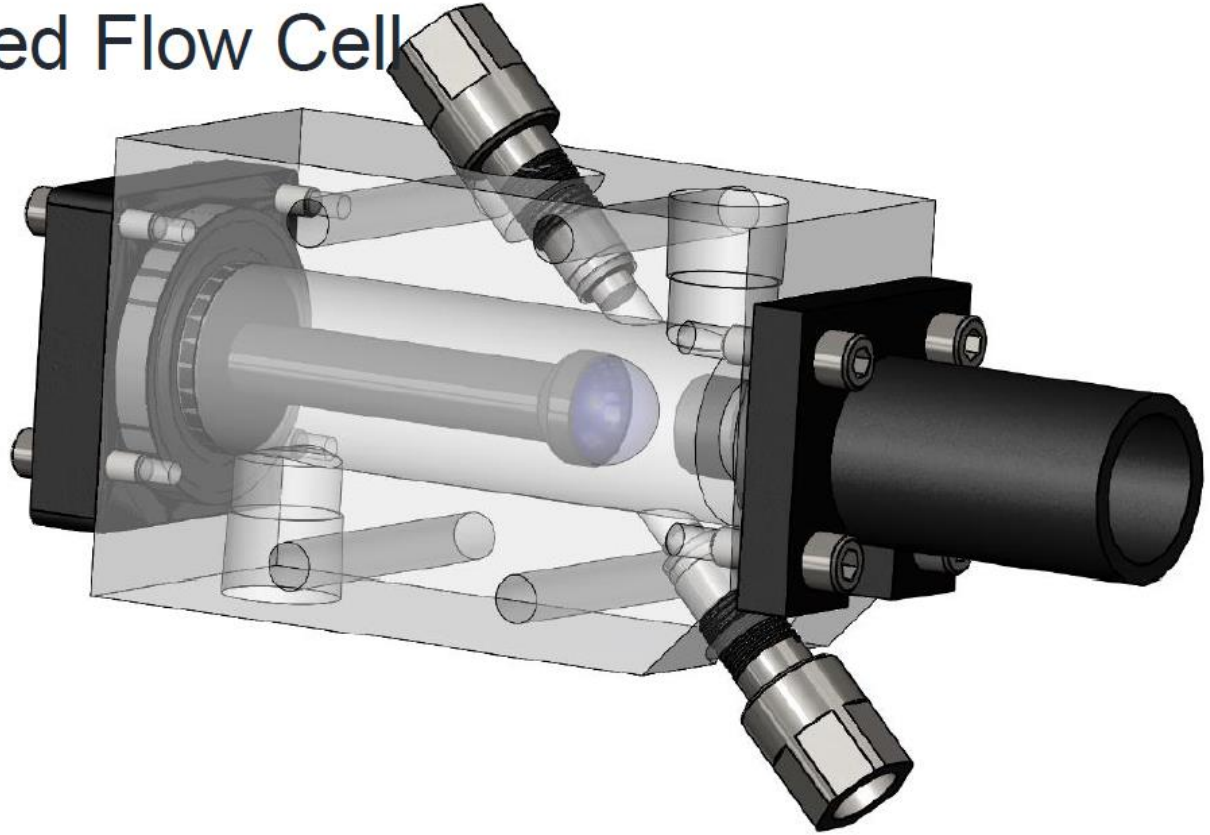


ZAPS Liquid Station : How it works

- High energy light passes from the lamp to the photon counter
- Multi-Spectral Frequencies
- - 2 Carousels of specific frequency filters one at the source and one at the detector
- Measure absorbance and florescence
- Reduction of spurious photons (noise) with proprietary optics
- Zero Angle Photon Spectroscopy (ZAPS)



Patented Flow Cell



- ▶ Water Sample Flows through the Flow Cell
- ▶ Light passes through the water sample
- ▶ Optics are cleaned automatically
- ▶ Self calibrating
- ▶ No reagents, no labor, no time delay

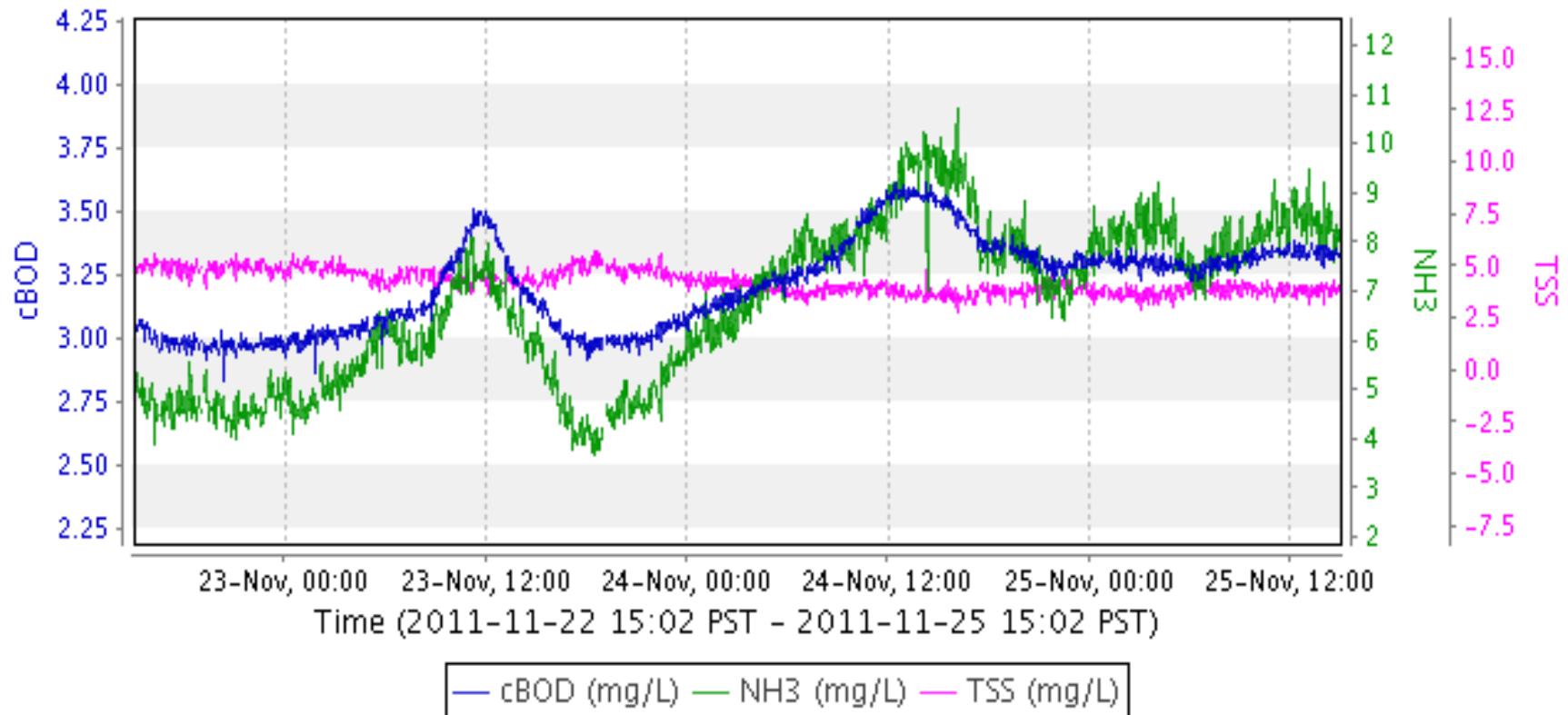
Data Access

Secure Data Options

- Cellular uplink
- Ethernet connection (VPN)
- 4–20mA
- Digital connection to:
 - SCADA or
 - PLC

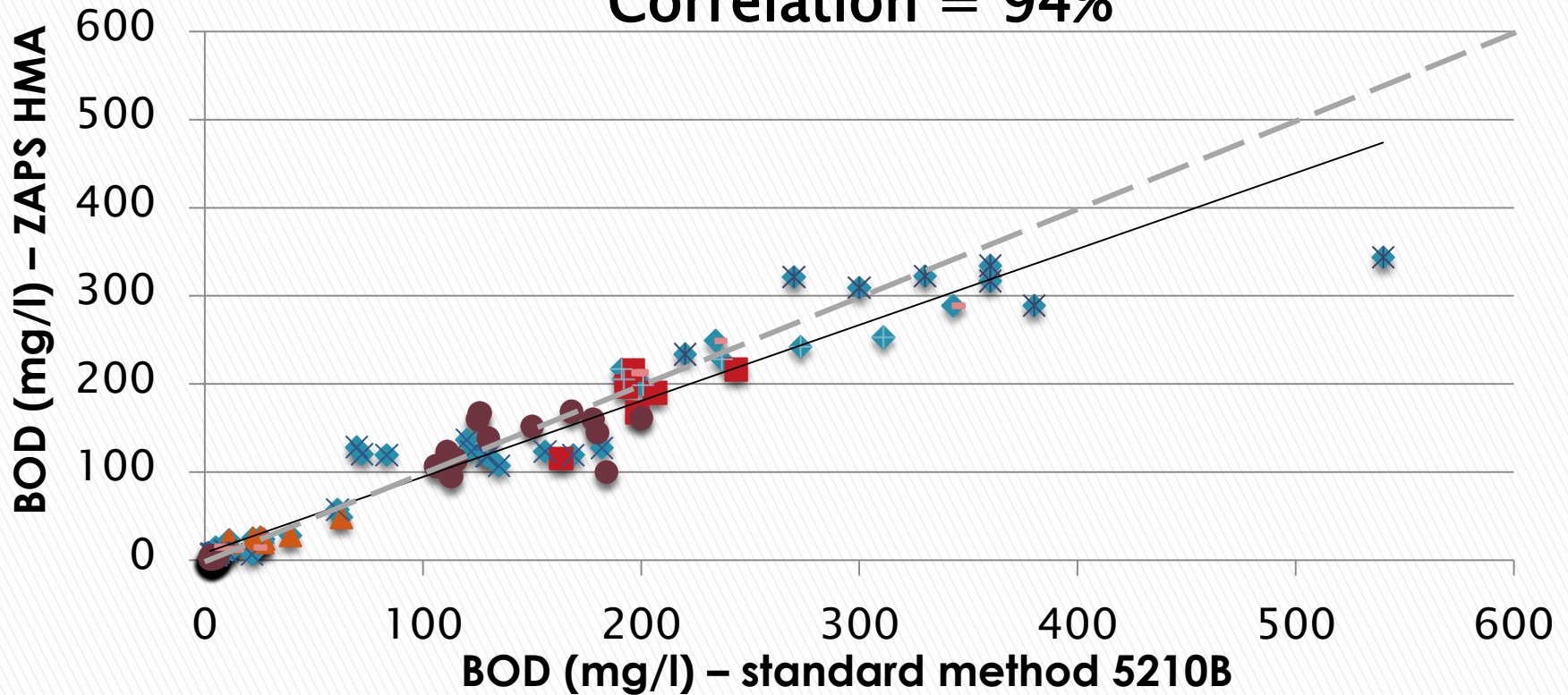


Graphical Web User Interface



Standard Lab Tests vs Spectrophotometry

Correlation = 94%



HMA Data vs Standard Method 5210B

Installation Locations	7
Number of Liquid Stations	11
Grab Samples (N)	100
Correlation (R^2)	0.94

Parameters

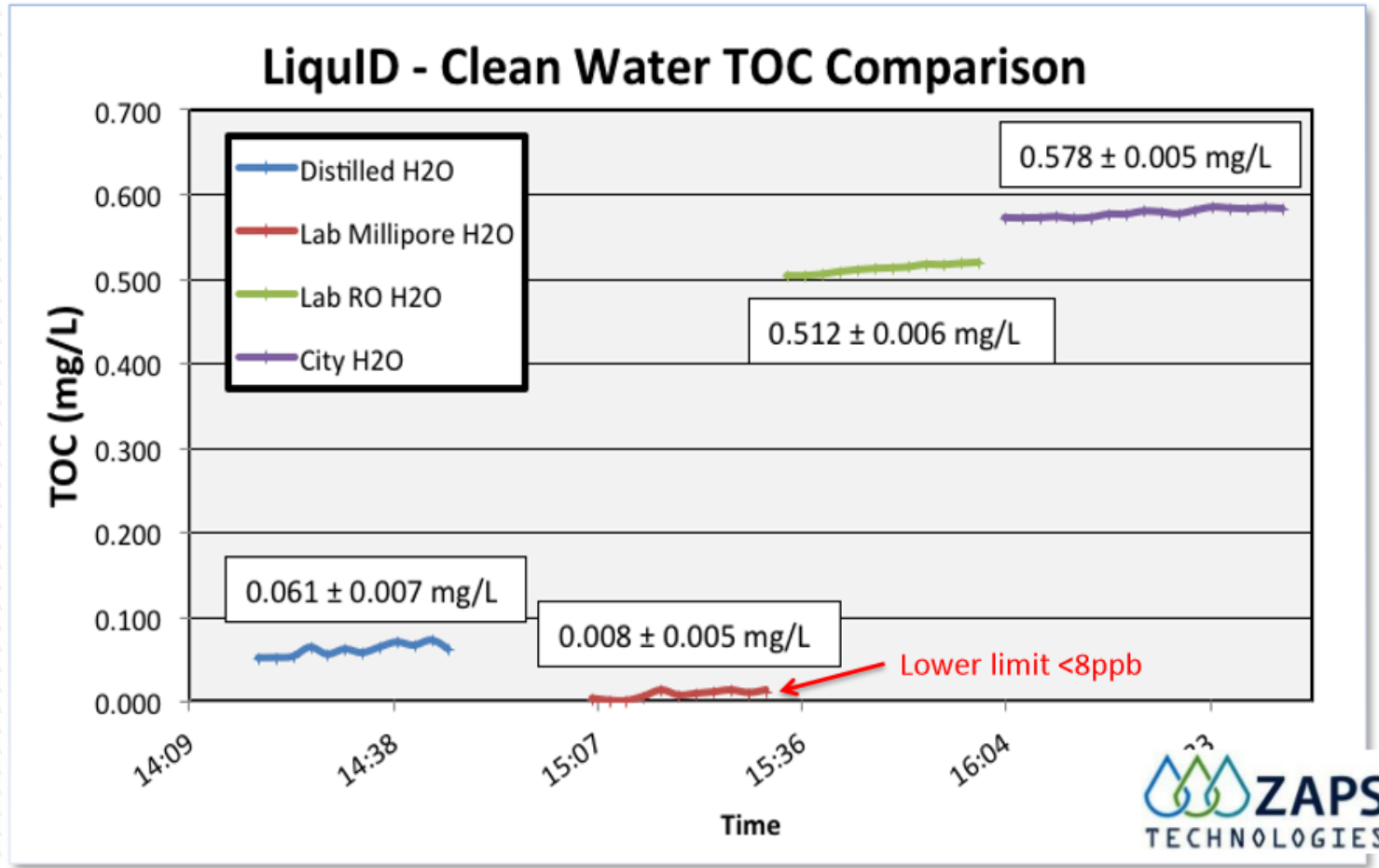
Parameter Accuracy

Detection Range/Sensitivity

▶ Airplane Deicing Fluid	0.5 to 10000 mg ADF/L	±5%
▶ Ammonia Gas (NH ₃)	0.2 to 100 mg-N/L	±8%
▶ Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	0.2 to 700 mg/L	±8%
▶ Carbonaceous BOD (cBOD)	0.05 to 600 mg/L	±8%
▶ Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	0.7 to 1400 mg/L	±6%
▶ Chloramine	0.01 to 11 mg/L	±5%
▶ Chlorophyll a	0.3 to >100 ug/L	±5%
▶ Chlorophyll b	3 to >100 ug/L	±5%
▶ Color @440nm	2 to 1500 Pt/Co Unit	±5%
▶ E. coli	0.1 to 23M MPN/100 mls	±10%
▶ Fluid Temperature	-4 to 100 deg C	±3%
▶ Fluorescent Dissolved Organic Matter (FDOM)	0.5 to >100 DFU	±5%
▶ Nitrate+Nitrite (NO ₂ +NO ₃)	0.03 to 50 mg-N/L	±9%
▶ Phycobilin Chromophore	0.9 to >100 DFU	±5%
▶ PTSA	0.5 >100 DFU	±5%
▶ Oil – Refined Hydrocarbons	0.5 to >100 DFU	±5%
▶ Rhodamine	0.5 to >100 DFU	±5%
▶ Specific UV Absorption (SUVA)	0.06 to 5 L/mg-C•m-1	±10%
▶ Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	0.2 to 100 mg-N/L	±8%
▶ Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	0.02 to 100 mg/L	±5%
▶ Total Free Chlorine	0.01 to 11 mg/L	±5%
▶ Total Organic Halide (TOX)	2 to 6000 ug/L	+10%
▶ Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	0.08 to 800 mg/L	±13%
▶ Turbidity (ATU)	0.1 to 100 m-1	±10%
▶ Ultraviolet Absorbance (UVA)	0.01 to 200 m-1	±5%
▶ Ultraviolet Transmission (UVT)	0.2 to 100 %	±5%
▶ Volatile Fatty Acids (VFA)	1 to 1000 mg/L	±10%

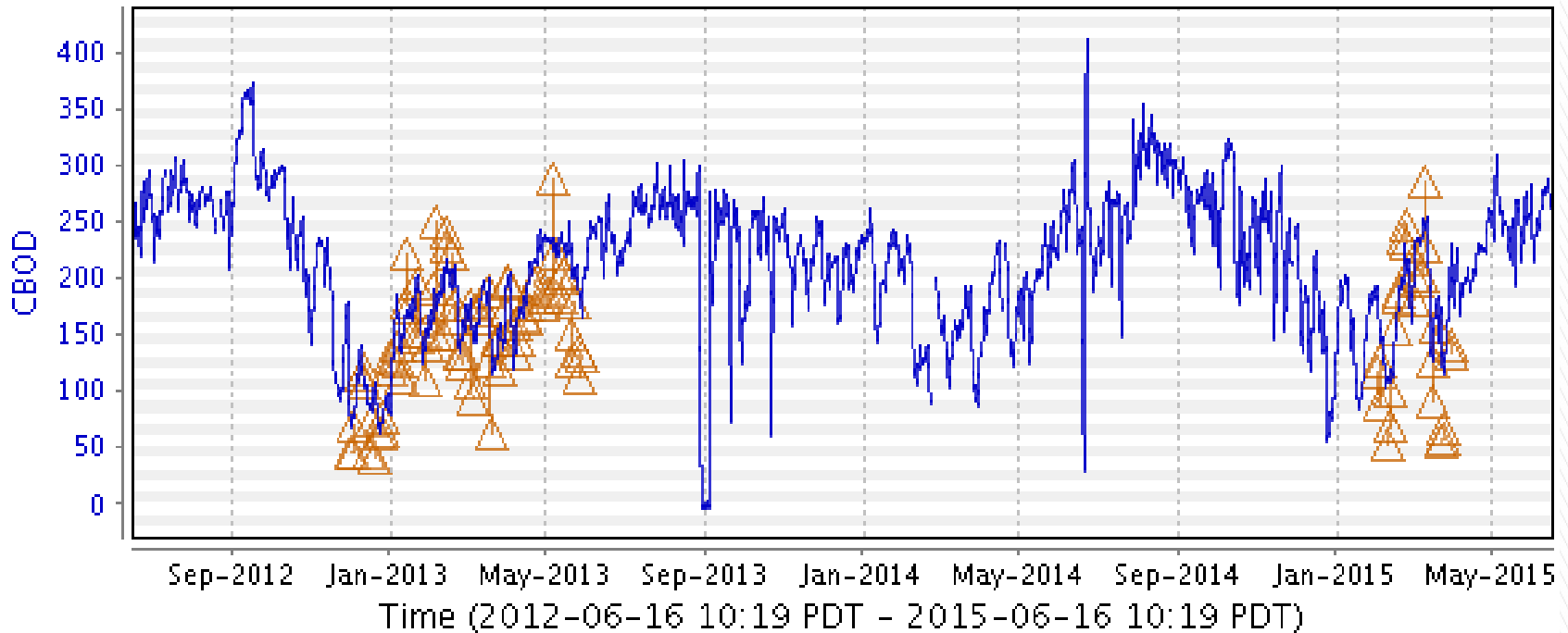
Accuracy: +/- 5 parts per billion (TOC)

As samples are exposed to air, carbon molecules infuse the samples in 20 minutes



HMA: A microbe's view





Technique

Report Type

of Days

of Real-time Readings

Average Value (mg/L)

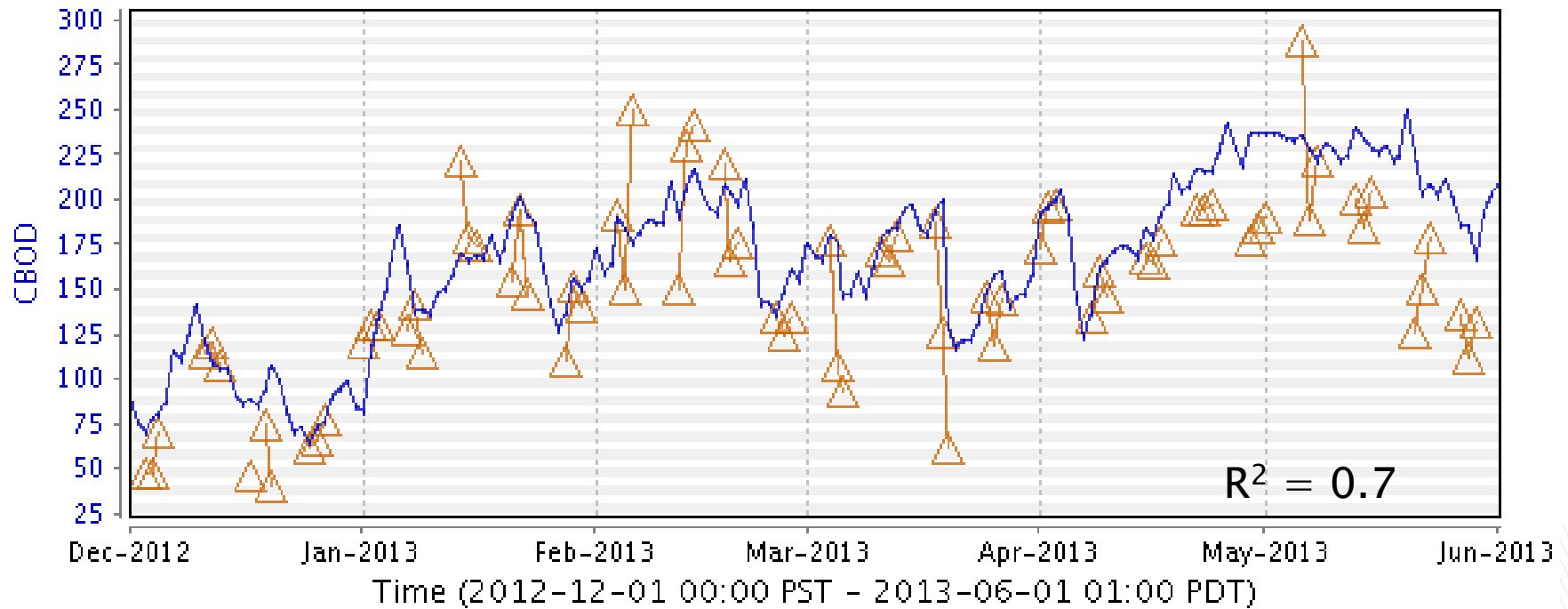
ZAPS Liquid

Daily average

1081 (99.5%)

677,244

215 mg/L



Technique

Report Type

of Days

of Real-time Readings

Average Value (mg/L)

Municipal Lab

Daily Composite

78 (43%)

N/A

145

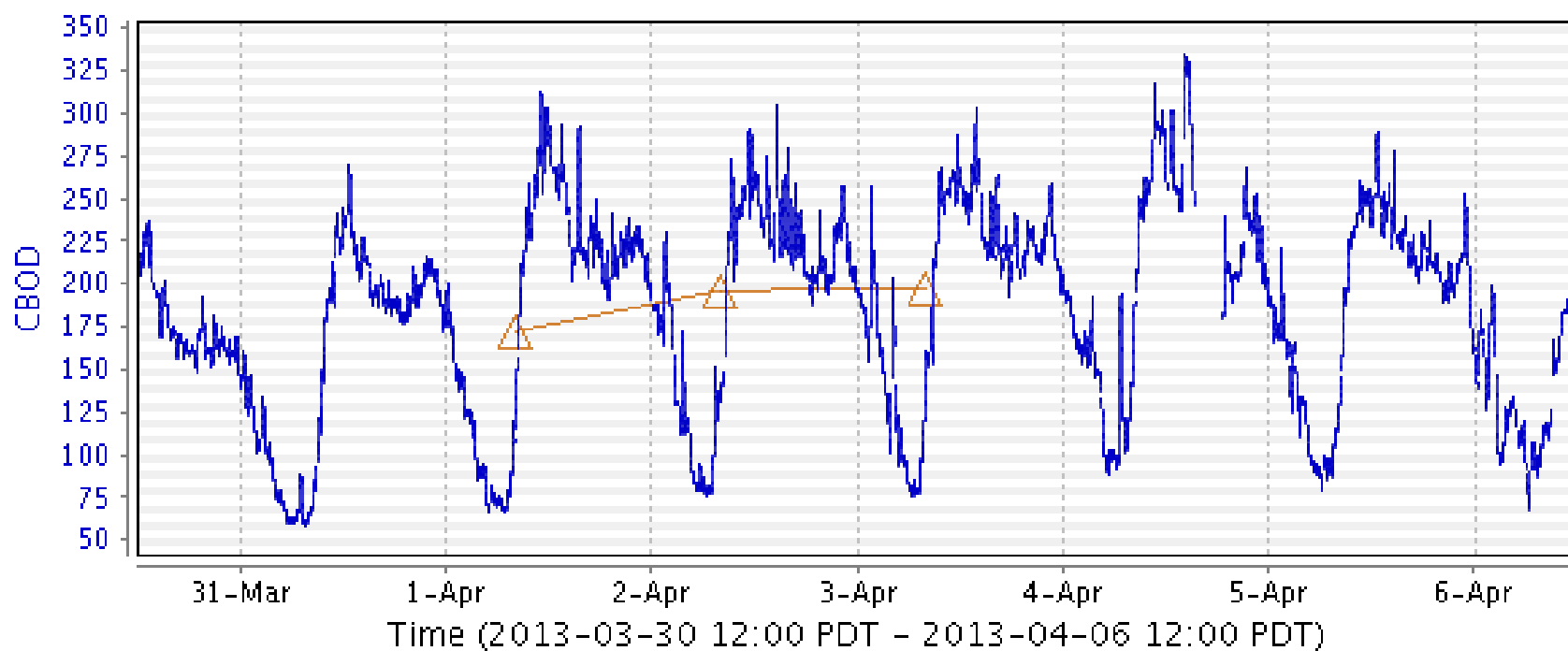
ZAPS LiquiD

Daily average

181 (100%)

106,790

157



Technique

Report Type

of Days

of Real-time Readings

Average Value (mg/L)

Municipal Lab

Daily Composite

3 (43%)

N/A

189

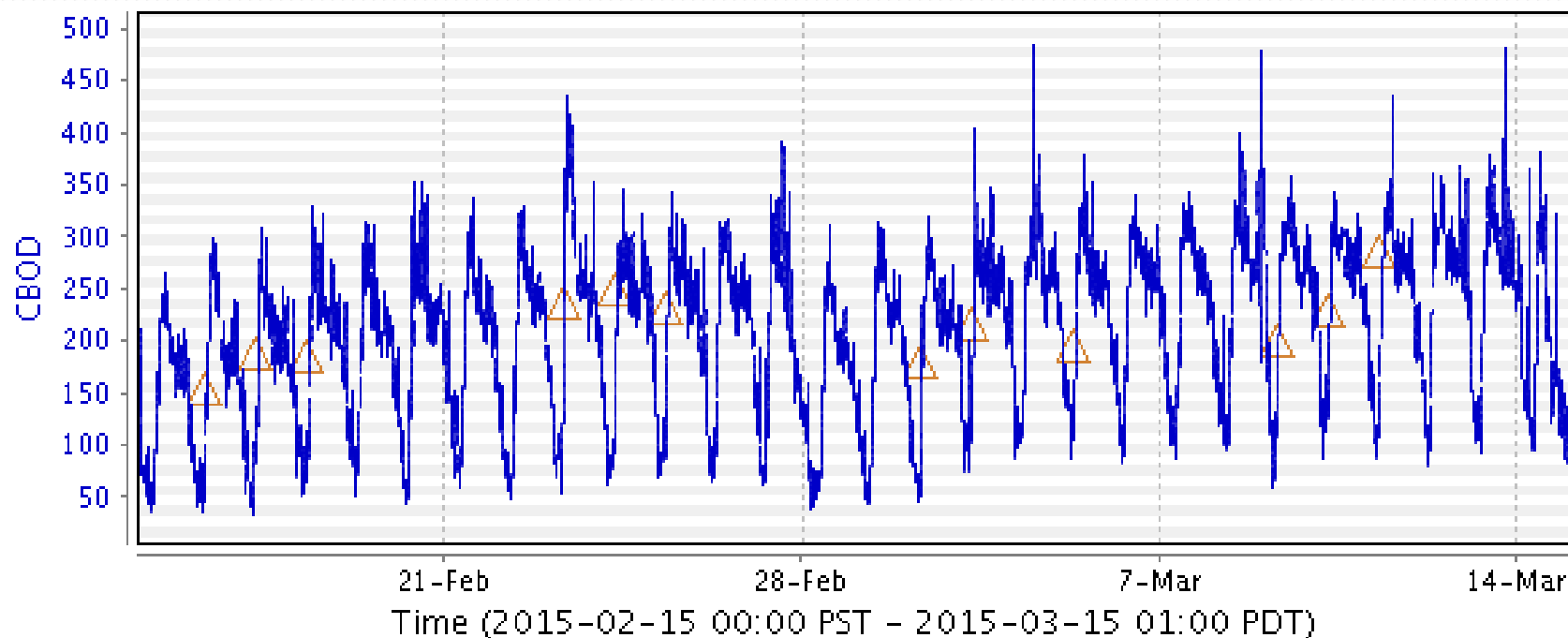
ZAPS Liquid

Real-time

7 (100%)

4,687

198



Technique

Report Type

of Days

of Real-time Readings

Average Value (mg/L)

Municipal Lab

Daily Composite

12 (43%)

N/A

213

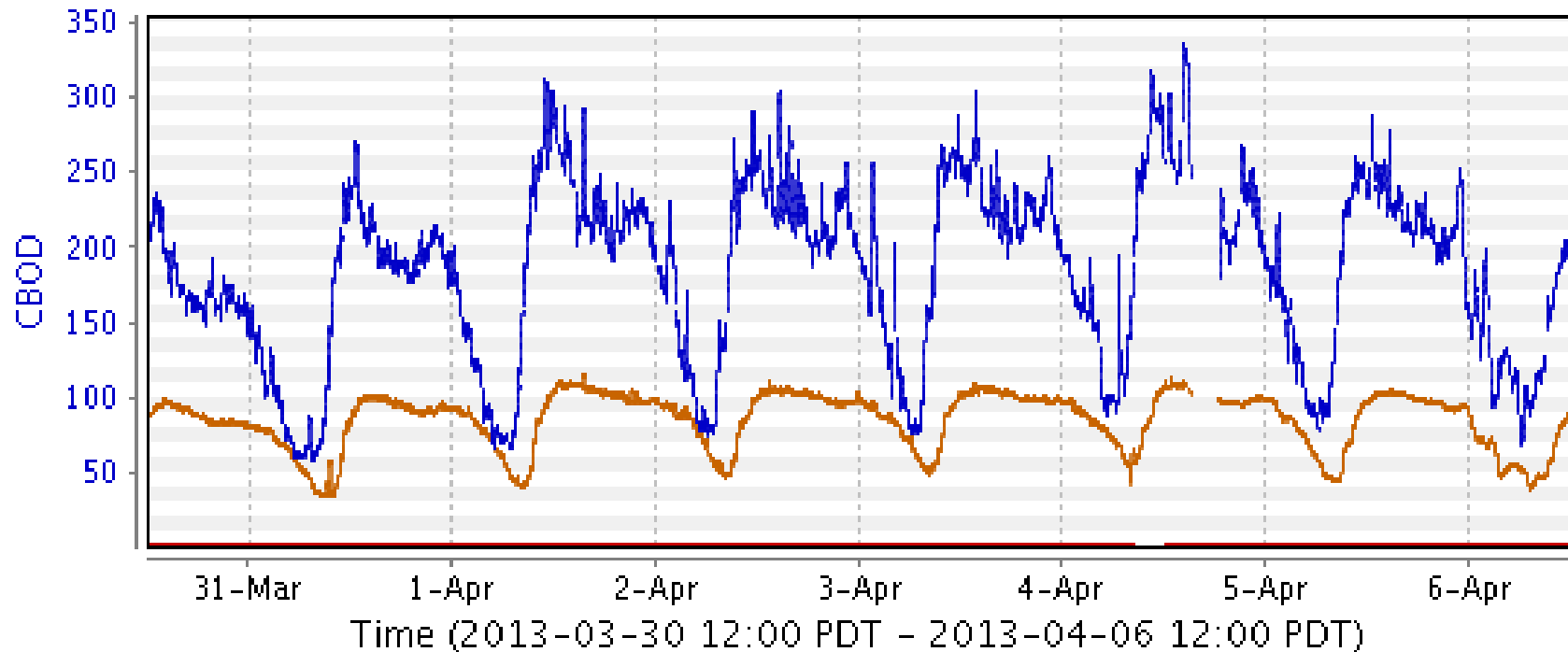
ZAPS LiquidD

Real-time

28 (100%)

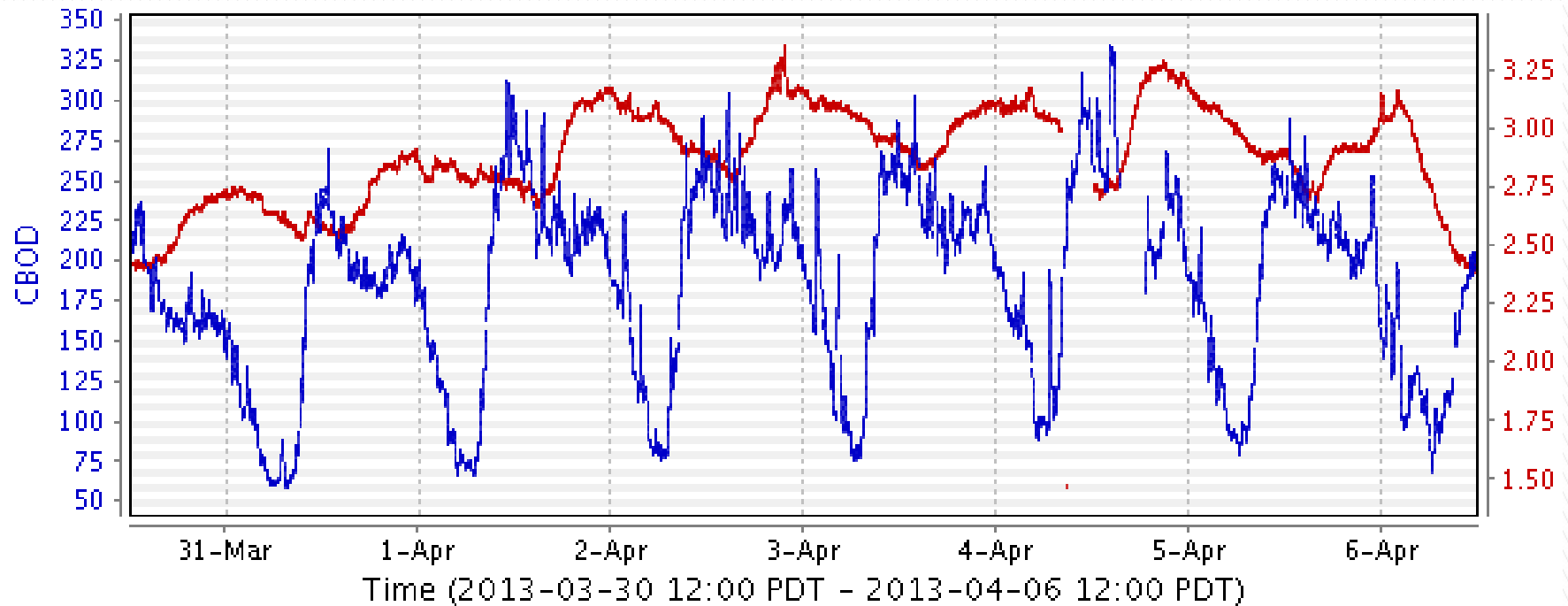
18,116

212



Raw Influent – **Primary Effluent** – **Final Effluent**

4,700 cBOD readings per series.



Raw Influent **Final Effluent**

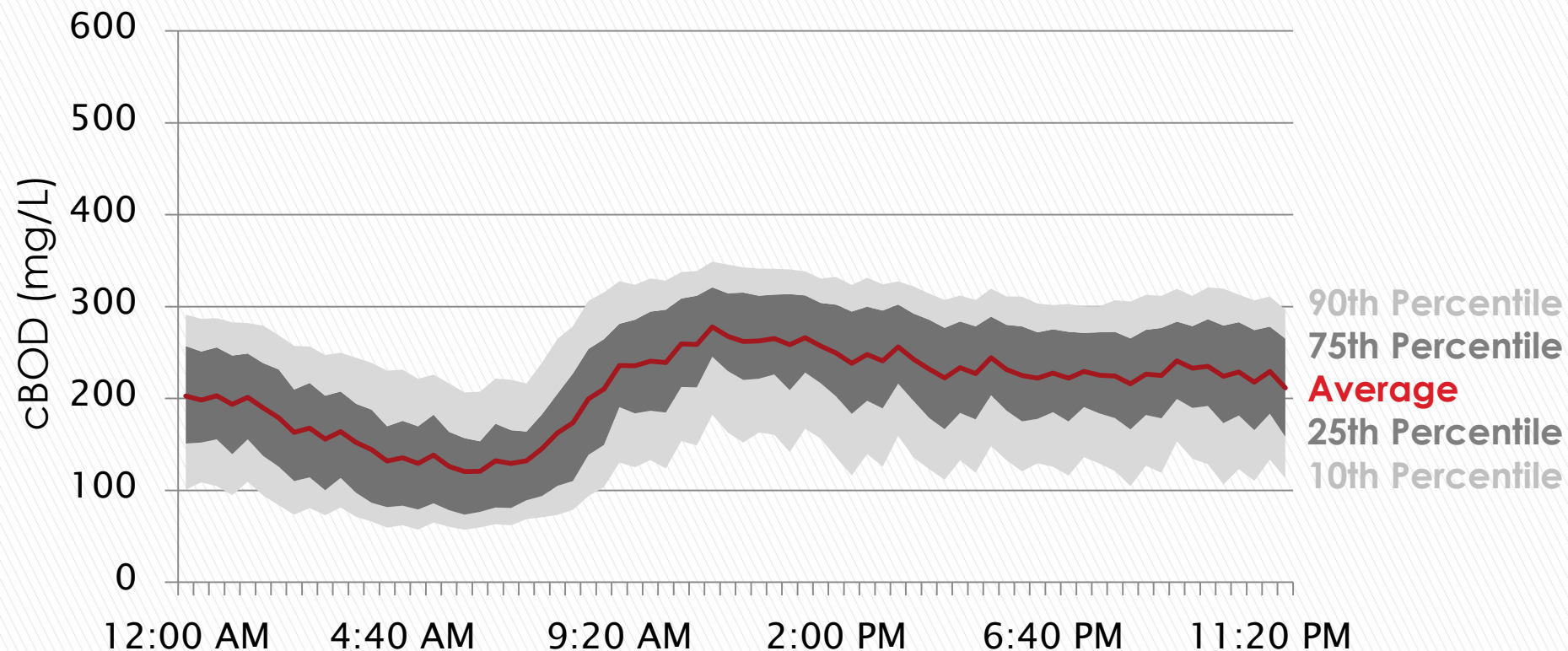
4,700 cBOD readings per series.

Calculate an average every minute of the day From 365 days of data



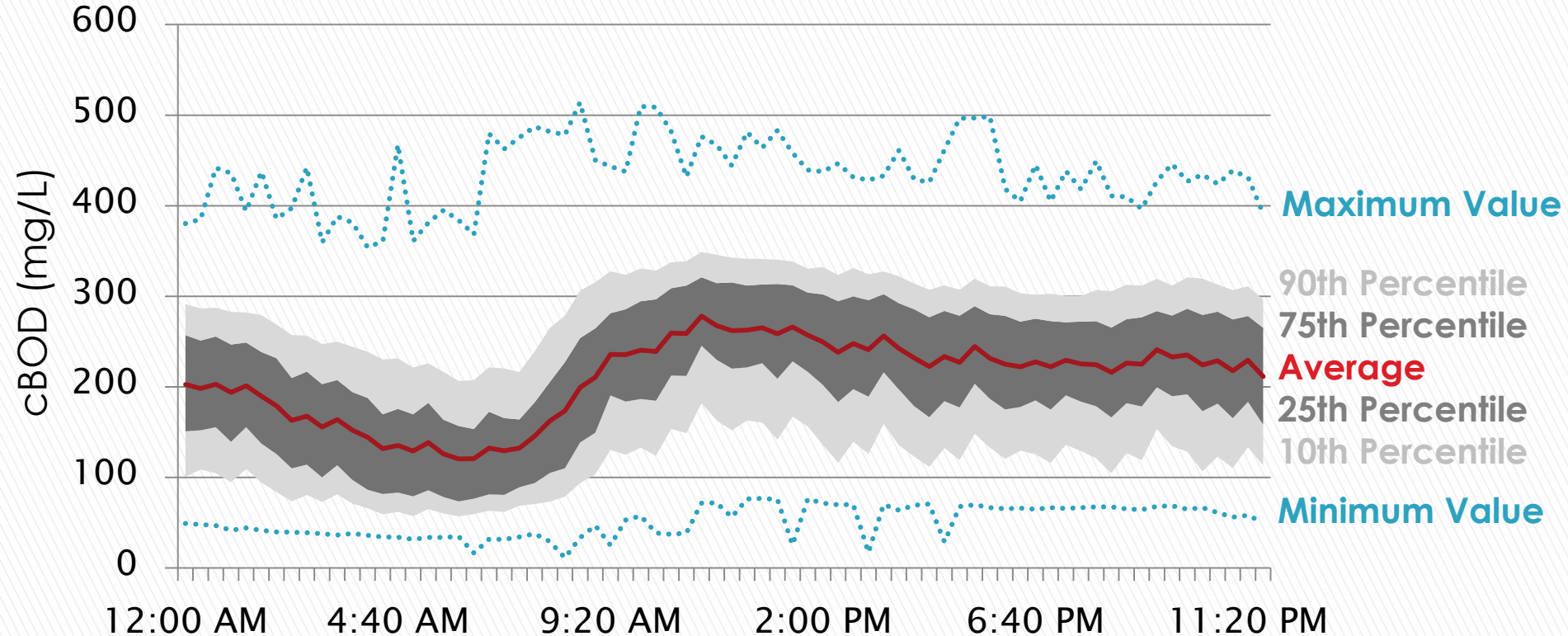
Diurnal Cycle – one year of data
213,642 cBOD readings

Look at the variance from those averages



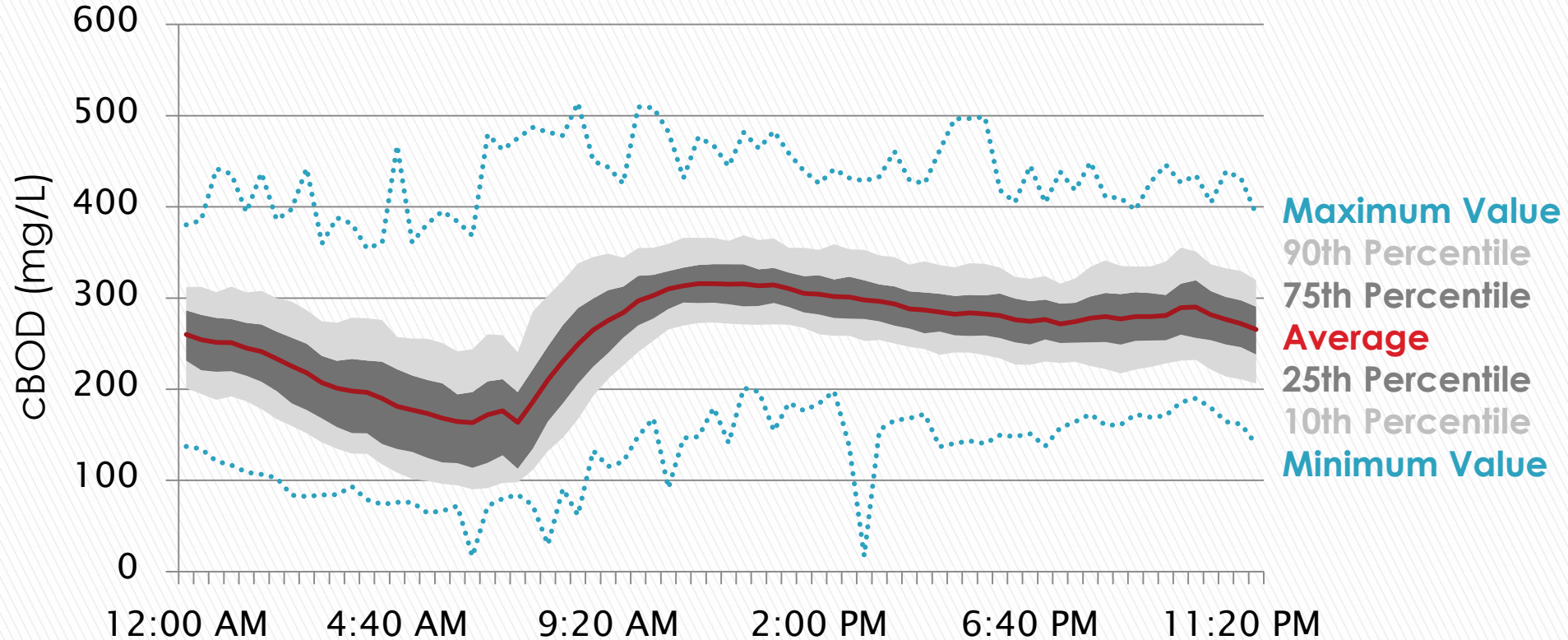
Diurnal Cycle – one year of data
213,642 cBOD readings

We manage our plants based on conservative assumptions for maximum, minimum, and average loads



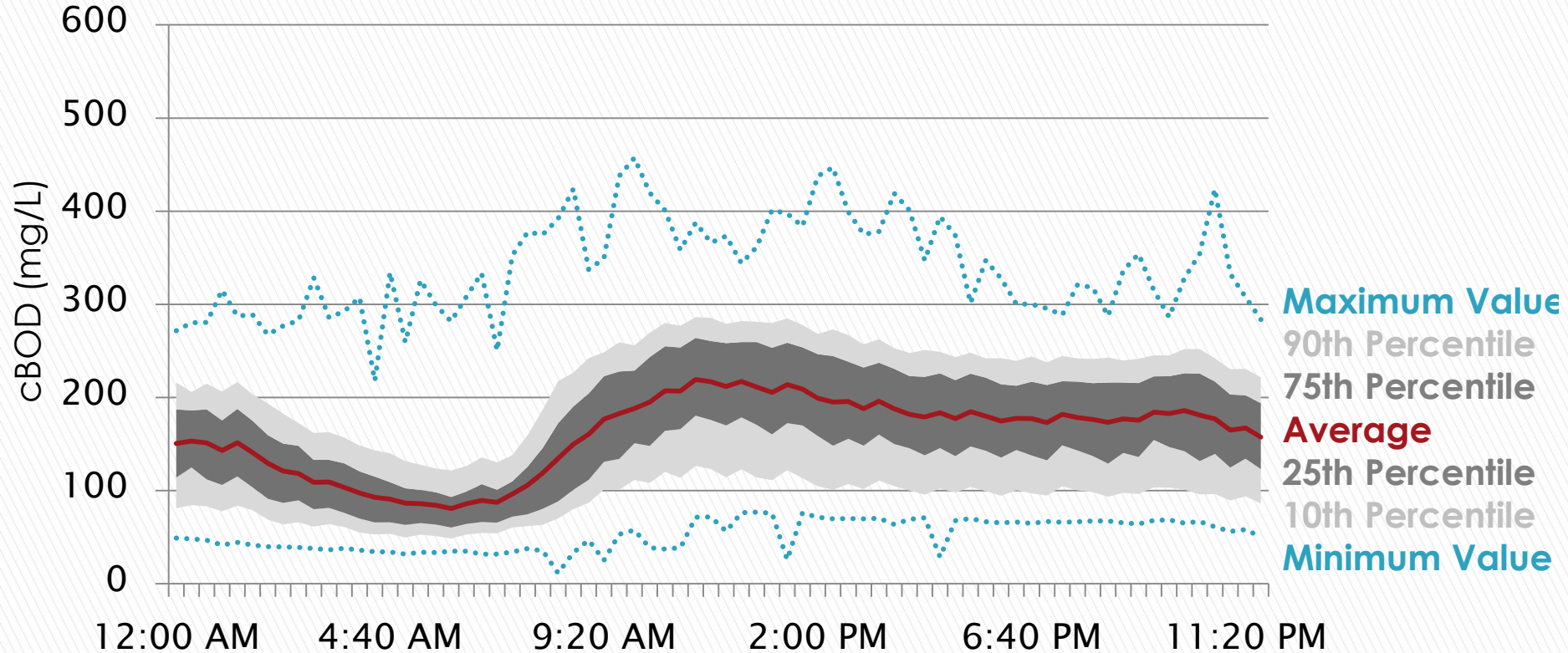
Diurnal Cycle – one year of data

213,642 cBOD readings



Summer Season – Diurnal Cycle – one year of data

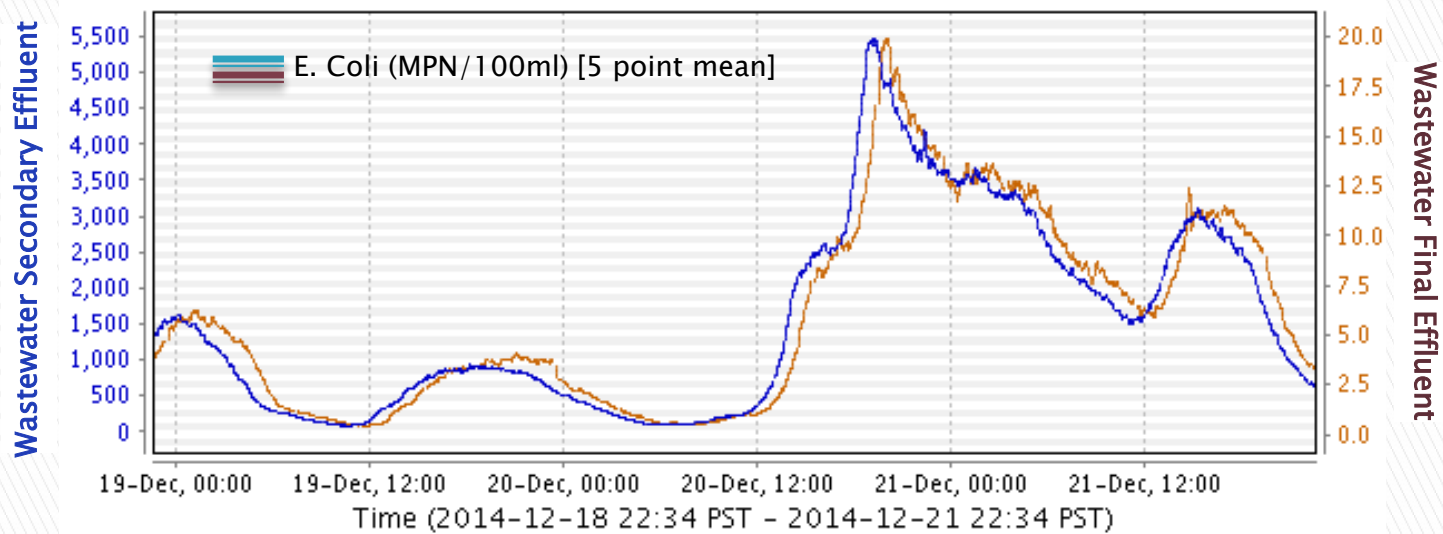
106,525 cBOD readings



Winter Season – Diurnal Cycle – one year of data

107,117 cBOD readings

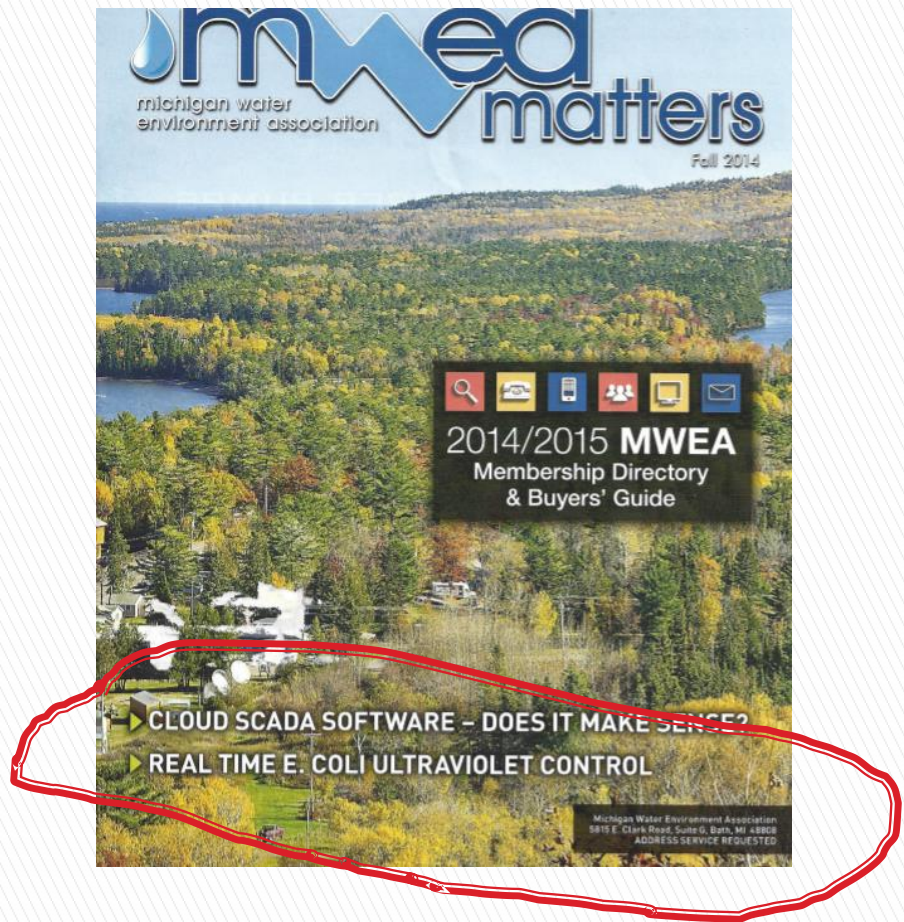
Measuring Activated Ecoli to Optimize Disinfection



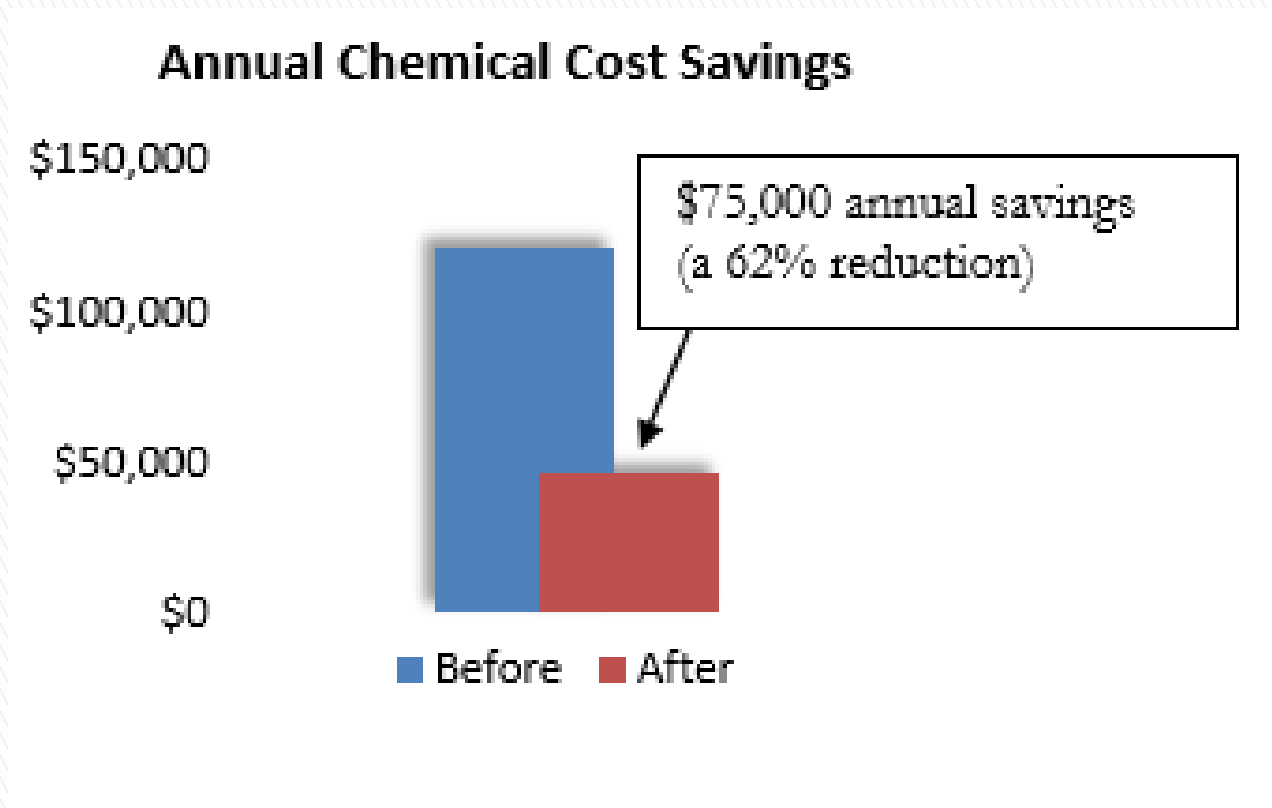
- Customer documented savings in chlor/dechlor and UV
- Typically 50% of chemical and energy costs
- Technology differentiates activated from deactivated Ecoli

Grand Rapids saved \$54,000/year

- Back off disinfection until you start to see some activated Ecoli come through
- Machine sees activated Ecoli vs deactivated
- Customer wrote this article
- Using machines for four applications
- Monitoring final effluent helps see the effect of other changes to process

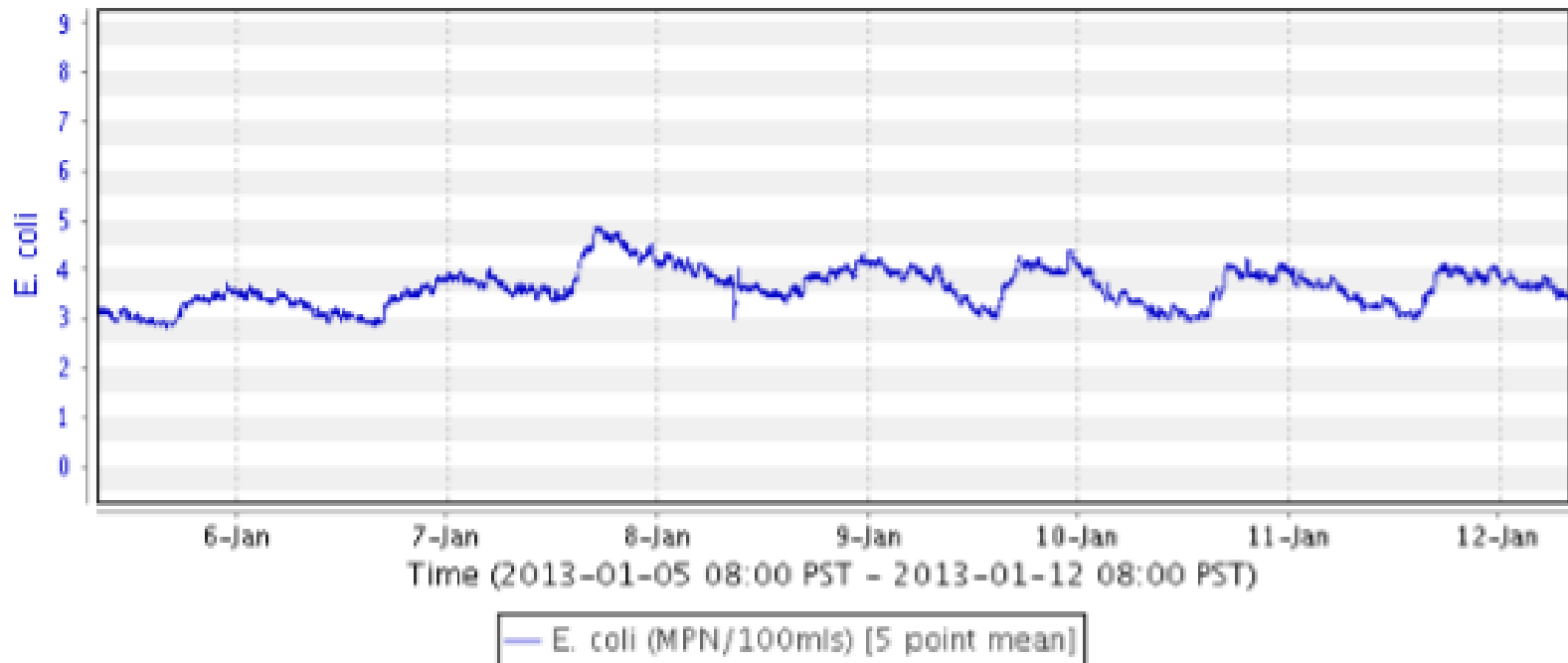


Corvallis saved 62% of their chemical cost



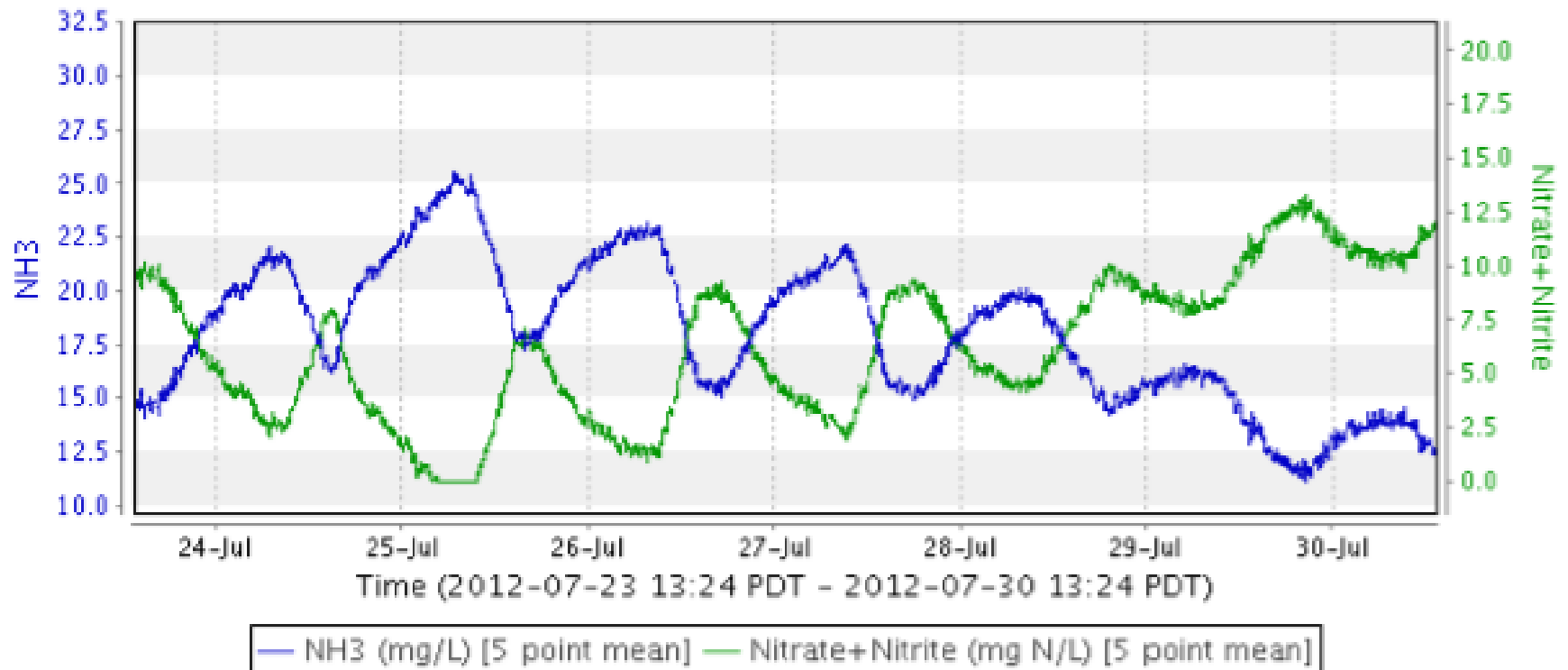
Much tighter control of disinfection

LID-004 Corvallis Sample A

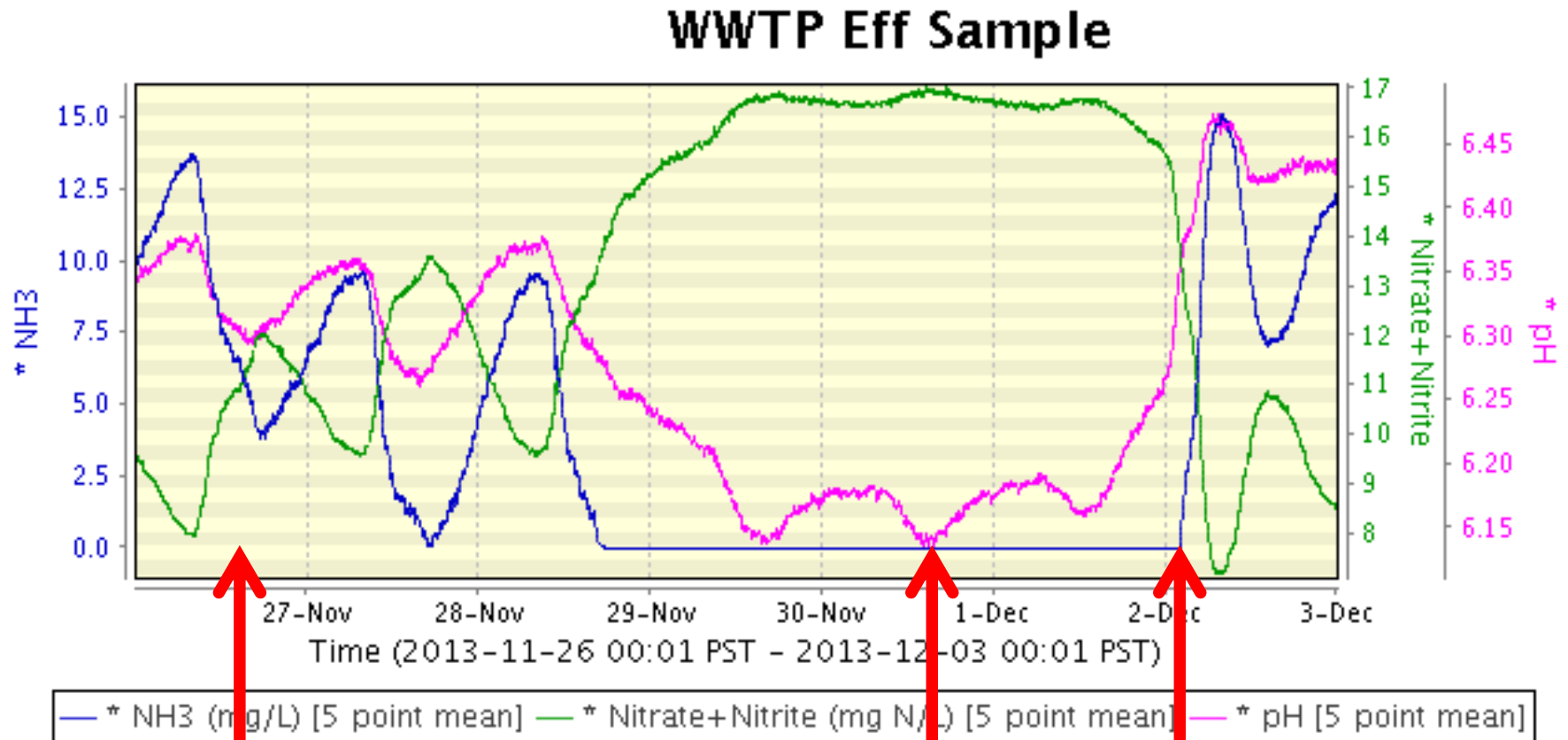


Optimizing Nitrification

LID-004 Corvallis Sample A



Observing the interdependence between parameters

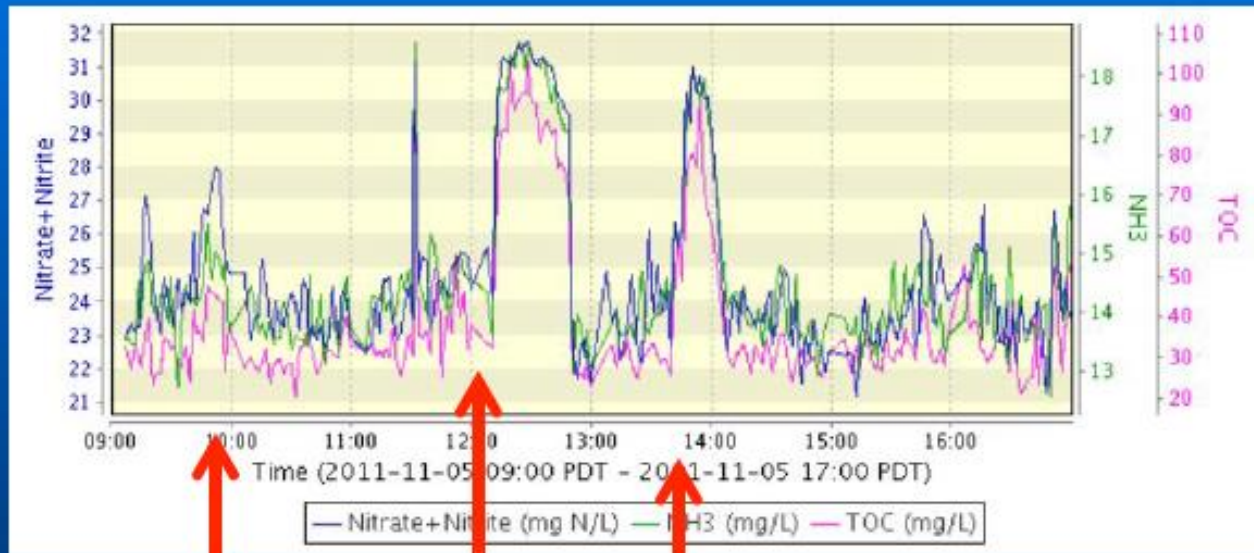


rain event

Low pH 11.2°C

BETTER UNDERSTANDING LOADS

Oregon State University Football Event

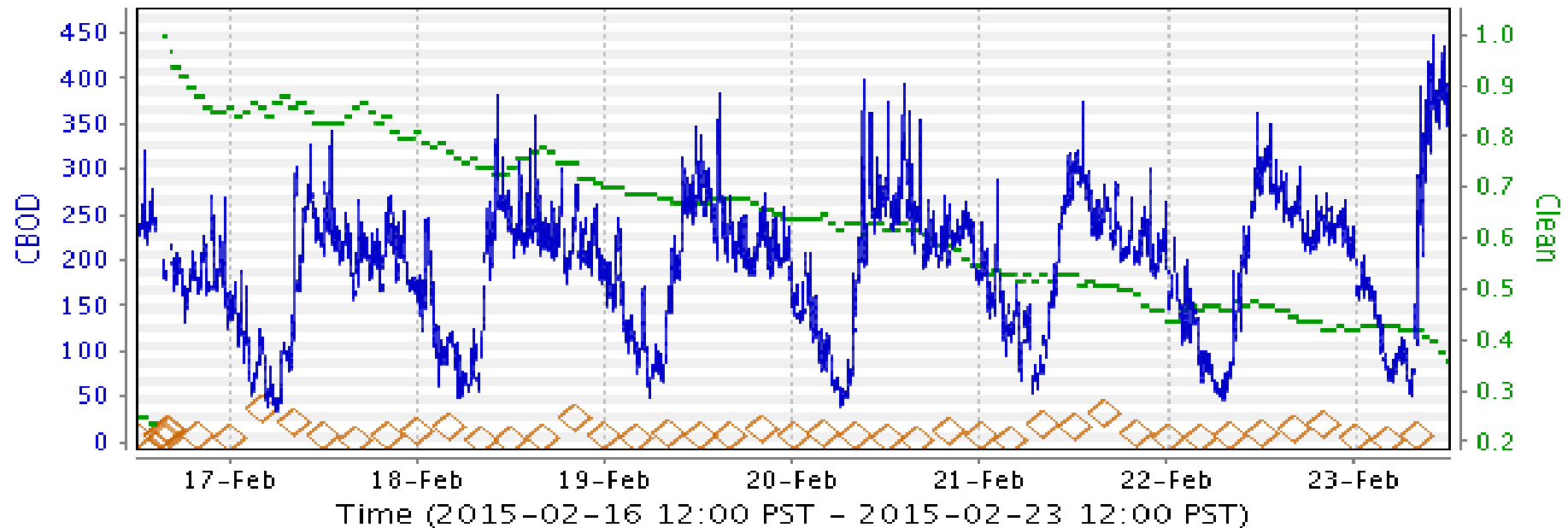


tailgating

kickoff

half-time

Self Cleaning and Self Calibrating Online maintenance indicators



Liquid cBOD – ‘Clean’ Parameter – Automated Calibrations

Automated Processes	Total	Per Day
Days	7	
Automated Cleaning Cycles	219	31
Automated Calibration Checks (plotted)	47	7
cBOD Parameter Readings (plotted)	4,529	647
Manual Optics Cleans	1	

Quick Glance

Monitor

Data

Quick Review

Alerts

Control

Grab Sample

Station: [view](#)

Status: ONLINE

Last transmission received: 2015-06-17 10:27AM PDT

Start:

Scale:

Metric 1:

Updates:

Ex. [2015-06-28 16:00],
or leave empty
for current time.

<< < [] > >>

Metric 2:

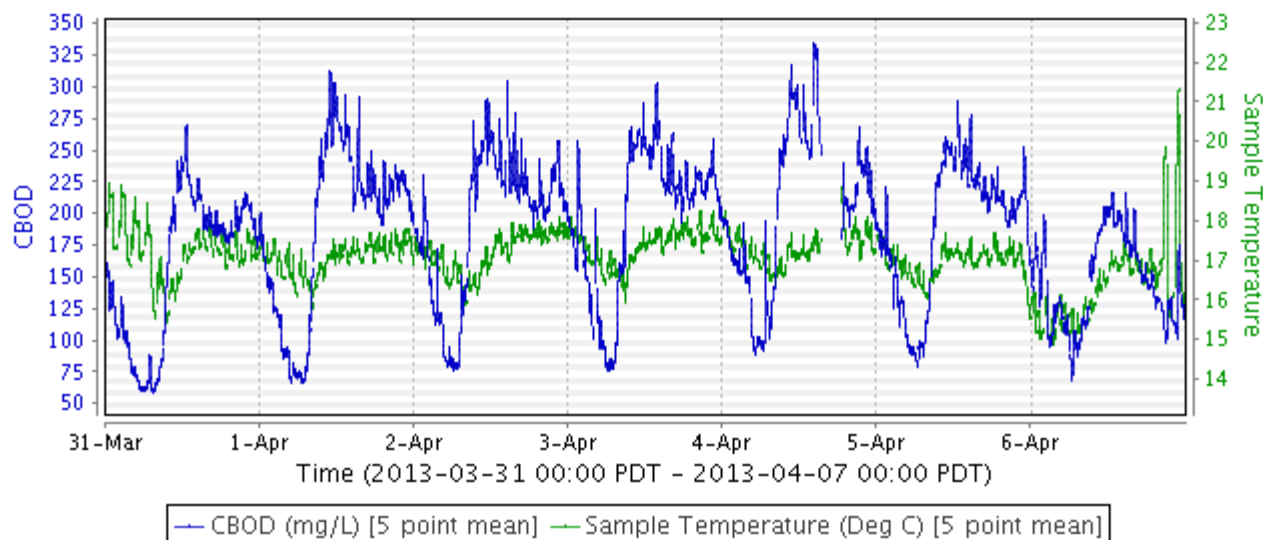
Metric 3:

Statistic:

☐ Metrics

☐ Filter Options

WWTP Inf



SPECTROPHOTOMETERS ENABLE:

- High definition, Real time
- Direct measurement
- Reproducible results
- Enhanced reporting
- Superior technology
- Moving very fast



The value of data is determined by:

- how timely it is
- how much analysis was done on it



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