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Vertical-flow constructed wetland to treat raw wastewater: the French system

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Colombian – French Conference on Urban Water Systems
30th November – 1st December 2017, INSA Lyon, France

Domestic wastewater treatment for small communities


Wastewater treatment technologies for small communities (< 2000 Population Equivalent)

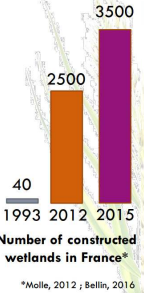
Activated sludge and other suspended-growth systems

Rotating disks and other biofilm systems

Lagoons, ponds and other aquatic systems

CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS







Year	Number of constructed wetlands in France*
1993	40
2012	2500
2015	3500


*Molle, 2012 ; Bellin, 2016

The technology has become number one for small communities in France over the last decade with close to 3500 plants in operation



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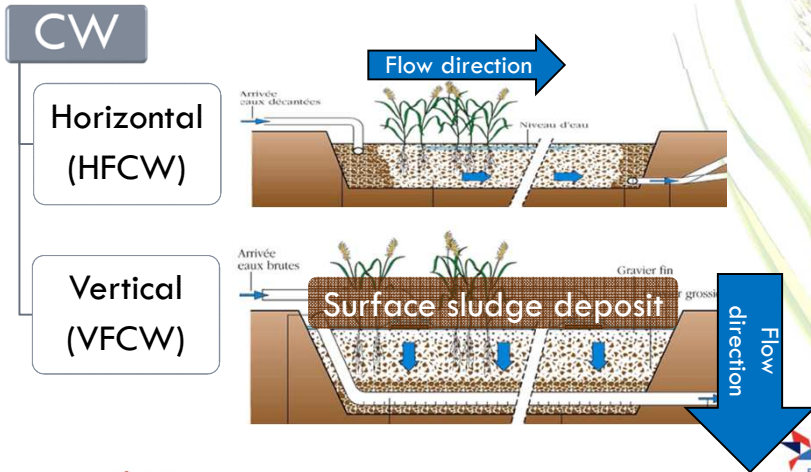




What is a constructed wetland (CW) ?

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CW can be defined as **engineered water saturated area** in which the natural **removal processes for the water pollutants** are reproduced and enhanced in order to **optimize the purification performances**



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French Vertical Flow Constructed Wetlands (VFCWs)

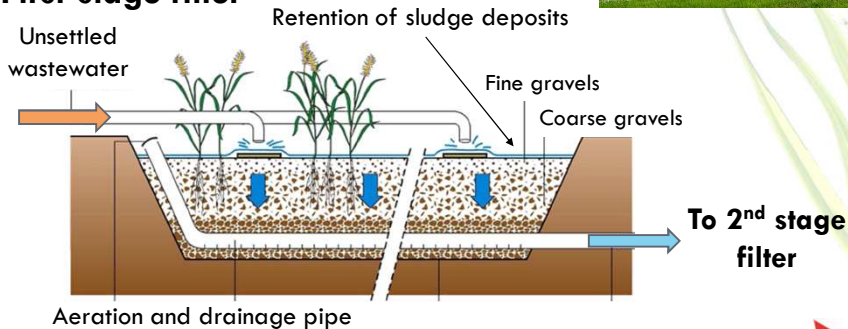
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Reed Bed Filters

- French common system : feeded with **raw water** and combines **2 vertical flow** treatment stages.
- **advanced degradation** of pollutants thanks to **aerobic processes**.



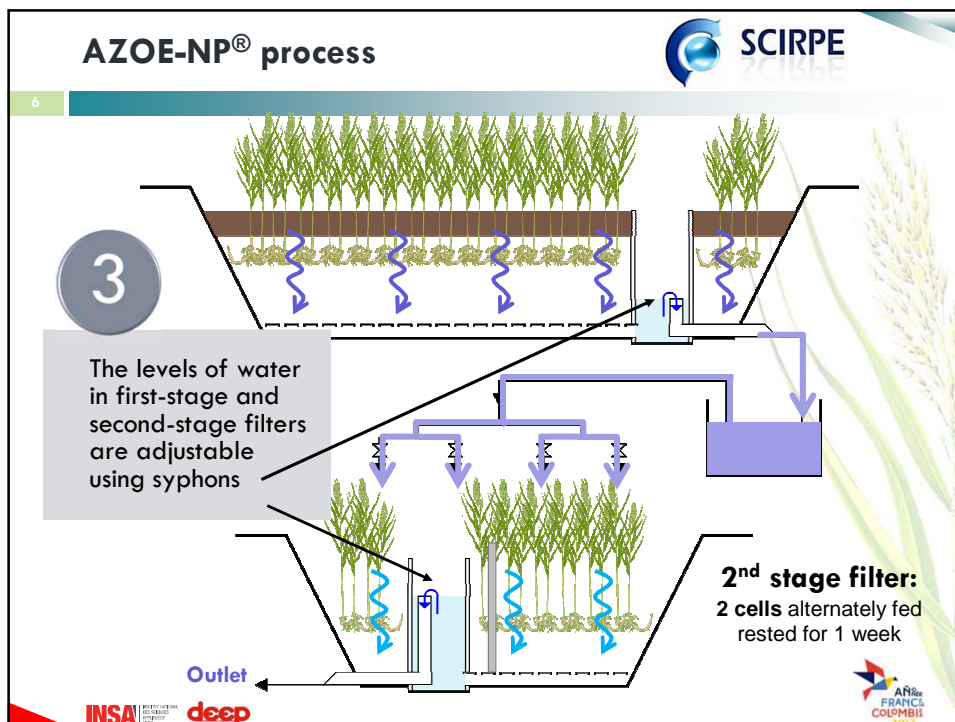
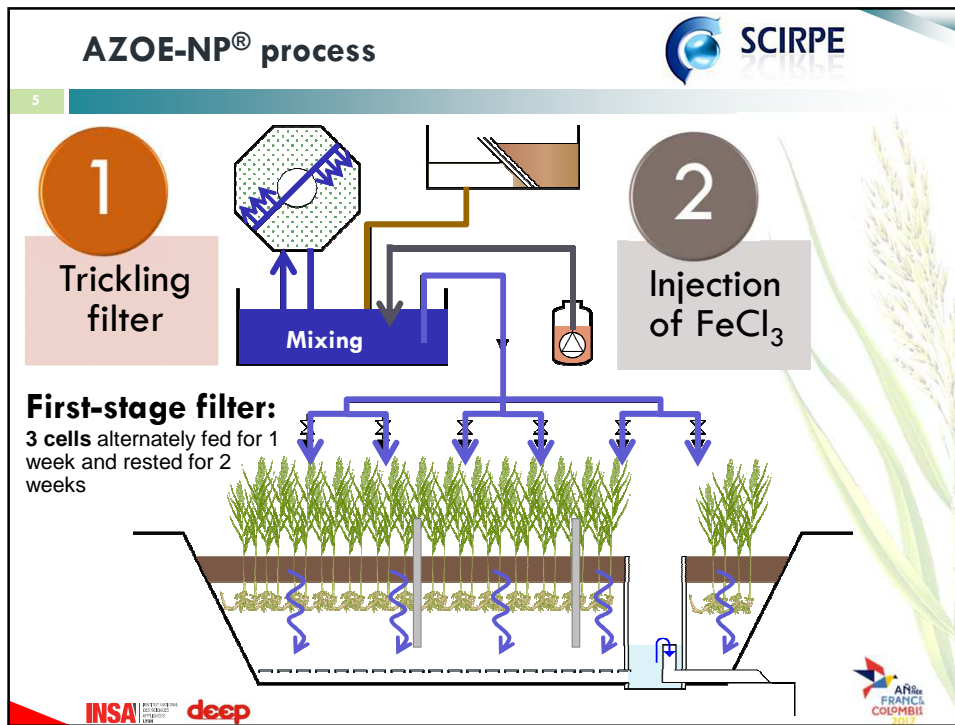
First-stage filter



Filter surface area required : around 2 m² per PE in general

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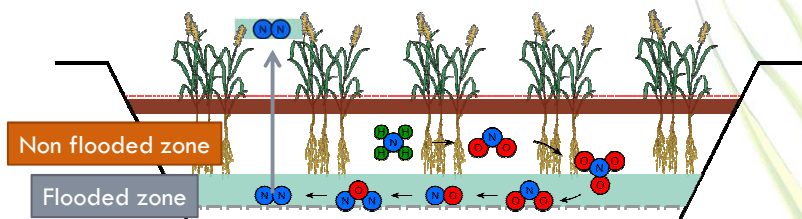
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Nitrogen treatment in AZOE-NP® process

- Each filtration stage consists of **two different zones**:
 - the **upper zone** which is **not flooded** → **nitrification**
 - the **lower zone** which is **flooded** → **denitrification**
 → These conditions allow **good total nitrogen removal**.

7
N
Nitrogen
14,007

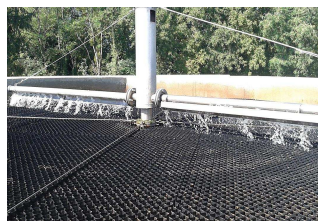


→ The depth of the flooded zone can be adjusted to optimize efficiency.

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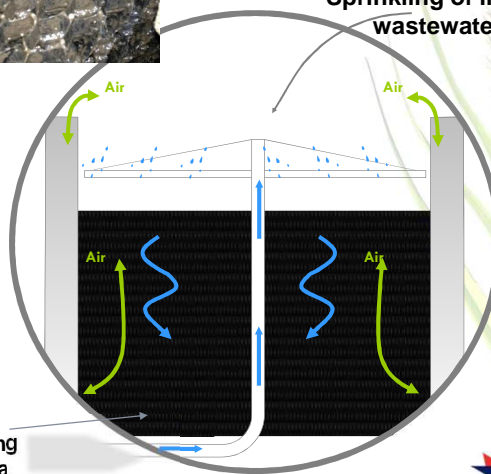
Trickling filter (TF) design



Sprinkling of inflow wastewater

Role of the TF :

- Good elimination of dissolved COD
- Humification of particulate organic matter
- Enhancement of nitrification



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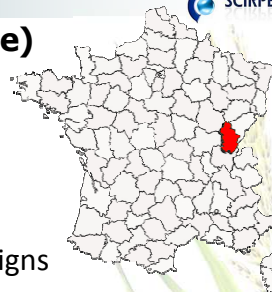
Monitoring of real scale treatment plant

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• Vercia treatment plant (Jura, France)

- In operation since 2004 (20-25 cm sludge)
 - Maximum capacity: 1100 PE
Nominal hydraulic capacity of $77 \text{ m}^3 \text{ day}^{-1}$
Nominal organic load of 55 kg day^{-1} (BOD_5)
- 8-year program with more than 40 campaigns



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Monitoring of real scale treatment plant

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• 24h inflow / outflow performance of Vercia plant

Variable	Inlet (mg L^{-1})	Outlet (mg L^{-1})	Removal rate (%)
pH	7.86 ± 0.28 (39)	7.95 ± 0.19 (39)	Non applicable
Suspended solids	450 ± 104	3.4 ± 0.7	$98.8\% \pm 0.5$
BOD_5	286 ± 65 (43)	3.2 ± 0.6 (43)	$97.9\% \pm 1.1$ (38)
COD	794 ± 179 (44)	25 ± 3 (44)	$94.4\% \pm 2.5$ (39)
P tot	9.5 ± 1.6 (40)	2.8 ± 0.4 (40)	$59.6\% \pm 12$ (35)
N tot	71 ± 10 (40)	17 ± 3 (39)	$70.9\% \pm 6.2$ (35)
$\text{N}_{\text{org}} + \text{N}_{\text{NH}_3}$	70 ± 9 (42)	1.6 ± 0.3 (43)	$97.2\% \pm 1.0$ (37)
N_{NO_3}	1.4 ± 1.4 (40)	15 ± 3 (40)	Non applicable

Figures in brackets show the number of monitoring campaigns



Performance evaluation of partially saturated vertical-flow constructed wetland with trickling filter and chemical precipitation for domestic and winery wastewaters treatment
B. Kim^{a,b}, M. Gastier^{a,c}, S. Prost-Boucle^a, P. Molle^a, P. Michel^a, R. Gourdon^a


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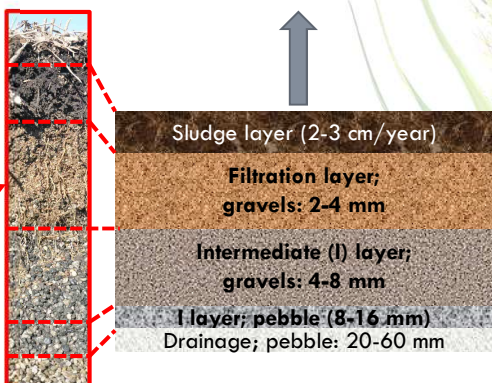


The porous media of a French VFCW

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SCIRPE

- **Sludge layer: the more reactive part**
- Often considered as a **risk for clogging**
- **Role in the performance of the system ?**



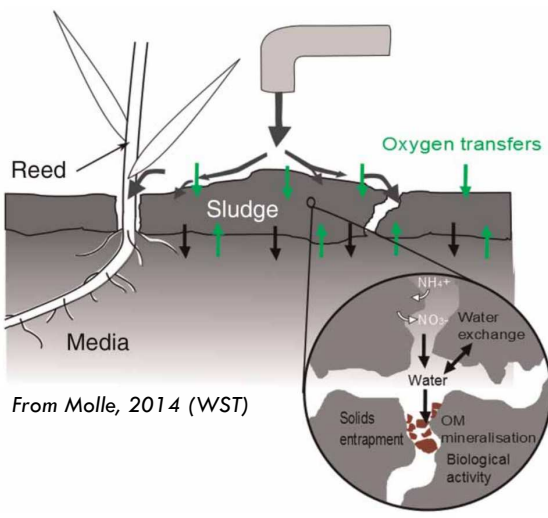


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Role of the surface sludge deposit in VFCW ?

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- Schematic representation of processes implied in the deposit layer



- **Limit to provide** a good **carbon supply** to support denitrification ?
- How the **organic matter** is **mineralised** ?
- **Act as a reactive barrier** for **pollutants** ?

↓


→ **Better characterization of the surface sludge deposit was needed**

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Fate of phosphorus in surface sludge deposit

15
P
Phosphorus
30.974

Boram Kim's PhD



Organic matter and mineral phases




☐ **Methodology**



OM content
Calcination at 550°C

Nature / stability of OM and informations about mineral phase
Fourier Transform Infrared / Thermal analysis


P fractionation
Sequential chemical extractions
P K-edge X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (XANES)
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) of ³¹P in extracts

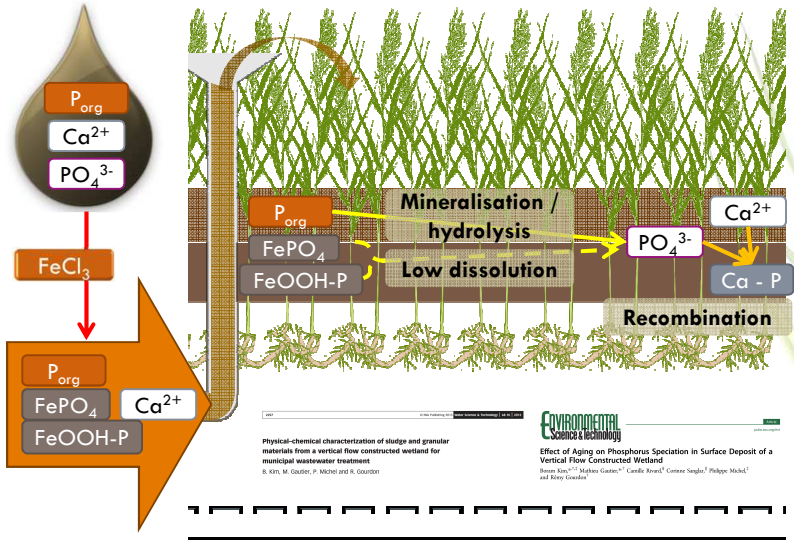
Crystallized mineral phases
X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)





Fate of phosphorus in surface sludge deposit





Physical-chemical characterization of sludge and granular materials from a vertical flow constructed wetland for municipal wastewater treatment
B. Kim, M. Gaudet, P. Michel and R. Gaudet

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Effect of Aging on Phosphorus Speciation in Surface Deposit of a Vertical Flow Constructed Wetland
Boram Kim,^{1,2} Mathieu Gaudet,¹ Candice Boreau,¹ Corinne Senechal,¹ Philippe Michel,¹ and René Gaudet¹

Pilot-scale study

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Trickling filter

Sieving

FeCl₃

Trickling Filter

Accumulated bio-physico-chemical sludge layer

1st stage of partially saturated VFCW

FeCl₃ injection

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Pilot-scale study : effect of flooding

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Methods

- 70 cm: Flooding → extreme condition
- 30 cm: Partially saturated condition as in AZOE-NP[®] process
- 0 cm: Aerobic condition as in classical French VFCW

1 m³/day

Sludge layer (10 cm)

Filtration layer (20 cm); gravels: 2-4 mm

Intermediate (I) layer (20 cm); gravels: 4-8 mm

I layer (7 cm); galets (8-16 mm)

Drainage (6 cm); pebble: 20-60 mm

Feed/rest periods: 1/3 week feeding, 2/3 week resting

Experimental sequences of 2-weeks 0cm → 30 cm → flooded → 0 cm

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Pilot-scale study : effect of flooding

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Some of the results about P :

0 cm $y = 91\%x$ $R^2 = 0.98$

30 cm $y = 80\%x$ $R^2 = 0.86$

70 cm $y = -39\%x$ $R^2 = -0.22$

Influence of the water saturation level on phosphorus retention and treatment performances of vertical flow constructed wetland combined with trickling filter and FeCl₃ injection

R. Kim^{1,2}, M. Gautier^{1,3}, P. Molle¹, P. Michel¹, R. Gourdon⁴

© IWA Publishing 2015 *Water Science & Technology* | 71:7 | 2015

Pilot-scale study of vertical flow constructed wetland combined with trickling filter and ferric chloride coagulation: influence of irregular operational conditions

B. Kim, M. Gautier, G. Olvera Palma, P. Molle, P. Michel and R. Gourdon

Journal of Environmental Management 83 (2014) 179–191

Research article
pH and Eh effects on phosphorus fate in constructed wetland's sludge surface deposit

Boram Kim^{1,2,3}, Mathieu Gautier^{1,2}, Arnaud Simidoff¹, Corinne Sanglar¹, Vincent Chatain¹, Philippe Michel¹, Remy Gourdon¹

- Slight P release was observed under flooded conditions but after several days [7 days].

- Retention performance was recovered within a couple of days when going back to normal conditions (**good resilience**)

Fate of phosphorus in surface sludge deposit

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Restitution / Assimilation (not studied here)

OM hydrolysis and mineralisation

Dissolution enhanced by 1-week flooding

Particulate migration

Leaching

Reductive dissolution

Aerobic

Anoxic

The undergoing investigation

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Manon Kania's PhD

SCIRPE

PARTICULATE ORGANIC MATTER EVOLUTION

14 treatment plants investigated

Effect of aging ?

Role of additional pretreatment ?

carbone	azote	phosphore
C	N	P
12,0107	14,00674	30,973762

cadmium	zinc	nickel
Cd	Zn	Ni
112,411	65,39	58,6934

plomb	mercure	chrome
Pb	Hg	Cr
207,2	200,59	51,9961

cuivre
Cu
63,546

+ geochemical modelling

TREATMENT PERFORMANCE

Conclusions

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French Vertical Flow Constructed Wetlands:

- Well adapted for small communities and rural area
- (Very) efficient for C and N removal
- Good solutions for P treatment (if needed).

In French VFCW sludge layer **plays a major role in:**

- The performance of the system
 - Pollutant retention (adsorption) and degradation
- Resistance to changes (i.e. flooding conditions) and to the rapid resilience of the system observed
- Additional pretreatment → limit the risks of clogging ?



Thank you for your attention

Special thanks to Boram Kim, Manon Kania, Philippe Michel and Pascal Molle for their contributions in these works



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