

# Plant wide chemical water stability modelling with PHREEQC for drinking water treatment

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the Netherlands, February 10th 2015

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## Waternet

Water cycle company of Amsterdam:

- Drinking water production and distribution
- Waste water collection and treatment
- Water system management
- Water safety (dikes)
- Nautical and waterway control



## Calculating in PHREEQC

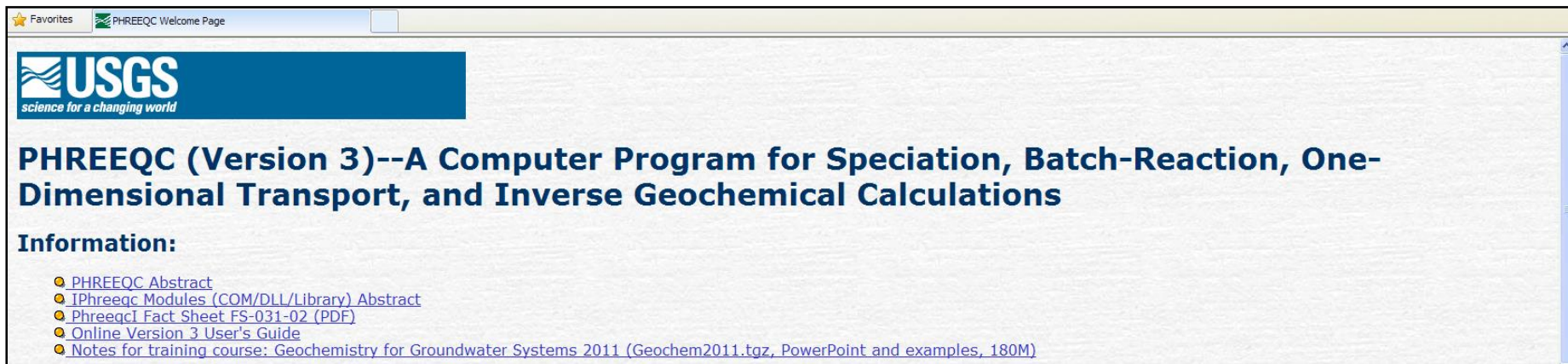
### **pH – Redox – Equilibrium – Calculations**

- developed by US Geological Survey (USGS)
- scientific base, fully traceable
- adapted to newest scientific knowledge
- users can modify and extend the basics
- communication with MS Excel possible
- freely available

# Calculating in PHREEQC

## pH – Redox – Equilibrium – Calculations

- 25 elements
- Liquid, gas and solid phase
- 8 databases with equilibrium constants



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "PHREEQC Welcome Page". The page features the USGS logo with the tagline "science for a changing world". The main heading reads "PHREEQC (Version 3)--A Computer Program for Speciation, Batch-Reaction, One-Dimensional Transport, and Inverse Geochemical Calculations". Below this, there is a section titled "Information:" followed by a list of links:

- [PHREEQC Abstract](#)
- [IPhreeqc Modules \(COM/DLL/Library\) Abstract](#)
- [PhreeqcI Fact Sheet FS-031-02 \(PDF\)](#)
- [Online Version 3 User's Guide](#)
- [Notes for training course: Geochemistry for Groundwater Systems 2011 \(Geochem2011.tgz, PowerPoint and examples, 180M\)](#)

## Stimela.dat

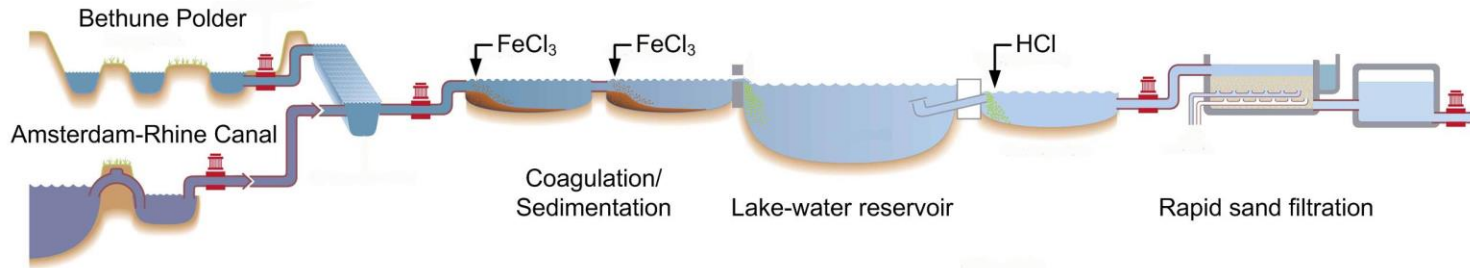
De Moel et al. (2014) developed PHREEQC database **Stimela.dat** for water treatment

Inert elements were defined for:

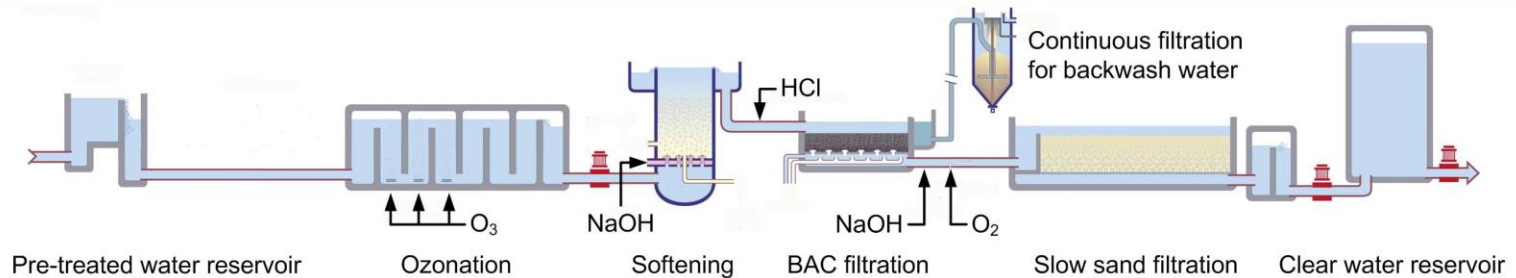
- Oxidation states of nitrogen  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$
- Anaerobic groundwater species  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$
- Anaerobic gases  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$

# Drinking water treatment plant

Pre-treatment Loenderveen

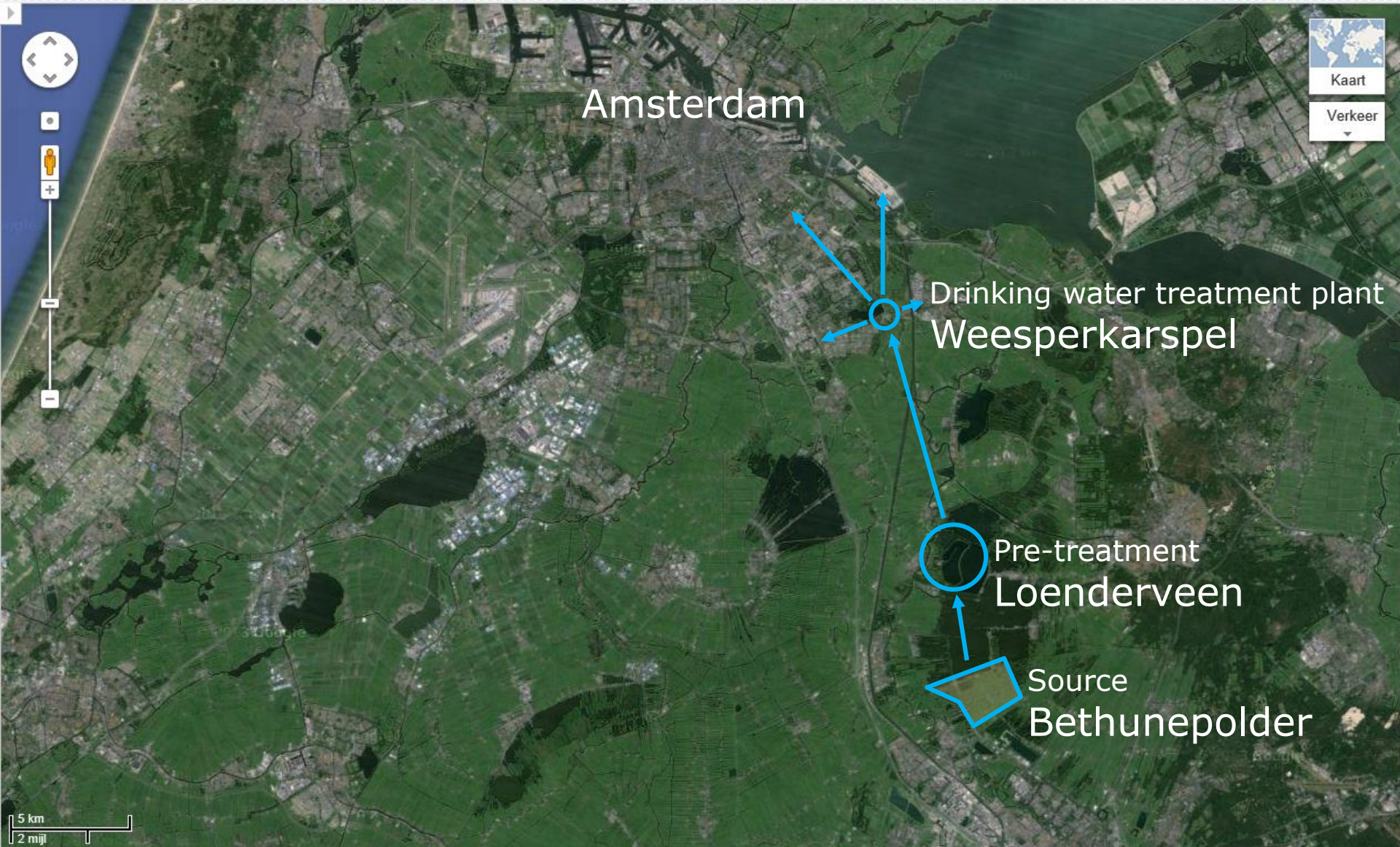


Drinking water treatment plant Weesperkarspel



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# Loenderveen-Weesperkarspel



Amsterdam

Drinking water treatment plant  
Weesperkarspel

Pre-treatment  
Loenderveen

Source  
Bethunepolder

Kaart

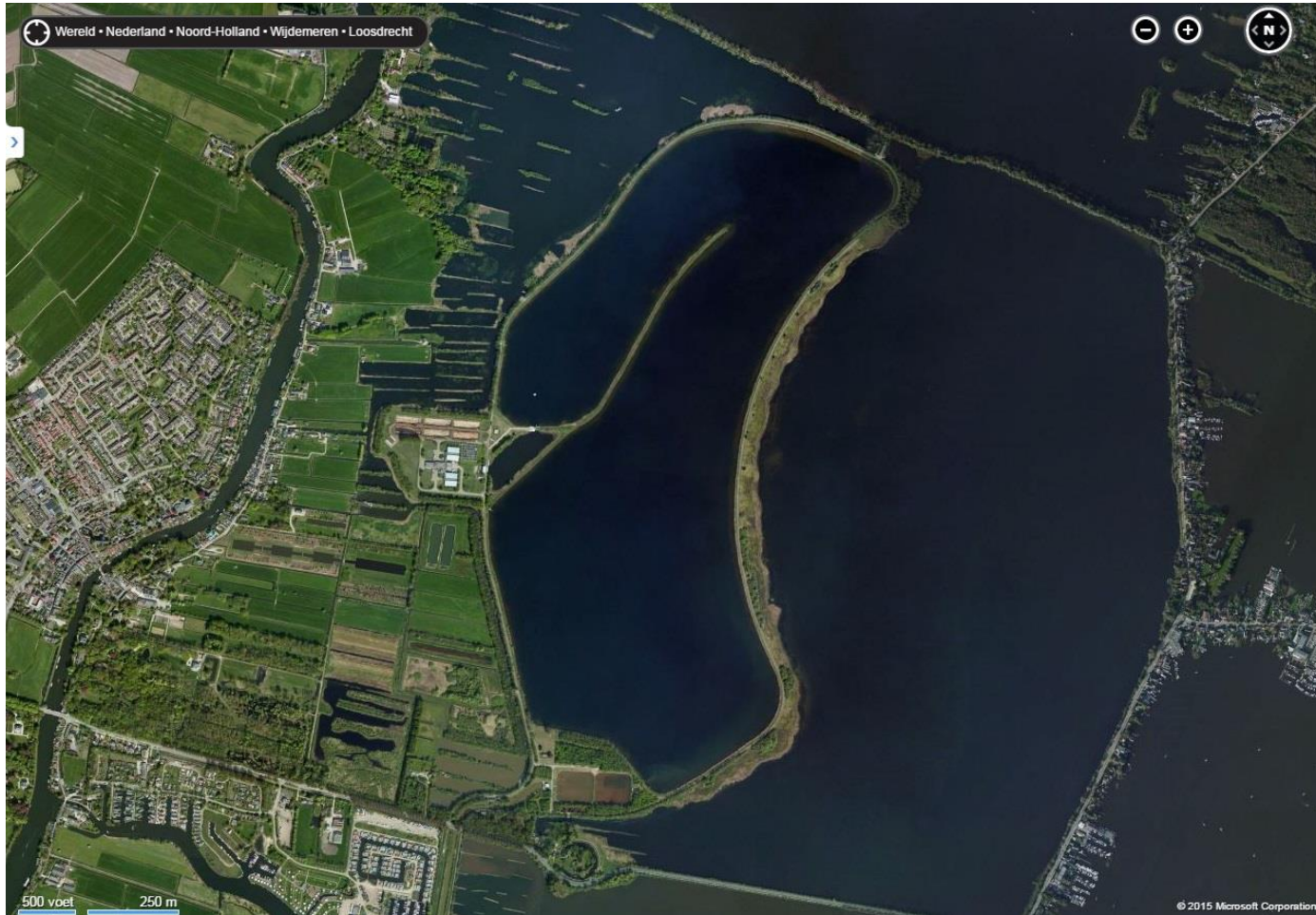
Verkeer

5 km

2 mijl

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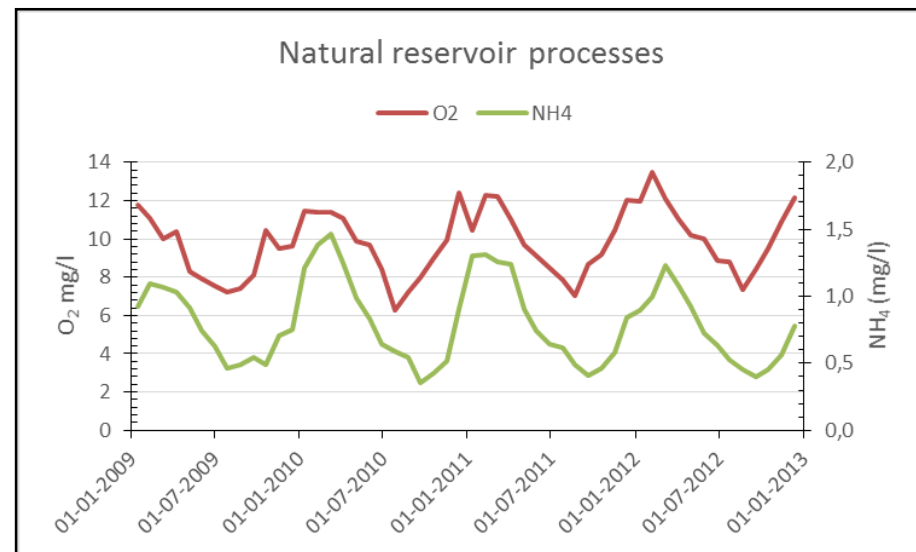
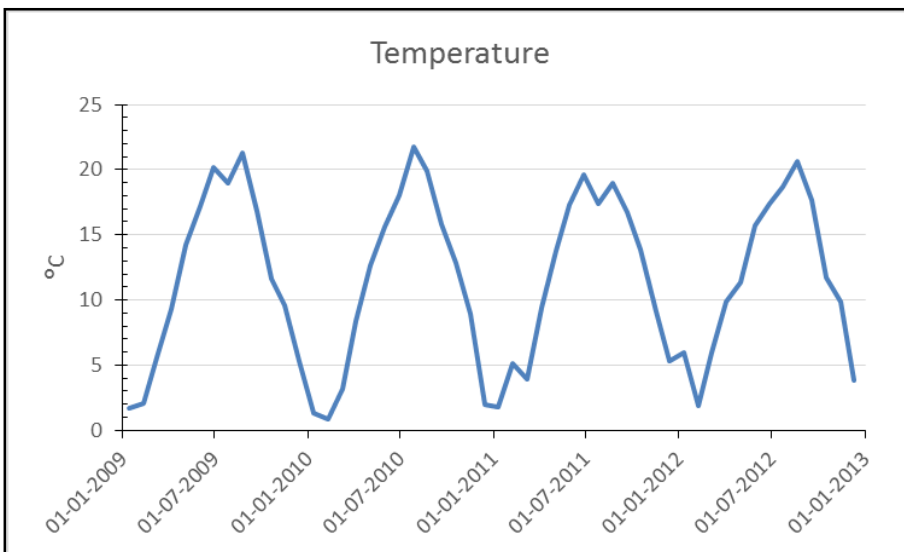
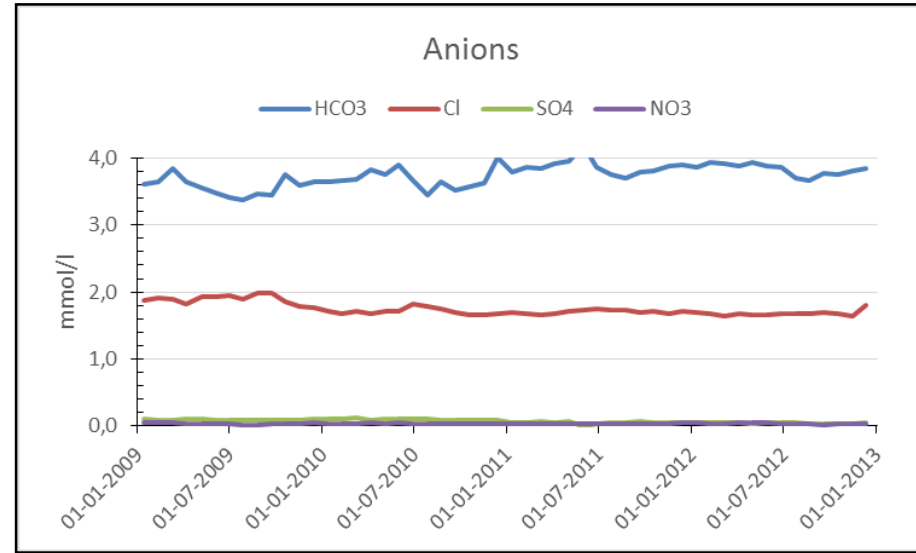
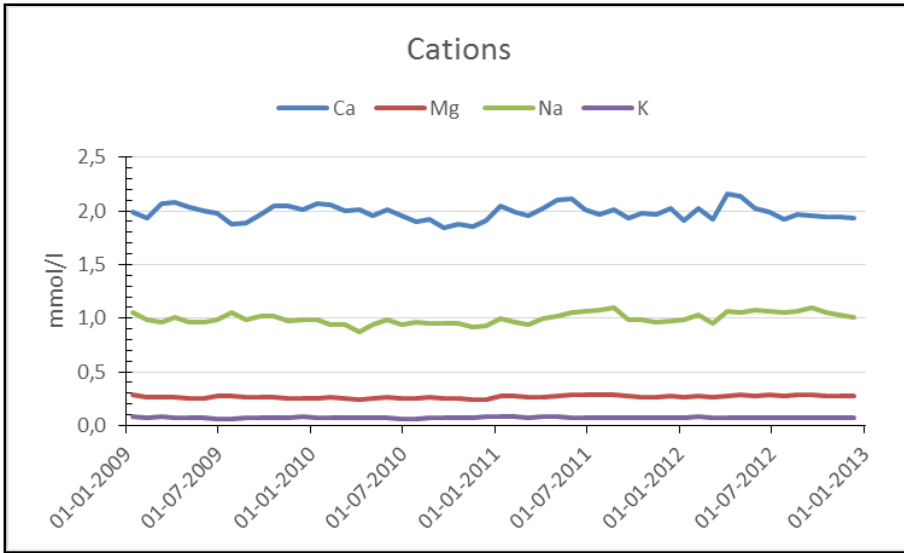
# Lake water reservoir



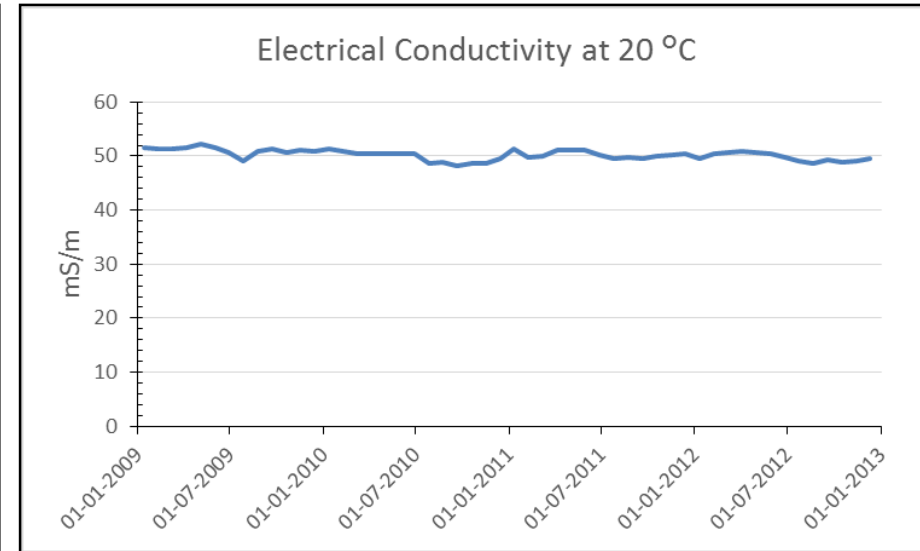
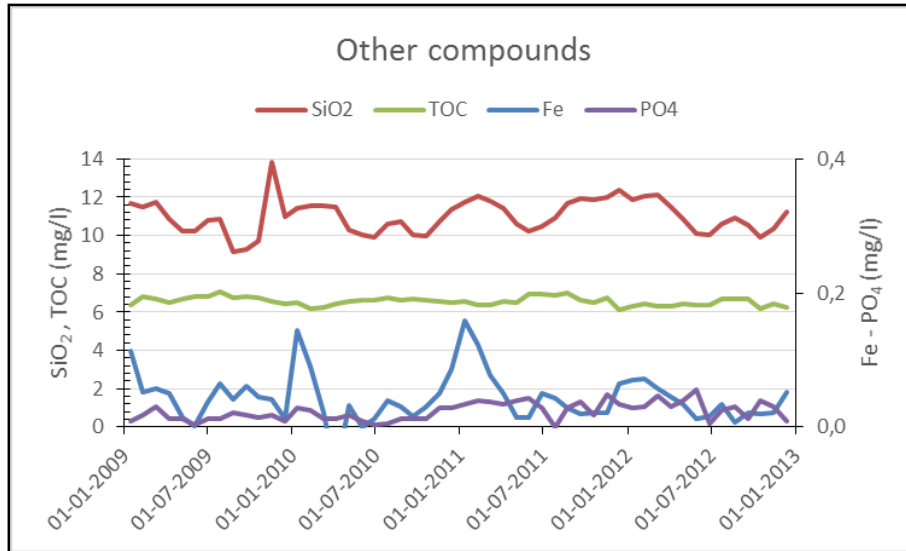


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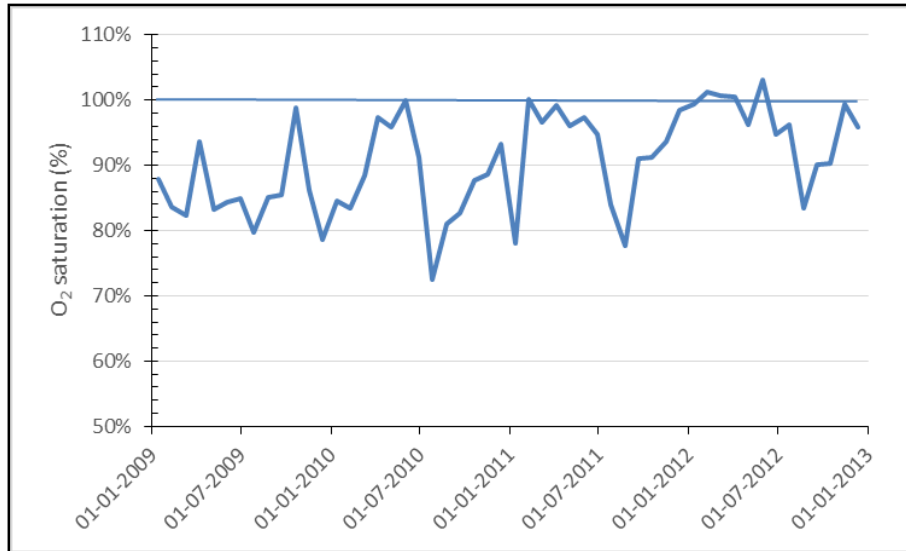
# "Raw water" parameters



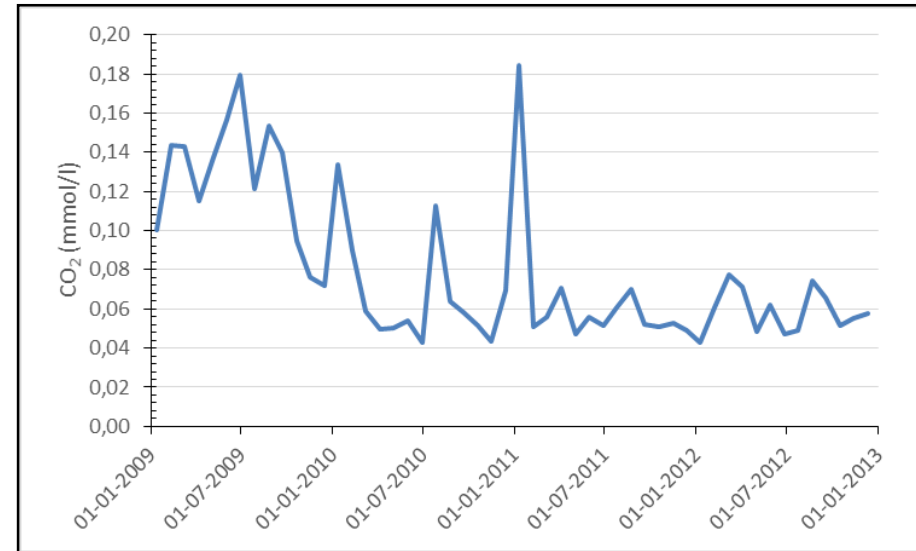
# Raw water parameters



# Raw water evaluation with Stimela.dat

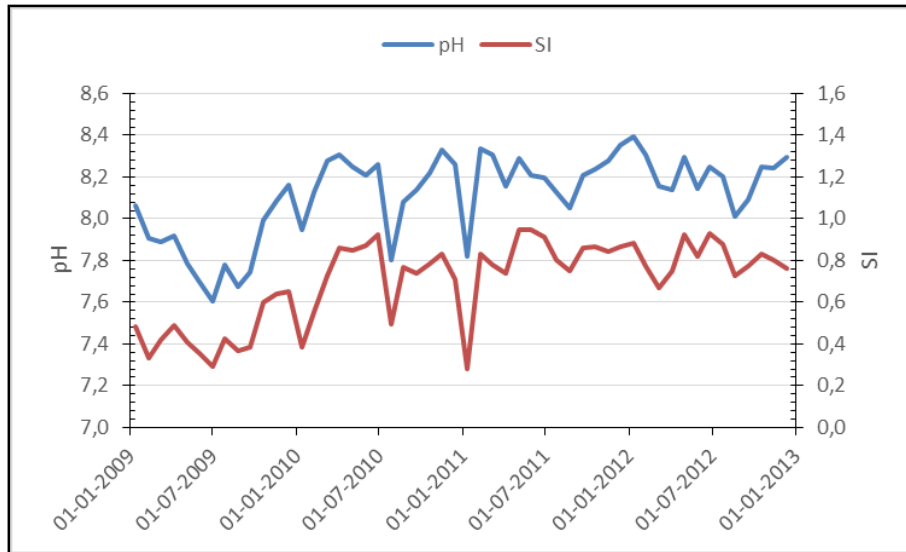


Calculated Oxygen saturation

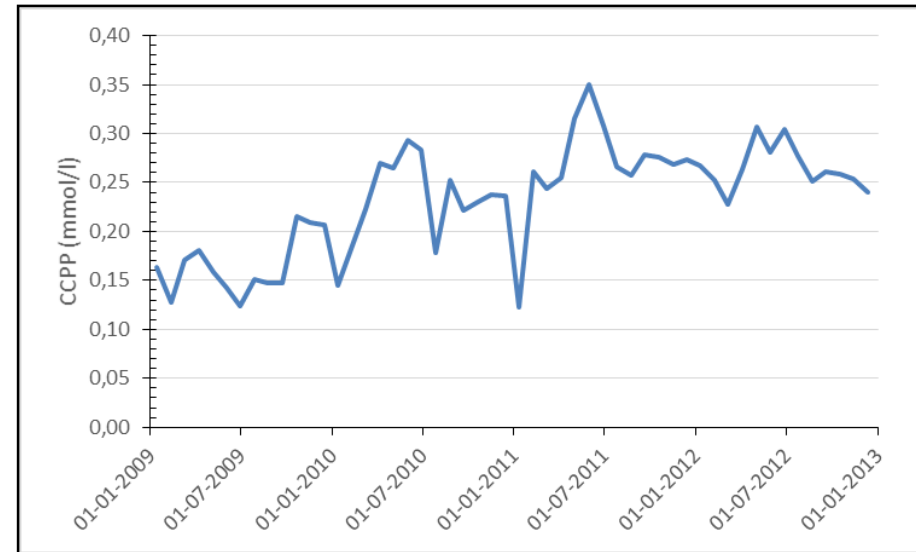


Calculated carbon dioxide concentration

# Raw water evaluation with Stimela.dat

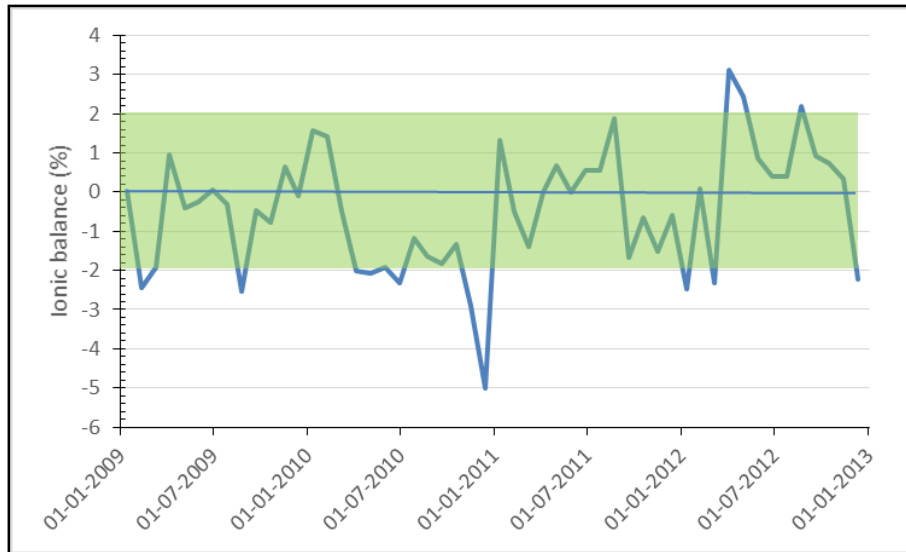


Calculated Saturation Index

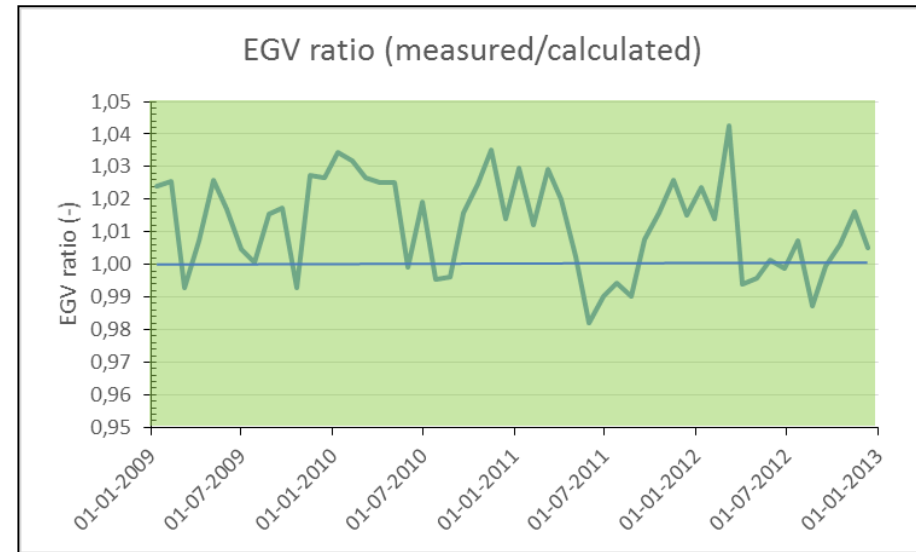


Calculated calcium carbonate precipitation potential

# Raw water validation with Stimela.dat



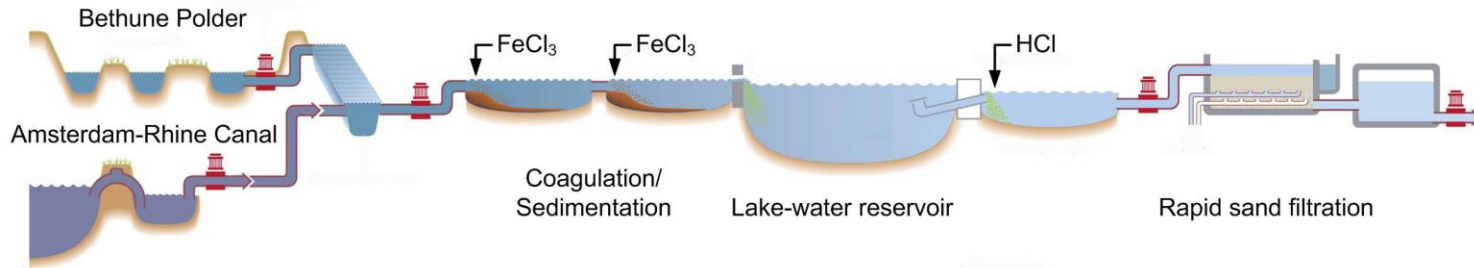
Calculated ionic balance



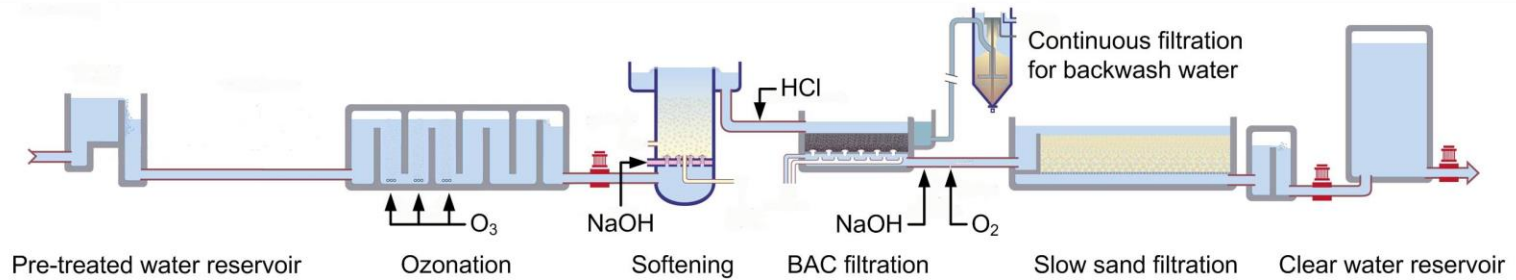
Calculated EGV ratio

# Treatment scheme

## Pre-treatment Loenderveen



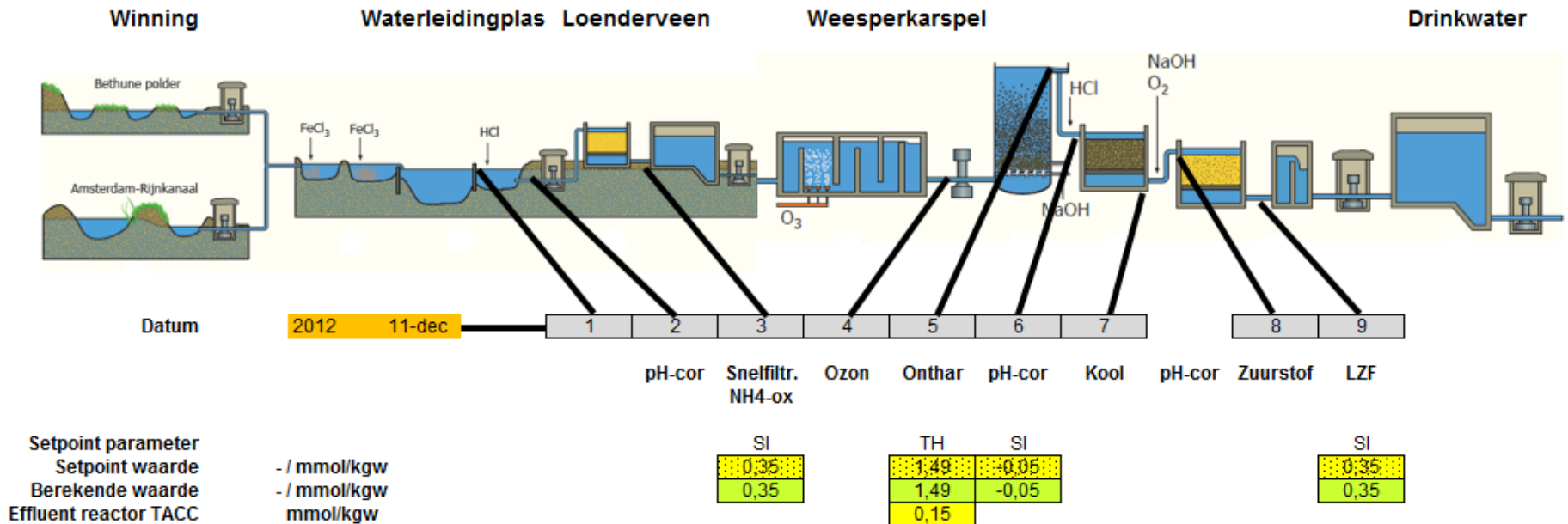
## Drinking water treatment plant Weesperkarspel



# Modelled chemical processes

Process	Item	Reaction
pH control	HCl-dosing	$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}^-$
Filtration	$\text{NH}_4$ -oxidation	$\text{NH}_4^+ + 2 \text{O}_2 + 2 \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_3^- + 2 \text{CO}_2 + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Ozonation	$\text{O}_3$ -reduction	$2 \text{O}_3 \rightarrow 3 \text{O}_2$
Softening	NaOH-dosing	$\text{CO}_2 + \text{OH}^- + \text{Na}^+ \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Na}^+$
	NaOH-dosing	$\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^- + \text{Na}^+ \rightarrow \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{Na}^+$
	$\text{CaCO}_3$ -crystallization	$\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{CO}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$
pH control	HCl-dosing	$\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Cl}^-$
AC filtration	DOC-oxidation	$\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
pH control	NaOH-dosing	$\text{CO}_2 + \text{OH}^- + \text{Na}^+ \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Na}^+$
$\text{O}_2$ control	$\text{O}_2$ -dosing	$\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2$
SS filtration	DOC-oxidation	$\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

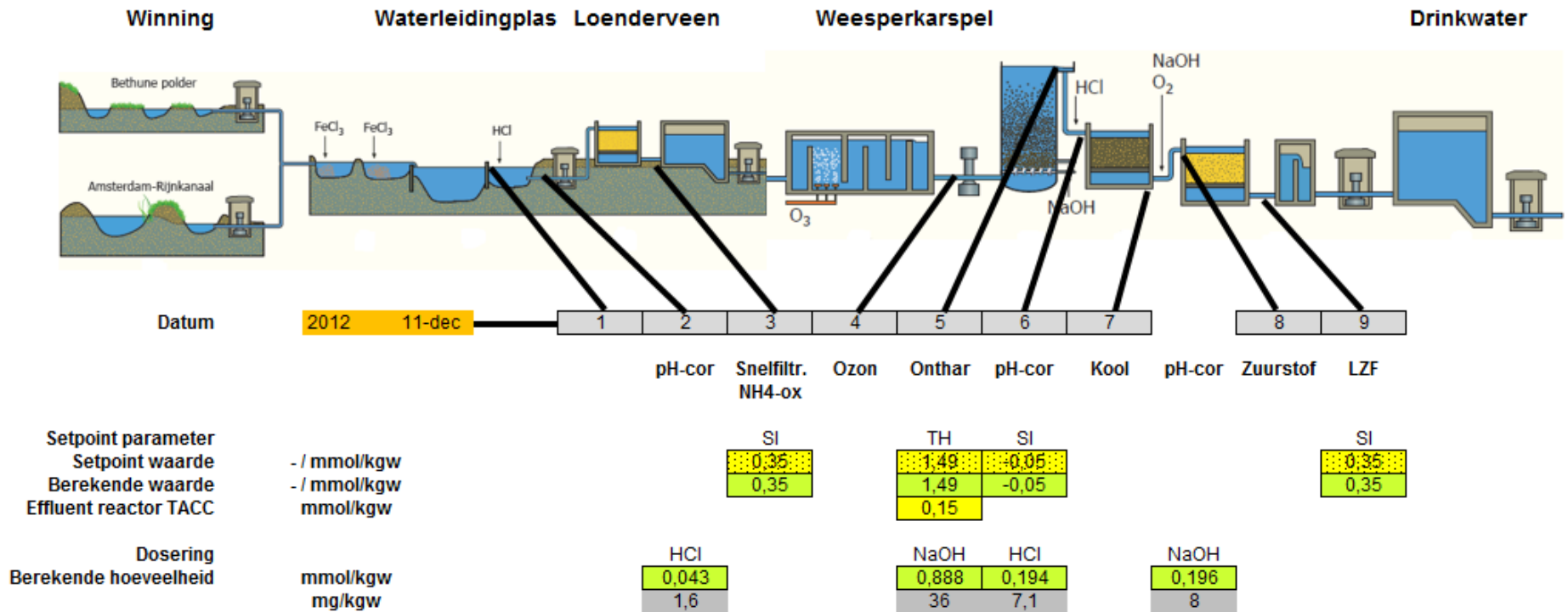
# SI and Total Hardness (TH)



4 Setpoints in the treatment

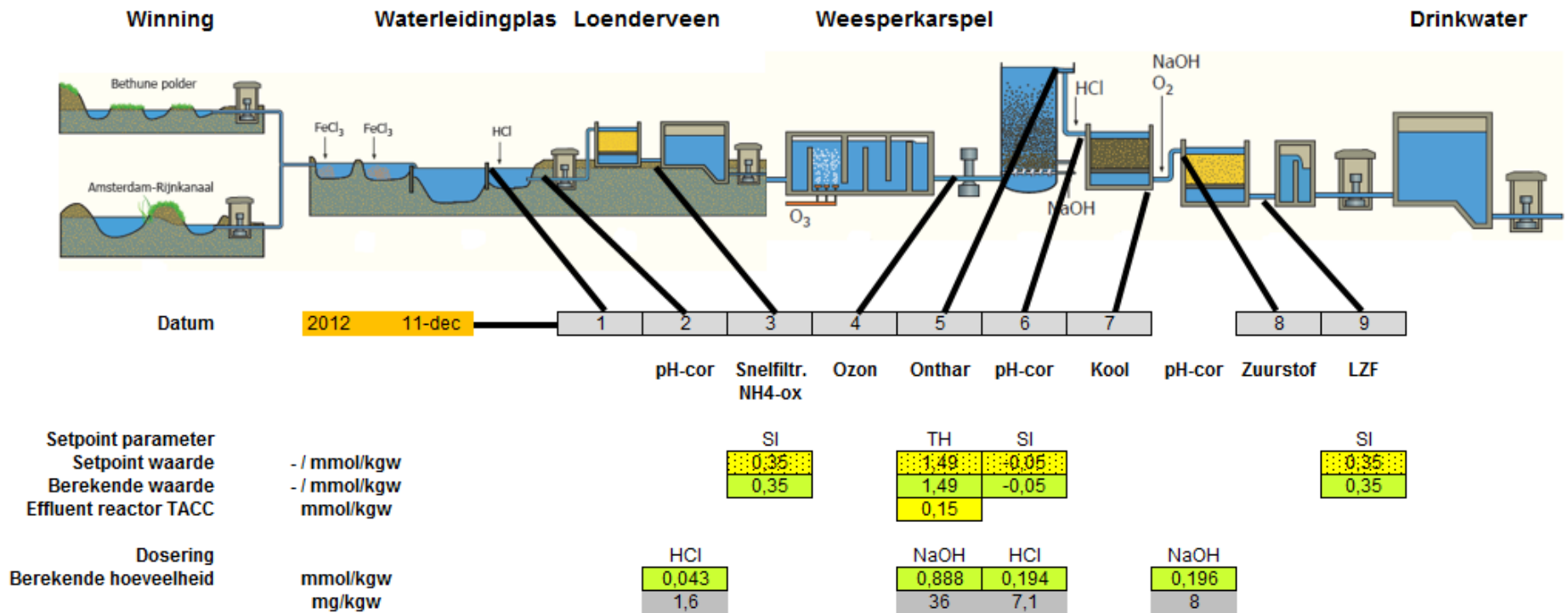


# SI and Total Hardness (TH)



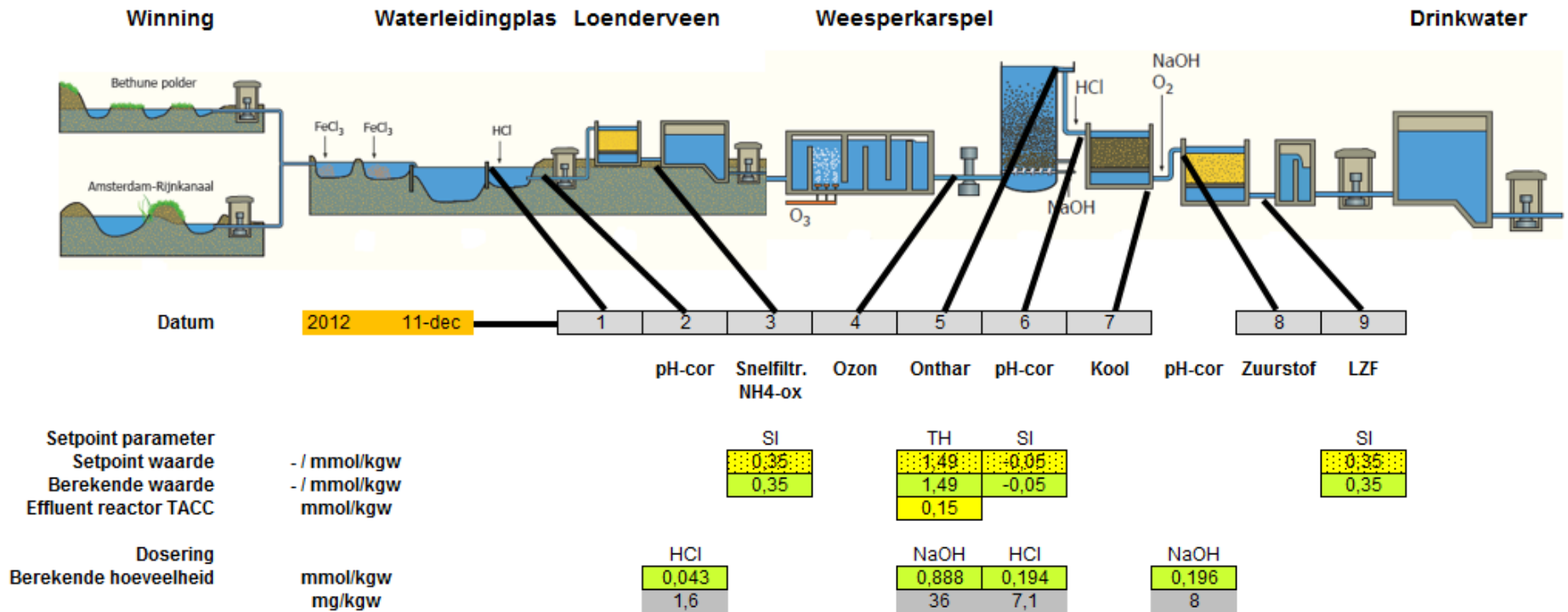
4 control points in the treatment

# SI and Total Hardness (TH)



4 influencing processes in the treatment

# SI and Total Hardness (TH)



Simulation with Stimela.dat

Run PHREEQC

```

SOLUTION_SPREAD
-units          mg/L
-redox          O(-2)/O(0)
-water         1          # if O2=0 then "pe" else "O(-2)/O(0)"
                    # kg

number  temp    pH    Ca    Mg    Alkalinity  [N-3]    Na    K    Fe    Cl    S(6)    N(+5)    P    O(0)    Si    Org_c    density    Osg    Ntg
      as Ca    as Mg    as HCO3    as NH4    as Na    as K    as Fe    as Cl    as SO4    as NO3    as PO4    as O    as SiO2    as C
1      8.800    8.298    77.640    6.595    234.470    0.776    23.280    2.854    0.052    64.012    4.878    2.486    0.009    12.160    1.219    6.254    1.000324    1 Osg(g) -1 Ntg(g)

END # Simulation 1

TITLE Berekening pe Batch-reaction for calculating pe (redox equilibrium) (dummy calculation)
USE solution 1 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 1; ;SAVE solution 2 ;END # Simulati 2
TITLE Berekening TACC / CCPP Batch reaction for calculating CalciumCarbonate Precipitation Potential
USE solution 2 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 2; Calcite ;END # Simulati 3

TITLE Bepaling HCl dosering Eerst reactie van NH4, daarna HCl dosering tot setpoint-Si, indien noodzakelijk (voorwaarde via comment marker #)
USE solution 2 ; REACTION; [N-3]H4 -1 NH4 t; 0.042533 mmoles ;SAVE solution 22 ;END # Simulati 4
# USE solution 22 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 3; Calcite 0.0500 ;HCl ; ; ;END # Simulati 5
USE solution 22 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 3; ; ;END # Simulati 5

TITLE HCl dosering Berekende dosering = Cl (sim5-sim4) in mol/kgw (voor CO2: ook onderdeel Verbruik in Bedieningspaneel aanpassen)
USE solution 2 ; REACTION; HCl ; ; 1; 0.0434 ; mmoles ;SAVE solution 3 ;END # Simulati 6
USE solution 3 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 7

TITLE Snelfiltratie - NH4 oxydatie (zonder TOC omzetting)
USE solution 3 ; REACTION; [N-3]H4 -1 NH4 t; 0.042533 mmoles ;SAVE solution 4 ;END # Simulati 8
USE solution 4 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 9

TITLE Ozon dosering (bijbehorende reacties zoals bromaatvorming niet gedaan)
USE solution 4 ; REACTION; O3 t; 0.000000 mmoles ;SAVE solution 5 ;END # Simulati 10
USE solution 5 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 11

TITLE Ontharding - stap 1 Dosering en neerslag tot evenwicht
PRINT; -selected_output false # uitvoer naar Selected output UIT (tussenresultaten DoseTH niet nodig in Output)
USE solution 5 ; KINETICS; DoseTH; formula NaOH ; ; 1.0; -parms 1.3400 ; ; m0 10.0; -bad_step_max 100; -cvoid true; -steps 10 s in 10 steps
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;SAVE solution 6 ;END # Simulati 12
PRINT; -selected_output true # uitvoer naar Selected output AAN (met alsnog uitvoer van laatste step)
USE solution 6 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; ; ;END # Simulati 13

TITLE Ontharding - stap 2 Toevoegen CaCO3 voor TTAC
USE solution 6 ; REACTION; CaCO3 t; 0.1500 ; mmoles ;SAVE solution 7 ;END # Simulati 14
USE solution 7 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 15

TITLE HCl dosering Zuurdosering tot setpoint Si (voor CO2 een andere Excel ontwikkelen)
USE solution 7 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 4; Calcite -0.0500 ;HCl ; ; ;SAVE solution 8 ;END # Simulati 16
USE solution 8 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 17

TITLE Koolfiltratie - TOC omzetting TOC omzetting: Org_C + O2 -> CO2
USE solution 8 ; REACTION; Org_c -1; CO2 t; O2 -1; 0.0781 ; mmoles ;SAVE solution 9 ;END # Simulati 18
USE solution 9 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 19

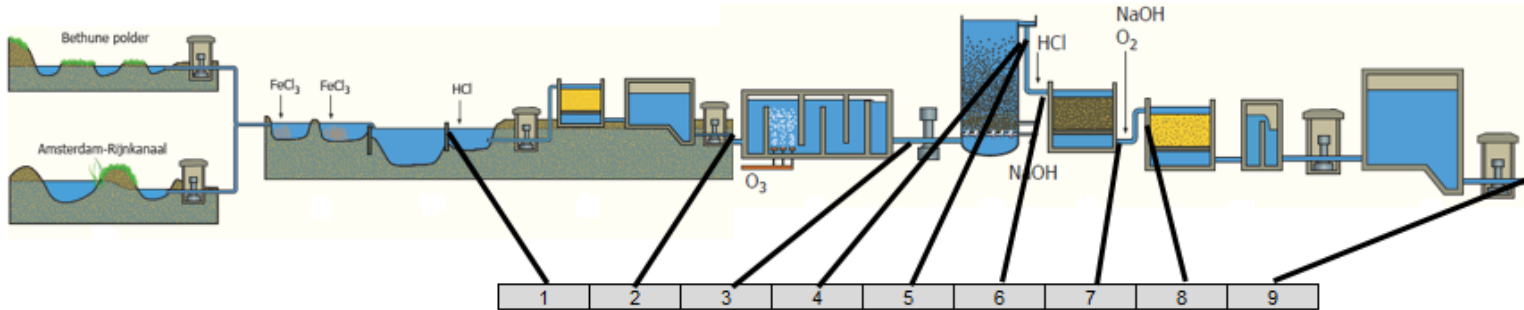
TITLE Bepaling NaOH dosering Eerst reactie van TOC (vorming CO2), daarna NaOH dosering tot setpoint-Si
USE solution 9 ; REACTION; CO2 0.0104 ; ; 1.00 mmol
EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES 5; Calcite 0.2500 ;NaOH ; ; 0.001 ; ;END # Simulati 20

TITLE NaOH dosering Berekende dosering = Na (sim20-sim19) in mol/kgw
USE solution 9 ; REACTION; NaOH ; ; 0.1958 ; ; O2 0.0000 ; ; 1.00 mmol
USE solution 10 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 21
USE solution 10 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 22

TITLE Langzame zandfiltratie - TOC c TOC omzetting: Org_C + O2 -> CO2
USE solution 10 ; REACTION; Org_c -1; CO2 t; O2 -1; 0.0104 ; mmoles ;SAVE solution 11 ;END # Simulati 23
USE solution 11 ; EQUILIBRIUM_PHASES ; Calcite ; ;END # Simulati 24

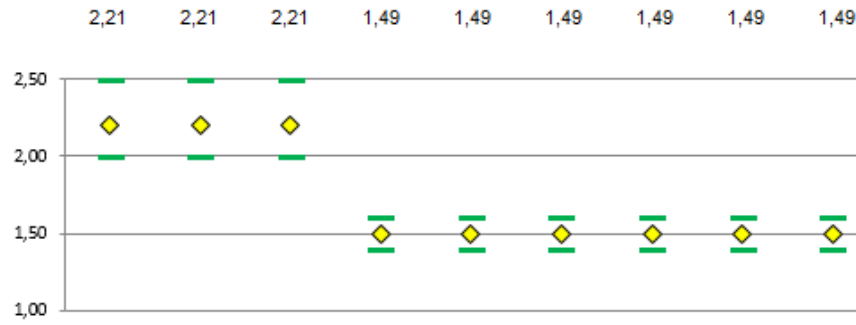
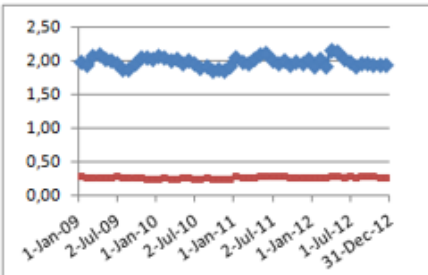
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Winning Waterleidingplas Loenderveen Weesperkarspel Drinkwater

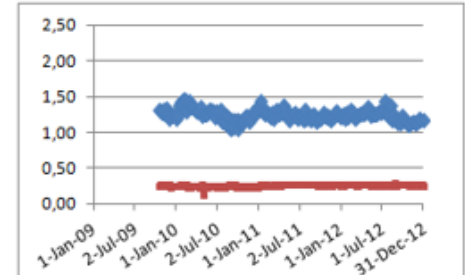


Waterleidingplas

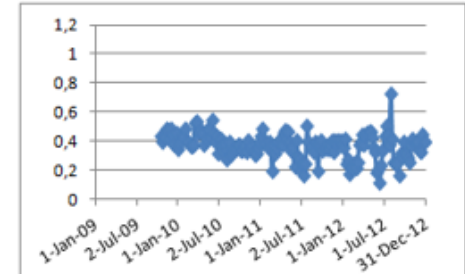
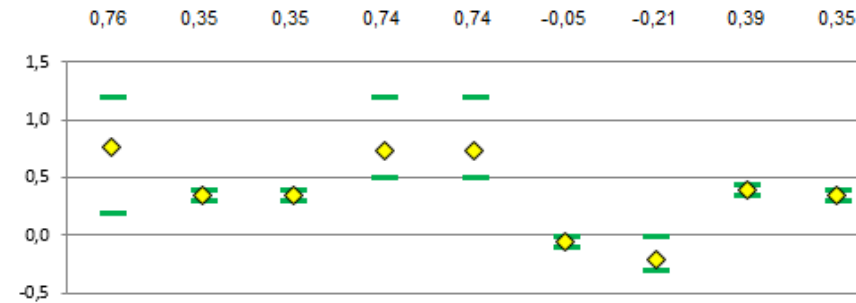
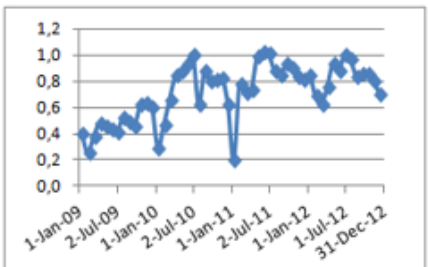
**Totale hardheid** mmol/l



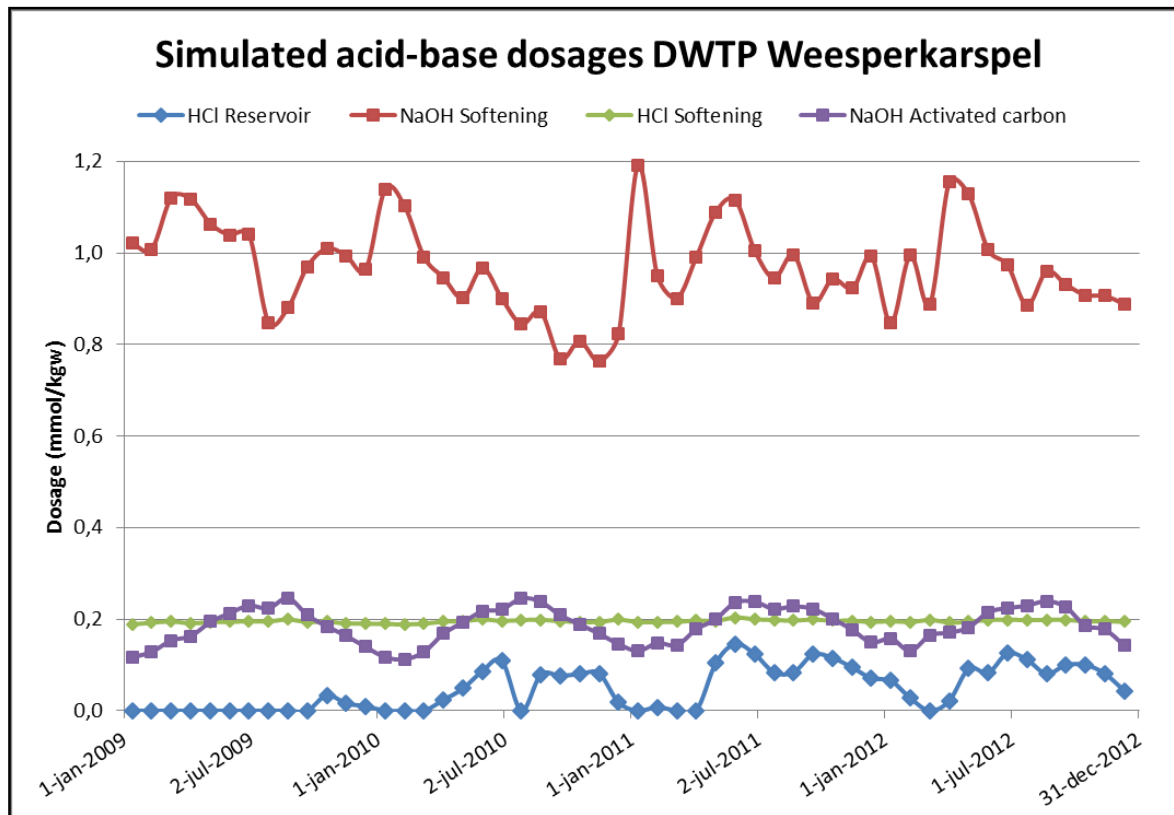
Drinkwater



**SI**

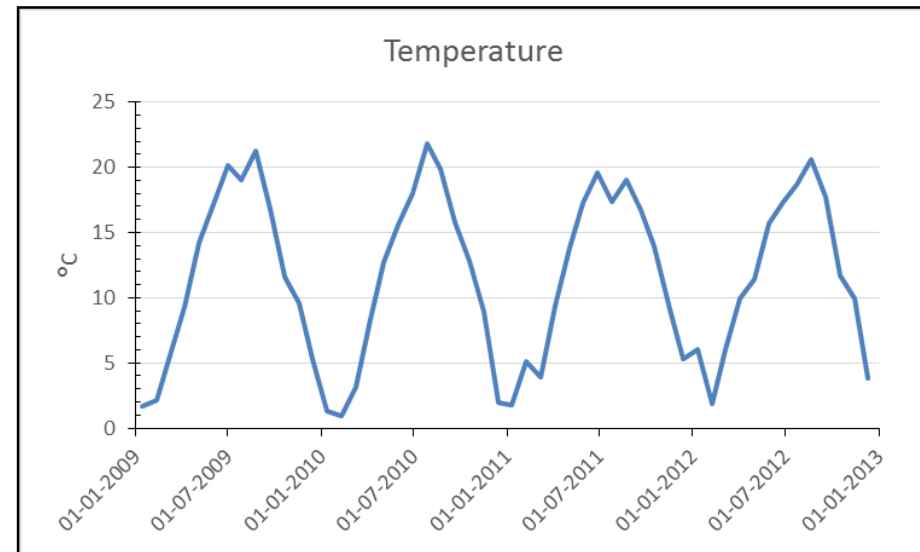
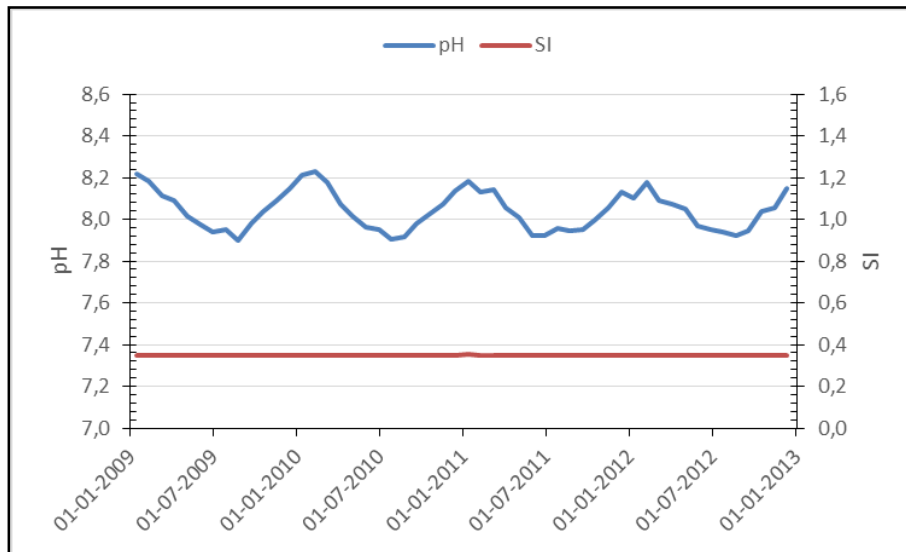


# Multiple simulations



Long term process evaluation

# Multiple simulations



Effect on drinking water quality:

- Stable SI
- Slightly varying pH due to temperature

## Conclusions

- Accurate chemistry available for process technologists with Stimela.dat in PHREEQC
- Chemical dosages can be optimised
- Improving chemical stability of drinking water
- User interface simply build and adapted in MS Excel



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