



Water-Reuse in Industrieparks

工业园区的水资源再生利用

NaWaM



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Water-Reuse in Industrial Parks

工业园区的水资源再生利用项目介绍

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Education and experience:

教育和工作经历:

- Diploma in Civil Engineering at TU Darmstadt (1983)
在达姆施塔特工业大学获得土木工程学士学位 (1983)
- Doctorate at TU Darmstadt (1991)
在达姆施塔特工业大学获得博士学位 (1991)
- Postdoctoral lecture qualification (Habilitation) (1997) 获得博士后教学资格证书 (1997)
- General manager of the Institute WAR and University Lecturer at TU Darmstadt, (since 1996)
担任达姆施塔特工业大学的讲师和IWAR研究所的负责人 (自1996年)
- Honorary Professor of Qingdao Technological University (since 2006) 青岛理工大学(中国)荣誉教授 (自2006年)
- Honorary Professor of Tongji University Shanghai (since 2014) 上海同济大学(中国)荣誉教授 (自2014年)
- Head of the section China of German Water Partnership GmbH (since 2009)
德国水工业联合会中国区负责人 (自2009年)

Main research topics 主要研究课题

- Wastewater treatment, aeration and gas transfer, energy in wastewater treatment plants 废水处理, 曝气和气体传输, 污水处理厂的能源
- Semi-central supply and disposal systems for fast-growing urban areas 快速发展的城市地区的半中央供应和处置系统

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TU Darmstadt (IWAR/Landmanagement) 达姆施塔特工业大学 (IWAR研究所/土地管理系)



Education and experience: 教育和工作经历:

- Bachelor at Jinan University (2009)
济南大学学士学位 (2009)
- Engineer in Environmental Protection Agency in Yantai (2009-2010)
烟台环保局工程师 (2009-2010)
- Master at TU Darmstadt (2011-2013)
达姆施塔特工业大学硕士学位 (2011-2013)
- Since 2014 research associate at TU Darmstadt
自2014年起在达姆施塔特工业大学担任研究员

Main research topics 主要研究课题

- Semi-centralized water supply and drainage system 半集中给排水系统
- Comparison the approve differences for sewage treatment plant between China and Germany
比较中德污水处理厂的差异

Dr.-Ing. Sonja Bauer

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Education and experience: 教育和工作经历:

- Graduation as surveyor at Stadt Dorsten (2003)
在多斯滕市完成测量师学习 (2003)
- Diploma in Spatial Planning (2009) at TU Dortmund
在多特蒙德大学获得空间规划学位 (2009)
- Project engineer in a private planning office (2009-2010)
在私人规划办公室担任项目工程师 (2009-2010)
- Urban planner at Stadt Dorsten (2010-2012)
多斯滕市城市规划师 (2010-2012)
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自2012年起, 担任达姆施塔特工业大学研究员
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Main research topics 主要研究课题

- Localization strategies and location characteristics of large-scale retail projects and major infrastructure projects 大型零售项目和主要基础设施项目的本地化战略和地理位置特征
- Municipal planning instruments in Germany, China and France 德国, 中国和法国的市政规划手段



Joint partners:

合作伙伴

- Technische Universität Darmstadt
达姆施塔特工业大学
 - Landmanagement (LM)
专业领域：土地管理
 - Wastewater Technology (AT)
专业领域：污水处理技术
 - Material Flow Management and Resource Economy (SuR)
专业领域：物流管理和能源经济
 - Work and Engineering Psychology Research Group (AI)
研究组：工作和工程心理学
- Institute for Sanitary Engineering and Waste Management of Leibniz Universität Hannover (ISAH)
汉诺威大学环境经济与废物管理研究所



- Institute of Environmental Engineering & Management at the Witten/Herdecke University (IEEM)
维藤/海德克大学：环境工程与管理研究所
- EnviroChemie GmbH (EC)
Enviro化学有限公司
- Endress+Hauser Conducta (EH)
恩德斯豪斯自动化设备有限公司
- Kocks Consult GmbH (KC)
德国考克斯工程咨询公司



Additional partners: 其他合作伙伴

- Associated Partner: Merck KGaA
默克集团公司
- Tongji University Shanghai, China
同济大学
- University of Technology Qingdao, China
青岛理工大学
- Hanoi University of Civil Engineering, Vietnam
越南河内土木工程大学

Water-Reuse in Industrieparks

- Industrial parks usually rely on the **availability of water**
工业园的运作通常依靠水的供应。
- In times of climate change, shortage of resources and the increasing importance of environmentalism it is important to **ensure a sustainable water supply**

在气候变化，资源短缺和环境保护日益重要的时期，确保可持续的供水是十分重要的。

- integrated water management and reuse:

综合水管理

- demand for water from natural resources can be reduced,
可以减少对自然资源的需水量。

- valuable materials recovered from the wastewater
从废水中回收原料。

- costs can be reduced

可以降低成本。

- integrated water management and reuse:

综合水管理

- opportunity for industrial developments in regions with natural water shortage (e.g. in parts of South-East-Asia)

自然水缺乏地区的工业发展机遇（例如在东南亚部分地区）。

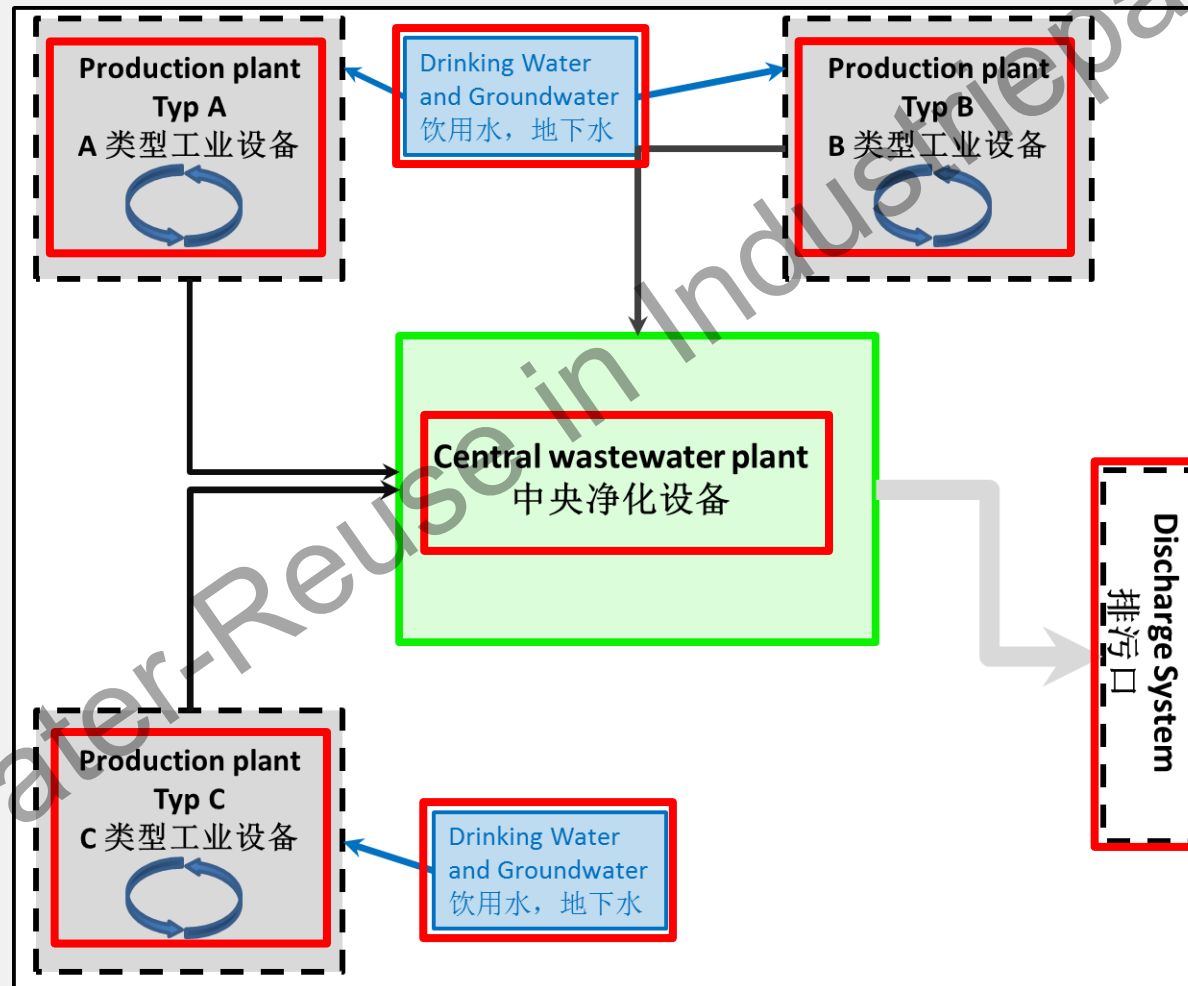
- because of the high water requirement/high amounts of wastewater, application potential for chemical-pharmaceutical industry is given*

对于化学制药业（用水需求及排污量较大的行业之一）来说，具有特别高的应用潜力。

→ **Industrial Integrated Water Management including Reuse I²WM[R] (here: only water reuse)**

Principle sketch of the current wastewater treatment in industrial parks

当前工业园污水处理原则示意图

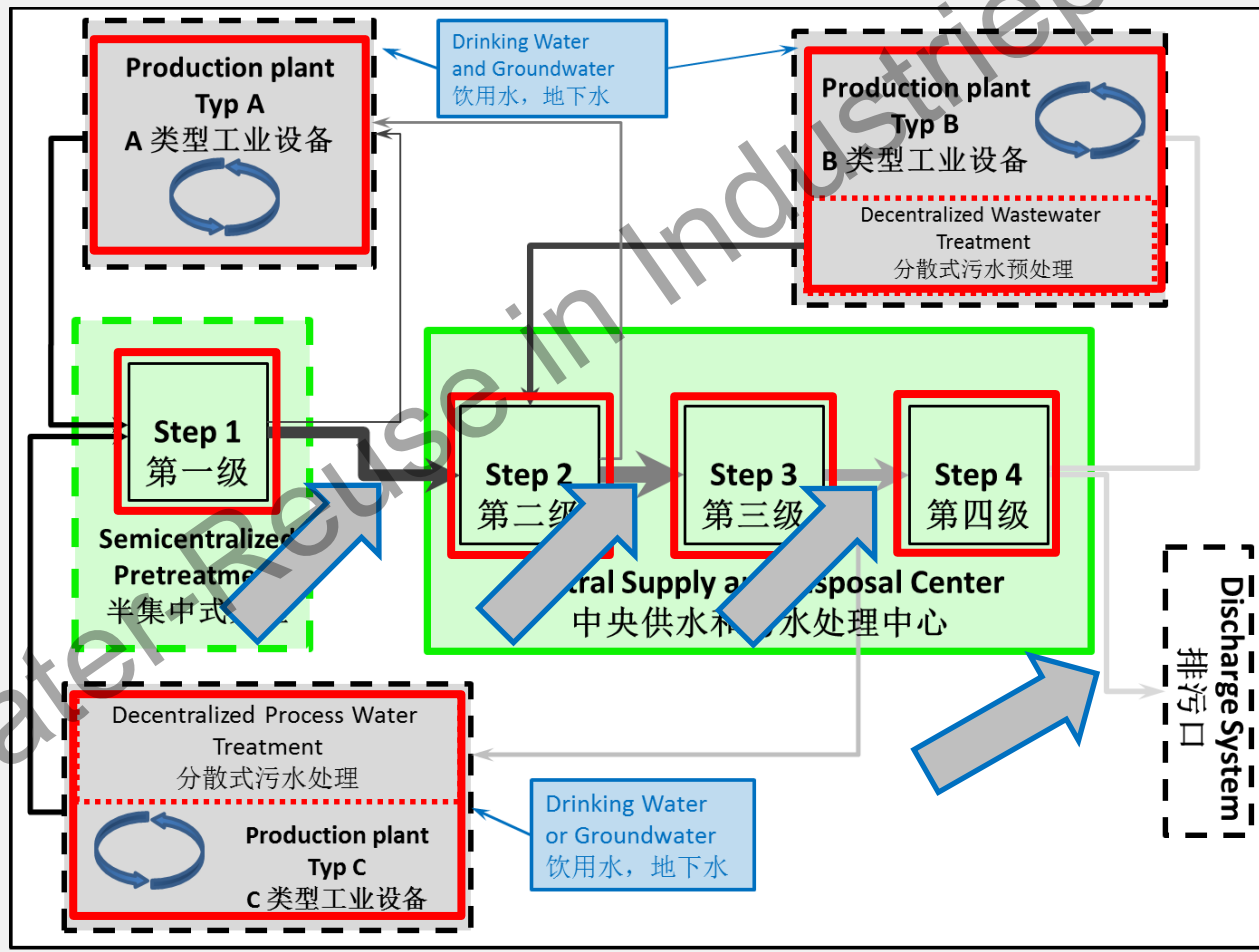


Research objective

研究目标

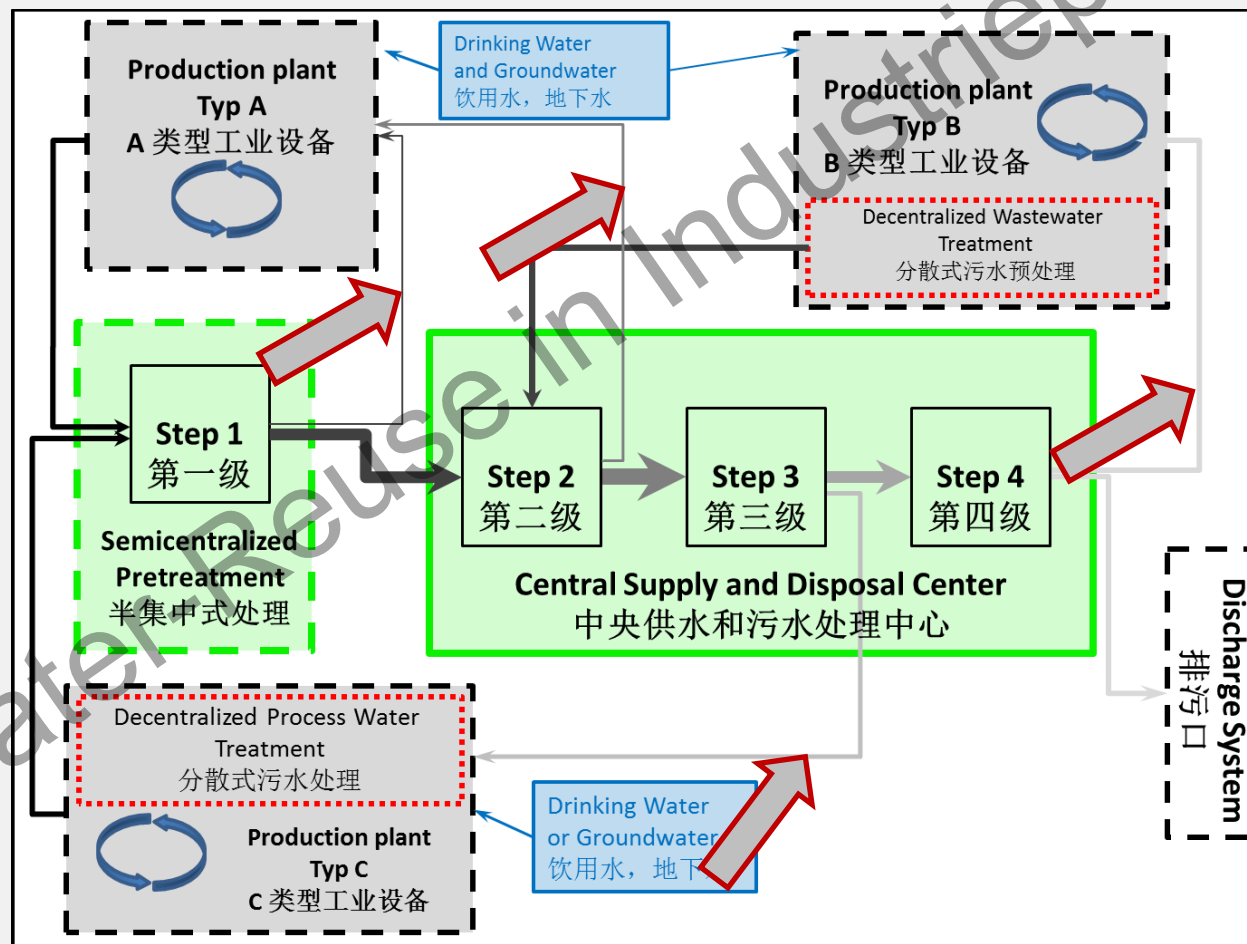
Reduction of the drinking water requirement in industrial parks by an appropriate treatment and reuse of wastewater

通过对工业废水进行符合需要的处理和再利用降低工业园区的生活饮用水需求。



Reduction of the drinking water requirement in industrial parks by an appropriate treatment and reuse of wastewater

通过对工业废水进行符合需要的处理和再利用降低工业园区的生活饮用水需求。



Possible application of treated wastewater as...

再生水用途



Process water
工艺用水



Cooling water
冷却用水



Toilet flushing
厕所冲洗用水

(E.g., as raw material, reaction water, solvent)
(例如，作为原料、反应用水、溶剂)



Irrigation water
灌溉用水



Fire-fighting water
消防用水



Water for road
cleaning
街道清洁用水

...etc.
...等

	Reuse-Water-Quality A 水源质量 A	Reuse-Water-Quality B 水源质量 B	Reuse-Water-Quality C 水源质量 C
Wastewater Quality A 污水质量 A	Treatment Technology X / Treatment Technology Z 技术 X / 技术 Z	Tech. X 技术 X	Tech. X / Tech. Y / Tech. Z 技术 X / 技术 Y / 技术 Z
Wastewater Quality B 污水质量 B	Low development need 低处理需求	No technical solution identifiable 没有技术处理办法	Economic solution is not known 没有经济处理办法
Wastewater Quality C 污水质量 C	Low development need 低处理需求	High development need 低处理需求	Tech. X + Tech. Y 技术 X + 技术 Y

- Determination of **water savings potential** (*using the example of chemical-pharmaceutical industrial parks*) (LM, AT)
节水潜能的评估（例如：化学制药工业园的节水潜能）
- Development of **new treatment technologies** and their coupling (ISAH, EC)
新的污水处理技术（链）的研发
- Testing of technical implementation (**technical infrastructure and measurement concept**) (KC, EH)
技术实现的检测（技术基础设施和测量方案）

Overview of the different research fields

不同研究领域的概述

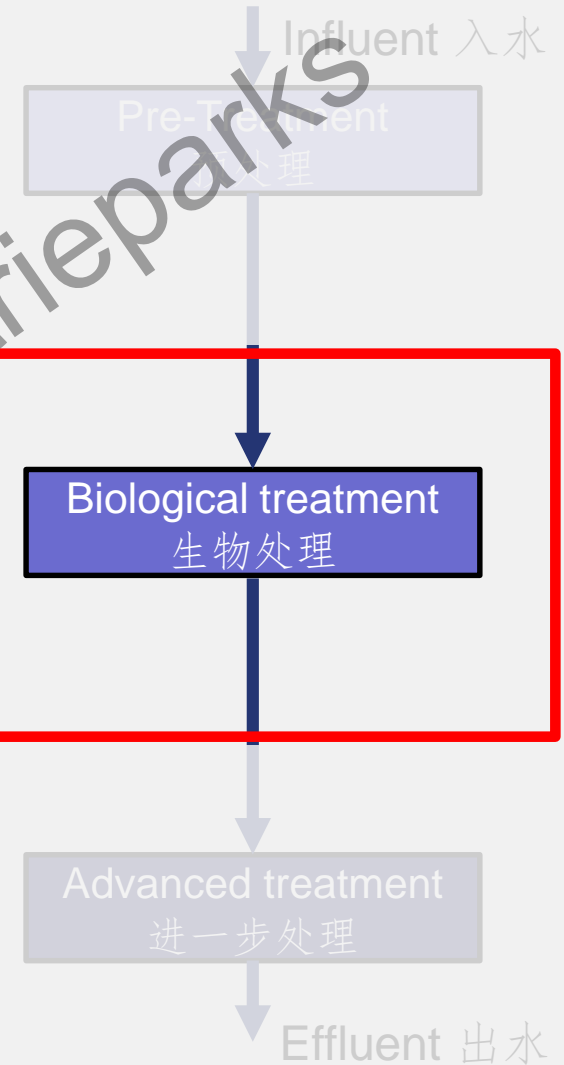
- **Ecological and economic evaluation** of different treatment technologies (SUR, IEEM)
不同污水处理技术的生态及经济评估
- **Multi-criteria selection support** for concept layouts (ISAH)
基于不同指标的评价
- **Socio-technical application** - stress analysis of employees (AI)
社会技术的应用—员工的应力分析
- Examination of **transferability** to other industrial park types and industrial locations (LM)

其他工业园种类及工业园地点的可移植性分析

- High water requirement/wastewater flow
高的用水需求和废水流量
- High salinity/high organic content
盐度高，有机含量高
- High concentration of refractory COD
难降解COD浓度高



- Enhanced biodegradability
增强生物降解性
- Equalization
水的均化
- **Reduction of organics**
减少有机物质
- **Nitrification/Denitrification and P-Elimination**
硝化/脱氮和消除磷
- Elimination of non biodegradable contamination
消除不可被生物降解的污染物



- **Activated Sludge Process** most popular for (industrial) wastewater treatment

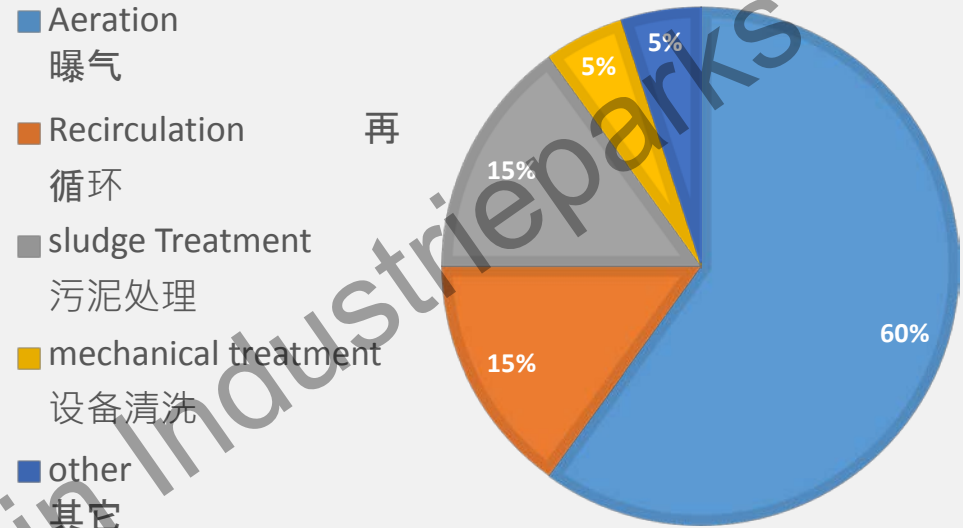
- 活性污泥法是（工业）废水处理中最受欢迎的方法

- Mainly **fine-bubble aeration systems** are used to satisfy the oxygen demand

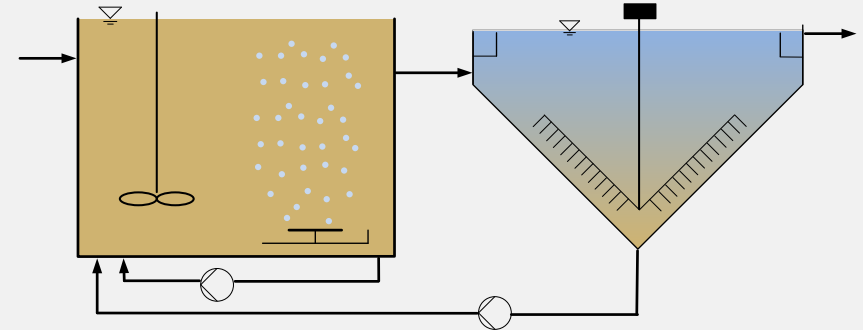
- 主要采用微孔曝气系统来满足氧气需求

POWER REQUIREMENT WWTP

污水处理厂的能源需求



[DWA(2008)]



Activated Sludge Process

活性污泥法

Water Reuse in Industrial Parks is characterised by:

工业园中的再生水利用有以下特点:

- **Water demand** from natural resources can be reduced
可以减少对自然资源的需水量
- **Invest/Running costs** can be reduced
可以降低投资/运营成本
- Increasing **salt and refractory COD concentration**
提高盐和难降解COD浓度



Three Challenges to reuse wastewater

废水再利用的三大挑战

1. Desalination:

海水淡化:

- Application of Capacitive Deionization (CDI)
- 电容去离子技术 (CDI) 的应用
- Possible application before or after biological treatment
- 在生物处理前后可能的应用

Water-Reuse in Industrieparks

Three Challenges to reuse wastewater

废水再利用的三大挑战

2. Biological treatment of high saline industrial wastewater:

对高盐度工业废水进行生物处理:

- Influence in respect of the aeration system
- 对曝气系统的影响
- Biological treatment under high saline conditions
- 高盐度条件下的生物处理

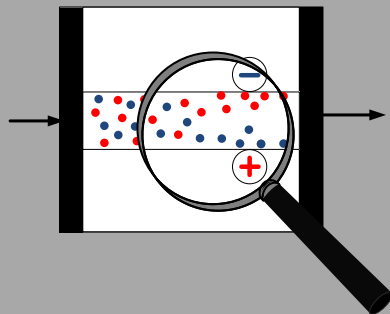
3. Membrane Filtration:

膜过滤:

- Improved biological degradation of (refractory) COD with Membrane filtration
- 通过膜过滤改善（难降解）COD的生物降解

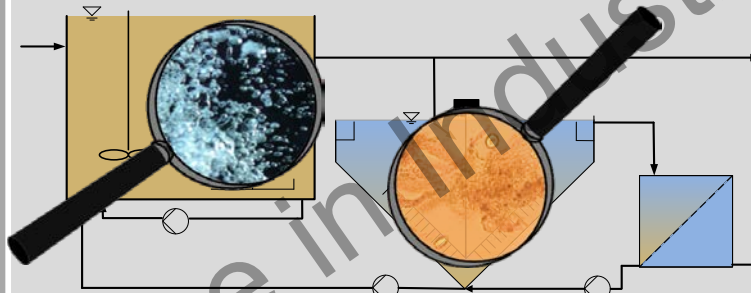
Key technologies have been identified for treatment of industrial wastewater
工业废水处理的关键技术已经被确定

Vorsprung in Wassertechnik
ENVIROCHEMIE



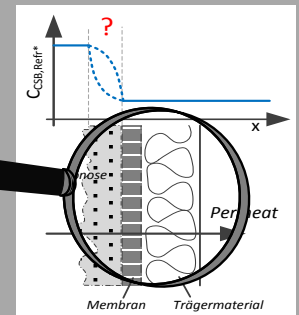
Desalination in the electric field
电厂脱盐

IWAR



Biological wastewater treatment with high salt concentrations
高盐浓度的生物废水处理

Leibniz
Universität
Hannover



Improved COD-Degradation
改善化学需氧量的降解

Practical tests with real industrial wastewater
使用真实的工业废水进行实际测试

What we know about salt in water

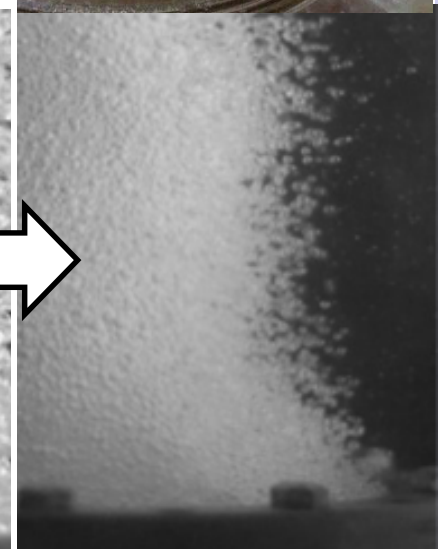
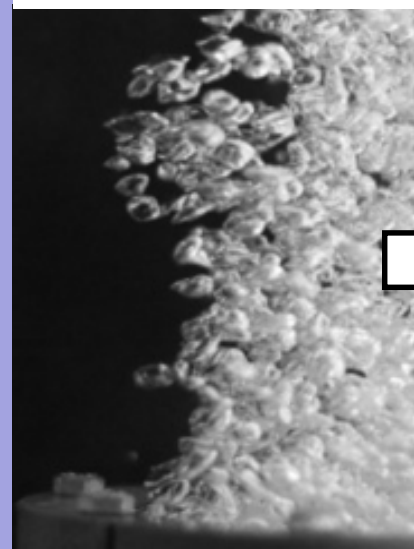
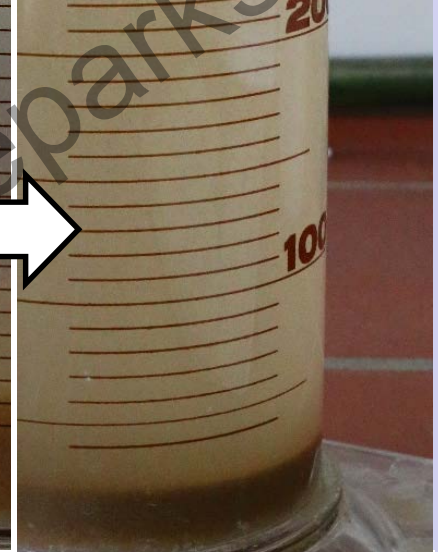
我们对盐的了解

- Influence sludge **characteristic**
影响污泥特性
- Reduce **cleaning performance**
降低清洁性能
- Inhibit **bubble coalescence** and oxygen transfer increases
抑制气泡聚结和氧气传输量
⇒ More efficient aeration i.e. **energy saving**
更高效的曝气，即节能

clean water
干净的水



15 g/L NaCl
15g/L 氯化钠溶液



Laboratory Experiments

实验室测试

- **Oxygen transfer tests** in water with **different salt concentrations**

在不同盐浓度的水中进行氧气转移试验

- **Batch experiments** to investigate the effect of salt on the **sludge activity**
通过分批实验研究盐对污泥活性的影响

- **Lab-scale activated sludge reactors** for continuous measurement of sludge characteristics

用于连续测量污泥特性的实验室规模的活性污泥反应器



Activated sludge
污泥活性检测



Oxygen transfer test
氧气传输试验

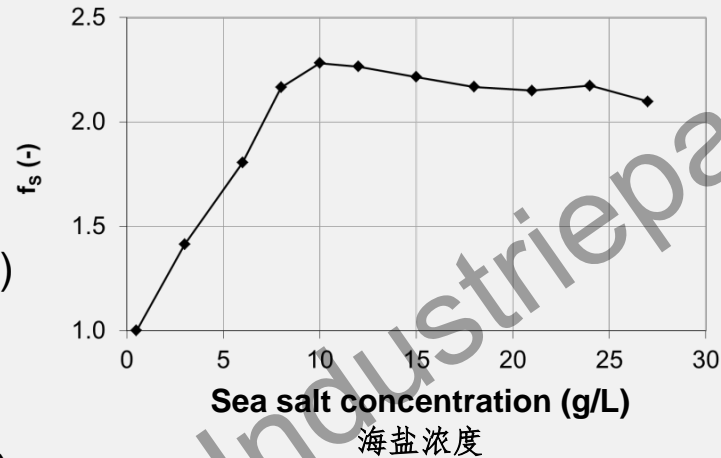


Lab-scale activated sludge process
实验室规模活性污泥法



Activity Batch-Tests
活性分批测试

- Salt reduce the **mass transfer** (k_L)
盐减少传质 (k_L)
- Increase the **interfacial area** (a)
增加界面面积 (a)
- Results in a net increase of the **volumetric mass transfer** ($k_L a$)
导致体积传质的净增加 ($k_L a$)



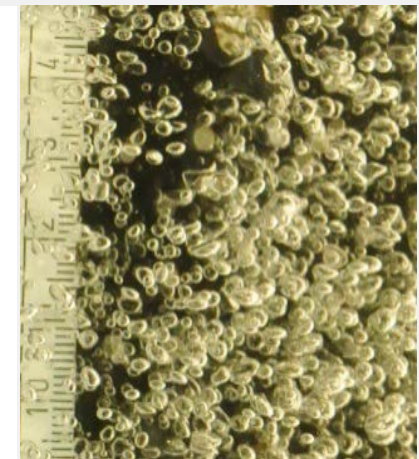
Oxygen transfer test
氧气传输测试

$$f_s = \frac{\text{Oxygen transfer}_{\text{saline water}}}{\text{Oxygen transfer}_{\text{clean water}}} \quad (-)$$

- Well known for **seawater** (NaCl)
以海水著称 (NaCl)



0 g/L NaCl



10 g/L NaCl

WWTP: 污水处理厂

- 20,000 PE 日处理20000吨
- T_w : 18°C 出口热水温度：18摄氏度
- Diffused aeration system 分散式曝气系统

Condition 1: Normal salt concentration

情形1：正常盐浓度

$$S_{TDS} < 2 \text{ g/l}$$

$$\text{SOTR} = 172 \text{ kg/h O}_2$$

Condition 2: High salt concentration

情形2：高盐浓度

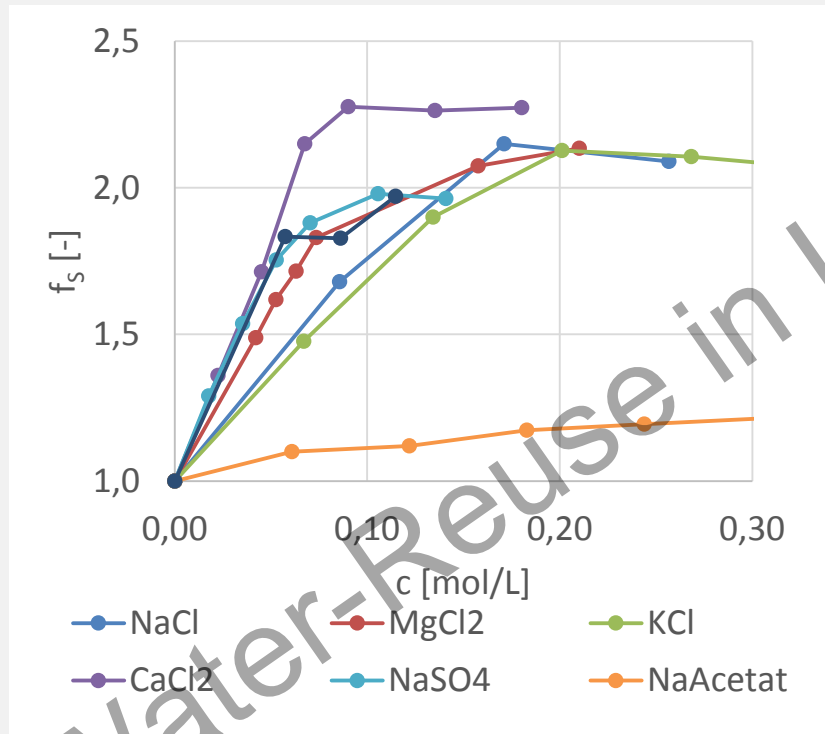
$$S_{TDS} = 10 \text{ g/l}$$

$$\text{SOTR} = 111 \text{ kg/h O}_2$$

- You need a **35% smaller** aeration System! 您需要小35%的曝气系统
- Lower invest and operating costs 更少的投资和运营成本
- Lower energy consumption 更少的能源消耗
- Lower space requirements 更少的空间需求

Effect of different salts

不同盐的作用



High salt concentration
高盐浓度



Oxygen transfer test
氧气传输测试



Oxygen transfer tests – view on the water surface
氧气传输测试 - 在水面上观察

Lab-scale tests show:

实验室规模的测试显示:

- **Poor degradation** of COD and Nitrogen
COD和氮的不良降解
- **Inhibition** of the biomass by salt
通过盐抑制生物量
- Biological treatment process is more **unstable/sensitive**
生物处理过程更不稳定/敏感



Lab-scale activated sludge process

实验室规模活性污泥法

- Lab-Scale experiments confirm **poor degradation under saline conditions**

实验室规模的实验证实在盐水条件下的降解会更加劣化

- Influence of different salts on the oxygen transfer could be shown: Through better oxygen transfer **energy demand could be reduce**

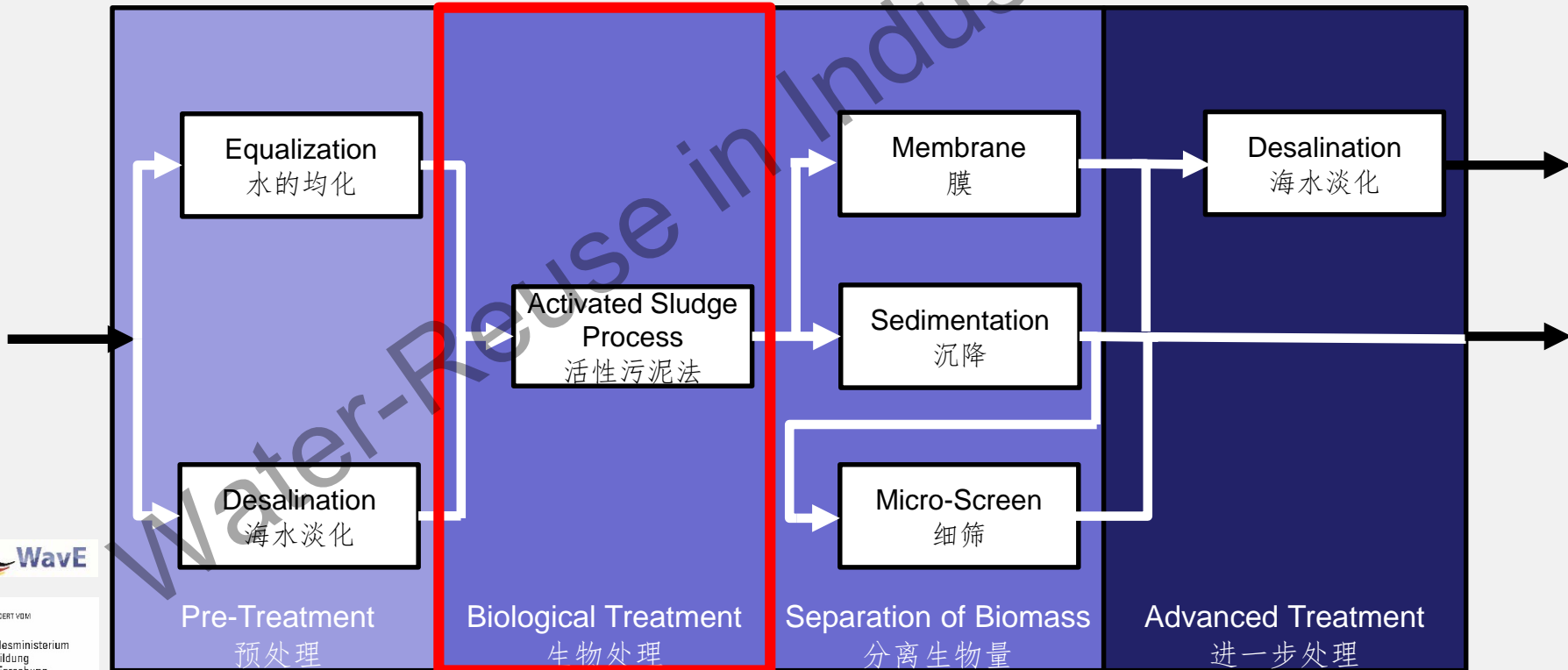
从中可以显示出不同盐含量对氧气传递的影响：通过更好的氧传递可以减少能量需求

Possible Treatment Processes:

可能的处理流程:

“Fit for Purpose”

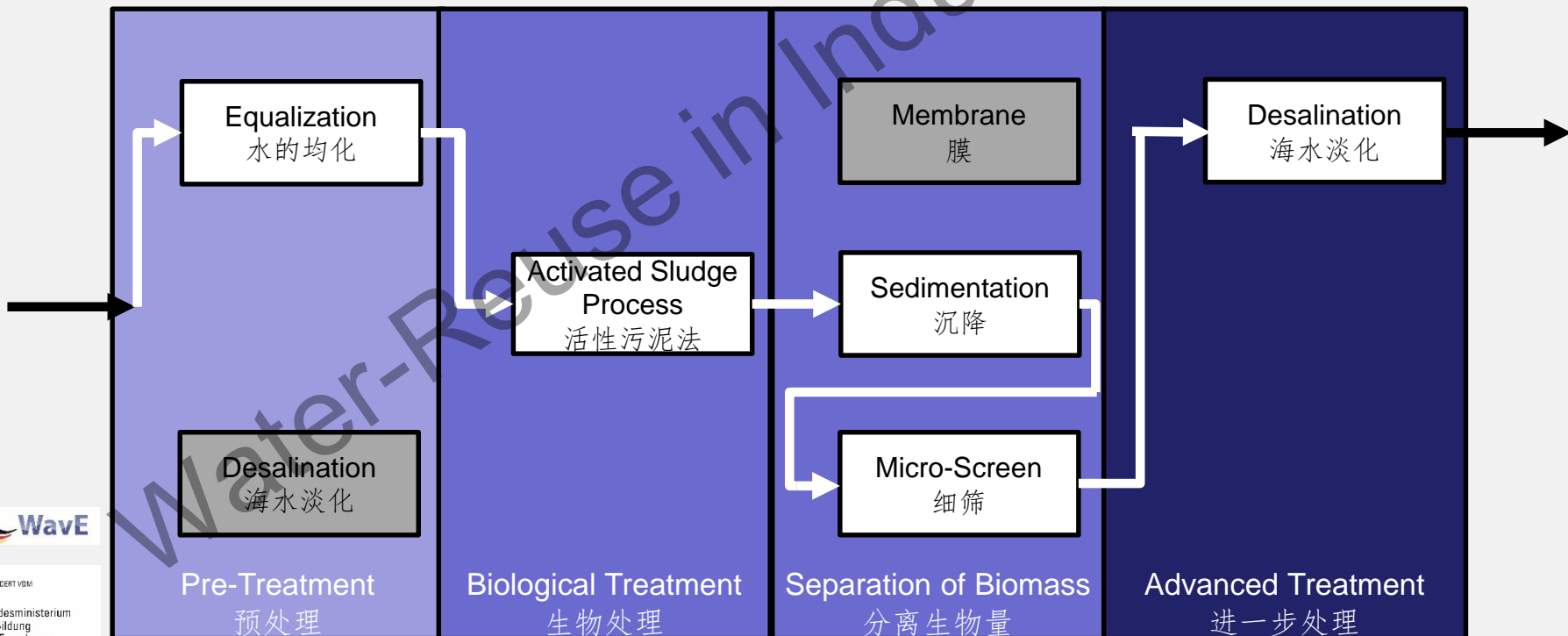
“量身定做”



Example #1:

示例1 :

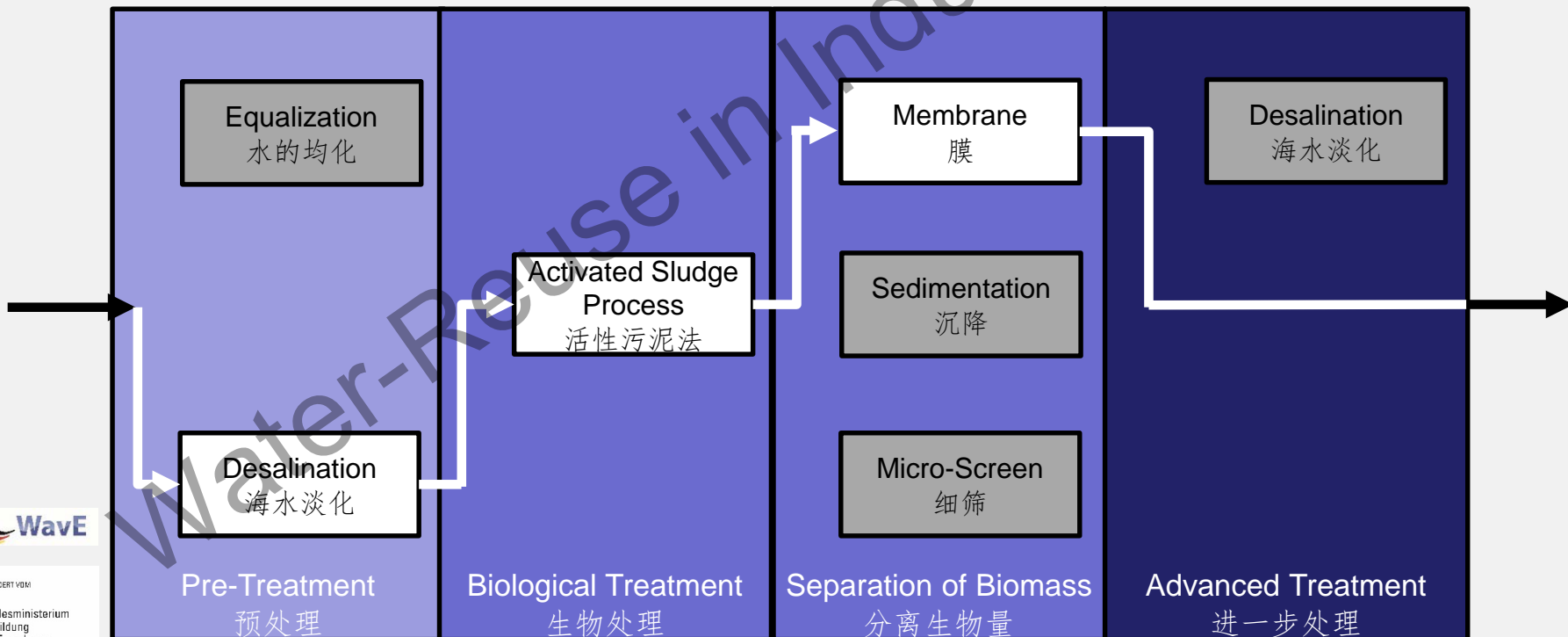
- Better Oxygen transfer i.e. energy saving 更好的氧传输，即节能 (+)
- Better separation of biomass 更好地分离生物量 (+)
- Salt inhibit the biomass 盐抑制生物量 (-)



Example #2:

示例2:

- No salt inhibition of the biomass 没有盐对生物量产生抑制作用 (+)
- Effluent with low COD concentration and no solids COD浓度低且无固体的废水 (+)
- Poor Oxygen transfer i.e. more energy requirement 较差的氧传递，即更多的能量需求 (-)



- Tests with real industrial saline wastewater **on site**

现场真实工业含盐废水试验

- Continuous measurement of **oxygen transfer rate**

连续测量氧气传输速率

- **Visit various industrial parks** in Germany, China and Vietnam

访问德国，中国和越南的各个工业园区



EXPOVAL
Experimental plant on site
实验厂现场



Visit of industrial parks
访问工业园区



Continious oxygen transfer tests
连续氧气传输试验

**Thank you for your
attention.**

感谢您的关注!

Contact

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