

Separation techniques at ARA Rhein

Precipitation, Flocculation, and EC

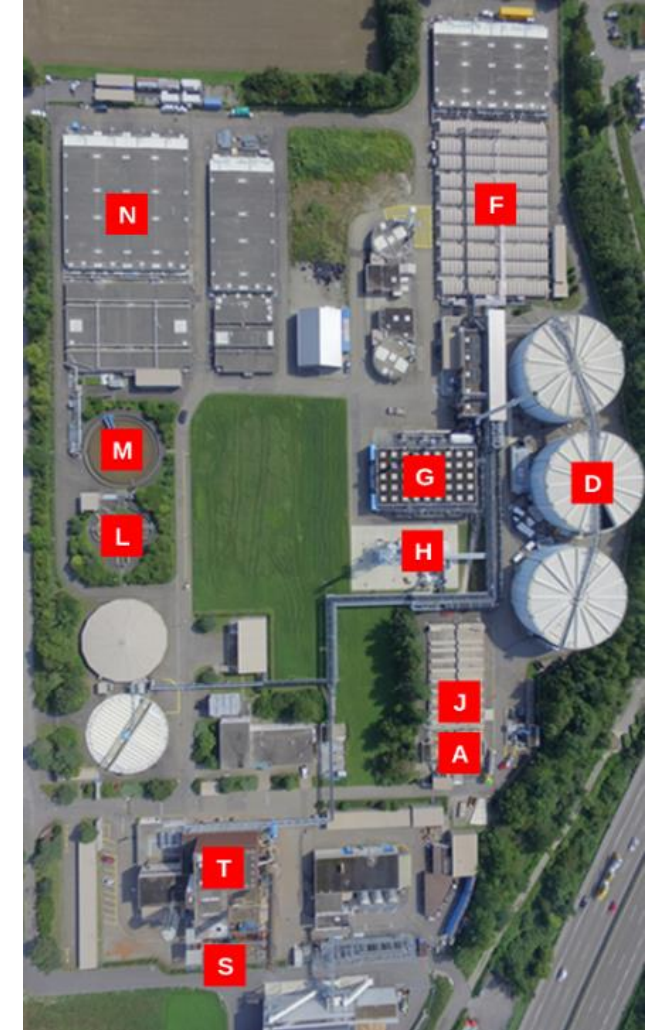
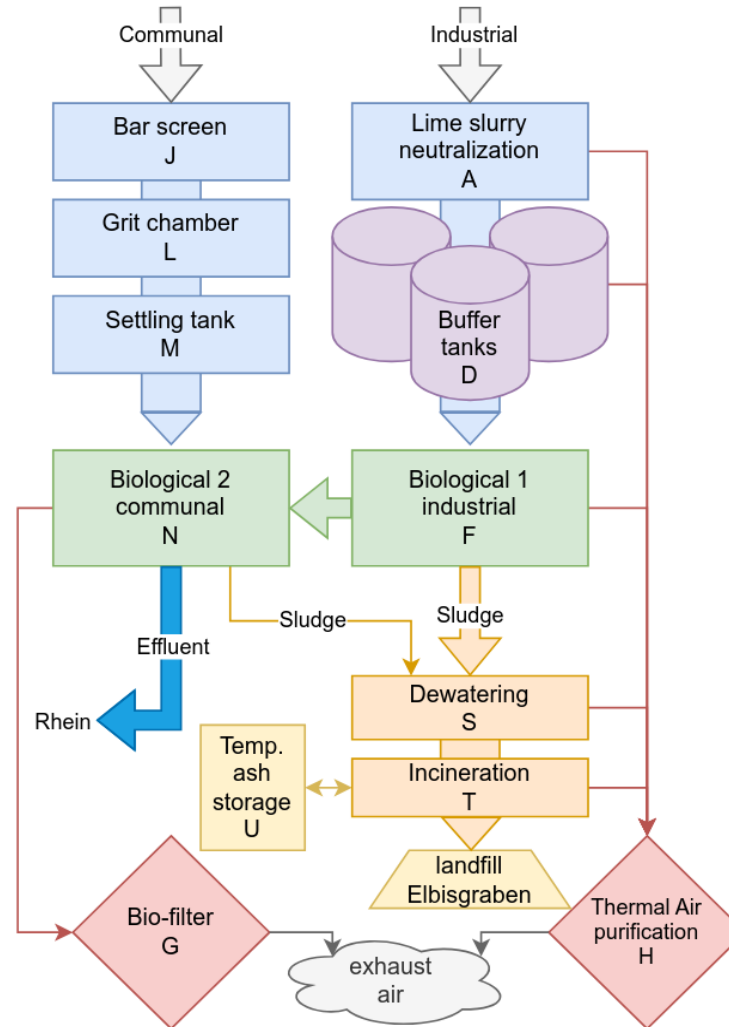
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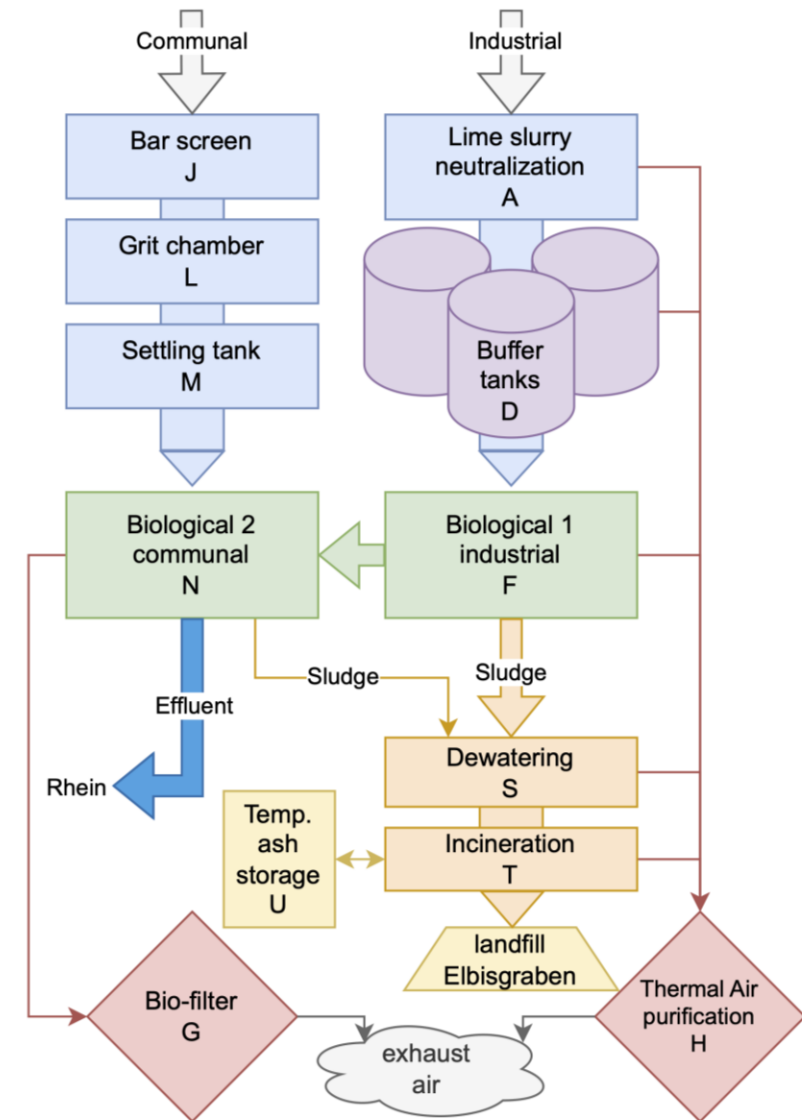
ARA Rhein

- 1975
- DAF (2019)
- Investments (6 – 10 million CHF / year)
- Industrial (450'000PE)
- Communal (50'000)
- 6.4 GWh heating grid
- Future Phosphorus recycling
- Odor purification



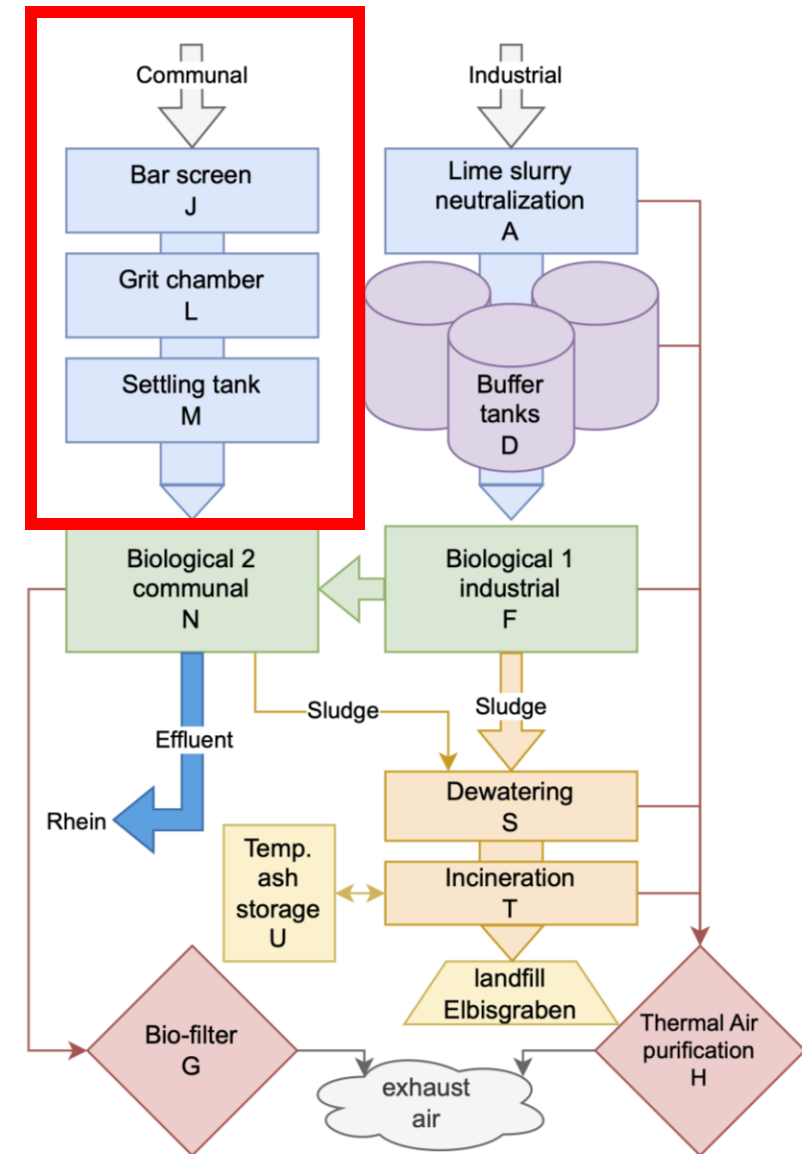
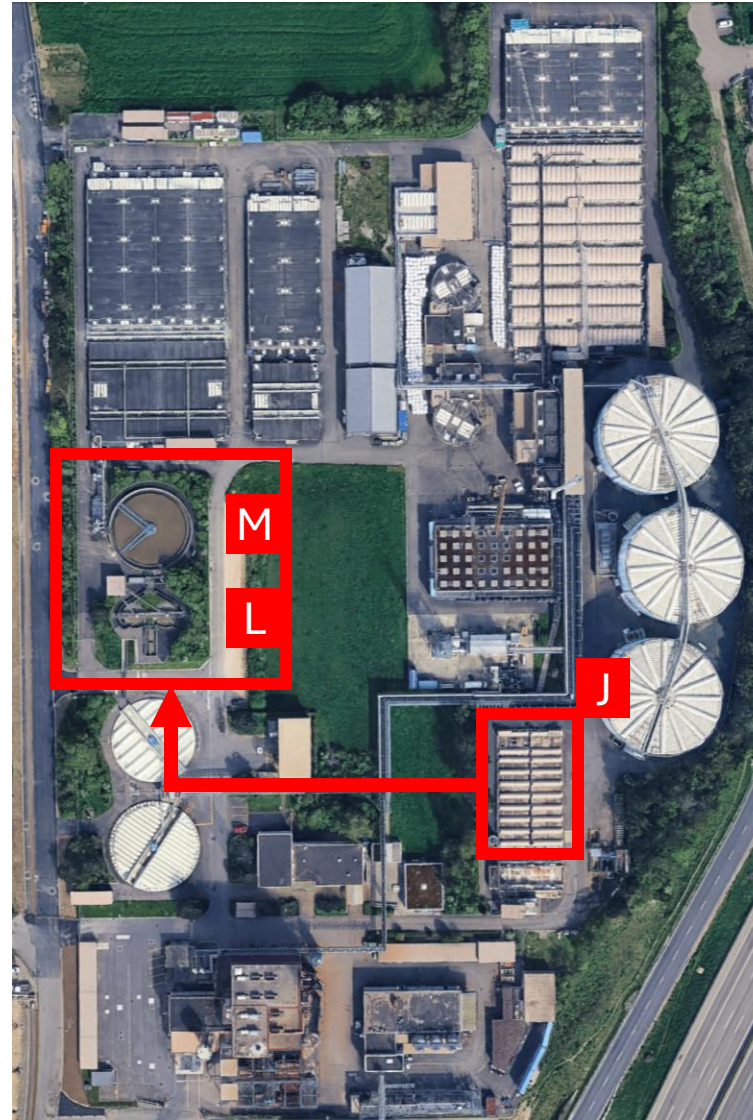
Seperation Techniques at Ara Rhein

- Essential for removing contaminants
- Techniques target specific pollutants
- Applying them in the correct order and combination is vital



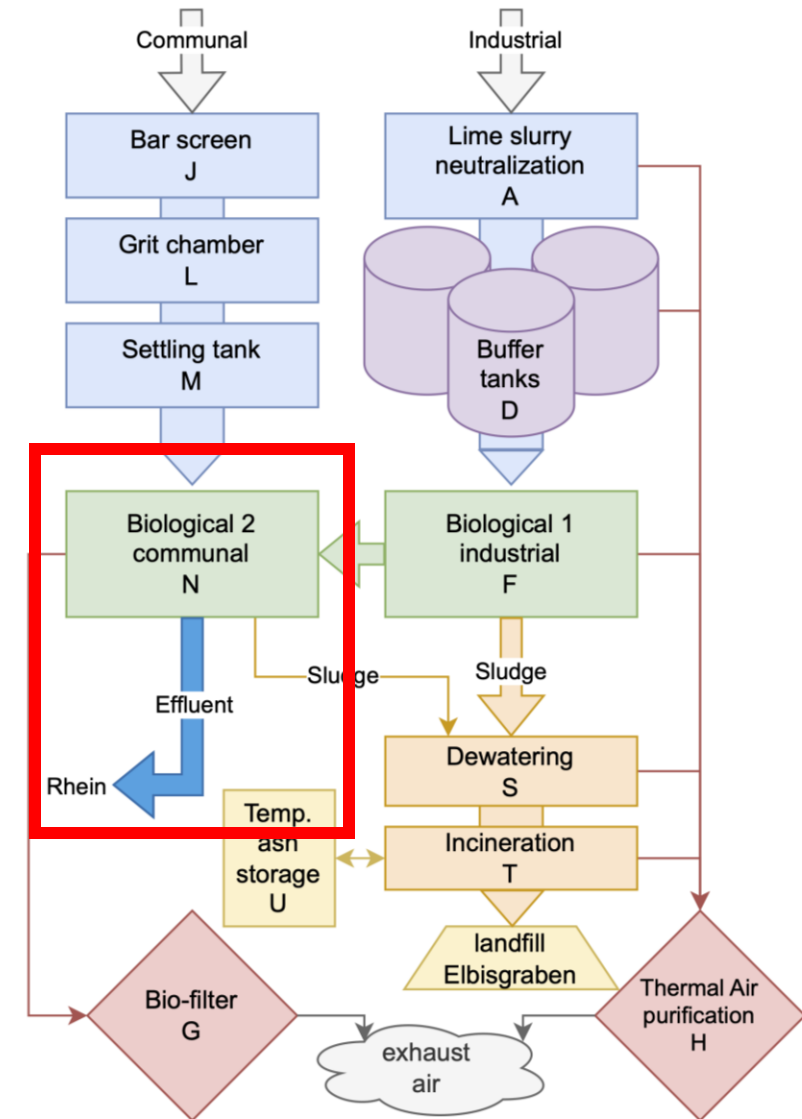
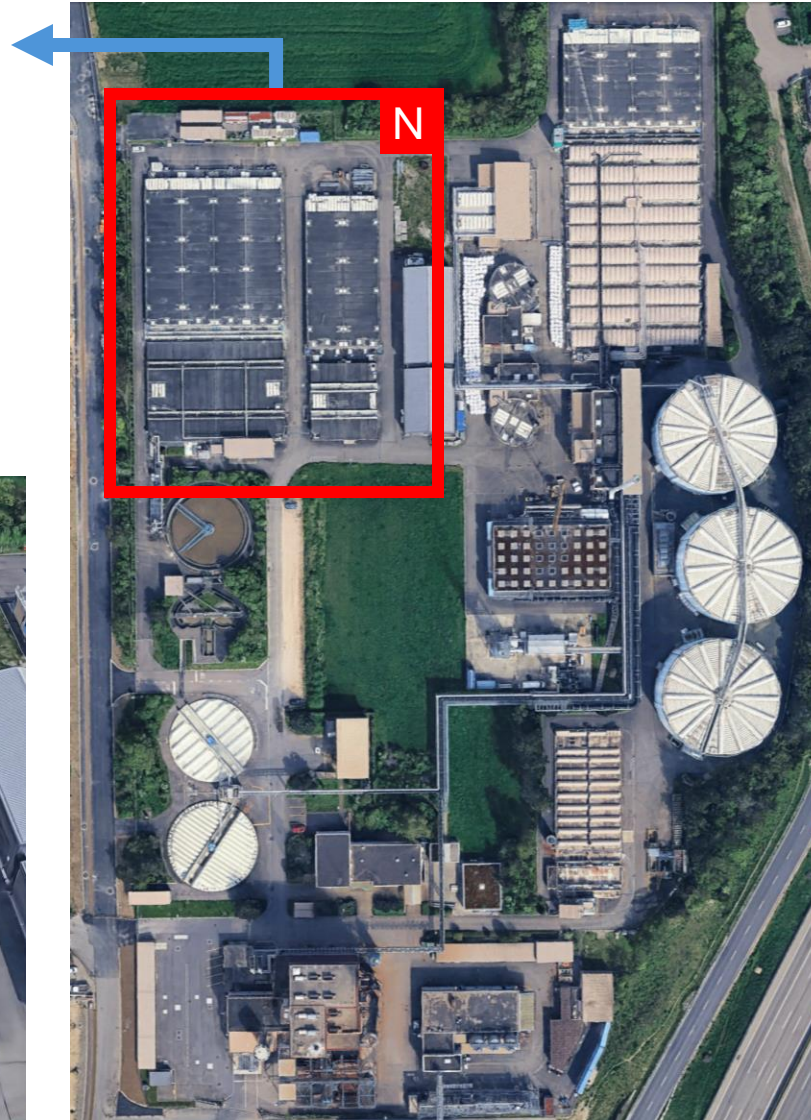
Communal: Mechanical

- Removes solids
- Large, dense and suspended



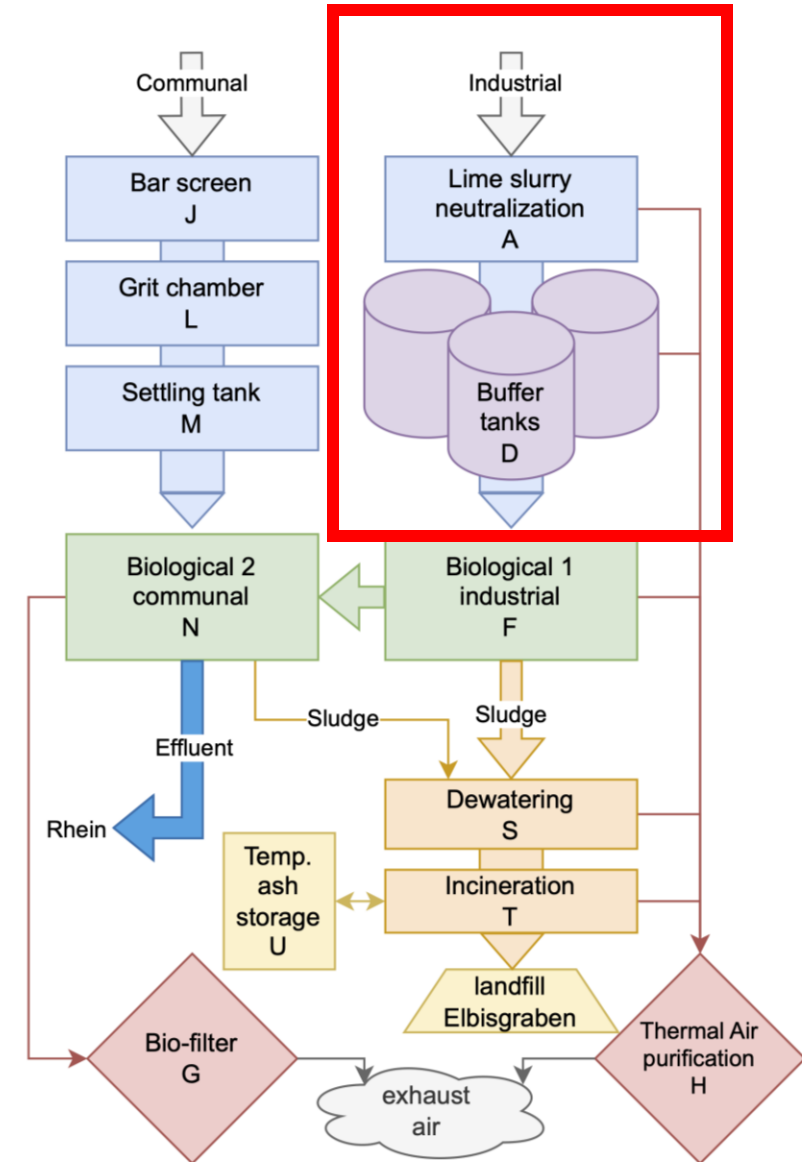
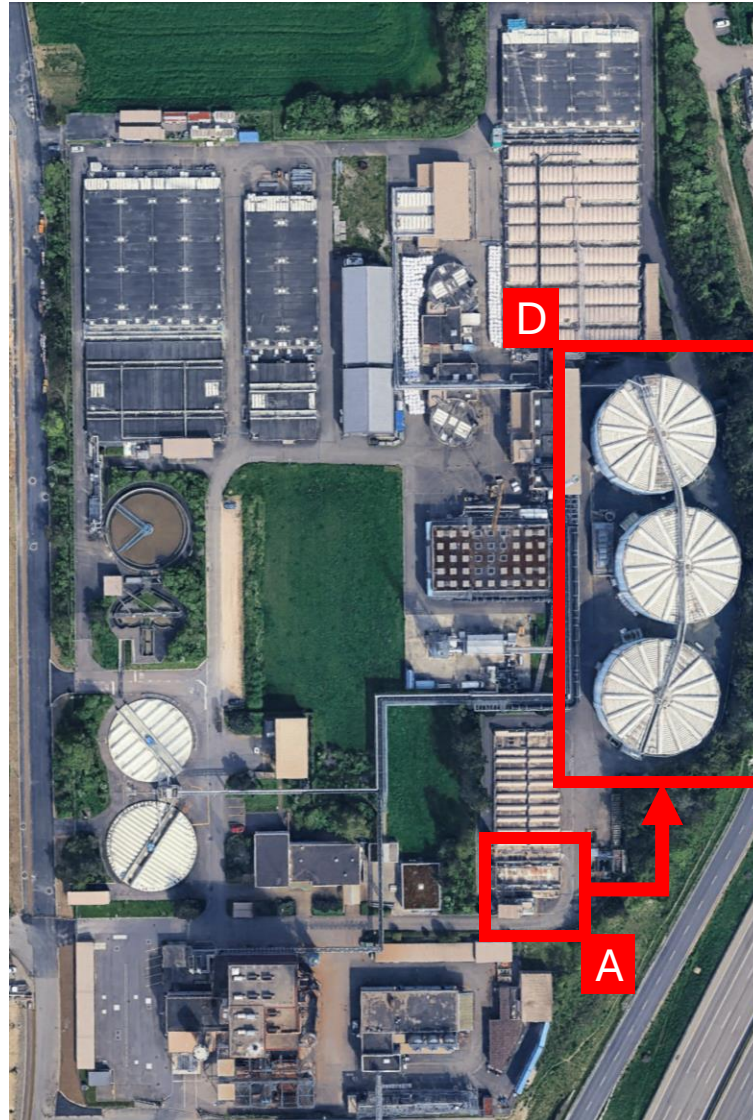
Communal: Biological

- Microorganisms remove organic matter
- Effluent enters Rhein



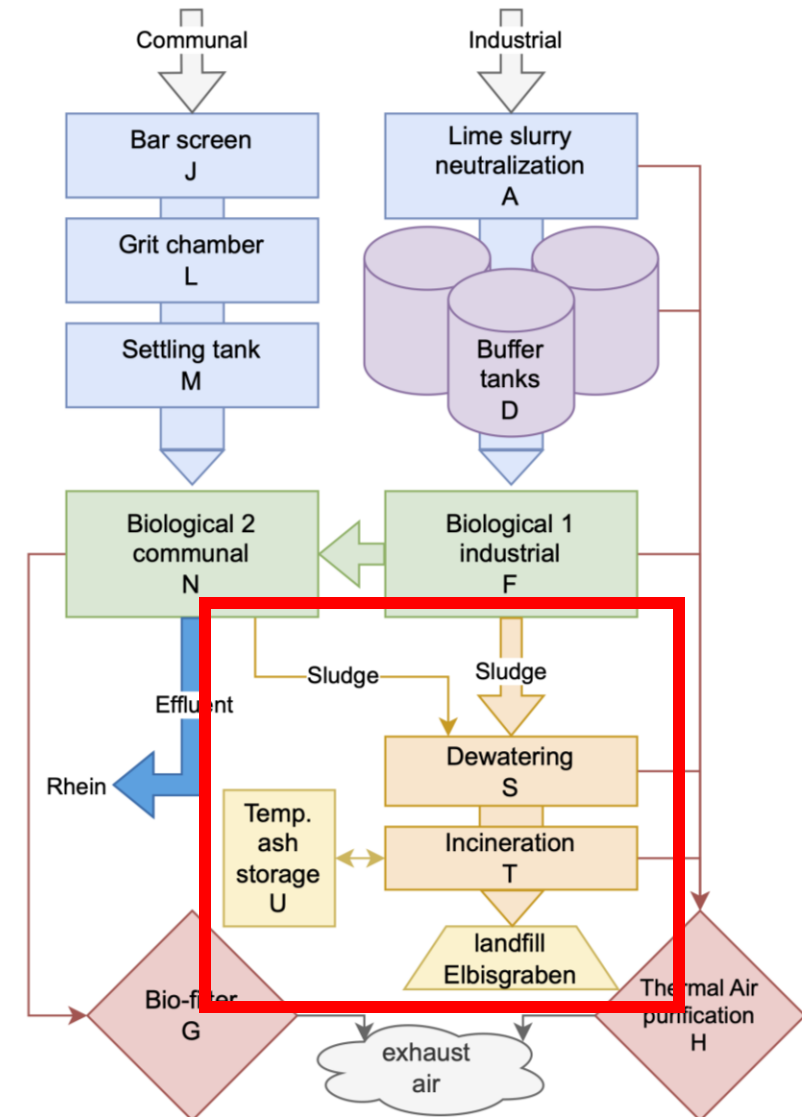
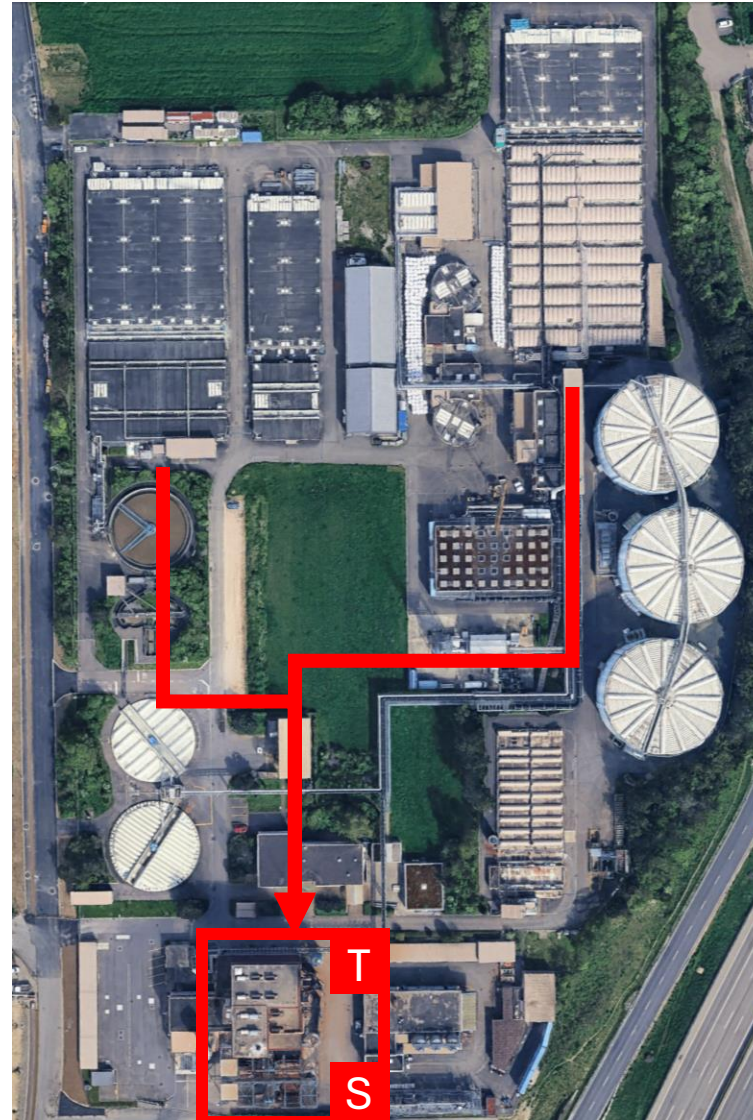
Industrial: Chemical

- Less mechanical separation
- Neutralises the pH



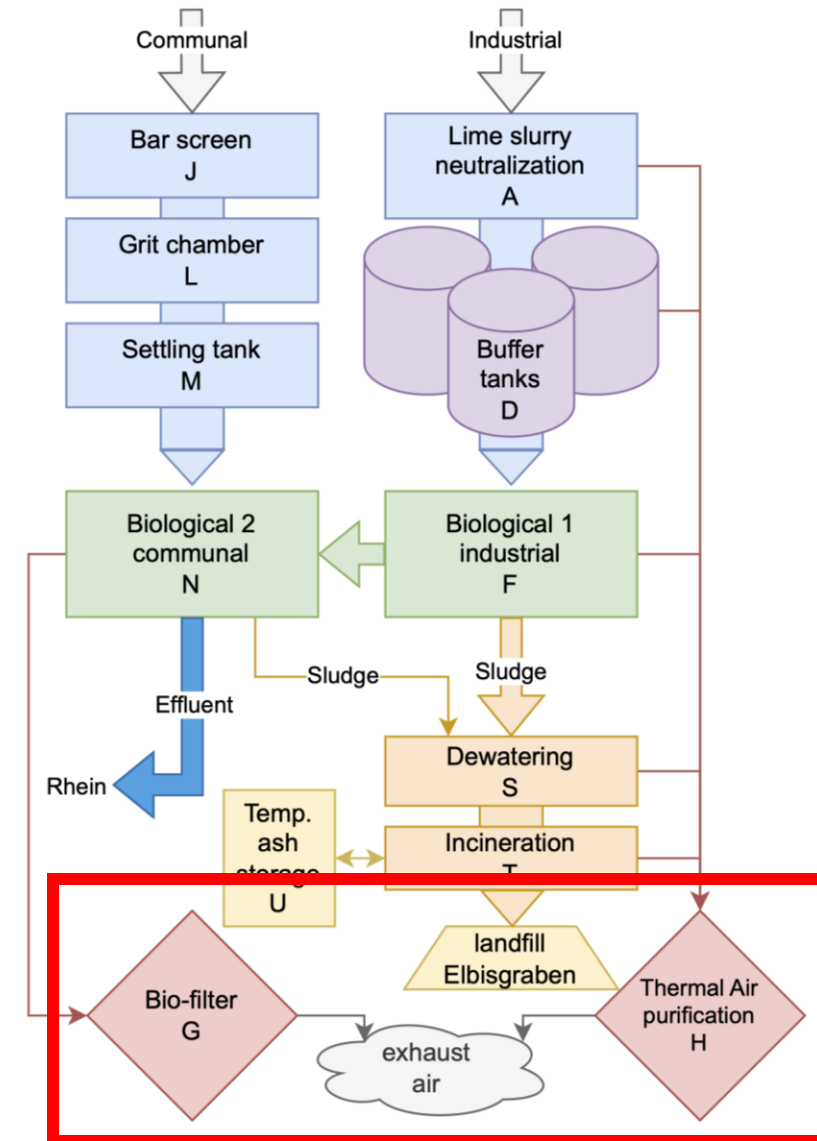
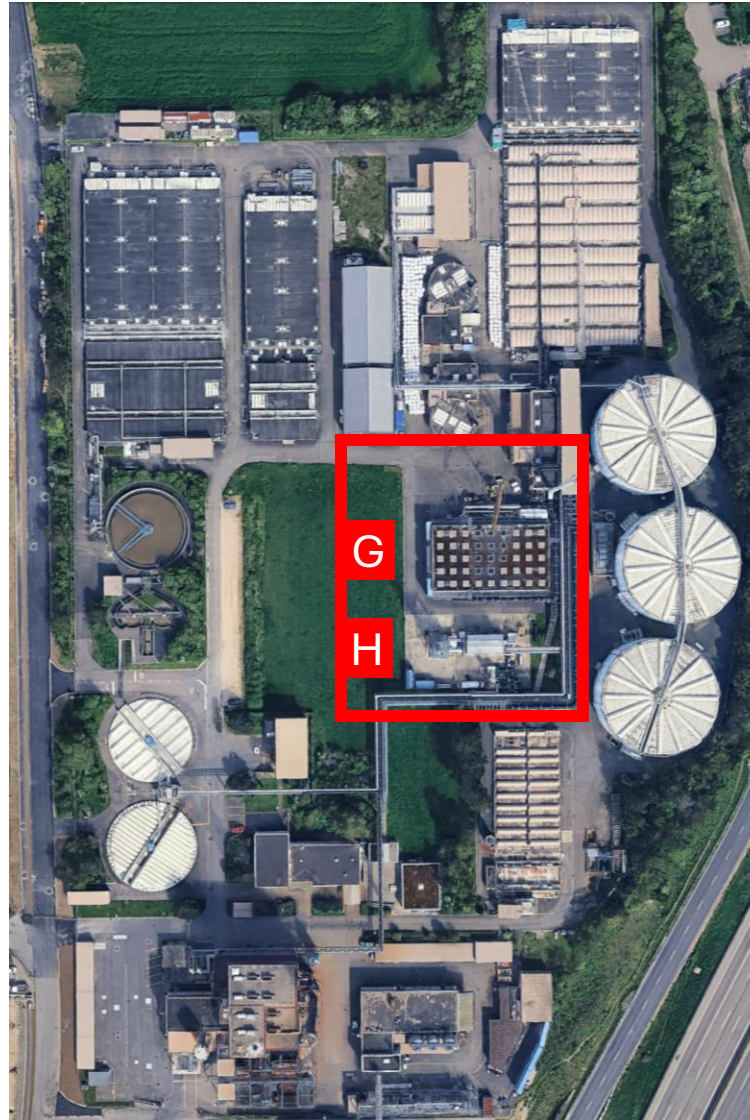
Sludge Treatment

- Reduces sludge volume
- Sanitises sludge



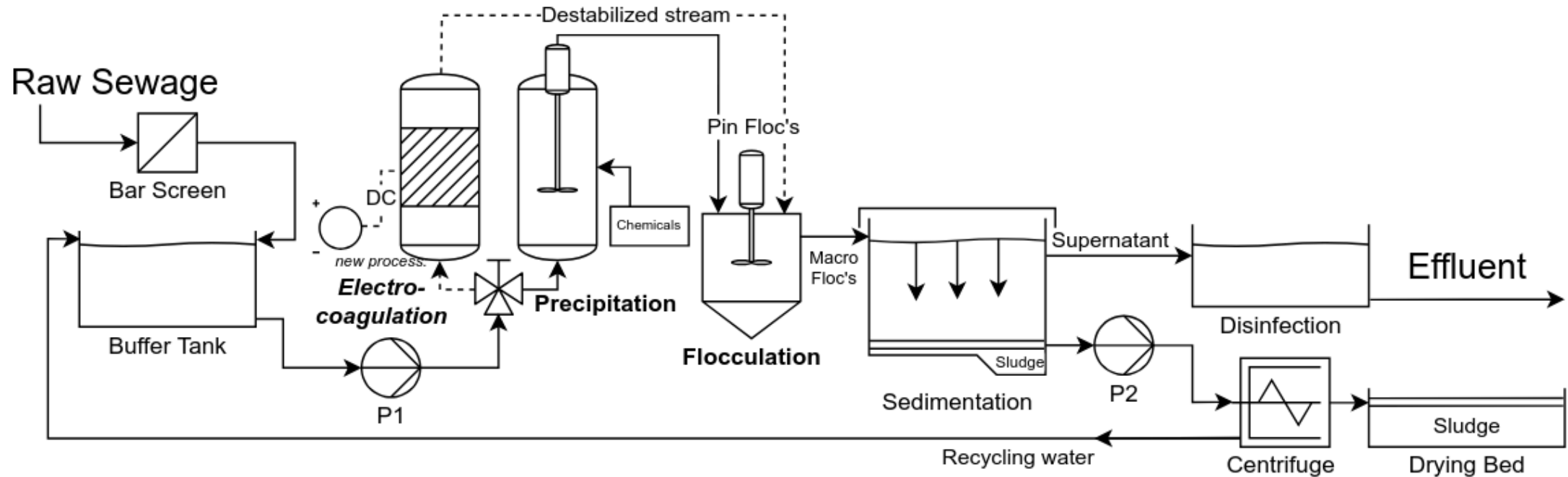
Off-gas Treatment

- Cleans off-gases
- Prevents strong odours and volatile pollutants



Precipitation, Flocculation, and Electrocoagulation

- Potential flow diagram

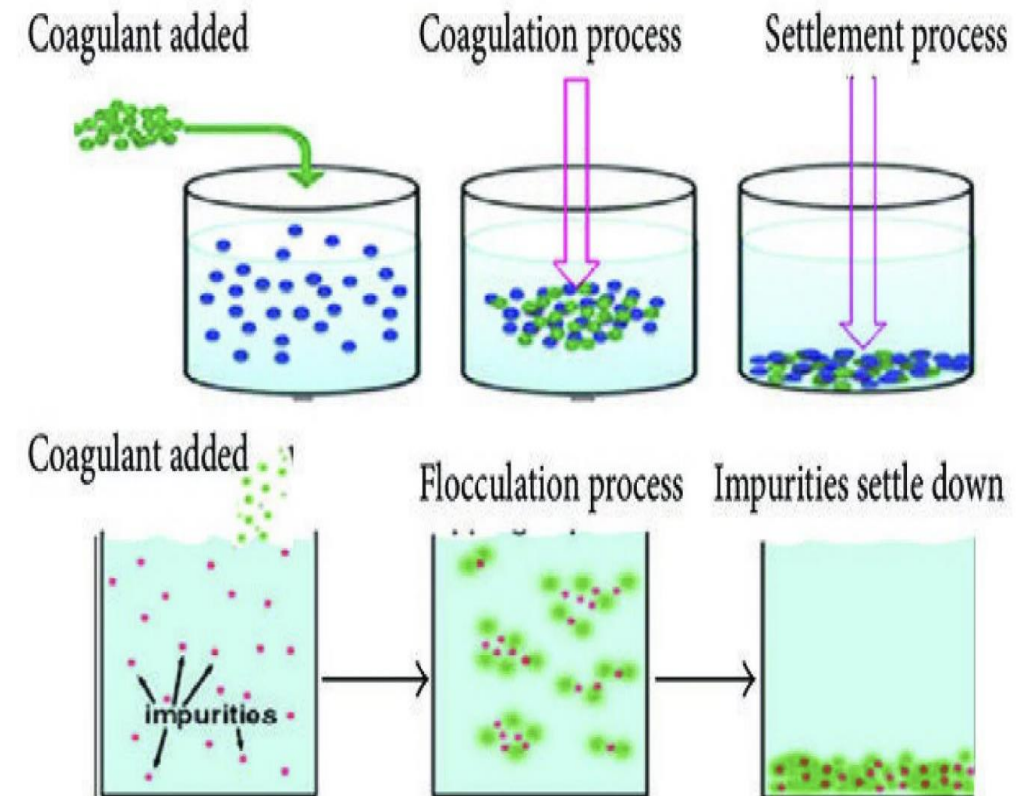


Flocculation

IUPAC definition: a process of contact and adhesion whereby the particles of a dispersion form larger-size clusters

General Process

- **Destabilization:** Coagulant is added to reduce particle surface charge..
- **Initial contact:** Small destabilized particles begin to collide during gentle mixing.
- **Bridging/aggregation:** Flocculant (e.g. PAM) links particles together into larger clusters.
- **Floc growth & settling:** Large, strong flocs form and can settle or be removed easily.



Flocculation (polyacrylamide)

Most widely used Flocculant in water treatment.

Works by trapping particles in their long chains.

Pros

- Reduces sludge volume.
- Less toxic and more biodegradable.

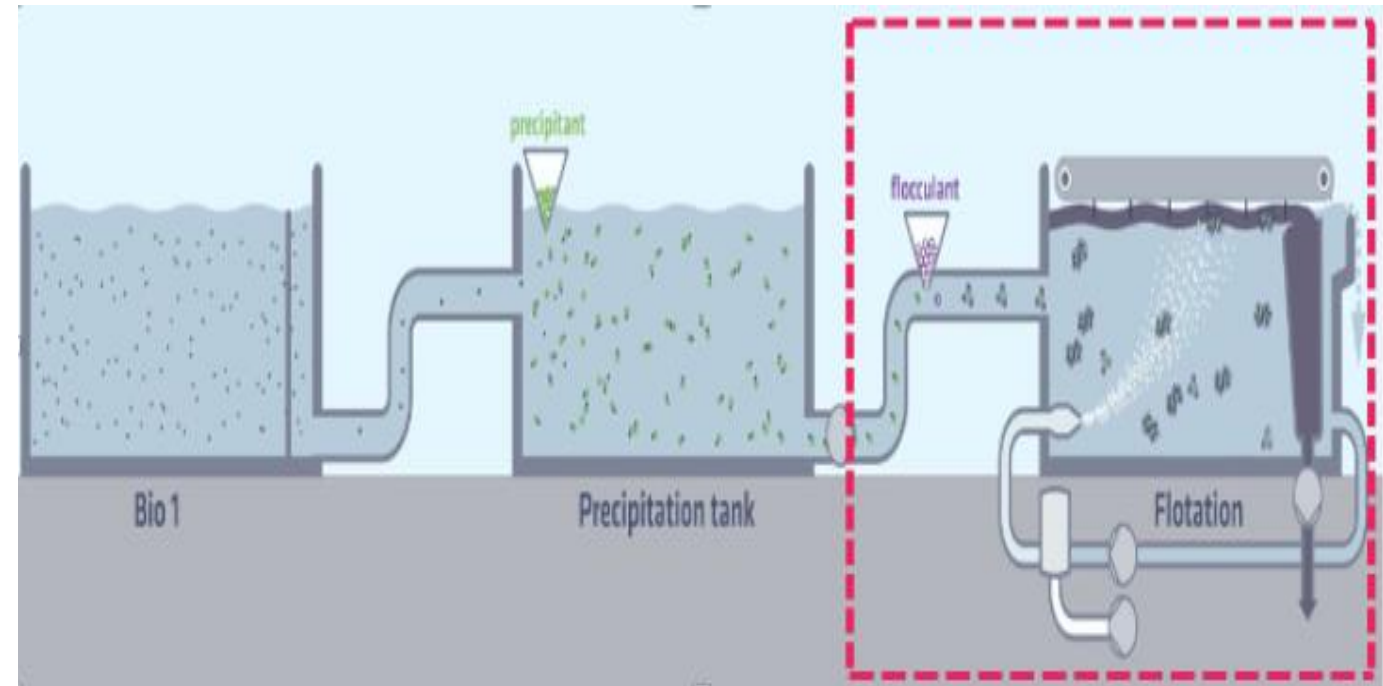
Cons

- Formation of hydrogen sulfide which causes corrosion in piping systems
- Performance sensitivity(Temp, pH...)



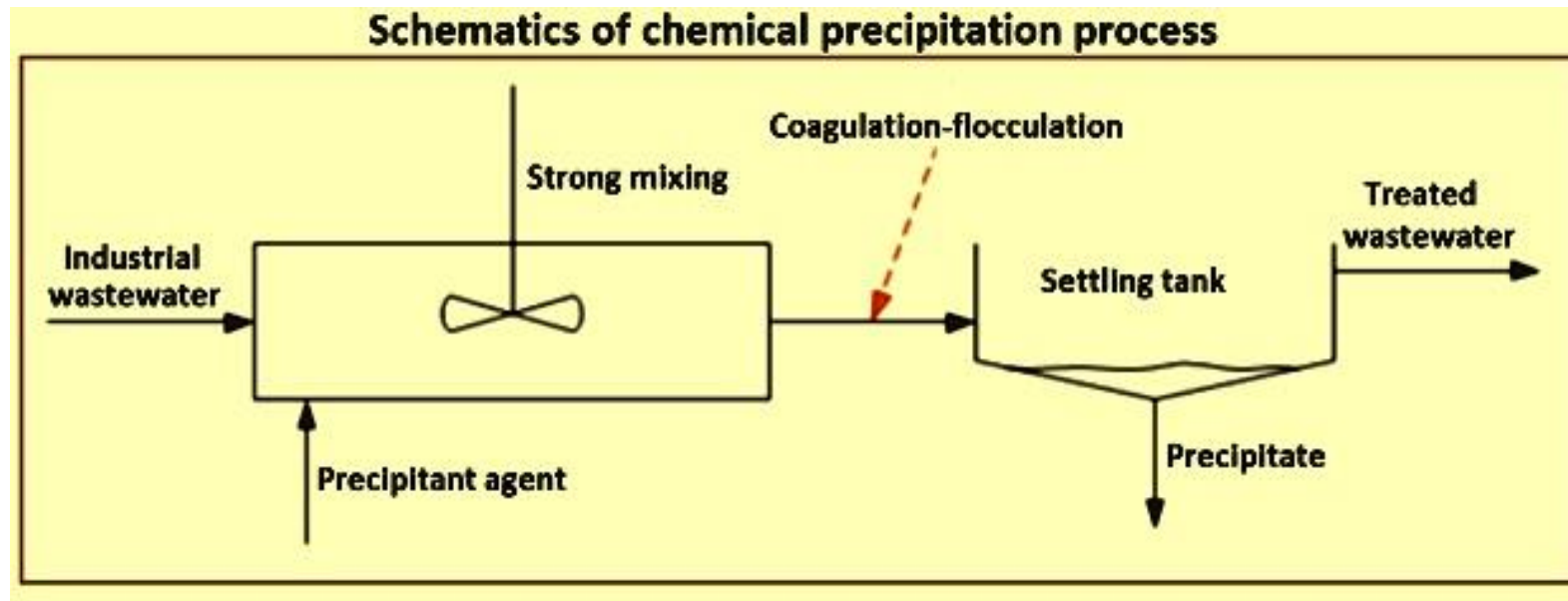
Flocculation at ARA Rhein

- Removal of phosphorous and nitrogen compounds is necessary to prevent eutrophication.
- Thermal heat from wastewater is used to heat processing water.
- Cationic polymer is used as flocculant.
- Injection of bubbles make the flocs float to the surface.
- Separation of >90% of total suspended solids.



Precipitation

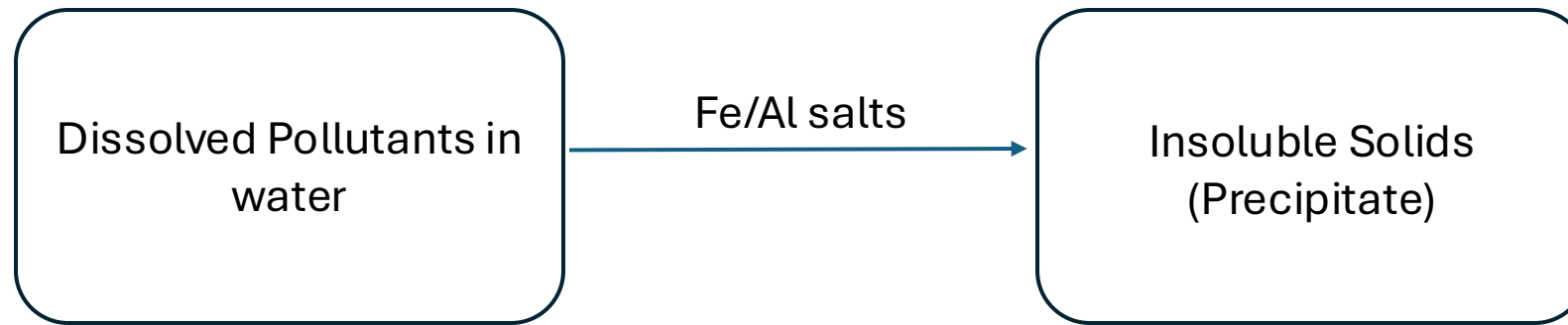
Chemical Process



The precipitates must be removed by a physical separation technique

Precipitation

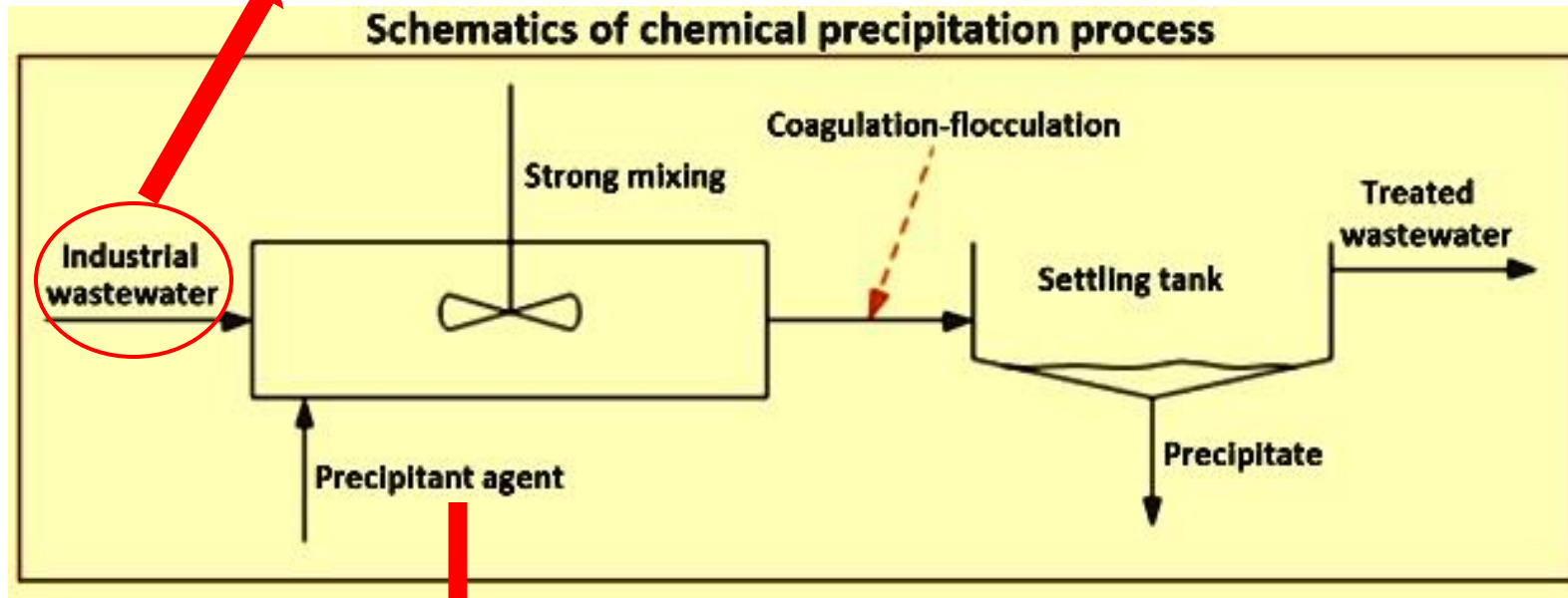
Chemical Process



The precipitates must be removed by a physical separation technique

Precipitation

Acidic/Basic



Polyaluminium Chloride



Source:

DAS Environmental Experts GmbH. (2023). Case study ara rhein: Das. <https://www.das-ee.com/en/case-study-ara-rhein/>.

Precipitation

Advantages

- Removal of dissolved pollutants
- => Improves effluent quality
- => Meet discharge standards
- Combined with flocculation greatly increases efficiency

Disadvantages

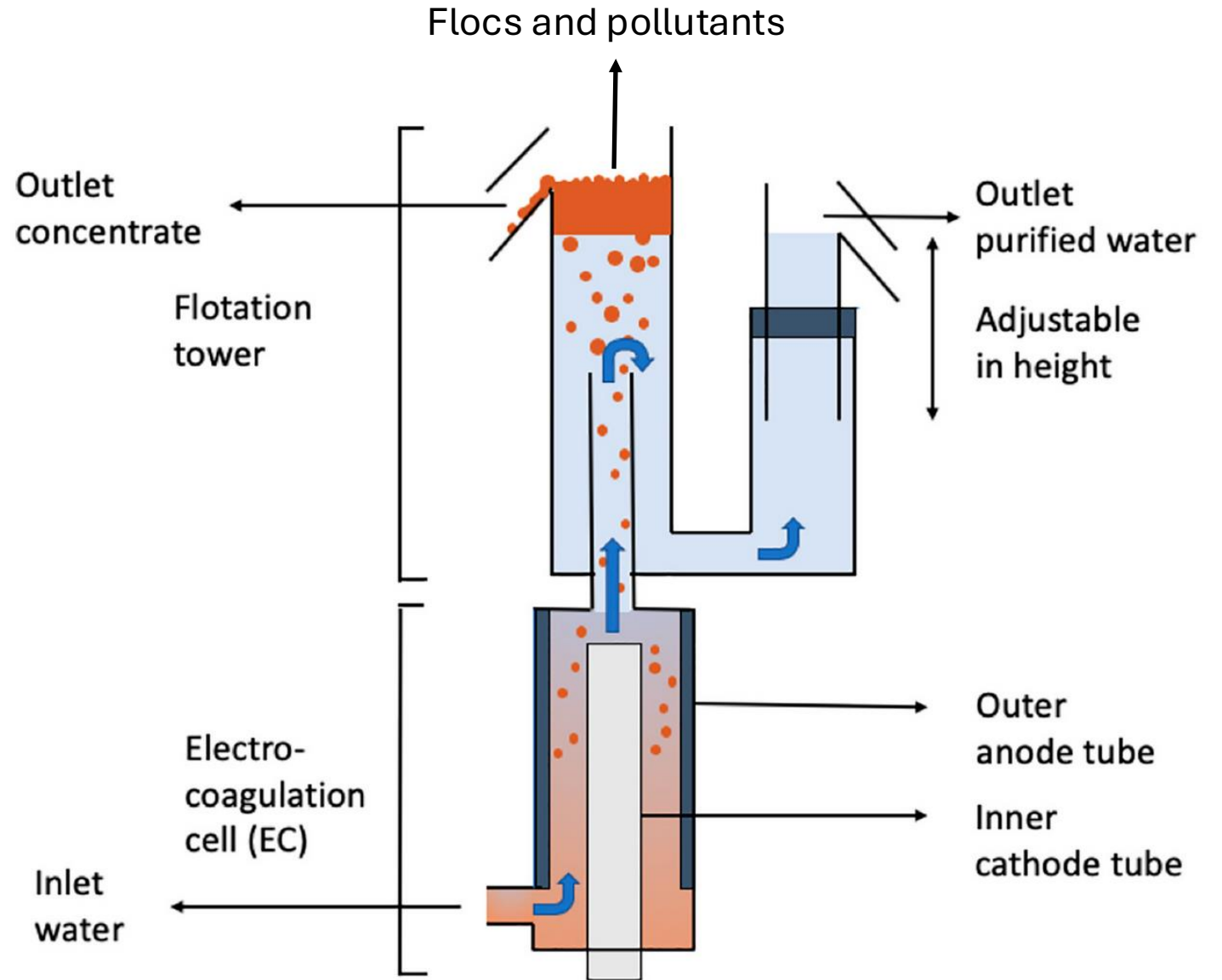
- Precipitates captured (Sludge) need treatment. **Added costs.**
- Efficiency heavily depends on control of pH and reaction conditions.

Source:

Koul, B., Yadav, D., Singh, S., Kumar, M., & Song, M. (2022). Insights into the domestic wastewater treatment (dwwt) regimes: A review. *Water*, 14(21), 3542. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w14213542>

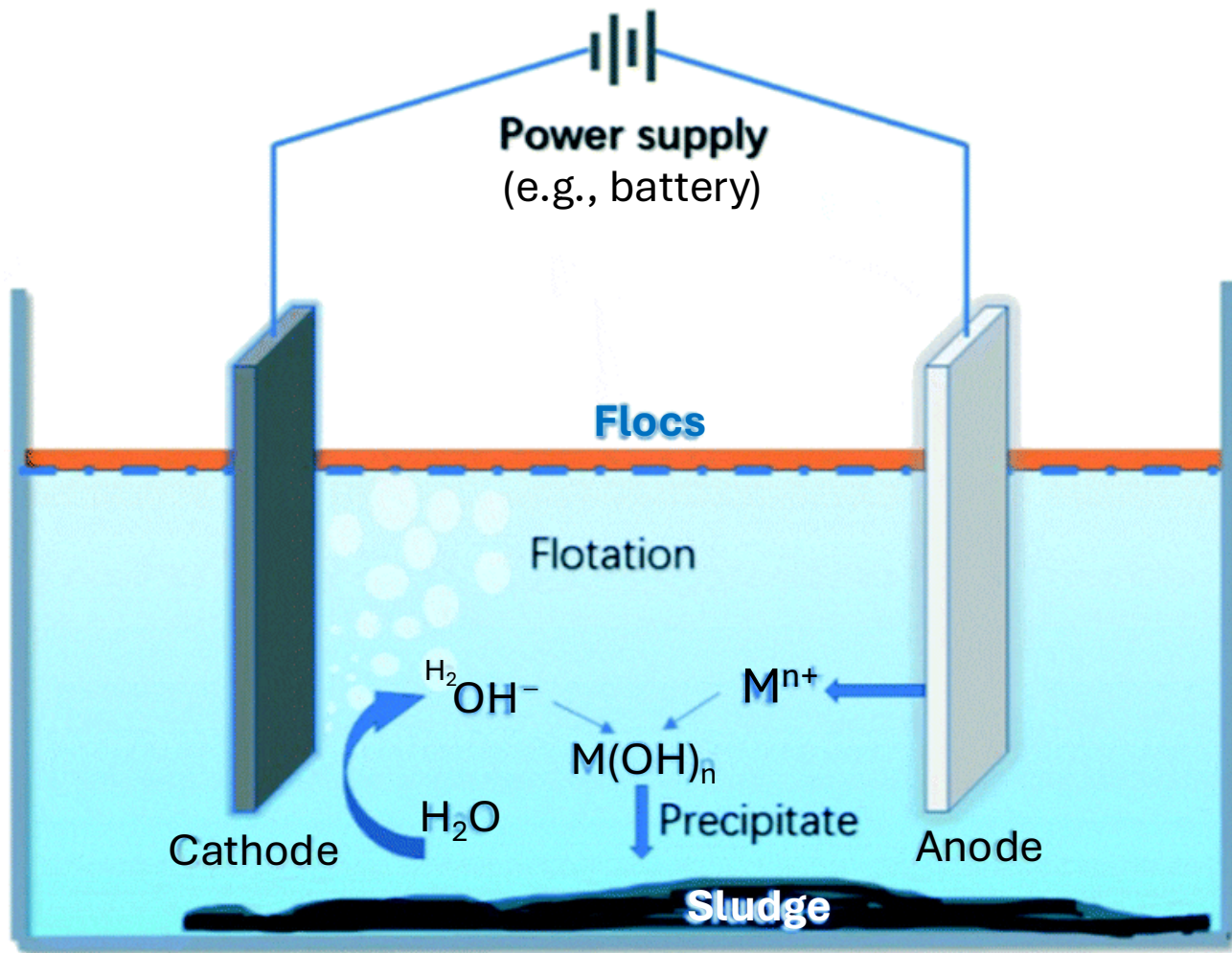
Electrocoagulation

- (Electro)chemical separation technique
- Sacrificial metal
- Electrolysis / Hydrolysis
- Coagulant generation
- Electro flotation
- → Sludge



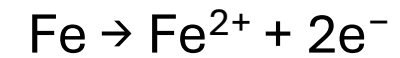
Source:

Al-Qodah Z et al. Performance of Continuous Electrocoagulation Processes (CEPs) as an Efficient Approach for the Treatment of Industrial Organic Pollutants: A Comprehensive Review. *Water*. 2025; 17(15):2351. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w17152351>

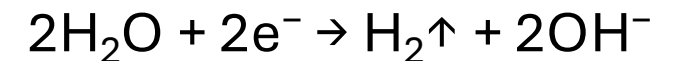


Anode and Cathode

- Anode:
Iron (Fe) or Aluminum (Al)

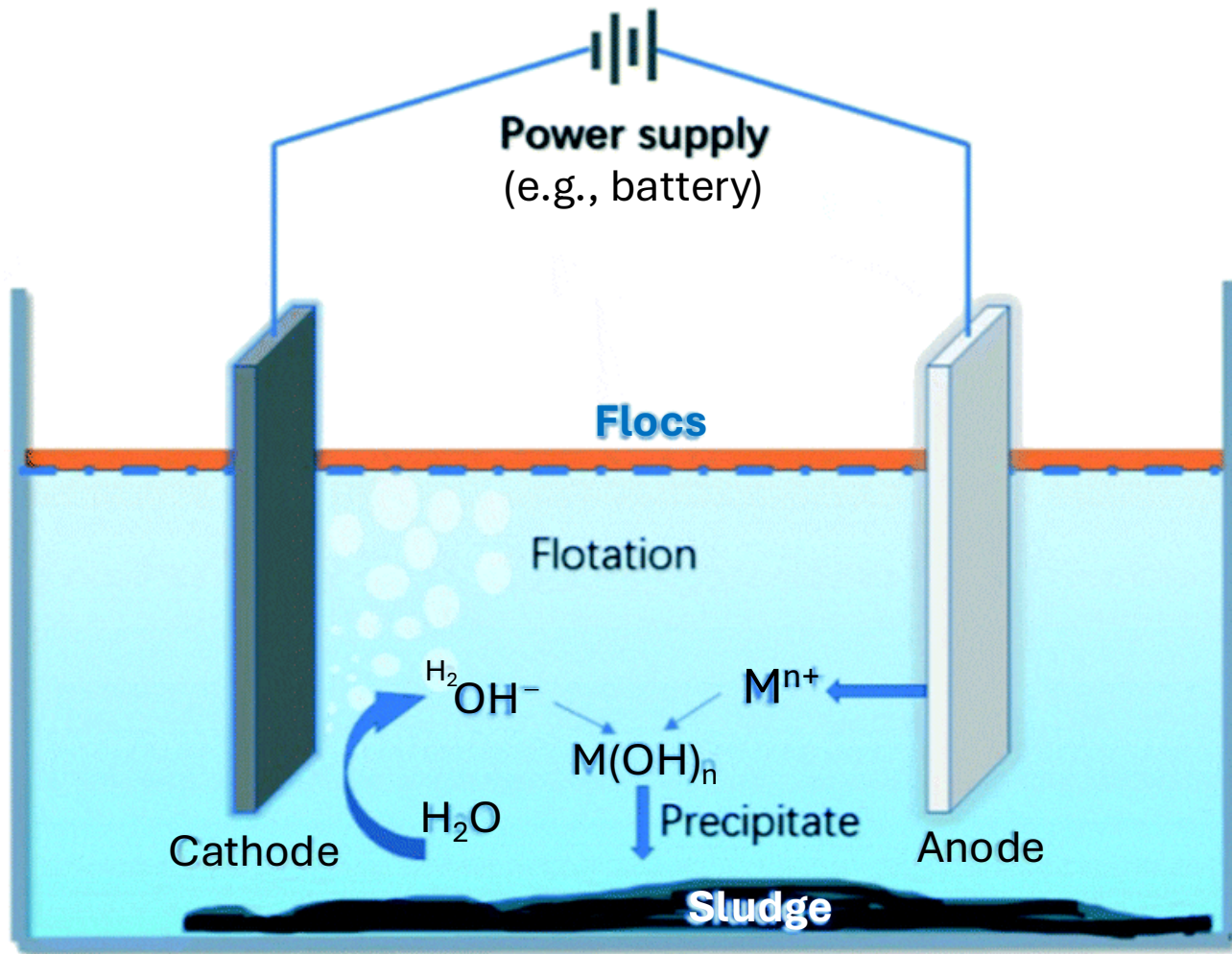


- Cathode:
Stainless steel (high conductivity)
or Fe or Al



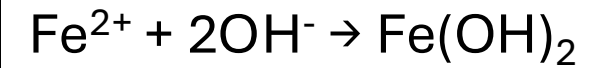
Source:

Jing, G., Ren, S., Pooley, S., Sun, W., Kowalczyk, P., & Gao, Z. (2021). Electrocoagulation for industrial wastewater treatment: an updated review. *Environ. Sci.: Water Res. Technol.*, 7, 1177-1196. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/D1EW00158B>

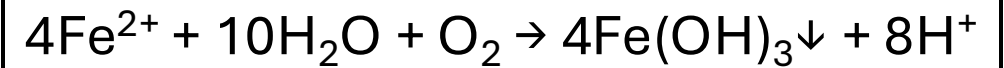


Ferrous and ferric hydroxide

- Ferrous hydroxide:
Intermediate step



- Ferrite hydroxide:
Coagulant and flocculant



Source:

Jing, G., Ren, S., Pooley, S., Sun, W., Kowalczyk, P., & Gao, Z. (2021). Electrocoagulation for industrial wastewater treatment: an updated review. *Environ. Sci.: Water Res. Technol.*, 7, 1177-1196. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/D1EW00158B>

Example of EC treatment of Oil and Gas Wastewater



Possible implementation of EC in

Advantages

- EC and Flocculation combined:
higher efficiency,
increased capacity
- Less sludge volume, lower costs
- Natural coagulant:
No chemicals to add
- (Green hydrogen production:
H₂ can be stored and used)

Disadvantages

- Correct selection of EC plates:
inappropriate metals can reduce the
treatment efficiency

Conclusion

- Wastewater treatment is necessary for minimizing contamination and eutrophication.
- Process of wastewater treatment can vary depending on nature of pollutants available.
- Introduction of Electrocoagulation at ARA Rhein can aid in the removal of complex contaminants like heavy metals and pharmaceutical residues