

# SMARTCHLOR PROJECT

THE INTELLIGENT CHLORINATION SYSTEM

**SMART**  
**CHLOR**



NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION OFFICE  
HUNGARY

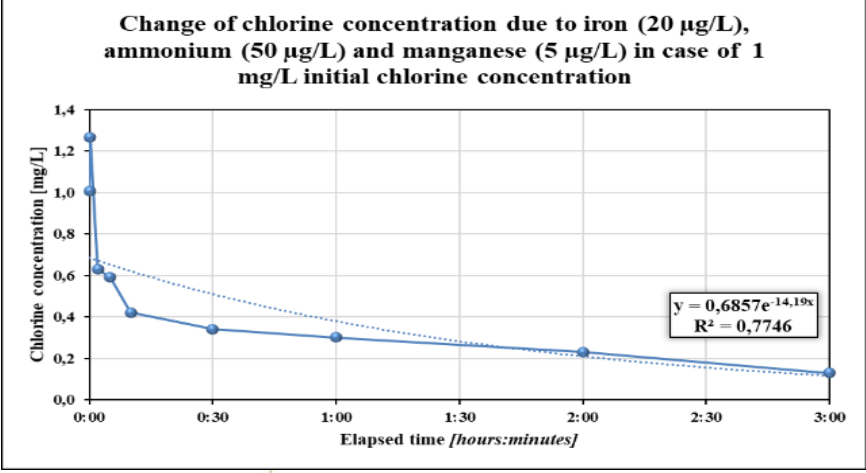
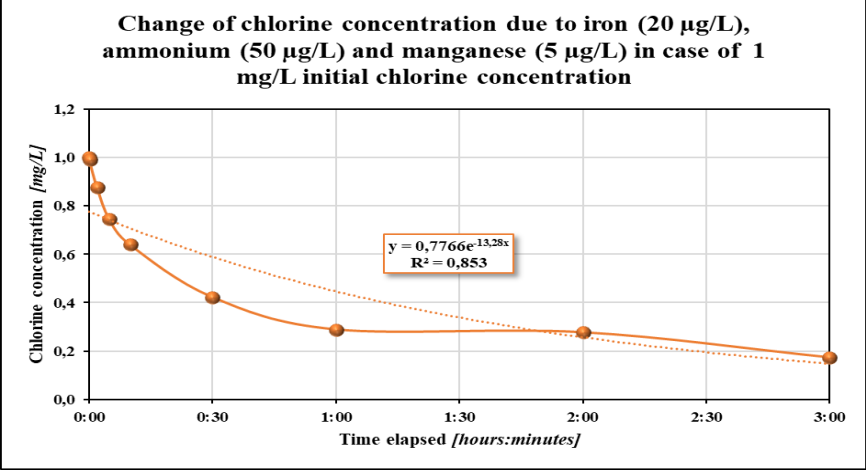
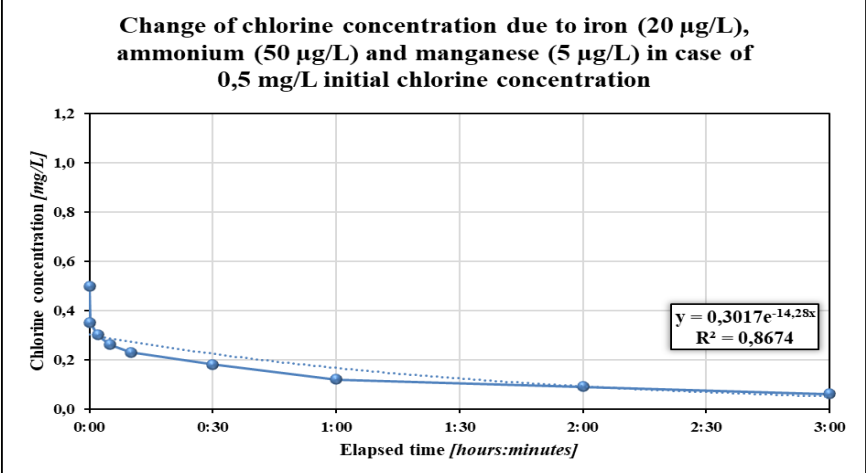
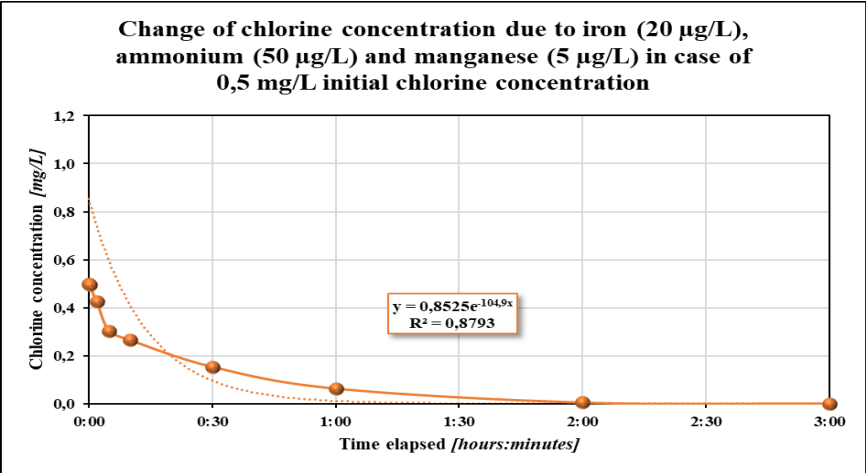
PROJECT  
FINANCED FROM  
THE NRDI FUND

*MOMENTUM OF INNOVATION*

# Tasks performed in session 2 - Summary

- Laboratory experiments
  - Synergistic effects of dissolved contaminants (NKE)
  - Effect of additional disinfection procedures on chlorine requirement (NKE)
  - Chlorine consumption of the biofilm (IW)
  - Effect of pipe material and pipe-bound biofilm on chlorine decrease (NKE)
- Experiments on the pilot system (FV)
- Field experiments, tests on the network (FV)
- Algorithm improvement, model building, tests (IW)

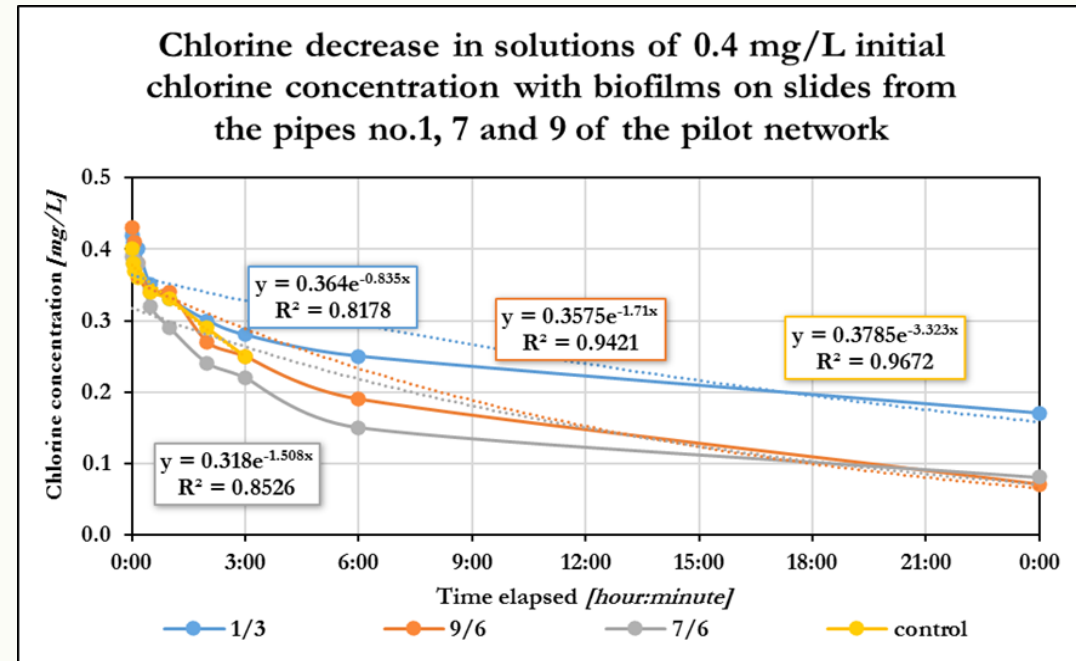
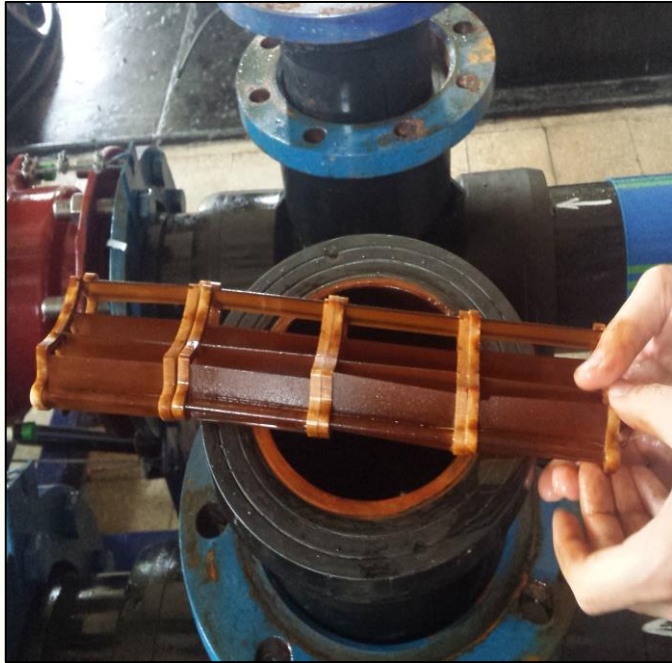
# Laboratory experiments - Synergistic effects of dissolved contaminants



# Laboratory experiments - Effect of additional disinfection procedures on chlorine requirement

- reverse osmosis
- ultrafiltration
- ozone treatment
- activated carbon
- biologically active carbon
- sand filtration

# Laboratory experiments - Chlorine consumption of the biofilm



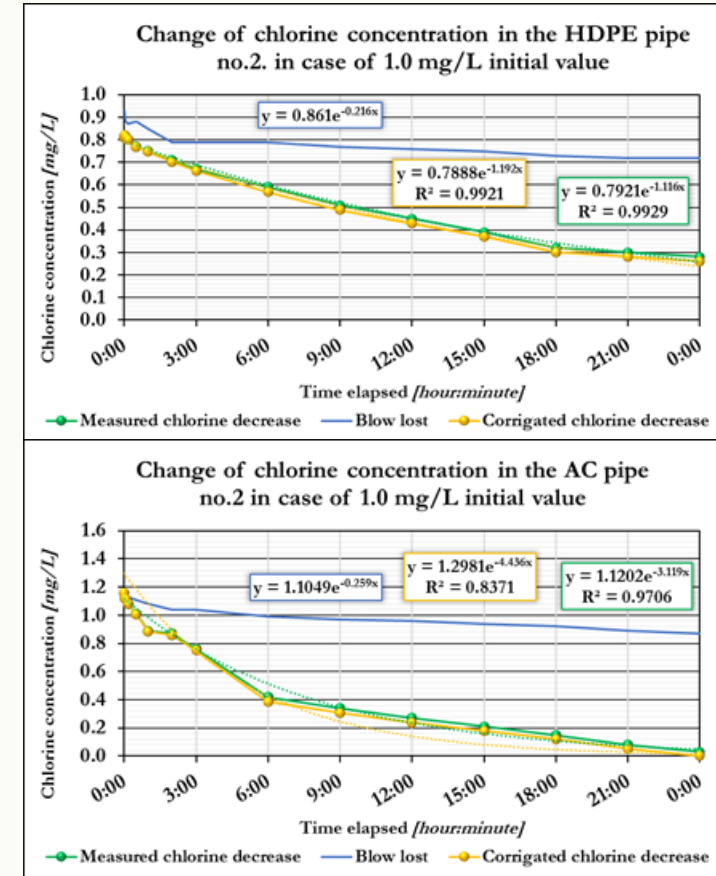
# Laboratory experiments - Effect of pipe features on chlorine decrease



*Reactor made from HDPE pipe via adhesive and coverage*



*Reactor made from asbestos-cement pipe via adhesive and coverage*



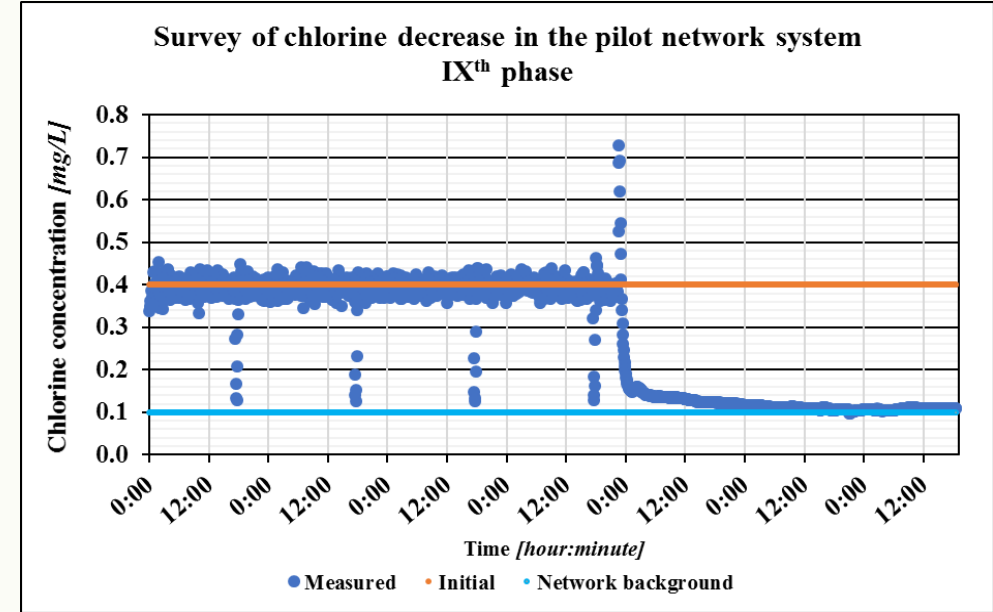
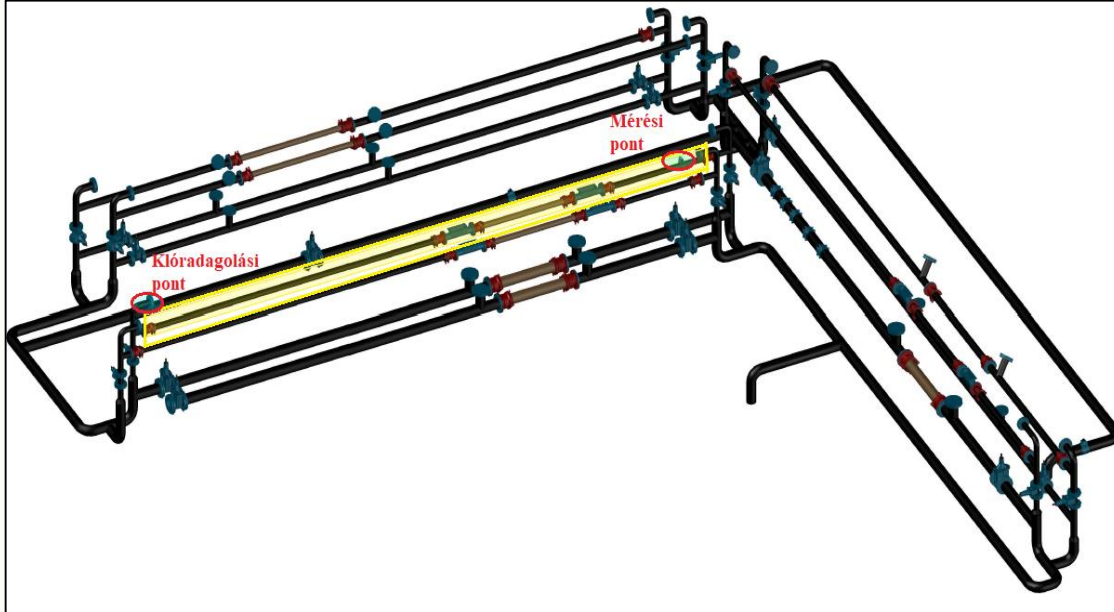
**SMART  
CHLOR**

  
NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION OFFICE  
HUNGARY

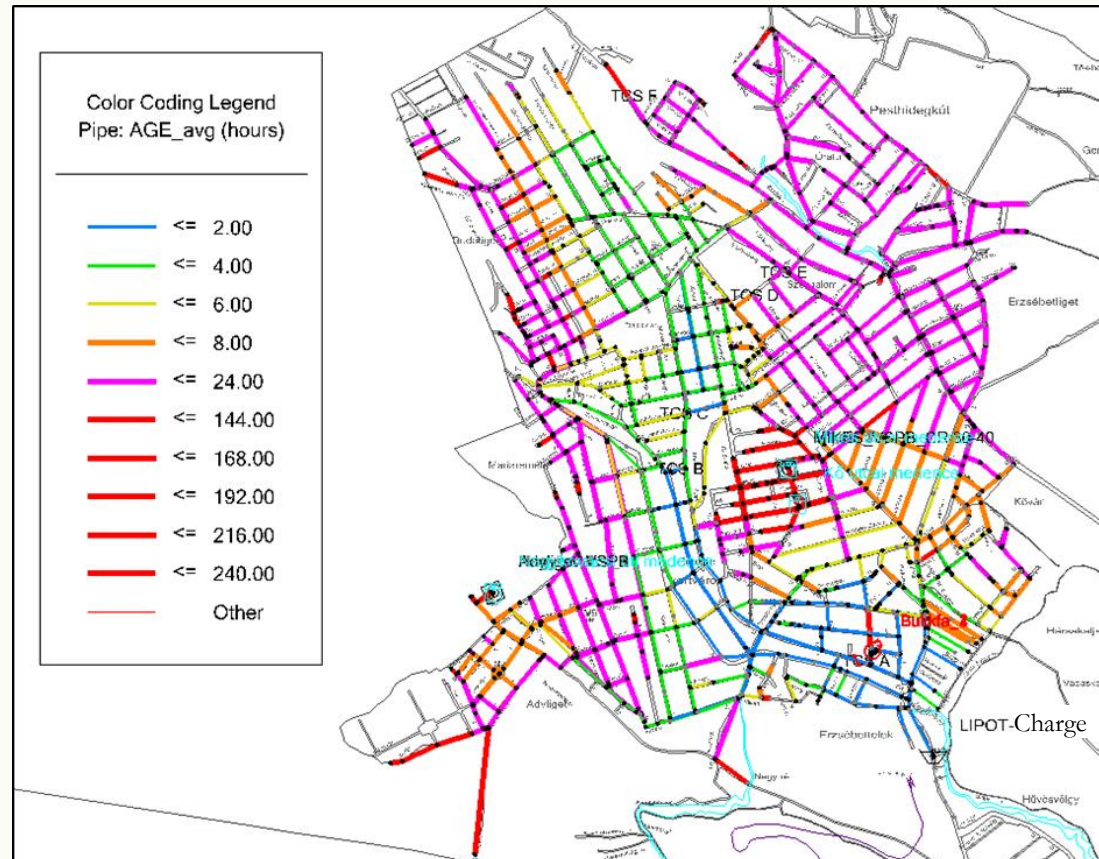
PROJECT  
FINANCED FROM  
THE NRDI FUND  
*MOMENTUM OF INNOVATION*



# Survey of chlorine decrease in the pilot network system



# Field experiments – Step 1: Estimated water age



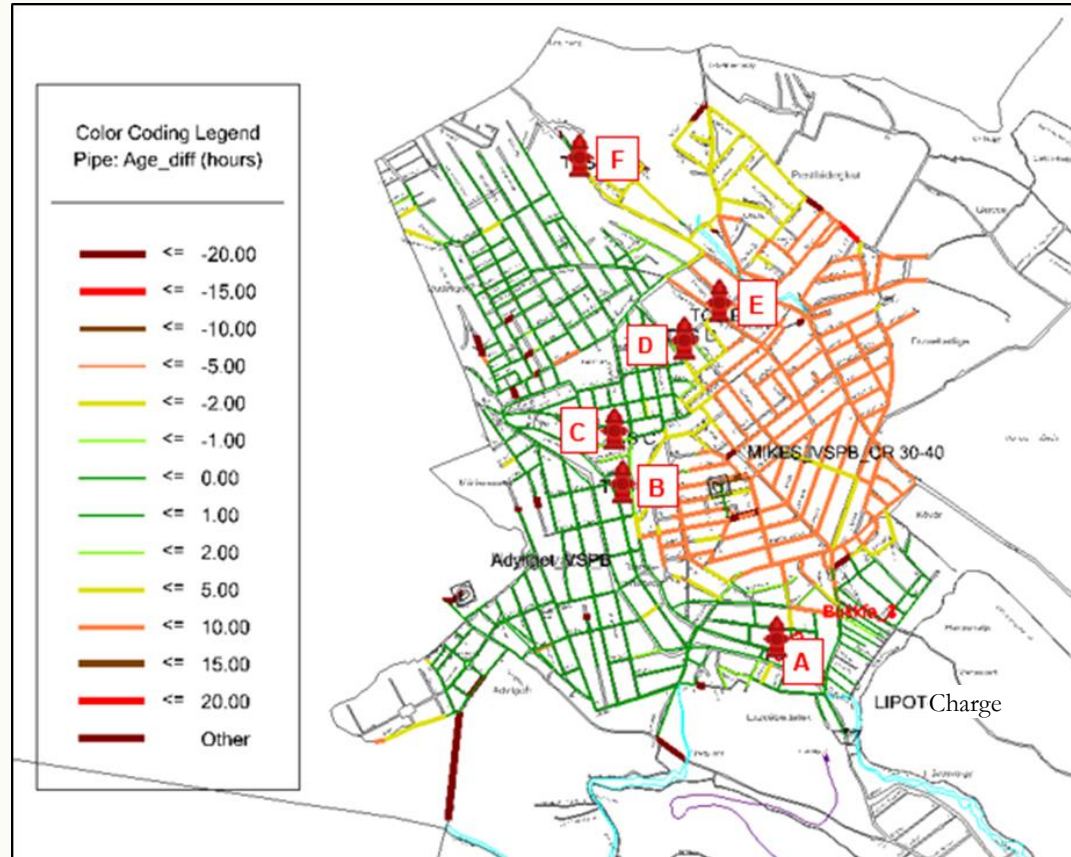
*Average 24-hour water age values*

## Results

- Selection of sampling points
- Planning of the sampling schedule



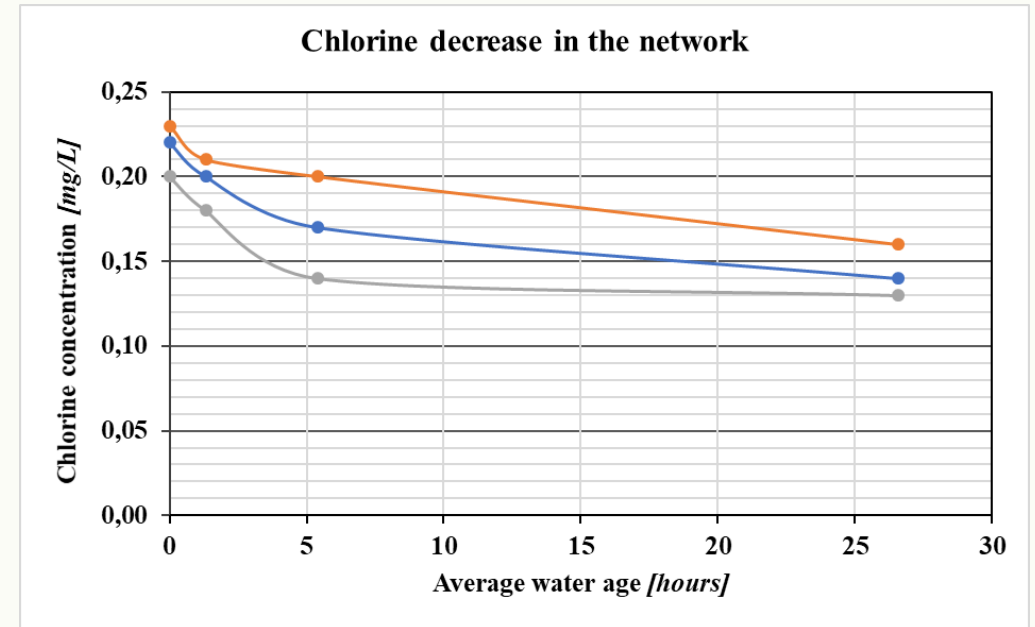
# Field experiments – Step 2-3: Real water age chlorine decrease



*Estimated and real water age values in the sampling period*

## Results

- Determination of real water age
- Calculation of chlorine decrease



# Structure of the developed model

- Sedimentation and transport model
- Chlorine decrease model (solved species: iron, manganese, ammonium)
- Chlorine decrease model (sediment)

# Sedimentation and transport model

- Sediment formations

$$\frac{\partial M(MLSS_{sediment})}{\partial t} = |k_1 * v_{avg} + k_2| * v_{avg} * D^3 L * k_3$$

- Sediment resuspension

$$\frac{\partial C(MLSS_{suspended})}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(-35v_{atl}+8)}} C(MLSS_{sediment})$$

$$\frac{\partial C(MLSS_{sediment})}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{1 + e^{(-35v_{avg}+8)}} C(MLSS_{sediment})$$

- Sedimentation of the suspended solids

$$\frac{\partial C(XMLSS_{sediment})}{\partial t} = \frac{v_{\ddot{u}} C(MLSS_{suspended})}{D} \max(0; 1 - \frac{a * C_{MLSS_{sediment}}}{K_{MLSS_{sediment}} + C_{MLSS_{\ddot{u}led\acute{e}k}})$$

$$\frac{\partial C(XMLSS_{suspended})}{\partial t} = -\frac{v_{\ddot{u}} C(MLSS_{suspended})}{D} \max(0; 1 - \frac{a * C_{MLSS_{sediment}}}{K_{MLSS_{sediment}} + C_{MLSS_{sediment}})$$

# Chlorine decrease equations in the model describing the effect of solved iron, manganese and ammonium

- **Fe**  $\frac{\partial Cl}{\partial t} [hours] = a_1 + a_2 * Fe * Cl + a_3 * Cl + a_4 * (Cl - a_5)^2 + a_6 * e^{a_7 * (Cl * Fe * a_8) + a_9} + a_{10} * e^{a_{11} * (Cl + a_{12}) * Fe}$

Parameters in Fe eq.	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>8</sub>	a <sub>9</sub>	a <sub>10</sub>	a <sub>11</sub>	a <sub>12</sub>
	1,378	-2	-0,323	-0,6	0,604	0,947	-1,8	8,5	-1,4	-1,38	-0,61	0,264

- **Mn**: no effect

- **NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>**  $\frac{\partial Cl}{\partial t} [hours] = a_1 + a_2 * a_6^{a_3 * (Cl + a_4 * (Cl - Cl_0 * a_7) + a_5)} * \frac{1}{Cl^{0.68}} * a_8 * NH_4^{a_{10}} + a_9 * 1 / (1 * a_{11} + Cl) + 0,2$

Parameters in NH4 eq.	a <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>4</sub>	a <sub>5</sub>	a <sub>6</sub>	a <sub>7</sub>	a <sub>8</sub>	a <sub>9</sub>	a <sub>10</sub>	a <sub>11</sub>
	0,05	-10	1	17	-3,28	1,8	0,9	4	-0,2	1	0,9

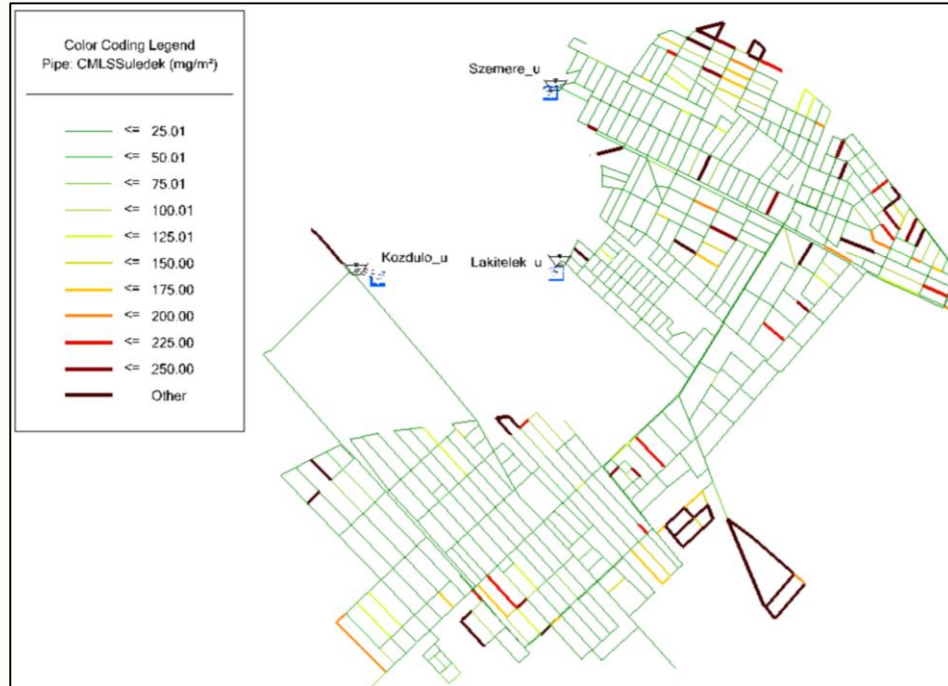
# Chlorine decrease equations in the model describing the effect of the sediment

$$\frac{\partial Cl}{\partial t} [\text{hours}] = \min(-0.005 * C_{inert}; \sqrt[3]{\frac{C(MLSS_{sediment})}{36}} * [a_1 + a_{10} * [a_2 * \sqrt{C_{inert}} + a_3 * Cl + a_4 * (Cl * a_5 - a_6)^2 + a_7 * e^{(Cl * \sqrt{C_{inert}} * a_8) + a_9}]])$$

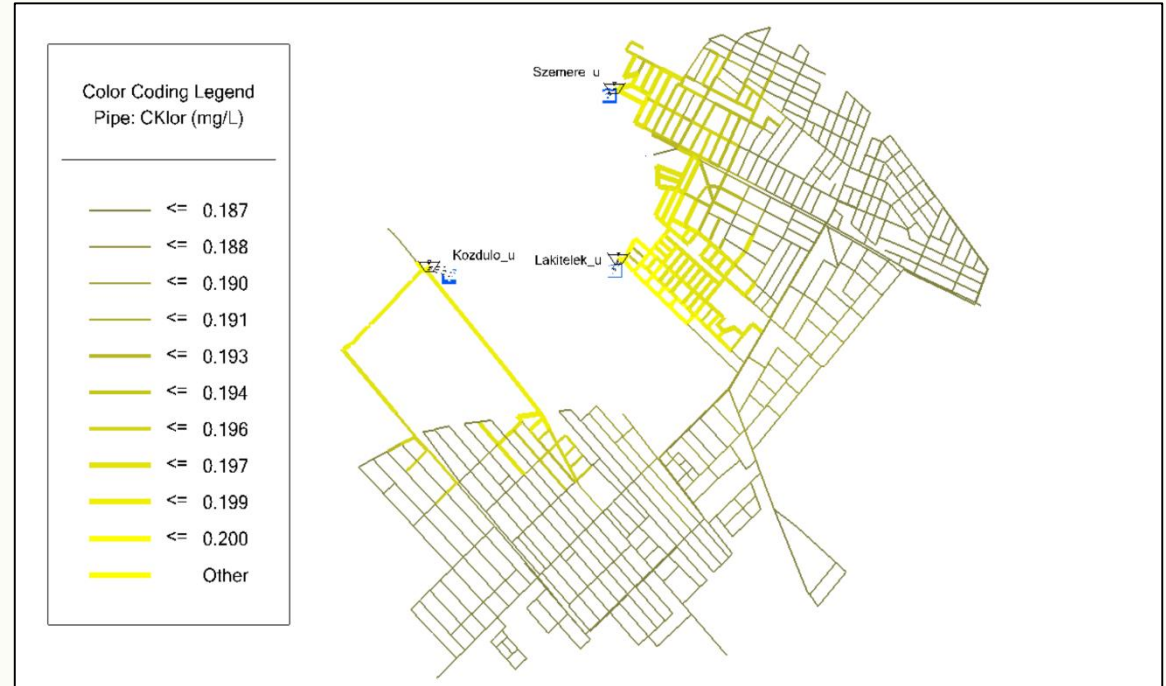
Parameters in sediment eq.	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	$a_7$	$a_8$	$a_9$	$a_{10}$
	0,24	1,15	-1,7	-4	-0,8	-0,646	2,8	-5	-0,78	0,6



# Test results with the developed model (sedimentation and chlorine decrease)



*The amount of sediment deposited on the pipelines per surface area*



*Chlorine concentration in the pipelines*

[www.innowater.hu](http://www.innowater.hu)



NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION OFFICE  
HUNGARY

PROJECT  
FINANCED FROM  
THE NRDI FUND  
*MOMENTUM OF INNOVATION*