

Online Wastewater Monitoring of COD/BOD with Spectral Sensors

DR. TAO SU WTW PRODUCT MANAGER



WTW Webinar Series



June 25
How to monitor BOD
with OxiTop
(Part #1)



July 7
Online Wastewater
Monitoring of COD/BOD
With Spectral Sensors



July 9
How to monitor BOD
with OxiTop
(Part #2)



July 14
Photometry basics
& Automated Chemistry
Analyzers

www.xylem-analytics.asia



Dr. Tao Su

- PhD in Environment Science (Tokyo Univ.)
- 5 years research with Tokyo university
- 3 years with Xylem
- Product manager for WTW instrumentation







Poll Question #1

Where are you currently monitoring BOD/COD?



Importance of COD Monitoring



Environmental issues



Polluted waterbodies





COD Measurement Method

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is a measure of water and wastewater quality. The COD is the amount of oxygen consumed to chemically oxidize organic water contaminants to inorganic end products.

Standard Method

Oxidant: potassium dichromate, potassium iodate, potassium permanganate Toxic, management troublesome

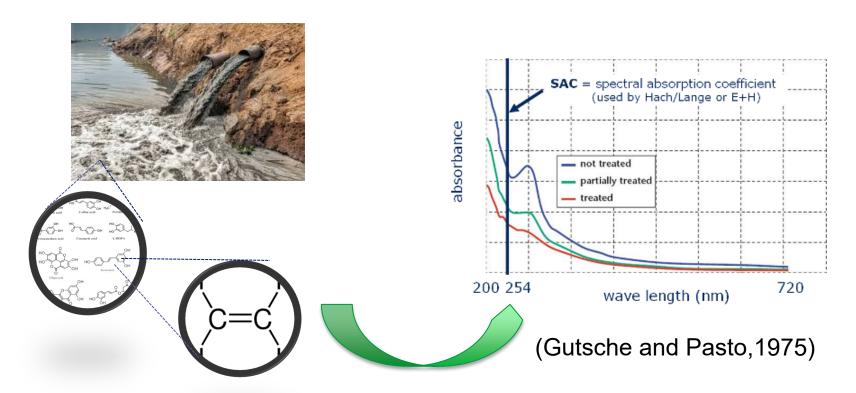
WTW Cabovis UVVIS method

NO Reagent, No wait (1min), No toxic regent Mangement





UV Method Principle



Double carbon band structure has strong light absorbance in UV spectra, especially at 254nm, concentration can be calculated with Lambert-Beer law

$$\mathbf{E}_{\lambda} = \mathbf{\varepsilon}_{\lambda} \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{d}$$

E = absorbance

 ε = molar extinction coefficient

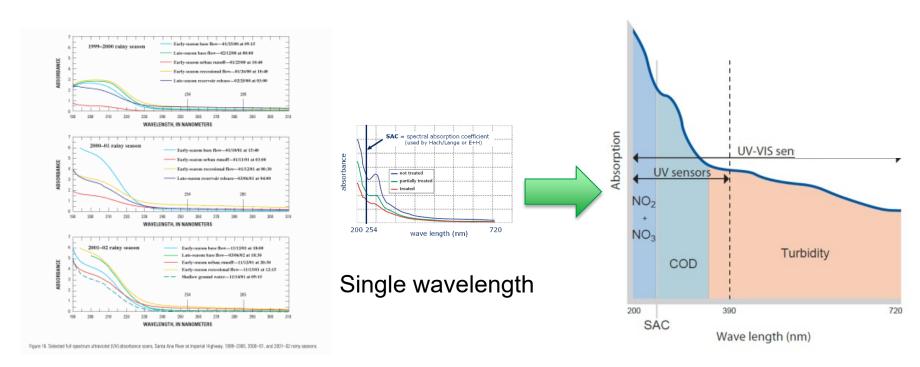
d = path length in cm

c = molar concentration





Multi Wavelength vs Single Wavelength



(John A. Izbicki 2004)

Multiple wavelength scan

Spectra: more information, more reliable data



User Calibration

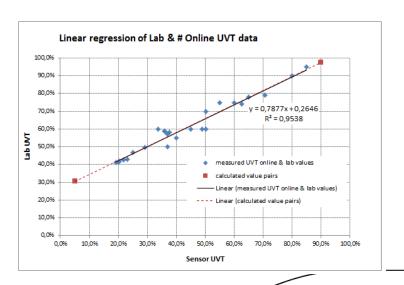
- Enter # Sensor and lab data into the Excel Template
- Linear regression is performed automatically and corrected sensor values are displayed

date and time	# sensor value mg/L	Lab value mg/L	corrected sensor data calculated with slope and asymetrie of linear regression mg/L
27.06.2016 09:00	70,8	79,0	81,8
28.06.2016 09:15	-5,4	23,0	22,8
29.06.2016 09:30	37,6	58,0	56,1
30.06.2016 09:45	10,2	32,0	34,9
01.07.2016 10:00	50,3	71,0	65,9
02.07.2016 10:15	62,7	74,0	75,5
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
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			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
			26,9
min value		23,0	
max value	70,8	79,0	



WTW photometers

value pair calculation for user calibration						
# sensor value mg/L		calculated lab referenc value calculated with slope and asymetrie of linear regression mg/L				
value pair 1	-5	23				
value pair 2	71	82				





Sensors Types

1 mm => high concentrations, 5 mm => lower concentrations

NO₃, (**TSS**) NitraVis®:

1 or 5 mm (influent, aeration, effluent)

SAC, COD, BOD, DOC, TOC, UVT (TSS) CarboVis®:

1 or 5 mm (influent, effluent)

NO₃, SAC, COD, BOD, DOC, TOC, UVT NiCaVis®:

(effluent) **5** mm



Show 5 parameters

NO₂, NO₃ NitraVis®NI:

1 or 5 mm (influent, aeration, effluent)

NO₂, NO₃, SAC, COD, BOD, DOC, TOC, UVT NiCaVis® NI:

1 or **5** mm (influent, aeration, effluent)



gap size of optical





Poll Question #2

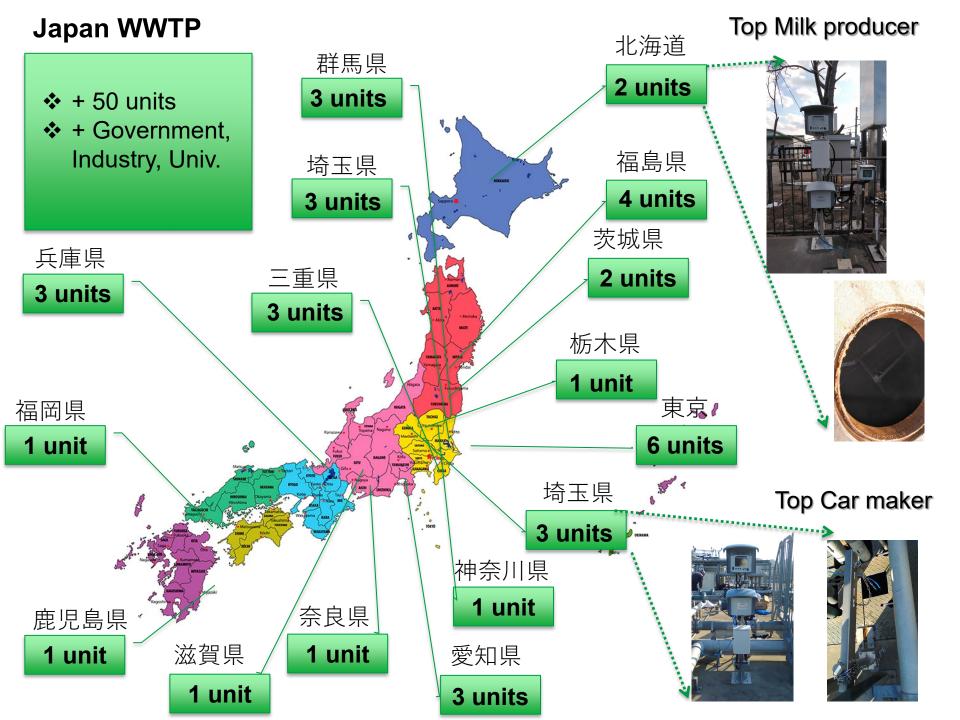
How are you currently measuring BOD/DOC in your applications?



Application Examples

Online Wastewater Monitoring of COD/BOD with Spectral Sensors





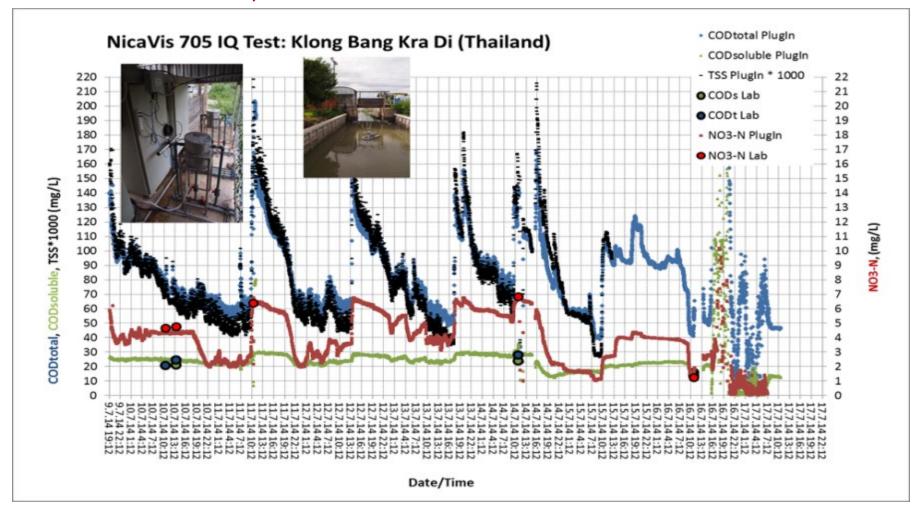
Germany - WWTP Salzgitter Nord





Thailand – Klong Bang Kra Di

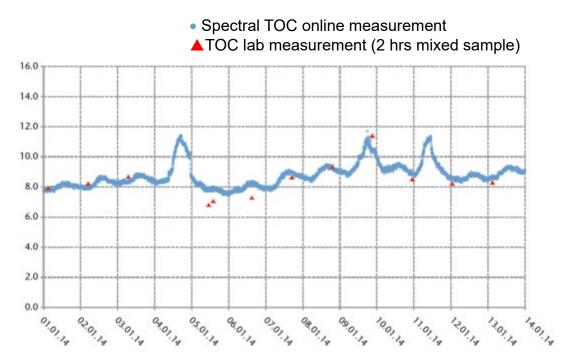
Model: WWTP effluent, COD soluble





Germany – WWTP Neuruppin

Effluent TOC Monitoring Model: WWTP effluent, COD soluble

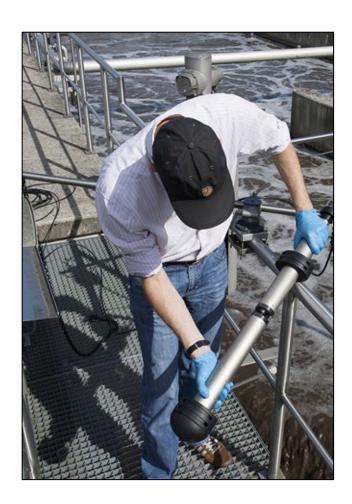






Summary

- UV-VIS sensor method is the main trends on COD/BOD monitoring.
- WTW Carbovis Sensor has been demonstrated a stable and reliable method on COD/BOD monitoring.







Point and Non-Point Pollution Monitoring

UDIT KUMAR
PROCESS SALES MANAGER

