

Fe and P interactions: often overlooked but key to P removal and recovery

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ESPP Phosphorus workshop, Liege, October 9, 2019



104 companies

16 universities

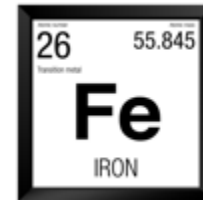
60 PhD projects

21 Research themes

For P recovery: Fe is bad....

Because:

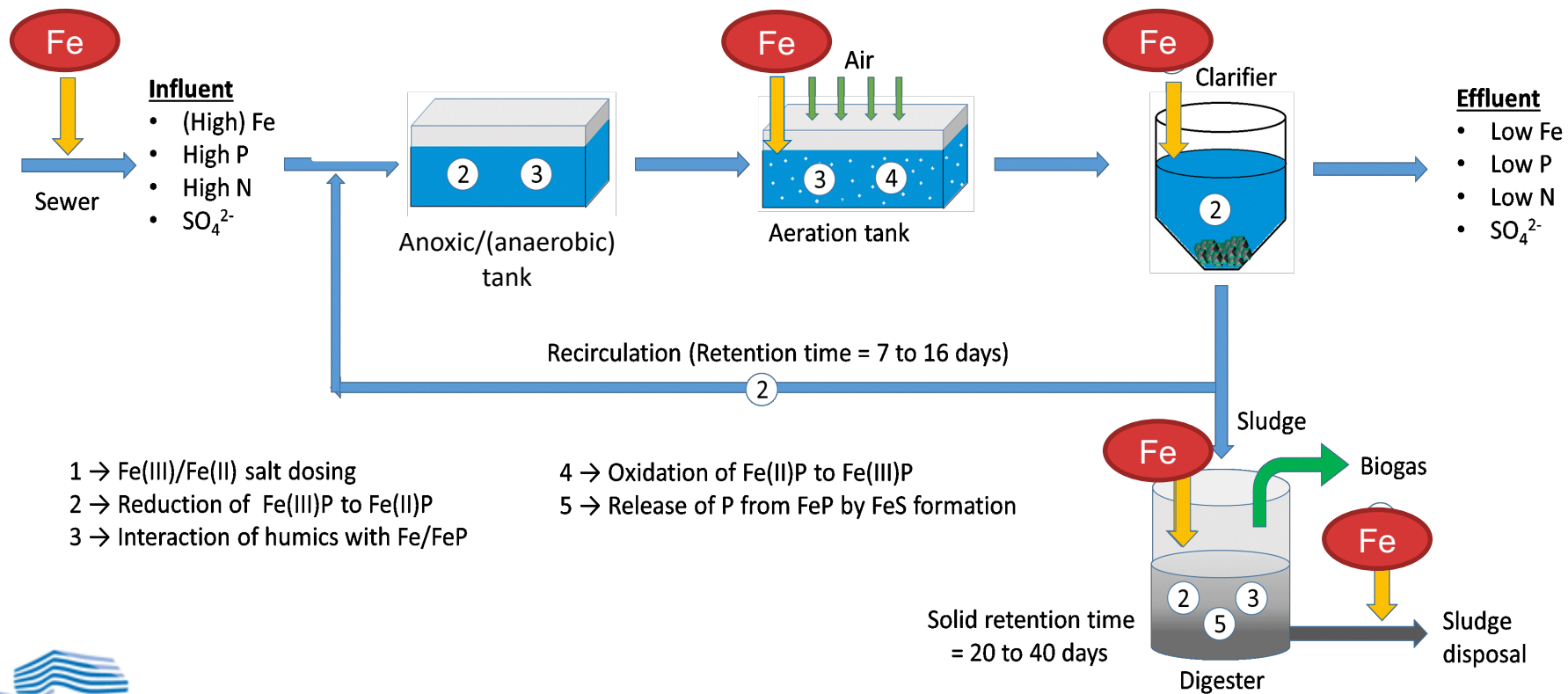
- Sewage plants that use Fe (or Al) cannot recover struvite
- It limits the P recovery potential of struvite recovery
- In soils FeP is not bioavailable:
 - Therefore FeP limits efficient use of P in biosolids
 - Should not be present in recovery products



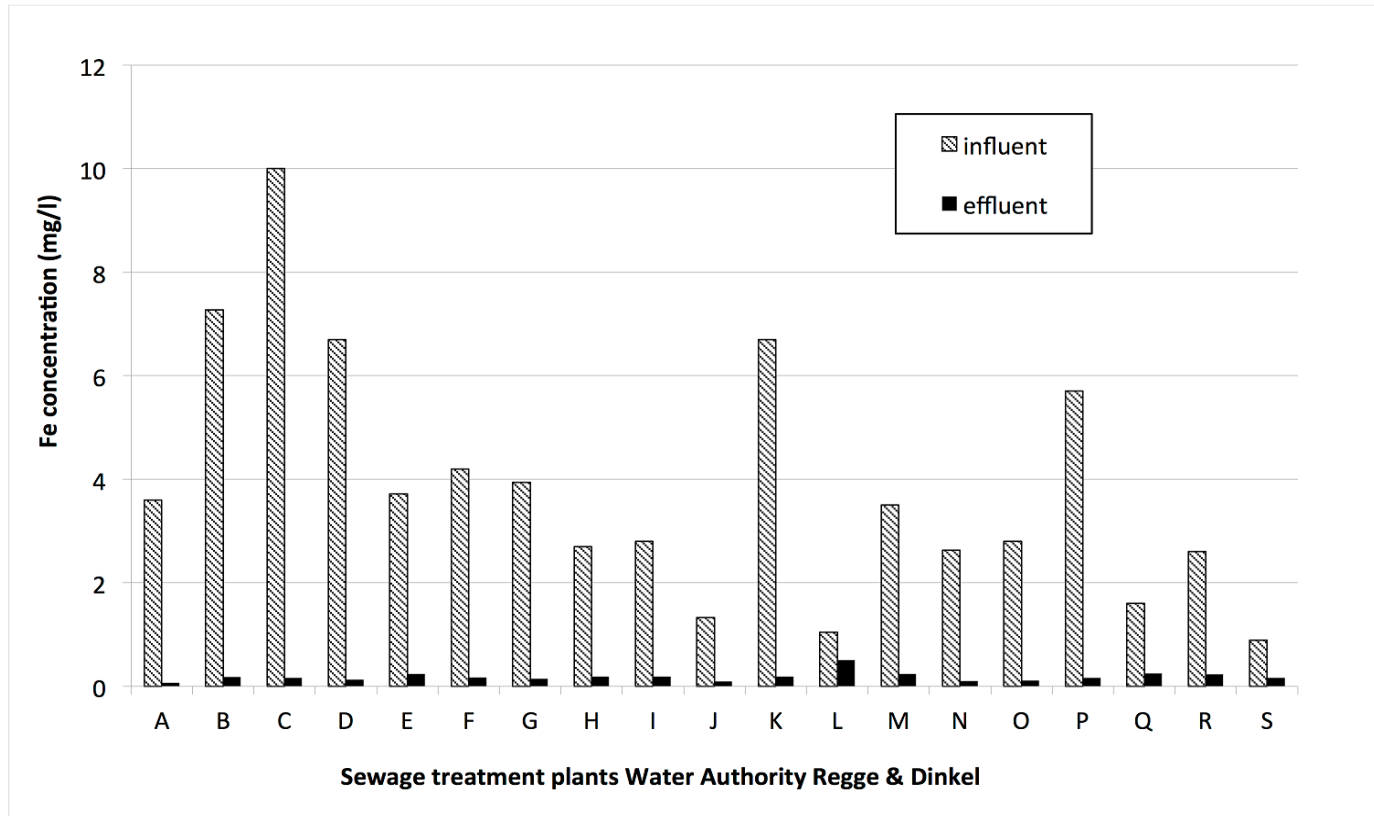
But...



Fe: omnipresent in sewage treatment

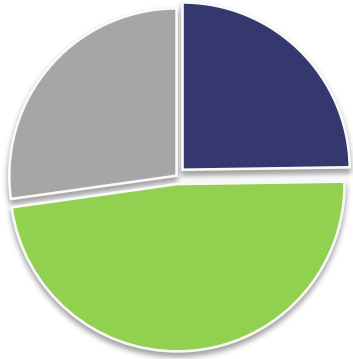


Fe in sewage influent

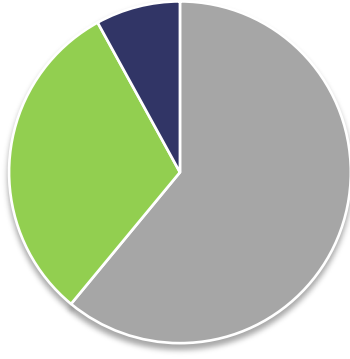


Types of P-removal

The Netherlands



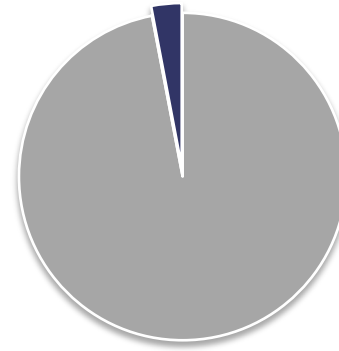
France



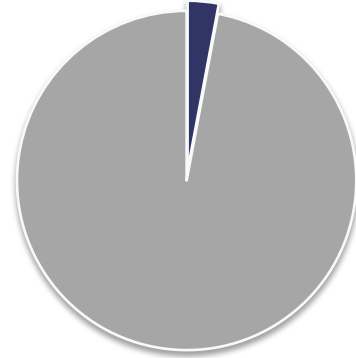
Germany



Sweden



United Kingdom

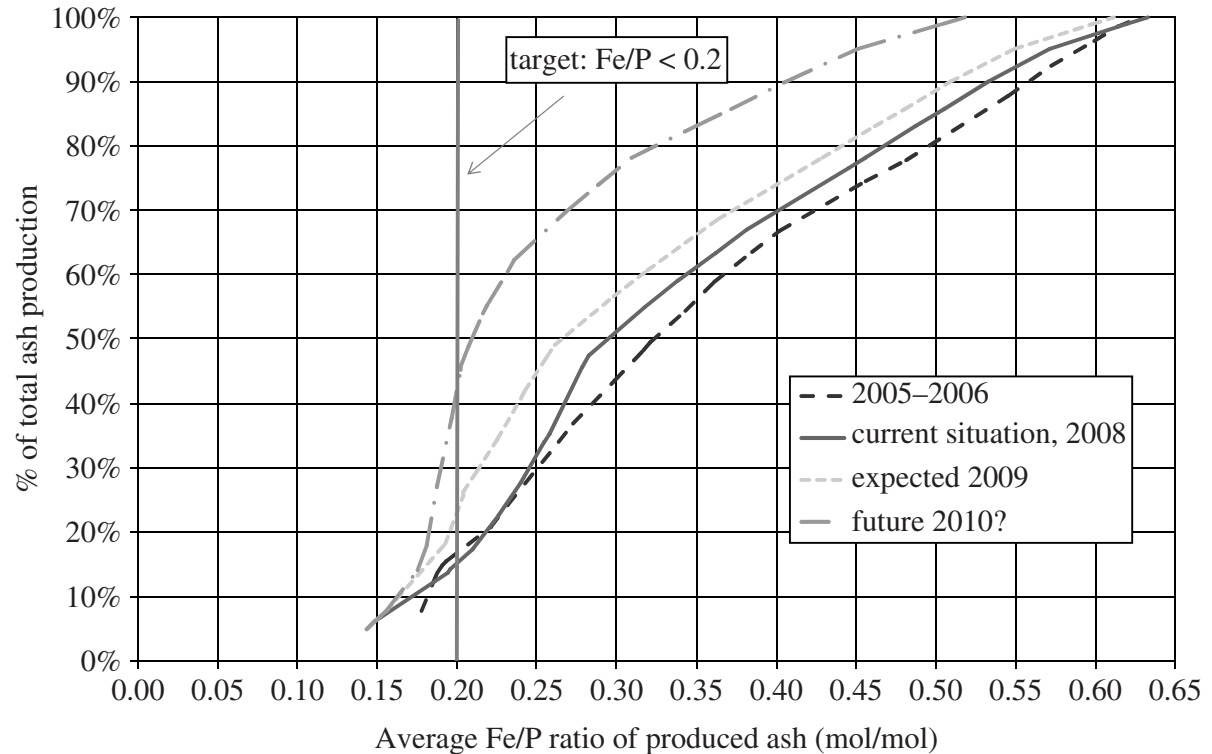


- Enhanced biological P removal
- Combined chemical & biological
- Chemical precipitation

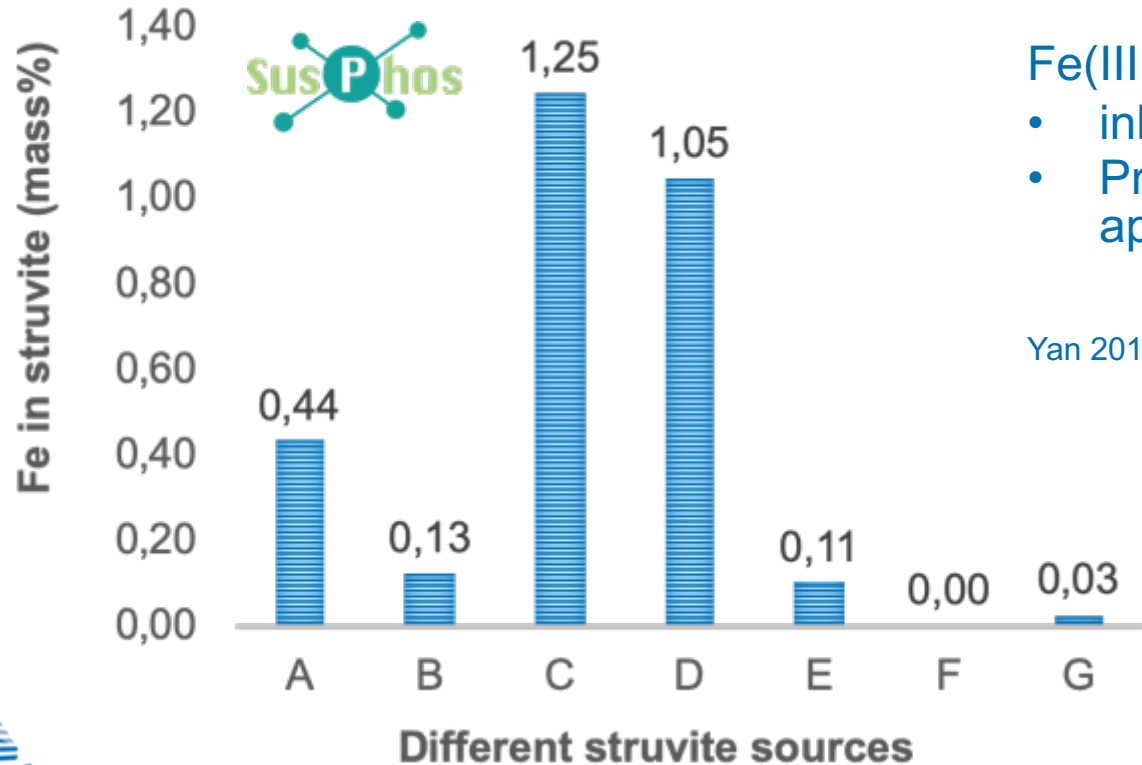
Chemical P precipitation
(often Fe) is widely used

Lot's of Fe in sewage sludge (ash)

Fe in ash SNB
(25% of all sewage
sludge in NL)



Presence of Fe in struvite

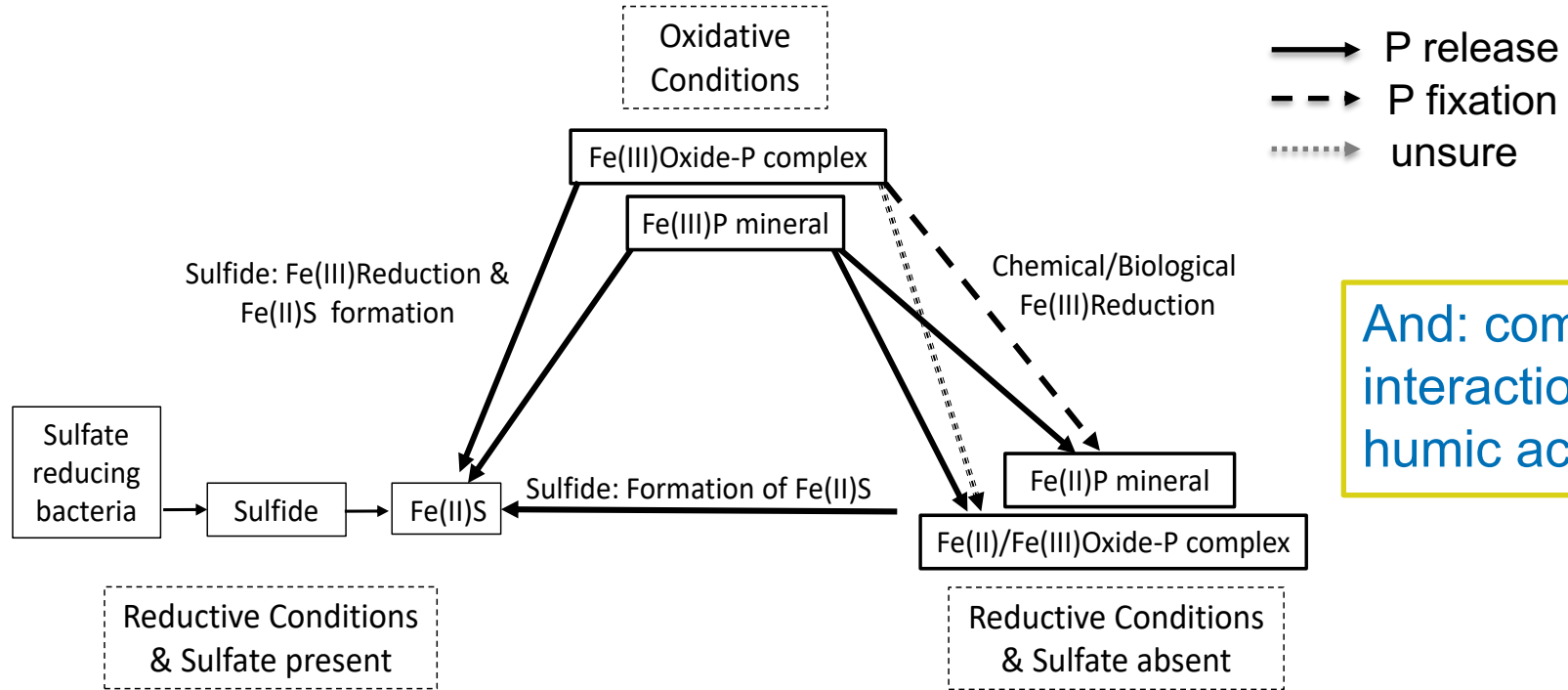


Fe(III) can:

- inhibit nucleation of struvite
- Promote irregular appearance of crystals

Yan 2014, Hutnik 2010

Fe and P: complex interactions



And: complex interactions with humic acids

Role of Fe in biosolids

EU perspective:

- Mixed views, focus on availability of P
- Most common: Fe is bad because the P is not available to plants
 - Kidd 2007, Romer 2006, Krogstad 2005
- Others: P can be available, it depends
 - Prochnow 2008, Nanzer 2014, Kahiluoto 2015

US perspective:

- Fe is good because it limits surface run-off of P



Acid leaching from sewage sludge ash

Behavior of Fe or Al-rich ashes is different

- P: start release at pH 3-4, maximum leaching at pH=2
- Al: start release at pH 4
- Fe leaching down to pH=2 is minimal.
- 30-40% lower acid consumption reported for high Fe ashes (compared to high Al ashes)



pH changes to sewage sludge

Acidification to release P:

- Different behaviour for Fe and Al
- Varying solubilisation efficiencies

Alkaline treatment

- Lower release
- Release efficiencies vary significantly

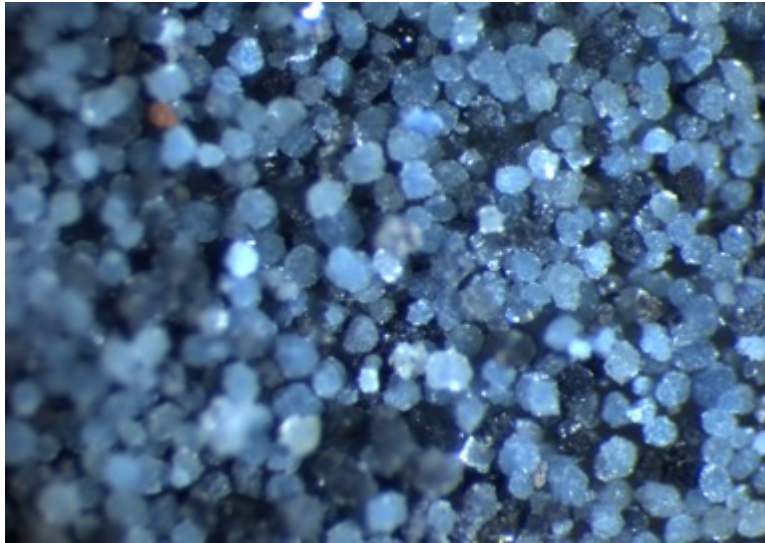
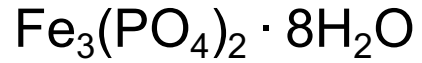
⇒ No clear picture

⇒ Need to better understand speciation of P

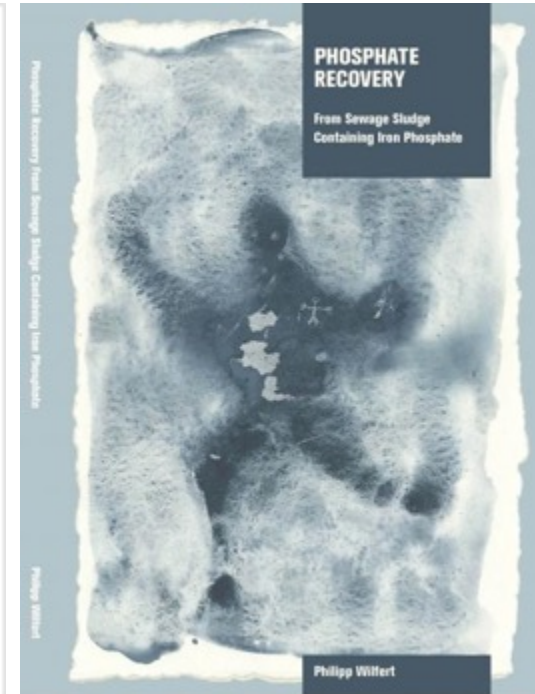
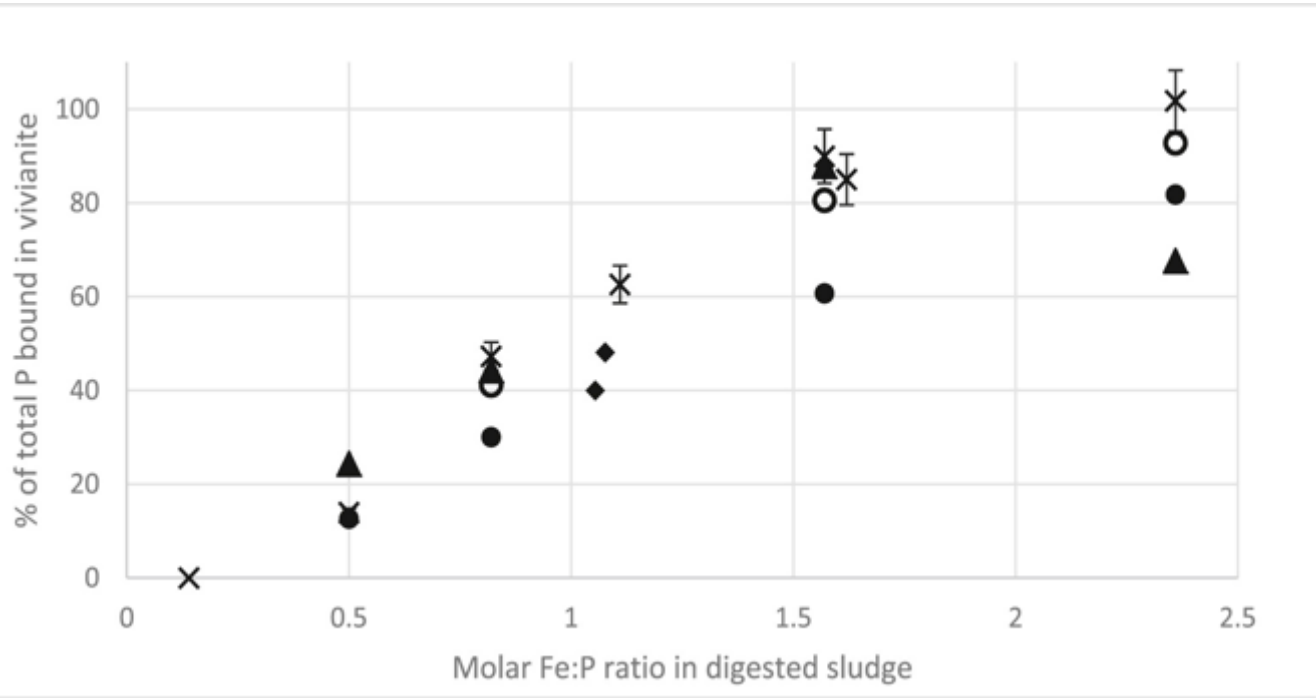
Effect of acidification. Gifhorn sludge (Hermanussen, 2012)

pH	Solubilization (% of total)		
	P	Fe	Al
4	55	40	0
3	70	70	25
2	90	95	85

Vivianite: key mineral

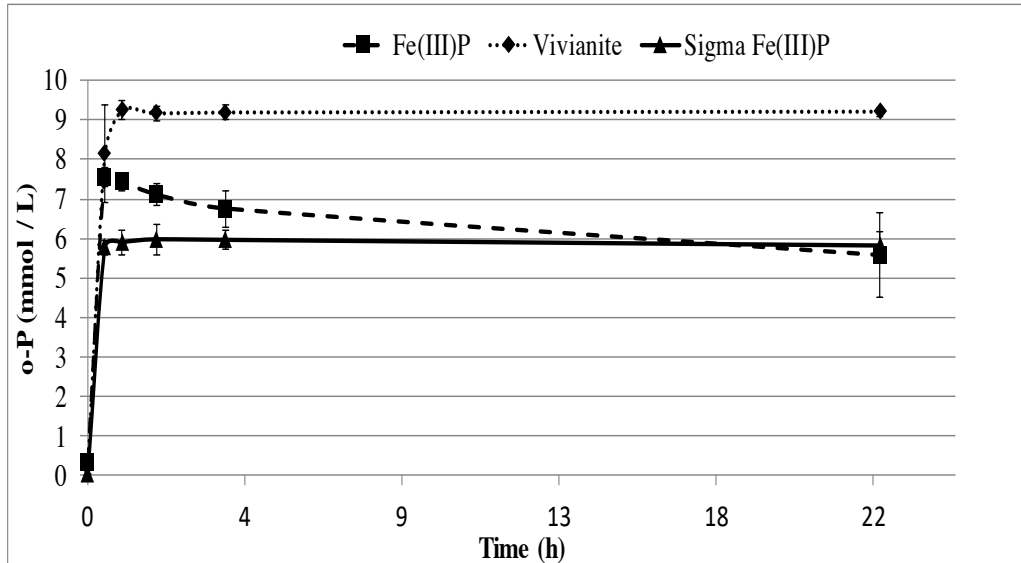


Up to 90% of P in vivianite

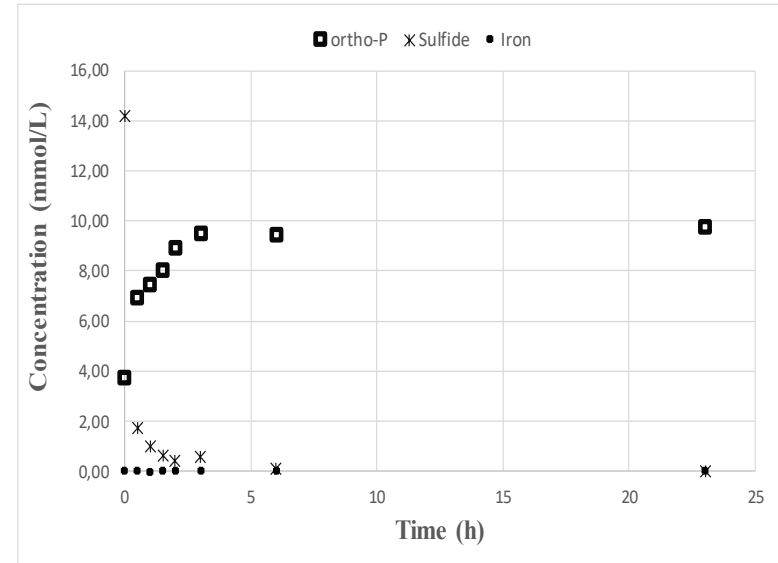


Sulphide to release P

Release from pure FeP



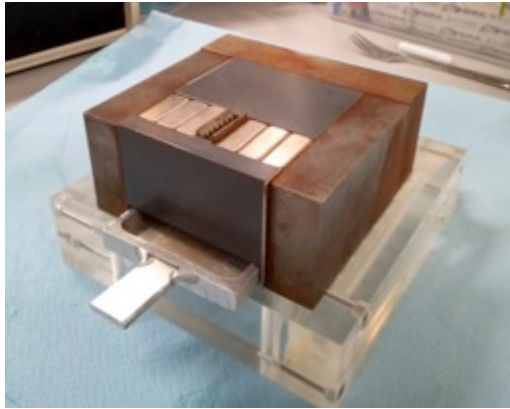
Release from digested sludge



Paramagnetism of vivianite



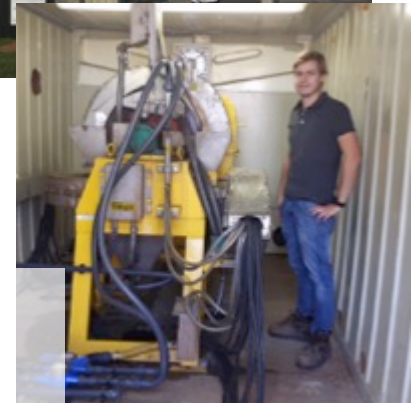
Magnetic recovery of vivianite



Lab
2016-2017



Bench
2018



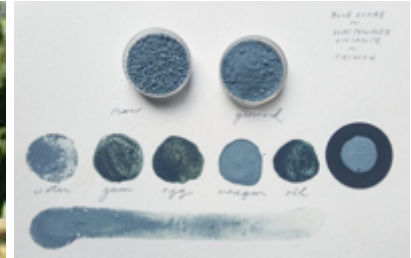
VivMAG

Pilot
2018-2019

Vivianite valorization

(Research in progress)

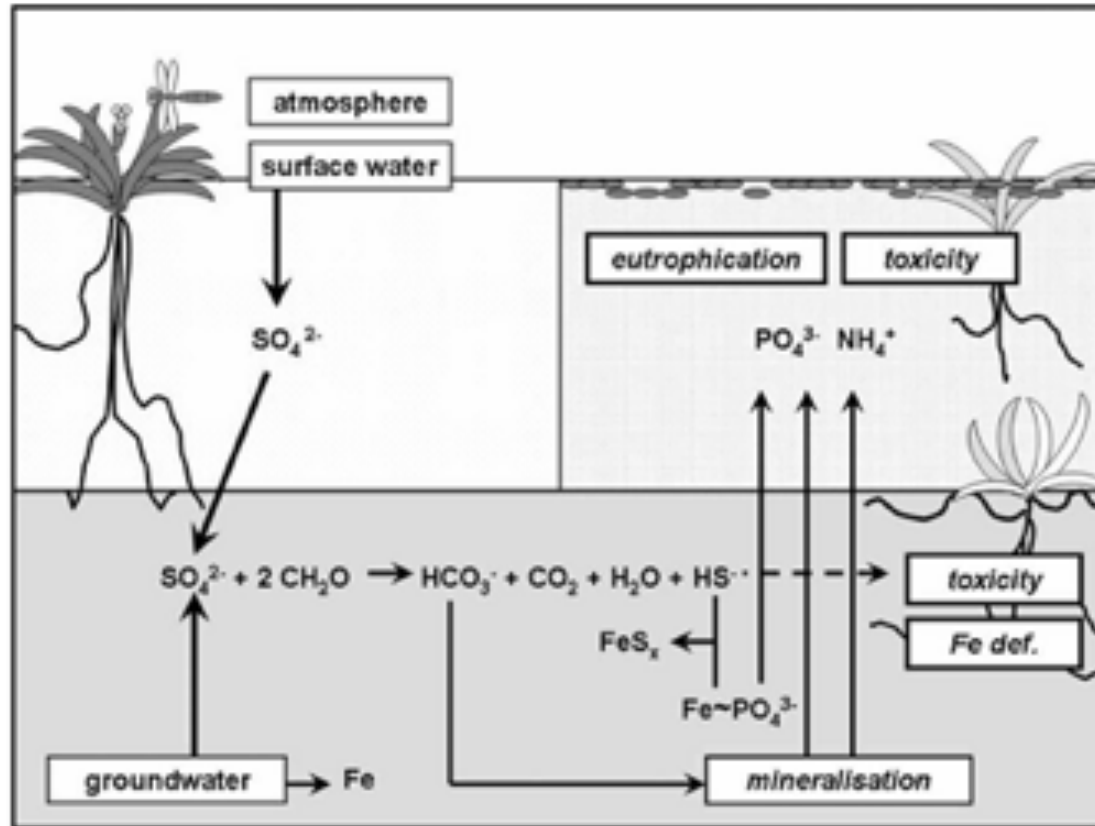
- Direct uses
 - Fe-fertilizer (iron chlorosis)
 - Organic paint
 - LiFePO_4 batteries
- Splitting in Fe and P
 - Alkaline treatment with KOH
 - Susphos: flame retardant





Eutrofication

Mobilisation of P in lakes



Removal from agricultural drainage



Iron oxide
coated sand

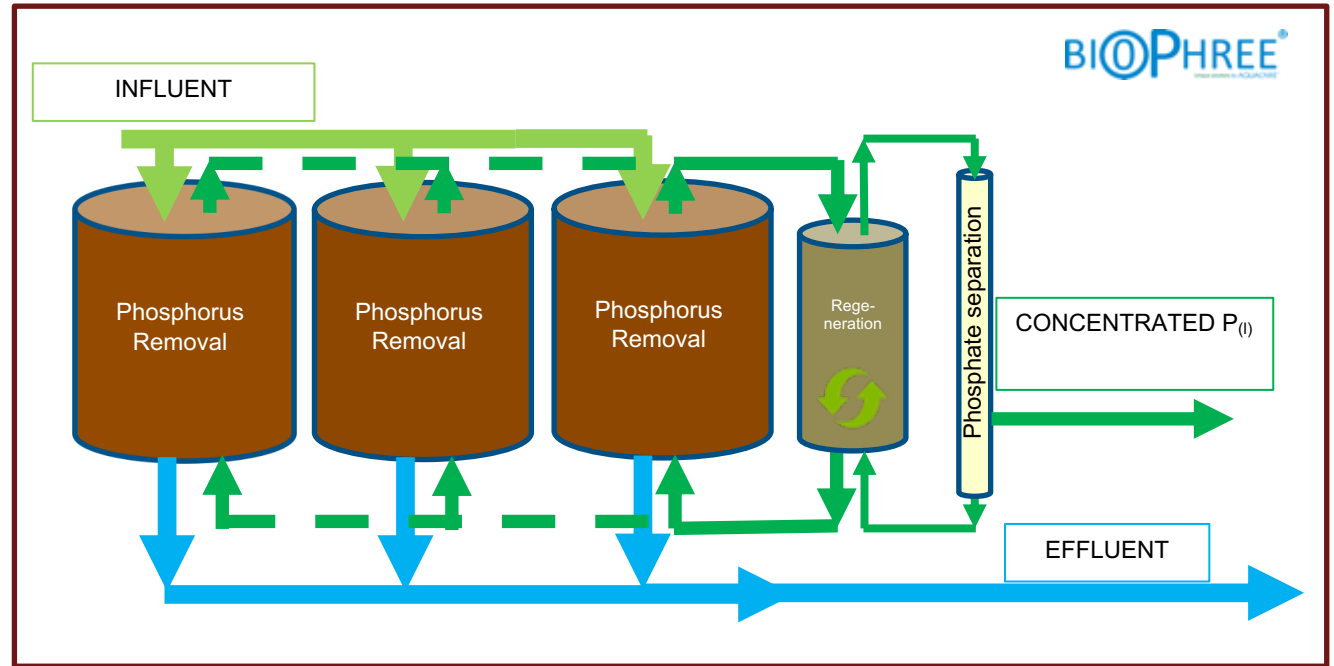
Up to 90 %
phosphorus
removal



Regenerative adsorption

Regeneration
reduces costs,
recovers P

Prize winning:



Fe-based adsorbents
Regeneration via alkaline treatment



Take home message

- Fe and P interactions have impact on P recovery
- This interaction can be good or bad
- Role of Fe should be taken into account when evaluating effects on P-recovery
- Avoiding Fe seems to be impossible. Therefore understand and use it's interactions with P



Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment

Outotec



Wetsus is co-funded by:

The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs (IOP-TTI); The Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment;
The European Community (European Fund for Regional Development and Seventh Framework Programme);
The Northern Netherlands Provinces, the city of Leeuwarden and the Province of Fryslân

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