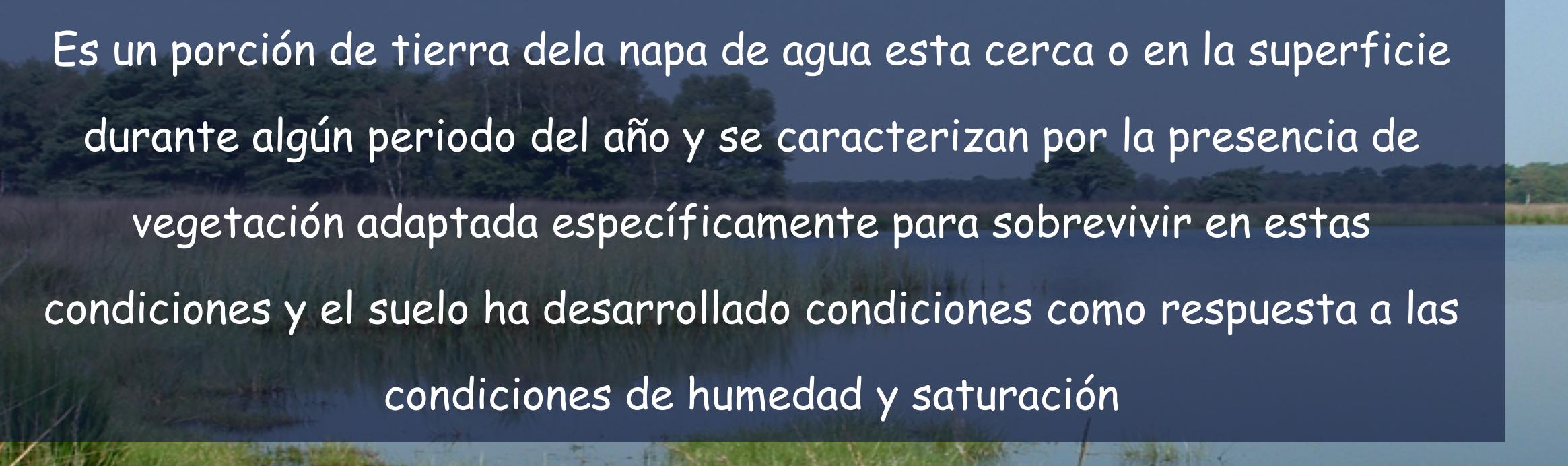


INNOVACIONES EN LOS HUMEDALES PARA EL TRATAMIENTO DE AGUAS RESIDUALES: TENDENCIAS A FUTURO

What is a wetland?

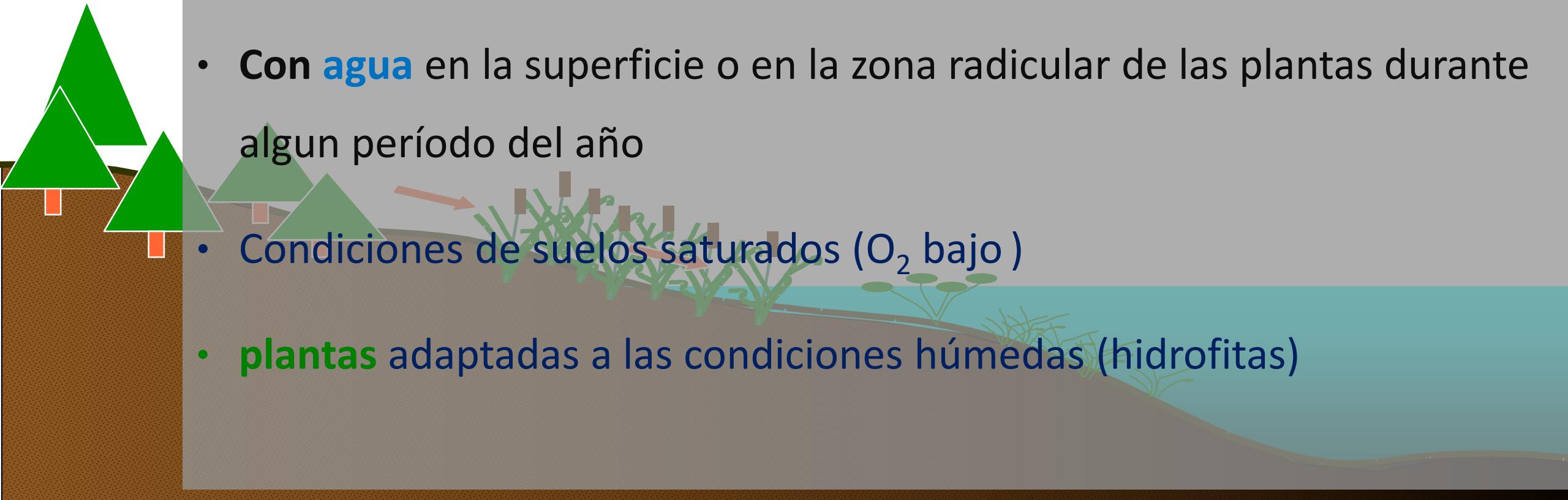


Es un porción de tierra dela napa de agua esta cerca o en la superficie durante algún periodo del año y se caracterizan por la presencia de vegetación adaptada específicamente para sobrevivir en estas condiciones y el suelo ha desarrollado condiciones como respuesta a las condiciones de humedad y saturación

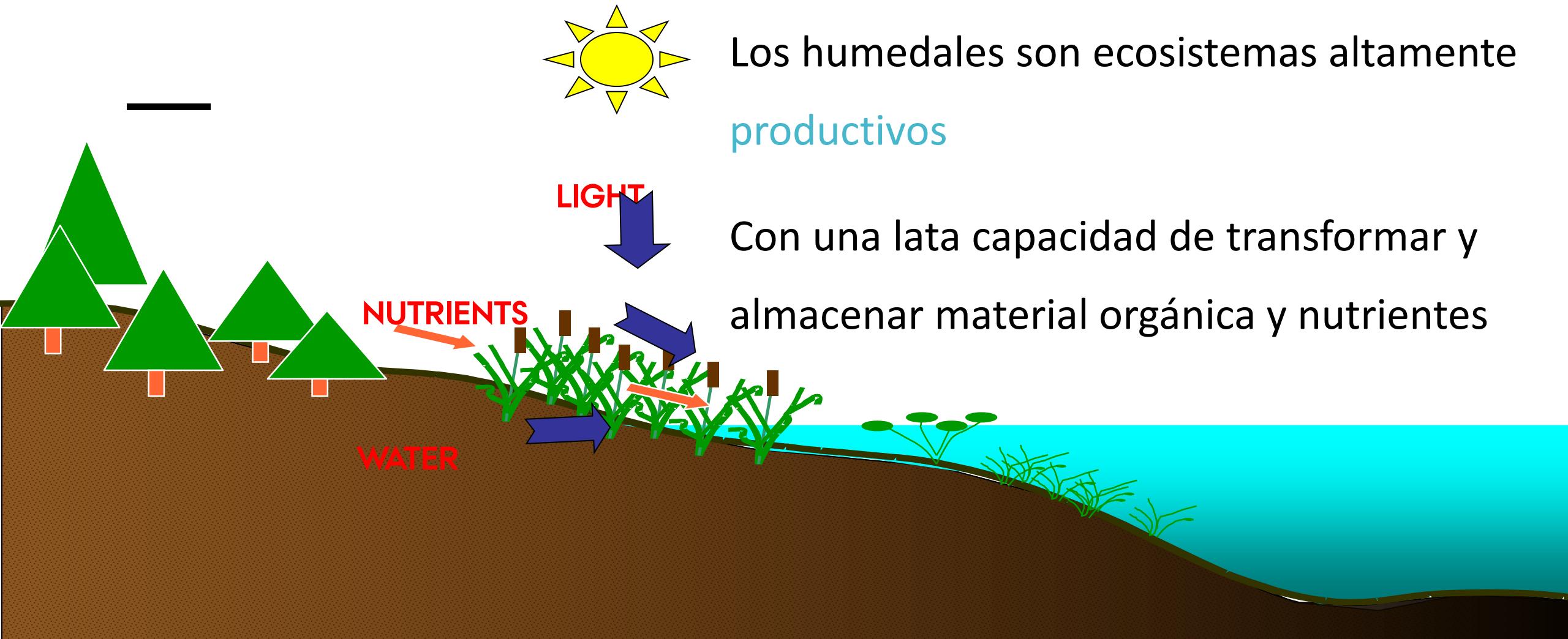
Mitch & Gosselink (2007);
Kadlec and Wallace (2009)

QUE ES UN HUMEDAL (NATURAL)?

- Es la interface entre el ecosistema terrestre
- Con **agua** en la superficie o en la zona radicular de las plantas durante algún período del año
- **Condiciones de suelos saturados (O_2 bajo)**
- **plantas** adaptadas a las condiciones húmedas (hidrofitas)

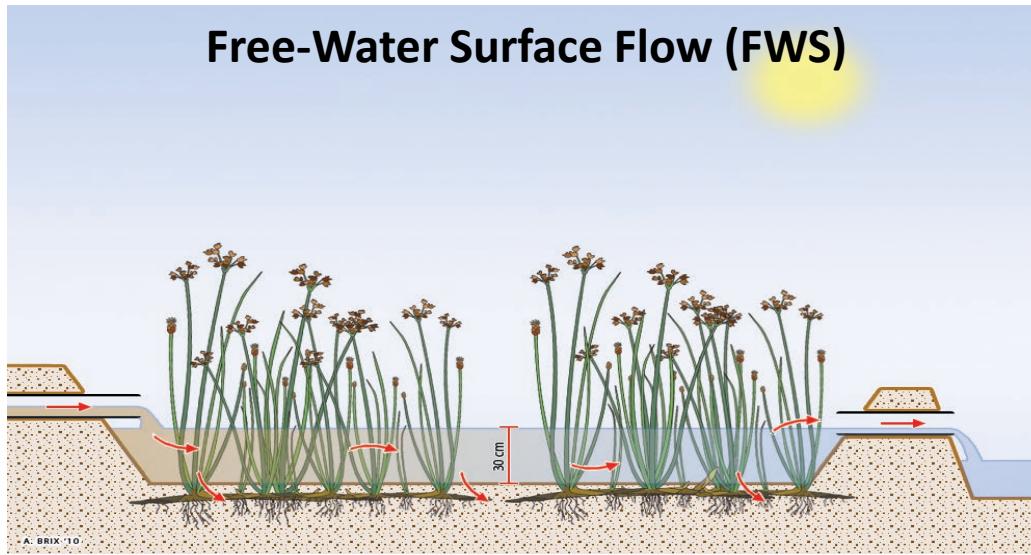


WHAT IS A (NATURAL) WETLAND?

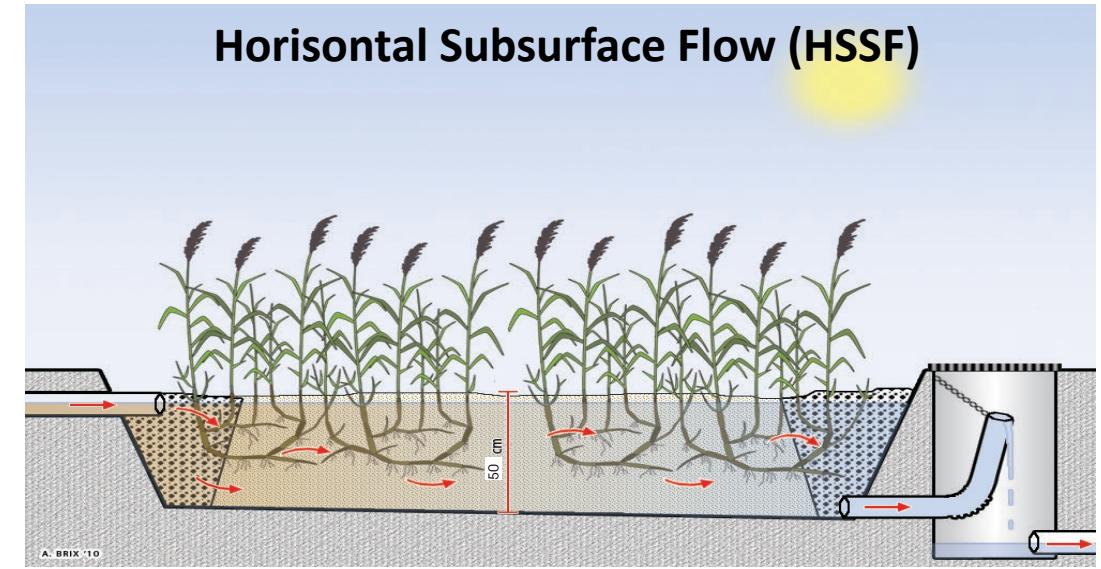


Tipos humedales para tratamiento de aguas

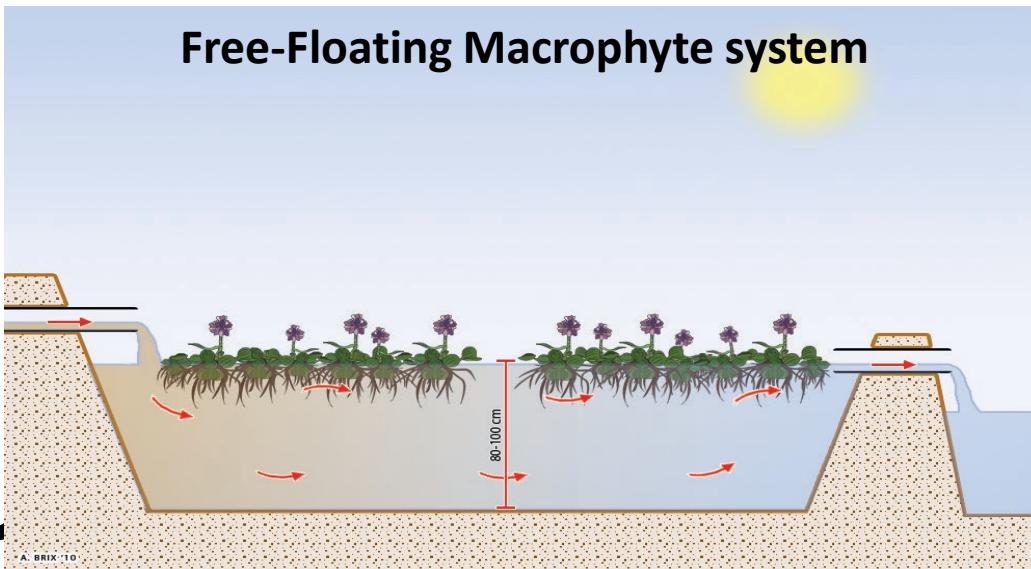
Free-Water Surface Flow (FWS)



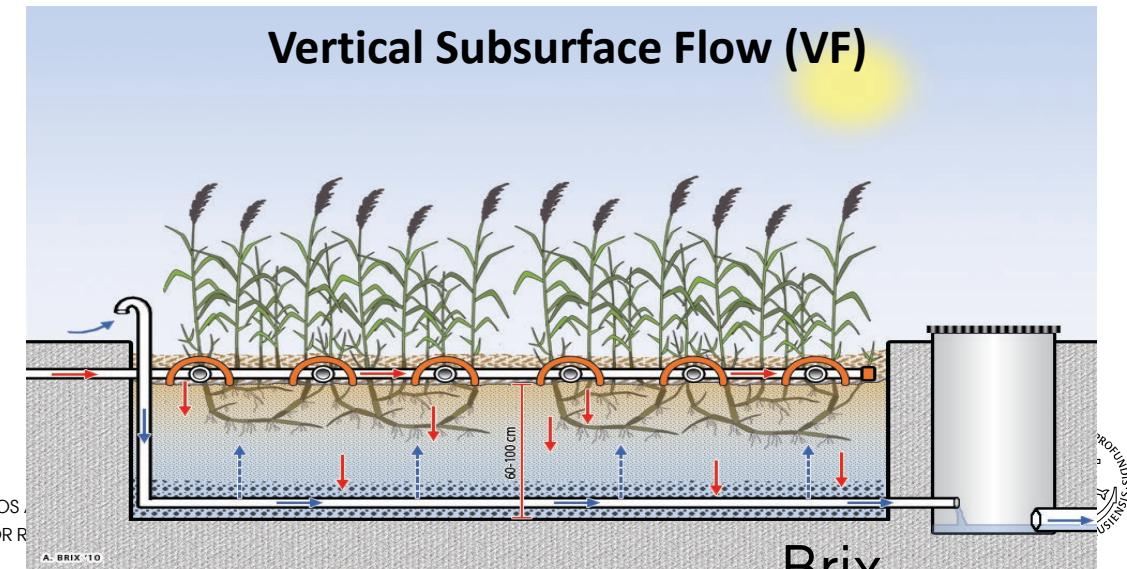
Horisontal Subsurface Flow (HSSF)



Free-Floating Macrophyte system



Vertical Subsurface Flow (VF)



LIMITACIONES DE LOS HUMEDALES TRADICIONALES

Disponibilidad y tasas de transferencia de O₂ limitadas

- Difusión a través de la interface aire agua
- Difusión a través de las plantas

Son procesos lentos y con tasas de nitrificación limitadas ($\text{NH}_4 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3$)

Capacidad de ab-adsorción (e.g. para eliminar P o metales pesados)

- Capacidad finita en los procesos de Sorción
- Gravas/ arena tiene capacidad limitada de Sorción y se satura en 1 a 2 años
- → No es una solución definitiva para la eliminación de P (algunas veces liberan P)

Los humedales para tratamiento son sistemas basados en la naturaleza que tradicionalmente considerados sistemas extensivos cuando se comparan con los sistemas convencionales

- Exigen bajo a ningun aporte de electricidad o productos químicos (part of the appeal of TWs)
- Sin embargo son procesos pasivos y considerados menos eficientes y exigen mas área
- “**Intensification**” Son modificaciones operacionales o estructurales que se aplican a humedales para tratamiento para aumentar la eficiencia y/o para superar limitaciones de procesos (aumentar las tasa de transferencia de oxígeno)

INTENSIFICACION DE HUMEDALES PARA TRATAMIENTO

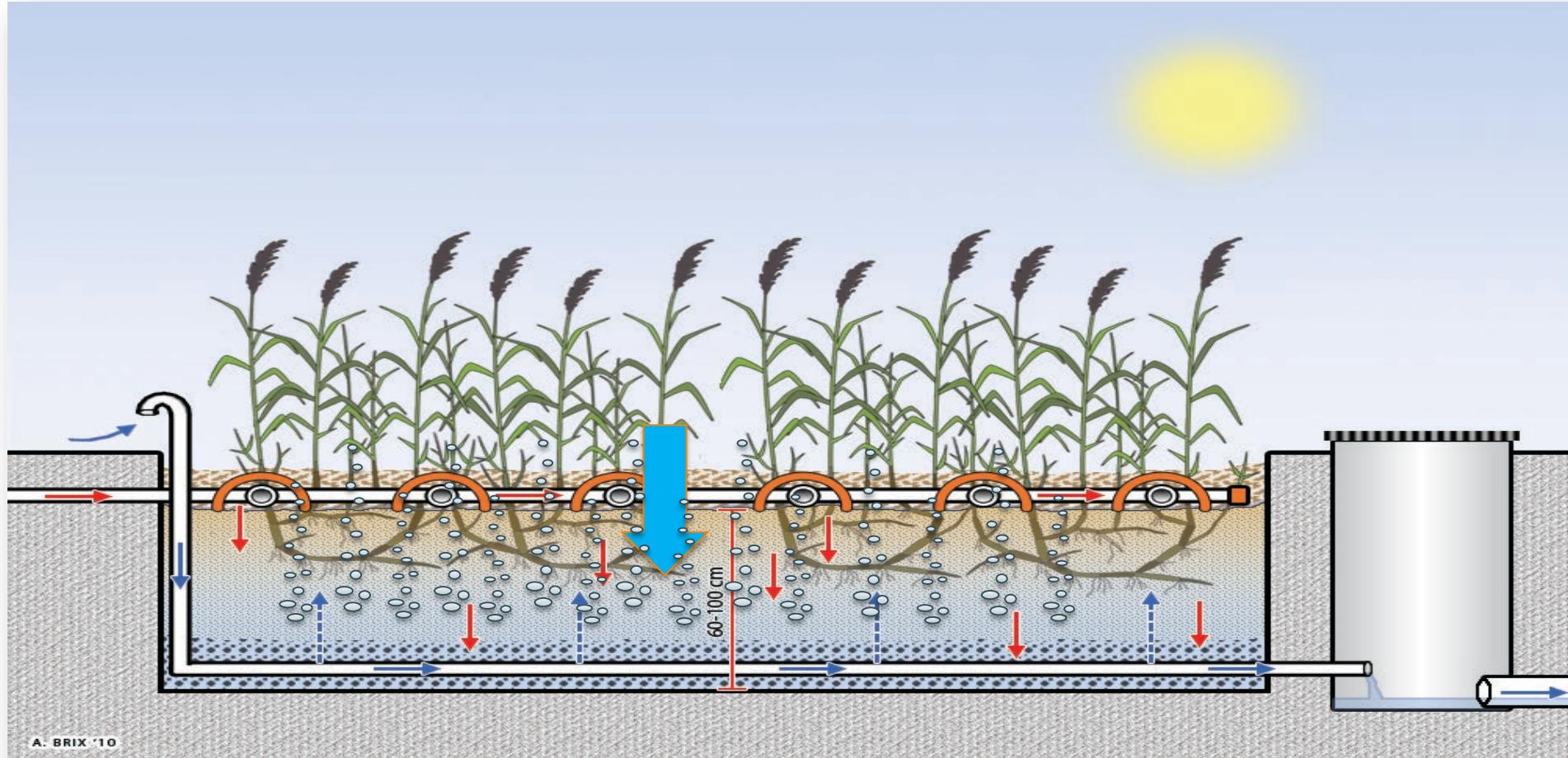
Intensificación	Tipo de intensificación	Ejemplo
Energeticos	Aireación	Humedales con aireación
	Bombeo	Sistemas recíprocos, de llenado y vaciado
Fisicoquímicos	Ab-adsorción	Limaduras metálicas, arcillas expandidas, zeolitas, bauxsol, materiales quitinosos, materiales modificados
	Precipitaciones química	PAX, cloruro férrico, agentes oxidantes
Bioelectricos	Bacteria bioléctricas	Metlands
Operational	Cosecha de plantas	Sistemas basados en plantas flotantes, evaporativos
	Ciclos de carga	Alternación secuencial entre lechos paralelos
	Recirculación de caudales	Sistemas de flujo vertical con recirculación

Nuevos desarrollos

En los últimos años algunos han aflorado algunos desarrollos intensificar y por ende mejorar la eficiencia de los humedales para tratamiento de aguas, estos incluyen

- Sistemas aireados
- Sistemas evaporativos
- Sistemas combinados
- Micro- contaminantes orgánicos emergentes
- Eliminar contaminantes específicos
- Recuperación de recursos
- Sistemas electroactivos

Humedales aireados



AERATED SYSTEM

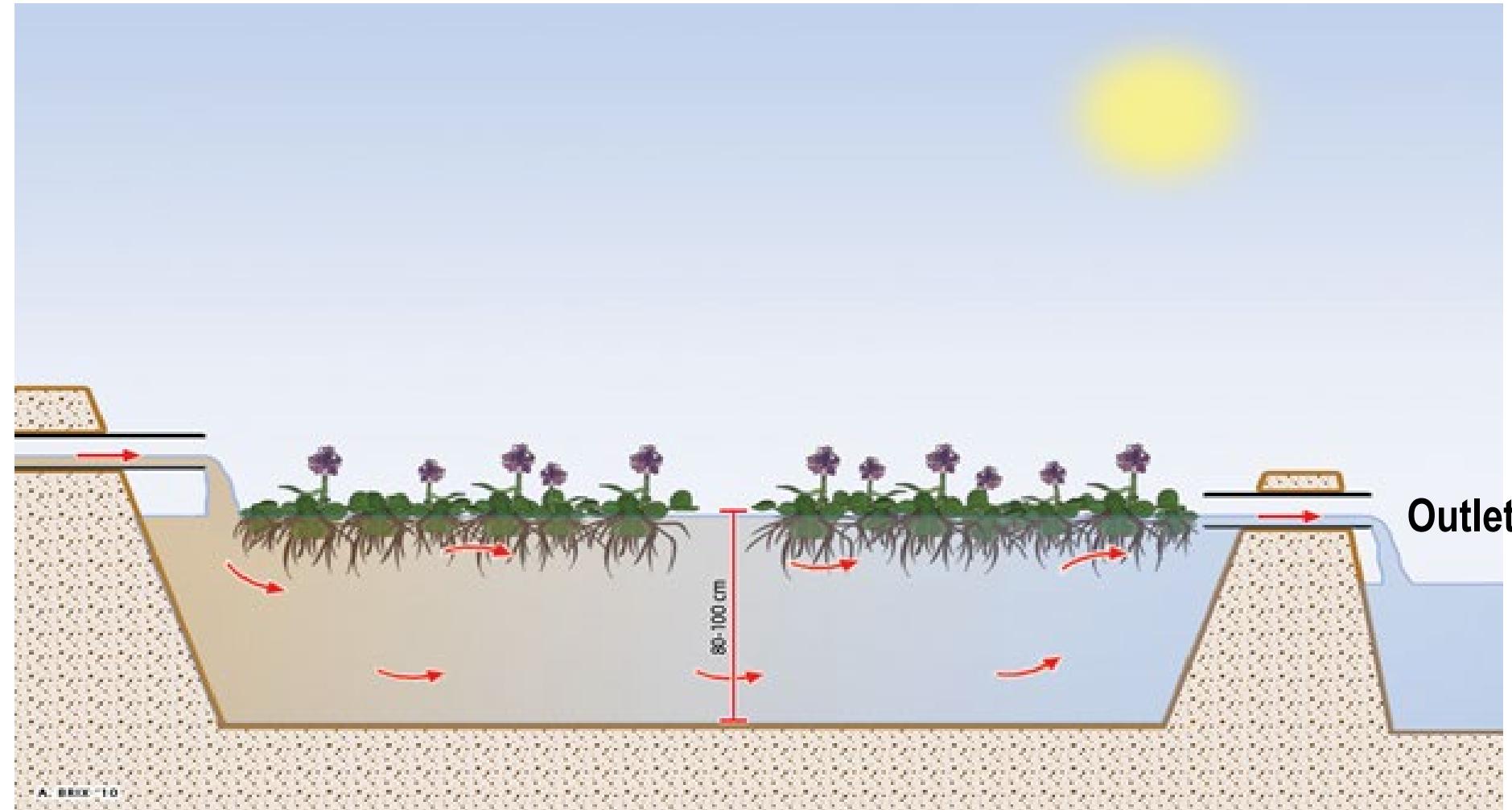


AERATED TREATMENT WETLANDS

- Typically designed to satisfy high oxygen demand via aeration
 - high rate **BOD₅** removal and **nitrification**
 - **Denitrification** can be increased managing operation
- Are established for treating troublesome effluents with high O₂ demand,
- Where surface available is a constrain
- When seasonal changes are extreme
- Where a high-rate **green** technology is desired



Free-Floating Macrophyte system





Water Hyacinth

(Eichhornia crassipes)



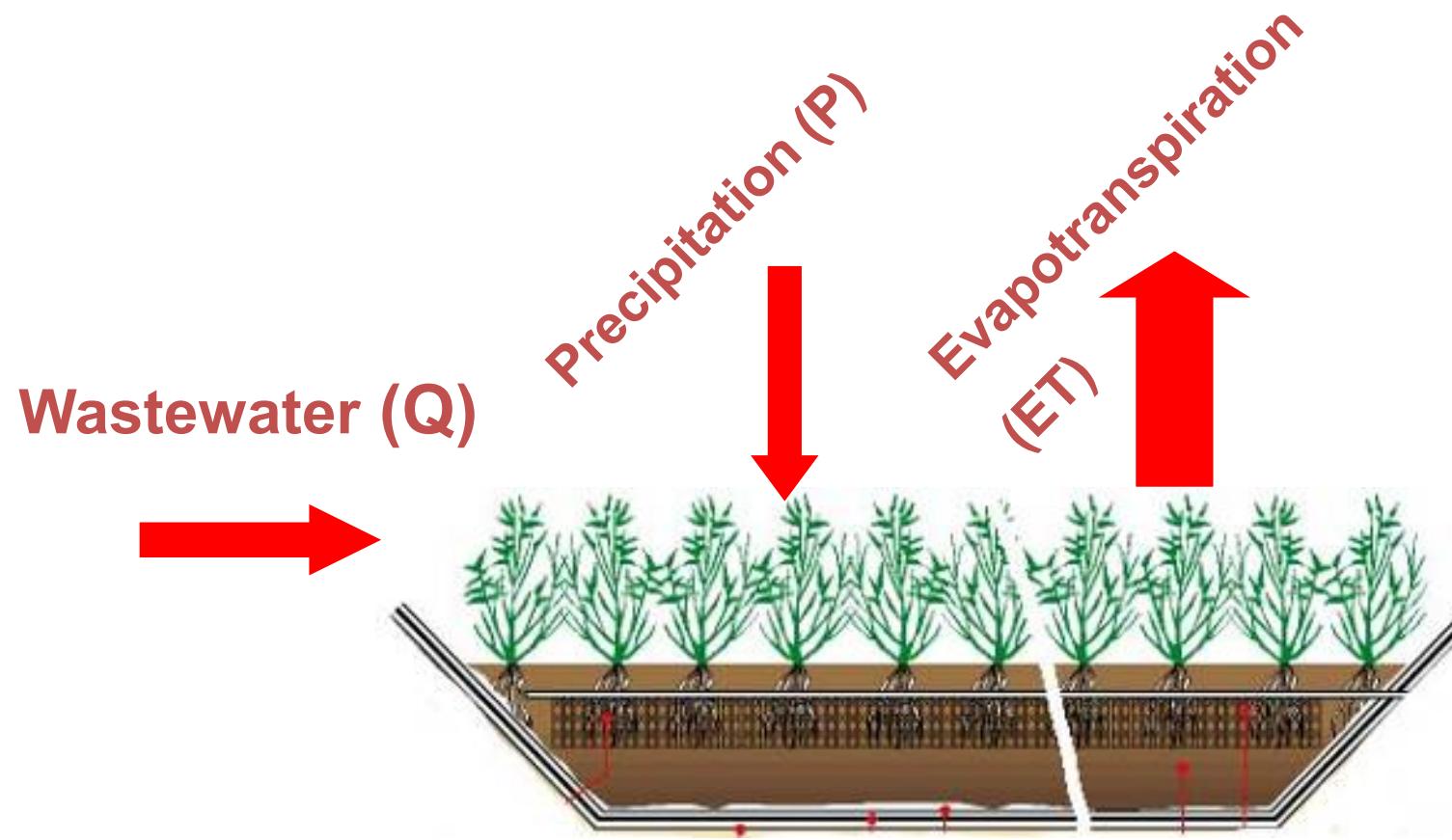


Disney World Florida





Evapotranspirative systems with willows

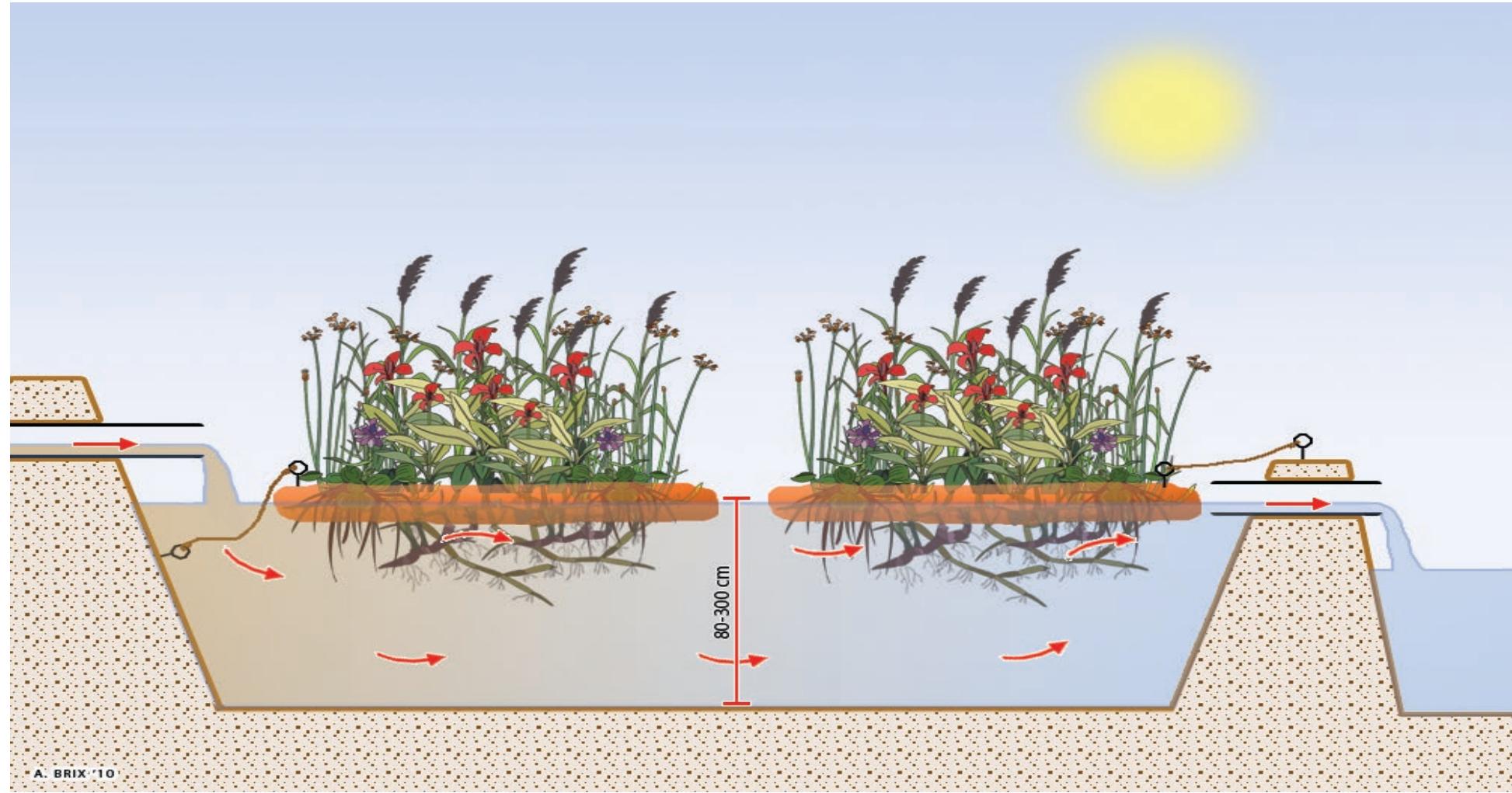


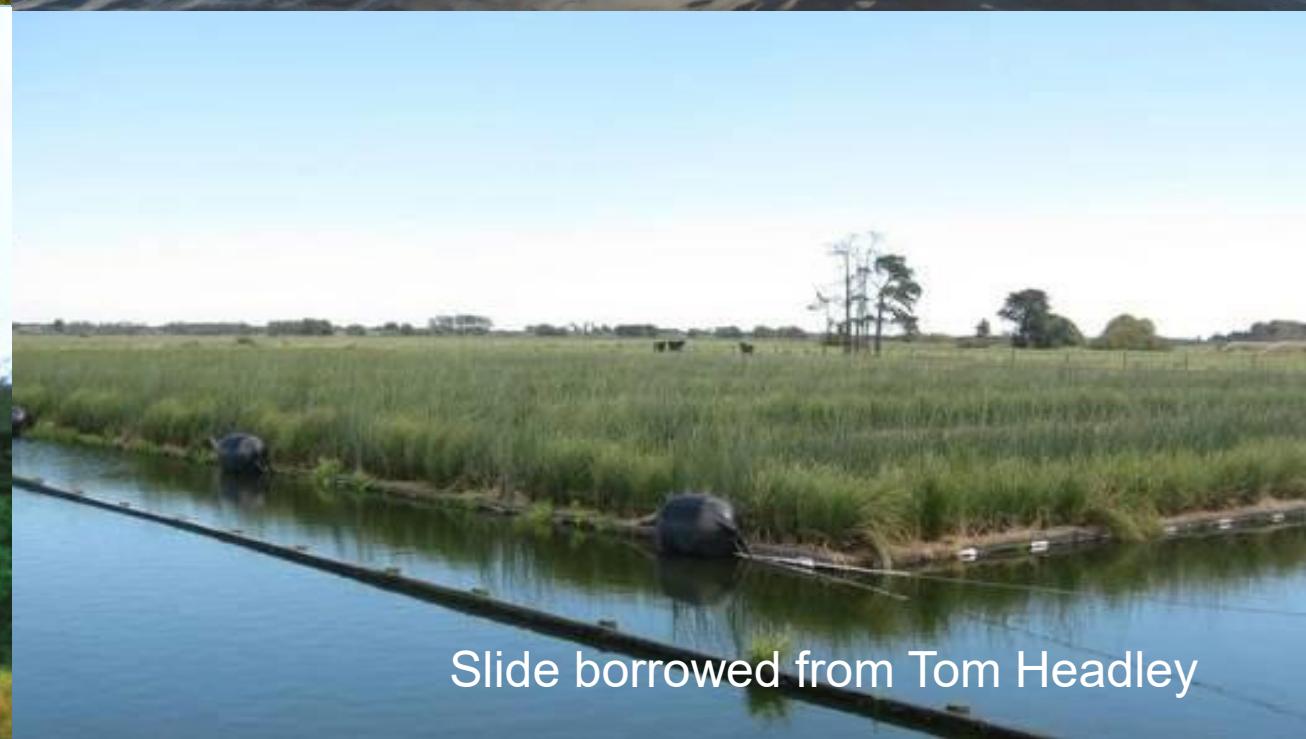
- All wastewater is evaporated to the atmosphere on an annual basis, i.e. there is no outflow
- Sizing of beds is determined by the difference between P and ET





Sistemas de plantas flotantes





Slide borrowed from Tom Headley

Intensificación fisico-química

USO Y DESARROLLO DE MATERIALES CON ALTA CAPCIDAD DE ABSORCIÓN (MATERIALES REACTIVOS)

- Agregados de arcillas expansivas
- limaduras metalicas
- zeolites
- bauxsol
- Agregados con alto contenido de calcio, aluminio y hierro
- Electrochemically active media...

DESARROLLO DE RECUBRIMIENTOS PARA COSECHAR P

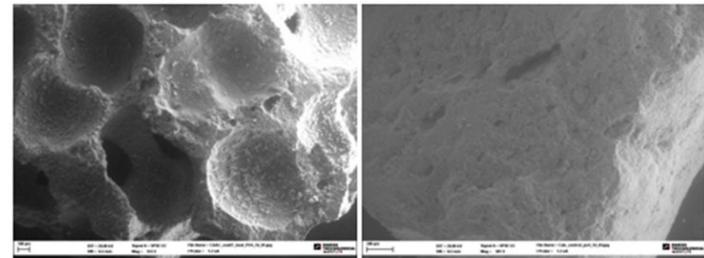
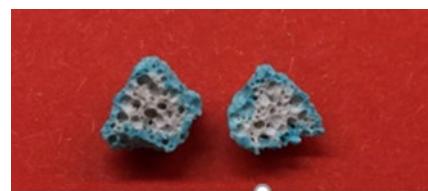
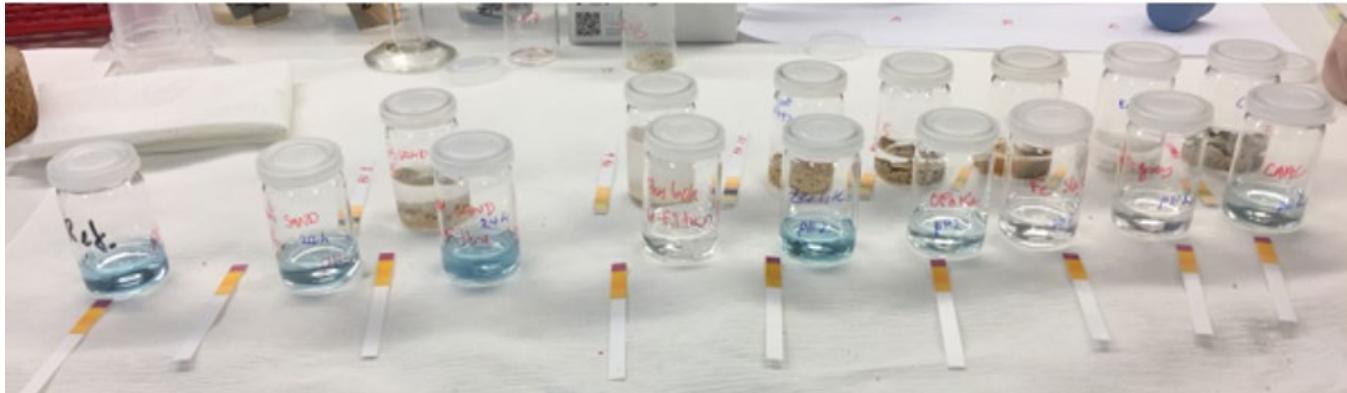
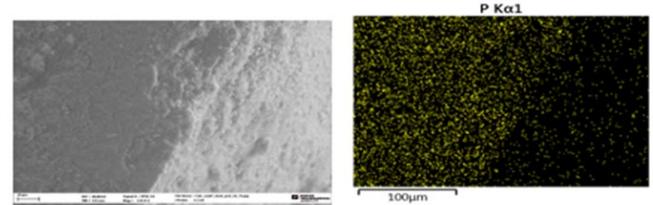


Figure 3: left: CAAC material, right: calcite material. There are large differences in the materials' structures



Paraffin: Calcium material with associated EDX scan. P is incorporated throughout the material.

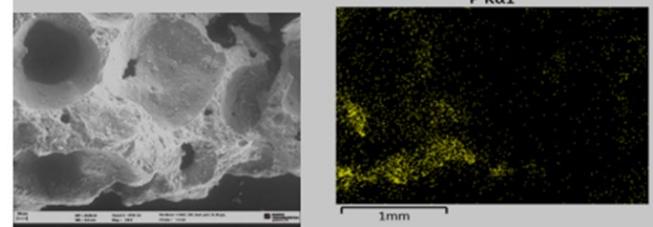


Figure 2: CAAc material with associated EDX scan. P is associated with exterior of the grain cavities and with the interior material, but not so much with the surfaces of the interior cavities.

Table-1-Overview: The sorption-isotherm-experiment has been conducted with 15 of 16 materials and the column-experiment are currently running with 10 of 16 materials. [1]

Material	ID	Isotherm	Column	Weight (kg)	Physical tests
Untested	A	B	20	2,50	✓
DTI-Calcite-Coated	B	C	40	0,30	✓
Hygiene	C	D	20	10	✓
Magic Clean	D	E	20	0,450	✓
Non-coated	E	F	10	>2,50	✓
Polymer	F	G	10	>2,50	✓
Coated A	G	H	10	0,170	□
Polymer A-51	H	I	10	0,03	(✓)
Coated B	I	J	10	0,210	□
CAAC-Coating C	J	K	10	0,03	□
CAAC-Coating D	K	L	10	0,03	□
Coated C	L	M	10	0,03	□
Polymer	M	N	20	3,50	✓
Opoka	N	O	20	0,03	(✓)
Coated Opoka	O	P	20	0,03	(✓)
Inert-materials	P	Q	20	>2,50	✓
Explanation	Q	Isotherm experiment conducted		Column/number	<2,50kg



Figure-1-The selected material-Catson (A), DTI-Calcite Coated (B), Hygiene (C), Magic-Clean (D), Non-coated (E), Phosclean (F), Coated-A (G), Phosclean-A-51 (H), Coated-B (I), CAAC-Coating C (J), CAAC-Coating I (K), Coated-C (L), Opakal-1 (N), Coated-Catson (O) and inert material-(R).¹

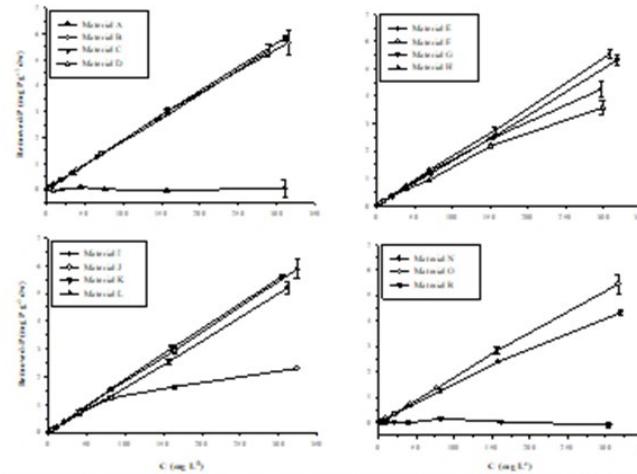


Figure 5 Isotherms for the removal of phosphorus (Removed-P, mg P g⁻¹ dry) as a function of the equilibrium P-concentration. Error bars represent standard deviation ($n = 3$) or range of measured values ($n = 2$). |



Figure 3 Experimental setup for column experiment.



Figure 4 Experimental setup for column experiment.

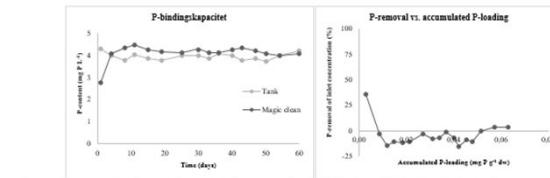


Figure 8 P-binding capacity and P-removal for one replica of two replicas of material D (Magic clean, D1). See Figure 7 for further information.

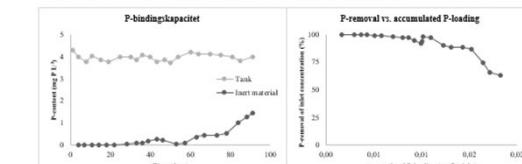
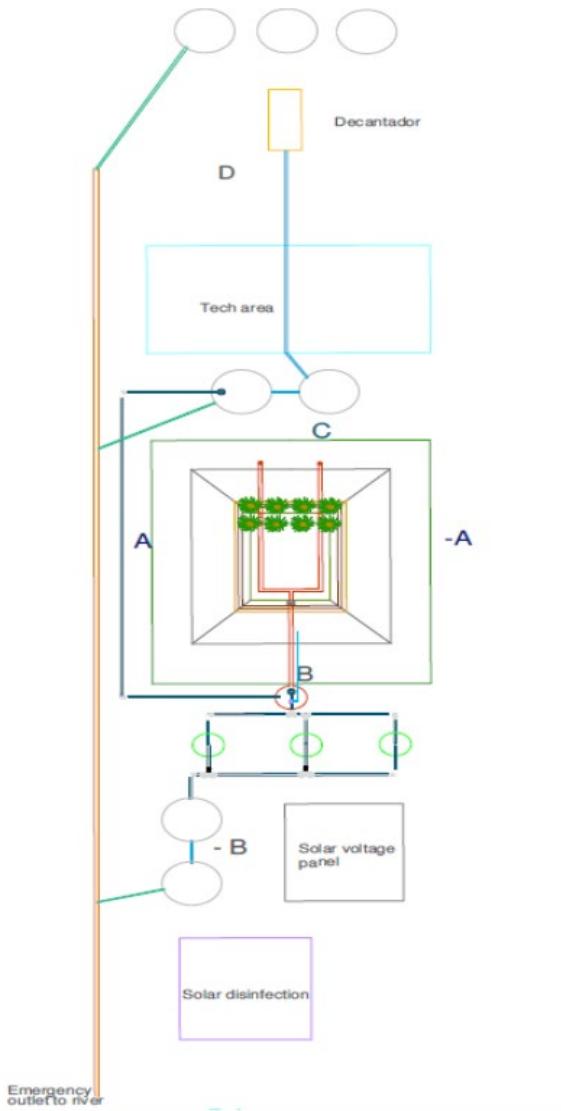


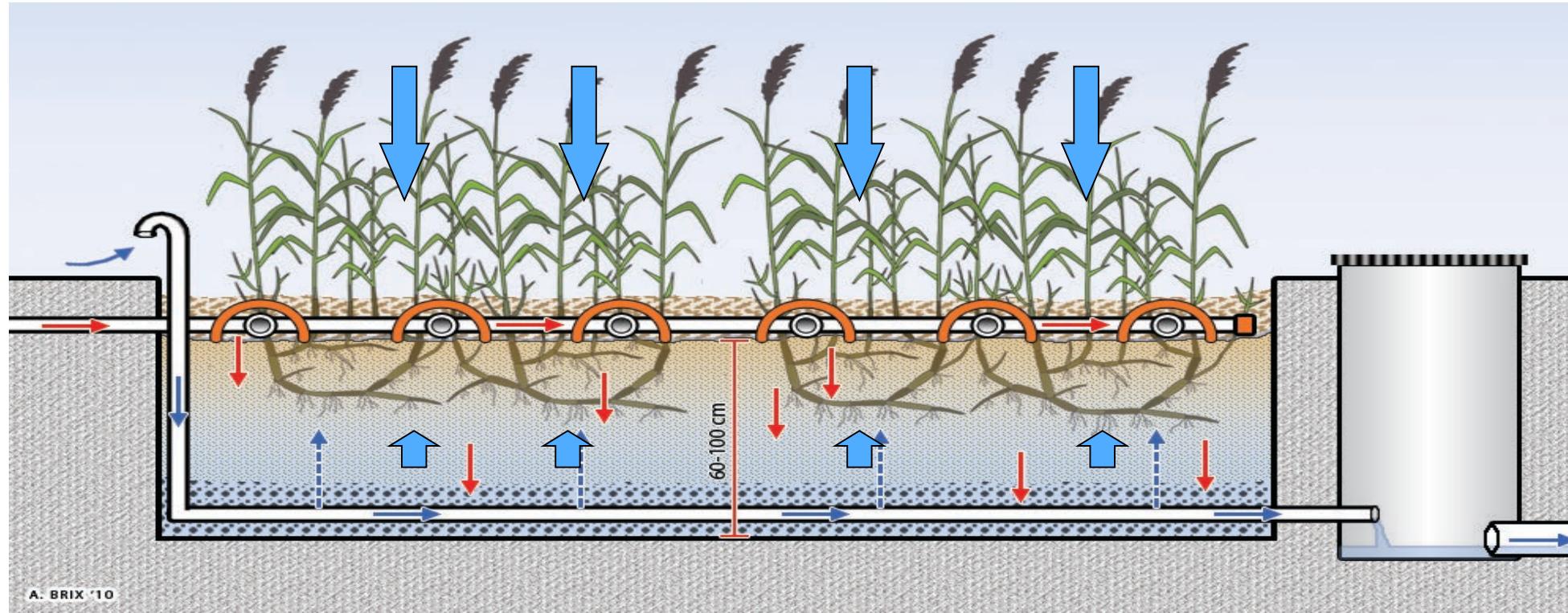
Figure 9 P-binding capacity and P-removal for one replica of two replicas of material R (Inert material, R1). See Figure 7 for further information. After 13 weeks of running, the material showed an increase in P-content in outlet water and a decrease in percent of P-removal of inlet concentration.



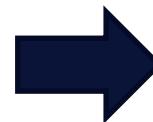


Humedales de flujo vertical

O₂



- Good oxygen conditions:
 - Flujos no saturados
 - Carga secuencial
 - Aireación pasiva



Nitrificación > 90%



s

RECIRCULACIÓN DE EFLUENTES PARA ELIMINAR TN



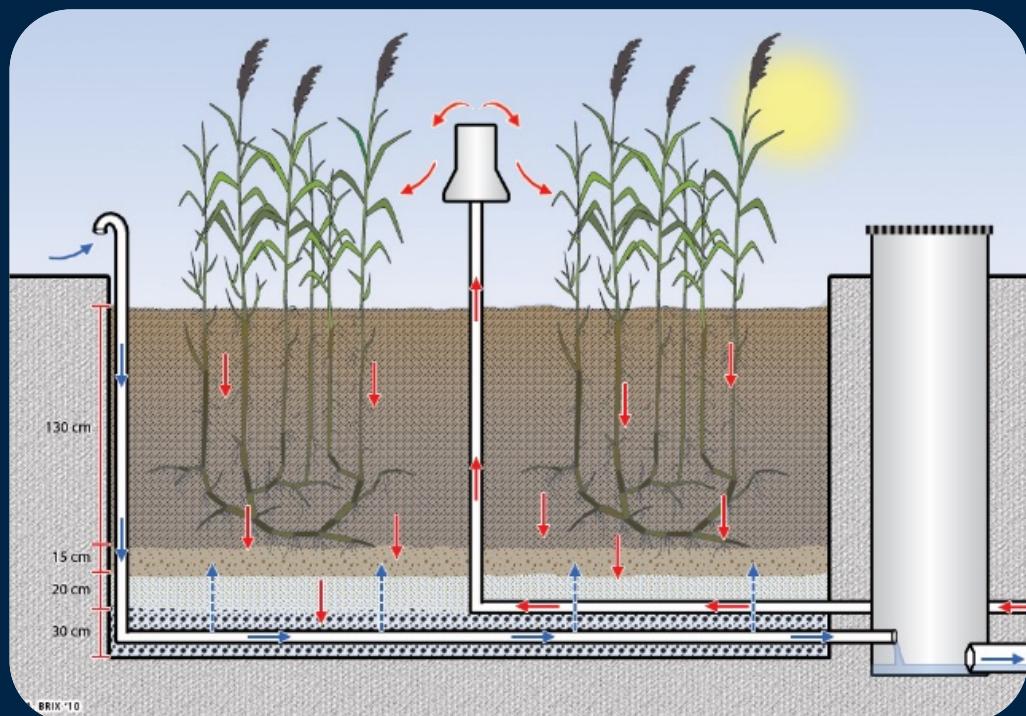
Enhance denitrification

SWINGS-project - India



Photo: C. Arias

SLUDGE TREATMENT RED BEDS (STRB)



LAND APPLICATION



Photo Carlos Airas

ELECTROACTIVE BIOFILM-BASED CONSTRUCTED WETLAND (EABB-CW)



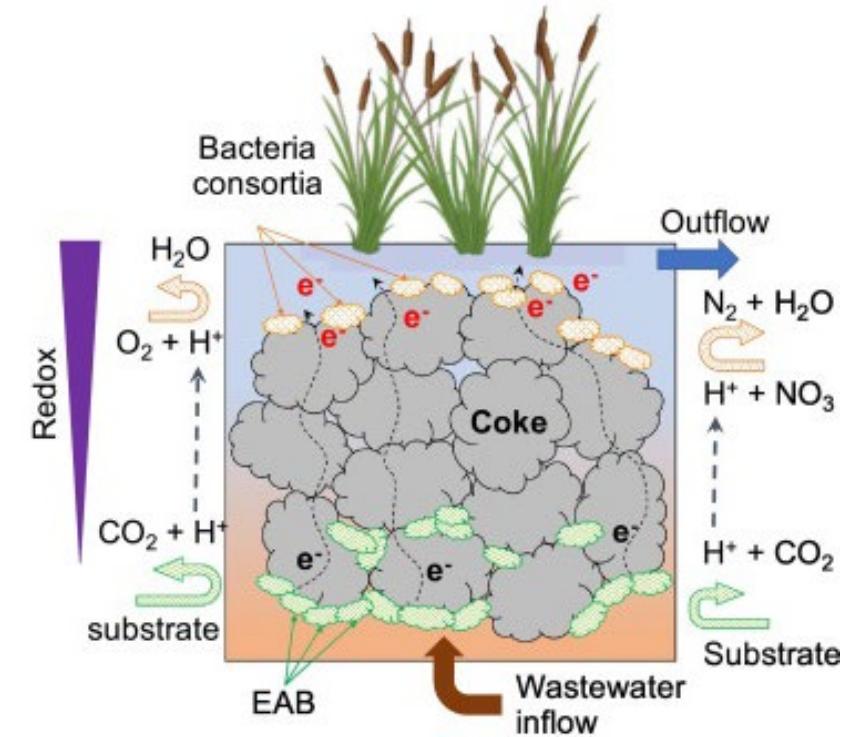
EABB-CW in Denmark, Photo: C. Arias



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

21 MARCH 2021

CARLOS ALBERTO ARIAS
SENIOR RESEARCHER



C.A. Ramírez-Vargas et al., 2019.



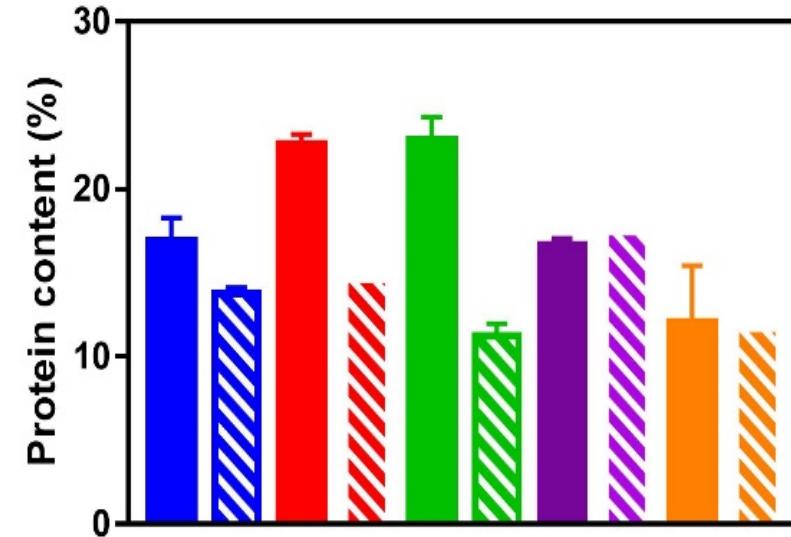
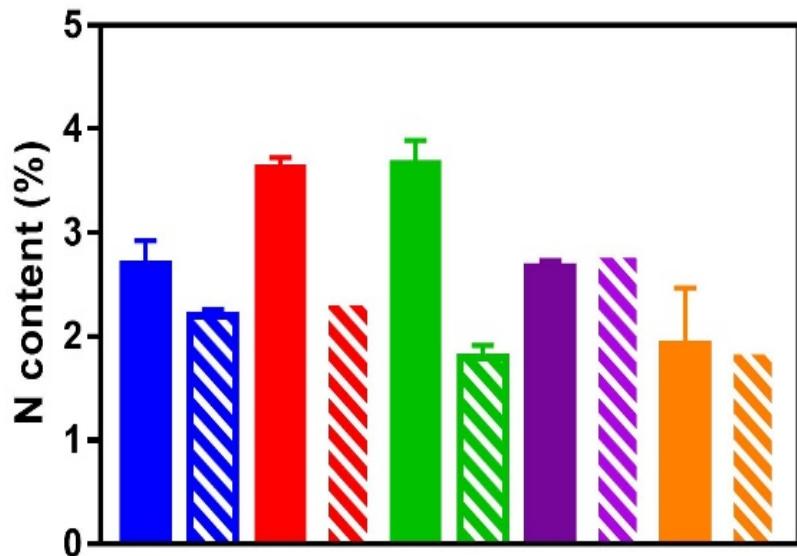
Task 3.1: N, P and K recovery in constructed wetlands



Facility number	Kg Fresh Matter / m²	Kg Dry Matter / m²	Wastewater Scource
Facility 5 Phragmites	2.0	0.91	Raw wastewater (only rotor screened)
Facility 4 Arundo	14.4	5.06	HRAP outlet water
Facility 3 Phragmites	0.6	0.25	HRAP outlet water

PRODUCCION DE PROTEINA Y NITROGENO

NITROGEN AND PROTEIN CONTENT



■ *Iris pseudocorus* CW
■ *Juncus effusus* CW

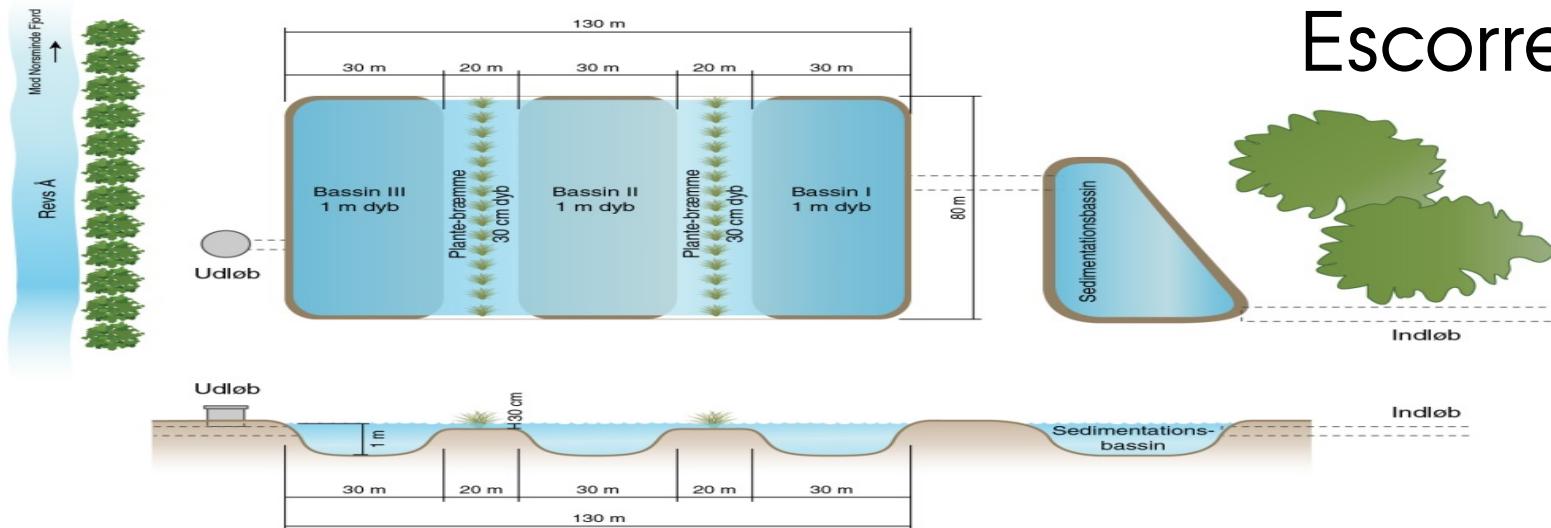
■ *Phragmites australis* CW
■ *Typha latifolia* CW

■ *Salix viminalis* CW
■ *Iris pseudocorus* Nat

■ *Juncus effusus* Nat
■ *Phragmites australis* Nat
■ *Typha latifolia* Nat
■ *Salix viminalis* Nat



Escorrentía agrícola







Restauración



BERTO ARIAS
SEARCHER

PROUNDSSS
A
US



480 Ha SURFACE FLOW WETLAND - ONE OF THE BIGGEST!

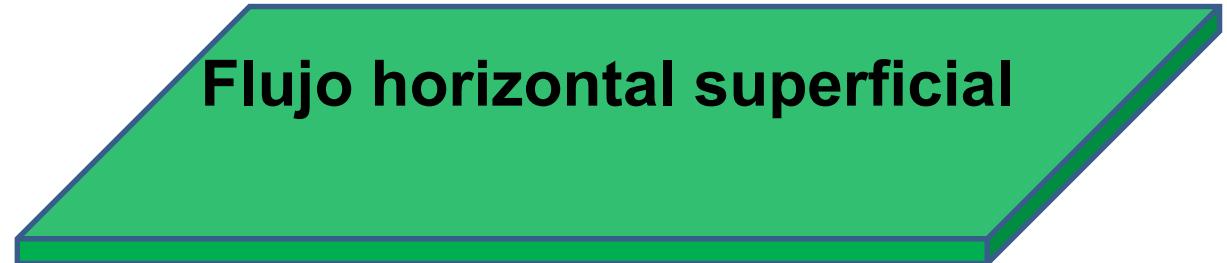


TREATING UP TO 200,000 M³/D OF OILFIELD WASTEWATER IN THE DESERT ON OMAN

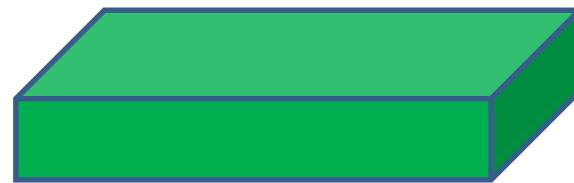




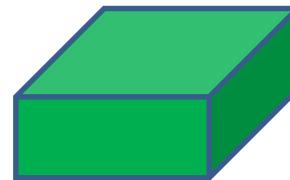
El área necesaria depende según el tipo de Sistema seleccionado



Flujo horizontal superficial



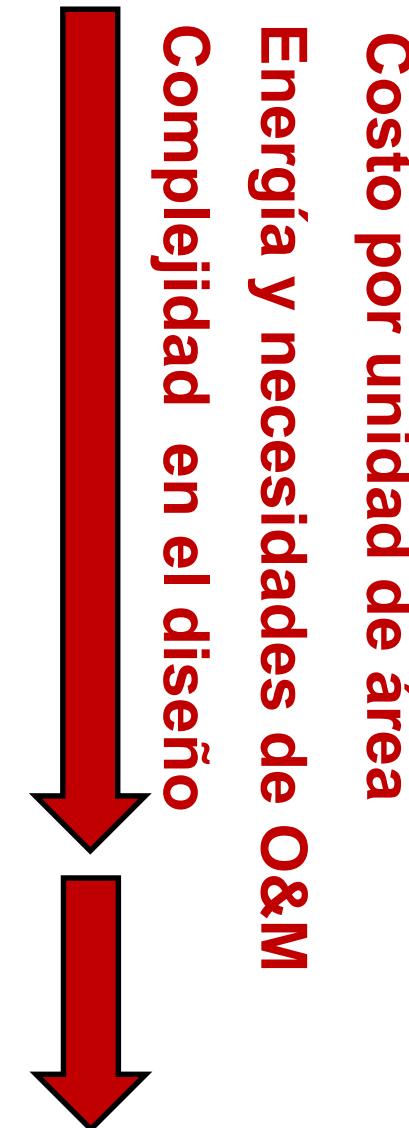
Flujo Horizontal
Subsuperficial



Flujo vertical



Sistemas Intensificados



COMENTARIOS FINALES

— Intensified designs have been developed to overcome TW process limitations (e.g. O₂ availability)

Intensification can achieve very high treatment efficiencies in relatively small surface areas

- compact systems (e.g. arid climates, built-up areas)
- difficult wastewaters

However, this comes at a cost \$€£¥! e.g:

- higher electricity consumption
- higher maintenance/labour inputs
- costly media (energy and/or chemical inputs during production)



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY