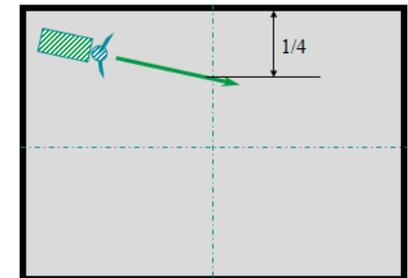
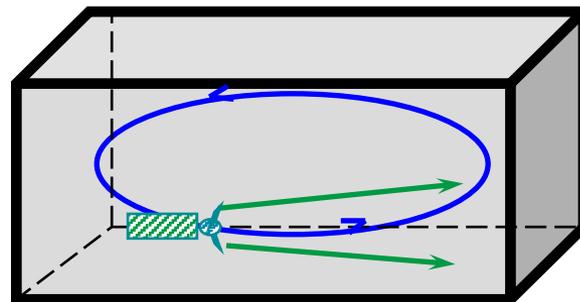
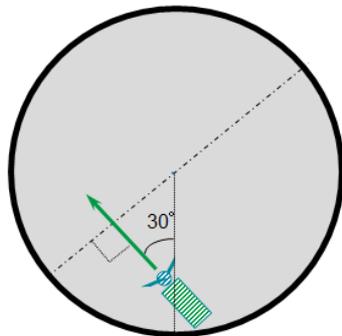




Mixing Guidelines for Biological Nutrient Removal

WWOA Conference 2015

Jim Fischer, PE



A brief History

Submersible Mixers: 50+ Years

- Submersible mixers invented by Flygt and first commercial versions in 1958!
- Photograph of set up with flow guide for ice prevention.





1975

Manure mixing trial
Overwhelming results
Sparked

- renewed interest
- Re-dedicated effort

What we discovered

The advantage with submersible mixers:

- Freedom of Positioning





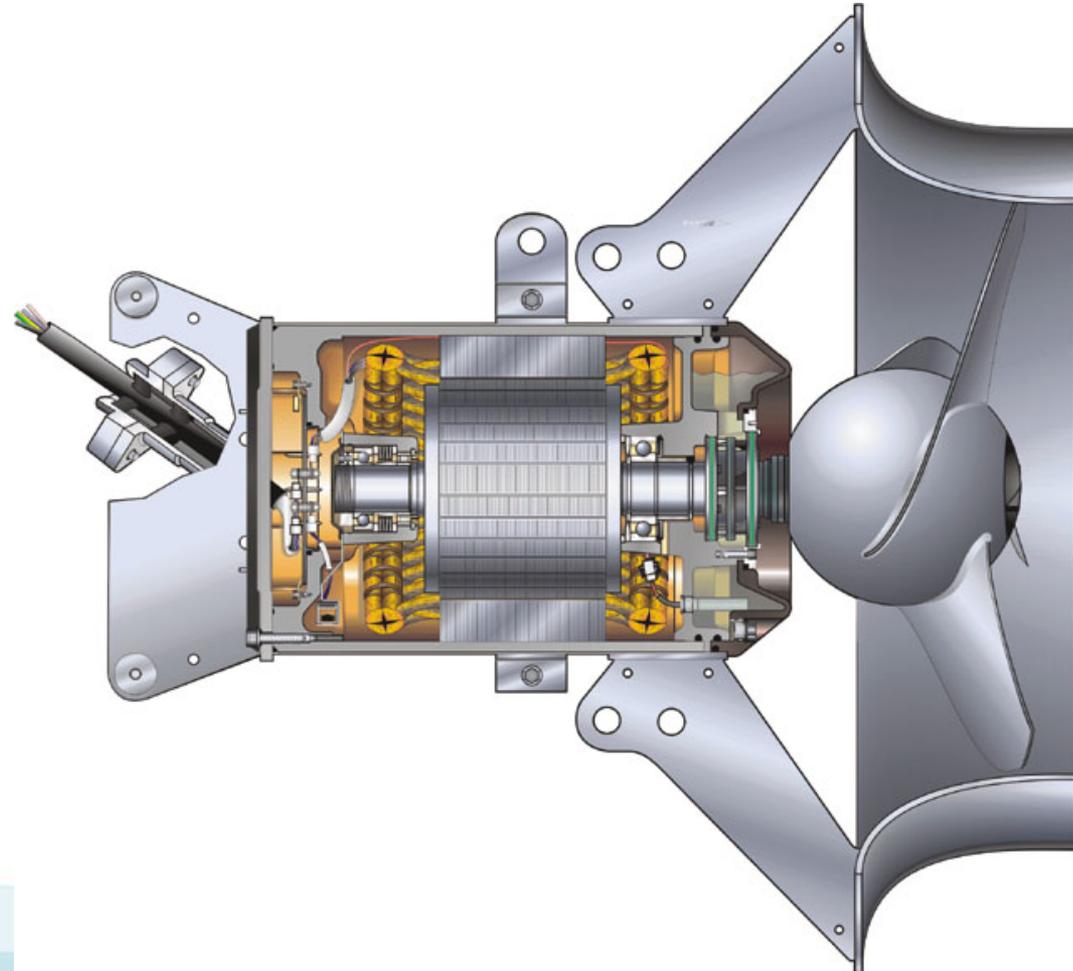
1977

Submersible mixer
re-introduced to the world

Four sizes from 1.5 to 20 HP



1992 BNR Market Compact Mixers



Mixer and Agitator Product Line

Submersible compact mixers

4610-20 4630-40 4650-60 4670-80



Compact HE

4650 LSPM



New mk2

Top entry agitators

4850 4860 4870



Submersible midsize

4530 4460 7.5kW



Submersible low-speed mixers

4410 4430 4460



Jet mixers

JT4710 JT4715 JT4720 JT4730 JT4735



Hydro ejectors

JP4710 JP4715 JP4720



Ultra-low-head pumps

PP4630-PP4680



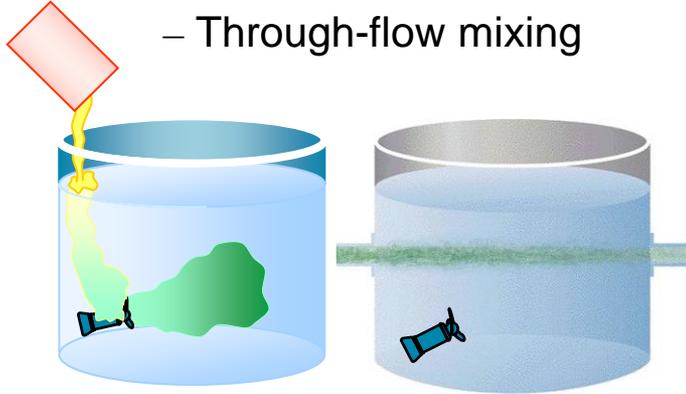
Installation Equip.



Common Mixing Duties

➤ Blending soluble liquids

- Batch mixing
- Through-flow mixing



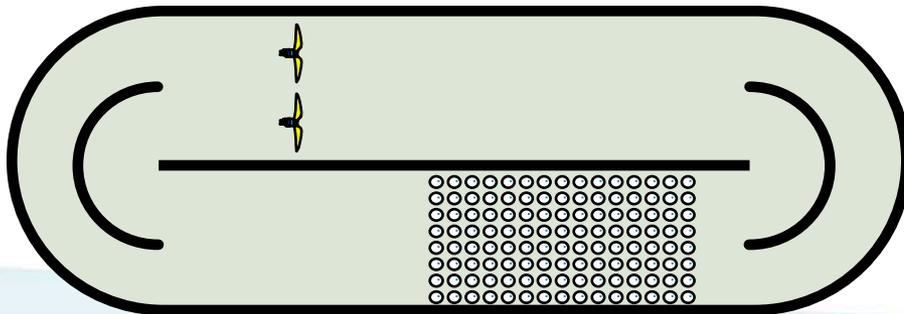
➤ Suspension

- Re-suspending solids off bottom or drawing down solids from surface crust
- Keeping solids in a homogeneous suspension



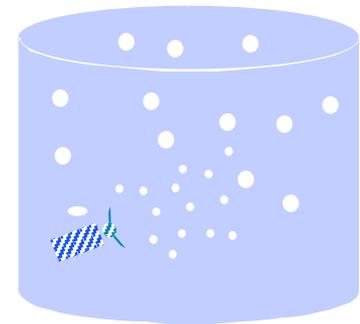
➤ Circulation

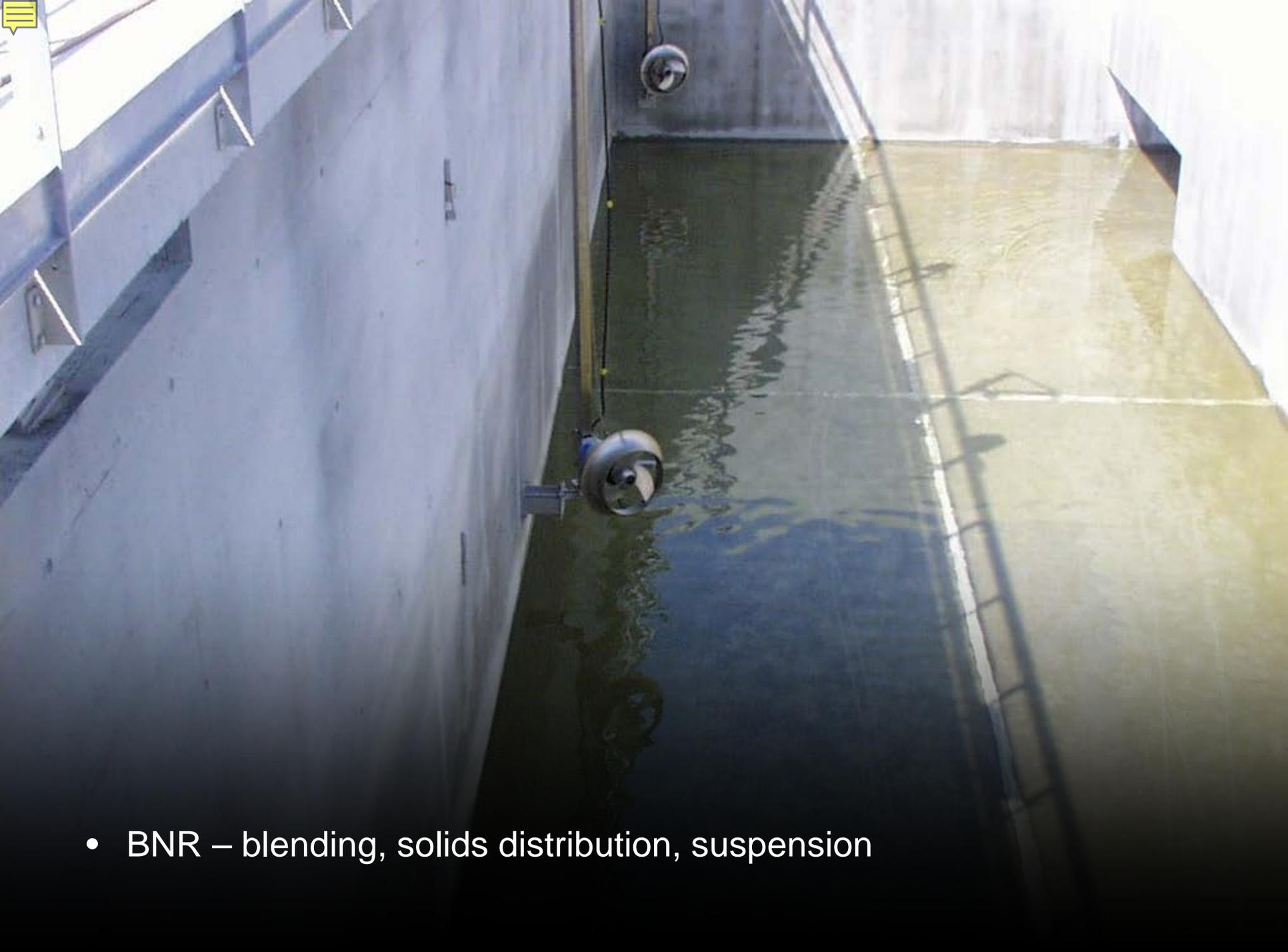
- Providing flow as in Oxidation Ditches



➤ Dispersion

- Breaking up and distributing droplets, bubbles or particles





- BNR – blending, solids distribution, suspension

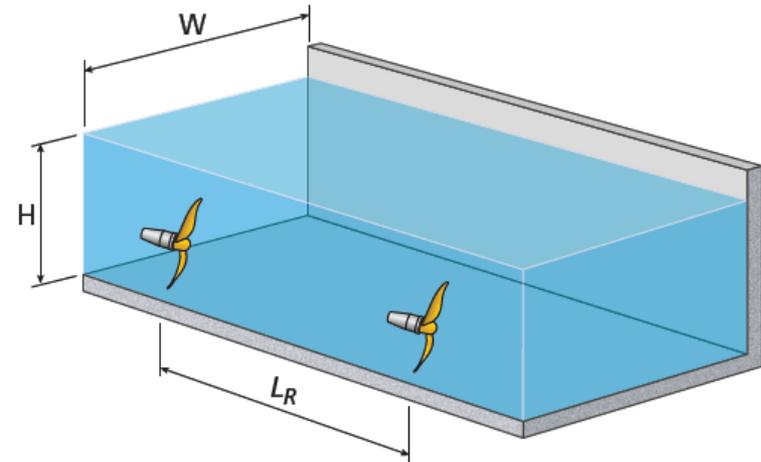
Mixing goals for BNR:

1. Prevent settling
2. Prevent short-circuiting
3. Force good biological contact
4. Minimize energy use

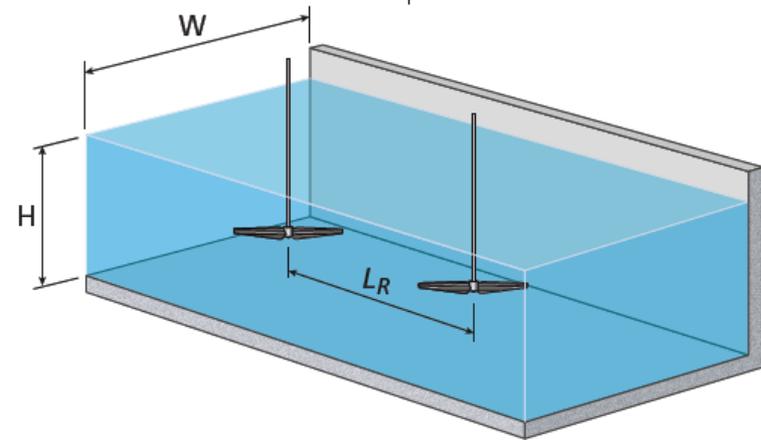


Repeat distance L_R or the required number of mixers

$$L_R = 2.5 W - D \quad (\text{SM/JM})$$



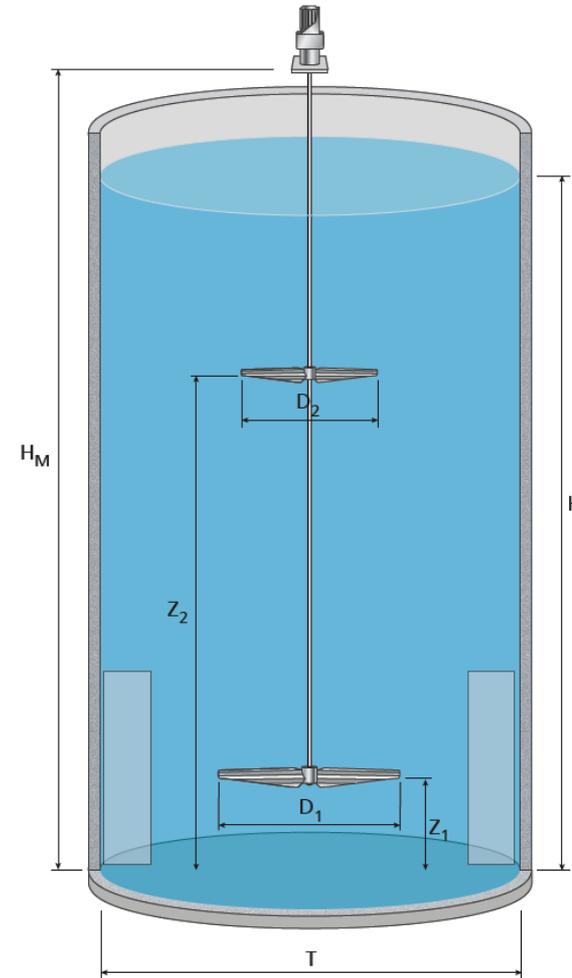
$$L_R = 1.5 (\text{up to } 2) W \quad (\text{TEA})$$



Multiple impellers in a tall narrow tank

Rule of thumb:

Add an impeller each
time H/T passes a
multiple of 1.25



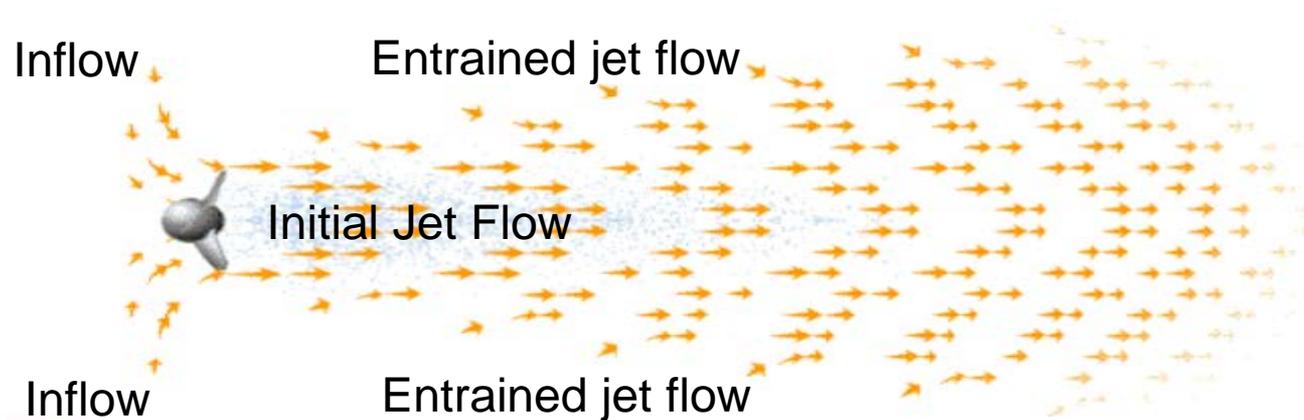


Flygt Mixer Positioning

Creating Mixing and Bulk Flow

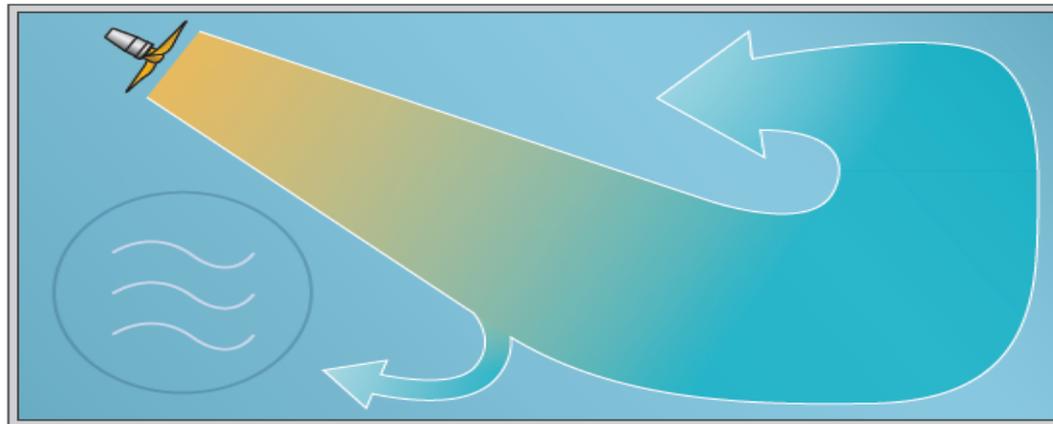
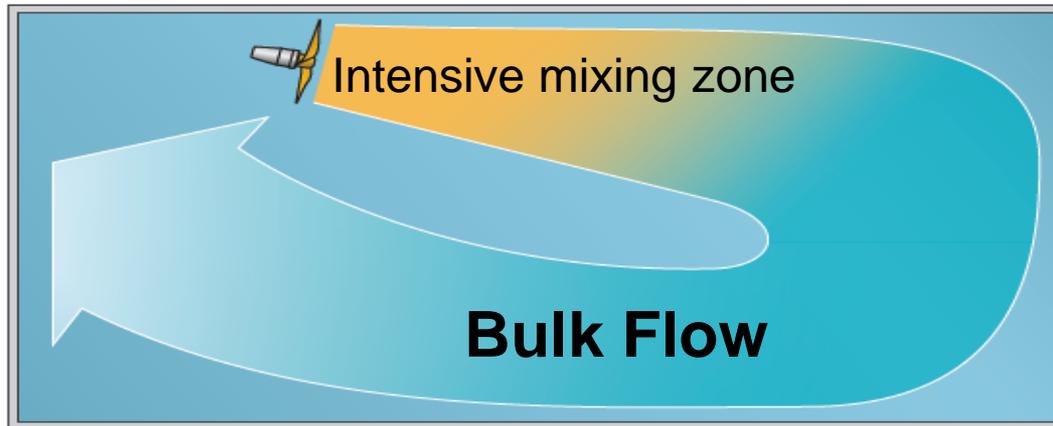
Many flows, one source

- Inflow
- Outflow, better known as primary flow
- Jet: initial jet and entrained flow
- Bulk Flow



Flygt Mixer Positioning

Creating Mixing and Bulk Flow

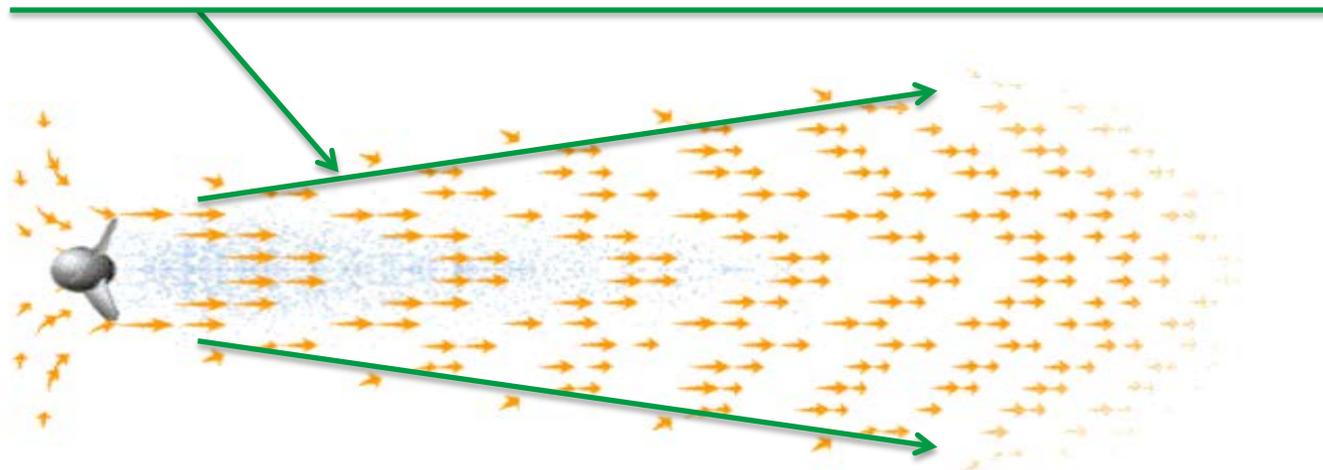




Flygt Mixer Positioning

Mixer Jet

- Jet drives both primary flow and bulk flow
- Jet brings the surrounding liquid into motion
 - The surrounding low-velocity liquid is entrained
 - Majority of the mixing is not in the prop-area
 - Intensive mixing happens along the jet border





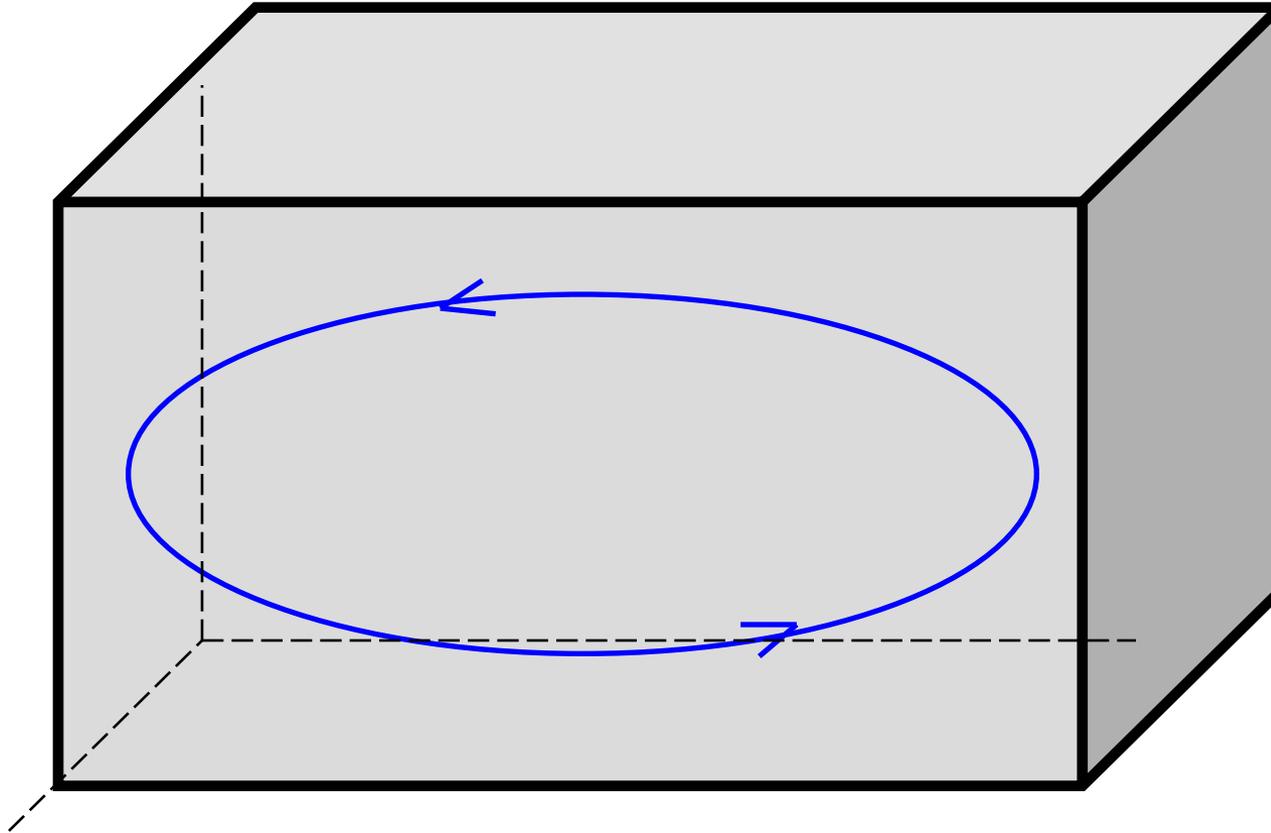
Flygt Mixer Positioning for a bulk flow loop

1. Determine an efficient bulk flow loop
 - Smooth jet deflection for low losses
 - Because mixing happens along the jet border, the longer the jet-path, the more mixing takes place
 - This often means the mixers are located in corners
2. Locate the mixer(s) so they are directed along the streamlines of the loop
3. Aim the jet to steer clear of obstacles



Submersible Mixer Positioning

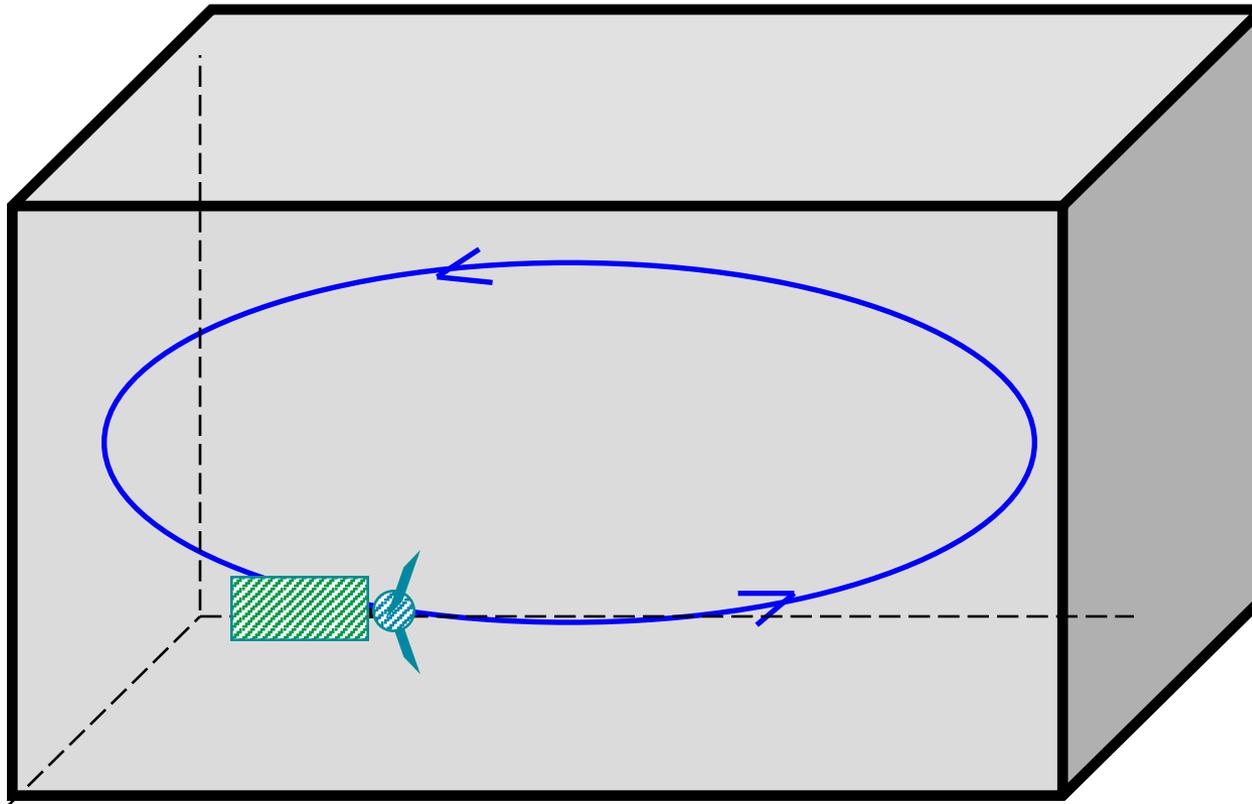
1. Determine an efficient bulk flow loop





Submersible Mixer Positioning

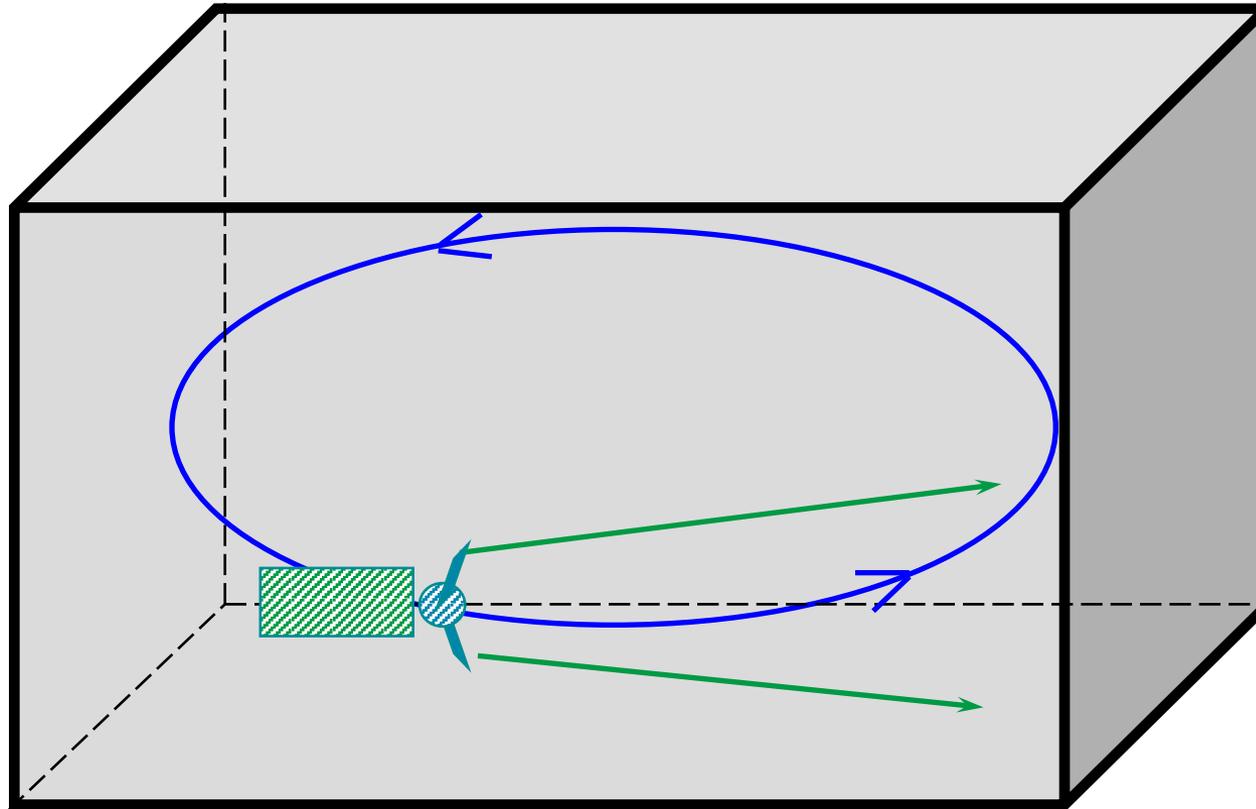
2. Locate the mixer along the streamline of the loop





Submersible Mixer Positioning

3. Long jet path



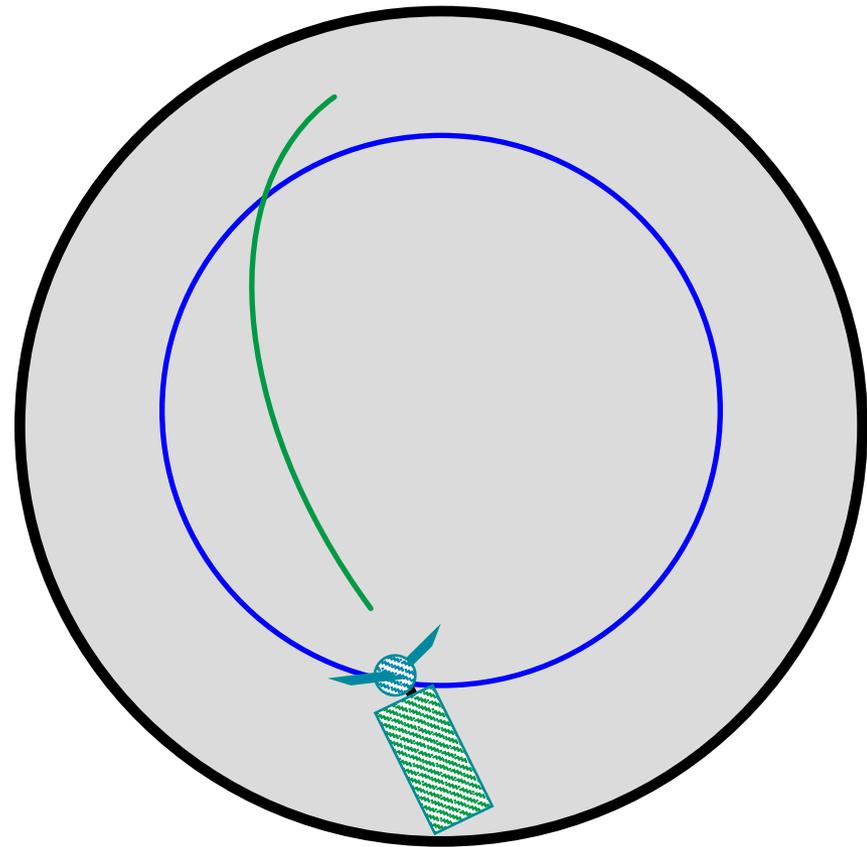
Large fluid
entrainment
and bulk flow



Submersible Mixer Positioning

4. Smooth jet deflection

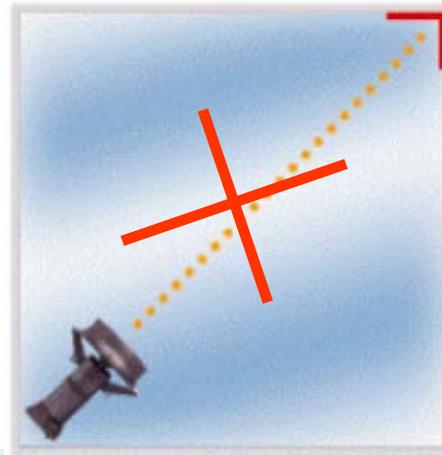
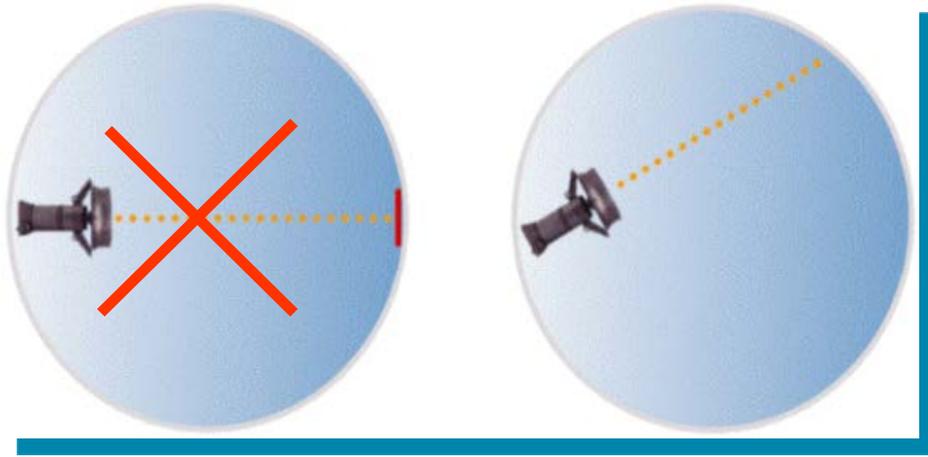
Smooth jet deflection:
Yields low hydraulic
losses





Submersible Mixer Positioning

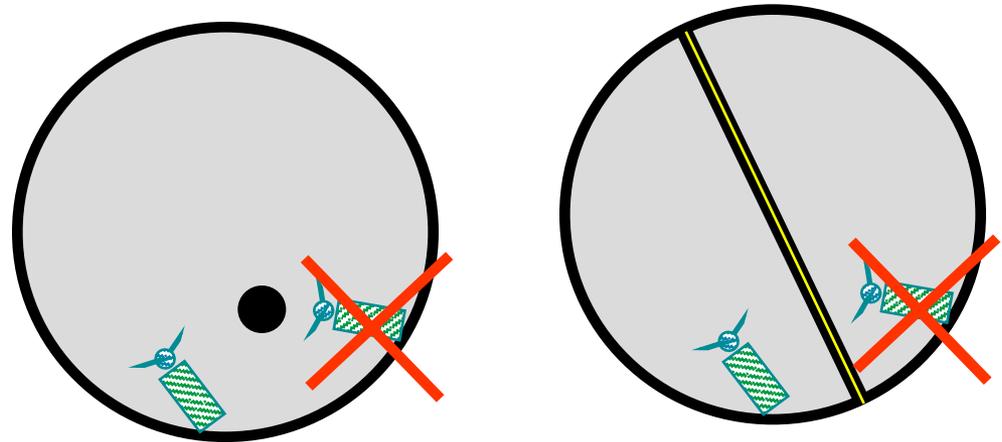
Long jet path & smooth deflection



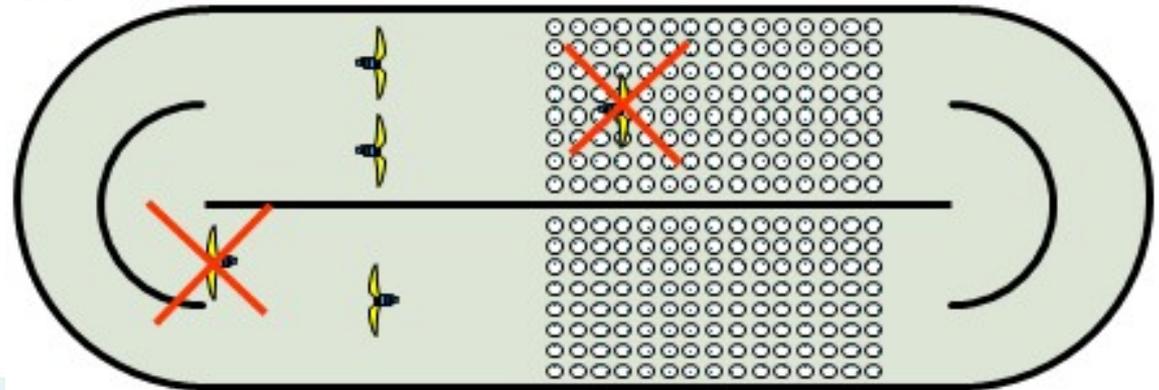
Submersible Mixer Positioning

5. Away from obstacles

- Pipes, Pillars ...



- Bends, Aerators ...

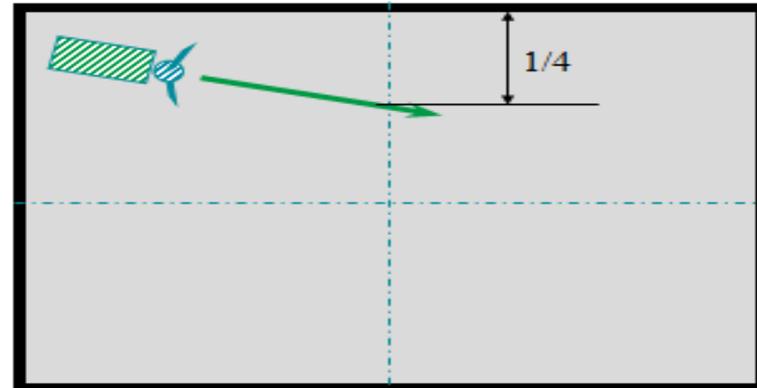




Submersible Mixer Positioning

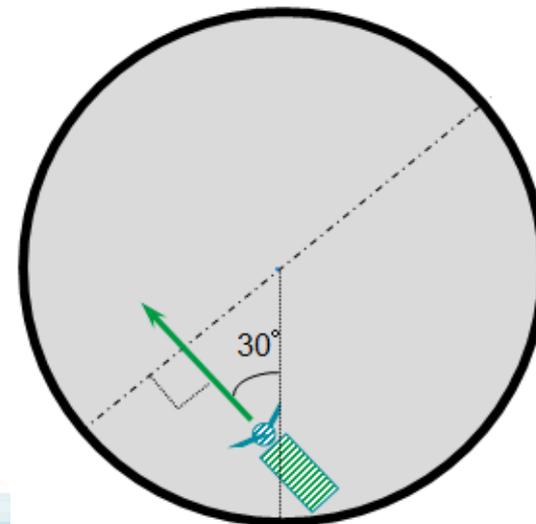
Optimal positioning

Rectangular tanks



Circular tanks

Tanks viewed from top



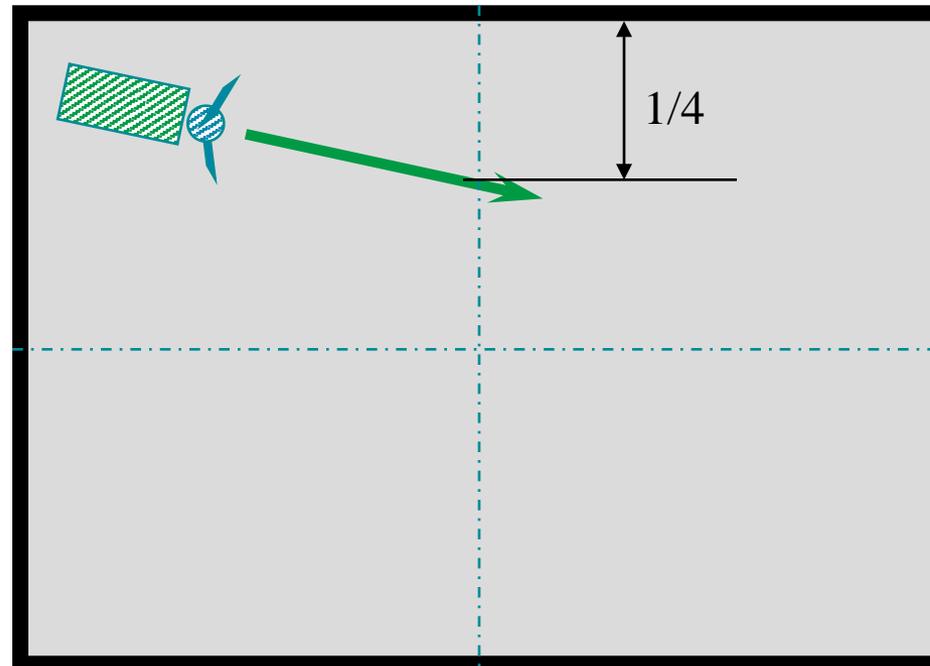


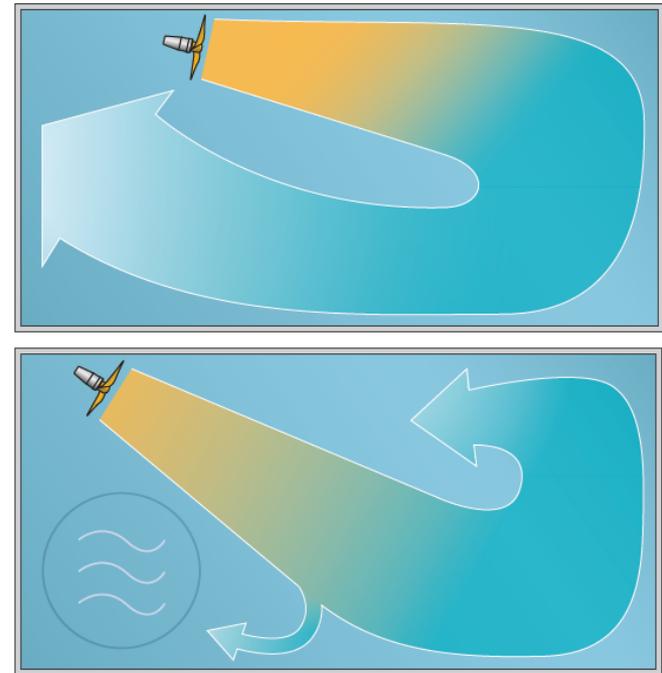
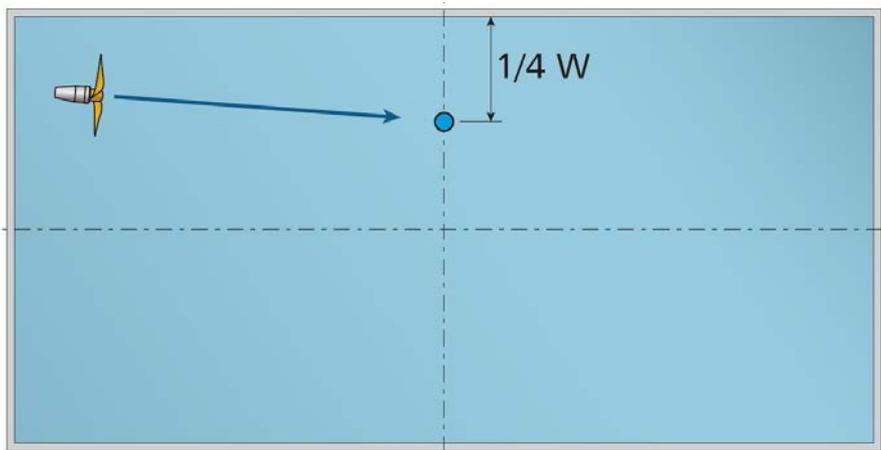
Submersible Mixer Positioning

Rectangular tanks: Single mixer

Aim for 1/4 width for maximum bulk flow

View
from top





View from top

Madison, WI Nine Springs WWTP



Anaerobic
Selector
Basin
Dimensions

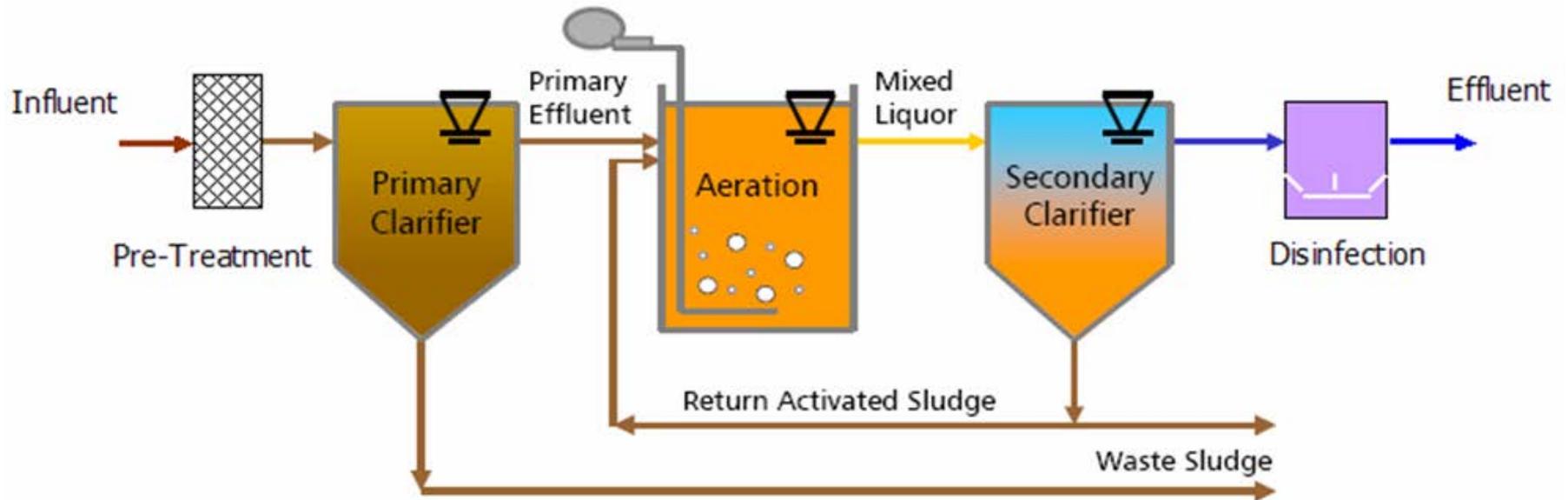
33' Long
30' wide
17' deep

Madison Metropolitan
Sewerage District



Typical Activated Sludge Layout

Typical Conventional Activated Sludge Process



Grit Removal Fine screens

Added to the plant

Enabled lower mixing energy



Anaerobic Zones Mixer sizing



1996:

7.5 HP - 1.15 ft/sec

2012:

2.5 HP - 0.7 ft/sec

4 HP - 0.85 ft/sec





Mixing energy
Cut in half



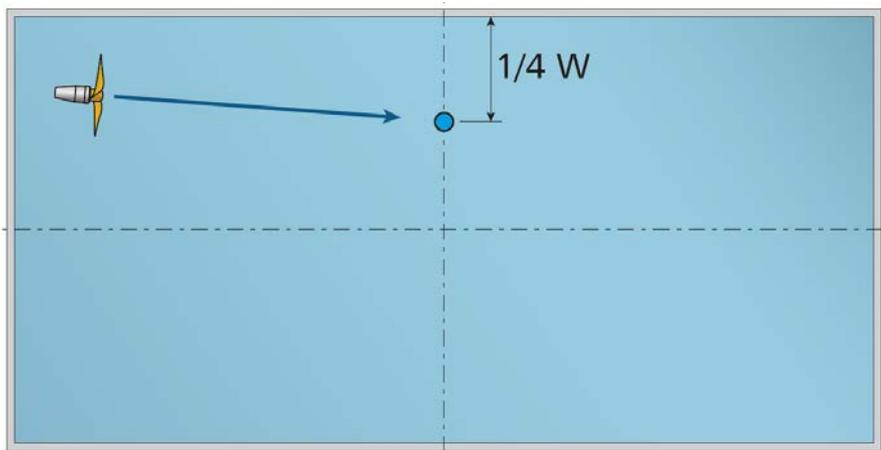
7.5 HP vs 2.5 & 4 HP



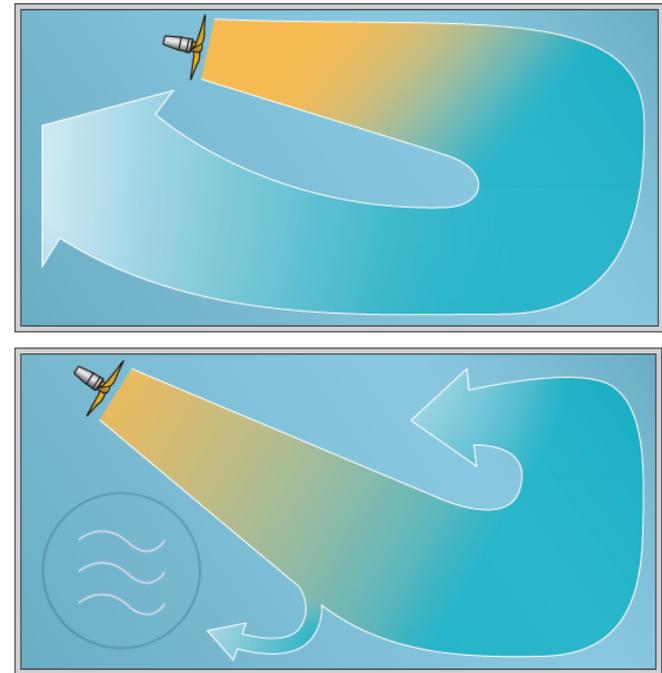
7.5 HP
Before



7.5 HP
Before



View from top



Most efficient mixer today: large diameter, slow speed



Questions?