



**VTT**

# **Phosphorus recovery from wastewater**

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# Background to technologies

## ■ Phosphate precipitation

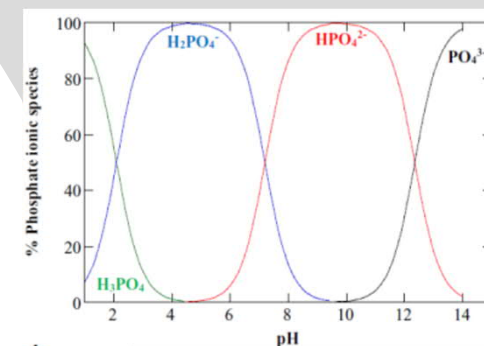
- Within coagulation (calcium, ferric, aluminium coagulants), as hydroxylapatite ( $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ ), or as struvite ( $\text{NH}_4\text{MgPO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

## ■ Membranes

- Removal/recovery of precipitates using micro- or ultrafiltration
- Ions concentration by nanofiltration (NF), reverse osmosis (RO) or electrodialysis (ED)

## ■ Adsorption to:

- Metal (Ca, Mg, Fe, Al) oxides, carbonates or hydroxides
- Clay, sand
- Organic adsorbents: granulated activated carbon (GAC), ion exchange resins, biochar, side streams such as bio/agrowaste or lignocellulosic materials
- Slags, ash



Chen et al. DOI: [10.3390/membranes11080594](https://doi.org/10.3390/membranes11080594)



## Materials and methods at lab scale

- Wastewater: municipal/fish industry effluent
  - Phosphate phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub>-P) content 16 mg/l and 6 mg/l respectively
- Pre-treatment
  - Flocculation aided belt filtration (no phosphorus removal by coagulation) to decrease amount of solid impurities
- Recovery technologies for soluble phosphorus
  - Precipitation as calcium phosphate using lime (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>)
  - Concentration by membranes at reasonable water recovery (WR)
    - Nanofiltration (NF) using NF270
    - Reverse osmosis (RO) using XLE
  - Concentration by evaporation, T = 80°C
  - Adsorption by granulated activated carbon (GAC)
- Recovery as a part of wastewater treatment in a Resource container

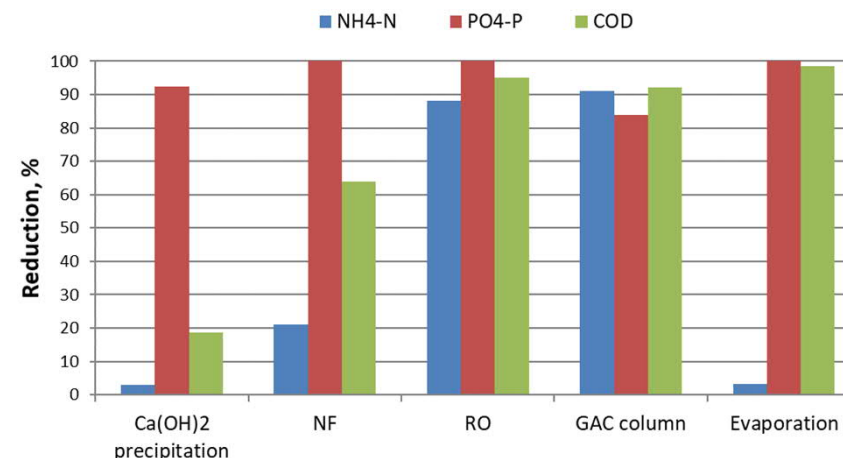


## Technology comparison at lab scale

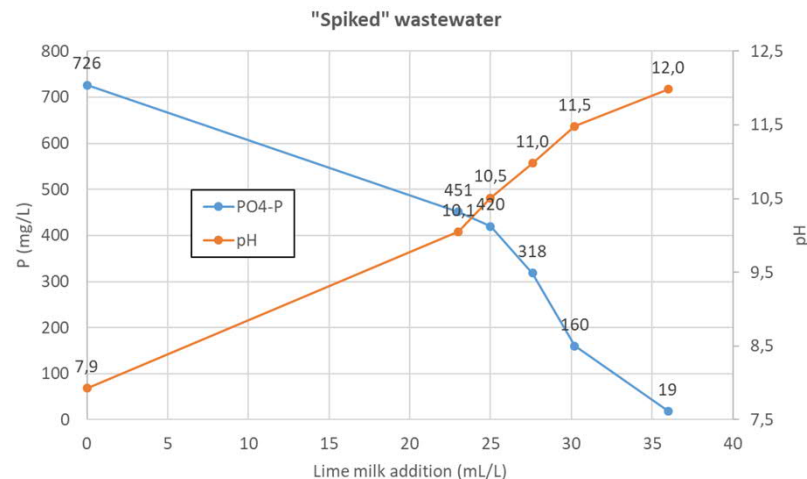
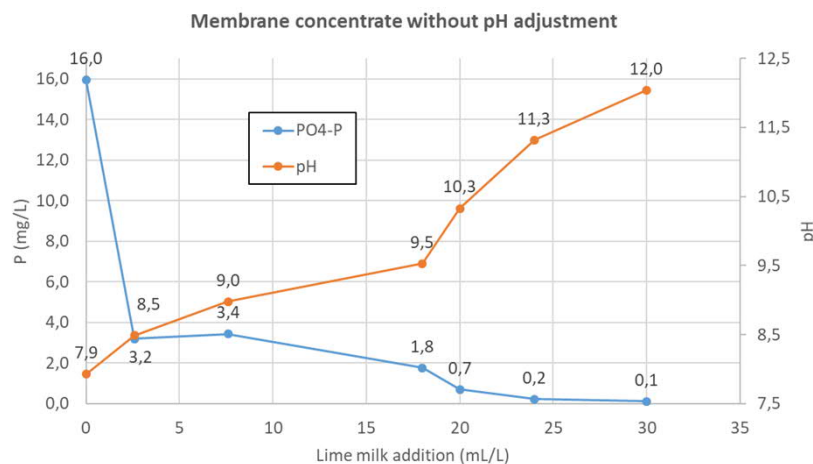
For nutrient and carbon products

- Lime precipitated PO<sub>4</sub>-P product having low impurity content, pH > 10
- NF and RO rejected PO<sub>4</sub>-P well but did not fractionate PO<sub>4</sub>-P from ammonium-nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>-N) or organics measured as COD, fouling and scaling issues at high WR
- GAC removed PO<sub>4</sub>-P only 80% and did not fractionate from NH<sub>4</sub>-N or organics
- Evaporation concentrated PO<sub>4</sub>-P well and fractionated it at alkaline pH from NH<sub>4</sub>-N

→ PO<sub>4</sub>-P precipitation for the membrane concentrate at high pH for subsequent ammonia recovery by membrane contactor

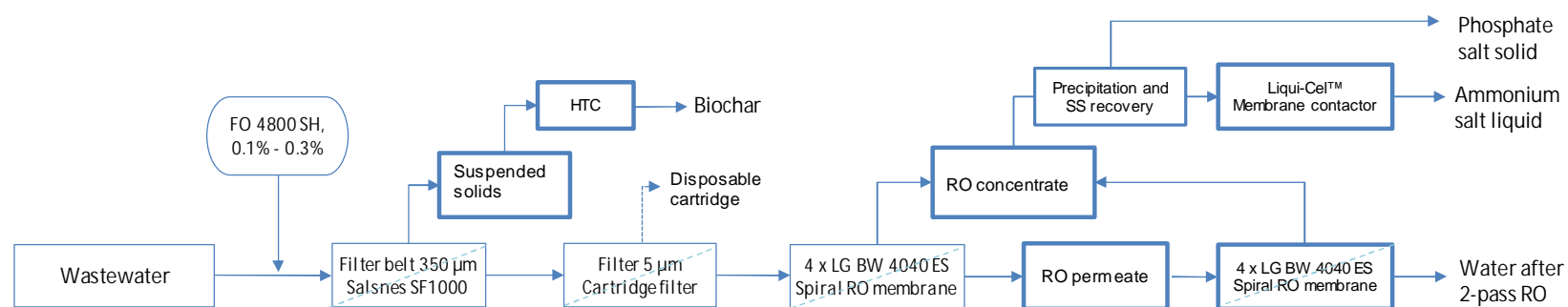
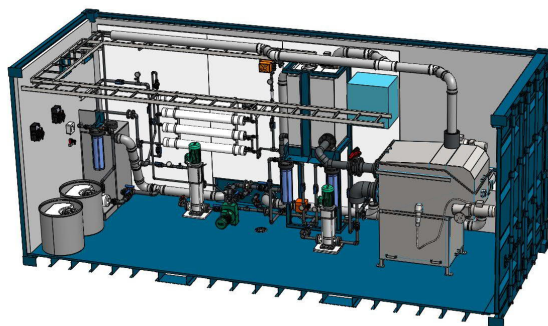


# Phosphorus precipitation



- Lime needed for phosphate precipitation was not directly proportional to phosphate concentration in the wastewater
  - Lime was presumed to be consumed also for calcium carbonate precipitation
- pH adjustment was needed with metal salt addition, pH increase could also be made using sodium hydroxide

# Phosphorus precipitation as a part of Resource container concept





## Conclusions

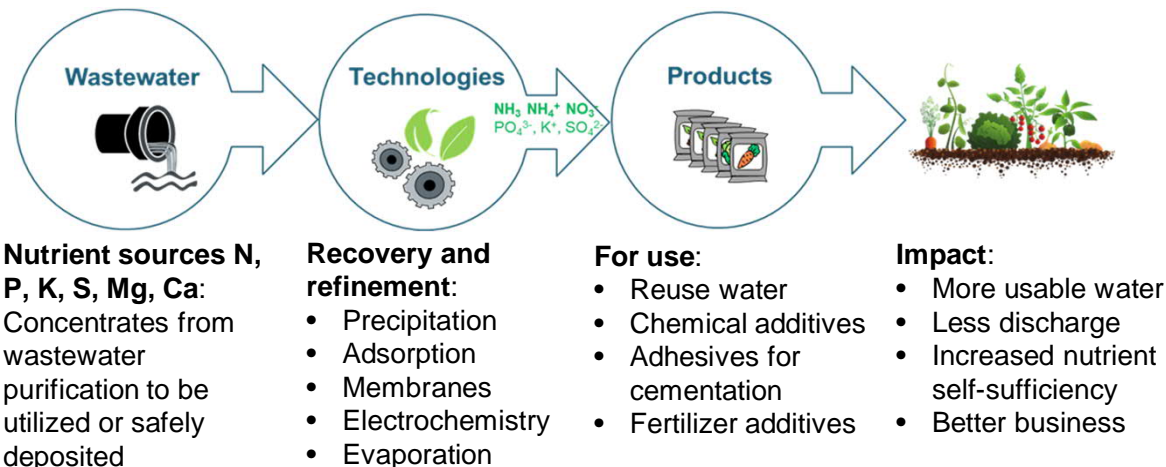
- Pre-treatment is essential to decrease amount of impurities
- Recovery of phosphorus can well be done using lime when
  - Cost-effective precipitation method is needed
  - pH increase is needed before subsequent nutrient, e.g. nitrogen, recovery
- pH increase is relevant in phosphorus precipitation, thus
  - Wastewater is worth to be concentrated to decrease need of pH chemical and increase of nutrient concentrations for recovery



# TYPKI - Resource-wise nutrient recovery from industrial wastewater

- Tighter limits on nutrient discharge imposed
- Potential for raw materials lurking in wastewater

→ Solutions for treatment of industrial wastewater and recovery of nutrients from concentrate hence answering the challenge of ZLD



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VTT – beyond the obvious

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# bey<sup>0</sup>nd

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