

Sequencing Batch Reactors (SBR):

The sequencing batch reactor is a fill and draw activated sludge system for waste water treatment. In this system, wastewater is added to a single “batch” reactor, treated to remove undesirable components, and then discharged. Equalization, aeration, and clarification can all be achieved using a single batch reactor. To optimize the performance of the system, two or more batch reactors are used in a predetermined sequence of operations.

SBR systems have been successfully used to treat both municipal and industrial wastewater. They are uniquely suited for wastewater treatment applications characterized by low or intermittent flow conditions.

An SBR serves as an equalization basin when the vessel is filling with wastewater, enabling the system to tolerate peak flows or peak loads in the influent and to equalize them in the batch reactor. In many conventional activated sludge systems, separate equalization is needed to protect the biological system from peak flows, which may wash out the biomass, or peak loads, which may upset the treatment process.

APPLICABILITY

SBRs are typically used at flow rates of 5 MGD or less. The more sophisticated operation required at larger SBR plants tends to discourage the use of these plants for large flow rates. As these systems have a relatively small footprint, they are useful for areas where the available land is limited.

In addition, cycles within the system can be easily modified for nutrient removal in the future, if it becomes necessary. This makes SBRs extremely flexible to adapt to regulatory changes for effluent parameters such as nutrient removal. SBRs are also very cost effective if treatment beyond biological treatment is required, such as filtration.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Some advantages and disadvantages of SBRs are listed below:

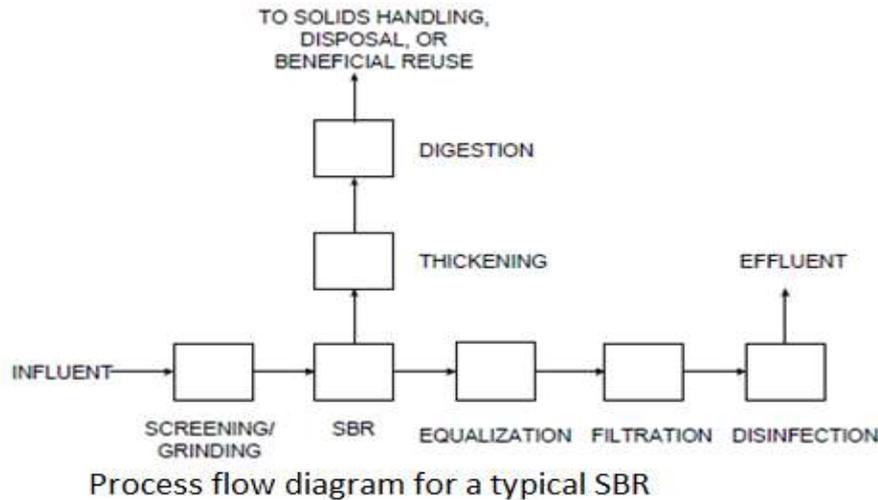
Advantages:

- a) Equalization, primary clarification (in most cases), biological treatment, and secondary clarification can be achieved in a single reactor vessel.
- b) Operating flexibility and control.
- c) Minimal footprint.
- d) Potential capital cost savings by eliminating clarifiers and other equipment.

Disadvantages

- a) A higher level of sophistication is required (compared to conventional systems), especially for larger systems, of timing units and controls.
- b) Higher level of maintenance (compared to conventional systems) associated with more sophisticated controls, automated switches, and automated valves.
- c) Potential of discharging floating or settled sludge during the DRAW or decant phase with some SBR configurations.

d) Potential plugging of aeration devices during selected operating cycles, depending on the aeration system used by the manufacturer.



Construction

Construction of SBR systems can typically require a smaller footprint than conventional activated sludge systems because the SBR often eliminates the need for primary clarifiers. The SBR never requires secondary clarifiers. The size of the SBR tanks themselves will be site specific, however the SBR system is advantageous if space is limited at the proposed site.

Tank and Equipment Description

The SBR system consists of a tank, aeration and mixing equipment, a decanter, and a control system. The central features of the SBR system include the control unit and the automatic switches and valves that sequence and time the different operations. SBR manufacturers should be consulted for recommendations on tanks and equipment.

It is typical to use a complete SBR system recommended and supplied by a single SBR manufacturer. It is possible, however, for an engineer to design an SBR system, as all required tanks, equipment, and controls are available through different manufacturers. This is not typical of SBR installation because of the level of sophistication of the instrumentation and controls associated with these systems.

The SBR tank is typically constructed with steel or concrete. For industrial applications, steel tanks coated for corrosion control are most common while concrete tanks are the most common for municipal treatment of domestic wastewater.

For mixing and aeration, jet aeration systems are typical as they allow mixing either with or without aeration, but other aeration and mixing systems are also used. Positive displacement blowers are typically used for SBR design to handle wastewater level variations in the reactor.

PERFORMANCE

The performance of SBRs is typically comparable to conventional activated sludge systems and depends on system design and site specific criteria. Depending on their mode of operation, SBRs can achieve good BOD and nutrient removal. For SBRs, the BOD removal efficiency is generally 85 to 95 percent.

SBR manufacturers will typically provide a process guarantee to produce an effluent of less than:

- i) 10 mg/L BOD
- ii) 10 mg/L TSS

