

for wastewater research

eawag

Better understanding and optimising wastewater treatment

The experimental facility is an important element of wastewater research at Eawag. It is home to a wastewater treatments plant – the Eawag WWTP, which is operated with real wastewater from the town of Dübendorf. There are also areas for various experiments with pilot plants, a large number of small reactors as well as laboratories and workshops. The installations are used by Eawag's process engineering department to gain an even better understanding of methods and processes relevant to modern wastewater treatment and to further develop and optimise them on a smaller scale. For example, research is being carried out into when and where nitrous oxide – one of the main greenhouse gases – is produced in wastewater treatment plants. In order to develop and test new processes, researchers usually work together with practice partners.

The experimental facility is also used by other Eawag departments for wastewater research and interdisciplinary projects. Students and doctoral candidates are trained here.

Furthermore, in the experimental facility, pilot plants are being developed, built, and tested that enable new processes to be implemented in existing municipal wastewater treatment plants and tested under practical conditions.

Wastewater treatment constantly faces new challenges and stricter requirements. An important objective of Eawag research is to reduce the ecological footprint of wastewater treatment.

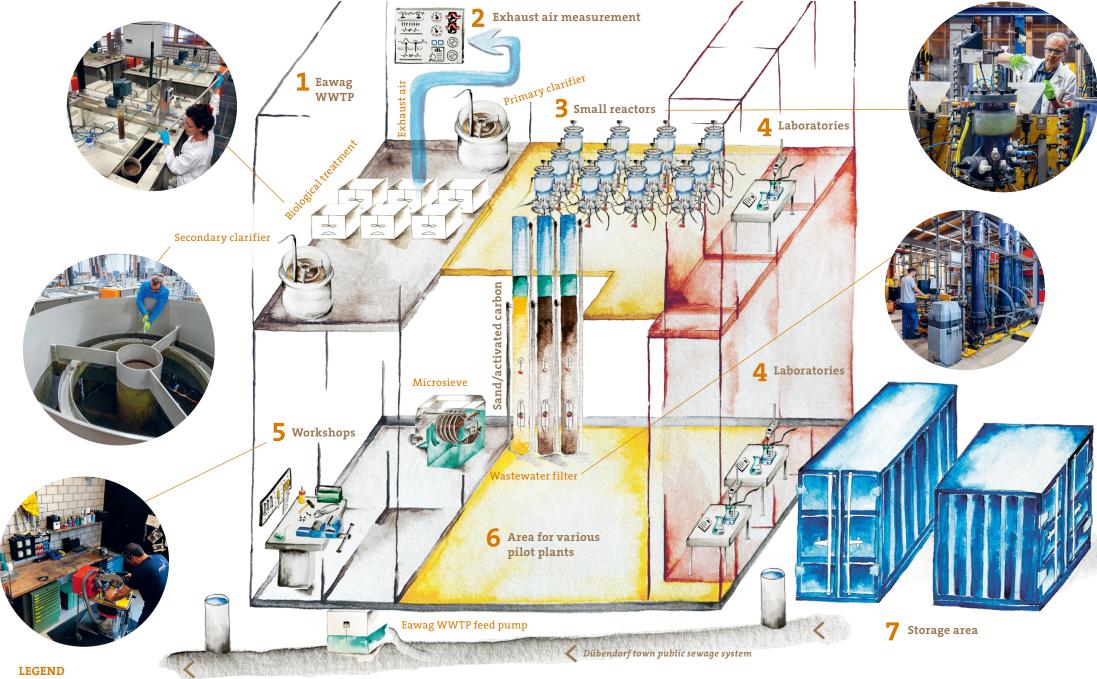
The Eawag wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)

The experimental facility's wastewater treatment plant is connected to the sewage system of the town of Dübendorf. Both the composition and the dynamics of the volume of wastewater produced therefore correspond to real conditions. Unique for a research plant is also its capacity of around 72 m³ per day, which corresponds to the daily wastewater volume of around 200 people.

Swiss wastewater treatment plants work with different processes, which can be replicated at Eawag's WWTP and flexibly combined as required. For example, the installation can be operated as a continuously fed flow-through system or as a sequencing batch reactor system. The primary treatment can be either with classic sedimentation or with a microsieve. Special processes with biofilm carriers or granulated biomass are also possible.

Investigations into sewage sludge treatment can also be carried out on a smaller scale – from digestion and sludge dewatering to sludge incineration.

Wastewater (pre-)treated at Eawag's WWTP and the resulting sewage sludge also serve as the basis for further research projects. At the end of each process, the wastewater is returned to the sewage system.



- 1 Eawag WWTP with primary clarifier/microsieve, biological treatment and secondary clarifier
- 2 Exhaust air measurement: nitrous oxide emissions can be recorded here, for example
- 3 Small reactors on a 12-litre scale for tests on the degradation rates of pollutants with various activated sludges and wastewater
- 4 Laboratories: samples from wastewater can be processed and analysed straight away
- 5 Workshops: experimental facilities are built and maintained here
- **6** Area for various experiments with wastewater and sewage sludge as well as pilot plants, such as wastewater filters
- 7 Storage area for mobile containerised wastewater treatment plants that can be used in municipal wastewater treatment plants to test new processes

Eawag is one of the world's leading aquatic research institutes. With its professional diversity, close partnerships with practitioners and an international network, Eawag offers an excellent environment for the study of water as a habitat and resource, for identifying problems at an early stage and for developing widely accepted solutions.

In addition, Eawag provides teaching and consulting services and thus fulfils an important bridging function between research and practice. Over 500 employees work at the locations in Dübendorf near Zurich and Kastanienbaum near Lucerne.

