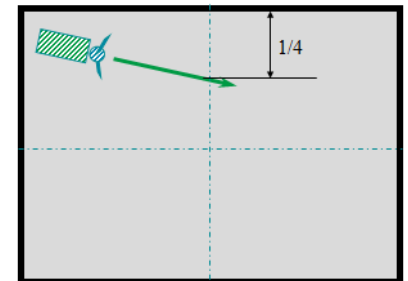
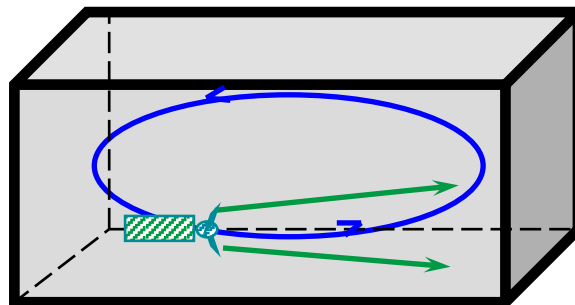
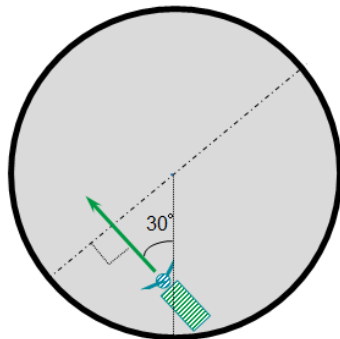




# Mixing Guidelines for Biological Nutrient Removal

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

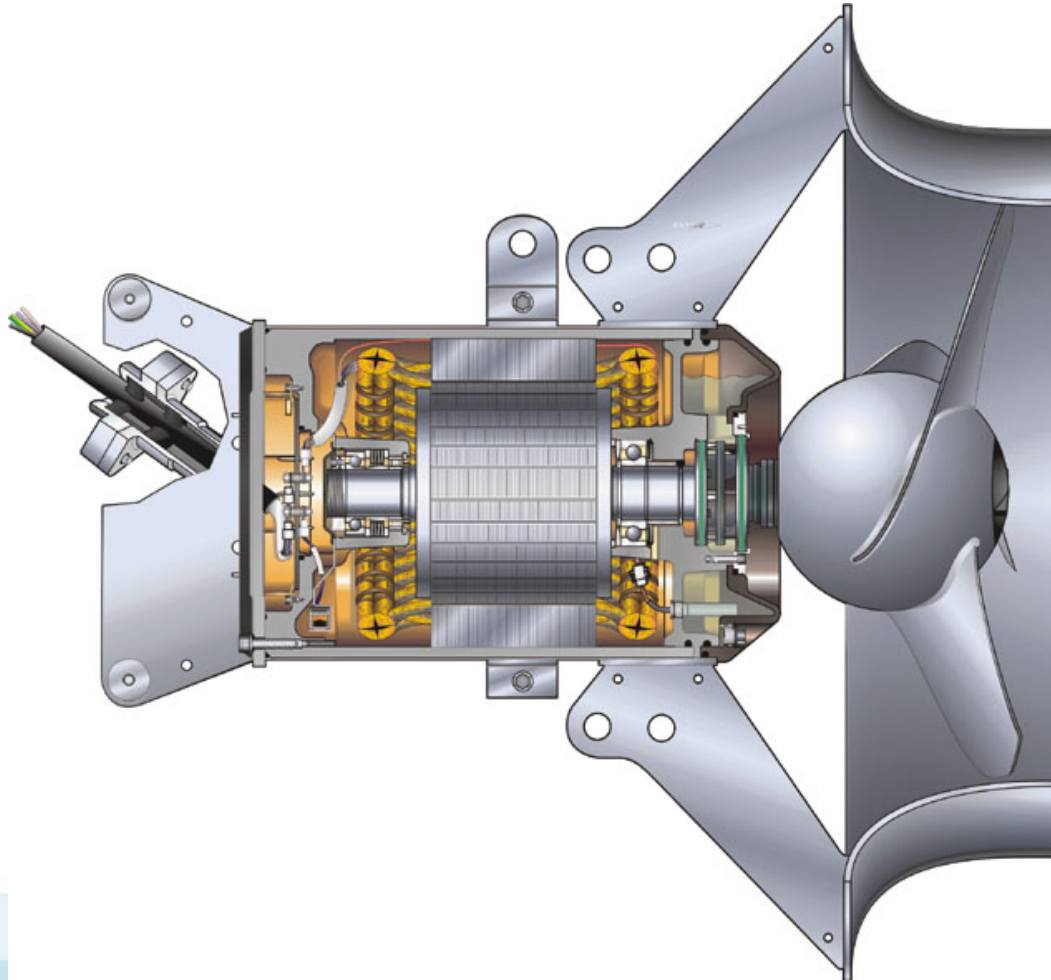
Four sizes from 1.5 to 20 HP



# 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*

## Submersible midsize

4530

4460 7.5kW



## Submersible low-speed mixers

4410

4430

4460



## Top entry agitators

4850

4860

4870



## Jet mixers

JT4710

JT4715

JT4720

JT4730

JT4735



## Hydro ejectors

JP4710

JP4715

JP4720



## Ultra low-head pumps

PP4630-PP4680



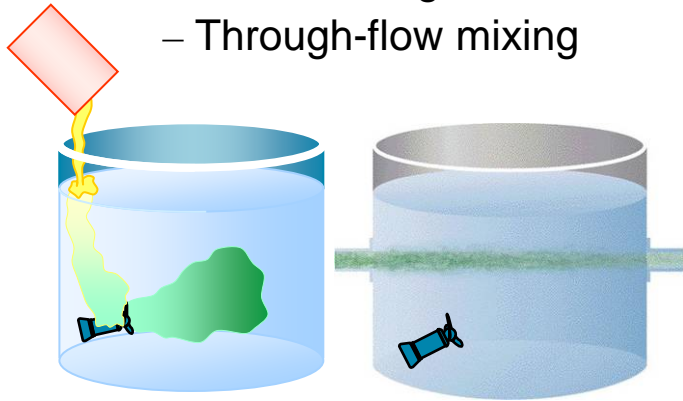
## Installation Equip.



# Common Mixing Duties

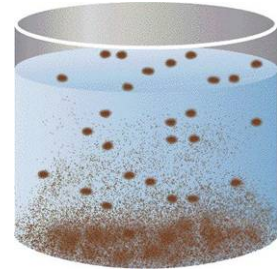
## ➤ Blending soluble liquids

- Batch mixing
- Through-flow mixing



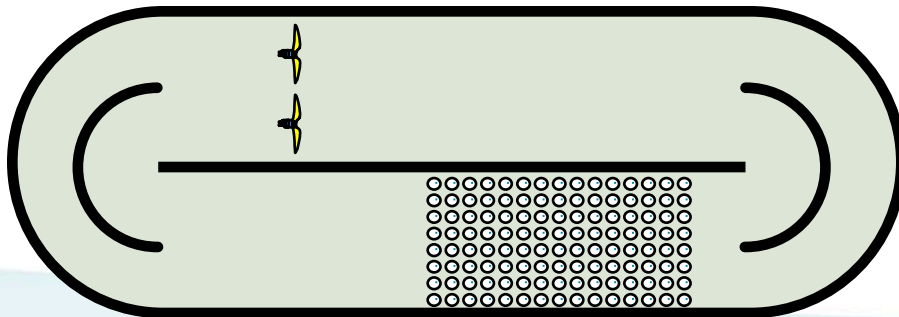
## ➤ Suspension

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



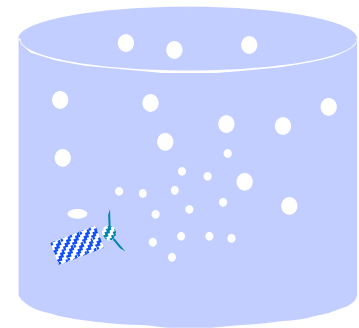
## ➤ Circulation

- Providing flow as in Oxidation Ditches

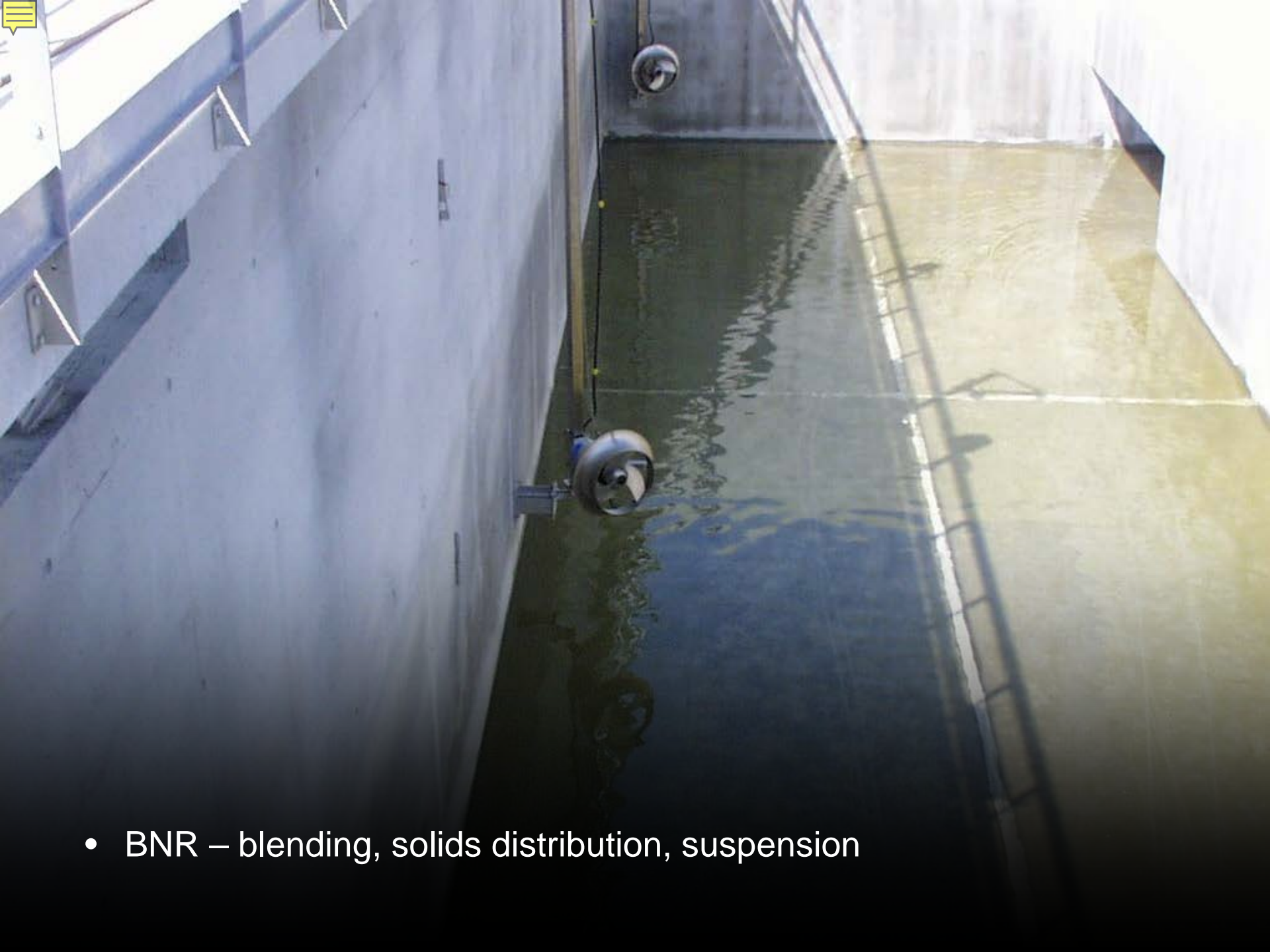


## ➤ Dispersion

- Breaking up and distributing droplets, bubbles or particles







- BNR – blending, solids distribution, suspension

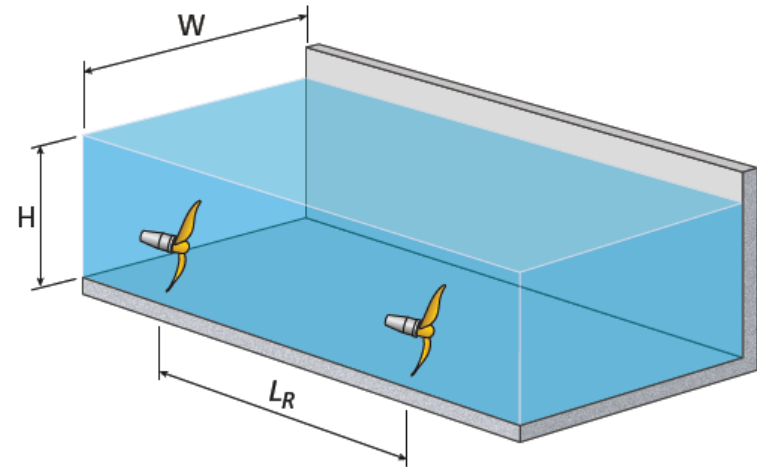
# Mixing goals for BNR:

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

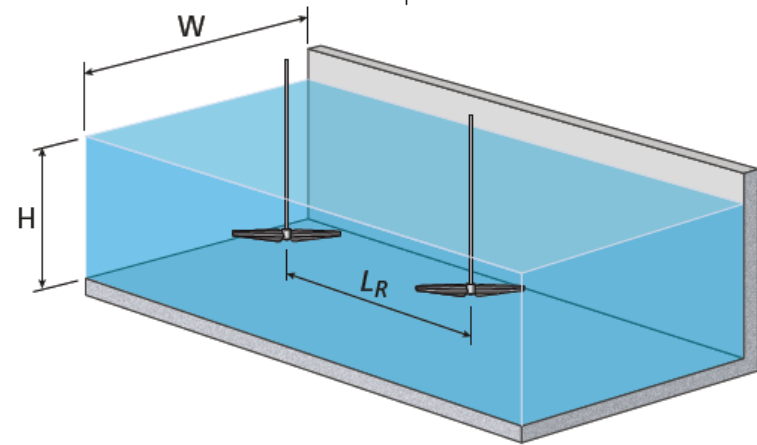


# Repeat distance $L_R$ or the required number of mixers

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



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

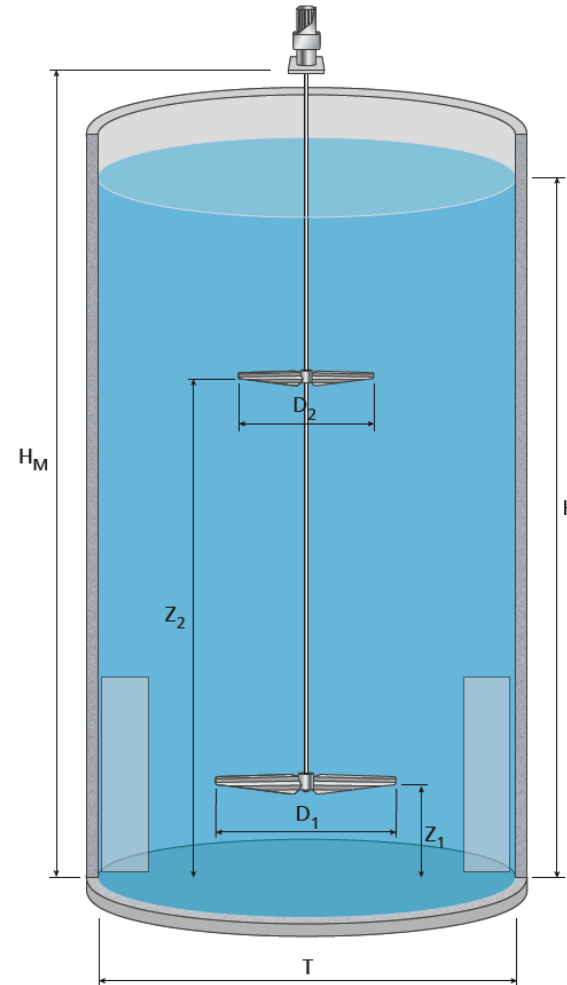




# Multiple impellers in a tall narrow tank

## Rule of thumb:

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



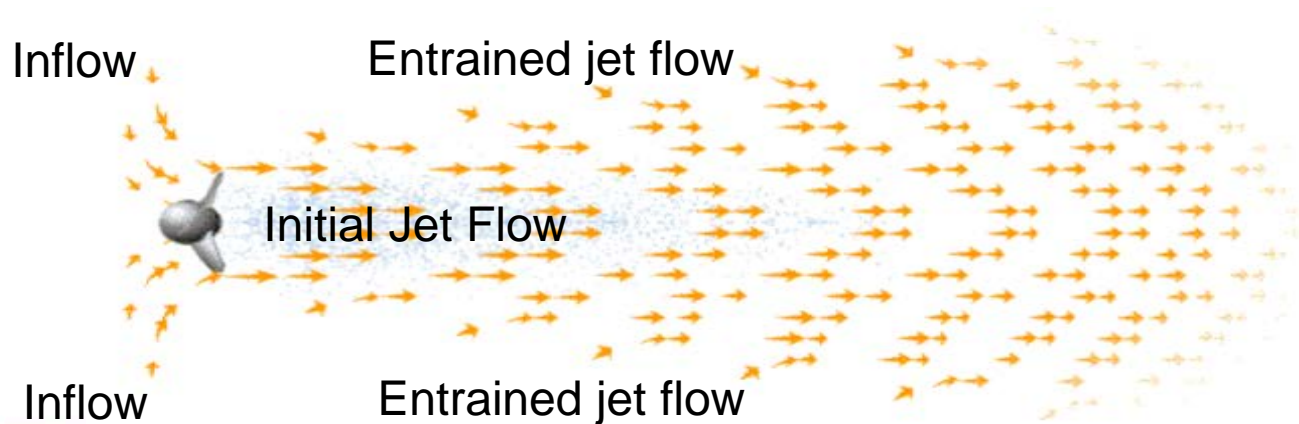


# Flygt Mixer Positioning

## Creating Mixing and Bulk Flow

Many flows, one source

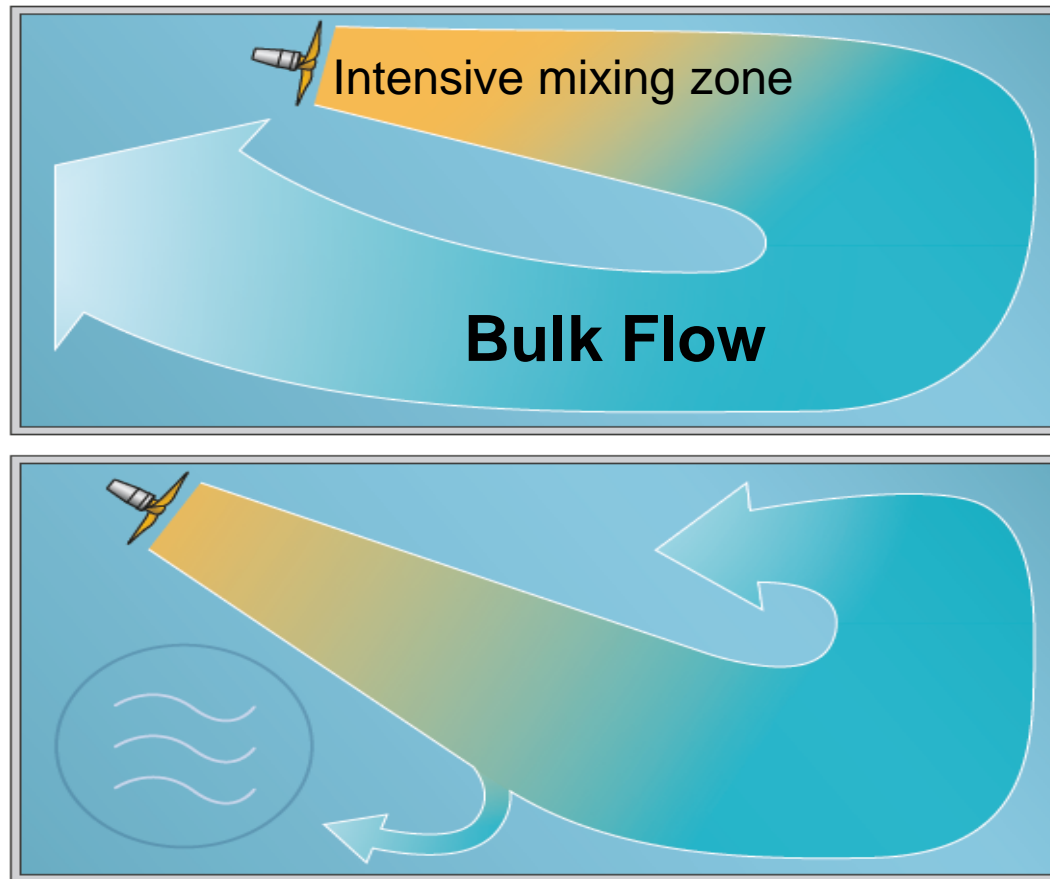
- Inflow
- Outflow, better known as primary flow
- Jet: initial jet and entrained flow
- Bulk Flow





# Flygt Mixer Positioning

## Creating Mixing and Bulk Flow



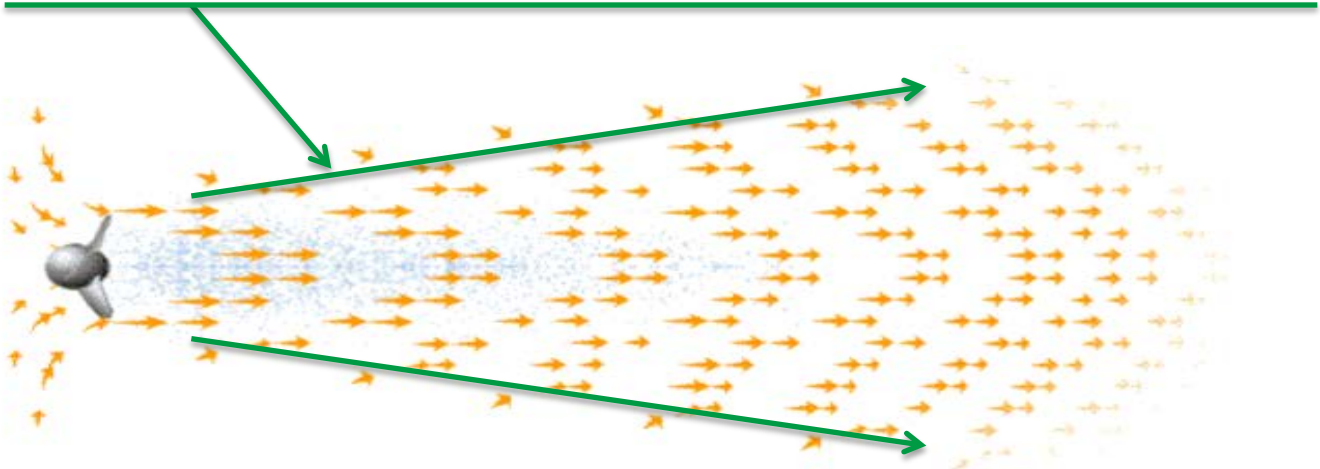




# Flygt Mixer Positioning

## 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





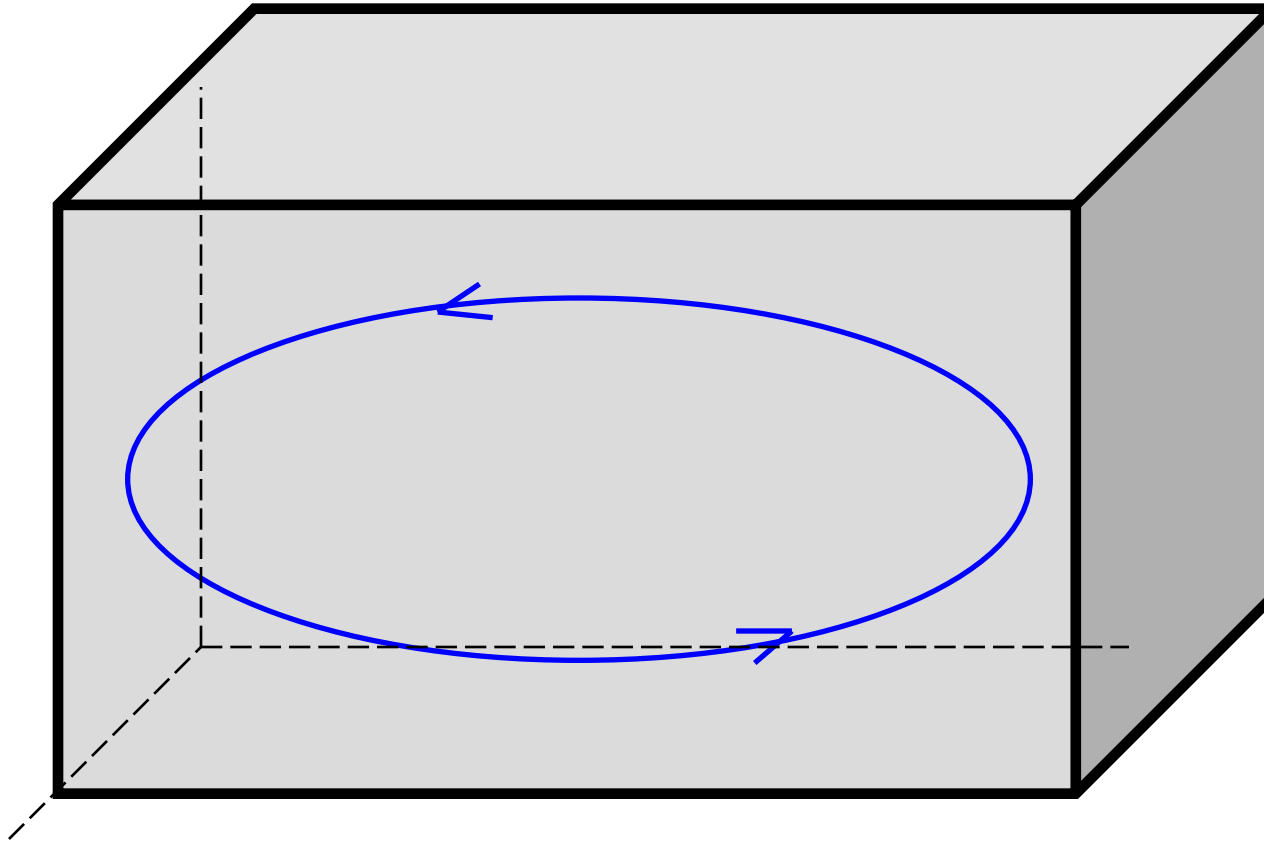
# Flygt Mixer Positioning for a bulk flow loop

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

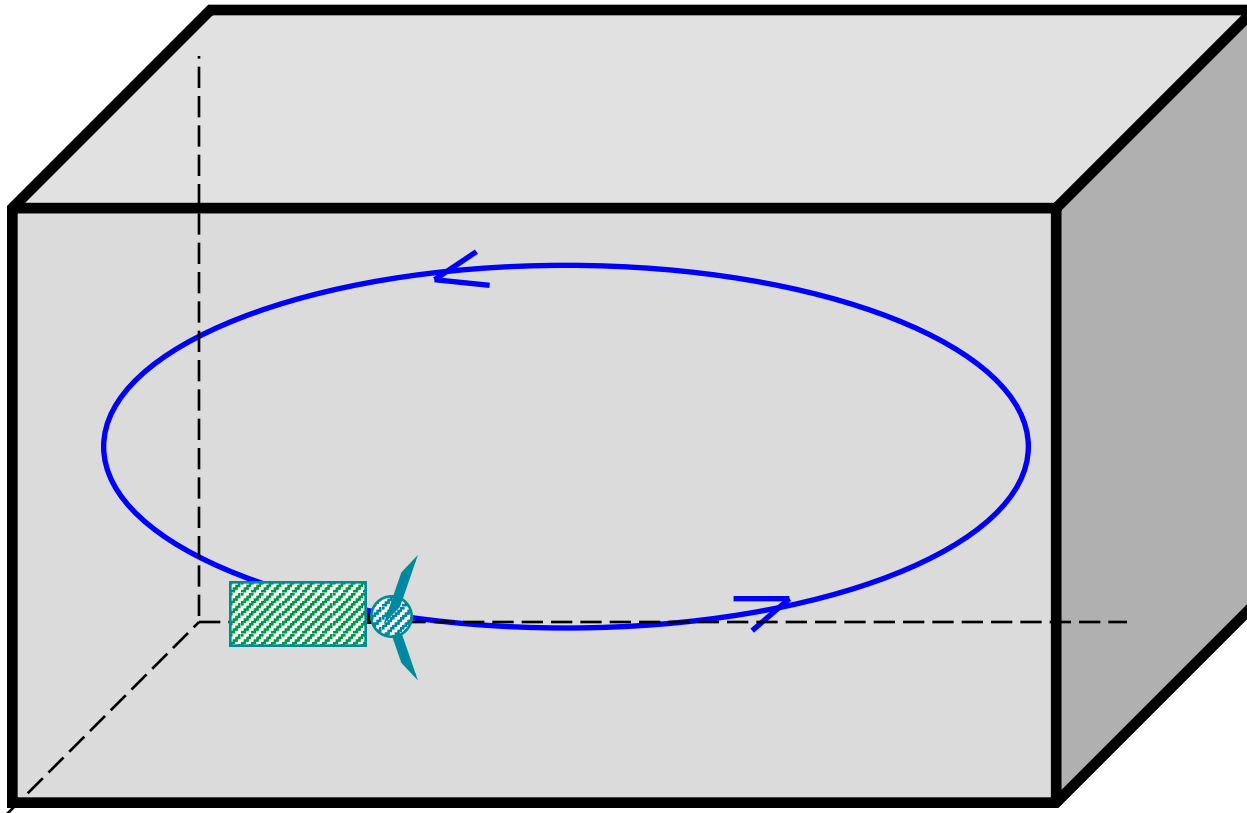
## 1. Determine an efficient bulk flow loop





# Submersible Mixer Positioning

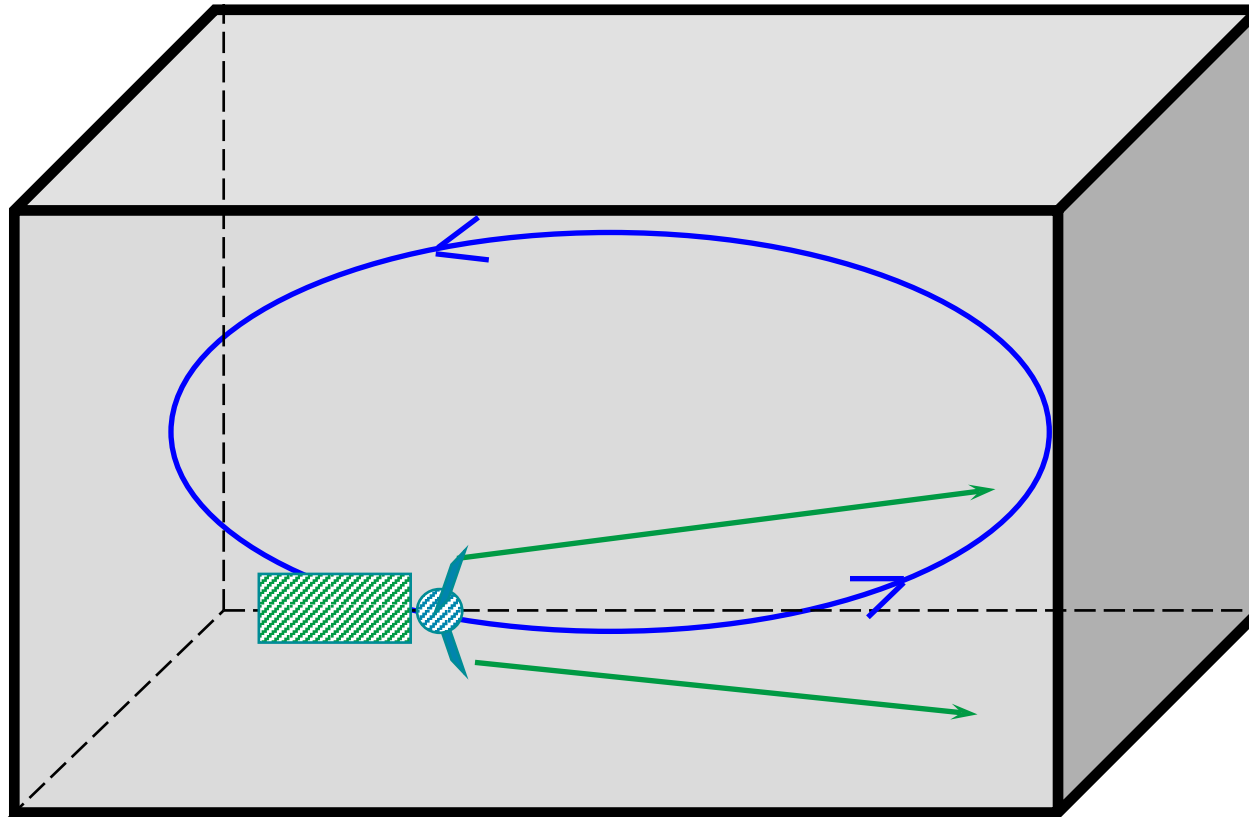
## 2. Locate the mixer along the streamline of the loop





# Submersible Mixer Positioning

## 3. Long jet path



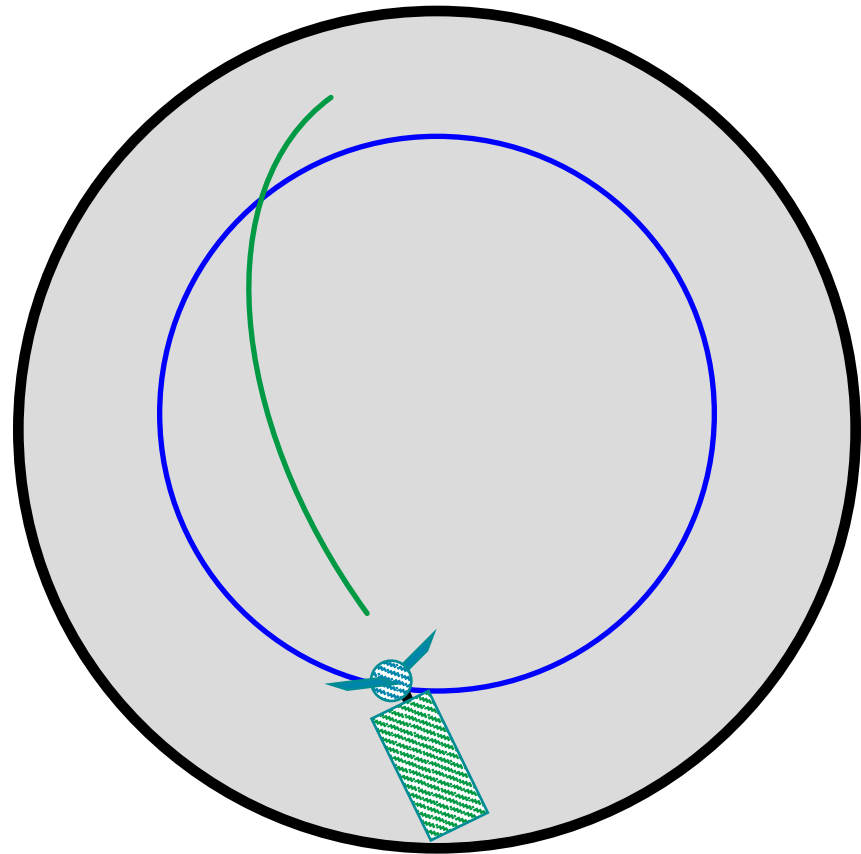
Large fluid  
entrainment  
and bulk flow



# Submersible Mixer Positioning

## 4. Smooth jet deflection

Smooth jet deflection:  
Yields low hydraulic  
losses

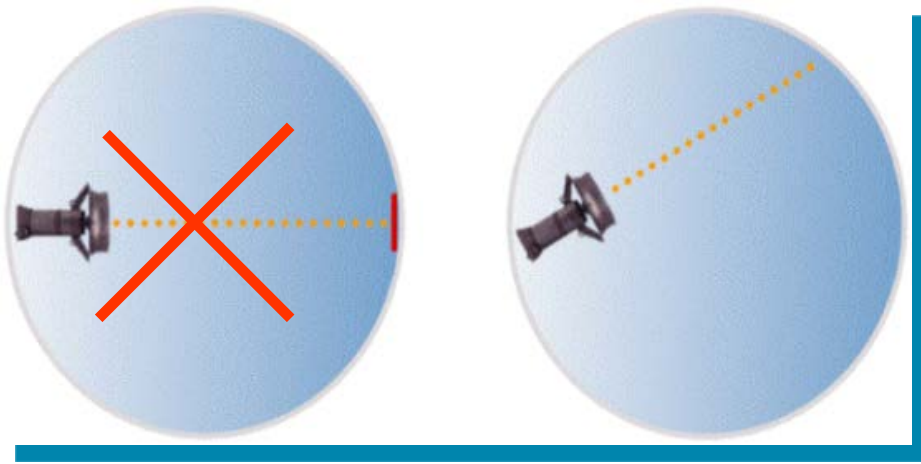






# Submersible Mixer Positioning

## Long jet path & smooth deflection

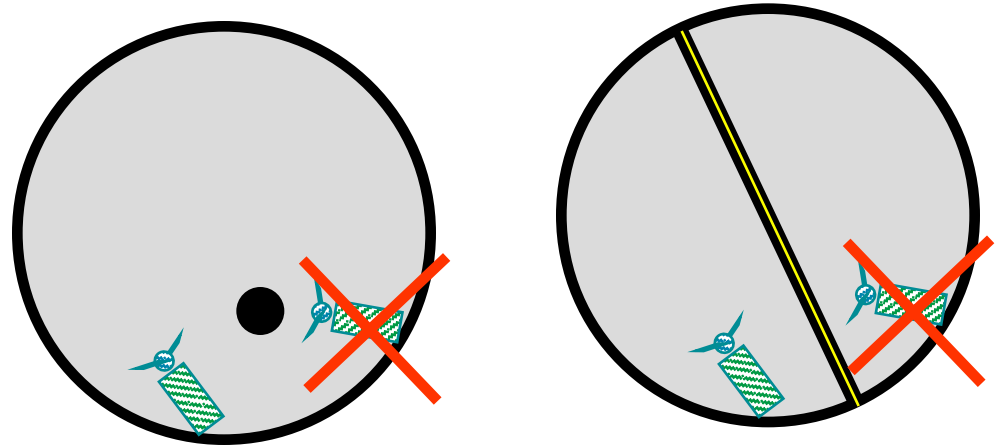




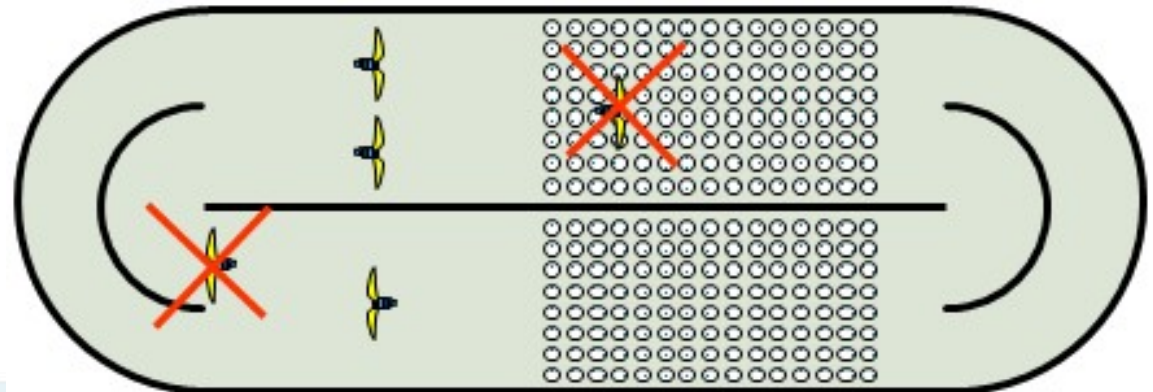
# Submersible Mixer Positioning

## 5. Away from obstacles

- Pipes, Pillars ...



- Bends, Aerators ...

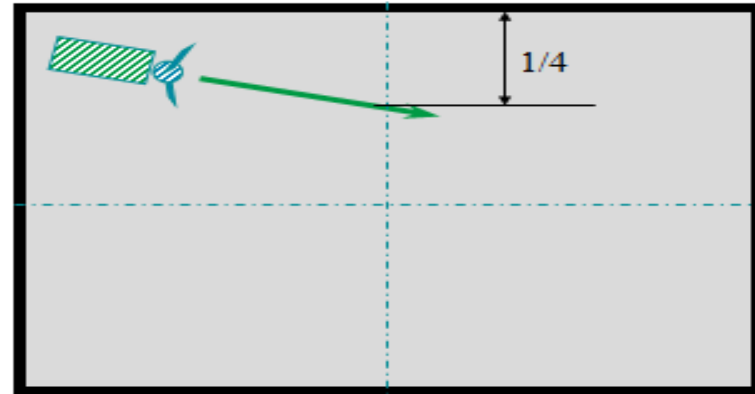




# Submersible Mixer Positioning

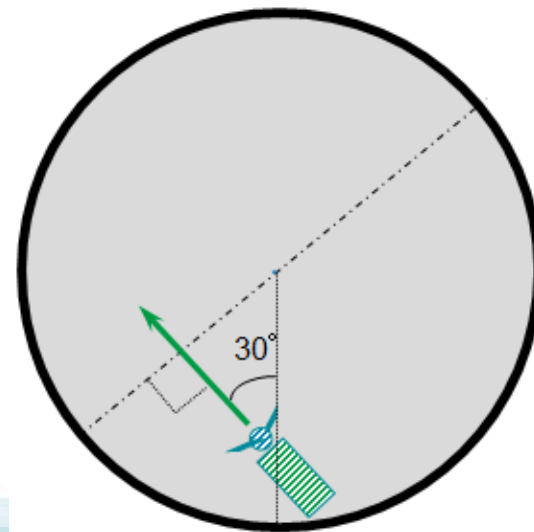
## Optimal positioning

Rectangular tanks



Circular tanks

Tanks viewed from top



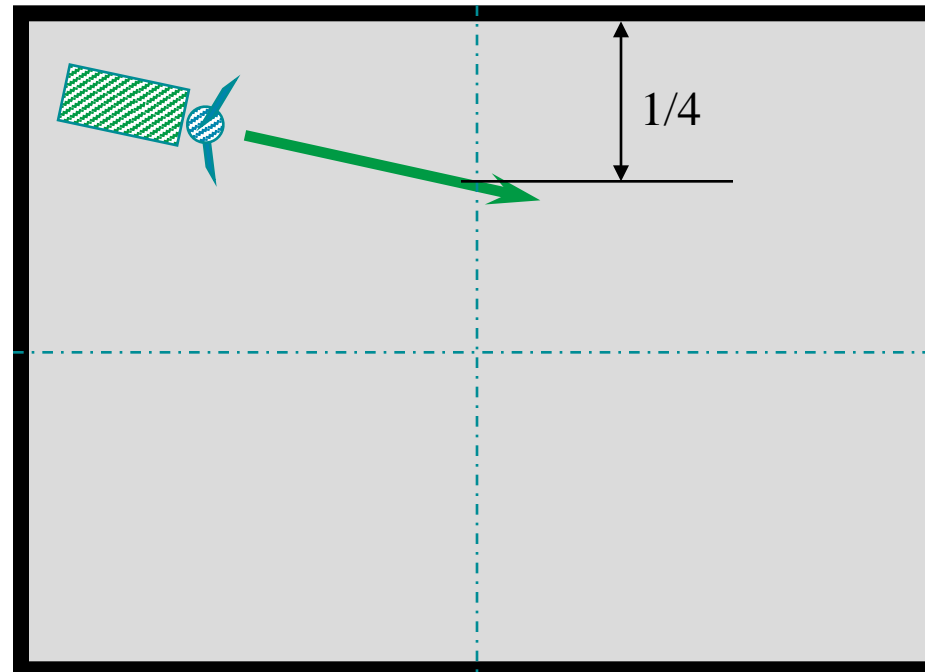


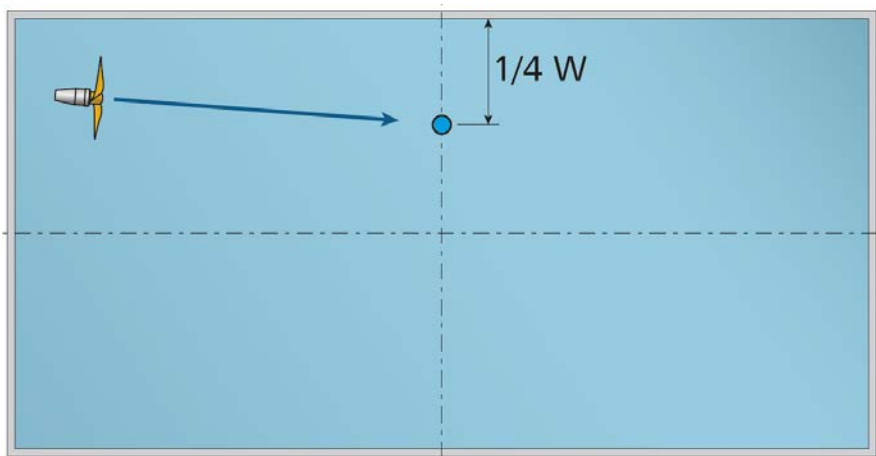
# Submersible Mixer Positioning

## Rectangular tanks: Single mixer

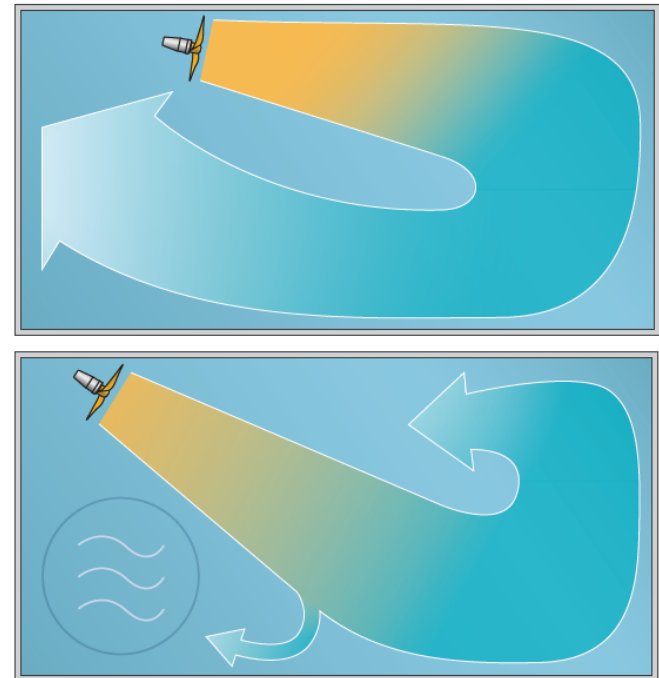
Aim for 1/4 width for maximum bulk flow

View  
from top





View from top



# Madison, WI Nine Springs WWTP



Anaerobic  
Selector  
Basin  
Dimensions

33' Long  
30' wide  
17' deep

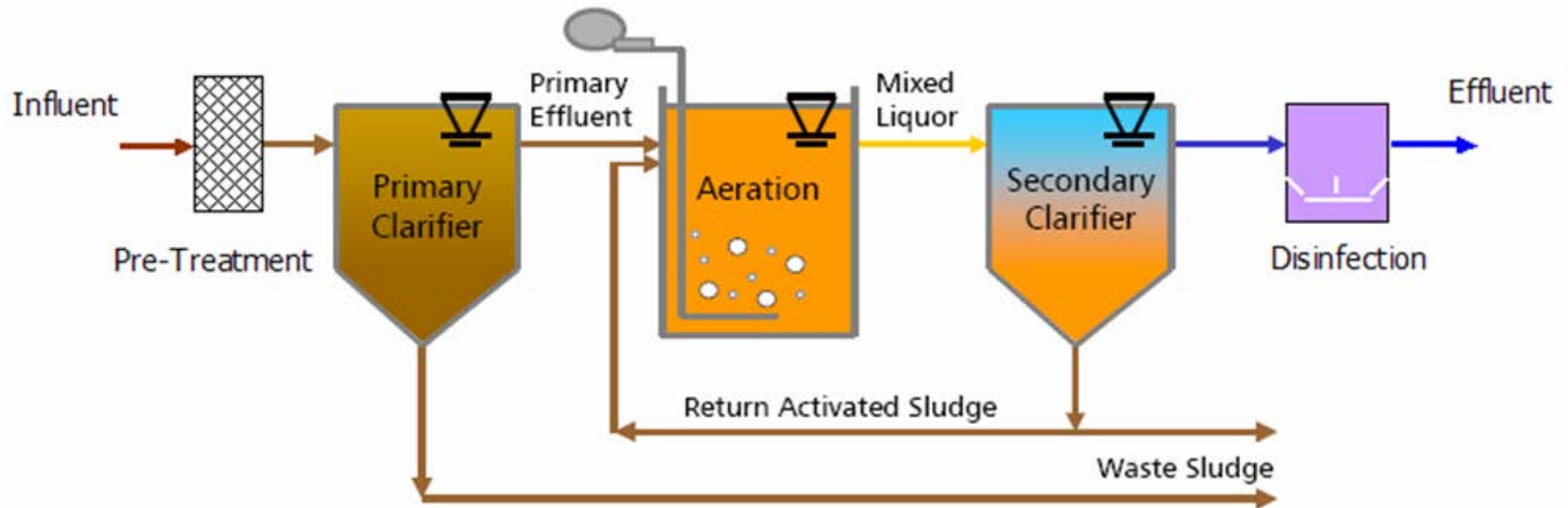
Madison Metropolitan  
Sewerage District





# 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



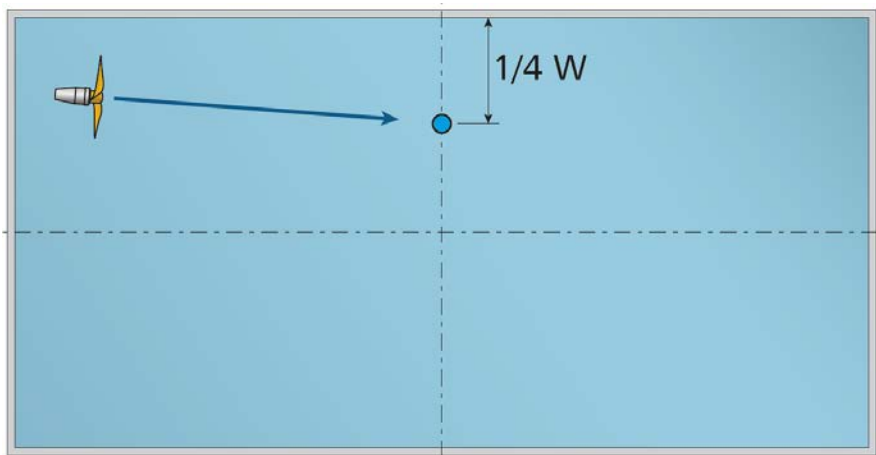
# 7.5 HP vs 2.5 & 4 HP



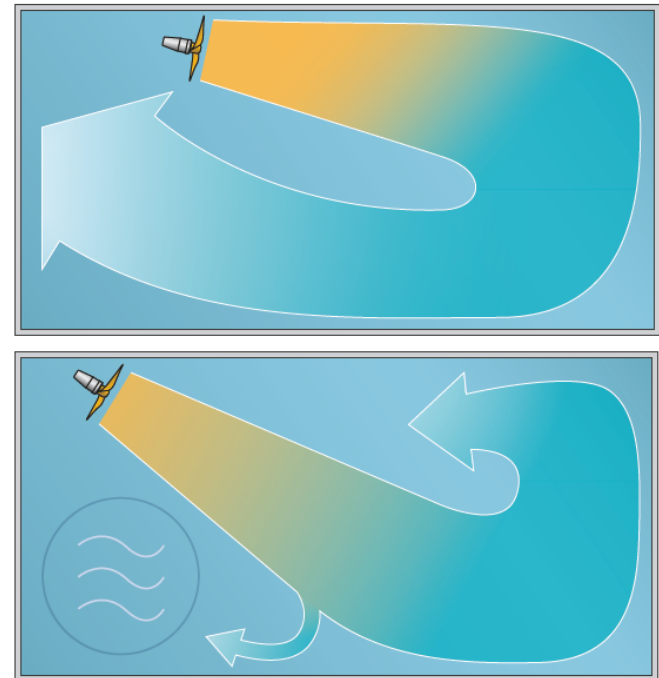
**Before**



**Before**



View from top





**Most efficient mixer today:  
large diameter, slow speed**



# Questions?