



Advancing Sustainability of Process Industries through Digital and Circular Water Use Innovations

Circular Water Use in the Chemical Industry

Final Conference - Brussels
12th December 2024

Gergana Chapanova, Stephan Dai, Niek van Belzen, Sarah Isabell Müller, Ivaylo Hitsov, Thomas Diekow, Christian Kaiser, Niels Groot, Lies Hamelink, David Moed, Lisa Wyseure, Ralf Bosch, Hans Cappon, Laurence Palmowski, Thomas Wintgens



The AquaSPICE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 958396.



By 2025

Dow's freshwater intake intensity at key water-stressed sites will be reduced by 20%, compared to the 2015 baseline.

By 2030

Dow's top 20 water-dependent sites will have water stewardship plans, and 10 of those sites will be water-resilient.

By 2035

All Dow sites will have water stewardship plans.

By 2050

Dow's top 20 water-dependent sites will be water-resilient.

Dow Terneuzen, The Netherlands



- Coastal region
- Dow's 2nd largest manufacturing location in the world
- 3 Ethylene crackers
- Water consumption ~ 20 million m³/year
- Water sources:
 - Recycled condensate, industrial and municipal WWTP-effluents
 - Local and remotely sourced surface water

Dow Böhlen, Germany



- Inland
- Main products: ethylene, propylene
- 1 Ethylene cracker
- Water consumption ~ 8 million m³/year
- Water sources:
 - Recycled condensate
 - Local sourced surface water

Both sites are classified as key water-stressed sites Dow internally



AquaSPICE shall deliver an implementation plan for technologies to save water and improve quality



Dow Terneuzen, The Netherlands

GOALS



Reduce water by reuse:

Fresh water intake reduction by 20 %



Digital smart control:

Design and implementation



Dow Böhlen, Germany

GOALS



Reduce water by improved treatment

and reuse: Fresh water intake reduction by 1.1 million m³/a



Digital smart control:

Design and implementation

Dow Terneuzen, The Netherlands

GOALS



Reduce water by reuse:
Fresh water intake reduction by 20 %



Digital smart control:
Design and implementation



AREAS of FOCUS

- Cooling tower blowdown reuse
- Site condensate reuse
- WaterCPS* design & implementation

Dow Böhlen, Germany

GOALS



Reduce water by improved treatment
and reuse: Fresh water intake
reduction by 1.1 million m³/a



Digital smart control:
Design and implementation



- Raw water treatment improvement
- Cooling tower blowdown reuse
- Site condensate reuse
- WaterCPS* design & implementation

*CPS: Cyber-Physical-System

Cooling Tower Blowdown (CTBD)

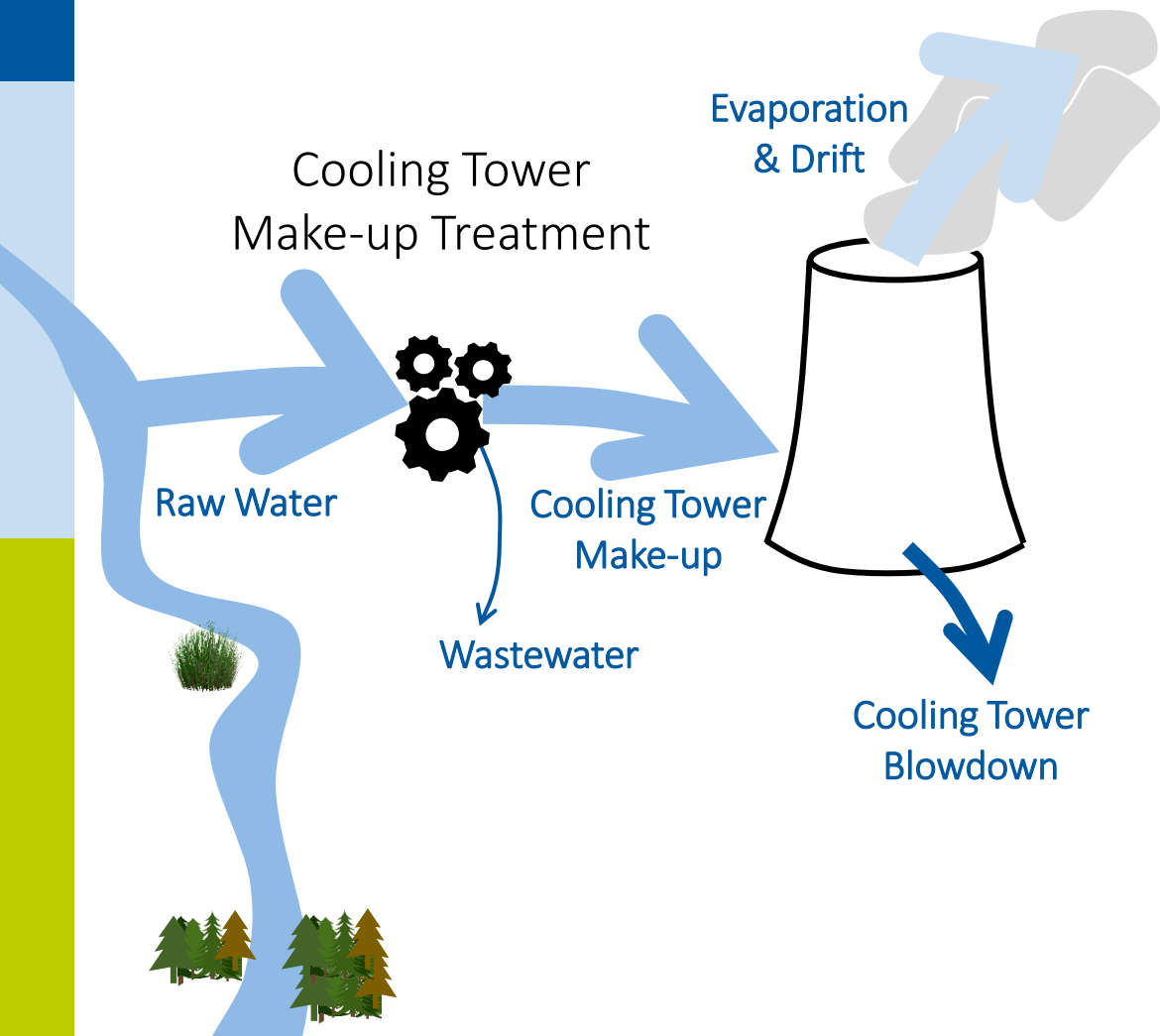
- 3 different technology trains tested
- GAC-UF-RO most promising technology train for re-use application in cooling tower
- Product water can be used as additional feedwater source
- CTBD treatment can lead to 15-20% reduction in freshwater consumption for the site



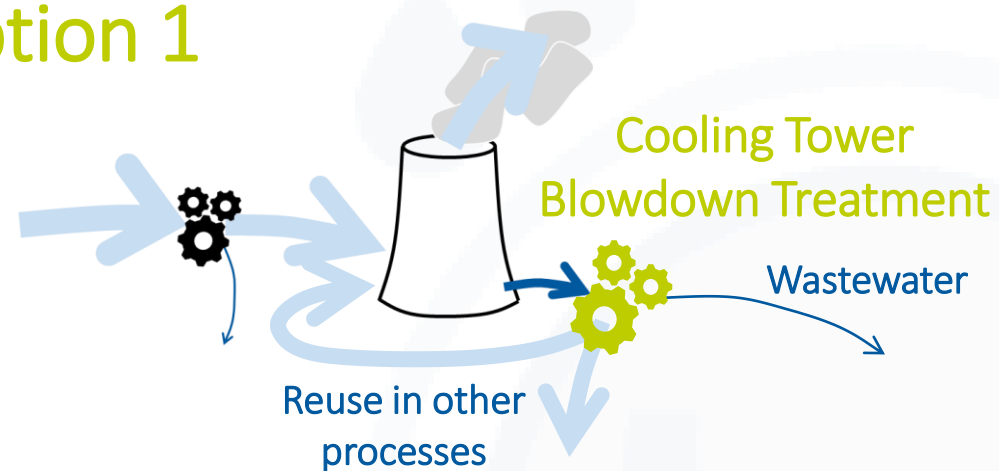
Dilution Steam Blowdown

- 9 different technology trains tested
- Product water not re-usable as boiler feedwater due to high residual TOC
- Mini-boiler experiments at Ghent University showed residual TOC will form harmful organic acids in steam systems





Option 1

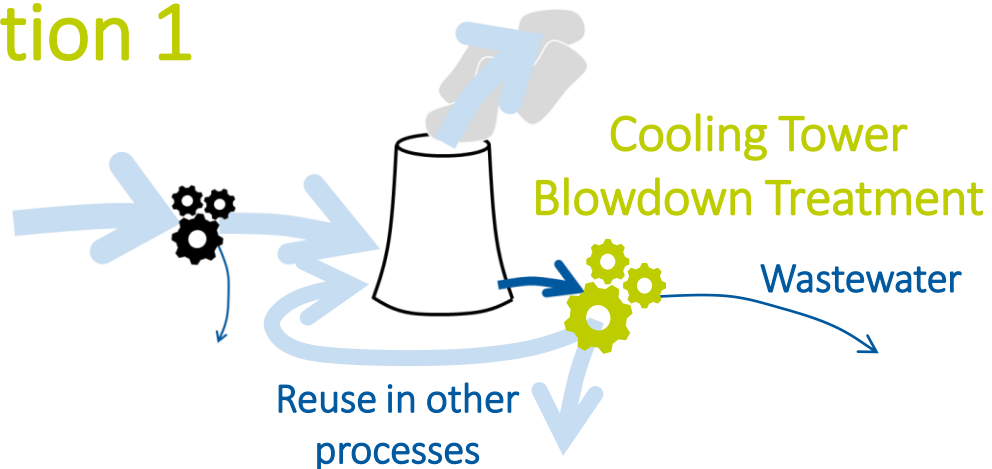


Option 2

Intensified Cooling Tower Make-up Treatment



Option 1

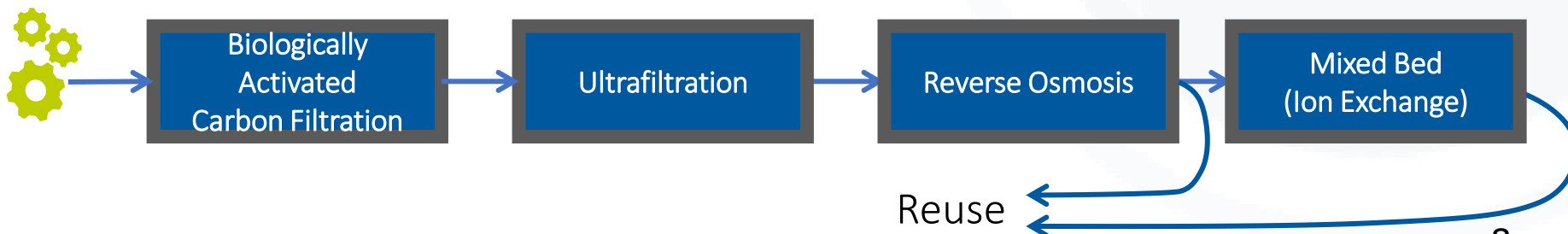


Targets:



Average CTBD Quality:

pH	7
Turbidity	7 NTU
EC	1950 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
TOC	22 mg/L



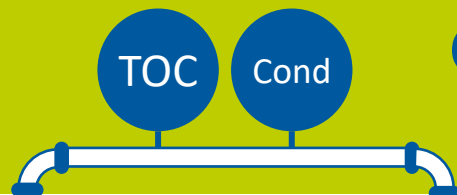
Boiler Feed Water (BFW):
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) < 0.2 mg/L
Conductivity (EL) < 0.1 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$



GOAL: Water Savings – approx. 1.1 Mio. m³/a

- Full scale implementation of the recommended technologies will deliver 65% goal achievement for water savings
- Recommendation for further opportunities done (100% goal achievement possible)

< 0,2 mg/l 0,1 µS/cm



GOAL: Improvement of Demin Water Quality

- Full scale implementation of the recommended technologies will deliver full achievement of the goal for quality

Tests in cooling tower pilot comparing different water types and water treatment technologies on scaling/corrosion:

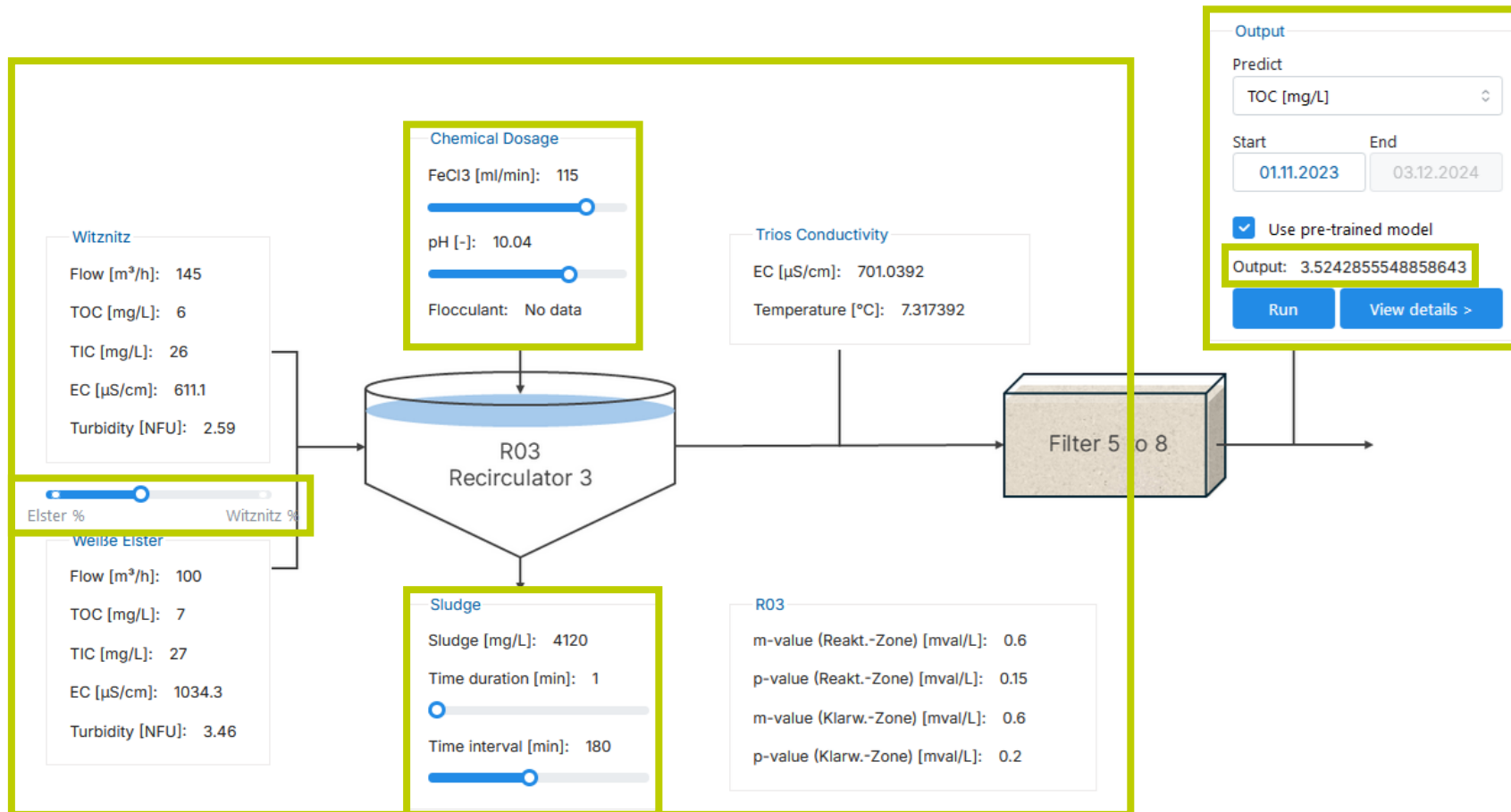
- Product water from cooling tower blowdown treatment with IMPROVED containers at Dow, Terneuzen
- High quality make-up water from Dow, Böhlen

Main outcome:

- New, more sustainable cooling water treatment products possible to be used
- Running with a higher CoC will reduce water consumption



Simulation



- Input parameters
- TOC simulation (Neural Network)
- Adjustable parameters

Optimization

Settings

	FeCl3	pH	Time Duration	Time Interval	E/W ratio
Objective	Minimize	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible
Bounds(min)	30.00	5.00	1	30	0
Bounds(max)	210.00	12.00	3	180	100
Weights	10.00	20.00	100.00	20.00	20.00
Optimization Method	Nelder-Mead (Recommended)				

Target Parameter

Optimize Target Parameter:
TOC [mg/L]

Model:
Pre-trained Model

Objective	Weight
Minimize	100.00

Run

Recommendation

FeCl3:	pH:	Time Duration:
101.93	10.59	1.12
Time Interval:	E/W Ratio:	
180	84.21	
Optimized Target Result		
3.4167263507843018		

- Minimize TOC
- Minimize FeCl₃
- Optimized adjustable parameters

Significant potential at industry sites to reduce freshwater intake

- Treatment and reuse of cooling tower blowdown are very promising
- Further water savings potential: Optimization of existing processes, e.g., production of demin water
- More sustainable cooling water treatment products and high-quality make-up water will allow operation at a higher CoC in the cooling towers and will reduce water consumption

Implementation
plan in progress



Challenge:
Create a business case

AquaSPICE 2.0

IMPROVED containers back on Böhlen site for trials with:

- effluent from our industrial wastewater treatment plant, and
- further tests with cooling tower blowdown



WOLLs - Water Oriented Living Labs

Beyond AquaSPICE, strengthening local initiatives for more sustainable water management in the region



Advancing Sustainability of Process Industries through Digital and Circular Water Use Innovations



Thank you!

