

#### **Emerging Technologies: Smart Filters**

#### Florida Stormwater Association 2019 Annual Conference – Sanibel Harbor, Ft. Meyers, FL



#### Overview



About Hydro
 Product Overview
 Up-Flo - Media
 Up-Flo - Membrane
 Sensors



- 20+ years of experience developing and testing structural BMPs to treat stormwater
- Thousands of separator and filter installs across the country and world
- World class hydraulics laboratory (one of the largest manufacturer-owned in the country)
- Third-party field monitoring to understand real-world applications

#### Hydro International



#### **33 Countries**



#### Our Specialty is Water Treatment



Stormwater

Wastewater

#### **Combined Sewer Overflows**



## **Test Labs**







• Full-Scale 4-ft Manhole with 6 Filter Modules

Depending on the storm event intensity and wind direction the drainage area can vary from 5,400 to 8,600 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.12 to 0.20 acres) of pavement. The catchment drains to inlet A as shown in **Figure 4(b) and 4(a)**. Runoff captured by inlet A is the source of influent to the downstream Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> filter.



#### University of Florida Field Monitoring



#### Storm Data and Pollutant Loads

Table 1: Hydrology summary for event 01 on 12 September 2015

Event Info	rmation	HI Upflow VCF Unit Treatment Information				
Event Date	12 September 2015	Influent Volume	$2.089 \text{ m}^3$			
Previous Dry Hours	109	Initial Fill Volume	$1.105 \text{ m}^3$			
Previous Flow Loading	0 (First Event)	Event Duration	52 min			
Maximum Flow, Qp	2.4 L/s	Influent Sample Sets	9			
Median Flow, Q50	0.27 L/s	Effluent Sample Sets	6			
Mean Flow, Qmean	0.7 L/s	Peak Rain Intensity	91.44 mm/hr			
GNV Catchment	UF Reitz Union Surface Parking	Rain Depth	8.89 mm			
TARP Qualifying	VES	Volumetric "C"	0.47			



Figure 1: Event 01 hydrology, 12 September 2015 (IPRT: initial pavement residence time)

After controlled hydraulic testing at the UF SUOL, the HI Upflow VCF unit was loaded by the first rainfall-runoff event on 12 September 2015. The unit's filters were deployed in a washed and empty-bed condition and contained no PM specific deposit. The unit's volumetric tank was cleaned with potable water after hydraulic tests and drained before uncontrolled physical model testing in the field. Rainfall loadings generated the runoff response from the predominately paved UF Reitz Union drainage area. Table 1 summarizes antecedent and event conditions. Table 2 summarizes influent and effluent EMCs, EMVs and % differences produced by the unit. Since the unit had no antecedent retained volume the effluent hydrograph was attenuated in time.

Table 2 Monitored rainfall-runoff event hydrologic data

Event Dat	e t <sub>rain</sub> (min)	d <sub>rain</sub> (in)	i <sub>rain-max</sub> (in/hr)	IPRT (min)	V <sub>inf</sub> (gal)	V <sub>eff</sub> (gal)	Runoff Reduction %	Qp (gpm)	Q <sub>med</sub> (gpm)	n <sub>inf</sub>	n <sub>eff</sub>
12 Sep. 201	5 52	0.35	3.60	12	552	242	52.90	38	4.28	9	6
12 Sep.	145	1.36	5.39	5	3606	3546	0.95	233	10.8	12	11
17 Dec.	80	0.24	1.20	12	365	354	9.86	27.7	3.8	7	5
22 Dec.	30	0.22	3.04	7	360	326	11.39	55.8	2.38	12	10
15 Jan. 201	6 70	0.32	3.00	7	581	581	5.63	48	4.12	10	12
22 Jan.	60	0.20	2,40	10	452	432	12.39	60.5	3.33	12	12
4 Feb.	183	1.64	2.40	12	4095	4091	0.85	53.7	21.4	14	14
2 Apr.	165	0.68	0.60	55	1682	1632	3.16	28.5	8.72	13	12
22 Apr.	50	0.34	1.80	12	760	677	5.95	53.9	15.9	12	12
17 May	21	0.31	3.60	4	582	511	8.03	74.5	8.88	11	11
16 Jun.	85	0.31	1.80	36	784	699	7.11	72.9	9.51	10	10
7 Aug.	347	0.92	1.20	58	2518	2493	2.94	39.6	9.03	16	14
11 Aug.	31	0.19	1.20	10	490	472	8,46	59	8.72	12	12
16 Aug.	35	0.39	3.60	5	1211	1146	4.30	212	10.9	10	10
23 Aug.	35	0.10	1.20	12	223	205	27.22	55.5	3.01	9	9
1 Sep.	135	0.10	3.00	40	1761	1707	3.90	167	6.82	12	12
Mean	95	0	2	19	1251	1195	10	80	8	11	11
Median	65	0	2	12	671	629	7	56	9	12	12
St. dev.	85	0	1	18	1194	1207	13	64	5	2	2
("i" stands for influent, "e" stands for e train: Event duration drain: Rainfall depth train. Maximum rainfall intensity max: Initial pavement residence time Vinf: Influent volume			effluent Vei Qp Qn nim	:ffluent) Veff: Effluent volume Qp: Maximum flow rate Qmed: Median flow rate nimf: Number of influent samples Number of effluent samples							



- Testing performed by 3<sup>rd</sup> party Dr. Sansalone
- One 6-module UFF Manhole
- One year's worth of storms captured
  - 16 storm events analyzed
- Sized for 25 gpm/sq-ft peak flow rate







The Reitz Union surface parking at the University of Florida – Gainesville

#### **Our Collaborations**





#### **Regulatory Acceptance**













#### Separators, Screens, Filters, Valves















# Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> Filter



#### **Media Filtration**







Austin Sand Filtration (Downflow Filtration)

Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> Filter (Upflow Filtration)

## **Up-Flo® Fluidized Bed Media Filter**



- Multi-stage treatment
- Variety of media options available
- Drain down prevents media degradation
- Long media life
- Simple maintenance



## Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> Filter – How it Works





#### Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> Filter



#### System Components

- Inlet grate (pictured) or Inlet 5. Bypass Hood/Siphon
  Pipe (not shown)
  Outlet Module with Drain Down
- 2. Precast Filtration Chamber
- 3. Filter Module
- 4. 4mm Screening
- Filter
- 7. Pollutant Storage Sump
- 8. Media bags







#### Media Benchmarking





Column testing mimics the technology used in a full scale Up-Flo<sup>®</sup> Filter unit.



## The "Swiss Army Knife" of Filtration



#### CPZ Media can tackle a wide variety of pollutants

- Granular Activated Carbon targets organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides
- $\circ~$  Peat targets dissolved Zinc and Copper
- Manganese coated Zeolite targets TSS, iron, manganese and ammonium







19

#### **Membrane Filters**





Cartridge membrane filter

Up-Flo® Filter Ribbon

#### **Membrane Filtration**



- Multi-stage treatment
- Very fine particulate capture
- Tailored membrane options
- High surface area
- Reliable performance





#### **Product Profile**



#### System Components

- 1. Inlet grate (pictured) or Inlet 5. Bypass Hood/Siphon 6. Outlet Module
- Pipe (not shown)
- 2. Precast Filtration Chamber

2

3. Filter Module

3

4. Filter Web

- 7. Pollutant Storage Sump
- 8. Cutaway of Filter Web

8



5

6



### Up-Flo Membrane "Next Gen"





## Flexibility



#### **Filter Operation**

Normal static operation

Stormwater



After the suspended solids are captured by the filter cartridges, water passes through the backwash tank into the siphon tube

> Treated water exits the module into an underdrain

#### **Backwash Operation**

## Post weather event backwash



Filtered stormwater stored in the backwash tank during normal operation is released when the water level in the catch basin drops below the housing cutouts.

## Operation



For context: The filter module was installed inside of the windowed tank

> Time lapse video started when feed water was shut off. The module remains full of water until the end, when the siphon breaks







#### Applying telemetry to enhance performance

# Hydro S.



#### The Hydro-Logic™ Smart Monitoring concept

## Data Logging and Monitoring







### Maintenance: A critical component





#### Media Packs New and Used





#### **Data Loggers with Water Level Sensor**





#### Data Loggers with Water Level Sensor



# Hydro S.

#### Maintenance = Performance







# Thank you

David Scott – Product Manager dscott@hydro-int.com

