



# OZONE TECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATIONS

**presented to:**

**NEW FOUNDLAND WATER TREATMENT TECHNICAL  
CONFERENCE March 2002**

**by:**

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# What is Ozone?

- **Ozone is an allotrope of the Oxygen molecule it is O<sub>3</sub> instead of O<sub>2</sub>**
- **Ozone is very unstable it reverts back to O<sub>2</sub> with a half life of 20-30 min at room temperature . For that reason it can not be stored and need to be produced on site from ambient air.**
- **Ozone is a very strong oxidant much more powerful than Chlorine.**

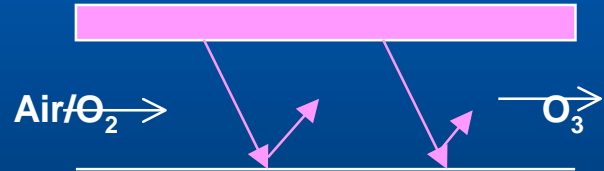


# Ozone Production

- UV Lamp

- Ave. ozone production/ UV lamp

- 0.1 wt%



# Ozone Production

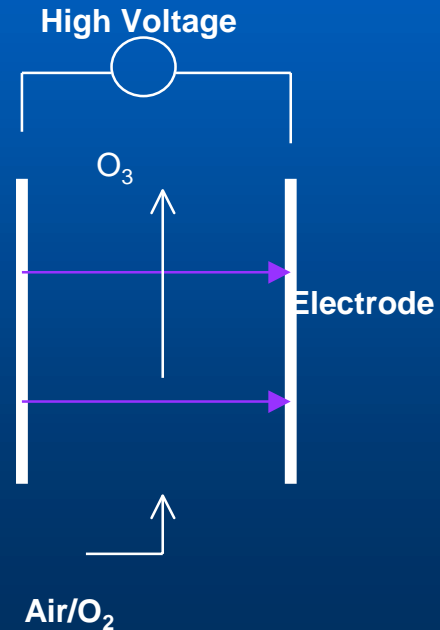
## ● Corona Discharge

### – Ave. Ozone production

- 0 - 10 wt%

### – Energy Consumption

- 20 kWh/kg O<sub>3</sub> with air (LF)
- 10 kWh/kg O<sub>3</sub> with O<sub>2</sub> (LF)
- 10 kWh/kg O<sub>3</sub> with air (HF)
- 5 kWh/kg O<sub>3</sub> with O<sub>2</sub> (HF)



# Ozone Reactivity

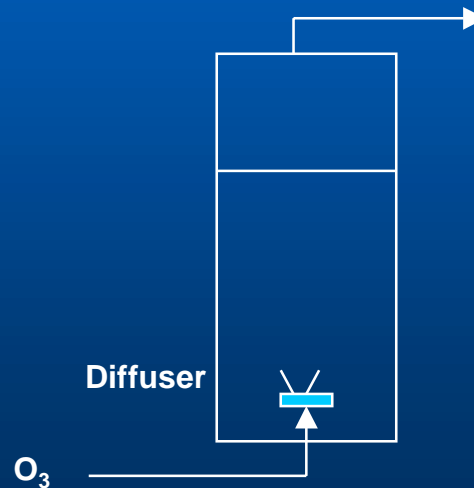
| Oxidant  | Redox (V) |
|----------|-----------|
| $O_3$    | 2.07      |
| $HOCl$   | 1.49      |
| $Cl_2$   | 1.36      |
| $H_2O_2$ | 0.87      |
| $O_2$    | 0.40      |

# Injection Methods

- **Contact Column**

- **Efficiency**

- **70% ozone dissolution**



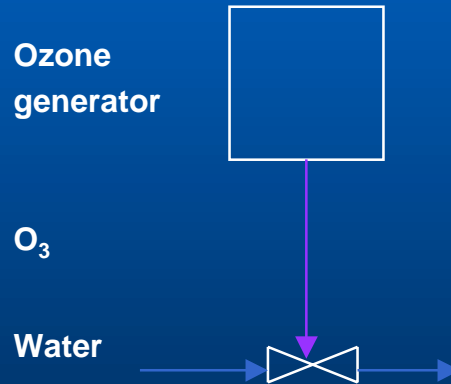
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# Injection Methods

- **Venturi**

- **Efficiency**

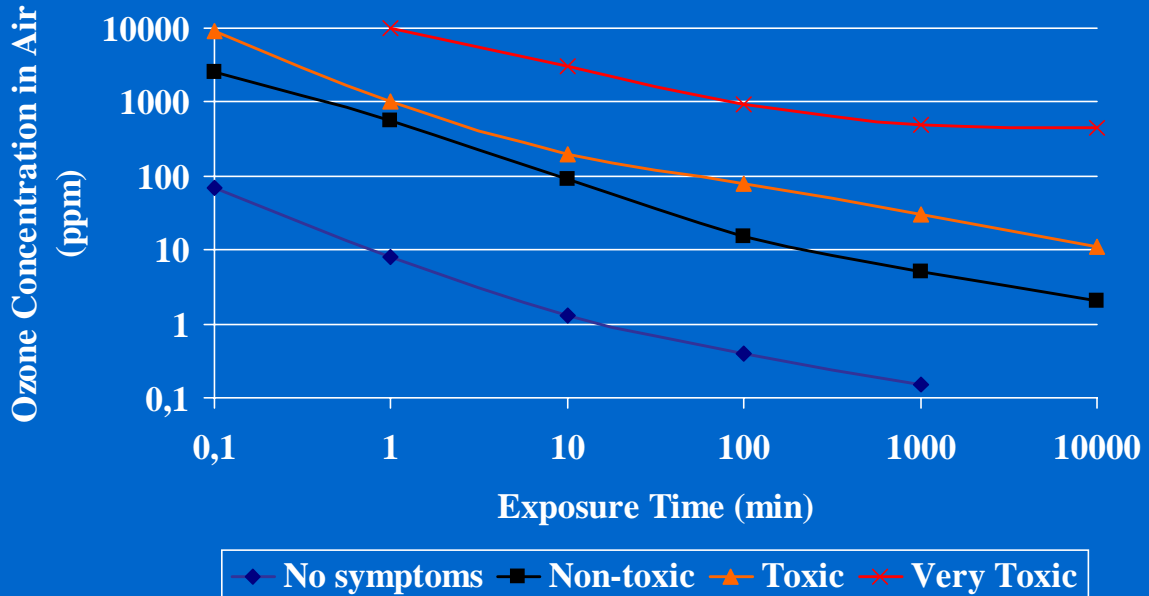
- **90% ozone dissolution**



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# Ozone Toxicity

Ref. Perry, Chemical Engineering, Mai 1993





# Biological Lethal Coefficients of Common Disinfectants

Ref: Hamil et Clawson, Water Technology, Avril 1997

| Disinfectant            | Entero-bacteria | Virus  | Bacterial Spores | Amoebic Cysts |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>O<sub>3</sub></b>    | 500             | 5      | 2                | 0.5           |
| <b>HOCl</b>             | 20              | 1      | 0.05             | 0.05          |
| <b>OCl<sup>-</sup></b>  | 0.2             | <0.02  | <0.0005          | 0.0005        |
| <b>NH<sub>2</sub>Cl</b> | 0.1             | 0.0005 | 0.001            | 0.02          |

BLC : high value = high disinfection power

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# CT for Common Disinfectants

(pH = 6 - 9)

Ref: Hamil et Clawson, Water Technology, Avril 1997

| Micro-organisms             | Free Chlorine<br>Chloramine<br>NH <sub>2</sub> Cl | Chlorine<br>Dioxide<br>ClO <sub>2</sub> | Ozone<br>O <sub>3</sub> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| <b>E.Coli</b>               | 0.034 – 0.05                                      | 0.4-0.75                                | 0.02                    |
| <b>Rotavirus</b>            | 0.01 – 0.05                                       | 0.2 – 2.1                               | 0.006 – 0.06            |
| <b>G. lamblia<br/>cysts</b> | 47 – 150  | _____                                   | 0.5 – 0.6               |
| <b>G. muris cysts</b>       | 30 – 630  | 7.2 – 18.5                              | 1.8 – 2.0               |

\* CT = Conc. O<sub>3</sub> (ppm) x Contact Time (min)

\* Established by EPA, 99.9% neutralisation of micro-organisms

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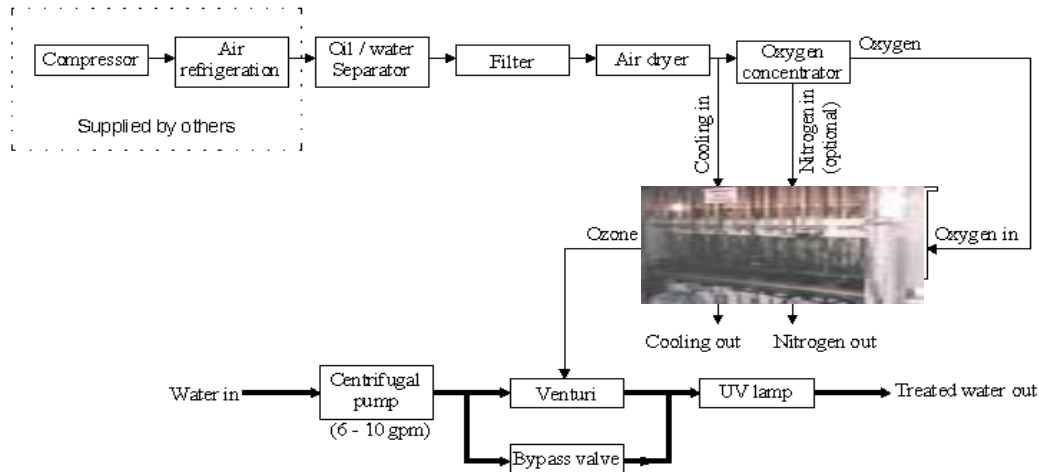
# Applications

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- Residential & Municipal drinking water treatment
- Domestic or Industrial waste effluent treatment
- Agricultural waste effluent, irrigation water treatment
- Agricultural odour elimination
- Food storage and sterilisation
- Residential & commercial pool & spa treatment
- Semiconductor and electronic
- VOC destruction from gaseous or aqueous effluents
- Laundry water recycling

# General O3 Treatment Configuration

Block diagram of ozone treatment process



# Typical O3 Treatment plant



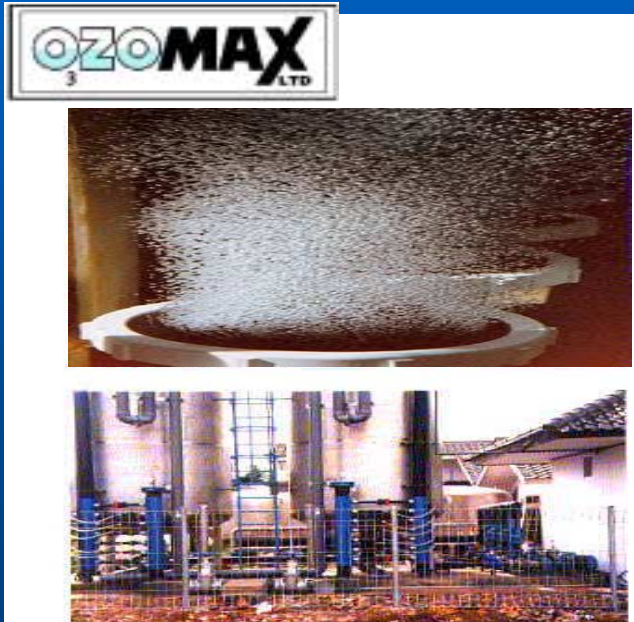
# Air Compressors & dryers



# O2 & O3 Generators



# Ozone Injection





# Retention Tanks



# A. Carbon Filters

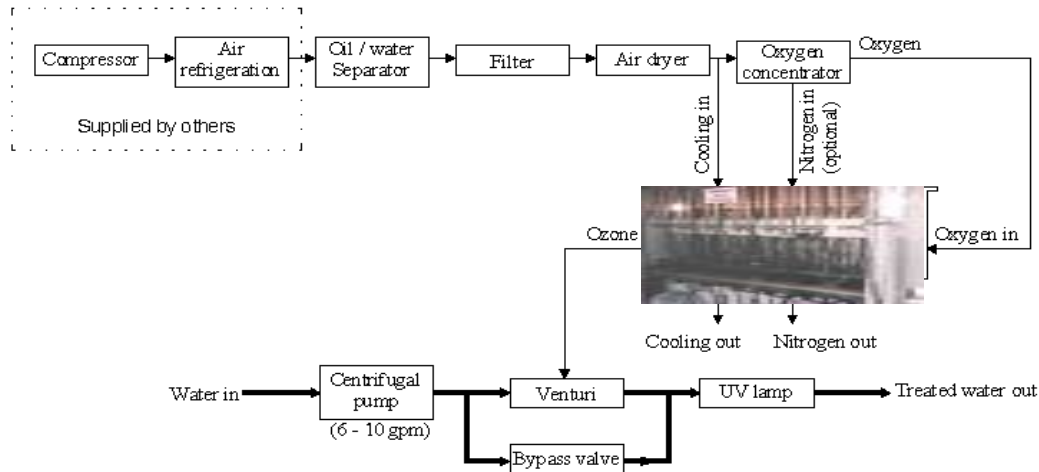
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# General O3 Treatment Configuration

Block diagram of ozone treatment process



# Some Skid mounted Ozonisers



# Important Features

- **Ozonator safety features**
  - **Emergency-off button**
  - **Internal lamp cooling**
  - **Nitrogen cooling (for explosion proof models)**
  - **Fan cooling**
  - **Thermostat**
  - **Flow switch for oxygen feed**
  - **Flow switch for internal cooling**
  - **Ozone monitor**
  - **Door switch**

# Conclusions

- L'Ozonation et Ozonation Catalytique se distinguent par:

**Espace d'Occupation**

**Coût de capitalisation d'équipement**

**Coût d'opération**

**Génération de particules en suspension**

**Rigidité /Stabilité du procédé**

**Flexibilité du procédé**

**Expansion**

**Complexité**

**Manipulation des produits chimiques**

**Sécurités**

**Compact**

**Bas-Moyen**

**Très faible**

**Très faible**

**Très élevée**

**Très élevée**

**Très facile**

**Minimal**

**Faible/Inexistante**

**Très élevés**



# Notice:

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- Please visit our website



- <http://www.ozomax.com>

# Your Questions

