

# New sensor provides better H<sub>2</sub>S insights in sewer networks

## Problem

In order to properly manage their assets and operations, water utilities need to fully understand how H<sub>2</sub>S impacts their sewer network. This requires a precise understanding of how H<sub>2</sub>S behaves across different locations for extended periods of time.

## Solution

By continuously measuring H<sub>2</sub>S directly in or just above untreated wastewater with Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensors, operators can make decisions on the basis of real-time data throughout the collection system.

## Benefits

- Complete and dynamic overview of H<sub>2</sub>S challenge.
- Proactive and data-driven approach to H<sub>2</sub>S management.
- Real-time data in SCADA & cloud.
- Reliable monitoring unaffected by external factors.
- Uninterrupted measurements.



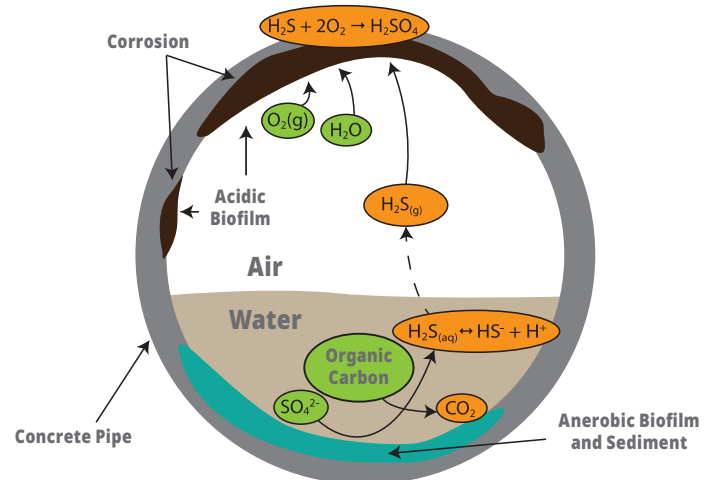
## Background

The toxic, foul-smelling, and highly corrosive gas hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) poses a major challenge to wastewater utilities. H<sub>2</sub>S is formed when wastewater is pumped through force mains, and H<sub>2</sub>S induced odor and corrosion issues are commonly found in hotspots right after the discharge into the gravitational sewer system. Here, part of the dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S is released into the air, while another part remains in the sewage, where it is transported further downstream in the network if left untreated.

## Challenge

Wastewater utilities typically use gas loggers to monitor H<sub>2</sub>S concentration changes in the diluted air below manhole covers. However, seeing as H<sub>2</sub>S is produced and transported in the wastewater and not in the air, wouldn't it make more sense to measure it in liquid?

This case study investigates if continuous, liquid-phase measurements provide a better approach to H<sub>2</sub>S monitoring than gas-phase measurements and thereby deliver better insights into how H<sub>2</sub>S impacts sewer hotspots.



**H<sub>2</sub>S is formed in the sewage by the reduction of sulfate. Part of the dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S may be released to the air where it can cause corrosion after being transformed into sulfuric acid.\***

\*Model adapted from Hvitved-Jacobsen, Vollertsen, and Nielsen (2013) - Sewer Processes: Microbial and Chemical Process Engineering of Sewer Networks & Li, Kappler, Jiang, and Bond (2017) - The Ecology of Acidophilic Microorganisms in the Corroding Concrete Sewer Environment.



The Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensor measures H<sub>2</sub>S directly in wastewater and in the air above.

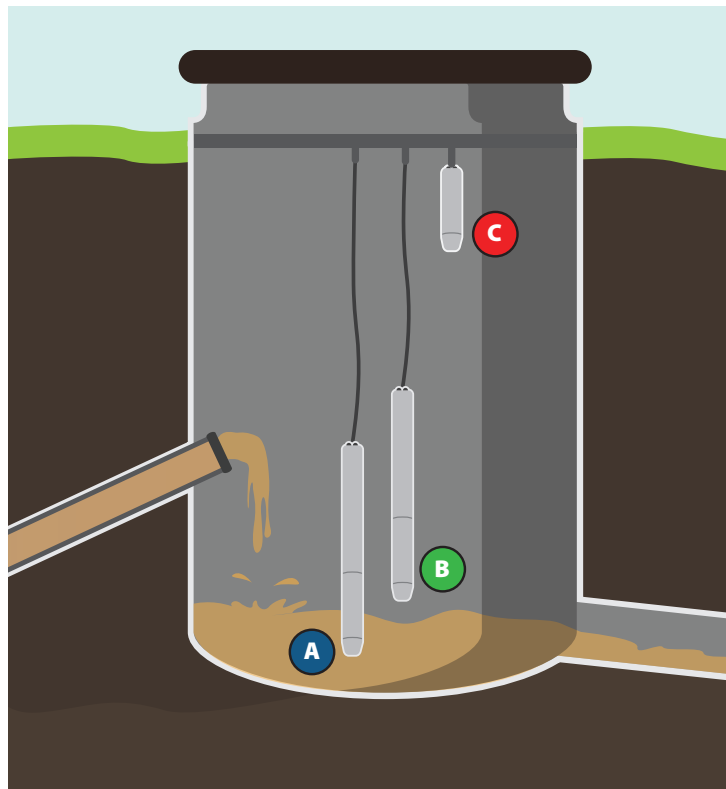
## Setup

To analyze the benefits of measuring H<sub>2</sub>S directly in wastewater, 3 Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensors were installed in the same 3-meter deep force main discharge well at a Danish wastewater utility. Capable of continuously measuring H<sub>2</sub>S in both gas and liquid phase, the Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensors were installed in the raw wastewater (A), in the headspace just above the wastewater (B), and in the headspace just below the manhole cover (C).

## Results

As seen on the graph, the liquid-phase measurements (A) provide a full overview of how H<sub>2</sub>S impacts the sewer hotspot. The gas-phase measurements in the air above the sewage (B) were correlated with the liquid-phase measurements, while the gas-phase measurements in the diluted air just below the manhole cover (C) were unable to reveal the severity of the H<sub>2</sub>S challenge.

The major deviation in the gas-phase data (C) suggests these measurements were heavily affected by external factors such as turbulence, ventilation, and pumping rhythms.

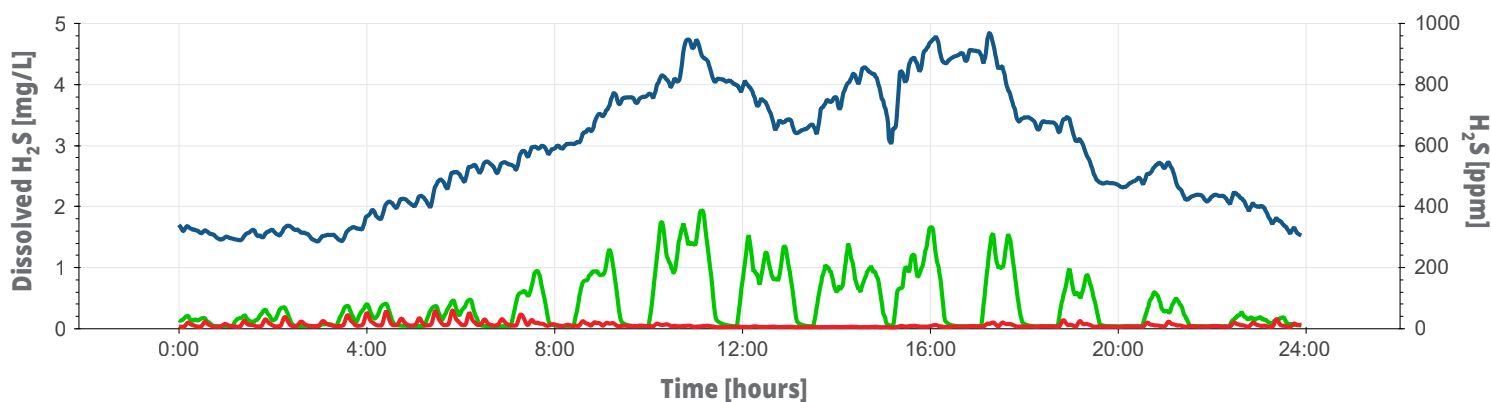


### Measurement Locations

**A** In the wastewater (liquid)

**B** Above the wastewater

**C** Below the manhole cover



## A data-driven approach to H<sub>2</sub>S management

The Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensor's liquid-phase measurements reveal the true scope of a utility's H<sub>2</sub>S challenge. This knowledge enables a data-driven approach to H<sub>2</sub>S management for greatly improved corrosion control, optimized chemical dosing, effective root cause analysis, and optimized planning of new infrastructure projects. Finally, the Hach H<sub>2</sub>S sensor's unique ability to measure both in and above wastewater makes it a flexible tool suitable for odor detection campaigns as well.

## Liquid-phase H<sub>2</sub>S measurements provide better insights that enable you to...

- **Make data-driven decisions** when prioritizing H<sub>2</sub>S management activities.
- **Minimize H<sub>2</sub>S odors** by focusing odor control activities on confirmed hotspots.
- **Extend the lifespan of assets** and prevent critical infrastructure collapse.
- **Optimize chemical dosing stations** using direct H<sub>2</sub>S sensor-controlled dosing—or by verifying the effect of your dosing efforts with downstream control measurements.
- **Solve H<sub>2</sub>S problems at the source** by mapping individual sewer lines.
- **Prevent planning errors** caused by a lack of knowledge or underestimation of the H<sub>2</sub>S challenge.



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