

Supplementary Materials

Modelling Phosphorus Sorption Kinetics and the Longevity of Reactive Filter Materials Used for On-site Wastewater Treatment

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1. Supplementary Material A: Conceptual diagram of the model

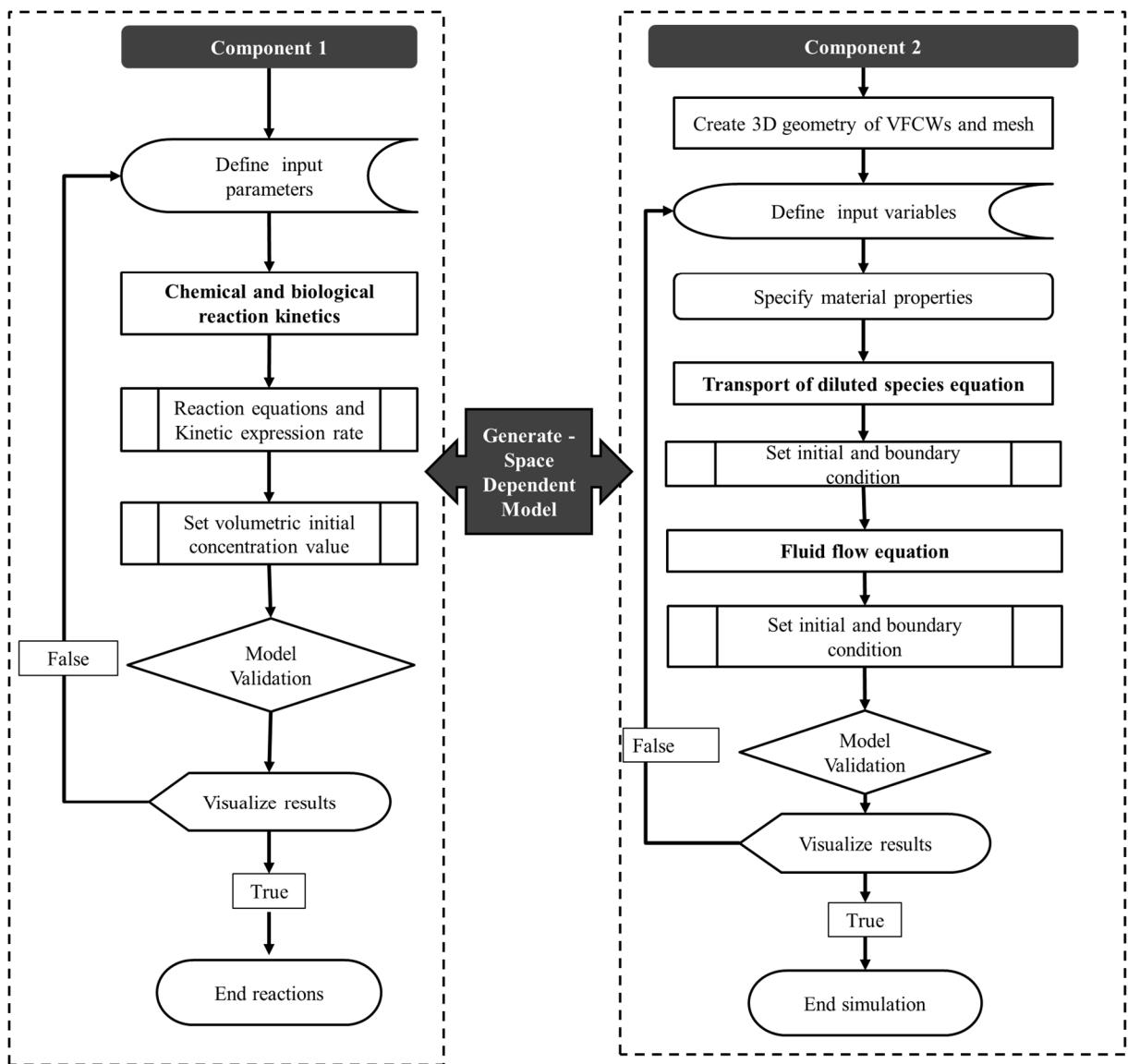


Figure A1. Conceptual diagram of the coupled kinetics and transport model implemented in COMSOL Multiphysics for predicting phosphorus (P) retention and mobility in reactive P-filters.

2. Supplementary Material B: Calcium phosphate mineral phases used in geochemical modelling

Table B1. Calcium phosphate mineral phases used in geochemical modelling of mineral precipitation and dissolution using the reference input data of solubility product constant (K_{sp}), ion activity product (IAP), saturated index (SI) and heat of reaction (ΔH_r)

| Mineral phase | $\log K_{sp}$ | $\log IAP$ | SI | ΔH_r [kJ mol $^{-1}$] | Process | Reference |
|---|---------------|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| HAP: $5\text{Ca}^{2+} + 3\text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{OH} + \text{H}^+$ | -44.3 | -43 | 1.3 | 0 | Precipitation | Smith et al., 2003. |
| DCPD: $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{H}^+ + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | -28.25 | -19.9 | 8.3 | -87 | Precipitation | Smith et al., 2003. |
| OCP: $4\text{Ca}^{2+} + 3\text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}_4\text{H}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ | -47.95 | -40.5 | 7.5 | -105 | Precipitation | Christoffersen et al., 1990 |
| ACP: $3\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{PO}_4^{3-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ | -25.5 | -25.3 | 0.2 | -94 | Precipitation | Christoffersen et al., 1990 |
| DCP: $\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{HPO}_4^{2-} \rightleftharpoons \text{CaHPO}_4$ | -19.28 | -11.9 | 7.4 | 31 | Precipitation | Smith et al., 2003. |
| Calcite: $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | -8.48 | -5.43 | 3.1 | -9.6 | Dissolution | Parkhurst and Appelo., 2011 |

Abbreviations: **HAP:** Hydroxyapatite; **ACP:** Amorphous calcium phosphate; **DCP:** Dicalcium phosphate; **DCPD:** Diabasicdicalcium phosphate; **OCP:** Octacalcium phosphate

3. Supplementary Material C: Reference data used for calibrating the model

Table C1. Parameters adjusted fit simulation results to the observed data.

| Parameter | Unit | Filtralite P | Polonite | Top16 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Hydraulic parameter</i> | | | | |
| Mean particle size | [mm] | 5.6 | 4.3 | 6 |
| Porosity, \emptyset | [\cdot] | 0.65 | 0.56 | 0.57 |
| Hydraulic conductivity, K | [m/d] | 100 | 800 | 500 |
| Bulk density, ρ_b | [kg/m ³] | 500 | 781 | 745 |
| Gravity acceleration, g | [m/s ³] | | 9.81 | |
| Dynamic water viscosity, μ_w | [Pa*s] | | 8.43*10 ⁻⁴ | |
| Hydraulic loading rate (HLR) | [L/(d*m ²)] | | 850 | |
| <i>Reactive transport and adsorption parameter</i> | | | | |
| PO ₄ -P influent concentration | [mg/l] | 11.4 ± 1.3 | 11.9 ± 1.2 | 11.0 ± 1.2 |
| Total-P influent concentration | [mg/l] | 11.4 ± 1.4 | 12.1 ± 1.2 | 12.0 ± 1.5 |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) influent concentration | [mg/l] | 130 ± 3 | 22.2 ± 5.3 | 22.1 ± 5.7 |
| pH of virgin reactive media | [\cdot] | 10.6 | 13 | 10.5 |
| pH of influent wastewater | [\cdot] | 9.6 ± 0.6 | 7.3 ± 0.4 | 7.6 ± 0.2 |
| Redox potential | [mV] | 222.2 ± 31.5 | | 191 ± 37 |
| Molecular Diffusion coefficient, D _m | [m ² /s] | | 1.295*10 ⁻⁹ | |
| Longitudinal dispersity, α_L | [m] | | 2.5*10 ⁻³ | |
| Transverse dispersity, α_T | [m] | | 3.3*10 ⁻³ | |
| <i>Final parameters fitted to the observed data</i> | | | | |
| Permeability | [m ²] | 1.093*10 ⁻¹⁰ | 9.949*10 ⁻¹⁰ | 1.002*10 ⁻⁹ |
| Hydrolysis rate coefficient, K _h | [1/day] | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Adsorption isotherm coefficient, K _L | [L/kg] | 41.13 | 55.54 | 30.70 |
| Langmuir adsorption capacity, b | [(g/kg)] | 4.3 | 6.8 | 5.5 |

4. Supplementary Material E: Change in spatial distribution of phosphorus (P) sorption in the current design of P-filter bag.

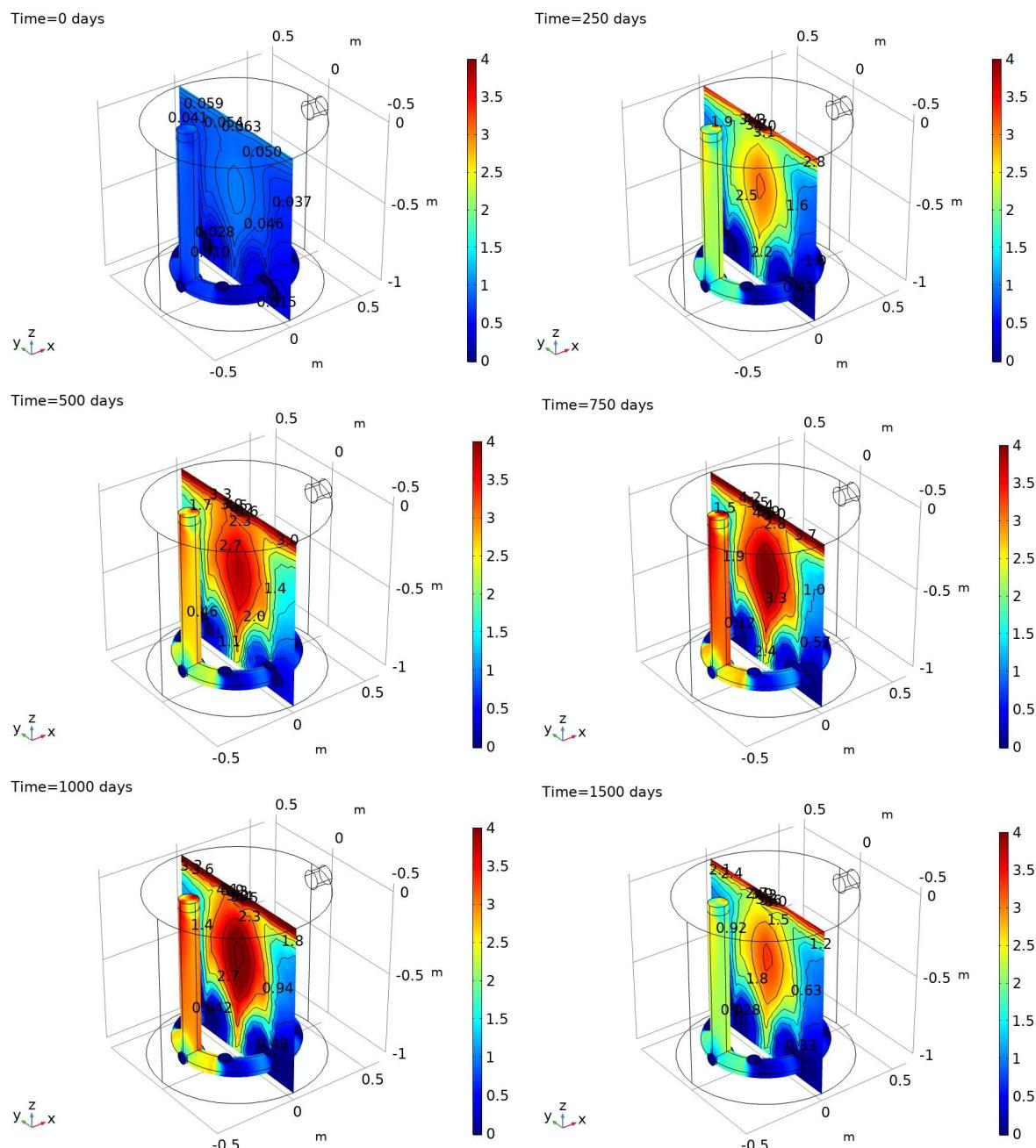


Figure E1. Change in spatial distribution of phosphorus (P) sorption in the current design of P-filter bag (circular distribution pipe) with different simulated operating times from 0 to 1500 days.

5. Supplementary Material F: Change in spatial distribution of phosphorus (P) sorption in the modified P-filter bag.

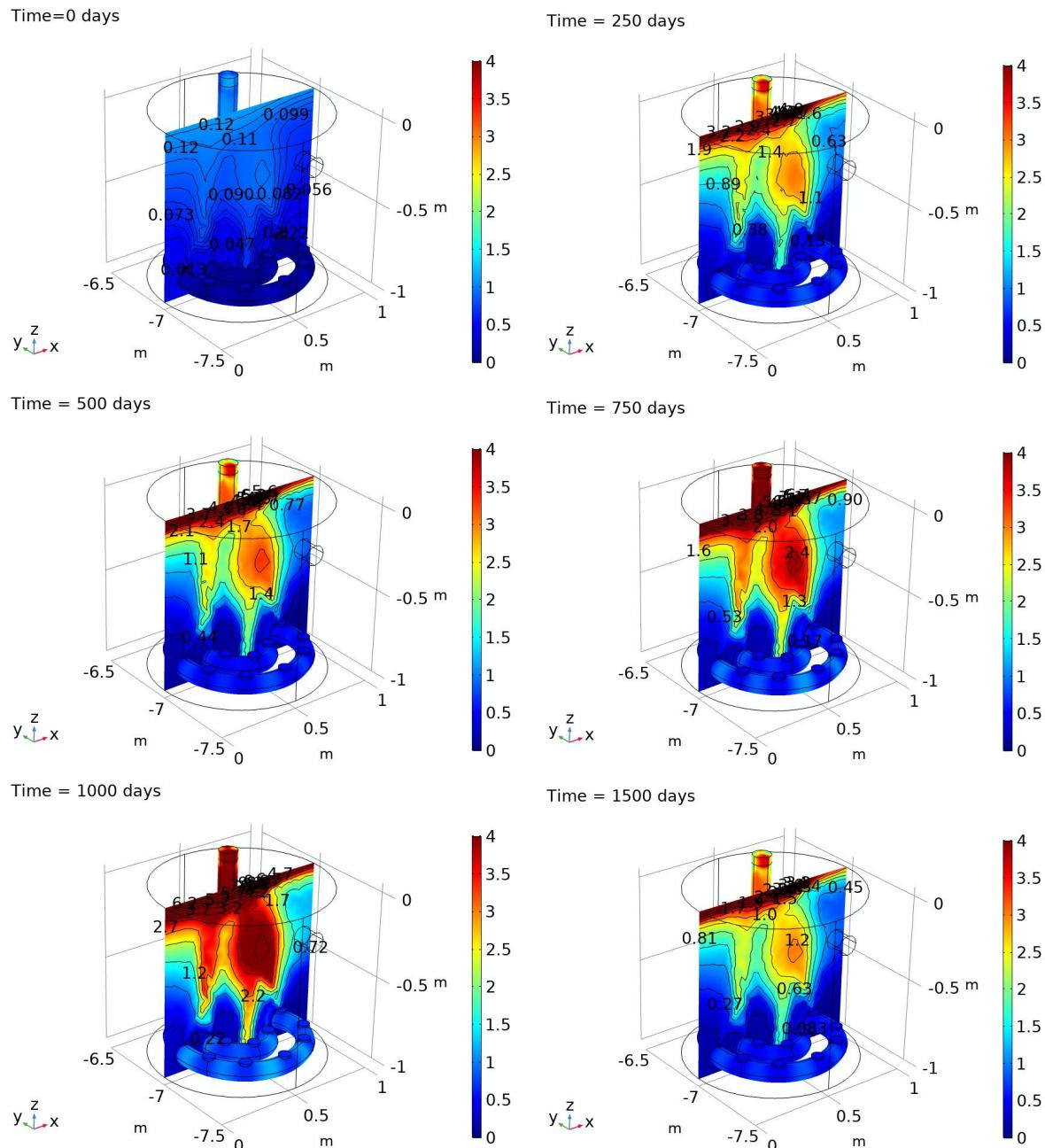


Figure F1. Change in spatial distribution of phosphorus sorption in the modified P-filter bag (spiral distribution pipe) with different simulated operating times from 0 to 1500 days.