

Dissolved Air Flotation: A Review from the Perspective of System Parameters and Uses in Wastewater Treatment

Flotación por aire disuelto: una revisión desde la perspectiva de los parámetros del sistema y usos en el tratamiento de aguas residuales

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Abstract

The current issues of climate change and high freshwater demand worldwide have promoted the implementation of wastewater reclamation technologies. This study aims to review the efficiency of the dissolved air flotation (DAF) technique in a wide variety of applications in the agricultural, industrial, domestic, and municipal sectors, which have high freshwater consumption worldwide. We made a systematic review of the DAF technique in wastewater treatment in 2015-2021. We reviewed six indexed databases and governmental statistical reports; we used the keywords: dissolved air flotation, microbubbles, wastewater treatment, and the main operating and design parameters involved in the effectiveness of the flotation process. Additionally, we conducted a review of the most common synthetic coagulant studies used with DAF, as well as natural coagulants that promise to mitigate current climate change. Finally, we discussed advantages, disadvantages, and potential future studies. DAF to have considerable potential for wastewater treatment, as well as for waste utilization. The generation of large quantities of DAF sludge is a breakthrough for clean energy production, as it allows the use of this waste for biogas production.

Keywords

Dissolved air flotation, Microbubbles, Wastewater treatment, Design and operating parameters, coagulation-flocculation.

Resumen

La actual problemática de cambio climático y alta demanda de agua dulce a nivel mundial ha promovido la implementación de tecnologías para la regeneración de las aguas residuales. El objetivo de este estudio es revisar la eficiencia del sistema de flotación por aire disuelto (DAF) en una amplia variedad de aplicaciones en los sectores agrícola, industrial, doméstico y municipal, los cuales presentan un elevado consumo de agua dulce en el mundo. Por tal motivo se realizó una revisión sistemática de la técnica de DAF utilizada para el tratamiento de aguas residuales en el periodo 2015-2021. Se revisaron seis bases de datos indexadas y reportes estadísticos gubernamentales, las palabras claves fueron flotación por aire disuelto, microburbujas, tratamiento de aguas residuales y los principales parámetros de operación y diseño que intervienen en la eficacia del proceso de flotación, junto con un análisis de los estudios de coagulantes sintéticos más comunes utilizados con DAF, así como de los coagulantes naturales que prometen mitigar el cambio climático actual. Por último, se discuten las ventajas, los inconvenientes y los posibles estudios futuros. Se observó que DAF tiene un potencial considerable para el tratamiento de aguas residuales, así como para la utilización de residuos. La generación de grandes cantidades de lodos de DAF es una brecha para la producción de energía limpia, pues permite utilizar estos residuos para la producción de biogás.

Palabras clave

Flotación por aire disuelto, microburbujas, tratamiento de aguas residuales, parámetros de diseño y operación, coagulación-floculación.

1. INTRODUCTION

The effects of climate change and the growing demand for water worldwide have generated an alarming water deficit. The global population is expected to reach nearly 8.6 billion by 2030, and water demand is expected to grow annually by 1 %, resulting in a cumulative increase of 20 % to 30 % by 2050 [1]. Social development activities demand considerable amounts of freshwater, with the agricultural sector accounting for an estimated 70 % of the total water consumption, the industry for 19 %, and the remaining 11 % used for domestic and municipal needs [2]-[4].

Numerous water recovery methods have been developed. They include chemical, biological, and physical techniques such as gravity separation, membrane filtration, flotation, and electrocoagulation [5]-[8]. In recent years, microbubble (MB) and nanobubble (NB) technologies have been integrated into water clarification processes [9]-[12], particularly in methods such as flotation, disinfection, and advanced oxidation [13]. The physicochemical properties and free radicals cause the bubbles [14], [15] to remove fine particles easily [10], [16], [17].

This has been proven in wastewater treatment [18]; in the removal of oil, grease and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) in the petroleum industry [12], [15], [19]; and in the removal of Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG) from domestic wastewater [20]-[22]. MBs effectively degrade antiviral, antibacterial, anticancer, psychotropic, antihypertensive, analgesic, and antipyretic pharmaceuticals mixed in water by increasing the removal rates, thus reducing the discharge of these products into river environments [23] and improving, for example, the quality of rivers and groundwater contaminated with organic substances [24].

Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) is a reliable method for wastewater treatment [22], [25]-[27]. It has already been applied to the treatment of fluids with different characteristics, from drinking water and wastewater to industrial water [28]. The efficiency of DAF has encouraged the integration of hybrid technologies with positive results in pollutant removal, meeting environmental discharge standards of turbidity, color, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). It has also been used for oil, grease, and fine particulate removal [29]-[31]. DAF applications in wastewater treatment have enabled its technological advancement in recent years [32],[33].

DAF is effective in removing low-density components present in elements and chemical compounds, plant compounds, microorganisms, and parasites. In eutrophic waters, DAF has maintained stable removal efficiencies in the removal of turbidity, total phosphorus, chlorophyll, and COD of 80 %, 72 %, 71 %, and 61 %, respectively. In addition, dissolved oxygen in polluted urban rivers could be raised from 0.2 to 2 mg/L to 3 to 3.5 mg/L due to air dissolved in water, mitigating the negative impact on the environment [34]. Another study showed an efficiency between 11.1 % and 77.7 % in COD removal by DAF and aluminum-based coagulants from wastewater generated by a cosmetics factory. However, wastewater from the production of UV filter creams was resistant to DAF treatment regardless of the coagulant [35].

The efficiency of DAF in the removal of antibiotics has been evaluated in wastewater from the pharmaceutical sector, showing COD and penicillin G potassium removal percentages of 70.41 % and 67.45 %, respectively, under optimal conditions in the operation of the system [36]. In Colombia, an important study by ECOPETROL S.A. led to the design of a new flotation system for water treatment in the oil industry. A 75 % separation efficiency was obtained in production waters using DAF compared to Induced Air Flotation (IAF) [37], [38].

Hybrid treatment methods combined with biological and physicochemical treatment processes have been adopted with high efficiency in wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) [31]. They generally comprise fast precipitation, hydro cyclones, and DAF as a final complementary stage. Due to the physicochemical properties of MBs, the DAF technique can advantageously remove microparticles and non-settled material from WWTPs with low operating costs and short hydraulic retention times [39].

DAF is an excellent complementary stage. A study tested the efficiency of DAF in conjunction with a pilot-scale high-speed activated sludge system of the municipal water treatment plant in Aartselaar (Belgium). Sand was first removed by sedimentation, and then large particles (size 1 mm) were removed by a drum filter. Finally, the liquid was transferred to the DAF unit, where special conditions were used to further clean the water. The results showed a removal of 78 % of TSS and 68 % of COD [30].

Another study recently evaluated the ability of DAF as a possible new mechanism to diagnose intestinal parasites in feces. The results showed parasite recovery efficiencies of 73.27 %, 58.12 %, 37.85 %, and 91.89 % for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Hymenolepis diminuta*, *Giardia duodenalis*, and *Strongyloides stercoralis*, respectively. This reveals a promising line of research for DAF, as intestinal parasitosis is a severe public health problem globally [40].

In general, the DAF technology is efficient in water treatment; it also has favorable operating costs and can be very attractive if it integrates renewable energies in all its processes. Studying the trends of DAF allows us to foresee its efficiency in future studies because some environments present more complex compositions than others.

Therefore, reviewing different DAF applications enables us to indirectly identify the strengths and limitations of these systems to optimize the technique.

This paper reviews the literature published between 2015 and 2021 about the applications of DAF in the agricultural, industrial, and domestic and municipal sectors. It examines the functionality of DAF systems (including coagulation-flocculation) and their applications in wastewater treatment. It also identifies the main design and operating parameters that determine the efficiency of the cleaning process in conventional DAF. Finally, the advantages and disadvantages of the technology, its advances, and areas of possible future work are highlighted.

2. METHODS

This literature review adopted the systematic search method [41], [42], which is composed of three stages: application of search strings, exclusion criteria, and information analysis (see Figure 1). We carried out an exhaustive search in six databases (ScienceDirect, Scopus, Springer, Web of Science, IWA Publishing, and SciELO) and government statistical reports from the United Nations' websites. We formulated search strings to find wastewater treatments using DAF and MB technology. The main keywords used for this purpose were *dissolved air flotation*, *microbubbles*, *wastewater treatment*, and *operation and design parameters*. We applied two exclusion criteria to select the most relevant information: (a) research and review articles published before 2015 and (b) documents such as conference material, books, or research thesis. Finally, relevant data extraction and analysis resulted in a list of 106 papers about DAF in different applications.

However, this literature review also includes eight papers published before 2015 and two website references that corroborate the vast experience of the DAF technique since its beginnings.

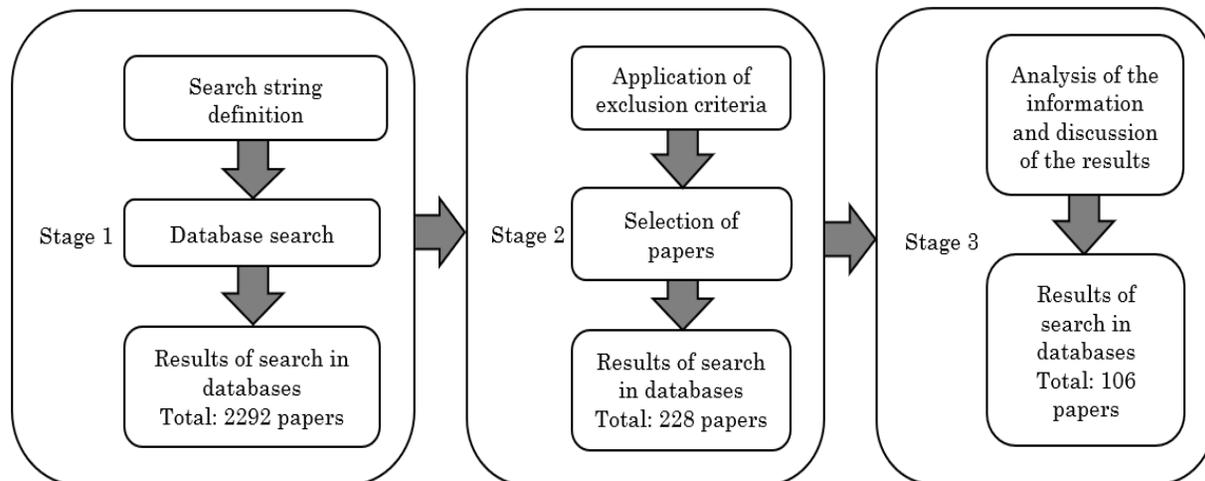


Figure 1. Stages in the systematic search for documents about wastewater treatment with DAF systems
Source: Created by the authors.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Dissolved Air Flotation

In the 1970s, the DAF method was already being used in drinking and wastewater treatment in Finland, Sweden, and South Africa [43]. Currently, DAF has a superior performance in water recovery in the industrial, agricultural, and domestic-municipal sectors.

DAF separates fine particles from the flow by means of MBs. Conventional DAF involves four processes: MB generation, chemical pretreatment of the wastewater, flotation, and sludge removal. Structurally, the technique consists of a flotation tank divided into two zones (contact and separation) by a baffle. The contact zone guarantees the collision and adhesion of the particles to the MBs, which are then conveyed to the separation zone. This MB-particle agglomeration rises to the surface by the force of buoyancy, forming sludge or a foam layer.

In many cases, depending on the wastewater to be treated, a coagulation-flocculation process is used before the flotation tank to ensure better adhesion of the microparticles to the bubbles [44]-[46]. Finally, the sludge removal stage is generally composed of a skimmer system that extracts the waste for further treatment [47] (see Figure 2).

Microbubbles are generated by the precipitation caused by the sudden depressurization at high pressures (usually 300-700 kPa) of a mixture of water and air in a saturator (a tank or Venturi tube). The generated bubbles are driven to the contact zone [48]. In general, the total amount of air transported to the contact zone depends on the saturator pressure and the recycle flow (Q_r) [43].

The optimal size of the MBs in DAF is usually between 20 μm and 100 μm [49]. The smaller the bubbles, the greater their chance of collision with suspended particles [26], [50].

Computer vision and machine learning algorithms [51], [52] are highly useful for estimating characteristic bubble parameters, such as shape [53], size [54], [55], and rise velocity [56]. They can also be used to monitor the flotation process closely [16] (see Figure 3).

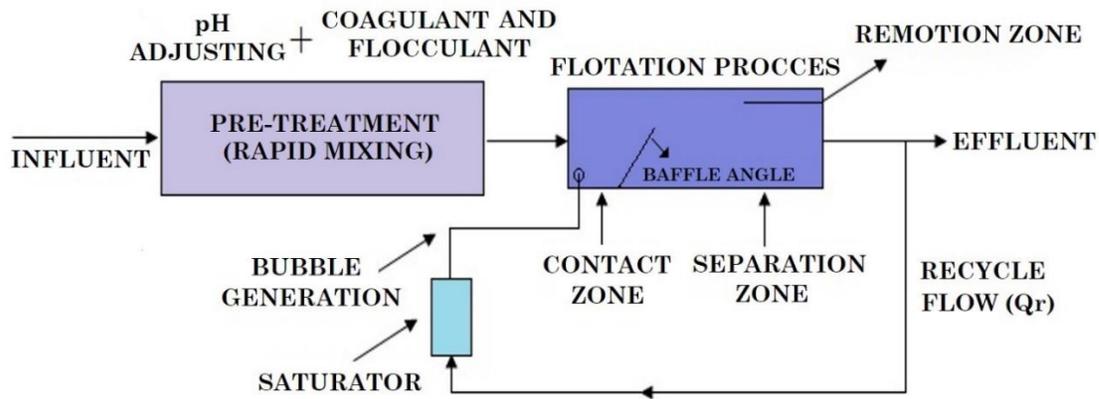


Figure 2. Process diagram of conventional DAF. Source: Created by the authors.

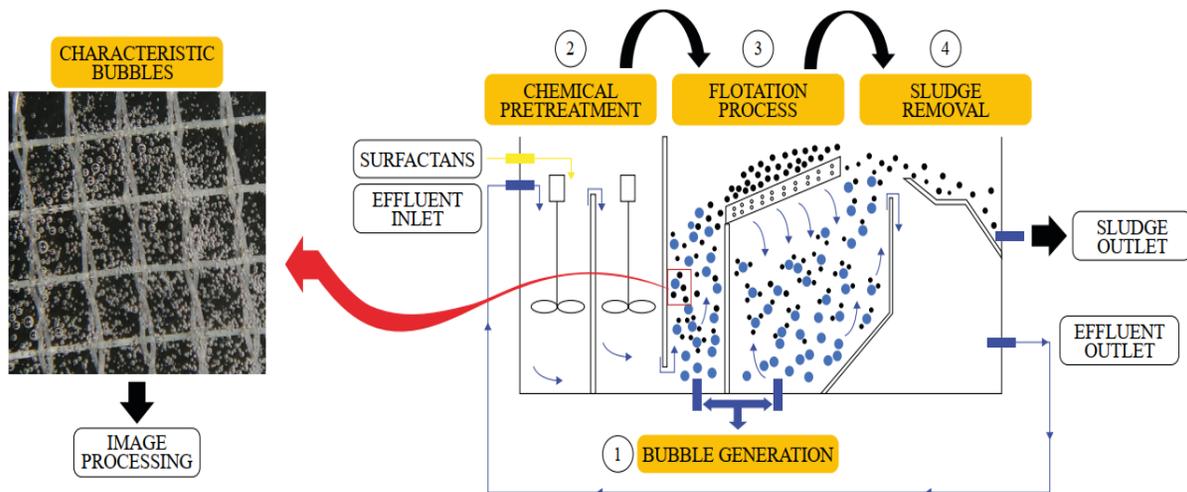


Figure 3. Main steps in conventional DAF. Source: Created by the authors.

3.2 Applications of DAF in water treatment

This subsection describes DAF applications classified by sector: agricultural, industrial, and domestic and municipal.

3.2.1 Agricultural sector

Multiple publications have studied the efficiency of DAF in the treatment of wastewater from the dairy, slaughterhouse, and poultry industries. Dairy wastewater is characterized by high FOG, COD, and BOD contents, as well as the formation of sludge with strong butyric acid odor attributed to the decomposition of casein [57]. The release of dairy effluents without prior treatment into bodies of water can have a negative impact on ecosystems due to high TSS and turbidity levels [57], [58]. Table 1 details these studies along with the main removal parameters they reported.

Table 1. Application of DAF in agricultural wastewater. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Wastewater type	Principal physicochemical parameters					Removal efficiency (%)	Ref.
		Oil and grease	TSS	COD	BOD	Color		
1	Dairy	-	-	87.5	-	83.1	97.8	[57]
2	Dairy	-	62.5	87.8	91.4	-	-	[59]
3	Slaughterhouses	-	-	90.0	90.0	-	-	[5]
4	Poultry	-	-	97.9	98.6	-	-	[60]
5	Poultry	91.1 ± 5.2	-	97.9 ± 1.0	98.6 ± 1.0	-	-	[61]
6	Harvesting of <i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i>	-	88.6-92.5	-	-	91.7-92.3	93.7-96.2	[58]
7	Dairy	66.1	95.0	54.2	76.2	83.2	88	[62]
8	Dairy	-	-	48.3-50.3	-	-	91.1-91.5	[63]

Wastewater from the slaughterhouse industry is characterized by high levels of Organic Matter (OM), nutrients, pathogens, detergents, FOG, and sometimes antibiotics and heavy metals [5], [60]. DAF has also been highlighted as one of the most promising advanced technologies for wastewater treatment in the poultry sector [61]. In this industry, effluents are characterized by high levels of proteins, fats, organic and inorganic phosphates, and carbohydrates [60].

3.2.2 Industrial sector

DAF has been applied in wastewater treatment in the paper manufacturing [64], mining [45], and metalworking [29], [65] industries. Likewise, it has also been used in desalination [66], oil recovery, and oil and grease removal [67]-[69]. Representative removal parameters for various industrial effluents are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. DAF application in industrial wastewater. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Wastewater type	Physicochemical parameters					Removal efficiency (%)	Ref.
		Oil and grease	TSS	COD	BOD	Color		
1	Biodiesel	98.0-99.6	98.0-100.0	80.0-90.0	80-90	No color	-	[70]
2	Metalworking fluids	-	-	99.8	-	-	98.9	[29]
3	Emulsified oil	>90.0	-	-	-	-	-	[12], [69]
4	Wastewater from the petrochemical and food processing industries	99.7	-	95.0	-	-	>90.0	[71]
5	Wastepaper industry	-	98.1	39.0 ± 10.0	-	33 ± 20	-	[44]
6	Metalworking wastewater	99.7	-	98.5	61	-	70.0	[65]
7	Water emulsions	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	[68]
8	Oilfield wastewater	96.6	88.8	95.7	-	-	-	[19]

In some cases, DAF as primary treatment is insufficient to meet the removal parameters established by environmental regulations; therefore, it is necessary to incorporate other methods, which typically include biological treatments [19].

Other important removal parameters for industrial wastewater include heavy metals, radioactive waste, and OM. The removal of heavy metals and other chemical compounds in wastewater is a problem encountered in the metallurgical [29] and mining industries [72].

DAF has shown effective removal results for such elements and other chemical components (see Table 3).

Table 3. Application of DAF in the removal of metals and chemical compounds. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Element	Removal efficiency (%)	Reference
1	Sulfate ions	82.0	[73]
2	Fe (OH) ₃	99.0	[9]
3	Amina	80.0	[18]
4	Lead and zinc sulfide (particles < 44 μm)	89.0-96.0	[45]
5	Fe ions	95.0	[45]
6	Cd, Ni, Mn, and Pb	29.0, 27.0, 31.0, and 29.0	[25]
7	Sodium oleate (NaOL)	97.6	[74]
8	Cu, Cd, and Zn	>95.0	[71]
9	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene	>90.0	[75]
10	Nanoparticles of TiO ₂	95.0-100.0	[76]

In some cases, ultrafine metallic particles are difficult to remove in the cleaning process, making it necessary to use flocculants and/or coagulants that facilitate the adhesion of the particles to the bubbles [65]. In one study [25], different polymers (polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, and chitosan) were investigated as collectors to remove heavy metals (zinc chloride, lead nitrate, manganese chloride, nickel chloride, and cadmium chloride) from wastewater using DAF. The results showed better removal efficiency for chitosan than the other candidates.

The nuclear industry generates gaseous, liquid, and solid radioactive wastes that require specialized treatment due to their high degree of toxicity and contamination [77], [78]. In one study [46], the treatment of radioactive liquid waste using a mobile DAF system was examined. The results showed high removal levels of 95 % for concentrations of oil waste, SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, PO₃³⁻, Ni, and Cr, as well as removal levels of approximately 94 % for total Co, and 75 % for ⁶⁰Co.

Finally, another important removal parameter is OM [79]. It has been shown that DAF can remove more than 98 % of the OM [29] present in fresh and saline wastewater [80] and in desalination pretreatment systems [66] under specific coagulation conditions. DAF has been reported to remove 38-84 % of the biopolymers and 20-61 % of the humic substances, two main organic fractions.

3.2.3 Domestic and municipal sector

DAF has been used in the treatment of a variety of wastewater types generated by the domestic and municipal sector (see Table 4), showing efficient results in combination with other methods [22], [30], [31], [81]. The primary contaminants in these wastewaters are OM, nitrogen, organic carbon, phosphorus, and FOG [21], [39], in addition to microorganisms [82] and biodegradable particles [83].

Table 4. Application of DAF in different types of wastewaters from the domestic and municipal sector
Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Wastewater type	Removal efficiency (%)	Reference
1	Phosphorus and organic matter removal	82 (Total phosphorus)	[39]
2	Pharmaceutical products removal	71 (Diclofenac)	[31]
3	Organic compounds (domestic wastewater)	78 (TSS)	[30]
4	Residential/municipal wastewater	-	[22], [58] [81], [83], [84]
5	Restaurants	92.4 (Oil)	[85]
6	<i>Giardia and Cryptosporidium</i> protozoa	95.38-99.81 (Total Coliforms, TC, and <i>E. coli</i>)	[82], [86]

In general, physicochemical removal parameters such as OM, nitrogen, organic carbon, phosphorus, and FOG (which are derived from the use of cleaning or pharmaceutical products and other domestic activities) are treated with bacterial cultures in activated sludge systems [21], [87]. However, in [30], the efficiency of high-rate activated sludge systems combined with DAF was examined to determine if they improved solid-liquid separation. In this respect, a removal of 78 % of TSS and 68 % of COD was obtained under specific coagulation conditions.

Municipal and domestic wastewater also contains microorganisms that can be highly infectious. The effect of DAF in the presence of coagulants to remove *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* has been studied in [82] and [86]. It was shown that DAF is a potential treatment to remove *Giardia* cysts from effluents, providing low protozoa concentration and turbidity. A combined coagulation-DAF process has been employed [84] to reduce Antibiotic Resistance Genes (ARG) in the influent of a wastewater treatment plant using three types of coagulants (PACl, FeCl₃, and Al₂(SO₄)₃). The results showed that this combined process is a more efficient means to remove TSS and COD, as well as ARG.

DAF's recovery of biodegradable particles has been studied by evaluating its TSS removal efficiency in screened municipal wastewater effluents [83]. The results showed TSS removal without chemicals at a low surface loading rate (<15 m/h) and a high recycling ratio of 94 ± 1 %.

As for potable water, there are no recent studies that encourage the use of DAF. However, the literature reports the application of DAF as a clarifier for drinking water in the 1960s [43]. Crossley and Valade conducted a review of DAF technology since then, particularly regarding potable water production [88]. More recently, other authors [28] have studied the optimization of a treatment plant design using DAF technology in Kluizen, Belgium.

3.2.4 Operating and design parameters of DAF

Identifying the parameters of DAF systems requires an understanding of the stages of the cleaning process. In the case of conventional DAF systems, there are three important processes: chemical pretreatment (coagulation-flocculation), MB generation, and flotation.

They present a wide variety of operating and design parameters. This paper proposes a selection of main DAF parameters to highlight their relevance in the assessment of wastewater treatment efficiency.

The working principle of DAF systems is the flotation process, which, in essence, uses air MBs to capture microparticles and then separates the emulsions produced based on their physicochemical properties [33]. It has been shown that a reduction in bubble size increases the contact angle and bond strength between particles; this, in turn, increases opportunities

for floc formation [54], [55], [89]. The optimal bubble size is usually between 20 μm and 100 μm [49] (see Table 5).

Indeed, the study of MB characteristics in the flotation process helps to ensure MB stability and removal efficiency [53], [90], [91]. The larger the diameter of the bubble, the higher its rising velocity and thus the shorter its lifetime [92]-[94]. For this reason, physical factors (i.e., pressure, dissolved air flow, and temperature) are important in the generation of MBs. The flotation process involves different parameters that depend on optimal MB generation, the contact between bubbles, and the characteristics of the wastewater [48], [95].

DAF parameters are directly related to the setup of DAF processes and, therefore, vary when coagulation or flocculation is used [58], [96]. According to the literature, a number of parameters can affect optimal generation of MBs in terms of number, diameter, and rising velocity, as well as the efficiency of waste removal [93], [97], [98]. For example, they include air pressure, water inlet flow rate, and injected air flow [50], [99] (dissolved oxygen, DO, generally 0.5-5.5 mg/l), which determine optimal MB generation [22], as well as the recycle flow rate or Recirculation Rate (% R, 10 % being typical in DAF) [54], [100], [101]. Table 5 details the operating parameters most commonly reported in the studies cited above.

Table 5. Main operating parameters of a conventional DAF system. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Reference	Diameter MB (μm)	Air pressure (psi)	% R	Removal efficiency (%)
1	[102] Analytical and CFD models	40-50	65.27-87.02	5-20	-
2	[80]	-	72.52	20	100 (algal cells), 99.99 (Adenosine Tri-Phosphate (ATP))
3	[68]	-	72.52	-	70 (DQO)
4	[58]	40	72.52	20	98 (<i>Chlorella sorokiniana</i>)
5	[45]	-	87.02	20-25	89-96 (Particles < 44 μm)
6	[103]	40-80	Patm	-	52 (Particle removal)
7	[67] Analytical and CFD models	45	14.50-58.02	20-29	76.6 (Oil droplets)
8	[63]	-	116.03	20	91.5 (Turbidity in dairy wastewater)
9	[62]	-	145.04	20	> 90 (Turbidity in dairy wastewater)
10	[57]	-	58.02-145.04	20-100	97.8 (Turbidity in dairy wastewater)
11	[46]	40-60	89.92	40	99 (Ni, Cu, Cr, Pb liquid radioactive waste)

* % R: Recirculation rate

On the other hand, coagulation and flocculation are chemical pretreatment processes that affect the performance of DAF since they alter the properties of the wastewater to be treated.

The coagulation process consists of the electrical destabilization of the particles, and flocculation is the process in which the particles collide with each other to form larger clots, which facilitates the removal of turbidity, color, and pathogenic microorganisms, among other things [104]. Therefore, flocculants, coagulants, surfactants, and other chemical compounds are necessary to obtain an efficient treatment in the complex wastewater treatment plants used in the industrial, domestic, and municipal sectors [80].

Typically, in DAF systems, two units are integrated for coagulation-flocculation as a pretreatment of the wastewater before the flotation process is applied [64], [88]. During

flotation, these pretreatments alter the pH and Zeta potential in particular, which can affect particle-MB interaction and floc formation [16], [74], [105]. For this reason, it is essential to know the type of coagulant, flocculant, optimal dosage, pH, mixing time, velocity, and reaction time (see Table 6).

Table 6. DAF parameters with coagulation or flocculation. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Coagulant	Flocculant	pH	Mixing velocity [rpm]	Mixing time [min]	Floc. time [min]	Removal efficiency (%)	Ref.
1	Ferrous sulfate (FeSO ₄)	Cationic polymer TanFloc	4.0	120	5	-	97.8 (Turbidity)	[57]
2	Chitosan/polyaluminum ferric chloride (PAFC)	-	6.0	50-200	5-15	-	64.3 (Organic pollutants)	[27]
3	Aluminum sulphate, ferric chloride, Tanfloc SG and Zetag 8185	-	7.0	-	-	15-30	89.4-90.9 (Total phosphorus) 90.2-92.6 (Total Kjeldahl nitrogen, TKN)	[58]
4	Combined polyacrylamide (PAM)	Tanfloc	7.6	120	5	5	>90 (Turbidity)	[62]
5	Liquid ferrate/ Ferric chloride	-	(8.0±0.20)	100	2	20	92 (Organic matter)	[80]
6	Ripe Okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>) / passion fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>)	-	9/5	200	1	15	91.1 (Turbidity)	[63]
7	Ferric chloride (FeCl ₃)	PACl	2.5-3.0	-	-	-	98.9 (Total petroleum hydrocarbon)	[29]
8	-	Dismulgan V3377	7.0	9000-144000	1-5	-	>99 (Oil removal)	[12]
9	Ferric chloride (FeCl ₃)	PACl	7.48	-	1	-	95 (COD and oil)	[71]
10	Polyaluminum chloride (PACl)	Cationic polyacrylamide (C-PAM)	6.9	20-80	2-20	15	98.1 (TSS, wastepaper)	[64]
11	-	Polyacrylamide	4.5	120	1-3	5	80-82 (Sulfate-sodium salts)	[73]
12	FeCl ₃ and PACl	-	7/6	-	0.25	20	96.38/95.38 (<i>E. coli</i>)	[82]

In particular, ferric chloride (FeCl₃) and polyaluminum chlorides (PAC) are coagulants of inorganic character used very frequently in the treatment of water with high color and low turbidity [104], [106]. A study evaluated their efficiency in the waters of the Palacé River in the city of Popayán. It concluded that the use of FeCl₃ as primary coagulant and PAC as coagulation coadjuvant generates flocs with higher sedimentation rates that facilitate turbidity removal and the optimization of sedimentation [106]. In another study, which investigated five aluminum coagulants to treat wastewater from a paper mill, DAF showed efficiencies between 85 % and 90 % in the removal of suspended solids, COD, and silica [107].

Currently, the study of coagulants, flocculants, and other substances of organic-type chemical action is an area of interest to researchers since these compounds tend to be environmentally friendly and could replace conventional chemicals [62], [63], [69]. In one study [71], more than 90 % of Cu, As, and Pb were removed by magnetic biochar adsorption, recovering 90 % of the biochar after the process. Oil removal studies with DAF have reported significant changes in the pH, salinity, and temperature of oily waters using chemical reagents [108]. In addition [69], DAF has also been shown to be effective, with or without the use of biosurfactants, in treating oily waters.

DAF design parameters vary according to the hydrodynamics of the flotation tank, i.e., its geometry [48], [109], baffle angle (see Figure 2) [110], flotation kinetics [50], water inflow rate [111], the characteristics of the MB generating device [95], [101], surface tension, wastewater density, number of MBs, and MB rise velocity [28].

Another design parameter of DAF is the air-to-solid ratio (A/S), which is directly related to the required removal efficiency and indicates the mass of air required in the pressurization mechanism per unit mass of particles [46], [83]. This parameter, in turn, is associated with % R and the amount of dissolved oxygen or air injected [22]. The equation for a system with only pressurized recycle is (1).

$$\frac{A}{S} = \frac{1.3C_S(fP - 1)R}{X_f Q}, \quad (1)$$

where C_S is the theoretical solubility of air (mg/L); P, the absolute saturation pressure (atm); f, the fraction of air dissolved at pressure P, usually 0.5; R, the recirculation rate; X_f , the concentration of solids to be removed; and Q, the flow that enters the flotation cell (L/s).

In DAF design, the required amount of air is determined by the concentration and size of the suspended particles [50]. The concentration of particles carried by the bubbles depends on their size, while the loading capacity is controlled by the availability of the total surface area [39], [45], [110].

Other parameters are also involved, such as Hydraulic Loading Capacity (HLC) (5-15 m/h in conventional DAF) [43], temperature, gas holdup [112], Recirculation Rate (% R), air pressure, Surface Loading Rate (SLR) (15-30 m/h in high performance DAF equipment) [88], and Hydraulic Retention Time (HRT) [46], [58], [101]. However, six main design parameters are used in conventional DAF systems (see Table 7).

Salinity is another important parameter that could influence different aspects of DAF, such as air dissolution, bubble characteristics, and system hydrodynamics [67]. High air dissolution is critical in saline water DAF systems as it provides more opportunities for collision with suspended particles; moreover, about 50 % of the operating costs are associated with air saturators [50].

An important tool to design DAF systems is Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD). In numerical simulations of DAF using CFD, the flow regime is an essential parameter for flotation tank design, analysis, and control because it helps to improve the performance by directing heat and mass transfer [112]. The factors affecting the flow regime include the geometrical variables of the flotation tank (diameter, length, baffle angle, bubbler pore diameter, and cross-sectional area), particle size, dynamic variables (such as fluid flow velocity), and the physical properties of the wastewater [49].

Table 7. Main DAF design parameters. Source: Created by the authors

No.	Ref.	Inlet flow rate (m ³ /h)	HRT (min)	HLC (m/h)	Air pressure (psi)	A/S (ml/m)	% R	Removal efficiency (%)
1	[112]	0.5	-	-	43.51-72.52	-	10	-
2	[22]	-	120	-	14.50-75.52	-	-	99 (NH ₄ ⁺ -N)
3	[45]	1.8-2.4	11-14	11.4-15	87.02	-	20-25	95 (Pb ²⁺ and Cu ²⁺)
4	[58]	-	4320	-	72.52	-	20	89.4-90.95 (Total phosphorus) 90.2-92.6 (Total Kjeldahl nitrogen TKN)
5	[83]	1.6-4	25-60	10-22	43.51-87.02	0.5	12-40	94-96 (TSS)
6	[103]	-	-	11.8-23.4	-	0.01	-	-
7	[61]	-	1440	-	29.00-58.02	0.026	30	91.1 ± 5.2 (Oil and grease) 98.6 ± 1.0 (DBO)
8	[46]	-	10-20	-	89.92	0.35	40	99 (Ni, Cu, Cr, Pb liquid radioactive waste)

* % R: Recirculation rate

Based on this literature review, Table 8 details the most relevant design and operating parameters in the three main DAF processes (i.e., chemical pretreatment, bubble generation, and flotation). The pretreatment of the wastewater at the coagulation-flocculation stage facilitates bubble-particle interaction and floc formation. The size of the bubbles generated is highly influential during the flotation process. Therefore, it should be set rigorously according to the characteristics of the generation device. Finally, the flotation process is directly determined by tank hydrodynamics, which influences the effectiveness of the operation.

Table 8. DAF's operating and design parameters classified by process. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Chemical pretreatment	Bubble generation	Flotation process
1	pH	Temperature	SLR
2	Coagulation-flocculation	% R	A/S
3	Zeta potential	A/S	% R
4		Injected air flow	MB size
5		Air pressure	MB rise velocity
6		Salinity	Number of MBs
7		Flow regime	HRT
8		MB generator device characteristics	HLC
9		pH	Air pressure
10		Gas holdup	Flotation tank hydrodynamics
11		Zeta potential	Particle size and concentration
12		Wastewater density	
13		Surface tension	

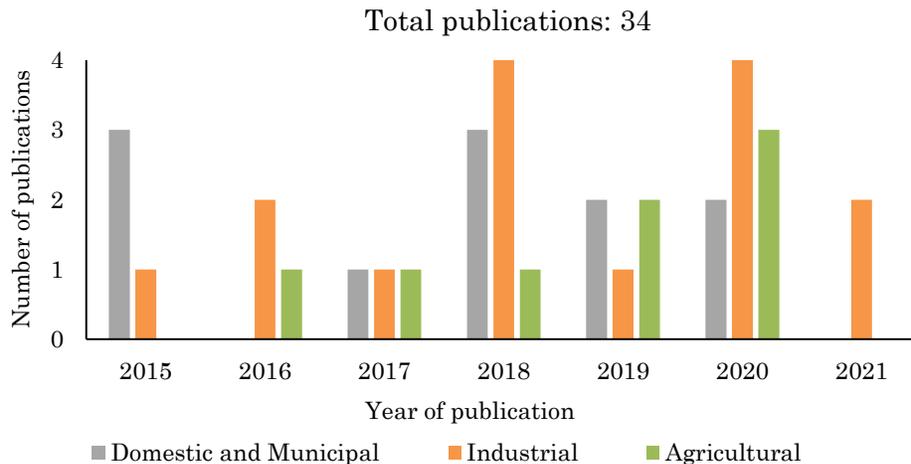
4 DISCUSSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The literature has demonstrated the ability of DAF to remove high OM loads, particularly in the separation of oil and grease and FOG emulsions [12], [20], [68], [69] and fine suspended

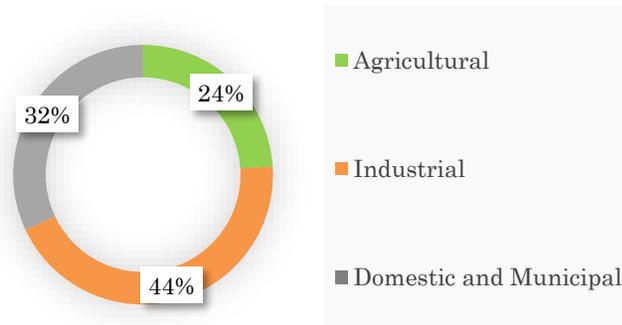
particles. In general, DAF has potential in the treatment of wastewater from agricultural, industrial, and domestic and municipal sectors. The recovery of raw material such as oils, nutrients, and minerals [108] and the generation of sludge from the flotation process could be sources of raw material for products such as biodiesel [47] and biogas [20], which, in turn, would help to alleviate waste discharge.

The number of publications between 2015 and 2021 (see Figure 4-a) examining the use of DAF for wastewater suggests that its application is less frequent in the agricultural sector, which represents 24 % of the total documents. This could be because agricultural types of waste do not represent a complex problem in water treatment since they can become organic sources of coagulation, being an alternative to conventional metallic coagulants [63].

In contrast, the industrial sector was the most representative, with 44 % of all the publications. This is likely due to the high amounts of oil and grease and microparticles in industrial wastewater, whose removal is facilitated by MBs due to the hydrophobicity of the medium and the density difference between the waste fluid (oil and grease in other chemical substances) and water [12], [15], [67], [68]. The application of DAF in municipal and domestic wastewater is relatively rare because it demands strict pretreatment with coagulants or flocculants due to the physicochemical and microbiological composition of this wastewater [22], [84]. However, this sector still accounted for 32 % of the publications in the 2015-2021 period reviewed here (see Figure 4-b).



(a)



(b)

Figure 4. (a) Number of documents about the application of the DAF technique in the treatment of wastewater from the agricultural, industrial, and domestic and municipal sectors. (b) Proportions of the sectors in percentages. Source: Created by the authors.

DAF has been in continuous development in recent years and has shown to be highly efficient in combination with other cleaning techniques [27], [30]. It is a key technique factored into future projects for improving the effectiveness of wastewater and drinking water treatment. Table 9 highlights its advantages [34], [45], [88], [102], [113] and disadvantages [71], [95], [75] in comparison with other wastewater treatment technologies.

Table 9. Advantages and disadvantages of DAF. Source: Created by the authors.

No.	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Efficient removal of OM, algae, oil and grease, FOG, microparticles, and microorganisms from wastewater.	The flotation tank must be protected from low and high temperatures.
2	Fast system start-up, high separation efficiency, and operational versatility.	High energy consumption and increased operating costs.
3	Generation of thicker sludge.	DAF foam generation.
4	Compact system, low HRT, lower construction costs, low operation cost, and high loading rates.	Use of coagulants and flocculants.

One particularity of DAF is that, in very cold climates, the system must be protected from low temperatures to avoid freezing the float and causing sedimentation of solids that have already been driven to the surface by the effect of the bubbles. This is because rising or falling temperatures in the flotation tank can affect gas retention and MB stability. In the case of a temperature increase, larger MBs break into smaller bubbles and the viscosity of the liquid is reduced, resulting in decreased stability due to oxygen reduction [16], [101].

Technological advances in DAF systems have stimulated new research into ways to optimize control, automation, operating times, system size, and energy costs, thus improving the efficiency of the overall process [48], [50]. For example, [32] analyzed the control and automation of a DAF pilot plant, where a SCADA was developed using OPC and Ethernet communication to monitor saturation pressure, liquid levels, and turbidity controls. The experiment achieved energy savings and improved performance in terms of the operation and operability of the plant. In a further study [114], turbidity control in DAF was studied using fuzzy logic, which led to improved control of this parameter and avoided excessive use of clean water in the recycling stream.

In addition, CFD allows researchers to examine various aspects of the flotation process by increasing the removal efficiency and decreasing investment and operating costs [28].

These mathematical models provide accurate information to design systems using optimal operating parameters. The results of CFD simulation can provide more practical information about the design and establish appropriate operating conditions [103], [109], [110]. In general, these studies tend to focus on analyzing fluid dynamics to explore the air/water flow and air distribution in the DAF tank [97], [99], [111].

Mathematical models and flow simulation of MBs using CFD have reduced the limitations of DAF systems and enabled advances in their operation and design to make them more efficient. For this reason, modern DAF system designs tend to be faster, more compact, and less expensive in operation [29], [83] compared to coagulation-sedimentation-filtration plants [45], [64], [110]. They also represent a considerable reduction in flocculation times and increased hydraulic loads [43], [88].

Studying the hydrodynamic characteristics of the flotation system is fundamental in the design, control, analysis, optimization, operation, and modeling of DAF equipment because these factors significantly affect the efficiency of the process [49], [50], [99]. Consequently, CFD allows researchers to predict the design and construction of DAF systems and identify

the parameters needed to establish the optimal conditions for wastewater cleaning processes [102], [110].

The utilization of DAF sludge is an interesting avenue for future research as it can boost sustainable development and cleaner energy. A study [47] demonstrated the feasibility of using DAF sludge obtained from a meat processing plant as feedstock for biodiesel. Another one [20] evaluated the potential of DAF waste from food processing and poultry manure to optimize biogas production. Its results represent an opportunity to improve the economics of anaerobic digester systems based on organic farm waste used as feedstock that can also be recycled as fertilizer after digestion.

Finally, another interesting application of DAF is microalgae harvesting [105], [115], which is considered a cost-effective method for biofuel production [58], [116] that improves effluent quality. The effectiveness of DAF in the recovery of lipids from microalgae has been studied [108], and the results have shown high lipid recovery. DAF sludge utilization is an innovative research topic that can boost sustainable development with clean energy [108].

Wastewater treatment systems are increasingly facing new restrictions on emissions as well as tighter regulations on energy efficiency and resource recycling due to growing environmental pollution. An adequate configuration of the main design and operating parameters in DAF systems and their optimization at start-up can overcome many of these difficulties.

In general, the trend in DAF has been oriented towards improving removal efficiency and optimizing plant operating and energy costs. In this regard, flotation hydrodynamics is fundamental for the design, control, analysis, optimization, operation, and modeling of DAF [49], [50], [99], [114]. The latter involves flotation tank geometry and characteristic parameters of MBs [50].

The effects of DAF's operating and design parameters on the characteristics of the bubbles are remarkable, as they ensure the efficiency of bubble-particle floc formation and flocculation of the bubbles in the waste removal stage. In this respect, the parameters of both the tank hydrodynamics and the bubble-generating device must be considered in the design of DAF systems.

In order to establish optimal DAF operating parameters, it is essential to understand MB flow and interaction with surrounding particles [102], [110]. More studies should be conducted to optimize DAF processes in terms of reducing energy consumption. In addition, DAF could be optimized for locations with environmental conditions such as high or very low temperatures, so that they do not affect the performance of the water cleaning process. These improvements could make DAF a promising next-generation technology suitable for complex wastewater treatment processes.

DAF has proven its high performance in hybrid technologies, particularly in combination with biological methods, that meet the standards required by environmental legislation. DAF's effectiveness in reducing removal parameters (particularly turbidity, COD, BOD, TSS, and oil and grease, among other pollution indicators) makes it a recommendable technique for the recovery of water resources and the reduction of environmental toxicological risks.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presented a systematic review of literature about the DAF method for wastewater treatment. This method has proven to be effective in treating wastewater of different characteristics generated by activities in the agricultural, industrial, and domestic and municipal sectors. Its MB-based technology has enabled the elimination of difficult-to-

remove pollutants such as oil and grease, FOG, OM, and fine particles that are a problem in water reclamation processes. Over the past decade, significant progress has been made to increase the effectiveness of cleaning processes in DAF systems.

The selection of a set of design and operating parameters for DAF is directly related to wastewater characteristics. MB size, saturation pressure, dissolved oxygen concentration, recycle flow rate, and coagulation or flocculation are considered the main parameters in DAF due to their strong influence on system start-up. Currently, the most frequently used coagulants or flocculants in wastewater treatment are ferrous sulfate (FeSO_4) and polyacrylamide (PAM); however, natural alternatives such as ripe okra and passion fruit seed have shown promising results as replacements for artificial coagulants.

The advantages and disadvantages of DAF in wastewater treatment were also identified here to encourage new DAF studies in different areas of agribusiness, industry, and wastewater treatment, from the cleaning of facilities and equipment used in production processes to the treatment of drinking water. For instance, the generation of large amounts of DAF sludge can fill a gap in clean energy production since this waste can be used for biogas production and alleviate the waste discharge. Future research could enable the use of DAF sludge in other high-value activities. Finally, future work should focus on developing DAF technologies that use renewable energy, examine ways to reduce the energy consumption of elements (such as pressure pumps, motors, air compressors, and mechanical systems), and continue searching for natural coagulants and flocculants.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All the authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Jeimmy Adriana Muñoz-Alegría: Conceptualization, methodology, data curation, and writing/original draft preparation.

Elena Muñoz España: Data visualization, research, supervision, writing, revising, and editing.

Juan Fernando Flórez-Marulanda: Data visualization, research, supervision, writing, revising, and editing.

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