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Article

Wastewater treatment plant and enhancing renewable energy production towards achieving environmental sustainability

Hüseyin Gökçekuş[1,3,4] , Youssef Kassem [1,2,3,4], Abigail ZK Fahnbulleh[*5], Robert Fallah Saah[5]

[1]Department of Civil Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering Faculty, Near East University, 99138 Nicosia (via Mersin 10, Turkey), Cyprus
[2]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Faculty, Near East University, 99138 Nicosia (via Mersin 10, Turkey), Cyprus
[3]Energy, Environment, and Water Research Center, Near East University, 99138 Nicosia (via Mersin 10, Turkey), Cyprus
[4]Engineering Faculty, Kyrenia University, 99138 Kyrenia (via Mersin 10, Turkey), Cyprus
[5]Department of Environmental Education & Management, Department of Educational Sciences, Near East University, 99138 Nicosia (via Mersin 10, Turkey), Cyprus

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*Corresponding author
Email address:
afahn2010@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Carbon emissions from non-renewable energy consumption account for 38 percent to 50 percent of conservatory smoke production in the world, and wastewater treatment plants happen to be one of the most significant drivers of orangery vapor discharges universally. So, to meet the target of achieving a significant reduction of carbon pollution in 2030, we must focus on energy savings and Waste Water Treatment Plant consumption reduction. The demand for future urban wastewater Treatment Plant construction and technical enhancements remains high. The energy ingestion of treatment plants is related development of influent plants, effluent standards, and so on. This study is meant to offer directions for emerging new strategies to facilitate the reduction of water scarcity now and in the future as a powerful and reliable form of treating wastewater technology in particular. This current study keeps its focus on the stimulus of guiding principle on treatment plant structure using scenario-based investigation. This article focuses on approaches used for water purification and the level of energy used. This research analyses the viability of energy self-sufficiency by examining existing energy consumption efficiency. It also investigates the water-energy link in plants and the sustainable approach to solving water scarcity problems, thereby providing the academic source for improving energy management systems and the formulation of energy policy and infrastructures. The research finds out that renewable energy is eco-friendly and is not regenerated by human efforts, nor does it emit any harmful gases into the atmosphere that could contribute to global warming, and it also notes that it is one of the major solutions to water scarcity problems now and later.

1. Introduction

Irrigation connections have long been disregarded but have recently been reported as a rising topic that could lead to a deeper grasp of the hydrosphere and the development of new standards for preservation. Despite generations of procrastination, new calculated and high-tech approaches to resolving global water issues have been offered. Water systems, particularly wastewater treatment facilities, are key municipal power users around the world. It is predicted that these amenities only could enthral one to three percent of a country's total electrical energy output and more than 20% of public utilities' electrical energy. Global water producers and consumers have increased since the 1950s, while the availability of freshwater access has been dropping [1]

countries with water-scarce and stress are about half a billion people, and that number is expected to rise to about 3 billion by 2025 due to population growth. One of the creation's biggest challenges has been the scarcity of water, besides water cannot be fully discussed without considering agriculture, the economy, and the earth as a whole; the existence of life is entirely dependent on the availability of freshwater supplies. In terms of agriculture, currently, the world is dependent on 1.5 billion hectares of cultivated land for food production, which accounts for twelve out of a hundred of the entire land capacity [2]. Approximately 1.1 billion hectares are rain-fed with no water supply systems. Accordingly, rain-fed cultivation is being used in over 80% of the globe's present cultivated zone and produces approximately sixty percent of the earth's major diet [3]. Watered farming accounts for a million, in 279 hectares or for land for the crop is 19% according to [4] (we have had an increase in hectares as four million when various crops/cropping intensity are taken into account), but it accounts for the output of agriculture is 40%. It is expected that the global population might reach 9 billion by 2050 at the same time due to water quality degradation and over-exploitation, the limited readily available freshwater supplies in lakes, shallow groundwater aquifers, and rivers are deteriorating [5]. The resource and plea for water statistics are astounding: About 29 countries with a population of around 450 million people experience acute shortage [6]; approximately by 2025, about twenty percent of water will be required to nurse the increase of additional 3 billion individuals. Since water scarcity could affect 2/3 of the inhabitants by 2025; water tables, which provide water for one-third of the world's population, are depleting very faster than natural surroundings can regenerate them [7]; while fifty percent of the lakes and rivers are contaminated; and some vital rivers, like the Yellow, Colorado, and the Ganges, do not drift to the sea frequently during the year [8]. Some of the Earth's utmost heavily inhabited regions, like the Middle East, India, Pakistan, China, and the Mediterranean, are anticipated to face severe water scarcity in the next decades [9]. Water scarcity threatens regions of Australia and the United States (including the Midwest and parts of the southwest). In Australia, for example, rainfall and runoff have decreased significantly in recent decades, resulting in limited water distributions for crops [10]. According to [11], total worldwide extractions of water for the purposes of agricultural, home, and industrial consumption will grow by 23% from 1995 to 2025 under their standard picture. One of the fundamental trials disturbing countless international difficulties, including ecosystem degradation, poverty, desertification, hunger, climate change, security, and even global peace, is the readiness of appropriate water supplies. Water shortage is expected to become an added significant predictor of food insufficiency than land scarcity [12]. So, to ensure surplus and safe water for all people and regions, Governments should make it their responsibility to invest more in sewage plant technology since it is environmentally friendly.

2. Water and wastewater as alternative solutions

The pressing concern in this current period is the insufficiency of fresh water. Water is essential for survival, so innovative technologies to help offer a fresh water supply are required. As a result, desalination and wastewater separation or treatment should be recognized as important, sustainable, and effective technological solutions to the problem of freshwater scarcity. Because as the world's population has risen to more than 7 billion people, so has the demand for fresh water. With significance, extraordinary competence separation approaches that incorporate water reuse, management, and wastewater treatment are required for sustainability. So, Chemical engineering can help in developing the equipment needed for treatment to high production values. Various known industrial procedures are presently used to remove particles from wastewater. Chemical techniques such as coagulation-photo-degradation [13], ion exchange [14], and adsorption [15], have extraordinary abstraction efficacy but need huge sums of inorganic substances and produce slush after cure [16]. Organic approaches, such as activated sludge [17], anaerobic-aerobic [18], and algae-based [19], are unsuccessful and require a big capacity [20]. Casing technologies are a substitute for a conservative treatment plan for meeting upcoming environmental development principles [21]. To handle the present environmental trials in the wastewater treatment business, operational water recovery machineries are appropriate [22]. By recovering reclaimed water, membrane processes introduce the concept of zero water emission [23]. The significant energy depletion is found in compression-driven sheath course tools that can use by little temperature bases are in high demand. So, the energy ingestion of DCMD for wastewater treatment can be compressed by using replenishing energy or minimum rating waste heat, cultivating hydrodynamic situations, building the component with the least separation belongings, and including a heat exchanger for retrieval should be considered [24].

3. Treatment method

In municipal WWTPs, for example, the most commonly used treatment technologies include oxidation ditch, anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process, outdated triggered sludge, and sequencing batch reactor. Given the possibility of eventual water reuse, sophisticated membrane biological technologies have seen increased usage in the current age. Regional features and wastewater quality analysis BOD and COD concentrations and ratios of biodegradability of wastewater are important in practice because it helps to improve wastewater treatment systems for best subtraction proficiency. These absorptions are commonly recycled to assess the inorganic aspect of wastewater [25]. Regions with rich rapid economic development and water resources, which raise ingestion heights and water intake for every capita amount, may experience diluted pollutant concentrations as an effect of increasing wastewater discharge. Ground and surface water may potentially permeate into wastewater collection and discharge systems in water-rich areas, resulting in lower pollutant levels in wastewater influent. Furthermore, the Biological Oxygen Demand or Chemical oxygen demand ratio is commonly used to assess the biodegradability of wastewater. A high ratio of (0.4 and 0.6) suggests that wastewater is biodegradable, whereas a low ratio (between 0.2 and 0.4) indicates that wastewater contains poorly biodegradable chemicals. Unfavourable these ratios may result in inadequate denitrification, excessive Chemicals in municipal plants output, and worsening of biological phosphorus removal [26]. Both ratios (less than 0.1), in particular, indicate that the wastewater is inappropriate for biological treatment [27]. The content and proportion of Total phosphurs (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), the well-adjusted bond between carbons, phosphorus, and nitrogen in municipal WWTP influent wastewater, is critical to the efficacy of organic

procedures. The result could be recycled to protect the scheme, in the same way, the setup of the treatment system process to achieve optimal nutrient removal efficiency. It is regularly assumed that for efficient treatment, the BOD: NPK fraction should be within the range of 100:10:1 and 100:5:1 for aerobic handling and 250:5:1 for anaerobic cure [27]. High quantities of particular chemicals and adverse nutritional ratios can impair microbial decomposition proficiency [26]. The majority of the treatment plants influent restricted significant concentrations of substance, primarily phosphorus and nitrogen. The concentrations of TN and TP in influent wastewater fluctuate from 19 to 51 mg/L and 1.8 to 5.9 mg/L, separately. In the case of a high fraction of industrial sources, influent nutrient concentrations might change dramatically throughout the day and during stormwater occurrences. Thus; water treatment should be handled with more care, using renewable energy as her major energy source for environmental health.

4. Background of the study

The population of the Slovak Republic (Figure 1) is around 5.44 million people (2011). The country has a total of 2,891 settlements. Only 400 settlements have more than 2,000 people. The overall sum of individuals belonging to these municipalities has its population greater than 2,000 is 3.78 million. This constitutes almost 70% of the population. The surviving population is dispersed across the remaining Slovakian region in small communities. Above and beyond the aforementioned geographical facts, the high proportions of rural populations create complicated conditions for connecting populations to central water supply systems and wastewater treatment systems, as well as in accordance with Slovak Republic documents submitted to the EU in 2004.

Figure 1. Slovak Republic

The EU's study of a centralized water distribution system and wastewater treatment system (Figure 2) with Slovak Republic member requirements is motivated mostly by widely separated populations. In 2010, the number of people receiving drinking water from the public supply reached 4.72 million, accounting for 86.9 percent of the entire population. Household-specific water usage fell drastically from 195 L/cap. d in 1990 to 79.8 L/cap. d in 2011. Public sewage system development lags behind the systems. In comparison to developed Western European countries, the Slovak Republic has a low percentage of connected people. This era hind to long-term abandoned enlargement of frame erection projects during the communist era for all CEE countries. The number of people living in households with public sewage systems reached 3.35 million inhabitants, which is 61.6% of the Slovak population. The total length of sewage system pipelines was 11,211 km. It symbolizes a detailed length of the pipeline on connected inhabitant 3.35 m. The average water price in Slovakia was 2.31 €/m^3 for both water supply and treatment. Hence in this situation, it is necessary for the community to invest more into reuse water treatment to reduce scarcity issues.

Figure 2. Wastewater treatment systems in the Slovak Republic

5. Aim of the study

We aimed to offer directions for emerging new strategies to facilitate the reduction of water scarcity now and in the future as an energy-effective and efficient technology for treating soiled water generally. Having said this, we are going to point freshness of this study in comparing wastewaters from different stages of the process. To review the characteristic of wastewater treatment plants and enhance renewable energy in production towards achieving an environmentally friendly environment. To identify a suitable and affordable renewable energy source for discarded handling plants that will enhance environmental sustainability or a friendly environment. After identifying the problems, make the necessary recommendations to those responsible for an action. Justify that wastewater treatment plants consume more energy in any country. And to as well identify possible difficulties in the selection and use of the vitality recovery process and suggest practically feasible energy for positive wastewater treatment process configurations. This study focused on producing environmentally friendly and energy-efficient wastewater treatment and energy generation technology.

6. Previous studies related to Wastewater treatment worldwide

The purpose of this inquiry is to lower the capacity of energy needed for auto thermal thermophilic aerobic digestion (ATAD). To accomplish this purpose, a vibrant ATAD ideal is provided and evaluated. The worldwide understanding inquiry was conceded to ascertain working circumstances with maximum sensitivity. The largest impact on energy demand and selecting the utmost gifted feature for optimization of the reaction time, aeration flowrate, and temperature, alongside sludge flowrate, were discovered to be the latter. To formulate the optimization delinquent, the sequential sequence was adopted [28]. As individuals and water consumption grows, so as the impulse for alternate water sources such as desalination systems and water reuse, which are environmentally friendly. Water recycling and desalination's carbon footprint: an appraisal of greenhouse gas discharges and assessment tools need to be upgraded [29]. As the number of births and water consumption grow, so does the urge for alternate water sources, such as water reprocess and purification schemes, which are environmentally friendly. Assessment of the environmentally keeping microalgae channel tarn handling aquaculture wastewater: From upgrading to organization incorporation [30]. Dried for consumption in shrimp forage [31], increased temperature is generated from biogas while power is generated by a CHP. Heat is recycled to dry MaB-flocs, while electricity is fed into the grid. Checking and identification of verve usage in treatment plants, including a state-of-the-art assessment along with recommendations for upgrading [32]. Rigorous standards for water effluent cleanliness are set, demanding enhanced pollutant removal technologies. It is also an audit of drive consumption to expand the energy productivity of treatment facilities by performing some procedures such as changing treatment schemes or optimizing existing functioning units at the same time, wastewater treatment energy recovery, and sustainability [33]. As the number of births and water consumption increases, so makes the demand for alternative water sources such as environmentally friendly water reprocessing and filtration programs. From upgrade to organization incorporation, environmental sustainability of a microalgae channel tarn managing aquaculture wastewater [34]. Wastewater treatment facilities (WWTPs) consume more electricity, which is attributed to the grid on a consistent source. Many ongoing efforts have been made at the current time to research potential solutions for both reducing and increasing energy usage through the creation of renewable energy in plants. This evaluation covers every area possible. This could help WWTPs migrate to energy neutrality. The verve foundations in altered gages display drive norms that were introduced along with wastewater [5]. In the presence of distilled water and synthetic color solutions at 60^{o}C, however, one distilled water and synthetic dye solution are required for genuine textile wastewater [18, 35]. The effect and sewage superiority of public wastewater treatment plants are essential factors in selecting the right cure skills and impacting the ecosystem of getting water bodies. Information from influent wastewater and processed effluent can likewise be recycled to determine the value of recovered water to be reused. To vividly comprehend the paraphernalia of influent and run-off, comprehensive studies were performed on the foundation of statistical information acquired from the Chinese municipal treatment plants from 3340 [27]. A summary of the previous studies related to using renewable energy as a power source worldwide is given in Table 1 (Appendix).

7. Important physiognomies of formed water

The product is not only water; but a varied, simple, and complex structure and is a combination of liquefied and particulate organic and inorganic substances. The chemical structure of produced water varies greatly depending on several factors, including the field's geographic location; era and complexity of the environmental realization; formation geochemistry; hydrocarbon-bearing, extraction method; its chemical opus, and type of produced hydrocarbon in the artificial lake [36].

8. Total dissolved solids (TDS), salinity, and conductivity

The conductivity of produced water can vary greatly, and then produced water from regular gas was shown to range from 4200 to 180,000 S/cm. Another study exposed the conductivity ranged from 136,000 to 586,000 S/cm. Produced water also got salinity ranging from an insufficient fragment for each thousand that is from zero to three hundred (drenched brine), which is considerably greater than seawater's briny content, making produced water mostly impenetrable than salt water. Complex salinity arises from the existence of dissolved chloride and sodium, mostly because magnesium, potassium, and calcium concentrations are typically lowered the series of TDS is 370-1940 mg/l because of the elevated salt and bicarbonate concentrations. TDS concentration in generated water was recently studied over time. So, with all of the components produce, water is as good as freshwater [37].

9. Inorganic Ions

The most plentiful salt ions are sodium and chloride, which are found in generated water, and the last concentration is phosphate. Sodium is the most plentiful cation in both conventional and unconventional well-produced water, accounting for 81 percent in conventional wells and above ninety percent in exceptional wells. Nevertheless, the configuration in standard and eccentric wells differs in anions, while the conventional wells are almost chloride anions, accounting for ninety-seven percent of total anions, whereas the unconventional wells contain chloride anions and bicarbonate in proportions of 32 and 66 percent, respectively. Furthermore, salt, magnesium, chloride, bromide, sulfate, iodide, bicarbonate, and potassium are prevalent in high salinity-generated water. The existence of sulfide and sulfate ions in generated water might result in high amounts of insoluble sulfate and sulfide. Furthermore, Bacteria presence in the anoxic generated water causes sulfate reduction, and it also drives the existence of sulfides (poly and hydrogen) in fashioned water.

10. Metals

Water produced may contain metals like Zn, Fe, Ni, Cr, Ba, and others. The characteristics and environmental period, inserted chemical composition, and water capacity and all influence the chemical content, its type, and concentration. Iron, zinc, barium, mercury, and manganese are commonly found in advanced concentrations in generated water than in seawater. Hibernia-produced water, for example, has higher quantities of barium, manganese, and iron than saltwater. Besides, it has been established that salt, barium, magnesium, iron, strontium, and potassium are present in higher proportions in twisted water from natural gas manufacturing arenas. But with technology, water with

these qualities can still be handled and converted into fresh water.

11. Total suspended solids (TSS) organic carbon (TOC), and total nitrogen (TN)

Total suspended solids (TSS) from generated water might comprise floating or drifting items like sediment, silt, sand, plankton, and algae. TSS concentrations in generated water have been measured to be between 14 and 800 mg/l and between 8 and 5484 m. Furthermore, Tibbettes discovered that the TSS attention in oilfield-generated water ranged from 1.2 to 1000 mg/l.

12. Designing wastewater plant Wastewater reuse for domestic purposes

12.1 Previous studies related to wastewater reuse worldwide

The demand for water in the Mexico Valley Basin, which has over 21 million inhabitants and accounts for almost a fourth of the Mexican economy, is now met through removal from damaged aquifers and inter-basin transfers of surface water from surrounding nations. Leaving a smaller amount of than about 10% of the region's wastewater is treated and recycles. The main fragment of wastewater manufactured is discarded unprocessed into nearby basins. Mexico Valley Basin's economy reliance on water cradles is symbolized by an 80-sector involvement and production table formerly created for water analysis, separating operations for circulation, cure, and portraying its pecuniary undertakings as of 2008. China has been labeled as the world's second-largest economy, a densely populated Asian country that has long been regarded as a rising market country with bleak water-use prospects [38]. But notwithstanding, her water capacity is not spread evenly across the country throughout the year. The southern regions have 82.9 percent of the country's total renewable water resources, whereas the northern regions have only 17.1 percent [27]. Besides, the southern parts enjoy abundant rainfall that can last up to 7 months, whilst northern regions have a drier climate. So, 9 of China's 31 provinces have severe water shortages, with water availability of a little lower than 500 m3/per capita per year [39]. So, for China to curtail said issue, she has invested in wastewater treatment plants using renewable energy.

13. Conclusion and Recommendations

The use of replenished energy in discarded water treatment plants has the potential to reduce the sum of carbon emissions released into the air that could be caused by power from non-renewable sources, while wastewater treatment is also the solution to the earth's present and future water scarcity problems. Besides, carbon emissions have the potential to cause major climate change effects in the near future, such as drought, increased precipitation, and global warming. So, investing in the general use of renewable energy for treatment plants might lead to eco-friendly earth and lasting water problems.

- Since wastewater treatment consumes more electricity in any country, we believe government should invest more into the use of renewable energy because it is eco-friendly and is not regenerated by human efforts, nor does it emit any harmful gases into the atmosphere that could contribute to global warming.
- Wastewater treatment plants should be designed entirely using renewable energy sources because they replenish themselves without posing any environmental risks.
- It is also a major solution to solving water scarcity problems, most especially in countries that have serious water issues, so government should build more or bigger plants as a means of solving the said issue.

Ethical issue

The authors are aware of and comply with best practices in publication ethics, specifically with regard to authorship (avoidance of guest authorship), dual submission, and manipulation of figures, competing interests, and compliance with policies on research ethics. The authors adhere to publication requirements that the submitted work is original and has not been published elsewhere.

Data availability statement

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no potential conflict of interest.

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Appendix

Table 1. Previous studies related to Utilizing renewable energy as a power source worldwide

Reference	Year	Aimed	Method	Data	Main findings
[40]	2013	The study examines sustainable wastewater treatment systems in the context of developing-world urban locations while also providing insight into the proper water treatment technology.	To increase the conservation of water and nutrient resources, classic linear treatment systems were changed into cyclical treatment systems. Organic waste nutrient cycles are being used from "point of generation" to "point of production."	Data Review	For sustainability goals, developers should base their technology selection on specific site characteristics and individual community financial means.
[41]	2015	To measure the ecological viability on existing wastewater usage systems with integrated resource technologies recovery being developed.	This quantitative tool calculates a system's environmental effect during its whole life cycle, including raw substantial abstraction, construction, operation, reuse, and disposal.	The significant distinction was drawn from between the hybrid, the conventional and the amount of LCA and specialized tools.	This emphasizes the importance of contextual differences, (maintenance, operation, treatment technology, location resource recovery measures, etc.), other demographics) result in trade -offs between the United States' and Bolivia's systems.
[42]	2020	As either a result of the actions taken to implement low-energy or passive WWTPs, operational costs are reduced, wastewater treatment processes are improved in terms of stability and dependability, and the impact of WWTPs on the water habitats is mitigated.	The information from a technical scale in Ilawa WWTP was used to conduct a sludge and biogas-energy management analysis.	The WWTP in Iława involves mechanical and biological treatments.	Systematic growth in the creation of current was the use of co-digestion process. Energies 2020, 13, 6056 16 of 21 including thermal energy, the co-substrates resulted in an upturn in verve construction by fifty percent.
[43]	2019	This study examines the most promising current state-of-the-art approaches for energy recovery from both wastewater and residual byproducts, as well as the major causes of energy consumption in the wastewater treatment cycle.	In 232 homes, dust is collected using a vacuum system while the organic waste and toilet water were discovered	Data was collected	Energy recovery from wastewater treatment residuals could help WWTPs improve their energy balance considerably."
[44]	2020	Is to propose specific cross sectoral perspectives on the connected topic as a whole, which will serve as the foundation for their execution.	The articles were based on research and analysis.	Energy retrieval from wastewater treatment residuals could help WWTPs improve their energy balance considerably	This study examines the most promising current state-of-the-art approaches for energy recovery from both wastewater and residual byproducts, as well as the major causes of energy consumption in the wastewater treatment cycle.

[33]	2017	We computed power usage in a WWTP in eastern China for this study, and through scenario analysis, the viability of being energy self-sufficient was examined.	Through developmental analysis, the study looked into the feasibility of being energy self-sufficient.	Data was collected	This research is important for the transformation of the current and future plants.
[28]	2012	The reason for this inquiry is to reduce the amount of energy required for auto thermal thermophilic aerobic digestion all the way to the finish line while still meeting treatment goals such as sludge stabilization and pasteurization.	Results from the case study from the two-reactor-in-series design (0.3-0.5 kWh/kg) and the single reactor design (2 kWh/kg)	Data was gathered from two case studies, one for a distinct device and the other for double reactors in series.	For the single reactor system, elevated outcomes reveal drop in energy obligation of up to fifty-seven percent.
[45]	2020	By 2030, the goal is to significantly boost water-use proficiency across divisions, assure sustainable freshwater extraction and supply, and significantly lessen the sum of people affected by water scarcity.	USING two (2) Water Stress Indicators	A study was conducted using data from past information generated.	Installing and operating treatment plants and desalination in Chile's central and northern regions to address water scarcity issues.
[5]	2021	To develop a framework for evaluating the potential of hydropower in (WWTPs) in terms of sustainability.	Data from case studies were acquired from theoretical examination, and publicly available document of enactment was done to authenticate expectations made in the earlier techniques.	Data was gathered and evaluated using a variety of methods.	Other than economic feasibility, the proposed new approach involves adopting approaches for prospective assessment at a lesser pest, taking into consideration other driving variables. It is self-evident that numerous natural energy expertise ought to be established toward the simple and cost-effective source of energy, at the very least improving energy efficiency at a small scale.
[46]	2021	To find out how individual metal biovail abilities differed and to what amount, the potential for heavy metal contamination in biosolids, the movement and speciation of dense metals in built-in bio solids, were all evaluated.	This technique is often castoff to separate metals into five fractions: exchangeable, carbonates, Fe Mn oxides, organic, and sulfide/residual. (Tessier and colleagues) technique	Data was collected.	The current study looks on metal migration and plant absorption. Future research into total metal concentrations in plants over long time periods will aid in determining their relative uptake.
[47]	2003	To established a novel microalga bacteria granular sludge technique for municipal treatment system.	In this investigation, wastewater synthetic approach with the following composition was used: NaAc$3H2O, 552.8 mg/L	It was shown that this procedure could remove ninety-two percent, ninety-six point eight-six percent, and eighty-seven percent of influent nature phosphorus and ammonia, respectively, in just 6 hours without aeration.	This study established a new microalgal-bacterial granular sludge technology with the goal of boosting energy efficiency and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions in municipal waste water treatment."

[48]	2016	To enhance water quality in order to safeguard human health and the environment (e.g biodegradable & pathogen removal,)," according to the Environmental Protection Agency.	The LCA followed ISO 14040 guidelines, which included defining the drive and possibility, collecting a lifespan record, conducting a life phase impact assessment, and interpreting the results.	Septic systems process wastewater in an estimated 26.1 million residences (20%) accounting for a significant share of discarded water cure in the US.	Proven treatment expertise for non- filtered water reprocess claims were studied at households, cities and neighborhoods, the amount of WWTPs being used in the US has a capacity of less than 18,925 m3 per day (m3 /day) or 5 million gallons per day (mgd).
[49]	2020	Is to examine the effects of various units on two WWTPs during construction.	The two WWTPs were inventoried in detail using civil structure resources and transportation. EPD 2018 and the ReCiPe life series impact calculation methodologies were utilized to evaluate all of the effect categories.	In brief, thorough data registers were required when analyzing the WWTP's entire environmental consequences.	Tangible and strengthening steel played similar significant roles in the majority of EPD 2018 incidents.
[50]	2015	Assist with energy ingestion and production analysis, wwtp energy productivity, and mapping biogas and energy production and use in municipal WWTPs."	All operators of big WWTPs were sent a questionnaire with technological and energy parameters	The dynamism intensity of WWTPs was calculated using statistical data from 19 municipal treatment plants.	The energy and long-term viability of a sludge management plant was proposed.
[51]	2004	To extant the numerous ways for achieving neutral energy settings in WWTPs, optimize the link and increase energy equilibrium between effluent quality and energy in an organized manner.	On a public–industrialized wastewater treatment system, an ASM1 model regulation technique was evaluated.	Model calibration and data collecting	It was demonstrated how diverse modeling techniques can complement and enhance the process knowledge integrated in white-box stimulated sludge models, for example, where the white-box models are not valid or do not provide correct forecasts.
[52]	2019	To regulate the amount of sludge formed in the WWTP, the manner in which it is finalized, and whether or not it ought to be handling as a foundation of plant food for repossession than waste.	A summary of statistics on public sewage sludge at 11 treatment plants was included in the study.	Records from municipal sewage sludge and transport were used.	Treatment plants were small, and it was suggested that they be modernized. This is it organic marketing decisions are also indicative, fertilizer is made from the sludge that is created, and it is used on replenished land and for agriculture purpose.

[53]	2018	To control the applicability of the examined technological limits as gears for operators to regulate potentials of shifting the installation's functional circumstances or developing an optimization strategy to reduce energy demand.	The assessment indicators were organic and dry mass content.	Data drawn from mass content.	The findings are required to identify the decline in biological matter content in dry mass to assess the study's efficacy.
[54]	2021	Decreasing power Reliance in Atlantic Area Water Networks seeks to foster a positive social, technological and institutional environment that will improve water network resource efficiency.	Progressive literature reviews were used to build a conceptual framework for system deployment.	Statistics from survey was grouped and used.	The findings highlight the, drawbacks of MHP systems adoption; examine the benefits and the push–pull variables
[55]	2008	The goal of this article was to start a conversation about how to address a more comprehensive assessment of wastewater treatment's overall sustainability technologies.	For the plant capacity of zero point five million gallons or 103 gallons daily, a conventional of parameters that combine societal, econimic and environmental sustainability stayed created and recycled to examine the sustainability of several technologies.	Data for each indicator was then gathered from a variety of sources, including the government, professional organizations, and academic textbooks.	The study's overall findings reveal that there are different levels of each treatment's long-term viability technology
[56]	2012	The usefulness of water hyacinth was investigated in this study.	Water hyacinth plants were obtained from one of Lagos' canals, cleaned, and transported to a huge bowl filled with tap water (45cm upper, 31cm lower diameter, and 29cm depth).	The average clearance of contaminants was determined to be 53.03 percent, 64.41 percent, 65.4 percent, 47.22 percent, 94.67 percent, and 30.30 percent after a 5-week basic experiment in which water hyacinths were planted in wastewater samples acquired from three different companies.	Hence, it can be definite that water is beneficial; Hyacinths are ineffective at removing copper and iron from industrial wastewaters.
[57]	2015	To determine the energy depletion of (WWTPs), use a calculated ideal to determine their carbon trail, and propose energy-saving strategies that could be implemented in Greece to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) discharges and energy used.	An incident study is presented to highlight potential energy-saving and GHG-emission-reduction techniques.	A study was conducted and analyzed	Based on the findings, it is hypothesized that lowering solidified oxygen set points along sludge preservation time can save energy and reduce GHG emissions.

[58]	2010	This article discusses measures in Turkey to address rising energy and electricity demand in order to achieve long-term energy growth	A review was done to evaluate Hydropower.	Data from articles.	In this work, it is proven that Hydropower is a well-established and well-understood technology with over a century of experience. Its projects are the most cost-effective and have the longest plant lifespans. Hydropower facilities are also the most efficient energy converters; modern plants can convert more than 95 percent of the energy in moving water into electricity, whereas the most efficient fossil-fuel power plants are only approximately 60% efficient.
[59]	2015	These findings aimed at retrofitting of current facilities or the development of new biogas production and usage systems.	Case studies of biosolids and organic waste co-digestion at the field size reveal that co-digestion can help solve a number of problems, including increased methane yield, better digester volume use, and lower biosolids generation.	Information was generated from case studies.	The use of anaerobic digester technology in the United States WWTPs was investigated in this assessment paper. While biogas production at WWTPs receives less attention than other renewable fuels such as solar or wind, it offers WWTPs with stable and sustainable low-cost energy while also lowering GHG emissions
[60]	2015	The energy footprints of water supply and wastewater treatment systems, as well as the water footprints of various power plants, were discussed in detail.	Findings were drawn from articles.	Data was collected.	To aid in the construction of sustainable water-energy infrastructure, strategies for individual or integrated system self-sufficiency were improved.