

Introduction to AD-Engineering -Plant components I

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Reactor mixing

- Mixing of fresh substrate with digester sludge
- Even distribution of heat in the fermenter
- Distribution of nutrients
- Homogenisation; prevention of sedimentation and scum layer formation
- Good degassing of biogas from the fermentation sludge

All these purposes have to be fulfilled by a mixing technology with

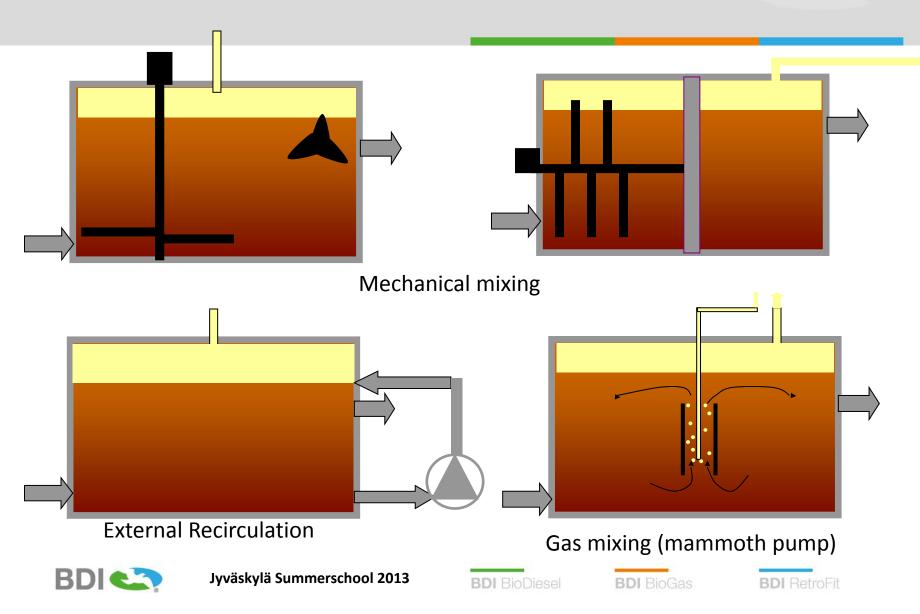
minimum energy demand !!!







Reactor mixing technologies



Slow rotating Paddel Stirrers

- Operated at app. 10 to 300 RPM
- Operated continuously
- Electric motor outside fermenter
- One or more agitators in one digester
- Mixing shaft bearing at one or two

points

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•Good mixing results

- •Low energy demand
- •Prevention of sedimentation and scum

layers

- •Motor and gearbox outside the fermenter
- •Very slow rotating paddles suitable for

high viscose sludge

•Fixed position in fermenter

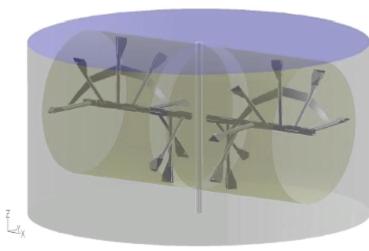
•Maintenance on paddles and shaft very

difficult

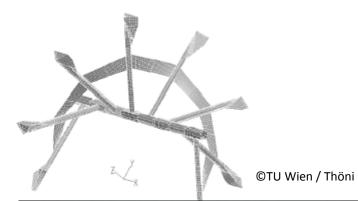




Slow rotating paddles





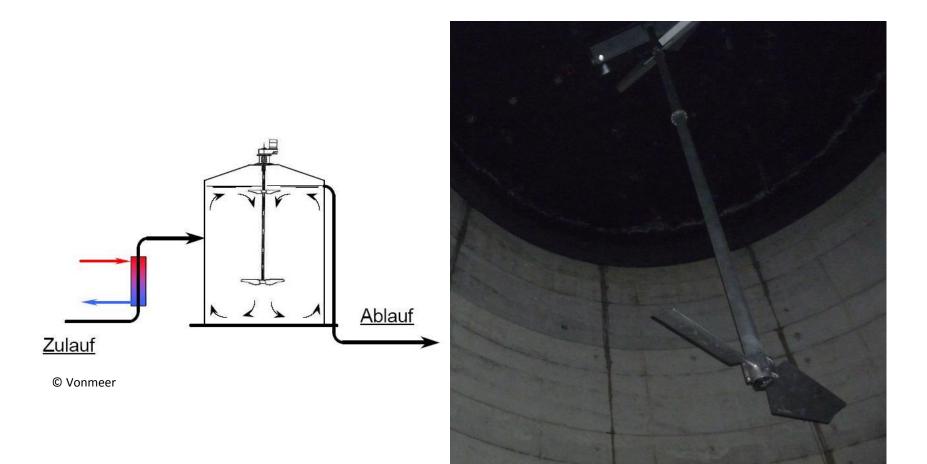






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Slow rotating paddles





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Fast rotating propellers

- Operated at appr. 300 to 1500 RPM
- Operated in intervals
- Electric motor often submerged in

fermenter

- One or more agitators in one digester
- Motor cooling by fermenter sludge if submerged in sludge

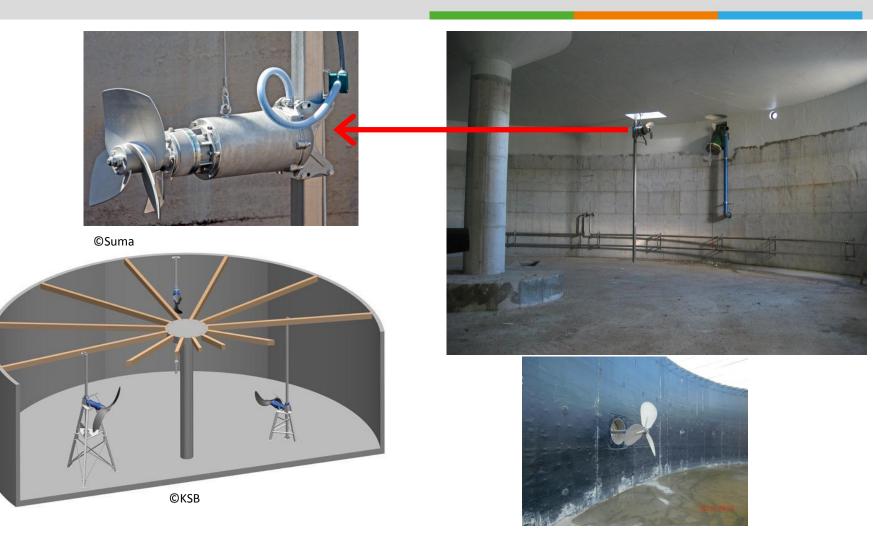
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•Good mixing results achievable

- •Very flexible in installation (height and angle adjustable)
- •Solving of sedimentation and scum layers
- •High energy demand
- •Sedimentation and scum formation because of interval operation
- •Motor and moving parts in fermenter
- •Problems with high viscose sludge



Fast rotating propellers





BDI BioDiesel

BDI BioGas



Gas mixing

- Biogas is compressed and reinjected to the fermenter
- Up flowing gas bubbles create turbulences and flows inside the fermenter => mixing

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•Good mixing results achievable

Low energy demand

•No moving parts inside fermenter

•Only suitable for very liquid

substrates

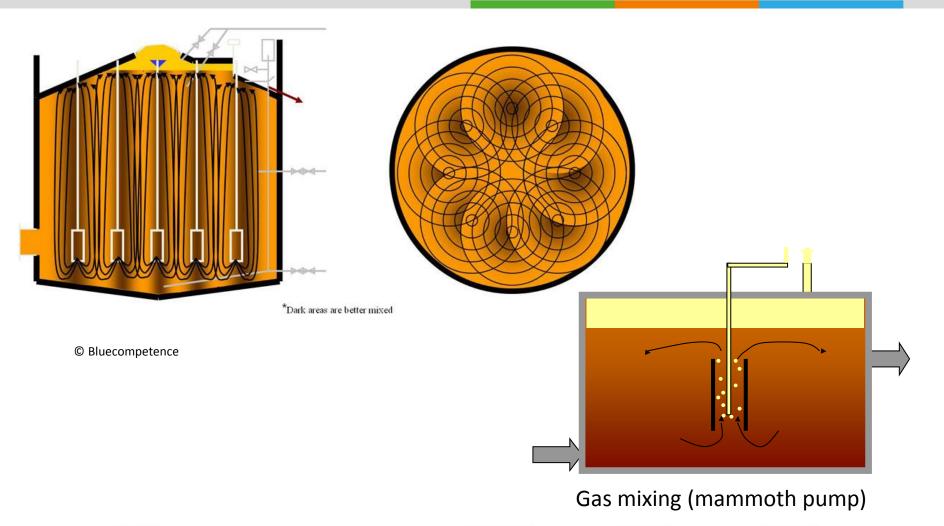
- Increased foaming
- •Sedimentation and scum formation







Gas Mixing





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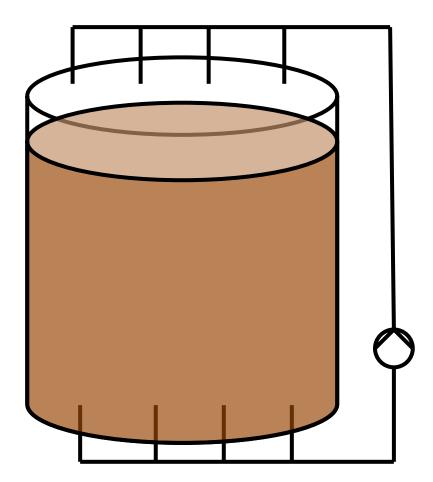
BDI RetroFit

Hydraulic mixing (external recirculation)

- Pumps with high capacity required
- Effective discharge points and injection nozzles required to create flows => mixing

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- •Good mixing results only in small reactors
- •No moving parts inside fermenter
- High energy demandSedimentation and scum formation







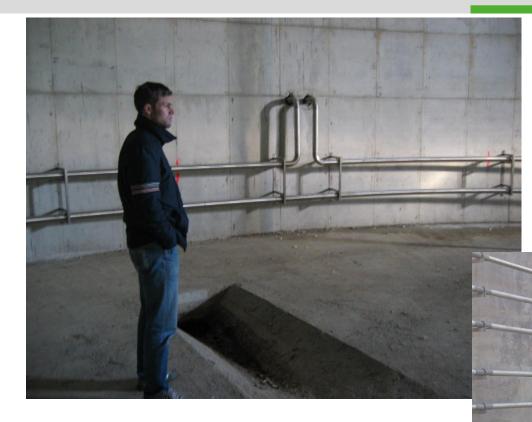
Digester Heating (Cooling) systems

- To maintain the exact process temperature all year round (important for microbiology)
- To heat up (or cool down) fresh substrate fed to the digester
- Heating systems always require effective mixing
- 1. Internal heat exchanger
- 2. Wall and ground heating
 - Inside concrete (wall or ground plate)
 - Outside of steel tank
- 3. External heat exchangers





Internal heat exchangers



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- Good heat transfer
- •Low operation costs
- Low equipment costs
- Difficult to clean and maintainMore difficult to control temperature









Wall and ground heating

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- •No Contact between substrate and heating coil
- Low operation costs
- •Low equipment costs
- Bad heat transfer
- •More difficult to control temperature
- •If inside concrete wall no possibility for maintenance
- •Ground heating very sensitive to sedimentation









Exteranl heat exchangers



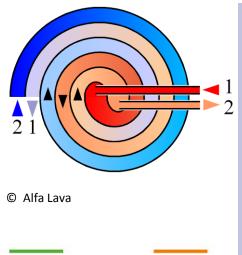


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- •Optimum heat transfer
- •Easy to clean and maintain
- •Good temperature control

Additional pumping requiredAdditional piece of equipmentMore installation space

BDI BioGas



BDI BioDiesel





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- Necessary for transporting pump able substances in the biogas plant for
 - Feeding
 - Discharge
 - Transfer from one reactor to the next
 - Heating
 - Mixing
 - Substrate treatment (Particle size reduction, impurity removal, ...)









Centrifugal Pump

- A spinning impeller accelerates the fluid which creates pressure and flow
- Very common pump in waste water treatment
- Suitable for homogeneous sludge with low TS content (< 8 %)

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- Simple and robust constructionHigh capacityFlexible use (submerged or normal
- installation)
- •Problems with high fibre content (straw)
- Not self priming (needs to be installed underneath the tank level)







Rotary lobe pump

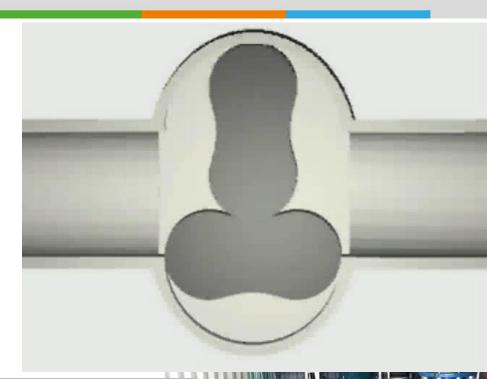
- Volumetric pump (displacement pump)
- Consists rotating lobes in chamber
- Very tolerant to high viscose solids containing fluids
- Limited maximum pressure

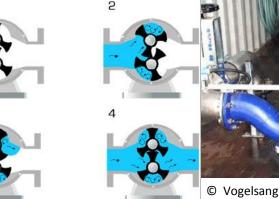
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- •Simple and robust construction
- •High capacity
- •Self priming
- •No problems with fibres
- •Two flow direction possible

•Fast decreasing capacity in case of abrasion



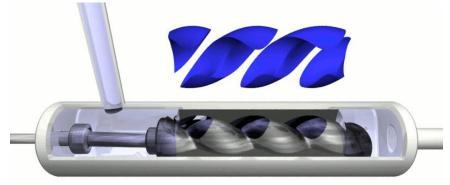






Excentric screw pump

- Volumetric pump (displacement pump)
- Consists of a helical rotor and a rubber stator
- Very tolerant to high viscose and abrasive fluids



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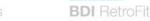


- Simple and robust construction
- •Self priming
- •Build up of high pressure
- •Tolerant to abrasive impurities (sand, glass, ...)
- •Two flow direction possible

•High energy demand •Sensible to dry run







Reception and dosing systems

- Tank reception
- Bunker reception
- Feed hopper
- Reception Pits (mixing Pits)
- Storage plates
- Silos











Energy Crop reception hoppers











Waste reception bunkers





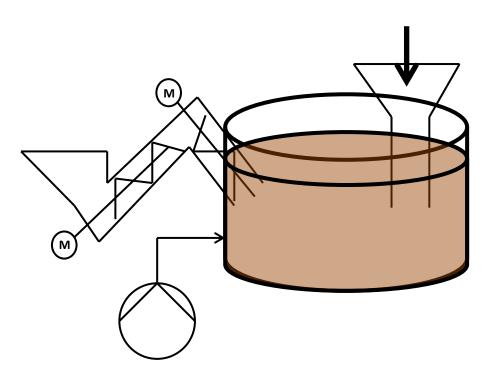
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Dosing- / Feedingsystems

- Auger feeding
- Pump feeding
- Gravity feeding
- Combined systems







Examples for fermenter feeding systems





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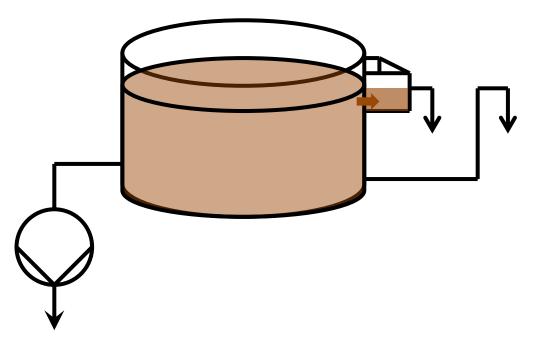




Fermenter Discharge systems

Most common techniques:

- Pump discharge
- Gravity discharge





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from Waste

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