

# Pyrolysis and thermal gasification of sludge – energy production in waste water treatment

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≈

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$$\frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$$

$$\int_a^b \varepsilon \Theta$$

∞

↻

# General **motivation behind our work**

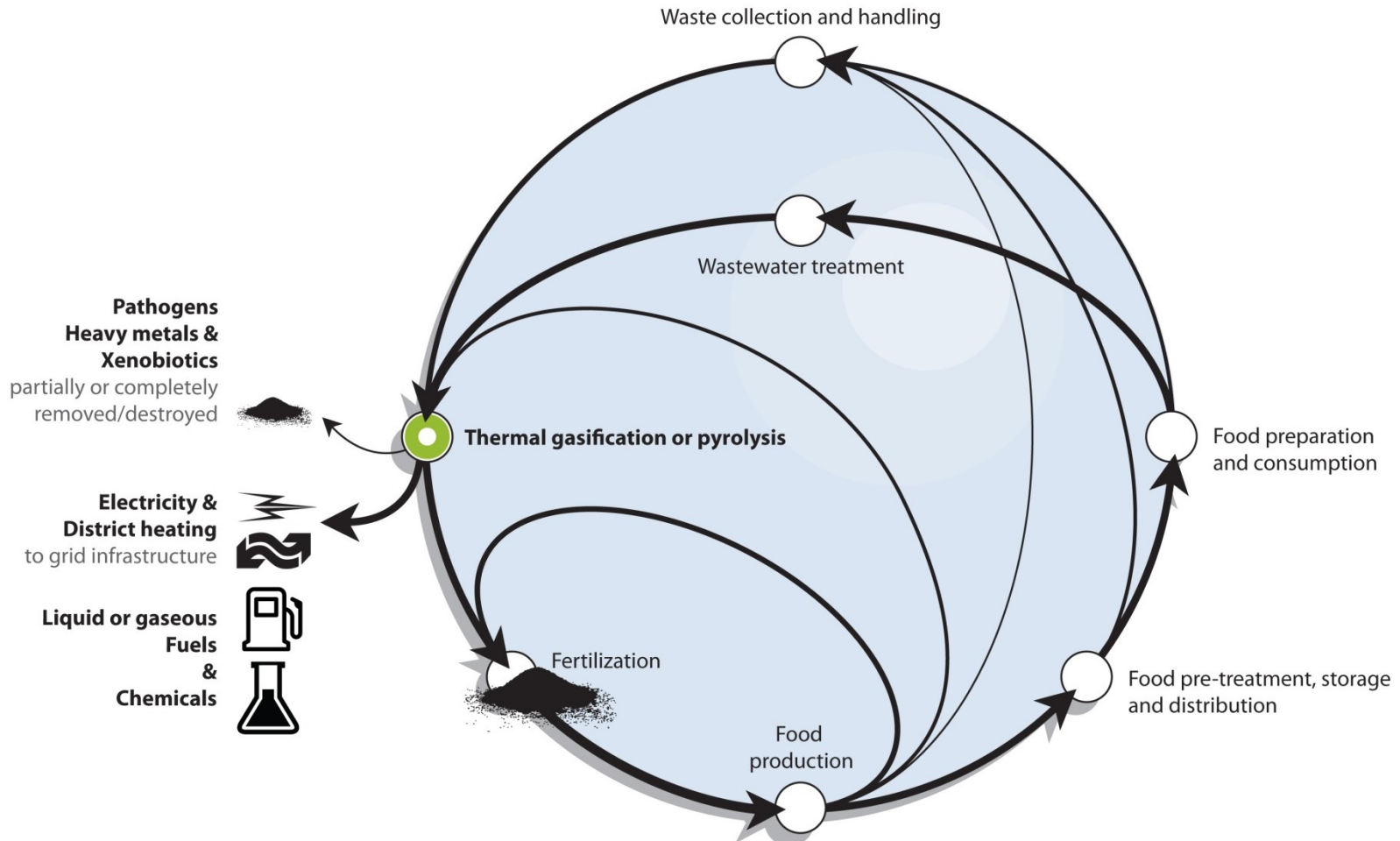
- 1) **Mitigate climate change:** Improve the carbon footprint of the energy sector
- 2) **Reduce pollution:** Reduce pollution and risks associated with management of secondary resources
- 3) **Improve recovery and recycling** of critical elements e.g. phosphorus (P).



# Motivation: **Secondary resource management**



# Sustainable use of biomass & waste



$$\frac{(\Delta x)^2}{1!} f''(x) + \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{2!} f'''(x) + \dots$$



# BASIC THERMAL CONVERSION



# Introduction of **thermal gasification**

Heating organic material will initiate

- **Drying**

Surface  
Water and  
moisture

Heat



>100 °C



# Introduction of **thermal gasification**

Heating organic material will initiate

- Drying
- **Torrefaction**

Heat



>200 °C



Cell-bound  
water  
and  
Simple  
organic  
molecules  
(e.g.  
Organic acids)



# Introduction of **thermal gasification**

Heating organic material will initiate

- Drying
- Torrefaction
- **Pyrolysis**

Heat →



Pyrolysis gas:

- Tar
- Simple hydrocarbons
- CO
- CO<sub>2</sub>
- Water
- H<sub>2</sub>
- CH<sub>4</sub>
- Etc.





# Introduction of **thermal gasification**

If pyrolysis char is exposed to oxygen

➤ **Char combustion/oxidation**

Air/  
 $O_2$

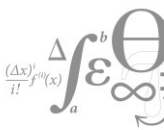


Ash



**HEAT &**  
Exhaust gas:

$CO_2$   
Water  
( $N_2$ )  
+  
HCl  
 $SO_2$   
 $NO_x$   
CO  
etc.



# Introduction of **thermal gasification**

If pyrolysis char is exposed to  
heat +  $\text{CO}_2$  and/or heat + steam

## ➤ **Char gasification**

$\text{CO}_2$ /  $\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$   
Steam  
+  
HEAT



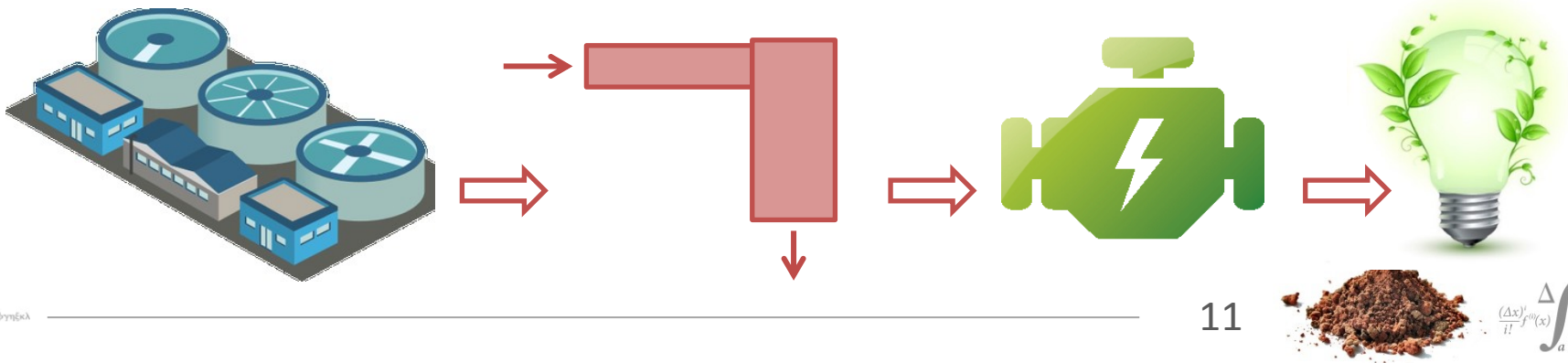
Gasification  
product gas:

$\text{H}_2$   
 $\text{CH}_4$   
 $\text{CO}$   
 $\text{CO}_2$

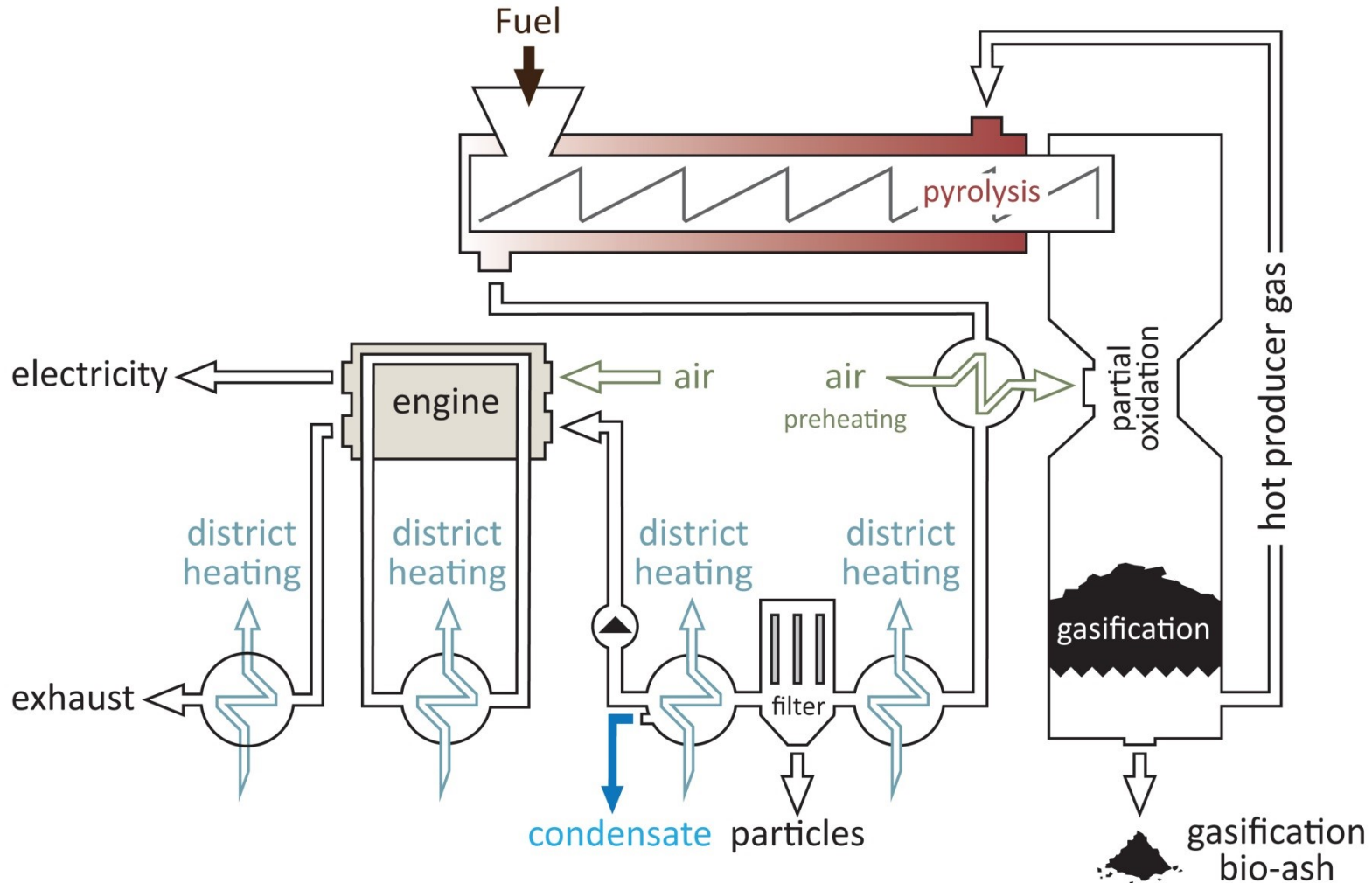


## Activity | Thermal Treatment of Sludge

- Ongoing projects related to thermal treatment of sludge from wastewater treatment and recirculating aquaculture systems
- The focus is on, energy, environmental advances and recirculation of plant availability of nutrients
- Different thermal solutions are tested



# Introduction of **the TwoStage gasifier**





# Introduction of **the TwoStage** gasifier



## Camilla

Thermal capacity: 25-50 kW

Location: DTU Risø Campus

Owner: DTU



## VIKING

## Viking

Thermal capacity: 75-100 kW

Location: DTU Risø Campus

Owner: DTU



# TwoStage gasification **perspectives**

- High gasification efficiency > 95%
- High electrical efficiency >40% with gas engines
- Potential electrical efficiency >50% with SOFC
- Ideal for de-centralised combined heat and power production (CHP)
- High total efficiency (CHP mode) >100% (LHV)

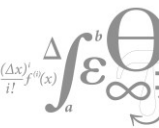


# Sludge feedstocks and Ash Fertilizer





# PoC - Gasification of Sewage Sludge

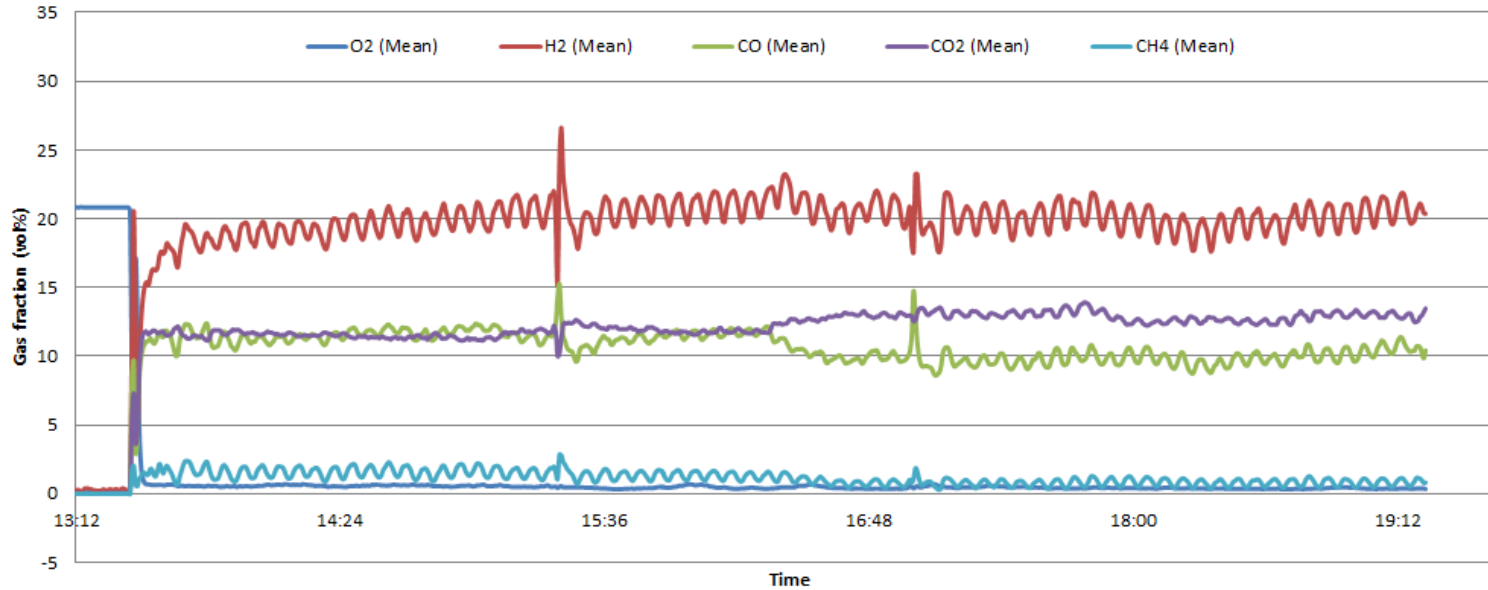




# 50 kW

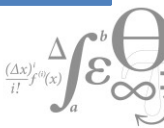


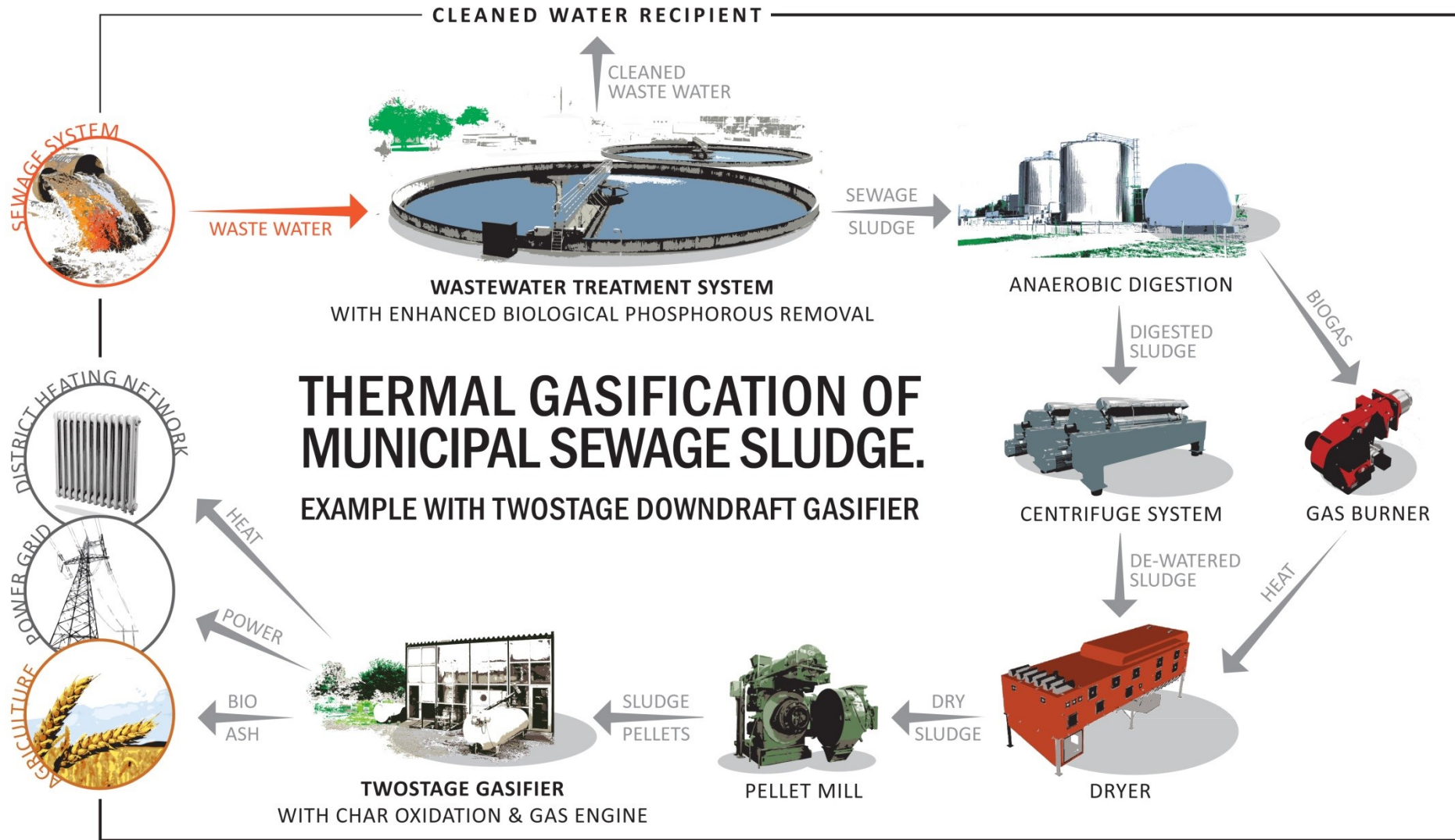
# Gas composition during experiment



## Average gas composition

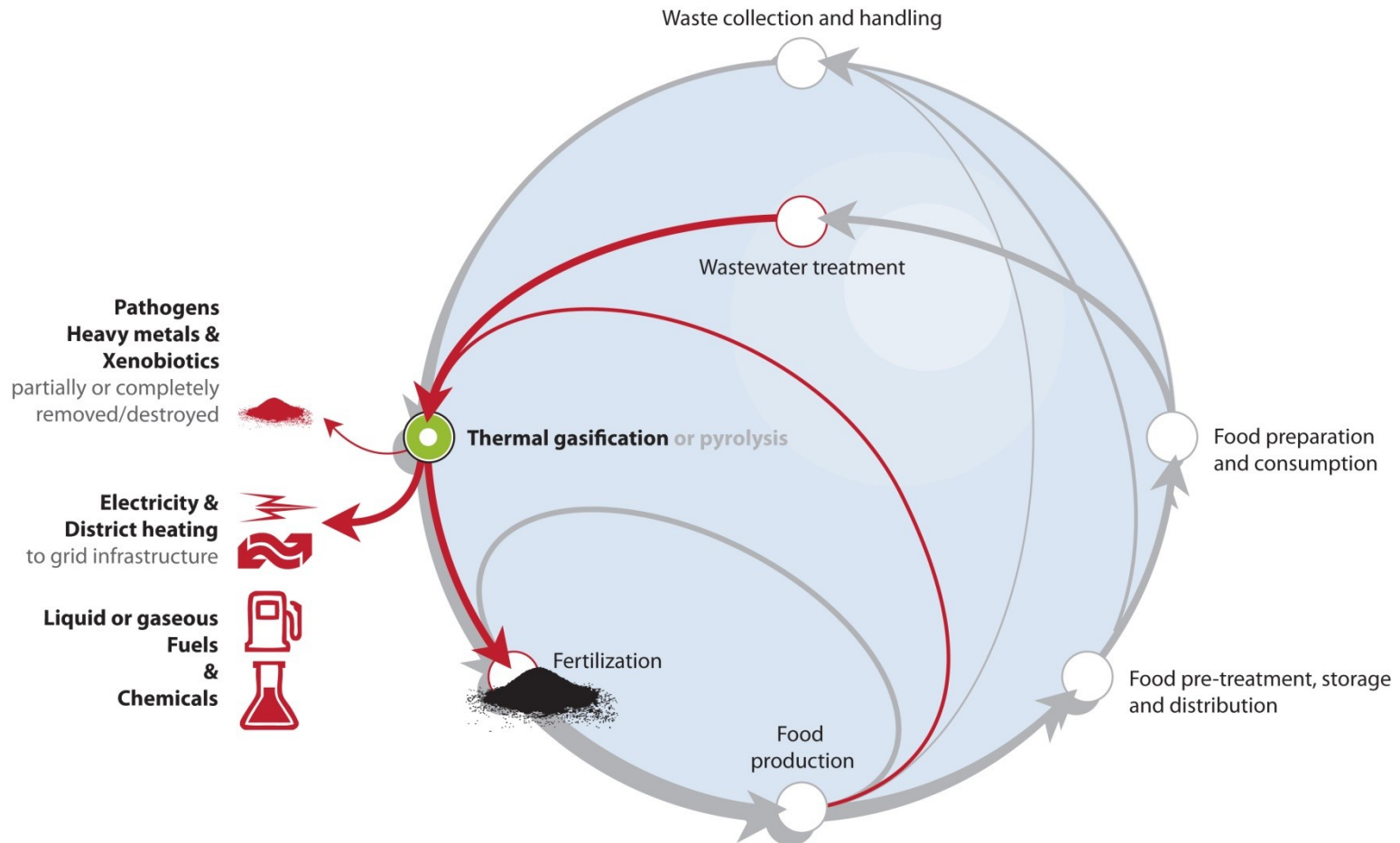
CH <sub>4</sub>	1,1	v%
CO	10,7	v%
CO <sub>2</sub>	12,4	v%
H <sub>2</sub>	20,2	v%
N <sub>2</sub>	55.7	v%





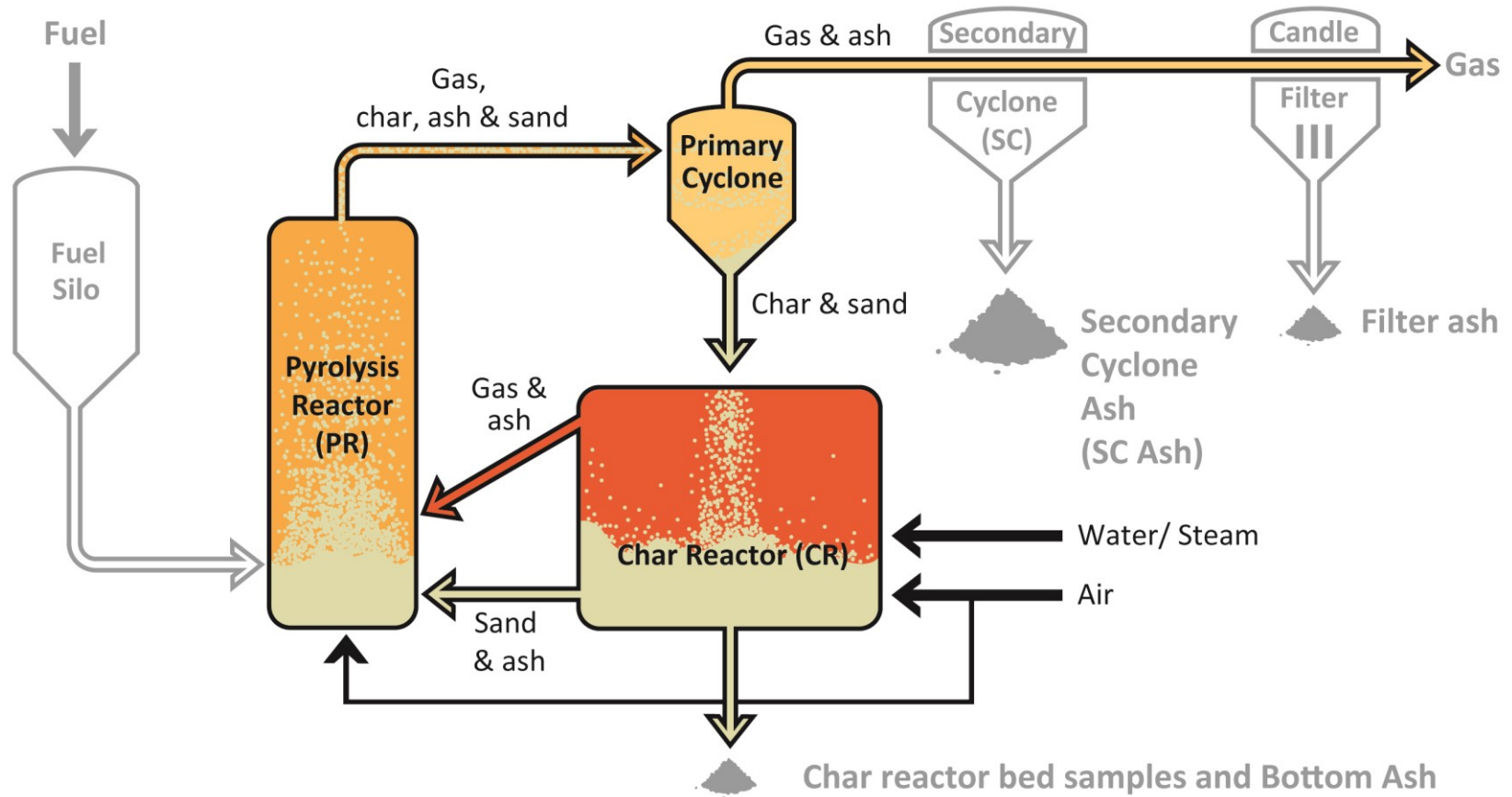
$$\frac{(\Delta x)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(x) \int_a^b \frac{\Theta}{\infty}$$

# Sustainable use of sewage sludge (& straw)

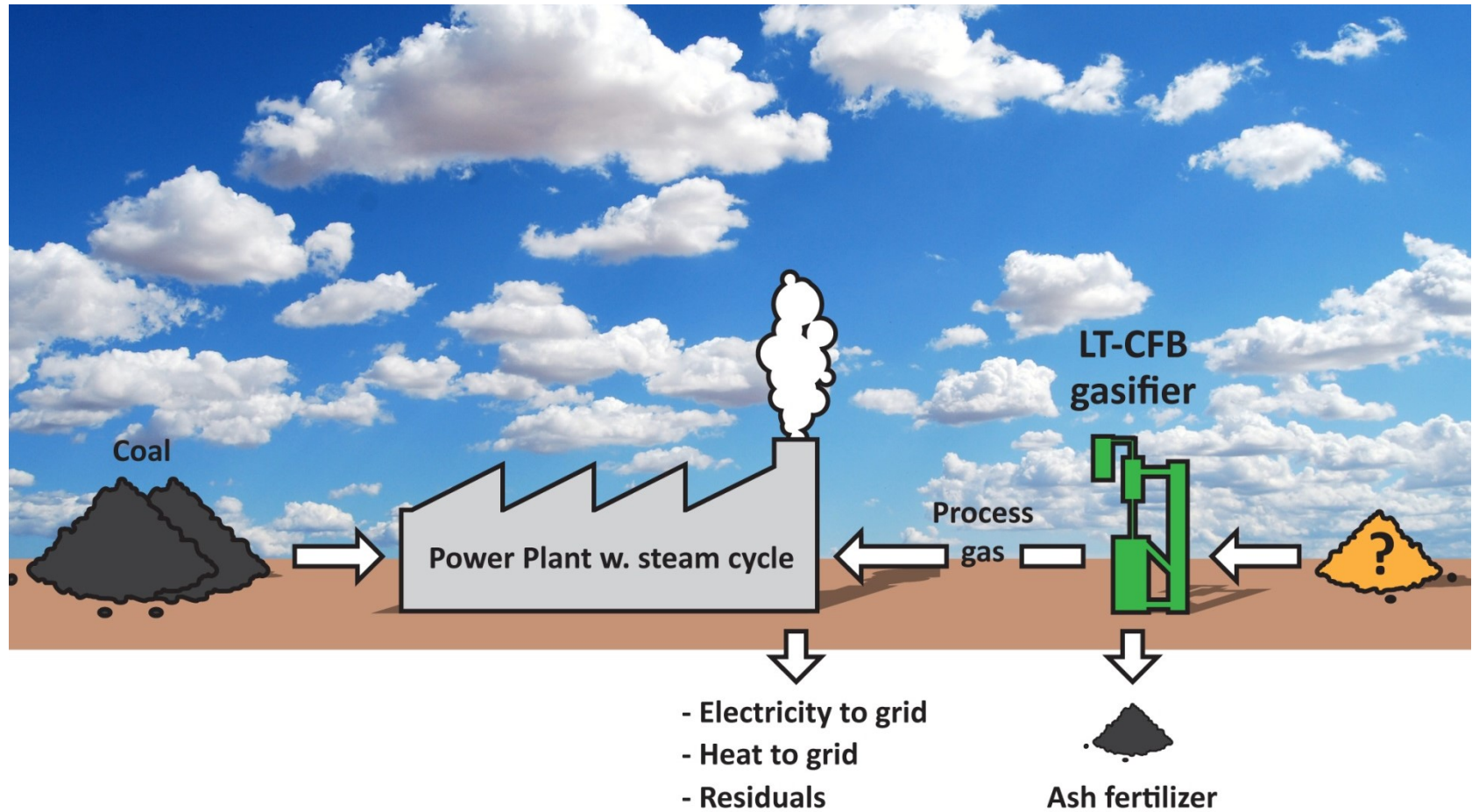




# Introduction of **the LT-CFB gasifier**



# Introduction of **the LT-CFB gasifier**







Thermal capacity: 100 kW  
Location: DTU Risø Campus  
Owner: DTU

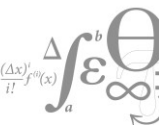


Thermal capacity: 6000 kW  
Location: Asnæs power plant  
Owner: DONG Energy





# LT-CFB gasification **perspectives**

- Highly efficient utilization of problematic low grade biomass and waste for large scale power plants
- Conversion of gas/oil fired power plants to 100% biomass
- More biomass based energy production – Now!
- Increased flexibility of fuel and products



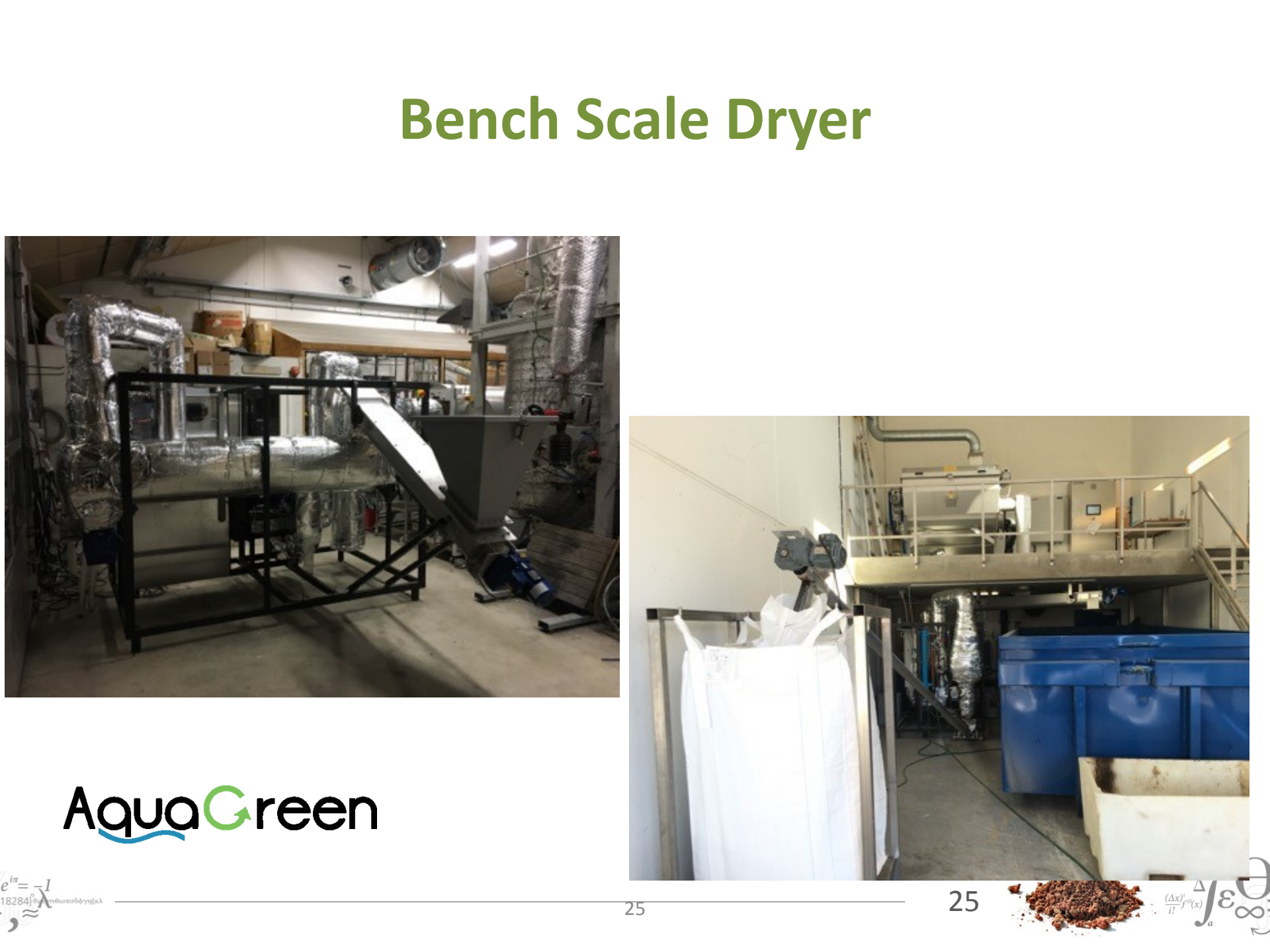


# Bench Scale Dryer





AquaGreen

25

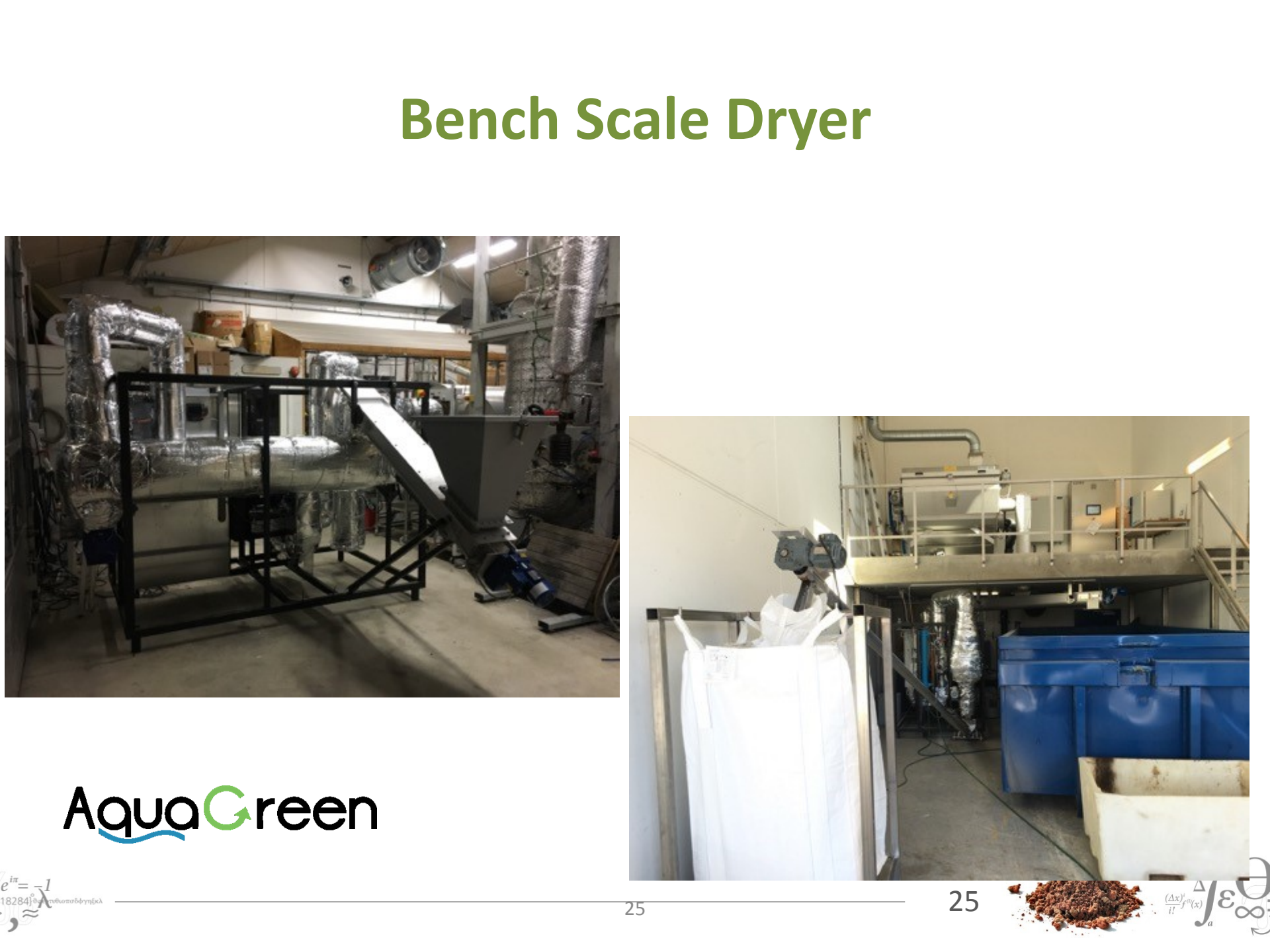


# Bench Scale Dryer



AquaGreen

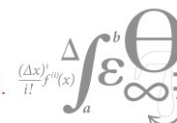
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# Test of Pyrolysis Gas Burner



AquaGreen



# First Full Scale Dryer Installed, 100 kW input

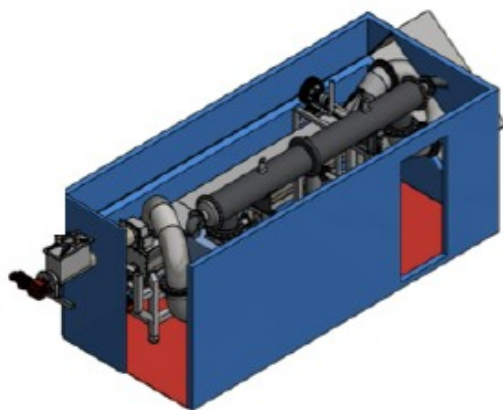
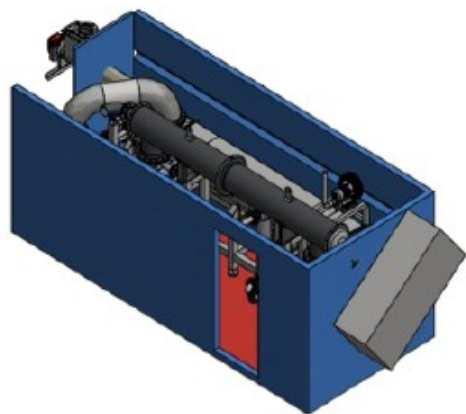




$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$




# WW Treatment Plant for Vandcenter Syd



# ASH FERTILIZER QUALITY AT BGG

## WHY AND HOW?



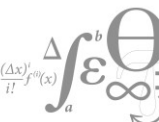
# General **motivation** – why ash?

## 1) Improve the life cycle impact of thermal gasification:

- **Reduce pollution e.g. toxicity and eutrophication**
- **Recover and reuse critical elements**
- **Enhance soil quality and sequester carbon**

## 2) Improve feasibility of thermal gasification in a circular economy:

- **Develop new markets**
- **Valorise ash products**



# BGG Focus: Increase P security

- P is a **pre-requisite for all life as we know it** and irreplaceable in DNA, ATP, phospholipids etc.
- P consumption is increasing rapidly while the commercially available P-stocks are depleting and likely to **reach a peak within the next 50-100 years** (Cordell et al., 2009).
- Phosphorus on **EU's list of critical resources** since 2014



Cordell, D.; Drangert, et al, 2008: The story of phosphorus: global food security and food for thought. Global Environmental Change 19, 292-305.





# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield



# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield

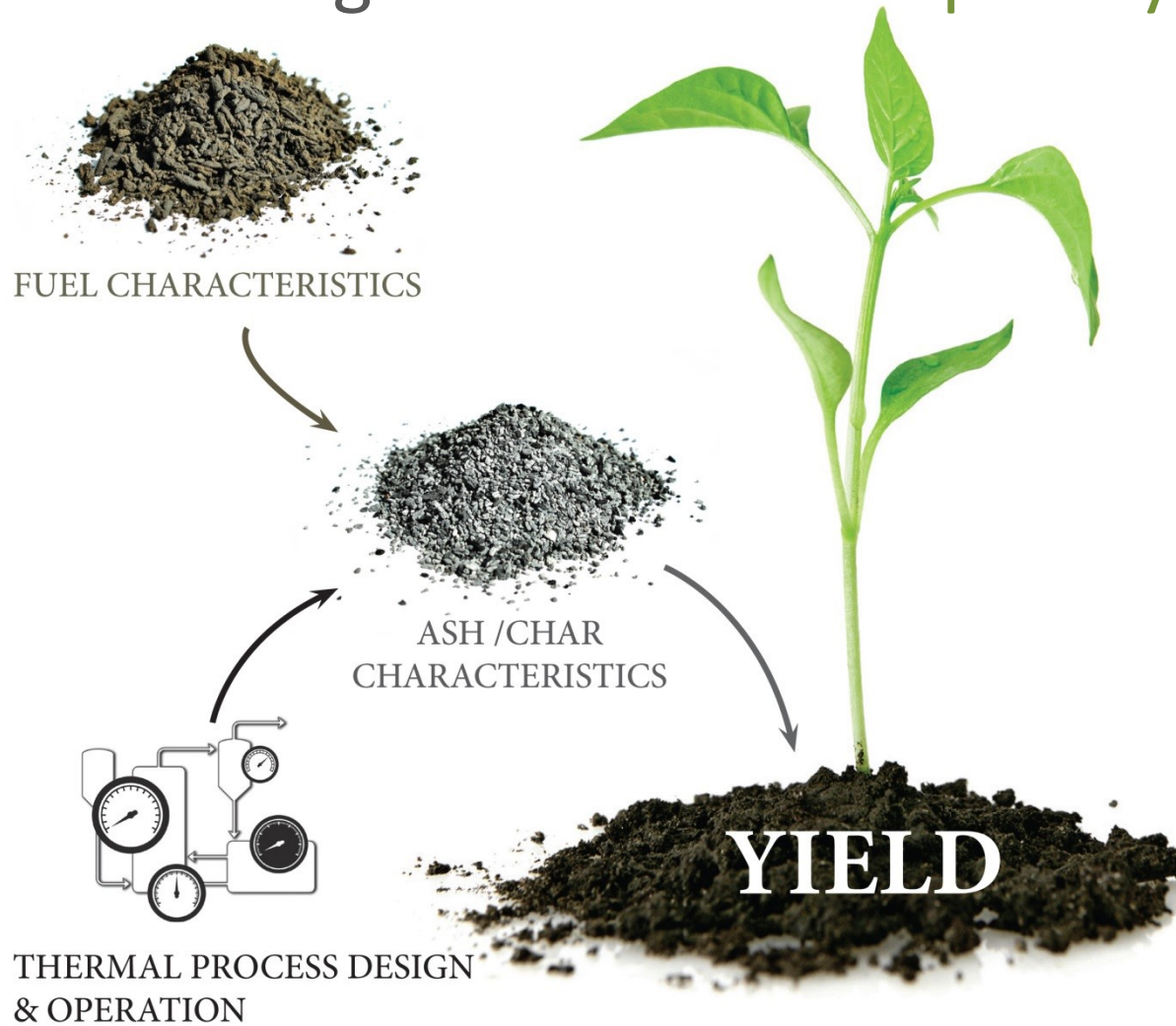


# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield



$$\frac{(\Delta x)^2}{1!} f''(x) + \frac{(\Delta x)^3}{2!} f'''(x) + \dots$$

# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield



$$\frac{(\Delta x)^2}{l^2} \int_a^b \epsilon \infty$$

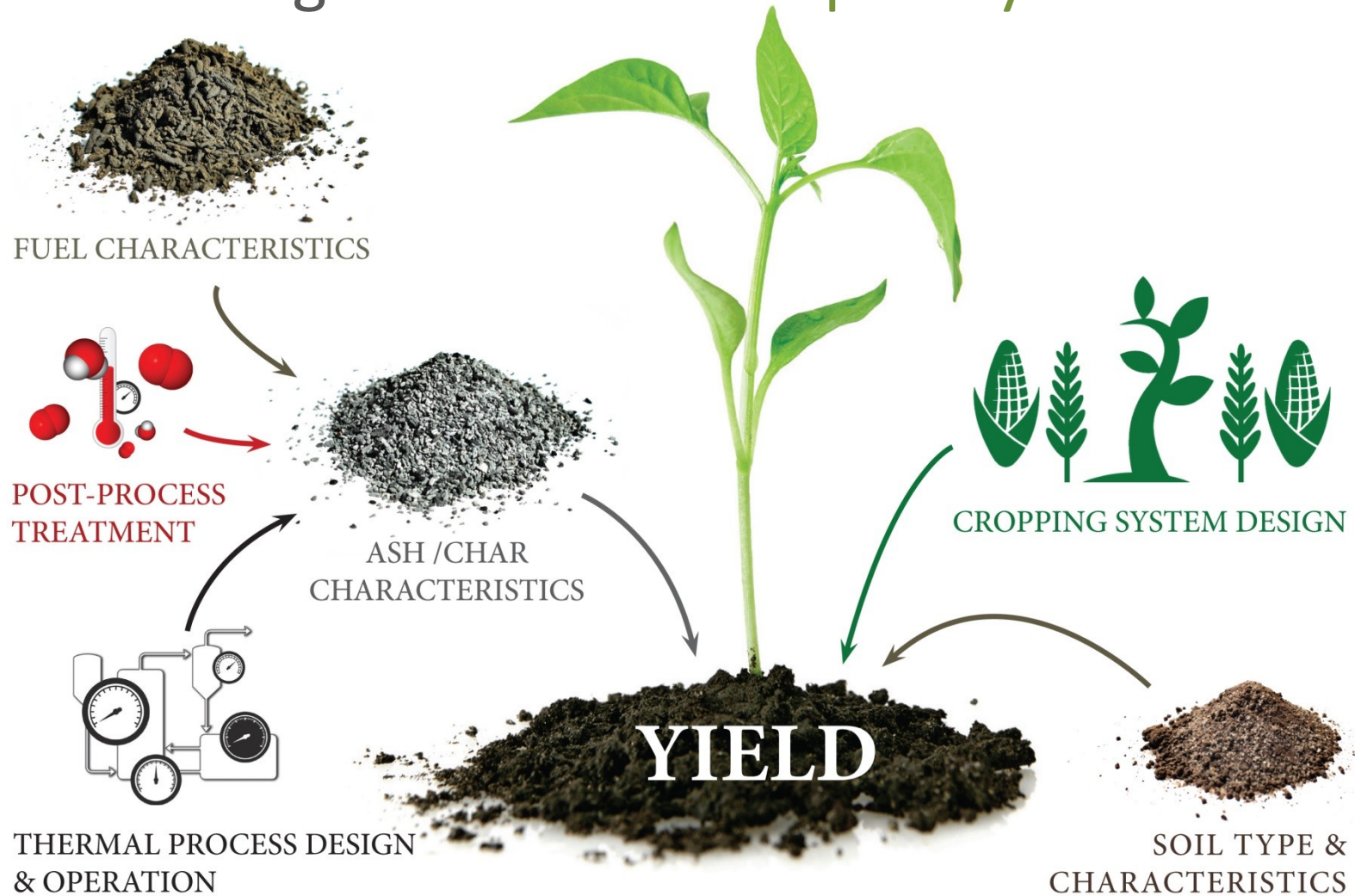


The diagram illustrates the relationship between various factors in a thermal process. At the top left is a pile of dark, granular material labeled "FUEL CHARACTERISTICS". Below it, a thermometer and red spheres are labeled "POST-PROCESS TREATMENT". At the bottom left, a schematic of a thermal process with gauges is labeled "THERMAL PROCESS DESIGN". In the center is a pile of grey, granular material labeled "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS". To the right is a green plant growing out of a pile of dark soil, with the word "YIELD" written in large white letters over the soil. Arrows indicate the flow of influence: from "FUEL CHARACTERISTICS" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS", from "POST-PROCESS TREATMENT" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS", from "THERMAL PROCESS DESIGN" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS", and from "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS" to "YIELD".

# YIELD

The diagram illustrates the relationship between various factors in a process, likely related to biomass or waste-to-energy conversion. At the top left is a pile of dark, granular material labeled "FUEL CHARACTERISTICS". Below it is a cluster of red and white spheres with a thermometer, labeled "POST-PROCESS TREATMENT". At the bottom left is a schematic of a thermal process with gauges, labeled "THERMAL PROCESS DESIGN & OPERATION". In the center is a pile of grey, granular material labeled "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS". To the right of the ash is a large green plant growing out of a pile of dark soil, with the word "YIELD" written in large white letters over the soil. At the bottom right is a pile of brown soil labeled "SOIL TYPE & CHARACTERISTICS". Arrows indicate the flow: from "FUEL CHARACTERISTICS" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS"; from "POST-PROCESS TREATMENT" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS"; from "THERMAL PROCESS DESIGN & OPERATION" to "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS"; from "ASH /CHAR CHARACTERISTICS" to the "YIELD" area; and from "SOIL TYPE & CHARACTERISTICS" to the "YIELD" area.

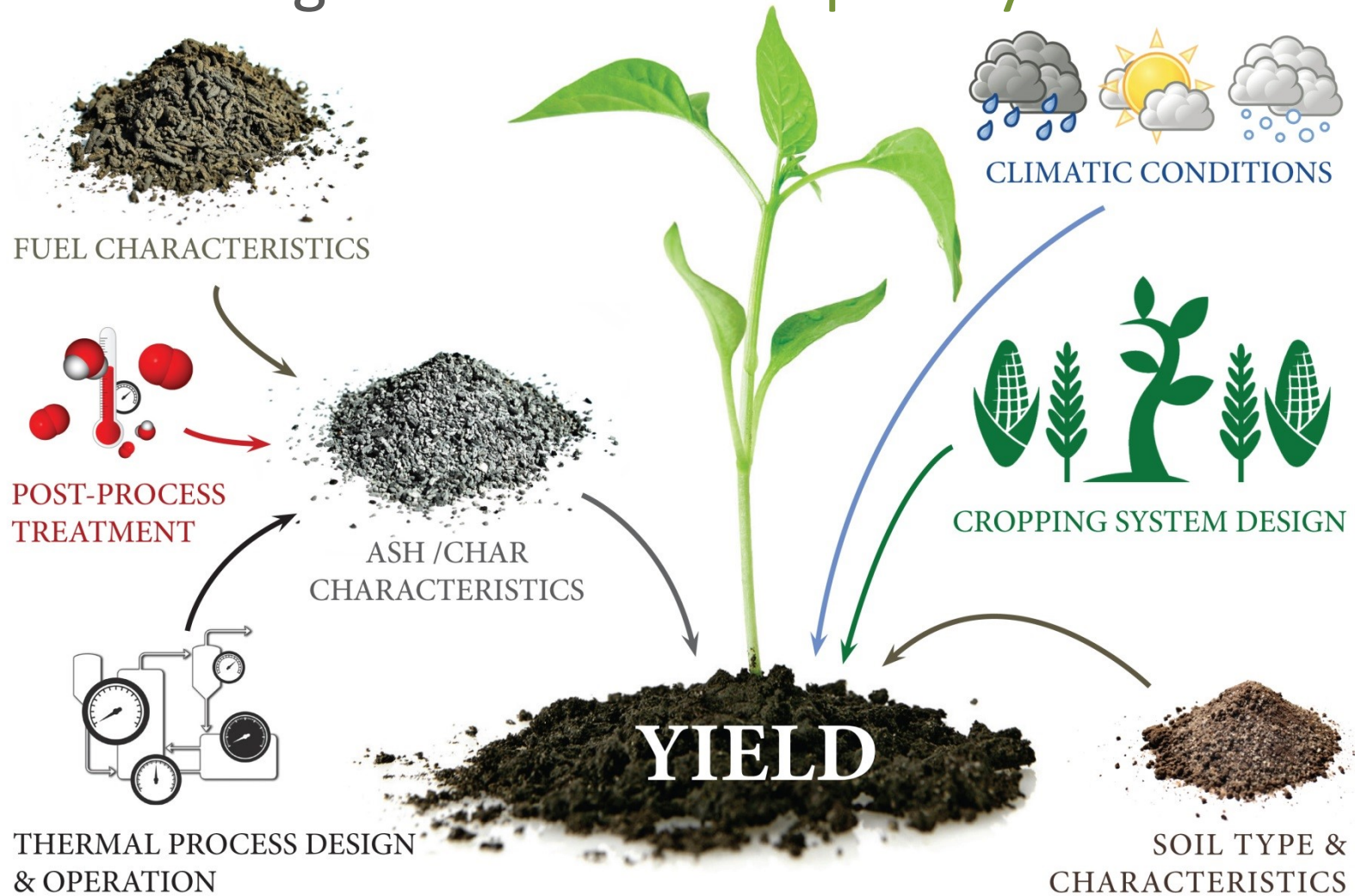
# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield



$$\frac{(\Delta x)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(x) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx$$

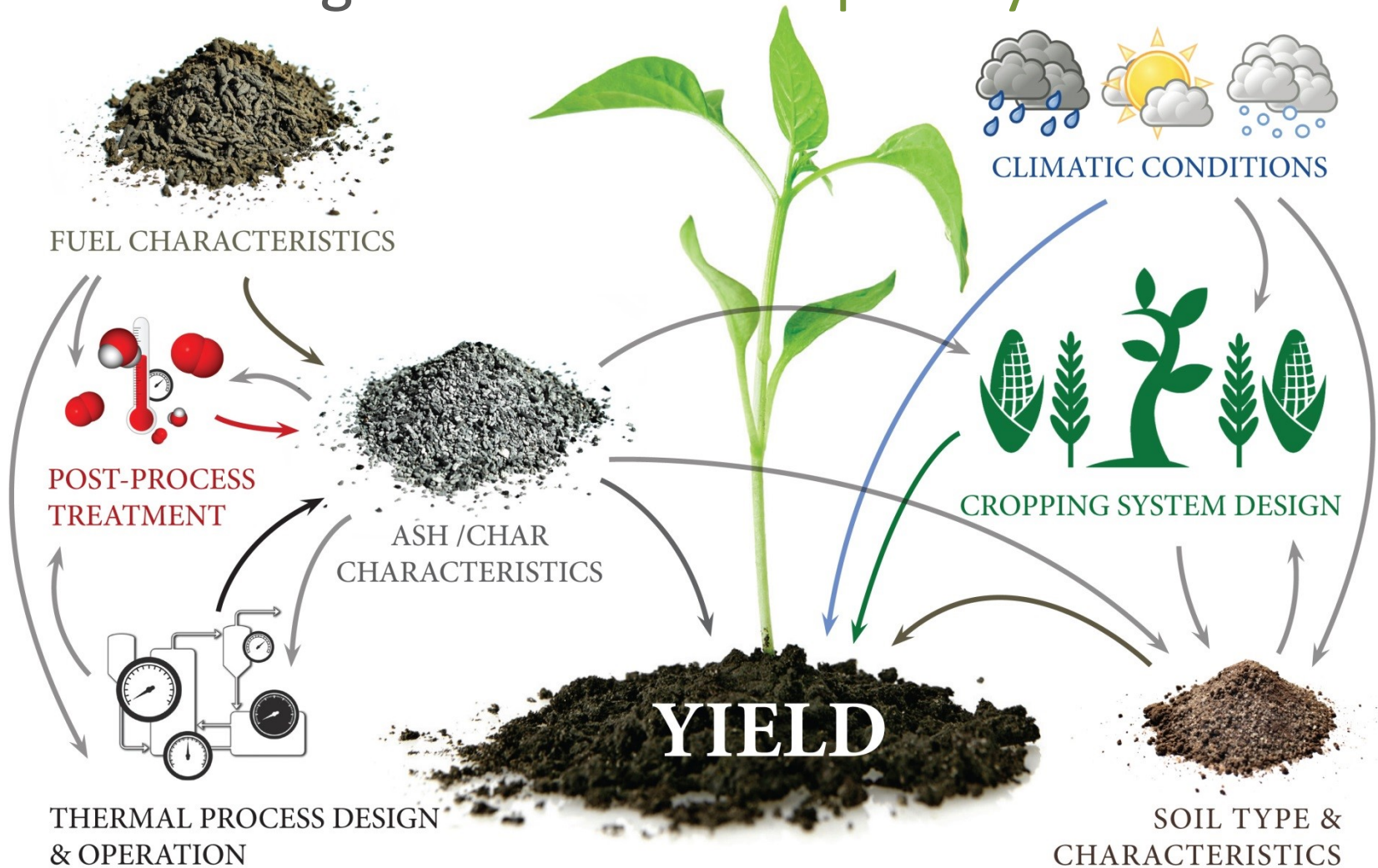


# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield





# Ash investigations: Effect on plant yield



# Ash investigations: How?

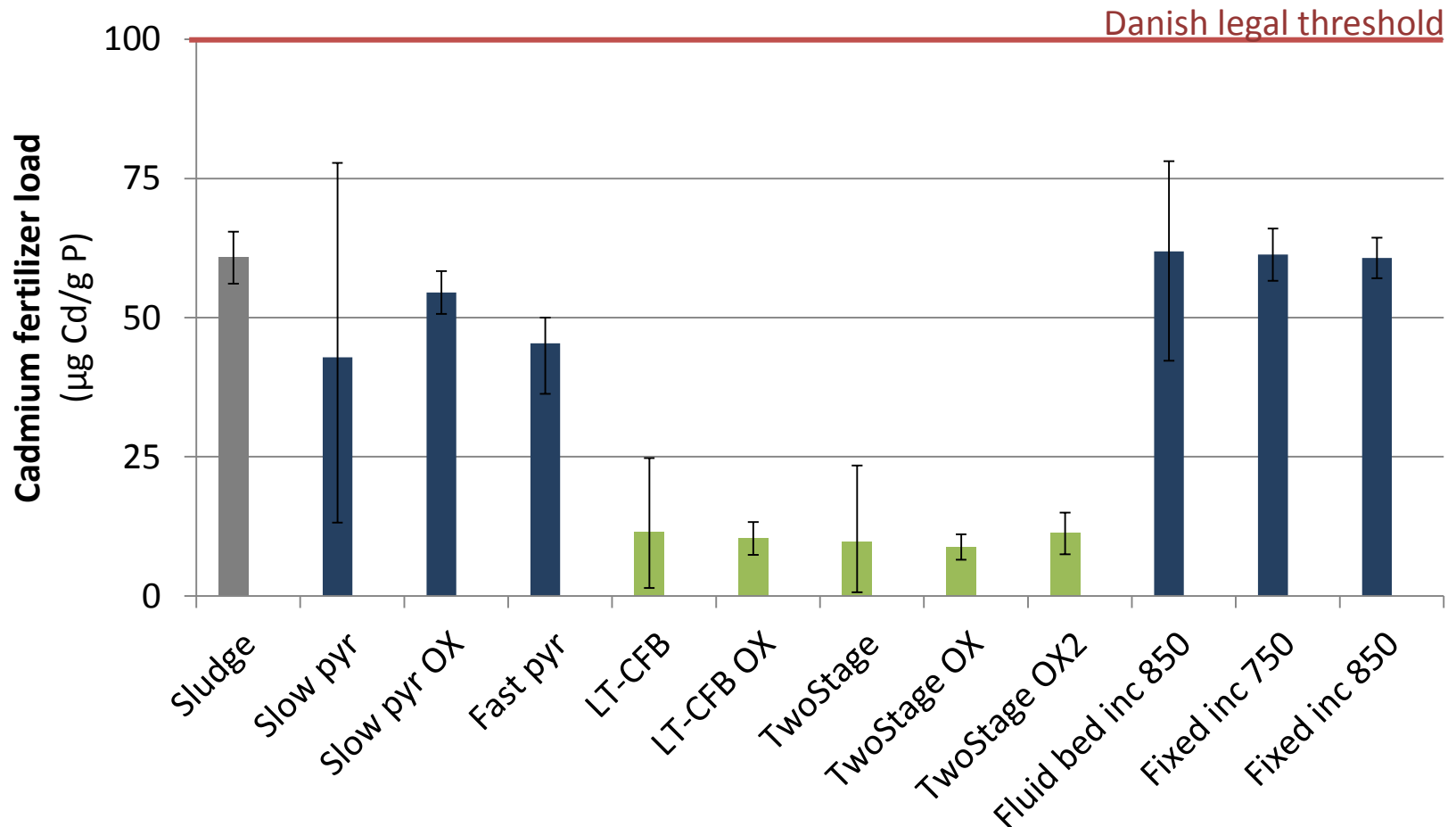


# ASH FERTILIZER QUALITY AT BGG

## RESULT EXAMPLES



# Result example Tech. influence on ash Cd load

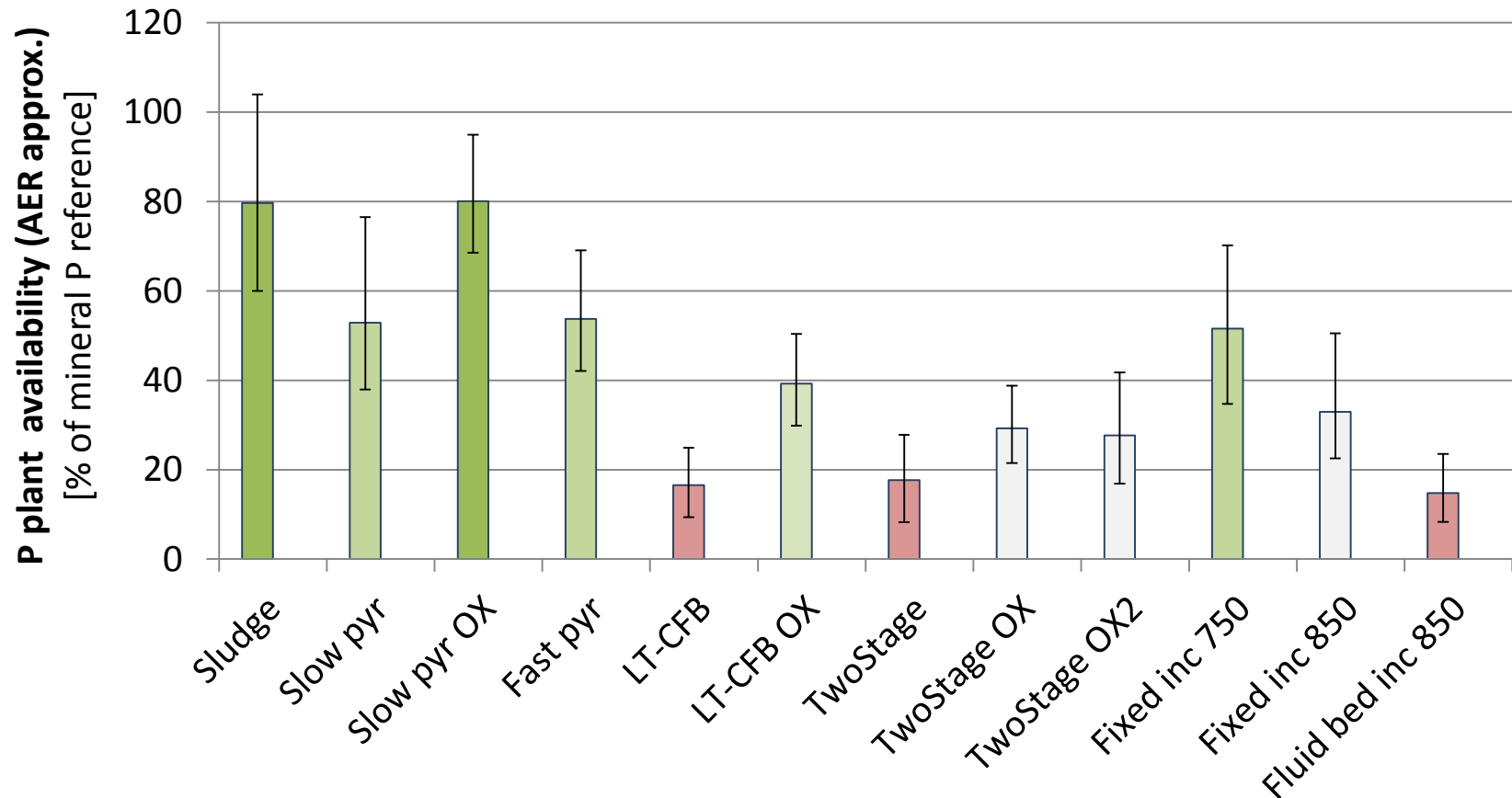


**Tobias Pape Thomsen**, Zsuzsa Sárossy, Jesper Ahrenfeldt, Ulrik Henriksen, Flemming Frandsen and Dorette Sophie Müller-Stöver:  
*Changes imposed by pyrolysis, thermal gasification or incineration on elemental composition and phosphorus fertilizer quality of municipal sewage sludge.* Journal of Environmental Management 198 (2017) 308-318





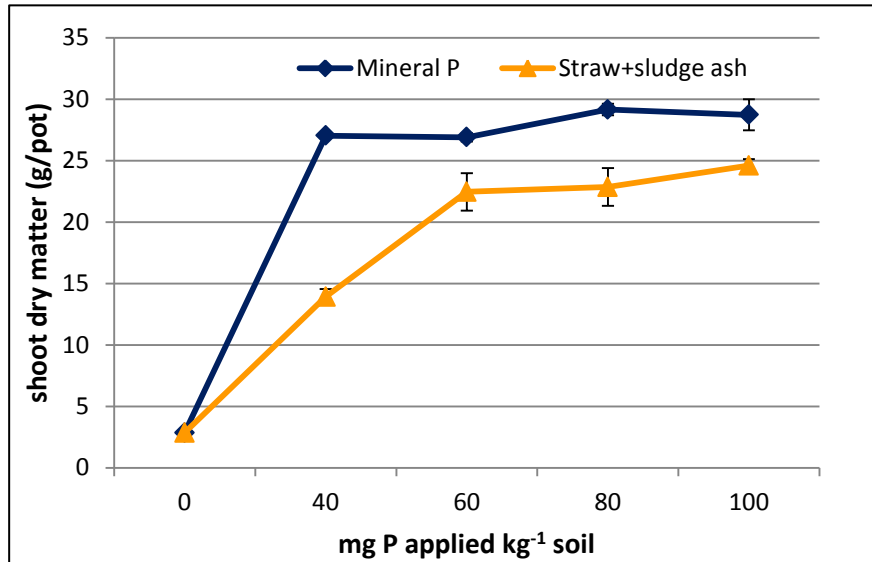
# Result example Tech. influence on ash P quality



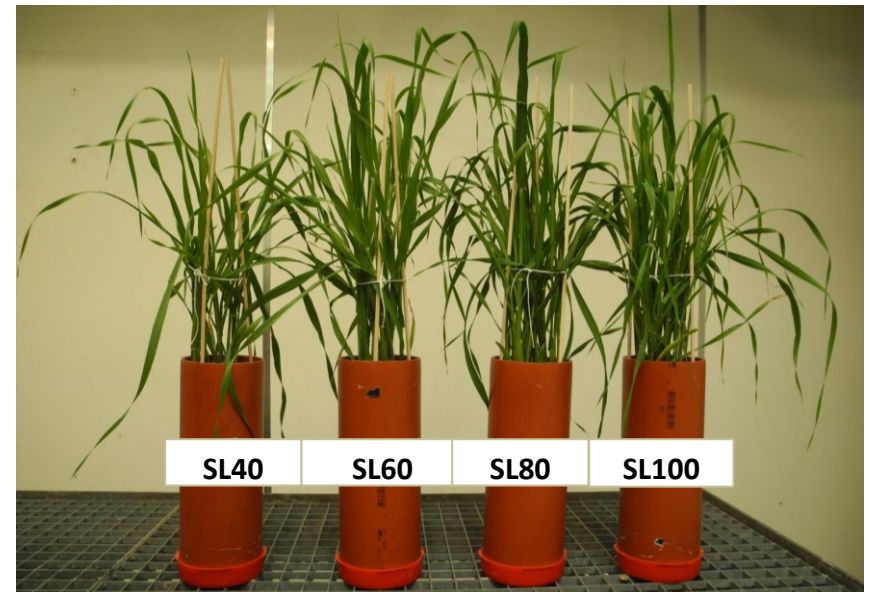
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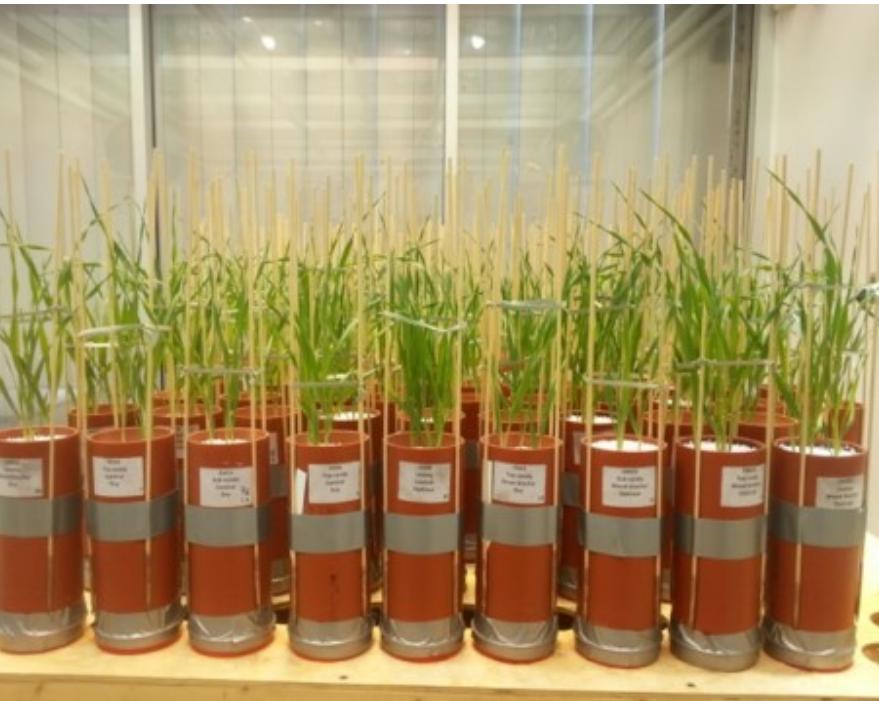
# BioAsh | P-fertilization effect of sludge/straw ash



Barley plant response to increasing amounts of sludge/straw gasification ash (40, 60, 80, and 100 mg P kg⁻¹ soil)



# Bioash/char improves root growth and yields of spring barley cultivated on coarse sandy soils



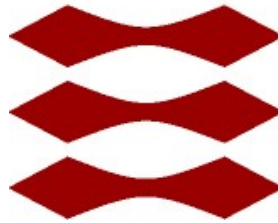
Bioash improves the waster retention of the soil

Thank you for your attention





DTU



# Biomass Gasification Group

