

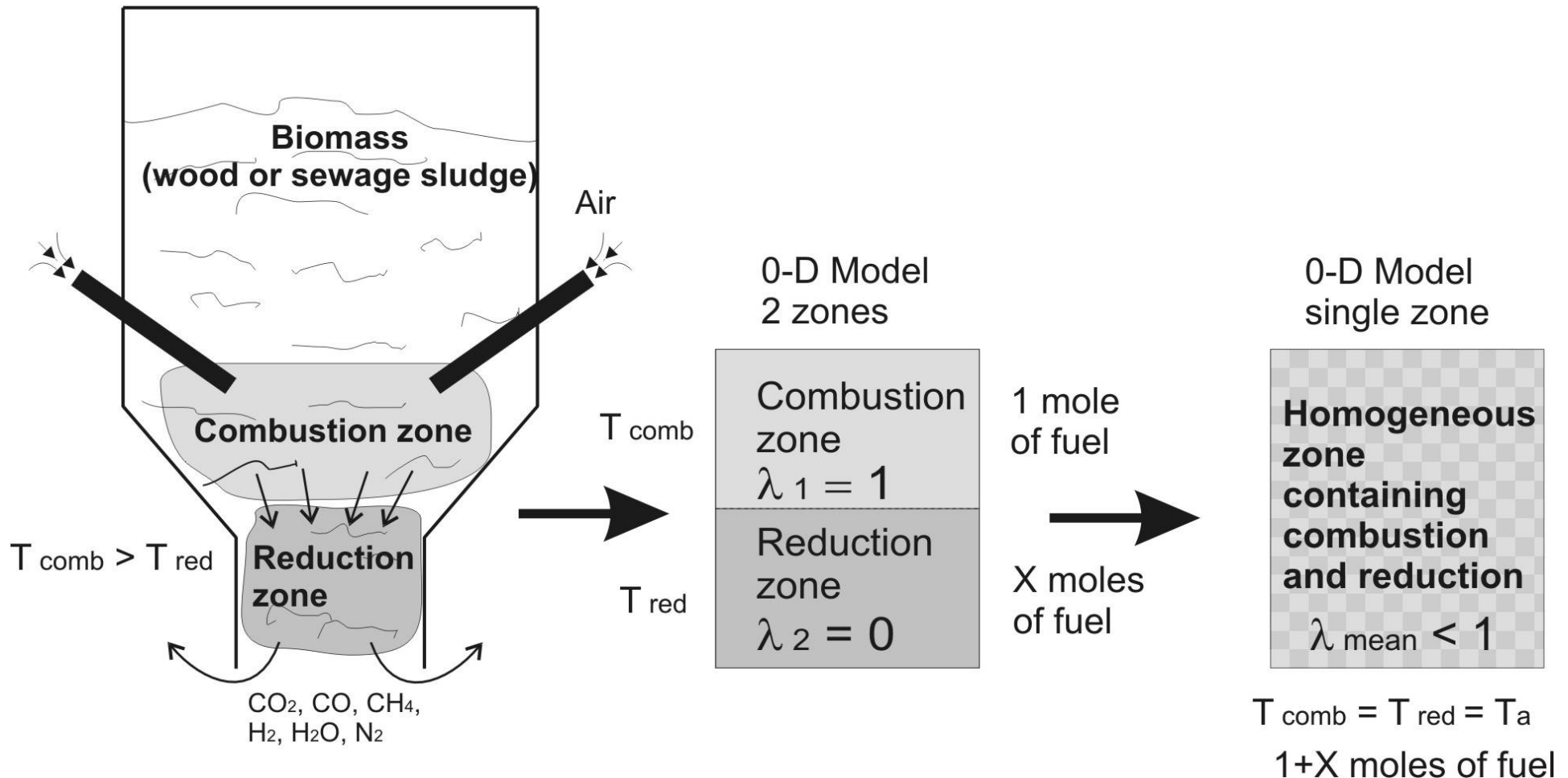
On Sewage Sludge Gasification – Modeling and Tests

Karol Cupial, Stanislaw Szwaja

Institute of Internal Combustion Engines and Control Engineering

Czestochowa University of Technology
al. Armii Krajowej 21, 42-201 Częstochowa, Poland
e-mail: szwaja@imc.pcz.czest.pl

Heat Engines and Environmental Protection 2011



Combustion zone

$$(x_1 \cdot C + x_2 \cdot H + x_3 \cdot O)_{org.} + (x_4 \cdot SiO_2)_{incomb.} + x_5 \cdot S + x_6 \cdot (air) =$$

$$= x_1 \cdot CO_2 + x_2 / 2 \cdot H_2O + x_4 \cdot SiO_2 + x_5 \cdot SO_2 + x_6 \cdot 3.76N_2$$

$$X \cdot [(x_1 \cdot C + x_2 \cdot H + x_3 \cdot O)_{org.} + (x_4 \cdot SiO_2)_{incomb.}] +$$

$$+ [x_1 \cdot CO_2 + x_2 / 2 \cdot H_2O + x_4 \cdot SiO_2 + x_5 \cdot SO_2 + x_6 \cdot 3.76N_2] =$$

$$= y_1 \cdot C + y_2 \cdot CO + y_3 \cdot H_2 + y_4 \cdot CH_4 + y_5 \cdot CO_2 + y_6 \cdot H_2O + x_4 \cdot SiO_2 + x_5 \cdot SO_2 + x_6 \cdot 3.76N_2$$

Reduction zone

Adiabatic process temperature T_a

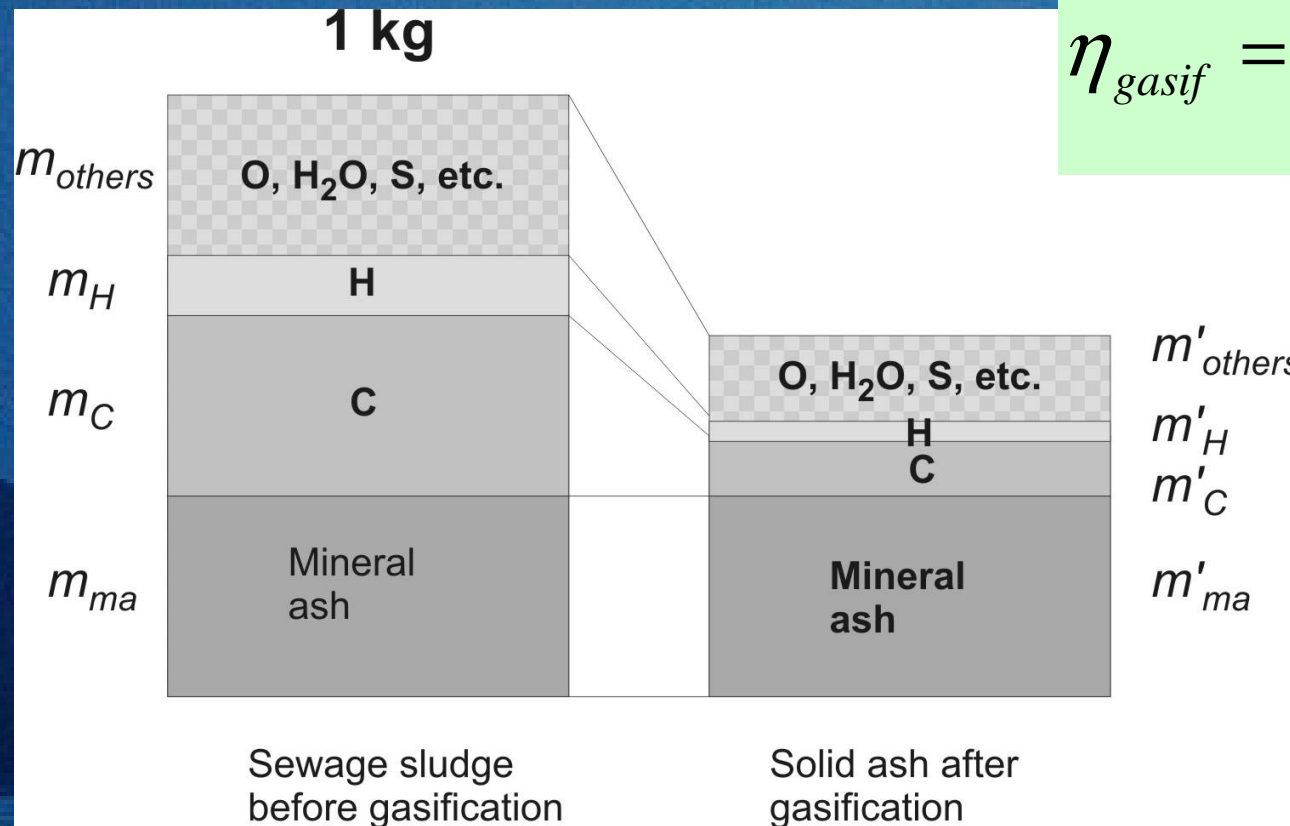
$$H_{prod}(T_a) = H_{reac}(T_1)$$

$$\sum_i n_i \left(h_{i(reac)}^0 + \int_{T_0}^{T_1} c_{p,i}(T) dT \right) = \sum_j n_j \left(h_{j(prod)}^0 + \int_{T_0}^{T_a} c_{p,j}(T) dT \right)$$

Heat of combustion Q

$$Q = \sum_j n_j h_{j(prod)}^0 - \sum_i n_i h_{i(reac)}^0 = \sum_j n_j h_{j(prod)}^0$$

Gasification efficiency η_{gasif}



$$\eta_{gasif} = 1 - \frac{m'_C + m'_H}{m_C + m_H}$$

$$\eta_{gasif} = 1 - \frac{0,201 + 0,0153}{0,322 + 0,0406} = 0,40$$

Table 2. Chemical composition of the sewage sludge and the solid ash

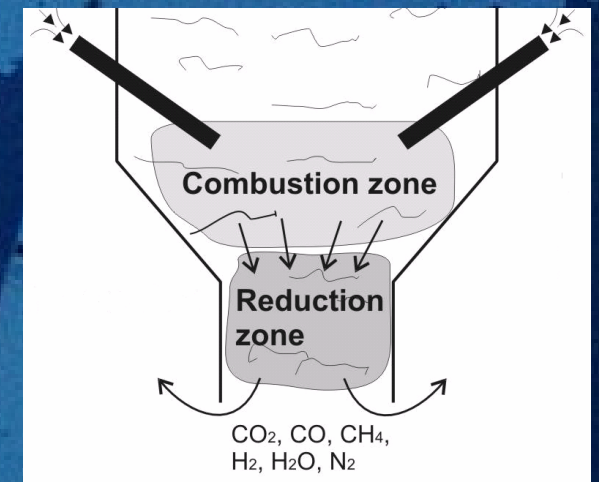
| Sludge composition | | % by mass | Mass fraction | Solid ash composition | | % by mass | Mass fraction |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | % | kg/kg of sludge | | | % | kg/kg of sludge |
| Carbon | m_C | 32.2 | 0.322 | Carbon | m'_C | 28.5 | 0.201 |
| Hydrogen | m_H | 4.06 | 0.0406 | Hydrogen | m'_H | 2.15 | 0.0153 |
| Oxygen | m_O | 17.14 | 0.171 | Oxygen | m'_O | 7.12 | 0.0501 |
| Nitrogen | m_N | 3.5 | 0.035 | Nitrogen | m'_N | 2.88 | 0.0203 |
| Water | m_{H_2O} | 3.8 | 0.038 | Water | m'_{H_2O} | 3.9 | 0.0274 |
| Sulphur | m_S | 1.5 | 0.015 | Sulphur | m'_S | 1.75 | 0.0123 |
| Ash (mineral) | m_{ma} | 37.8 | 0.378 | Ash (mineral) | m'_{ma} | 53.7 | 0.378 |
| Total | m_c | 100 | 1 | Total | m'_c | 100 | 0.704 |

Reduction to combustion ratio X

$$X = \frac{n_{\text{sludge at reduction}}}{n_{\text{sludge at combustion}} (\lambda = 1)} = \frac{m_{\text{sludge at reduction}}}{m_{\text{sludge at combustion}} (\lambda = 1)} \left[\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{mol}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kg}} \right]$$

Table 3. λ_{\min} and X_{opt} for wood and sludge

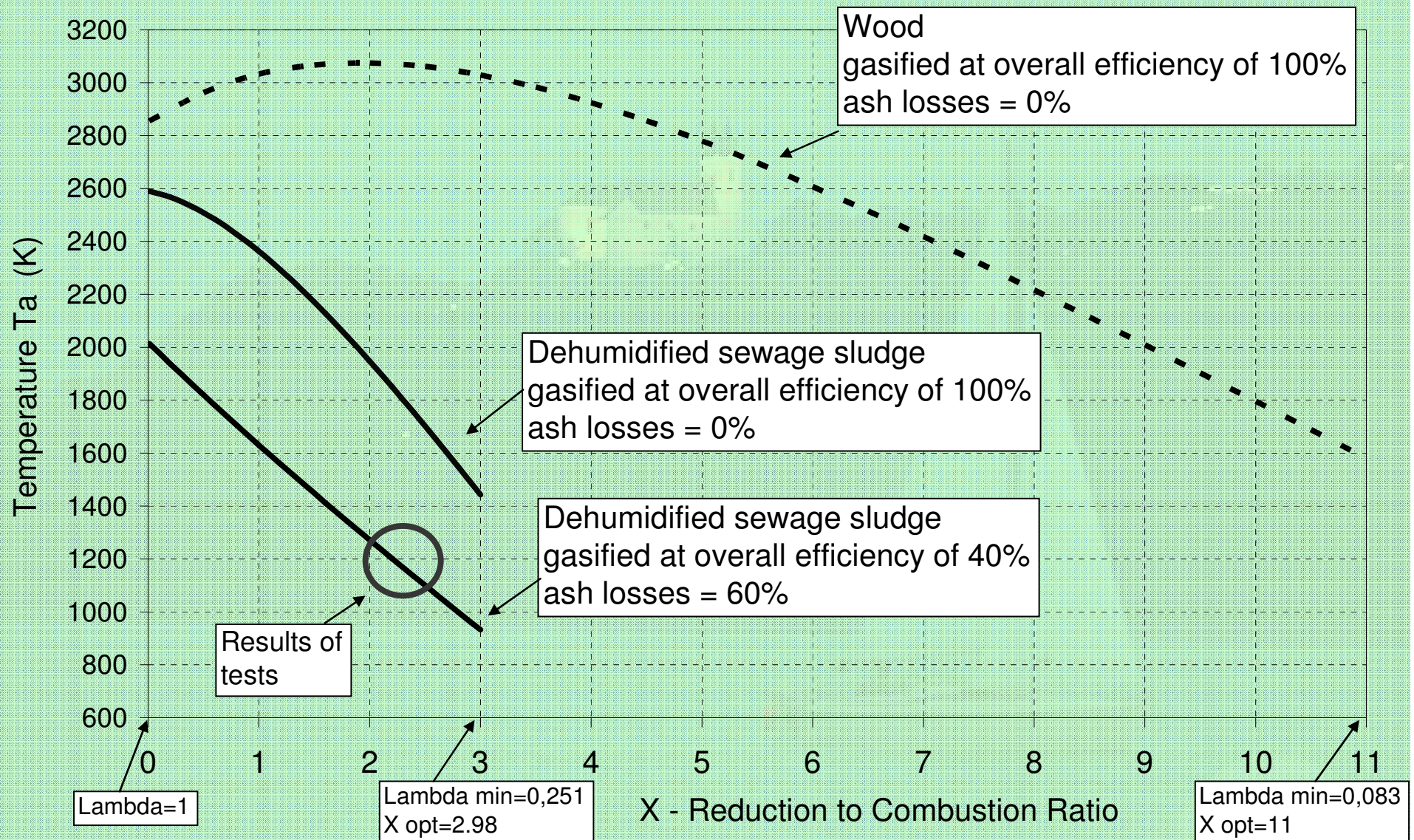
| Gasifier charge | λ_{\min} | X_{opt} |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wood (cellulosis) | 0.083 | 11 |
| Dehumidified sewage sludge | 0.251 | 2.98 |



Proportion between the reduction and the combustion zone (X) depends on:

- temperature T_a ,
- heat released rate at these zones,
- heat losses transferred to the environment.

Adiabatic temperature T_a of total gasification process of the sludge vs the X



CONCLUSIONS

- 0-D model of the gasification is useful for preliminary estimation of quality of the gasification process, however, temperature T_a cannot be identified as temperature of combustion or reduction zone.
- The T_a and the X_{opt} are the parameters which characterize the ideal gasification process.

Measures to increase the temperature T_a and to expand the reduction zone (the X):

- Minimizing heat losses from the reactor bed to the environment.
- Applying pure oxygen instead of air.
- Co-combustion of the dried sewage sludge and fuel with high LHV (eg. coal, wood).
- Optimizing the reactor bed geometry.


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A photograph of a sailboat on a body of water at night. In the background, a hill is silhouetted against a dark blue sky, with a church featuring a prominent steeple illuminated by warm lights. The water is dark with some ripples. The text 'Köszönöm' and 'Thank You for Attention' is overlaid in a yellow, cursive font.

Köszönöm
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