

Solar Drying -Sustainable Biosolids Management

SAWEA, February 13, 2020

Why Dry Sludge?

- Volume Reduction
- Generate a Stable End Product
- Disposal options breaking away
 - Reduction of Landfill space
- Create a better product for Land Application
 - Better handling
 - Higher grade for fertilizer use (Class A / B)
- Beneficial Reuse
 - Use as Fertilizer
 - High nutrient value
 - Use as Biofuel
 - 11 15 kJ/kg (Equivalent to brown coal)

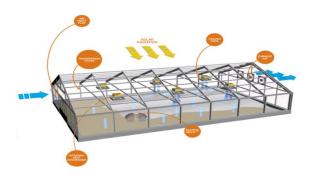






Why Solar Drying?

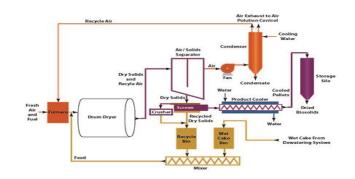
Solar Drying



- Simple Operation low skill operator
- Less moving parts low maintenance
- Low Temperature No Risk of Fire or explosion
- Simple Exhaust Air Treatment
- No return stream of condensate to head of plant
- 25 kWh to evaporate 1 ton of water
- Thermal energy is provided by the sun







Thermal Drying

- Complex Operation highly skilled operator
- More moving parts high maintenance
- High Temperature Risk of Fire or Explosion
- Complex Exhaust Air Treatment
- Return stream of condensate to head of plant
- 25 kWh to evaporate 1 ton of water
- 850+ kWh of oil or gas equivalent to evaporate 1 ton of water

Solar Drying

Outside View







Inside View

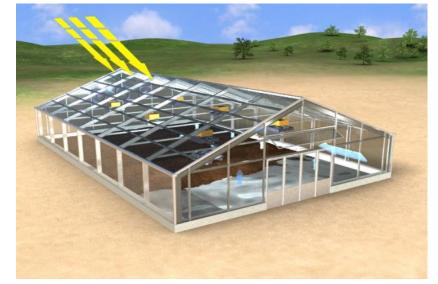


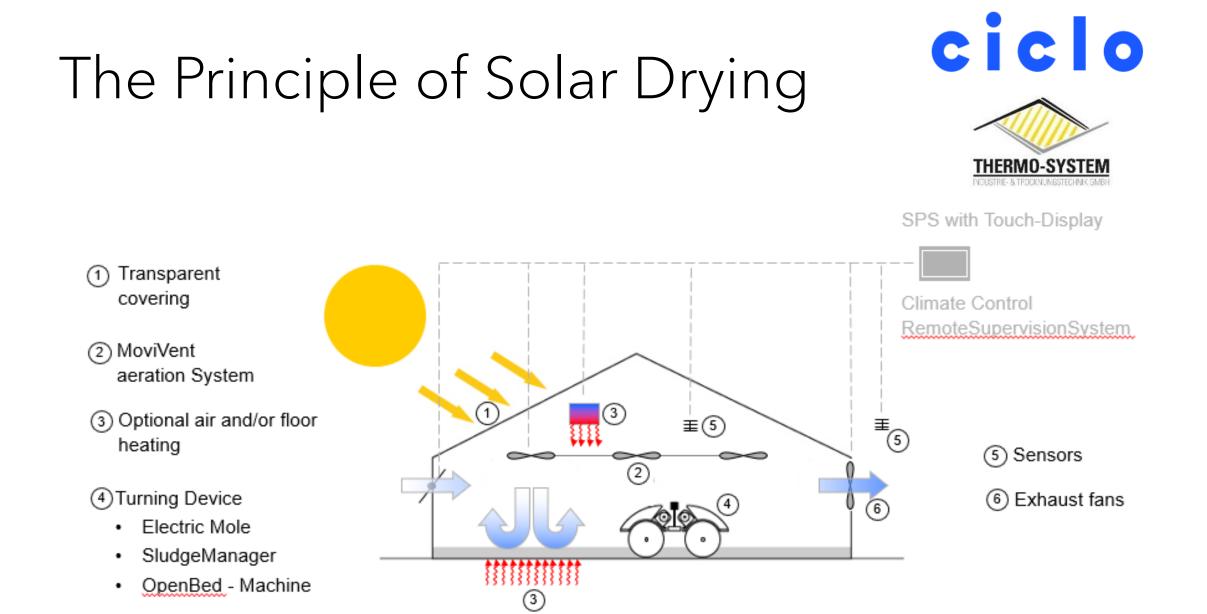
The Principle of Solar Drying

- Effective use of ambient conditions
 - Solar radiation & ambient air
- Best possible "conditioning" of the sludge
 - Avoid dry surfaces & anaerobic conditions
 - Optimize structure of the sludge
- Manage environment inside the drying chamber
 - Heat gain, heat loss & weather protection
 > Drying chamber
 - Air exchange
 - \succ Exhaust fans & air inlet
 - Air speed & air distribution
 - Internal fans
 - Sludge conditioning
 - Turning Device



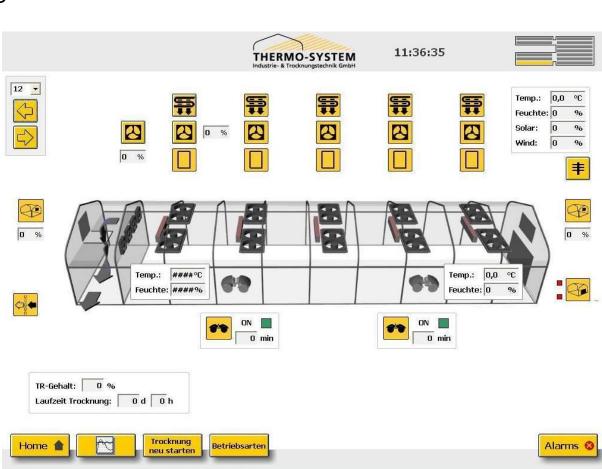






Process Control

- Fully Automated Drying Process
 - Minimal operator intervention
 - Proprietary drying algorithm
- Full Process control
 - HMI
 - Scada tie-in
 - Remote Supervision





Types of Solar Dryers

► Batch Solar Dryers:

o The most applied solutiono Loading in batcheso Simple and Operator Friendly

➤Continuous Solar Dryers:

o Fully automated loading and unloadingo More complex and higher maintenance



Thermo-System Technology

- German Solar Sludge Dryer Manufacturer
- Very Experienced
 - 250+ Solar dryer installations on 6 continents
 - 500+Sludge turning devices in operation
 - 60% of all commercial solar sludge drying installations
 - 75% of all solar dried sludge
 - Global market leader
 - Solar drying since 1997
 - Extensive scientific research
 - The only supplier with multiple turning devices and a thermal Belt dryer in their portfolio





Al Aweer, Dubai

- <u>Continuous</u>
 - Start up 2016
 - 83,000 t/a (230 t/d)
 - 31,000 m²
 - 16 turning machines







Marrakech, Morocco





- <u>Batch Process</u>
 - 75,000 t/a (205 t/d)
 - 42,000 m²
 - 28 Electric Moles





Ras Laffan, Qatar (Shell Pearl GTL)





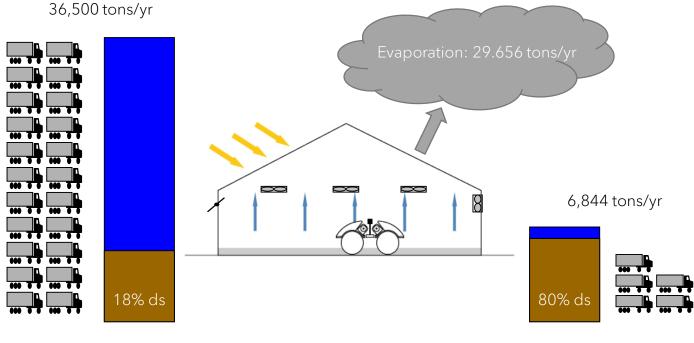
- <u>Batch Process</u>
 - Industrial Sludge
 - 36,500 t/a (100 t/d)
 - 20,088 m²
 - 19 Electric Moles
 - (1 spare)
 - 3.3 tons / hour H_2O Evaporation



Ras Laffan, Qatar (Shell Pearl GTL)







2030 trucks / yr

380 trucks / yr

Sludge Handling Cost Savings





- Volume Reduction
 - Reduction of 1,650 trucks to landfill
 - Savings of ~ \$165,000 / year in hauling cost
 - Reduction of 140.25 tons CO₂ (assuming a distance of 100 kg to landfill) (85 kg CO₂ / truck / 100km)
 - Less Impact on Roads
 - Reduction of landfill costs by \$900,000
 - In case of Shell the disposal of wet sludge in Landfill was banned completely

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Labor Requirement

- Completely Automated Process
 - Easy to operate (no special skills)
 - Loading by Containers & Unloading with Front End Loader



Labor Requirement

Total Sludge Production Initial Dry Solids Concentration: Final Dry Solids Concentration: Specific Density of Sludge Drying Chamber Area Sludge Filling Height

Amount of Sludge

No. of Batches Time Requirement Loading Time Requirement Unoading

Total Time Requirement Sludge Handling

Time Requirement Process Monitoring Working Days Total Time Requirement

Total Labor Requirement

36,500tons / year 15% 80% 0.7t/m³ 20,088m² / chamber 0.2m

2,812t / batch

13batches / year 2.0h / batch 1.0h / batch

39h / year

0.5h / day 312days / year 156h / year

195h / year



Operator , no special Skill Level Required





Energy Requirements





Typical Energy
Consumption25 kWh / ton of water evaporatedAmount of Water
Evaporated:28,288 tons / yearEstimated Energy
Consumption707,200 kWh / year (electrical for entire Installation)Price / kWh\$0.08 US\$/kWhAnnual Energy Cost\$56,576.00 US\$/year

All Required Thermal Energy for drying is provided by the sun, no additinal cost generated

Additional Benefits

- Simple Machinery
 - Easy to operate & maintain (no special skills)
 - No expensive spare parts to stock
 - 24h supervision not required
 - No condensate to treat or air scrubbing
 - Low Temperature Non-EX Environment
- High level of redundancy
 - Sludge still drying in case of equipment failure
 - No critical system failures or plant shutdown
- Forgiving
 - Minimal impact of changes in incoming sludge quality
 - No issues with foreign objects





A Sustainable Solution





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Environmental	 Reduced CO₂ emissions (utilizing solar energy for drying / less hauling) Generate a Biofuel with a positive energy balance No condensate flow back to head of plant Reduced odor emissions 	
Social	 Low energy consumption Stable, Class A possible Safe technology Operator friendly 	environment
Economic	 Reduced disposal & trucking costs Low O&M cost Marketable end product Proven technology (200+ installations) 	Sustain the utu







Questions?

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