

# Energetic autarky wastewater treatment in Germany

## WWTP Rheda-Wiedenbrück / WWTP Grevesmühlen

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# Fields of specialization

## Environmental Protection

**Industrial wastewater**

**Biogas-Project**

**Municipal wastewater**

**Solid waste treatment**

**Sewerage Systems**

**Plant operation**

**Water supply**

**Project management**

**Cost and fee calculation**

**Turn-Key-Projects**

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# Solid Waste Treatment Centre Hannover

**incineration**

**mechanical sorting and  
composting facility**

**fermentation**

**composting from the  
fermentation plant**





# WWTP Hannover-Gümmerwald, (Capacity 800.000 PE)





# WWTP Athens/ Greece, 4,5 Mio PE



# Energy consumption in the world

World at Night (NASA, 2007)

- 
- A satellite image of the Earth at night, showing the distribution of artificial light across the globe. The image highlights the density of urban areas and the extent of light pollution, particularly in North America, Europe, and East Asia. The oceans are dark, while the landmasses are covered in a complex pattern of lights, indicating high energy consumption in these regions.
- Sewage treatment plants = municipal energy consumer No. 1
  - Wastewater treatment plants consume considerably more electricity than all schools
  - Energetic autarky – self-sufficiency



# Biogas for energy usage



## Energy balances on the basis of the COD

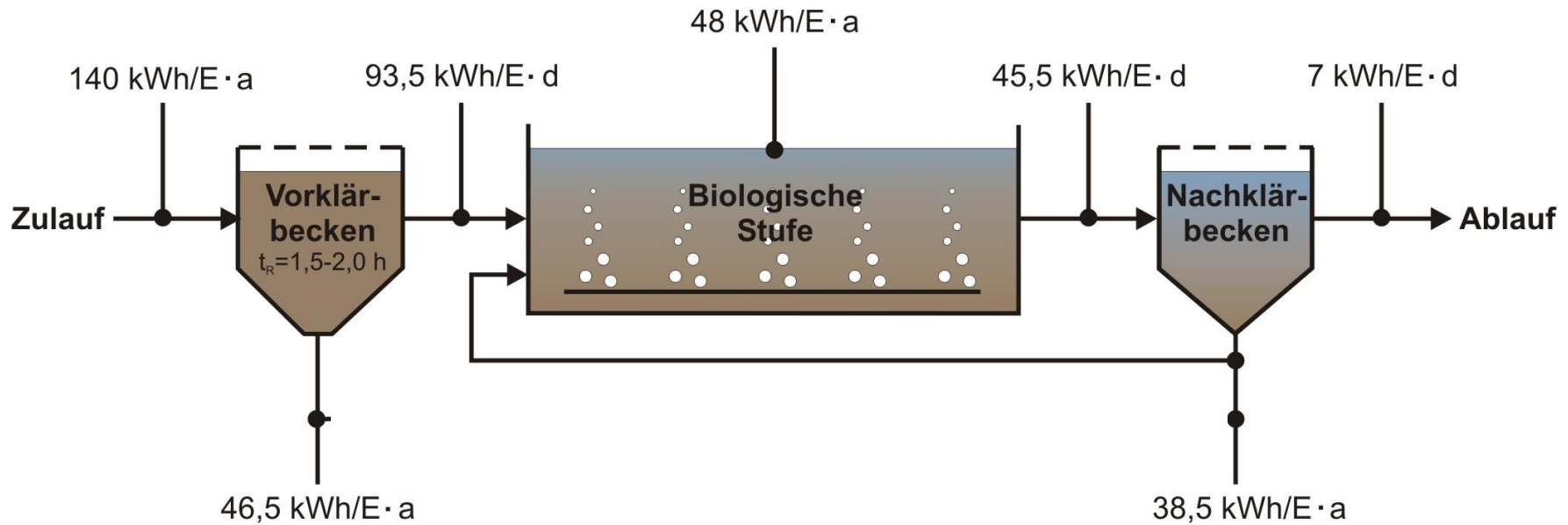
- COD-balances are the basis for all simulations
- COD-balances can be used for the operation control  
(Examples: control of a gas flow measurement and analysis)
- Basis of the comparison:

120 g COD/ PE·day      ➔      140 kWh/ PE · year  
(320 l CH<sub>4</sub> per kg COD, 10 kWh per m<sup>3</sup> CH<sub>4</sub>)

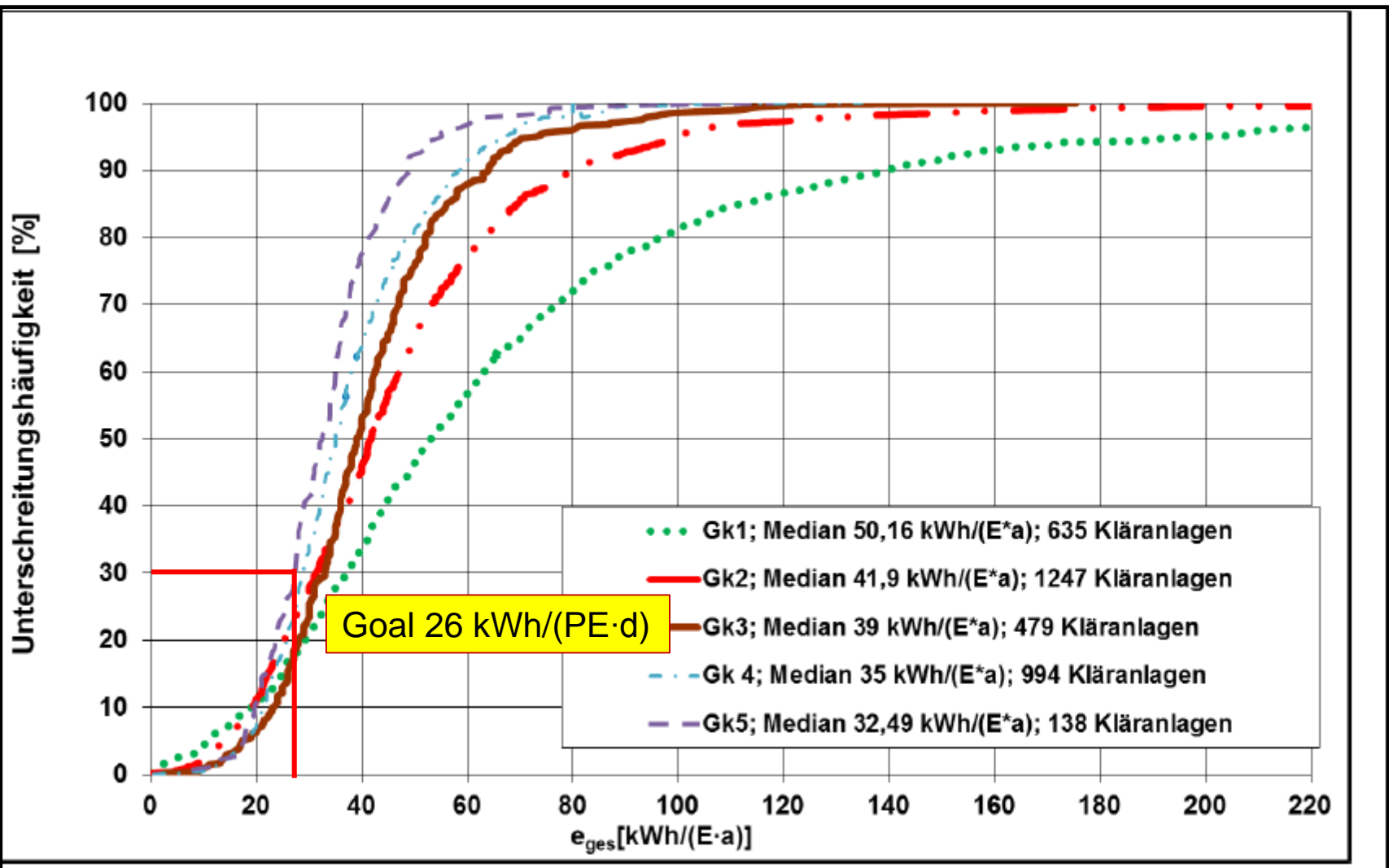
- For each separate treatment step a COD-balance is possible



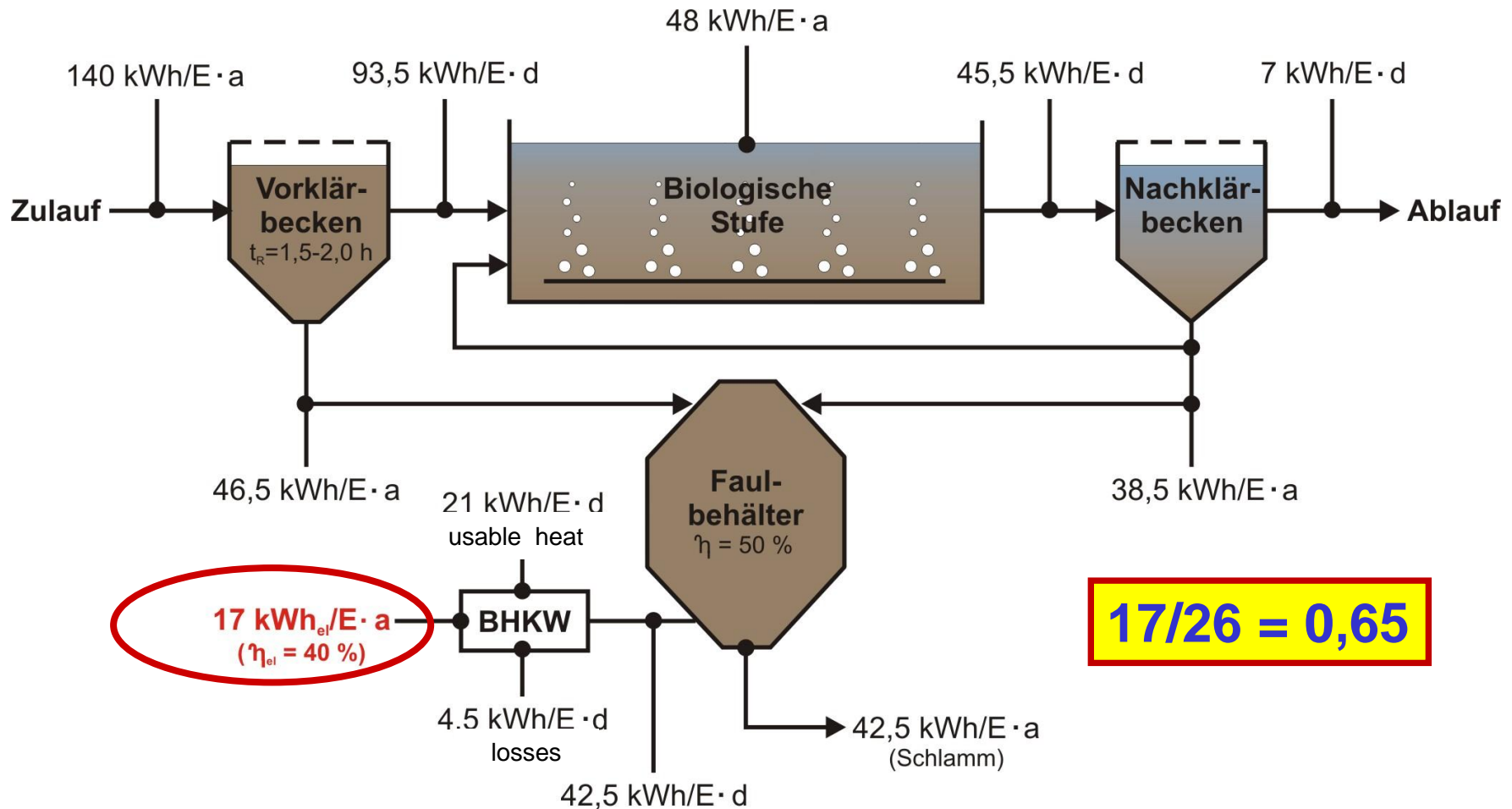
## Energy balance on a wastewater treatment plant (Basis: COD)



## Specific Energy demand of around 3.500 waste water treatment plants in Germany

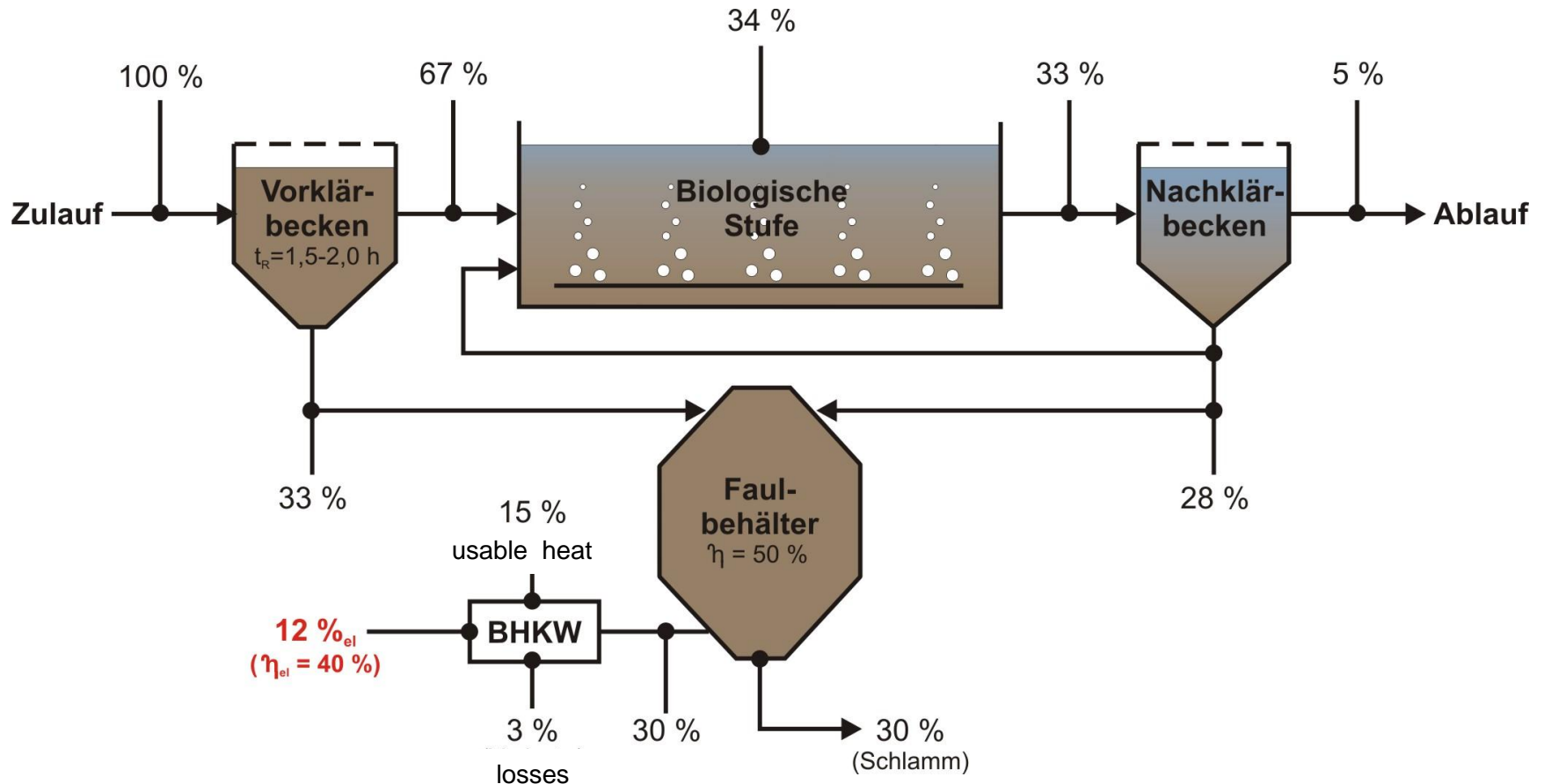


## Energy balance on a wastewater treatment plant (Basis: COD)

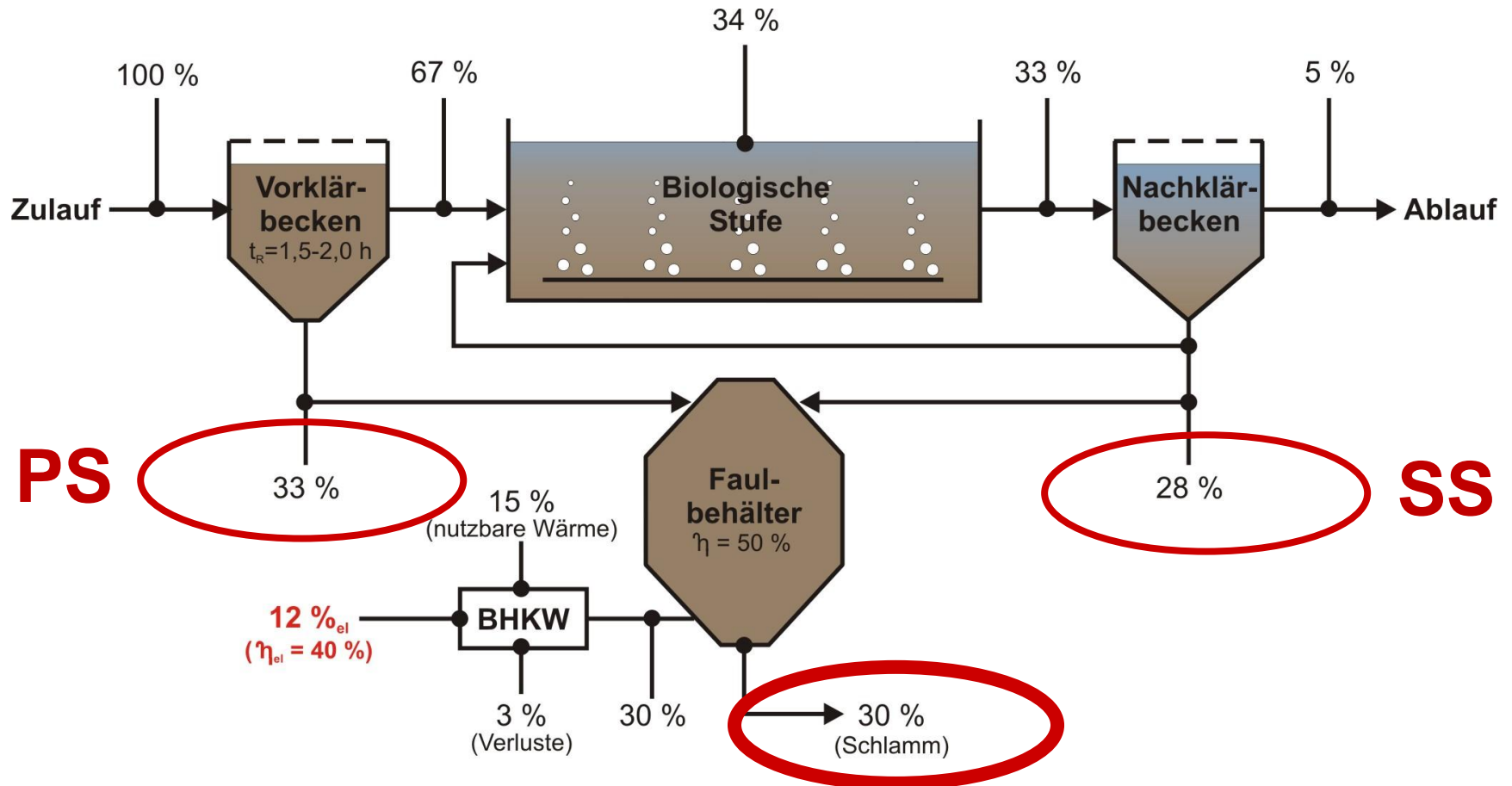


Goal for the energy demand: 26 kWh/PE·year (> 100.000 PE)

## Distribution of the COD from the inflow during the wastewater and sludge treatment



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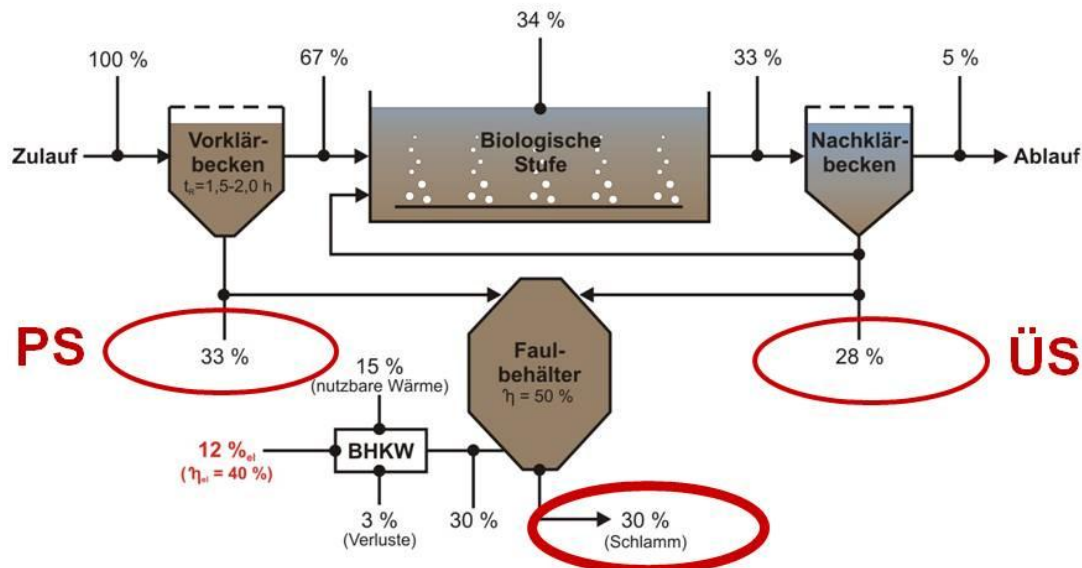




**aqua consult**  
Ingenieur GmbH

Hannover  
Bremen  
Erfurt

## Verbleib des im Zulauf enthaltenen CSB bei der Abwasserreinigung und Schlammbehandlung



## Optimization of the energy demand

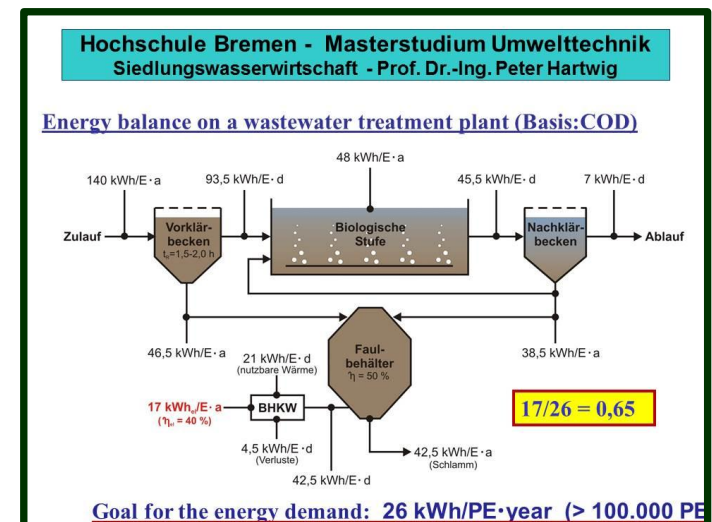
- More energy to be bound in the sludge (PS, sludge age)
- Less energy in the remaining sludge (Hydrolysis)
- Energetic usage (Degasification, Hydrothermal treatment?)

# Energy-Balances for WWTP's

## Result:

Around 2/3 of the required electric energy can be produced by the biogas from the anaerobic digester

- How to be energetic autarky?





# Thermal Hydrolysis

**Biogas production**  
**Dewaterability**  
**Sludge load**

**T = 165 °C**  
**P = 4 bar**





Sludge drying

Anaerobic sludge Digestion

- + primary sludge storage
- + thermal hydrolysis
- + Co-Fermentation
- = energetic autark operation





# Example for co-fermentation

**WWTP Rheda-Wiedenbrück**

**Slaughterhouse (capacity 30,000 pigs per day)**









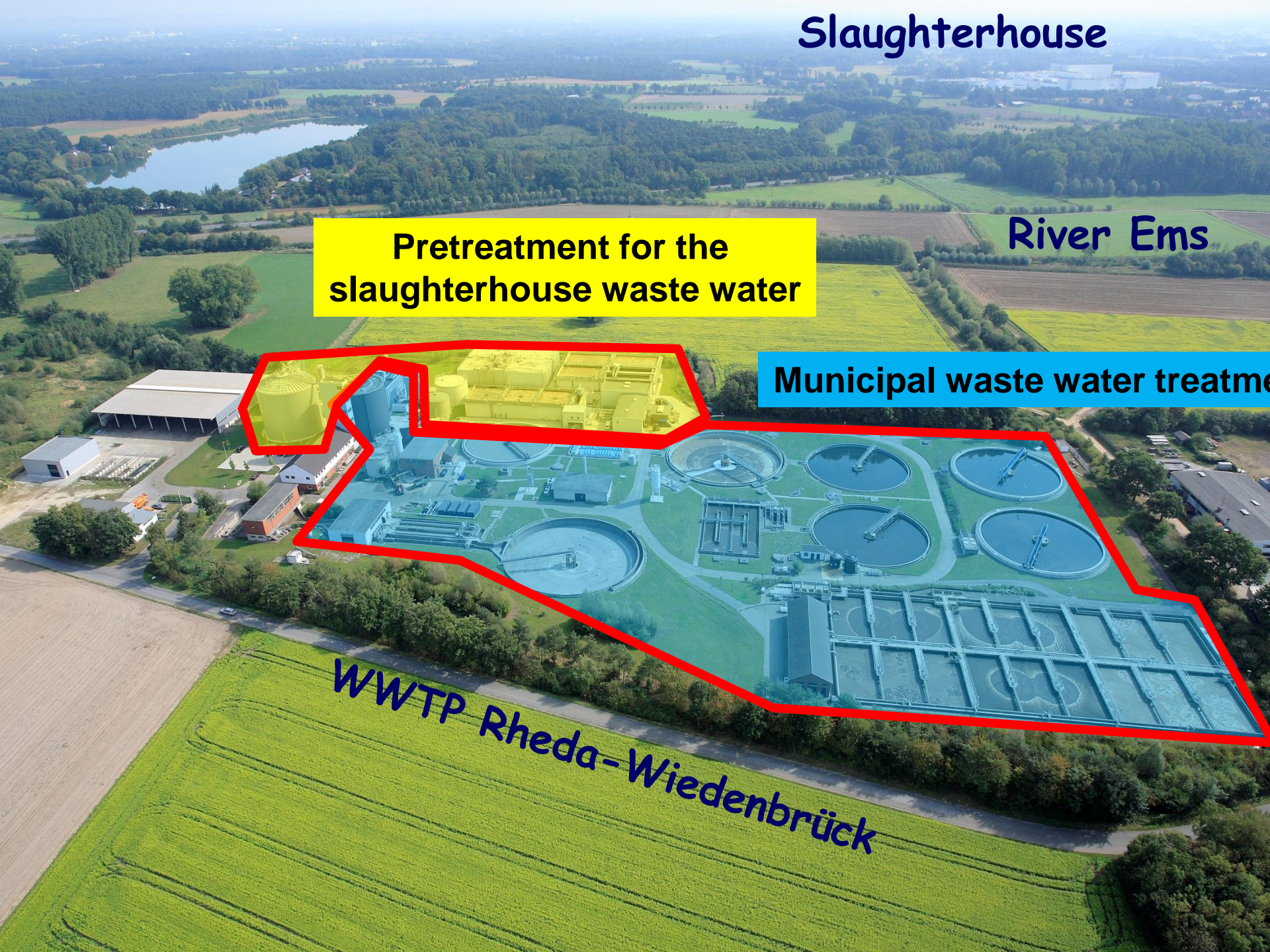
**Slaughterhouse**

**River Ems**

**Pretreatment for the  
slaughterhouse waste water**

**Municipal waste water treatment**

**WWTP Rheda-Wiedenbrück**





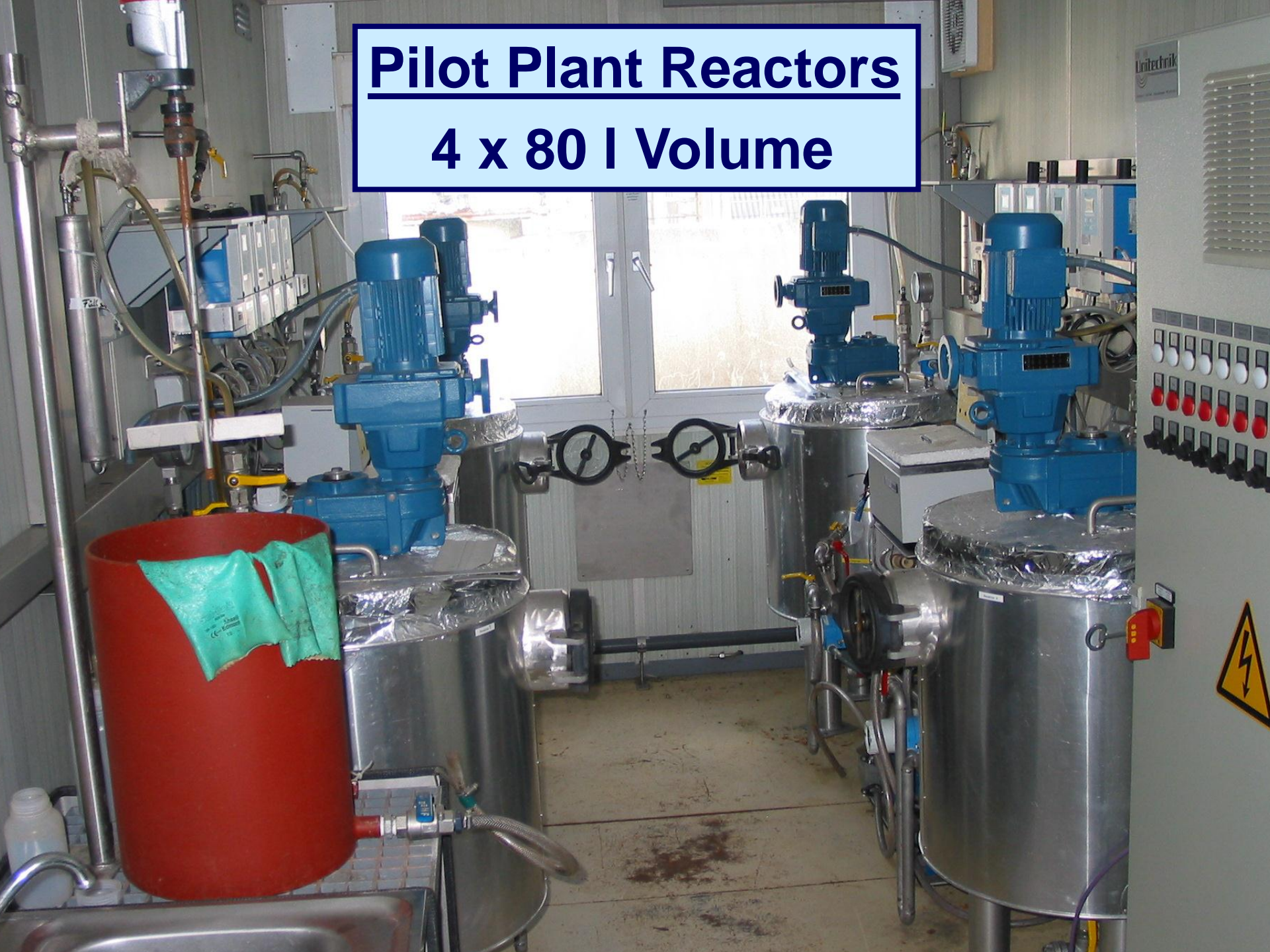
# Anaerob Pilot Plant





# Pilot Plant Reactors

## 4 x 80 l Volume

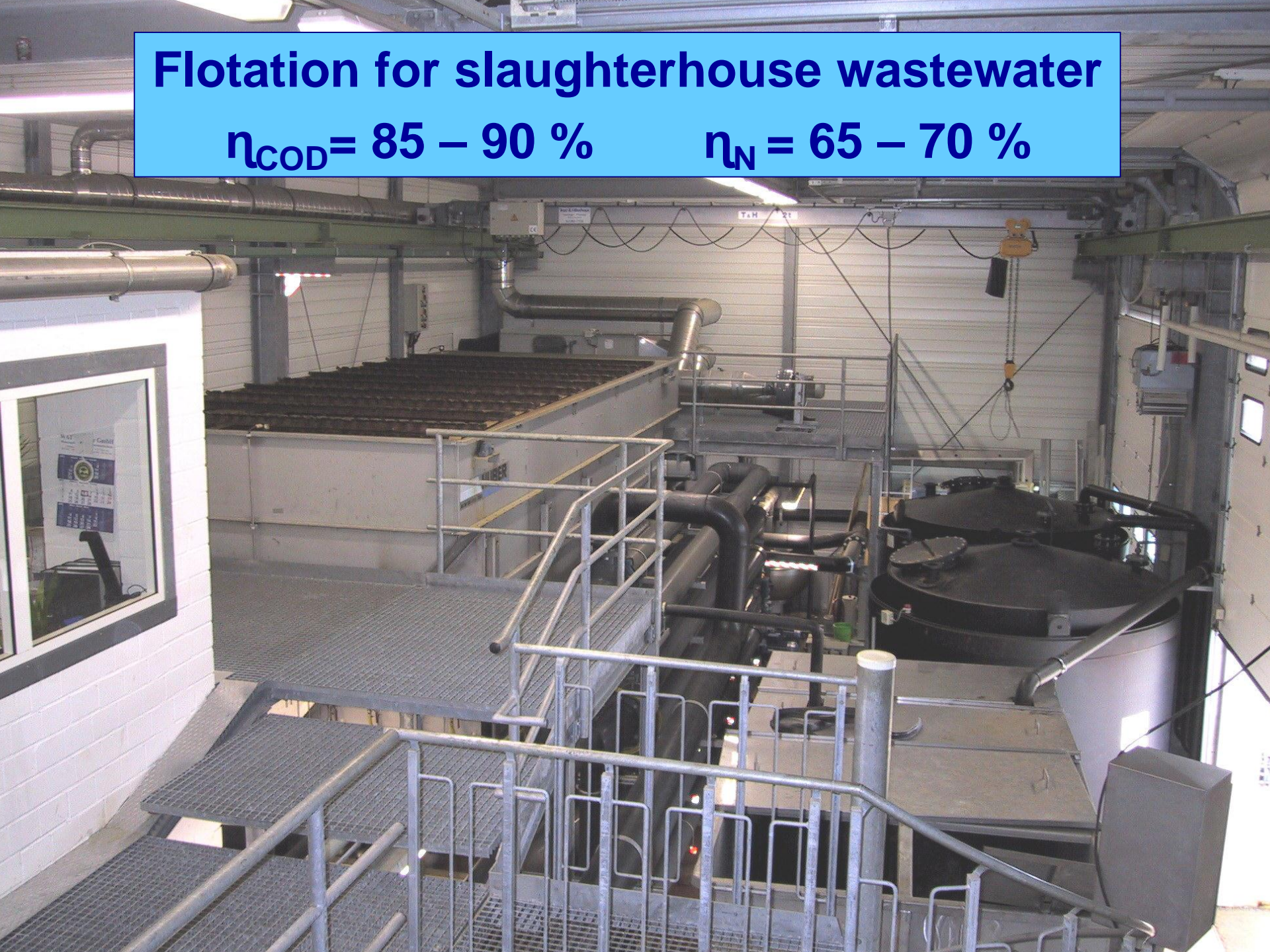




# Flotation for slaughterhouse wastewater

$\eta_{\text{COD}} = 85 - 90 \%$

$\eta_{\text{N}} = 65 - 70 \%$





**Pre-treatment after flotation**

**Предварительная обработка после флотации**

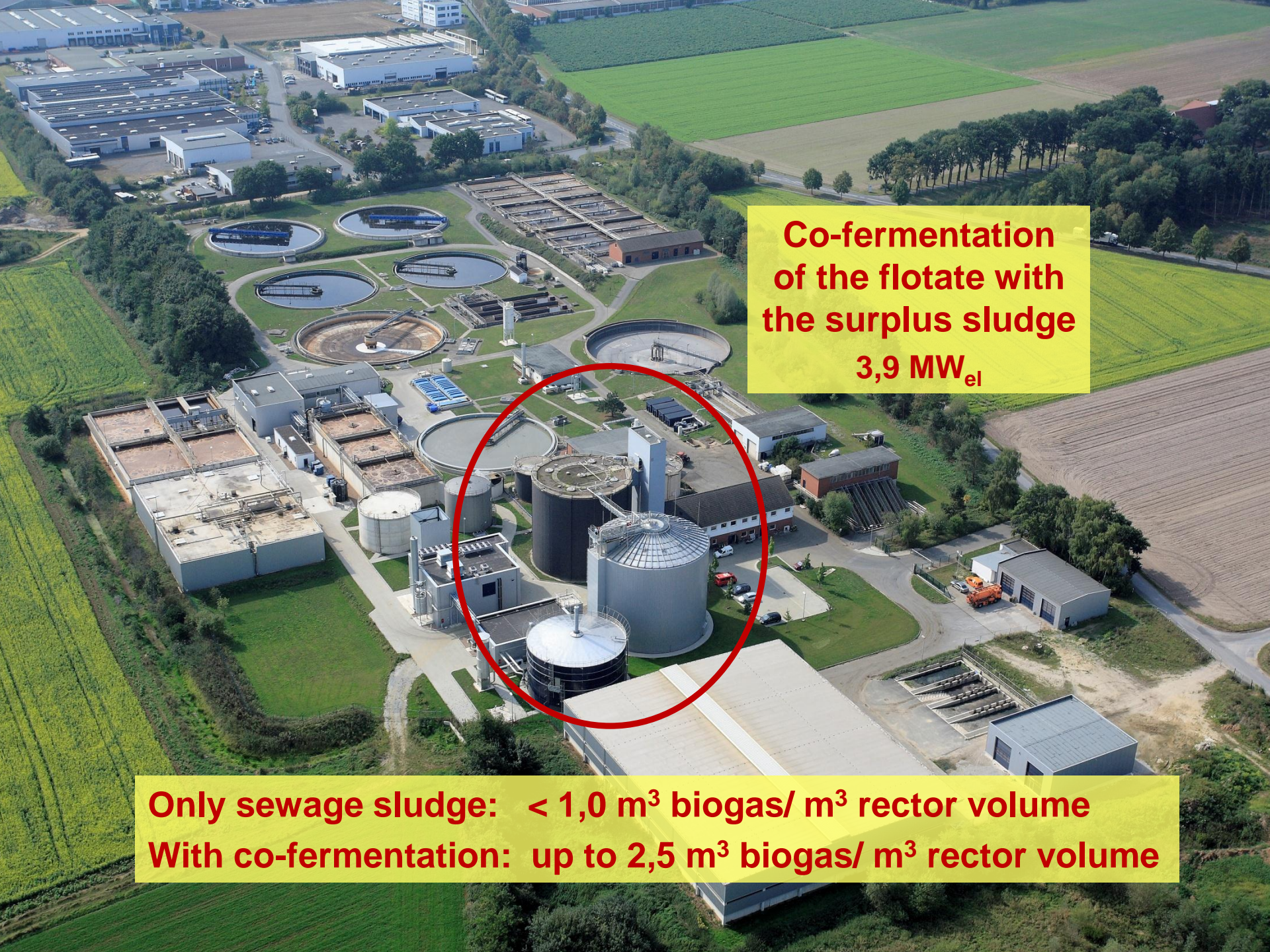




## Flotate as valuable energy source







**Co-fermentation  
of the flotage with  
the surplus sludge  
3,9 MW<sub>el</sub>**

**Only sewage sludge:  $< 1,0 \text{ m}^3 \text{ biogas} / \text{m}^3 \text{ reactor volume}$   
With co-fermentation: up to  $2,5 \text{ m}^3 \text{ biogas} / \text{m}^3 \text{ reactor volume}$**



## Sludgedrying

## Anaerobic sludge Digestion

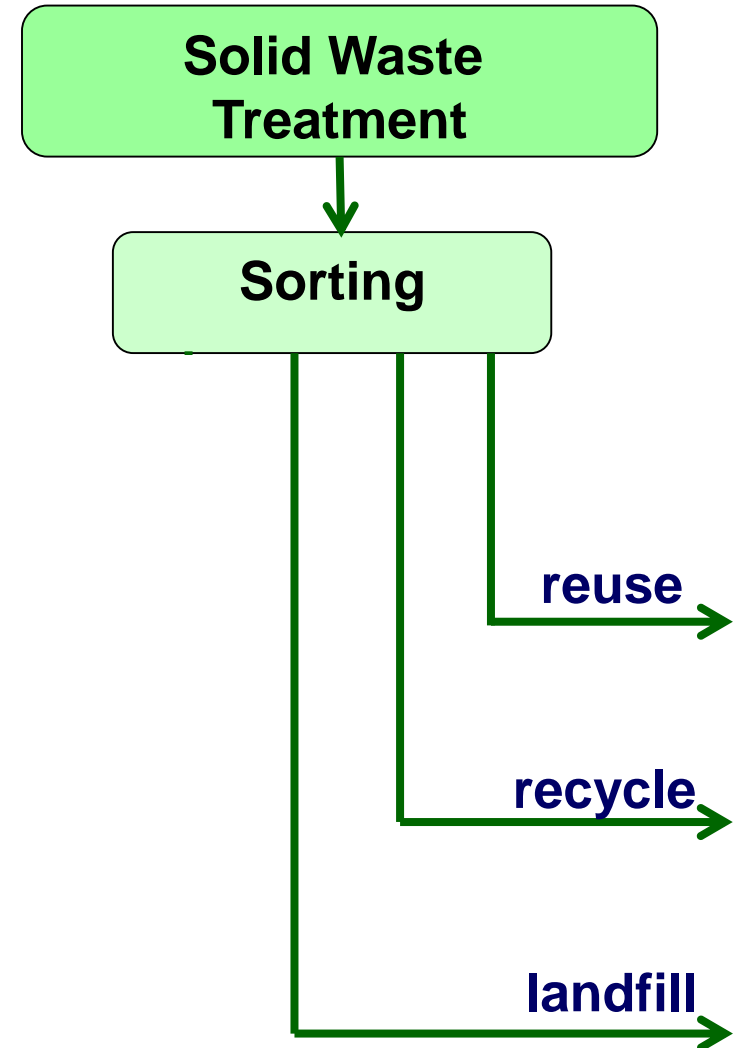
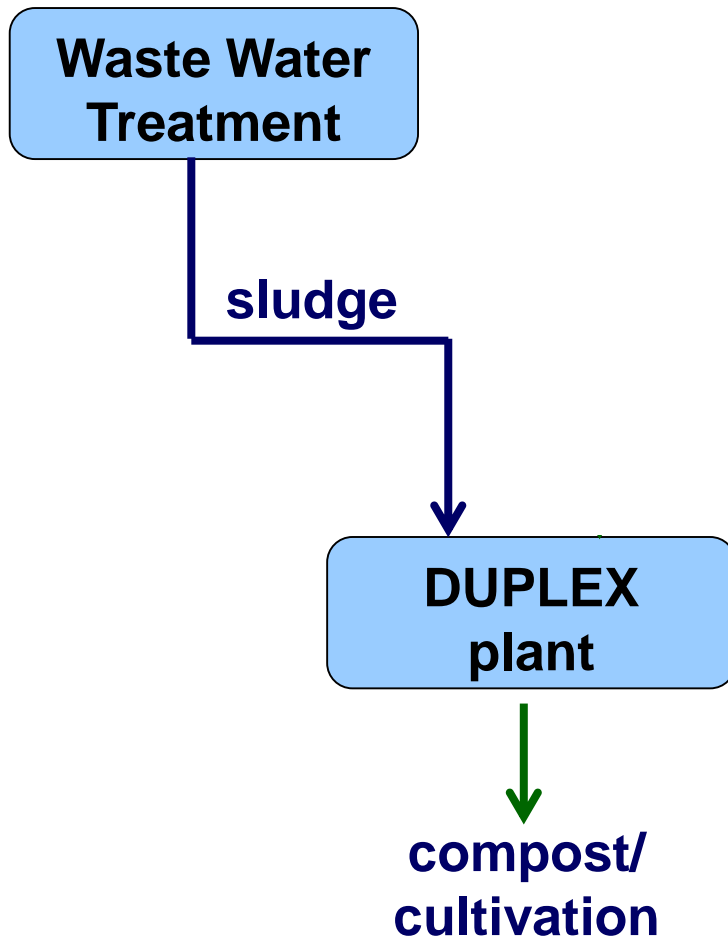
- + primary sludge storage
- + thermal hydrolysis
- + Co-Fermentation
- = energetic autark operation

How to increase co-fermentation?



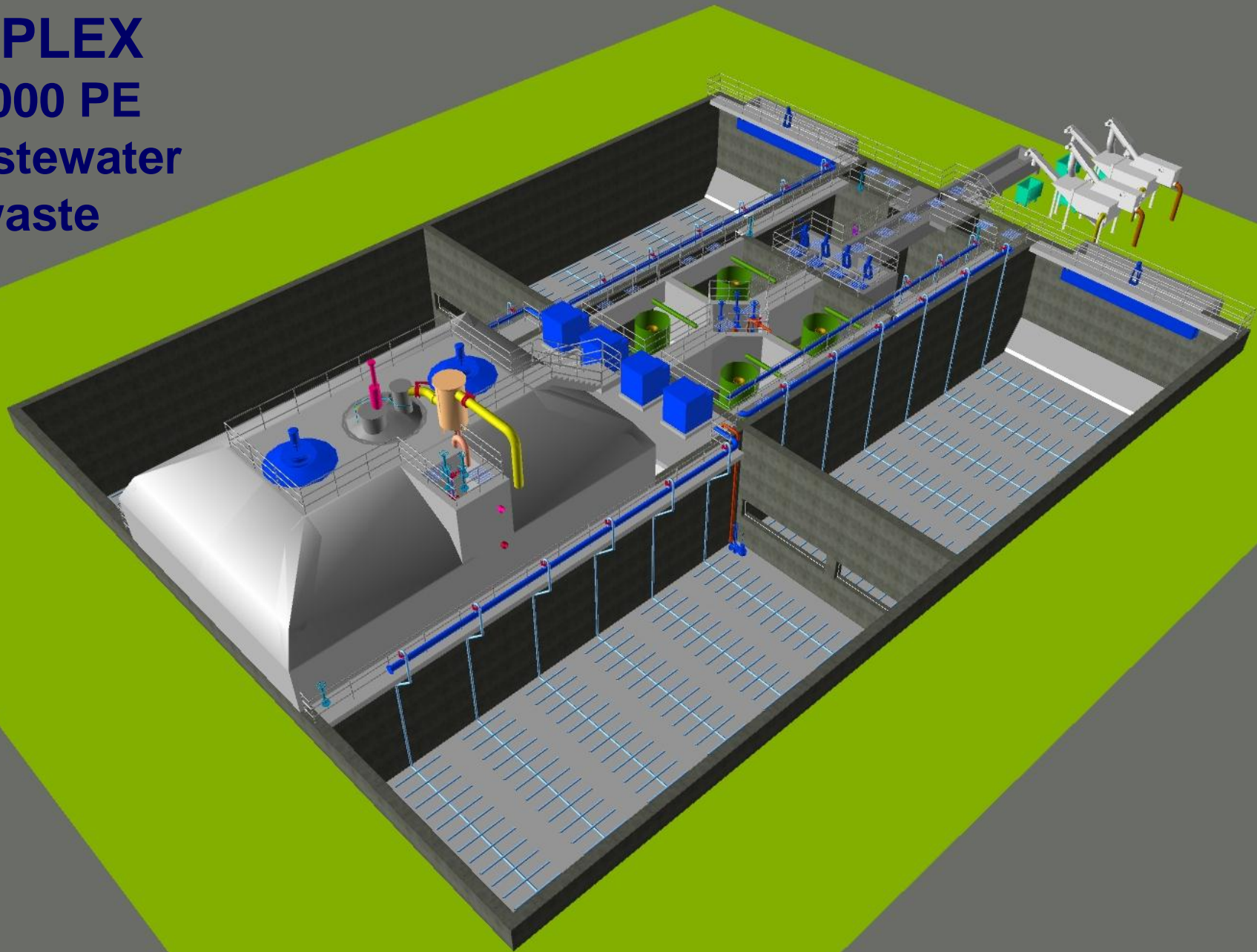
# Duplex-Technology

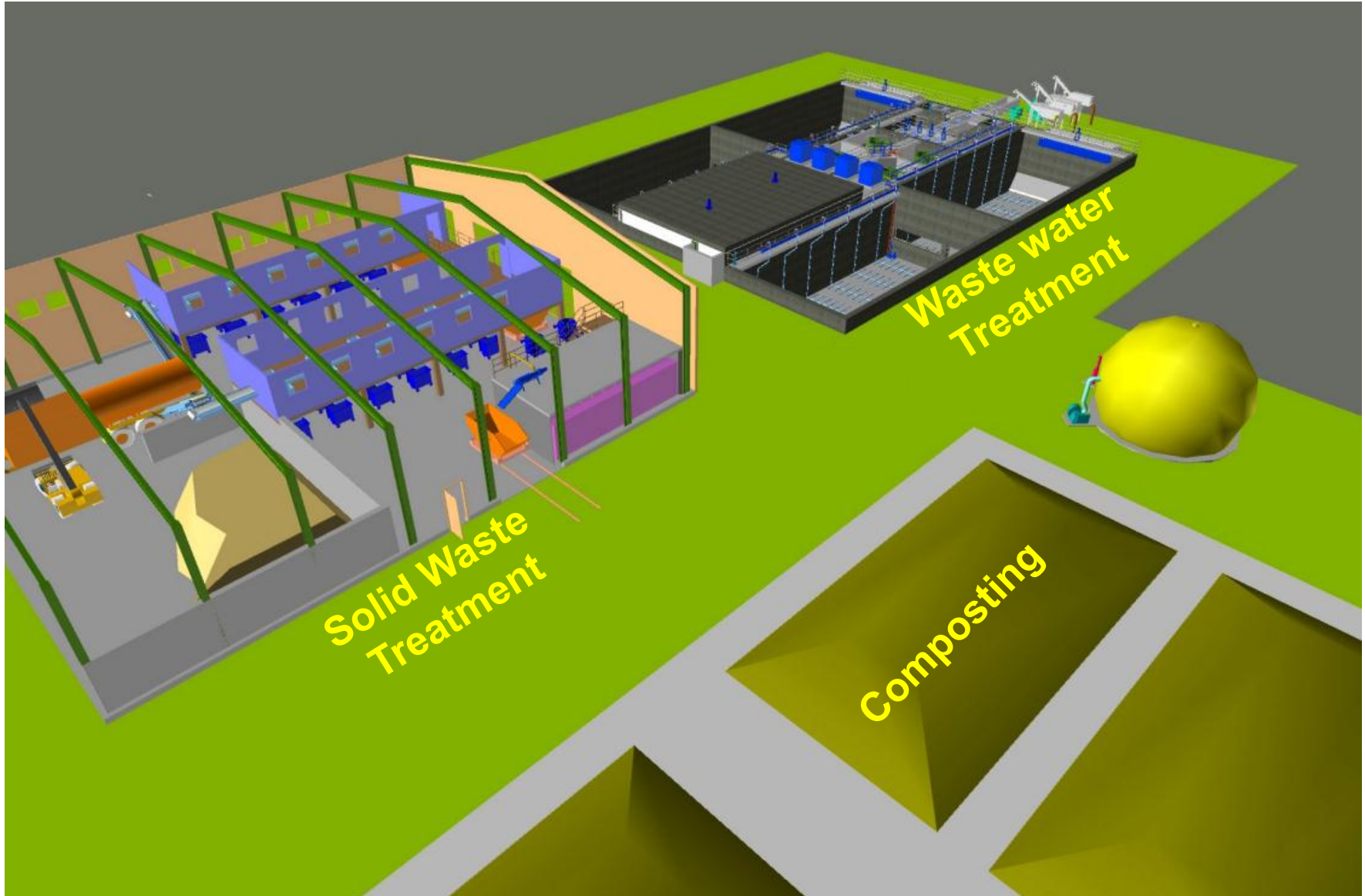
Co-fermentation of Sewage sludge  
and solid waste organic fraction





**DUPLEX**  
**22.000 PE**  
**Wastewater**  
**& waste**







## **H-Batch-System in Srinagar/ India**

**(5.400 m<sup>3</sup>/d & 16.100 m<sup>3</sup>/d)**





# WWTP Grevesmühlen, 65 000 PE IWAMA-Research-Project

Expansion from 40,000 PE to 65,000 PE

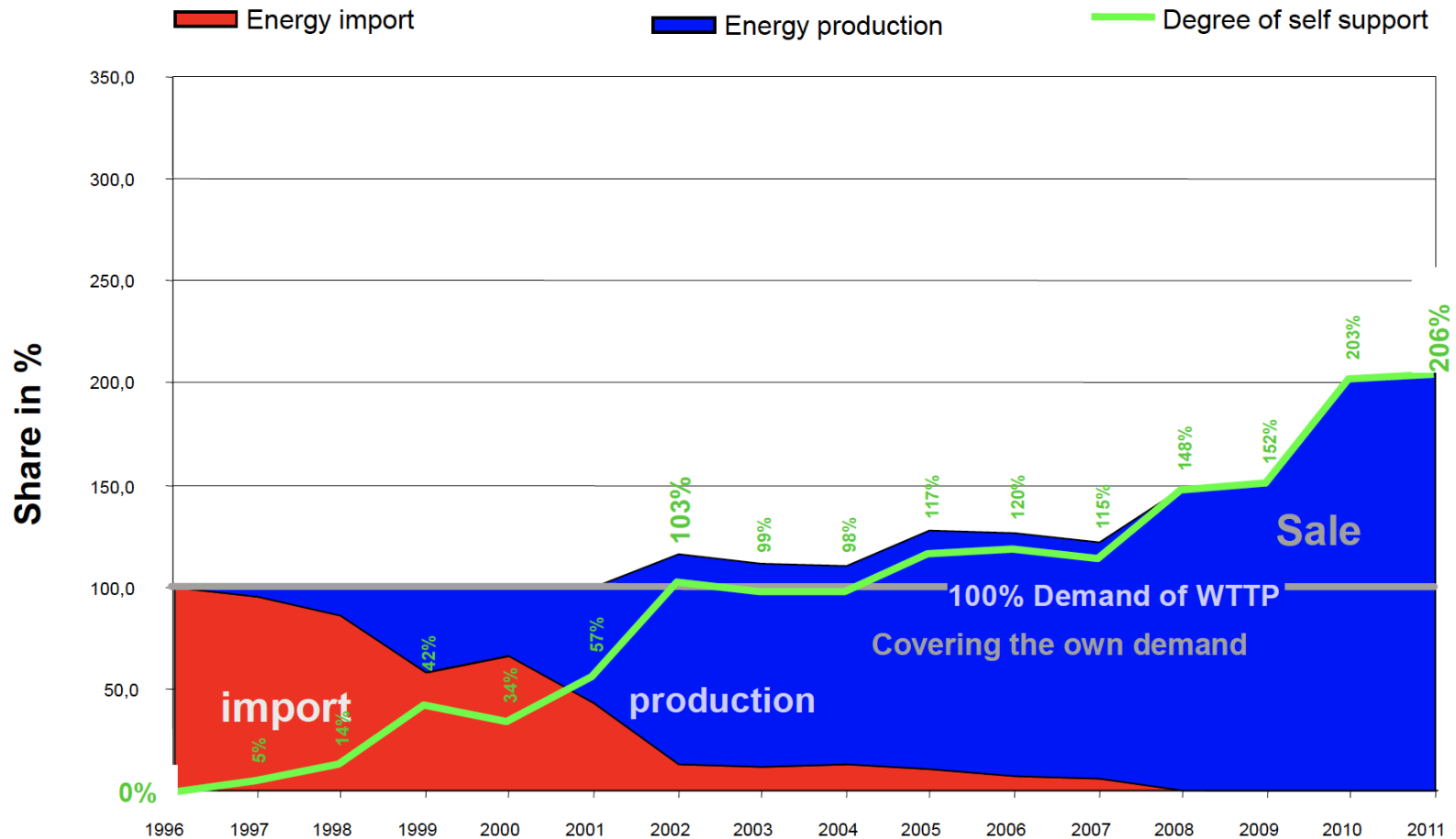
- Approx. 60% from industry (creamery/coffee roaster)
- Centralized sludge treatment

- Primary sludge
- Surplus sludge
- External sludge
- Co-Substrates

→ approx. 140,000 PE → High nitrogen removal

# Engery+ WWTP Grevesmühlen

Approx. 60% from industry (creamery/coffee roaster)





# Simulation Model of Thermal Hydrolysis

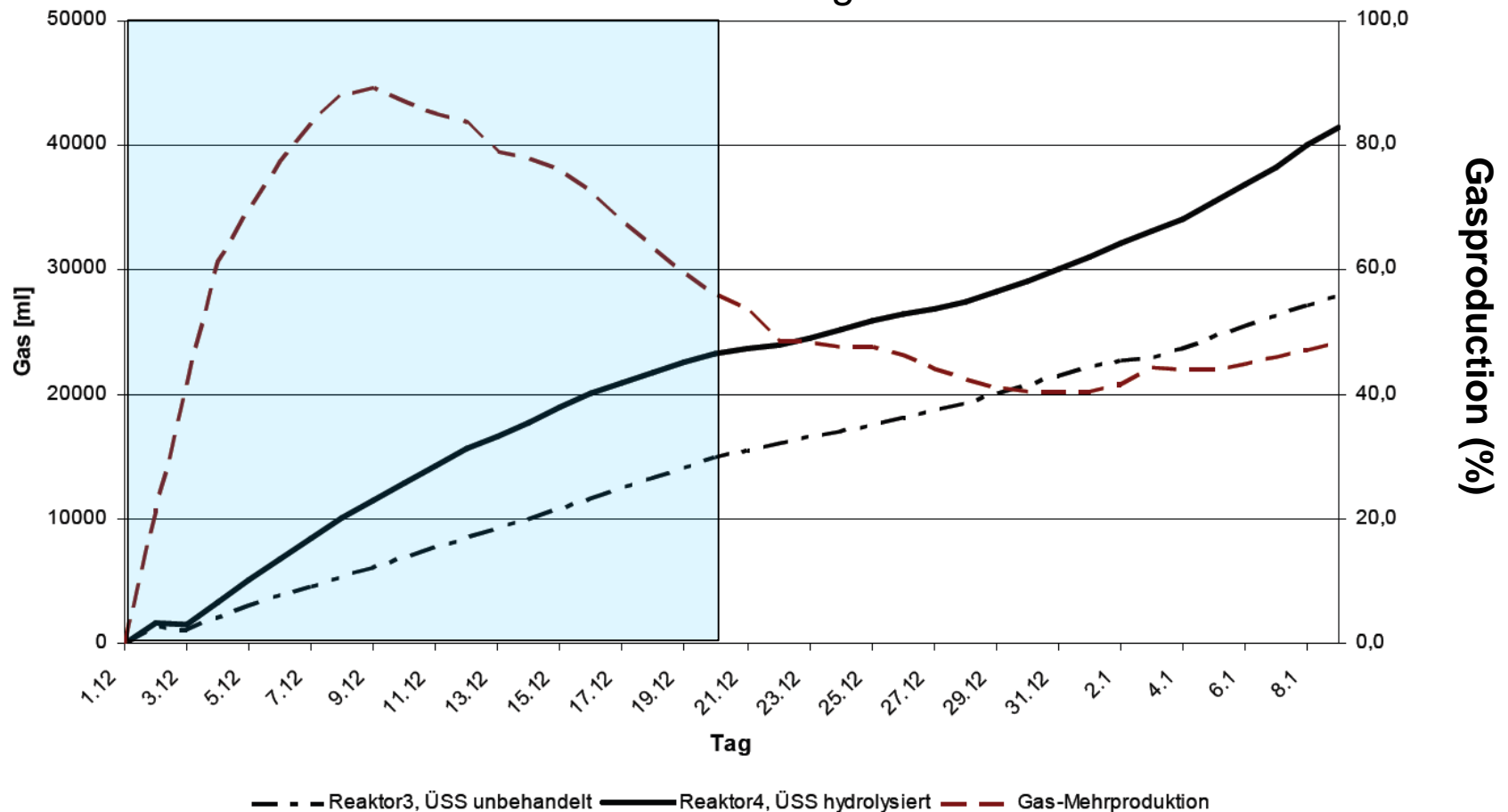
- Cooperation with the Zweckverband Grevesmühlen
- Development of a simulation-based decision-making tool
- Pre-treatment, biological treatment, **thermal hydrolysis**, digestion, co-fermentation, deammonification (Plant Wide Modeling)
- Energetic and material optimization of KA Grevesmühlen



# Sludge hydrolisis

## Influence on gas production

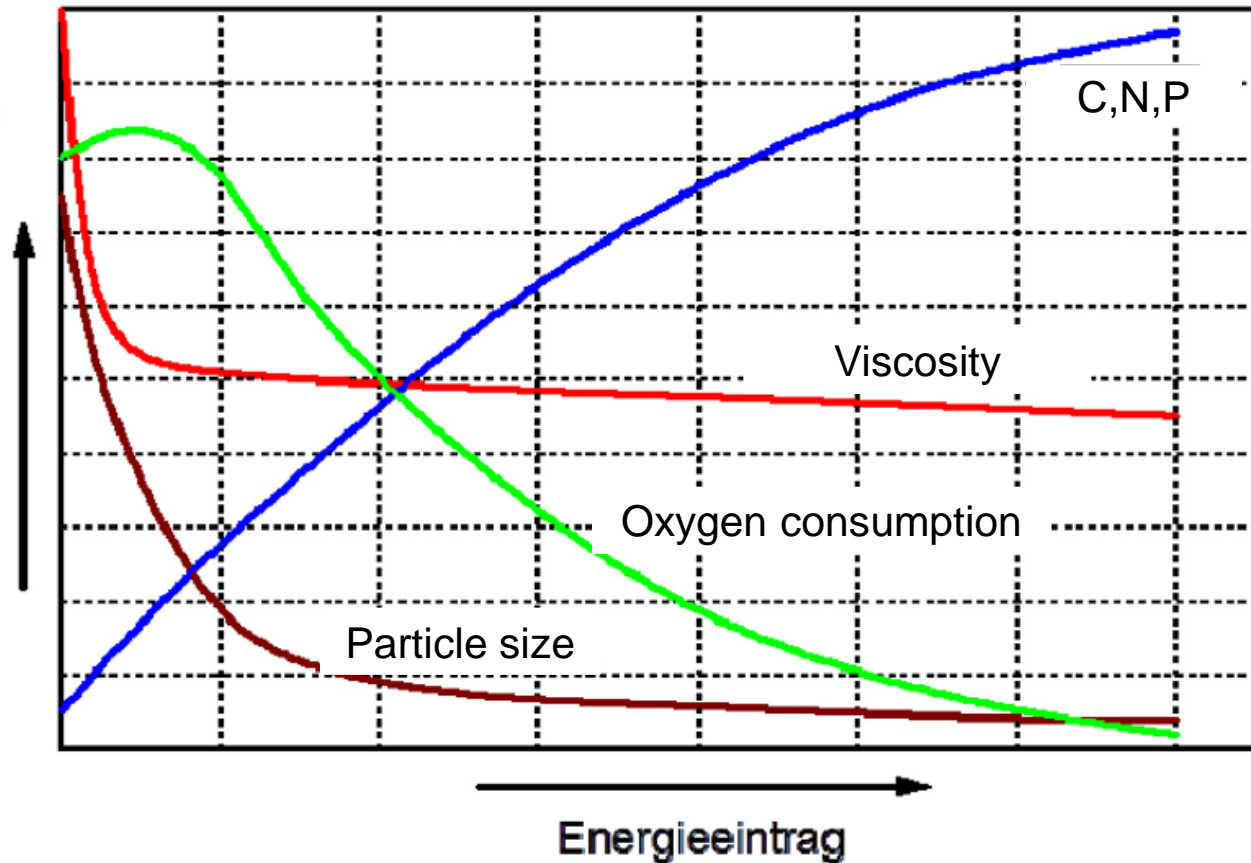
### Laboratory digestion test 100% Excess sludge



# Sludge hydrolysis

## Influence on gas production

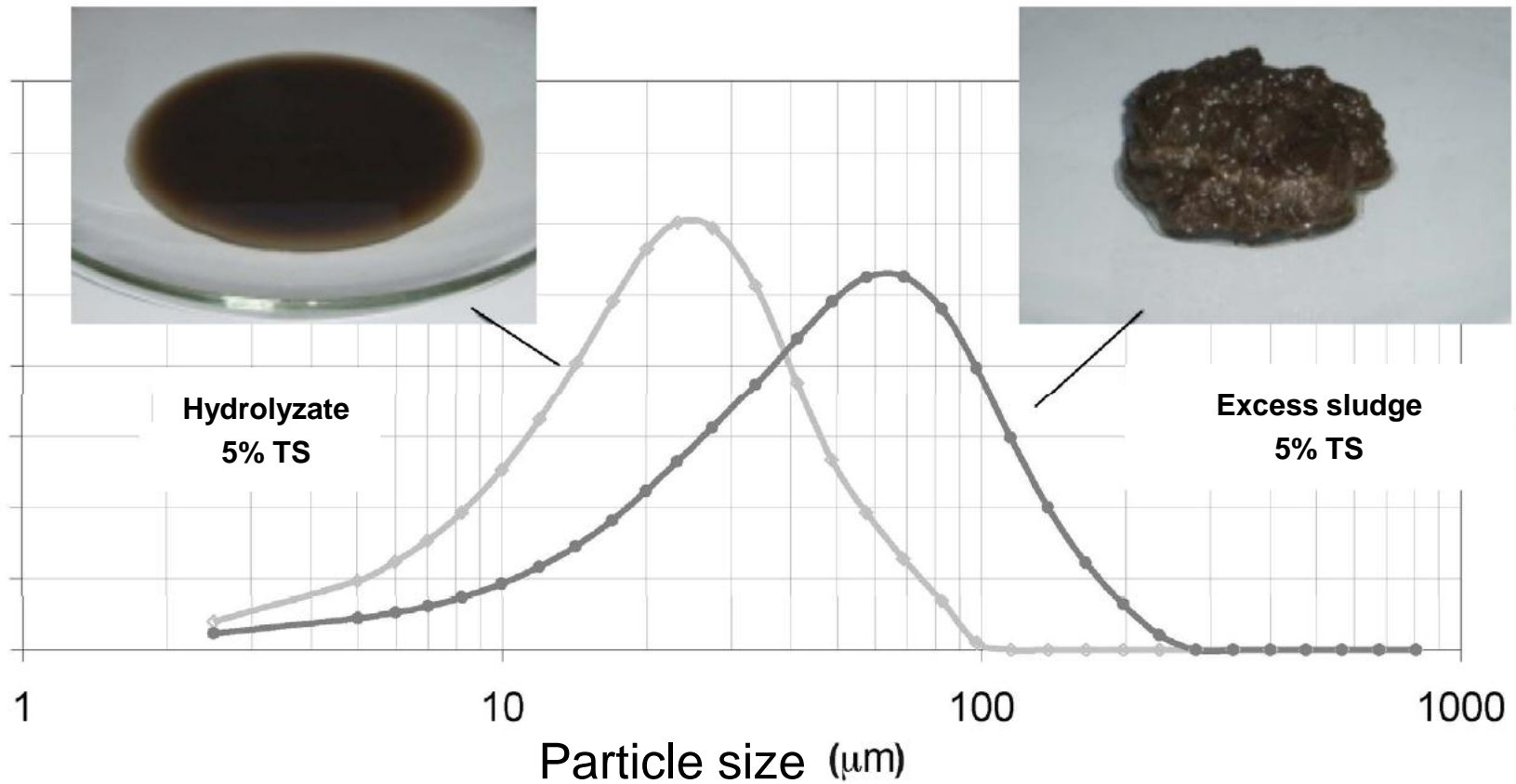
Dissolved components C,N,P  
Oxygen consumption OV  
Average particle size  $X_m$   
Apparent Viscosity  $n_s$





# Sludge hydrolysis

## Viscosity change



**INCREASED DEWATERABILITY !**

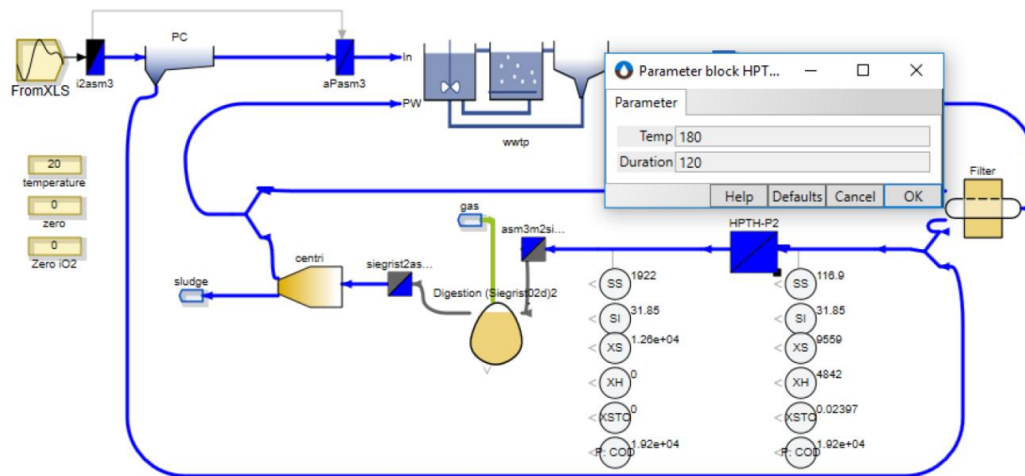
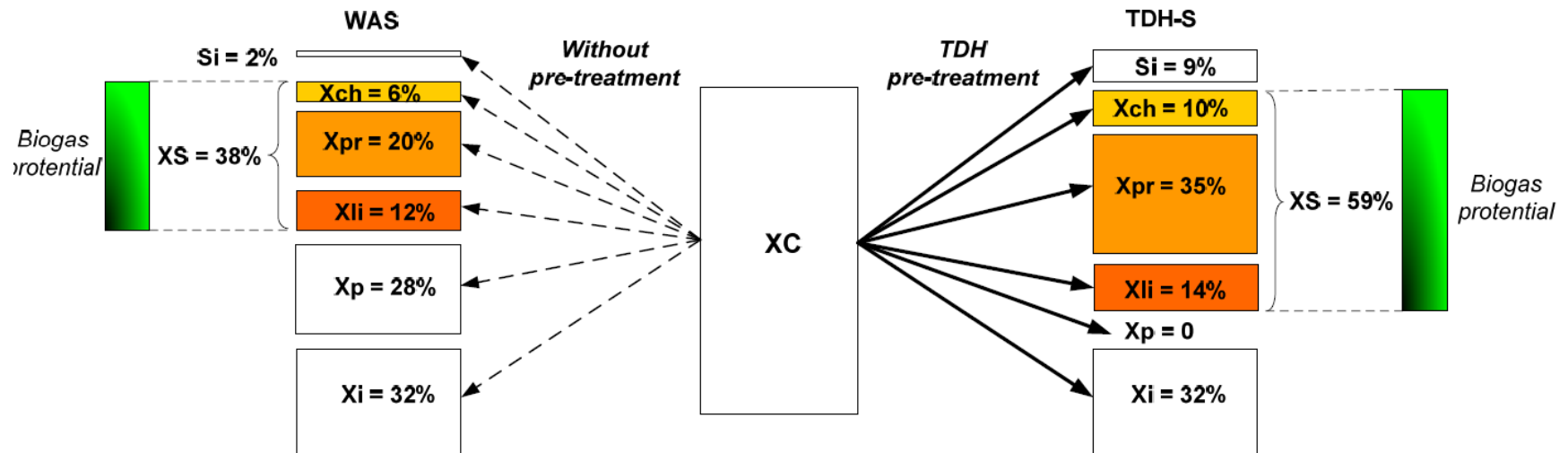
# Calibration of the thermal Hydrolysis with a pilot plant at WWTP Greviewmühlen





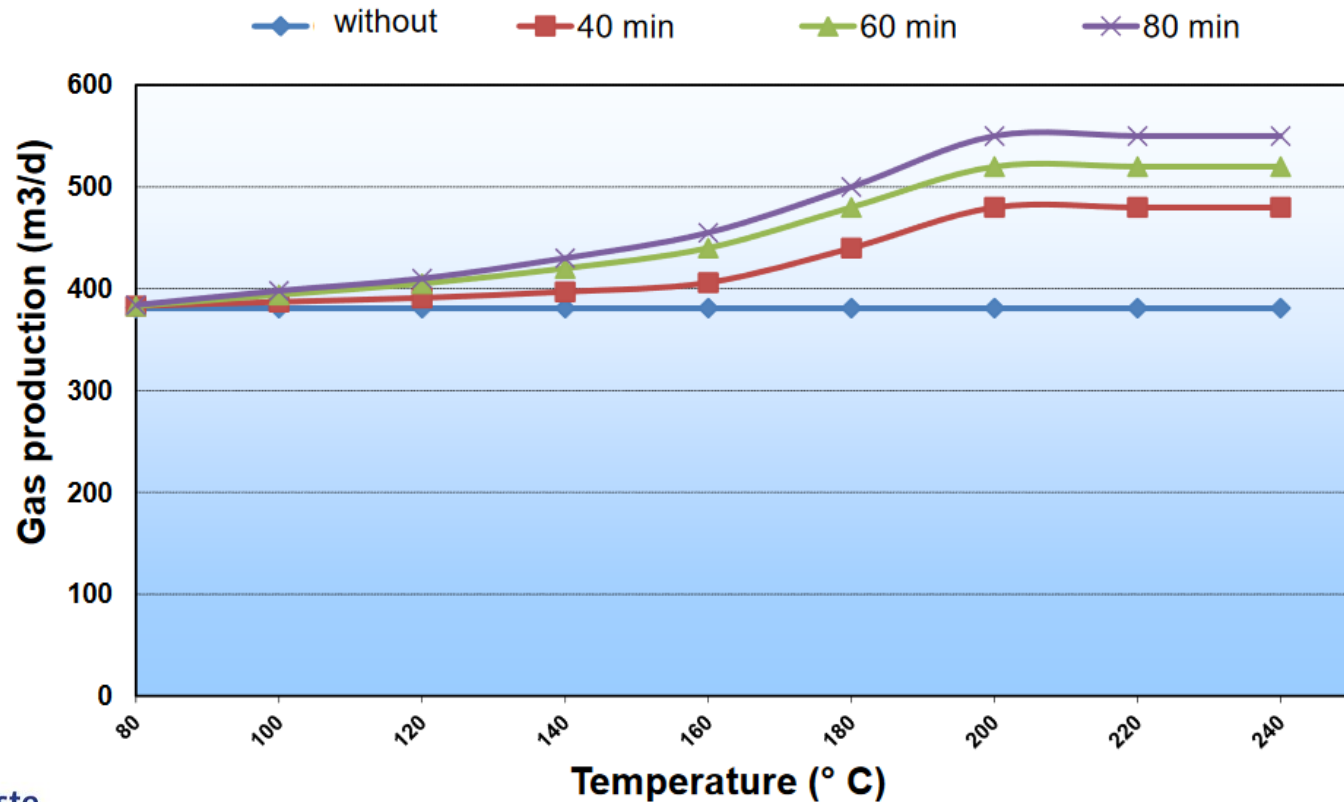
# Simulation Model of Thermal Hydrolysis

## Building the model based on literature research



# Simulation Model of Thermal Hydrolysis

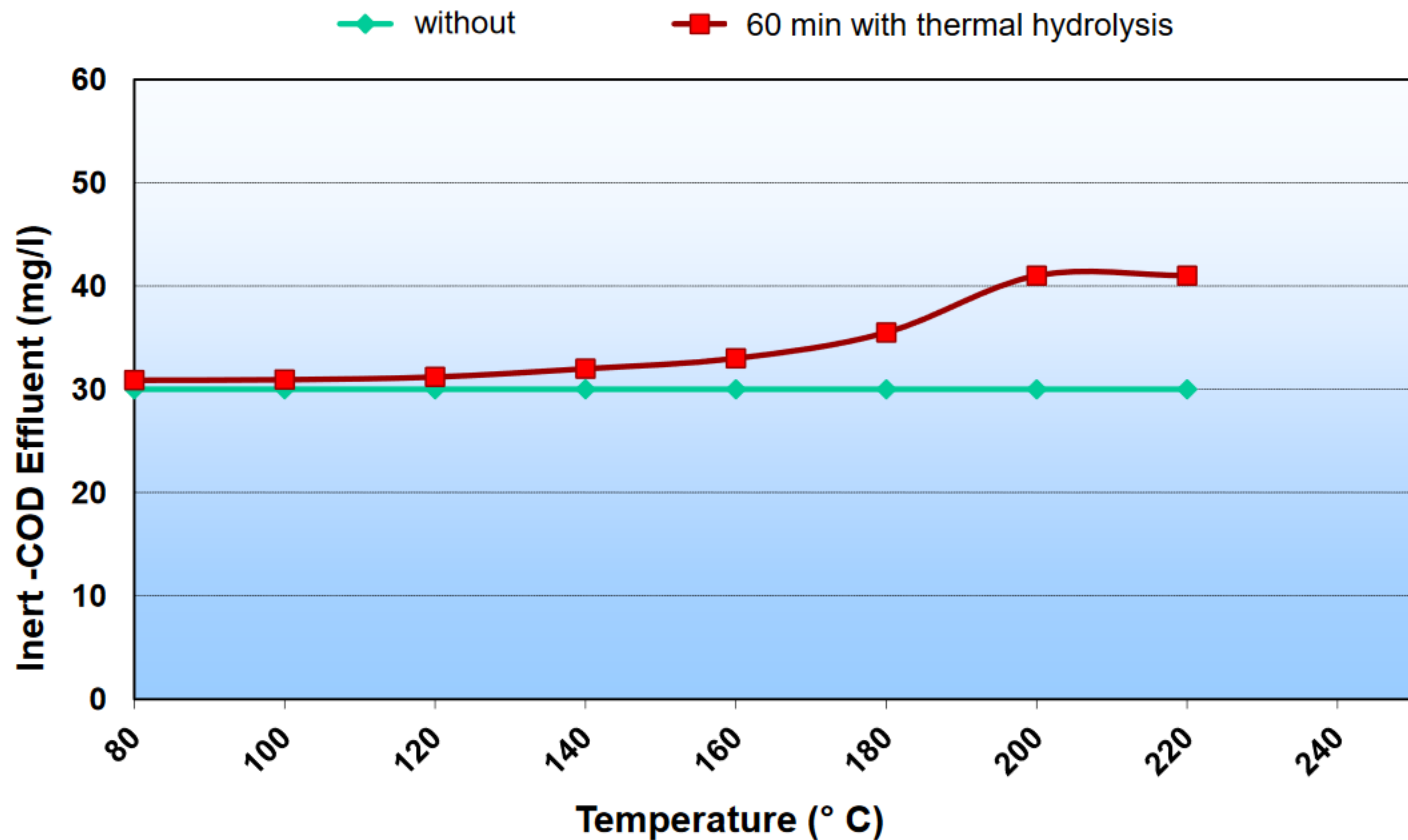
## Gas production





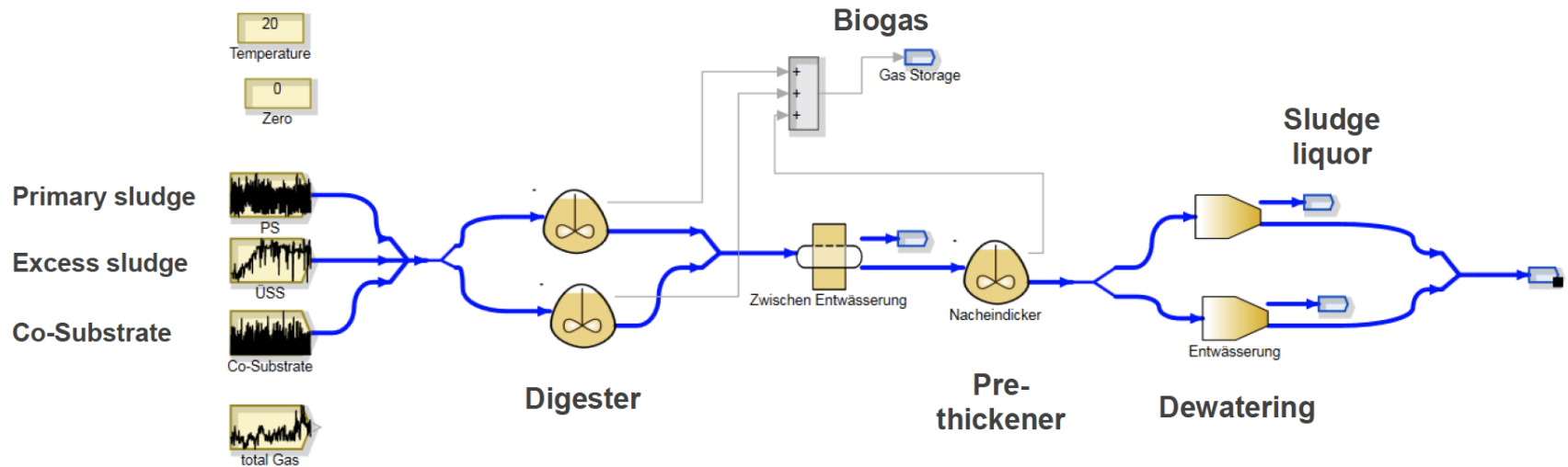
# Simulation Model of Thermal Hydrolysis

## Inert COD



# Development of a decision making tool

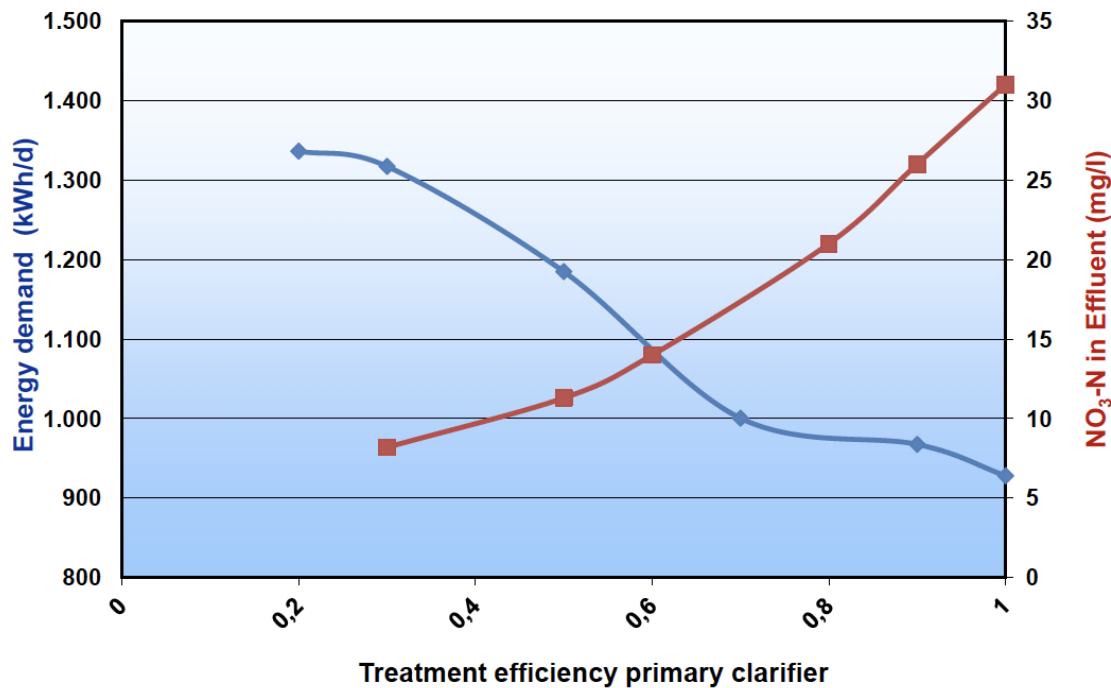
## Simulation Model – Sludge treatment





# Development of a decision making tool

## Simulation Model – Sludge treatment



- Variation of treatment efficiency of primary clarification
- High efficiency
  - BOD removal
  - decreased oxygen demand
  - lack of carbon source for denitrification

**! Optimization problem**

## Conclusions

- **Co-fermentation of organic residues increases the efficiency of a digester**  
(up to 2,5 instead of  $< 1 \text{ m}^3$  biogas per  $\text{m}^3$  reactor)
- **Thermal hydrolysis is one alternative to achieve autarky**
- **Operation becomes more complex**
- **Model driven optimization facilitates operation in difficult conditions and fluctuating feed occasions**
- **Examples for large scale application are available internationally**



Thank you!

Looking forward for a mutual cooperaton!

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