

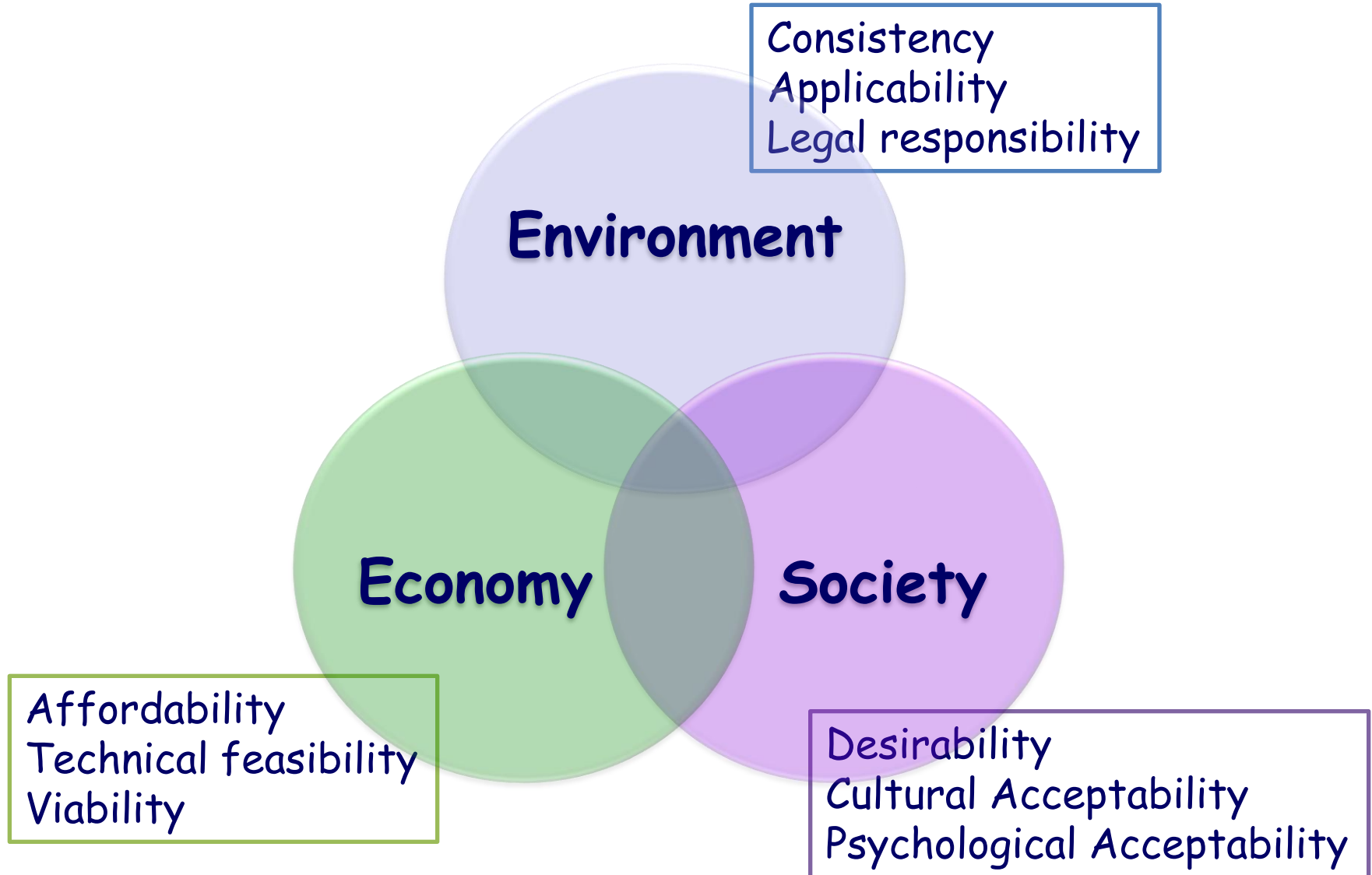
Technology solutions: Accelerators for sludge treatment

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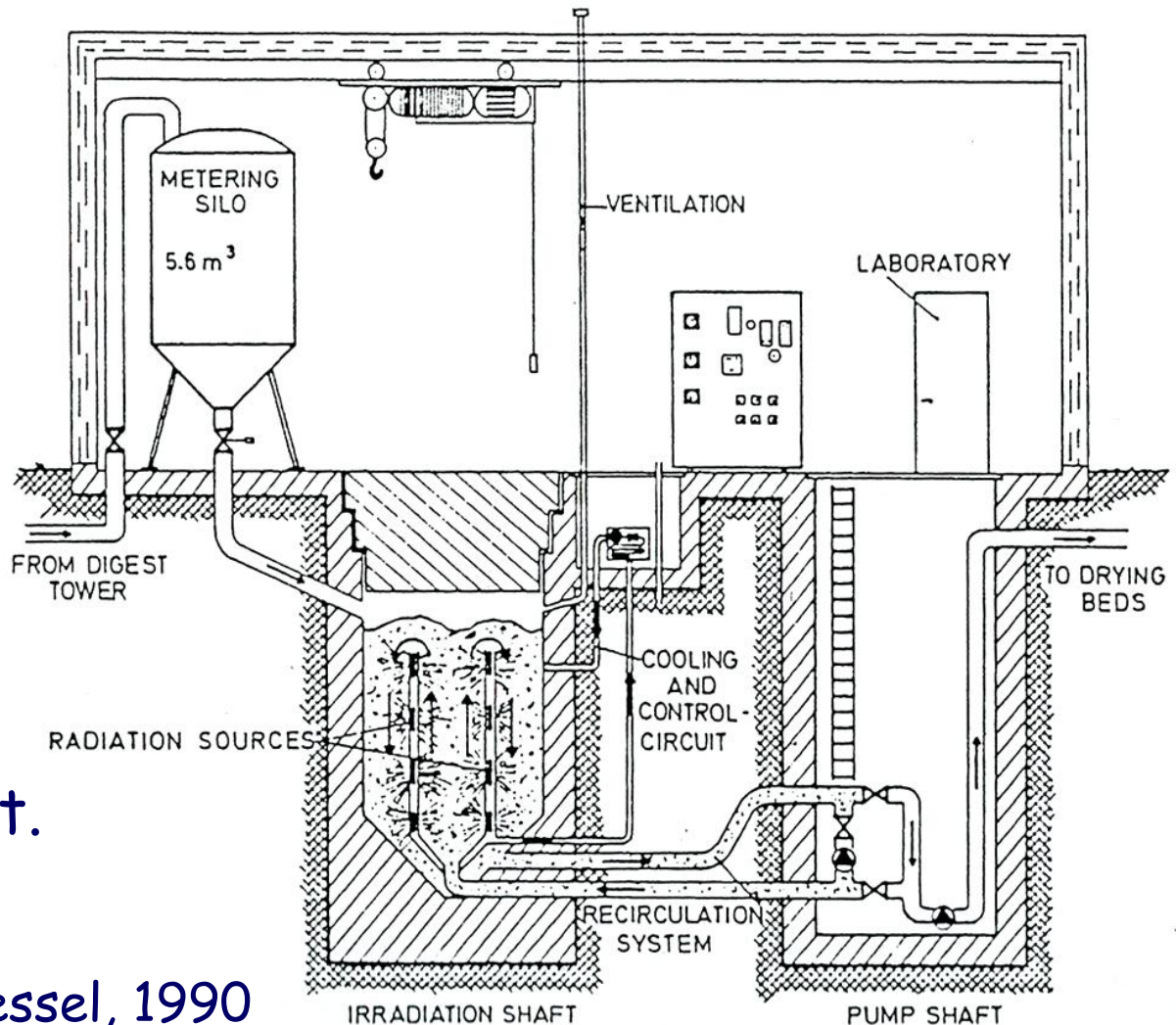
z.zimek@ichtj.waw.pl

Biosolids Management



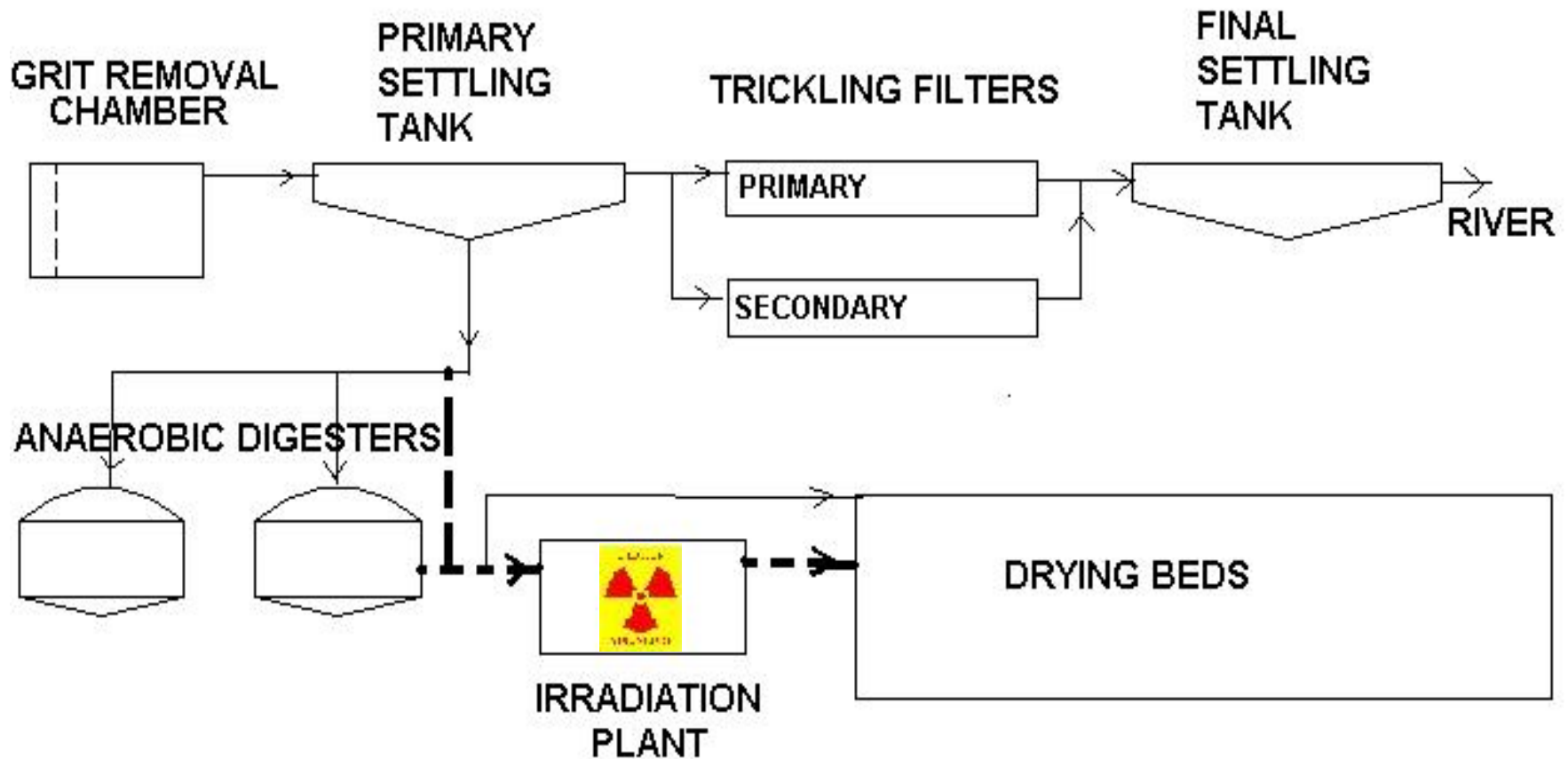
SEWAGE SLUDGE IRRADIATION PLANT IN GEISELBULLACH, GERMANY

- Gamma ray:
Co-60, Cs-137;
- Liquid sewage:
145 m³/day;
- Dose:
2-3 kGy;
- Batch mode;
- Demo plant:
1973-1980
- Commercial plant.

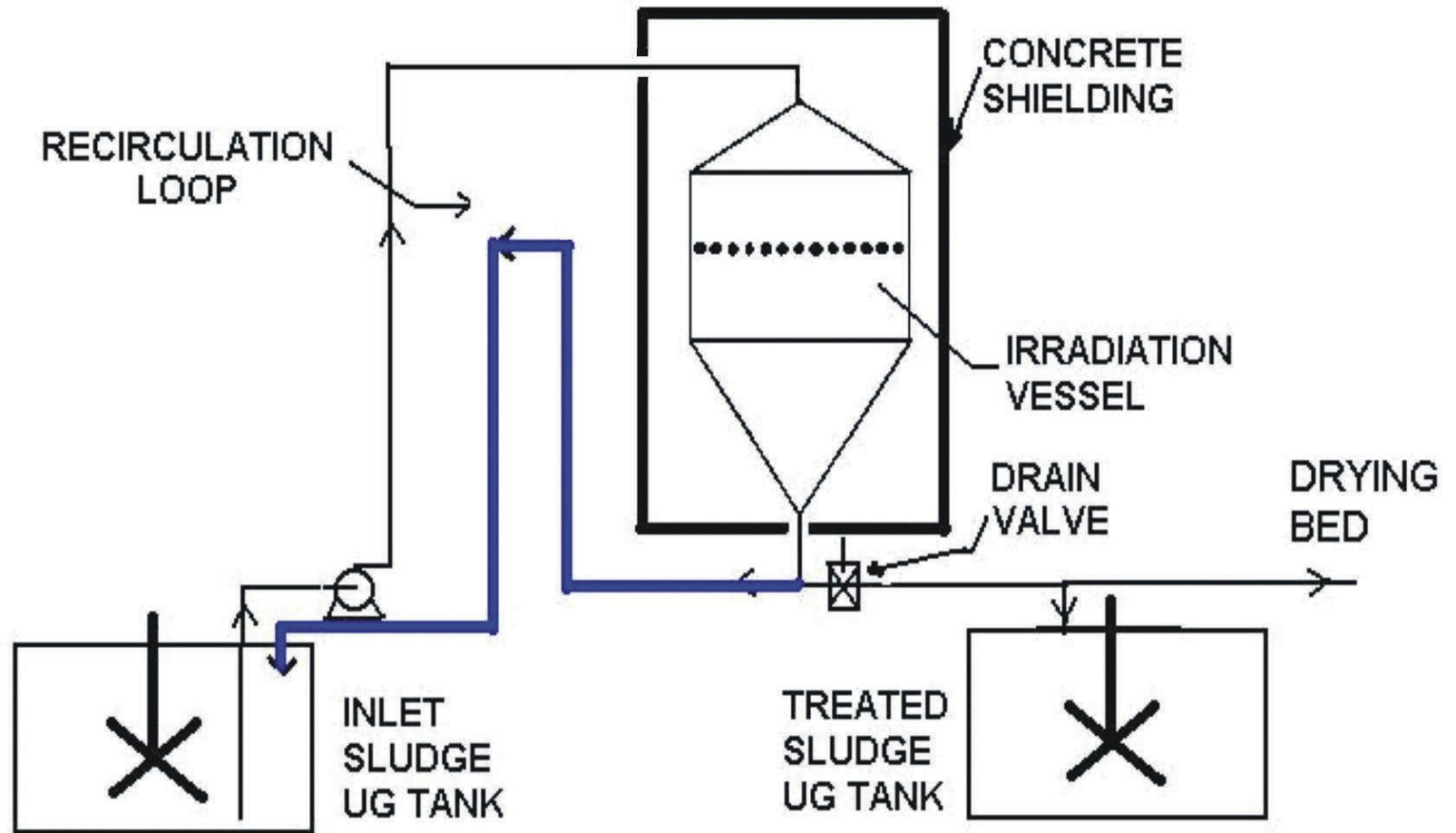


Lessel, 1990

Hygienisation of Sewage Sludge Using Radiation - Integrated with Conventional Plant



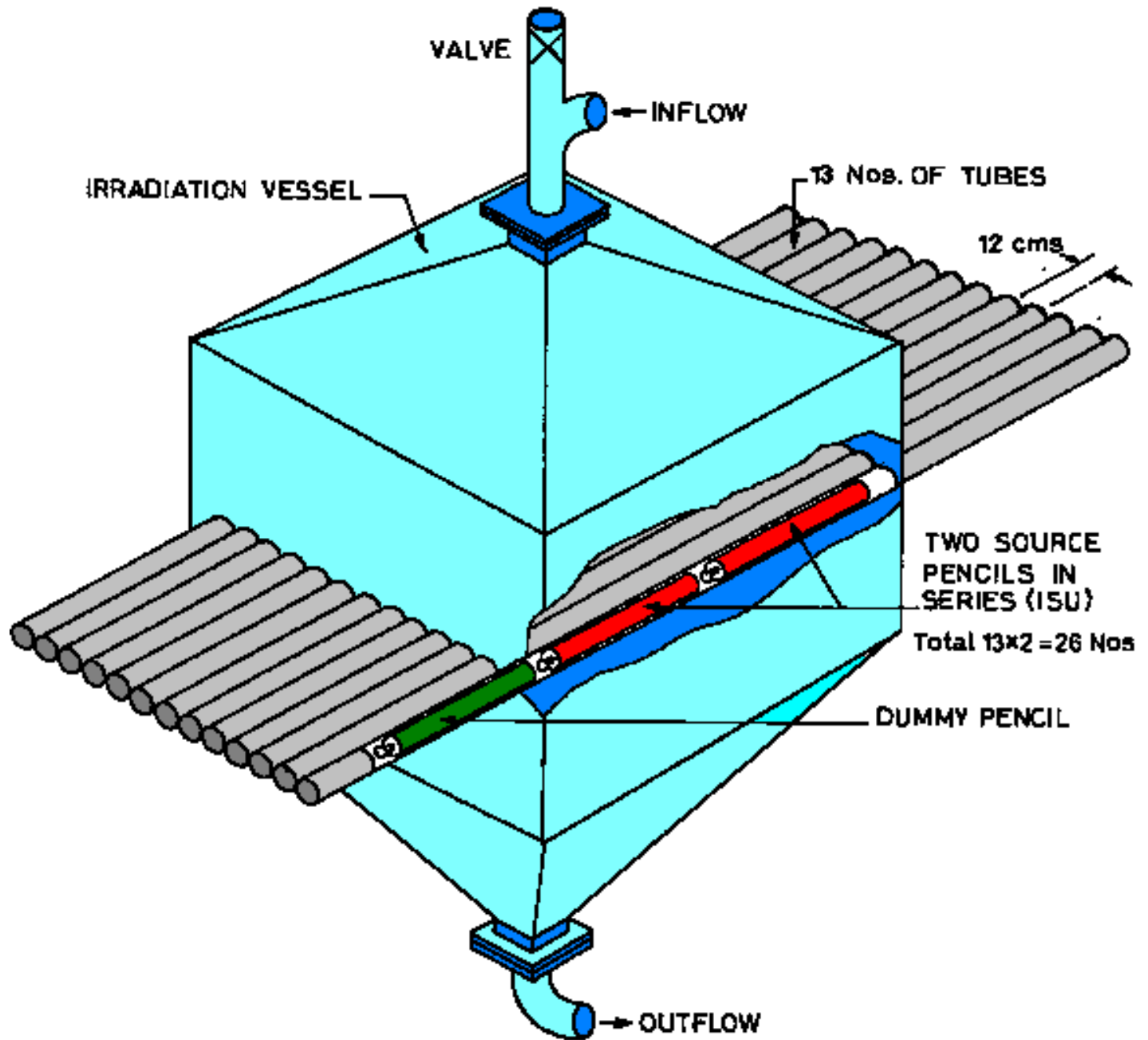
Radiation Treatment Process



Commercial plant,
(1989)

Gamma ray
Co-60; 0.5 MCi

Liquid sewage sludge; 3 kGy
110 m³/day; 4 % SS

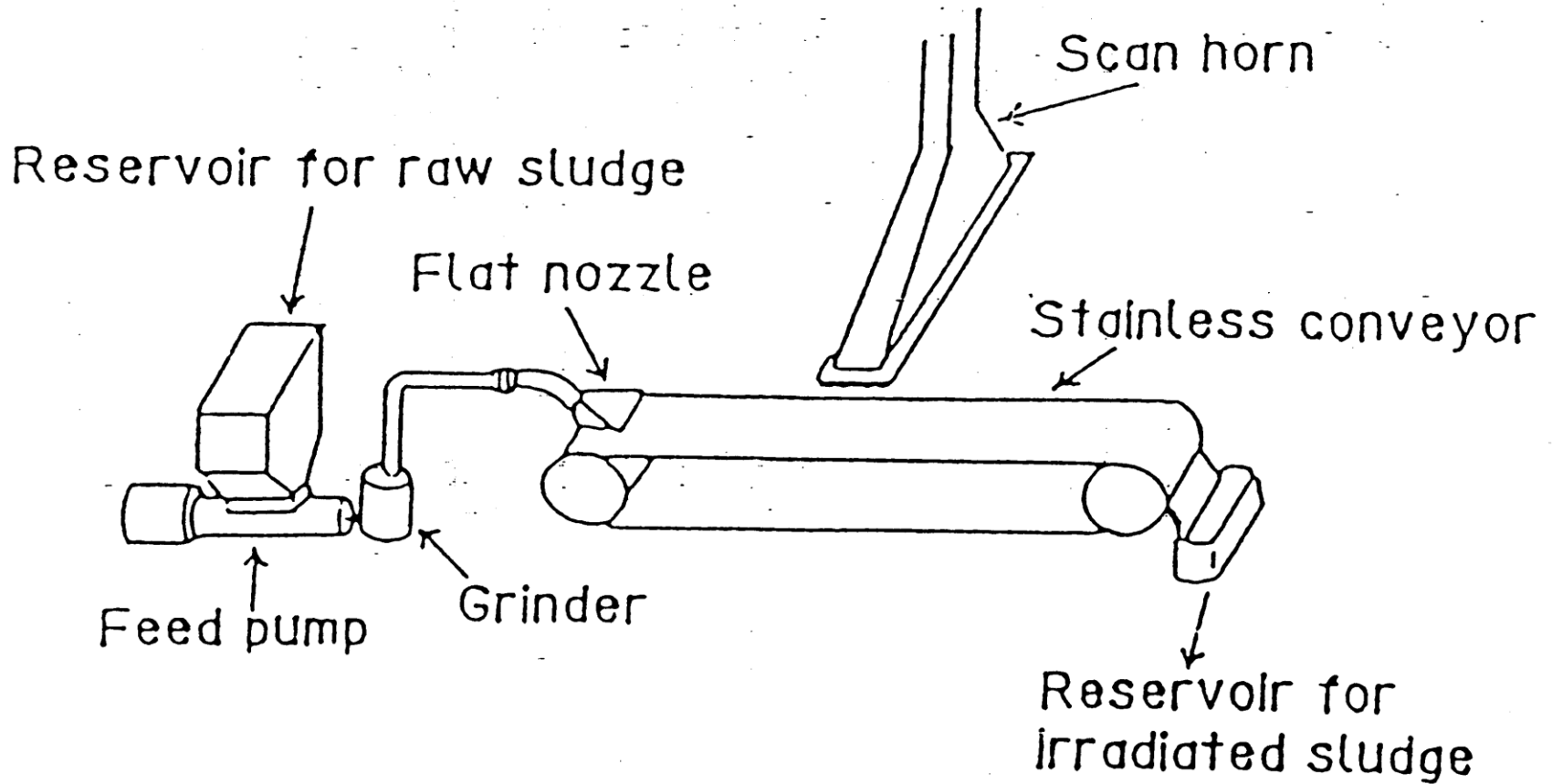


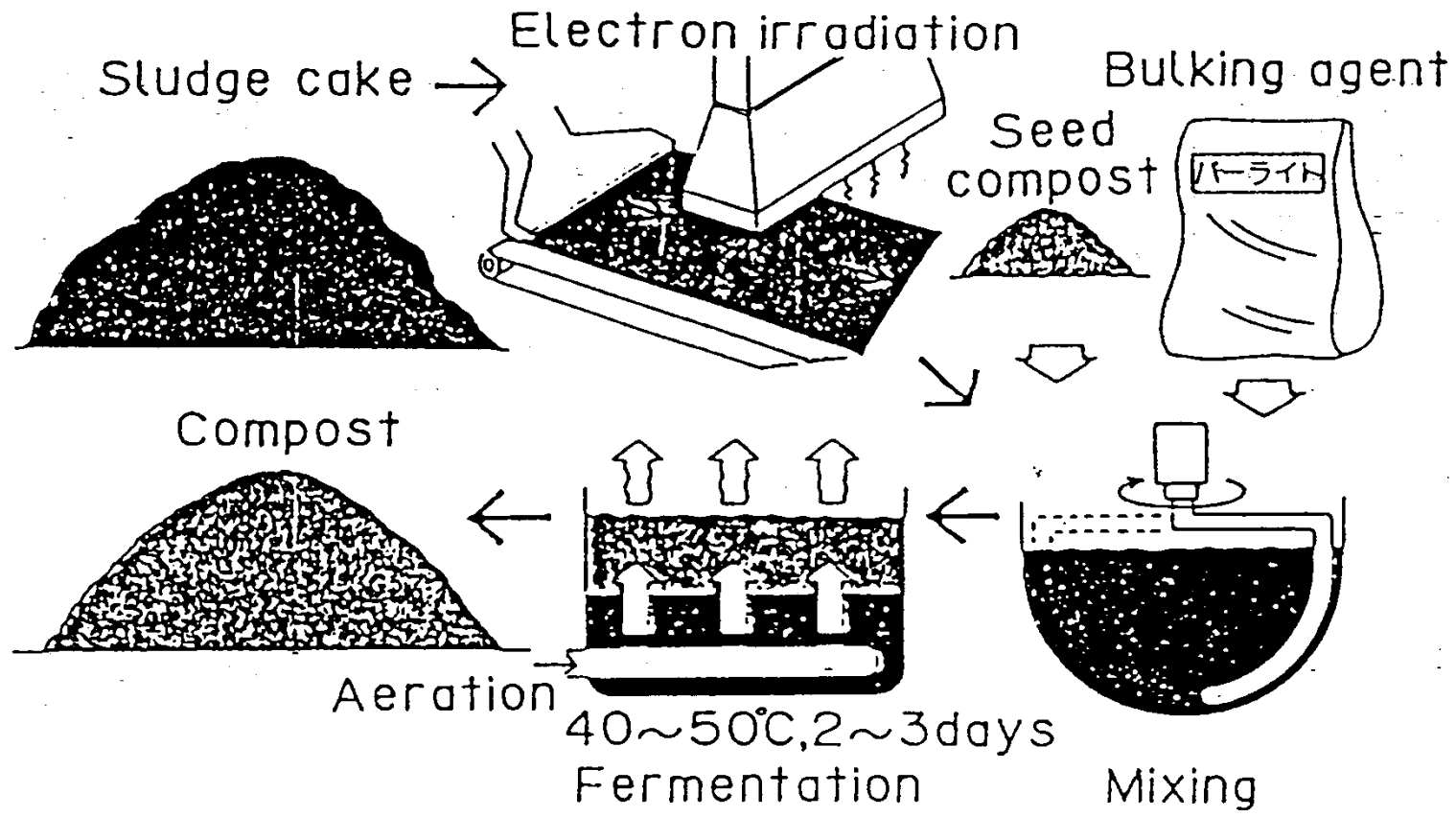


**Sludge after drying
ready for use In
agriculture**

**Dried sludge being
despatched for
field trials**

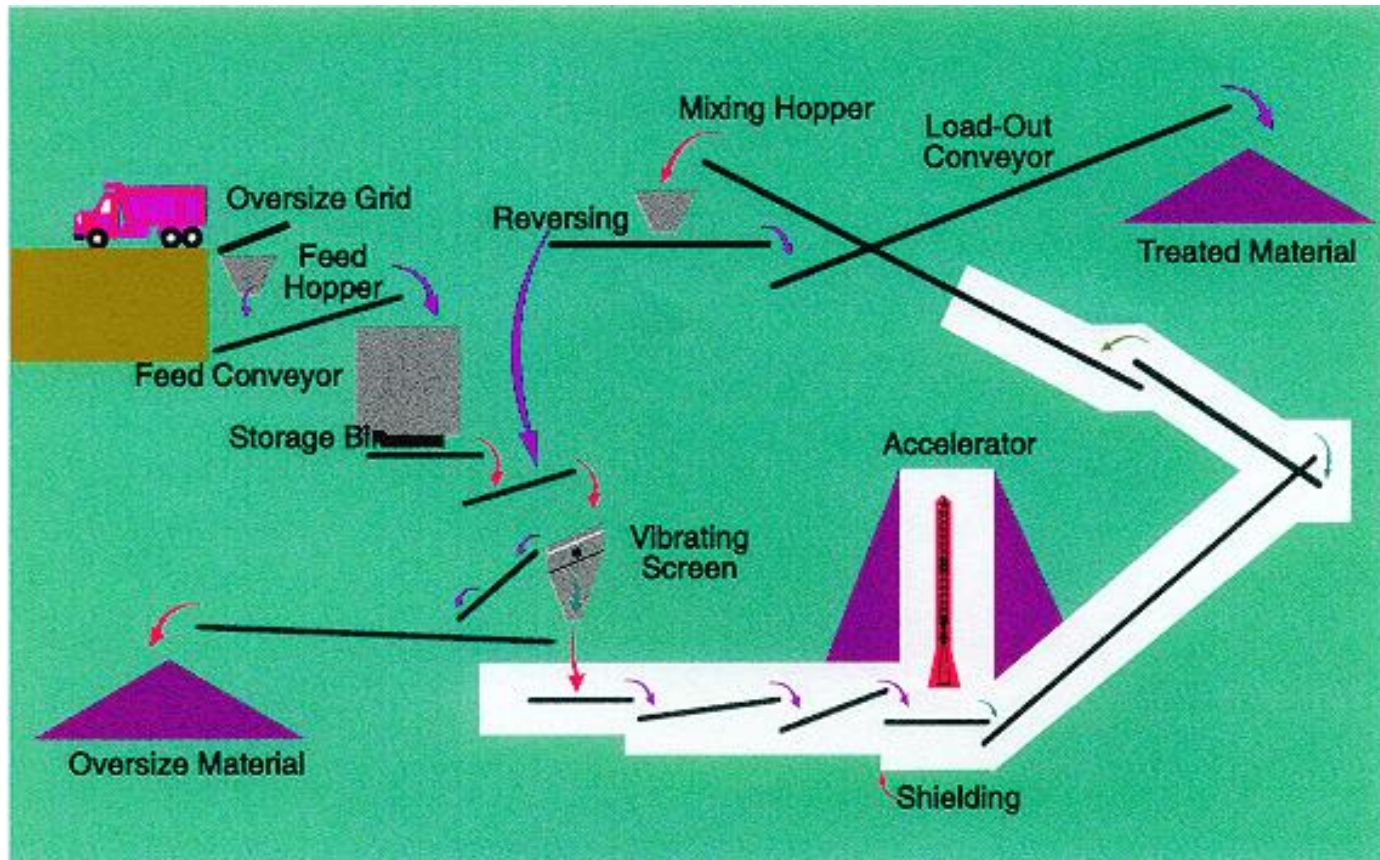
SLUDGE CAKE IRRADIATION SYSTEM





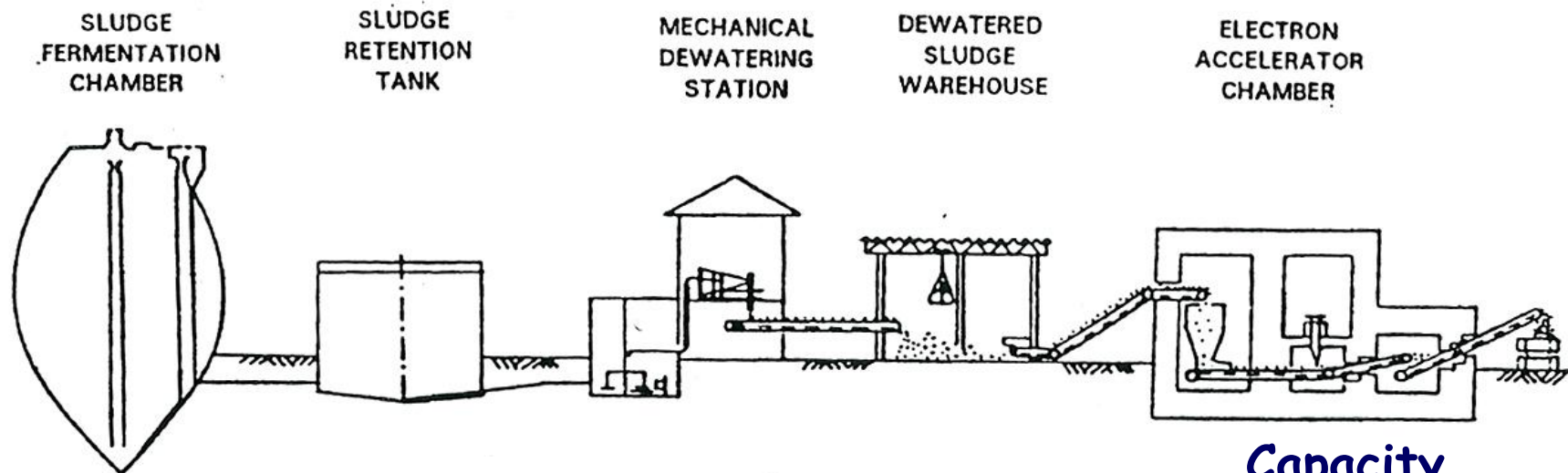
Irradiation-composting system of sewage sludge

Sewage treatment with electron beams Proposals, City of Edmonton, Canada (1993)

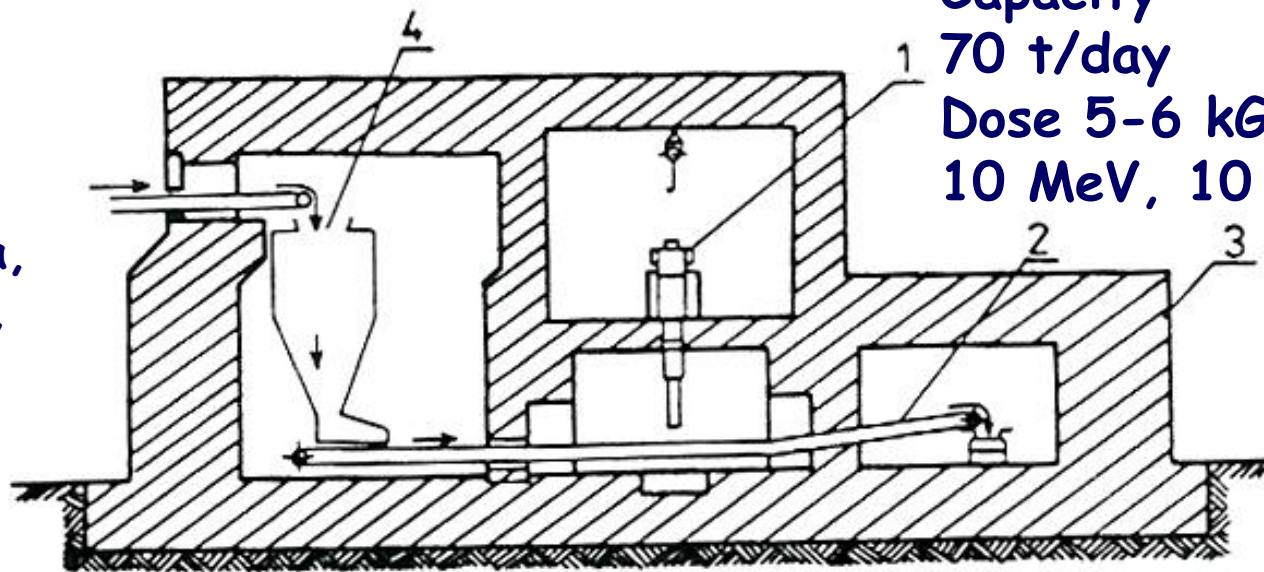


Electron energy 10 MeV; Beam power 50 kW;
Dewatered sludge 63 t/d; Dose 5-15 kGy

DISINFECTION OF MUNICIPAL SEWAGE SLUDGES IN INSTALLATION EQUIPED WITH ELECTRON ACCELERATOR



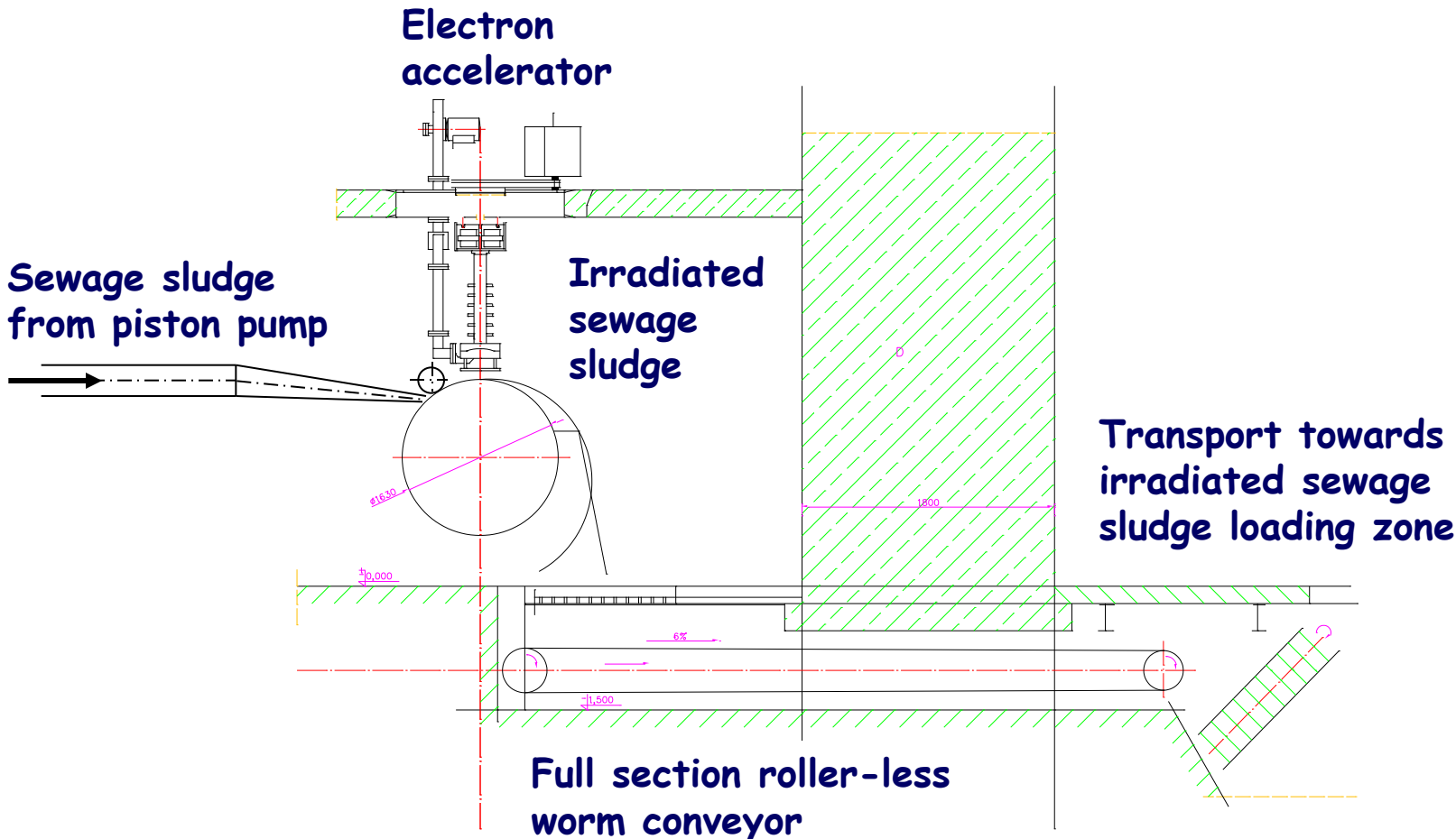
A.G.Chmielewski
Z. Zimek,
T. Bryl-Sandalewska,
W. Kosmal, L.Kalisz,
M. Kaźmierczuk
Radiat. Phys. Chem.
V. 46, 4-6, 1071-
1074, 1995



Capacity
70 t/day
Dose 5-6 kGy
10 MeV, 10 kW

1 - electron accelerator, 2 - conveyor, 3 - shielding, 4 - feeder

Transport equipment for sewage sludge irradiation

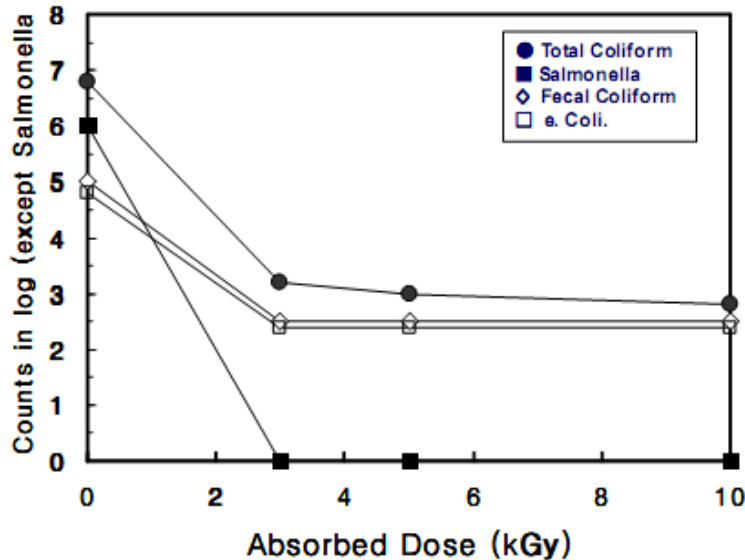


Economics of Current Technologies

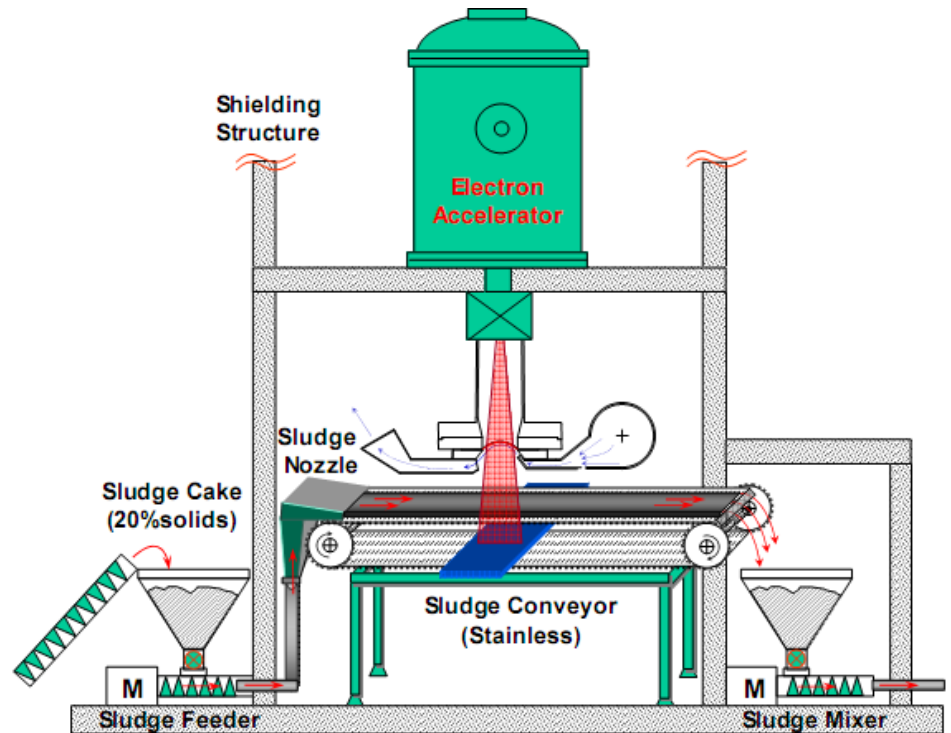
Process	Cost per Dry Ton (2005 US\$)	Cost per Dry Ton as VA Product (2005 US\$)
Incineration/Co-generation	600 to 1100	3 to 30 as Ash Reuse
Thermal Treatment	500 to 1200	30 to 150 Usage as a Fuel or Fertilizer
Biological Anaerobic Digestion	350 to 650	30 to 200 as Natural Gas /Residual Soil Amender
Biological Aerobic Digestion	350 to 700	30 to 70 as a Residual Soil Amender
Advanced Alkaline Stabilization	350 to 550	80 to 120 as a Ag Lime Agent
Acid Stabilization/Disinfection	350 to 550	30 to 70 as a Residual Soil Amender
E-Beam Disinfection/Stabilization	100 to 250	30 to 70 as a Residual Soil Amender

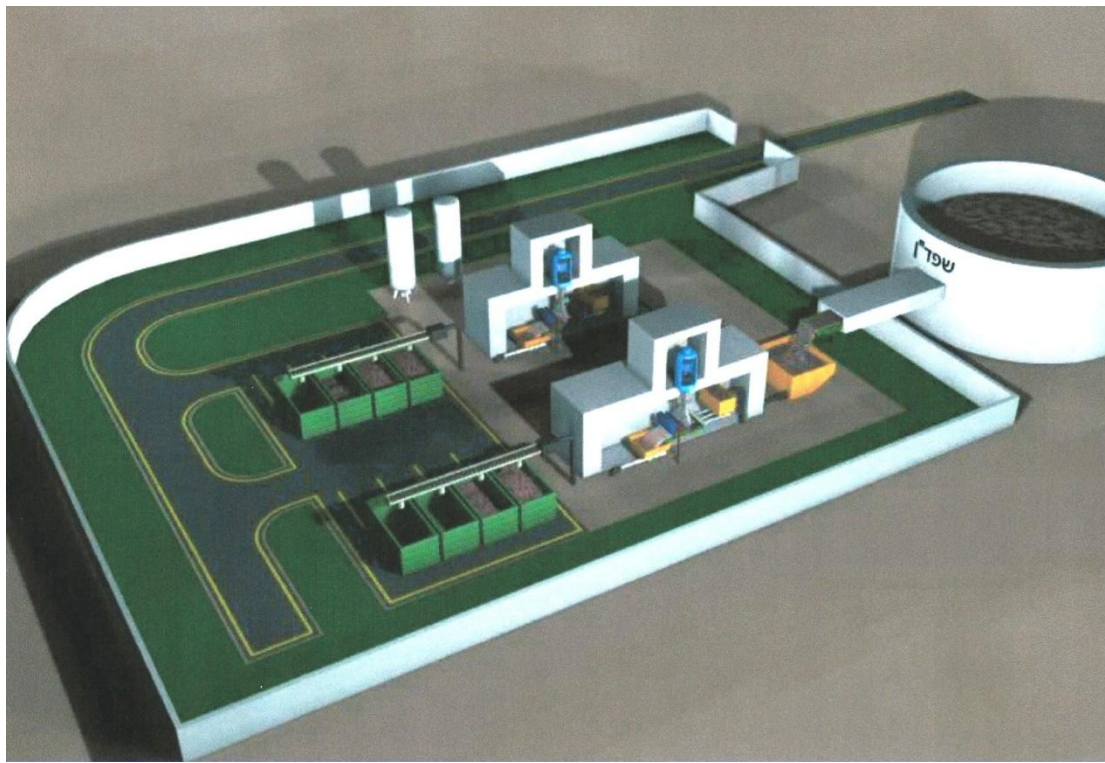


Electron Beam Sludge Hygienization Plant



Survival of micro-organism population vs dose (beam energy: 1MeV, thickness of sludge: 3mm)





Electron Beam Sludge Hygienization Plant

Design assumptions

- ❑ Application: land application of disinfected digesting sludge;
- ❑ Flow rate of dewatered sludge: $7,000\text{m}^3/\text{month}$ ($22\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)
- ❑ Absorbed dose: $2\sim 10\text{kGy}$ (depend on removal efficiency of total coliforms bacteria (dewatered sludge - 18%SS)
- ❑ Electron beam utilisation efficiency: 70% (min. 60% ~ max. 80%)
- ❑ Electron Energy: 2.5 MeV; Beam power: 100 kW
- ❑ Operating time: based on 16hrs/day (20days/month)
- ❑ Nozzle width: 1.8 m; Speed of conveyor: 30 m/min



Electron Beam Sludge Hygienization Plant

Economy of sewage sludge e-beam treatment (results of calculations)

Electron accelerator (2.5 MeV, 100 kW)	960 k\$
Investment	1020 k\$
Total capital requirements	1980 k\$
Fixed cost (6 %; 20 years)	218 k\$
Variable costs (5 c\$/kWh, 2 shifts)	150 k\$
Total operation cost	368 k\$
Unit cost for sludge cake	4.4 \$/m ³

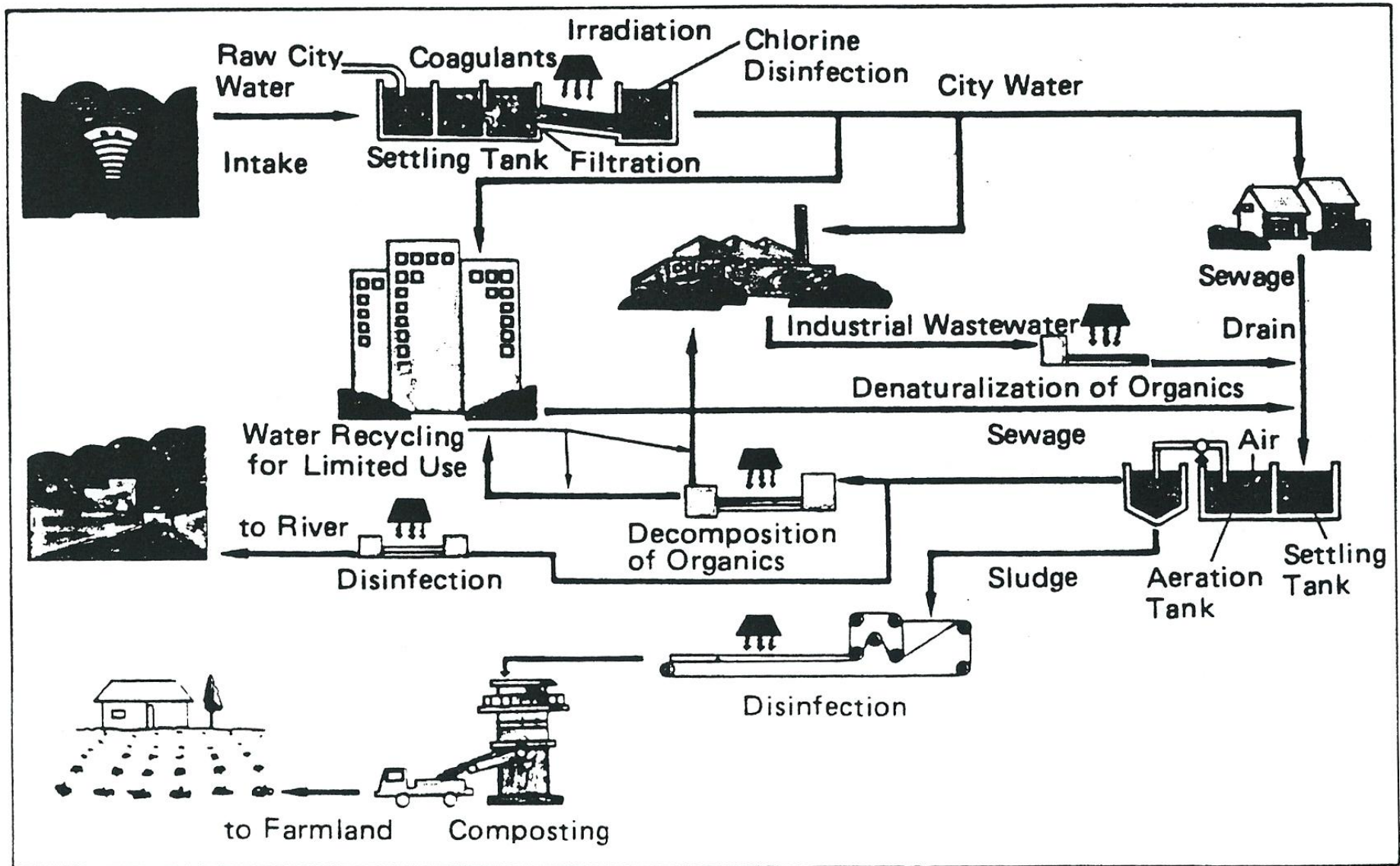
**E-Beam is unable to achieve
stabilization of treated solids**

There is a need to couple E-Beam with
one or more technologies to achieve
sludge stabilization:

- ❑ composting of dewatered sludge
pretreated by electron beam,
- ❑ lime application (amount 30-40 kg/t
of dewatered sludge - 2.3-3.2 \$/t).

E-beam sludge treatment process steps:

1. Sludge dewatering: (volume reduction);
2. EB Irradiation (disinfection);
3. Sludge stabilisation (lime or composting; smell reduction);
4. Agriculture Use (fertilizer).



Summary

- E-Beam Process is a quick and credible method of hygienization of municipal sewage sludge.
- Sludge hygienized with e-beam can be used as soil fertilizer immediately after treatment and no large land areas are needed to their disposal for long time.
- The operation cost of e-beam sludge plant can be reduced for larger facility.
- More convenient and competitive to compare with other technologies.