

Pyrolysis of STP/WWTP  
sievings (cellulose) to  
(activated) biochar, bio-  
oil and acids

**#EUGreenWeek**  
2021 PARTNER EVENT

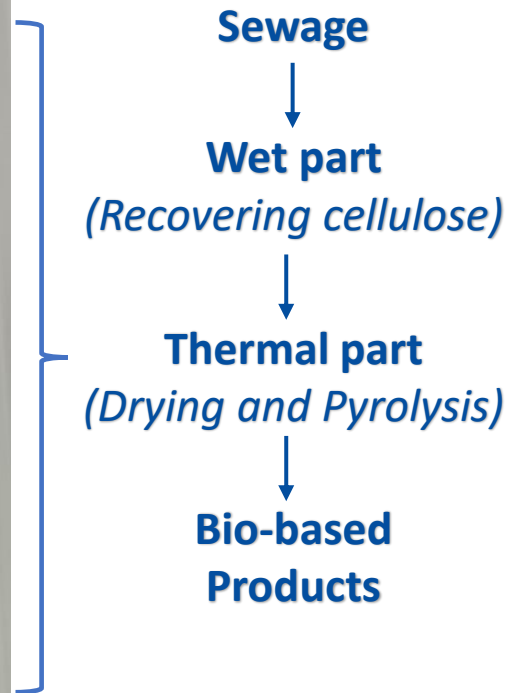
Mark Lacroix (Pulsed Heat) and Coert Petri (Water Authority Vallei en Veluwe)

# From toilet paper to.....

## Valuable resources



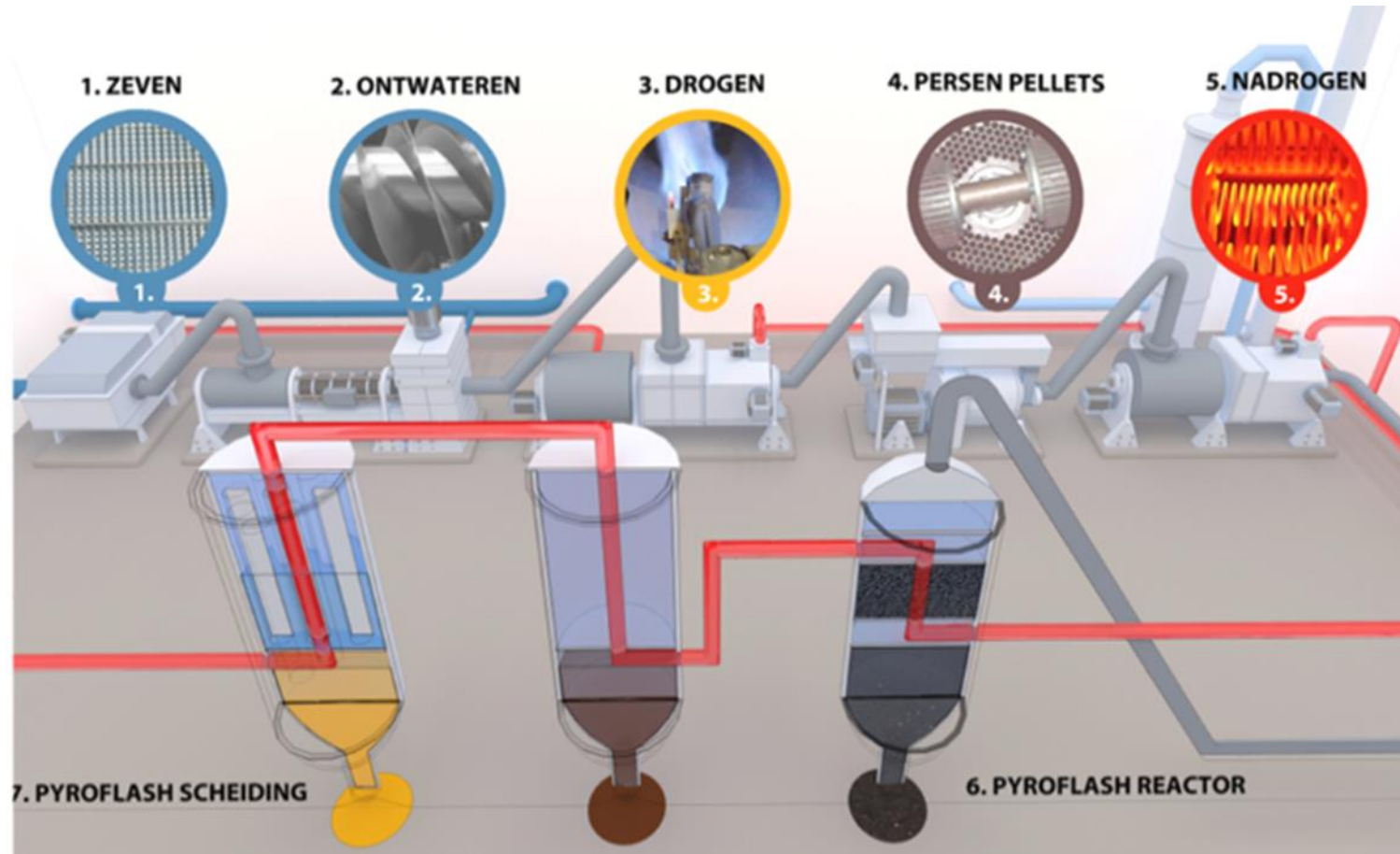
The poster features the logo of 'waterschap vallei en veluwe' at the top left. The main title is 'Van toiletpapier naar waardevolle grondstoffen'. Below the title is a photograph of industrial machinery. To the left of the photo, it lists 'Partners:' with logos for CIRTEO and PH. At the bottom left, it features the 'Interreg North-West Europe WOW!' logo. At the bottom right, it includes the 'Columbus INNOVATION GROUP' logo and a 'P' logo for 'PANNKOEK QW B.V.'. Text at the bottom right states: 'Wider business Opportunities for raw materials from Waste water. This pilot is part of the Interreg North-West Europe project WOW!'. Financial details at the bottom include: 'Project budget: € 3.857.478 of ERDF (total budget is € 6.429.131 million)', 'Project start: 01 Mar 2019', 'End date: 30 Sep 2021', and the website 'www.nweurope.eu'.



## Project partners



# Process schematic





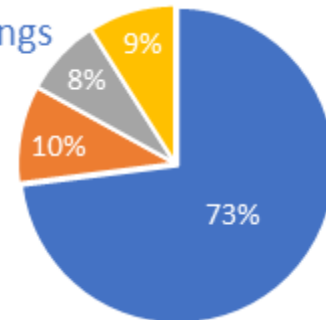
# Cellulose Screens/sieves



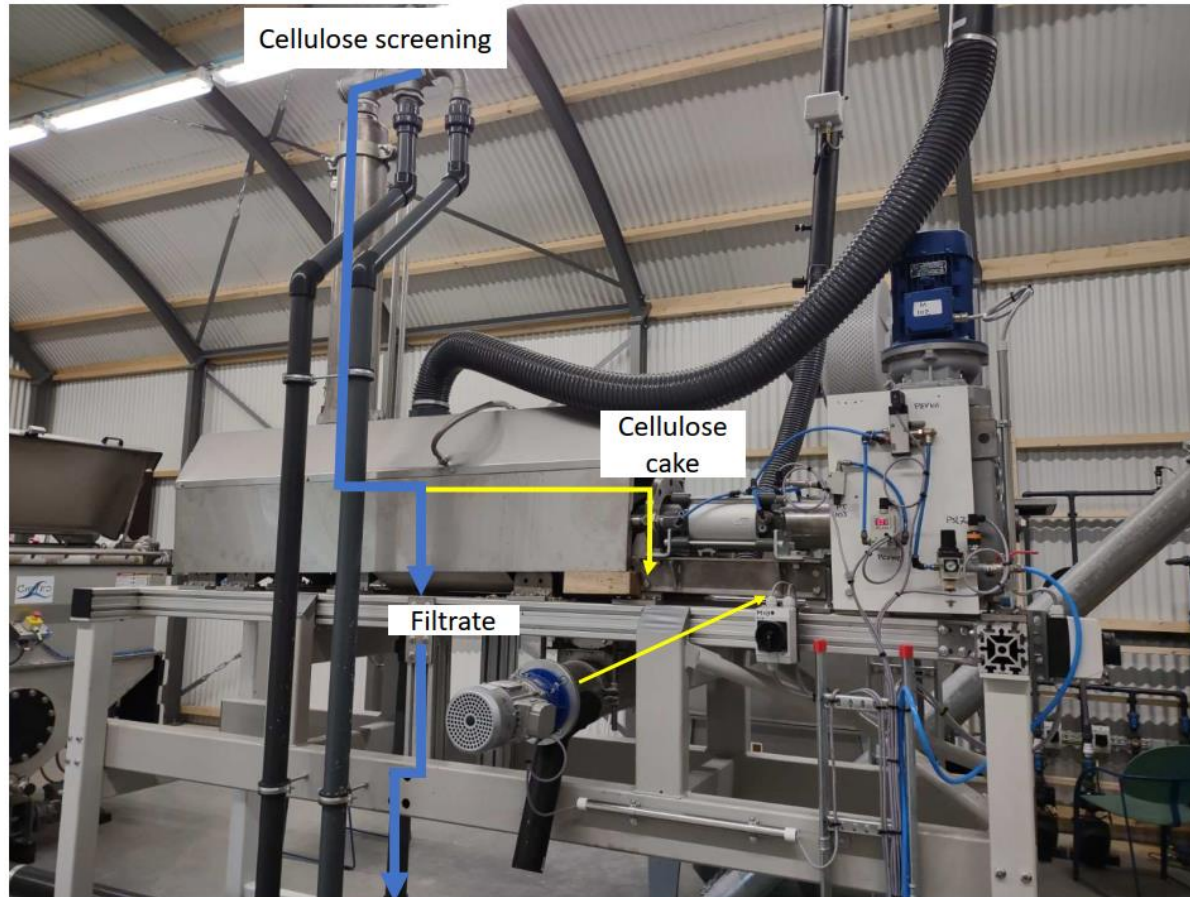
- Screens are placed after coarse screen
- Lower organic load for the WWTP
- 25 % of Ede (300.000 PE)

Cellulosic screenings

- Fibres
- Proteins
- Fats
- Ash residue

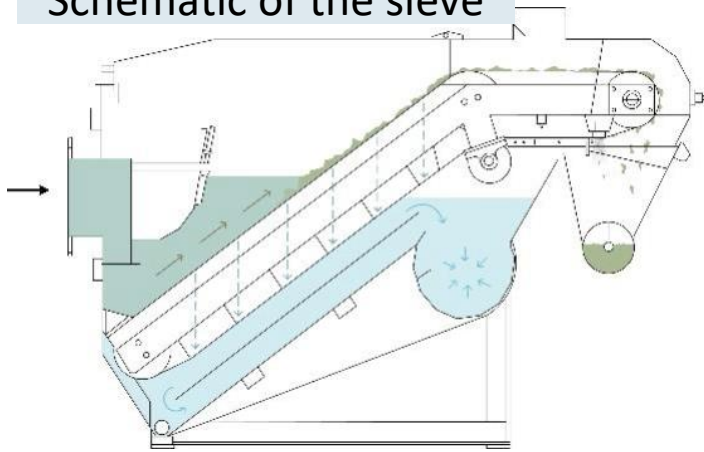


# Dewatering press



# Cellulose Screens and dewatering

Schematic of the sieve



- Hydraulic capacity: 300 m<sup>3</sup>/h per sieve
- Mesh size: 90-1000 micron (350  $\mu$  mesh used)
- Pre-coat  $\rightarrow$  removal smaller particles
- Mesh cleaning (low pressured air)
- Dewatering by a press (45...50% DS)

Cellulose on the mesh



Cellulose screenings



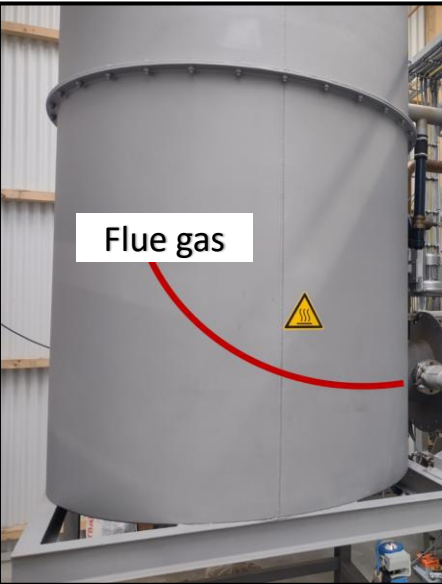
Dewatered cake in the buffer



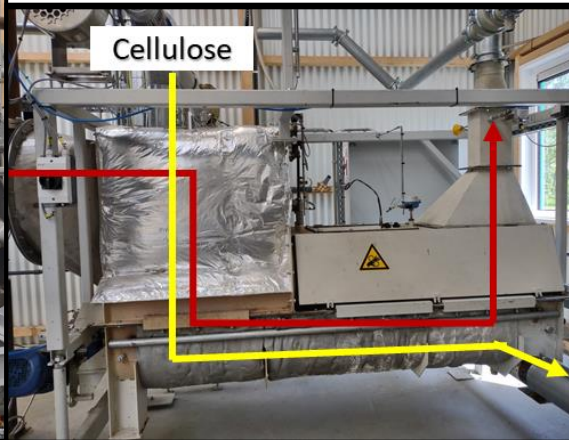


# Drying section

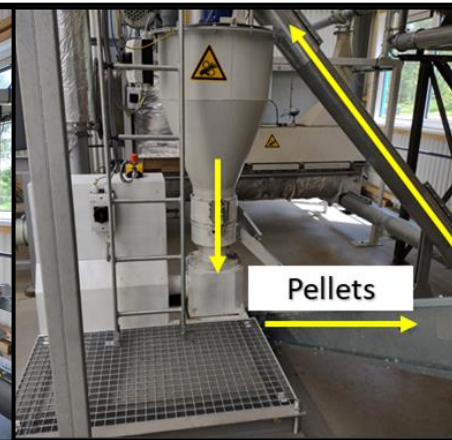
## (2) Pyrogas co-combustor



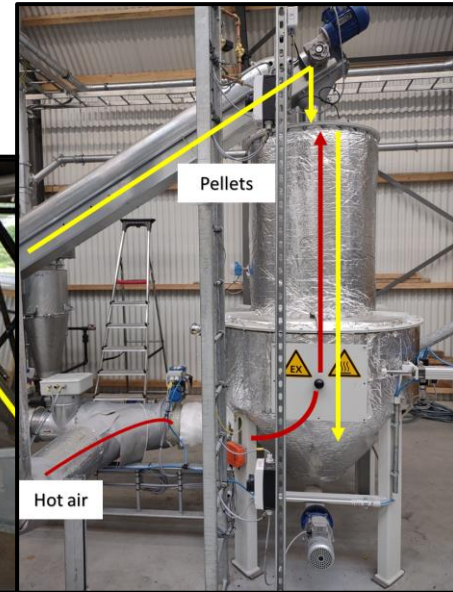
## (1) Falling curtain dryer



## (3) Pellet press



## (4) Deep Dryer



# Pyrolysis

- Cracking of organic material at a high temperature and low oxygen content
- Temperature gradient 200-900 °C
- Flash reactor for very rapid pyrolysis

- Advantages:

Degradation toxic components and pathogens; gasses as fuel

- Disadvantage:

Ash contains heavy metals

(Flash pyrolysis higher bio-oil yield)



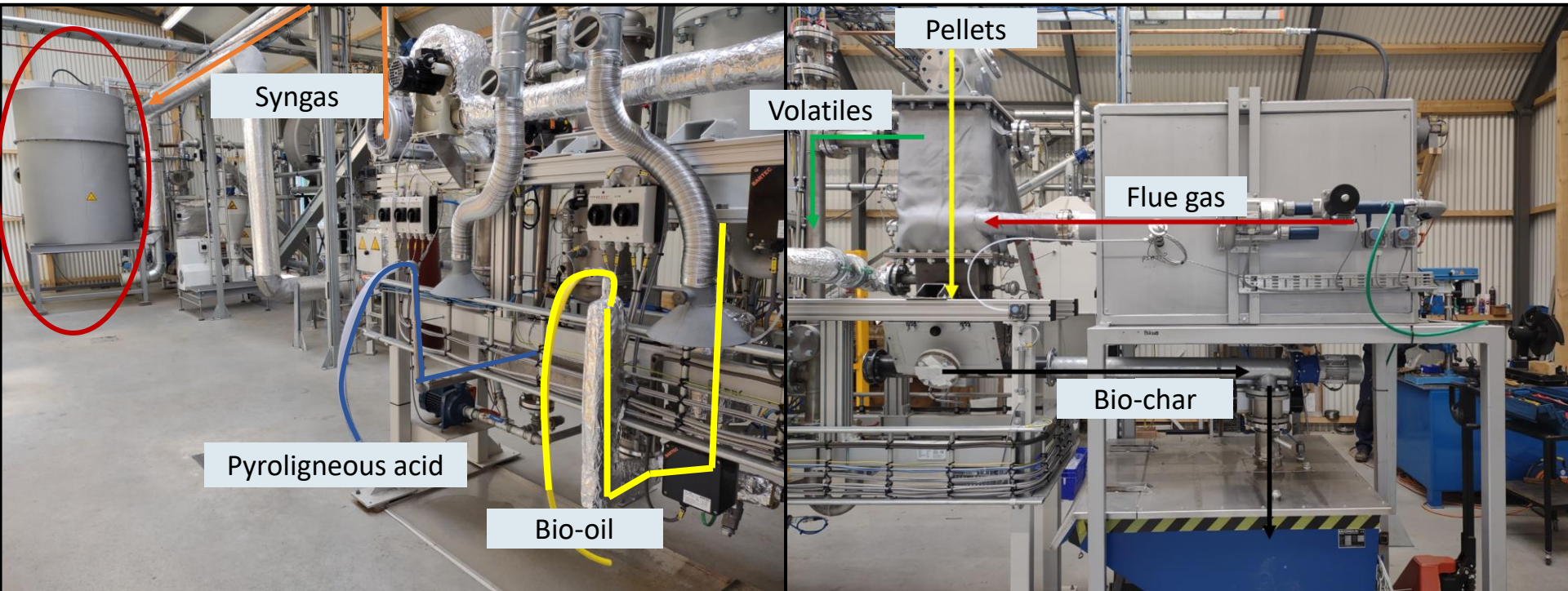
# Pyrolysis section

(4) Pyrogas co-combustor

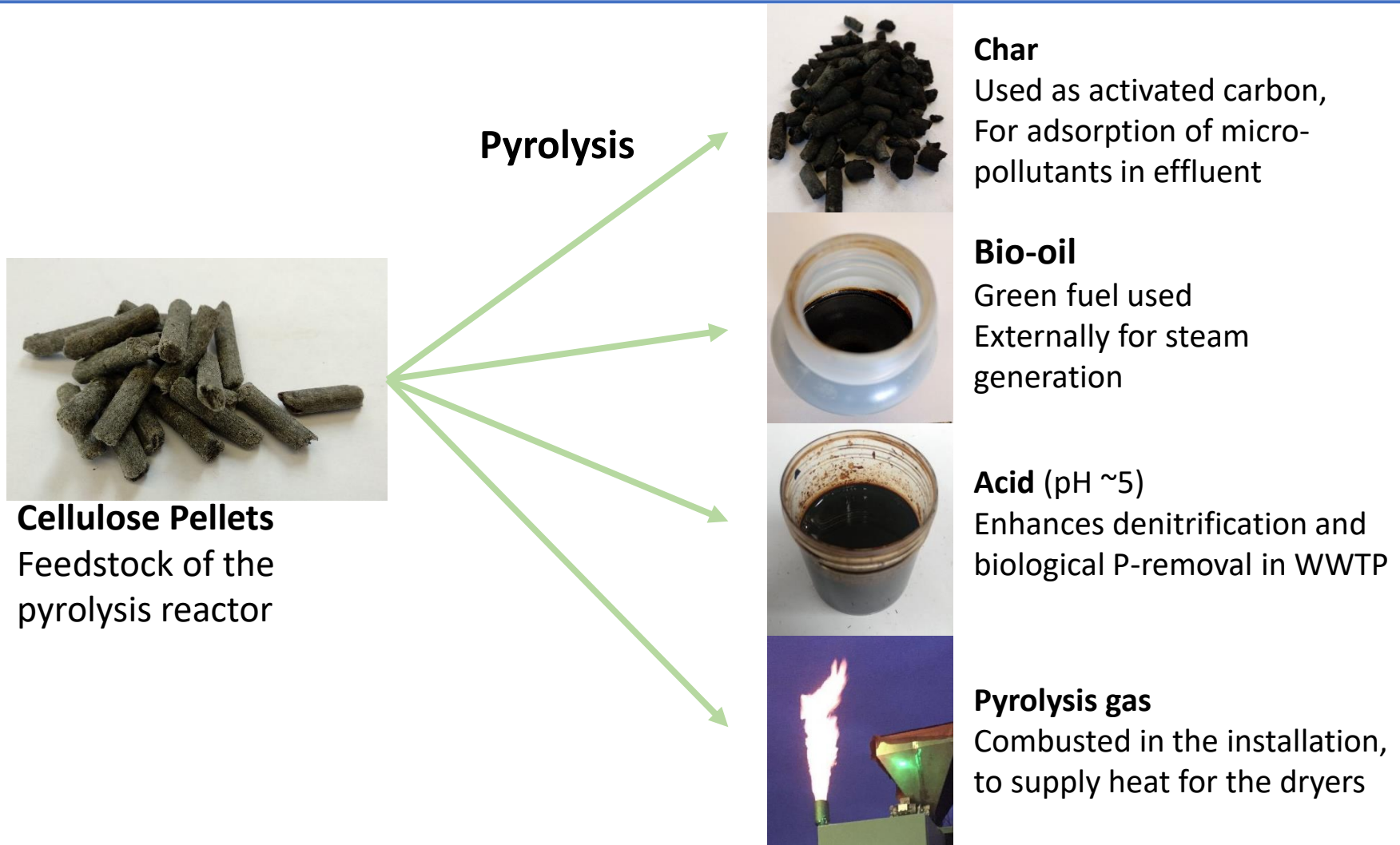
(3) Separation

(1) Reactor

(2) Burner

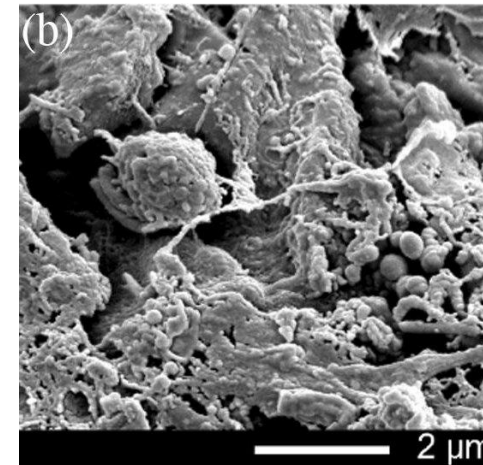


# Pyrolysis Products



# Activated carbon

- Microstructure (500...2000 m<sup>2</sup>/gram)
- Binding particles/molecules by hydrophilic and aromatic structures
- CO<sub>2</sub> footprint
- Bio-coals: cocoswaste, woodchips, ....etc. And: CELLULOSE
- Activation: thermal, chemical or biological
- High % cellulose en hemicellulose: low yield
- High % lignine: high yield, less functional groups
- Low pyrolyse temperatuur: hydrophilic groups
- High pyrolyse temperatuur: aromatic groups



*researchgate.net*



# Elimination of micro pollutants from effluent

## Factors involving the removal of micro-polutants, using AC

### Influent quality

- First flush
- Cellulose content
- Minerals
- Metals

### Pyrolysis

- Feedstock quality
- Temperature
- Residence time

### Activation

- Bio-char quality
- Activation route
- Residence time
- Temperature

### Effluent composition

- AC quality
- Desired removal
- Polutant concentrations

Optimisation of the installation, *reducing energy consumption, and increasing desired products*

# How circular and environmental positive is the process?



- WWTP, reducing sludge deposition, producing biochar, acid, bio-oil
- Replacing fossile activated carbon (removal pharmacueticals)
- Can the energy consumption be reduced?
- Footprint powder/granular activated carbon (PACAS)

Impact on WWTP

Start up soon!



# Questions? or Suggestions?



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