

WWTP Cogeneration Biogas Case Studies

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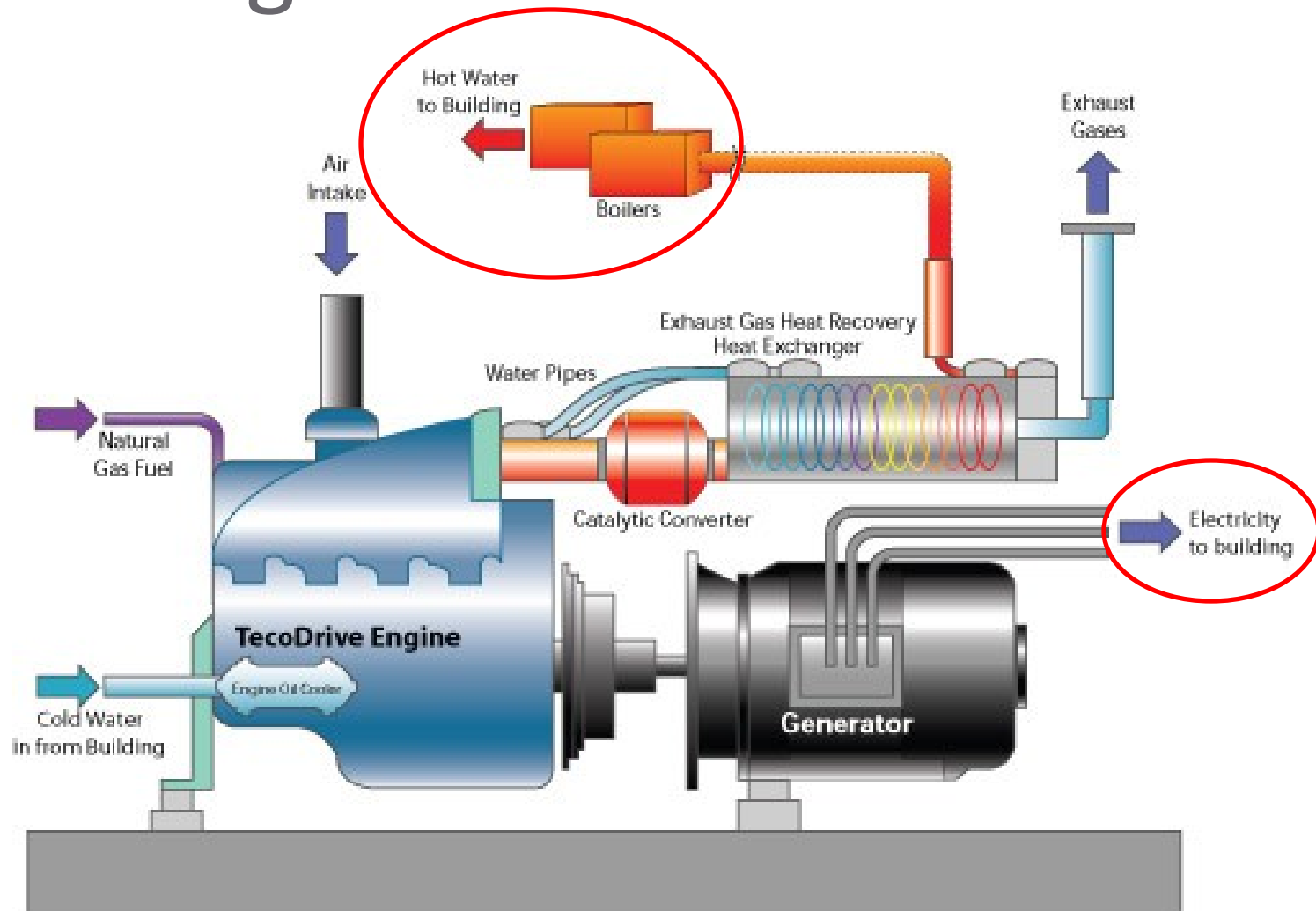
Presentation Outline

- Cogeneration – Background and Application
 - Historical Perspectives
 - Current Drivers
 - Cogeneration Systems & Considerations
- Cogeneration Case Studies
 - Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
 - Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency, Illinois
 - Dubuque, Iowa

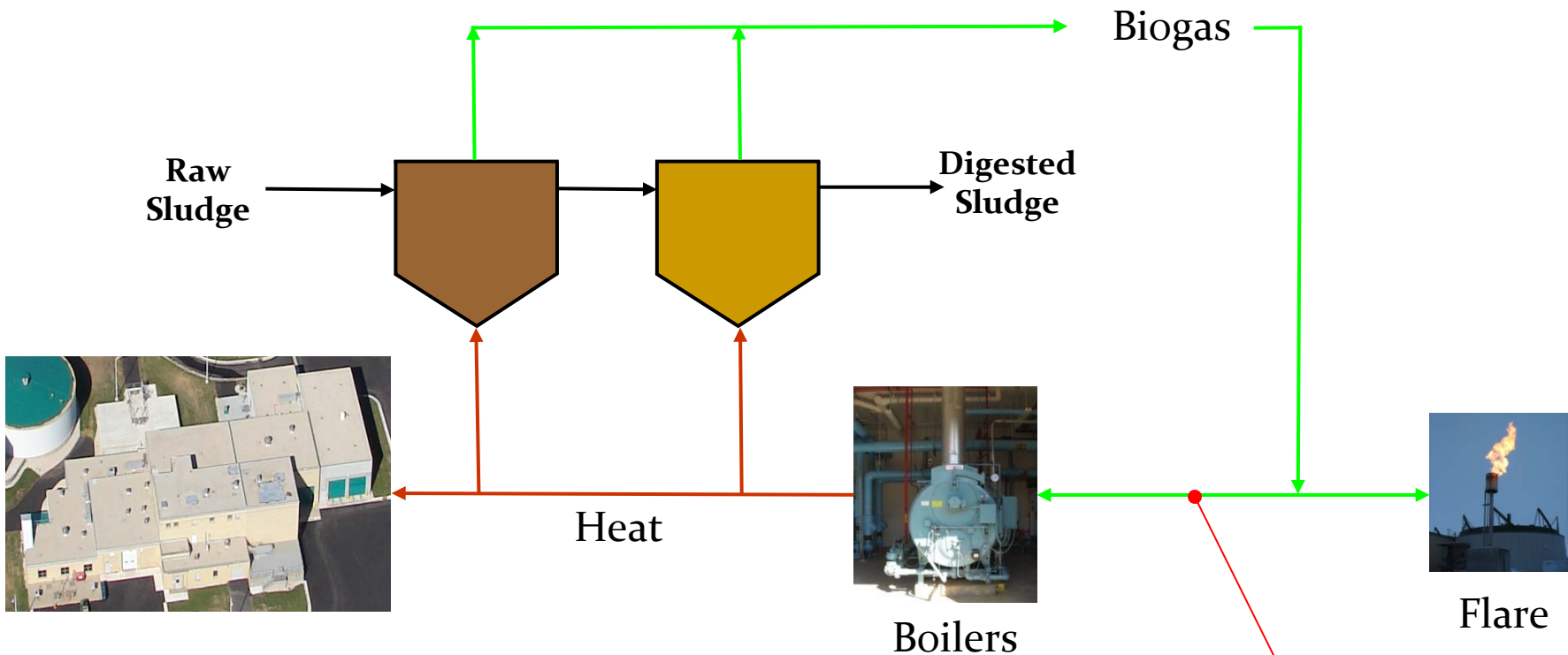
Definitions & Clarifications

- Cogeneration in this Discussion:
 - Using biogas to produce electricity and recovering waste heat.
 - Assumes internal combustion engines or microturbines.
 - Others not considered: Stirling engines, fuel cells, organic Rankine cycle systems, etc.

Cogeneration Schematic

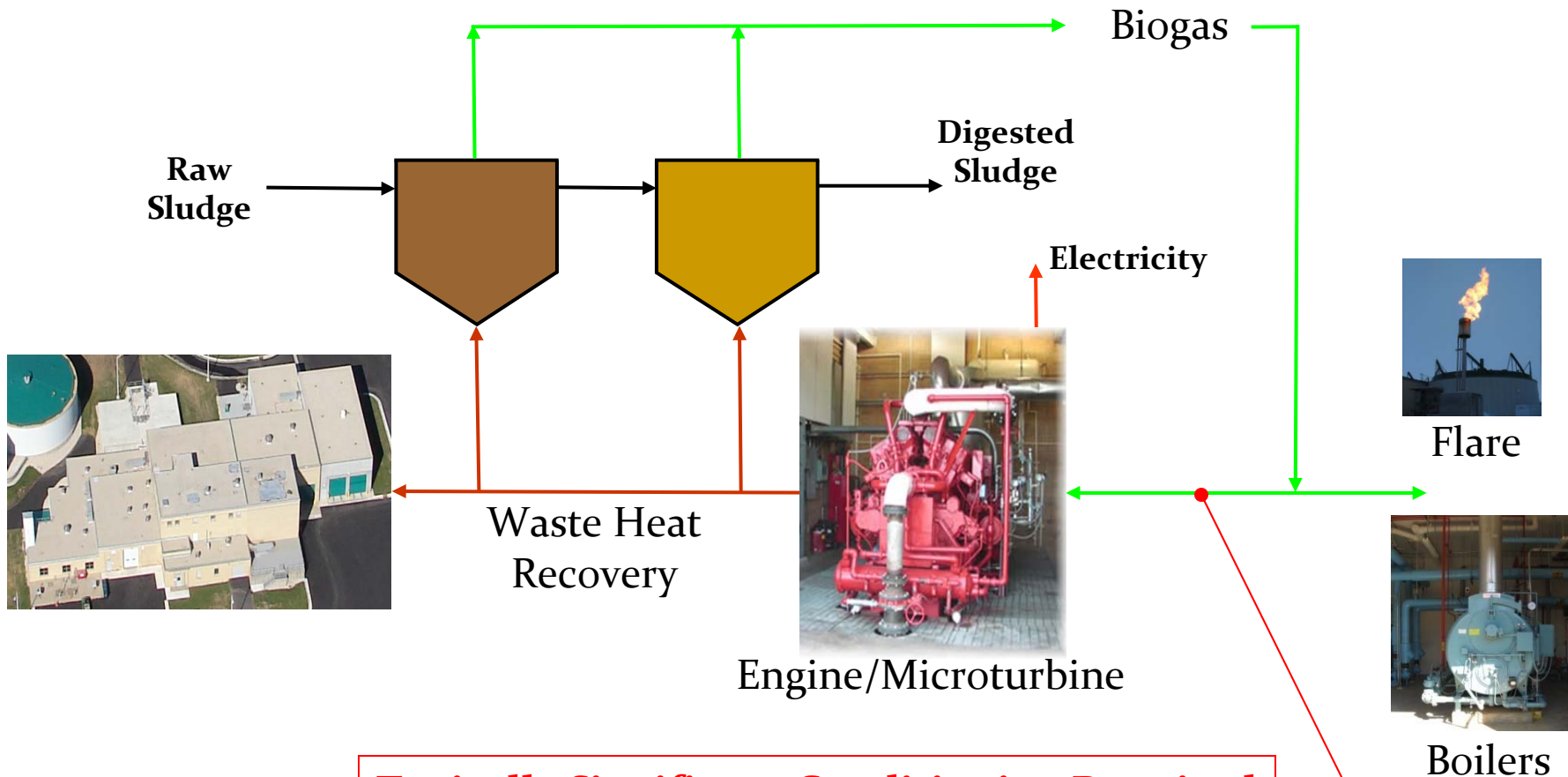


Biogas Historically Fired in Boilers and/or Flared



Normally Minimal Conditioning Required

Biogas Cogeneration



Typically Significant Conditioning Required

- Moisture
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Siloxanes

Historical Biogas Cogeneration

- Pre-1970s:
 - Electrical production typical only at large plants
- 1970 & early 1980s
 - Grants + high energy costs
 - Cogeneration installed at many small WWTPs
 - Systems often not used because of high maintenance and operational costs
- 1990s:
 - Low energy costs
 - Fewer cogeneration projects, except at larger plants

Current Biogas/COGEN Drivers

- High Energy Costs
- Potential Revenue from High-Strength Wastes
 - Additional biogas
 - Tipping fees
- Carbon Footprint/Green Considerations
- Improved Biogas Conditioning Systems
- “It’s the Right Thing To Do”

Keys For Cogen Viability

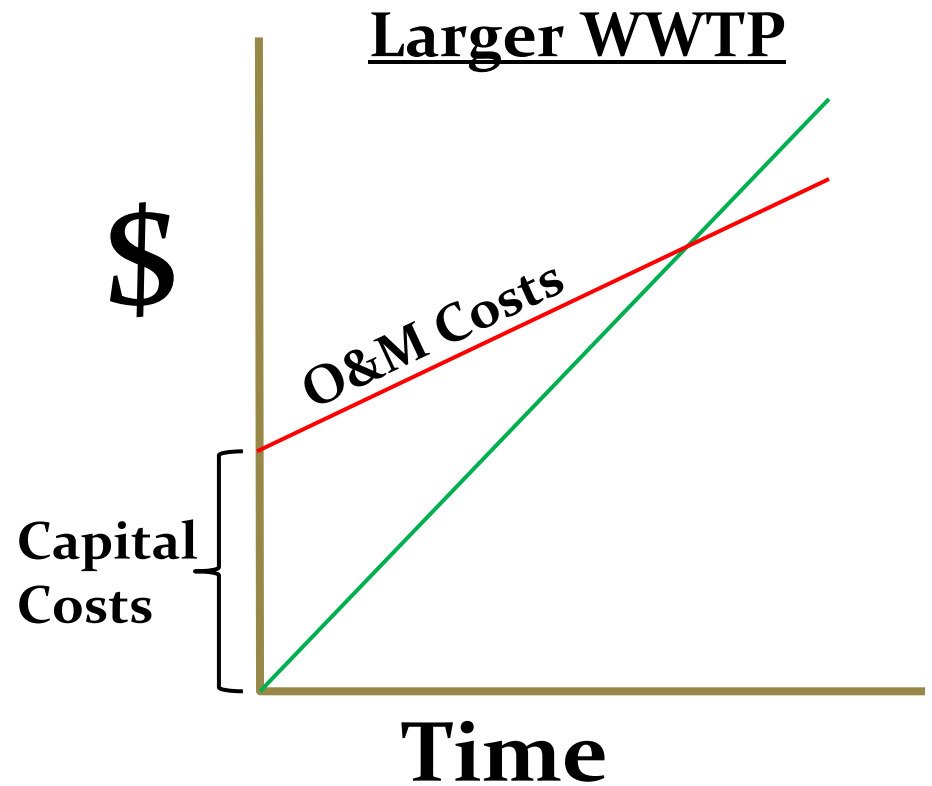
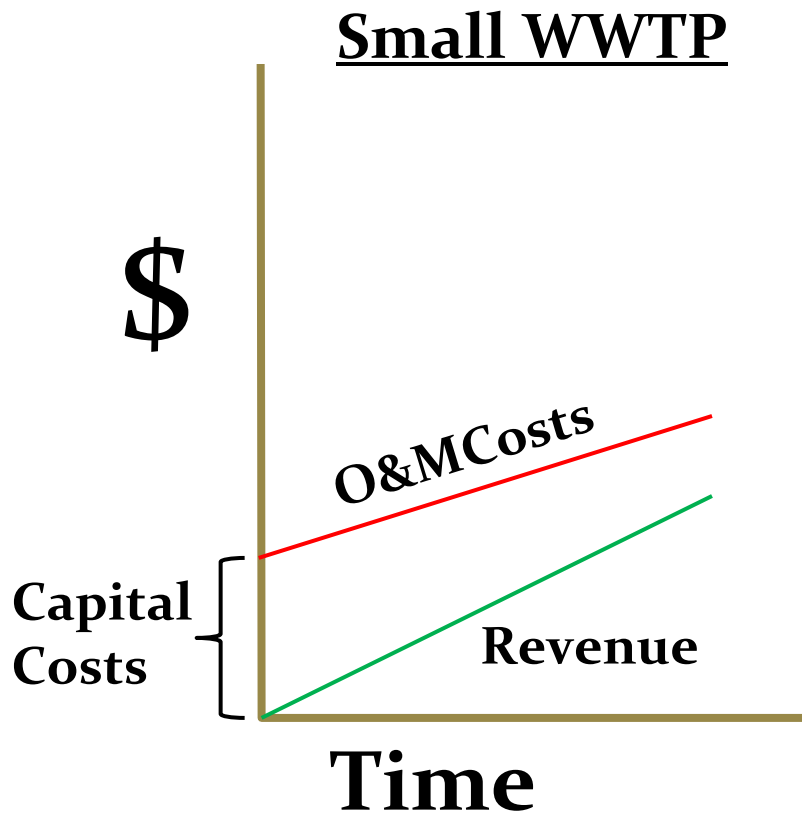
- Plant Size
- Plant Energy Balance – Heat Recovery
- Local Energy Costs
- Local Renewable Energy Value
- Local High-Strength Waste Availability/Ability to Receive
- Biogas Quality

Generalized Cogen Viability

(Assuming biogas quality is not significantly worse than typical)

Plant Size	Cogen Viable (Typically)	Cogen w/ Supplemental Feed Stock
< 5 mgd	No	Possible
5-15 mgd	Possible/Likely	Yes
> 15 mgd	Yes	Yes

COGEN Viability – Size Matters



Biogas Likely Requires Cleaning

Comparison of Digester Gases

Parameters	TCB, IL	Fond du Lac, WI	Stevens Point, WI	Glenbard, IL	KRMA, IL
H ₂ S (ppm _v)	6,100	2,400	800	302	2,800
Siloxanes (µg/BTU)	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.2

Cogeneration Thresholds:

H₂S: < 500 ppm preferred
<1,000 ppm for some equipment

Siloxanes: ~ 0.1 – 0.6 µg/BTU

Case Study Locations

Fond du Lac, WI

Dubuque, IA

Kankakee River
Metropolitan
Agency (KRMA), IL



Fond du Lac WPCP - Background

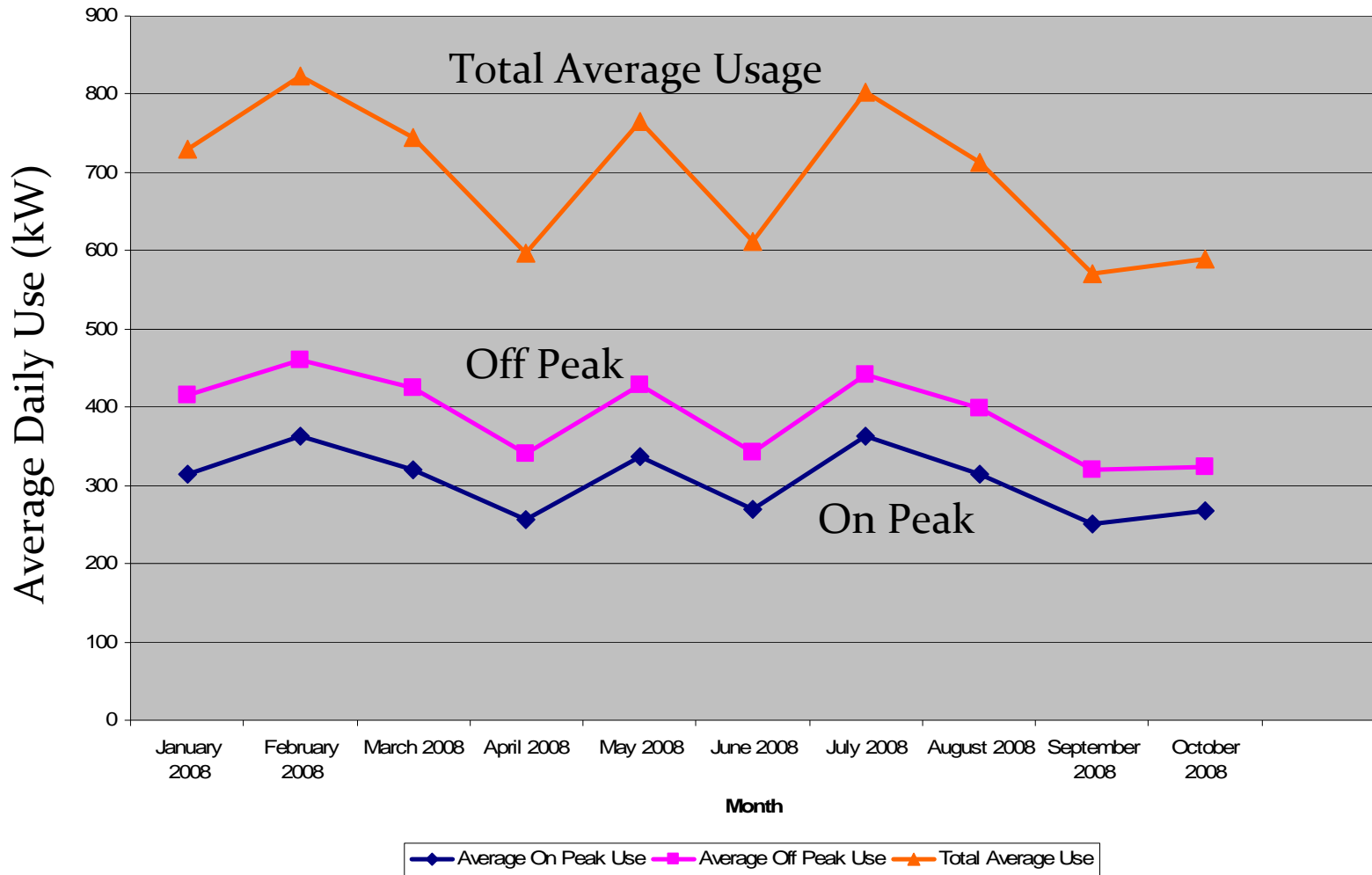
- New WPCP in 2008
 - 9.84 mgd & 21,600 lb BOD/day
 - Converted from Zimpro to Anaerobic Digestion (TPAD)
 - Construction costs = \$57 million
 - Project did not include cogeneration



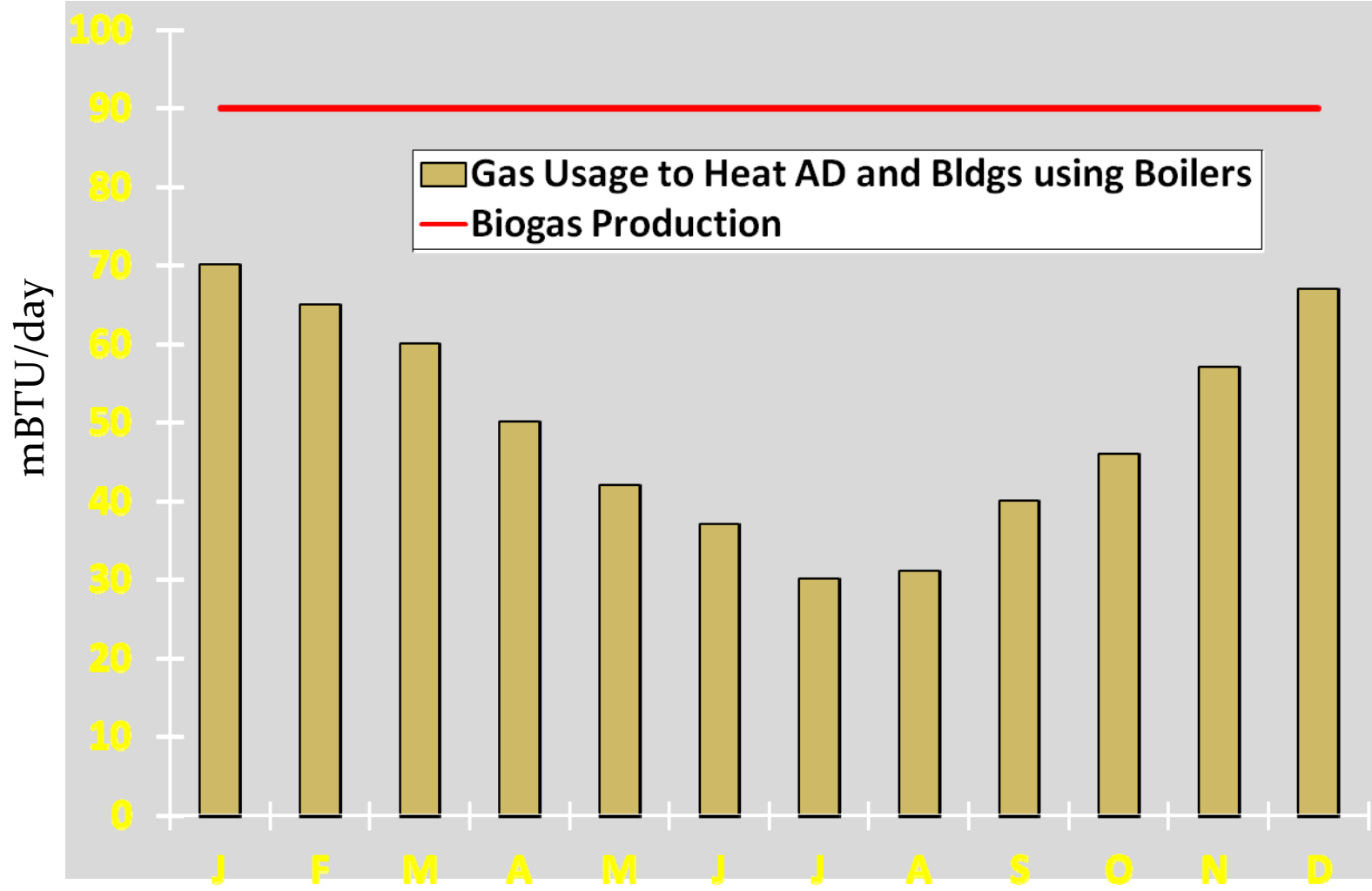
Fond du Lac TPAD System

- 4 Digesters Constructed: 2 thermophilic, 2 mesophilic
- Conservative design to accept high-strength industrial wastes.
- Cogeneration was not included; City elected to measure biogas quantity and quality for ~ 2 years before starting design.

Determine Facility Electrical Requirements



Biogas Use and Production



Fond du Lac - Cogen Design

- **130,000 ft³/day from sludge digestion**
- **60,000 ft³/day from high-strength wastes**
- **New silo and pumping system for high-strength wastes**

Fond du Lac – Generation Equipment

- **Heat is recovered from the engine jacket water and exhaust.**
- **Can burn digester gas or natural gas to shave peak electric demand.**
- **450 kW unit selected (CAT).**
- **~50% turn down ability.**



Fond du Lac Digester Gas Quality

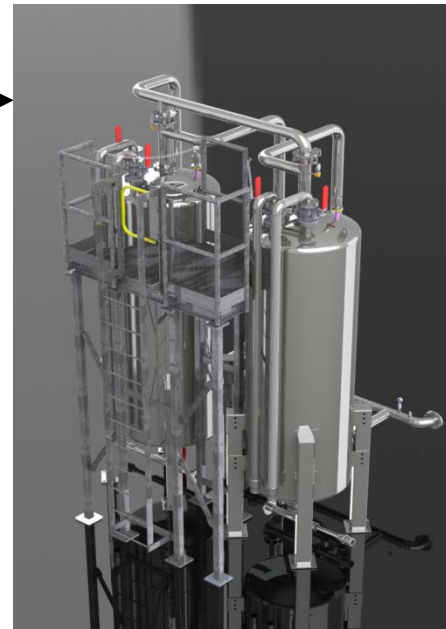
- Siloxanes:
 - Siloxane build-up in boilers became an issue
 - 2.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{BTU}$ measured in gas
 - Threshold $\sim 0.1 - 0.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{BTU}$
 - Siloxane removal required
- Hydrogen Sulfide:
 - Industry/dairies
 - 2,340 ppm_v measured in gas
 - Threshold $\sim 500 - 1,000 \text{ppm}_v$
 - H_2S removal required
- Moisture – very high; typical of thermophilic biogas

Fond du Lac – Gas Conditioning

Biogas →



**Biological Scrubber
Hydrogen Sulfide Removal**



**GAC Filter
Siloxane Removal**

→ To Genset

Compression; moisture removal/drying

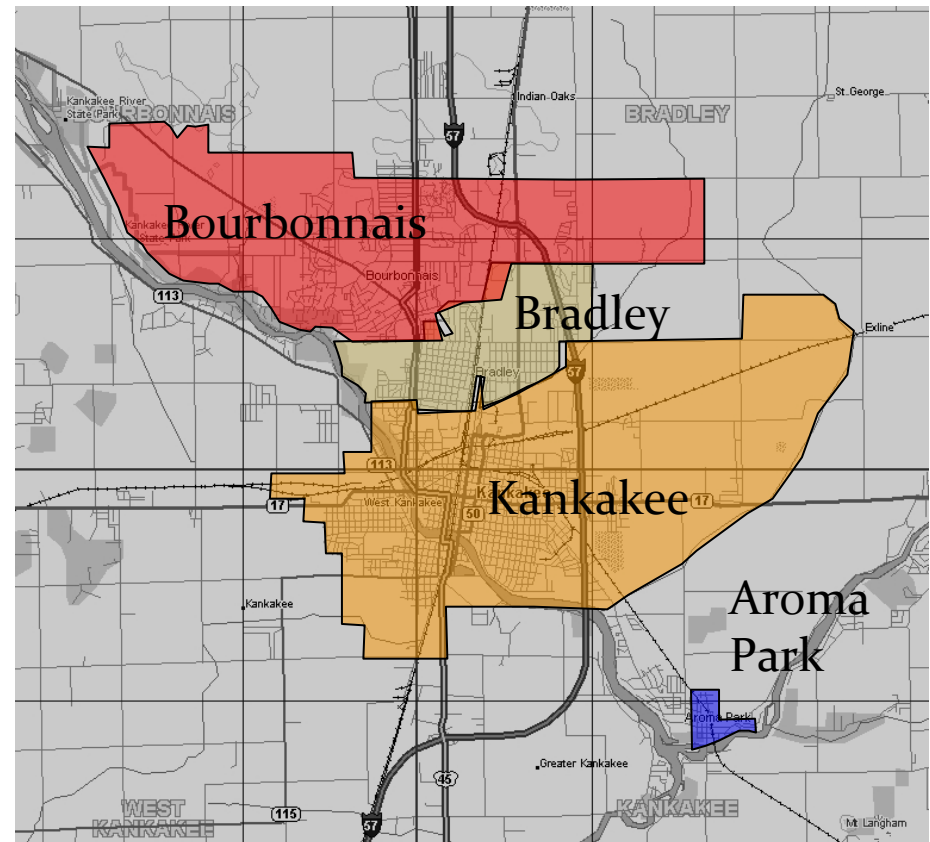
Fond du Lac – Costs and Financials

Parameter	Value without High-Strength Wastes (current conditions)	Value with High-Strength Wastes (future conditions)
Total Capital Cost	\$3,173,000	\$3,363,500
Energy Recovery Costs*	\$1,854,000	\$2,044,500
Annual Savings	\$188,000	\$248,000
Direct Payback	9.9 yrs	8.2 yrs
Estimated ROI (20 year)	9.1%	17.8%

*** *Biogas cleaning was also required for boiler-only option.***

Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency (KRMA)

- **Service Population: 75,000**
- **Design Avg. Flow: 25 mgd**
- **Design Peak Flow: 85 mgd**
- **BOD Load: 40,000 lb/d**



Existing KRMA Biogas Utilization

- **Conventional anaerobic digestion with COGEN since 1986**
- **Two 250-kW Waukesha engine generators**
- **Hot water heat recovery to process and building heat**
- **No biogas conditioning**

KRMA Cogen Design

- **220,000 ft³/day of biogas from sludge digestion**
- **No receiving facilities for high-strength wastes**
- **450 kW unit selected (CAT)**



KRMA Digester Gas Evaluation

- **Sulfur compounds exceeded permissible concentration**
 - Measured 2,800 ppm_v vs 1,000 ppm_v allowed
 - H₂S removal required
- **Siloxane concentrations:**
 - Measured at ~0.2 µg/BTU vs. allowable 0.1 – 0.6 µg/BTU
 - Siloxane removal not required

KRMA – Gas Conditioning



**Biological Scrubber
Hydrogen Sulfide Removal**

Benefits:

- Bio- H_2S Removal has low O&M costs
- No siloxane removal = additional O&M cost savings

KRMA – Costs and Financials

Parameter	Value without High-Strength Wastes (current conditions)
Total Capital Cost	\$1,724,000
Annual Savings	> \$175,000
Direct Payback	< 10 yrs

City of Dubuque



Masterpiece on the Mississippi



- **Service Population: 68,000**
- **Design Avg. Flow: 10.9 mgd**
- **Design Peak Flow: 41 mgd**
- **BOD Load: 37,000 lb/d**

Dubuque Operations - Background

- **Raw sludge dewatering and incineration since the 1960s**
- **Fluid bed incinerators operating well beyond their useful life**
- **Facilities planning resulted in new direction - conversion to anaerobic digestion with land application of biosolids**

Major Project

- **Design 2009; Construction 2010 - 2013**
 - Bid costs = \$50 million
 - Major portion is biosolids digestion
 - Project did not include cogeneration, but did include biogas cleaning for boiler use



Dubuque Biogas Projections

- **Current Conditions:** **165,000 ft³/day**
~ 390 kW
- **Future Design:** **303,000 ft³/day**
~ 715 kW
- **Future Design w/ High-Strength:** **380,000 ft³/day**
~ 900 kW

Dubuque – High-Strength Wastes

- **Facility constructed to receive and screen septage and trucked in liquid wastes**
- **Additional facilities planned to accept high-solids food residuals**
- **Hauled materials can be pumped directly to digesters, sludge storage, or the head of the plant**

Dubuque – COGEN Analyses

- Compared multiple types of engine generators with Capstone microturbines (MTs)



Dubuque – COGEN Analyses

- **Capstone MTs selected because of:**
 - **Modularity for increasing capacity**
 - **Available building space better fit for MTs**
 - **Local Capstone service available in Dubuque**
 - **Costs and financials were similar to ICEs, mainly because gas cleaning was already included**

Dubuque – COGEN Design

- **Initial Installation: 400 kW**
- **Future Build-Out: 1,000 kW (increments of 200 kW)**



Dubuque Digester Gas Evaluation

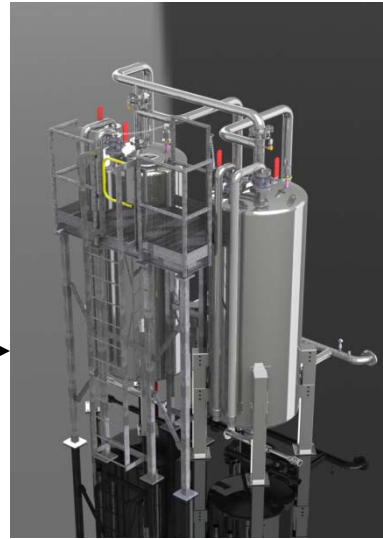
- **Biogas cleaning installed as part of major (current) project for boiler use**
- **No Gas to Evaluate!**
- **H₂S projections based on influent sulfate data, understanding of local industries, etc.**
- **Siloxane removal assumed to be required**

Dubuque – Gas Conditioning

Biogas



**Sulfa-Treat Media
H₂S Removal**



**GAC Filter
Siloxane Removal**



**High Compression Skid
Heat Exchanger**

To
MTs

Compression; moisture removal/drying

Dubuque – Costs and Financials

Parameter	Value (current conditions)	Value (future conditions)
Total Capital Cost	\$1,921,000	\$2,700,000
Annual O&M	\$87,000	\$150,000
Annual Electricity Value	(\$223,000)	(\$450,000)
Annual Savings	\$136,000	\$300,000
Direct Payback	14 years	9 years
Return on Investment (20 yrs)	3.6%	9.2%

Dubuque will likely receive 20% grant for the project, which is not reflected in the analyses above.

Lessons Learned

- **Biogas quality drives economics:**
 - **Capital costs**
 - **O&M costs**
- **Supplemental feed stocks help, but be careful.**
- **The energy balance is the key!**
 - **Waste heat recovery from cogen should meet process and some building heating demands.**
- **Air permitting is becoming a big issue, and has been a big issue in some states for years.**

Questions & Thank You!



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