

Blowers ■ Compressors ■ Vacuum Pumps



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Efficiency Comparisons
Between Aeration
Blowers

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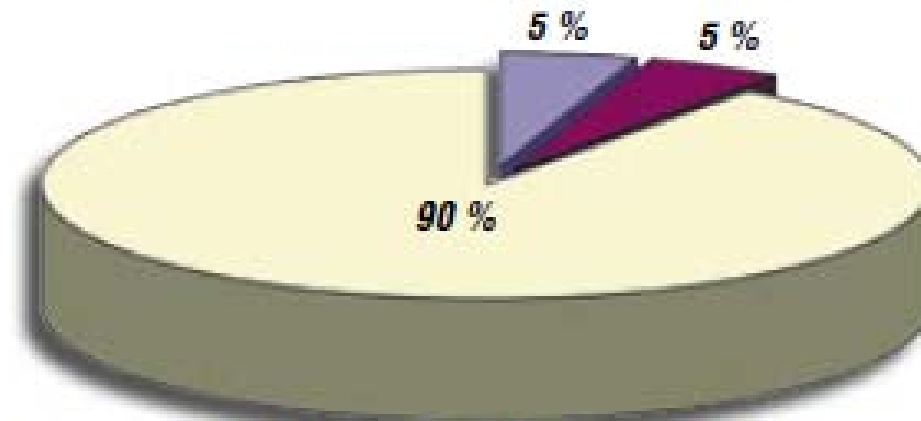
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Introduction

- Aeration System
 - Largest Consumer of Power in WWTP
 - 50% to 60% of plant operating cost
 - Life Cycle Costs far exceeds Initial Capital Costs



Average operating costs of an air mover over 10 years:

energy initial cost maintenance



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Introduction

- Purpose of Presentation
 - Evolution of Blower Technologies
 - Matching the Technology to the Application
 - Right-Sizing of Blowers
 - Accurate Evaluation of Overall Costs



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Traditional Blower Technologies

- Two Lobe Positive Displacement
 - Variable Speed
- Multi-Stage Centrifugal
 - Inlet Throttle Valve or Guide Vanes
 - Variable Speed

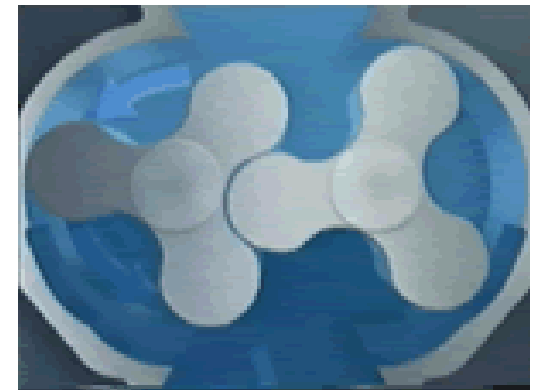




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PD Blower Design Principles

- Positive Displacement Blower
 - Constant volume against varying pressure
 - Flow changes by varying speed with VFD
 - Large Turndown (Typically 4:1)
 - Easily adapts to changes in pressure & temperature
 - Widely used / Low initial cost



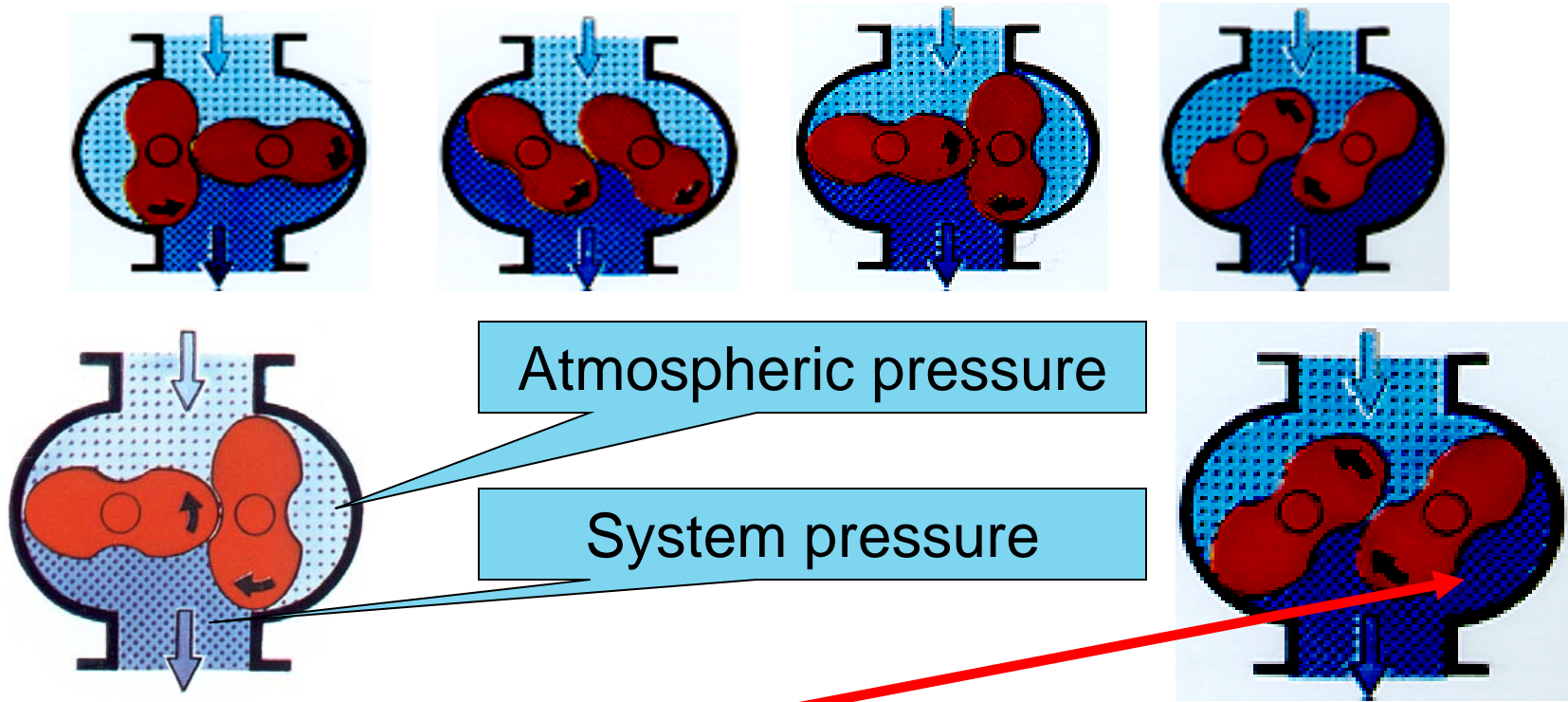
PD Blower Evolution

- Two-Lobe to Three-Lobe Technology
 - Pulsation Cancellation
 - Less wear and tear on components and piping
 - Single Forging of Shaft and Impeller
 - Stronger, More Stable at Higher Speeds
 - More Effective Noise Reduction
 - Quieter packages
 - Upgraded Seals (Piston Ring)
 - Longer maintenance intervals on internals



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2-Lobe Conveying Cycle

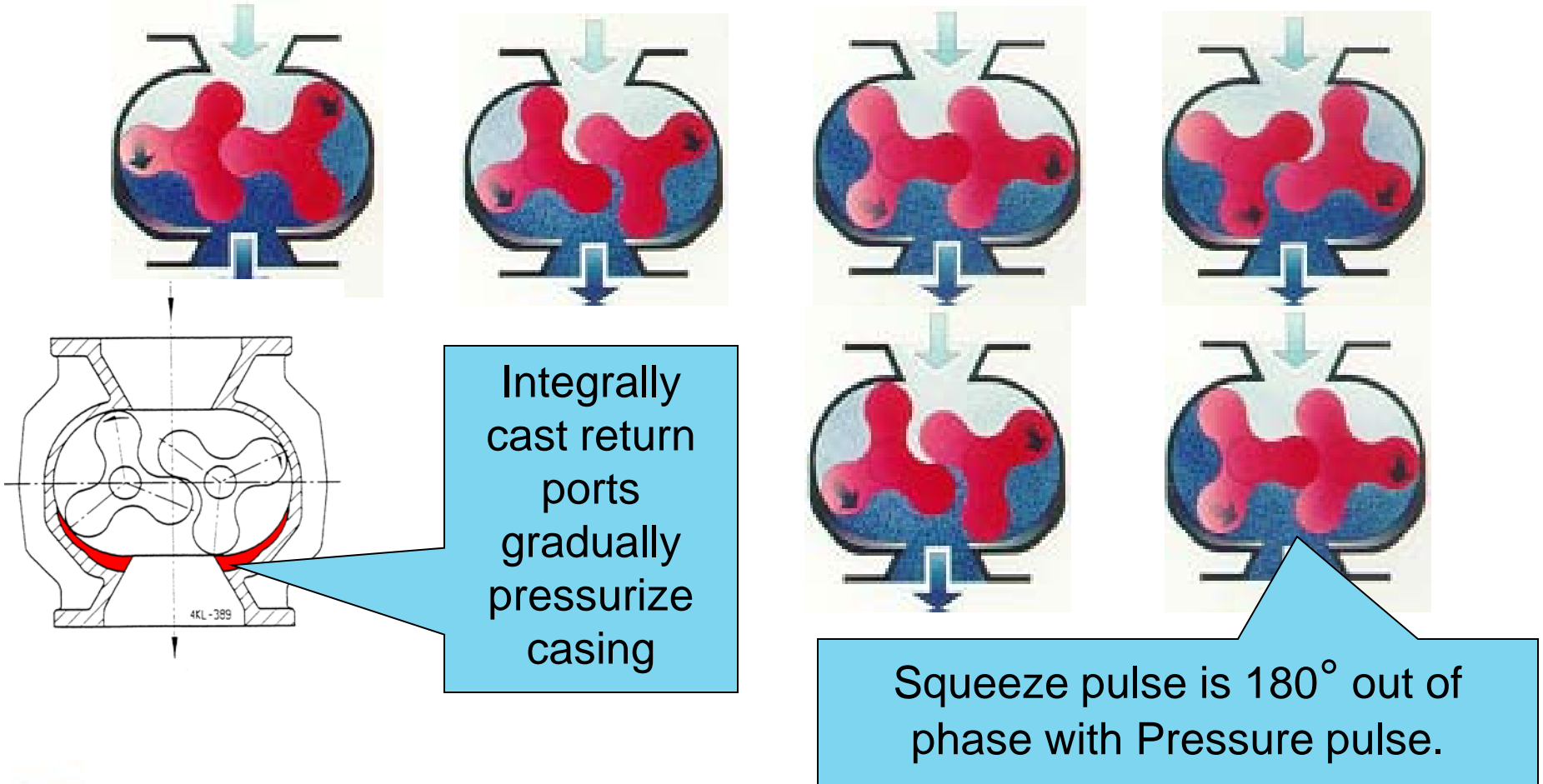


Abrupt pressure equalization causes noise and shocks (pulsations) 4 times per revolution.



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Three-Lobe Conveying Cycle

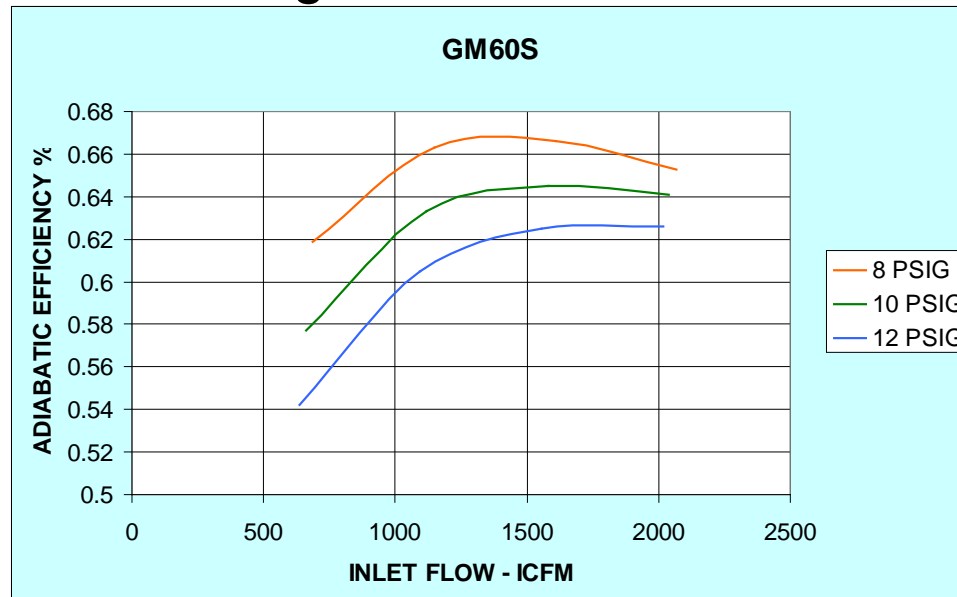
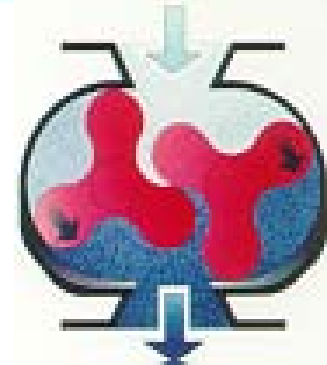




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Limitations of PD Blowers

- Efficiency
 - Slip between Rotors
 - Less efficient at Lower Flows
 - Less efficient at Higher Pressure





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Compressor Design Principles

- Positive Displacement Compressor (VML)
 - Used since the 1940's (Deep Cell Aeration)
 - Rotors mesh, compressing air inside housing
 - Flow changes by varying speed (VFD)
 - Best around 20 to 30 psig
 - Higher capital cost (2X PD blower)





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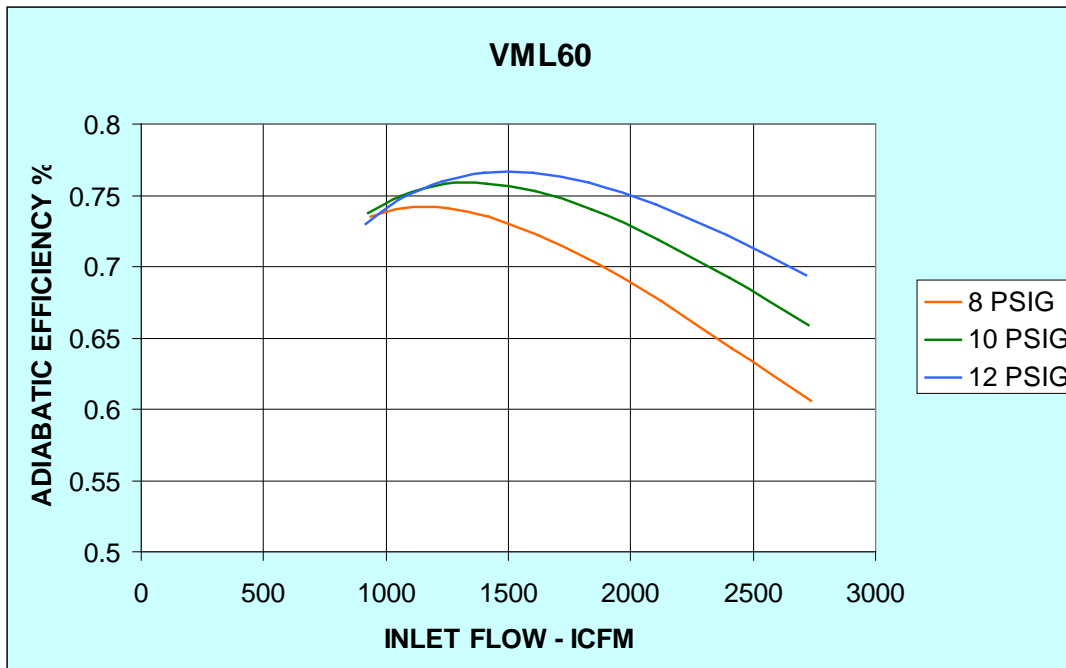




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Limits of Screw Compressors

- Efficiency
 - Less efficient at Lower Pressures



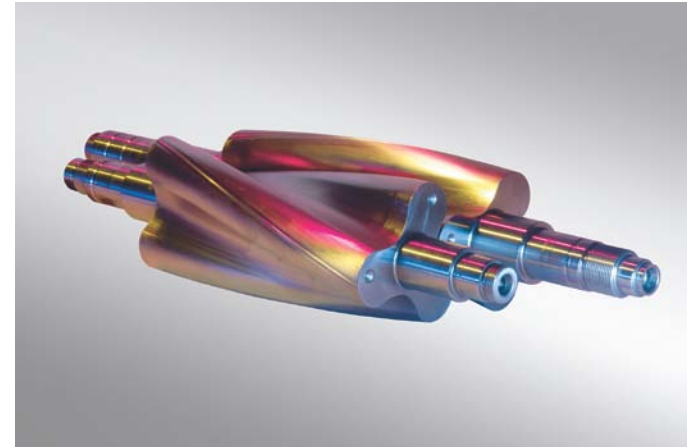


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Adaptation to WWTP Use

- Low Pressure:

- 3 – 7 PSIG
- Twisted Lobes



- High Pressure:

- 7 – 15 PSIG
- Screw Compresso





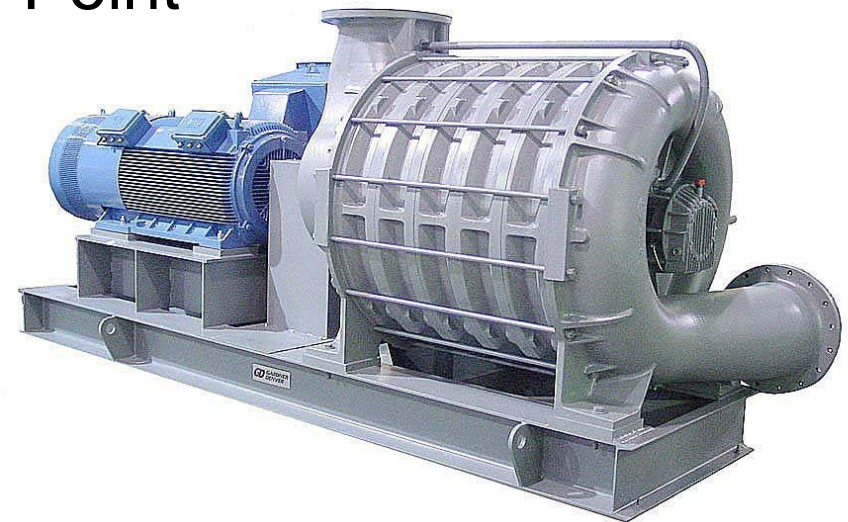
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Centrifugal Design Principles

- Multi-Stage Blower
 - Widely used technology
 - High Flow, Small Footprint
 - High Efficiency at Design Point

DRESSER **Roots**

GARDNER DENVER

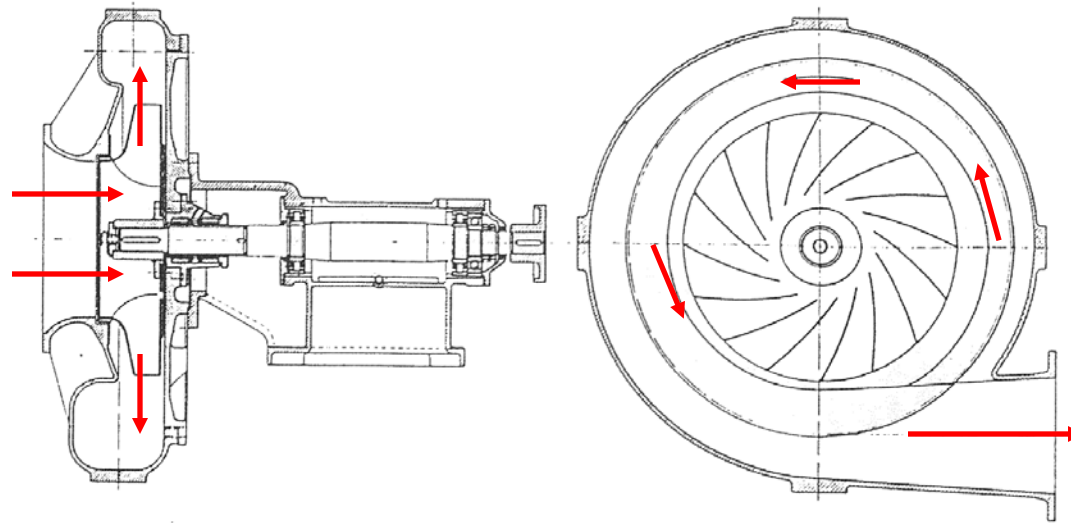




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Centrifugal Design Principles

- Centrifugal Blowers (Dynamic Compression)
 - Kinetic Energy to Potential Energy

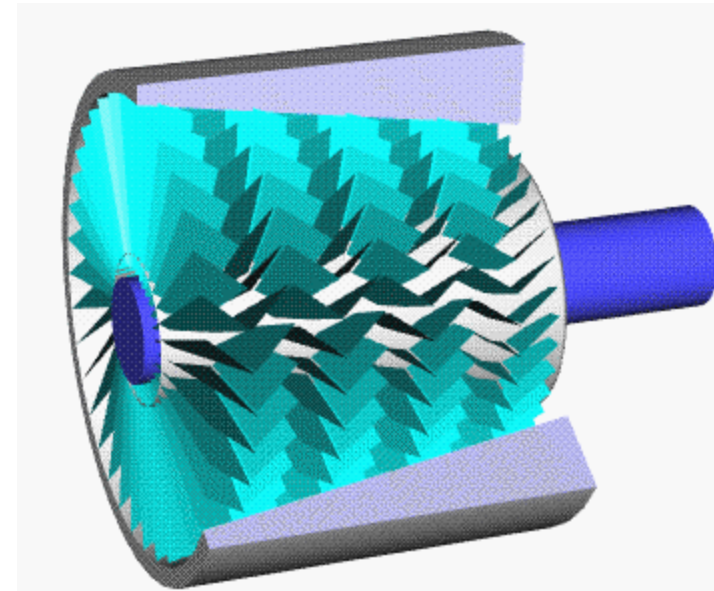




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Centrifugal Evolution

- Multi-Stage
 - Repeats the Compression Process in Series
 - Relatively low speed
 - 3600 RPM



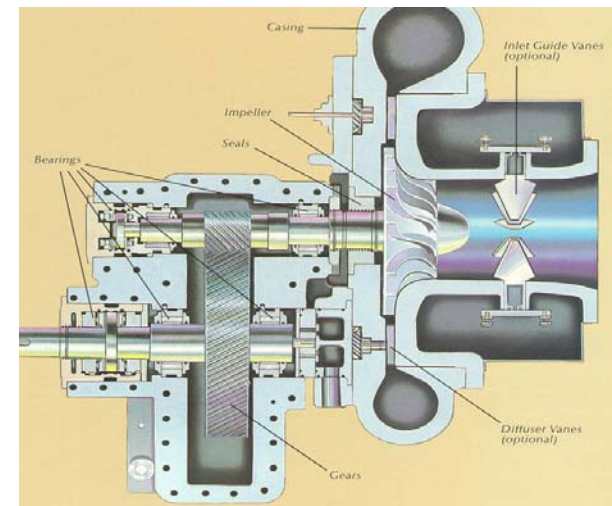


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Centrifugal Evolution

- Turbo Blower – Gear Drive
 - High efficiency, even at turndown
 - Bullgear raises Impeller Speed (Single Stage)
 - Inlet guide vanes and discharge diffuser vanes
 - Complex control system
 - High capital cost
 - More Cost Effective >400HP

TURBLEX INC.
A Siemens Company

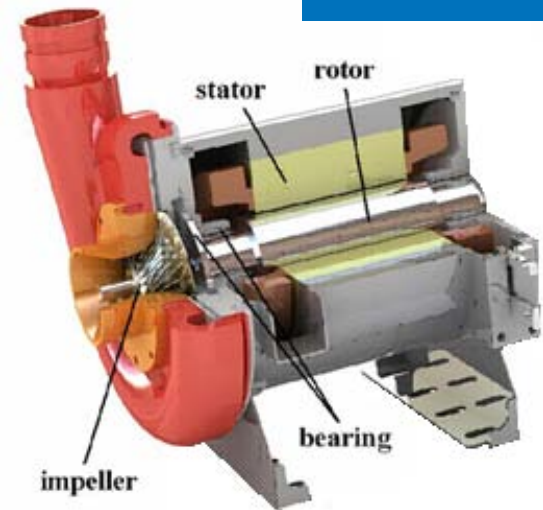




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Centrifugal Evolution

- High Speed Turbo Blower
 - Newest in WWTP market (<5 years)
 - Air-Foil Bearings, Permanent Magnet Motor
 - Integral VFD and Control System
 - More Affordable than Gear Drive
 - Wide Range of Sizes
 - Life Cycle Cost Payback



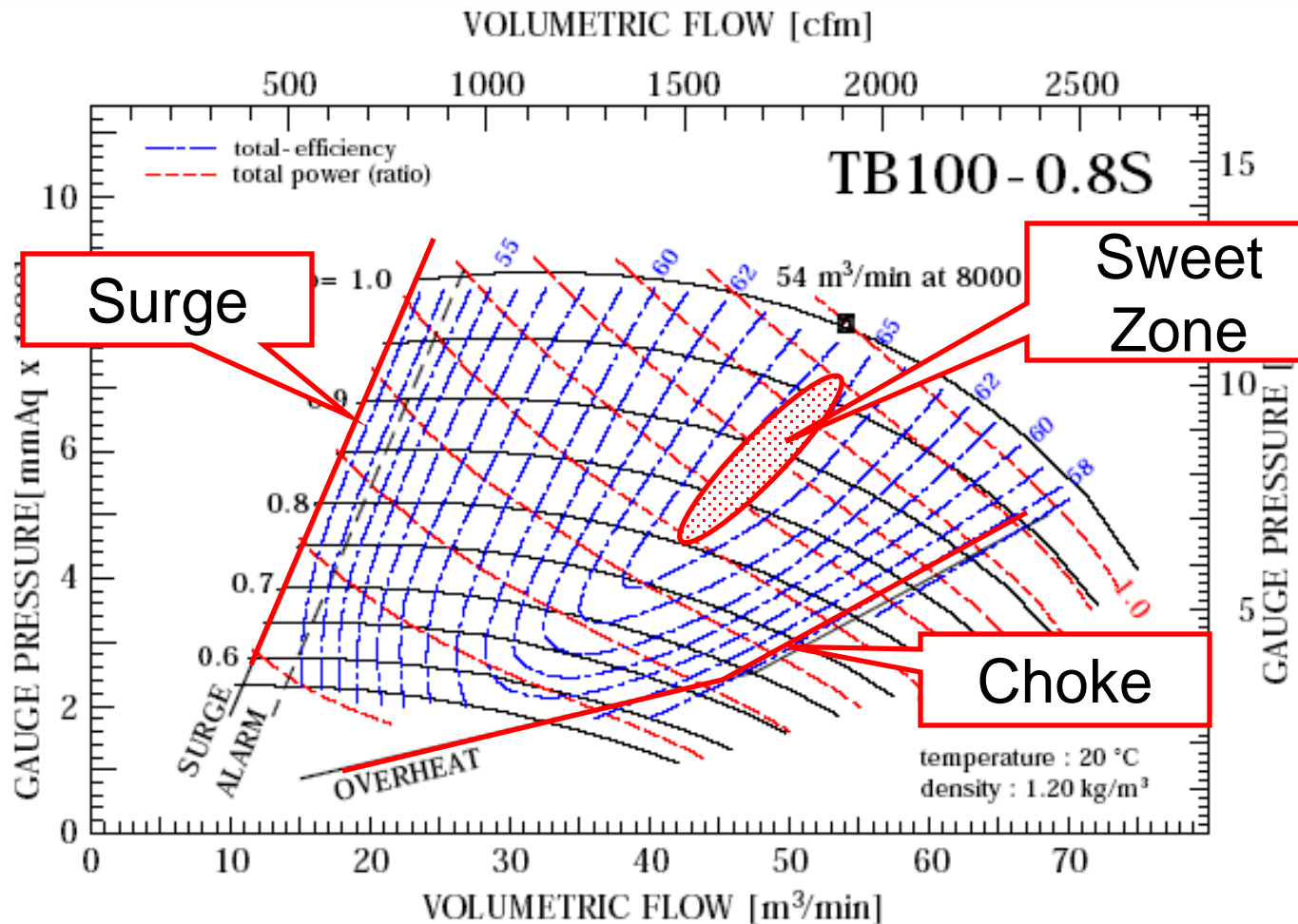
Centrifugal Design Principles

- Dynamic Compression
 - Sweet Zone of Efficiency
- Must Reside on Performance Map
 - Flow too Low or Pressure Too High: Surge
 - Flow too High or Pressure Too Low: Choke
 - Performance Varies with Air Density
 - Summer (High Loads, Low Air Density)
 - Winter (Low Loads, High Air Density)



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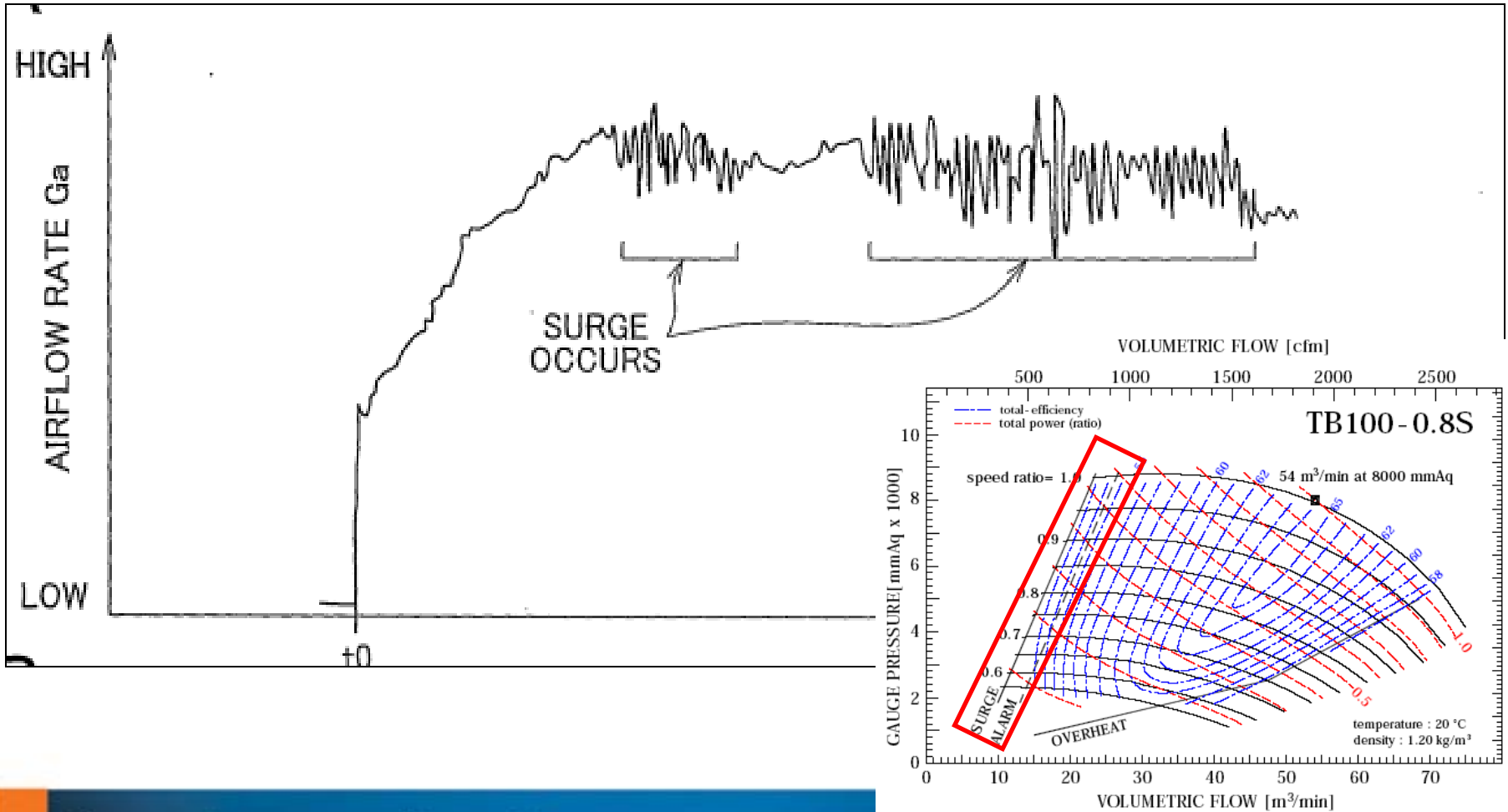
Centrifugal Design Principles





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What is Surge?





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Centrifugal Design Limitations

- Control Is Essential
 - Protect the Blower
 - Satisfy System Air Requirements



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Centrifugal Blower Control

- Multi-Stage:
 - Throttling Valve / Inlet Guide Vanes
 - Speed Control (VFD)
- Gear Drive Turbo:
 - Inlet and Discharge Vanes, Speed Control
 - Control System (PLC)
- High Speed Turbo:
 - Motor Control (Speed, Current)
 - Control System (PLC or CPU)



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What Technology to Choose?





Start With the System

- System Flow Requirements
 - Minimum, Maximum, Average
 - Factor in Diurnal Minimum
- Pressure (Constant or Varied, and How Much)
- Site Conditions (Elevation, Ambient Range)
- Control Requirements
 - On/Off, VFD, Combination



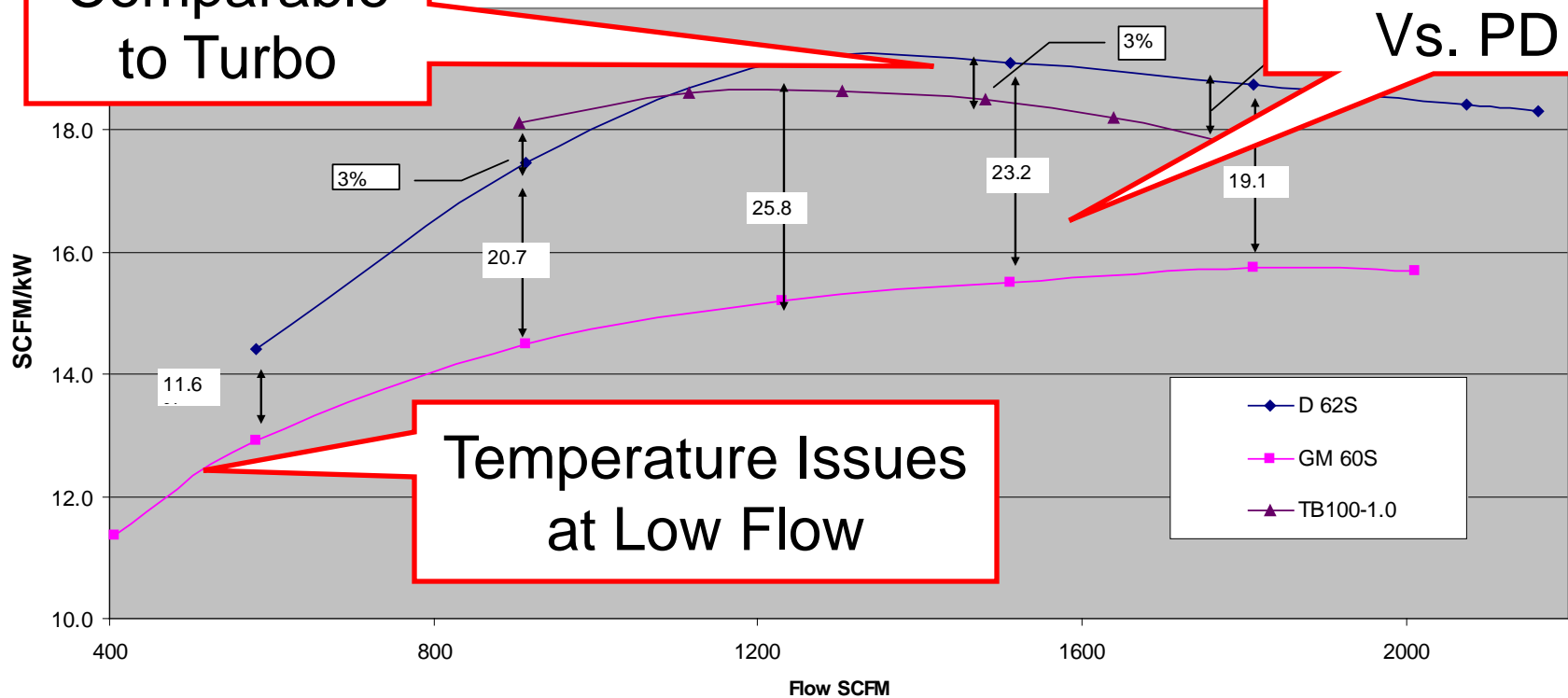
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Performance Comparison

Hybrid
Comparable
to Turbo

Power Comparison Delta Hybrid D62S, GM 60S, and TB100-1.0
(Inlet T1=68F, P1=14.5 PSIA, RH=0%) P2=11.6 PSIG

Performance
Advantage
Vs. PD



Temperature Issues
at Low Flow

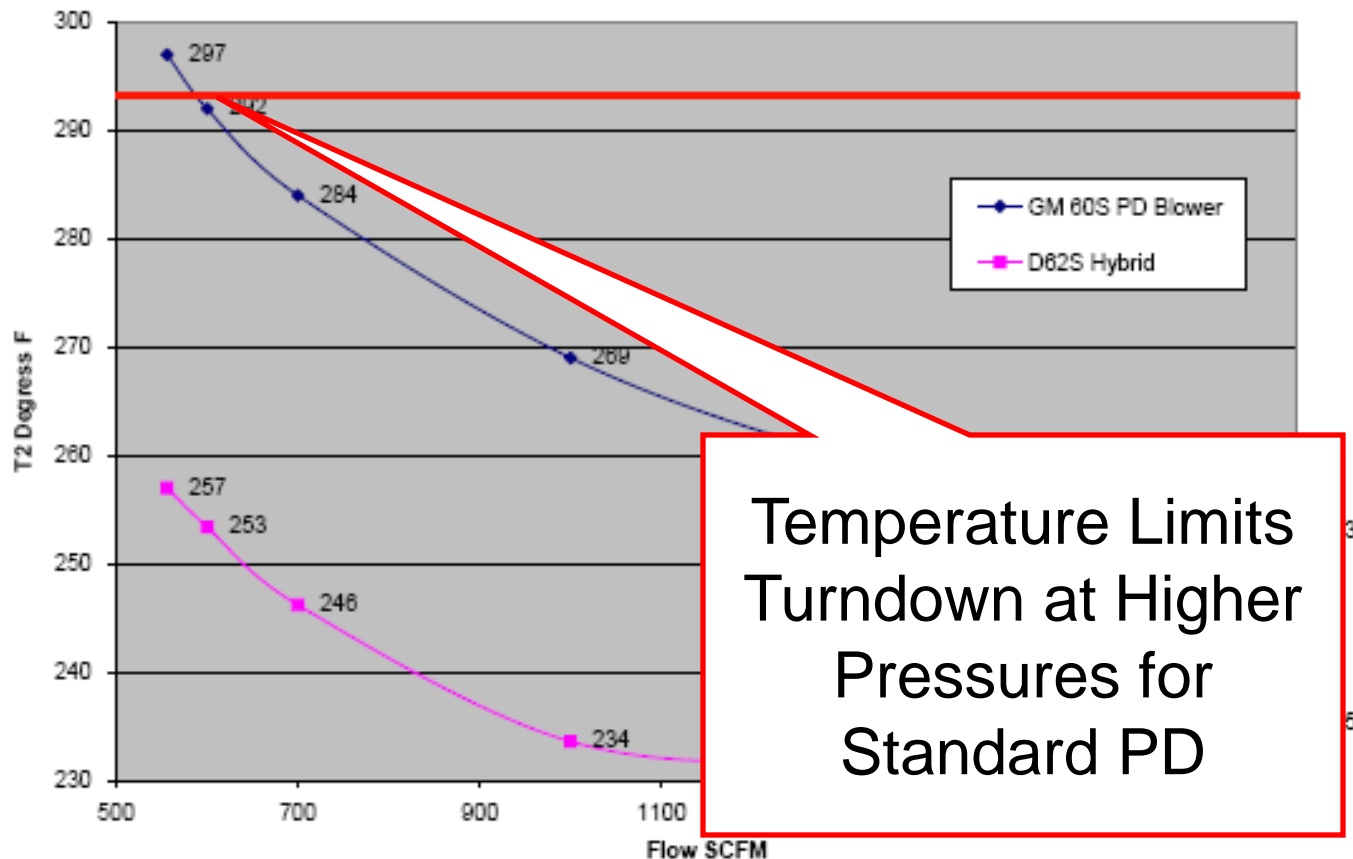


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Temperature Concerns

Temperature Comparison - 12 PSIG

T1 = 100F, RH = 80%



Temperature Limits
Turndown at Higher
Pressures for
Standard PD

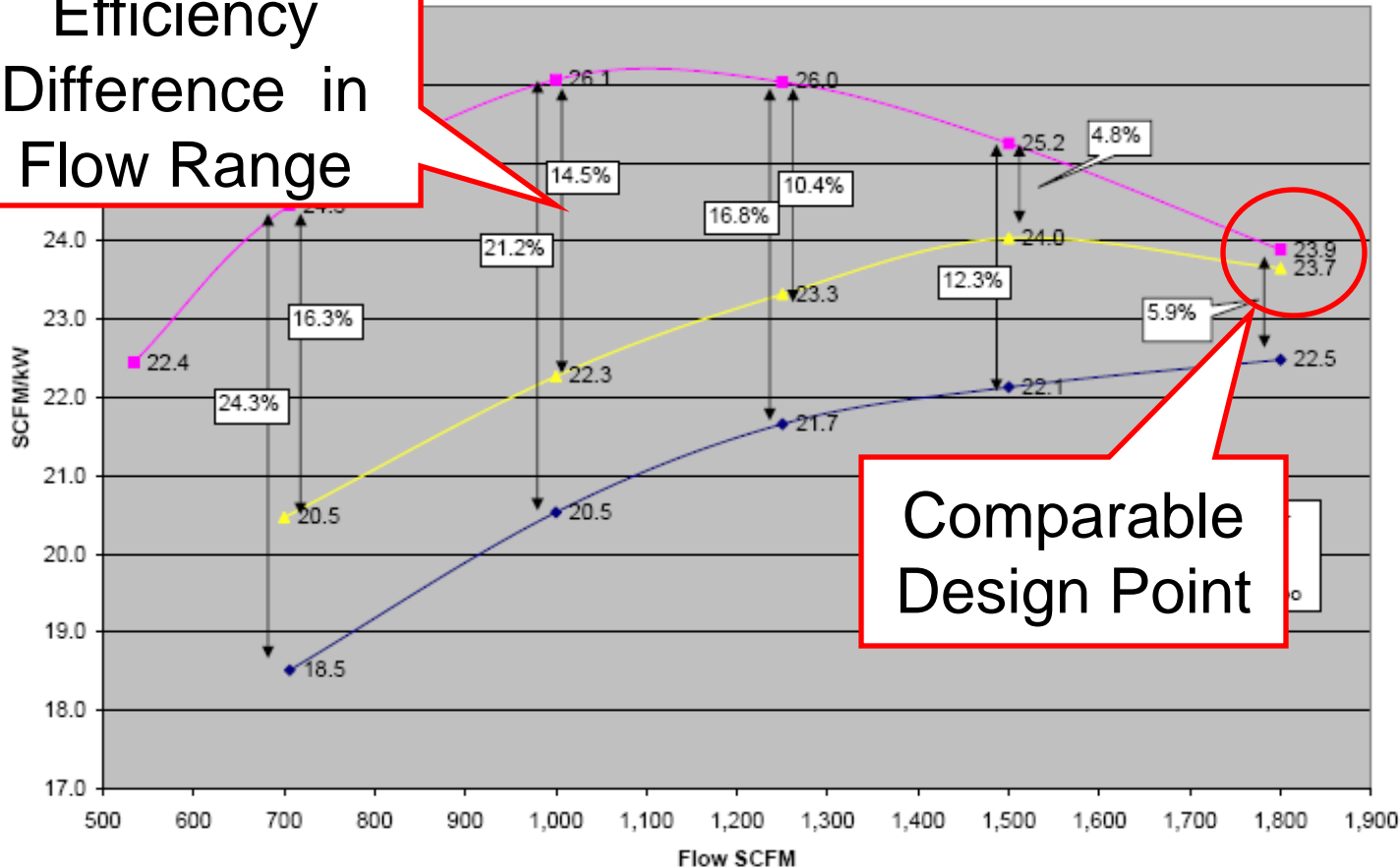


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Performance Comparison

Specific Power Comparison: Delta Hybrid D62S, GM 90S, and TB100-0.8
(T1=100F, P1=14.3 PSIA, RH=80%) P2=9.0 PSIG

Efficiency
Difference in
Flow Range

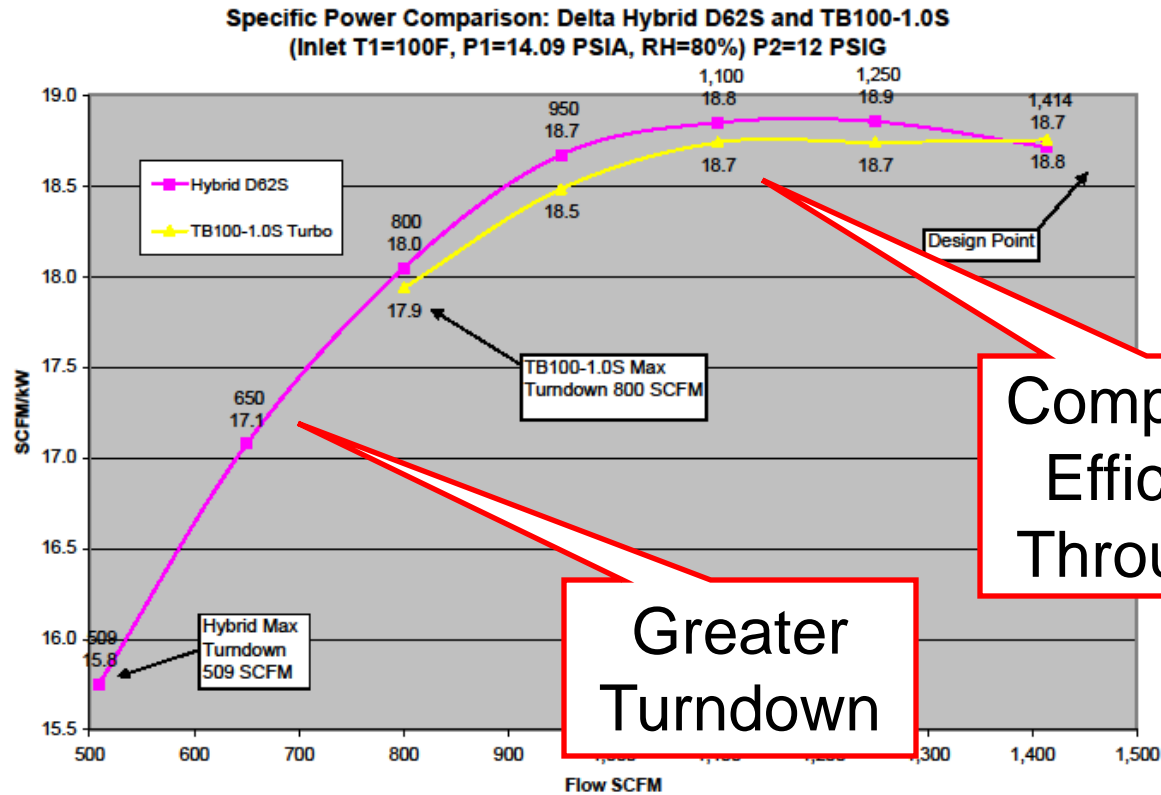


Comparable
Design Point



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Performance Comparison



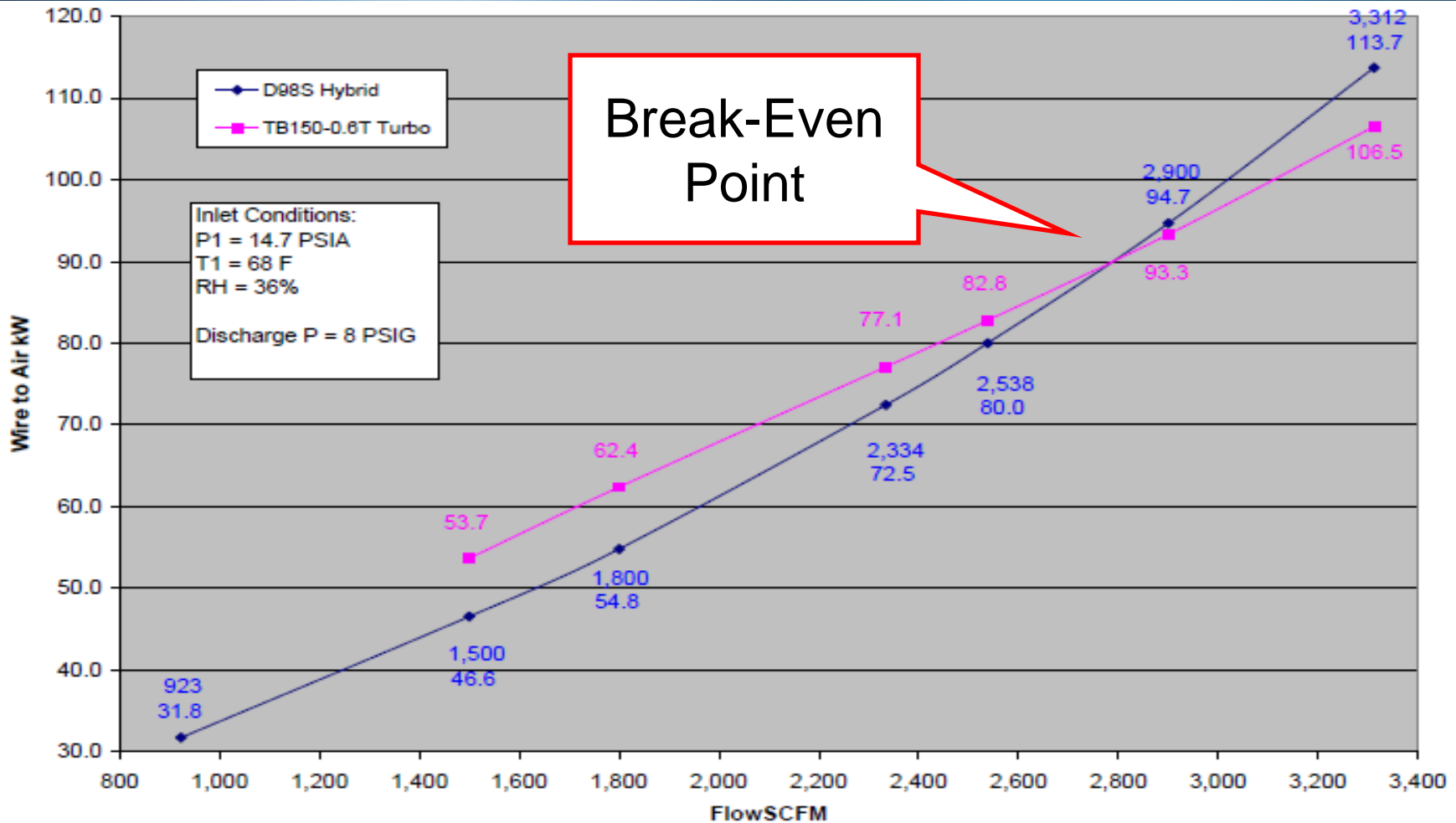
Comparable Efficiency Throughout

Greater Turndown



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Performance Comparison





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Sensitivity Analysis

Sample Power Comparison - Cheshire CT

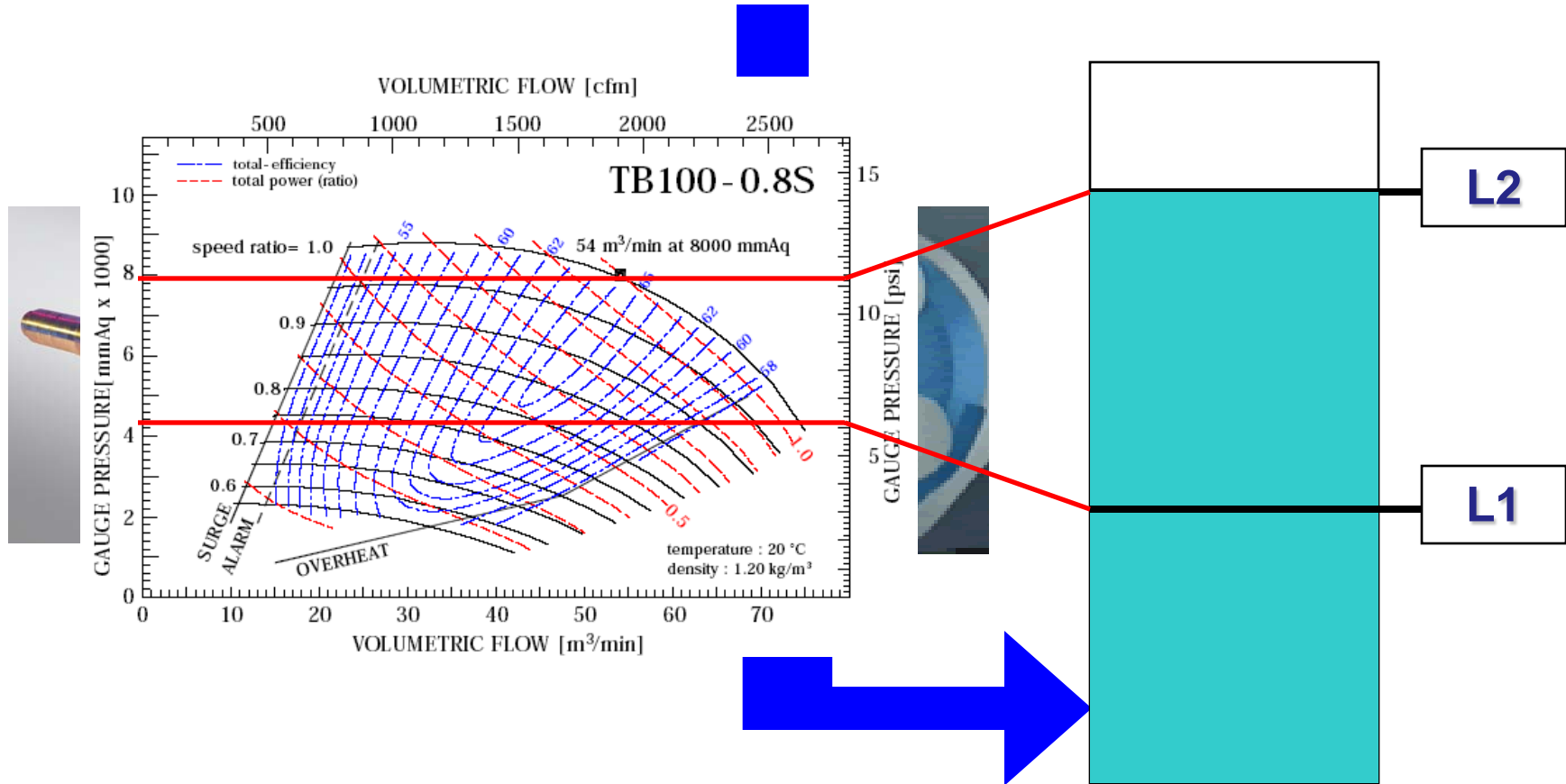
System		Weight	TM150-0.6T		D98S	
ICFM	PSIG	% Time	W-T-P kW	KW- Hours	W-T-P kW	KW- Hours
3312	8	5%	106.5	46647	113.7	49801
2900	8	5%	93.3	40865	94.7	41479
2538	8	10%	82.8	72533	80.0	70080
2334	8	25%	77.1	168849	72.5	158775
1800	8	25%	62.4	136656	54.8	120012
1500	8	20%	53.7	94082	46.6	81643
923	8	10%	53.7	47041	31.8	27857
		100%		606674		549646

Cost per kWh:	\$0.1426	\$0.1426
Annual Power Cost:	\$86,511.68	\$78,379.55



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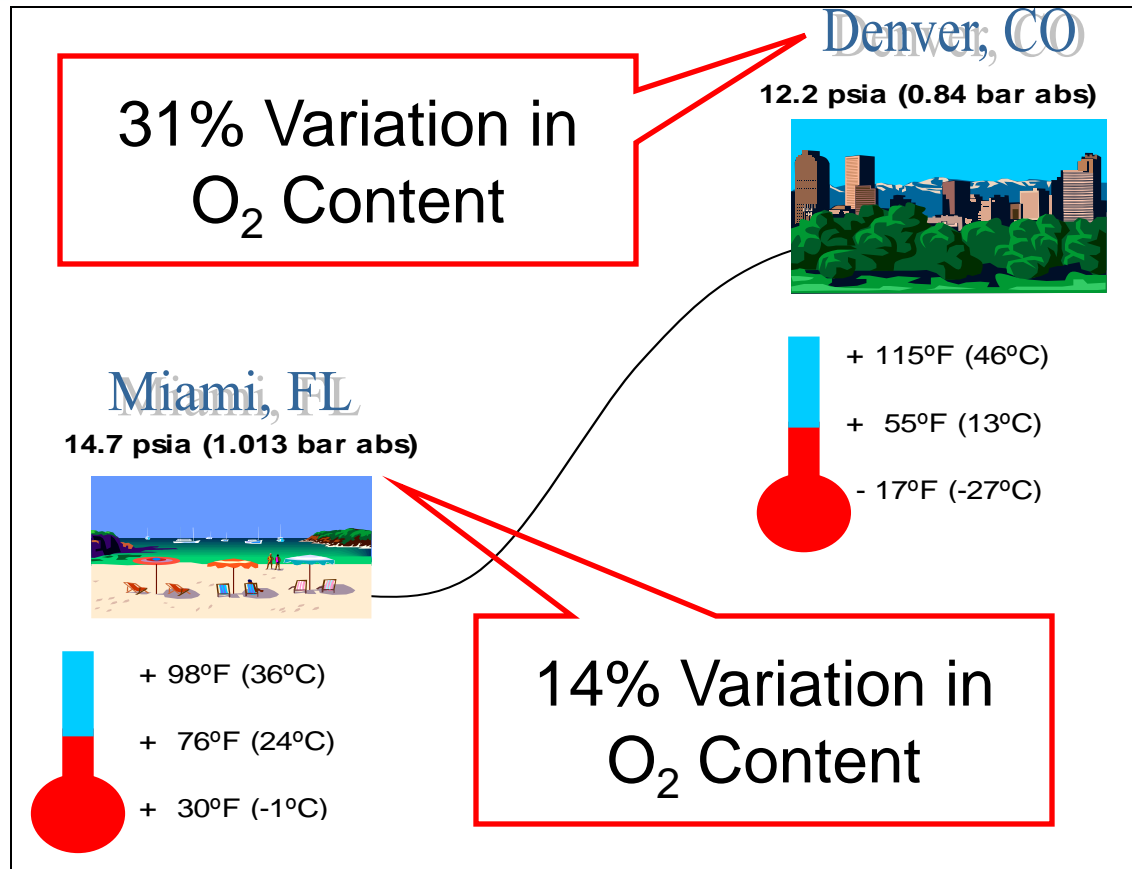
Pressure Variation





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Site Conditions



Why Site Conditions Matter

- Density affects compression ratio
 - Higher Elevations Limit PD
- Percent O₂ impacts aeration requirements
 - ICFM vs. SCFM
- Maximum flow on Hottest Day
 - Perfect Storm Design
- Minimum flow on Coldest Night
 - More Likely

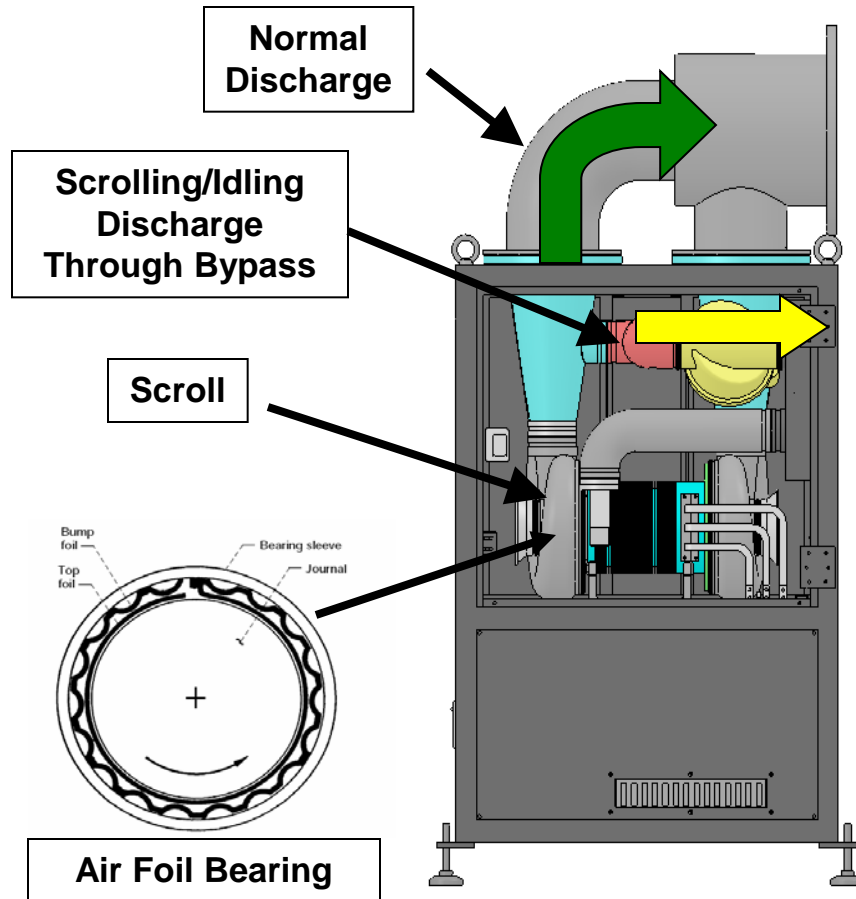
System Control Requirements

- On/Off Cycling
 - PD Blower / LP Screw / Multi-Stage - Good
 - NEMA Motor (4-6 starts/hour)
 - VFD Extends # of Starts
 - Turbo – Challenged if cannot run unloaded
 - High Frequency VFD may limit daily starts
 - Airfoil Bearings limited to 20,000 starts
 - Or <20,000 (Depending on Design)



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Idling/Scrolling Function

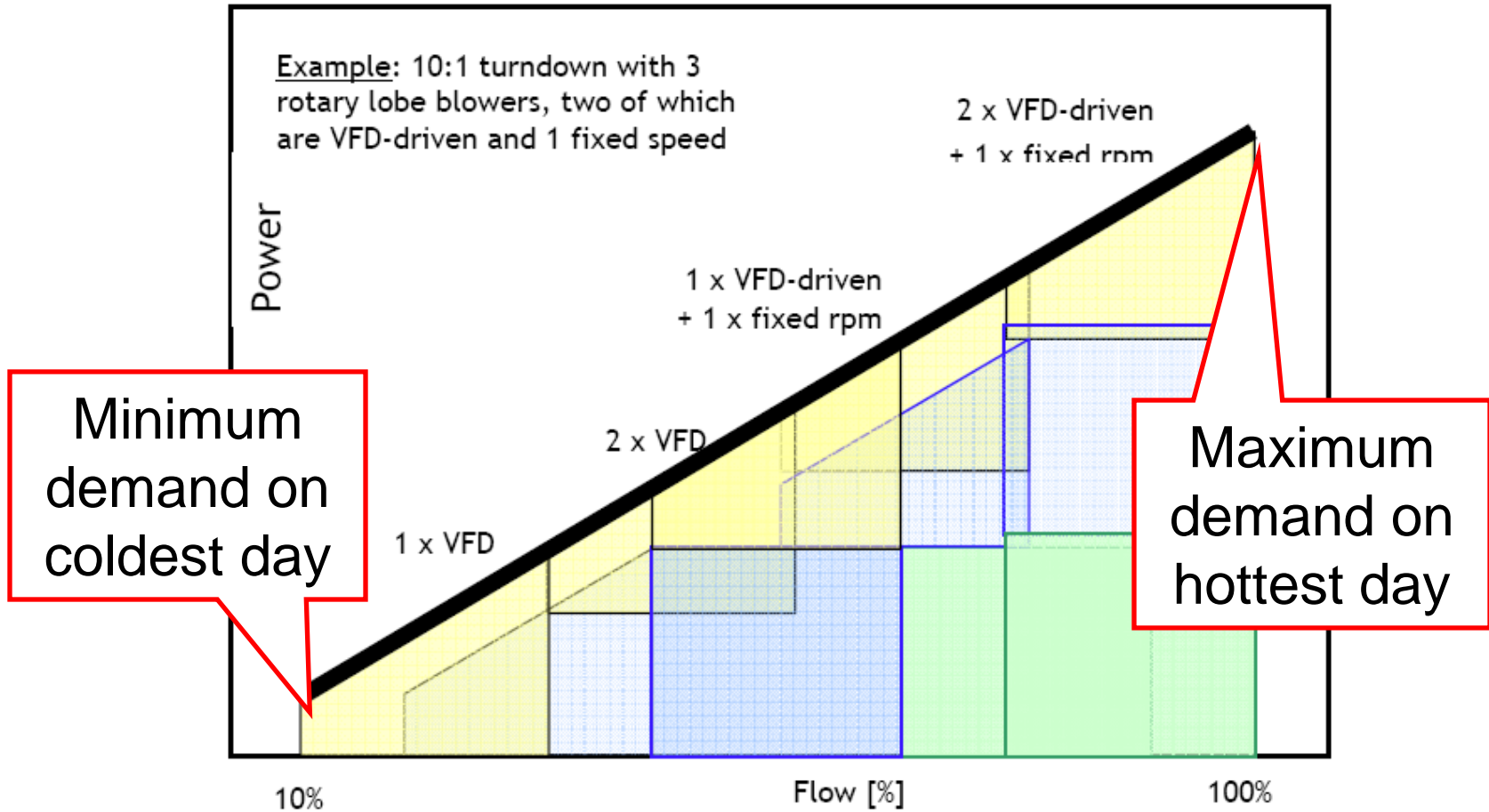


- Bypass Valve Opens
- RPM Drops to ~10,000
- Sufficient to maintain “loft” on Bearings
- Minimal Power Draw (Avg 2%: 2 – 5 kW)
- Avoids Bearing Wear
- Avoids Start/Stop Cycles
- Useful in SBR/MBR Systems



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Right-Sizing





Right Sizing Options

- One 100% Unit/System with common spare.
 - Base Load, Upper Flow Range
- Two 50% Units with Common spare.
 - Greater Net Turndown
 - More Machinery
- Base Load Machine, Swing Machine
 - Mixed Technology
 - Optimize Efficiency Throughout Range



Life Cycle Costs

- Energy Usage
 - Anticipated Operating Points
 - Assign Time and Conditions
 - Require Manufacturer to Provide TOTAL kW
 - Include ALL Mechanical & Electrical Losses
 - ASME PTC-13



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Life Cycle Costs

- Installation
 - Indoor or Outdoor
 - Integral VFD or Separate
 - Available Footprint



Life Cycle Costs

- Maintenance:
 - PD (Blower, Compressor):
 - Annual Oil Change
 - Belt Change (12-18 months)
 - Air Filters as needed
 - Bearings/Seals (15-20 Years)
 - Turbo:
 - Air Filters: Prefilter (1-2 Mos), Fine Filter (6 Mos)
 - Impeller Cleaning (3 Years)
 - Electronics (capacitors) (5 Years)
 - PM Motor (10 Years)



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Your Final Decision

- Accurate Energy Cost Evaluation
- Life Cycle Costs
- Proven Technology
- Serviceability
- Accountability of the Manufacturer



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Thank you for your
Attention

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