Belt Press Optimization

OWEA

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Agenda

- Belt Press Overview
- Optimization Parameters
- Focus on Solids Capture
- Why Does it Matter?
- Ways to Improve Solids Capture
- Specifics to Belt Press Technology



Belt Press Overview

Three primary zones:

- Gravity: A cake begins to form
- Wedge: Formed cake is sandwiched between two filter cloths and low squeeze pressure applied.
- Pressure: High pressure and shear applied by serpentine path of two belts around a series of rolls.



Belt Press Schematic

Image source: www.ashbrookcorp.com





Gravity Zone Design

- Cake Formation
 - Initially no cake when the feed slurry is placed on the filter cloth.
 - As slurry flows through filter cloth, solids deposit on surface
 - Resistance to filtrate flow increases with time exponentially.
 - Increasing the belt speed improves the thickening by spreading the cake over more area, producing a thinner cake, and significantly reducing flow resistance.
 - Plows: Enhance filtrate flow by dislodging deposited solids, provide compression by kneading
 - Example: 300gpm of Feed at 2% 3,000 lb/hr dry



Calculation: Filtrate Flow

- 300gpm * 0.02 = 6gpm (of *solids*)
- Assume 5.5% solids by end of gravity deck
- 6gpm/0.055 = 109gpm
- Or -- 6/109 = 5.5%
- 300gpm 109gpm = **191gpm thru gravity belt**

Calculation continued...

- Remember 191gpm thru gravity belt
- Final cake at 20% solids
- 6gpm/0.2 = 30gpm of discharge cake
- Or -- 6/30 = 20%
- 109gpm 30gpm = 79gpm from press
- Gravity Section is the Key to Capacity



Wedge Section Design

- Formed cake is encapsulated between belts.
- Consolidates loosely packed solid particles.
- Gradual increase in cake pressure from zero pressure to that of the first roll.



Wedge Section Design

Straight Wedge





Wedge Section Design

Curved Wedge Zone





CURVED WEDGE IN ACTION



- ENCAPSULATES EDGE OF BELT
- ELIMINATES WASH OUT OF SOLIDS



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Pressure Zone

- Cake thickness is relatively fixed, so the resistance to expressed filtrate is relatively fixed.
- Longer time under pressure means more liquid is expressed.
- Slower belt speed enhances performance.



Pressure Section Design



Pressure = $(2T^*W) / D^*\pi^*W * (R/360)$ =2T/D $\pi(R/360)$

Where: T = Belt Tension

W= Belt Width

D= Roll Diameter

R = Degrees of roll wrap

Notice outer belt has longer belt path than inside belt

Pressure on cake is inversely proportional to roll diameter

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Pressure Section Design



Time under pressure



Pressure Section Design

- Number of Rolls: More rolls, more time under pressure; but higher shear and reduced belt life.
- Diameter of Rolls: Decrease in diameter.
- Number of Perforated Rolls
- Roll Construction: Rigid
- Roll Coating: Reduce wear on belt.



Optimization Parameters

- Hydraulic Loading gpm
- Solids Loading or Throughput lb/hr
- Chemical Dosage lb / dry ton
- Discharge Cake Solids %wt
- Solids Capture %



Optimization Parameters







Focus on Solids Capture

- Most overlooked parameter
- Run clean first, then improve other parameters
- Often leads to improvement in other parameters
- Shapowie!!
 - Clean release belts clean before showers
 - No build-up on rollers
 - Clearest possible filtrate

Why Does it Matter?

- Poor Performance can be 80%, or as low as 60% Solids Capture
- Filtrate often returned to head of plant
- Significant load
 - Ratio to wwtp size
 - Expensive
- Running "dirty" problems for press



I Want Numbers

Plant Information	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	UNITS
Average Plant Flow	1	3	10	MGD
Yearly Sludge	150	450	1500	Dry Tons per Year
Solids Throughput - Yearly	300000	900000	3000000	Dry Pounds per Year
Solids Throughput - Weekly	5769	17308	57692	Dry Pounds per Week
Solids Conture	VALUE	VALUE	VALUF	UNITS
Sonus Capture	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	01115
Recycled at 60% capture	120,000	360,000	1,200,000	lbs returned to head of plant (yr)
Recycled at 80% capture	60,000	180,000	600,000	lbs returned to head of plant (yr)
Recycled at 98% capture	6,000	18,000	60,000	lbs returned to head of plant (yr)

CHIPP BOATTAN

Numbers Aren't My Thing

- Car Wash
- Mop The Floor
 - Imagine half of the grime decides to stay
 - Accumulation
- Toughest stuff to capture, fines







Low Solids Capture





Dirty Filtrate



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Catch Me Running Dirty

- Belt Looping
- Belt Wrinkles and Stretching
- Increased Maintenance
 - Slide Strips
 - Rollers
 - Belts
- Should Not Need to Hose That Often



Belt Looping





Belts Stretched Unevenly





Poor Distribution



































Ways to Improve

• Polymer

- Newer, jazzy polymers. Cross-linked, high MW
- Proper activation & dilution
- Consistency to the Press
- Remove Variables Whenever Possible
- Take it Step by Step
- Specific Belt Press Notes



Emulsion Polymer Unit



- Check Inlet Water Pressure
- Check Mixing in Chamber
- Check Concentration
- Flooded Suction



Fluctuating Water Pressure

• Worse than you think





Fluctuating Water Pressure

• Worse than you think





Fluctuating Water Pressure

• Worse than you think





Consistency to the Press

Consistent Polymer Flow

- Volume of Flow (gpm)
- Concentration (%)
- Consistent Sludge Flow
 - Volume of Flow (gpm)
 - Consistent Make-Up
 - Percent Solids
 - Ratio of Blend or Type of Sludge



Remove Variables

- Consistency is Key
 - Blend Tank
 - Meter in outside sources
 - Mix settled sludges
- Easier to Find the Right Chemistry
 - A single polymer program is best





Conditioning at Feedbox





Strong Floc with Clear Separation





Clean Initial Filtrate





Clean Filtrate at End of Gravity Zone





Belt Speed



- Slow belts until cake is roughly 3/8" to 5/8"
- Time under pressure is important



Belt Tensions



Specific Belt Press Notes

- Full Belt Width
- Slower Belt Speeds
- Showers
 - Pressure
 - Nozzles
 - Angles
- Doctor Blades
- Worn Rollers, Slide Strips and Belts



Poor Distribution





Shower with Plugged Nozzle





Post Shower Rollers









Thank You

questions?



