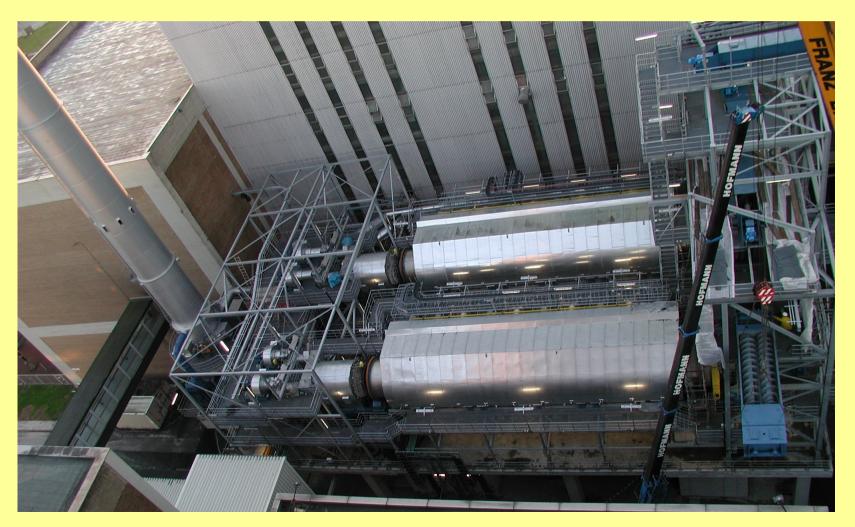
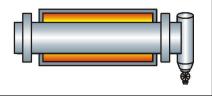


Integrated Pyrolysis into Power Plant

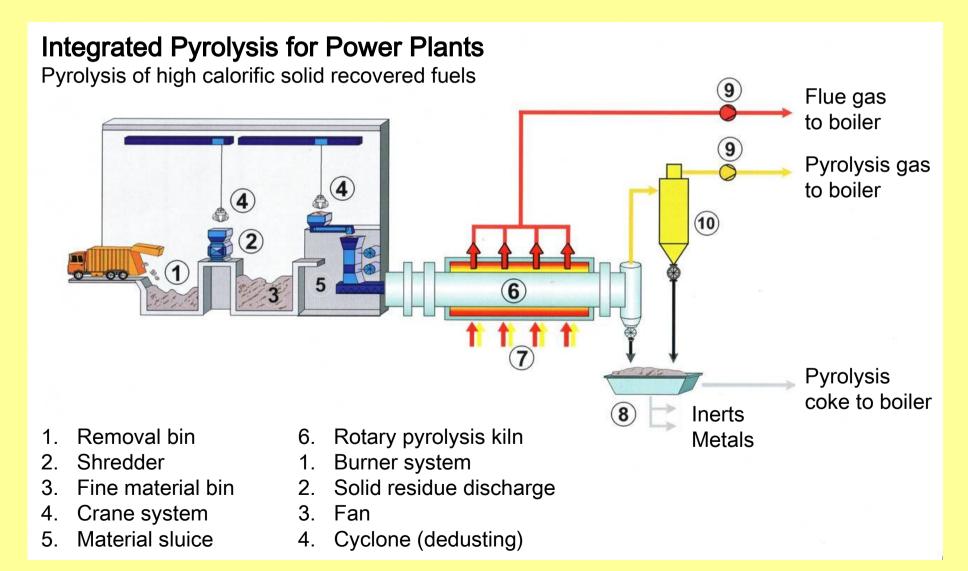
Plant capacity 100,000 t/a Pre-processed Waste Materials



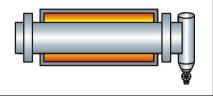




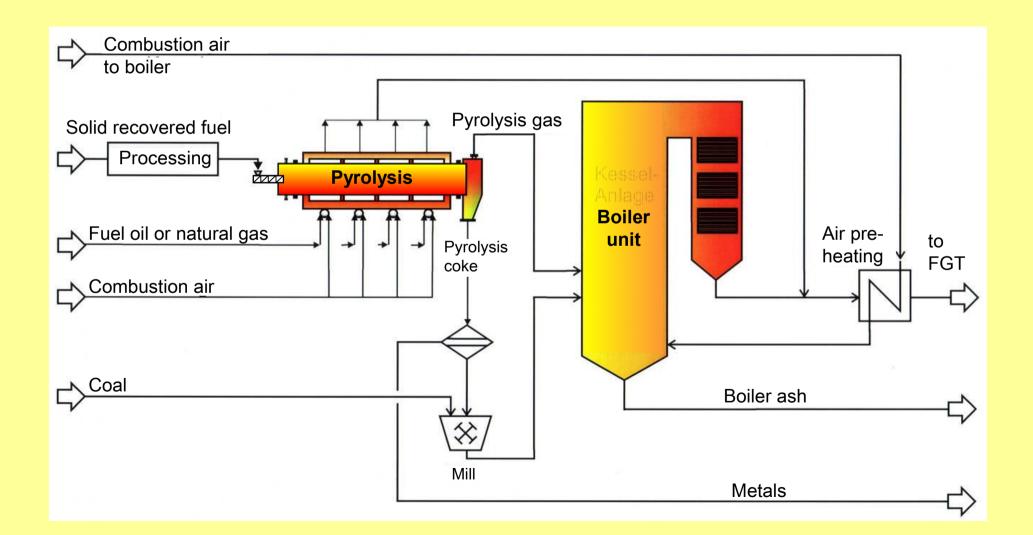
Schematic Flow sheet



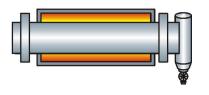




Combination Pyrolysis – Power Plant





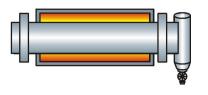


Plant description

Objectives:

- Production of fuel by the generation of pyrolysis gas (pygas) and pyrolysis char
- Replacement of fossil fuel
- High efficiency in power generation
- Recycling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- Utilisation of the existent infrastructure
- Low investment costs compared with stand alone plants





Process description

The pyrolysis plant serves as processing unit for high calorific waste. The generated fuels, pyrolysis gas (pygas) and pyrolysis char, are incinerated in an existing boiler unit. These fuels replace approx. 10-25 % of the combustion heat performance.

Pre-treatment

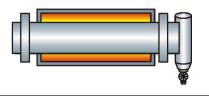
The waste fractions are delivered as bulk material or in bales. The waste gets shredded and fed to the charging unit of the pyrolysis by belt conveyors.

Waste pyrolysis in two rotary kilns

The waste material passes through the feeding system into the rotary kiln. In the absence of air/oxygen the waste is heated and decomposed at a temperature of approx. 500 °C. The products of the process are pygas, pyrolysis char, metals and other inerts (stone, glass). The pygas is extracted and charged directly to the firing of the boiler. The pyrolysis char is mixed with the brown coal and after passing the coal mills charged to the firing of the boiler.

The rotary pyrolysis unit is heated by natural gas burners arranged along the heating muffle. Downstream the heating muffle the flue gas is used for the preheating of air in heat exchangers and finally led into the boiler of the power plant. The result is a high efficiency of energy conversion.



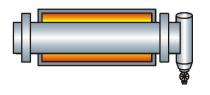


Residue treatment

The ferrous and non-ferrous residues are separated and feed to containers by belt feeders for recycling.

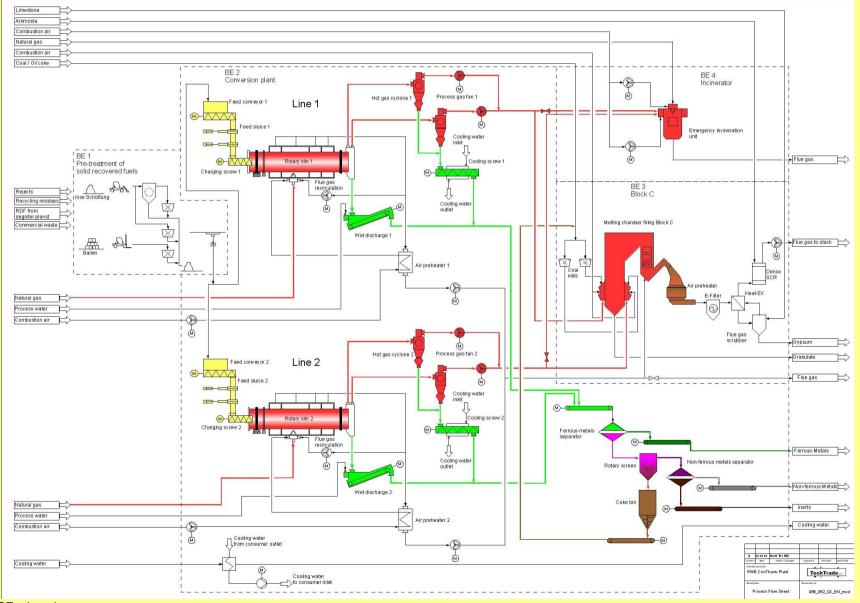
Emergency incineration unit

In the event of an emergency boiler shut down the pygas is incinerated in a burning chamber with stack.



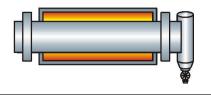
Process flow sheet of "Kraftwerk Westfalen" plant

S DGEngineering



July 2009 © DGEngineering



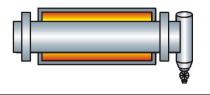


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

General plant data

| Plant capacity | 100,000 t/a 13 t/h |
|--|-----------------------|
| No of rotary kilns | 2 |
| Capacity per rotary kiln | 6.65 t/h |
| Plant availability | 85 % |
| (Availability related to 8,760 yearly hours) Scheduled down time | 2 x 8 days |
| Required plant area | |
| - Pre-treatment | 90 x 70 m |
| - Pyrolysis, solid residue treatment, emergency incineration unit | 60 x 30 m |



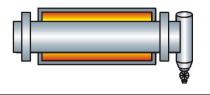


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

Waste materials

| | Recycling residue | RDF from | Commercial | Rejects |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | DSD | Digester plants | waste | |
| Heating value LHV Hu [MJ/kg] | 17 – 28 | 12 – 22 | 11 – 24 | 11 – 15 |
| Moisture [wt%] | 5 – 25 | 10 - 40 | 10 - 50 | 30 - 50 |
| Ash content [wt%] | 8 - 10 | 10 – 23 | 10 - 20 | 3 – 10 |
| Bulk density [kg/m ³] | 60 - 200 | 80 - 250 | 60 - 250 | 100 - 200 |
| Particle size [mm] | max. 200 | max. 200 | max. 200 | max. 200 |
| C [wt%] | 58 – 73 | 45 - 60 | 52 - 60 | 35 - 40 |
| H [wt%] | 8 – 9 | 6 - 9 | 6 - 9 | 5 – 7 |
| S [wt%] | 0.01 - 0.06 | 0.1 – 1.0 | 0.1 – 2.0 | 0.05 - 0.3 |
| Cl [wt%] | 0.1 – 3.0 | 0.1 – 1.5 | 0.3 - 3.0 | 0.5 - 3.0 |



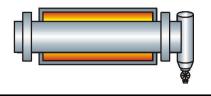


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

Technical data for rotary pyrolysis kiln

| Rotary kiln diameter (effective) | 2.8 m | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Rotary kiln length (heated) | 20 m | |
| Filling degree | approx. 15 % | |
| Average residence time in heated area | approx. 90 min | |
| Process temperature | approx. 500 °C | |
| Kiln shell temperature | approx. 750 °C | |



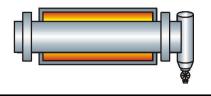


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

Products to material recycling

| Ferrous metals | approx. | 350 | kg/h |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----|------|
| Non-ferrous metals | approx. | 250 | kg/h |
| Inerts (stones, glass, ceramics) | approx. | 170 | kg/h |





Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

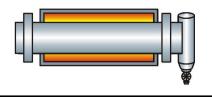
Consumption of operating materials (100% - Load)

| Natural gas (Hu = 36,000 kJ/Nm3) | 800 | Nm³/h |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Electricity | 700 | kW |
| Cooling water | 1 | m³/h |
| Nitrogen | 20 | m³/h |
| Compressed air | 10 | m³/h |

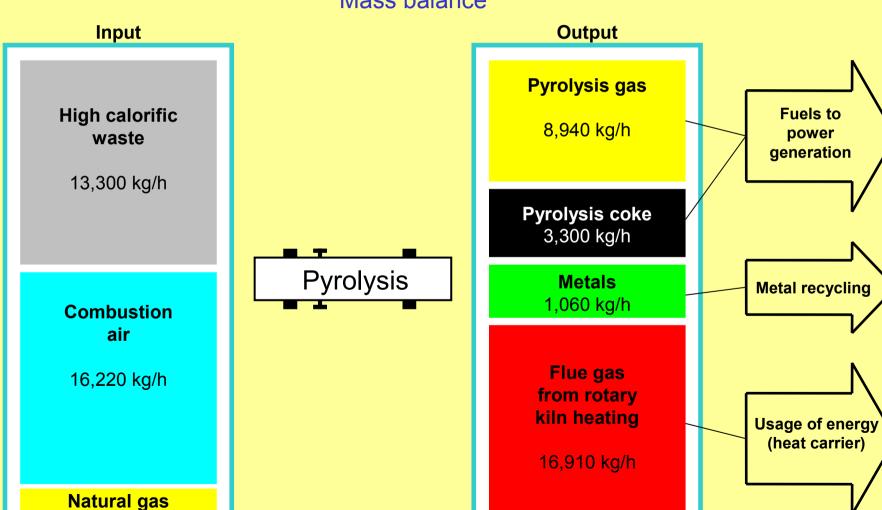


690 kg/h

DGEngineering – The Rotary Kiln Engineers
Hamm MW Pyrolysis Plant

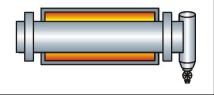


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

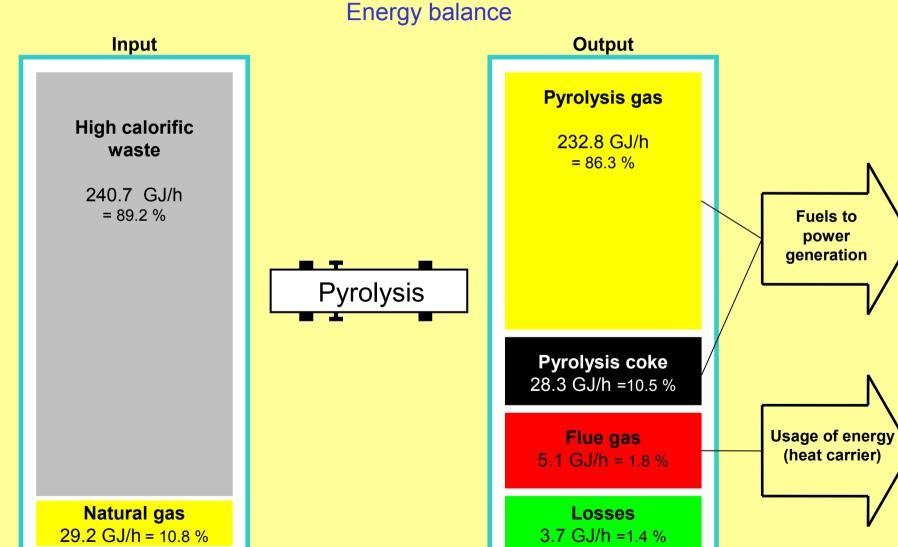


Mass balance

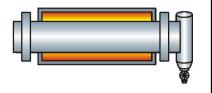


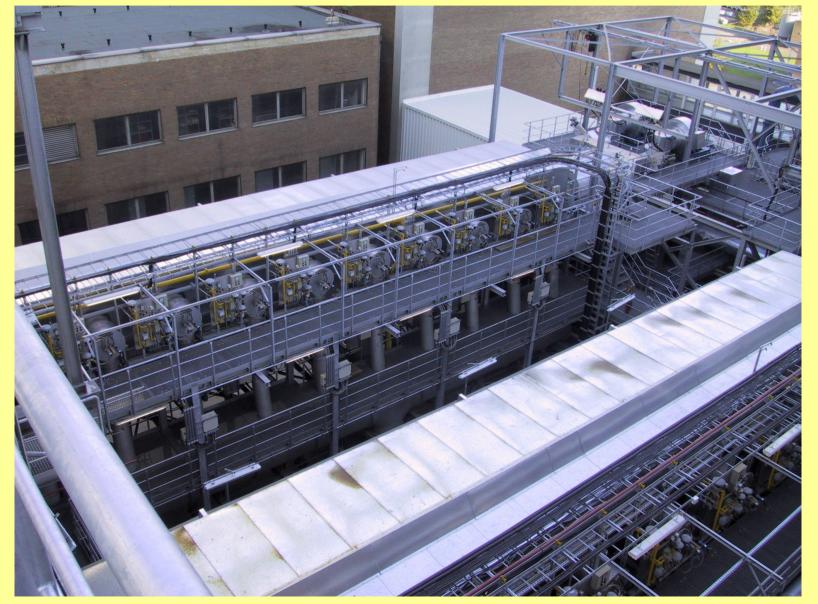


Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant



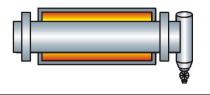






RWE-ConTherm-Plant – View to burner system





Characteristics of the Pyrolysis Plant

Design data for "Block C"

Before the modification:

| | Full load operation (100 %) | | Part load operation (40 %) | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Thermal load | Rate | Thermal load | Rate |
| Coal | 769 MW | 100 % | 308 MW | 100 % |

After the modification:

| | Full load operation (100 %) | | Part load operation (40 %) | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Thermal load | Rate | Thermal load | Rate |
| Solid recovered fuels | 75 MW | 9.8 % | 75 MW | 24.4 % |
| Coal | 694 MW | 90.2 % | 233 MW | 75.6 % |
| Total | 769 MW | 100 % | 308 MW | 100 % |



