

Introduction

- Flow and deformation behavior of biogas substrates in digesters cannot be described by classical fluid mechanics or elasticity
- Rheology has to be considered and the dynamics of non-Newtonian fluids, whose viscosity changes with the strain rate, taken into account
- Ostwald-de Waele power law is an excellent mathematical relationship, which useful describes the flow behavior, permits mathematical predictions and correlates experimental data on the basis of the shear stress

Goal and strategy

- To predict optimizing mixing conditions in digesters of biogas plants
- To use a combination of home-made digester (to give experimental detail of dynamic viscosity) and computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations (to match the parameters that describe the fluid rheology)

Rheology measurements

M , torque (direct measurement)
 n , rotational speed (direct measure)

$$P = 2\pi nM$$

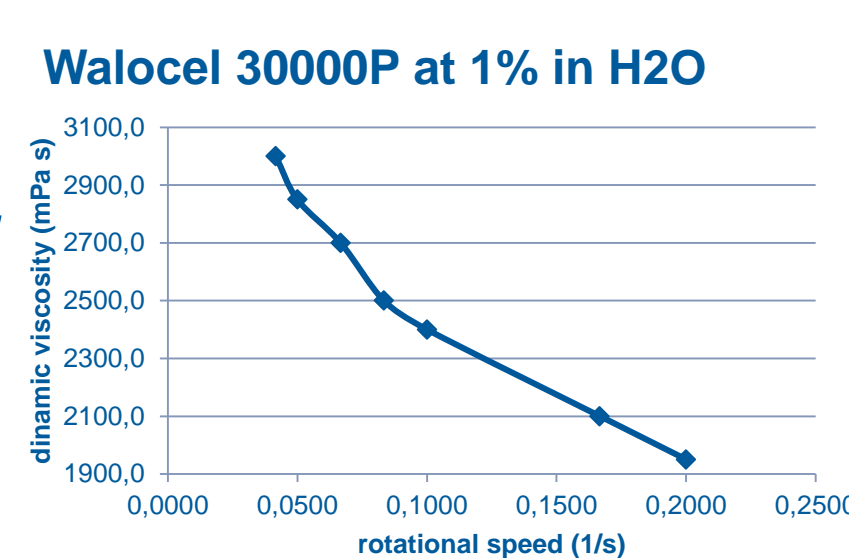
= hydraulic rotational power

$$Ne = \frac{P}{\rho n^3 \phi^5}$$

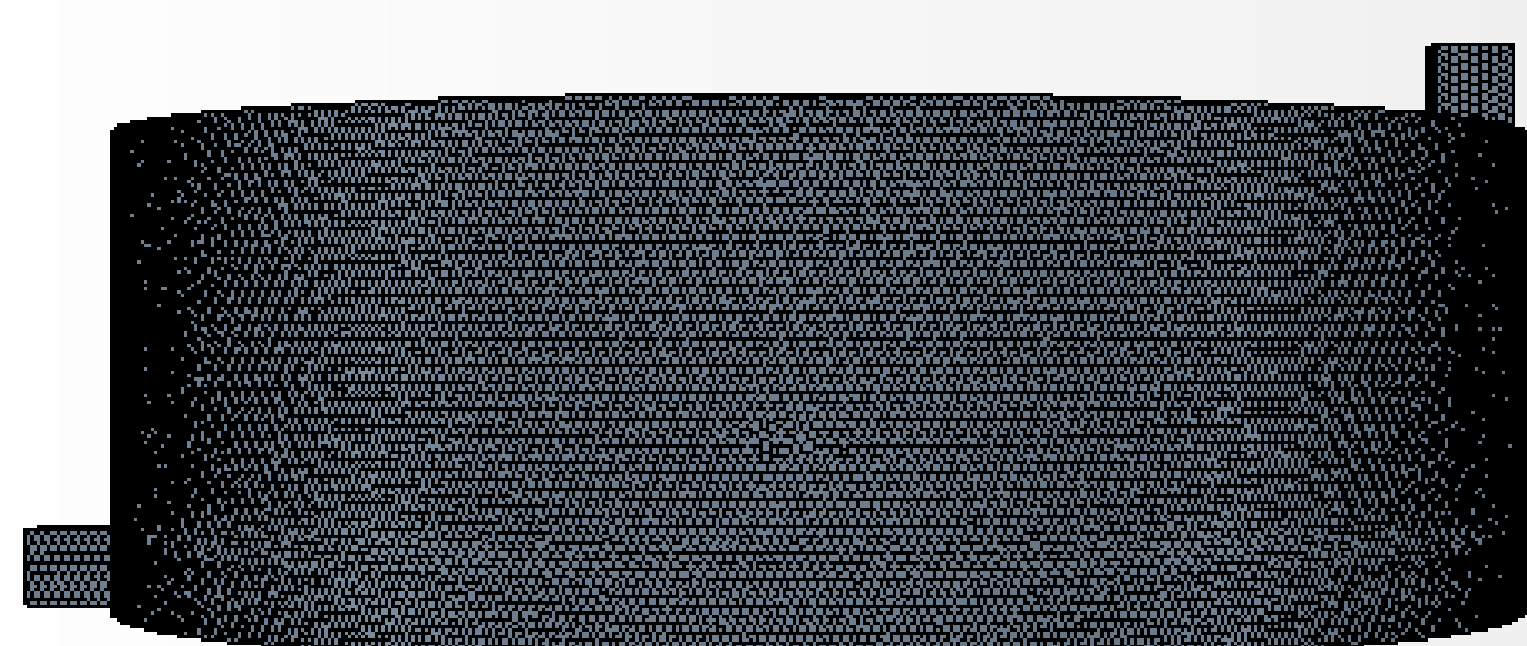
= Newton number

$$Re = \frac{\rho n \phi^2}{\eta}$$

= Reynolds number



Simulation Model



Multireference frame

$$\tau = k \cdot \dot{\gamma}^m$$

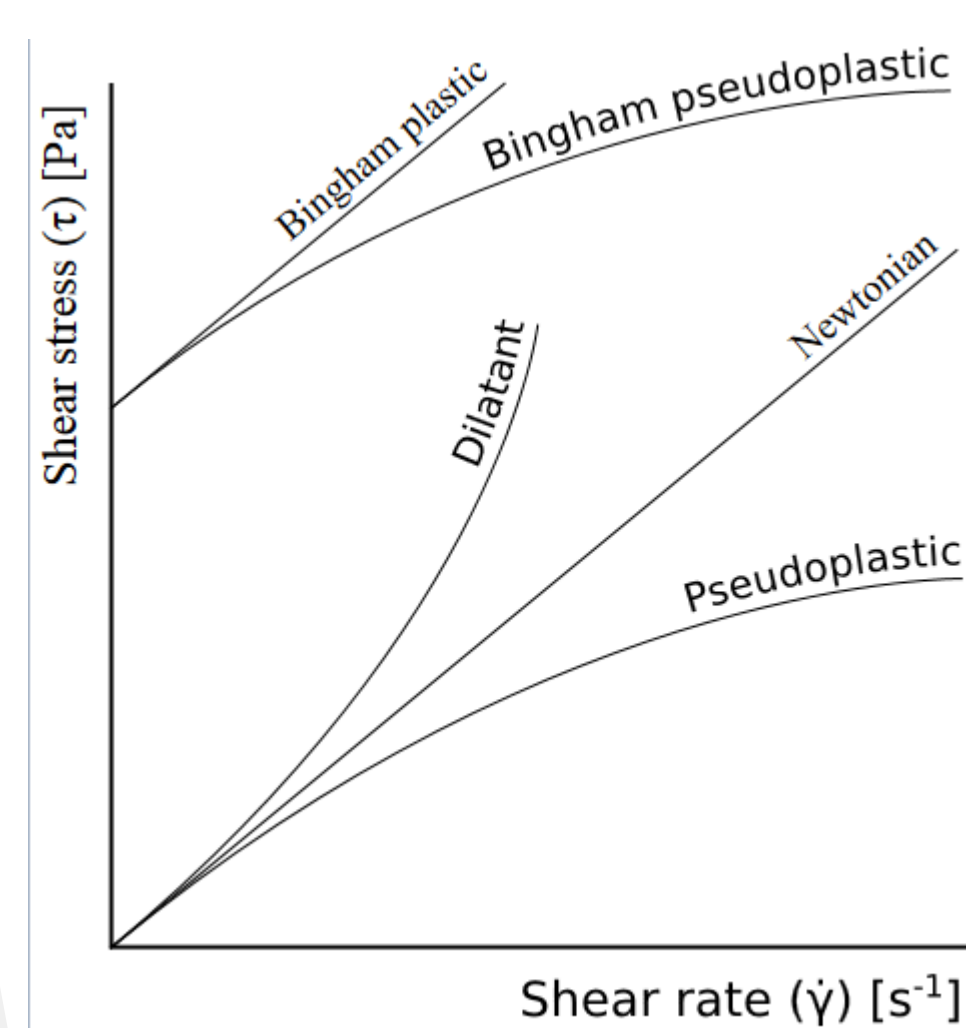
= shear stress

$\dot{\gamma}$ = shear rate

k = consistency factor

$$\eta = k \cdot \dot{\gamma}^{m-1}$$

= apparent dynamic viscosity



Conclusions

- The methods are promising. A standardization is necessary
- The simulation program has to be optimized
- The experimental parameters related to model fluids and biogas substrates need to be opportunely down-scaled

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Experimental Techniques

- A home-made torque measuring setup has been developed to measure the fluid torque moment of chemical model fluids and biogas substrates
- A home-made digester has been developed with electric heating shell for thermal equilibrium at 39°C
- A home-written program in StarCCM+ has been developed to simulate the mixing process in a scaled-down laboratory digester

Results from CFD simulations

INPUT parameters: $k = 0.7 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ $m = 0.35$

$\delta = \text{density} = 980 \text{ Kg/m}^3$

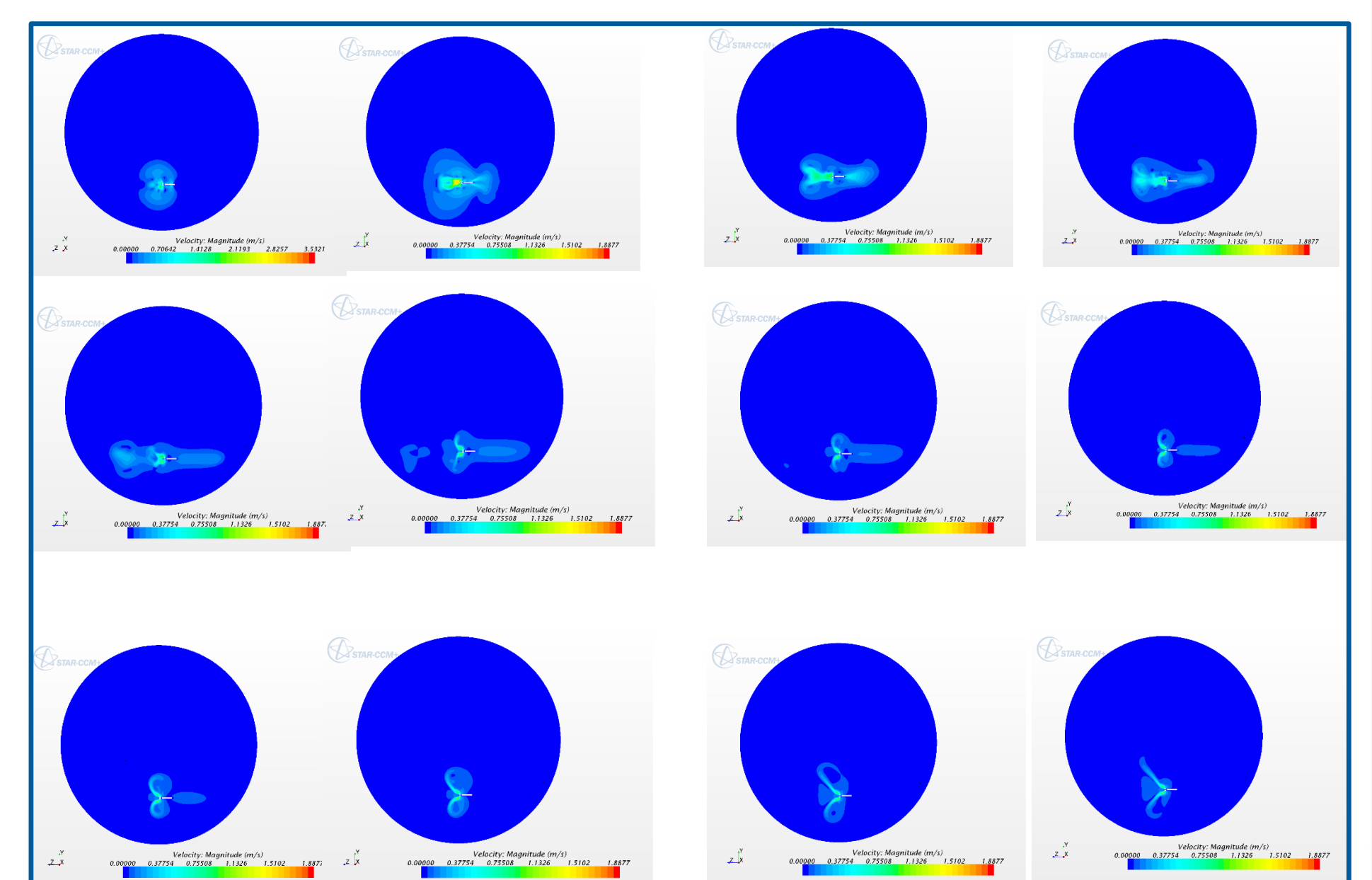
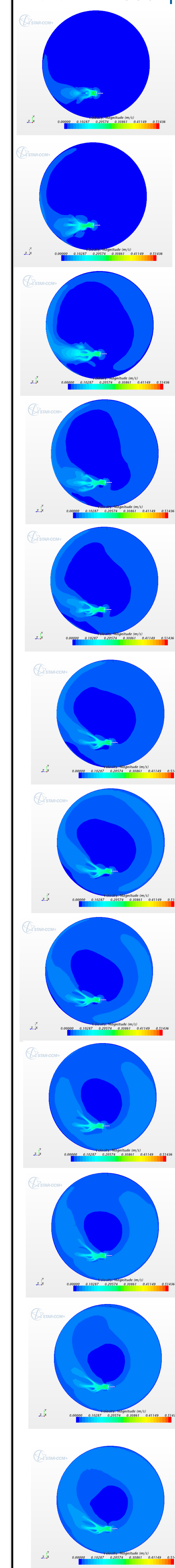
$\tau_0 = \text{yield stress threshold} = 0.08 \text{ Pa}$

$\eta_0 = \text{yielding viscosity} = 8 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$

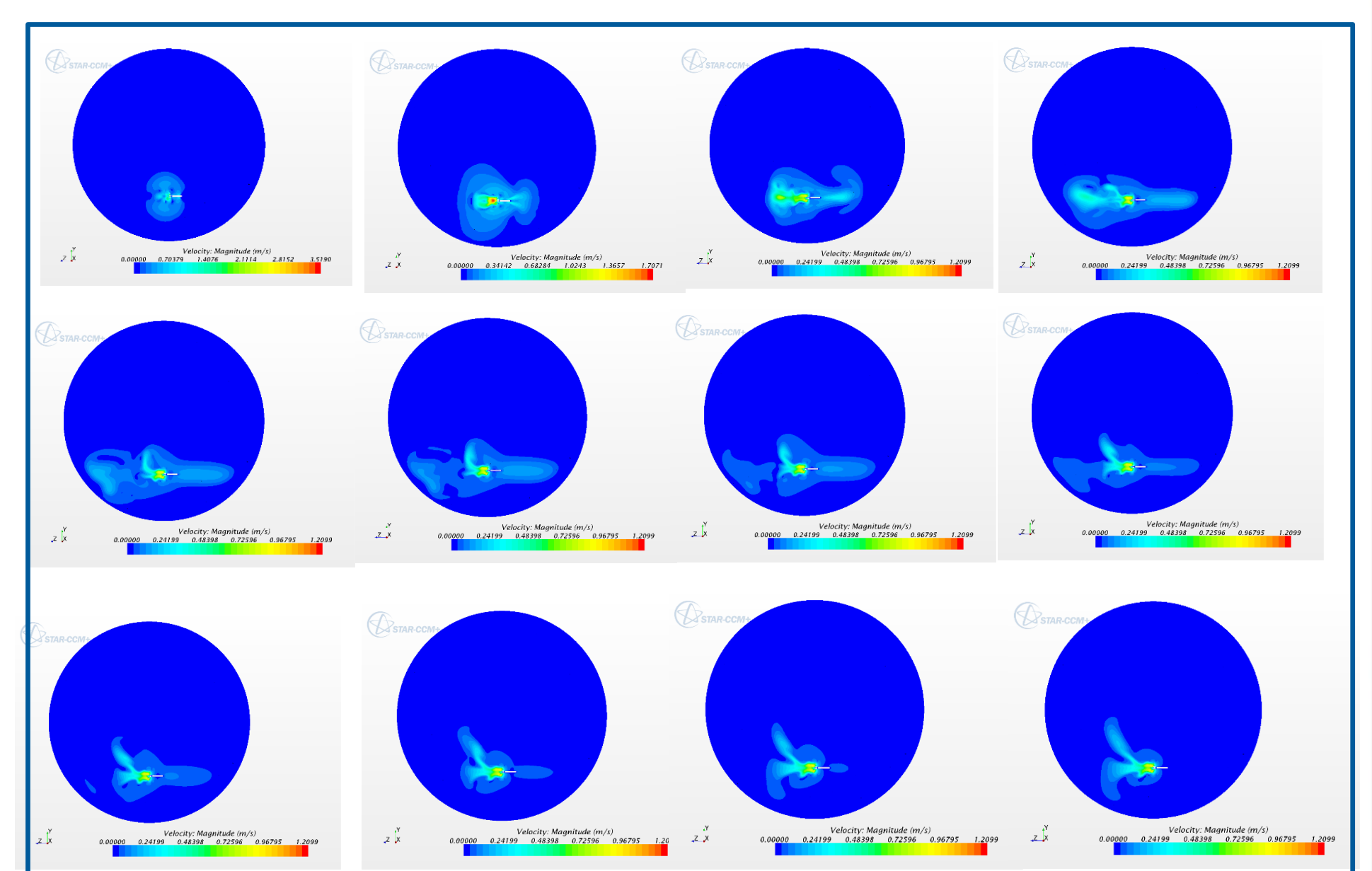
$[\eta_{\min}; \eta_{\max}] = \text{viscosity limits} = [0.1; 5.3] \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$

OUTPUT results for non-Newtonian fluids:

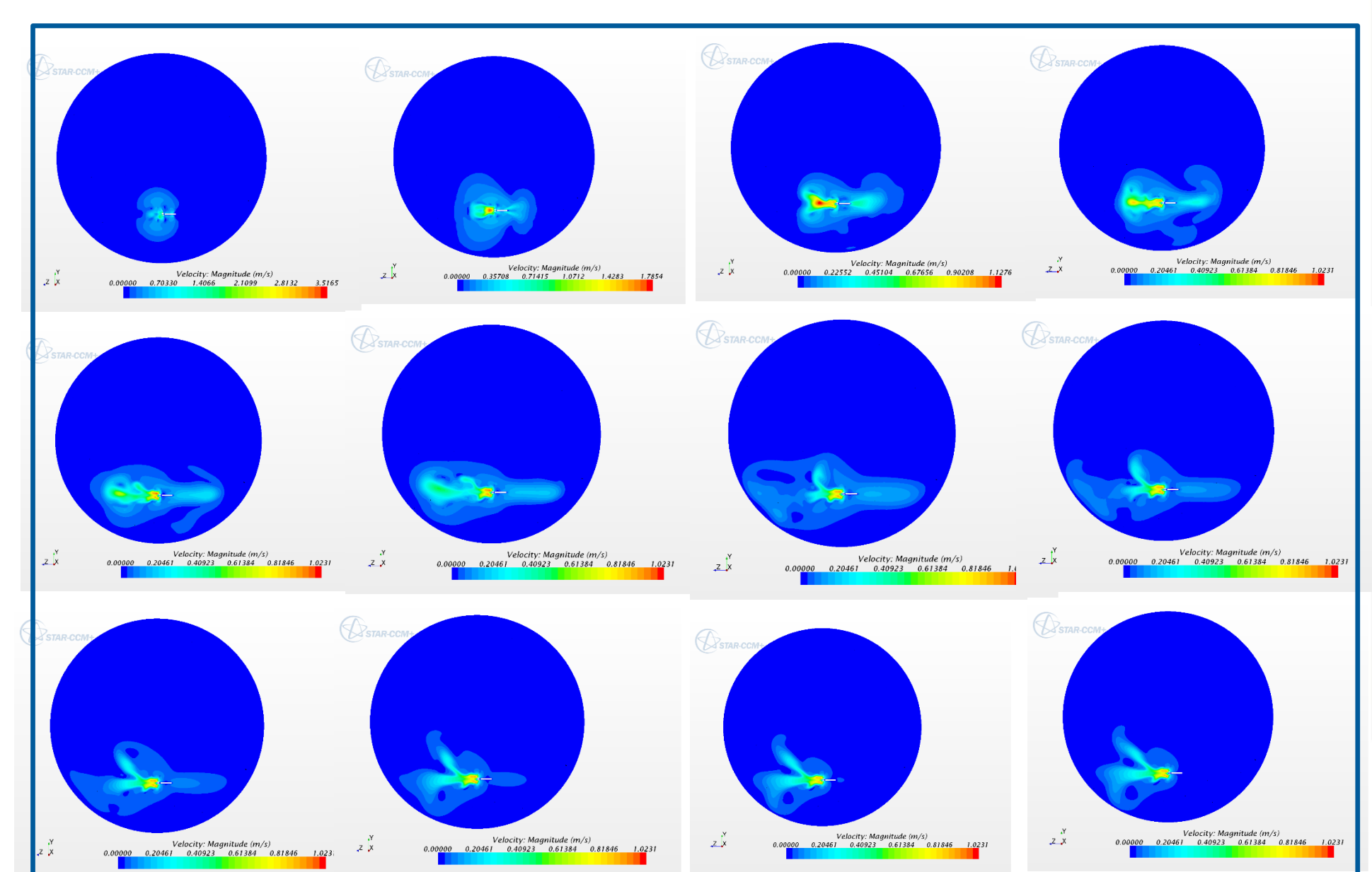
OUTPUT
Water nM=550 rpm



$n_{\text{model}} = 550 \text{ rpm}$
 $n_{\text{real}} = 160 \text{ rpm}$



$n_{\text{model}} = 275 \text{ rpm}$
 $n_{\text{real}} = 80 \text{ rpm}$



$n_{\text{model}} = 175 \text{ rpm}$
 $n_{\text{real}} = 50 \text{ rpm}$

Büche theorem:

$$\frac{P_{\text{real}}}{P_{\text{model}}} = \frac{V_{\text{real}}}{V_{\text{model}}} = \lambda^3$$

Kontakt:



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