

## ABOUT US



- We design, fabricate, and install systems for the automotive, beverage, chemical, cogeneration, dairy, steel, pharmaceutical & wastewater processing industries.
- Our joint focus extends into all industrial water & wastewater applications.

## OUR SPECIALTY: SEPARATION TECHNOLOGY

- Membrane Based Systems
- Waste Heat Recovery & Re-use



## **WASTE HEAT FOR EVAPORATION**

### **WASTE HEAT DRIVEN EVAPORATION:**

- Condensate capture & re-use
- Concentrate collection & disposal

## **PHASE TRANSITIONS: Evaporation & Condensation**

- Evaporation is the removal of water in the vapor phase, from a solution.
- Condensation is the reverse of evaporation, a change in physical state, from gaseous phase to liquid phase. Condensate can be recycled through plant processes.
- The remaining concentrate is collected for disposal.

## THE PROCESS – Part 1

### HEAT

An external heat source is necessary to supply required energy to preheat the wastewater. Water is then vapourized and condensed. The condensate is recycled within plant processes.

### EXCHANGE

Heat transfer from the energy source to the product can take place directly or indirectly. Our design uses a direct contact approach, spread across a large surface area.

## THE PROCESS – Part 2

### PHASE SEPARATION & CONDENSATION

The two-phase stream must be separated into its components to yield a distillate and a concentrated waste liquid.

## Conventional Evaporators

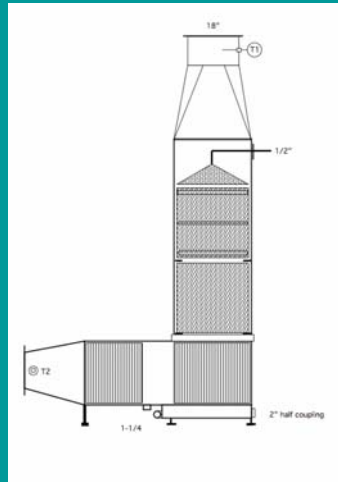
- Mechanical Vapour Recompression
- Thermal Vapour Recompression
- Multi-effect - Usually large systems
- Fire tube - Usually small systems
- Atmospheric - Usually small systems

## ABE-TAF EVAPORATORS

- Direct hot gas to liquid heat transfer, with up to 30% energy recovery.
- Driven by low grade waste heat.
- No scaling or corrosion of heat transfer surfaces
- Elevation of B.P. not an issue
- Can be made of polymeric materials
- Simple and reliable

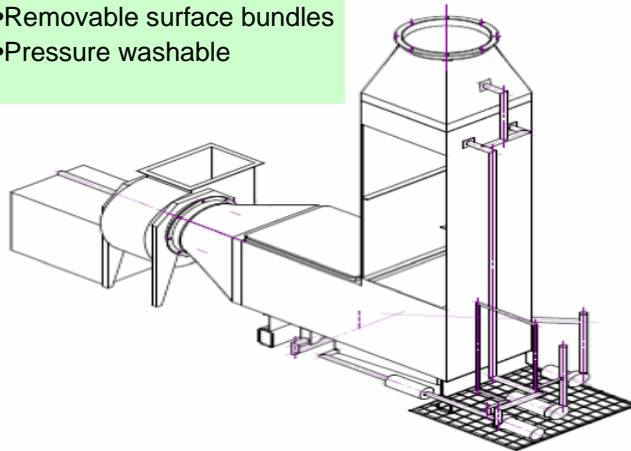
## Evaporation by Direct Heat Transfer

- Hot gases enter top of unit
- Hot gases contacted with water
- Rapid equilibrium established
- Exit temperature ~ 50°C
- Recover 1/3 of energy by pre-heating air.
- Balance available for other uses such as space or water heating.



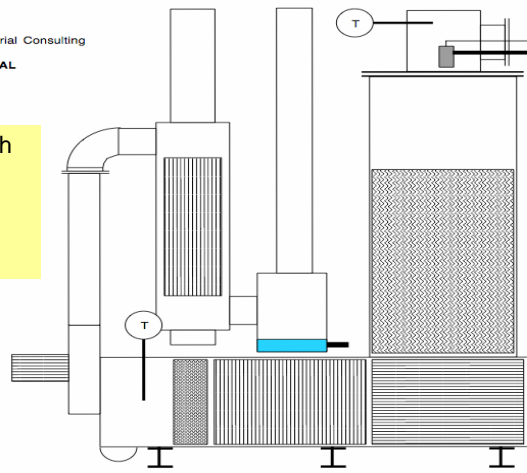
## The Basic Direct Heat Transfer Module

- Removable surface bundles
- Pressure washable



## Design Variations for Direct Heat Transfer Evaporators

- Air saturated with water vapour
- At 50°C can be used to pre-heat air entering unit



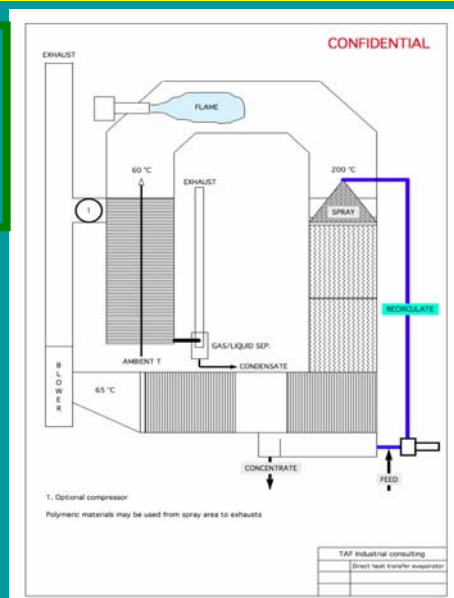
## Gas Fired with Heat Recovery

### VERY SIMPLE TO OPERATE

1. Start feed pump
2. Fill with liquid and re-circulate
3. Start blower
4. Start burner (modulating)

### USEFUL CONTROL PARAMETERS

1. Refractive Index
2. Conductivity
3. Specific Gravity
4. pH
5. Flash Point
6. Boiling Point curve



## Waste Heat Recovery & Natural Gas Fired Supplement



## STEEL PLANT HEAT RECOVERY



Waste heat from an annealing Furnace is used as energy source For evaporation of plant waste water from process, floor washings etc.

Hot gases (190°C) are drawn from Exhaust duct to evaporator. Water Evaporation cools gases to 55°C. Humidified gases are returned to Exhaust duct.

## Potential Issues

- Odour potential depends on wastewater characteristics
- Air emissions - visible vapour plume
- Air Approvals process may take time in some jurisdictions

•Picture shows water vapour plume from natural gas fired

•Evaporator with partial (30%) heat recovery

•Evaporation rate is 6,000 L/day

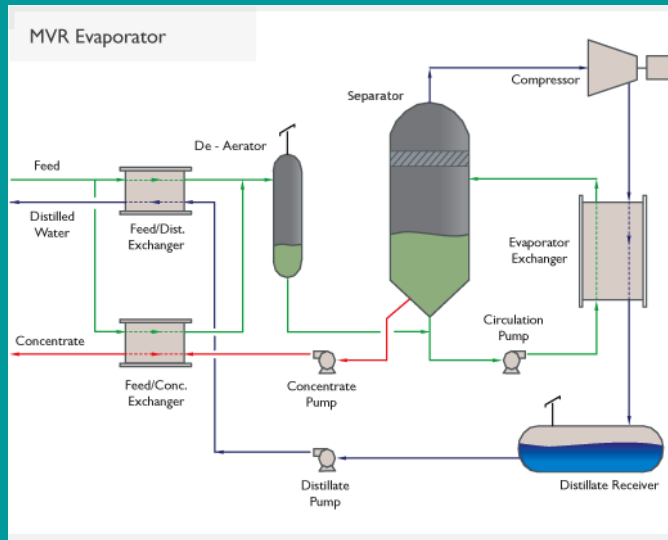


## Mechanical Vapour Recompression

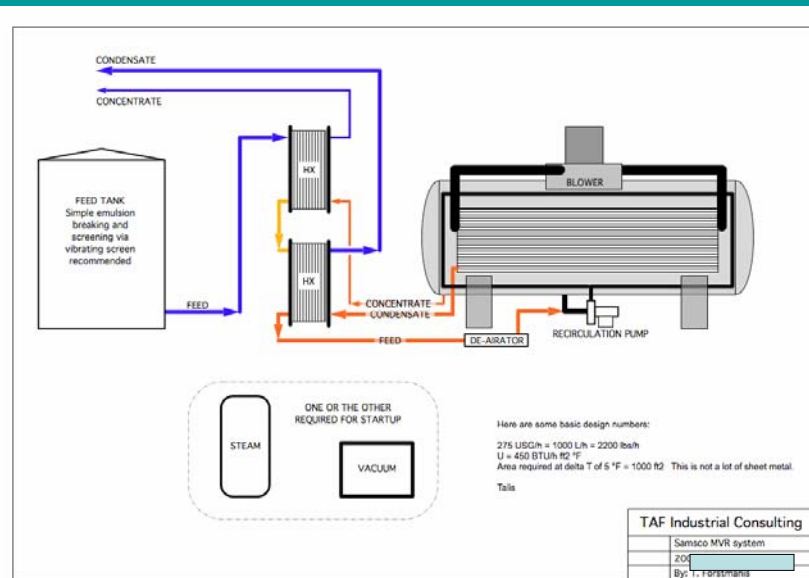
- **Energy efficient**
- No Air Emissions
- No Air Approvals



# MVR PRINCIPAL



# MVR by ABE-TAF



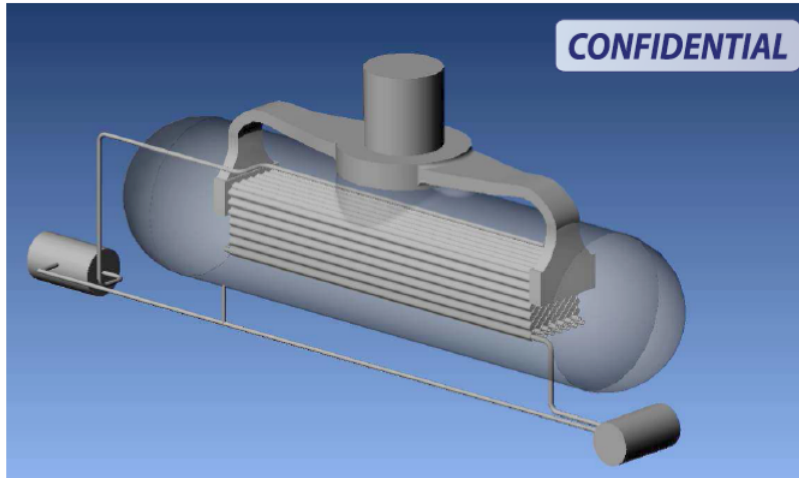
## ABE-TAF MVR ADVANTAGES

- Heat transfer area made from thin sheet metal
- Thin falling film enhances heat transfer
- Turbulence enhances heat transfer
- Large heat transfer area is affordable
- Ideal design for vacuum operation ( $\Delta T/P$ )
- Innovative removal of non-condensable gases
- Small internal liquid volume. Simple chemical cleaning of heat transfer surfaces
- Large heat transfer areas facilitate lower energy consumption. Less than 15 kWh/m<sup>3</sup> is possible

## TECHNOLOGY COMBINATIONS

- Use large MVR evaporator to evaporate bulk of volume as limited by elevation of B.P.
- Use small direct heat transfer evaporator to further evaporate concentrate from MVR evaporator (elevation of B.P. is not a problem)

What it looks like.....



## Separation Technologies & Innovation by ABE-TAF

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