

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF A SOLEX THERMAL SCIENCE SUGAR COOLING UNIT AT A SUGAR PLANT IN USPENSKY, RUSSIA

Introduction

Solex Thermal Science has become a world leader in the indirect heating and cooling of powder and bulk solids in many industries world-wide, including chemicals, polymers, fertilizers, detergents, minerals, oilseeds, grains, food products, sugar and biosolids. Since the year 2000, Solex has introduced their indirect heat transfer technology to the sugar industry with great success. The technology has been recognized as a proven and effective method for cooling sugar crystals before storage and packaging. This type of indirect cooler has been successfully installed all over the world under different climate conditions, in countries like France, Germany, Portugal, the United States, Mexico, Poland and Russia to name a few. The plants using Solex sugar cooling technology specialize in sugar beet plant, sugar cane plant and starch and derivate sugar (Maltose, Sorbitol). The Solex cooling unit can be installed either as a primary cooler or a secondary cooler and is readily adaptable to plant retrofits.

Equipment Description

Solex indirect heat exchangers are a unique piece of equipment that consists of a bank of vertical, closely spaced, hollow, stainless steel plates. The sugar flows slowly by gravity between the plates in mass flow. Cooling water flows counter-current through the plates resulting in high thermal efficiency. The cooling occurs by heat transfer through the sugar particles and is exclusively based on conduction. This cools the sugar indirectly and eliminates emissions and the need for fans, scrubbers or other costly air-handling equipment. The sugar is not in contact with the air, eliminating the risk of introducing bad odors or microbiological contamination to the product.



Solex sugar cooling unit in Russia

At the bottom of the heat exchanger unit is a vibrating discharge feeder that creates mass flow and regulates the sugar throughput. Solex technology is subject to patents and patent applications in various jurisdictions around the world. Solex also has a strong research and development department, who have developed many patent-pending applications for bulk solid heat exchange designs, such as dryers and high temperature coolers.

Installation & Operation at Uspensky

The Uspensky plant operates both as a beet sugar plant as well as a refinery (outside of regular beet campaign), therefore, built-in flexibility of the sugar cooling step is of the utmost importance. The installation of a new sugar cooler at this plant was part of a large program of revamping to increase capacity, as well as to modernize the plant.

In order to achieve optimum storage and packaging for white crystal sugar, it was important to control the temperature of the sugar and to have a uniform temperature year round. For this reason, the cooler has been designed to work under both summer and winter conditions. During the summer the plant is refining raw sugar and during the winter they work as a sugar beet plant.

For Uspensky, the ideal sugar storage temperature for the local ambient conditions is approximately 30°C.

According the Technical Director at the sugar plant of Uspensky, the choice of the Solex sugar cooling unit was based on the following criteria:

- Compact design which was easily integrated into the existing structure
- Extremely low energy consumption of approximately 0.33 kW.h/ton of product
- No air consumption and therefore no large fans and ducts and no need for large and costly auxiliary equipment such as air filters or cyclones.

The diagram illustrates a chemical process flow involving a distillation column (S101), a reboiler (R101), and a condenser (C101). The feed is a mixture of components, and the products are separated into a top product (S102) and a bottom product (S103). The diagram includes various process parameters such as temperatures (T), pressures (P), and flow rates (F). The diagram is color-coded with green, orange, and blue boxes for different data points.

Parameter	Value	Color
Top Product Temperature (T ₁₀₂)	39.8	Green
Top Product Flow Rate (F ₁₀₂)	0.1	Green
Top Product Density (d ₁₀₂)	7	Green
Reboiler Temperature (T ₁₀₁)	13.8	Green
Reboiler Pressure (P ₁₀₁)	0.79	Orange
Reboiler Flow Rate (F ₁₀₁)	0.95	Orange
Reboiler Density (d ₁₀₁)	2.6	Green
Reboiler Temperature (T ₁₀₁)	16.9	Green
Reboiler Pressure (P ₁₀₁)	0.79	Orange
Reboiler Flow Rate (F ₁₀₁)	0.95	Orange
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A photograph of a complex industrial machine, likely a steam engine or pump, featuring large blue and green components, extensive piping, and a control panel on the left. The machine is situated in a room with a concrete floor and yellow walls. The control panel on the left has some text and a small cylindrical component hanging from it. The machine itself has various pipes, valves, and a large blue cylindrical component. The overall appearance is that of a well-maintained industrial facility.

The operation of the cooler is completely automated, with the unit's Level and Temperature Control System integrated in the plant's Distributed Control System (DCS). Typical process operating data for the Solex sugar cooling unit during the campaign in 2007 was cooling 70 tons per hour of sugar from 66°C to 28°C using cooling water at 20°C.

A large industrial machine, likely a press, with a blue pressure gauge and a yellow warning label. The machine is made of metal and has a large, flat top surface. A blue pressure gauge is mounted on the left side of the top surface. A yellow warning label with black text and symbols is affixed to the front of the machine. The text on the label reads: "Vorsicht! Hochdruckgefahr! Handschutzhandschuhe tragen!" (Caution! High pressure danger! Wear protective gloves!). There are also three yellow triangular warning symbols on the label. The machine is situated in a room with a concrete floor and a metal railing in the background.

A close-up view of the upper roller assembly. Two large orange rollers are visible, mounted on a metal frame. A yellow warning label is affixed to the frame, featuring two triangular warning symbols (one with an exclamation mark, one with a lightning bolt) and the text: "Ne pas toucher la zone de contact des rouleaux pendant le fonctionnement." (Do not touch the roller contact zone during operation).



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