

# Energy efficient Drying and Profiling

Infrared radiation and hot air combined for  
improved performance

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- Introduction
- Application Examples
- Basics of Drying
- Technology of XenTec Emitters

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# Introduction

- XenTec dryers from Compact Engineering are a novel approach to drying and profiling
- Combining high performance energy saving infrared radiation with hot air dryers for optimum evaporation
- Designed for optimum drying and immobilization of initial sedimentation layer due to modified infrared radiation
- Peak radiation at 1.42  $\mu\text{m}$  compared to 1.18 of other electric emitters and 2.5 to 3.0 of gas fired infrared emitters
- Typically twice as efficient as other electric driven infrared emitters, as cost efficient as gas-fired infrared

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- Technology of XenTec Emitters

# Application Examples

- Top Coat Drying of Liquid Packaging Board
- Pre and Top Coat Drying of Fine Paper
- Pre Coat Drying of Board
- Barrier Coat Drying Specialty Paper
- Moisture Profiling
- Capacity Increase Pulp Dryer

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# Pre Coat Board

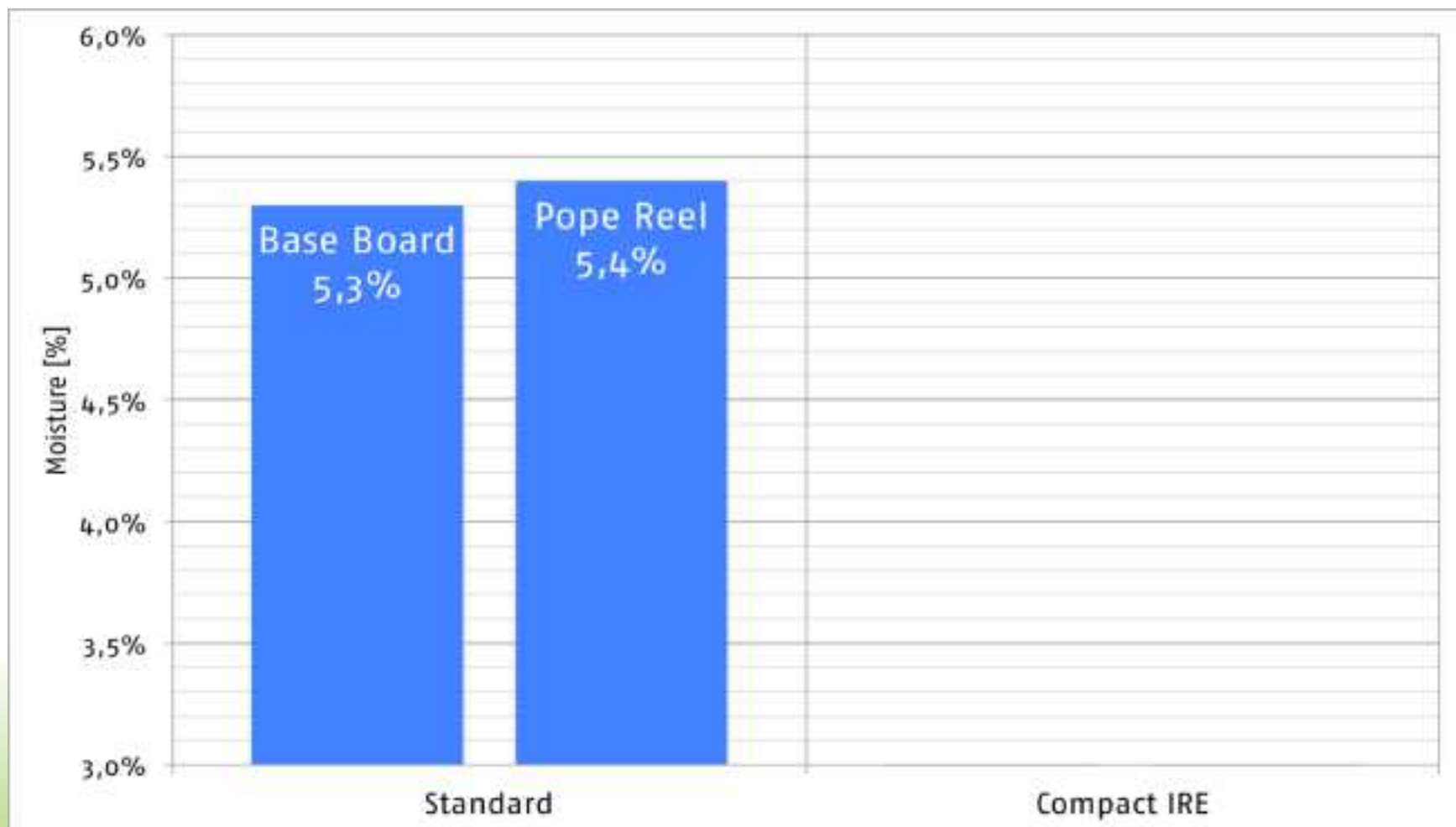
## Starting Point

- Double Coated Board
- 200 to 400 gsm
- $V_{\text{prod}}$  max. 700 mpm
- Pre coat weight max. 15 gsm
- Infrared emitters with 30 kW each

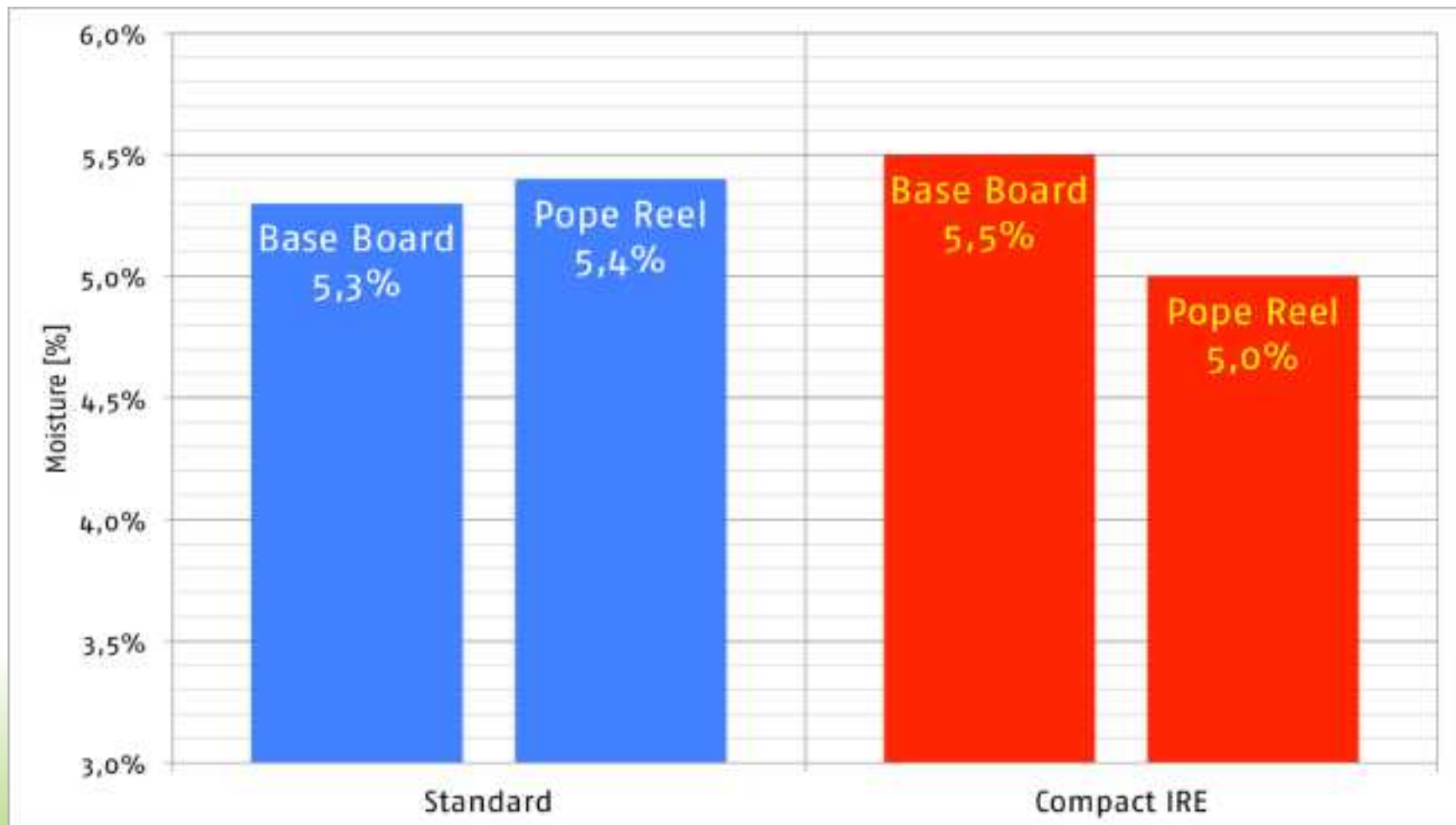
# Pre Coat Board: Implementation

- Future speed increase up to 1.000 mpm  
(after further rebuilds of machine and approach system)
- Increase pre coat weight up to 30 gsm
- Reduce top layer weight
- XenTec IRE from Compact with 24kW each

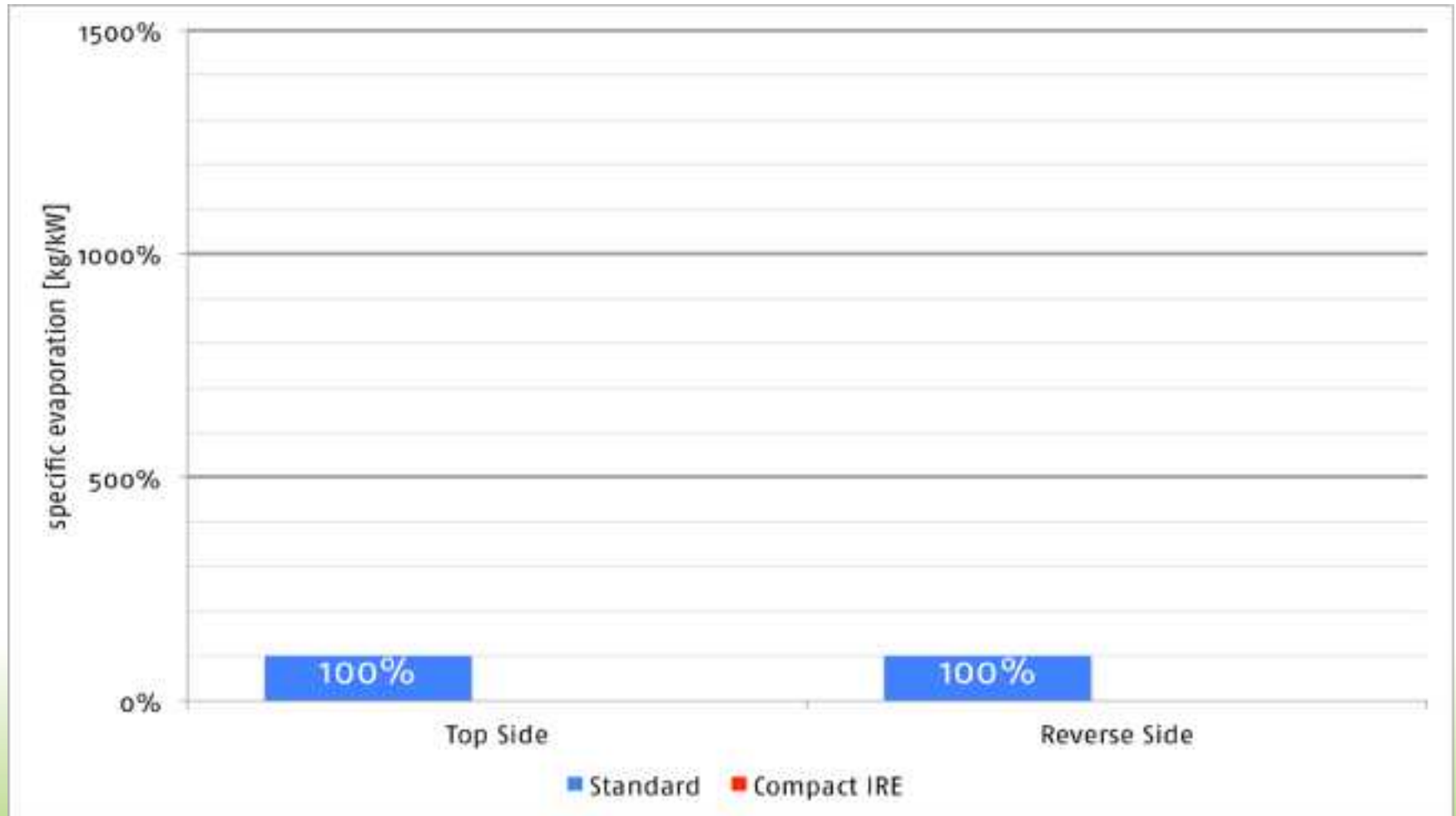
# Pre Coat Board: Results: moisture with competitor



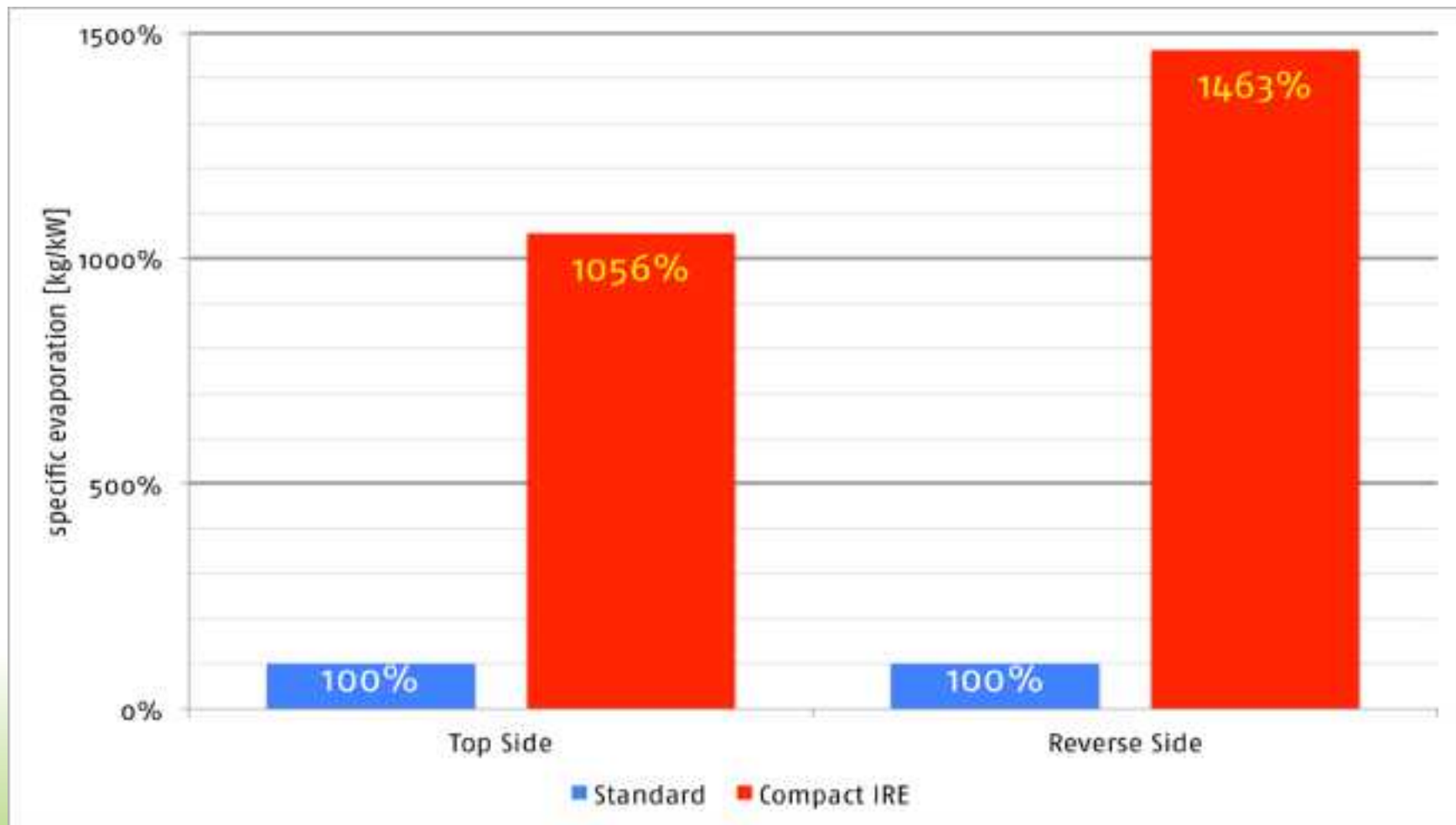
# Pre Coat Board: Results: moisture with XenTec



# Pre Coat Board: Results: specific evaporation competitor



# Pre Coat Board: Results: specific evaporation XenTec



# Application Examples

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# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Starting Point

- Double coated specialty paper
  - 50 to 250 gsm
  - 300 to 900 mpm
  - 2.500 mm sheet width
- 
- Offline coater for double coating
  - Drying limited for barrier top coat
  - Sufficient drying for barrier pre coat

# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Starting Point

- Pre coat drying with gas fired infrared hoods plus hot air hoods
- Top coat drying with hot air hoods
- Previous trials had proved that PVA barrier can't be dried with gas fired infrared,
  - as wet coat weight is too high
  - only top of wet coating was dried
  - as 80% of gas fired infrared radiation is absorbed within the first 20  $\mu\text{m}$
- Previous trials have shown that other electrical infrareds were not energy efficient enough

# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper Project Implementation

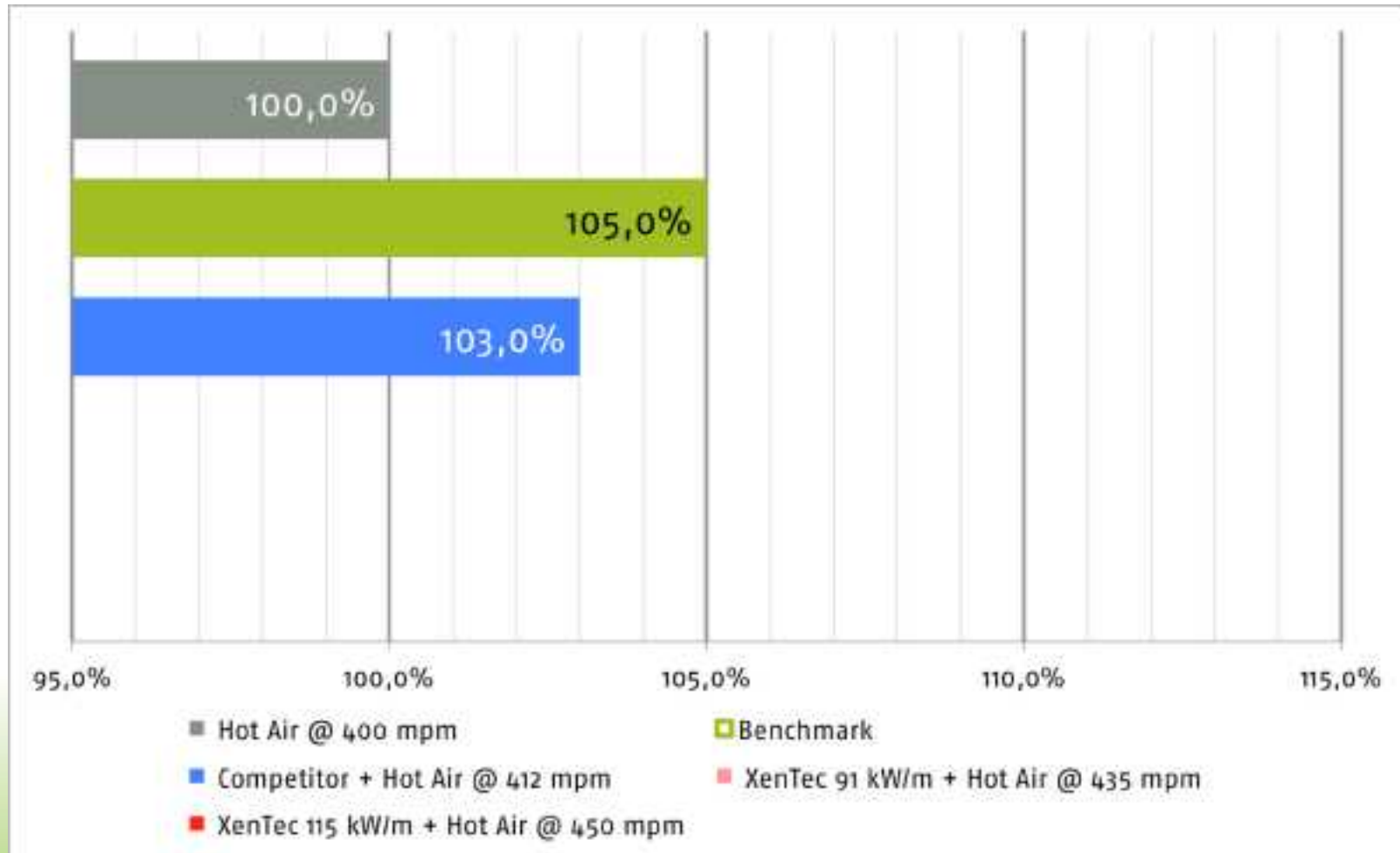
- XenTec Apollo as booster with 160 kW/m
- Installed between coater and hot air hoods

# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper Results

- Reference runs with
  - Hot air dryers
  - XenTec Apollo at 91 kW/m and hot air dryers set as above
  - XenTec Apollo at 115 kW/m and hot air dryers set as above
  - Evaporated water: 18 gsm
- Quality parameter must be maintained as standard !
- Speed increase must be 5 % for reasonable payback (competitor IR delivered too little increase, thus infinite amortisation period)

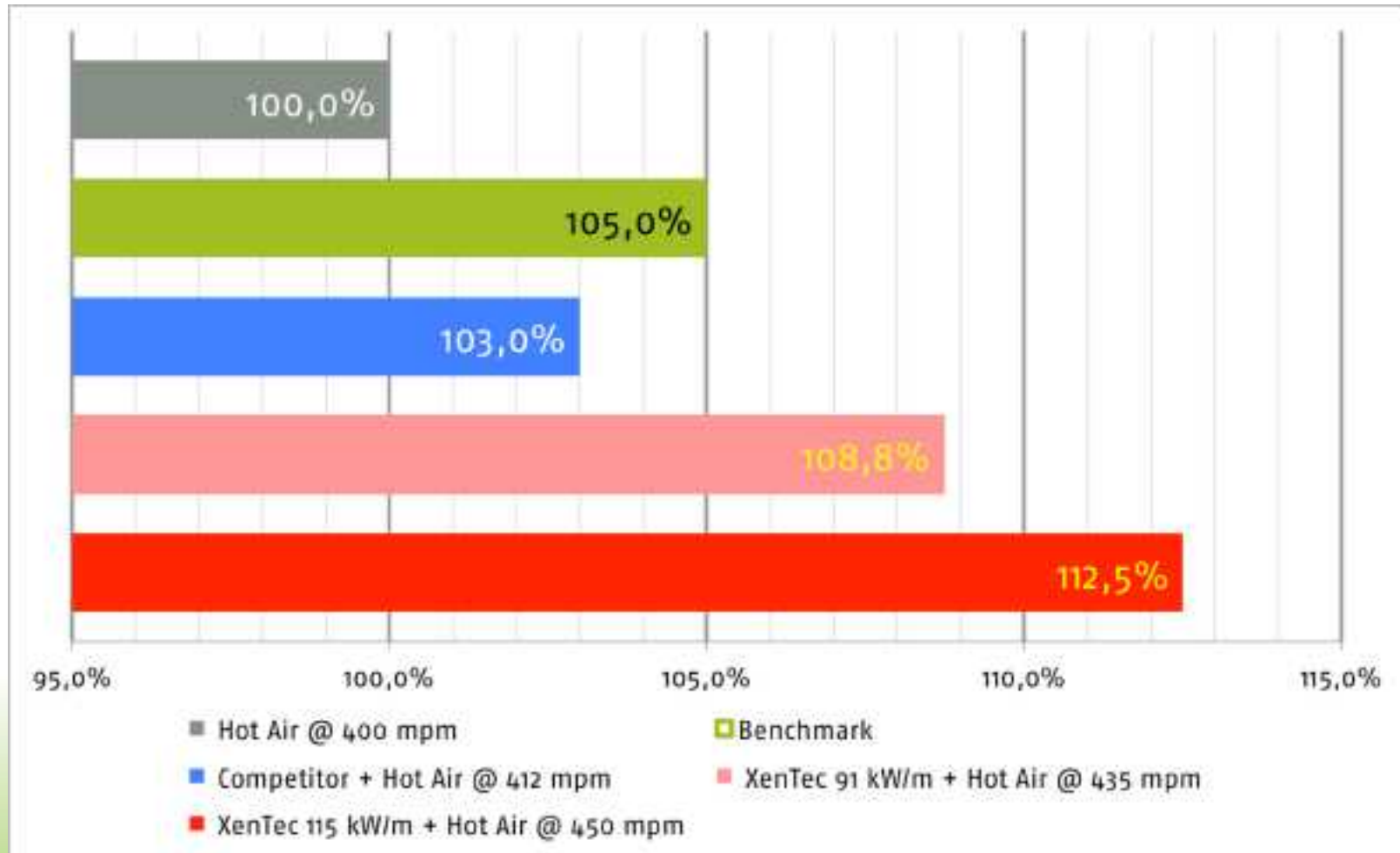
# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Results: capacity increase competitor



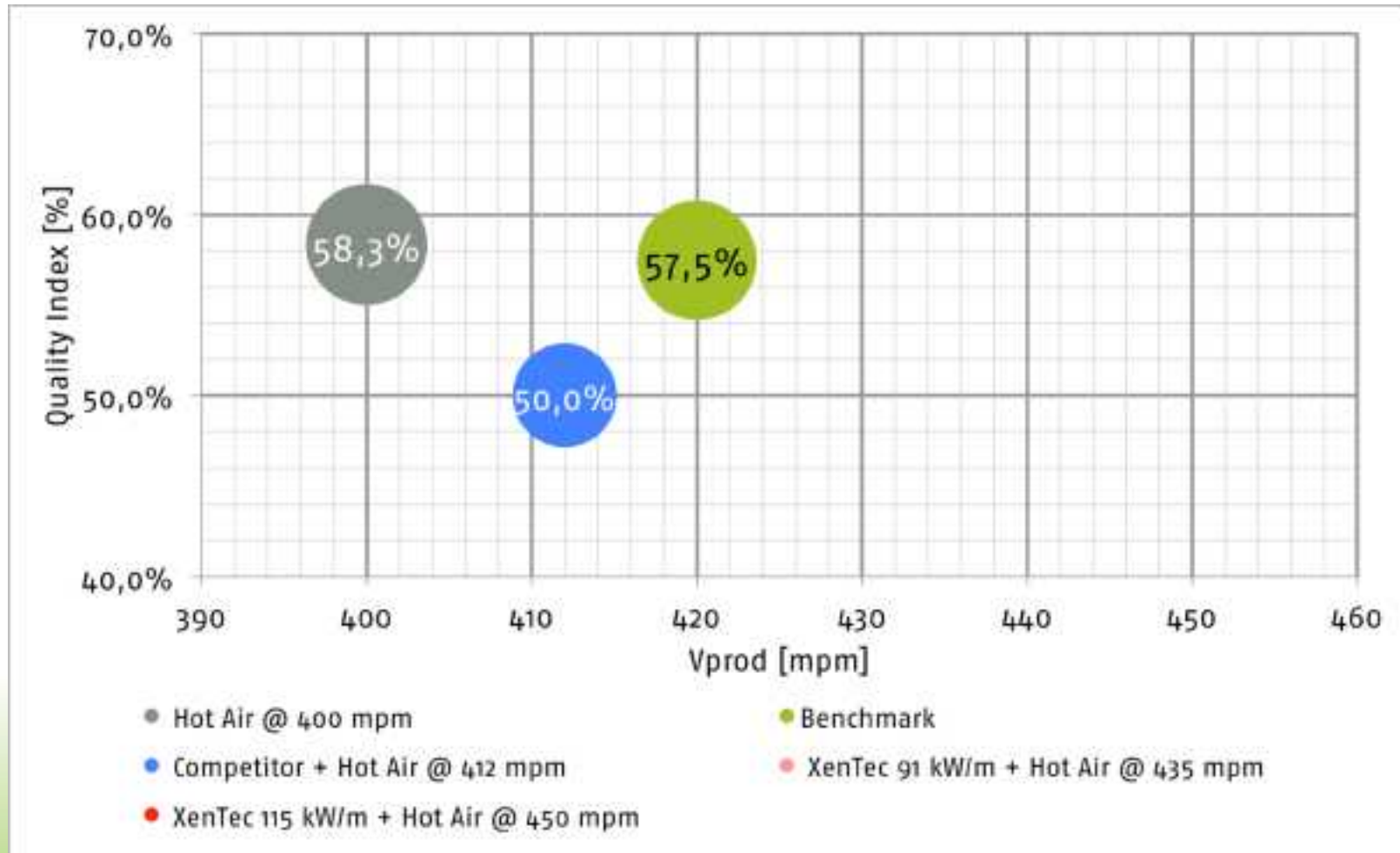
# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Results: capacity increase XenTec



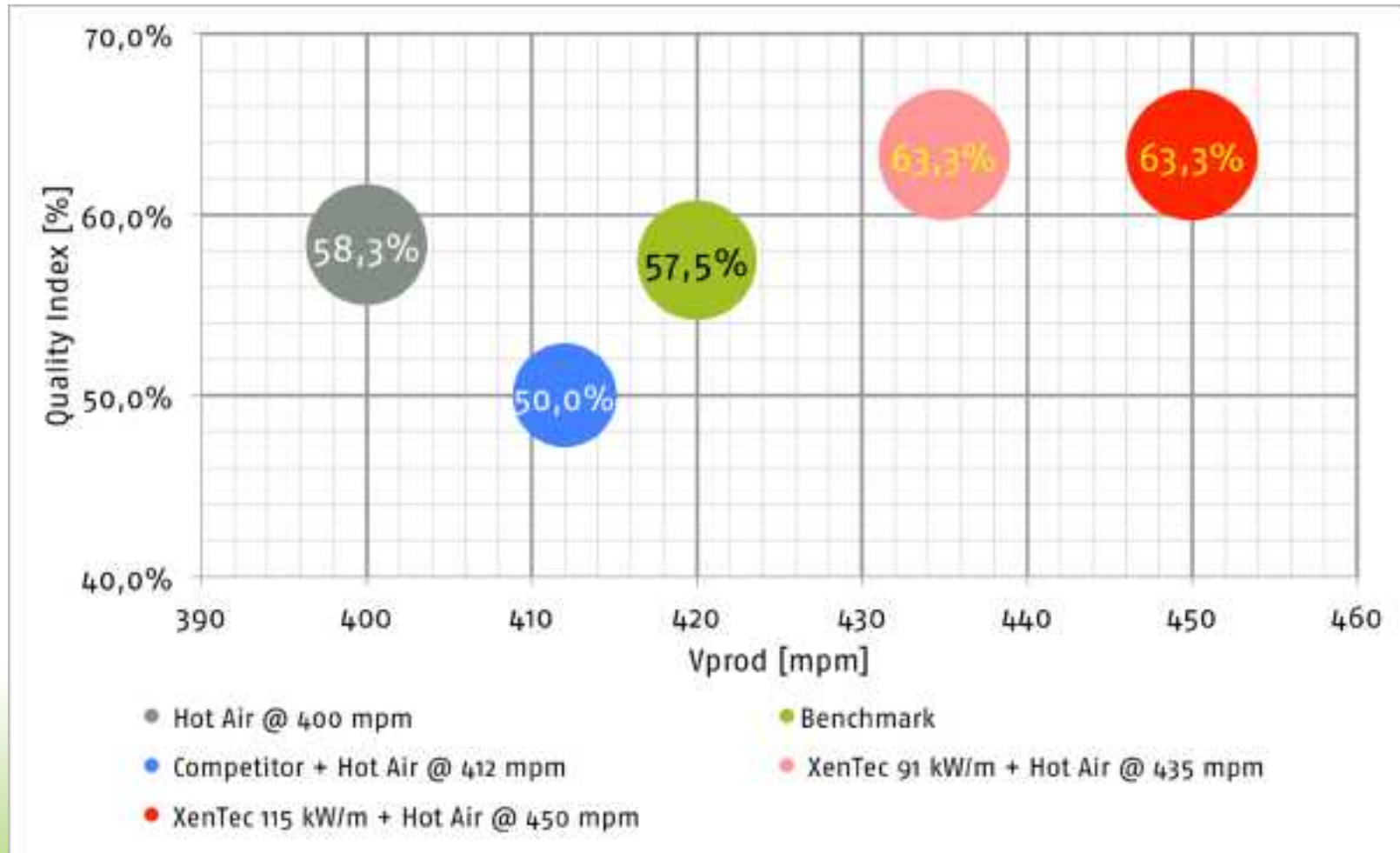
# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Results: quality vs. capacity increase competitor



# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

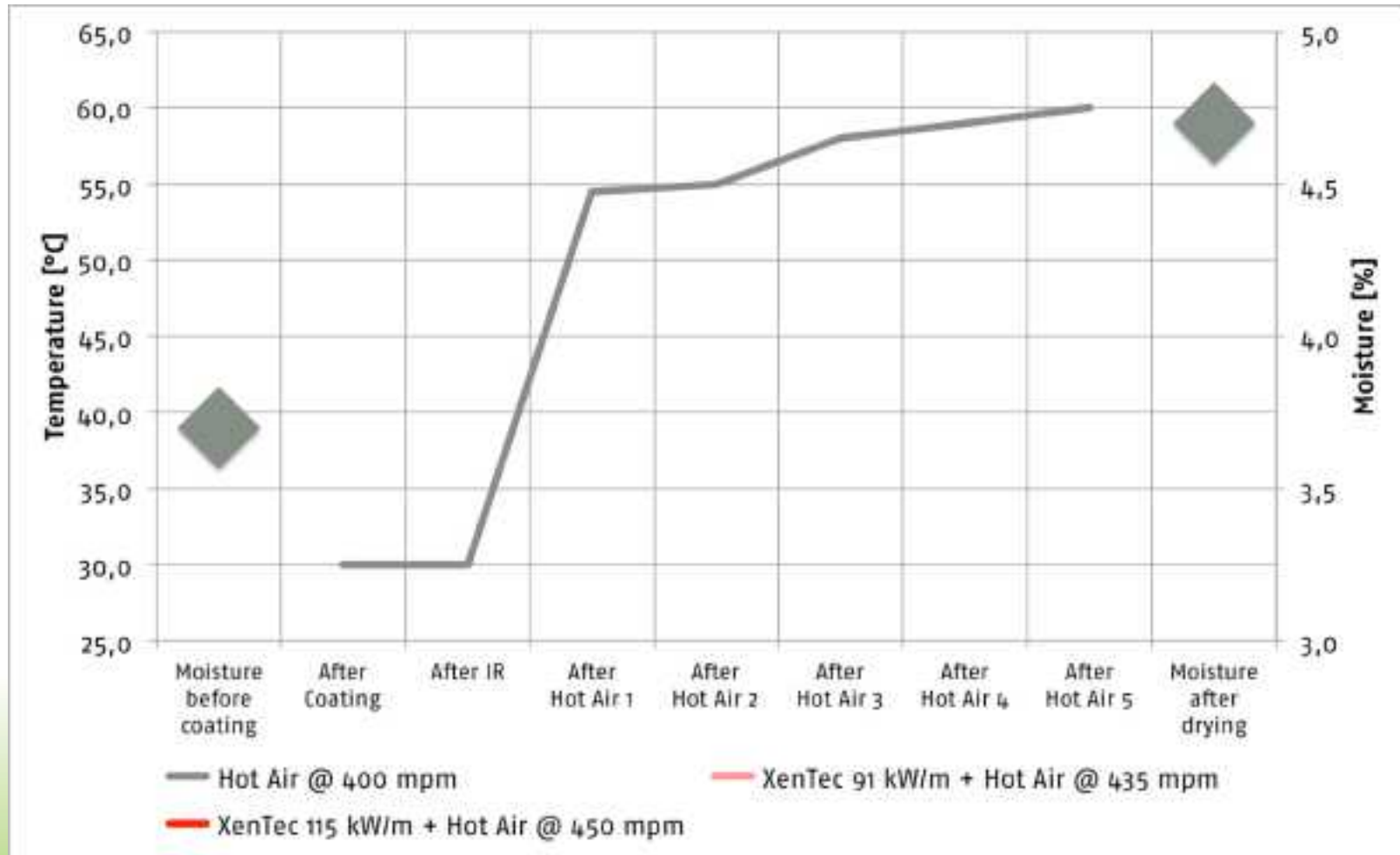
## Results: quality vs. capacity increase XenTec





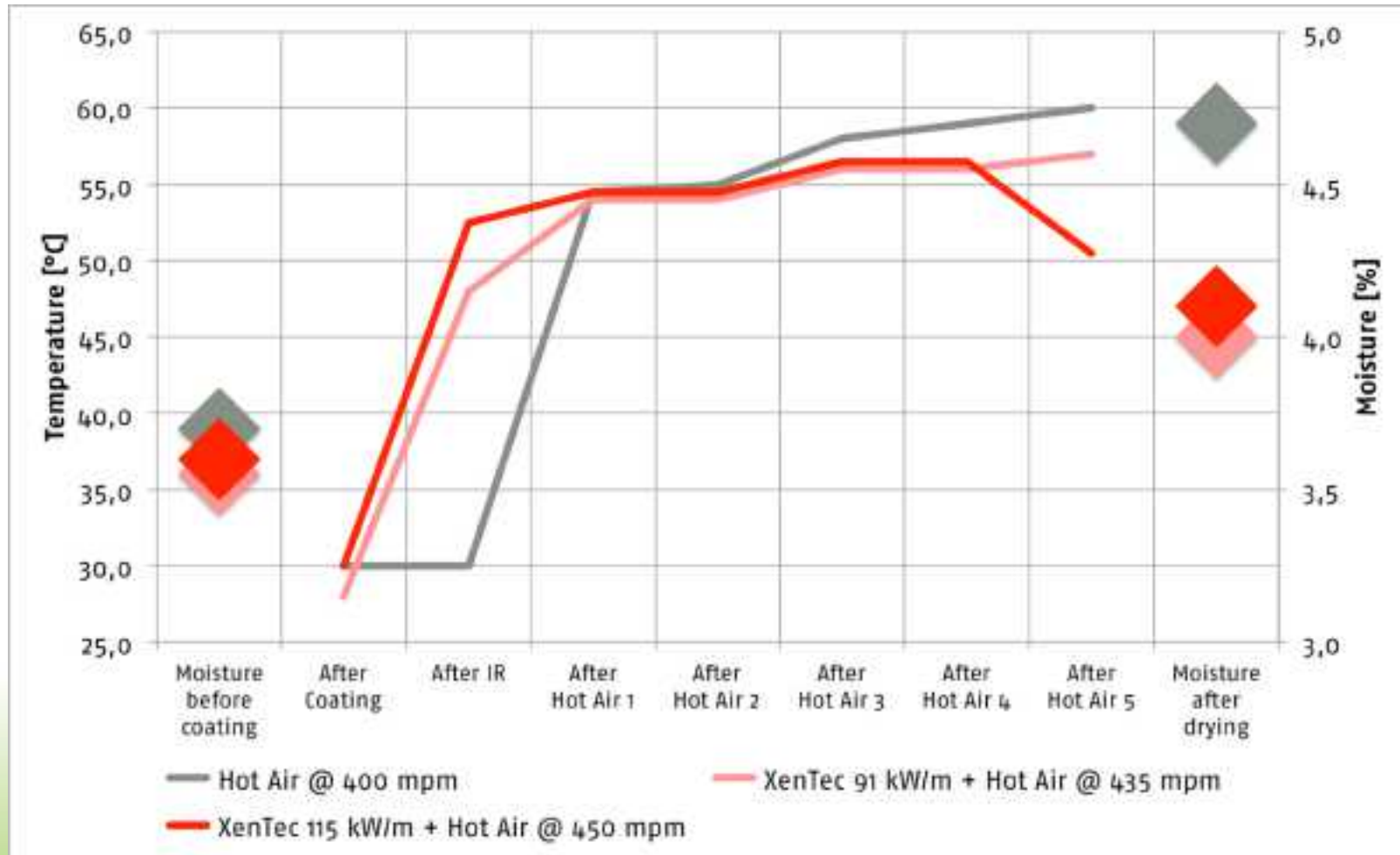
# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Temperature curve and moisture standard



# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper

## Temperature curve and moisture XenTec



# Barrier Coat Specialty Paper Results

- Significant speed increase
- Quality improvement
- Moisture increase smaller than with standard drying procedure – despite increased speed:
  - Much improved evaporation of hot air dryers
- Temperature curve below standard:
  - Because evaporation is done already at XenTec dryer, not just the heating
  - Water is accelerated towards surface, where hot air dryers easily evaporate it – increased evaporation enthalpy cools more.

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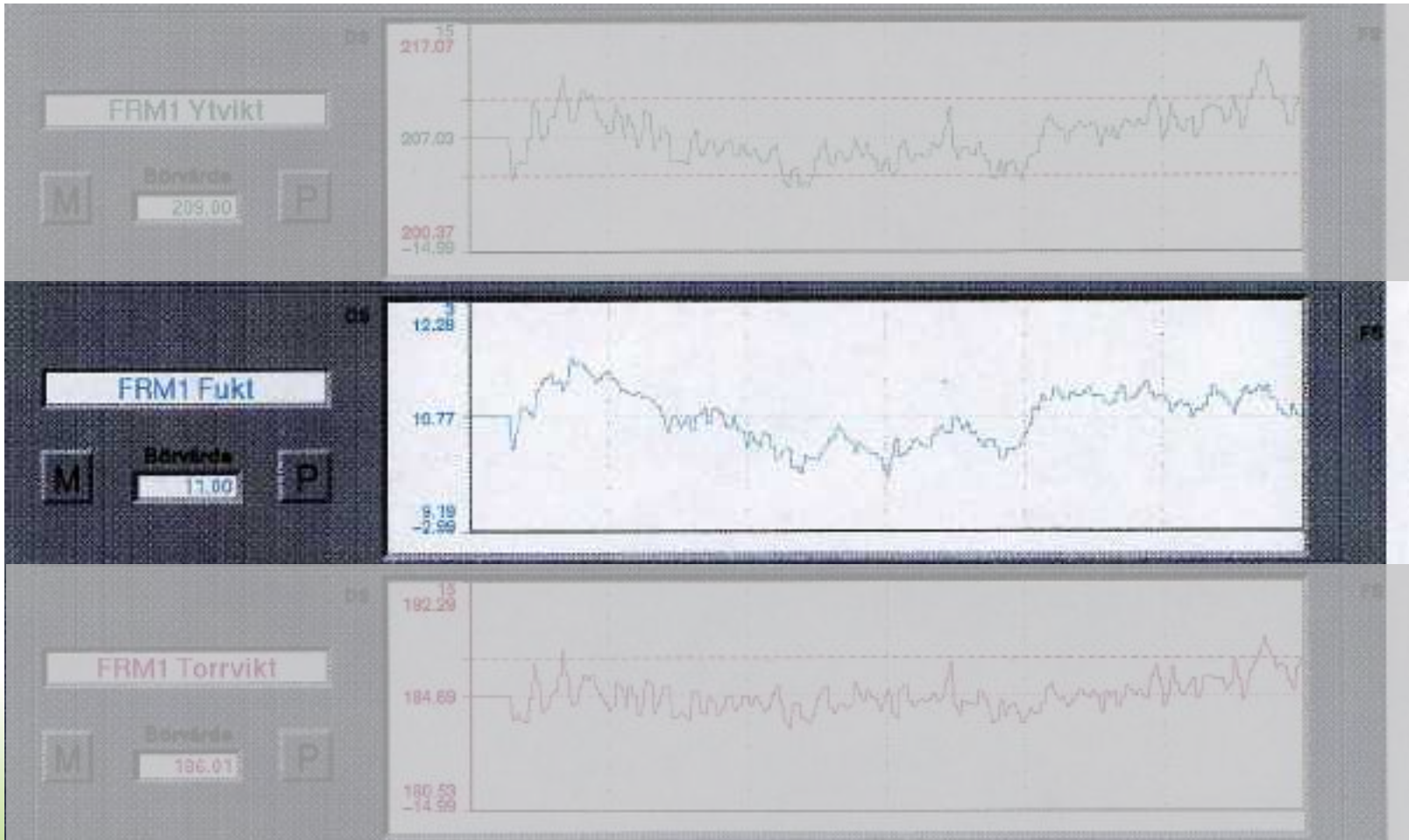
# Moisture Profiling

## Starting Point

- Plasterboard liners 200 gsm
- Huge moisture variations, roughly 2% peak-to-peak (not  $2\sigma$ )
- Thus speed and capacity limited, else problems with lay flat and quality
- goal: reduce moisture variations peak-to-peak to 1/3

# Moisture Profiling

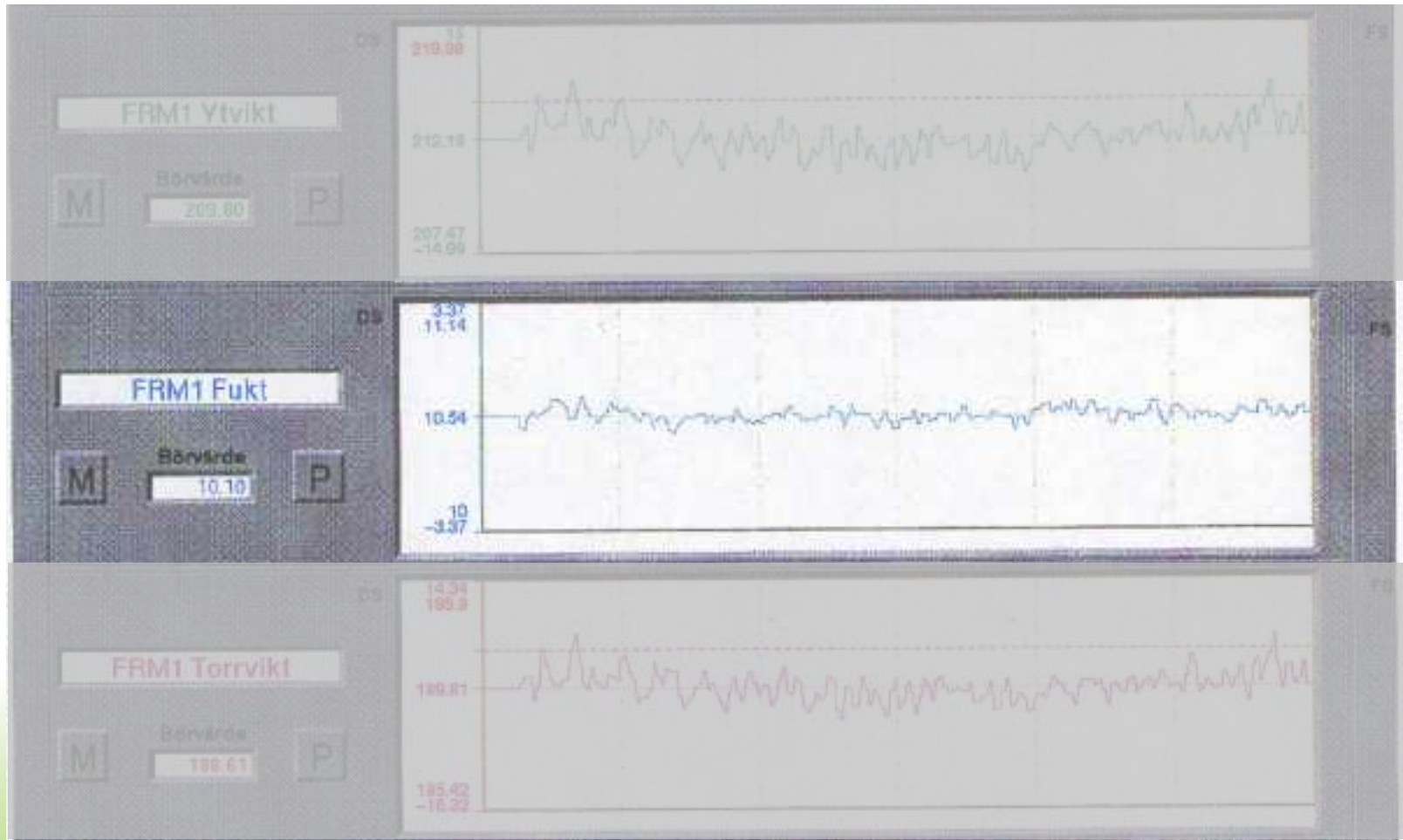
## Standard profile before rebuilt



# Moisture Profiling Implementation

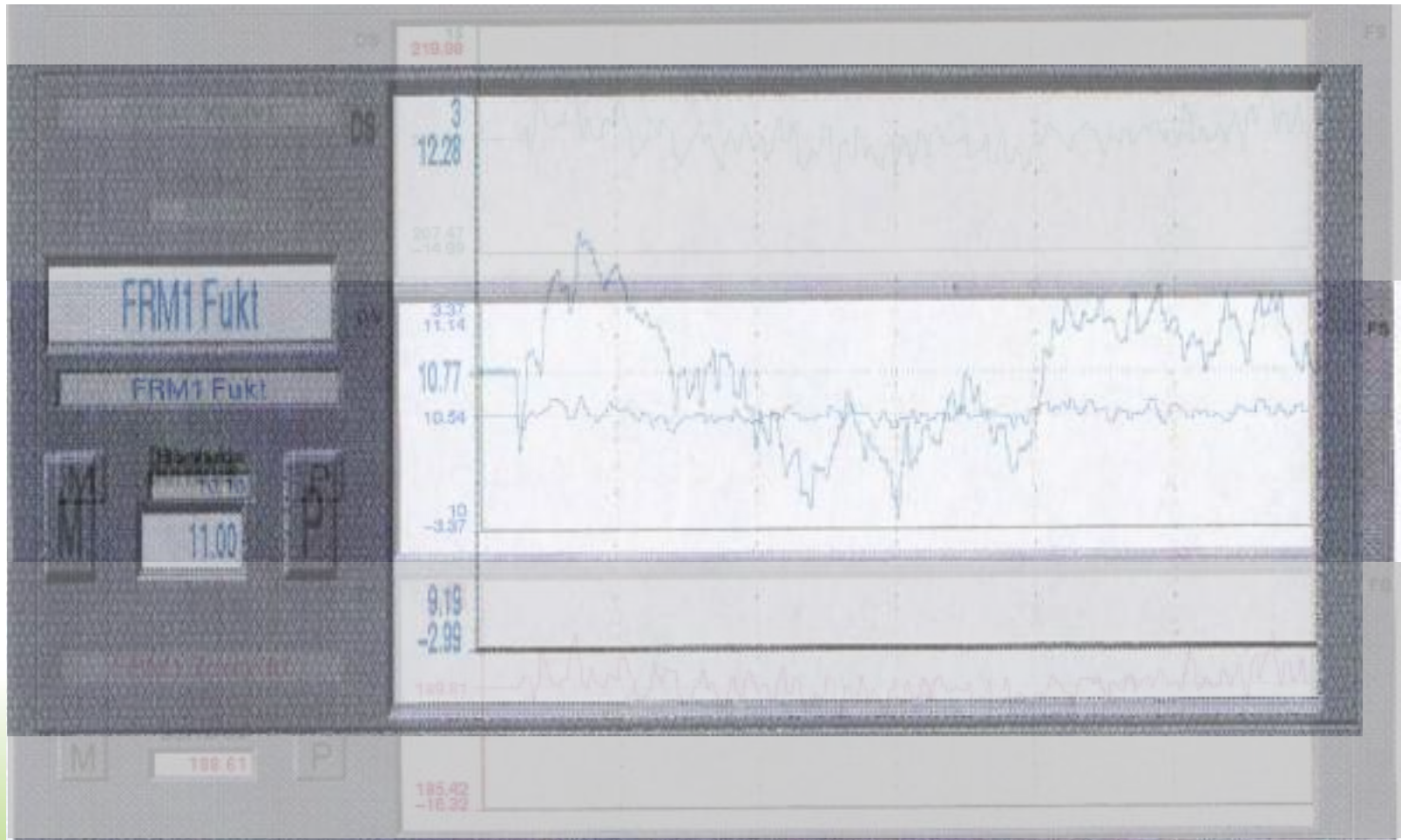
- XenTec Apollo on last cylinders on top and reverse side
- Profiling in md, cd, and z
- goal: reduce moisture variations peak-to-peak to 1/3

# Moisture Profiling Profile with XenTec





# Moisture Profiling Profile with XenTec



# Moisture Profiling Results

- moisture variations peak-to-peak to 20% of original value at most important grade
- Spread reduction reduces moisture by 1.6% – corresponding to speed increase between 4% and 6% on key grades
- Significantly improved quality, namely lay-flat and dimension stability

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# Drying

● Drying is a two step process:

1. Energy transfer
2. Mass transfer

# Drying

## Step 1: energy transmission

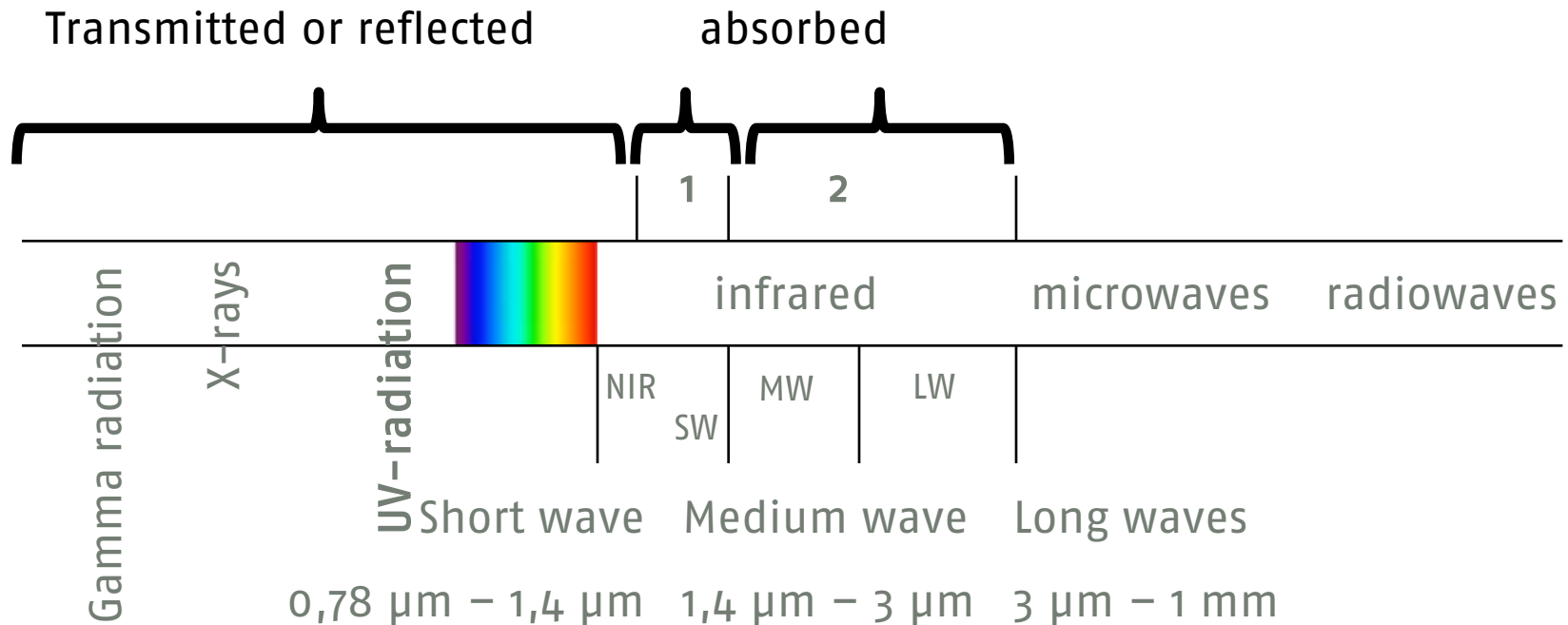
- The energy transfer increases the difference between partial vapour pressure in the coating/paper and the ambient air.
- energy transmission is achieved by means of
  - Conduction = contact drying
  - Thermal radiation = electromagnetic radiation
  - Convection = through medium, like water, oil, air

# Drying

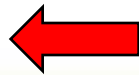
## Step 2: mass transfer

- The mass transmission is the physical movement of the vapour out of the coating/paper
- Only after the mass transfer, the paper/coating is dried

# Electromagnetic radiation



short wave length, high energy

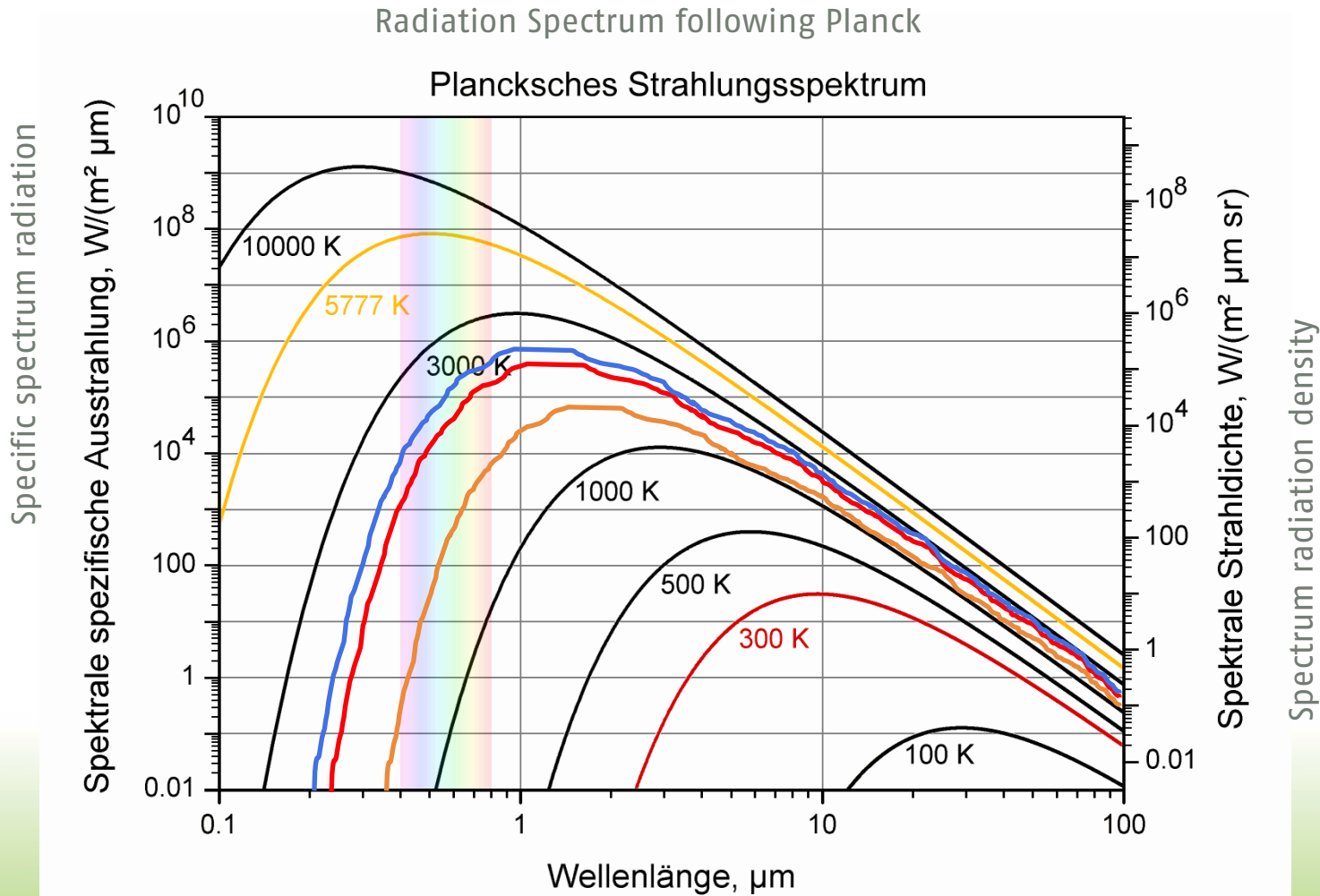


long wave length, low energy

1 = weakly absorbed, with good penetration 250 to 400  $\mu\text{m}$  into the sheet

2 = strongly absorbed, 80% within first 20  $\mu\text{m}$  of the sheet or coating

# Specific spectral emission and Planck's radiation spectrum





# Wavelength and efficiency standard emitters 30 kW @ 1.18 $\mu\text{m}$



# Wavelength and efficiency

## XenTec Dryers 24 kW @ 1.40 $\mu\text{m}$



# Wavelength and efficiency

- Does 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength difference really matter?

# Wavelength and efficiency

- Does 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength difference really matter?
- The difference between red light (0.65  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and green light (0.51  $\mu\text{m}$ ) on a traffic sign is just 0.14  $\mu\text{m}$



# Infrared absorption of H<sub>2</sub>O and paper

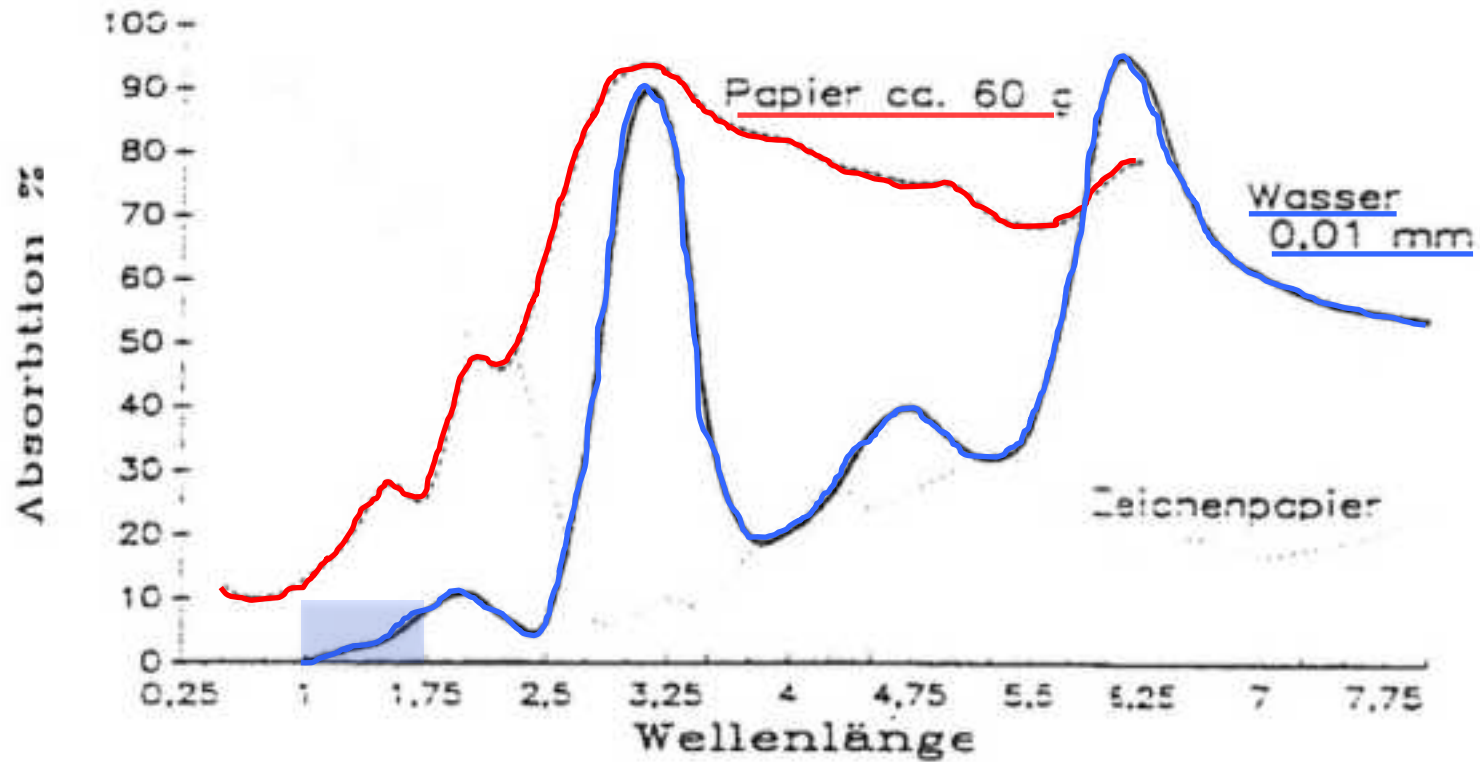
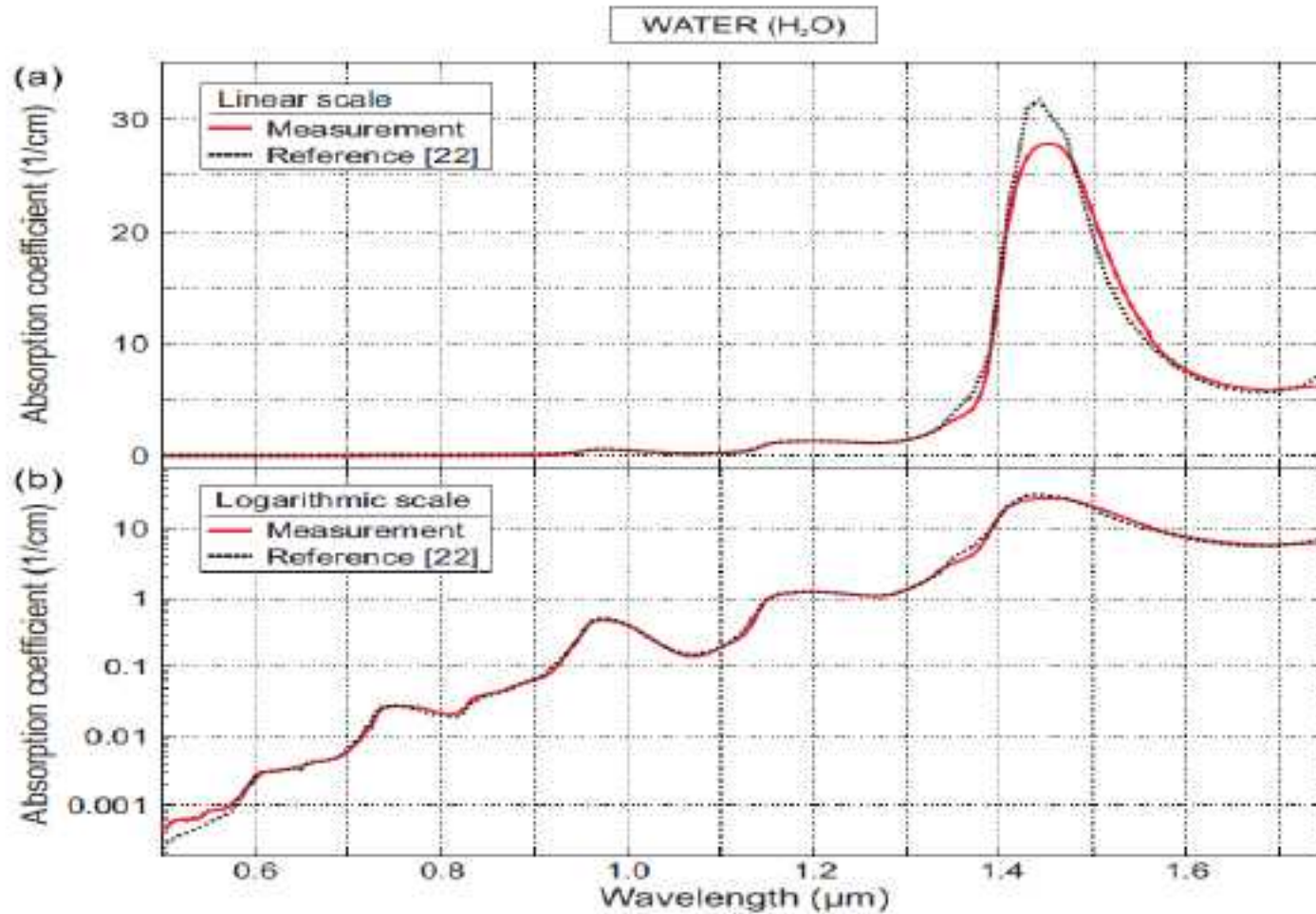


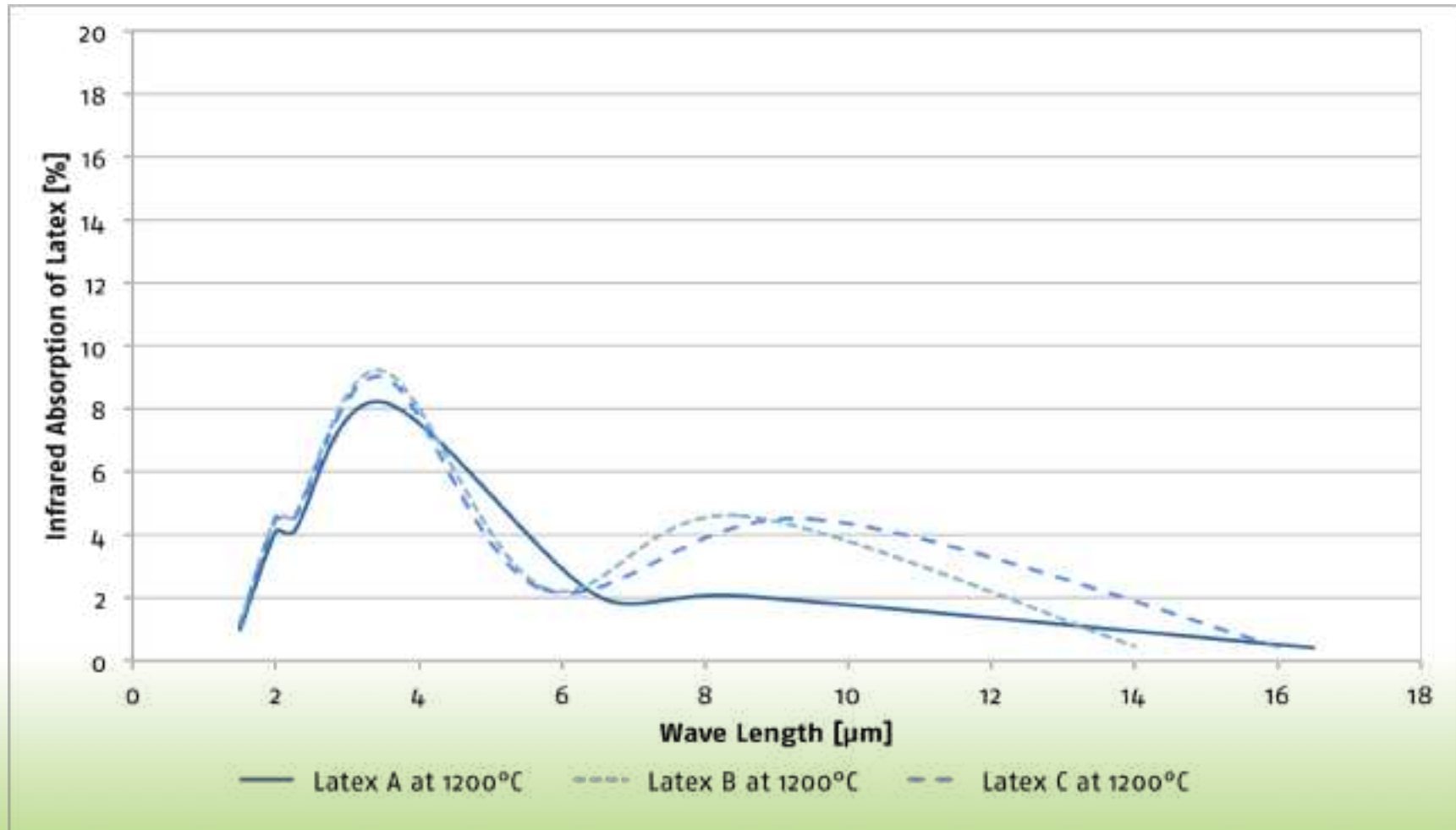
Abb. 7: IR-Reflexion und Absorption von Papier und Wasser

Source: Influence of emitter temperature of infrared emitters upon drying performance  
Helmut Graab, *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation* 19/1991

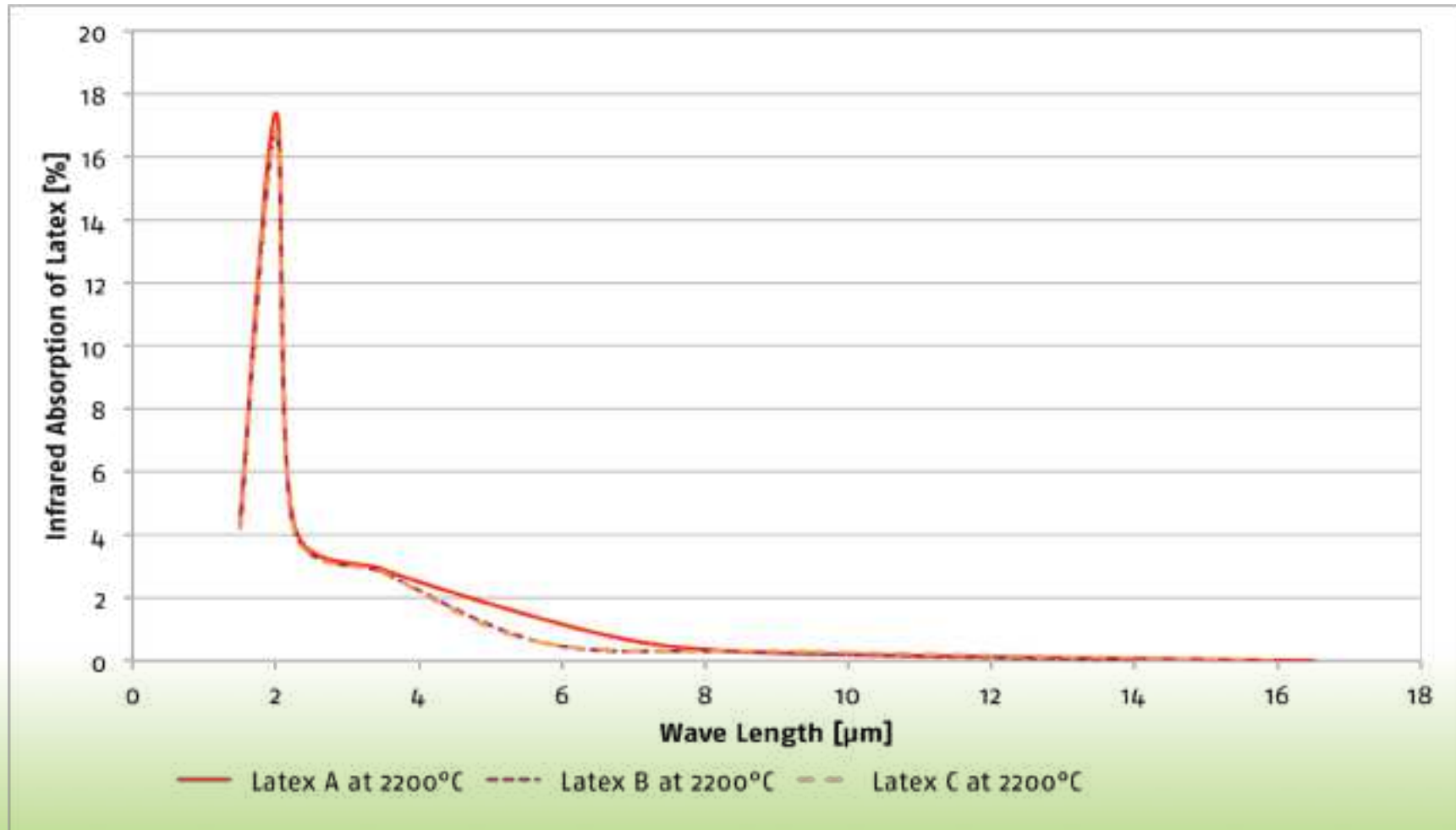
# Infrared absorption of H<sub>2</sub>O at Short Wave Infrared



# Infrared absorption of lattices film formation and migration

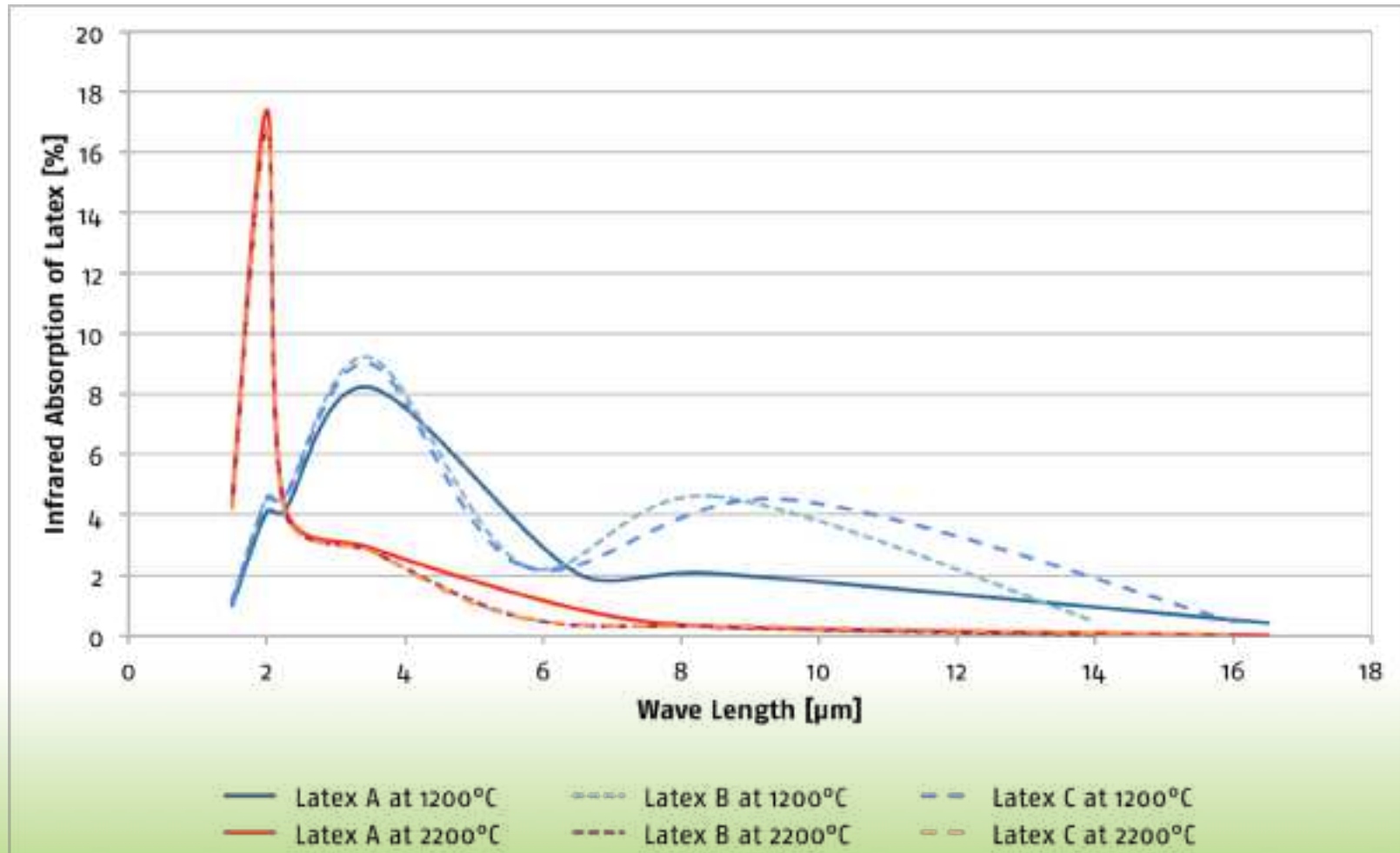


# Infrared absorption of lattices film formation and migration

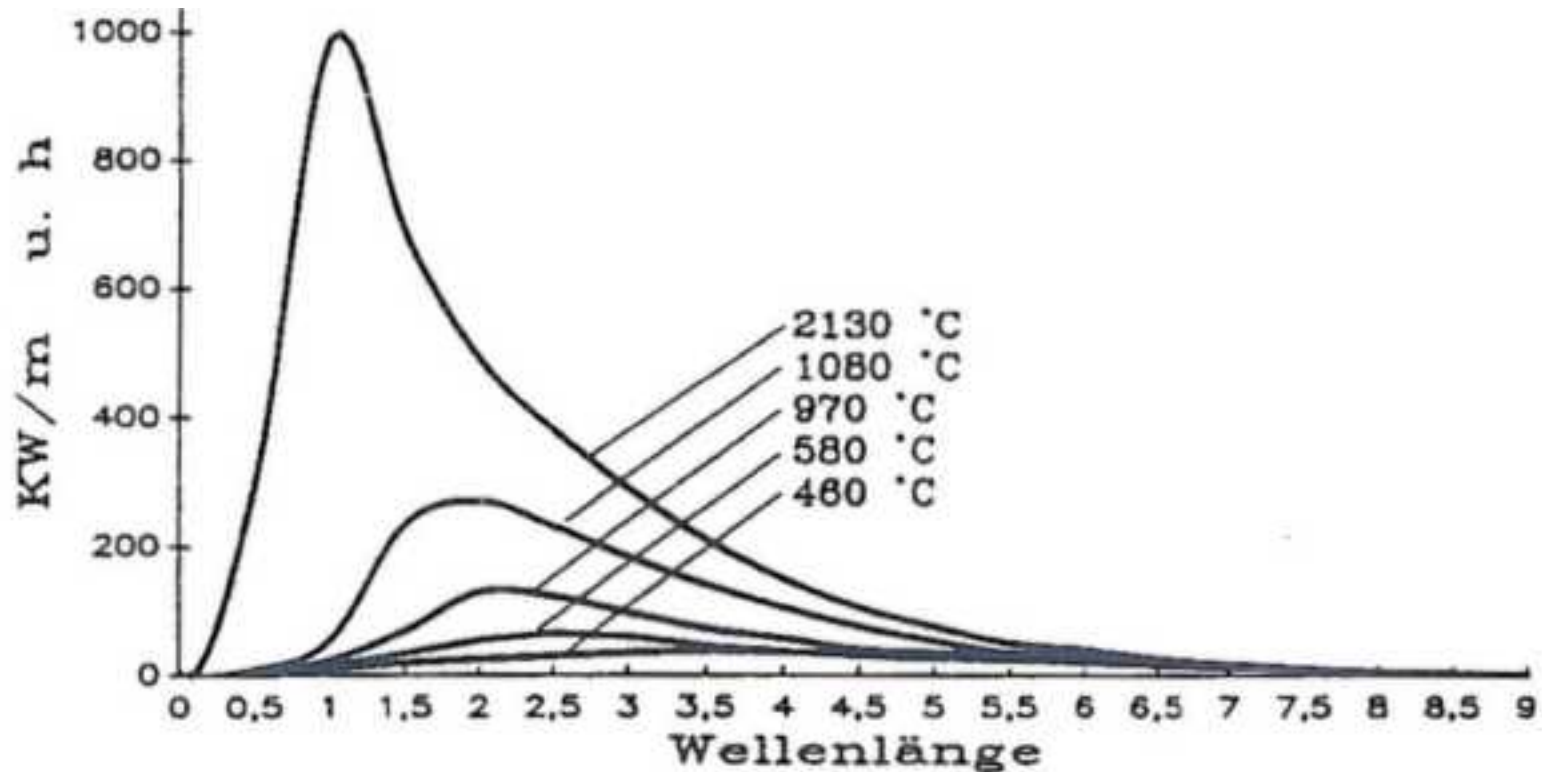




# Infrared absorption of lattices film formation and migration



# Wavelength and Radiation Density

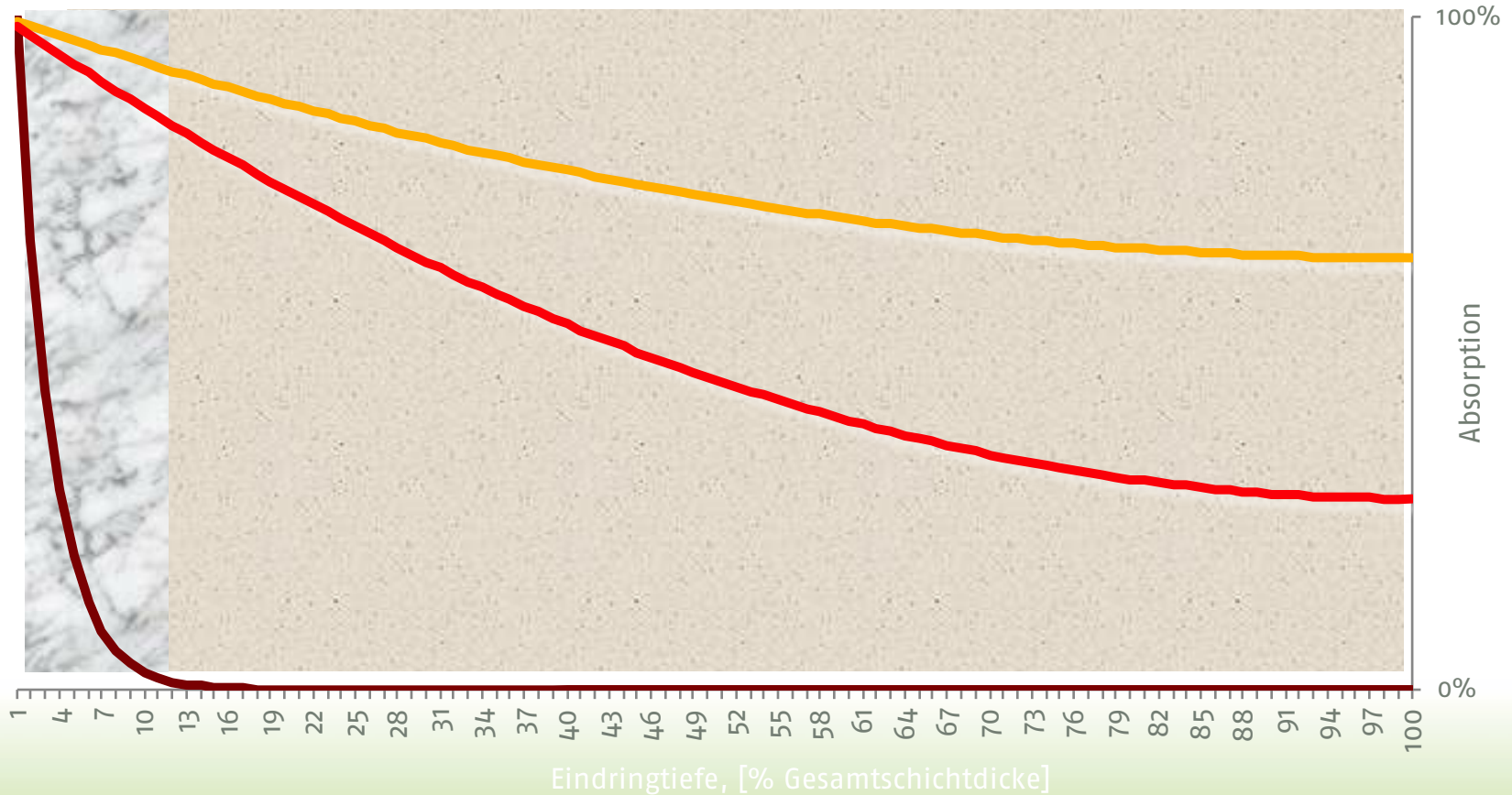


A b b. 1: Energieverteilung von Strahlern unterschiedlicher Temperatur

Source: Influence of emitter temperature of infrared emitters upon drying performance  
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# Penetration depth vs. Wavelength

## Board 200 to 300 gsm



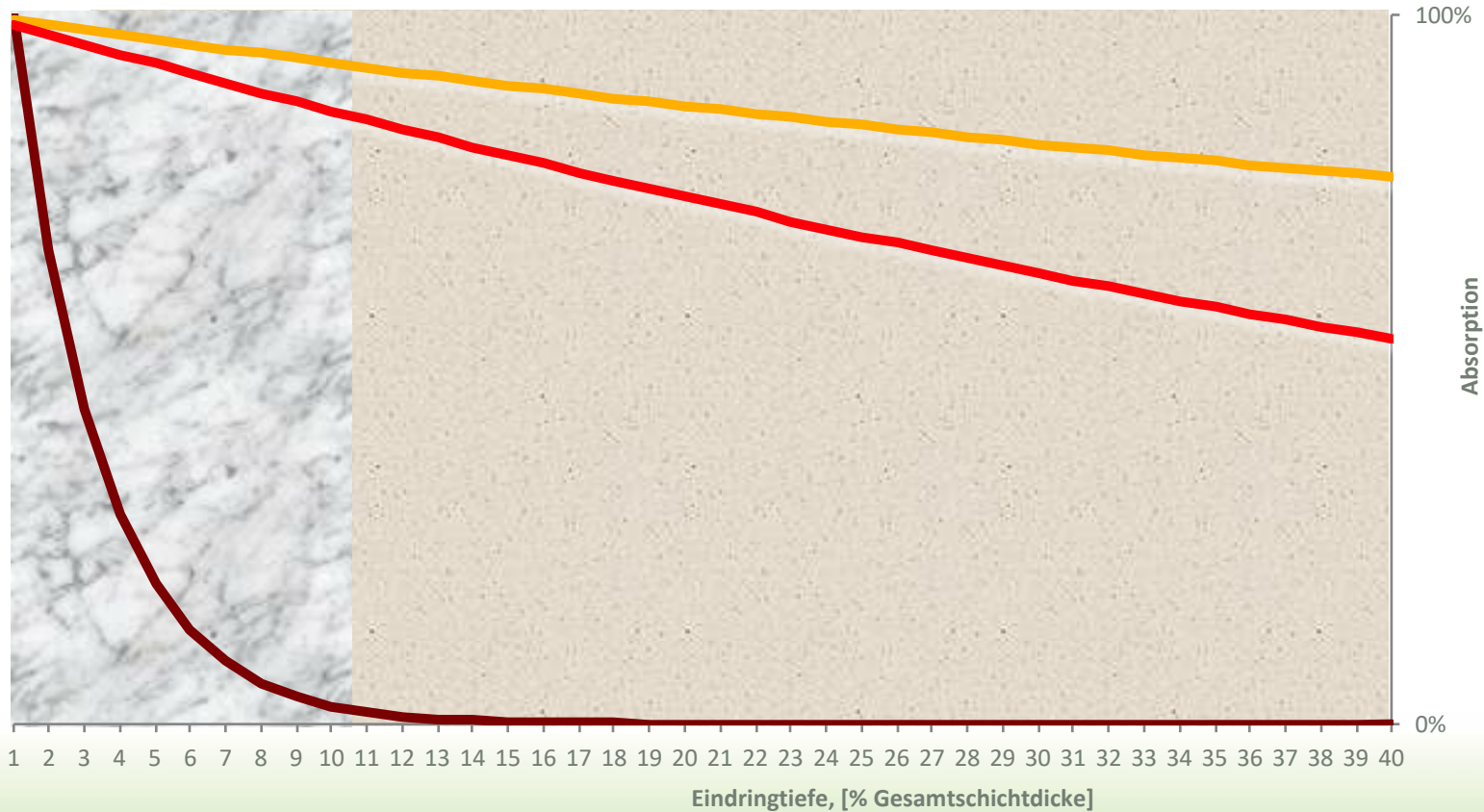
— Gas IR [2,5-3,5 μm]    — NIR [1,18 μm]    — XenTec [1,42 μm]

Approximation to Lambert-Beer's Law with typical values for medium weight board



# Penetration depth vs. Wavelength

## Fine Paper 60 to 100 gsm



Gas IR [2,5-3,5 μm]    NIR [1,18 μm]    XenTec [1,42 μm]

# Infrared – just the first step of drying

- Infrared radiation just delivers energy transfer
- The sheet or coating is warmed up
- Steam and warm water move toward surface
- But 0,2 m to 1,5 m after energy input the laminar boundary layer is saturated
- Drying stops!

# Laminar Boundary Layer

- For efficient drying, the laminar boundary layer must be disturbed by turbulent air, to avoid vapour saturation!

# Drying

- Only after having evaporated to the laminar boundary layer, the paper and coating is dried!

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# Drying Technology

- XenTec Lamps
- Gold plated reflectors
- Quartz Protection Tubes
- Active boundary layer management

# XenTec Technology

- Compact Engineering develops and manufactures the lamps and filaments
- Maximum output at 1.40  $\mu\text{m}$  at full load
- Ideal for overcoming hydrogen bonds between water molecules and fibres
- Ideal for deep penetration and thus drying with reduced binder and fines migration

# XenTec Lamps

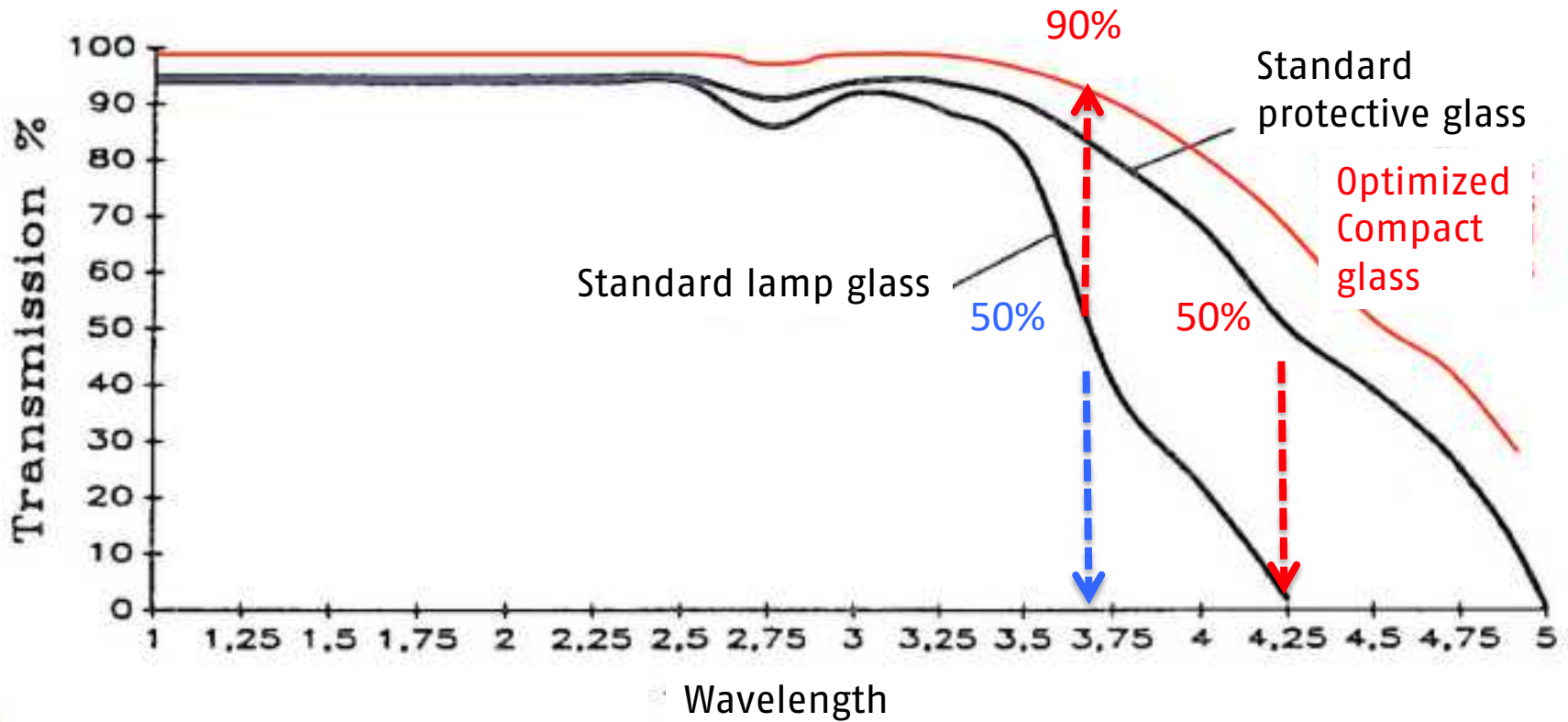
- Increased filament surface
  - For improved specific radiation
  - Higher energy density

# XenTec Lamps

- Special gas fill
  - allows increased radiation output
  - reduces energy losses by conduction
- Special quartz glass with *tenfold* transmission of infrared
  - reduced radiation losses
  - reduced cooling losses

# XenTec Lamps

## Infrared transmission of glass



A b b. 3: Transmission of Quartz glass as function of wavelength

Source: Influence of emitter temperature of infrared emitters upon drying performance  
Helmut Graab, *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation* 19/1991

# Gold coated reflectors

- Perfect reflector for infrared radiation
- Special cooling for low operational temperature
- Radiation emitted from lamp and reflected from sheet will be reflected to web until complete absorption

# Quartz protection tubes

- Protection tubes for same protection with lesser wall thickness
- Special quartz glass for least possible absorption of infrared radiation
- Will not consume energy, cool to touch in less than 2 seconds
  - Reduced fire danger in case of sheet break
  - Increased work safety
  - Reduced losses of radiation
  - Reduced cooling energy required

# Active Laminar Boundary Layer Management

- Use of turbulent air
  - Replaces saturated laminar layer from the sheet surface
  - Guarantees low partial vapour pressure in the laminar layer above the sheet
- Enables further mass transport of vapour = drying
- Sheet surface stays cool thanks to evaporation enthalpy



# Key advantages of XenTec dryers

Drying from bottom to top thanks to ideal wavelength

- Immediate immobilisation of initial sedimentation layer
- Perfect control of migration of binder and fines into the substrate
- Reduced blistering
- Eases load of hot air dryers, as water and steam are propelled to the surface
- Eases load of drying cylinders, as water and steam are propelled to the surface

# Summary

- Highly energy efficient, typically twice as good as other electric infrared emitters
- Typically as cost efficient as gas fired infrared dryers
- Drying from inside out through ideal wave length distribution
- Gentle drying at low web temperatures thanks to immediate evaporation
- Despite very high energy density no damage to the coated surface

Further information at

[www.compact.co.uk](http://www.compact.co.uk)

[www.wolfheilmann.eu](http://www.wolfheilmann.eu)

Or during your next pilot  
trial at VESTRA pilot coater  
of PTS

