

Cleaning based on probiotics

Bianca Spindler and Kerstin Keppler

Due to a health risk to the population caused by Legionella in aerosols, only the hygienic operation of recooling plants/cooling towers and wet separators is allowed. This results in the annual use of 50,000 tons of biocides in cooling waters/utility waters in the European Union (Source: Biocides in the Environment | Federal Environment Agency) In this context, biocides should be avoided wherever possible. Nevertheless, many plants are still operated with oxidative biocides such as chlorine, dioxide or monochloramine. Similarly, non-oxidative biocides are frequently used to a greater extent. This is quite understandable, as operators all want and need to operate their plants in a hygienically secure manner with a reasonable amount of effort.

In order to understand microbiology of an aqueous system, the water phase as well as surface deposits and biofilms must be as-

sessed. There is a particular correlation between these deposits and pathogenic microorganisms such as Legionella. Probiotics can naturally clean systems by metabolising these biofilms and establishing themselves on the surfaces. Through this cleaning process, microorganisms closely associated with biofilms often lose their habitat. In the medium term, this improves system cleanliness and hygiene in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way. In a clean system, there are fewer microbiologically induced problems (e.g. odour, corrosion, formation of deposits).

Microbiology in industrial water systems

The microbiological problems in industrial water systems are very diverse. Microbiology can colonise any water system, even in water that is considered to be very pure (e.g. tap water). Depending on the microbiological contamination of the system, several hundred species of different microorganisms can be present. Their metabolism can differ strongly from one another. Depending on the preferred nutrients or living conditions, some of them will prevail. In some cases, these microorganisms can benefit strongly from each other. In an average water system, 500-700 different types of microorganisms can be found.

The sources of contamination are diverse as the environment is not sterile. In a cooling tower, microorganisms enter through both the feed water and the air. Dust, dirt and also biological components such as spores and pollen are unavoidable and contribute to a high organic load, which in turn becomes a food source. Very seldom, such inputs have been qualified or quantified, as these measurements are highly complex.

Most of these microorganisms are mucus formers and can form extracellular polymeric substances, simply put: slimes for their own protection. A biofilm develops from these substances. Many microorganisms take advantages of the biofilm, which consists of bacterial communication and, above all, protection from external influences. Biofilms are not just an accumulation of micro-

organisms, they are genuine bioconoses. Legionella in particular exploits these advantages. Biofilms are vital for the survival of legionella in these systems, as they also harbour the amoebae and other protozoa in which legionella prefer to multiply. In addition, legionella cannot produce one of the essential amino acids themselves and utilise the bacteria within the biofilm community.

Microorganisms in the biofilm are usually resistant to antibiotic and antimicrobial agents, as the slime and the thick structure provide mechanical protection. Many react indiscriminately with organic components and are broken down. Although degradation products of biocides can also have an antimicrobial effect in some cases, this is not always the case. The question also arises as to whether a biocide can even penetrate the biofilm at all or whether it remains on the surface.

Biofilms are associated with several essential problems. They lead to blockages and performance losses, which can easily result in production problems. Biofilms are not symmetrical structures. They build up like a sponge. It can be assumed that only the uppermost layers are properly supplied with nutrients and oxygen, the lower layers become increasingly anaerobic (life without oxygen). The microorganisms living there utilise metabolic pathways that lead to further problems. Organic acids/fatty acids and aldehydes/H₂S are formed, which are responsible for unpleasant odours. Microbially induced corrosion (pinpoint acid corrosion), which is responsible for at least 20% of all corrosion damage worldwide, should also not be neglected. As a small example, consider the bacterial strain *Halomonas titanicae*, which is devouring the Titanic at a depth of 3800 meters in complete darkness and at 4°C. It typically thrives at 30°C. Therefore, there are no guarantees that microorganisms will always remain in the presumed growth areas.

Biofilm formation can be minimised by avoiding stagnation areas, regular cleaning, maintenance and, above all, by not interrupting system operation. Nevertheless, the

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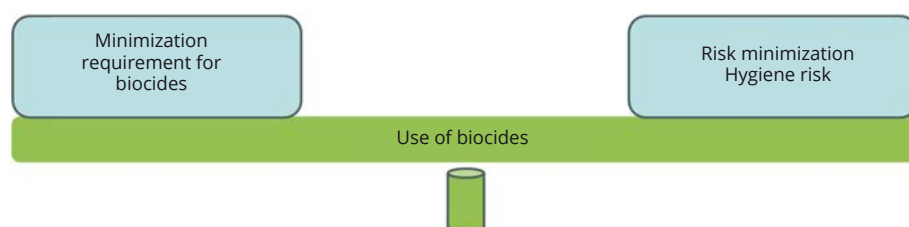


Fig. 1. Balancing the use of biocides.

vast majority of systems cannot manage without biocide treatment. The operator is always in a dilemma here: on the one hand, he should use as few biocides as possible and ideally refrain whenever feasible on the other hand, all operators of a system that trickles or sprays water and that can release biogenic aerosols are obliged to comply with the hygiene regulations that prevent the release of legionella (Figure 1). The use of biocides is not only subject to the appropriate guidelines for the system but also to fundamental regulations. In the EU, the use is subject to Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 (Biocidal Products Regulation – BPR). As biocides are hazardous chemical substances, the Ordinance on Hazardous Substances also applies. In addition, the legal requirements from the annexes of the Waste Water Ordinance (AbwV) (22, 31, 45 etc.) must be complied with, particularly with regard to the parameters AOX and zinc.

Biocides have different effects. Broadly speaking, a distinction is made between oxidative biocides, non-oxidative biocides and in situ biocides, which are formed from precursors on site. In the case of a strong biofilm build-up, biocides work on the biofilm and the protective layers of the bacteria as described above. Therefore, in most cases, biocides cannot effectively attack the biofilm. Quaternary ammonium compounds are an exception, but these are considered to be very difficult to degrade and have their own problems. Furthermore, biocides are not cleaning agents capable of cleaning surfaces. A biofilm is more likely to be treated chemically with surfactants, which are available on the market as bio-dispersants. These can help to detach the biofilm from the substrate and keep the detached components in suspension. However, even if the biofilm is detached, so-called clusters always remain, which allow rapid recolonisation. Chemical cleaning (cleaning cycles with acidic and alkaline cleaners) could clean the surfaces in such a way that the biofilm is completely removed. However, this usually requires a system shutdown. Once the system is back under water, the biofilm will quickly rebuild.

Bacteria can react very differently to environmental stress, including biocide treatment. Classically, they can form capsules and spores and thus permanently freeze their metabolism and survive over a long period of time (spores can be found in almost all habitats on earth). A biocide does not guarantee all-round safety.

Furthermore, not all microorganisms can be detected. Bacteria can fall into a hibernation-like state, the so-called vbnc state: viable but non-culturable. The problem here is that harmful bacteria such as legionella are present in the process water, but they cannot be cultivated. This means they do not appear on the culture medium because they are not metabolizing and, as a result, do not reproduce. Therefore, they are not visible as colonies in classical detection methods. The consequence is that the operator receives a negative result from the laboratory, even though there are viable legionella in his process water.

A new and innovative approach in industrial water treatment is the use of biology. Bioticare operates based on probiotics. This environmentally friendly, green technology supports industrial processes in a safe manner.

What are probiotics and where are they used?

Probiotics are microorganisms with positive metabolic properties. They are known in the classical sense in human nutrition and are used specifically to build up the microbiome efficiently and effectively. Different microorganisms are used for this purpose on an industrial scale. The aim of biological cleaning is to remove biofilms by metabolising the proteins and sugars in the mucus matrix. To do this, these bacteria settle on surfaces, a tendency they have in common with other bacteria. Therefore, a look into the aqueous phase of a system can often only be a partial view, a tip of the iceberg to stay with the example of the Titanic.

Probiotic microorganisms also form a community on surfaces. Typically, these bacteria do not produce slimy deposits, and their metabolism is non-critical, avoiding fermentation or anaerobic pathways. This coating is therefore generally unproblematic for production processes and is very stable in thickness. Bioticare cleans systems of deposits and dirt in a natural way. This mitigates and prevents problems that are closely associated with biofilm, such as odour, anaerobic conditions, and corrosion. Without a biofilm, harmful microorganisms adapted to it cannot benefit from these deposits. Technical processes run undisturbed and product quality remains unaffected.

Aerobic, and in some cases facultative anaerobic, naturally occurring, spore-forming bacteria are used as a spore suspension under appropriate growth conditions. Spores

are dormant stages of bacteria that are particularly robust during storage and therefore contribute to a good shelf life of the product. The spores can transform into viable bacteria.

The term ‘natural’ already explains it: the probiotics used are not genetically modified (no GMOs (Genetically Modified MicroOrganisms)). In addition, the GRAS criteria (Generally Recognised As Safe) are met. This term originates from food safety. Therefore, the probiotics used are categorised in risk group 1 (EC Guideline 2000/54/EC), just like lactic acid bacteria or yeasts. Probiotics are not a hazardous substance and are harmless to humans and animals. This increases occupational safety and has a positive effect on the environment.

What do probiotics look like?

Probiotics exhibit characteristic appearance on culture media and Dipslides. Thus, they



Fig. 2. What do probiotics look like, example 1.



Fig. 3. What do probiotics look like, example 2.



Fig. 4. What do probiotics look like, example 3.

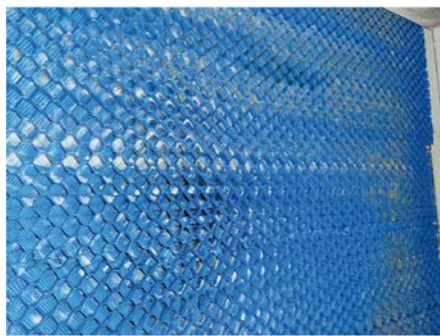


Fig. 5. What do probiotics look like, example 4.

can be distinguished from the usual microbiological contamination with simple means. Visual differentiation already provides a good overview, which appears to be sufficient for assessing the treatment.

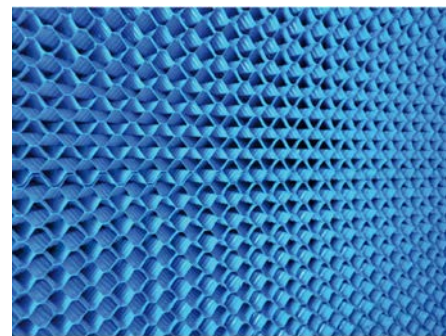
Probiotics in surface hygiene

Two cases for the use of probiotics have already been discussed. In addition to their use in nutritional supplements and cleaning, probiotics have also been used very successfully in the medical field for maintaining surface hygiene for many years. A study by the Charité is investigating the effects of different disinfection strategies on the environmental microbiome in the clinical environment and the effects on the presence of antimicrobial resistance genes. Three cleaning methods (disinfectants, detergents and probiotics) were applied in 9 independent patient rooms at the Charité-Universitätsmedizin in Berlin (Klassert T.E., et al: Comparative analysis of surface sanitisation protocols on the bacterial community structures in the hospital environment, Clinical Microbiology and Infection External link. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2022 Mar 7; S1198-743X(22)00109-4. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2022.02.032.) The results are astounding:



before

Fig. 6. Cleaning with probiotics, before ...



after

Fig. 7. Cleaning with probiotics, and after cleaning.

- The probiotic cleaning led to a reduction in pathogenic organisms such as *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, and not just in absolute numbers.
- The cleaning effect (the “decolonising effect”) of disinfecting surfaces only lasts for 30 minutes. After that, surfaces are very quickly recolonised, including with microorganisms that are not harmless to humans. In the long term, the stress of disinfection can also select microorganisms that are detrimental to human health.
- Probiotic cleaning resulted in the highest microbiome diversity and higher stability (high diversity is protective and positive).

Probiotics are therefore more effective than disinfectants or conventional cleaning agents. How can such a result be explained? The probiotics take over the ‘natural’ habitat, spread out and leave fewer resources for the other microorganisms. This is a completely natural process that occurs in every system in this way. Ultimately, the species that are best able to cope with the environmental conditions reproduce.

In which industrial water systems can probiotics be used?

Probiotika can be used in all water systems that tolerate microbiological contamination: Cooling water, wet separators/air scrubbers, fountains, extinguishing water systems/water tanks, etc. They can also be established in heavily microbiologically contaminated systems such as production circuits. The key is to see probiotics as part of the process microflora. The system is not flooded with probiotic bacteria, nor is the microbiological baseline changed. Probiotics are categorised as a cleaning product, they rid the system of all kinds of deposits, especially biofilms consisting of glycoproteins and polysaccharides.

The cleaning effect is shown most impressively in case studies: one operator had been struggling with operational deposits and microbiological contamination of his process water in his evaporative cooling system for a long time. Despite the use of various biocides, both oxidative and non-oxidative, the

results were unsatisfactory. After using probiotics as a cleaning agent, water hygiene has improved considerably and the ‘usual’ deposits have almost completely receded.

In such cases, the probiotics were dosed into the systems with an increased concentration for the first 4 weeks in order to gradually spread in the natural habitat of the system. Once the probiotics are established, much lower maintenance doses are sufficient. Cleaning with probiotics is therefore cost-effective, although cost should not be the most crucial criterion. Occupational safety and environmental awareness rank higher.

The probiotics are introduced into the system as a liquid product using simple dosing technology. Diaphragm dosing pumps are also suitable, so there is generally no need for new investments. Occupational safety is high (no hazardous substances, GRAS) and the probiotics are environmentally friendly and sustainable (Figure 8).

In the second case study, a smaller evaporative cooling system in a special production facility (alkaline) caused problems. The biocide previously used was not suitable for the prevailing pH value in the cooling water. Massive deposits built up in the cooling packs and the water system was repeatedly



Fig. 8. Introduce probiotics into the system.

contaminated. After the use of probiotics, these deposits were greatly reduced, which could be directly compared with a conventionally operated system next door. The annual removal cycles of the cooling packs were significantly extended with the probiotics.

Summary

Probiotics are very well suited as cleaning agents for industrial water systems/cooling water systems. They have the potential to effectively keep the systems clean and remove unfavourable biofilms/deposits. The liquid products are not critical in terms of occupational safety, as they are a biological substance with no hazard potential. For the first time, it is therefore possible to operate an industrial plant, a cooling system or a fountain without the addition of biocides. The environment will thank us.

Kurzfassung

Reinigung durch Probiotika

Aufgrund einer Gesundheitsgefahr für die Bevölkerung durch in Aerosolen enthaltene Legionellen, ist nur der hygienegerechte Betrieb von Rückkühlwerken/Kühltürmen und Nassabscheidern erlaubt. Dies führt dazu, dass in den dazu verwendeten Kühlwässern/Nutzwässern in der Europäischen Union jährlich 50.000 Tonnen Biozide eingesetzt werden. (Quelle: Biozide in der Umwelt | Umweltbundesamt). Auf Biozide soll in diesem Kontext, wo immer es möglich ist, verzichtet werden. Trotzdem werden viele Anlagen durchgängig mit oxidativen Bioziden wie Chlordioxid oder Monochloramin betrieben. Genauso häufig werden nicht-oxidative Biozide in größerem Maße eingesetzt. Dies ist nur allzu verständlich, da die Betreiber ihre Anlagen alle hygienisch sicher fahren

wollen und müssen, und dies mit einem vertretbaren Arbeitsaufwand.

Um die Mikrobiologie eines wässrigen Systems zu verstehen, muss man die Wasserphase, aber auch die oberflächlichen Beläge und Biofilme bewerten. Insbesondere besteht ein Zusammenhang zwischen diesen Ablagerungen und pathogenen Mikroorganismen wie beispielsweise Legionellen. Probiotika können Systeme auf natürliche Art und Weise reinigen indem sie diese Biofilme verstoffwechseln und sich dazu auf den Oberflächen ansiedeln. Durch die Reinigung verlieren Mikroorganismen, die eng mit Biofilmen verbunden sind, oftmals die Lebensgrundlage. Mittelfristig verbessert sich dadurch nachhaltig und umweltfreundlich die Systemsauberkeit und Hygiene. In einem sauberen System kommt es zu weniger zu mikrobiell bedingten Problemen (Bsp: Geruch, Korrosion, Belagsbildung).



vgbe-Standard VGBE-S-455-00-2022-12-EN

Cooling Water Systems and Cooling Water Treatment formerly VGB-R 455e

92 p., 13 fig., partially in colour, 13 tab., 2023, DIN A4, print/ebook

English and German edition available

Price for vgbe-members* 200.- €, non-members 300.- €, + postage, package and VAT

This vgbe standard "Cooling Water Systems and Cooling Water Treatment", VGBE-S-455-00-2022, replaces the previous VGB Cooling Water Guideline VGB-R 455e, the second edition of which was published in January 2000.

This standard has been revised in great detail and consequently reflects the current state of the art and legal requirements. It covers not only the cooling systems of classical thermal power plants, but also cooling systems in industrial applications such as refineries and the chemical industry. European and international standards have also been taken into account as far as possible.

The scope has been significantly increased from that of the previous version. One new addition, for example, is the consideration of hygienic aspects for open cooling systems. On the one hand, the essential aspects of cooling water chemistry and cooling water treatment are explained better and more precisely in order to present the most important details to all parties involved. On the other hand, the standard is intended to compensate, at least to some extent, for a loss of knowledge, without claiming to be a textbook. Accordingly, many further reading references are included.

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14. bis 16. Mai 2024 in Bonn
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vgbe Konferenz

KELI 2024 – Konferenz Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik in der Energieversorgung

Im Zweijahresrhythmus richtet der vgbe energy e.V. eine Fachkonferenz zur Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik aus. Angesprochen werden Betreiber, Planer, Dienstleister und Lieferanten aller Arten von Erzeugungsanlagen wie konventionellen, nuklearen und Wasserkraftwerken, sowie regenerativen, dezentralen und industriellen Erzeugungsanlagen. Aktuelle Fragen und Lösungen können in Vorträgen präsentiert und mit international tätigen Experten von Betreibern, Herstellern, Dienstleistern, Versicherern, Behörden und Universitäten diskutiert werden. Begleitet werden die Vorträge durch umfangreiche Ausstellungen der Hersteller/Dienstleister und ein ansprechendes Rahmenprogramm, das für einen Gedankenaustausch und die Erweiterung geschäftlicher wie persönlicher Kontakte beste Voraussetzungen bietet.

Die KELI 2024 wird ebenso eine Plattform sein, um die durch die aktuelle Energiepolitik ausgelösten technischen Herausforderungen und Chancen zu diskutieren. Schwerpunkte bilden dabei die Auswirkungen des sich verändernden Energiesystems und Chancen durch Digitalisierung unter dem Motto:

**„Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik
für nachhaltige Energieversorgung“**

Unser Fokus liegt auf folgenden Themengebieten:

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- Informationssicherheit (IT-/OT-Sicherheit), Cybersicherheit
- Digitalisierung, Industrie 4.0, KI-Anwendungen, Cloud-Lösungen
- Netzanschluss und Erbringung von Systemdienstleistungen

Freuen Sie sich zusätzlich auf eine kontroverse Podiumsdiskussion mit Betreibern und Herstellern zum Thema „KI, GPT, Cloud u.a. neue Technologien: Fluch oder Segen für Automation und IT-/OT-Sicherheit?“.

Um den Ingenieur Nachwuchs der Branche zu fördern, werden Studierende bei Anreise und Unterkunft unterstützt.

Wir – die Geschäftsstelle und der Programmausschuss – freuen uns, auf der KELI alte Bekannte und neue Gesichter zu begrüßen.

Essen, im Februar 2024

TAGUNGSPROGRAMM

(Änderungen vorbehalten) Konferenzsprache: Deutsch

DINNSTAG, 14. MAI 2024

ab 17:00 *Registrierung*

19:00 *Abendveranstaltung*
Geselliges Beisammensein in der Fachausstellung.
Für das leibliche Wohl ist gesorgt.

MITTWOCH, 15. MAI 2024

	Plenarvorträge	Saal Beethoven
09:00 A1	Eröffnung der Konferenz <i>Dr. Oliver Then, vgbe energy e.V., Essen</i>	
09:15 A2	Aktivitäten der vgbe-Gremien zur Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik – organisatorische Hinweise <i>Peter Riedijk, RWE Generation NL, Geertruidenberg</i>	
09:30 A3	Energiefabrik der Zukunft – Kann H2 ein Schlüssel zur Energiestandorttransformation sein? <i>Bruno Theimer, ABB AG, Mannheim</i>	
10:00 A4	Dekarbonisierung: Was heißt das eigentlich für unsere Leitsysteme? <i>Stefan Niebler, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen</i>	
10:30 A5	Risiko Cybercrime – Was tun bei einem „Hackerangriff“ <i>Holger Bajohr-May, Technische Werke Ludwigshafen am Rhein AG, Ludwigshafen</i>	
11:00	<i>Kaffeepause – Besuch der Fachausstellung</i>	
11:30	Sektion S1 „Flexibler Betrieb der Erzeugungs- und Speicheranlagen im sich ändernden Energiesystem I“	Saal Beethoven
	<i>Sektionsleitung: Peter Riedijk, RWE Generation NL, Geertruidenberg</i>	
11:30 S1.1	Zentralwarten – (K)Eine Frage der Effizienz? <i>Kai Maurer, ABB AG, Mannheim</i>	
12:00 S1.2	Das GuD Marzahn auf dem Weg zum 72-Stunden-Betrieb ohne Beaufsichtigung <i>Wolfgang Gerndt, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin, und Marcus Schönwälder, Vattenfall Wärme Berlin AG, Berlin</i>	

Anmeldung / Registration

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12:30 S1.3	Energiewirtschaftliche Standortoptimierung am Industriepark Infraser – Geht da noch was? <i>Thomas Grünebaum, ABB AG, Mannheim, und Christian Holzinger, InfraServ GmbH & Co. Wiesbaden KG, Wiesbaden</i>
11:30	Sektion S2 „Flexibler Betrieb der Erzeugungs- und Speicheranlagen im sich ändernden Energiesystem II“ Saal Schumann <i>Sektionsleitung: Thorsten Schumacher, Uniper Kraftwerke GmbH, Düsseldorf</i>
11:30 S2.1	Umbau eines 800 MW Steinkohle-Blockes in einen rotierenden Phasenschieber <i>Andreas Hinterthan, RWE Generation SE, Dormagen</i>
12:00 S2.2	Revidierte EU F-Gase Verordnung und die Auswirkungen auf Schaltanlagen <i>Christina Hückler und Dr. Mark Kuschel, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin</i>
12:30 S2.3	Modellierung und Validierung von Energiesystemen für höhere Frequenzen <i>Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Kutzner, Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, und Eric Daube, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen</i>
13:00	Mittagspause – Besuch der Fachausstellung
14:00	Sektion S3 „IT-Sicherheit I“ Saal Beethoven <i>Sektionsleitung: Heiko Kanisch, Lausitz Energie Kraftwerke AG, Cottbus</i>
14:00 S3.1	Cybersecurity – NIS2 und CRA – Anforderungen und Herausforderungen für Leittechniklieferanten <i>Manfred Lustig, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Karlsruhe</i>
14:30 S3.2	Die häufigsten Sicherheitsrisiken und kontinuierliche Angriffserkennung in Steuerungs- und Leittechnik <i>Frank Stummer, Rhebo GmbH, Leipzig</i>
15:00 S3.3	Angriffserkennung in der Praxis – was bedeutet einfach und aufwandsarm? <i>Jens Bußjäger, Achterwerk GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen</i>

14:00	Sektion S4 „Netzanschluss und Bereitstellung von Systemdienstleistungen“ Saal Schumann <i>Sektionsleitung: Frank Körnert, Vattenfall Wärme Berlin AG, Berlin</i>
14:00 S4.1	Netzbildende Wechselrichter als Nachfolger für die Momentanreserve und Spannungsquelleneigenschaft von Synchrongeneratoren <i>Prof. Dr. Hendrik Lens, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart</i>
14:30 S4.2	Zukünftige Systembedarfe an Momentanreserve zur Beherrschung von Netzauftritten <i>Dr. Janek Massmann, Amprion GmbH, Dortmund</i>
15:00 S4.3	Netzstabilisierung durch Verhindern des ungewollten Ansprechens des Rückleistungsschutzes von Dampfturbinen bei Überfrequenz <i>Johannes Lips, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart</i>
15:30	Kaffeepause – Besuch der Fachausstellung
16:00 – 17:15	Podiumsdiskussion Saal Beethoven KI, GPT, Cloud u.a. Technologien: Fluch oder Segen für Automation und IT-/OT-Sicherheit <i>Moderation: Andreas Jambor, RWE Generation SE, Essen</i>
16:00 P1	Impulsbeitrag 1: Mehrwert & Ergebnisse einer erforschten selbstlernenden Anomalieerkennung für Prozessnetze <i>Franka Schuster, Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus, Cottbus</i>
16:15 P2	Impulsbeitrag 2: Einfluss von KI und weiteren modernen Technologien auf die Cybersicherheit in der Energiewirtschaft <i>Benjamin Mejri, Evolution Security GmbH, Kassel</i>
16:30 – 17:15	Diskussionsrunde mit: <i>Andreas Jambor (RWE Generation) Moderation, Franka Schuster (BTU), Benjamin Mejri (Evolution), Dr. Ragnar Schierholz (ABB), Stefan Niebler (Siemens Energy) unter Einbeziehung des Publikums</i>
18:30	Abendveranstaltung
18:30	Treffpunkt MARITIM Hotel Bonn, gemeinsamer Spaziergang zum Schiffsanleger
19:00	Schiffahrt mit dem MS „Moby Dick“. Detaillierte Angaben zur Abendveranstaltung entnehmen Sie bitte den organisatorischen Hinweisen.

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09:00	Sektion S5 „Digitalisierung, Industrie 4.0, Cloud-Lösungen I“	Saal Beethoven
	Sektionsleitung: Dr. Daniel Lehmann, Iqony Solutions GmbH, Essen	
09:00 S5.1	DCS of tomorrow – Wo geht die Reise hin?	Jonas Trautmann, ABB AG, Mannheim
09:30 S5.2	The impact of the application of IT security concepts in OT cybersecurity	Sjoerd Boersma, Siemens Energy BV, Zoutenwoude, Niederlande
10:00 S5.3	Optimale Regelungen für verkoppelte Regelkreise aus Standardbausteinen	Prof. Dr. Kai Michels, Universität Bremen, Bremen
09:00	Sektion S6 „Instandhaltung, Monitoring, Sicherheit, Prüfungen und Lebensdauerkonzepte“	Saal Schumann
	Sektionsleitung: Simon Wanjek, Grosskraftwerk Mannheim AG, Mannheim	
09:00 S6.1	Verbesserung des Anlagenwirkungsgrades durch Asynchronmotorentausch?	Carsten Sperlich, Henkel AG & Co. KGaA Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf
09:30 S6.2	Identification and monitoring of the effects of flexible operation of coal-fired units	Pawel Gawron, Pro Novum SP. z o.o., Katowice, Polen
10:00 S6.3	Digitale Instandhaltungslösungen – Wenden Sie Industrie 4.0 richtig an?	Stephan Boy, ABB AG, Mannheim
10:30	Besuch der Fachausstellung – Kaffeepause	
11:15	Sektion S7 „IT-Sicherheit II“	Saal Beethoven
	Sektionsleitung: Andreas Jambor, RWE Generation SE, Essen	
11:15 S7.1	Warum brauchen Sie ein Event Monitoring für Ihr OT-System?	Richard Biala, Robert Grey, ABB AG, Mannheim

11:45 S7.2	Cloud based orchestration of various distributed assets	Luis Costa, Daniel Stierhof, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen
12:15 S7.3	Wenn du nur eine Firewall hast, sieht jedes Problem wie eine Firewall-Regel aus	Arnold Krille, genua GmbH, Kirchheim
11:15	Sektion S8 „Technische Entwicklungen und Projekte in der Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik I“	Saal Schumann
	Sektionsleitung: Prof. Dr. Hendrik Lens, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart	
11:15 S8.1	Die zukünftige Rolle von Elektrolyseuren im Stromsystem	Michael Lukas, 50Hertz Transmission GmbH, Berlin
11:45 S8.2	DA/RE – Engpassmanagement mit Kleinflexibilitäten über eine cloud-basierte IT-Plattform	Giorgia Tzar, TransnetBW GmbH, Stuttgart
12:15 S8.3	Erfahrungen mit dem Tausch eines 600 MW Generator Ständermittelteils	Thomas Sommerer, RWE Generation SE, Essen
12:45	Mittagspause – Besuch der Fachausstellung	
14:00	Sektion S9 „Technische Entwicklungen und Projekte in der Elektro-, Leit- und Informationstechnik II“	Saal Beethoven
	Sektionsleitung: Prof. Dr. Jens Paetzold, Hochschule Ruhr West, Mülheim	
14:00 S9.1	Vorteile von Digitalen Informationszwillingen im Vorfeld von leittechnischer Modernisierung bzw. Ertüchtigung von Altanlagen	Hans Karl Preuss, GABO IDM mbH, Erlangen
14:30 S9.2	Die steigende Bedeutung von digitalen Zwillingen in der Energieerzeugung am Beispiel der Simulation	Elisabeth Burghart, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen
15:00 S9.3	Praktische Umsetzung der funktionalen Anlagensicherheit	Thomas Wollnik, FachTaG Akademie GmbH, Dorsten



14:00	Sektion S10 „Digitalisierung, Industrie 4.0, Cloud-Lösungen II“	Saal Schumann
	Sektionsleitung: Peter Riedijk, RWE Generation NL, Geertruidenberg	
14:00 S10.1	Flexibilisierung und Skalierung in der Leittechnik – Edge-Technologie als Schlüssel zur Erhöhung der Durchgängigkeit zwischen Asset und Cloud	
	Daniel Stierhof, Matthias Jung, Siemens Energy Global GmbH & Co. KG, Erlangen	
14:30 S10.2	Optimale klimaneutrale H2-Energiefabrik – Welchen Nutzen bringen Modellierungen und Simulationen?	
	Fahad Sultan Ahmed, ABB AG, Mannheim	
15:00 S10.3	Abgestufte OT-Sicherheitsmaßnahmen im Kontext von Industrie 4.0	
	Karl Waedt, Framatome GmbH, Erlangen	
15:30	Schlussworte	Säle Beethoven und Schumann
15:45	Ende der Veranstaltung	

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vgbe/VEÖ Expert Event
River Management and Ecology



21 and 22 May 2024
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Energieversorgung Deutschlands –
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Fachtagung mit Fachausstellung
16. und 17. April 2024
Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Deutschland

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vgbe KELI 2024
Elektro-, Leit- und Informations-
technik in der Energieversorgung



mit Fachausstellung

14 to 16 May 2024
Bonn, Germany

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mit Fachausstellung/
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28 and 29 May 2024
Würzburg, Germany

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vgbe Conference Chemistry 2024



mit Fachausstellung/
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22 to 24 October 2024
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Seminare | Workshops

Basics Wasserchemie
im Kraftwerk



vgbe | Online-Seminar
21. und 22. Februar 2024

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Wasseraufbereitung
vgbe | Seminar



20. und 21. März 2024
Velbert, Deutschland

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Flue Gas Cleaning 2024



Workshop

22 and 23 May 2024
Frankfurt a.M., Germany

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Fortbildungsveranstaltung
6. und 7. September 2024
Emden, Deutschland

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Immissionsschutz- und
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Fortbildungsveranstaltung
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