

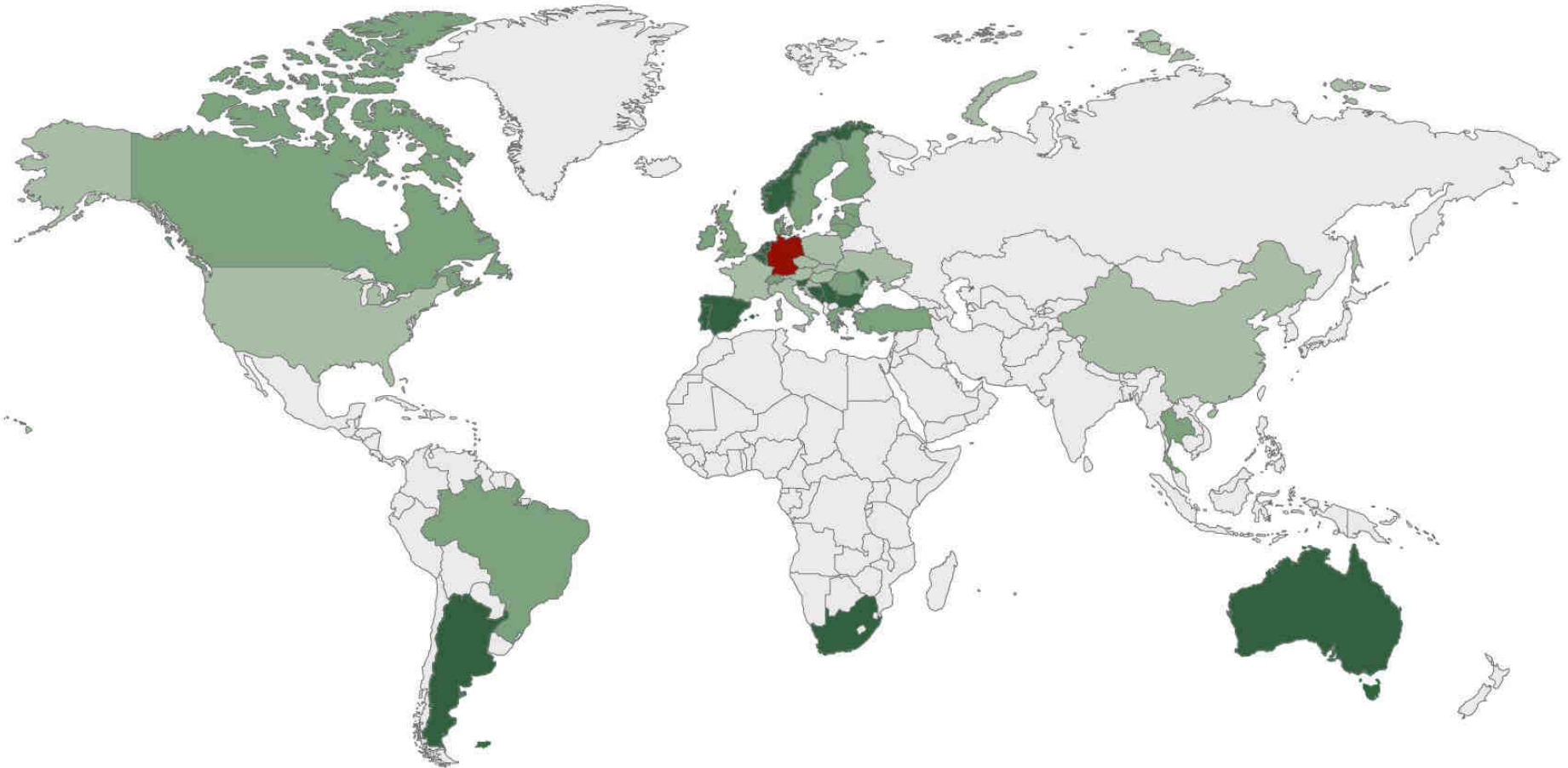


Getting the nutritional and biological health right:
**N-rich feedstocks:
Feed Heaven or Feed Hell?**

Melanie Hecht, PhD

UK AD & World Biogas Expo, Birmingham, UK
03. July 2019

Consultants in AD: worldwide



Direct Support

Locations

Distribution Partners

SCHAUMANN
BioENERGY

in the UK & Ireland working in partnership with

FM BioEnergy
A ForFarmers Company

Hülseberg Estate, Germany



ARABLE LAND:	2,000 acres
LIVESTOCK:	diary cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry
BIOGAS:	1: 725 kW (maize, WCS, grass, slurry, manure) 2: 75 kW (slurry)
RESEARCH:	ISF: AD & AH-specialized analytics
TRAINING:	auditorium, seats 100, catering facility

Typical biological process disruptions in AD



Acidification

- Overfeeding
- Trace element deficiency
- Inhibition of methanogens (e.g. mycotoxins)
- Temperature changes

Low gas yields

- Poor feedstock quality
- Inhibition (e.g. NH_3)
- Gas leakages
- TE deficiency
- Disruption of hydrolysis

Engineering issues

- Floating layers
- Sedimentation
- Dead Zones
- Foaming
- Maintenance/ repairs

N-rich feedstocks: Feed Heaven or Feed Hell?

- **Risk feedstocks:** grass, cereals, poultry manure / litter, meat & dairy: rendering facility material, protein-rich food wastes (e.g. cheese), stillage from bioethanol production, ...



N-rich feedstocks:

Feed Heaven or Feed Hell?

1. **AMMONIA / NH₃ toxicity:** process inhibition & failure
2. **HYDROGEN SULPHIDE / H₂S & O₂ injection:** corrosion
(steel, engine, concrete, timber)
3. **STRUVITE formation:** magnesium-ammonium-phosphate (MAP)
blocks pipes & pumps



Ammonia inhibition (NH_3)

- **Ammonia (NH_3)** is produced during degradation of N-rich feedstocks (**proteins, uric acid**)
- **Ammonia** is required for **cell growth** but is a **CYTOTOXIN** and **inhibits** bacteria and archaea involved in biogas production

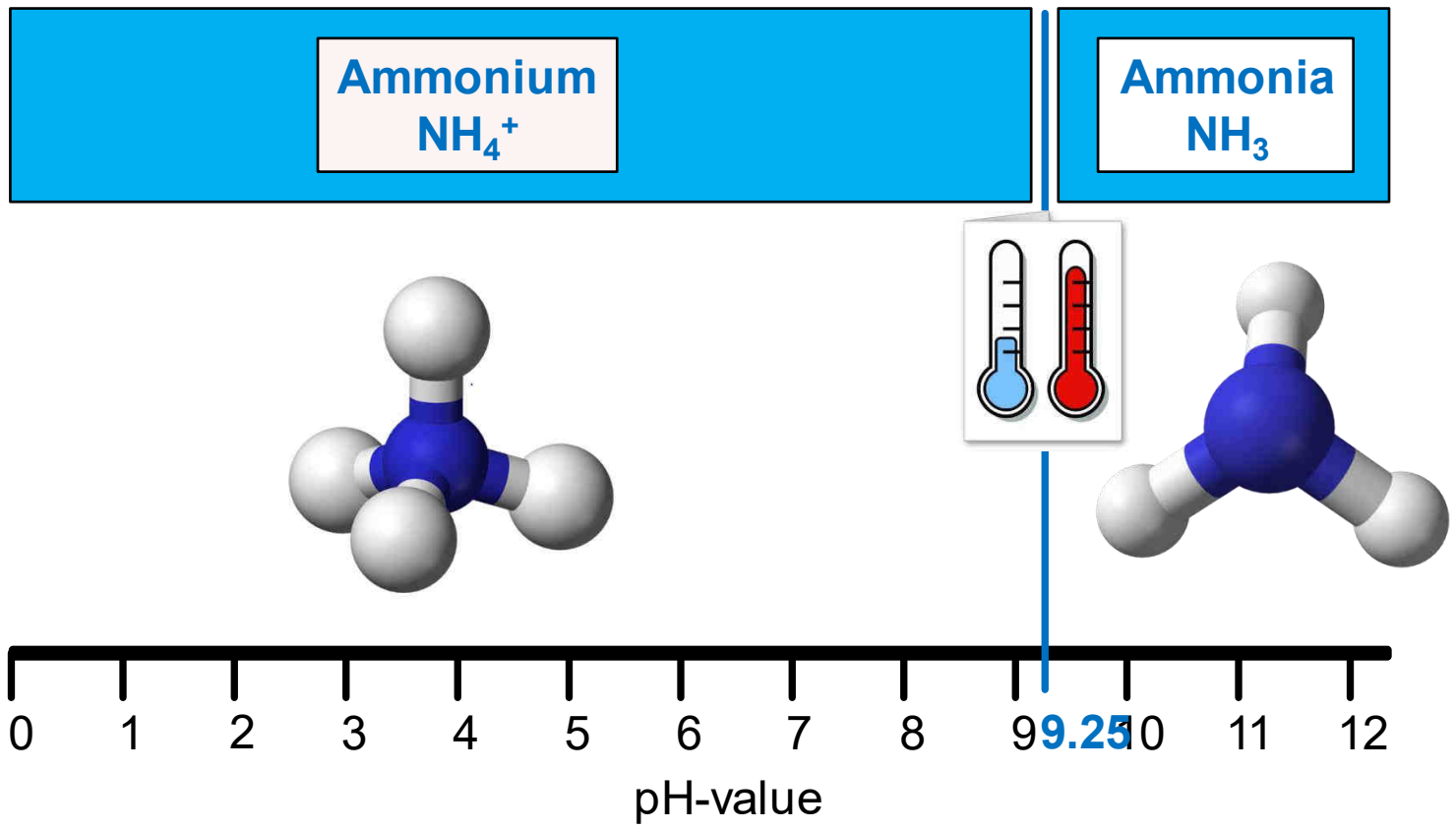


Ammonia Inhibition (NH₃)

Digester analysis

BASIS						DM/oDM			GC							
pH *	EC *	VOA *	TAC *	VOA/ TAC	NH ₄ ⁺ -N *	DM *	oDM *	AA *	PA *	BA *	iBA *	VA *	iVA *	CA *	HAc-EQ	
	[mS/cm]	[g HAc _{eq} /l]	[g CaCO ₃ /l]		[g/l]	[g/kg]	[g/kg]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g HAc _{eq} /l]	
EN 12176	EN 27888	NT	NT		ISE	EN 12880	EN 12879	GHM	GHM	GHM	GHM	GHM	GHM	GHM	GHM	
8,0	64,1	10,5	20,5	0,51	5,41	58,9	35,5	3,93	3,58	0,05	0,11	0,03	0,42	< 0,03	7,20	

Ammonium converts into toxic Ammonia



Conversion of Ammonium into toxic Ammonia is temperature- and pH-dependent

Ammonia (NH₃) - Ammonium (NH₄⁺) Calculator

Temperature 45 [°C]

pH-value 8

Ammonium 5,41 [g/l]

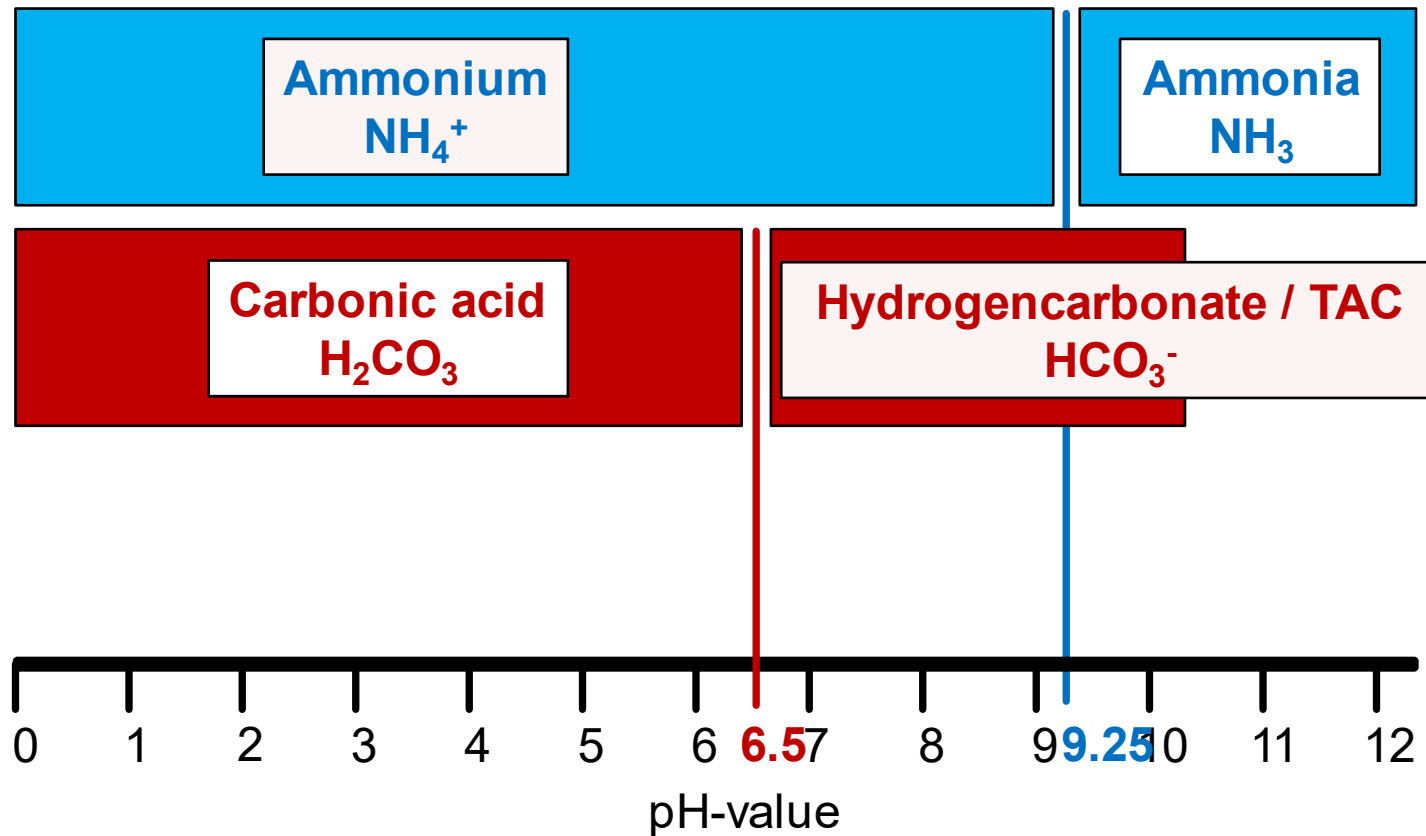
Ammonia **0,998** [g/l]

Ammonia Inhibition (NH₃)

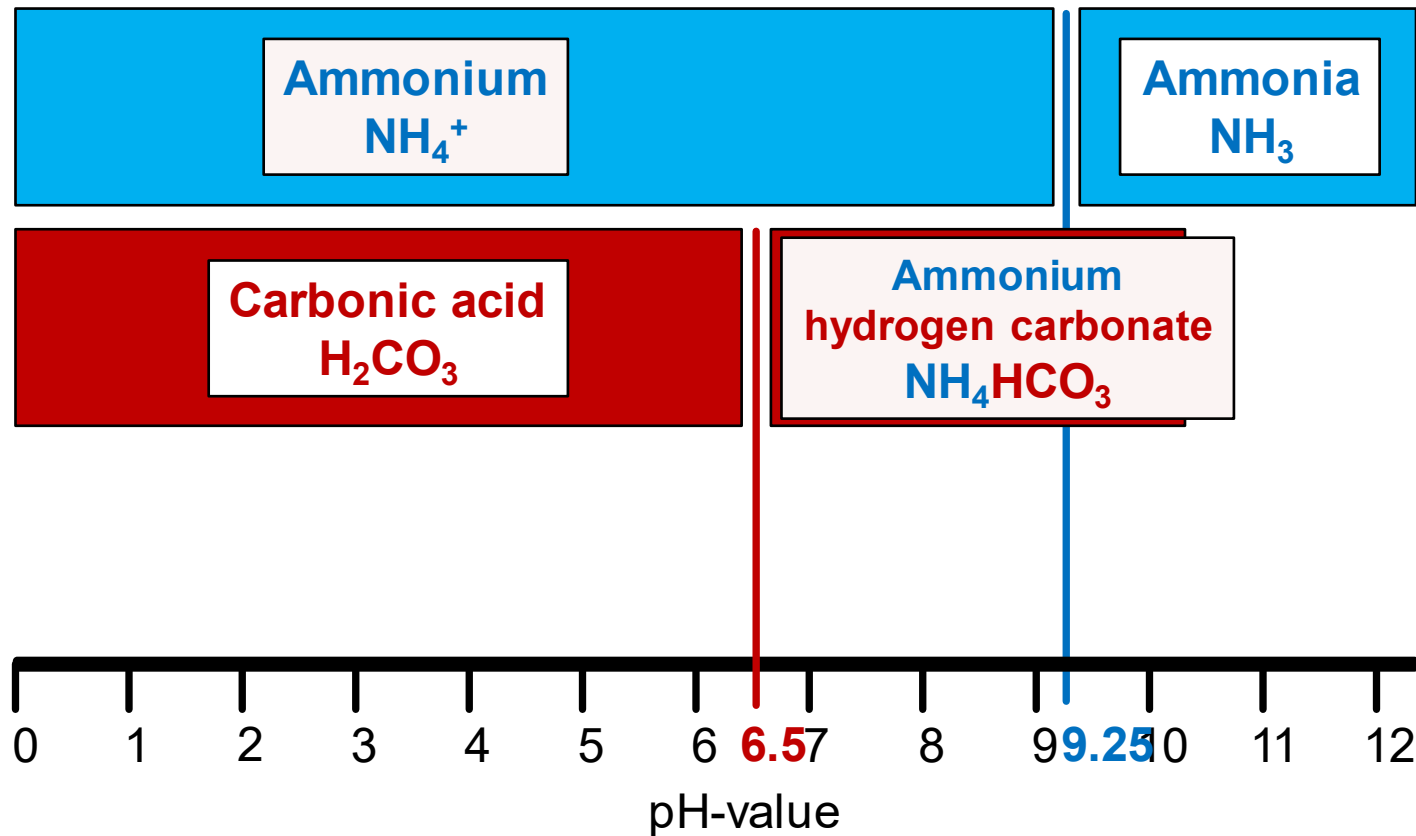
Digester analysis

pH *	BASIS				DM/oDM			GC							
	EC * [mS/cm]	VOA * [g HAc _{eq} /l]	TAC * [g CaCO ₃ /l]	VOA/ TAC	NH ₄ + -N * [g/l]	DM * [g/kg]	oDM * [g/kg]	AA * [g/l]	PA * [g/l]	BA * [g/l]	iBA * [g/l]	VA * [g/l]	iVA * [g/l]	CA * [g/l]	HAc-EQ [g HAc _{eq} /l]
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8,2		7,96	22,0												
8,2		8,05	20,4												
8,3		6,40	21,2												
8,2		5,55	21,6												
8,2		5,17	19,5												
8,1		4,15	19,4												
7,9		4,27	17,8												

The Hydrogencarbonate buffer is the TAC



The TAC increases with ammonium



Ammonia Inhibition (NH₃)

Digester analysis

BASIS				DM/oDM				GC							
pH *	EC *	VOA *	TAC *	VOA/ TAC	NH ₄ + ⁻ N *	DM *	oDM *	AA *	PA *	BA *	iBA *	VA *	iVA *	CA *	HAc-EQ
	[mS/cm]	[g HAc _{eq} /l]	[g CaCO ₃ /l]		[g/l]	[g/kg]	[g/kg]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g/l]	[g HAc _{eq} /l]
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Ammonia Inhibition (NH₃):

Digester analysis

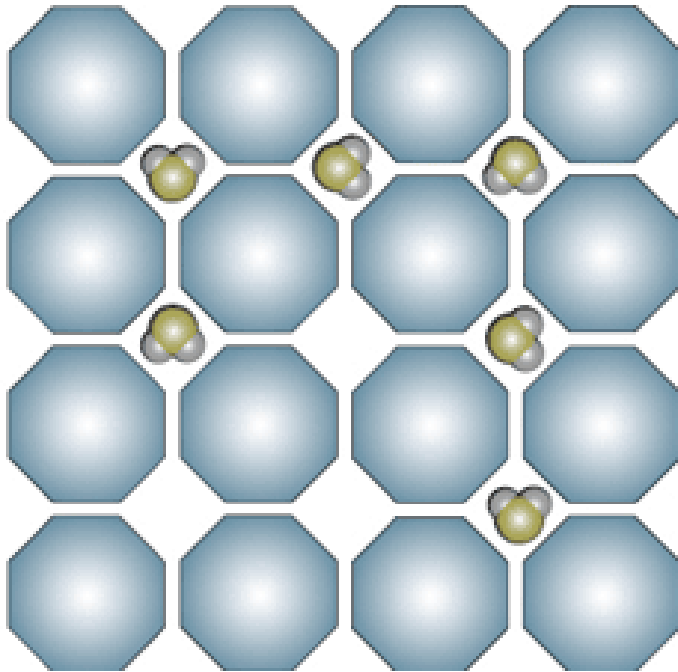
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Secondary environmental effect:
enhances microbial inhibition
(high TAC ↔ high pH)

Direct toxic effect: microbial inhibition
(acid build-up)

Ammonium Binding Additive

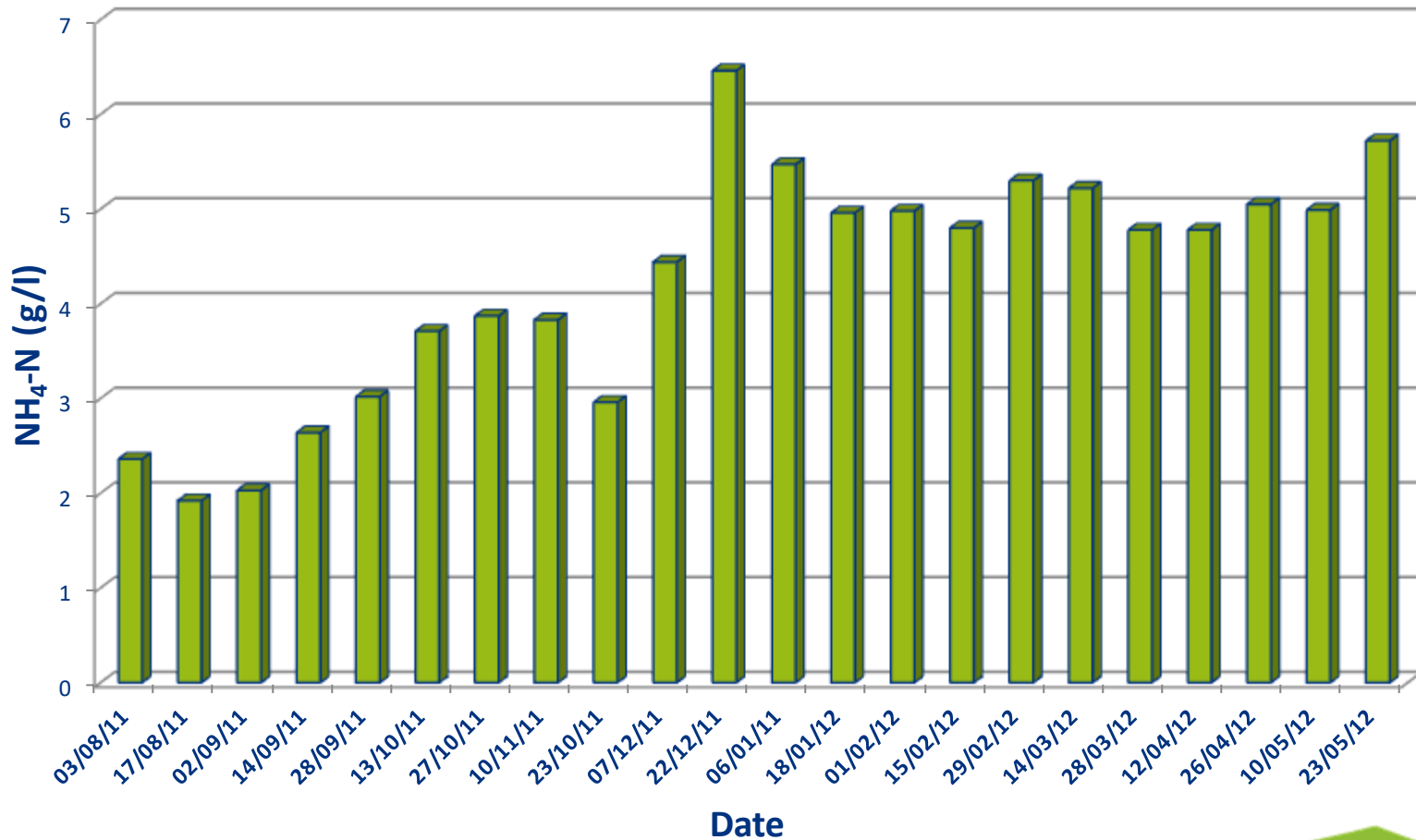
Case Study



- **Commissioned August 2011**
- **1x Primary Digester**
- **~1400m³ working volume**
- **250kW Capacity**
- **Processing:**
 - Poultry Manure
 - Maize Silage
 - Grass Silage
- **Mesophilic**

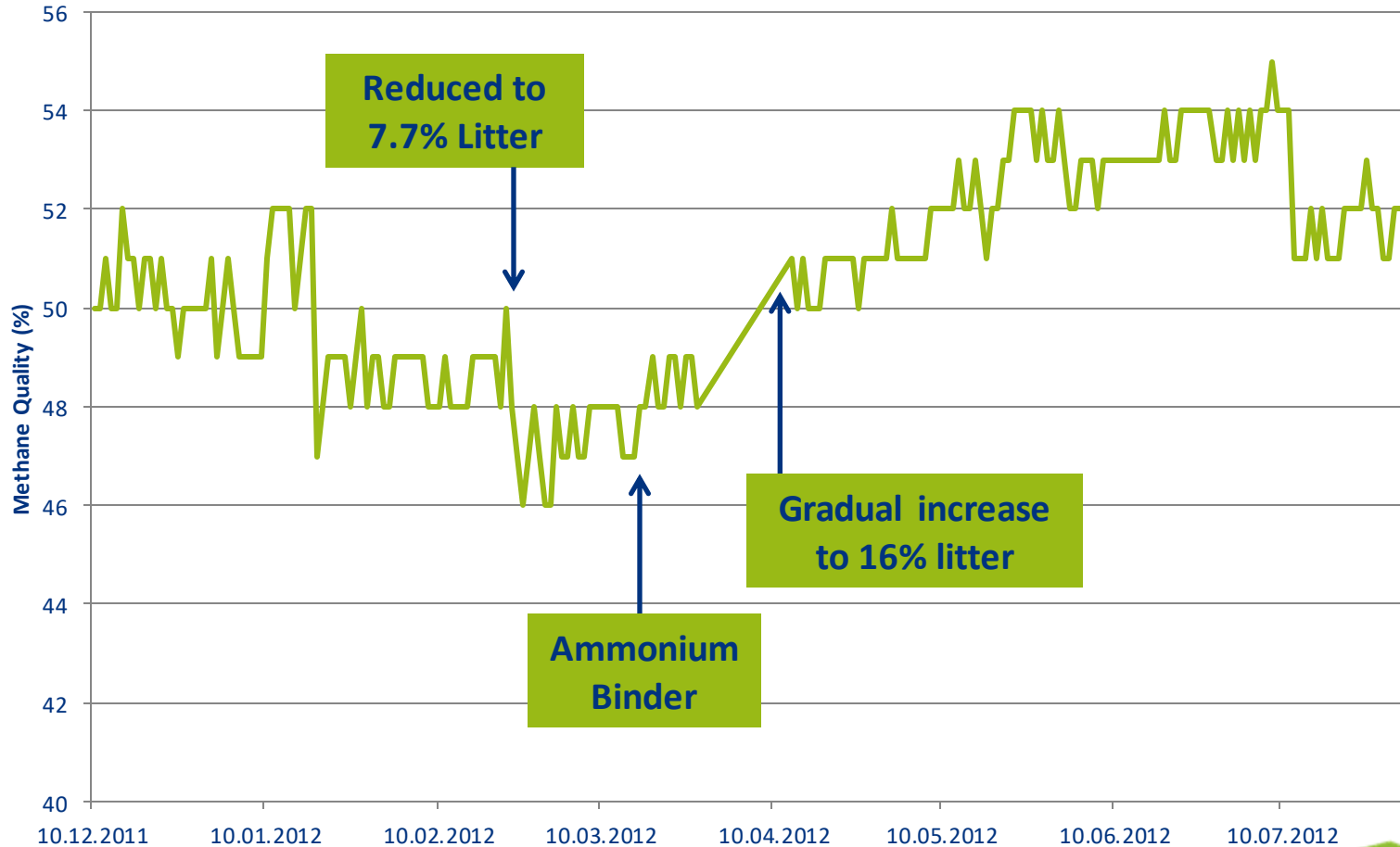
Ammonium Binding Additive

Case Study




Ammonium Binding Additive

Case Study



NH₃-inhibition: Countermeasures

- If an option: **Decrease of N-Input**
- If an option: **Temperature decrease** to lower mesophilic range (39 – 40°C)
- **Please don't: pH-decrease** with acid Risk of **FOAMING** ↔ high **TAC!**
- **Last resort: Dilution** (water, digestate, slurry) ↔ phase-separation
- **Best bet: Ammonium binder**  : long or short term
- **Best bet: Reseeding** with NH₃-adapted digester material



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H₂S-induced corrosion due to O₂ injection: concrete, steel, timber



Struvite formation: pipes, pumps

$(\text{NH}_4)\text{Mg}[\text{PO}_4] \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Magnesium-Ammonium-Phosphate
(MAP)



Thank you for coming!
Questions?
Please come and see us at

FM BioEnergy stand G401
A ForFarmers Company

