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Improving hydrogen biomethanation in a CSTR reactor fed with primary sludge: (preliminary) results of a pilot-scale test

A. Cerutti¹, G. Campo¹, M.C. Zanetti¹, G. Scibilia², B. Ruffino¹

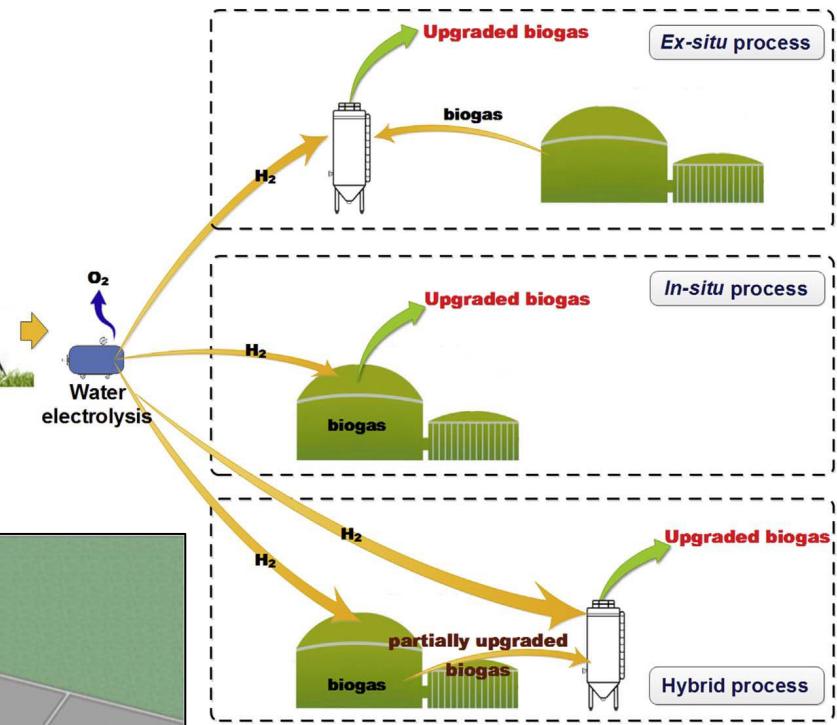
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CLIMATE PACT
AND CLIMATE LAW

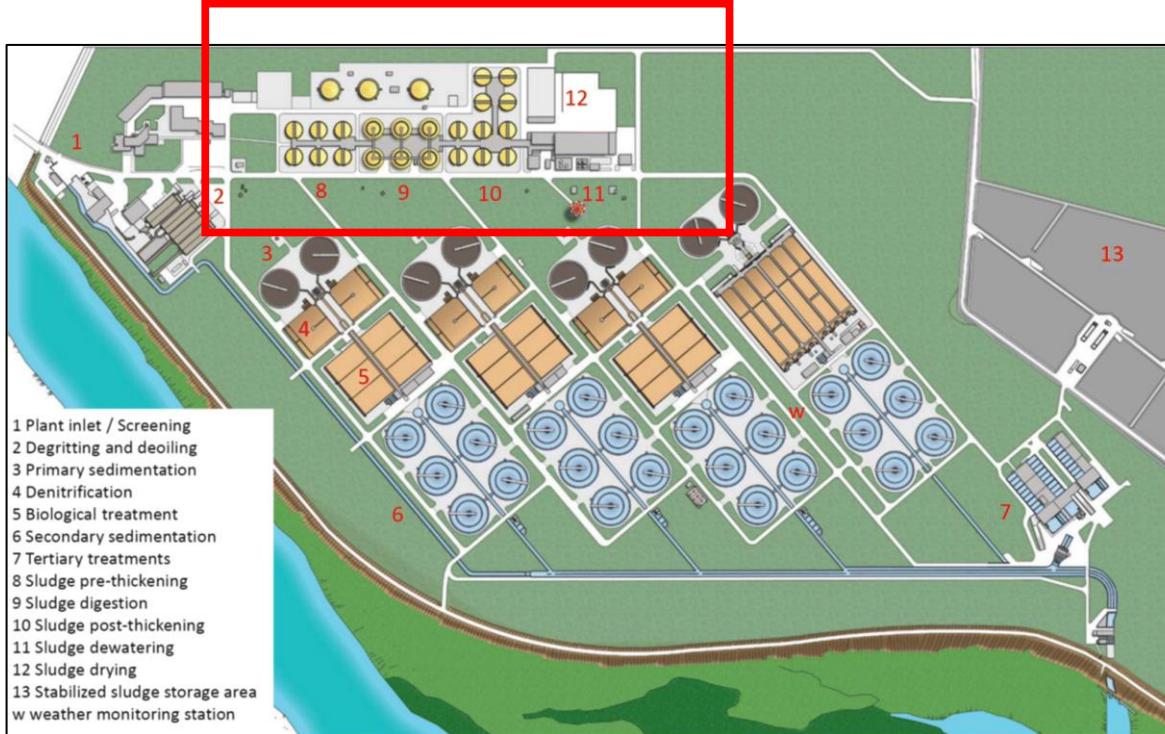


Hydrogen biomethanation



Goal:

- Storage and transformation of excess renewable energy
 - Alternative process to upgrade biogas to biomethane
 - Optimization of the anaerobic digestion process due to the hydrogen biomethanation exothermic reaction



WWTP

smat
gruppo



Research review paper

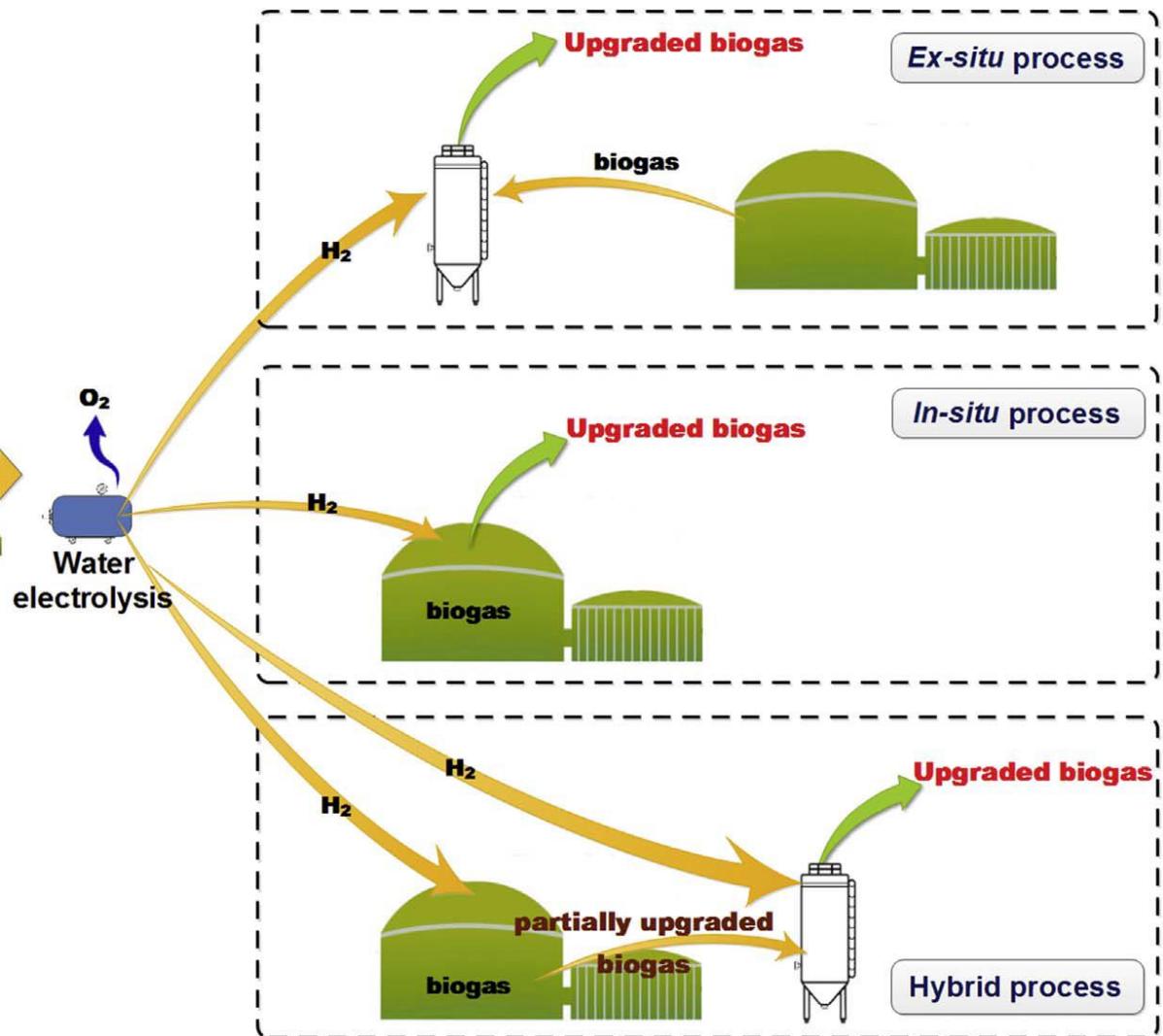
Biogas upgrading and utilization: Current status and perspectives

Irini Angelidaki^a, Laura Treu^a, Panagiotis Tsapekos^a, Gang Luo^c, Stefano Campanaro^b,
Henrik Wenzel^d, Panagiotis G. Kougias^{a,*}

HOW?

Power to Gas Power to Methane

Hydrogen biomethanation

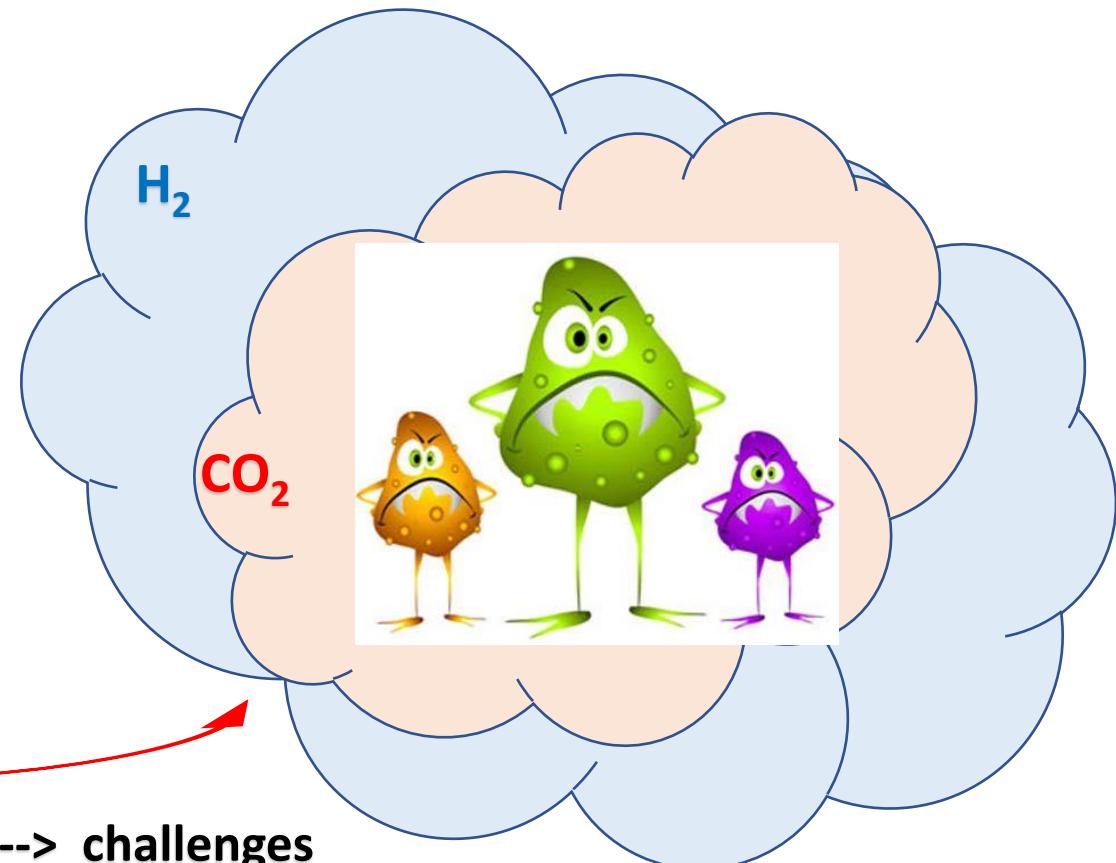
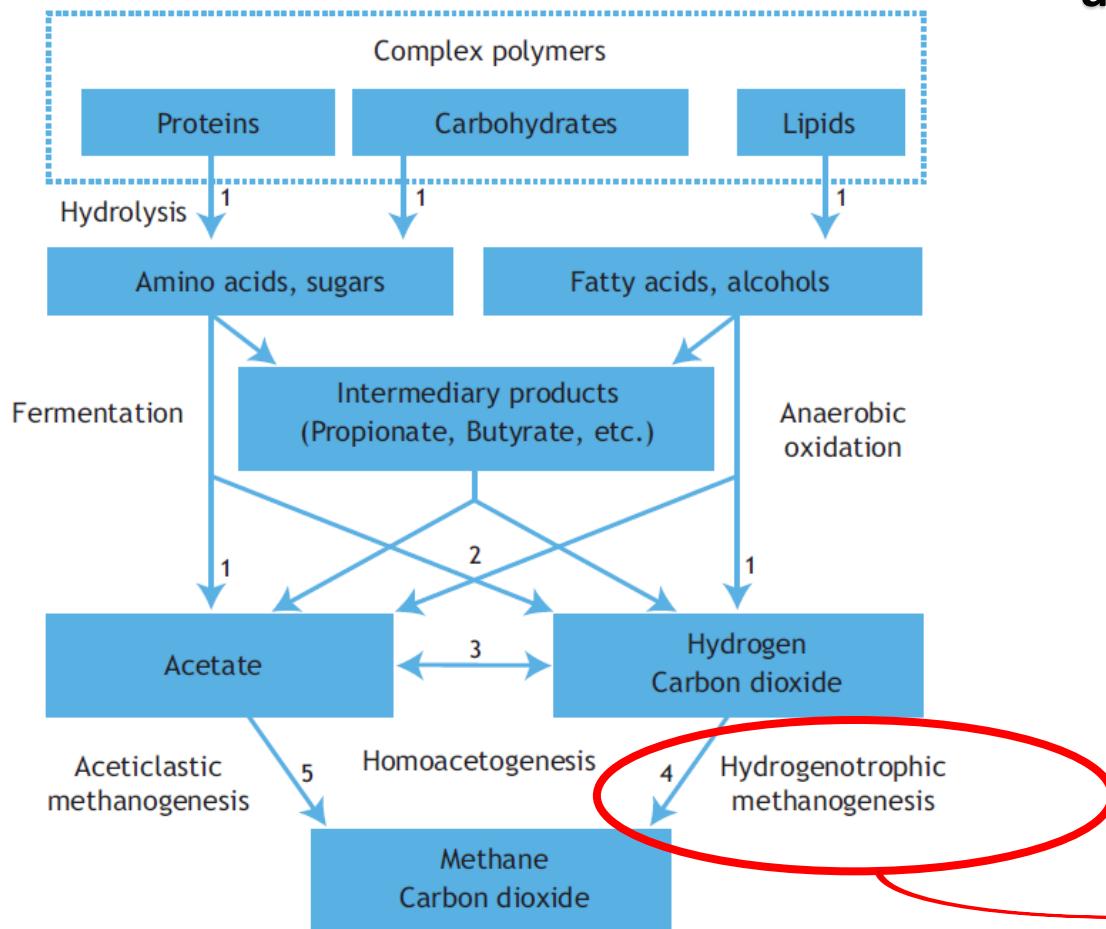


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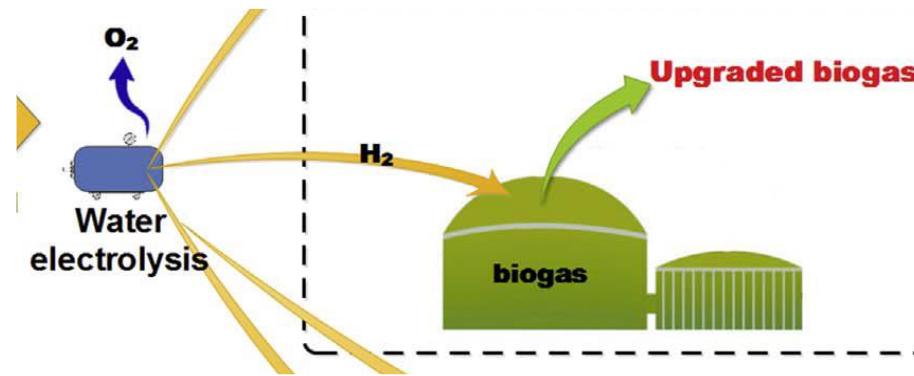
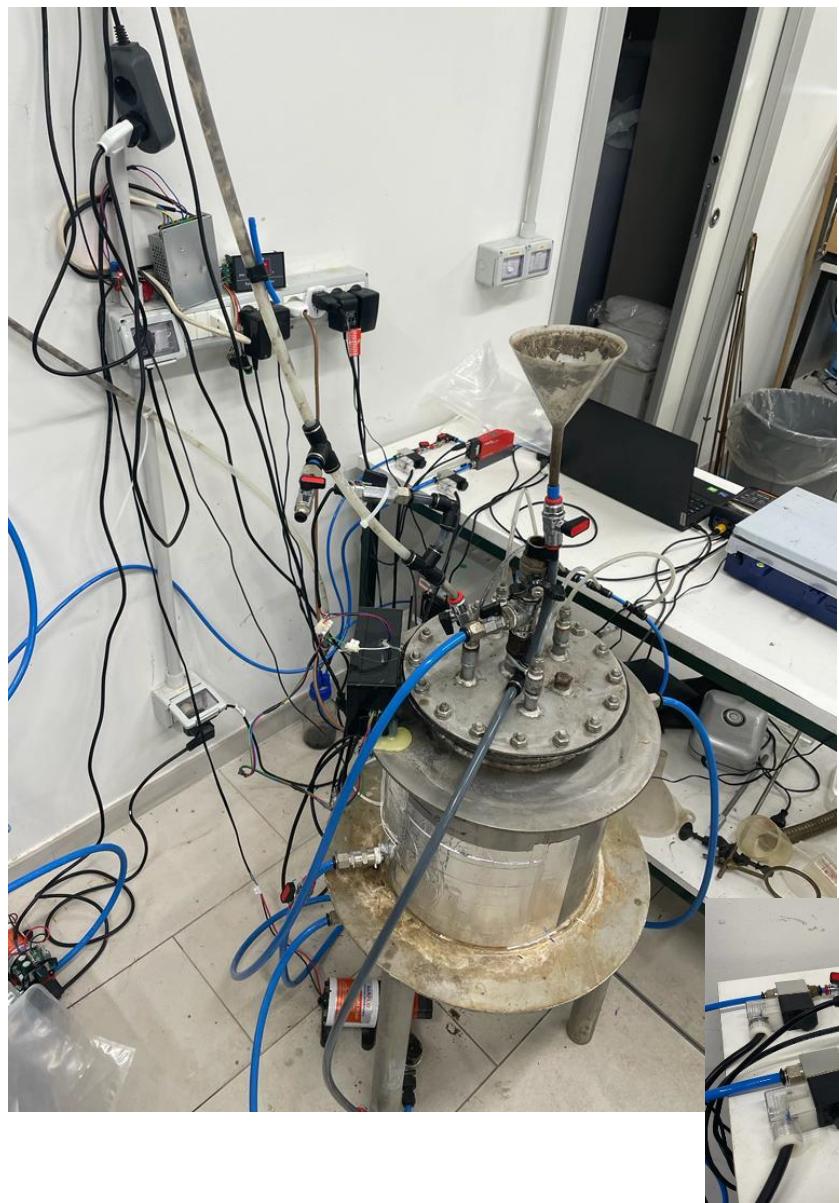
H₂ biomethanation < -- > exothermic reaction catalysed by hydrogenotrophic methanogenic archaea



Limiting factors <-> challenges

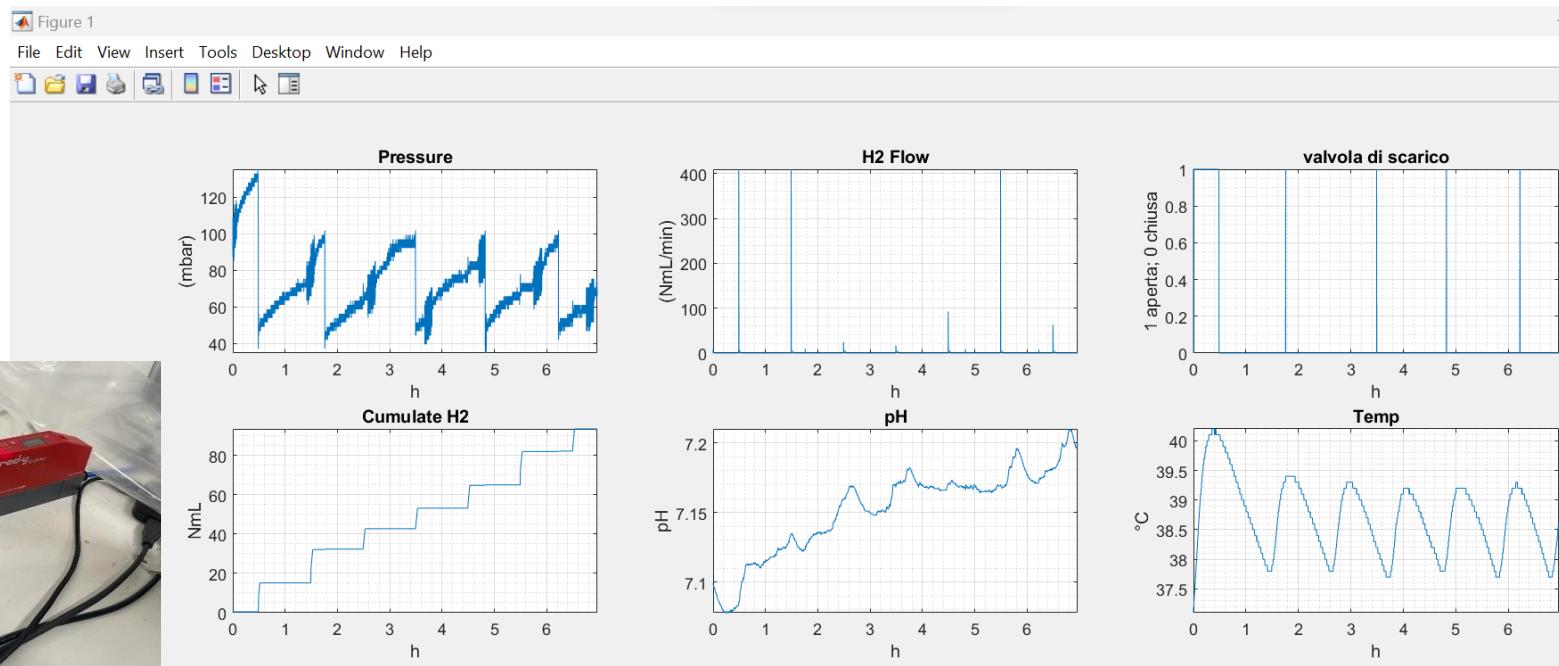
- pH increase due to the bicarbonate consumption could inhibit Hydrogenotrophic Methanogenesis
 - H₂ partial pressure increase could inhibit VFAs oxidation
 - Poor gas-liquid H₂ mass transfer (low solubility)
 - Effective applicability of the in-situ process at full scale (existing reactors: kLa)

In this work:



In-situ process

- In-situ H_2 biomethanation process energy assessment
 - A.D. pilot scale test with preliminary results

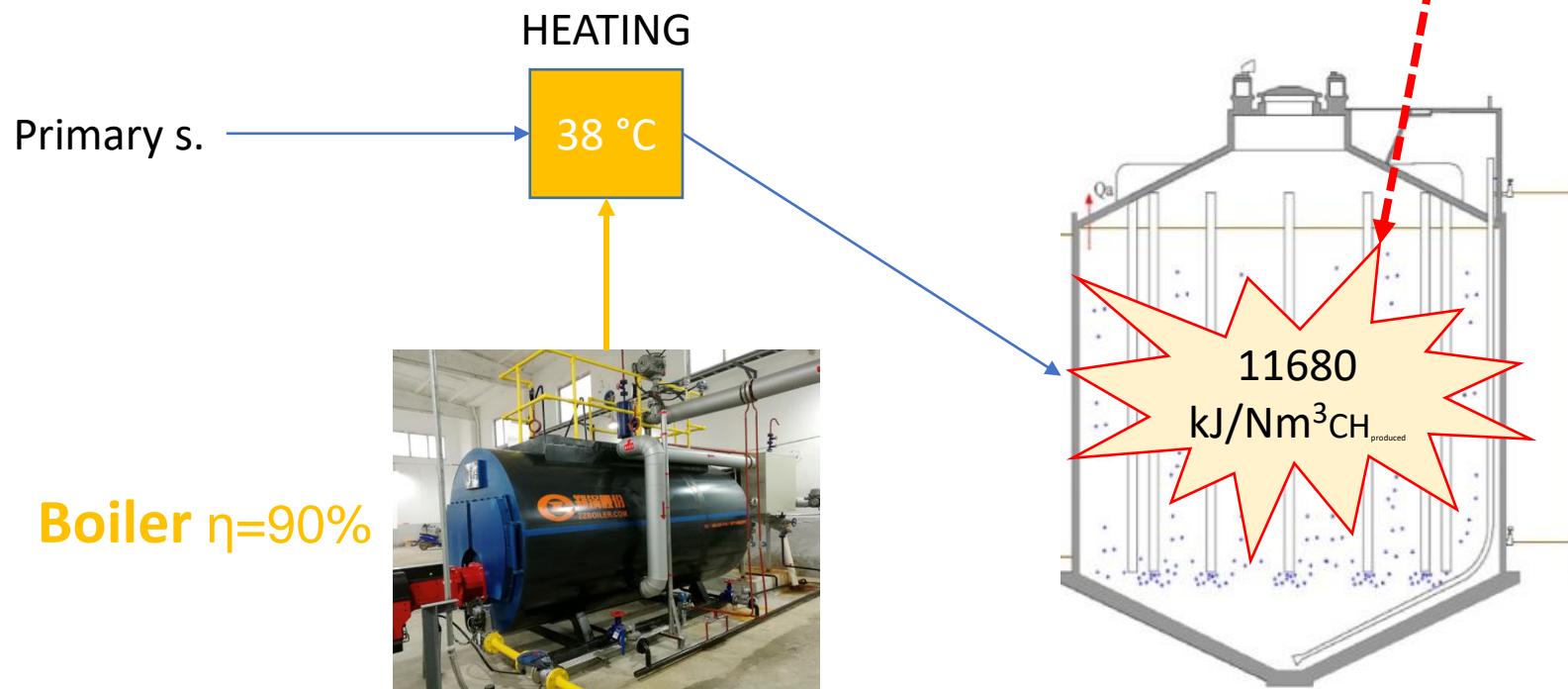
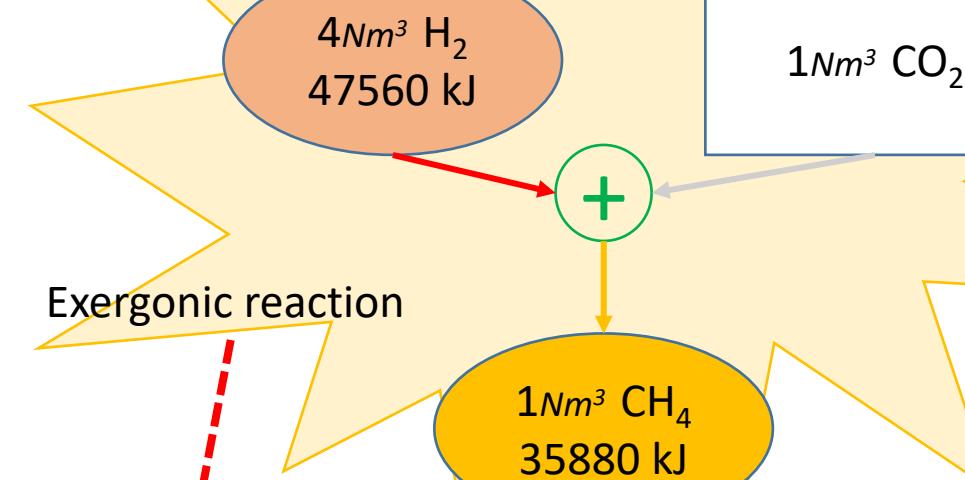


Energy assessment



HYPOTHESIS:

- lower heating value of H_2 : 11,890 kJ/m³
- TS of the sludge: 4%, VS/TS ratio 0,74
- boiler efficiency η : 0.9
- Sludge specific heat capacity C: 4.18 kJ/kg/°C
- ambient temperature: 15°C
- Heat transfer digester walls k: 0,8 W/m²/°C
- volume and surface digester → radius to height ratio: 1:1



PS and WAS parameters obtained from the elemental composition analysis.

	PS	WAS
VS raw formula	C _{10.6} H _{18.2} O _{4.1} N	C _{6.8} H _{11.8} O _{3.2} N
COD/VS (g O ₂ /g VS)	1.76	1.49
Theoretical biogas production (Nm ³ /kg VS)	1.06	0.96
Theoretical methane production (Nm ³ /kg VS)	0.62	0.52

Primary s. biodegradability: 50%

1 m³
Primary s.
3% V.S.

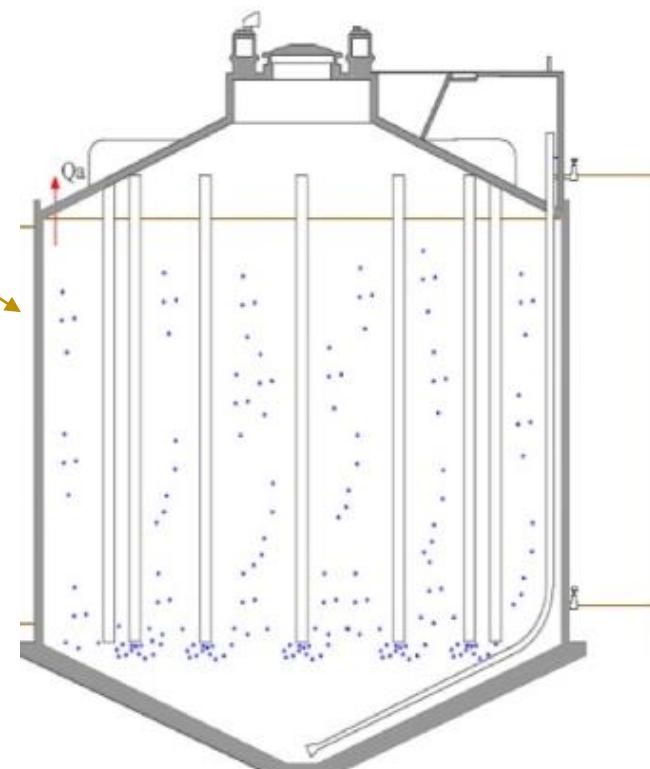
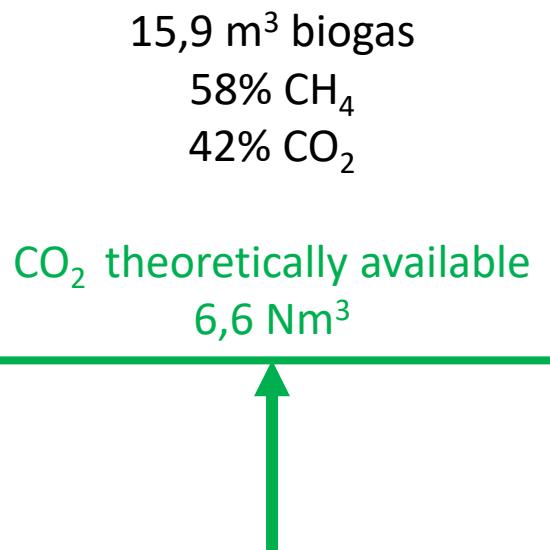
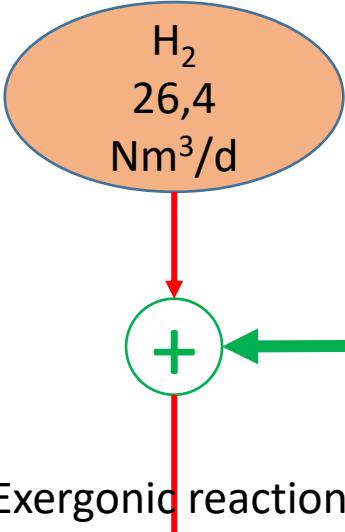


19%

81%

HEATING 38 °C - 96,3 MJ

Boiler η=90%



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A modelling approach for the assessment of energy recovery and impact on the water line of sludge pre-treatments

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Pilot scale test

Materials and Methods

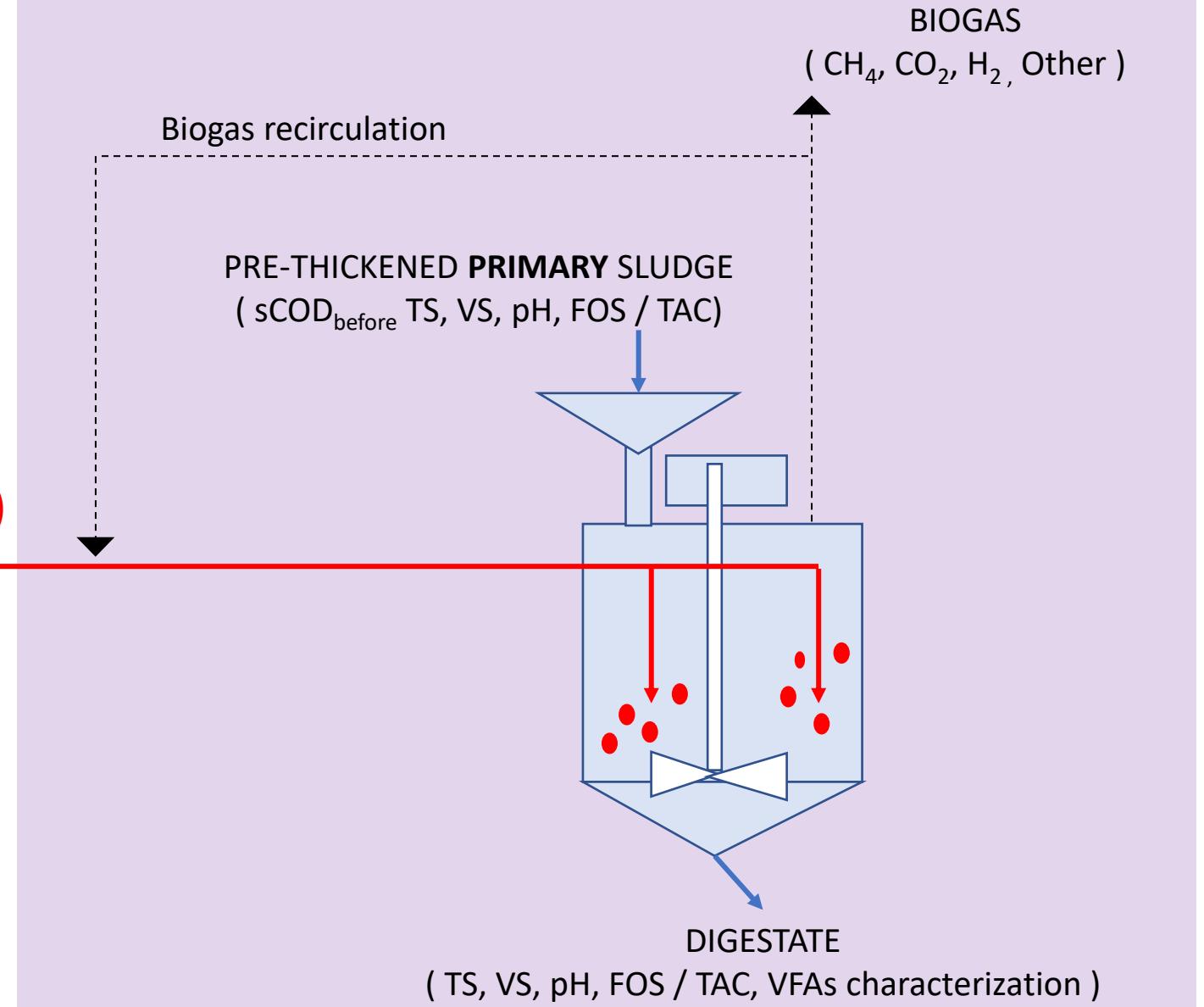
Semicontinuous digestion test

Electrolyser



H₂ (320 mL/d)

10 L C.S.T.R. MESOPHILIC DIGESTER – HRT 20 days



Materials and Methods

Substrate: Primary sludge

Ruffino B., et al; Energy Conversion and Management; 223 (2020)

$$tCOD = \frac{8(4n + a - 2b - 3d)}{(12n + a + 16b + 14d)} as \left(\frac{g COD}{g C_n H_a O_b N_d} \right) = 1,65 \frac{g O_2}{g VS}$$

Average elemental composition of the PS used in the study.

	N (%)	C (%)	H (%)	O (%)
TS	4.568	41.819	6.048	46.994 (*)
FS	<DL	0.546	0.253	ND

FS, fixed solids (TS – VS); DL, detection limit; ND, not determined

(*) The oxygen amount was calculated as 100 minus the sum of the amounts of C, N, H.

$$\frac{sCOD}{tCOD} = 5 \%$$

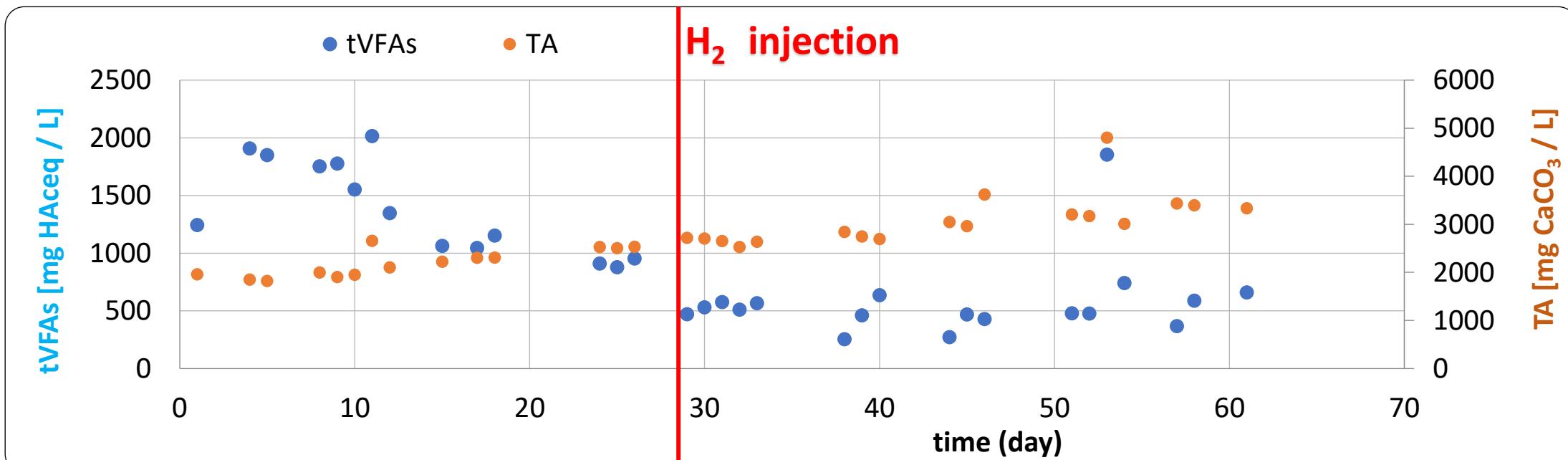
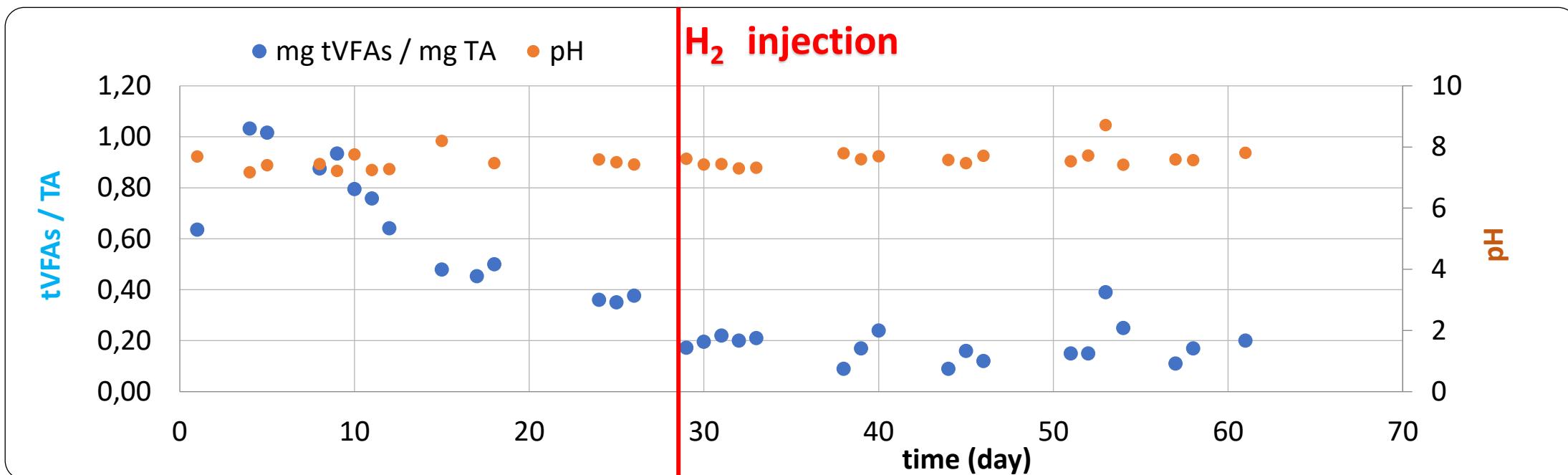


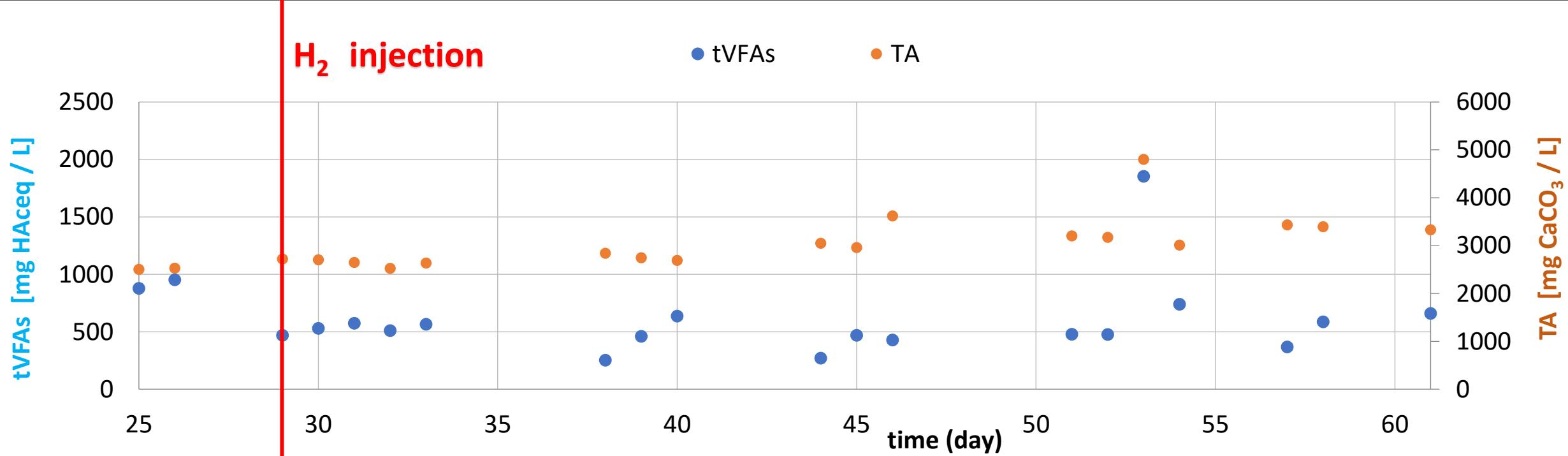
Sludge line:
from pre-thickeners
to digesters



Primary sludge samples
Thickened from 2,5 to 3,1% TS

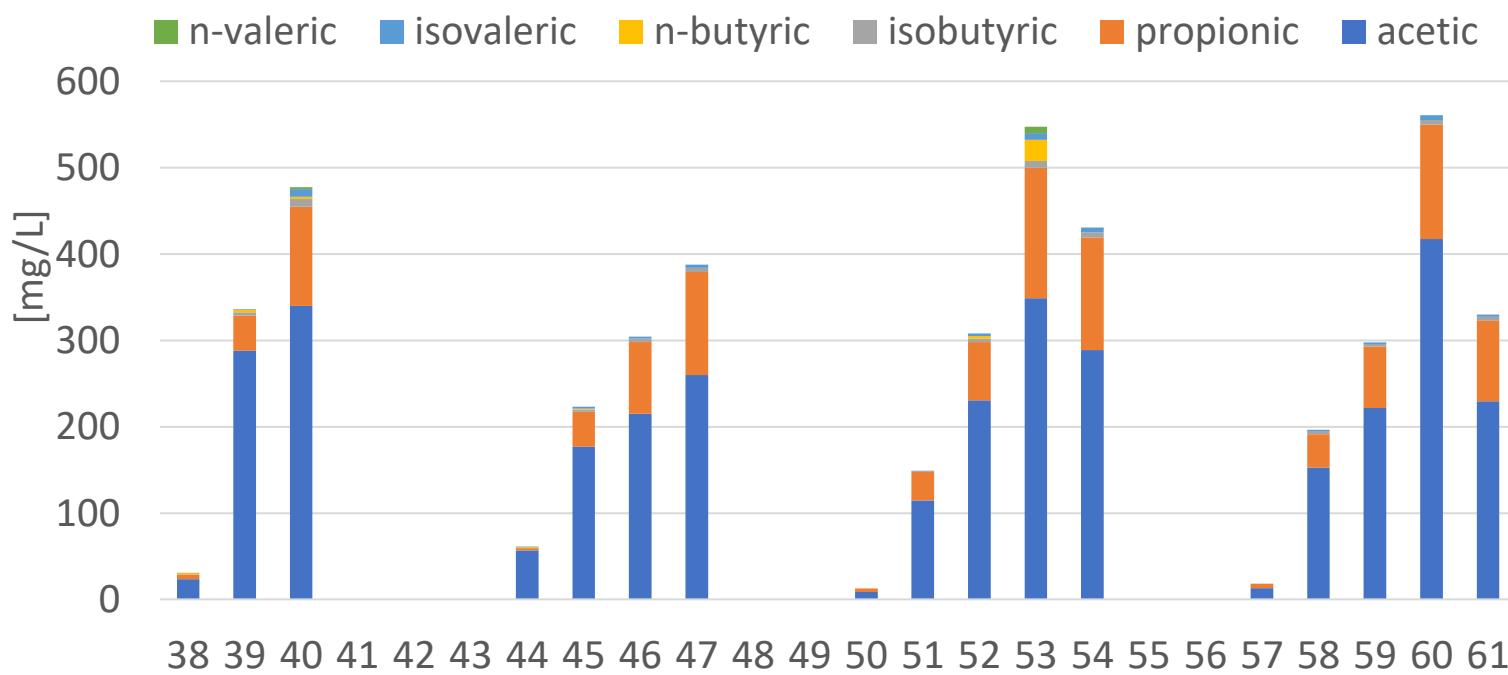
Results: Process stability





VFAs characterization and quantification

lighter species accumulation during the week which were degraded during the weekend when the primary sludge was not fed



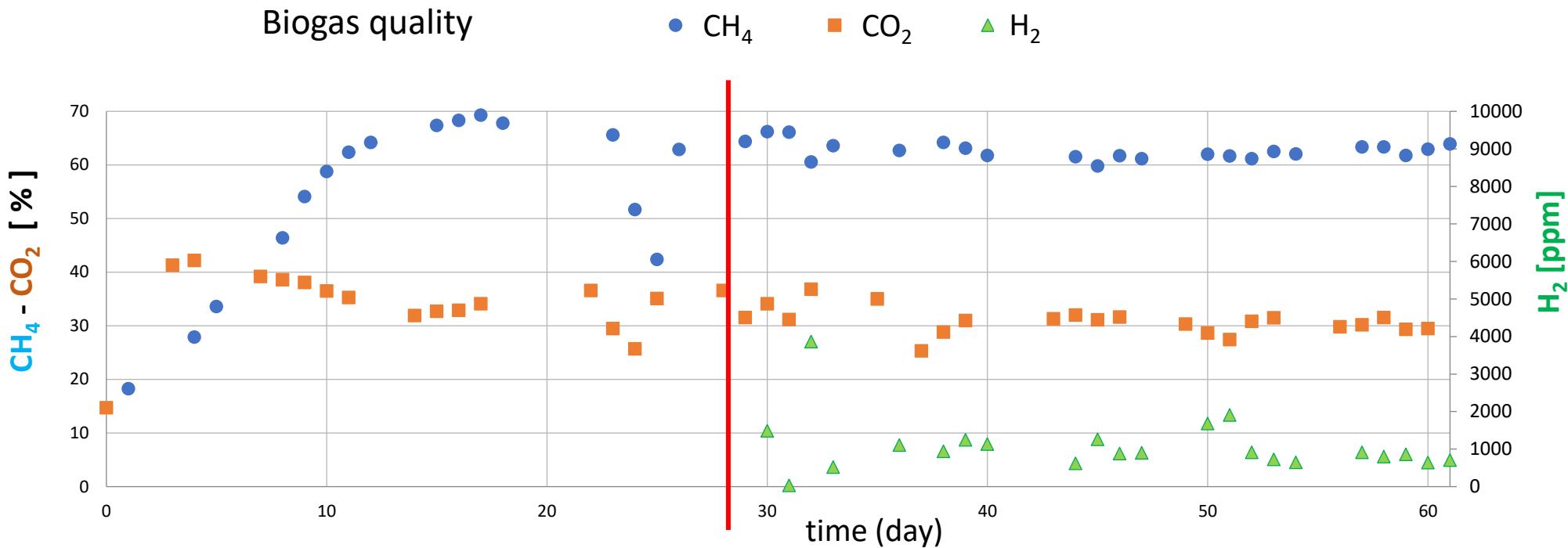
Results

Biogas production

Injected H₂ is on average the 5% that stoichiometrically could react with the CO₂ produced

Conversion rate of H₂ in CH₄ 99%

Biogas quality



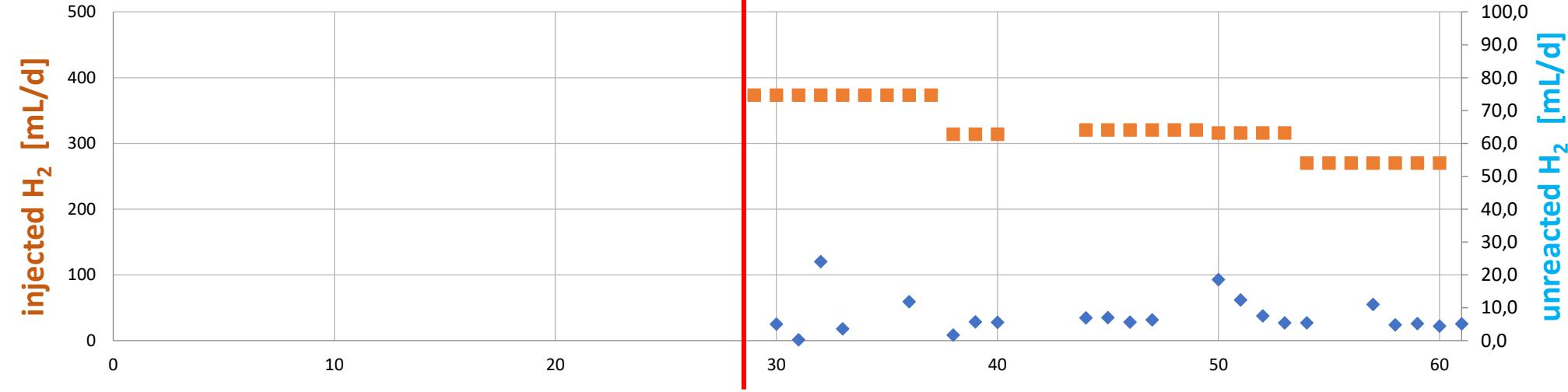
CH₄

CO₂

H₂

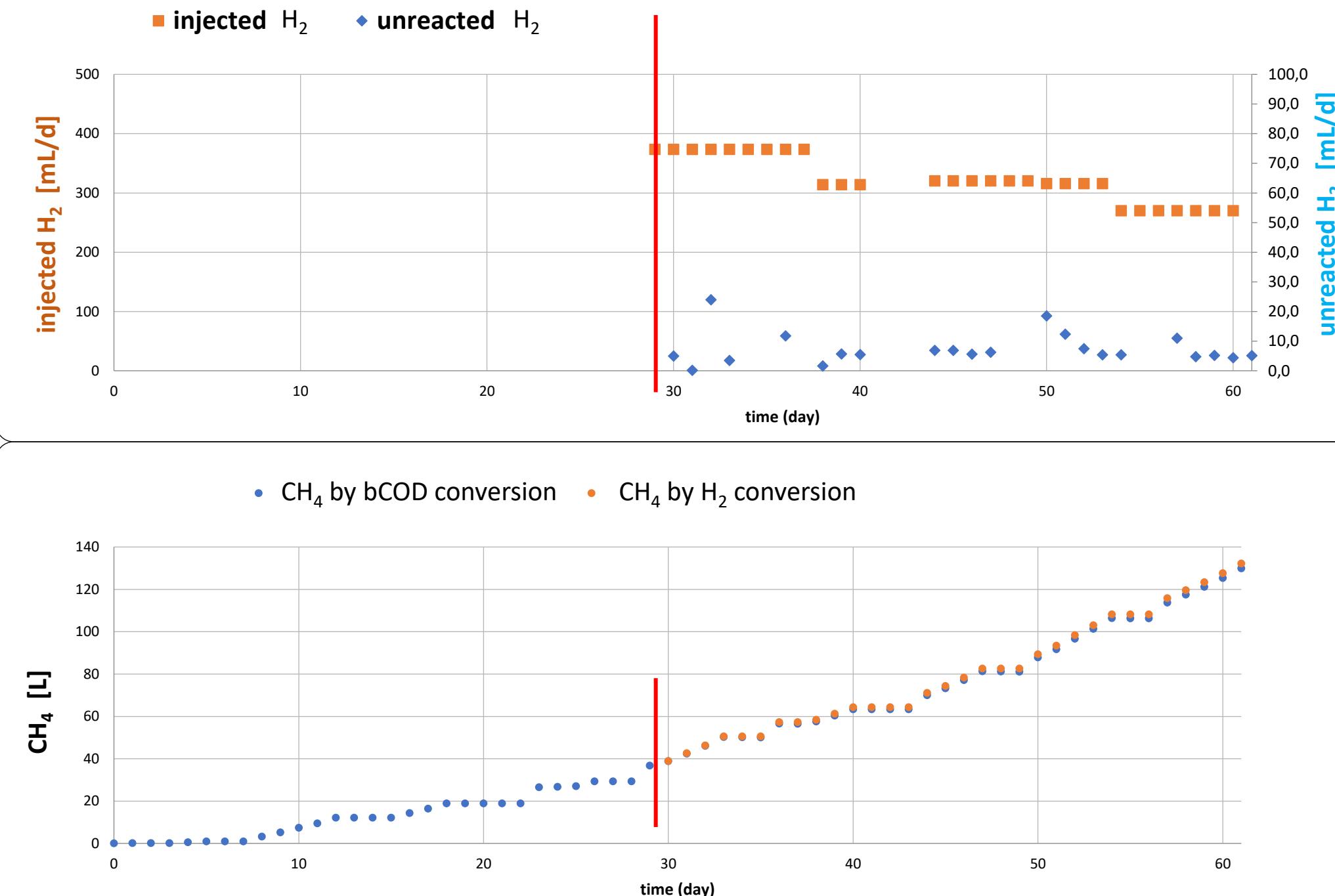
H₂ injection

injected H₂ unreacted H₂



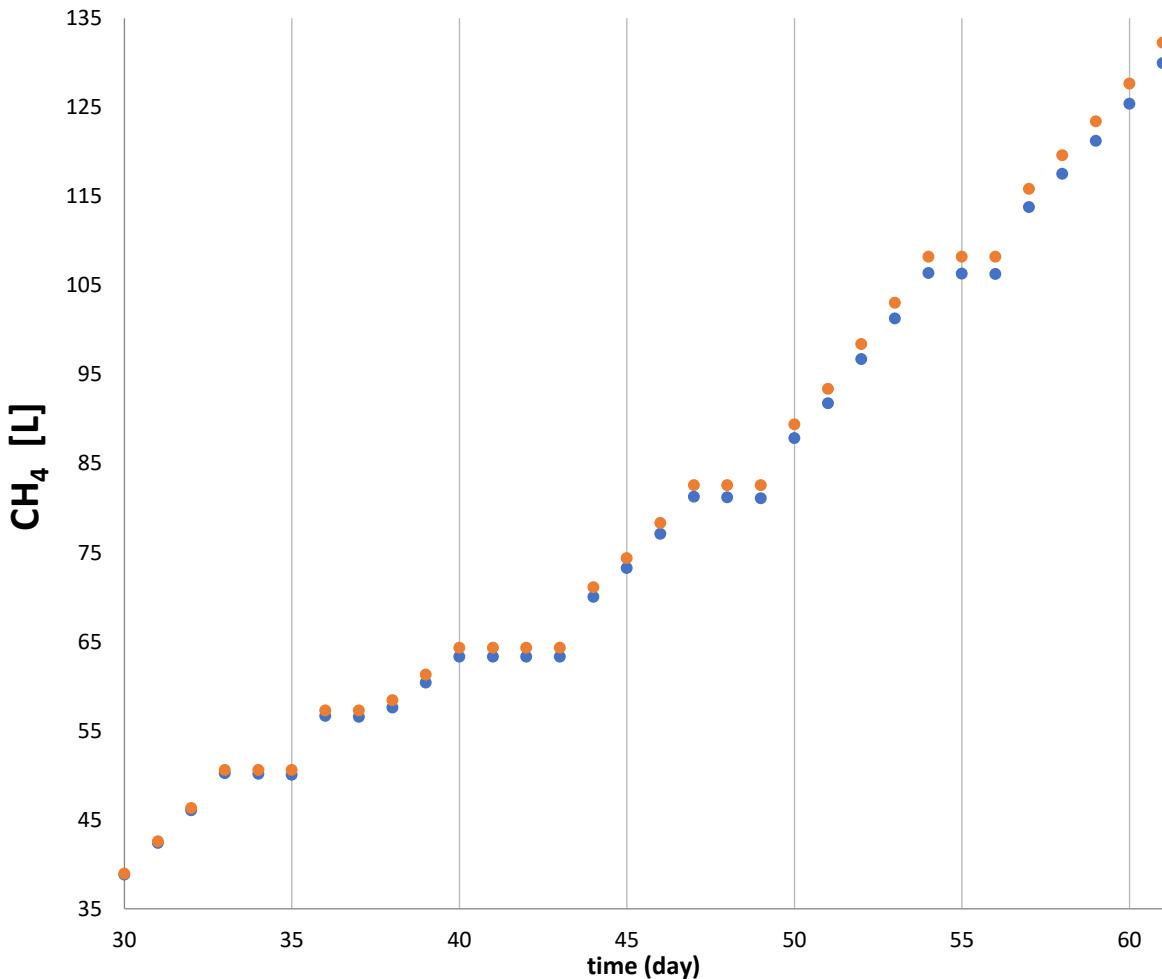
Results

Methane cumulative production



Hydrogen biomethanation contributes for the 2% to the methane production increase

• CH₄ by bCOD conversion • CH₄ by H₂ conversion



Conclusions

- The in-situ hydrogen biomethanation process has a positive effect in a lower thermal energy consumption;
- The pilot scale test conditions allowed a conversion rate of H₂ in CH₄ of 99%. However, in order to understand the system limiting factors, increasing steps of H₂ flow rate should be investigated;
 - Experimental data (VFAs characterization) could be elaborated with the Anaerobic Digestion Model 1 to predict process inhibitory factors



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Thank you for your attention!

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