



Scale-up the production of swine manure hydrochar in a continuous pilot plant

R.P. Ipiales^{1,2}, A. Sarrión¹, E. Díaz¹, E. Díaz-Portuondo², M.A. de la Rubia¹, Charles J. Coronella³, A.F.

Mohedano¹

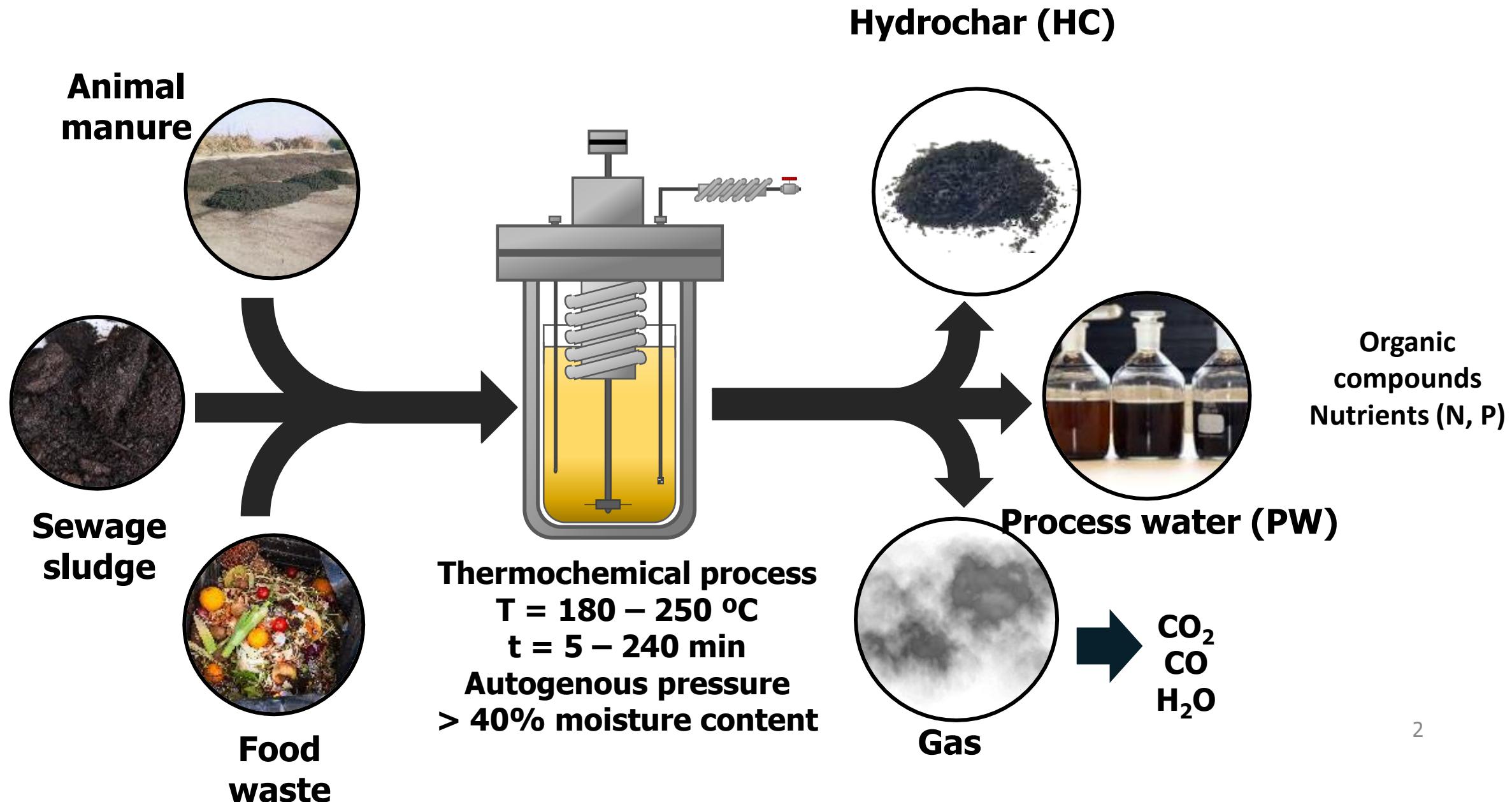
¹*Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 28049, Madrid, Spain*

²*Arquimea-Agrotech, 28400, Collado Villalba, Madrid, Spain*

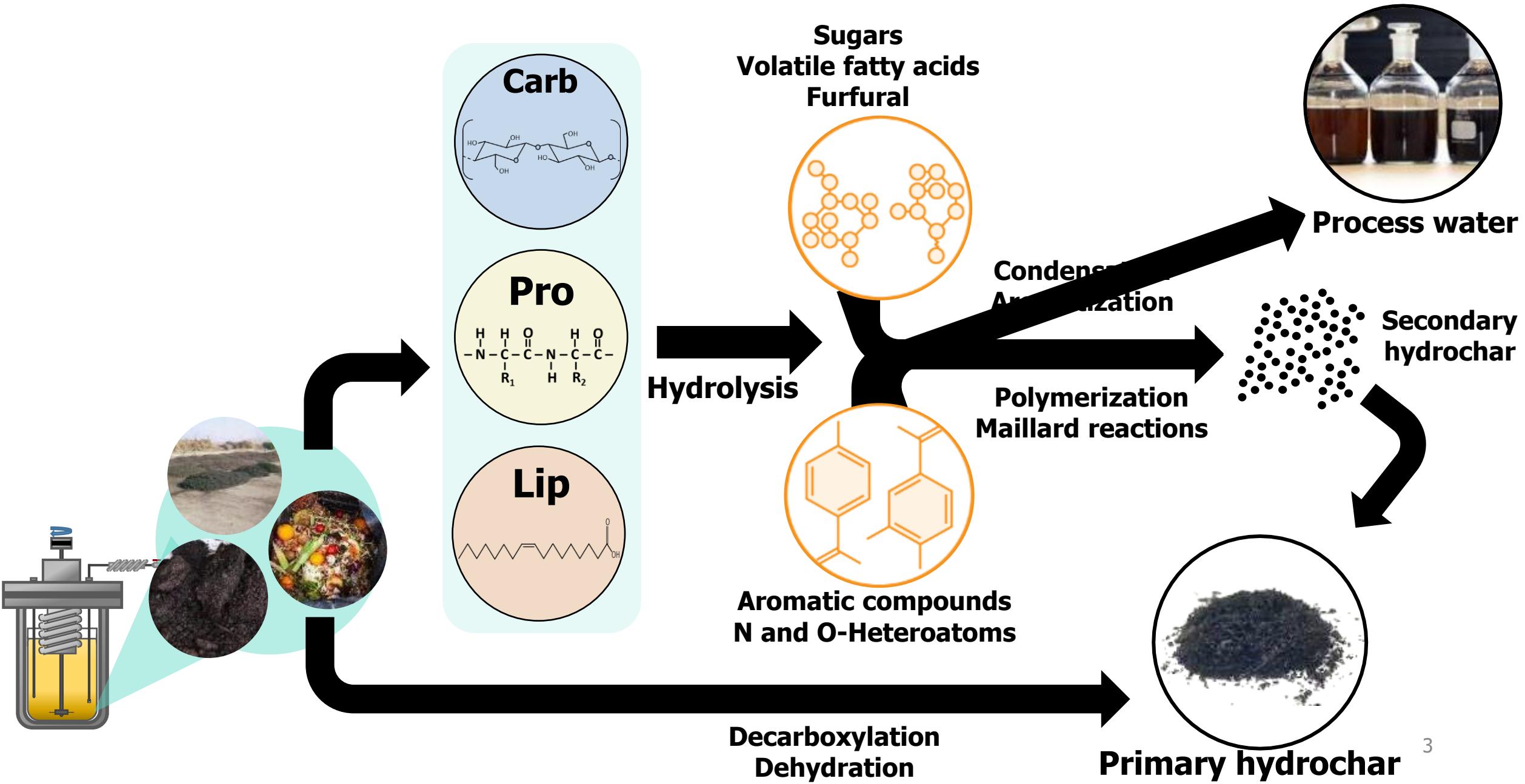
³*Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, 89557, Nevada, United States*

Corresponding author email: pipiales@arquimea.com

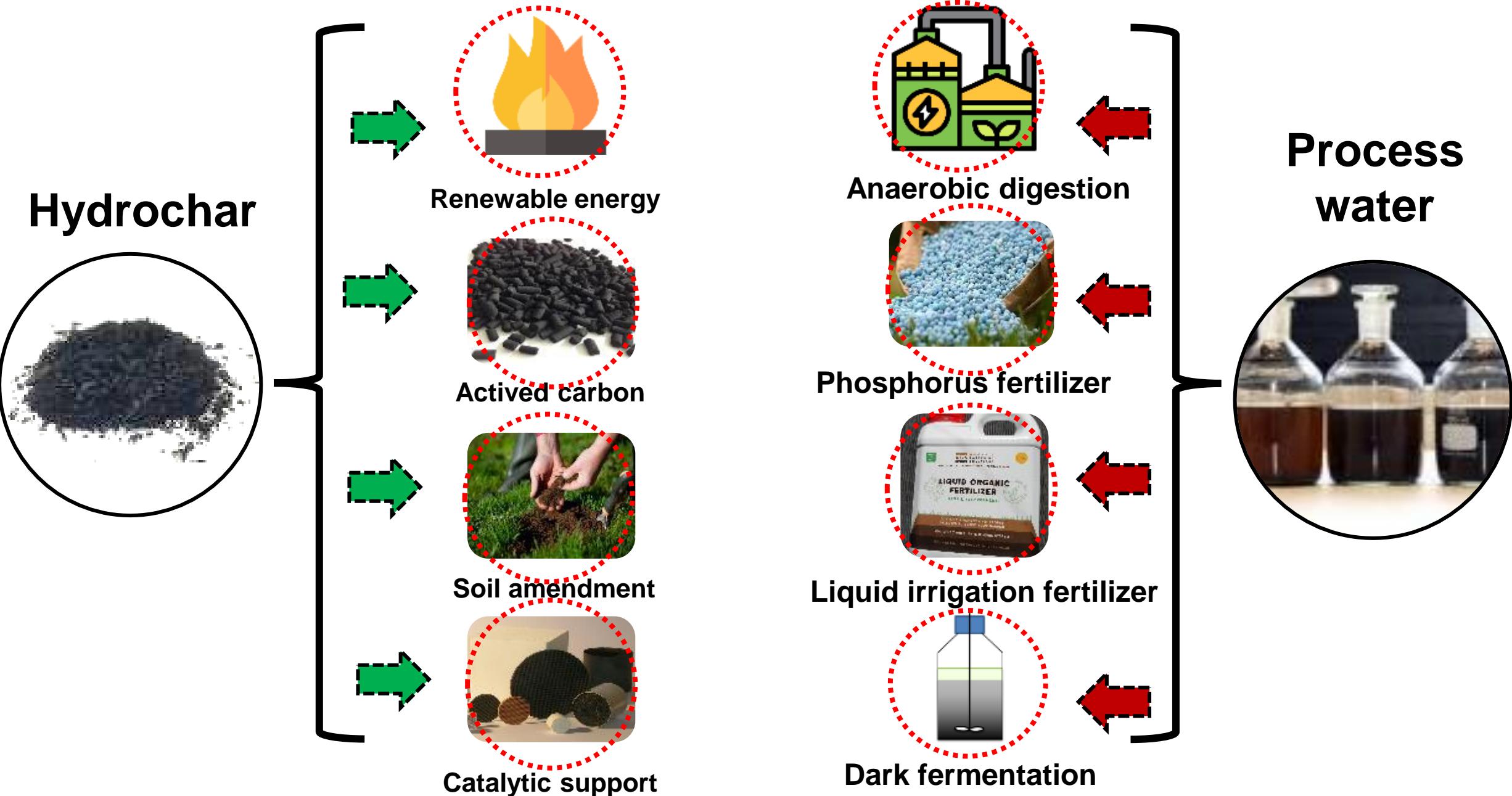
Hydrothermal carbonization (HTC)



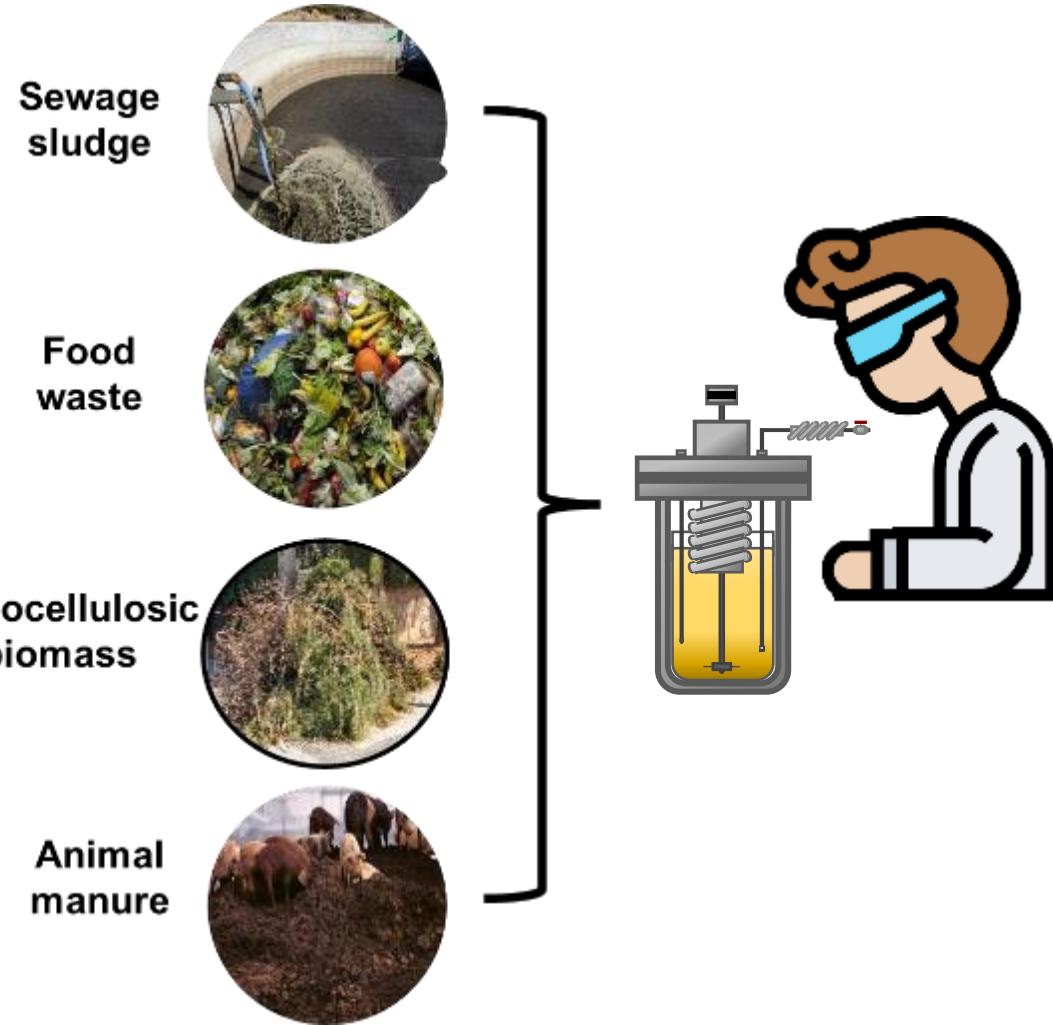
HTC reactions



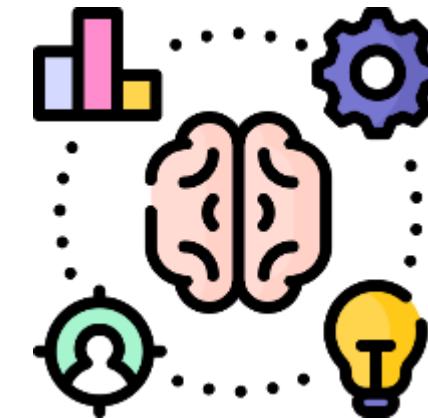
HTC products and applications



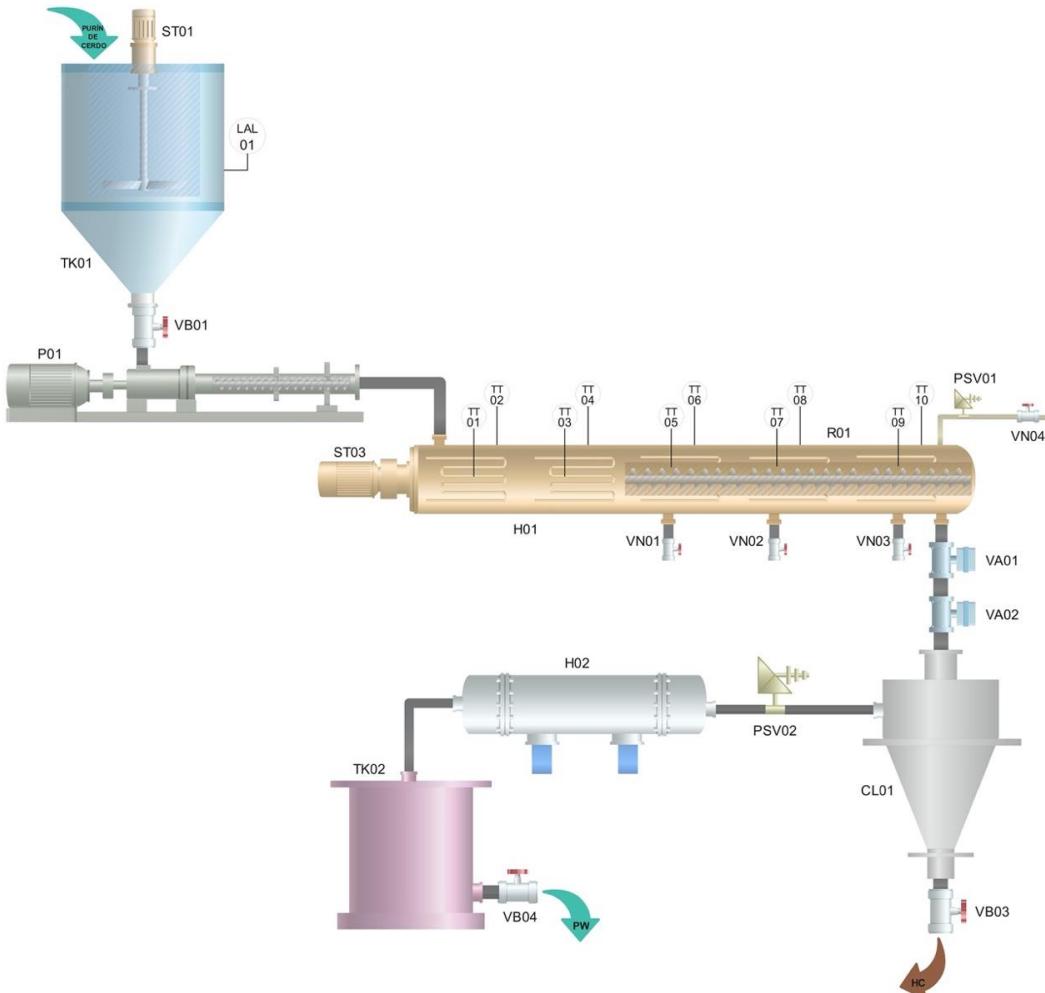
HTC in batch vs continuous scale



The hydrothermal carbonization of biomass wastes using continuous reactors needs to be better understood.



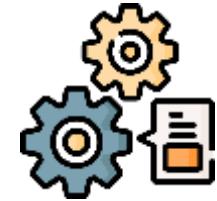
HTC in batch vs continuous scale



Higher energy efficiency



Better process control



Evaluate the performance and profitability

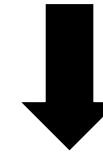


Evaluate the potential of the HTC



Swine manure origin and characteristics

Swine manure (SM)

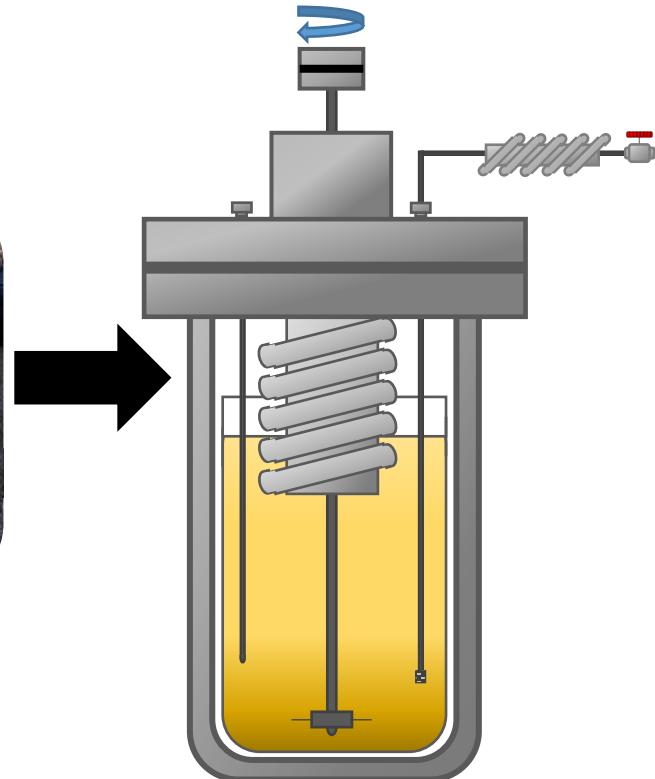


SM	
FC (%)	13.7 (0.2)
VM (%)	75.8 (0.1)
Ash (%)	10.5 (0.1)
C (%)	45.0 (0.4)
N (%)	1.4 (0.0)
S (%)	0.5 (0.0)
HHV (MJ kg ⁻¹)	18.5 (0.2)



Avila – Spain

Experimental procedure



Total Solids = 5.0%

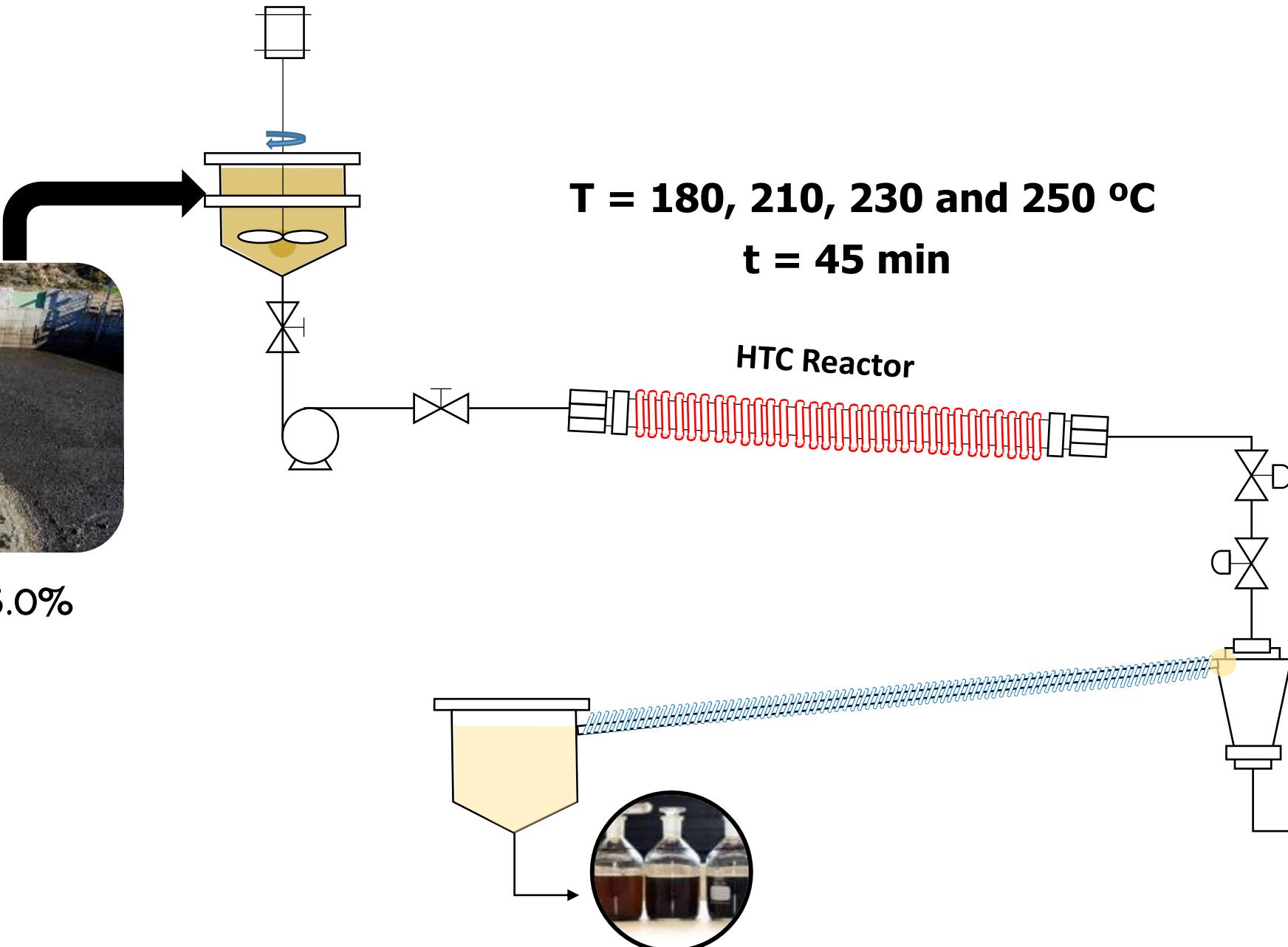
T = 180, 210, 230 and 250 °C

t = 45 min

Experimental procedure



Total Solids = 5.0%

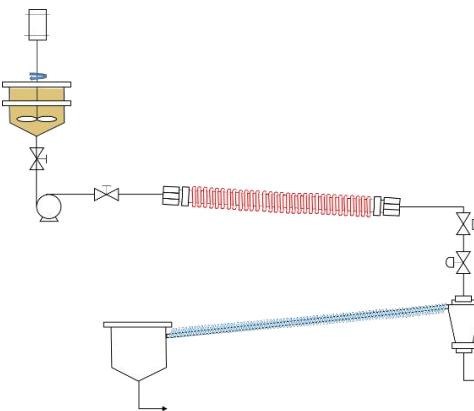
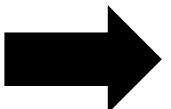


HTC pilot plant

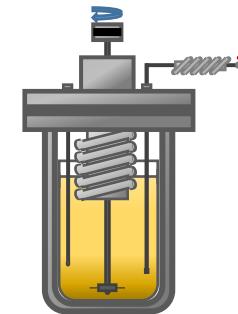


	Name
1	Feed tank
2	Feed tank stirred
3	Feed pump
4	Reactor
5	Decompression valve
6	Cyclone
7	Process water tank
8	Compressor
9	Centrifugal pump
10	IBC agitator
11	Storage IBC
12	Cooler

Experimental procedure



HC180-C
HC250-C



HC180-B
HC250-B



PW180-C
PW250-C

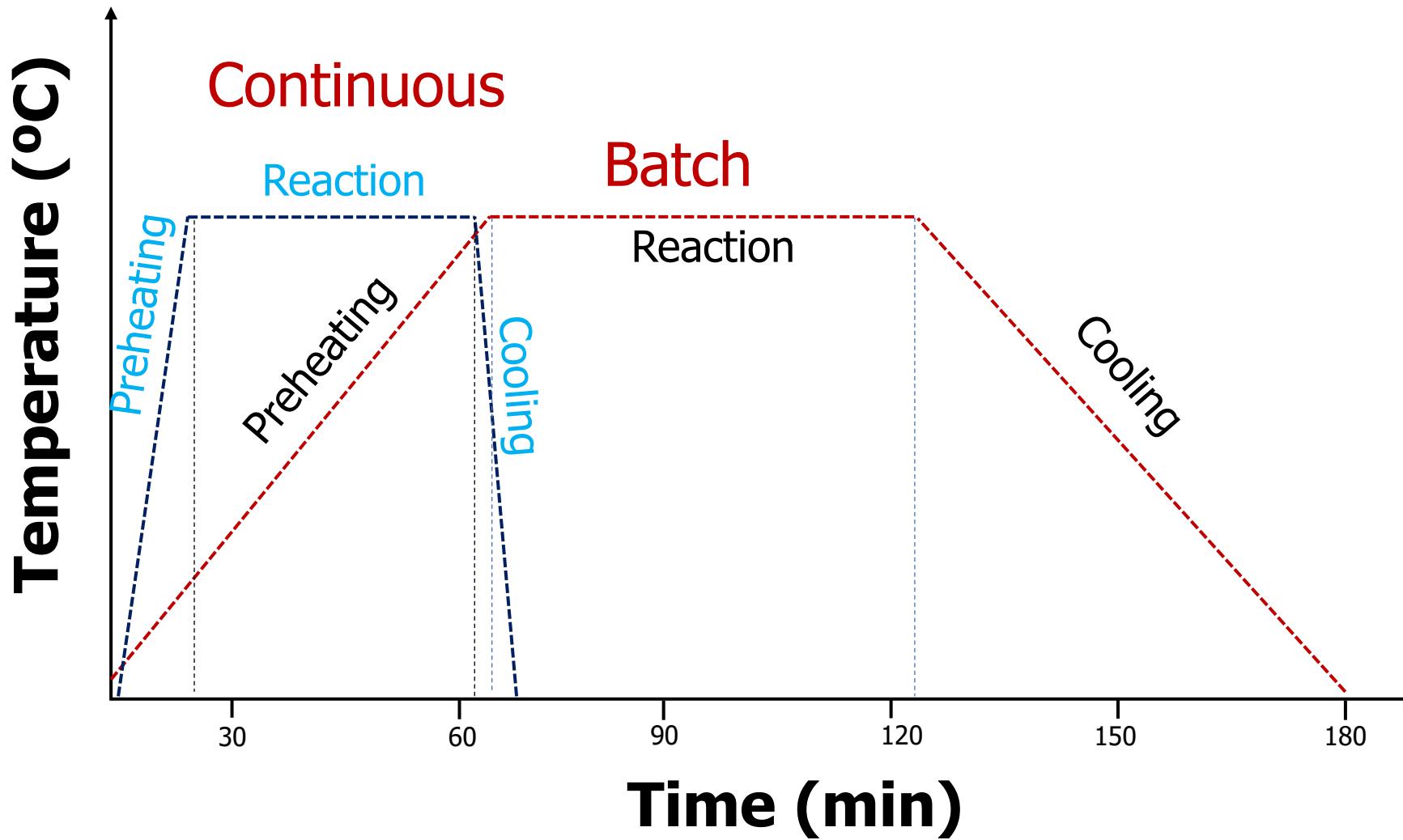
PW180-B
PW250-B

Results

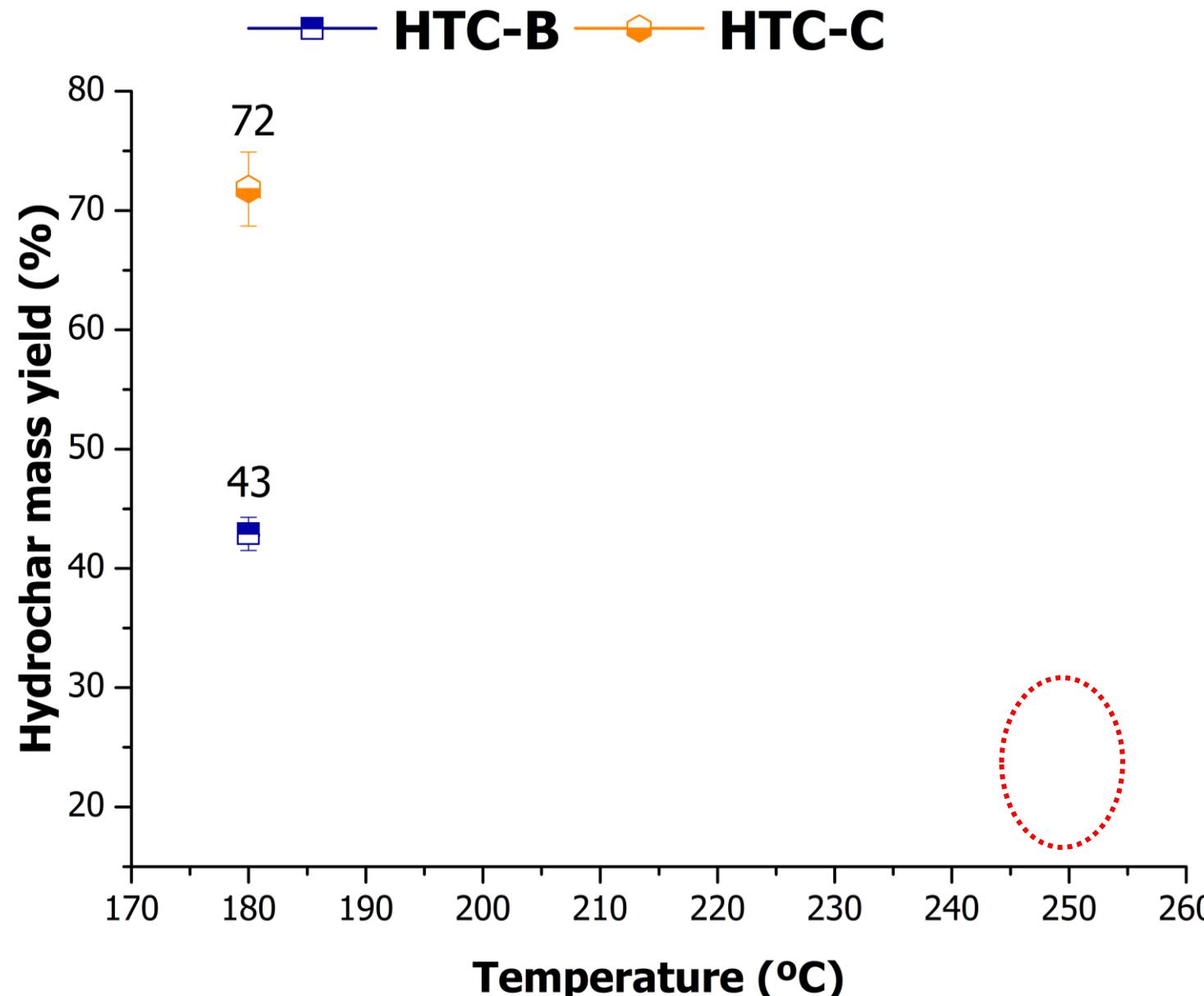
Results

Results

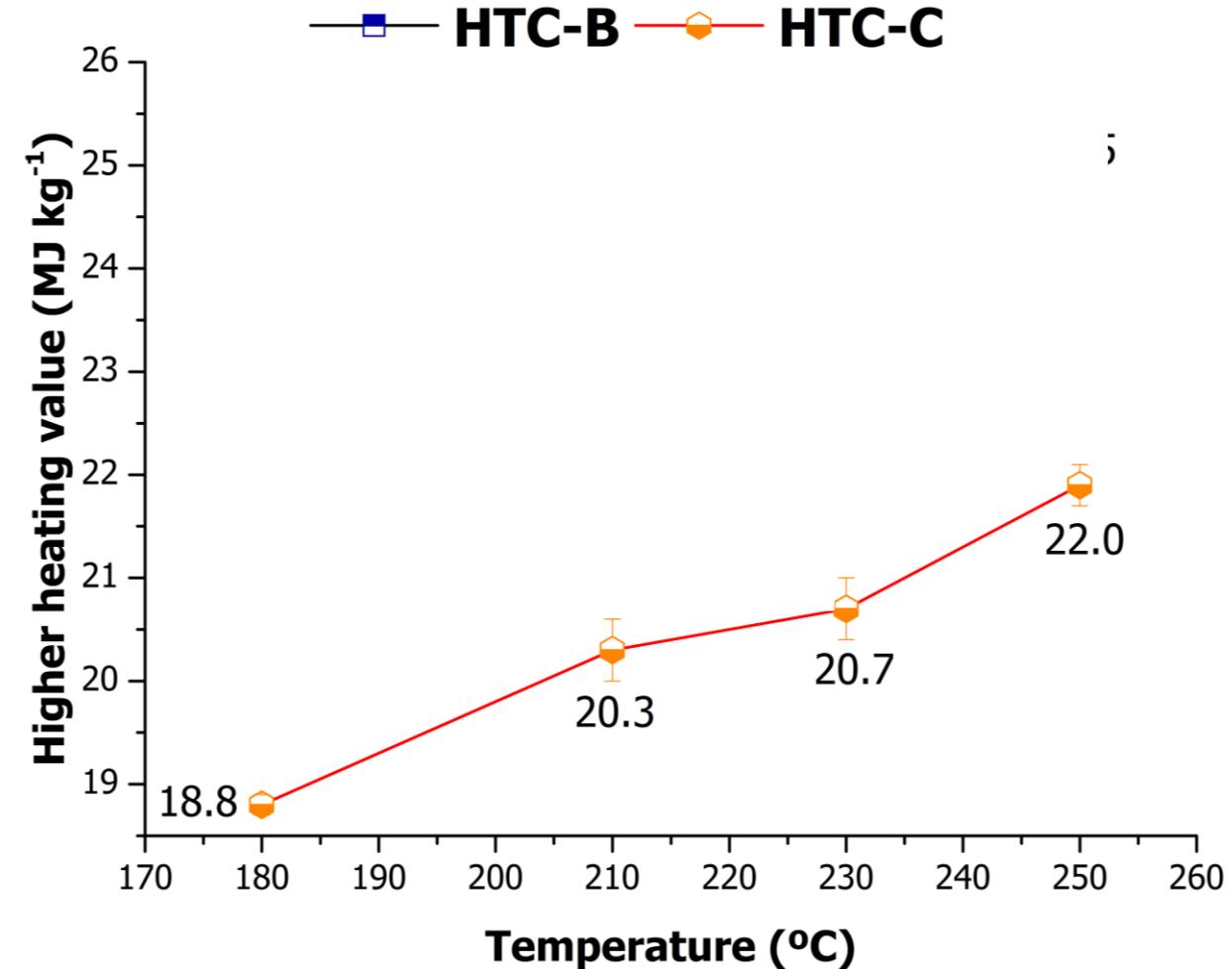
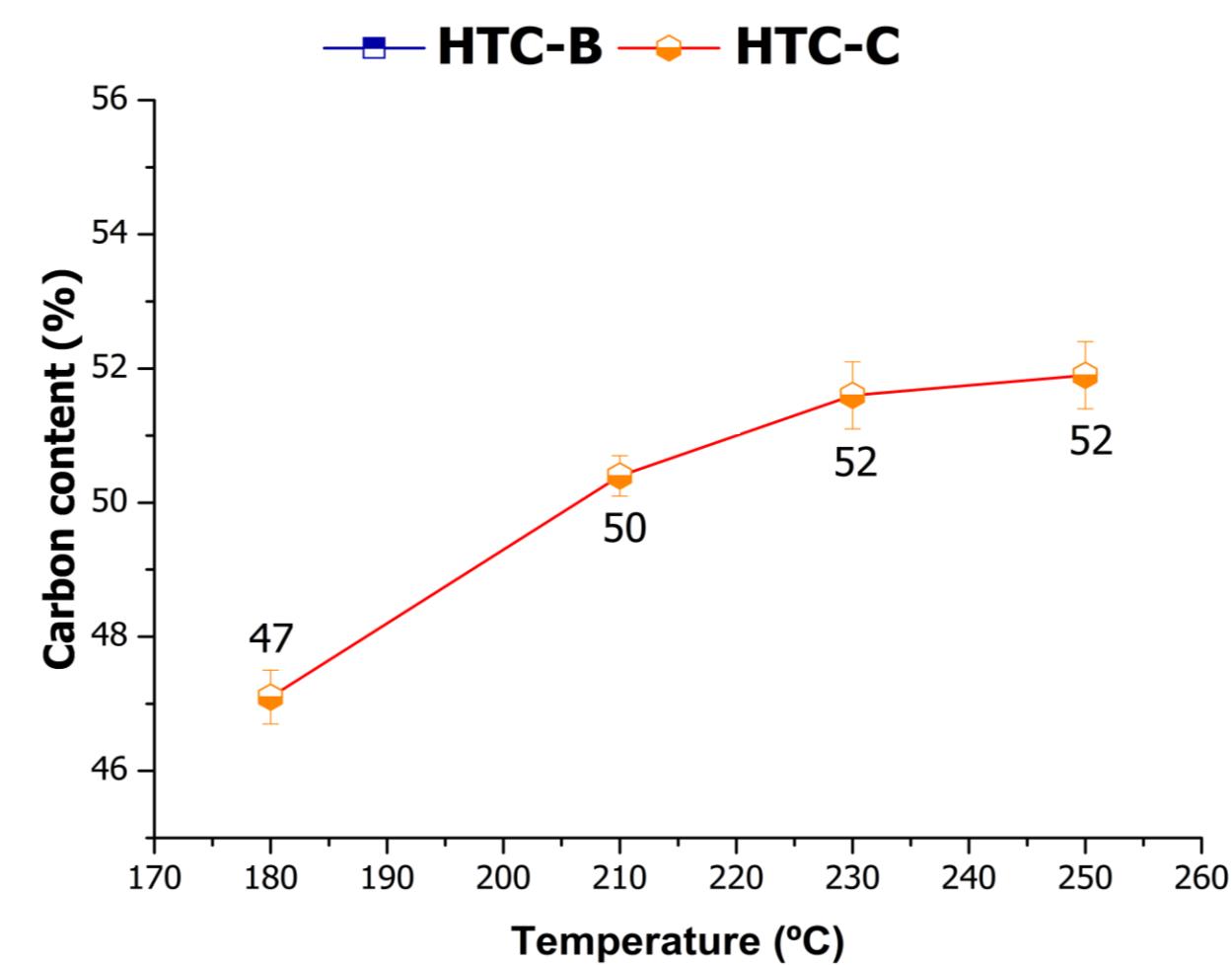
HTC batch vs continuous



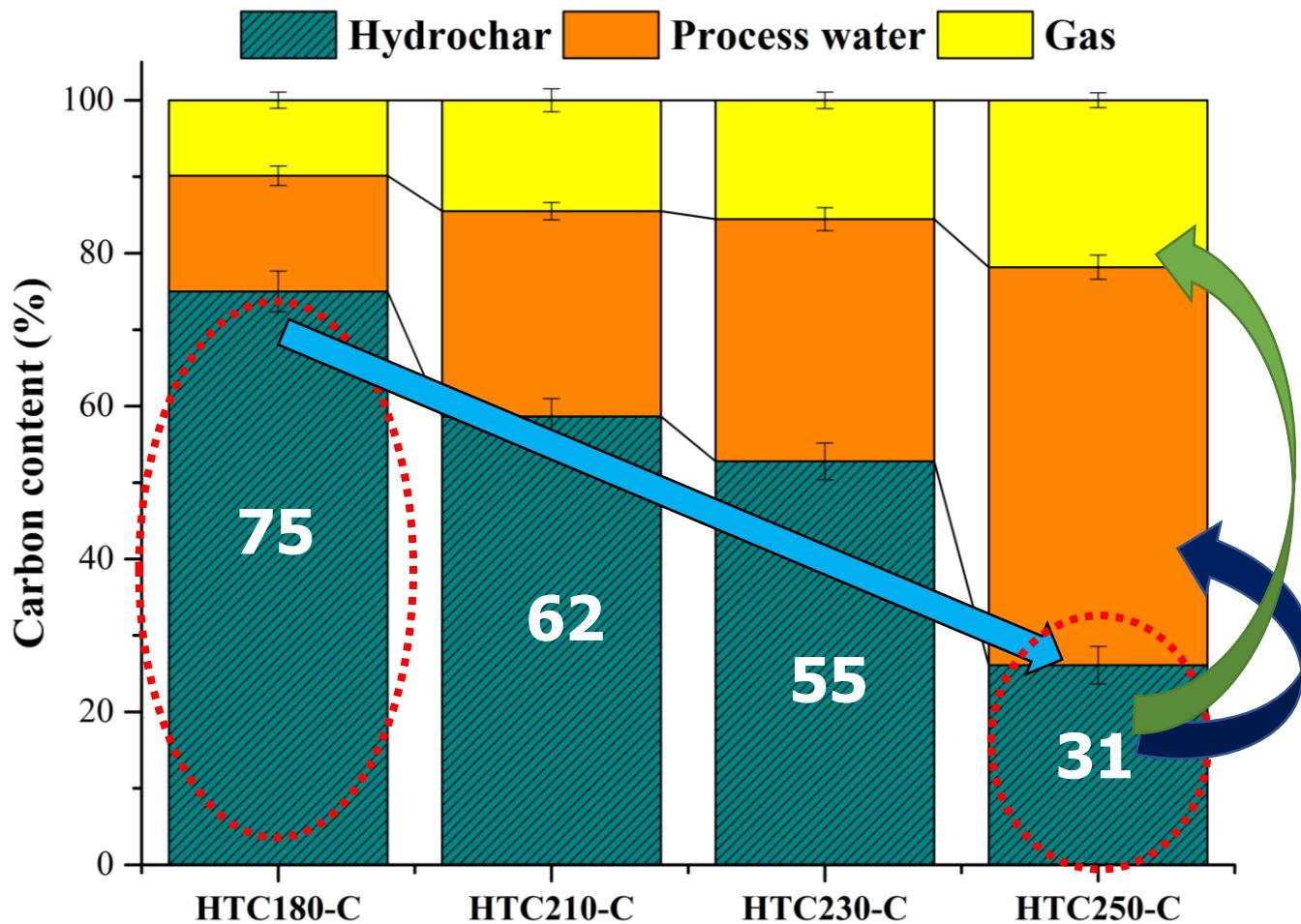
Hydrochar characteristics



Hydrochar characteristics



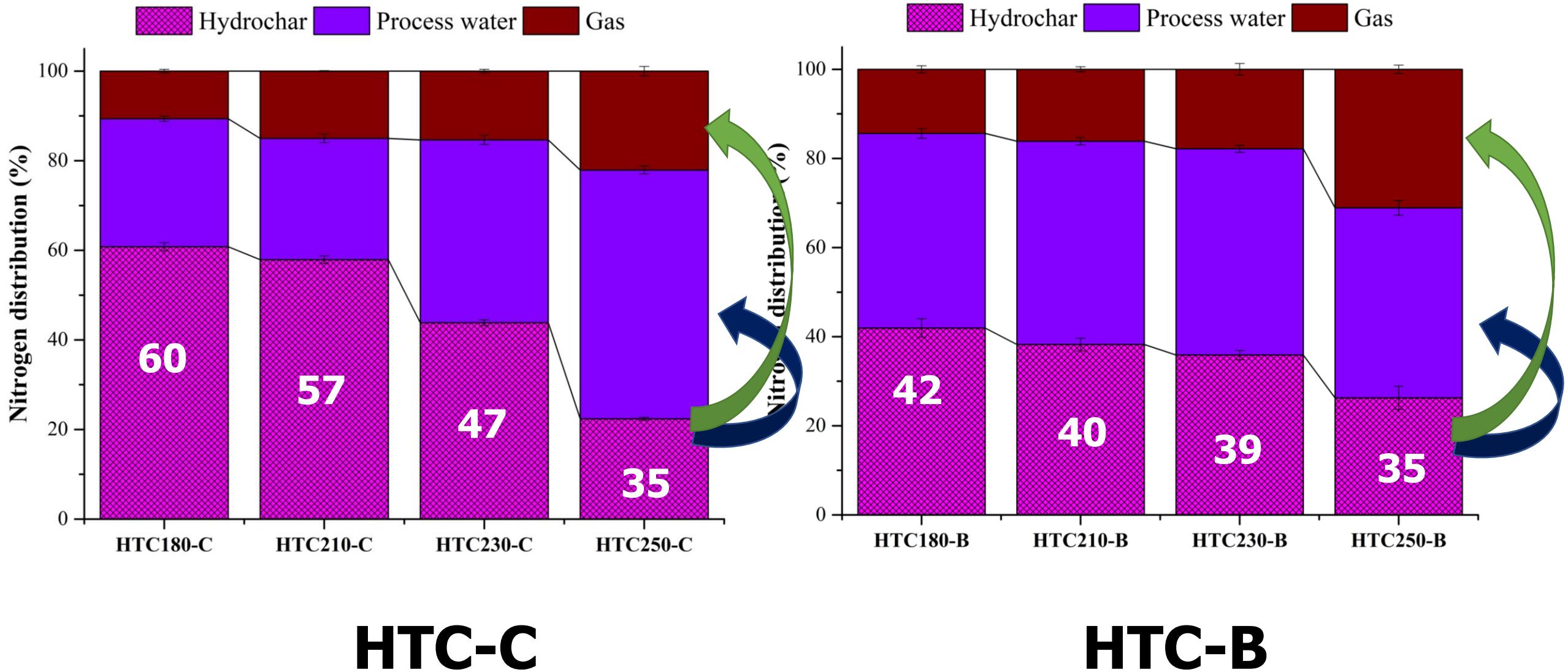
Fate of carbon



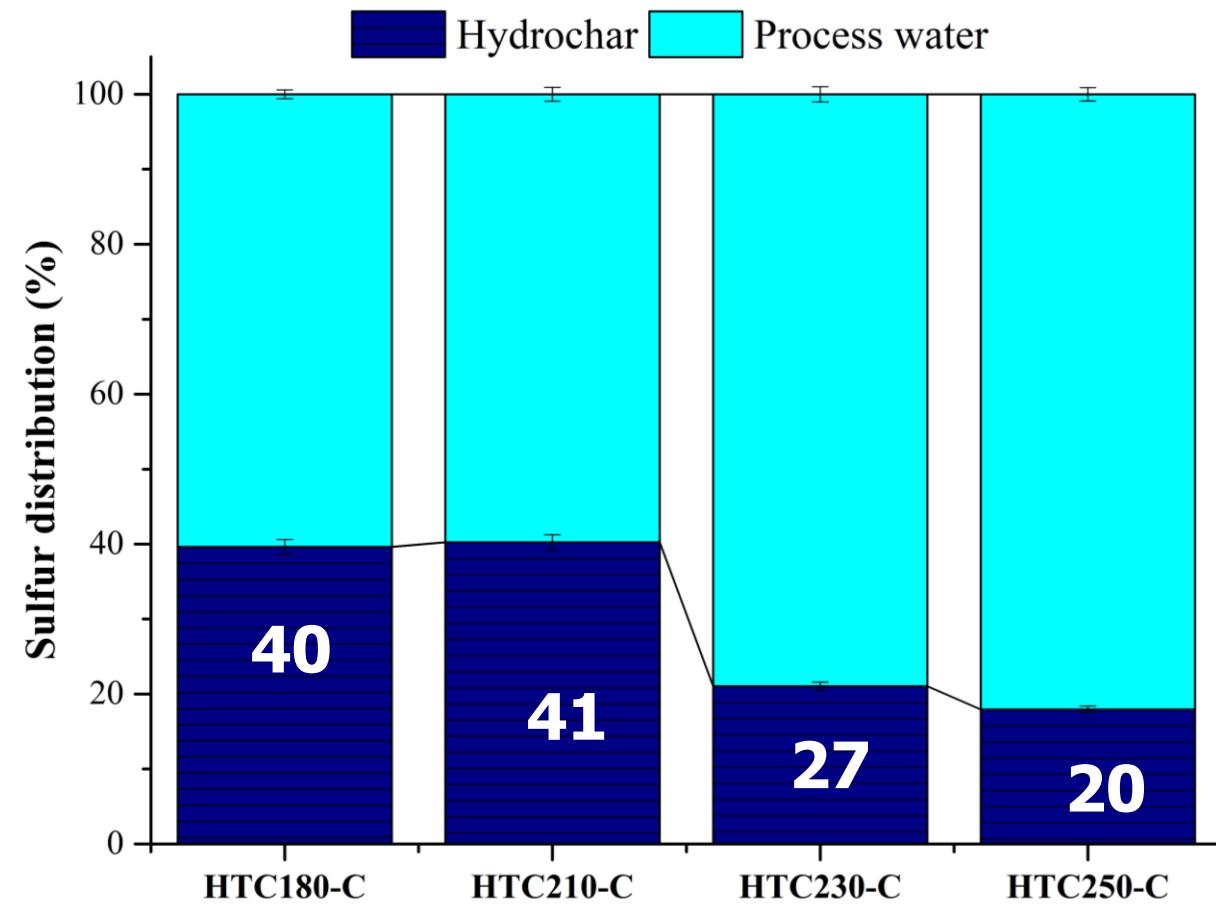
HTC-C

HTC-B

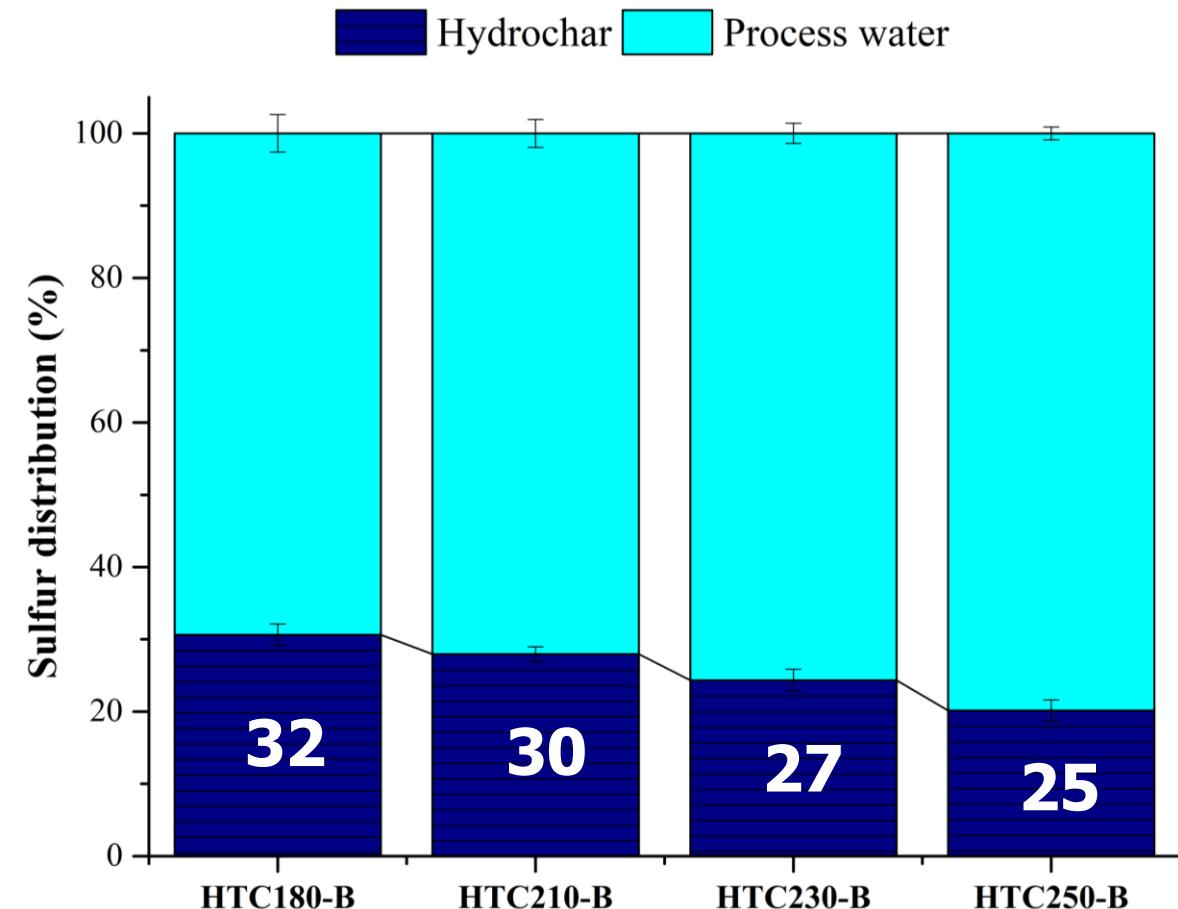
Elements distribution



Elements distribution

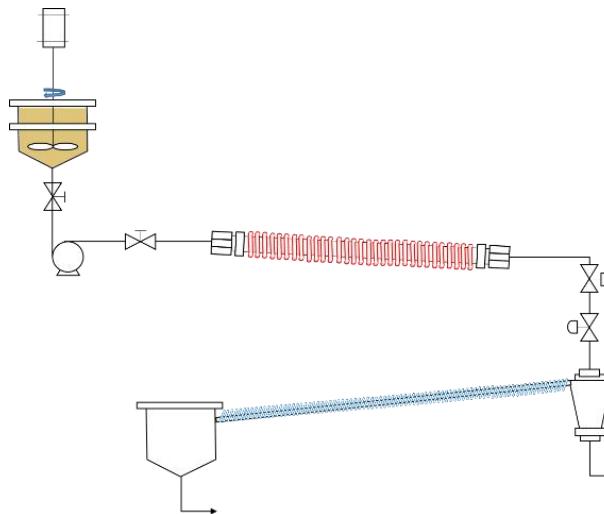


HTC-C



HTC-B

Biofuel



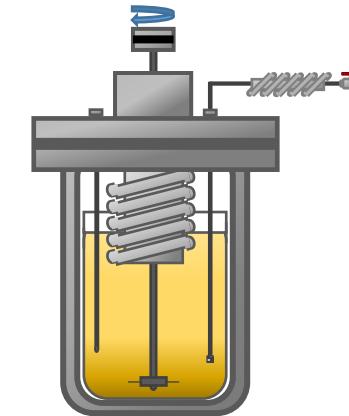
HHV > 17 MJ kg⁻¹

N < 3.0 wt.%

S < 0.5 wt.%

Ash < 10 wt.%

VM < 75 wt.%



HHV > 17 MJ kg⁻¹

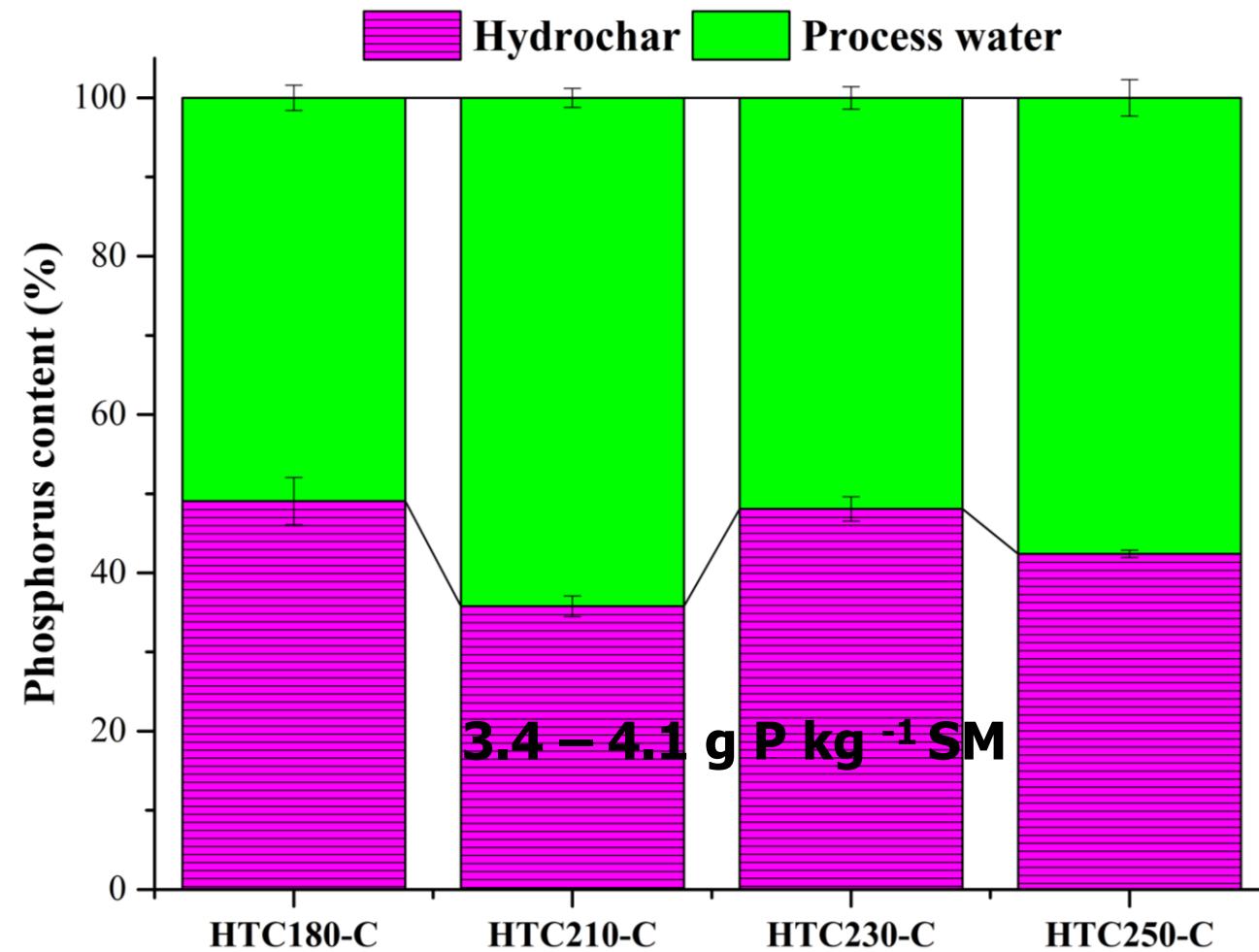
N < 3.0 wt.%

S < 0.5 wt.%

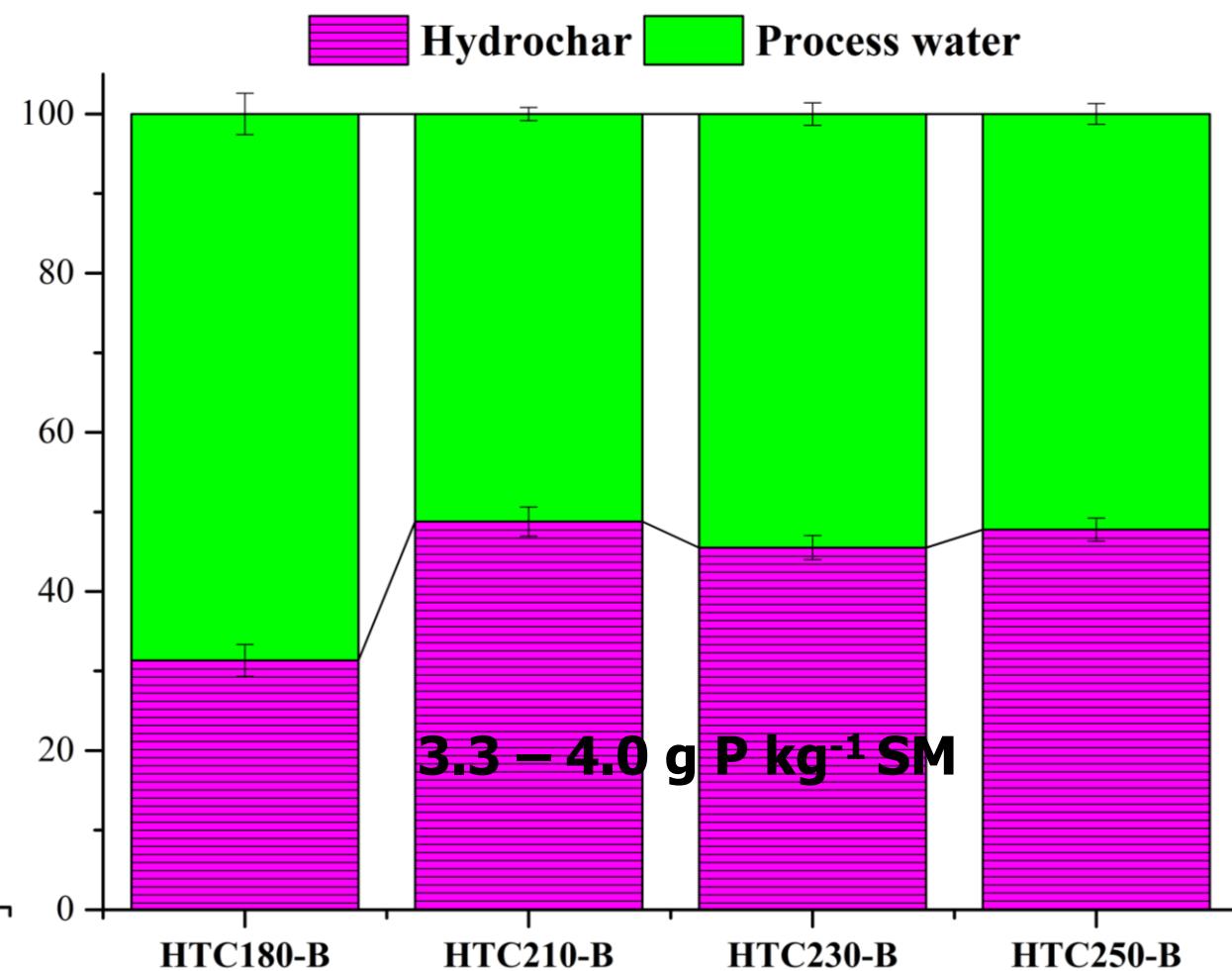
Ash < 10 wt.%

VM < 75 wt.%

Elements distribution

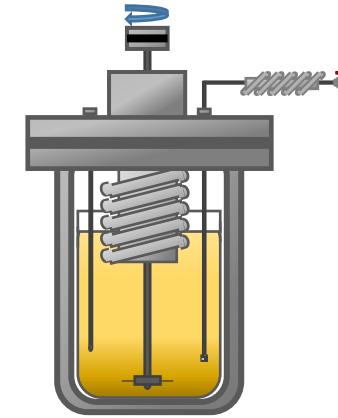
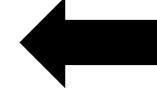
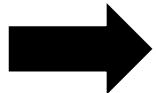
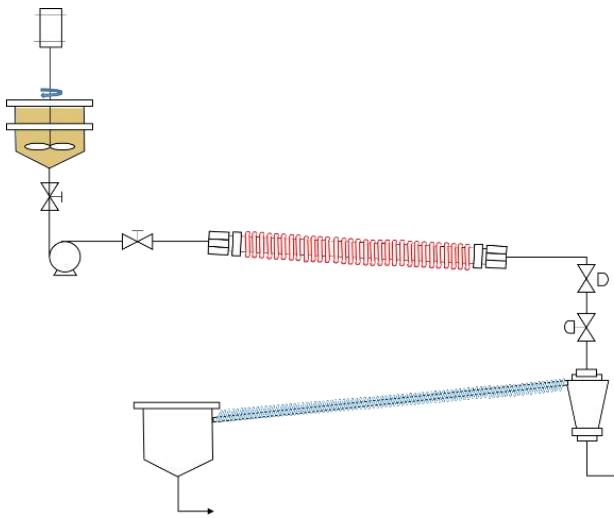


HTC-C



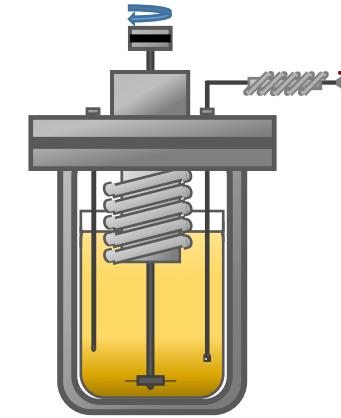
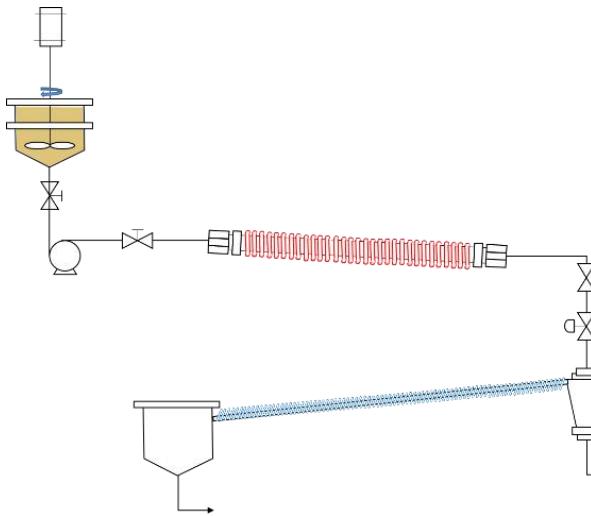
HTC-B

Soil amendment



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Soil amendment



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C > 50 wt.%



H/C < 0.7



O/C < 0.4

C > 50 wt.%

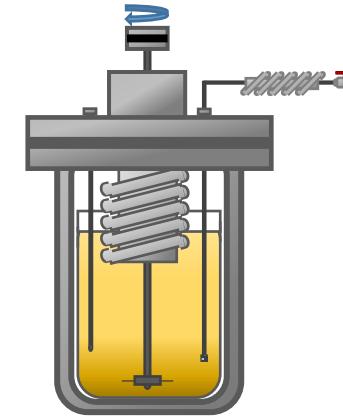
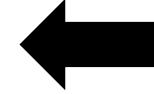
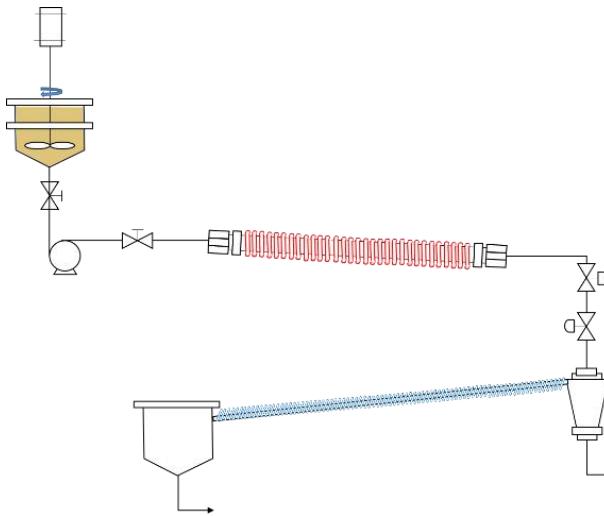


H/C < 0.7



O/C < 0.4

Soil amendment

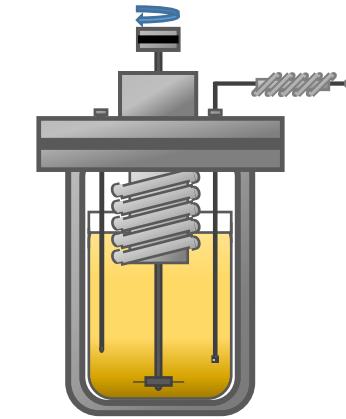
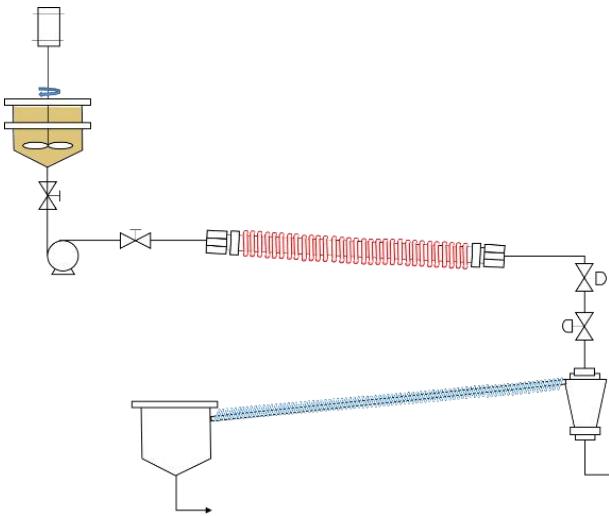


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(mg kg ⁻¹)	HC-C
Cd	< 3
Cr	< 150
Cu	> 100
Ni	< 90
Pb	< 150
Zn	< 800

(mg kg ⁻¹)	HC-B
Cd	< 3
Cr	< 150
Cu	> 100
Ni	< 90
Pb	< 150
Zn	< 800

Process water characteristics



TCOD (g L⁻¹) = 6.5 – 12.6

TOC (g L⁻¹) = 3.5 – 11.0

NH₄-N (mg L⁻¹) = 98 – 186

PO₄-P (mg L⁻¹) = 60 – 95

TCOD (g L⁻¹) = 16.3 – 21.2

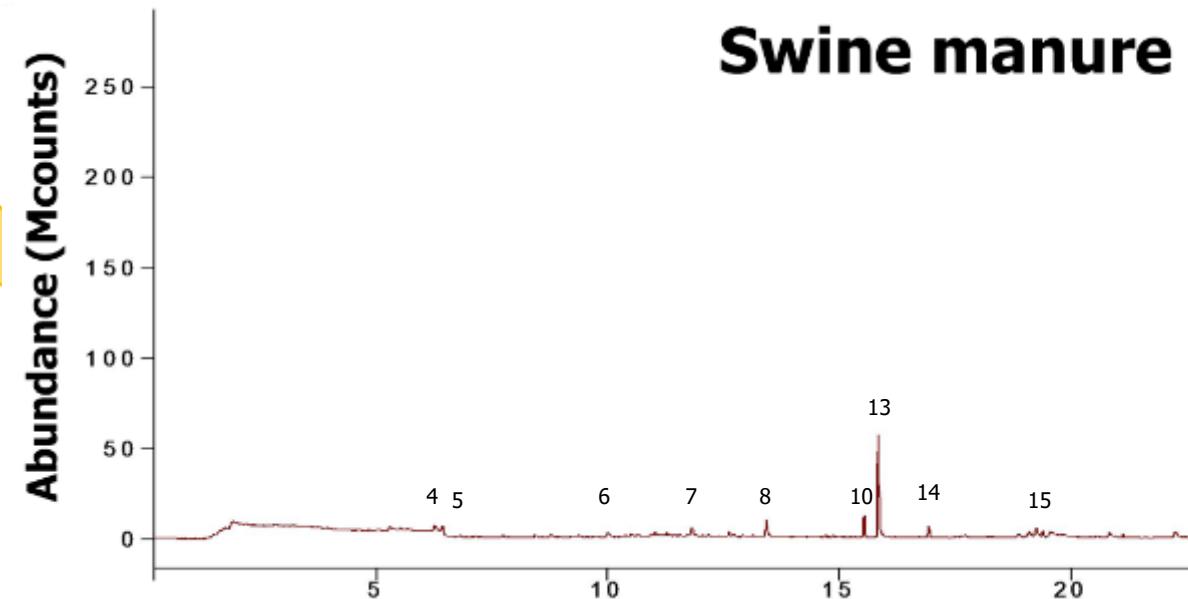
TOC (g L⁻¹) = 8.1 – 9.7

NH₄-N (mg L⁻¹) = 392 – 496

PO₄-P (mg L⁻¹) = 38 – 64

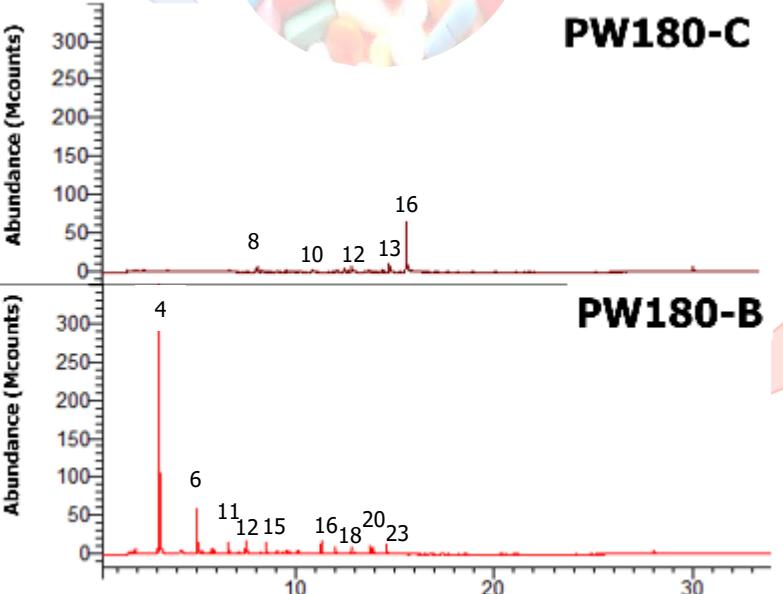
GC/MS: Swine manure

Number	Name	Area
1	Penicillamine	1,42E+07
2	Methylene Chloride	2,48E+08
3	Threonine	8,33E+07
4	2-chloro-2-nitro-Propane	8,90E+08
5	Prednisolone Acetate	1,72E+07
6	dimethyl-Disulfide	2,42E+08
7	3,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,4-Hexanediol	3,43E+08
8	2,4,6-Trihydroxybenzoic acid	5,57E+08
9	Hydroxy-lactone-Undecanoic acid	6,80E+07
10	cis-9-Tetradecen-1-ol	6,49E+07
11	dimethyl-Tetrasulfide	1,06E+08
12	2-ethoxy-Propane	1,29E+08
13	3-methyl-1H-Indole	2,47E+08
14	1,3-Dioxolane	1,16E+08
15	Ethyl Chloride	2,12E+09



GC/MS: Process water

PW180-C		
Number	Compound	Area
1	Methyl formate	1,04E+07
2	dichloro Methylene	7,07E+06
3	Cholomethyl cyanide	4,47E+06
4	3-methyl-1-butanol	1,12E+07
5	2-furanmethanol	5,59E+06
6	2-ethyl-1-Hexanol	3,75E+06
7	2-methoxy-phenol	4,02E+06
8	2-nonanone	2,15E+07
9	1-undecanol	4,77E+06
10	2-decanone	4,98E+06
11	Phthalan	8,00E+06
12	2,4-Dimethoxytoluene	7,78E+06
13	2-undecanone	1,32E+07
14	p-tert-butyl-phenol	1,95E+07
15	eugenol	4,58E+06
16	3-methyl-1H-Indole	7,37E+06
17	2-methoxy-4-phenol	2,62E+07
18	2-methoxy-4-(E)-phenol	1,94E+08
19	1-Tetradecanol	4,42E+06
21	Bis-ester-Hexanedioic acid	2,46E+07



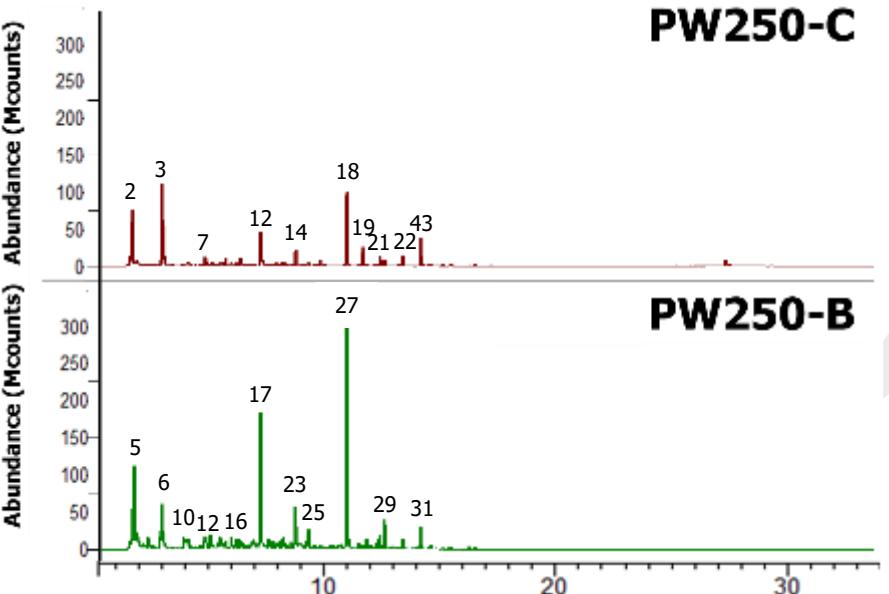
PW180-C

PW180-B

PW180-B		
Number	Compound	Area
1	Methyl formate	1,13E+07
2	1,3-Propanediol	1,84E+07
3	4-methyl-Pyrimidine	1,35E+07
4	Furfural	1,02E+09
5	1,4-Benzenediamine	1,79E+07
6	1,3,5-trimethyl-1H-Pyrazole	1,52E+08
7	Benzaldehyde	3,51E+07
8	phenyl ester-Carbamic acid	1,25E+07
9	2-ethyl-3-methyl-Pyrazine	1,99E+07
10	2(1H)-Pyridinone	1,70E+07
11	3-methyl-1,2-Benzenediol	5,47E+07
12	2-methoxy-Phenol	4,64E+07
13	3,5-dimethyl-Cyclohexanone	1,26E+07
14	2-methoxy-4-methyl-Phenol	4,17E+07
15	3,4-dimethyl-Phenol	1,45E+07
16	1-methyl-2-Benzene	1,31E+07
17	3,7,7-trimethyl-Bicyclohept-2-ene	9,72E+06
18	1-methyl-2-nitro-Benzene	1,50E+07
19	2,4-Dimethoxytoluene	4,06E+07
21	p-tert-butyl-Phenol	1,82E+07
22	Eugenol	2,27E+07
23	2-methoxy-4-Phenol	2,74E+07
24	Acetyl bromide	1,80E+07
25	2-methoxy-4-Phenol	3,51E+07
26	Bis-ester-Hexanedioic acid	1,75E+07

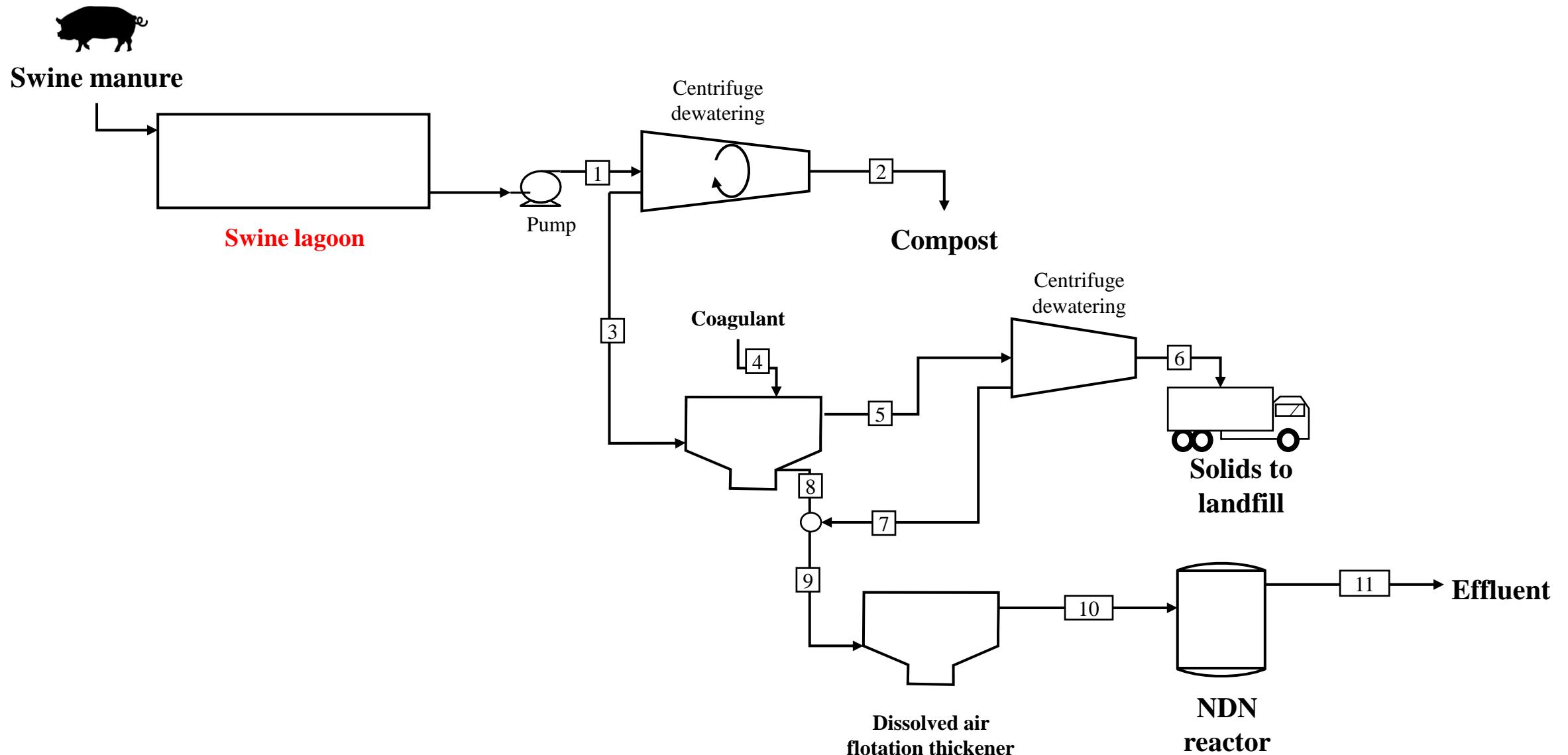
GC/MS: Process water

Number	PW250-C	Area
1	Urea	1,66E+08
2	dl-Alanine	1,05E+07
3	Furfural	2,46E+08
4	2,3-dimethyl-Pyrazine	1,11E+07
5	Hydroquinone	2,30E+07
6	Benzaldehyde	1,47E+07
7	Phenol	2,19E+07
8	2-methyl-1,3-Cyclopentanedione	1,34E+07
9	3-Methylpyridazine	2,39E+07
10	3-methyl-1,2-Cyclopentanedione	1,14E+07
11	3-methyl-1,2-Benzenediol	1,84E+07
12	2-methoxy-Phenol	9,06E+07
13	3,5-dimethyl-Cyclohexanone	2,30E+07
14	2,4,6-Trihydroxybenzoic acid	1,18E+07
15	2-methoxy-4-methyl-Phenol	1,10E+07
16	4-ethyl-Phenol	5,32E+07
17	2-Methoxy-5-methylphenol	1,13E+07
18	2-methoxy-4-propyl-Phenol	1,61E+08
19	p-tert-butyl-Phenol	5,15E+07
20	Eugenol	2,74E+07
21	2-methoxy-4-propyl-Phenol	1,36E+07
22	2-methoxy-4-Phenol	2,61E+07
23	2-methoxy-4-(E)-Phenol	6,73E+07
24	Diisooctyl adipate	2,15E+07



Number	PW250-B	Area
1	Urea	2,19E+08
2	1,3-Propanediol	1,10E+08
3	Propanoic acid	3,69E+07
4	Pyridine	3,80E+07
5	Furfural	2,62E+08
6	2,5-dimethyl-Furan	3,22E+07
7	2,3-dimethyl-Pyrazine	4,02E+07
8	Hydroquinone	3,58E+07
9	Benzaldehyde	5,59E+07
10	Phenol	8,90E+07
11	2-ethyl-3-methyl-Pyrazine	6,67E+07
12	3-Methylpyridazine	3,13E+07
13	3-methyl-1,2-Cyclopentanedione	3,48E+07
14	1,3,5-trimethyl-1H-Pyrazole	4,13E+07
15	3-methyl-1,2-Benzenediol	5,88E+07
16	3-methyl-Phenol	6,08E+07
17	2-methoxy-Phenol	3,80E+08
18	3,5-dimethyl-Cyclohexanone	4,61E+07
19	4,4-dimethyl-2-Cyclohexen-1-one	3,63E+07
20	Nonanal	3,10E+07
21	2,2-Dimethyl-3-heptene trans	3,82E+07
22	2-methoxy-4-methyl-Phenol	5,65E+07
23	4-ethyl-Phenol	1,37E+08
24	1-methyl-4-Benzene	4,46E+07
25	2-methoxy-4-methyl-Phenol	6,72E+07
26	Quinoline	3,14E+07
27	2-methoxy-4-propyl-Phenol	5,20E+08
28	1,3-dihydro-2H-Inden-2-one	4,04E+07
29	Benzenethiol	4,82E+07
30	Eugenol	4,20E+07
31	2-methoxy-4-propyl-Phenol	7,99E+07

Typical swine manure management



Typical swine manure management

Swine manure compost



40 – 60 € ton⁻¹

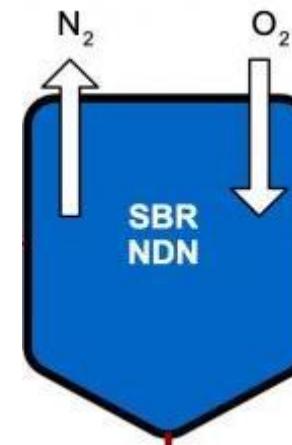


Sludge management



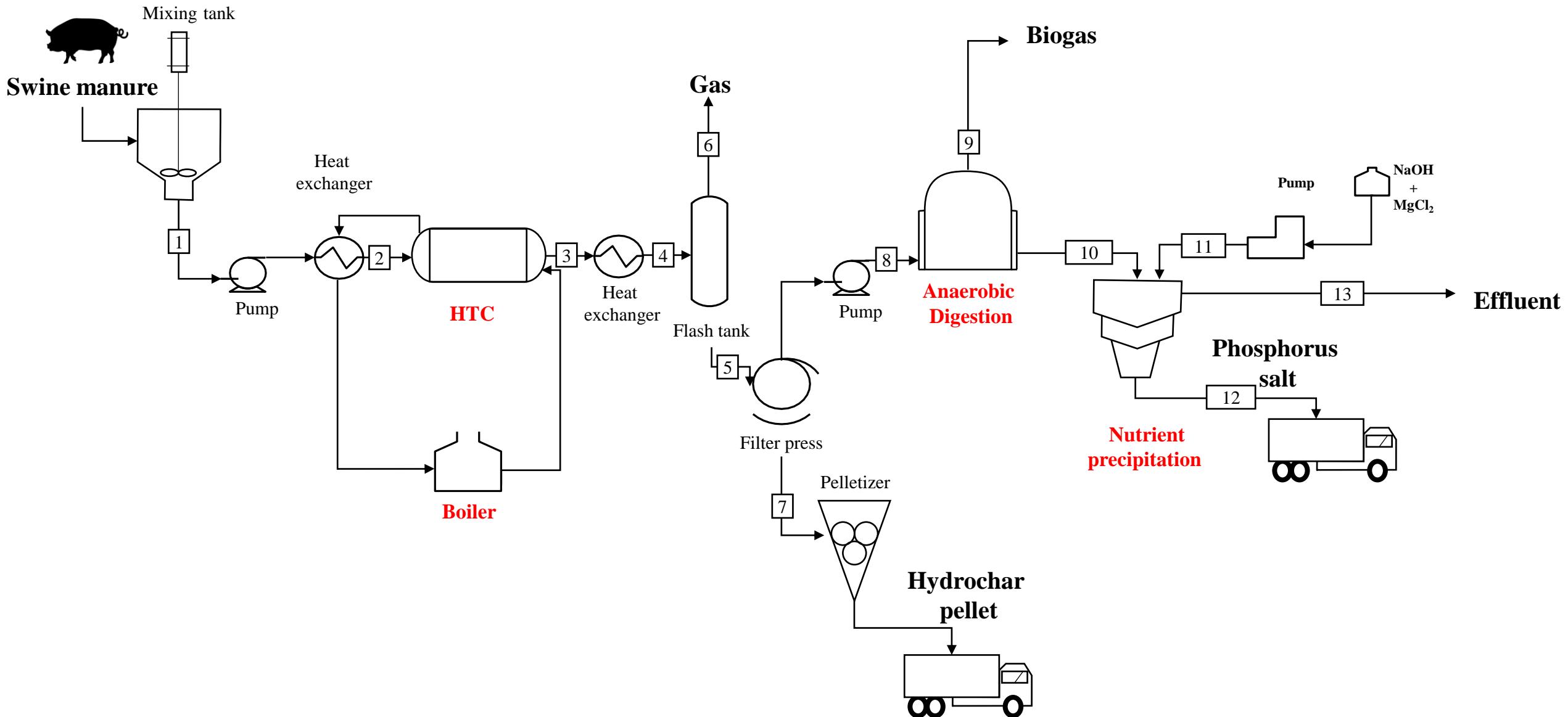
20 – 40 € ton⁻¹ SM

Liquid fraction management



50 – 150 € ton⁻¹ SM

New strategy for swine manure valorization



New strategy for swine manure valorization

Hydrochar



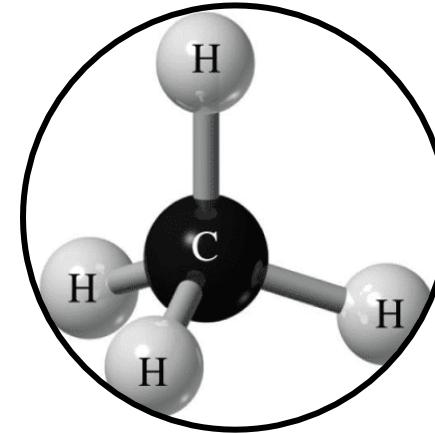
200 – 300 € ton⁻¹ HC

Struvite



400 – 600 € ton⁻¹ struvite

Methane



≈ 2 € GJ⁻¹

Potential application of HTC in a swine farm

Hydrochar (kg t ⁻¹ SM)	
HTC180	36
HTC210	26
HTC230	23
HTC250	12

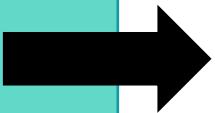
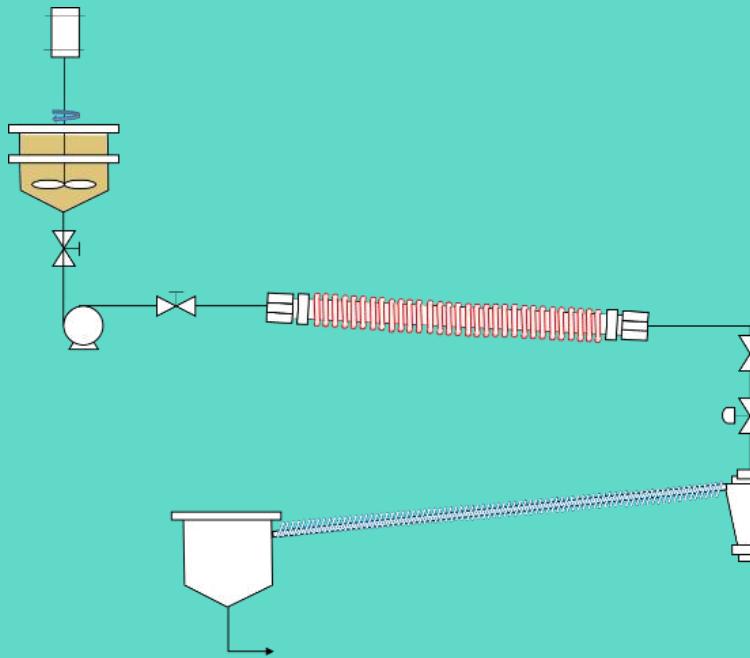


Solid biofuel

Summary



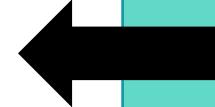
The continuous HTC reactor showed a high performance to valorization of swine manure into a carbonaceous solid.



The characteristics of the products obtained differ slightly from those obtained in a batch reactor.



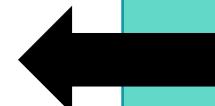
The hydrochar obtained shows suitable characteristics to be considered a solid biofuel at an industrial level

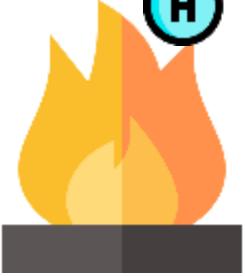
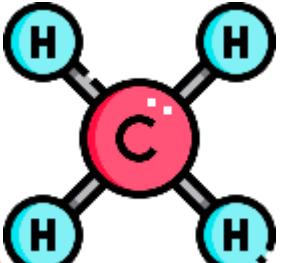


The hydrochar does not meet previous the requirements to be used as soil amendment



CE 1009/2019



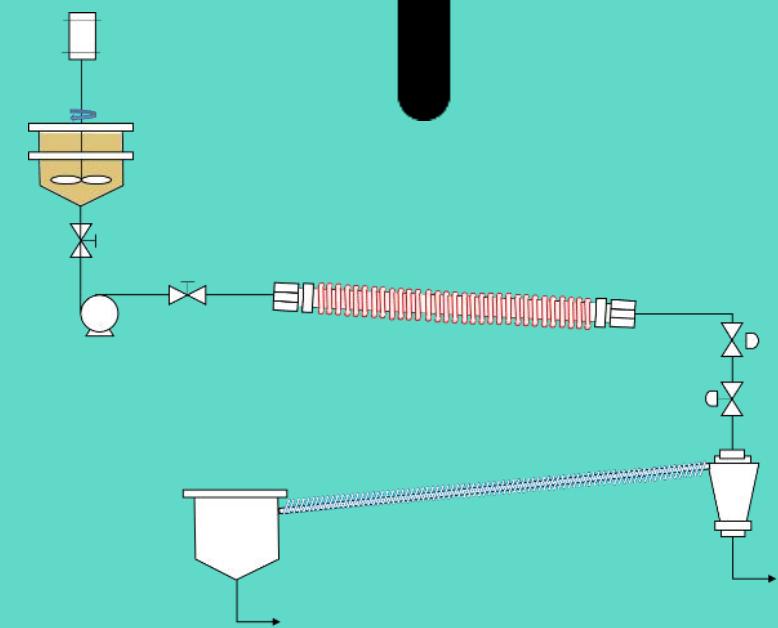


**Hydrochar
Methane
Fertilizer**

vs



Compost



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Scale-up the production of swine manure hydrochar in a continuous pilot plant

R.P. Ipiales^{1,2}, A. Sarrión¹, E. Díaz¹, E. Díaz-Portuondo², M.A. de la Rubia¹, Charles J. Coronella³, A.F. Mohedano¹

¹*Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 28049, Madrid, Spain*

²*Arquimea-Agrotech, 28400, Collado Villalba, Madrid, Spain*

³*Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, 89557, Nevada, United States*

Corresponding author email: pipiales@arquimea.com