



Comparison of a CSTR and a cascade of CSTR-PFR for anaerobic digestion of diluted poultry manure

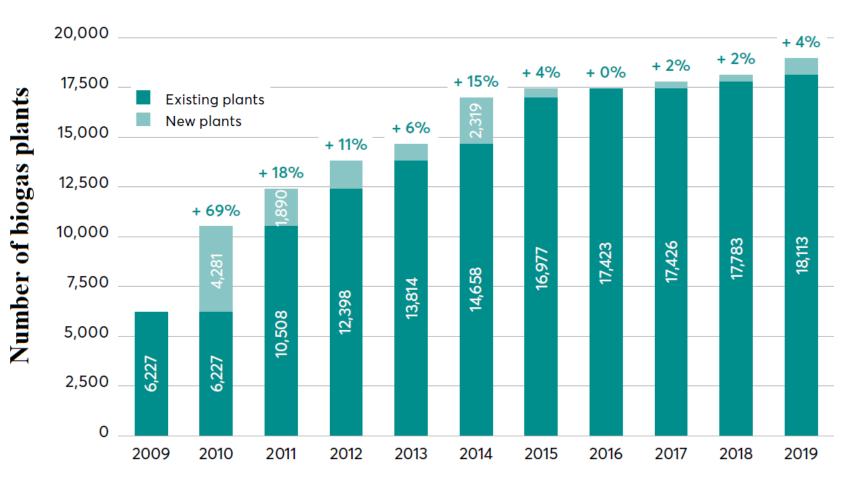
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ΕΣΠΑ 2014-2020 ανάπτυξη - εργασία - αλληλεγγύη

Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

Biogas plants in European Union



- Annual biogas production
- Currently:
- 18 bil m³ CH₄ (~ <u>18 Mtoe</u>)
- EU Methane strategy:
- 54 72 Mtoe in 2050

Πηγή: EBA Statistical Report 2020 (https://www.europeanbiogas.eu/)

Project objectives

Research and development:

- High-rate anaerobic reactor for agro-industrial wastewater treatment and biogas production.
- Digestate upgrade by lime clarification followed by ammonia stripping and recovery.
- Biogas upgrade by neutralization with caustic stripper effluent.
- Low-cost technology for small and medium agro-industrial and agricultural enterprises.





ΕΠΑΥΕΚ 2014-2020 ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΑΝΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑ



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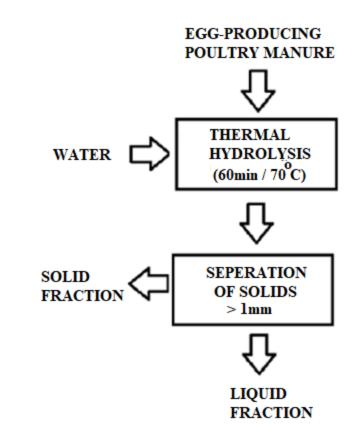
Anaerobic digestion of poultry manure

- Large number of poultry breeding enterprises
- Limited penetration of AD technologies
- High CAPEX for small and medium SMEs
- Social awareness, legislation, incentives

	Poultry breeding (Greece)	
Number of enterprises	1866	
Number of workers	3840	
Annual turnover (mil €)	528	

Anaerobic digestion of poultry manure

- High organic matter content
- Ligno-cellulosic bedding material having low degradability
- High protein content leading to ammonia formation
- High salinity
- Pathogen content (salmonella and other)



Aim of this study

- Compare process performance of a CSTR and a CSTR-PFR cascade treating diluted poultry manure at similar organic loading rate
- Treatment of poultry manure alone and in co-digestion with other substrates (cheese whey, glycerol, lipids)
- Evaluate the effect of salinity and ammonia build-up on process performance

Materials and methods

Wastewater composition

• Mixture was performed twice per week

Period	Mixture (% v/v)	
Period I (days 1-90)	Diluted poultry manure (100%)	
Period II (days 90-140)	Diluted poultry manure (79.5%) Cheese whey (20%) Glycerol (0.5%)	
Period III (days 140-190)	Diluted poultry manure (99%) Used cooking oil (1%)	

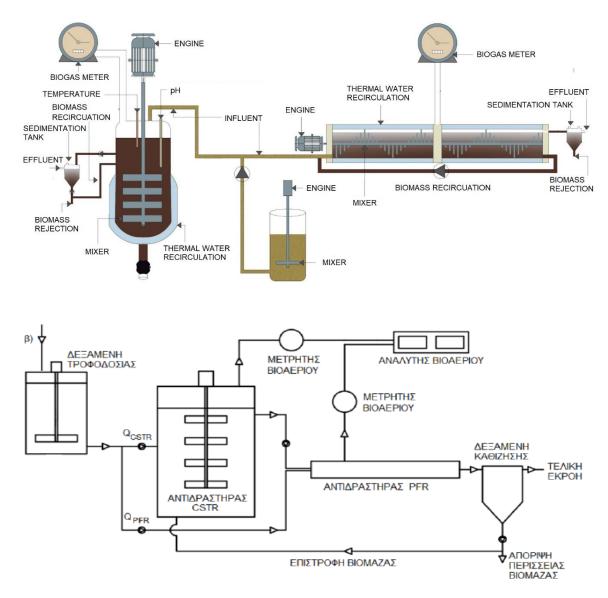
Materials and methods

• Wastewater physicochemical properties

Parameter	Period I (DPM)	Period II (DPM+CW+GL)	Period II (DPM+FOG)
рН	6.82 (0.43)	6.69 (0.37)	6.78 (0.52)
EC (mS/cm)	20.6 (1.7)	20.5 (1.9)	18.0 (1.0)
TCOD (g/L)	65.6 (12.6)	71.3 (2.8)	66.9 (11.9)
SCOD (g/L)	25.2 (9.3)	41.2 (12.1)	32.8 (2.7)
TSS (g/L)	27.6 (11.1)	28.1 (4.4)	20.9 (7.1)
VSS (g/L)	23.5 (12.1)	18.3	18.3 (4.9)
NH4-N (g/L)	2.56 (0.64)	Nd	2.18
TKN (g/L)	4.74 (0.72)	Nd	4.06
FOG (g/L)	3.9 (0.1)	nd	10 (3)

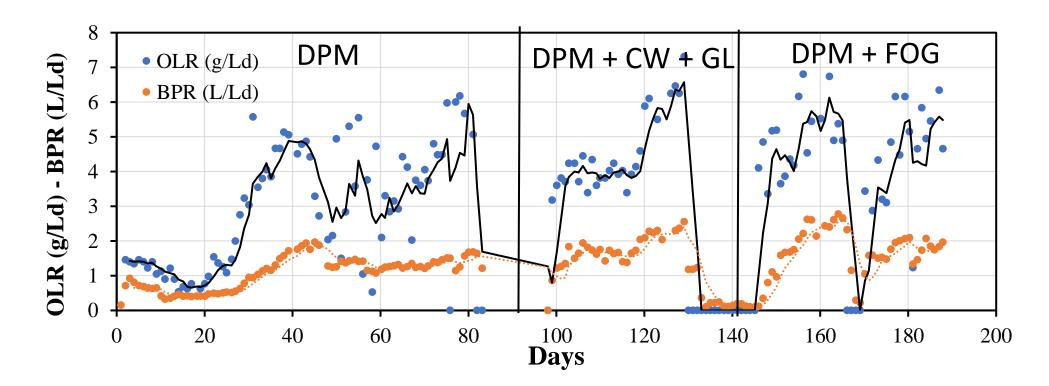
Materials and methods

- Anaerobic digester design
- Working volume = 40 L + 20 L
- Temperature = 36±1 °C
- Sludge recycle = 20%*Qin
- Process monitoring:
 - COD removal efficiency
 - Biogas production rate
 - Methane yield
 - VFA accumulation



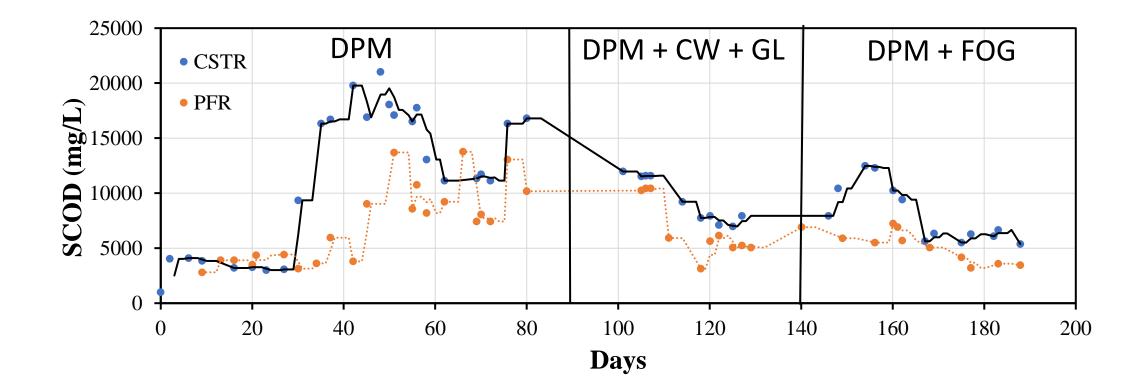
Results – Organic loading and biogas production rate

• Variation of the organic loading rate (OLR) and biogas production rate (BPR) during the study period



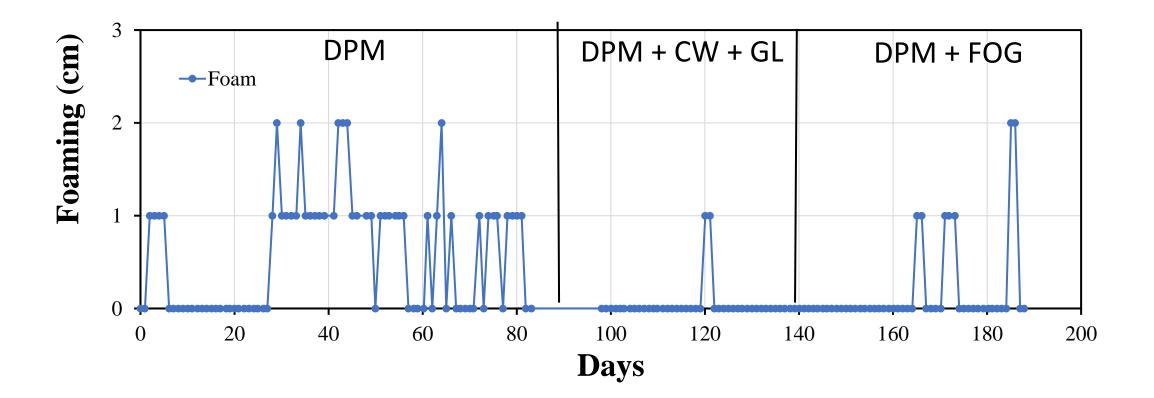
Results – supernatant COD

• Supernatant COD remained around 5 g/L at the reactor effluent



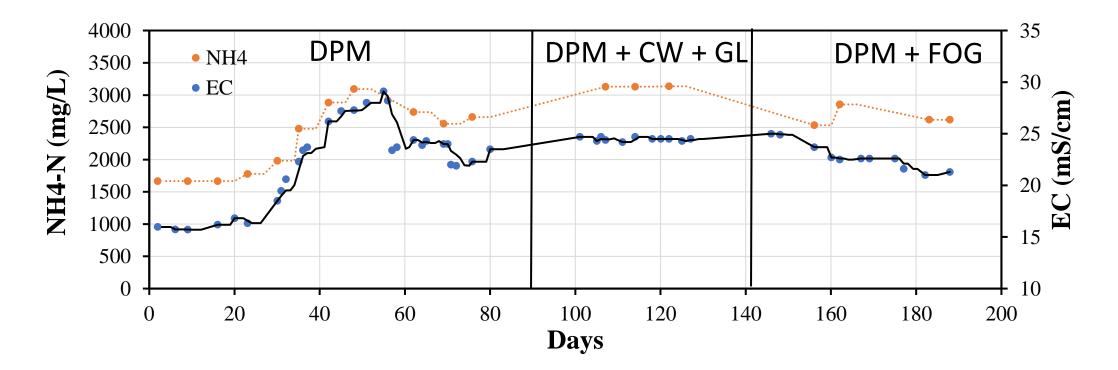
Results - Foaming

• Foaming was recorded during reactor operation with poultry manure alone



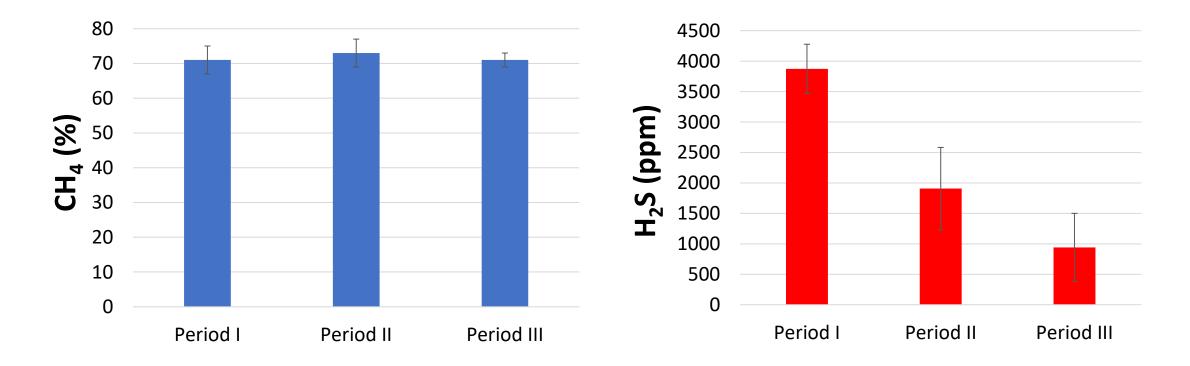
Results – Ammonia and salinity

- Ammonia remained between 2.5-3.1 g/L during the study
- Salinity remained between 20-30 mS/cm during the study



Results - Biogas composition

- Biogas methane content remained constant during the study
- Hydrogen sulfide decreased with co-digestion



Conclusions

- Anaerobic digestion of poultry manure can result in salinity and ammonia buildup which significantly deteriorates process performance.
- Anaerobic co-digestion of poultry manure with cheese whey and used cooking oil is of interest to alleviate problems associated with salinity buildup.
- Penetration of anaerobic digestion technologies to small and medium agro-food enterprises is more than necessary.
- We need new technologies and business models, combined with financial incentives, legislation and social awareness measures.

Acknowledgements



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