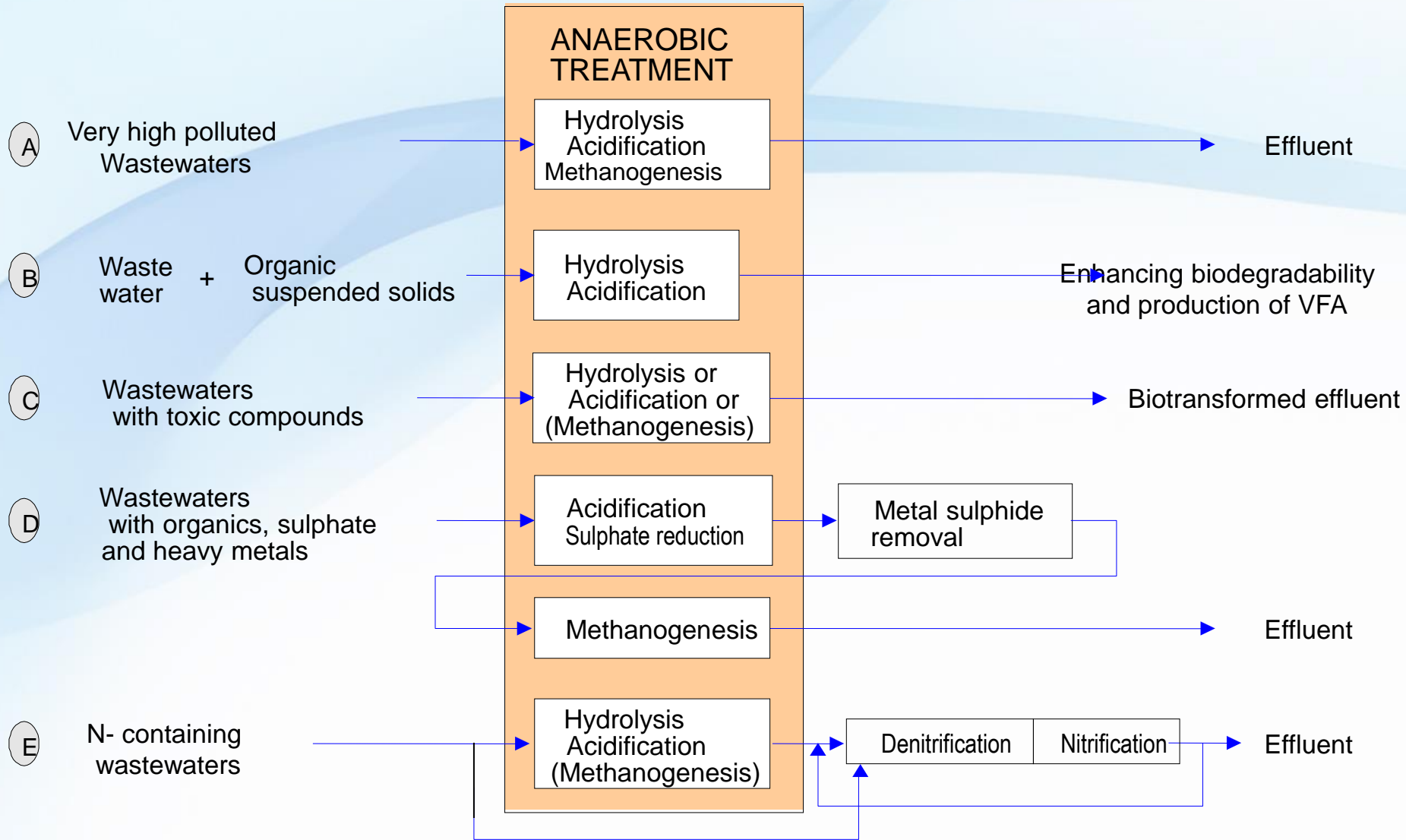


Great Opportunities for Anaerobic Digestion

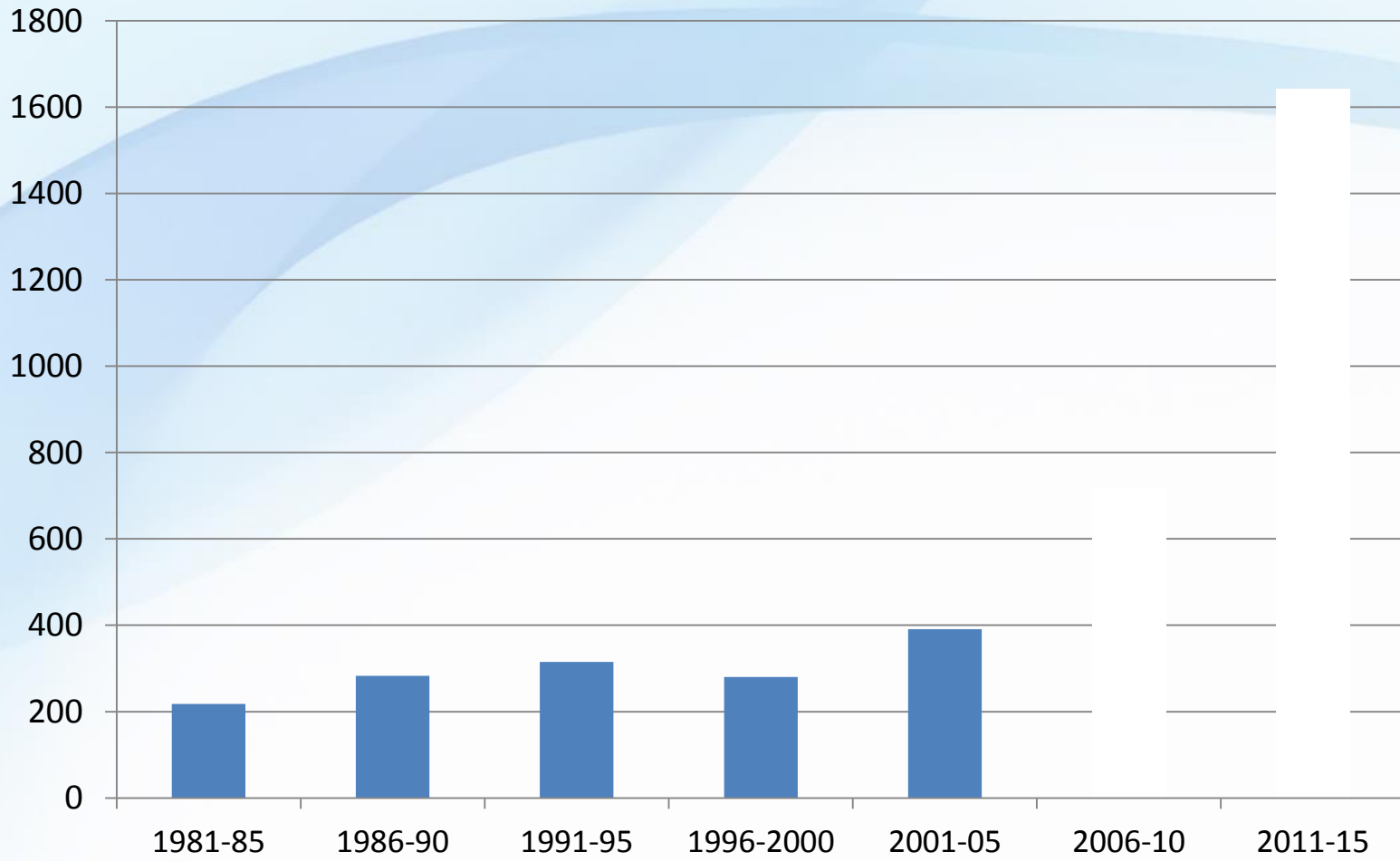
Juan M. Lema

*Department of Chemical Engineering
University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

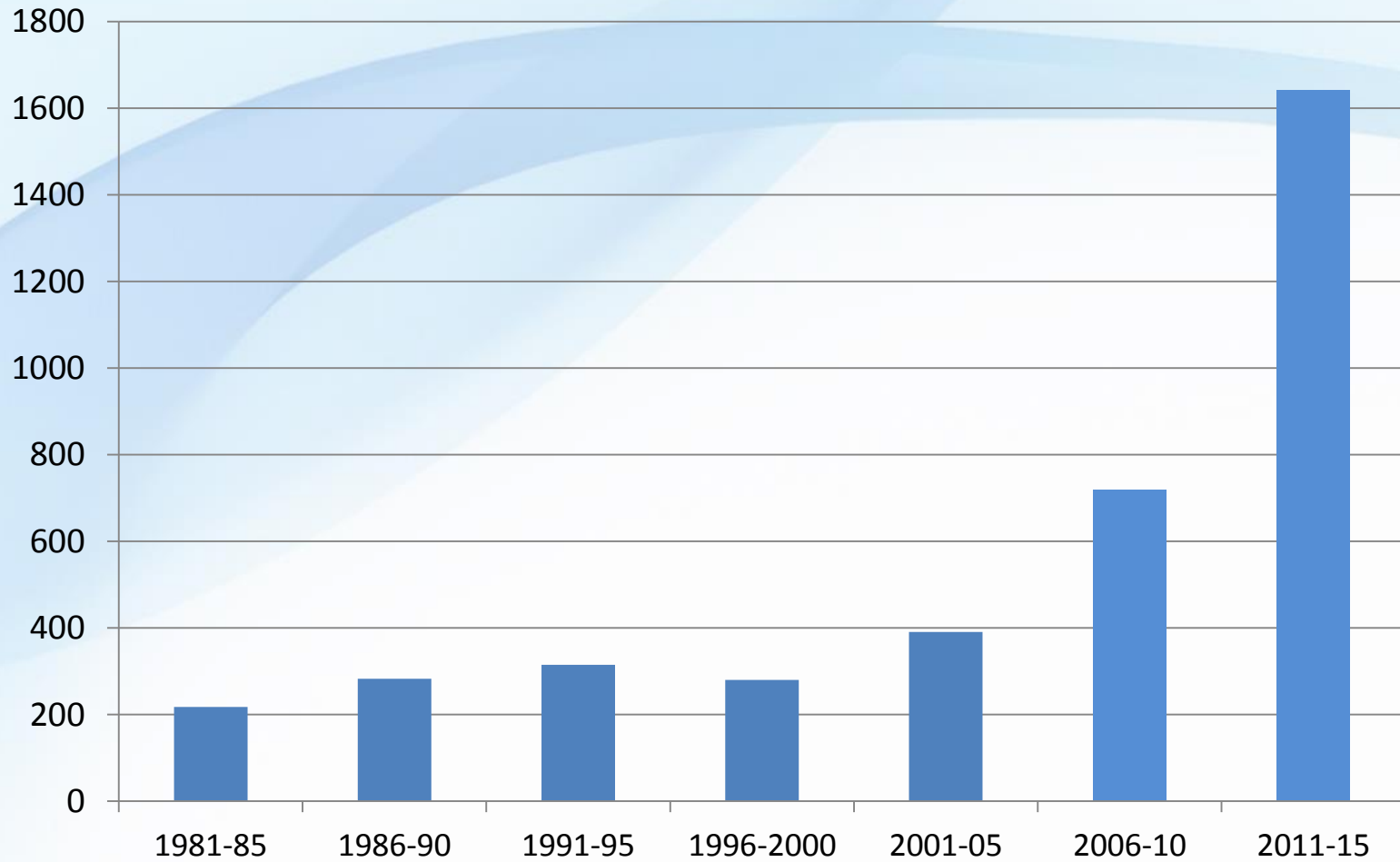
-The core of integrated processes (2001)



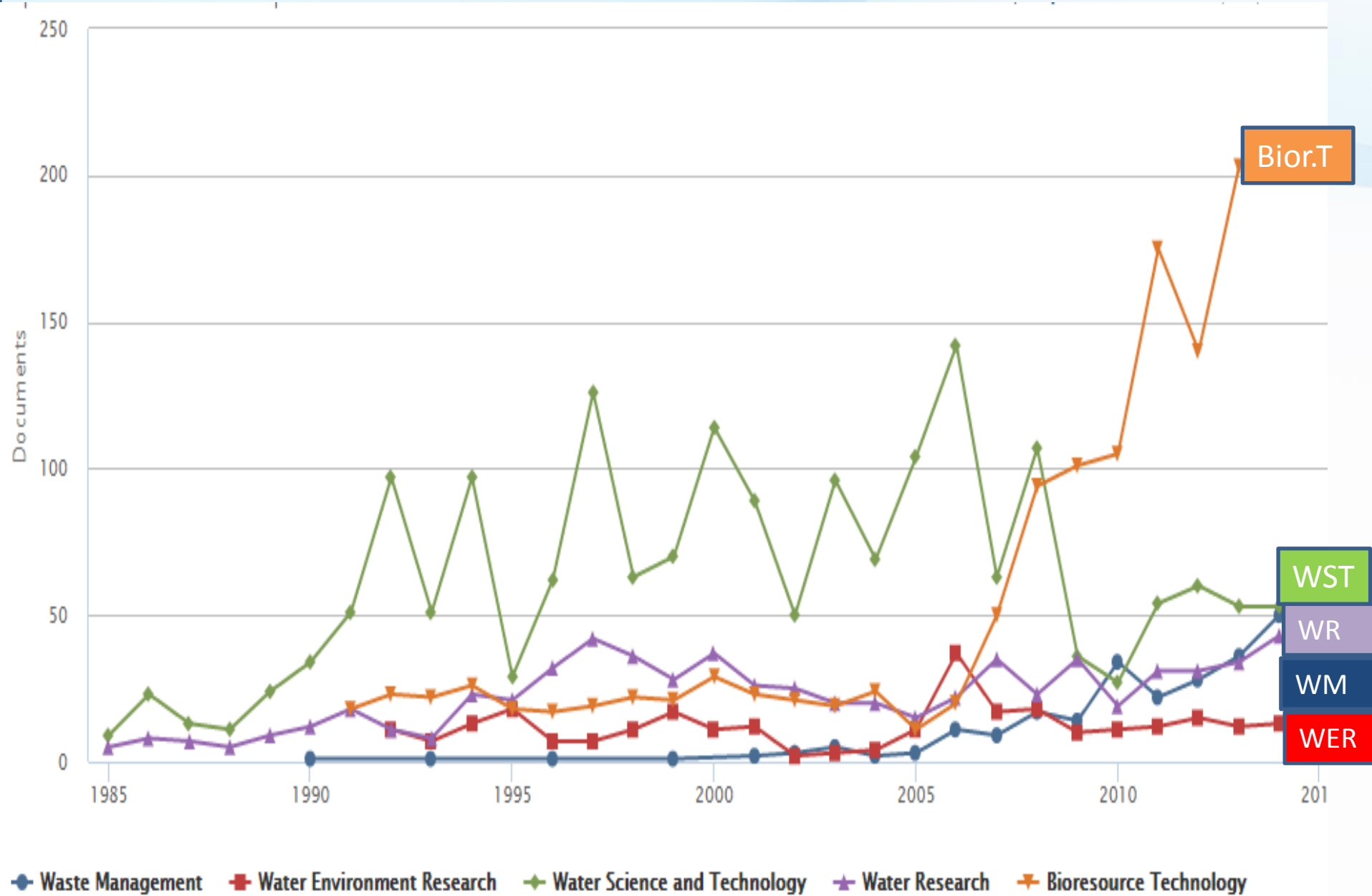
-Papers on Anaerobic Digestion (Scopus)



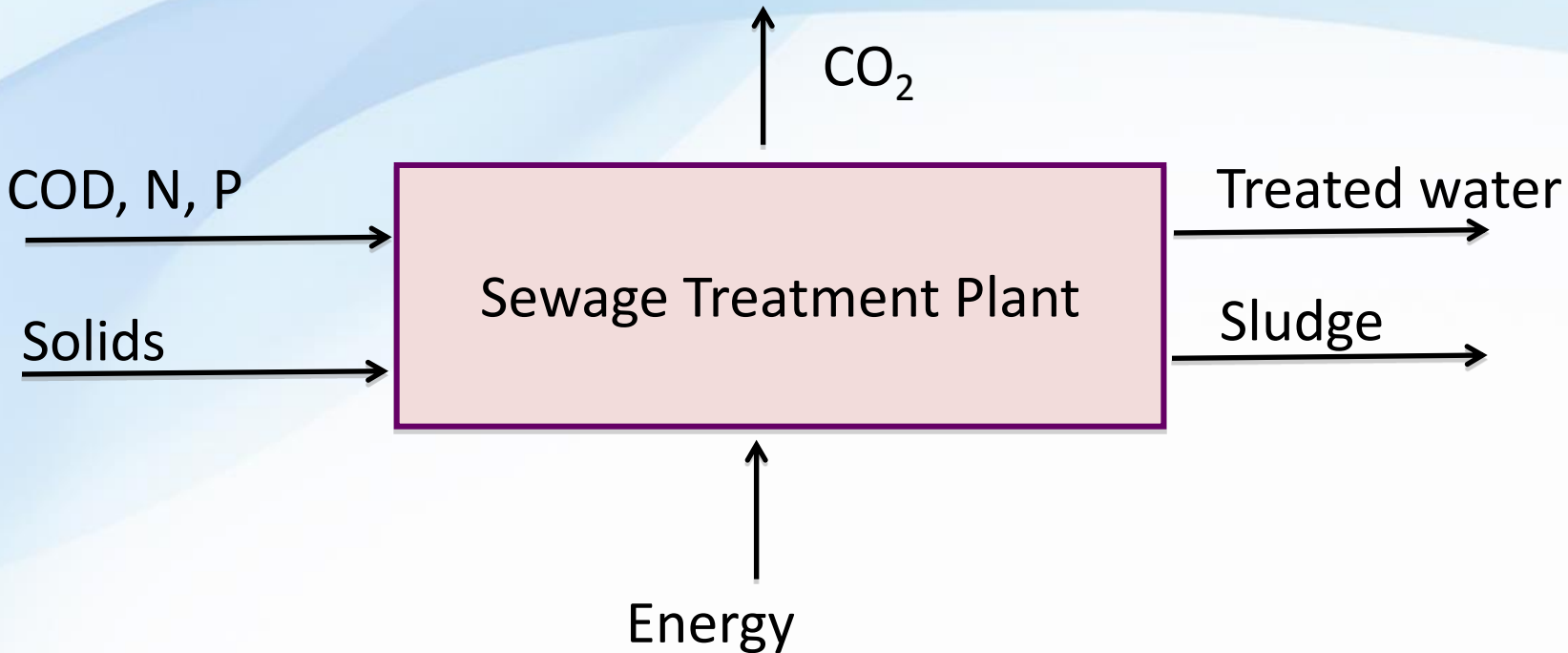
-Papers on Anaerobic Digestion (Scopus)



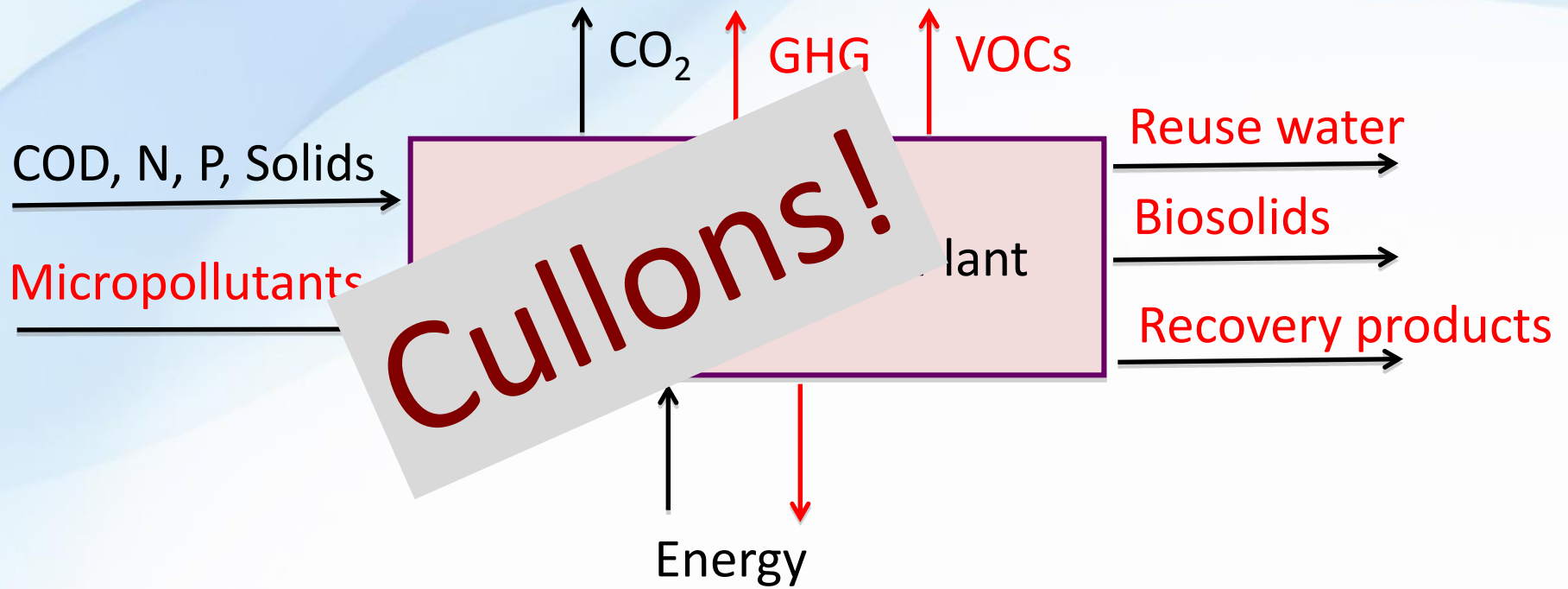
-Source



-Conventional STP



-A more advanced concept: Eco-Innovation





-“3 R” Objectives in WW Treatment

Recover

Energy, Metals
Chemicals, Nutrients ,
Bioplastics, Electricity,
Cellulose...

Re-use

Water and sludge of
sufficient quality

Reduce

Energy, Sludge,
Space, Emissions,
CAPEX, OPEX

-“3 R” Innovation in WW Treatment

Re-imagine

New conceptions

Re-Think

New flowsheets

Retrofit

Include new units

-New opportunities for AD

- Sewage treatment
(Retrofit) (Re-think)
- Sewage treatment
(Re-think)
- BioMethane
- Biorefinery
(Re-imagine)



Reduce



Reuse

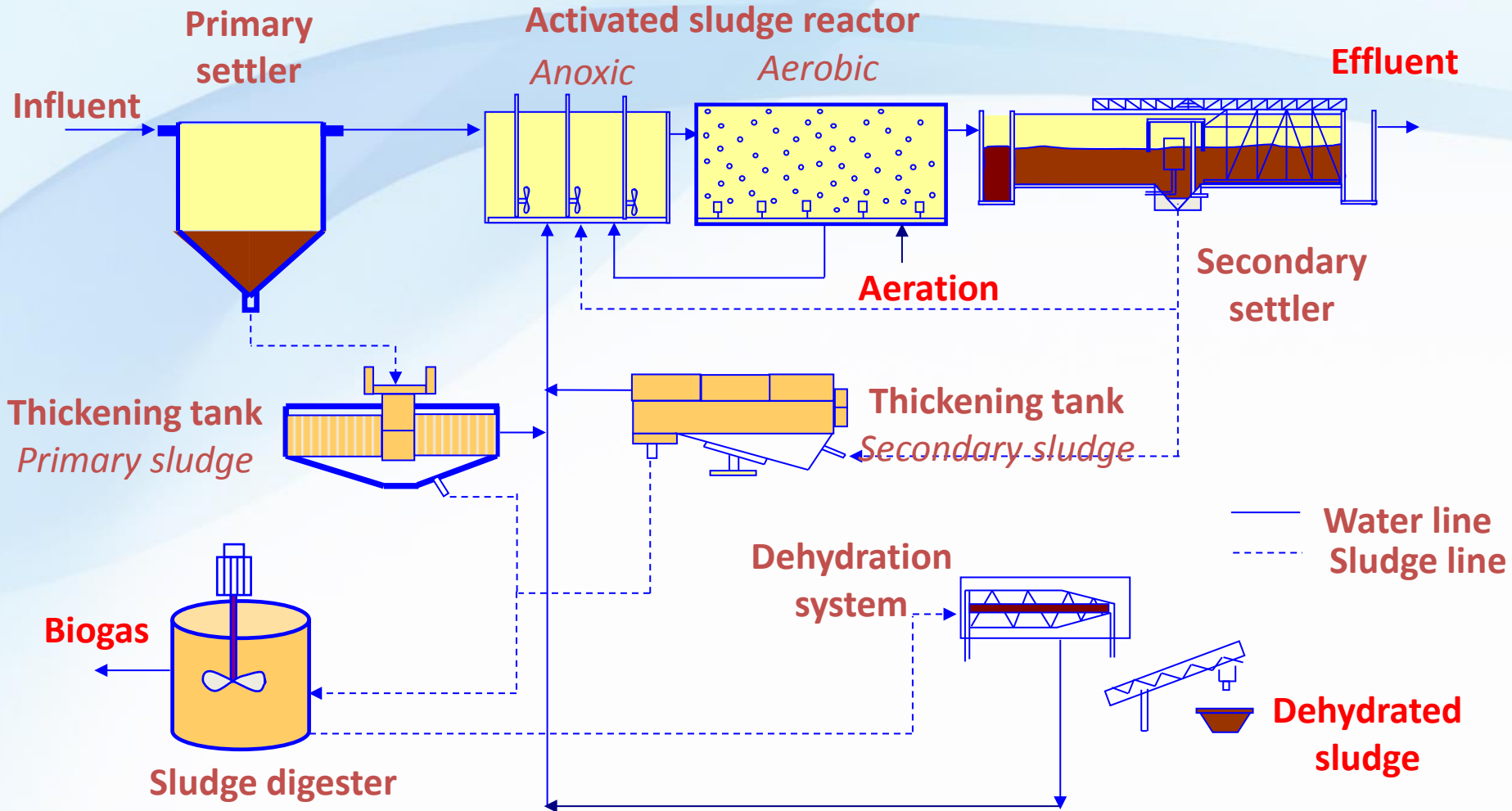


Recover

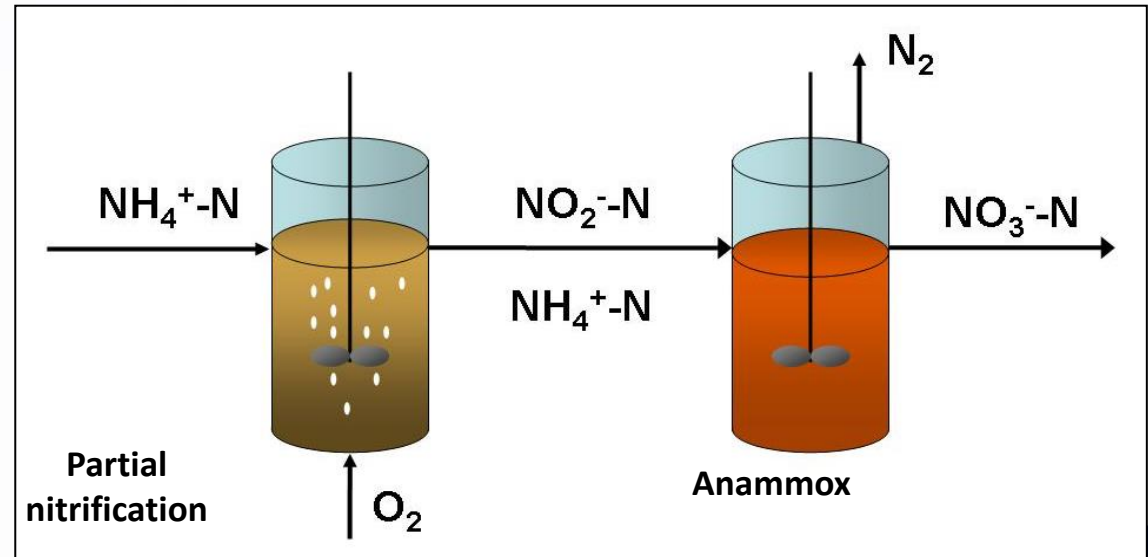
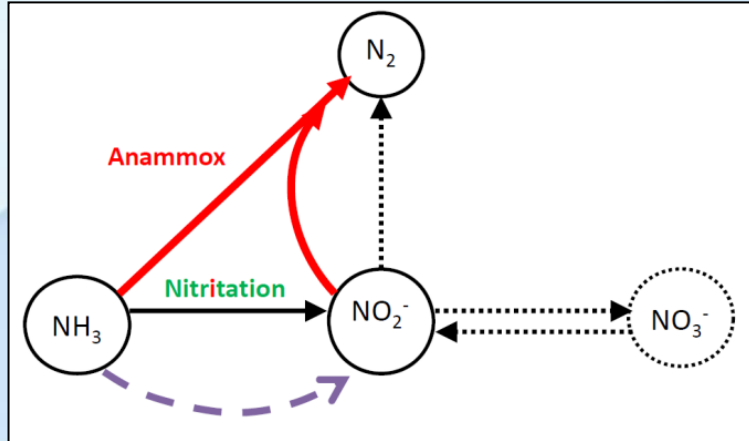
Reduce

Sewage Anaerobic Treatment

Retrofit

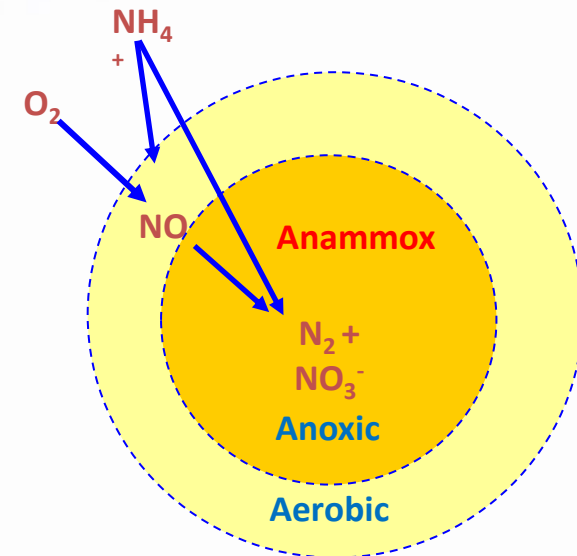
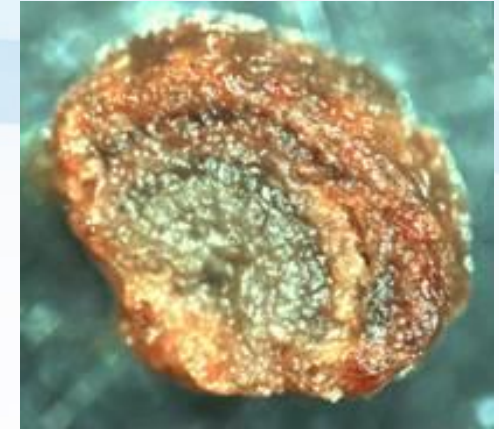
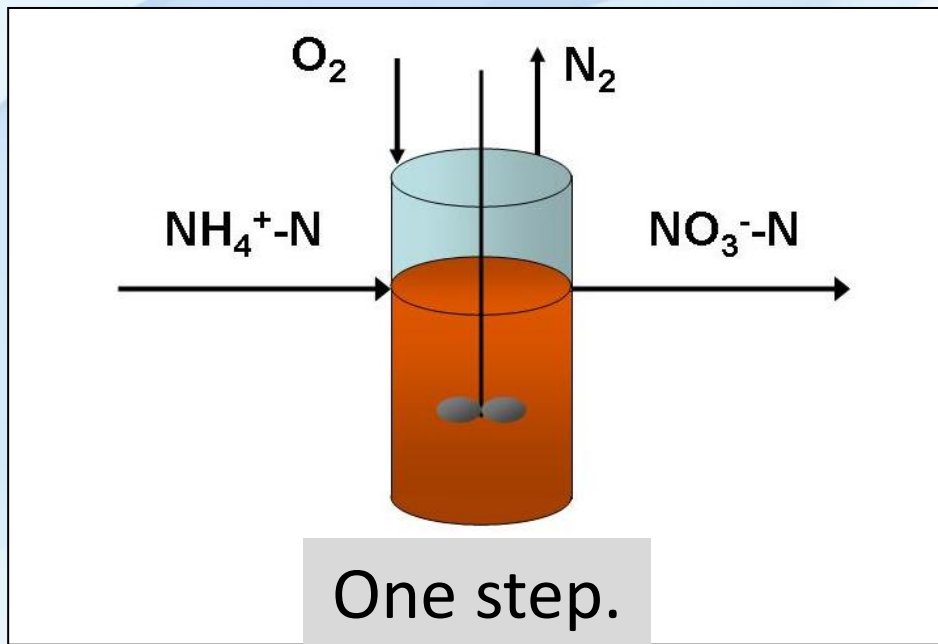


-Anammox

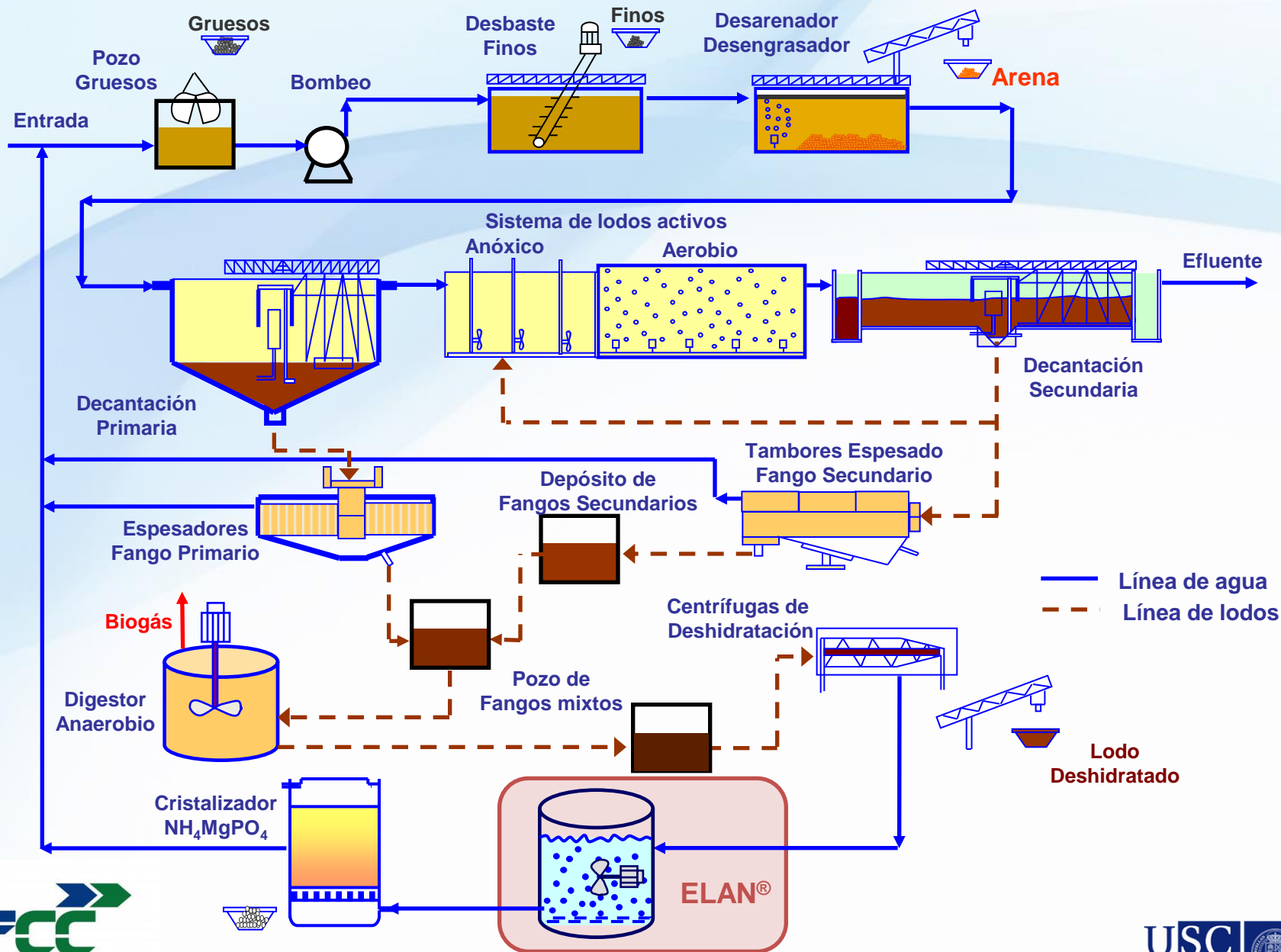


Two steps

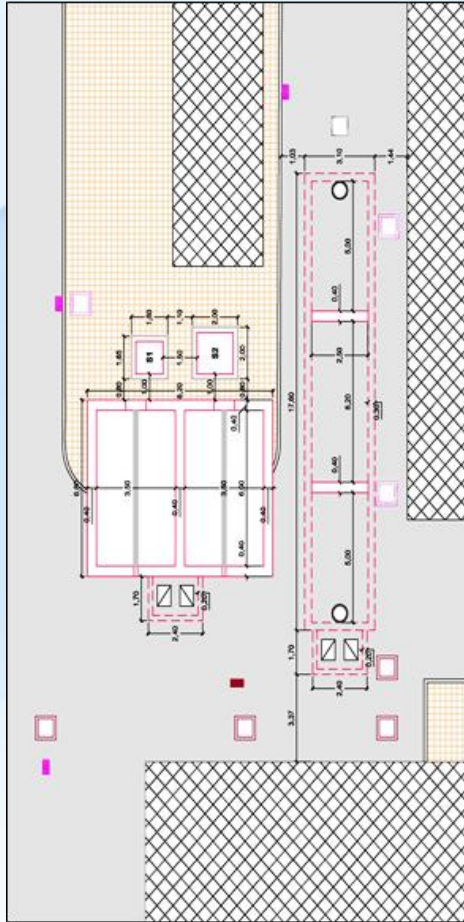
-Nitrogen removal by Anammox



- STP Guillarei- Tui



-ELAN[®]. Guillarei-TUI (Spain)

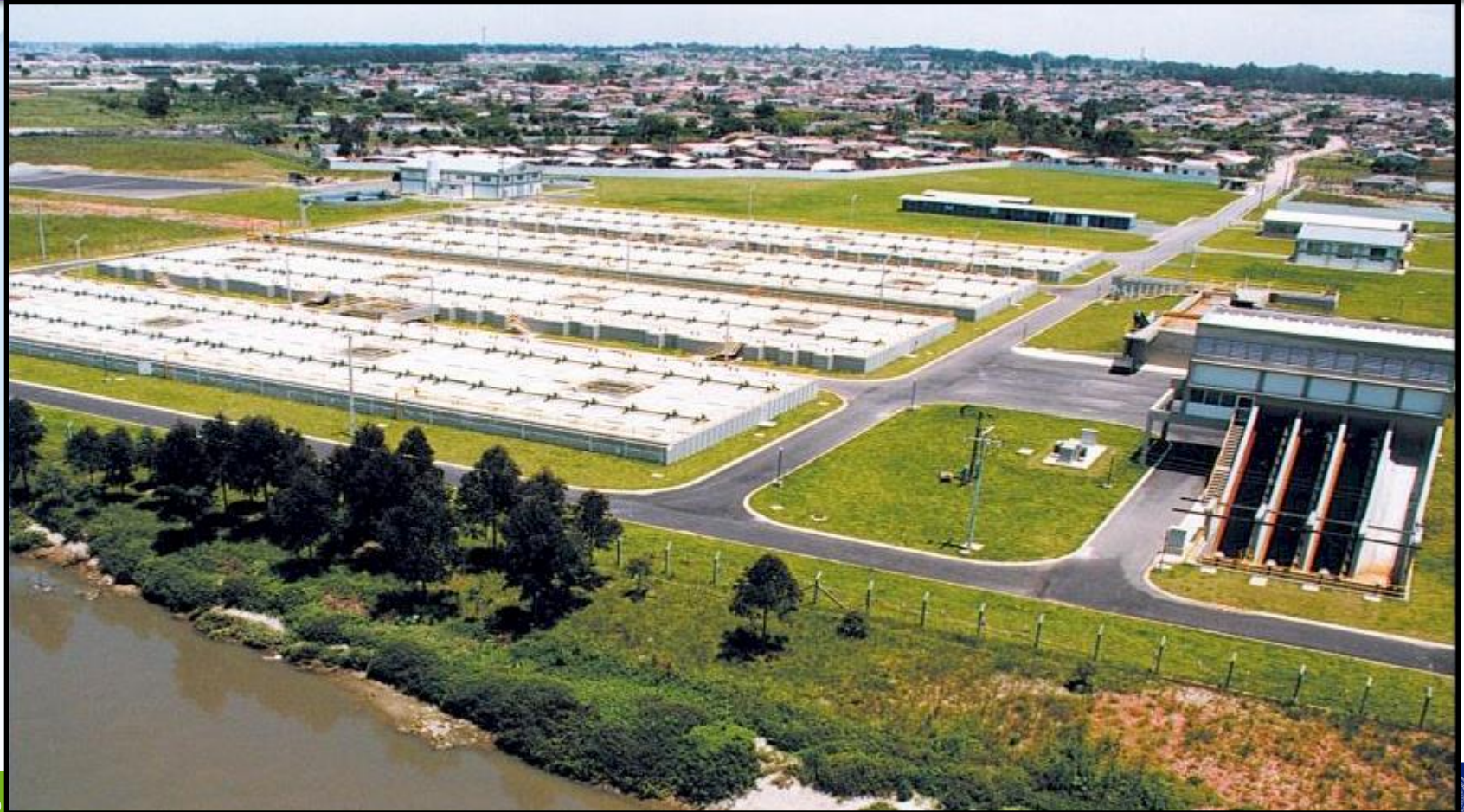


-Anaerobic treatment of Sewage

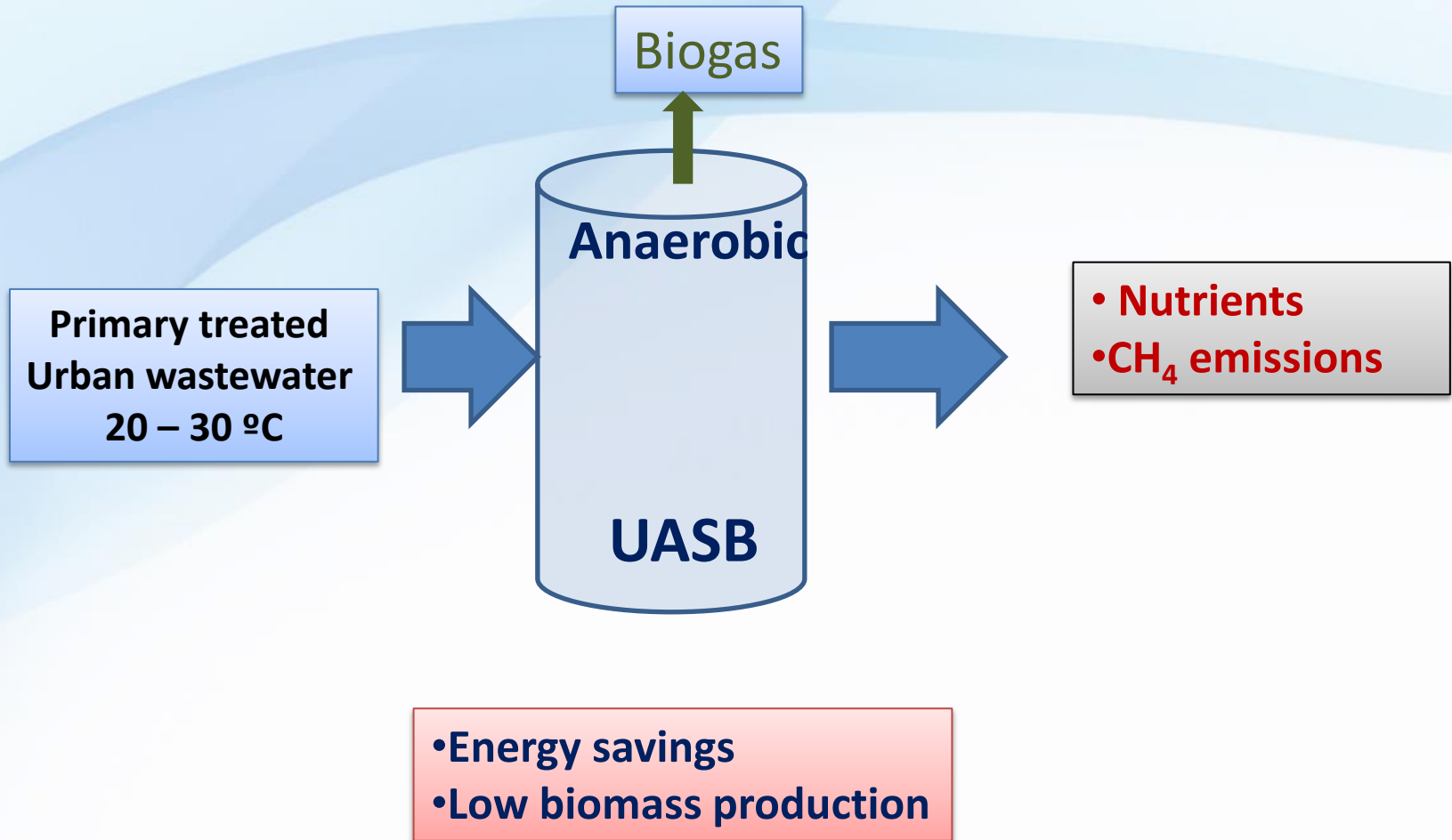
Curitiba – Brazil

UASB reactors + DAF

- Design population: 600,000 inhabitants
- Flowrate: 1,100 L/s



-Anaerobic treatment of Sewage at moderate T



-Pilot Plant in Rotterdam (main stream)



Pilot Main Stream Rotterdam, 2012

$T \sim 20^{\circ} \text{C}$

$\text{VLR} \sim 0,2 \text{ kg N/m}^3 \cdot \text{d}$

Stable granulars

No bio-augmentation

Proof of practice 2013-2015



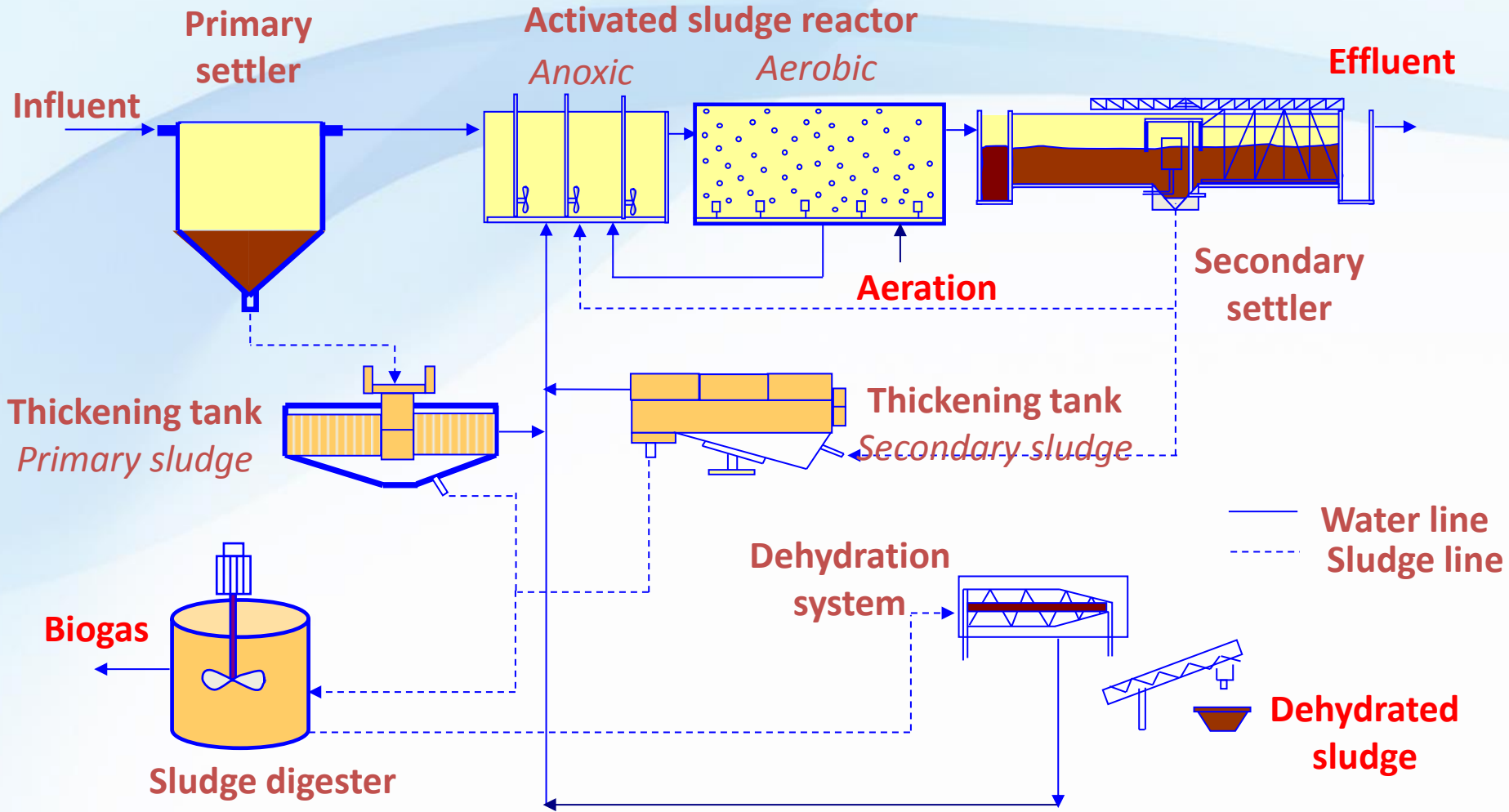
-Anammox on main stream at low T

Temp.	Rate _{Tot-N}	Rate _{Tot-N} ^{max}	q ^{max}
° C	g-N L ⁻¹ d ⁻¹	g-N L ⁻¹ d ⁻¹	g-N ₂ g-VSS ⁻¹ d ⁻¹
20	1.85	2.38	0.60
15	1.19	1.58	0.30
13	0.51	0.69	0.12
10	0.34	0.34	0.06

Direct growth on wastewater possible until 10 C
No direct negative influence of BOD

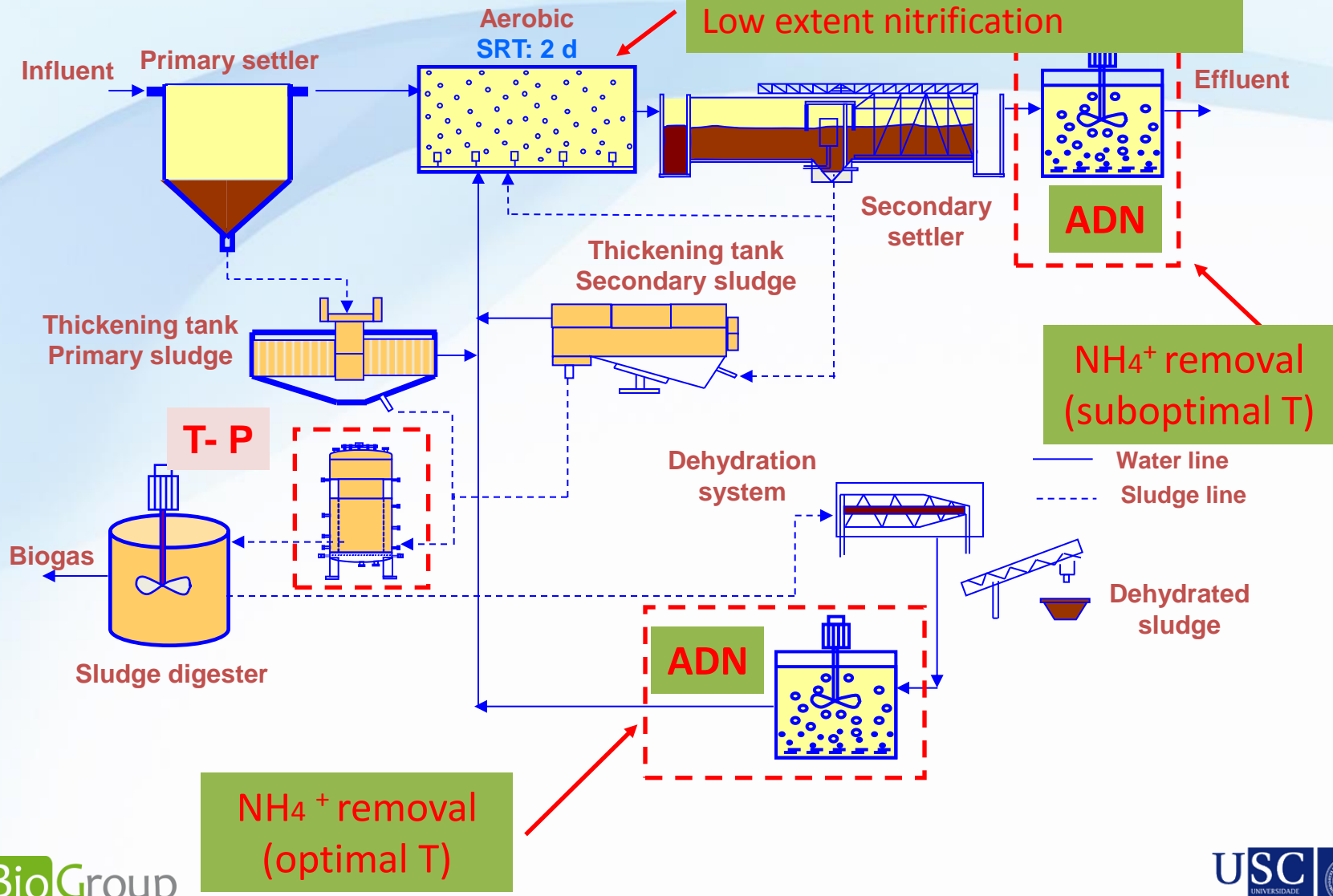
Lotti et al. ES&T 2014

Rethinking STPs



-High Rate (Low SRT) reactor + Anammox

Increase sludge production
Decrease aeration requirements
Low extent nitrification



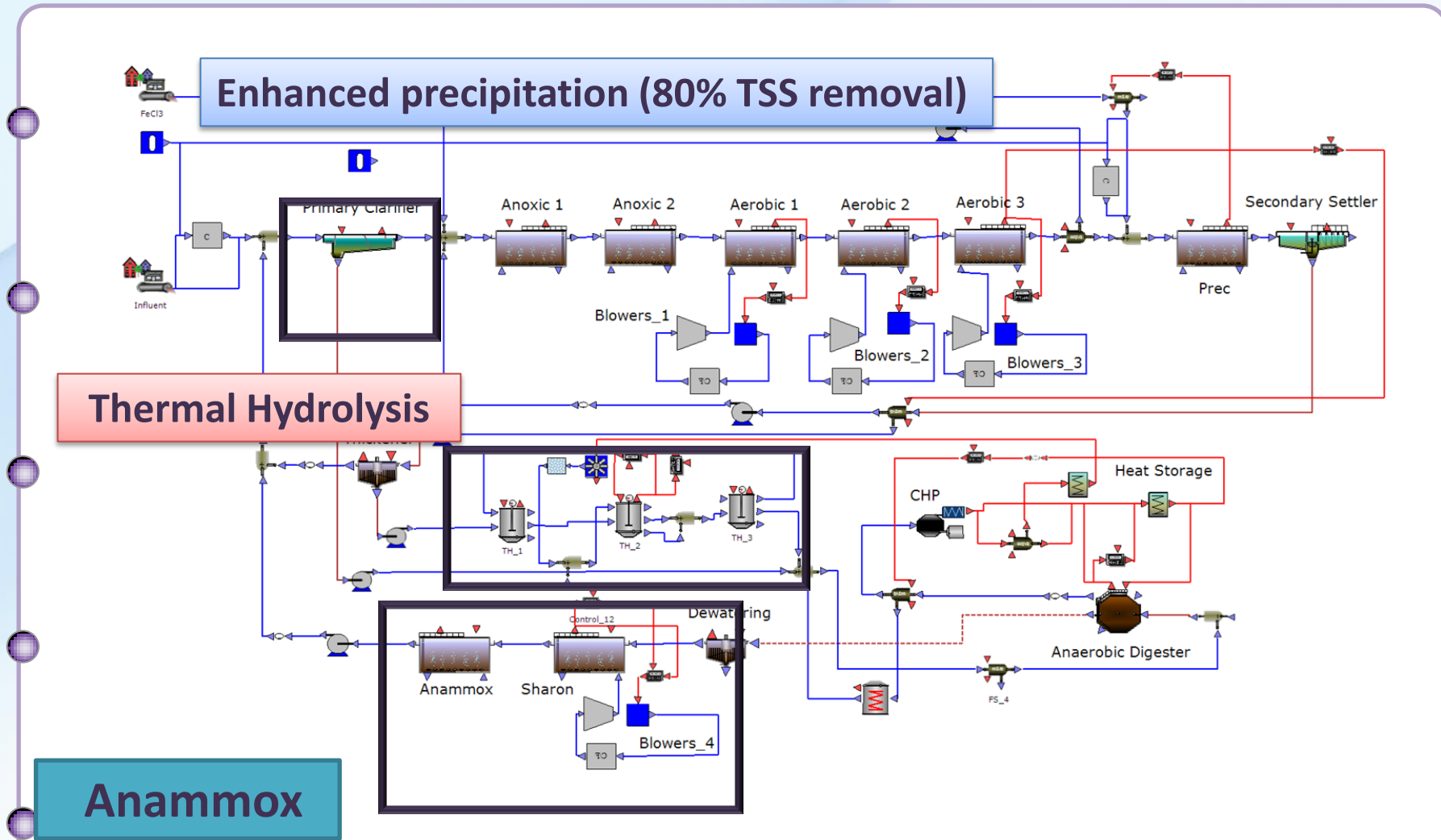
NH₄⁺ removal
(suboptimal T)

NH₄⁺ removal
(optimal T)

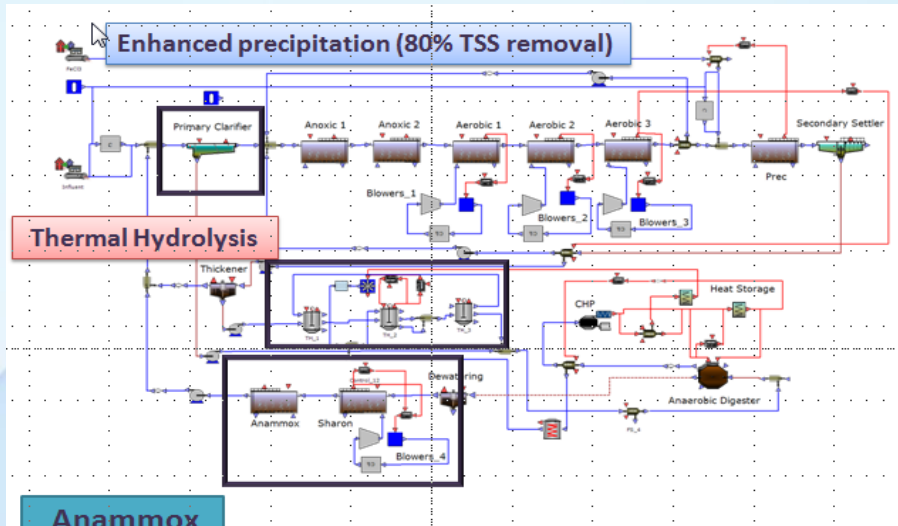
— Water line
- - - Sludge line

Dehydrated
sludge

-Enhanced precipitation (EP)



-EP. Plant Wide Modeling Simulation *



Variable

Increase/Decrease

Oxygen

- 22%

Electricity production

+33,6 %

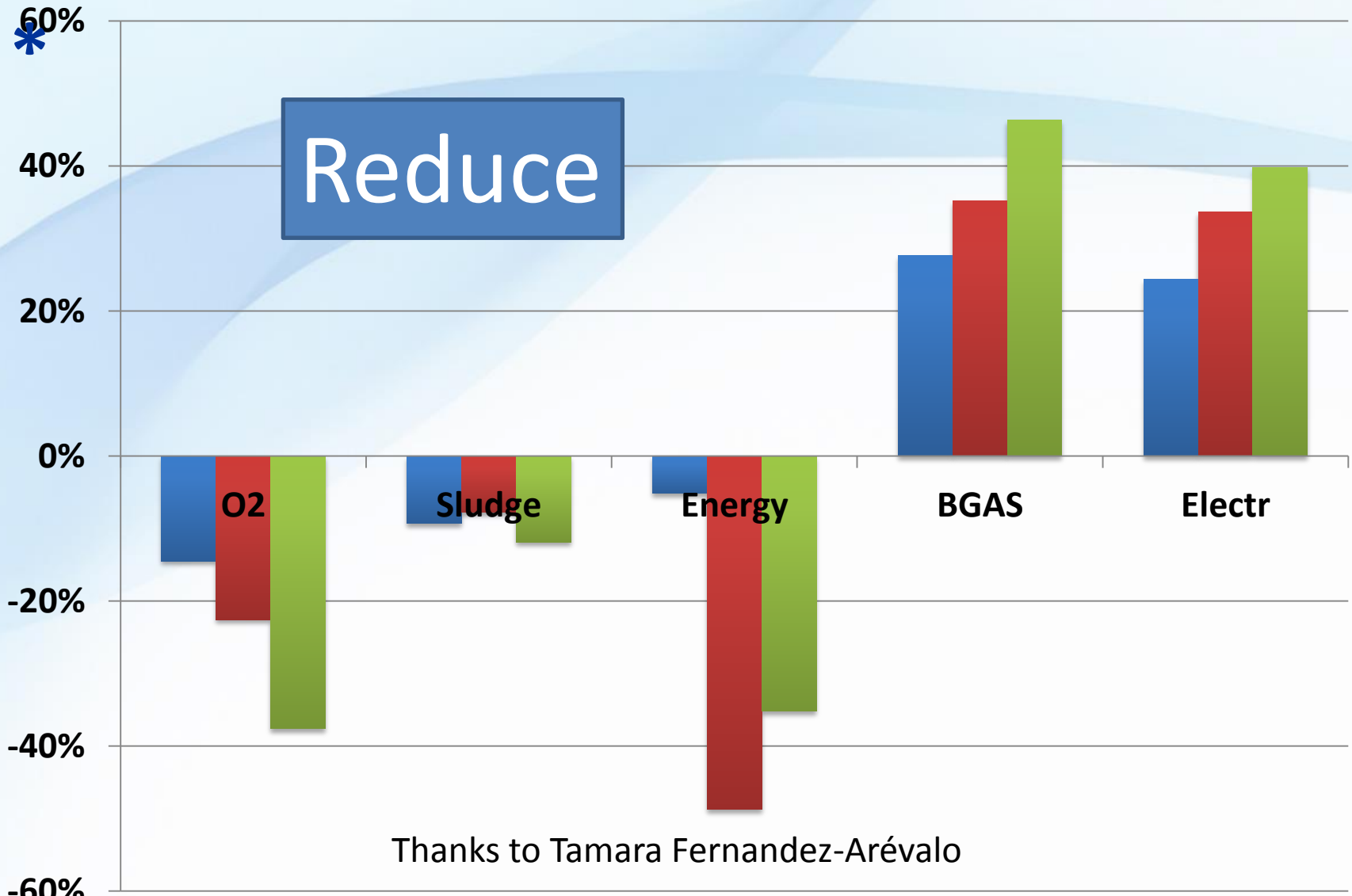
Biogas Production

+ 35 %

Sludge production

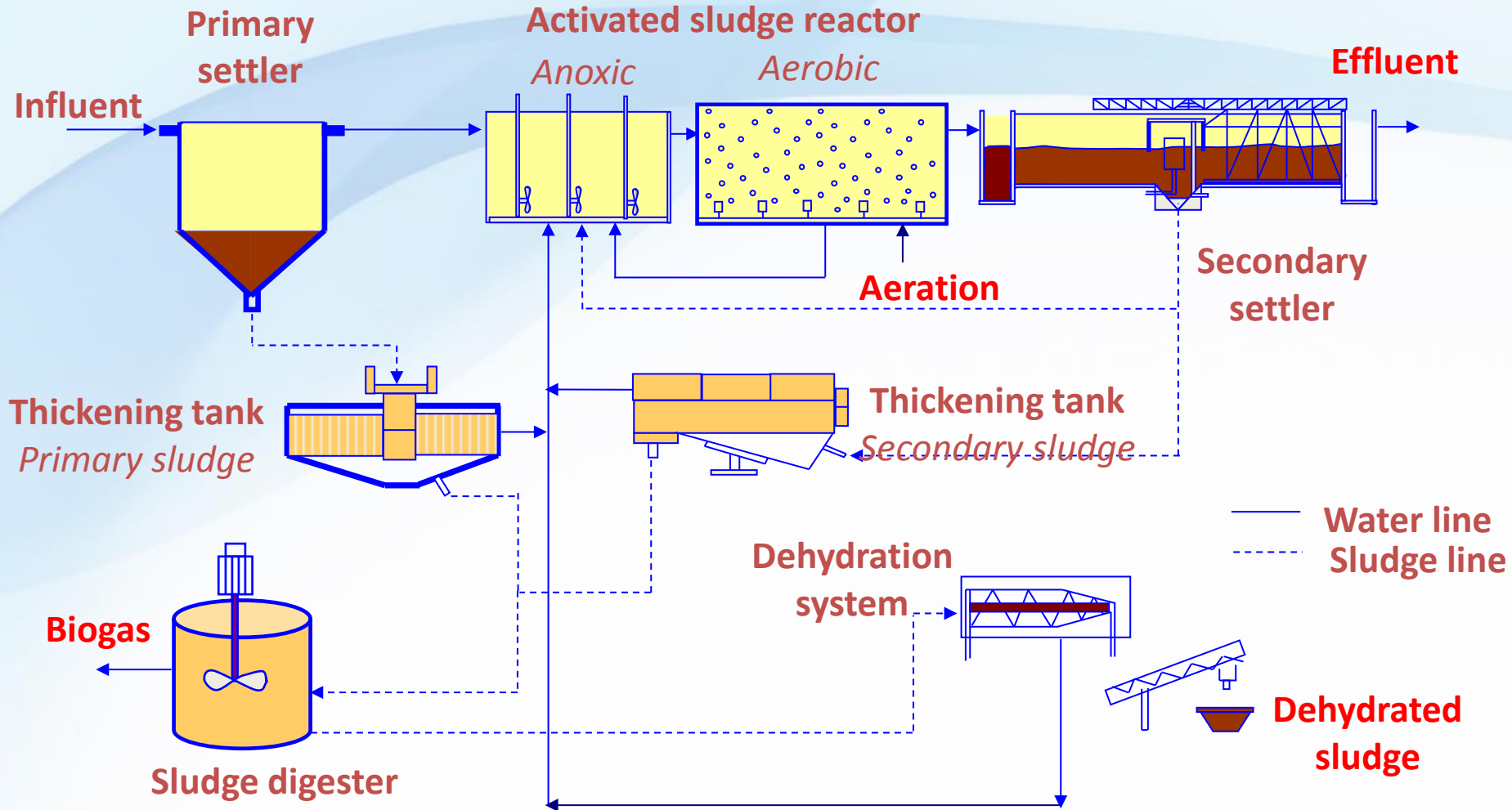
- 8%

-Plant Wide Modeling Simulation

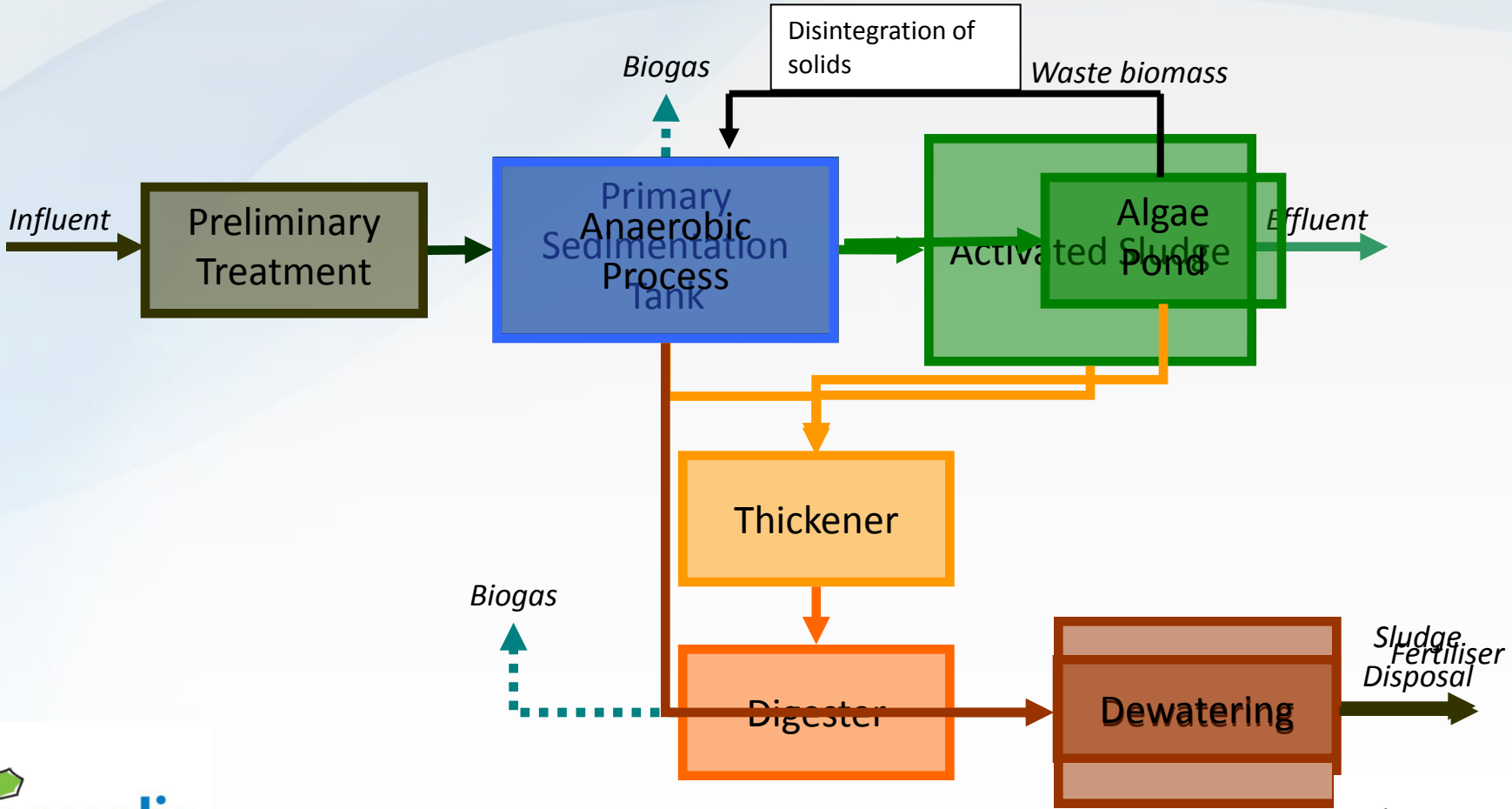


Thanks to Tamara Fernandez-Arévalo

Re imagining



-ALL GAS Project



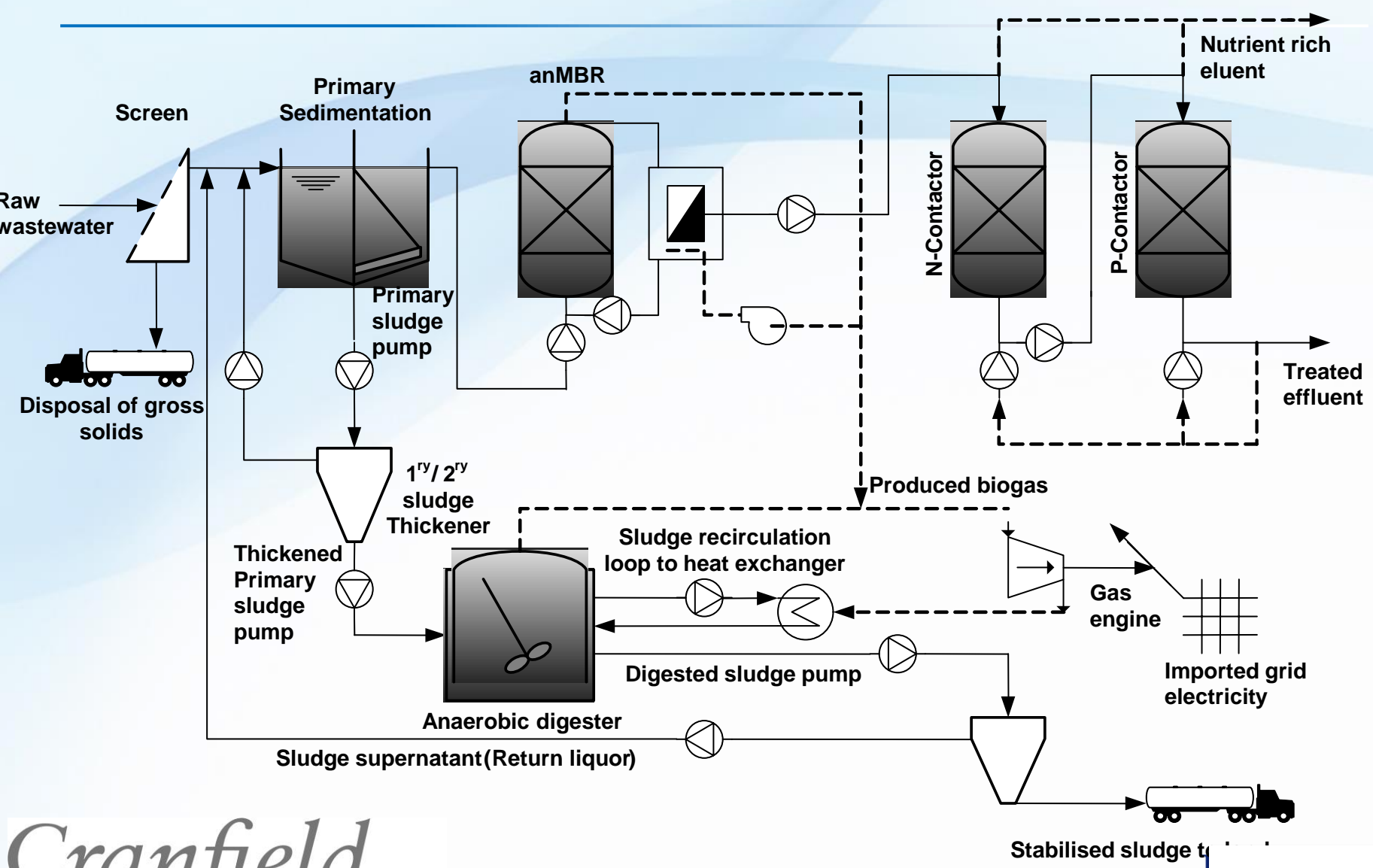
-Raceway



-Extension to 4 Ha. 2500 m³/d = 25 % of STP flow



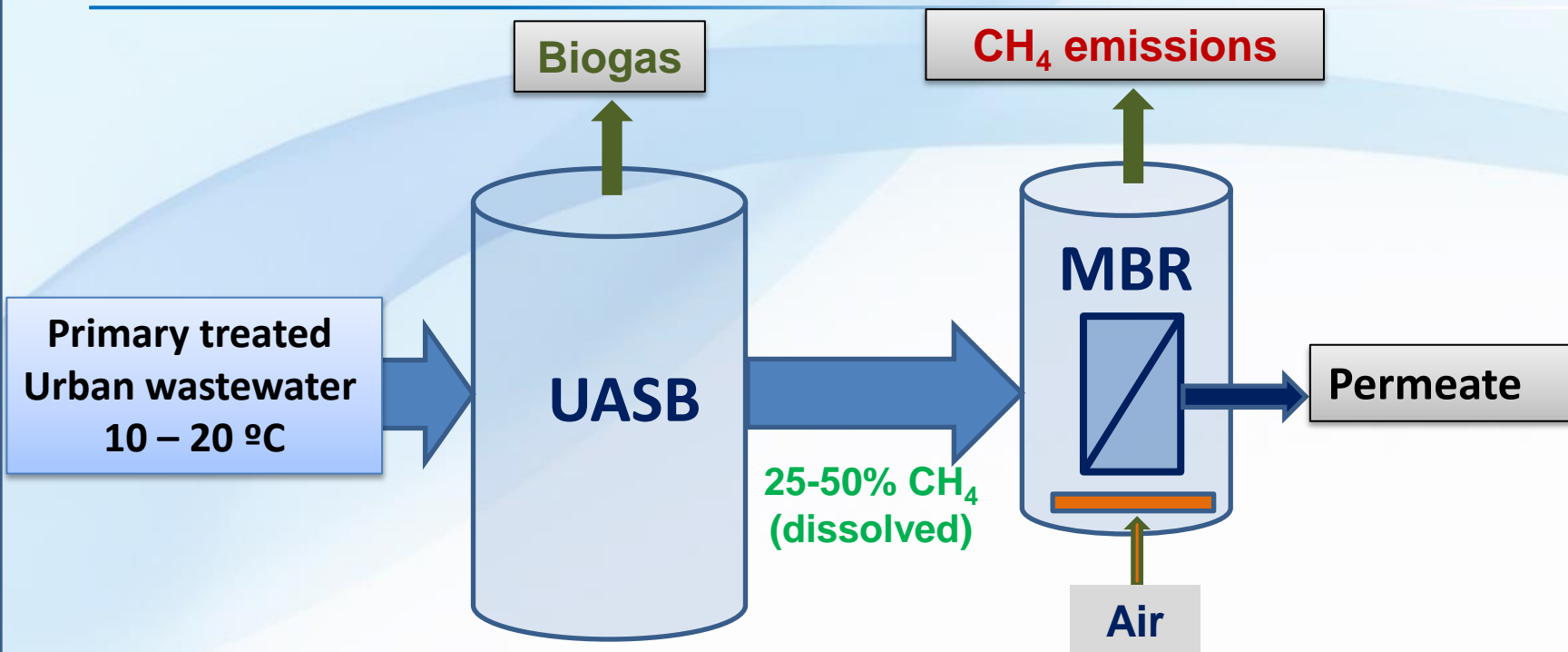
- Granular anaerobic MBR and nutrient absorbers.



Reuse

Sewage Anaerobic Treatment

-Anaerobic + Aerobic MBR (for water reuse)

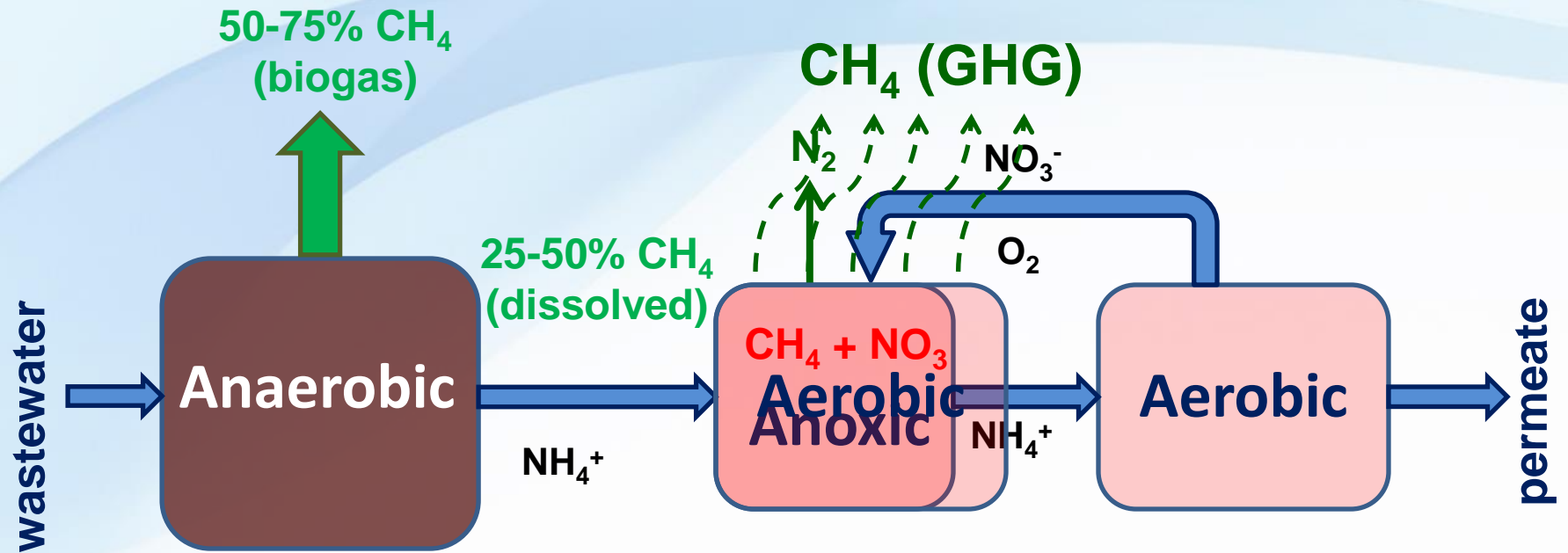


- Low-strength
- Ambient temperature

- Energy savings
- Low biomass production

High quality effluent
(COD, SS, microbiology)

-SIAM[®] Concept



CH₄ global warming potential of 25

-Background: CH₄ & N removal

Denitrification coupled to methane oxidation

With 25 mg CH₄·L⁻¹

Aerobic pathway

**Methanotrophs +
denitrifiers**

17 mgTN·L⁻¹ removed

Anaerobic pathway

NC10

NO₃

35 mgTN·L⁻¹ removed

NO₂

58 mgTN·L⁻¹ removed

ANME-2 + Anammox

NO₃

118 mgTN·L⁻¹ removed

-Pilot plant (SIAM)

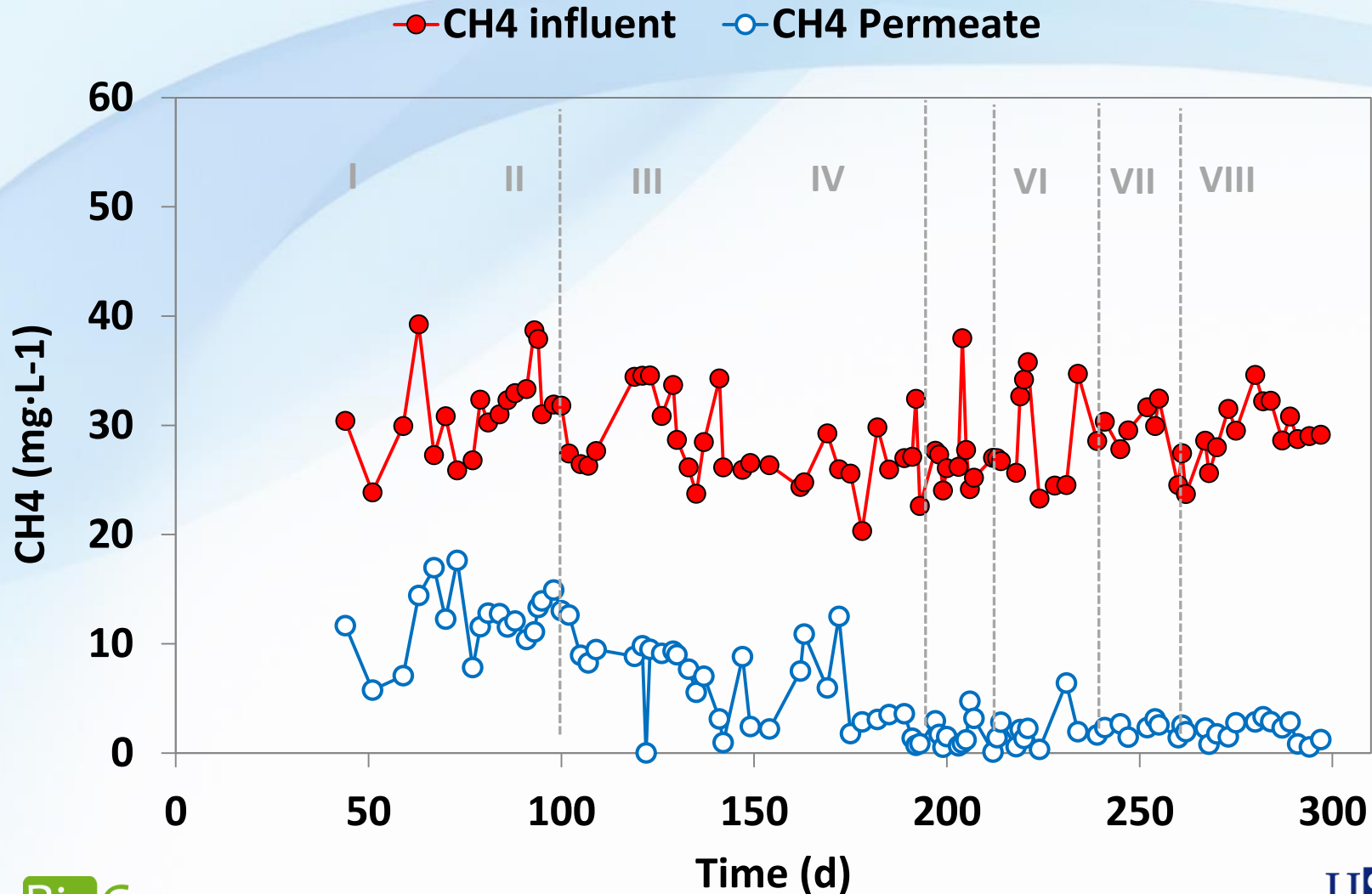
Supplier	Zenon
Type	Hollow fiber
Material	PVDF
Pore size	0.04 μm
Area	0.9 m^2



Support

- 1 UASB reactor (141 L)
- 2 Anoxic Chamber (42 L)
- 3 Aerobic Membrane Chamber (22 L)

-CH₄ released



-SIAM- MBR Comparison

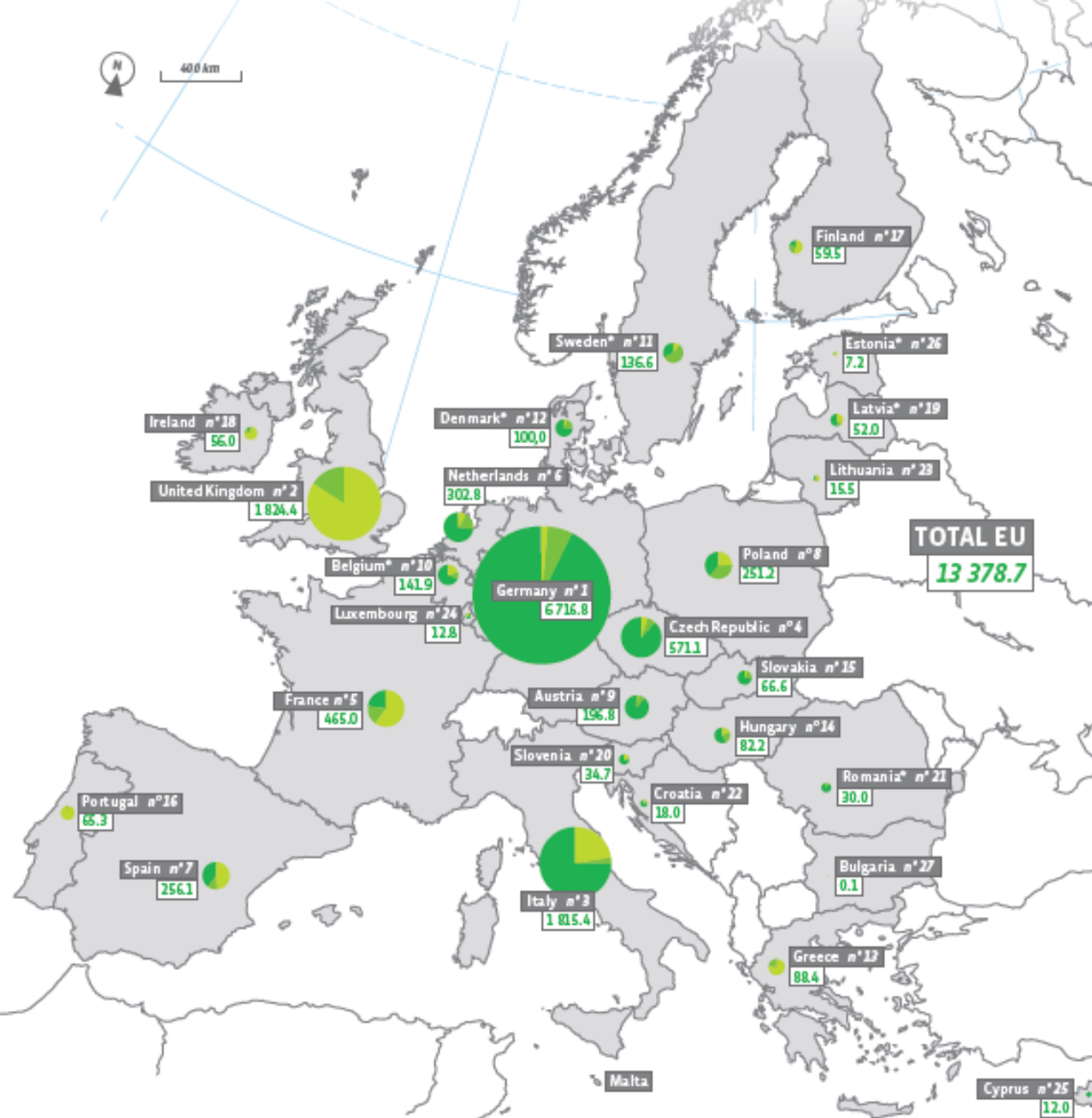
	AnMBR	MBR	SIAM
Flux (L/m ² ·h)	5-10	16-24	12-17
Energy (kWh/m ³)	-0.5/-0.7	0.2/0.4	-0.5/-0.7
Energy membrane	0.8/ 1.2	0.4/0.6	0.5/ 0.7
Total Energy	0.3/ 0.5	0.6/1.0	-0.2/ 0.2
CH ₄ emissions	Yes	Yes	No
Denitrification	No	Yes	Yes
Sludge surplus (kg SST/m ³)	0.08/0.16	0.2/0.3	0.08/0.16

-Pilot plant (SIAM)



Recover

1.- Biomethane



Biogas production in Europe (2014)

Key

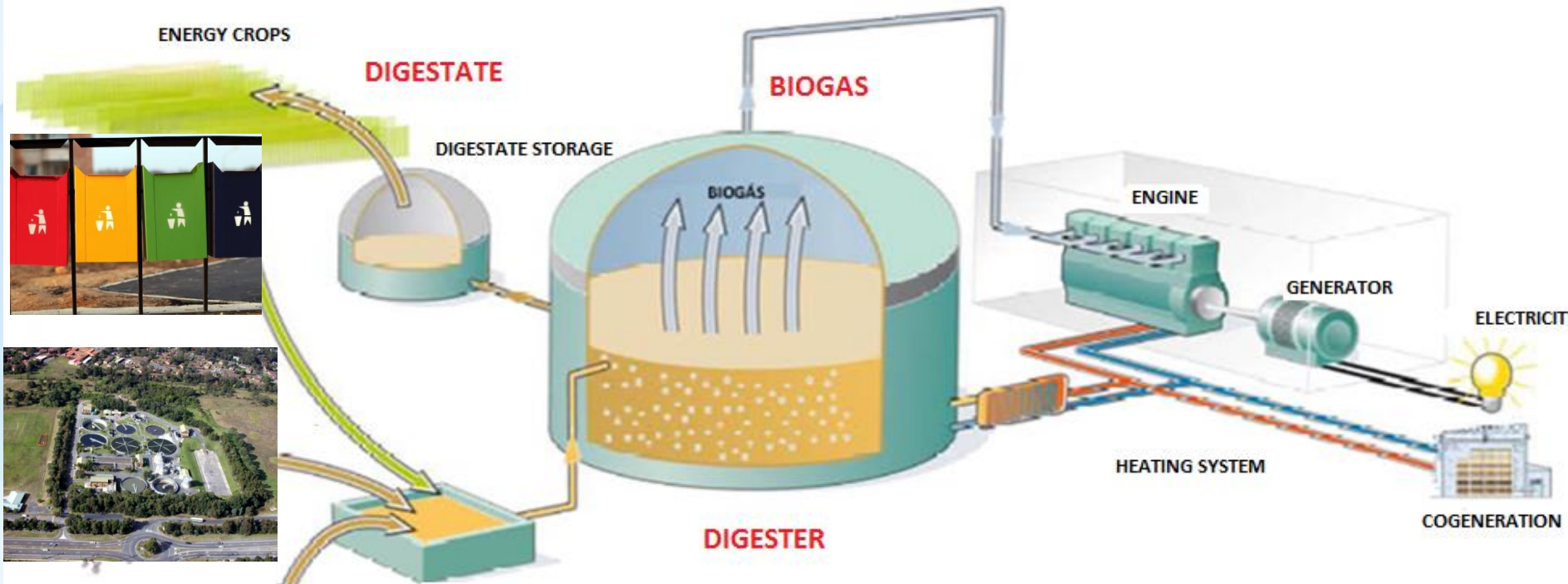
349,6 Green figures show total biogas production in ktOe

- Landfill gas.
- Urban sewage and industrial effluent sludge gas.
- Other biogas.
Decentralised agricultural plant, municipal waste methanisation

Anaerobic (co) Digestion

Quality?

Maximum production?



Agro Industry

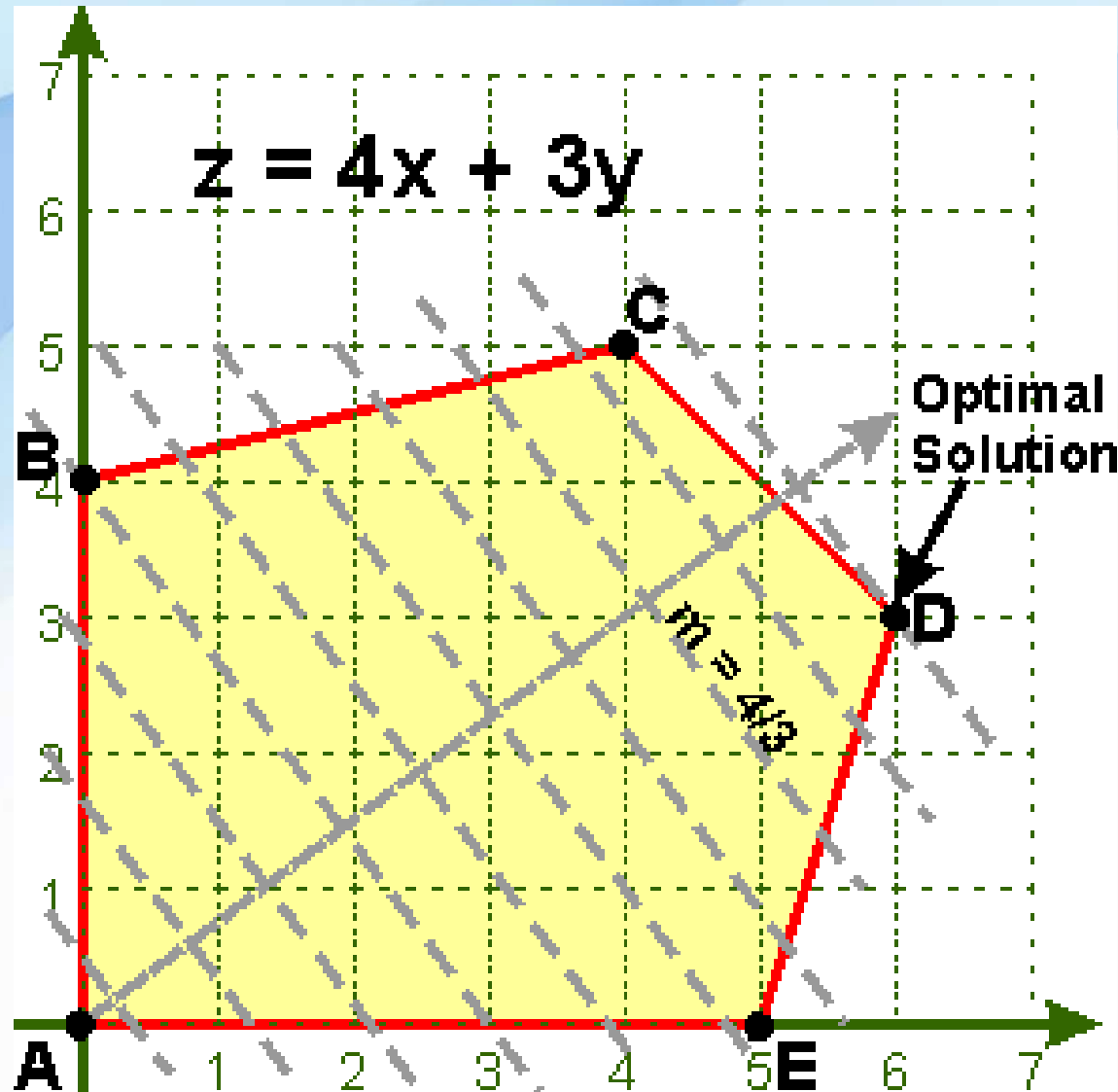
Proportions?

Loading rate?

-Co-substrates blending... Let's try!



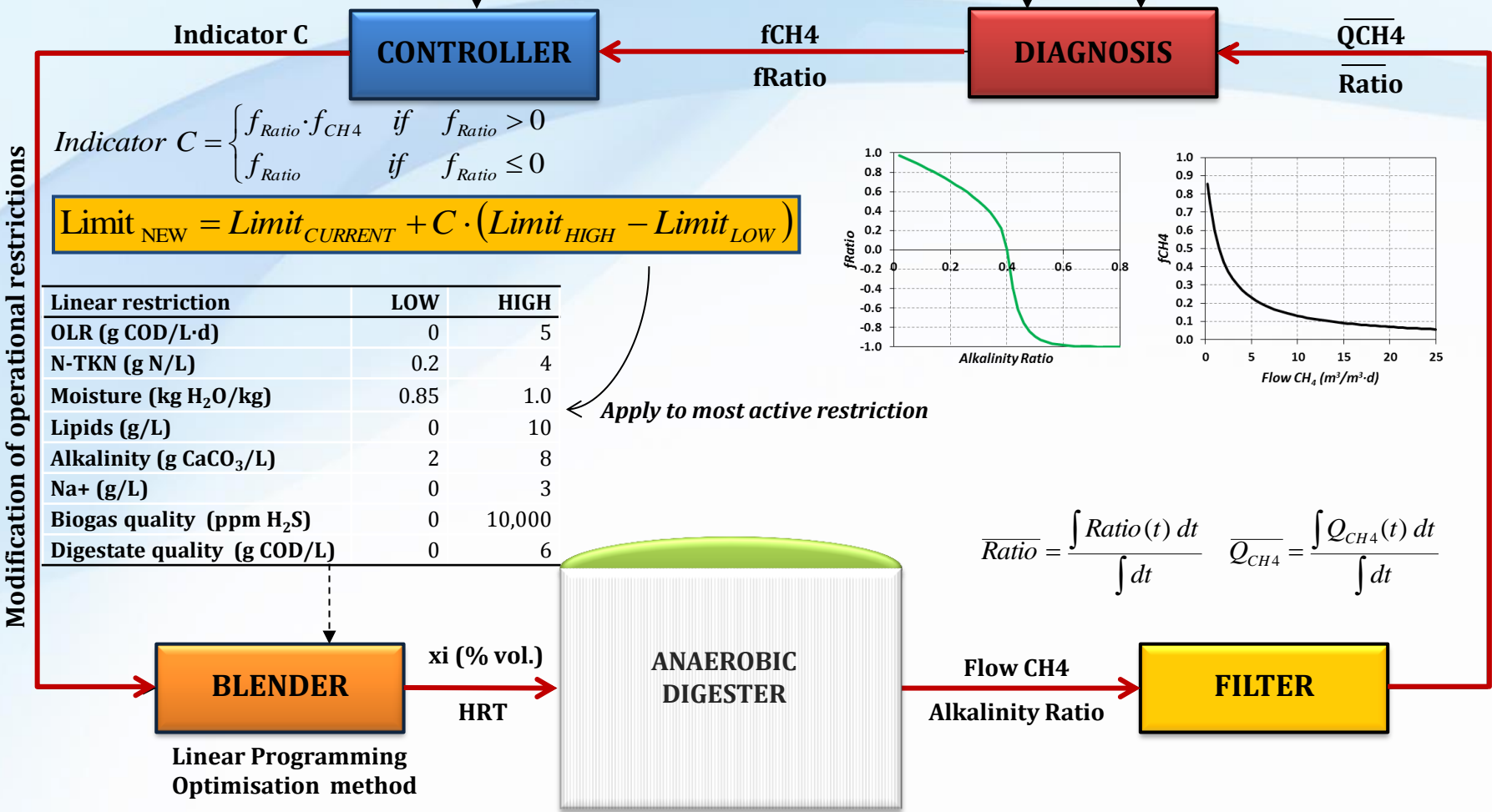
-A more rational approach



-Closed-loop control strategy

Control cycle = 1/4 HRT

$Q_{CH_4}^*$ $Ratio^*$ (Set Points)

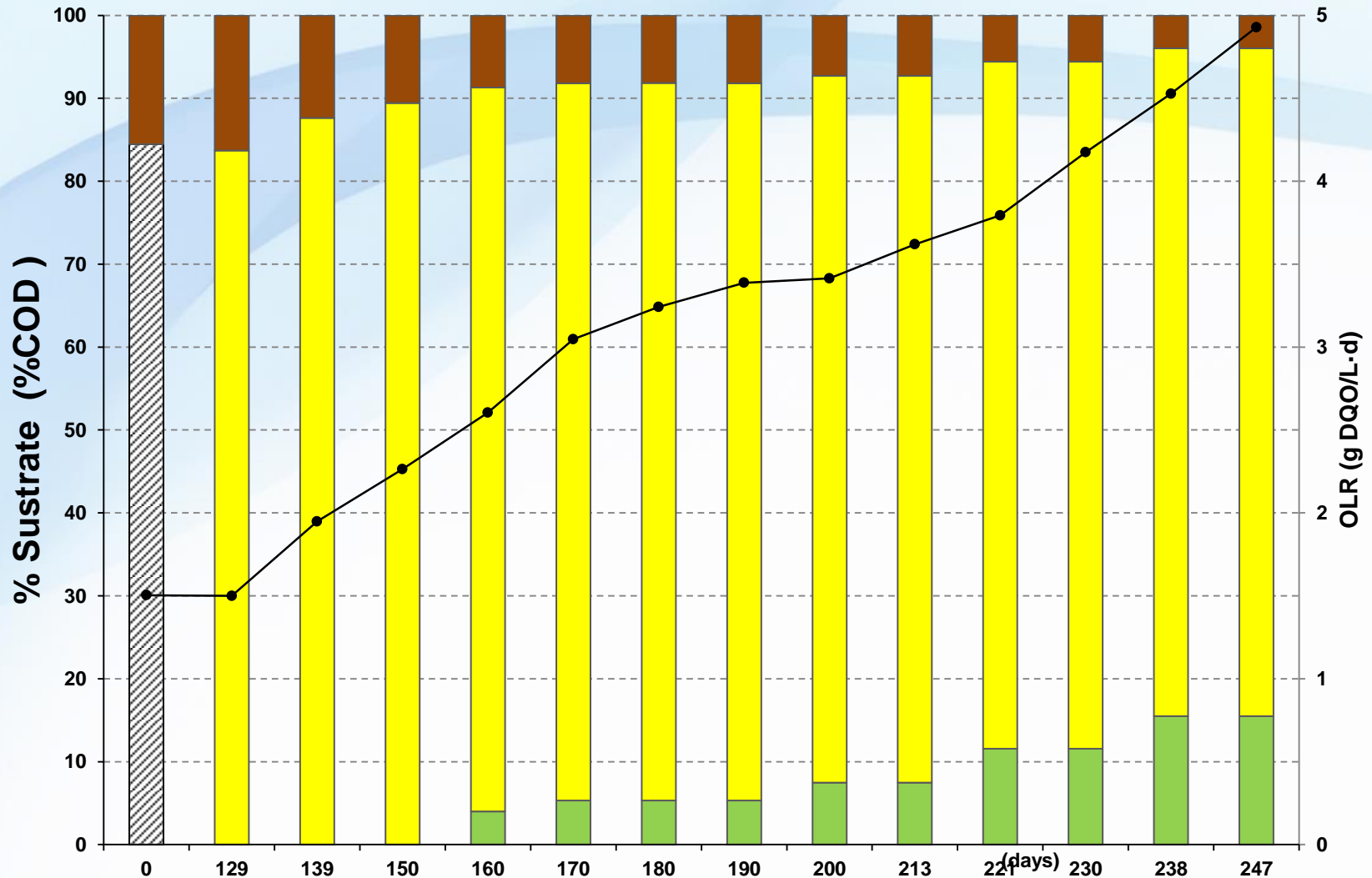


(García-Gen et al, Water Research, 2015)

-Operational strategy: Industrial pilot plant

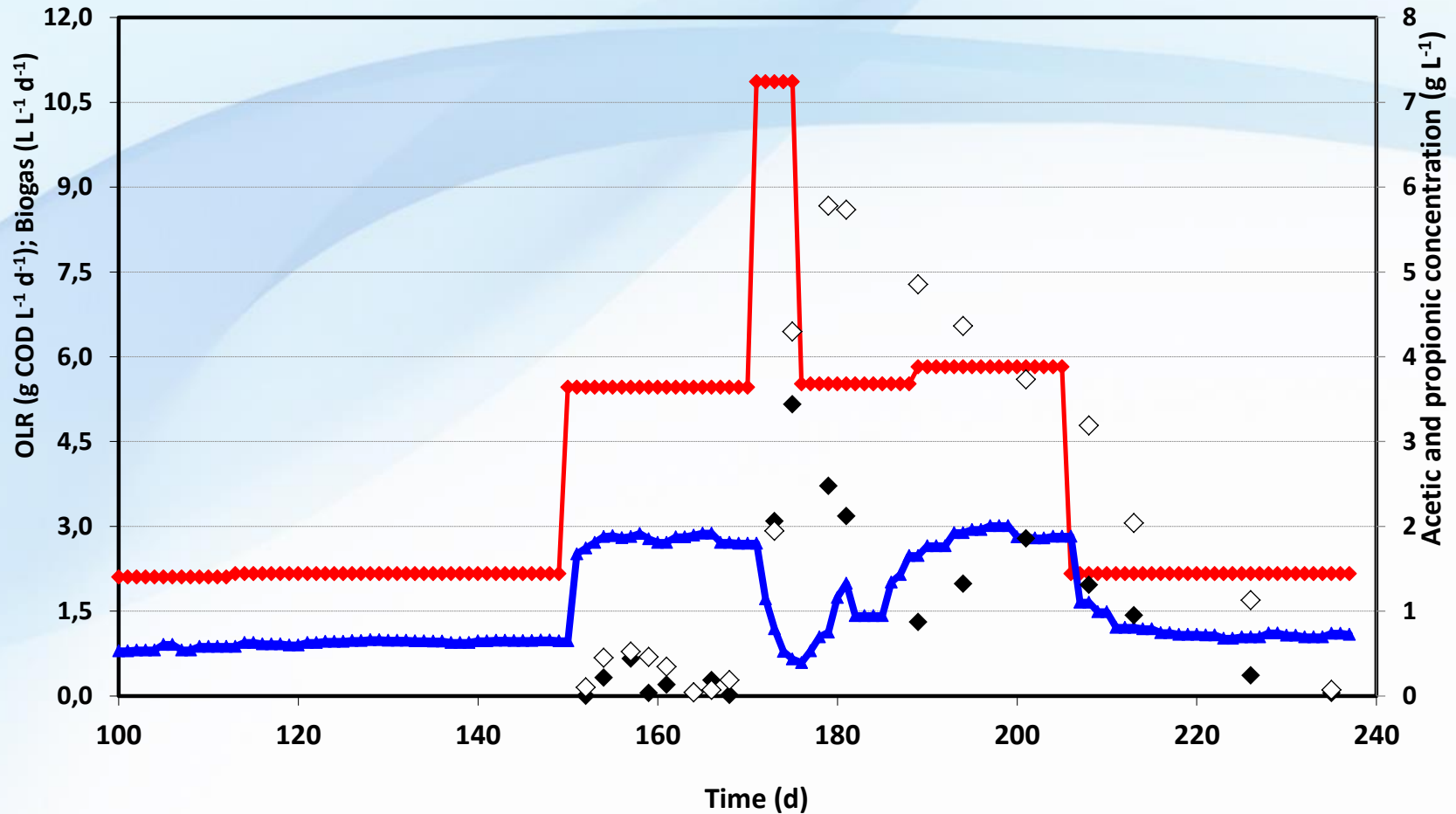


-Change of substrates fraction and OLR optimization



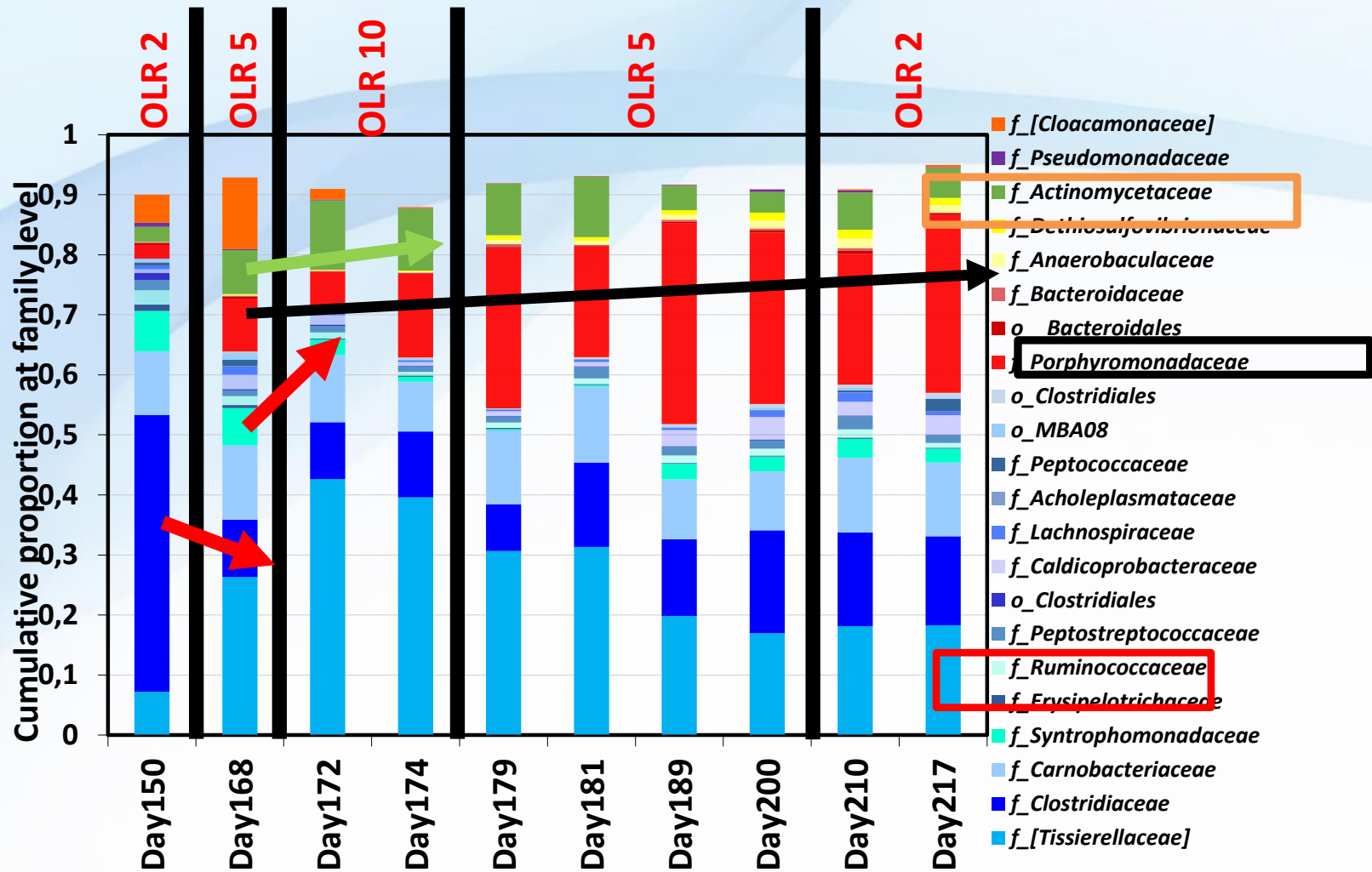
(García-Gen et al, 2015)

-OLR perturbations

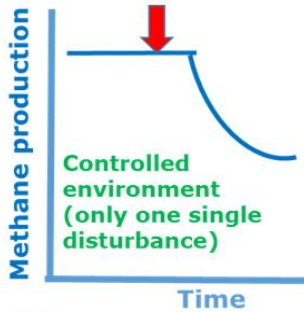


Regueiro et al. *Biores.Technol.* (2015)

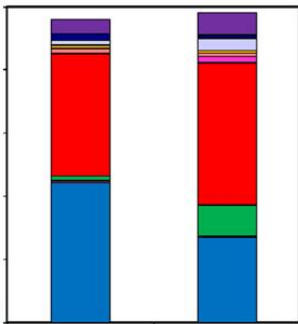
-Microbiome as an “early indicator”?



(Regueiro et al. Biores.Technol. 2015)

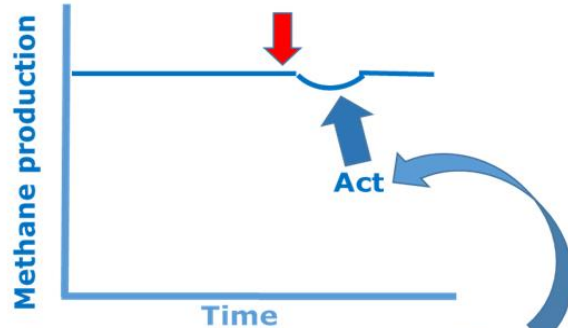


LINK POSSIBLE

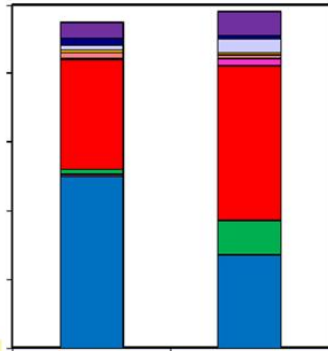


Prospective

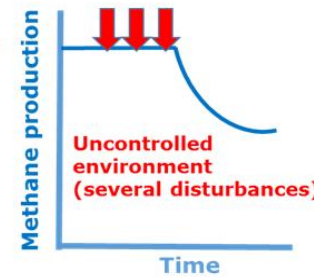
2



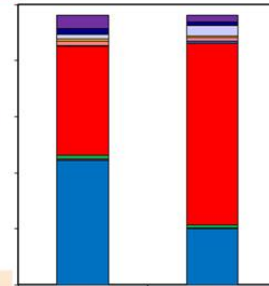
LINK KNOWN + EARLY INDICATOR = PREDICTIVE



Proactive



LINK NOT POSSIBLE

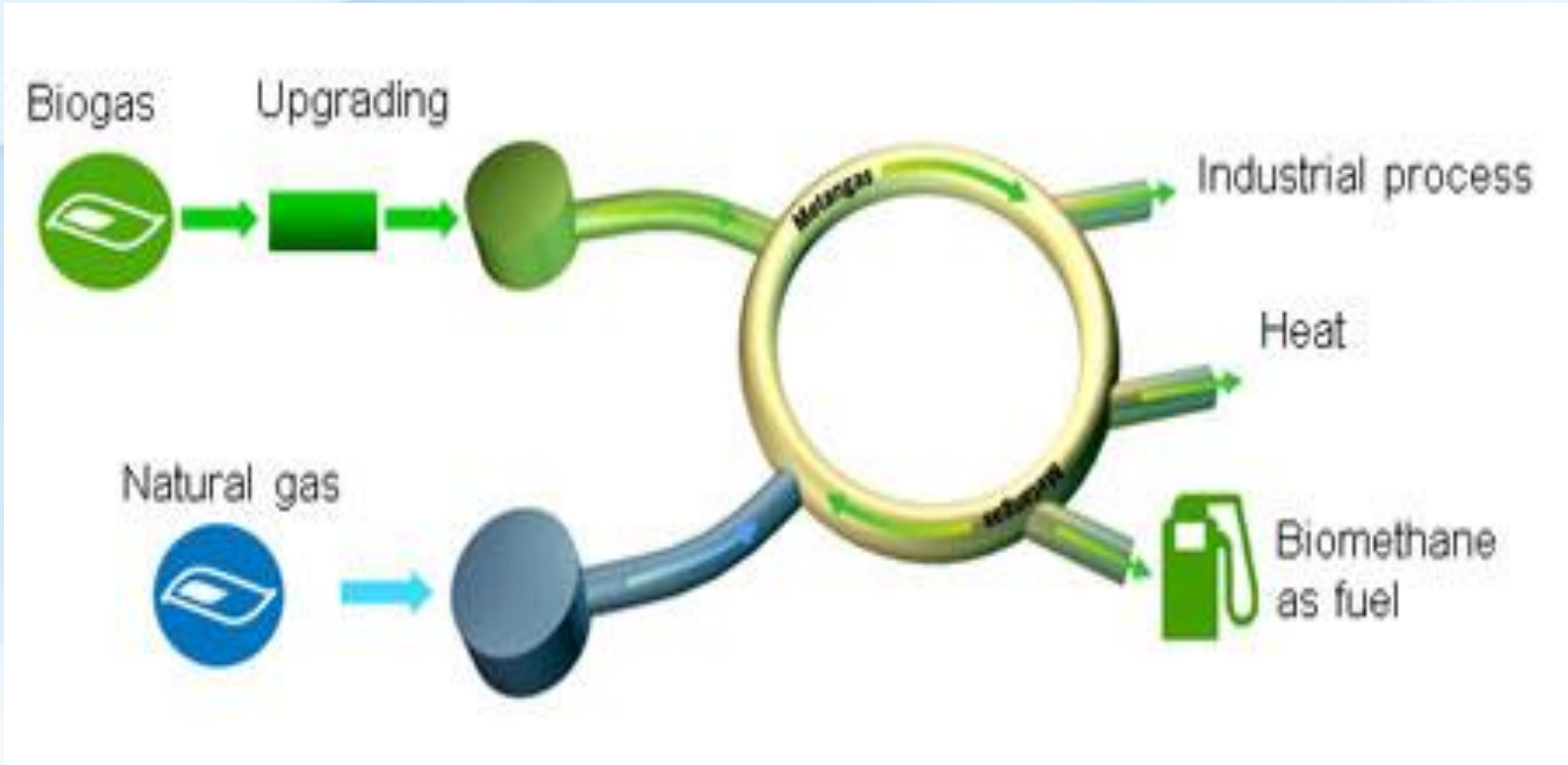


Retrospective

3

AD microbial management podium

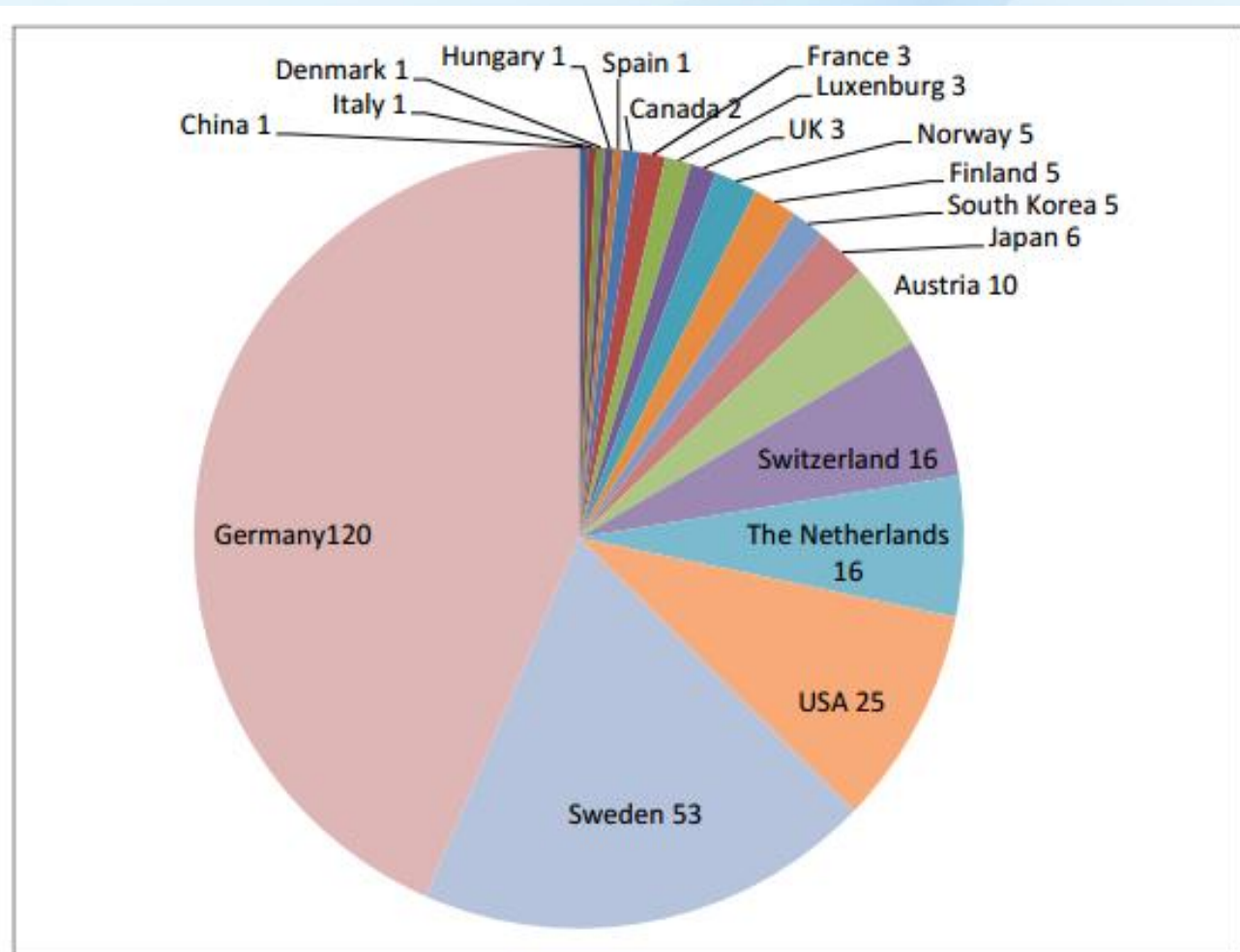
-Biogas upgrading to Biomethane



-Biomethane plant



-Biogas upgrading plants (2012)

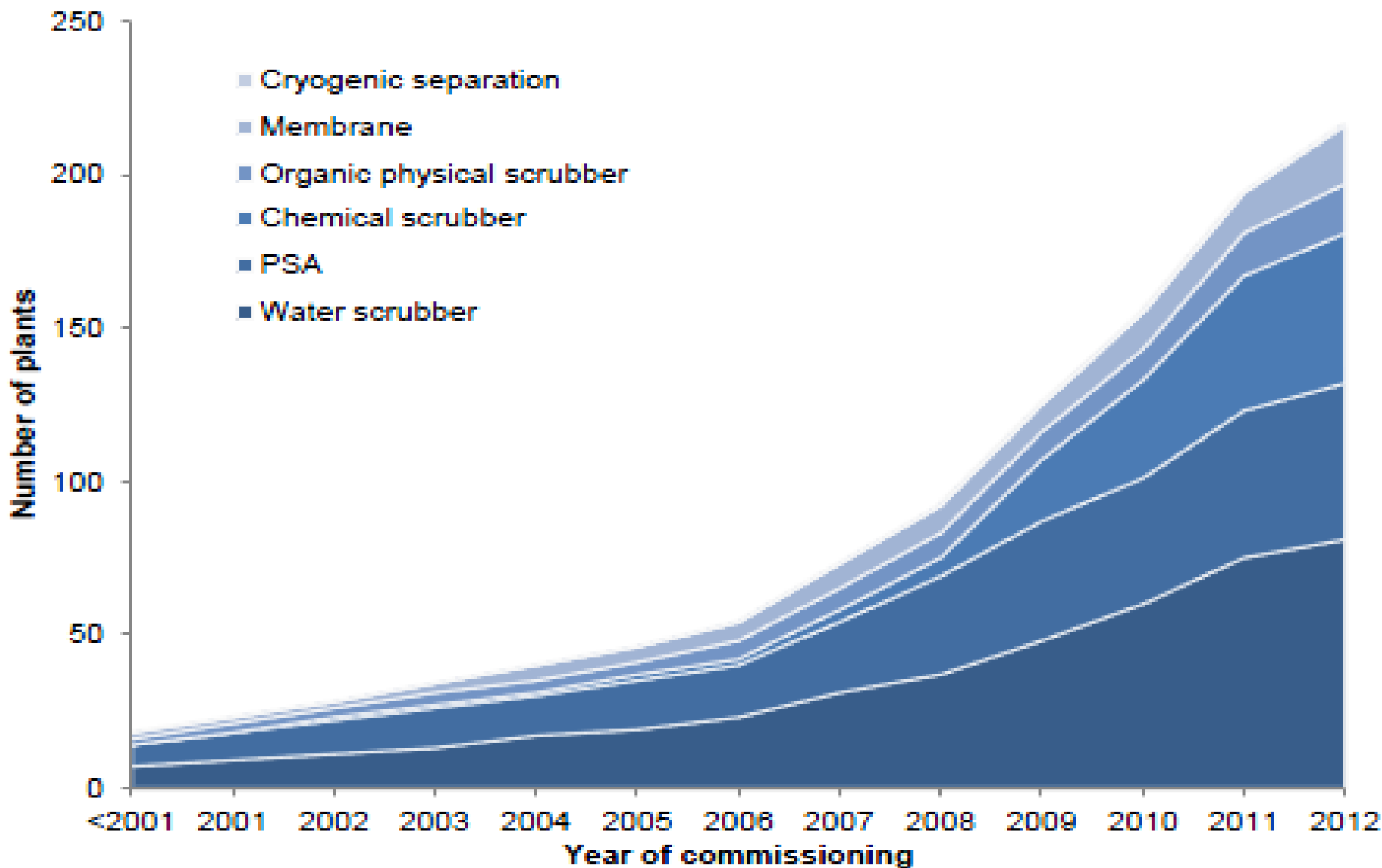


277 plants

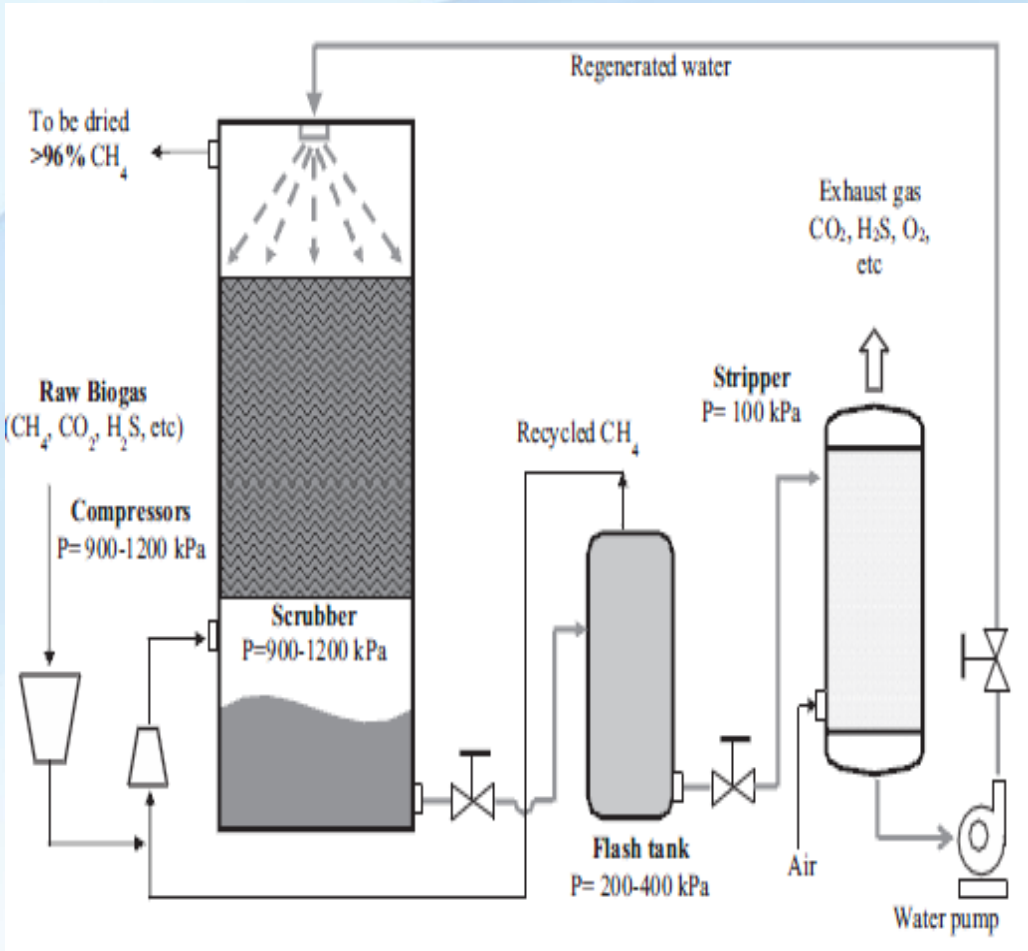
<http://www.iea-biogas.net/files/daten-redaktion/download/Technical%20Brochures/biomethane-status-2014.pdf>

Figure 2-2. Location of 277 biogas upgrading plants, connected to anaerobic digesters, in operation at the end of 2012.

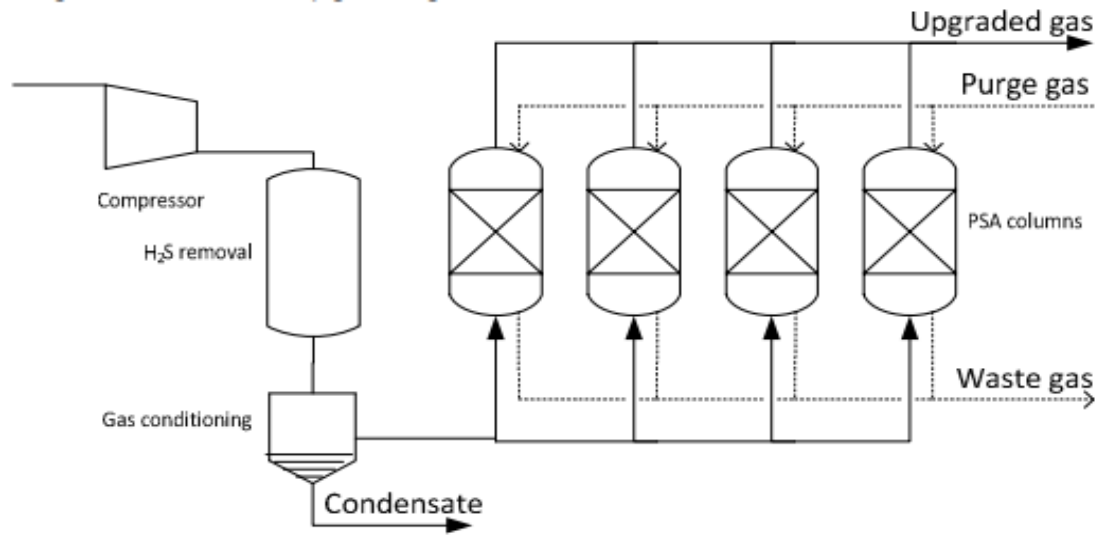
-Commercial Technologies



- Scrubbing (Water or Organic solvents)



-Pressure Swing Adsorption

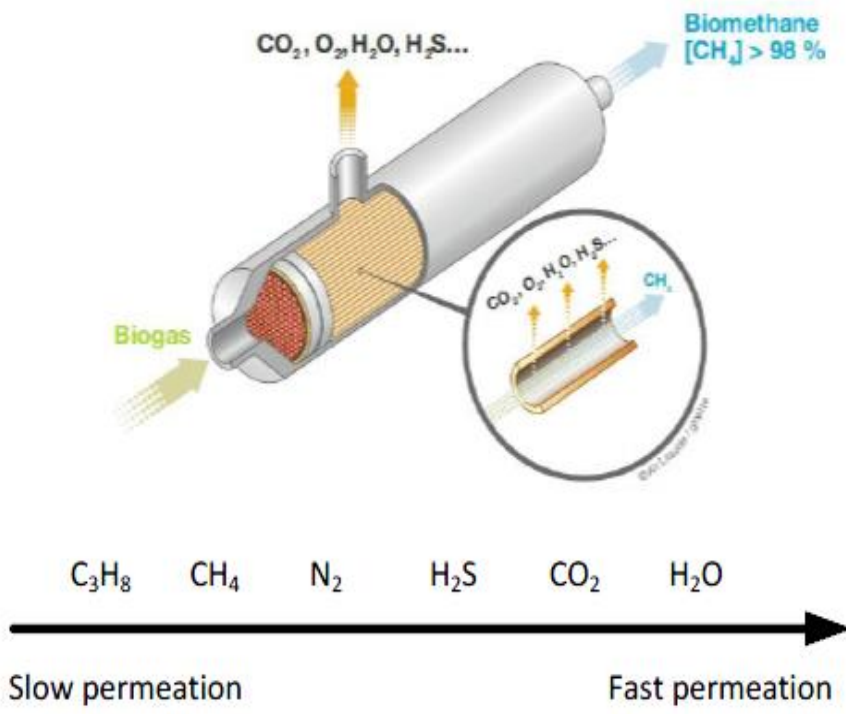



CarboTech
AC GmbH

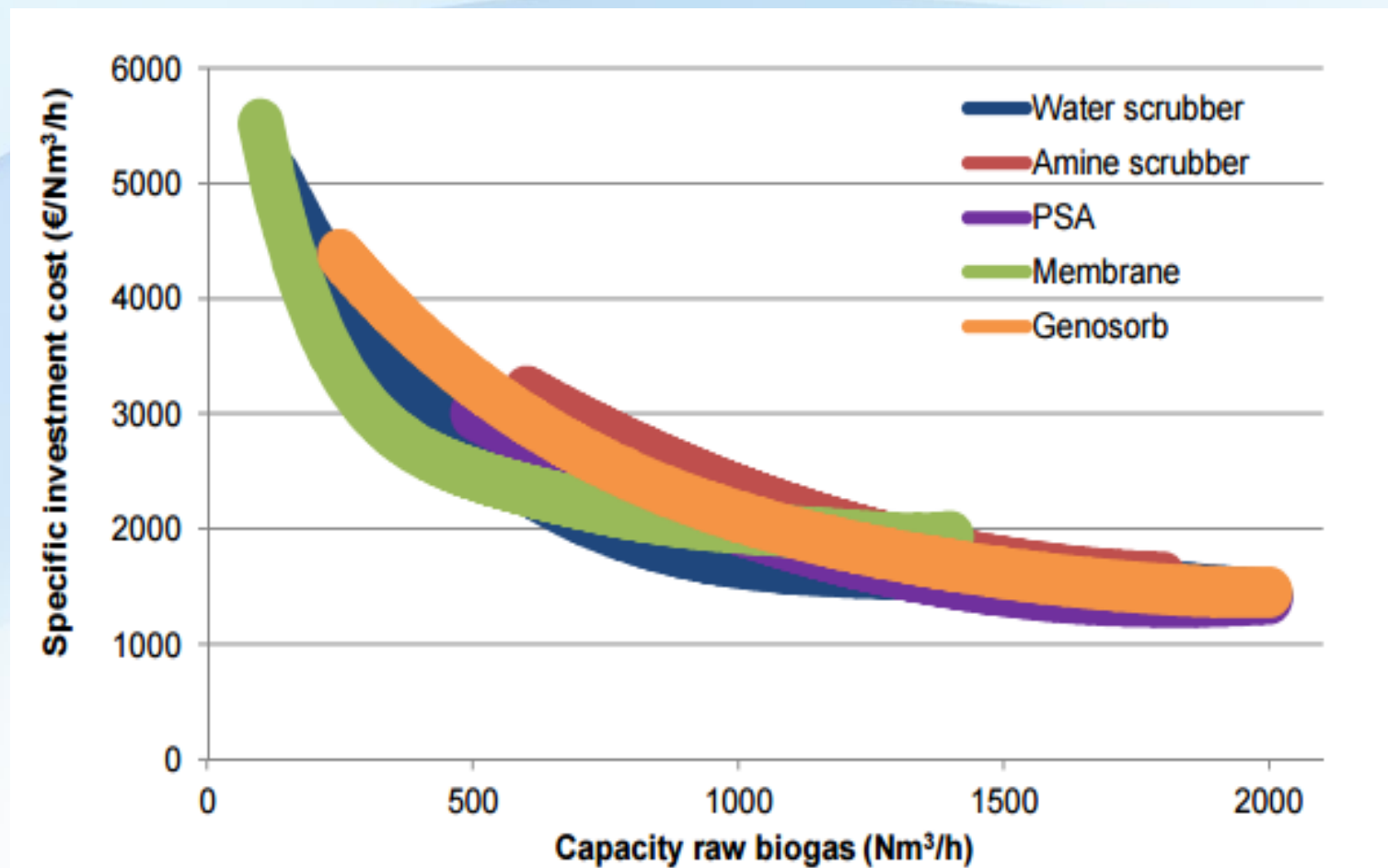
BioGroup

Biogas upgrading plant Mühlacker,
GE (1000m³/h)

-Membrane separation

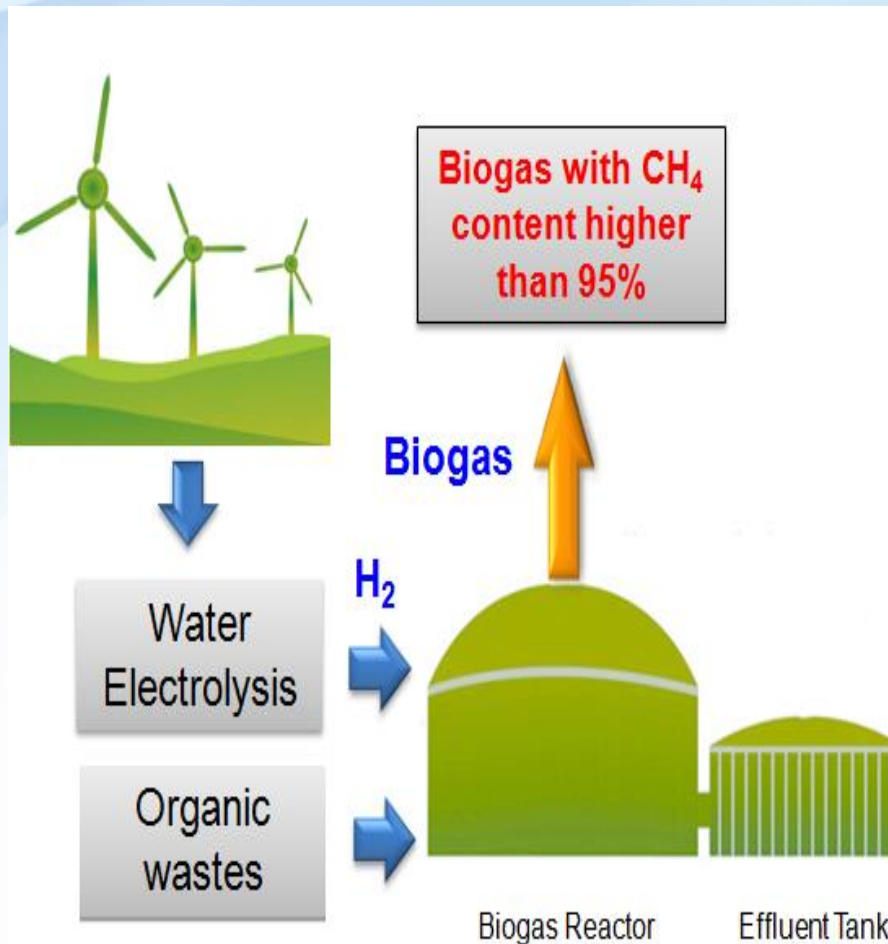
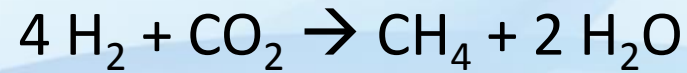


-CAPEX



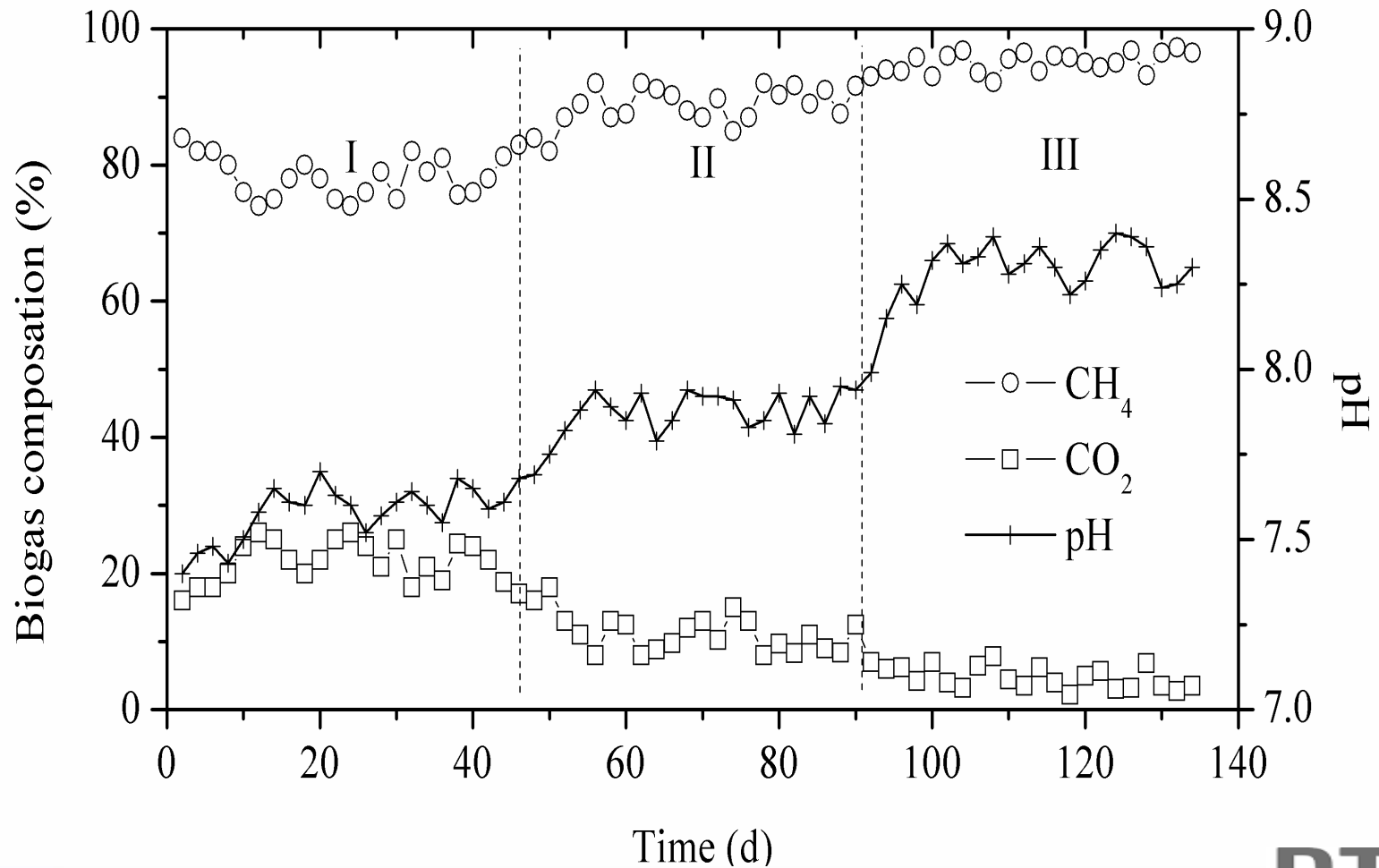
Sun Li et al Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2015

-Biological Biogas Upgrade. *In situ*"



- **More info:** www.biogasupgrade.dk

-In situ application



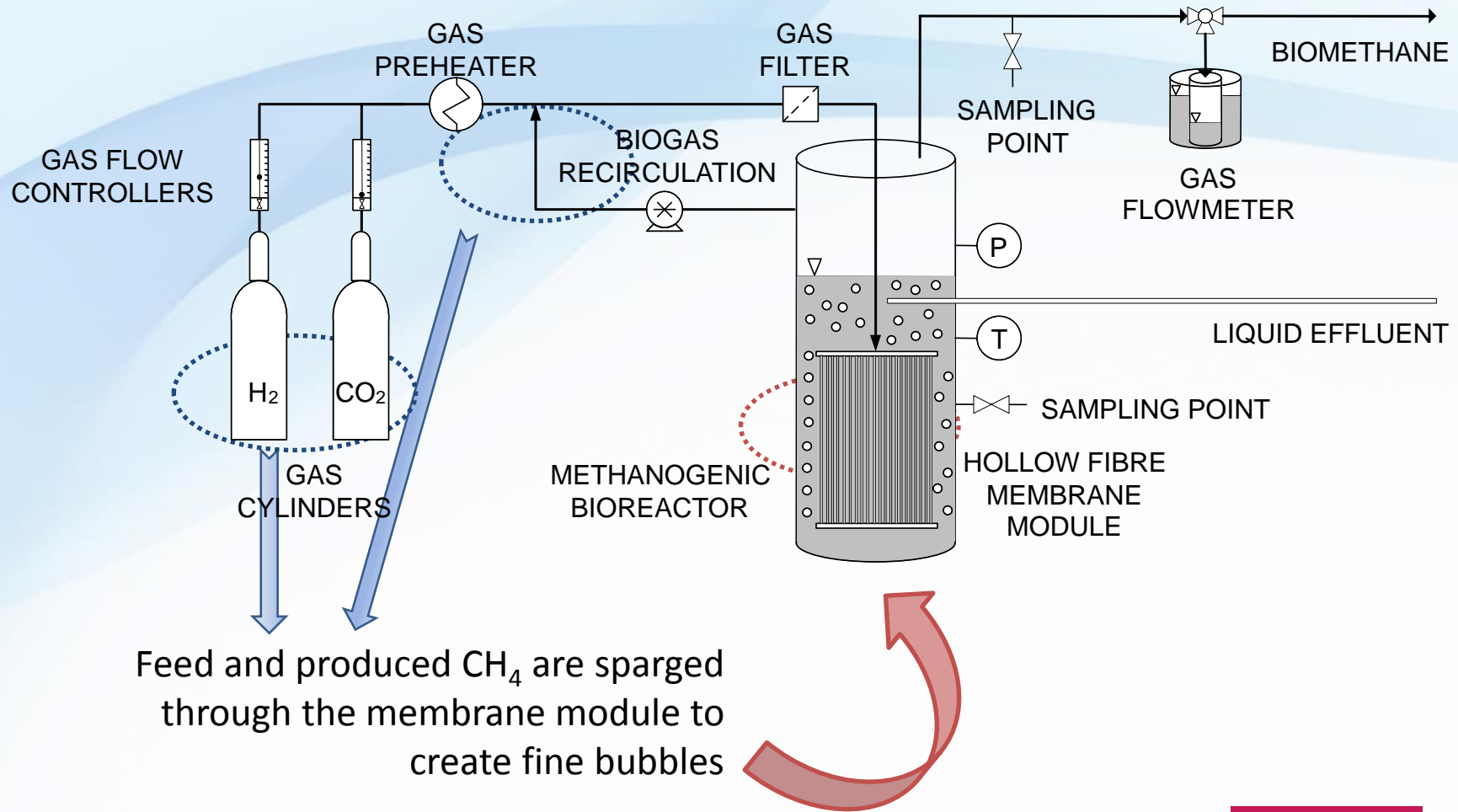
PATENT
PA: 61/563,247

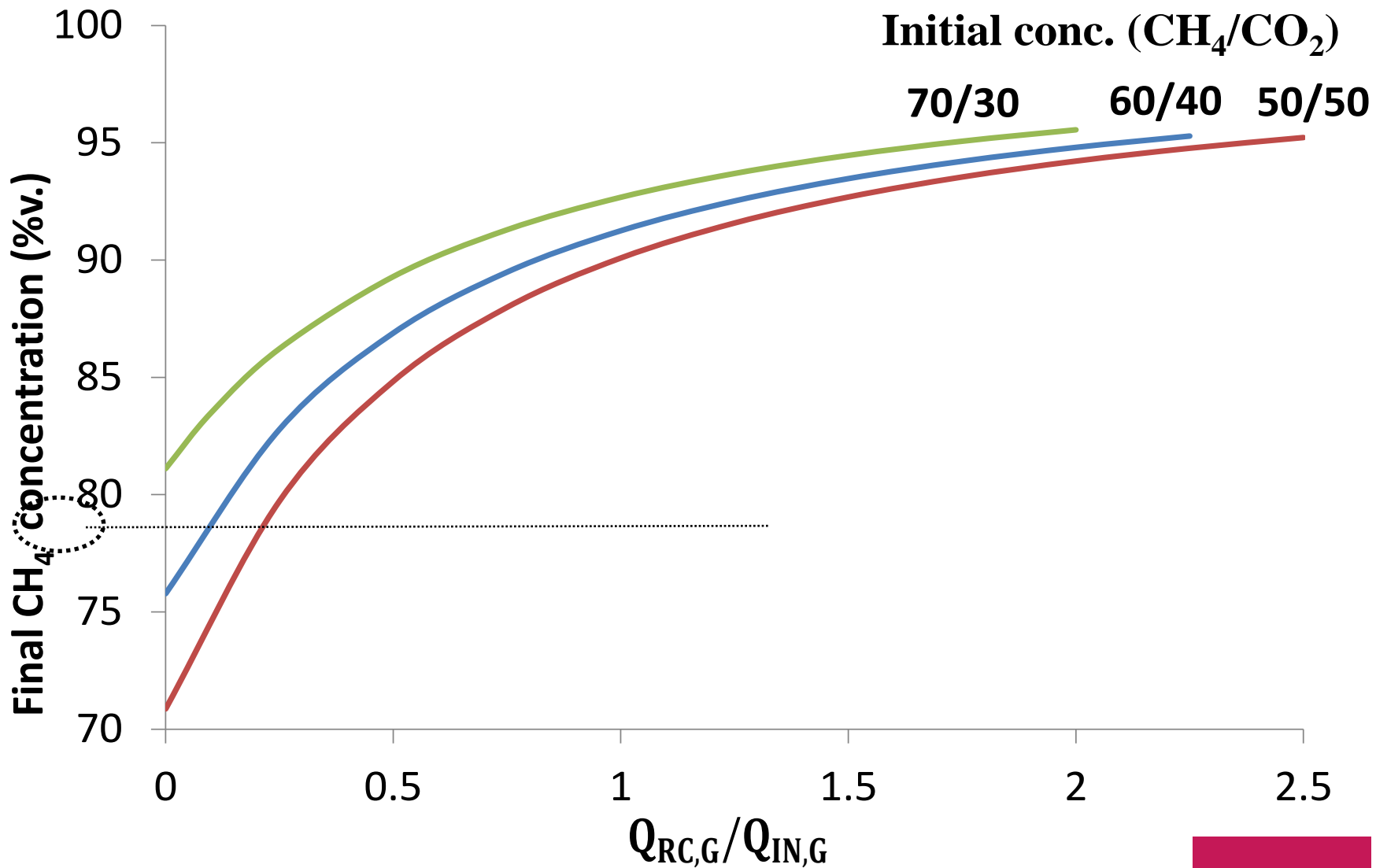
Pilot at Foulum, Denmark 2013

- Biogas from the anaerobic digestion of manure
- 10 m³ continuous stirred-tank reactor (CSTR).
- Thermophilic conditions. 60-65°C
- Hydrogen supplied from a storage truck
- 3,200 hours of operation

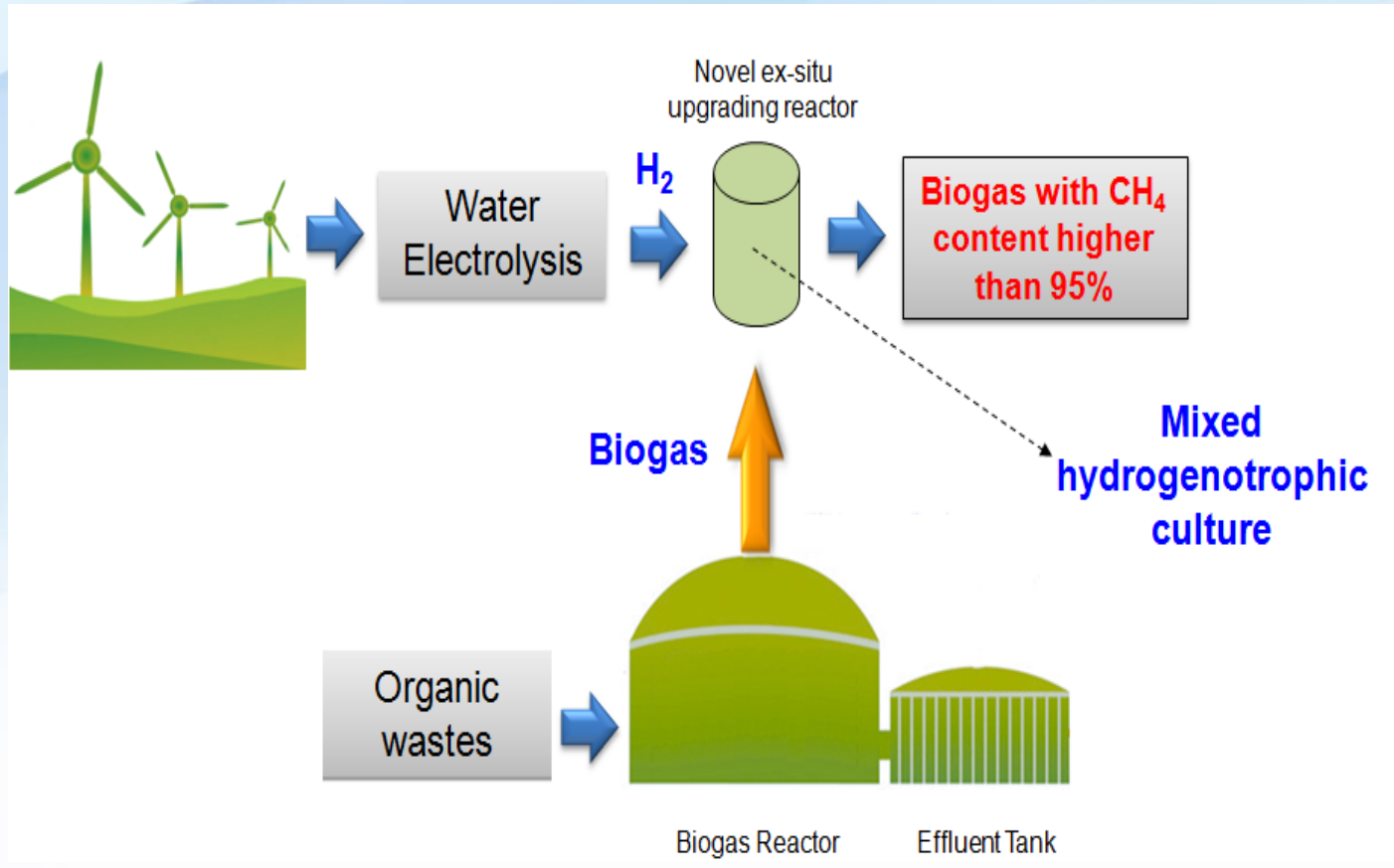
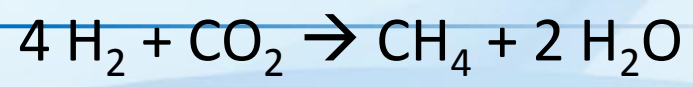


-Lab-Scale Biological Upgrading





-Biological Biogas Upgrade. *Ex situ*

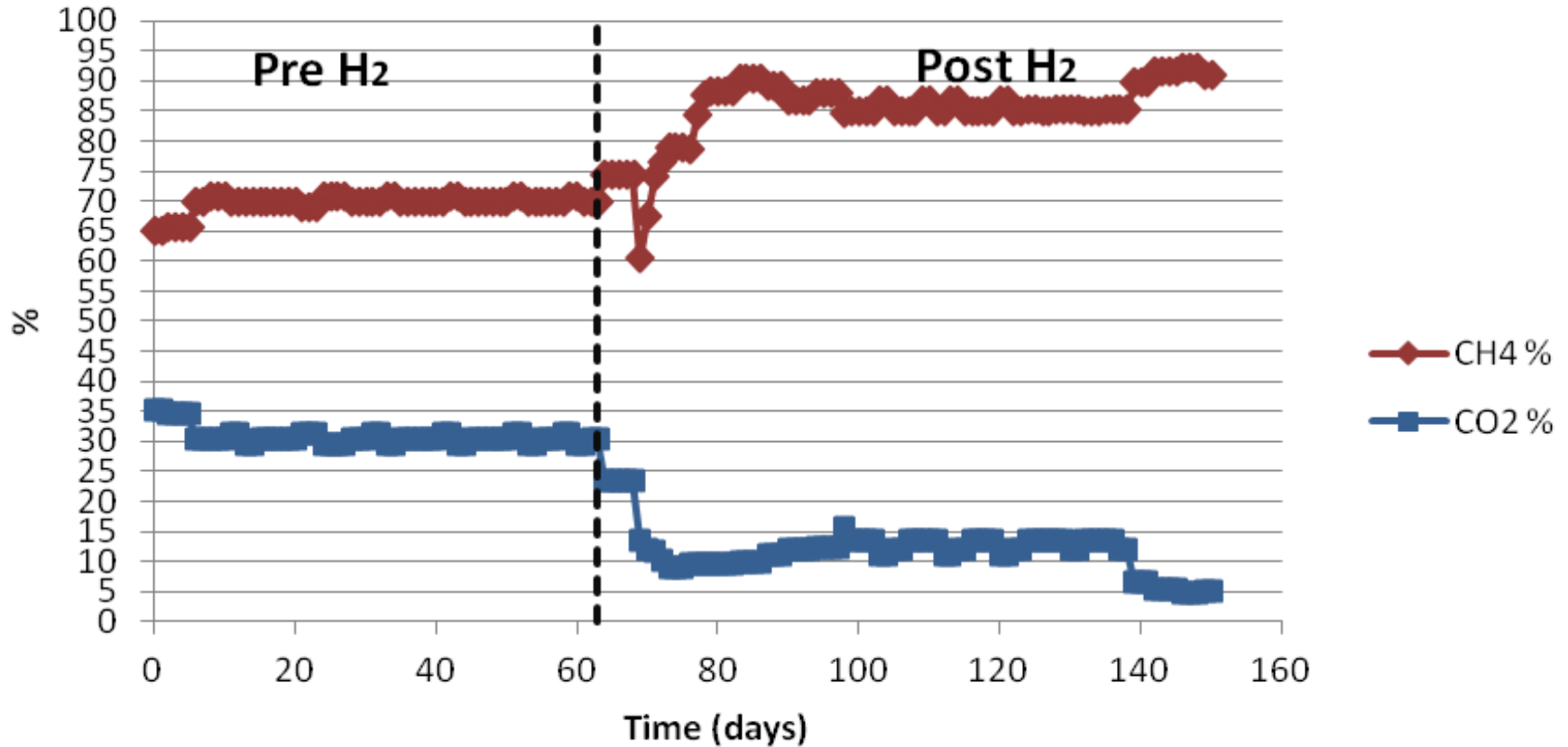


• **More info:** www.biogasupgrade.dk

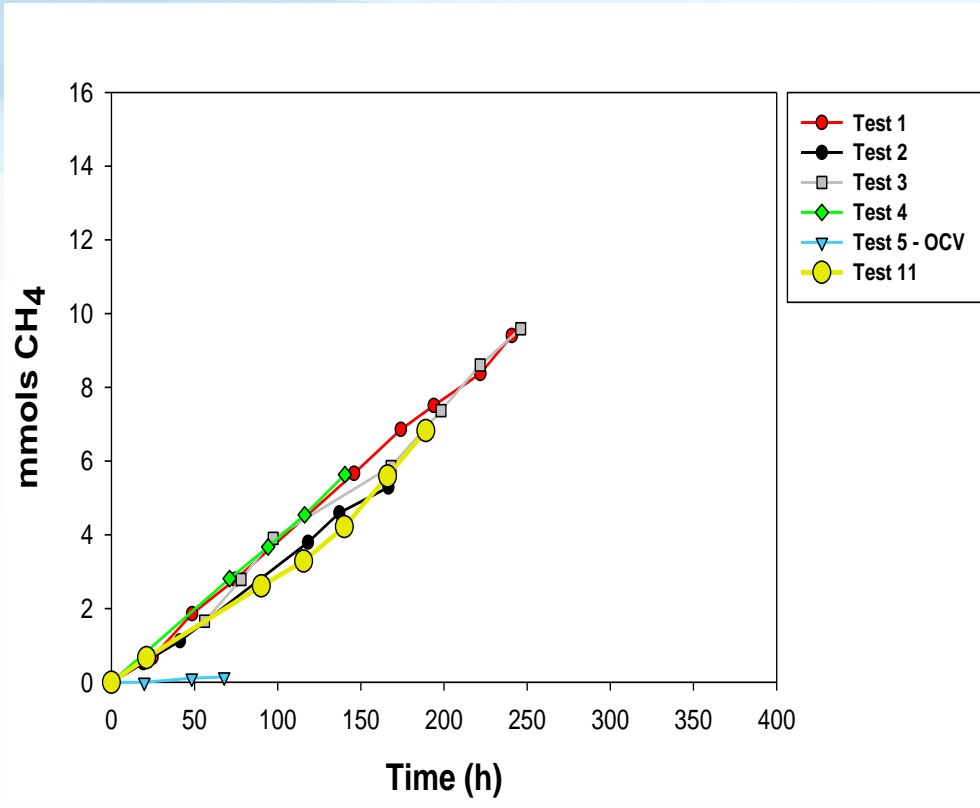
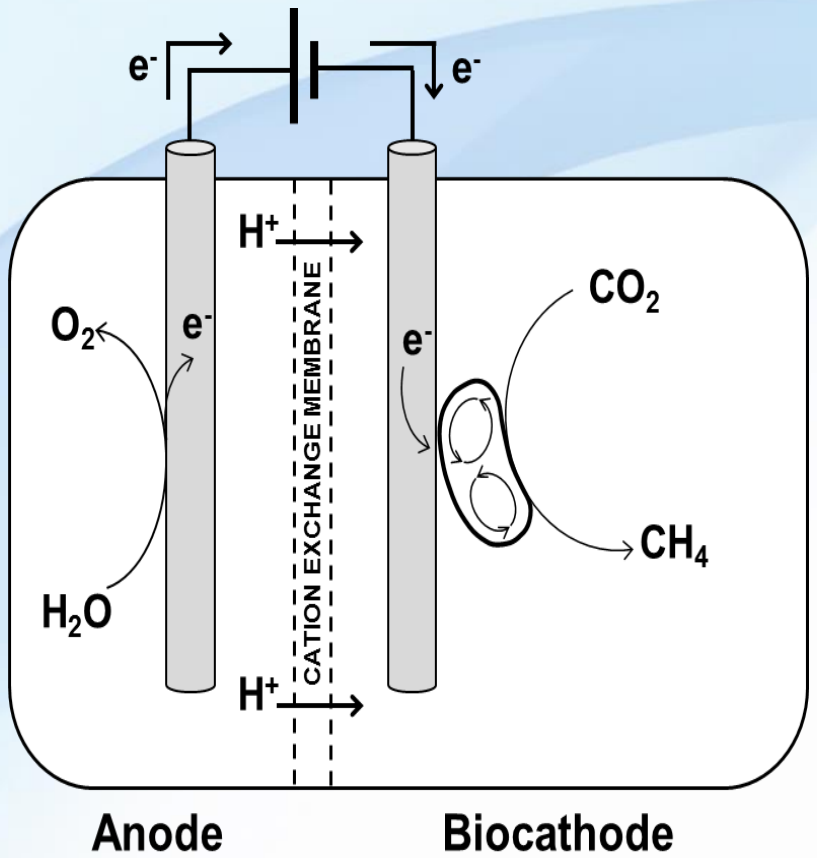


-Ex situ application

Mesophilic - Biogas composition



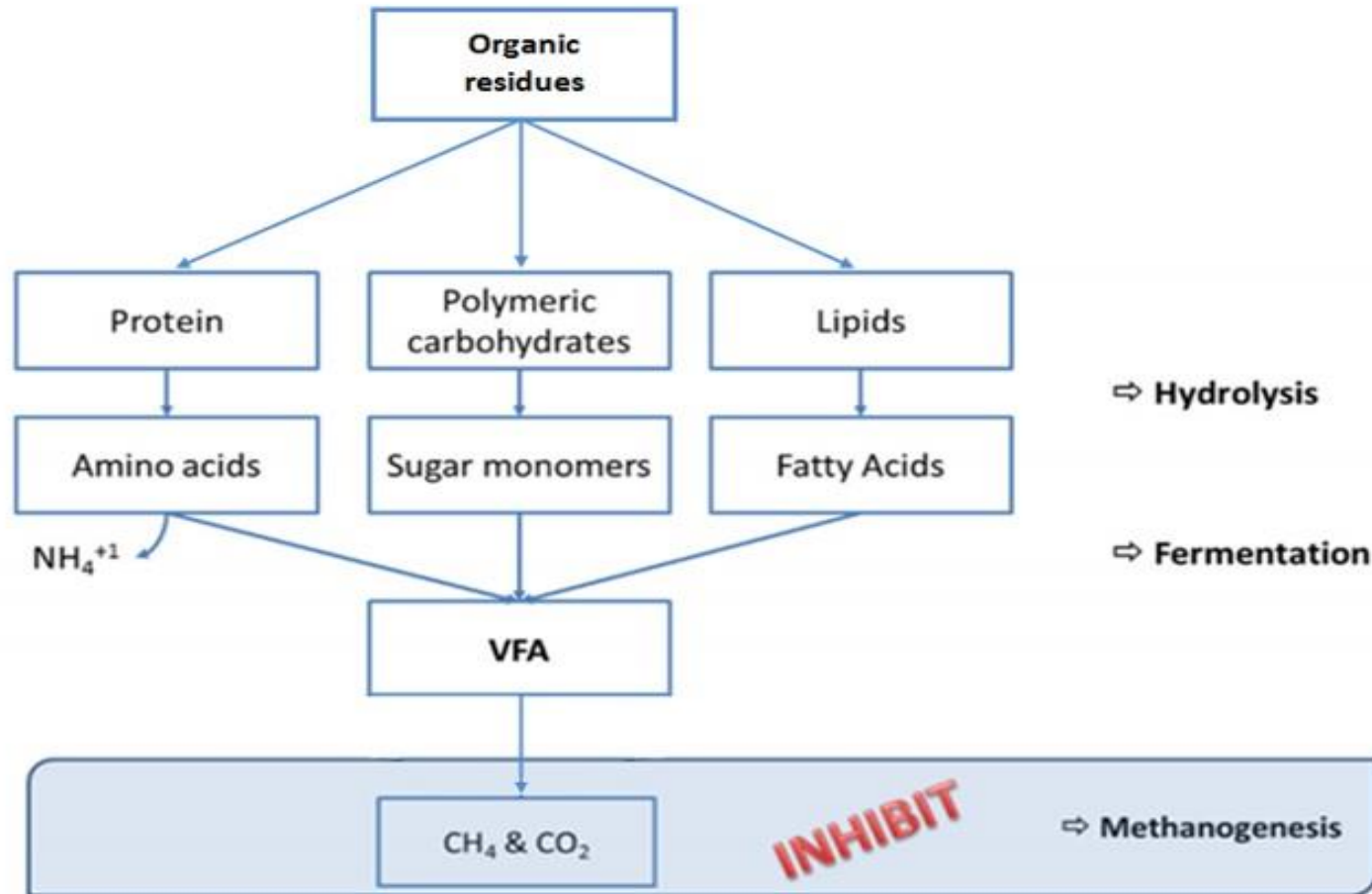
-Microbial electrosynthesis (MES)



RECOVER

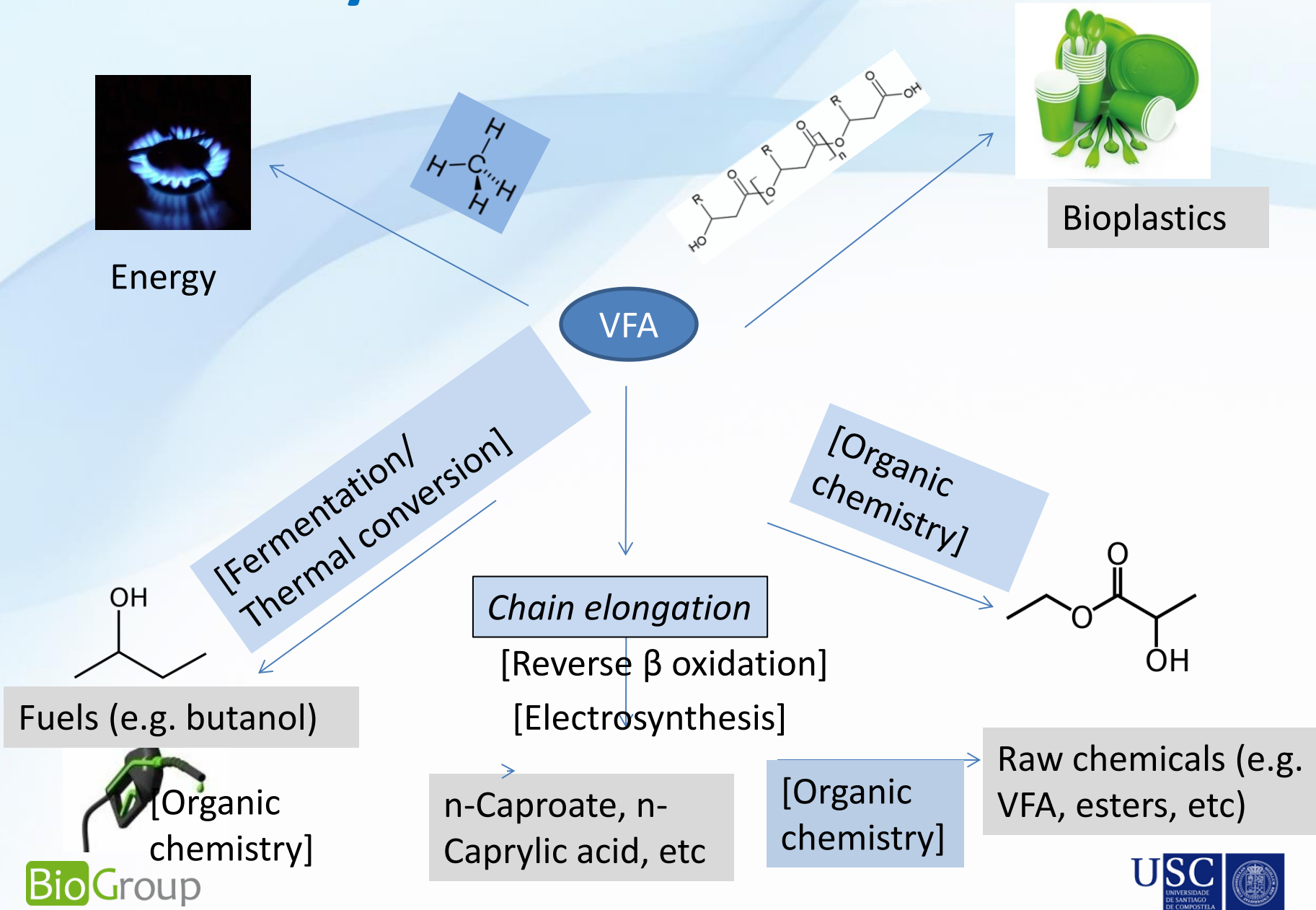
2. Biorefinery

-Biorefinery

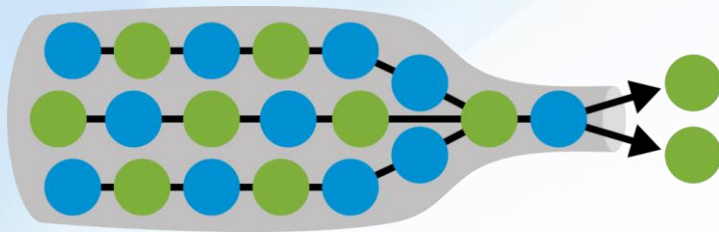


R. Kleerebezem et al. Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio/Technology. (2015)

-Biorefinery



-Bottlenecks



Selectivity: Obtain certain VFAs and the desired amount of each one.

Product inhibition: Extract the product to let the fermentation keep going.

-VFA: Why is selectivity important?

Acetate

Butyrate

Propionate

Valerate

PHB

PHV

Brittle and stiff



P(3HB-co-3HV)

More flexible
and tougher



-Increasing selectivity

pH

Temp

HRT

Feeding
pattern

Substrate
concentration

(co)
Substrate

-Influence of pH on selectivity

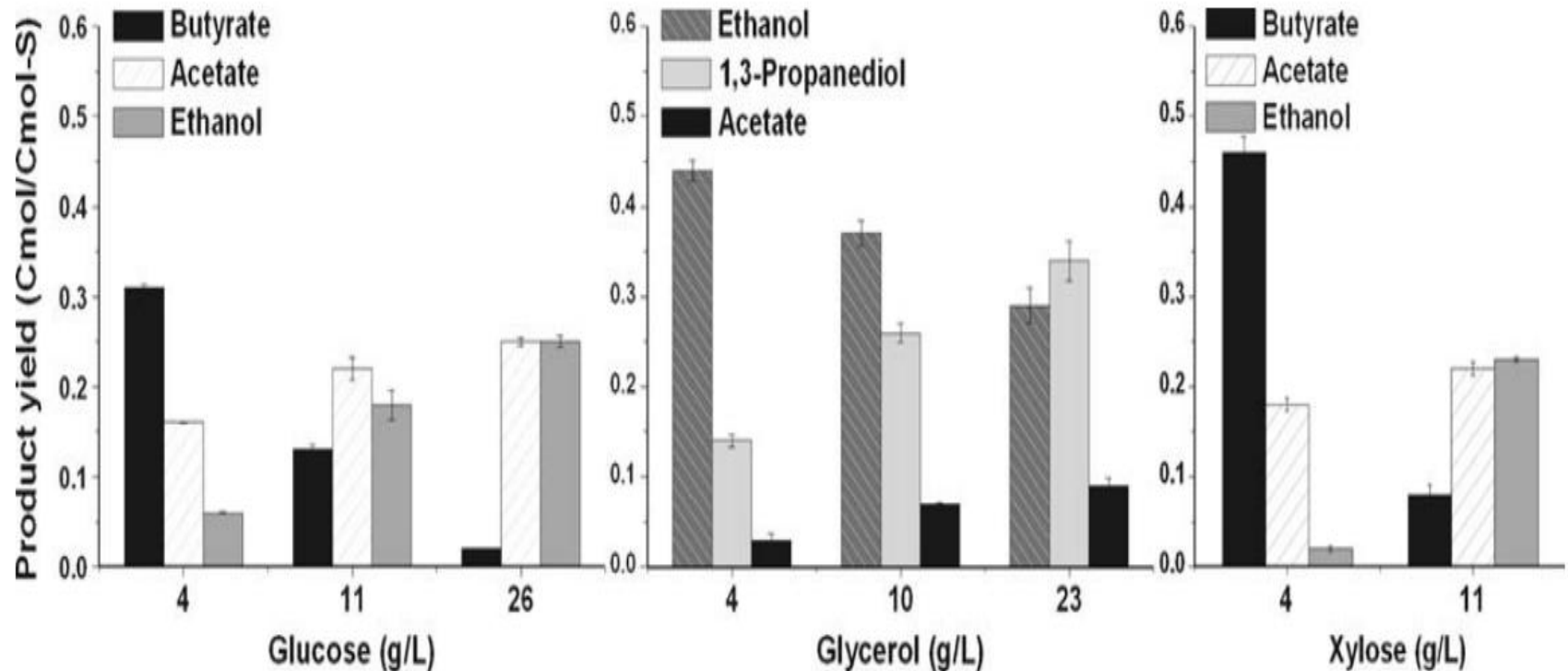
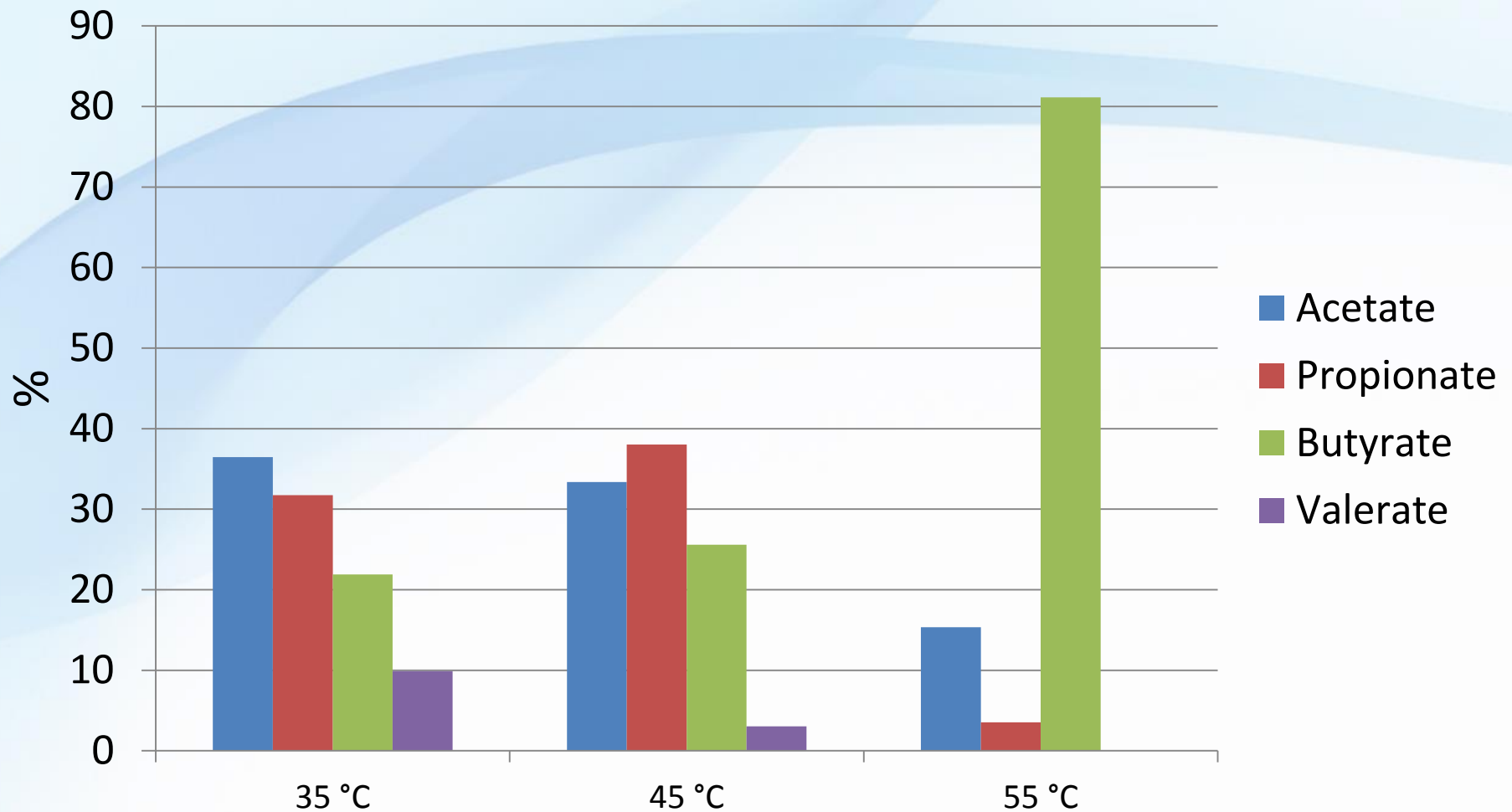


Fig. 3 Main catabolic products of glucose, glycerol and xylose fermentation by open mixed culture at increasing substrate concentration in a chemostat at pH 8, dilution rate 0.12 h^{-1} and 30°C . The main other products were biomass, CO_2 , H_2 and formate

Temudo, M.: Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. (2008)

-Influence of T on selectivity



Jiang et al. Bioresource Technology 2013)

-Effect of Electrochemical coupling and HRT

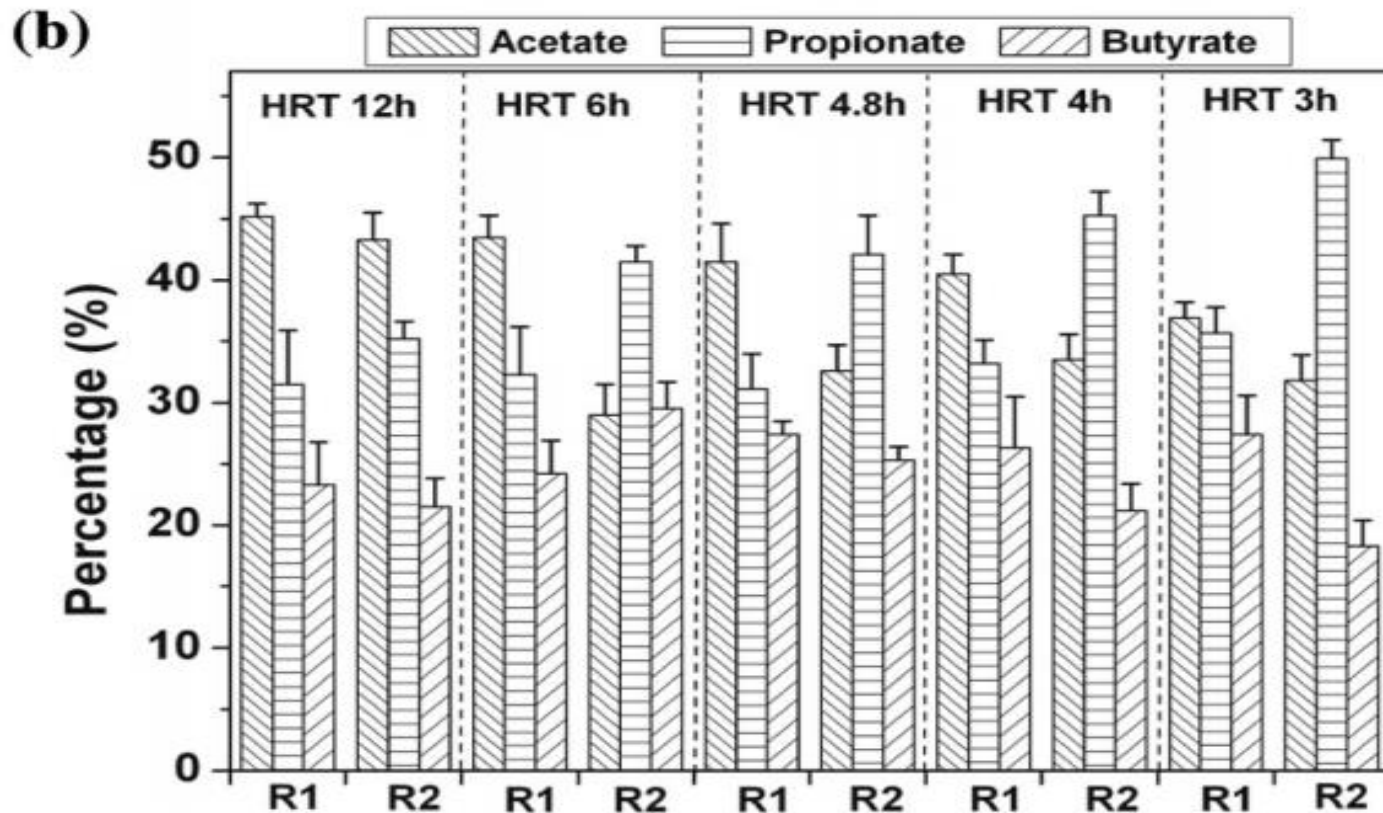
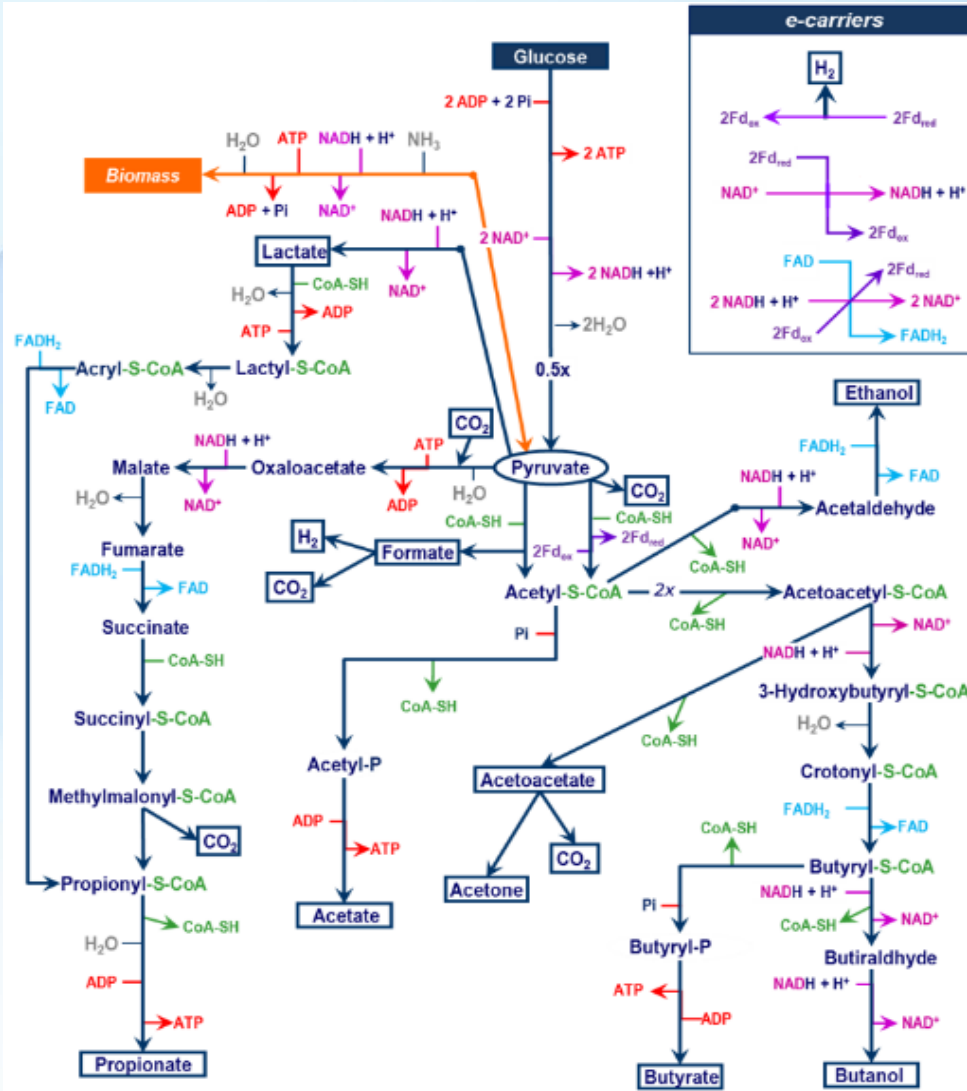


Fig. 2. TVFA yields (a) and the percentage of main VFA composition (b) in R1 and R2. R1: an acidogenic reactor with bio-electrochemical system. R2: common acidogenic reactor without bio-electrochemical system. Error bars represent standard deviation of statistical analysis. The measurement times for HRT 12, 6, 4.8, 4 and 3 h were 18, 15, 18, 12 and 21 times, respectively.

-Thermodynamic-based Model for Products Yielding Prediction

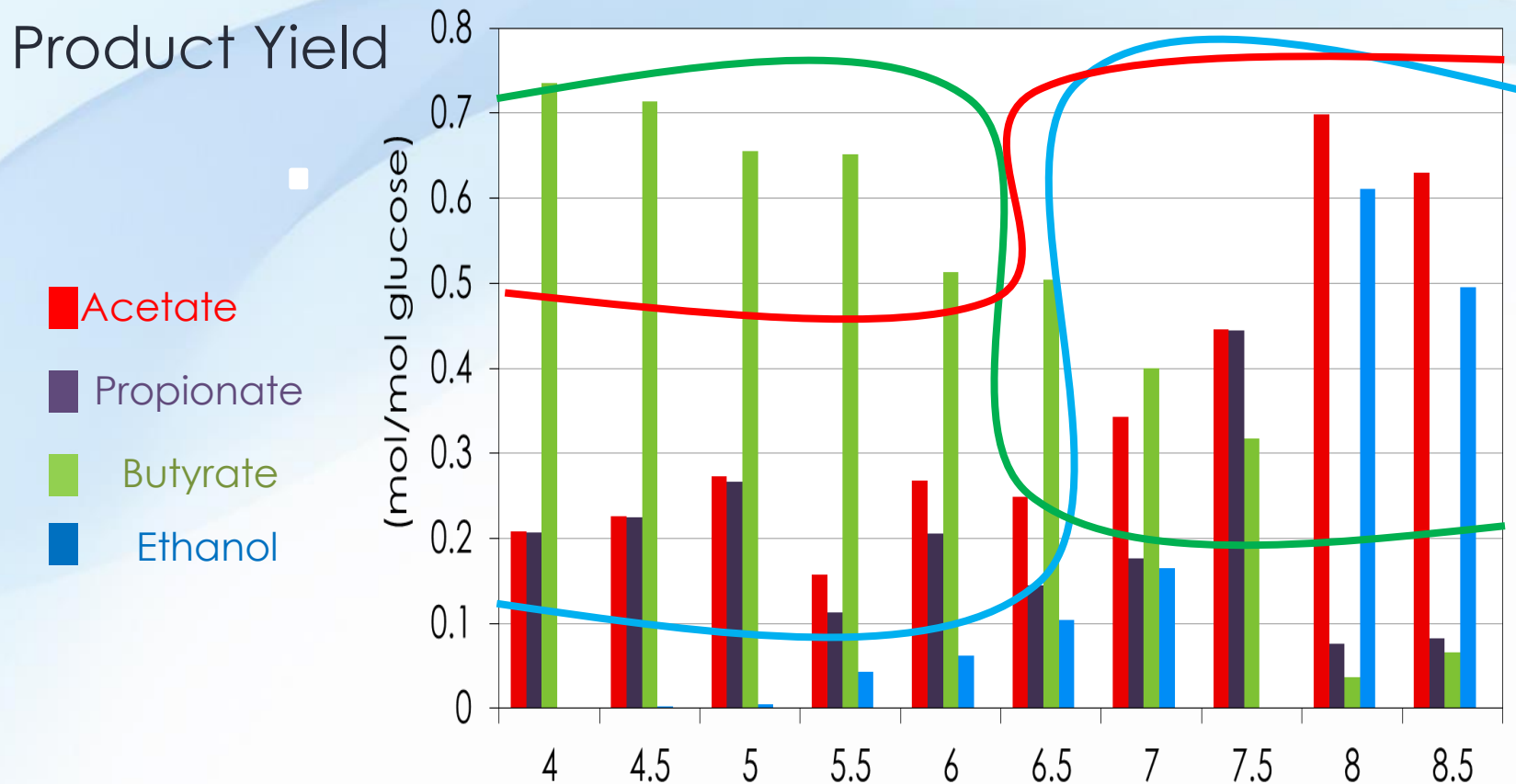


Hypothesis:

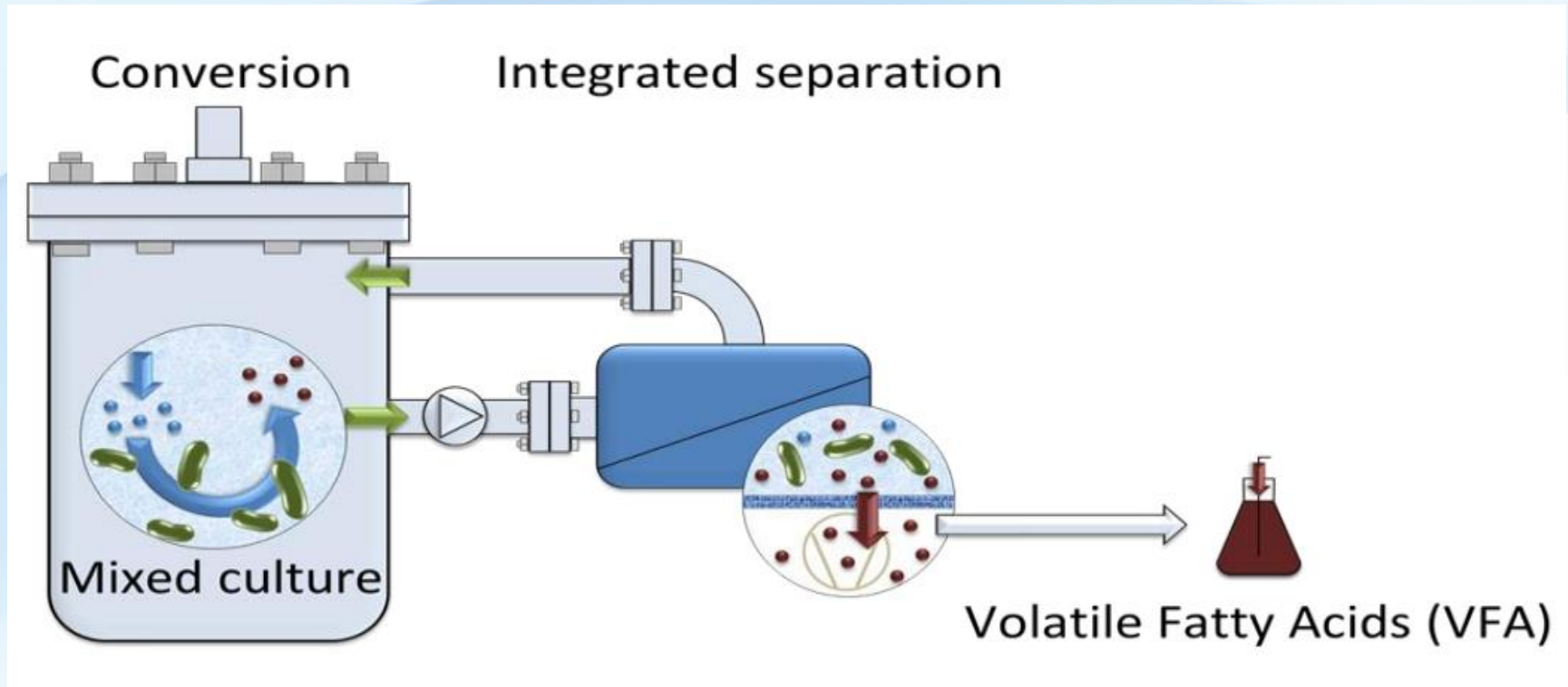
The species able to harvest more energy in the imposed conditions will dominate the process.

Gonzalez-Cabaleiro et al.
Plos One (2015)

-Acidogenic Fermentation.

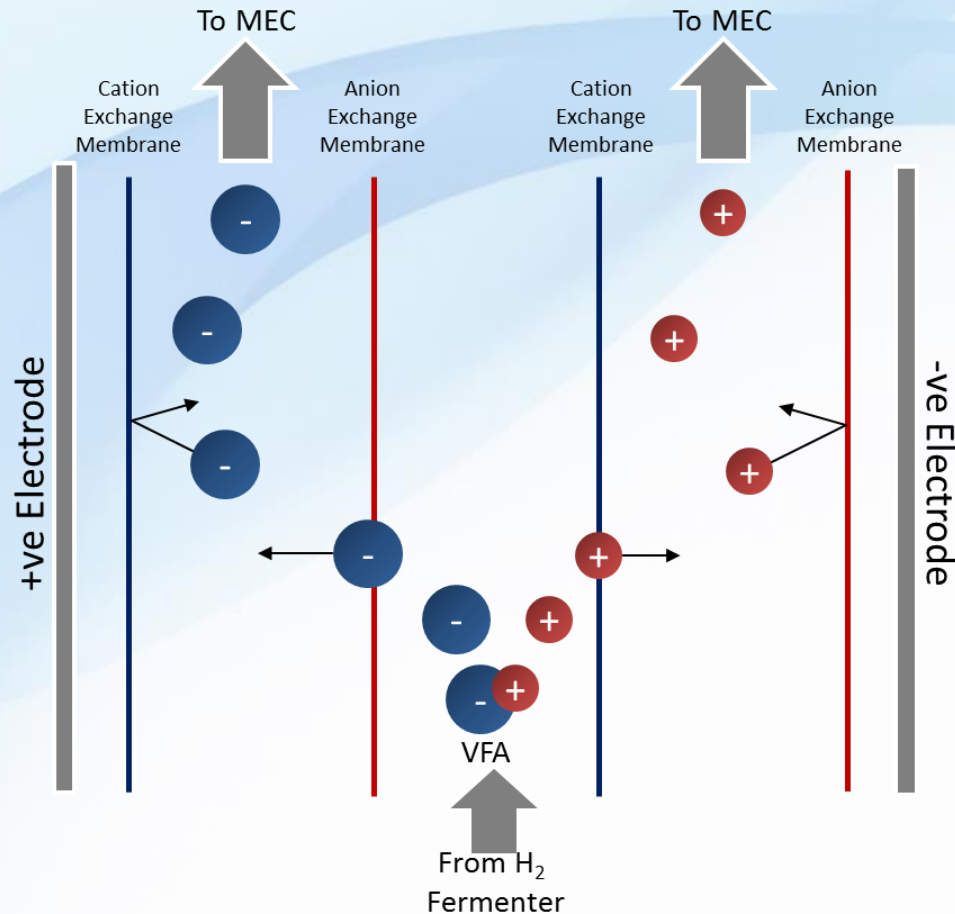


- VFA continuous removal



Ludo Diels (VITO, Belgium). <http://www.water4crops.org>

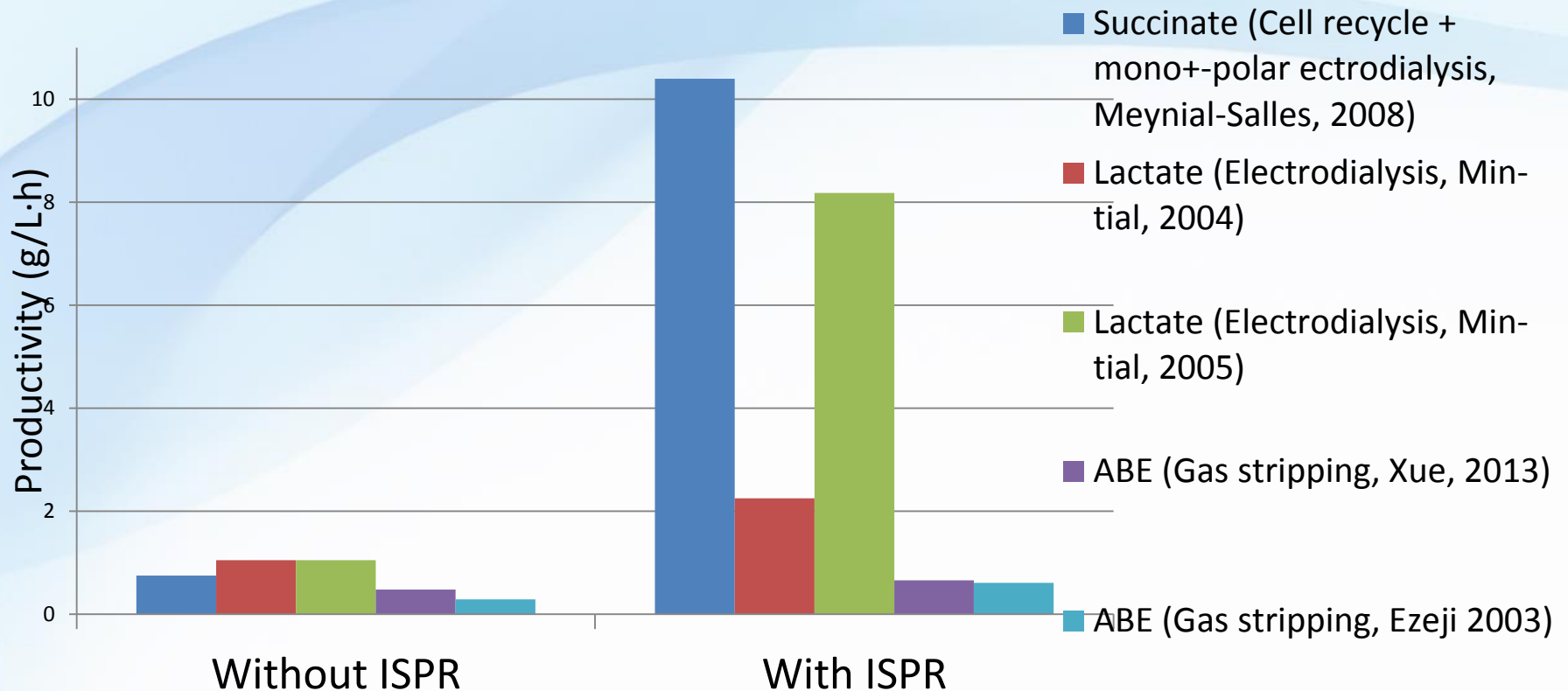
-VFA Removal Technology: Electrodialysis



Reduced 1500 mg/l VFA (acetic, propionic, butyric & valeric) by up to 99% in 60 minutes.

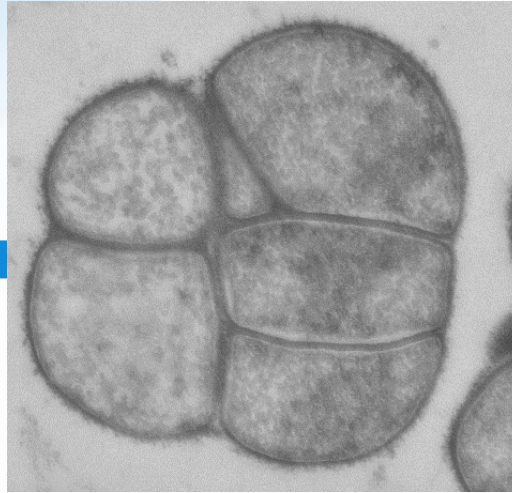
Jones et al. Bioresource Technol. (2015)

-In Situ Product Recovery (ISPR)



Van Hecke et al.: *Biotechnology advances* 2014

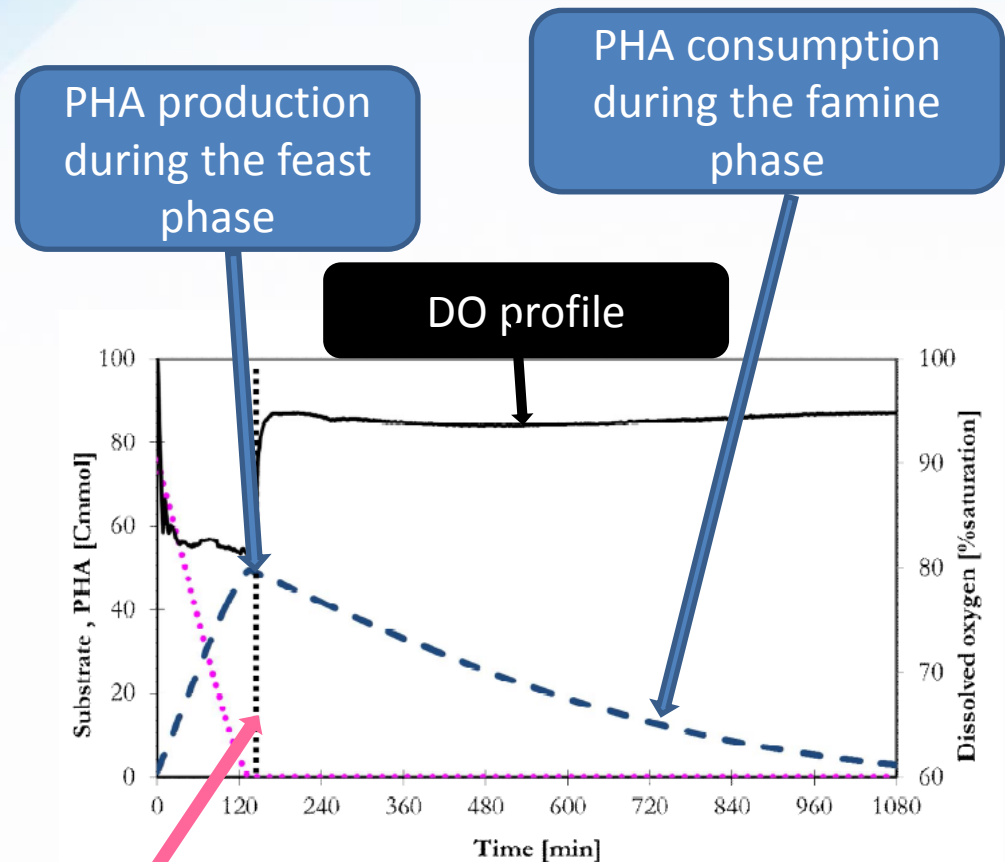
- Wastewater to Bioplastics



Step 1. Natural Selection

Enrichment reactor

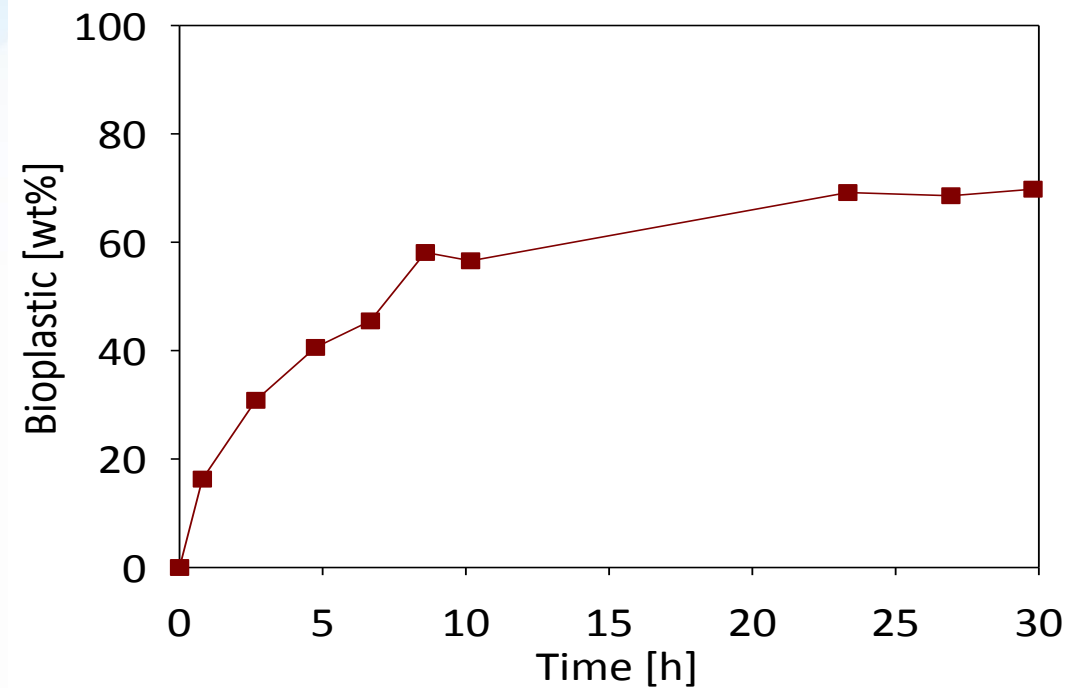
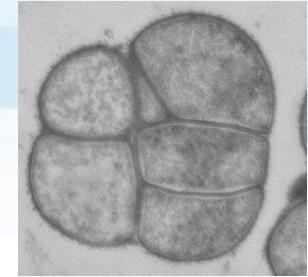
STRATEGY: Feast-Famine regime



Very fast substrate uptake

Step 2. PHA production

80 wt% Bioplastic



-Wastewater to Bioplastics



-Pilot plant of PHA (Aquiris. Brussels)



-Pilot plant at Mars chocolate. Veghel (NL)

- Production at industrial location at 1 kg/day scale
- Reactor volumen: 300 L.
- The production has to be optimized to bring down the production costs of currently about 8 euro/kilogram to 2 euro/kilogram.





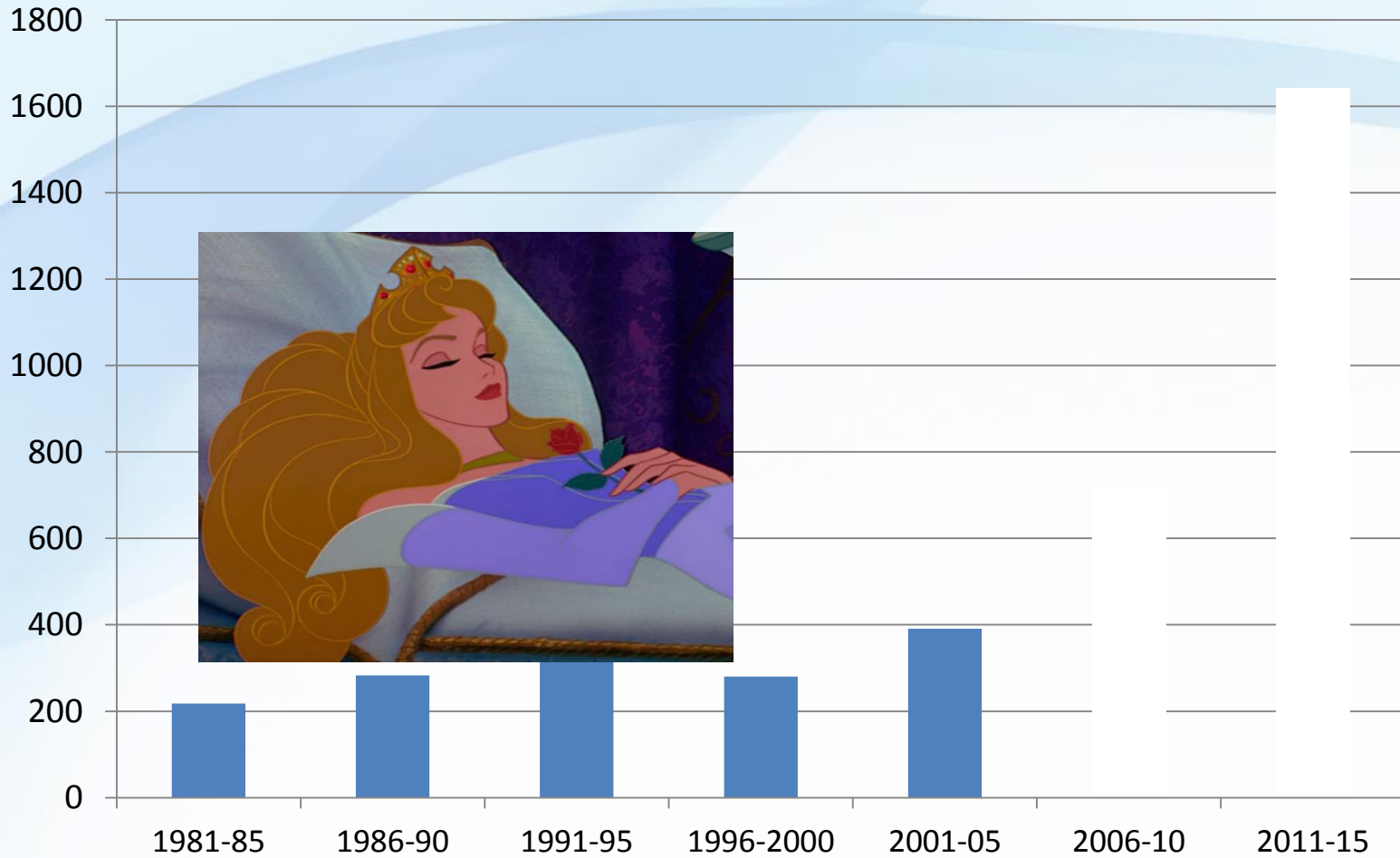


Princess Aurora

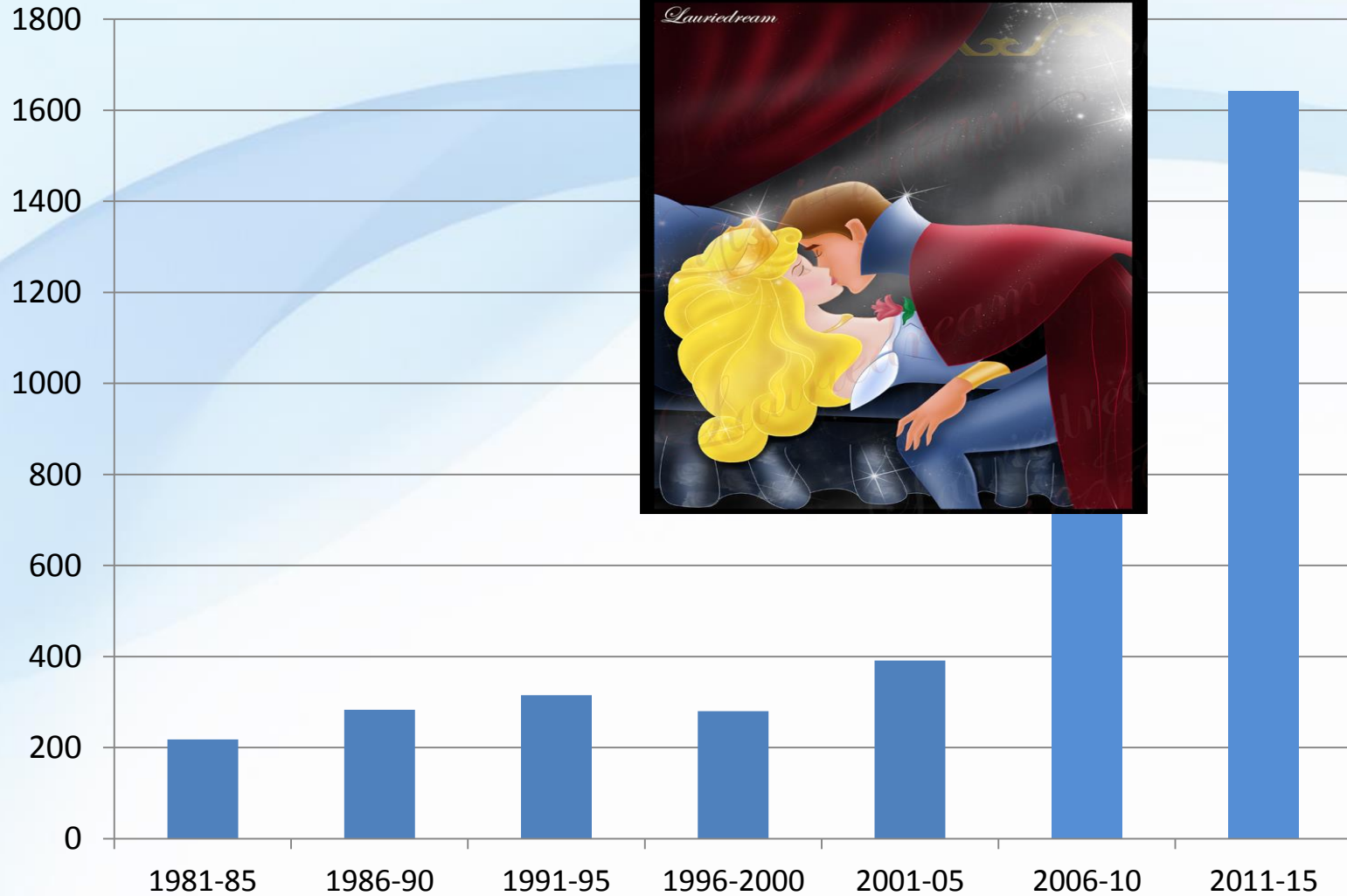
Maleficent



-The sleeping beauty...



... and the Prince



Lauriedream



Who is the Prince?

- *Sustainability*
- *Resource recovery*
- *Anammox*
-

-The A(co)D team



Juan M. Lema



Marta Carballa



Jorge Rodríguez



Santiago García



Leticia Regueiro



Rebeca González



Iván Rodríguez



Chiara Pedizzi



Lorena González



Alberte Regueira



Antón Taboada

-The (bio) Group USC



Great Opportunities for Anaerobic Digestion

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