



“Life-ANADRY” project has received funding from the European financial instrument for the Environment (LIFE+) programme (LIFE14 ENV/ES/000524).



(LIFE14 ENV/ES/00524)

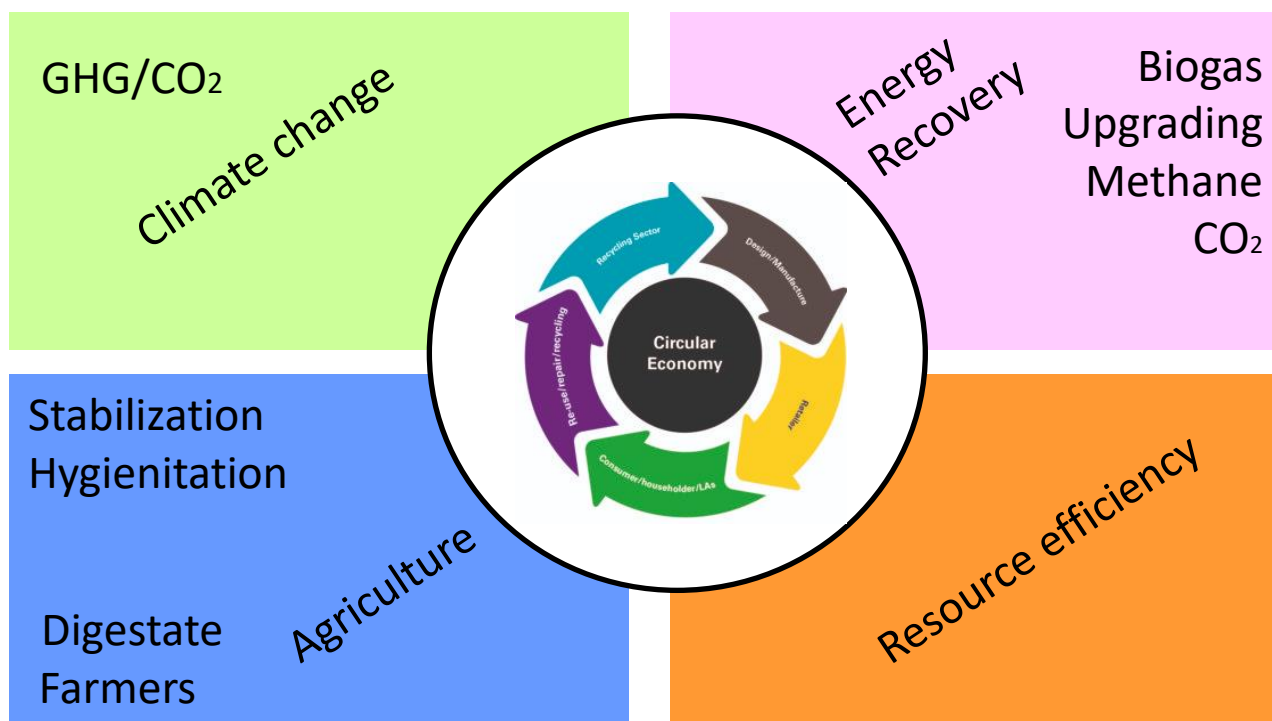
General aspects

- ☐ Time: 01/09/2015 – 28/02/2019 (42 months)
- ☐ Coordinator : Depuración de Aguas del mediterráneo (DAM)
- ☐ Budget: 1,54 M€
- ☐ Partners:



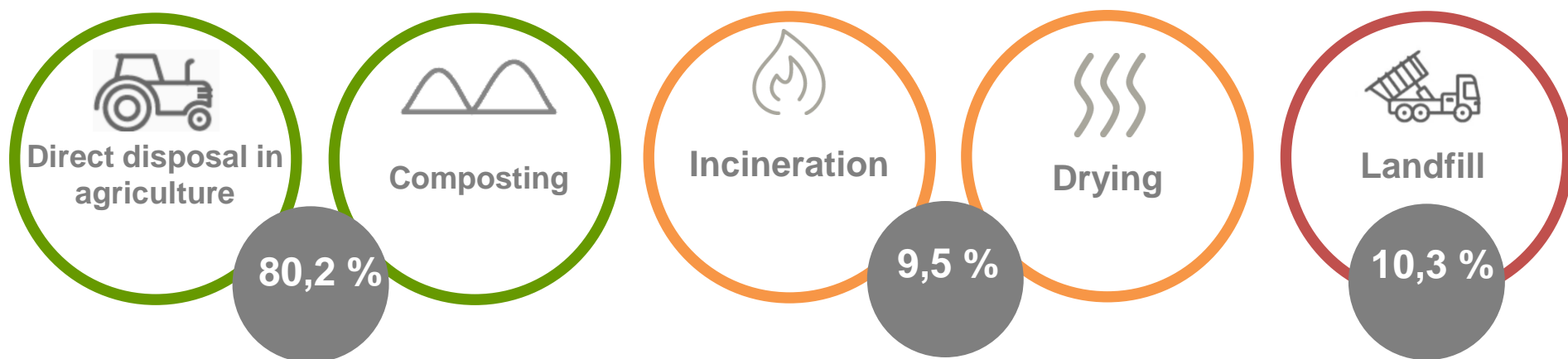
Introduction

AD of sewage sludge is a process for the stabilization of the sludge and the conversion of an important part of the organic matter into biogas.



Introduction

Spain



Europe

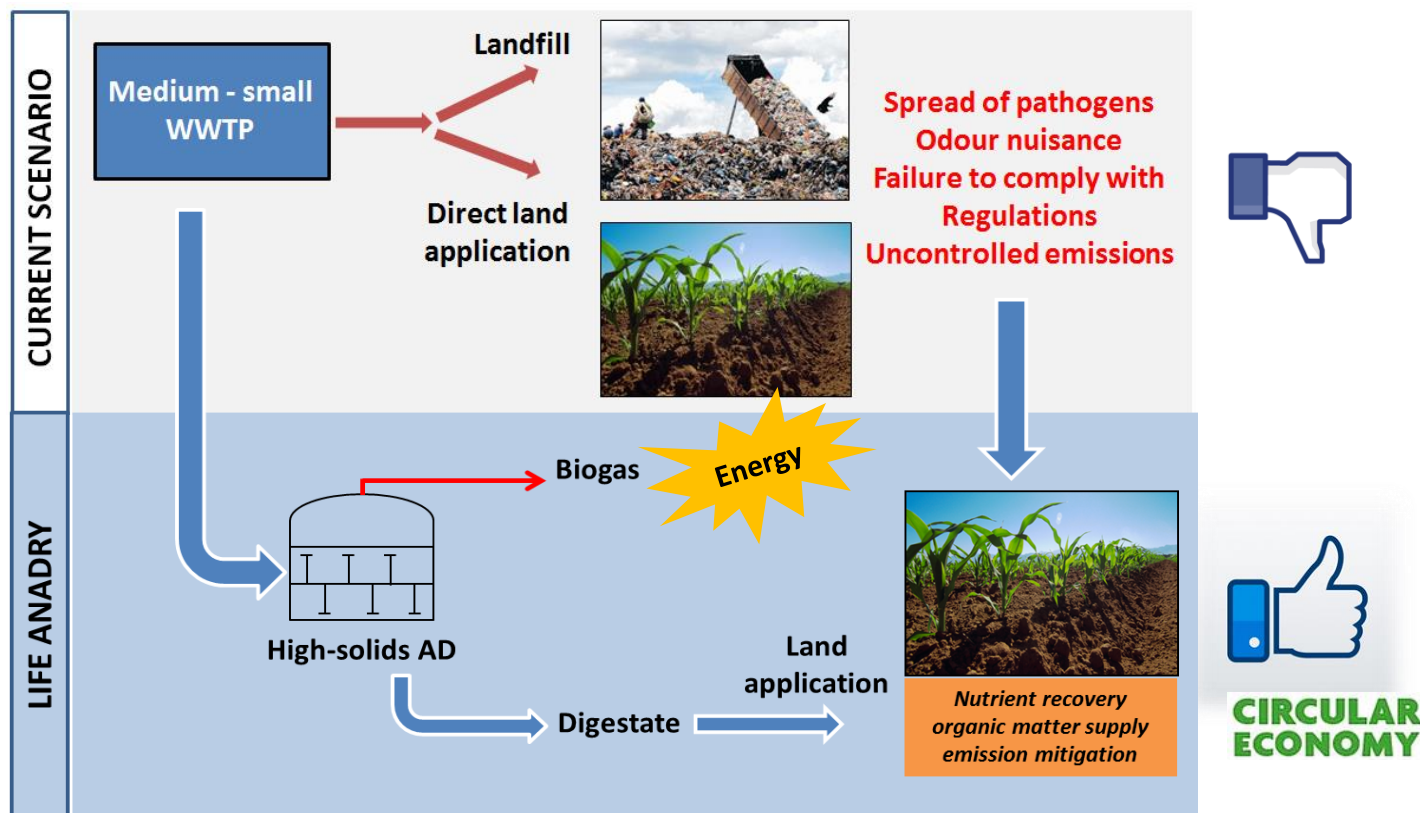
9.050.181 t DM /year

Fuente: WRC and RPA for the European Comision 2010



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Introduction



Main objective

To demonstrate the **technical, economic and environmental feasibility of the correct environmental management of sludge** in medium to small size urban wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), which do not have anaerobic digestion.



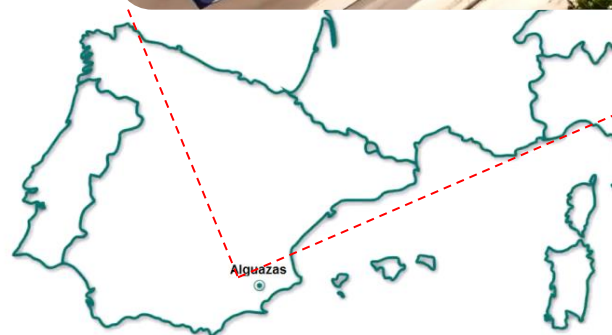
Specific objectives

- ❖ Demonstrating the **technical-economic viability of dry AD technology** .
- ❖ Design and **construction** of 20m³ the dry anaerobic **prototype**.
- ❖ Implementation of the prototype in **thermophilic** and **mesophilic** conditions.
- ❖ Improving the **quality** of the **sludge produced** in WWTP.
- ❖ Reducing GHG **gas emissions** due to the reduction sludge minimization and the dry AD.
- ❖ Promoting the **inorganic fertilizers substitution** due to the use of sludge recycled in agriculture.



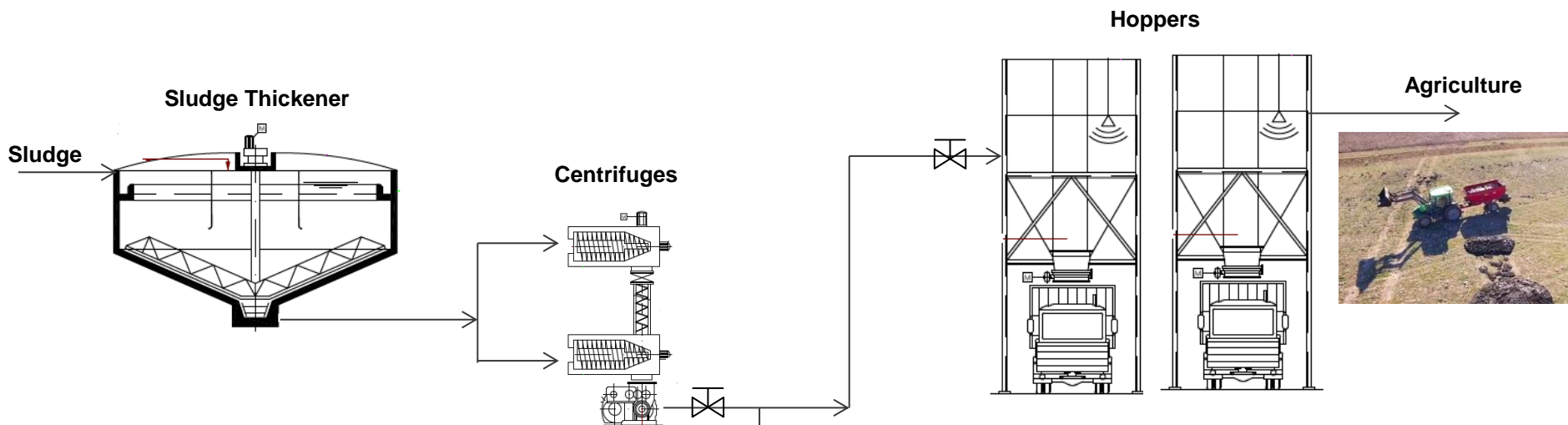
Location of the project

- ❑ Alguazas WWTP (Murcia, Spain).
- ❑ Urban WWTP small/medium size.
- ❑ Flow aprox : 3500 m³/d.
- ❑ Population: 60,000 inhab.
- ❑ Sewage sludge production: 10 t/d.
- ❑ Configuration: Extended aeration/carrousel reactors.

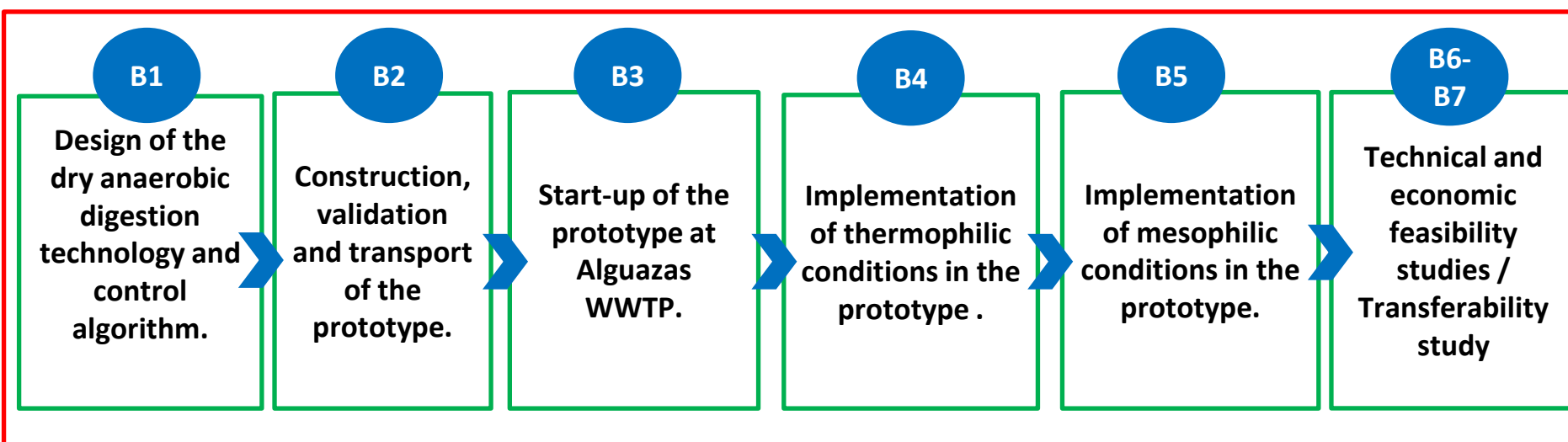


Alguazas WWTP is a small/medium sized urban plant that has not anaerobic digestion

Current scheme in the Alguazas WWTP



Technical progress

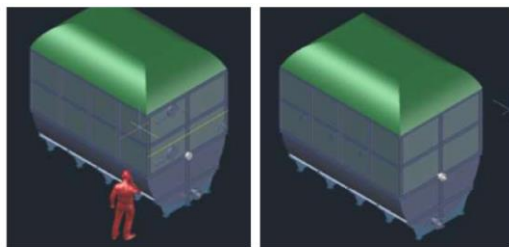
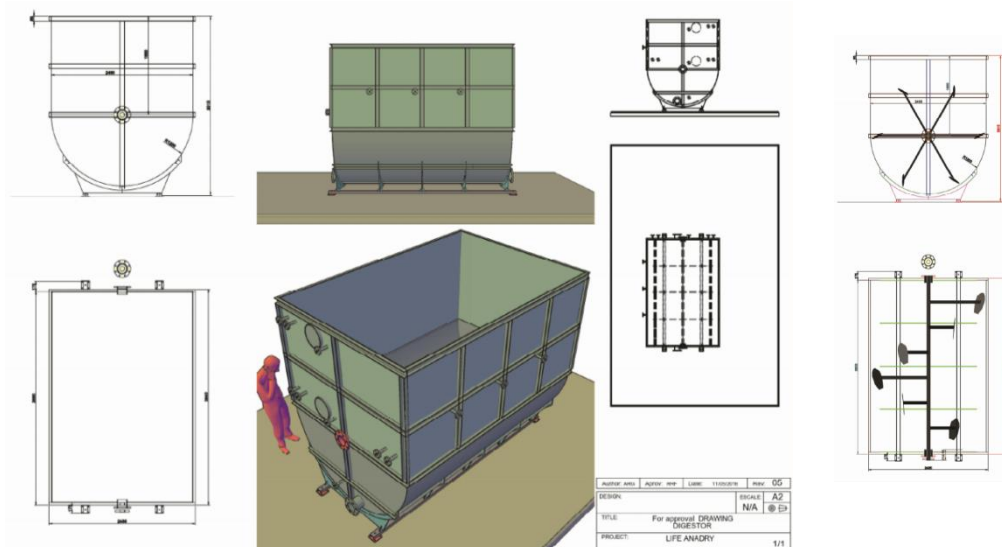


Implementation actions

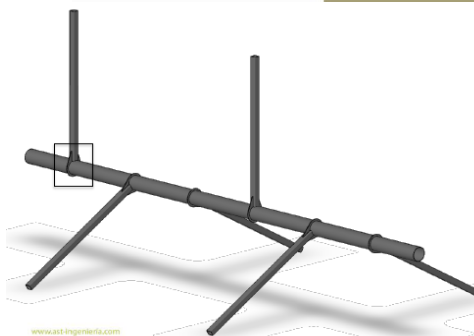
Technical progress

B1

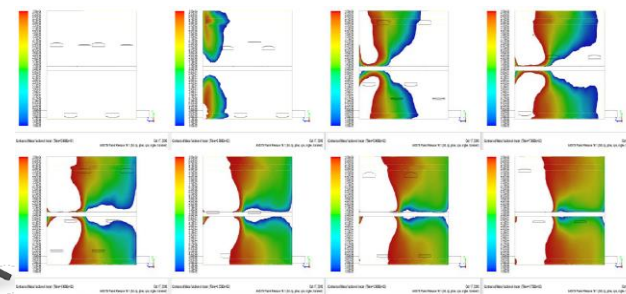
Design of the
dry anaerobic
digestion
technology and
control
algorithm.



Design of the reactor



www.aat-ingenieria.com

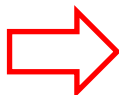


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Technical progress

B2

Construction,
validation
and transport
of the
prototype.



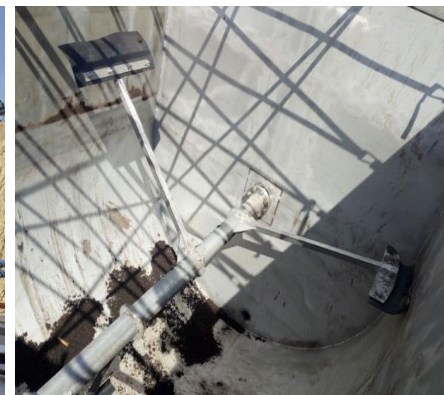
Feeding System



Digester



Agitation system



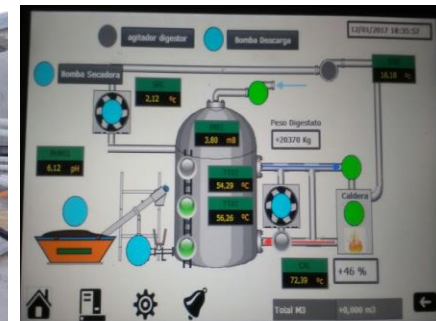
Effluent Tank



Heating system



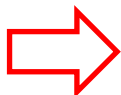
Control system



Technical progress

B2

Construction,
validation
and transport
of the
prototype.



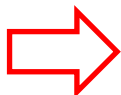
Video



Technical progress

B3

Start-up of the
prototype at
Alguazas
WWTP.



- Thermophilic biomass by organic fraction of municipal solid waste (OFMSW) treatment plant (Botarrell).
- Volume=20 m³
- HRT= 20d
- Flow rate: 1000 kg/day



Technical progress

B3

Start-up of the
prototype at
Alguazas
WWTP.



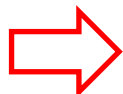
Analysis of the influent

Influent	
COD t (mg/l)	70225 ± 8435
DM(%)	15.5±1.2
VS (%)	76.5 ± 11.9
TKN (%)	3.2 ± 2.6
TAN (mgN/l)	2808 ± 574.7
pH	7.1 ± 0.5
<i>Salmonella</i> sp..	existence
<i>E.coli</i> CFU/100ml	7.5 x 10 ⁻³

Technical progress

B3

Start-up of the
prototype at
Alguazas
WWTP.



Best parameters to control AD:

- Volatile fatty acid (VFA)
- Alkalinity (ALK)
- Dry matter (DM)
- Volatile matter (VM)
- Biogas (CH_4 , CO_2 , H_2S , O_2)
- pH

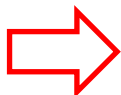


Allows checking of the AD process state plus predicting and avoiding process disturbances (acidification, inhibition..)

Technical progress

B4

Implementation
of thermophilic
conditions in the
prototype .

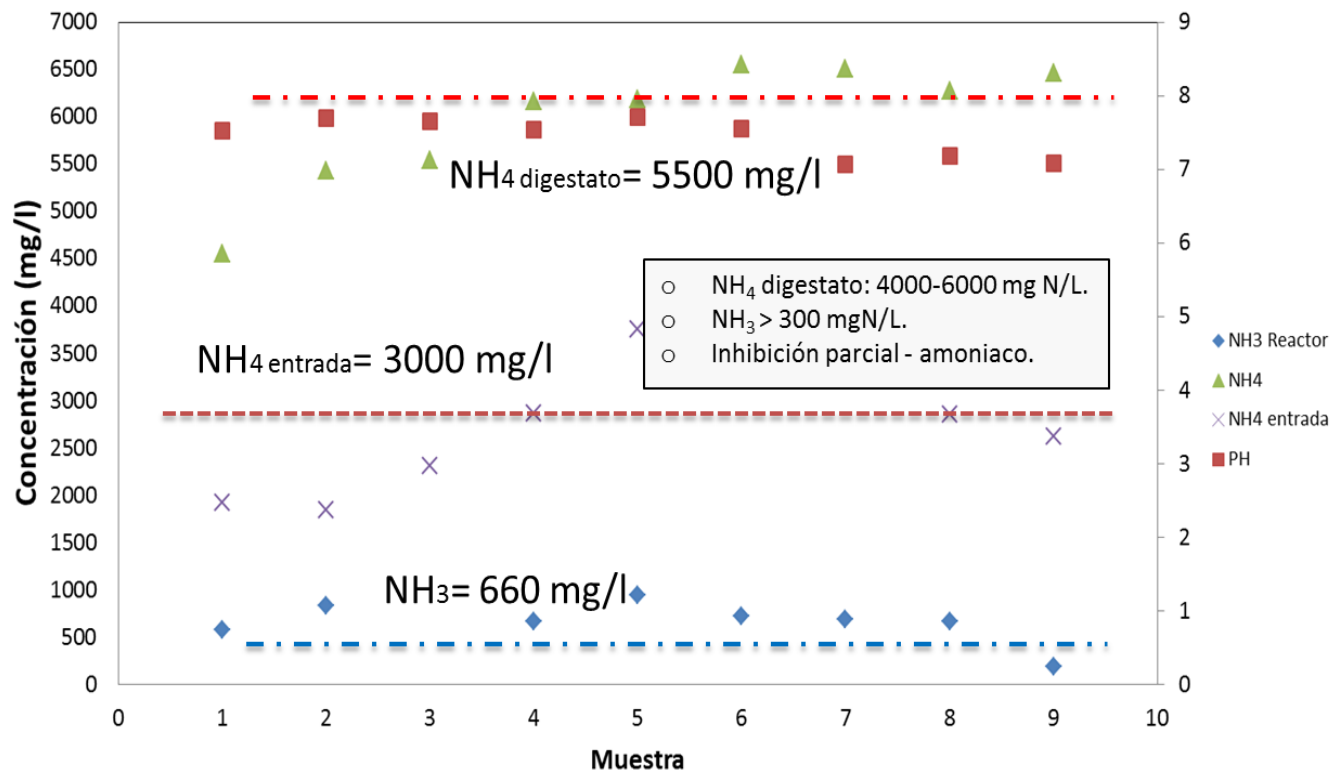
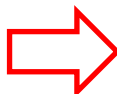


- Temperature: 55°C
- Hydraulic Retention Time (HRT): 40-30-20-15 days
- Yield in terms of:
 - Volatile solid destruction
 - Hygienization: *E.coli* and *Salmonella spp.*
 - Biogas production
 - Stability of the process

Technical progress

B4

Implementation
of thermophilic
conditions in the
prototype .



Higher than 250mg/l of free ammonia cause an partial inhibition of methanogenic activity (Rajagopal *et al.*,2013; Yenigün *et al.*,2013)

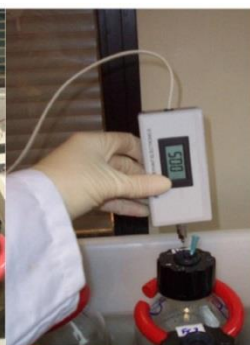
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Technical progress

Biomethane Potential test (BMP)

B4

Implementation
of thermophilic
conditions in the
prototype .



T= 55°C ; pH= 7,5 - 8,0

- Ammonium Nitrogen < 2500 mg/l
- Co-digestion, COD/N (Corns Silage, rice straw, other)

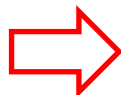


Influence on the metanogenic stage
60% Methane

Technical progress

B4

Implementation
of thermophilic
conditions in the
prototype .



Sulphide control

- Fe(OH) microstructural
- Load= 3 Kg/d
- Removal: 10,000 ppm.



La siguiente tabla ilustra los beneficios de utilizar Micronox Biox en lugar de los métodos alternativos de desulfurización de biogás:

	Micronox ON16	Cloruro de hierro	Desulfurización biológica
Corrosividad	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★
Sustancias nocivas	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Concentración de metano	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★
Manipulación	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★
Biología del reactor de fermentación	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★
Efectividad	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★
Riesgo de explosión	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★
Velocidad de reacción	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★
Efecto "Buffer"	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★
Subproducto de reacción no deseado	Ninguno	Ácido clorhídrico	Ácido sulfúrico

Technical progress

Digester
HRT=40-30-20-15d
pH= 7,5-8,0
T= 55 °C
V agitation= 5-10 rpm

INFLUENT

Q= 500 -1300 kg /day
%MS=14-17
%MV=75,0
E. Coli = $6,9 \times 10^4$
Salmonella= Presencia



Biogas

CH_4 = 30-40%
 CO_2 =60-70%
 H_2S <1000ppm

EFFLUENT

%MS=12
%MV=60,0
E. Coli = < 10
Salmonella= Ausencia

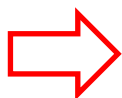


Technical progress

- Inoculation: January 2018 , 9 m³ biomass Wet AD WWTP Alzira
- **Ratio:** 50%-50% (dehydrated sludge/Inoculum)
- HRT: 30-20-15-12 d

B5

Implementation
of mesophilic
conditions in the
prototype.

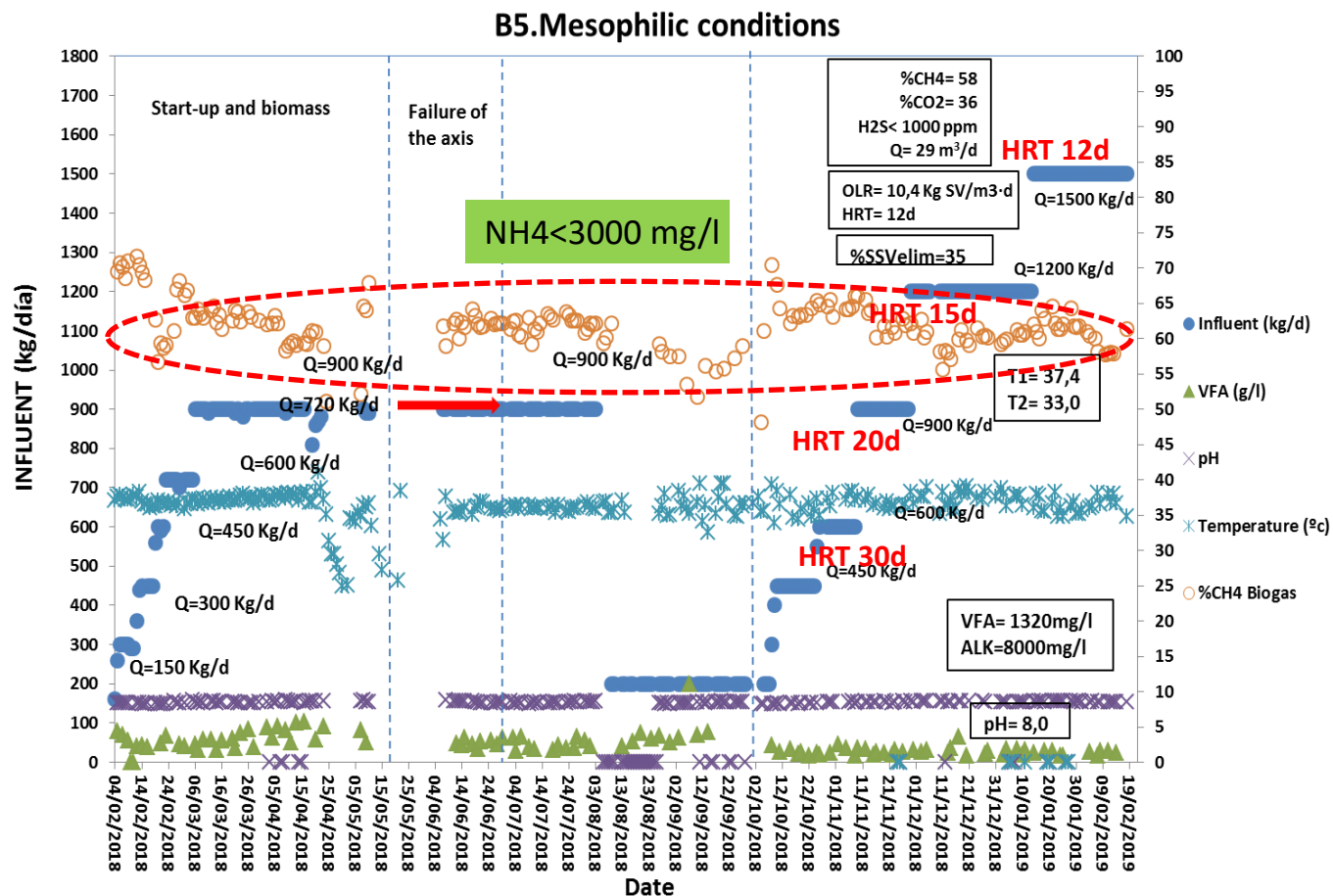


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Technical progress

B5

Implementation of mesophilic conditions in the prototype.



Technical progress

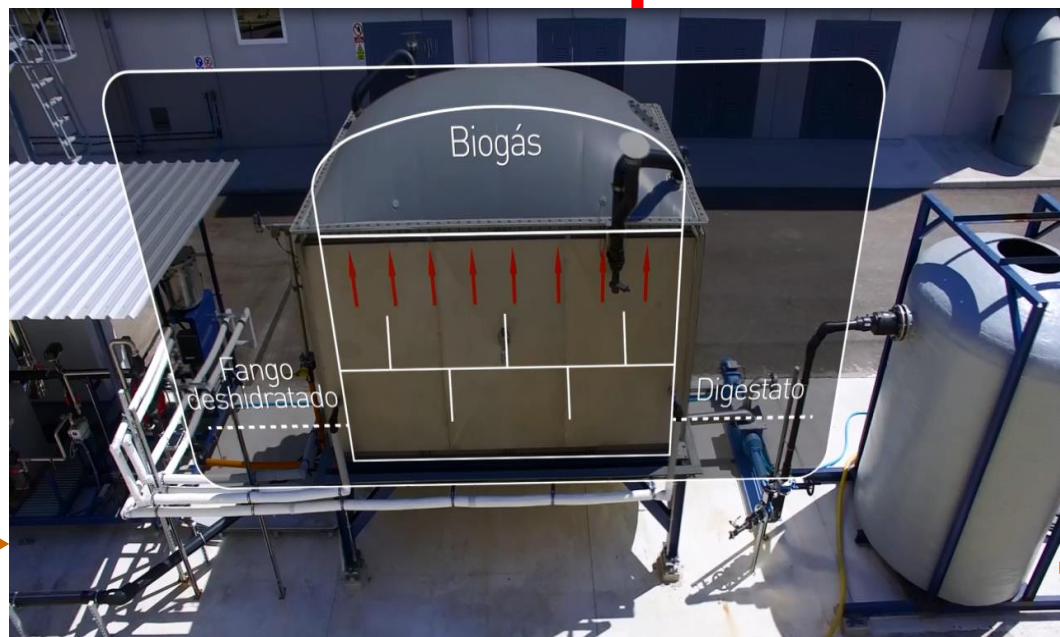
B5

Digester
HRT=30-20-15-12 d
pH>8,0
T= 35 °C
V agitation= 5 rpm

INFLUENT
Q= 500 -1300 kg /day
%MS=14,5
%MV=77
E. Coli = $2,5 \times 10^3$
Salmonella= Presencia

Biogas

CH₄=61%
CO₂=35%
H₂S <500 ppm
Q= 20-25 m³/d



EFFLUENT

%MS=10,7
%MV=72
E. Coli = 4×10^1
Salmonella= Ausencia
VSD= 30-35%
VFA= 1500 mg/l
NH₄= 3000 mg/l

General conclusions

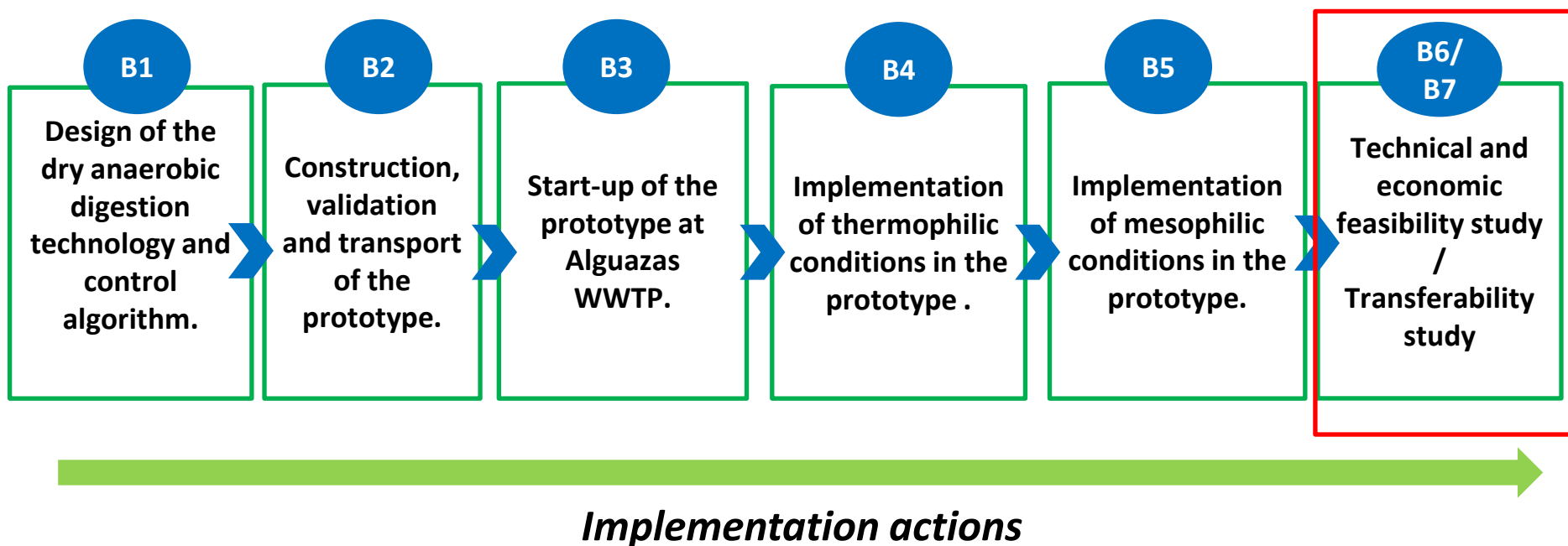
Thermophilic (55°C)

- Complete higienization (E.coli and Salmonella).
- Low biogas (partial inhibition /acclimatation) at HRT 40-30-20d.
- High free ammonia, instability.
- Control Sulphide with FeOH (H₂S<500ppm)

Mesophilic (35°C)

- Complete higienization (>90% E coli and salmonella).
- Stable operation at HRT of 30, 20 15 and 12d
- High production biogas (Q≈ 25 m³/d ; CH₄ >60%).
- Higher performance (hig, stab, and biogas).
- Control Sulphide with FeOH (H₂S<500ppm)

Technical progress

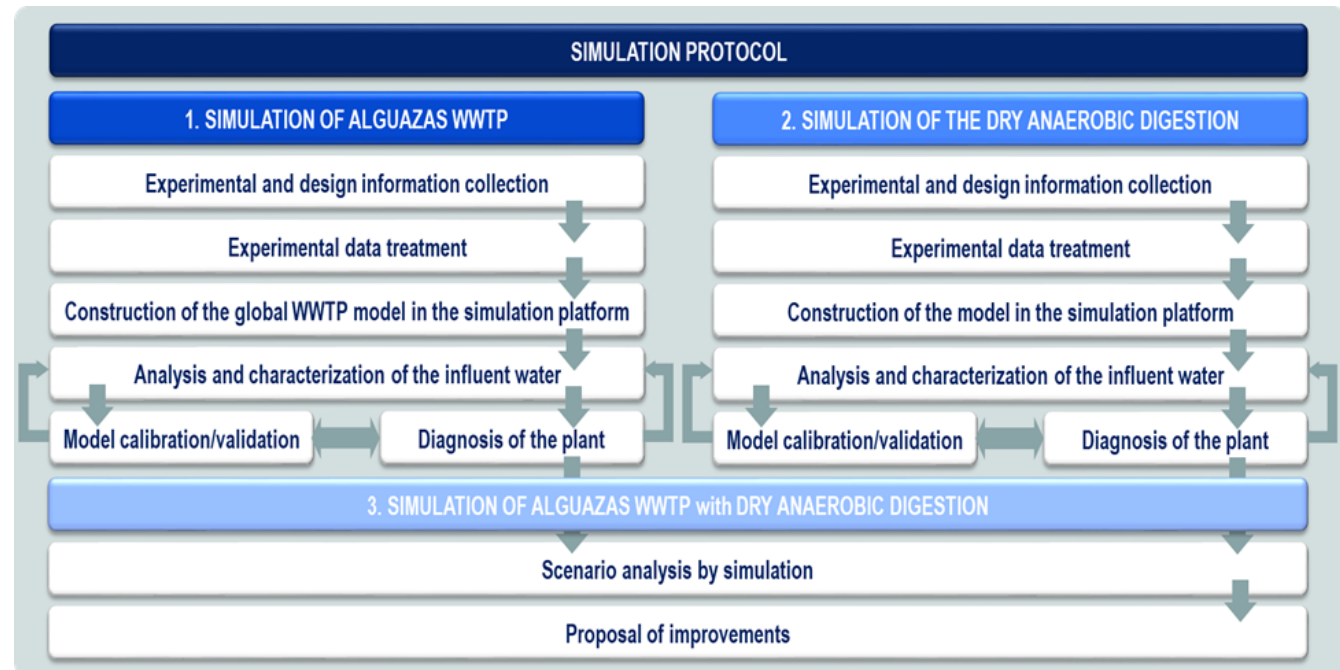
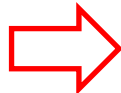


Technical progress

- **Simulation protocol: WEST software**

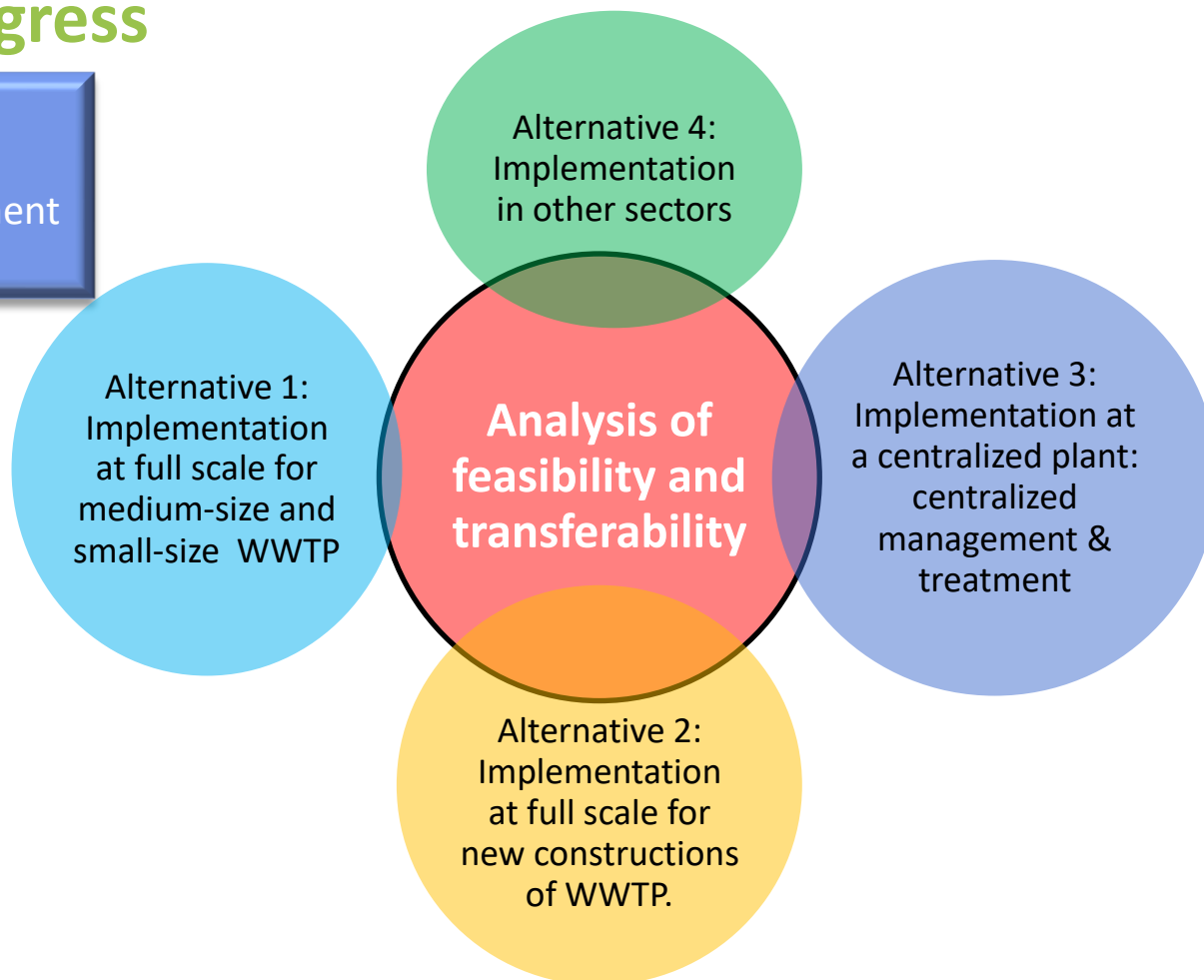
B6

Technical and economic feasibility studies in Alguazas WWTP. (Ceit-IK4)



Technical progress

- 4 Alternatives
- Economic study
- Environmental assessment
- Transferability action



Technical progress

Alternative 1. Existing small or medium capacity WWTP without anaerobic.

- Small WWTP (Extended aeration; $Q > 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$; $< 10.000 \text{ inhab-eq}$)
- Medium WWTP (Convencional; $Q = 2000\text{-}15000 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$; $10.000\text{-}50.000 \text{ inhab-eq}$).

Alternative 2. Implementation at full scale for new constructions of WWTP.

- New constructions WWTP (Convencional $> 100.000 \text{ inhab-eq}$)

Alternative 3. Implementation at a centralized plant.

- Selection of WWTP based on distance (100-150 km), in order to determine in which area the implementation of this technology is economically viable.

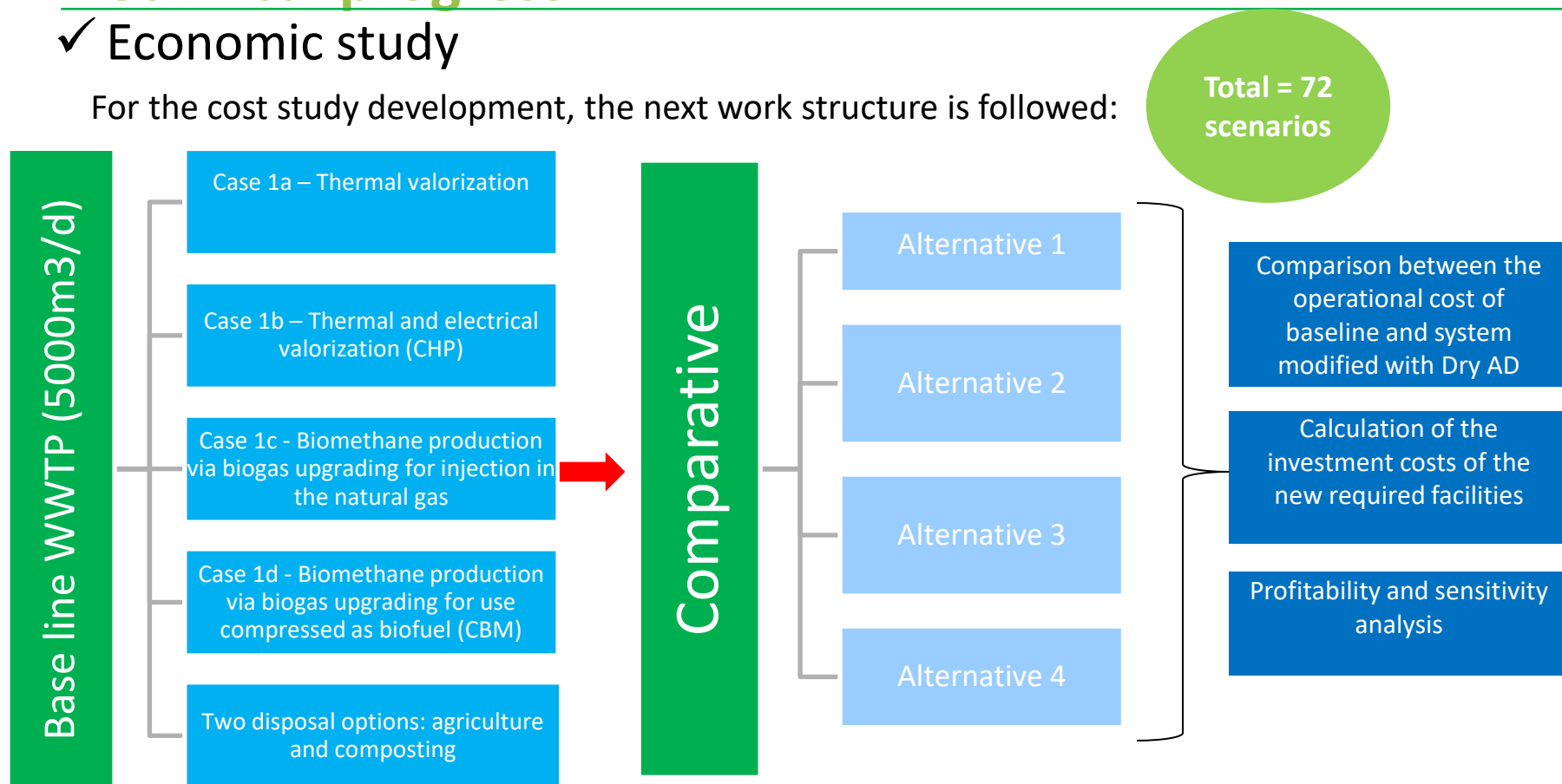
Alternative 4. Implementation in other sectors.

- Information collected from various companies in order to determine the characteristics of the influent. Companies in the area, canneries, bibliography, etc.

Technical progress

✓ Economic study

For the cost study development, the next work structure is followed:



Total = 72
scenarios

Comparative

Base line WWTP (5000m3/d)

Case 1a – Thermal valorization

Case 1b – Thermal and electrical
valorization (CHP)

Case 1c - Biomethane production
via biogas upgrading for injection in
the natural gas

Case 1d - Biomethane production
via biogas upgrading for use
compressed as biofuel (CBM)

Two disposal options: agriculture
and composting

Alternative 1

Alternative 2

Alternative 3

Alternative 4

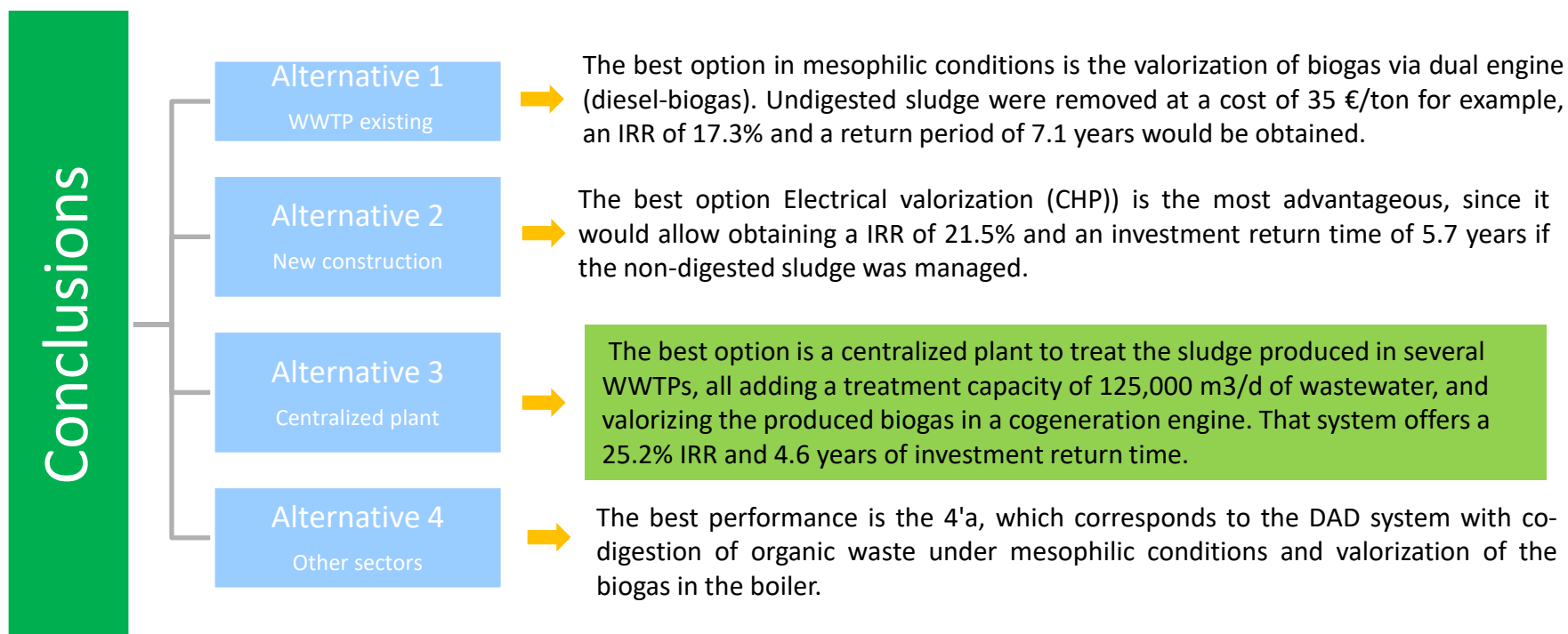
Comparison between the
operational cost of
baseline and system
modified with Dry AD

Calculation of the
investment costs of the
new required facilities

Profitability and sensitivity
analysis

Technical progress

✓ Economic study: conclusions





(LIFE14 ENV/ES/00524)



Thank you for your attention!

For further information:

www.life-anadry.eu

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