

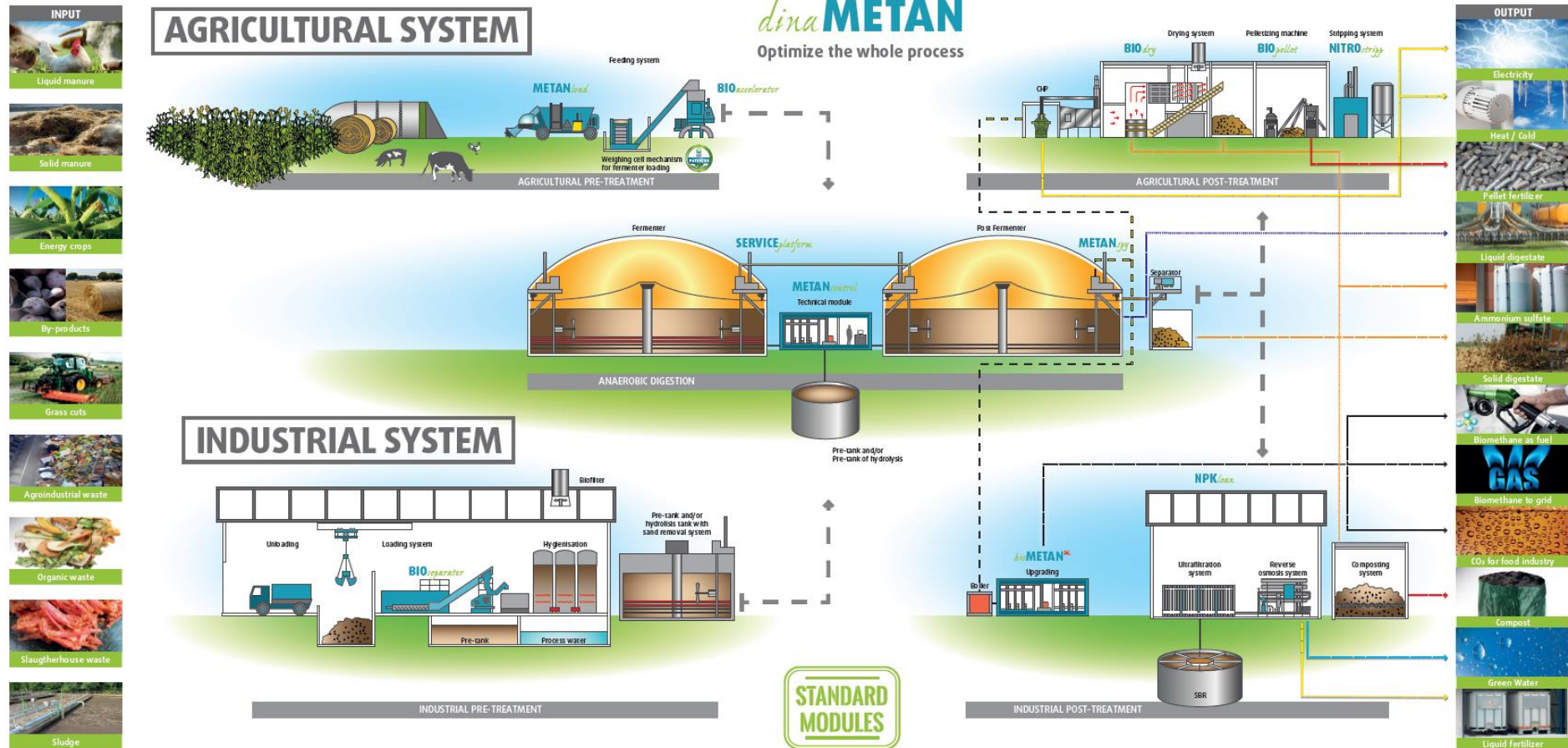
Esbjerg, 25th August 2016



Aims of the AD plant operator

- High and constant production
- Higher efficiency by using the products (yield)
- Lower costs
 - Optimization of the input material
 - Reasonable use of side-products
 - On farm
 - From market

Different contexts, specific systems and many feeding opportunities



Indexes of biological efficiency

- Utilisation of the whole potential degradable organic matter
- Less energy expense necessary to maintain the microorganisms
- Higher concentration of CH₄/biogas

Efficiency/proposal for measurement

- Methane/potential fermentable organic matter (pFOM)
- pFOM fermented /pFOM added

Fodder composition

Fresh matter

Water (humidity)

Dry matter

Anorganic substance (Ashes)
Organisc matter (OM)

- Fermentable OM

- Carbohydrates
- Proteines
- Fats

- Non fermentable OM

- N fixed to fibre
- Lignin
- Fibre fixed to lignin

Knowing exactly the fodder composition

- Analysis in laboratory
 - Fast
 - Reliable
 - Precise
- Determination of all substrate components
 - Especially the fermentable and non fermentable quotes

Predict the biological reaction

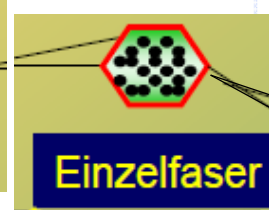
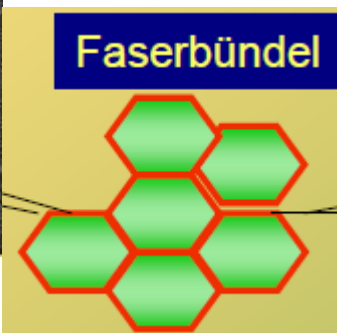
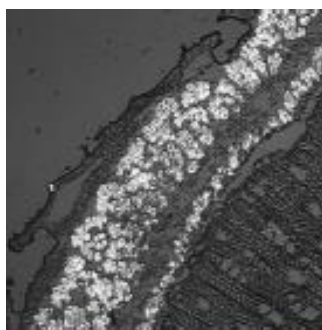
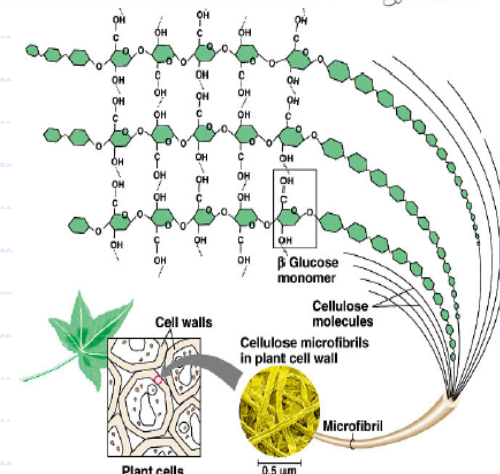
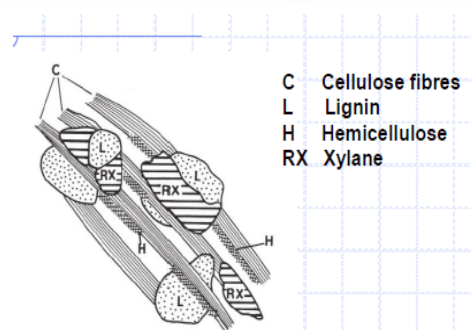
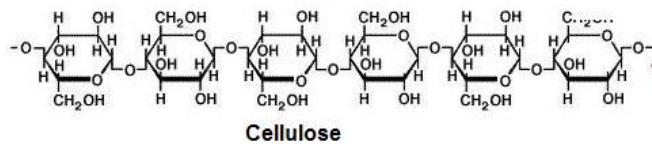
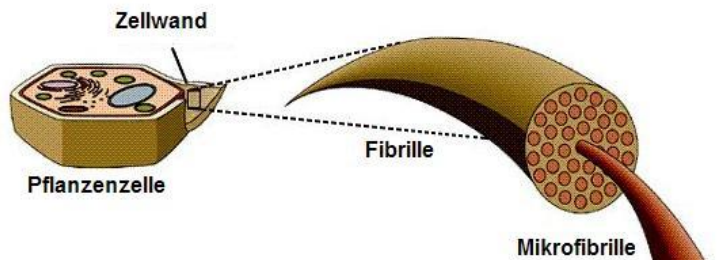
Univerity of Bologna and BTS created a dynamic system:

- Bacterial development in the fermenter
- Kinetic degradation of all substrates
- Methane production
- Quantity and quality of the digestate
- Total efficiency of the fermentation process

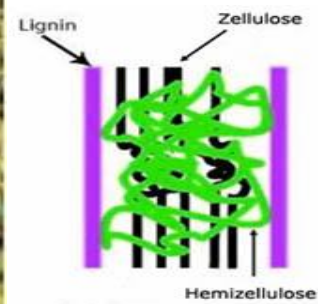
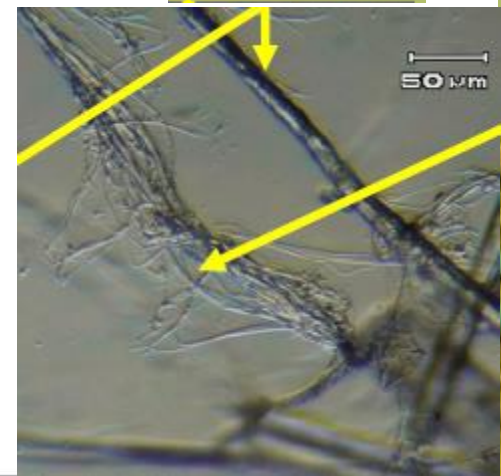
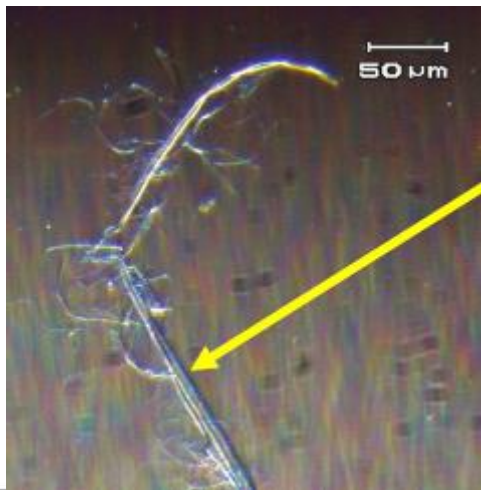


BTS

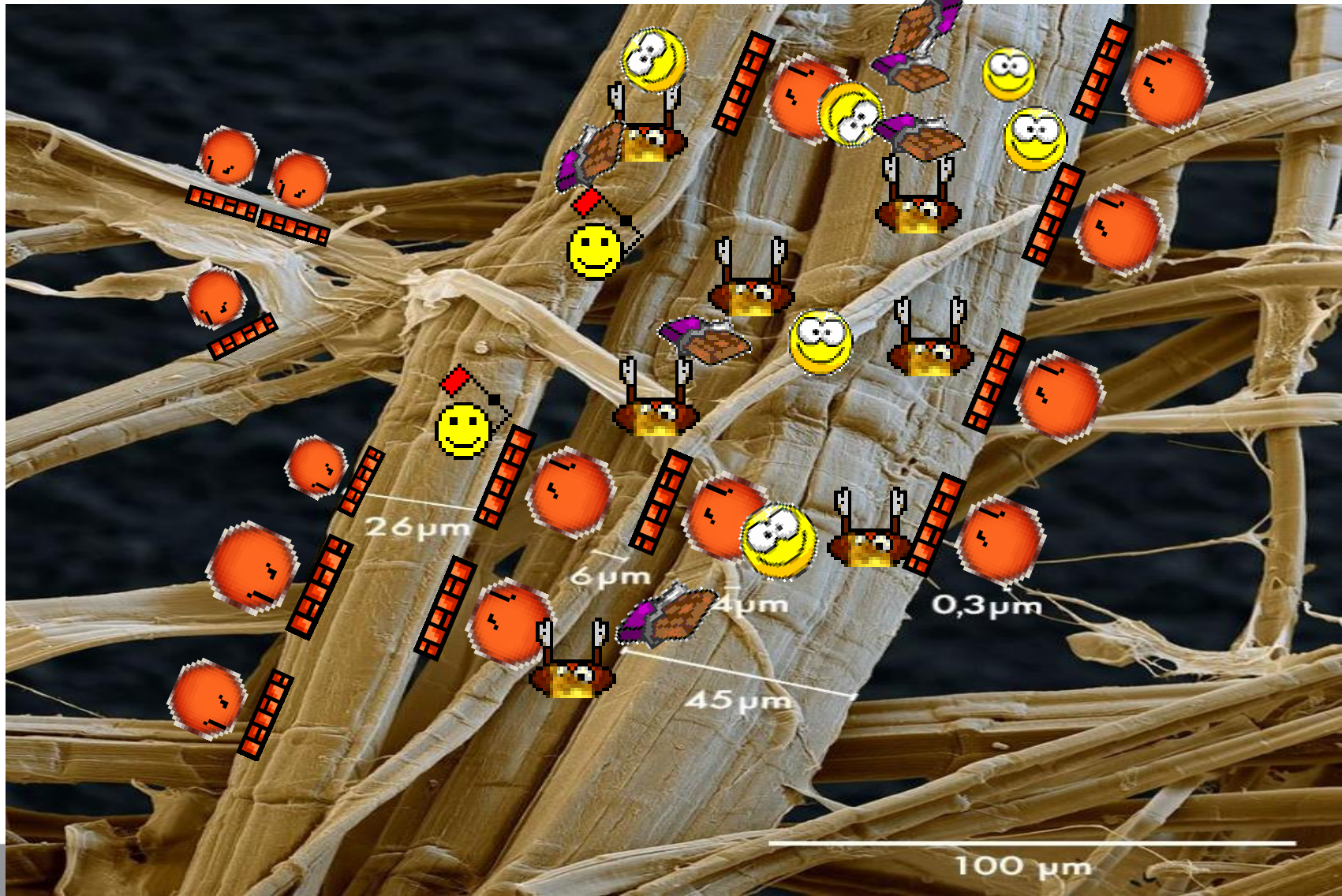
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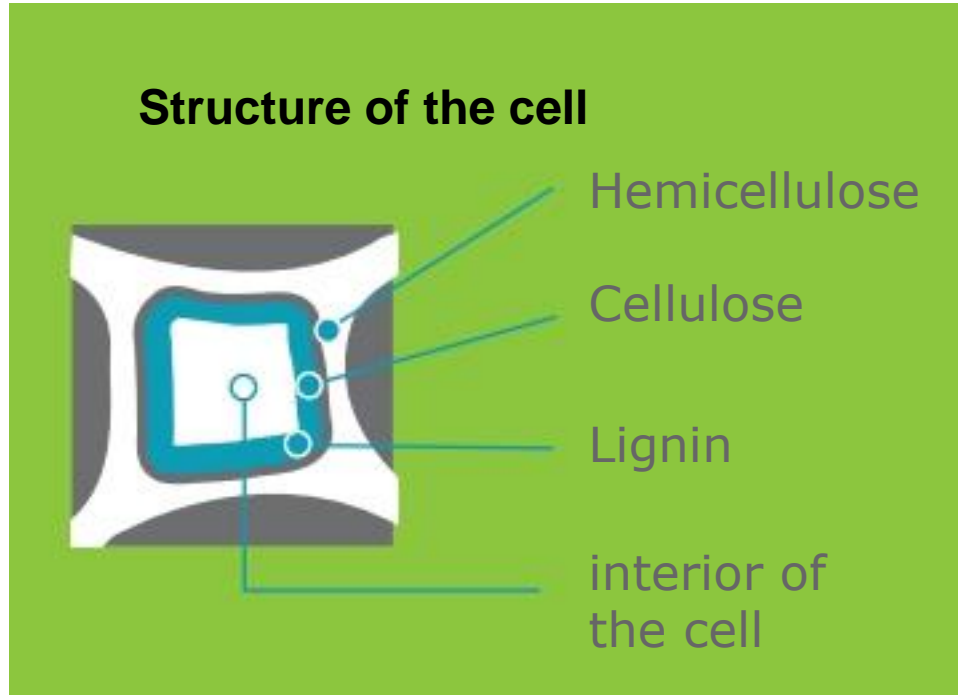
Quellen:
www.tucows.vc-graz.ac.at
www.kennmadsen.dk



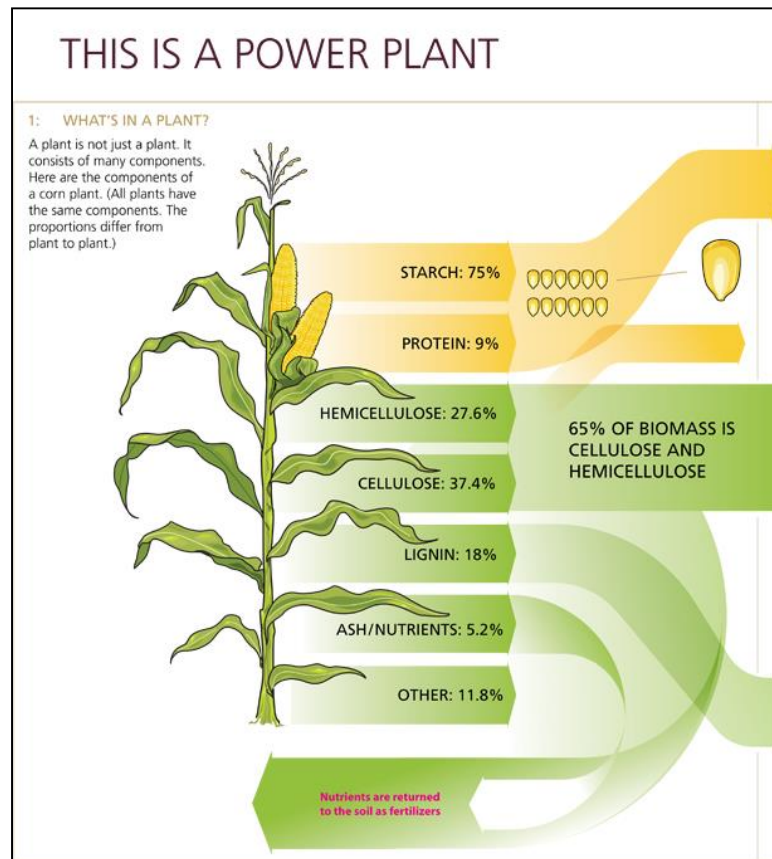
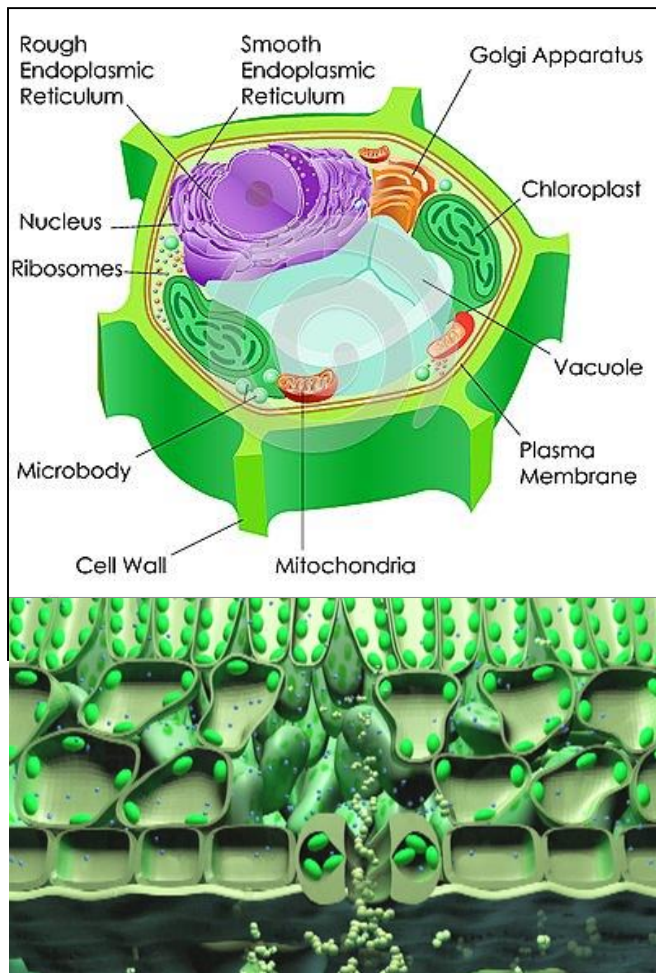
Biomass under the microscope



BIOaccelerator



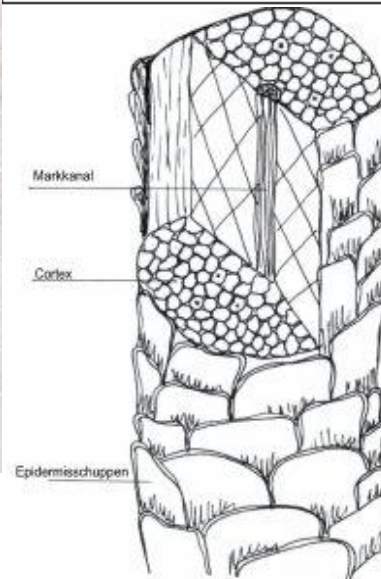
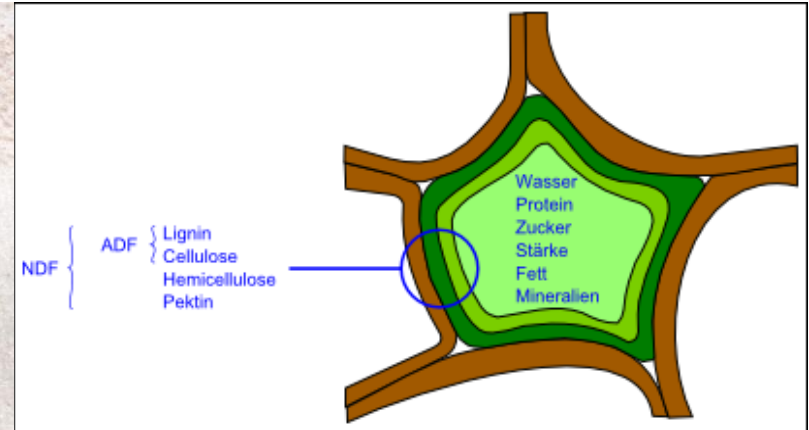
Botanic composition



Botanic composition



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TSEnergyGROUP



Cow Fistula



Fistula on the cow:
fermentation samples
directly from the rumen

A new method: Biogas fistula

- It is necessary to know the kinetic degradation of the organic matter in time
- Usually there are used pilotfermenters in laboratory
 - But it is impossible to describe the kinetic degradation
- Doubt about the reproducibility of what really happens in practice

Preparation of samples to be analysed in laboratory



A new method: Biogas fistula

Introduction of the samples into the biogas plant.

It's possible to retrieve the bags at any time to analyse the non fermented matter.



- The first laboratory specialized in biogas in Italy
- More than 3,000 analyses of fermenters per month
 - pH, FOS/TAC
 - all kinds of acids
 - DM, oDM
 - N, Ammonium
 - Micronutrients
 - Electric conductivity
 - Redox potential
 - NDF, ADF, ADL
 - XP, starch, fat, sugar





Prof. Formigoni A.

BTS Biogas with University of Bologna

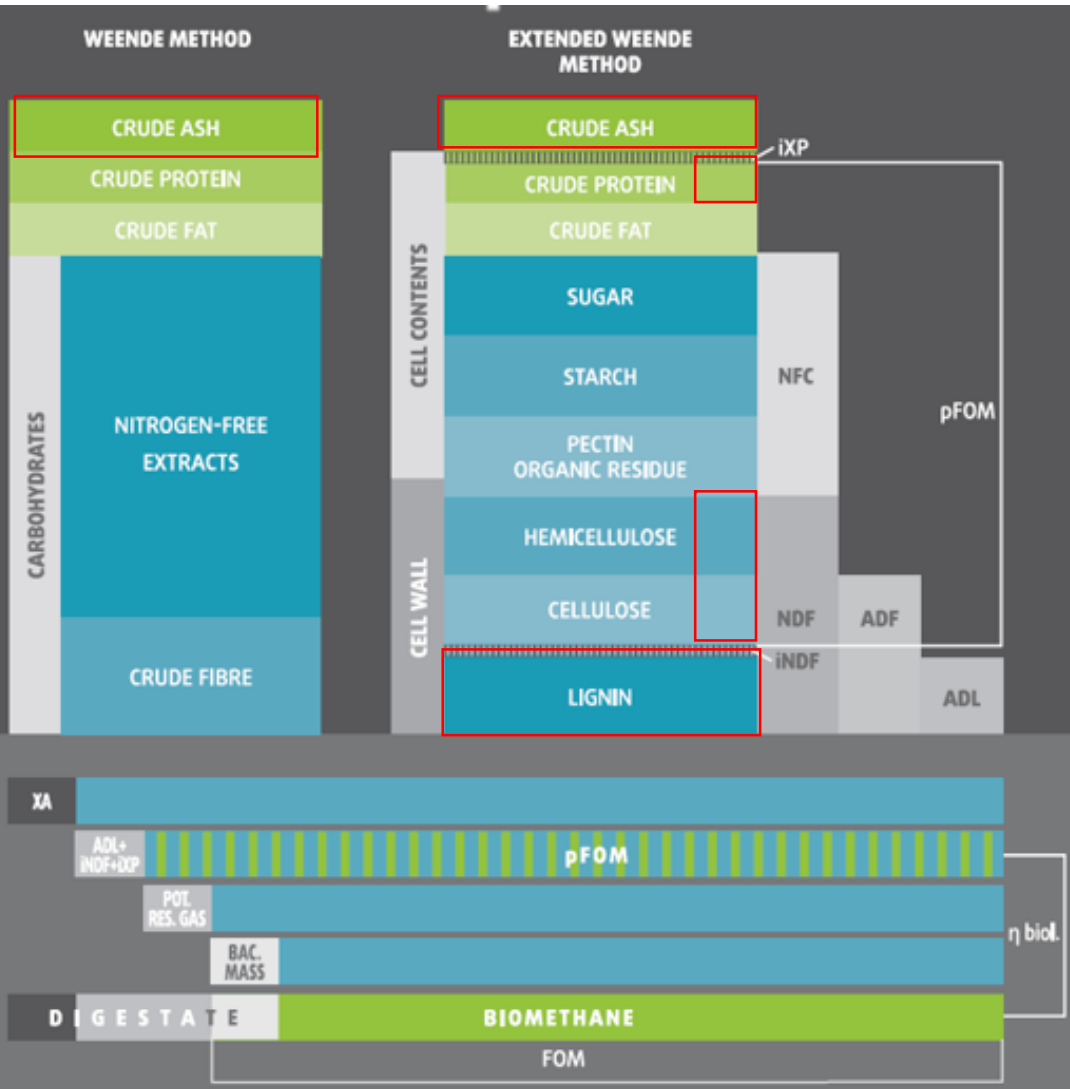
Dynamic forecast model for:

- Development of the bacterial grow
- Kinetics of degradation for every single substrate and the ration mix
- Production of methane/electric energy
- Quantity and Quality of the digestive product
- Global efficiency of the fermentation process
- Economical efficiency for the diet costs

Influence factors for the digestion:

- Retention time (TR)
 - Passing velocity (K_p)
- Constant of hourly degradation (K_d)
 - Intrinsic characteristics of the substrate
 - Treatment – exposed surface

Knowing K_p and K_d we can calculate the degraded substrate in the fermenter



Non fermentable matter

pFOM potentially fermentable organic matter

Own consumption of the bacteria

Potential residue gas

FOM
fermentated organic matter

Retention time for each tank

Plant Name:

workshop bts

V Hydrolyse [m3]:

0.0

V Fermenter [m3]:

2850,00

V Post Fermenter [m3]:

2850,00

CH4 / Biogas [%]:

52,00

Engine Efficiency [%]:

39,00

Energy Target [MW]:

1,00

Hydrolyse

Fermenter

Post Fermenter

Total

Volume

Days

Specific Loading



Energy Production



Product	Amount [t]	Dry Matter [t]	FOM [t]	CH4 [m3]	Expected Energy / Day [kWh]
Cattle slurry 8%DM ingrasso					
Corn Silage med.BTS 2013 IT 33.5%DM					
Cornmeal					
Triticale Silage 30.5%DM media					
Wheat Bran average N°265					
Recirculate					
Total					

Cost – optimization

Product	Amount [t]	Expected Energy / Day [kWh]	Cost / t [EUR]	Cost / kWh [ct]	Cost Diet [EUR]
Cattle slurry 8%DM ingrasso					
Corn Silage med.BTS 2013 IT 33.5%DM					
Cornmeal					
Triticale Silage 30.5%DM media					
Wheat Bran average N°265					
Recirculate					
Total					

Fermentable Mass

Organic DM

org. DM / DM

pot. ferm.org. DM / DM

ferm.org. DM for CH₄-Prod . / DM

ferm.org. DM for bac.gr. / DM

n.ferm. DM / DM

pFOM

ferm.org. DM for CH₄-Prod. / pot.fermb. org.DM

ferm.org. DM for bac.gr. / ferm. org.DM

org.DM n.ferm / pot.fermb. org.DM

Details of the degradation

Post Fermenter	Quantity [t]	Proteins [t]	Azote [t]	N ADIP [t]	Lost N-NH4	Total remaining N	Ashes [t]	NDF [t]	Lignin [t]	Remaining Bacteria	Lipid Fat [t]	Starch [t]	Sulfur [t]	Other [t]	Dry Matter [t]	ndf_d	ndf_nd
Cattle slurry 8%DM ingrasso																	
Corn Silage med.BTS 2013 IT 33.5%DM																	
Cornmeal																	
Triticale Silage 30.5%DM media																	
Wheat Bran average N°265																	
Quantity in tons																	

Products which are not enough degraded in the ration mix?

Post Fermenter	Quantity [t]	Dry Matter [t]	ndf_d	ndf_nd
Cattle slurry 8%DM ingrasso				
Corn Silage med.BTS 2013 IT 33.5%DM				
Cornmeal				
Triticale Silage 30.5%DM media				
Wheat Bran average N°265				
Quantity in tons				

Output

	Quantity [t]	% of Total Quantity	% of Dry Matter
Quantity			
Dry Matter			
Proteine			
Azote			
N ADIP			
Lost N-NH4			
Total remaining N			
Ashes			
NDF			
Lignin			
Remaining Bacteria			

Recirculation

Yes / No?

BIOaccelerator

Treatment

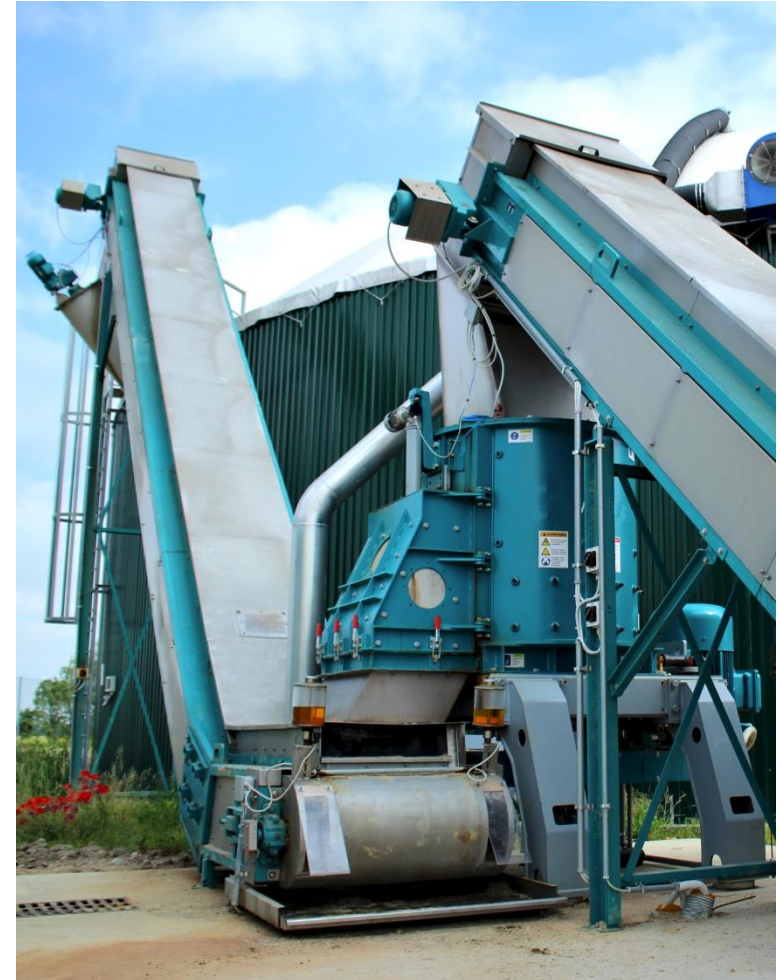
Materiale grezzo ▼

Expected Energy / Day	kWh
Energy Target / Day	kWh
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ferm.org. DM for bac.gr. / ferm. org.DM	
org.DM n.ferm / pot.fermb. org.DM	

Treatment

Bioaccelerator R ▼

Expected Energy / Day	kWh
Energy Target / Day	kWh
ferm.org. DM for CH ₄ -Prod. / pot.fermb. org.DM	
ferm.org. DM for bac.gr. / ferm. org.DM	
org.DM n.ferm / pot.fermb. org.DM	



Thank you for your attention!

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