

Hydrogen concentration as a possible control parameter for biogas plants

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Abstract

Anaerobic digestion processes are used in biogas plants for producing methane as a source of energy. The biological metabolic processes in biogas plants are complex and difficult to understand for the operator. Many of the over 9000 biogas plants in Germany are not operated in the optimal range. This results in incomplete substrate degradation, inefficient biogas yield, acidification, emission of methane, ammoniac, hydrogen sulphide, volatile organic acids and foam generation. All these effects reduce the yield of bioenergy. In order to optimize the fermentation process we investigated the anaerobic digestion process by using different model substrates (glucose, cellulose, starch and albumin). The obtained analytical data were compared to the results of a mathematical model.

Results

The anaerobic digestion process has a high hydrogen sensitivity. Even relatively low hydrogen concentrations have a regulatory effect and may affect the metabolic pathways of the reactor. A low substrate load results in a low hydrogen pressure and acetate as the predominant volatile fatty acid. In contrast, high loads lead to a high hydrogen pressure ($> 10^{-4}$ atm) and subsequently to an increased formation of propionate, butyrate and lactate.

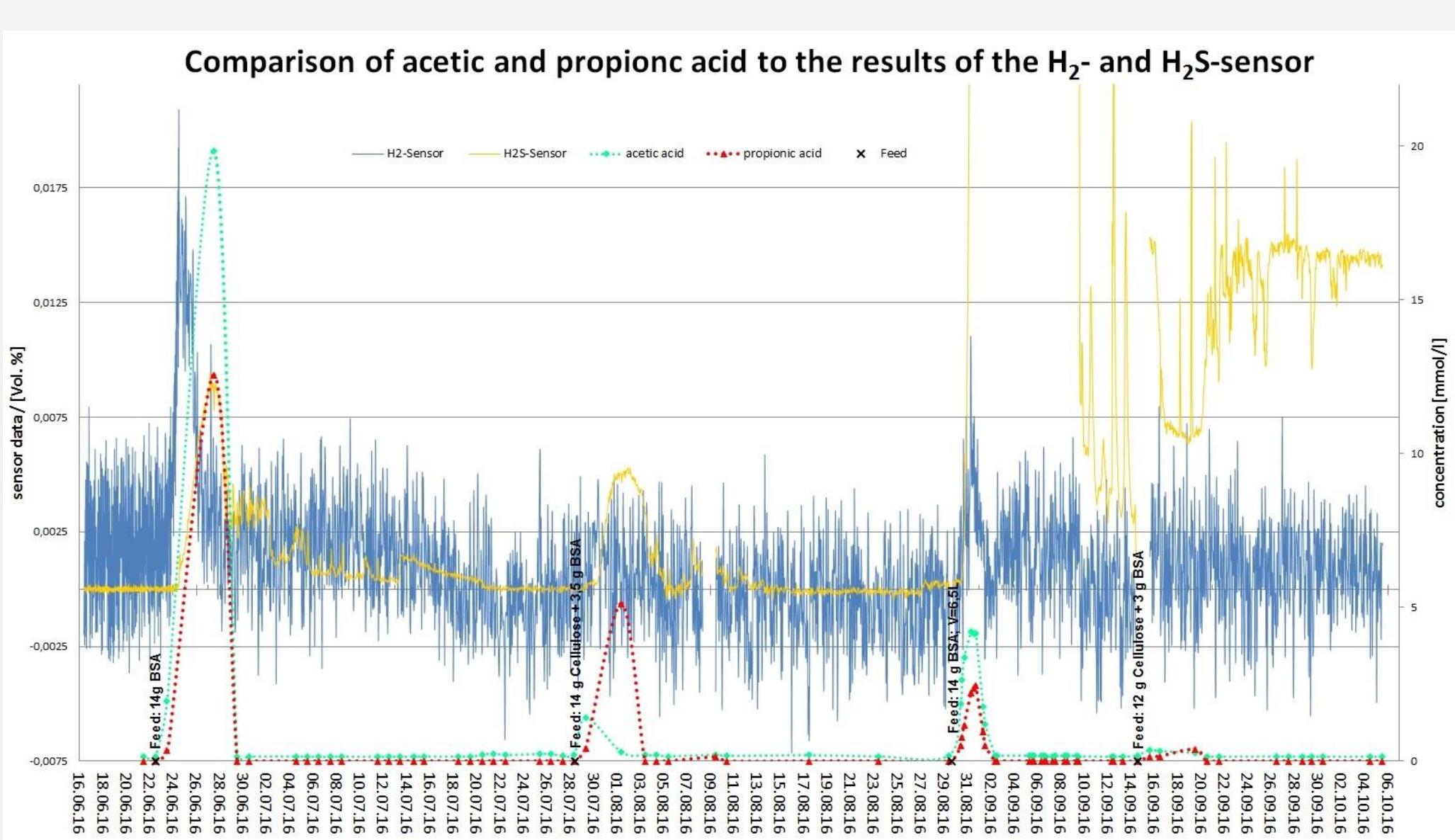


Figure 7: Fatty acids, hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide with albumin and cellulose as substrate in the 8 l reactor. Hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide were detected with a sensor system from BlueSens gas sensor GmbH

Threshold H ₂ partial pressure	
Acetoklastic methanogenesis	> 10 Pa
Hydrogenotrophic methanogenesis	< 10 Pa
Homo-acetogenesis	52 – 95 Pa
Propionat oxidation	> 10 Pa
Butyrat oxidation	> 100 Pa
Ethanol and lactat oxidation	10 ⁵ Pa

Table 1. Threshold H₂ partial pressure of different anaerobic digestion phases of the biogas building process (THAUER, R.K. et al. 2008; STAMS, A.J.M. (1994); HARPER, S. R. and POHLAND, F. G. (1986)).

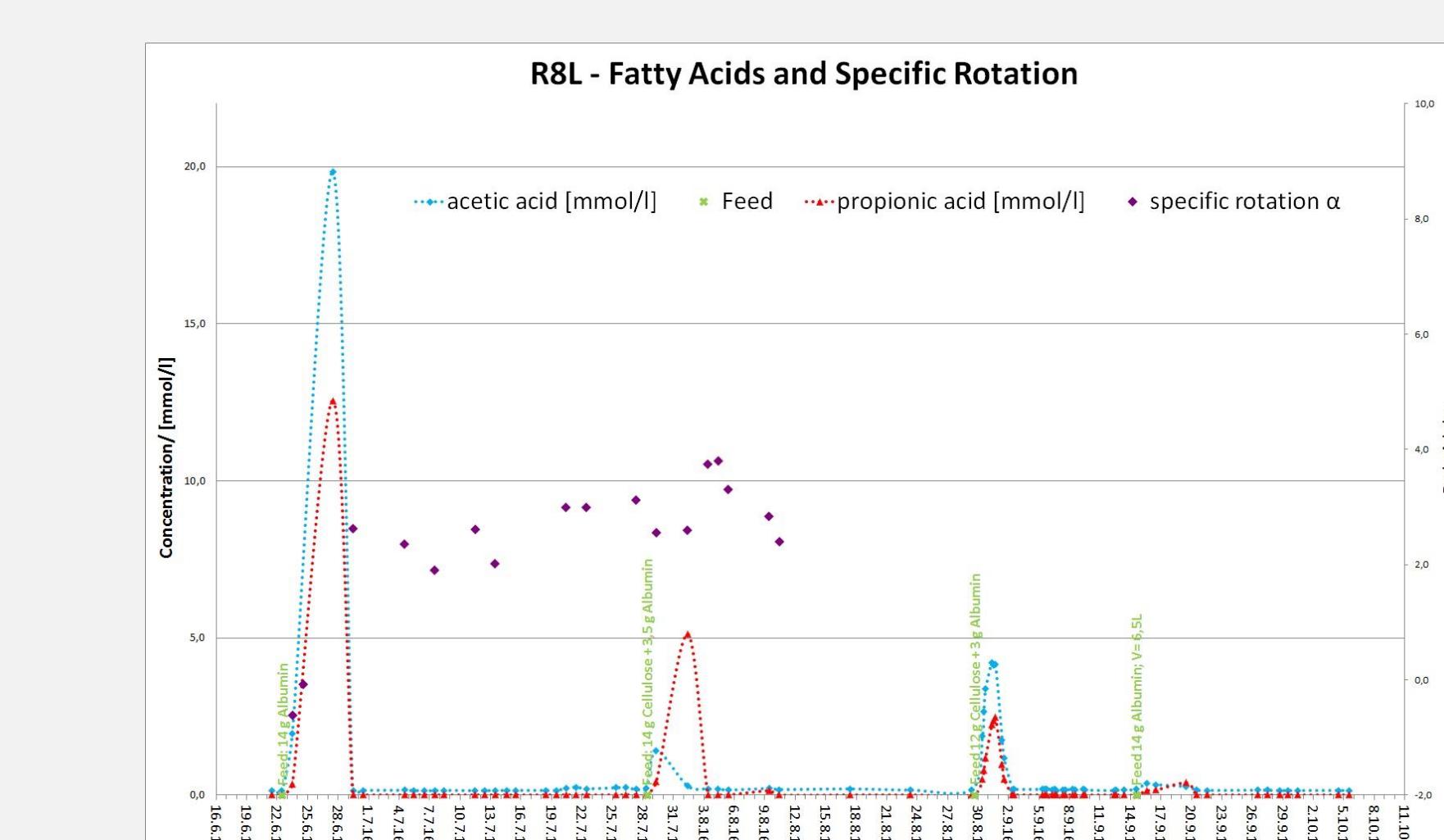


Figure 6: Fatty acids and specific rotation with albumin and cellulose as substrate in the 8 l reactor. Specific rotation has been detected with a polarimeter from CIS Forschungsinstitut für Mikrosensorik GmbH, Erfurt.

Based on the Anaerobic Digestion Model No. 1 (ADM1) [1], [2]
New variable for the partial hydrogen pressure p(H₂)
Two new processes, formation and decay of hydrogen
Modelling with differential equations using MatLab
Kinetic data from literature [3], [4].

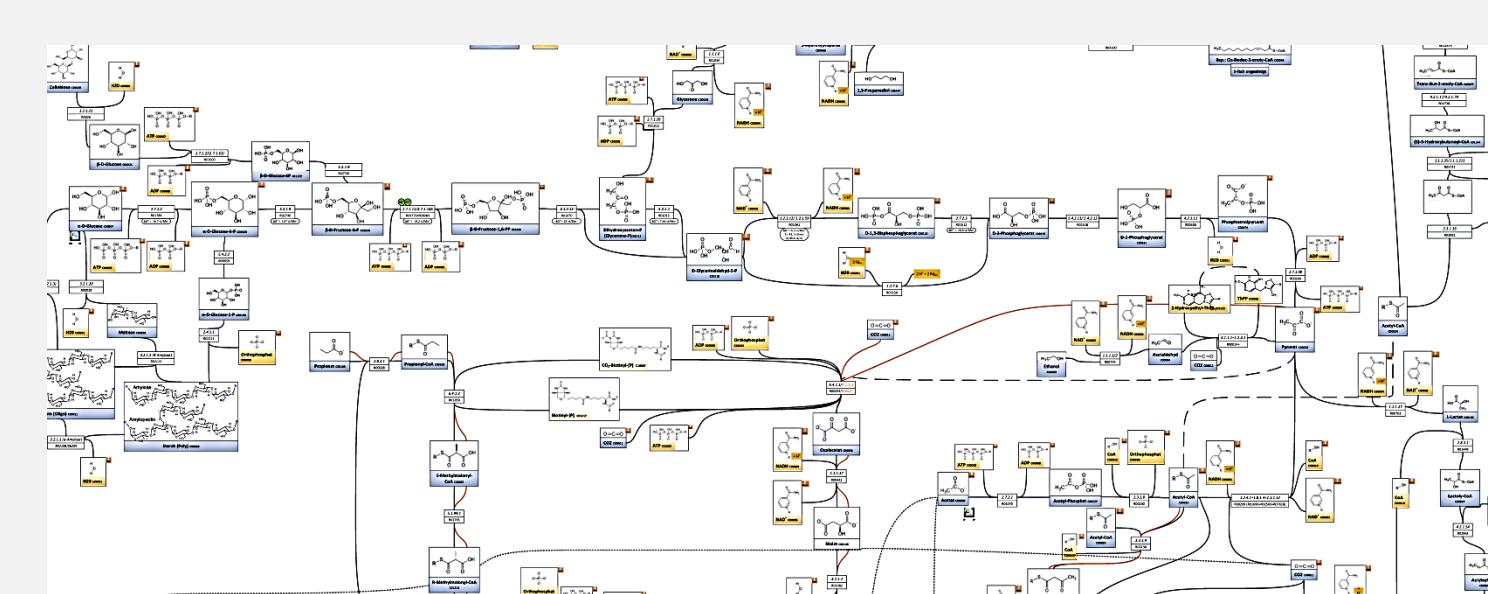


Figure 1: Diagram of the anaerobic digestion

References

- [1] D. J. Batstone, J. Keller, I. Angelidaki, S. V. Kalyuzhnyi, S. G. Pavlostathis, A. Rozzi, W. T. M. Sanders, H. Siegrist, V. A. Vavilin: Anaerobic Digestion Model No. 1. IWA Task Group on Mathematical Modelling of Anaerobic Digestion Processes. IWA Scientific and Technical Report. 2002, Bd. No. 13.
- [2] M. Dudzinski, M. Stiemer: Extended modelling of anaerobic digestion subject to environmental changes, Hammer Bioenergiertage, 2015.
- [3] E. Euchner, B. Waelkens, M. Dudzinski, D. Bryniok, W. Sternad, M. Stiemer: Modellierung und Simulation anaerober Abbauprozesse in Biogas-Reaktoren, 2. Hammer Bioenergiertage, 2017.
- [4] Ellen Euchner, Andreas Walter, Bettina Manns, Maraike Probst, Carolin Griese, Thomas Kirner, Heribert Insam, Dieter Bryniok (2017): Influence of Substrate Concentration and Composition of the Microbial Community on the Biogas Production from Different Carbohydrates, 3rd International Conference on Monitoring & Process Control of Anaerobic Digestions Plants, Leipzig, 29.-30. 3 2017

Design of the experiments on the basis of the kinetic data and the model results



Figure 2: Experimental setup with 2L-bioreactors

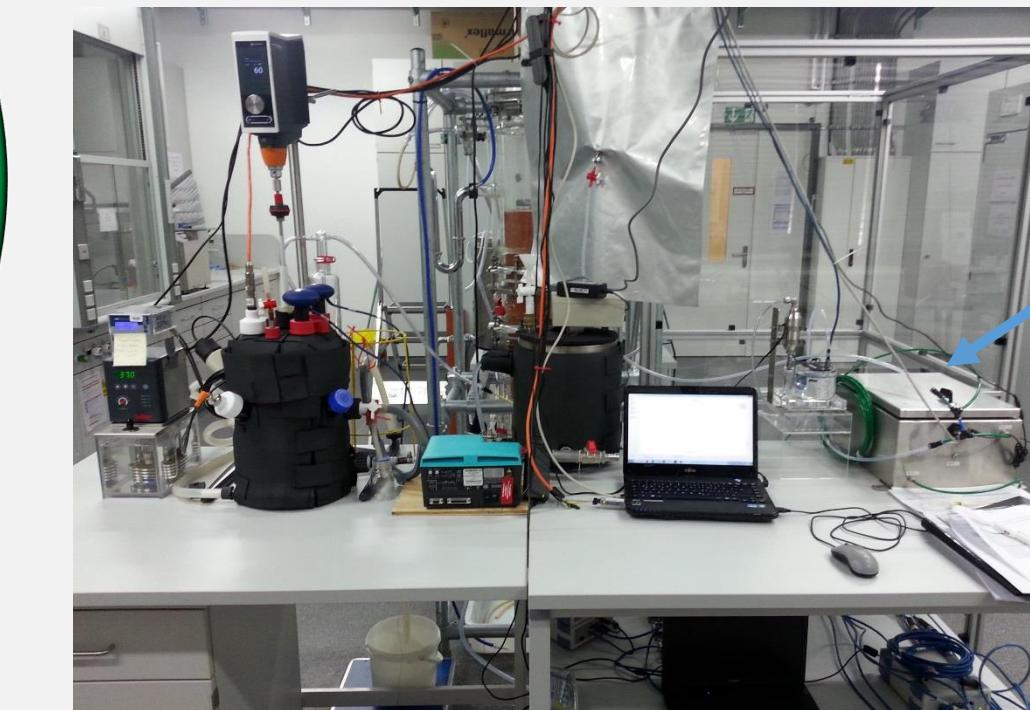


Figure 3: Experimental setup with 8 L-bioreactor

Data collection and transfer

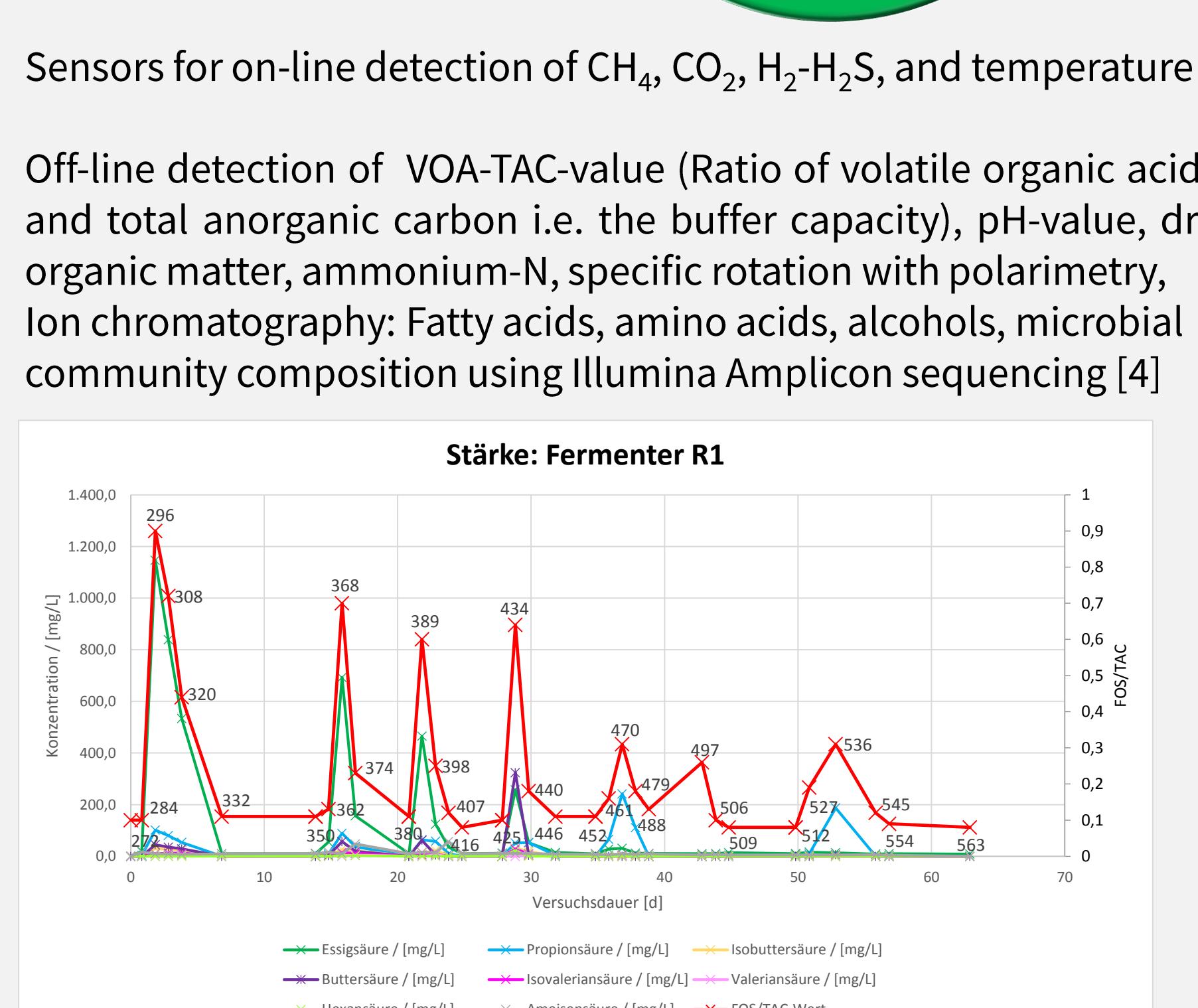
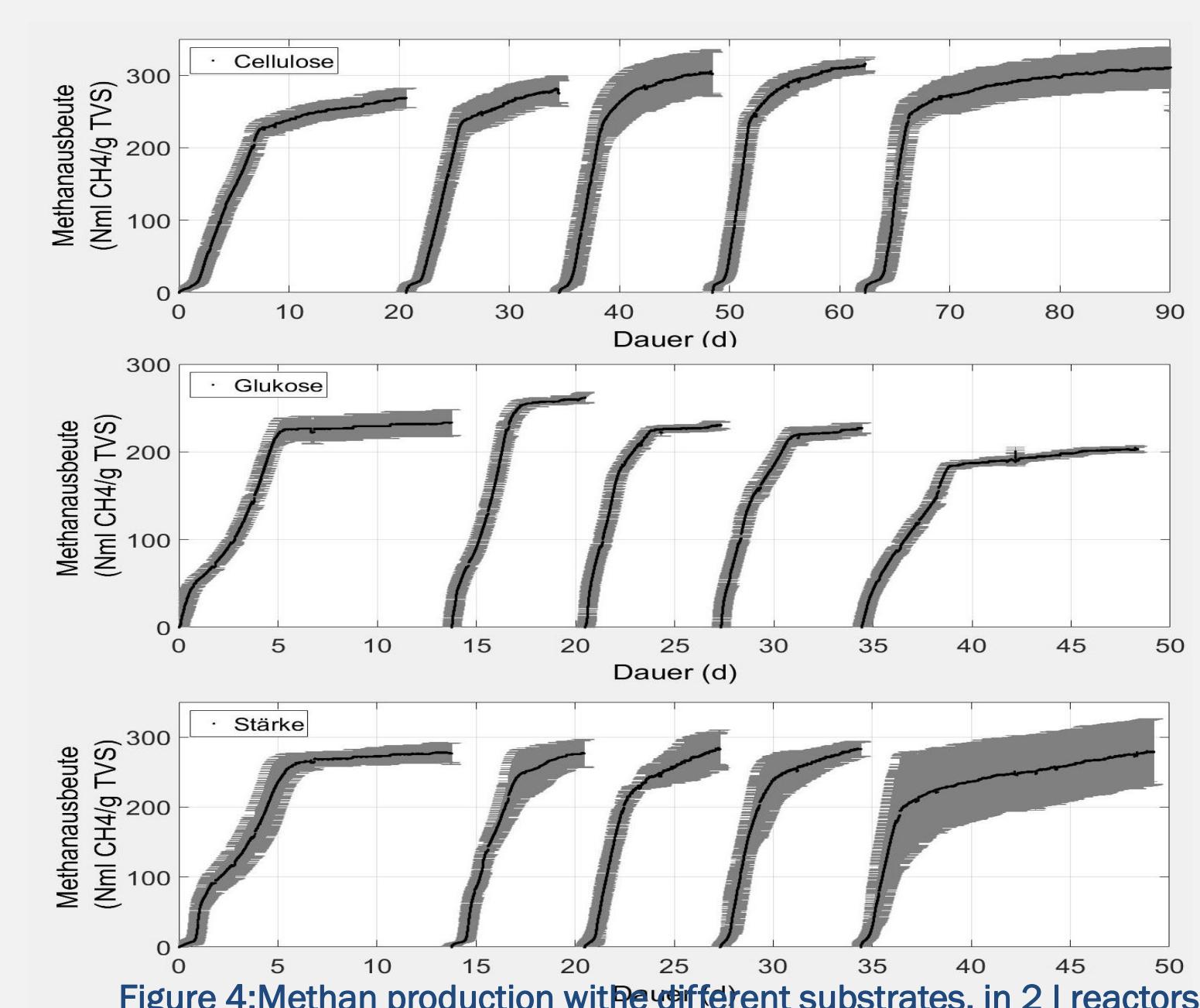


Figure 5: Fatty acids with starch as substrate in a 2 l reactor