



# Anaerobic Digestion

## System Selection for Organic Management

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# How to Choose?



# What's to Come

- AD Basics
- Proven Technology
- Why AD for Organics
- AD System Parameters
- System Categories & Providers
- System Selection Criteria

# Anaerobic Digestion Basics

## What is Anaerobic Digestion?

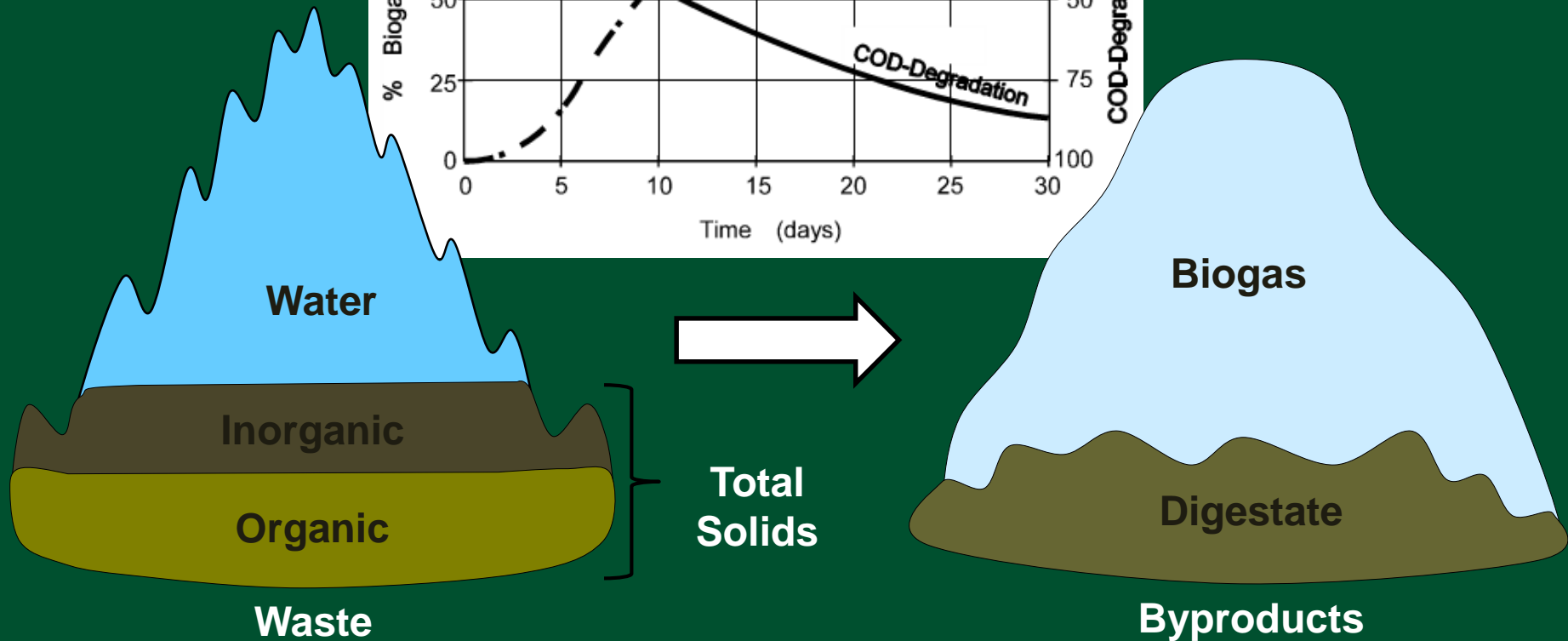
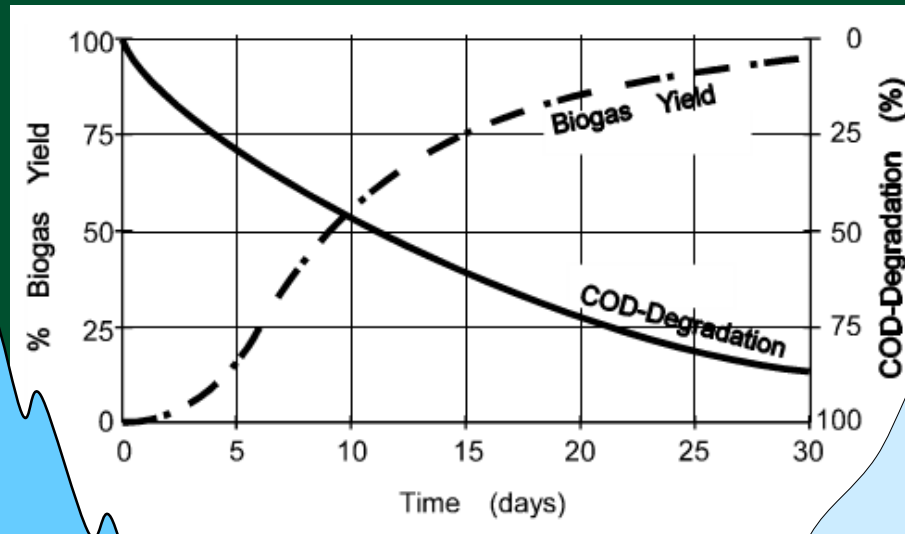
Anaerobic digestion is a biological process in which microorganisms break down organic material in the absence of oxygen.

# Anaerobic Digestion Basics

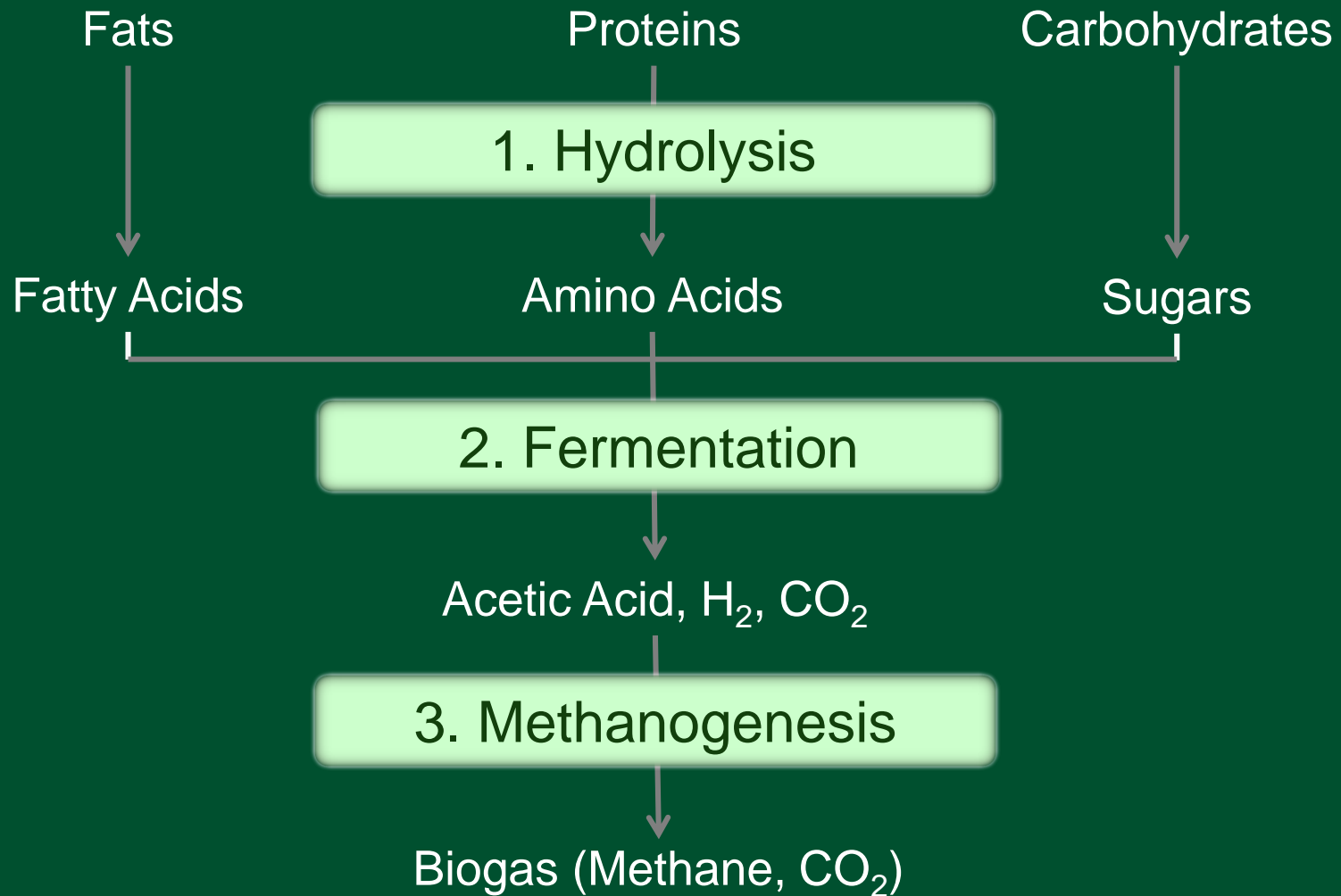
## Anaerobic Digestion is Not...

- Composting – aerobic
- Gasification – thermal
- Pyrolysis – thermal
- Plasma Arc – thermal
- Depolymerization – chemical

# Anaerobic Digestion Basics



# Anaerobic Digestion Basics



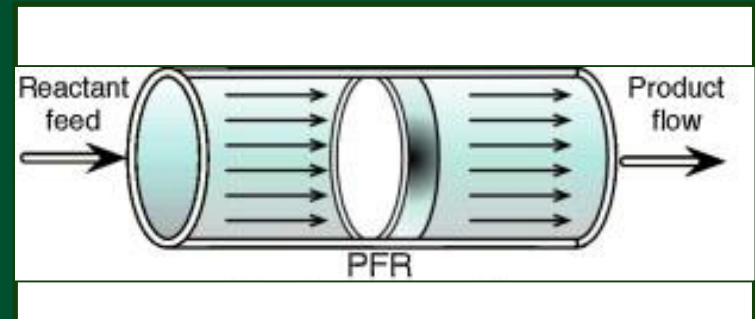
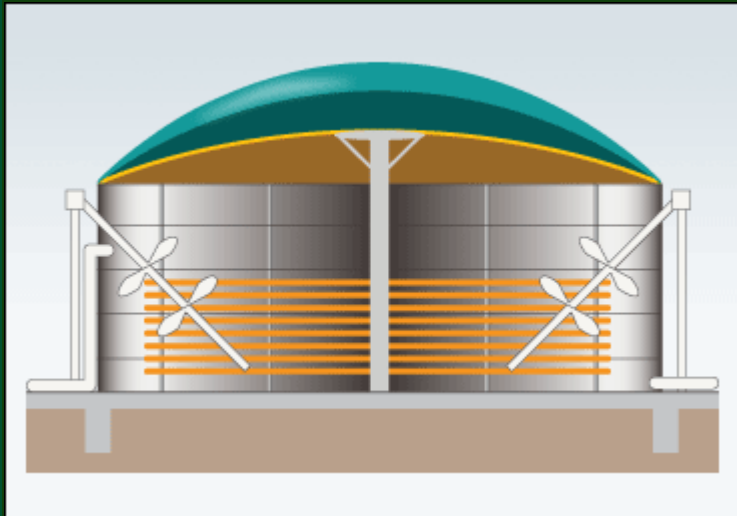
# Anaerobic Digestion Basics

- Don't get confused...  
Digester = Reactor = Fermenter  
*They're all the same!*
- Terms may sometimes include entire system including substrate preprocessing and/or gas and digestate treatment (not just the AD process).



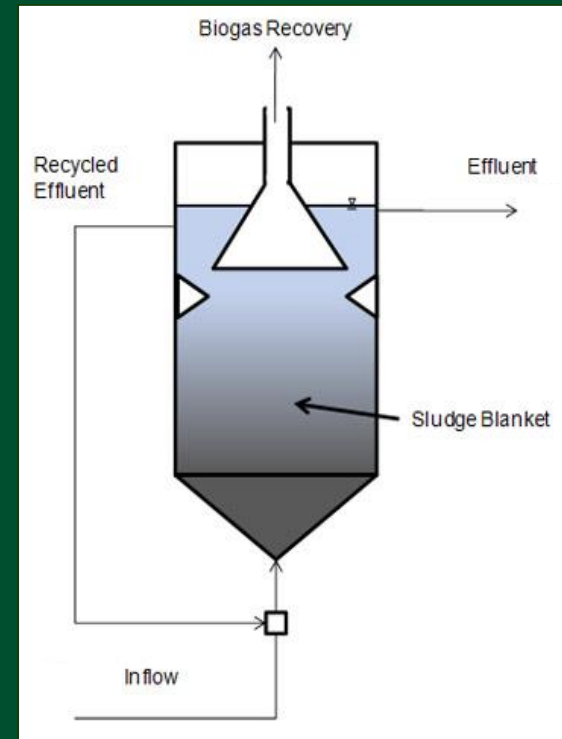
# Proven Technology: Manure

- CSTR (1950s)
- Developed due to odor from lagoon
- Most common tech for AD treated sewage sludge
- PFR (1980s)
- Developed as a cheaper alternative to CSTR



# Proven Technology: Industrial Wastewater

- **Fixed Film**
  - Anaerobic Filters / Attached Growth Digesters
- **Suspended Media**
  - Expanded / Fluidized Bed Reactors
  - Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB)
  - Induced Blanket Reactor (IBR)
- **Sequencing Batch**



# Proven Technology – United States

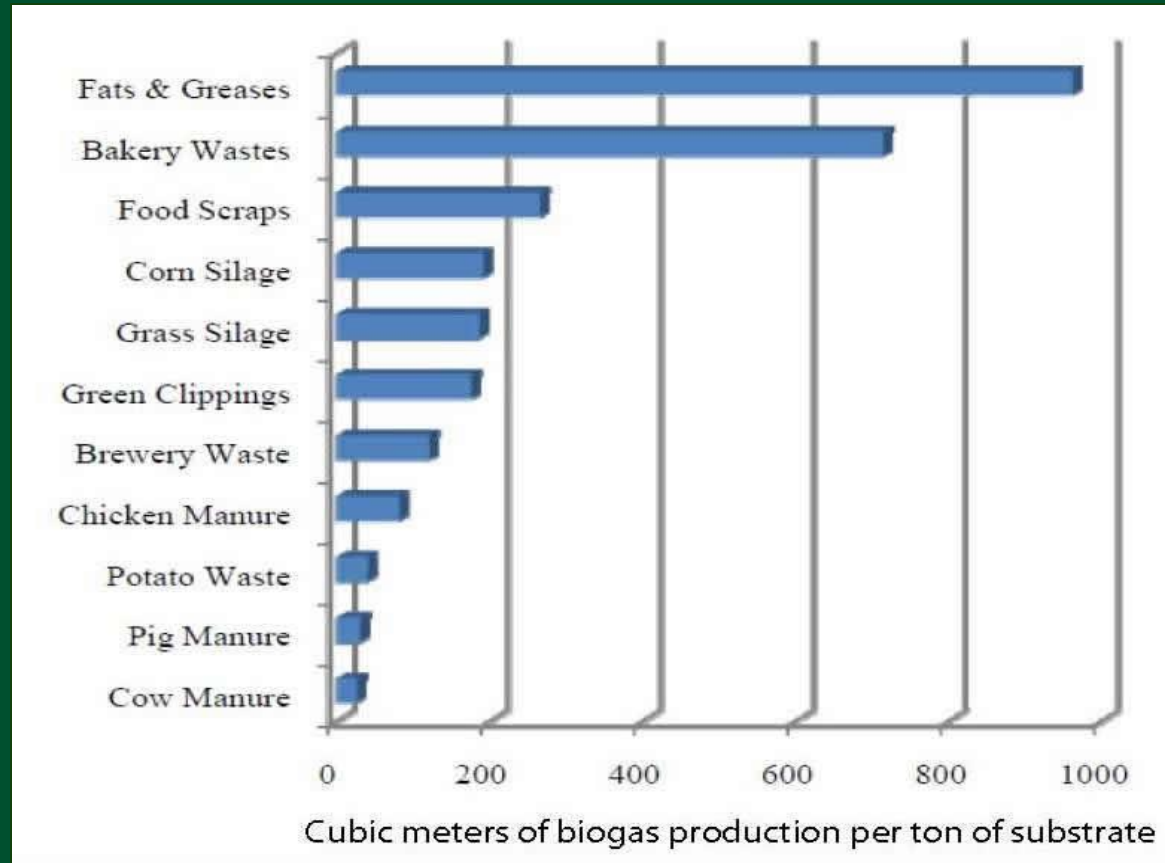
According to AgSTAR, there are over 191 ADs on farms in the U.S. Of these, 178 generate electrical or thermal energy from the captured biogas.

There are approx. 1,500 anaerobic digesters at wastewater treatment plants in the U.S. Of these treatment plants (WWTPs) that produce biogas, about 250 use the biogas.

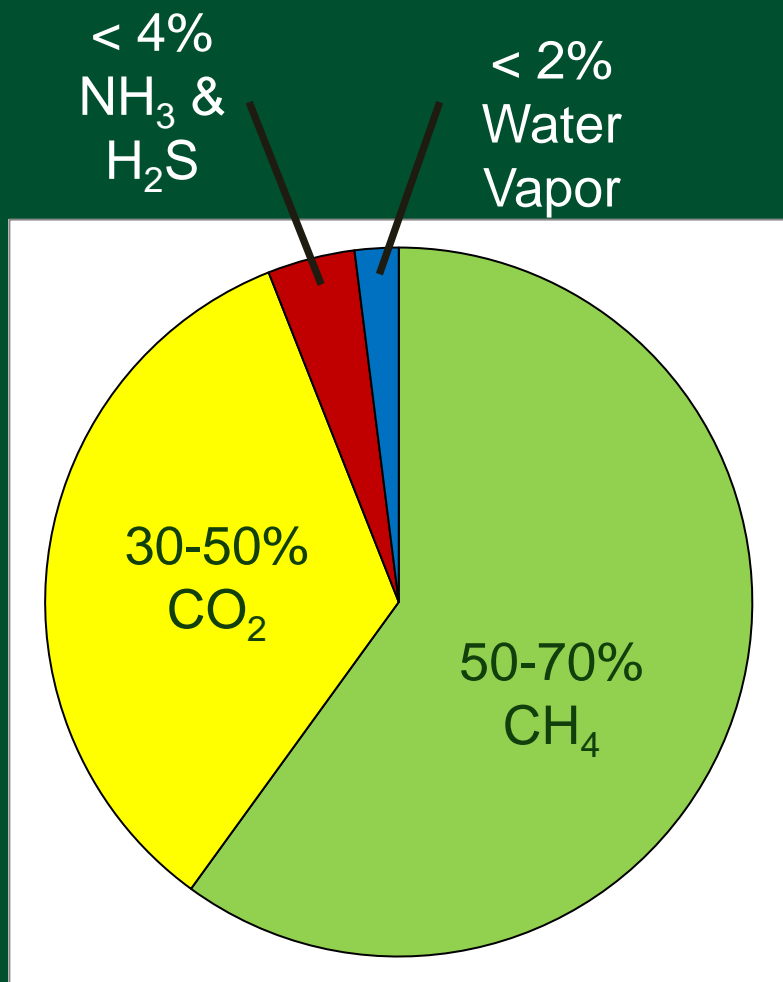
# But, What about Organics?



# AD for Organics



# AD for Organics

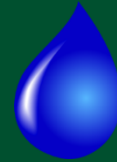


## Biogas Composition

	% CH <sub>4</sub>	%CO <sub>2</sub>	%NH <sub>3</sub> & H <sub>2</sub> S
Fats	70	30	-
Proteins	68	18	14
Carbs	50	50	-



# AD System Parameters



- Moisture Content (wet or dry)



- Retention Time



- Temperature (mesophilic or thermophilic)

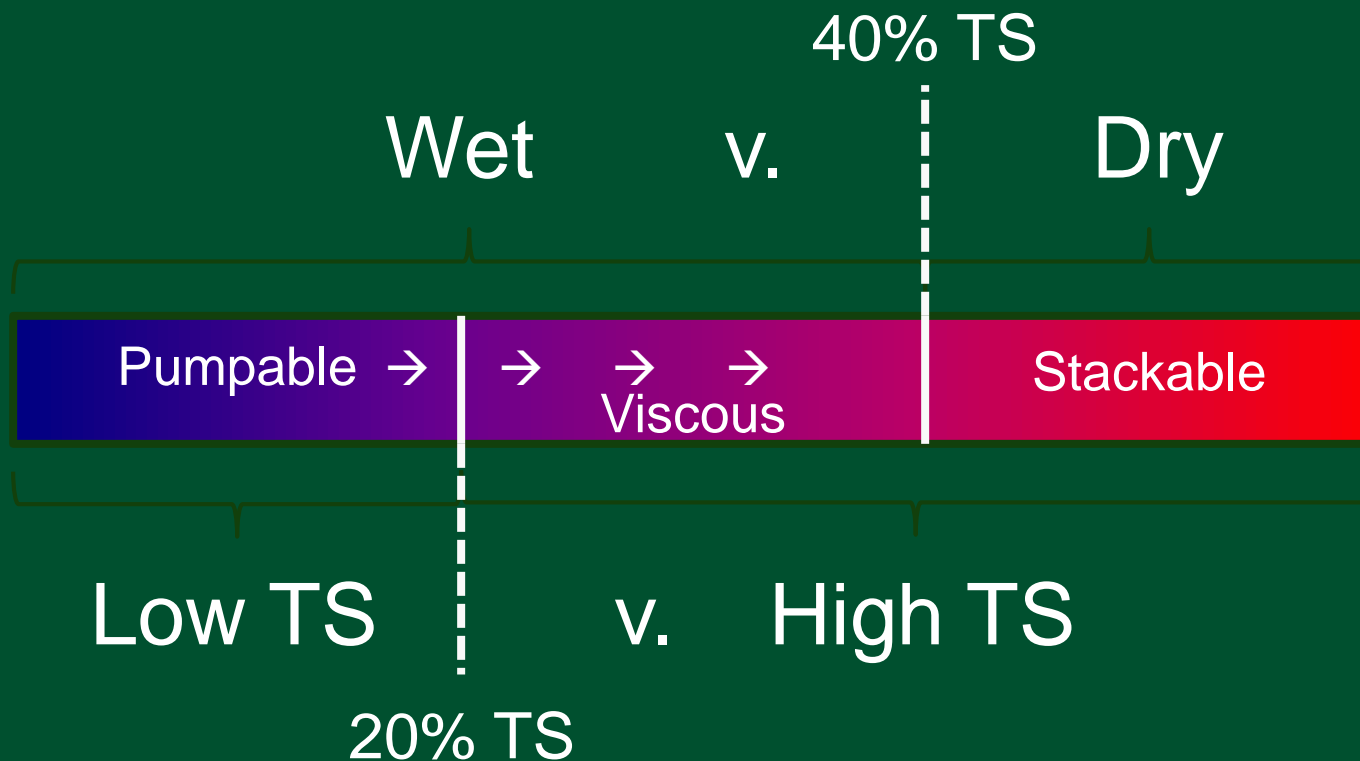


- Loading Rate (batch or continuous)



- Stages (single or multistage)

# Moisture Content



TS = Total Solids



# Retention Time

- Time it takes for AD process to be completed  
(how long substrate is in system)
- Dependent on amount and type of substrate and system
- Typically 15 to 40 days for high solids,  
1 to 5 days for low solids
- Mixing – decreases retention time
  - Impeller
  - Pumps
  - Pressurized gas

# Temperature



- **Psychrophilic (<25°C)**
  - Low biogas yield and long retention time
- **Mesophilic (30 - 40°C)**
  - More stable – microorganisms are more tolerant to environment condition changes
- **Thermophilic (50 - 55°C)**
  - Higher biogas yield and shorter retention time
  - Sterilization of substrate
  - Sensitive to temperature and pH changes

# Loading Rate



## Batch

- Substrate is added at beginning of process and is sealed for duration.
- Lower equipment and design cost
- Able to use gas generation curve to determine when process is complete

## Continuous

- Substrate is constantly added
- Constant biogas production
- Greater risk of overloading substrate (different phases in direct competition of one another, pH issues)

# Stages



## Single Stage

- All AD reaction stages occur in one vessel.
- Less space required for system
- Less control of the reaction (different phases in direct competition of one another, pH issues)
- Higher risk of odor

## Multistage

- Different stages occur in different vessels.
- Maximum control over microbial communities
- Usually dual stage – methanogenesis separated from other processes
- First tank can act as buffer for loading rate.

# Most Common AD Systems for Organics

- **Single-Stage Continuous Systems**

- Low-solids 'Wet' {TS<20%}
- High-solids 'Dry' {TS >20% & <40%}

- **Multistage Continuous Systems**

- Dry-Wet
- Wet-Wet

- **Batch Systems TS>40%**

- One Stage
- Two Stage

# Another Approach

- **Wet System**

- Pumpable, relatively homogenous
- Low solids (LS): <5% to 20% TS  
(co-digestion with sewage sludge)
- High solids (HS): 20% to 40% TS



Single stage or  
Multistage

Mesophilic or  
Thermophilic

- **Dry System**

- Stackable, less well mixed substrate
- High solids (HS): > 40% TS

- **Many variations operating (or available) today**

# System Categories & Providers

- Category 1 - Dry – HS (Batch)
- Category 2 - Wet – HS (Continuous)
- Category 3 - Wet – HS/LS (Multistage)
- Category 4 - Wet – LS

# Cat. 1 -- Dry – HS (Batch): Attributes

- > 40% Total Solids
  - handled with a front-end loader
  - normally no additional water is added
- Percolate (Inoculation)
- Feedstock typically mixed with yard waste
- Typically simpler to design, build, and operate
- Mesophilic or Thermophilic
- Digestate Usually Composted



# Cat. 1-- Dry – HS (Batch):

## Advantages

- May require preprocessing but no pretreatment
- Can handle contamination
- Residuals easy to screen
- Batch loading simplifies material handling
- No dewatering of digestate
- Low electrical and water demand

## Disadvantages

- Relatively low moisture content of the feedstock makes it more difficult to heat
- Less control over biological process
- C/N Ratio critical

# Cat. 1-- Dry – HS (Batch): System Technology

- **Viessman Group (Germany) – BIOFerm (WI)**
  - **The BIOFerm™ Dry Fermentation System**
    - Oshkosh WI – Operational Fall 2011
      - 25 TPD: Ag waste, SSO
    - Glouster, NJ – planning/permitting
      - Food waste and yard trimmings

# BioFERM™



**BIOFERM™**  
ENERGY SYSTEMS

**VIESSMANN** Group

 **CORNERSTONE**  
Environmental Group, LLC

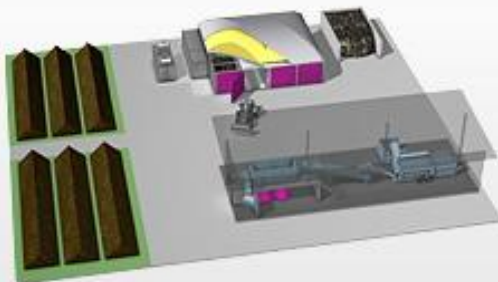
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      - 25 TPD: Ag waste, SSO
    - Glouster, NJ – planning/permitting
      - Food waste and yard trimmings
- **Zero Waste Energy (CA) - Eggersmann Tech (Germany)**
  - **Kompoferm**
    - San Jose, CA – Operational 2013
      - 3 phases, 250 TPD each: pre & post SSO, MRF residuals, green waste
  - **SmartFerm**
    - Monterey, CA – Operational 2012 (15tpd)
    - S. San Fran, CA – Operational 2013/2014 (30tpd)

# SMARTFERM



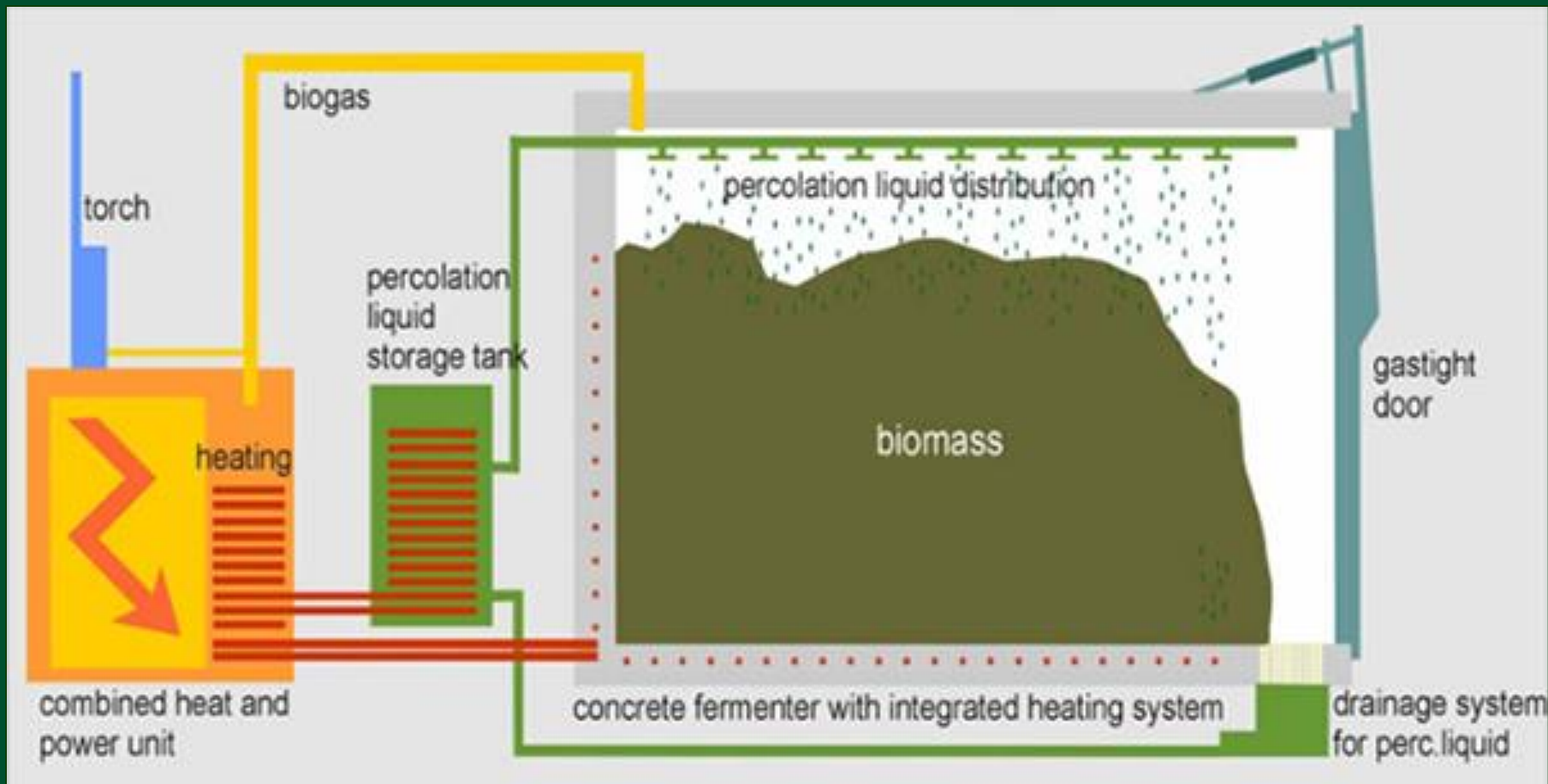
BASIC



# Cat.1 -- Dry – HS (Batch): System Technology

- **BEKON (Germany)**
  - **The BEKON Process**
    - Santa Barbara – planning/permitting, estimated construction 2014
      - 200 TPD: MRF residue, SSO

# BEKON



# Cat. 1 -- Dry – HS (Batch): System Technology

- **BEKON (Germany)**

- **The BEKON Process**

- Santa Barbara – planning/permitting, estimated construction 2014
    - 200 TPD: MRF residue, SSO

- **Turning Earth (PA)**

- **Aikan™ HSAD Technology (Denmark) {multi-stage}**

- CT – planning/permitting 2014
    - (food waste, yard waste, other)



# AIKAN



Image used with permission from Turning Earth, LLC and Solum A/S

# Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous): Attributes

- 20 to 40% Total Solids
- Handling material at high solids concentration requires different pretreatment and transfer equipment (i.e., conveyor belts, screw press, and special pumps for the highly viscous streams).
- Mesophilic or Thermophilic
- Digestate can be dried and used as fertilizer or composted.

# Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous)

## Advantages

- Dried digestate can be used as fertilizer or composted.
- Can handle liquid waste and slurries
- Can handle some contamination (plastics, metals, etc.)
- Less wastewater & more energy efficient than wet low solids digestion

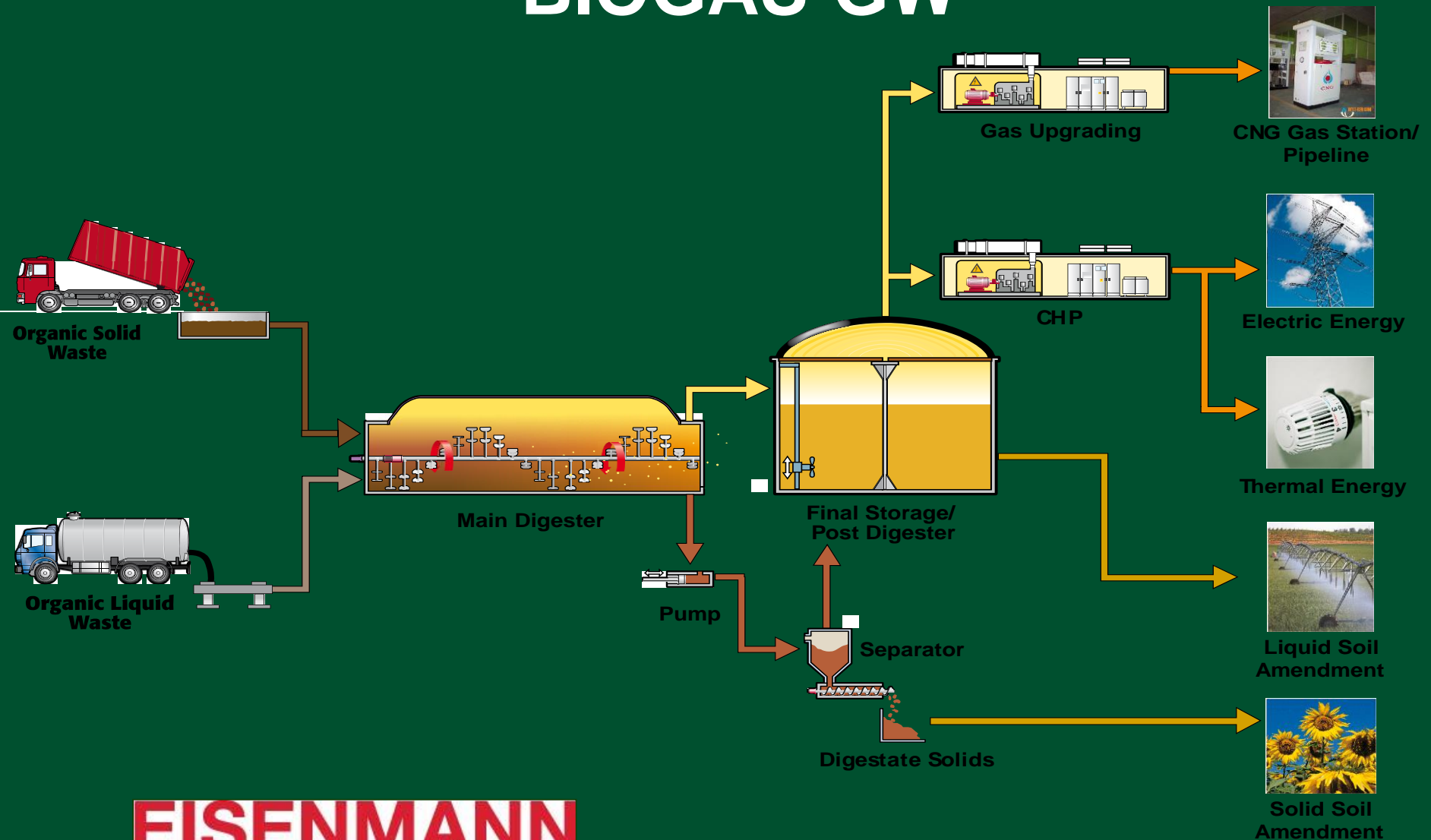
## Disadvantages

- Slurry may not be completely mixed – uneven digestion.
- Generally require costly preprocessing

# Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous): System Technology

- **Eisenmann Corp (IL)**
  - **BIOGAS-GW**
    - Chicago stockyards “The Plant” Q3 2013
      - 15 TPD spent brewery grains, food waste
    - Columbia, SC – planning/permitting
      - 150 TPD; commercial food waste
    - S. CA – construction
      - 220 TPD; green waste

# BIOGAS-GW



# Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous): System Technology

- **Eisenmann Corp (IL)**
  - **BIOGAS-GW**
    - Chicago stockyards “The Plant” Q3 2013
      - 15 TPD spent brewery grains, food waste
    - Columbia, SC – planning/permitting
      - 150 TPD; commercial food waste
- **Enbasys (Austria) – Columbia Biogas (OR)**
  - **EnbaFerm**
    - Portland, OR (permitting)
      - 300 TPD; commercial & industrial liquid & solid food waste

# EnbaFerm

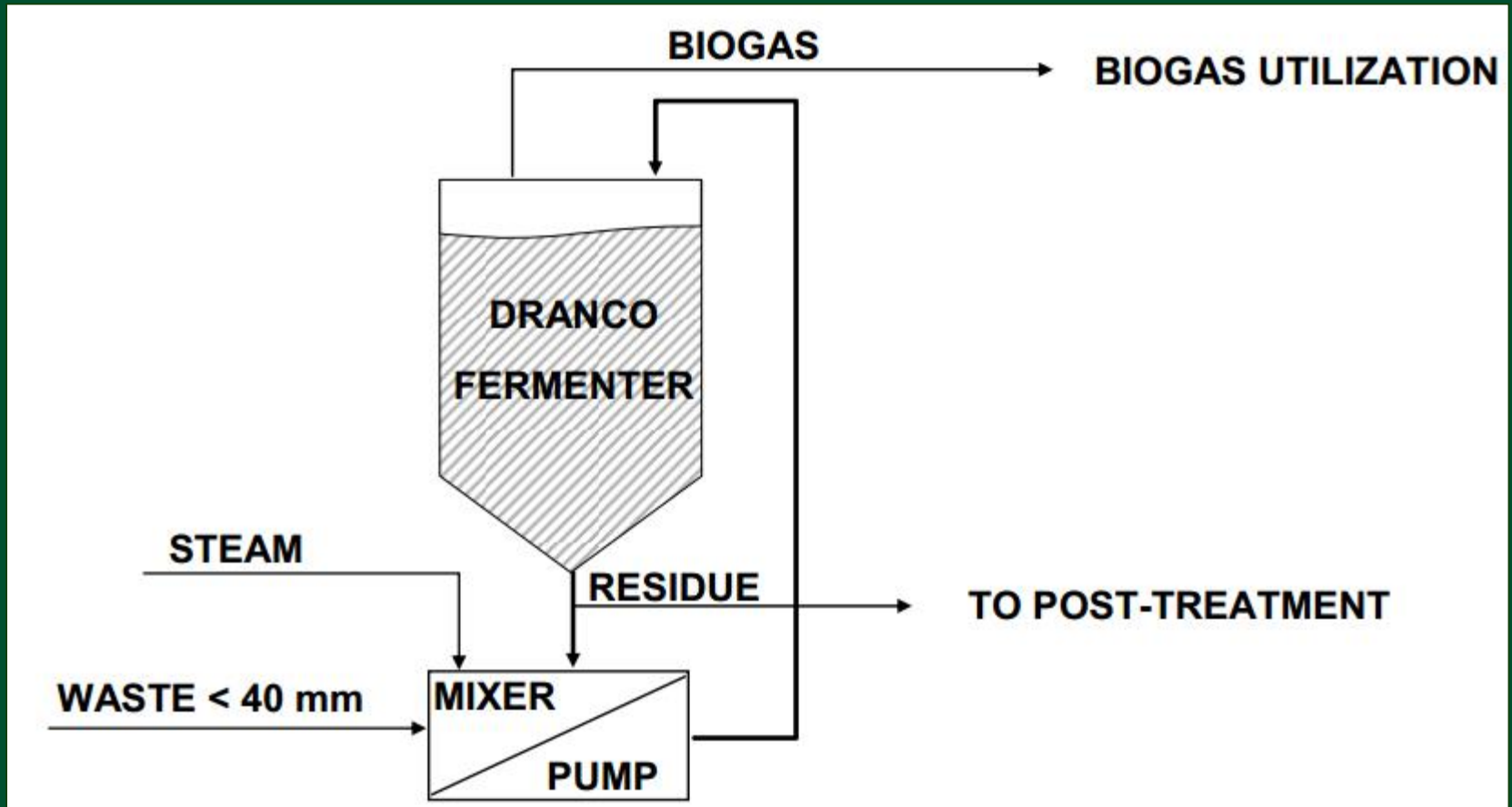


# Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous): System Technology

- CC&R and OWS nv (Belgium) – OWS Inc. (OH)
  - DRANCO (Belgium)



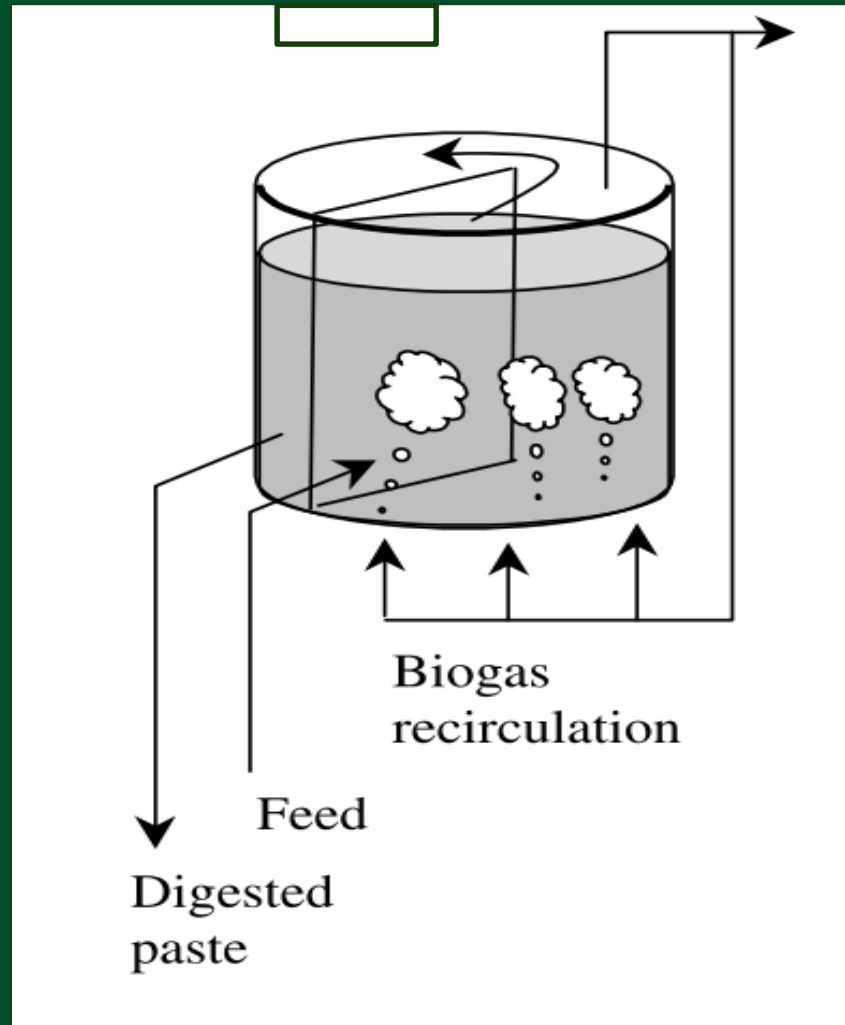
# DRANCO



# **Cat. 2 -- Wet – HS (Continuous): System Technology**

- **CC&R and OWS nv (Belgium) – OWS Inc. (OH)**
  - **DRANCO (Belgium)**
    - Perris CA – planning/permitting
      - 150 TPD: MRF residue, SSO, yard waste
- **Valorga Int'l (France) – Waste Recovery Systems**
  - **Valorga**
    - No North American projects

# Valorga



# **Cat. 3 -- Wet – HS/LS (Multistage): Attributes**

- **Separation of AD decomposition stages**
  - Typically hydrolysis and methanogenesis phases separated
  - Environmental conditions (temp and pH among others) are controlled and optimized
- **Two-stage**
  - HS-LS
  - LS-LS
- **Mesophilic or Thermophilic**

# Cat. 3 -- Wet – HS/LS (Multistage):

## Advantages

- Higher loading rates
- Improved process stability
- Increased process flexibility
- Biogas yield enhancements

## Disadvantages

- Added complexity
- Increased expense of building and operating multiple reactors
- Relatively few commercial, operational multi-stage AD units

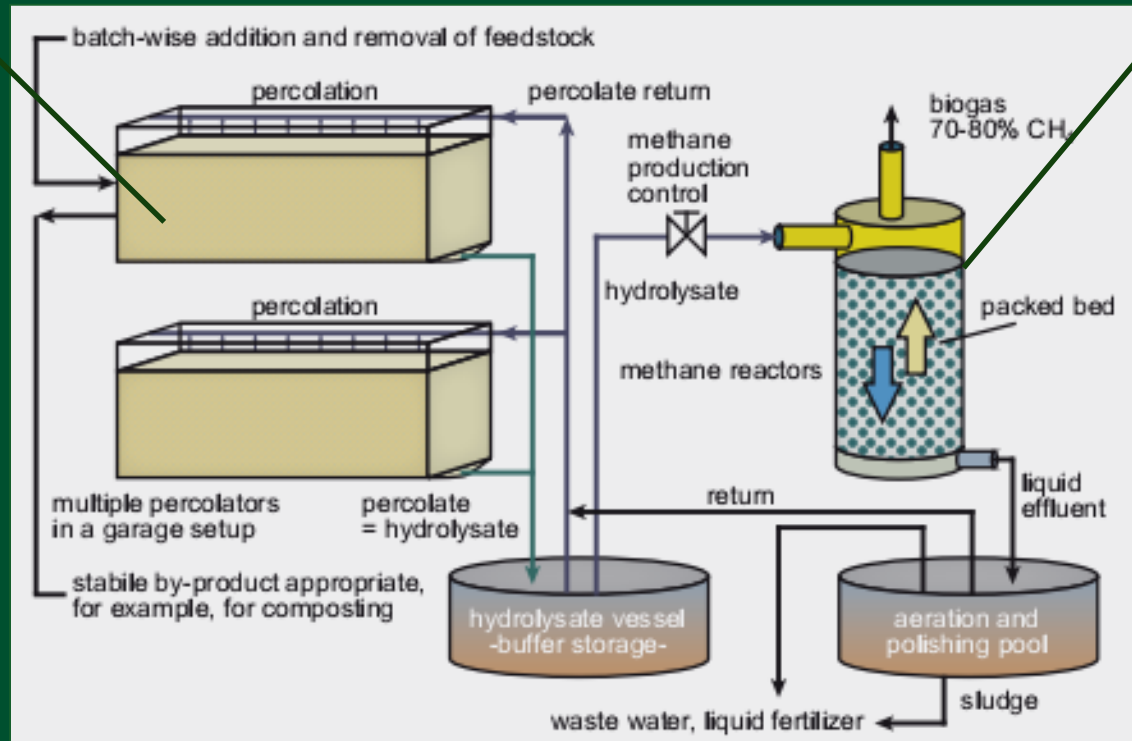
# Cat. 3 -- Wet – HS/LS (Multistage): Technology Systems

- Harvest Power (MA)
  - GICON Biogas (Germany)
    - Richmond BC Canada (2012)
      - 100 TPD: commercial & multi family organics

# GICON Process

Stage 1

Stage 2



“Two-stage HSAD with split hydrolysis”



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- **Harvest Power (MA)**
  - **GICON Biogas (Germany)**
    - Richmond BC Canada (2012)
      - 100 TPD: commercial & multi family organics
- **CleanWorld (CA)**
  - **High-Rate Digestion (HRD)**
    - South Area TS Sacramento, CA – 25/100 TPD ‘12/13
    - American River Packaging (‘12)– 10 TPD corrugated/SSO
    - UC Davis READ Project (‘12) – 50 TPD manure/SSO
  - **Anaerobic Phased Solids (APS)** UC Davis Pilot – 5 TPD

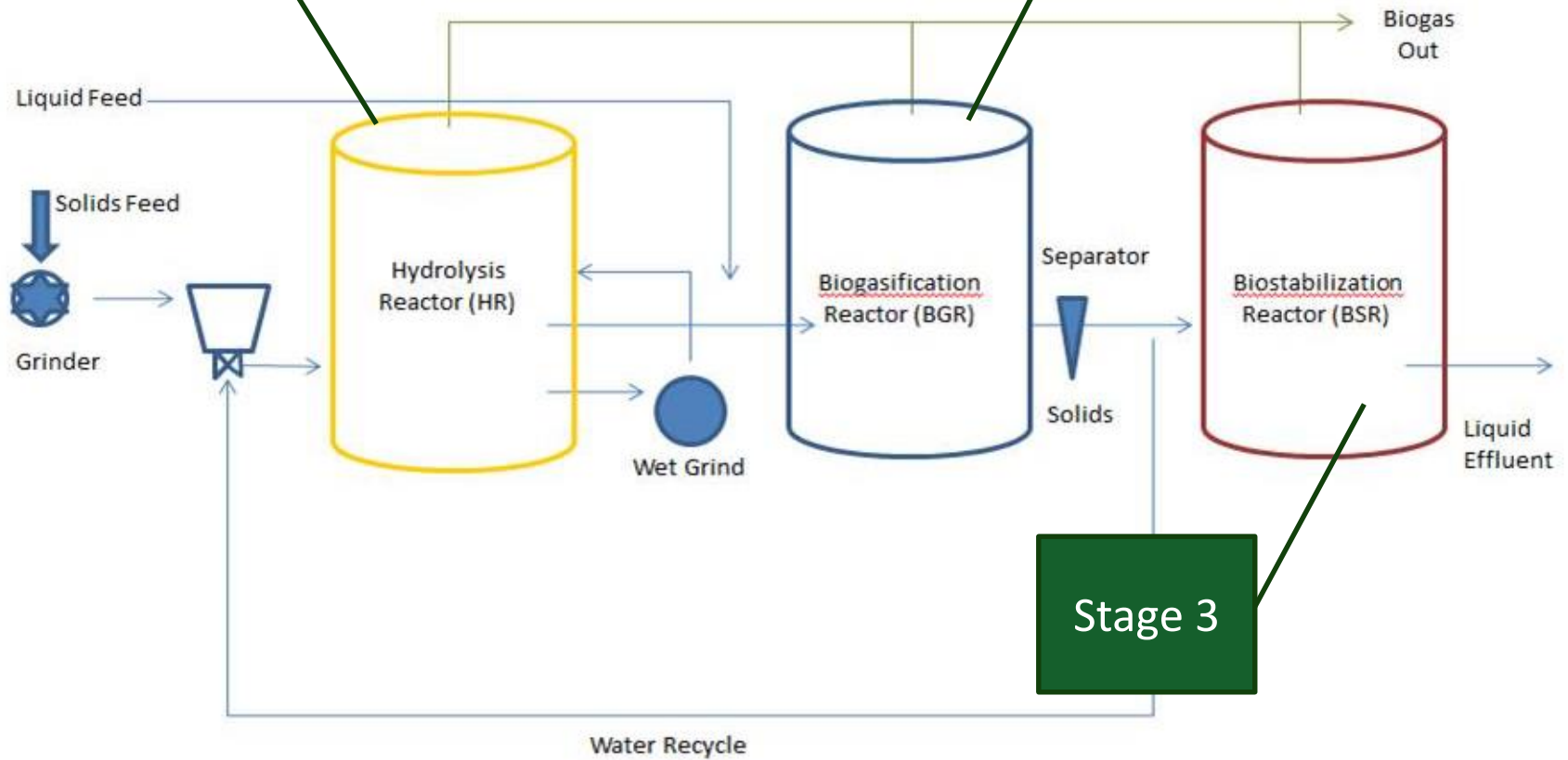


# HDR

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3



CleanWorld

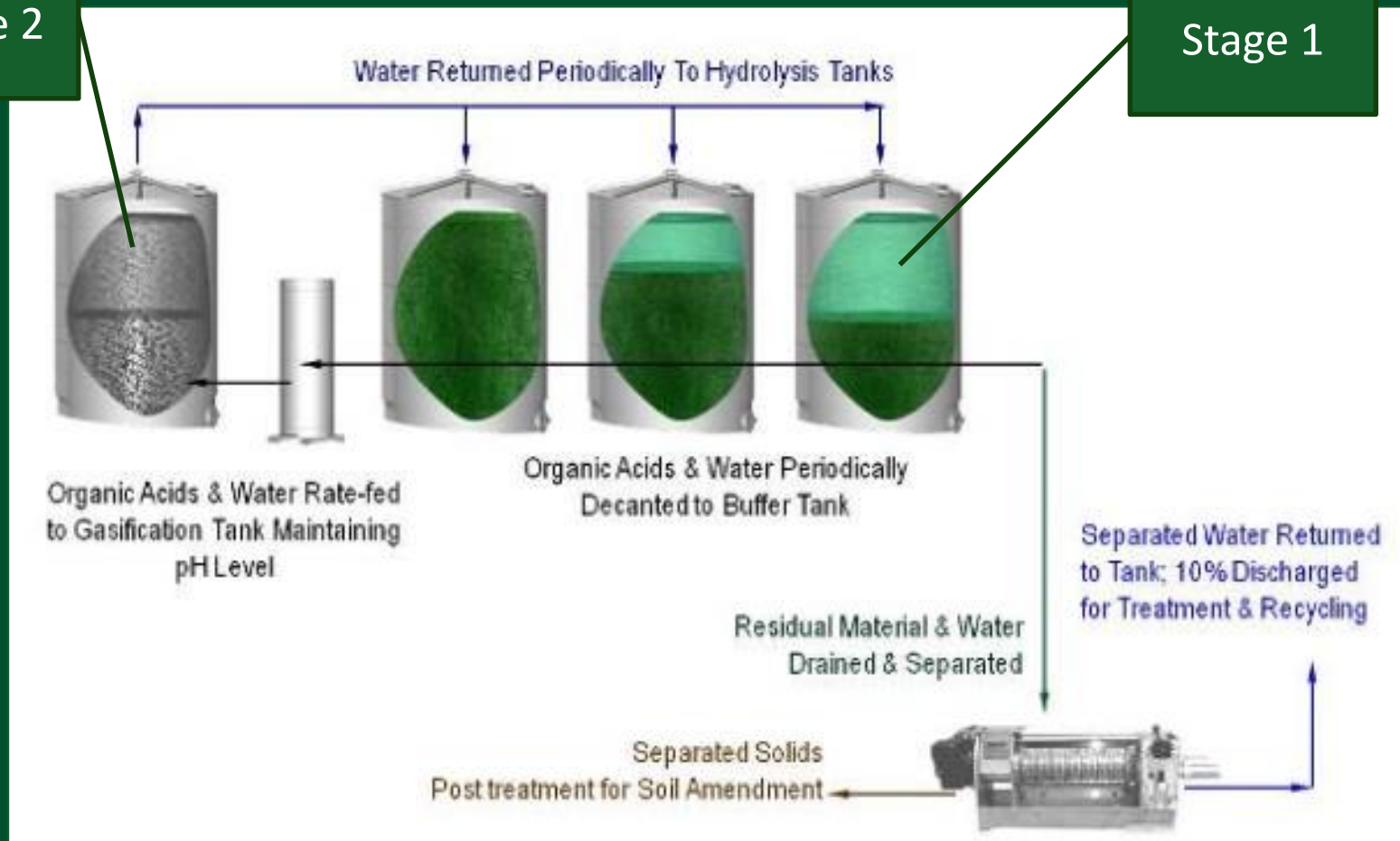


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# APS

Stage 2

Stage 1



CleanWorld



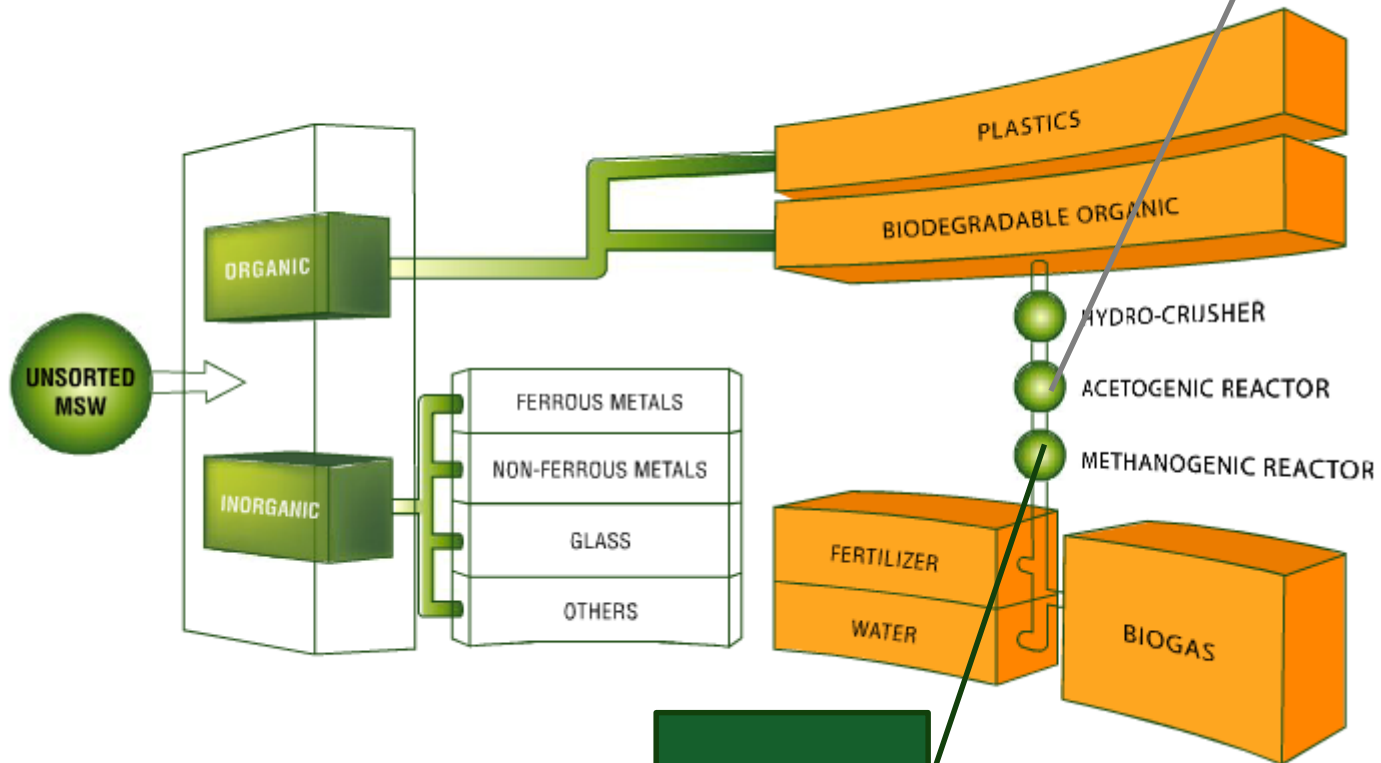
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    - South Area TS Sacramento, CA – 25/100 TPD ‘12/13
    - American River Packaging (‘12)– 10 TPD corrugated/SSO
    - UC Davis READ Project (‘12) – 50 TPD manure/SSO
  - **Anaerobic Phased Solids (APS) UC Davis Pilot – 5 TPD**
- **Arrow Ecology & Engineering**
  - **ArrowBio (Israel)**
    - No US projects (phase 2 study -NYC)

# ArrowBio

Stage 1

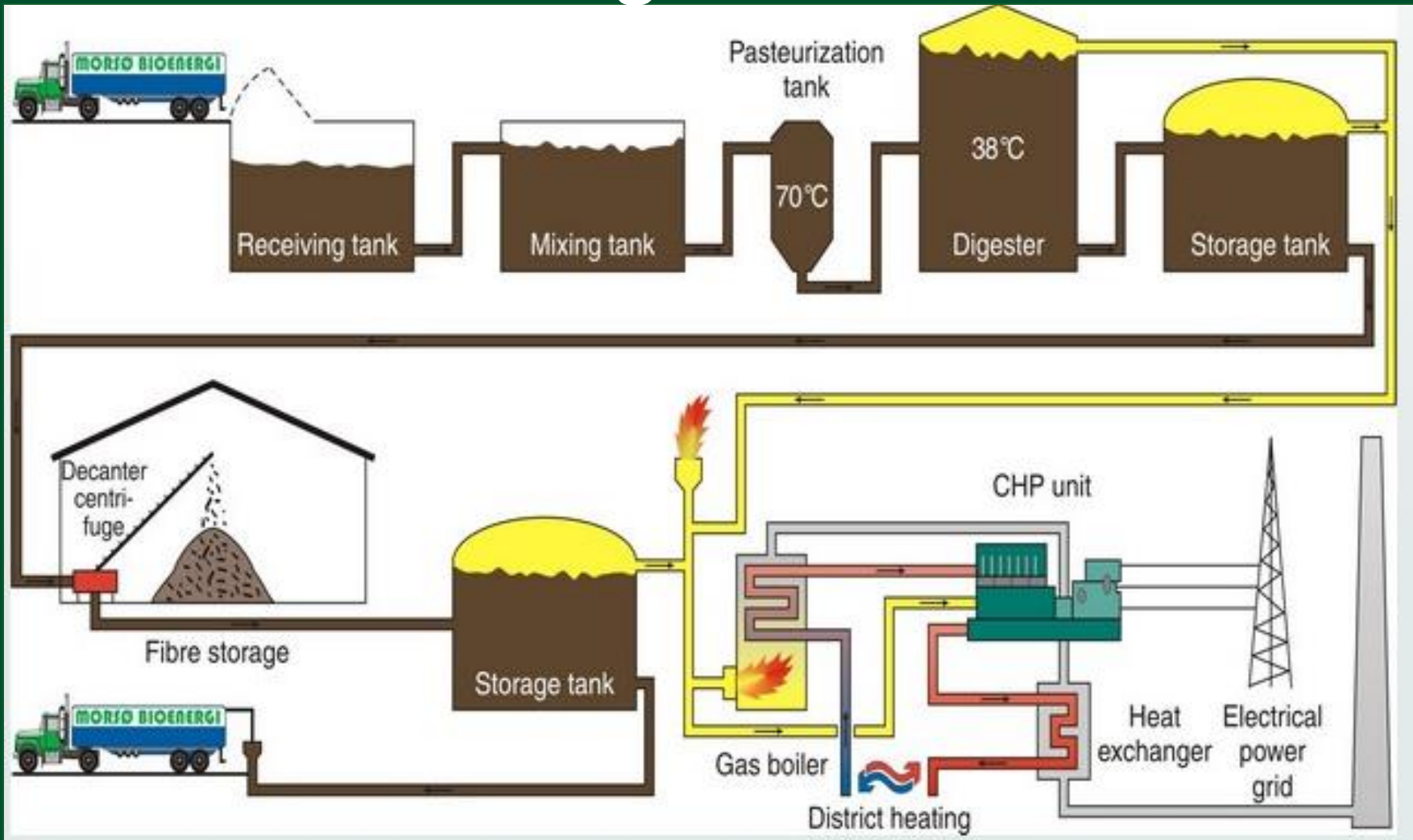


Stage 2

# Cat. 4 -- Wet – LS: Incorporating Organics

- CH<sub>4</sub> Biogas (FL)
  - **Bigadan (Danish technology)**
    - Synergy Dairy LLC in Wyoming County, NY

# Bigadan



# Cat. 4 -- Wet – LS: Incorporating Organics

- **CH<sub>4</sub> Biogas (FL)**
  - **Bigadan (Danish technology)**
    - Synergy Dairy LLC in Wyoming County, NY
- **Harvest Power**
  - **Various CSTR Technologies**
    - London, Ontario – Operational 2012
    - Florida – Construction
- **CCI Bioenergy**
  - **BTA Technology**
    - Toronto, Ontario – Dufferin Organics Facility & Disco Road Facility

# Cat. 4 -- Wet – LS: Incorporating Organics

- **CH4 Biogas (FL)**
  - **Bigadan (Danish technology)**
    - Synergy Dairy LLC in Wyoming County, NY
- **Harvest Power**
  - **Various CSTR Technologies**
    - London, Ontario – Operational 2012
    - Florida – Construction
- **CCI Bioenergy**
  - **BTA Technology**
    - Toronto, Ontario – Dufferin Organics Facility & Disco Road Facility
- **Quasar**
  - Multiple projects in Ohio
  - Rutland, MA – Jordan Dairy Farm



# The Perfect System

- Low CAPEX
- Low OPEX
- Small project footprint
- Handle multiple feedstocks
- No preprocessing required
- Maximize biogas produced

# No Perfect System

**There are advantages and disadvantages to each.**

**Use the system selection criteria to help determine the best fit.**

# System Selection Criteria: Project Goals

- Regional facility taking diverse feedstock
- Need to handle a particular feedstock
- Want to fit project into existing infrastructure with tight footprint
- Want to produce particular end product from digestate
- Generate maximum levels of biogas for alternative energy project
- Desire to start project with limited capital

# System Selection Criteria: Feedstock

- Moisture Content
- Sources & Contract Periods
- Contamination
- Receiving/Mixing Areas Needed

# System Selection Criteria: Existing Infrastructure

- Water or liquid sludge supply
- Location of heat, electricity or CNG users
- Footprint for project
- Existing composting operation
- Sewer for waste water/digestate
- Equipment for handling feedstock
- Proximity to Neighbors

# System Selection Criteria: End Markets

- **Digestate:**
  - Compost
  - Fertilizer
  - Livestock Bedding
- **Biogas:**
  - Electricity
  - CHP
  - CNG

# System Selection Criteria: Miscellaneous

- Capital Cost
- Potential Energy Output
- Operating Cost
- Emissions

# Choose by Category

## DRY – HS (Batch)



## WET – HS (Continuous)



## WET – HS/LS (Multistage)



## WET - LS





## Contact Information



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