

DEMONSTRATION OF BIOGASIFICATION OF SUGARBEET TAILINGS

Pratap Pullammanappallil^{1*}, Paul Lane¹, Abhay Koppar¹, Doug Renk¹, Ioannis Polematidis¹, David Chynoweth¹ and Robert Legrand², ¹University of Florida, Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), Gainesville, FL 32511and ²URS Corporation, Austin, TX.



DEMONSTRATION OF BIOGASIFICATION OF SUGARBEET TAILINGS

Pratap Pullammanappallil Assistant Professor

Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) University of Florida, Gainesville, USA





Biogasification



Biochemical process that mineralizes organic compounds (carbohydrates, proteins and fats) to biogas in the absence of oxygen (O_2) through the concerted action of syntrophic groups of microorganisms.

Biogas: 50 – 70% methane and rest carbon dioxide with traces of contaminants.

Also called **Anaerobic Digestion**

Applications: Waste treatment, biofuel production

Sugar Beet Tailings

- Five processing plants along Red River Valley, MN and ND
- 440 tons per day of tailings in each plant
- Currently land applied/ landfilled (East Grand Forks)
- Natural gas for drying spent pulp



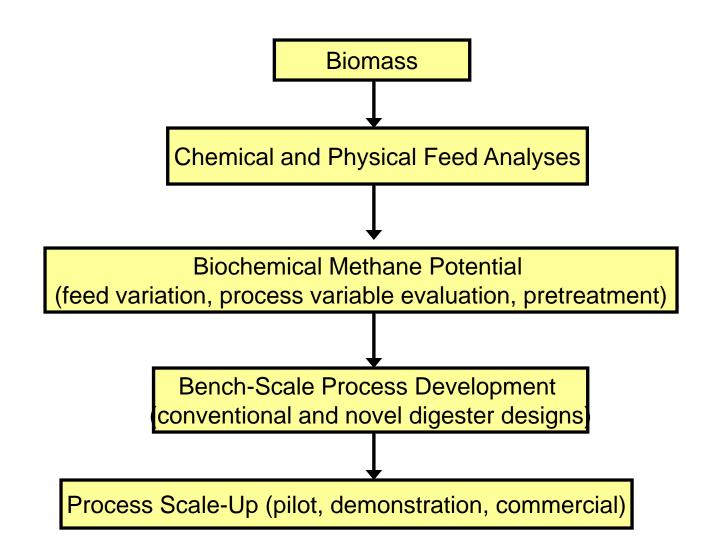


Project Objective

To build, operate and evaluate a biogasification plant that will process 10 tons per week of tailings.



Approach to Biogasification Process Development



Characteristics of Sugarbeet Tailings

Dry Matter	13 - 16 % wet weight
Volatile solids	82 - 85 % dry matter
Methane potential	275 L/kg VS (1320 cu ft/ton wet weight)



Solid feedstock digester designs

- One stage systems
 - Wet
 - Dry
- Two stage systems
 - Wet
 - Dry
- Batch
 - Single stage dry
 - Two stage dry
 - Two stage hybrid



Advantages of Dry Process

Does not require

- fine shredding of feedstock or other pretreatment
- mixing or agitation
- conveying solids during digestion

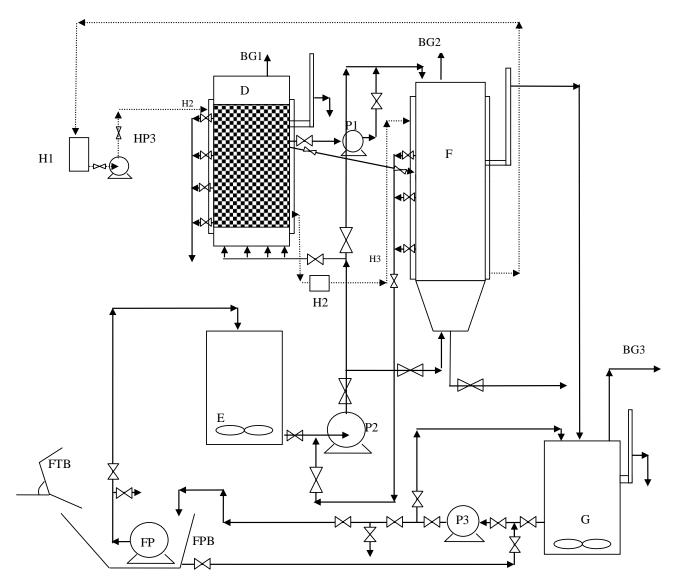
Need for Improvement of Existing Designs

- Large fraction of readily soluble organic matter (~ 50 g COD/L) in tailings.
 - Rapidly ferments, pH < 4, Inhibits process
 - Solution: Separate the soluble organics
- Ensure inactivation of plant pathogens and weed seeds
 - Solution: thermophilic temperatures

Performance of two stage batch hybrid system

- Over 275 L of methane/kg VS within 10 days.
- Soluble COD less than 5 g/L at the end of digestion.
- Low concentrations of volatile organic acids at the end of digestion.
- TS reduction = 82% and VS reduction = 88%.
- Successfully digested 5 kg of tailings loaded in the high solids digester. OLR = 7.5 kg VS/m³/d
- 45-50% of methane yield from high solids digester.

Flow diagram for ACSC



















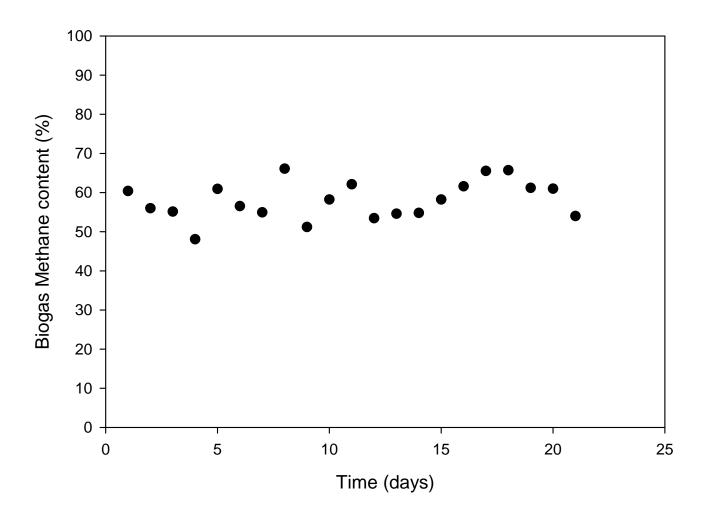




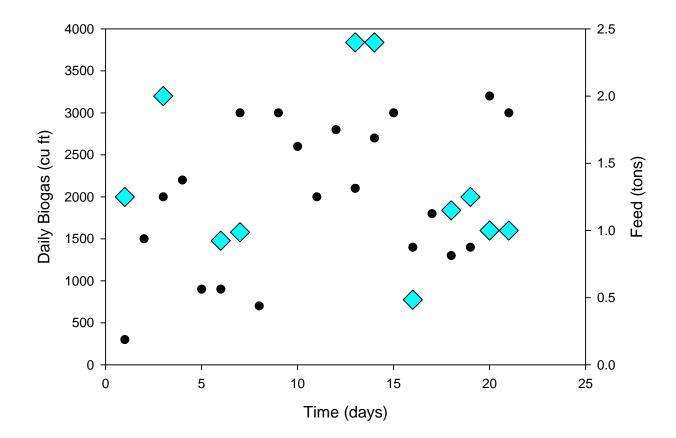
System Performance

Parameter	Value
Reactor Configuration	Unmixed, bottom fed solids concentrating, two stage
Amount of tailings fed	18 tons
Reactor residence time	
HRT	20 d
Current feed rate	2 tpd
Biogas production	41800 cu ft
Methane yield (most recent)	1,700 cu ft /ton (=1.7 MMBtu/ton)
Methane content of gas	53 – 68%
Volatile Fatty Acids	~ 200 mg/L

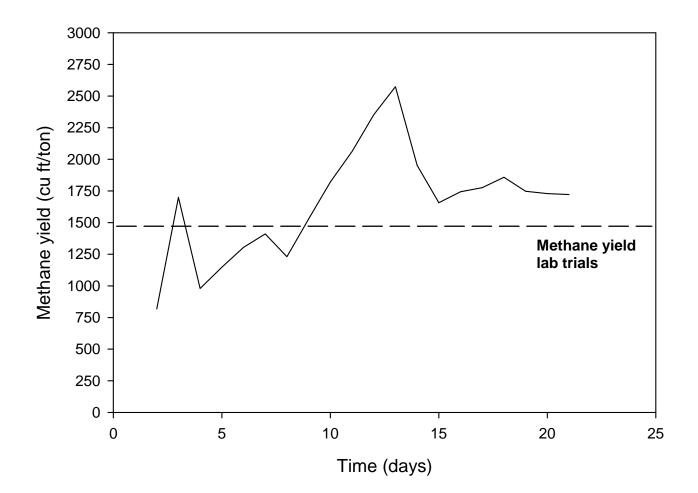




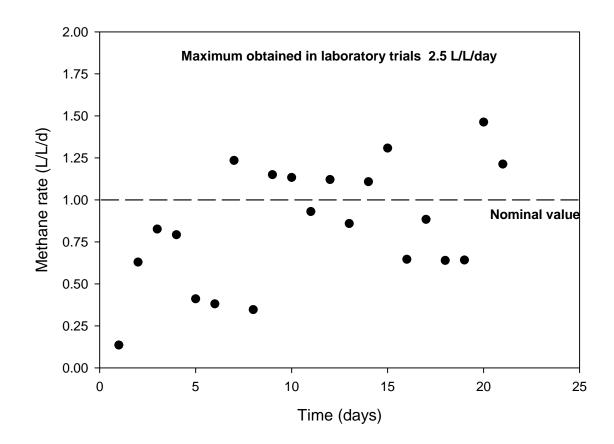




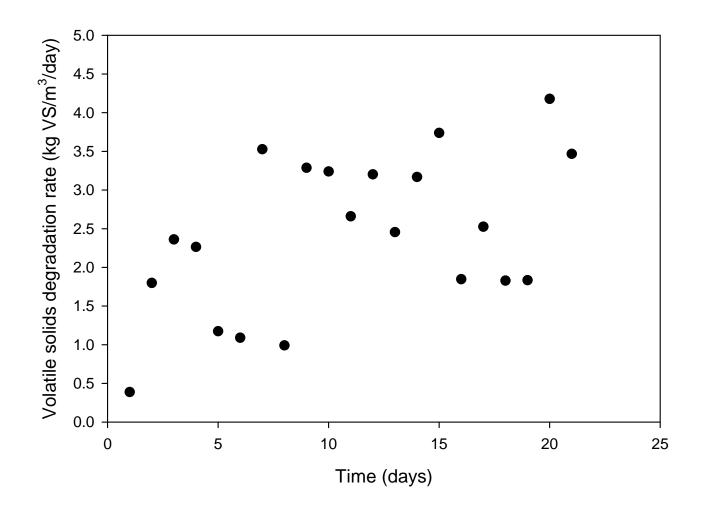














CONCLUSIONS

- There was a need for an alternate process design to existing commercial scale biogasification processes.
- The process design was successfully scaled up from bench scale apparatus.
- Performance of the demonstration plant was comparable to that seen at bench scale.
- Performance comparable to that of commercial systems biogasifying other feedstocks (including wastewater).

Acknowledgements

• University of Florida

- William Sheehan, Director
- Kristen Riley, Director
- David Chynoweth, Professor Emeritus
- Paul Lane, Senior Engineer
- Ioannis Polematidis, Graduate Student
- Abhay Koppar, Graduate Student
- Doug Renk, Graduate Student
- American Crystal Sugar Company
 - David Malmskogg
 - Terry McGillivray
 - Jeff Moritz
 - Sheldon Seaborn
 - Joe Wallevand

- URS
 - Robert Legrand

UF FLORIDA

IFAS

- Enterprise Minnesota
 - Bill Martinson