

Manure and sewage sludge: Nutrient recycling and energy efficiency with improved technology

WORKSHOP

Connect North Netherland
and Northwest Germany in
circular transition

Kompetenzzentrum
Niedersachsen - Netzwerk
Nachwachsende Rohstoffe
und Bioökonomie e.V.



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Same problem and same task for North Netherland and North West Germany

- 1. Problem:** Too many nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) in the environment
- 2. Task:** Increase production of CO₂-neutral electricity and heat
- 3. Task (in Germany):** Adhere to the new “sewage sludge regulation” (Klärschlamm Verordnung): phosphorus recovery from sewage sludge

Improved technology:

Hydro-Thermal-Carbonization (HTC)

- Converts wet biomass into dried biocoal
- Technically imitates the natural coal formation which takes place in nature over long geological time periods (50.000 to 50 million years)
- was investigated by Nobel price laureat Friedrich Bergius and first described in 1913
- Technology: thermo-chemical reaction in aqueous solution: at around 170 °C, 20 - 25 bar, 2 – 4 hours
-> works like a steam cooker
-> see video how it works:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1efkfyuhn4&ab_channel=TerraNovaEnergy

HTC technology can help to solve the problem and to accomplish the tasks

1. Use manure, digestate, sewage sludge and compost (contaminated with plastic and therefore difficult to sell) as feedstock for the recovery of phosphorus and nitrogen
2. Conversion of wet biomass (which cannot be efficiently used as a fuel because of high water content) into a CO₂-neutral biocoal

Waste biomass conversion to biocoal and recovered nutrients

Livestock farming and agriculture



Manure and digestate

Dewatering / separation device

dewatered manure / digestate

our cities

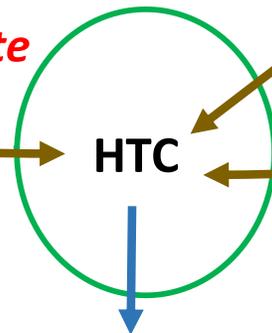


Domestic waste water

Waste water cleaning device

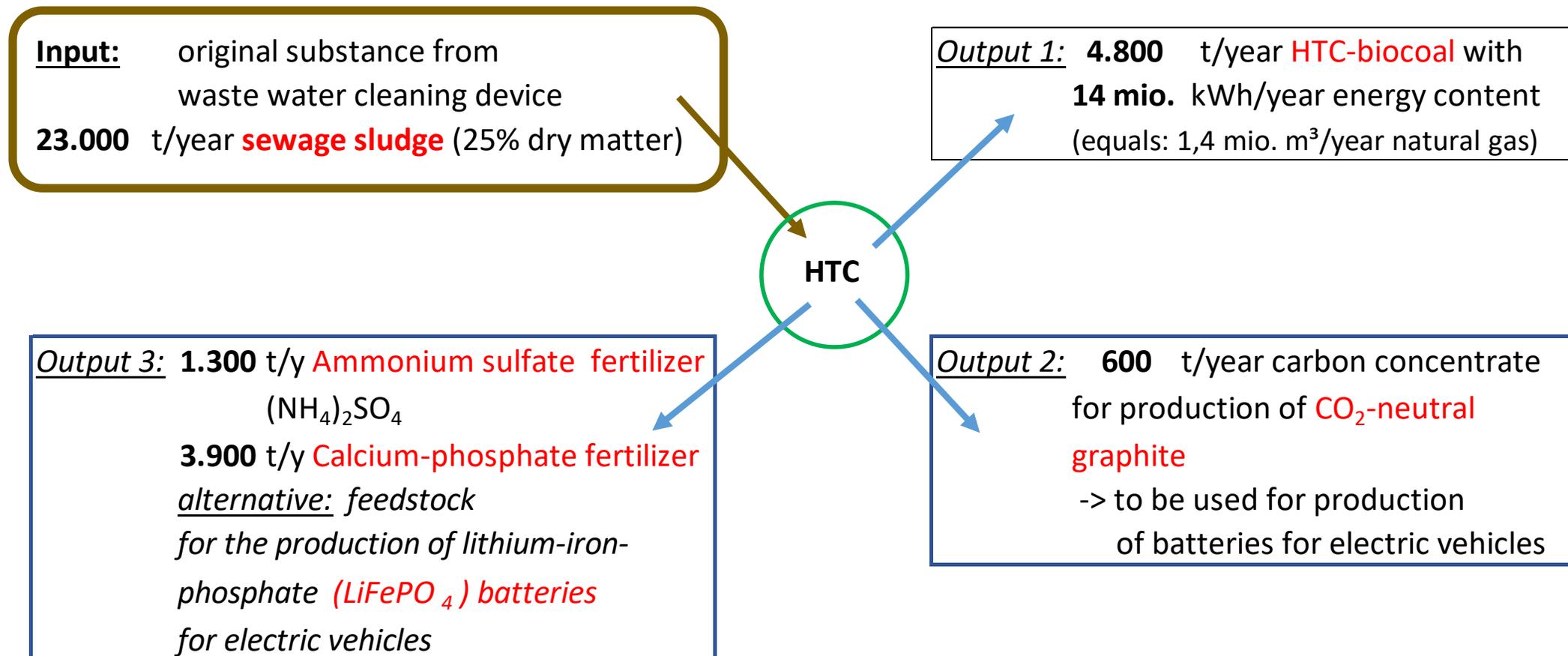
dewatered sewage sludge

Solid waste biomass



HTC-Biocoal + recovered nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen)

Mass flow chart: Nutrient recycling and biocoal production with Hydro-Thermal-Carbonisation (HTC): City with 350.000 inhabitants



Biocoal potential from sewage sludge in NL and NRW

	sewage sludge @25% dry matter	potential biocoal production @90% dry matter	calorific value	natural gas equivalent	lignite equivalent
	mio. tons/year	mio. tons/year	mio. kWh/a	mio. m ³ /year	mio. t / year
The Netherlands	1,3	0,27	775	77	0,27
North Rine Westphalia	1,5	0,31	894	89	0,31

calorific values values:	MJ/kg	kWh/kg
biocoal @ 90% dry matter	10,3	2,86
lignite @ 50% dry matter	10,3	2,86
natural gas		10 kWh/m ³

*good for 7.750
flats with consumption of
10.000 kWh/year*

Case study: sewage sludge conversion for city (350.000 inhabitants)

Investment costs:	5	mio. Euro for one HTC-module					
input:	23.000	t/year sewage sludge @ 25% dry matter					
output:	4.800	t/year HTC-coal @ 90% dry matter	+ recovered nutrients + carbon concentrate for graphite production				
produced calorific value	14	mio. kWh/year (as HTC-biocoal)					
CO ₂ emission reduction	2.760	t CO ₂ /year	(compared to natural gas, based on	0,201	kg CO ₂ /kWh natural gas)		

Return of invest (ROI)	mio. Euro/year						
operating costs	-1,1	including depreciation					
saved disposal costs	1,5	reduction of sewage sludge @ 25% dry m (based on 80 Euro/t for					18.200 t/year)
produced economic value	1,1	compared to natural gas	0,08	Euro/kWh gas price			
saved carbon costs	0,2	83,59 Euro/t CO ₂ ; average carbon price 2023					
income fertilizer / conc. carbon sales	?	Euro/year					
cost for process water drain	?	for	18.200	m ³ water/year, depending on local conditions			
net profit	1,7						
Return of invest (ROI)	+ / - 3	years					

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