

HIGHBIO - INTERREG NORD
2008 - 2011



Highly Refined Bio Energy Products through Gasification

Utilization of by-products formed in biogasification

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Figure 1. Bioash from biogasification.



Figure 2. Pre-treated bioash.





Introduction

- Physical and chemical properties and leaching properties have to be known
- Neutralizing and reactivity values are important quantities in order to assess the potential use of ash as soil conditioning agent and as a forest fertilizer
- Determination of leaching properties has an important role for environment pollution
- For example particle size determination is important evaluating potential utilization applications
- Before analysis samples were dried, crushed and sieved under 0,150 mm





Table 1. Physical and chemical properties of ashes

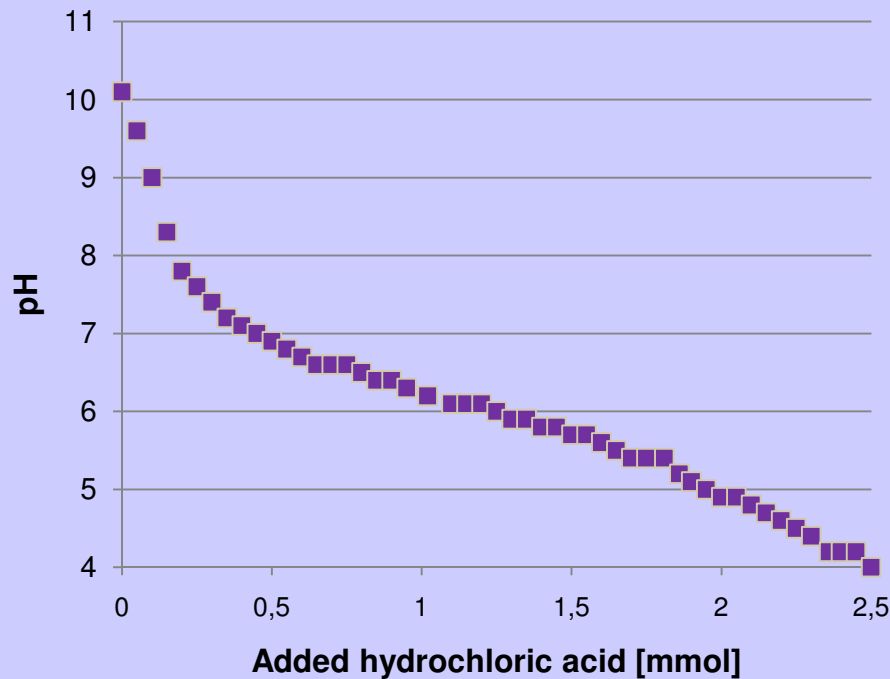
Parameter	According to standard	Ash from gasification	Ash from burning
Electrical conductivity		0.84 mS/cm	3.6 mS/cm
pH		9.6	10.5
Dry matter content	SFS-EN 12880	19.8 %	42.4%
Loss on ignition	SFS-EN 12879	94.1 %	80.7 %
DOC	SFS-EN 1484	649 mg/l	570 mg/l
TC		89.4 %	72.3 %
Neutralizing value	SFS-EN 12945	3.8 % (Ca)	7.9 % (Ca)
Reactivity value	SFS-EN 13971	1.6 % (Ca)	6.6 % (Ca)





Buffer capacity

Buffer capacity (ash from biogasification)



Buffer capacity (ash from burning)

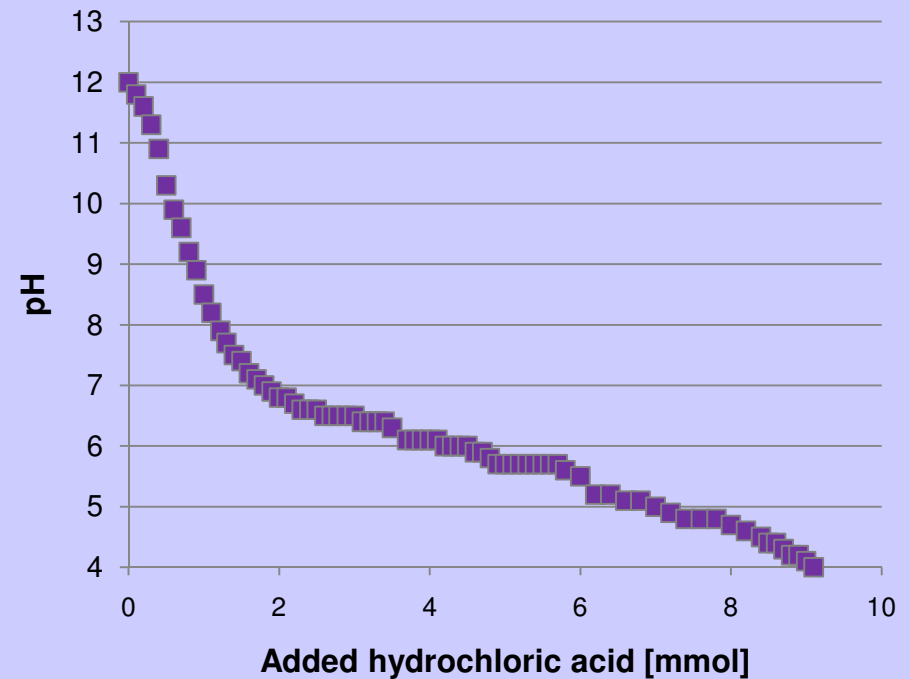


Figure 3. Buffer capacity graph (ash from gasification), pH as a function of added HCl [mmol].

Figure 4. Buffer capacity graph (ash from burning), pH as a function of added HCl [mmol].



Particle size measurement

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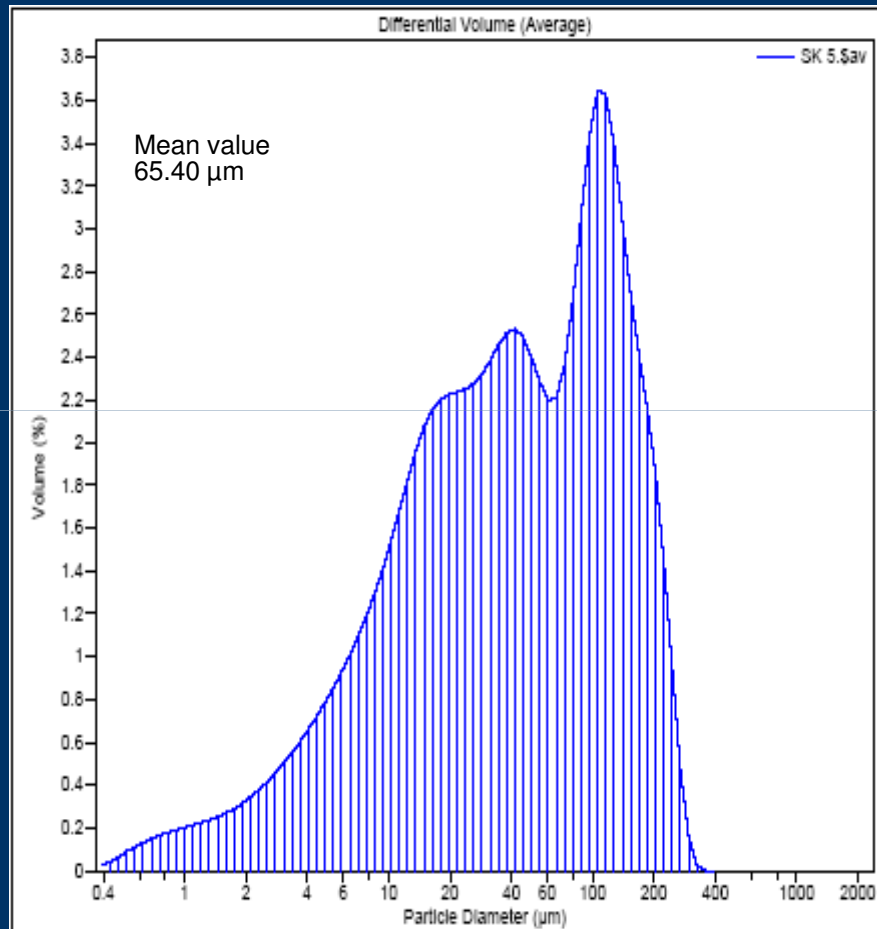


Figure 5. Particle size distribution of ash from biogasification process.

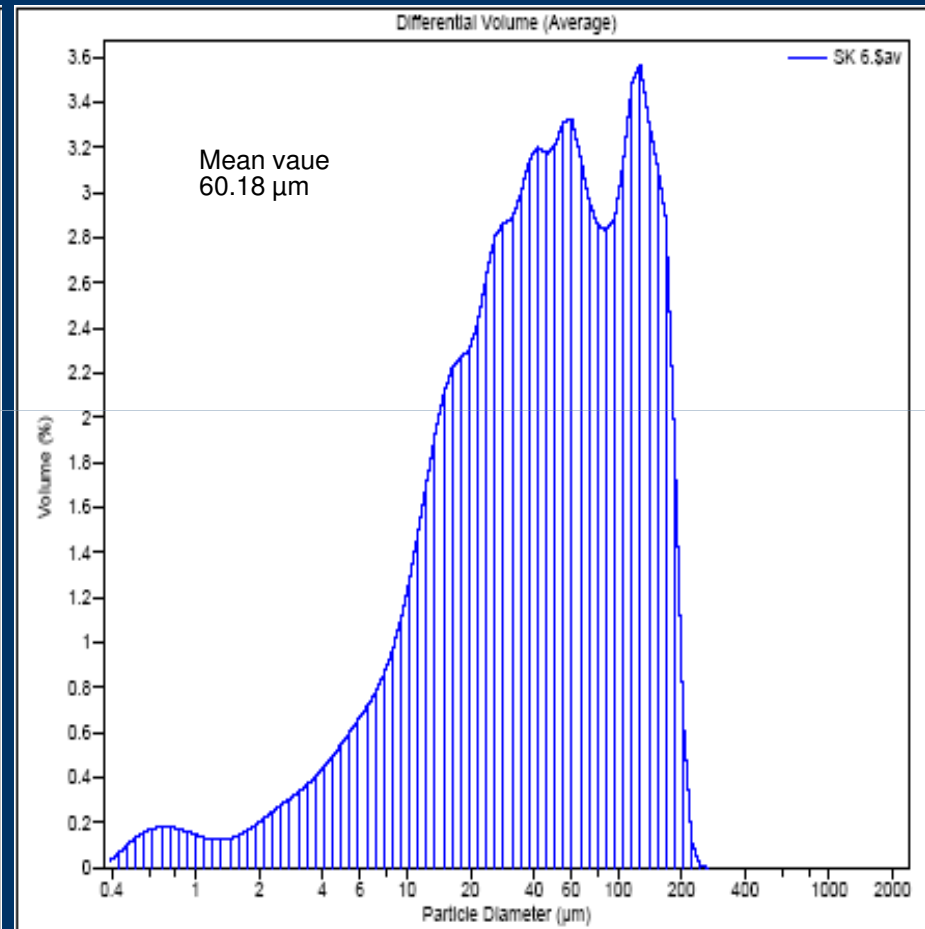


Figure 6. Particle size distribution of ash from burning process.

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Table 2. Finnish limit values for total heavy metal concentrations.

Element	Limit value [mg kg ⁻¹]	Limit value (forest fertilizer) [mg kg ⁻¹]	Ash from gasification [mg kg ⁻¹]	Ash from burning [mg kg ⁻¹]
Cd	1.5	17.5	< 0.3	1.6
Cu	600	700	15	21
Pb	100	150	< 3	10
Cr	300	300	7	9
Zn	1500	4500	85	130
As	25	30	< 3	< 3
Ni	100	150	3	10





Table 3. Nutrient determination.

Macro-nutrient	Ash from gasification [g kg ⁻¹]	Ash from burning [g kg ⁻¹]
P	0.34	0.38
Ca	8.4	37.3
K	3.2	10.2
Mg	1.6	5.9

Determination of nutrients is carried out according to the procedure of MTT Agrifood Research Finland





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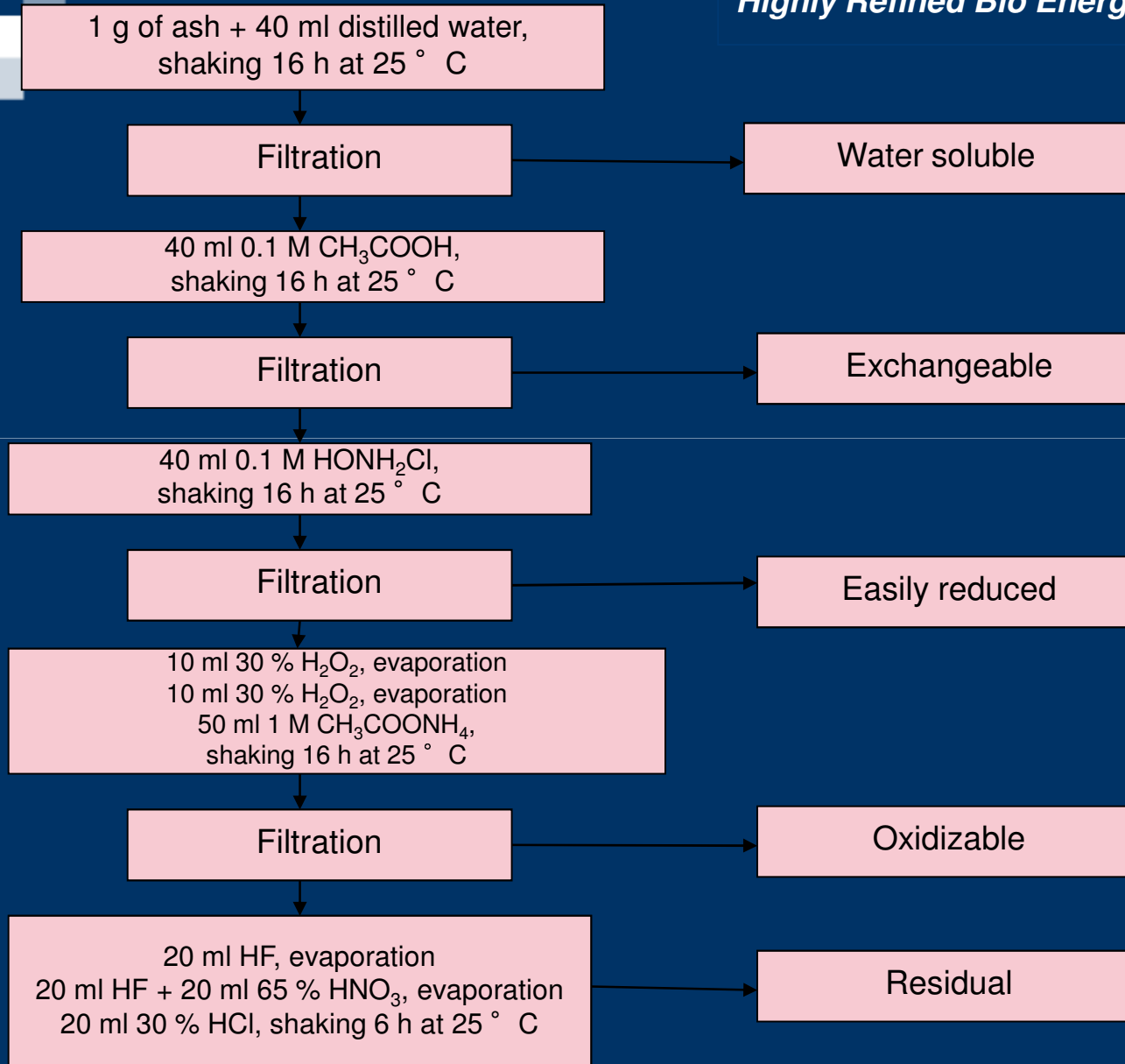


Figure 7. A five-stage sequential leaching procedure.





Table 4. Sequential leaching results, ash from burning process.

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Metal	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV	Stage V	Total
Cd	< 0.08	0.71	0.73	0.15	< 0.2	< 1.87
Cu	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	3.9	19.0	< 24.1
Pb	< 0.6	< 0.6	2.2	5.3	2.9	< 11.6
Cr	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	1.7	8.7	< 11.6
Zn	0.4	35.5	68.5	11.5	11.2	127.1
As	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.75	< 1.5	< 3.8
Ni	< 0.4	0.60	1.1	1.4	6.0	< 9.5





Table 5. Sequential leaching results, ash from gasification process.

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Metal	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV	Stage V	Total
Cd	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.08	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.54
Cu	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	2.7	14.0	< 17.9
Pb	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.75	< 1.5	< 4.05
Cr	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	0.97	7.0	< 9.17
Zn	< 0.4	31.6	9.9	21.6	23.0	< 86.5
As	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.75	< 1.5	< 4.05
Ni	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.40	0.55	2.89	< 4.24





Conclusions

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- Physical and chemical properties of ashes from burning and gasification processes vary
- Ash from gasification process includes more carbon
- Particle size distribution is quite same
- Ash from burning includes more nutrients and heavy metals than ash from gasification





Removal of odorous and organic compounds from wastewater by bioash and activated carbon

- Unpleasant odours typical problems in many wastewaters
- Various physical, chemical and biological treatment processes available
- Activated carbon
- Why not bioash?





Adsorbents

- Commercial activated carbon
- Bioash from biogasification

Pre-treatment of adsorbents

- Washing with distilled water
- Drying at 105 ° C
- Sieving (particle size < 150 μm)





Characterization of adsorbents

- Specific surface area (BET)
- Untreated (u) and pre-treated (p) samples

Table 6. Specific surface area of adsorbents.

Sample	BET [$\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$]
U bioash	70
P bioash	100
U activated carbon	920
P activated carbon	930



Figure 8. Micromeritics ASAP 2020 device for the specific surface area measurements.





Adsorption experiments

- Adsorbent loads from 5 to 20 g L⁻¹
- Wastewater load 500 mL
- Reaction time 2 hours at room temperature
- Water samples were taken periodically during the reaction



Figure 9. Set-up for the adsorption experiments.





Analyzing of the water samples

- Odour change
 - Determined by a sensory method
 - Scale from 5 (initial odour) to 1 (odourless sample)
- pH
- DOC (Dissolved Organic Carbon)
 - From filtrated samples





Results, odour removal

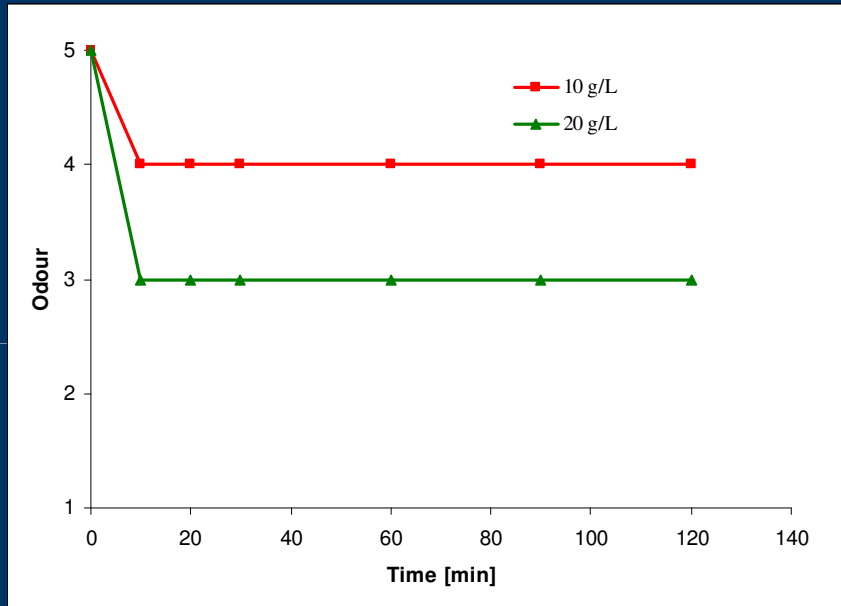


Figure 10. Odour levels of food industry ww as a function of time with different bioash concentrations: 10 to 20 g L⁻¹

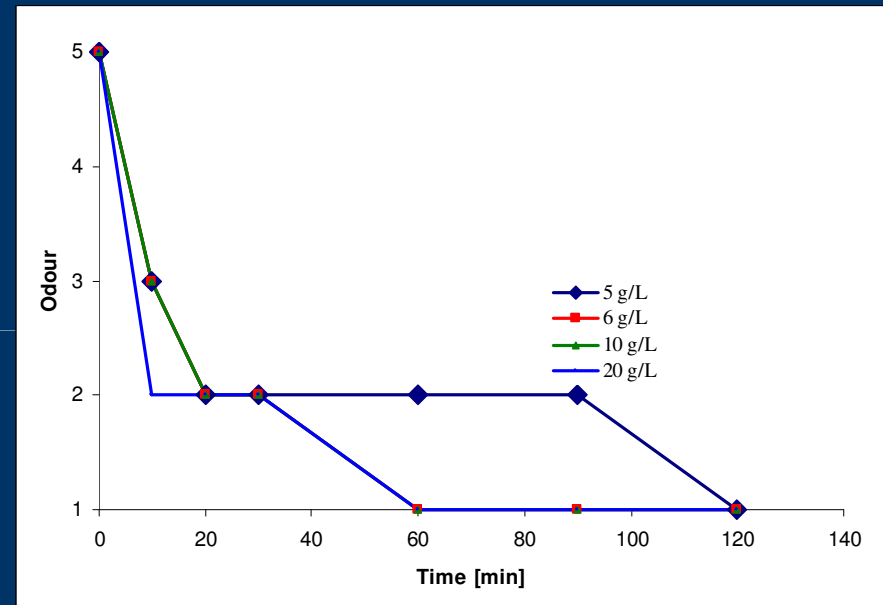


Figure 11. Odour levels of food industry ww as a function of time with different activated carbon concentrations: 5 to 20 g L⁻¹





Results, removal of organic compounds

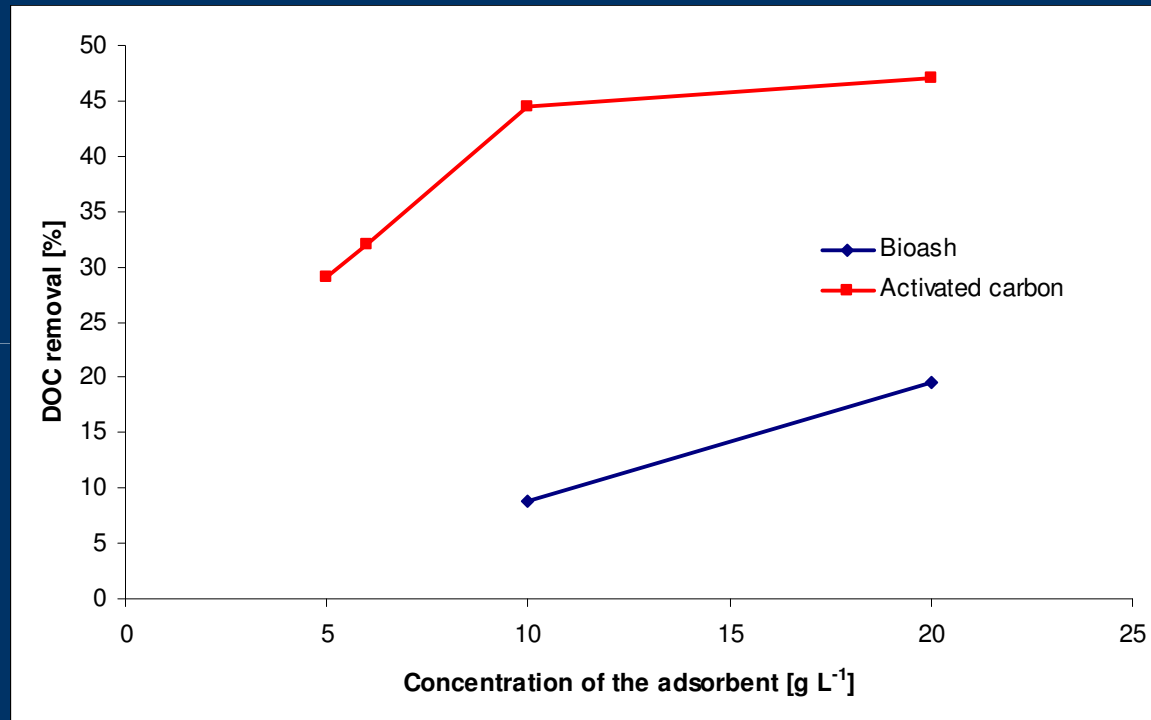


Figure 12. DOC removal as a function of adsorbent concentration. Reaction time two hours.





Conclusions

- The efficiency of odour removal increased with increasing adsorbent concentration
- Bioash
 - Adsorbent loads 10 to 20 g L⁻¹
 - odour removed only slightly (5 to 3)
- Activated carbon
 - Adsorbent loads 5 to 20 g L⁻¹
 - Ww was odourless after 2 hours experiments





Further studies

- Bigger loads of bioash
- Different pre-treatment
 - Larger specific surface area?



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Thank you for your attention!

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