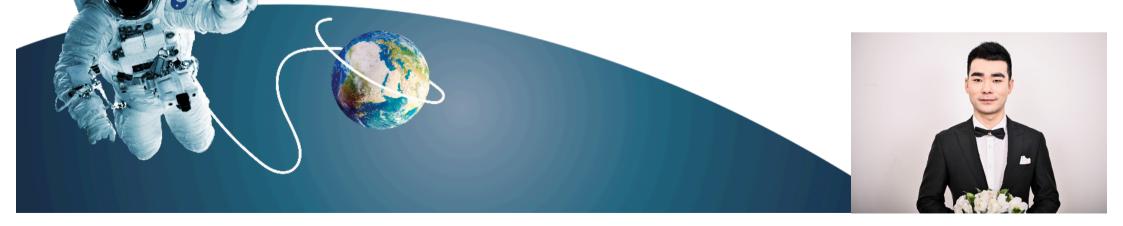




# Improving ammonification for nitrate production in bioconversion of organic fertilizers to liquid products

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## Organic fertilisers

#### Introduction

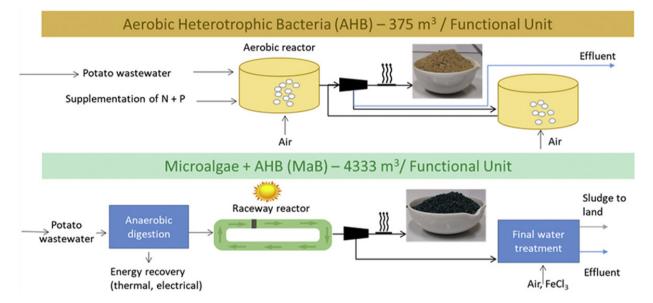




## microbial fertilisers

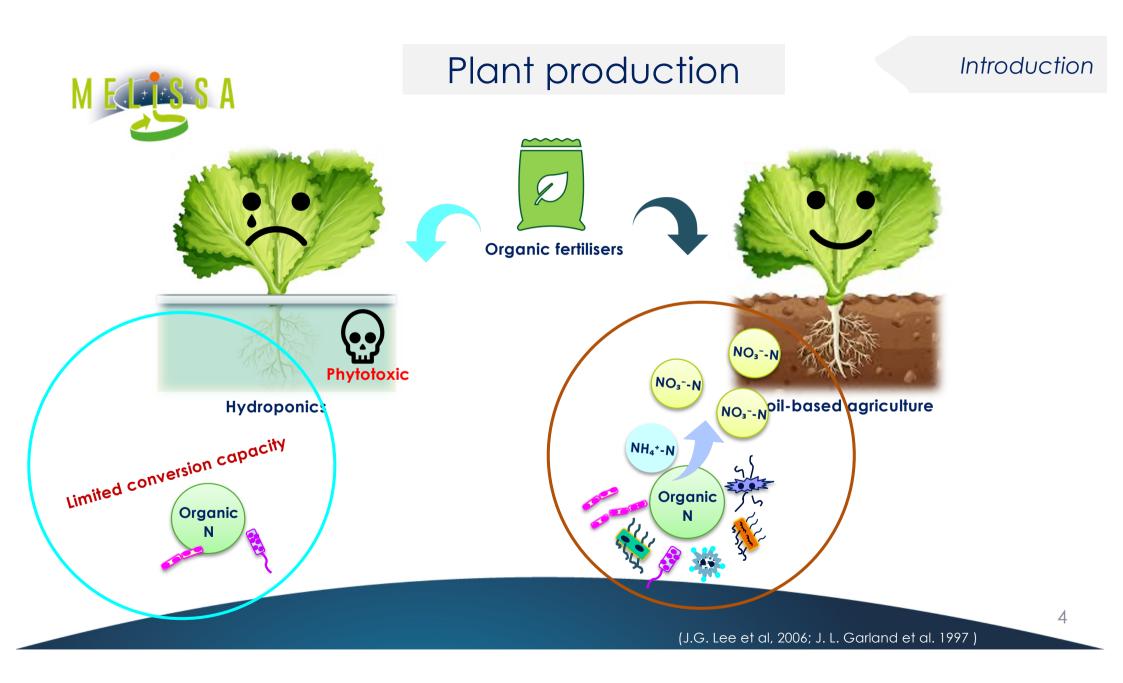
Introduction





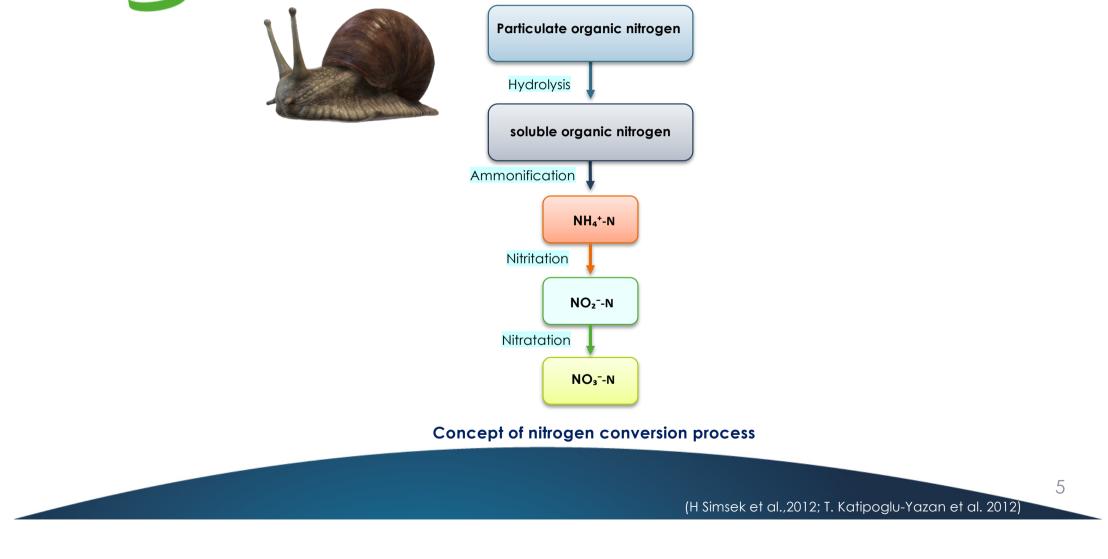
Microbial fertilizers better than soybean meal: lower impacts in the human health and the ecosystem (data not shown).

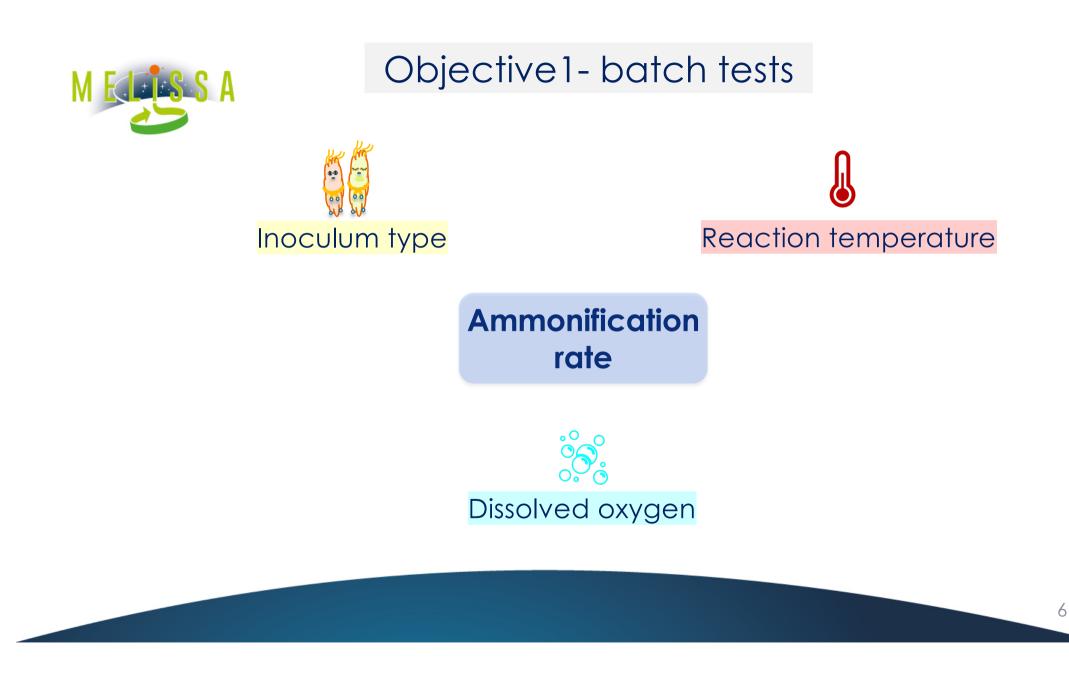
(Spiller et al., 2020; Spanoghe et al. 2020))

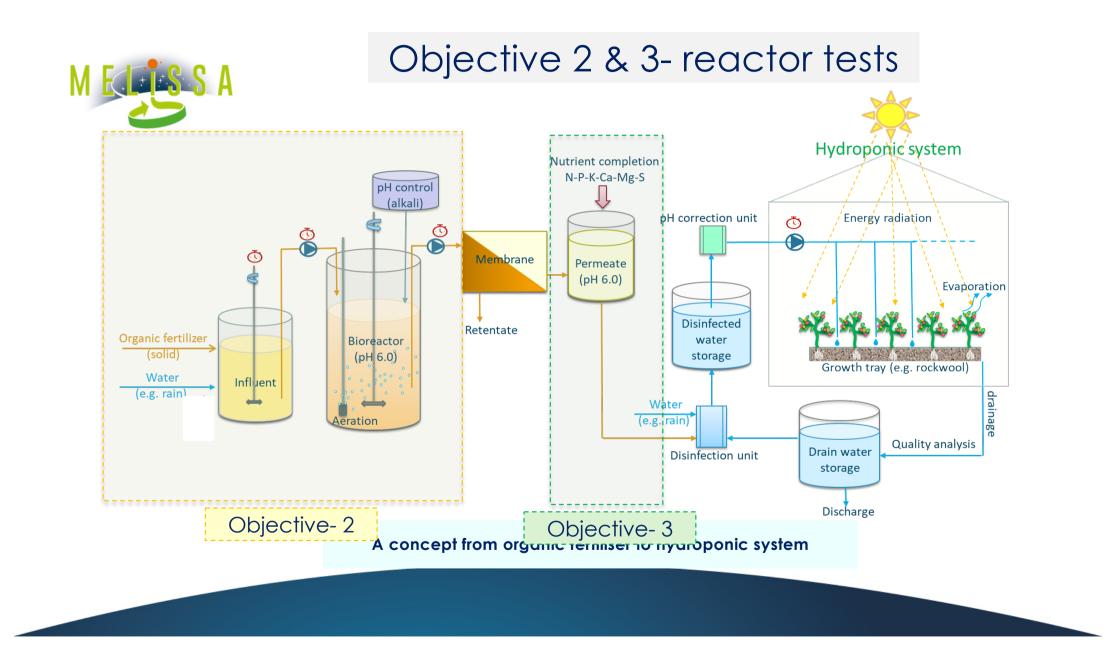


## Nitrogen conversion from organic fertilisers to nitrate

Introduction







## Batch tests

#### Experiment

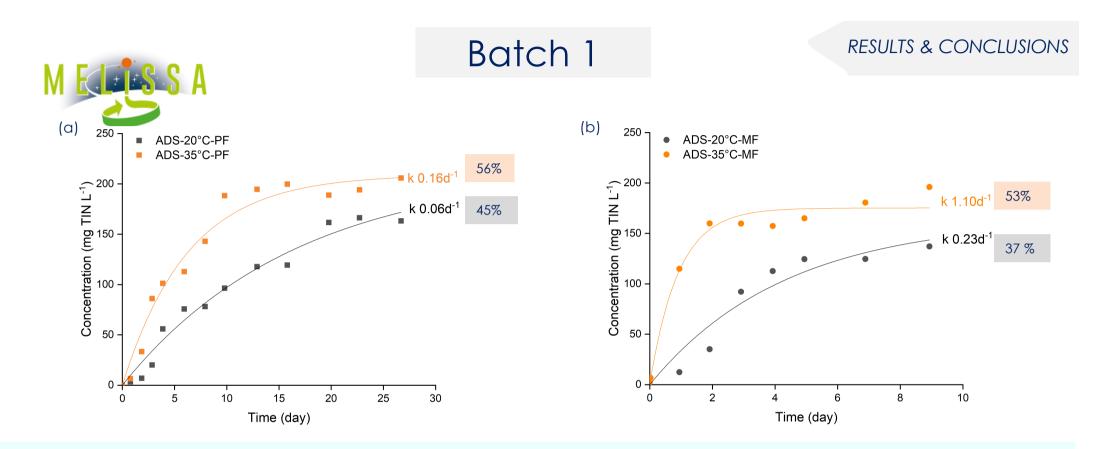


Batch	Inoculum source	Inoculum level (g VSS/L)	рН	T (°C)	DO	Fertiliser type (370mg TKN/L)
1	ADS	0.4	7.0±0.2	20±1& 35±1°C	Х	PF & MF
2	AS	0.4	7.010.2	20±1& 35±1°C	V	MF



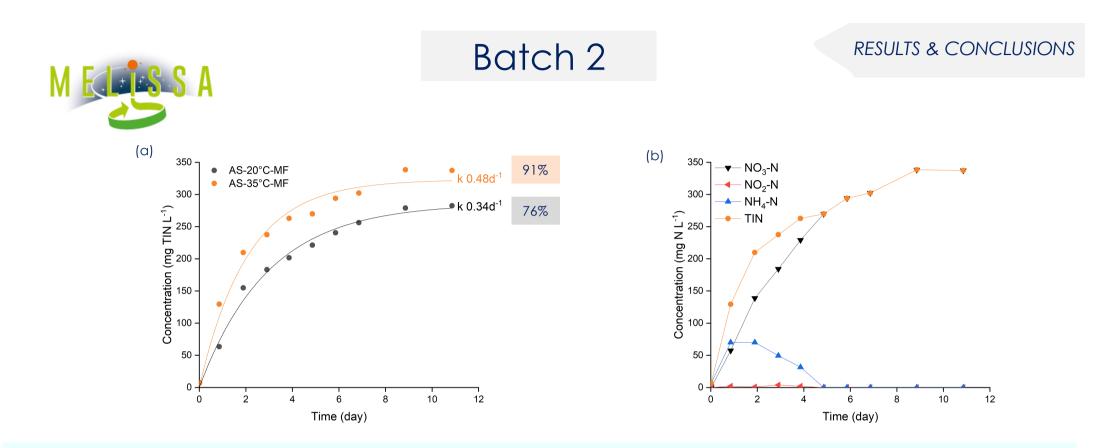
#### Note:

- ADS- anaerobic digestion sludge; AS- activated sludge; (from a local wastewater treatment plant); \*
- \*
- Plant-based fertilizer (PF) : a commercial product (BioAgenasol® profigreen);
- \*
- Microbial fertilizer (MF) 🖉 : a consortium of aerobic bacteria (CAB) (the company Avecom, Belgium);



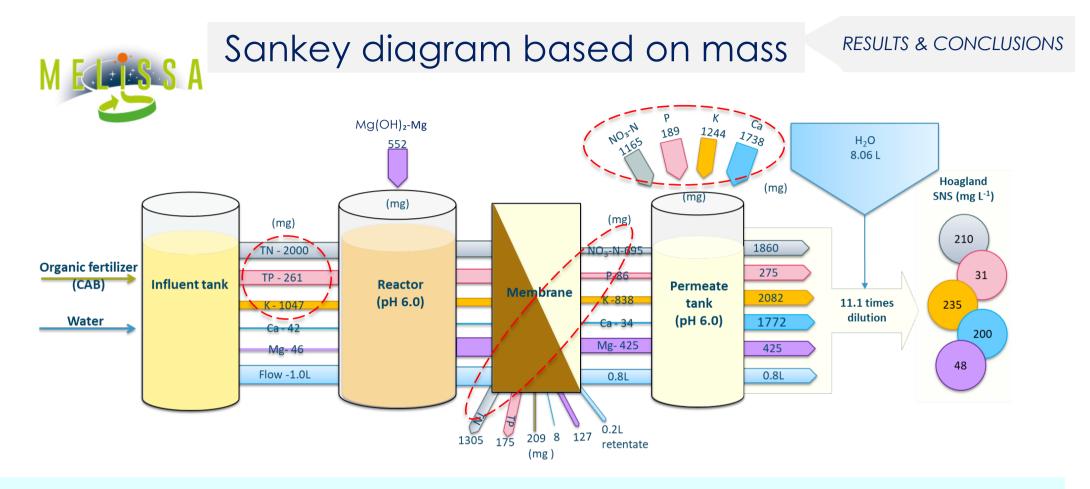
- Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) release : first-order kinetics;
- Anaerobic incubation at 35°C: 3 and 5-fold rate constant improvement in bioconversion of PF and MF, respectively;
- ♦ MF: faster in TIN (i.e.  $NH_4^+-N$ ) release  $\rightarrow$  as a more sustainable fertilizer;

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- ✤ Aerobic incubation :
  - ✤ significantly improve the TIN releasing efficiency, especially at 35°C;
  - further convert the produced  $NH_4^+-N$  to  $NO_3^--N$  in a one-stage process.

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- Sequencing batch reactor (SBR) condition: 400 mg TN L<sup>-1</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>, 5-day-HRT (Mg(OH)₂ as pH control regent);
- Around 43% of organic nitrogen converted to NO₃-N (include the part in retentate);
- Hoagland standard nutrient solution: extra commonly used compounds were dosed;

## M ELISS A Extrapolated operational expenditure (OPEX)

		Commercial						
OPEX cost categories		Baseline scenario¹	YaraTera Kristalon Scarlet <sup>2</sup>	YaraTera Kristalon Brown³	FloraFlex B1+B2⁴	SBR scenario		
	g NO3 <sup>-</sup> -N <sub>OG</sub> L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland					0.1		
Organic fertiliser (CAB)	g NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> -N <sub>OG</sub> g <sup>-1</sup> CAB	N.A.				0.03		
	Euro L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland				(	2.8 x10⁻³		
Chemical compounds	Euro L⁻¹ Hoagland	2.3 x10 <sup>-8</sup>	1.0 x10⁻³	1.0 x10⁻³	3.4 x10 <sup>-2</sup>	1.6 x10 <sup>-8</sup>		
	g O <sub>2</sub> L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland (nitrification)					0.4		
Aeration	g O2 L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland (COD consumption)	N.A.				1.6		
	Euro L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland					1.2 x10⁻⁴		
Total cost	Euro L <sup>-1</sup> Hoagland	2.3 x10⁻ <sup>∗</sup>	1.02 x10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.01 x10 <sup>-3</sup>	3.4 x10 <sup>-2</sup>	2.9 x10 <sup>-3</sup>		
	• The cost of organic fert	ilizer (CAB)	dominates the	OPEX in this stu	dy.			
<sup>1</sup> composted of sea	• Prices of SBR scenario h	trients);						
<ul> <li>✤ CAB cost: 0.0</li> </ul>	0							
	mption for complete nitrific		•••					
♦ The O₂ consu	mption via COD removal sh	nould be ar	ound 18.3 g L <sup>-1</sup>	SBR permeate	•			

♦ Average oxygen transfer efficiency: 2 kg O₂ kWh<sup>-1</sup>; electricity cost: 0.117 EUR kWh<sup>-1</sup>;

\*



## Take home

- Optimal conditions to improve the ammonification performance: 35°C+ DO + microbial fertiliser.
- SBR at 400 mg TN L<sup>-1</sup> d<sup>-1</sup> with a 5-day-HRT: around 43% NO3-N production.
- Compared to commercial solutions, organic nutrient solution: cost competitive.







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### THANK YOU.

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## PARTNERS



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