

Biogas upgrading using ammonia from wastewater: An energy and resource recovery nexus

Stream

The Industrial Doctorate Centre for the Water Sector

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Incentivisation provides a revenue of **€0.39 m⁻³** for **biomethane** which compares to **€0.23 m⁻³** for using biogas to produce electricity. Water utilities are now investing in biogas upgrading facilities for biomethane which must achieve methane quality (>95%)

Hollow fibre membranes intensify processing, and allow contact between ammonia rich liquors and biogas. **Ammonia** and **CO₂ react**, increasing CO₂ flux. A **crystalline** reaction product, **ammonium bicarbonate**, is grown to recover ammonia as a **fertiliser**

Biogas quality

Methane in treated biogas exceeds 98% through facilitating enhanced CO₂ separation

Benefits

Mechanism

Process

Sustainable chemistry

Real ammonia rich liquor provides same chemical reactivity as synthetic

Chemisorption

The micro-porous membrane enables non-dispersive chemical absorption, enhancing CO₂ flux

Crystal nucleation

Supersaturation occurs at the gas-liquid interface nucleating crystal growth at membrane pores

Fertiliser production

Crystalline product ammonium bicarbonate is formed – fertiliser with a resale of €150 tonne⁻¹

Biogas production from sewage sludge

Ammonia rich effluent

Ammonia rich effluent saturated with CO₂

Biogas

Membrane contactor

Biomethane

Biogas replaces natural gas

Revenue (Mn € per annum)

Gas/liquid hollow fibre membranes provide greater **process intensification** than existing biogas upgrading processes. Ammonia rich liquors provide a **sustainable chemical** source for chemisorption which further enhances intensification, whilst simultaneously producing a marketable **fertiliser** product and **treating return liquors** for ammonia. The net impact is around a **500%** increase in potential revenue

Contributions to revenue enhancement

- Aeration saving
- Biomethane
- NH₄HCO₃

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