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Development of A Practical On-site Livestock Waste Treatment System for Small-scale or Part-time Livestock Production Farms

1997. 2. 28.

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98%, 가 66%, 가 72%
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(CAD)

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(hardware)

7) ,

(software)

8)

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SUMMARY

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Composting has gained rapid acceptance as a method of recycling relatively dry organic materials such as leaves and brush and, when alternative disposal costs are high, even moist materials such as grass clippings and dewatered sewage sludges. However, as moisture contents rise above 60%, the need for a dry bulking amendment increases the costs of composting, both by direct purchases of amendment and through increased reactor capacity and materials handling requirements. High moisture materials also present increased risks of anaerobic odor formation through reduced oxygen transport. These costs and operational challenges often constrain the opportunities to compost high moisture materials such as agricultural manures.

During the last several decades economies of scale in livestock production have been increasing livestock densities and creating manure management challenges throughout the world. This issue is particularly pressing in Korea, where livestock farms typically manage little or no cropland, and the nutrients and biochemical oxygen demand in manure pose a serious threat to water quality. Composting has recently become popular as a means of recycling manure into products for sale off the farm, but bulking amendments (usually sawdust) are expensive and availability is limited. This research project pursues to develop a pilot scale system designed to minimize bulking agent requirements by using the energy liberated by decomposition and the thermal energy with convective air flow. In this context the composting reactor as a biological dryer under development allows the repeated use of bulking amendment with several batches of manure.

Drying has been long recognized as part of the composting process, but it is usually viewed as a secondary effect where the primary focus is waste stabilization. Among those who have developed systems to use the energy of aerobic oxidation specifically for high rate drying of wet organic wastes are Badder et al.(1975) and Jewell et al.(1984). Recycling pelletized product through their bioreactor and achieving autoheated temperatures of over 74°C, Badder et al. dried times of 5 and 12 hours respectively. Jewell et al. examined a range of operational parameters for drying dairy manure, finding maximum degradation rates at 60°C and 40% moisture, and maximum moisture removal rates at 46°C and 14 liters air per gram water added. Jewell et al. called their process "Biodrying", which is the term we utilize in this report.

An enclosed bioreactor with two vertical, cylindrical chambers was designed, manufactured, and experimented to implement a new concept of the pig slurry treatment system for small-scale or part-time livestock producers. The bioreactor of 3.0m³ was modified several times to remove functional problems of its composite elements from the software and hardware standpoints. Two cylindrical chambers, the upper of inner diameter of 1,140 mm and height of 1400 mm and the lower, 1,350 mm, 1,200 mm, respectively, were vertically placed in one above the other, connected with a recycle bucket. Each chamber includes a T-type stirrers rotating at 8 rpm, which provides materials mixing. Aeration and heating were made through perforated holes in the cylindrical pipes placed underneath T-type stirrer, which was connected to main shaft. The biodryer was enclosed with a steel sheet housing with insulation material of 50 mm. The bioreactor was operated with 3-4 different operational strategies to determine the best operational practice.

Treatment of 5 levels of initial moisture contents of the mixture of sawdust and pig slurry (Test 1-5) on mass basis were implemented to evaluate the

drying effectiveness (reduction rate of water content of the mixture materials) of a biological dryer allowing the repeated use of bulking amendment with several batches of manure. In addition to the moisture content, the variation of spatial temperature, C/N ratio, T-P, T-K were observed with the lapse of composting days to explore the impact of the treatment of manure on these factors and test the stability of the end-product as a fertilizer.

The major results obtained are summarized as follows:

- 1) Initial water content of mixture clearly showed its influence to the water reduction rate significantly throughout experiments so that the optimizing initial moisture should be carefully studied. Initial water content 70% of the mixture is analyzed to be optimum for the maximum biodrying rate, considering each experimant's water content variation in relation to energy input

- 2) Best operational practice (BOP) for the bioreactor should be determined on the integration of feeding frequency and duration of slurry, energy input for that period, and initial moisture content of the mixture.

- 3) Aeration is pointed to be a single most important factor for moisture removal, which decelerate the temperature of the mixture to reach thermophilic condition due to convective heat loss. Mesophilic microbes seemed to play a major role for biogradation of the mixture.

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	-----	57

1.

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98%, 가 66%, 가 72%
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가 散布 混在

가 가 가 ,

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1

가

,

sun-dry

()

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, () 가 ,

가

가 ,

, 가,

가

,

가 가 .

가 , , () 가 가 , 가 , 10 , 50 가, () . . 가 () , 가 , , 가 , 가 包集 , 混在 散布 在宅 가 , () ; , ; ; 가 가

가 ,

가 가

低投入

2.

低投入 full-scale

가

가

가 가

合目的的 (

)

full-scale

가

, 經時別

1.

(composting)

(humus)

가

,

가

(pile)

가

‘ , ’

1925

Albert Howard

Indore Method

Howard(1935)

, 가 , , ,

1.5m

(layered pile)

6

3

가

1).

가

.
,
,
,

가

2.

(windrow) (pile)

(open bin composting),
(box bin composting), (open elongated bin composting),
(open elliptical bin composting), (open circular bin composting)

,
가 , 가

(enclosed vertical reactor system)

가

(paddle)

type)

가

2

7

(bin

2)

(rotating drum composing system)

2)

3)

가

3.

가.

가 (compost matrix),
 가 ,
 ,
 가 40
 (mesopilic) ,
 (pile) 가 40
 , (thermopilic) 가 pile
 가 (60°C 70) 2 3
 ,
 가 40 가
 가

Golueke(1972)4

가 35
 가 35 55
 가 , 가 55 ,
 , 70 . 65 ,
 . 가 65 70 40 ,

, Arrhenius equation
 (enzyme-mediated reaction)
 , (thermal denaturation)

5).

, 가

가 , 1g 14KJ 1g 14.2 28.5 KJ 가

6).

, 0.189 cm²/sec ,
 2.56 × 10⁻⁵cm²/sec , 10,000 가 .
 (apparent gas diffusion coefficient)
 , 가 가 .

가 FAS(free air space)

(water potential system) .
 (WPS) (water activity)
 -70kPa , 가
 7).

50 60%() ,
 60% , 가
 , 가 , 가
 가 (bulking agent)

(water content amendments)

50% , pile
 , 가 , 가
 가
 1).

(Aeration Rate)

(aeration) .
 , 가

가 . Shoda and Phae8)
 가 (50 ~60) , 50~200 l/min/m3
 , 가

C/N 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 C/N .
 , .
 .
 가 N, P, K
 (Germination Test) . (stability)
 , 가
 가 , (maturity)
 가
 , C/N (, 1993)10) ,
 CO2 , -O2 (Paletski et al, 1995)11),
 Germination Test (, 1995)12) 가
 .
 .
 (pre-treatment)
 ,
 가 .
 , (drying) (dehydration)

1.

가
(full-scale)

原形

, nutrients

2

가

가

2
Screw Conveyor

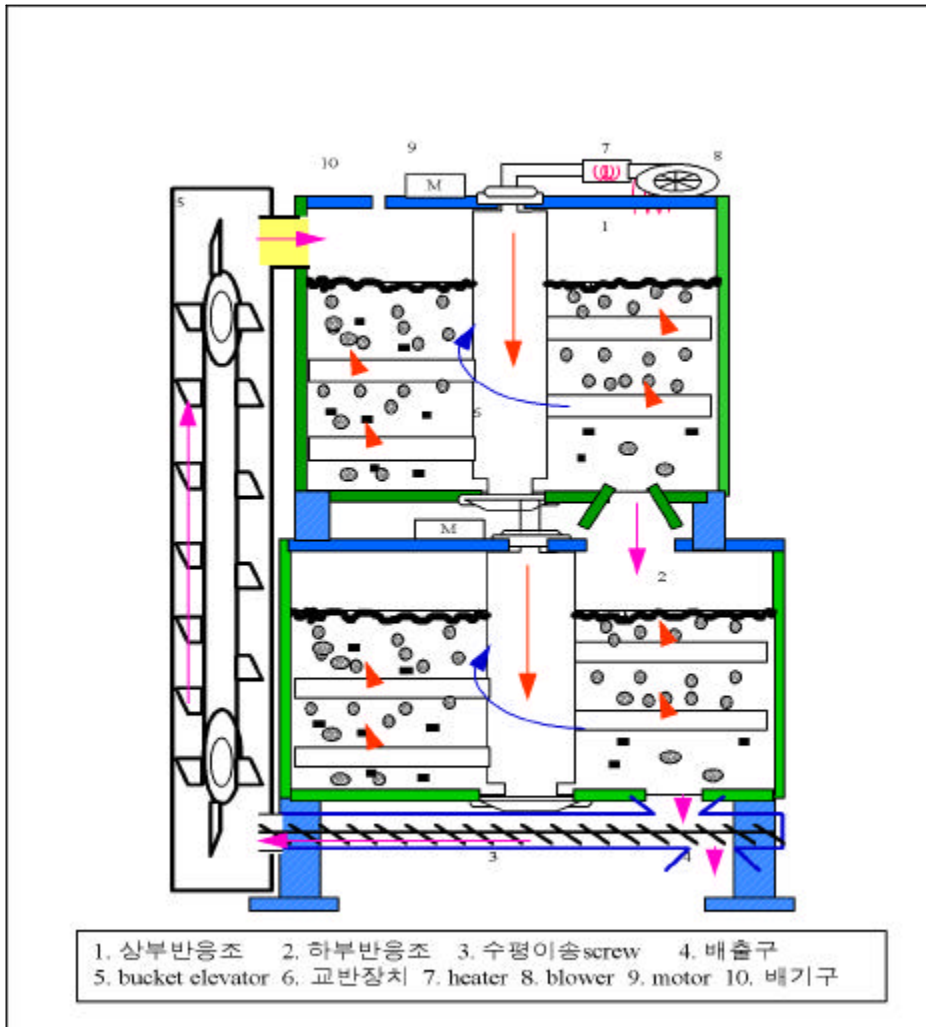
D.C. Motor

(< 3.1>).

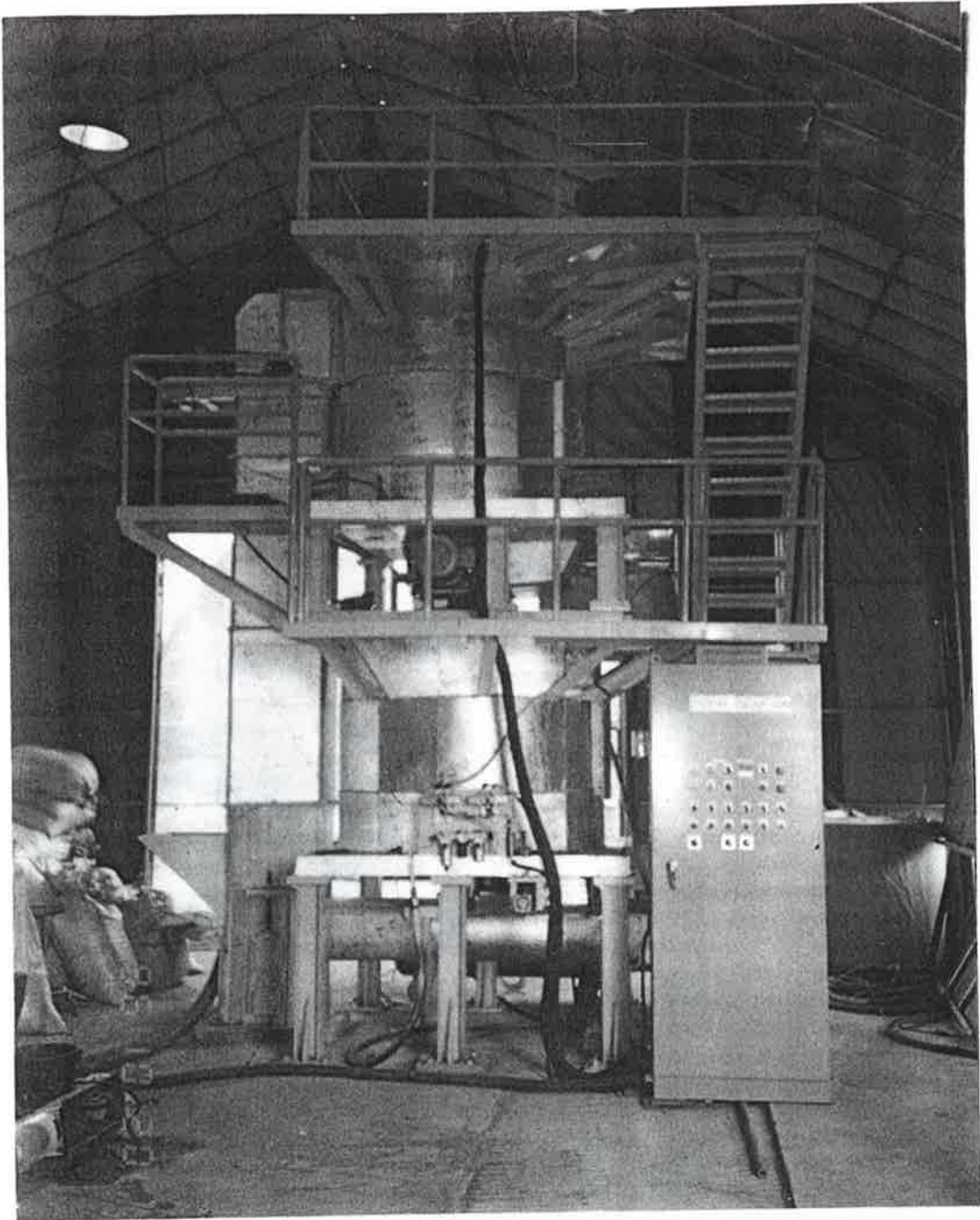
< 3.1> < 3.2>

< 3.1>

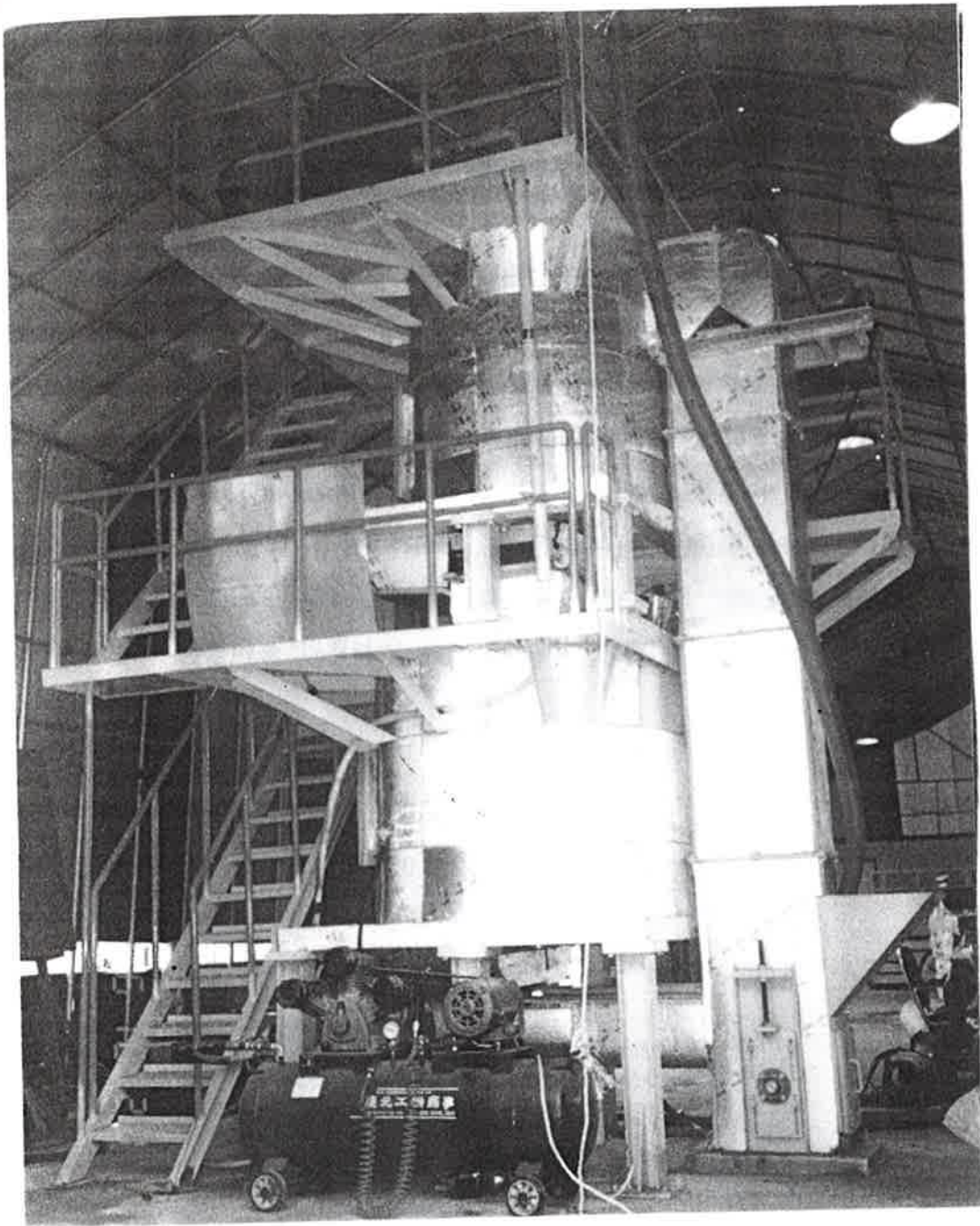
		(SPEC)
		() 1.2m(D) × 1.4(H)
		() 1.4m(D) × 1.2m(H)
MOTOR	主驅動	(,) 5HP
	BUCKET ()	2HP
	()	1HP
heat pump (heating)		3HP compressor
air compressor		5HP
		Compacted Polystyryfoam(50mm) (R=10.C m ² /W)
		IRON
		3.43mB
bucket		belt type, bucket : plastic



< 3.1 >



<그림 3.2> 밀폐화(중형) 가축분뇨수 퇴비화시스템 설계 전면도



<그림 3.3> 밀폐화(중형) 가축분뇨수 퇴비화시스템의 실상도

2.

가. (feeding condition)

3.4m³ , 除
 3 m³ .
 75% , 50%
 . , 50%
 0.377m³/ton , 95% , 50%
 . 50% 1.131 ton
 , 80% 2.26ton . 50% ,

$$W_m X + S_m Y = 0.8$$

$$V_s X + S_s Y = 0.2 \quad (1)$$

$$W_m + S_m = 1.0$$

$$W_s + S_s = 1.0$$

, W_m :
 W_s :
 S_m :
 S_s :
 X :
 Y :

(1)

가

1 batch

, 1 batch

1 batch

batch

VS

10 , (R.H.) 60% 가 , Psychrometrics
< 3.2>

< 3.2>

H₂O

Exhaust Temp. (°C)	H ₂ O (kg H ₂ O/kg dry air)	Total Quantity of Air (m ³)
35	0.0320	34638.806
40	0.0443	25902.946
45	0.0605	19750.313
50	0.0818	15298.819
55	0.1100	12009.329
60	0.1479	9536.335
65	0.1996	7650.142
70	0.2721	6193.538

VS

, System

, Psychrometrics

< 3.3>

< 3.3>

Enthalpy

()	(KJ/ kg dry air)	(KJ)
30	129. 002	3711902. 52
35	166. 032	3722467. 08
40	213. 234	3742849. 78
45	274. 007	3786074. 46
50	353. 213	3862493. 57
55	458. 085	3983214. 53
60	599. 911	4163074. 03
65	797. 419	4424650. 01
70	1084. 218	4805456. 39

3.

가.

2 3 kg

, 500g

, 60 Drying oven

1 2 ,

, VS test

Fresh(wet) basis

1) (moisture content) : 105

80 24

2) VS (volatile solid) : 550°C

3) temperature : ()

(feedback effect)

(thermocouple ; T-type)

Hybrid Recorder (Sanei

8H , JAPAN)

(Solomat 510e. UK)

(Pt 100)

1) Total-Carbon : elementary analyzer(PE 2400 Series CHNS/O
Analyzer, PERKIN ELMER, USA)

2) Total-Nitrogen : elementary analyzer(PE 2400 Series CHNS/O
Analyzer, PERKIN ELMER, USA)

3) Total-Phosphate : T-P 가

. T-P

4) COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) : COD

가 2

1.

가

가

가

2

2

3.43m³

가

300

500

가

가

Compacted Polystyrofoam(R=10 m³/W) 50mm

가

가

가

screw

pitch

가

가

belt type bucket

bucket ,

2. 機能

,
가 , ()
Hardware , software
6

가. 1

1 가
1996 10 19
1996 10 20 24
가 . 31.8% 64kg 95%
145kg 76% 가 209kg
. < 4.1>, < 4.1>

가

가

, C/N , CO2 , ,

SEM

1 hardware

software

6

20

< 4.1> 1

	19 (20:00)	20 (7:00)	10:20	11:45	13:35	15:00	18:00	21:00
()	10.7	14	19.8	21.3	22.7	22	17.3	13.5
()	23.4	37	42	57	34.8	28	21.9	20
()	13	28	37	43.7	42	41	40.5	40.2

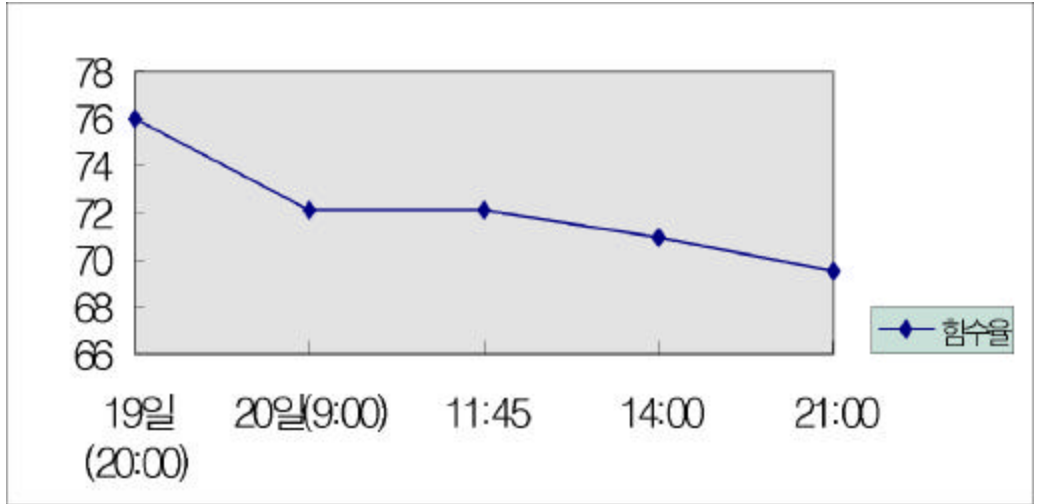
13

15

20

가

40



< 4.2> 1

2

2 1 78%

1996 10 21 1996 10 22 30

가 . 31.8% 64kg 95%

150kg 78% 가 211kg

, 2 5 on/10 off 24 가

. < 4.2> < 4.3>

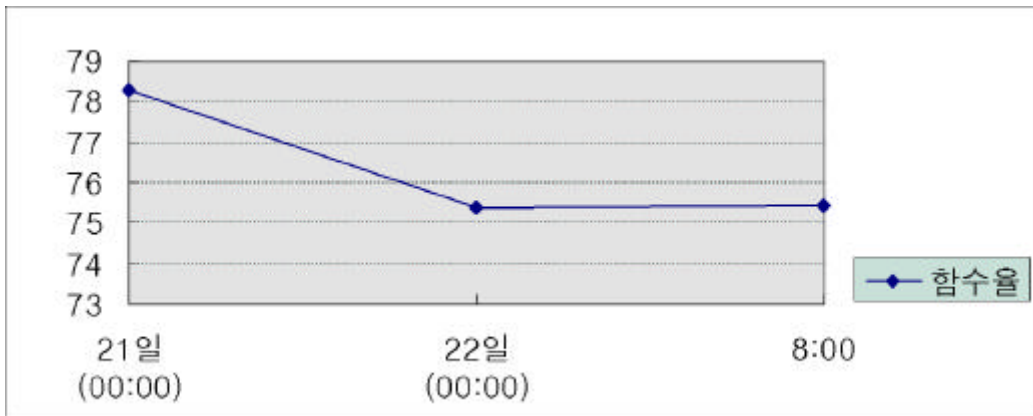
< 4.2> 2

	21				22	
	(00:00)	7:00	12:00	17:00	(00:00)	8:00
	11.7	11.2	20.5	18.8	11.3	11.1
	21.2	37	34	33	33	30.1
	22.7	30.2	32.7	37	33.6	34.7

, 1 2

1

2 1 가
가
· < 4.4> 2



< 4.4> 2

2 3%/

가
· 2 1
, 1

software

3
3
1996 11 26 1996 11 28
2 가 97.1%
217.6kg 31.8% 86kg 78% 가
303.6kg 10 on/5 off 26 20 27 8
27 20 28 8
< 4.3> < 4.5>

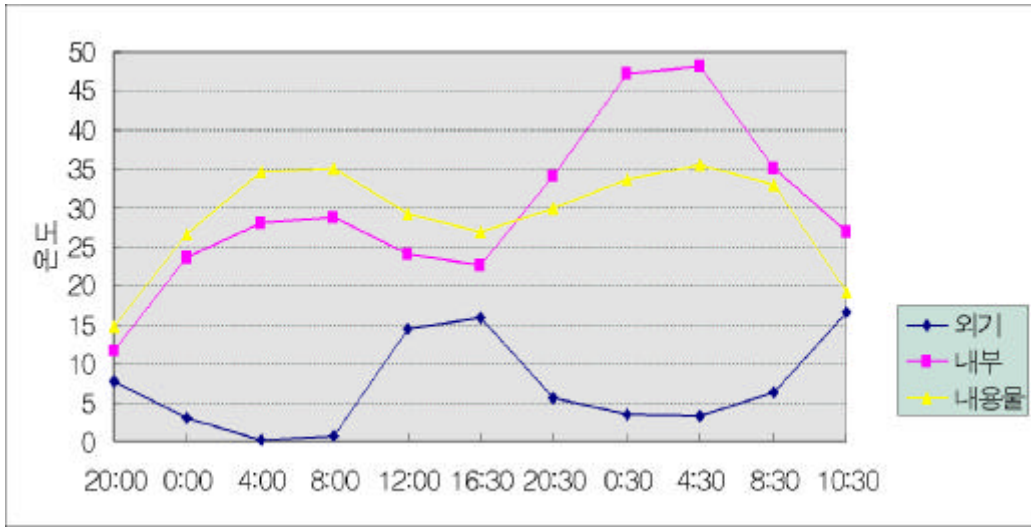
< 4.3> 3

	26 (20:00)	27 (0:00)	4:00	8:00	12:00	16:30	20:30	28 (0:30)	4:30	8:30	10:30
()	7.6	3.1	0.2	0.8	14.5	16	5.7	3.4	3.2	6.3	16.5
	11.7	23.7	28	28.8	24.1	22.6	34	47.2	48.2	35.1	26.8
	14.8	26.7	34.5	35.1	29.3	26.9	30	33.7	35.5	32.9	19.2

3 1, 2
3 1, 2
30
24

3

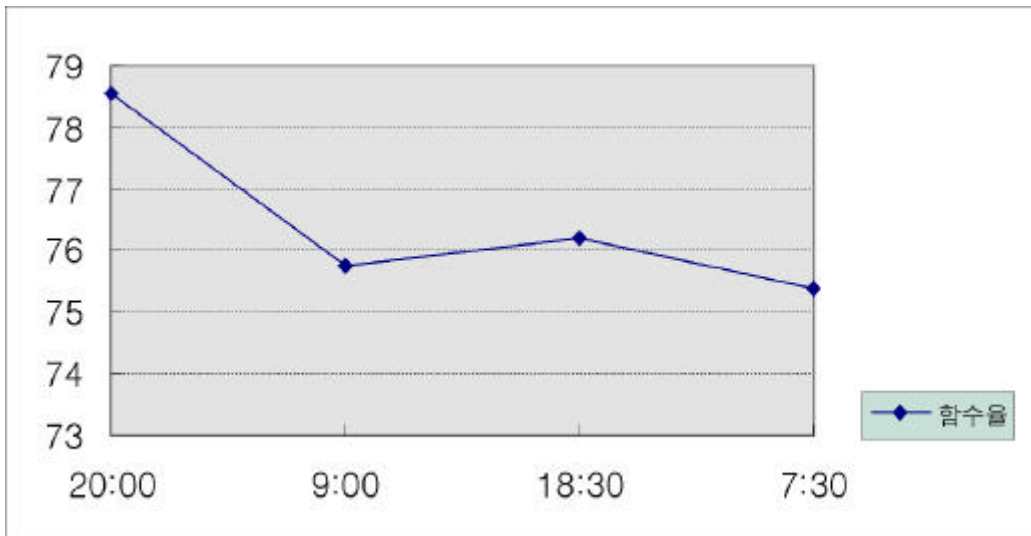
가



< 4.5> 3

3 가

< 4.6> 3



< 4.6> 3

3 가 6%/

, 1 6% 60%

, 2 50% .

78% , 2 가

가 .

가 software

가 /

. 4

4 1 3

98% 165.5kg 25% 86kg

1,2,3 73% 251.5kg

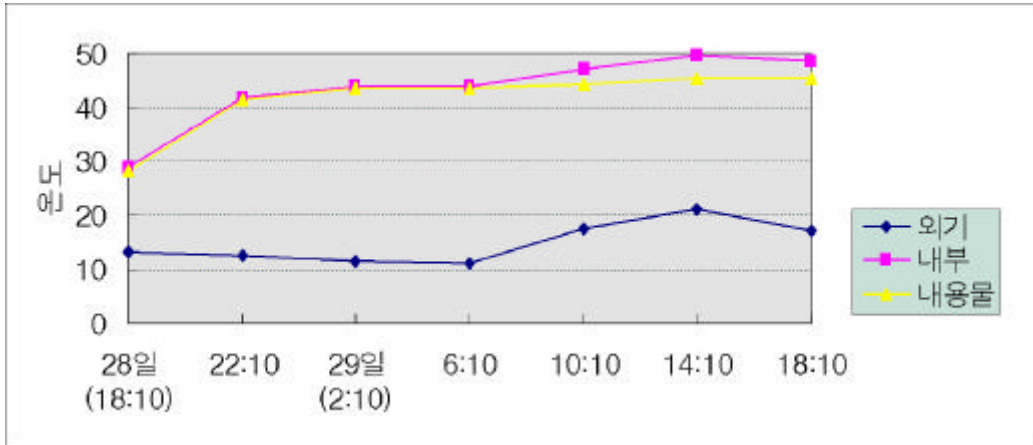
. 3 96 10 28

18 24 .

< 4.4> < 4.7> .

< 4.4> 4

	28		29				
	(18:10)	22:10	(2:10)	6:10	10:10	14:10	18:10
()	13.2	12.5	11.3	11.1	17.5	21.2	17.3
()	28.8	41.8	43.8	43.8	47.3	49.5	48.6
()	28.3	41.6	43.4	43.6	44.3	45.2	45.2



< 4.7> 4

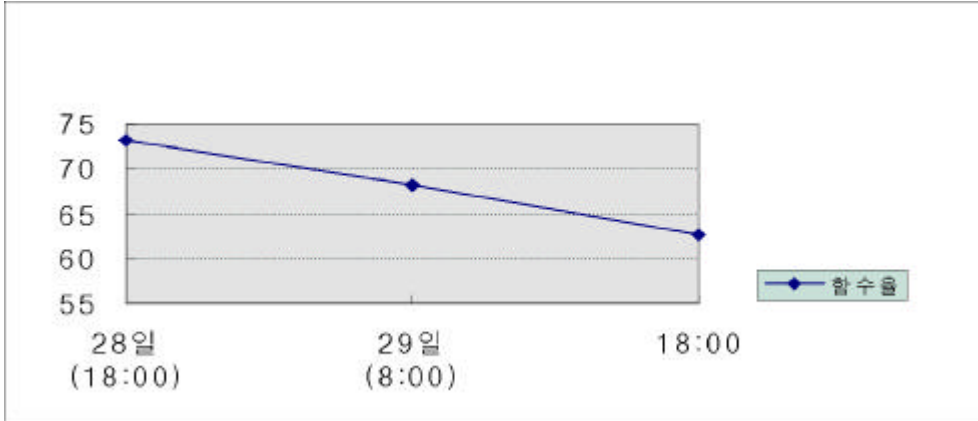
4 가
, 3 가
가
12 가 3 가
가 가 가
4 가 4 40 FAS가

가

4 1, 2, 3

<

4.8>



< 4.8> 4

4 10.5%

가

24

12

가

, 12

가

4

가

4

3

5

5

가

95%

221.5kg

25%

70kg

74.2%

308.8kg

가

13.5%

CFD 8.75kg,

13.6% wood chip 8.75kg

가

1:8

가

3, 4

96

11

1

1

48

< 4.5>

< 4.9>

< 4.5>

5

()

	11 1						11 2						11 3		
	1:30	5:30	9:30	13:30	17:30	21:30	1:30	5:30	9:30	13:30	17:30	21:30	1:30	5:30	9:30
	11.1	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.4	11.8	9.1	7.9	10.6	11.1	8.5	4.5	2.9	2	7
	17.2	36.3	45	45.6	46.3	47.1	47.2	43.7	45.6	52.2	49.8	47.2	21.4	12	16.3
	17.6	37.2	46.1	44.8	44.4	44.2	43.5	43.4	43.7	46	44	41.4	30.9	20.8	18.8

5

가

4

40

4

添孔材

粒度

wood chip

가 5

40 가

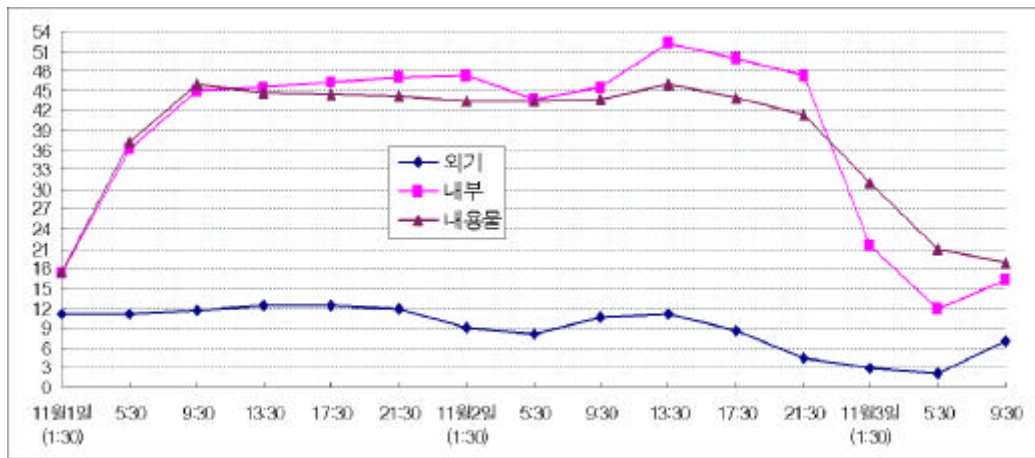
4

가

CFD, wood chip

가 가

가



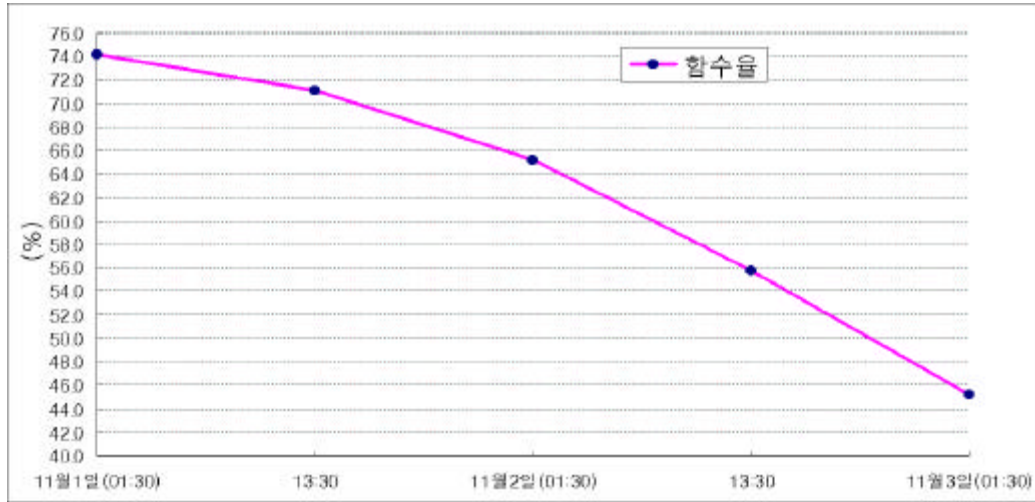
< 4.9 > 5

5 가 4 가 40 가 2 3 가

FAS가 가

5 4

< 4.10> .



< 4.10> 5

5 9%/

4

15%

FAS가 가

가

가

가

1 5

, aeration

(Nutrient)

3.

1 5

가

Hardware

가

batch

			1996	11	17	29	13
1 2	9						, C/N
					93.5%		468kg,
	20%	80kg,	10.5%	CFD	13kg	14%	가
wood chip	46kg			76%			,
	2						2
					93%		473.7kg,

29.5%	80.3kg,	10.5%	CFD 13.5kg	12.5%
가	wood chip 39.6kg		77%	2
	2			
	93%	192kg,	17%	38.5kg
68.5%	264.3kg	3		
74%	494.8kg	24		24
		67%		380kg
	93%	140kg	4	
74%	가	520kg		24
				64.5%
	344.6kg		93%	195kg,
27%	40kg	71.5%		579.6kg

< 4.6 >

93% 200kg 9 .

< 4.6> .

batch

50%

가.

< 4.11>

40 50

, 가 가 가 .

가

가

가 12 16

,

,

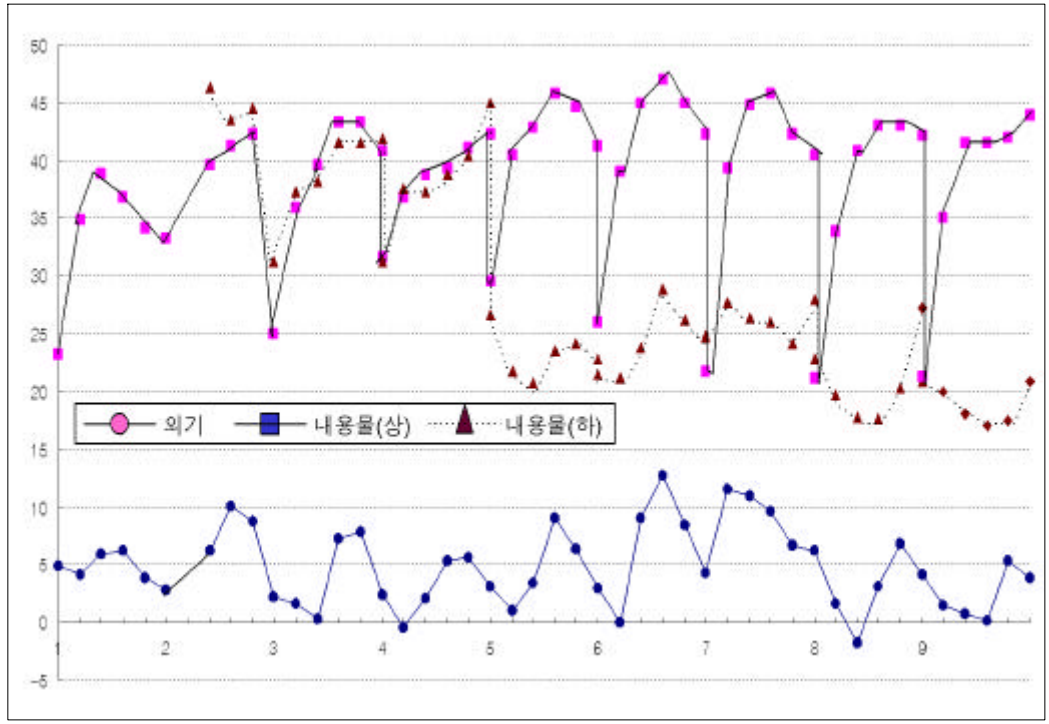
.

5

, 5

.

. 5 가 20 30



< 4.11>

0 15

30 50

가

가

< 4.12>

가

5%/ , 70% 70% 10%/ , 75%
5-10%/ 가 .
70%

40 , 74% 43 , 71% 76% 가
45.5

70%

가

가

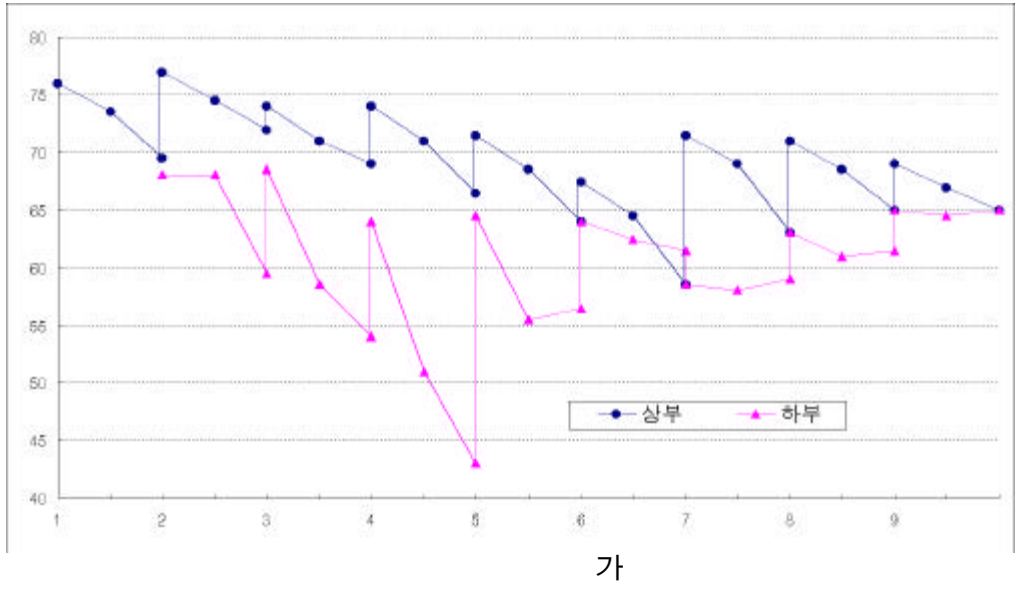
< 4. 12>

5

4

20%/

24



,

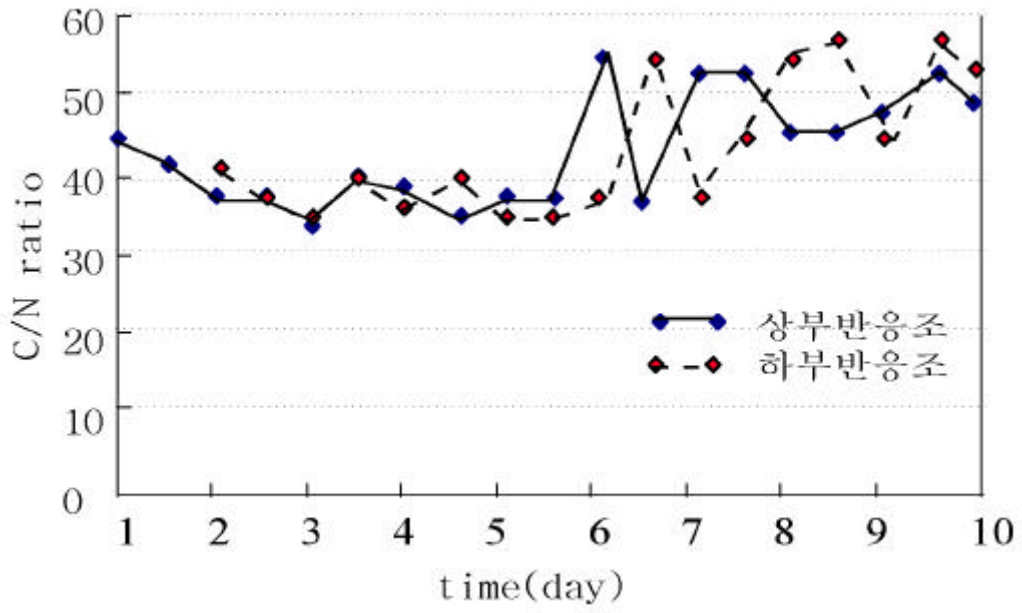
5

5-10%/

가 가 , 가

. C/N

,
 C/N
 .
 C/N 가 , N
 가 , C/N가 ,
 . C/N 가 35
 가 ,
 . C/N 가 20 40 .
 C/N
 . < 4.13> C/N
 .
 가 32.29%, 가 2.63% C/N
 14.25 , 60%, 0.0455%
 C/N 1318 . CFD 52% 0.889%
 가 , C/N 58 , wood chip 64%
 , 0.098% C/N 가 654 .
 가 , , CFD, wood chip
 C/N 가 47 ,
 , 가
 , (bio-degradable)가 가 ,
 가 .



< 4.13> C/N ratio

C/N , 가
5 가, 6 가

, wood chip

C/N 가 20

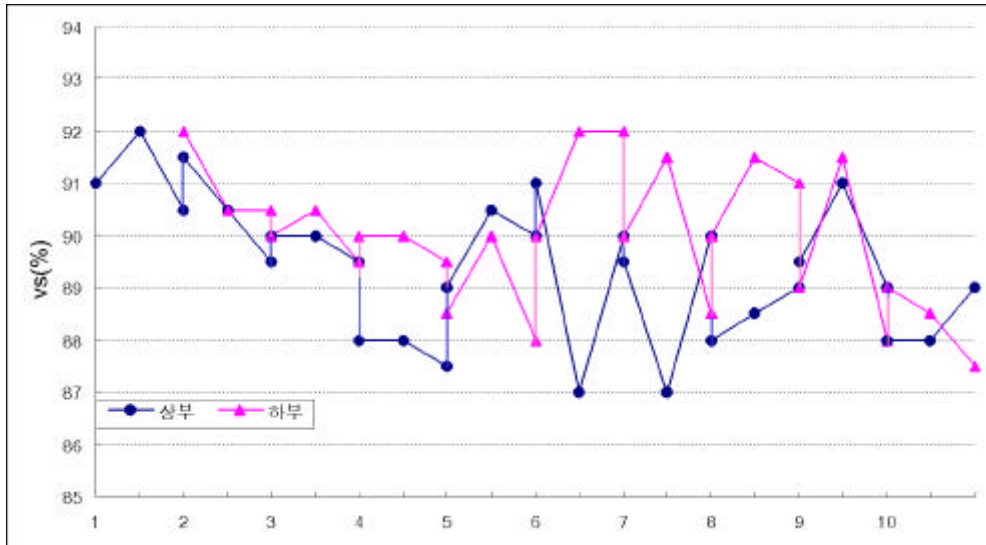
C/N

wood chip

가 C/N

가

가
. C/N 가 , 가
, C/N
C/N 가 , C/N
. VS
VS T-C, C/N 가
, < 4.14> VS
(가)
VS가 73.63% , VS가 98.77%
. VS
. 가 가
, VS가 99%
VS
< 4.14> VS
. 가



() 가
 가 ,
 (bulking agent) (matrix)

VS 4
 5 가

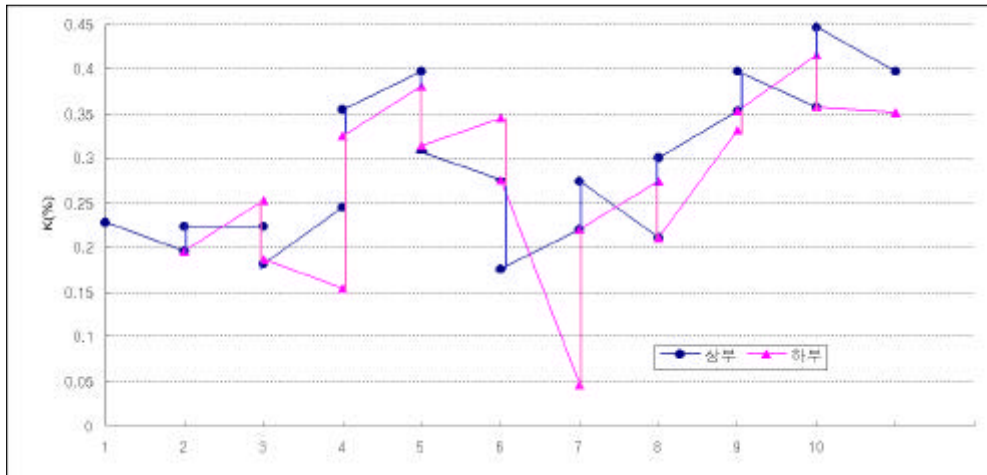
5 10%

T-P · T-K

P K

N 3

가 . 가 가 가
 가 . P, K < 4. 15>, <
 4.16> .



< 4.15> T-P

T-P 1.25%, T-K 0.23%

T-P, T-K

가

가

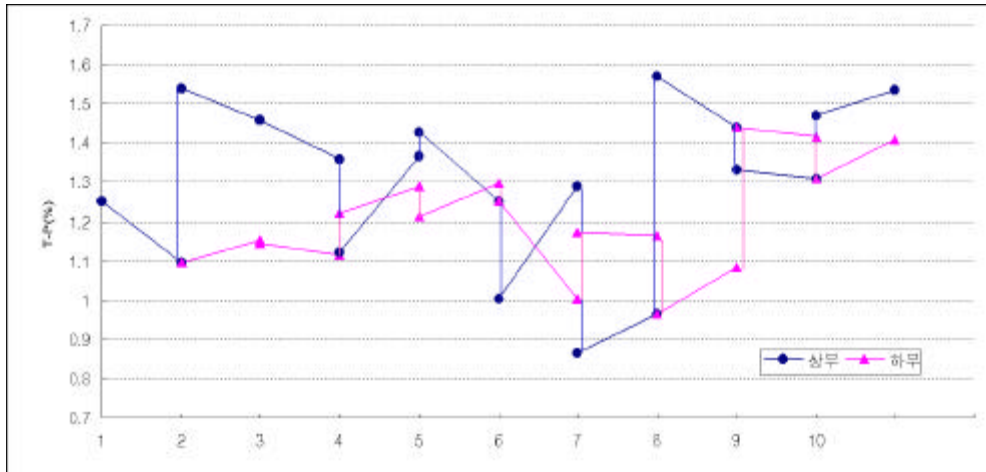
1

< 4.16>

T-K

가

2



가 가 가 .
 , N 1.2% , P 0.5% , K 0.3%

,
 .

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