

최 종
연구보고서

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631.2
L2936

유기물 쓰레기의 메탄발효에 의한 유리온실 난방시스템 개발

Development of a glasshouse heating system by
methane fermentation of organic wastes

조선대학교

농 립 부

.

.

가 70

,

가

가

가

.

가

가

.

가

,

가

.

가 가

가

가

.

가

가

.

20,000

.

가 , ,

가 가

,

가 , ,

.

,

,

) 가 (

(12,000 Kcal /Kg),

가

가

가 70%, 가 30%

가 1% 가 (1

100-150 KWhe)

3

(1) 1 :

1) 3 mini-pilot scale

-

-

-

-

2) 가

- 3

-

3) 가

4)

5)

(2) 2 :

50

1) 50

2)

3) , 가

4)

5)

IV.

(1)

1

-

97 %

.

- (Total solid, TS) 17.5 % ,
 (Volatile solid, VS) VS/TS 91 % .
 COD VS COD/VS 69 % .
 C, H, O, N C-47.8 %, H-6.1 %, O-40.9 %, N-5.2 %
 . C/N 9.2 가
- 1
 가
 mini-pilot scale , , 3
 1 가 / (30 L), 2
 (45L), 3 (300L) .
- 1 가 / 2 4,100 mg/l
 (VFA) . 30 , pH 5.0-5.5
- 2 UASB(Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket)
 . 2 *Clostridium butyricum*
 VFA가 6,100 mg/l . 35 , pH
 5.0-5.5 .
- 3 UASB VFA CH₄ CO₂가
 . 가 72 % , 0.45-0.50 m³/kgVS
 . 12 pH 41 , 7.6-7.9
- 3 TCOD 95 % ,
 (total nitrogen) 96 % , (total phosphorus) 10 mg/l

2

- 2

1

Pilot-scale

2 가

1 가 /

0.6 mB

- 1

0.6 mB

2

UASB

1/2

- 3

1.5 mB

UASB

2

30 cm

- 3

0.2 mB

90 cm

가

-

0.2 mB

0.4 mB

-

1.5

$10 \frac{m^3}{day} (= 0.4 \frac{m^3}{h})$

가

7 kg/cm²

9.36 mB

가

governor

$0.5 kg/cm^2$

- 가 가 가
staging NOx size ,
가 lifting blow-off .
CO, CO2 NOx 611ppm 6.8%, 1ppm .
- 가 가
/ loud speaker
가 Rijke / 가 가
NOx 가 .
- 가
/
.
- 50 140-150kg
3 10 L
가 . 183,000
.

(2)

, 3
가 가 .
가 ,
.
가 ,
가 .

SUMMARY

. Title

Development of a glasshouse heating system by methane fermentation of organic wastes

. Objects and Significance

Since 1970's, methane fermentation techniques using organic wastes have been studied to develop a substitutive fuel for farming. These studies focused on the methane production and the possibility that methane could be used as a fuel. In recent years, however, the increase of the methane production was the main issue in this field.

By increasing the petroleum price, the farming profit decreased due to the high cost for glasshouse heating. Farmhouses used light-oil and low level combustion system. And the hot outlet gas was released directly to the air, energy efficiency was also very low. Because the light-oil contained high amount of sulfur, the outlet gas had sulfur dioxide and so it is impossible to input the hot gas into the glasshouse. After all it is necessary to develop a new substitutive energy which is cheap and clean. To solve this problem, the organic wastes were fermented to produce high quality methane, and this gas was used as a fuel for heating system. This system could reduce the heating price and digest the wastes.

Technically methane fermentation of organic wastes has been put to practical use and the organic materials(wastes) were generated as much as 20,000 ton per month in this country. The organic wastes could be easily putrefied and emitted unpleasant odor. Although most of the wastes were

treated to landfill so far, this method could be no longer used because of water pollution and odor. One of the alternative methods was anaerobic fermentation which could produce methane and used as a fuel for heating system

We reported here a modified three-phase system which is able to produce methane effectively from the easily biodegradable Korean food wastes. This system reduced efficiently the hydraulic retention time by increasing the rates of hydrolysis and acid production and produced large amount of methane than any conventional system did. And the high efficiency heating system was also developed to combust methane.

. Content and Scope of the Project

(1) The primary year

Design, manufacture, and operation of anaerobic methane fermentation system

- 1) Manufacturing of mini-pilot scale methane fermentation system
 - Modelling of reactor
 - Design of reactor
 - Design of processing and controlling
 - By-product treatment
- 2) Maximum methane production using high efficiency methane-producing microorganisms
 - Maximum methane production from the three-phase fermentation system
 - Purchase of high efficiency methane-producing microorganisms
- 3) Analyses of fermented methane gas
- 4) Calculation of optimal operation conditions
- 5) Economical analyses of the project

(2) The secondary year

Composition of heating system for 50 pyung glasshouse

- 1) Manufacturing of methane fermentation system for heating of 50 pyung glasshouse
- 2) Development of methane reservoir system
- 3) Design, manufacture, and operation of burner for methane combustion
- 4) Design and manufacture of heating system
- 5) Economical analyses of the project

. Results and Recommendation

(1) Results

The primary year

- In the beginning of this project, chinese cabbage and vegetable wastes were used as substrates for methane fermentation. However, they contained water at least 97%. This means that they were not good substrates as a carbon source. Due to this reason, food wastes were used as a substrate for methane fermentation.
- The average total solid(TS) content of food wastes was 17.5 %(wt), and the average VS/TS and COD/VS values were 91 and 69 %, respectively. The elemental compositions were as follows: C-47.8 %, H-6.1 %, O-40.9 %, and N-5.2 %. C/N ratio was 9.2. This means that Korean food wastes are good resources for methane fermentation.
- In the primary year, mini-pilot scale reactor system which produces large amount of methane in a short time and emits no odor were designed, and manufactured. This system could be divided into three stages: semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic (30 L), anaerobic acidogenic system (45 L), and anaerobic methanogenic system(300 L).

- The primary process was semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic system. Total 4,100 mg/l of volatile fatty acids (VFA) was produced at an HRT for 2 days. The operation temperature and pH were 30 and 5.0-5.5, respectively. The non-degraded materials could be easily removed through a hole at the bottom of the reactor.
- The secondary process was anaerobic acidogenic system equipped with UASB type fermentor. VFA production could be accumulated up to 6,100 mg/l by the addition of *Clostridium butyricum* to the process at an HRT of 2 days. The operation temperature and pH were 35 and 5.0-5.5, respectively.
- The tertiary methanogenic process produced CH₄ and CO₂ from VFA in an UASB reactor, in which methane was 72 % of the total gas volume and the methane yield was 0.45-0.50 m³/kgVS at an HRT of 12 days. The operation temperature and pH were 41 and 7.6-7.9, respectively.
- The three-phase process exhibited an unusual high TCOD reduction rate of 95 %. T-N decreased to 96% and less than 10 mg/l of T-P was detected in the final effluent.

The secondary year

- Based on the results from the primary year, the pilot-scale reactor was manufactured. Food wastes were broken into the fragments by the crusher and applied to the semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic reactor by the screw belt. The size of the reactor was 0.6 m³ and the inner fluid was stirred by the impeller.
- The hydrolyzed and acid-containing solution was transferred to the bottom of secondary UASB type fermentor (0.6 m³). In order to apply liquid fraction into the methane reactor, pipe line was equipped from the central region of the top to the half region of the bottom of the reactor.

- The size of the methane reactor was 1.5 m³ and the acid effluent was transferred to the bottom of tertiary UASB type fermentor. Because methane production could be inhibited if the upper fermentation fraction was solidified, the solution was circulated by the pump.
- In order to precipitate solid wastes, cylindrical sedimentation tank (0.2 m³) was manufactured. To protect the shattering of the fragments, 90 cm pipe line was installed from the inlet to the bottom
- In order to remove NH₄-N in the final effluent, oxic (0.2 m³) and anoxic (0.4 m³) chambers were manufactured and connected.
- Methane reservoir tank was designed and manufactured to store the methane gas produced from the methane fermentation reactor (1.5 m³) as amount of 10 m³ a day. The maximum capacity is 9.36 m³ at 7 kg/cm² which is a maximum pressure set up for safety. The pressure of gas discharging a reservoir tank is controlled as burner input pressure, 0.5 kg/cm², by governor, and the gas flow rate inflowing to burner is also controlled with constant amount selected.
- To convert commercial gas boiler into biogas boiler with cheap price, the staging low NO_x burner used for commercial gas was retrofitted for burner shape and size. Therefore, we could control the phenomena of lifting and blow-off which is not good for combustion. At the maximum thermal load, the concentrations of CO, CO₂, NO_x were 611ppm, 6.8%, 1ppm respectively.
- The biogas produced from methane fermentation reactor contained ammonia with lower calorific value than commercial gases. Therefore, we have designed and made Rijke pulse combustor combined external oscillation by loud speaker, to burn out with low emission and high combustion efficiency without purification equipments. It is possible for this combustor to get the good combustion and low NO_x emission with increasing external oscillations.

- A burner, retrofitted for the burning biogas, was set in water heating/heat combined boiler to design the heating system of green house. The performance test showed that flame stability and combustion are good.
- To digest 140-150 kg food wastes, 3 m³ scale methane fermentation system was required. This system produced methane which can be used for heating of 50-pyung glass house. Using this system, 183,000 won can be saved per month

(2) Recommendation

It was revealed that several kind of organic wastes could be digested effectively and rapidly by the three-phase methane fermentation system designed in this project. This system can be applied to the digestion of food wastes generated from the apartment in itself. And it was also applied to the treatment of municipal solid wastes collected from the district. Wastewater sludges and night soil can be digested.

Methane generated from the large scale plants can be used for the building heating, electric generation, and also be sold in a small aluminum container after liquification.

CONTENTS

. Introduction

1. Necessity of research and development
2. Object and content of research and development
3. Present status of Korean food wastes
4. Anaerobic digestion process of organic wastes

. Design, manufacture, and operation of anaerobic methane fermentation system for the heating of glasshouse

1. Manufacture of mini-pilot scale methane fermentation system
2. Materials
3. Methods
4. Results and discussion

. Design, manufacture, and operation of the heating system for 50 pyung-size glass house

1. Manufacture of the methane fermentation system for 50 pyung-size glass house
2. Design and manufacture of the methane reservoir system
3. Design, manufacture, and operation of the burner for methane combustion

. Conclusion

References

1	.....	18
1	.....	18
2	.....	20
3	.....	26
4	.....	26
2	..... ,	31
1	Mini-pilot scale	31
2	.....	39
1.	.....	39
2.	.....	40
3	.....	40
1.	.....	40
2.	Volatile Fatty Acid (VFA)	41
3.	2	41
4.	.....	42
5. 3	가	42
6. 3	.....	46
7.	.....	46

4	.....	46
1.	.....	46
2. 1	가 / .	48
3. 1	가 / pH	53
4. 2	2	
	.....	53
5. 1	가 / 2	
	.....	60
6.	3	
	.....	62
7. 3	.....	65
8.	3	
	.....	65
3 50	.....	71
1 50	.....	71
1. 50	.....	71
2.	가 /	71
3.	.....	75
4.	.....	75
5.	.....	78
6.	/	78
7.	.....	78
8.	.....	83
2	.....	87

3	,	.....	90
1.	가	.....	90
2.		.....	92
3.	Rijke	.....	98
4		.....	103
4		.....	105
1.	Mini-pilot scale 3	.....	105
2.	Pilot scale 3	.....	106
3.	가	.....	107
		.....	108

1

1

70

가 , 가 가 가 가
 가 가 . 가 가
 가 . 가
 가 가 .
 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 가 가

100%

가

30%

가

20,000

가 , , 가 가 , 가

, ,

.

, ,

.

가 .

가

,

.

(

) 가

.

.

(12,000 Kcal /Kg),

가

.

가

가 .

가 30% 가 70%,
 가 1% 가
 . ()
 1 100-150 KWhe)

2

1. ,

(1) Mini pilot scale

가) mini pilot (,)
 , ,) .
) 1
 impeller 가
 2 3
 가 .

가)

process flow diagram

)

pH

(P&ID)가

)

P&ID

pH

mini pilot plant

가

1

2)

가

가

3

. 1

53.1%

(

)

Cellulomonas Flavobacterium

, 2

Clostridium

, 3

5

15

3

가

3)

가

가

가

가

가

Mini pilot plant

가

가

가

가

가

가

70% CO₂가

30%

H₂

CO₂ CH₄

CO2

CH4

4)

. , pH, , .

(2) 50

가

1) 50

Mni pilot scale fermentor

50

Large scale

Fig. 1-1 .

2)

가

,

가

가

gas holder,

compressor,

governer

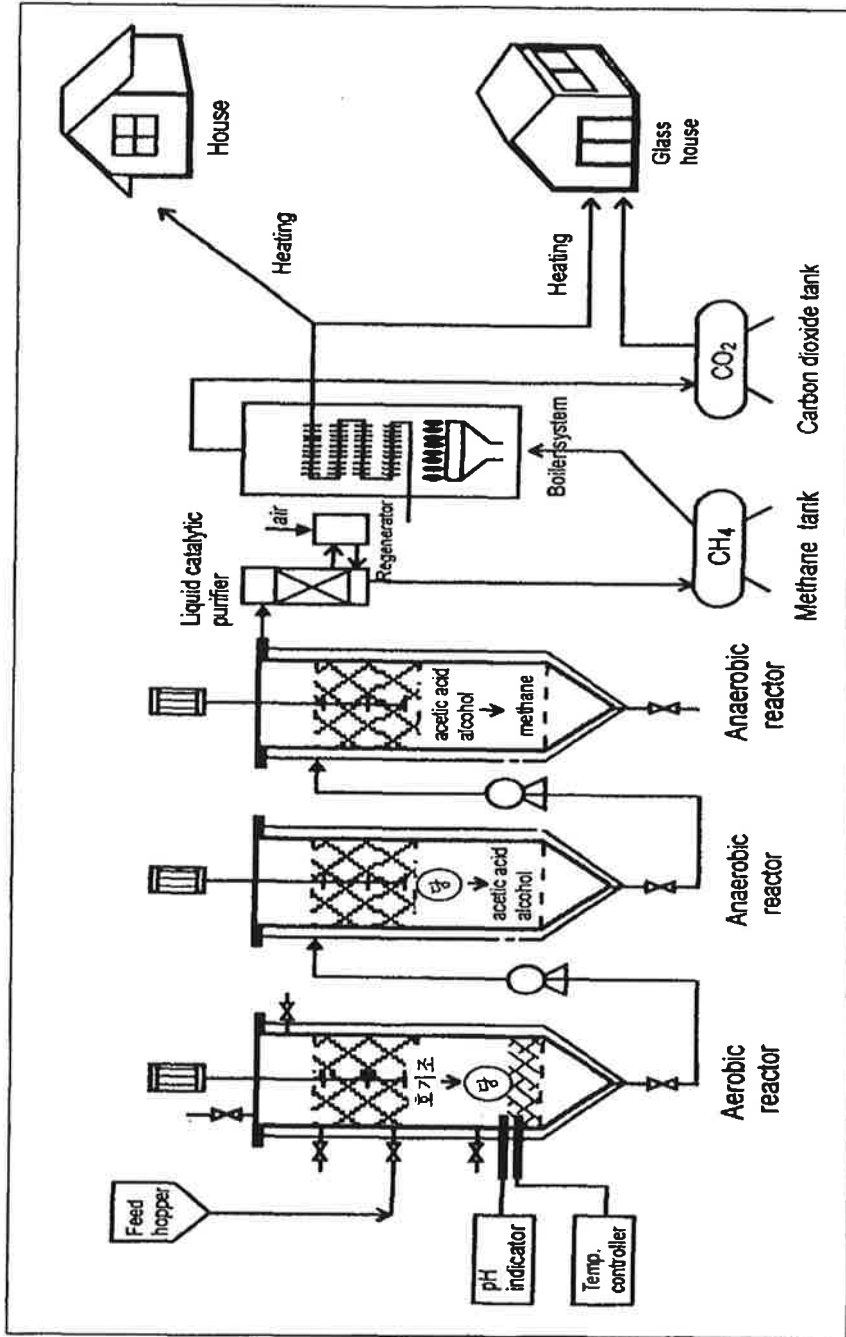


Fig. 1-1. Schematic diagram of methane fermentation system and heating system of glasshouse

3) , 가
 가 70%, 가 30%
 . 가
 (blow-off) 가 가 가
 가 . 가 가 가
 가 . 가
 proto-type /
 가 .

4)
 50,000 Kcal/h
 ,
 가 .

5)

3

(MSW)

, 1994 18,055 ton/day 31%

, 1997

13,119ton/day 27.3% 1).

75 85%

2).

1996 92.8% 2.6%

, 4.6% (, ,)

2

1997 746ton/day 가

, 514ton/day 가

4

1970

가 . 35)

, 가

가 .

가

67 1996 97

1980

(Table 1-1) 8.

Table 1-1. Example of commercial anaerobic digestion processes for municipal organic wastes

	가					(/)	
Ani ens		MSW	Varl orga		Drum	55000	1988
Vaasa		SS-MSW	Wabi o (Avecon)	(38)	Drum	40000	1990
Vegger		SS-MSW	Jysk bi ogas			15000	1991
Ruml ang		SS-MSW	Kompogas			5000	1992
Salz burg		SS-MSW*	Dranco	(55)	Drum screen	20000	1993
Baden- Baden		SS-MSW	BTA			5000	1993
Lei den		MSW SS-MSW	Paques		-()	100000	1996

가

9-11).

12).

Dry Continuous Digestion()
20 40%
(Completely-Mixed System) (Plug-Flow System)

Dry Batch Digestion()
Accelerated Landfill
가 ()

Wet Continuous Digestion ()
10%

Co-digestion

Multi-Stage Wet Digestion()
2 가 , ,

13 14. ,

, , 가
acetate, methanol, formate, methylamines,

3

(Fig. 1-2) 15.

3

가 가 (HRT) 10
, 가 가 pH가
가 16.
가 . 1

17, 18. 2

13 19.

가 HRT가 16
가 70%

UASB(Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket)

3

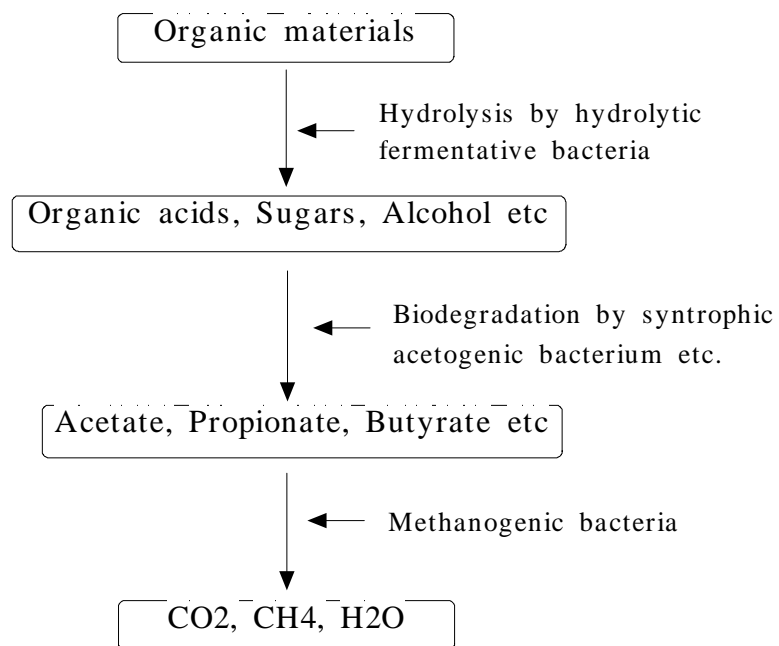


Fig. 1-2. The pathway of methane generation from organic materials.

2

,

1 Mini-pilot scale

Mini-Pilot scale 3

. 1 가 / Fig. 2-1

30 L, 30 . 가

2

,

가

100 rpm .

1

(Watson

narrow 313S)

2

. 2

Fig. 2-2

UASB

45 L 20.

1

2

3

,

3

.

1

2

가

3

3

3

2

.

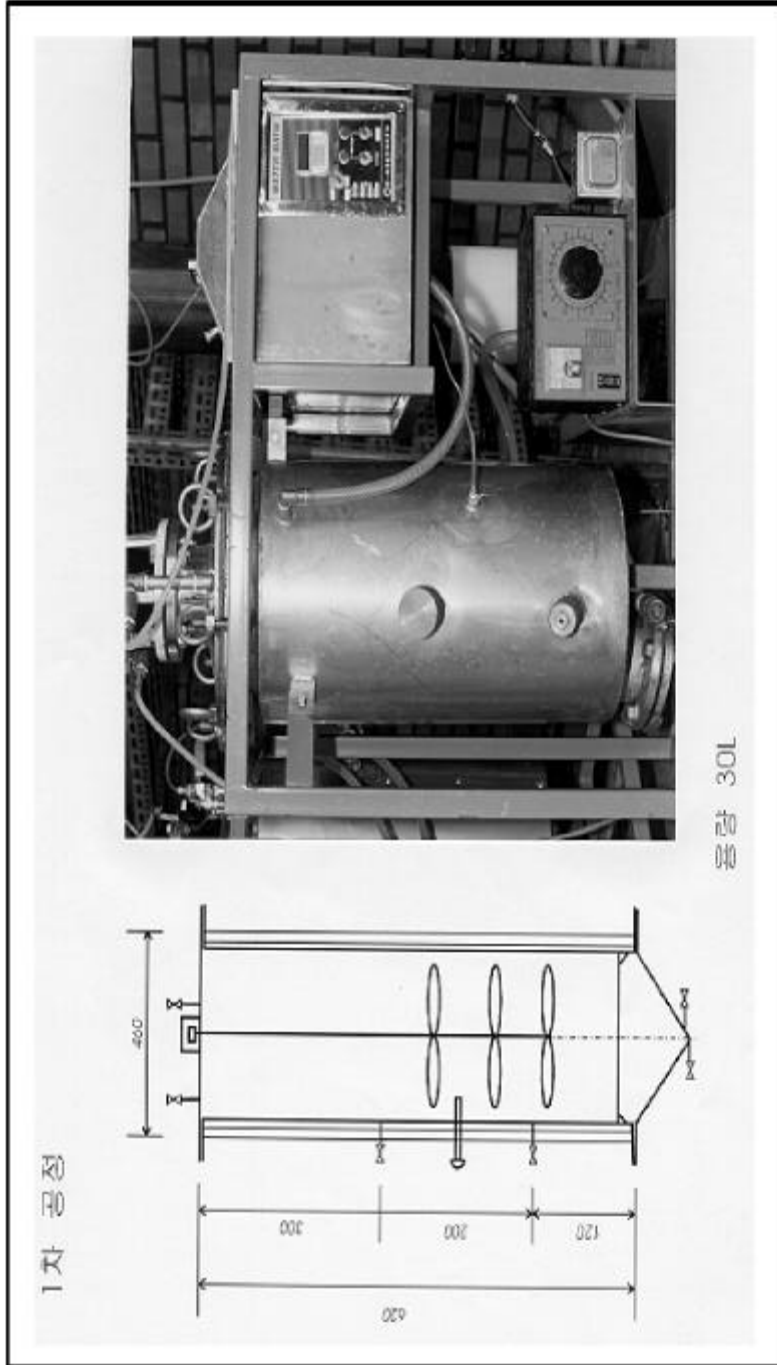


Fig. 2-1. Schematic diagram of semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic reactor
그림 1. 가수분해/산 발효 공정 설계도 및 장치

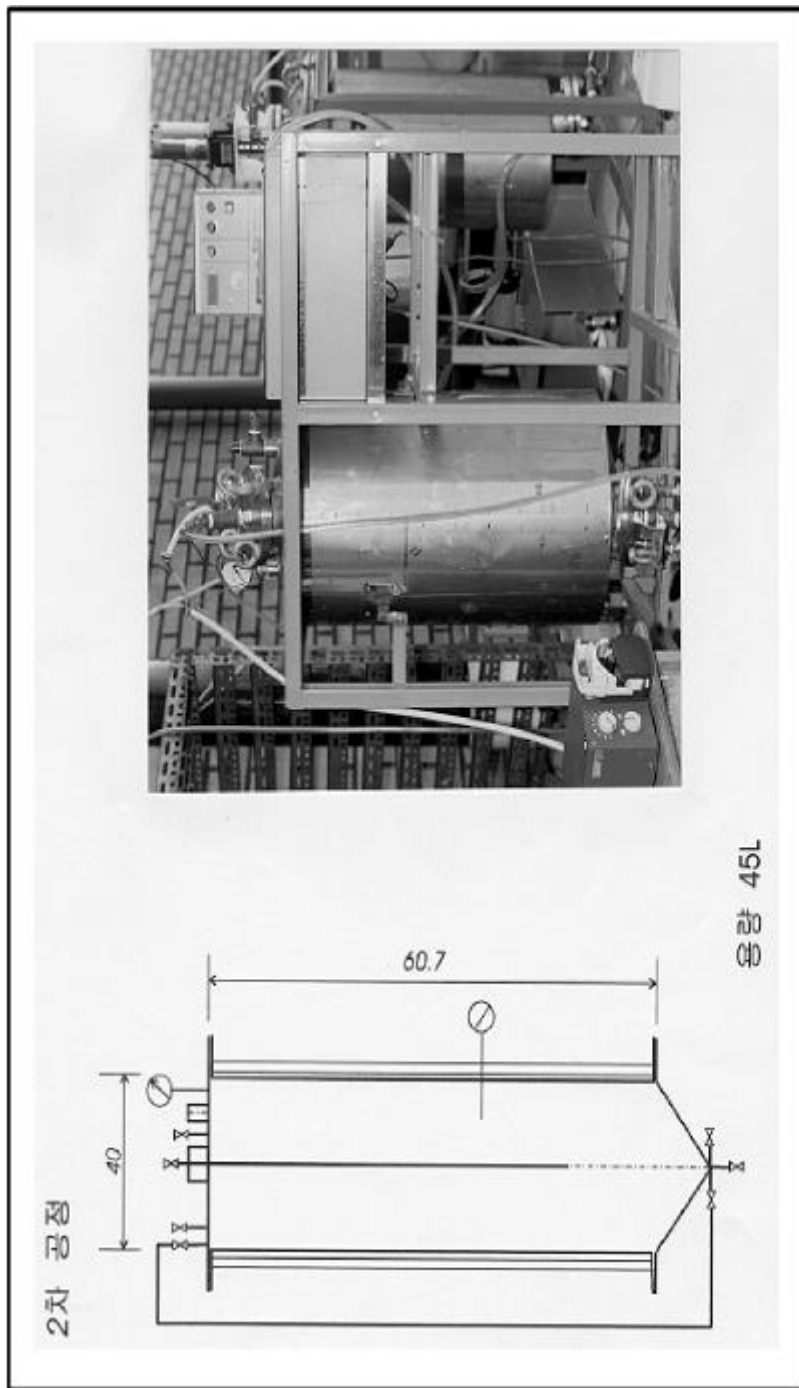


Fig. 2-1. Schematic diagram of anaerobic acidogenic reactor

가 2
 가
 가
 2
 35
 3 UASB 300 L
Fig. 2-3
 38 3
 41 가 가 3
 41 . 2
 2 3
 , 3
 가 가 (, WE-1A)
 가 3
 가 3
 가 (Fig.
 2-4)
 Biological Aerated Filter (BAF)
 (Fig. 2-5)
 40 L 3

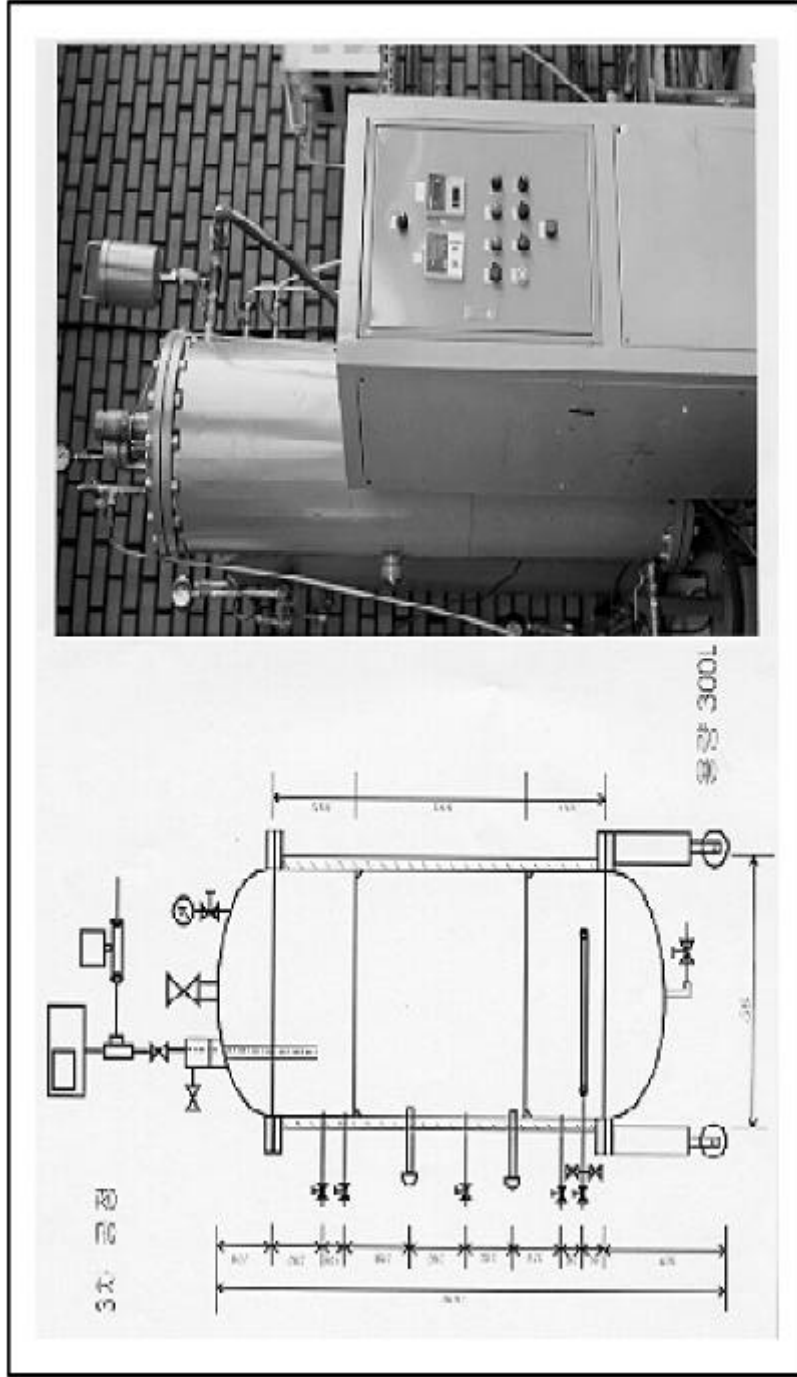


Fig. 2-3. Schematic diagram of anaerobic methane reactor.

3

. 3

BAF

BAF

BAF

(Bio-contactor,) 가

1-2).

pH

가

1

가

BAF

.

BAF

BAF

30

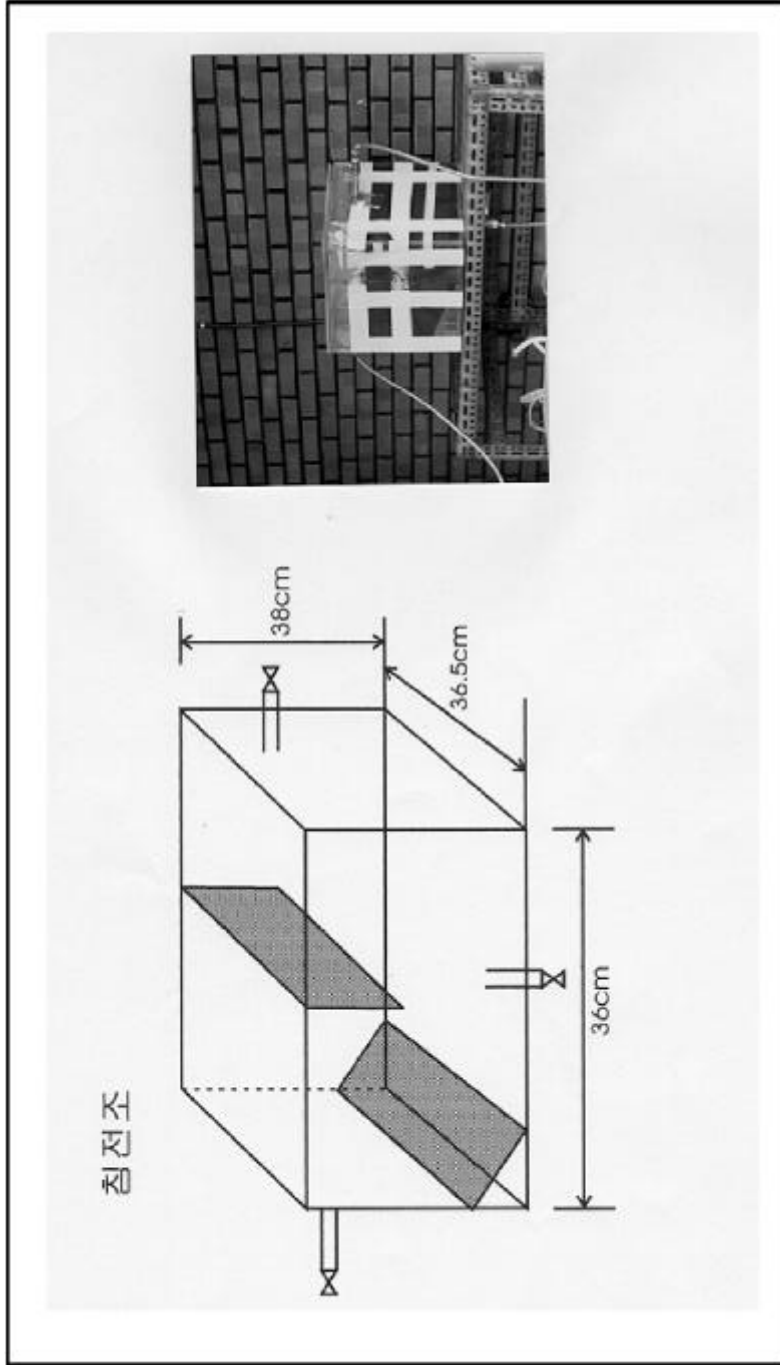


그림 4. 침전조의 설계도 및 장치

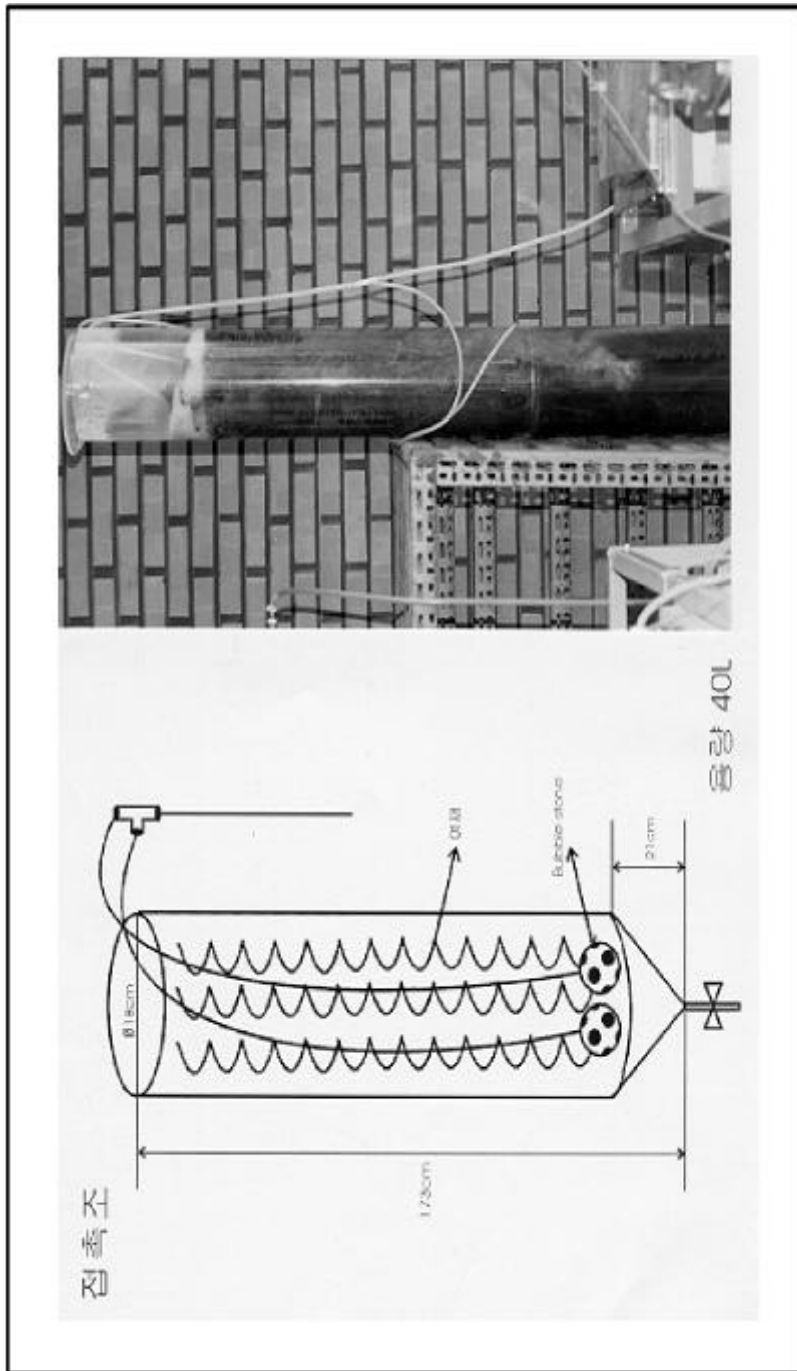


그림 5. 점축조 설계도 및 장치

2

1.

1

50 ml , 24 30

GI-1000VI, FM

(Biogenesis technology Inc.) 500 ml 3 4

1 가 / (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Microorganisms used for semi-anaerobic hydrolysis process

1	<i>Cellulomonas cellulans</i>	cellulose, chitin, pectin
2	<i>Flavobacterium. breve</i>	cellulose
3	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	
4	<i>Bacillus. licheniformis</i>	
5	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	,
6	<i>Bacillus alcalophilus</i>	

2

1

가 /

cellobiose, glucose acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid

C. butyricum KCIC . 35 , pH 5.4

jar-fermenter (Pyrex) 10 L 3

1

가 C.

butyricum 1

. 3

. BAF GT-1000CL, HC · H2O 1 L 4

3

10 L/day .

2.

(

, ,) ,

,

가

가

1 : 1

1 가 / .

3

1.

가 1 : 1

1

Total Solid (TS) Volatile Solid (VS) Standard method1

, COD Cr , T-N, NH₄-N, NO₃-N, T-P

1

pH

(6-7).

1

가 /

2 , 2

2 ,

3

12

2. Volatile Fatty Acid (VFA)

1 가 / 2
 500 ml 4 , 10,000 rpm 10 Centrifuge
 Cellulose Nitrate Membrane filter (Whatnan, 0.45 μm)
 Gas Chromatography (HP 5890A) (30).

-) Column : Capillary Column 0.35 micrometer
-) Detector : FID
-) Carrier Gas : He
-) Condition :
 - Oven Temp : 120
 - Injection Temp : 200
 - Detection Temp : 220

3. 2

2 3 methane Owen Shelton

Fig. 2-6

(Table 2-2) Bryant (3,3).

2 450 ml ,
 450 ml . 10
 . 38 , 41 ,

43 가 3

1 3

50 mL . N2 가

3 CO₂+H₂ 가 (80 : 20)

3

. 30 mL

가 .

. 가

Gas chromatography (TCD) .

가 3 가

가 3

가

4.

3

가

41 38

30 . 3 2

25 L 5 1 , 5 L . 가

가 , 가

Gas Chromatography 가 .

5. 3

가

3

가

가

Chromatography (Shinadzu GC-14B) 가 가 Gas

-) Column : Haysep D 100/120 mesh
-) Detector : Thermal Conductivity Detector
-) Carrier Gas : He
-) Condition :
 - Initial Temp : 40
 - Injection Temp : 200
 - Final Temp : 150
 - Detection Temp : 220

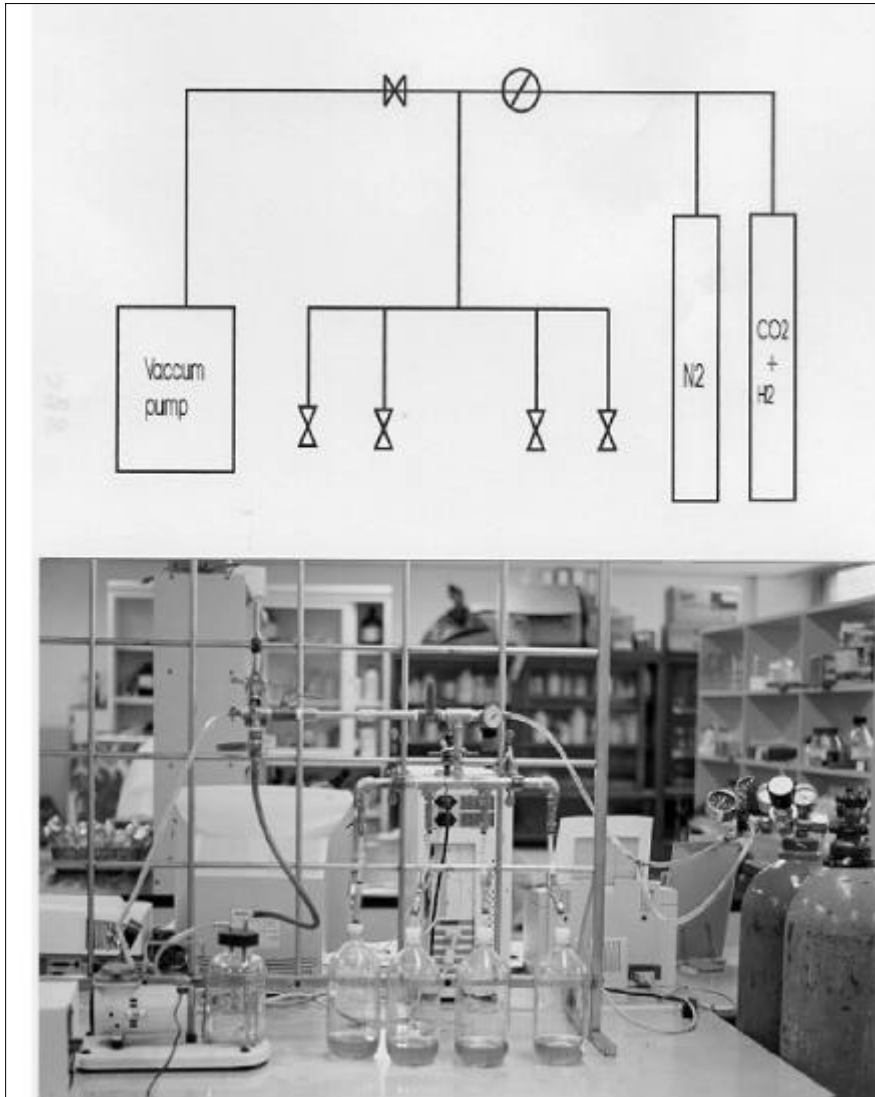


그림 7. 혐기성 배양시스템 구성도 및 자취
 Fig. 2-6. Schematic diagram of anaerobic culture system.

Table 2-2. Composition of modified Bryant-Robinson medium.

		Components	%
Medium		NH ₄ Cl	0.1
		Bryant mineral sol	5
		Vit sol	0.5
		Resazurin	0.0001
		aCysteine- HCl	0.05
		NaHCO ₃	0.15
		aNa ₂ S	0.01
		Components	/L
Bryant mineral sol		KH ₂ PO ₄	18g
		NaCl	18g
		(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	8g
		CaCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	0.53g
		MgCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	0.4g
		CoCl ₂ · 6H ₂ O	0.2g
		MnCl ₂ · 4H ₂ O	0.2g
		FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.08g
		Components	/100ml
Vitamin sol		Calcium pantothenate	0.02g
		Nicotinamide	0.02g
		pyridoxine · HCl	0.02g
		Riboflavin	0.02g
		Thiamine · HCl	0.02g
		<i>p</i> - Aminobenzoic acid	1mg
		Biotin	0.25mg
		Folic acid	0.25mg
	Vitamin B ₁₂	0.1mg	

aNa₂S and Cysteine · HCl were used after autoclave and filtration.

6. 3

3

. BAF

pH

7.

pH 9. 8

COD가 2400 ng/L,

2600 ng/L

10 L

35 L

20 L

22, 25, 33,

1

가

10 L/day

3

COD

4

1.

Table 2-3

18. 9 %

15. 9 %

17. 53 %

91. 3 %

COD

51, 500 ng/L

VS

75, 000 ng/L

COD/VS가 68. 67 %

4, 200 ng/L

가

Table 2-3. Physiological properties of collected food wastes

	Sclid Crterert (%)	VS/IS (%)	Menu
1	18.2	93.57	, , 가 , , , , , , ,
2	17.96	90.11	, , , , , ,
3	16.36	93.69	, , , , , ,
4	17.7	90.05	, , , , , ,
5	18.94	90.24	, , , , , ,
6	17.1	91.01	, , , 가 , , ,
7	17.56	89.87	, , , , , ,
8	15.9	95.62	, ,
9	17.56	89.95	, , , , , ,
10	18.06	88.91	, , , , ,

68.9 ng/L

가 . Table 2-4
 가 88.7 %
 가 .

Table 2-4. Elemental analysis of collected food wastes

Solid content (%)	VS/IS(%)	COD/VS	Elemental composition(%)			
			C	H	O	N
17.53	91.3	0.69	47.8	6.1	40.9	5.2

2. 1 가 / .
 1 : 1 1
 가 / 2 2
 Fig. 2-7, 2-8 TCOD가 45,000 ng/L
 SCOD 31,000ng/L . Fig. 2-9
 3,600 4,800 ng/L 4,200 ng/L .
 (50 ng/L)
 1 가 / 가
 가
 (Fig. 2-10). COD
 가
 가
 COD
 10.5 ng/L .

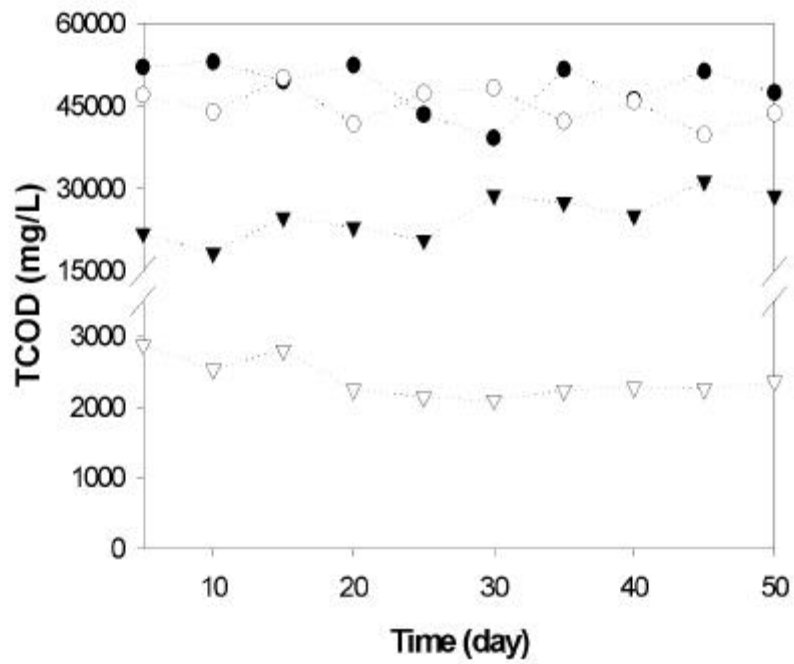


Fig 2-7. Changes of TCOD in a three-phase fermentation process.

Symbol : ● , collected SS-MSW ; ○ , semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic process ; ▼ , anaerobic acidogenic process ; ▽ , anaerobic methane process.

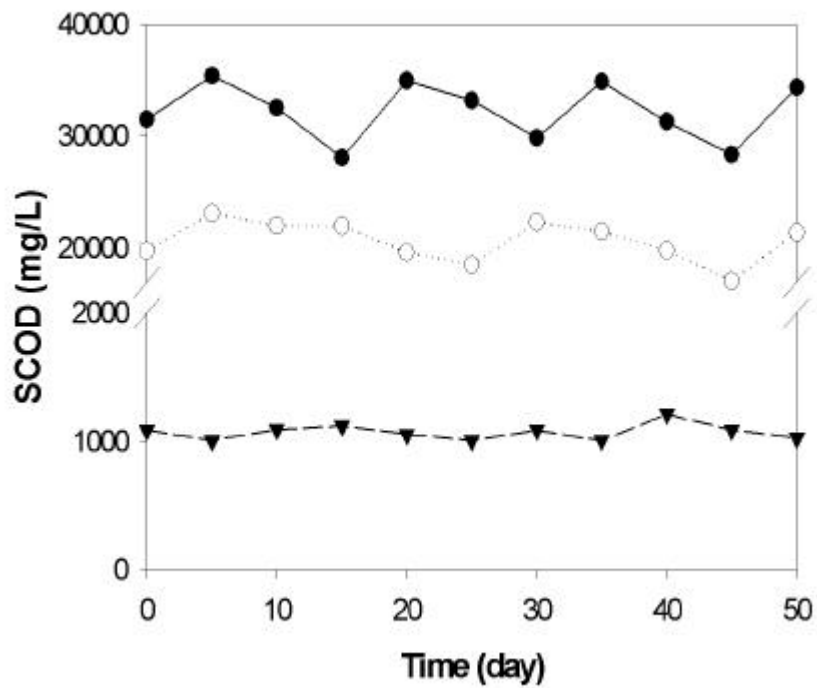


Fig 2-8. Changes of SCOD in a three-phase fermentation process.

Symbol : \bullet ; semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic process,
 \circ ; anaerobic acidogenic process, \blacktriangledown ; anaerobic methane process.

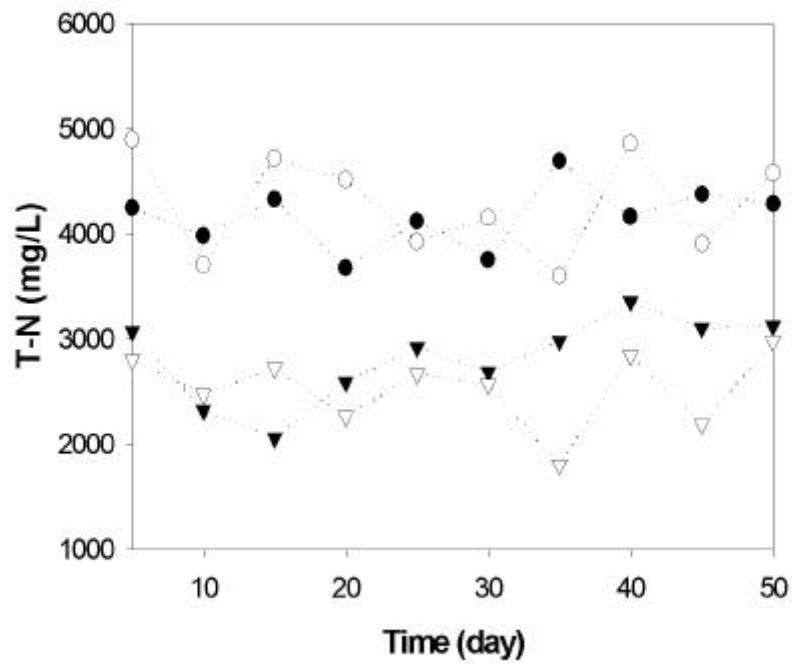


Fig 2-9. Changes of T-N in a three-phase fermentation process.

Symbol : \circ , collected SS-MSW ; \bullet , semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic process ; \blacktriangledown , anaerobic acidogenic process ; \triangle , anaerobic methane process.

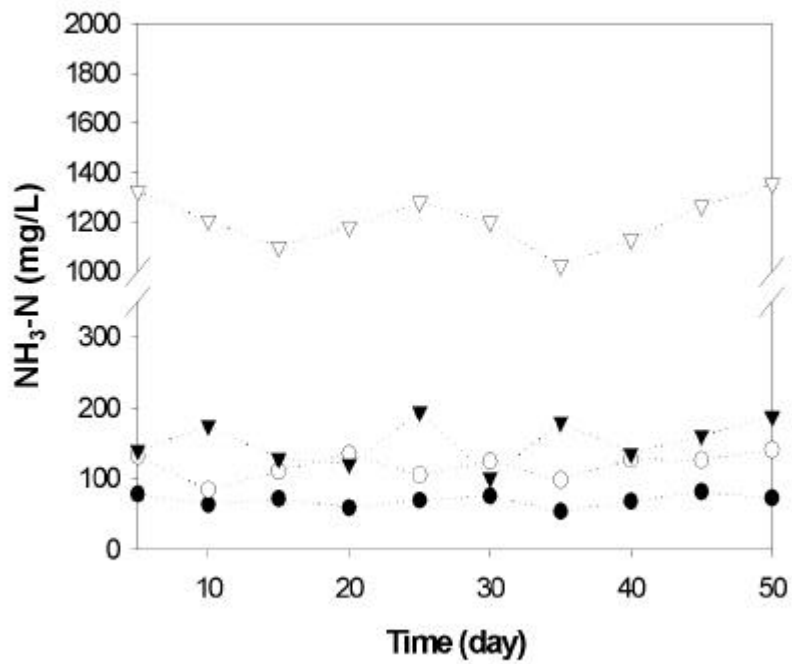


Fig 2-10. Changes of $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ in a three-phase fermentation process.

Symbol : ∇ , collected SS-MSW ; \circ , semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic process ; \blacktriangledown , anaerobic acidogenic process ; \bullet , anaerobic methane process.

3. 1 가 / pH
 1 가 / pH
 . Fig. 2-11 1
 가 / 가
 pH 3 4 (GI-1000 FM, VI
 500 mL) 6 3 4
 pH 4 5 . pH가
 6 7 pH
 1
 (4,000 ng/L) .

4. 2 2 .
 2 *C. butyricum* 1
 1 1 : 1 3 4 4
 1 L 1 2 pH GC
C. butyricum . Fig. 2-12 4
 pH 4.5 가
 1 5 N NaOH pH 7.0 1 L/day
 . 1 pH 1 가 /
 pH 2 pH가 2
 . pH 가
 pH 5.4 pH가 4.5

(Fig. 2-13).

Fig. 2-14 가 ()
 3 가 4
 1 (5 N NaOH pH 7.0)
 1 L/day 가 N₂ : CO₂ 2 : 8
 . pH 가
 가 8 1
 , 2 1
 2 10 L . 2 3
 3 . 2 1
 가
 2 가
 3
 3
 . 3 TCOD가
 25,000 ng/L, SCOD가 20,000ng/L , TCOD가 35,000
 ng/L , 2 TCOD 1 COD
 20,000 ng/L . Fig. 2-15
 TCOD TCOD 5,000 ng/L
 가 . 가
 가 .
 3,200 ng/L , 3,600 ng/L 1
 1,000 ng/L, 700 ng/L
 . 6.1 ng/L .

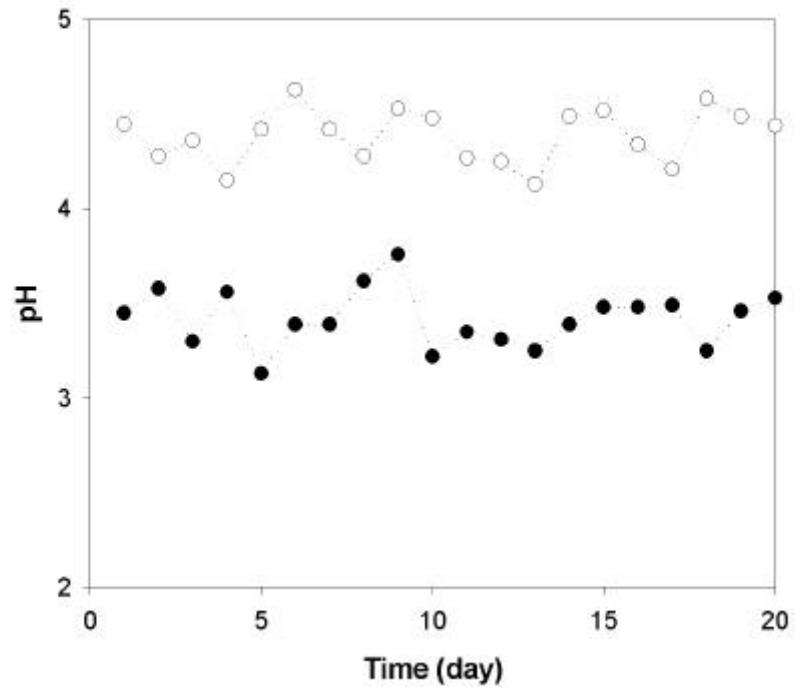


Fig 2-11. Changes of pH in semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic fermentation process.

symbol : ○ , Microorganisms were not added to the process ; ● , Microorganisms were added to the process at the interval of 3-4 days.

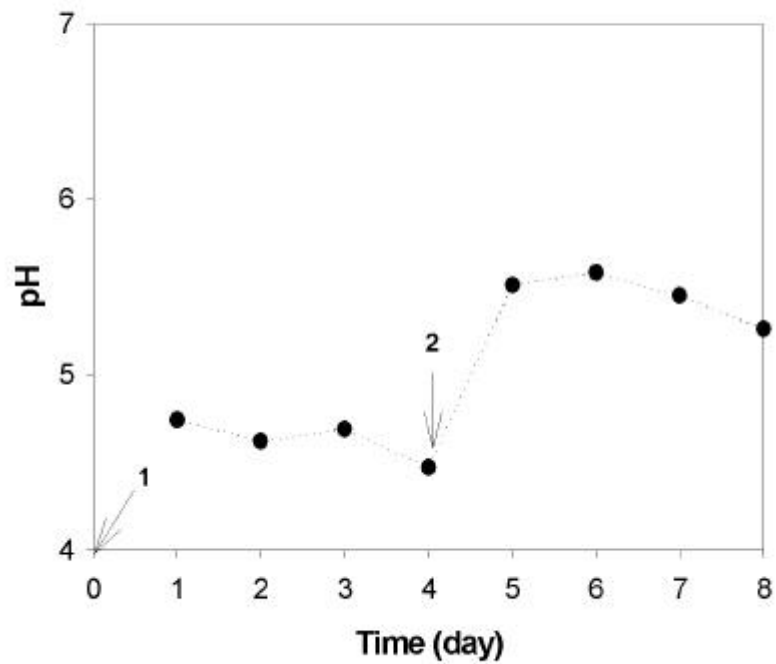


Fig. 2-12. Adaptation of *Clostridium butyricum* to the hydrolysate produced from semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/ acidogenic fermentation process.

1. *C. butyricum* was cultured in a anaerobic condition for 4 days. Equal volume of sterilized hydrolysate and growth culture solution of *C. butyricum* was mixed completely.
2. Hydrolysate(1 L) was added to the culture solution at everyday after titration to pH 7.0.

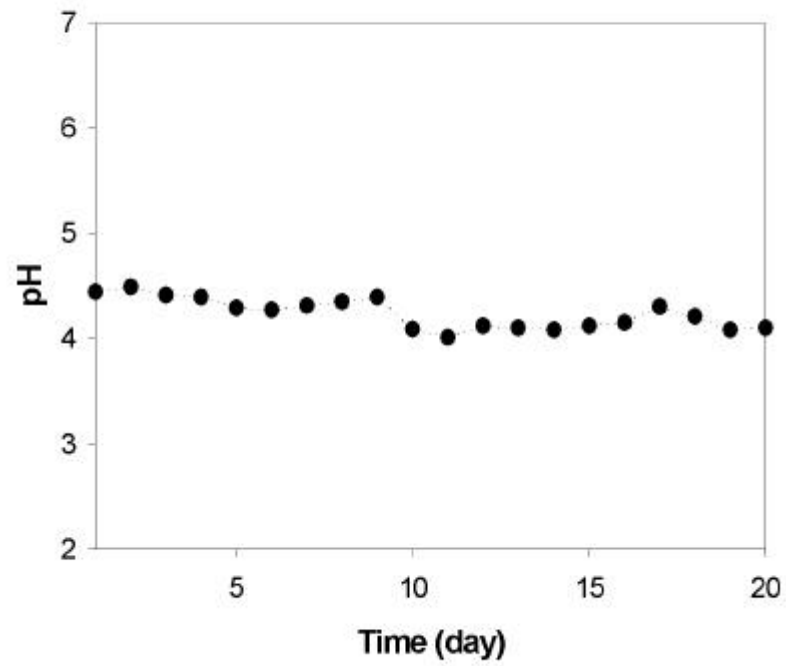


Fig 2-13. Changes of pH in a anaerobic acidogenic fermentation process.

10 L of fermented solution was added to the acidogenic fermentation process, and pH was adjusted to 5.0-5.5.

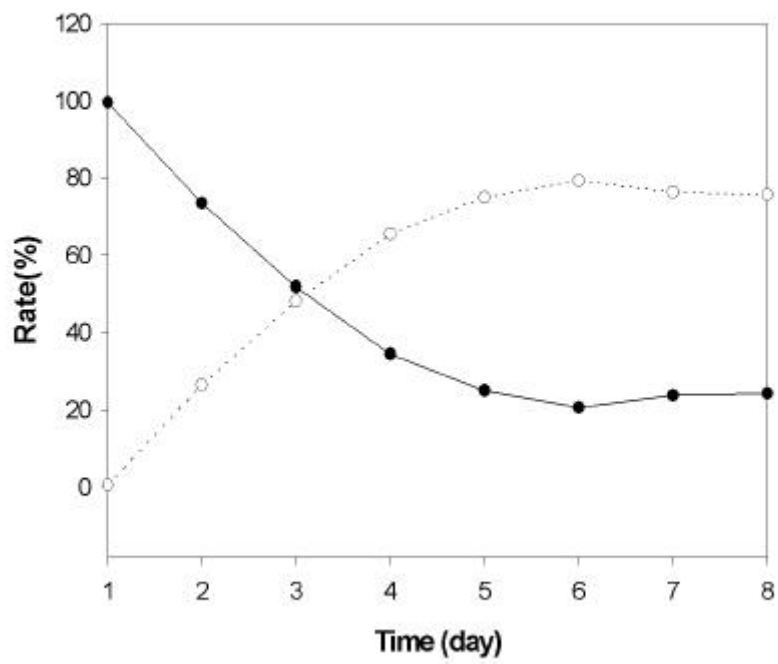


Fig 2-14. Gas generation rate from anaerobic acidogenic fermentation process.

Symbol : ● , N₂ ; ○ , CO₂.

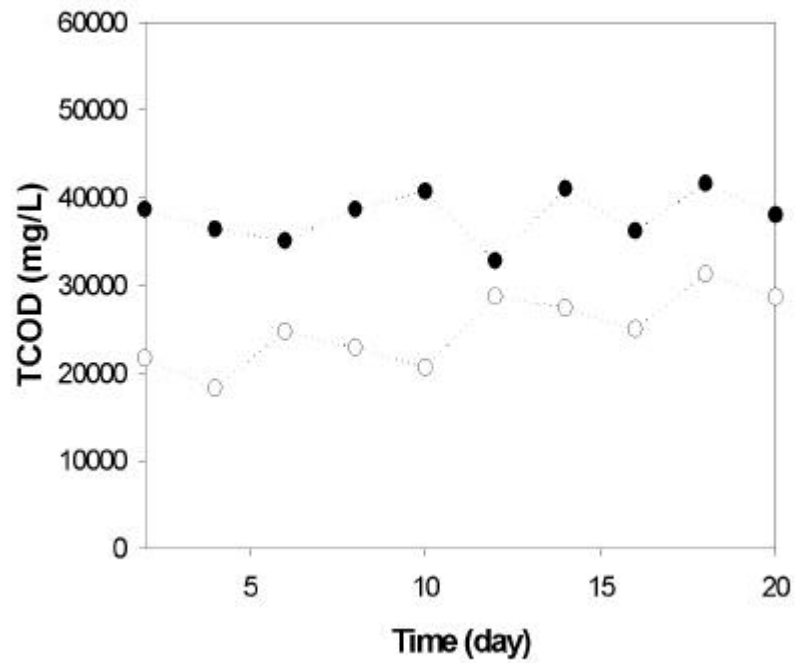


Fig 2-15. Difference of TCOD of fermented fractions between upper and down part of the anaerobic acidogenic fermentor.

Symbol : \bullet , TCOD of the fraction eluted from the down part of the fermentor ; \circ , TCOD of the fraction eluted from the upper part of fermentor.

5. 1 가 / 2

GC/FID Fig. 2-16 1 가 /
4,100 ng/L 2 2,000
ng/L 6,100 ng/L .
1 가 / 600
ng/L , 1 가 /

. 1 가 /
acetic acid가 77%
(3,150 ng/L) 2 50%

(3,000 ng/L) acetic acid 2
1 가 /
acetic acid가 . 1 가

/ propionic acid가
1,013 ng/L valeric acid butyric acid 1,540 560 ng/L
가 C. lutyricum

1 가 /
. 가 acetic acid
1 가 /

2 . valeric
acid 가 2

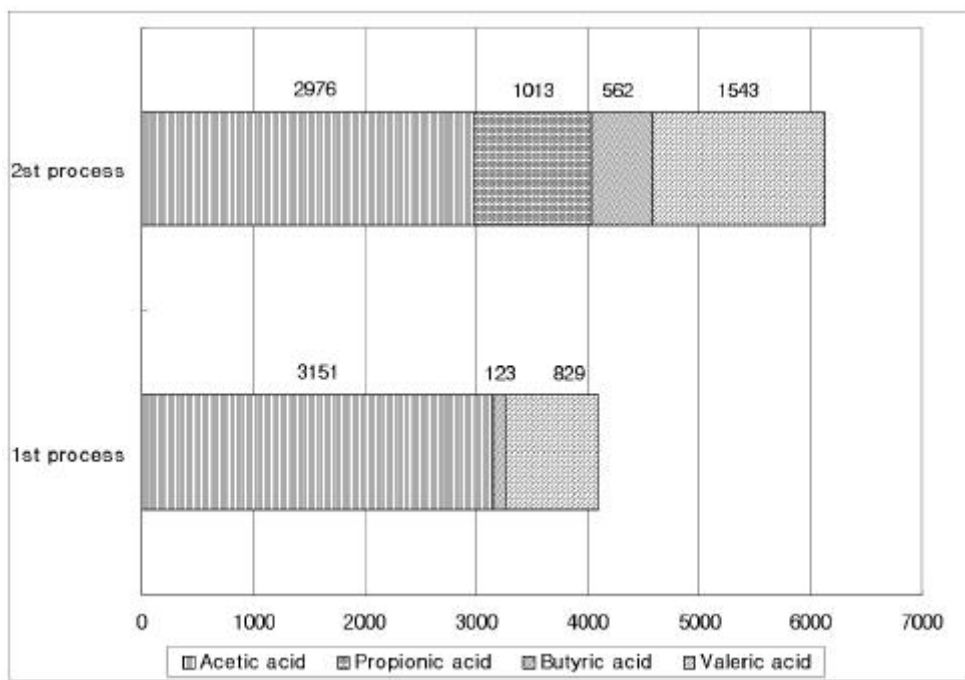


Fig 2-16. Production of volatile fatty acid (VFA) from semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic and anaerobic acidogenic fermentation process.

6. 3

Fig. 2-17

3가

4

가

가

가

38

4.24 %, 41

4.81 %, 43

4.17 %

41

2

2

41

가

가

(Fig.

2-18).

41

30

가

1,422 L

가

1,023 L

72 %

38

30

가

1,175 L가

764 L

65 %

38

3

41

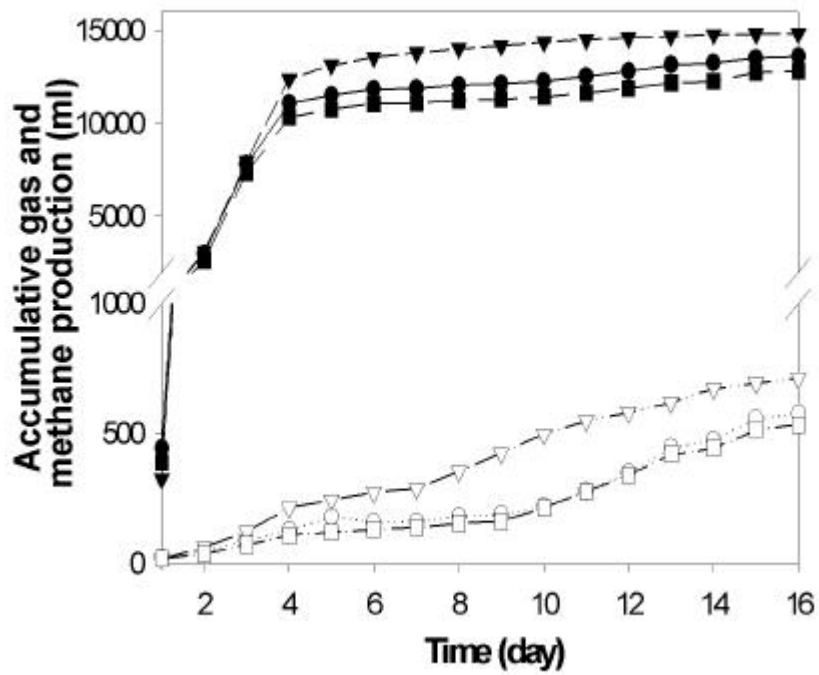


Fig. 2-17. Accumulative gas and methane production according to the temperature in a anaerobic culture bottle.

Symbol : - , accumulative gas and methane production at 41 ; - , accumulative gas and methane production at 38 ; - , accumulative gas and methane production at 43 .

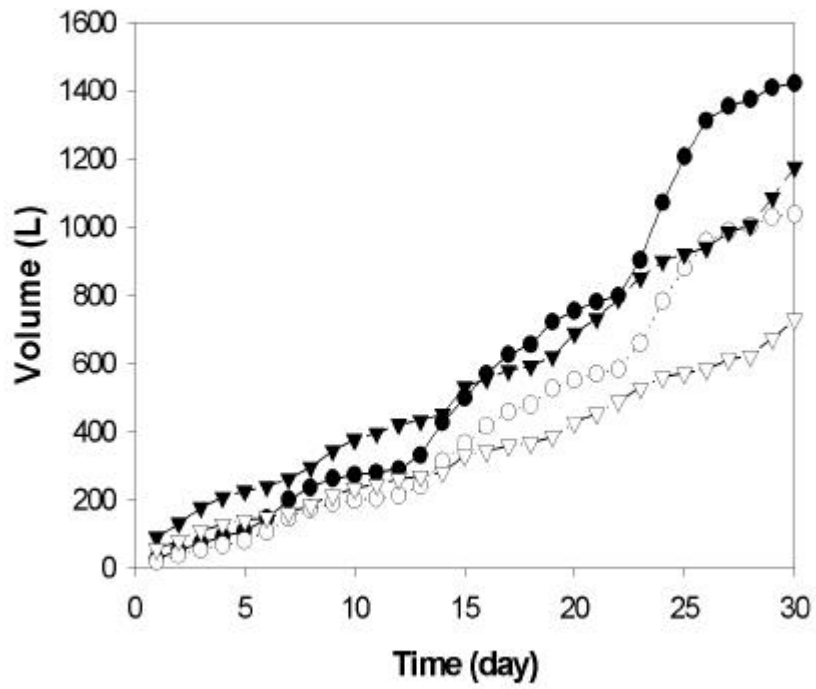


Fig. 2-18. Accumulative gas and methane production according to the temperature in a methane reactor.

Symbol : - , accumulative gas and methane production at 41 ; - , accumulative gas and methane production at 38 . Closed symbol was accumulative gas production and open one was accumulative methane production at different temperatures.

7. 3

3

pH Fig. 2-19 7.6 7.9
 pH 7.5 . 3
 CO₂ CH₄ 가
 N₂ NH₃ 가
 (50%)

3

3 COD 2,300 ng/L,
 2,500 ng/L, 2.93 ng/L .
 3 ,

pH 가가
 Fig. 2-20 pH 9.8 .

8. 3

3 pH 가
 가 pH 9.8 . 3 10
 L/day 가 10 L/day BAF

COD . Fig. 2-21

1 가 BAF

BAF pH 8.69 pH 9.61

pH가 1 . BAF . COD

1 가 BAF

COD가 35 % BAF

16 % COD .

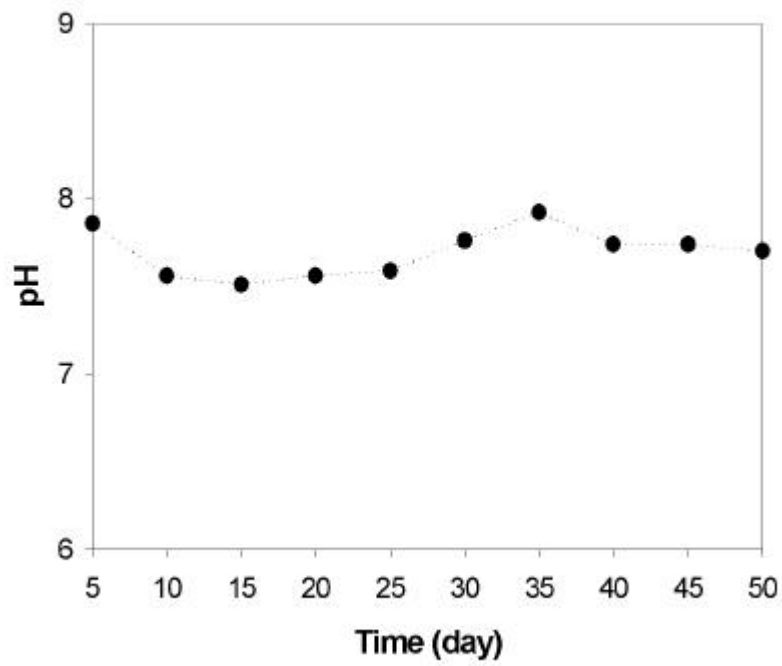


Fig. 2-19. Changes of pH in an anaerobic methanogenic fermentation process.

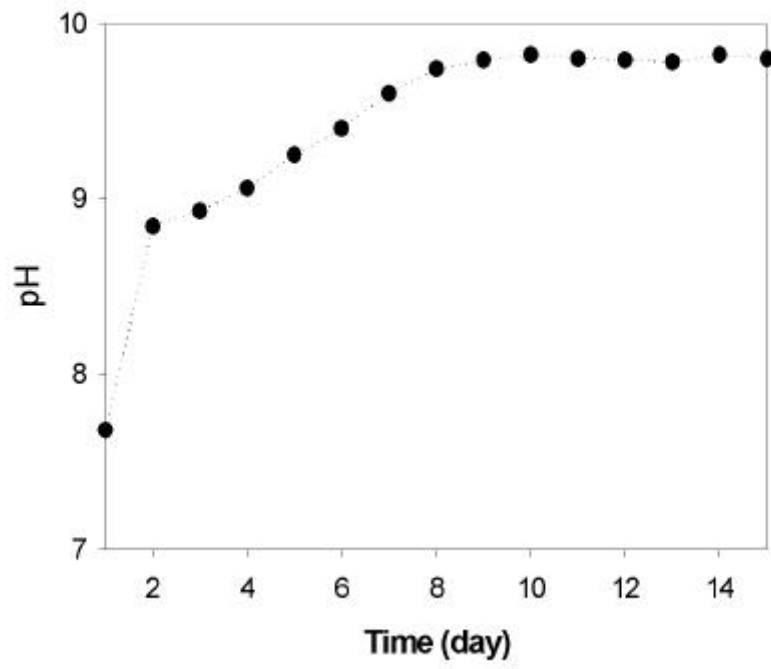


Fig. 2-20. pH changes in a clarifier.

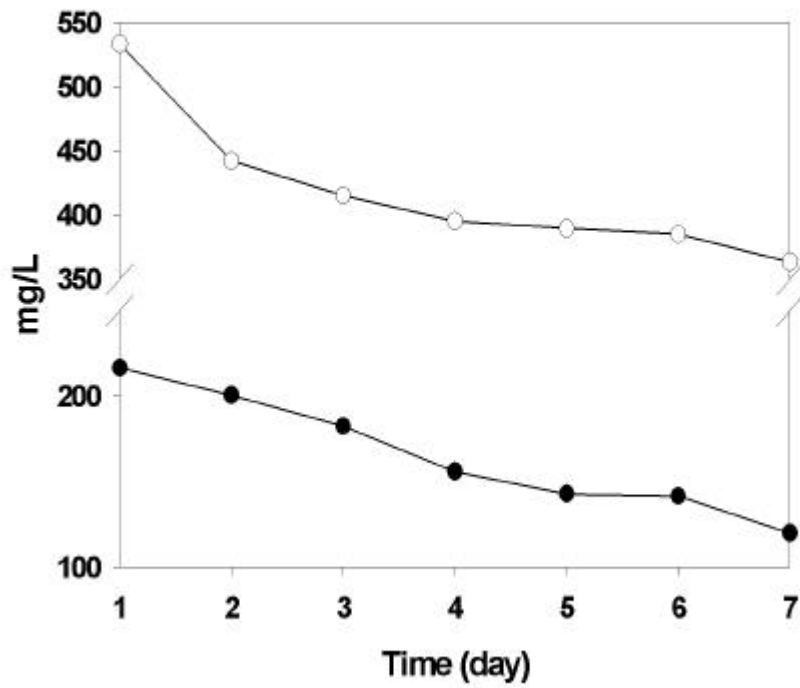


Fig. 2-21. Removal of COD and T-N in a biological aerated filter

Symbol : \circ , COD removal ; \bullet , T-N removal.

1	가	가	pH	1
가	/	가		
120 ng/L			40 %	
3			10 L/day	BAF
		1,000 ng/L		3
			가	2,000 ng/L
	BAF			

Table 2-5

Table 2-5. Operation condition and performance of a mini-pilot scale three-phase methane fermentation system.

Parameter	1st process		2st process		3st process		Biological Filter	
HRT(d)	2		2		12		9	
Loading(kgVS/m ³ d)	20	22.8	25	27.4	12	18.8	1	1.2
pH	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.7
Temp()	30		35		41		30	
T-N(ng/l)	4287		3216		2624		166	
NH ₄ -N(ng/l)	117		172		1205		66	
COD(ng/l)								
TCOD	44948		30582		2382		1145	
SCOD	32223		20632		1071		1104	
BOD(ng/l)	51081		20876		1356		287	
Gas yield(m ³ /kgVS)	-		-		0.65 0.70		-	
Gas composition								
CH ₄ (%)	-		8.9		72		-	
CO ₂ (%)	-		91.1		28		-	
Methane yield(m ³ /kgVS)	-		-		0.45 0.50		-	
Volatile acids(ng/l)								
Acetic	3151		2976		313		-	
Propionic	0		1013		0		-	
Butyric	123		562		0		-	
Valeric	829		1543		0		-	
Caproic	0		0		0		-	
Total	4103		6094		313		-	

3 50

1 50

1. 50

Fig 3-1

가

UASB (Upflow

/ . 1

Anaerobic Sludge Blanket) type

. 2

UASB type

가 /

가

가

가

. 가

2. 가 /

Fig 3-2

2

가 /

(Fig 3-3).

0.6

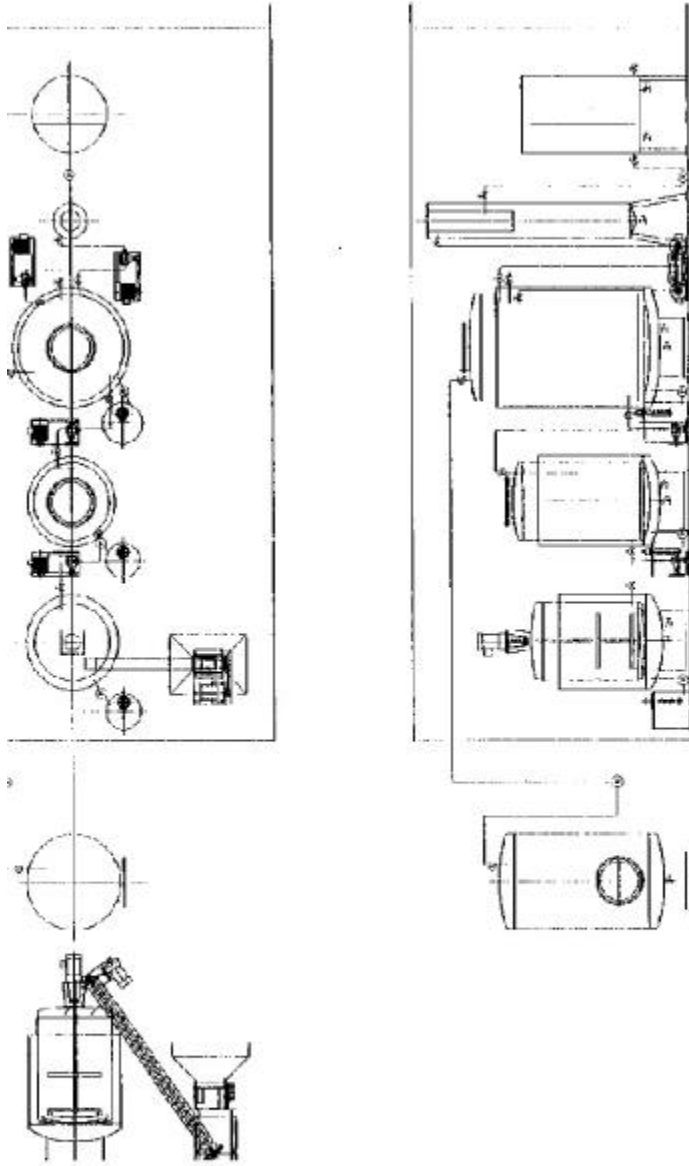


Figure 3-1. Schematic diagram of greenhouse heating system.

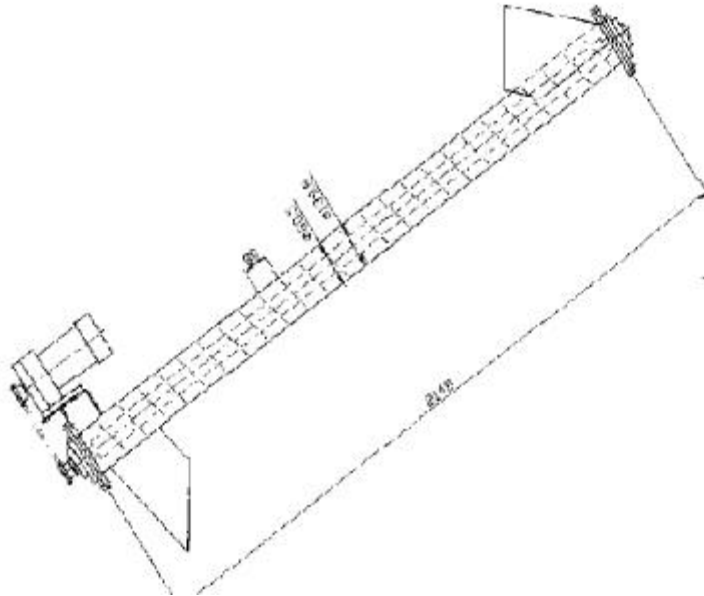
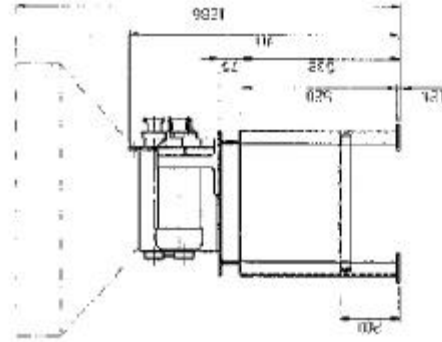


Figure 3- 2. Schematic diagram of crusher.

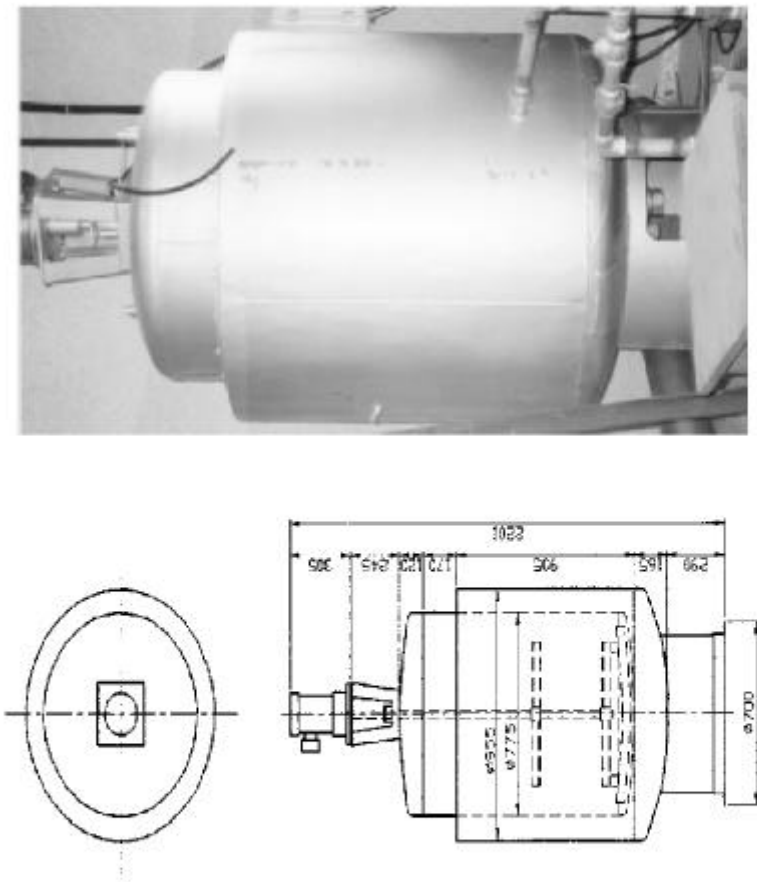


Figure 3-3. Schematic diagram of semi-anaerobic hydrolysis/acidogenic reactor.

water jacket

3.

Fig 3-4

0.6

UASB

water jacket

4.

Fig 3-5

1.5

UASB

30

water jacket

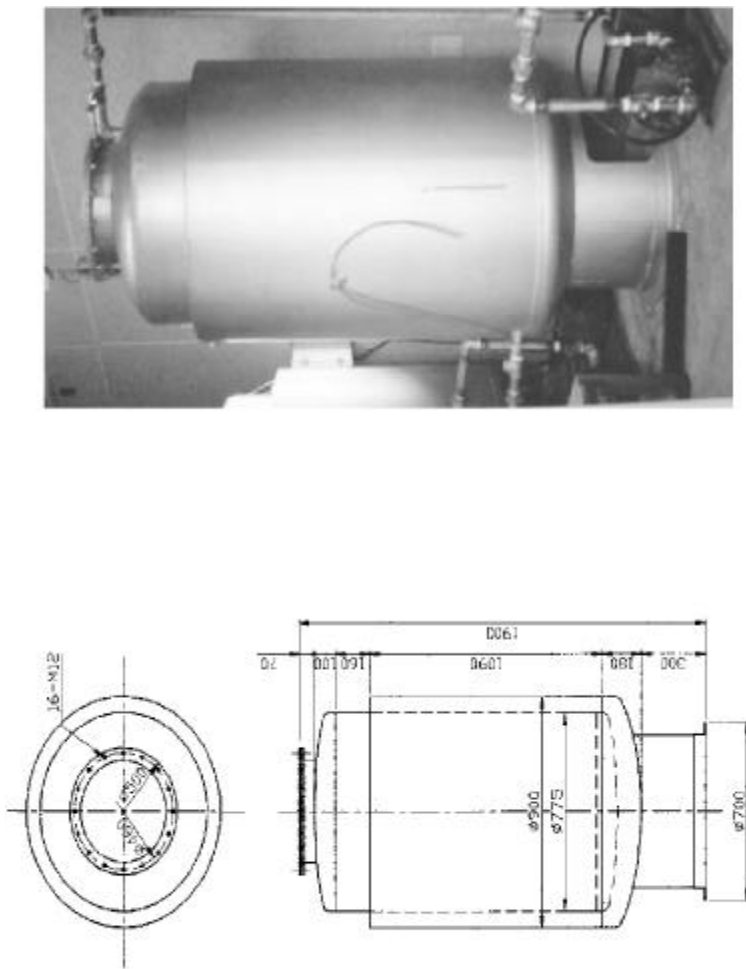


Figure 3-4. Schematic diagram of anaerobic acidogenic reactor.

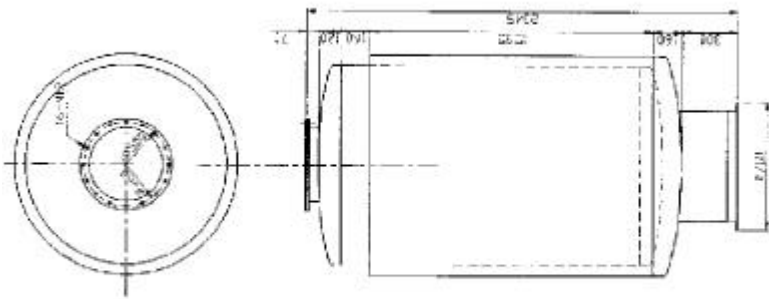
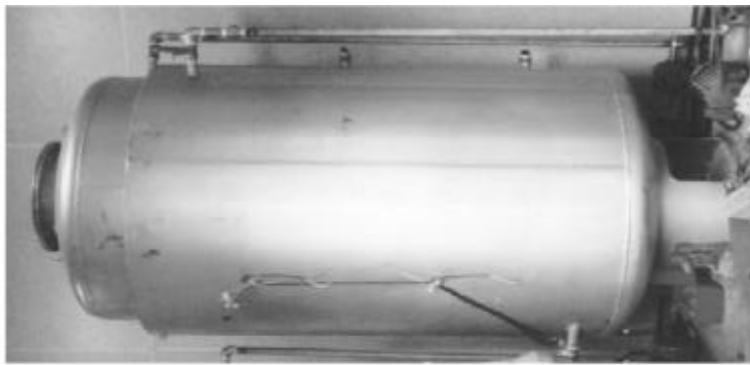


Figure 3-5. Schematic diagram of methanogenic reactor.

5.

COD 가 . 0.2
(Fig 3-6). 90

6.

/ 가
(Fig 3-7). 0.6
0.2 , 0.4
가
M

7.

(1)
1
1 : 1 Jar-fermentor (Biopro 3000)
50 24 fermentor
45 5 1
가 /
2 1 가 /
glucose, cellobiose acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid
C. lutyricum KCIC

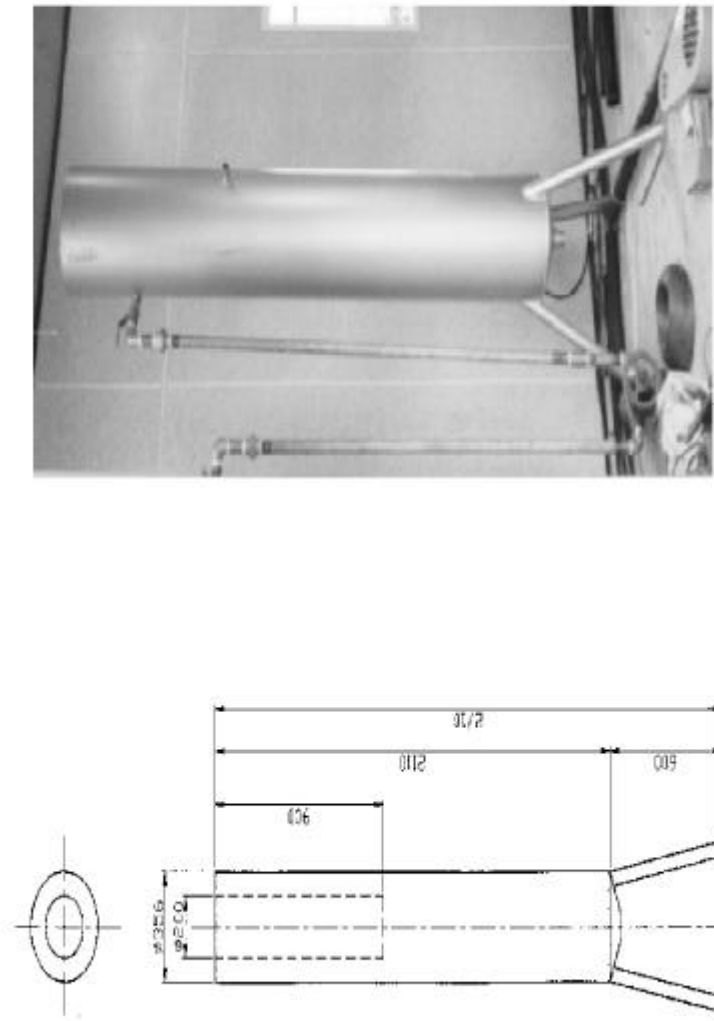


Figure 3-6. Schematic diagram of sedimentation vessel.

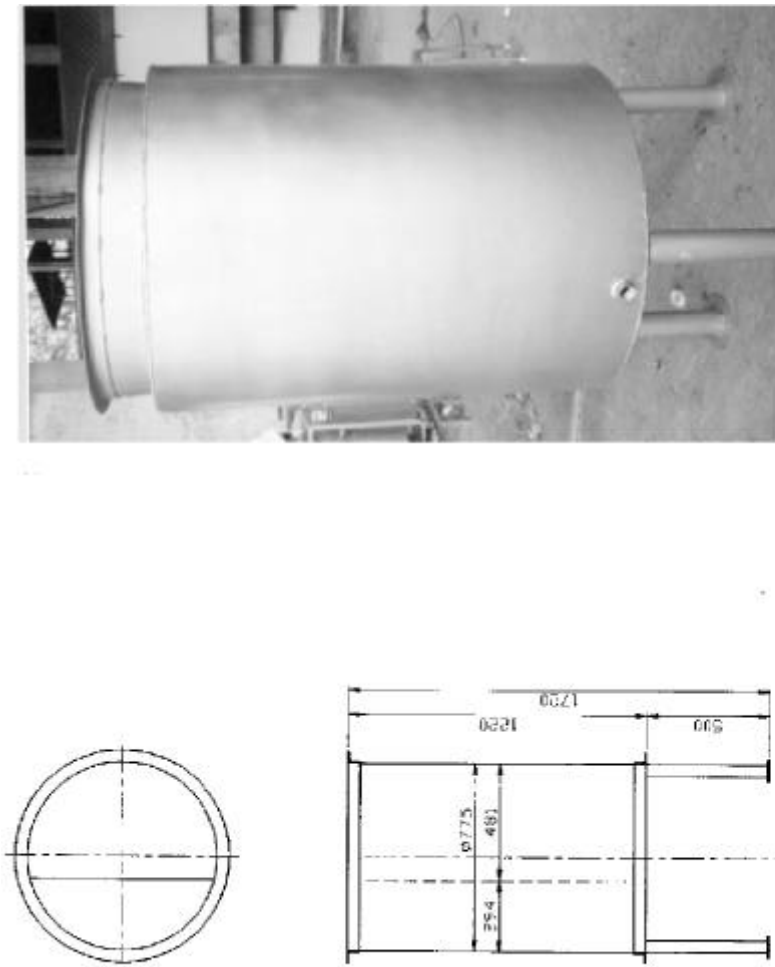


Figure 3-7. Schematic diagram of aerobic/anoxic reactor for removal of nitrogen.

35 , pH 5.4 Jar-fermenter (Pyrex)
 10 L 3 1 가
C. butyricum 1 . 3

(2)

1
 , 1
 가 가
 1 : 1 1 . 1
 50 kg 50 L 100 L 2
 3 100 L .

(3)

1) .
 가 1 : 1 1
 COD Cr , BOD , T-N, NH₄-N, T-P
 , 1
 pH .
 1 가 / 2 , 2 2 , 3
 12 2

2) Volatile Fatty Acid (VFA)

1 가 / 2 3
500 ml 4 , 10,000 rpm 10
Centrifuge cellulose nitrate membrane
filter (Whatman, 0.45 μ m)

Gas Chromatography (HP 5890A)

-) Column : Capillary Column 0.35 microneter
-) Detector : FID
-) Carrier Gas : He
-) Condition : · Oven Temp : 120
· Injection Temp : 200
· Detection Temp : 220

3) 3 가
3 가 가 Gas
Chromatography (Shinadzu GC-14B) 가

-) Column : Haysep D 100/120 mesh
-) Detector : Thermal Conductivity Detector
-) Carrier Gas : He
-) Condition : · Initial Temp : 40
· Injection Temp : 200
· Final Temp : 150
· Detection Temp : 220

8.

3

(Table 3-1).

1 : 1	가 1	가 /
2	2	
2,664 ng/L	,	145 ng/L
, 1	가 /	가
	가	
. TCOD	61,547 ng/L	SCOD 54,990
ng/L . TCOD	SCOD	가 1
가	가	
	COD	가
. 45	pH 5.0	5.5
. GC/FID		, acetic acid
2,856 ng/L , propionic acid	140 ng/L, butyric acid	213 ng/L,
caproic acid 122 ng/L	3,331 ng/L가	.
1	가 /	2
2	3	. 2
	1,728 ng/L	,
105 ng/L .	1	가
	가	
. TCOD 47,934 ng/L	SCOD 27,651 ng/L	.

Table 3-1. Operation conditions and performance of a pilot-scale three-phase methane fermentation system.

Parameter	1st Process		2nd Process		3rd Process	
HRT(d)	2		2		12	
pH	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.5	7.6	7.9
Temp()	45		35		41	
T-N(ng/L)	2664		1728		1920	
NH ₄ ⁺ -N(ng/L)	145		105		711	
COD(ng/L)						
TCOD	61547		47934		22600	
SCOD	54990		27651		18958	
Volatile acids(ng/L)						
Acetic	2856		5221		-	
Propionic	140		710		-	
Butyric	213		1186		-	
Valeric	0		118		-	
Caproic	122		228		-	
Total	3331		7463		-	

1 TCOD SCOD 가 1

2 2

가 ,

TCOD

SCOD 2 . 2

Clostridium butyricum 35

, pH

3.5 4.5 . , pH가 5.0 가

NaOH pH 5.0 5.5

. 1 가 2
 GC/FID , acetic acid 5,221 ng/L,
 propionic acid 710 ng/L, butyric acid 1,186 ng/L, valeric acid 118
 ng/L , caproic acid 228 ng/L . , 2
 7,463 ng/L .

1 가 /
 acetic acid가 85.7%
 2 69% acetic acid
 , 2 C.
butyricun butyric acid가 가

. , 1 가 /
 propionic acid, valeric acid, caproic acid 2
 , 2

C. butyricun 1 가 /
 가 가 .

2 3
 12 . 2

3 CH₄ CO₂
 gas ,

. 1,920 ng/L , 711 ng/L
 . , 2 ,

2 3
 가 가 3 2

1, 2 , 3 1 2

. TCOD 22,600 ng/L , SCOD

18,959 ng/L

3 1

가 /

, 가 가 가

TCOD SCOD . 3

41 , pH 7.5 ,

3 7.6 7.9 .

, 3

2

가 3 가 ,

. COD

1 가 / 2 3

TCOD SCOD 65% 3

가 .

3 가 acetic acid

1 가 /

,

2

. valeric acid caproic acid

가 2

C. butyricum 가

2

valeric acid caproic acid가

2

3 $10 \frac{m^3}{day}$ (= $0.4 \frac{m^3}{h}$) 가

stainless

1(V_1) 1π 가 2π , 2(V_2) 0.5π
가 1.55π . $3-8$.
(1)

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 L + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^2 h \quad (1)$$

V (n)

d (n)

L (n)

r (n)

h (n)

1 (2) ,

$$V_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} 0.975^2 1.4 + \frac{4}{3} \pi 0.4875^2 0.15 = 1.195 m^3 \quad (2)$$

2 (3)

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} 0.5^2 1.45 + \frac{4}{3} \pi 0.1^2 0.1 = 0.288 m^3 \quad (3)$$

(V) (4) .

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = 1.195 + 0.288 = 1.483 m^3 \quad (4)$$

7 kg/cm² 가 20

(5) .

$$Q = V \times \frac{p}{p'} \times \frac{T'}{T} \quad (5)$$

$$= 1.483 \times \frac{7}{1.0332} \times \frac{273}{293} = 9.36 m^3$$

Q (m³)

p (kgf/cm²)

p' (1.0332 kgf/cm²)

T (K)

T' (273 K) .

9.36 m³

가 1 .

(3-8) 가 가 가

check valve . 가

governer 0.5 kg/cm²

drain valve ,

7 kg/cm²

alarm pressure gauge가

safety valve

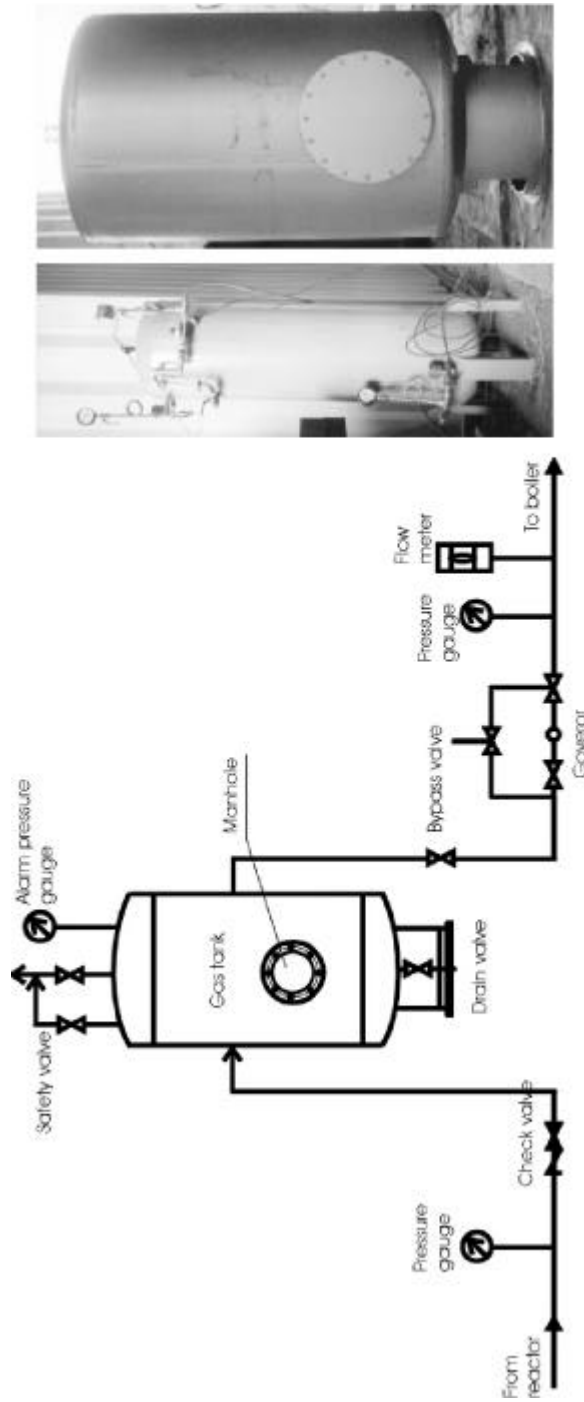


Figure 3-8, Schematic Diagram of Gas Holder

3 ,

1. 가

가 , NO_x bench scale Rijke

가 3-9 . 가

sampling probe stainless steel .

(local resolution) 가 sampling 가 probe

probe 2mm . Probe

가 가 가 가

가

80 . sampling probe 가

soot glass wool filtering

electric gas cooler(ECP20-1, M&C Products Analysen-technik GmbH)

. NO CO

infrared gas analyzer (ZRF, California analytical instruments, INC)

CO₂, O₂, CO, THC GC(GC-1413, Shinadzu) .

가 R-type probe(13%Rh/Pt)

digital signal Data logger(HYDRA 2625A,

FLUKE) .

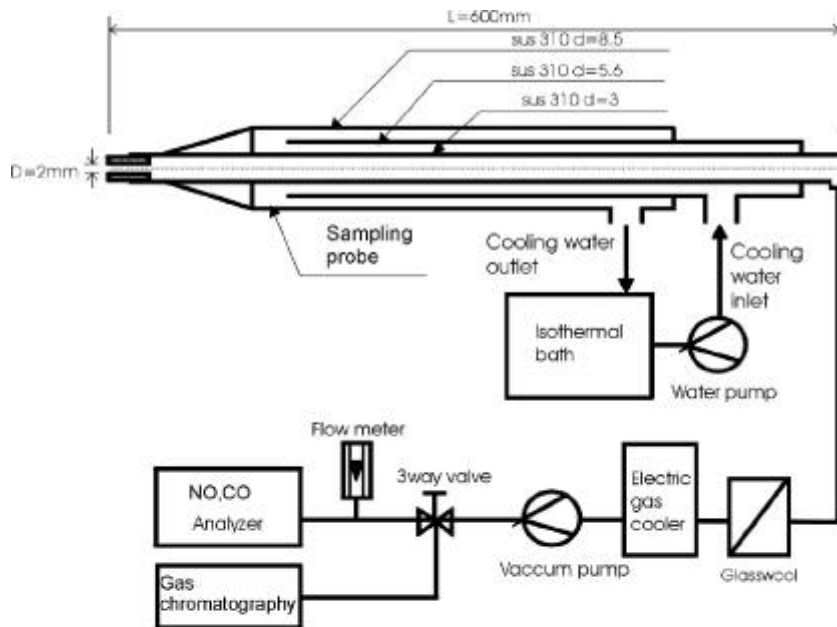


Figure 3-9. Flow System of Sampling Line.

2.

가 (CH4 70%, CO2 25%, NH3 5%)

, / 가

(retrofit)

가 가

가 가

가 가

1) NOx (retrofit)

NOx

3-10

governor

(3-10, 5)

가

danper(3-10, 7)

centrifugal blower(3-10, 2)

1

1 가

1

1

가

. 2

slit

2

2

3

가 . NOx

fuel NOx

thermal NOx

가 fuel staging

가 2

가

NOx 2 가

NOx

NOx

, 3

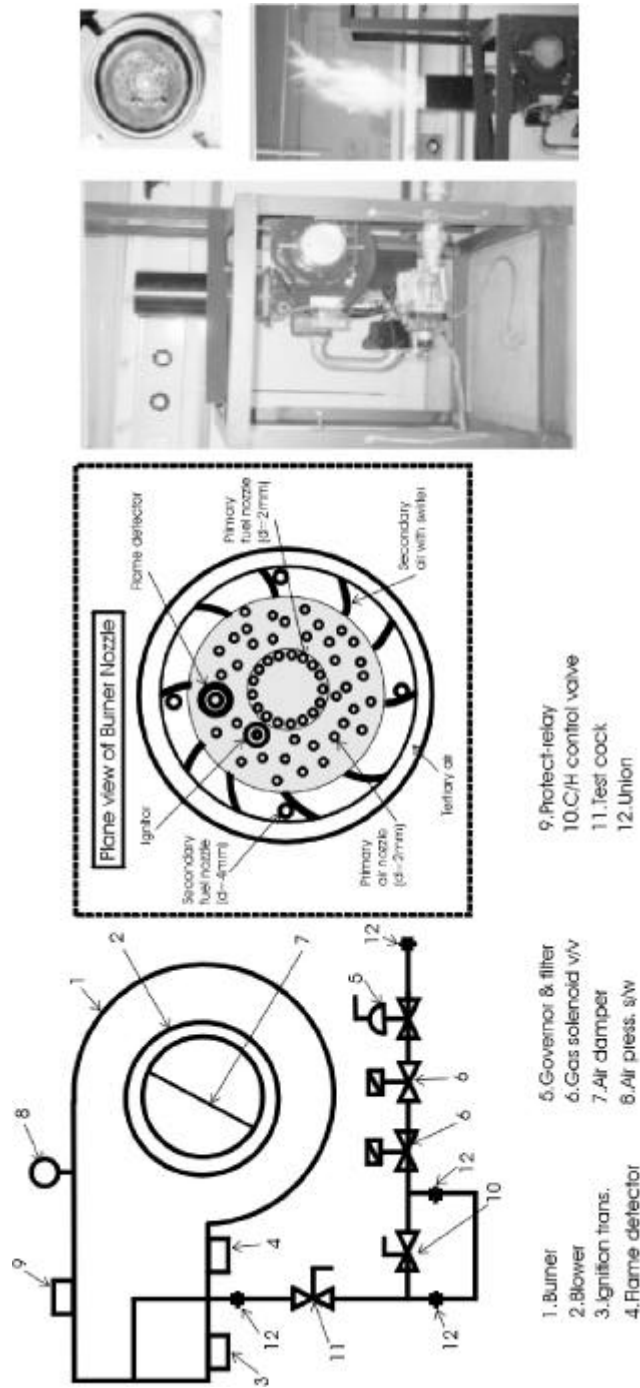


Figure.3-10. Schematic Diagram of Low NOx Burner.

thermal NO_x 가
 (5%) fuel NO_x fuel staging
 NO_x 가 가 . Table 3-2 가

Table 3-2. Specification of low NO_x burner

		Burner1			Burner2		
		(mm)	()	(cm ³)	(mm)	()	(cm ³)
	1	2	16	0.503	2.5	16	0.785
	2	4	4	0.503	4.5	4	0.636
	1	2	31	0.974	2	31	0.974
	2	가 40 × 1	9	3.6	가 40 × 1	9	3.6
	3	90 × 83	1	9.51	90 × 83	1	9.51

2) NO_x bench scale

NO_x 3-11 . LPG(Liquified
 Petroleum Gas) 1.5 kg/cm²
 . governor 0.5 kg/cm²
 orifice .
 가 가 가
 , 20 kg
 0.5 kg/cm² orifice .

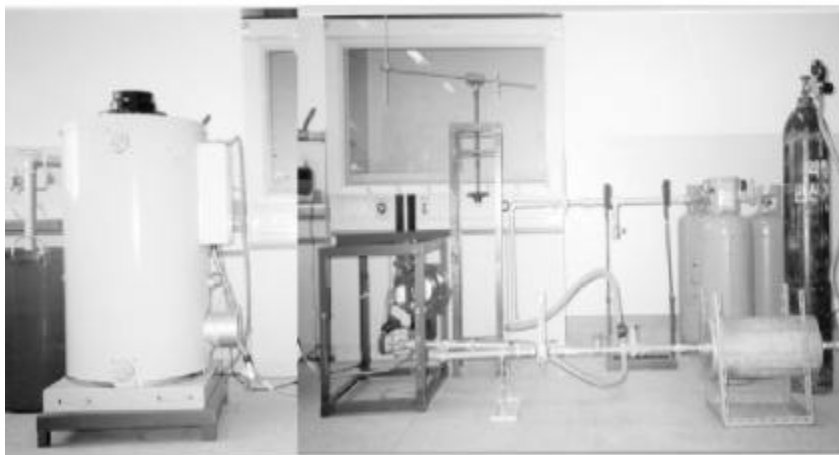
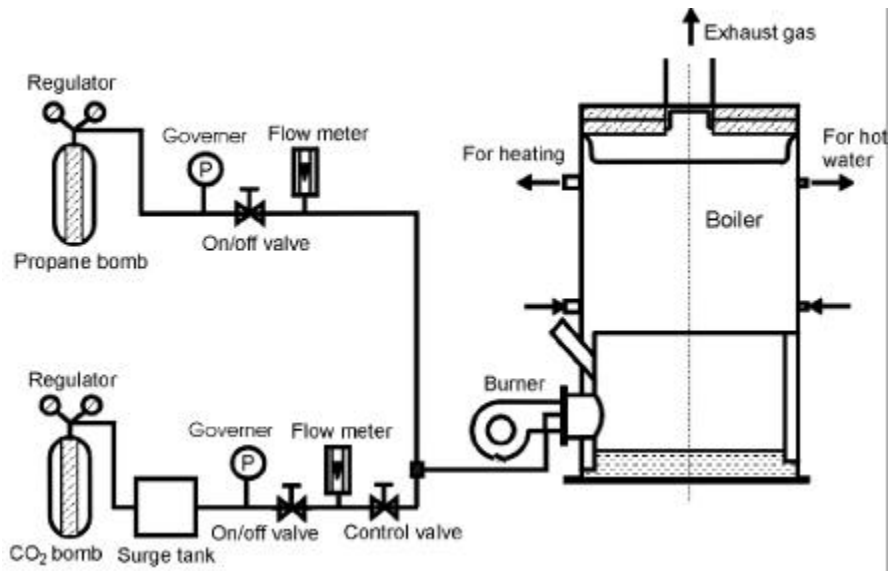


Figure 3-11. Schematic Diagram of Commercial Boiler System.

가 8,570 kcal/Nm³ CO₂가 가 70% 30%
 가 22,350 kcal/Nm³ CO₂
 가 CO₂
 가 (3)

$$H_u = 8570CH_4 + 22350C_3H_8 \text{ [kcal/Nm}^3\text{]} \quad (3)$$

H_u () CH_4, C_3H_8, CO_2 가
 가 (4)

$$H_u = 8570 \times 0.7 = 5999 \text{ [kcal/Nm}^3\text{]} \quad (4)$$

가 $H_{u (biogas)}$ (5) 가 가

가

$$C_3H_8 = \frac{H_{u (biogas)}}{22350} = \frac{5999}{22350} = 0.27 \text{ [kcal/Nm}^3\text{]} \quad (5)$$

가 가 27% CO₂가 73%
 가

Table 3-3 (Flane 1) 가
(Flane 2) 가
 CO₂ 가
 , CO₂ 가 가 가
 . CO **Flane 2**
 가 **Flane 1** (3-12
). CO₂ 가

가 (Table 3-2).

(5) 가 27% CO가
 73% 가
 . Bench scale Flame 1 80%, Flame 2 85%
 blow-off , 가 가 가

Table 3-3. Exhaust gas concentrations of different flame types.

C ₃ H ₈ /CO ₂	Frane 1		Frane 2	
	25C ₃ H ₈ /75CO ₂	22C ₃ H ₈ /78CO ₂	25C ₃ H ₈ /75CO ₂	22C ₃ H ₈ /78CO ₂
O ₂	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%	9.5%
CO	810ppm	1445ppm	524ppm	611ppm
CO ₂	6.7%	6.4%	7.1%	6.8%
NO _x	3ppm	1ppm	3ppm	1ppm

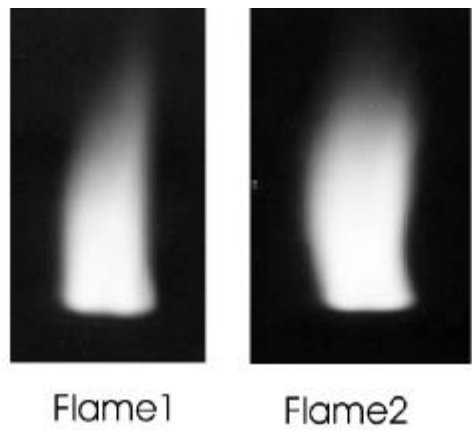


Fig.3-12. Photograph of Flame.

3. Rijke

CO₂ 가 NH₃가 가 Rijke 가

1)

(mechanical type)

(aerodynamic type) , pipe resonance

Helmholtz resonance 가 . Rijke

pipe resonance .

가 (acoustic oscillation) ,

가 .

가

가 NO_x(thermal NO_x) .

가 가

가 .

가 가 가

CO₂

CO₂

가 ,

fuel NO_x

Rijke tube

fuel NO_x fuel staging 가 (external oscillation)

(3-14, 3-16). 가

3-15 oscilloscope(OS-9020G, LG) Power Amplifier(JPA-120)

3-13

가

water trap

2) 가

		2 /min, 1	30 /min, 2	50 /min
		(Reference flame)		Flame 1
Flame 2		1	20 /min 40 /min	,
Flame 3	Flame4	2	40 /min 60 /min	

가 (Table 3-4). Table 3-4

가 가 NOx 가

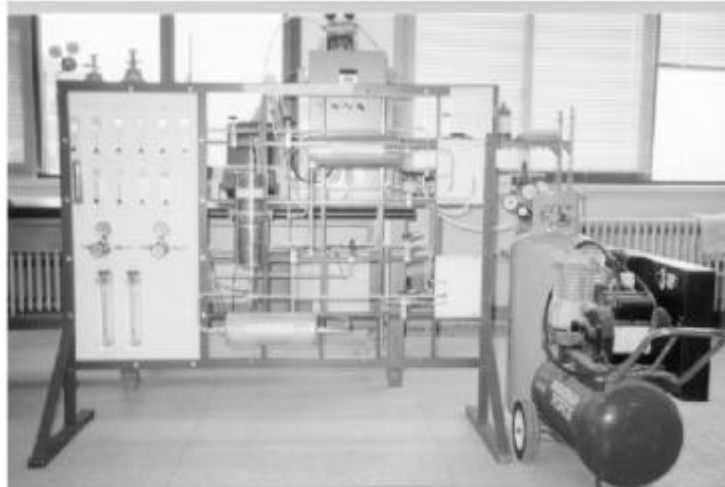
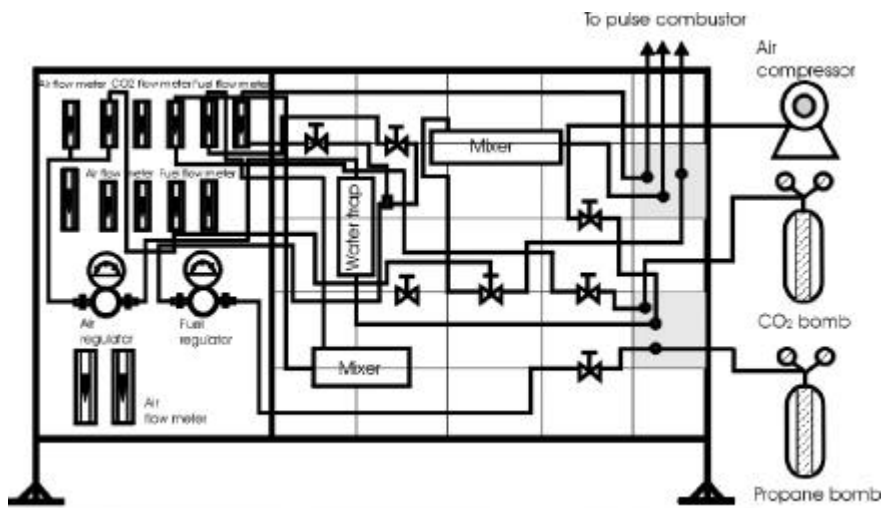


Figure.3-13. Flow Line for Pulse Combustor.

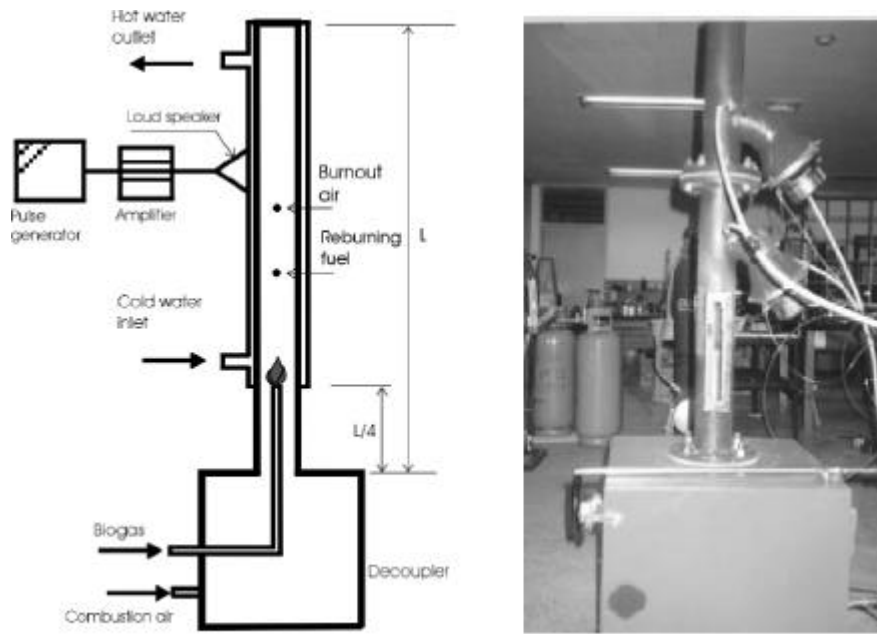


Figure 3-14. Schematic Diagram of Rijke Pulse Combustor.

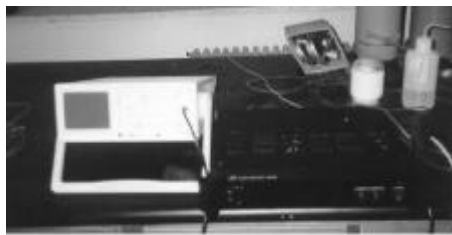


Fig.3-15. Equipments of Oscilloscope and Power amplifier.



Fig.3-16. Rijke Burner.

Table 3-4. Exhaust gas concentrations with variation of flame types

Flame type	Reference Flame			Flame 1			Flame 2					
Flow rate (/min)	Fuel	1st air		Tir. air	Fuel	1st air		Tir. air	Fuel	1st air		Tir. air
	2	30		50	2	20		50	2	40		50
Conc. Freq.	O ₂ %	CO ppm	NO _x ppm	CO ₂ %	O ₂	CO	NO _x	CO ₂	O ₂	CO	NO _x	CO ₂
0 Hz	11.6	0	23	6.1	10.0	6	42	6.8	12.5	18	34	5.1
100 Hz	11.1	0	20	6.3	10.2	5	40	7.2	12.8	11	17	5.3
200 Hz	11.0	0	19	6.7	10.6	4	39	7.5	13.2	5	16	5.5

Flame type	Flame 3				Flame 4			
Flow rate (/min)	Fuel	1st air		Tir. air	Fuel	1st air		Tir. air
	2	30		40	2	30		60
Conc. Freq.	O ₂	CO	NO _x	CO ₂	O ₂	CO	NO _x	CO ₂
0 Hz	11.5	7	34	6.2	13	18	22	5.2
100 Hz	9.7	6	32	7.4	12.7	12	21	5.4
200 Hz	9.3	4	23	7.7	12.6	7	20	5.5

4

가 . 가

가 가

가

가 97 10 20 358 / 99 11 1

610 / 가 99 11

600 가 750 940

50 %

가 . 가

가

1kg 100 110

가 가 70 75%가 70 80

가 . 50 10

10 n€ . 140kg

(3 4)

가 2,500

3 4

가 2 가 2

가

660 72,000 ,

20,000 , 660 4,752
 가
 가
 가 .

Table 3-5.

	(Kcal/kg)	(Kcal/day)	(/day)	(600)		
	11,000	9.13 × 10 ⁵	100	750-940	850	
	13,280	9.13 × 10 ⁵	9.58 × 10 ⁴	30	3,000	20 / × 1.7 / × 150 = 5,100

4

1. Mini-pilot scale 3

Mini-pilot scale 3

가 가 70 72 %가

70 %

1) pH 1 5.0 5.5, 2 5.0 5.5, 3
7.6 7.9 .

2) 1 30 , 2 35 , 3
41 .

3) 1 20 22.8 kgVS/n³day, 2
25 27.4 kgVS/n³day, 3 12 18.8 kgVS/n³day

1) 1 4, 100 ng/L 2
6, 100 ng/L .

2) 3 가 0.65 0.70 n³/kgVS
0.45 0.50 n³/kgVS .

3 BAF

- 1) BAF 30 pH 8.3 8.7 .
- 2) BAF 3 TCOD가 1,100 ng/L,
I-N 170 ng/L .

2. Pilot scale 3

1

- 1) (HRT) 1 2 , 2 2 ,
3 12 .
- 2) pH 1 5.0 5.5, 2 5.0 5.5,
3 7.6 7.9 .
- 3) 1 45 . 2 35 , 3
41 .

- 1) 1 2,664 ng/L, 2 1,728ng/L,
3 1,920 ng/L .
- 2) 1 145 ng/L, 2
105 ng/L, 3 711 ng/L .
- 3) 1 TCOD 61,547 ng/L, 2 47,934ng/L,
3 22,600 ng/L ,
SCOD 1 54,990 ng/L, 2 27,651 ng/L, 3
18,958 ng/L .
- 4) 1 3,331 ng/L , 2
7,463 ng/L .

3. 가

1) 가
7 kg/cm² . 9.36 m³ ,
0.5 kg/cm² .

2) 가 가 가
가 가 . 가

3) 가 가
Rijke . 가
(oscillation) NOx가 가
.

50 140 150kg
3 가 10L
가 . 183,000
.

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