



SwissBiogas.com

Additives for Desulfurisation in Anaerobic Digestion

Autark Investments and Projects AG
Dept. SwissBiogas.com
Baarerstrasse 75, CH-6300 Zug
Switzerland

www.swissbiogas.com



SwissBiogas.com presents:

EG 1118 desulfurisation and gas booster additive



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Desulfurisation, why?

- Protects the CHP unit
- Protects the engines
- Raises the efficiency of the whole plant
- Lowers the operating costs
- Increases the operational safety



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Current desulfurisation methods:

- No reactor intervention
- Air injection
- FeCl_x (ferrous / ferric chloride) addition
- Iron oxide-hydroxide addition
- FeO_x addition



Air injection, why not:

- Atmospheric nitrogen is unnecessarily added to the biogas (Ammonia)
- Excessive introduction of oxygen leads to formation of corrosive Sulfurous Acid
- % O₂ higher than 0.9% before CHP has a negative effect on efficiency of CHP
- Sulfur deposits formed in the fermenter gas compartment break off from time to time and drop into the substrate
- Risk of explosion
- Increased corrosion: $S + O_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_4$
- The air flow should be controlled and adapted regularly:
 - a) Less gas production but same air injection results in too much O₂ and dilution
 - b) Higher gas production with same air injection results in too less O₂ with weak desulfurization effect



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FeCl_x, why not:

- Forms HCl which penetrates the bacterial membrane
- Classified as dangerous substance
- Considered a corrosive substance
- Releases chlorides during desulfurisation → More corrosive than H₂S

CORROSIVE



IRRITANT





Iron oxide-hydroxide, why not:

- **Iron oxide-hydroxide binds metals.**

These materials are known to bind a wide range of other compounds from water, including trace metals, arsenic, selenium, silicate, and organics. Metals such as manganese, cobalt, nickel, and zinc are known to bind to iron oxide hydroxide in simulated seawater solutions. It has also been claimed that the binding of copper and zinc by natural iron oxide hydroxide sediments exerts a powerful control on the concentration of copper and zinc in polluted rivers and estuaries. Although not studied in seawater, it has also been observed that phosphate binding by iron oxide hydroxide actually increases its binding of copper, cadmium, and nickel in freshwater.

- Reference : <http://www.reefkeeping.com/issues/2004-11/rhf/>



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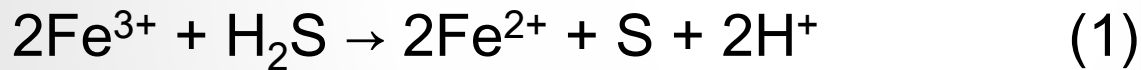
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FeOx, why yes:

- Lowers H₂S very effectively
- Increases methane production
- Prevents corrosion of plant and CHP



What happens (inside the reactor):



Comparison of desulfurisation methods, EGx by SwissBiogas.com against others:

	<i>EGx</i>	<i>Iron Oxide</i>	<i>Iron Oxide-Hydroxide</i>	<i>Iron Chloride</i>	<i>Air Injection</i>
<i>Investment into</i>					
Storage and Handling	low	low	low	high	none
Dosing Equipment	none / low	none / low	medium	medium	medium
<i>Risk of / to</i>					
Exposure / Personnel	low	low	low	high	none
Explosion	low	low	low	low	high
Corrosion	low	low	low	high, HCl	high, H ₂ SO ₄
Incompatibility	low	low	low	high	high
Gas Impurities	low	low	low	low	high
Reaction Products	none	none		HCl	H ₂ SO ₄
<i>Characteristics</i>					
Reactive Content	> 60%	30% - 60%	10% - 15%	10% - 14%	none
Digestion Speed / Volume	high	low	low	high	low
Deposit Effect	high	high	medium	none	none
Methanogen Growth	increased	normal	normal	negative	negative
Gas Yield over Normal	higher	normal	normal	negative	negative
Trace Element Addition	not necessary	required	required	required	required
Shelf Life	> 12 months	> 12 months	< 12 months	< 12 months	none
Price per chem. Reaction	medium	high	medium	high	none



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Where we test:





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The components of **EG 1118** as base
before individual adjustments to
customers' requirements

Note: The industry-leading high
content of reactive FeOx

EG 1118	[%]
FeO	> 35
Fe ₂ O ₃	> 35
MnO	< 1.0
C	< 0.5
Cr ₂ O ₃	< 0.5
CaO	< 0.5
K ₂ O	< 0.5
Al ₂ O ₃	< 0.5
SiO ₂	< 0.5
ZnO	< 0.5
Na ₂ O	< 0.2
CuO	< 0.2
S	< 0.1
TiO ₂	< 0.1
MgO	< 0.1
NiO	< 0.1
P ₂ O ₅	< 0.1
MoO ₃	< 0.05
V ₂ O ₅	< 0.01
BaO	< 0.01
CoO	< 0.01
PbO	< 0.01
CdO	< 0.01
SnO ₂	< 0.01
WO ₃	< 0.01
Cl	< 0.01
SeO ₂	< 0.01

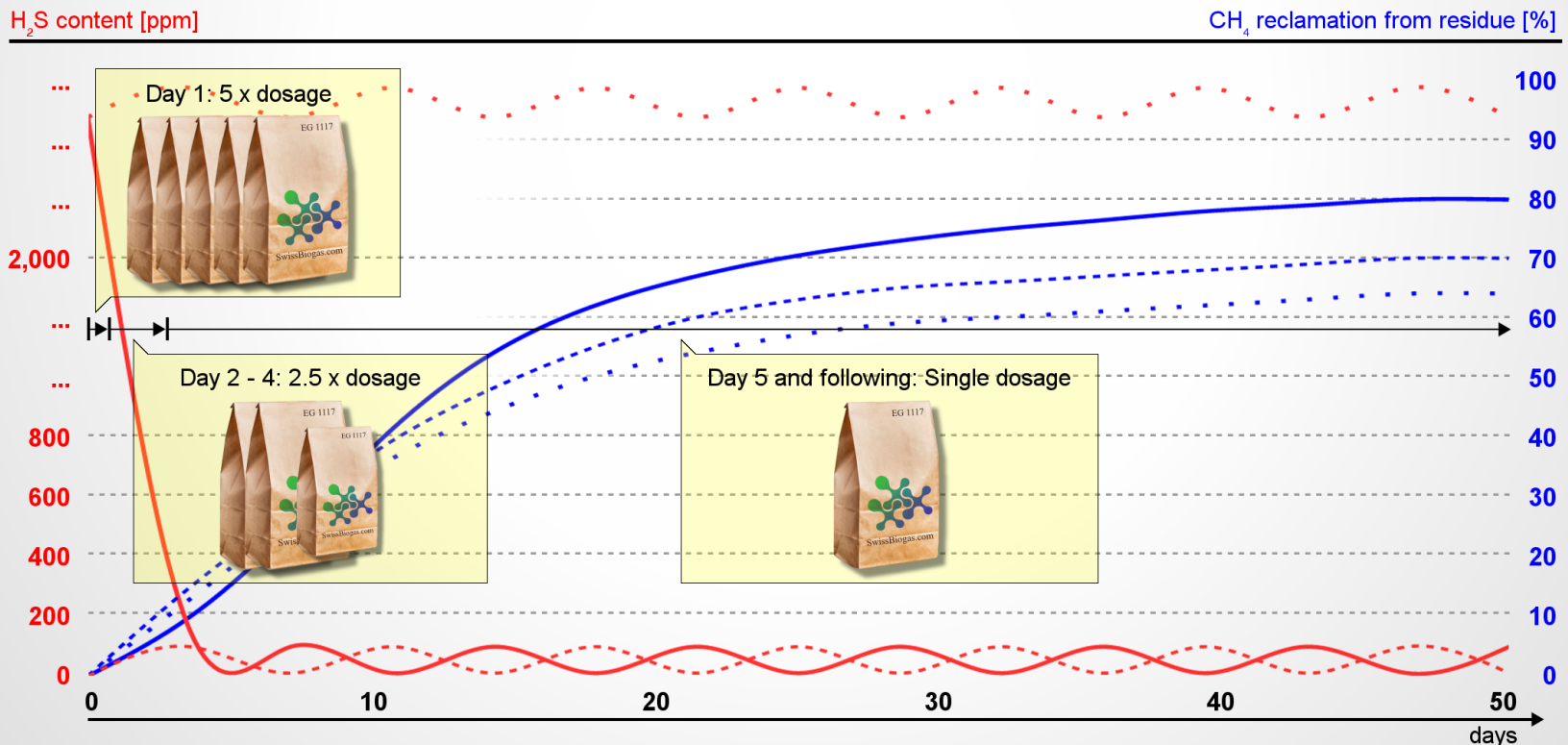


Sample application of EGx by SwissBiogas.com in practice

Reduction of H₂S concentration during desulfurisation with EGx by SwissBiogas.com

Development graphs

- ————— (continuous) **with EGx by SwissBiogas.com**
- (dotted) **with FeCl₃**
- - - - - - (dashed) **without additives**





How the dosage is calculated:

ENTSCHWEFELUNG							
Bedarfsermittlung							
Eisengehalt des Additivs		Rohbiogas, Volmenstrom		Schwefelwasserstoff im Rohbiogas			
mg/kg TS	mg/kg	m ³ /h	ppm	vol.-%	L		
600000	540000	500	200	0.0200%	100		
				Schwefelwasserstoff im Rohbiogas	Schwefel im Rohbiogas	Eisenbedarf	
TS Gehalt des Additivs				mol	mol	mol	g
90%	kann angepasst werden			4.464	4.202	8.404	468.959
Wirksamkeit/Effizienz		auch abh. von der Wasserlöslichkeit					
%				Bedarf an Additiv			
50%	kann angepasst werden			kg/h	kg/d	20 kg Sack, Anzahl pro Tag	
				0.87	20.84	1.0	
Konstanten für die Berechnung							
Schwefel Atommasse		mol-Volumina					
g/mol		L/mol					
32.06		22.4					
H ₂ S Atommasse							
g/mol							
34.06							
Fe Atommasse							
g/mol							
55.8							



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How we pack and ship:

Delivered in powder form, in

- 20 kg bags, or as per
- individual requirements

Please contact your agent for availability.



2017 test results by specific waste category: *Kitchen Waste*

- Additive: EG 1117
- Duration: 51 days

Increase of methane production overall:

- Average: 13.5%
- High: 19.3%

Increase rate of methane production per unit VS:

- Average: 16.3%
- High: 23.2%

Speeding up of fermentation rate; Peak of daily methane production:

- Average w/o additive: Day 13, 183.1 ml/day
- Average w/ additive: Day 10, 200.5 ml/day
- High: Day 10, 206.7 ml/day

Remark: All results above achieved **within 43 days!**

Orig. report (2018, Q1) available upon request



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