

Enhancement in Biogas Production from Press Mud

Srinivas Kasulla^{1*} and SJ Malik²

¹Biogas Expert, Hyderabad, Telangana, India; ²Waste to Energy Expert, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Biogas age from the anaerobic processing has uncovered to be probably the best innovation as another fuel source to petroleum derivatives, which can decrease the unfavorable ecological contamination and yield supplement muck as bio manure. Biogas production from sugarcane press mud has enormous potential for energy age. Nonetheless, to empower the enhancement of the anaerobic digestion (AD) measure substrate trademark ought to be painstakingly assessed. In this paper the biogas improvement has been talked about and completed. Tests of press mud from different locales from the nation were investigated as far as aggregate and unstable solids, macronutrients, minor components and dietary benefit. Biochemical methane potential was performed to assess the energy capability of the press mud as per various sorts of sugarcane plants. Methane yields changed extensively, for the most part because of the various areas, water quality, soil structure and manures utilized for developing the sugar stick just as sugar and additionally ethanol creation measures.

Keywords: Anaerobic Digestion; Press Mud; Biogas; Methane; Micronutrient

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that the joined production of sugar and ethanol dependent on sugarcane is perceived as one of the most proficient frameworks for biofuels creation (yield per hectare), Indian Sugarcane industry is answerable for the age of various sorts of natural waste which, much of the time, are still not being appropriately treated, particularly from the energy perspective.

The vast majority of the sugar businesses and the ranchers in India use press mud as the natural manure in mix with spent wash or legitimately without spent wash on the sugar fields for supplement reusing without past vivacious use, the other aspect of the deposits of the sugar business are generally utilized as fuel in low-productivity cogeneration frameworks (i.e., bagasse). Non-controlled assimilation of such waste on the fields may prompt the arrival of a lot of methane, which may upset the constructive outcome of bioenergy usage on the environmental change relief. The anaerobic digestion (AD) of press mud can be viewed as a promising system, since the digestate could at present be utilized to somewhat supplant the mineral manures on the sugarcane fields and the delivered biogas could be moved up to BioCNG and sold as another energy item by the sugarcane businesses just as the new biogas innovation providing organizations. Below Table 1 gives a picture of Sugar Cane, Area and Production in the past till present in India [1,2].

Before being actualized for an enormous scope, the biogas cycle ought to be deliberately assessed, particularly with respect to the substrate's qualities, as natural issue and dietary benefit, macronutrients, minor components, and explicit biogas creation. Those boundaries legitimately impact some other significant cycle boundaries, for example, the pH, aggregation of inhibitors, potential macronutrients, and minor components lacks, too debasement rates [3-5].

NUTRIENT BALANCE

A few creators recommended that for an appropriate AD measure a parity among the fundamental supplements: carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous and sulfur is vital. On the off chance that a specific substrate or model the press mud if has a too high C:N proportion, or in another words, has nitrogen insufficiency, it might adversely impact the microbial network working. That implies an immediate effect on the capacity to deliver compounds that are expected to the carbon usage, causing a fragmented transformation of the carbon contained in the press mud, bringing about lower methane yields. Then again, press mud that contain significant levels of nitrogen can make hindrance the AD cycle by means of aggregation of poisonous smelling salts (NH₃) created from protein debasement or by urea change and this was exceptionally seen in the spent wash treated press mud whenever utilized for producing biogas [6-8].

*Corresponding to: Srinivas Kasulla, Biogas Expert, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, E-mail: srinivaskasulla@gmail.com

Received: August 26, 2021; Accepted: March 27, 2021; Published: April 03, 2021

Citation: Kasulla S, Malik SJ (2021) Enhancement in Biogas Production from Press Mud. Int J Waste Resour 11: 404.

Copyright: 2021 © Kasulla S, et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Table 1: Picture of Sugar Cane, Area and Production in the past till present in India.

Sugar Cane	Area (Mha)	Yield (MT/ha)	Product (MMT)
1990-1991	3.69	65.39	241.05
1995-1996	4.15	68.02	282.09
2000-2001	4.32	69.35	299.32
2001-2002	4.41	67.09	295.95
2002-2003	4.52	63.58	287.38
2003-2004	3.94	59.39	233.86
2004-2005	3.66	64.74	237.08
2005-2006	4.2	66.93	281.17
2006-2007	5.15	69.03	355.52
2007-2008	5.06	68.81	348.18
2008-2009	4.44	64.19	285.02
2009-2010	4.18	70.01	292.3
2010-2011	4.89	70.09	342.38
2011-2012	5.08	71.07	361.03
2012-2013	5.06	67.38	341.2
2013-2014	5.01	70.26	352.14
2014-2015	5.14	70.44	362.33
2015-2016	4.96	70.25	348.45
2016-2017	4.38	70.02	306.7
2017-2018	4.95	79.800	395
2018-2019	5.2	79.81	415

Phosphorus and sulfur are additionally viewed as basic supplements for the AD cycle. While sulfur is a significant constituent of amino acids, phosphorus is required for microbial development during the arrangement of energy transporters ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and NADP (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate), a significant constituent of nucleic acids, just as it assumes a significant part in the support of an ideal pH. In any case, when sulfur is found in high focuses, sulfates are diminished to sulfide by the supposed sulfate-lessening microorganisms, prompting two potential hindrances. On one hand, because of thermodynamic preferences sulfate-diminishing microbes outcompetes methanogens for hydrogen and acetic acid derivation and then again, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), a result of sulfate decrease, toxically affects different gatherings of microscopic organisms. Notwithstanding that, when found in high fixations, H₂S can make consumption some biogas plant parts, for example, the joined warmth and force units (CHP), biogas updating frameworks, and metal lines and tanks, prompting significant expenses of support. The significance of minor components during AD is moderately notable, particularly for significant compounds and cofactors engaged with various strides of the cycle, where extraordinary metal particles are required. A few creators revealed higher gas yields, enhancements for measure dependability and arriving at higher natural stacking rates (OLR) through the supplementation of cobalt, copper, iron, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, tungsten, and zinc. While creature squander model cows excrement and so on are relied upon to require less alterations, AD of press mud faces minor component inadequacies. Hence, it is normal that the substrate arrangement assumes a significant part for the minor component prerequisites during the AD cycle, being a significant boundary to be considered during the improvement of stable cycle with novel substrates. Extra perspectives additionally should be considered, particularly with respect to the minor components' accessibility for

microbial take-up, fundamentally determined by metal speciation, pH and cycle temperature, applied natural stacking rate, just as the substance cycles of precipitation and complexation. Moreover, another viewpoint that ought to be considered when a biogas idea dependent on press mud is a work in progress, is the irregularity of the sugar stick and the possibility of limiting the negative impacts by saving and putting away aspect of the press mud and dodging the unpredictable issue misfortunes during the capacity of the press mud in the slow time of year. In this way, permitting a higher usage of the biogas framework during the whole year [9-12].

MACRONUTRIENTS AND TRACE ELEMENTS

To give direction during the planning of an AD framework dependent on sugarcane squander, we played out a broad assessment of press mud with various creation frameworks by getting press mud from different areas the nation over (Table 2).

By and large it was discovered that the qualities were discovered lower than the suggested qualities for the biogas cycle and now and again, it could prompt outrageous, to handle hindrance if the excess nitrogen is changed over into alkali. A portion of the examples of press mud introduced a normal C:N proportion thought about legitimate for AD (24:1). In not many cases sulfur content was seen and it was assessed that if the sulfur content is left without diminishing high sulfur substance can cause a few unfortunate impacts as the opposition of sulfate-decrease with methanogenesis, lessening the change of natural acids into biogas, other than likewise adversely affecting the bioavailability of minor components inside the digesters, though now and again the sulfur content was practically 25% then it was seen in different examples. Perceptions exhibited that the expansion of phosphate and sulfate expanded impressively the debasement rate and biogas creation supporting the function of P and S as restricting full scale supplements for certain AD frameworks. The improvement of a co-absorption technique to adjust the macronutrients of the sugarcane squander clearly could bode well from the monetary perspective, when it could somewhat supplant the expansion of significant expense synthetic substances as, urea that normally would be utilized to adjust the C:N proportion during the biogas cycle [13,14].

An absence of some significant minor components was seen from the creation of press mud from various locales and it fluctuated

Table 2: Characteristics and Physiochemical analysis of Press Mud.

Parameters	Units	PRESS MUD*	
		Average Value	Standard Deviation
TS	% Fresh matter	28.00	± 4.00
VS	% TS	75.00	± 11.05
C	%TS	43.00	± 7.50
N	%TS	1.80	± 0.30
P	%TS	0.67	± 0.23
S	%TS	0.21	± 0.04
Ca	mg/l	4500.00	± 2100
Na	mg/l	7.20	± 7.50
K	mg/l	820.00	± 340
Mg	mg/l	910.00	± 240

*Press mud samples were brought from 6 different sugar industries from all across the country and each sample were tested 3 times for variations

radically and still numerous reasons of these varieties couldn't be found. From the examples of the press mud piece, less minor components were seen beneath the proposal esteems for instance, tungsten and selenium whereas the molybdenum was discovered to be the least of the cutoff. This happens, presumably, in light of the fact that at the modern stage where press mud is created, metal-based coagulants and flocculants are included during the physical-synthetic cycle that eliminates contaminations from sugarcane juice (Table 3). The methane yield accomplished by the six examples of press mud didn't present any significant distinction regarding last methane yield, shifting between 430 - 460 l/kg natural dry issue. At the point when the outcomes are changed over to methane creation per ton of accessible press mud in the sugar enterprises will be around 82-90 M3 of crude biogas. Once more, it will rely further upon the all out solids of the accessible press mud as in two cases it was seen that we could get crude biogas creation of practically around 100-105 M3 for every ton of press mud.

Every day biogas creation from press mud was noted down for various maintenance times. At first all the digesters with various examples were examined later in the second stage the digesters were seen by expansion of the minor components. The digester with just press mud and the digester where the iron was included begun indicating biogas age from the fifth day. While it was seen that the digesters when nickel and cobalt were included, it began indicating biogas age from the first day itself. Creation of biogas expands continuously and shows most extreme yield around following 18 days in all the examples which were taken for absorption. It was discovered that when iron was added to the press mud in a different digester it indicated a pinnacle estimation of biogas on the eighteenth day. Comparative outcomes were seen when nickel and cobalt were included yet at different levels.

The most elevated creation of biogas of Cobalt was seen on 22nd day, Nickel shows its pinnacle yield on 25th day. The anaerobic assimilation measure reached out around 35 days. The biogas creation began declining after 28th day onwards in 4 examples though in 2 examples it began diminishing simply after 32nd day. It was seen in the entirety of our tests that the expansion of Iron shows a most extreme yield in the anaerobic processing of press mud. In this way, minor components assume a huge part in the pace of anaerobic absorption of the press mud. Aggregate biogas creation can be corresponding to the particular development pace of methanogens in the anaerobic digester just as the innovation choice accomplished for the anaerobic assimilation of press mud. It was discovered that CSTR is the best appropriate innovation to create biogas from the press mud. Iron expansion to squeeze

Table 3: Trace Element Content in Press Mud Samples brought for experiments.

Parameters	Units	PRESS MUD	
		Average Values	Standard Deviation
Fe	mg/kg	28400.00	± 23800
Ni	mg/kg	14.80	±6.20
Co	mg/kg	3.55	± 1.70
Mo	mg/kg	1.22	±0.85
W	mg/kg	0.30	± 0.60
Mn	mg/kg	600.00	± 220
Cu	mg/kg	44.80	± 5.50
Se	mg/kg	0.01	± 0.01
Zn	mg/kg	120.00	±22

mud demonstrated practically 30% a greater number of gas than the press mud alone. After seventeenth day onwards the biogas creation began indicating its consequences for age designs in all the six examples and the digester with just press mud demonstrated the less measure of biogas from all the examples tried. In light of the above examinations it very well may be handily said that expansion of the minor components to the biogas plant chipping away at press mud improves the gas creation from 20-30% relying upon the controlled anaerobic processing conditions.

CONCLUSION

Anaerobic absorption of press mud is old idea. Everybody is currently sure of creating biogas from press mud or in blend of blending press mud to other feed stocks, for example, chicken litter, bovine fertilizer and so forth, However upgrading the biogas creation from the equivalent biogas plants dealing with the press mud is a key factor when one glances at the plausibility perspective in the bigger biogas plants. Expansion of minor components has end up being probably the best answer for upgrade the biogas. It was discovered that very nearly 20-30% of biogas improvement was seen when one adds minor components to the biogas digesters. Once more, contingent upon the volume of the digester one needs to plan and include appropriately. Care ought to be taken while including the minor components as over portion the minor components to the digester is additionally not recommendable.

REFERENCES

1. Malik SJ, Gunjal BB, Kasulla S. Study of Upgradation Technologies to treat biogas from spent wash to BioCNG. 64th DSTA Annual Convention, Gandhinagar. 2018.
2. Malik SJ, Gunjal BB, Kasulla S, Gunjal AB. Spentwash and Pressmud to BioCNG - An Overview. Bioenergy from Sugar Industry - A way forward for sustainability, Nijalingappa Sugar Institute, Belagavi. 2019.
3. Rouf MA, Bajpai PK, Jotshi CK. Optimization of biogas generation from press mud in batch reactor. Bangladesh J Scientific and Industrial Res. 2010;45(4):371-376.
4. Sundaranayagi S, Sirajunnisa A, Ramasamy V. Production of biogas by anaerobic digestion of press mud using iron, cobalt and nickel. Indian J Sci Res. 2017;14(1):374-377.
5. Rouf MA, Islam MS, Bajpai PK, Jotshic CK. Techno-economic assessment of biogas production from press mud in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research. 2013 Jun 22;48(1):51-58.
6. Agrawal KM, Barve BR, Khan SS. Biogas production from Pressmud. Second international conference of emerging trend in engineering, IOSR J Mechanical & Civil Engineering. pp:37-41.
7. Schmidt T, Nelles M, Scholwin F, Pröter J. Trace element supplementation in the biogas production from wheat stillage - Optimization of metal dosing. Bioresource Technology. 2014; 168:80-85.
8. Gustavsson J, Yekta SS, Sundberg C, Karlsson A, Ejlertsson J. Bioavailability of cobalt and nickel during anaerobic digestion of sulfur-rich stillage for biogas formation. Applied Energy. 2013;112:473-477.
9. IrvanMatseh. The effect of Ni and Co as trace metals on digestion performance and biogas produced from fermentation of palm oil effluent. Int Jof Waste Res.2012; 2(2):16-19.
10. Irvan M. The effect of Fe concentration on the quality and quantity of biogas produced from fermentation of palm oil mill effluent. Int J Sci Engineering. 2012;3(2):35-8.

11. Raju NR, Devi SS, Nand K. Influence of trace elements on biogas production from mango processing waste in 1.5 m³ KVIC digesters. *Biotechnology letters*. 1991;13(6):461-464.
12. Rouf MA, Bajpai PK, Jotshi CK. Optimization of biogas generation from press mud in batch reactor. *Bangladesh J Scientific and Industrial Research*. 2010;45(4):371-376.
13. Janke L, Leite A, Batista K, Weinrich S, Sträuber H. Optimization of hydrolysis and volatile fatty acids production from sugarcane filter cake: Effects of urea supplementation and sodium hydroxide pretreatment. *Bioresource Technology*. 2016;199:235-244.
14. Wang Y, Zhang Y, Wang J, Meng L. Effects of volatile fatty acid concentrations on methane yield and methanogenic bacteria. *Biomass and bioenergy*. 2009;33(5):848-853.