We deliver Phosphorus made in Europe







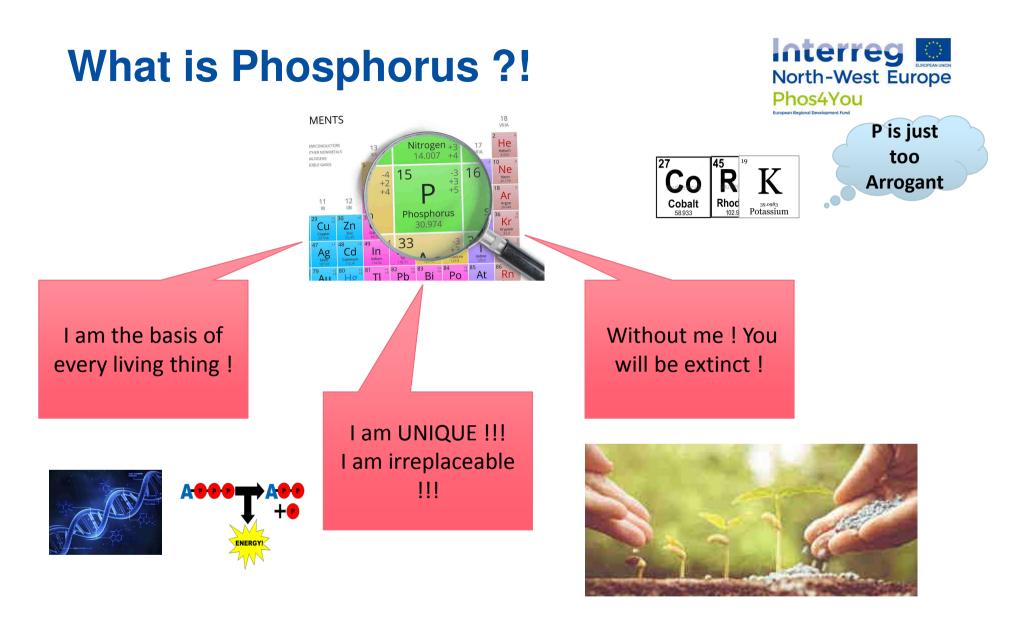
Interreg

Phos4You

North-West Europe

A promising process to increase P recovery as mineral fertilizer from sewage sludge by bio-acidification

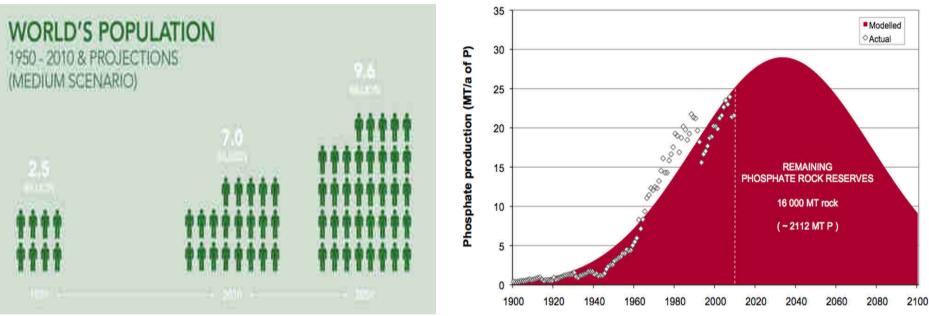
SAOUDI Mohamed Amine, IRSTEA





What is the issue ?





Source: http://www.cema-agri.org/publication/food-security-using-smart-farm-machines-produce-more-less

Cordell, D.; Drangert, J.-O.; White, S. The story of phosphorus: Global food security and food for thought. *Glob. Environ. Change* **2009**, *19*, 292–305

"<u>peak phosphorus</u>" will occur in 30 years and that "At current rates, reserves will be depleted in the next 50 to 100 years."Lewis, Leo (2008-06-23). "<u>Scientists warn of lack of</u> <u>vital phosphorus as biofuels raise demand</u>". The Times.





What the solution ?



Struvite: also known as Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate or MAP European Sustainable Phosphorous Conference 1, Bruxelles- 2013 & ESPC2, Berlin - 2015



We cooperate to close P-cycle

UNIVERSITY





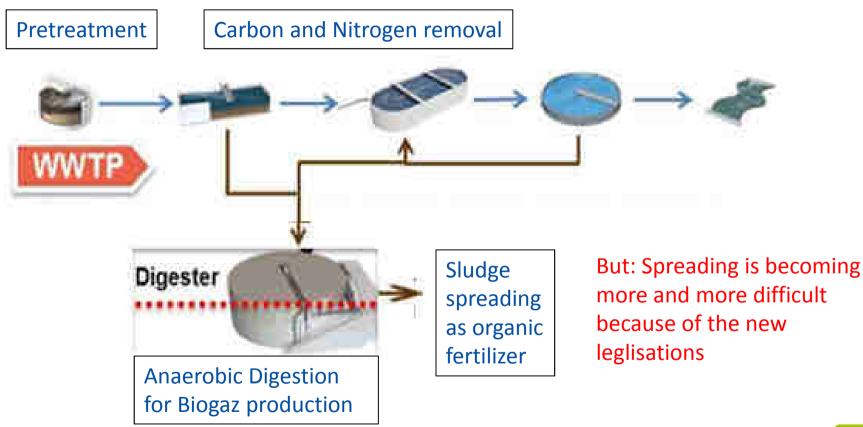




Phosphorus recovery process in a WWTP (Lille, France)



• Simple standard WWTP with no/low P recovery

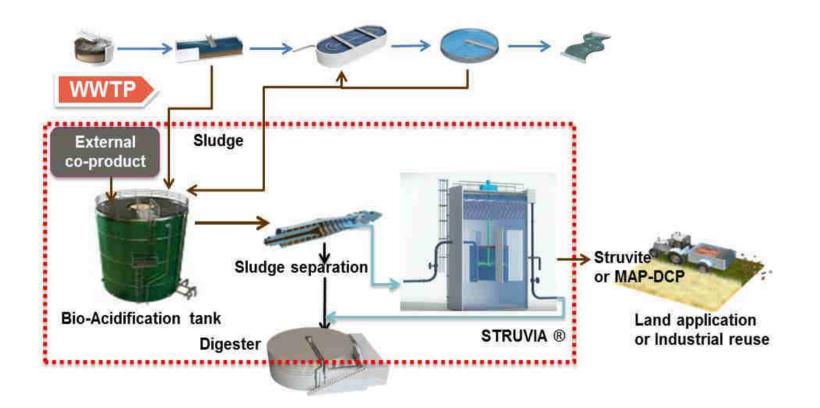




Phosphorus recovery process in a WWTP (Lille, France)



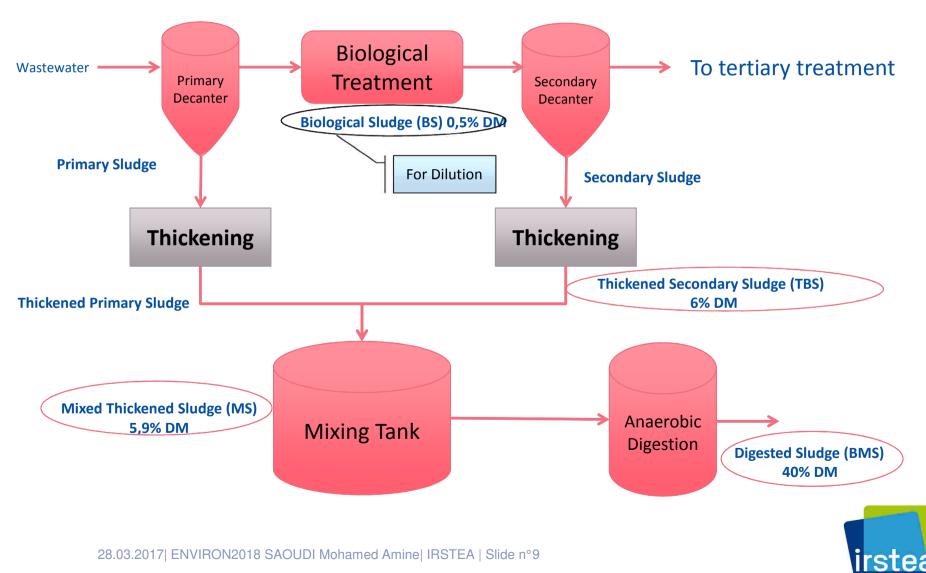
• WWTP with high P recovery





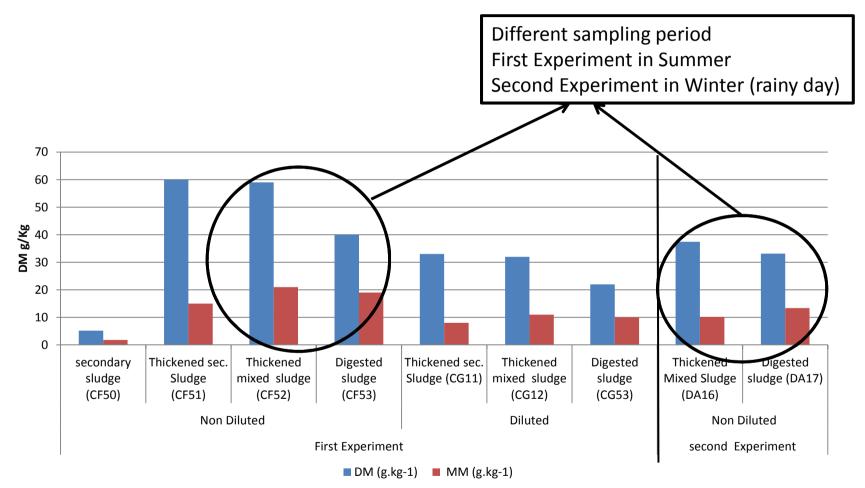
The Targeted effluents for the study of the biological Phosphorus dissolution in Lille WWTP





Characteristics of the targeted WWTP's Effluents

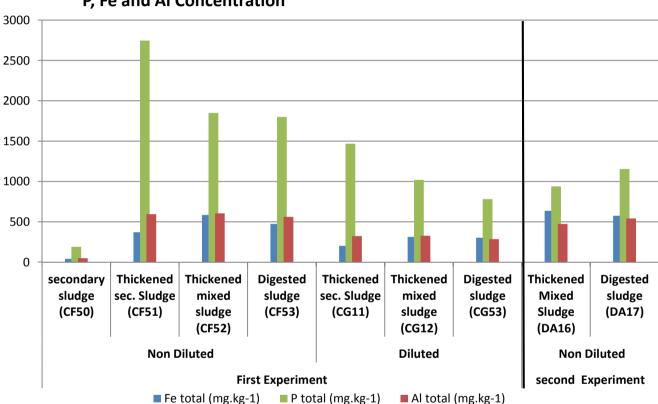






Characteristics of the targeted Effluents





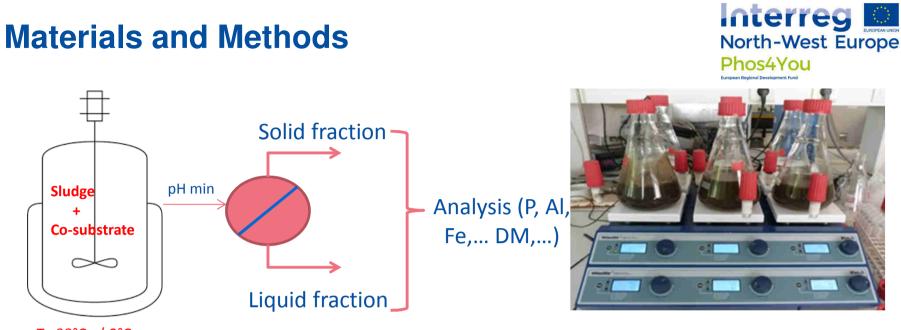
P, Fe and Al Concentration

Note:

The first experiment is carried with the Diluted samples and the second experiment with the Non-Diluted samples







T= 38°C +/-2°C HRT=f(pH)

- The co-substrate concentration in the sludge is set at 0,5gDCO_{Cosubstrate}/gVM
- Co-substrate used is White Sugar (commercial); DCO= 1,17g/g sugar
 - Sugar concentration in the non digested Sludge =

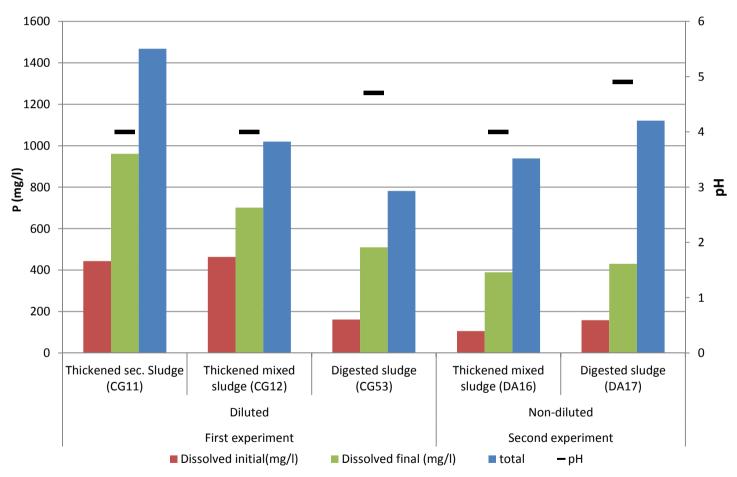
	First experiment Diluted			Second experiment	
				Non-diluted	
	Thickened sec. Sludge (CG11)	mivod cludao	Digested sludge (CG53)	Thickened mixed sludge (DA16)	Digested sludge (DA17)
gSugar/Kg sludge	9,7	10,3	6,8	11,6	17,7



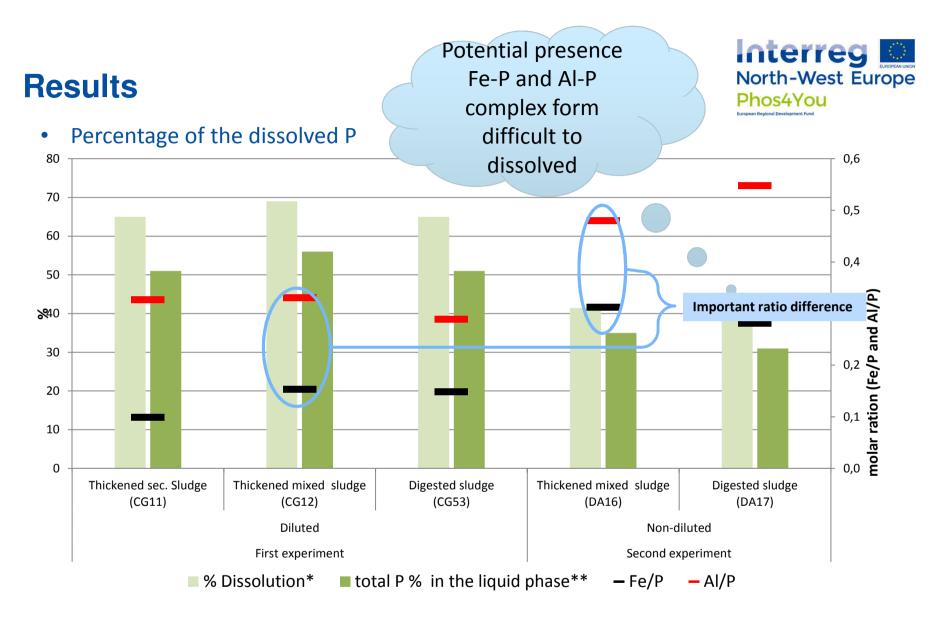
Results











^{* %} Dissolution= [Dissolved P]/[total P] *100

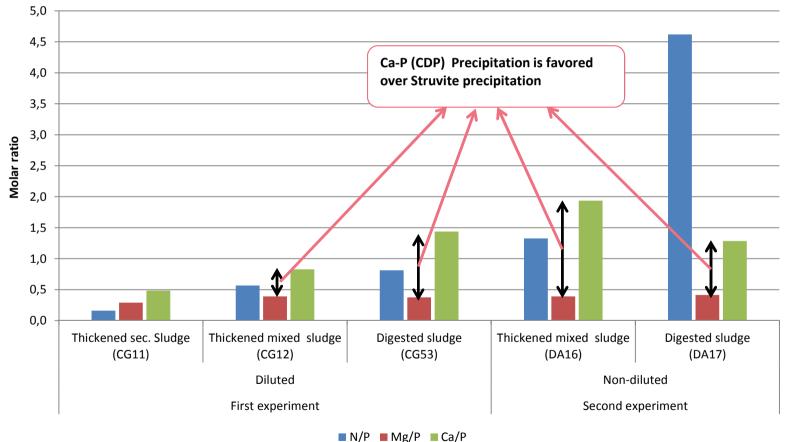
** Total P in the Liq= [Dissolved P] I_{iq} * M_{liq}+ [Dissolved P]_{solid} * M_{solid} /[total P]*(M_{liq}+M_{solid}) *100, While: M_{liq} is Mass of the liquide phase and M_{solid} is the Mass of the solide phase



Results



• Prediction of the Phosphorus' forms recovered by STRUVIA, for each sludge





Conclusion



- Biological acidification (and P release) is a promising way to increase the P recovery of WWTP's sludge
- The biological P recovery efficiency depends on several factors such as:
 - Effluent nature (Digested or non digested, Alkalinity,...)
 - Fe/P and Al/P Ratio.
- A mixture of the thickened sludge with a low DM sludge improve the biological acidification i.e. the P dissolution.

Perspectives:

- Do over of both the first and the second experiments with the same samples
- The use of other low cost co-substrat (ideally residues and byproduct near the WWTP area),
- Shift to a continuous mode
- Up scale to semi-industrial pilot.





