



We deliver Phosphorus made in









Recovery of Phosphorus from Sewage Sludge and Subsequent Purification Using Reactive Extraction

17th SFGP Congress, 15-17.10.19, Nantes, France

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agenda



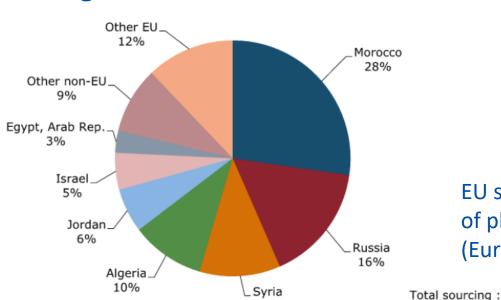
- introduction
- PULSE process concept
- process development
 - SLE modelling
 - cascaded option tree
- experimental results
- demonstrator
- summary



introduction



- essential element for all forms of life & finite resource
- more than 80% P produced used in agriculture



rock phosphate

EU sourcing (domestic production + imports) of phosphate rock, average 2010-2014 (Eurostat COMEXT database, 2016)

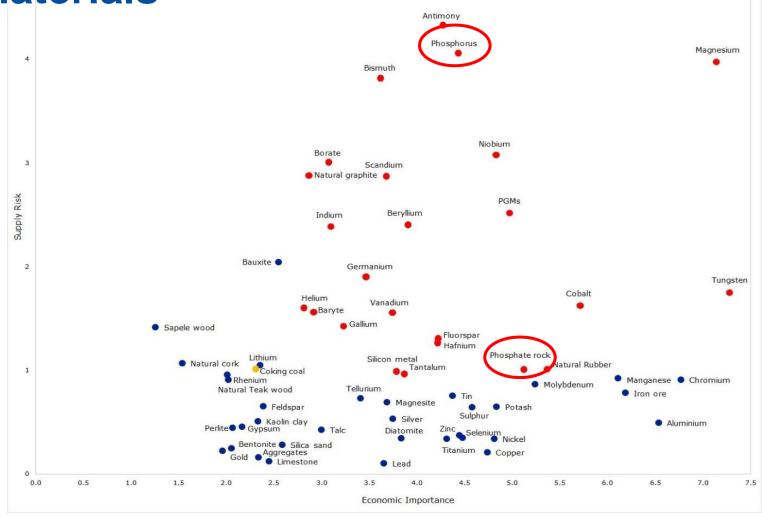


7.24 million tonnes

11%

introduction: EU crictical materials

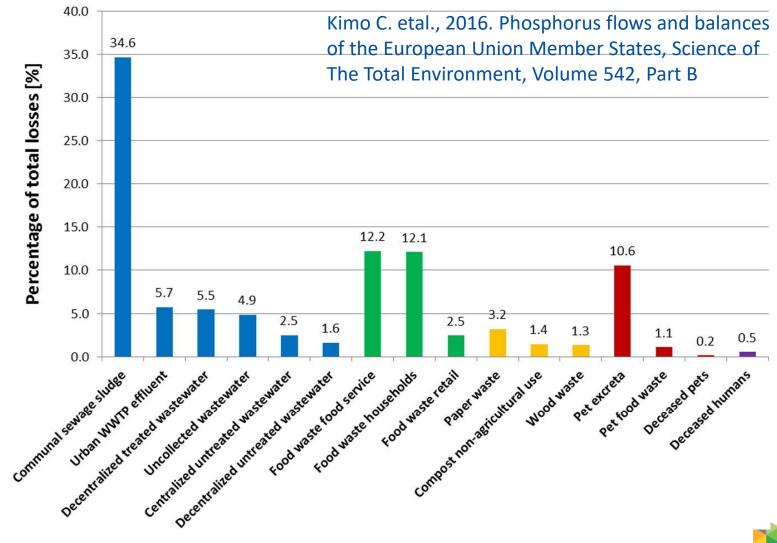






introduction: fraction of P-loss in waste for EU-27









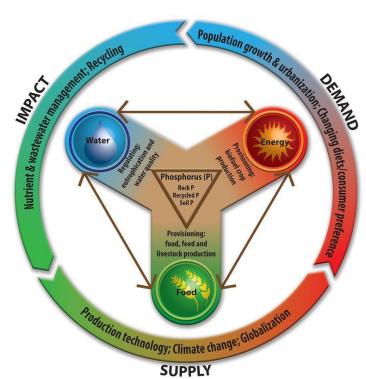
- P-recovery potential from sewage sludge for EU > 25%
- German legislation (2017) either recovery of P > 50% or reduction of P in sewage sludge to <2% by 2029
- new EU fertilizer regulation: certain types recycled P allowed to be used in fertilizers (published June 2019)
 - first EU product legislation to confer "End of Waste" status





introduction: Phos4You project

- accelerate the exploitation of P recovery in sewage and close the gap between P-recovery and recycling.
- 12 partners from 6 EU member states and Switzerland
- demonstrate 7 P-recovery technologies
- ULiège: demonstrate PULSE process and LCA for all the technologies







introduction: Phos4You

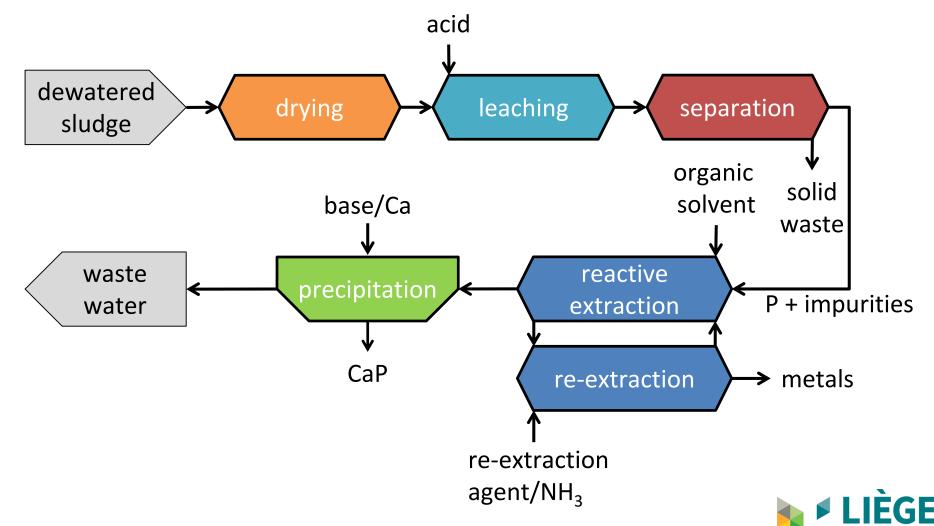
demonstrator	country	source	process
EuPhoRe GmbH	Germany	(digested) sludge	pyrolysis followed by incineration
Lippeverband with REMONDIS Aqua	Germany	sewage sludge ashes	chemical leaching followed by ion-exchange
PULSE process, ULiége	Belgium	dried sludge	chemical leaching, reactive extraction, precipitation
IRSTEA and Véolia	France	sewage sludge	bio-acidification, ion- exchange, precipitation
Veolia with CIT and GCU	France	wastewater	precipitation
GCU	Scotland	wastewater	P uptake by algae
ERI and Veolia	Scotland	wastewater	adsorption of P

CIT: Cork Institute of Technology; GCU: Glasgow Caledonian University; ERI: Environmental Research Institute



PULSE (Phosphorus University of Liege Sludge Extraction) process







PULSE process development

PULSE process concept – based on PASCH process (TU Aachen) experiments to evaluate process option/parameters design and construction of PULSE demonstrator modelling tool development & validation cascaded option trees evaluation final PULSE process optimization with lab experiments & modelling **PUSLE** demonstrator operation inputs from quality assesment & scale up design of PULSE LCA technology



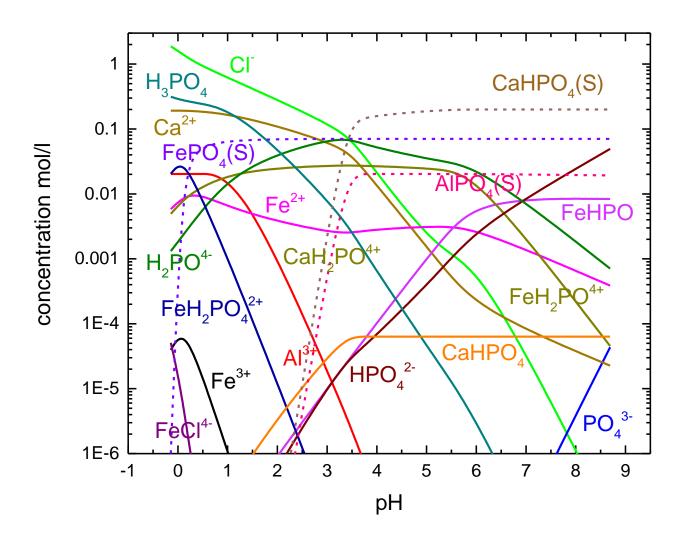
modelling: Solid-Liquid-Liquid Equilibrium



- aqueous phase speciation:
 - mass balance
 - law of mass action
 - charge balance
- solid precipitation:
 - saturation index
- activities instead of concentration to account for ionic interactions
- efficiency of reactive extraction with organic solvents
 - determination of extraction parameters by data fitting



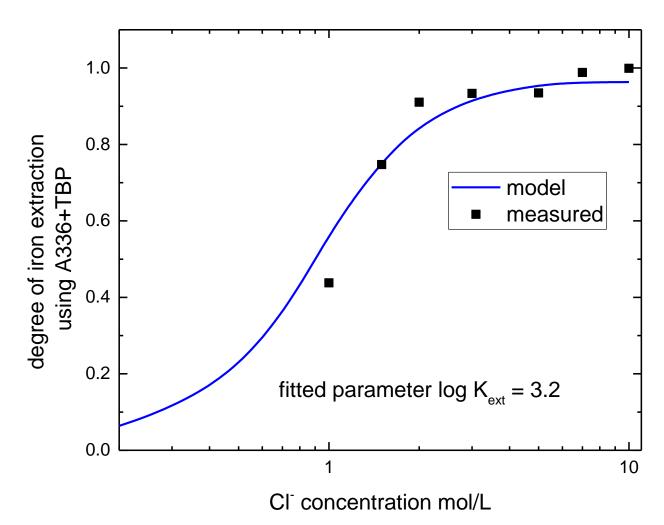
modelling: SLE & speciation





modelling tool: non-linear data fitting

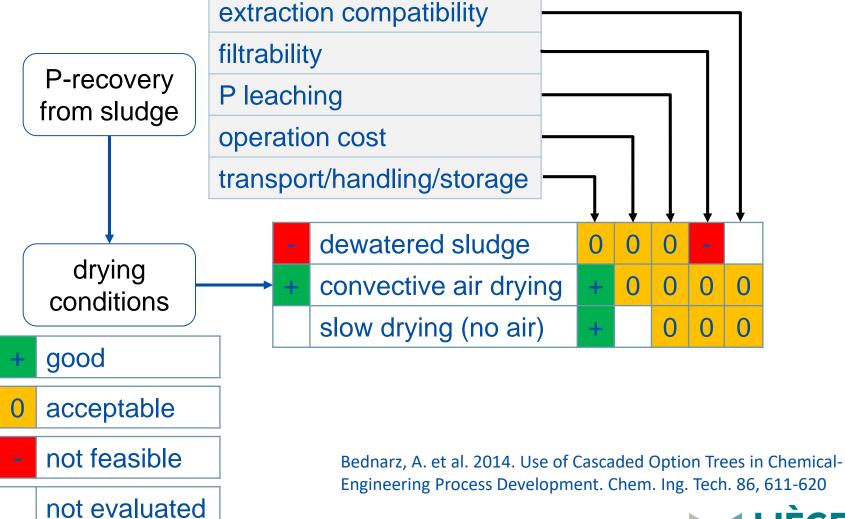








cascaded option tree: drying







dewatered sludge (20-22% DM)



- biologically unstable storage / transportation issues
- pasty requires 2 -3 times more water/acid for leaching (0.06€/mol acid)
- difficult to filter at low pH

dried sludge (>95% DM)

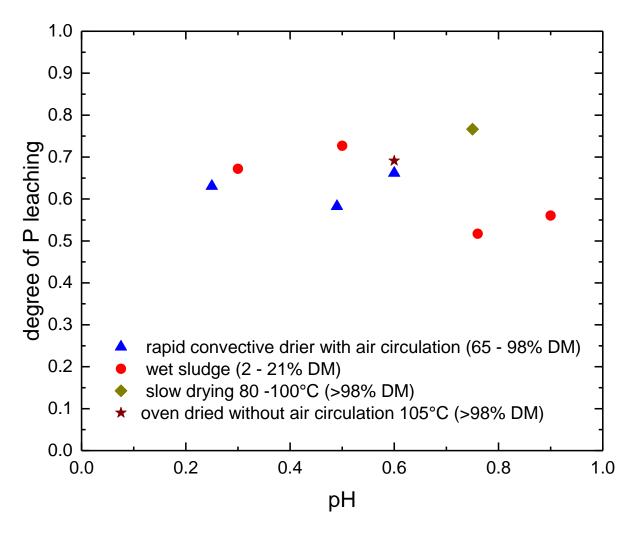


- stable solid easier storage / transportation
- mineral like less water / acid for required for leaching (drying cost = 0.1 – 0.21 €/kg dewatered sludge)
- easier to filter



P leaching- wet/dry sludge

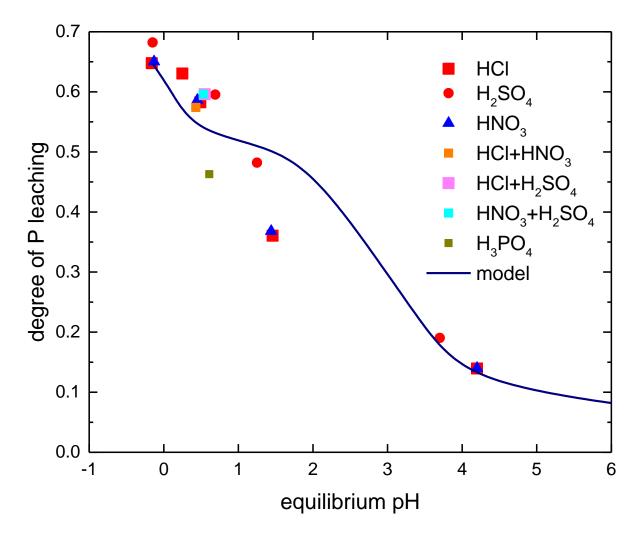








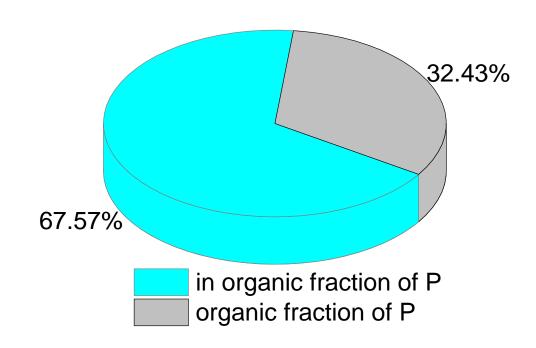
P leaching- different acids and pH









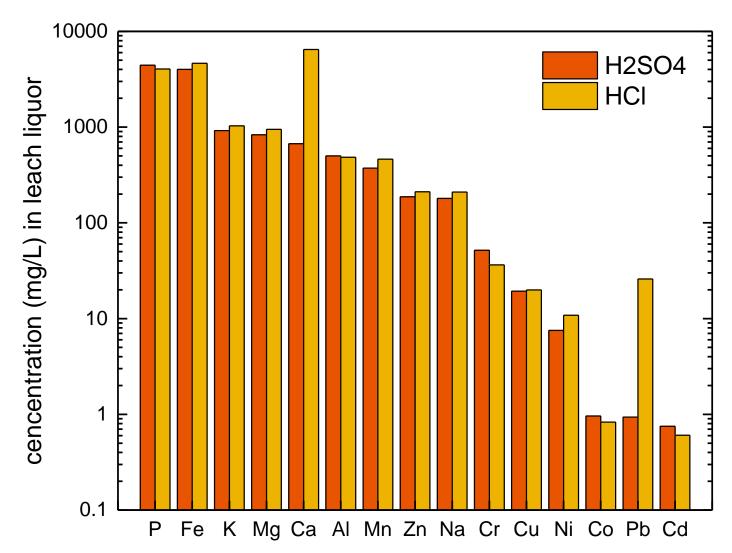


^{*}According to The standards, measurements, and testing (SMT) procedure for phosphorus fractionation in freshwater sediments, developed within the framework of SMT Program of the EC



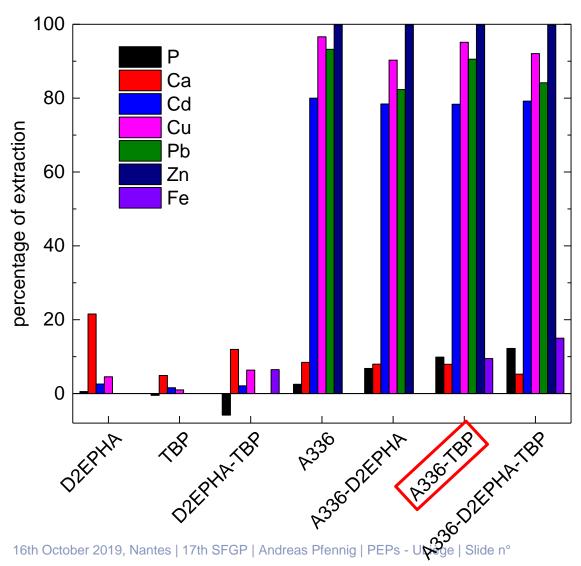


sludge leach liquor





reactive extraction with HCI conc. 1mol/L







mixing

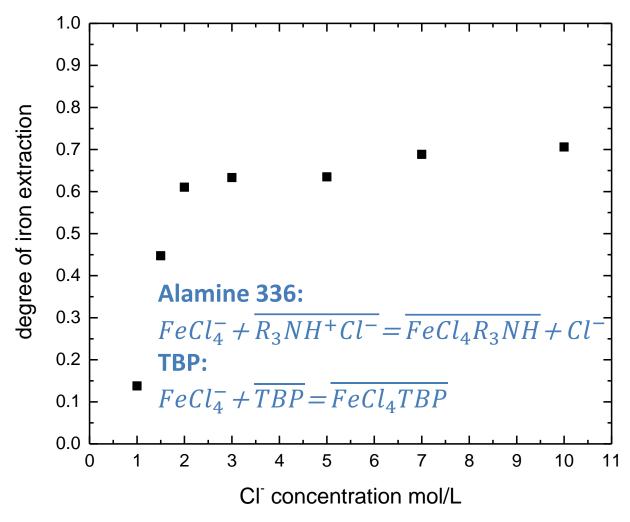


settling



Fe extraction with A336-TBP at varying Cl⁻ concentrations

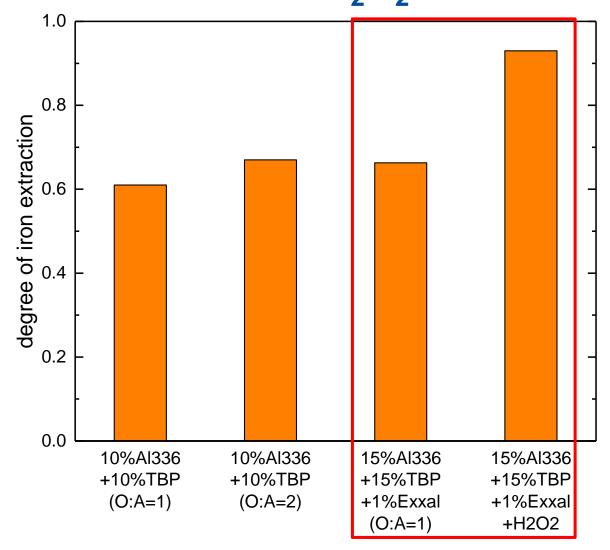






Fe extraction with different extractant concentrations and with H₂O₂

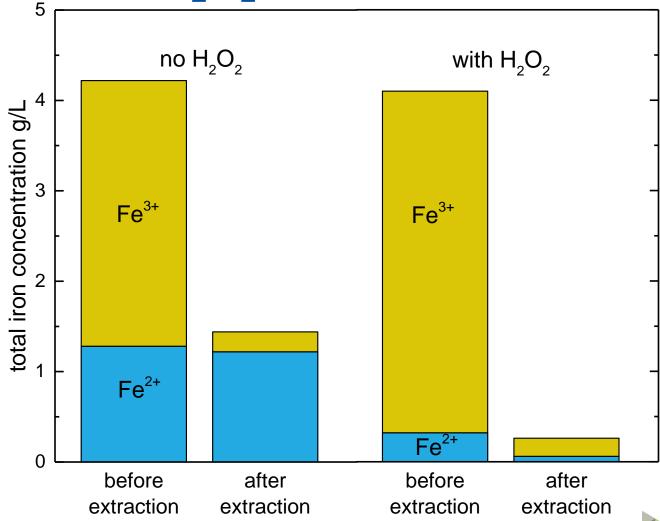






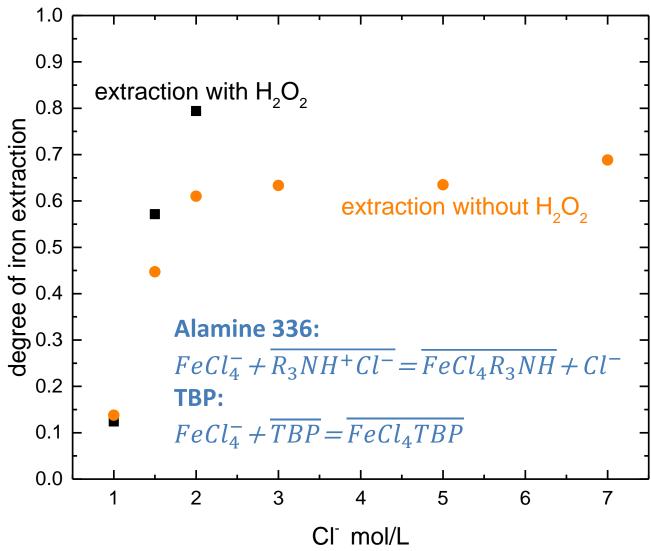
Fe extraction extraction with and without H₂O₂





reactive extraction of Fe with A336 + TBP









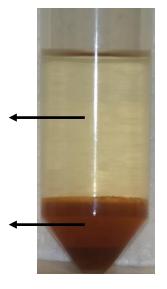


organic solvent + metals aqueous phase (NH₃ + NH₃HCO₃)



regenerated organic solvent

aqueous phase + metal precipitates

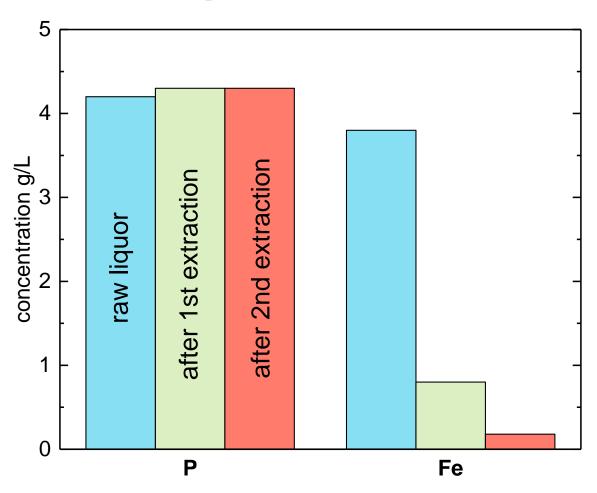


after centrifugation



2 stage extraction before precipitation of product







PULSE product



leaching of dried sludge

filtration

metal removal by reactive extraction

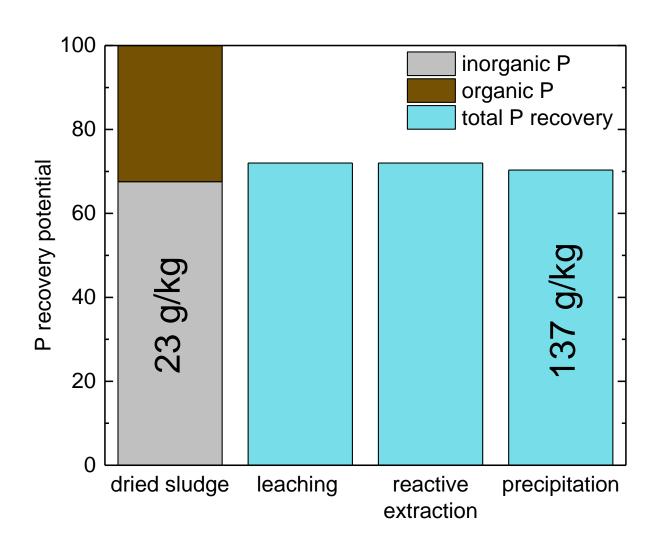
CaP precipitation with NaOH (pH = 6 - 7)



Comp.	PULSE	Legislative limit
P_2O_5	29.2%	> 3 %
CaO	21.7 %	> 1.5 %
Total C	6 %	-
Al ₂ O ₃	2.61 %	-
MgO	1.84 %	> 1.5 %
Fe	0.325 %	-
Mn	10800ppm	-
Cr	1530 ppm	-
Cu	294 ppm	600 ppm
Ni	51.6 ppm	120 ppm
Pb	38,8 ppm	150 ppm
Zn	8.97 ppm	_
Cd	0.735ppm	60 ppm
Hg	0.054 ppm	2 ppm









summary



- no significant difference between P leaching from wet or dry sludge
- P leaching depends only on pH and not on the type of acid
- extraction of metals at low pH only achieved with Alamine 336
- metals concentration in product is within the limits set by the EU fertilizer regulations except in case of Cr



further work

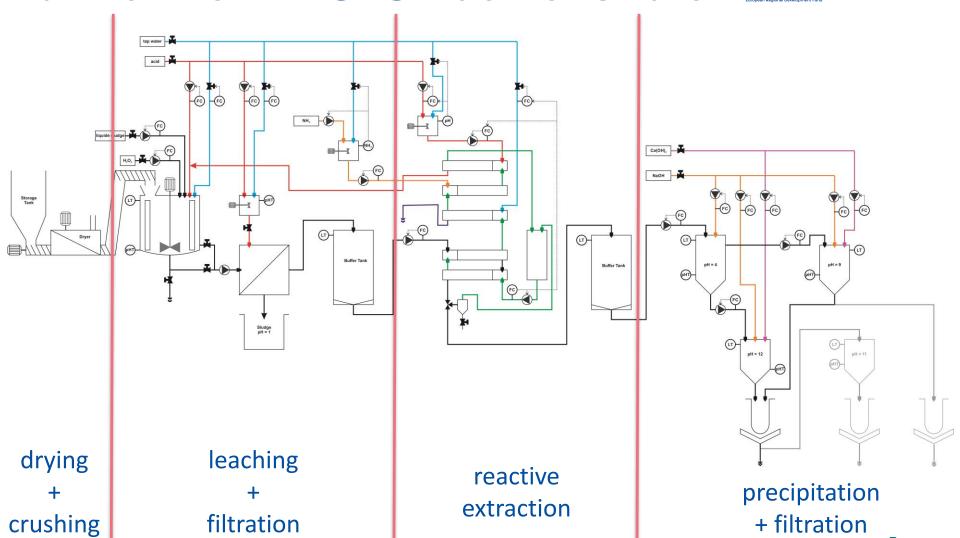


- lab scale optimization
- construction of demonstrator 100kg/day of dewatered sludge capacity
- operation of demonstrator in Belgium, Germany, Ireland and Scotland
- LCA and scale up design





further work: PULSE demonstrator



acknowledgements



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