

PhosFad

Production of mineral phosphate fertilizer from a secondary source with a filamentous bacterium

Motivation

- phosphate is essential for all living being^[1]
- Europe has no primary phosphate sources^[2] → local secondary sources demanded
- aim: production of **15000 t a⁻¹ phosphate** from secondary sources in Germany

Pig slurry as secondary source

- availability in North Rhine-Westphalia through high density of pig farms^[3]
- provides a quantity of 30 600 000 t a⁻¹ with a potential of **85 680 t a⁻¹ phosphate**^[4]
- eutrophication due to over-fertilization with raw slurry can be counteracted^[5]
- ecologically beneficial through closed loop recycling management

Press screw separator

- throughput: raw slurry 500 000 t a⁻¹
- separates in 90% liquid and 10% solid fraction^[6]
- solvation of **87% phosphate** into liquid phase^[7]
- thick slurry processed in biogas plant

Sterile filtration

- retention of contaminating microorganisms
- 82% remaining phosphate** of raw pig slurry for fermentation^[8]
- pore size 0.2 µm

Product quality

- 790 t a⁻¹ per plant of liquid fertilizer
- achieving a mass fraction of **6 wt.-%** by recirculation the product stream
- product price **9 € t⁻¹**

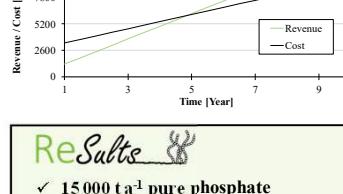
CO₂ – Balance in total

- Logistics
 - slurry transport by truck
 - 586 t CO₂-EQ per year**
- Biogas plant
 - 161 t CO₂-EQ per year**

Break-Even analysis

- plant amortises after **5 years**
- target quantity is reached by **20 plants**
- cost for **20 plants**^[13]
 - Investment costs: **2 640 mio. €**
 - Variable costs : **600 mio. € a⁻¹**

| Source | Revenue [€ a ⁻¹] |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Phosphate fertilizer | 1 307 mio. |
| Digestate fertilizer | 98 mio. |
| Electricity | 77 mio. |
| Σ | 1 482 mio. |

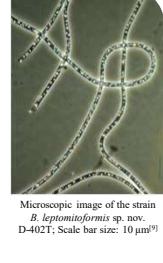


ReSults

- ✓ 15 000 t a⁻¹ pure phosphate
- ✓ 119 000 m³ phosphate fertilizer
- ✓ yield of **56.5%**
- ✓ local resource in Germany

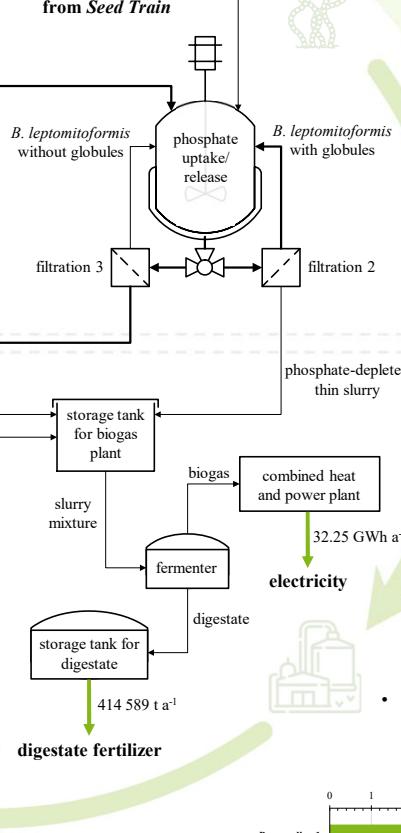
Phosphate separation by *Beggiatoa leptomitiformis*

- 1 phosphate uptake from sterilized thin slurry by *B. leptomitiformis*
 $T = 28^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 72\text{ h}$, $Y = 75 \frac{\text{g phosphate}}{\text{kg}^{-1} \text{ bacteria}}$
- 2 separation of phosphate-depleted thin slurry from bacteria with **phosphate globules**
filling up the tank medium and heat to **48 °C**, hold for **4 h**; polyphosphate globules are released back into the medium as phosphate
- 3 separation of phosphate-enriched medium from bacteria without globules
phosphate-enriched medium refills container in step II for phosphate accumulation until **6 wt.-%**



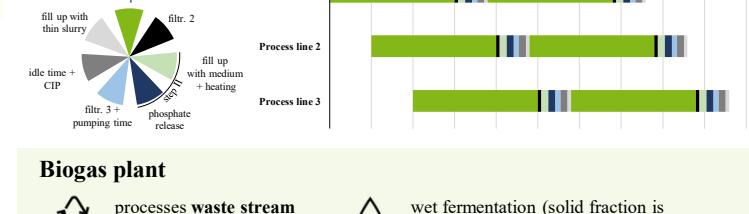
Beggiatoa leptomitiformis:

- species name *leptomitiformis* means in Greek "shaped like a narrow filament" (deutsch: "Faden"), from which the concept name **PhosFad** is derived^[10]
- mixotrophic freshwater sulfur bacterium^[2]
- incorporation of polyphosphate globules^[11]
 - re-release of the globules in case of heat^[11]
- cultivation takes place separately in **Seed Train**



Gantt-Chart for phosphate separation

- three process lines operate parallel with 24 h offset in every plant (20 plants in total)
- three bioreactors per process line
- each bioreactor has a volume of **500 m³**
- 22 charges per year and plant
- one charge every 15 days with overall product of **5 400 m³ phosphate fertilizer**



Biogas plant

- processes waste stream of **423 000 t a⁻¹**
- CH_4 12.9 mio m³ biogas with 60% methane
- generates **32.25 GWh a⁻¹**
 - supply of whole plant
 - excess fed into power grid
- wet fermentation (solid fraction is under 10%)^[12]
- fermentation sludge used as **digestate fertilizer**
- CO_2 PhosFad-plant operates **CO₂-neutral**