Calculation of methane production from volumetric measurements

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1 BMP-methods

File version 1.1. This file is from the GitHub repository BMP-methods. For more information, visit BMP-methods at https://github.com/sashahafner/BMP-methods.

2 Description

This document describes calculations for volumetric measurement of biogas. As with manometric methods, two methods are commonly used and both are described here: one based on normalized $\mathrm{CH_4}$ concentrations (method 1) and one that explicitly includes estimation of $\mathrm{CH_4}$ in the bottle headspace (method 2). Expected results from the two methods are identical; differences are due only to error in measurement of biogas composition or headspace volume. Both methods are available through the cumbg() function in the biogas package [1] and through the web application OBA (https://biotransformers.shinyapps.io/oba1/) and can be easily added to, e.g., a spreadsheet template.

3 Standardization of measured gas volume

Both methods use the same approach for standardization of gas volume. Dry biogas volume in a bottle's headspace before and after venting is calculated by correcting for water vapor, temperature, and pressure. First the measured gas volume (e.g., in a syringe or hanging water column) is converted to dry conditions at standard pressure:

$$V_{dry} = V_{headspace}(P_{meas} - P_{H_2O})/101.325 \,\text{kPa}$$
(1)

where P_{meas} is the measured headspace pressure and P_{H_2O} the water vapor partial pressure (both in kPa). Eq. (1) is an expression of Boyle's law. The

value of P_{H_2O} is assumed to be the saturation vapor pressure, and can be calculated using, e.g., the Magnus-form equation given below (Eq. 21 in [2]):

$$P_{H_2O} = 0.61094e^{(17.625T/(243.04+T))}$$
 (2)

where T is temperature in °C. Volume is then further standardized to 273.15 K by application of Charles's law:

$$V_{std} = V_{dru} 273.15 \,\mathrm{K}/T_{meas} \tag{3}$$

where V_{std} is the standardized volume of gas within a bottle's headspace at the time of pressure measurement. Interval biogas production $V_{biogas,i}$ is taken as this standardized volume v_{std} . Cumulative production is taken as the cumulative sum of interval values.

4 Calculation of CH₄ production

4.1 Method 1

In the first method, biogas is assumed to consist of only $\mathrm{CH_4}$ and $\mathrm{CO_2}$ at the time of production (i.e., as produced by the microbial community) and $\mathrm{CH_4}$ production is calculated from vented (removed) biogas only. This method is described in [3]. Coupled with the assumption that all gas production is biogas, this provides the simplest approach for calculating $\mathrm{CH_4}$ production.

First, concentrations of CH_4 and CO_2 are adjusted so they sum to 1.0:

$$x_{CH_4,n} = x_{CH_4}/(x_{CH_4} + x_{CO_2}) \tag{4}$$

where x_{CH_4} and x_{CO_2} are the measured CH_4 and CO_2 concentrations as volume (mole) fraction (possibly including a correction for water vapor—this has no effect here) and $x_{CH_4,n}$ is the normalized CH_4 volume fraction.

Methane production in an interval i is then calculated as

$$V_{CH_4,i} = x_{CH_4,n} V_{biogas,i} \tag{5}$$

Cumulative production is taken as the cumulative sum of interval values.

4.2 Method 2

Method 2 relies on fewer assumptions, but requires the true concentration of CH_4 (volume fraction) of CH_4 within the bottle headspace, with correction only for water vapor. Here, CH_4 production in an interval has two components: a vented part that is naturally interval, and a residual headspace part, that is naturally cumulative:

$$V_{CH_4,i} = V_{CH_4,v,i} + (V_{CH_4,HSR,i} - V_{CH_4,HSR,i-1})$$
(6)

where the subscript v indicates vented volume and HSR = residual headspace volume (post-venting).

Vented CH_4 is calculated from:

$$V_{CH_4,v,i} = x_{CH_4,n,i} V_{biogas,i} \tag{7}$$

Head space CH_4 is calculated from:

$$V_{CH_4,HSR,i} = x_{CH_4,n,i} V_{post,i} \tag{8}$$

where V_{post} is the post-venting standardized volume of gas in the bottle headspace. Cumulative production is taken as the cumulative sum of interval values.

References

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- [2] Alduchov, O.A., Eskridge, R.E. 1996 Improved Magnus form approximation of saturation vapor pressure. Journal of Applied Meteorology 35: 601-609
- [3] Richards, B.K., Cummings, R.J., White, T.E., Jewell, W.J. 1991 Methods for kinetic-analysis of methane fermentation in high solids biomass digesters. Biomass and Bioenergy 1: 65-73