

Big Biogas Boom—How much alkalinity?

CENG 340—Introduction to Environmental Engineering

Instructor: Deborah Sills

In Class: September 18, 2013

Name:

Take-Home Extra Credit Quiz

Turn in by 5pm on Friday for an extra credit quiz.

Background

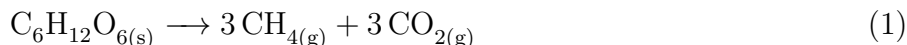
Anaerobic digesters that convert organic waste (e.g., animal manure, food waste, and sewage sludge) to biogas often fail because of insufficient alkalinity required to buffer the digester and maintain a pH of 7 or above. When the pH drops to values below 6.5 methanogens stop producing methane (the high-energy component of biogas). Alkalinity in the form of bicarbonate is often added to digesters to prevent the pH from dropping below 7.

Objective

Calculate the concentration of bicarbonate alkalinity in mg/L as CaCO_3 that is needed to maintain a pH of 7 in a digester. The digester was designed to convert food waste, composed primarily of carbohydrate, to biogas. Assume that the pressure in the headspace of the digester is 1 atm, and that the temperature is 30 °C.

Useful Information

Carbohydrate can be approximated as glucose and the *balanced* reaction for glucose conversion to biogas is presented in Eq.(1). Note that biogas is composed of methane and carbon dioxide:

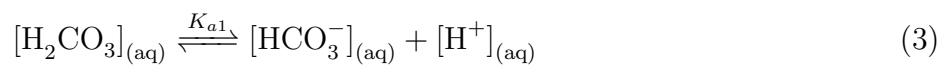


The CO_2 that is produced in the digester will partition between the liquid phase (slurry of food waste undergoing biodegradation) and the headspace of the digester, based on the equilibrium relationship described in Eq.(2). Without sufficient alkalinity CO_2 dissolution will result in an increase in $[\text{H}^+]$ and a decrease in pH.



Where, Henry's constant, $K_H = 0.0246 \frac{\text{moles}}{\text{L} \times \text{atm}}$ at $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$

You can assume that all of the $\text{CO}_{2(aq)}$ exists as carbonic acid, H_2CO_3 , (good approximation), and that carbonic acid—a *weak acid*—and bicarbonate are in equilibrium with each other based on Eq. (3).



Where $\text{p}K_{a1} = 6.3$

Note that at $\text{pH} = 6-8$, the concentration of CO_3^{2-} , which is in equilibrium with bicarbonate (also a weak acid), based on Eq. (4) is insignificant and can be ignored. (This means that for this problem you can ignore Eq. (4)).

