



Power-to-Protein: next step towards consumable single cell proteins from waste water and renewable hydrogen

F.I.H.M. Oesterholt¹, L. Palmen¹, W. Verstraete^{1,2,3}, J. Boere^{1,4}

1. KWR Water Research Institute, P.O. Box 1072, 3430 BB Nieuwegein, the Netherlands.
2. Center for Microbial Ecology and Technology (CMET), Ghent University, Coupure Links 653, 9000 Gent, Belgium
3. Avecom NV, Industrieweg 122P, 9032 Wondelgem, Belgium
4. Allied Water, Groningenhaven 7, 3433 PE Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

Introduction

Future global challenges

- **Population increase:**
9 billion people in 2050
- **Increased protein requirement:**
From 473 in 2014 to 943 MT protein in 2054
- **Environmental concerns:**
Sustainability was a “nice to have”; now it is a priority
- **Climate change:**
Extreme weather including droughts will undermine future food production potential



Power-to-protein concept

Biochemical conversion with carbon capture and ammonia recovery

power to
PROTEIN

“Can direct conversion of used nitrogen to new feed and protein help feed the world?”

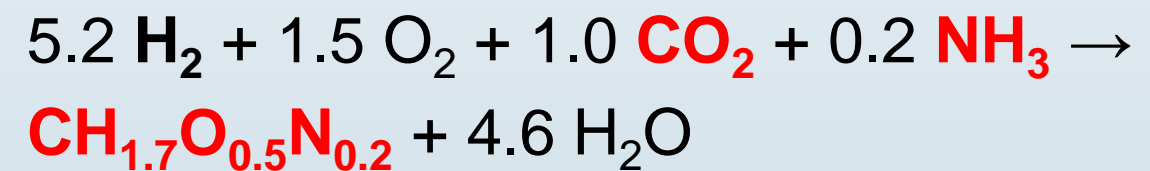
Ammonia from waste water

Hydrogen Oxidizing Bacteria (HOB):

Aerobic, facultative autotrophic bacteria

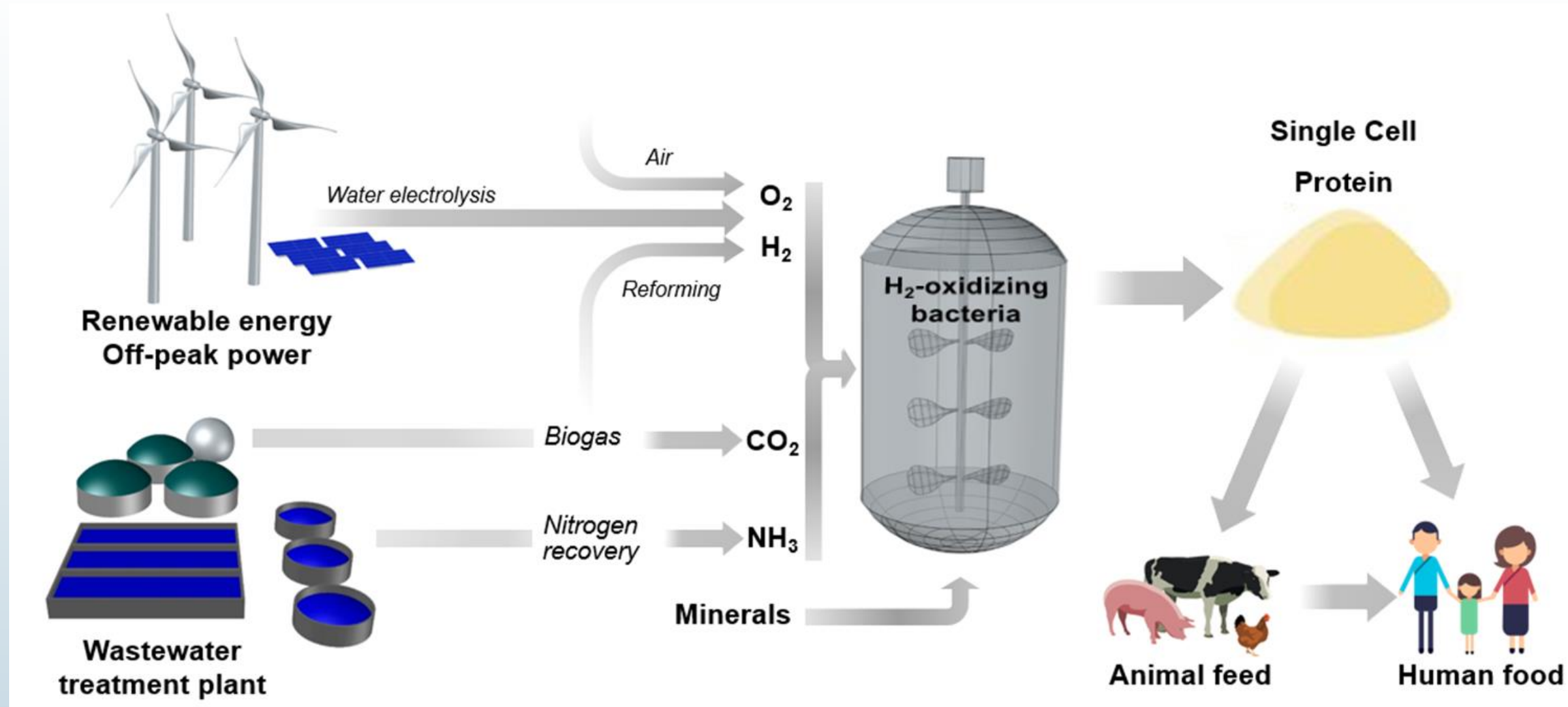
By means of H₂ oxidation, CO₂ and NH₃-N

are incorporated into **protein-rich biomass: SCP**



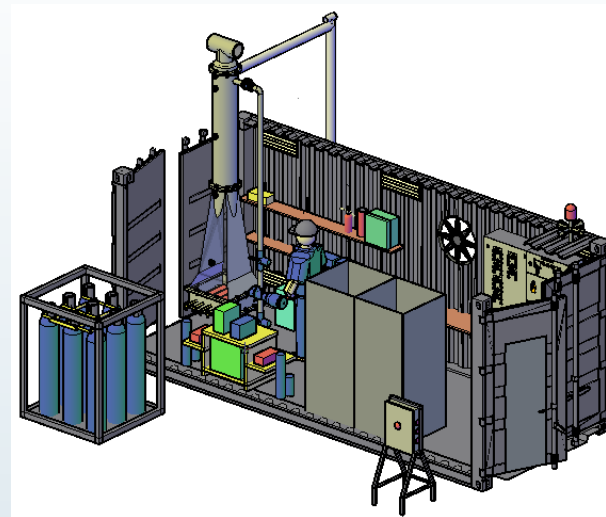
Power-to-protein concept

All sources from the waste water chain



Power-to-protein project

Under the TKI Water Technology Programme



Early 2016
Desk study

Late 2016
Pilot plant design
and building

2018
Pilot test start
on site of WWTP

co-financed with TKI-funding from the Topconsortia for Knowledge & Innovation (TKI's) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs

Power-to-protein pilot study

Upscaling from 5 to 400 liter reactor volume

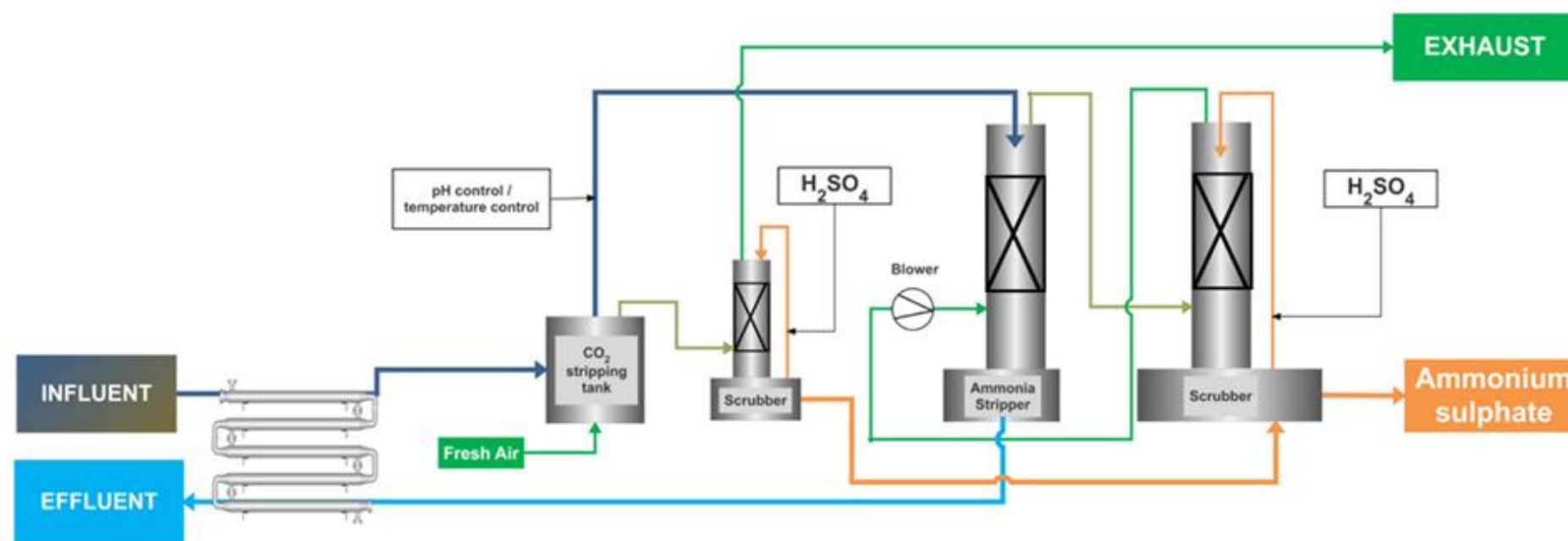
- Ammonia recovery by air stripping (NAR pilot plant; Nijhuis Water Technology)
- H₂ and O₂ produced on site with water electrolysis
- Reactor volume 400 L
- Expected productivity of 1 to 2 kg dry biomass per day
- 2 testing sites



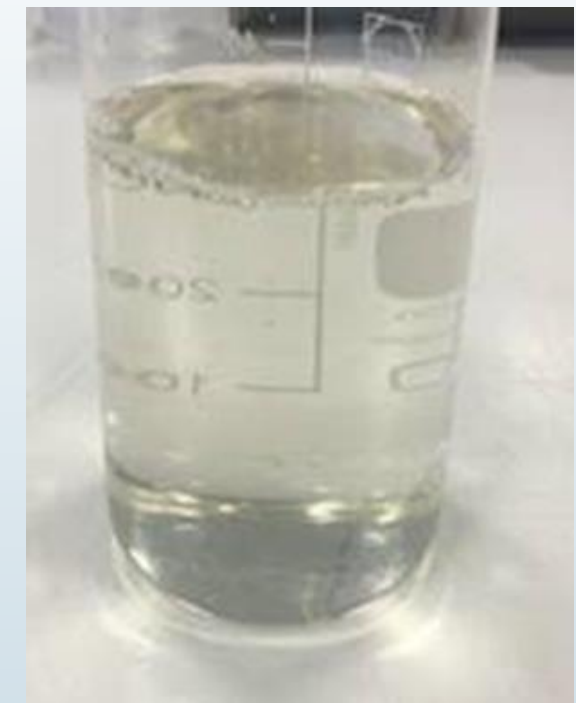
POWER-TO-PROTEIN REACTOR AT SWTP HORSTERMEER (AMSTERDAM)

Power-to-protein pilot study

Ammonia recovery from reject water sludge digestion



PRODUCED AMMONIA
SULPHATE



SCHEME NIJHUIS AMMONIA RECOVER (NAR) PILOT

Power-to-protein pilot study

Business case ammonia recovery from reject water

Parameter	Unit	Value
Average flow centrate	m ³ /d	690
Maximum hydraulic capacity	m ³ /d	850
Average NH ₄ -N concentration	mg/l	1667
Required removal	%	90%
Effluent value NH ₄ -N	mg/l	167
Temperature centrate	°C	25
Days per year running	days	365
Hours per day	hours	24

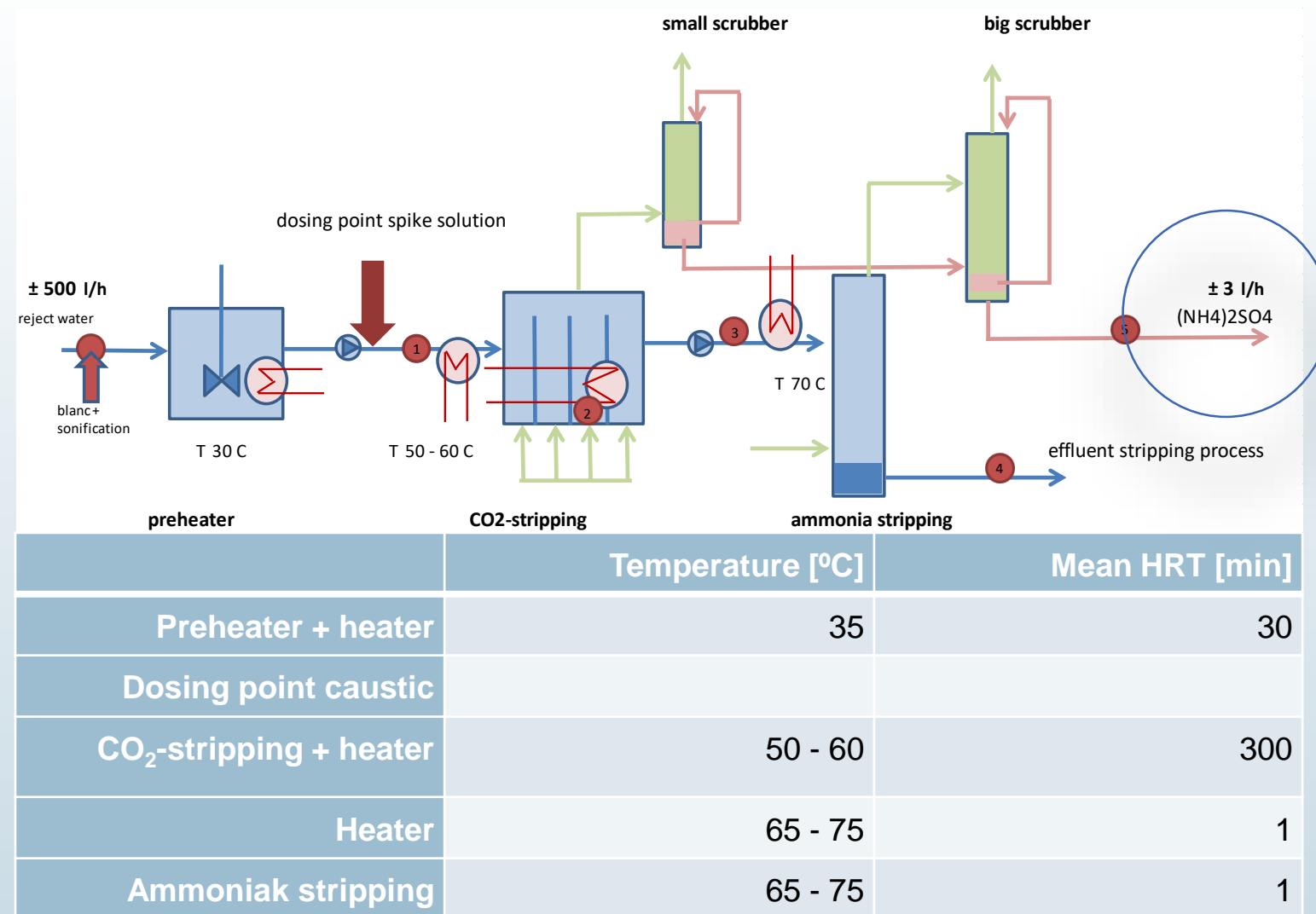
Cost can be further optimised by increasing the ammonia concentration in reject water.

E.g. at 2.500 mg/l costs will be reduced to €1,60
resp. €1,17 per kgN

Parameter	Unit	Case WB Vechtstromen	
Operational costs		Total costs	Costs per kgN
Electrical	€ or €/kgN	€ 19,100	€ 0.05
Heat	€ or €/kgN	€ 243,000	€ 0.64
H ₂ SO ₄ (96%)	€ or €/kgN	€ 137,500	€ 0.36
NaOH (33%)	€ or €/kgN	€ 205,500	€ 0.54
Anti-foam	€ or €/kgN	€ -	€ -
Citric acid/HCl	€ or €/kgN	€ 10,500	€ 0.03
Maintenance	€ or €/kgN	€ 35,000	€ 0.09
Benefits Ammonium sulphate	€ or €/kgN	€ -47,000	€ -0.12
Total OPEX without residual heat	€ or €/kgN	€ 603,600	€ 1.60
Total OPEX with residual heat	€ or €/kgN	€ 360,600	€ 0.95
Investment costs			
Total investment	€ or €/kgN	€ 1,750,000	
Yearly costs CAPEX	€ or €/kgN	€ 220,000	€ 0.58
Total costs AECO-NAR per kg N recovered			
Total costs (no residual heat available)	€/KgN		€ 2.18
Total costs (residual heat available)	€/KgN		€ 1.54

Power-to-protein pilot study

Challenge tests Ammonia recovery from reject water sludge digestion



Transfer of m.o. from reject water to ammonia sulphate

Challenge test by spiking:

- colifaag phiX174 (thermoresistent virus)
- Salmonella senftenberg
- spores of sulphite reducing clostridia (SSRC)

Inactivation/removal by:

- Combination of Heat + HRT
- Water to air transfer

Power-to-protein pilot study

Challenge tests Ammonia recovery from reject water

m.o. sensitive to T are inactivated to a large extent

m.o. not T sensitive are reduced substantially

Transfer of pathogens from the waste water chain is unlikely

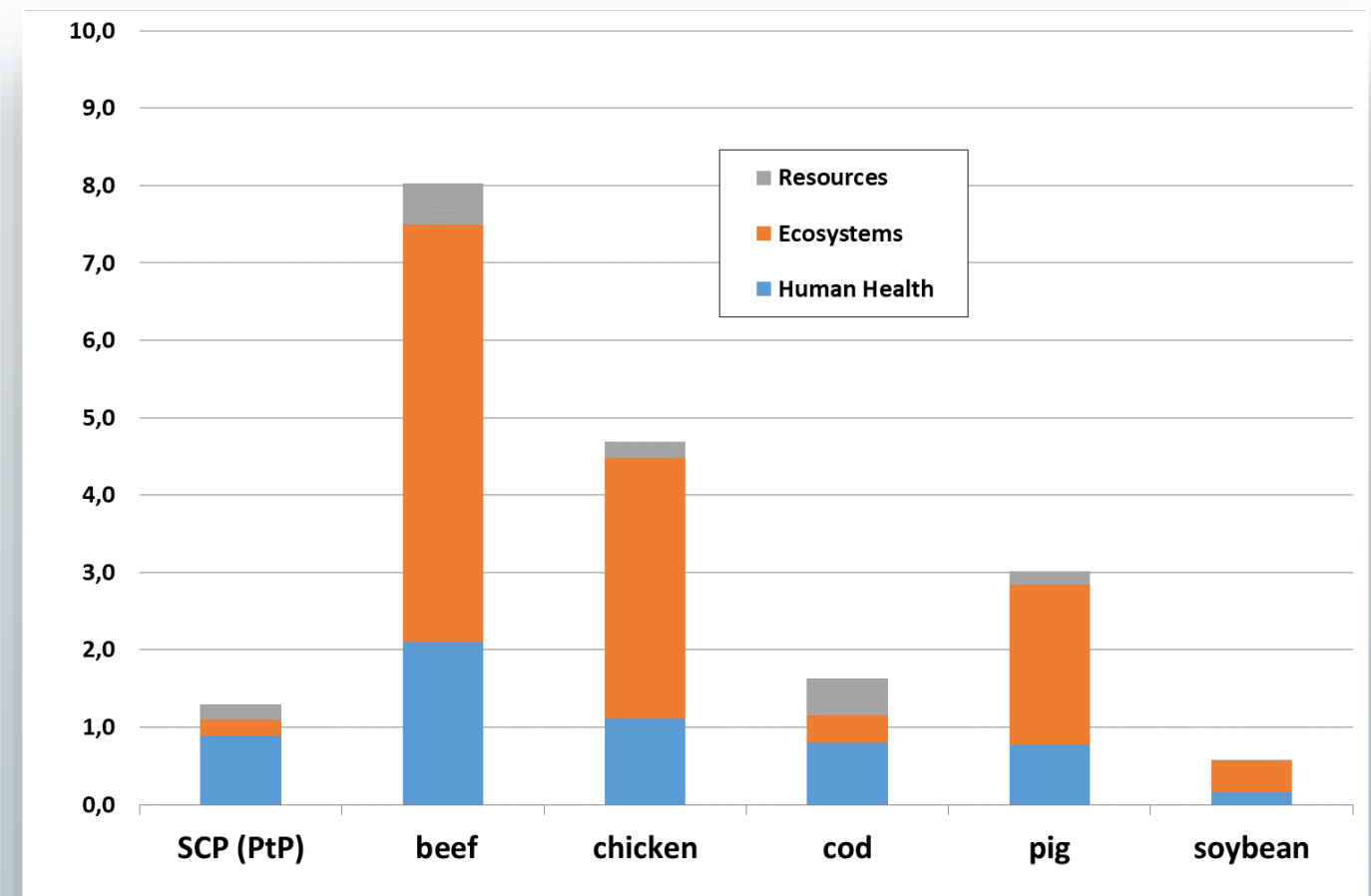
Thermoresistent bacterial spores will determine the shelf life of the product

Challengetest	Salmonella senf.	SSRC	colifaag phiX174
August 7 2018			
	MPN/l	cfu/l	pfu/l
Influent + spike	$7,8 \cdot 10^7$	$8,4 \cdot 10^6$	$7,7 \cdot 10^6$
Effluent CO ₂ -stripping	< 0,6	$4,6 \cdot 10^5$	$3,3 \cdot 10^3$
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ from scrubber	< 0,6	$1,7 \cdot 10^3$	< 100
Log-removal			
after CO ₂ -stripping	> 8,1	1,3	3,4
after NH ₄ -stripping and scrubber	> 2,1	4,4	> 3,5
overall	> 10,1	5,7	> 6,9

Power-to-protein pilot study

LCA study

- SimaPro 8 EcolInvent 3.0 database
- Electricity from “off shore wind”
- Including ammonia recovery
- *Hydrogen uptake efficiency 80 %*
- *Reactor productivity 2 kg TSS/m³.day*



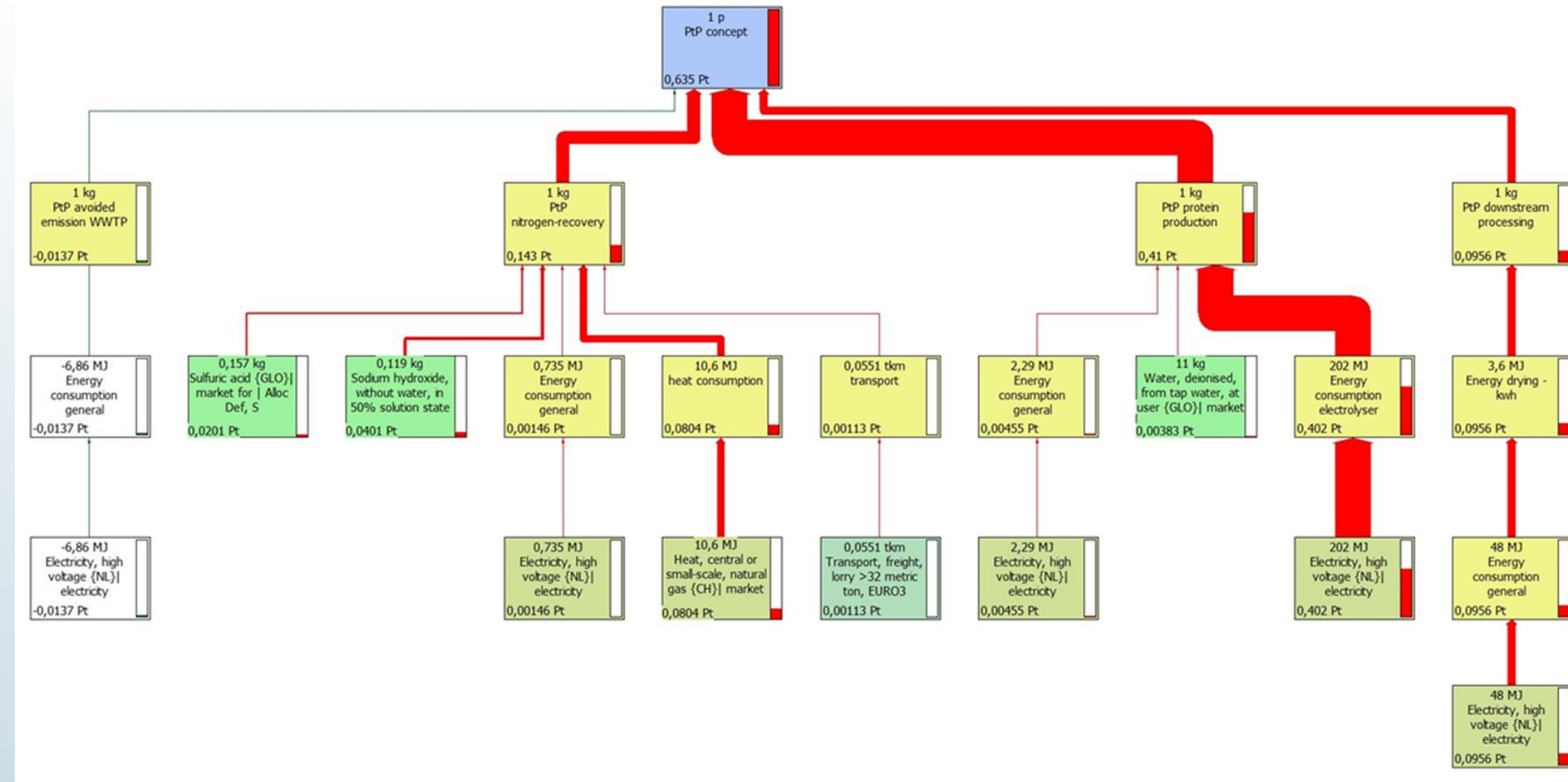
NUMBER OF ECOPOINTS PER KG PROTEIN FOR SCP AND CONVENTIONAL PROTEINS

Power-to-protein pilot study

LCA study

Tree structure LCA

Impact per unit operation



Power-to-Protein pilot study

Hydrogen transfer in pilot was bottle-neck

Production goal was not reached

Pilot

*CSTR 5 liter
bench scale*

Max. production = 0,7 kg CDW/m³.day

(9,0)

Max. Yield = 0,05 kg CDW/kg COD-H₂

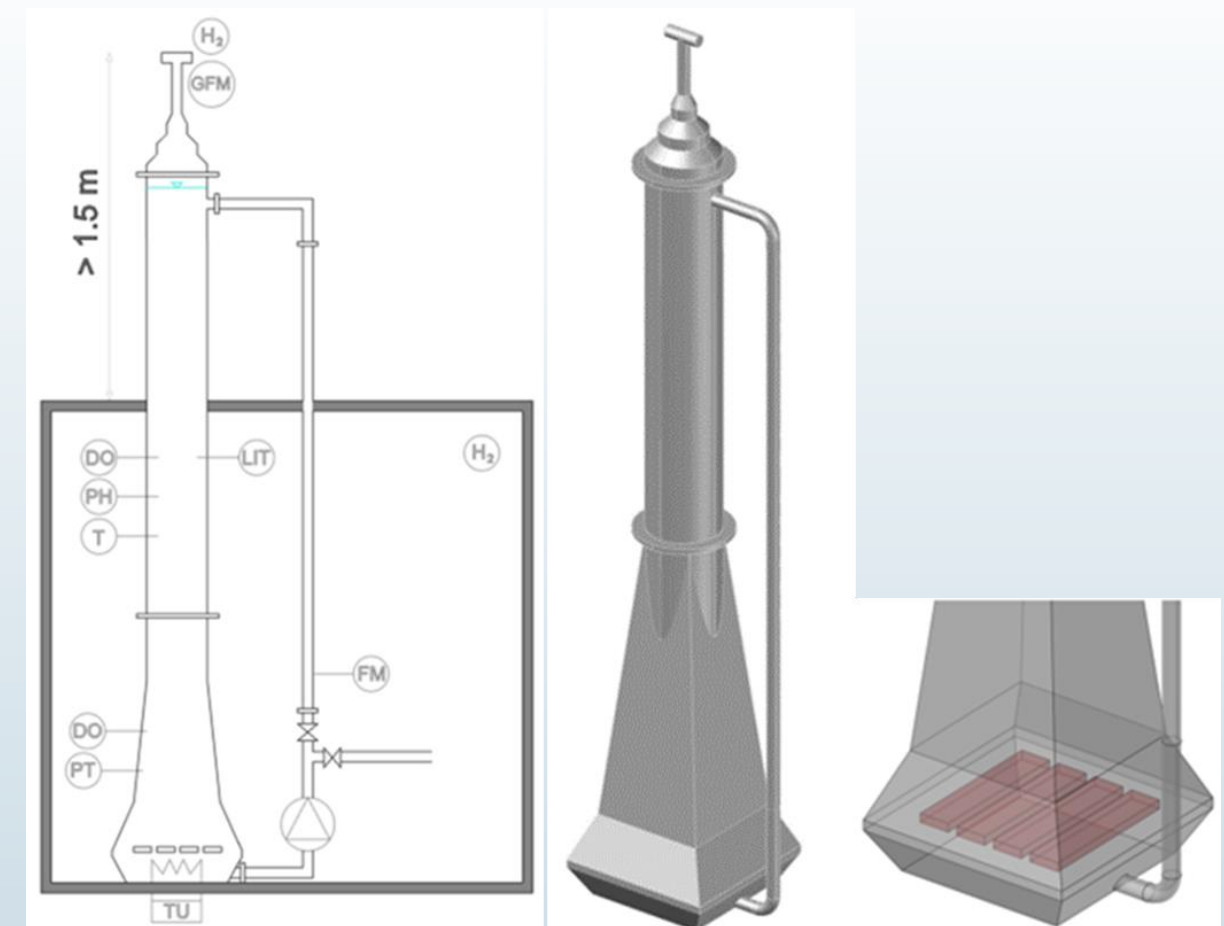
(0,28)

Max. hydrogen conversion = 10 %

(81 %)

Research on fundamentals hydrogen mass transfer in biological reactors

Focus on pressurized bubble reactor or air-lift reactor



Acknowledgement

See www.powertoprotein.eu for more info



Project partners:

Waternet

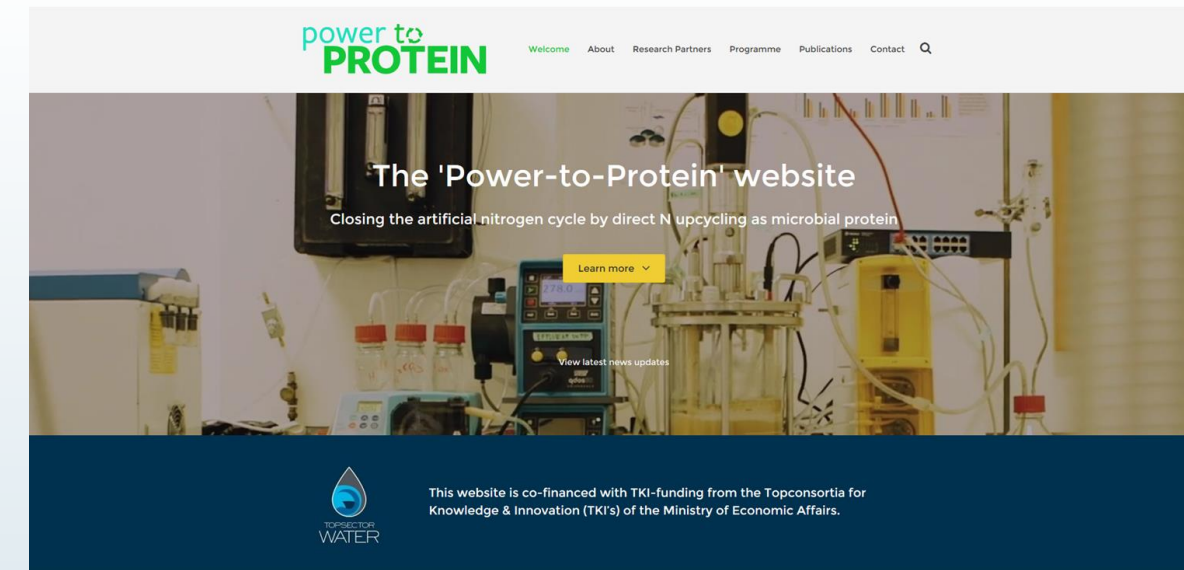
AEB

Waterschap Vechtstromen

Barentz Foods

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KWR



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