

Development of an innovative bioscrubber system with one third of the investment and operating costs

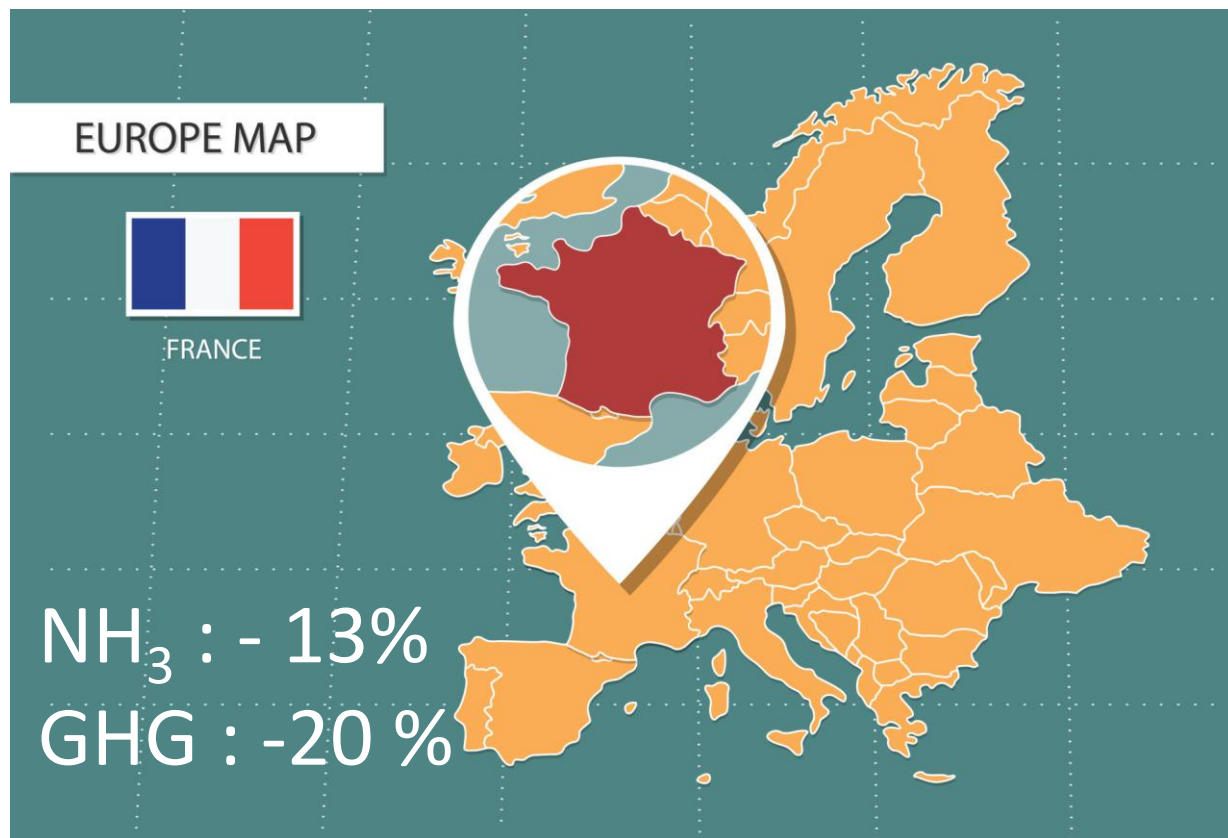
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Ifip – institut du Porc

Fabrice Poisbeau, Thierry Carlo

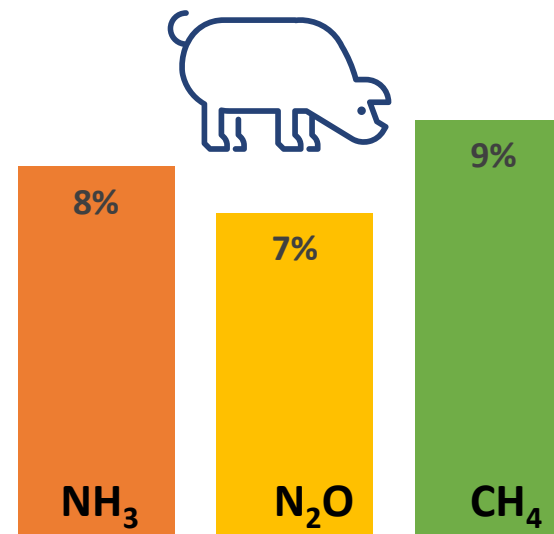
Sodalec, Sodalec Distribution



Context



France's commitments in 2030



(Citepa, 2022)

Contribution of the pig sector

IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNIQUES FOR THE
REDUCTION OF GASEOUS EMISSIONS

Bioscrubber, already recognized as a BAT



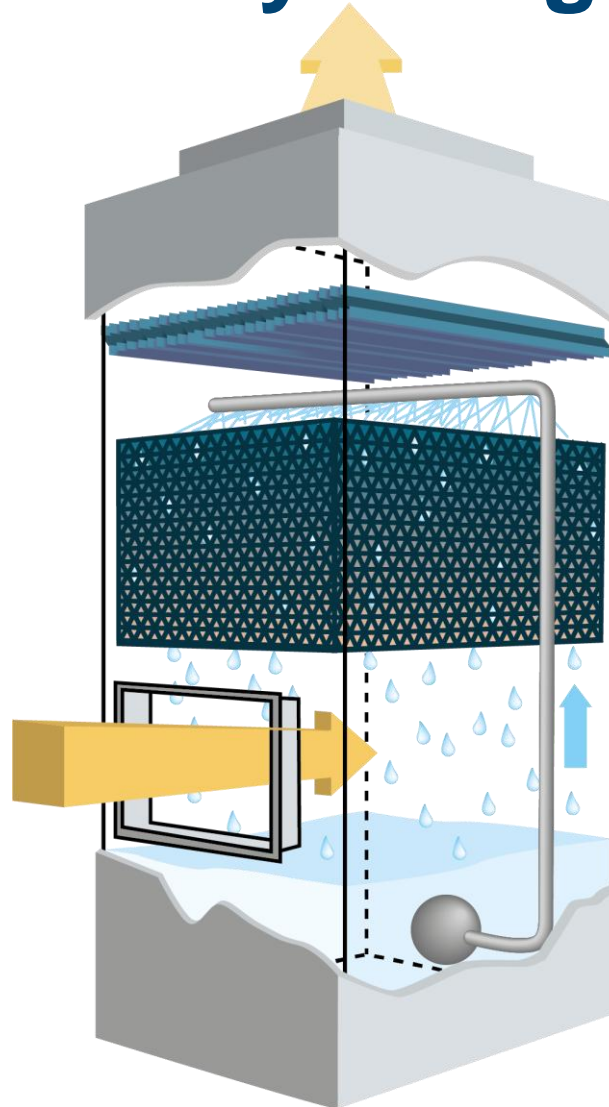
PHYSICAL ACTIONS

Solubilization of NH_3
Sedimentation of PM



BIOLOGICAL ACTIONS

Development of a biofilm
Degradation of VOC's



NH_3 : -30 to -70 %
+ PM : over 70%
+ Odors : over 30%

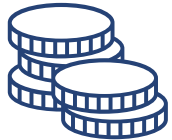
Melse, 2009; Belzile et al., 2010 ; Zhao et al., 2011; Melse et al., 2012; Lagadec et al., 2015; Santonja et al., 2017; Guingand et al., 2020

Bioscrubber, already recognized as a BAT but



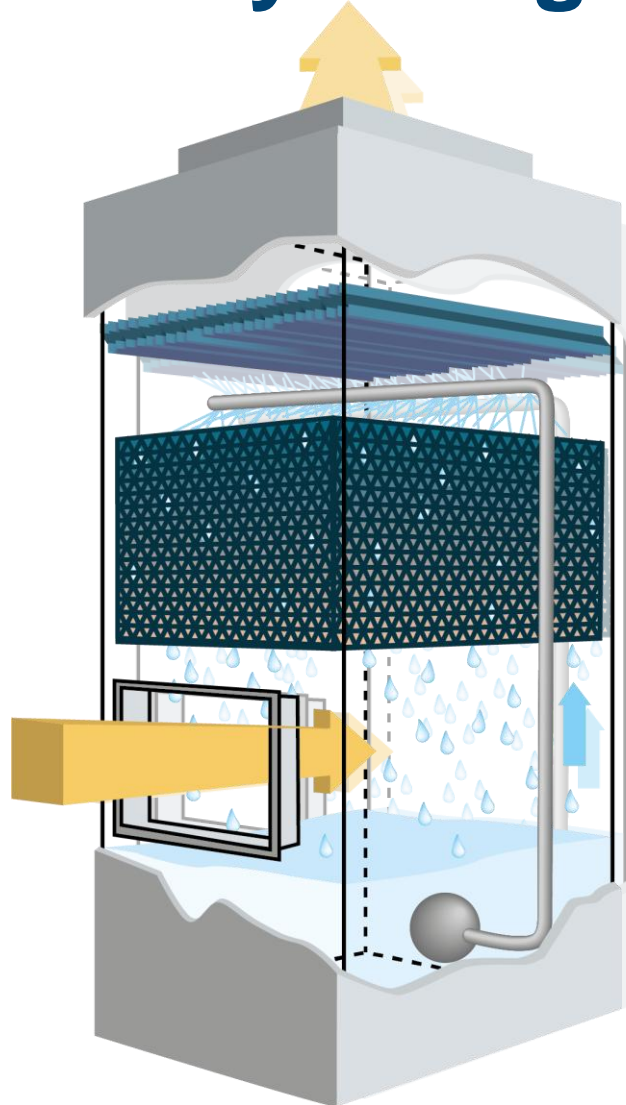
INVESTMENT COST

Expensive per place



RUNNING COST

High consumption of water
(>200 l per pig)



NH₃ : -30 to -70 %

+ PM : over 70%

+ Odors : over 30%

Difficulties of implementation in
existing building because of the
management of ventilation (need
of centralization)

Design of a bioscrubber

1 CONTACT BED

The surface ($S_{\text{contactbed}}$) is calculated in relation with the maximum ventilation flow rate (VFR_{max})

$$S_{\text{contactbed}} = VFR_{\text{max}} / AV_{\text{max}}$$

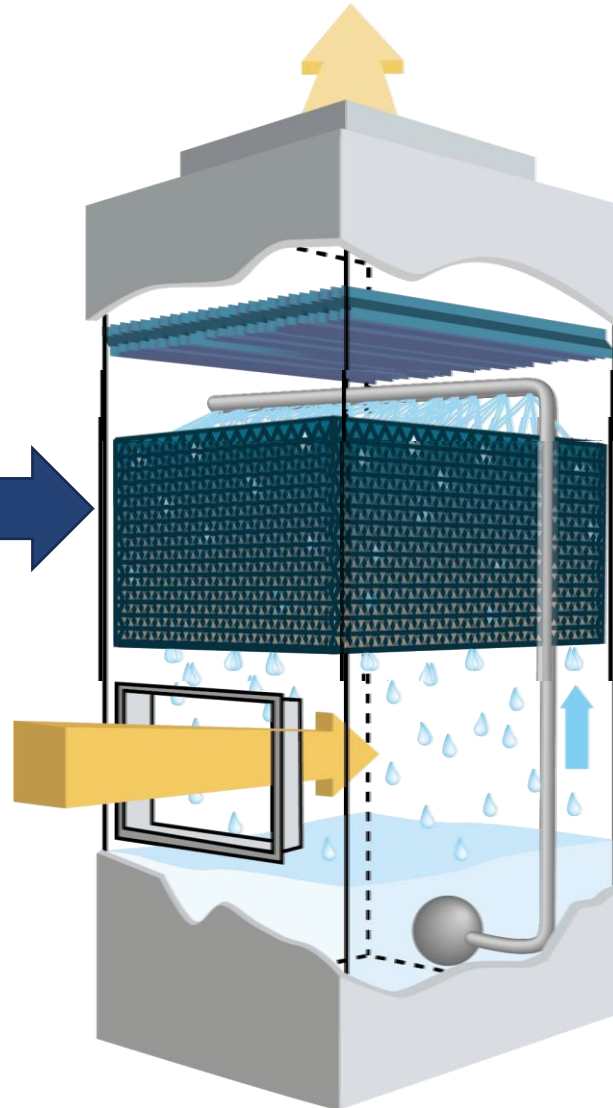
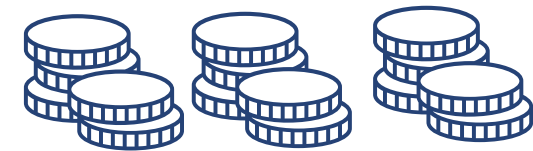
with VFR: Ventilation Flow Rate
AV : Air Velocity

Recommandations : $AV_{\text{max}} < 1 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$

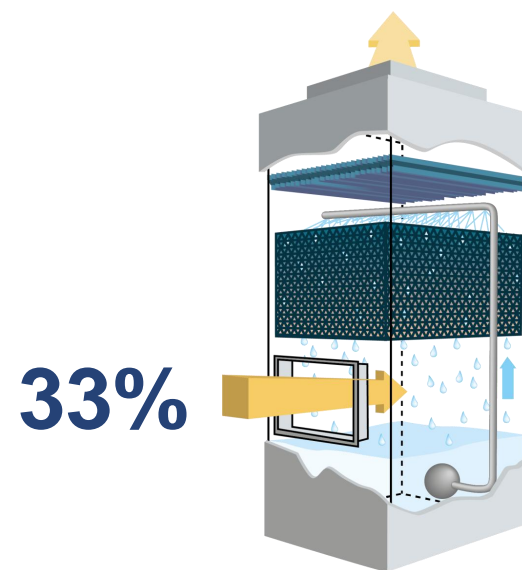
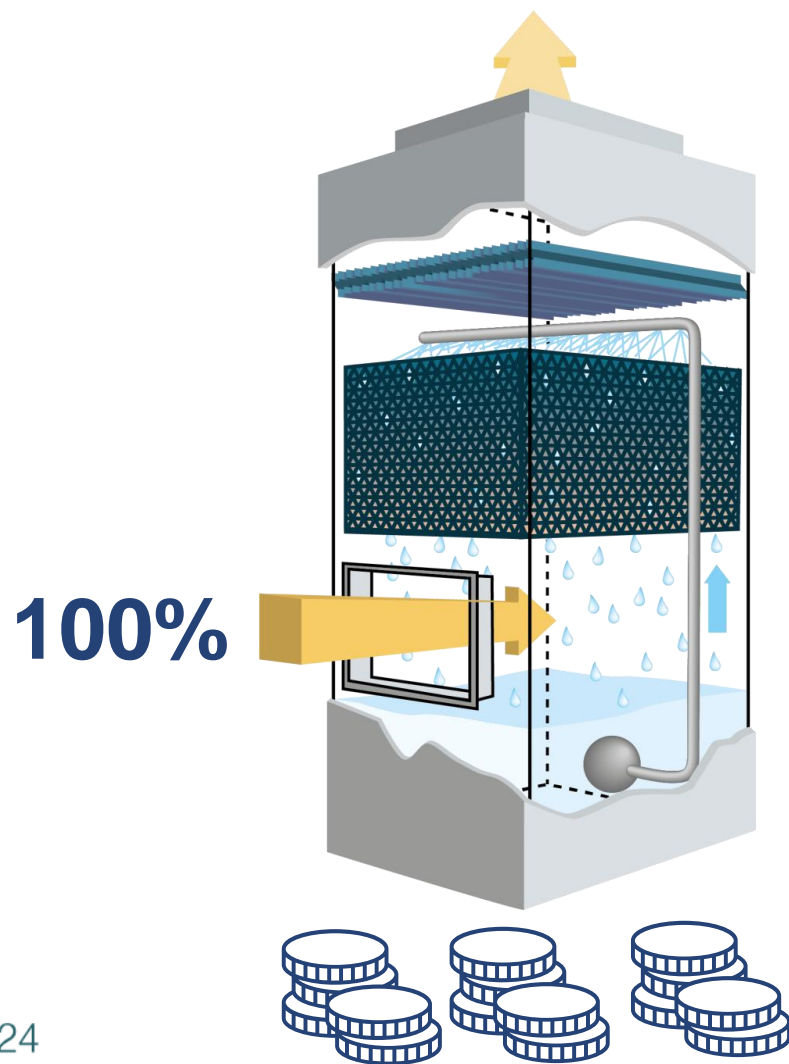
2 SPRINKLING DENSITY

The number and the rate of sprinkling is calculated in relation with $S_{\text{contact bed}}$

Recommandations : $1 \text{ sprinkler.m}^{-2}$



Reduced size, reduced costs

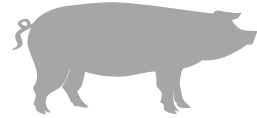


- ① CONTACT BED /3
- ② SPRINKLING DENSITY /3

Experimental design



54



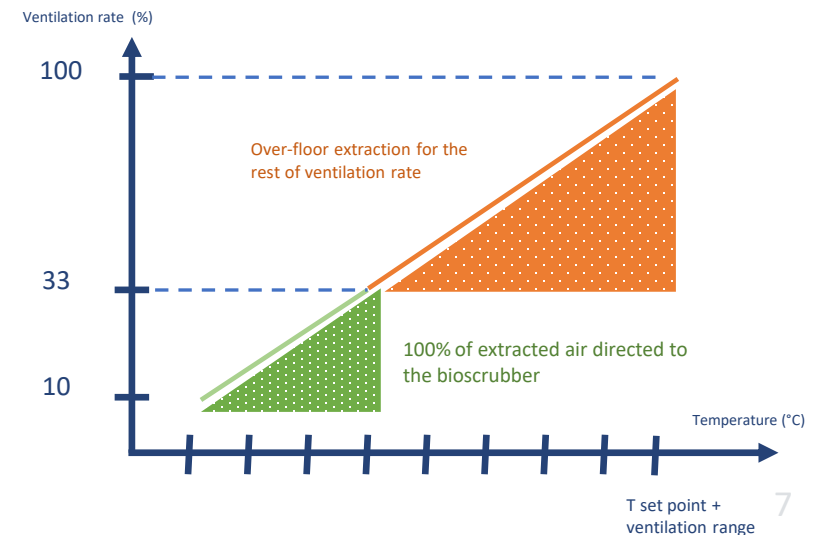
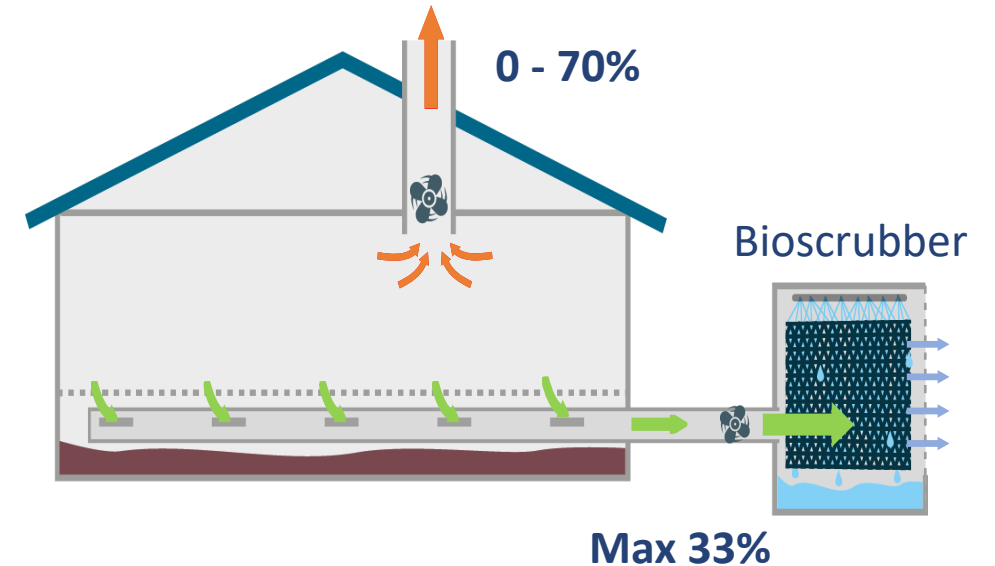
30 to 118 kg

Fully slatted floor

Slurry storage

Multiphase dietary strategy

Partial pit ventilation



Measurements and recordings



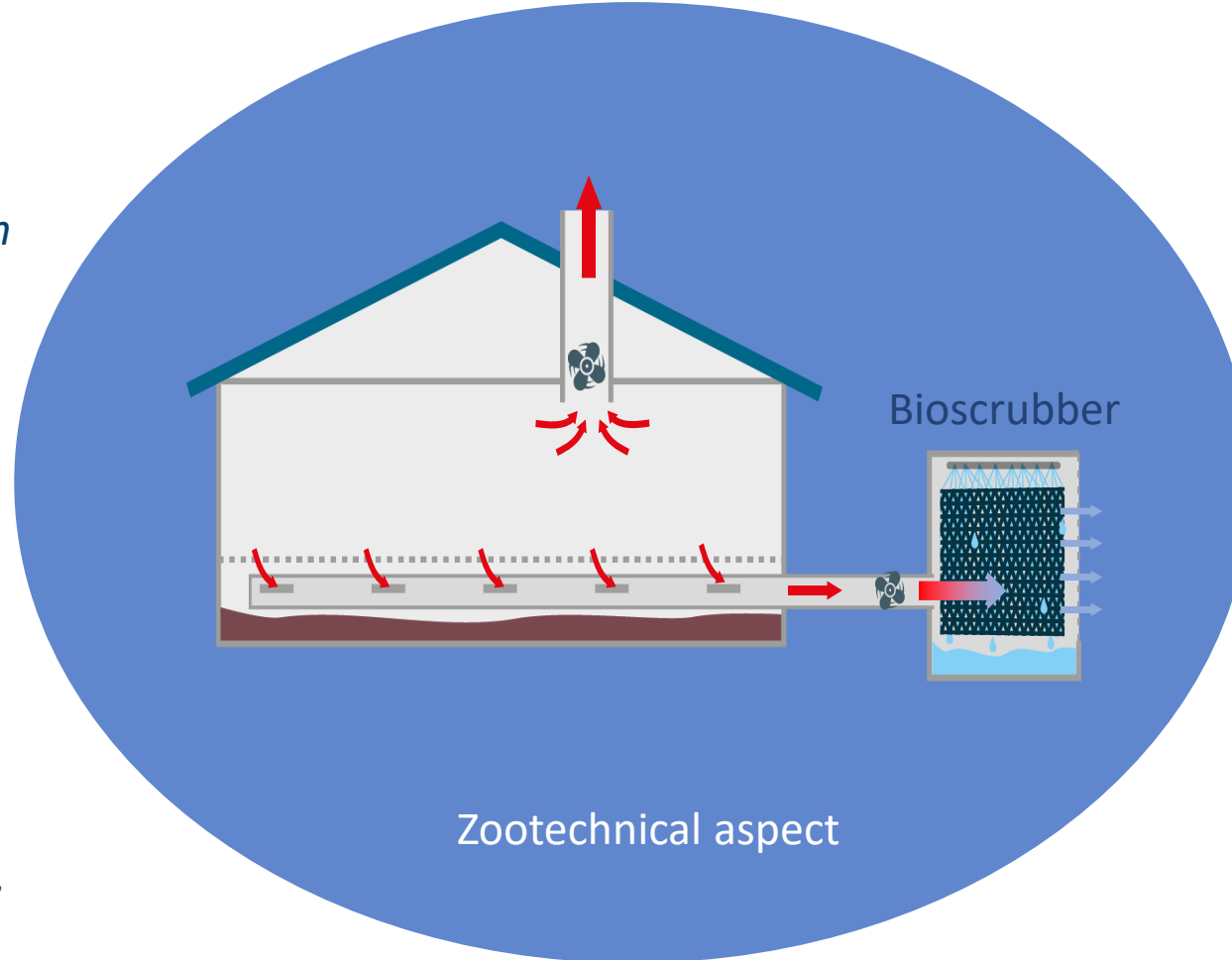
PIG WEIGHING

*Entry, feed transition
and slaughter +
carcass data*



FEED WEIGHING

Every day



Use for the mass balance calculation

Measurements and recordings



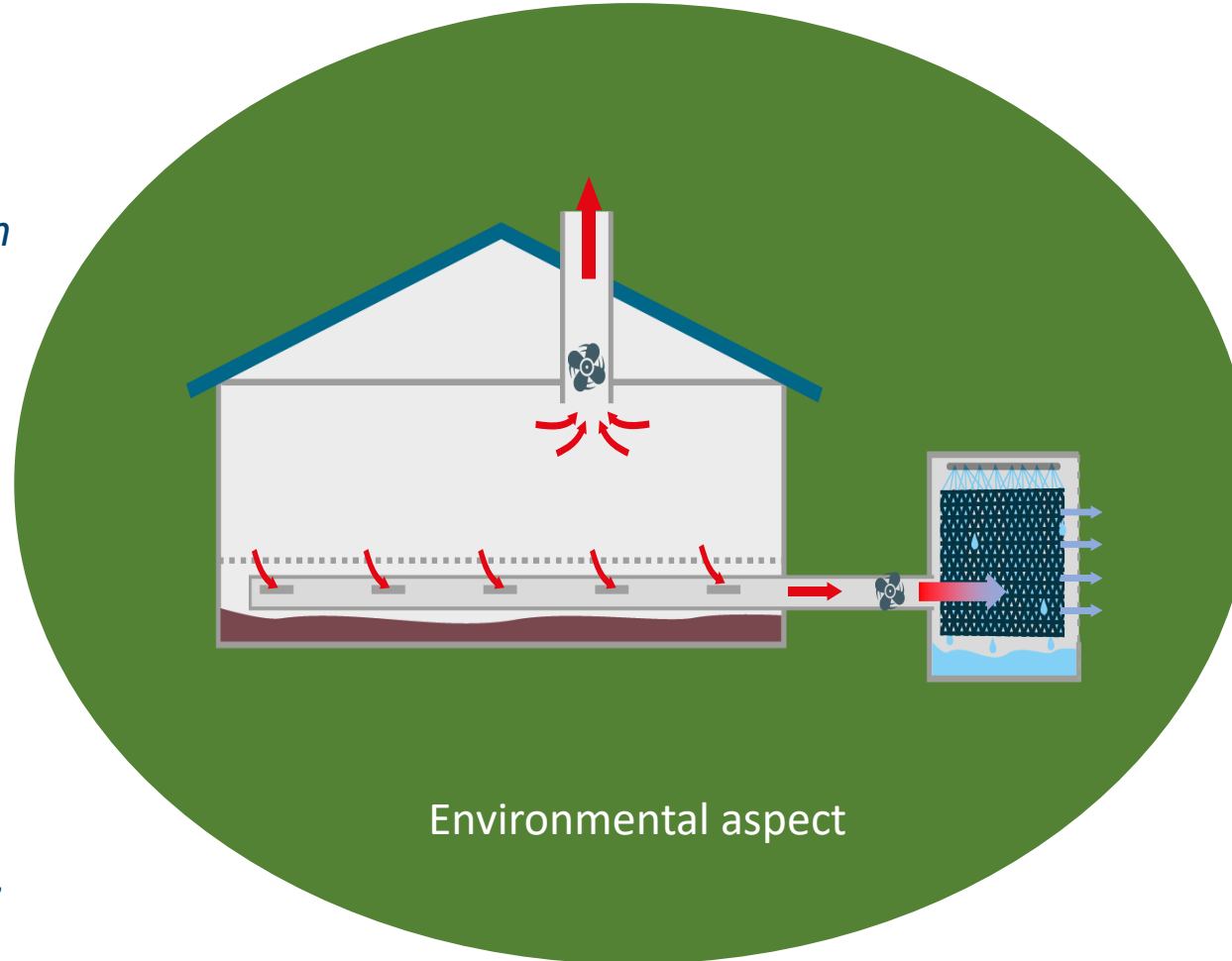
PIG WEIGHING

*Entry, feed transition
and slaughter +
carcass data*



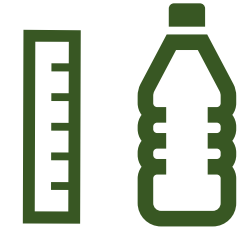
FEED WEIGHING

Every day



Environmental aspect

Use for the mass balance calculation



SLURRY

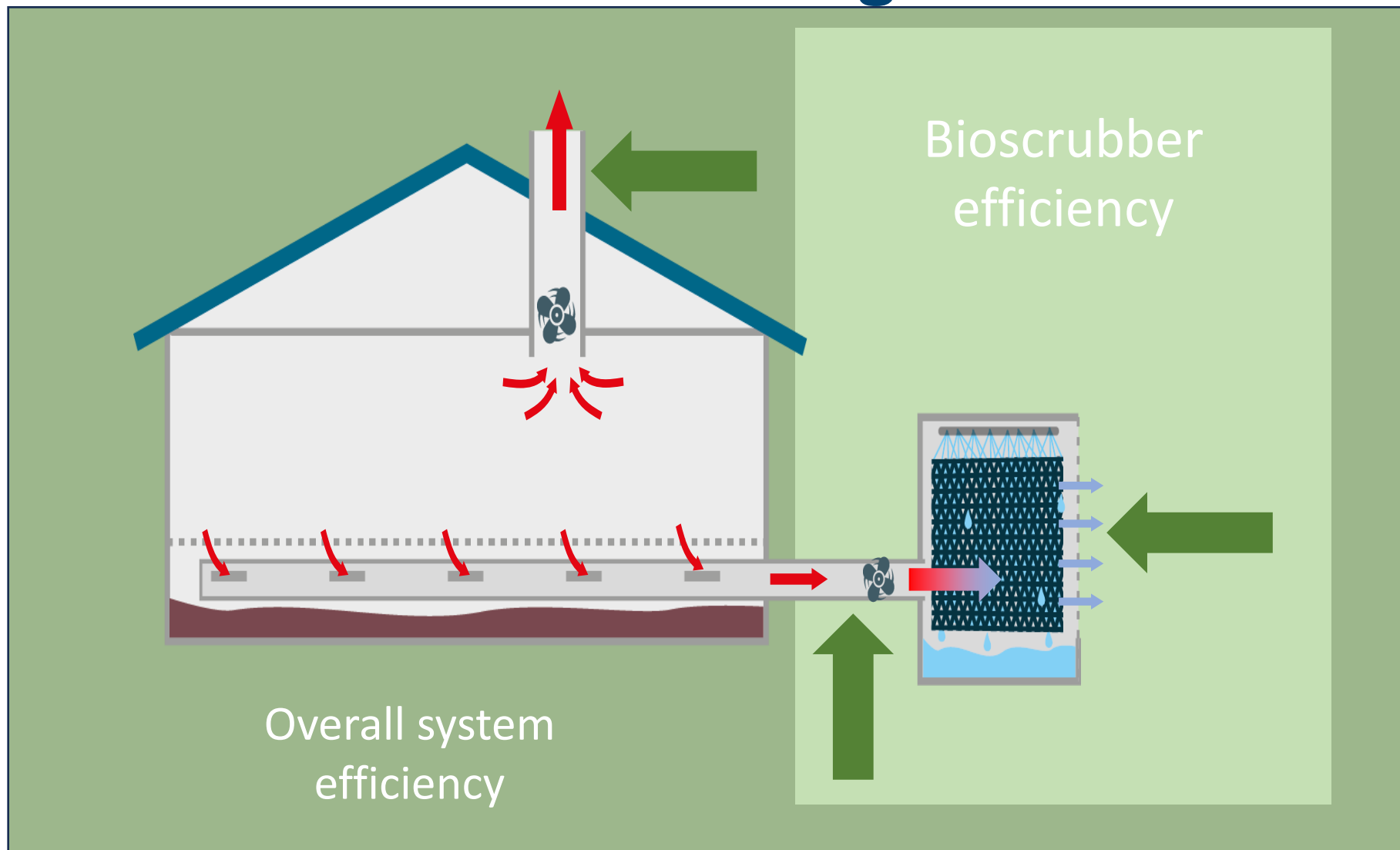
*Height every 2 weeks -> volume
Sampling : feed transition +
slaughter*



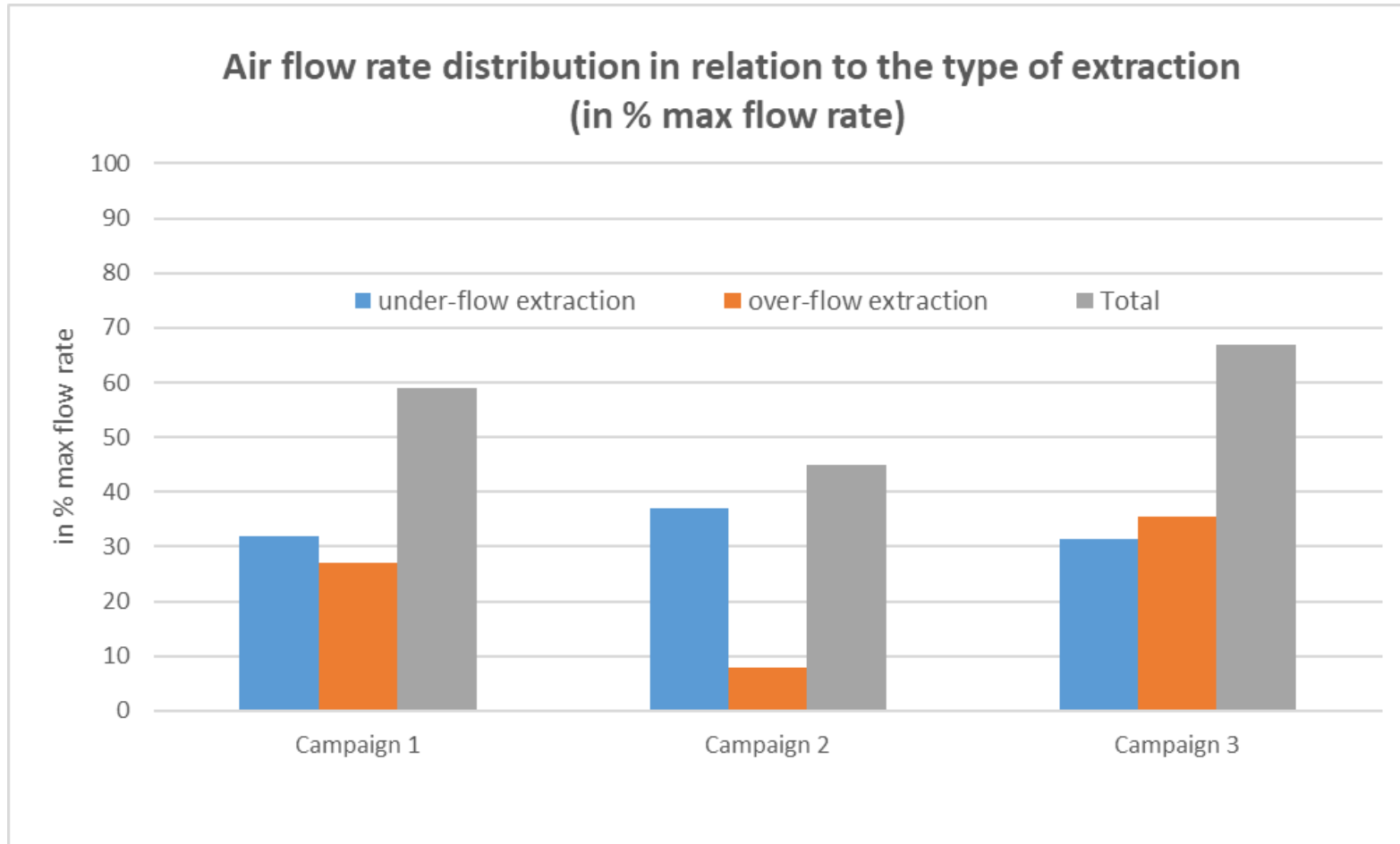
Ammonia

Ambient air - Every 3 minutes

Measurements and recordings – Gaz



Results – ventilation rate distribution



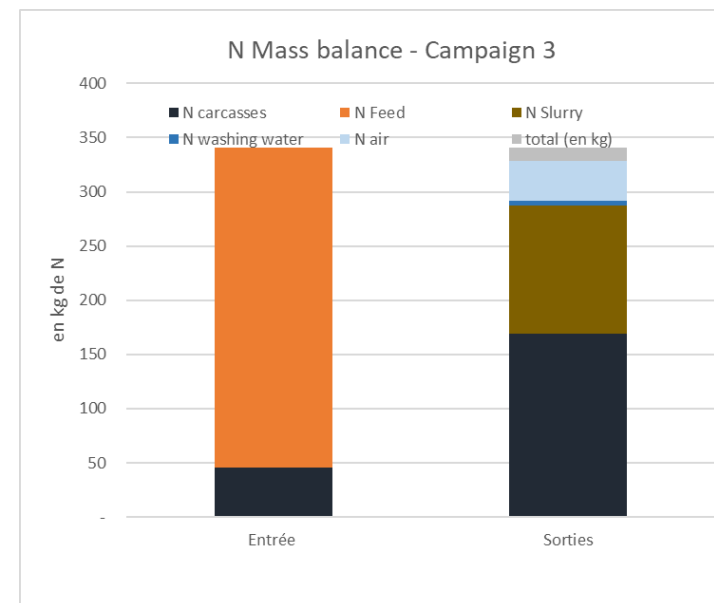
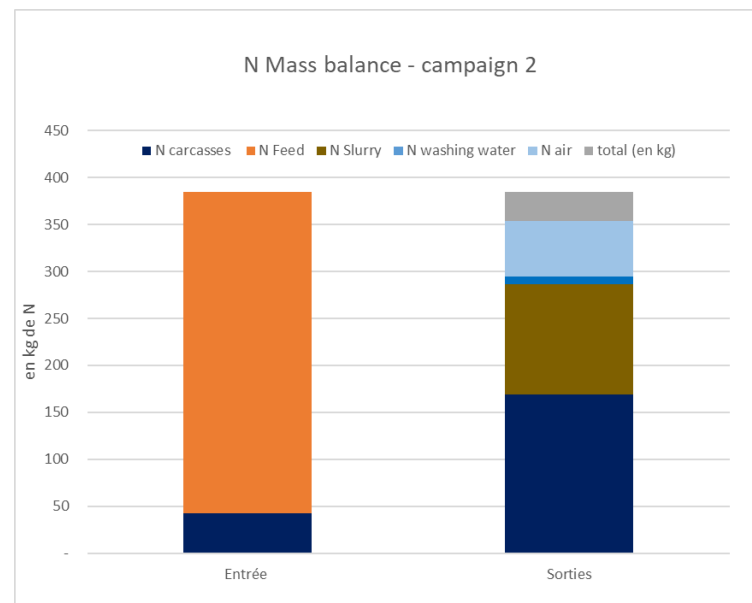
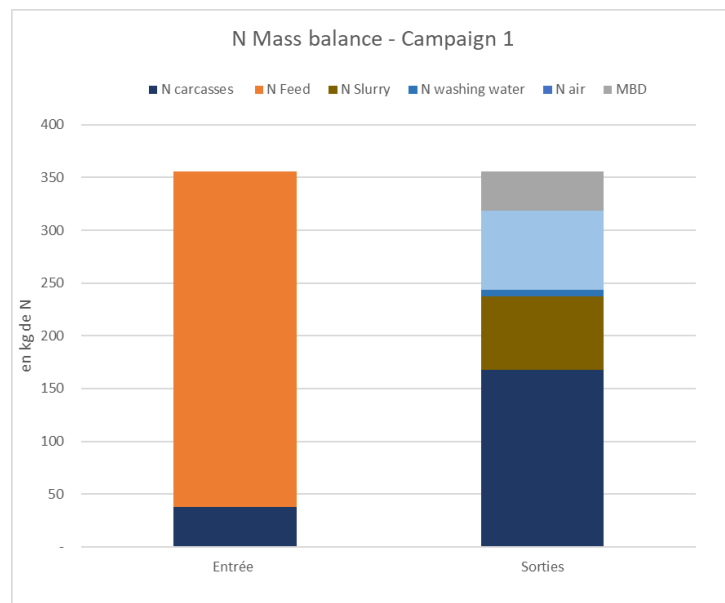
Under-floor extraction

31 to 37%

Maximum air flow rate

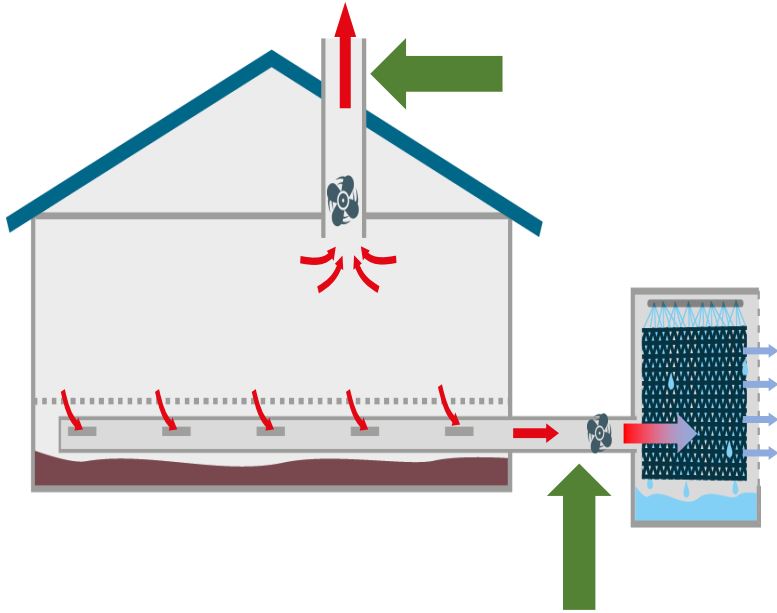
→ Compliance with
the initial specification

Results – N mass balance

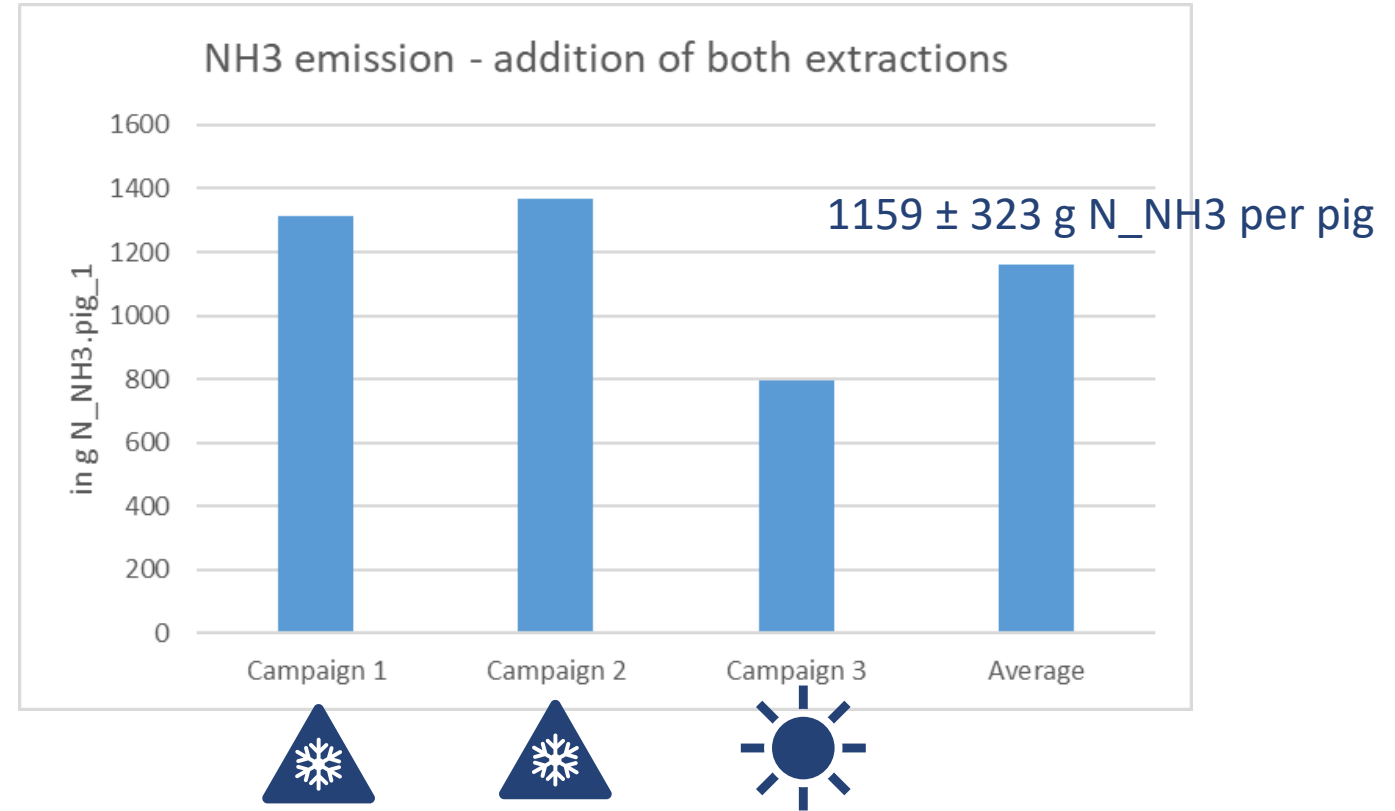


N Mass balance default : 6 to 20%

Results – NH3 emissions per pig

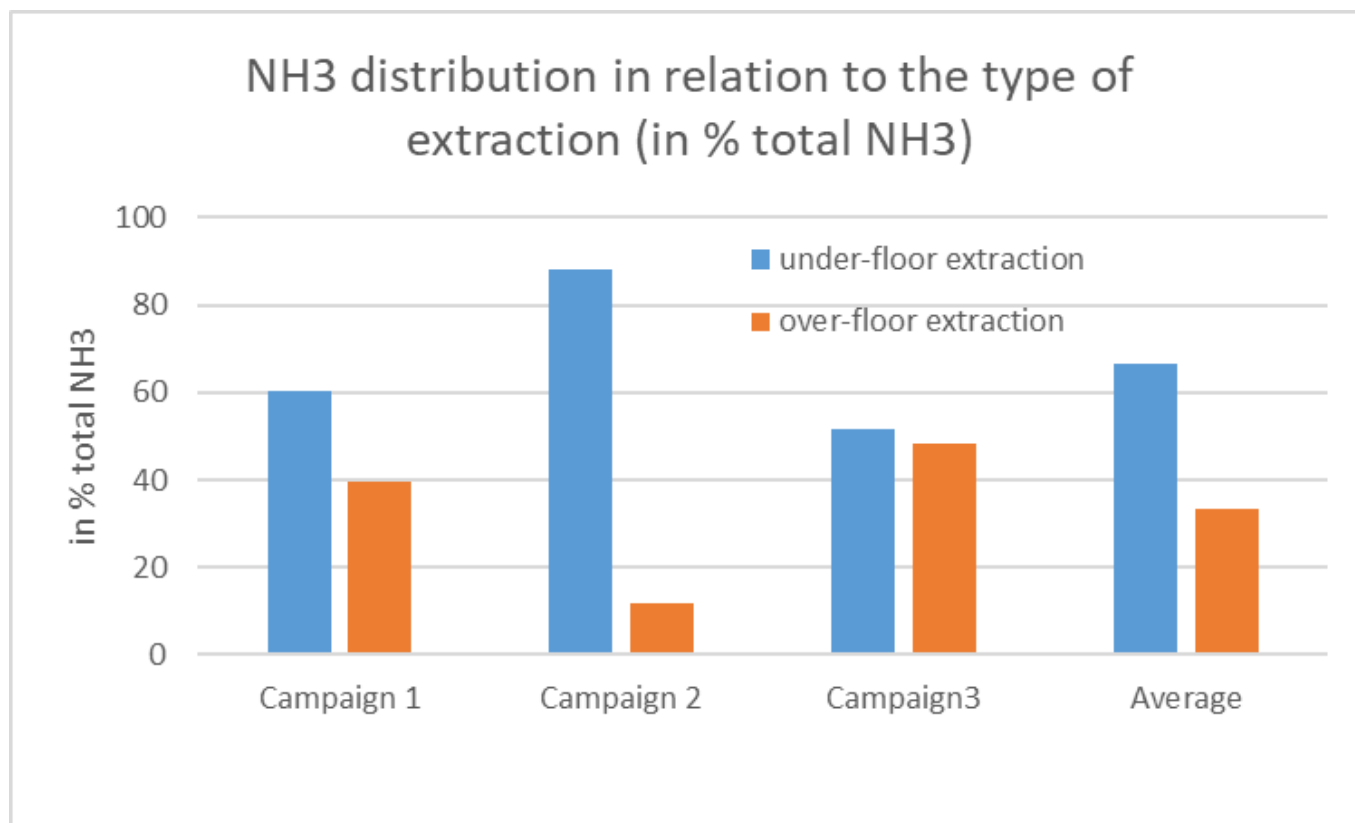


Authors	Em in g N ₁ NH ₃ .pig ⁻¹
Philippe et al., 2011	838
Bittman et al., 2014	823
Guingand et Courboulay, 2019	811



Increase of NH3 emission with partial pit ventilation? (Zhang et al., 2014)

Results – NH₃ distribution before the bioscrubber

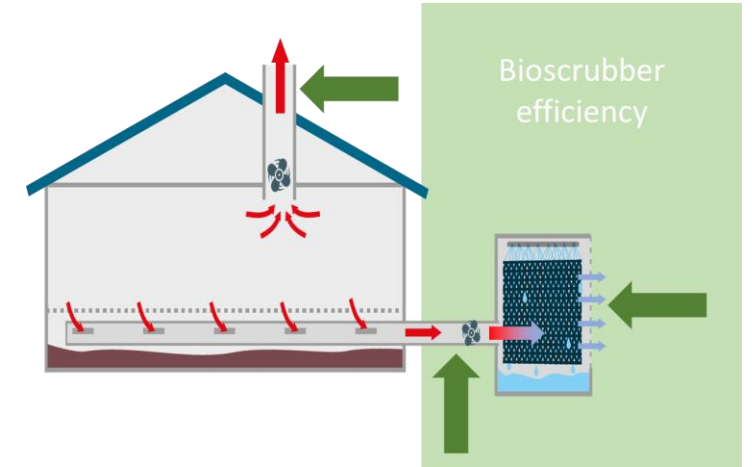
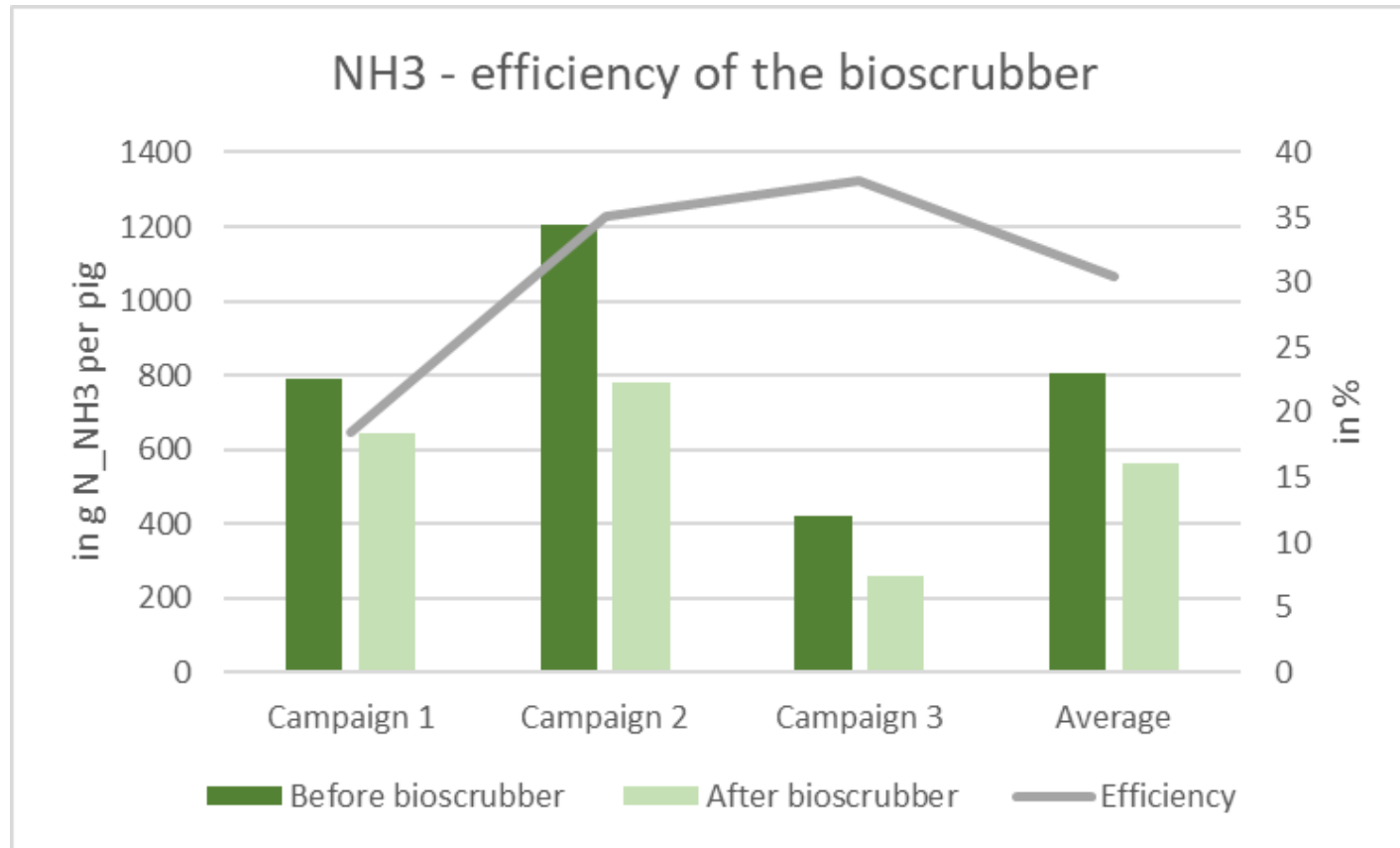


2/3 of NH₃ emission is extracted by the under-floor way

Authors	% flow rate via UFE	Max flow rate in m3/p/h	% NH3 via UFE
Saha et al., 2010	17%	80	43%
Zong et al., 2014	10 %	100	50%
Rong et al., 2020	10%	100	70%
Our study	33%	60	66%

Maximization of air flow rate extracted by UFE

Results – NH₃ efficiency of the bioscrubber

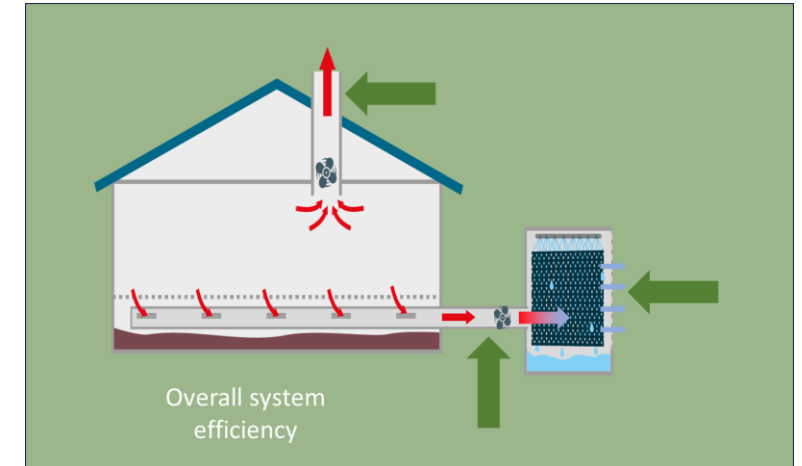
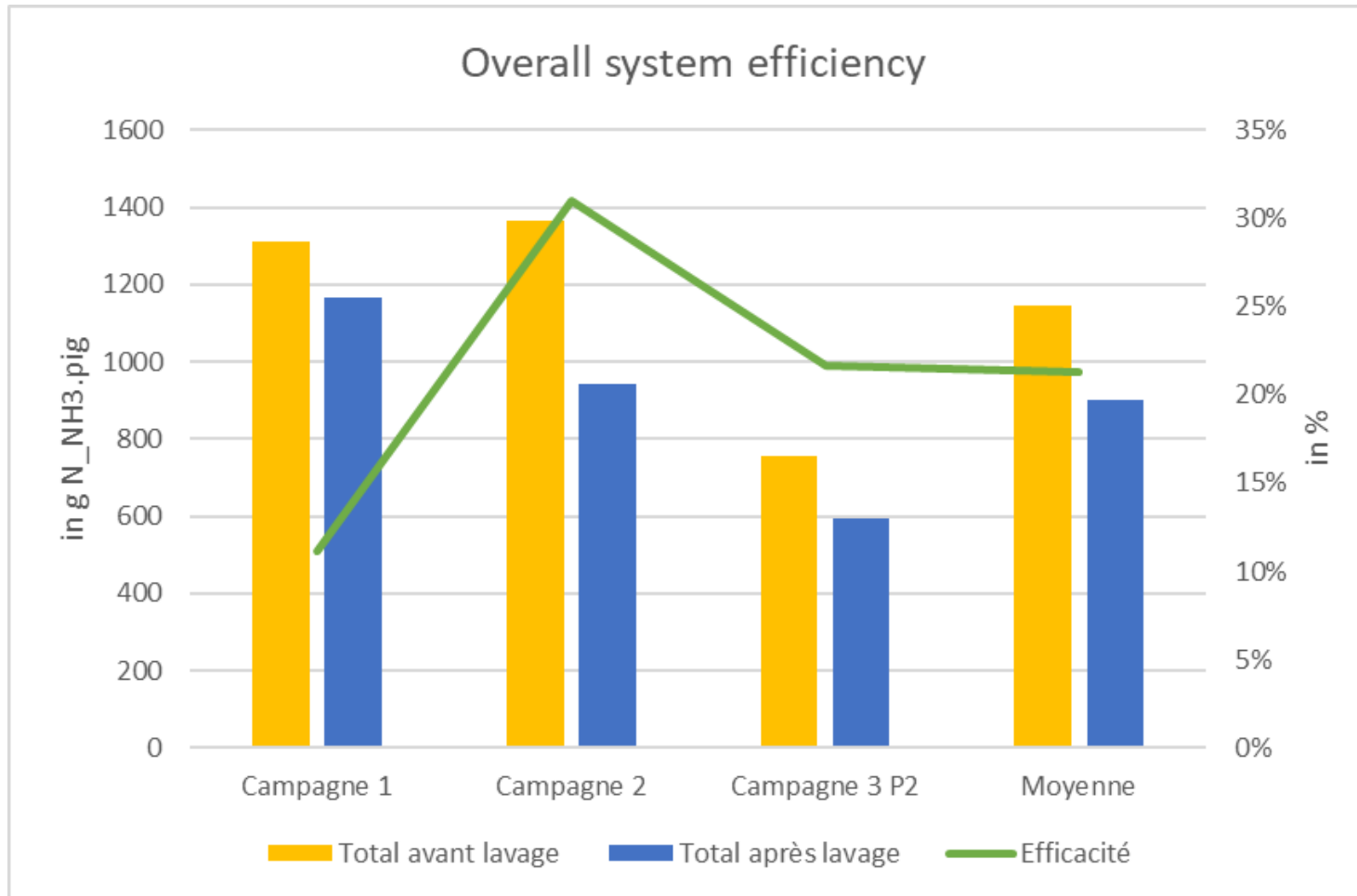


18 to 37%

Campaign 1: clean contact bed
Campaign 2 and 3 : high removing of washing water

Efficiency close to previous data (Lagadec et al., 2015)

Results – NH₃ efficiency of the overall system



11 to 31%

Low efficiency of the overall system during campaign 3

Conclusions



Development of a « one-third » bioscrubber and operating in breeding conditions with partial pit ventilation (33%)

Increase of NH_3 emission due to partial pit ventilation → need further investigations

Reduction of investment by 2.5 and running cost close to 3

Low efficiency of the overall system → essentially based on the efficiency of the bioscrubber → need further investigations

Thanks for your attention !



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📍 IFIP – Pacé - France

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