

# BIO4AFRICA

**HYDROTHERMAL CARBONIZATION AND ANAEROBIC  
DIGESTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WASTE:  
PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN SENEGAL**

LAT GRAND NDIAYE

UASZ. Senegal

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CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE

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[www.Bio4Africa.eu](http://www.Bio4Africa.eu)



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# Plan

- ◆ Context and issues
- ◆ Design and certification of the HTC reactor
- ◆ Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results
- ◆ Installation of an anaerobic digestion bench
- ◆ Biochar as additive in anaerobic digestion: methods and results
- ◆ Conclusion & perspectives

# Context and issues

- Rich agricultural heritage and biodiversity
- Major challenges in managing wet agricultural and agro-industrial waste
- Poor use of wet biomass

Loss of valuable resources and considerable environmental impact



# Context and issues

## • Potential solutions

- Use of hydrothermal carbonization (HTC)

*This process can convert wet biomass into hydrochar - a useful material for a variety of applications.*

- Anaerobic digestion with biochar

*Adding biochar to anaerobic digestion can improve biogas production and digestate quality - while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.*



Reducing air pollution and protecting health

# Design and certification of the HTC reactor

- ▶ HTC reactor was built basis on Robbiani Thesis
- ▶ “Structures Métalliques” constructor of the reactor
- ▶ Certification with Bureau Veritas
- ▶ Installation of manometer & thermometer

## Characteristics of the HTC reactor

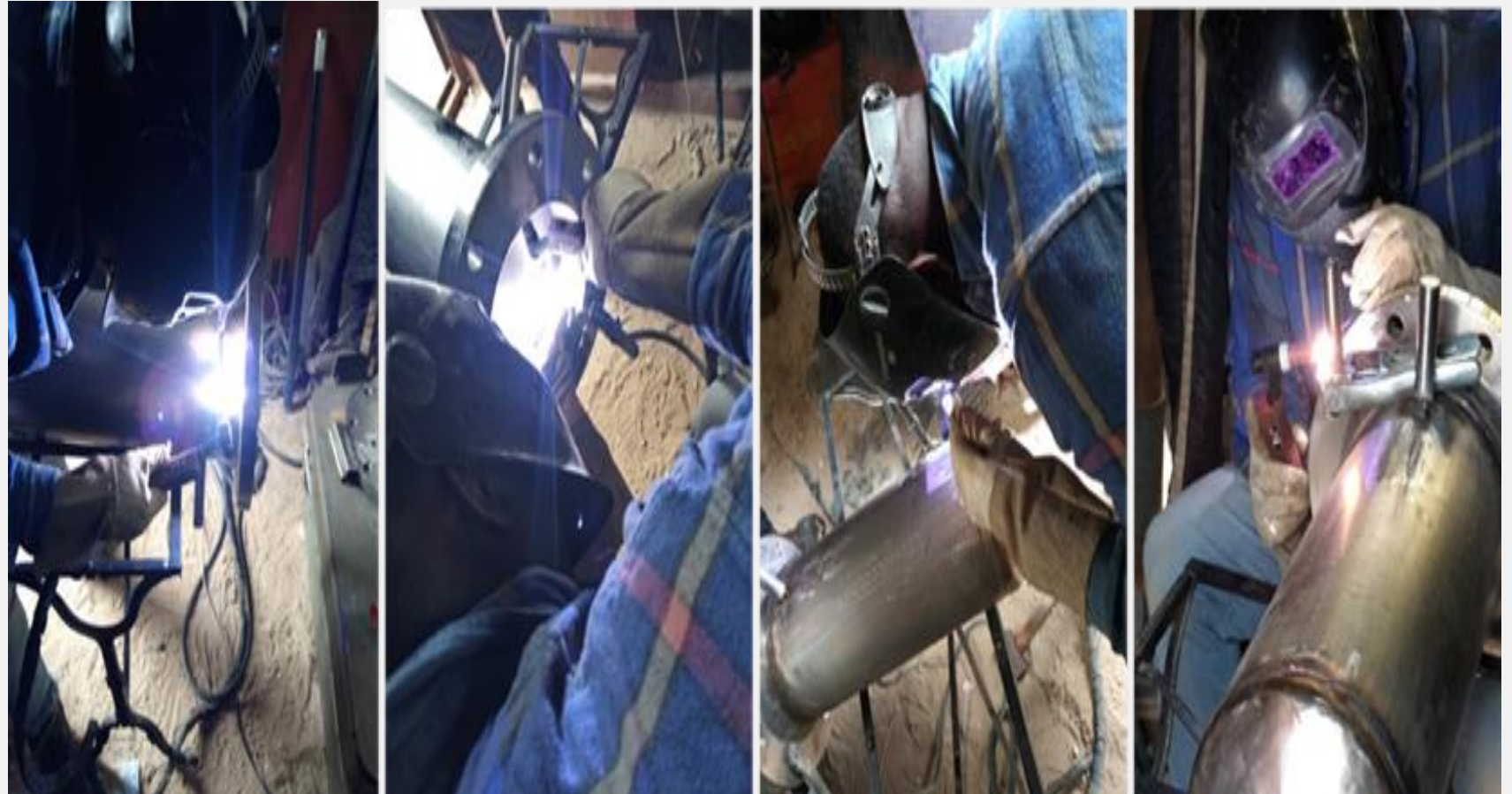
Fluid group: flammable  
 Category: III  
 Tubing diameter: DIN200  
 Capacity: 20 liters  
 Pressure range : 10-25 bars  
 Max pressure: 30 bars  
 Temperature range: 180-220 °C  
 Max temperature: 300 °C  
 Max number of charge cycles: 1000





# Design and certification of the HTC reactor

- ▶ Welding operation with “Structures Métalliques” in Dakar



# Design and certification of the HTC reactor

- ▶ Training and installation at the reactor laboratory in collaboration with IHE Delft





# Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results

## Hydrochar production

Typha and Cashew apple as sample  
Temperature of treatment: 190 °C ;  
Reaction time at 190 °C: 3h and 5h  
Tests conducted in duplicated  
Sample/water ratio of 0.11

08 hydrochar tests was successfully completed and paper is in preparation with the IHE partner



### Output characterization

Mass yield of hydrochar, liquid and gas determined;  
Gas composition analyzed;  
Hydrochar characterized

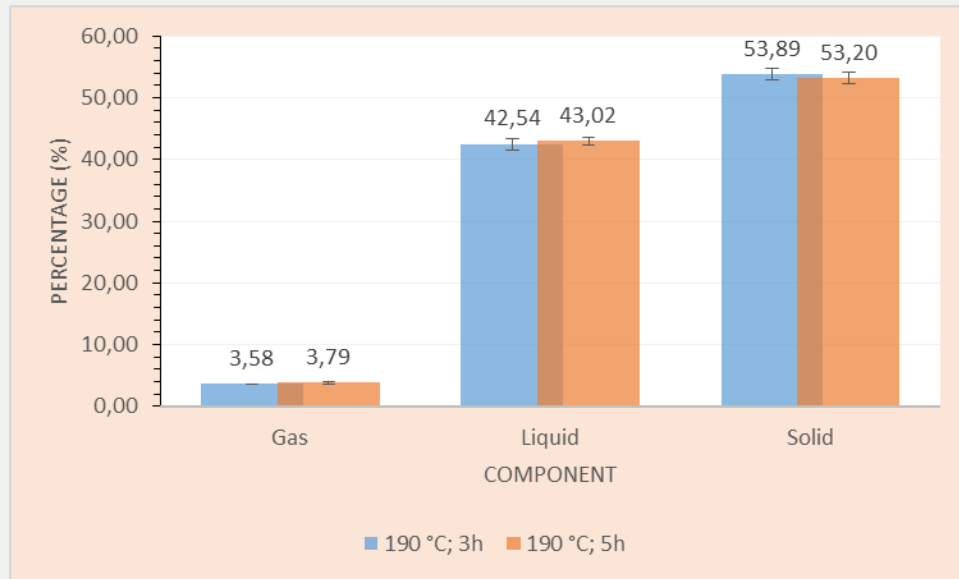


# Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results

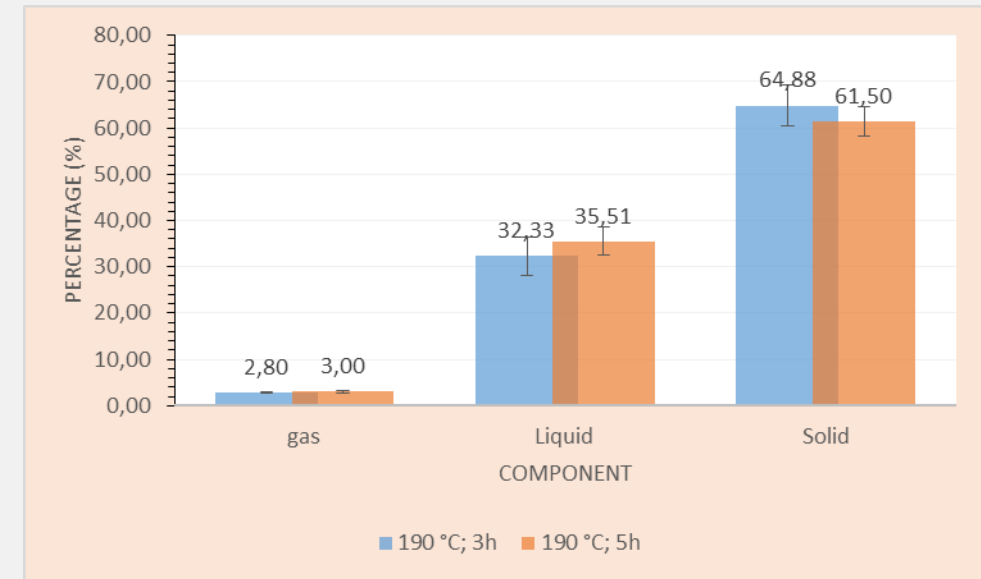
## Mass balance of hydrothermal tests



Mass balance outputs of Cashew apple tests



Mass balance outputs of Typha tests

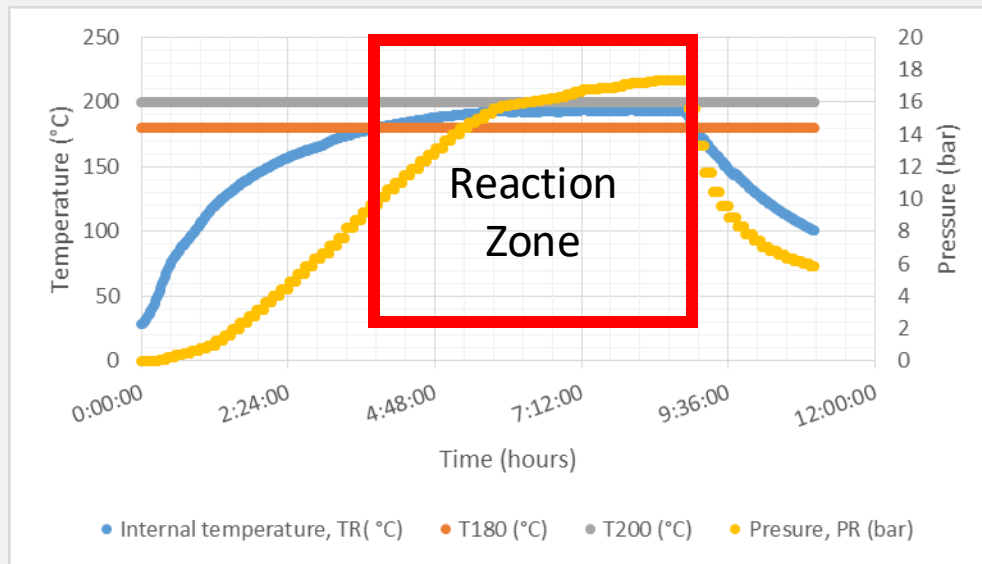


High standard deviation between two tests when testing Typha

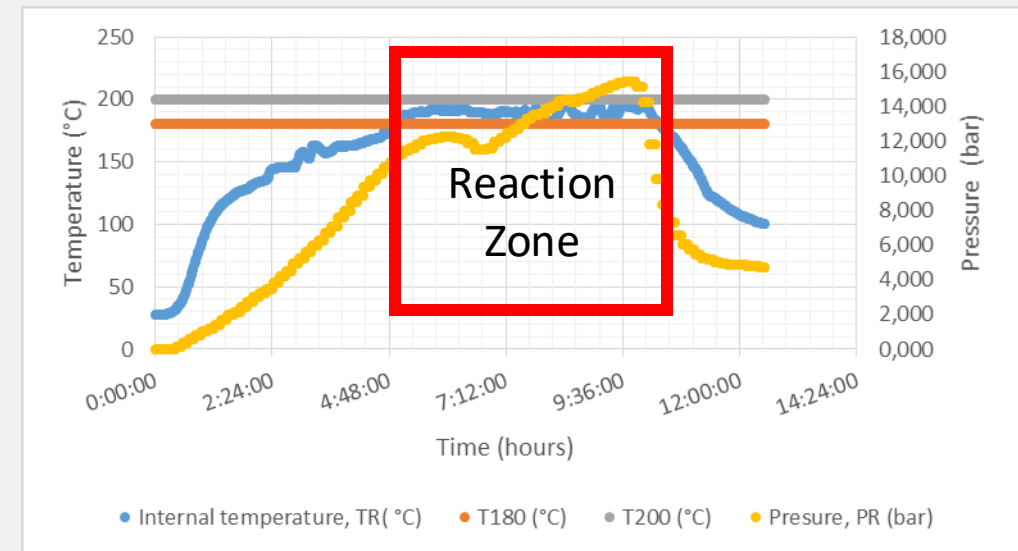
# Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results

## Pressure & temperature profiles

Example of variation of internal temperature & pressure of the reactor during cashew apple test



Example of variation of internal temperature & pressure of the reactor during Typha test



Maximum pressure was in average  $18.108 \pm 0.563$  bars for cashew apple for the 04 tests while for Typha. it was  $15.039 \pm 1.719$  bars for the 04 tests



# Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results

## Gas composition results

### Gas composition outputs of Cashew apple tests

Composition gas	HTC-CA-190-3-1	HTC-CA-190-3-2	HTC-CA-190-5-1	HTC-CA-190-5-2
CO <sub>2</sub>	n/a	81.02	90.91	84.80
CH <sub>4</sub>	n/a	0.12	0.22	0.17
CO	n/a	2.51	2.76	2.66
O <sub>2</sub>	n/a	4.08	3.3	0.42
NO	n/a	0.06	0.07	0.07
H <sub>2</sub> S	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00
N <sub>2</sub>	n/a	12.21	2.74	11.88

### Gas composition outputs of Typha tests

Composition gas	HTC-T-190-3-1	HTC-T-190-3-2	HTC-T-190-5-1	HTC-T-190-5-2
CO <sub>2</sub>	n/a	n/a	78.23	61.40
CH <sub>4</sub>	n/a	n/a	0.24	0.21
CO	n/a	n/a	2.03	1.19
O <sub>2</sub>	n/a	n/a	0.85	1.02
NO	n/a	n/a	0.11	0.06
H <sub>2</sub> S	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
N <sub>2</sub>	n/a	n/a	18.54	36.12

CO<sub>2</sub> the main component of the gas

# Hydrothermal carbonization tests: methods and results

## Proximate & elemental analyses of the hydrochars

Samples	Moisture (%) <sup>wb</sup>	Ashes (%) <sup>db</sup>	VM (%) <sup>db</sup>	FC (%) <sup>s</sup>	C (%) <sup>db</sup>	H (%) <sup>db</sup>	N (%) <sup>db</sup>	O (%) <sup>db</sup>
CA_190°C_3_1	2.35	2.84	58.09	39.06	58.29	5.53	1.95	31.39
CA_190°C_3_2	2.95	2.51	58.74	38.75	58.55	5.39	1.89	31.66
CA_190°C_5_1	3.15	2.95	57.36	39.69	59.95	5.43	2.04	29.63
CA_190°C_5_2	3.30	1.92	58.34	39.74	60.27	5.57	1.92	30.32
T_190°C_3_1	3.70	14.24	56.05	29.71	45.52	5.25	0.96	34.03
T_190°C_3_2	4.40	16.45	56.89	26.65	48.69	5.57	1.16	28.13
T_190°C_5_1	2.30	10.81	62.98	26.21	49.83	5.7	0.88	32.78
T_190°C_5_2	4.20	12.99	57.29	29.72	46.13	5.29	0.99	34.60



Good repeatability between two tests with cashew apple



High standard deviation between two tests with Typha



Carbon and Nitrogen contents more important in hydrochar of Cashew apple than hydrochar of typha



# Installation of an anaerobic digestion bench

## ► Biogas system setup

Equipment to setup  
the system

*Tubing*

*Bottles of 1 L*

*Bain Marie*



# Characterization of substrate and additives

## Characterization results

### Proximate analysis



Samples	M (%)	TS (%)	VS (%) <sup>S</sup>	Ash (%) <sup>S</sup>	FC (%) <sup>S</sup>
CWM	95.70	4.30	63.14	22.46	14.39
INOC	94.26	5.74	43.80	42.67	13.52
PNS_550_2h	2.16	97.84	3.42	61.45	35.13
HTyp_500_2h	2.01	97.99	8.96	21.85	69.18
Hydrochar	3.75	96.25	58.1	2.11	39.79

### Elemental analysis by empirical formula



Samples	Ash (%) <sup>S</sup>	C (%) <sup>S</sup>	H (%) <sup>S</sup>	O (%) <sup>S</sup>	N (%) <sup>S</sup>	C/N
CWM	22.46	39.01	4.63	32.36	1.53	25.43
INOC	42.67	29.53	3.12	22.22	2.45	12.03
PNS_550_2h	61.45	33.22	0.62	1.43	3.28	10.12
HTyp_500_2h	21.85	69.81	2.00	4.90	1.44	48.47
Hydrochar	2.11	62.21	4.96	30.14	0.58	107.83



# Biochemical methane potential tests

## ● BMP processing

- ❑ Substrate of cow manure (CWM);
- ❑ Inoculum of digested cow manure
  - ❑ Biochar PNS\_550\_2h
- ❑ upgraded hydrochar Htyp\_500\_2h
- ❑ hydrochar from HTC (190 °C; 3h)


### Applied biochar dose:


- 0.12 and 0.36 g biochar/g substrate in dried total solid
- Digesters were filled at 75 % of the volume capacity
- Tests were performed in duplicate

- Cow manure substrate was prepared using cow dung to water ratio of 1:3
- Inoculum was collected from a digester working on cow manure as substrate
- Ratio cow manure to inoculum was 1:2 in dried volatile solid

# Biochemical methane potential tests

## ► Cumulative biogas tests

 Slight increase of the biogas production with a dose of 0.12 g biochar/g substrate in dry basis when biochar of peanut shells (PNS\_500\_2h) and upgraded hydrochar of typha are used as additives.

 Slight increase of the biogas production with a dose of 0.12 and 0.36 g biochar/g substrate in dry basis when biochar of peanut shells (PNS\_500\_2h) and upgraded hydrochar of typha are used as additives.



# Biochemical methane potential tests

## Normalized cumulative biogas

Normalized in Nm<sup>3</sup>/kg TS CWM



Digester with	0 g/g		0.12 g/g		0.36 g/g	
	Average	STDEVA	Average	STDEVA	Average	STDEVA
CWM+INOC	51.2134	0.3659				
CWM+A+INOC			52.0402	0.2191	47.6476	0.2915
CWM+B+INOC			51.5234	0.3659	48.2677	0.7307
CWM+C+INOC			52.402	1.6082	53.2805	4.7303

Normalized in Nm<sup>3</sup>/kg VS CWM



Digester with	0 g/g		0.12 g/g		0.36 g/g	
	Average	STDEVA	Average	STDEVA	Average	STDEVA
CWM+INOC	81.1047	0.5794				
CWM+A+INOC			82.4141	0.347	75.4576	0.4619
CWM+B+INOC			81.5957	0.5794	76.4397	1.1572
CWM+C+INOC			82.987	2.5469	84.3783	7.5228

A: PNS\_-550\_2h

B: HTyp\_550\_2h

C: Hydrochar



# Conclusions

- HTC was installed in UASZ and tested successfully;
- Hydrochar Yields above 50% (for cashew apple) and above 60% (for Typha) were obtained;
- Carbon and nitrogen contents were high in hydrochar of cashew apple than hydrochar of Typha;
- Biogas BMP tests show that hydrochar of Typha can slightly increased the biogas production by applying 0.36 g/ g of dried cow manure.

# Perspectives

- HTC Hydrochar production with cow manure for KRC and in collaboration with IHE, finalize the replication of the technology for KRC;
- Use other wet biomasses on the HTC (Water hyacinth, Banana peelings, etc.);
- Automate the BMP bench and scale up to a 10L and 10 m<sup>3</sup> digester;
- Biogas H<sub>2</sub>S removal (using biochar) results and paper in preparation.



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