



## Energy & Nutrient Cycling

Manchester, 13-03-2014

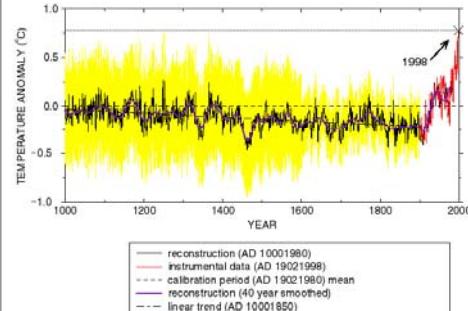
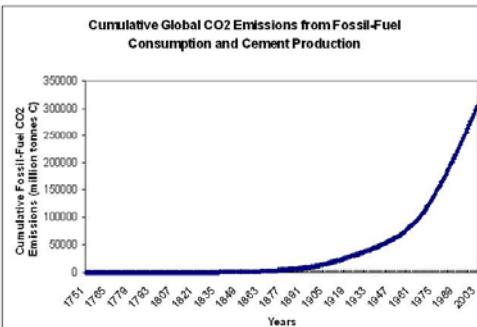
Meers, E., Michels, E., Clymans, E., Declerq, L.,  
Sigurnjak, I., Vaneeckhaute, C., Vanrolleghem, P., Tack,  
F.M.G. & Buysse, J.



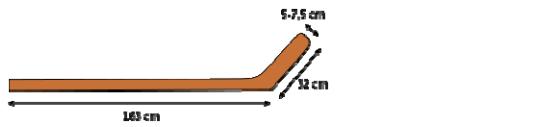
## “Fossil Age”



## The well known story...



Bron: US Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Department of Energy



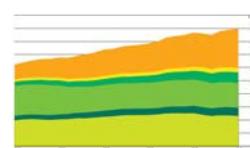
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## The well known story... part 2

BP Statistical Review  
of World Energy  
June 2013



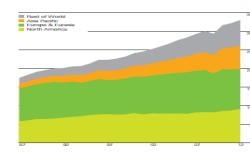
Oil



Annual consumption  
+40% in 25 y

r/p = 52 y

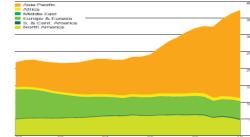
Gas



Annual consumption  
+93% in 25 y

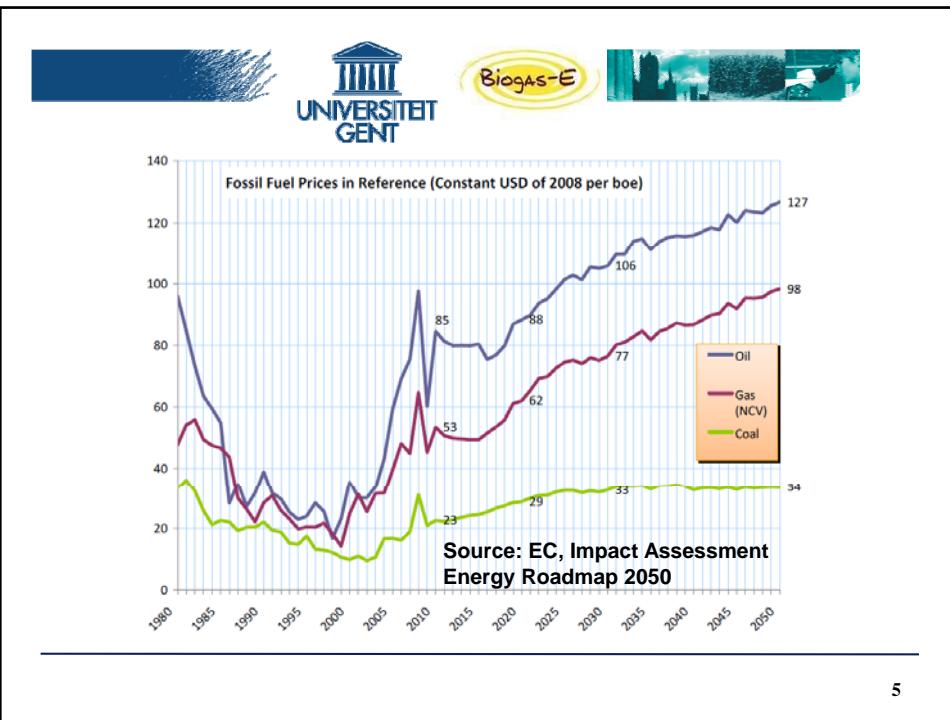
r/p = 56 y  
(last year still 62-65y)

Coal



Annual consumption  
+78% in 25y (+56% in last 10y)

r/p = 109 y  
(last year 112y ; 4y ago 150y)



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The table provides data on proved reserves and their recovery periods (r/p) for four energy sources. The r/p values are based on historical data points [1] and projections [2].

Proved reserves	r/p (y)
Coal	861 Billion ton 109 [1]
Gas	287 Trillion m <sup>3</sup> 55,7 [1]
Oil	236 Billion ton 52,9 [1]
Nuclear	19 Billion TOE 35-47 [2]

[1] BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2013  
[2] Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, 2007

Studiedag Arbor, 16-11-2011

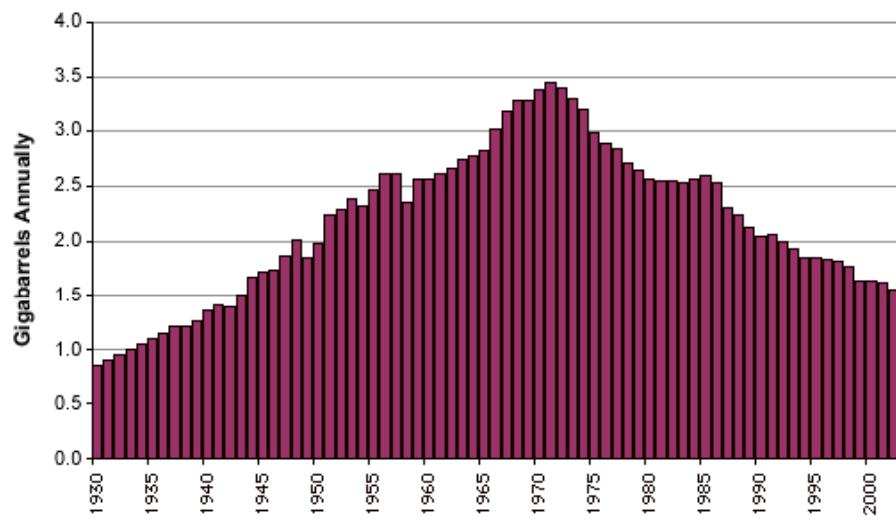
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## The LESS known story...



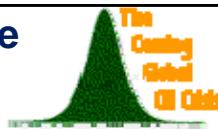
**Marion King Hubbert**  
(1903 – 1989)

Shell                                    1943-1964  
Prof. Berkeley & Stanford      1963-1976

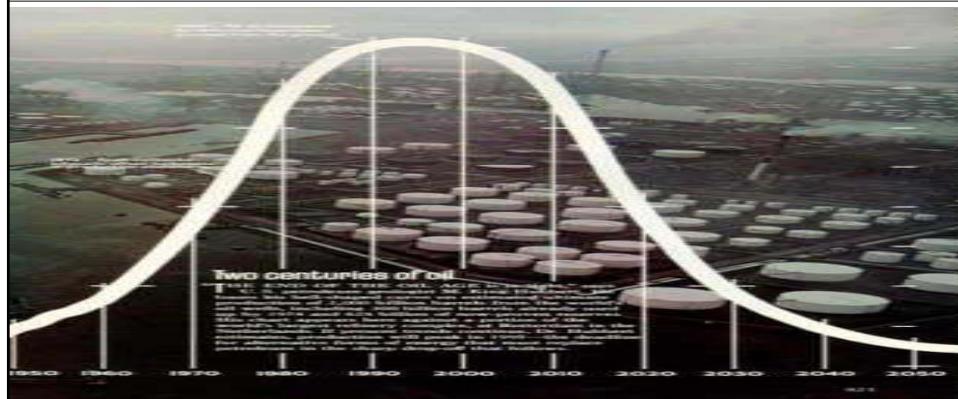


## Oil – the Dwindling treasure

National Geographic, Juni 1974



"THE END OF THE OIL AGE is in sight,' says U.S. petroleum geologist M. King Hubbert.... If present trends continue, Dr. Hubbert estimates, production will peak in 1995 -- the deadline for alternative forms of energy that must replace petroleum in the sharp drop-off that follows."



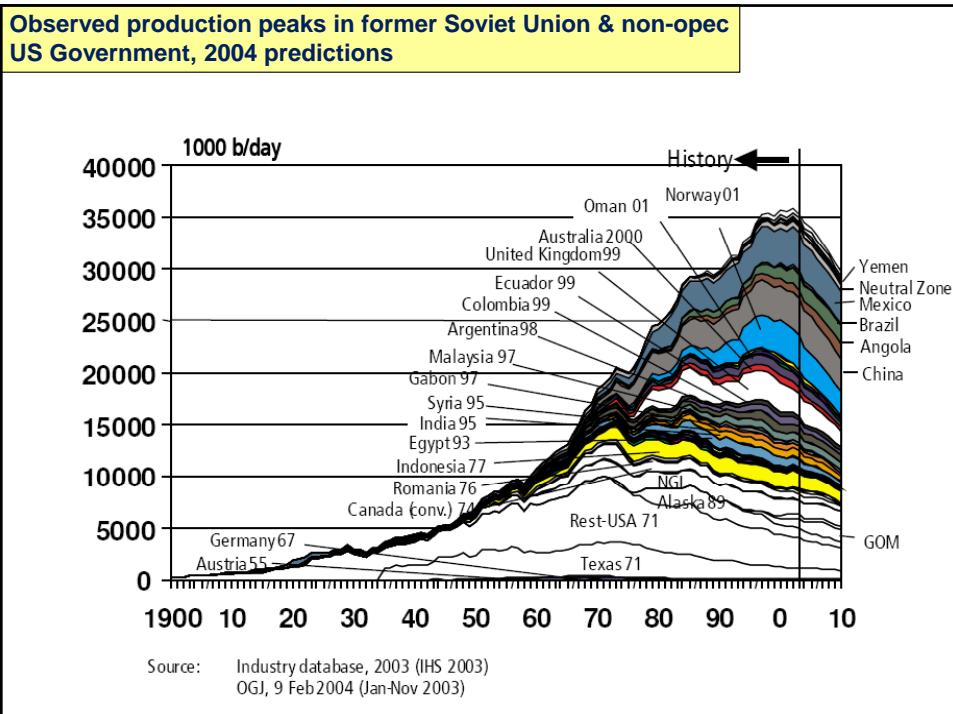
## The Hirsch Report

*Peaking of World Oil Production: Impacts, Mitigation, & Risk Management*

United States Department of Energy  
(2005)

"The peaking of world oil production presents the U.S. and the world with an unprecedented risk management problem. As peaking is approached, liquid fuel prices and price volatility will increase dramatically, and, without timely mitigation, the economic, social, and political costs will be unprecedented.

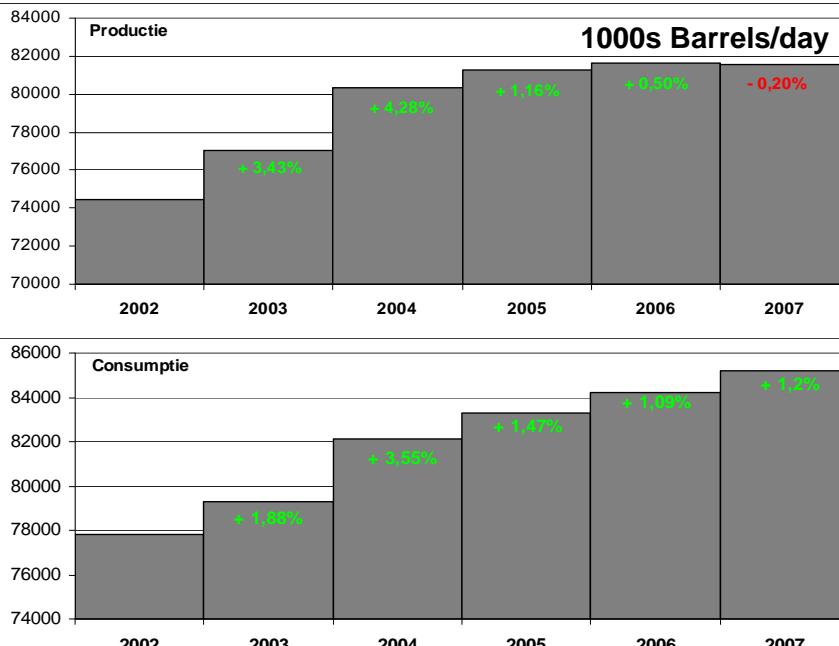
Viable mitigation options exist on both the supply and demand sides, but to have substantial impact, they must be initiated more than a decade in advance of peaking."



**Table I-1. Predictions of World Oil Production Peaking**

<u>Projected Date</u>	<u>Source of Projection</u>
2006-2007	Bakhitari
2007-2009	Simmons
After 2007	Skrebowski
Before 2009	Deffeyes
Before 2010	Goodstein
Around 2010	Campbell
After 2010	World Energy Council
2010-2020	Laherrere
2016	EIA (Nominal)
After 2020	CERA
2025 or later	Shell
No visible Peak	Lynch

20102



Bron: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008

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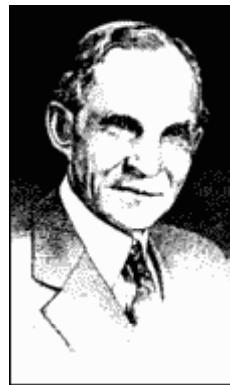
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***"Our ignorance is not so vast  
as our failure to use what we know"***

(Marion Hubbert)

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**Henry Ford**  
(1863 – 1947)

***“Ethanol from biomass is the fuel of the future (1925)”***



**Rudolf Diesel**  
(1858 – 1913)

***“Diesel demonstrated his engine at the Exhibition Fair in Paris, France in 1898. This engine stood as an example of Diesel's vision because it was fueled by peanut oil – the "original" biodiesel.”***



**Robert Boyle**  
(1627 – 1691)

1808 Sir Humphry Davy

1859 First digester (India, leper colony)

1895 First digester in Europe (UK, gas for streetlighting)

1940-1945 France & Germany produce biogas from manure

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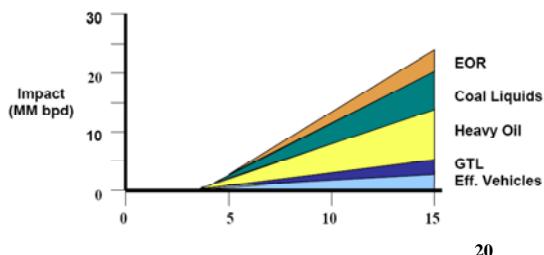
Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20%

20% of energy consumption based on renewables

Reduce energy consumption by 20%



## versus



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## “From Bioenergy plants to Biorefineries”



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Studiedag Arbor, 16-11-2011

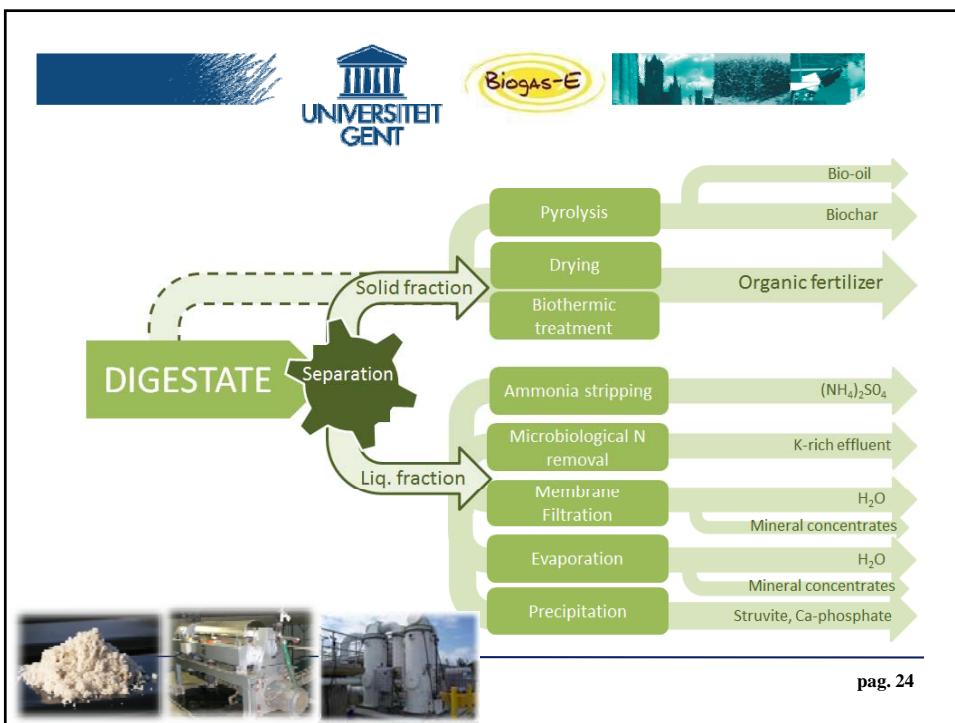
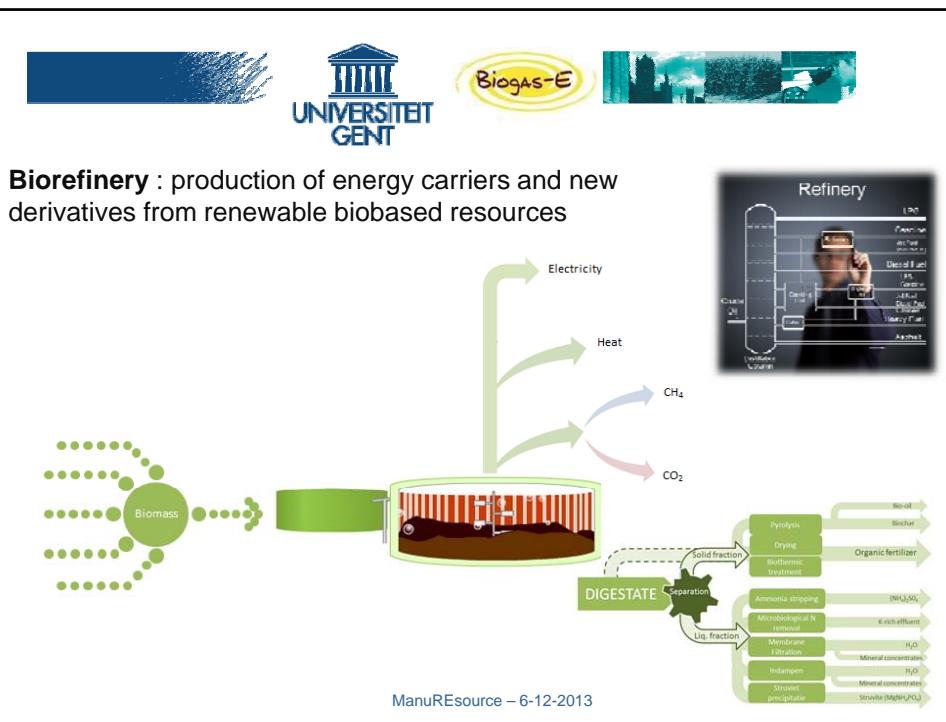
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### Challenges (1)

- Investing in added values of bio-energy production facilities
- Sourcing sustainable biomass
- Quality assurance of biobased new products
- Discovering new synergies





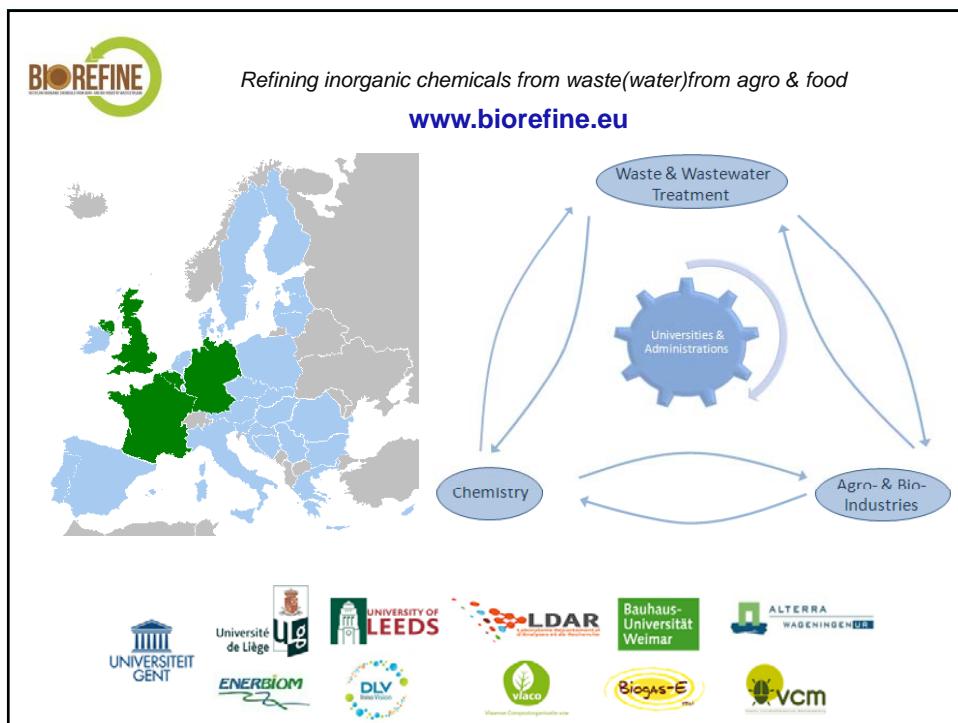
Stimulating bio-energy in NW Europe      Reconnecting livestock & crop production      Refining inorganic chemicals from waste(water) from agro & food

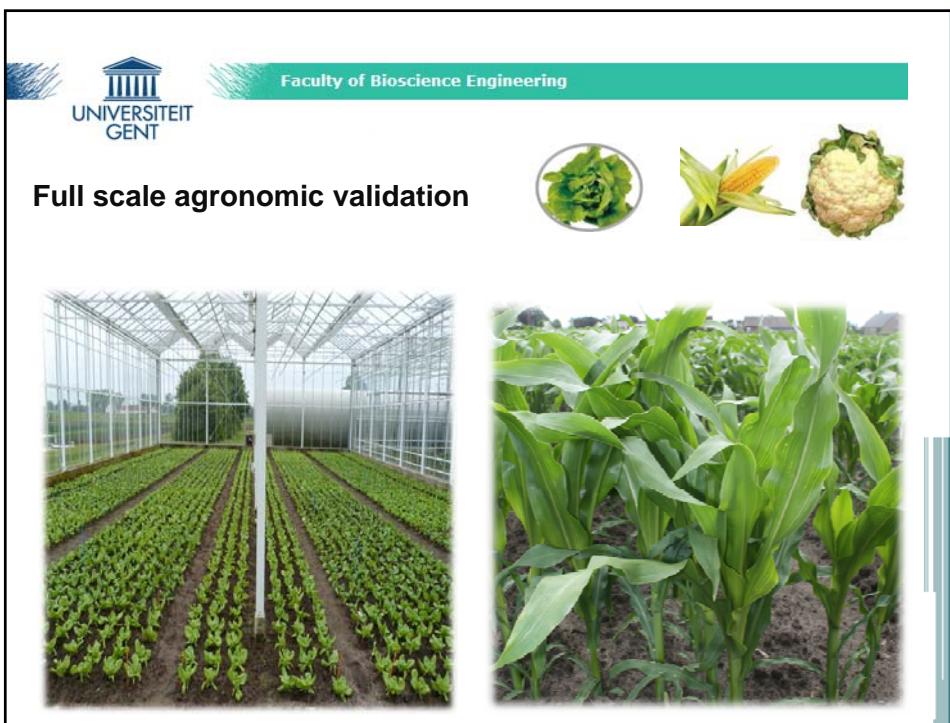
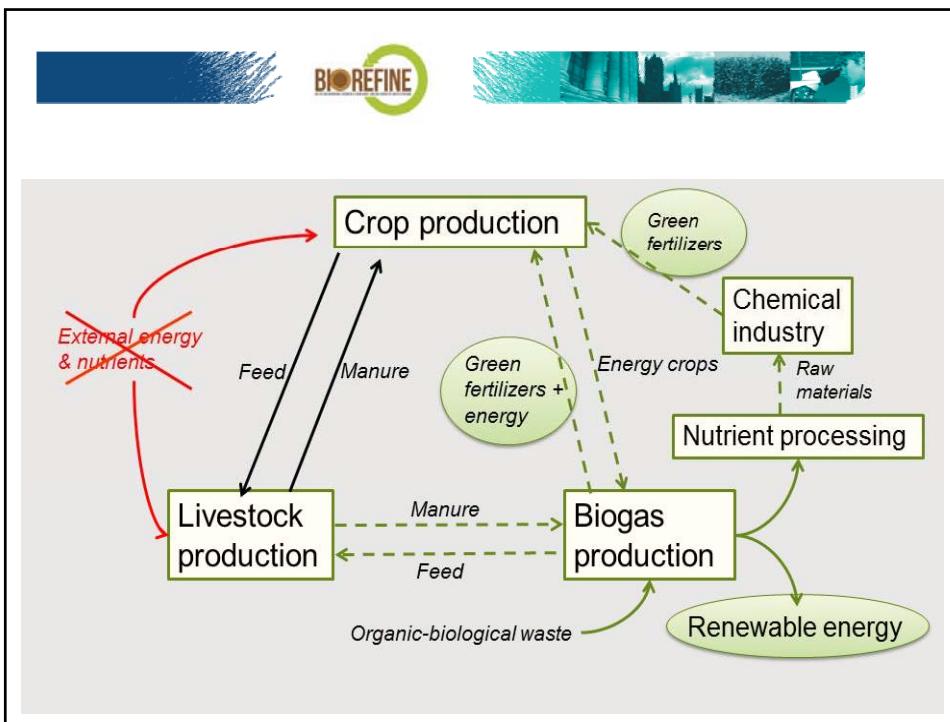
**Arborn** (Bioenergy) covers Northern Europe (green), Central Europe (blue), and Southern Europe (grey).  
**INEMAD** (Reconnecting livestock & crop production) covers Southern Europe (green), Central Europe (blue), and Northern Europe (grey).  
**Biorefine** (Refining inorganic chemicals) covers Northern Europe (green), Central Europe (blue), and Southern Europe (grey).

**INTERREG IVA** and **EU** logos are present under each map.

[www.arbornwe.eu](http://www.arbornwe.eu)      [www.inemad.eu](http://www.inemad.eu)      [www.biorefine.eu](http://www.biorefine.eu)

Top row: Cows in a field, Silos, Barley field, Soil sample.  
Bottom row: Industrial tanks, Pile of raw material.





## Greenhouse trial (UGent – PCG)



**Struvite**



**LF of digestate**



**CW effluent**



**Ammonium sulfate**

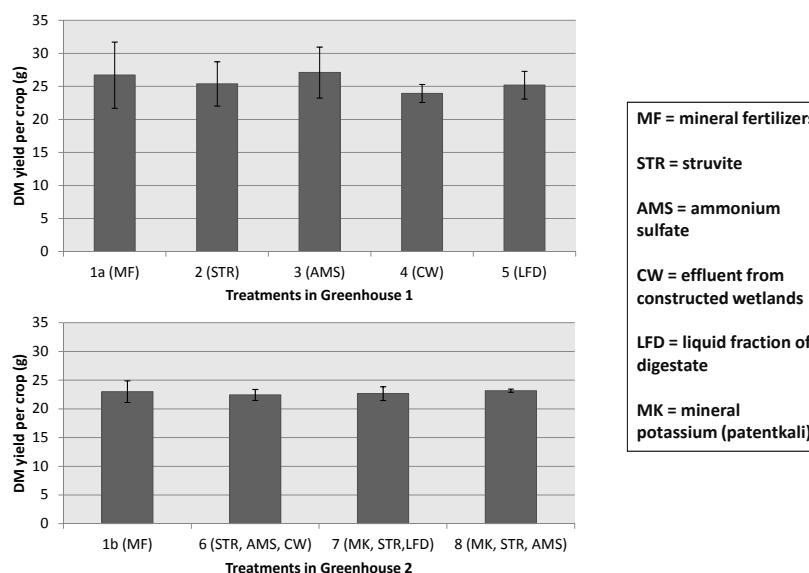
Fertilizers	DM (%)	Total N (g/kg FW)	Total P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (g/kg FW)	Total K <sub>2</sub> O (g/kg FW)	pH	EC (mS/cm)
Struvite	92	51	212	11	7,6	0,95
LF of digestate	3,5	5,3	0,86	4,4	8,7	48
CW effluent	0,5	0,02	0,004	1,5	8,1	9
Ammoniumsulfate	33	86	0,11	0,18	2,3	291

**P -fertilizer**

**NK -fertilizer**

**K -fertilizer**

**N -fertilizer**



## Results: crop quality assessment

### Quality parameters:

- uniformity, volume, color
- weight, tipburn, basal rot, yellow leaves, bremia, crop filling and crop closure



## Results: lettuce nutrient uptake

### Physico-chemical assessment:

- Fresh weight, Dry weight, Total NPKS, Cu and Zn



Objects	Total N (g/kg DW)	Total P (g/kg DW)	Total K (g/kg DW)	Total S (g/kg DW)	Cu (mg/kg DW)	Zn (mg/kg DW)
1a MF	45 ± 1	3,72 ± 0,17	52 ± 7	3,10 ± 0,28	7,55 ± 1,63	72 ± 12
2 STR	43 ± 3	4,03 ± 0,25	51 ± 4	2,98 ± 0,33	7,57 ± 0,91	69 ± 10
3 AMS	43 ± 2	4,12 ± 0,56	56 ± 5	3,31 ± 0,33	7,03 ± 0,93	80 ± 12
4 CW	43 ± 1	3,93 ± 0,18	57 ± 8	3,15 ± 0,04	8,05 ± 0,90	86 ± 9
5 LFD	41 ± 1	4,14 ± 0,52	44 ± 9	3,13 ± 0,38	8,34 ± 2,28	76 ± 22
1b MF	45 ± 2	3,53 ± 0,32	66 ± 10	3,18 ± 0,30	7,71 ± 0,61	60 ± 4
6 STR,AMS,CW	41 ± 3	3,61 ± 0,13	68 ± 4	3,34 ± 0,10	7,50 ± 1,78	62 ± 9
7 MK,STR,LFD	44 ± 3	3,51 ± 0,20	72 ± 4	3,27 ± 0,23	6,77 ± 1,20	67 ± 9
8 MK,STR,AMS	44 ± 5	3,61 ± 0,40	62 ± 5	3,20 ± 0,20	6,65 ± 0,99	63 ± 7

MF = mineral fertilizers

AMS = ammonium sulfate

LFD = liquid fraction of digestate

STR = struvite

CW = effluent from constructed wetlands

MK = mineral potassium (patentkali)

## Results: lettuce nutrient uptake

### Physico-chemical assessment:

- Fresh weight, Dry weight, Total NPKS, Cu and Zn



Objects	Total N (g/kg DW)	Total P (g/kg DW)	Total K (g/kg DW)	Total S (g/kg DW)	Cu (mg/kg DW)	Zn (mg/kg DW)
<i>Range in reference (MF)</i>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.35 – 0.37 (%)</b>	<b>5.2 – 6.6 (%)</b>	<b>0.31 – 0.32 (%)</b>	<b>7.5 – 7.7 (mg/kg)</b>	<b>60 – 72 (mg/kg)</b>
Normal range*	3.1 – 4.5 (%)	0.35 – 0.60 (%)	4.5 – 8.0 (%)	0.20 – 0.30 (%)	7 – 80 (mg/kg)	25 – 250 (mg/kg)
Range in objects	<b>3.8 – 4.5 (%)</b>	<b>0.35 – 0.41 (%)</b>	<b>4.4 – 7.2 (%)</b>	<b>0.29 – 0.33 (%)</b>	<b>7.0 – 8.3 (mg/kg)</b>	<b>55 – 86 (mg/kg)</b>
1D IIVIT	45 ± 2	3,53 ± 0,32	66 ± 10	3,18 ± 0,30	7,71 ± 0,61	60 ± 4
6 STR, AMS,CW	41 ± 3	3,61 ± 0,13	68 ± 4	3,34 ± 0,10	7,50 ± 1,78	62 ± 9
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\* Reference: R J Hill Laboratories Ltd. Crop guide – Glasshouse lettuce.



UNIVERSITEIT  
GENT

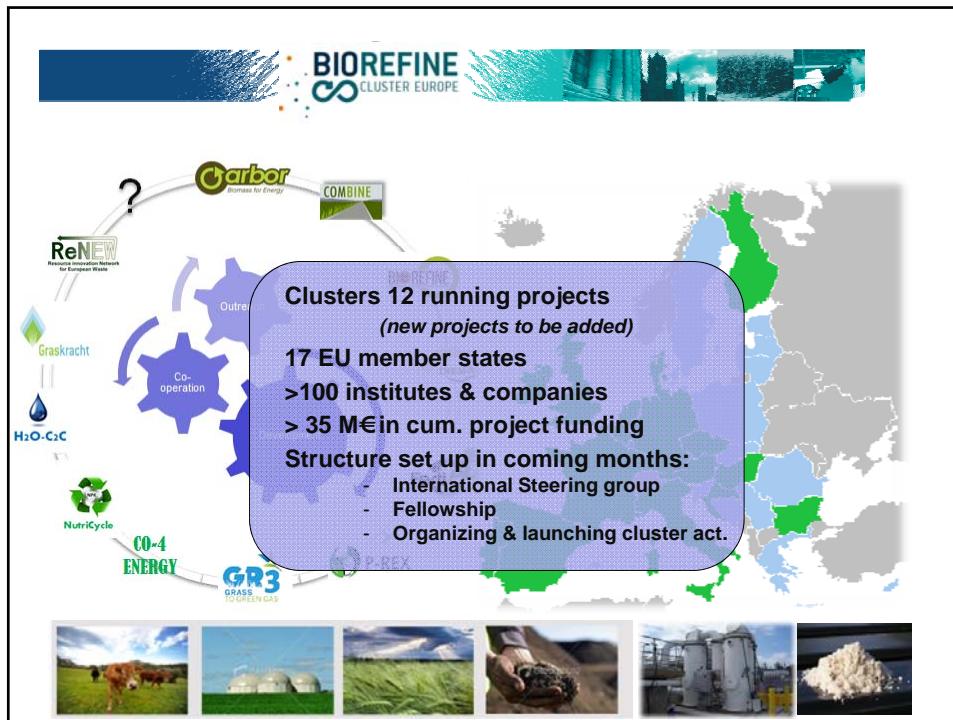
FACULTEIT BIO-INGENIEURSWETENSCHAPPEN

## Challenges (2)

- Interlinkage between projects (defragmentation)
- Project after-life
- Technology development to business implementation
- Triple helix approach to stakeholder interaction







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