

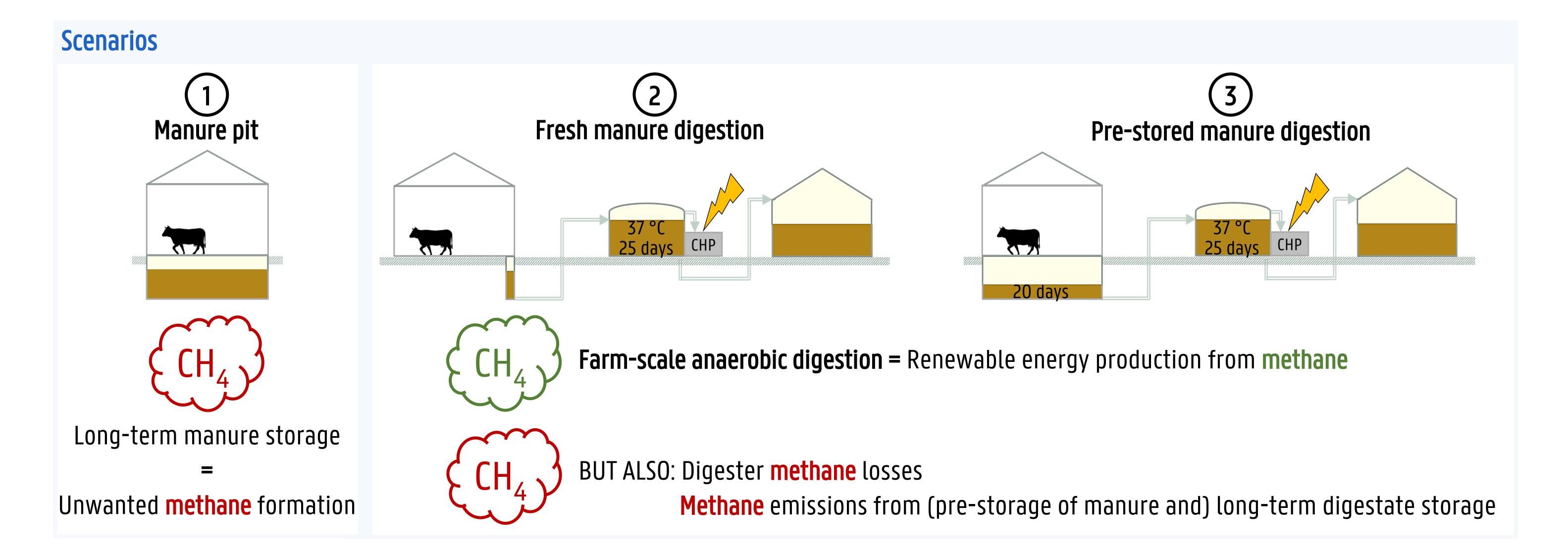


DEPARTMENT OF GREEN CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Model-based analysis of greenhouse gas emission reduction potential through farm-scale digestion

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Problem statement Can the carbon footprint of dairy farms be reduced through farm-scale anaerobic digestion?

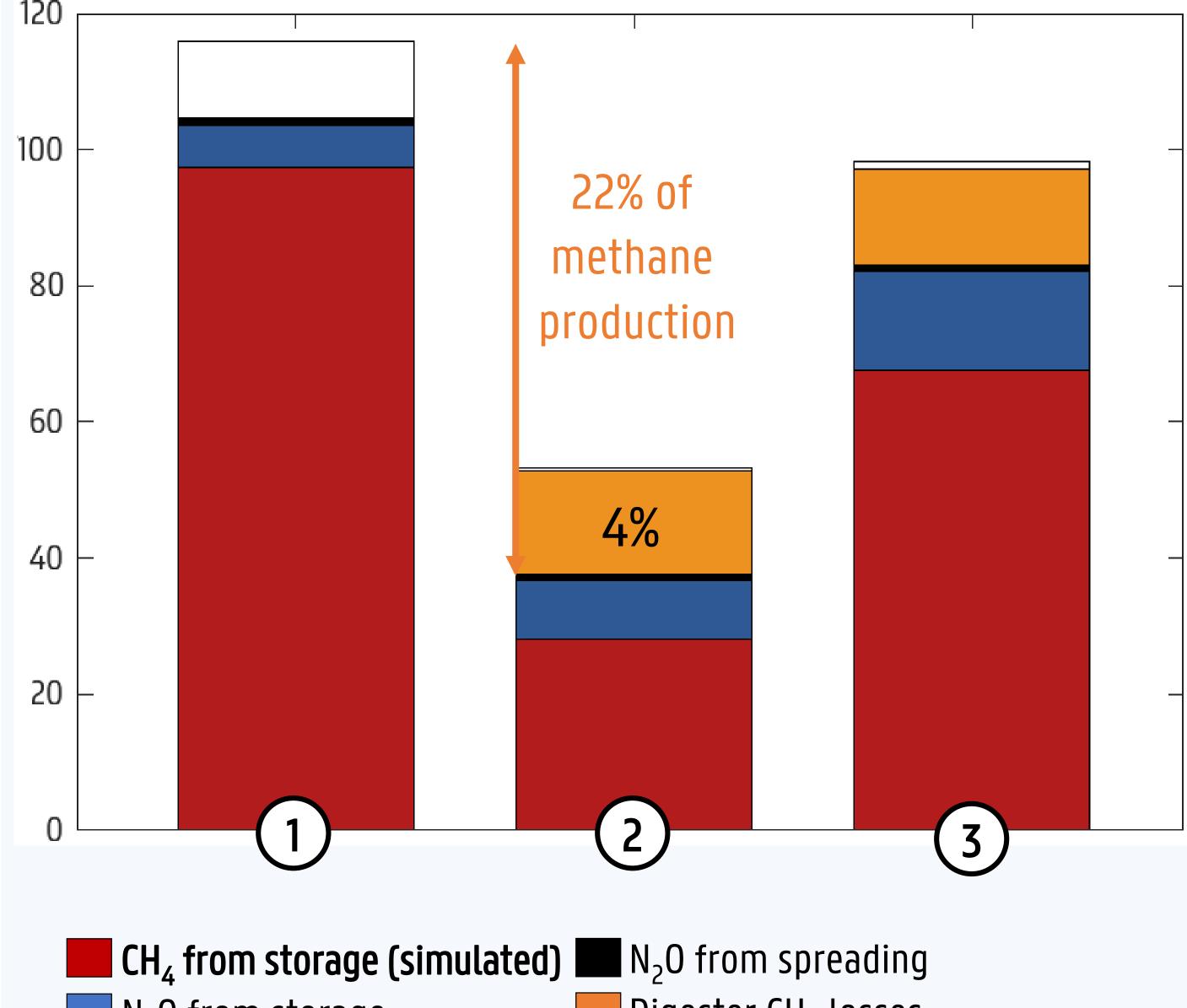


MethodFit-for-purpose anaerobic digestion model based on simplification of ADM1 assuming hydrolysis as the rate-limiting step.Inclusion of temperature dependency and constraints for storage for dynamic simulation of methane emissions and production.

Results

Carbon footprint (kg CO₂-equivalents per m³ of manure)





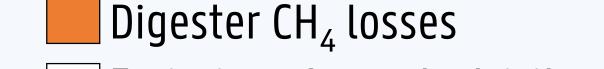
Methane emissions from storage

- Up to 70% reduction through fresh manure digestion at a digester retention time of 25 days
- Digestion of pre-stored manure or decrease in digester retention time
 = more methane emissions and less energy production from methane

Carbon footprint of dairy farms

- Over **80%** related to **methane** emissions from manure storage, under relatively warm conditions and without controlled digestion
- Up to **50% reduction** through fresh manure digestion (compared to a default dairy farm with a manure pit) assuming that digester methane losses are 4% of the methane production in the digester
- Possible reduction **completely offset** (no reduction compared to a default dairy farm with a manure pit) if digester methane losses are





Emissions from electricity production 22% of the methane production in the digester

Farm-scale anaerobic digestion can reduce methane emissions and the overall carbon footprint of default dairy farms with a manure pit if the digester is correctly dimensioned, properly managed and frequently monitored.

Further reading: Vergote et al. (2019). Model-based analysis of greenhouse gas emission reduction potential through farm-scale digestion. *Biosystems Engineering*, 181, 157-172. **More information**: <u>Tine.Vergote@UGent.be</u>



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