

# Cooperation for a Circular Economy: *SYSTEMIC in practice*

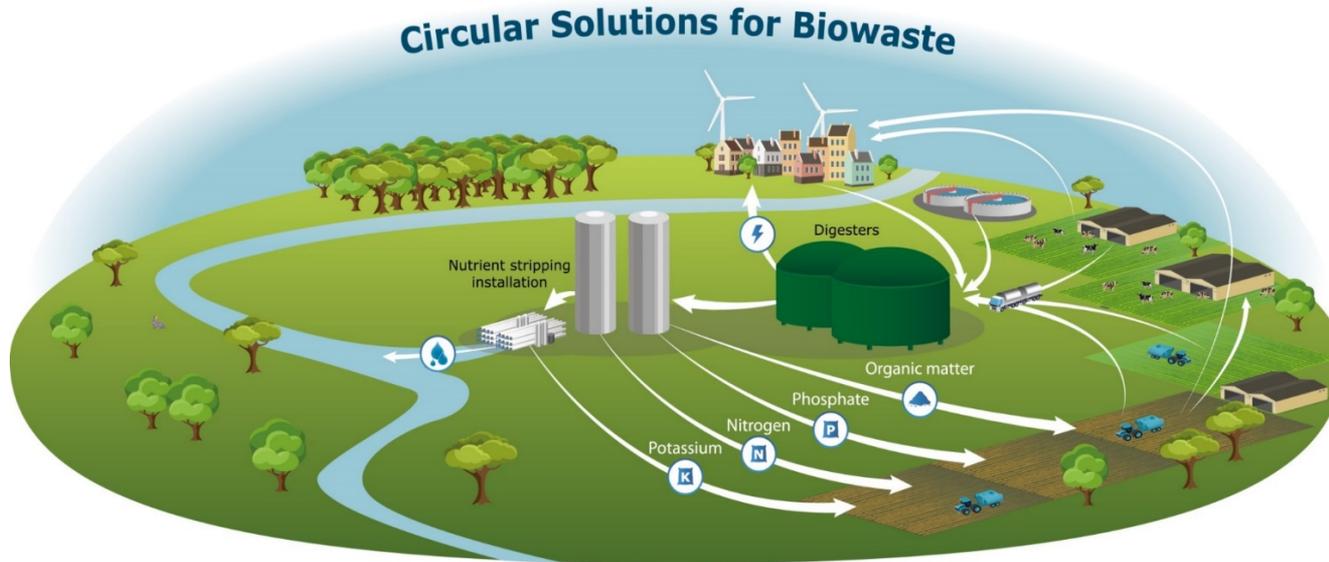
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# SYSTEMIC project

Systemic **large-scale** eco-innovation to advance **circular economy** and mineral recovery from **organic waste** in Europe



Developing a roadmap for the transition towards  
a circular economy for nutrients from organic waste streams

# SYSTEMIC in a nutshell

Visionaries / pioneers  
**5 demonstration plants**



Sustainable approach  
**EIA & LCA**



Economic feasible  
**Business cases**  
**National support schemes**



Outreach  
**28 plants as first followers**



Minimize barriers – political  
embedding  
**Fertilising Products Regulation,  
Nitrates Directive, etc.**



# Large Scale Innovative Demonstration Plants

Investment in Nutrient Recovery & Reuse (NRR) Technologies  
(from pilot to full scale: 100.000 – 250.000 tonnes; high risks)



acqua & sole



# Technical Innovation at large scale Demonstration Plants

## Feedstock

- Pig manure
- Poultry litter
- Sewage sludge
- Energy crops
- Agro-industrial residues

## Innovative Technologies

- Reverse Osmosis (RO)
- Evaporation
- Nitrogen stripping
- Phosphorus stripping

## Biobased Products

- NK concentrates
  - $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  (ammonium sulphate)
  - Calcium phosphate & struvite
  - Organic fertilisers and soil improvers
  - Organic fibres
- Plus renewable energy
- Biogas
  - Electricity
  - Heat



All demonstration plants have to be market oriented  
*Just producing biobased products is no guaranty to survive!!!*

Downloads: ([www.systemicproject.eu](http://www.systemicproject.eu))

- Technical Factsheets of demonstration plants
- Newsletter of demonstration plants

# Demonstration Plant: Acqua & Sole

Location:	Vellezzo Bellini (Northern Italy) and biogas plant built in 2016
Feedstock:	Sewage sludge >80% and domestic food waste (<20%)
Agriculture:	Cereals, mainly rice
Nutrient recovery:	NH <sub>3</sub> -stripping from biogas into (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (ammonium sulphate)
Philosophy:	

- high NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations reduce biogas production
- minimize ammonia and odour emissions in the neighbourhood
- *Cooperation agreement!!! with farmers in the nearby area*
- Maximize effectivity of fertilisation on nearby 5000 ha agric. land
  - o digestate as soil improver (low NH<sub>4</sub>-content; high N<sub>tot</sub>/NH<sub>4</sub>)
  - o (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> as substitute for synthetic fertilisers



# Demonstration Plant: Acqua & Sole

Percentage of crop needs with Acqua & Sole digestate fertilization			
Nutrient category	Nutrient	Corn	Rice
Macro nutrients	N	63%	86%
	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	100%	100%
	K <sub>2</sub> O	25%	26%
Meso nutrients	CaO	100%	100%
	MgO	46%	83%
	S	100%	100%
Micro nutrients	B	80%	60%
	Cu	100%	100%
	Fe	100%	100%
	Mn	100%	57%
	Si		100%
	Zn	100%	100%

Saving costs for farmers regarding mineral fertilisers

Conventional fertilizer	Cost €/t *	Quantity t/y	Total (€)
Urea 46% N	344	3 370	1 159 280
triple superphosphate 46% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	369	2 520	929 880
Potash 60% K <sub>2</sub> O	669	280	187 320
<b>Total Saved Cost</b>			<b>2 276 480</b>

\* Source: CCIAA Modena, Average 2017

Agronomical and environmental comparable results

(Zilio et al., 2021; Pigoli et al., 2021)



# Demonstration Plant: Groot Zevert Digestion

- Location: Beltrum (Eastern Netherlands) and biogas plant built in 2004
- Feedstock: Manure >75% (mainly pig) and food & feed waste (<25%)
- Agriculture: 65% grassland and 35% arable (region Achterhoek)
- Nutrient recovery: P recovery RePeat (calcium phosphate or struvite),  
Reversed Osmosis (NK concentrate and water)
- Philosophy:
- Reduce export of manure surplus over long distances (D) against high costs
  - *Pilot within the 6<sup>th</sup> Nitrates Action Plan (NL) to test the use of recovered products*
  - Maximize effectivity of fertilisation on agricultural land in the region



- o NK concentrate (blended as Tailor-Made Fertiliser) as substitute for mineral fertilisers
- o P recovery > 80%: P precipitate as secondary resource for fertiliser industry or to be used as biobased fertiliser in P demanding areas.
- o Stable organic matter with a low N & P-content (various options)

# Pilot Green Meadow Fertiliser (GMF) for Nitrogen

- Duration of pilot's derogation 2018-2021 from EU and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality within the framework of the Sixth Nitrates Directive Action Programme (new derogation is foreseen).
- Large support from agricultural sector for agronomic and environmental testing in region Achterhoek.
- Customised fertilisation with largely recovered nitrogen products: Agricultural sector is participating in the pilot and is using the TMF's in their fertilisation plans and is willing to pay.
- Demonstration and field trials; Agronomical comparable results (Ehlert & Van der Lippe, 2020).
- Low emission fertiliser application technology developed for application of tailor-made fertiliser.

## Requirements Grassland

Nutrient	Parameter	Fertilisation prior to grasscut:				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Manure, ton/ha	average	26	16	13	1	56
	minimum	0	10	10	0	50
	maximum	35	25	25	11	61
N, kg/ha zand 320/klei 385	average	79	52	29	24	183
	minimum	69	47	18	0	182
	maximum	112	56	35	30	195
K <sub>2</sub> O, kg/ha	average	135	-----	90	-----	-----
	minimum	40	-----	60	-----	-----
	maximum	180	-----	100	-----	-----
SO <sub>3</sub> , kg/ha	average	28	-----	4	-----	-----
	minimum	0	-----	0	-----	-----
	maximum	35	-----	35	-----	-----

## Green Meadow Fertiliser



## Regular mineral fertiliser



# Application options P recovered fertiliser



**Direct application in P demanding**  
regions (however still not possible  
on dairy farms with derogation  
Nitrates Directive)



**Export: Ca~P (before drying)**



**Extra costs for drying**  
Ca~P (only profitable with  
residual heat of the biogas  
plant)



Can be sold to fertiliser  
industry in solid forms.

# Application Nutrient poor soil conditioner (after nutrient recovery)



**Soil conditioner € 0-5/ton**

Ratio Organic matter and  $P_2O_5$  comparable to compost.



**Resource potting industry € 20/m<sup>3</sup>**

Replaces fossil peat. Very high demand.

However, origin animal manure does not fit within current certification.



**Casing soil € 20/m<sup>3</sup>**

Replaces fossil peat. High demand.

Origin animal manure no obstacle.  
Product seems to fit.

# Demonstration plant Benas (D)

- Location: Ottersberg (Northern Germany) and biogas plant built in 2006
- Feedstock: fresh crop of silage maize (82%) and poultry manure (18%)
- Agriculture: Silage maize production (energy crops)
- Nutrient recovery:  $\text{NH}_3$ -stripping from digestate into  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  coupled with  $\text{CaCO}_3$  production due to use of gypsum in stead of sulphuric acid
- Philosophy:
- High  $\text{NH}_3$  concentrations (poultry manure) can reduce biogas production
  - Maximize effectivity of fertilisation on 3 500 ha **own** agricultural land
    - o Liquid digestate as fertiliser and solid digestate as soil improver
    - o  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  as substitute for mineral fertilisers
    - o option for fibre production (to be used outside agriculture)
- (Agronomic aspects not tested in this case).



# Demonstration plant Benas (D)



Biofibres, resource of paper and packaging.



Paper and cardboard; mulch paper also used to cover soil in vineyards (erosion protection).



Fibre cast products can be used as transport protection, transport packaging as well as in horticulture.

## Saving costs (Plant / land owner)

Saved costs:		€/y
Use of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$		244 000
Use of $\text{CaCO}_3$		63 000
Income from fibers		82 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>389 000</b>



Calcium carbonate



Ammonium sulphate

# Conclusions

- Nutrient recovery technologies for processing digestate have developed strongly from pilot scale to large-scale applications at centralised biogas plants (high-tech systems). But the market strategy of the plants highly differ.
- Biobased nitrogen fertilisers produced from the liquid fraction of digestate can compete with synthetic mineral nitrogen fertilisers from an agronomic (and environmental) point of view.
- Biobased P-products recovered from the solid fraction of digestate can be used as raw material for the fertiliser industry or in P demanding areas. The remaining nutrient poor organic matter is an excellent soil improver or a replacement for highly peat demanding industries.
- However, there are still high risks regarding investments in nutrient recovery technologies and the market is not yet developed for biobased and tailor-made fertilisers (acceptance by farmers). The plants are willing, but new incentives are needed to stimulate a broad implementation of a circular economy for nutrients.

Thank you for your attention!



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