

HYDROLYSIS

METHANE

LIMONENE

ANALYSIS

DIGESTION

CARBON DIOXIDE

p-CYMENE

GSC - GLC - MS

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Environmental Technology 19 (1998) 639-642

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Alternative treatments of household waste were compared
in a subsequent study (in Swedish):

[Biobränsle från hushållsavfall](#)

HYDROCARBONS IN BIOGAS FROM HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The components of biogas from source-separated domestic waste were studied for the first major Swedish plant (Sobacken, Borås) in operation. Methane, carbon dioxide and C₆-C₁₁ hydrocarbons were determined by gas chromatographic methods. The content of methane was found to be just over 70% (v/v). The major polluting hydrocarbon in the biogas was *p*-cymene. It may be formed by rearrangement and dehydrogenation of limonene and other monoterpenes in food waste.

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, food waste, methane, *p*-cymene, limonene.

INTRODUCTION

Biological treatment of household solid waste is presently an issue of great interest in many countries [1,2] due to the need to develop environmentally sustainable methods for municipal solid waste handling. Anaerobic digestion with biogas production appears to be an attractive option. It is a rapidly developing technology with a large number of recently started plants, especially in Europe.

With respect to both process chemistry and biogas use, knowledge of the biogas composition is of importance. The purpose of this study was to apply suitable analytical methods to the determination of both major and trace components of biogas from a Swedish plant operated specifically for household solid waste.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Household waste and biogas production

The Sobacken waste treatment plant in Borås in western Sweden started operation in 1995 and receives about 8,000 tonnes yearly of source-separated organic solid waste from 50,000 households. After grinding and removal of the coarse fraction by a drum sieve, about 4,000 tonnes of the waste remain to be treated as shown in Figure 1 for production of 80 - 100 m³ of biogas per tonne of waste. The biogas is produced in a two-step anaerobic digestion system [3] with recirculation of the process water. In the first step, the organic solid waste is dissolved into water. Hydrolysis and fermentation take place for 2-3 days. The undigested solid phase is then separated and treated by composting. In the second step, the water phase is fed into a packed column reactor where methane formation takes place over a period of 1-2 days. The process water is aerated and fed back into the hydrolysis step. Each step is optimized physically and chemically to obtain the best conditions for gas production. With the two-stage system, the dwell time is considerably reduced compared with conventional single-stage digestion systems with the same methane yield [4]. In addition, the low pH in the hydrolysis step keeps metals in the ionic form permitting them to be partially removed from the solid phase and thereby from the compost product.

Analytical methods

Biogas samples were taken in 0.5 l cylindrical glass vessels with valves at both ends.

Methane and carbon dioxide: Separation and quantitative determination of CH₄, CO₂, N₂ and O₂ were performed using a gas chromatograph (Perkin-Elmer 3920B) with gas injection valves, two different columns, and a hot-wire detector (200°C, 150 mA). Methane, N₂ and O₂ were analysed on a column (170 cm x 1/8" o.d.) packed with the molecular sieve 13X as the stationary phase. Carbon dioxide was subsequently determined using a column (190 cm x 1/8" o.d.) with the porous polymer HayeSep Q (60-80 mesh) as the stationary phase. The separations were performed

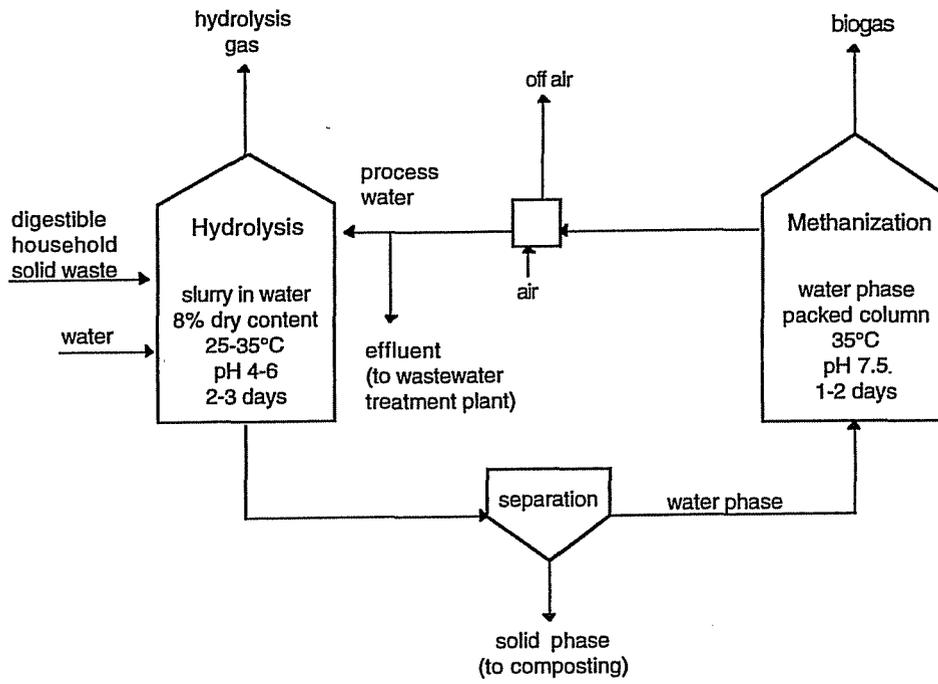


Figure 1 Schematic representation of the two-step process for biogas production in Borås, Sweden.

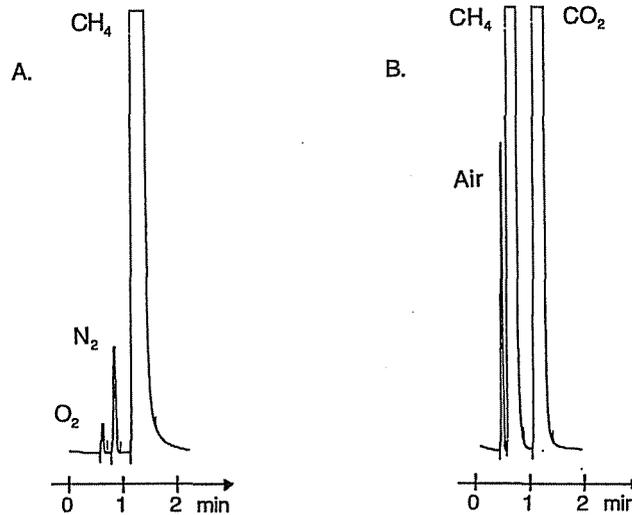


Figure 2 Dual-column gas chromatographic assessment of methane and carbon dioxide in biogas (A: Molecular sieve 13X; B: Porous polymer HayeSep Q)

isothermally at 80°C with helium (25 ml min⁻¹) as the carrier gas. The injected biogas volumes were 290 µl (13X column) and 190 µl (HayeSep Q column).

Non-methane hydrocarbons: Using constant-flow air pumps, accurately determined biogas volumes (20 ml) from the biogas sampling vessel were passed (5 ml min⁻¹) through glass cartridges (15 cm x 3 mm i.d.) filled with an adsorbent (Tenax TA, 60-80 mesh). The cartridge was placed in the injector of a gas chromatograph (Varian 3300) for thermal desorption (230°C, 10 min, He) onto the analytical fused silica open tubular column (50 m x 0.32 mm i.d.). The stationary phase was a cross-linked methylsilicone (DB-1, 1 µm phase layer). The column temperature, kept at -50°C during thermal desorption, was raised rapidly to room temperature and was then increased linearly (2.5 °C min⁻¹) to the final temperature (200 °C). The carrier gas was helium (25 cm s⁻¹) and detection was by flame ionisation. Trace amounts of artifact hydrocarbons from laboratory ambient air and from the adsorbent during thermal desorption were negligible compared with the amounts determined from the gas samples.

Samples of air inside the drum sieve and of hydrolysis gas were taken similarly, either directly on Tenax cartridges at the biogas plant, or indirectly after initial glass vessel sampling. The cartridge sampling volumes were in the range 20-100 ml.

Mass spectrometric identifications were made using a Varian Saturn 2000 ion trap (100 °C) GC-MS instrument. The analytical methylsilicone column and the temperature program were similar to those described above, resulting in similar chromatograms. Biogas was injected using a gas syringe (500 µl) and the carrier gas (30 cm s⁻¹) was helium. Mass spectra (*m/z* 35-200) were scanned automatically every second. The identifications were based on spectra interpretations and on comparisons with NIST library spectra.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Major biogas components

The gas chromatograms in Figure 2 illustrate the rapid analytical determination of biogas components. The results given in Table 1 are indicative of both the biogas composition and the quality of the analytical methods applied. Partial condensation in the sampling vessel of the water content (1-2%) in the biogas may explain the somewhat varying CH₄ and CO₂ percentages. Low proportions of N₂ and O₂ confirm that air was satisfactorily excluded both in the biogas process and during sampling and analysis.

Table 1. Composition of biogas produced from household solid waste in Borås. Averages (% v/v) with standard deviations for four to six GC determinations of biogas in each of three sampling vessels (A, B and C), 26 November 1996.

Vessel	CH ₄	CO ₂	N ₂	O ₂
A (n=6)	70.4±0.6	27.2±0.3	<1.0	<0.5
B (n=4)	71.4±0.6	27.4±0.4	<0.5	<0.5
C (n=4)	71.7±0.5	27.5±0.4	<0.5	<0.5

Samples taken on another occasion confirmed a methane content just over 70% (v/v) when the two-step process was working properly. Biogas from a one-step manure-based plant (Laholm, Sweden) was found to contain about 5% less methane. The complex microbiology of anaerobic digestion of organic wastes [5] is expected to result in different proportions of methane and carbon dioxide depending on the proportions of intermediate substrates.

Table 2. Volatile C₆ - C₁₁ hydrocarbons in biogas from household solid waste (gas sample taken 26 November 1996; total concentration 550 mg m⁻³).

Hydrocarbon	Concentration (1 atm, 20°C)	
	(mg m ⁻³)	(ppmv)
Benzene	0.05	0.01
Toluene	1	0.2
α-Pinene	4	0.7
β-Pinene	3	0.5
<i>p</i> -Cymene	400	70
Limonene	90	20
Undecane	3	0.5

Non-methane hydrocarbons

The results given in Table 2 reflect the content in biogas from household solid waste of hydrocarbons in the range suited to adsorption sampling on the Tenax polymer. It is seen that *p*-cymene (4-methylisopropylbenzene) was the major polluting hydrocarbon constituting 0.4 g m⁻³ or 0.007% (v/v) of the total biogas. The second most prominent compound was limonene (4-isopropenyl-1-methylcyclohexene). The chromatogram in Figure 3b illustrates the separation of these hydrocarbons as well as the presence of several other minor compounds including several monoterpenes. The time scale includes the initial thermal desorption period. The hydrocarbons reported in Table 2 and several additional trace components were unequivocally identified by their mass spectra on parallel analysis by GS-MS. Samples taken on other occasions were found to contain the reported compounds in similar proportions.

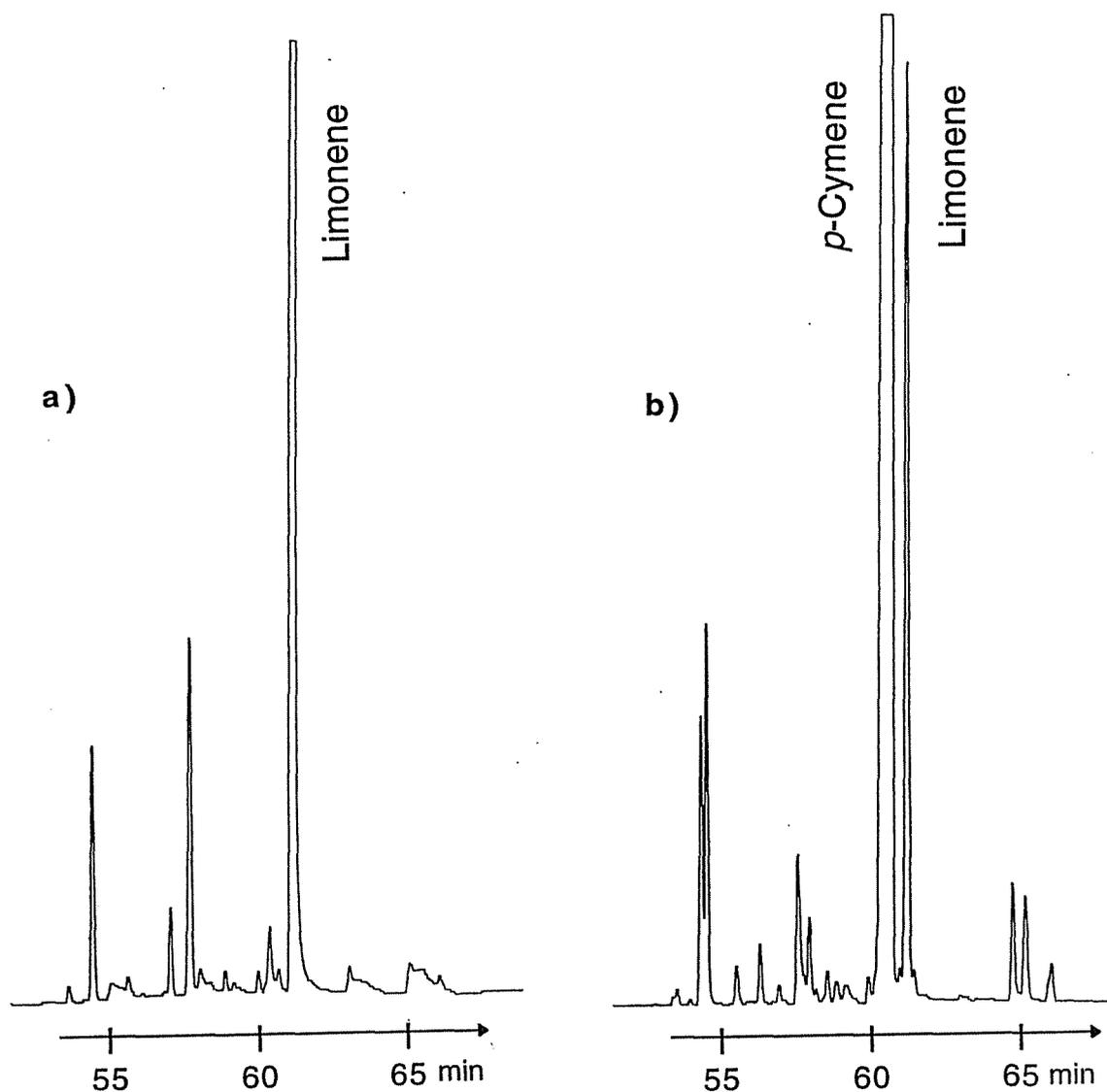


Figure 3 Gas chromatographic assessment (methylsilicone capillary column) of *p*-cymene and monoterpenes from the biogas production process. **a)** Air in the drum sieve **b)** Biogas produced from household solid waste.

The presence of *p*-cymene as the most prominent hydrocarbon may be explained by rearrangement and dehydrogenation of limonene and other monoterpenes at the low pH in the hydrolysis step. Conversion of monoterpenes to *p*-cymene is known from the acidic sulphite pulping process [6,7]. Samples taken above the organic waste in the drum sieve demonstrated a high content of limonene and a low content of *p*-cymene before the hydrolysis step (Figure 3a). In samples of the hydrolysis gas, the amount of *p*-cymene tended to be larger than that of limonene. The origin of limonene and other monoterpenes is likely to be household solid waste components such as citrus fruit peels, which are very rich in these hydrocarbons. The presence of *p*-cymene and monoterpenes in biogas is consistent with observations that anaerobic microorganisms are less efficient in metabolising certain types of compounds [5,8].

Among other non-methane hydrocarbons of specific interest, benzene and toluene (methylbenzene) are eluted before the monoterpenes and were determined by GC-MS in trace amounts. Food waste may contain air-contaminating hydrocarbons since the lipophilic hydrocarbons are easily absorbed from air by fat. Benzene occurs in petrol and probably originates mainly from petrol-fuelled vehicles. The concentration in the biogas of this carcinogenic hydrocarbon was not higher than the normal level inside vehicles in urban traffic [9]. Toluene often occurs in solvents. The last hydrocarbon reported in Table 2, undecane, is characteristic of diesel oil and emissions from diesel vehicles.

CONCLUSIONS

The high content of methane, exceeding 70% (v/v) from the two-step plant investigated, adds to other arguments for using biogas from source-separated household solid waste as an energy source. The content of methane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen can be rapidly and accurately checked by gas chromatographic methods. Adsorbent sampling followed by gas chromatographic analysis can be favourably used for monitoring minor hydrocarbons in biogas. Although hydrocarbons should be harmless when biogas is used as a fuel, the unexpectedly high content of *p*-cymene demonstrates the need for analysing potentially harmful minor components.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sampling assistance and generous information was obtained from Johan Wallin at the Sobacken biogas plant in Borås.

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