

The Influence of Microbial Consortium and C/N Ratio to Biogas Production from Rice Husk Waste by Using Solid State Anaerobic Digestion (SS-AD)

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Abstract. Rice husk is one of agricultural waste which have a potential to be processed into biogas. The aim of this research was to study the effect of enzymatic pretreatment and C/N ratio to biogas production from rice husk by solid state anaerobic digestion (SS-AD). This research were operated in batch system and at room temperature. TS was set 21 %. Enzymatic pretreatment was conducted using lignase enzyme. C/N ratio was varied from 35, 40, 45, and 50. The variation of C/N ratio is made by adding technical urea to the substrate. Biogas formed was measured by using water displacement method every two days. The result showed that enzymatic pretreatment could increase biogas production varied from 30 to 55 %. The highest biogas production was obtained at C/N ratio 35. Specific biogas production on C/N ratio of 35, 40, 45, and 50 were 11.6, 10.2, 9.8 and 9.4 ml/grTS, respectively. SS-AD has volumetric loading of biogas production higher than generally in liquid anaerobic digestion (L-AD). Combined with our previous research with variations of C/N ratio 20, 25, 30, and 35, we obtained an optimum C/N ratio at 35.

Keywords: Biogas production, C/N ratio, rice husk, solid state anaerobic digestion

1 Introduction

Agricultural activities are very important not only from an economic view point but also produces waste as a sustainable energy such as biogas [1]. Availability of abundant lignocellulosic raw materials in the world makes lignocellulose become high demand raw materials for biofuel production [2]. Lignocellulosic material contained by crop residue is difficult to be degraded by anaerobic bacteria. Lignocellulosic often contain lignin with high concentrations.

Pretreatment on lignocellulosic raw materials also aims to facilitate the conversion of biopolymer contained in the cellulose. Pretreatment performed may increase total yield of methane [3]. Pretreatment can be performed pretreatment of physics, chemistry and biology [4]. Pretreatment of physics can be performed by size reduction to reduce the particle size and the degree of crystallinity of cellulose. The process of size reduction can increase total hydrolysis yield as much as 5-25% and reduces digestion time of approximately 23-59% [5].

The processes of anaerobic digestion are classified into two based on the content of total solids (TS) that is

liquid anaerobic digestion (L-AD) and solid-state anaerobic digestion (SS-AD) [6]. Liquid anaerobic digestion (L-AD) used on the total solid content of between 0.5 to 15%, while the total solid content of >15% using a solid-state process of anaerobic digestion (SS-AD) [7]. Lignocellulosic biomass feedstock such as rice husk is suitable to be treated using the SS-AD due to the concentration of total solid on lignocellulosic biomass >15% and has a low moisture content [8]. In addition, problems that occur in the L-AD-like substrate floats, fat and fiber stratification cannot be found on the SS-AD [9]. According to [10], the volume of methane production from lignocellulosic biomass generated in the SS-AD is 2-7 times greater than with L-AD. The similar result also expressed by [11] that biogas production volume increased by 278-357% in SS-AD as compared to L-AD. Another advantage SS-AD include: reactor volume is smaller, needs less water, does not require stirring, no precipitation occurs in the bottom of the reactor, the residue of the SS-AD can be used as fertilizer because it has a low water content so it is more easily handled than waste of L-AD [12,13].

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Several studies of biogas production from lignocellulosic biomass using methods SS-AD had been conducted. [13] which conducts research biogas production from raw materials corncob yielding the largest biogas in the ratio F/I 2.43 and TS content of 22%. [14] also conducted research with the raw materials of food waste and grass with SS-AD method. Research on biogas with rice straw raw materials have also been carried out by [15], which aims to determine the effect of type of inoculum to the production of biogas, but in these studies using meode L-AD and did not evaluate the effect of the ratio F/I, TS content and physical pretreatment effect on the production of biogas.

[8] has conducted a study of SS-AD (TS 18-19%) of corn cobs, straw, wheat, reeds and leaves. The raw material is dried at 40 °C for 48 hours until the moisture content of 10%, then milled 5 mm. The mixture was put into the reactor 1 L and incubated at 37 °C for 30 days. Biogas volume was measured 2-3 days. The highest biogas generated at 131.8 L/kgVS with raw materials corncob. [16] also conducted research SS-AD (TS 22%) of corn cobs and the expired dog food. The content of dog food on the feedstock was 0%, 10%, 25%, 50% and 100%. The highest methane yield was 304.4 L/kgVS on the ratio F/I 2 and 50% of dog food and 50% of corn cobs. The ratio F/I 4 with a mixture of 25% of dog food derived methane yield 171.5 L/kg VS. The ratio F/I 6, yield of methane is 5 L/kgVS with a mixture of 0% and 10% of dog food. SS-AD study was also conducted by [17] with the raw materials of sawdust. Sawdust is collected washed with water, then added 0.2% H₂SO₄ (w/w) and heated at 140 °C for 45 minutes. The ratio of sawdust with cow dung 1:1.5. The study was conducted for 23 days. The cumulative volume of biogas generated at 1010 mL. All of previous studies have been conducted, no SS-AD method used for processing rice husks into biogas. Nitrogen needs also are important for the SS-AD because of lignocellulosic biomass has high carbon content, but low nitrogen content. Therefore, this study will focus on the effect of pretreatment and C/N ratio of the biogas production methods SS-AD.

2 Materials and Methods

A series laboratory test of 600 ml biodigester was operated during this research. The main experiment apparatus consists of biodigester and biogas measurement. Biodigester were made from polyethylene bottle plugged with tightly rubber plug and was equipped with valve for biogas measurement. Biogas formed was measured by 'liquid displacement method' as also has been used by several researchers before [18,19,20]. The schematic diagram of experimental laboratory set up as shown in Figure 1. Total solid (TS) was set 21 %. Enzymatic pretreatment was conducted using lignase enzyme. Carbon to Nitrogen ratio (C/N ratio) was varied from 35, 40, 45, and 50. Implementation of the research started with the process of making organic rice husk waste (biowaste), then conducting an examination of the total composition of solids and water content. Furthermore, the pretreatment process consists of the

addition of NaOH and addition of enzyme. After that, the calculation and determination of the variation of C/N ratio and the preparation of anaerobic batch reactor were conducted. Subsequently, the substrate is mixed with the inoculum and technical urea to adjust variations in C/N ratio. Samples were prepared can be inserted into the reactor, sealed in order to obtain anaerobic condition, and ready for operation. During the treatment process takes place, volume of biogas produced were observed in interval of 2 (two) days. The observation was terminated after no more biogas formed.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 The Influence of Pretreatment to Biogas Production using SS-AD

This phase of the research aims to determine the effect of pretreatment on production of biogas with SS-AD. Effect of Pretreatment on biogas production was observed in this study with the addition of enzyme as much as 5% volume of the solution for all the variables, the addition of NaOH as much as 3% of the volume of the solution. Biogas volume measurement results during the 60-day trial is shown as a SS-AD biogas yield is calculated from the daily biogas volume divided by the content of TS on rice husk [13]. The cumulative biogas yield per unit TS and presented in Figure 2 to 6.

Yield biogas showed that the ratio of C/N 35, pretreatment with the addition of enzymes significantly affect the production of biogas compared to pretreatment without using enzymes, can be seen in Figure 2. It can be seen that the total yield of biogas in the variable by using enzymes are higher, namely 11.6 ml/grTS and for variables without the addition of enzymes obtained biogas yield of 8.8 ml/grTS.

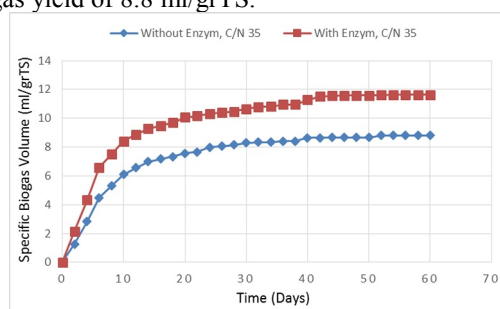


Fig. 1. The Influence of Enzymatic Treatment to Biogas Yield at C/N Ratio 35

Yield biogas showed that the ratio of C/N 40, pretreatment with the addition of enzymes significantly affect the production of biogas compared to pretreatment without using enzymes, can be seen in Figure 3. In the C/N ratio 40 the data obtained for a total yield of biogas with the addition of enzymes at 10.2 ml/grTS and for variables without the addition of enzymes obtained biogas yield of 7.3 ml/grTS.

According to [3], pretreatment on lignocellulosic raw materials able to facilitate the conversion of biopolymer contained in the cellulose. Pretreatment performed will

increase total yield of methane. Pretreatment can be performed pretreatment of physics, chemistry and biology [4]. Pretreatment of physics can be performed by size reduction to reduce the particle size and the degree of crystallinity of cellulose.

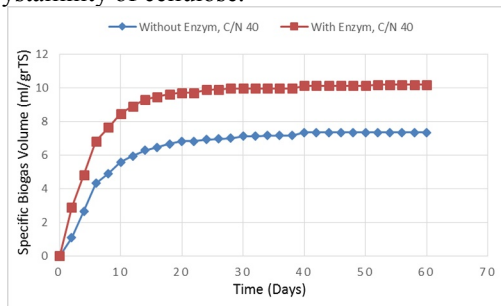


Fig. 2. The Influence of Enzymatic Treatment to Biogas Yield at C/N Ratio 40

In Figure 4 yield biogas showed that the ratio of C/N 45, pretreatment with the addition of enzymes have higher biogas yield than without pretreatment using enzymes and can be seen in Figure 4. The data obtained for a total yield of biogas with the addition of an enzyme of 9.86 ml/grTS and for variables without the addition of enzymes obtained biogas yield of 7.2 ml/grTS.

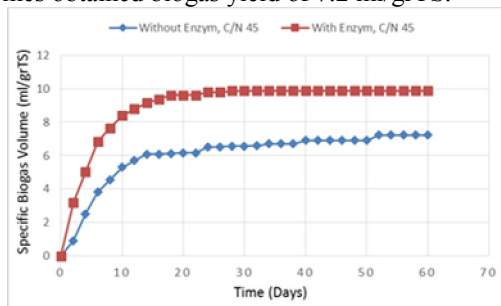


Fig. 3. The Influence of Enzymatic Treatment to Biogas Yield at C/N Ratio of 45

In Figure 5 biogas yield indicates that the C/N ratio of 50, with the addition of enzyme pretreatment significantly affect the production of biogas compared to pretreatment without using enzymes, can be seen in Figure 5. It can be seen that the total yield of biogas in the variable by using enzymes greater, namely 9.4 ml/grTS and for variables without the addition of enzymes obtained biogas yield of 6.8 ml/grTS.

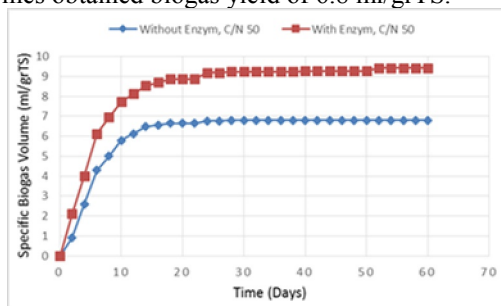


Fig. 4. The Influence of Enzymatic Treatment to Biogas Yield at C/N Ratio of 50

In Figure 6 under conditions of C/N ratio 35 indicated that the pretreatment with the addition of NaOH significant effect on the production of biogas compared

with no use of NaOH pretreatment. It can be seen that the total yield of biogas in the variable by using NaOH greater, namely 11.6 ml/grTS and for variables without the addition of NaOH obtained biogas yield of 8.3 ml/grTS.

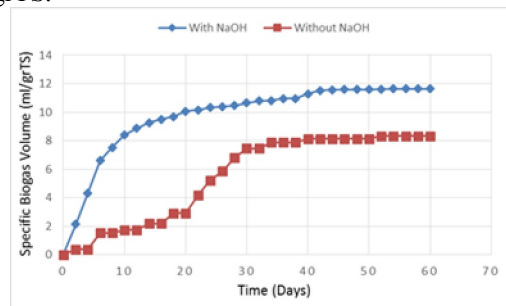


Fig. 5. The influence of NaOH Pretreatment to Biogas Yield, C/N Ratio of 35

3.2 The influence of C/N Ratio to biogas production during SS-AD

In this study, the effect of C/N ratio of the biogas production was observed with a variety of C/N ratio of 35, 40, 45, and 50. Data are presented as the volume of cumulative biogas yield during the 60-day trial of SS-AD, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 shows the cumulative volume of biogas per unit TS on rice husk with the addition of enzymes. In the rice husk C/N 35, the total volume of biogas that is equal to 11.6 ml/grTS. In the rice husk C/N 40 biogas cumulative volume of 10.2 ml/grTS. In the rice husk C/N 45 biogas cumulative volume of 9.86 ml/grTS, and for rice husk C/N 50 volume cumulative biogas up to the 60th day, in the amount of 9.4 ml/grTS. C/N 35 is the highest biogas yield, and this is based on some information obtained, so that the growth of anaerobic bacteria optimum, optimum required of C/N ratio ranges from 20:1 to 35:1 and a bit wet environmental conditions.

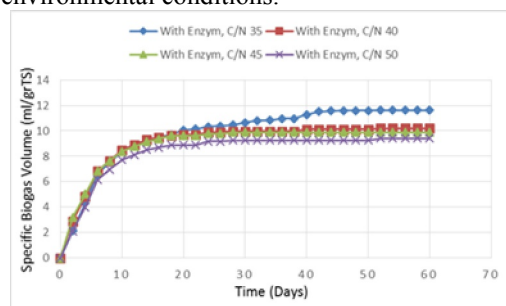


Fig. 7. The influence of C/N Ratio to Biogas Production with Enzymatic Treatment

In Figure 8 can be seen the cumulative volume of biogas per unit TS on rice husk without the addition of enzymes. In the rice husk C/N 35 total biogas yield is 8.8 ml/grTS. In the rice husk C/N 40 biogas cumulative volume of 7.3 ml/grTS. In the rice husk C/N 45 biogas cumulative volume of 7.2 ml/grTS, and the rice husks C/N 50 cumulative volume biogas up to the 60th day, which amounted to 6.8 ml/grTS and the highest biogas yield is in C/N 35. According to [21], during 104 days of observation, C/N ratio optimum is around 20-30 because it is reflected from the soluble concentration of COD

with the highest value of removal efficiency in 68.21% for reactor variation 2 (C/N ratio 30) and volatile content with the highest value of removal efficiency also in 19.86% for variation 3 (C/N ratio 20). Variation of C/N ratio respectively affects the degradation process in each reactor. This research results is also higher that obtained by [22] that after 52 days observation, specific biogas production was 10.78 ml/grTS with the substrate of rice husk and cow dung. Sample A (50 wt % cow dung, 50 wt % rice husk) showed a cumulative biogas production of 161.5 ml at the end of the 38th day of the experiment after which there was no further production. The production from sample B (25 wt % cow dung, 75 wt % rice husk) was not significant, while there was no production from sample C (0 wt % cow dung, 100 wt % rice husk).

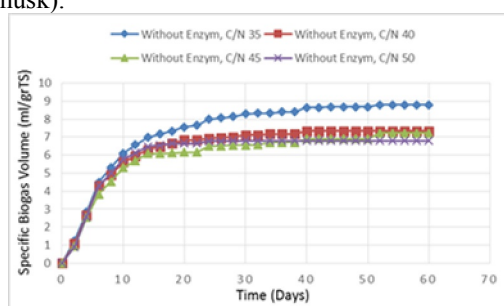


Fig. 8. The influence of C/N Ratio to Biogas Production without Enzymatic Treatment

5 Conclusions

Rice husk is one of agricultural waste generated from rice mill which have a high potential to be processed into biogas. Enzymatic pretreatment could increase biogas production varied from 30 to 55 %. The highest biogas production was obtained at C/N ratio 35. Specific biogas production on C/N ratio of 35, 40, 45, and 50 were 11.6, 10.2, 9.8 and 9.4 ml/grTS, respectively. SS-AD has volumetric loading of biogas production higher than in generally liquid anaerobic digestion (L-AD). Combined with our previous research with variations of C/N ratio 20, 25, 30, and 35, we obtained an optimum C/N ratio at 35. By utilizing biogas energy, it is expected to reduce the amount of waste, especially agricultural waste, so that the quality of the environment can be maintained.

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