# Reducing emissions by air scrubbers

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#### Why combined air scrubbers?

In specific areas restrictions on the emission of both ammonia, odour and PM10

Need for a technology with high removal performances for all mentioned compounds to enable large scale pig and poultry operations



#### Restrictions of biofilters and chemical scrubbers

- Biobed/biofilters: very effective in odour removal
- Long term performance of biofilters affected by high ammonia loads, dust and insufficient humidification
- Given risks in performance limited application of biofilters in livestock
- Chemical scrubbers: very effective for ammonia removal (>90%) but poor odour removal (<30%)</p>



#### Principles applied in combined air scrubbers

- High removal capacities for different compounds can be achieved by combining biological and chemical removal principles
- Sustainability of biofilters can be ensured by prepositioning scrubbing units in the waste air that eliminate dust, ammonia



#### General layout of combined systems



#### Air flow is treated in steps

- Dust removal
- Ammonia removal
- Odour removal



## Dust Removal



- Characteristics inflowing air
- Removal of particles
- Protection next steps



## Dust Removal







#### Ammonia Removal



- Acid washing fluid
- Recirculation
- Discharge on ion strength



#### Ammonia Removal





## Odour Removal





#### Odour Removal







#### **Combined System**





### Removal PM10 and PM2.5: field test NL

System	Loading % of maximum	Residence time Mean (s)	Removal PM10 %(±s.e.)	Removal PM2.5 %(±s.e.)
Two-stage	29	3,6	83 (±3)	62 (±9)
Two-stage	21	1,2	62 (±3)	47 (±2)
Three-stage	15	7,4	93 (±1)	90 (±2)



#### Conclusions

- Scrubbers are effective in removing total dust
- First indicative results: high PM10 removal potential of combined air scrubbers
- Removal performances are lower for PM2.5
- Proper dimensioning important
- More in depth research required: package material, residence time, particle size etc.

