

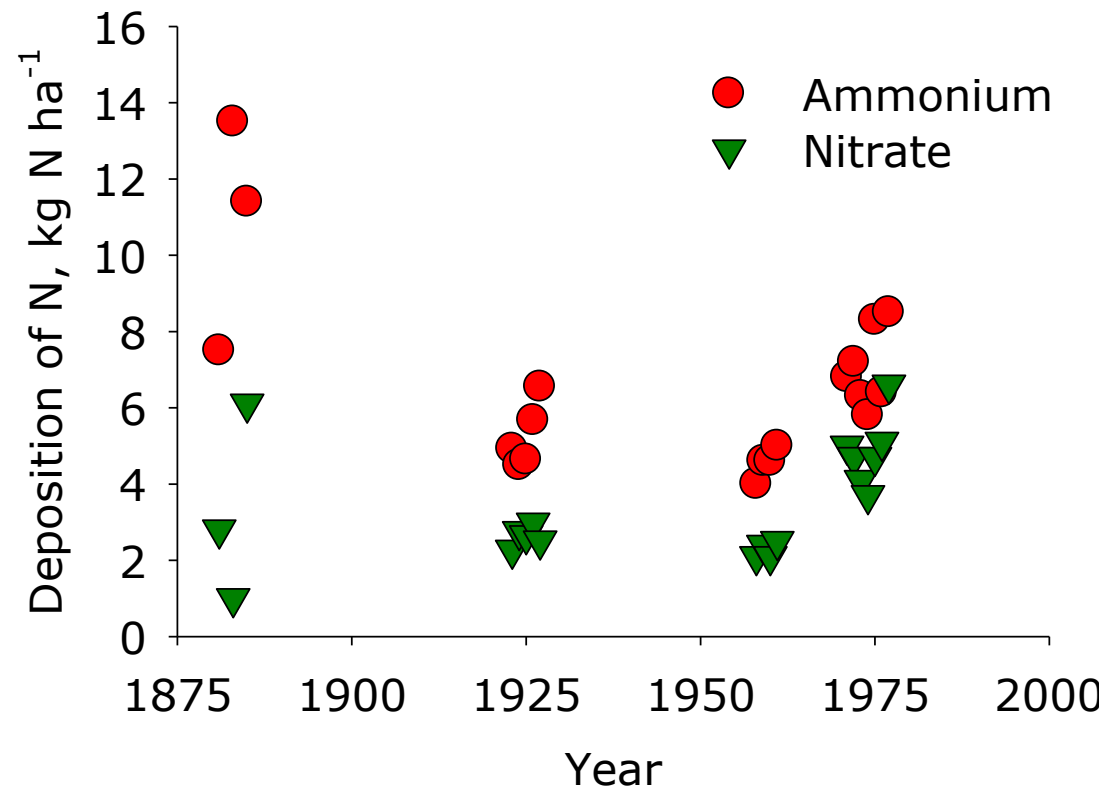
# Cleaner air and better fertilizer value – evidence and experiences from Denmark



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# Much more ammonium than nitrate in the 1980'ies with ACID RAIN on the agenda



# The focus on ammonia

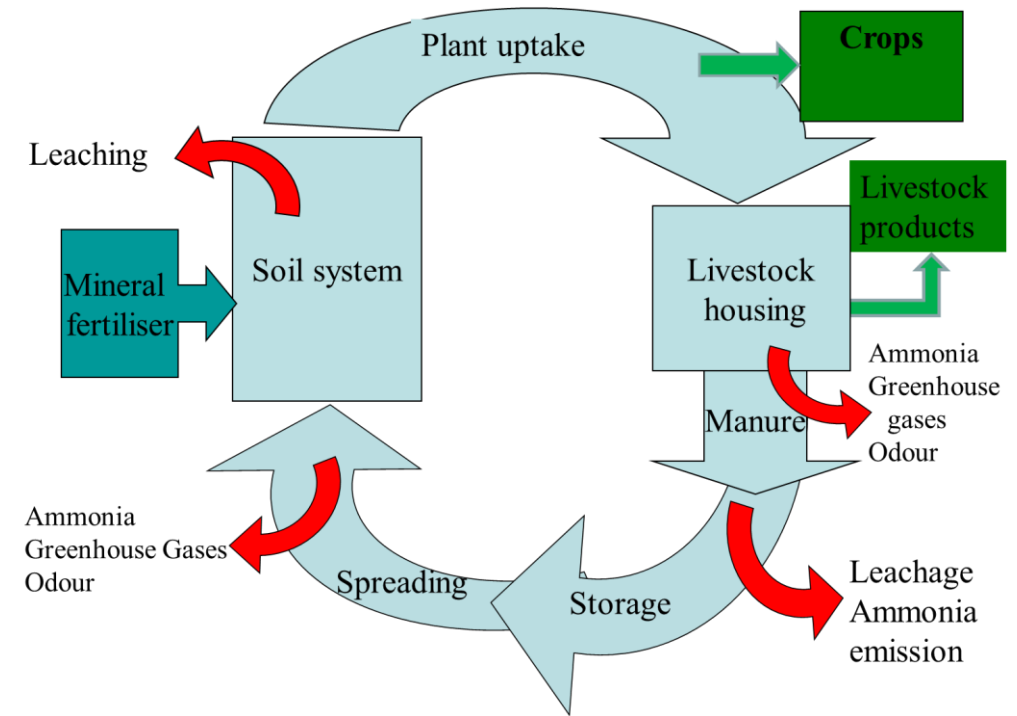
1980'ies

- NPO – research and action plan
- general code of good agricultural practice

1990'ies - ---

Availability of plant nutrients in manure and fertilizers – matching crop needs - a central tool to reduce emissions to waters and atmosphere

Ammonia emission reduction should result in higher fertilizer value and reduced cost for mineral fertilizer



# Regulation

- Technology list (Teknologi-listen) – approved by ministry of environment accepted by public authorities and farmers.
  - Test prove the efficiency
  - In house acidification was proven efficient (Poul Pedersen 2004)
  - In house acidification reduced ammonia emission from the manure management chain – article in peer reviewed journals (Kai et al. 2008)
- From ca. 2010 test are carried out according to the VERA protocols – then results are accepted in The Netherlands and Germany.  
Acidification stored and applied slurry tested and proven efficient

# VERA – Fundamentals

## VERification of Environmental Technologies for Agricultural production

**Effective validation** of environmental technologies

**Mutual recognition** by

- ✓ common test protocols for verification with scientific experts
- ✓ International collaboration of authorities

**Basic principle:**

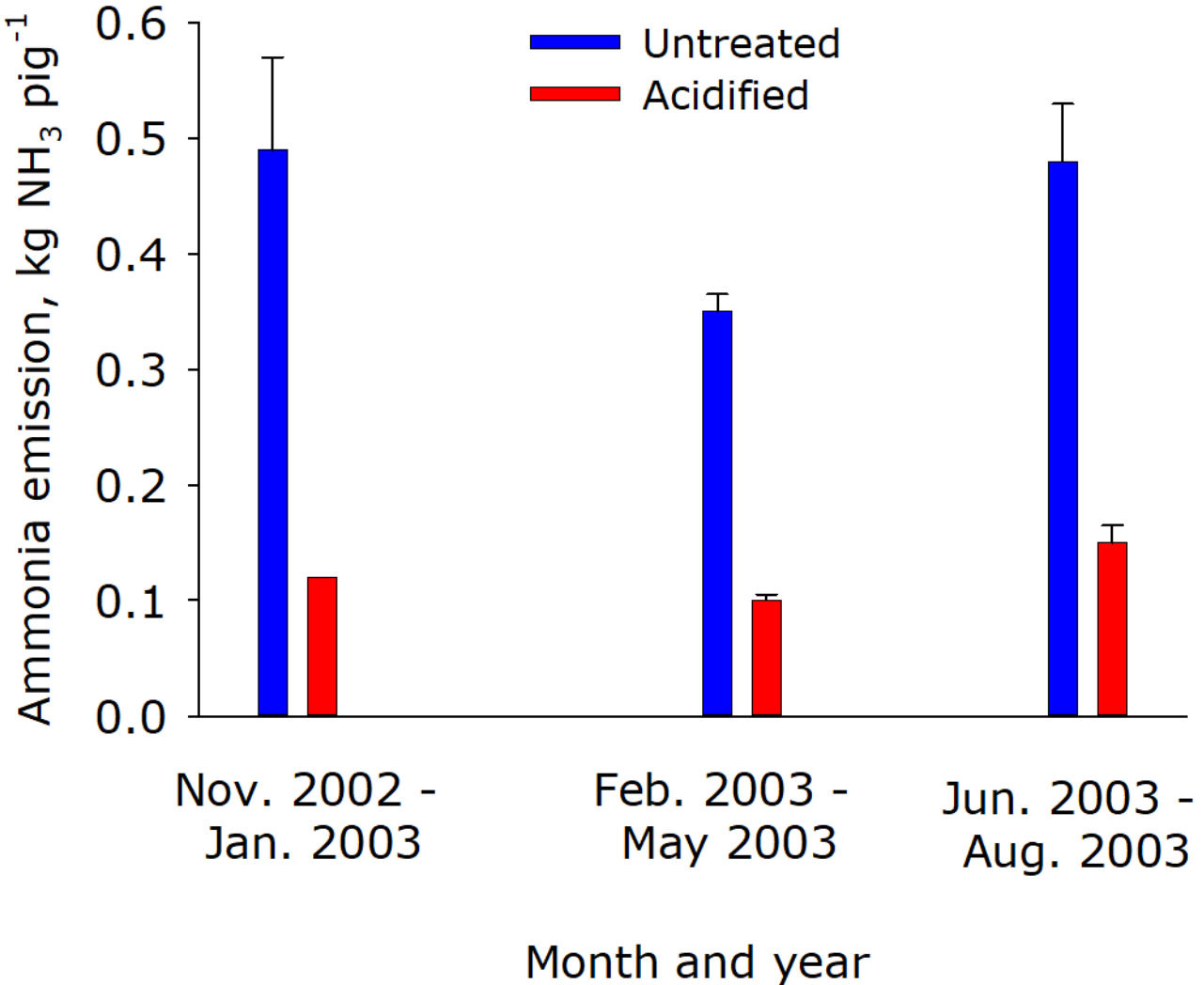
**Credibility** by

- ✓ High measurement quality
- ✓ Transparency

For: farmers manufacturers  
authorities



# Ammonia emission from pig buildings, Inhouse acidified slurry- Ammonia reduction 70% (Kai et al. 2008)

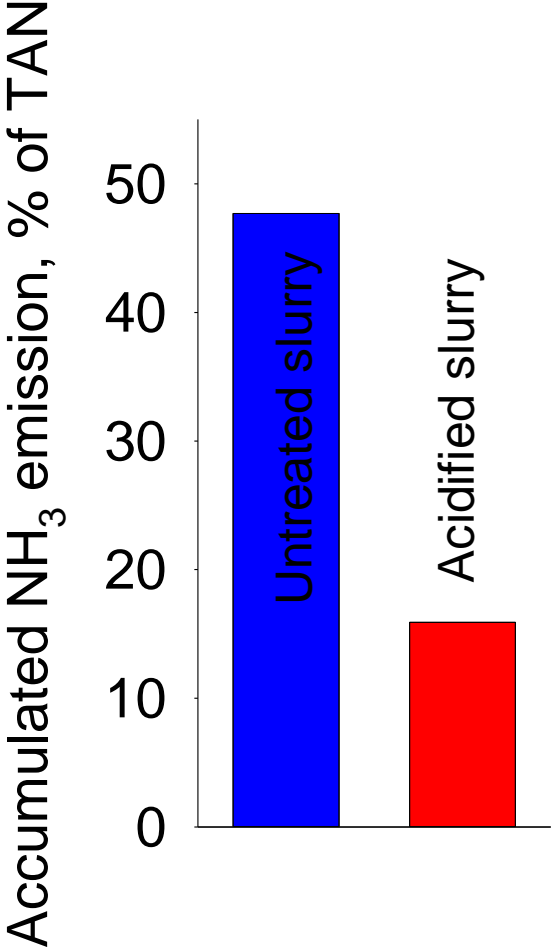
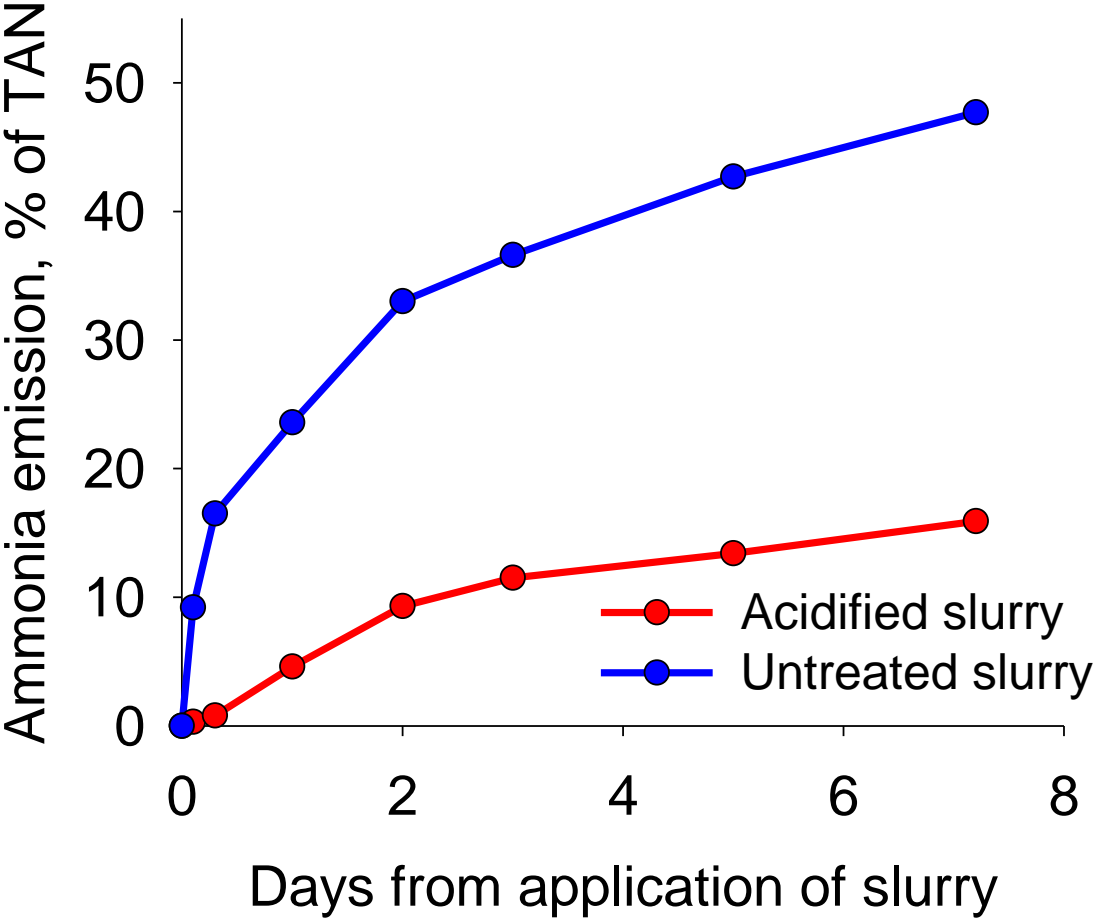


# Outdoor slurry store – reduction efficiencies

| Reduction efficiency, % | Reference              |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 67                      | Petersen et al. 2014   |
| 90                      | Reguero et al. 2016    |
| 90                      | Al-Kanani et al. 1992  |
| 62                      | Sommer et al. 2017     |
| 59                      | Owusu-Twum et al. 2017 |

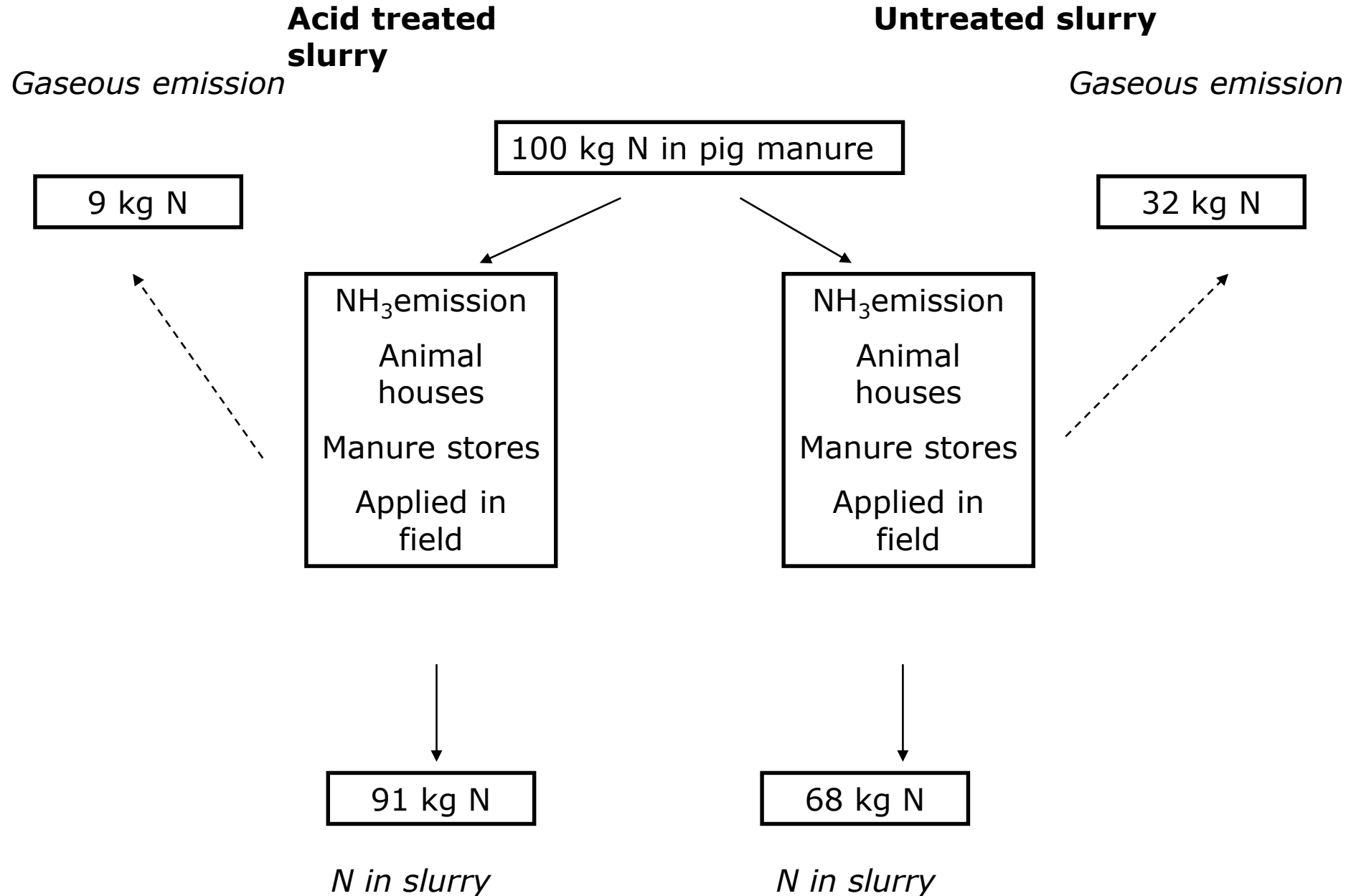


# Ammonia emission from field applied slurry - inhouse acidification of slurry (Kai et al. 2008)





# Whole system effect of acidification in house (Kai et al. 2008)



# Most important

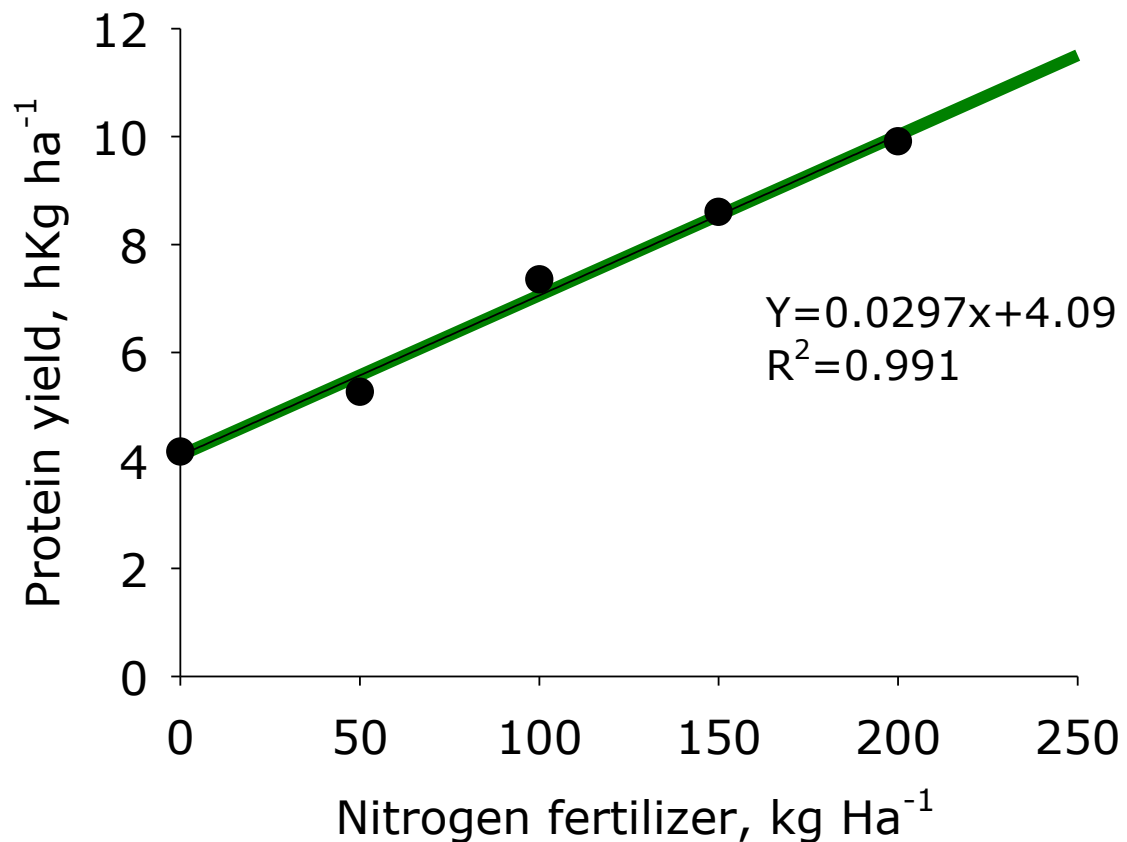
farmers must know the fertilizer equivalents of the acidified slurry

- Standard N fertilizer:
  - Yield response: 0 kg N, 50 kg N, 100 kg N, 150 kg N, 200 kg N per hectare
- Manure plot:
  - Yield response: 150 kg N total + 50 kg fertilizer N



# Calculation - Fertilizer equivalents

| kg N per ha | Protein yield<br>hkg |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 0           | 4.16                 |
| 50          | 5.27                 |
| 100         | 7.35                 |
| 150         | 8.6                  |
| 200         | 9.91                 |



$$E = \frac{Y - 4.09}{0.0297}$$

E is the fertilizer equivalent of N added in manure and in mineral fertilizer kg N/Ha

4.09 is inception with Y axis (Hkg/Ha)

0.02897 inclination Hkg(protein)/kg(N-fertilizer)

Y is protein yield hgk/Ha

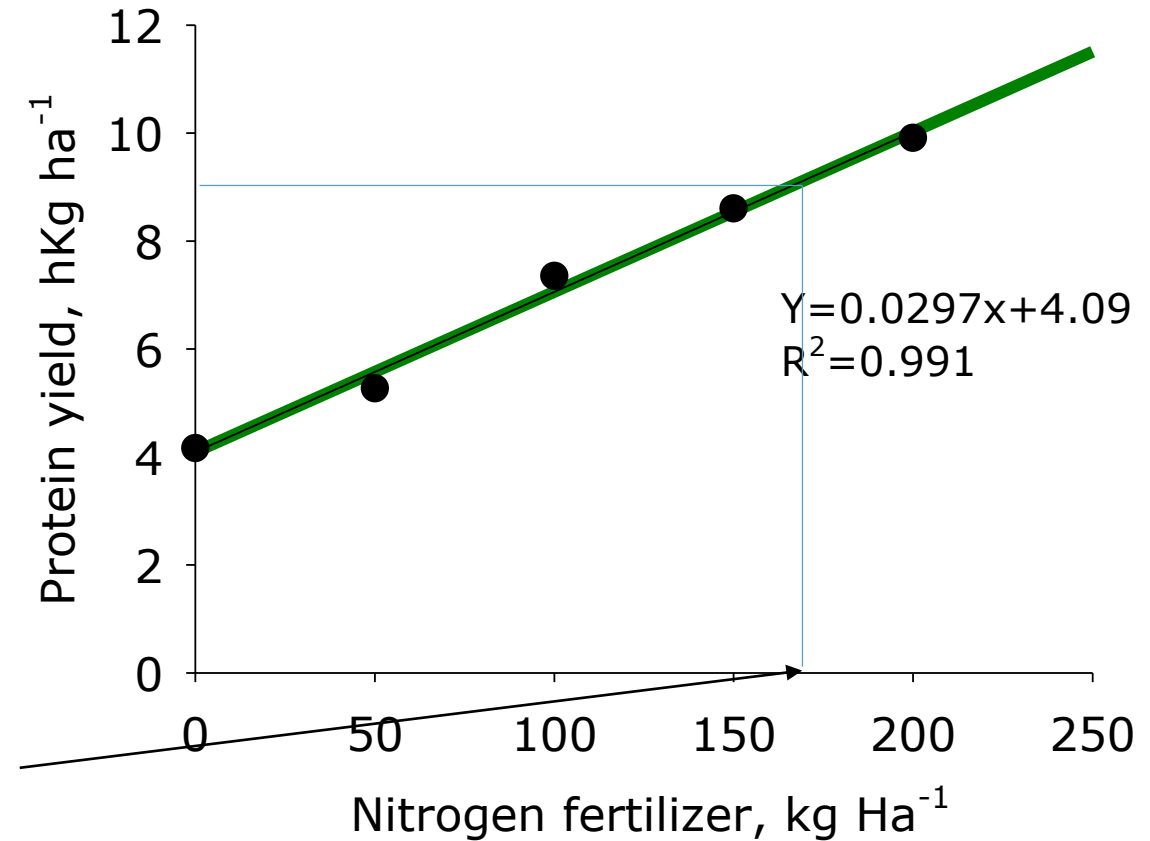
# Yield plots – ca. 150 kg N in manure + 50 kg N start fertilizer

|           | Yield protein slurry | N application Slurry | Start N mineral fertilizer |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
|           | hKg protein          | kg N in manure       | kg N                       |
| Untreated | 8.74                 | 155                  | 50                         |
| Acidified | 9.09                 | 148                  | 50                         |

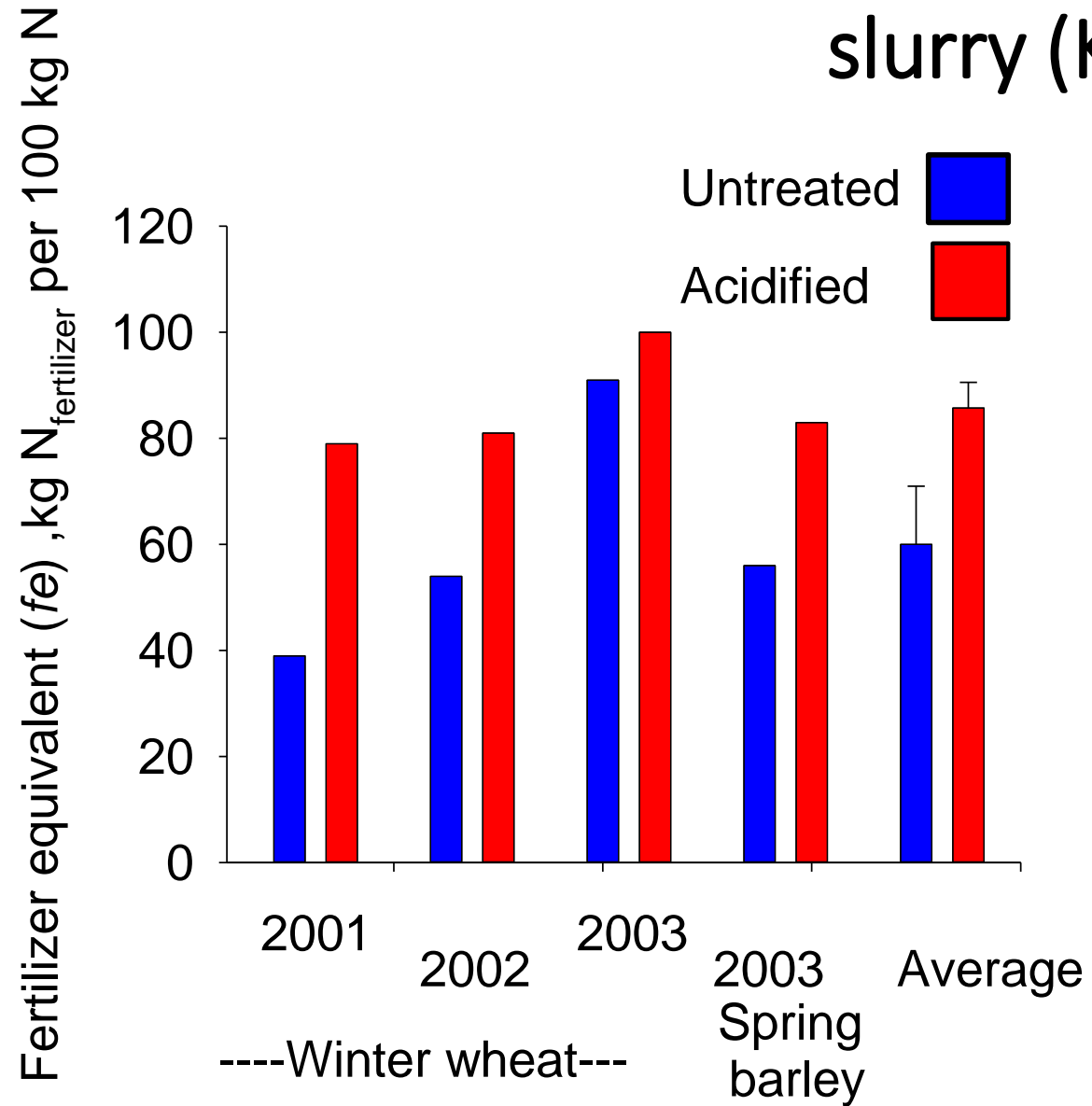
$$E = \frac{9.09 - 4.09}{0.0297} = 168$$

$E$  is the fertilizer equivalent of N added in manure and in mineral fertilizer (kg N/Ha)

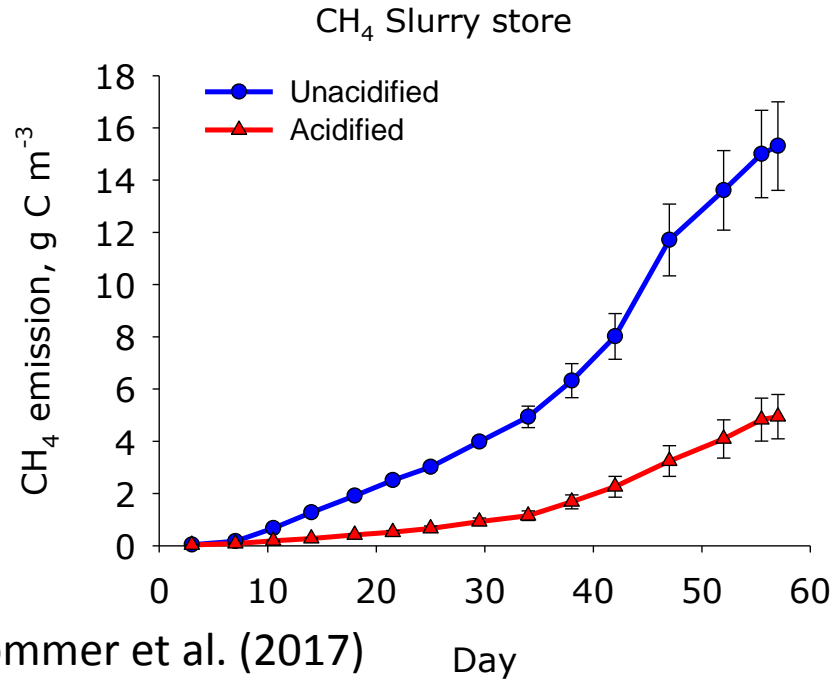
MFE for acidified =  $(169 - 50) / 148 = 0.80$  (Non acid: MFE=0.69)



# Fertilizer equivalent of in house acidified slurry (Kai et al. 2008)



# Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emission



Fattening pig house:

- 50% reduction (Spring Petersen et al. 2016)

Outside slurry store:

- 68% (Sommer et al. 2017)
- >90% (Petersen et al. 2014)
- >90% (Regueiro et al. 2016)



# Summing up

- reduce ammonia emission significantly
  - in-house more than 70%
  - Store more than 60 %
  - Field more than 40%
- reduce methane emission from stored slurry
- inhouse – cost efficient for large units
- slurry store – need for novel regulations and management

# Considered a valid technology

| <b>Acidification compartment</b> | <b>Governmental approval as an efficient technology</b>                                    |
|----------------------------------|--|
| In-house                         | Pig house (Valid)<br>Cattle house (await validation from ongoing studies)                  |
| Store                            | Pig and cattle slurry (Valid) mostly acid is added immediately before application in field |
| Field                            | Pig and cattle slurry (Valid)  |