

# Development of a modular eight-chamber Multifunctional Anaerobic Baffled Reactor

*6th Biorefinery Day: Key technologies for bio-based products and fuels*

**16.09.2025. DBFZ – Leipzig, Germany**

**Urvyn Boochoon (presenter)**

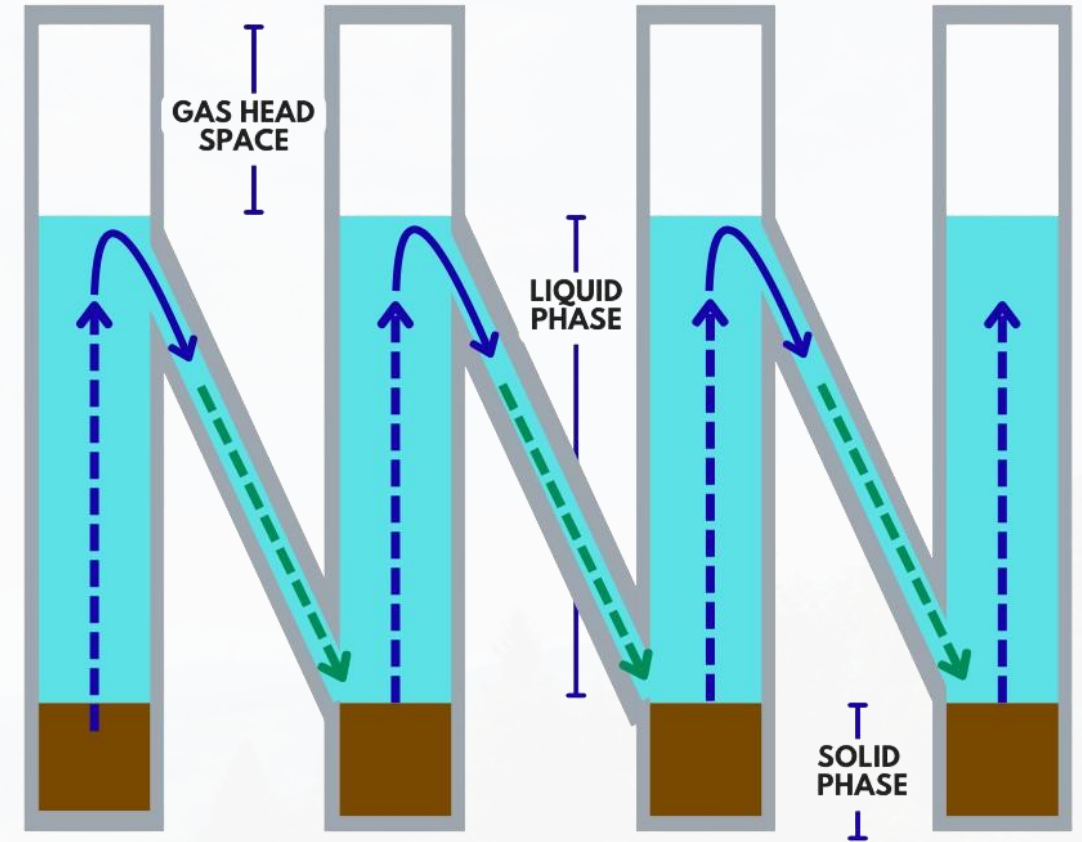
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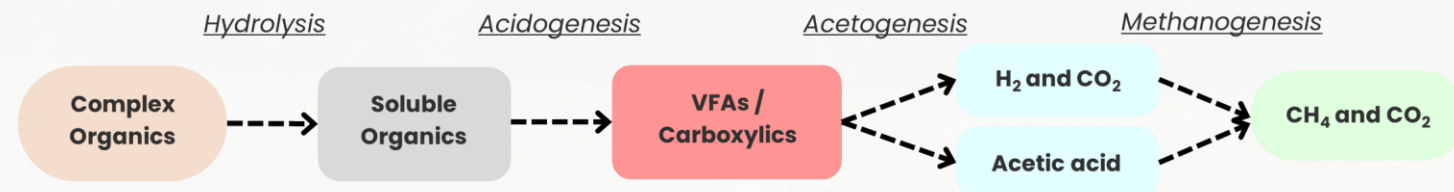


# Why Anaerobic Baffled Reactor?

- **Resilient and stable:**  
Compartmentalised design tolerates shocks and feed variability better than conventional ADs.
- **Efficient design:**  
Simple, low-maintenance, cost-effective setup that improves methane quality and recovery.
- **Biomass retention:**  
Staged chambers specialise microbes, reduce sludge, and boost robustness.
- **Beyond biogas:**  
Enables high-value products and chemicals, supporting circular bio-economies.

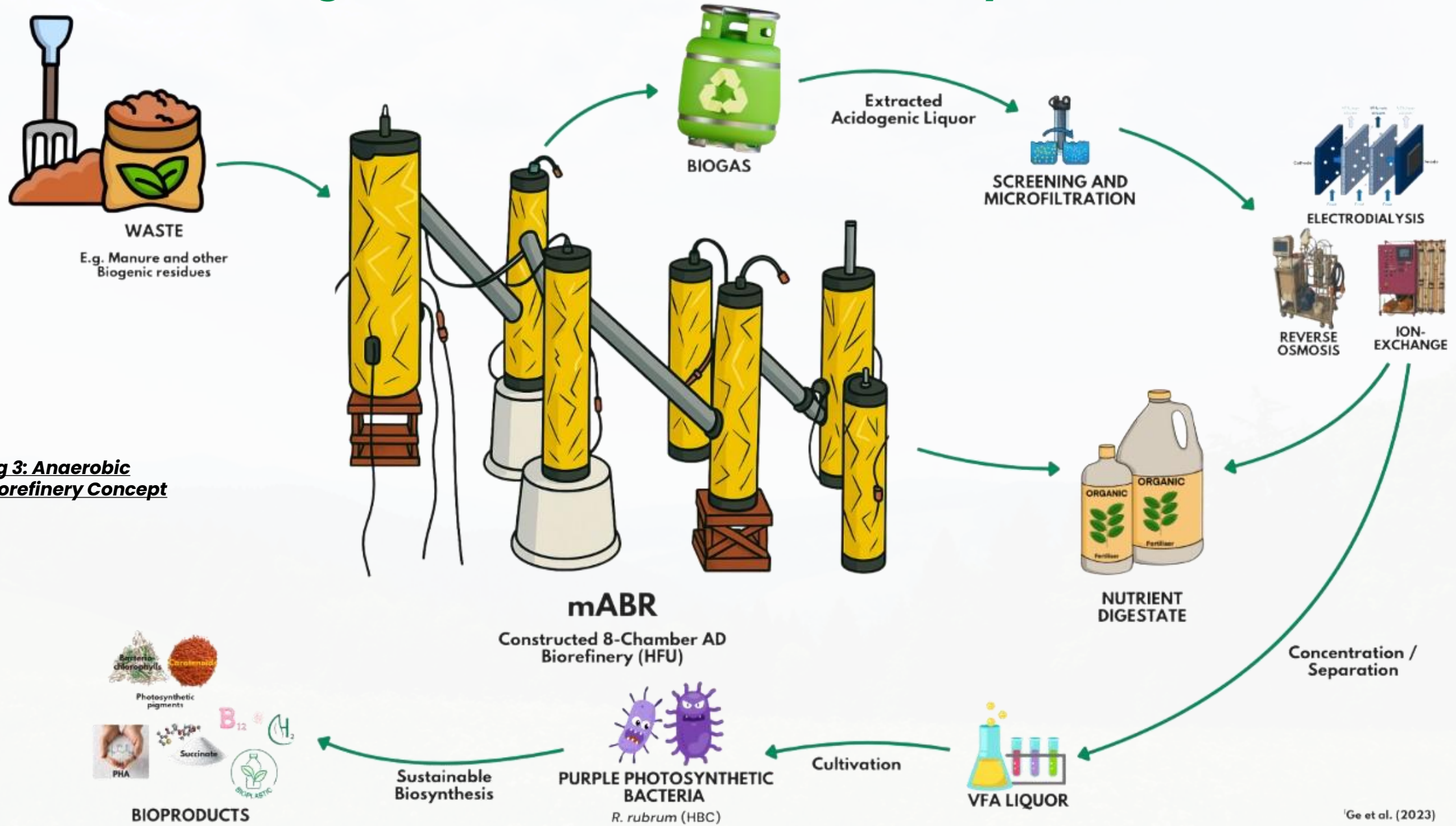


**Fig 1: Modular Anaerobic Baffled Reactor with separated chambers**



**Fig 2: Anaerobic Digestion Stages**

# mABR: The Engine of a Circular Biorefinery



**Fig 3: Anaerobic Biorefinery Concept**

# Our Design: 8-Chamber ABR $\approx 17\text{ L}$

- **PVC/PP Tube Frame**

Chamber No. 1, 7, 8:  $\varnothing 110\text{ mm}$ , H 420 mm  $\approx 3.25\text{ L}$

Chamber No. 2-6:  $\varnothing 75\text{ mm}$ , H 440 mm  $\approx 1.4\text{ L}$

- **Heating**

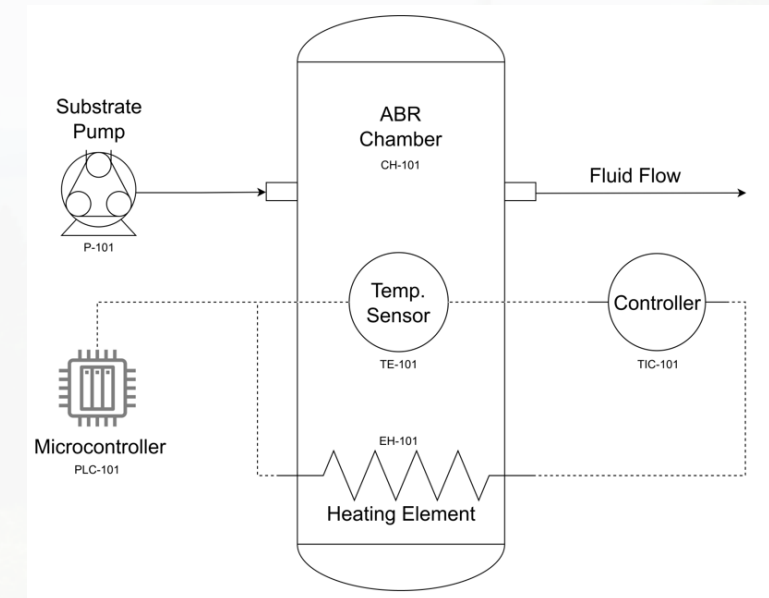
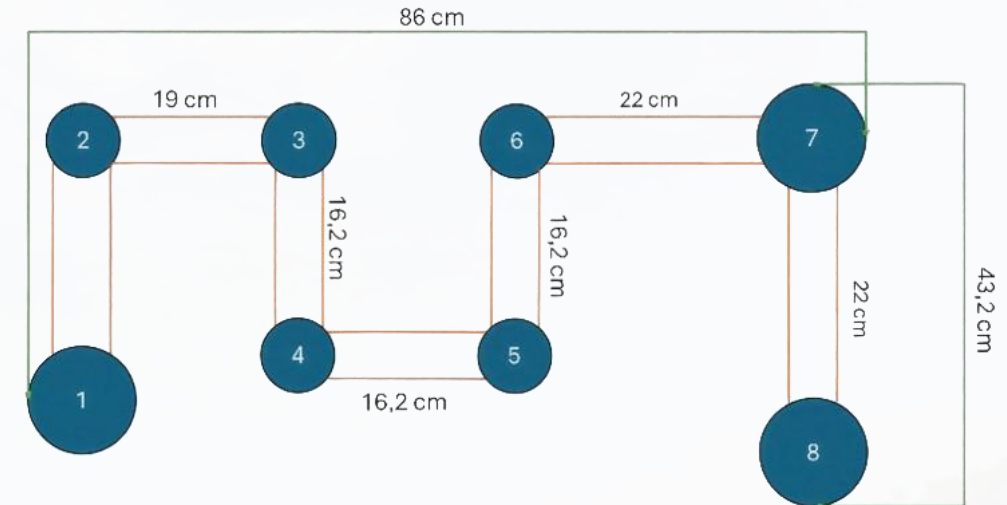
Electric 14 W and 20 W heating pads (each chamber)

- **Sensing:**

DS18B20 temperature sensors and Webcam connected to Raspberry Pi microcontroller

- **Sampling:**

Liquid/Solids: Metal Valves and internal tubes.  
Gas: Biogas collection bags.



**Fig 4: (a) Plan view of ABR layout, (b) Simplified P&ID Diagram**



# Unique Features of our ABR

- **Low-cost Construction (PVC/PP):**  
Standard fittings, durable; markedly lower capex ( $\approx 800\text{€}$ ) than glass/steel.
- **Modular 8-chamber series (17 L):**  
Isolated stages for sampling/control; less short-circuiting.
- **Zoned thermal control:**  
Per-chamber heating pads enable setpoint gradients and energy efficiency ( $\sim 0.4 \text{ kWh/L/day}$ )
- **Online temperature:**  
DS18B20 sensors for continuous profiles and tighter process control.

- **Intermediate scale:**  
17 L bridges bench- to pilot-scale, improving hydrodynamics, sampling and data relevance.



***Fig 5: Assembled 17 L 8-Chamber ABR***

# Mesophilic-thermophilic phase anaerobic co-digestion Trial

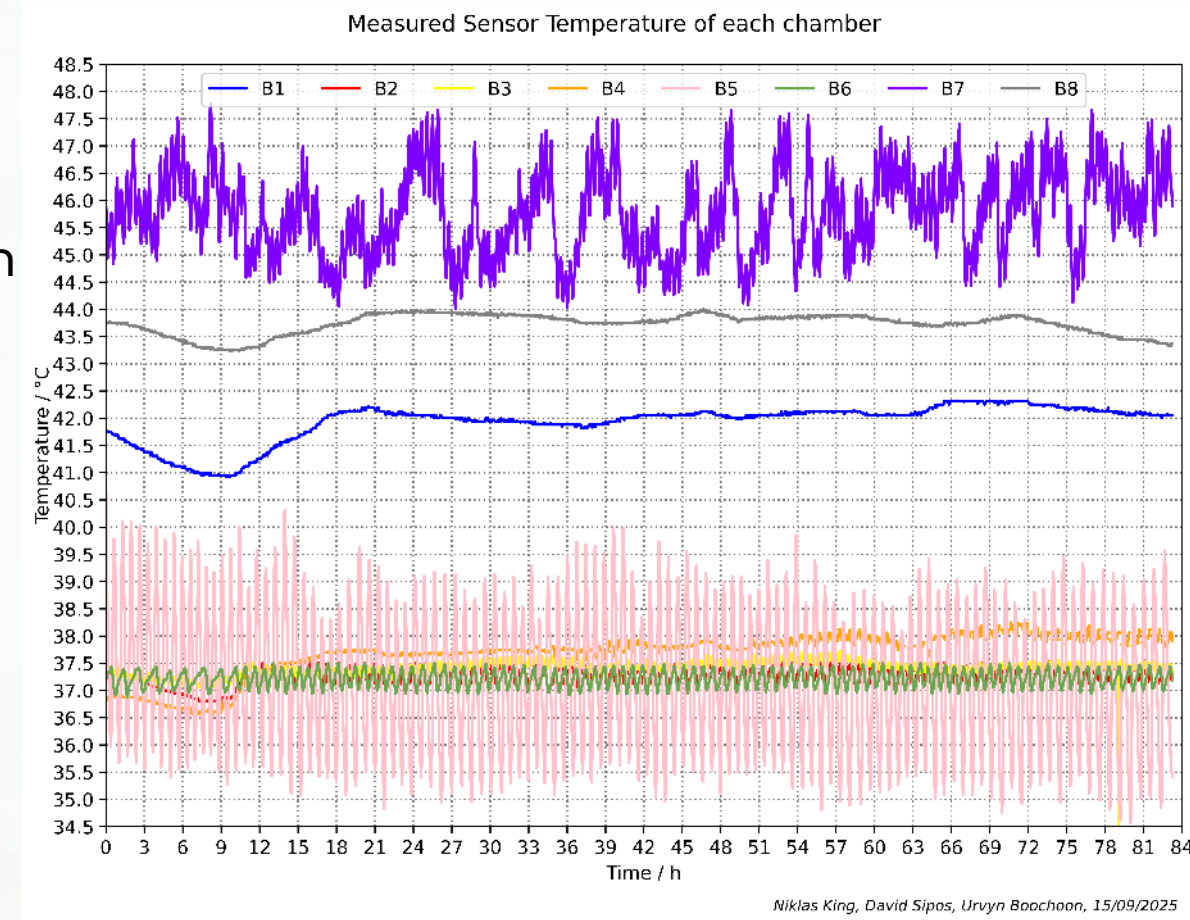
- Stable, VFA-rich intermediates, while elevating methanogenesis ( $\approx 45.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) accelerates kinetics without instability of full thermophilic digestion
- $46\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 44\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ : Lower free  $\text{NH}_3$  toxicity; methanogen niches; residual VFA polishing

## Set points:

- Flow:  $6.94\text{ mL/min} \approx \text{HRT } 1.7\text{ days}$
- Temperature:
  - Chamber 1 (preheat  $42\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
  - Chamber 2–6:  $37.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Chamber 7:  $46.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Chamber 8:  $44.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

## Initial Findings:

- Settles around targets; but, additional heating pads caused fluctuations in later Chambers



**Fig 6: Results of preheated operation using water as substrate; B1 – B8 (Chamber 1 – 8)**



# Temperature results

- **Attained Temperature averages**

Chamber 1 (preheat)

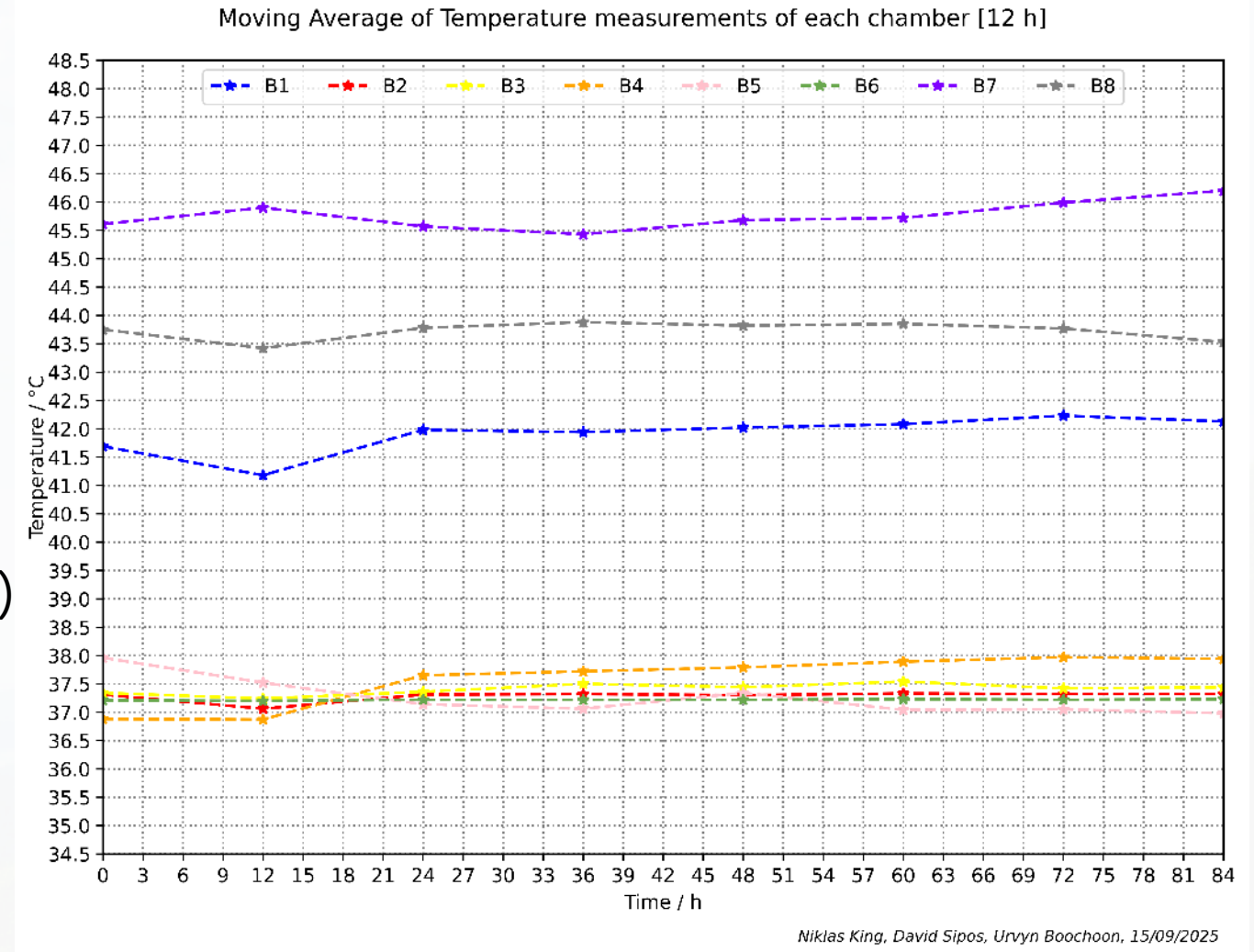
Chamber 2-6  $\approx 37.35$  °C

Chamber 7  $\approx 45.77$  °C

Chamber 8  $\approx 43.73$  °C

- **Temperature zones**

Mean confirms temperature gradient between the mesophilic (Chamber 2-6) and (low) thermophilic chambers (Chamber 7-8)



**Fig 7: Moving average results every 12 hours of preheated operation using water as substrate; B1 - B8 (Chamber 1 - 8)**

# Temperature Control – Problems & Solutions

## ! Problems

- Large fluctuations ( $\pm 1-2$  °C)
- Uneven heating from concentrated pads
- Insufficient heat (preheating)
- Ambient losses due to insulation

## ✓ Solutions

- Add more, lower-power pads for smoother heating
- Improve insulation (bubble foil / wrap)
- Optimise pad placement for even coverage
- Use Pi-relay control with tighter switching thresholds
- Position sensors away from direct pad contact

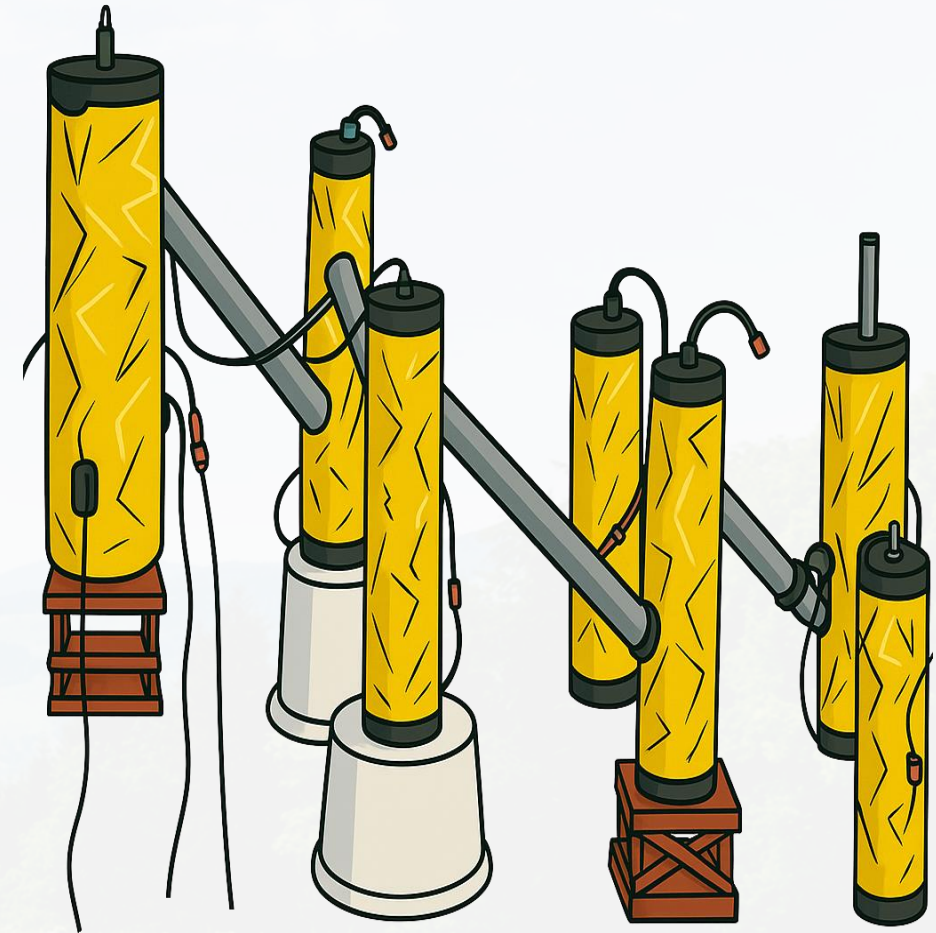


**Fig 8: Heating pad, insulation, sample points and sensors**



# Next Stage – Anaerobic Digestion Experiments

- **Baseline:**  
Starch/manure feed, 37 °C all chambers
- **Zoning trials:**  
Heat zones (44–46 °C in Ch. 7–8, later 1–2 & 7–8)
- **Monitoring:**  
COD/VFAs, CH<sub>4</sub> yield, 16S microbiology, energy balance
- **Outcomes:**  
Rate effect of warm zones, energy trade-off, operating rules



***Fig 9: mABR concept***

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## PROJECT



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Union



Baden-Württemberg

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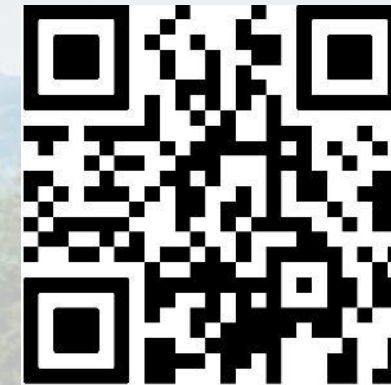
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