Available online at https://asric.africa/natural-sciences
ASRIC Journal on Natural Sciences Vol 3(1) (2023) 194-209

Innovative Approaches to Achieving Dynamics Design in Biogas System: A Comprehensive Study on Integral Proceeding

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Abstract
The study on innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems represents a significant contribution to the pursuit of sustainable development, aligning with key United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This research aims to optimize the performance and efficiency of biogas production by integrating advanced techniques and strategies into the design and operation of biogas systems. Biogas energy holds great potential in addressing multiple SDGs. Firstly, it contributes to Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) by providing a renewable and environmentally-friendly alternative to fossil fuels. By optimizing the dynamic design of biogas systems, the efficiency and accessibility of biogas energy can be enhanced, ensuring affordability and promoting clean energy access for communities. Secondly, Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) is reinforced through the adoption of innovative approaches. By implementing dynamic design principles, biogas systems can be optimized for efficient resource recovery, waste management, and greenhouse gas reduction. This fosters the development of sustainable infrastructure and promotes the advancement of innovative technologies in the biogas sector. Furthermore, Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) is addressed as dynamic design allows the integration of biogas systems into urban environments, promoting circular economy principles and reducing the environmental footprint of cities. Biogas systems offer sustainable waste management solutions, while simultaneously generating clean energy and producing valuable biofertilizers. The fight against climate change, as envisaged by Goal 13 (Climate Action), is also advanced through dynamic design in biogas systems. By capturing and utilizing methane, a potent greenhouse gas released from organic waste, biogas systems significantly reduce emissions. Optimized designs enhance methane capture rates, contributing to global efforts in mitigating climate change and achieving emission reduction targets. Lastly, Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) is supported through efficient utilization of organic waste materials in biogas systems. By converting waste into valuable resources, such as biogas and biofertilizers, these systems promote responsible consumption, minimize waste generation, and encourage the transition towards a circular economy. The comprehensive study on innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems is of immense significance in the context of sustainable development. By aligning with various UN SDGs, the research contributes to the promotion of clean energy, sustainable infrastructure, waste management, climate action, and responsible consumption. The adoption of dynamic design principles in biogas systems holds the potential to drive a transition towards a more sustainable and resilient future for communities worldwide.
Keywords: Waste Disposal, Bioenergy, Biomass, Biogas, Climate Changes,

Introduction
Biogas systems play a crucial role in sustainable energy production and waste management. The dynamics design of these systems holds great potential for improving efficiency, stability, and overall

performance. In recent years, researchers have focused on developing innovative approaches to enhance biogas production and optimize various aspects of the process.

One promising avenue for achieving dynamics design in biogas systems is the integration of microbial electrolysis cells (MECs) within anaerobic digesters (1). This approach has shown to enhance biogas production by facilitating the conversion of organic matter into methane (1). Furthermore, optimization studies have explored the co-digestion of food waste alongside other substrates, resulting in increased biogas yields and improved process stability (2).

To enhance the quality of biogas, researchers have explored the implementation of novel biogas upgrading systems based on anaerobic digestion and catalytic purification (3). These systems have the potential to remove impurities such as hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide, enabling the production of renewable natural gas with higher energy content (3).Efforts have also been made to improve biogas production from lignocellulosic biomass through pretreatment techniques and co-digestion strategies (4). These approaches aim to enhance the breakdown of complex biomass and increase the availability of organic matter for methane production (4).Innovative reactor designs have been proposed to optimize methane production (5). These designs incorporate advanced control strategies to regulate process parameters, resulting in improved biogas yield and stability (5). Additionally, the integration of microbial fuel cells with anaerobic digesters shows promise in enhancing biogas production while reducing energy consumption (6)..Membrane technology has been explored for the biogas upgrading process, enabling the efficient removal of impurities and the production of high-quality biomethane (9). Furthermore, the utilization of solar energy in anaerobic digestion has the potential to improve sustainability and energy self-sufficiency in biogas systems (14).

To optimize biogas production, studies have investigated the influence of feedstock composition and operating parameters (12). The results have demonstrated the significance of these factors in achieving higher biogas yields and improved system performance (12).Advanced sensing technologies and control systems have been developed to monitor and regulate biogas production in real-time (13). These systems enable precise measurement and control of key process parameters, leading to enhanced efficiency and stability in biogas systems (13).The integration of thermal hydrolysis pre-treatment has shown promise in enhancing biogas production from sewage sludge, breaking down complex organic compounds and improving digestibility (18). Additionally, the use of biochar in combination with anaerobic digestion has demonstrated improved biogas production and nutrient recovery (20).., The achievement of dynamics design in biogas systems requires the exploration and implementation of innovative approaches. By integrating MECs, optimizing feedstock composition and operating parameters, utilizing advanced control strategies, and incorporating novel upgrading and pre-treatment techniques, biogas systems can be enhanced for improved efficiency, stability, and sustainability.

Significance of Study

The topic of innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems is highly significant and aligns with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Let's explore some of the key connections:

1. **Goal 7**: Affordable and Clean Energy: Biogas systems play a crucial role in promoting affordable and clean energy sources. By optimizing the design and efficiency of these systems through innovative approaches, we can increase biogas production and make it more accessible to communities, helping to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and combatting climate change.

2. **Goal 9:** Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Innovative approaches in biogas system design contribute to advancements in sustainable infrastructure and technologies. By adopting dynamic design principles, we can develop more efficient and robust biogas systems, leading to improved waste management practices, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and enhanced resource recovery.
3. **Goal 11**: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Biogas systems have the potential to address waste management challenges in urban areas. Dynamic design approaches enable the integration of biogas systems into urban infrastructure, allowing for the efficient utilization of organic waste and reducing the environmental impact of cities while promoting a circular economy.
4. **Goal 13**: Climate Action: Biogas production from organic waste reduces greenhouse gas emissions by preventing the release of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere. By employing innovative design strategies, we can enhance the efficiency of biogas systems, maximizing methane capture and utilization, and contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change.
5. **Goal 12**: Responsible Consumption and Production: Innovative approaches to biogas system design support responsible consumption and production patterns by promoting the efficient utilization of organic waste materials. By converting waste into valuable resources like biogas and biofertilizers, we can reduce landfill waste, conserve resources, and promote a more sustainable approach to waste management.

By aligning with these UN SDGs, the study of innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems represents a significant contribution to sustainable development, addressing key environmental, social, and economic challenges of our time.

2. An Overview of Biogas Energy

Biogas energy is a renewable energy source that is produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic waste materials. It is a versatile and environmentally-friendly form of energy that can be used for various purposes.

Biogas is primarily composed of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2), along with trace amounts of other gases such as nitrogen (N_2), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), and water vapor (H_2O). Methane is the main component of biogas and serves as the primary source of energy.

The production of biogas involves the decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen, a process known as anaerobic digestion. This can occur naturally in environments such as wetlands or landfills, or it can be intentionally facilitated in controlled biogas systems, such as anaerobic digesters.

Organic waste materials such as agricultural residues, food waste, animal manure, sewage sludge, and energy crops are commonly used as feedstock for biogas production. These waste materials undergo microbial fermentation in the anaerobic digester, where microorganisms break down the organic matter and produce biogas as a byproduct.

Biogas can be utilized in various ways. It can be burned directly as a fuel for cooking, heating, or electricity generation. The combustion of biogas releases carbon dioxide, but since the carbon dioxide emitted is part of the natural carbon cycle, it is considered carbon-neutral. Biogas can also be cleaned and upgraded to produce biomethane, a purified form of biogas that has a higher methane content. Biomethane can be injected into natural gas pipelines or used as a transportation fuel for vehicles.

The benefits of biogas energy are numerous. It provides a renewable energy source, reduces greenhouse gas emissions by capturing methane that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, helps to manage organic waste, and contributes to a circular economy by turning waste into valuable resources. Moreover, biogas systems can provide additional benefits such as nutrient-rich biofertilizers that can be used in agriculture.

Overall, biogas energy offers a sustainable and efficient way to utilize organic waste, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to a more environmentally friendly energy system.

2.1. The Biochemical Procedure

In the context of the innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems, let's dive into an in-depth analysis of the biochemical procedure known as anaerobic digestion, which is the foundation of biogas production. Anaerobic digestion involves four main types of complicated biological and chemical processes:

1. Hydrolysis: The first step in anaerobic digestion is hydrolysis. During this process, complex organic compounds, such as carbohydrates, proteins, and fats, are broken down into simpler molecules through the action of hydrolytic enzymes produced by bacteria. These enzymes help to convert larger molecules into smaller soluble compounds, such as sugars, amino acids, and fatty acids. Hydrolysis is a crucial step as it prepares the organic matter for further degradation by microorganisms.
2. Acidogenesis: In the acidogenesis stage, the simpler molecules produced during hydrolysis are further broken down by acidogenic bacteria. These bacteria convert the soluble compounds into volatile fatty acids (VFAs), alcohols, and other intermediate products through fermentation. VFAs, such as acetic acid, propionic acid, and butyric acid, are the major byproducts. Acidogenesis is an essential process as it generates necessary precursors for the subsequent steps.
3. Acetogenesis: In the acetogenesis phase, acetogenic bacteria metabolize the VFAs and other intermediate products from the previous stage. Acetogenic bacteria convert these compounds into acetic acid, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen gas. This step is critical as it provides the necessary conditions for the final stage of anaerobic digestion.
4. Methanogenesis: Methanogenesis is the last and most important step in anaerobic digestion. Methanogenic bacteria convert acetic acid, hydrogen gas, and other carbon compounds into methane ($CH4$) and carbon dioxide ($CO2$). Methanogenic bacteria exist in two types: acetolactic methanogens, which directly convert acetic acid into methane, and hydrogenotrophic methanogens, which utilize hydrogen gas and carbon dioxide to produce methane. Methane is the primary component of biogas and is the energy-rich gas that can be utilized for various purposes.

These four types of complicated biological and chemical processes work together in a sequential manner to convert organic waste materials into valuable biogas. The efficiency and stability of the anaerobic digestion process are influenced by various factors, including temperature, pH, nutrient balance, substrate composition, and microbial community dynamics. Innovations and dynamic design approaches in biogas systems aim to optimize these processes, ensuring higher biogas production rates and improved system performance.

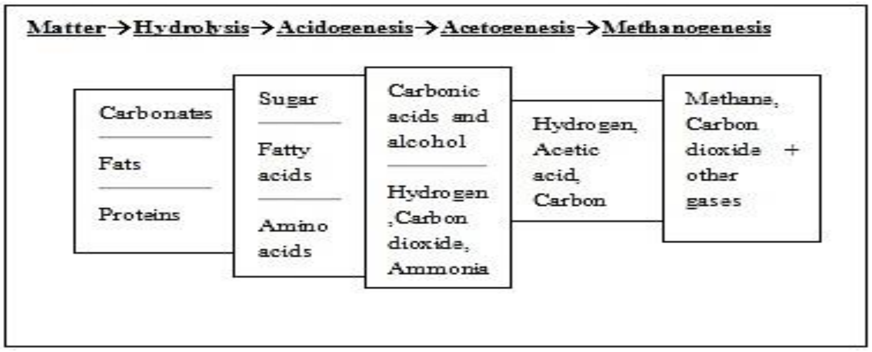

Figure 1. The biochemical events that take place during fermentation

2.2. The Basics of Gas Generation

When organic or biological matter breaks down, it releases a wide range of gases. There are two primary routes for organic decay: aerobic decomposition (in the presence of oxygen) and anaerobic decomposition (without oxygen).

Decomposition results are significantly different, however, in each situation. Aerobic decomposition (fermentation) results in a product that may be utilized as fertilizer, as well as considerable amounts of heat, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and a few other gases. Methane, carbon dioxide, and trace amounts of other gases are released during anaerobic decomposition, along with less heat and an end product with a greater nitrogen content than that of anaerobic fermented food. Anaerobic decomposition occurs in two stages, the first of which involves particular bacteria feeding on organic molecules. In the first step, the complex organic compounds are broken down by acidic bacteria into peptides, glycerol, alcohol, and the simpler sugars. There is a second kind of bacterium that begins to transform these simpler chemicals into methane if the production of these compounds reaches a certain threshold. The ambient circumstances have a significant impact on the methane-producing bacteria, slowing or stopping the process if they fall outside a small range.

For the most part, manure (both animal and human) and crop leftovers, which have a high moisture content, are digested anaerobically to produce biogas. Retention periods for animal waste typically range from 20 to 40 days, whereas those for organic waste typically range from 60 to 90 days [15]. Depending on the kind of garbage being processed, anywhere from 55% to 80% of the resulting biogas is made up of methane [16].

2.3. Biogas Constituents

Biogas is primarily composed of methane (CH4) and carbon dioxide (CO2), along with trace amounts of other gases. The exact composition of biogas can vary depending on several factors such as the feedstock used, the anaerobic digestion process conditions, and any additional treatments or upgrades applied. The typical composition of biogas can range from around 50-75% methane and 25-50% carbon dioxide. Methane is the main component responsible for the energy content of biogas, making it a valuable renewable energy source. Carbon dioxide, although not as energy-rich, is also produced during the anaerobic digestion process. In addition to methane and carbon dioxide, biogas may contain small amounts of other gases such as nitrogen (N2), hydrogen sulfide (H2S), water vapor (H2O), and traces of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The presence of these gases can vary depending on factors such as the feedstock composition, the efficiency of the anaerobic digestion process, and any gas clean-up or upgrading steps implemented. It is important to note that the presence of certain impurities, such as hydrogen sulfide or other sulfur compounds, can have negative effects on the quality and usability of biogas. Therefore, in some cases, additional treatments or upgrading processes may be employed to remove or reduce these impurities and improve the quality of the biogas. Overall, the constituents of biogas, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, make it a valuable renewable energy source that can be utilized for heat and power generation, as well as other applications such as vehicle fuel or injection into natural gas pipelines

2.4. Different Biogas Reactor Designs

There are several different biogas reactor designs used in anaerobic digestion processes for the production of biogas. These designs vary in their configurations, operating principles, and applications. Here are a few commonly used biogas reactor designs: 1. Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR): CSTR is a widely used biogas reactor design. It consists of a continuously stirred tank where the feedstock is continuously added and mixed with the microbial biomass. This design allows for a consistent and continuous production of biogas, making it suitable for large-scale operations. 2. Plug Flow Reactor (PFR): PFR is a reactor design where the feedstock enters at one end of the reactor and flows through it in a continuous manner, while undergoing anaerobic digestion. This design provides a staged digestion process, allowing for better control of microbial activity and retention time. PFRs are often used for high-solid waste digestion. 3. Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB) Reactor: UASB is a popular reactor design for the treatment of wastewater and the production of biogas. It consists of an upflow reactor where wastewater or organic waste is introduced from the bottom, and the sludge blanket forms and rises in the reactor due to the gas production. This design allows for efficient contact between the substrate and the microorganisms, resulting in high biogas yield. 4. Expanded Granular Sludge Bed (EGSB) Reactor: EGSB is a variant of the UASB reactor design. It employs the use of granular sludge, which provides higher bacteria concentration and better reactor performance. The granules allow for better retention of microorganisms, increase process stability, and enhance the treatment efficiency. 5. Fixed-Film Reactor: Fixed-film reactors involve the use of a solid support media or biofilm carriers where the microorganisms attach and grow to perform the anaerobic digestion process. These reactors provide a large surface area for microbial attachment, allowing for a higher loading rate and more efficient biogas production. 6. Two-Phase Anaerobic Digestion: Two-phase anaerobic digestion involves the separation of hydrolysis and methanogenesis stages into separate reactors. The hydrolysis reactor breaks down complex organic matter into simpler compounds, which are then fed into a methanogenesis reactor for methane production. This design allows for better control over the process and the possibility of optimizing conditions for each stage. These are just a few examples of different biogas reactor designs used in anaerobic digestion. Each design has its advantages and is suitable for specific applications based on factors such as feedstock characteristics, process conditions, and desired biogas production outcomes.

2.4.1 Reactors with a Permanently Installed Dome

With a fixed-dome plant, the digester is also stationary, thus any gas collected in the upper portion of the digester must be stored in a gas holder that is not mobile. As soon as gas production begins, the slurry is moved into the compensation tank. Increases in gas pressure are seen in conjunction with larger amounts of gas produced and larger differences in slurry levels between the digester and the compensation tank.

Fixed-dome biogas plants are inexpensive. In addition to having no moving parts, the plant also has no steel components, ensuring that it will not rust and last for at least 20 years. The digesting tank is built beneath for safety and because it requires less room there. Because it is underground, the digester is safe from the freezing temperatures of the night and the colder months, but it takes longer to warm up in the summer. There are no beneficial effects on the digester's bacterial process from day-to-night temperature swings. In addition to boosting the economy, the development of permanent dome plants also provides locals with meaningful work. It's not simple to construct plants with fixed domes. The only places to build them are under the watchful eye of qualified biogas professionals. Otherwise, the gas-tightness of the plants may be compromised (porosity and cracks).

2.4.2 Floating-drum Reactors

Floating-drum plants have a cylindrical or dome-shaped subsurface digester with a mobile gasholder. The gas storage tank is suspended above the fermentation sludge. The gas is held in a drum, which rises and falls as needed to accommodate the gathered volume of gas. A supporting framework prevents the gas can from toppling over. The gas pressure and capacity are indicated by the drum's orientation.

Even though it's simple to build, the steel drum is expensive and the metal components easily rust. Therefore, floating drum plants don't last as long as their fixed-dome counterparts. There are also ongoing expenditures associated with keeping the drum painted.

The floating drum plants are becoming outdated due to the emergence of the cheaper fixed-dome Chinese type. Floating drum plants feature a number of architectural flaws, including expensive initial and ongoing costs.

2.5. The Setup of a Biogas Plant

It's true that many other biogas plants have been implemented, but the two most common and straightforward designs are the "Floating Drum" and the "Dome-shaped" models, both of which have been created for usage in poorer nations. The only difference is in the architecture of the digestive chamber, but otherwise they both function similarly.

a. **Floating Drum Factory Made of Iron.** The generated gas is stored in a large, heavy, mobile iron drum from which it is subsequently piped. Since iron rusts quickly, its lifespan is limited.

b. **Plant with a concrete dome.** The resultant gas is contained under a concrete dome of the highest quality. The durability is determined by the concrete used. Heat is dissipated more efficiently, and it is cheaper than iron cylinders, making this material the better choice.

2.5.1. Fundamentals

The components of a standard biogas plant are represented in Figure 2 below.

a. **Digesting Chamber (A) –** is a circular hole dug very deep into the ground that is airtight; in this pit, organic solid waste is combined with water; fermentation (anaerobic decomposition) takes place; gas is created; and the gas rises to the top of the pit.

b. **Inlet Pipe B -** utilized to feed raw material into the digester's base.

c. **Outlet Pipe C -** designed to remove sullies from the digester.

d. **Mixing Tank (Inlet) D -** to be used for producing a homogeneous mixture of raw material, typically equal parts biomass and water, to feed into the digester.

e. **Compensation & Removal Tank (Slurry Outlet) -** solid (slurries) and liquid waste from digestion chamber "A" are collected by a pipe C and may be employed as fertilizer due to their high nitrogen content.

f. **Gas Accumulator (F) -** The gas generated is collected in an accumulator, which might be a floating drum or a concrete dome above the digestion chamber.

g. **Gas Collection and Distribution (G) -** A gas collection and distribution system are permanently installed on top of the accumulator and piped down to the consumption unit.

2.5.2 Materials for Construction

In Figure 3 [19], we see a simplified design of a home-scale biogas production facility. The longevity of a plant is directly proportional to the quality of the materials used in its construction. Consequently, high-quality materials, ideally those that are readily accessible on the spot to save costs, should be chosen. Detailed information and description are provided below.

- **Cement -** Name-brand, premium cement stored in airtight, tamper-evident bags.
- **Sand -** fine aggregates, that are completely devoid of coagulated lumps, other contaminants, and particularly muck. Concrete may be made using coarse or granular sand, whereas plastering is best done with fine sand.
- **Gravel -** defined as stone that has been crushed to a size less than 2 centimeters and is afterwards hard, sturdy, and clean.
- **Water -** Pure water, with a pH level no higher than 7.
- **Bricks -** Soaked, kiln-fired bricks in standard sizes and shapes.
- **Sand -** For stonework, it's best to use stones between 7 and 30 centimeters in diameter that are clean, sturdy, and of high quality.
- **Steel -** 50 meters for a 4m3 plant, 60 meters for a 6m3 plant, and so on, of 6mm steel rods.
- Plumbing and electrical work, as required.

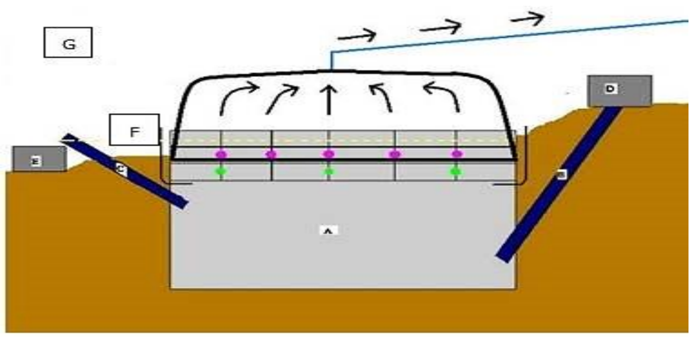

Figure 2. Component fundamental to the layout of a biogas plant

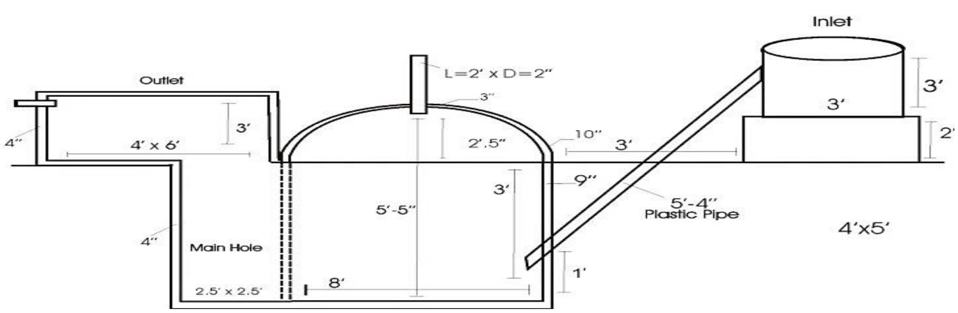

Figure 3. Dimensions and schematic design of a tiny residential unit

Figure 4: Biogas Design digester plant

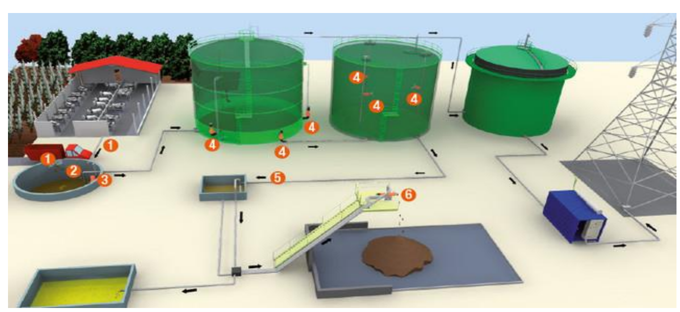

Figure 5: Biogas plant

1. First, load a feed tank with sludge and other farm debris.
2. Submersible TBM series mixer used to blend feed in tank.
3. Third, a PTS serious submersible chopper pump is used to feed the digester. Macerator from the BMC series and a double-piston pump from the PLD series. Shredders from the CFS series and double piston pumps from the PLD series.
4. Using a submersible TBM series mixer, a vertical and lateral MXB series mixer, an af series submersible flow accelerator, a nozzle, and an ETO/ ETV series electric chopper pump, we create a well-mixed digester.
5. Place substrate in the feed tank of the screw press separator.
6. Separating liquids and solids.

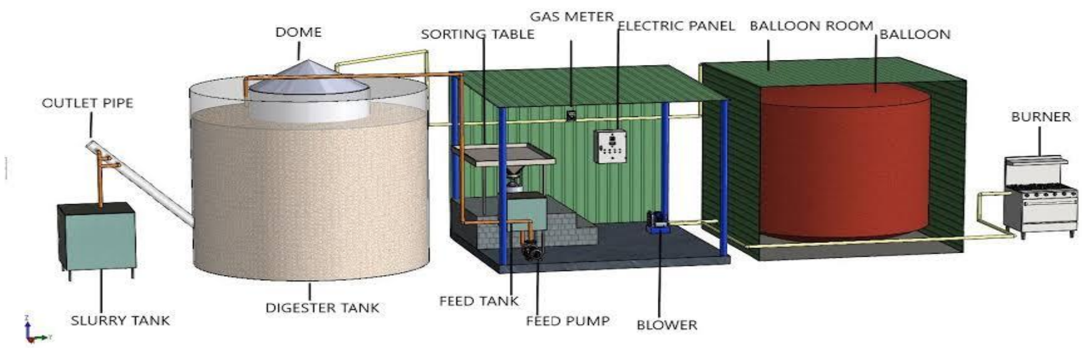

Figure 6: Biogas plant manufacturer

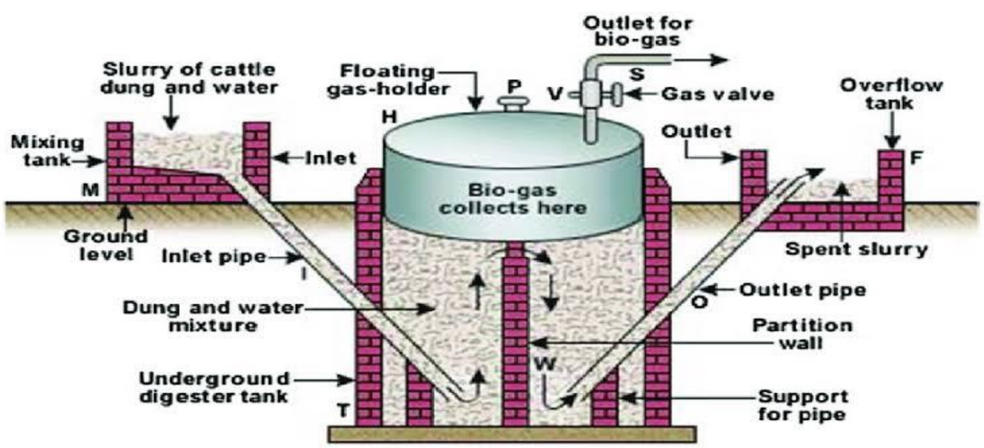

Figure 7: Biogas Digester

2.5.3. Operation of a Biogas Plant

These are the procedures that must be followed to keep the biogas plant running smoothly:

a. At first, feed the digester a combination of water and raw material at a 1:1 ratio to get it running at peak efficiency. After the first two to three weeks after surgery, it is advised that daily nutrition be maintained.
b. Seeding with an appropriate population of both acid-forming and methanogenic bacteria is standard procedure. Sewage sludge that has been subjected to an active digestion process is the perfect "seed" material. During the first three-week period, the seed material should be added at a rate that is twice

as high as the fresh manure slurry. Overloading the digester will cause volatile acids to build; this may be corrected by reseeding or by adding lime or another alkali.

c. The contents of the digester should be stirred at regular intervals, sometimes manually, to prevent the development of scum.

d. The gas may be extracted from the drum through a non-return valve system. A water pipe, as opposed to a gas pipe, is the best option. Moisture buildup in a gas line may be avoided with regular cleaning.

2.6. Influencing Factors on the Production of Gas

The potential gas volumes produced from bio resources depends on many factors, some of the factors are given below.

a. **Temperature**: In the absence of hard and fast guidelines, it is generally accepted that maintaining a process temperature within a small window around the operating temperature will result in the most consistent results. Digestion is most efficient between 30 and 40 degrees Celsius with mesophilic flora and between 50 and 60 degrees Celsius with thermophilic flora. Environment-related factors affect the optimal temperature setting. Digesters may run without additional heat in warmer areas. Both burying the digesters in the ground, which takes use of the insulating characteristics of the earth, and enclosing them with a greenhouse structure are standard practices meant to ensure their safety. Leaves, sawdust, straw, etc., are composted in batches in a separate compartment surrounding the digester to save expenses in cold climates where heating of digesting material is necessary. If you want to ferment anything successfully, you need to make sure the temperature stays above 30 degrees Celsius.

b. **pH**: Overloading often causes low pH, which in turn hinders the development of methanogenic bacteria and gas production. The optimal pH for digestion is between 6.0 to 8.0, which is close to neutral. pH levels that are just mildly alkaline suggest that changes in acidity or alkalinity are not too severe. Diluting the solution or adding lime might raise the pH level if it's too low.

c. **Nutrients**: Gas production relies on a healthy microbiome in the digester, which is directly linked to the availability of certain nutrients. Carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) are two essential nutrients, and the total C/N ratio plays a crucial role in selecting raw materials. Some examples of N-rich materials that support the development and proliferation of anaerobic microbes are household sewage and animal and poultry manure. However, the carbohydrate compounds found in N-poor materials like agricultural waste, green grass, etc. are crucial to the formation of gas. When there is a plenty of nitrogen, ammonia (NH_3) is produced at high enough concentrations to stifle future development. Lowered loading or dilution may reduce ammonia toxicity. Keeping the C/N ratio close to 30:1 by weight is recommended for optimal digestion. Combining low-carbon materials with high-nitrogen compounds, and vice versa, allows for precise control of the C/N ratio.

d. **Chemicals and other Poisonous Substances**: Anaerobic digestion may be stymied by the presence of a wide range of contaminants in wastes and biodegradable leftovers. If manure is potentially poisonous owing to ammonia, the C/N ratio may be rectified by adding shredded bagasse or straw, or by diluting the manure. Soluble copper, zinc, nickel, mercury, and chromium salts are among the most often encountered hazardous compounds. However, the cation rather than the anionic part of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium salts is responsible for the stimulatory or poisonous effects of these compounds. The use of pesticides and synthetic detergents might potentially be detrimental to the procedure.

2.7. Biomass-Resources

Many rural communities rely on biomass resources to provide for their fundamental energy demands like cooking and heating, and these uses are often met by using traditional technology. Meanwhile, bio-liquefaction (biodiesel and bioethanol) and biomass gasification (biogas) technologies are being refined [20]. To that end, biogas technology is not complicated to set up or manage. All throughout the globe, people are adopting this technology because of its low price and high use.

Biogas may be made from nearly any biodegradable material, but there are four primary sources of biomass that need special attention: agricultural and forestry leftovers, municipal solid waste (including kitchen garbage), industrial waste, and particularly cultivated bioenergy crops.

- Wood and woody debris from logging, agricultural waste, crop leftovers and energy crops, algal biomass, etc. are all examples of agricultural and forest wastes.
- Garbage generated in neighborhoods, also known as municipal solid waste (MSW), is comprised mostly of organic materials including food scraps, soiled paper, and yard and garden debris.
- Breweries, sugar mills, distilleries, food processors, tanning operations, paper mills, wood shops, and furniture factories all contribute to the massive amounts of solid and processed liquors that make up industrial waste.
- Chicken droppings, feces, and other human and animal waste, as well as manure from other animals.
- Fish and shellfish, as well as other marine plants and animals, are used as feedstock.

2.8. Feeding and Digestion

At warm conditions, full anaerobic digestion takes around 16 weeks. Small quantities of garbage fed into the digester on a regular basis may speed up and stabilize gas output. This will prevent the slurry's nitrogen content from decreasing, making it less useful as fertilizer. The bacteria in continuous-feed plants benefit from a steady supply of substrate, allowing them to produce biogas at a steady pace.

Table 1: The methane content of certain common biomass materials.

MATERIAL	METHANE VOLUME.
ALGEA	64%
LEAVES	59%
MANURE (FARM YARD)	57%
GRASS	72%
WASTE (FROM KITECHEN)	60%
MANURE (FROM CATTLE)	67%
STRAWS	57%
MANURE (FROM POULTRY)	65%
H20 HYCACINTHS	55%

Let's delve into the details of the methane content of certain common biomass materials as shown in Table 2: 1. Algae: Algae are aquatic organisms that can undergo anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. Algae have a methane content of approximately 64%, making them a valuable biomass source for biogas production. The high methane content in algae can be attributed to their high lipid (fat) content, which is easily converted into methane during the anaerobic digestion process. 2. Leaves: Leaves from various plant species are commonly found biomass materials. They have a methane content of around 59%. The methane content in leaves can vary depending on factors such as the leaf type, age, and the presence of other organic compounds. Leaves can be a suitable feedstock for biogas production due to their availability and ease of collection. 3. Manure (Farm Yard): Farm yard manure, typically derived from livestock waste, has a methane content of approximately 57%. The methane content in manure can vary depending on factors such as the type of livestock, diet, and manure management practices. Farm yard manure is a commonly used substrate in anaerobic digestion systems due to its high organic matter content and potential for biogas production. 4. Grass: Grass has a relatively high methane content of about 72%. This high methane content can be attributed to the high cellulose and hemicellulose content present in grass, which can be efficiently converted into methane during the anaerobic digestion process. Grass is a widely available biomass material, making it a promising feedstock for biogas production. 5. Waste (From Kitchen): Kitchen waste, such as food scraps and vegetable peels, has a methane content of around 60%. The methane content in kitchen waste can vary depending on the specific types of organic materials present. Kitchen waste is a convenient and readily available biomass source for biogas production, contributing to waste management and energy recovery. 6. Manure (From Cattle): Cattle manure has a methane content of approximately 67%. The methane content in cattle manure can vary depending on factors such as the diet, age, and health of the cattle. Cattle manure is a widely used biomass material for biogas production, given its high organic matter content and methane potential. 7. Straws: Straws, such as rice straw or wheat straw, have a methane content of around 57%. The methane content in straws can vary based on factors such as the type of straw, moisture content, and the presence of lignin. Straws are commonly used as agricultural residues for biogas production due to their abundance and potential methane yield. 8. Manure (From Poultry): Poultry manure has a methane content of approximately 65%. The methane content in poultry manure can vary depending on factors such as the type of poultry, diet, and manure management practices. Poultry manure is a significant biomass source for biogas production, especially in regions with a substantial poultry industry. 9. Water Hyacinths: Water hyacinths, aquatic plants often considered as invasive species, have a methane content of around 55%. The methane content in water hyacinths can vary depending on factors such as the growth conditions and nutrient

The potential gas volume generated is related to the input material. Table 1 lists some common values for methane content of different feed materials, and Table 2 lists some fundamental parameters for feeding and household biogas consumption. The rate of methane production is directly proportional to the digestion temperature. Methane concentration is high at low digestion temperatures, but gas production is low as a result.

Table 2. Some fundamental characteristics for biogas production and utilization

Parameter	Detail(Results)
Temperature(Digesting)	25-30 oC
Time (Retention)	Depend on material(4-45days)
Cooking(Gas requirement)	0.5 -0.9m3(/each per day)
Waste (food)	90litres/kg(time retention on 5 days)
Contents(biogas energy)	7kWh/m3=0.062L(FUEL DIESEL)
Yeild (Human)	0.002m3.(each person per day)
Yeild (cow)	0.5m3/dung(retention period 40day)
Grain(food)	600 litre/kg (retention time 6 days)
Lighting(Gas Requirement)	0.2- 0.15m3/h-lamp(one)

Here's a detailed explanation of the parameters mentioned in Table 3 for biogas production and utilization: 1. Temperature (Digesting): The optimal temperature for anaerobic digestion, which is the process by which organic materials are broken down to produce biogas, typically falls within the range of 25-30°C. This temperature range promotes the activity of the microorganisms responsible for the digestion process and ensures efficient biogas production. 2. Time (Retention): The retention time refers to the duration that organic materials or waste are kept within the biogas digester for digestion to occur. The specific retention time varies depending on the type of material being digested and typically ranges from 4 to 45 days. Different materials have different degradation rates, and longer retention times may be required for more complex or difficult-to-digest materials. 3. Cooking (Gas Requirement): The gas requirement for cooking refers to the amount of biogas needed to fulfill cooking needs. The range provided, 0.5-0.9 m per day, represents the approximate volume of biogas required for daily cooking purposes. This can vary based on the cooking practices, the number of meals cooked, and the specific cooking appliances used. 4. Waste (Food): The figure provided, 90 liters per kg (time retention of 5 days), indicates the amount of food waste generated per kilogram and the recommended retention time for efficient digestion. This information can be useful for estimating the amount of food waste input required for biogas production and determining the ideal retention time to achieve optimal biogas yield. 5. Content (Biogas Energy): The value of 7 kWh per m (equivalent to 0.062 liters of diesel fuel) represents the energy content of biogas. It indicates the energy output that can be obtained from the combustion of 1 cubic meter of biogas. This information can be used to compare the energy value of biogas with other fuels, such as diesel, and evaluate its potential as a renewable energy source. 6. Yield (Human): The yield of 0.002 m per person per day suggests the average biogas production per person from human waste. This information is useful for estimating the potential biogas yield from human waste and evaluating its application as a sanitation solution in areas with limited access to traditional sewage systems. 7. Yield (Cow): The yield of 0.5 m per day for cow dung, with a retention period of 40 days, indicates the approximate biogas production from cow dung over a specific digestion period. Cow dung is a commonly used feedstock for biogas production, and this information can help estimate the biogas potential from cow dung and optimize the digestion process. 8. Grain (Food): The value of 600 liters per kg with a retention time of 6 days represents the recommended retention time and biogas yield from grain-based food waste. This information is valuable for determining the appropriate retention period and estimating the biogas production potential from grain-based food waste

2.9. Biogas Development Status and Prospects.

Biogas development refers to the progress and outlook of the biogas industry, which involves the production and utilization of biogas as a renewable energy source. Here's an advanced explanation of the biogas development status and prospects: 1. Current Status of Biogas Development: - Increasing Adoption: Biogas has gained significant attention and adoption worldwide due to its potential to address energy needs, waste management, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. - Diverse Feedstocks: Biogas can be produced from a wide range of feedstocks, including agricultural residues, organic waste, animal manure, and energy crops. This diversity allows for flexibility in feedstock availability and suitability for different regions. - Varied Applications: Biogas can be utilized for electricity generation, heat production, and as a vehicle fuel. It is also increasingly used for decentralized energy production in rural areas and as a substitute for fossil fuels in industries. 2. Prospects for Biogas Development: - Renewable Energy Transition: Biogas holds great potential in the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy future. It can contribute to reducing reliance on fossil fuels, mitigating climate change, and achieving sustainable development goals. - Waste Management Solutions: Biogas systems provide an effective waste management solution by converting organic waste into valuable energy. This helps reduce landfill waste, odors, and methane emissions, while also generating economic benefits. - Circular Economy Approach: Biogas aligns with the principles of the circular economy by closing the loop on organic waste and turning it into a valuable resource. It promotes the reuse and recycling of organic materials, reducing environmental impacts and promoting resource efficiency. - Environmental Benefits: Biogas production reduces greenhouse gas emissions by capturing methane, a potent greenhouse gas, and utilizing it as a renewable energy source. It also helps improve air and water quality by reducing the release of harmful pollutants from organic waste. - Job Creation and Rural Development: Biogas projects provide opportunities for job creation and income generation in rural areas, where feedstocks like agricultural residues and animal manure are abundant. This supports sustainable rural development and enhances local economies. - Technological Advancements: Ongoing advancements in biogas technology, such as improved anaerobic digestion processes, gas cleaning and upgrading techniques, and co-digestion with multiple feedstocks, contribute to enhanced efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness of biogas systems. It's important to note that these explanations are based on general knowledge and trends in the biogas industry. For detailed and specific information, I recommend referring to research papers, industry reports, and scientific literature on biogas development and its prospects.

2.10. Advantages and Disadvantages

2.10.1. Advantages

- This technology is appropriate for use on a small scale since it is less expensive and more straightforward than competing biofuels.
- Gasoline generation from renewable sources.
- Air pollution prevention through reducing atmospheric methane (a potent greenhouse gas) emissions
- Minimal footprint since most of the building may be constructed below earth.
- Low running expenses; may be constructed and maintained using readily accessible resources in the area.
- Treatment of all organic waste (animal, human, and solid) in one and the same digester
- A lifespan of more than 20 years in service is guaranteed.
- "Waste management" refers to the practice of disposing of garbage in an efficient and environmentally friendly way. This includes garbage from homes as well as food scraps.
- Slurry is a great organic fertilizer because of its high nutritional concentration.
- Prevent deforestation through lowering demand for wood fuel and fostering energy independence among rural residents.

2.10.2. Disadvantages

- Low economic viability at big industrial scale (as compared to other biofuels)
- If you want to turn your substrate into biogas, it has to have a lot of organic matter in it.
- c Due to insufficient pathogen elimination, further processing of the digestate may be necessary.
- gas output is minimal below 15 degrees Celsius d must be seeded

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, the innovative approaches to achieving dynamic design in biogas systems offer immense potential for sustainable development, not only globally but also within specific regions such as Imo State, Nigeria. By embracing these approaches, Imo State can address pressing challenges related to waste management, energy access, and environmental sustainability.

Imo State, like many other regions, faces the need for efficient waste management solutions. The implementation of dynamic biogas system designs can help tackle this issue by converting organic waste materials generated from agriculture, households, and industries into valuable biogas. The adoption of such systems in Imo State would alleviate the burden on landfills, reduce methane emissions, and promote a cleaner and healthier environment.

Furthermore, the integration of dynamic design principles in biogas systems aligns with the energy needs of Imo State. By harnessing the potential of biogas, the region can enhance its energy security and promote a transition towards a more sustainable energy mix. Accessible and clean energy derived from biogas can power homes, schools, and businesses, improving the livelihoods of people in Imo State while reducing reliance on traditional energy sources.

The pursuit of dynamic design in biogas systems also has significant socio-economic implications for Imo State. The production of biogas can create job opportunities, stimulate local entrepreneurship, and foster economic growth. Additionally, the biofertilizers generated as a byproduct of biogas production can support sustainable agriculture practices, improving crop yields and food security in the region.

Imo State, Nigeria, can harness the potential of innovative approaches in achieving dynamic design in biogas systems as a catalyst for sustainable development. By embracing these strategies, the state can contribute to the UN SDGs, addressing environmental challenges, promoting clean energy access, and fostering socio-economic progress. The journey towards a greener, more sustainable Imo State begins with the adoption of these innovative approaches in biogas system design.

Acknowledgment
The authors would like to express their gratitude to the researchers and academics who have made important, trustworthy, and accurate material on all areas of Biogas Energy Generation readily available. This contributed to the overall success of the study's development.

Conflicts of Interest
The Authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Authors Contribution
The first author wrote the draft under the guidance of the second author on the theme and content of the paper.

Funding Statement
The Author(s) declares no financial support for the research, authorship or publication of this article.

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