





### Optimizing mixing time to lower the energy consumption of an anaerobic digestion waste-toenergy system for food waste management

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### CHALLENGES AND DEMANDS FOR FOOD WASTE TREATMENT

### Chellenges

- Waste sorting
- Sensitive \$
- Energy Intensive
- Low energy recovery

### Demands

- High sorting efficiency
  - High treatment capacity
- Low energy consumption
  - Efficient energy recovery

### **Optimizing mixing in Anaerobic digester ?**

### OPTIMIZATION OF MIXING TIME IN AD



CFD simulation

Optimizing mixing time

Lower Energy Consumption

## FOOD WASTE

#### Table 1

Characteristics of food waste.





# COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS MODELING



### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PROCESS PARAMETERS

Components	R1	R2	R3
1-10  days - 0.9  g VS/L/day SMP <sup>a</sup> (ml CH <sub>4</sub> /gVS/d) pH	$377 \pm 36$ 7.3 ± 0.2	$387 \pm 30$ 7.2 ± 0.1	$262 \pm 27$ 7.1 ± 0.2
COD (mg/L) VFA (mg COD/L) TS (wt %)	$712 \pm 59$ $305 \pm 29$ $2.1 \pm 0.3$	$737 \pm 39$ $321 \pm 47$ $2.1 \pm 0.2$	$722 \pm 47$ 307 $\pm 39$ 2.0 $\pm 0.2$
11–20 days – 1.8 g VS/L/day SMP <sup>a</sup> (ml CH <sub>4</sub> /gVS/d) pH COD (mg/L) VFA (mg COD/L) TS (wt %)	$\begin{array}{r} 423 \ \pm \ 40 \\ 7.3 \ \pm \ 0.1 \\ 1223 \ \pm \ 43 \\ 615 \ \pm \ 59 \\ 2.2 \ \pm \ 0.2 \end{array}$	$398 \pm 33$ 7.2 ± 0.2 1037 ± 98 587 ± 86 2.2 ± 0.3	$270 \pm 26$ $6.2 \pm 0.2$ $1563 \pm 102$ $831 \pm 91$ $2.1 \pm 0.3$
21–30 days – 2.4 g VS/L/day SMP <sup>a</sup> (ml CH <sub>4</sub> /gVS/d) pH COD (mg/L) VFA (mg COD/L) TS (wt %)	$\begin{array}{r} 437 \ \pm \ 26 \\ 7.1 \ \pm \ 0.1 \\ 1613 \ \pm \ 109 \\ 1009 \ \pm \ 93 \\ 2.5 \ \pm \ 0.2 \end{array}$	$396 \pm 27$ 7.1 ± 0.2 1737 ± 87 1127 ± 129 2.3 ± 0.2	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \ \pm \ 12 \\ 5.6 \ \pm \ 0.2 \\ 4309 \ \pm \ 213 \\ 2890 \ \pm \ 426 \\ 2.4 \ \pm \ 0.4 \end{array}$

Semi-continuous mixing mode is preferred !

<sup>a</sup> Values are expressed as mean ± standard deviations.

### FOOD WASTE AD SYSTEM

#### **Combined Heat and Power System**



Net energy output

### ENERGY FLOW CHART



### **CHP - Combined heat and power unit**

### ENERGY PERFORMANCE



Net energy output is achieved in semi-continuous mixing mode

# REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION





#### **Computational Fluid Dynamics** (CFD) modelling for mixing

#### Semi-continuous mixing strategy



#### **Different Scales of Engine Generator systems**

## APPLICATIONS IN SINGAPORE

#### **Demonstration of NUS-SJTU in Singapore**

Anaerobic digestion waste-to-energy eco-system for food waste in Raffles Hall Canteen



Treatment Capacity: 50-200 kg/day Reactor volume: 1 m<sup>3</sup> Location: Opposite Raffles Hall Canteen Output: Electricity, Heat and fertilizer Container: 20 feet



### NUS Frontier Phase Canteen



# CONCLUSIONS



- Energy consumption for AD systems can be optimized
- Reduction through mixing time and process parameters
- Combination of CFD modeling and experimental validation in pilot-scale systems





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