OPTIMISATION OF AN ANAEROBIC CO-DIGESTION PROCESS

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(09 / 8072)



Degree of Master of Science

Department of Chemical & Process Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

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DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

"I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or Institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text."

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ABSTRACT

Anaerobic co-digestion, ACD, is regarded as a key environmental technology in industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors for integrated solid and liquid waste treatment and renewable energy production. The main objective of this thesis is to optimize the wet co-digestion process of canteen food waste by combined experimental and mathematical modeling approaches.

Anaerobic co-digestion of canteen food waste with water hyacinth, Gliricidia and Rice straw was conducted in this study. Two batch experiments were performed to find out the best co-substrate for co-digestion and subsequently to investigate the effect of increasing co-substrate fractions. Concurrently, dynamic batch modeling results from ADM1 is used to validate the results from each experiment. Semi-continuously fed experiments were conducted to determine hydrolysis rate constants of best co- substrate mixtures by combining parameter estimation of ADM1. The highest total Chemical Oxygen Demand (TCOD) removal and the highest average biogas production were obtained when Gliricidia was used as co-substrate. Total biogas production increased with increasing co-substrate concentration. Hydrolysis parameters were estimated using simulated total gas flow rate and experimental gas flow rate. Estimated hydrolysis rate constant for carbohydrates is higher than for the protein and lipids. Increase of Gliricidia contents in co digestion feed mixtures did not influence hydrolysis rate constants.

Keywords: Anaerobic Co-digestion, Optimization, ADM1, Mathematical Modeling, AQUASIM 2.1f, Canteen Food Waste, Gliricidia,

DEDICATION

Dedicated with gratitude to my loving **PARENTS** for being the greatest pliers of my life...



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University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

I believe that my research will make a small contribution to the vast ocean of research done in the field of Environmental engineering...

K. W. N. Dilnayana.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation Description

AA Amino Acids

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

APHA American Public Health Association

ADM1 Anaerobic Digestion Model No.1

AD Anaerobic Digestion
ACD Anaerobic Co-digestion

CFTOOL Curve Fitting Tool

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

CSTR Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor

DOC Degradable Organic Carbon
FAS Ferrous Ammonium Sulfate

HAc Acetic acid

HBu Butyric acid

HPr Unive Propionic acid atuwa, Sri Lanka.

HRT Elect Hydraulic Retention Time at ions

HVa Valeric acid k

IC Inorganic Carbon

IN Inorganic Nitrogen

IWA International Water Association

KOH Potassium Hydroxide

LCFA Long Chain Fatty Acids

MSW Municipal Solid Waste

OLR Organic Loading Rate

TCOD Total Chemical Oxygen Demand

TS Total Solids

TVS Total Volatile Solids

UASB Up flow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket

VFA Volatile Fatty Acids

VSS Volatile Suspended Solids

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