

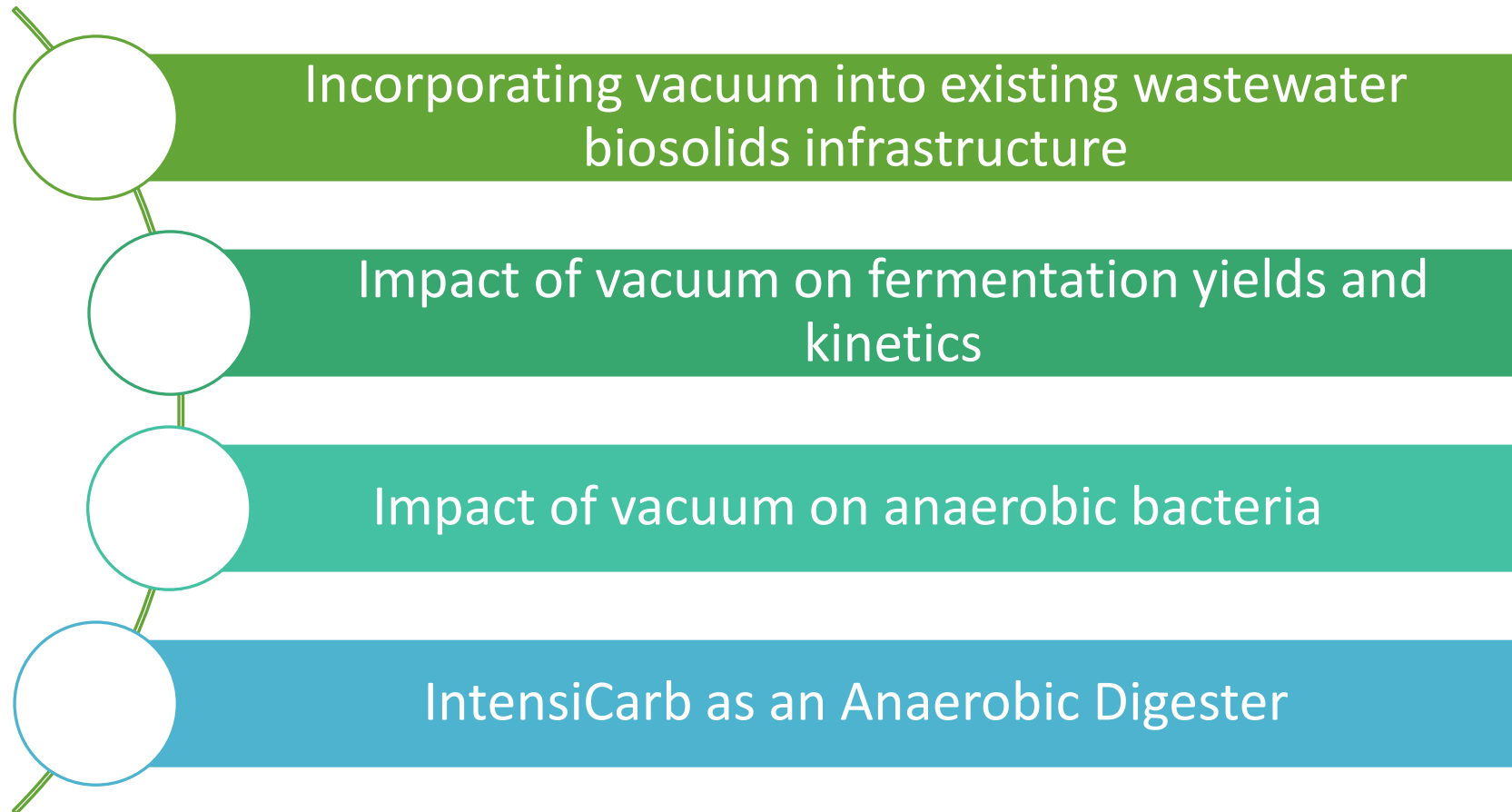
The IntensiCarb Technology as a Vacuum-Enhanced Fermentation and Anaerobic Digestion System

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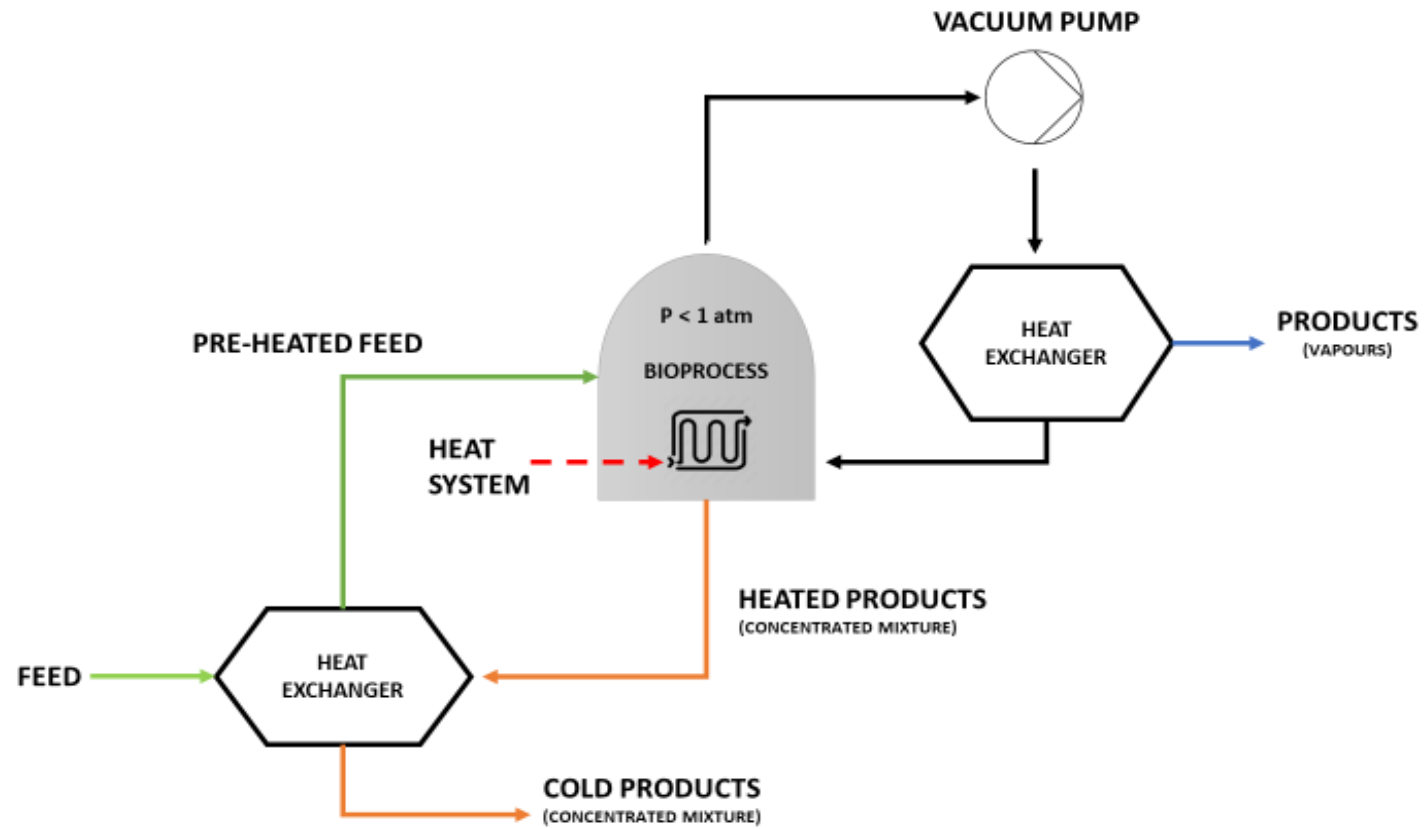
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Outline



Integrating vacuum into existing infrastructure



How we tested Intensi-Carb™ fermentation

3 L vacuum reactors

Batch feed and wasting

Operating Temperatures,
Pressures

- 45 °C, 110 mbar
- 60 °C, 150 mbar

Feed: 50/50 primary sludge
and TWAS

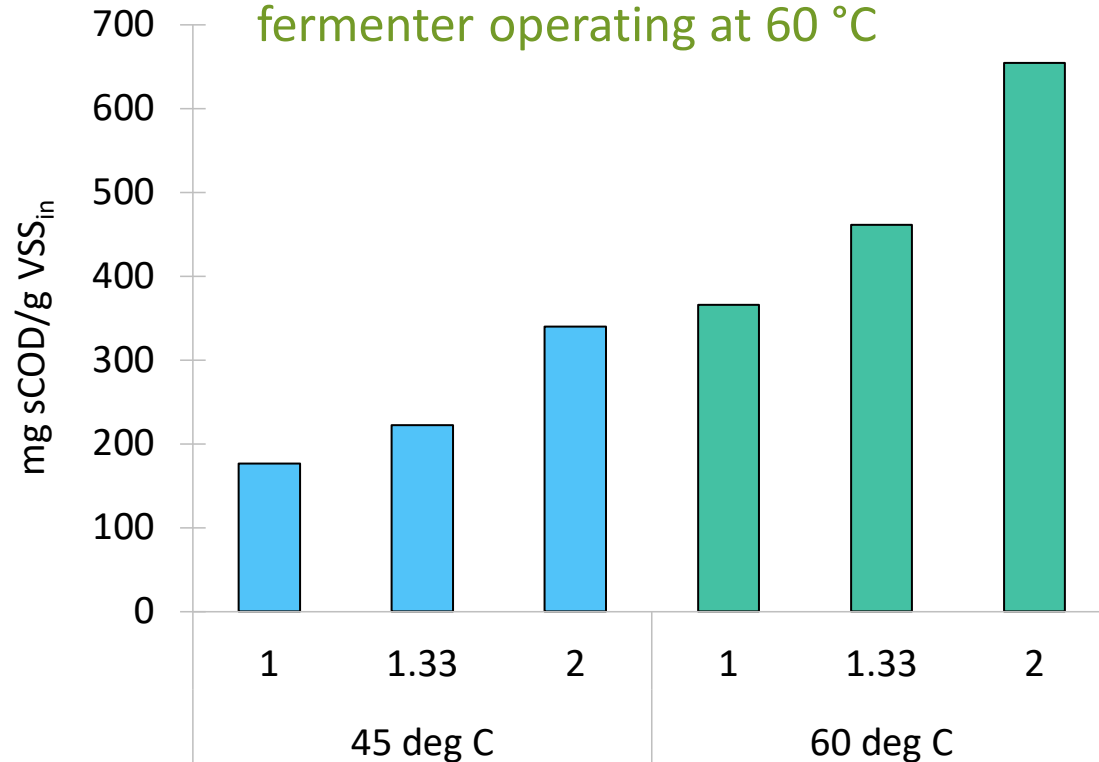
Test Matrix

	SRT	HRT	Intensification Factor
Control	3	3	1
IC-1	3	2.25	1.3
IC-2	3	1.5	2

INTENSIFICATION FACTOR: $\frac{SRT}{HRT}$

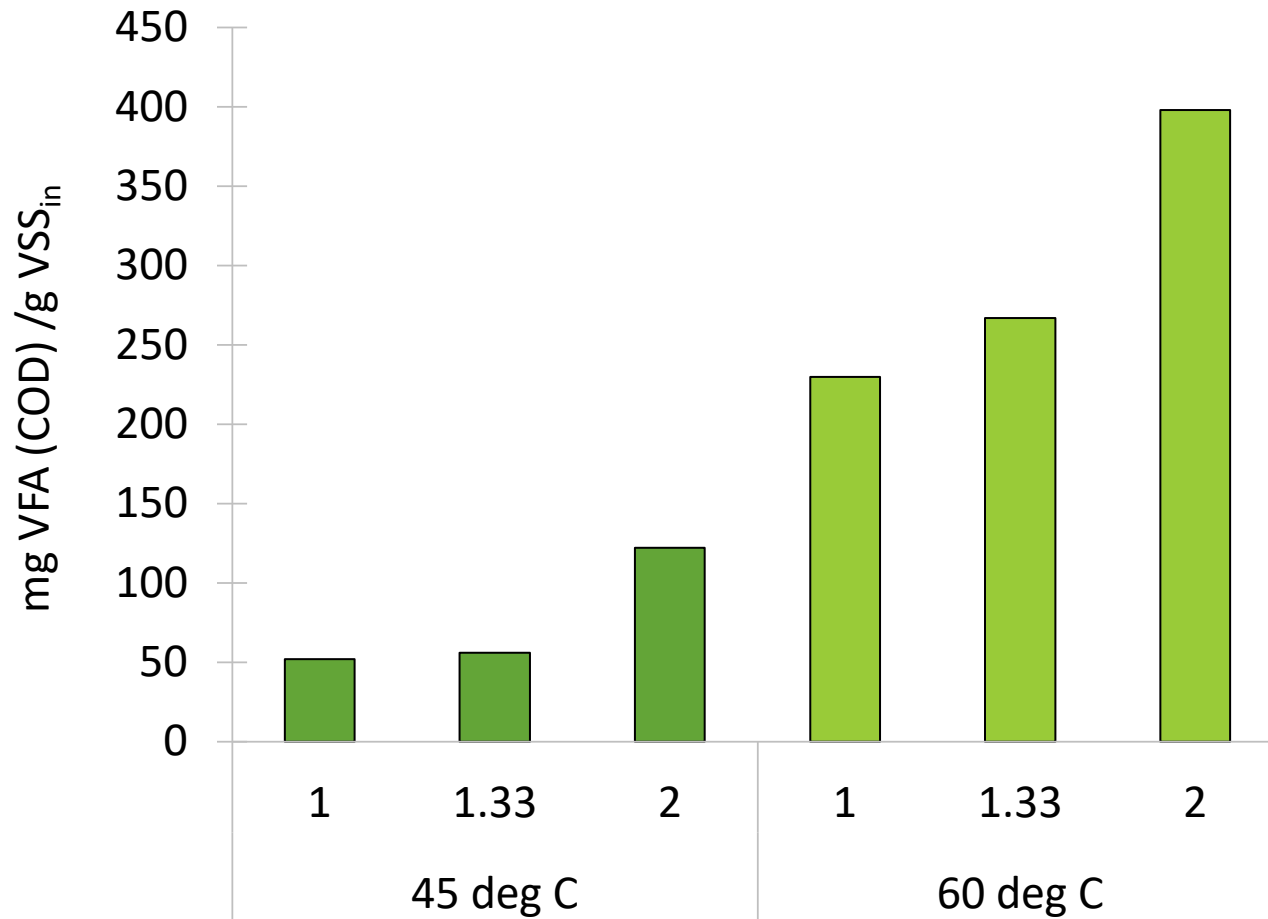
Hydrolysis can be significantly enhanced with solid-liquid separation

At an IF 2 the hydrolysis rate at 45 °C was equivalent to the conventional fermenter operating at 60 °C



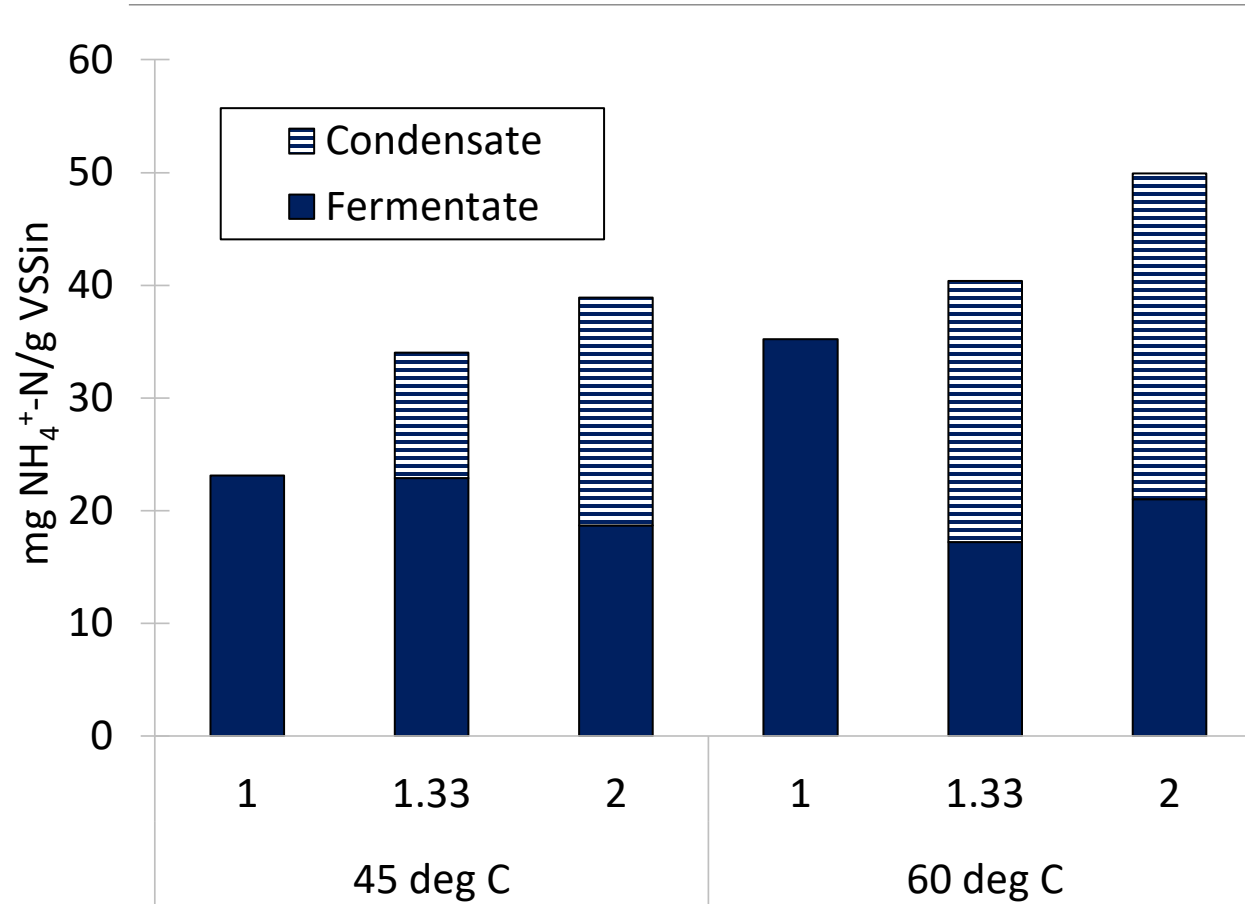
	Condition	Biomass specific hydrolysis rate (mg sCOD/g VSS _r /d)
45 °C	IF 1	109 ± 5.1
	IF 2	140 ± 3.7
60 °C	IF 1	141 ± 3.1
	IF 2	158 ± 1.9

VFA production was notably enhanced only at the highest intensification factor.



	Condition	Biomass specific acidification rate (mg sCOD/g VSS _r /d)
45 °C	IF 1	28 ± 2.1
	IF 2	43 ± 1.1
60 °C	IF 1	32 ± 1.0
	IF 2	54 ± 1.9

Vacuum evaporation partitions ~25%-50% of released ammonia to the condensate.



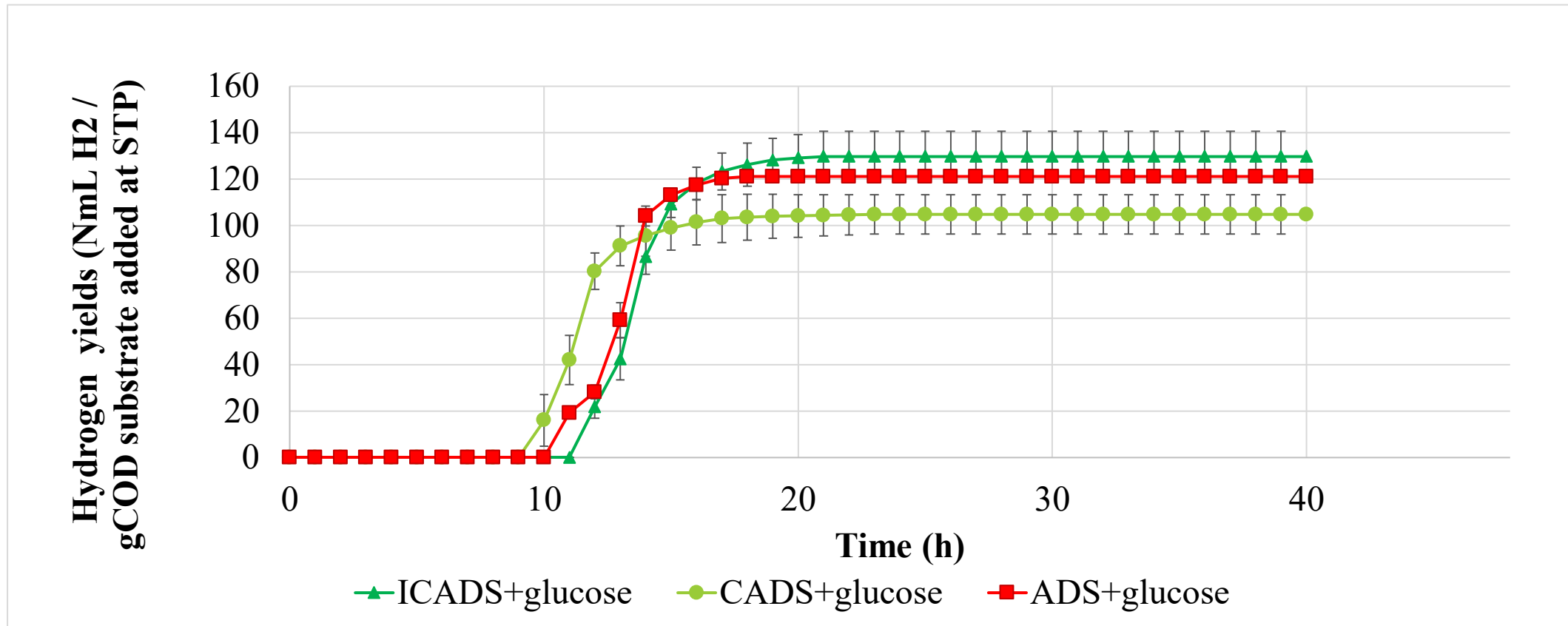
Fermentation Impact: reduced ammonia in the digestate. Condensate is very clean water, suitable for resource recovery

Digestion Impact: reduces load of N to the digester potentially improving the C:N ratio and alleviating ammonia toxicity. For example, at IF 2, 1400 mg NH₃-N/L was reduced to 980 mg NH₃-N/L

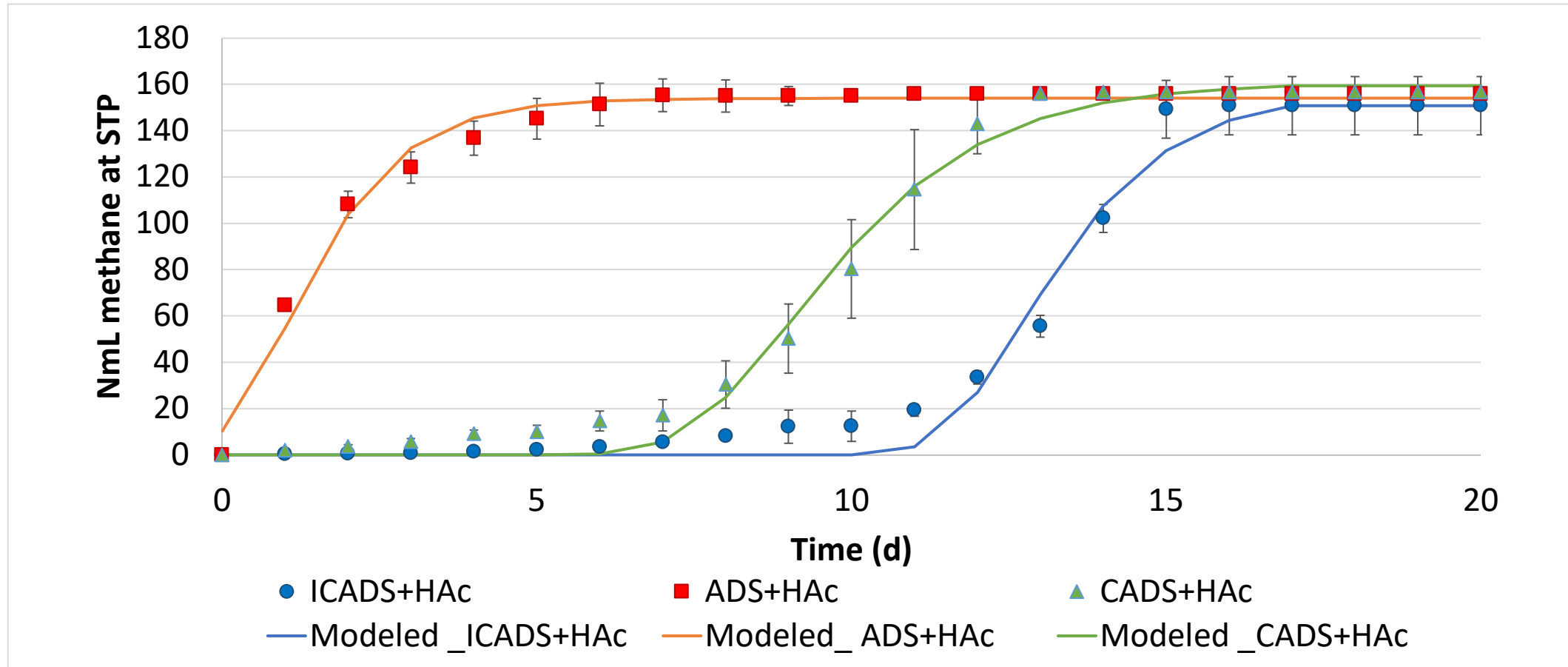
Liquid fermentate provides carbon comparable to supplemental sources

		45 °C	60 °C
Acetic Acid	sDNR (mg NO ₃ -N/mg VSS/d)	0.18 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.01
	sCOD:N (mg/mg)	8.8	10.3
Fermentate	sDNR (mg NO ₃ -N/mg VSS/d)	0.16 ± 0.05	0.12 ± 0.01
	sCOD:N (mg/mg)	10.7	12.6
	VFA:N (mg COD/mg)	3.5	4.4
	VFA/sCOD (%)	33	35

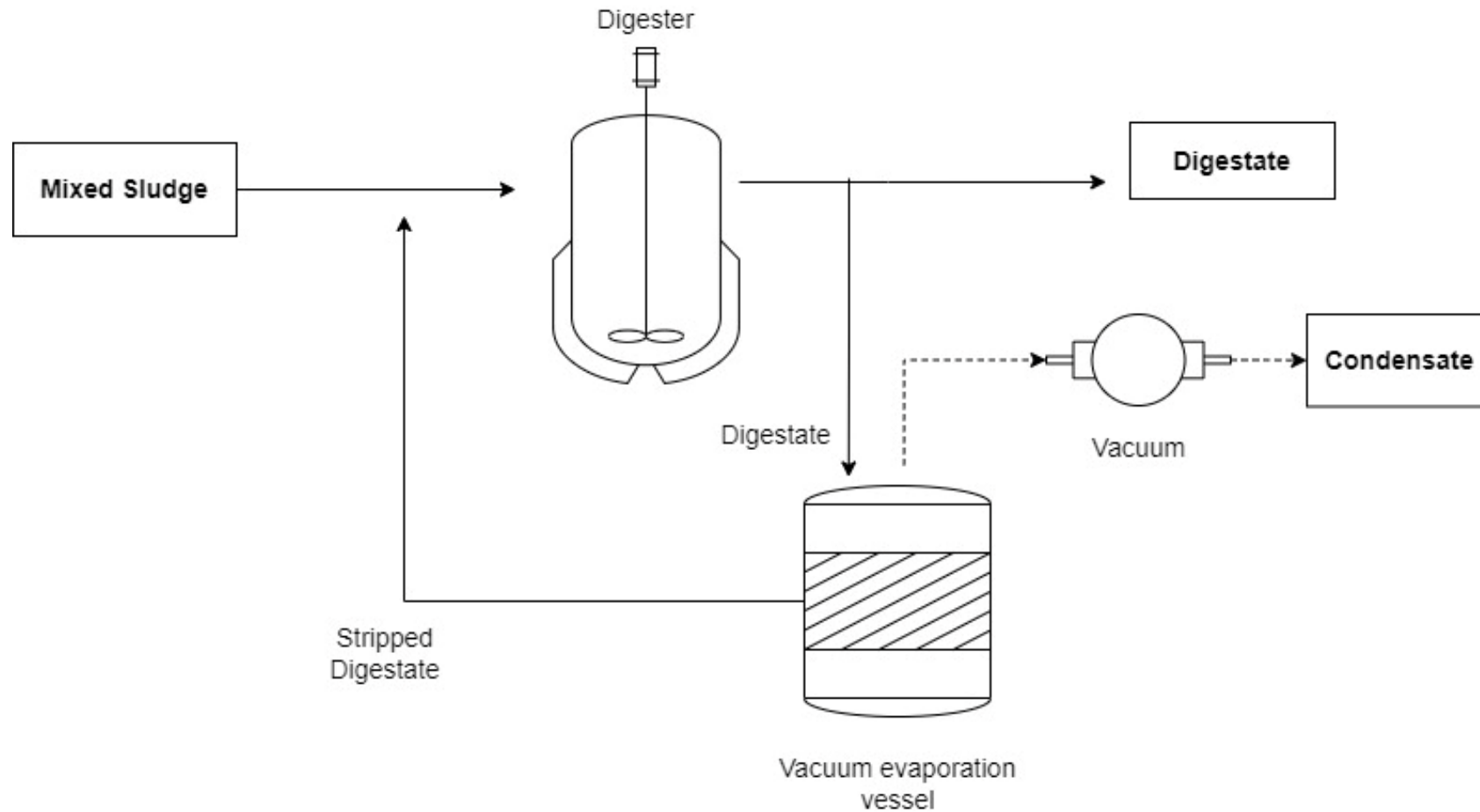
Short-term vacuum did not inhibit hydrogen yield of fermentative bacteria



Vacuum increased lag-phase of methanogens but no impact on methane yield



IntensiCarb for Anaerobic Digestion

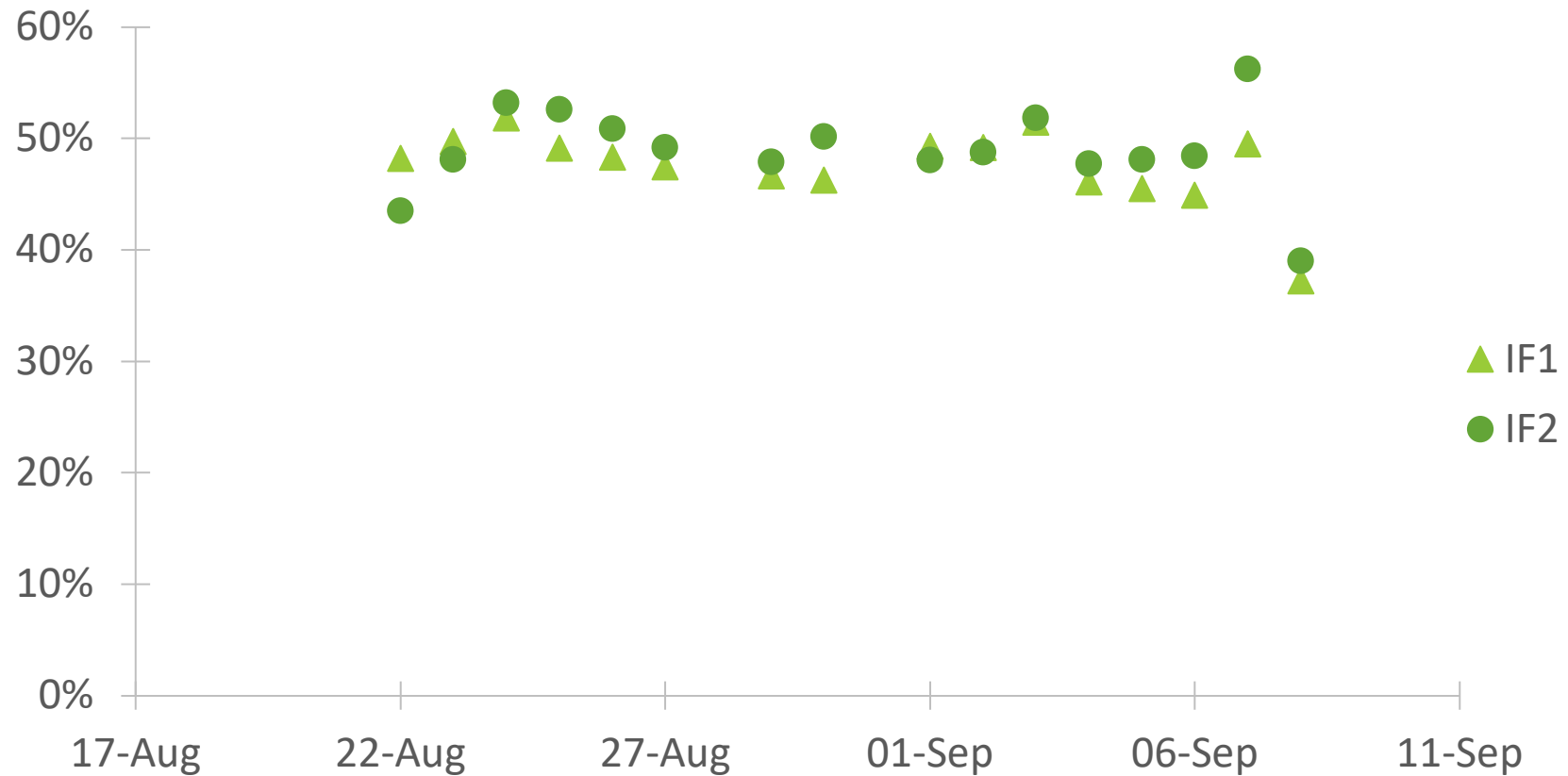


Testing IntensiCarb Anaerobic Digestion (Ongoing)

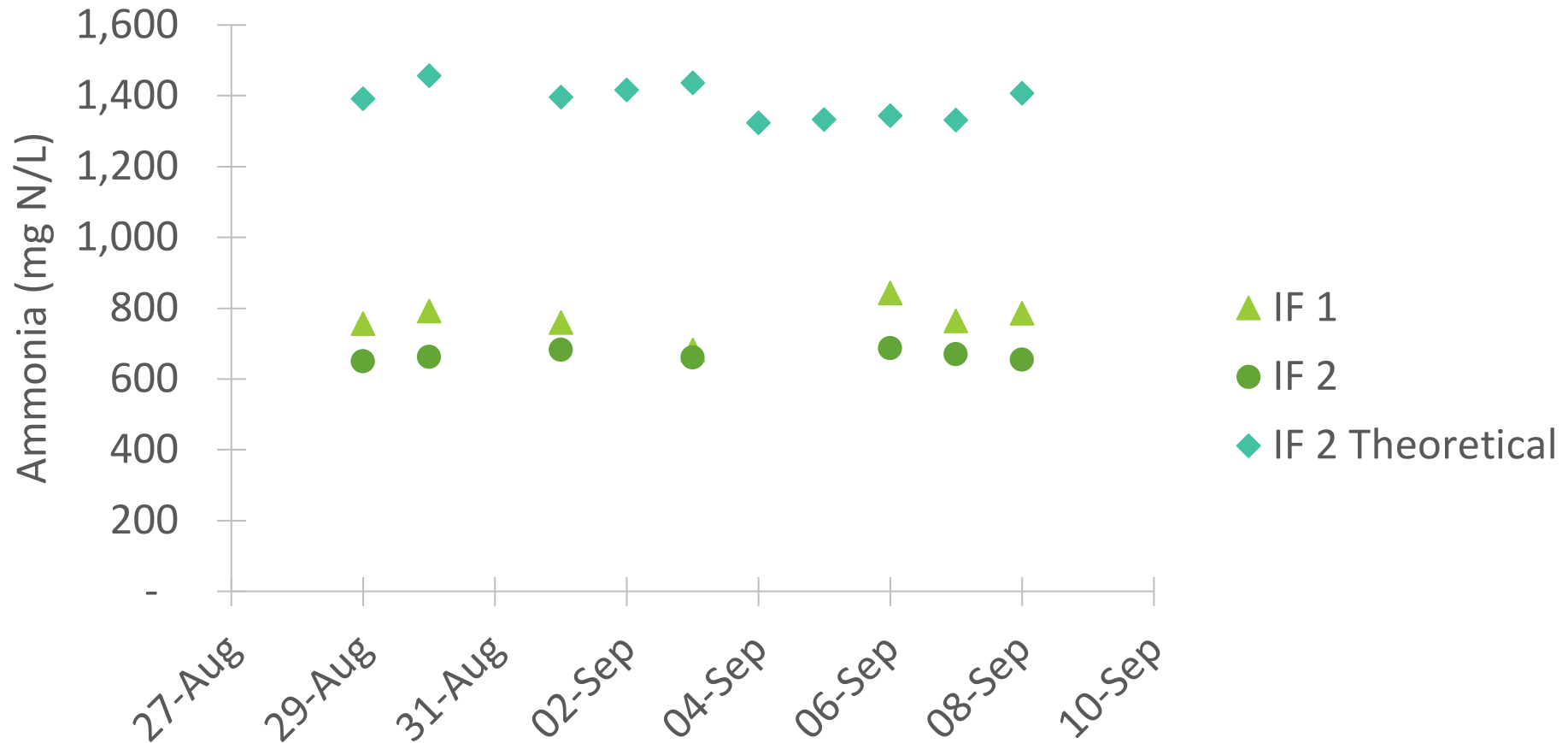
- ❖ 1.8 L working volume
- ❖ 35 ± 2 °C
- ❖ Feed is 50:50, TWAS : PS
- ❖ Side stream treated at 150 mbar, 55 °C
- ❖ 58 days of operation
- ❖ OLR = 1.5 to 2 g COD/L/day and 3 to 4 g COD/L/day

IF	HRT	SRT	Feed Volume (mL)	Sludge sent for stripping (mL)	Condensate (mL)	Stripped Sludge back to digesters (mL)	Waste from digesters (mL)
1	20	20	90	0	0	0	90
2	10	20	180	180	90	90	90

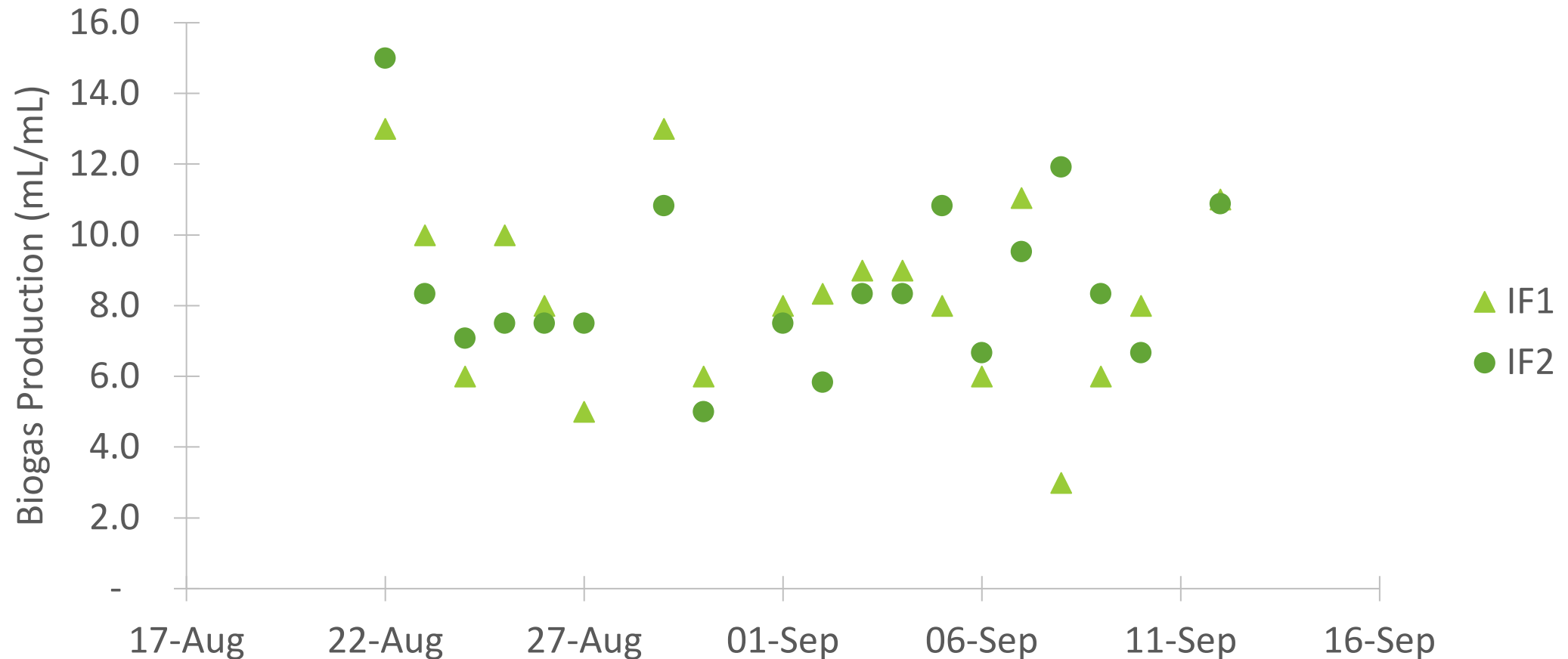
IntensiCarb as an Anaerobic Digester – VS Destructions



IntensiCarb as an Anaerobic Digester – Ammonia concentrations in the reactor



IntensiCarb as an Anaerobic Digester – Biogas production is maintained during intensification



Observations to date

- ❖ Decoupling of SRT from HRT with vacuum results in a significant increase in hydrolysis and acidification rates.
- ❖ Fermentate from vacuum reactor provides carbon comparable to supplemental sources
- ❖ Vacuum did not show long term impact on fermentative and methanogenic bacteria
- ❖ Able to double the organic loading while maintaining digester performance
- ❖ Ammonia removal during fermentation and anaerobic digestion presents nutrient recovery, diversion and downstream process benefits.

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