Department of Food, Agricultural, and Biological Engineering

Techno-economic analysis of a combined anaerobic digestion and hydrothermal carbonization system

Luis Huezo and Ajay Shah*

INTRODUCTION

- Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a biochemical conversion method that treats wet biomass, such as sewage sludge, which is the solid fraction from wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). Anaerobic digestion effluent (ADE) is a microbe, nutrient, carbon, and waterrich byproduct from AD and is usually dewatered and sent to the landfill, incinerated, or applied to agricultural fields [1]. ADE dewatering is an energy intensive and expensive process.
- Hydrothermal carbonization (HTC) is a thermochemical conversion method that processes wet biomass, under subcritical conditions, into hydrochar and a liquor [2]; thus, it is ideal for ADE. Hydrochar is a carbonized material with potential uses including solid fuel and soil amendment [3]. Soil amendments can improve soil properties and therefore plant development. Different types of soil amendments include biochar and hydrochar [4].

OBJECTIVE

• Evaluate the techno-economic feasibility of a combined anaerobic digestion and hydrothermal carbonization system for sewage sludge treatment and hydrochar production.

METHODS

HTC of ADE Experiments

• ADE of sewage sludge was collected from a WWTP in Ohio. HTC runs were carried out under different process conditions (temperatures and times) following a central composite design (CCD) (Fig. 1). HTC runs were carried out in a 1 L Parr reactor (Fig. 2). After HTC, the samples were recovered (Fig 2). The center point from the CCD was used as the base case for the technoeconomic analysis, and hydrochar was produced at that condition to use as soil amendment.



Techno-economic analysis

- The system was based on the WWTP in Wooster, OH, which serves a population of ~26,600 people and receive 14.4 ton/h of sewage sludge.
- The process was modelled using SuperPro Designer 9.5.
- Figure 3. Techno-economic analysis framework.
- The techno-economic analysis was performed using data from the WWTP, equipment and process conditions; properties of feedstock, intermediates, and final products; and cost of feedstock, materials, equipment, and utilities (Fig. 3).

Use of hydrochar as soil amendment

- Soil was amended with different char types (pyrochar, hydrochar from sewage sludge, and hydrochar from manure) at varying rates (0, 1, 3, 5, 10, & 15 g char/kg soil).
- Lettuce seeds were sown, and germination rates were recorded and analyzed.

RESULTS

- Reaction temperature during HTC had a significant effect on hydrochar yield, which decreased with higher temperatures (Fig. 4).
- The capital investment for the combined AD-HTC system was calculated to be ~\$32 M, a payback time of < 6 years, NPV of ~\$10 M, and IRR of ~12%.
- Germination rates of char amended soils at 3 g/kg were higher than no-char (Fig. 5).

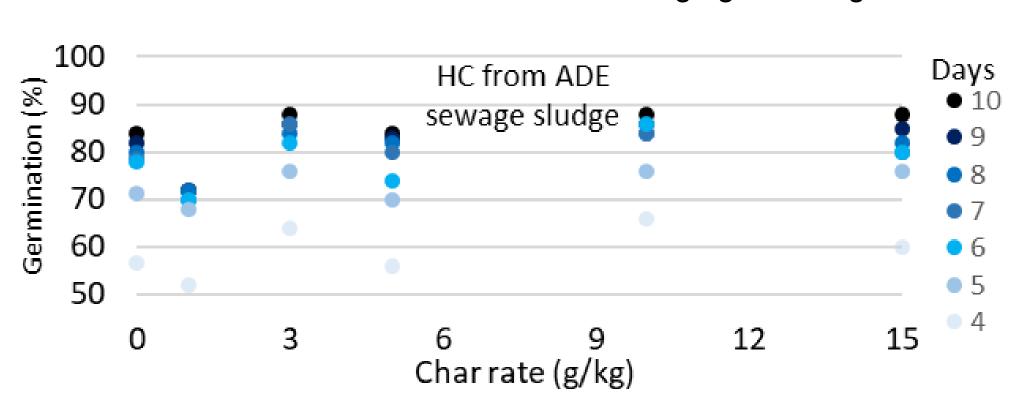


Figure 5. Effect of char rate on lettuce germination from day 4 to day 10.

TE ^

indicators

Figure 4. Hydrochar yield response surface. Effect of temperature and time.

CONCLUSIONS

- Hydrochar yield is mostly influenced by reaction temperature.
- Hydrochar has the potential to be used as soil amendment when applied at low rates.
- Hydrochar production and sewage sludge treatment have the potential to be technically and economically feasible through the combined AD-HTC system.

REFERENCES

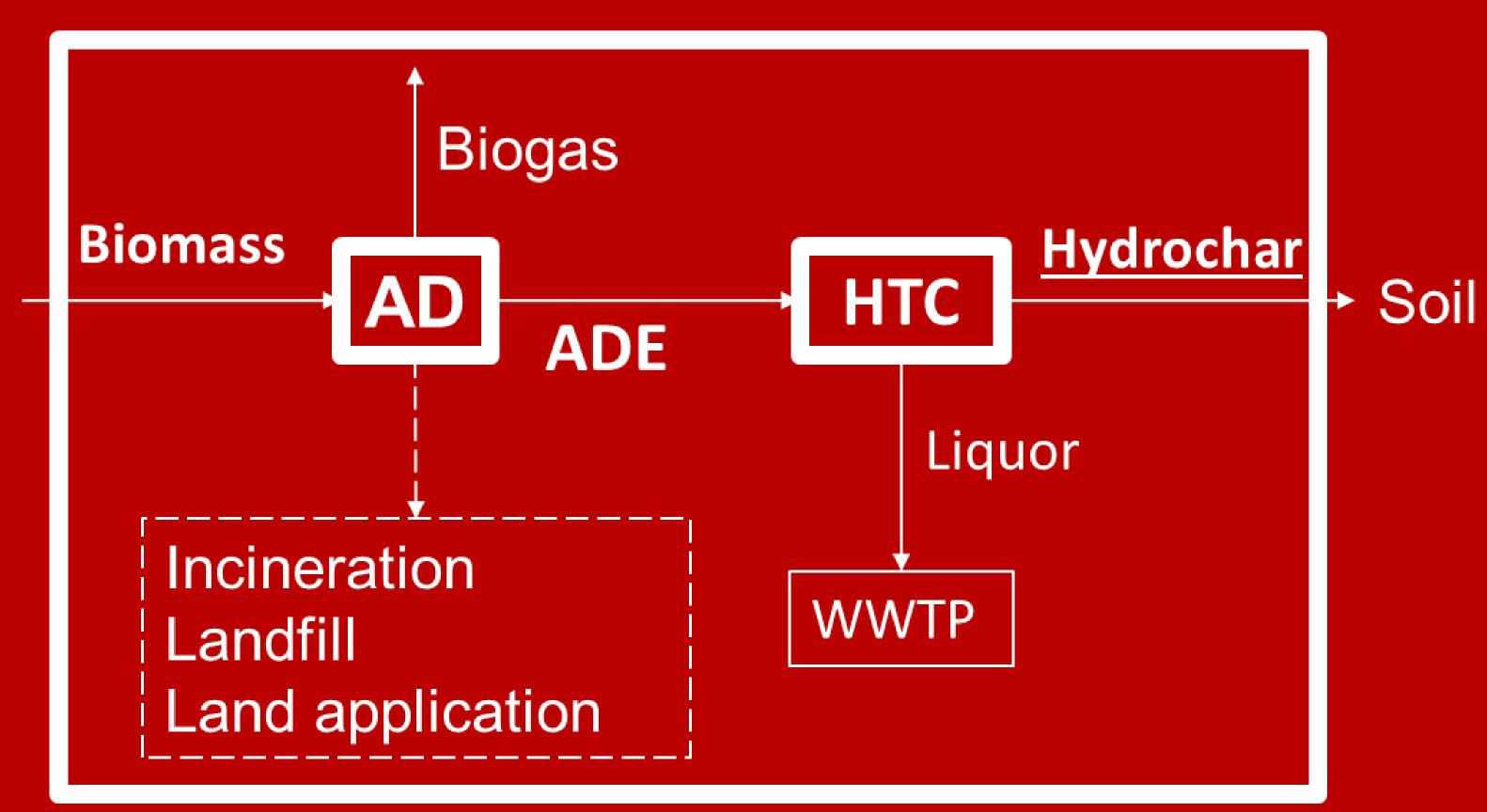
- 1. Sheets et al. 2015. Waste Manag. 44, 94–115.
- 2. Kambo and Dutta. 2014. Appl. Energy. 135, 182–191.
- 3. Dieguez et al. 2018. Energies. 11(3), 496.
- 4. Graber, et al. 2010. Adv. in Agronomy. 337, 481–496.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SEEDS

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

L. Huezo, Ph.D. Candidate; huezosanchez.1@buckeyemail.osu.edu *Corresponding author: A. Shah, Associate Professor; shah.971@osu.edu

Hydrochar production and sewage sludge treatment have the potential to be technically and economically feasible through the combined AD-HTC system.



Combined AD-HTC system

