

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council



Getting ~~The Most~~ Out Of Sludge

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The largest single arch railway bridge: 1725



Roman design: unchanged since 179 BC

Causey Arch, Built 1725

Largest Railway Bridge 1882



- Designed in the 1880s
- Design grounded in sound structural theory of Maxwell and Rankine

Sludge and Thermodynamics

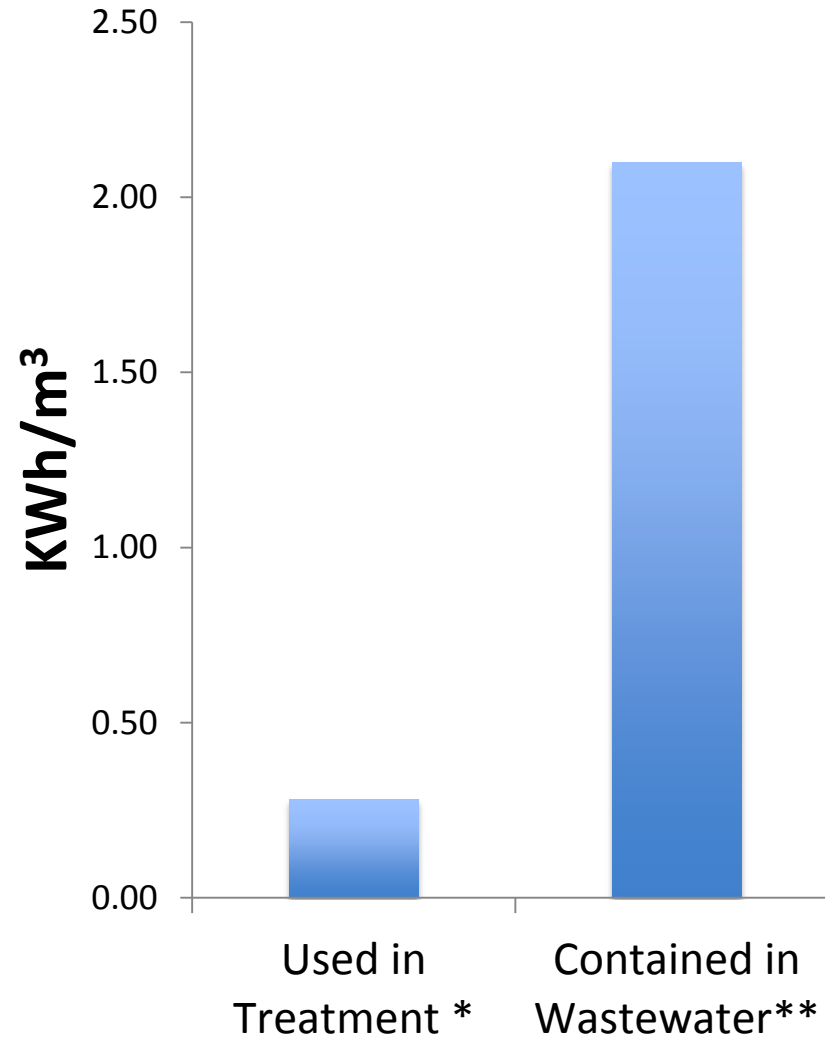
$$\frac{-DG_{Cat}}{DG_{Ana} + DG_{dis}}$$

$-\Delta G_{cat}^{01}$ Aerobic Heterotrophs = 2942 (kJ/moleDonor)

$-\Delta G_{cat}^{01}$ Anaerobic Fermenters = 136 (kJ/moleDonor)

Sludge is an inevitable consequence of
using oxygen as a terminal electron
acceptor

Energy in Wastewater: 8Kj/litre



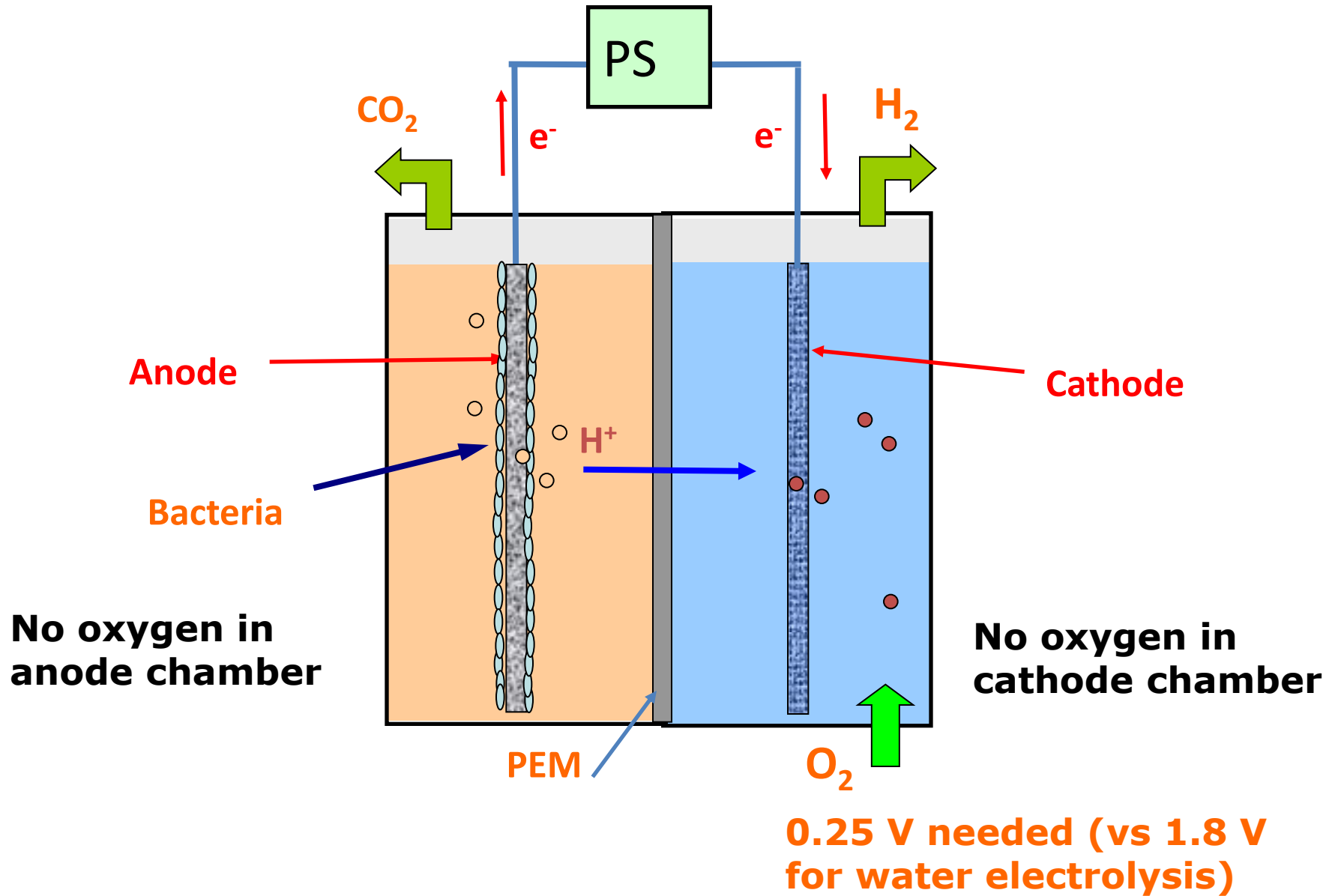
Heidrich et al., 2011, ES&T*
Northumbrian Water 2013*

Change Your Electron Acceptor

Change Your Thermodynamics

- 1. An Electrode
 - Microbial Electrolysis Cell
- 2. CO₂
 - Anaerobic Wastewater Treatment

Microbial Electrolysis Cell: Make Hydrogen from Sewage



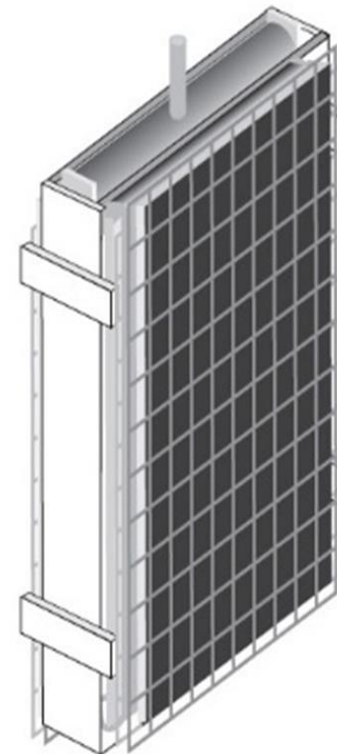
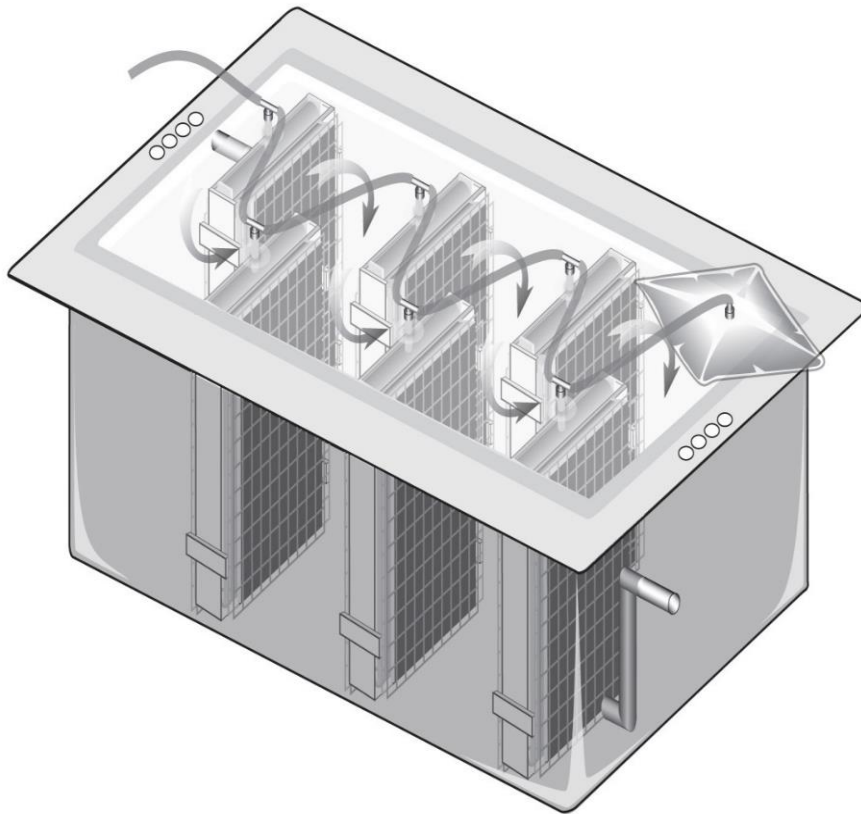
Simple Designs

- Low load
- Low temperatures
- Cheap materials



But we understood the principles

- Rare electrogenic microbes + low temp = long start up
- Membrane needed (microbes eat H_2)
- Design – simple, low cost, retrofittable, scalable – (now $1m^2$)



And so - it works

- 0.6 L/day of 99% pure hydrogen for 12 months
- Gas production continuous
- Average 50% of the electrical energy input was recovered
- Average COD removal 44%
- Volumetric loading rate was 0.14 kgCOD/m³/day,

Heidrich et al. 2013,
2014.

But it does not pay (yet)

- Longer Reactors for COD removal
- More efficient 3D Anodes
- Improved H₂ recovery
- Break even vs Activated Sludge ~ 5 years

Full Scale Domestic Wastewater Treatment in UASB (PE ~1000,000)



Minas Gerais, Brazil

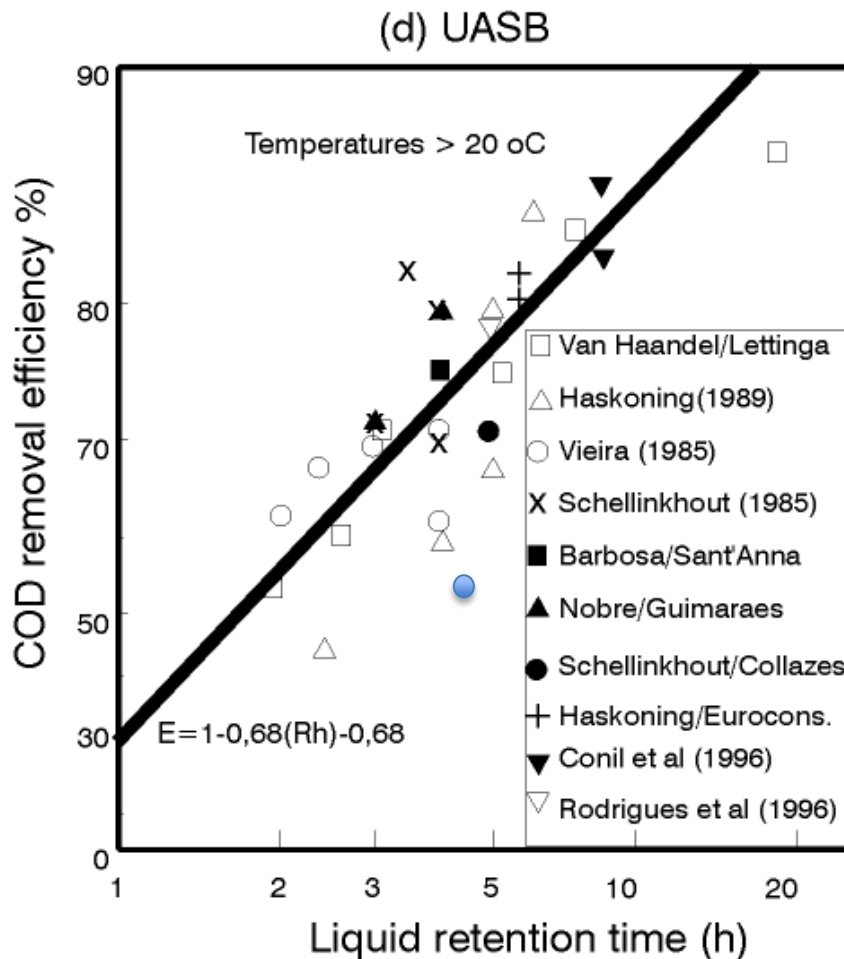
UASB in The UK

- Great work in Cranfield
 - UASB
 - Membrane Reactors
 - Energy negative
- Struggle at $<10^{\circ}\text{C}$



Thank you: Bruce Jefferson and Ana Soares

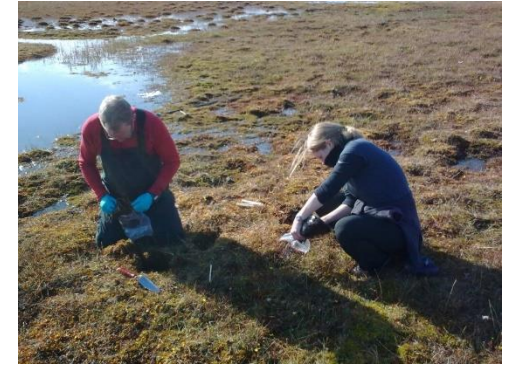
UASB Key Details: reactor size



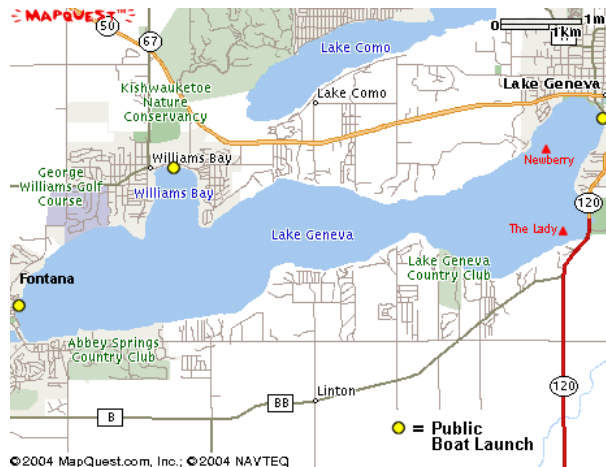
- Design by HRT
- Design Guidelines all at > 20 °C.

Looking For Low Temperature Anaerobes

Svalbard, in the high Arctic "N78°, E11, 15,16°" (average temperature -16 – 6 °C)

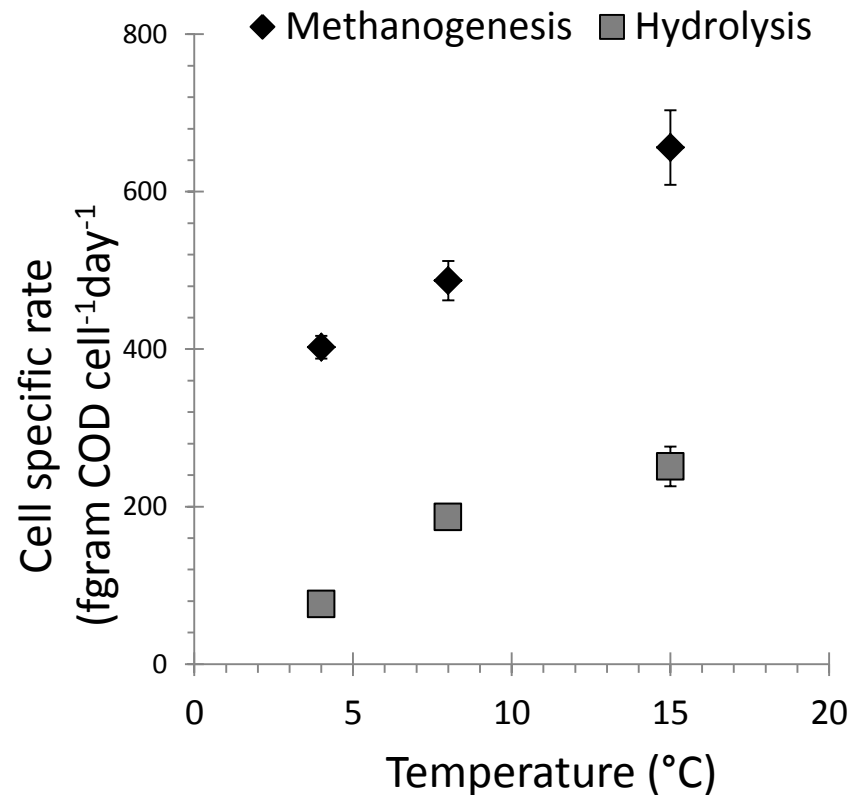


Lake Geneva "N 46°23'04", E 6°25'07" (average temperature -11 – 17 °C)



Activity Down to 4°C

- Totally Different Bacteria
- COD Removal < 100 mg/l at 4°C
- Methane at 4°C

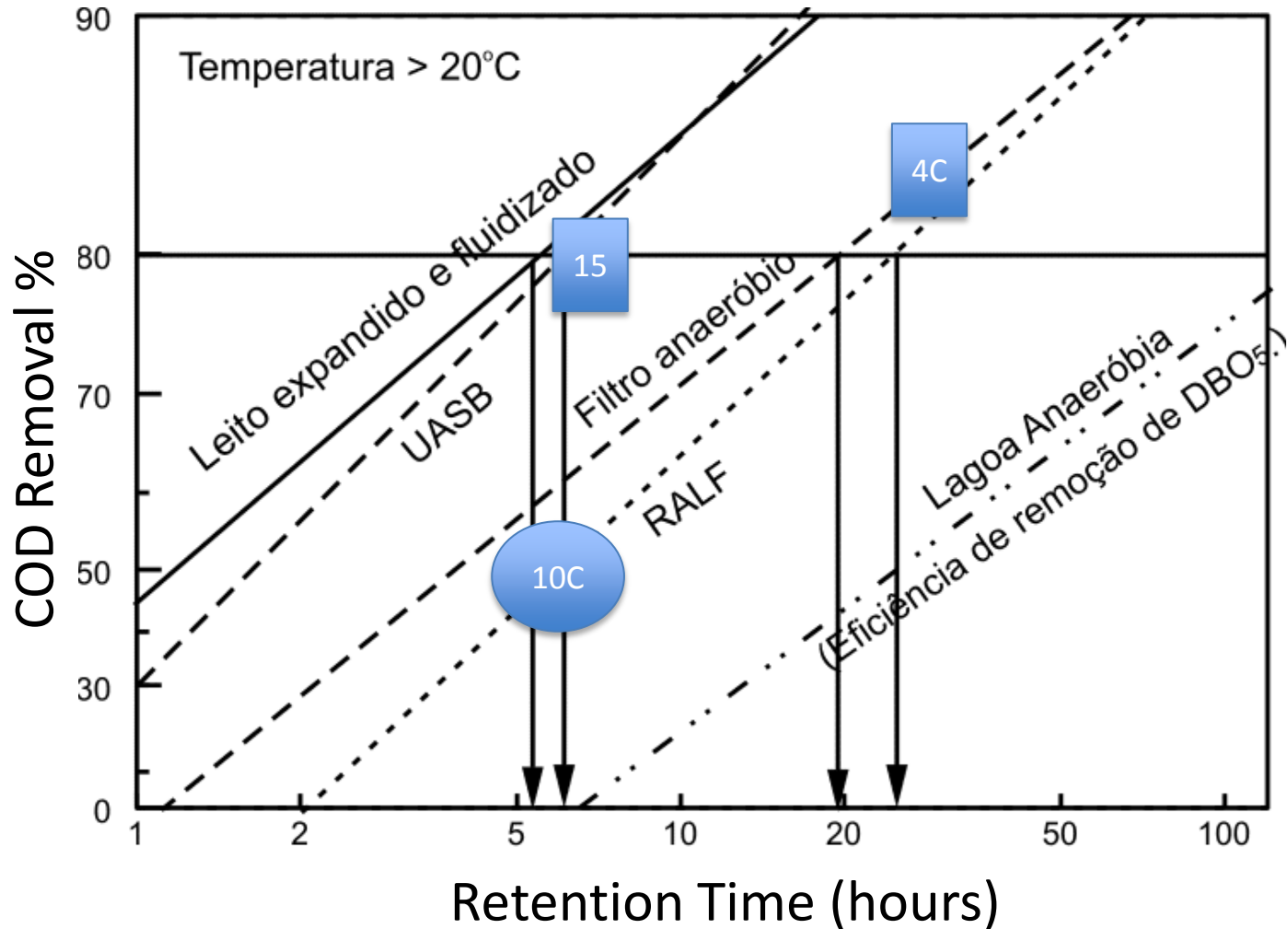


Sizing a reactor

Temperature °C	COD Turnover (fg/cell/day)	No. of Cells for Hydrolysis 100g COD	Reactor (m ³ /person)
4	76	1.32×10^{15}	0.132
8	186	5.38×10^{14}	0.0538
15	250	4.00×10^{14}	0.04

Temperature °C	CH ₄ Turnover (fg/cell/day)	No. of Cells for Methanogenesis of 100g COD	Reactor (m ³ /person)
4	6.3	1.32×10^{15}	0.254
8	7.6	5.38×10^{14}	0.211
15	10.25	4.00×10^{14}	0.156

Are we there yet?



Get out of sludge!

- If you have O_2 you have sludge
 - “Yen canna break the laws of physics”
- Microbial Electrolysis Cells
 - “Works” at low temp
 - Not yet economic
- Anaerobic Domestic Wastewater
 - Can be done
 - Temperature problem close to solution

Anaerobic Domestic Wastewater Treatment



Thank You

My Colleagues in Newcastle

NORTHUMBRIAN
WATER *living water*

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