

WATER-ENERGY-CARBON NEXUS IN WATER RECLAMATION, REUSE, AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT:

3. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Footprint



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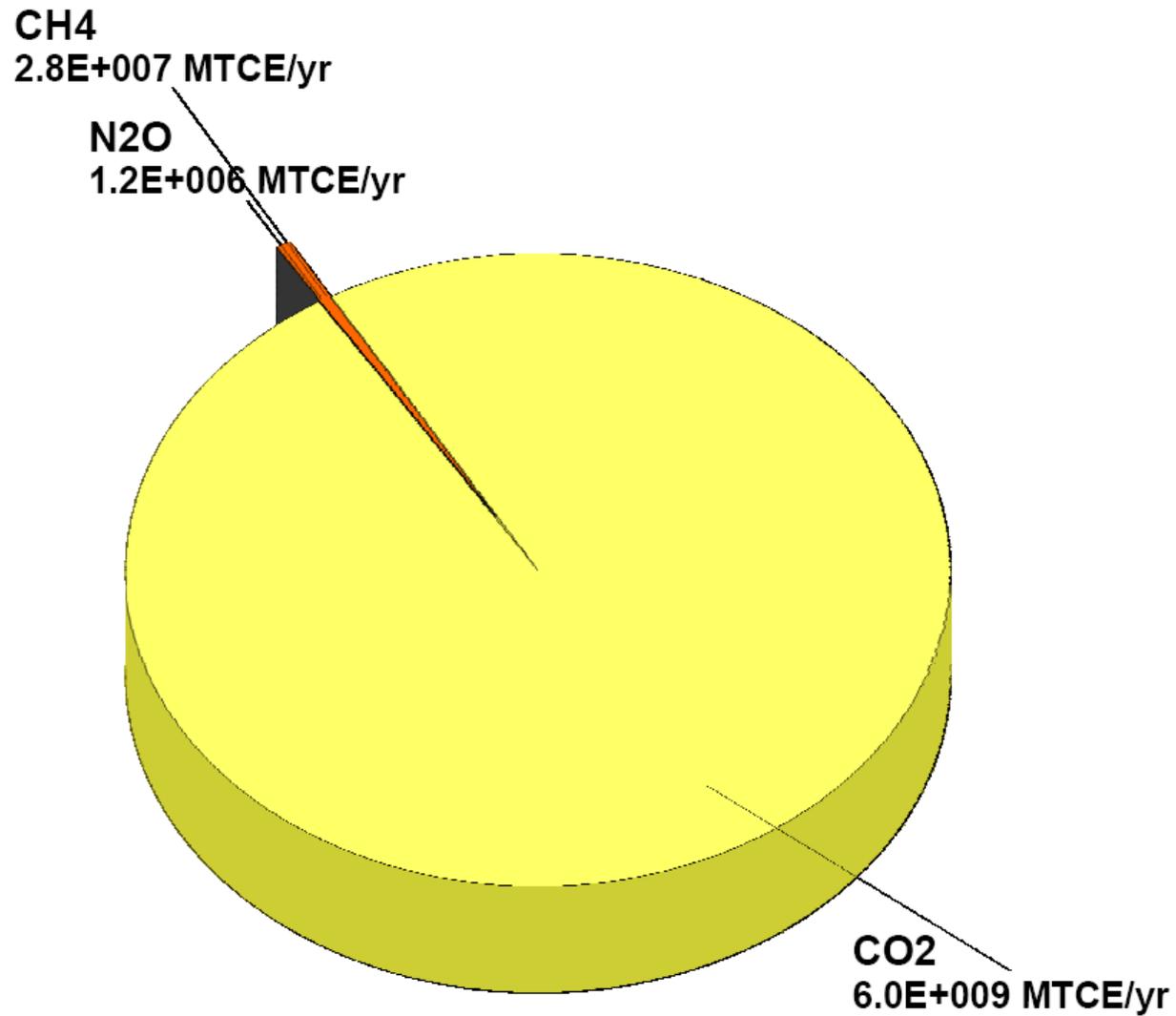
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

U.S. 2005 GHG EMISSIONS (I)

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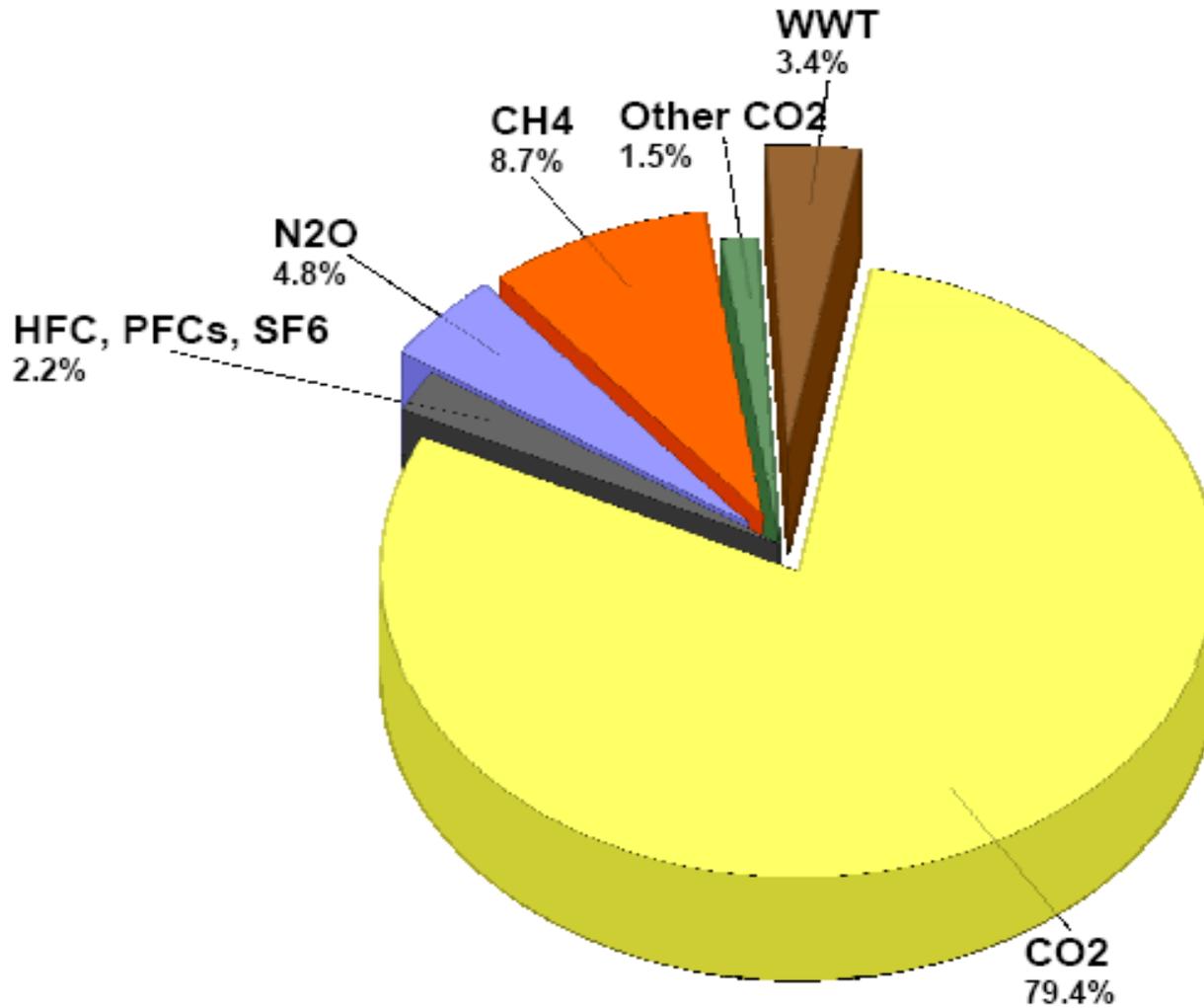


U.S. 2005 GHG EMISSIONS (II)

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Greenhouse Gases

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- **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)**
 - Both from biogenic (i.e., short-lived C) and anthropogenic (i.e., long-lived C) sources
 - Not subject to treatment
- **Methane (CH₄)**
 - 25 times more potent than CO₂
 - Both from biogenic (i.e., short-lived C) and anthropogenic (i.e., long-lived C) sources
 - Easy to treat, if captured (i.e., combustion)
- **Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)**
 - 298 times more potent than CO₂
 - Formed in both Nitrification and DN
 - Measurement challenges
 - Difficult to treat

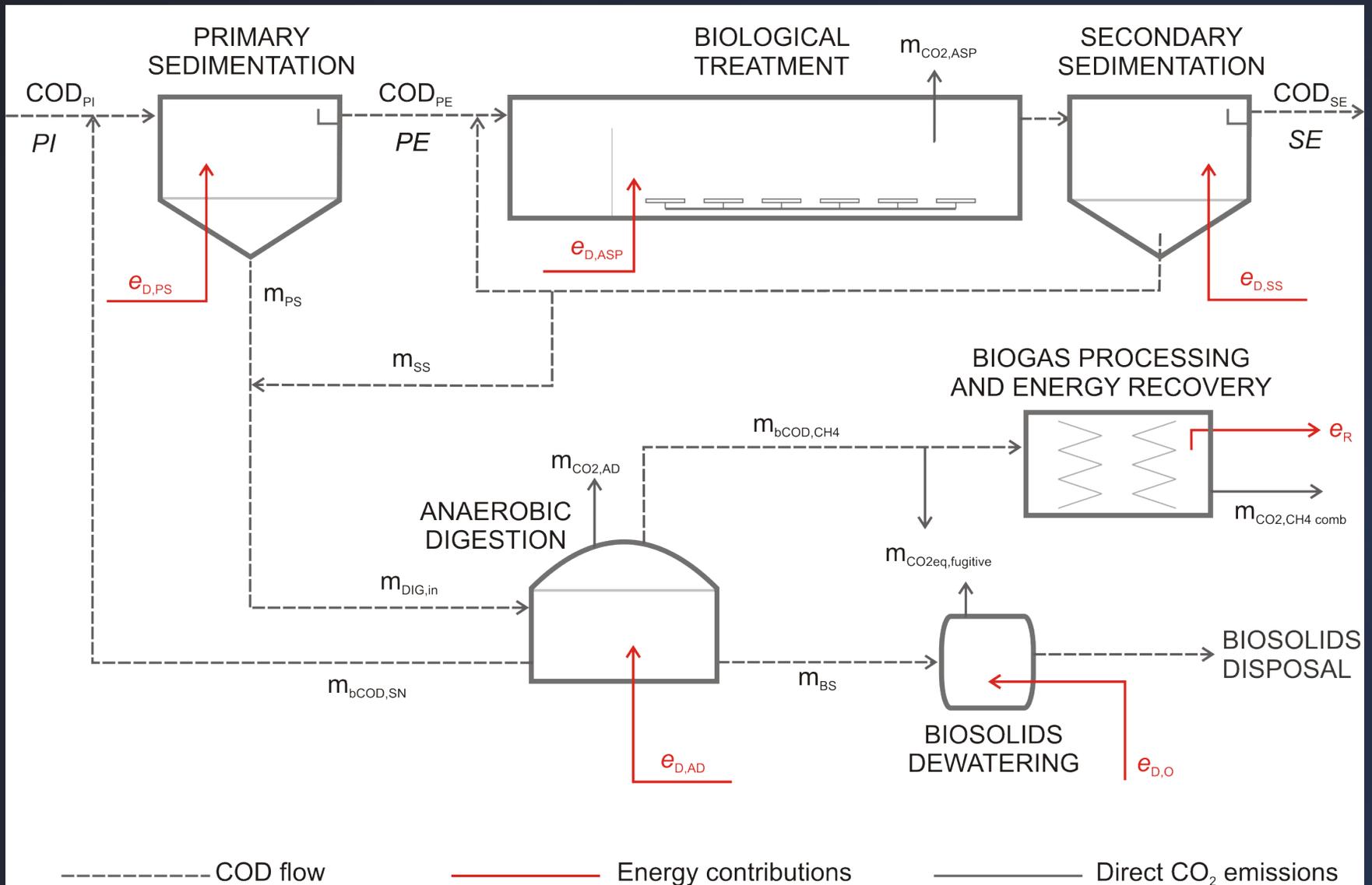
MODELING CARBON FLOWS

Treatment train selected

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Model structure (I)

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- Based on ASM-family
- VSS is described in COD terms
- pCOD/VSS is a user input or a range of fractions are prospected
- Sludge sent to stabilization:

$$\dot{m}_{\text{pCOD, dig}} = \left(\text{pCOD/VSS}\right)_{\text{PS}} \cdot \dot{m}_{\text{VSS, PS}} + \left(\text{pCOD/VSS}\right)_{\text{SS}} \cdot \dot{m}_{\text{VSS, SS}}$$

**COD
MASS FLOW
TO DIGESTER**

**COD CONTENT
OF PRIMARY
VSS**

**MASS FLOW
OF PRIMARY
VSS**

**COD CONTENT
OF SECONDARY
VSS**

**MASS FLOW
OF SECONDARY
VSS**

Model structure (II): energy footprint

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ENERGY
DEMAND

PRIMARY
SEDIMENTATION

SECONDARY
SEDIMENTATION

OTHER
EQUIPMENT

ACTIVATED
SLUDGE

ANAEROBIC
DIGESTER

$$e_D = e_{D,PS} + e_{D,ASP} + e_{D,SS} + e_{D,AD} + e_{D,O}$$

$$e_R = \eta_{ER} \cdot h_{BG} \cdot m_{BG}$$

ENERGY
RECOVERY

EFFICIENCY
OF ENERGY
RECOVERY
UNIT

BIOGAS
CALORIC VALUE

BIOGAS
PRODUCTION

$$e_{FP} = e_D - e_R$$

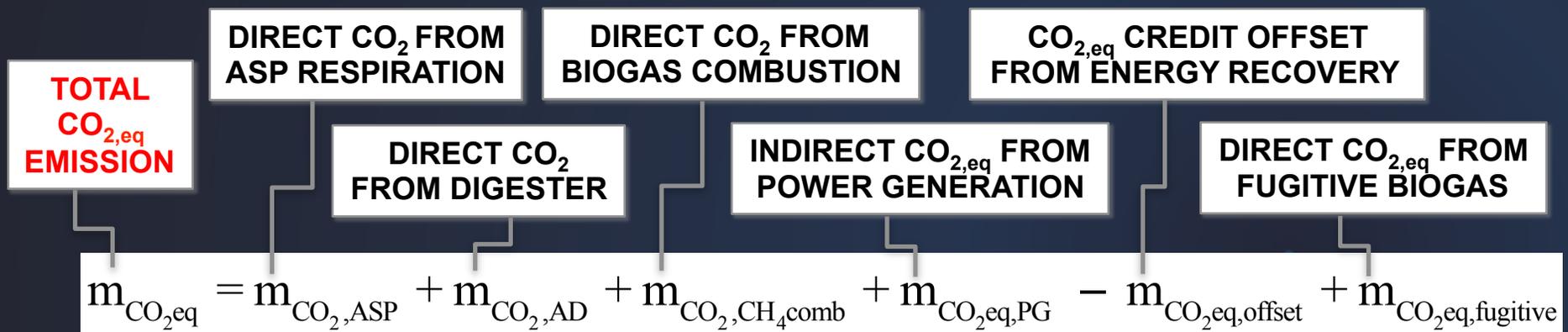
Model structure (III)

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- Carbon-equivalent footprint (CFP)
 - Only C-based emissions (CO_2 , CH_4 , power; no N_2O)
 - Assumes fixed power generation portfolio (i.e., constant $\text{kg}_{\text{CO}_2,\text{eq}}/\text{kWh}$)

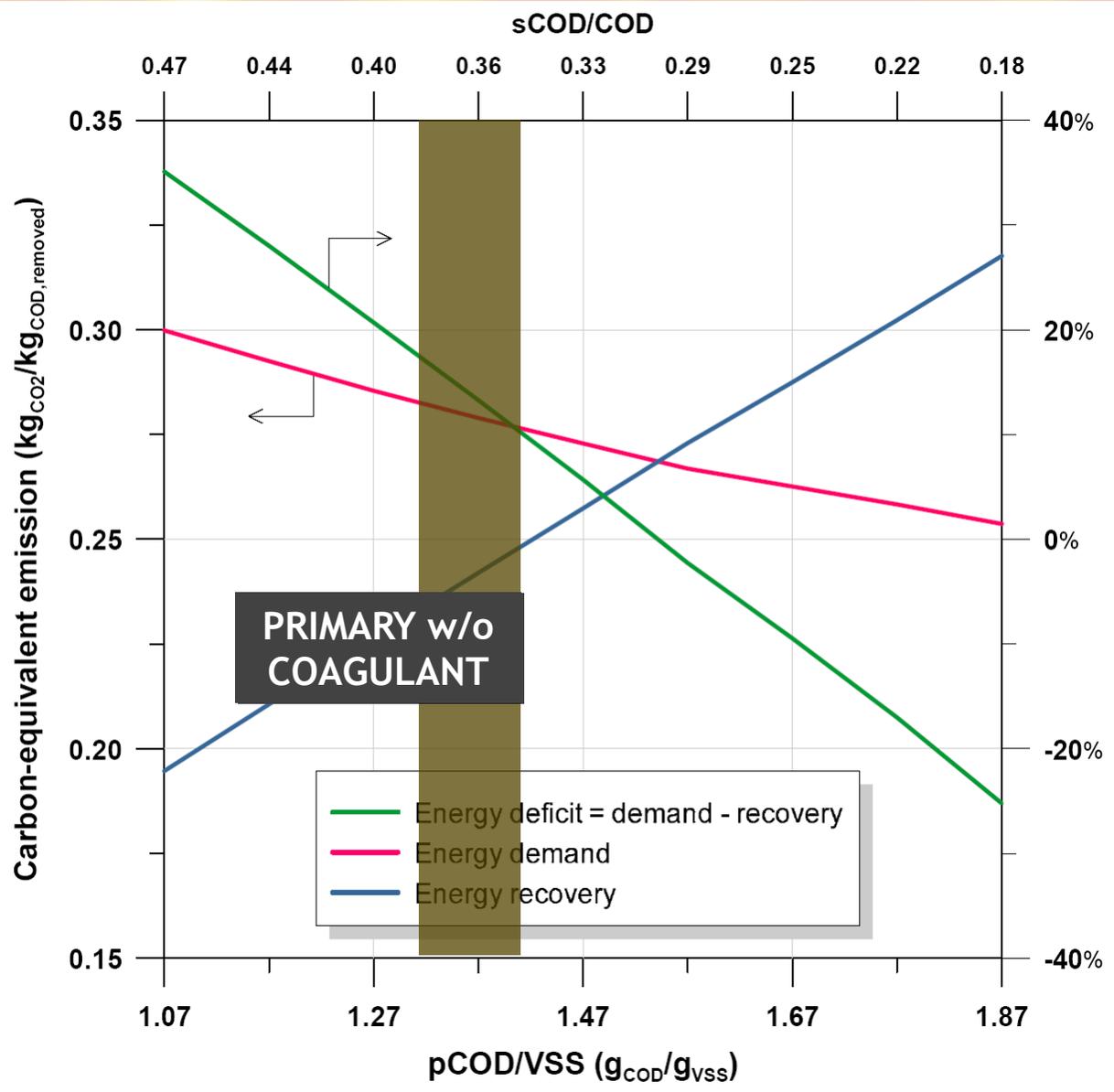


CFP/eFP EFFECTS OF ENHANCED PRIMARIES

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**PRIMARY w/o
COAGULANT**

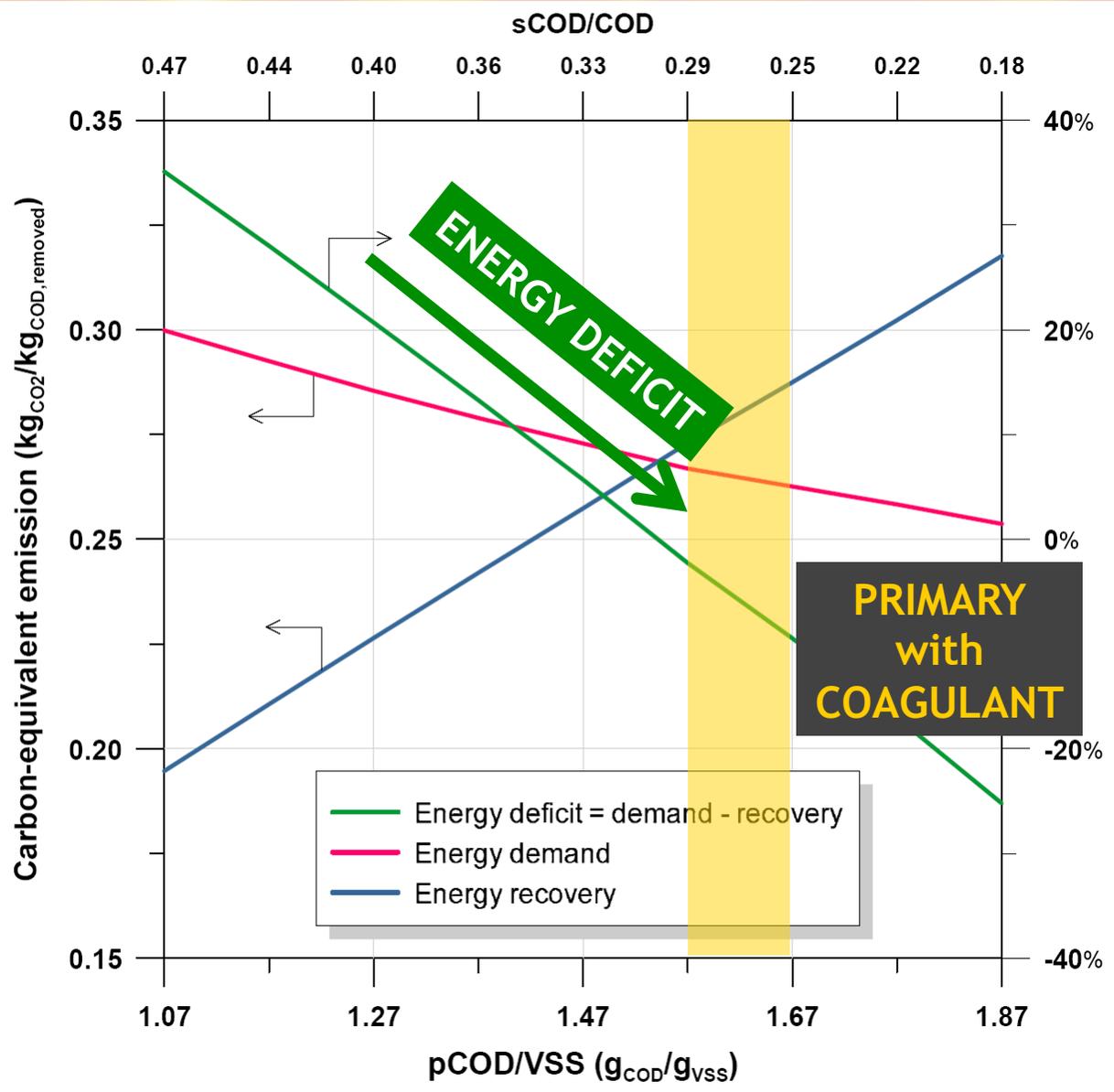
- Energy deficit = demand - recovery
- Energy demand
- Energy recovery

CFP/eFP EFFECTS OF ENHANCED PRIMARIES

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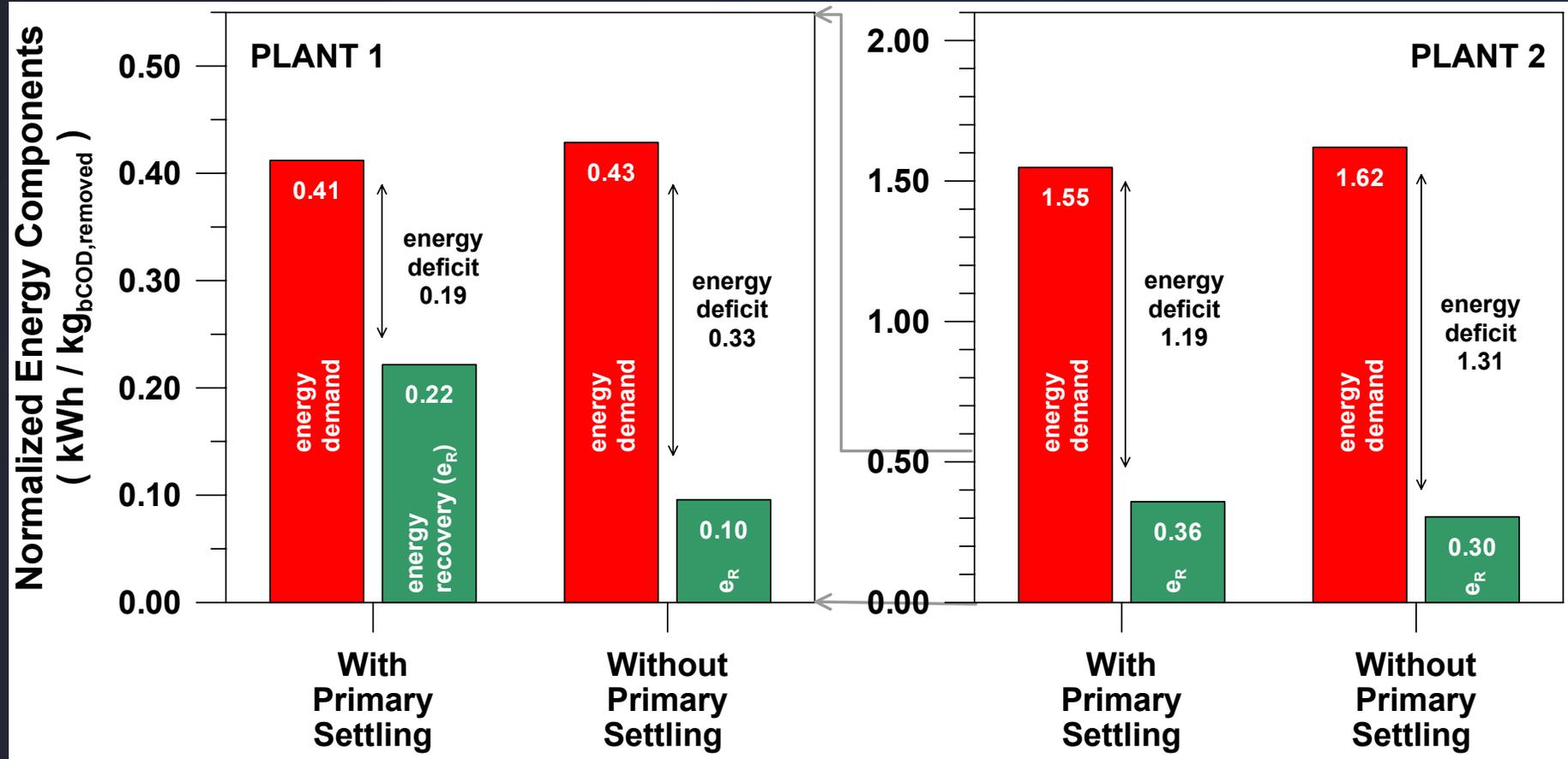
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Case Study: The cost of inefficient primaries

Gori et al (2013) Wat. Sci. Technol.



The cost being inefficient is directly reflected in an energy deficit.
Treatment plants pose as potential energy and water factories,
i.e. Taking “Waste” out of “WasteWater” [Grant et al (2012) Science]

Case Study: The cost of inefficient primaries

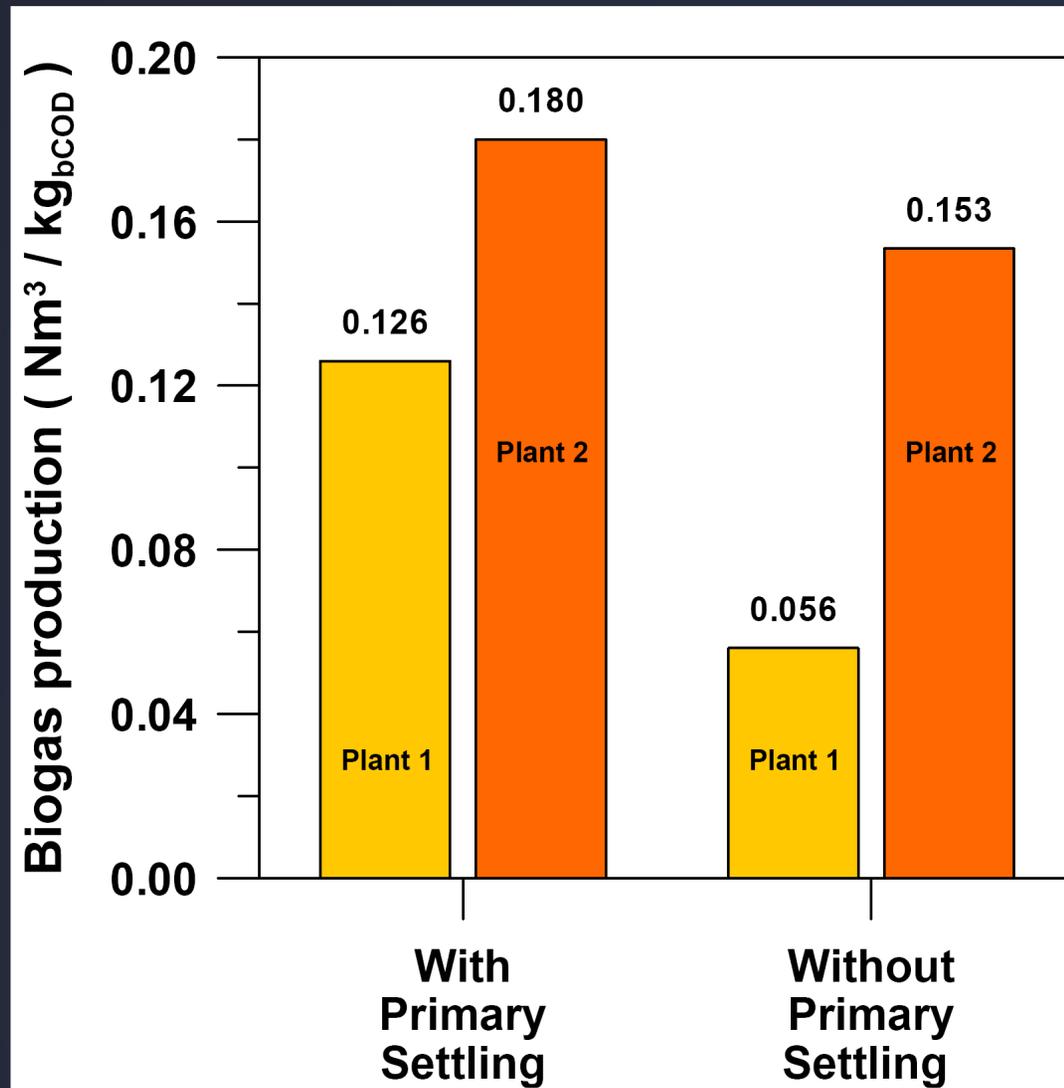
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Biogas production with and without primary settling

Gori et al (2013) Wat. Sci. Technol.



CONCLUSIONS

In sum

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- **Carbon Footprint Modeling: COD and VSS are different!**
- **The value of good primary treatment**
- **Enrichment of sludge (e.g., with FOG) may pass the energy turning point**
- **A site-specific model is always better than an estimate**



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