

Hydrothermal processing of food waste: a circular economy approach to improve resource recovery and minimize environmental pollution



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& Environmental Sciences



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The challenge of feeding 9 billion people

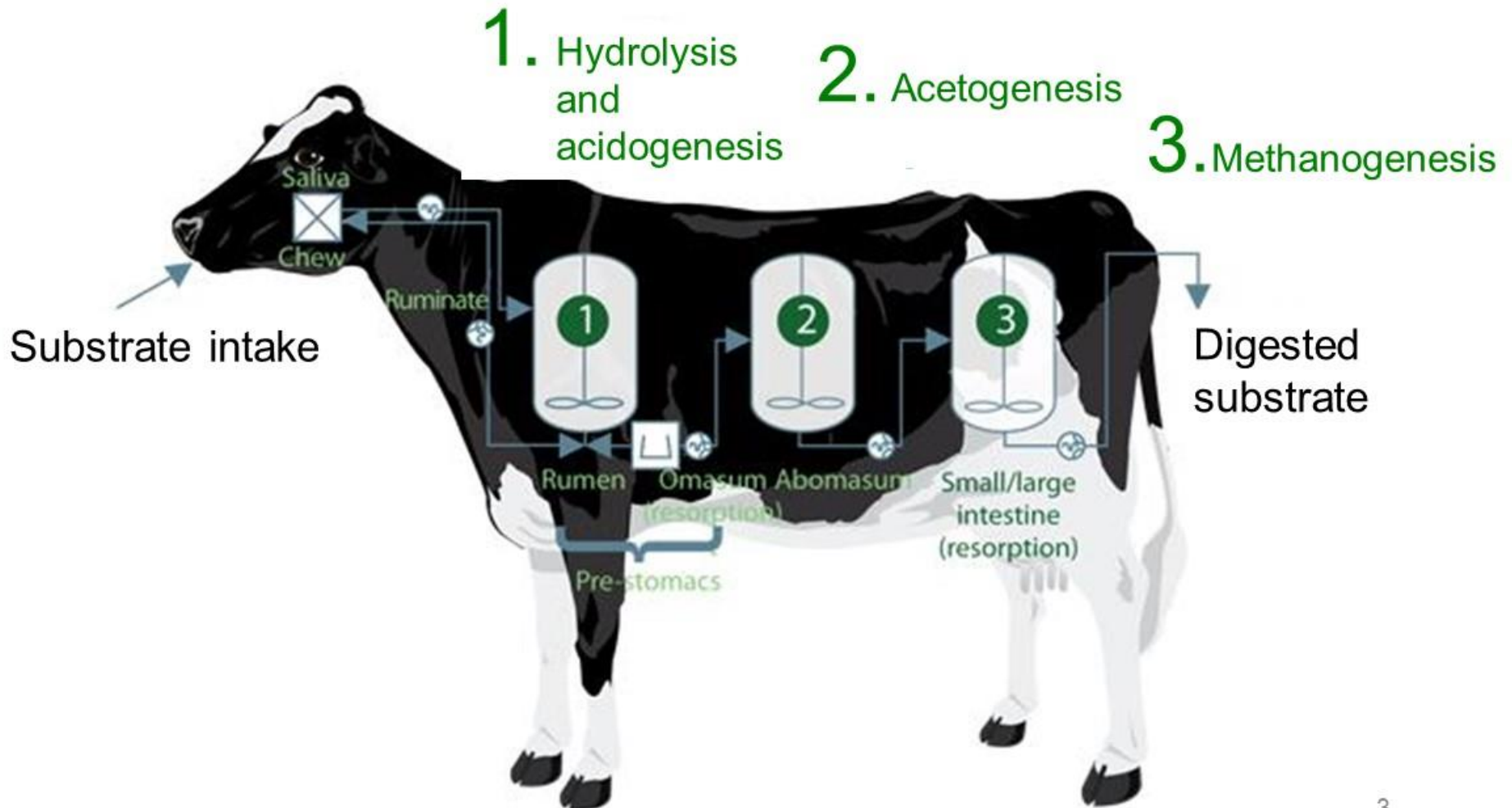


Past

(Single processing)



Anaerobic digestion is widely used as a source of bioenergy



Insufficient return from electricity challenges anaerobic digestion implementation

Gas flare



Combined heat and power (CHP)



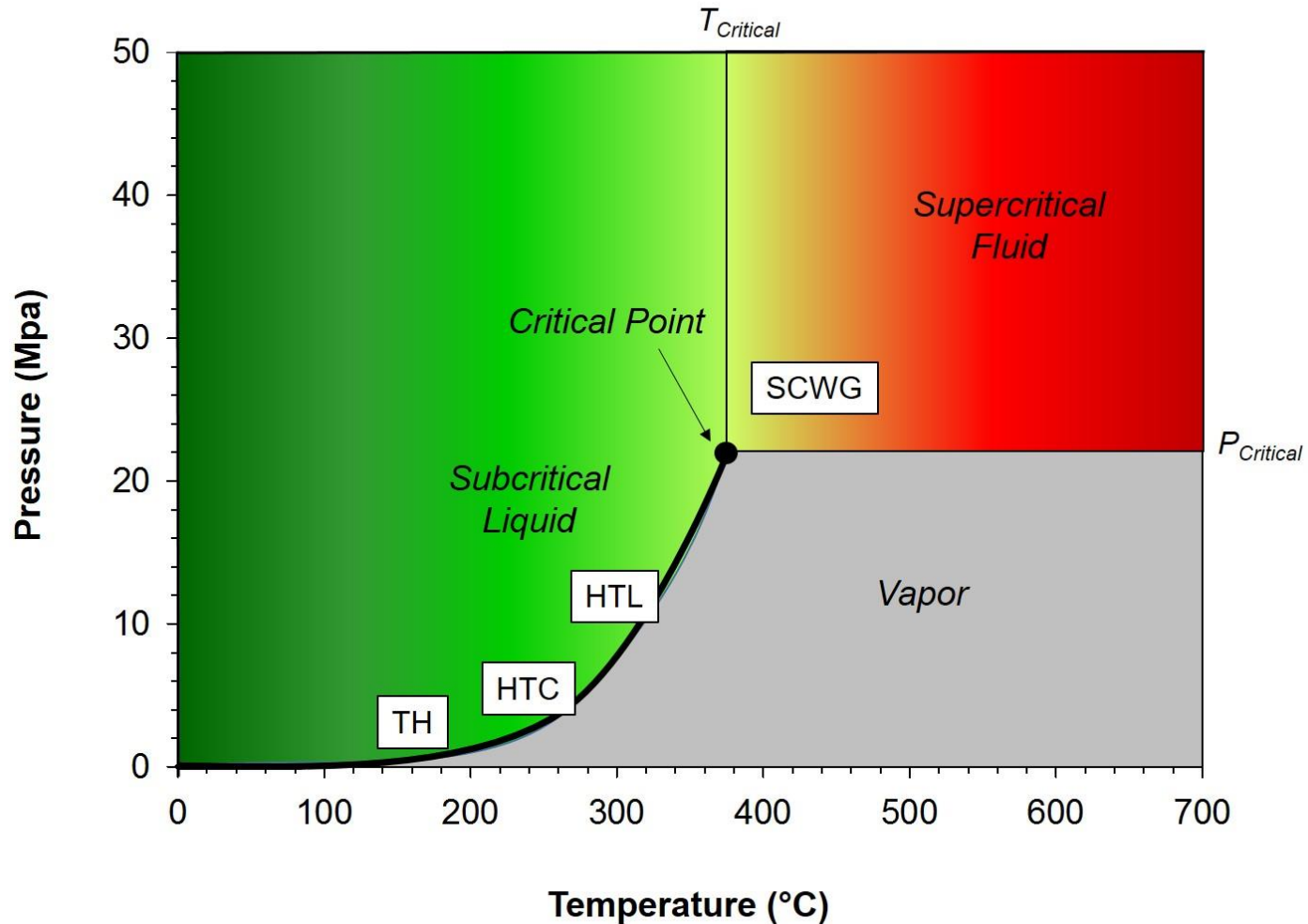
Cows



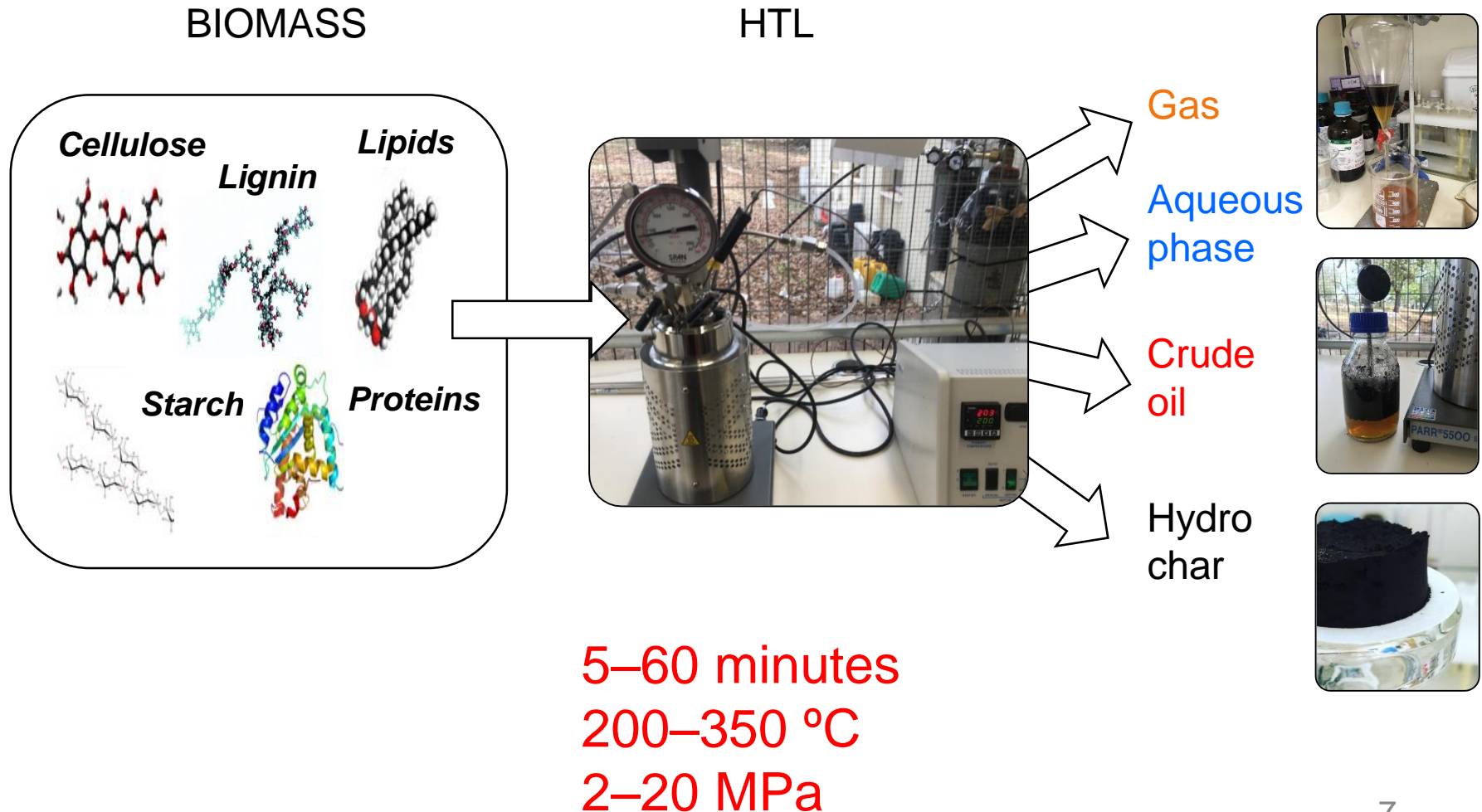
Plug flow digester

Sunnyside Farm, Upstate NY

Hydrothermal biomass conversion



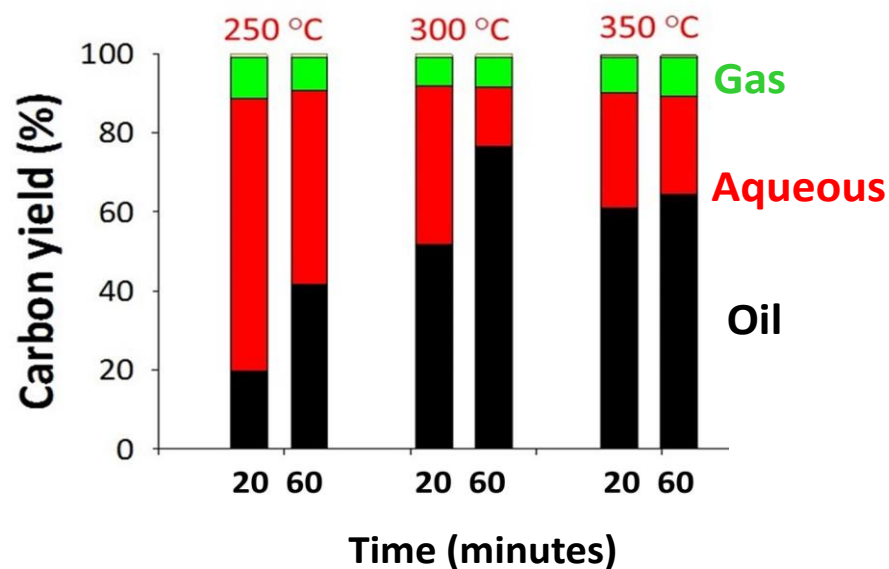
HTL allows fast conversion of organic carbon into bio-crude oil and other co-products



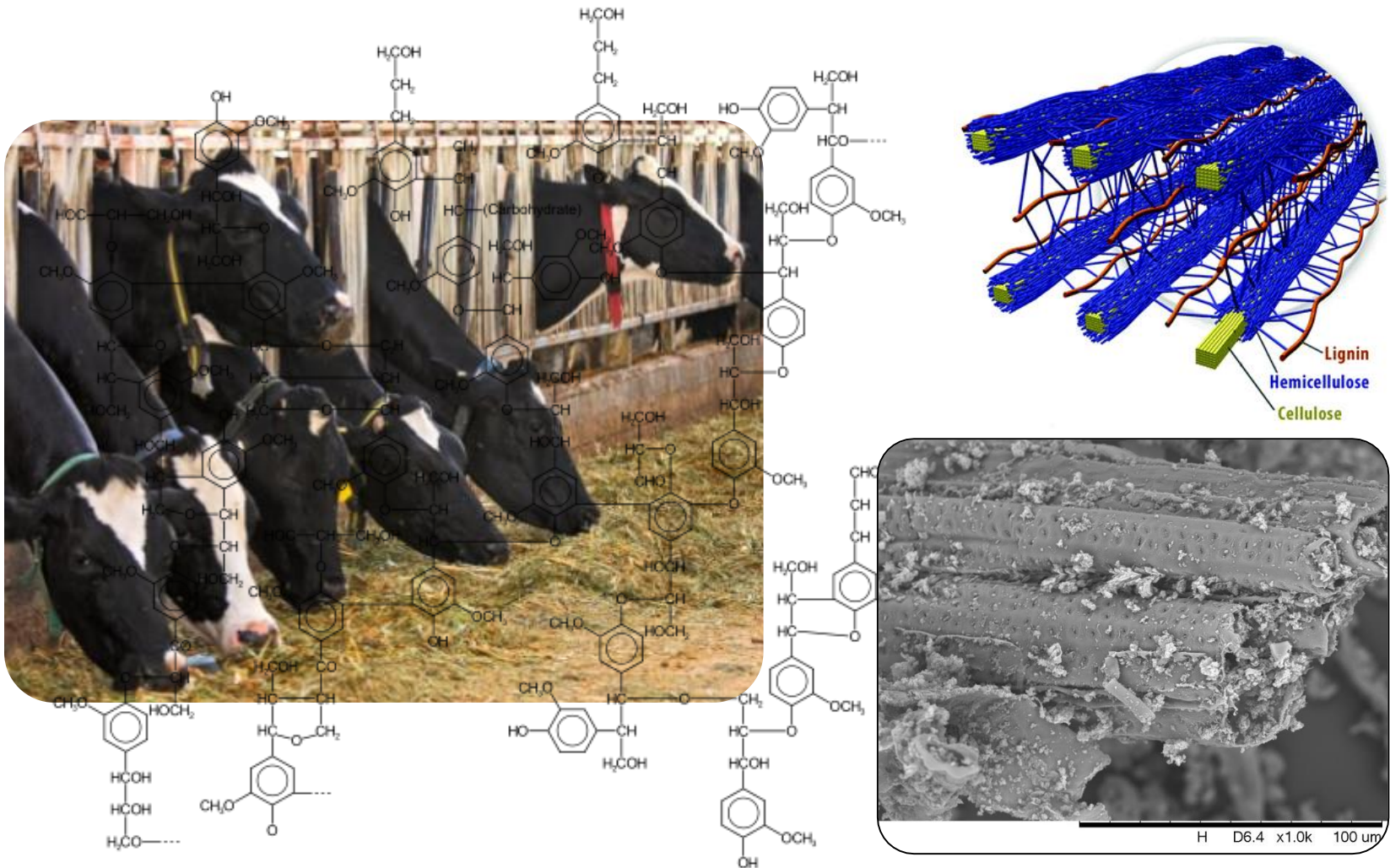
Food waste valorization as a movement into carbon neutrality



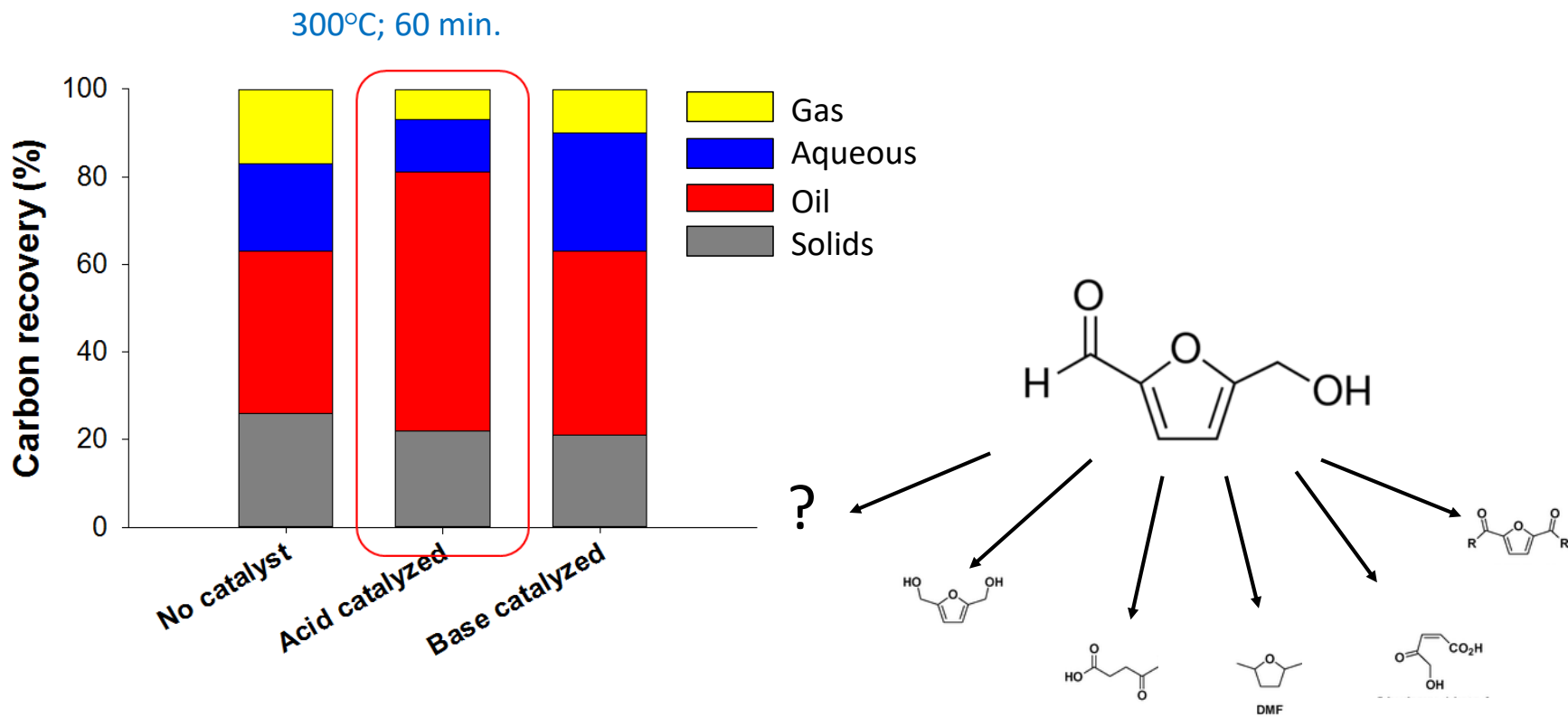
Up to 70 % of the raw carbon is converted to crude-oil via hydrothermal liquefaction



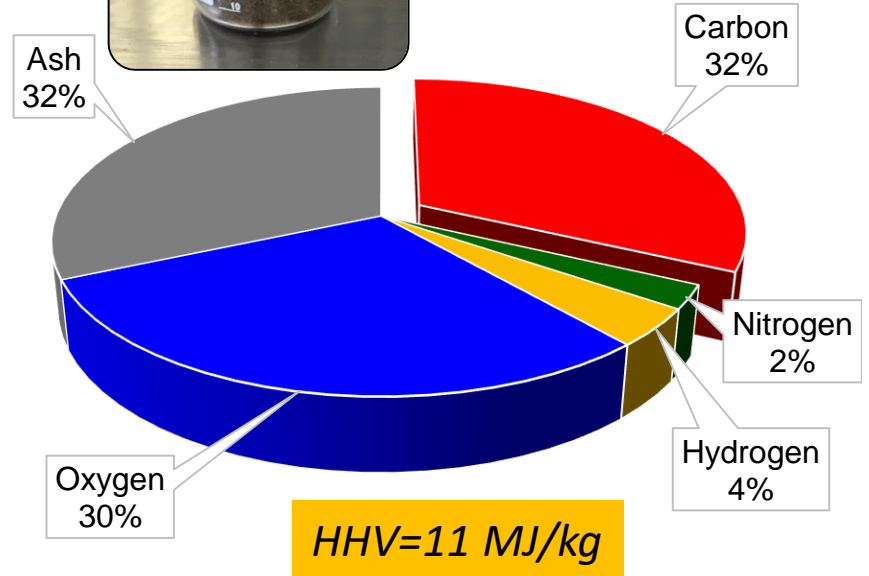
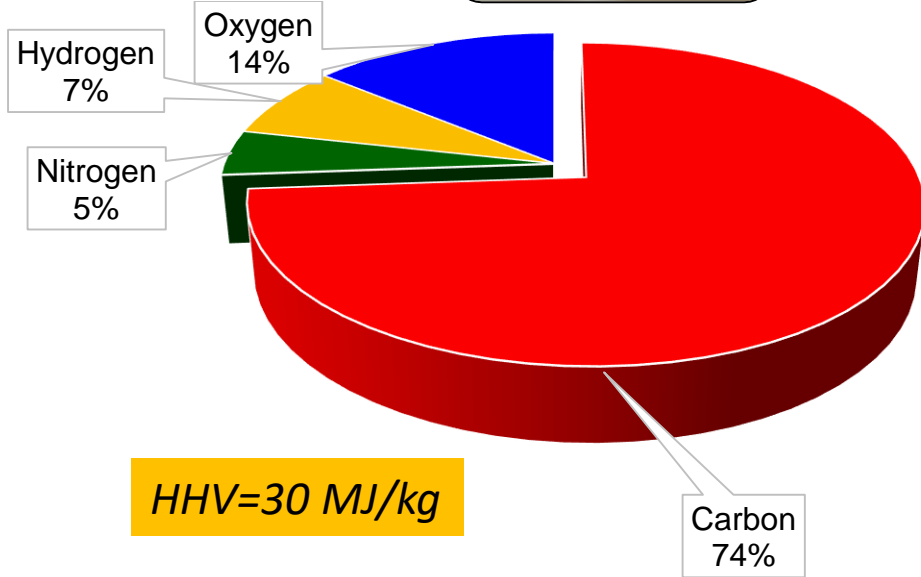
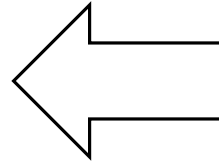
High fiber content in manure challenges its degradation



Acid-enhanced production of 5-HMF “shifts” the carbon into the oil phase

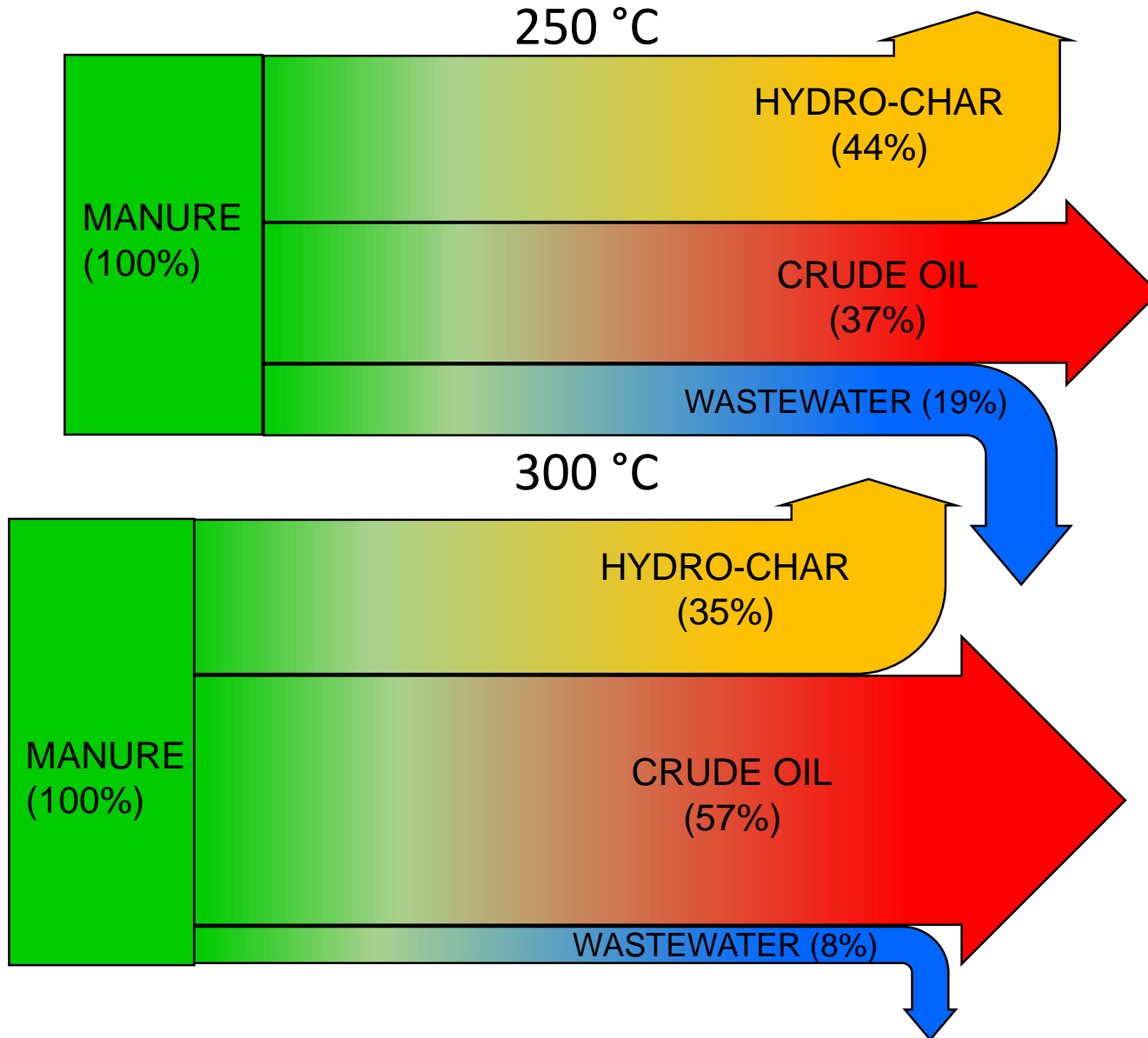


More carbon, less oxygen



Higher heating value, $HHV = 0.338 \times C + 1.428 \left(H - \frac{O}{8} \right)$

ENERGY BALANCE

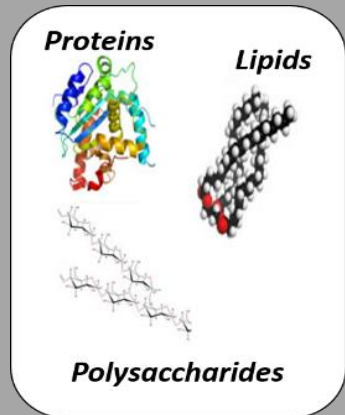


Dissolved organic carbon at hydrothermal wastewater challenges the application of HTL

Possible solutions:

1. Anaerobic digestion (AD)
2. Catalytic hydrothermal gasification (CHG)
3. Membrane distillation

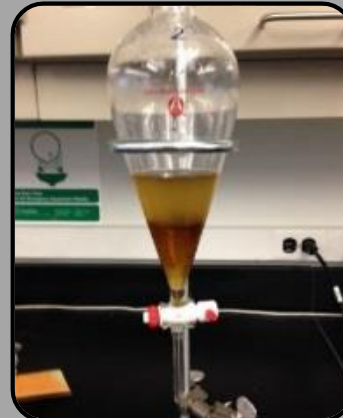
Feedstock



Hydrothermal processing



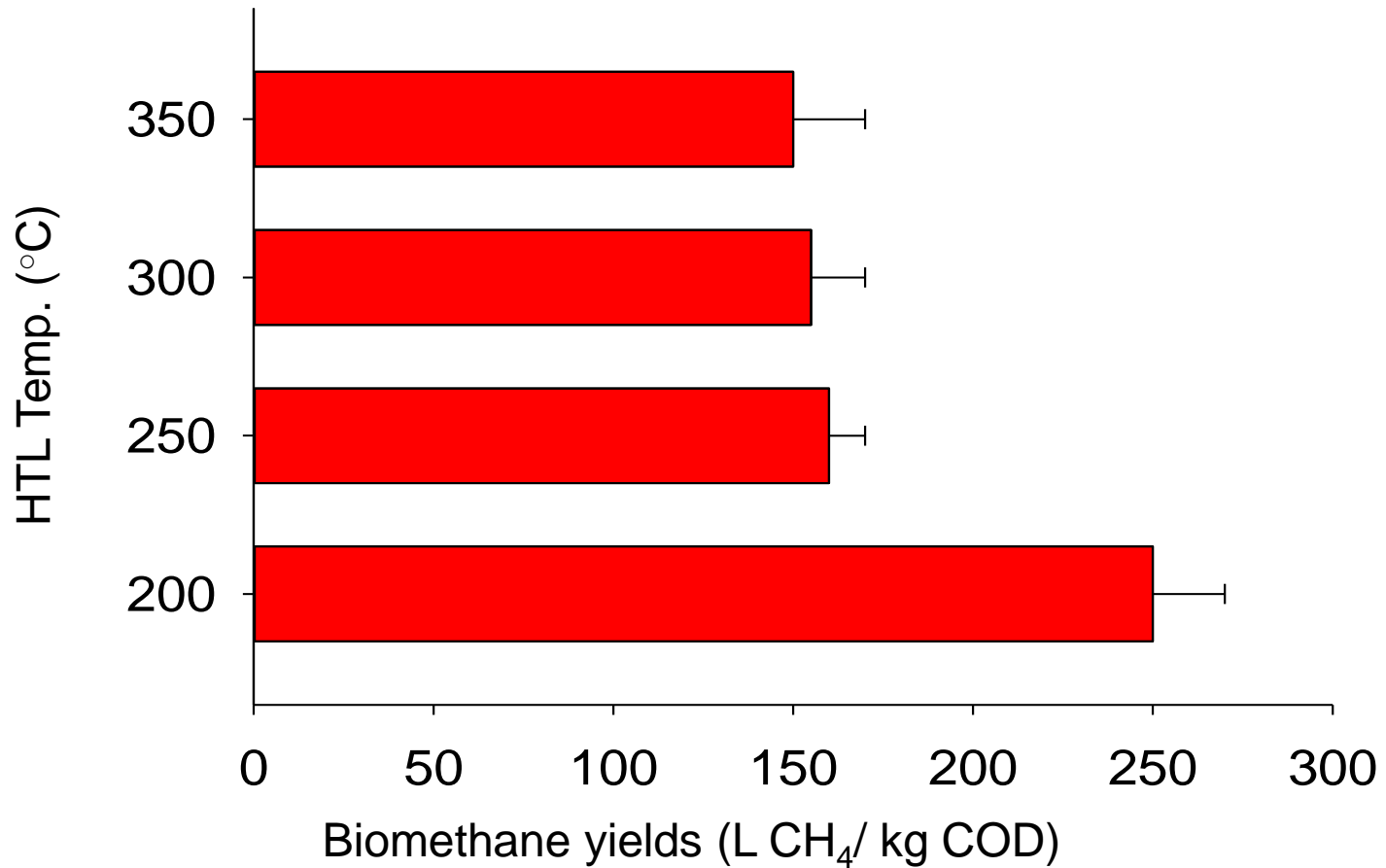
Separated products



Product utilization

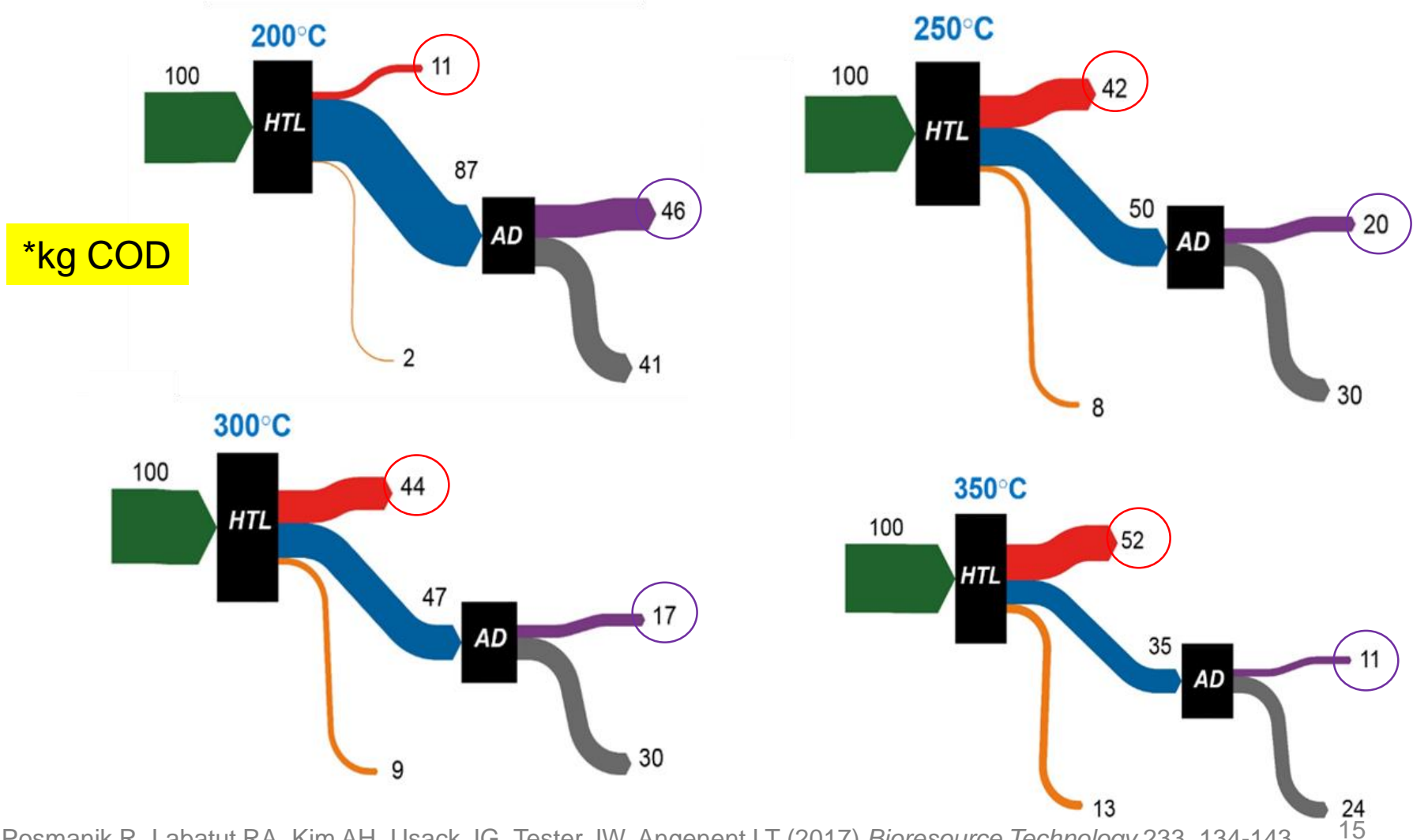


HTL temperature affects the biodegradability of hydrothermal wastewater



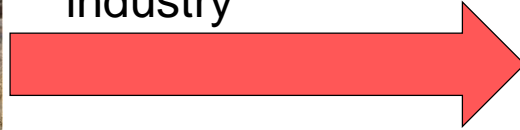
A trade-off between bio-oil and biogas production

■ Biomass
 ■ Bio-crude oil
 ■ HTL Wastewater
 ■ HTL solids & gase
 ■ Biomethane
 ■ Digestate



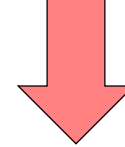
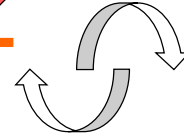


Manure and waste
from the dairy
industry



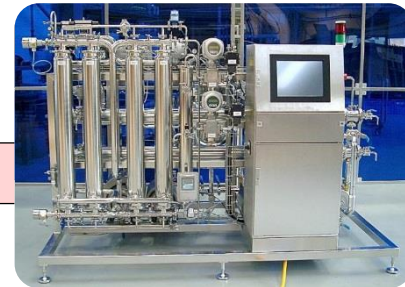
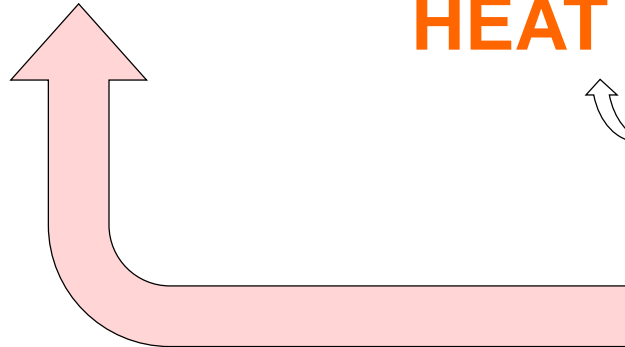
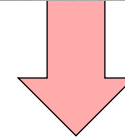
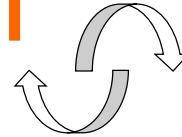
Biogas
for
renewable
energy
applications

HEAT



Bio-oil
for
renewable
energy
applications

HEAT



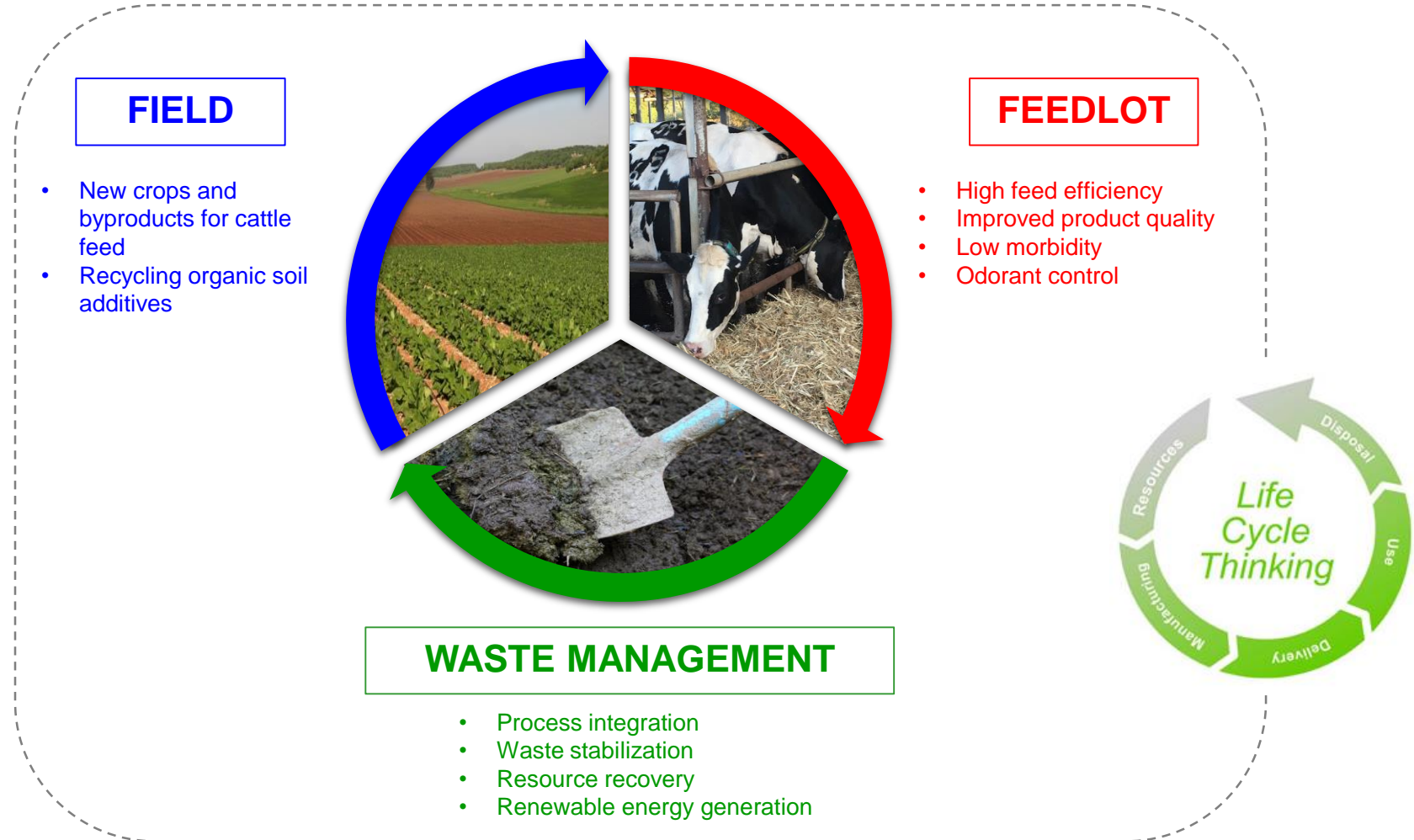
Nutrients
Clean
water



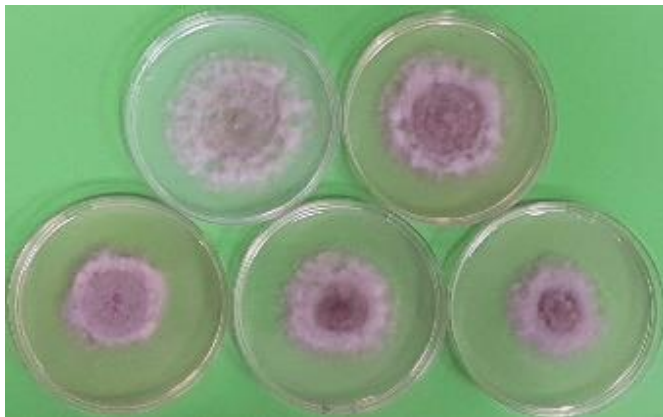
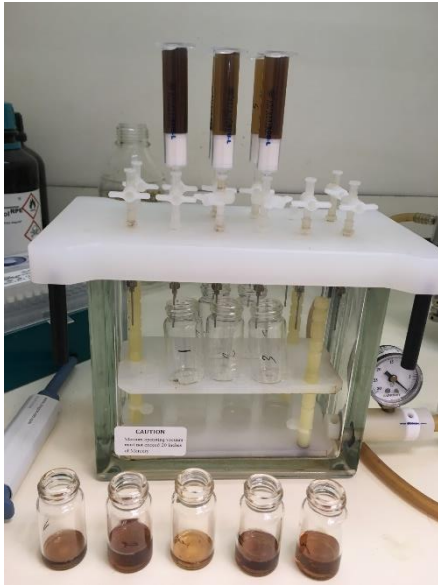
Cornell Engineering



Feed-to-Food project in Newe Ya'ar model farm

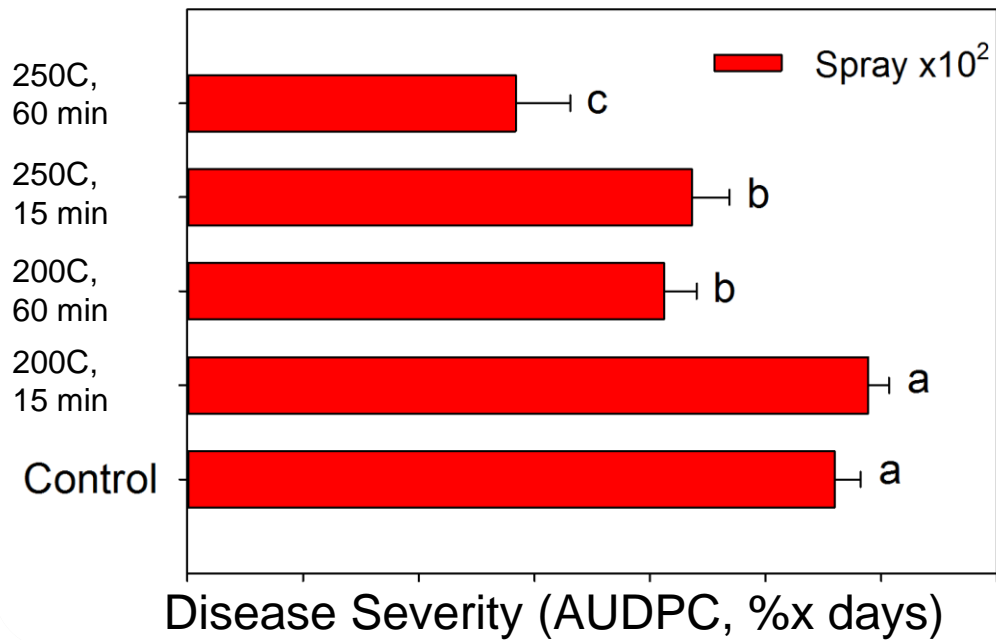


Seeking for new opportunities



* Plant protection ability of biomass thermally processed liquids with Prof. Y. Elad and Dr. E. Graber, ARO

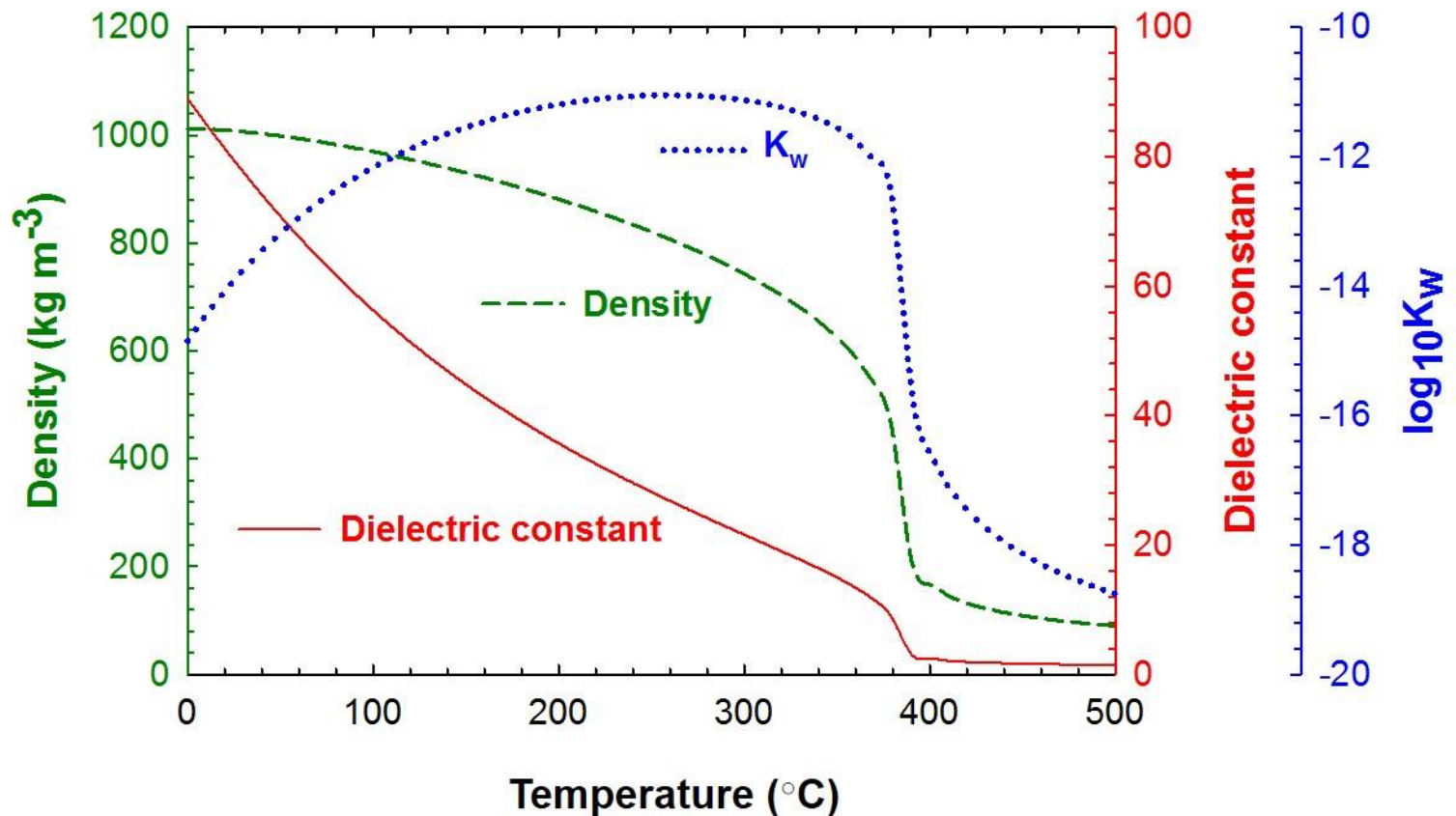
Induced resistance to pathogenic fungi



Thank you!

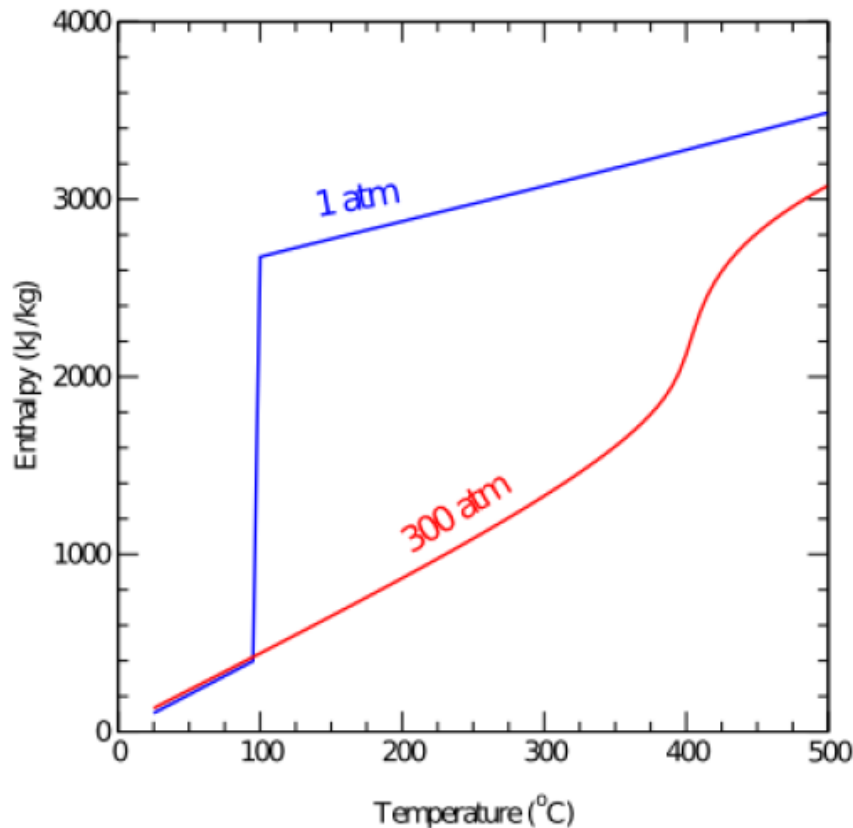


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- Drastic drop in **dielectric constant** and **water density** with the increase of the **ionic product** near critical conditions.
- A good alternative to dissolve, hydrolyze and fractionate biomass.

Enthalpy of water vs. Temp. at 1 and 300 atm



Available thermal energy expressed by the change in enthalpy (ΔH) that can potentially be recovered by cooling water from reaction to room temperature.

Temperature (°C)	ΔH (kJ/kg)
175	627
200	739
225	852
250	970
275	1094
300	1229
325	1379
350	1557

$$\text{Energy out} = 30 \frac{\text{MJ}}{\text{kg oil}} \times 0.7 \frac{\text{kg oil}}{\text{kg biomass}} = 21 \text{MJ/kg biomass}$$

Environmental and economic sustainability

Techno-economic
Analysis

Life-Cycle
Assessment

