

IMPROVING MUNICIPAL ORGANIC WASTE TREATMENT THROUGH THERMAL HYDROLYSIS TO ENHANCE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PERFORMANCE

J. Colin^{1,2*}, A. Sarrion², I. Rocamora², E. Diaz^{1,3}, M.A. de la Rubia^{1,3}, and A.F. Mohedano^{1,3}

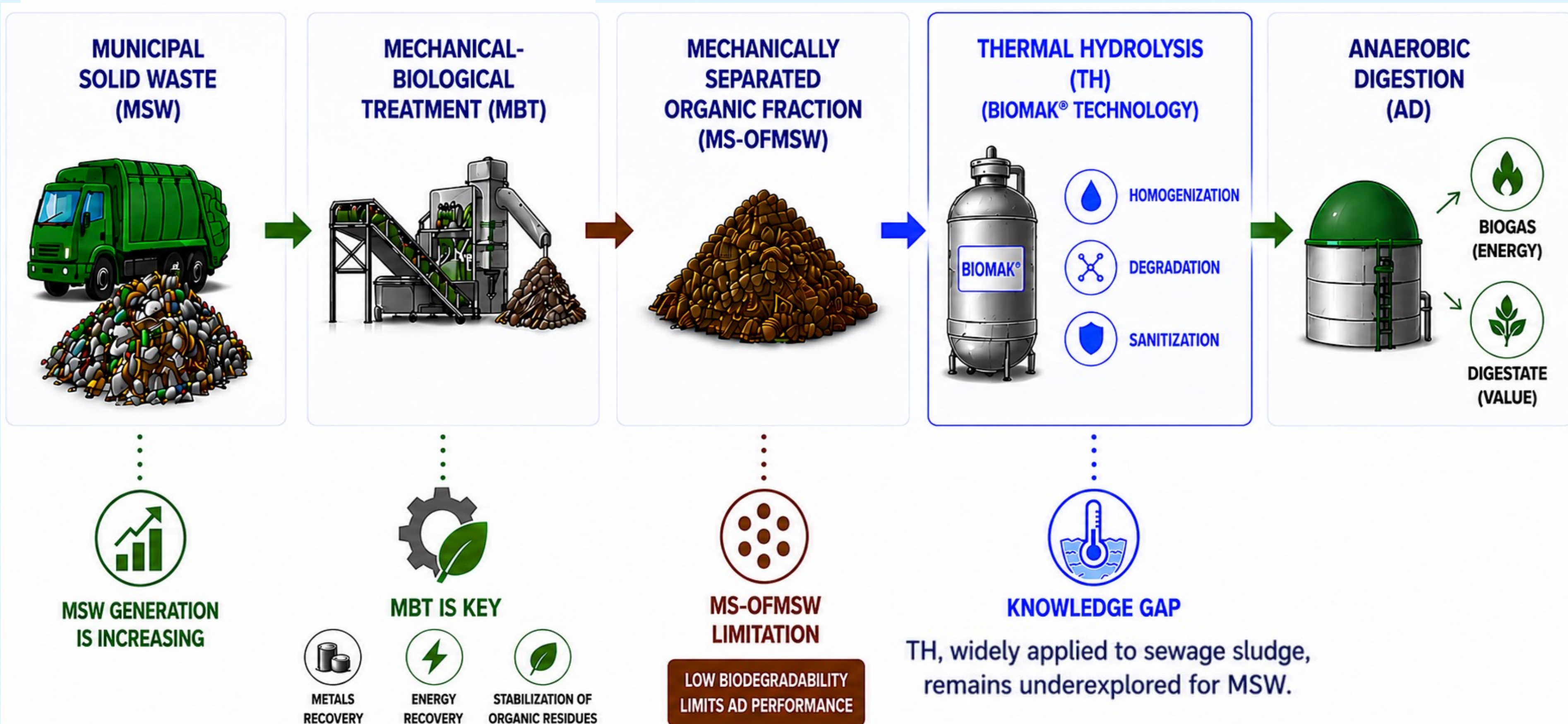
¹ Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, 28049, Madrid, Spain.

² Econward Tech, S.L.U., 28521, Madrid, Spain.

³ Institute for Advanced Research in Chemistry, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, 28049, Madrid, Spain.

*juliette.colin@estudiante.uam.es

Introduction



This study

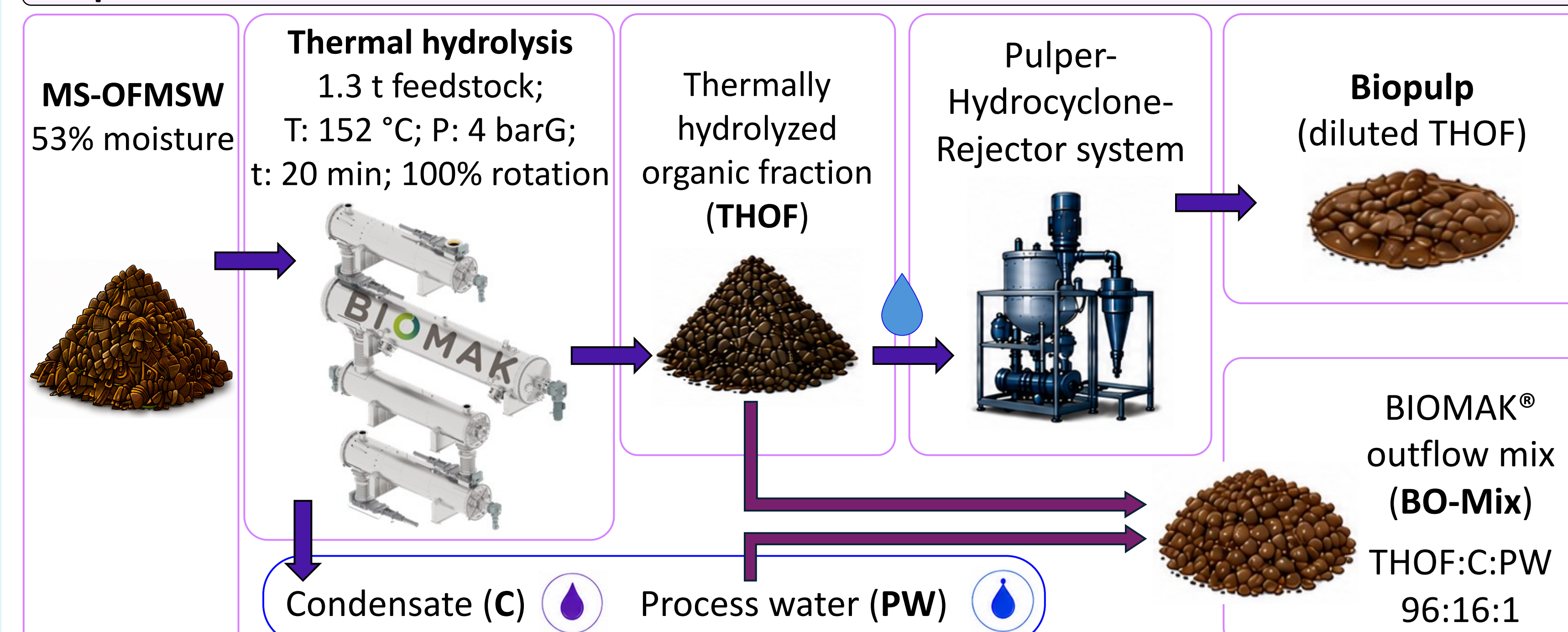
Evaluates the potential of BIOMAK® technology to enhance biodegradability and improve anaerobic digestion performance of MS-OFMSW

Objectives

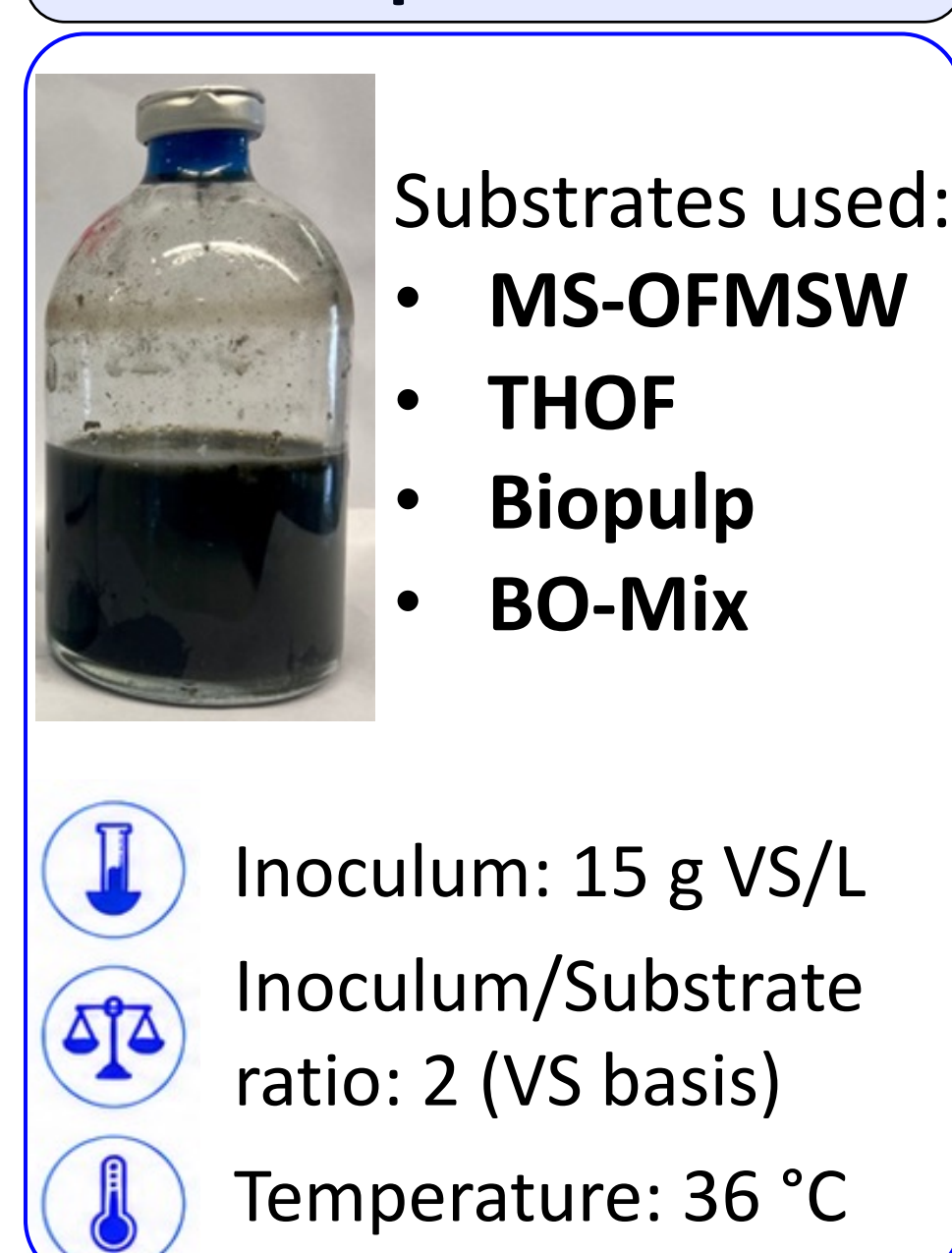
- ✓ To evaluate BIOMAK® industrial-scale thermal hydrolysis as pretreatment for MS-OFMSW.
- ✓ To quantify improvements in methane production.
- ✓ To assess process stability and potential inhibition effects.
- ✓ To identify optimal substrate configuration for AD integration.

Materials & Methods

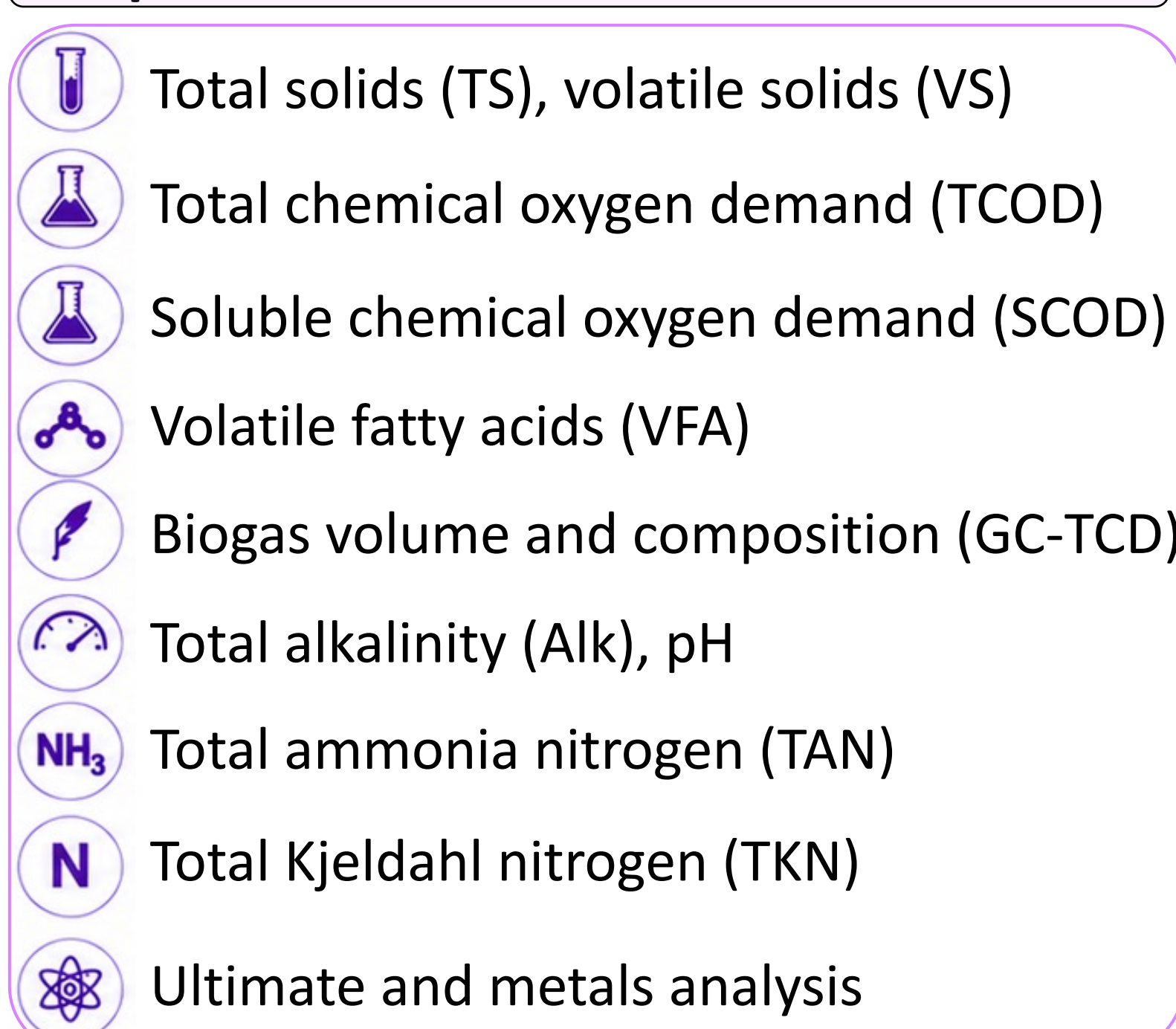
Step 1: Pretreatment



Step 2: Biochemical methane potential



Step 3: Characterization



Results & Discussion

A. TH impact

Table 1 – Substrates characteristics

	pH	VS/TS (%)	TCOD (g O ₂ /kg)	C:N
MS-OFMSW	7.5	61	576.6	14
THOF	6.2	67	511.1	24
Biopulp	4.5	70	167.9	26
BO-Mix	6.2	69	437.2	26
C	4.6	1	16.6	4
PW	5.0	70	63.5	9

TH improved substrate characteristics for AD.

TH increased solubilization promoting biodegradability.

Biopulp presented a high acid concentration.

B. Organic matter time-course

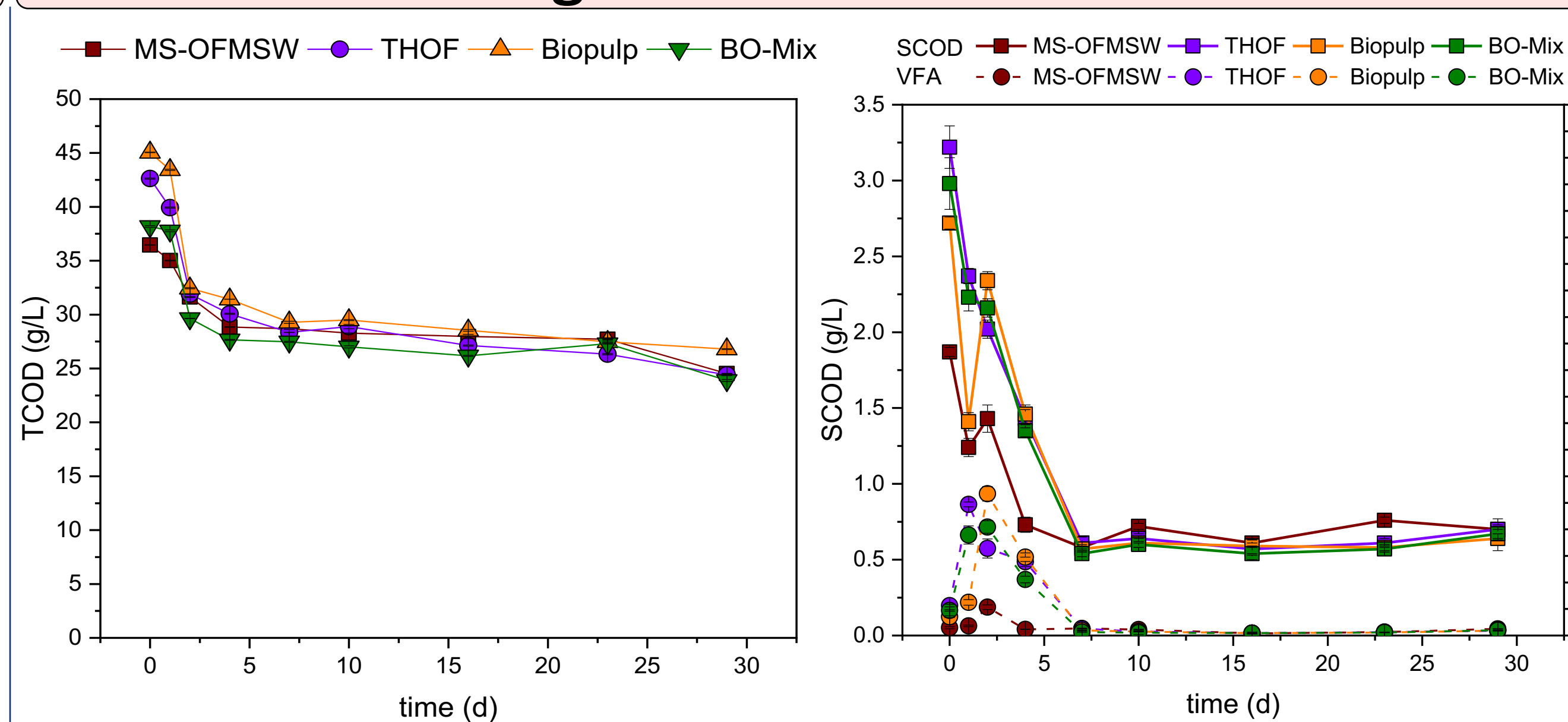
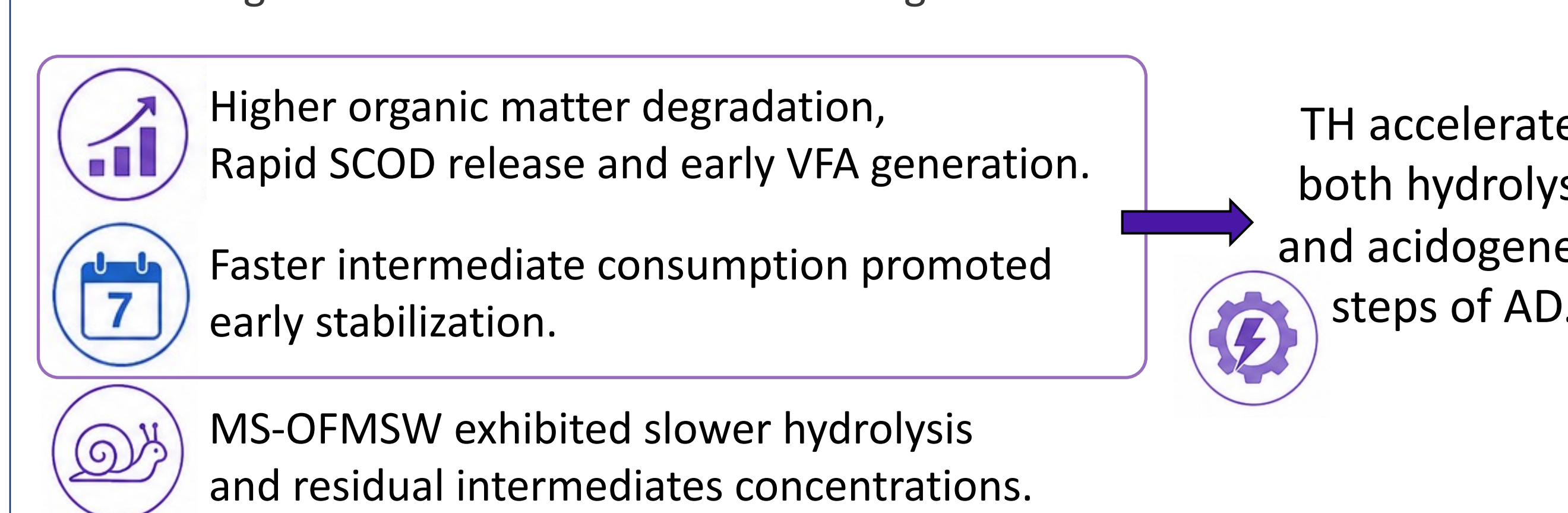


Figure 2 – SCOD and VFA evolution



Higher organic matter degradation, Rapid SCOD release and early VFA generation.

Faster intermediate consumption promoted early stabilization.

MS-OFMSW exhibited slower hydrolysis and residual intermediates concentrations.

TH accelerated both hydrolysis and acidogenesis steps of AD.

C. AD performance

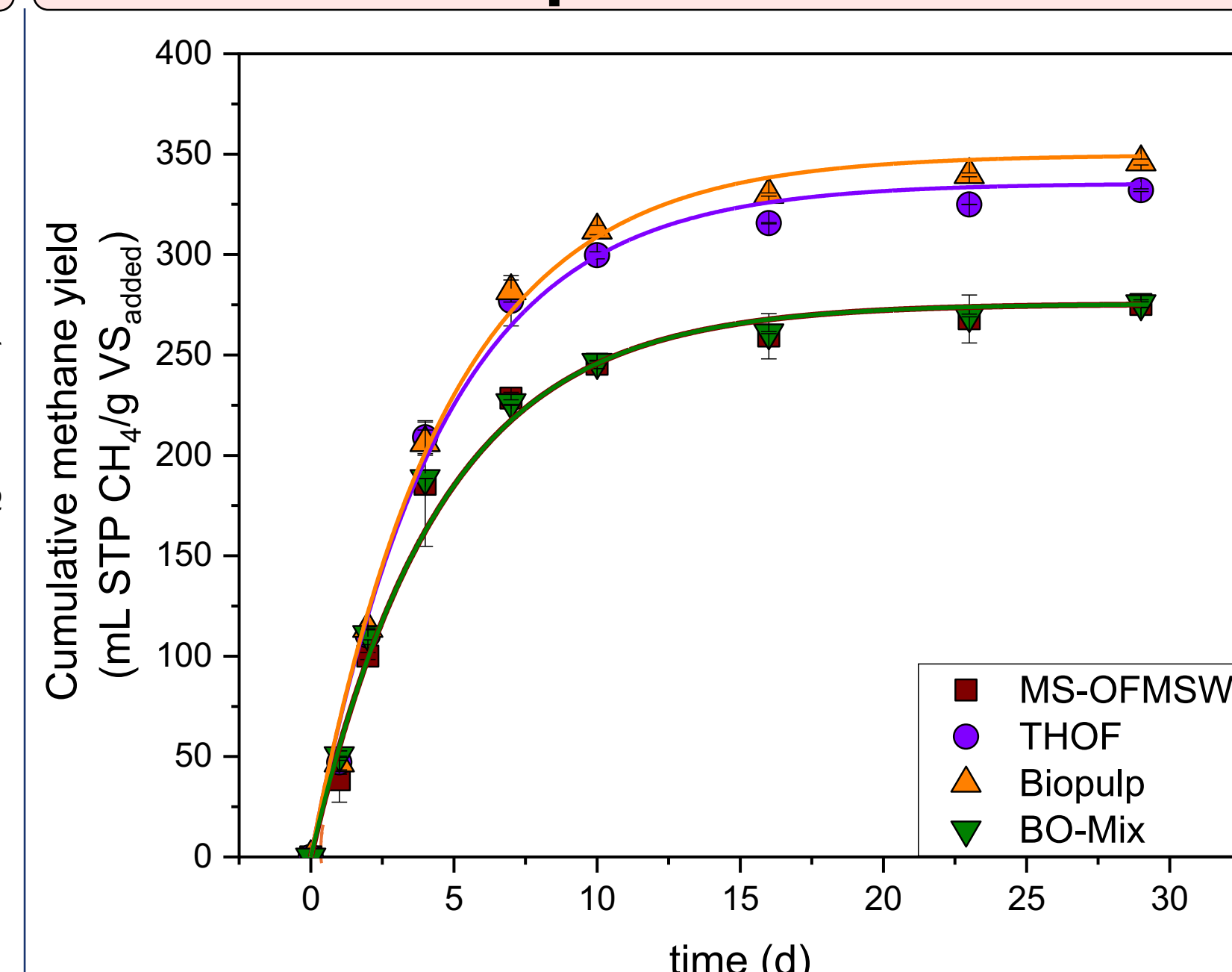


Figure 3 – Methane yields

Biopulp (+26%)

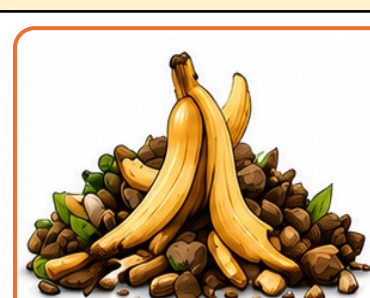
THOF (+21%)

BO-Mix inhibition linked to aromatic compounds in C and PW.

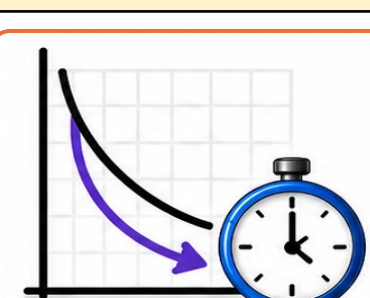
Methane enhancement compared to MS-OFMSW.

Conclusions

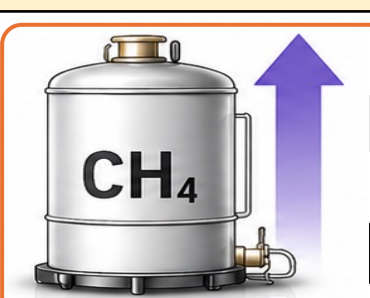
BIOMAK® TH enhanced MS-OFMSW anaerobic digestion performance.



↑ Biodegradability



↑ Organic matter removal



↑ Methane production

Biopulp was the optimal substrate configuration.



Inhibitory compounds must be controlled.

Acknowledgements



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