

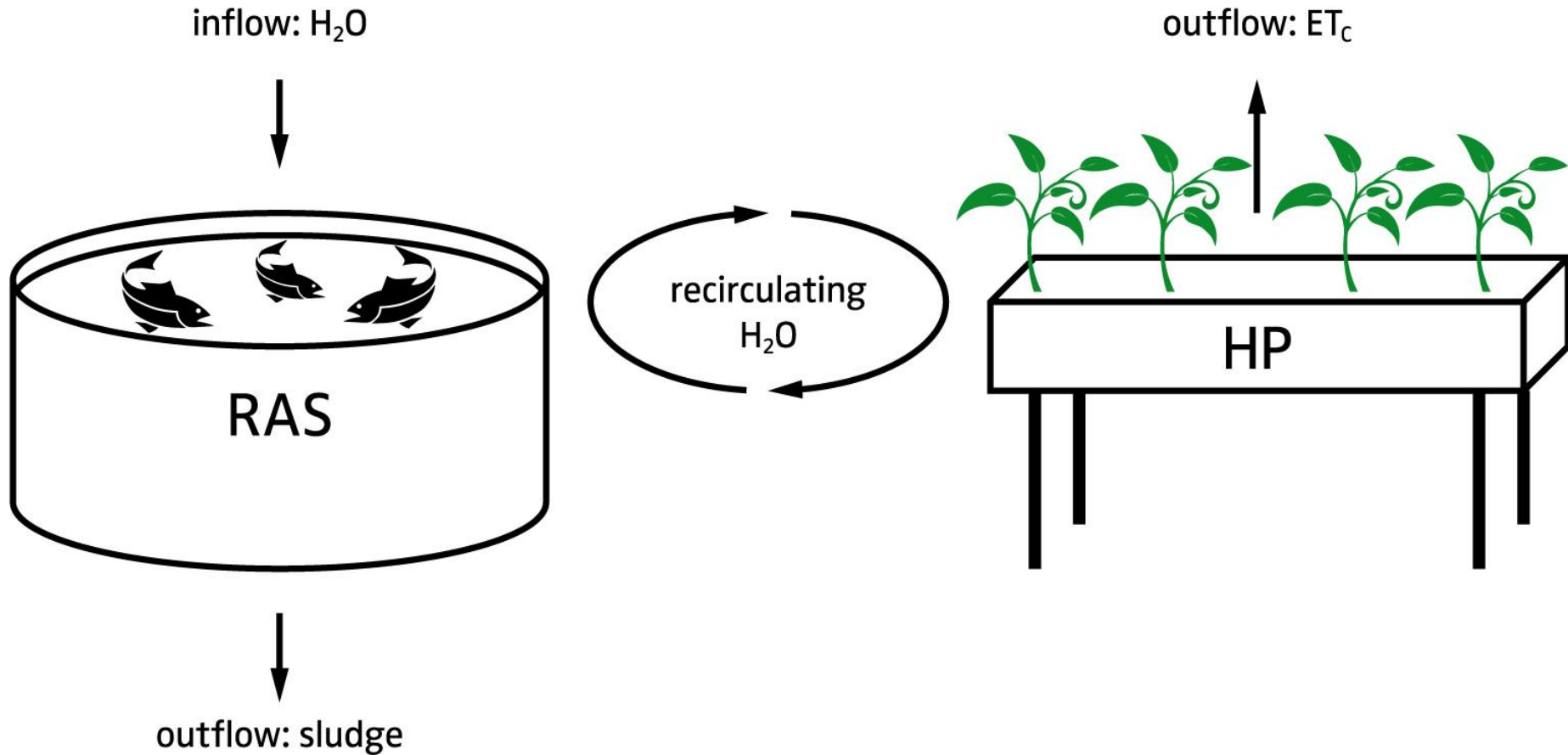
Three-loop Aquaponics Systems

Chances and challenges

22-03-2016, Simon Goddek

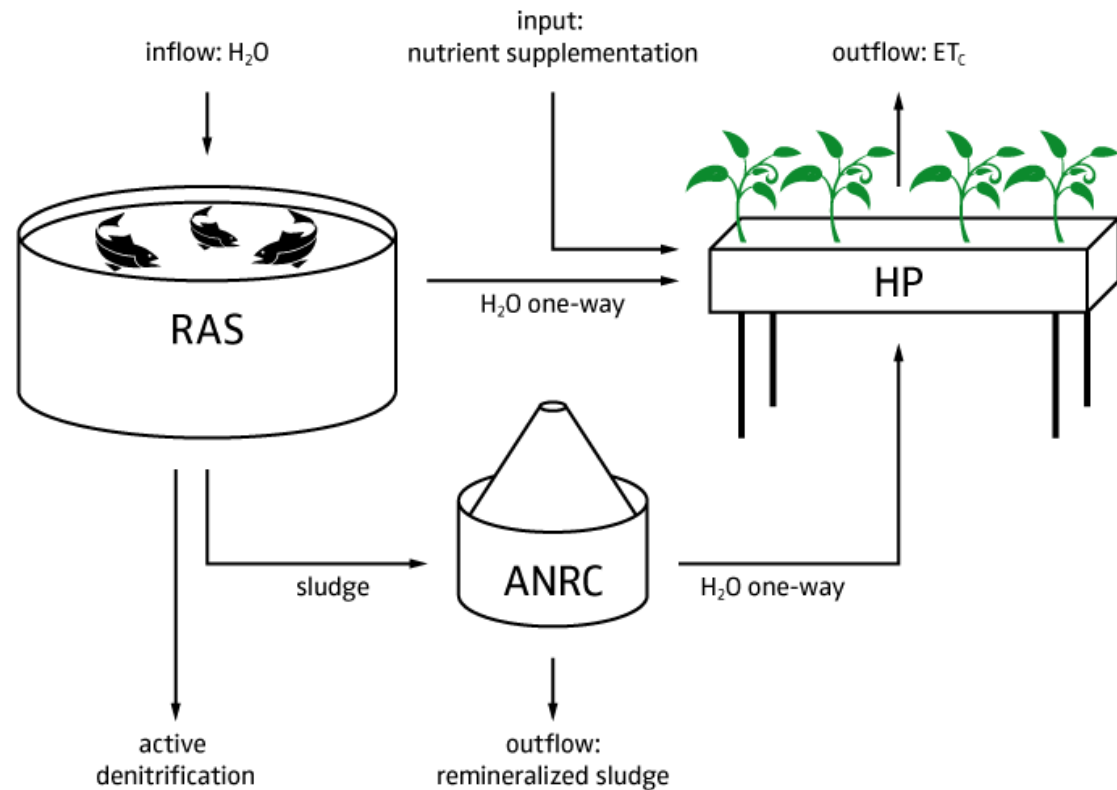


One-Loop System

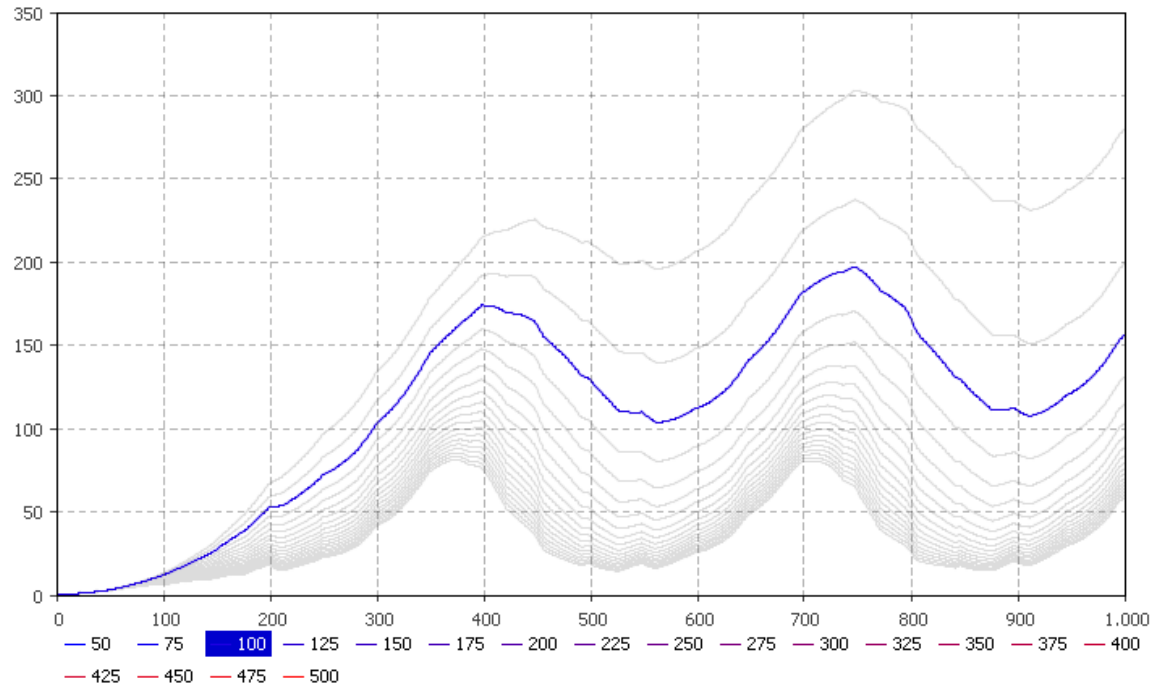


Multi-Loop System Design Criteria

- ET_c determines:
 - RAS Quality
 - HP Inflow
- Light Intensity
 - Artificial
 - Natural
- Anaerobic Nutrient Remineralization Component (ANRC)



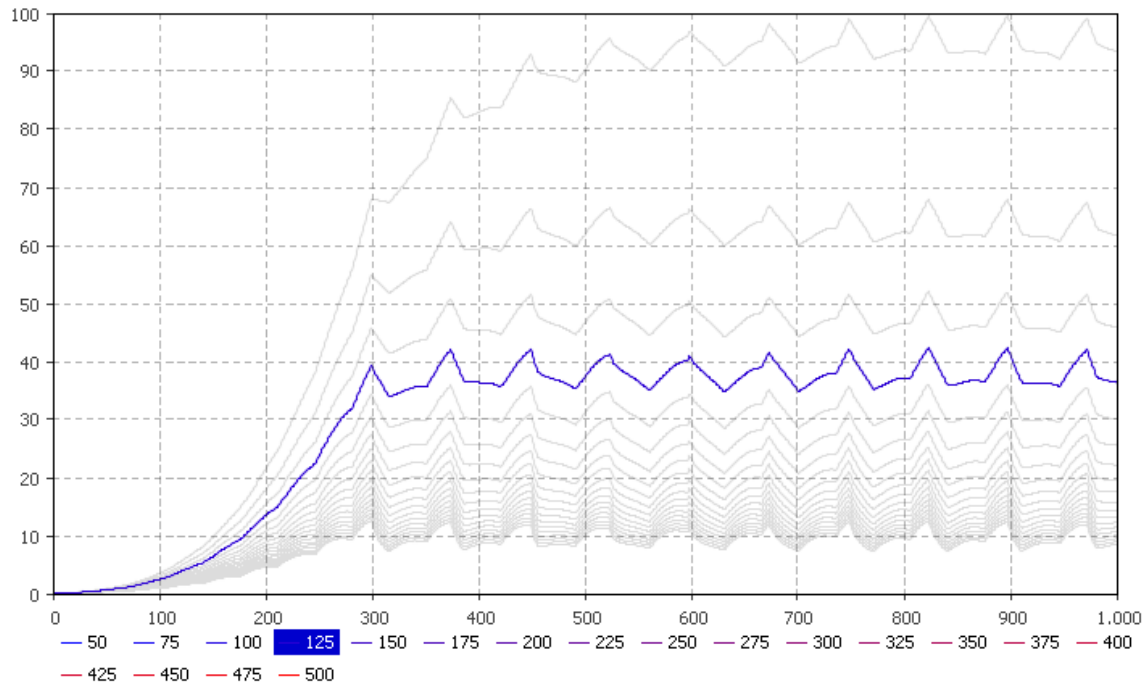
Artificial vs. Natural Light



Parameter variation experiment estimating the RAS-derived N-NO₃ concentration (y-axis) based on different cultivation area options under natural light conditions. (Goddek et al., 2016; in peer review)



Artificial vs. Natural Light #2

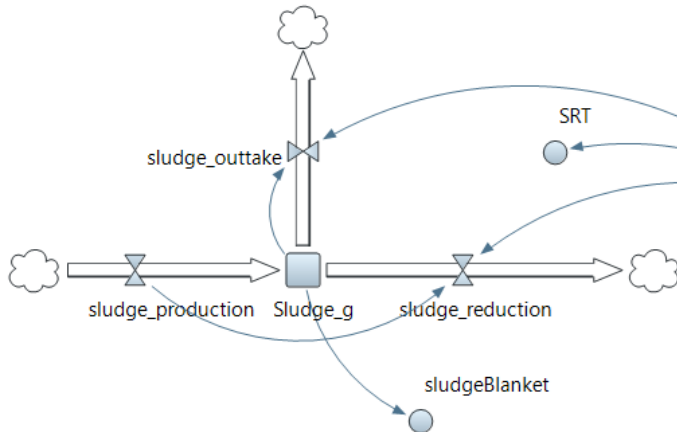
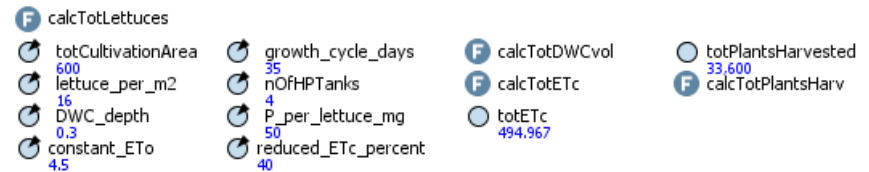
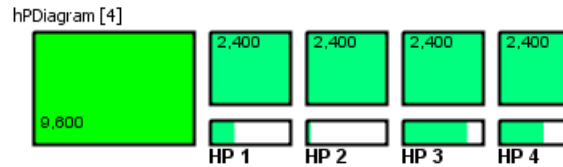
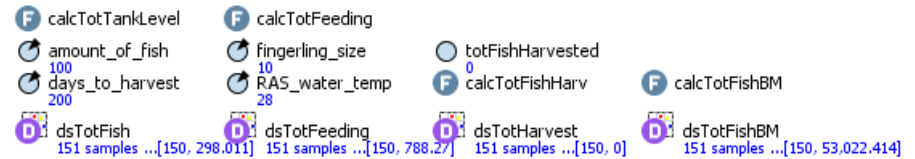
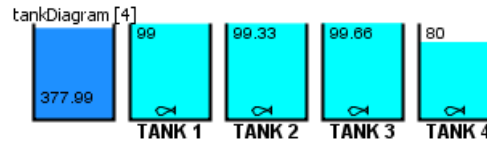


Compared to the exclusive use of natural light, the application of artificial light for industrial production shows a different picture. The y-axis shows the RAS N-NO₃ concentration, whereas the x-axis displays the size of the respective cultivation areas. (Goddek et al., 2016; in peer review)



AnyLogic Model

- Agent Based modelling
- Predicting mass balances
- Parameter optimization
- Output: Design and sizing decisions



- ⚡ getSRTsludge
- ➊ addedSludgeSRTdaysago
- ➋ HRT_days
- 📊 TSSreduction
- ➌ SRT_days
- 📊 Remineralization
- ⚡ maxTotSludge
- ➍ maxAddedSludge

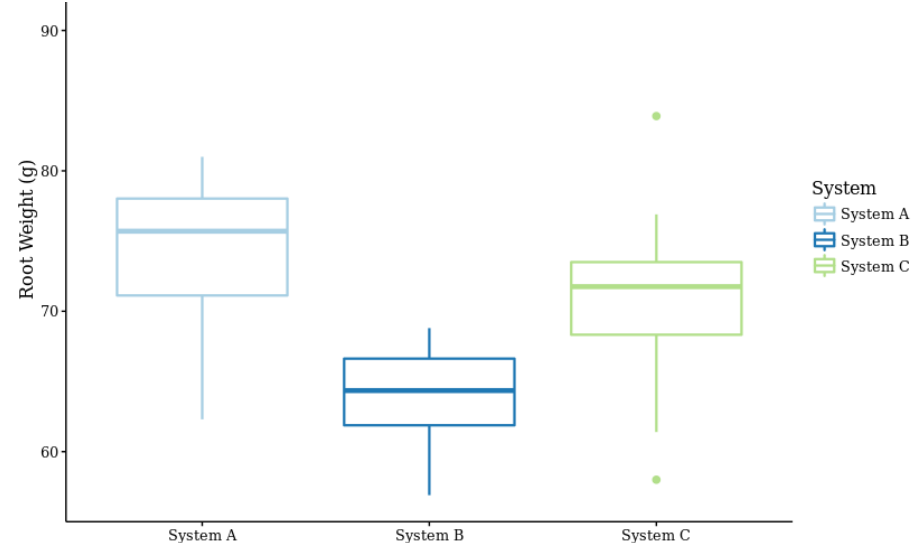
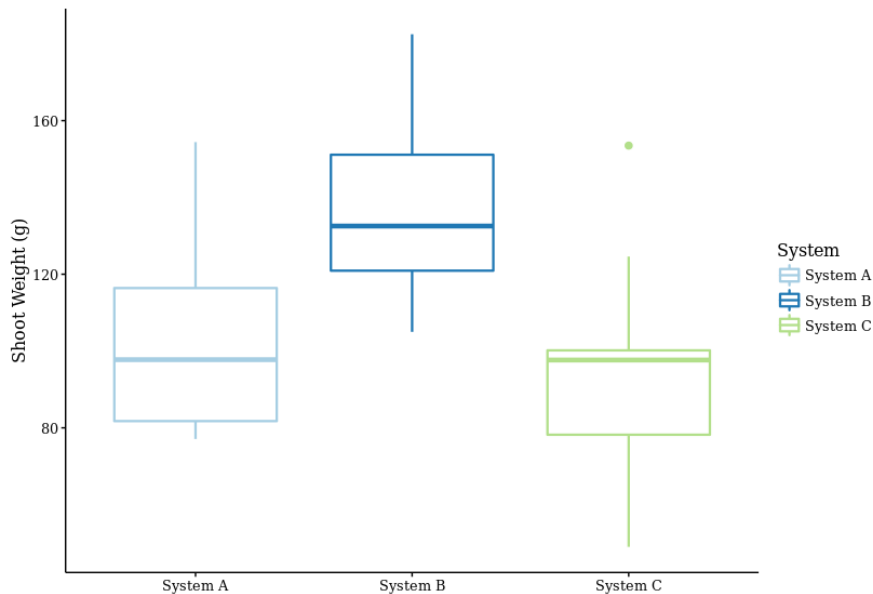
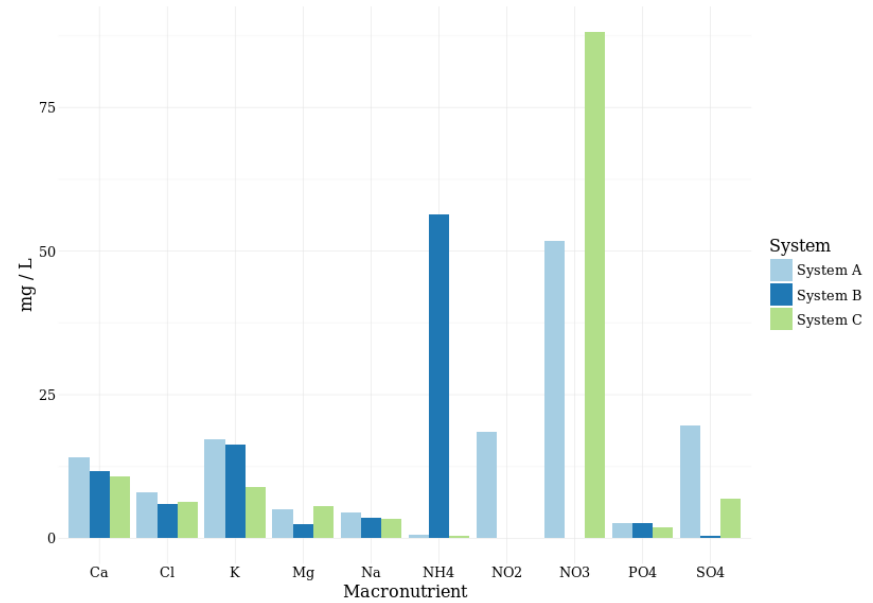
Key Advantages of Three-Loop Systems #1

- No more trade-off with respect to water quality
 - Best conditions for both fish and plants
 - Rearing of sensitive fish species (e.g. trout, pike-perch) will be more feasible.
 - N/P and economic model currently under development
- Increased plant growth (>30%) has been observed (Delaide et al., 2016; in submission)



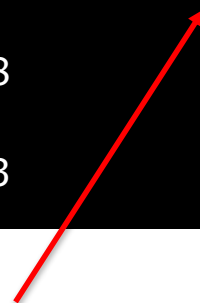
Key Advantages of Three-Loop Systems #2

- Pure anaerobic effluents showed positive impact on plant growth in highly aerated HP units (Goddek et al., 2016; in work)
- Improved sludge treatment efficiency & less dilution of nutrient-rich effluents



Sludge P-Content

	N (%)	P (%)	N (%)	P (%)
	Neto and Ostrensky (2013)		Personal observations	
Feed	100	100	100	100
Fish retention	35	28	35-50	60-70
Water (Soluble Excretion)	33	17	20-30	5-10
Total Sludge	31	<u>55</u>	15-25	35-45
Thereof non-consumed feed	18	18	5-10	5-10
Thereof faeces	13	37	10-15	30-35



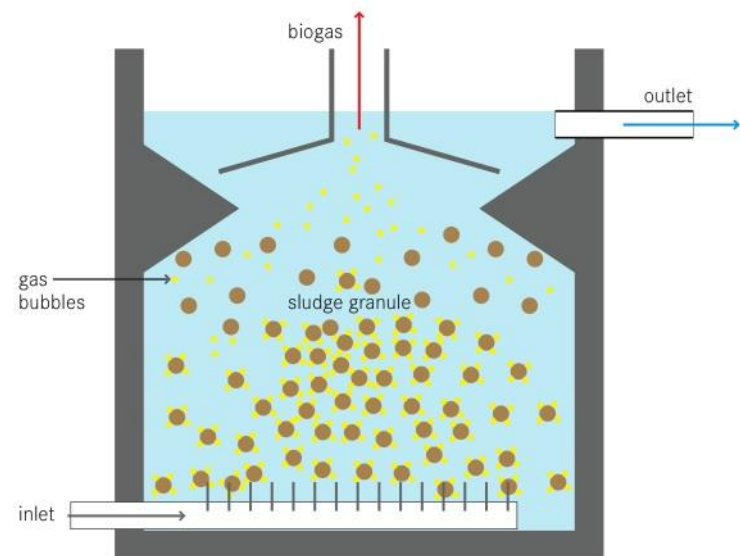
Current Practices of Sludge Treatment

- Sewage discharge
 - ECF Farmsystems Berlin
- Aerobic Treatment in one-loop systems
 - Considerably low efficiency
 - Enhanced bacteria growth leads to more (sludge) biomass and loss of macronutrients (N, P)
 - Dilution in the whole system
 - Fish exposed to remineralized nutrients
 - Plants profit less
 - Advantage: CO₂ production
 - Good for greenhouse production



Chance: Anaerobic Digestion

- Methane Production (CHP: Electricity & Heat)
- High TSS (i.e. remineralization) & COD reduction
- C₂-C₆ Volatile Fatty Acids (VFS) are created and reduced
 - The higher the HRT, the higher the reduction
- VFS, COD & TSS are limiting factors of plant growth



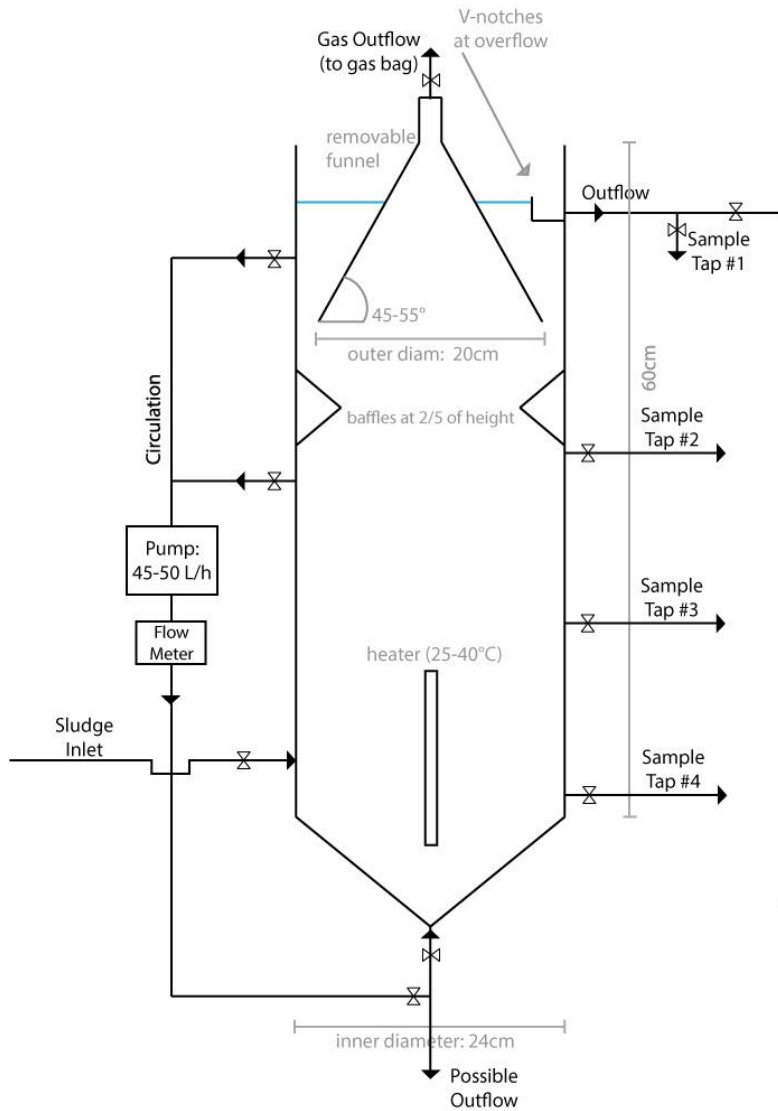
Anaerobic Nutrient Remineralization Component #1

- Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Reactor (UASB)
 - Up to 90% TSS and COD removal
 - Methane Production
 - Low VFS Outflow
- Expanded Granular Sludge Bed Reactor (EGSB)
 - Additional reduction of TSS, COD and VFS
 - Additional Methane Production
- Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR)
 - Almost total COD, VFS, and TSS removal.
 - Important Oxidization of H_2S to SO_4

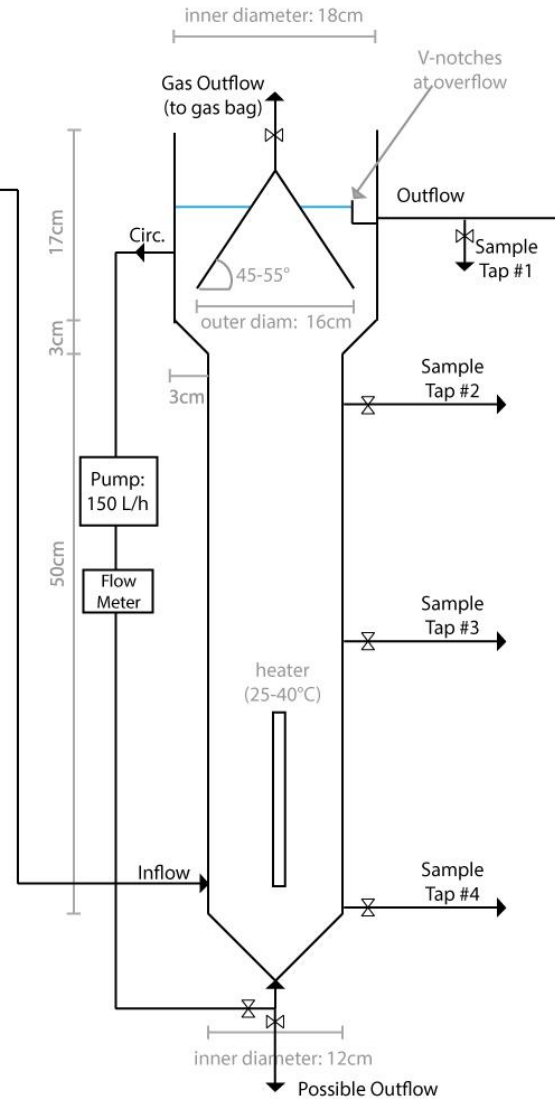


Anaerobic Nutrient Remineralization Component #2

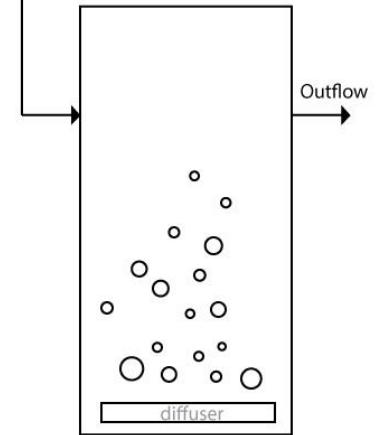
UASB



EGSB



MBBR



Conclusions

- Anaerobic nutrient remineralization best option to close the cycle to a high degree (for nutrients and water).
 - Alternative NH_4 input could be beneficial
 - Anaerobic zone before HP inflow?
 - Short HRT in aerobic sludge post-treatment?
- Optimal growth conditions for fish and plants and possibility to rear sensitive fish species
- Current research results are promising that AP production could have the potential to be higher than HP production



Thx for your
attention!

Questions?

Yes?

No?

Maybe?

