



Control of pH and process modelling contribute to stable alkalinity-limited urine nitrification

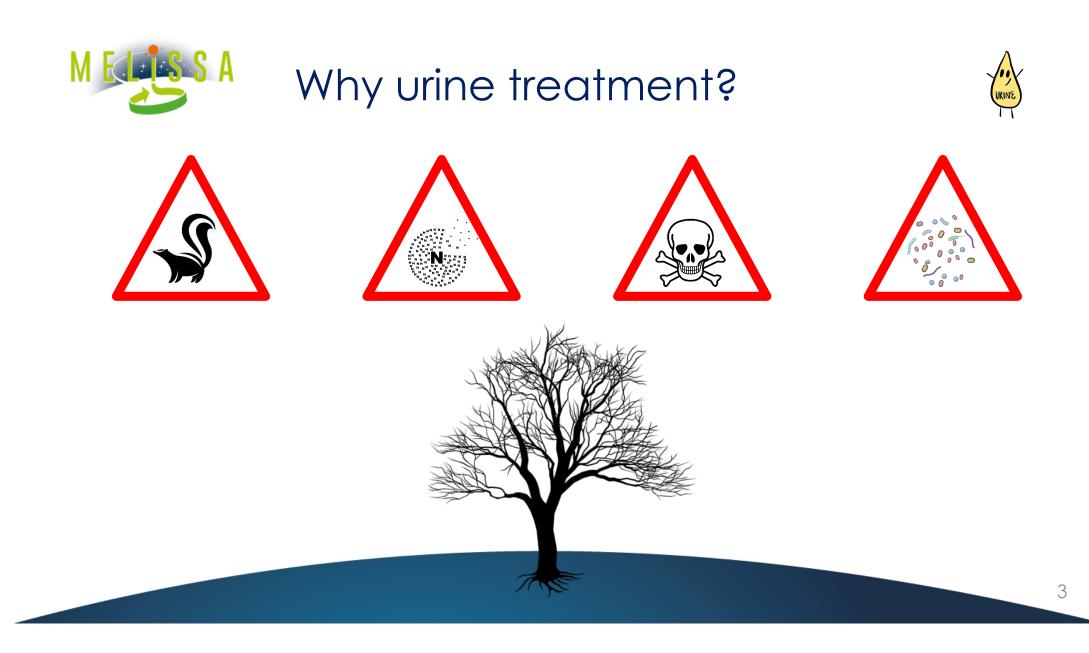


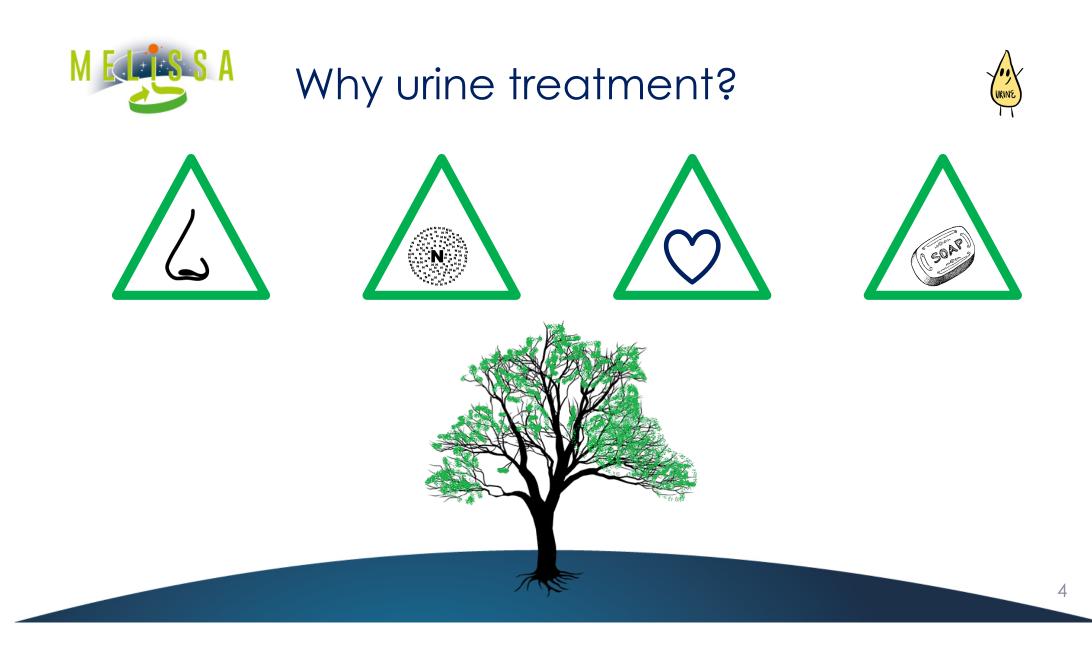


MELiSSA: Urine treatment









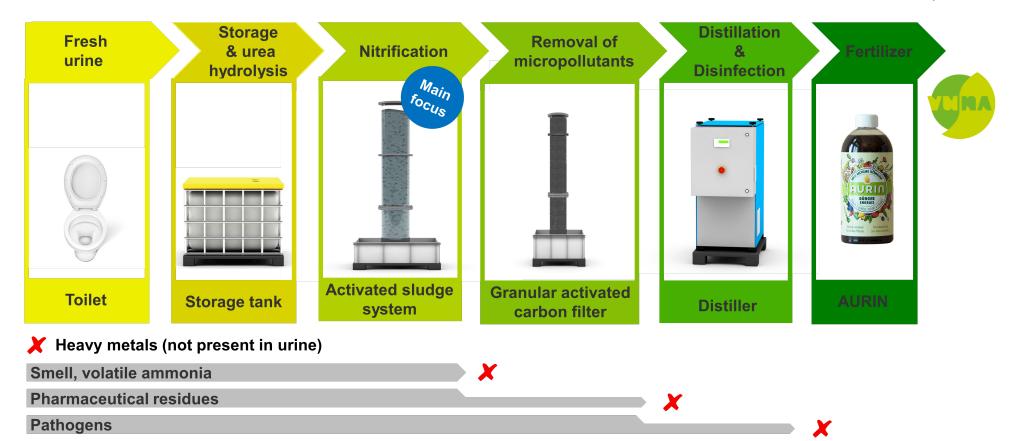


Possible treatment chain

KINE

 \checkmark

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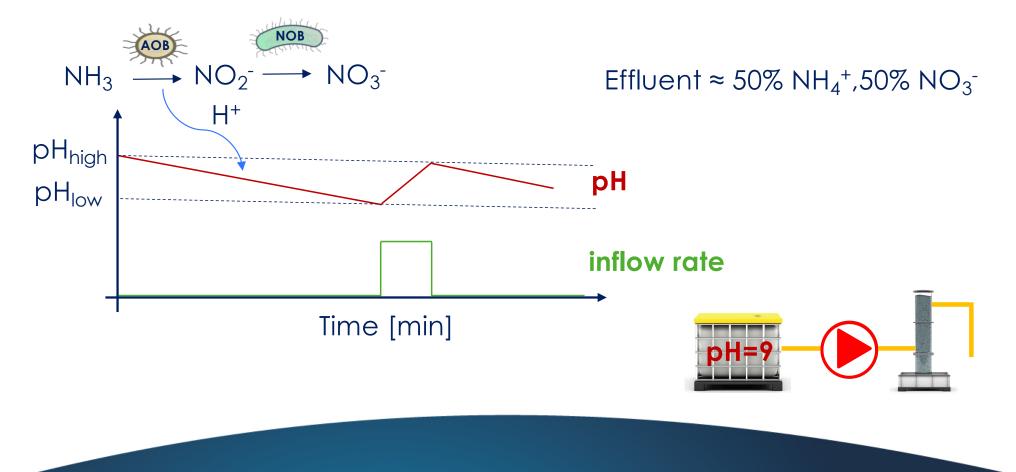


Macro-nutrients (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) and micro-nutrients (e.g. zinc, boron)

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Alkalinity-limited urine nitrification







With or without alkalinity addition



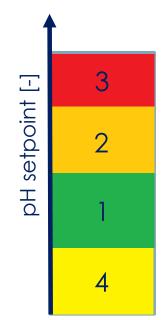
	Alkalinity-limited nitrification (50% NH ₄ ⁺ ,50% NO ₃ ⁻) Ex. Fumasoli et al. 2016		Full nitrification (100% NO ₃ ⁻) Ex. Jolien et al. 2020
⊕⊕	50% less oxygen No base addition High TRL (licensed fertilizer) High urine treatment rate	Ð	Rather stable process
Θ	Process stability	9 9	Oxygen consumption Base addition or electrolysis unit
?	Ammonium-nitrate fertilizer	() ()	Nitrate fertilizer TRL





Four different scenarios were observed in the past years:

- 1. Stable nitrification
- 2. Nitrite accumulation and nitritation
- 3. Complete stop of nitrification
- 4. Growth of acid-tolerant AOB







Goal of this study: Investigate the four different scenarios

- 1. pH=6 and pH=5.8 will lead to stable nitrification
- 2. pH=7 will lead to nitrite accumulation and nitritation
- 3. pH=8.5 will lead to a complete stop of nitrification
- 4. Inflow stop will lead to the growth of acid-tolerant AOB





Experimental procedure

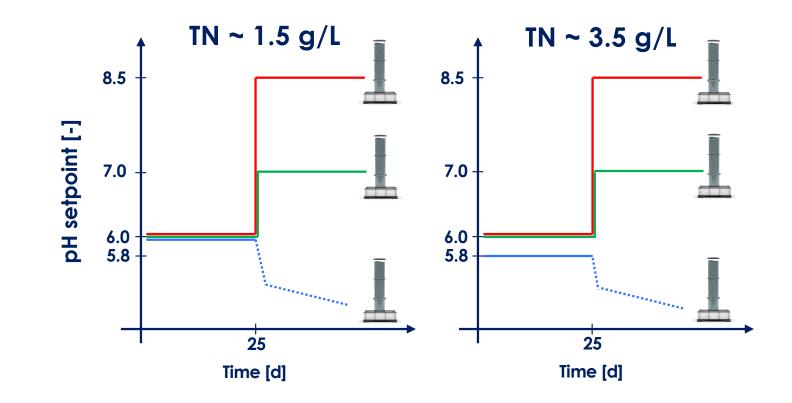
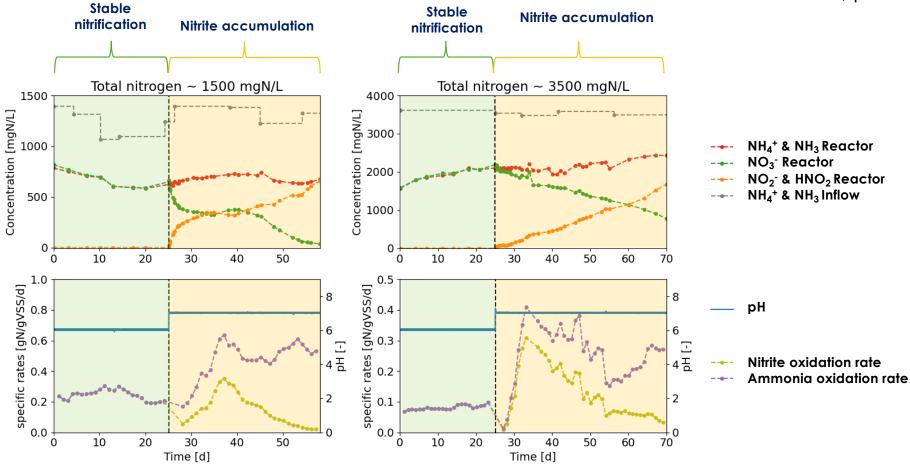




Fig.: 12L reactor



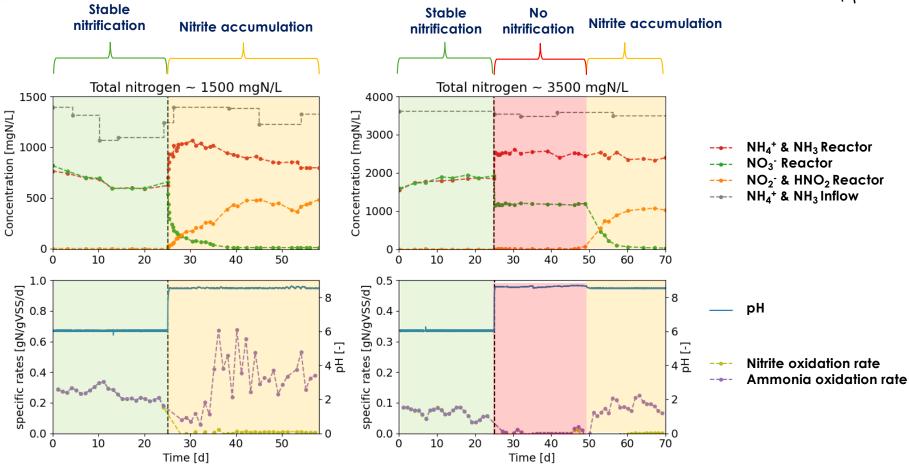
pH=6.0/6.05 and increase to pH=7.0/7.05



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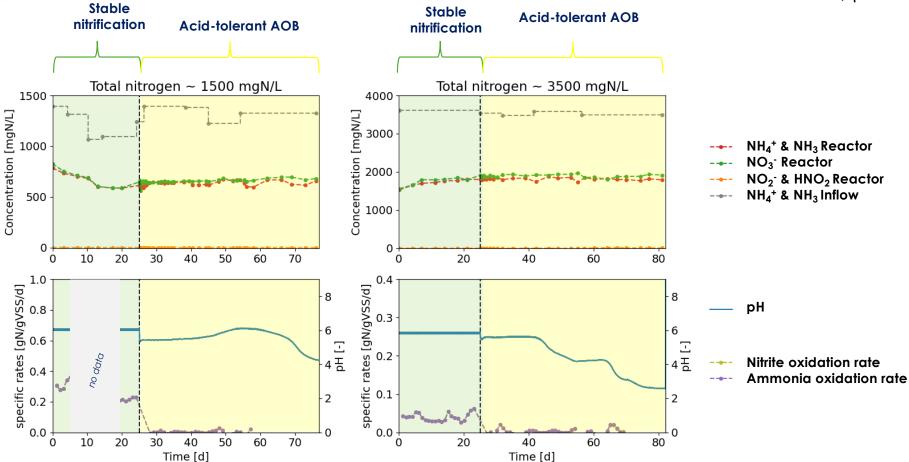
pH=6.0/6.05 and increase to pH=8.50/5.55



RINE



pH=6.0/6.05 resp. pH=5.8/5.85 and stop inflow

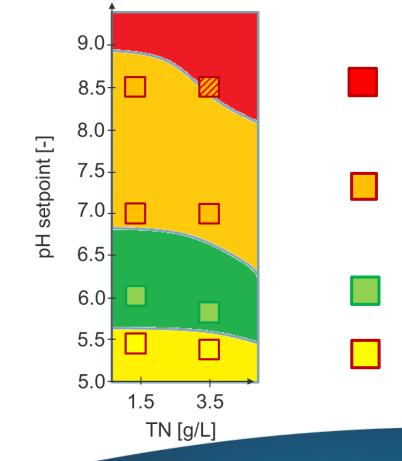


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Conclusion and outlook







Complete cessation of nitrification

Nitrite accumulation/Nitritation

Stable nitrification

Growth of acid tolerant AOB





THANK YOU.

Valentin Faust Eawag/ETH/UGent valentin.faust@eawag.ch

www.**melissafoundation**.org

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