

# Run4Life project.

## Current results and exploitation pathways



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Run4Life Project Manager



*17<sup>th</sup> December 2020,*  
*ULTIMATE Meeting on Nutrient Recovery*

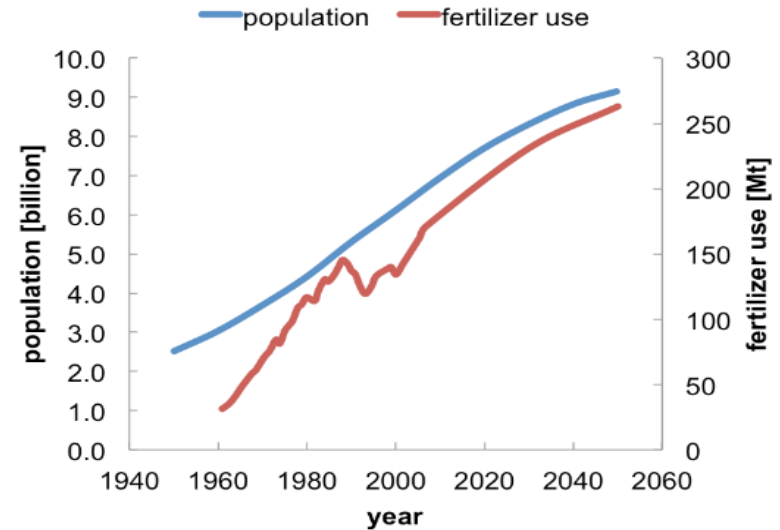
The Run4Life project receives funding from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme, under G.A. No 730285.



## Context

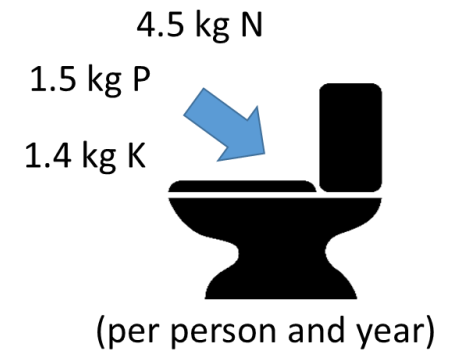
- Global demand for food ↑
- Global demand for fertilisers ↑
- Phosphorus: not renewable, localised reserves
- Nitrogen: “Fertilizer from air” but highly energy demanding

world population and fertilizer use



## Nutrients in wastewater (WW)

A potential pollutant – and important **resource** - currently not exploited in the conventional, centralised and linear approach based in the **old concept of Cloaca Maxima**



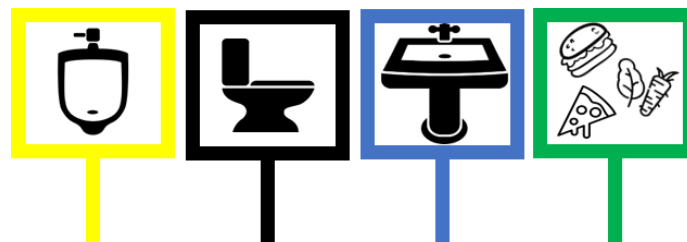
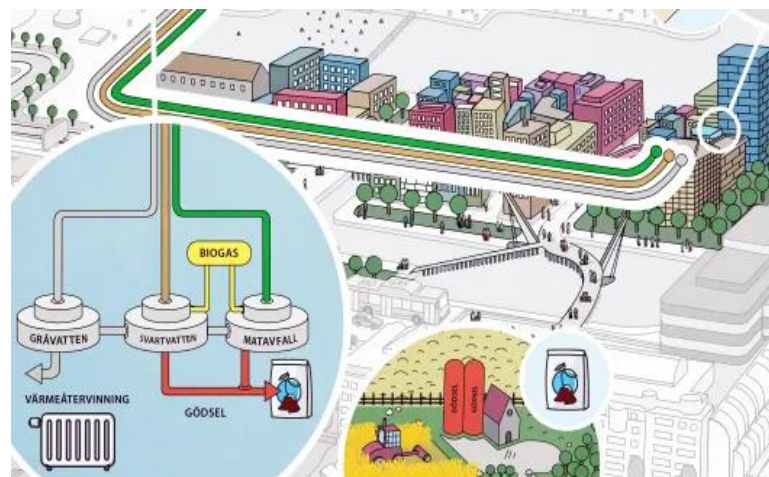
## Run4Life: decentralised resource recovery at the source

### 1. Separation at source

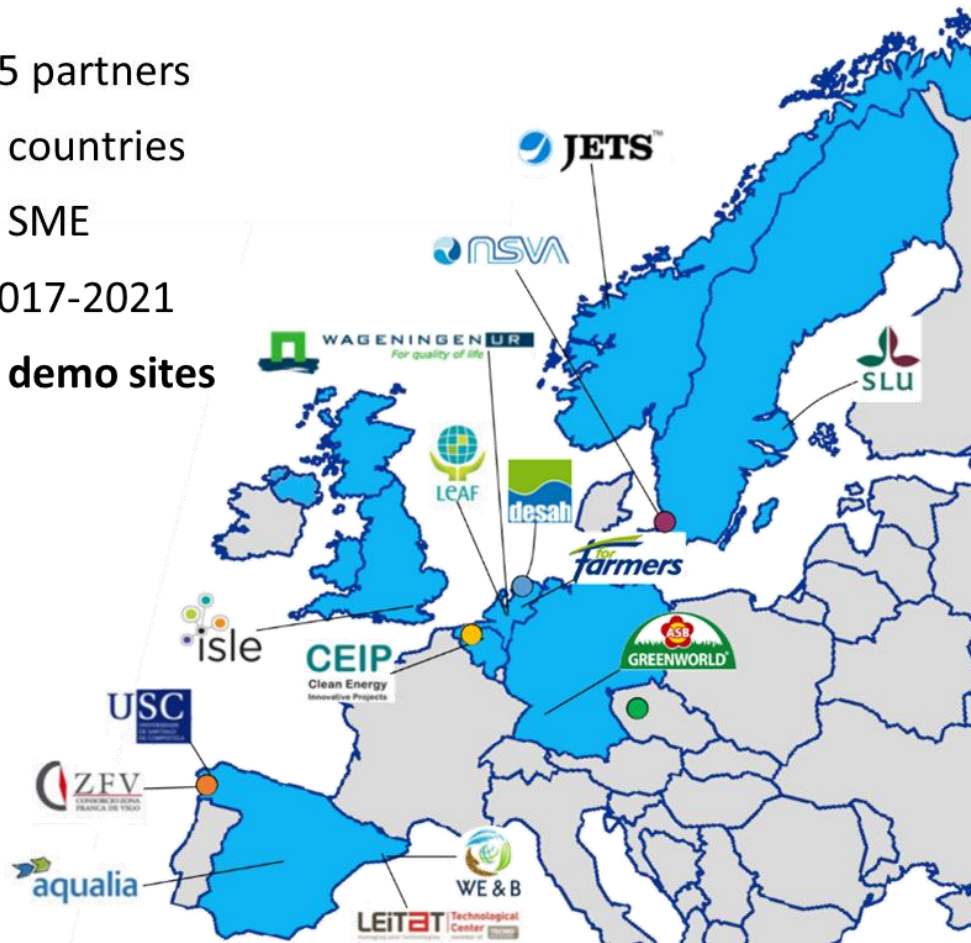
- Black water (BW), kitchen waste (KW) and grey water (GW)

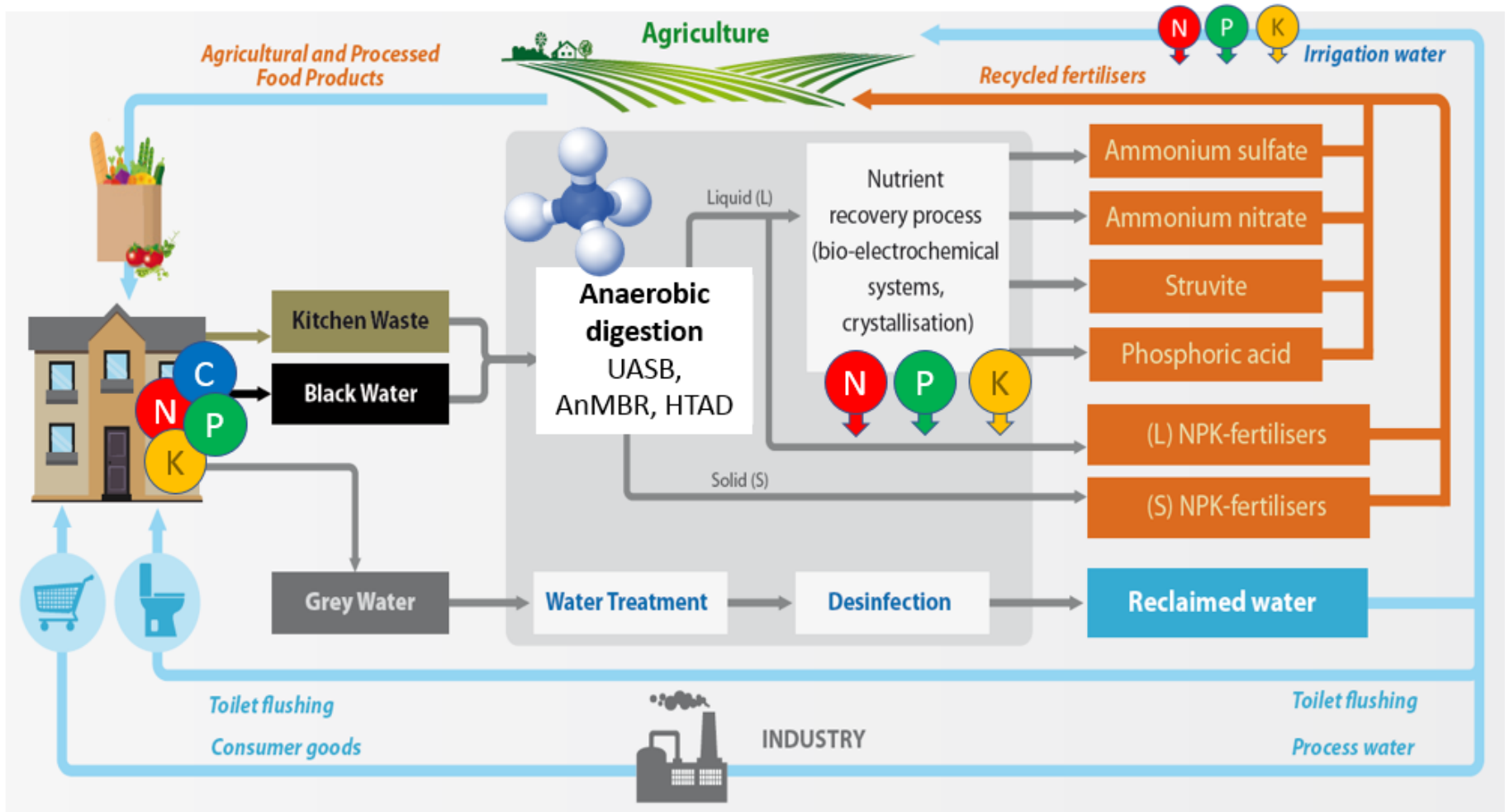
### 2. Technological innovations and new business models.

### 3. Break barriers to implementation: market uptake, and social and legal acceptance



- 15 partners
- 7 countries
- 6 SME
- 2017-2021
- 4 demo sites





## Nieuwe Dokken - Ghent, Belgium (1200 p.e.)



>400 Housing units+ City complex (schools, sports infrastructure etc.)



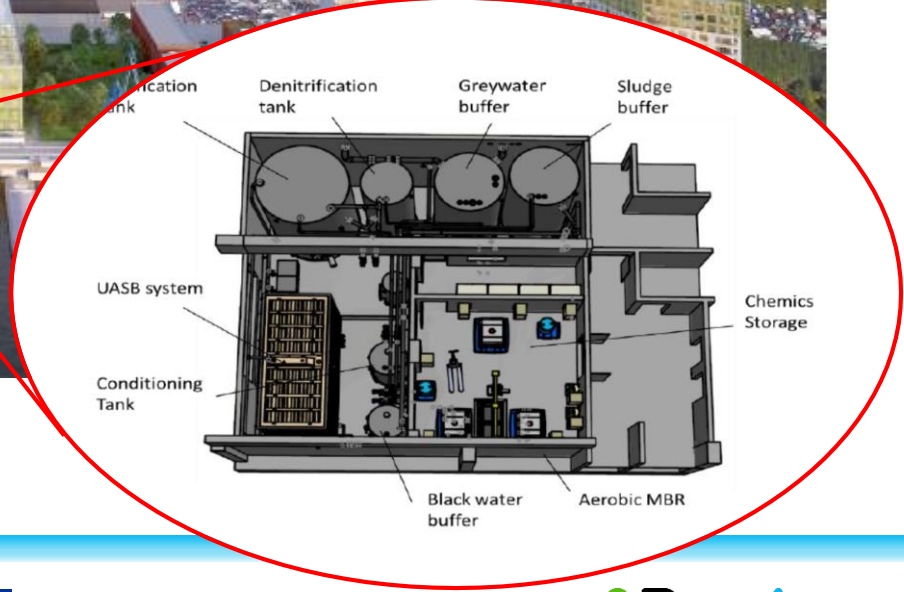
## Nieuwe Dokken - Ghent, Belgium (1200 p.e.)



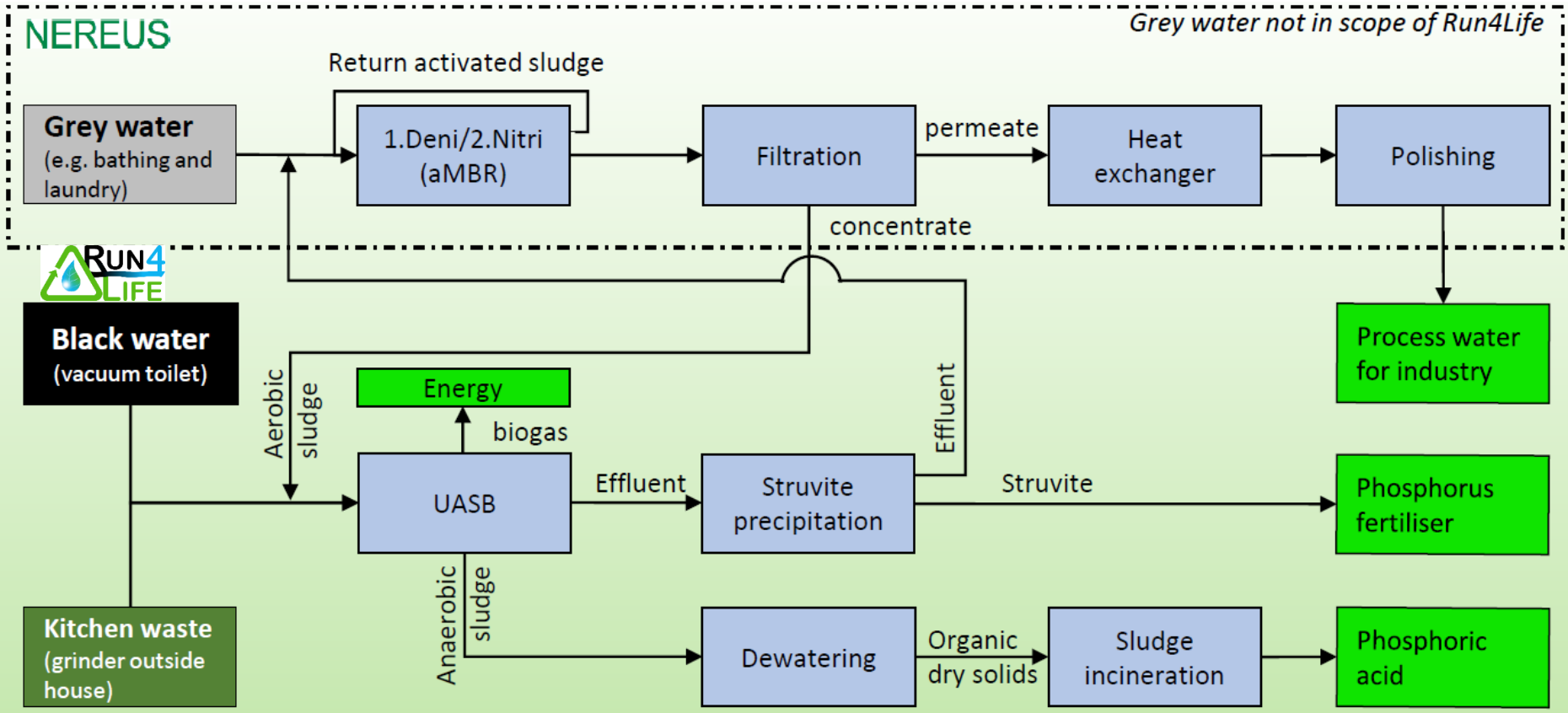
**ZERO WASTEWATER WITH RECOVERY OF ENERGY & NUTRIENTS (ZAWENT)**  
**Basement of FASE 1**

- 2500 MWh wasteheat
- 30.000 m<sup>3</sup> water
- 1.500kg green fertilizer

2/3 process heat Christeyns  
1/3 from wastewater

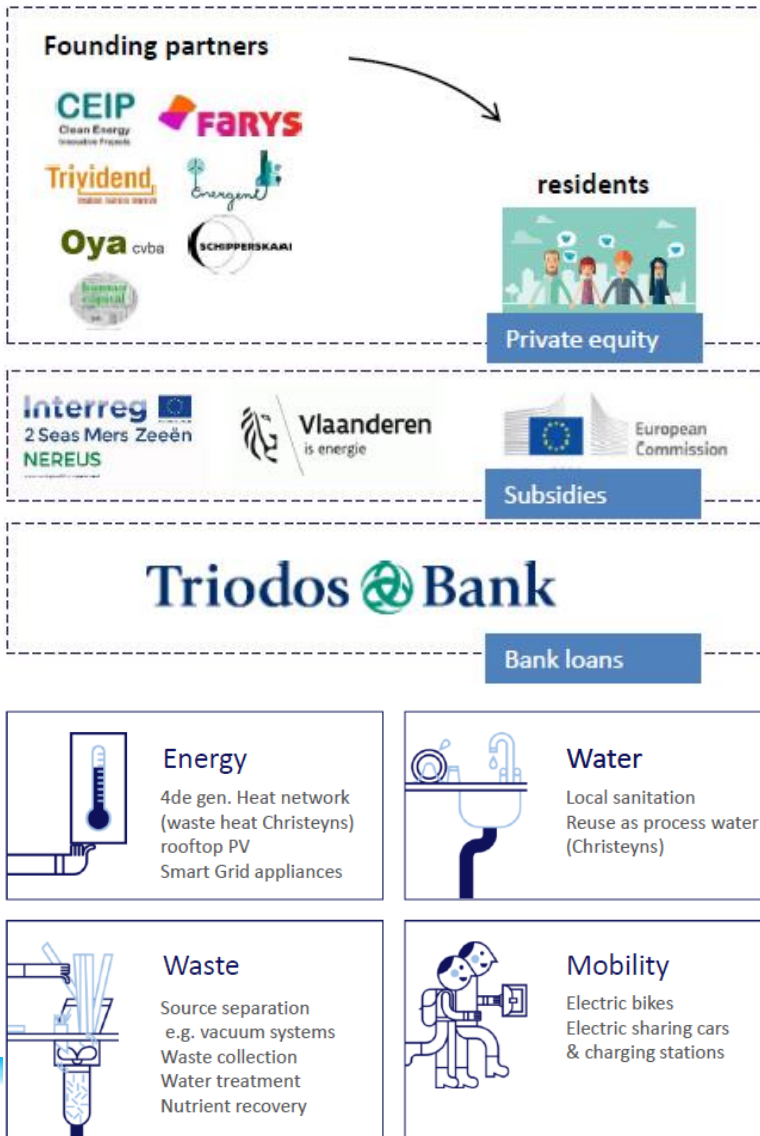


## Nieuwe Dokken - Ghent, Belgium (1200 p.e.)





## Nieuwe Dokken - Ghent, Belgium (1200 p.e.)



### How & why a cooperative legal entity?

➤ **Cooperation** with citizen participation allow for:

- Flexible capital
- Legal limit of 6% IRR
- Securing **fair price** setting



➤ **Financial stimulus** for end users (correct use of the systems)

➤ **Governance participation by inhabitants**

- Representation in Board and General Assembly
- Voting right in General Assembly
- Strong involvement / ambassadors



## Oceanhamnen (H+) - Helsingborg, Sweden (1800 p.e.)



- Innovative waste and wastewater management system.
- Around 320 apartments and several office buildings



Show room

Treatment plant

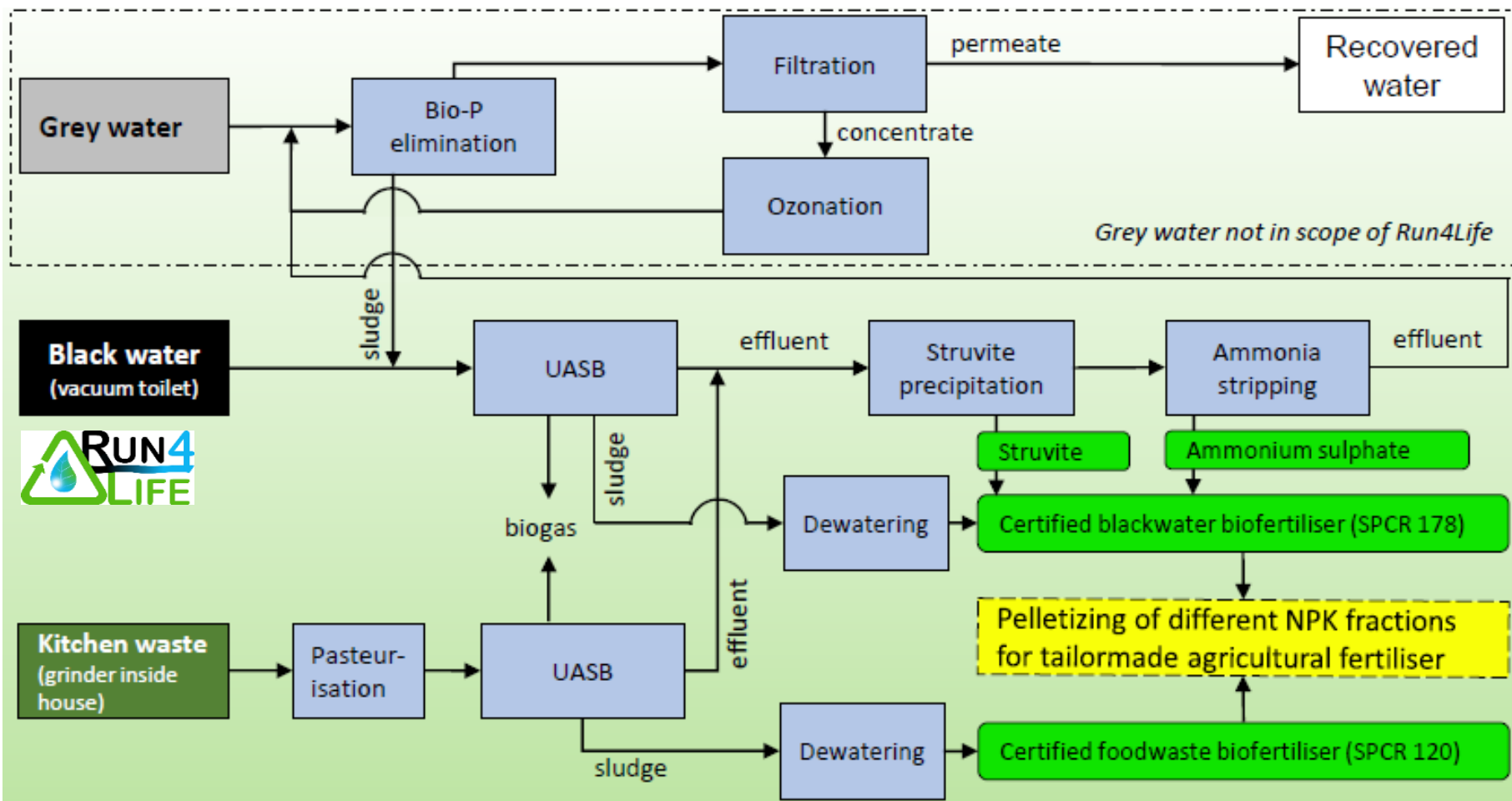
Test bed



- Local treatment system
- [Reco Lab](#): Recovery laboratory, test-bed facility
- Educational showroom



## Oceanhamnen (H+) - Helsingborg, Sweden (1800 p.e.)



Oceanhamnen (H+) - Helsingborg, Sweden (1800 p.e.)



## NPK pellet

- **Dewatered food waste sludge** from anaerobic digester (certified as biofertilizer using national certification system)
- **Struvite** (EU end of waste classified as a product)
- **Ammonium sulphate** (EU end of waste classified as a product)
- Commercial **potassium chloride**



### Accepted by farmers in Sweden:

- **The products are clean** (free from heavy metals and organic pollutants)
- **Concentrated** (at least 5% of nitrogen, but preferably up to 20%)
- Spread using **conventional equipment**



## Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



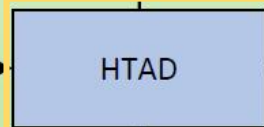
**Black water**  
(ultra low flush  
vacuum toilet)



biogas



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NPK liquid fertiliser

NPK solid fertiliser



## Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



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### Innovations: ULF Toilets

- Normal (gravity sewer) toilets: 4-9 L/flush
- Conventional vacuum toilets: 0.8-1.5 L/flush
- **ULF vacuum toilets: 0.4-0.7 L/Flush**



### Benefits

- notable water savings
- smaller piping dimensions
- highly concentrated blackwater**



> 40 g COD/L



## Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



### Innovations: (H)TAD

#### One step for 3 processes (innovation)

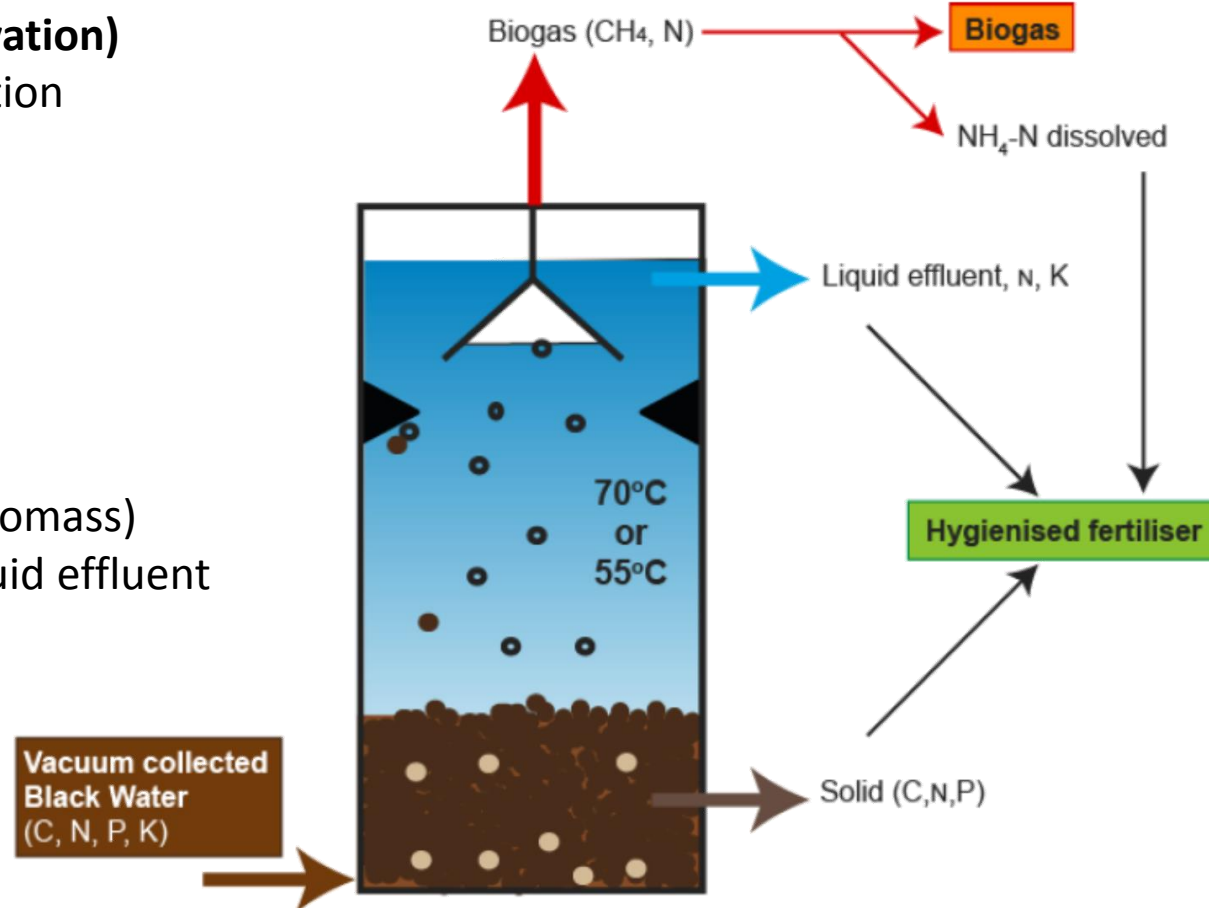
- Treatment and biogas production
- Fertiliser production
- Hygienisation

#### 2 main fertiliser streams:

- liquid effluent
- sludge

Most P ends up in the sludge (biomass)

Most N and K ends up in the liquid effluent



## Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



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(H)TAD reactor performance:

Parameter	Unit	Reference 35 °C	Desah 70 °C	Desah 60 °C	Desah 55 °C (ongoing)
HRT	d	11 ± 1.0	14.9 ± 5.0	10.9 ± 1.0	Ongoing
OLR	gCOD/L/d	0.7 ± 0.1	1.72 ± 0.39	3.5 ± 1.1	
COD in	gCOD/L	10.1 ± 1.8	23.7 ± 2.0	41.7 ± 9.3	
<b>COD<sub>T</sub> Removal</b>	%	<b>79.1 ± 4.9</b>	<b>42.2 ± 14.8</b>	<b>56.5 ± 17.9</b>	
<b>Methanization</b>	% of COD <sub>rem</sub>	<b>87.3 ± 16.4</b>	<b>41.4 ± 12.3</b>	<b>51.9 ± 17.6</b>	

- COD removal and methanization increase with decreasing T
- The balance between hygenisation and methane production seems to be around 55°C. (up to 80 % methanization at lab scale).





## Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



(H)TAD reactor performance:

### Fertiliser Production

	Reference		Run4Life	
	Influent (35°C)	Effluent (35°C)	Influent (60°C)	Effluent (60°C)
Total N (g/L)	1.4	1.3	3.8	2.9
NH4-N (g/L)	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
Total P (mg/L)	120	96	960	340
PO4-P (mg/L)	101	89	420	164
CARBA (CFU)	0.9	0.03	Not Detected	Not Detected
TBX E.coli (CFU)	5.9	3.6	5.5	Not Detected
ESBL (CFU)	3.9	1.2	3.9	Not Detected



Lemmerweg - Sneek, the Netherlands (32 houses)



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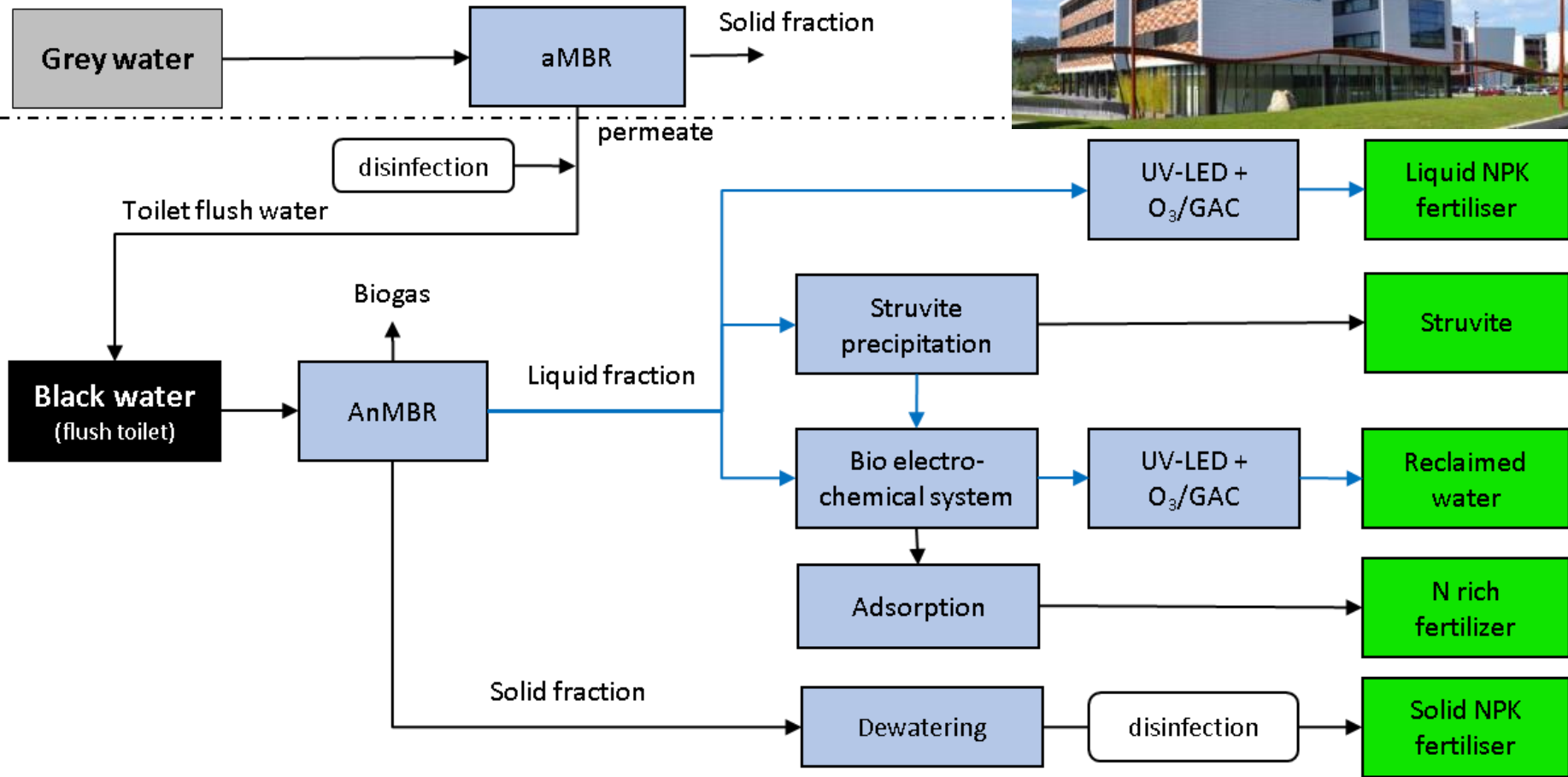
## Full scale installations for decentralised sanitation and resource recovery

### Niche market cases:

- New build districts
- High rise buildings
- Sustainable resorts
- Areas with no sewer connection / no capacity for increased sewage flow
  
- ULF Toilet useful if technology downstream take profit from the ultra concentration of blackwater → Recovery of energy/nutrients



## Porto do Molle Business Centre - Vigo, Spain (250 people)



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**AnMBR treating BW at room temperatura (25 °C).**

Flow: 0.8-1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/d

Stable operation: 8-10 LMH

COD BW inlet: 1425 ± 823 mg/L

COD removal: 94 %

Steady state biogas production ≈ 0.25 m<sup>3</sup>/d

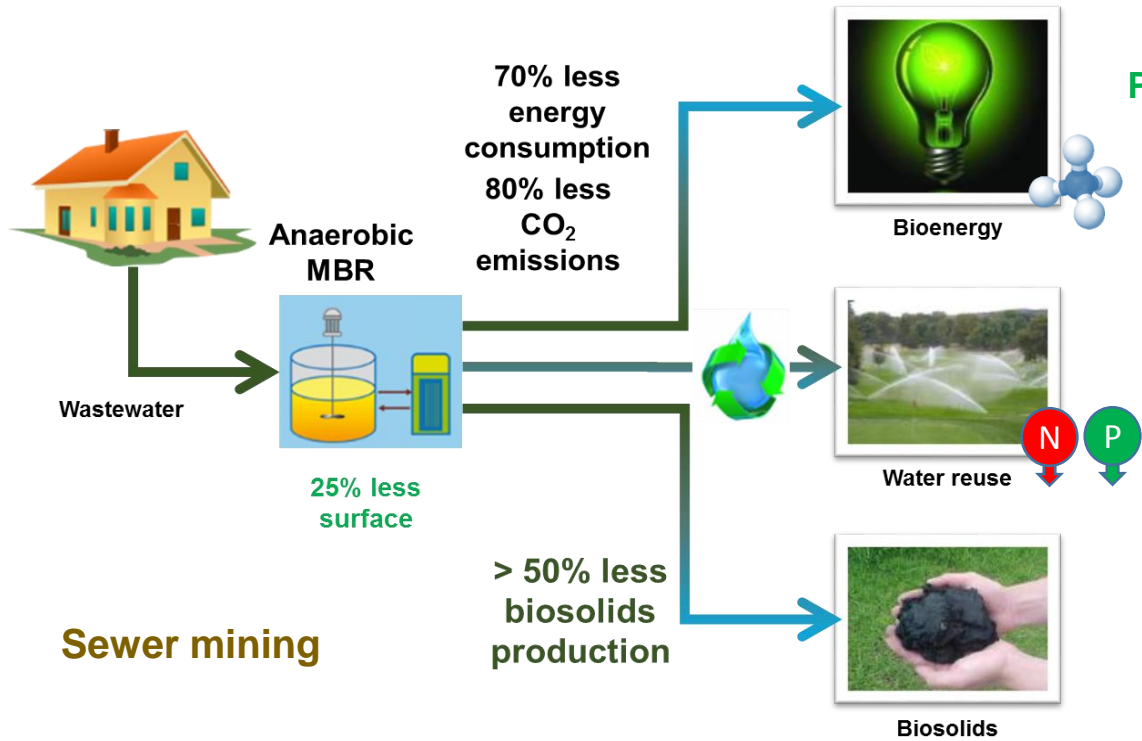
Methane ≈ 73%.



Parameter	Blackwater	Treated water
Total P (mg/L)	20 ± 10	17 ± 5
N-NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> (mg/L)	115 ± 40	130 ± 45
Total N (mg/L)	190 ± 70	195 ± 90
Potassium (mg/L)	120 ± 30	110 ± 30
pH	7.3 ± 0.3	7.15 ± 0.15
Alcalinity (mg IC/L)	133 ± 47	117 ± 30



## Anaerobic Membrane Bioreactor AnMBR



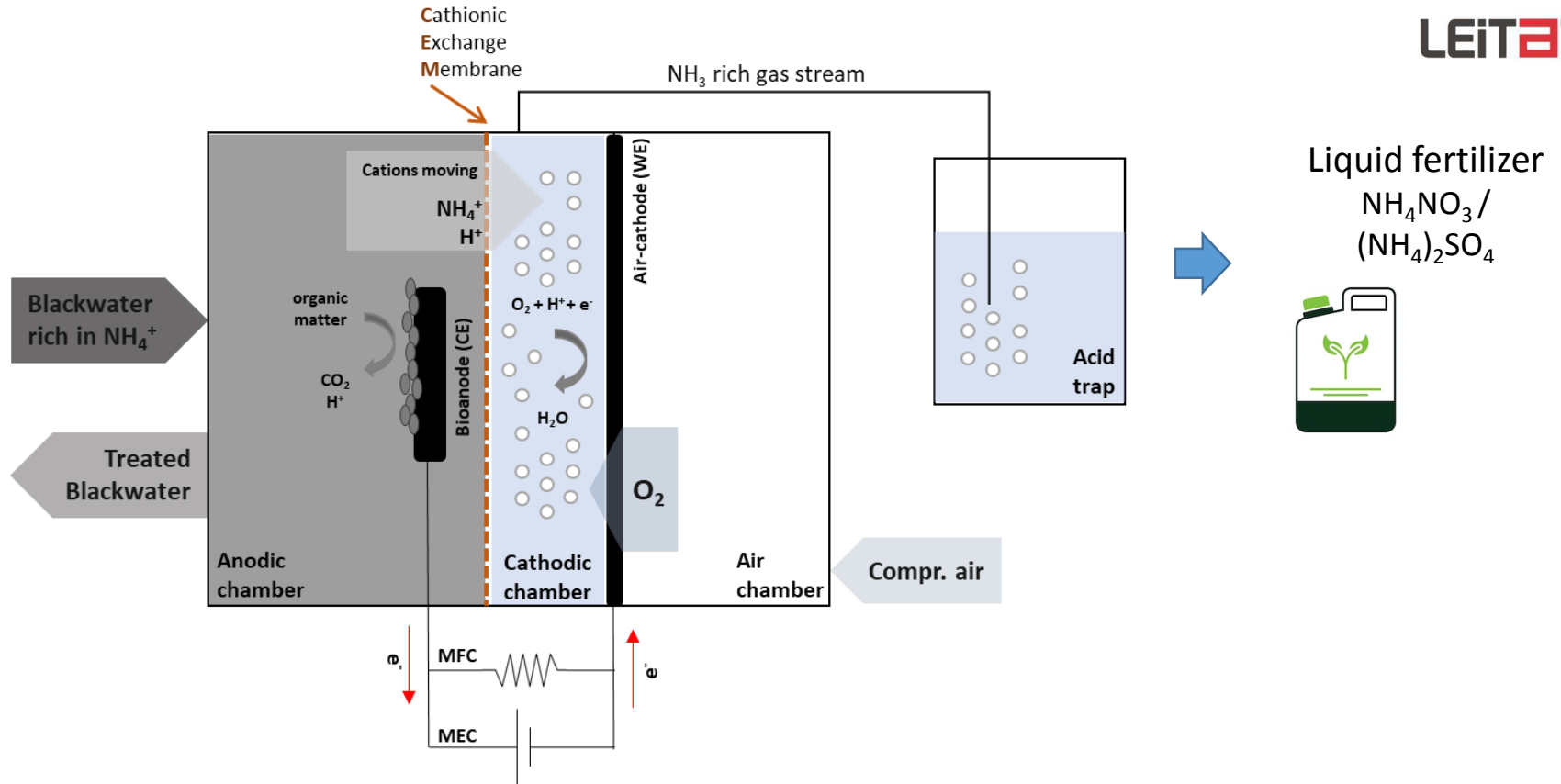
Potential Net Energy production of > 0.1 kWh/m<sup>3</sup>

Disinfected Nutrient Rich Water for Irrigation



## Innovations: Nitrogen recovery with BioElectrochemical Systems (BES)

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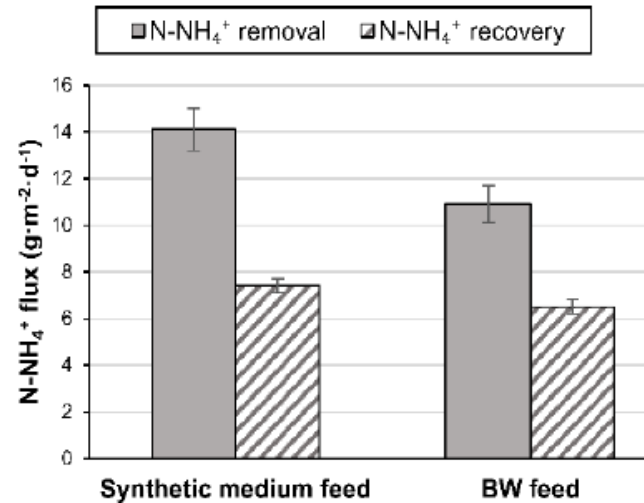
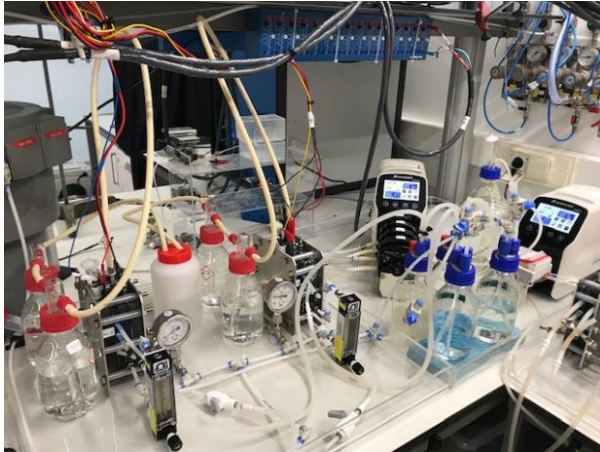


Operating as MEC in a 5 d batch

- Recovering up to 61% of initial N present in BW (1 g N/L)
- Rate of 12.8 g N/m<sup>2</sup>/d



## Innovations: Nitrogen recovery with BioElectrochemical Systems (BES)

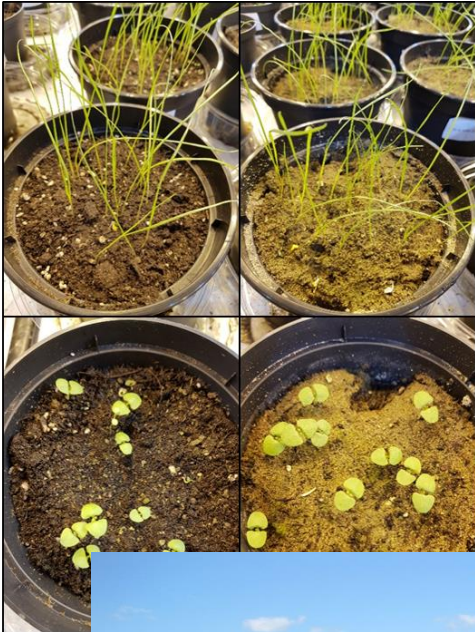
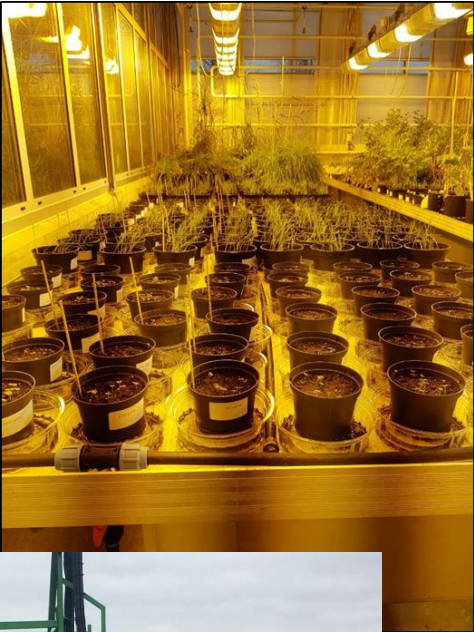


≈40-50% N recovery in the acid trap as liquid fertilizer

	Reference MEC in literature	Run4Life MEC system
Applied potential (V)	0.6-2.12 <sup>1,2</sup>	0.2
Current density (A/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.89-30 <sup>1,2</sup>	2.78
N-NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> removal efficiency (%)	34.3-51 <sup>1</sup>	81
N-NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> recovery efficiency (%)	79-94 <sup>2</sup>	60
Energy consumption	6.04-20.5 kWh per kg of nitrogen removed <sup>3,4</sup>	1.61 kWh per kg of nitrogen removed <sup>4</sup> 2.24 kWh per kg of nitrogen recovered <sup>4</sup>

>50% reduction respect SOA









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