



ALGAL FEEDSTOCK PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF TWO TAMPA BAY CITIES USING WASTEWATER

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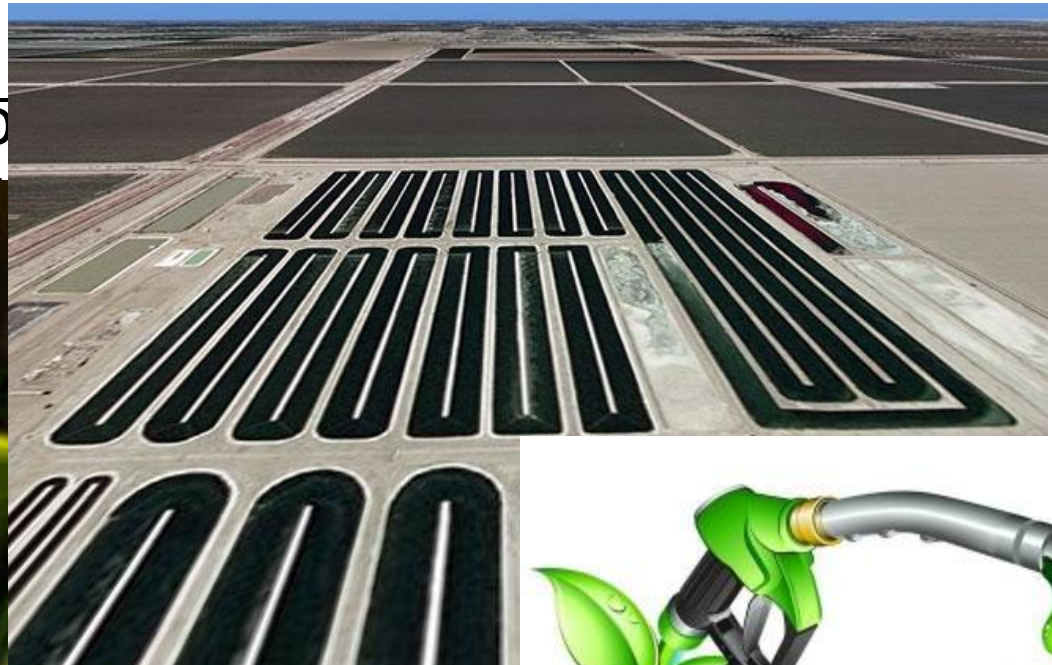
FESC Conference, September 27, 2011
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL



INTRODUCTION

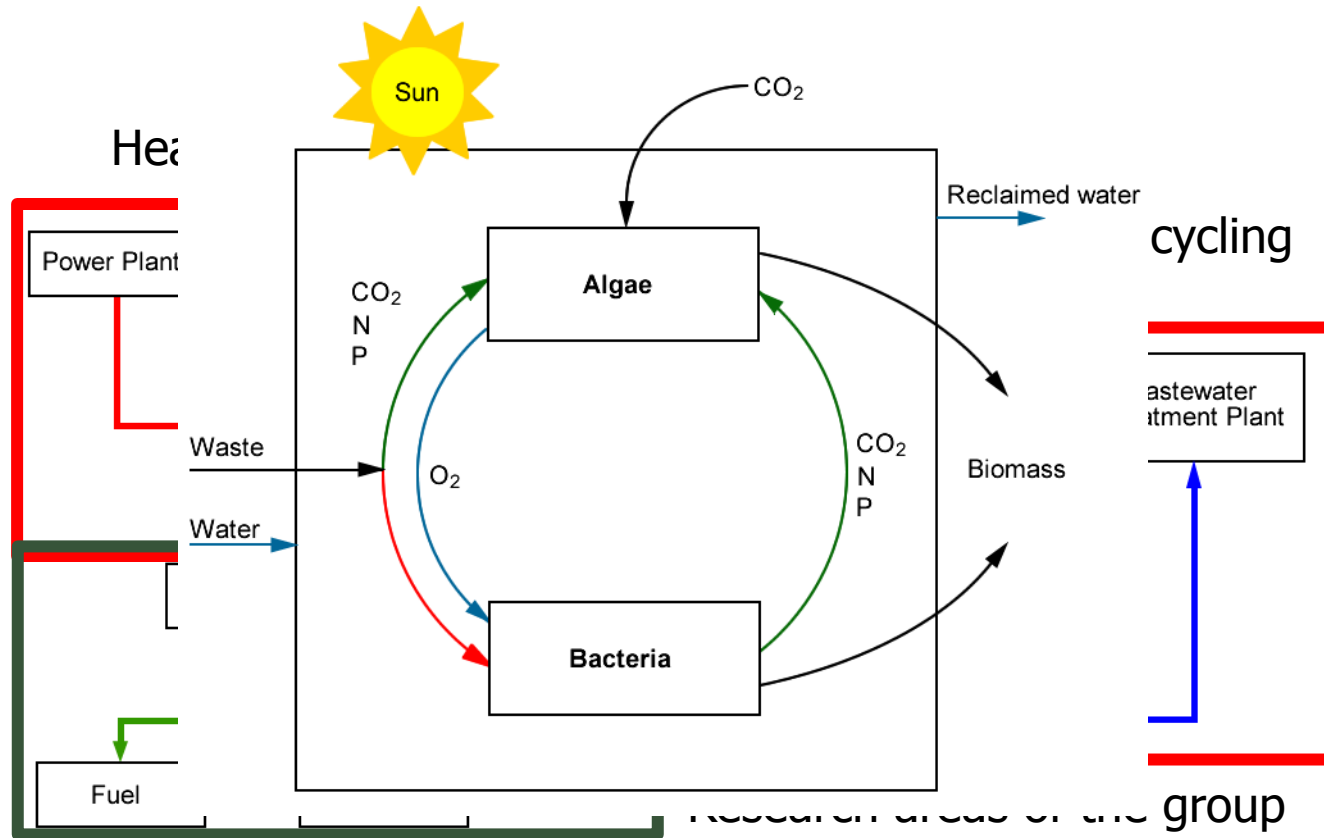
- Algae have huge potential for biofuel production

- 17% of US transportation fuel is produced from crop



Microalgae (70% oil by wt) can be used for biofuel production. It was found that the use of microalgae for biofuel production can reduce the overall carbon footprint of the fuel by 1,57% and the energy input by 15,50% respectively. This can reduce the overall carbon footprint of the fuel by 36,16%.

ALGAE WITH WASTEWATER AND POWER PLANT



Source: National Algal Biofuels Technology Roadmap



BACKGROUND

- Florida, particularly Tampa Bay, has been identified as an ideal location for developing algal feedstock
- The Howard F. Curren Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (HFC AWTP) treats ~56 MGD, produces ~1 MGD centrate with 450 mg/L N
- Lakeland uses a 1,400-acre wetland system for nutrient removal with a flow of 5.2 MGD, achieved largely by algae



OVERALL GOAL

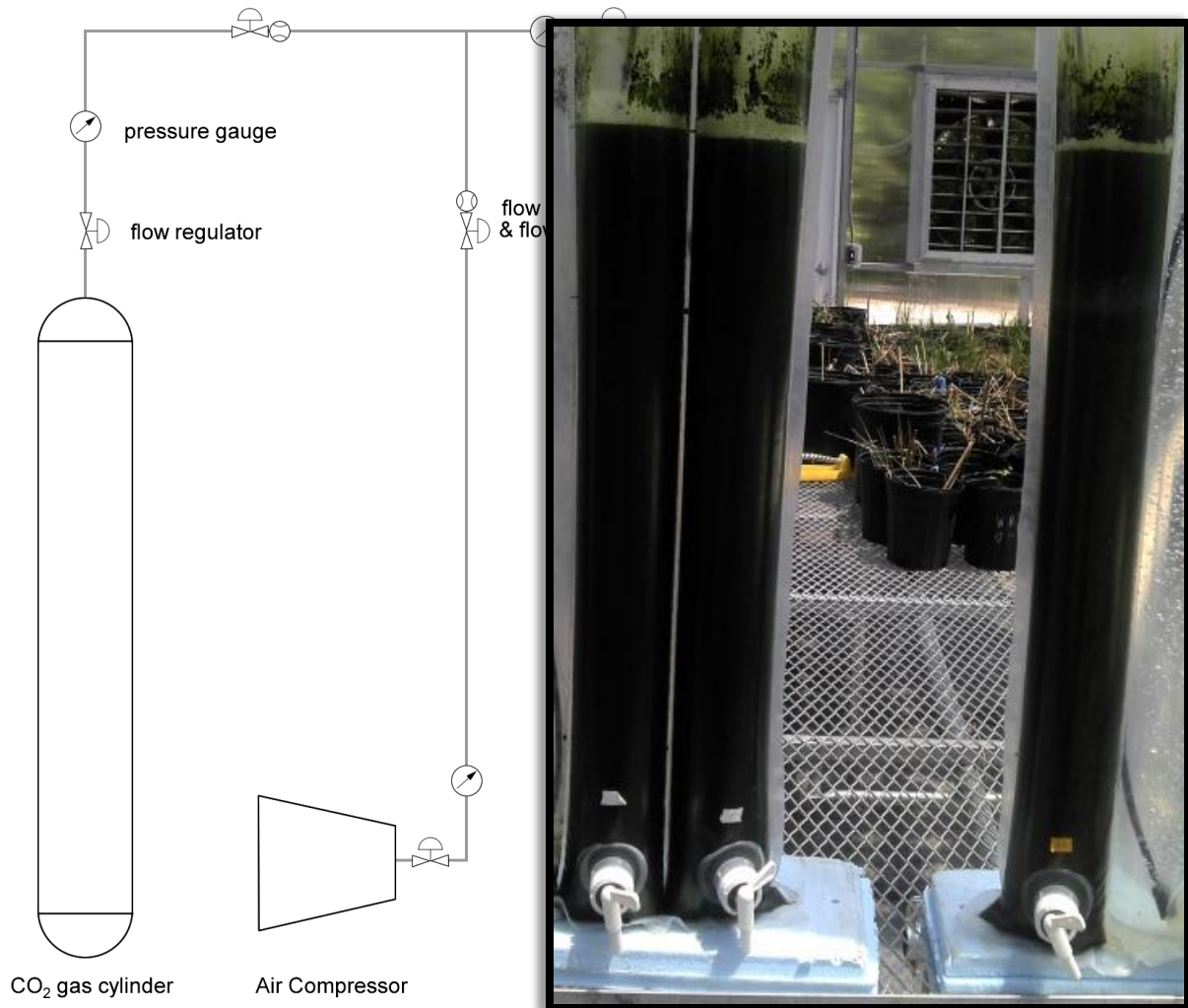
- Explore the **potential synergy** for the production of algal feedstock from **wastewater and power plants**

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Assess the **growth, nutrient removal, and lipid production** for algae grown on wastewater centrate from HFC AWTP and the algae growing in the Lakeland WTS
- Perform a preliminary analysis to determine the **quantity of algal feedstock** that can be obtained



PHOTOBIOREACTOR SETUP



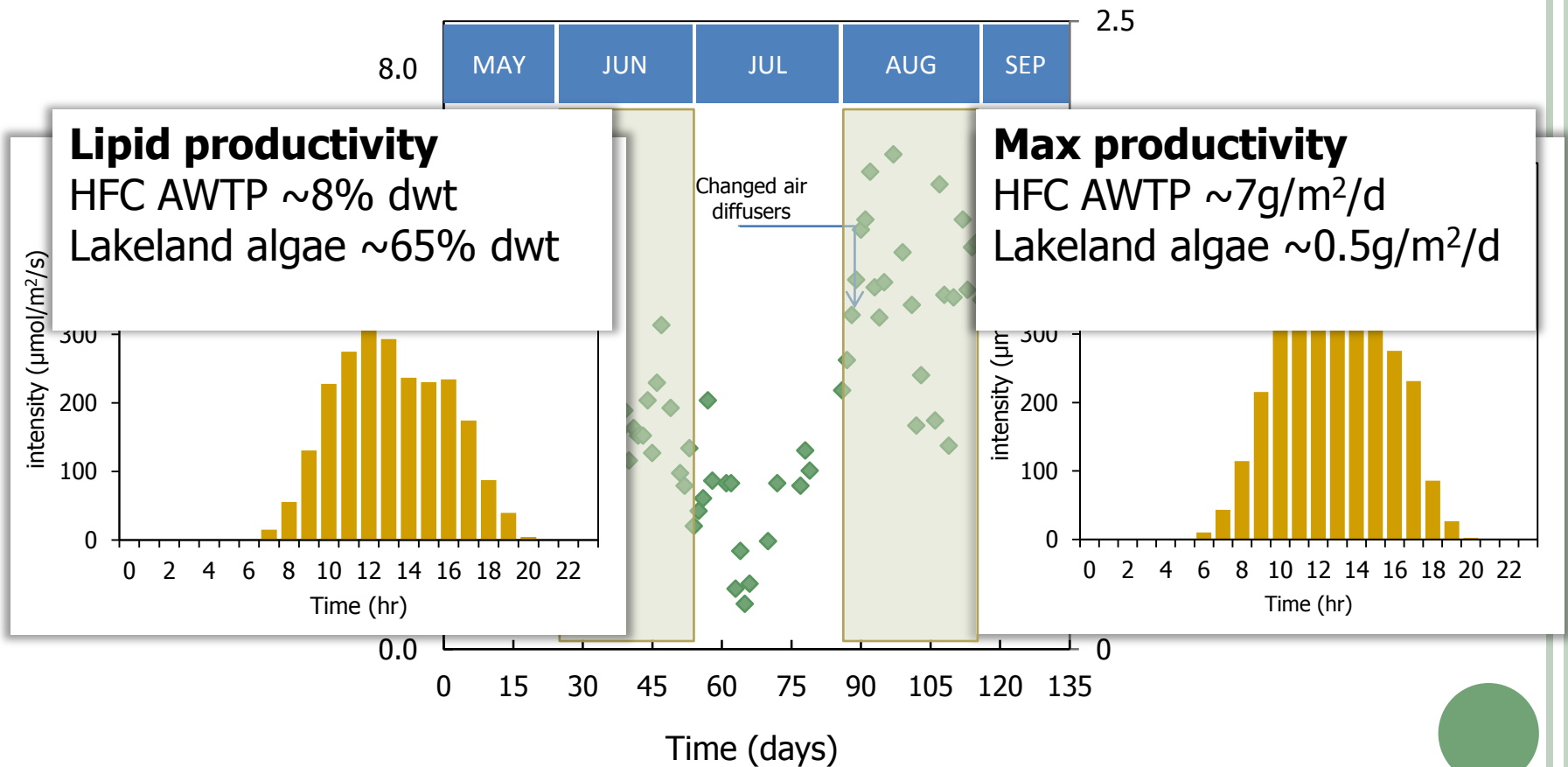
Measured Parameters

- Ammonia
- Light intensity
- Lipid content
- Nitrate
- pH
- Total phosphorous
- Temperature
- Total nitrogen
- Total suspended solids



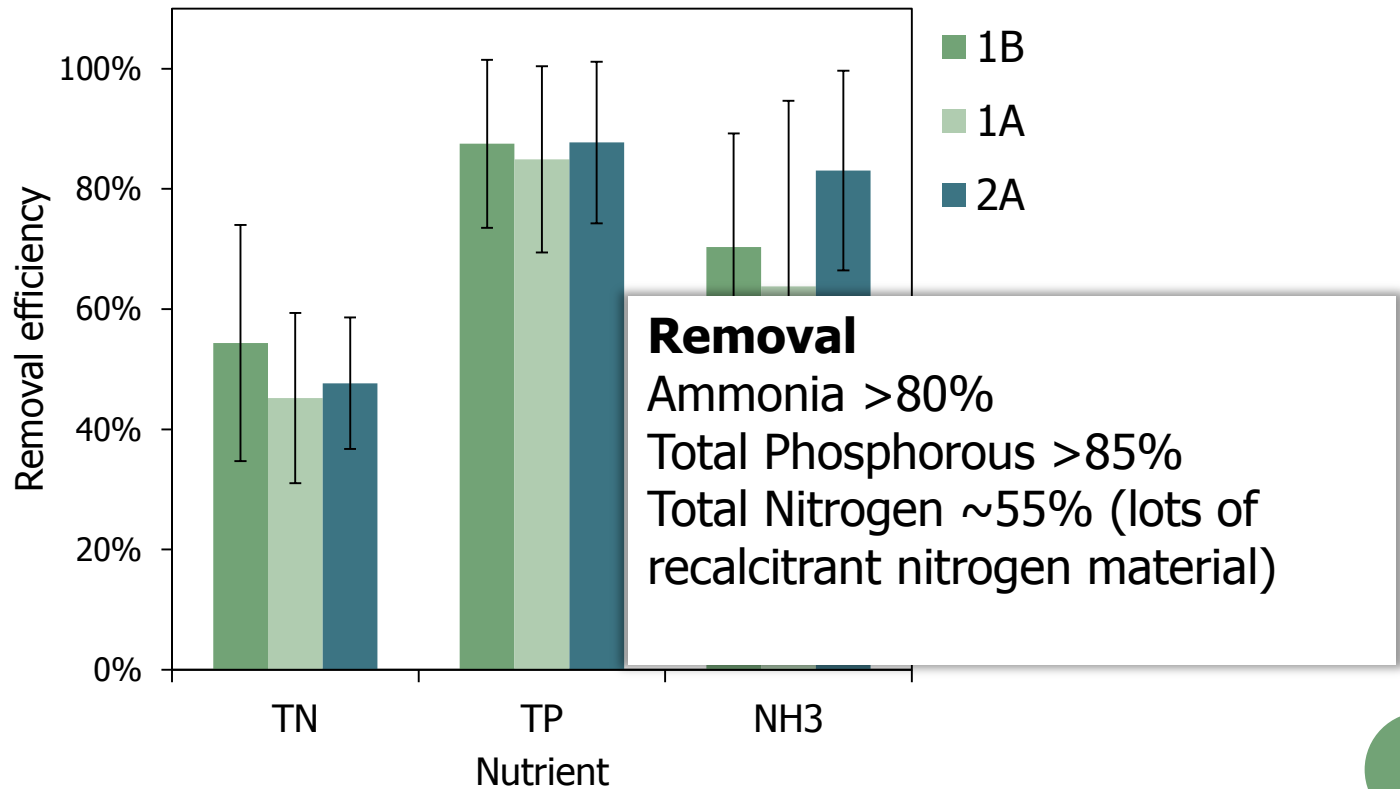
RESULTS

○ Growth and production rates in PBR



RESULTS

○ Nutrient removal efficiencies



ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

Algae

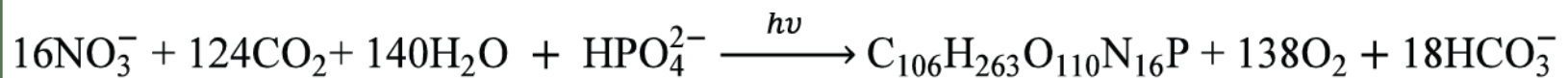
- Feedstock and biomass estimation

Ammonia as nitrogen source



1 g NH_4^+ as N gives 15.8 g algae and consumes 18.1 g CO_2

Nitrate as nitrogen source



1 g NO_3^- as N gives 15.8 g algae and consumes 24.3 g CO_2

THEORETICAL MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

$$P_{max} = \frac{\tau_p C_{PAR} \epsilon_a E_s}{E_a}$$

P_{max} = maximum productivity

E_s = total solar intensity

C_{PAR} = %photosynthetically active radiation

τ_p = transmission efficiency

ϵ_a = photon conversion efficiency

E_a = energy content of algae

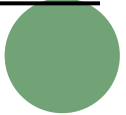
Month	Average greenhouse solar radiation ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$)	Greenhouse P_{max} ($\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$)	Outdoor P_{max} ($\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$)
February	237	3.59	21.18
March	321	4.85	15.85
April	456	6.90	18.83
May	416	6.29	18.56
June	357	5.41	16.29
July	307	4.65	13.12
August	236	3.58	10.54



BIOMASS PRODUCTION BASED ON NUTRIENTS

- Productivity for algae:
 - High strength – 7-16 g/m²/day
 - Moderate strength - 3 g/m²/day
 - Low strength - 0.5 g/m²/day

Description	Source	Flow rate (MGD)	Nitrogen (mg/L)	Algae biomass (tons/yr)	CO ₂ consumed (tons/yr)	Indoor Area (hectares)	Outdoor Area (hectares)
Wastewater	HFC AWTP	3.0	30	1,965	3,026	179	179
Wastewater	WTS	5.0	10	1,091	1,681	598	598
Centrate	HFC AWTP	0.5	427	4,660	7,179	182	80
Total				7,716	11,889	959	857



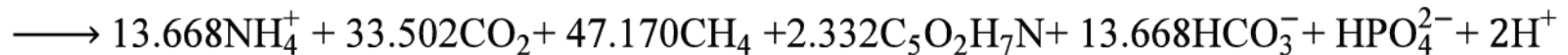
LIQUID BIOFUELS

- 80% conversion efficiency to biofuel (same for vegetable oil)
- Lipid content algae:
 - High strength – <10% not appropriate for liquid fuel
 - Moderate strength – 20% usable lipids
 - Low strength – 50% usable lipids

Description	Source	Biofuel (gal/yr)
Wastewater	HFC AWTP	112,833
Wastewater	Lakeland WTS	156,712
Total		269,545



BIOGAS PRODUCTION



- 1 g algae = 62.7 mg methane
- Energy content of methane 55 MJ/kg

Description	Source	Algae Biomass (tons/yr)	Biogas Production (kg/yr)	Total Energy (MJ/yr)	Households powered
Wastewater	HFC AWTP	1,965	123,215	6,776,838	240
Centrate	HFC AWTP	4,660	292,294	16,076,165	570
Total		6,625	415,509	22,853,003	810

CONCLUSIONS

- Algal production can be integrated with wastewater to both produce feedstock and remove nutrients
- Feedstock potential for HFC AWTP and Lakeland WTS together
 - ~71 tons/ha/yr of biomass
 - ~270,000 gal/yr of liquid biofuel
 - ~415,000 kg/yr of biogas
- Simplified analysis, but illustrates good potential for feedstock development
- Many important factors still to be considered to determine overall cost competitiveness



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Research team members
 - Dr. Sarina Ergas
 - Dr. Qiong Zhang
 - Trina Halfhide
 - Innocent Udom
 - Ben Gilles
- FESC
- Norwegian Life Sciences University
- Howard F Curren Wastewater Plant
- City of Lakeland Wastewater Plant
- Tampa Electric Company

