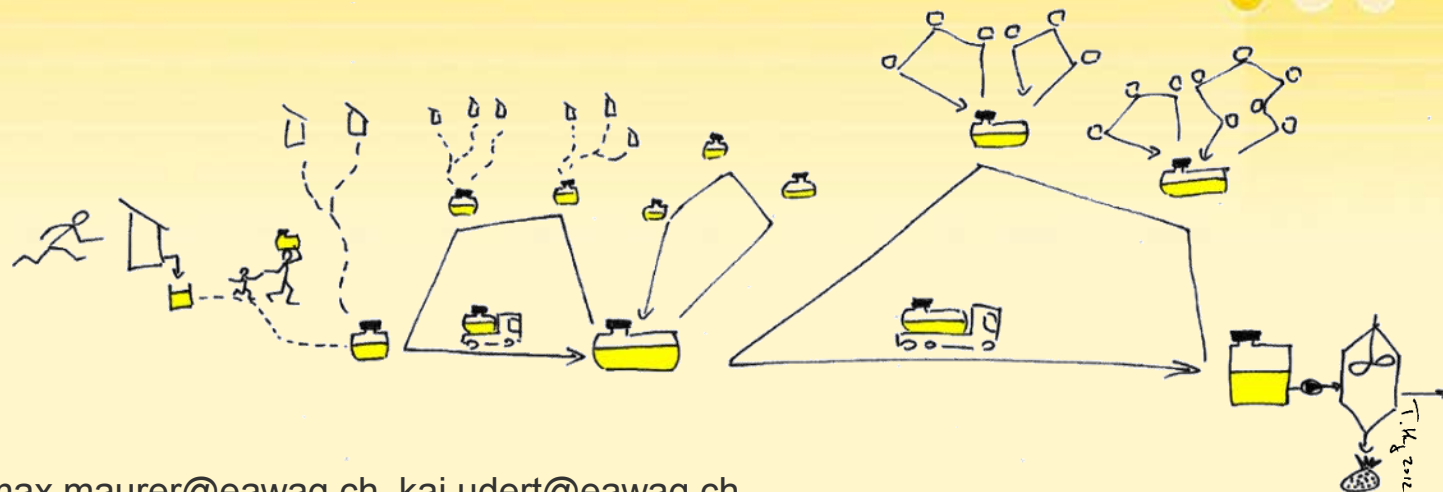


Model-based performance evaluation of the collection of source-separated urine

Thomas Hug, Max Maurer, Kai Udert (Eawag, Switzerland)





Funding and project partners

Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation



Swiss Federal Institute of
Aquatic Science and Technology



eThekweni Water and Sanitation



University of KwaZulu-Natal



Swiss Federal Institute of
Science and Technology Zurich

The VUNA project

Promoting sanitation by
recovering nutrients from
source-separated urine.

- Develop reactor technology
- Manage dispersed urine tanks and reactors
- Explore socio-economic boundaries



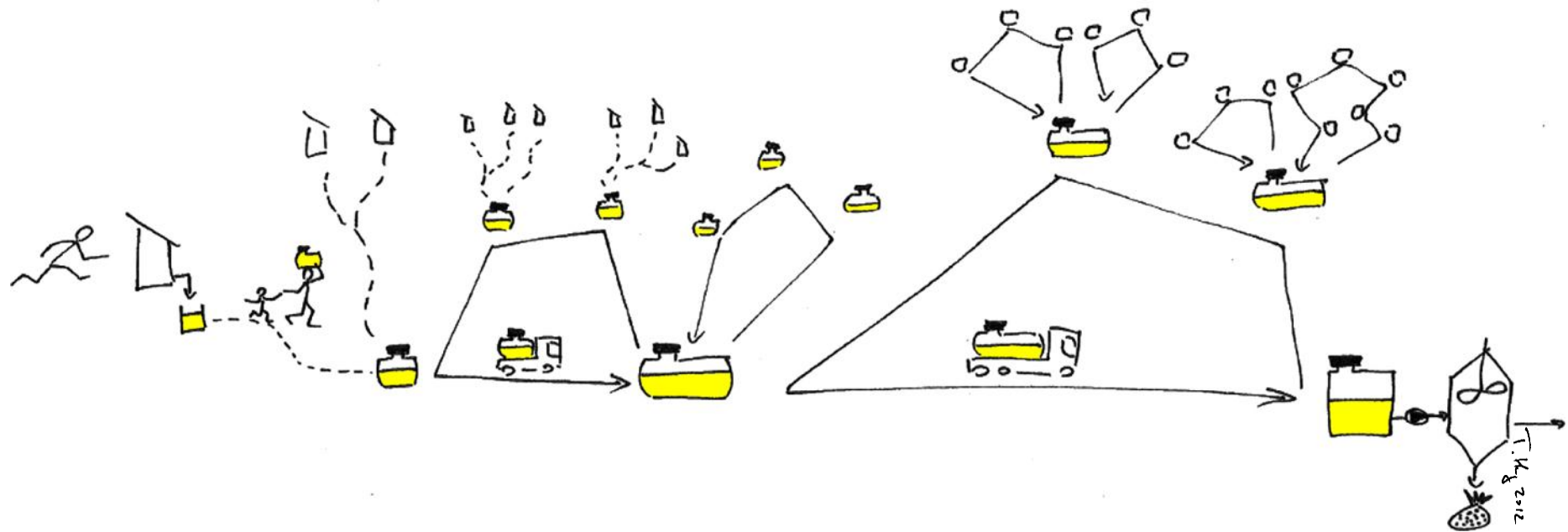
Functioning urine *collection* is crucial!

... for nutrient recovery and value production



Functioning urine *collection* is crucial!

... for nutrient recovery and value production



Relation to faecal sludge management

Collection is crucial for functioning of system

- functionality of toilets
- treatment / nutrient recovery
- collection is expensive

Large number of distributed toilets

Different collection schemes

--> business models and stakeholder interests

Urine diverting toilets

--> management of faecal sludge AND urine

Functioning urine *collection* is crucial!

... for nutrient recovery and value production

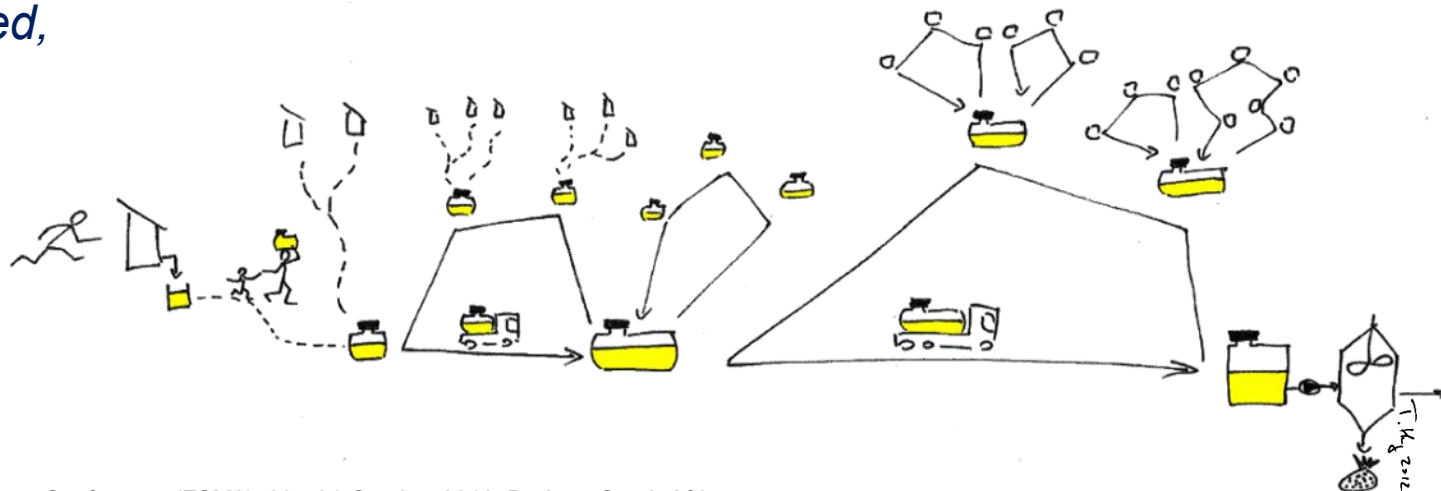
Questions:

- *how much* urine is available for the treatment plant?
- *how reliably* can this amount be delivered?
- *how expensive* is this?

- what factors are the most important, which are negligible?

for...

- *volume delivered,*
- *reliability,*
- *costs,*
- *profit,*
- *environment*



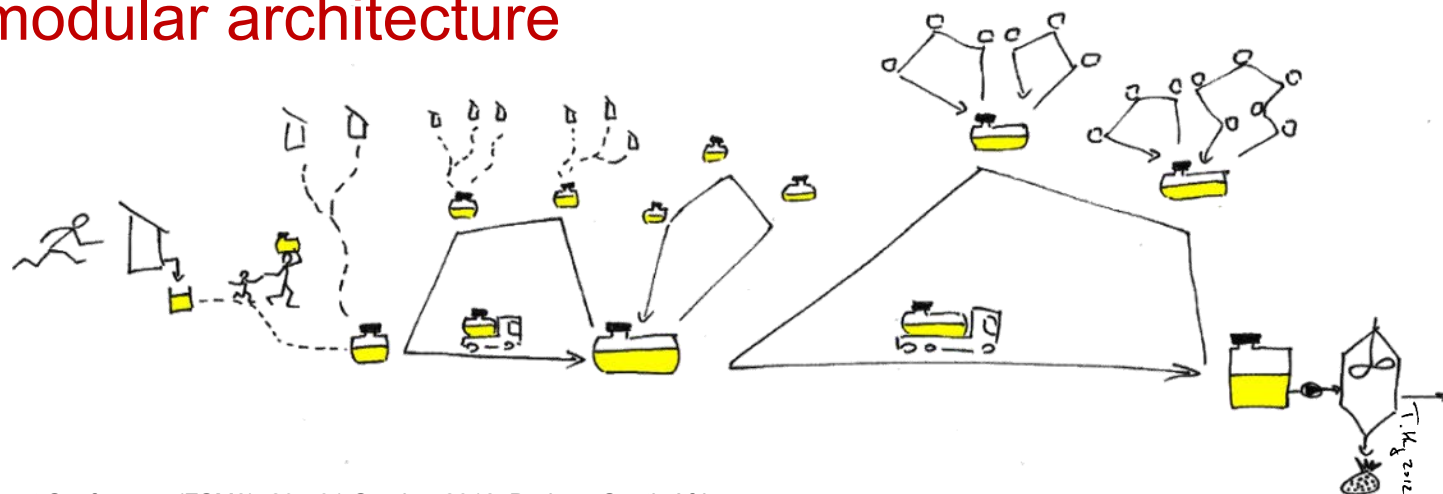
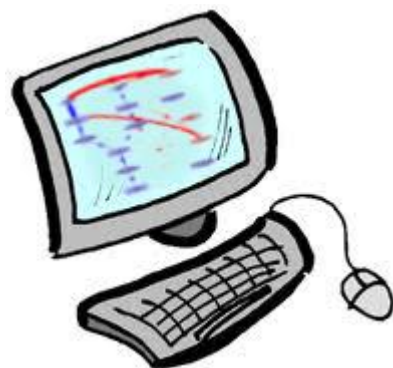
Why modeling urine collection

as tool to answer such questions

to understand system behavior
--> mechanistic model

considering random behavior
--> stochastic model

to analyze different collection schemes and contexts
--> flexible, modular architecture

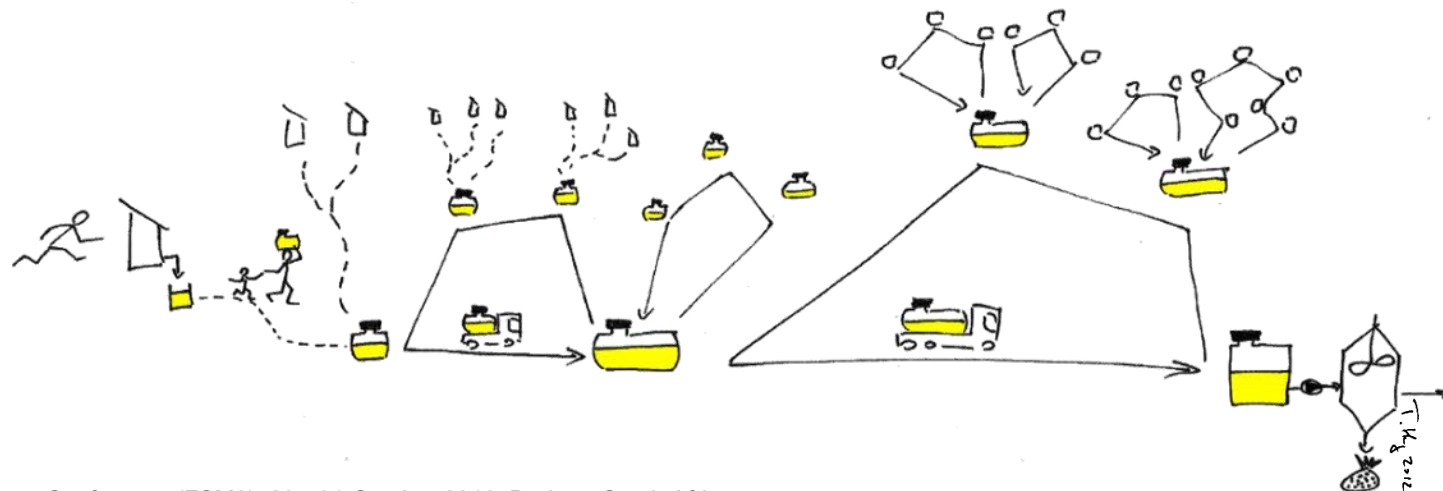


How to model urine collection?



system of connected tanks

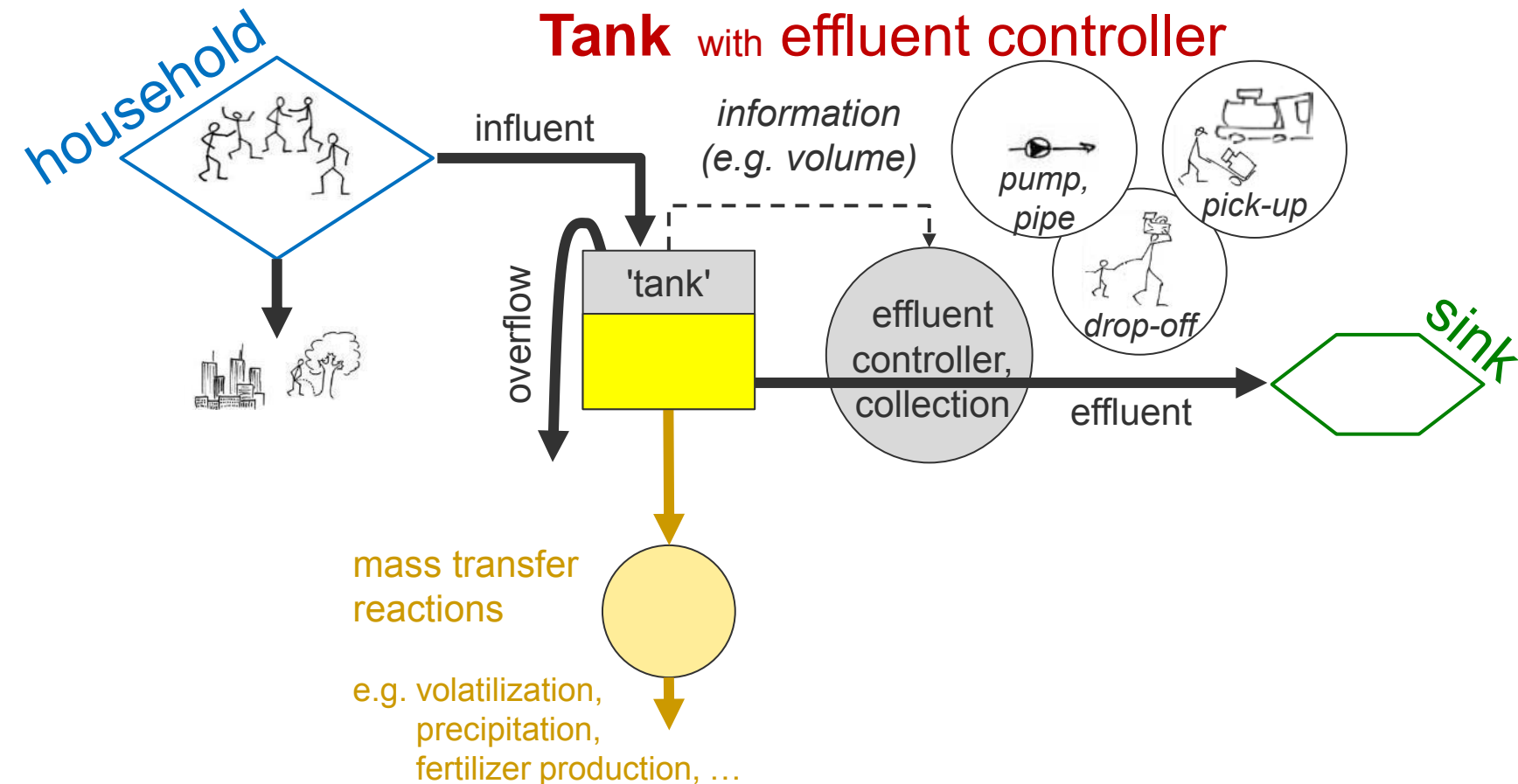
--> volumes,
filling and emptying,
reactions...



DeSaM

Decentralized Sanitation Product Management Model

--> a flexible system of connected tanks:



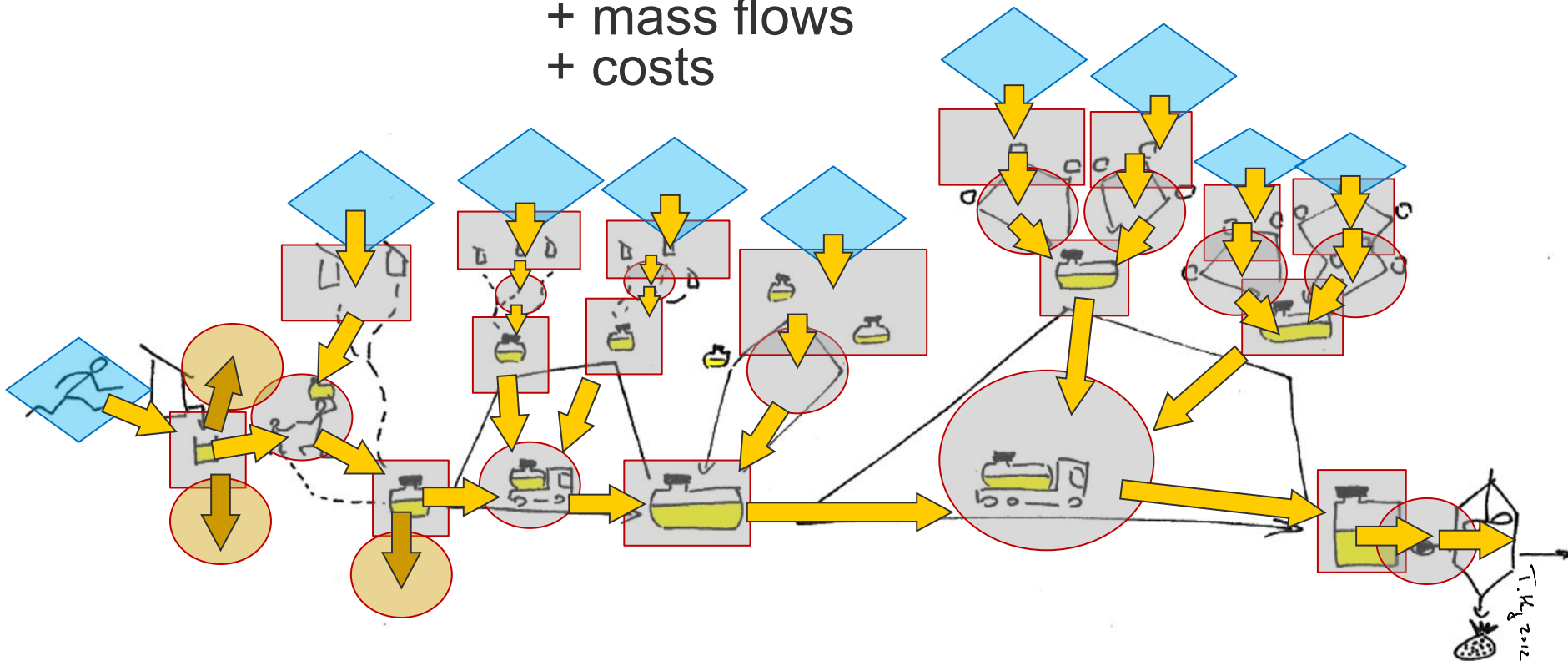
DeSaM

Decentralized Sanitation Product Management Model

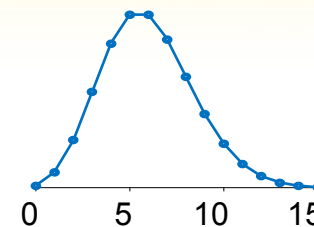
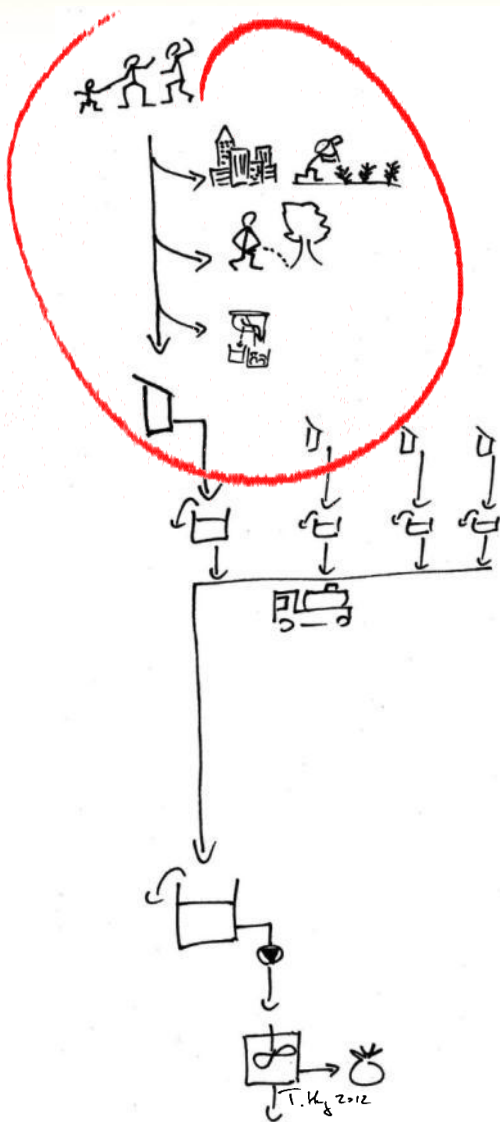
stochastic, dynamic, mechanistic

A modular model --> Systems of connected tanks

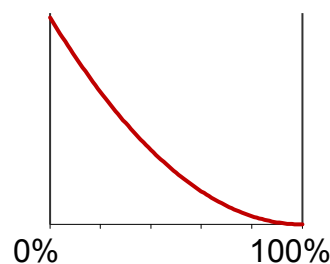
Simulation order 1. volume flows
+ mass flows
+ costs



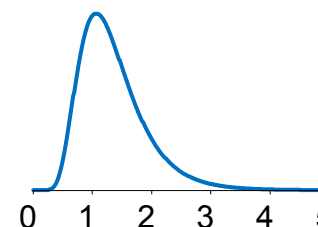
How much urine from a household?



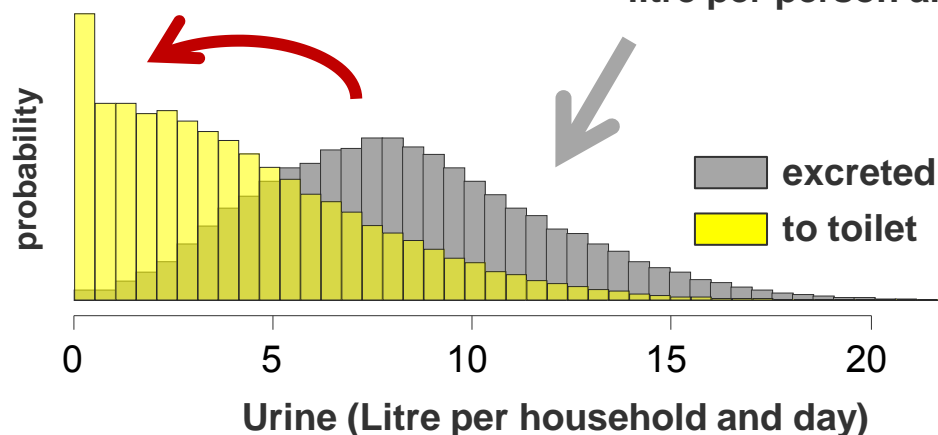
people per household



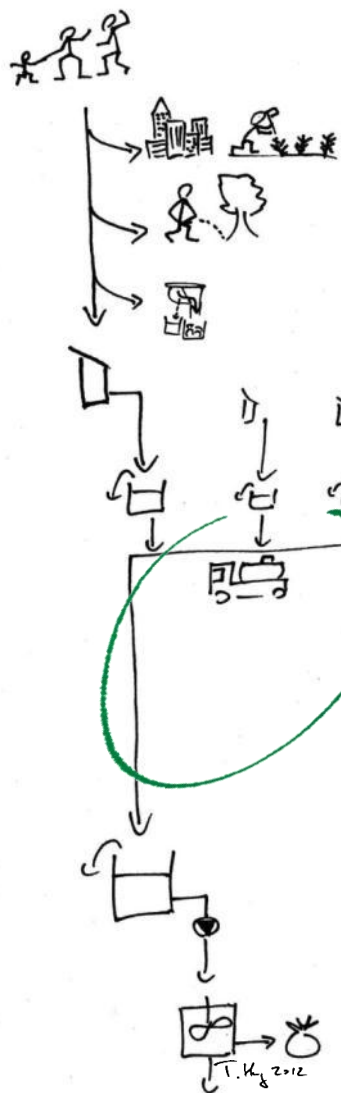
% of urine to toilet



excretion
litre per person and day



Some selected parameters



- distances
- topography
- ease of access
- idle time
- ...

n tanks per team and day
n teams

collection order
(fix, by level)

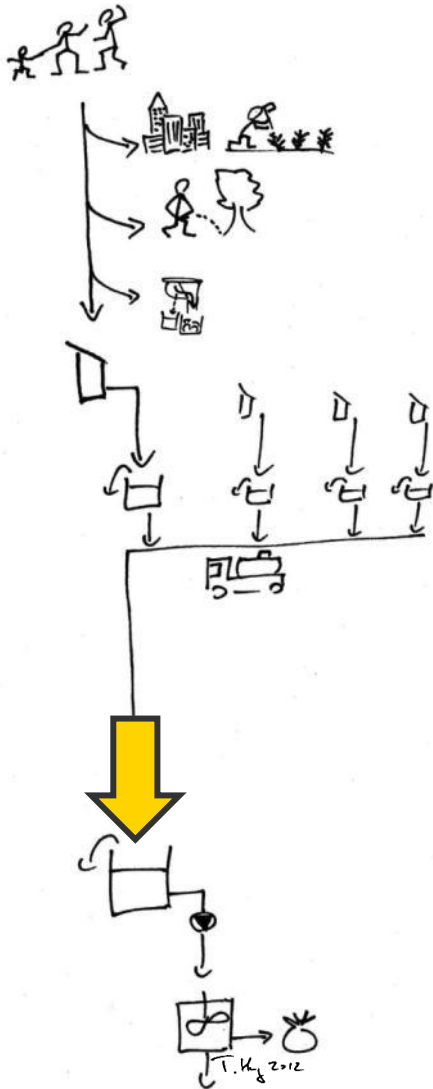
How to know which tanks are full?

- online sensors
- people calling
- experience

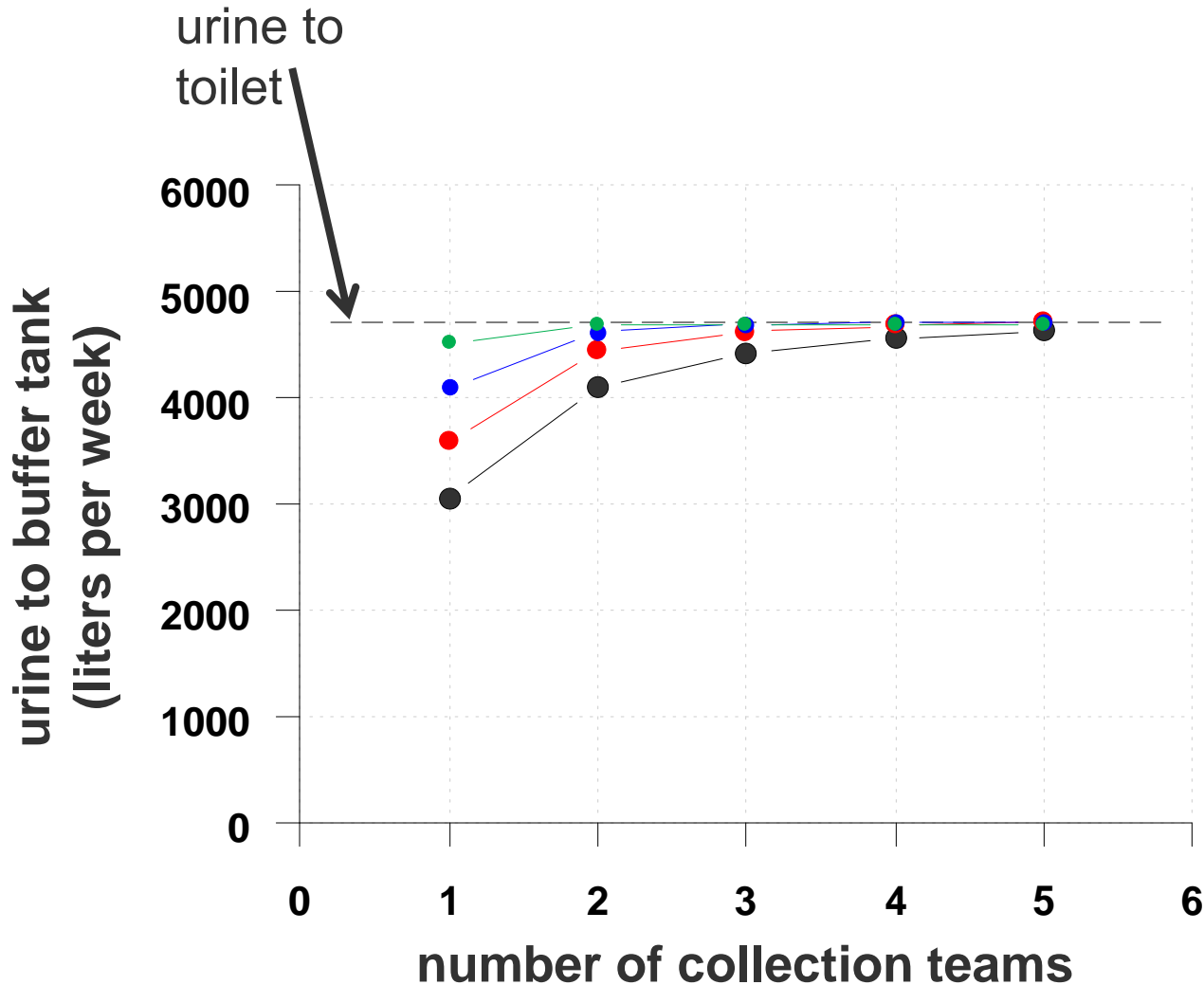


Probability drop-off today
(depends on volume)

Model results



Model results



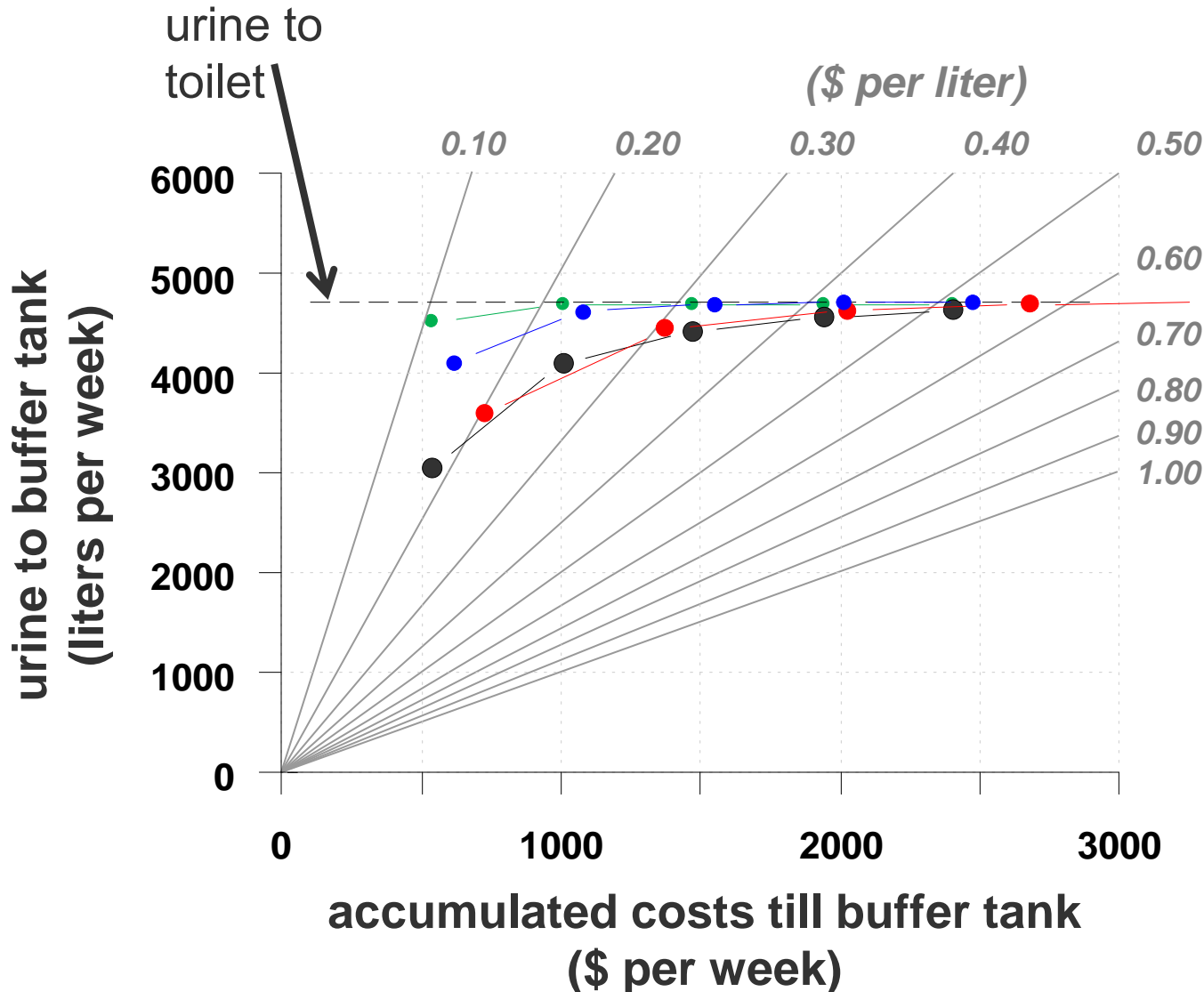
500 households

50 tanks per team
per day

volume toilet tank	working days per week	collection order
20 L	5	fixed
20 L	7	fixed
40 L	5	fixed
20 L	5	by level

Model results

500 households
50 tanks per team
per day

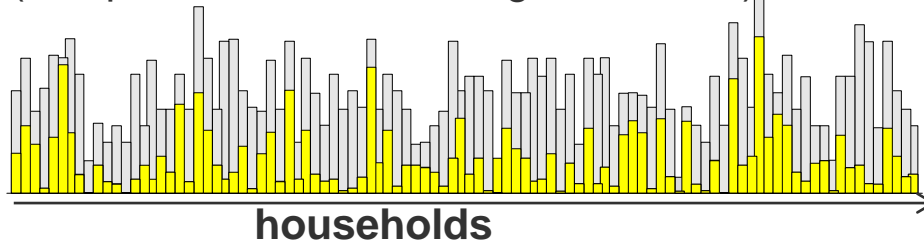


volume toilet tank	working days per week	collection order
20 L	5	fixed
20 L	7	fixed
40 L	5	fixed
20 L	5	by level

Model results: dynamic behaviour

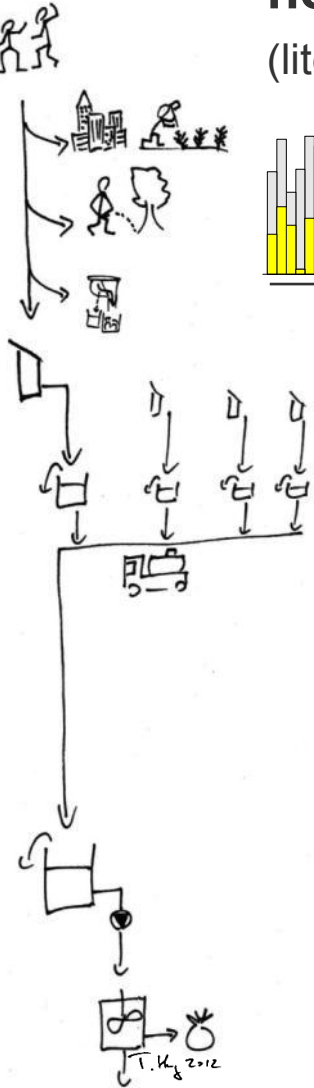
households and toilet tanks

(liter per household, average over time)



urine not to toilets

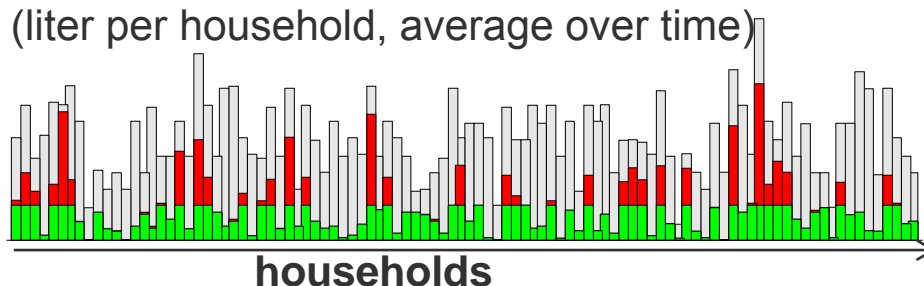
urine to toilets



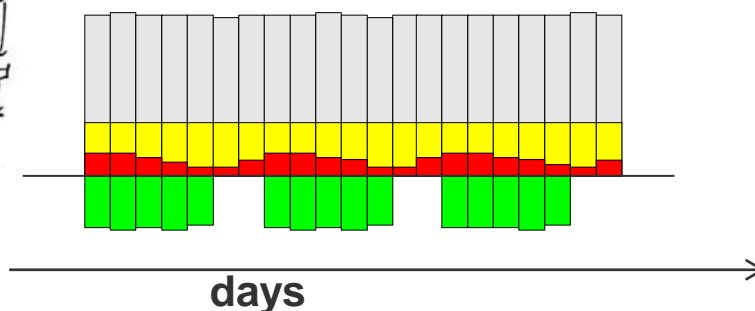
Model results: dynamic behaviour

households and toilet tanks

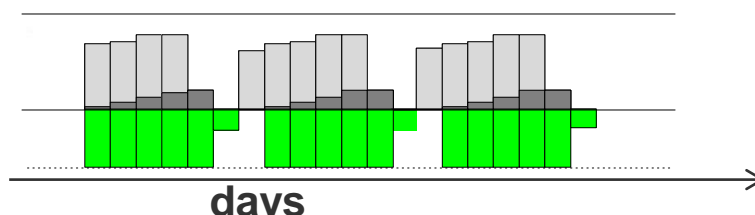
(liter per household, average over time)








(liter per day, average of toilets)






buffer tank (liter per day)



collection order: "fixed"

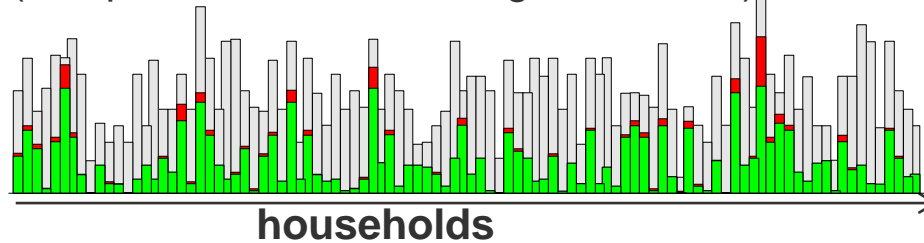
-  urine not to toilets
-  urine to toilets
-  overflow toilets
-  overflow toilets
-  urine collected

-  overflow buffer
-  volume variation in tank
-  urine to treatment

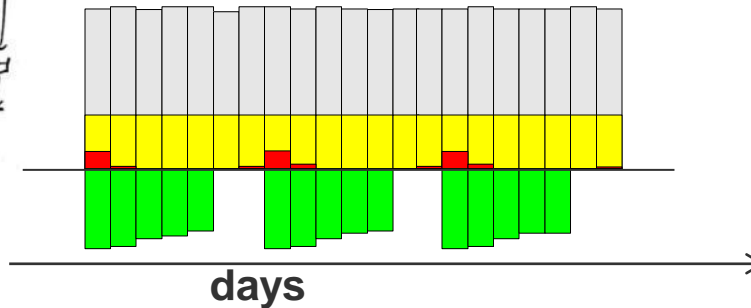
Model results: dynamic behaviour

households and toilet tanks

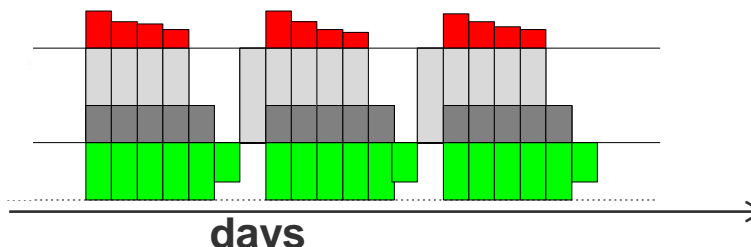
(liter per household, average over time)



(liter per day, average of toilets)



buffer tank (liter per day)



collection order: "by level"

urine not to toilets

urine to toilets

overflow toilets

urine collected

overflow buffer

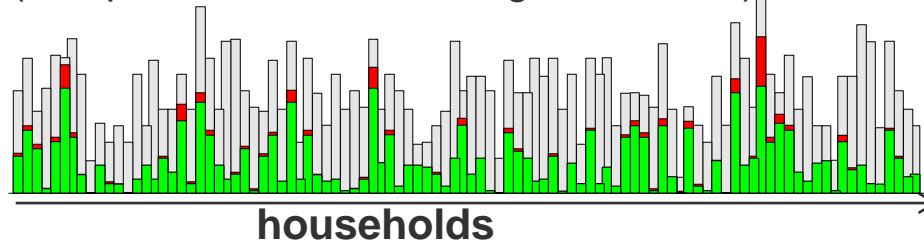
volume variation in tank

urine to treatment

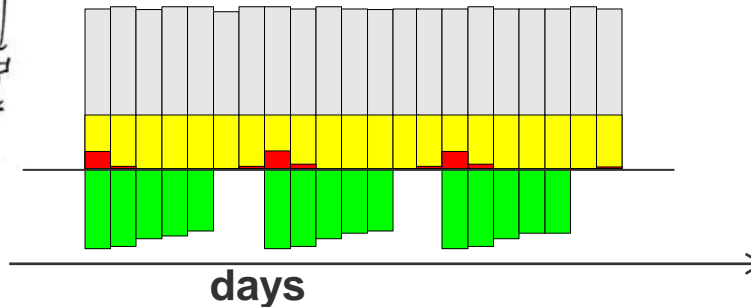
Model results: dynamic behaviour

households and toilet tanks

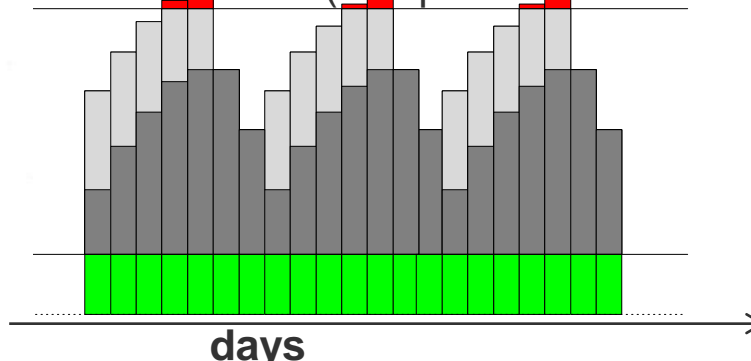
(liter per household, average over time)



(liter per day, average of toilets)



buffer tank (liter per day)



collection order: "by level"
original plant capacity
larger buffer tank

urine not to toilets

urine to toilets

overflow toilets

urine collected

overflow buffer

volume variation in tank

urine to treatment

Summary

Collection is crucial for treatment and nutrient recovery

--> how much urine and nutrients for what costs

Model to understand system behavior

--> mechanistic, stochastic, dynamic

DeSaM, a modular model

--> different system layouts

--> volume flows, mass flows, costs

--> local knowledge needed

Outlook:

- application in eThekweni/Durban
- tool for development of business model
- further model development

