

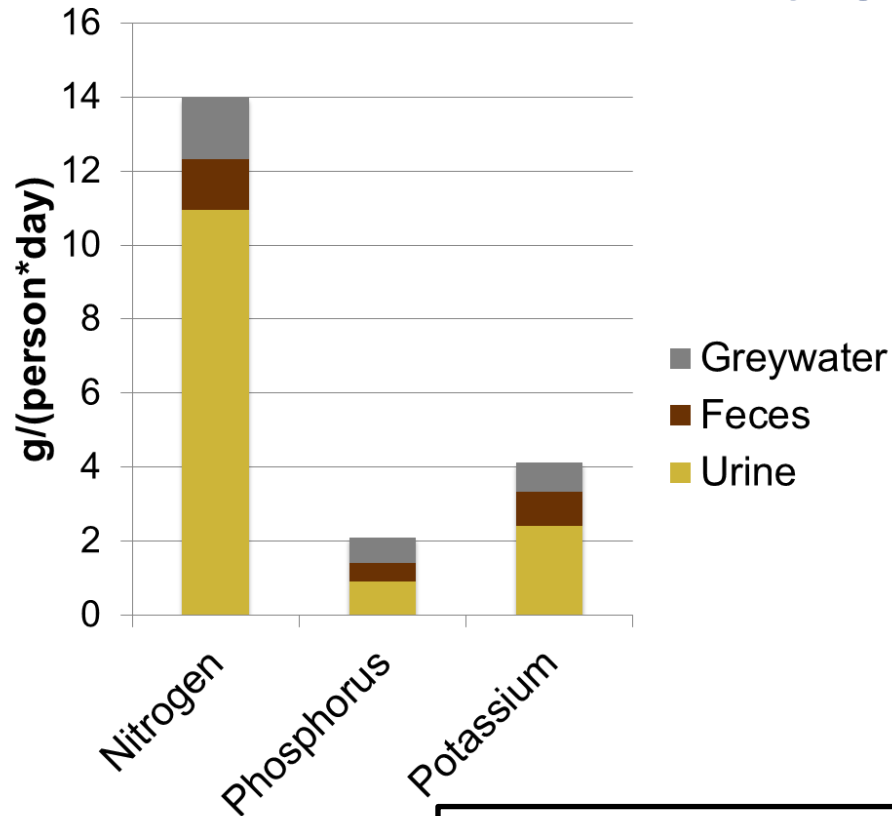
Comparing Ion Exchange and Electrochemical Nitrogen Recovery from Source-Separated Urine

William A. Tarpeh

University of California at Berkeley, USA



Introduction



- Urine: majority of nutrients
- Extract nitrogen as ammonia
- Create fertilizers or disinfectants

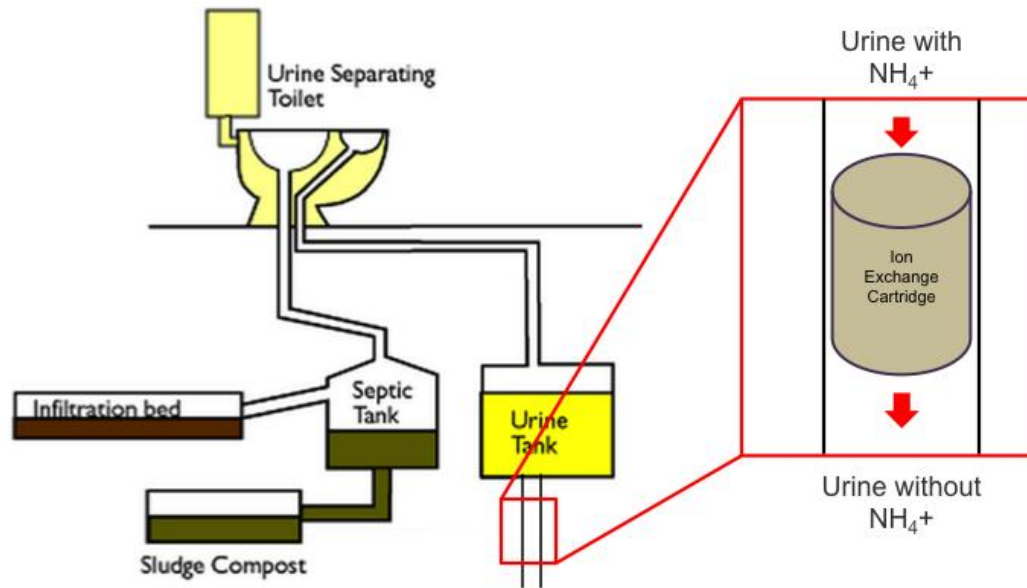
Problem parameters

Dependable, efficient N recovery

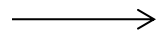
Urban scaling

Minimal behavior change

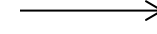
Technology 1: Ion Exchange Cartridges



Ammonium Solution
 NH_4Cl

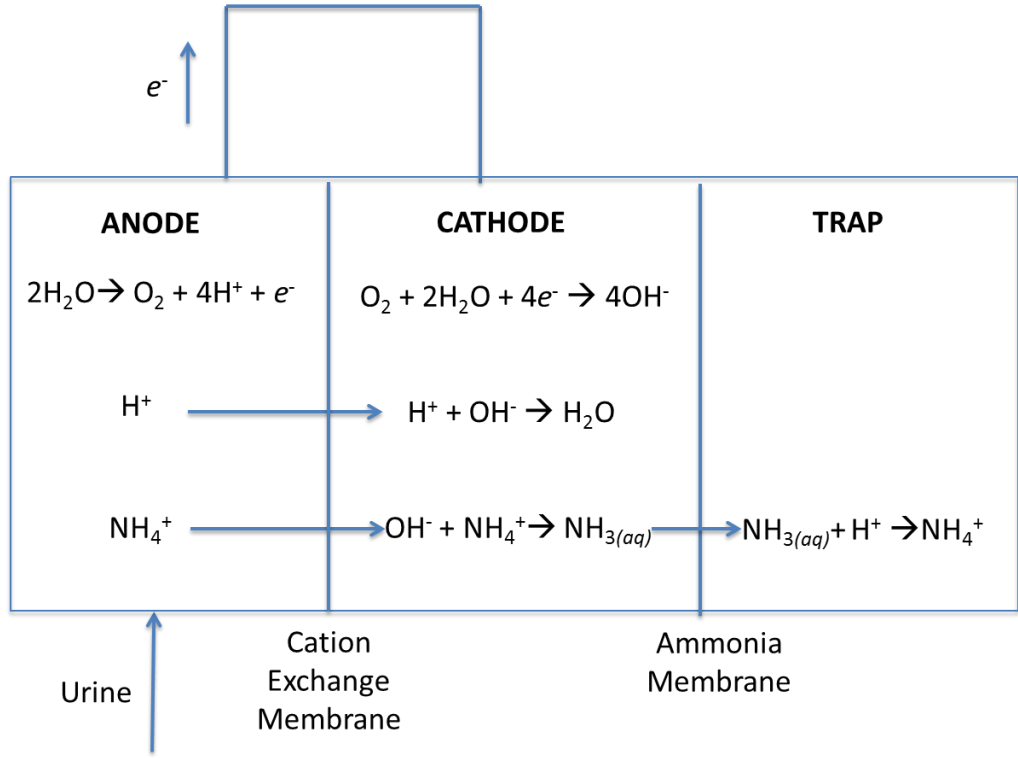


Synthetic Urine
 $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K}, \text{Na})\text{Cl}$



Real Urine
 $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K}, \text{Na})\text{Cl} + \text{COD}$

Technology 2: Electrochemical Stripping



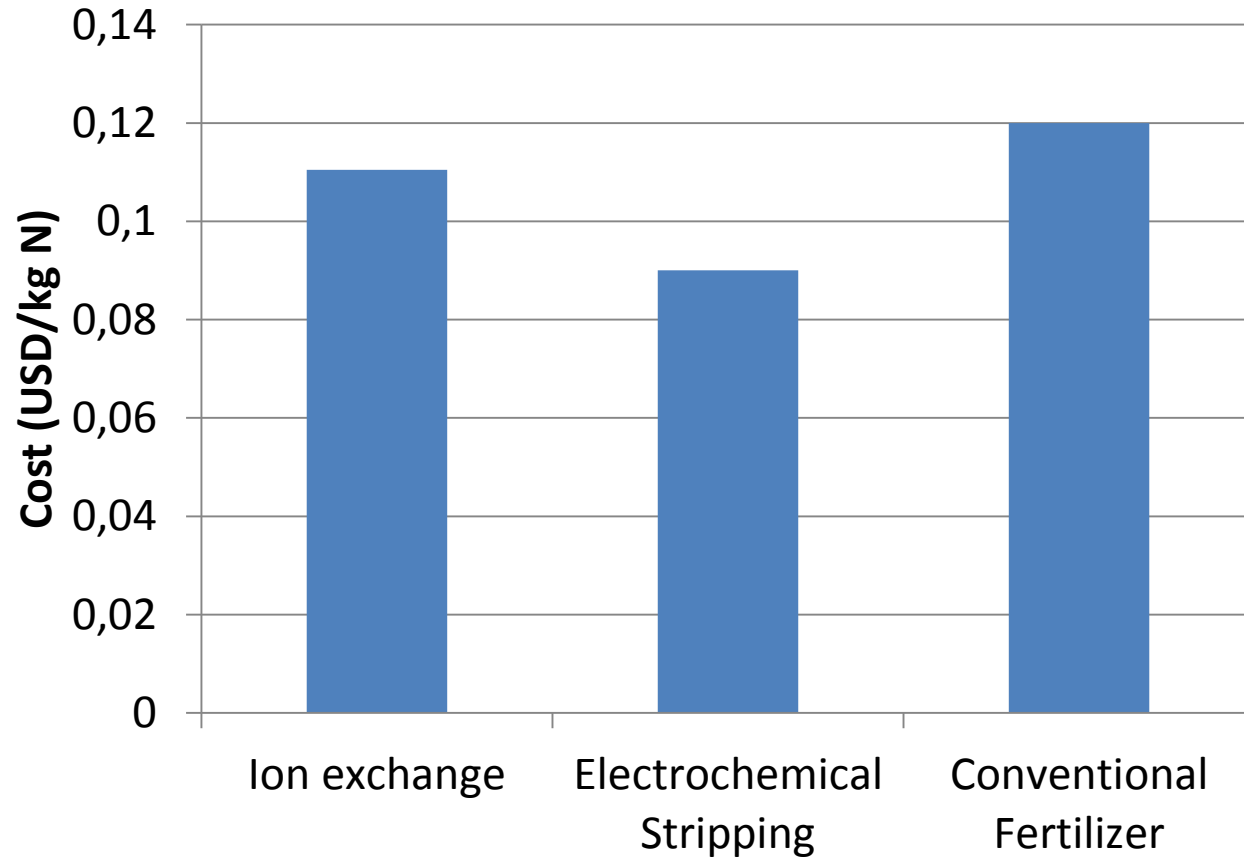
Ammonium Solution
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

Synthetic Urine
 $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K}, \text{Na})_2\text{SO}_4$

Real Urine
 $(\text{NH}_4, \text{K}, \text{Na})_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{COD}$



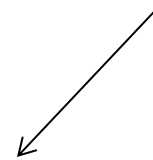
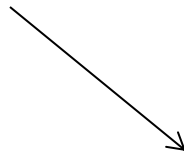
Technology Comparison



Preliminary Conclusions and Future Work

Preliminary Lab Data

Secondary Market Data



Electrochemical stripping is more cost-competitive than ion exchange in Kenyan context

Future Work

More realistic urine solutions

Field trial performance

Primary market assessment

Life-cycle assessment

