

Heat Flux Predictions for a 3-D Compost Model

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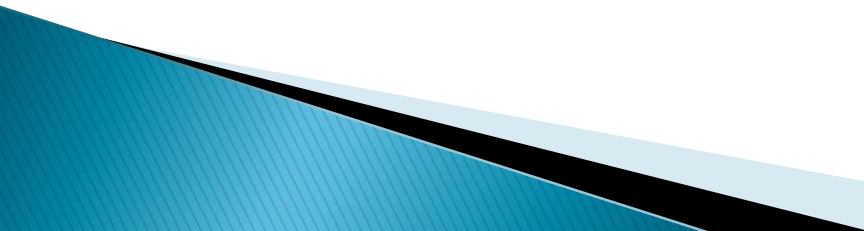
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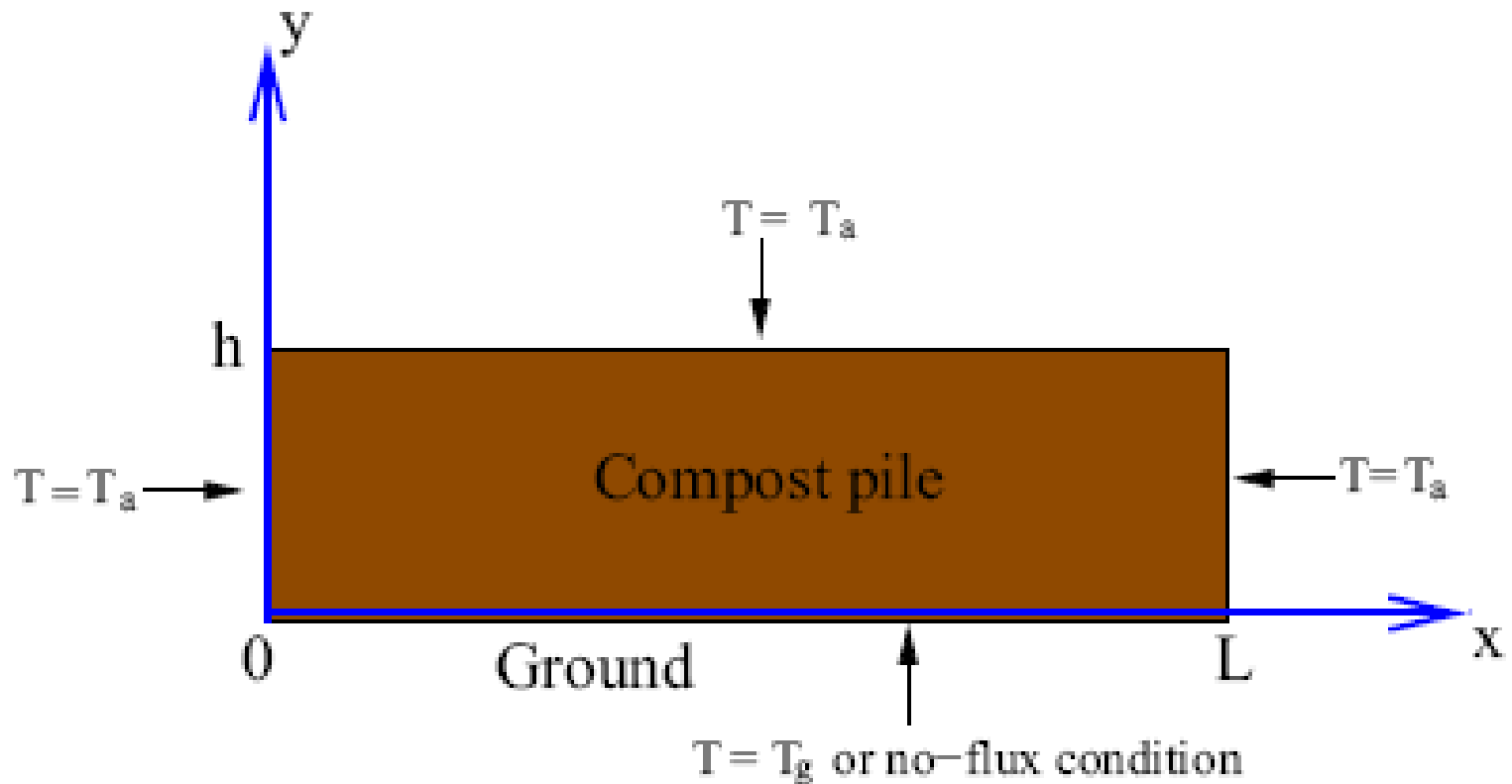
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Introduction

- ▶ Biodegradation compost systems are an alternative for treatment of organic solid wastes
 - ▶ Compost process allows organic matter volume reduction of materials to be disposed
 - ▶ Composting produces an useful product for soil improvement
 - ▶ Industrial compost piles have been matter of study and mathematical modeling,
 - ▶ Some models have focused on the auto ignition phenomena, in which heating is attributed to organic matter oxidation and biological activity
 - ▶ Steady state temperature predictions from these models are in the range of 350–530 K,
 - ▶ Required time for reaching the steady state time goes from 26 to 31 weeks (>6 months)
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Sidhu model



Governing equations

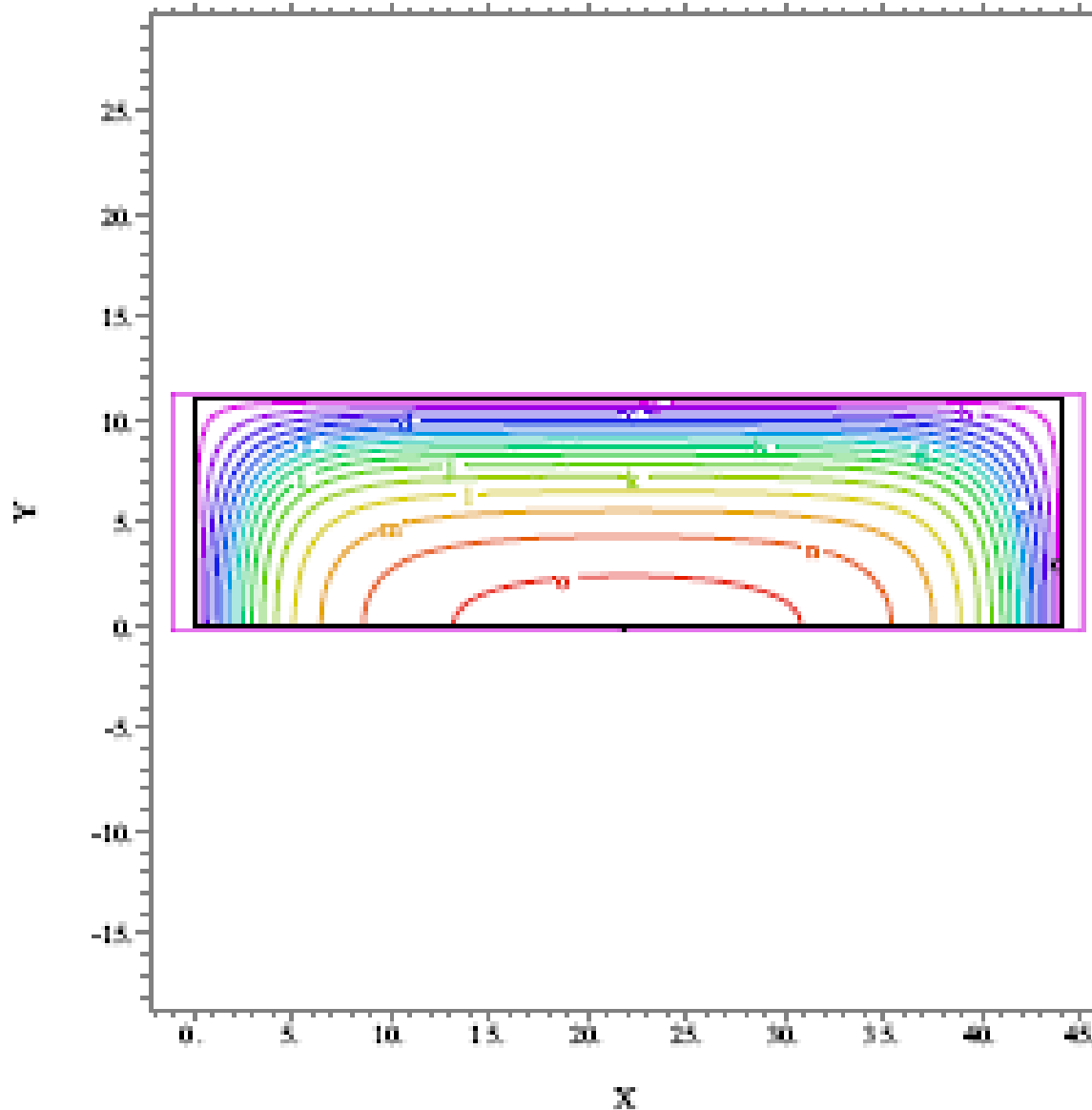
$$\begin{aligned}
 (\rho C)_{sf} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = & \\
 k_{sf} \nabla^2 T + (1 - \epsilon) Q_{cp} \rho_c A_c \exp \left[\frac{-E_c}{RT} \right] + & \\
 (1 - \epsilon) Q_{cb} \rho_b \frac{A_1 \exp \left[\frac{-E_1}{RT} \right]}{1 + A_2 \exp \left[\frac{-E_2}{RT} \right]} &
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

With:

$$k_{sf} = \epsilon k_a + (1 - \epsilon) k_s \tag{2}$$

$$(\rho C)_{sf} = \epsilon \rho_a C_a + (1 - \epsilon) \rho_s C_s \tag{3}$$

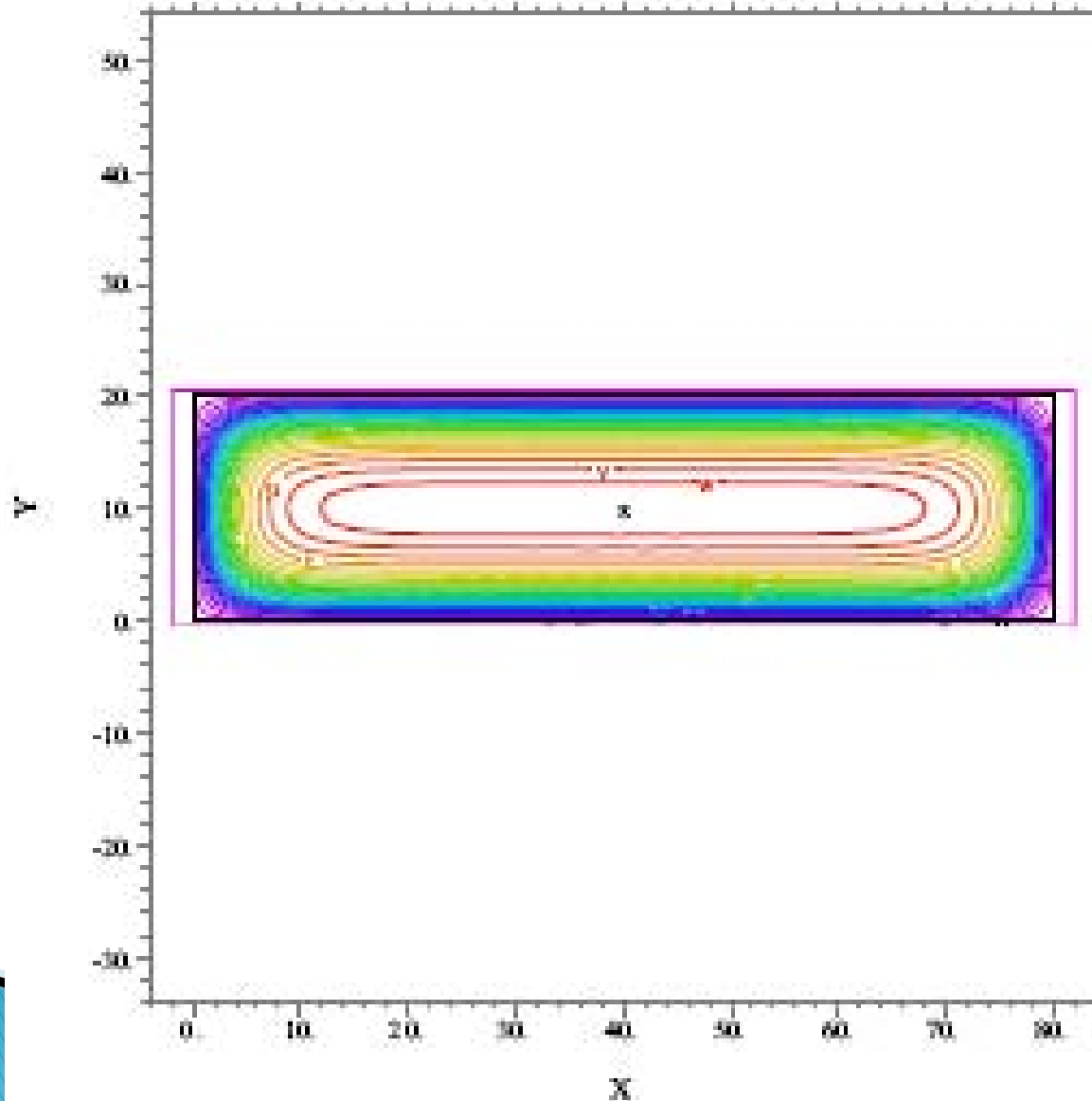
Sidhu predictions



Temperature

max	372
o :	370
n :	365
m :	360
l :	355
k :	350
j :	345
i :	340
h :	335
g :	330
f :	325
e :	320
d :	315
c :	310
b :	305
a :	300
min	298

Sidhu predictions



Temperature

max	368.3
w	366.0
v	363.0
u	360.0
t	357.0
s	354.0
r	351.0
q	348.0
p	345.0
o	342.0
n	339.0
m	336.0
l	333.0
k	330.0
j	327.0
i	324.0
h	321.0
g	318.0
f	315.0
e	312.0
d	309.0
c	306.0
b	303.0
a	300.0
min	298.0

Industrial scale



Observations

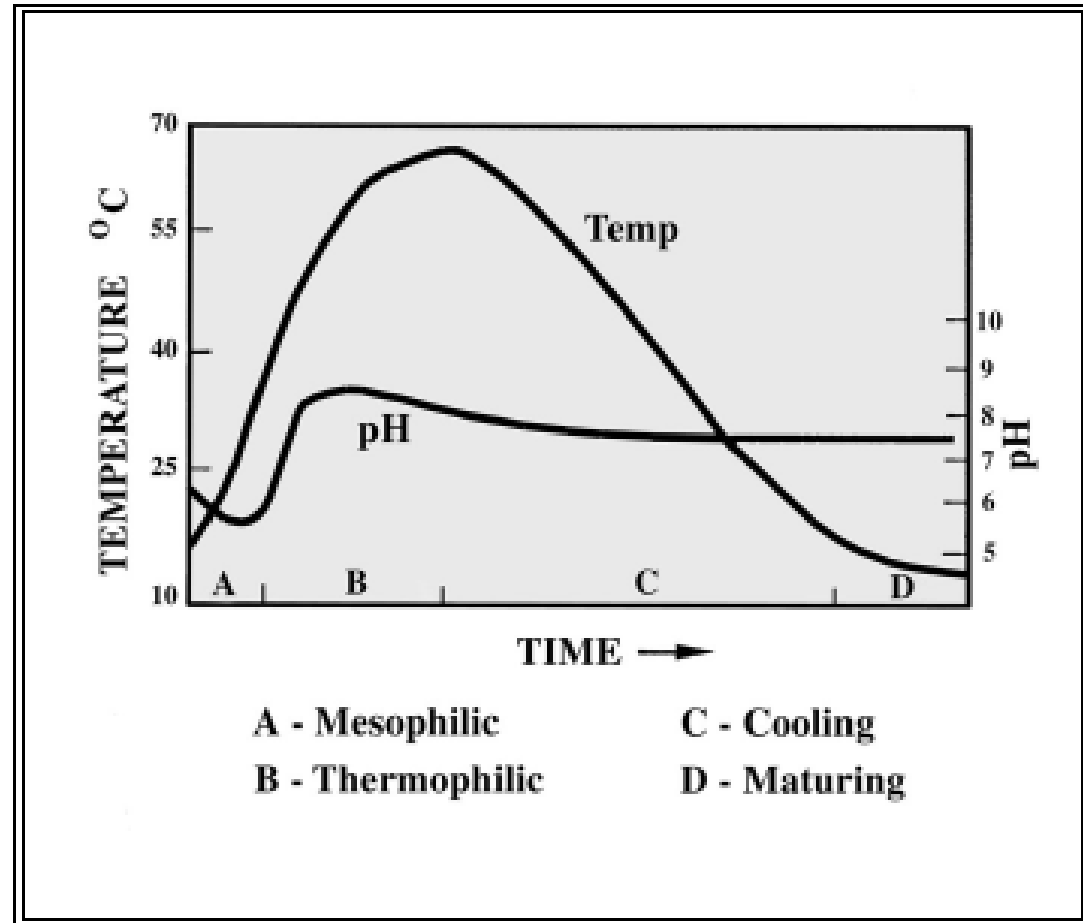
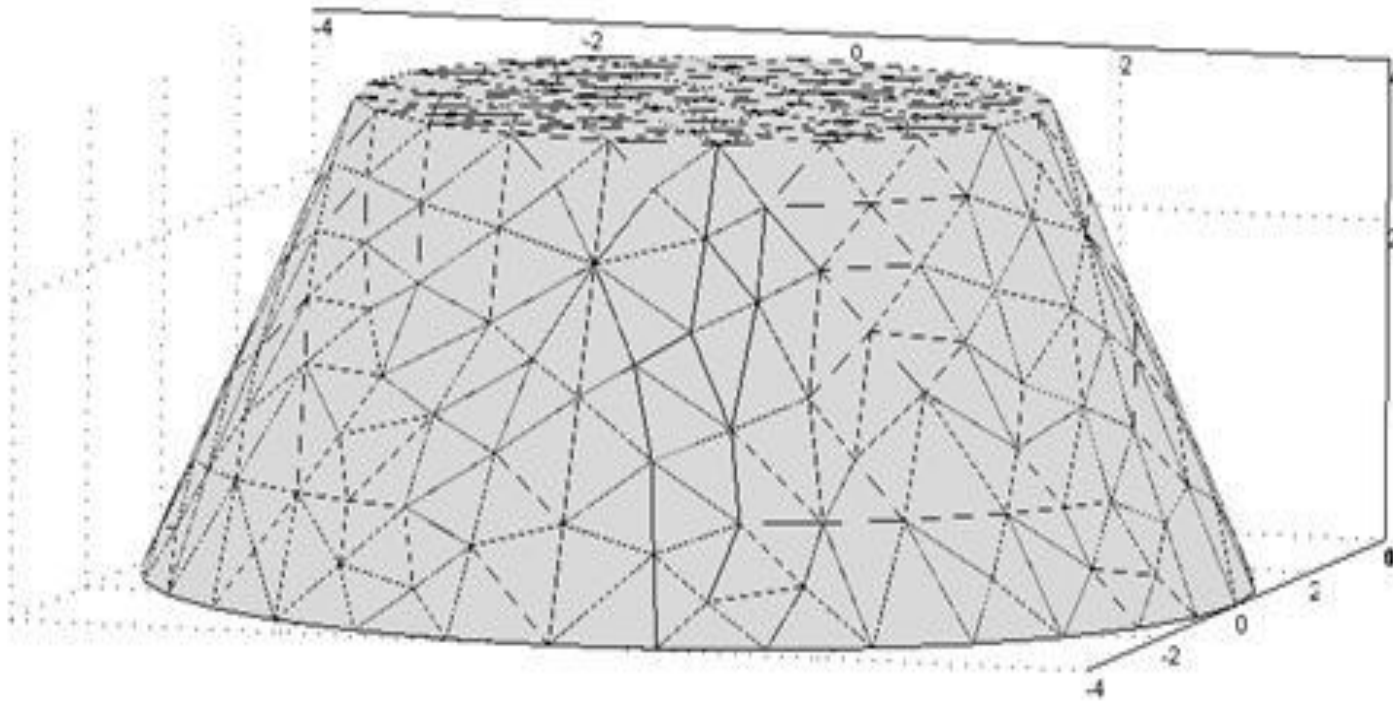


Figure 3 Compost Temperature and pH Variation with Time

Smaller scale



Geometry proposal



$H = 3 \text{ m}$

$R = 4 \text{ m}$

Governing equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\rho C)_{sf} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = & \\
 k_{sf} \nabla^2 T + (1 - \epsilon) Q_{cp} \rho_c A_c \exp \left[\frac{-E_c}{RT} \right] + & \\
 (1 - \epsilon) Q_{cb} \rho_b \frac{A_1 \exp \left[\frac{-E_1}{RT} \right]}{1 + A_2 \exp \left[\frac{-E_2}{RT} \right]} &
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$$(\rho C)_{sf} = \epsilon \rho_a C_a + (1 - \epsilon) \rho_s C_s \tag{3}$$

Modified parameters

	Old value	Ref	New value	Ref	Modif
A_1	$2 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$	3,4, 6	$1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$	---	-50%
ε	0.3	3,4, 6	0.34	12	+13%
E_1	1×10^5 J(biomass mol) ⁻¹	3,4, 6	8.4×10^4 J(biomass mol) ⁻¹	7	-16%
E_2	2×10^5 J(biomass mol) ⁻¹	3,4, 6	2.5×10^5 J(biomass mol) ⁻¹	7	+25%
ρ_b	575 kgm^{-3}	3,4, 6	546 kgm^{-3}		-5%
Q_b	$6.66 \times 10^6 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$	3,4, 6	$6.327 \times 10^6 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$		-5%

Predictions

Time=1.728e6 Slice: Temperature Streamline: Total heat flux, T

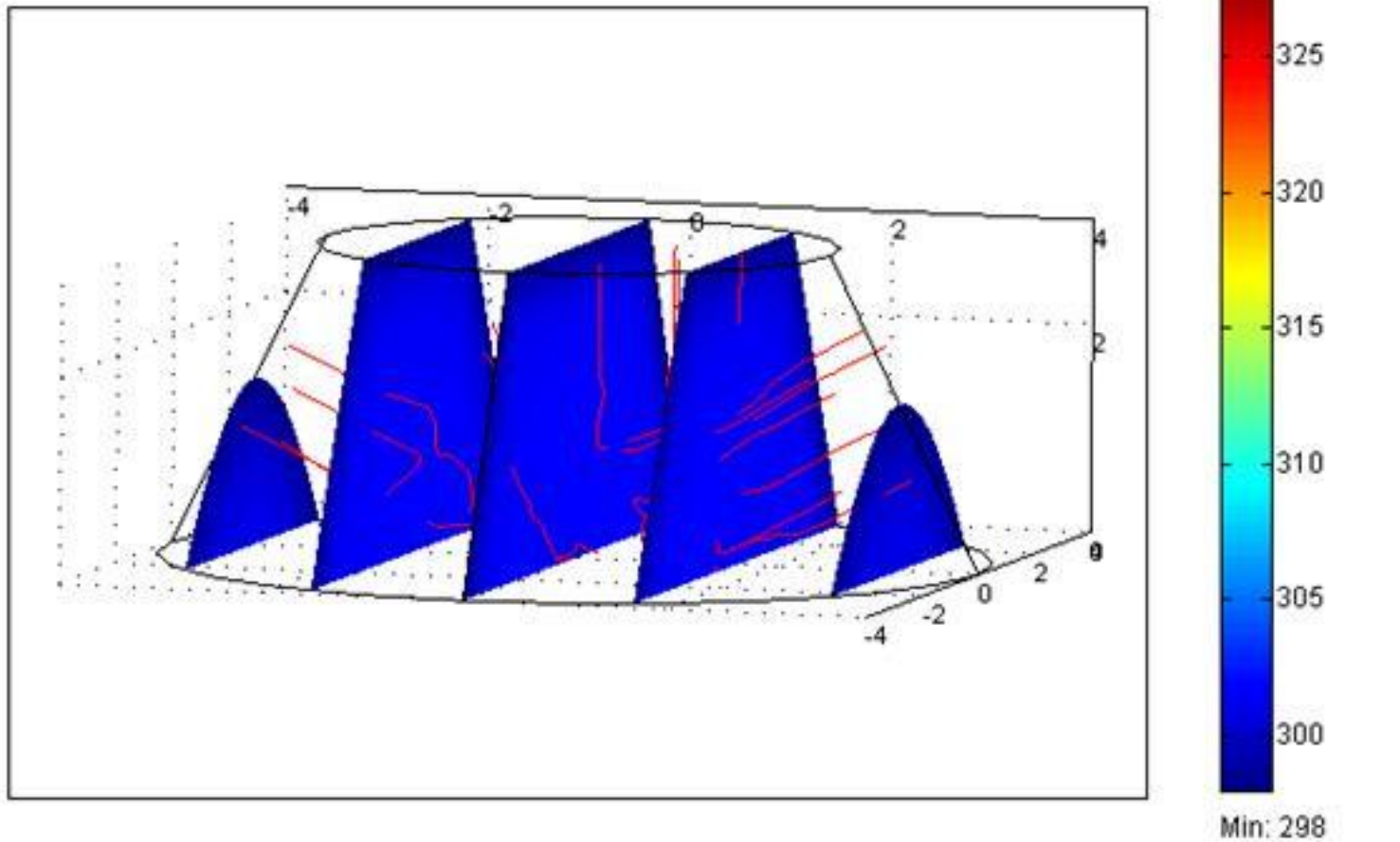
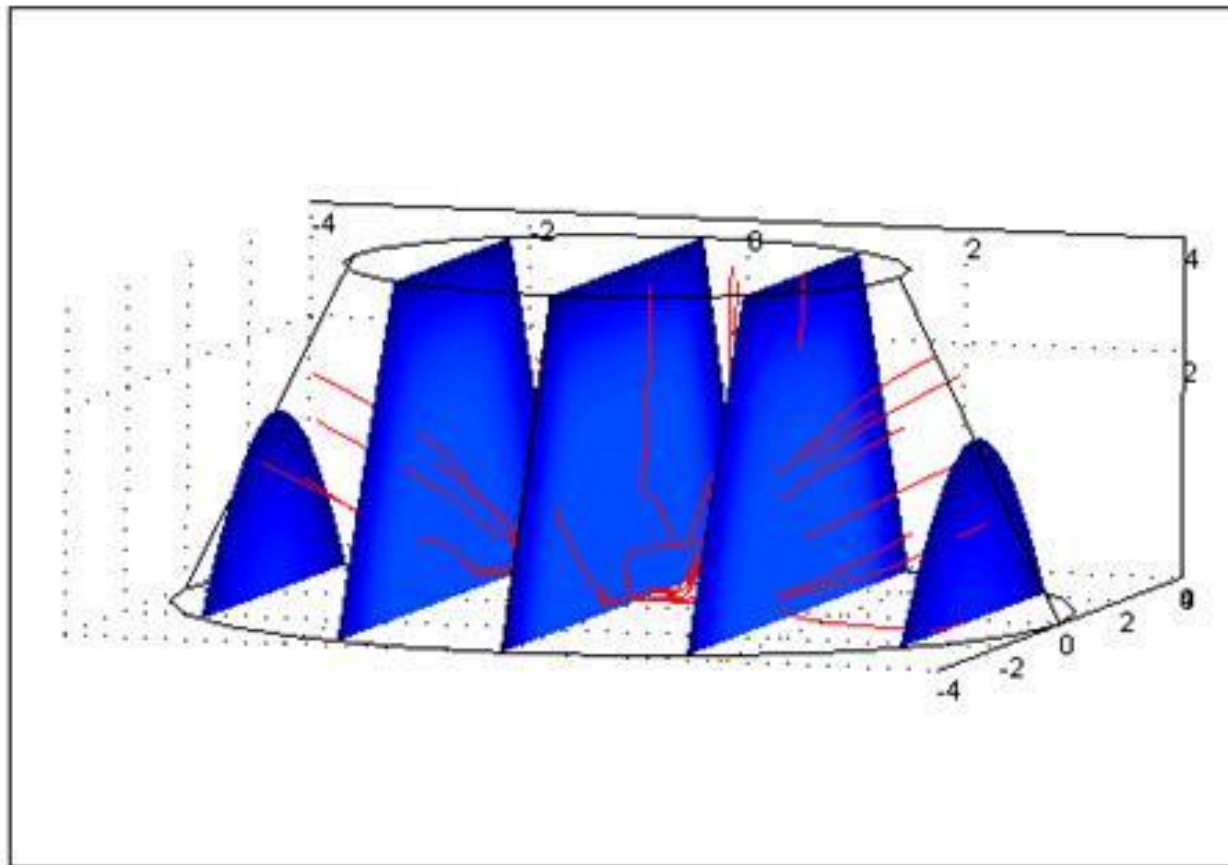
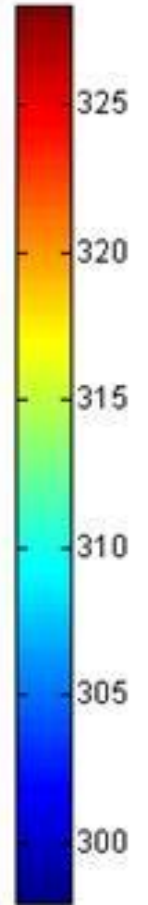


Figure 1. Temperature and heat flux predictions for a 20 days period of composting process

Time=2.592e6 Slice: Temperature Streamline: Total heat flux, T



Max: 328.31



Min: 298

Figure 2. Temperature and heat flux predictions for a 30 days period of composting process

Time=4.32e6 Slice: Temperature Streamline: Total heat flux, T

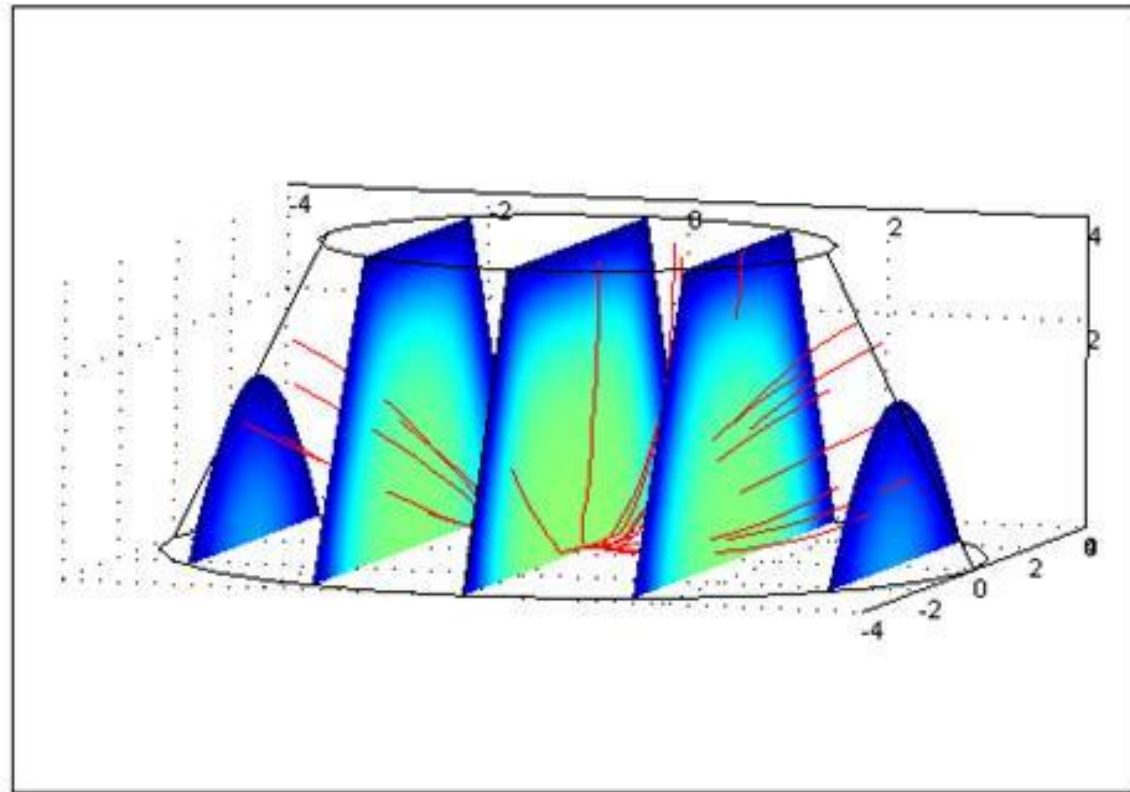


Figure 3. Temperature and heat flux predictions for a 50 days period of composting process

Time=5.184e6 Slice: Temperature Streamline: Total heat flux, T

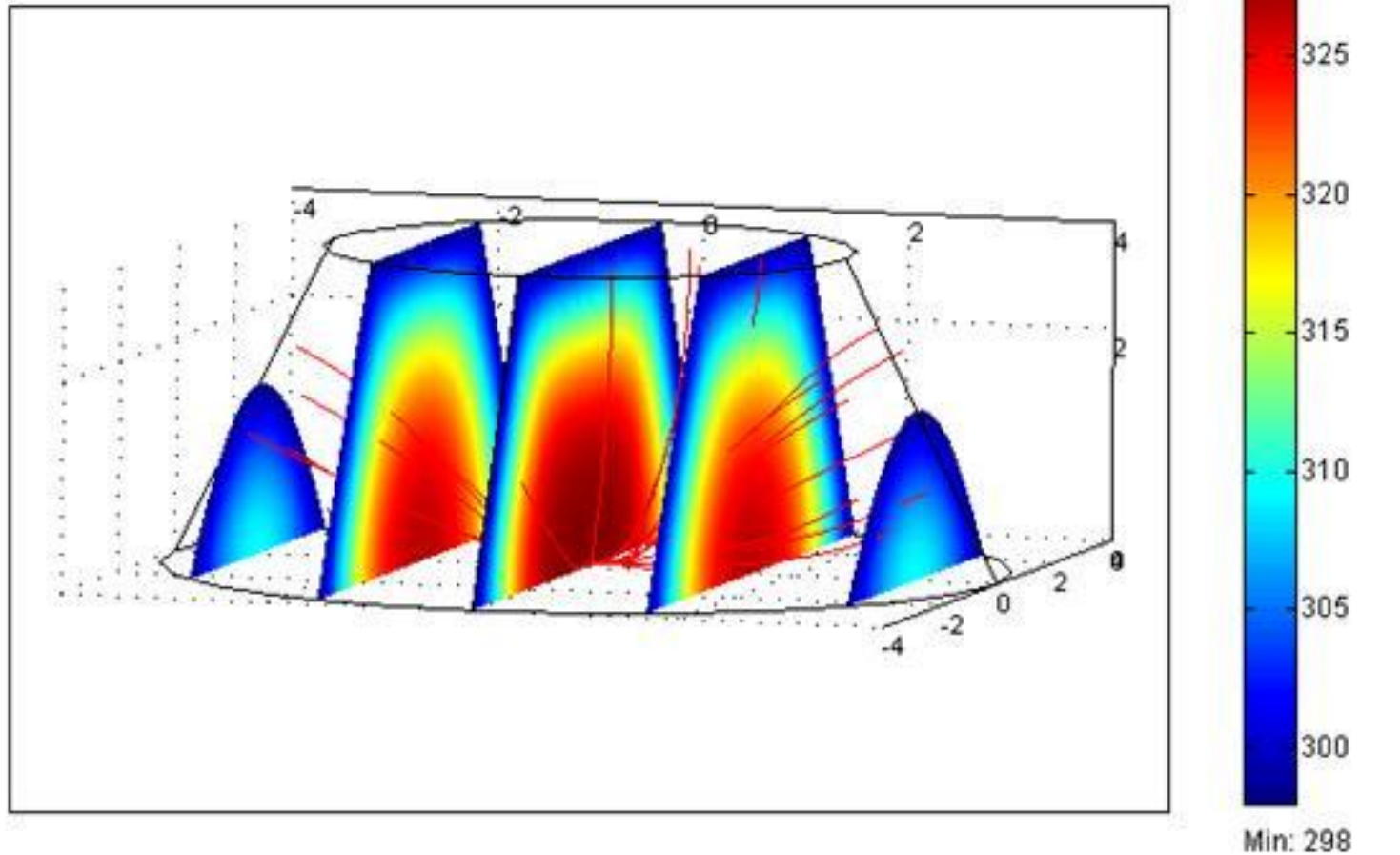


Figure 4. Temperature and heat flux predictions for a 60 days period of composting process

Conclusions

- ▶ Modeling approach has produced satisfactory predictions similar to those observed in conventional compost systems.
- ▶ In order to best reflect the real conditions in a composting system, models must should include variables like:
 - Oxygen
 - Water content
 - pH
 - Volume change

References

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