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Authors: Junfeng Jiang, Lianhua Li, Mingchao Cui, Fagen Zhang, Yuxian Liu, Yonghui Liu, Jianyou Long, Yufang Guo



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Anaerobic digestion of kitchen waste: the effects of source, concentration, and temperature

Junfeng Jiang^{a,b}, Lianhua Li^b, Mingchao Cui^a, Fagen Zhang^a, Yuxian Liu^{a,c},
Yonghui Liu^a, Jianyou Long^a, Yufang Guo^{a,*}

^aKey Laboratory of Ministry of Education for Water Quality Security and Protection in Pearl River Delta, Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Radionuclides Pollution Control and Resources, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China

^bGuangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510006, China

^cLinköping University-Guangzhou University Research Center on Urban Sustainable Development, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China

Highlights

- Kitchen waste was anaerobically digested at various temperatures and concentrations
- Breakfast, lunch, and dinner kitchen waste were all suitable feedstocks
- Concentrations of 1% and 2% were optimal, whereas 4% stopped digestion
- The specific methane yield of dinner and lunch kitchen waste are 41.16% and 19.76% higher than the breakfast under optimal condition
- Thermophilic conditions produced more methane than mesophilic conditions

*Corresponding author, E-mail: guoyf913@126.com

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