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Minimizing asynchronism to improve the performances of anaerobic co-digestion of food waste and corn stover

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Abstract: To investigate the existence of the asynchronism during the anaerobic co-digestion of different substrates, two typical substrates of food waste and corn stover were anaerobically digested with altering organic loadings (OL). The results indicated that the biodegradability of food waste and corn stover was calculated to be 81.5% and 55.1%, respectively, which was main reason causing the asynchronism in the co-digestion. The asynchronism was minimized by NaOH-pretreatment for corn stover, which could improve the biodegradability by 36.6%. The co-digestion with pretreatment could increase the biomethane yield by 12.2%, 3.2% and

0.6% comparing with the co-digestion without pretreatment at C/N ratios of 20, 25 and 30 at OL of 35 g-VS/L, respectively. The

results indicated that the digestibility synchronism of food waste and corn stover was improved through enhancing the accessibility

and digestibility of corn stover. The biomethane production could be increased by minimizing the asynchronism of two substrates in

co-digestion.

Keywords: Asynchronism minimization; Anaerobic co-digestion; Food waste; Corn stover

1. Introduction

Food waste mainly come from hotels, restaurants, and canteens of universities and enterprises, etc.. Food

waste amount kept increasing over last decades due to the rapid growth of population in cities and fast economy

development in China (Jie et al., 2012). Taking Beijing city as an example, approximately 1600 tons of food waste

was collected daily in 2012. Currently, food waste either goes to animal farms as feedstock or to landfill in most

cities. Serious health threat associated with food waste as animal feedstock has attracted great public attentions.

Food waste landfill has also caused serious environmental problems, such as increased leachate amount and

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