

Physicochemical and elemental analyses of sandstone quarrying wastes to assess their impact on soil properties

The use of sandstone as a building material has increased around the world and sandstone quarrying and its wastes pose a potential threat to human health and the environment. More than 50% of the excavated stone is wasted in the form of scrap stone and waste slurry during sandstone quarrying and processing. Sandstone wastes can adversely change native soil properties and should be reused as construction material. The present study aimed to characterise wastes generated during sandstone quarrying and processing, assess their impact on the soil environment and explore their reuse potential. The results of this study show that fine slurry waste has physicochemical properties between sand and sandy loam while the properties of the slurry solids and scrap stone are similar to those of sandstone. Fine stone waste on intrusion into soil reduced the hydraulic conductivity and porosity of soil potentially reducing its productivity. The liquid stone slurry contained metals like Mn, Ni and As at concentrations higher than drinking water standards. These metals may contaminate water sources and affect human health. Therefore, the use of stone wastes as aggregate for road and building construction would be beneficial and would reduce their adverse impacts on the environment.

General information

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MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

Contributors: Singhal, A., Goel, S., Sengupta, D.

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

Keywords: Construction material, SEM, Stone slurry, Stone waste, XRF

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Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) > [Article](#) > [Scientific](#) > [peer-review](#)

Are there environmental or agricultural benefits in using forest residue biochar in boreal agricultural clay soil?

Short-term agronomic and environmental benefits are fundamental factors in encouraging farmers to use biochar on a broad scale. The short-term impacts of forest residue biochar (BC) on the productivity and carbon (C) storage of arable boreal clay soil were studied in a field experiment. In addition, rain simulations and aggregate stability tests were carried out to investigate the potential of BC to reduce nutrient export to surface waters. A BC addition of 30 t ha⁻¹ increased soil test phosphorus and decreased bulk density in the surface soil but did not significantly change pH or water retention properties, and most importantly, did not increase the yield. There were no changes in the bacterial or fungal communities, or biomasses. Soil basal respiration was higher in BC-amended plots in the spring, but no differences in respiration rates were detected in the fall two years after the application. Rain simulation experiments did not support the use of BC in reducing erosion or the export of nutrients from the field. Of the C added, on average 80% was discovered in the 0–45 cm soil layer one year after the application. Amendment of boreal clay soil with a high rate of BC characterized by a moderately alkaline pH, low surface functionalities, and a recalcitrant nature, did not induce such positive impacts that would unambiguously motivate farmers to invest in BC. BC use seems unviable from the farmer's perspective but could play a role in climate change mitigation, as it will likely serve as long-term C storage.

General information

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MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Research group: Computational Biophysics and Imaging Group, BioMediTech, Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), HAMK University of Applied Sciences

Contributors: Soinne, H., Keskinen, R., Heikkinen, J., Hyväluoma, J., Uusitalo, R., Peltoniemi, K., Velmala, S., Pennanen, T., Fritze, H., Kaseva, J., Hannula, M., Rasa, K.

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Peer-reviewed: Yes

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Biochar, Carbon sequestration, Microbial community, Nutrient leaching, Soil productivity, Soil quality

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Source: Scopus

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

CFD modeling the diffusional losses of nanocluster-sized particles and condensing vapors in 90° bends of circular tubes

Particle and vapor measurements typically include sampling tubing causing sampling losses therein. Correcting measured concentrations from the sampling losses using the calculated penetration efficiencies of straight tubes is a satisfactory approximation if sub-micrometer particles are of interest. However, in addition to inertial impaction of larger particles, bends in the tubing can cause a significant increase in diffusional losses of particles smaller than 5 nm or of condensing vapor, such as sulfuric acid. Here, the effects of 90° bends with various curvatures (dimensionless curvatures of 1.3–67) on the diffusional losses in a wide range of Reynolds (25–10000) and Schmidt (0.48–1400) numbers were simulated using computational fluid dynamics. The results were parametrized to output the functions for the penetration efficiencies of a bend.

General information

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MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Physics, Research group: The Instrumentation, Emissions, and Atmospheric Aerosols Group

Contributors: Olin, M., Dal Maso, M.

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ISSN (Print): 0021-8502

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Pollution, Mechanical Engineering, Fluid Flow and Transfer Processes, Atmospheric Science

Keywords: Bend, Diffusion, Nanocluster, Sulfuric acid

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<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:tuni-202008256644>

Source: Scopus

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Effect of tungsten and selenium on C₁ gas bioconversion by an enriched anaerobic sludge and microbial community analysis

The effect of trace metals, namely tungsten and selenium, on the production of acids and alcohols through gas fermentation by a CO-enriched anaerobic sludge in a continuous gas-fed bioreactor was investigated. The CO-enriched sludge was first supplied with a tungsten-deficient medium (containing selenium) and in a next assay, a selenium-deficient medium (containing tungsten) was fed to the bioreactor, at a CO gas flow rate of 10 mL/min. In the absence of tungsten (tungstate), an initial pH of 6.2 followed by a pH decrease to 4.9 yielded 7.34 g/L acetic acid as the major acid during the high pH period. Subsequently, bioconversion of the acids at a lower pH of 4.9 yielded only 1.85 g/L ethanol and 1.2 g/L butanol in the absence of tungsten (tungstate). A similar follow up assay in the same bioreactor with two consecutive periods at different pH values (i.e., 6.2 and 4.9) with a selenium deficient medium yielded 6.6 g/L acetic acid at pH 6.2 and 4 g/L ethanol as well as 1.88 g/L butanol at pH 4.9. The results from the microbial community analysis showed that the

only known CO fixing microorganism able to produce alcohols detected in the bioreactor was Clostridium autoethanogenum, both in the tungsten and the selenium deprived media, although that species has so far not been reported to be able to produce butanol. No other solventogenic acetogen was detected.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy, University of La Coruña (UDC), UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

Contributors: Chakraborty, S., Rene, E. R., Lens, P. N., Rintala, J., Veiga, M. C., Kennes, C.

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Publication information

Journal: Chemosphere

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ISSN (Print): 0045-6535

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Chemistry(all), Pollution, Health, Toxicology and Mutagenesis

Keywords: Acetic acid, Butanol, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Clostridium autoethanogenum, Ethanol

DOIs:

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Bibliographical note

EXT="Chakraborty, Samayita"

EXT="Lens, Piet N.L."

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85079666935

Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) > [Article](#) > [Scientific](#) > [peer-review](#)

Structural Compatibility of Infrastructures Utilizing Alternative Earth Construction Materials

This paper presents analysis of the structural behavior of road pavements in which alternative construction materials are replacing the traditional ones in some of the structural layers. The analysis is consider important since from the structural performance point of view many of the alternative materials have mechanical properties far different from those of the traditional road construction materials, especially unbound aggregates, and as a consequence of that, the empirically calibrated design rules applied and adjusted for the normally utilized pavements solutions are not valid any more. The analysis is exemplified by means of four different low volume road pavement structures that are in line with the existing design guidelines in Finland. The mechanical behavior of these structures is analyzed using three different approaches: semi-empirical Oedemark design approach, multi-layer linear elastic analysis and finite element analysis. The obtained calculation results indicate clearly that if a low volume road structure containing a high stiffness layer made e.g. of stabilized fly ash is resting on soft subgrade soil, tensile stresses up to 1 MPa may be developed. Therefore, the performance and respective distress mechanisms of the structure are likely to be very different from those of a traditional solution. As a key conclusion from the analysis, need for a new concept, structural compatibility, was identified. It would help in drawing due attention to the mechanical behavior of alternative materials when they are used in replacing the traditional ones in road structures exposed to repeated heavy traffic loads. Graphic Abstract: [Figure not available: see fulltext].

General information

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MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Civil Engineering, Research group: Earth Constructions, Research area: Infrastructure Construction

Contributors: Kolisoja, P., Kalliainen, A.

Number of pages: 9

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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

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Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

MicroEnv: A microsimulation model for quantifying the impacts of environmental policies on population health and health inequalities

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognise the critical need to improve population health and environmental sustainability. This paper describes the development of a microsimulation model, MicroEnv, aimed at quantifying the impact of environmental exposures on health as an aid to selecting policies likely to have greatest benefit. Its methods allow the integration of morbidity and mortality outcomes and the generation of results at high spatial resolution. We illustrate its application to the assessment of the impact of air pollution on health in London. Simulations are performed at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA), the smallest geographic unit (population of around 1500 inhabitants) for which detailed socio-demographic data are routinely available in the UK. The health of each individual in these LSOAs is simulated year-by-year using a health-state-transition model, where transition probabilities from one state to another are based on published statistics modified by relative risks that reflect the effect of environmental exposures. This is done through linkage of the simulated population in each LSOA with 1×1 km annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and area-based deprivation indices. Air pollution is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity globally, and improving air quality is critical to the SDGs for Health (Goal 3) and Cities (Goal 11). The evidence of MicroEnv is aimed at providing better understanding of the benefits for population health and health inequalities of policy actions that affect exposure such as air quality, and thus to help shape policy decisions. Future work will extend the model to integrate other environmental determinants of health.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Contributors: Symonds, P., Hutchinson, E., Ibbetson, A., Taylor, J., Milner, J., Chalabi, Z., Davies, M., Wilkinson, P.

Publication date: 20 Dec 2019

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Science of the Total Environment

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Scopus rating (2019): CiteScore 8.6 SJR 1.661 SNIP 1.977

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Air pollution, Deprivation, Environmental risks, Health modelling, Microsimulation, SDGs

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Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Power production and microbial community composition in thermophilic acetate-fed up-flow and flow-through microbial fuel cells

The microbial communities developed from a mixed-species culture in up-flow and flow-through configurations of thermophilic (55 °C) microbial fuel cells (MFCs), and their power production from acetate, were investigated. The up-flow MFC was operated for 202 days, obtaining an average power density of 0.13 W/m^3 , and *Tepidiphilus* was the dominant transcriptionally-active microorganisms. The planktonic community developed in the up-flow MFC was used to inoculate a flow-through MFC resulting in the proliferation of *Ureibacillus*, whose relative abundance increased from 1 to 61% after 45 days. Despite the differences between the up-flow and flow-through MFCs, including the anode electrode, hydrodynamic conditions, and the predominant microorganism, similar ($p = 0.05$) volumetric power ($0.11\text{--}0.13 \text{ W/m}^3$), coulombic

efficiency (16–18%) and acetate consumption rates (55–69 mg/L/d) were obtained from both. This suggests that though MFC design can shape the active component of the thermophilic microbial community, the consortia are resilient and can maintain similar performance in different MFC configurations.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy, Natl. University of Ireland, Galway, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

Contributors: Dessì, P., Chatterjee, P., Mills, S., Kokko, M., Lakaniemi, A., Collins, G., Lens, P. N.

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Publication information

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Attached community, Bioelectrochemical system, Electrogenic microorganisms, MFC, Microbial electrochemical technology, Planktonic community

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Anaerobic treatment of LCFA-containing synthetic dairy wastewater at 20°C: Process performance and microbial community dynamics

Facilitating anaerobic degradation of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA) is key for tapping the high methane production potential of the fats, oil and grease (FOG) content of dairy wastewaters. In this study, the feasibility of using high-rate granular sludge reactors for the treatment of mixed LCFA-containing synthetic dairy wastewater (SDW) was assessed at 20 °C. The effects of the LCFA concentration (33–45% of COD) and organic loading rates (2–3 gCOD/L·d) were determined using three parallel expanded granular sludge bed reactors. For the first time, long term anaerobic treatment of LCFA-containing feed at 20 °C was shown to be feasible and was linked to the microbial community dynamics in high-rate reactors. During a two-month operation, a soluble COD removal of 84–91% and COD to methane conversion of 44–51% was obtained. However, granular sludge flotation and washout occurred after two months in all reactors without volatile fatty acids (VFA) accumulation, emphasizing the need for sludge retention for long-term granular sludge reactor operation with LCFA-containing feed at low ambient temperatures. The temporal shifts in microbial community structure were studied in the high-rate treatment of SDW, and the process disturbances (elevated LCFA loading, LCFA accumulation, and batch operation) were found to decrease the microbial community diversity. The relative abundance of Methanosaeta increased with higher LCFA accumulation in the settled and flotation layer granules in the three reactors, therefore, acetoclastic methanogenesis was found to be crucial for the high-rate treatment of SDW at 20 °C. This study provides an initial understanding of the continuous anaerobic treatment of LCFA-containing industrial wastewaters at low ambient temperatures.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Tampere Water, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Inst. for Water Education, Natl. University of Ireland, Galway

Contributors: Singh, S., Rinta-Kanto, J. M., Kettunen, R., Tolvanen, H., Lens, P., Collins, G., Kokko, M., Rintala, J.

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Publication information

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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Dairy wastewater, Expanded granular sludge bed (EGSB), Granule disintegration, Long chain fatty acids (LCFA), Methanogenesis pathway, Microbial community dynamics

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Effects of elevated pressures on the activity of acidophilic bioleaching microorganisms

This study reports effects of elevated pressures on the oxidation of a soluble ferrous iron and low-grade sulphidic ore as little is known about biological iron and sulphur oxidation under these conditions. Pressure effects were studied in a pressurised batch-operated stirred tank reactor using acidophilic enrichment cultures. The oxidation of soluble Fe^{2+} by enrichment culture dominated by *Leptospirillum ferriphilum*, *Sulfobacillus* sp. and *Ferrimicrobium acidiphilum* increased with increasing pressure induced by technical air to up to +3 bar (0.63 bar P_{O_2}) and was inhibited at +7 bar (1.47 bar P_{O_2}). Elevated pressures induced by nitrogen (low oxygen partial pressure) were tolerated up to +40 bar. Another enrichment culture dominated by *Acidithiobacillus ferrivorans*, *Sulfobacillus* sp. and *F. acidiphilum* partially oxidised the ore at pressures up to +20 bar induced with air (4.2 bar P_{O_2}). This is the first study reporting activity of acidophiles under pressurised conditions in a stirred tank reactor.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering

Contributors: Hajdu-Rahkama, R., Ahoranta, S., Lakaniemi, A., Puhakka, J. A.

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Publication information

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Ratings:

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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Biomedical Engineering

Keywords: Acidophiles, Biooxidation, Iron oxidation, Pressure tolerance, Pressurised stirred tank reactor

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Application of an indoor air pollution metamodel to a spatially-distributed housing stock

Estimates of population air pollution exposure typically rely on the outdoor component only, and rarely account for populations spending the majority of their time indoors. Housing is an important modifier of air pollution exposure due to outdoor pollution infiltrating indoors, and the removal of indoor-sourced pollution through active or passive ventilation. Here, we describe the application of an indoor air pollution modelling tool to a spatially distributed housing stock model for England and Wales, developed from Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data and containing information for approximately 11.5 million dwellings. First, we estimate indoor/outdoor (I/O) ratios and total indoor concentrations of outdoor air pollution for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and NO_2 for all EPC dwellings in London. The potential to estimate concentration from both indoor and outdoor sources is then demonstrated by modelling indoor background CO levels for England and Wales pre- and post-energy efficient adaptation, including heating, cooking, and smoking as internal sources. In London, we predict a median I/O ratio of 0.60 (99% CIs; 0.53–0.73) for outdoor $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and 0.41 (99% CIs; 0.34–0.59) for outdoor NO_2 ; Pearson correlation analysis indicates a greater spatial modification of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ exposure by housing ($\rho = 0.81$) than NO_2 ($\rho = 0.88$). For the demonstrative CO model, concentrations ranged from 0.4–9.9 ppm (99% CIs) (median = 3.0 ppm) in kitchens and 0.3–25.6 ppm (median = 6.4 ppm) in living rooms. Clusters of elevated indoor concentration are found in urban areas due to higher outdoor concentrations and smaller dwellings with reduced ventilation potential, with an estimated 17.6% increase in the number of living rooms and 63% increase in the number of kitchens exceeding recommended exposure levels following retrofit without additional ventilation. The model has the potential to rapidly

calculate indoor pollution exposure across large housing stocks and estimate changes to exposure under different pollution or housing policy scenarios.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, University of Edinburgh

Contributors: Taylor, J., Shrubsole, C., Symonds, P., Mackenzie, I., Davies, M.

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Publication information

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Air pollution, Building physics, I/O ratios, NO, PM

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Effects of energy retrofits on Indoor Air Quality in multifamily buildings

We assessed 45 multifamily buildings (240 apartments) from Finland and 20 (96 apartments) from Lithuania, out of which 37 buildings in Finland and 15 buildings in Lithuania underwent energy retrofits. Building characteristics, retrofit activities, and energy consumption data were collected, and Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) parameters, including carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), formaldehyde (CH₂O), selected volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), radon, and microbial content in settled dust were measured before and after the retrofits. After the retrofits, heating energy consumption decreased by an average of 24% and 49% in Finnish and Lithuanian buildings, respectively. After the retrofits of Finnish buildings, there was a significant increase in BTEX concentrations (estimated mean increase of 2.5 µg/m³), whereas significant reductions were seen in fungal (0.6-log reduction in cells/m²/d) and bacterial (0.6-log reduction in gram-positive and 0.9-log reduction in gram-negative bacterial cells/m²/d) concentrations. In Lithuanian buildings, radon concentrations were significantly increased (estimated mean increase of 13.8 Bq/m³) after the retrofits. Mechanical ventilation was associated with significantly lower CH₂O concentrations in Finnish buildings. The results and recommendations presented in this paper can inform building retrofit studies and other programs and policies aimed to improve indoor environment and health.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Civil Engineering, Research group: Concrete and Bridge Structures, National Public Health Institute, Lappeenranta University of Technology, Kaunas University of Technology

Contributors: Du, L., Leivo, V., Prasauskas, T., Täubel, M., Martuzevicius, D., Haverinen-Shaughnessy, U.

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Journal: Indoor Air

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Building and Construction, Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health

Keywords: bacteria, chemical exposure, fungi, microbial exposure, radon, residential building

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Bibliographical note

INT=CENG,"Haverinen-Shaughnessy, Ulla"

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85064549626

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Semi-continuous mono-digestion of OFMSW and Co-digestion of OFMSW with beech sawdust: Assessment of the maximum operational total solid content

In this study, mono-digestion of the organic fraction of municipal solid waste (OFMSW) and co-digestion of OFMSW with beech sawdust, simulating green waste, were used to investigate the maximum operational total solid (TS) content in semi-continuous high-solids anaerobic digestion (HS-AD). To alleviate substrate overloading in HS-AD, the effluent mass was relatively reduced compared to the influent mass, extending the mass retention time. To this aim, the reactor mass was daily evaluated, permitting to assess the reactor content removal by biogas production. During mono-digestion of OFMSW, the NH_3 inhibition and the rapid TS removal prevented to maintain HS-AD conditions (i.e. $\text{TS} \geq 10\%$), without exacerbating the risk of reactor acidification. In contrast, the inclusion of sawdust in OFMSW permitted to operate HS-AD up to 30% TS, before acidification occurred. Therefore, including a lignocellulosic substrate in OFMSW can prevent acidification and stabilize HS-AD at very high TS contents (i.e. 20–30%).

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, ENEA/CREATE/Università Degli Studi Napoli Federico II, University of Montpellier, University of Montpellier

Contributors: Pastor-Poquet, V., Papirio, S., Trably, E., Rintala, J., Escudié, R., Esposito, G.

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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

Keywords: Acidification, Ammonia inhibition, High-solids anaerobic digestion, Influent/effluent uncoupling, Substrate overloading

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Bibliographical note

EXT="Papirio, Stefano"

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Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Why social sustainability counts: The impact of corporate social sustainability culture on financial success

Awareness is growing in European companies of the importance of managing all aspects of sustainability. However, the elusive social aspect of sustainability and its influence on successful business has been under-investigated in corporate culture literature so far. The aim of this paper is to examine whether a correlation can be found between corporate social sustainability culture (expressed as explicit "items" of corporate values and practices emphasizing employee and societal well-being) and the financial success of a company. This is examined through a multiple regression analysis of two contrasting European polls, examining items indicating corporate social sustainability culture, and financial outcomes. The empirical results show that four specific success-related social sustainability dimensions of corporate culture are predictors of a company being classified as financially successful. These are: Sustainability strategy and leadership; Mission, communication and learning; Social care and work life; and Loyalty and identification. The paper contributes to the

understanding of how to manage corporate social sustainability culture whilst supporting companies' financial performance, and provides evidence-grounded recommendations to business managers and stakeholders aiming to manage social sustainability proactively by undertaking cultural change and development initiatives.

General information

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MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Systems, Deep White GmbH, Chalmers University of Technology, Politecnico di Milano, Festo AG & Co. KG, Panepistimion Patron

Contributors: Schönborn, G., Berlin, C., Pinzone, M., Hanisch, C., Georgoulas, K., Lanz, M.

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering

Keywords: Corporate culture, Corporate sustainability, Financial performance, Social sustainability, Success factors, Sustainability

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Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Bio-hydrogen Production from Sewage Sludge: Screening for Pretreatments and Semi-continuous Reactor Operation

Abstract: The high volumes of sewage sludge produced have raised interests for simultaneous treatment and clean energy production, e.g. in the form of hydrogen. Pretreatment of sewage sludge is required to enhance microbial degradation and in turn hydrogen yield from sewage sludge. The potential of five substrate pretreatments, individually and in combinations, to increase biohydrogen production from mixed primary and secondary sewage sludge at four incubation pH (5, 7, 9, and 11) was studied in batch assays. Alkali + ultrasonication pretreatment increased the hydrogen production almost seven times (0.35 mmol H₂/g VS) compared to untreated sewage sludge at initial pH 11. In general, higher hydrogen yields and lower acetate concentrations were obtained under alkaline conditions (pH 9 and 11), being more favorable for protein degradation and not favorable for hydrogen consumption via homoacetogenesis. Subsequently, fermentation of alkali + ultrasonication pretreated sewage sludge in a semi-continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR) produced a maximum hydrogen yield of 0.1 mmol H₂/g VS, three times higher than the yield obtained from alkali pretreated sludge. The gas produced in the CSTRs contained a low concentration of CO₂ (< 5%), and is thus easily upgradable to biohydrogen. Graphic Abstract: [Figure not available: see fulltext.].

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Water Pollution Research Department, National Research Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Natl. University of Ireland, Galway, Ain Shams University

Contributors: El-Qelish, M., Chatterjee, P., Dessì, P., Kokko, M., El-Gohary, F., Abo-Aly, M., Rintala, J.

Publication date: 2019

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Waste and Biomass Valorization

ISSN (Print): 1877-2641

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2019): CiteScore 3.6 SJR 0.569 SNIP 1.035

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Alkali treatment, Continuously stirred tank reactor (CSTR), Dark fermentation, Pretreatment, Sewage sludge, Ultrasonication

DOIs:

10.1007/s12649-019-00743-5

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85069208392

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

High-solids anaerobic digestion requires a trade-off between total solids, inoculum-to-substrate ratio and ammonia inhibition

Increasing total solids in anaerobic digestion can reduce the methane yield by highly complex bio-physical-chemical mechanisms. Therefore, understanding those mechanisms and their main drivers becomes crucial to optimize this waste treatment biotechnology. In this study, seven batch experiments were conducted to investigate the effects of increasing the initial total solids in high-solids anaerobic digestion of the organic fraction of municipal solid waste. With inoculum-to-substrate ratio = 1.5 g VS/g VS and maximum total solids \leq 19.6%, mono-digestion of the organic fraction of municipal solid waste showed a methane yield = 174–236 NmL CH₄/g VS. With inoculum-to-substrate ratio \leq 1.0 g VS/g VS and maximum total solids \geq 24.0%, mono-digestion experiments acidified. Co-digestion of the organic fraction of municipal solid waste and beech sawdust permitted to reduce the inoculum-to-substrate ratio to 0.16 g VS/g VS while increasing total solids up to 30.2%, though achieving a lower methane yield (117–156 NmL CH₄/g VS). At each inoculum-to-substrate ratio, higher total solids corresponded to higher ammonia and volatile fatty acid accumulation. Thus, a 40% lower methane yield for mono-digestion was observed at a NH₃ concentration \geq 2.3 g N-NH₃/kg reactor content and total solids = 15.0%. Meanwhile, co-digestion lowered the nitrogen content, being the risk of acidification exacerbated only at total solids \geq 20.0%. Therefore, the biodegradability of the substrate, as well as the operational total solids and inoculum-to-substrate ratio, are closely interrelated parameters determining the success of methanogenesis, but also the risk of ammonia inhibition in high-solids anaerobic digestion.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Materials Science and Environmental Engineering, Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, LBE, INRA, ENEA/CREATE/Università Degli Studi Napoli Federico II

Contributors: Pastor-Poquet, V., Papirio, S., Trably, E., Rintala, J., Escudié, R., Esposito, G.

Publication date: 2019

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ISSN (Print): 1735-1472

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2019): CiteScore 2.9 SJR 0.518 SNIP 1.016

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Agricultural and Biological Sciences(all)

Keywords: Batch experiments, Co-digestion, High-solids anaerobic digestion, Methane yield, Organic fraction of municipal solid waste, Thermophilic, Volatile fatty acids

DOIs:

10.1007/s13762-019-02264-z

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85061488051

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Editorial

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: B1 Article in a scientific magazine

Organisations: Civil Engineering

Contributors: Lämsivaara, T.

Number of pages: 1

Publication date: 17 Dec 2018

Peer-reviewed: No

Publication information

Journal: Environmental Geotechnics

Volume: 5

Issue number: 6

ISSN (Print): 2051-803X

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 3.4 SJR 0.602 SNIP 0.899

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Water Science and Technology, Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology, Waste Management and Disposal, Geochemistry and Petrology, Nature and Landscape Conservation, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

DOIs:

10.1680/jenge.2018.5.6.309

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85059019429

Research output: Contribution to journal > Editorial > Scientific

Biological treatment of selenium-laden wastewater containing nitrate and sulfate in an upflow anaerobic sludge bed reactor at pH 5.0

This study investigated the removal of selenate (SeO_4^{2-}), sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) and nitrate (NO_3^-) at different influent pH values ranging from 7.0 to 5.0 and 20 °C in an upflow anaerobic sludge blanket (UASB) reactor using lactate as an electron donor. At pH 5.0, the UASB reactor showed a 20–30% decrease in reactor performance compared to operation at pH 5.5 to 7.0, reaching removal efficiencies of 79%, 15%, 43% and 61% for NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Se_{total} and Se_{diss} , respectively. However, the reactor stability was an issue upon lowering the pH to 5.0 and further experiments are recommended. The sludge formed during low pH operation had a fluffy, floc-like appearance with filamentous structure, possibly due to the low polysaccharide (PS) to protein (PN) ratio (0.01 PS/PN) in the soluble extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) matrix of the biomass. Scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) analysis of the sludge confirmed Se oxyanion reduction and deposition of Se^0 particles inside the biomass. Microbial community analysis using Illumina MiSeq sequencing revealed that the families of Campylobacteraceae and Desulfomicrobiaceae were the dominant phylotypes throughout the reactor operation at approximately 23% and 10% relative abundance, respectively. Furthermore, approximately 10% relative abundance of both Geobacteraceae and Spirochaetaceae was observed in the granular sludge during the pH 5.0 operation. Overall, this study demonstrated the feasibility of UASB operation at pH values ranging from 7.0 to 5.0 for removing Se and other oxyanions from wastewaters.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Montana State University (MSU), Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Inst. for Water Education

Contributors: Tan, L. C., Nancharaiyah, Y. V., Lu, S., van Hullebusch, E. D., Gerlach, R., Lens, P. N.

Number of pages: 10

Pages: 684-693

Publication date: 1 Nov 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Chemosphere

Volume: 211

ISSN (Print): 0045-6535

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 7.4 SJR 1.448 SNIP 1.57

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Chemistry(all), Pollution, Health, Toxicology and Mutagenesis

Keywords: Acid mine drainage, Anaerobic granular sludge, Microbial diversity, Selenate bioreduction, UASB reactor

DOIs:

10.1016/j.chemosphere.2018.07.079

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85053212365

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Temperature control as key factor for optimal biohydrogen production from thermomechanical pulping wastewater

This study evaluates the use of non-pretreated thermo-mechanical pulping (TMP) wastewater as a potential substrate for hydrogen production by dark fermentation. Batch incubations were conducted in a temperature gradient incubator at temperatures ranging from 37 to 80 °C, using an inoculum from a thermophilic, xylose-fed, hydrogen-producing fluidised bed reactor. The aim was to assess the short-term response of the microbial communities to the different temperatures with respect to both hydrogen yield and composition of the active microbial community. High throughput sequencing (MiSeq) of the reversely transcribed 16S rRNA showed that *Thermoanaerobacterium* sp. dominated the active microbial community at 70 °C, resulting in the highest hydrogen yield of 3.6 (± 0.1) mmol H_2 g^{-1} COD_{tot} supplied. Lower hydrogen

yields were obtained at the temperature range from 37 to 65 °C, likely due to consumption of the produced hydrogen by homoacetogenesis. No hydrogen production was detected at temperatures above 70 °C. Thermomechanical pulping wastewaters are released at high temperatures (50–80 °C), and thus dark fermentation at 70 °C could be sustained using the heat produced by the pulp and paper plant itself without any requirement for external heating.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Natl. University of Ireland, Galway, Institute for Water Education, UNESCO-IHE

Contributors: Dessi, P., Porca, E., Lakaniemi, A., Collins, G., Lens, P. N.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 214-221

Publication date: 15 Sep 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Biochemical Engineering Journal

Volume: 137

ISSN (Print): 1369-703X

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 6 SJR 0.904 SNIP 1.167

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Biomedical Engineering

Keywords: Dark fermentation, MiSeq, Pulp and paper mill wastewater, Thermoanaerobacterium, Thermomechanical pulping, Thermophilic

Electronic versions:

Temperature control as key factor

Dessi et al. 2018 - Temperature control for optimal biohydrogen production from TMP wastewater. Embargo ended: 7/06/20

DOIs:

10.1016/j.bej.2018.05.027

URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:itty-201901231145>

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85048157059

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Performance of a biotrickling filter for the anaerobic utilization of gas-phase methanol coupled to thiosulphate reduction and resource recovery through volatile fatty acids production

The anaerobic removal of continuously fed gas-phase methanol (2.5–30 g/m³.h) and the reduction of step-fed thiosulphate (1000 mg/L) was investigated in a biotrickling filter (BTF) operated for 123 d at an empty bed residence time (EBRT) of 4.6 and 2.3 min. The BTF performance during steady step-feed and special operational phases like intermittent liquid trickling in 6 and 24 h cycles and operation without pH regulation were evaluated. Performance of the BTF was not affected and nearly 100% removal of gas-phase methanol was achieved with an EC_{max} of 21 g/m³.h. Besides, >99% thiosulphate reduction was achieved, in all the phases of operation. The production of sulphate, H₂S and volatile fatty acids (VFA) was monitored and a maximum of 2500 mg/L of acetate, 200 mg/L of propionate, 150 mg/L of isovalerate and 100 mg/L isobutyrate was produced.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Inst. for Water Education, Institute for Water Education

Contributors: Eregowda, T., Matanhike, L., Rene, E. R., Lens, P. N.

Number of pages: 10

Pages: 591-600

Publication date: 1 Sep 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 263

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 11.1 SJR 2.157 SNIP 1.858

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Anaerobic, Biotrickling filter (BTF), Gas-phase methanol, Steady and intermittent BTF operation, Thiosulphate reduction, Volatile fatty acid

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2018.04.095

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85047081553

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Radon, fungal spores and MVOCs reduction in crawl space house: A case study and crawl space development by hygrothermal modelling

In this case study was to investigate how ventilation of the crawl space will influence on concentrations of radon, fungal spores and MVOCs in the crawl space and indoors of detached house. The crawl space pressurisation by exhaust air from indoors was successful to prevent the convective flow of radon from the soil, but it increased microbial growth in the crawl space. After installation of the supply and exhaust ventilation in the crawl-space and in the living space, the concentrations of fungal spores in the crawl space and also entry of radon and MVOCs into a house decreased. A microbiologically safe crawl space was determined with hygrothermal simulation utilizing the Finnish Mould Growth Model and a two year examination period. The optional structures of the crawl space being depressurised with exhaust ventilation included an open base uncovered ground and various air-sealed closed structures. When mould growth of building materials was at medium resistant sensitivity class, mould was not observed during different air change rates in any of the examined structures. Open base uncovered gravel ground is a functional solution of a crawl space, only when there are no organic materials. The air-sealed ground structure is recommended build with concrete + insulation and when air exchange rate (ach) varied from 0.2 to 1 h⁻¹. A concrete ground in the crawl space having ach from 0.2 to 0.6 h⁻¹ is also very effective. XPS insulation and plastic sheet covered ground are not recommendable due to their high mould index.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Civil Engineering, Ramboll Finland Ltd., Ita-Suomen yliopisto

Contributors: Keskkikuru, T., Salo, J., Huttunen, P., Kokotti, H., Hyttinen, M., Halonen, R., Vinha, J.

Number of pages: 10

Pages: 1-10

Publication date: 15 Jun 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 138

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 8.1 SJR 1.879 SNIP 2.241

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Air change, Crawl space, Ground covers, Modelling, Mould growth, Radon

Electronic versions:

Keskkikuru - Radon, fungal spores and MVOCs reduction in crawl space house - A case study and crawl space development by hygrothermal modellin. Embargo ended: 15/06/20

DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.04.026

URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:tuni-201911186059>. Embargo ended: 15/06/20

Bibliographical note

INT=rak,"Salo, J."

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85046008041

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Effects of wastewater constituents and operational conditions on the composition and dynamics of anodic microbial communities in bioelectrochemical systems

Over the last decade, there has been an ever-growing interest in bioelectrochemical systems (BES) as a sustainable technology enabling simultaneous wastewater treatment and biological production of, e.g. electricity, hydrogen, and further commodities. A key component of any BES degrading organic matter is the anode where electric current is biologically generated from the oxidation of organic compounds. The performance of BES depends on the interactions of the anodic microbial communities. To optimize the operational parameters and process design of BES a better comprehension of the microbial community dynamics and interactions at the anode is required. This paper reviews the abundance of different microorganisms in anodic biofilms and discusses their roles and possible side reactions with respect to their implications on the performance of BES utilizing wastewaters. The most important operational parameters affecting anodic microbial communities grown with wastewaters are highlighted and guidelines for controlling the composition of microbial communities are given.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A2 Review article in a scientific journal

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Laboratory for MEMS Applications, Universitat Freiburg im Breisgau, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute for Technical Physics, Germany, University of Bremen

Contributors: Kokko, M., Epple, S., Gescher, J., Kerzenmacher, S.

Number of pages: 14

Pages: 376-389

Publication date: 1 Jun 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 258

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 11.1 SJR 2.157 SNIP 1.858

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Bioelectrochemical system, Exoelectrogen, Microbial community, Wastewater

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2018.01.090

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85043472557

Research output: Contribution to journal > Review Article > Scientific > peer-review

Nutrient management via struvite precipitation and recovery from various agroindustrial wastewaters: Process feasibility and struvite quality

Improving environmental protection and finding sustainable and renewable resources of nutrients are core issues in circular bioeconomy. Thus, this study evaluated the efficiency of recovering struvite, $\text{MgNH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, from different agro-industrial wastewaters (four highly loaded reject waters of anaerobically co-digested agro-industrial waste and a raw swine slurry) and assessed the quality of recovered struvite crystals and their reusability as fertilizer. The efficiency of crystallization (E_C 40–80%) and amount of struvite in the precipitate (P_p 55–94%) highly varied due to the characteristics of influent wastewaters, particularly to the content of competing elements, such as alkaline and heavy metals and total solids (TS). In particular, E_C (94, 75, 61%) and P_p (76, 66, 48%) decreased at increasing TS (0.57, 0.73, 0.99%), demonstrating the hindering effect of solid content on struvite recovery and quality. According to X-ray diffraction analysis, the structure of all isolated samples corresponded to crystalline, orthorhombic struvite, which exhibited high purity (32–48 g/kg_d N, 114–132 g/kg_d P, and 99–116 g/kg_d Mg) containing only a few foreign elements, whose amount depended on the characteristics of the influent wastewater. All struvite contained other plant macronutrients (K, Ca) and many micronutrients (Fe, Na, Cu, Mn, Co, Zn) that further enhance its agronomic value. Therefore, this study showed that struvite can be successfully recovered from a wide range of highly loaded agroindustrial wastewaters, and that the quality of the recovered struvite could be suitable for reuse in agriculture.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Materials Science, OY Scandinavian Colloids Ltd

Contributors: Taddeo, R., Honkanen, M., Kolppo, K., Lepistö, R.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 433-439
Publication date: 15 Apr 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Environmental Management

Volume: 212

ISSN (Print): 0301-4797

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 6.9 SJR 1.206 SNIP 1.774

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

Keywords: Crystalline purity, Heavy metals, Nutrient recycling, Solid content, Sustainable fertilizer

DOIs:

10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.02.027

Bibliographical note

EXT="Kolppo, Kari"

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85042109316

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Assessing urban population vulnerability and environmental risks across an urban area during heatwaves – Implications for health protection

Heatwaves can lead to a range of adverse impacts including increased risk of illness and mortality; the heatwave in August 2003 has been associated with ~ 70,000 deaths across Europe. Due to climate change, heatwaves are likely to become more intense, more frequent and last longer in the future. A number of factors may influence risks associated with heat exposure, such as population age, housing type, and location within the Urban Heat Island, and such factors may not be evenly distributed spatially across a region. We simulated and analysed two major heatwaves in the UK, in August 2003 and July 2006, to assess spatial vulnerability to heat exposure across the West Midlands, an area containing ~ 5 million people, and how ambient temperature varies in relation to factors that influence heat-related health effects, through weighting of ambient temperatures according to distributions of these factors across an urban area. Additionally we present quantification of how particular centres such as hospitals are exposed to the UHI, by comparing temperatures at these locations with average temperatures across the region, and presenting these results for both day and night times. We find that UHI intensity was substantial during both heatwaves, reaching a maximum of + 9.6 °C in Birmingham in July 2006. Previous work has shown some housing types, such as flats and terraced houses, are associated with increased risk of overheating, and our results show that these housing types are generally located within the warmest parts of the city. Older age groups are more susceptible to the effects of heat. Our analysis of distribution of population based on age group showed there is only small spatial variation in ambient temperature that different age groups are exposed to. Analysis of relative deprivation across the region indicates more deprived populations are located in the warmest parts of the city.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Public Health England, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of Birmingham, University College London, Institute of Occupational Medicine

Contributors: Macintyre, H. L., Heaviside, C., Taylor, J., Picetti, R., Symonds, P., Cai, X. M., Vardoulakis, S.

Number of pages: 13

Pages: 678-690

Publication date: 1 Jan 2018

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Science of the Total Environment

Volume: 610-611

ISSN (Print): 0048-9697

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2018): CiteScore 7.4 SJR 1.536 SNIP 1.84

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Health effects, Heat waves, Spatial vulnerability, Urban Heat Island

DOIs:

10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.08.062

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=85027502140&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85027502140

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Effects of different nickel species on autotrophic denitrification driven by thiosulfate in batch tests and a fluidized-bed reactor

Nickel is a common heavy metal and often occurs with nitrate (NO_3^-) in effluents from mining and metal-finishing industry. The present study investigates the effects of increasing concentrations (5–200 mg Ni/L) of NiEDTA^{2-} and NiCl_2 on autotrophic denitrification with thiosulfate ($\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$) in batch tests and a fluidized-bed reactor (FBR). In batch bioassays, 50 and 100 mg Ni/L of NiEDTA^{2-} only increased the transient accumulation of NO_2^- , whereas 25–100 mg Ni/L of NiCl_2 inhibited denitrification by 9–19%. NO_3^- and NO_2^- were completely removed in the FBR at feed NiEDTA^{2-} and NiCl_2 concentrations as high as 100 and 200 mg Ni/L, respectively. PCR-DGGE revealed the dominance of *Thiobacillus denitrificans* and the presence of the sulfate-reducing bacterium *Desulfovibrio putealis* in the FBR microbial community at all feed nickel concentrations investigated. Nickel mass balance, thermodynamic modeling and solid phase characterization indicated that nickel sulfide, phosphate and oxide precipitated in the FBR during NiCl_2 injection.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, UPEM, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Inst. for Water Education

Contributors: Di Capua, F., Milone, I., Lakaniemi, A., Hullebusch, E. D., Lens, P. N., Esposito, G.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 534-541

Publication date: 1 Aug 2017

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 238

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 10 SJR 2.029 SNIP 1.84

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Autotrophic denitrification, EDTA, Fluidized-bed reactor, Nickel, Thiosulfate

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2017.04.082

Bibliographical note

INT=keb,"Di Capua, Francesco"

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85019042670

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Biological removal of selenate and ammonium by activated sludge in a sequencing batch reactor

Wastewaters contaminated by both selenium and ammonium need to be treated prior to discharge into natural water bodies, but there are no studies on the simultaneous removal of selenium and ammonium. A sequencing batch reactor (SBR) was inoculated with activated sludge and operated for 90 days. The highest ammonium removal efficiency achieved was 98%, while the total nitrogen removal was 75%. Nearly a complete chemical oxygen demand removal efficiency was attained after 16 days of operation, whereas complete selenate removal was achieved only after 66 days. The highest total Se removal efficiency was 97%. Batch experiments showed that the total Se in the aqueous phase decreased by 21% with increasing initial ammonium concentration from 50 to 100 mg L⁻¹. This study showed that SBR can remove both selenate and ammonium via, respectively, bioreduction and partial nitrification-denitrification and thus offer possibilities for treating selenium and ammonium contaminated effluents.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, UPEM, Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE) Inst. for Water Education

Contributors: Mal, J., Nancharaiah, Y. V., van Hullebusch, E. D., Lens, P. N.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 11-19

Publication date: 2017

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 229

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 10 SJR 2.029 SNIP 1.84

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Activated sludge, Elemental selenium, Selenate bioreduction, Sequencing batch reactor, Simultaneous nitrification and denitrification

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.12.112

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85009200824

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Cultivation of *Scenedesmus acuminatus* in different liquid digestates from anaerobic digestion of pulp and paper industry biosludge

Different undiluted liquid digestates from mesophilic and thermophilic anaerobic digesters of pulp and paper industry biosludge with and without thermal pretreatment were characterized and utilized for cultivating *Scenedesmus acuminatus*. Higher *S. acuminatus* biomass yields were obtained in thermophilic digestates (without and with pretreatment prior to anaerobic digestion (AD): 10.2 ± 2.2 and $10.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ g L}^{-1}$, respectively) than in pretreated mesophilic digestates ($7.8 \pm 0.3 \text{ g L}^{-1}$), likely due to differences in concentration of sulfate, iron, and/or other minor nutrients. *S. acuminatus* removed over 97.4% of ammonium and 99.9% of phosphate and sulfate from the digestates. Color (74–80%) and soluble COD (29–39%) of the digestates were partially removed. Different AD processes resulted in different methane yields (18–126 L $\text{CH}_4 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ VS}$), digestate compositions, and microalgal yields. These findings emphasize the importance of optimizing each processing step in wood-based biorefineries and provide information for pulp and paper industry development for enhancing value generation.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Bio- and Circular Economy

Contributors: Tao, R., Lakaniemi, A., Rintala, J. A.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 706-713

Publication date: 2017

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 245

Issue number: A

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 10 SJR 2.029 SNIP 1.84

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Digestate characteristics, Microalgal growth, Nutrient recovery, Pulp and paper industry, Wastewater treatment

Electronic versions:

Cultivation of *Scenedesmus acuminatus* in different liquid digestates from anaerobic digestion of pulp and paper industry biosludge

Cultivation of *Scenedesmus acuminatus* in different liquid digestates from anaerobic digestion of pulp and paper industry biosludge. Embargo ended: 14/09/19

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2017.08.218

URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:ty-201812052814>

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85029373417

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Fate of metallic engineered nanomaterials in constructed wetlands: prospection and future research perspectives

Metallic engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) undergo various transformations in the environment which affect their fate, toxicity and bioavailability. Although constructed wetlands (CWs) are applied as treatment systems for waste streams potentially containing metallic ENMs, little is known about the fate and effects of ENMs in CWs. Hence, literature data from related fields such as activated sludge wastewater treatment and natural wetlands is used to predict the fate and effects of ENMs in CWs and to analyze the risk of nanomaterials being released from CWs into surface waters. The ENMs are likely to reach the CW (partly) transformed and the transformations will continue in the CW. The main transformation processes depend on the type of ENM and the ambient environmental conditions in the CW. In general, ENMs are expected to undergo sorption onto (suspended) organic matter and plant roots. Although the risk of ENMs being released at high concentrations from CWs is estimated low, caution is warranted because of the estimated rise in the production of these materials. As discharge of (transformed) ENMs from CWs during normal operation is predicted to be low, future research should rather focus on the effects of system malfunctions (e.g. short-circuiting). Efficient retention in the CW and increasing production volumes in the future entail increasing concentrations within the CW substrate and further research needs to address possible adverse effects caused.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Chemistry and Bioengineering, Laboratory of Industrial Water and Ecotechnology, Universiteit Gent, Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry and Applied Ecochemistry, Laboratory of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Royal Military College of Canada

Contributors: Auvinen, H., Gagnon, V., Rousseau, D. P. L., du Laing, G.

Number of pages: 16

Pages: 207–222

Publication date: 2017

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Early online date: 5 Apr 2017

Publication information

Journal: Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio-Technology

Volume: 16

Issue number: 2

ISSN (Print): 1569-1705

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 8.5 SJR 1.615 SNIP 2.383

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Discharge, Effluent, Nanoparticle, Transformation, TSS, Wastewater

DOIs:

10.1007/s11157-017-9427-0

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85021244022

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Indoor thermal environment, air exchange rates, and carbon dioxide concentrations before and after energy retro fits in Finnish and Lithuanian multi-family buildings

Impacts of energy retrofits on indoor thermal environment, i.e. temperature (T) and relative humidity (RH), as well as ventilation rates and carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations, were assessed in 46 Finnish and 20 Lithuanian multi-family buildings, including 39 retrofitted case buildings in Finland and 15 in Lithuania (the remaining buildings were control buildings with no retrofits). In the Finnish buildings, high indoor T along with low RH levels was commonly observed both before and after the retrofits. Ventilation rates (l/s per person) were higher after the retrofits in buildings with mechanical exhaust ventilation than the corresponding values before the retrofits. Measured CO₂ levels were low in vast majority of buildings. In Lithuania, average indoor T levels were low before the retrofits and there was a significant increase in the average T after the retrofits. In addition, average ventilation rate was lower and CO₂ levels were higher after the retrofits in the case buildings (N = 15), both in apartments with natural and mixed ventilation. Based on the results, assessment of thermal conditions and ventilation rates after energy retrofits is crucial for optimal indoor environmental quality and energy

use.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Civil Engineering, Kaunas University of Technology, National Public Health Institute

Contributors: Leivo, V., Prasauskas, T., Du, L., Turunen, M., Kiviste, M., Aaltonen, A., Martuzevicius, D., Haverinen-Shaughnessy, U.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 398-406

Publication date: 2017

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Science of the Total Environment

Volume: 621

ISSN (Print): 0048-9697

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 7.5 SJR 1.546 SNIP 1.68

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Environmental Chemistry, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Air exchange rate, CO concentration, Energy retrofit, Multi-family buildings, Thermal environment

Electronic versions:

STOTEN_FINAL_revision. Embargo ended: 27/11/19

DOIs:

10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.11.227

URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:tuni-201911196077>. Embargo ended: 27/11/19

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 85034947532

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

The effect of low-temperature pretreatment on the solubilization and biomethane potential of microalgae biomass grown in synthetic and wastewater media

Microalgae have been suggested as a sustainable raw material for biofuel production in the form of methane via anaerobic digestion. Here, pretreatments at 60–80 °C were investigated, aiming to study the impact of algae culture media on biomethane potential and pretreatment efficiency. *Chlorella vulgaris* and mixed culture of native algae species (dominating by *Scenedesmus* sp.) were grown in synthetic medium, wastewater (sterilized and non-sterilized) and digestate from anaerobic digestion of pulp and paper biosludge (sterilized and non-sterilized). The biomethane potential for native microalgal biomass varied between 154 and 252 L CH₄ kg⁻¹ VS depending on culture media. The efficiency of the low-temperature pretreatment (80 °C, 3 h) for solubilization (9–12%) of *C. vulgaris* and native algae biomass was similar for algae grown in sterilized and non-sterilized wastewater media. The pretreatment increased the biomethane potential of native algae biomass by 11–24%.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry

Contributors: Kinnunen, V., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 78-84

Publication date: 1 Dec 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 221

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, Digestate, Microalgae, Pulp and paper industry, Wastewater

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.09.017

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84988027316

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Magnesium aminoclay enhances lipid production of mixotrophic *Chlorella* sp. KR-1 while reducing bacterial populations

Improving lipid productivity and preventing overgrowth of contaminating bacteria are critical issues relevant to the commercialization of the mixotrophic microalgae cultivation process. In this paper, we report the use of magnesium aminoclay (MgAC) nanoparticles for enhanced lipid production from oleaginous *Chlorella* sp. KR-1 with simultaneous control of KR-1-associated bacterial growth in mixotrophic cultures with glucose as the model substrate. Addition of 0.01–0.1 g/L MgAC promoted microalgal biomass production better than the MgAC-less control, via differential biocidal effects on microalgal and bacterial cells (the latter being more sensitive to MgAC's bio-toxicity than the former). The inhibition effect of MgAC on co-existing bacteria was, as based on density-gradient-gel-electrophoresis (DGGE) analysis, largely dosage-dependent and species-specific. MgAC also, by inducing an oxidative stress environment, increased both the cell size and lipid content of KR-1, resulting in a considerable, ~25% improvement of mixotrophic algal lipid productivity (to ~410 mg FAME/L/d) compared with the untreated control.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Chungnam National University, Korea Institute of Energy Research, Gachon University

Contributors: Kim, B., Praveenkumar, R., Lee, J., Nam, B., Kim, D. M., Lee, K., Lee, Y. C., Oh, Y. K.

Number of pages: 6

Pages: 608-613

Publication date: 1 Nov 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 219

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Aminoclay, Bacteria, *Chlorella*, Lipid, Mixotrophic culture

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.08.034

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84982219447

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Mild pressure induces rapid accumulation of neutral lipid (triacylglycerol) in *Chlorella* spp.

Effective enhancement of neutral lipid (especially triacylglycerol, TAG) content in microalgae is an important issue for commercialization of microalgal biorefineries. Pressure is a key physical factor affecting the morphological, physiological, and biochemical behaviors of organisms. In this paper, we report a new stress-based method for induction of TAG accumulation in microalgae (specifically, *Chlorella* sp. KR-1 and *Ch. sp.* AG20150) by very-short-duration application of mild pressure. Pressure treatments of 10–15 bar for 2 h resulted in a considerable, ~55% improvement of the 10–100 g/L cells' TAG contents compared with the untreated control. The post-pressure-treatment increase of cytoplasmic TAG granules was further confirmed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Notwithstanding the increased TAG content, the total lipid content was not changed by pressurization, implying that pressure stress possibly induces rapid remodeling/transformation of algal lipids rather than de novo biosynthesis of TAG.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Chungnam National University, Korea Institute of Energy Research

Contributors: Ramasamy, P., Kim, B., Lee, J., Vijayan, D., Lee, K., Nam, B., Jeon, S. G., Kim, D. M., Oh, Y. K.

Number of pages: 5

Pages: 661-665

Publication date: 1 Nov 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 220

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Induction, Microalgae, Neutral lipid, Pressure stress, Triacylglycerol

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.09.025

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84989931657

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Performance of a sonic jet-type charger in high dust load

Sonic jet chargers have originally been used in aerosol measurement devices for particle charging and neutralization. Here, our goal was to study if this charger type could be used in particle control devices in which particle concentrations and gas volumes are much higher. The study includes charging efficiency tests in a laboratory and with a commercial 20 kW wood pellet burner. Actual particle removal efficiency was tested with a laboratory scale parallel plate electrostatic collector. The results show that sonic jet-type chargers also have potential in filtering applications.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Physics

Contributors: Laitinen, A., Keskinen, J.

Number of pages: 6

Pages: 1-6

Publication date: 1 Oct 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Electrostatics

Volume: 83

ISSN (Print): 0304-3886

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.1 SJR 0.513 SNIP 1.022

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering

Keywords: Diffusion charging, Electrostatic precipitation, Sonic jet, Ultrafine particles

Electronic versions:

Performance of a sonic jet-type charger in high dust load

DOIs:

10.1016/j.elstat.2016.06.002

URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:tty-201608094401>

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84979021416

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Sustainable nutrients recovery and recycling by optimizing the chemical addition sequence for struvite precipitation from raw swine slurries

Livestock farming contributes heavily to nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) flows into the environment, a major cause of eutrophication of coastal and freshwater systems. Furthermore, the growing demand for N-P fertilizers is increasing the emission of anthropogenic reactive N into the atmosphere and the depletion of the current P reserves. Therefore, it is essential to minimize the anthropogenic impact on the environment and recycle the wasted N-P for agricultural reuse. This study focused on enhancing struvite ($\text{MgNH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) precipitation from raw swine slurries in batch and laboratory-scale reactors. Different chemical addition sequences were evaluated, and the best removal efficiency (E%) was obtained when the chemicals were mixed before the precipitation process. Struvite was detected at a pH as low as 6 (E%N-P~50%), and high E%N-P was found at pH 7–9.5 (80–95%). Furthermore, air stripping was used in place of NaOH to

adjust pH, returning the same efficiency as if only alkali had been used. XRD and FE-SEM analysis of the precipitate showed that the recovered struvite was of high purity with orthorhombic crystalline structure and only trace amounts of impurities from matrix organics, co-precipitation products (CaO and amorphous calcium-phosphates), and residuals of added chemicals (MgO).

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Department of Materials Science

Contributors: Taddeo, R., Kolppo, K., Lepistö, R.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 52-58

Publication date: 15 Sep 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Environmental Management

Volume: 180

ISSN (Print): 0301-4797

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 5.9 SJR 1.161 SNIP 1.833

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

Keywords: Air stripping, Chemical addition, Crystallization, Manure management, Nutrients recycling, Struvite

DOIs:

10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.05.009

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84978733912

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Mitigation of propylene glycol emissions to groundwater and soil

Background

Propylene glycol based deicing agents are used at airports to remove ice and prevent ice accumulation into airplanes. Propylene glycol is readily biodegradable both aerobically and anaerobically but it has been noticed to migrate into groundwater (Greco et al., 2012). Currently propylene glycol emissions are collected and treated at municipal treatment plants. More information is needed about mitigation measures to prevent propylene glycol emissions into ground water and soil.

Aim

The objective of current study was to study whether low cost materials can improve propylene glycol degradation in soil and decrease its migration into groundwater and soil at low temperatures. The low cost materials were chosen based on literature survey and small scale laboratory experiments as well as technical parameters and current use at Finnish airport structures. Experiments were carried out in two pilot-scale temperature controlled lysimeters (height 3 m, radius 50 cm) operated at -5 to 20°C, i.e. simulating winter, spring and summer conditions to compare control lysimeter and amended lysimeter. Deicing agent was mixed with flake ice in order to simulate snow and added on top of the soil and/or amendments. The purpose was to find out whether addition of peat and blast furnace sand can mitigate propylene glycol emissions.

Conclusion

Lysimeter leachate formation and migration of propylene glycol into lysimeter leachate were minimal when the soil was frozen. Biodegradation of propylene glycol was detected as formation of its degradation products in both lysimeters after the soil temperature had increased above 0°C. However, comparison of results from control lysimeter and lysimeter amended with peat and blast furnace sand revealed that the amendments did not improve biodegradation of propylene glycol nor decrease its migration into lysimeter leachate.

General information

Publication status: Published

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Tampere University of Technology, Finavia Oy

Contributors: Palmroth, M. R. T., Pispä, L., Kettunen, R. H., Hänninen, T., Rintala, J. A.

Pages: 191

Publication date: 5 Sep 2016

Peer-reviewed: Unknown

Event: Paper presented at Nordrocs 2016, 6th Joint Nordic Meeting on Remediation of Contaminated Sites, Espoo, Finland.

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering

URLs:

<http://nordrocs.org/> (Conference website)

Research output: [Other conference contribution](#) > [Paper, poster or abstract](#) > [Scientific](#)

Long-term stability of bioelectricity generation coupled with tetrathionate disproportionation

To prevent uncontrolled acidification of the environment, reduced inorganic sulfur compounds (RISCs) can be bioelectrochemically removed from water streams. The long-term stability of bioelectricity production from tetrathionate ($S_4O_6^{2-}$) was studied in highly acidic conditions (pH <2.5) in two-chamber fed-batch microbial fuel cells (MFCs). The maximum current density was improved from previously reported 80 mA m^{-2} to 225 mA m^{-2} by optimizing the external resistance. The observed reaction products of tetrathionate disproportionation were sulfate and elemental sulfur. In long-term run, stable electricity production was obtained for over 700 days with the average current density of 150 mA m^{-2} . The internal resistance of the MFC decreased over time and no biofouling was observed. This study shows that tetrathionate is an efficient substrate also for long-term bioelectricity production.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry

Contributors: Sulonen, M. L. K., Lakaniemi, A. M., Kokko, M. E., Puhakka, J. A.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 876-882

Publication date: 1 Sep 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 216

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Acidophile, Disproportionation, Long-term stability, Microbial fuel cell, Tetrathionate

DOIs:

[10.1016/j.biortech.2016.06.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2016.06.024)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 8497477755

Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) > [Article](#) > [Scientific](#) > [peer-review](#)

Recent advances in nutrient removal and recovery in biological and bioelectrochemical systems

Nitrogen and phosphorous are key pollutants in wastewater to be removed and recovered for sustainable development. Traditionally, nitrogen removal is practiced through energy intensive biological nitrification and denitrification entailing a major cost in wastewater treatment. Recent innovations in nitrogen removal aim at reducing energy requirements and recovering ammonium nitrogen. Bioelectrochemical systems (BES) are promising for recovering ammonium nitrogen from nitrogen rich waste streams (urine, digester liquor, swine liquor, and landfill leachate) profitably. Phosphorus is removed from the wastewater in the form of polyphosphate granules by polyphosphate accumulating organisms. Alternatively, phosphorous is removed/recovered as Fe-P or struvite through chemical precipitation (iron or magnesium dosing). In this article, recent advances in nutrients removal from wastewater coupled to recovery are presented by applying a waste biorefinery concept. Potential capabilities of BES in recovering nitrogen and phosphorous are reviewed to spur future investigations towards development of nutrient recovery biotechnologies.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A2 Review article in a scientific journal

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering

Contributors: Nancharaiah, Y. V., Venkata Mohan, S., Lens, P. N. L.

Pages: 173-185

Publication date: Sep 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 215

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Microbial fuel cells, Nitrogen removal, Phosphorus removal, Waste biorefinery, Wastewater

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.03.129

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84962019395

Research output: Contribution to journal > Review Article > Scientific > peer-review

Methodological approaches for fractionation and speciation to estimate trace element bioavailability in engineered anaerobic digestion ecosystems: An overview

Optimal supply of trace elements (TE) is a prerequisite for microbial growth and activity in anaerobic digestion (AD) bioprocesses. However, the required concentrations and ratios of essential TE for AD biotechnologies strongly depend on prevailing operating conditions as well as feedstock composition. Furthermore, TE in AD bioreactors undergo complex physicochemical reactions and may be present as free ions, complex bound or as precipitates depending on pH, or on the presence of sulfur compounds or organic macromolecules. To overcome TE deficiency, various commercial mineral products are typically applied to AD processes. The addition of heavy metals poses the risk of overdosing operating systems, which may be toxic to microbial consortia and ultimately the environment. Adequate supplementation, therefore, requires appropriate knowledge not only about the composition, but also on the speciation and bioavailability of TE. However, very little is yet fully understood on this specific issue. Evaluations of TE typically only include the measurement of total TE concentrations but do not consider the chemical forms in which TE exist. Thus detailed information on bioavailability and potential toxicity cannot be provided. This review provides an overview of the state of the art in approaches to determine bioavailable TE in anaerobic bioprocesses, including sequential fractionation and speciation techniques. Critical aspects and considerations, including with respect to sampling and analytical procedures, as well as mathematical modeling, are examined. The approaches discussed in this review are based on our experiences and on previously published studies in the context of the "COST Action 1302: European Network on Ecological Roles of Trace Metals in Anaerobic Biotechnologies."

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Université Paris-Est, Groupement de Recherche Eau Sol Environnement, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Linköping University, Campus Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Federal Institute of Hydrology, University of Birmingham, Université Reims Champagne Ardenne, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Univ Porto, Universidade do Porto, Fac Med, Dept Med Imaging, Centro Ricerche Produzioni Animali (CRPA), ENEA/CREATE/Università Degli Studi Napoli Federico II, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, BIOENERGY 2020 GmbH, Natl. University of Ireland, Galway

Contributors: van Hullebusch, E. D., Guibaud, G., Simon, S., Lenz, M., Yekta, S. S., Feroso, F. G., Jain, R., Duester, L., Roussel, J., Guillon, E., Skyllberg, U., Almeida, C. M. R., Pechaud, Y., Garuti, M., Frunzo, L., Esposito, G., Carliell-Marquet, C., Ortner, M., Collins, G.

Number of pages: 43

Pages: 1324-1366

Publication date: 17 Aug 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology

Volume: 46

Issue number: 16

ISSN (Print): 1064-3389

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Water Science and Technology, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, analytical methods, bioavailability, fractionation, speciation, trace elements

DOIs:

10.1080/10643389.2016.1235943

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84991813353

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Hydrothermal carbonization of pulp mill streams

The progress of the conversion, the yield, the structure and the morphology of the produced carbonaceous materials as a function of time were systematically studied with pyrolysis-GC/FID and FESEM microscope. The conversion of galactoglucomannan, bleached kraft pulp and TEMPO oxidized cellulose nanofibrils followed the reaction route of glucose being slower though with fibrous material, higher molar mass and viscosity. The conversion of kraft lignin was minor following completely different reaction route. Carbonaceous particles of different shape and size were produced with yields between 23% and 73% after 4 h with being higher for lignin than carbohydrates. According to the results, potential pulp mill streams represent lignocellulosic resources for generation of carbonaceous materials.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Materials Science, Research group: Materials Characterization, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland

Contributors: Wikberg, H., Ohra-aho, T., Honkanen, M., Kanerva, H., Harlin, A., Vippola, M., Laine, C.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 236-244

Publication date: 1 Jul 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 212

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Galactoglucomannan, Hydrothermal carbonization, Kraft lignin, Kraft pulp, Pulp mill

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.04.061

Bibliographical note

EXT="Harlin, Ali"

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84963954557

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Possible impacts of increasing maximum truck weight: Finland case study

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A3 Part of a book or another research book

Organisations: Department of Information Management and Logistics, Research group: Transport Research Centre Verne

Contributors: Nykänen, L., Liimatainen, H.

Number of pages: 13

Pages: 121-133

Publication date: May 2016

Host publication information

Title of host publication: Towards innovative freight and logistics : Research for innovative transports set

Volume: 2

Place of publication: Great Britain

Publisher: Wiley-ISTE

Editors: Blanquart, C., Clausen, U., Jacob, B.

ISBN (Print): 978-1-78630-027-0

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Business and International Management, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Freight logistics, Energy efficiency

URLs:

<http://www.iste.co.uk/index.php?p=a&ACTION=View&id=977>

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding > Chapter > Scientific > peer-review

Effect of heavy metal co-contaminants on selenite bioreduction by anaerobic granular sludge

This study investigated bioreduction of selenite by anaerobic granular sludge in the presence of heavy metals and analyzed the fate of the bioreduced selenium and the heavy metals. Selenite bioreduction was not significantly inhibited in the presence of Pb(II) and Zn(II). More than 92% of 79 mg/L selenite was removed by bioreduction even in the presence of 150 mg/L of Pb(II) or 400 mg/L of Zn(II). In contrast, only 65-48% selenite was bioreduced in the presence of 150-400 mg/L Cd(II). Formation of elemental selenium or selenide varied with heavy metal type and concentration. Notably, the majority of the bioreduced selenium (70-90% in the presence of Pb and Zn, 50-70% in the presence of Cd) and heavy metals (80-90% of Pb and Zn, 60-80% of Cd) were associated with the granular sludge. The results have implications in the treatment of selenium wastewaters and biogenesis of metal selenides.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, UPEM, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Environmental Engineering and Water Technology Department, UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

Contributors: Mal, J., Nancharaiah, Y. V., van Hullebusch, E. D., Lens, P. N. L.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 1-8

Publication date: 1 Apr 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 206

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Anaerobic granular sludge, Biosorption, Heavy metal removal, Metal selenide, Selenite bioreduction

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2016.01.064

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84961305364

Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) › [Article](#) › [Scientific](#) › [peer-review](#)

Mapping indoor overheating and air pollution risk modification across Great Britain: A modelling study

Housing has long been thought to play a significant role in population exposure to environmental hazards such as high temperatures and air pollution. However, there is sparse data describing how housing may modify heat and air pollution exposure such that housing's role in poor health and mortality from these hazards may be estimated. This paper describes the development of individual-address level indoor overheating and air pollution risk modifiers for Great Britain, for use alongside historical weather, outdoor air pollution, population socio-economic data, and mortality data in a large-scale epidemiological investigation. A geographically-referenced housing stock database was developed using the Homes Energy Efficiency Database (HEED) and the English Housing Survey (EHS). Simulations of unique combinations of building, fabric, occupation, and environment were run using a modelling framework developed for EnergyPlus 8.0, estimating indoor temperature metrics, indoor/outdoor ratio of pollution from outdoor sources, and indoor air pollution from multiple indoor sources. Results were compiled, matched back to individual properties in HEED, and mapped using Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Results indicate urban areas had higher numbers of buildings prone to overheating, reduced levels indoor air pollution from outdoor sources, and higher air pollution from indoor sources relative to rural areas, driven largely by variations in building types. The results provide the first national-scale quantitative estimate of heat and indoor air pollution modification by dwellings, aggregated at levels suitable for inclusion in health analysis.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, University of Oxford, University of Nottingham

Contributors: Taylor, J., Davies, M., Mavrogianni, A., Shrubsole, C., Hamilton, I., Das, P., Jones, B., Oikonomou, E., Biddulph, P.

Number of pages: 12

Pages: 1-12

Publication date: 1 Apr 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 99

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Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 7.1 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.227

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Building physics, Building stock modelling, IAQ, Overheating

DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2016.01.010

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84955098873&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84955098873

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Agronomic characteristics of five different urban waste digestates

The use of digestate in agriculture is an efficient way to recycle materials and to decrease the use of mineral fertilizers. The agronomic characteristics of the digestates can promote plant growth and soil properties after digestate fertilization but also harmful effects can arise due to digestate quality, e.g. pH, organic matter and heavy metal content. The objective of this study was to evaluate the differences and similarities in agronomic characteristics and the value of five urban waste digestates from different biogas plants treating either food waste, organic fraction of organic solid waste or a mixture of waste-activated sludge and vegetable waste. The digestate agronomic characteristics were studied with chemical analyses and the availability of nutrients was also assessed with growth experiments and soil mineralization tests. All studied urban digestates produced 5-30% higher ryegrass yields compared to a control mineral fertilizer with a similar inorganic nitrogen concentration, while the feedstock source affected the agronomic value. Food waste and organic fraction of municipal solid waste digestates were characterized by high agronomic value due to the availability of nutrients and low heavy metal load. Waste-activated sludge as part of the feedstock mixture, however, increased the heavy metal content and reduced nitrogen availability to the plant, thus reducing the fertilizer value of the digestate.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)

Contributors: Tampio, E., Salo, T., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 10

Pages: 293-302

Publication date: 15 Mar 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Environmental Management

Volume: 169

ISSN (Print): 0301-4797

Ratings:

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, Digestate, Fertilizer value, Heavy metals, Nutrients, Plant growth

DOIs:

10.1016/j.jenvman.2016.01.001

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84954489661

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Release and characteristics of fungal fragments in various conditions

Intact spores and submicrometer size fragments are released from moldy building materials during growth and sporulation. It is unclear whether all fragments originate from fungal growth or if small pieces of building materials are also aerosolized as a result of microbial decomposition. In addition, particles may be formed through nucleation from secondary metabolites of fungi, such as microbial volatile organic compounds (MVOCs). In this study, we used the elemental composition of particles to characterize the origin of submicrometer fragments released from materials

contaminated by fungi. Particles from three fungal species (*Aspergillus versicolor*, *Cladosporium cladosporioides* and *Penicillium brevicompactum*), grown on agar, wood and gypsum board were aerosolized using the Fungal Spore Source Strength Tester (FSSST) at three air velocities (5, 16 and 27 m/s). Released spores (optical size, $d_p \geq 0.8 \mu\text{m}$) and fragments ($d_p \leq 0.8 \mu\text{m}$) were counted using direct-reading optical aerosol instruments. Particles were also collected on filters, and their morphology and elemental composition analyzed using scanning electron microscopes (SEMs) coupled with an Energy-Dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX). Among the studied factors, air velocity resulted in the most consistent trends in the release of fungal particles. Total concentrations of both fragments and spores increased with an increase in air velocity for all species whereas fragment-spore (F/S) ratios decreased. EDX analysis showed common elements, such as C, O, Mg and Ca, for blank material samples and fungal growth. However, N and P were exclusive to the fungal growth, and therefore were used to differentiate biological fragments from non-biological ones. Our results indicated that majority of fragments contained N and P. Because we observed increased release of fragments with increased air velocities, nucleation of MVOCs was likely not a relevant process in the formation of fungal fragments. Based on elemental composition, most fragments originated from fungi, but also fragments from growth material were detected.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Physics, Research area: Aerosol Physics, Research area: Optics, Research group: The Instrumentation, Emissions, and Atmospheric Aerosols Group, Department of Environmental Science, University of Eastern Finland, Itä-Suomen yliopisto, SIB Labs, Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati

Contributors: Mensah-Attipoe, J., Saari, S., Veijalainen, A. M., Pasanen, P., Keskinen, J., Leskinen, J. T. T., Reponen, T.

Number of pages: 10

Pages: 234-243

Publication date: 15 Mar 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

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ISSN (Print): 0048-9697

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 6.9 SJR 1.652 SNIP 1.869

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Chemistry, Pollution, Waste Management and Disposal, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Air velocity, Elemental analysis, Energy Dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, Fragments, Scanning electron microscope

DOIs:

10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.12.095

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84953924447

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Pre-use phase LCA of a multi-story residential building: Can greenhouse gas emissions be used as a more general environmental performance indicator?

Both the construction and use of buildings cause significant environmental pressures. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions imposed by buildings have been studied rather extensively, but less is known about other impacts. Still, climate change is only one harmful impact driven by buildings. Furthermore, no studies exist about how the other impacts are correlated with GHG emissions in the building context, and thus to what extent GHGs could be utilized as a more general environmental performance indicator. This paper fills these gaps by presenting a life cycle assessment of the pre-use phase of a modern concrete-element residential building with a very comprehensive life cycle inventory (LCI). The focus of the study is on the comparison of the accumulation of different environmental impacts relative to GHGs. The accumulation is analyzed from two perspectives common to building LCAs: building systems and different construction materials. The ReCiPe midpoint assessment method is utilized to reach wide impact category coverage. The study shows how GHGs act as a relatively good indicator for eight impact categories, but not for the others. The study also depicts that a very high coverage in the LCI must be reached to capture the majority of the different impacts. Many materials and building systems are considered non-relevant and are often excluded from building LCAs, which are in fact of great importance in many impact categories.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University of Iceland, Aalto University

Contributors: Heinonen, J., Säynäjoki, A., Junnonen, J. M., Pöyry, A., Junnila, S.

Number of pages: 10
Pages: 116-125
Publication date: 1 Jan 2016
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment
Volume: 95
ISSN (Print): 0360-1323
Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 7.1 SJR 1.998 SNIP 2.227

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Building, Construction, Embodied emissions, Environmental impact, LCA, Life cycle assessment, ReCiPe DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2015.09.006

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84941915948

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Cell-wall disruption and lipid/astaxanthin extraction from microalgae: Chlorella and Haematococcus

Recently, biofuels and nutraceuticals produced from microalgae have emerged as major interests, resulting in intensive research of the microalgal biorefinery process. In this paper, recent developments in cell-wall disruption and extraction methods are reviewed, focusing on lipid and astaxanthin production from the biotechnologically important microalgae Chlorella and Haematococcus, respectively. As a common, critical bottleneck for recovery of intracellular components such as lipid and astaxanthin from these microalgae, the composition and structure of rigid, thick cell-walls were analyzed. Various chemical, physical, physico-chemical, and biological methods applied for cell-wall breakage and lipid/astaxanthin extraction from Chlorella and Haematococcus are discussed in detail and compared based on efficiency, energy consumption, type and dosage of solvent, biomass concentration and status (wet/dried), toxicity, scalability, and synergistic combinations. This report could serve as a useful guide to the implementation of practical downstream processes for recovery of valuable products from microalgae including Chlorella and Haematococcus.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Korea Institute of Energy Research, KAIST

Contributors: Kim, D. Y., Vijayan, D., Praveenkumar, R., Han, J. I., Lee, K., Park, J. Y., Chang, W. S., Lee, J. S., Oh, Y. K.

Pages: 300-310

Publication date: 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 199

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 9.9 SJR 2.215 SNIP 1.945

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Astaxanthin, Chlorella, Extraction, Haematococcus, Lipid

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2015.08.107

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<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84940676422&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Composites of high-temperature thermomechanical pulps and polylactic acid

High-temperature thermomechanical pulps (HT-TMP, defibrated at 150 to 170 °C) were compared to a reference TMP (defibrated at 130 °C) as a reinforcement for polylactic acid (PLA). Composites were prepared by melt compounding, followed by injection molding, gradually increasing the used fiber content from 0 to 20 wt.%. The injection-molded specimens were characterized by tensile and impact strength tests, scanning electron microscopy, water absorption tests, and differential scanning calorimetry. The TMP fiber damage was also characterized before and after melt compounding by optical analysis. At 20% fiber content, the Young's modulus increased significantly, while the tensile strength remained unchanged and the impact strength decreased slightly. All fibers suffered damage during melt compounding, but the

tensile strength remained about the same as in pure PLA. All types of TMP were able to increase the PLA rate of crystallization. The HT-TMP fibers were dispersed more evenly in PLA than the 130 °C TMP. The 170 °C TMP produced composites of lower water absorption than the other two TMP types, probably because of its lower hemicellulose content and its higher surface coverage by lignin.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Materials Science, Research group: Plastics and Elastomer Technology, Aalto University

Contributors: Solala, I., Koistinen, A., Siljander, S., Vuorinen, J., Vuorinen, T.

Number of pages: 16

Pages: 1125-1140

Publication date: 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: BioResources

Volume: 11

Issue number: 1

ISSN (Print): 1930-2126

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.5 SJR 0.493 SNIP 0.877

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Waste Management and Disposal, Environmental Engineering, Bioengineering

Keywords: High-temperature thermomechanical pulp, Hydrophobic fibers, Mechanical properties, Polylactic acid, Thermal properties, Wood fiber composites

DOIs:

10.15376/biores.11.1.1125-1140

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84949921508

Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) > [Article](#) > [Scientific](#) > [peer-review](#)

High efficiency dilute nitride solar cells: Simulations meet experiments

Parameter extraction procedure and simulation of dilute nitride solar cells are reported. Using PC1D simulation and fitting to experimental current-voltage and external quantum efficiency data, we retrieve the phenomenological material parameters for GaInNAs solar cells. Based on these, we have constructed a model that can explain the changes in short circuit current and open circuit voltage of n-i-p solar cells subjected to rapid thermal annealing. The model reveals that non-annealed MBE-grown GaInNAs material has an n-type doping that evolves to p-type upon rapid thermal annealing. The change of doping type and the shift of the physical location of the pn-junction were confirmed by Kelvin-probe force microscopy. The PC1D modelling was found to work well also for GaInNAs p-i-n solar cells with opposite polarity. It was also found that the GaInNAs lower doping levels in p-i-n solar cells grown at lowered As/III flux ratios were associated with increased carrier lifetimes.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Optoelectronics Research Centre, Research group: Semiconductor Technology and Applications

Contributors: Tukiainen, A., Aho, A., Polojärvi, V., Ahorinta, R., Guina, M.

Number of pages: 20

Pages: 113-132

Publication date: 2016

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Green Engineering

Volume: 5

Issue number: 3-4

Article number: 8

ISSN (Print): 1904-4720

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.7 SJR 0.132 SNIP 0.294

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Energy(all), Physics and Astronomy(all), Materials Science(all)

DOIs:

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Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84983050025

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Simultaneous nutrient removal and lipid production with *Chlorella vulgaris* on sterilized and non-sterilized anaerobically pretreated piggery wastewater

Piggery wastewater is a potent nutrient source for microalgal lipid production. Wastewater has been usually sterilized when used for microalgal cultivation. This is uneconomical in large-scale applications. Therefore, lipid productivity of *Chlorella vulgaris* CY5 using sterilized and non-sterilized diluted anaerobically pretreated piggery wastewater was studied in batch reactors. The maximum average lipid productivity was obtained after 12 days of incubation and it was higher with the sterilized wastewater than with the non-sterilized one (117g/L/d vs. 91.3g/L/d), due to the higher biomass concentration. Because of the unexpected increase of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in the cultures, second experiment was conducted to characterize the composition of produced DOC in non-sterilized wastewater. Carbohydrate content increased in the liquid phase but decreased in the biomass after nitrogen had been exhausted. After 12 days of incubation, soluble chemical oxygen demand (COD) was 414 ± 56 mg/L, biomass production was 2.8 ± 0.15 g/L, and lipid content was 30.3 ± 1.2 wt%. Average lipid productivity from day zero to day 12 was 70.5 ± 1.1 g/L/d. *C. vulgaris* removed nutrients from the non-sterilized wastewater and produced oleaginous biomass, although the lipid productivity was higher with sterilized wastewater.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Center of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Research Center for Energy Technology and Strategy, National Cheng Kung University, Department of Environmental Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering

Contributors: Marjakangas, J. M., Chen, C. Y., Lakaniemi, A. M., Puhakka, J. A., Whang, L. M., Chang, J. S.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 177-184

Publication date: 5 Nov 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Early online date: 23 Jul 2015

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Journal: Biochemical Engineering Journal

Volume: 103

ISSN (Print): 1369-703X

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 4.6 SJR 0.952 SNIP 1.075

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Biomedical Engineering, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Aerobic process, Lipid production, Microalgae, Piggery wastewater, Sterilization, Wastewater treatment

DOIs:

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<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84939202209&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84939202209

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Airtightness of residential buildings in Finland

Single-family buildings and apartments in multi-family apartment buildings have been studied in Finland in two large-scale studies between the years 2002 and 2009. This paper is based on the measurements of airtightness of 170 single-family detached houses and 56 apartments by fan pressurisation method at 50 Pa. The mean air change rate of 10 autoclaved aerated concrete block, 10 shuttering concrete block, 10 concrete element, 10 brick masonry, 10 lightweight aggregate concrete block, 100 timber-framed, and 20 log single-family houses was 1.5 h⁻¹, 1.6 h⁻¹, 2.6 h⁻¹, 2.8 h⁻¹, 3.2 h⁻¹, 3.9 h⁻¹ and 6.0 h⁻¹, respectively. In concrete-built multi-storey houses, in which the intermediate floor was cast on site, the mean n₅₀-value of 23 apartments was 0.7 h⁻¹. The mean n₅₀-value of 20 apartments in multi-storey houses built from concrete elements was 1.6 h⁻¹. 16 apartments in timber-framed multi-storey houses had a mean n₅₀-value 2.9 h⁻¹. Factors like construction method and insulation material (polyurethane insulation) in timber-framed houses, seam insulation material in log houses and ceiling structure in heavyweight buildings among others were found to have an effect on the average values of air change rates. The mean values of airtightness do

not satisfy the recommended level of airtightness in Finland. Most important result, however, is that good airtightness of individual houses was reached within all house groups regardless of the choice of structure, storeys, ventilation system or technology of construction.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Civil Engineering, Life Cycle Effectiveness of the Built Environment (LCE@BE), Aalto University, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering

Contributors: Vinha, J., Manelius, E., Korpi, M., Salminen, K., Kurnitski, J., Kiviste, M., Laukkarinen, A.

Number of pages: 13

Pages: 128-140

Publication date: 1 Nov 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

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Issue number: P2

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 6.9 SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.498

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Civil and Structural Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Air change rate, Air leakage, Airtightness, Residential buildings

Electronic versions:

Kiviste - Airtightness of residential buildings in Finland. Embargo ended: 11/06/17

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URLs:

<http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi:tuni-201911216158>. Embargo ended: 11/06/17

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<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84938085676&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84938085676

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Assessing uncertainty in housing stock infiltration rates and associated heat loss: English and UK case studies

Strategies to reduce domestic heating loads by minimizing the infiltration of cold air through adventitious openings located in the thermal envelopes of houses are highlighted by the building codes of many countries. Consequent reductions of energy demand and CO₂e emission are often unquantified by empirical evidence. Instead, a mean heating season infiltration rate is commonly inferred from an air leakage rate using a simple ratio scaled to account for the physical and environmental properties of a dwelling. The scaling does not take account of the permeability of party walls in conjoined dwellings and so cannot differentiate between the infiltration of unconditioned ambient air that requires heating, and conditioned air from adjacent dwellings that does not. A stochastic method is presented that applies a theoretical model of adventitious infiltration to predict distributions of mean infiltration rates and the associated total heat loss in any stock of dwellings during heating hours. The method is applied to the English and UK housing stocks and provides probability distribution functions of stock infiltration rates and total heat loss during the heating season for two extremes of party wall permeability. The distributions predict that up to 79% of the current English stock could require additional purpose-provided ventilation to limit negative health consequences. National models predict that fewer dwellings are under-ventilated. The distributions are also used to predict that infiltration is responsible for 3-5% of total UK energy demand, 11-15% of UK housing stock energy demand, and 10-14% of UK housing stock carbon emissions.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University of Nottingham, University of Oxford, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University College London

Contributors: Jones, B., Das, P., Chalabi, Z., Davies, M., Hamilton, I., Lowe, R., Mavrogianni, A., Robinson, D., Taylor, J.

Number of pages: 13

Pages: 644-656

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Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 92

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 6.9 SJR 2.067 SNIP 2.498

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: DOMVENT, Leakage, Model, Monte Carlo, Permeability, Ventilation

DOIs:

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Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84934989246

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Cultivation of *Nannochloropsis* for eicosapentaenoic acid production in wastewaters of pulp and paper industry

The eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) containing marine microalga *Nannochloropsis oculata* was grown in an effluent from anaerobic digestion of excess activated sludge from a wastewater treatment plant serving a combination of a pulp and a paper mill and a municipality (digester effluent, DE), mixed with the effluent of the same wastewater treatment plant. The maximum specific growth rate and photosynthesis of *N. oculata* were similar in the DE medium and in artificial sea water medium (ASW) but after 7. days, algae grown in the DE medium contained seven times more triacylglycerols (TAGs) per cell than cells grown in ASW, indicating mild stress in the DE medium. However, the volumetric rate of EPA production was similar in the ASW and DE media. The results suggest that *N. oculata* could be used to produce EPA, utilizing the nutrients available after anaerobic digestion of excess activated sludge of a pulp and paper mill.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), University of Turku, Department of Biochemistry/Molecular Plant Biology, Department of Biochemistry/Food Chemistry and Food Development

Contributors: Polishchuk, A., Valev, D., Tarvainen, M., Mishra, S., Kinnunen, V., Antal, T., Yang, B., Rintala, J., Tyystjärvi, E.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 469-476

Publication date: 1 Oct 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Early online date: 2 Jul 2015

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 193

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 9.2 SJR 2.243 SNIP 1.899

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Eicosapentaenoic acid, *Nannochloropsis*, Paper mill, Pulp mill, Wastewater

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2015.06.135

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Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84936059366

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Effects of anode potentials on bioelectrogenic conversion of xylose and microbial community compositions

The results on the effects of different anode potentials on current densities, coulombic efficiencies and microbial communities are contradictory and have not been studied with xylose, an important constituent of lignocellulosic materials. In this study, the effects of different anode potentials (+0.2, 0 and -0.2V vs. Ag/AgCl) on current generation, xylose degradation and microbial communities were examined with an exoelectrogenic enrichment culture originating from

anaerobic sludge. Anode potential of +0.2V (vs. Ag/AgCl) resulted in the highest current density and coulombic efficiency of $1.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ A/m}^2$ and $62 \pm 11\%$, respectively, and there was no accumulation of soluble metabolites. With anode potentials of 0 and -0.2V the current densities remained low and acetate, butyrate and propionate were detected in the end of batch runs. Different anode potentials resulted in substantial differences in the anodic bacterial species. At more positive anode potentials, *Ochrobactrum intermedium* reported to be capable of direct electron transfer dominated. At more negative anode potentials, a known mediator-producer, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, and *Desulfitobacterium hafnience*, that has been reported to use mediated electron transfer, were detected. This study shows that the anode potential has a substantial effect on microbial communities and on xylose metabolism.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio)

Contributors: Kokko, M. E., Mäkinen, A. E., Sulonen, M. L. K., Puhakka, J. A.

Number of pages: 5

Pages: 248-252

Publication date: 5 Sep 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Early online date: 24 Jun 2015

Publication information

Journal: Biochemical Engineering Journal

Volume: 101

ISSN (Print): 1369-703X

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 4.6 SJR 0.952 SNIP 1.075

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Biomedical Engineering, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Anaerobic processes, Anode potential, Batch processing, Biocatalysis, Bioconversion, Microbial fuel cell

DOIs:

10.1016/j.bej.2015.06.007

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<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84936752873&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84936752873

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Lipid production by eukaryotic microorganisms isolated from palm oil mill effluent

Microbial oil production combined with wastewater management is one option for a more sustainable future. Micrographs of microbial cultures enriched from palm oil mill effluent (POME) showed lipid inclusion in the eukaryotic cells, indicating the cells can accumulate lipids. However, enriching the culture did not increase the total lipids. Therefore, eukaryotic microorganisms were isolated from POME to investigate whether these microorganisms are potential lipid producers. Four strains were isolated, and their lipid synthesis capabilities were compared with known oleaginous yeasts in a synthetic oil-free medium. Two strains (identified as *Galactomyces geotrichum* and *Graphium penicillioides*) had the potential to accumulate lipid accumulation based on the increase in triacylglycerol content. *G. penicillioides* was the most promising strain for lipid production as this strain accumulated more lipids than the well-known oleaginous yeast *Cryptococcus curvatus* ($29.1 \pm 3.0 \text{ wt}\%$ vs. $20.2 \pm 2.9 \text{ wt}\%$). To our knowledge, oil synthesis and accumulation by *G. penicillioides* have not previously been reported.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), National Cheng Kung University, Center of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Research Center for Energy Technology and Strategy, Neste Oil Oyj

Contributors: Marjakangas, J. M., Lakaniemi, A. M., Koskinen, P. E. P., Chang, J. S., Puhakka, J. A.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 48-54

Publication date: 5 Jul 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Biochemical Engineering Journal

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ISSN (Print): 1369-703X

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 4.6 SJR 0.952 SNIP 1.075

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Biomedical Engineering, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Filamentous fungi, Lipid accumulation, Microbial growth, Palm oil mill effluent, Physiology, Yeast

DOIs:

10.1016/j.bej.2015.03.006

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84924943977&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Bibliographical note

EXT="Koskinen, Perttu E. P."

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84924943977

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Fluidized-bed denitrification of mining water tolerates high nickel concentrations

This study revealed that fluidized-bed denitrifying cultures tolerated soluble Ni concentrations up to 500mg/L at 7-8 and 22°C. From 10 to 40mg/L of feed Ni, denitrification resulted in complete nitrate and nitrite removal. The concomitant reduction of 30mg/L of sulfate produced 10mg/L of sulfide that precipitated nickel, resulting in soluble effluent Ni below 22mg/L. At this stage, Dechloromonas species were the dominant denitrifying bacteria. From 60 to 500mg/L of feed Ni, nickel remained in solution due to the inhibition of sulfate reduction. At soluble 60mg/L of Ni, denitrification was partially inhibited prior to recover after 34days of enrichment by other Ni-tolerant species (including Delftia, Zoogloea and Azospira) that supported Dechloromonas. Subsequently, the FBR cultures completely removed nitrate even at 500mg/L of Ni. Visual Minteq speciation model predicted the formation of NiS, NiCO₃ and Ni₃(PO₄)₂, whilst only Ni₃(PO₄)₂ was detected by XRD.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Université Paris-Est, Laboratoire Géomatériaux et Environnement (EA 4508), UPEM

Contributors: Zou, G., Papirio, S., van Hullebusch, E. D., Puhakka, J. A.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 284-290

Publication date: 1 Mar 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 179

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 9.2 SJR 2.243 SNIP 1.899

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Denitrification, Denitrifying communities, Fluidized-bed reactor, Nickel, X-ray diffraction

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2014.12.044

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84919934975&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84919934975

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Combination of a novel electrode material and artificial mediators to enhance power generation in an MFC

This study focuses on two main aspects: developing a novel cost-effective electrode material and power production from domestic wastewater using three different mediators. Methylene blue (MB), neutral red (NR) and 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (HNQ) were selected as electrode mediators with different concentrations. A tin-coated copper mesh electrode was tested as anode electrode. Maximum power density of the microbial fuel cell (MFC) with 300 µM MB was 636 mW/m². Optimal mediator concentrations with respect to the achieved maximum power output for MB, NR and HNQ were 300 µM, 200 µM and 50 µM, respectively. The results demonstrate that tin-coated copper mesh showed a higher

biocompatibility and electrical conductivity.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Firat University

Contributors: Taskan, E., Özkaya, B., Hasar, H.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 320-328

Publication date: 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Water Science and Technology

Volume: 71

Issue number: 3

ISSN (Print): 0273-1223

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 0.464 SNIP 0.596

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Water Science and Technology

Keywords: Internal resistance, Mediator, Microbial fuel cell, Power output

DOIs:

10.2166/wst.2014.487

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84925246339&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84925246339

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Fungal treatment of landfill mining fine fraction to increase its stability and end-use potential

Landfill mining, i.e. extraction, processing, treatment and recovery of landfilled materials, is conducted to prevent pollution and to recover materials and energy from waste (Krook et al., 2012). On average, half of landfilled waste is material resembling soil, i.e. its fine fraction (FF, < 20 mm) (Kartinen et al., 2013). The end-use potential of the FF is limited due to its organic matter content, a possible presence of harmful contaminants as well as its stability. The aim of this study was to evaluate if fungal treatment stabilises FF and removes organic contaminants thus allowing an end-use of FF as soil-like material. Basidiomycetous fungi were obtained and maintained according to Valentin et al. (2008) prior to experiments and were screened for their potential to grow in FF originally landfilled between 1967 – 1989. Screening experiments and previous experiences with contaminated soil (Valentin et al. 2008) led to the selection of *Phanerochaete velutina* for fungal treatment experiments, which were carried out at room temperature for 58 days. Two acrylic columns (height 600 mm, radius 75 mm) were filled with 1 – 2 cm layer of gravel at the bottom and 5.8 kg of FF on the top as well as 500 mL of tap water. The fungal column was amended with fungal bark inoculum to the middle of the column. Two ports at the bottom of the columns were used to collect leachate and aerate columns with humidified air at 0.1 L/min, respectively. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) production was followed during the experiment with gas chromatography. The columns were covered with aluminium foil to stop germination of seeds present in FF. Total solids and volatile solids (VS) were analysed from FF according to standard SFS 3008. Organic contaminants mentioned in criteria for landfilling were analysed from FF in an accredited laboratory. Aerobic stability of FF was determined by the Oxitop method and anaerobic stability of FF was determined as biochemical methane potential. In less than one month, fungal mycelium was observed throughout the FF in the column inoculated with *Phanerochaete velutina* while no mycelium was observed in the control column. At this stage the experiment was continued in order to allow fungal mycelium to degrade and produce CO₂. Concentrations of mineral oils (C₁₀-C₄₀) and organic matter, measured as VS, were higher in FF than in waste that can be placed to landfills. Mineral oil concentrations exceeded Finnish criteria set for contaminated soil. The aerobic stability of FF was high even initially and it did not increase in control or fungal treatments. Fungal treatment reduced organic matter content of FF and reduced mineral oil concentrations, although the criteria set in legislation could not be met in these experiments.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication

Organisations: Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, University of Helsinki, Department of Food and Environmental Sciences

Contributors: Palmroth, M. R. T., Mönkäre, T. J., Steffen, K. T.

Pages: 47

Publication date: 2015

Host publication information

Title of host publication: Book of abstracts of the 6th European Bioremediation Conference

Editors: Kalogerakis, N., Fava, F., Manousaki, E.

Article number: 169

ISBN (Print): 978-960-8475-23-6

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: bioremediation

Bibliographical note

xabstract

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding > Conference contribution > Scientific > peer-review

Metals removal and recovery in bioelectrochemical systems: A review

Metal laden wastes and contamination pose a threat to ecosystem well being and human health. Metal containing waste streams are also a valuable resource for recovery of precious and scarce elements. Although biological methods are inexpensive and effective for treating metal wastewaters and in situ bioremediation of metal(loid) contamination, little progress has been made towards metal(loid) recovery. Bioelectrochemical systems are emerging as a new technology platform for removal and recovery of metal ions from metallurgical wastes, process streams and wastewaters. Biodegradation of organic matter by electroactive biofilms at the anode has been successfully coupled to cathodic reduction of metal ions. Until now, leaching of Co(II) from LiCoO_2 particles, and removal of metal ions i.e. Co(III/II), Cr(VI), Cu(II), Hg(II), Ag(I), Se(IV), and Cd(II) from aqueous solutions has been demonstrated. This article reviews the state of art research of bioelectrochemical systems for removal and recovery of metal(loid) ions and pertaining removal mechanisms.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A2 Review article in a scientific journal

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Contributors: Nancharaiah, Y. V., Venkata Mohan, S., Lens, P.

Number of pages: 13

Pages: 102-114

Publication date: 2015

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Early online date: 17 Jun 2015

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 195

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 9.2 SJR 2.243 SNIP 1.899

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Bioelectrochemical treatment (BET), Biorecovery, Heavy metals, Microbial fuel cells, Wastewater treatment
DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2015.06.058

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84931864864&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84945442633

Research output: Contribution to journal > Review Article > Scientific > peer-review

Struvite precipitation in raw and co-digested swine slurries for nutrients recovery in batch reactors

The release of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) from agro-industrial sources is a major environmental concern. Furthermore, the scarcity of mineable P and the growing demand for food worldwide necessitate that we find an alternative P source. This study applied struvite precipitation for N-P recovery to slurries with high levels of organics and ammonia to achieve environmental protection from excessive nutrients diffusion and to generate a sustainable P source. Batch tests were carried out on raw and co-digested swine slurries to study the feasibility of struvite precipitation and the effect of several parameters, including pH, reaction time, competing ions (Ca^{2+} , K^{+}), total solids (TS), and alkalinity. The batch assays with raw swine slurries showed high N-P removals (up to 80%), while the anaerobic liquor returned lower recovery efficiency due to the high solids and alkali content. Struvite crystallization was detected at pH values as low as 6, and the characteristics of the recovered struvite matched those of the theoretical. Slight co-precipitation of calcium-phosphates occurred and was dependent on the $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ratio

rather than on varying pH values. Struvite precipitation was shown to be feasible in complex matrices as agro-industrial effluents, characterized by high NH_4^+ , alkalinity, solids and organic content, and interfering ions such as Ca^{2+} and K^+ .

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering
Contributors: Taddeo, R., Lepistö, R.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 892-897
Publication date: 2015
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Water Science and Technology
Volume: 71
Issue number: 6
ISSN (Print): 0273-1223
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.2 SJR 0.464 SNIP 0.596
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Water Science and Technology
Keywords: Eutrophication, Manure treatment, Nutrients removal and recovery, Struvite
DOIs:
10.2166/wst.2015.045
URLs:
<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84929000113&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)
Source: Scopus
Source ID: 84929000113
Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

The modifying effect of the building envelope on population exposure to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ from outdoor sources

A number of studies have estimated population exposure to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ by examining modeled or measured outdoor $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ levels. However, few have taken into account the mediating effects of building characteristics on the ingress of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ from outdoor sources and its impact on population exposure in the indoor domestic environment. This study describes how building simulation can be used to determine the indoor concentration of outdoor-sourced pollution for different housing typologies and how the results can be mapped using building stock models and Geographical Information Systems software to demonstrate the modifying effect of dwellings on occupant exposure to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ across London. Building archetypes broadly representative of those in the Greater London Authority were simulated for pollution infiltration using EnergyPlus. In addition, the influence of occupant behavior on indoor levels of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ from outdoor sources was examined using a temperature-dependent window-opening scenario. Results demonstrate a range of I/O ratios of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, with detached and semi-detached dwellings most vulnerable to high levels of infiltration. When the results are mapped, central London shows lower I/O ratios of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ compared with outer London, an apparent inversion of exposure most likely caused by the prevalence of flats rather than detached or semi-detached properties.

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: University College London, Public Health England, University of Nottingham
Contributors: Taylor, J., Shrubsole, C., Davies, M., Biddulph, P., Das, P., Hamilton, I., Vardoulakis, S., Mavrogianni, A., Jones, B., Oikonomou, E.
Number of pages: 13
Pages: 639-651
Publication date: 1 Dec 2014
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Indoor Air
Volume: 24
Issue number: 6
ISSN (Print): 0905-6947
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 8.1 SJR 1.924 SNIP 2.053

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Building and Construction, Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health

Keywords: Building stock model, EnergyPlus, Geographical information systems, Indoor air quality, PM

DOIs:

10.1111/ina.12116

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84910047125&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84910047125

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Improved biomass and lipid production in a mixotrophic culture of *Chlorella* sp. KR-1 with addition of coal-fired flue-gas

Industrial CO₂-rich flue-gases, owing to their eco-toxicity, have yet to be practically exploited for microalgal biomass and lipid production. In this study, various autotrophic and mixotrophic culture modes for an oleaginous microalga, *Chlorella* sp. KR-1 were compared for the use in actual coal-fired flue-gas. Among the mixotrophic conditions tested, the fed-batch feedings of glucose and the supply of air in dark cycles showed the highest biomass (561mg/Ld) and fatty-acid methyl-ester (168mg/Ld) productivities. This growth condition also resulted in the maximal population of microalgae and the minimal population and types of KR-1-associated-bacterial species as confirmed by particle-volume-distribution and denaturing-gradient-gel-electrophoresis (DGGE) analyses. Furthermore, microalgal lipid produced was assessed, based on its fatty acid profile, to meet key biodiesel standards such as saponification, iodine, and cetane numbers.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Korea Institute of Energy Research, Gachon University

Contributors: Praveenkumar, R., Kim, B., Choi, E., Lee, K., Park, J. Y., Lee, J. S., Lee, Y. C., Oh, Y. K.

Number of pages: 6

Pages: 500-505

Publication date: 1 Nov 2014

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 171

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 9.1 SJR 2.399 SNIP 2.082

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Medicine(all)

Keywords: *Chlorella* sp., Coal-fired flue-gas, Fed-batch, Lipid, Mixotrophic culture

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2014.08.112

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84908669116&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84908669116

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

The impact of occupancy patterns, occupant-controlled ventilation and shading on indoor overheating risk in domestic environments

It is widely recognised that a major source of uncertainty in building performance simulation relates to occupancy and behavioural assumptions. This paper aims to assess the relative impact of lifestyle patterns, occupant-controlled window opening and shading use on indoor overheating risk levels in dwellings. The indoor thermal environment of a set of broadly representative archetypes of the London housing stock was simulated using dynamic thermal modelling. Two lifestyle patterns and four scenarios of window opening and shading use schedules were combined with multiple other varying parameters (building geometry and orientation, insulation levels, level of overshadowing by adjacent buildings), leading to a total of 27,648 modelled dwelling variants. It was found that the rankings obtained for dwellings occupied by a family with children at school and dwellings occupied by pensioners were broadly similar for all combinations of behaviour and the majority of overheating metrics. Lower ranking correlations were, however, observed between simple temperature-dependent window opening scenarios and a more sophisticated scenario of combined shading and night ventilation. This is an indication that shading and/or night cooling could modify indoor overheating risk significantly. The findings of the study add to a growing body of literature suggesting that the way inhabitants occupy and operate a building has a measurable impact on thermal discomfort and potentially the health risks associated with their exposure to high indoor temperatures. This should be taken into consideration in the design of retrofit interventions and public health

strategies aiming to minimise such risks.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of Nottingham

Contributors: Mavrogianni, A., Davies, M., Taylor, J., Chalabi, Z., Biddulph, P., Oikonomou, E., Das, P., Jones, B.

Number of pages: 16

Pages: 183-198

Publication date: 1 Jan 2014

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 78

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 6.3 SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.751

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Behaviour, Dwellings, Overheating, Shading, Simulation, Ventilation

DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.04.008

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84901007060&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84901007060

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

The relative importance of input weather data for indoor overheating risk assessment in dwellings

The risk of overheating in UK dwellings is predicted to increase due to anthropogenic climate change and local urban climate modification leading to an increased urban heat island effect. Dwelling geometry characteristics such as orientation, aspect, and glazing, and building fabric characteristics such as thermal mass and resistance can influence the risk of overheating. The majority of simulation-based studies have focused on identifying the importance of building characteristics on overheating risk using a small number of weather files, or focus solely on the impact of external temperatures rather than a full set of climatic variables. This study examines the overheating risk in London dwelling archetypes when simulated under different UK climates, both in the present and under 'hot future' conditions, with the objective of identifying whether the conclusions drawn from location-specific studies can be generically applied to different cities. Simulations were carried out using the dynamic thermal simulation tool EnergyPlus using 3456 dwelling variants and six different Design Summer Year (DSY) climate files from locations within the UK. In addition, a 2050 Medium Emissions scenario weather file was used to model a particularly hot summer in all locations. The results indicate that weather files can influence the ranking of relative overheating risk between dwelling types, with significant variations in the relative ranking between London, Scotland and the North of England, and the rest of England. These results show that studies examining the overheating risk across the UK need to consider the variability of building performance under regional weather conditions.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of Nottingham

Contributors: Taylor, J., Davies, M., Mavrogianni, A., Chalabi, Z., Biddulph, P., Oikonomou, E., Das, P., Jones, B.

Number of pages: 11

Pages: 81-91

Publication date: 1 Jan 2014

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 76

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 6.3 SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.751

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: EnergyPlus, Kendalls Tau, Overheating, Weather files

DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.03.010

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84897417588&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84897417588

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Using probabilistic sampling-based sensitivity analyses for indoor air quality modelling

We develop a probabilistic framework for modelling indoor air quality in housing stocks, selecting appropriate sensitivity analyses to understand indoor air quality determinants, and constructing a reliable metamodel from the most relevant determinants to allow quick assessments of future intervention scenarios. The replicated Latin Hypercube sampling method is shown to be efficient at propagating variations between model input and output variables. A comparison of a range of sample-based sensitivity methods shows that an initial visual assessment can help to select appropriate sensitivity analyses, as they test for different types of relations (i.e. linear, monotonic, and non-monotonic). An advantage of linear regression methods is that the total output can be apportioned to various input variables. The advantage of tests with correlation coefficients is that the associated p-values can be used to assess whether input variables are significant. An artificial neural network constructed from a reduced set of input variables selected at a 5% level of significance is able to accurately predict indoor air quality. In the application of the framework to the modelling of winter indoor air quality in single-storey flats in England, the drivers for internally- and externally-generated PM_{2.5} are found to be different, therefore allowing interventions that reduce both concentrations simultaneously. Principal determinants for externally-generated PM_{2.5} are the internal deposition rate of PM_{2.5}, weather-corrected volumetric infiltration rate, and ambient concentration of PM_{2.5}, while for PM_{2.5} produced by gas cooking, they are the kitchen window opening area, generation rate of PM_{2.5}, and indoor temperature.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University College London, University of Nottingham, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Contributors: Das, P., Shrubsole, C., Jones, B., Hamilton, I., Chalabi, Z., Davies, M., Mavrogianni, A., Taylor, J.

Number of pages: 12

Pages: 171-182

Publication date: 1 Jan 2014

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Building and Environment

Volume: 78

ISSN (Print): 0360-1323

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 6.3 SJR 1.887 SNIP 2.751

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Civil and Structural Engineering, Geography, Planning and Development, Building and Construction

Keywords: Housing stock, Indoor air quality, Metamodel, Probabilistic sampling, Sensitivity analysis

DOIs:

10.1016/j.buildenv.2014.04.017

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84901003154&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84901003154

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Repeated use of stable magnetic flocculant for efficient harvest of oleaginous *Chlorella* sp.

In the present study, a simple magnetic-particle recycling strategy was developed for harvest of the oleaginous microalga *Chlorella* sp. KR-1. The method entails the flocculation of microalgal cells and bare-Fe₃O₄ magnetic particles (bMP) by electrostatic attraction and the subsequent recovery of the bMP from the harvested flocs by electrostatic repulsion below and above the isoelectric points (IEP), respectively. For 10 recycles, the bMP showed 94-99% and 90-97% harvest and recovery efficiencies, respectively. Furthermore, neither the use of bMP nor pH adjustment showed any adverse effect on the microalgal cell growth or the co-existing bacterial species, as confirmed from the subsequent medium-recycling test and denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) analysis.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Korea Institute of Energy Research, Chungnam National University, KAIST

Contributors: Lee, K., Lee, S. Y., Praveenkumar, R., Kim, B., Seo, J. Y., Jeon, S. G., Na, J. G., Park, J. Y., Kim, D. M., Oh, Y. K.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 284-290

Publication date: 2014

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 167

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 9.1 SJR 2.399 SNIP 2.082

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal, Medicine(all)

Keywords: Electrostatic interaction, Harvest, Magnetic particles, Medium recycling, Microalgae

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2014.06.055

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84903726411&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84903726411

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Software design for simulating microbial bioprocesses in bioreactor

UML based software design use is presented to implement a simulation environment. Simulation environment will be a software application which will provide a playground for researchers to simulate bioreactor experiments involving microbial species and predict the products of the experiment. Four subsystems namely: Feed system, Bioreactor system, Microbial system and Products system were identified and are presented as four major classes. The implementation of the system is left open at this stage and simulation environment can be implemented using object oriented programming languages like C++, JAVA and platforms like MATLAB (Simulink).

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication

Organisations: Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering, President, Research group: Industrial Bioengineering and Applied Organic Chemistry, Department of Signal Processing, Research area: Information Technology for Biology and Health, Research area: Intelligence in Machines, Research group: MMDM, Research area: Signal and Information Processing, Prostate cancer research center (PCRC), Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Tampere University of Technology, Institute of Signal Processing

Contributors: Nikhil, Puhakka, J. A., Visa, A., Yli-Harja, O.

Publication date: 2014

Host publication information

Title of host publication: 6th International Conference on Environmental Informatics, ISEIS 2007

Publisher: International Society for Environmental Information Sciences

Article number: 60700018

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Renewable Energy, Sustainability and the Environment, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law, Water Science and Technology

Keywords: Bioreactor, Microbial bioprocess, Simulation environment, Software design, UML

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84915751131&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84915751131

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding > Conference contribution > Scientific > peer-review

Magnetophoretic harvesting of oleaginous *Chlorella* sp. by using biocompatible chitosan/magnetic nanoparticle composites

The consumption of energy and resources such as water in the cultivation and harvesting steps should be minimized to reduce the overall cost of biodiesel production from microalgae. Here we present a biocompatible and rapid magnetophoretic harvesting process of oleaginous microalgae by using chitosan-Fe₃O₄ nanoparticle composites. Over

99% of microalgae was harvested by using the composites and the external magnetic field without changing the pH of culture medium so that it may be reused for microalgal culture without adverse effect on the cell growth. Depending on the working volume (20-500mL) and the strength of surface magnetic-field (3400-9200G), the process of harvesting microalgae took only 2-5min. The method presented here not only utilizes permanent magnets without additional energy for fast harvesting but also recycles the medium effectively for further cultivation of microalgae, looking ahead to a large scale economic microalgae-based biorefinement.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Korea Institute of Energy Research, Chungnam National University, Korea District Heating Corp.

Contributors: Lee, K., Lee, S. Y., Na, J. G., Jeon, S. G., Praveenkumar, R., Kim, D. M., Chang, W. S., Oh, Y. K.

Number of pages: 4

Pages: 575-578

Publication date: Dec 2013

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 149

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 9 SJR 2.405 SNIP 2.464

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Chitosan, Harvesting, Magnetic nanoparticle, Medium recycling, Microalgae

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2013.09.074

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=84886601332&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 84886601332

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

The effect of organic loading rate and retention time on hydrogen production from a methanogenic CSTR

The possibility of shifting a methanogenic process for hydrogen production by changing the process parameters viz., organic loading rate (OLR) and hydraulic retention time (HRT) was evaluated. At first, two parallel semi-continuously fed continuously stirred tank reactors (CSTR) were operated as methanogenic reactors (M1 and M2) for 78days. Results showed that a methane yield of 198-218L/kg volatile solids fed (VS_{fed}) was obtained when fed with grass silage at an OLR of 2kgVS/m³/d and HRT of 30days. After 78days of operation, hydrogen production was induced in M2 by increasing the OLR from 2 to 10kgVS/m³/d and shortening the HRT from 30 to 6days. The highest H₂ yield of 42L/kgVS_{fed} was obtained with a maximum H₂ content of 24%. The present results thus demonstrate that methanogenic process can be shifted towards hydrogen production by increasing the OLR and decreasing HRT.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Pakarinen, O., Kaparaju, P., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 6

Pages: 8952-8957

Publication date: Oct 2011

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 102

Issue number: 19

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Ratings:

Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 7.9 SJR 2.308 SNIP 2.526

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Grass silage, Hydrogen, Methane, Shifting, VFA

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2011.07.020

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 80052377734

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Two-stage anaerobic digestion of tomato, cucumber, common reed and grass silage in leach-bed reactors and upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactors

Anaerobic digestion of tomato, cucumber, common reed and grass silage was studied in four separate two-stage reactor configuration consisting of leach bed reactor (LBR) and upflow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor (UASB). LBR studies showed that COD solubilization for cucumber and grass silage was higher (50%) than tomato (35%) and common reed (15%). Results also showed that 31-39% of initial TKN present in tomato and cucumber was solubilized in the leachates and 47-54% of the solubilized TKN was converted to $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$. The corresponding values for common reed and grass silage were 38-50% and 18-36%, respectively. Biomethanation of the leachates in UASB reactors resulted in methane yields of 0.03-0.14 $\text{m}^3 \text{CH}_4 \text{kg}^{-1} \text{VS}_{\text{fed}}$ for the studied crop materials. Thus, high COD solubilization, high nitrogen mineralization and solubilization rates were feasible during anaerobic digestion of lignocellulosic materials in a two-stage LBR-UASB reactor system.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Urban circular bioeconomy (UrCirBio), Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Jagadabhi, P. S., Kaparaju, P., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 4726-4733

Publication date: Apr 2011

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 102

Issue number: 7

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 7.9 SJR 2.308 SNIP 2.526

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Biogas, Crop materials, Leach bed reactor, Leachate, Two-stage

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2011.01.052

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 79951945757

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Effect of micro-aeration and leachate replacement on COD solubilization and VFA production during mono-digestion of grass-silage in one-stage leach-bed reactors

The effect of micro-aeration and leachate replacement with fresh water on chemical oxygen demand (COD) solubilization and volatile fatty acid (VFA) production during the mono-digestion of grass-silage in one-stage leach-bed reactors (LBRs) was investigated in four LBRs, L0 (control), L1, L2 and L3 in batch mode at 35 ± 1 °C for 57 days. Results showed that leachate replacement without pH adjustment (L3) resulted in 2.7 and 1.3 times more SCOD in the leachate compared to control (L0) or leachate replacement with initial pH adjustment (L1), respectively. Micro-aeration at flow rate of 1 L min^{-1} (2.5 L of air) in L2 resulted in 4-fold increase in VFA production (from 2.2 to 9 g L^{-1}) without any significant increase in cumulative SCOD in the leachate. Increasing the air flow rate to 4 L min^{-1} (24 L of air) in L2 resulted in a decrease in SCOD extraction. Leachate replacement without pH adjustment (L3) resulted in higher (mean) specific SCOD production (0.51 $\text{g SCOD g}^{-1} \text{VS}_{\text{added}}$) than control (L0, 0.34 $\text{g SCOD g}^{-1} \text{VS}_{\text{added}}$), leachate replacement with initial pH adjustment (L1, 0.33 $\text{g SCOD g}^{-1} \text{VS}_{\text{added}}$) or micro-aeration (L2, 0.32 $\text{g SCOD g}^{-1} \text{VS}_{\text{added}}$). These results suggest that the challenge of hydrolysis during anaerobic digestion of particulate substrates like grass-silage can be improved by micro-aeration and leachate replacement methods with or without pH adjustment.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Jagadabhi, P. S., Kaparaju, P., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 7
Pages: 2818-2824
Publication date: Apr 2010
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology
Volume: 101

Issue number: 8
ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.089 SNIP 2.348

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Grass-silage, Leach-bed reactor, Leachate replacement, Micro-aeration, Solubilization

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2009.10.083

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 73749087133

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Weathering of gasification and grate bottom ash in anaerobic conditions

The effect of anaerobic conditions on weathering of gasification and grate bottom ash were studied in laboratory lysimeters. The two parallel lysimeters containing the same ash were run in anaerobic conditions for 322 days, after which one was aerated for 132 days. The lysimeters were watered throughout the study and the quality of leachates and changes in the binding of elements into ash were observed. The results show that organic carbon content and initial moisture of ashes are the key parameters affecting the weathering of ashes. In the grate ash the biodegradation of organic carbon produced enough CO₂ to regulate pH. In contrast the dry gasification ash, containing little organic carbon, was not carbonated under anaerobic conditions and the pH decreased only after aeration was started. During the aeration the CO₂ absorption capacity was not reached, indicating that intense aeration would be needed to fully carbonate gasification ash. The results indicate that in common weathering practice the main emissions-reducing processes are leaching and carbonation due to CO₂ from biodegradation. The results of the aeration study suggest that the role of atmospheric CO₂ in the weathering process was insignificant.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Sivula, L., Ilander, A., Väisänen, A., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 344-351

Publication date: 15 Feb 2010

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Hazardous Materials

Volume: 174

Issue number: 1-3

ISSN (Print): 0304-3894

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.677 SNIP 1.706

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Health, Toxicology and Mutagenesis, Pollution, Waste Management and Disposal, Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Aeration, Anaerobic, Carbonation, Gasification ash, Weathering

DOIs:

10.1016/j.jhazmat.2009.09.056

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 71849087952

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Biogas production from boreal herbaceous grasses - Specific methane yield and methane yield per hectare

The objective of this study was to determine the specific methane yields of four grass species (cocksfoot, tall fescue, reed canary grass and timothy) cultivated under boreal conditions as well as how harvesting time and year of cultivation affects the specific methane yields per ha. The specific methane yields of all grasses and all harvests varied from 253 to 394 NI

CH₄/kg volatile solids (VS) added. The average specific methane yield of the 1st harvest of all grasses was higher than the 2nd harvests. In this study the methane and energy yields from different harvest years were ranged from 1200 to 3600 Nm³ CH₄/ha/a, corresponding from 12 to 36 MWh_{CH₄}/ha/a. The methane yield per hectare of the 1st harvest was always higher than that of the 2nd harvest per hectare because of the higher dry matter yield and specific methane yield. High biomass yield per hectare, good digestibility and regrowth ability after harvesting are important factors when choosing grass species for biogas production. If 30% of fallow and the second harvest of grassland were cultivated grasses and harvested for biogas production in Finland, the energy produced could be 4.9 TWh_{CH₄}.

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä
Contributors: Seppälä, M., Paavola, T., Lehtomäki, A., Rintala, J.
Number of pages: 7
Pages: 2952-2958
Publication date: Jun 2009
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology
Volume: 100
Issue number: 12
ISSN (Print): 0960-8524
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.915 SNIP 2.235
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal
Keywords: Biogas production, Grass, Harvest time, Specific methane yield
DOIs:
10.1016/j.biortech.2009.01.044
Source: Scopus
Source ID: 62649158890
Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Impact of crop species on bacterial community structure during anaerobic co-digestion of crops and cow manure

The bacterial communities in three continuously stirred tank reactors co-digesting cow manure with grass silage, oat straw, and sugar beet tops, respectively, were investigated by 16S rRNA gene-based fingerprints and clone libraries. The analyses revealed both clearly distinct and similar phylotypes in the bacterial communities between the reactors. The major groups represented in the three reactors were Clostridia, unclassified Bacteria, and Bacteroidetes. Phylotypes affiliated with Bacilli or Deltaproteobacteria were unique to the sugar beet and straw reactor, respectively. Unclassified Bacteria dominated in sugar beet reactor while in the straw and grass reactor Clostridia was the dominant group. An increase in organic loading rate from 2 to 3 kg volatile solids m⁻³ d⁻¹ resulted in larger changes in the bacterial community in the straw compared to grass reactor. The study shed more light on the evolution of bacterial community during anaerobic co-digestion of different crops and manure to methane. © 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Tampere University of Technology, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Jyväskylä Innovation Ltd., University of Jyväskylä
Contributors: Wang, H., Lehtomäki, A., Tolvanen, K., Puhakka, J., Rintala, J.
Number of pages: 5
Pages: 2311-2315
Publication date: Apr 2009
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology
Volume: 100
Issue number: 7
ISSN (Print): 0960-8524
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.915 SNIP 2.235
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal
Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, Bacterial community structure, Continuously stirred tank reactor, Denature gradient gel electrophoresis, Terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2008.10.040

URLs:

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=58149189873&partnerID=8YFLogxK> (Link to publication in Scopus)

Bibliographical note

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Contribution: organisation=keb bio,FACT1=1

Source: researchoutputwizard

Source ID: 11706

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Internal leachate quality in a municipal solid waste landfill: Vertical, horizontal and temporal variation and impacts of leachate recirculation

The aim of this study was to monitor and characterise internal leachate quality at a Finnish municipal solid waste landfill (Lahti, Kujala, in operation for approximately 50 years) to provide information about its horizontal and vertical variation as well as effects of leachate recirculation on leachate quality. The study area (approximately 4 h) of the landfill had 14 monitoring wells for leachate quality monitoring over a 2-year period. The leachate was monitored for COD, BOD, TKN, NH₄-N, Cl, pH and electric conductivity. The results showed high horizontal and vertical variability in leachate quality between monitoring wells, indicating that age and properties of waste, local conditions (e.g., water table) and degradation and dilution processes have a marked effect on local leachate quality. The mean COD values (642-8037 mg/l) and mean BOD/COD ratios (0.08-0.17) from the different monitoring wells were typical of landfills in the methanogenic phase of degradation. The leachate in the monitoring wells was notably more concentrated than the leachate effluent used for leachate recirculation. In the landfill as a whole the effects of the leachate recirculation on leachate quality, although difficult to distinguish from those caused by other factors, appeared to be minor during the study period.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, Matti Ettala Ltd., University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Sormunen, K., Ettala, M., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 601-607

Publication date: 30 Dec 2008

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Journal of Hazardous Materials

Volume: 160

Issue number: 2-3

ISSN (Print): 0304-3894

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.25 SNIP 1.522

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Health, Toxicology and Mutagenesis, Pollution, Waste Management and Disposal, Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Engineering

Keywords: Landfill, Leachate, Nitrogen, Organic matter, Sampling

DOIs:

10.1016/j.jhazmat.2008.03.081

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 54549090158

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Methane oxidation in a boreal climate in an experimental landfill cover composed from mechanically-biologically treated waste

The present study evaluated microbial methane (CH₄) oxidation in a boreally located outdoor landfill lysimeter (volume 112 m³, height 3.9 m) filled with mechanically-biologically treated waste (MBT residual) and containing a cover layer made from the same MBT residual. The calculations based on gas emission and pore gas measurements showed that, between April and October 2005, a significant proportion (> 96%) of the methane produced (< 23 l CH₄ m⁻² d⁻¹) in the lysimeter was oxidized. Methane was oxidized mainly at the depths of 35-75 cm, as indicated by the upward decrease both in the methane concentration and in the methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio in the pore gas. Lower methane oxidation (< 0.8 CH₄ m⁻² d⁻¹; this was < 22% of the methane produced) was observed only during the coldest time of the year (January 2006), apparently due to the fall in temperature at the depths of 25-70 cm (from 9-25 °C during April to October to 2-9 °C in January). Unexpectedly, the highest methane oxidation potential (MOP) was observed in samples from the top layer where exposure to methane was low. Overall, the results show that MBT residual is a suitable support medium for methane oxidation in landfill covers in field conditions in a boreal climate.

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä
Contributors: Einola, J. M., Sormunen, K. M., Rintala, J. A.
Number of pages: 17
Pages: 67-83
Publication date: 15 Dec 2008
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Science of the Total Environment
Volume: 407
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0048-9697
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.461 SNIP 1.489
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Chemistry, Pollution, Waste Management and Disposal, Environmental Engineering
Keywords: Greenhouse gases, Landfill gas, Low temperature, Mechanical-biological treatment, Methane oxidation, Municipal solid waste
DOIs:
10.1016/j.scitotenv.2008.08.016
Source: Scopus
Source ID: 56249090340
Research output: [Contribution to journal](#) › [Article](#) › [Scientific](#) › [peer-review](#)

Effects of storage on characteristics and hygienic quality of digestates from four co-digestion concepts of manure and biowaste

This study evaluated the effects of storage in northern winter conditions (5 °C) on the characteristics and nutrients separation of digestates from co-digestion of manure and biowaste as well as the hygienic quality of the digestates after digestion and storage. During 3-11 months' storage average nitrogen losses and reductions of total solids (TS) and volatile solids (VS) were 0-15%. With some exceptions, soluble chemical oxygen demand (SCOD) had increased slightly (from ~6.5 to ~7.5 g/l) after 3 months' storage, while after 9-11 months' it had decreased from 8.3-11 to 5.6-8.4 g/l. The concentrations of P_{tot} and $PO_4\text{-P}$ in the separated liquid fractions decreased 40-57% after 3 months' storage and 71-91% after 9 months' storage compared to the initial concentrations. The methane potential losses during 9-11 months' storage corresponded 0-10% of the total methane potential without storage. The hygienic quality of the digestates from the 55 °C reactor and during storage fulfilled the Animal By-Products Regulation (ABPR) demands while the 35 °C digestate contained 0-105 cfu/g of indicator bacteria (faecal coliforms, enterobacteria, enterococcus) and >10 cfu/g of spiked salmonella, which amounts decreased slowly during storage. Sulphite reducing clostridia was not affected by either digestion or storage.

General information

Publication status: Published
MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä
Contributors: Paavola, T., Rintala, J.
Number of pages: 10
Pages: 7041-7050
Publication date: Oct 2008
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology
Volume: 99
Issue number: 15
ISSN (Print): 0960-8524
Ratings:
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.736 SNIP 2.724
Original language: English
ASJC Scopus subject areas: Agronomy and Crop Science, Food Science, Process Chemistry and Technology, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal
Keywords: Biowaste, Digestate, Hygienic quality, Manure, Solid/liquid separation
DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2008.01.005

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 44449089925

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Storing energy crops for methane production: Effects of solids content and biological additive

The effect of storage on chemical characteristics and CH₄ yield (taking into account loss of VS during storage) of a mixture of grasses and ryegrass, ensiled as such (low solids content) and after drying (medium and high solids) with and without biological additive, were studied in field and laboratory trials. Up to 87% and 98% of CH₄ yield was preserved with low solids grass (initial TS 15.6%) and high solids ryegrass (initial TS 30.4%), respectively, after storage for 6 months, while under suboptimal conditions at most 37% and 52% of CH₄ yield were lost. Loss in CH₄ yield was mainly due to VS loss, presumably caused by secondary fermentation as also suggested by increasing pH during storage. Biological additive did not assist in preserving the CH₄ yield.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Pakarinen, O., Lehtomäki, A., Rissanen, S., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 9

Pages: 7074-7082

Publication date: Oct 2008

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 99

Issue number: 15

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Agronomy and Crop Science, Food Science, Process Chemistry and Technology, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, Biogas, Energy crop, Grass, Storage

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2008.01.007

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 44449146372

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Effects of solid-liquid separation on recovering residual methane and nitrogen from digested dairy cow manure

The feasibility of optimizing methane and nitrogen recovery of samples obtained from farm biogas digester (35 °C) and post-storage tank (where digested material is stored for 9-12 months) was studied by separating the materials into different fractions using 2, 1, 0.5 and 0.25 mm sieves. Mass-balances revealed that digested material mainly consists of <0.25 mm (60-69%) and >2 mm (18-27%) fractions, while fractions between 2 and 0.25 mm made the rest. Incubation of solid fractions >0.25 mm of digester material at 35 °C resulted in specific methane yields of 0.060-0.085 m³ kg⁻¹ volatile solids (VS) during initial 30-50 d and 0.16-0.18 m³ kg⁻¹ VS at the end of 340 d incubation. Similarly, fractions >0.25 mm of post-storage tank material produced 0.055-0.092 m³ kg⁻¹ VS and 0.13-0.16 m³ kg⁻¹ VS of methane after 30-50 d and after 250 d, respectively. Methane yields for fractions ≤0.25 mm of post-storage tank was 0.03 m³ kg⁻¹ VS after 30-50 d and 0.05 m³ kg⁻¹ VS after 250 d compared to 0.20 m³ kg⁻¹ VS and 0.41 m³ kg⁻¹ VS, respectively for the same fraction of digester material. Separation of digested cow manure into solids and liquid fractions to recover methane may be feasible only for post-storage tank material and not for digester material. Nitrogen management would not be feasible with neither material as total nitrogen and ammonium-nitrogen concentrations were equally distributed among the segregated fractions.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Kaparaju, P. L. N., Rintala, J. A.

Number of pages: 8

Pages: 120-127

Publication date: Jan 2008

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Bioresource Technology

Volume: 99

Issue number: 1

ISSN (Print): 0960-8524

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.736 SNIP 2.724

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Agronomy and Crop Science, Food Science, Process Chemistry and Technology, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Bioengineering, Environmental Engineering, Waste Management and Disposal

Keywords: Anaerobic digestion, Digested material, Farm-scale digester, Fractionation, Methane, Post-storage tank

DOIs:

10.1016/j.biortech.2006.11.046

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 34848884581

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Biogas from energy crops - Optimal pre-treatments and storage, co-digestion and energy balance in boreal conditions

The objective of this research was to evaluate the biogas production from crops in boreal conditions, focusing on the optimal pre-treatment and storage methods, co-digestion and energy balance of farm-scale crop based biogas plants. Alkaline treatments offered some potential for improving the methane yield from grass and sugar beet tops. The results show that the CH₄ yield of energy crops can be maintained by appropriate ensiling conditions for even after 11 months in ambient conditions. The CH₄ yield was best preserved with wet grass mixture without additives. Co-digestion of manure and crops was shown to be feasible with feedstock volatile solids (VS) containing up to 40% of crops. The highest specific methane yields of 268, 229 and 213 l CH₄ kg⁻¹ VS_{added} in co-digestion of cow manure with grass, sugar beet tops and straw, respectively, were obtained during feeding with 30% of crop in the feedstock, corresponding to 85-105% of the total methane potential in the substrates as determined by batch assays. The energy output:input ratio of farm-scale grass silage based biogas plant varied significantly (3.5-8.2) with different assumptions and system boundaries being lowest when using only inorganic fertilizers and highest when half of the heat demand of the system could be covered by metabolic heat.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Jyväskylän yliopisto, MTT Agrifood Research Finland, Jyväskylä Innovation Ltd., University of Jyväskylä

Contributors: Seppälä, M., Paavola, T., Lehtomäki, A., Pakarinen, O., Rintala, J.

Number of pages: 7

Pages: 1857-1863

Publication date: 2008

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Water Science and Technology

Volume: 58

Issue number: 9

ISSN (Print): 0273-1223

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.583 SNIP 0.694

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Water Science and Technology

Keywords: Co-digestion, Energy balance, Energy crops, Methane production, Pre-treatment, Storage

DOIs:

10.2166/wst.2008.503

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 57849087788

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Anaerobic solubilisation of nitrogen from municipal solid waste (MSW)

This paper reviews anaerobic solubilisation of nitrogen municipal solid waste (MSW) and the effect of current waste management practises on nitrogen release. The production and use of synthetically fixed nitrogen fertiliser in food production has more than doubled the flow of excessive nitrogenous material into the community and hence into the waste disposal system. This imbalance in the global nitrogen cycle has led to uncontrolled nitrogen emissions into the atmosphere and water systems. The nitrogen content of MSW is up to 4.0% of total solids (TS) and the proteins in MSW

have a lower rate of degradation than cellulose. The proteins are hydrolysed through multiple stages into amino acids that are further fermented into volatile fatty acids, carbon dioxides, hydrogen gas, ammonium and reduced sulphur. Anaerobic digestion of MSW putrescibles could solubilise around 50% of the nitrogen. Thus, the anaerobic digestion of putrescibles may become an important method of increasing the rate of nitrogen recycling back to the ecosystem. A large proportion of the nitrogen in MSW continues to end up in landfills; for example, in the EU countries around 2 million tonnes of nitrogen is disposed of annually this way. Nitrogen concentration in the leachates of existing landfills are likely to remain at a high level for decades to come. Under present waste management practices with a relatively low level of efficiency in the source segregation or mechanical sorting of putrescibles from grey waste and with a low level of control over landfill operating procedures, nitrogen solubilisation from landfilled waste will take at least a century.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Metener Ltd

Contributors: Jokela, J. P. Y., Rintala, J. A.

Number of pages: 11

Pages: 67-77

Publication date: 2003

Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information

Journal: Reviews in Environmental Science and Bio-Technology

Volume: 2

Issue number: 1

ISSN (Print): 1569-1705

Ratings:

Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.316 SNIP 0.349

Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Engineering, Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, Waste Management and Disposal, Pollution

Keywords: Ammonia, Anaerobic digestion, Hydrolysis, Landfill, Leachate, Municipal solid waste, Nitrogen, Waste management

DOIs:

10.1023/B:RESB.0000022830.62176.36

Source: Scopus

Source ID: 36248984678

Research output: Contribution to journal > Article > Scientific > peer-review

Thermophilic aerobic wastewater treatment, process performance, biomass characteristics, and effluent quality

Thermophilic aerobic wastewater treatment is reviewed. Thermophilic processes have been studied in laboratory and pilot-scale while full-scale applications are rare. The paper focuses on the microbiology of aerobic thermophiles, performance of the aerobic wastewater treatments, sludge yield, and alternatives to enhance performance of the thermophilic process. Thermophilic processes have been shown to operate under markedly high loading rates (30-180 kg COD m⁻³d⁻¹). Reported sludge production values under thermophilic conditions vary between 0.05 and 0.3 kg SS kg COD_{removed}, which are about the same or lower than generally obtained in mesophilic processes. Compared to analogous mesophilic treatment, thermophilic treatment commonly suffers from poorer effluent quality, measured by lower total COD and filtrated (GF-A) COD removals. However, in the removal of soluble (bacterial membrane filtered) COD both mesophilic and thermophilic treatments have produced similar results. Sludge settleability in thermophilic processes have been reported to be better or poorer than in analogous mesophilic processes, although cases with better settling properties are rare. Combining thermophilic with mesophilic treatment or ultrafiltration may in some cases markedly improve effluent quality.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

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Contributors: Suvilampi, J., Rintala, J.

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Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Occurrence of some chlorinated enol lactones and cyclopentene-1,3-diones in chlorine-treated waters

Enol lactones (5-dichloromethylene-2-furanones) and 2,2-dichlorocyclopentene-1,3-diones, a total of six compounds, were synthesized and subsequently qualitatively and quantitatively determined in a sample of chlorination stage liquor from the bleaching of softwood kraft pulp (CBL), in chlorine-treated natural humic water (HW), and in three samples of drinking water treated with various disinfectants (DW1-3). All the compounds could be observed in the samples, in concentrations ranging from 2 to 170 µg/L in CBL, from 7 to 65 ng/L in HW, and at most a few nanograms per liter in DW1-3. The compounds were found to be weakly mutagenic in the Ames assay (strain TA100 without metabolic activation). The contribution of the compounds to the total mutagenicity in the studied samples was negligible. The compounds were unstable in aqueous solutions at pH 7.0, and under these conditions they were in part converted to 5-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2-furanones. In acidified methanol, the enol lactones were partially converted to 5-(dichloromethyl)-5-methoxy-2-furanones.

General information

Publication status: Published

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Organisations: Abo Akad Univ, Abo Akademi University, Dept Phys, Abo Akademi University, Åbo Akademi, Department of Organic Chemistry

Contributors: Smeds, A., Franzen, R., Kronberg, L.

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Original language: English

ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Science(all), Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Engineering

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Source ID: 0029071371

Research output: Contribution to journal › Article › Scientific › peer-review

Determination of chlorinated 5-methyl-5-hydroxyfuranones in drinking water, in chlorinated humic water, and in pulp bleaching liquor

Hydroxyfuranones with monochloro-, dichloro-, and trichloromethyl groups at C-5 (5-MHFs) were qualitatively and quantitatively determined in extracts of chlorination stage bleaching liquors (CBL) from a pulp mill, of chlorinated natural humic water (HW), and of three samples of drinking water (DW1-3) treated with various disinfectants. In addition, the mutagenic potency of the compounds in Ames tester strain TA100 was observed, and their stability in water at pH 2 and pH 8 was determined. In CBL, eight of the nine hydroxyfuranones studied were observed, and some of the compounds were found in concentrations higher than 0.5 mg/L. Thus, these compounds must be considered as major chlorinated byproducts of chlorine bleaching. In the drinking water extracts, the 5-dichloromethyl compounds and one 5-monochloromethyl compound were detected. The concentration of the compounds ranged from <1 to 45 ng/L. The compounds were found to be mutagenic in the Ames assay; the most potent mutagen generated about 1.5 revertants/nmol, while the weakest mutagen generated about 0.3 revertants/nmol. The total mutagenicity contribution of these hydroxyfuranones was approximately 2% in the sample of CBL and much less than 1% in the samples of drinking water. The stability of the compounds was higher at pH 2 than at pH 8, and in general, a higher degree of chlorine

substitution increased the compound stability.

General information

Publication status: Published

MoE publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed

Organisations: Department of Organic Chemistry, Åbo Akademi University, Åbo Akademi University

Contributors: Franzén, R., Kronberg, L.

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ASJC Scopus subject areas: Environmental Science(all), Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Engineering

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