Treat wastewater + Produce biofuel

Cyber-Physical Sensing and Informatics for Smart Biomass Production

Prof. Piya Pal University of California, San Diego

TEAM

Zhihai HE (Lead PI), Zhiqiang HU, Satish Nair, Baolin Deng University of Missouri

> Piya PAL University of California, San Diego (PI)

Cyber-Physical Sensing and Informatics for Smart Biomass Production

Motivation Treat wastewater + Produce biofuel!!

- Algae grows fast in **wastewater** and can remove the nutrients, which are harmful to the environment.
- Algae has been identified by DoD as an **important source for biofuel**.
- Bottleneck is low algae growth rate and production efficiency.

Our Solution

- Design membrane bioreactor to concentrate algae for faster highdensity algae cultivation.
- Use CPS sensing, signal processing, modeling, and control to optimize the cultivation process and improve production efficiency.





Cyber-Physical Sensing and Informatics for Smart Biomass Production

Sensing

- Developed sensor network systems with light level, temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH level, CO2 sensors, programmed on the Raspberry PI platform.
- Fabricated membrane bioreactor with anti-fouling and selfcleaning capabilities.

Signal Processing

- <u>Goal</u>: Estimate the spatial correlation function of measurements over a dense grid of points using physical measurements from a few sensors.
- Developed Generalized Nested Sampling (GNS) based sensor placement rule assuming a spatially stationary correlation model (Toeplitz Covariance Matrix) [Qiao & Pal, IEEE Transactions on Signal
- Processing, 2017]
- GNS enables reconstruction of correlation values at N points, using only O(vN) measurements. [Optimal Compression]







Random

GNS

Cyber-Physical Sensing and Informatics for Smart Biomass Production

Model and Control

- Developed data-driven algae growth models to predict algae growth rate from the dynamic cultivation environment variables.
- Improved the algae cultivation efficiency and productivity by 40% by optimizing the SRT/HRT (algae density control) based models.

Field Deployment

- Deployed in the Rocky Fork Waste Water Treatment Plant, Missouri.
- Aim to achieve another 20-30% improvement using CO2 bubbling control in the field environment.
- Combine with GNS for more efficient sensing via judicious sensor placement.



Prediction of maximum productivity under outdoor environment with different sunlight intensity



Rocky Fork Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

