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Optimization of biogas by co-digestion using a field-scale bath digester

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Abstract content
 (Max 300 words)

Abstract. Biogas technology converts organic wastes into biogas, which consists of about 80% methane. The digester effluent after digestion can be used as manure. Co-digestion of organic wastes involves mixing of various substrates in varying proportions. The investigation was carried out using a field batch biogas digester. Fresh goat manure, horse manure and donkey manure were collected from University of Fort Hare Honey dale farm. The latter substrates were analyzed for total solids (TS), volatile solids (VS), total alkalinity (TA), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and calorific value (CV) before they were co-digested in a bath biogas digester in different mixing ratios. The biogas composition for each sample was analysed using a Non-Dispersive Infrared gas sensor, which detects methane gas up to 100% volume. Preliminary results show that a mixing ratio with 34% goat manure; 33% horse manure; 33% donkey manure produced biogas with the highest methane yield. Therefore, biogas yield was influenced by variations in mixing ratios as well as waste types used.

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Level for award
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PhD

Main supervisor (name and email)
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