

Turning human waste into next generation biofuel

May 31 2016



The waterless energy-producing toilet system, located inside the Science Walden Pavilion at UNIST. Credit: Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST)

Researchers affiliated with Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), South Korea, have found a new way to convert human waste into renewable energy sources.

A brand new outdoor laboratory has been recently launched at UNIST and this is expected to convert human waste into [renewable energy sources](#), and possible to a [monetary value](#).

Nestled in the center of UNIST campus, this hexagonal-shaped laboratory, called Science Walden Pavillion is now open to the public.

The pavillion, designed by Artist Seung-hyun Ko, Co-Founder of the Korean Nature Art Association (YATOO), consists of two floors with a total area of 122.25 square meter, featuring walls of translucent polycarbonate to allow visual connection between the inside and outside of the pavillion.

Prof. Jaeweon Cho (School of Urban and Environmental Engineering, UNIST), Director of Science Walden Pavillion who is heading the project, states "Science Walden Pavillion not only stands for a playground for both scientists and artist, but also the medium that connects arts and science." He adds, "The pavillion is a unique blending of creative studio and research lab, bringing arts and science together."

The major research facilities of this pavillion include "Waterless Energy-producing Toilet System" and "Microbial Energy Production System".



Science Walden Pavillion, a unique blending of creative studio and research lab is now open to the public at UNIST. Credit: UNIST

The waterless toilet system, located on the first floor of the pavillion treats human excrement without using water. The system utilizes a natural biological process to break down human waste into a dehydrated odorless compost-like material. Then, at the microbial energy production system, this compost-like material is converted into biodiesel or heat energy.

Once the grinding system inside the toilet converts feces into a dry, odorless material, it will be transferred to a digestion tank, containing thousands of different microbes. The microbes inside the tank will, then, biodegrade the powdered human manure to generate carbon dioxide and methane. Using high pressure and membrane, carbon dioxide is extracted to culture green algae for biofuel while methane is stored for

later use as a heating fuel.

The project aims to reduce urbanization's negative footprint on ecosystems by safely converting human waste into viable renewable energy and possibly to a monetary values.

Prof. Cho states, "Our ultimate goal is not only for the new toilet system to save water and operational costs for wastewater treatment plants, but for us to establish an ecosystem that supports technology innovation and drives economic diversification where [human waste](#) literally has a financial value."

To reduce the objection of using the facility, Prof. Cho and his project team added a unique artistic touch to this collaborative outdoor laboratory. They have designed a futuristic toilet with groundbreaking innovations in sanitation technology that is comfortable at the same time. A roof garden, which filters rainwater and provides insulation is another added value to this pavillion.



Director Jaeweon Cho of Science Walden Pavillion, examining the Green Algae Tree Structure.

Besides, Prof. Cho has developed a smartphone application that can determine the monetary value of the treated [human excrement](#). Using this application, people can soon trade their waste for a virtual or digital currency to use. At the pavillion, the team plans to expand into selling salads made with barley sprouts, which can be only purchased with such virtual currency.

"This is a very exciting project for us," says Prof. Cho. "We expect that this will become a pivotal stepping stone in the developing future of many countries facing dangerous sanitation issues and a lack of reliable, affordable energy".

If this experiment succeeds, the team plans to expand its use of the waterless toilet system and microbial energy production system in real life. This project has been carried out in collaboration with YATOO, Art Center Nabi, Paju Typography Institute (PaTI), and Hankuk Engineering Consultants (H.E.C.) in South Korea.

Provided by Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology

Citation: Turning human waste into next generation biofuel (2016, May 31) retrieved 28 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-05-human-biofuel.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is

provided for information purposes only.