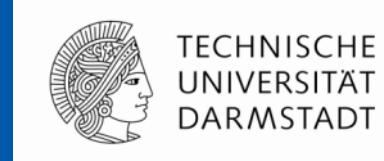


SEMIZENTRAL Germany

Ein integrierter Ansatz für die Infrastrukturversorgung schnell wachsender Megacities



Wasser Berlin International
25. März 2015

Abwassermanagement

Dr.-Ing. Susanne Bieker

Prof. Peter Cornel, Prof. Martin Wagner, Dipl.-Ing. Johanna Tolksdorf

Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
Institut **IWAR**



Conclusions



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„**Cities of the Future**“ will differ
from those of yesterday and today.

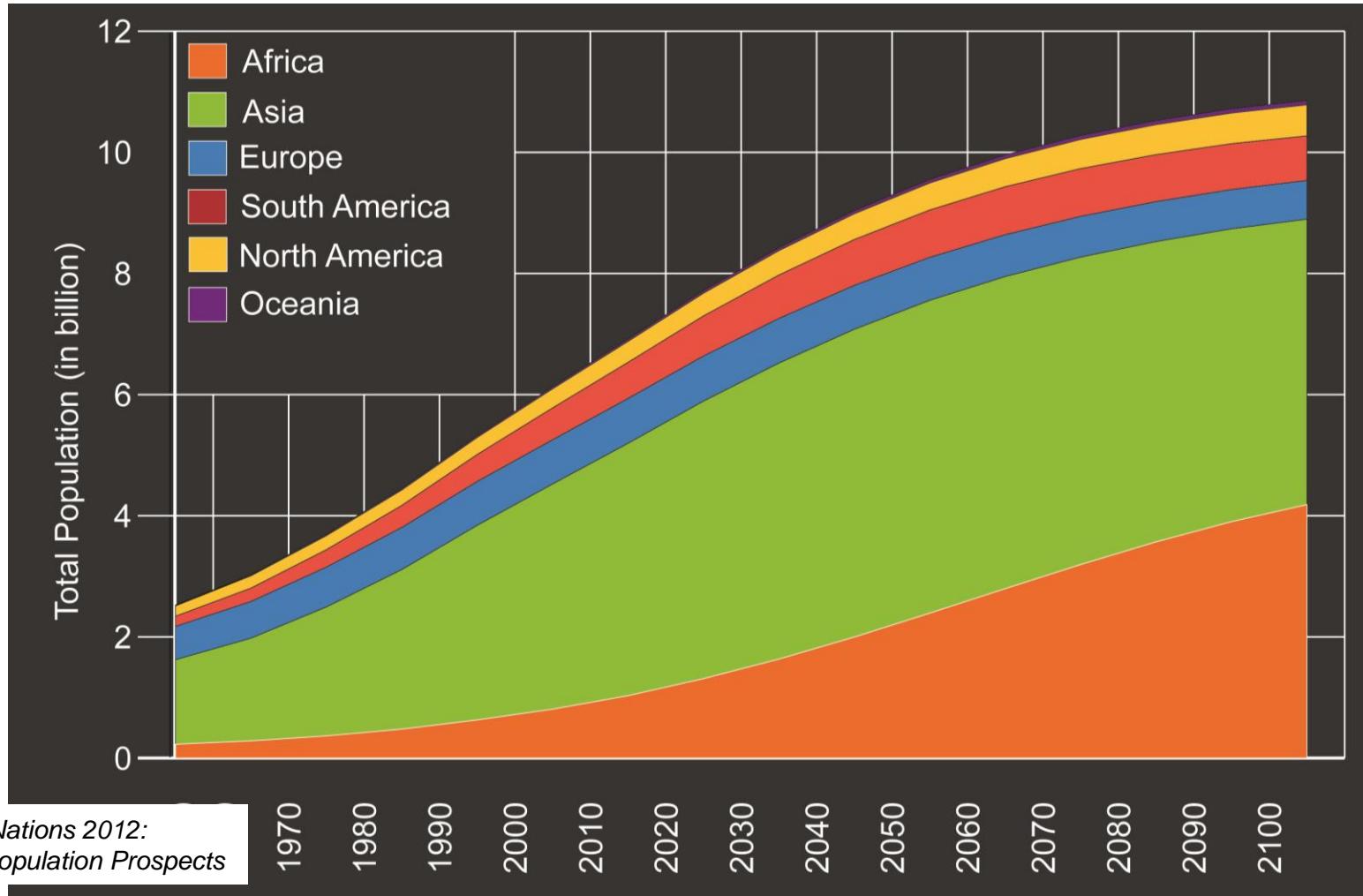
Water and Sanitation Infrastructures will be much more
diverse and **varying** and **adapted**
and **flexible** to changing conditions.

Wastewater is no waste, but a resource

Challenge 1: World Population Growth



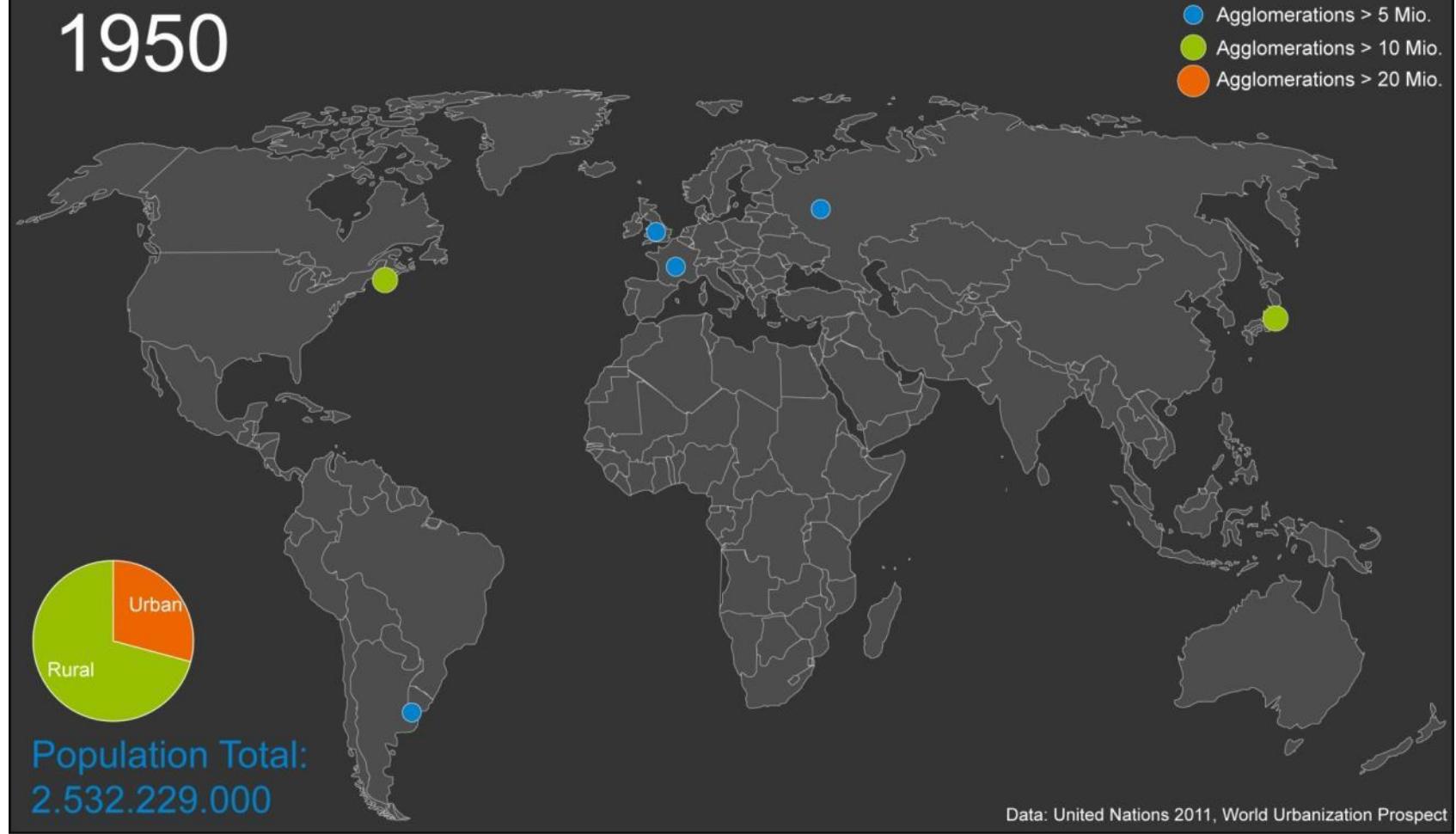
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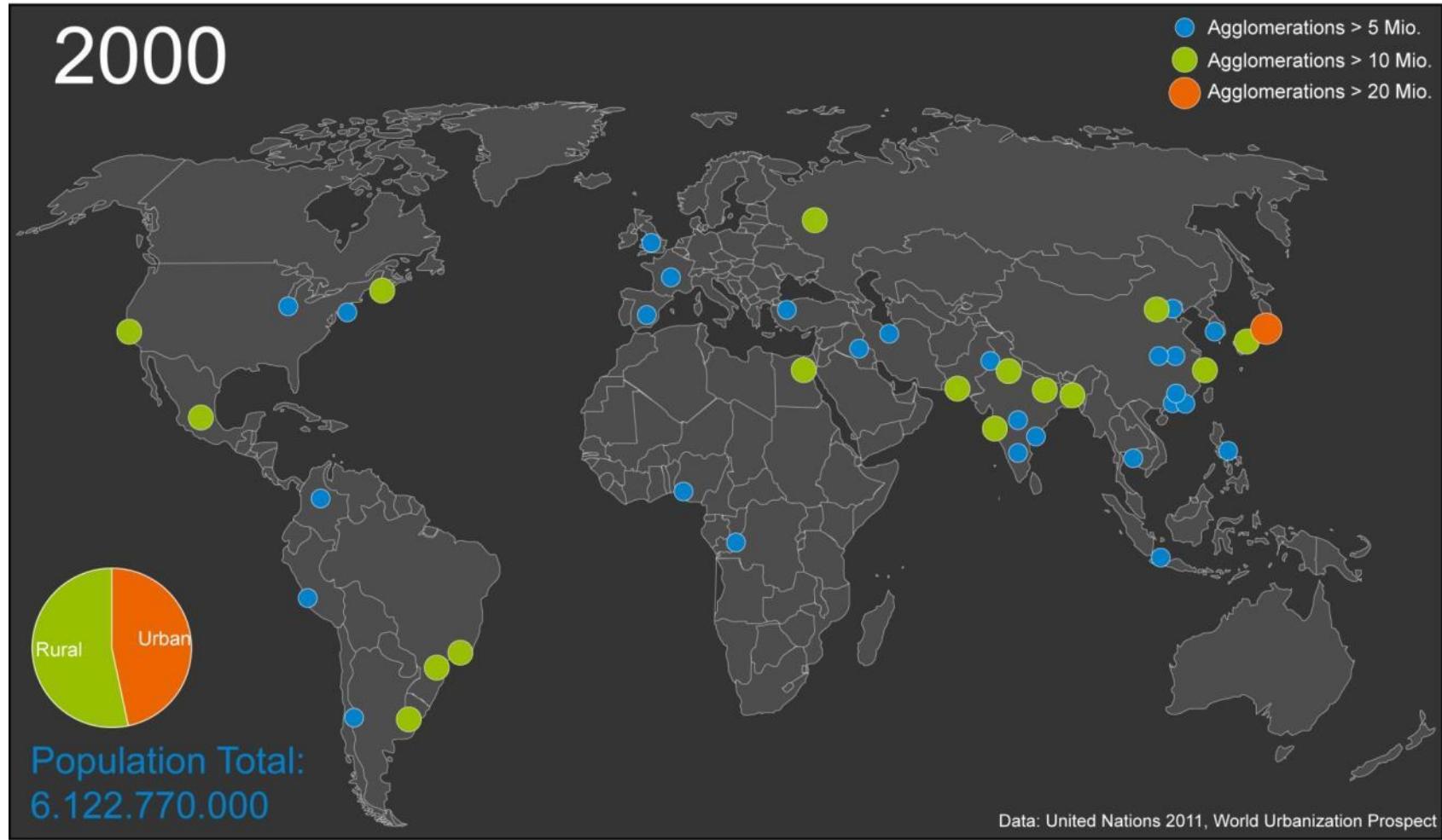
Challenge 2: Urbanization



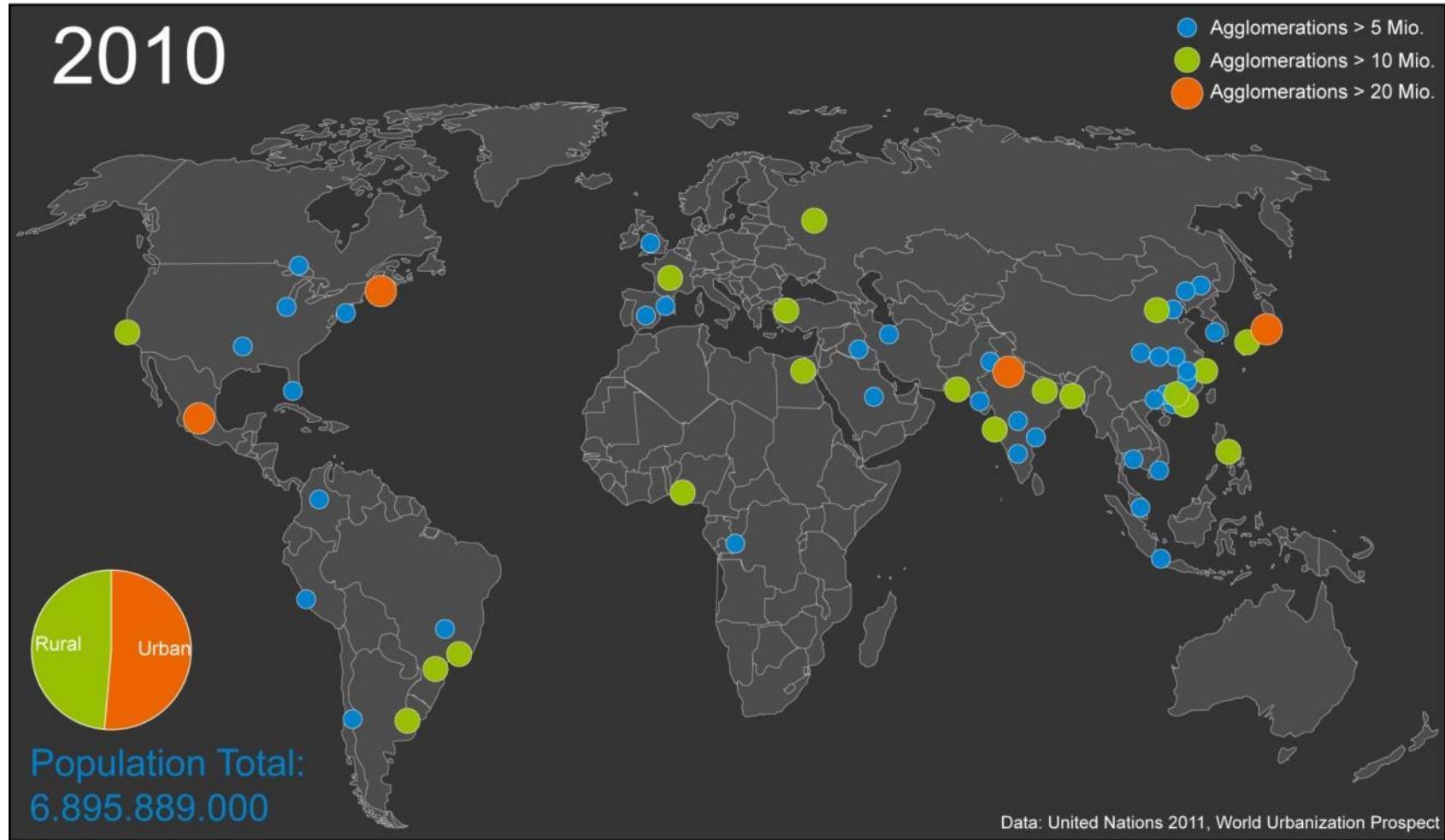
1950



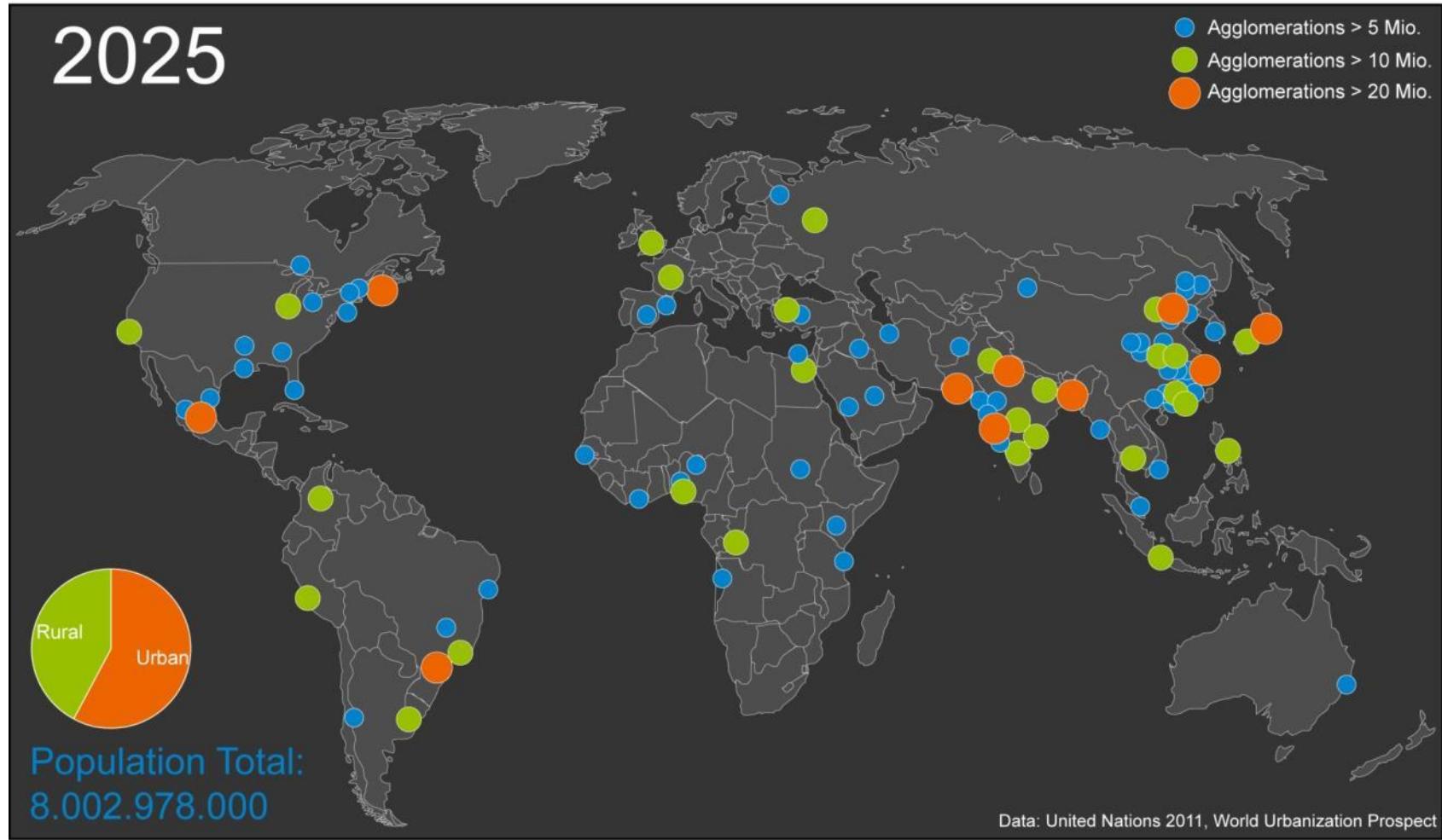
Challenge 2: Urbanization



Challenge 2: Urbanization



Challenge 2: Urbanization



Challenge 3: Dynamic of urban growth



Example of Shanghai: 67 C/h > 585,000 C/y



The Speed of Urban Change (Burdett & Rode 2007, modified with Data United Nations 2011, World Urbanization Prospects)

Growth rates e.g. Shanghai



Population growth
 $67 \text{ C/h} \rightarrow 585,000 \text{ C/y}$



Additional water (daily!)
 $132 \text{ L/(C·d)} \rightarrow 77,200 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$

Additional solid waste (daily!)
 $1 \text{ kg/(C·d)} \rightarrow 585 \text{ Mg/d}$

■ Investment for infrastructure

- Huge systems (several million connected units)
- High investments
- Longterm investments
 - 30% of investment for technical treatment facilities (12 years depreciation)
 - 70% of investment for sewers and canals (50 years depreciation)

➔ You better should be sure that your investment fits for the future...

Challenge 4: Limited Ressources

1. Water



Jialing/Chongqing 2006;
www.zeitenschrift.com/magazin/54-wasser.jpg 26.5.2013

2. Energy



<http://www.hvv-mobility.com> 26.5.2013

3. Nutrients (P, N, ...)



www.baecktrade.de 26.5.2013

Centralized sectorized infrastructures: *An idea from the past – for the future?*



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Challenges of today:

Population growth – in cities – very fast – with limited resources

Can a system that was evolved

- more than 100 years ago
- for global population < 2 billion
- mostly rural
- lacking modern technology

be the solution when

- global population is > 7 (8) billion
- mostly urban
- experiencing resource constraints ??

Adapted from IWA-President Glenn Daigger;
„Change in Paradigm: Waste to Resource“; Weftec 2010, New Orleans

Resource efficiency requires new infrastructure solutions



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1. Water reuse fosters decentralization
2. Energy (heat) recovery fosters decentralization
3. Fulfilling high quality standards foster professional operation
→ rather *partly- (semi)- centralized* than de-centralized at household level
4. Energy self-sufficiency fosters combination of different sectors
(water supply, wastewater treatment and waste treatment)

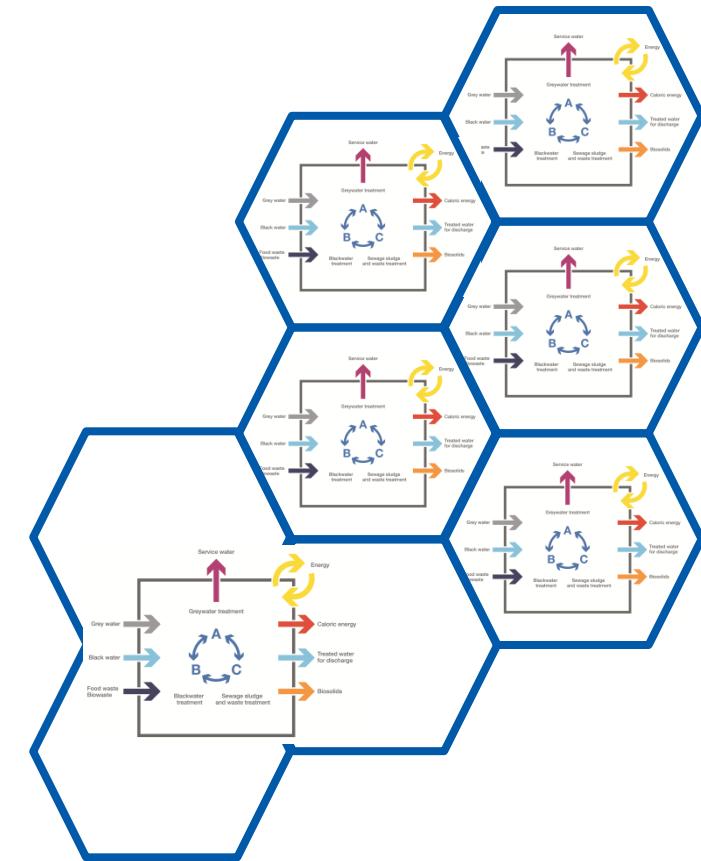
→ **We know what is needed ! Why don't we start?**

SEMIZENTRAL: Integrated treatment on district level



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- adaptable to growth rate
- flexible
- adjusted
- integrated
(water, wastewater, waste, energy)
- enclosed construction → low-emission
- „As small as possible, as large as necessary“
- **Infrastructure on demand**



„SEMITRAL“ Resource Recovery Center (RRC)

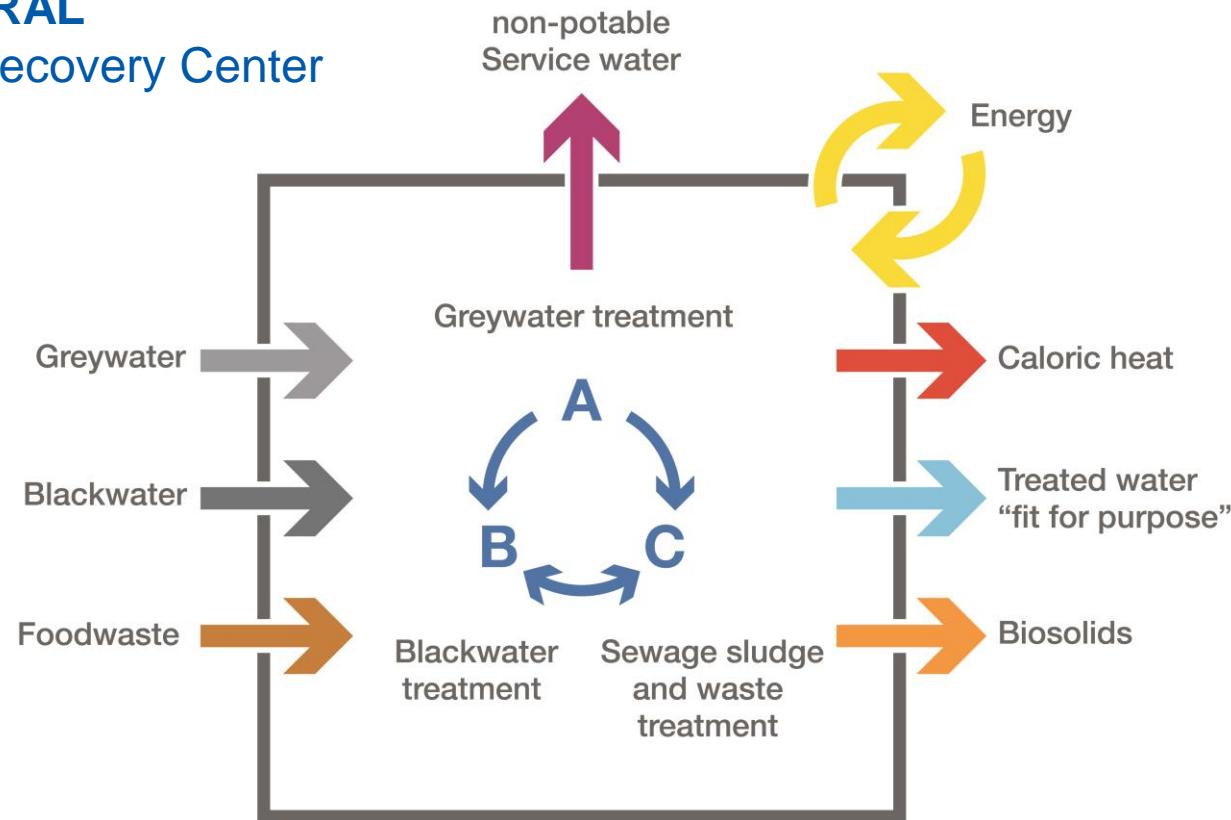


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- Waste water as a resource for
 - Water
 - Energy
 - Nutrients
- Products instead of wastes
 - Non-potable service water
 - Irrigation water
 - Biogas/electricity
 - Biosolids (stabilized/rich in nutrients)
- Flexible and adaptable

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Resource Recovery Center



The „Knowing-Doing Gap“¹



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Das Problem ist nicht die Analyse, sondern die Umsetzung.

■ Die Herausforderungen sind seit Jahrzehnten bekannt

- Donella & Dennis Meadows “Limits to growth” 1972 und 2002
- Vielzählige (Wasser) Forschungsprogramme weltweit
 - Cities of the Future, Future Megacities, Zukunftsstadt Morgenstadt, ...
 - Resource Recovery Cluster
 - Intra-urban Water Reuse
 - Water & Energy / Water, Energy and Climate
 - Water, Energy, and Food Nexus / Water, Energy, Food and Health Nexus
 - ...

Warum schafft so viel Wissen keine Veränderung?

The Knowing-Doing Gap, Jeffery Pfeffer and Robert I. Sutton, Harvard Business School press, 2000

Man findet immer Gründe, nichts zu verändern...



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■ Technisch

- Zu viele Alternativen, mehr Erfahrung benötigt, es wird in der Zukunft sicher noch bessere Lösungen geben, ...

■ Karriere

- Keine Auswirkungen auf hochwertige Veröffentlichungen, könnte nicht funktionieren, zeitaufwendig, ...

■ Organisatorisch

- Nicht mein Aufgabengebiet, nicht mein Verantwortungsbereich, werde ich nicht für bezahlt, ...

■ Kommunikation

- Interdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit kann schwierig sein, lieber Kollegen beeindrucken anstatt etwas riskieren, Konkurrenz statt Kooperation, ...

■

The Knowing-Doing Gap, Jeffery Pfeffer and Robert I. Sutton, Harvard Business School press, 2000

Was getan werden muss , um Dinge zu verändern



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- **Sich selbst in die Verantwortung nehmen**

- Sie selbst müssen anfangen.
- Sie müssen andere überzeugen.

- **Sie müssen den Schritt der Kommunikation in der eigenen Community und zwischen anderen Communities gehen**

- Politik – kommunal, regional
- Architekten und Stadtplaner
- Banken und andere Finanzierungsinstitutionen
- Fachleute und Experten im technischen Bereich
- ...

- **Akzeptieren Sie Fehler – Fehler sind Teil jedes Lernprozesses**

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Case Study Qingdao, P.R. China



City of Qingdao



CorbisImages

Emerging metropolis at China's east coast in ShanDong Province

Natural Water resources are deeply limited

(groundwater salination because of seawater intrusion, heavily pollution and/or grounding of surface waters)

- Available water resources not sufficient for higher demands
 - Urban growth needs further water
- The Qingdao solution:
seawater desalination
- Energy demand: 3 - 4 kWh/m³



→ The SEMIZENTRAL solution:
Reuse for <1 kWh/m³



Corbis/Images

SEMIZENTRAL goes WHE Qingdao



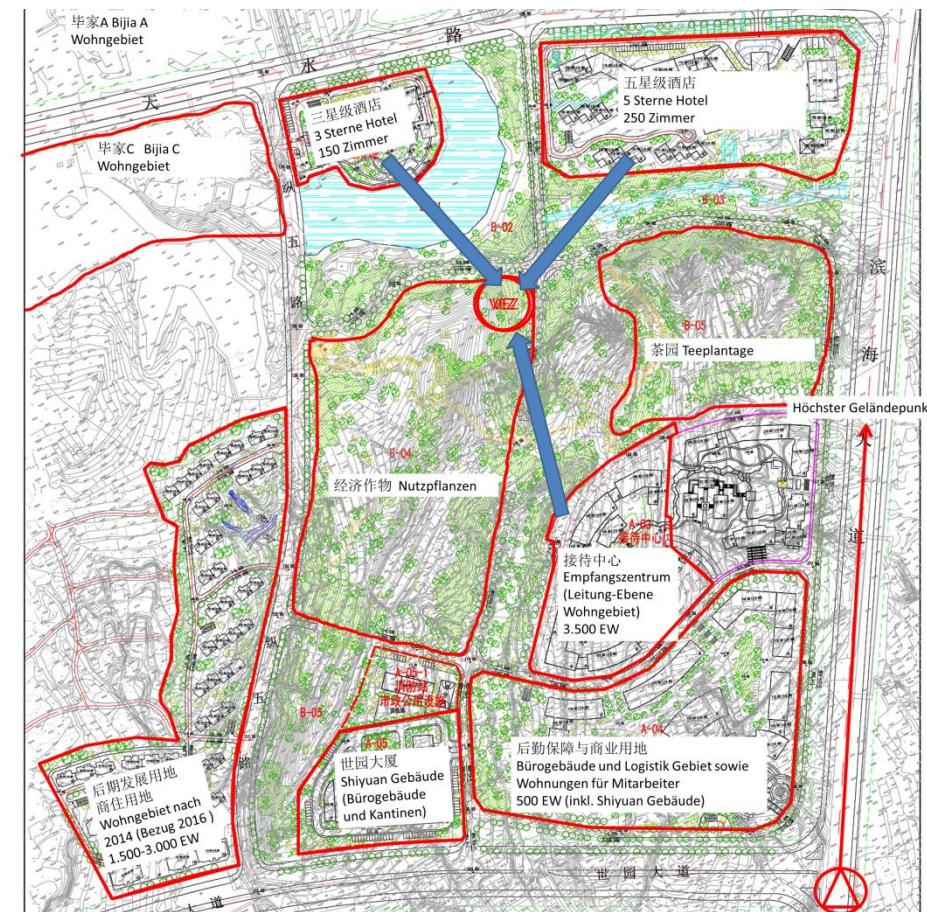
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The worldwides first implementation in context of the **2014 World Horticulture Exposition** in Qingdao

Catchment area

- 3 Hotels
- Housing areas for staff and guests
- New developed housing areas
- Office buildings

- rd. 12.000 people to serve



April 2014: Semizentralized Resource Recovery Center Qingdao Shiyuan



Semicentralized Resource Recovery Center (RRC) – a modular approach

Technical basics

Greywater treatment

- Non-potable service water production with MBR

Blackwater treatment

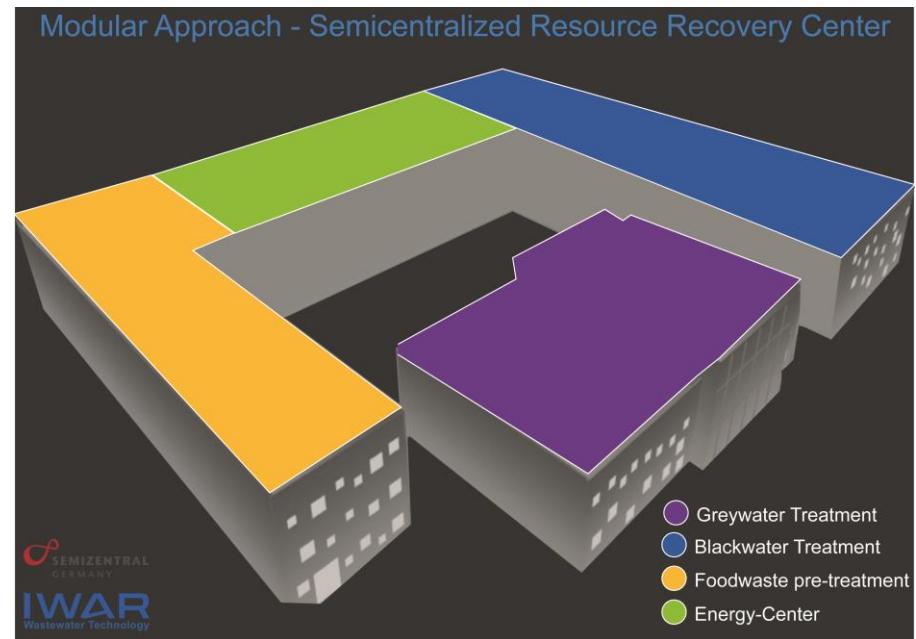
- Irrigation water with MBR

Foodwaste pre-treatment

- Mechanical pre-treatment

Energy-Center

- Anaerobic thermophilic treatment
- Electric energy by CHP station



SEMIZENTRAL Resource Recovery Center Qingdao

Advantages of the system

On the water side

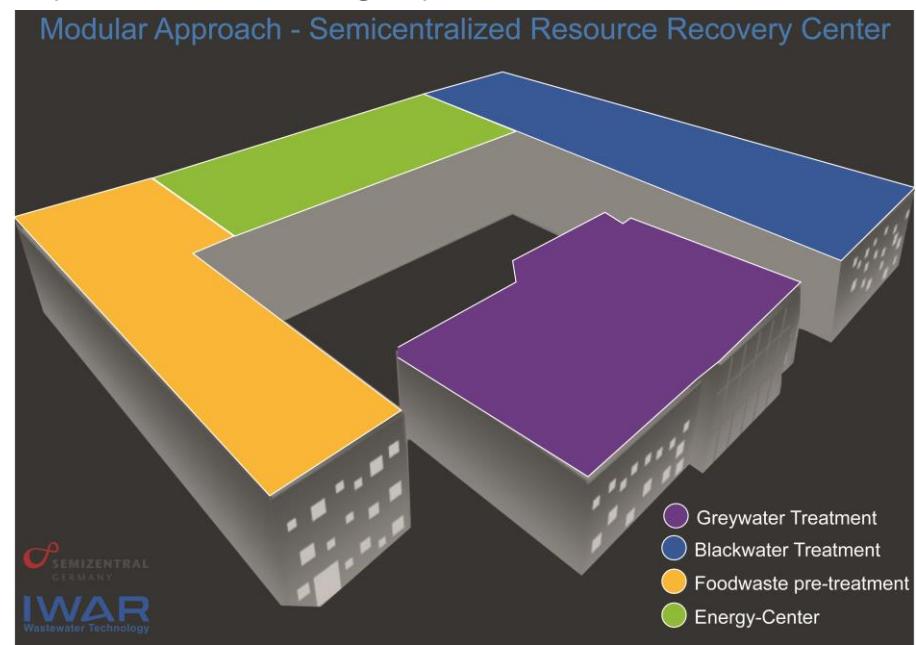


recycling rates between 40% (greywater only) and 100% (grey- and blackwater)

On the energy side



- Energy self-sufficient operation possible
- even energy-autarcic operation, depending on gas storage capacities



SEMIZENTRAL RRC Qingdao Shiyuan

Research foundation in Germany by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research

- 14 partners headed by Wastewater Technology and Water Reuse, IWAR, TU Darmstadt
- **All-over (German) research volume:** approx. **7 Mio. €** for accomp. research for 3.5 years
- plus **sponsoring** of German Industry Partners (wilo, Aerzen, Auma, Binder, Ott, LAR):
approx. **500.000 €**



Investment und Operation

- **Chinese Investor**
Volume of investment: approx. 7 Mio. €
- **Chinese Operator** – with support from
German Consortium in initial-operation and
operation optimization



SEMIZENTRAL STC Qingdao Shiyuan

Research Partners

Germany

- IWAR
- Kocks Consult GmbH
- Endress + Hauser
- m+p consulting
- Roediger Vacuum
- Emscher Gesellschaft für Wassertechnik mbH
- Institut für sozial-ökologische Forschung Frankfurt (ISOE)
- Fachgebiet Landmanagement, TU Darmstadt
- Fachgebiet Entwerfen und Stadtentwicklung, TU Darmstadt
- Institut für Baubetrieb, TU Darmstadt
- Far Eastern Consulting
- Gebrüder Heyl
- GECOc

China

- *Tongji University Shanghai*
- *Qingdao University of Technology*



Staatssekretär Dr. G. Schütte (BMBF)
bei der Eröffnung im April 2014

Characteristics of SEMIZENTRAL

- **40% to 100% fresh water saving by water reuse**
for toilet flushing and further purposes (e.g. irrigation, street cleaning, fire fighting)
- **heat recovery** from greywater*
(shower, bathtub, washing machine)
- **energy from sewage sludge and bio-waste**
 - electric energy
 - additional calorific energy
- agricultural use of nutrient-rich, stabilized and hygienized residual products
- **flexible, with the city growing, (infra-)structure**

* not realized in Qingdao

Qingdao Shiyuan – ein erster Schritt

Besucher in Qingdao

- Forschung und Entwicklung
- Stadtentwicklung
- Ingenierbüros und Design Institute

Zwei weitere Standorte derzeit in Machbarkeitsstudien

- Jieyang (Guandong Provinz, China), Chinesisch-deutsche Metallstadt

Politisches Interesse

- Austausch zwischen dem BMBF und den chin. Ministerien für Wissenschaft und Forschung sowie Siedlungsentwicklung (*MoST und MoHURD*)

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einfüg

Conclusions

Wastewater is no waste, but a resource.

The use of resources needs equivalent infrastructures

- District-related, co-growing (on demand), „semizentral“
- Water qualities „fit for purpose“ → toilet flushing water doesn't need drinking water quality
- Integrated infrastructures (water, wastewater, biowaste, energy production)
- **Health protection affords professional operation**
(„as small as possible, as big as necessary“)

Future-oriented Water Supply and Sanitation is adapted to local needs and challenges

„Cities of the Future“ differ from those of yesterday and today:
Water infrastructures are much more **diverse and varying**, are **flexible** and
are continuously **adapted to changing conditions**

But the most important...

We need to start changing things.

Today.

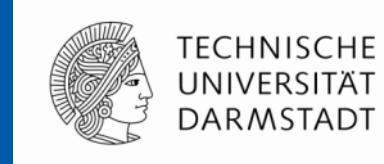
In small steps.

In big steps.

The size is not important.

But starting is.

Infrastructure challenges in fast growing urban environments



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From left to right: Martin Wagner, Peter Cornel, Susanne Bieker
Technische Universität Darmstadt, Institut **IWAR**



The Knowing-Doing Gap¹

- The problem is not “analysis” – it is implementation
- Challenges are known since decades
 - Donella & Dennis Meadows, Limits to growth, 1972 ad its update in 2002
 - Numerous (Water) Research programs world wide
 - Cities of the Future, Future Megacities, Zukunftsstadt, Morgenstadt, ...
 - Resource Recovery Cluster
 - Intra-urban Water reuse,
 - Water & Energy / Water, Energy and Climate
 - Water, Energy, and Food Nexus / Water, energy, Food and Health Nexus
 - ...
- Why do so many research cause so few changes?
- Do we have the tendency to treat “talking” as equivalent to “doing” ?
- “power point presentations” as substitute for “action” ?

¹ *The Knowing-Doing Gap*, Jeffey Pfeffer and Robert I. Sutton, Harvard Business School press, 2000

One can always find a reason not to transfer knowledge to implementation



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■ Technically

- Too many alternatives, needs further evaluation, Better technics will come up, ...

■ Career

- No impact on citation index,
- risky, might fail,
- Takes a lot of time, ...

■ Organizationally

- Somebody else's responsibility (industry, politicians, decision maker (?), ...)
- Not my business, I am not paid for networking with ...

■ Communication

- Conferences are not for learning from each other but to impress the colleagues with the quality of the presentation given
- Competition instead of teamwork

■

Steps to promote doing

- You are the one who has to care (be prepared to take chances)
- You are the one who has to convince others
(create enthusiasm, involve people, spread out seeds, ...)
- You are the one to network in and outside the own (scientific) community
 - Politicians/ governance
 - Architects / City planner
 - Bancs / financing institutions / KFW
 - Communication / Public relation specialists
 - Social sciences, Artists, Lawyers, ...
- Accept failures; There is no leaning without error, no doing without mistakes
- Promote teamwork instead of competition
- **Tell me and I'll forget;
show me and I may remember;
involve me and I'll understand.** Confucius