



PREDICTION OF ANAEROBIC SYSTEM STABILITY FOR PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT TREATMENT WITH LIMITED PARAMETER INPUT USING IWA ANAEROBIC DIGESTION MODEL NO.1

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ABSTRACT

WINDYARTI MUSTIKA CAKRANINGTYAS. Prediction of Anaerobic System Stability for Palm Oil Mill Effluent Treatment with Limited Parameter Input Using IWA Anaerobic Digestion Model No.1. Supervised by ALLEN KURNIAWAN and YUDI CHADIRIN.

The palm oil industry in Indonesia generates 20% of its waste as OPEFB and 80% as POME from total production, with >85% of treatment systems still relying on conventional pond systems. The research integrated a UASB–OPEFB Adsorption–Modified RBC system to enhance the efficiency of POME treatment. The ADM1 modeling method was applied to the UASB unit to predict acetate (S_{ac}) accumulation using a limited parameter input. Variations in UASB (HRT 2, 4, and 6 d) achieved high removal efficiencies with TSS at 97.92%, O&G at 95.12% \pm 0.03% (HRT 6 d), and SCOD at 11.86% \pm 0.07% (HRT 2 d). The results showed a decrease in TVFA from 12280 to 4693 mg/L (61.77%), propionate/acetate ratio (from 0.57 to 0.05), and an increase in S_{ac} dominance to 28.5%. The ADM1 model validation yielded a Spearman correlation coefficient of 0.6257 and ANNOVA p = 0.2442. Methane production at an HRT of 6 d (29188 ppm), with the highest SMP (38150 μ L CH₄/gCOD removed) and an average (19.63 mL CH₄/gCOD) confirming the effectiveness of the model and reactor system in improving POME treatment performance.

Keywords: ADM1, acetate, VFA, UASB, methane

ABSTRAK

WINDYARTI MUSTIKA CAKRANINGTYAS. Prediction of Anaerobic System Stability for Palm Oil Mill Effluent Treatment With Limited Parameter Input Using IWA Anaerobic Digestion Model No.1. Dibimbing oleh ALLEN KURNIAWAN dan YUDI CHADIRIN.

Industri kelapa sawit di Indonesia menghasilkan limbah 20% TKKS dan 80% LCKS dari total produksi dengan lebih dari 85% pengolahan masih mengandalkan sistem kolam konvensional. Penelitian ini mengintegrasikan sistem UASB-Adsorpsi TKKS-RBC Modifikasi untuk meningkatkan efisiensi pengolahan POME. Metode pemodelan ADM1 pada UASB untuk memprediksi akumulasi asetat (Sac) dengan input parameter terbatas. Variasi UASB (HRT 2, 4, 6 hari) mencapai efisiensi penghilangan yang tinggi dengan TSS 97,92%, O&G $95,12\% \pm 0,03\%$ (HRT 6 hari), dan SCOD 11,86% $\pm 0,07\%$ (HRT 2 hari). Hasil menunjukkan penurunan TVFA dari 12.280 menjadi 4.693 mg/L (61,77%), rasio propionat/asetat (0.57 menjadi 0.05), dan peningkatan Sac menjadi 28,5%. Validasi model ADM1 menghasilkan koefisien Spearman 0,6257 dan ANNOVA p = 0.2442. Produksi metana pada HRT 6 hari (29.188 ppm) dengan SMP tertinggi (38.150 μL CH₄/gCOD removed) dan rata-rata 19,63 mL CH₄/gCOD, membuktikan efektivitas model dan sistem reaktor dalam meningkatkan kinerja pengolahan LCKS.

Kata kunci: ADM1, asetat, VFA, UASB, metana



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PREDICTION OF ANAEROBIC SYSTEM STABILITY FOR PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT TREATMENT WITH LIMITED PARAMETER INPUT USING IWA ANAEROBIC DIGESTION MODEL NO.1

WINDYARTI MUSTIKA CAKRANINGTYAS

Undergraduate thesis as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering Department

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
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PREFACE

The author expresses profound praise and gratitude to The Almighty God for boundless grace, blessings, and guidance, enabling the author to remain in good health and promptly complete the undergraduate thesis. The thesis, titled "Prediction of Anaerobic System Stability for Palm Oil Mill Effluent Treatment with Limited Parameter Input Using IWA Anaerobic Digestion Model No.1" has been prepared and submitted as part of the requirements to fulfill the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, IPB University.

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Hopefully, the scientific work will be useful for those who need it and for the advancement of science.

Bogor, February 2025

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