

Orunmila Project Report

Project ID: 60084b4e79a21a001535ba06

Project Title: This has the same meaning

Total Articles: 9 Accepted Articles: 0 Rejected Articles: 7

Accepted Articles:

Rejected Articles:

Article Title:

Chemical oxygen demand with APHA/AWWA/WEF 5220 D procedure for high concentration adapted to micro-volume [La Demanda Química de Oxígeno con el procedimiento APHA/AWWA/WEF 5220 D para rango alto adaptado a micro-escala]

Abstract:

In this study, linearity and precision tests were performed for the determination of the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in water, for a micro-volume adaptation of the closed reflux method for small volume for high range of APHA / AWWA / WEF. The main objective of the work was to demonstrate that it is possible to obtain adequate measurements by adapting the APHA / AWWA / WEF method 5220 D, a widely used international reference for determining COD in water, on a micro-volume adaptation. The micro-volume adapted method required only changes in the concentration of each substance in the digestion solution, but not in the silver sulfate catalyst solution, so that the concentration of each of these substances in the tubes digestion was almost equal to that corresponding to the original method (except for mercury sulfate, which was deliberately reduced). In the micro-volume adaptation presented here, the dosed volumes of all liquid reagents were measured using class A volumetric pipettes, improving the precision of measurements with respect to the use of both graduated and plunger pipettes (necessary to carry out the original method). The results obtained for the micro-volume adaptation demonstrated excellent linear fitting and precision of the system. © 2021 Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua. All rights reserved.

Reasons for Rejection

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Article Title:

Water-energy-food security nexus based selection of energy recovery from wastewater treatment technologies: An extended decision making framework under intuitionistic fuzzy environment

Abstract:

According to the increasing demand of human society to the electrical energy, the choice of a comprehensive decision making for energy recovery from wastewater treatment technologies selection is very important. Water-energy-food (WEF) security nexus which is one of the most notable concepts in recent years that have emerged in research across many disciplines, can be used as a decision making tool to evaluate actions in different energy sectors. Behbahan city in the southwest of Iran has been chosen for the experiment. An extended methodology based on two multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methods called entropy and linear assignment under intuitionistic fuzzy environment has been chosen to support the synthetic decision to prioritize energy recovery from wastewater treatment technologies. Thirteen criteria including water security principles (Access, Safety, and Affordability), energy security principles (Availability, Accessibility, Affordability, Acceptability, Applicability, and Adaptability) and food security principles (Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability) have been considered. In terms of the warm and dry weather in Behbahan city, choosing the up-flow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor (UASB) option as the most appropriate option seems rational. The anaerobic baffled reactor (ABR), micro-algae cultivation (MAC), and microbial fuel cells (MFC) options were selected as the second, third, and fourth options, respectively. 2020 Elsevier Ltd

Reasons for Rejection

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Article Title:

Quantitative simulation of the water-energy-food (WEF) security nexus in a local planning context in indonesia

Abstract:

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The process of planning and evaluation for local development, especially in the critical sectors of water, energy and food (WEF) should be conducted using a holistic, integrated approach in an attempt to bring the improvement in water, energy and food security in a region. System dynamics models are one of the tools for simulation and assessment of the system-wide impacts caused by local interventions. This research develops a stock-flow diagram (SFD) of WEF security in a local context to be used in analysing the impacts of implementing three planned policy interventions in Karawang Regency, Indonesia. STELLA Professional software is employed to build the SFD and conduct simulation of the WEF security nexus, and is based on a previously developed qualitative causal loop model of the same system (the Karawang WEF security (K-WEFS) model). In the quantitative SFD, four scenarios are developed and assessed in this study; (i) population growth changes; (ii) agricultural land conversion rate changes; (iii) changes in the development of artificial ponds and solar energy; and (iv) per-capita resource consumption changes. The results show several interesting findings related to the WEF security nexus, available resources per person (APP) and self-sufficiency levels (SSL) of resources in business as usual conditions and under planned interventions. Potentially unanticipated detrimental indirect impacts of policy interventions are highlighted. This dynamic support tool could be applied in other local regions to improve the evaluation and planning process of water, energy and food sectors in a holistic manner. ♦ 2020 Institution of Chemical Engineers

Reasons for Rejection


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Article Title:

Trade-offs and synergies in the water-energy-food nexus: The case of Saskatchewan, Canada

Abstract:

Orunmila Project Report

Socioeconomic and climatic changes and limited water resources pose various challenges to water, energy, and food sectors across the globe. The inevitable interactions between water, energy, and food systems bring about trade-offs but also synergies under different decisions and policies. To gain insights into these issues, we developed a water-energy-food (WEF) nexus model that incorporates both production (supply) and demands sides of WEF systems into a single system-of-systems model using the system dynamics (SD) approach. The model is applied to Saskatchewan, Canada, and so is named WEF-Sask. The model results reveal the various levels of sensitivities of water, energy, and food (and feed) sectors to the socioeconomic and climatic drivers. The analysis of trade-offs and synergies shows that the proposed large irrigation expansion (400%) boosts food production by 1.6% while reducing hydropower production by 2.7% in Saskatchewan. Wind expansion strategy (from 5% to 30% of total capacity) makes synergies that not only contribute to electricity supply but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions, industrial water demand, and groundwater use by 2.0, 5.7, and 3.8%, respectively. Biofuel use (blending mandate: 10% ethanol and 5% biodiesel) in transportation cuts GHG emissions by 1.2% but reduces the potential food export (food surplus) by 5.0%. The WEF-Sask model allows for scenario analysis toward integrated resources management, and its generic model structure can be expanded to other regions.  2020 Elsevier B.V.

Reasons for Rejection


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Article Title:

Sustainable resource optimization under water-energy-food-carbon nexus

Abstract:

Orunmila Project Report

Pressures from growing demands and shrinking supplies have reached a critical junction in major global resources, particularly water, energy, and food (WEF). Recognizing the complex interaction across those highly interconnected resources, the nexus concept evolved to boost efficiencies across all nexus pillars. Several modeling efforts tried to capture the complexity of this problem, but most attempts captured only one or two nexus pillars, remained localized to fixed case-studies or applications, or used simulations to assess pre-defined scenarios rather than solving for optimum solutions under defined objective function and constraints. Here, we present an optimization model for water, energy, and food nexus resource management and allocation at a regional scale. The model was successfully validated using a hypothetical case study to test its efficiency under several resource availability scenarios and different policy targets. The results enhanced the understanding of the interlinkages among the nexus sectors by demonstrating the sensitivity of the WEF nexus to adopted strategies. For example, imposing food variety constraints changed water consumption by an order of magnitude and more than doubled energy requirements. Moreover, adopting renewable energy may cause increased demands for land, but can significantly cut CO2 emissions. The model serves as an effective decision-making tool that enables policy makers to assess multiple WEF sources and recommends the optimum resource allocation under various policy, technology, and resource constraints.  2020 Elsevier Ltd


Reasons for Rejection

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Article Title:

Competitiveness of the Travel and Tourism Industry in Latin America

Abstract:

Latin America is a prosperous and competitive region based on the activity of its travel and tourism. Globally, it is ranked third in competitiveness, after of Europe and Asia-Pacific, according to the publication of the WTTR 2019. This article shows an analysis of the competitiveness of their countries, using WTTE published from 2007 to 2019 by the WEF. For the first publication of these reports, 20 countries in the region were located, located in quartiles 2, 3 and 4 of the global position. For 2019, 21 countries are positioned, highlighting Mexico and Brazil in Quartile 1 worldwide. When making a detailed analysis of the subscripts scored in this last report, an important proximity is observed between New Zealand and Costa Rica in Conditions and policies in T&T. When performing this same analysis of the pillars, Mexico ranks first globally and in the region in Natural Resources are Malta and Jamaica have the same score in T&T Prioritization. It is shown that the region and its countries have managed to position themselves competitively worldwide.  2021, The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd.

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Reasons for Rejection

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Article Title:

The conceptual basis of water-energy-food nexus governance: systematic literature review using network and discourse analysis

Abstract:

In the last decade, the debate on the governance of water, energy, and food (WEF) has intensified, spurring the emergence of the term **nexus governance**. In general, the reduction of trade-offs and construction of synergies between WEF have been placed on the scientific, political, and economic agenda. However, although increasingly used, it is difficult to find a clear meaning and definition of what the term represents. Based on a systematic literature review (SLR), using text-mining and machine learning algorithms, this article investigates what are the conceptual basis of the nexus governance debate, and attempts to clarify the main themes, networks, and gaps within this literature. The analysis is based on quantitative and qualitative methods, combining social network analysis (SNA) and discourse analysis (DA). The results highlighted that twenty-four governance-related concepts support this literature, breaking down into eight groups: water and basin governance; environmental and systems governance; risk and resource security governance; economic governance; global governance; urban governance; integrative and cooperative governance; and **epistemic** and transdisciplinary governance. © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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