

Converting HRAP into phototrophic purple bacteria ponds for polyhydroxyalkanoates production from wastewater

J.C. Fradinho, <u>J. Almeida</u>, E. Serrano, A. Oehmen, E. Lara, M.A.M. Reis



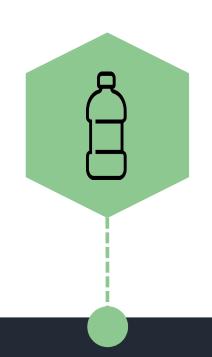


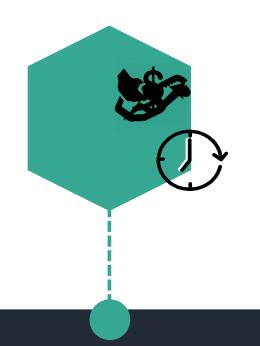


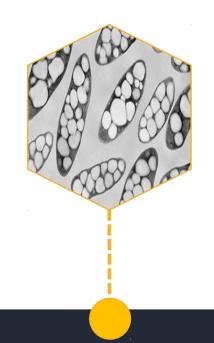


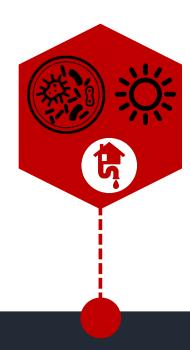


PROBLEM AND SOLUTION









PLASTICS

Essential materials for our society

PROBLEM

ECOLOGICAL NEGATIVE IMPACT

- WASTE
- RESOURCES

PHA

Biodegradable polymer produced by microorganisms and similar to conventional plastics.

SOLUTION

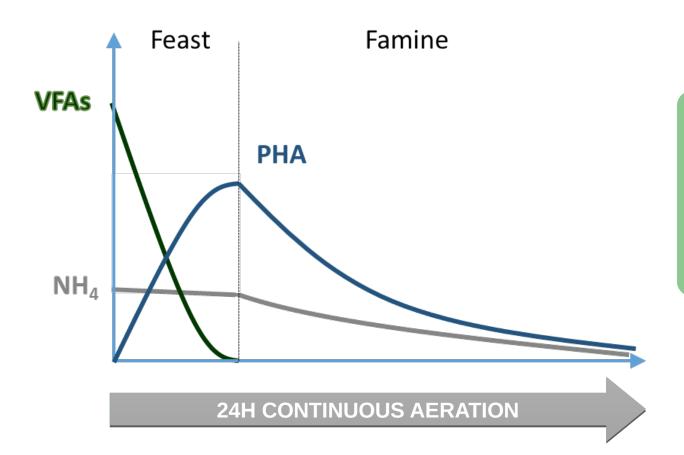
SUSTAINABLE PLASTIC PRODUCTION PROCESSES

- Mixed microbial cultures
- Low cost carbon sources

SELECTION STRATEGY

FEAST AND FAMINE REGIME

FF strategy selects organisms for their capability of growing on the accumulated PHA



PHA PRODUCTION WITH

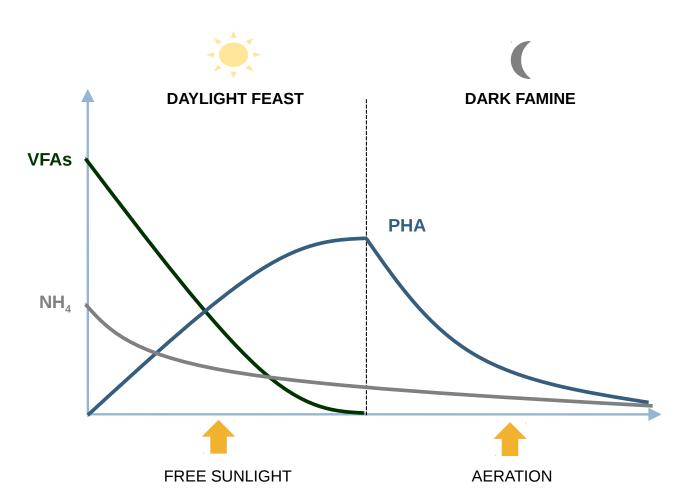
AEROBIC MIXED CULTURES

Aerobic organisms: require intensive aeration

SELECTION STRATEGY

FEAST AND FAMINE REGIME

FF strategy selects organisms for their capability of growing on the accumulated PHA



PHA PRODUCTION WITH PHOTOTROPHIC MIXED CULTURES

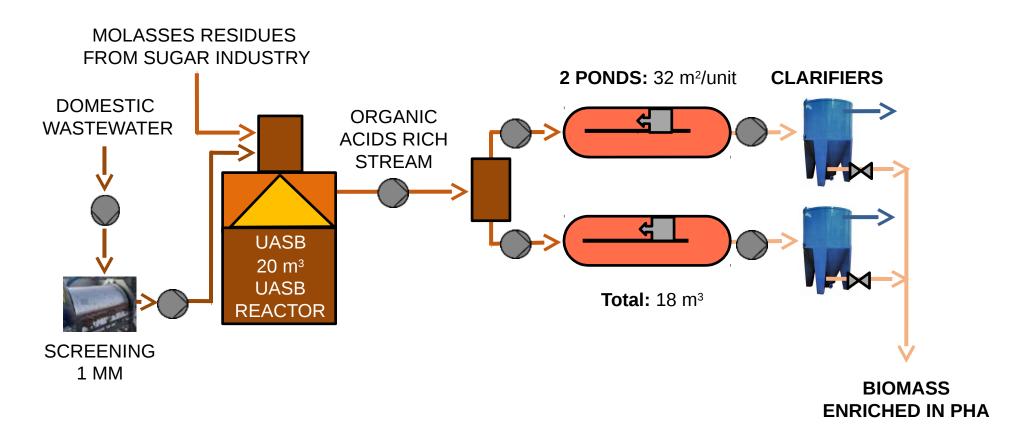
Phototrophic organisms: ATP production independent of oxidative phosphorylation

DECREASED AERATION
COSTS

RETROFITTING OF CHICLANA HRAP

PHA production with purple bacteria using retrofitted HRAP





RETROFITTING OF CHICLANA HRAP



FEED SOLUTION

FERMENTED MIXTURE OF WASTEWATER WITH 0,5% (v/v) SUGAR MOLASSES

Fluctuating Feedstock



ADAPTATION PERIOD

BATCH MODE

PERMANENT PRESENCE OF CARBON AND NUTRIENTS



Promote the growth of purple bacteria

FEAST AND FAMINE

FEEDING REGIME

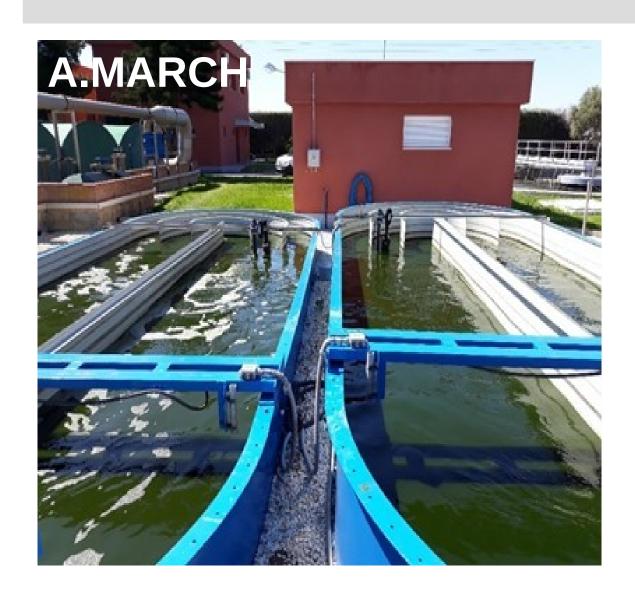
Alternating presence of carbon



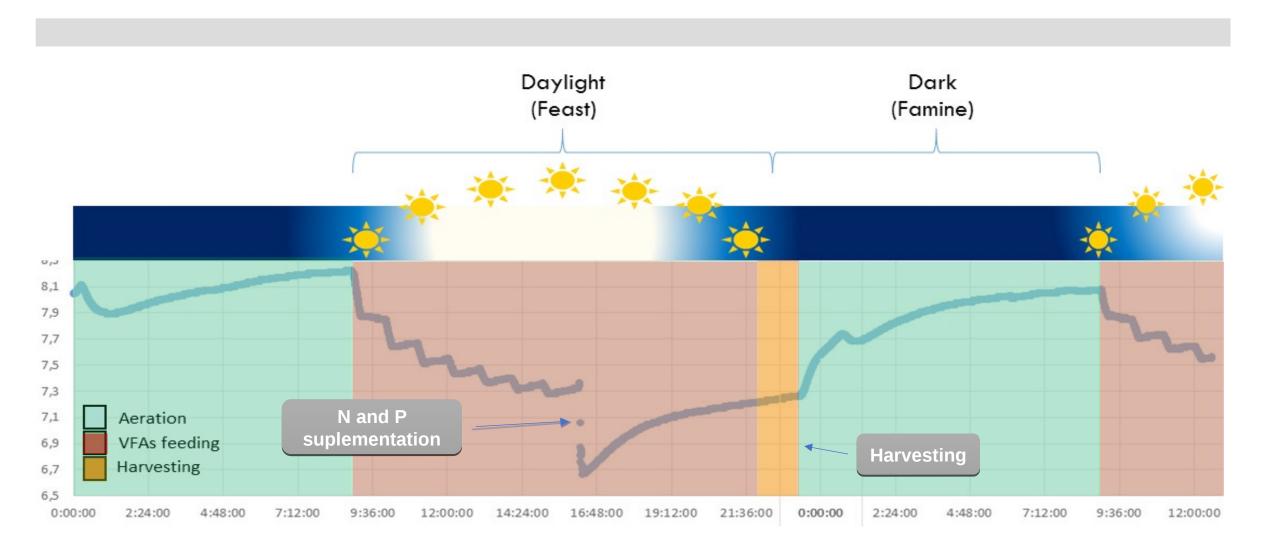
24H CYCLE

CIRCADIAN CYCLE AERATION IN THE NIGHT











JUNE

JULY

JUL

POND 1: ENRICHED IN PURPLE BACTERIA

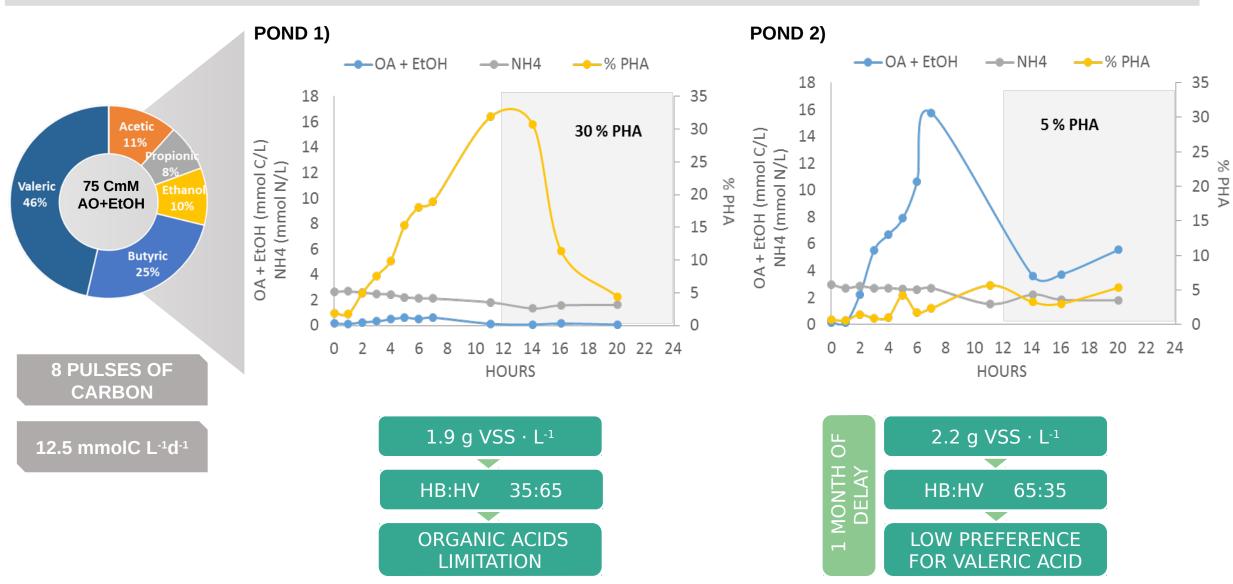
POND 2: STILL PRESENTED A GREEN COLOUR

BOTH PONDS WERE DOMINATED BY PURPLE BACTERIA

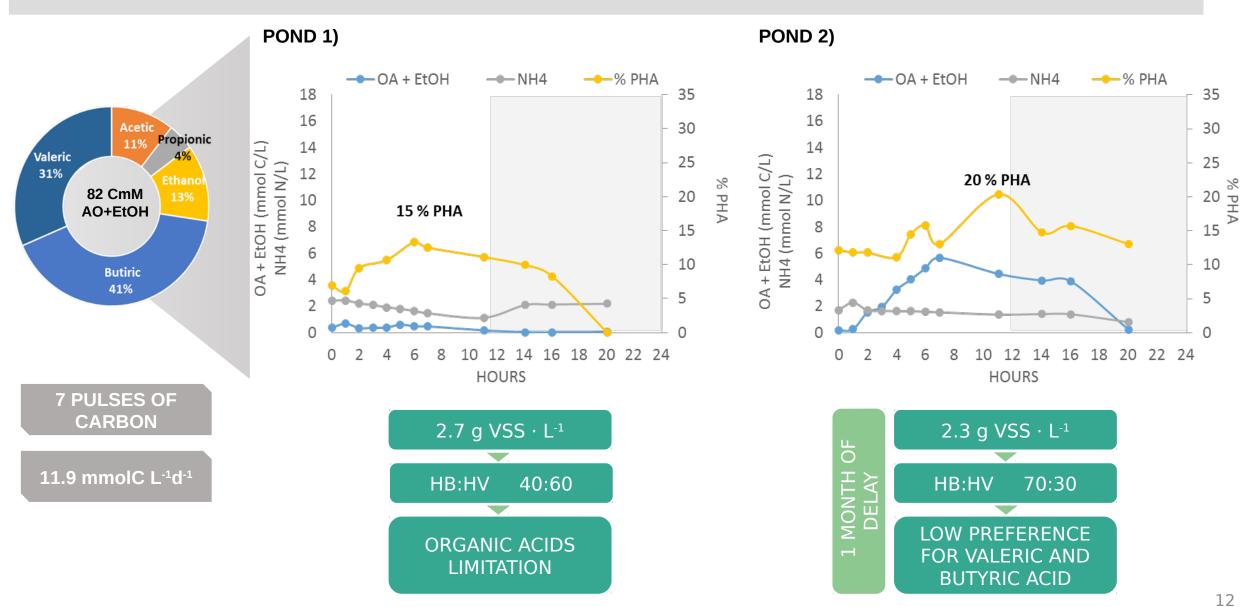
MAXIMUM IRRADIANCE AND TEMPERATURE REGISTERED IN CHICLANA 2018

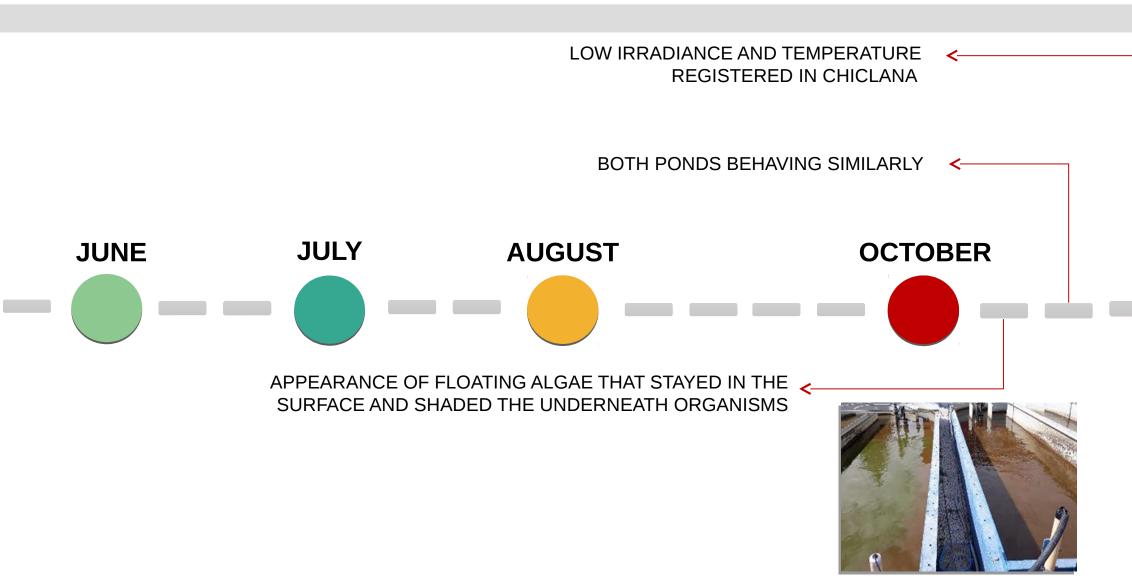


JULY 2018

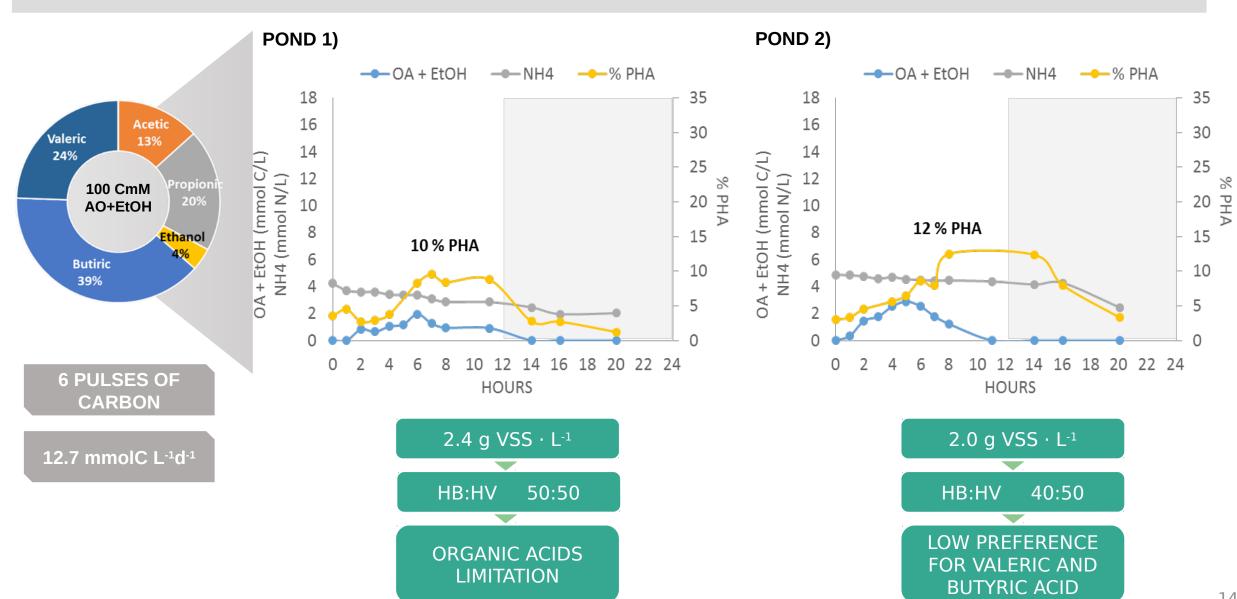


AUGUST 2018





OCTOBER 2018



PHA PRODUCTION TARGETS

| | g VSS/m ² d | | Kg PHA/Kg VS | | g PHA/m ² d | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | Pond 1 | Pond 2 | |
| July | 95 | 110 | 0.30 | 0.05 | 29 | 6 | |
| August | 135 | 115 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 20 | 23 | |
| October | 120 | 100 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Project Target | 25 g VSS/m²d | | 0.4 Kg PHA/Kg VS | | 10 g PHA/m²d | | |
| FUTURE | 120 VSS/m².d | | 0.4 C DUA/C VCC | | 48 g PHA/m²·d | | |
| FUT | VSS/m ² ·d | - | g PHA/g V | 755 | K | 1.5 Kg PHA/pond·d | |

CONCLUSIONS

- Phototrophic mixed cultures surge as a new and alternative system for mixed culture PHA production.
- HRAP were successfully retrofitted into Phototrophic Purple Bacteria Ponds (PPBPonds).
- With PPBPonds the high cost with aeration that typically occur in aerobic systems during the feast phase are eliminated.
- PPBPonds require only minimal aeration during the famine/night phase.
- PHA contents up to 30% were achieved, a value that is expected to increase with:
 - Higher organic carbon load
 - Favourable influent acid composition.

Acknowledgments

Financial support:



 European Research Council (ERC) H2020 INCOVER projects

Thank you all for your attention!



