



RecyclesEU

recycleseu

Recycles EU

RECYCLES WORKSHOP

Metagenomics and metabarcoding approaches to describe ecological systems and infer their development

5th, 6th & 7th of July 2022

Microbial diversity dynamics in a UASB reactor targeting sulfate reduction

Eva Fernández, Xudong Zhou, David Gabriel








European
Commission



GA: 872053 — H2020 - MSCA - RISE-2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

-  1. Framework of the study
-  2. Objectives
-  3. Methodology
-  4. Results: UASB performance and microbial diversity
-  5. Take home ideas

1. Introduction

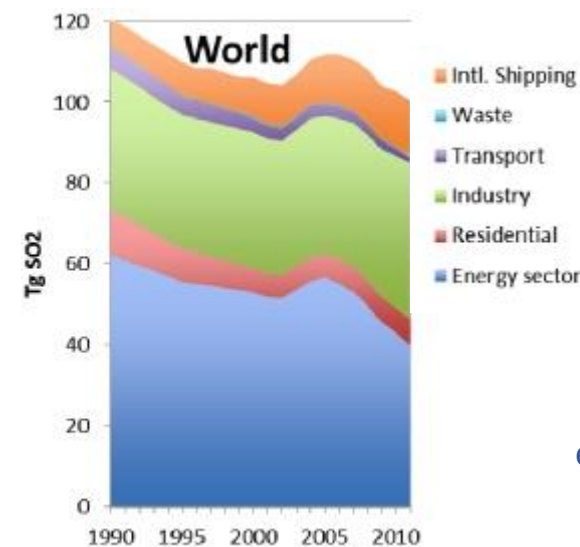
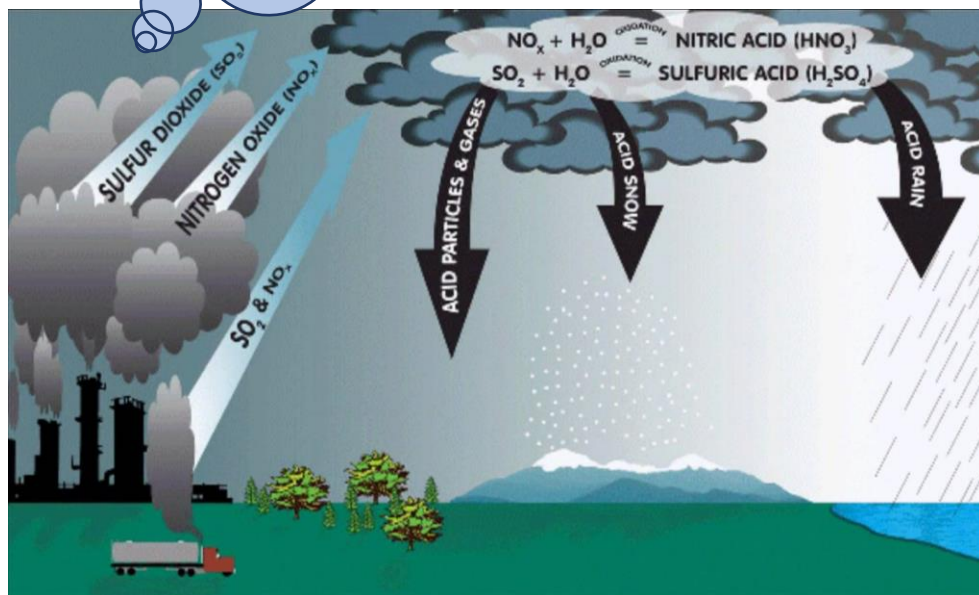


COMBUSTION PROCESS

Flue gases containing SO_x , NO_x , CO_2 and other compounds

Consequences of SO_x release into the atmosphere

- Human health (respiratory illness)
- Environment (acid rain)



Z Klimont et al, 2013

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
emitted 40 MT of SO_2 in
2011



1. Introduction



COMBUSTION PROCESS



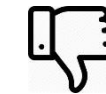
sulfite/sulfate_(aq)



Chemical



The use of catalysts or chemical products generate effluents that must be further treated



Costly and not environmentally friendly



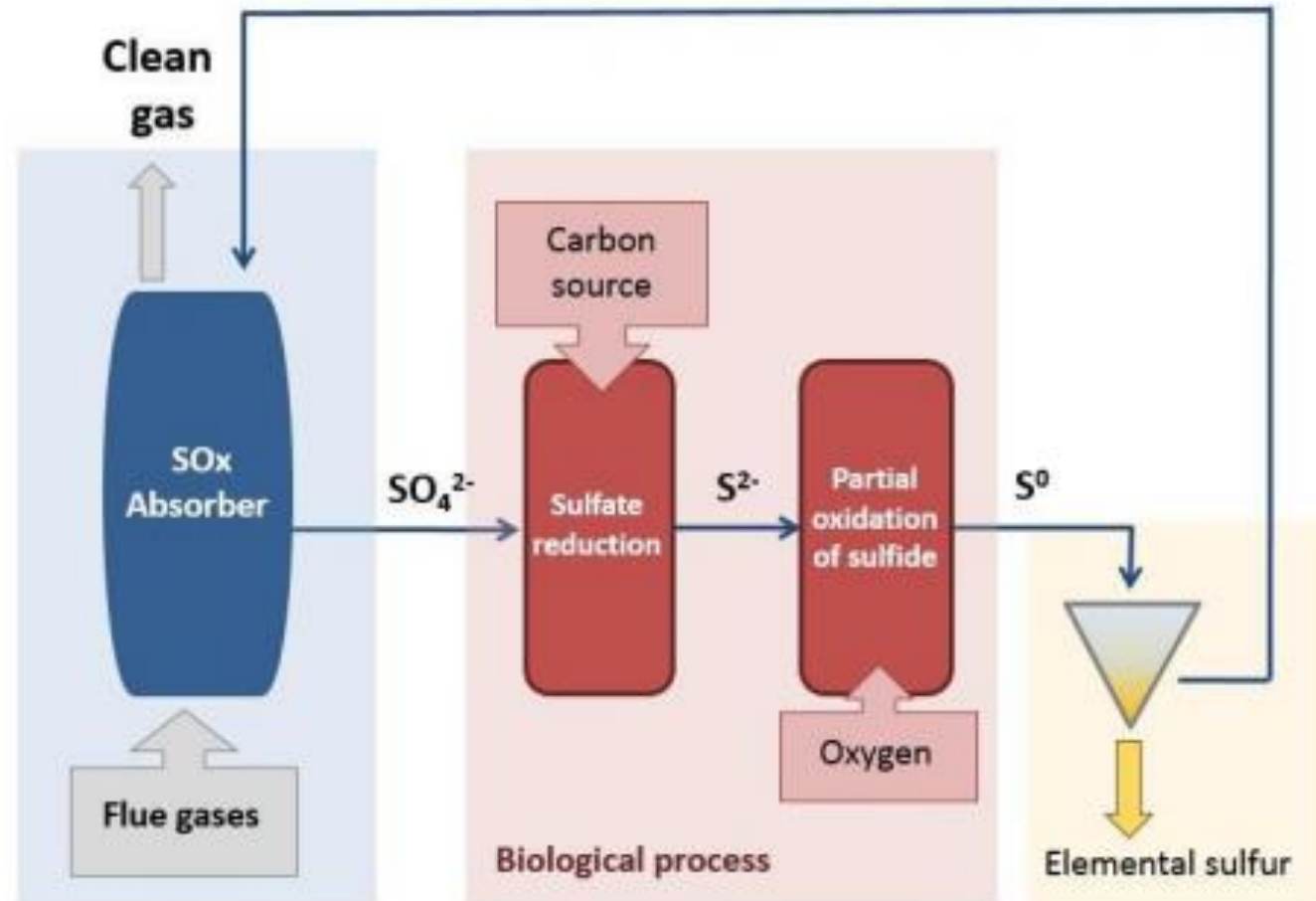
Biological treatment



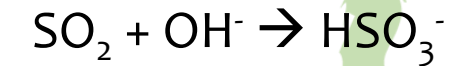
1. Introduction



SONOVA PROCESS: two-stage bioscrubber



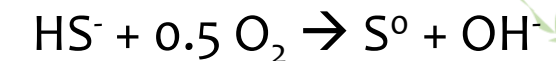
Step 1: scrubbing



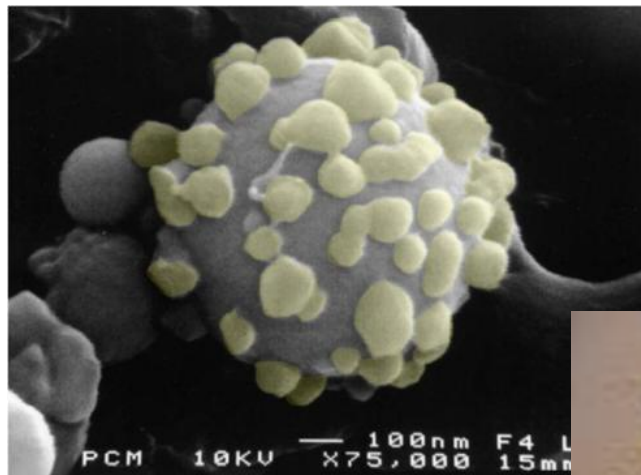
Reactor 1: reduction



Reactor 2: partial oxidation



1. Introduction



Biological desulfurisation

- ✓ Less use of chemicals
- ✓ Valuable product (sulfur)



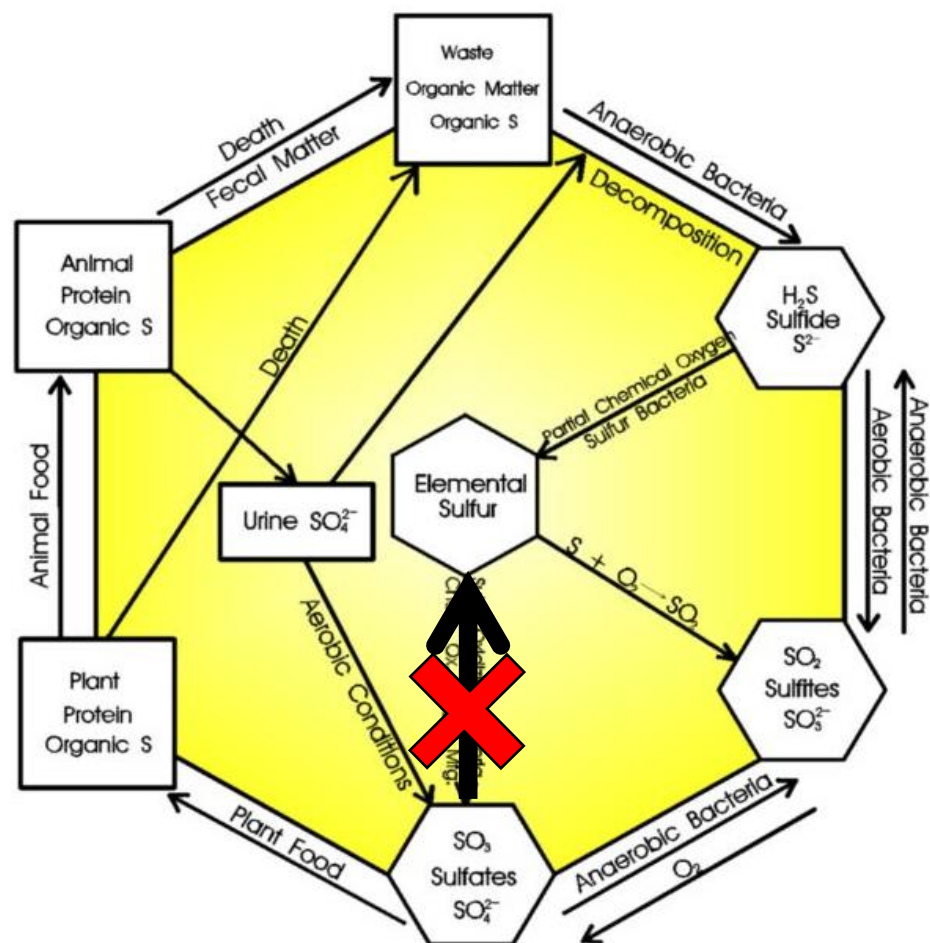
**Biosulfur has
different
properties than
chemical sulfur!**



1. Introduction



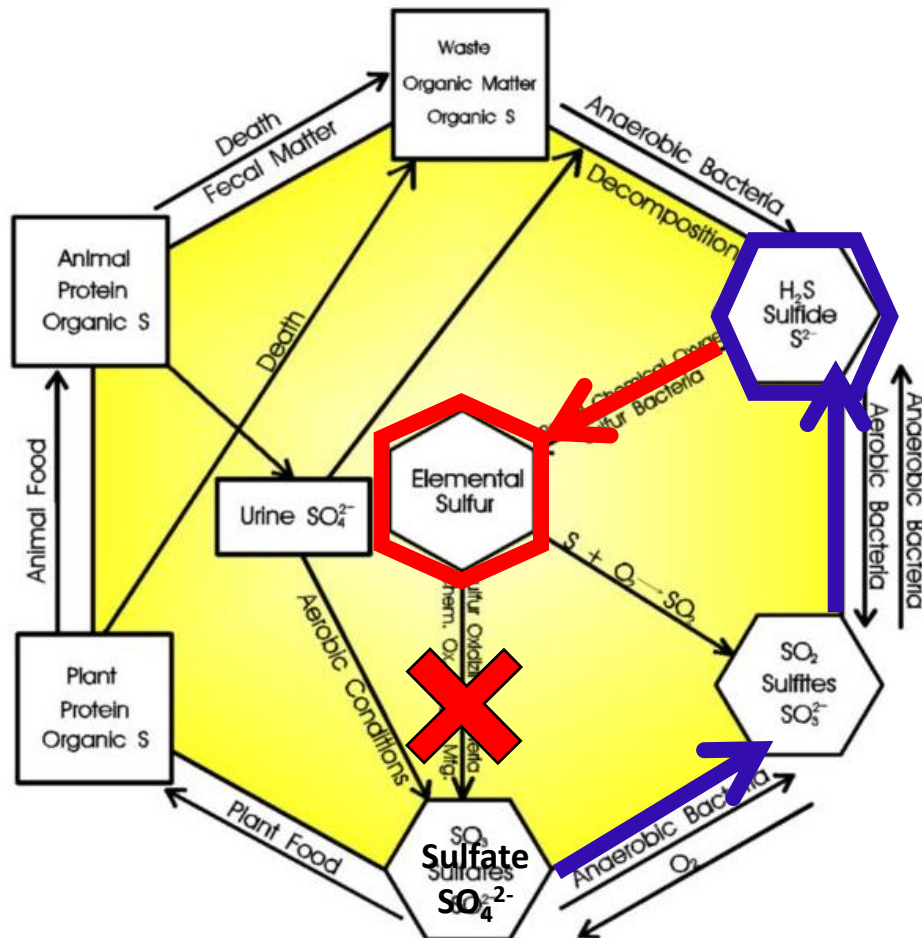
The Sulfur Cycle



1. Introduction



The Sulfur Cycle



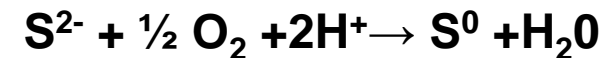
BIOLOGICAL SULFUR RECOVERY??

Two-step process for S recovery:

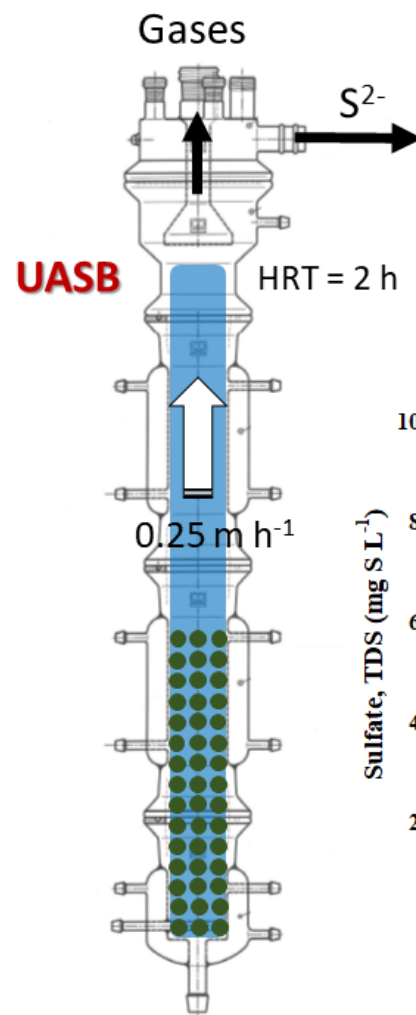
1. Anaerobic sulfate reduction



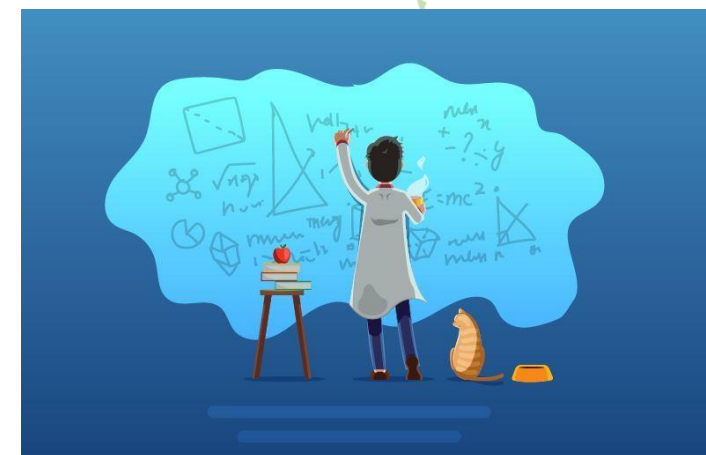
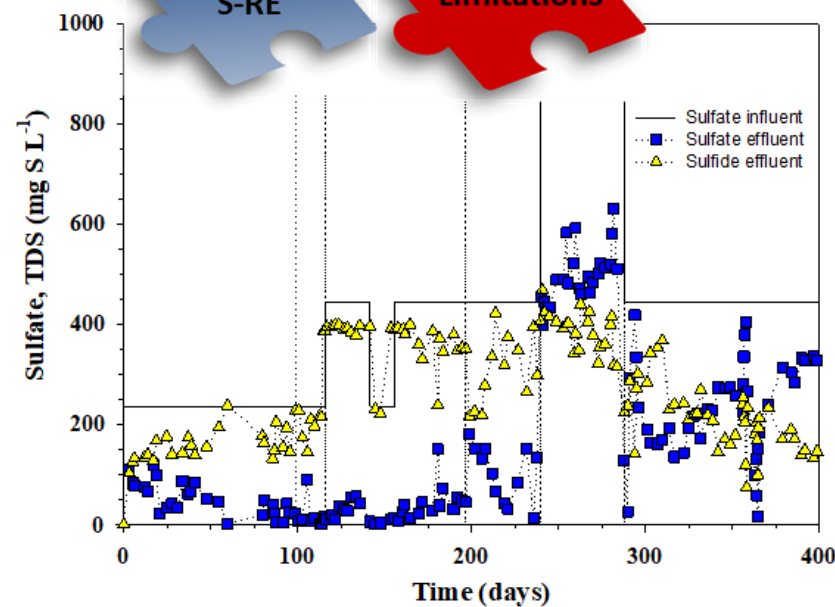
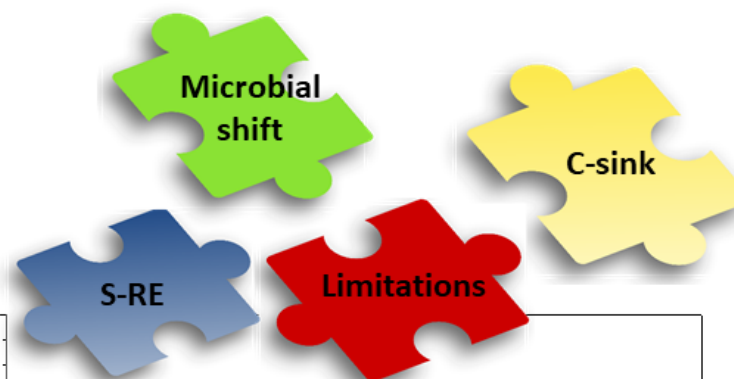
2. Aerobic partial sulfide oxidation



2. Goals



Biological Sulfate reduction



3. Methodology



Reactor type: Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket reactor (UASB)

Reactor volume = 2.5 L

Inoculum = granular sludge from a methanogenic UASB (paper recycling industry)

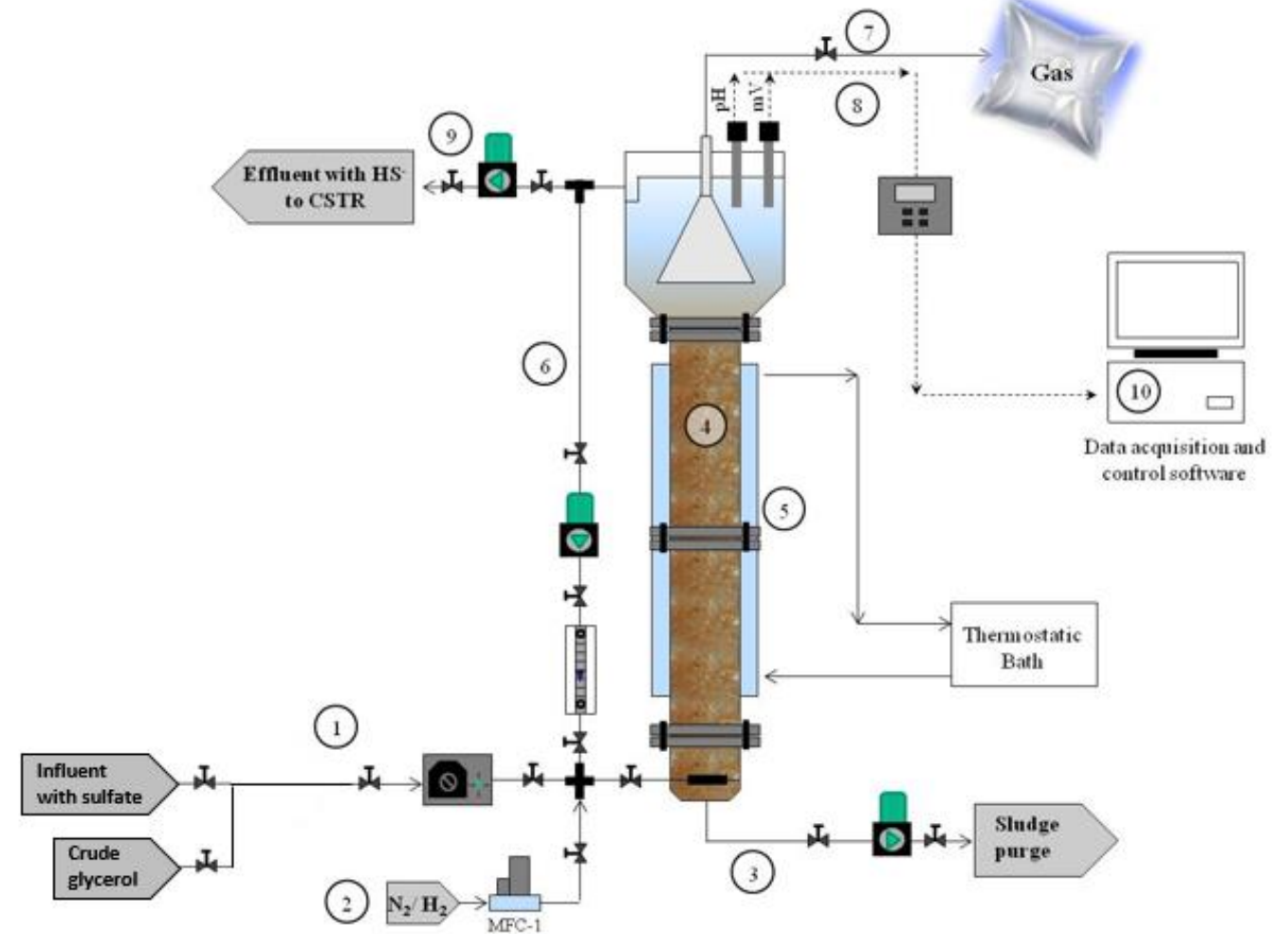
Granular sludge volume = 1-1.35 L

$v_{\text{upflow}} = 0.25 \text{ m h}^{-1}$

$\text{pH}_{\text{inlet}} \approx 8.4-8.8$

$T = 35 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{HRT} \approx 2 \text{ h}$



3. Methodology



Reactor type: Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket reactor (UASB)

Reactor volume = 2.5 L

Inoculum = granular sludge from a methanogenic UASB (paper recycling industry)

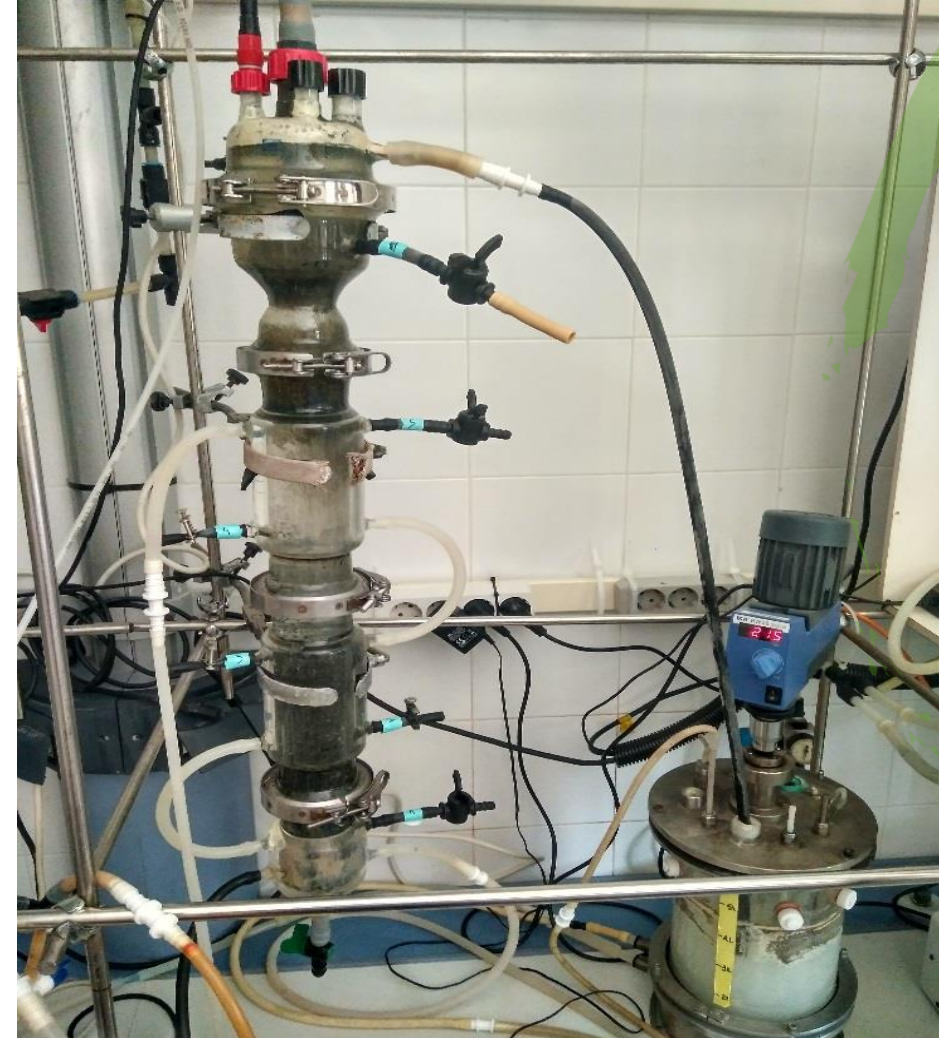
Granular sludge volume = 1-1.35 L

$v_{\text{upflow}} = 0.25 \text{ m h}^{-1}$

$\text{pH}_{\text{inlet}} \approx 8.4-8.8$

$T = 35 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{HRT} \approx 2 \text{ h}$



3. Methodology



Reactor type: Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket reactor (UASB)

Reactor volume = 2.5 L

Inoculum = granular sludge from a methanogenic UASB (paper recycling industry)

Granular sludge volume = 1-1.35 L

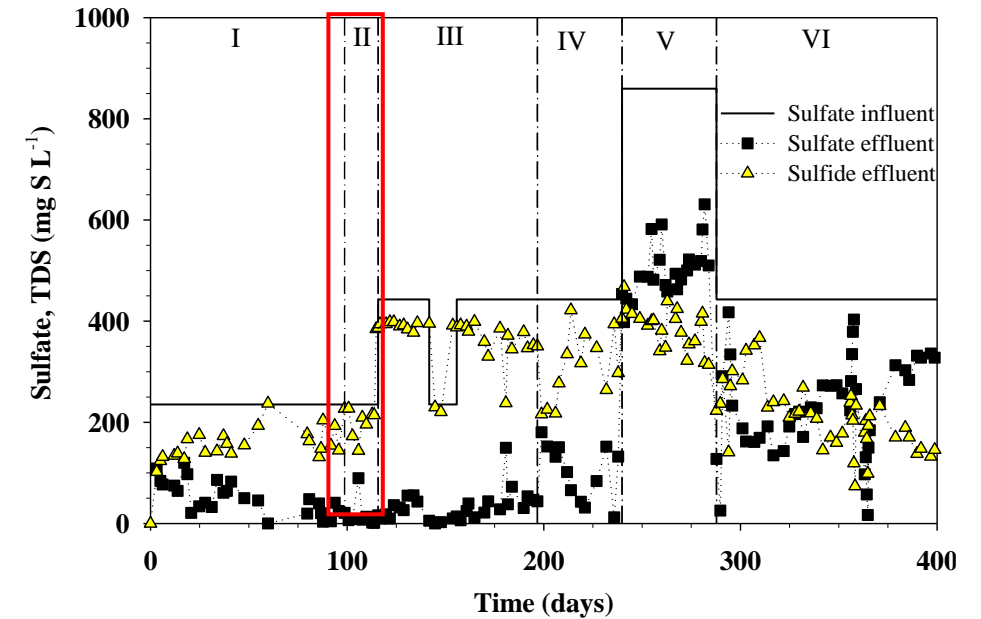
$v_{\text{upflow}} = 0.25 \text{ m h}^{-1}$

$\text{pH}_{\text{inlet}} \approx 8.4\text{-}8.8$

$T = 35 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\text{HRT} \approx 2 \text{ h}$

Fernández Palacios, 2020



Period	Days	Sulfate _{inlet} (mg S L ⁻¹)	OLR (kg O ₂ m ⁻³ d ⁻¹)	COD/S _{inlet} (g O ₂ g ⁻¹ S)
I	0-99	235±17	12.0±2.1	3.8±0.8
II	99-115	235±17	15.8±4.6	5.3±0.6
III	115-197	442±47	24.4±6.9	5.4±1.0
IV	197-238	442±47	27.1±2.5	5.4±0.6
V	238-288	859±30	25.4±2.6	3.1±0.2
VI	288-400	442±47	25.7±6.9	4.5±1.4

3. Methodology



Physical-chemical data

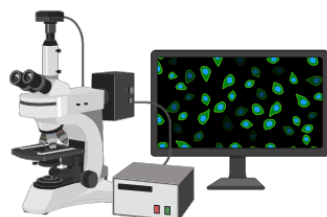


Microbial population

16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing by using Illumina platform



FISH



What are we actually doing here??



INOCULUM



Day 85,
149,
173,
230,
294,
538 of
operation

Sulfate_{inlet}
(mg S L⁻¹)

252.8±20.8

SLR
(kg S-SO₄²⁻ m⁻³ d⁻¹)

5.1±0.7

OLR
(kg O₂ m⁻³ d⁻¹)

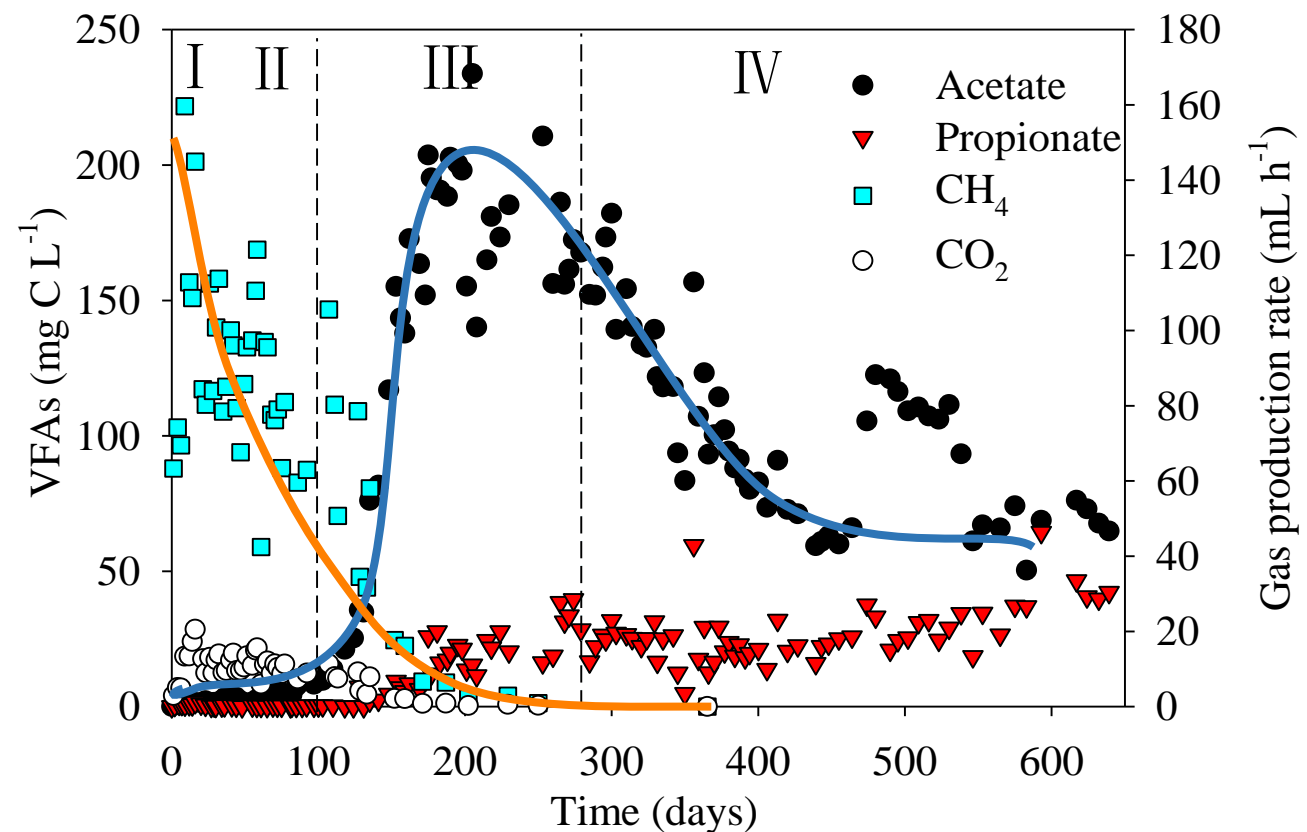
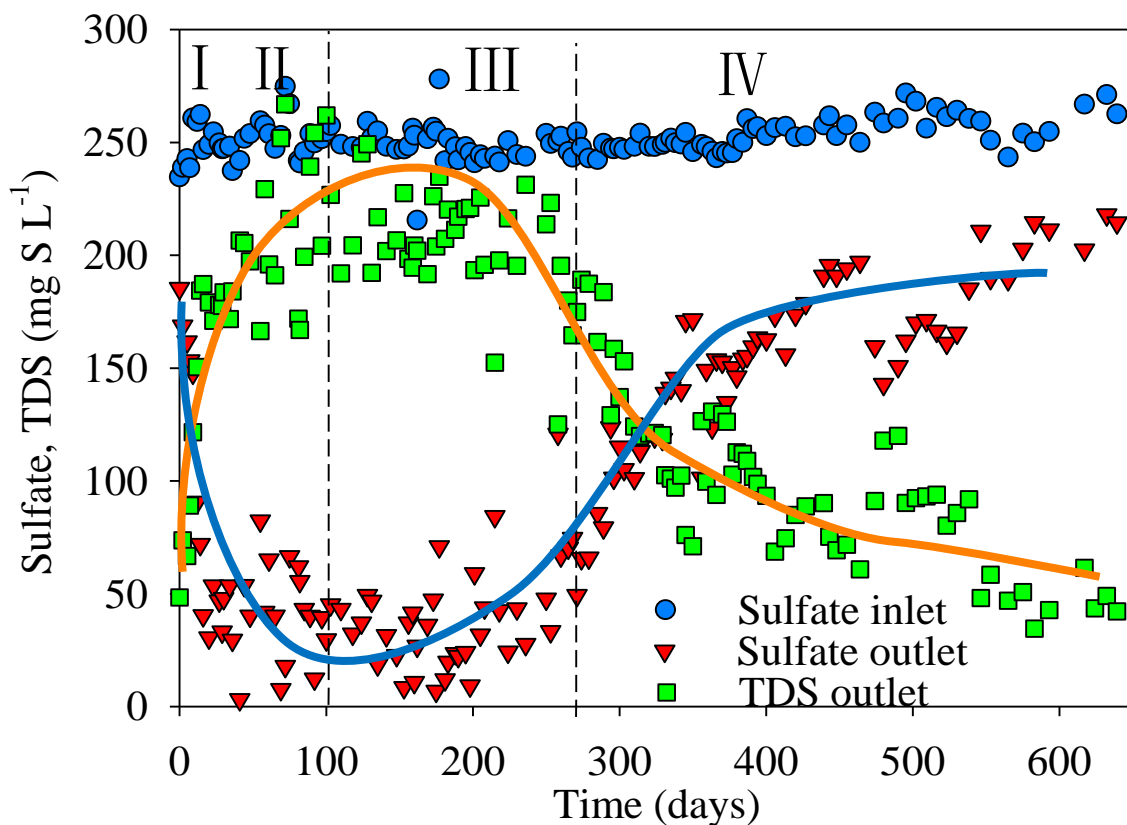
7.6±1.6

TOC/S_{inlet}
(g C g⁻¹ S)

1.5±0.3



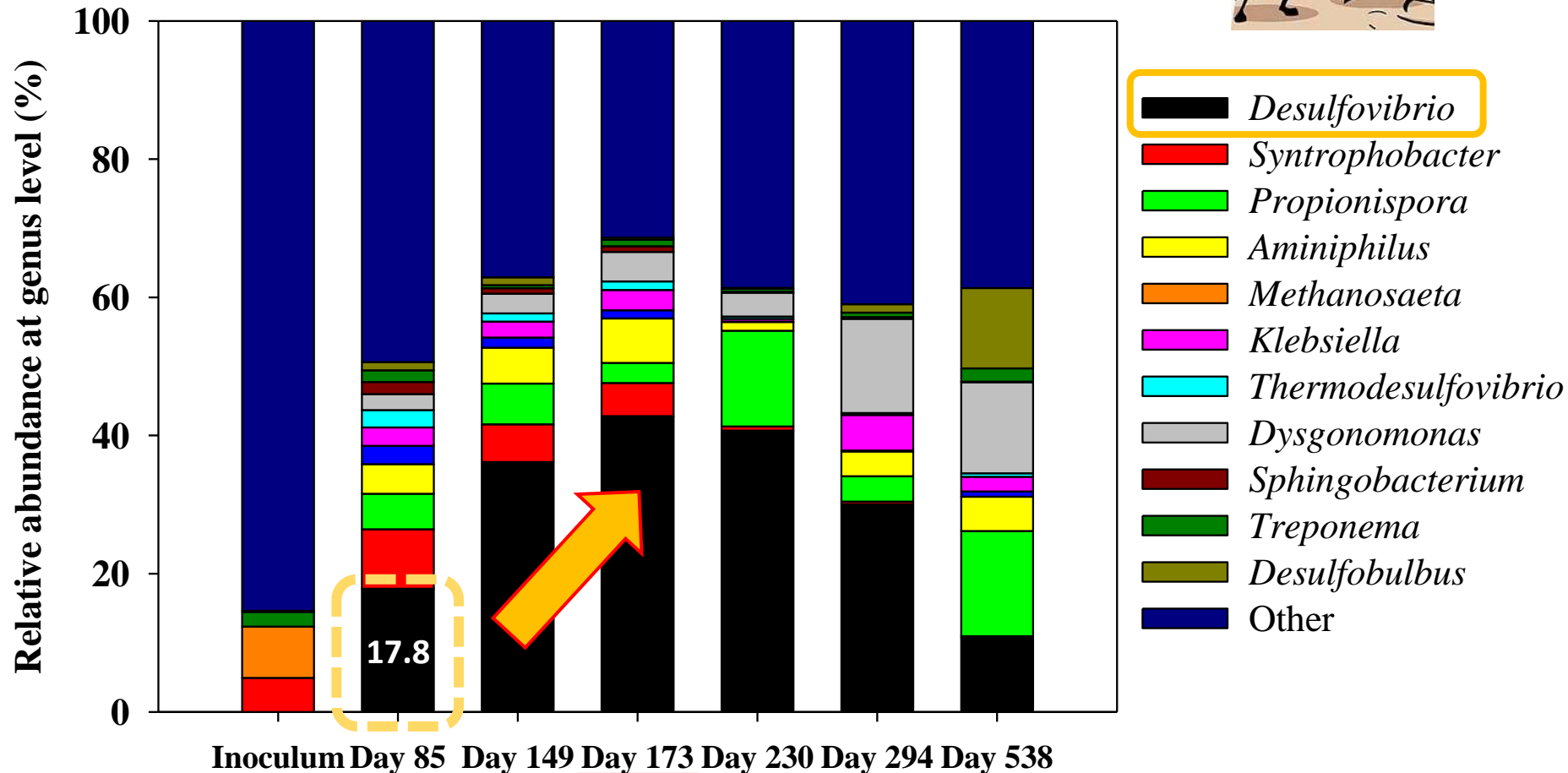
4. Performance results



VFAs accumulation (mainly acetate) coincided with a decrease in CH₄ production

4. Performance results

Microbial community dynamics: 16S rRNA sequencing



Desulfovibrio

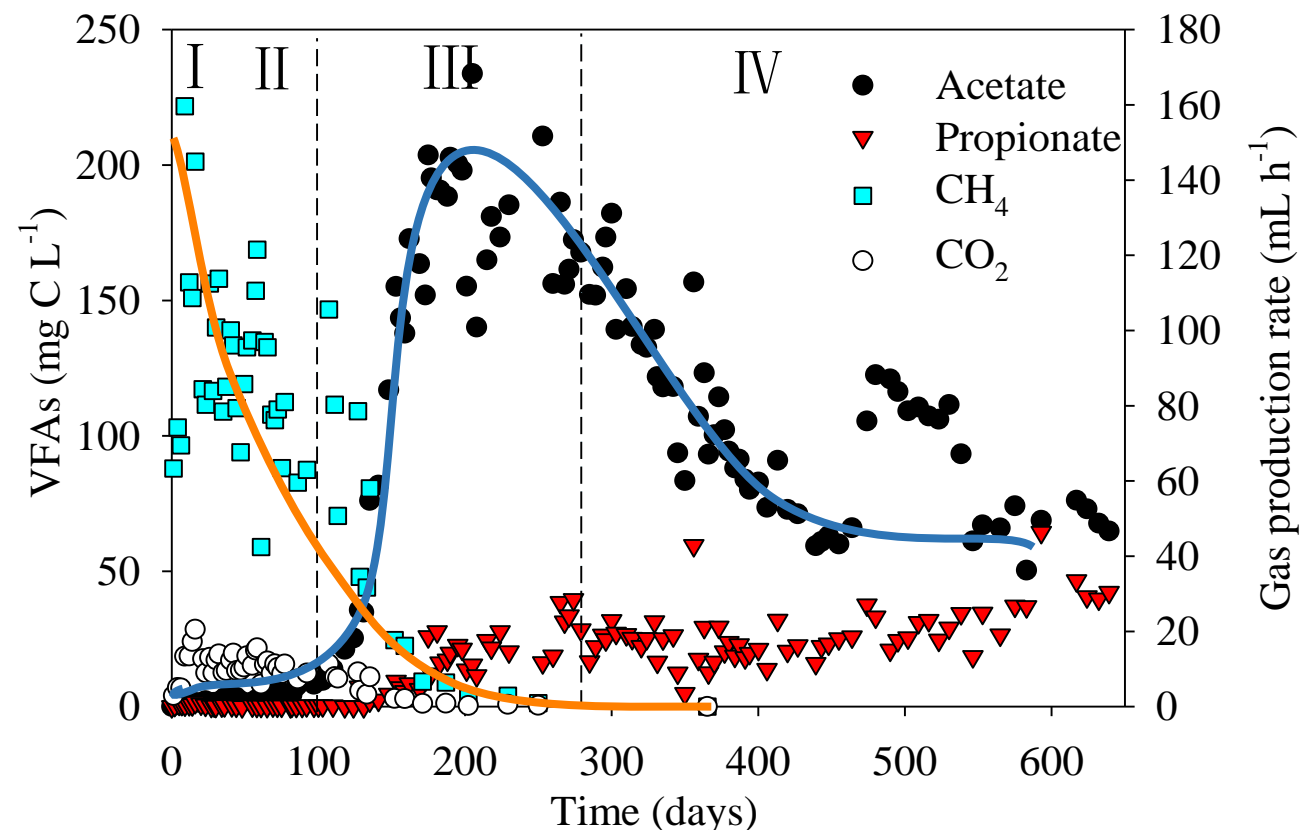
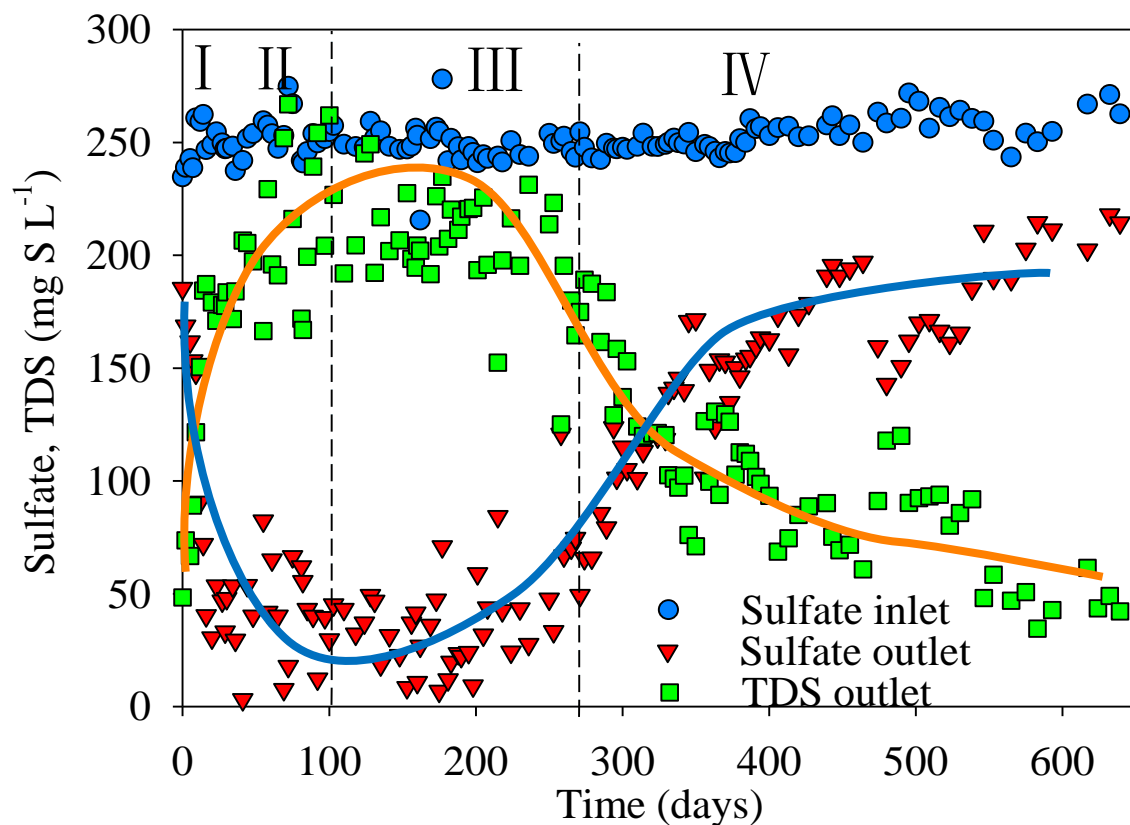


Day 173

Desulfovibrio
42.8 %



4. Performance results



SR capacity increase correlated well with *Desulfovibrio* predominance

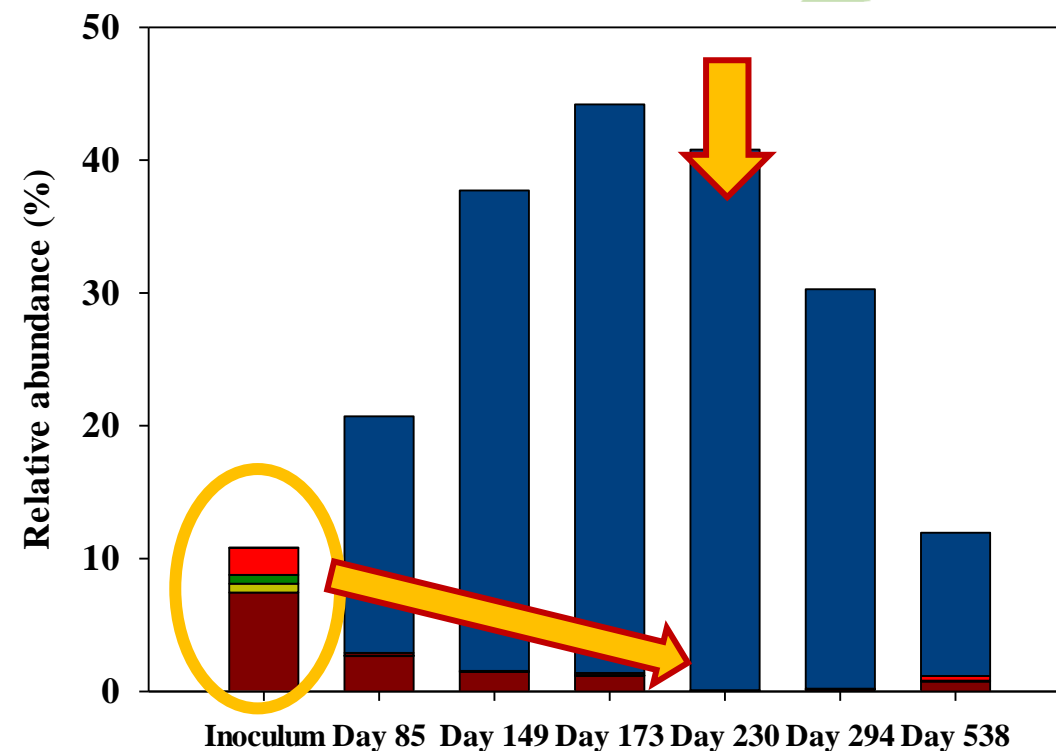
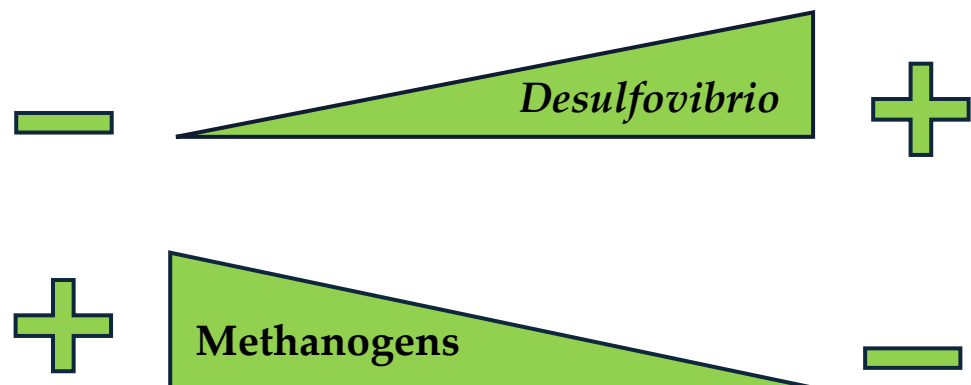
4. Performance results



Microbial community dynamics: 16S rRNA sequencing

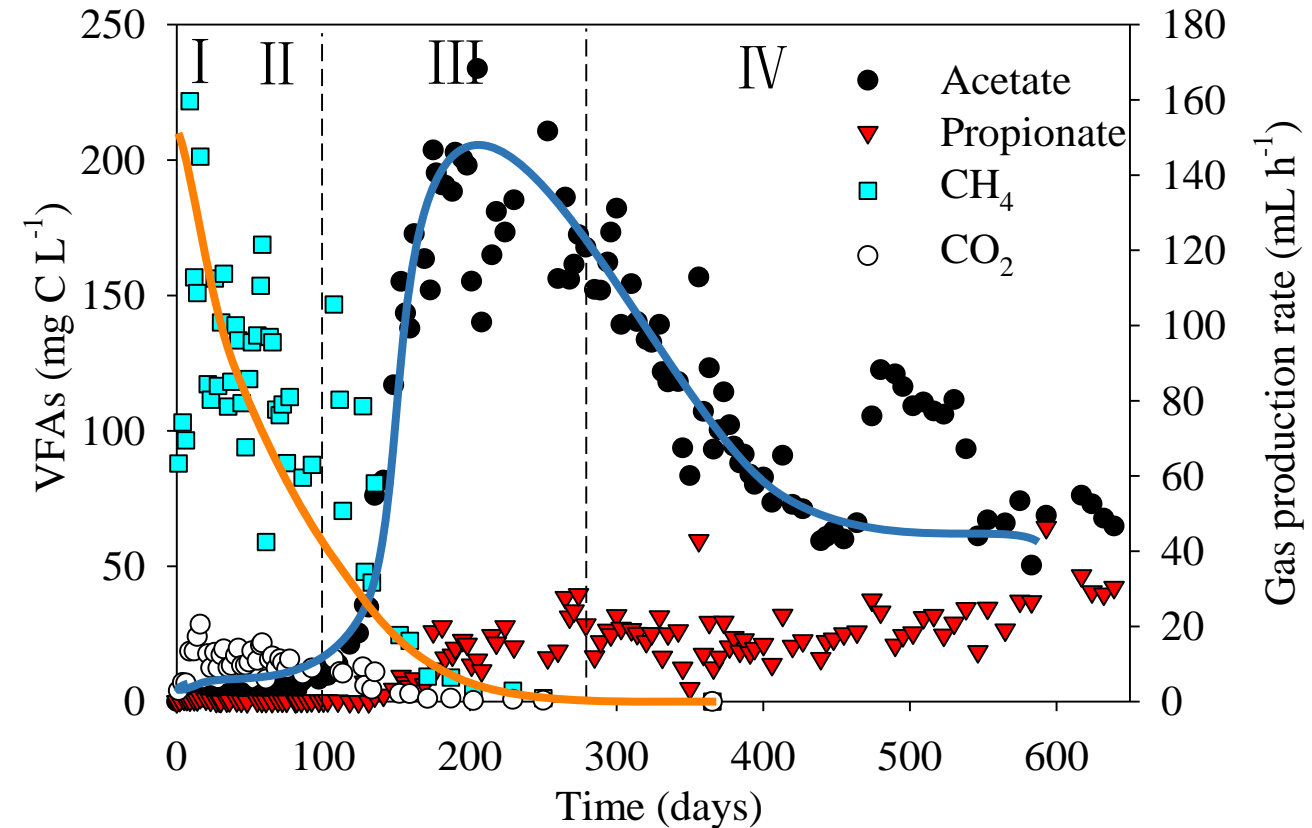
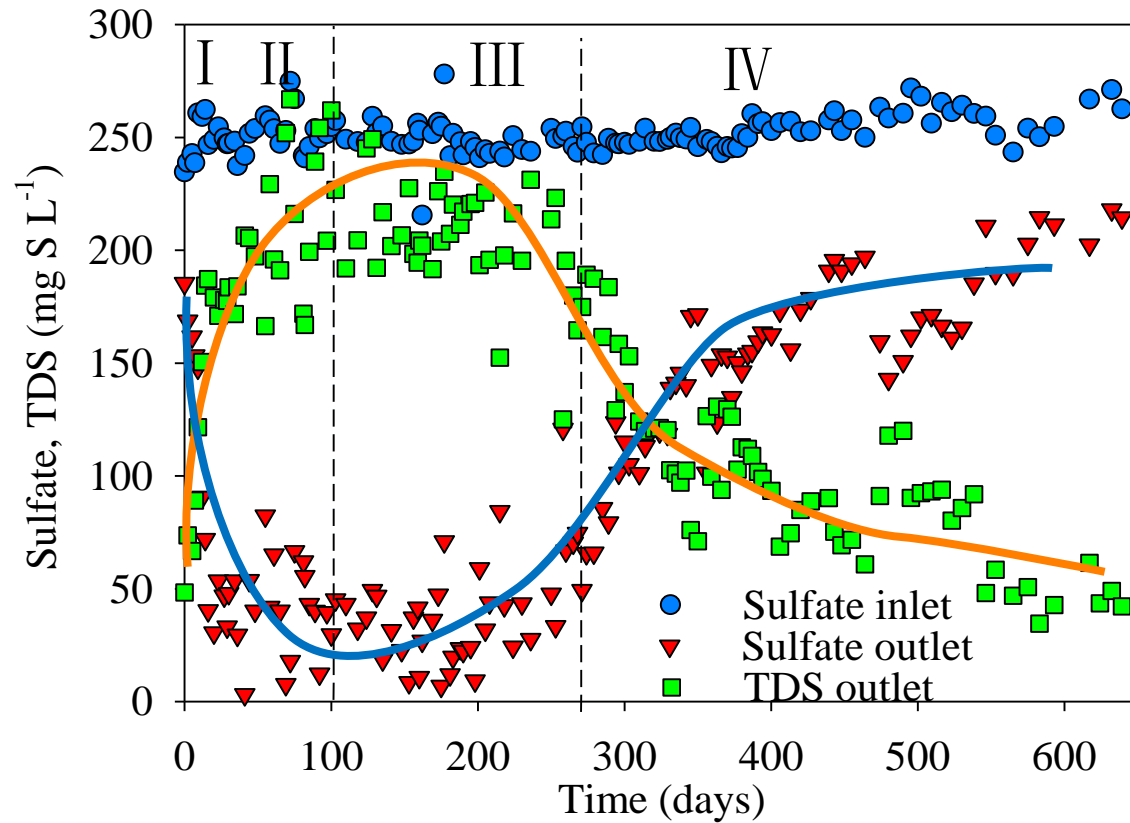
	Methanogens (%)	SRB (Genus <i>Desulfovibrio</i>) (%)
Inoculum	10.8	10.8
Day 85	2.9	
Day 149	1.5	
Day 173	1.4	
Day 230	0.0	
Day 294	0.2	
Day 538	1.2	

**Methanogens
washout
confirmed**



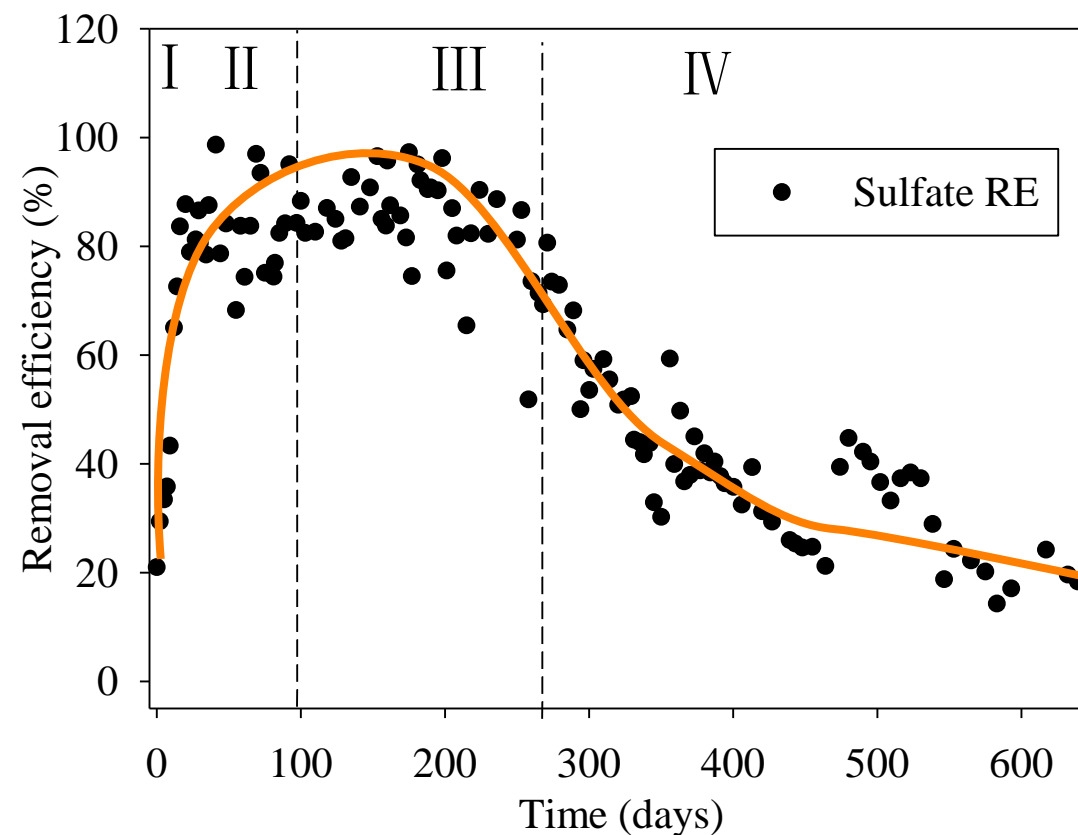
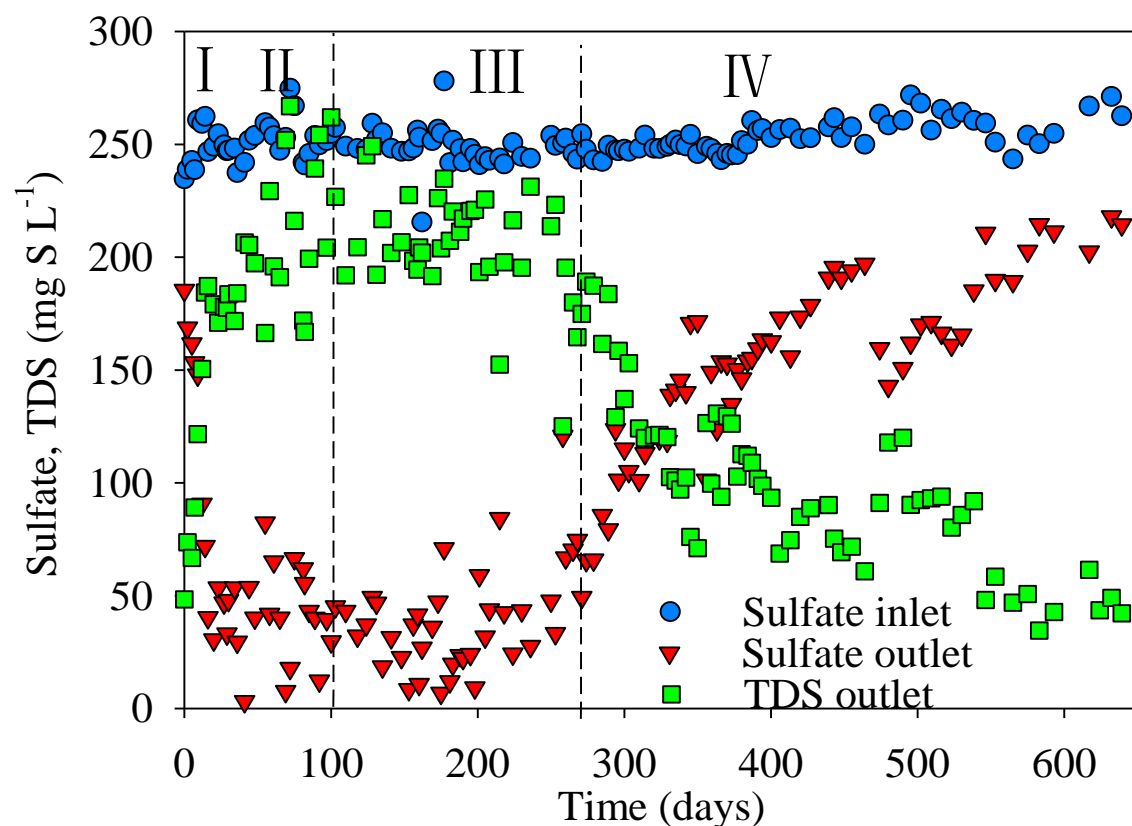
- Genus *Methanosaeta* (*Methanomicrobia* class)
- Genus *Methanosarcina* (*Methanomicrobia* class)
- Order *Methanomicrobiales* (*Methanomicrobia* class)
- Other *Methanomicrobia* class
- Methanobacteria* class
- Genus *Desulfovibrio*

4. Performance results



Methanogens wash out correlated well with loss of methanogenic capacity and VFA accumulation

4. Performance results

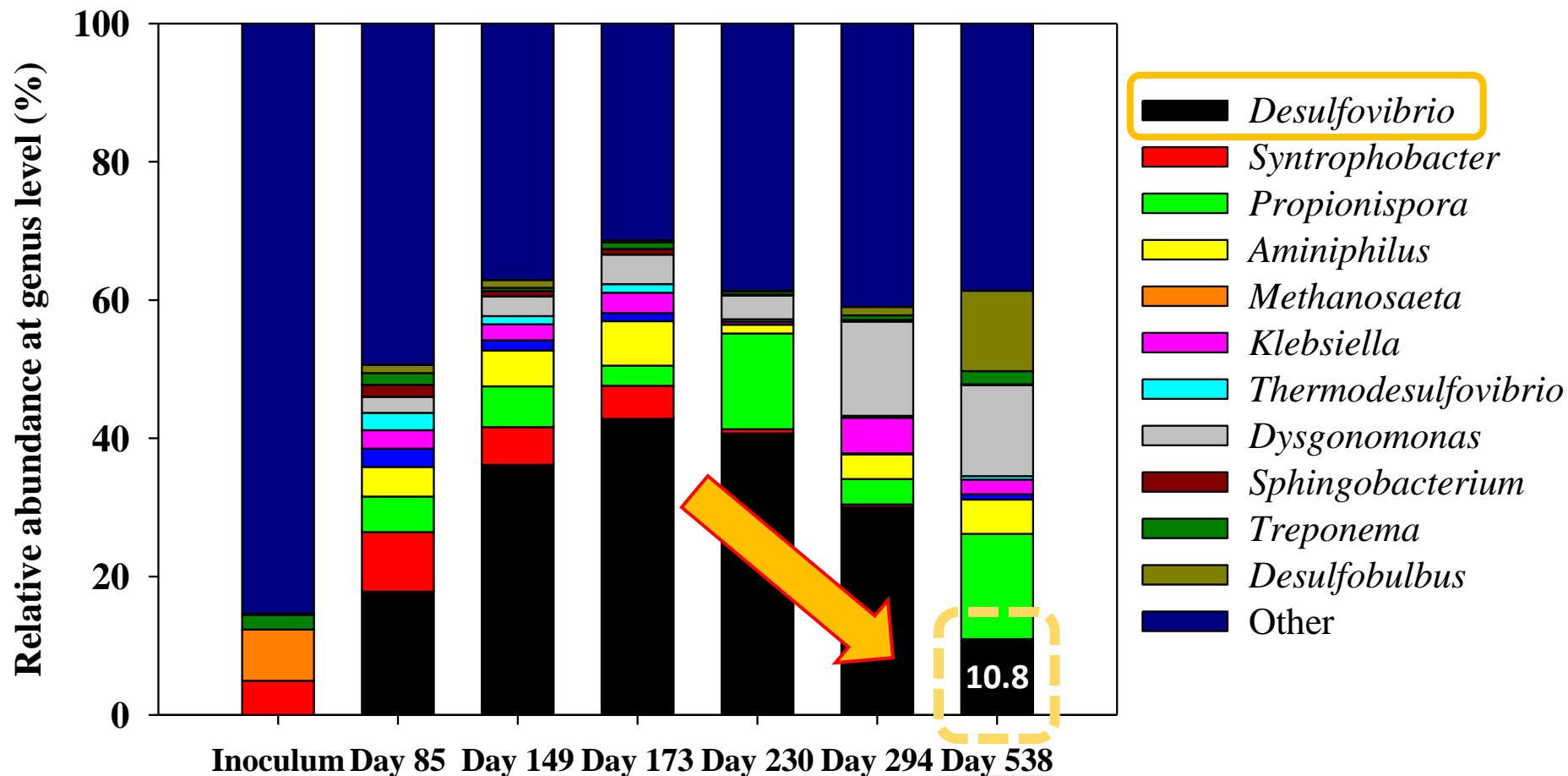


Long-term performance loss related to microbial dynamic changes?

4. Performance results



Microbial community dynamics: 16S rRNA sequencing



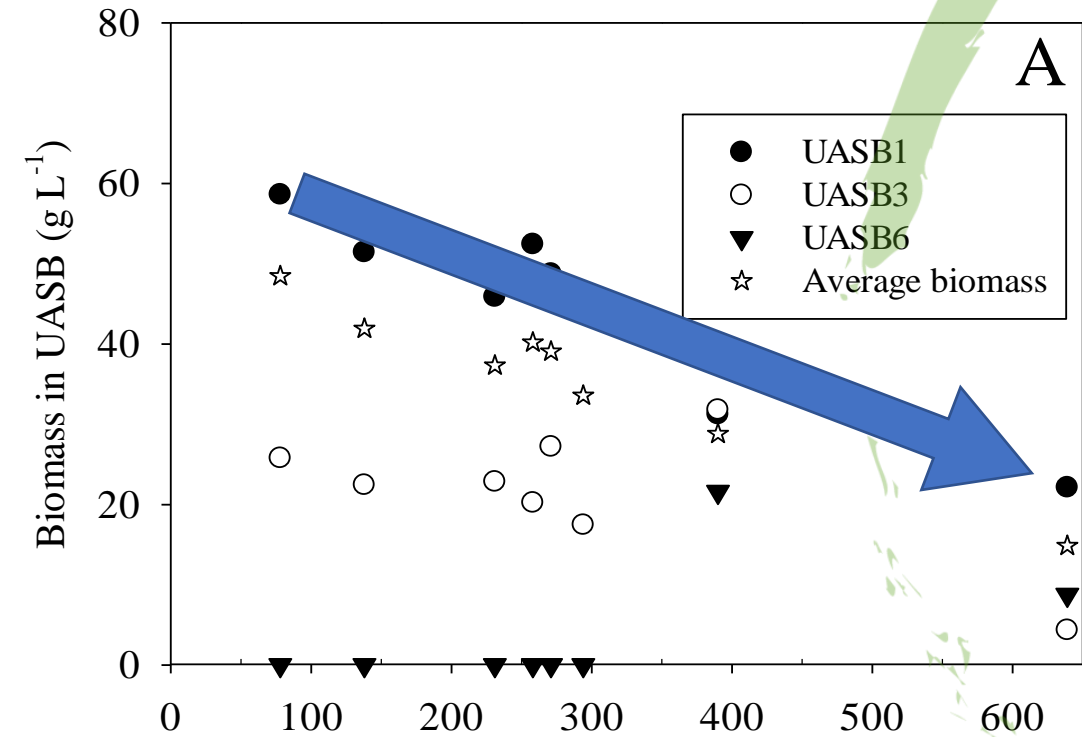
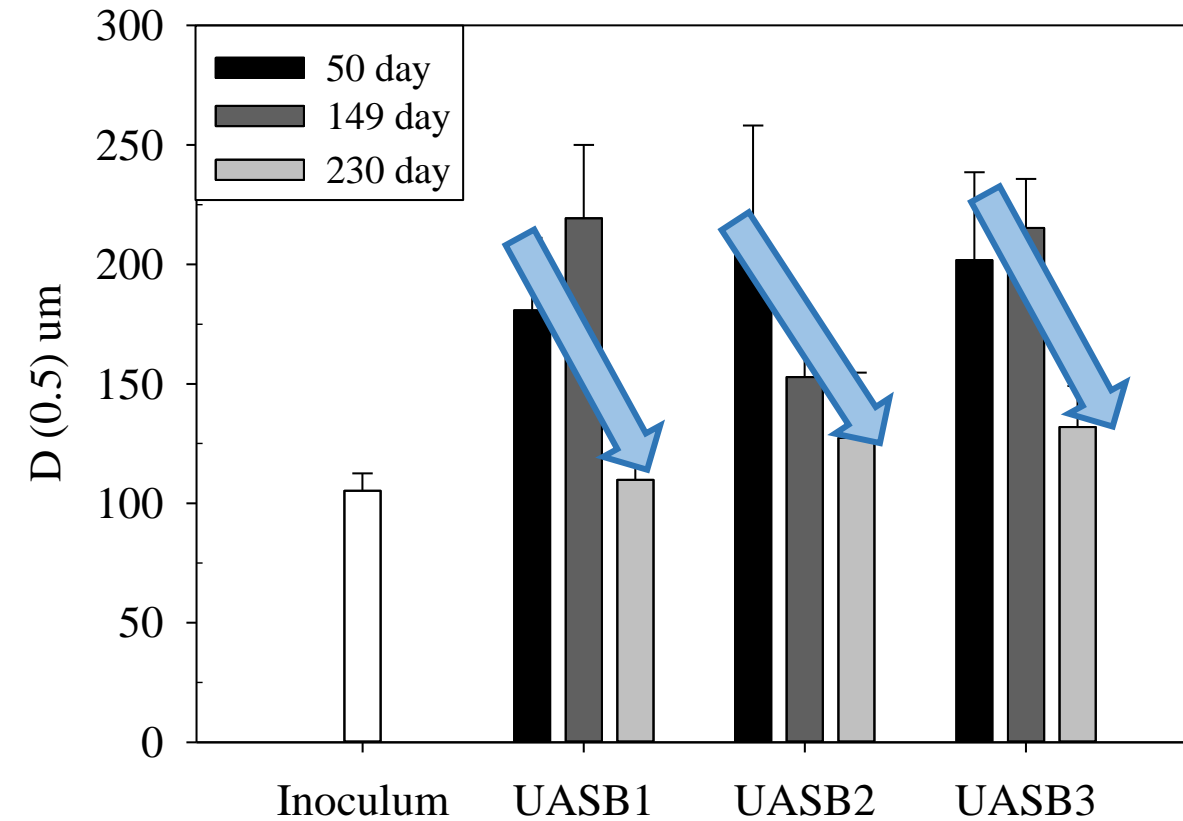
S-RE = 29 %

Day 538

Desulfovibrio
10.8 %



4. Performance results



Loss of methanogens lead to a progressive degranulation of sludge and biomass loss

4. Performance results



Day 5



Day 420



Accumulation of waxes and LCFA present in crude glycerol lead to sludge flotation and potential diffusional limitations

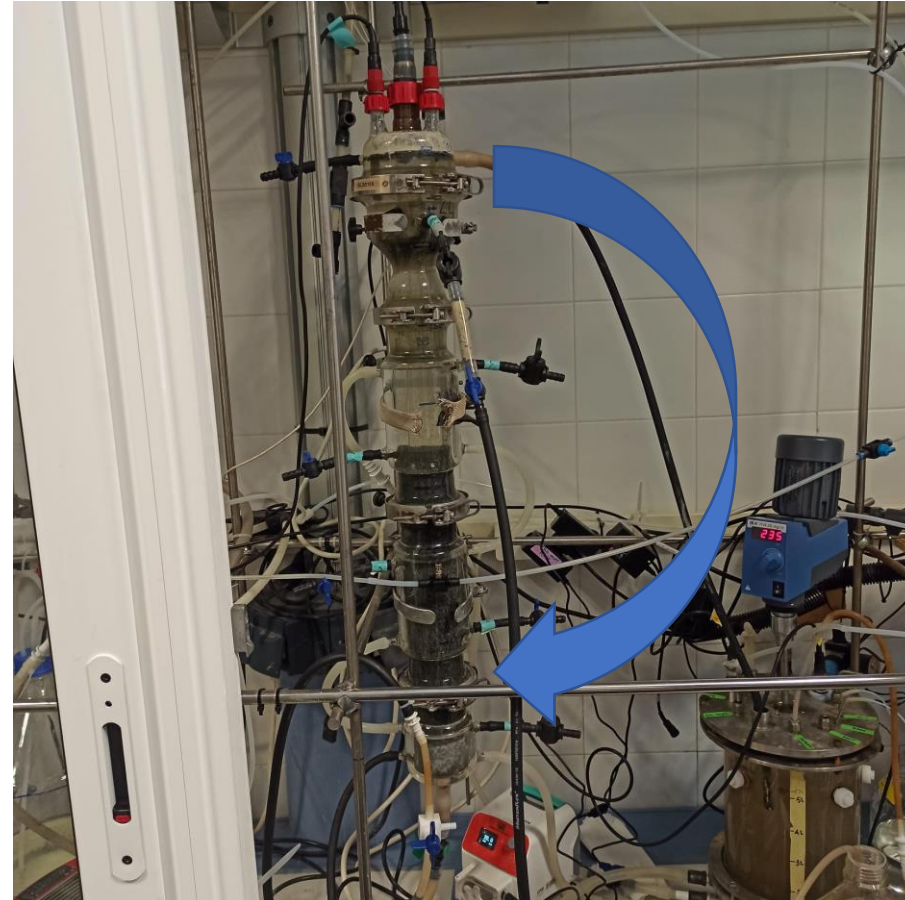
4. Performance results: future work



Day 5



Internal Recirculation



5. Take home ideas



- ✓ **Long-term operation** of a sulfidogenic **UASB** reactor under **constant loading rate** can be achieved and lead to **highly dynamic microbial diversity changes**
- ✓ The **non-acetate degrader** *Desulfovibrio* was found to be the **most abundant** sulfate reducer detected and the **increase in acetate** concentration was related to the **washout of methanogens**
- ✓ **Physical and chemical** parameters and **Illumina** data **correlated** well to explain **methanogenesis dynamics**. However, microbial diversity dynamics **did not correlate** well with the **decrease in sulfate and TOC removal efficiencies**. Causes are still unclear



RecyclesEU

recycleseu

Recycles EU

RECYCLES WORKSHOP

Metagenomics and metabarcoding approaches to describe ecological systems and infer their development

5th, 6th & 7th of July 2022

Microbial diversity dynamics in a UASB reactor targeting sulfate reduction

Eva Fernández, Xudong Zhou, David Gabriel



European
Commission



GA: 872053 — H2020 - MSCA - RISE-2019