



Cátedra FACSIA de innovación
en el ciclo integral del agua

UNIVERSITAT
JAUME I

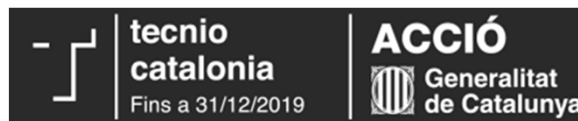
Nicho de tecnologías electroquímicas microbianas: de la biorremediación a la electro-fermentación



Sebastià Puig

19 de Abril de 2018

lequia ECO-INNOVATIVE
WATER SOLUTIONS
UdG

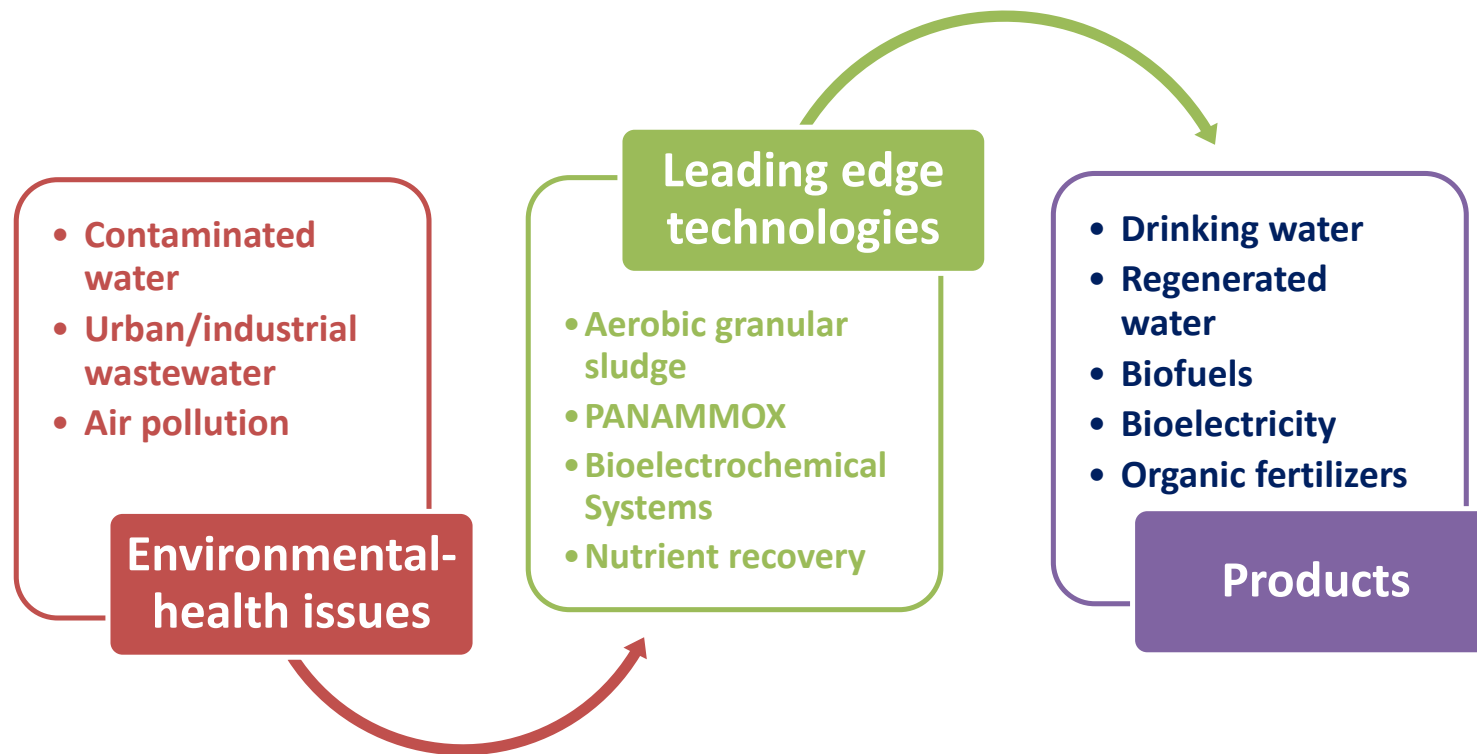


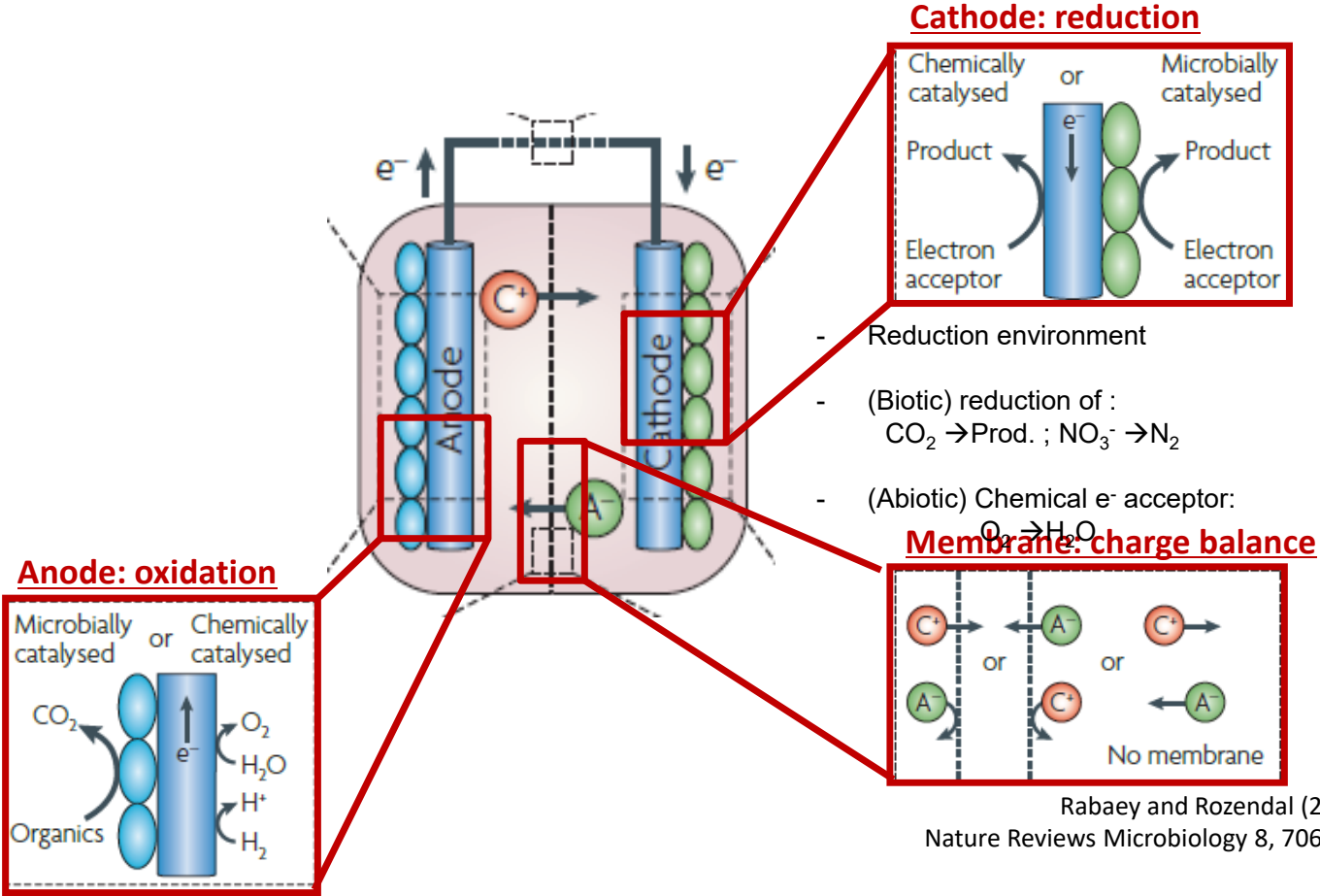
Universitat
de Girona

- Biological nutrient removal and recovery from liquid waste
- Bioelectroremediation of polluted water
- CO₂ capture and transformation to C-neutral products (BES)
- Advanced adsorption and oxidation processes for siloxanes, odorous sulphur compounds, VOC.
- Membrane fouling and clogging: from basic research of the responsible parameters to practical aspects for cleaning and monitoring.
- Environmental Decision Support Systems (EDSS) to support decision making in water-related systems.



Group Leader: Dr. Jesús Colprim

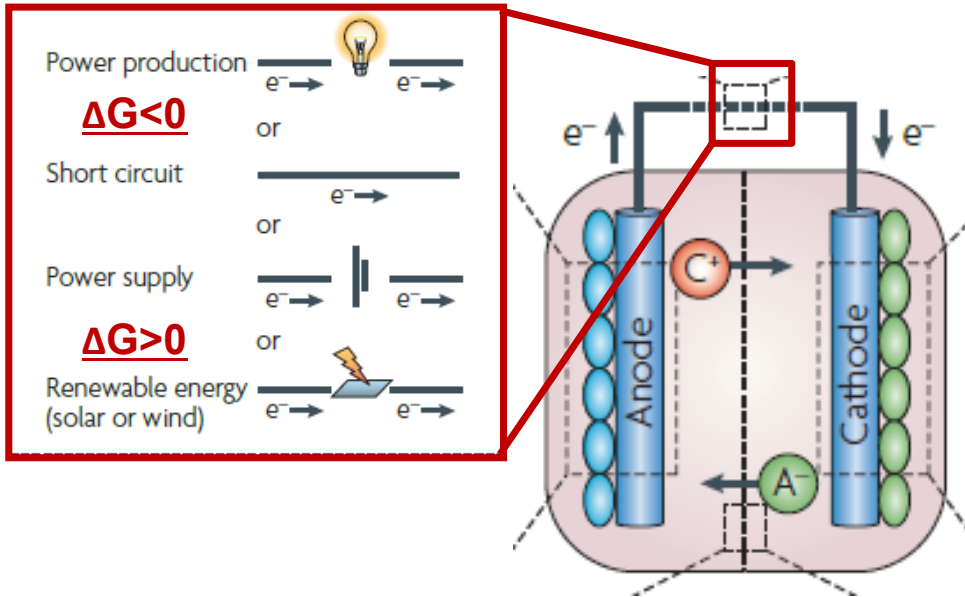




- Reduction environment
- (Biotic) reduction of :
 $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Prod.}$; $\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{N}_2$
- (Abiotic) Chemical e^- acceptor:
 $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Rabaey and Rozendal (2010)
Nature Reviews Microbiology 8, 706-716

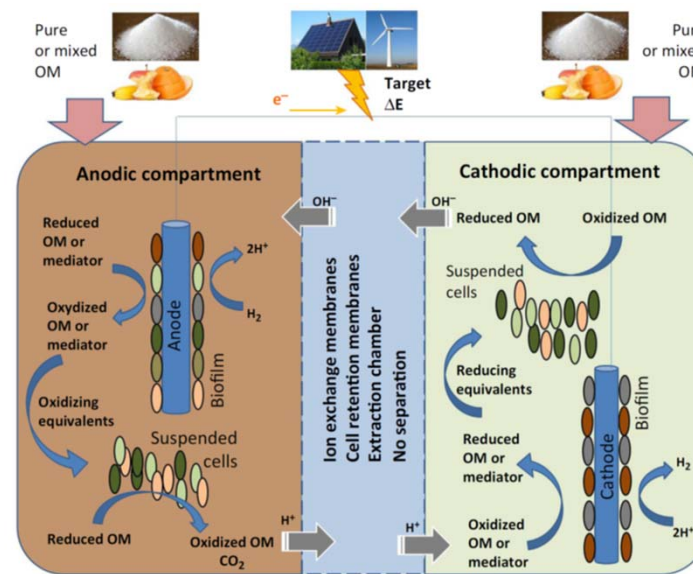
Driving force: ΔG

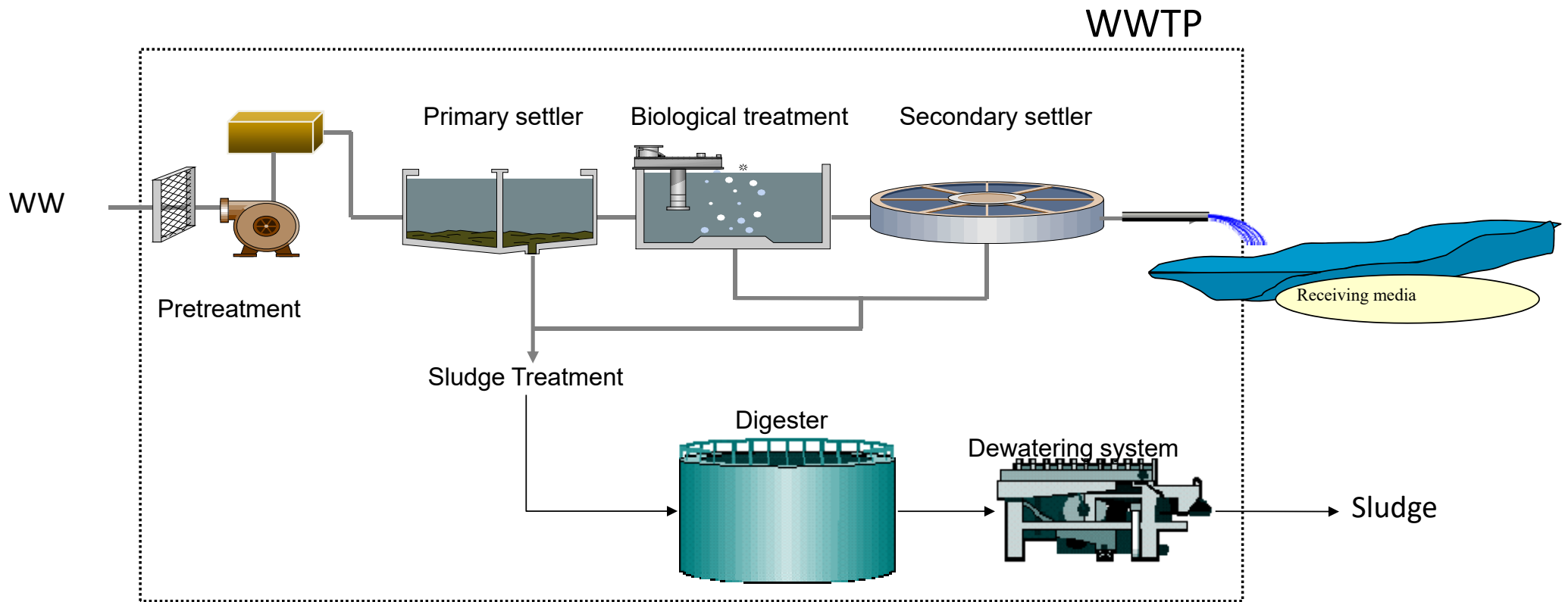


Multiple options!

- focus on anodic reactions: oxidation of chemical compounds
- focus on cathode reactions (**biocathodes**): reduction of chemical compounds
- Direct electron flow (electricity production, spontaneous reactions)
- Forced electron flow (electricity consumption/storage, non spontaneous reactions)

we can fix environmental potential! Use of a potentiostat!







Water scarcity



Water recovery as a need not a wish



Bioelectroremediation



Carbon capture

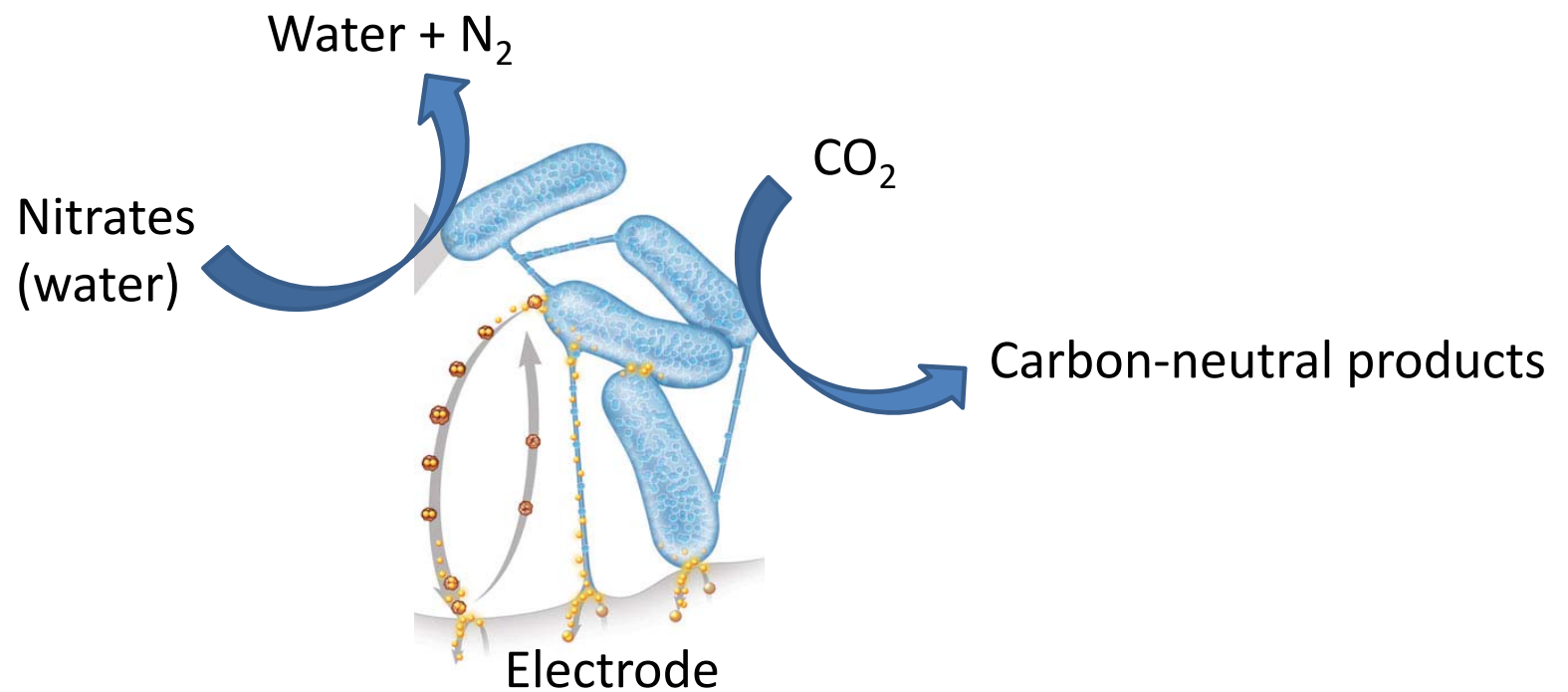


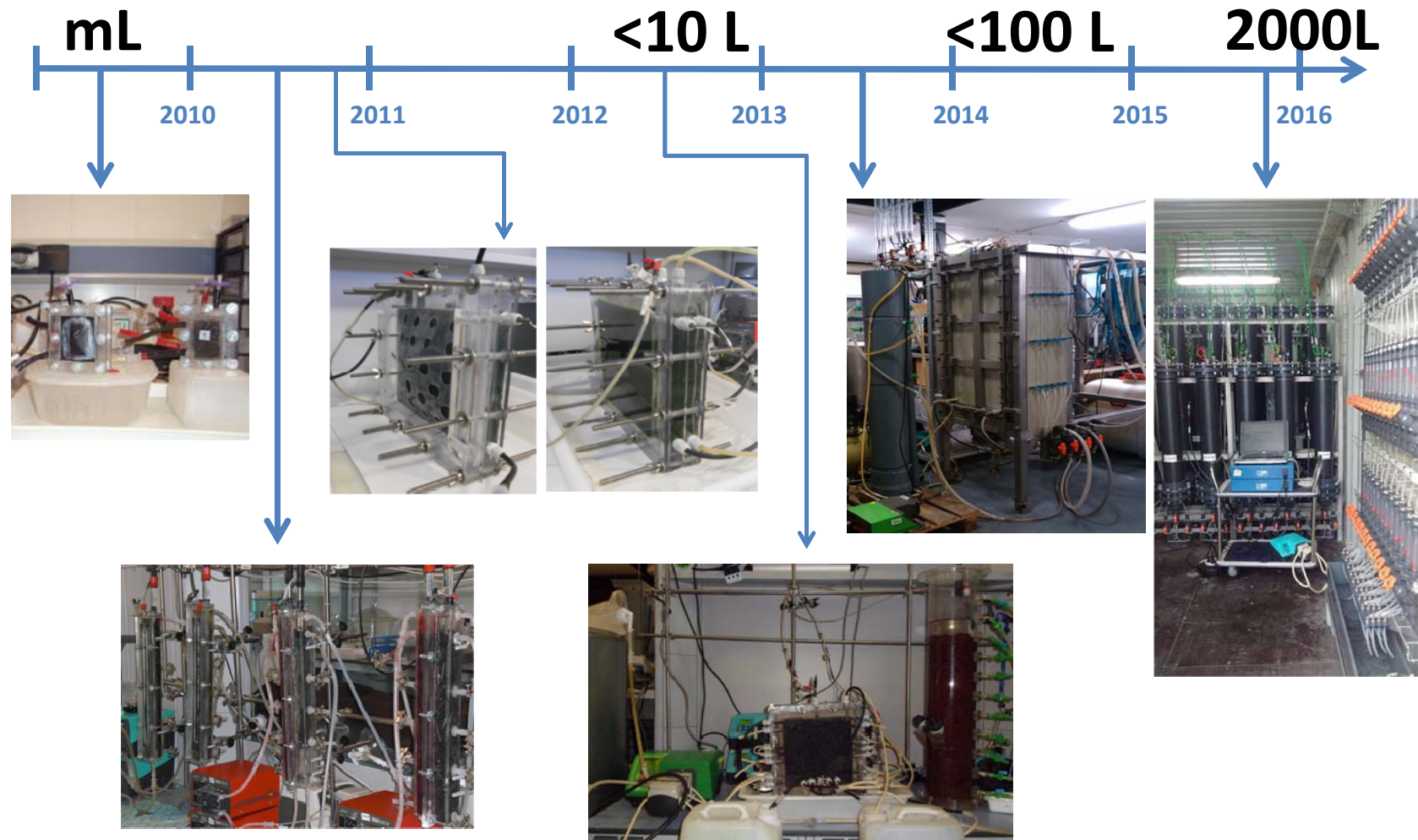
Carbon transformation



BioelectroCarbon recycling

An **electrotroph** is a microorganism which can receive electrons necessary for its growth from an electrode (power supply) terminal.





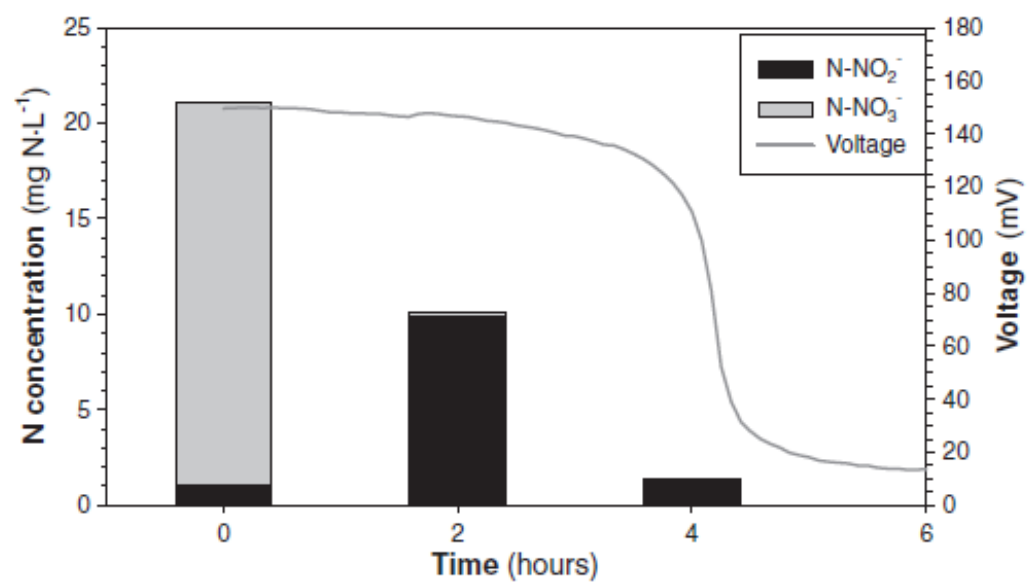
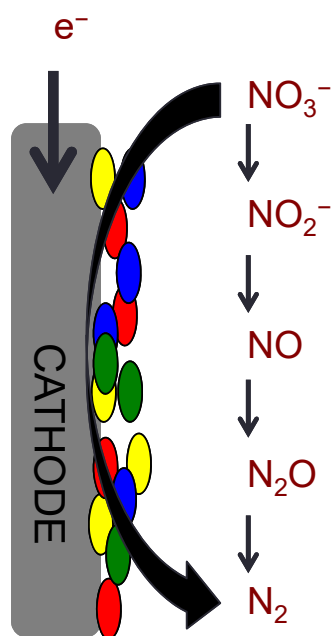
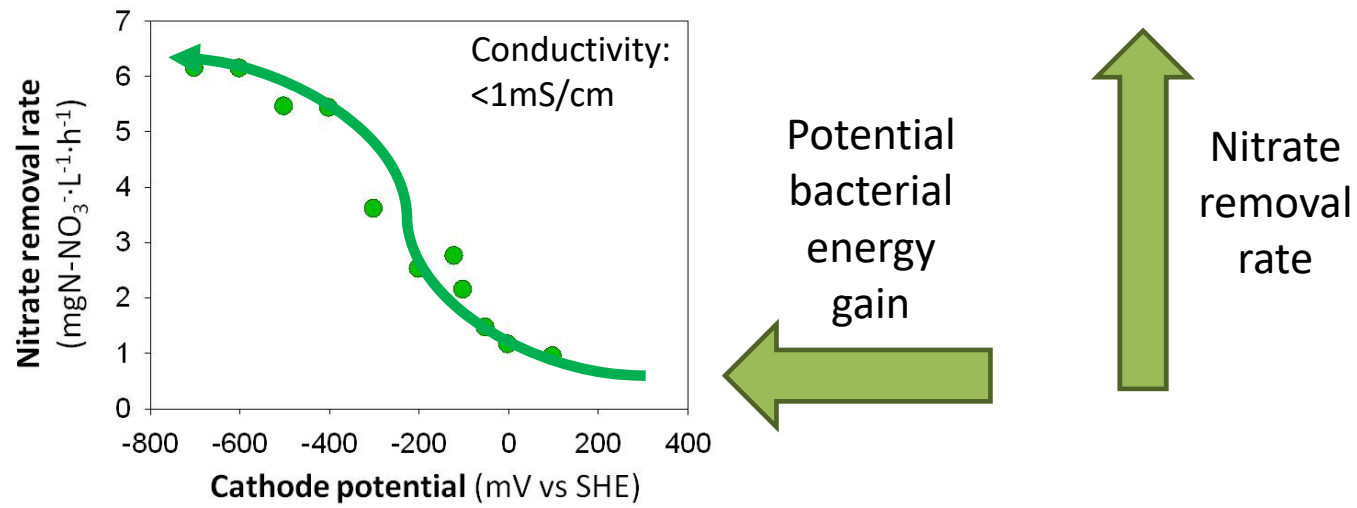


Fig. 2. Relationship between nitrogen compound dynamics and voltage in the denitrifying cathode MFC.

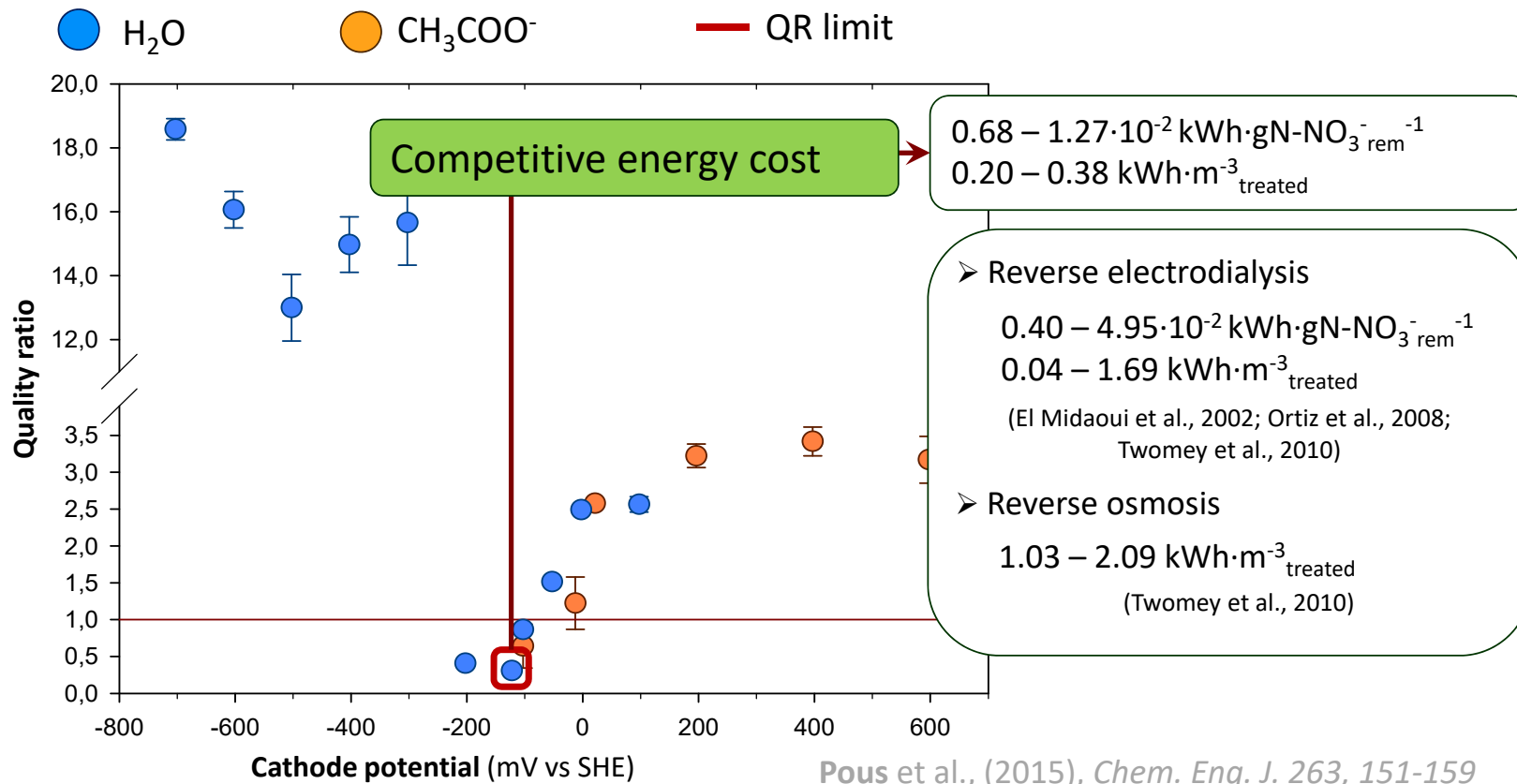
Clauwaert et al. 2007, *Env. Sci. & Technol*

Puig et al. 2012, *Env. Sci. & Technol.* 46 (4), 2309.



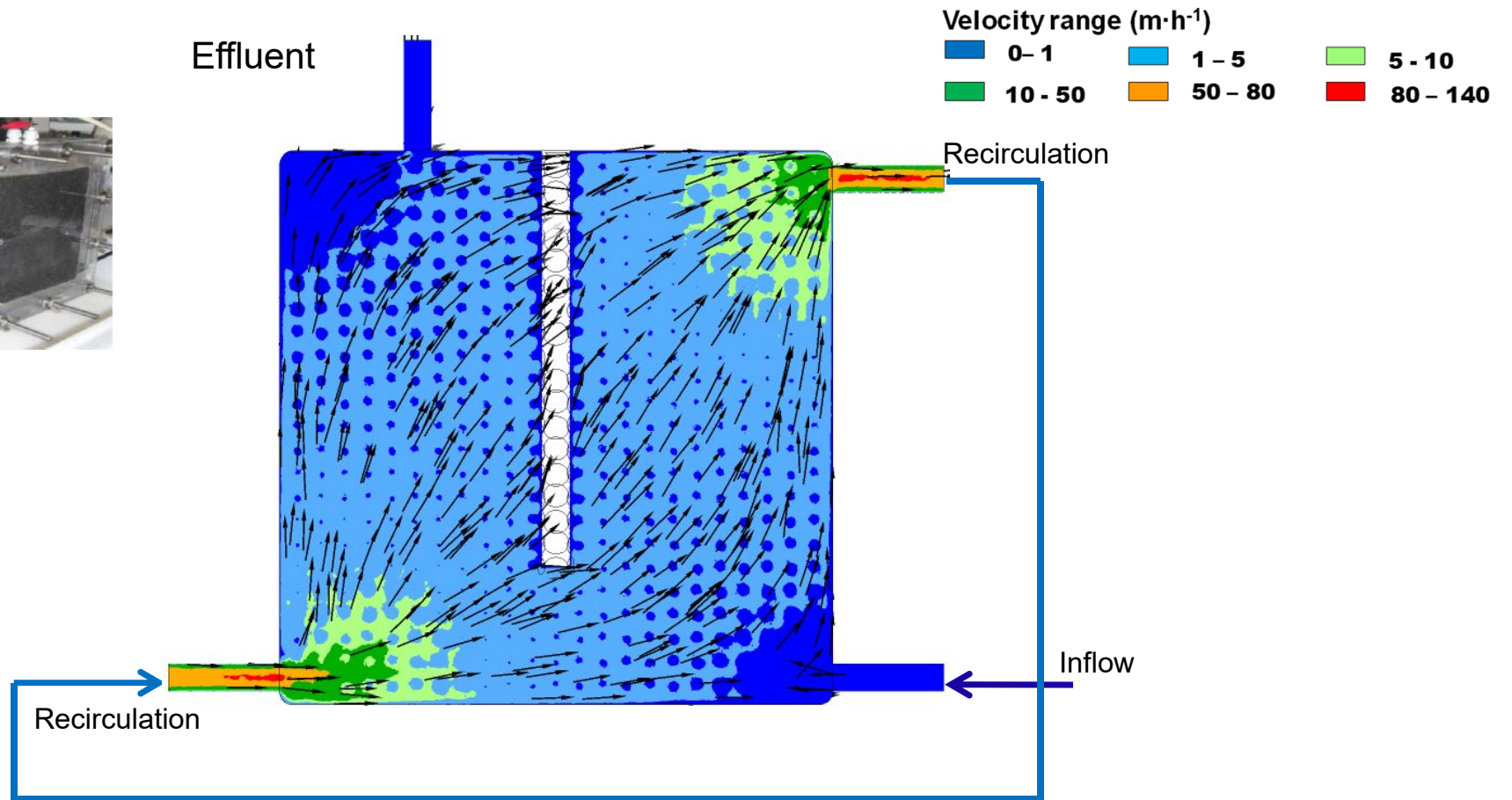


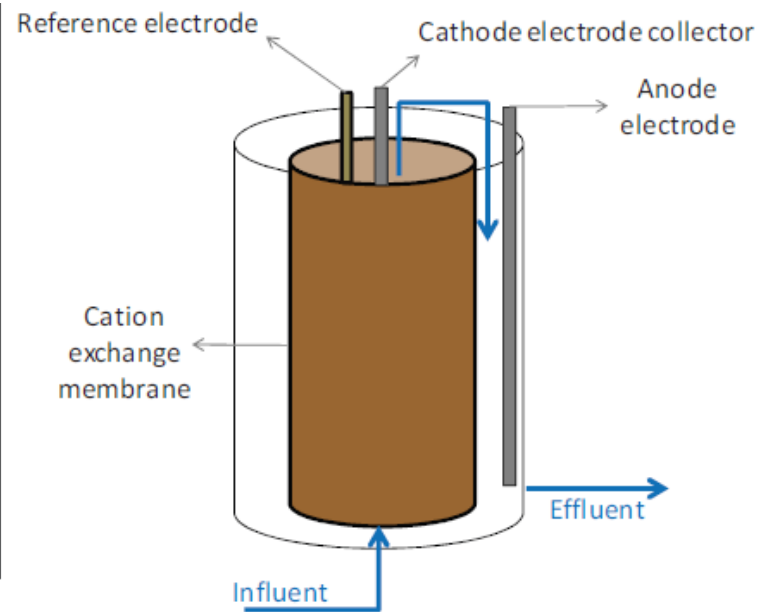
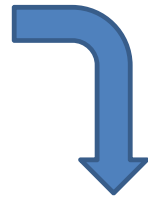
$$QR = [\text{NO}_3^-] / 11.29 + [\text{NO}_2^-] / 0.91 \leq 1$$

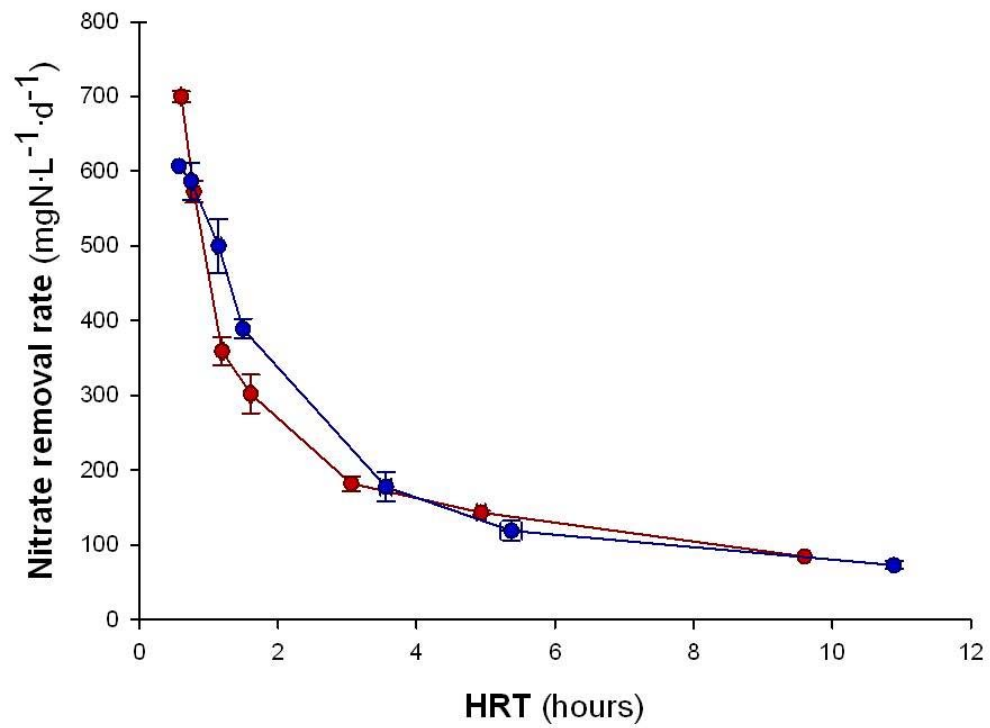




Mass transfer-Hydrodynamics





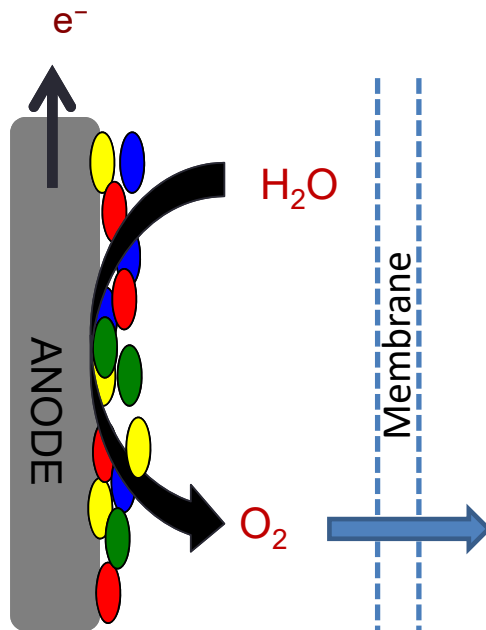


**European Patent
WO 2014082989 A1**

Pous et al. Environmental Science: Water Research
& Technology 3, 922-929. 2017.



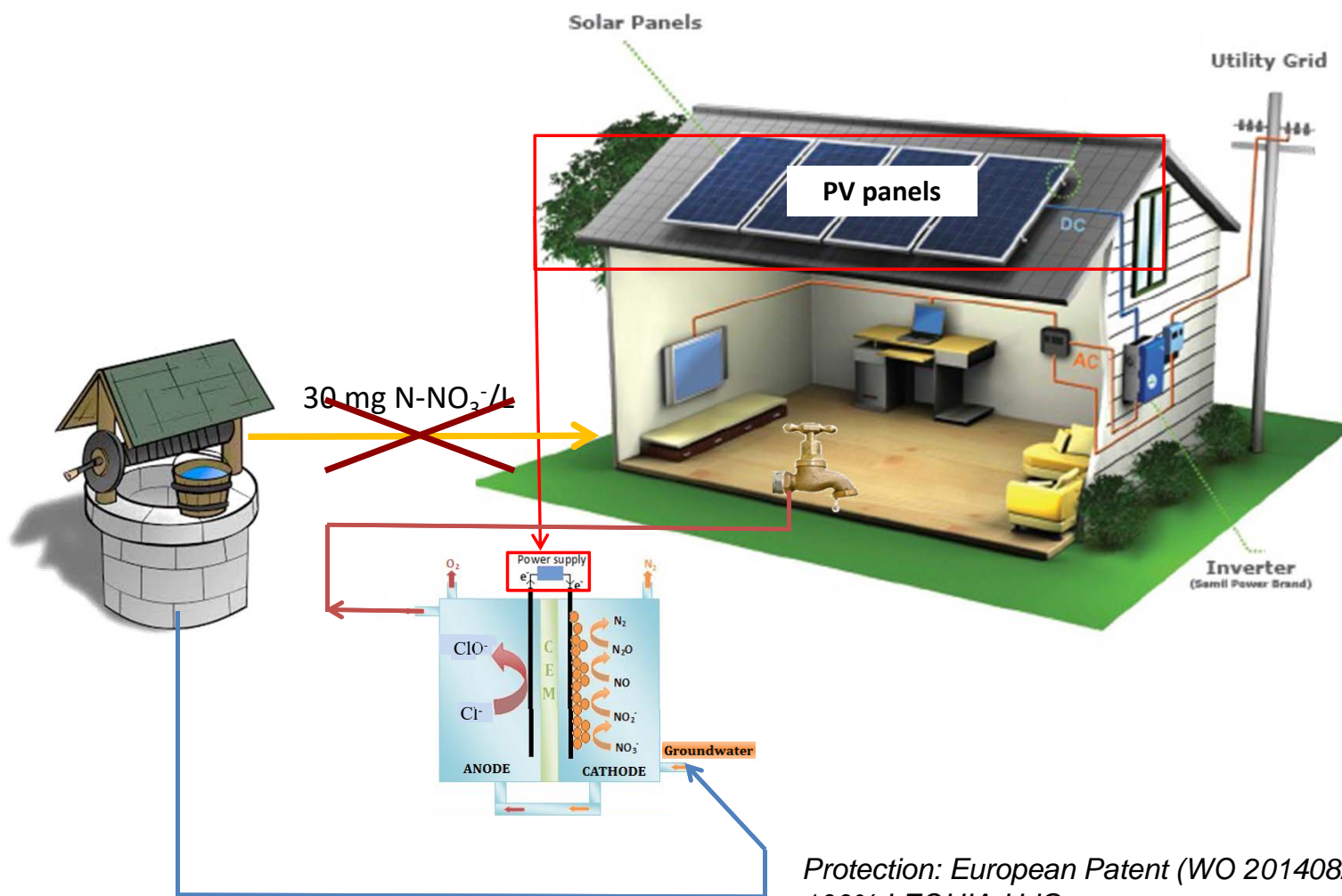
Counter electrode... Side reactions... Opportunities



Anode potential: > + 800 mV vs SHE

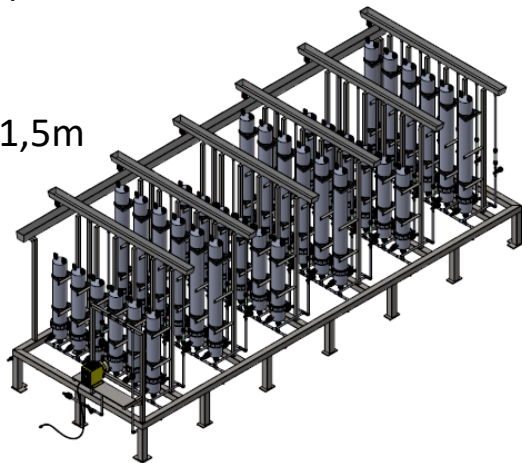
Electron donor	Oxidation reaction (redox potential at pH 7)	Electrode material	Catalysis
Acetate	$E0' = -290 \text{ mV vs SHE}$	Graphite	Biotic
Water	$E0' = +840 \text{ mV vs SHE}$	Graphite	Abiotic
		Stainless steel	Abiotic
Chloride	$E0' = +890 \text{ mV vs SHE}$	Ti-MMO	Abiotic

Contaminant treatment and disinfection using the same tech!

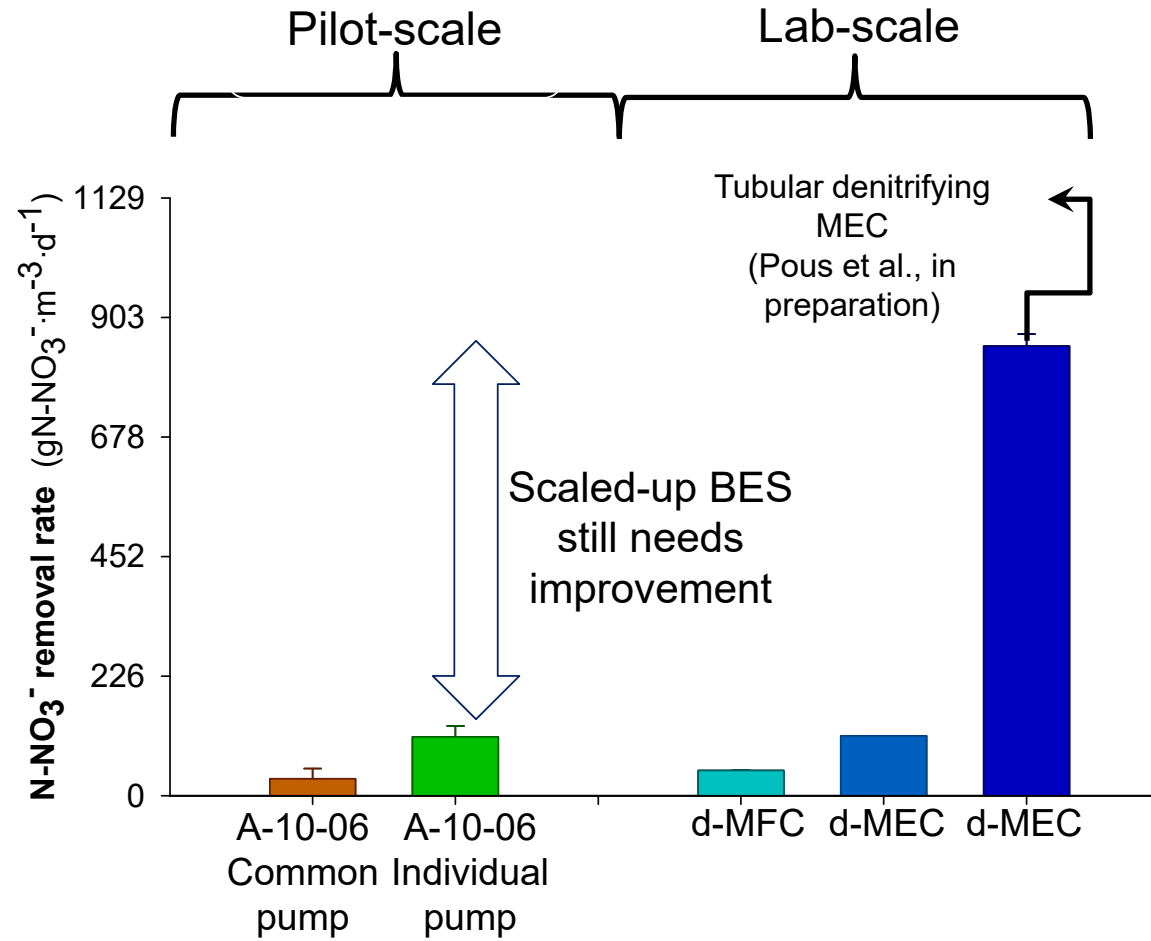


Protection: European Patent (WO 2014082989 A1),
100% LEQUIA-UdG

Flow: 2 m³/d
36 BES
d_{cat}: 9cm;
Height: 1-1,5m



*TRL-6. Licence contract and demonstration project, **Aqualogy***

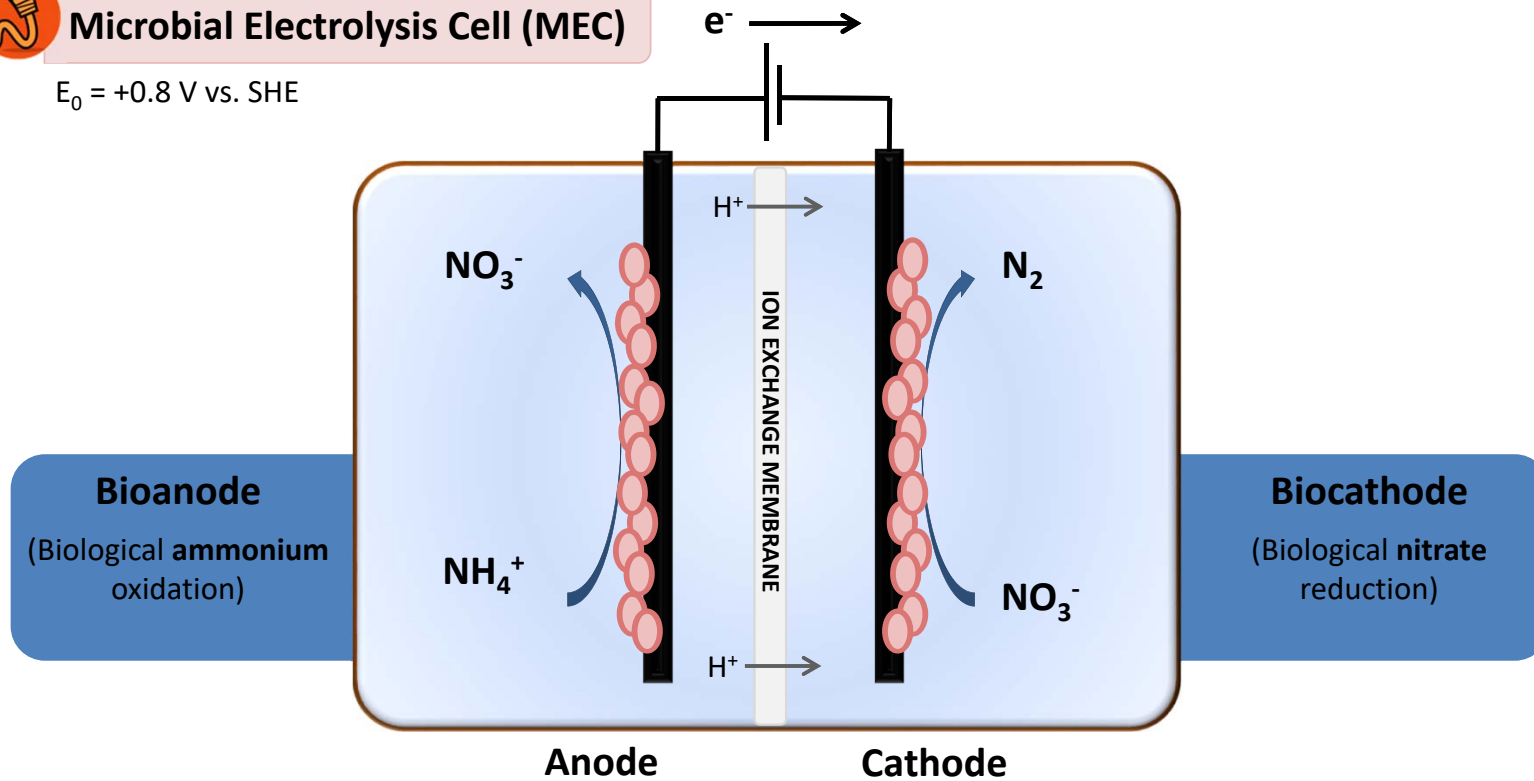


Proof-of-concept



Microbial Electrolysis Cell (MEC)

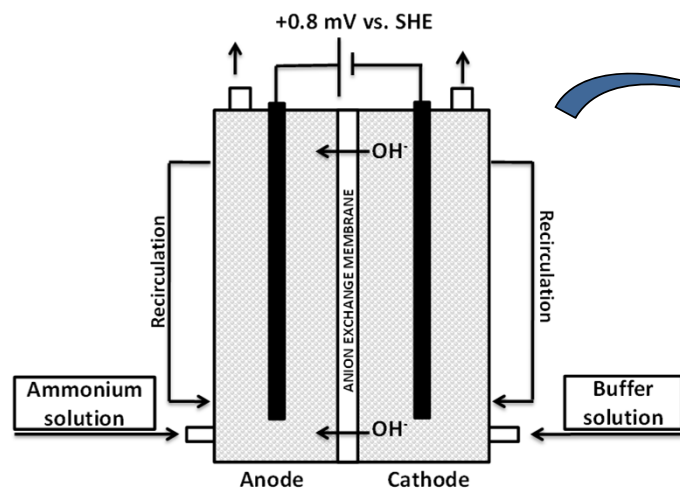
$E_0 = +0.8 \text{ V vs. SHE}$



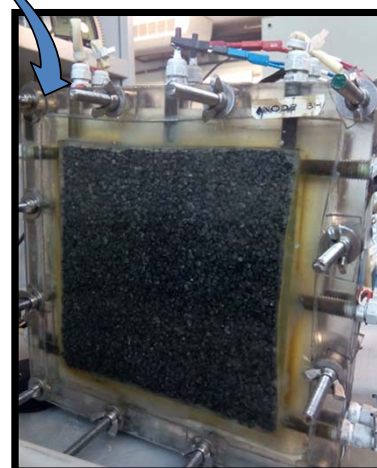
Vilajeliu-Pons et al. Water Research, 2018.

Reactor set-up

Rectangular BES



20 x 20 x 2.2 cm
each chamber

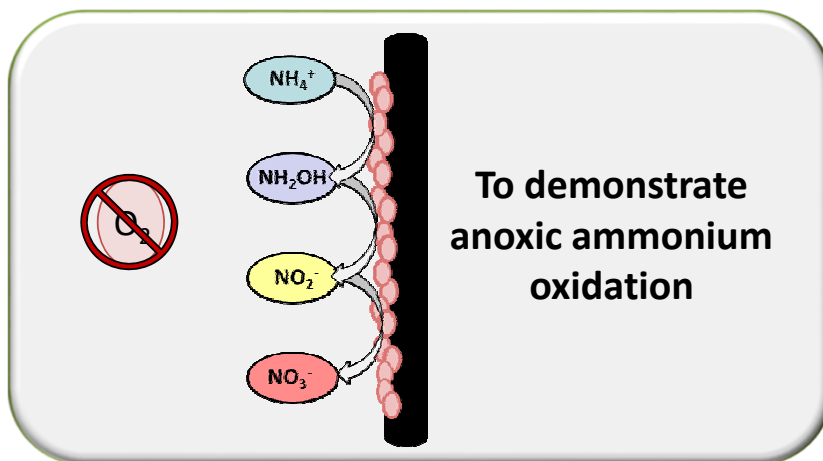


460 mL

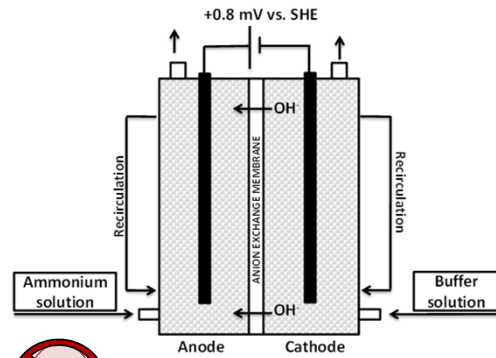
Graphite electrode



Anion exchange membrane



[Microbial electricity driven anoxic ammonium removal]



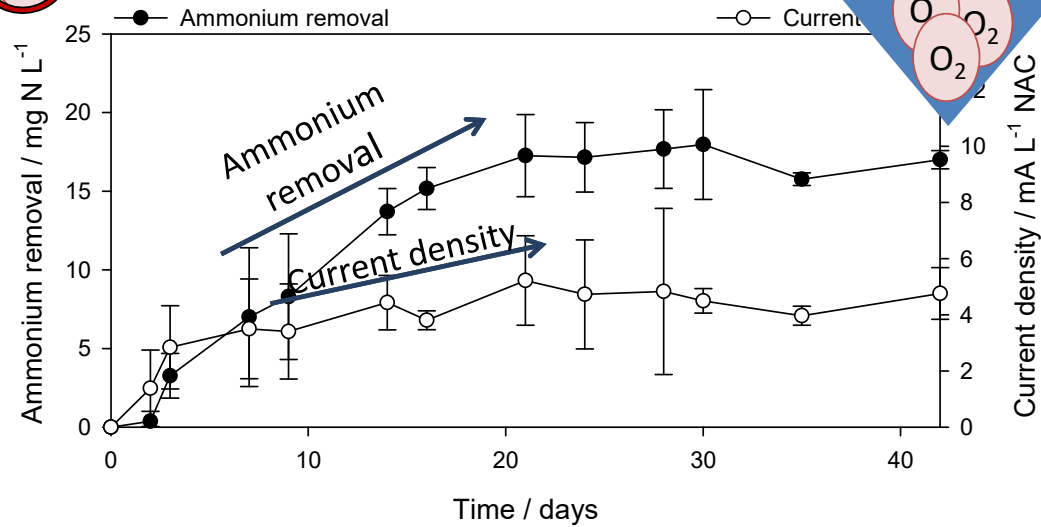
Ammonium removal rate
 $35 \pm 10 \text{ g N m}^{-3} \text{ d}^{-1}$
 CE of $28 \pm 13 \%$

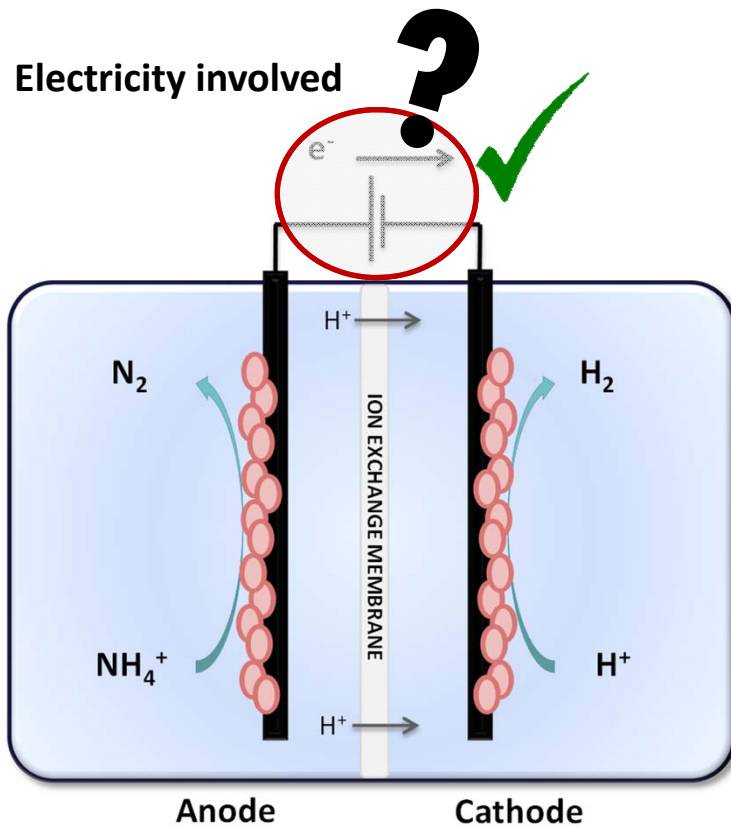
Conventional treatment
 $21\text{-}58 \text{ g N m}^{-3} \text{ d}^{-1}$

kWh kg⁻¹ N

0.13

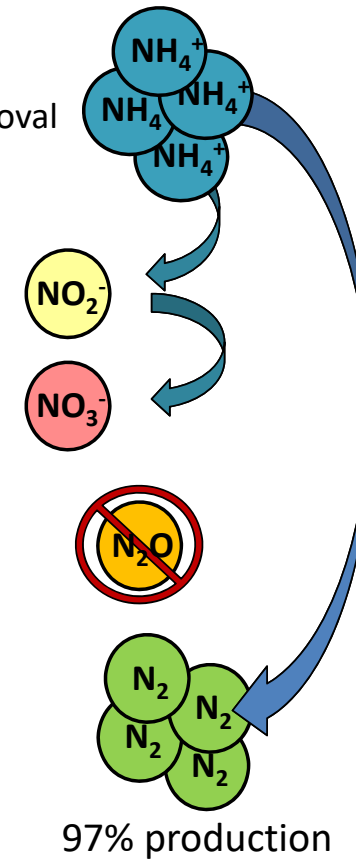
4.60

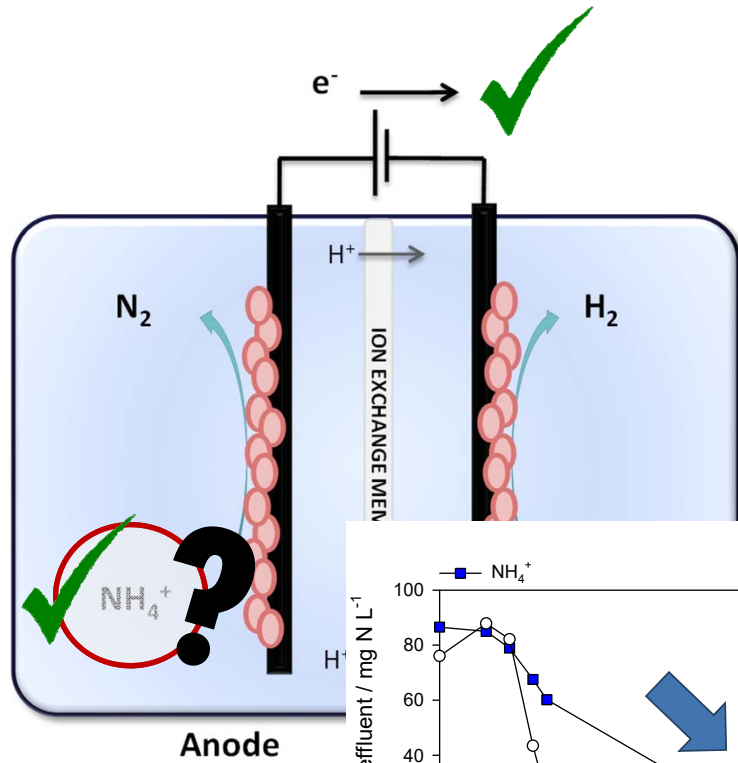




Open-circuit

<2% of the ammonium removal



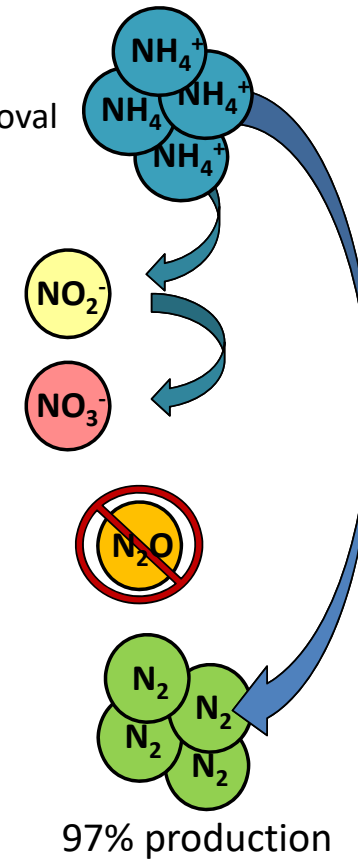
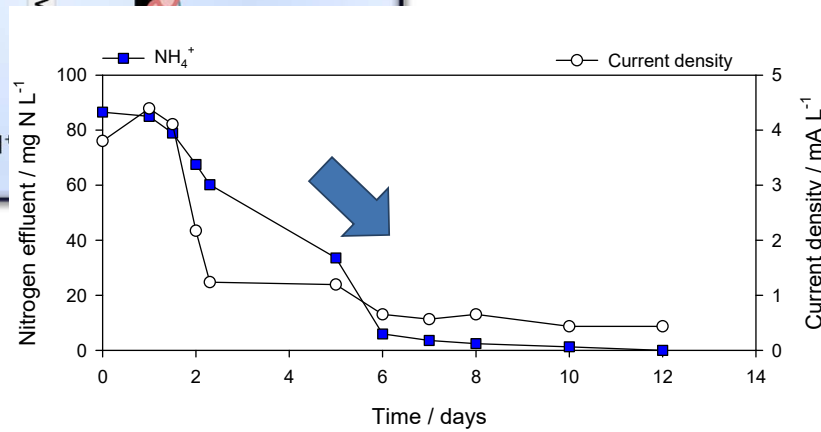


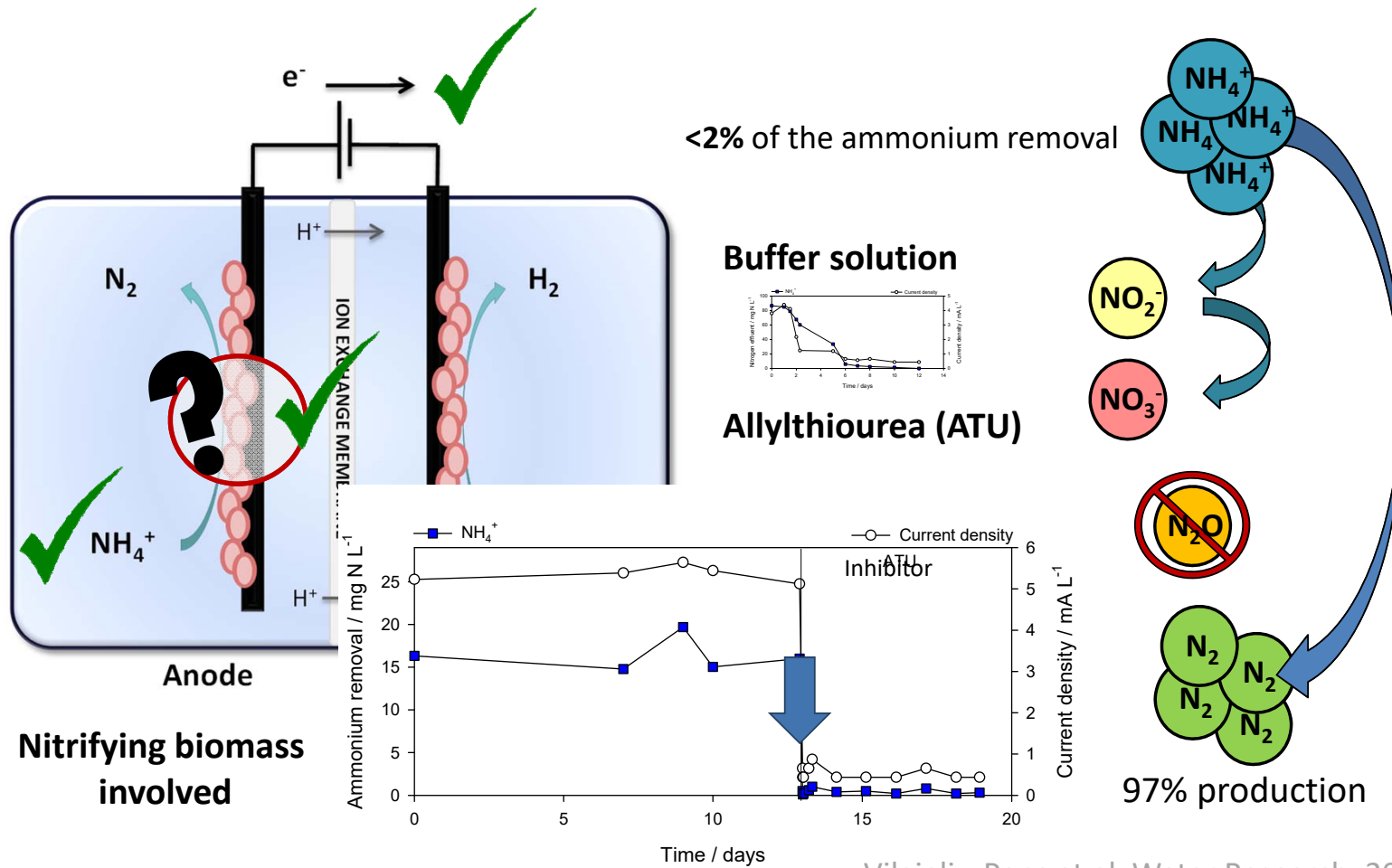
Ammonium involved

Open-circuit

<2% of the ammonium removal

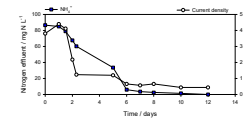
Buffer solution



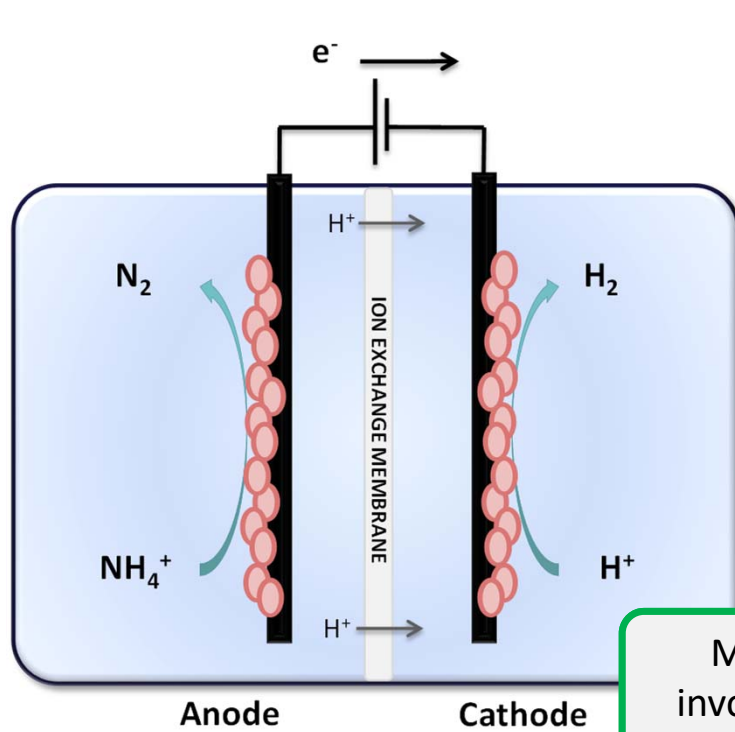


<2% of the ammonium removal

Buffer solution



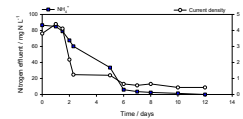
Allylthiourea (ATU)



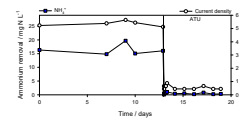
Open-circuit

<2% of the ammonium removal

Buffer solution

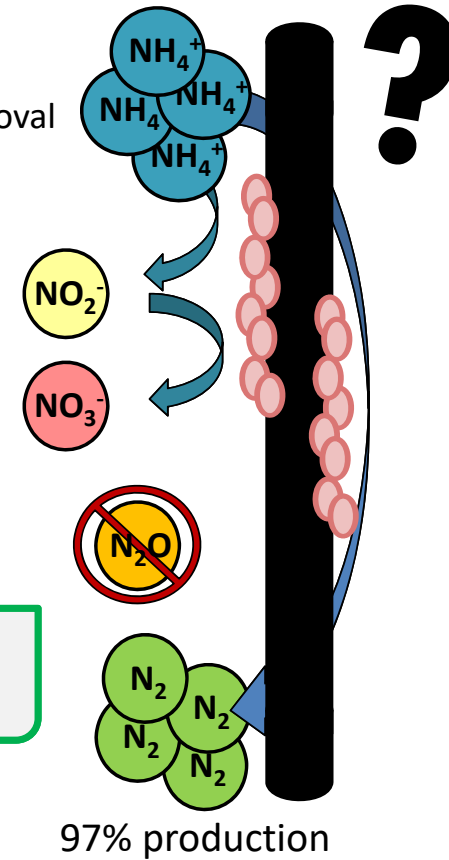


Allylthiourea



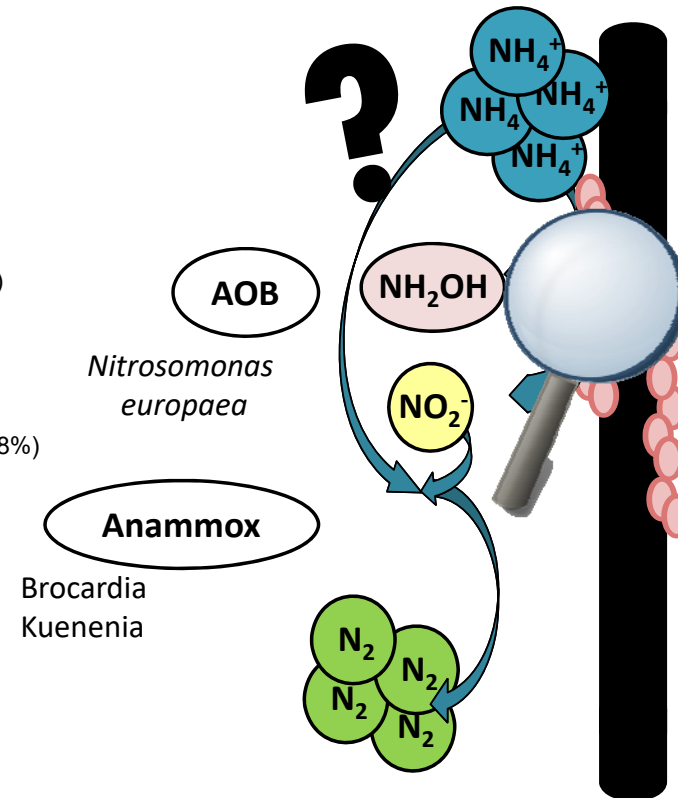
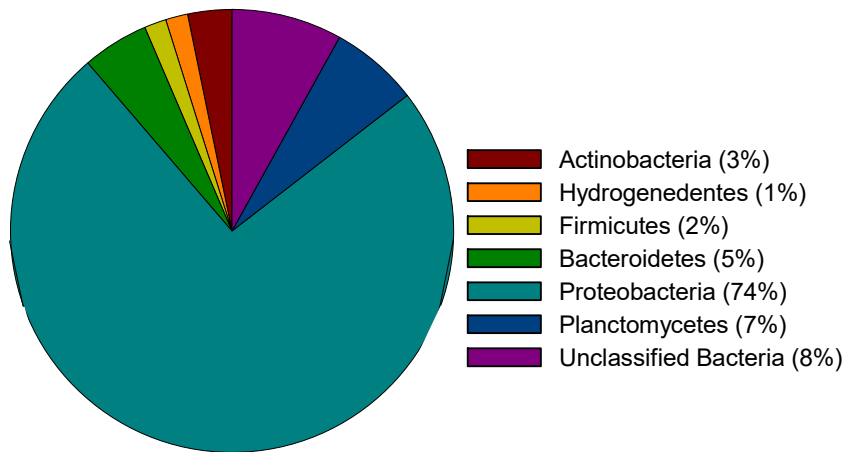
Microbial **electroactivity** involved in nitrogen removal

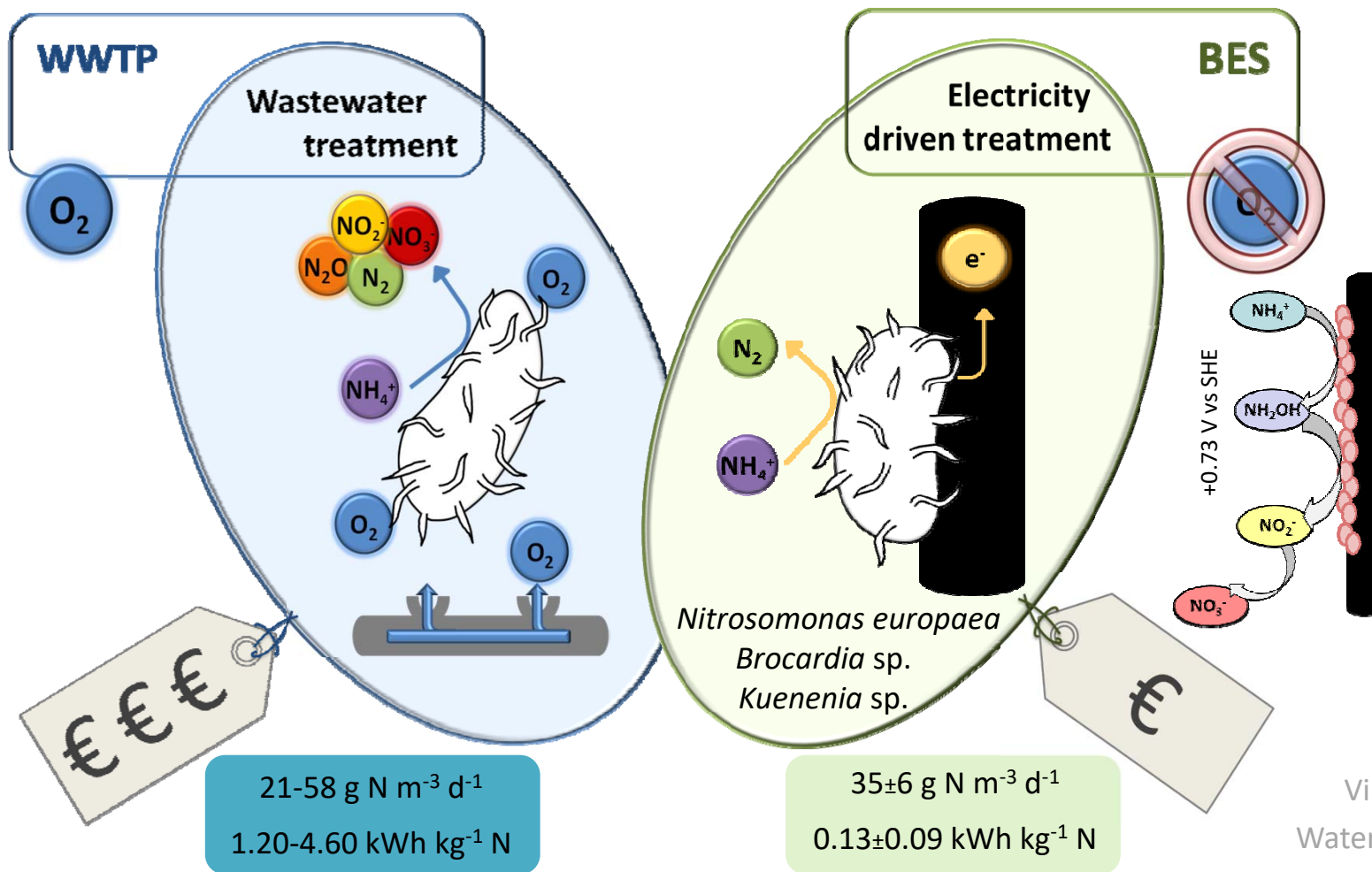
Electrogenic steps involved ?



97% production

Complex microbial community identified





Vilajeliu-Pons et al.
 Water Research, 2018.



Carbon capture



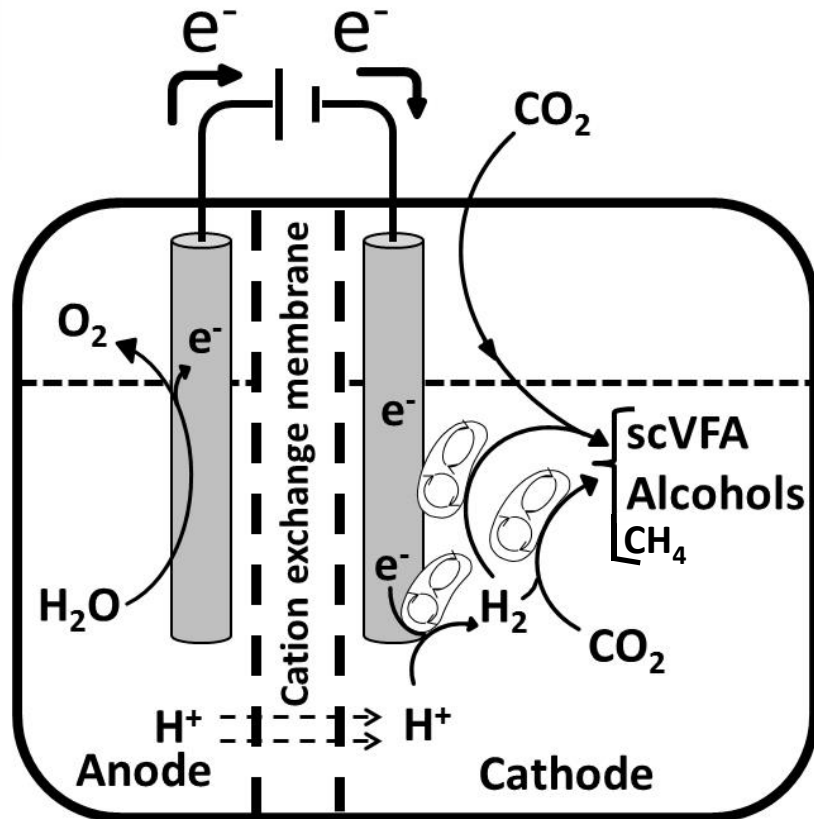
Carbon transformation



BioelectroCarbon recycling

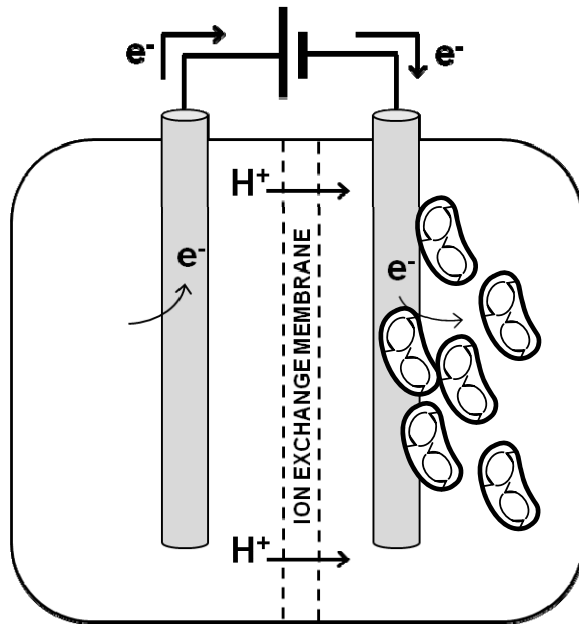


Electricity-driven reduction of CO₂ using microorganisms as electrocatalyst



Strengths

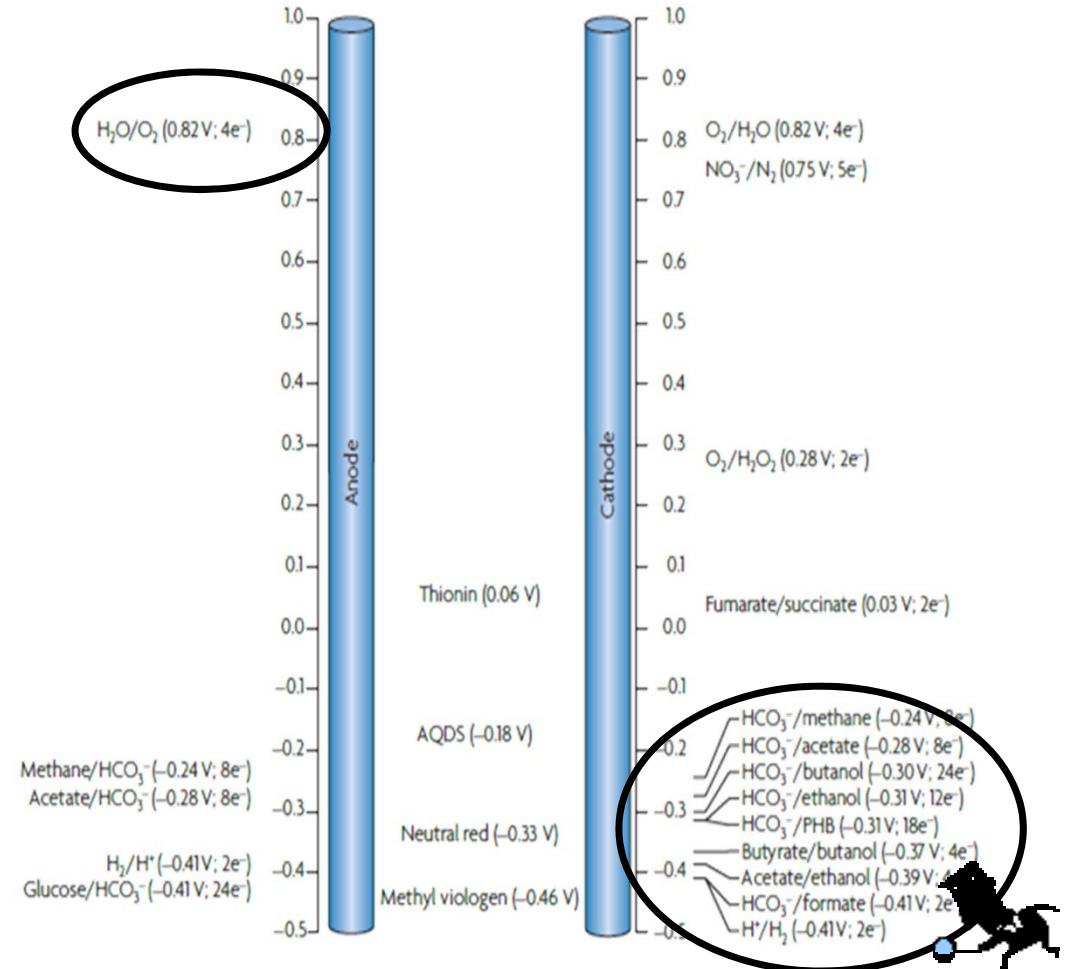
- Unlimited **reducing power**
- **Mitigation and valorisation of CO₂**
- Low **land usage**
- Renewable **electricity storage**

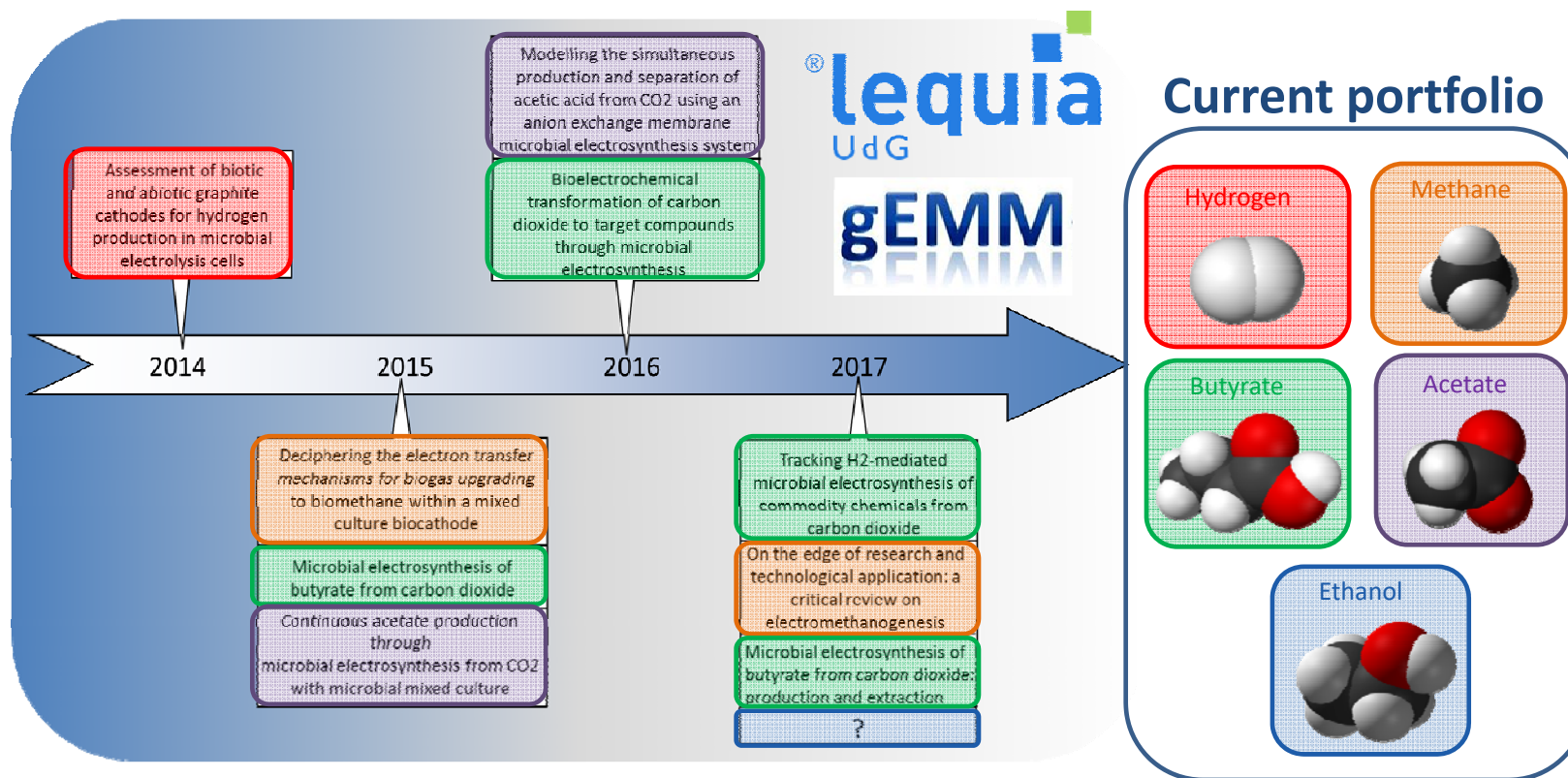


Anode **Cathode**

$E_{cell} < 0$
 $\Delta G > 0$
 Non spontaneous

Energy required





- *Batlle-Vilanova et al. Int. J. Hydrogen Energy. 39 (2014) 1297–1305*
- *Batlle-Vilanova et al. RSC Adv. 5 (2015) 52243– 52251*
- *Ganigué et al. Chem. Commun. 51 (2015) 3235–3238*
- *Batlle-Vilanova et al.. J Chem Technol Biotechnol 91 (2015) 921–927*
- *Matemadombo et al. J Chem Technol Biotechnol (2016)*
- *Puig et al. Bioresour. Technol. 228 (2017) 201-209*
- *Blasco-Gomez et al. Int. J. Mol. Sci. (2017), 18(4), 874*
- *Batlle-Vilanova et al. Bioelectrochemistry. (2017).*

La Plataforma Tecnológica Española del CO₂ premia una tesis doctoral del LEQUIA

La investigación de Pau Batlle ha sido reconocida con el premio a la mejor tesis doctoral en tecnologías de captura, almacenamiento y usos del dióxido de carbono



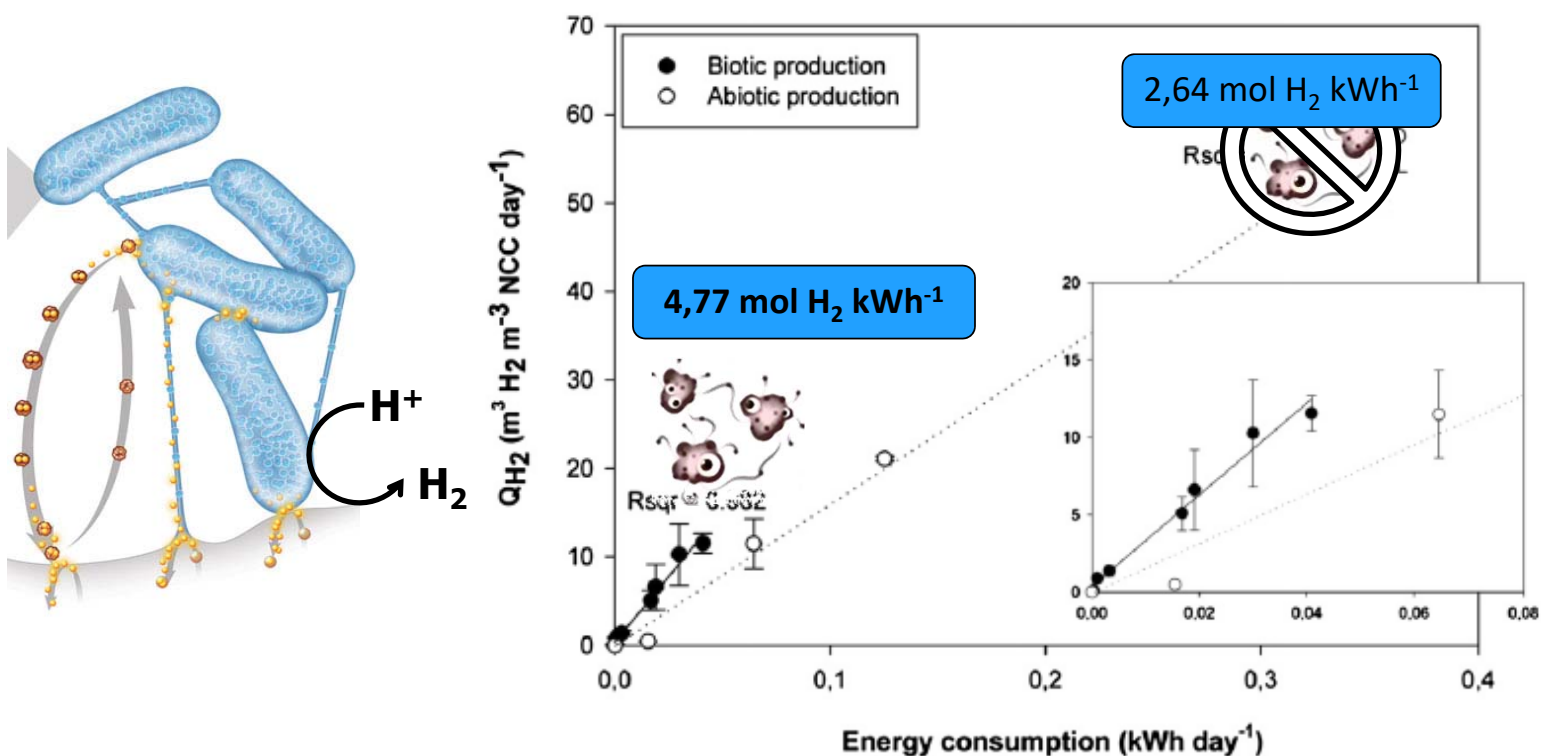
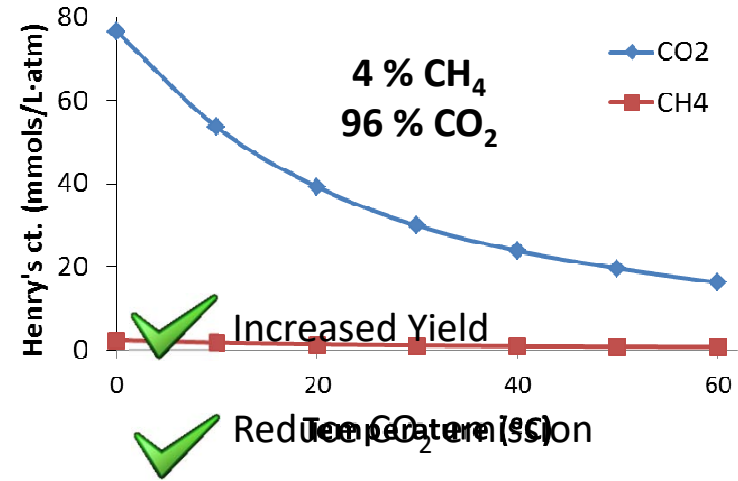
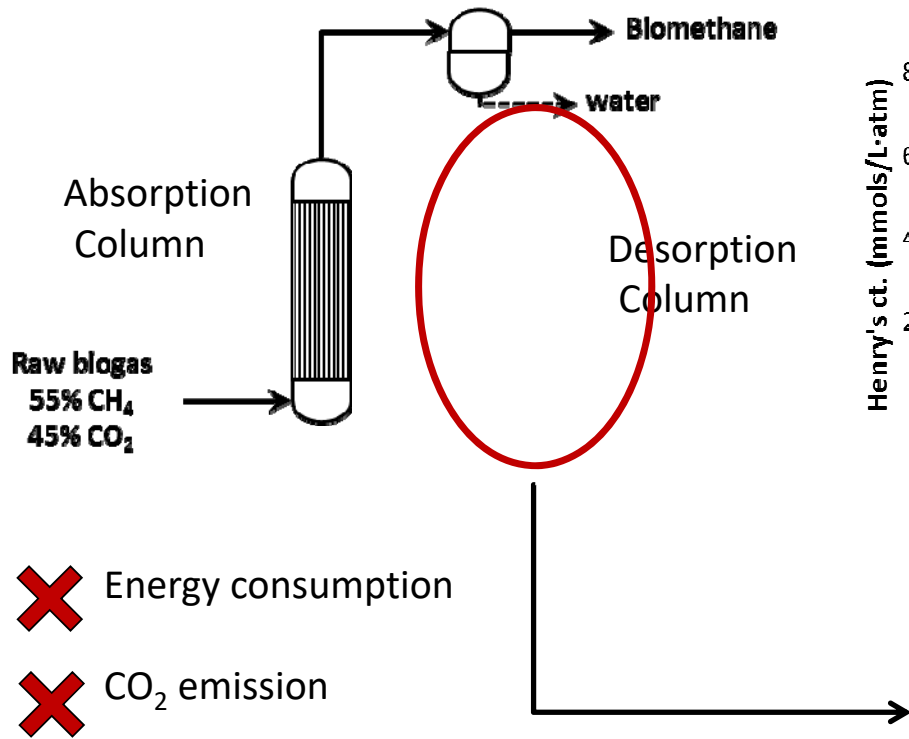
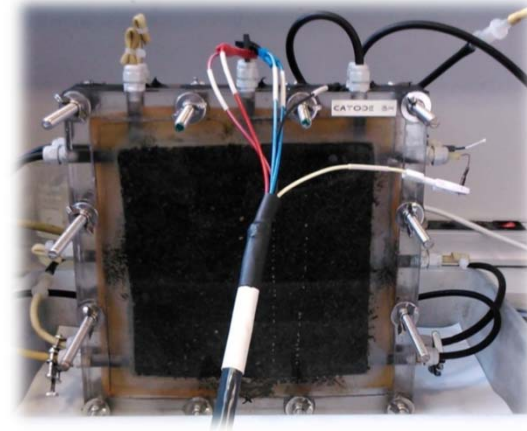
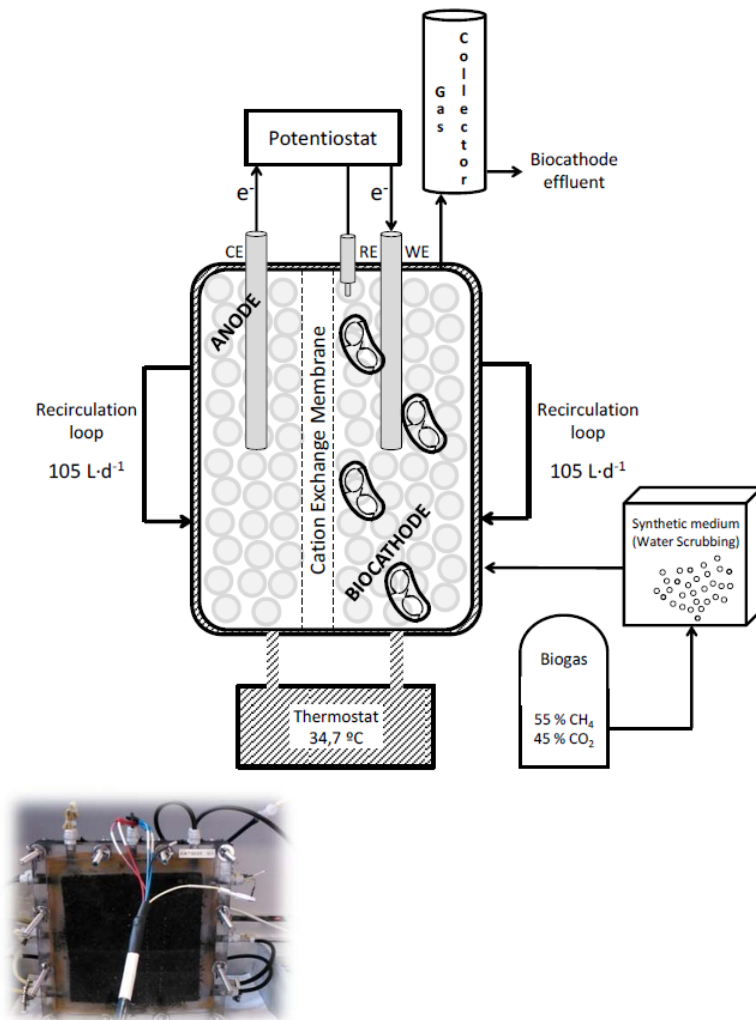
Abiotic vs. **Biotic** mediated H₂ production

Fig. 2 – Hydrogen production rate versus energy consumed (linear regression fitted) in the biotic and abiotic MEC.



Bioelectrochemical
CO₂ transformation



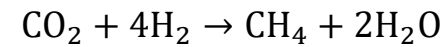
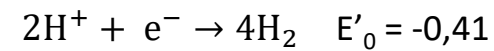


BIOCATHODE

Electromethanogenesis

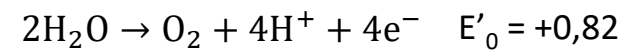


Hydrogenotrophic methanogenesis



ANODE

Water electrolysis



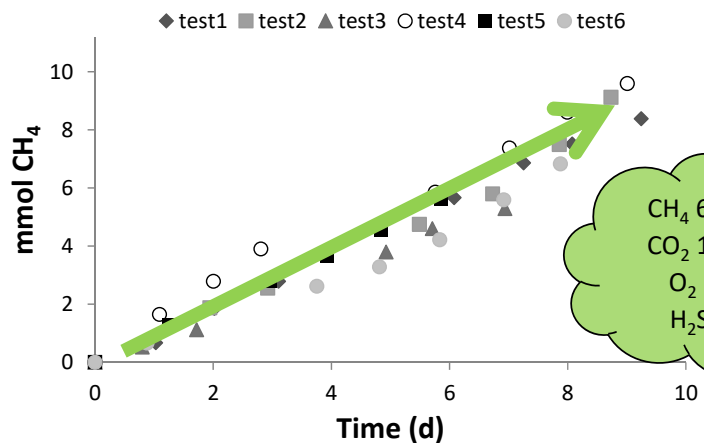
Thermodynamics

$$\Delta G = -n \cdot F \cdot E_{\text{cell}}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cat}} - E_{\text{an}}$$

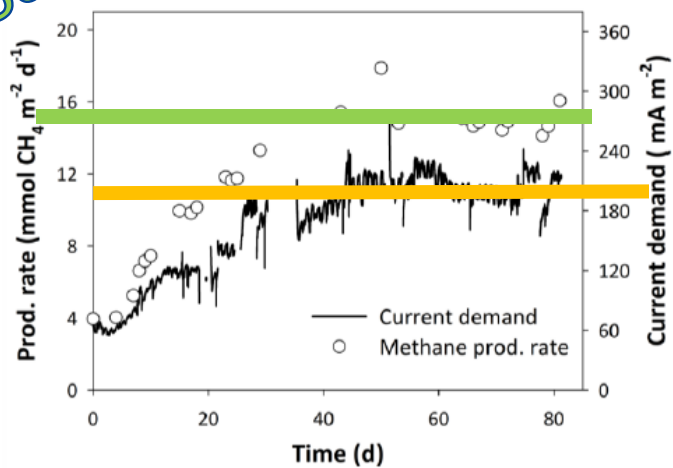
$\Delta G > 0$
Energy required

BATCH



Test	Current demand (mA m ⁻²)	pH	Prod rate (mM C d ⁻¹)	CE (%)
1	32,0	6,1	1,6	45,3
2	40,8	5,9	1,7	39,0
3	31,1	6,3	1,4	47,9
4	32,8	6,1	1,9	45,9
5	27,3	6,0	1,7	51,7
6	31,2	6,8	1,4	54,2
Mean	32,5	6,2	1,6	47,3
St Err	1,8	0,1	0,1	2,2

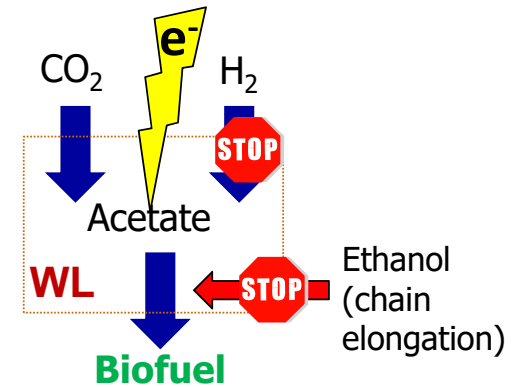
CONTINUOUS



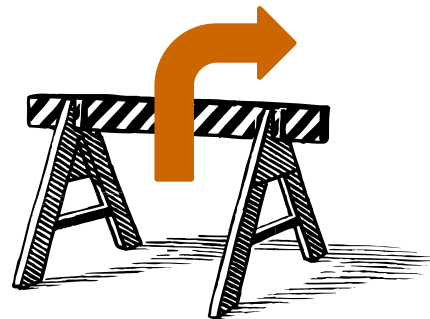
Current demand (A m _{NCC} ⁻³)	pH	Prod rate (mM C d ⁻¹)	CE (%)
201.7 ± 18.1	7.1 ± 0.2	15.4 ± 0.0	68.9 ± 0.8

Challenges to overcome:

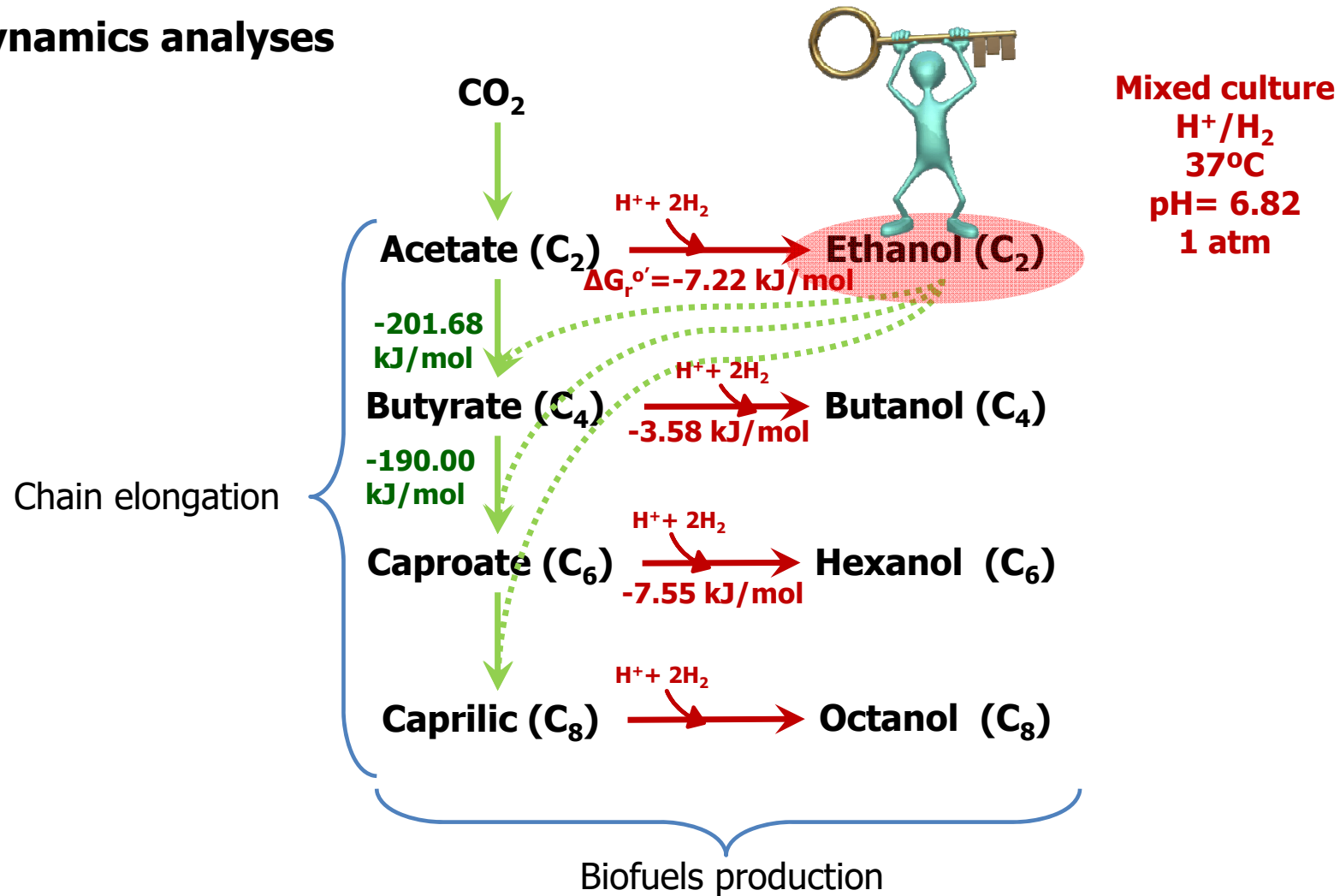
- Limited H₂ **availability** (reducing power).
- Low **solubility** of CO₂ and H₂.
- **Diverse** metabolic routes and products (acids).
- Chemicals needed (ethanol) for carbon chain reactions.



BioElectroCarbon recycling



Thermodynamics analyses



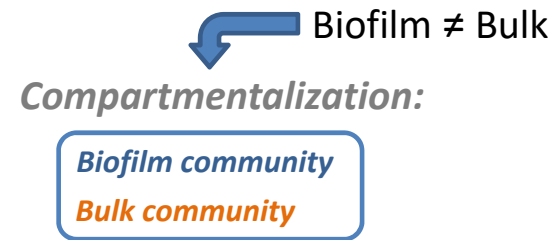
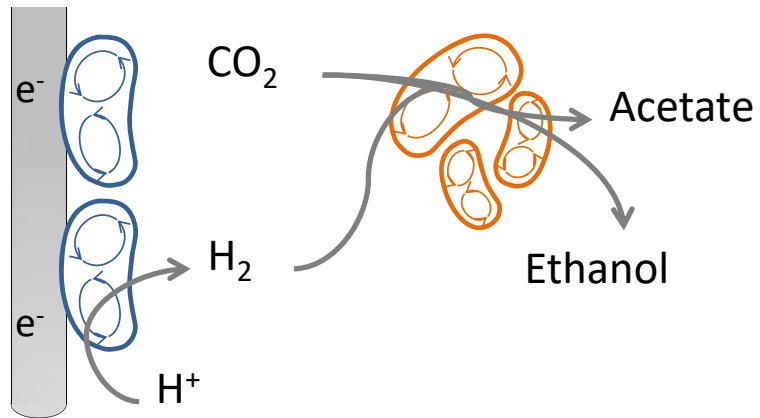
The magic treble

1. Carbon Source (CO₂)
2. Reducing power (H₂). **High P_{H2}**
3. Carboxydrotrophic mixed culture



From AD enrichment with syngas ...

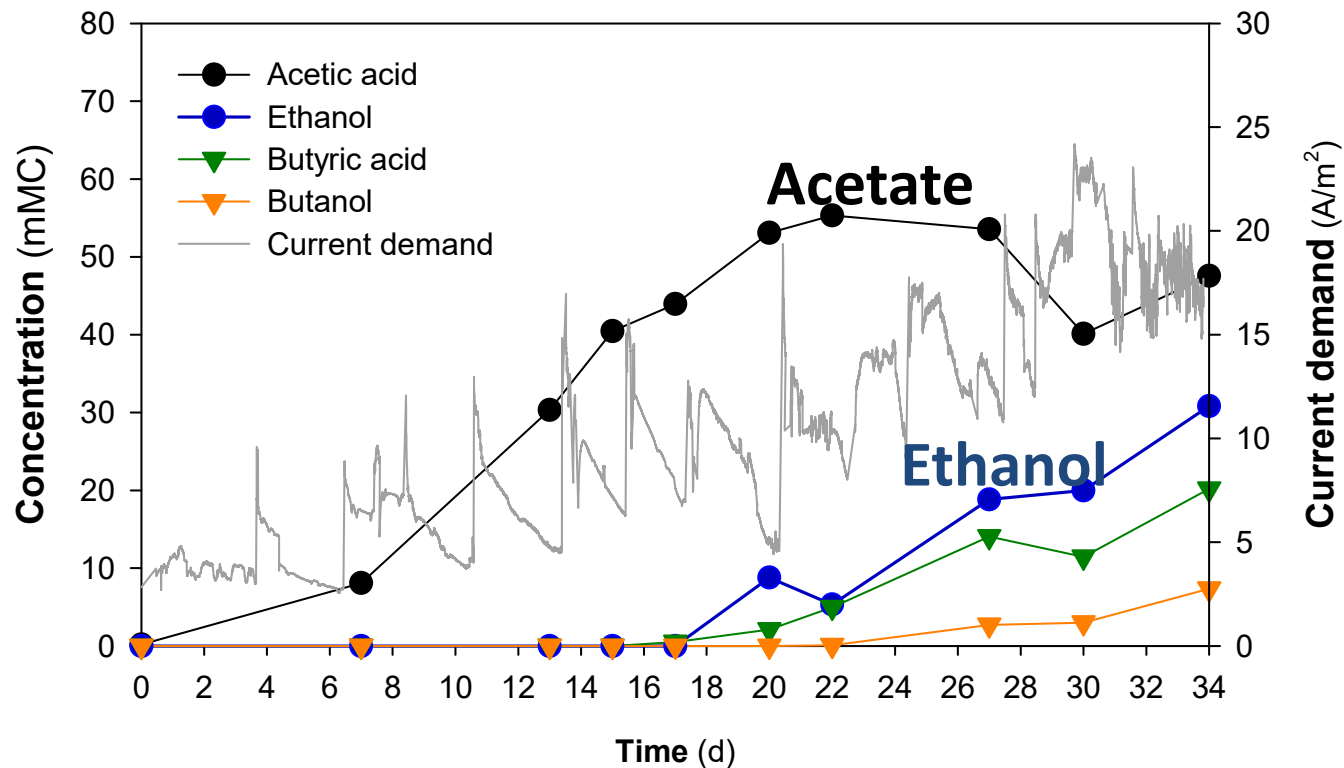
DGGE band	Closest Bacterial species	Identities (%)
1	<i>Clostridium carboxidivorans</i> P7 (NR_104768.1) <i>Clostridium scatologenes</i> K29 (AB610570) <i>Clostridium drakei</i> FP (NR_114863.1)	100
2	<i>Clostridium ljungdahlii</i> DSM13528 (NR_074161.1) <i>Clostridium ragsdalei</i> (DQ020022) <i>Clostridium autoethanogenum</i> DSM10061 (CP006763.1)	100
3	Uncultured <i>Firmicutes</i> clone (GU559846.1)	94



Puig et al. *LEQUIA*, 2017. *Bioresour. Technol.*

BioelectroCarbon recycling

Proof-of-concept



Ganigué et al. 2015. Chem. Comm.

Now... In-line production and extraction

Broth: 87.5 mMC of butyrate and 34.7 mMC of acetate

After extraction:
252.4 mMC of butyrate

Batlle-Vilanova et al. 2017.
Bioelectrochemistry



lequia ECO-INNOVATIVE
UdG WATER SOLUTIONS
<http://lequia.udg.cat>

Moltes gràcies



This research received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 760431 (Bioreco₂ver).

LEQUIA has been recognized as consolidated research group by the Catalan Government with code 2017-SGR-1168.



Càtedra FACSA de innovación
en el ciclo integral del agua
UNIVERSITAT
JAUME I

sebastia@lequia.udg.cat

