



National Technical University of Athens  
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# Production of orange peel-based ingredients for dairy sheep feed on a pilot scale

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## CHANIA2023

21-24 JUNE

[chania2023.uest.gr](http://chania2023.uest.gr)



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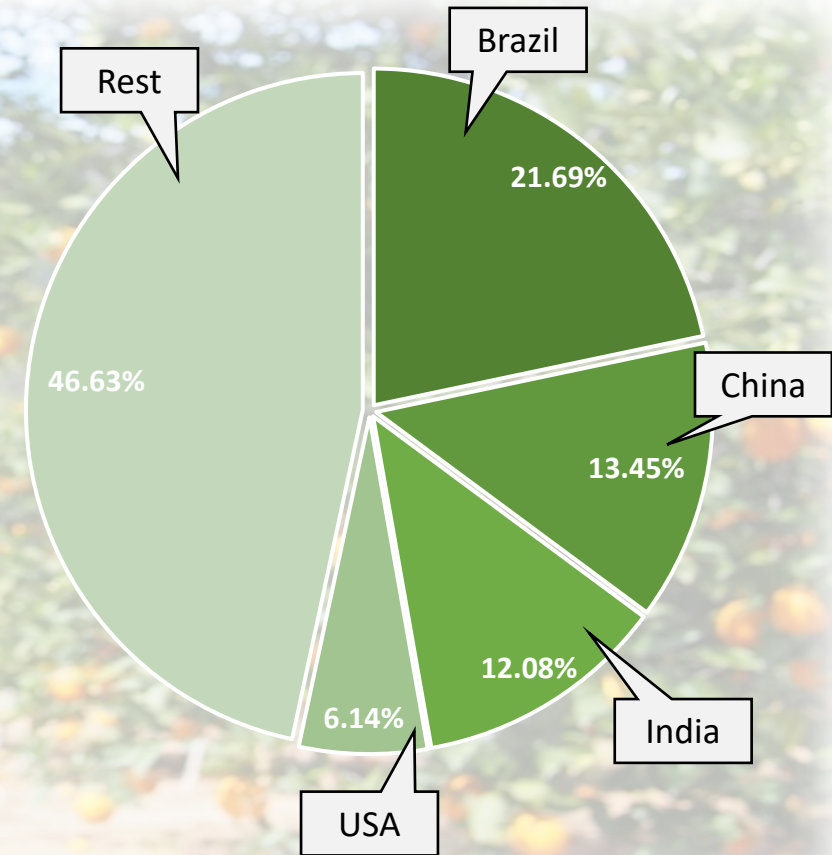


# Oranges

Current Status

Global production of fresh orange:  
**78.7 million tons**

45 - 60%  
is wasted.



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# Industrial Orange peel waste

Practices and Valorization



Orange Content

Pectin  
Cellulose  
Hemicellulose  
Lignin  
Essential Oils  
Polyphenols

Possible products

- Sugars
- Flavors
- Butanol
- Bioethanol
- Lactic Acid
- Citric Acid
- Antioxidants
- Green Solvents
- Enzyme Production
- Pharma Products
- Single Cell Protein

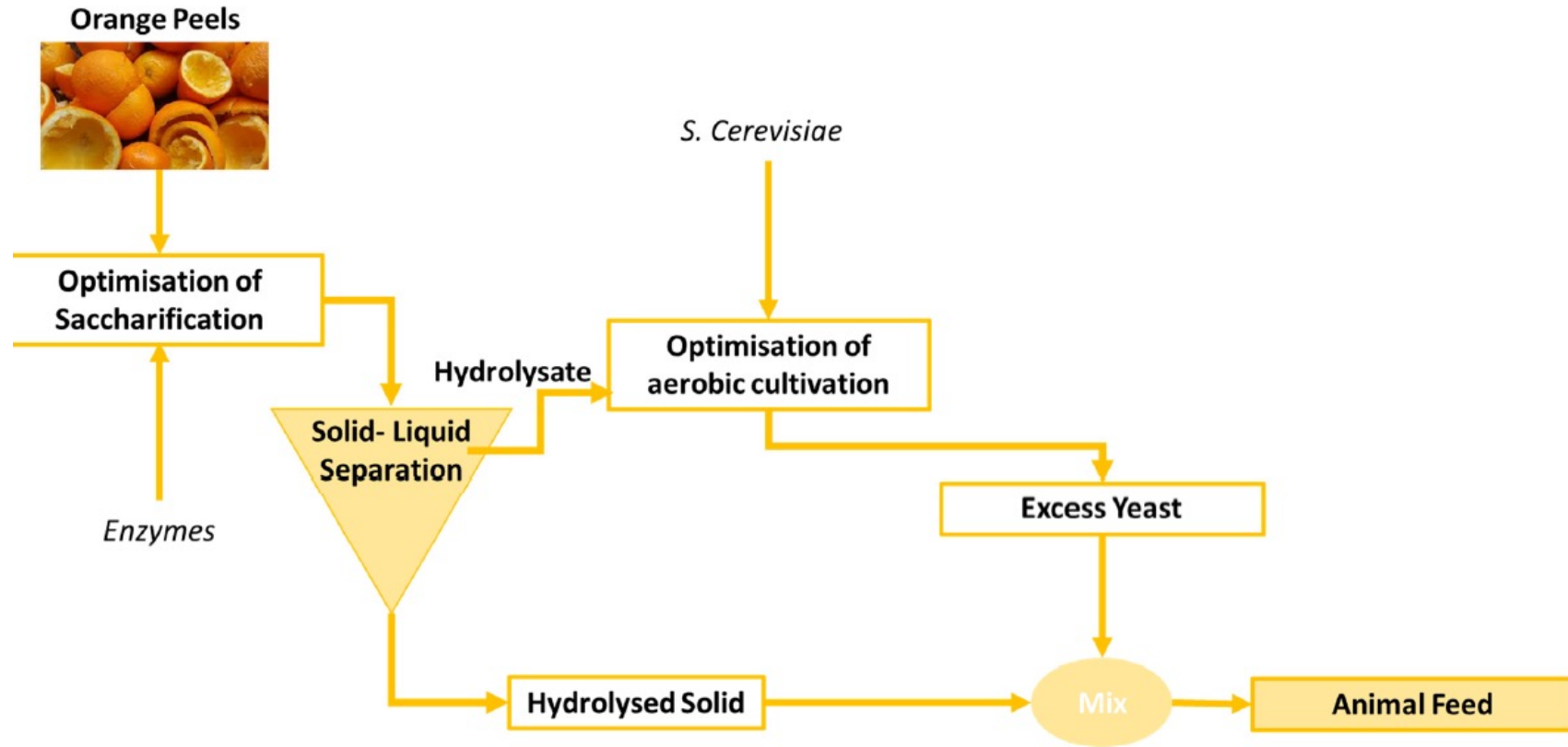


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Animal Feeding



# Industrial Orange peel waste

## Analysis Method

### Van Soest Analysis Method

- ↳ Applicable for grains, animal feeds, forages, and all fiber-bearing materials.
  
- ↳ Calculated Index:
  - Neutral Detergent fiber (NDF)
  - Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF)
  - Acid Detergent Lignin (ADL)
  
- ↳ ADF is considered a reliable Index for the digestibility of animal feed.
  - Max 40-50% for Ruminants and
  - Max 20-30% for Monogastric animals





# Industrial Orange peel waste

## Physicochemical Characterisation

Feedstock	
Total Solids , TS (%)	91.85 ± 1.65
Moisture (%)	8.15 ± 1.65
Volatile Solids, VS (% d.b.)	91.35 ± 1.78
Ash (% d.b.)	8.65 ± 1.78
Water-Soluble Solids, WSS (% d.b.)	35.99 ± 1.98
Oils (% d.b.)	0.25 ± 0.01
Cellulose (% d.b.)	17.47 ± 2.12
Hemicellulose (% d.b.)	30.70 ± 4.46
Acid Insoluble Residue, AIL (% d.b.)	10.70 ± 1.11
Acid Soluble Lignin, ASL (% d.b.)	1.06 ± 0.08
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN (% d.b.)	1.38 ± 0.04
Protein (% d.b.)	8.63 ± 2.39
NDF (% d.b.)	34.10 ± 3.21
ADF (% d.b.)	24.80 ± 3.43
ADL (% d.b.)	6.20 ± 2.16



# Experimental Protocol

Saccharification at 50°C, followed up with aerobic cultivation



1<sup>st</sup> Scale up



2<sup>nd</sup> Scale up



## Factorial experiment

Process Variables:

- Pectinase Dosage (Pectinex)
- Cellulose Dosage (CellicCTec3)
- Solid Loading

✓ Saccharification yield

## 4L Reactor

Variable testing:

- Nutrients addition
- pH adjustment
- Yeast Dosage

✓ Single Cell Protein

## Pilot Trials

Optimal conditions of the previous experiment

Measurements:

- Sugars
- Ethanol
- TKN
- ADF





# Experimental Protocol

Factorial Bench Experiments Results

## Optimisation of Saccharification phase at 50°C

Parameter	Low Level (-)	High Level (+)	Center
Pectinex (μL/g solid)	25	75	50
CellicCTec3 (μL/g solid)	25	75	50
Solid Loading (%)	2.5	7.5	5

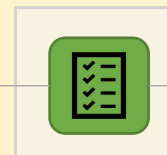
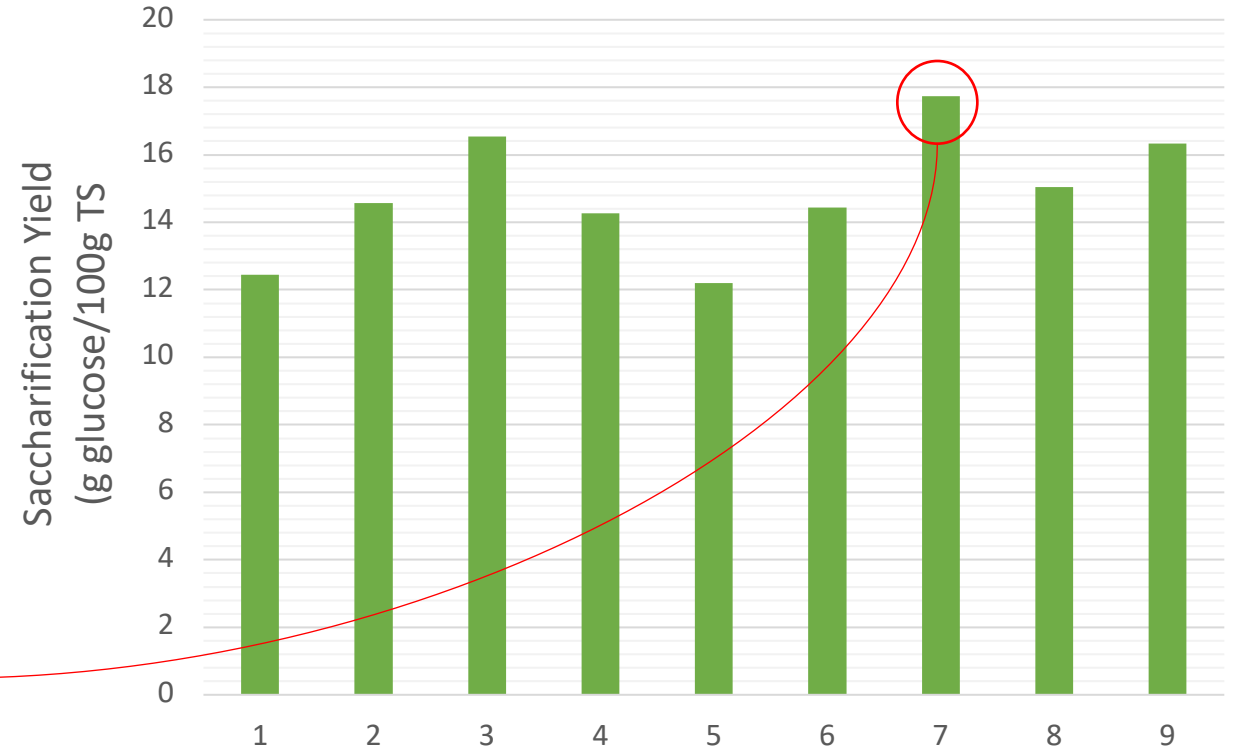
### Optimum conditions

- Pectinex: 75 μL/g TS
- CellicCTec3: 75 μL/g TS
- Solid Loading: 2.5 %
- Temperature: 50°C

### Results:

- Average Saccharification Yield: 14.84%
- Highest Saccharification Yield: 17.73%

## Factorial Experiment Results



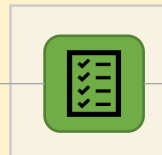
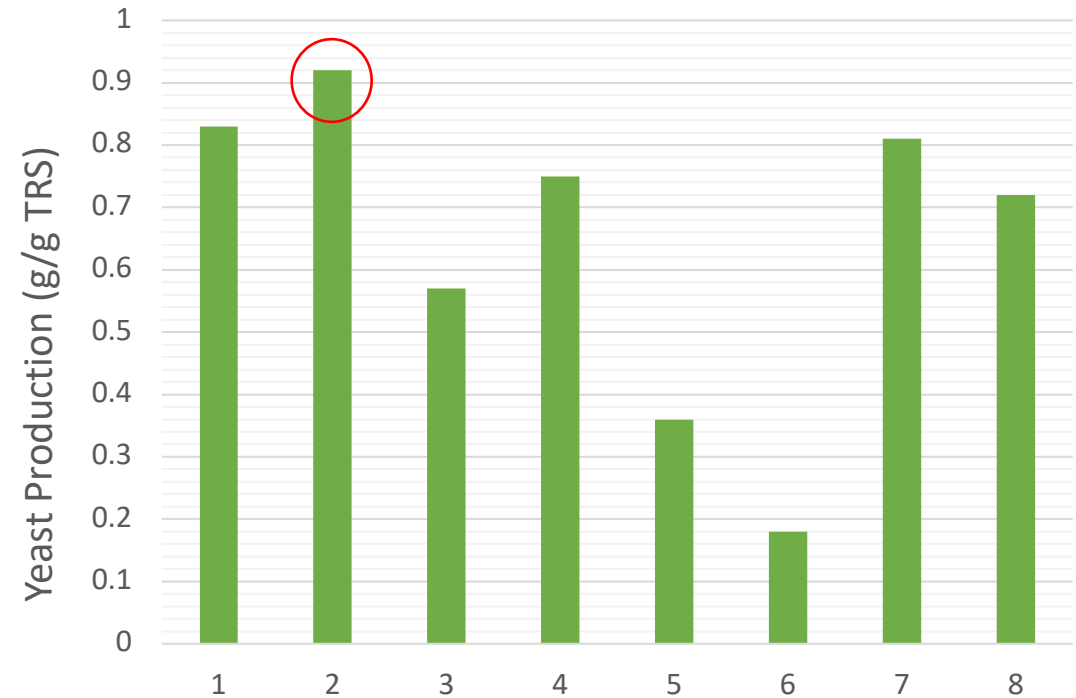
# Experimental Protocol

4L-Reactor Experiments

1st Scale-up: Optimisation of Aerobic Cultivation phase

Parameter	Low Level (-)	High Level (+)
Nutrients Addition	No	Yes
Yeast Loading (w/w)	0.005	0.020
pH Adjustment	No	Yes

4L-Reactor Experiment Results





# Experimental Protocol

4L-Reactor Experiments

1st Scale-up: Optimisation of Aerobic Cultivation phase

## ◆ Results:

- ✓ Glucose level after saccharification:  
**13.42 g/L**
- ✓ Nitrogen level after cultivation:  
**1.50 % d.b. or 9.39 % protein content**

## ◆ Optimum conditions

- ✓ Nutrients Addition: Yes
- ✓ pH Adjustment: No
- ✓ Yeast: 0.020 w/w
- ✓ Temperature: 25°C



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# Experimental Protocol

Pilot Trials

2nd Scale-up: Pilot Trials

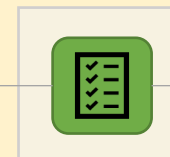
## ◆ Trials conducted at optimum conditions:

- ✓ Pectinex: 25  $\mu\text{L/g}$  TS
- ✓ CellicCTec3: 25  $\mu\text{L/g}$  TS
- ✓ Solid Loading: 2.5 %
- ✓ Yeast: 0.020 w/w
- ✓ Temperature: 50°C
- ✓ Residence Time: 24 h
- ✓ pH: 5 (No adjustment)



## ◆ Results:

- ✓ The up-scaling does not seem to affect the process.





# Experimental Protocol

Pilot Trials - Hydrolysis and Cultivation



1<sup>st</sup> Step: Enzymatic Hydrolysis



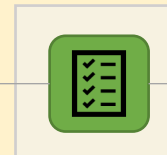
Hydrolysed Orange Peels



2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Aerobic Cultivation



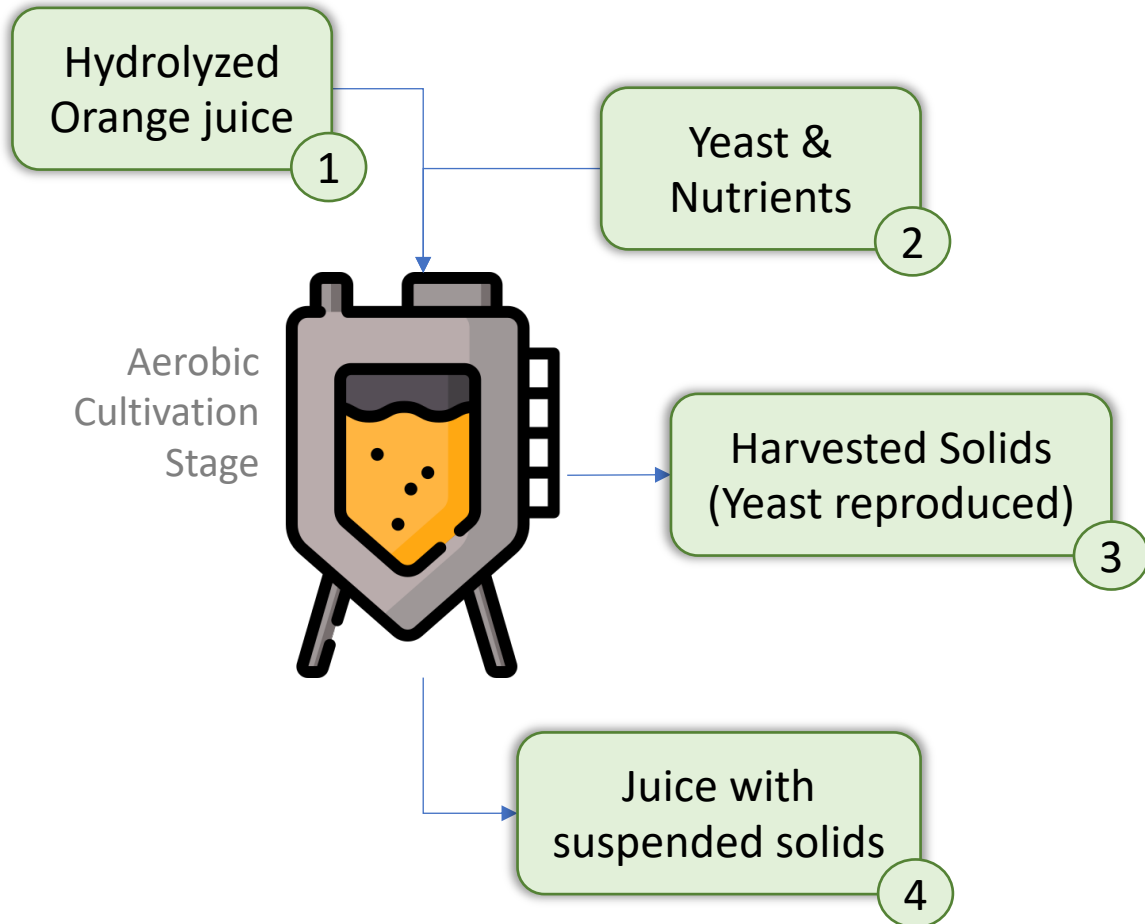
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# Analysis of Results

Pilot Trials



Input: ① ②

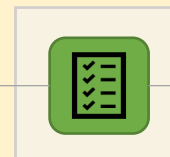
- $TN_1$  in Juice
- $TKN_1$  of suspended solids in juice
- $TKN_2$  of Yeast
- $TN_2$  of Nutrients ( $NH_4SO_4$ )

Output: ③ ④

- $TKN_3$  of Harvested Solids
- $TN_4$  in Juice
- $TKN_4$  of suspended solids in the juice

Notes:

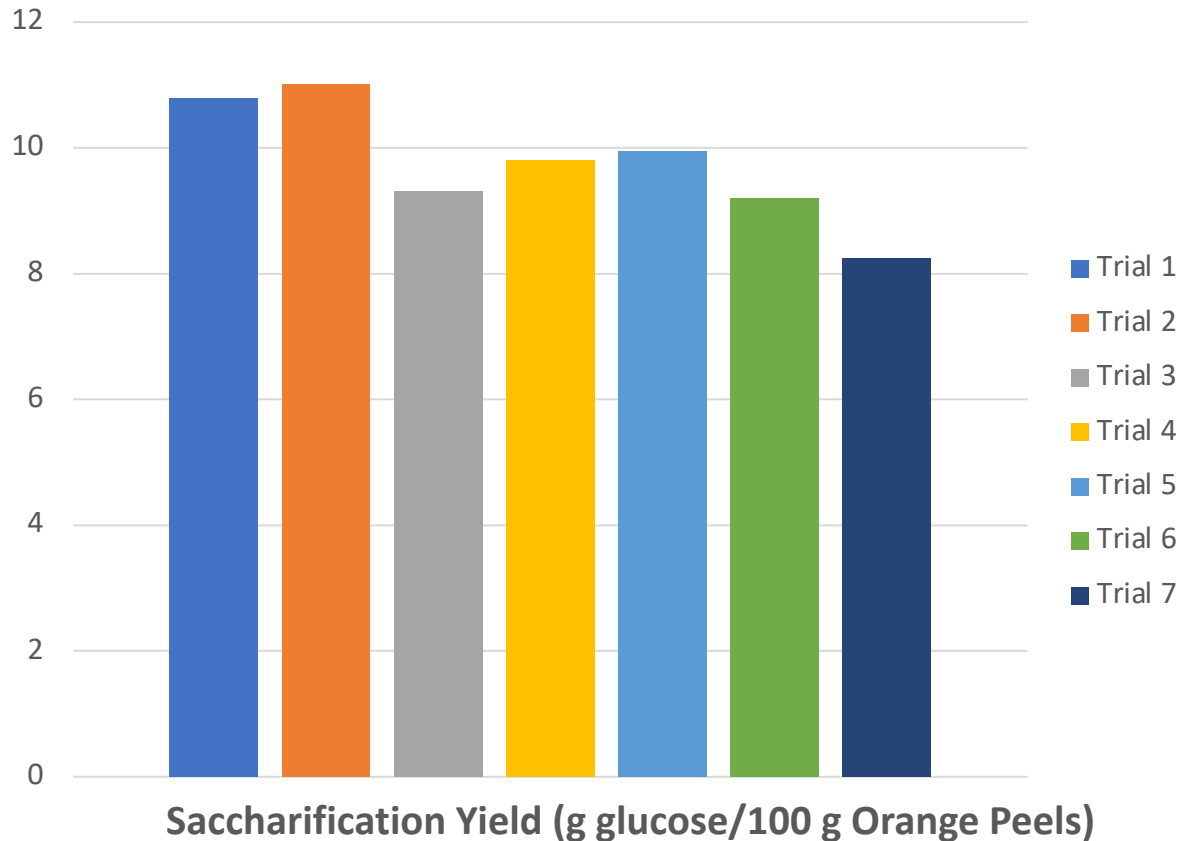
- Mass Balance Closure.
- The TKN of Harvested Solids should be higher than the suspended solids in the hydrolyzed juice.



# Analysis of Results

Pilot Trials

Pilot Trials - Hydrolysis



## Saccharification yield of Hydrolysis:

$$Y_{Sacch.} = \frac{\text{Glucose produced (g)}}{\text{Total Solids (g)}} * 100$$

### Conclusions:

1. The results were successful and repeatable.
2. The yield was between 8 to 11 g/ 100g TS.

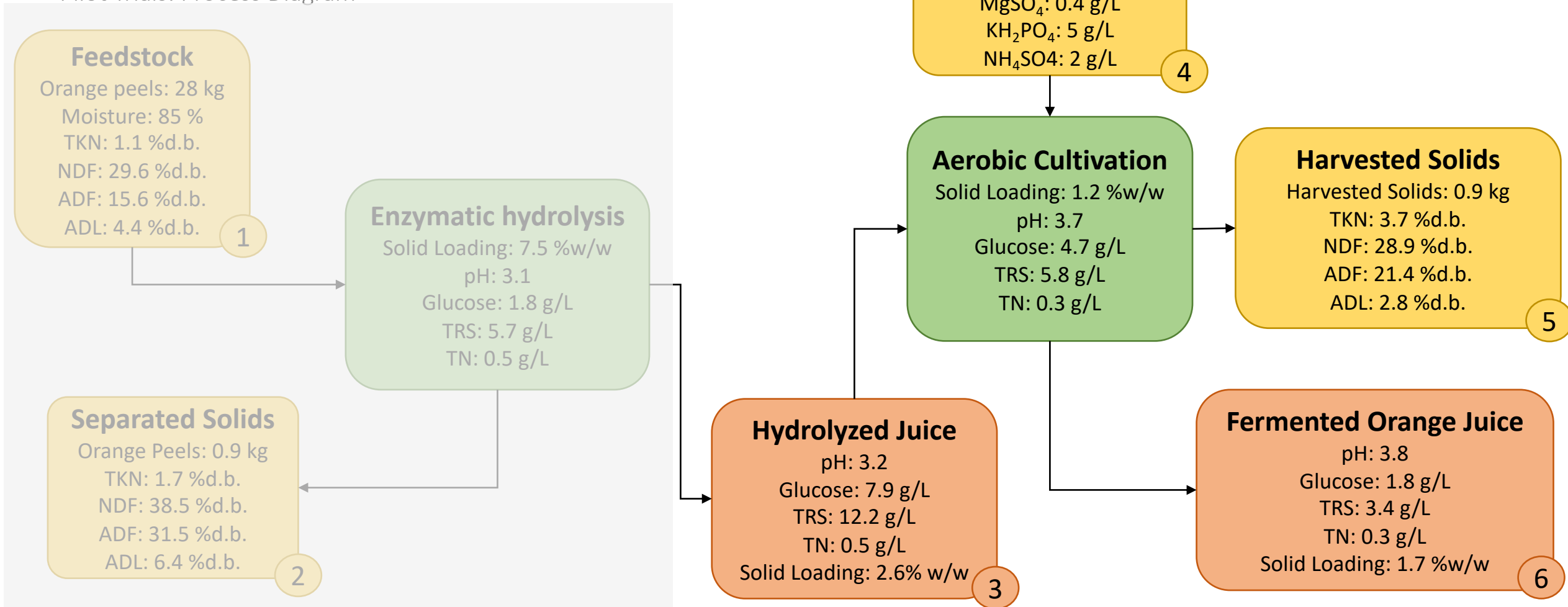
### Notes:

1. Sugars were measured using an HPLC method.
2. Saccharification yields were verified by polysaccharides' degradation.



# Analysis of Results

Pilot Trials: Process Diagram





# Analysis of Results

Pilot Trials: Nitrogen Mass Balance

Nitrogen Mass Balance					
Time (h)	Nitrogen in Orange Juice (g)	Nitrogen Content in Nutrients (g)	Nitrogen Content in Yeast (g)	Nitrogen in Solids (g)	Total (g)
0	15.4 ± 0.77	21.2 ± 0.11	0.4 ± 0.18	9.6 ± 0.82	46.6 ± 0.34
48	16.0 ± 0.92	0.0 ± 0.0	30.8 ± 1.31		46.8 ± 0.45

- Verified by Mass Balance Closure.
- Rich in protein end products.
- ADF increases and remains below the indigestible range.



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# Conclusions

Valorisation of Industrial Organic Waste Stream

Elevated Protein Content

Advanced and Digestible Animal Feed

Validation of the end product for animal feed



# Thank you for your attention!



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## Upcycled Animal Feed: Sustainable Solution to Orange Peels Waste

Christina Andrianou; Konstantinos Passadis; Dimitris Malamis; Konstantinos Moustakas; Sofia Mai; Elli Maria Barampouti

*Sustainability* 2023, Volume 15, Issue 3, 2033



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