



CORFU2022

15-18 JUNE



**9th International Conference
on
Sustainable Solid Waste
Management**

Anaerobic bioprocesses towards the conversion of carbon dioxide into bio-based products: a short review

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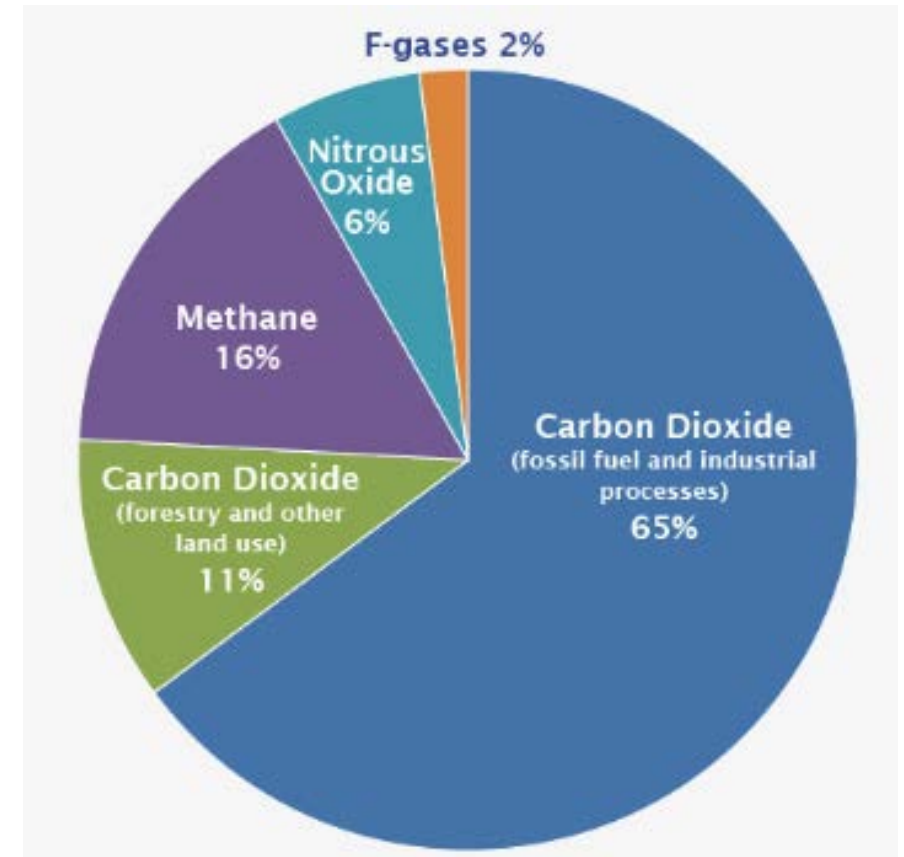
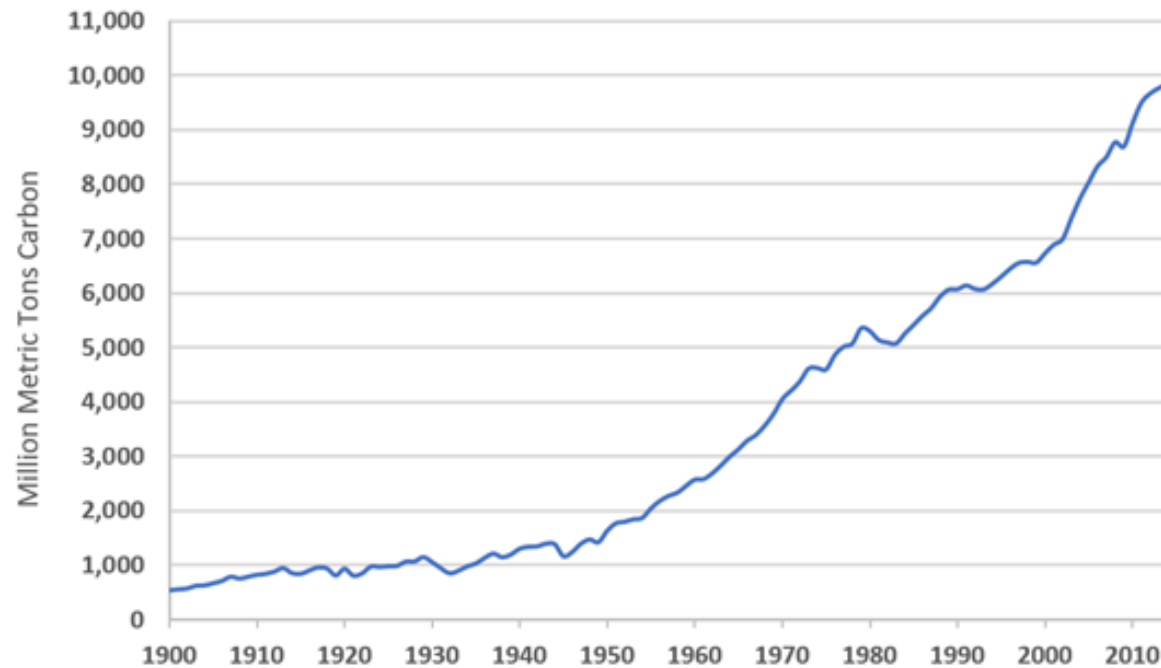


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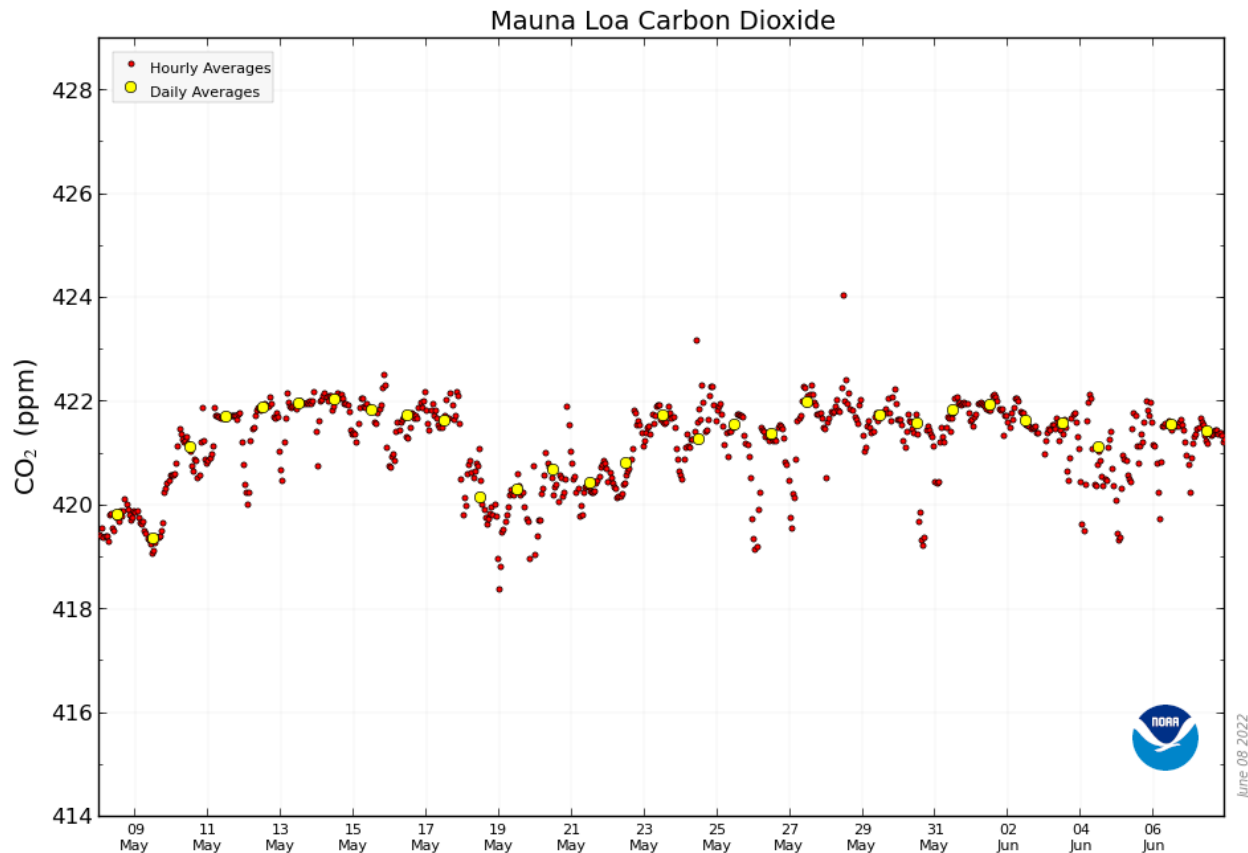
- Background
- Carbon capture, use and storage
- From waste to new products
- Anaerobic biorefineries
- Conclusions

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Source: Boden, T.A., Marland, G., and Andres, R.J. (2017). Global, Regional, and National Fossil-Fuel CO₂ Emissions. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tenn., U.S.A. doi 10.3334/CDIAC/00001_V2017.

Daily CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere



Jun. 7, 2022

421.42 ppm

Jun. 7, 2021

419.80 ppm

1 Year Change

1.62 ppm (0.39%)

From waste to new resources

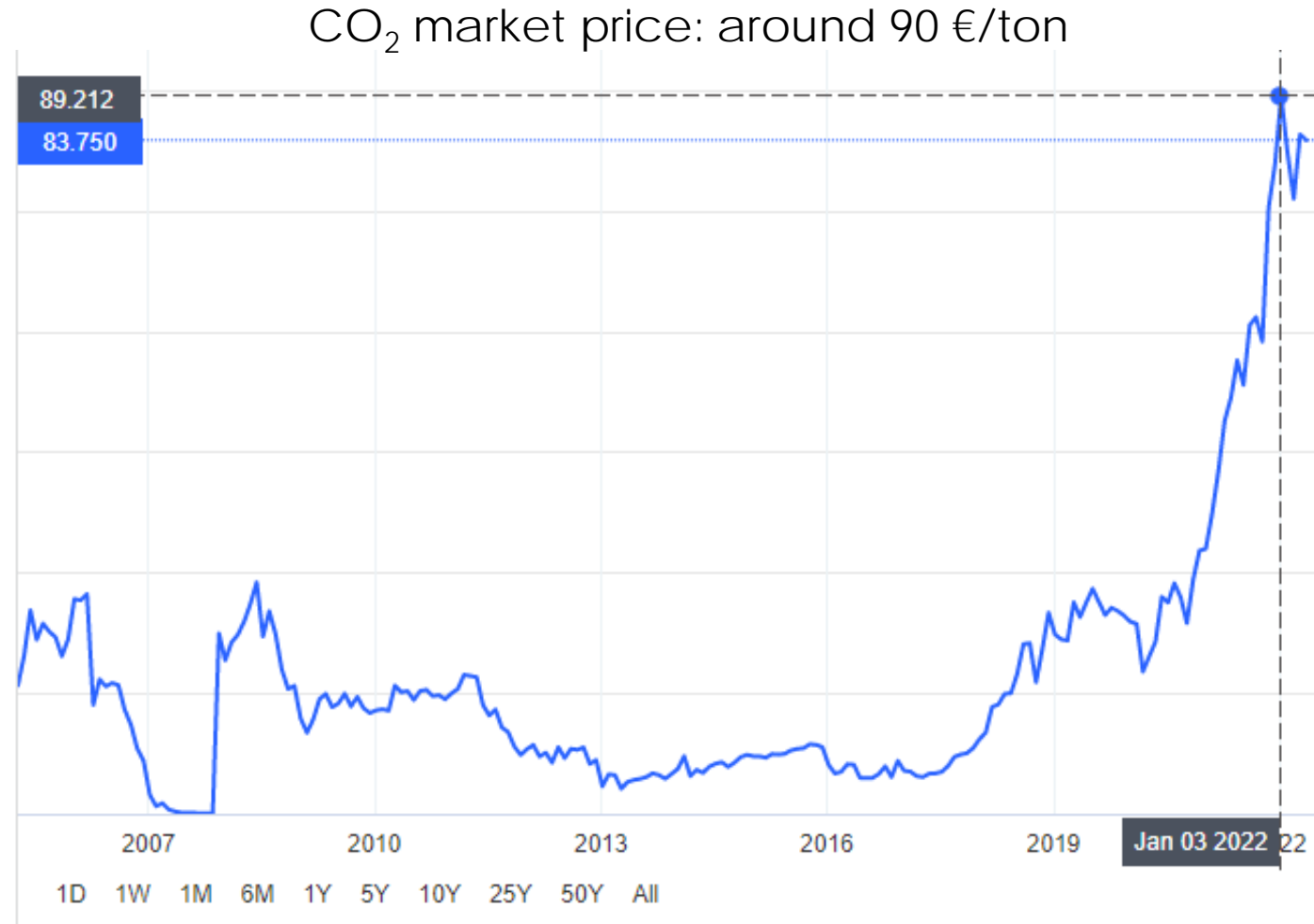


- Carbon neutrality by 2050
- Waste, wastewater and activated sludge represent biomass and potential untapped resources
- These can be converted into bioenergy and bio-based products through conversion bioprocesses
- Green Revolution and Ecological Transition



EU Emission Trading System (ETS)

- Mitigation of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions
- Reduce emissions through systems that capture them
- The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), sets a price for carbon and reduces the cap applicable to emissions from certain economic sectors each year



Carbon capture, use and storage

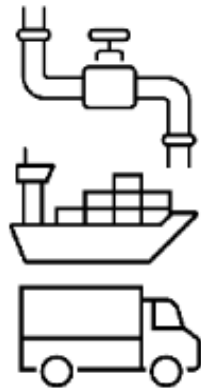
Capture

Capturing CO₂ from e.g. biomass-fuelled power stations, industrial facilities or directly from air.



Transport

The compressed CO₂ is moved by ship, truck or pipeline from point of capture to the point of use or storage.



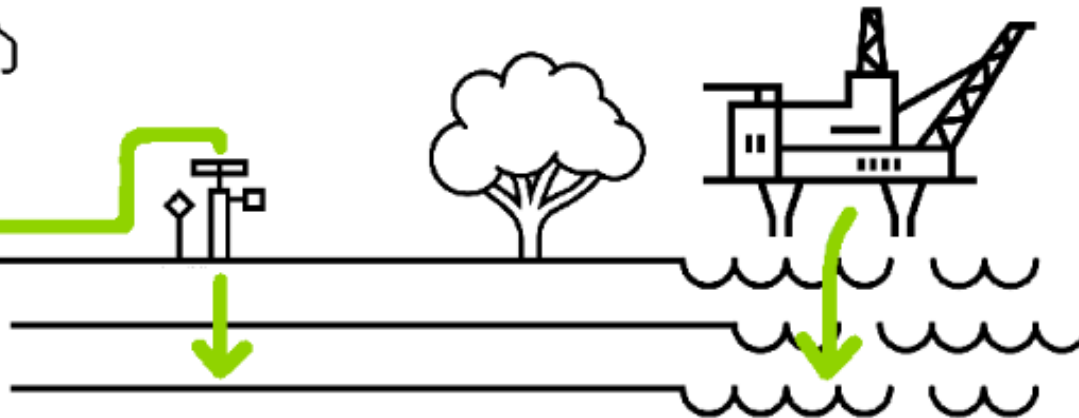
Use

Captured CO₂ is used as a resource or feedstock to create products and services.



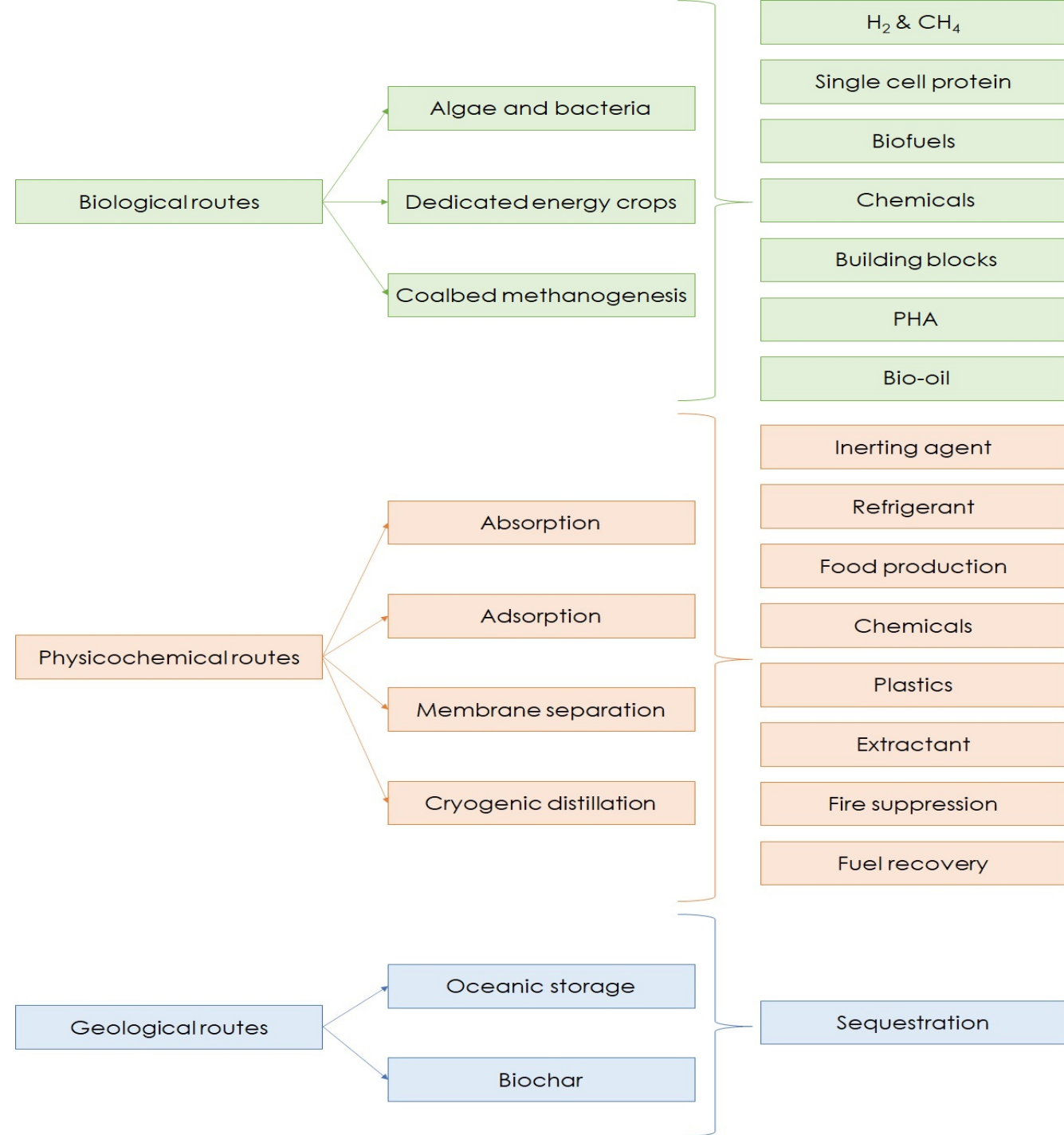
Storage

Storing the CO₂ permanently in underground geological formations.

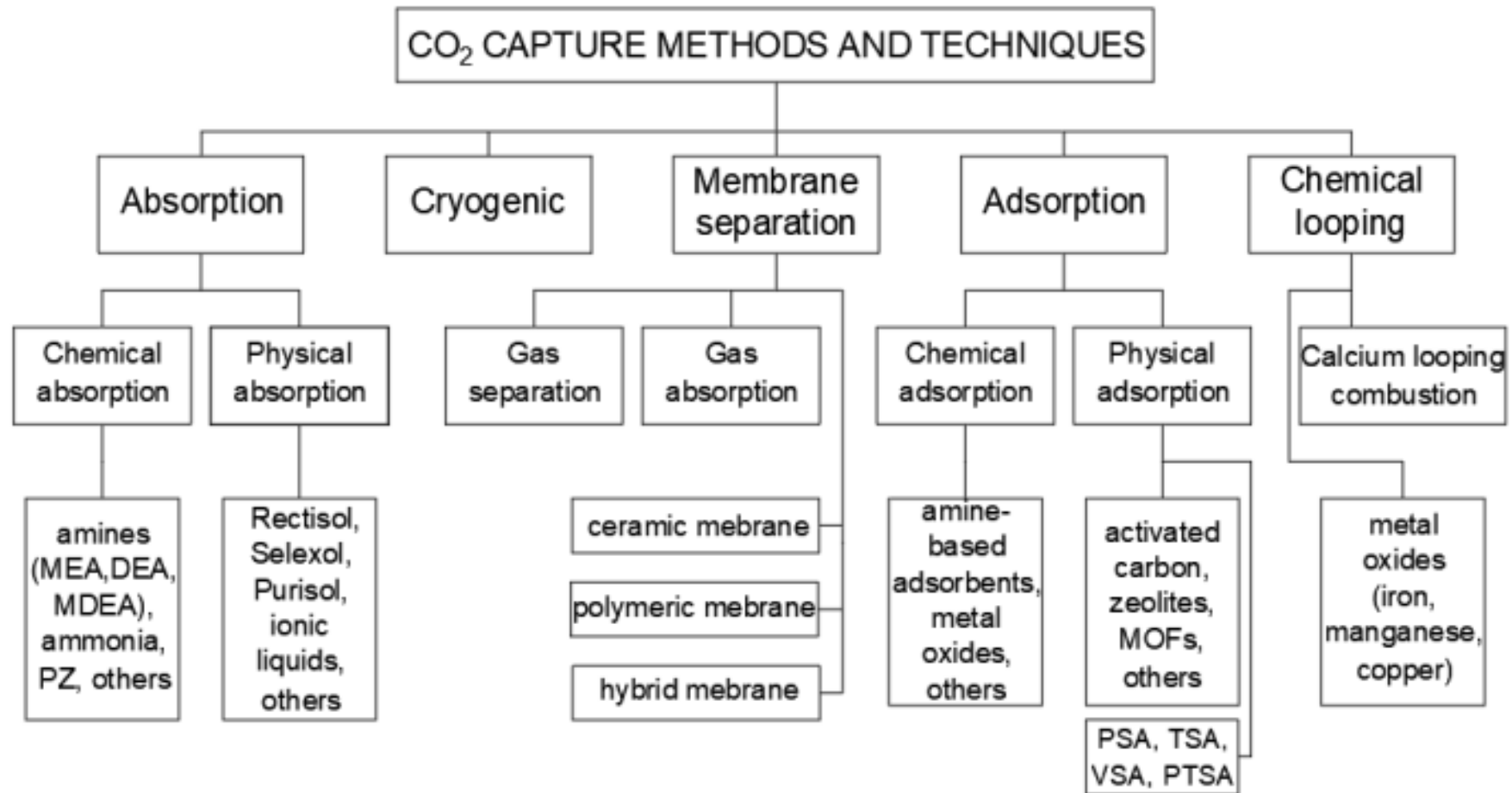


Carbon dioxide capture/sequestration and conversion

- **Capture/sequestration:** geological confinement process of carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by large combustion plants
- **Conversion** (transformation) of CO₂ into new bio-products of interest



Capture of carbon dioxide through different physicochemical methods



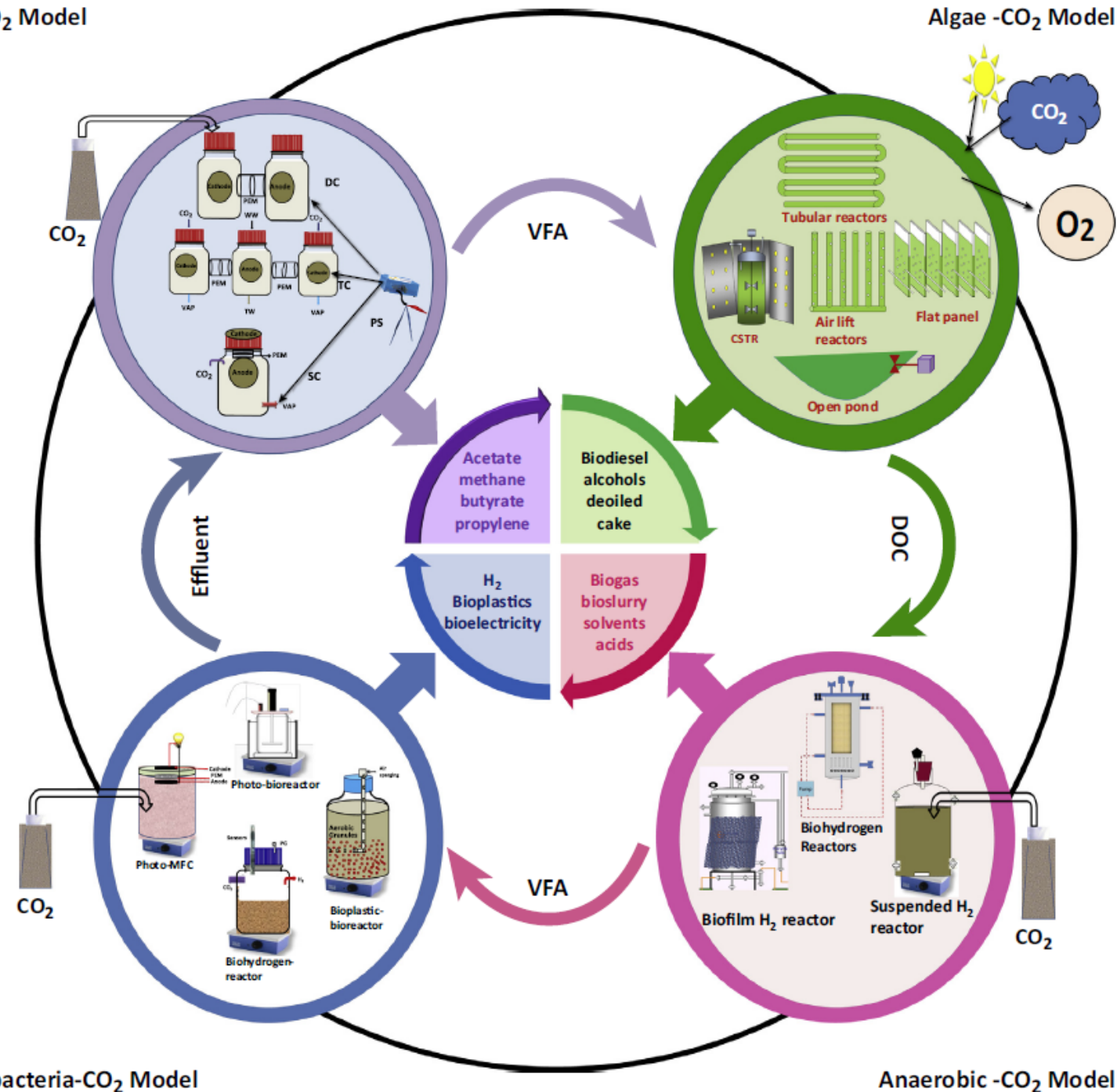
Bioconversion of carbon dioxide into bio-based products

Bio-based products:

- Building blocks (eg., VFAs)
- H₂ & CH₄
- Biodiesel
- Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs)
- Bio-oil
- Single cell proteins

BES-CO₂ Model

Algae -CO₂ Model

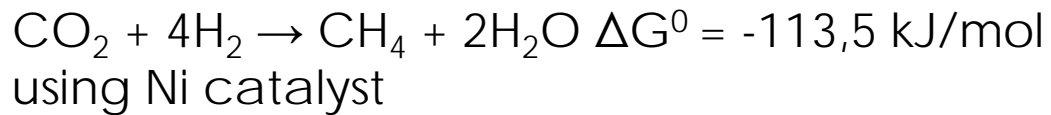


Photobacteria-CO₂ Model

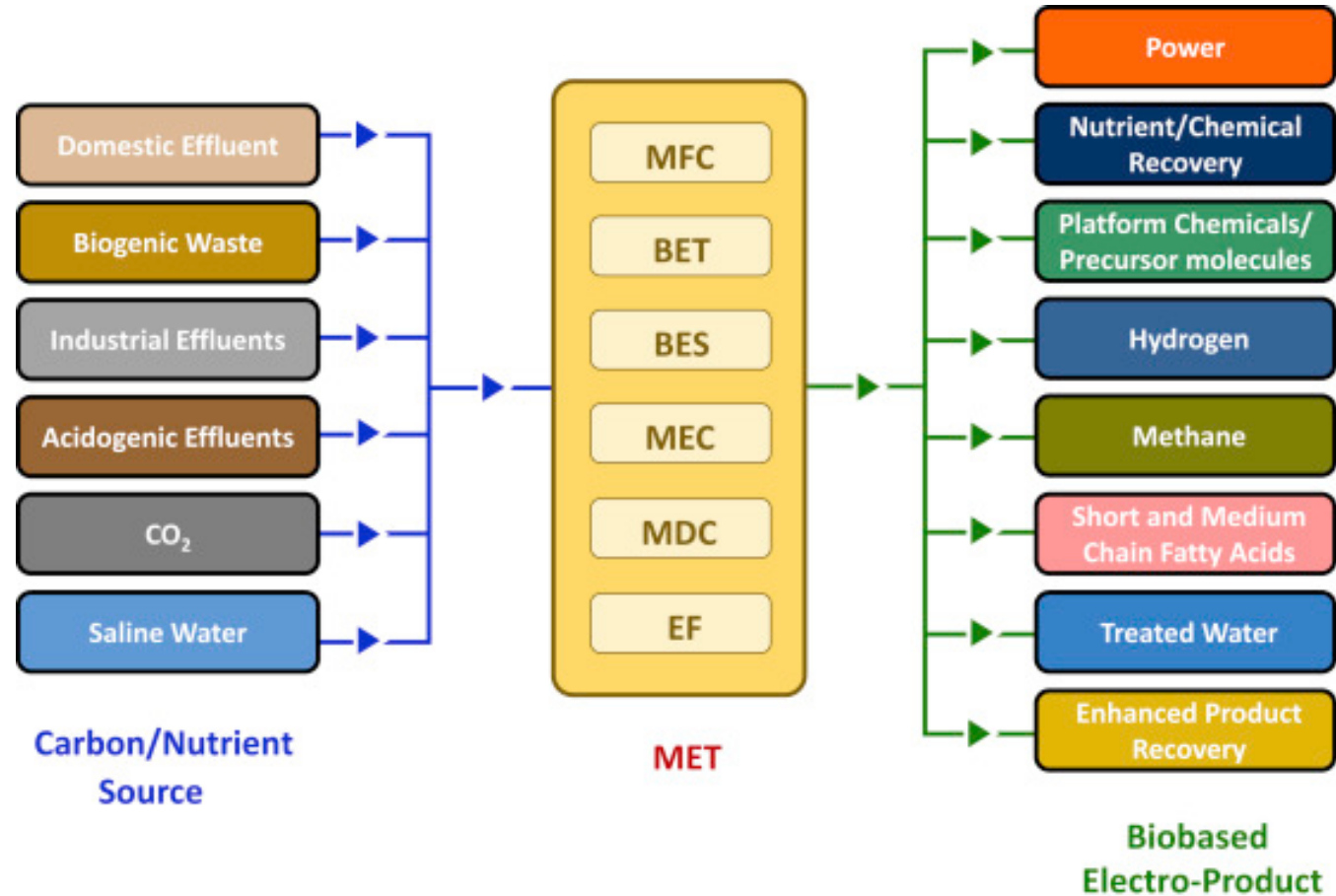
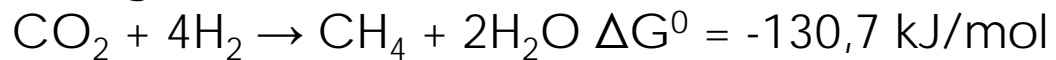
Anaerobic -CO₂ Model

From waste to new products

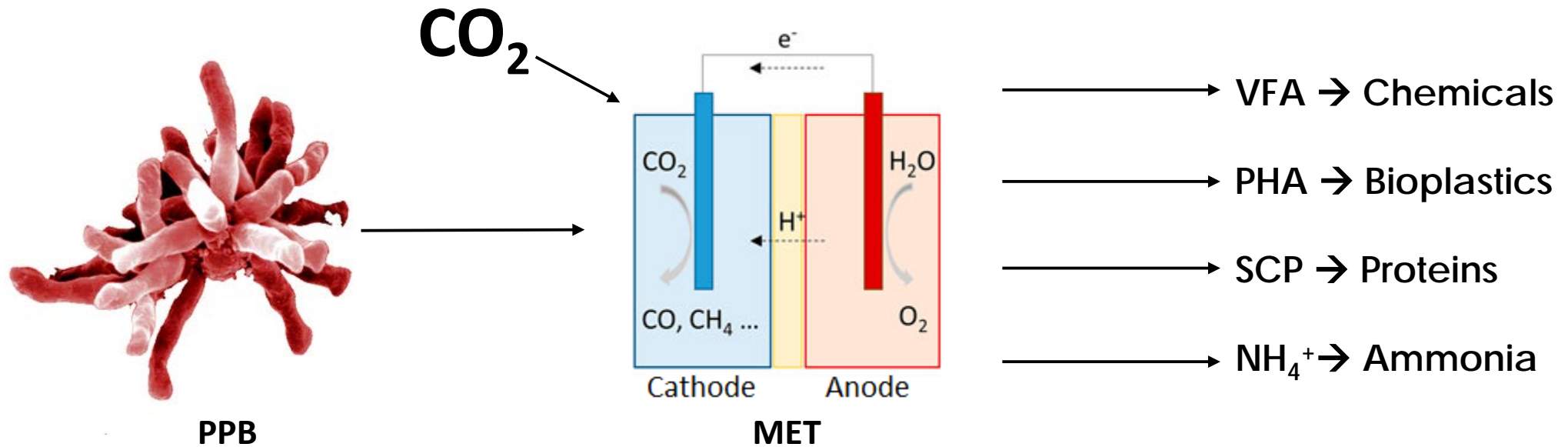
Chemical Processes:



Biological Processes:



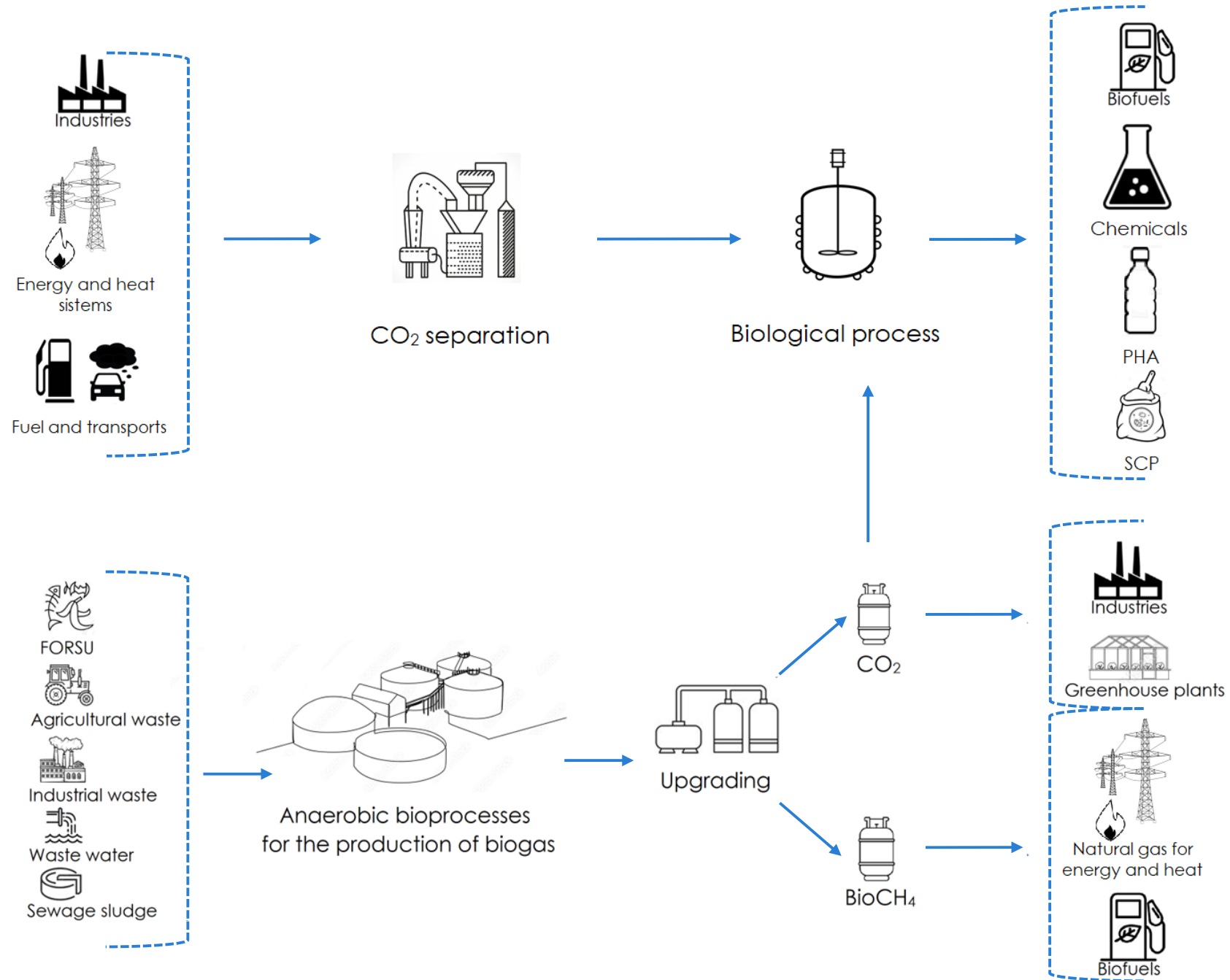
From waste to new products



Purple phototrophic bacteria are versatile microorganisms with multiple metabolisms:

- CO₂ can be converted into several bio-based products
- N₂ fixation can be accomplished during CO₂ conversion

Anaerobic biorefineries



Technical/economical/legislation barriers



Lack of technical expertise
due to long industry chain



Resource usage at scale
removing 1 Gtpa could consume as much as 1.4x the total electricity generation for the EU in 2018



Technology performance
CCS still in developing phase with uncertainty in performance



CAPEX uncertainty
immaturity of CCUS & uniqueness of industrial sites limits replicability & cost estimation



OPEX uncertainty
uncertainty of future oil prices



Risk perception
investors require high ROI due to high risk



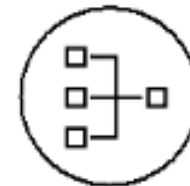
Lack of revenue model
due to low CO₂ prices & insufficient utilisation opportunities



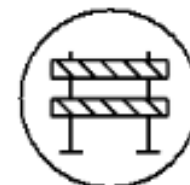
Uncertainty in demand
for industrial products



Public resistance
often because of lack of knowledge



Policy uncertainty
lack of comprehensive frameworks and business models to facilitate CCUS



Regulations & infrastructure
admin causes 5-10 year delays and slow the pace of construction



Cross-chain integration
many uncertainties in coordination between many stakeholders, volume risk of CO₂ & CO₂ reliability transfer



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Thank you for your
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