

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

**Organic waste valorisation into bioenergy and bioproducts through a  
cascade combination of bioprocesses**

**SILVIA GRESES HUERTA**

**Postdoctoral researcher  
Biotechnological Processes Unit**

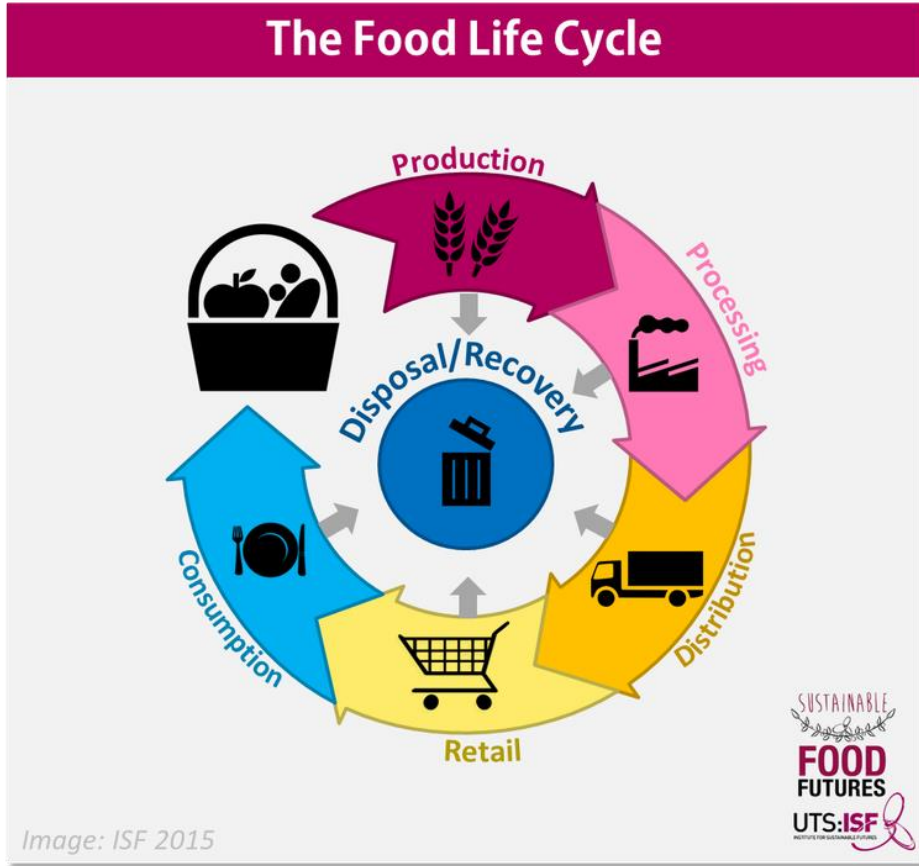
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**June, 2022**



# FOOD WASTE... A BIG ISSUE

Food is lost in every step of the food  
“life cycle”



World wastes about 17 % of all the food produced  
(United Nations)

1 billion tonnes of food waste is generated per year

Production, processing and consumption are  
responsible for 75%

Fruits and vegetables wastes generated in the early  
stage of the food supply chain account for 30 % of  
annual food losses in Europe



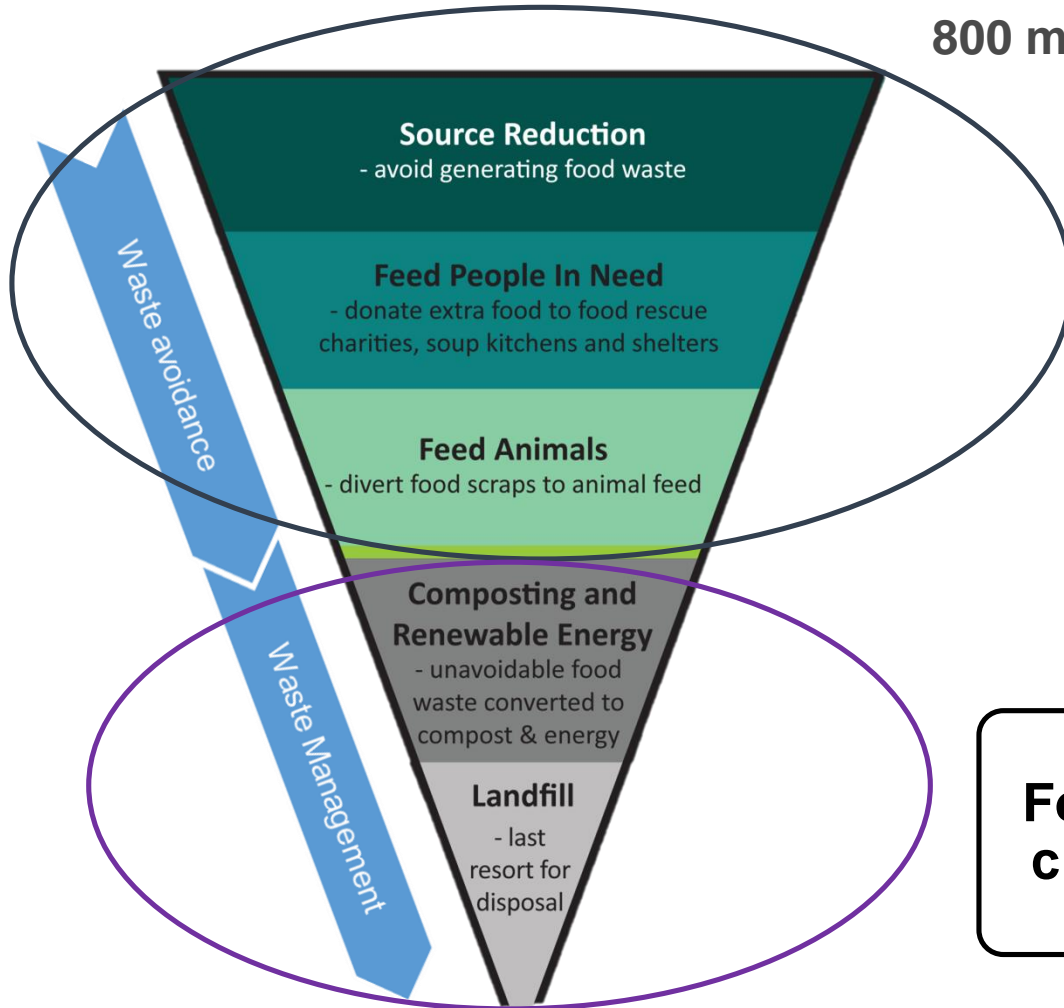


# FOOD WASTE.... A BIG ISSUE

RETHINK THE WAY THAT FOOD IS PRODUCED AND CONSUMED

800 million people suffer from hunger and undernourishment

www.energia.imdea.org



**Food waste and water resources**

25% of the world's freshwater is used to grow food

**Food waste and land**

28% of the world's total agricultural area

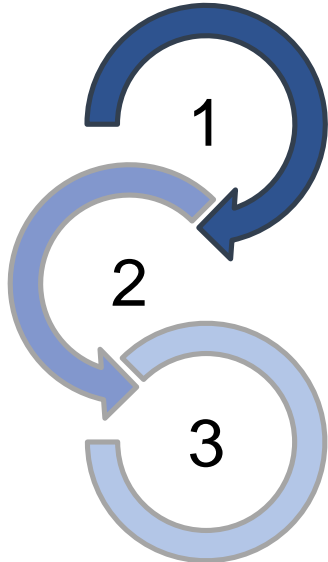
**Food waste and climate change**

30% of greenhouse gas emissions  
High management cost



## Biotechnological Processes Unit

Recover C (N & P) from wastes for energy and biochemicals production purposes



1 Develop bioprocesses that allows maximizing product portfolio (biorefinery)

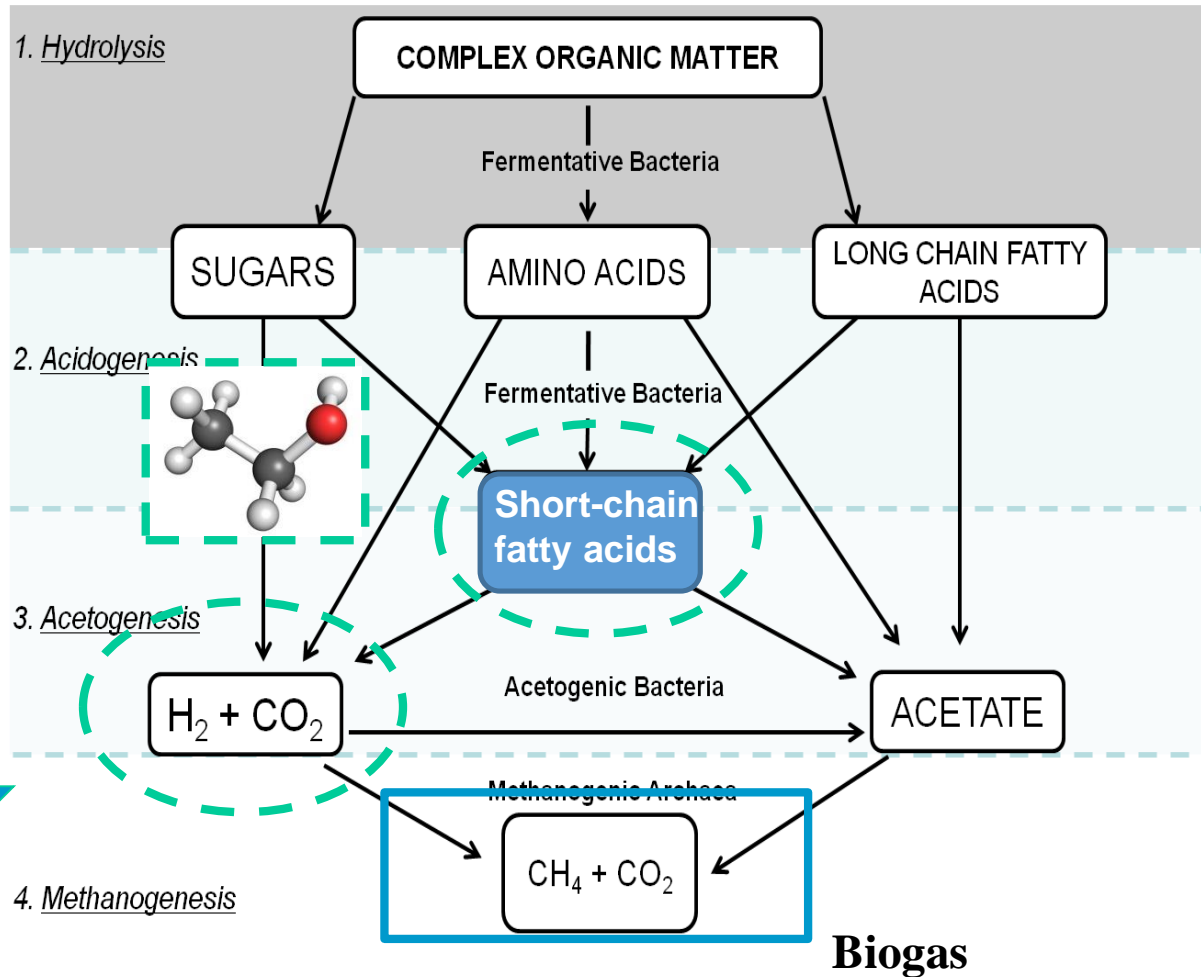
2 Identification of microbial indicator of process efficiency

3 Improve the robustness of microbial systems (evolutionary engineering)



# FOOD WASTE... A RESOURCE

## Anaerobic digestion



### Short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs):

- Acetic acid
- Propionic acid
- Butyric acid
- Valeric acid
- Hexanoic acid



**Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)**

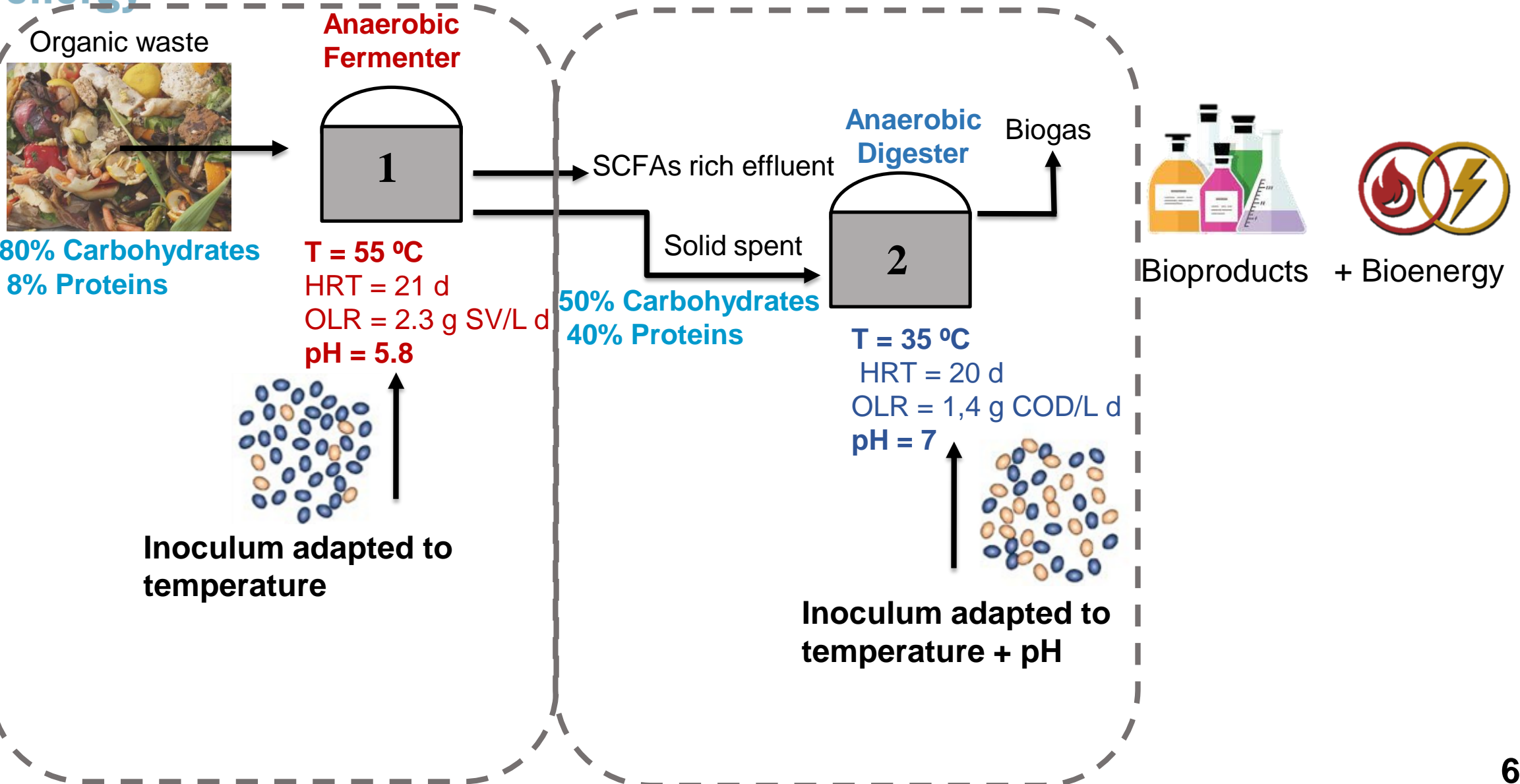
**Ethanol (EtOH)**



**Maximum organic wastes valorization**



# Cascade combination of bioprocesses





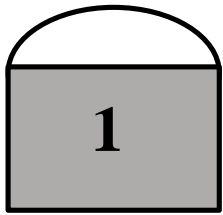
# Cascade combination of bioprocesses

Organic waste



80% Carbohydrates  
8% Proteins

Anaerobic  
Fermenter

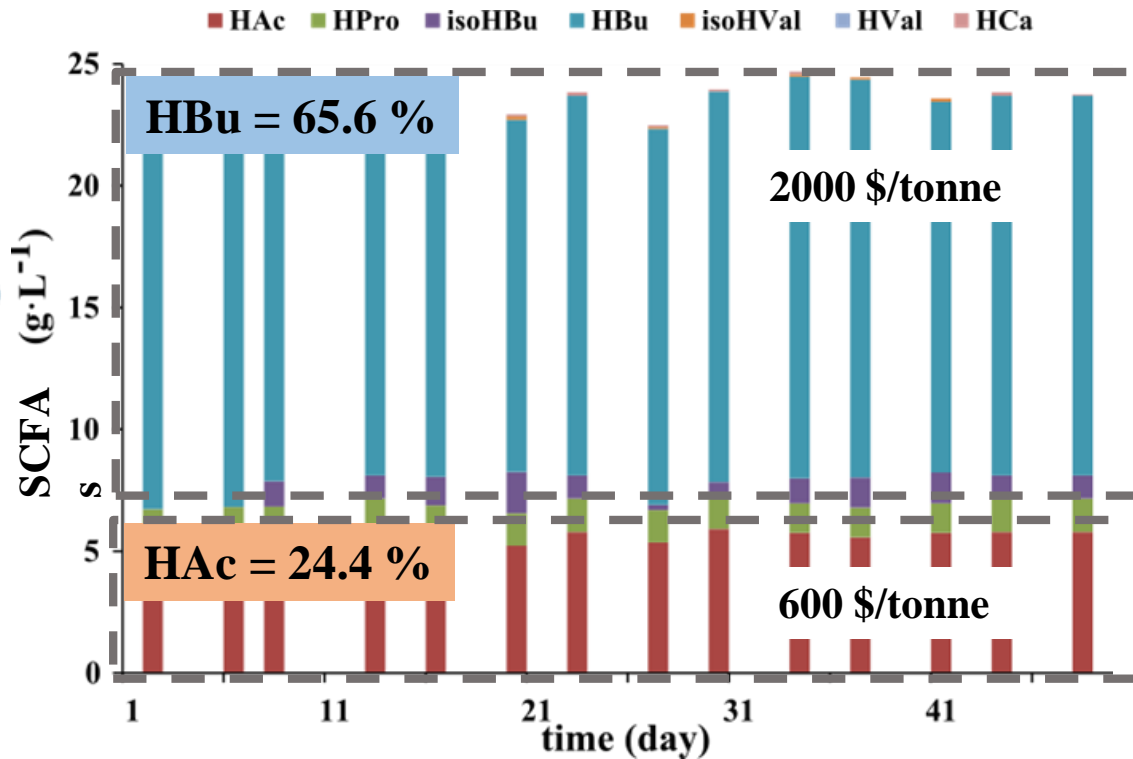


SCFAs rich effluent

Solid spent

Anaerobic fermenter:

1. 50 % bioconversion into organic acids
2. 22 g EtOH / L
3. 140 L H<sub>2</sub>/kg organic matter



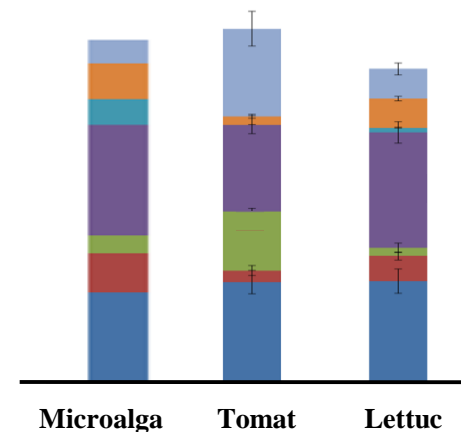
Total SCFAs = 24 g/L  
Bioconversion = 50 %



vs.

Common values  
in literature  
18 – 35 %

Previous studies





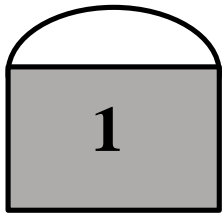
# Cascade combination of bioprocesses

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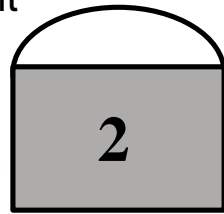


SCFAs rich effluent

Solid spent

50% Carbohydrates  
40% Proteins

Anaerobic  
Digester



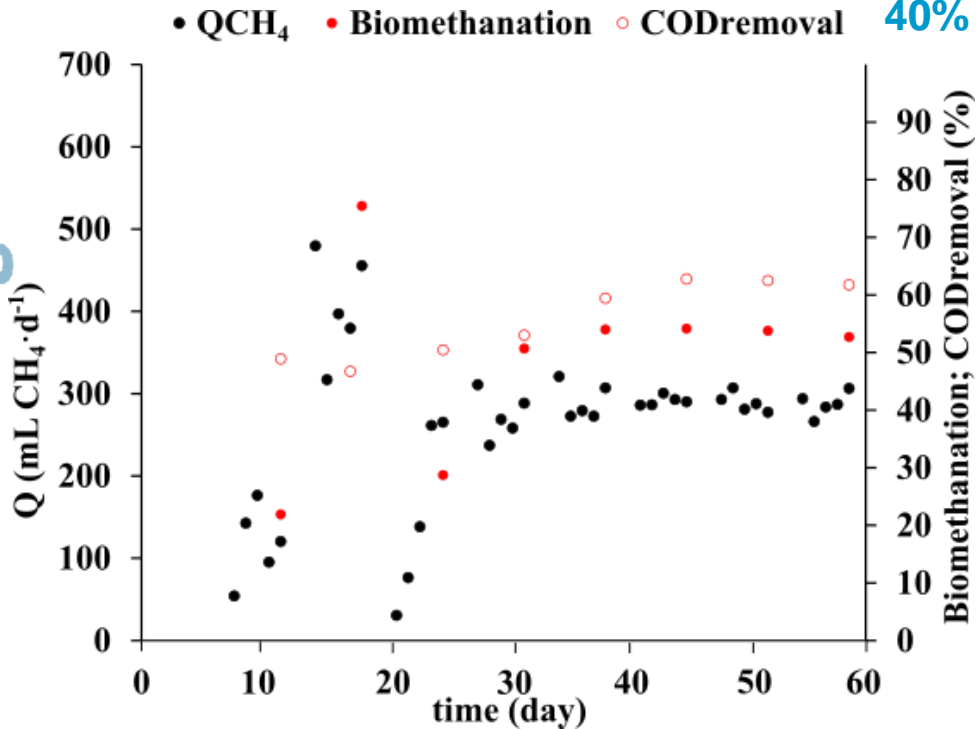
Biogas

Anaerobic fermenter:

1. 50 % bioconversion into organic acids
2. 22 g EtOH / L
3. 140 L H<sub>2</sub>/kg organic matter

Anaerobic digester:

4. 190 L CH<sub>4</sub>/kg organic matter
5. Digestate  biofertilizer



**CH<sub>4</sub> = 190 L CH<sub>4</sub>/kg COD<sub>FW</sub>  
300 L CH<sub>4</sub>/kg VS<sub>FW</sub>**

**54% Biodegradability**

vs.

Common values  
in literature for RAW organic waste  
**350-400 L CH<sub>4</sub>/kg VS<sub>FW</sub>\***

\*Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 133, (2020) 110138





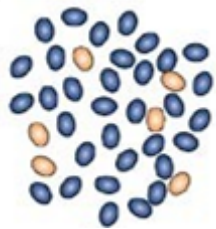
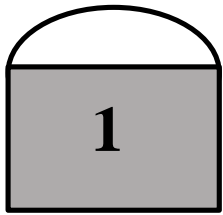
# Microbial community analysis

Organic waste



80% Carbohydrates  
8% Proteins

Anaerobic  
Fermenter

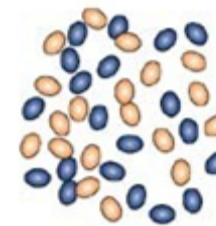
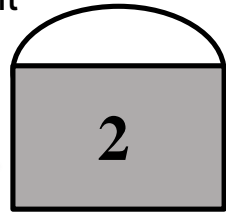


SCFAs rich effluent

Solid spent

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Anaerobic  
Digester



Biogas

**BIODIVERSITY**

Inoculum 55 °C	AF 55°C	Index	Inoculum 35 °C	AD 35 °C
1098	119	Observed OTUs	895	544
6.736	2.500	Shannon	6.975	5.148

Adapted to temperature  
but not to pH

Adapted to temperature  
but not to substrate

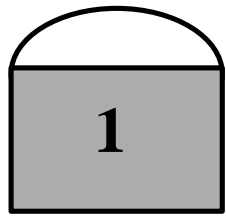
Organic waste



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# Microbial community analysis

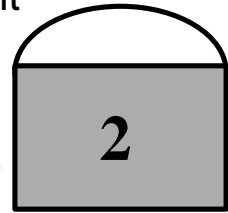
**Anaerobic Fermenter**



SCFAs rich effluent

Solid spent

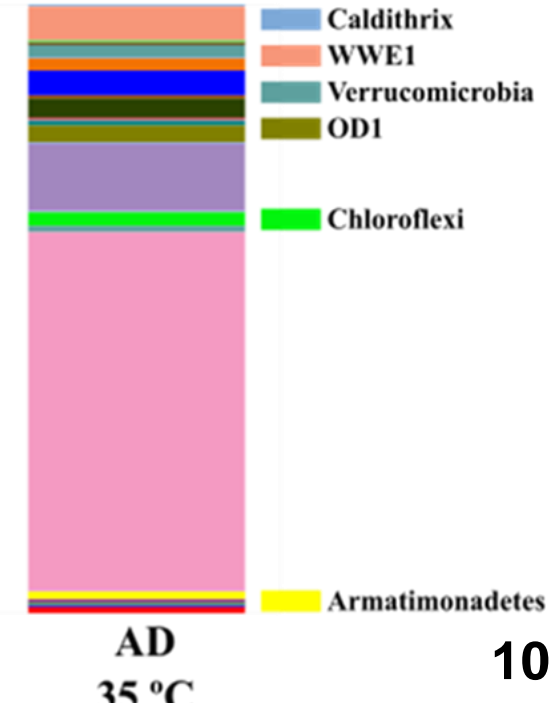
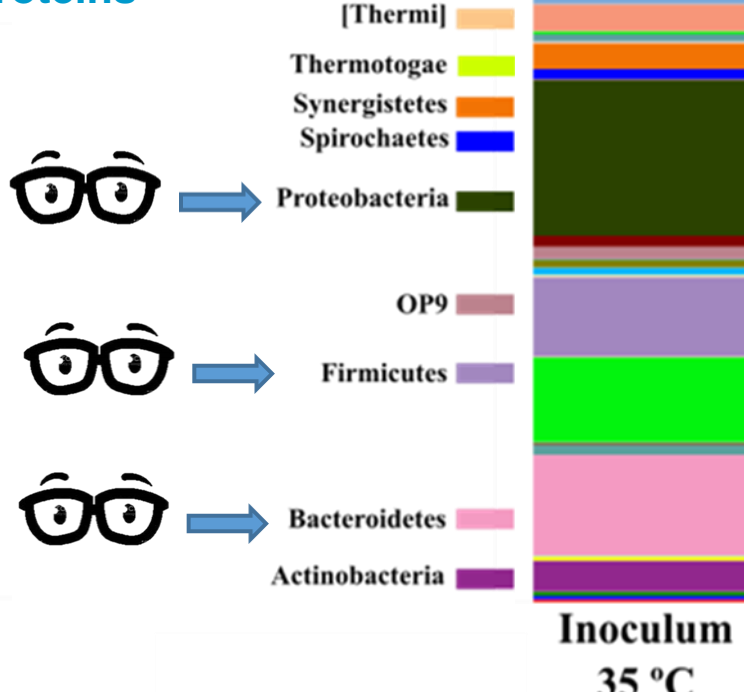
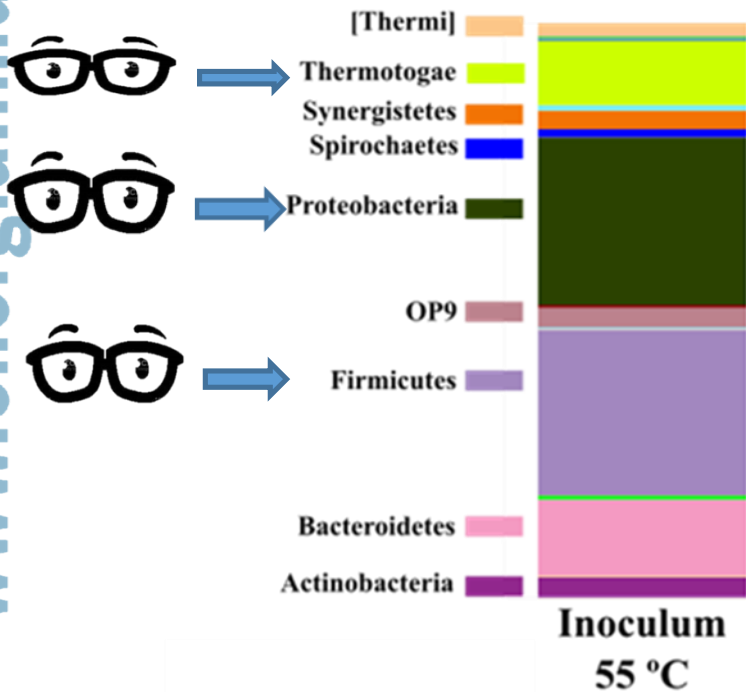
**Anaerobic Digester**



Biogas

50% Carbohydrates  
40% Proteins

## PHYLUM





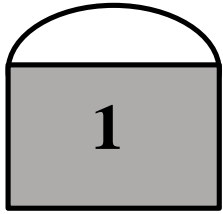
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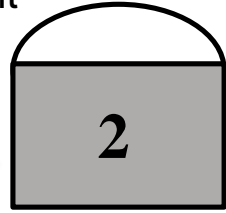
Anaerobic  
Fermenter



SCFAs rich effluent

Solid spent

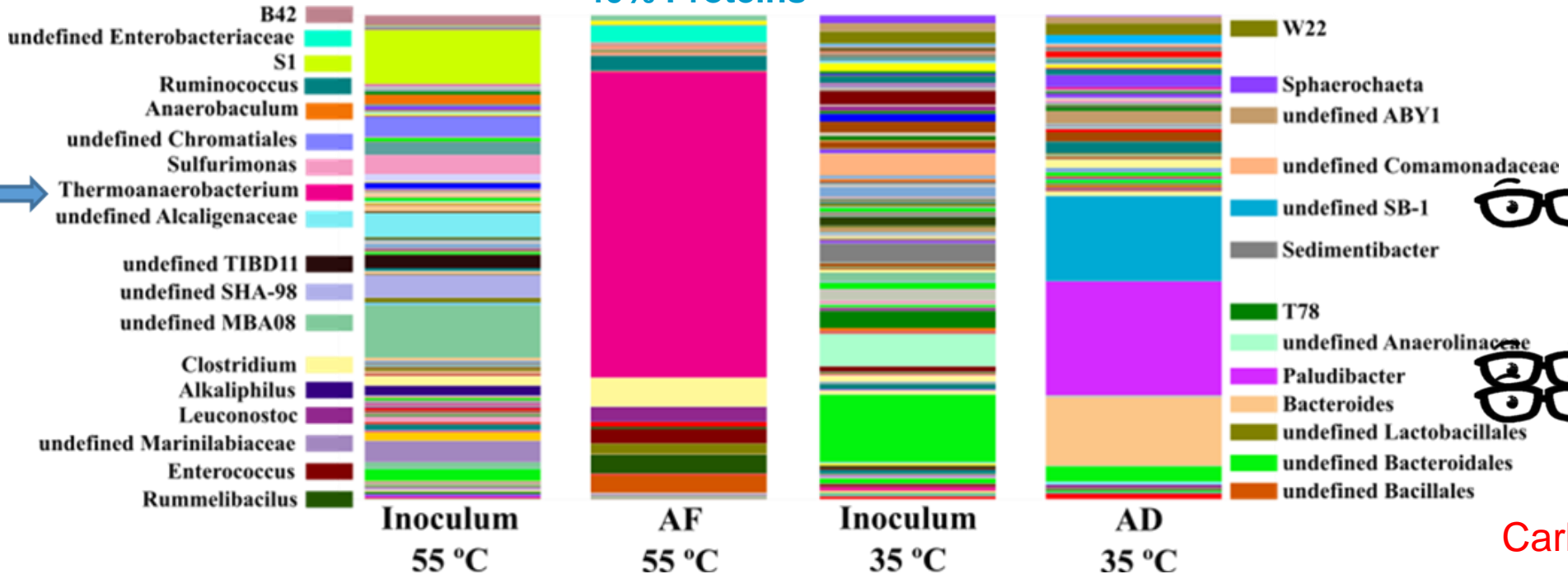
Anaerobic  
Digester



Biogas

GENUS

50% Carbohydrates  
40% Proteins



Acidic pH

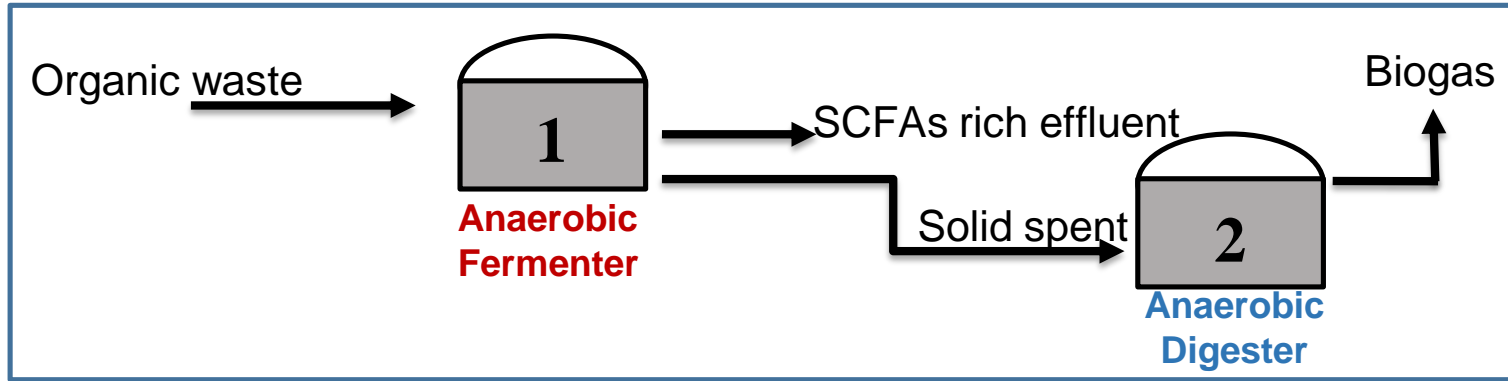
Carbohydrates11



# FINAL REMARKS



- Cascade combination of bioprocesses

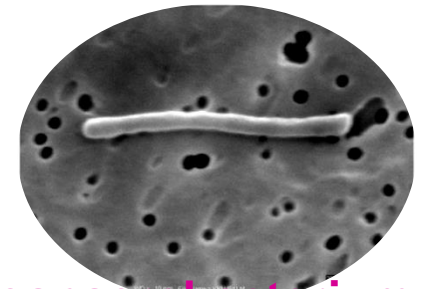


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- SCFAs
- Ethanol
- H<sub>2</sub>
- Biogas
- Biofertilizer



- pH tuning can mediate product selection by promoting specific microorganisms with high industrial interest



Thermoanaerobacterium

Think about AD as a multiproduct technology

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# Thanks for your attention

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