



Ecological Engineering of Purple and Green Photoorganoheterotrophic Mixed Cultures for Water Resource Factories



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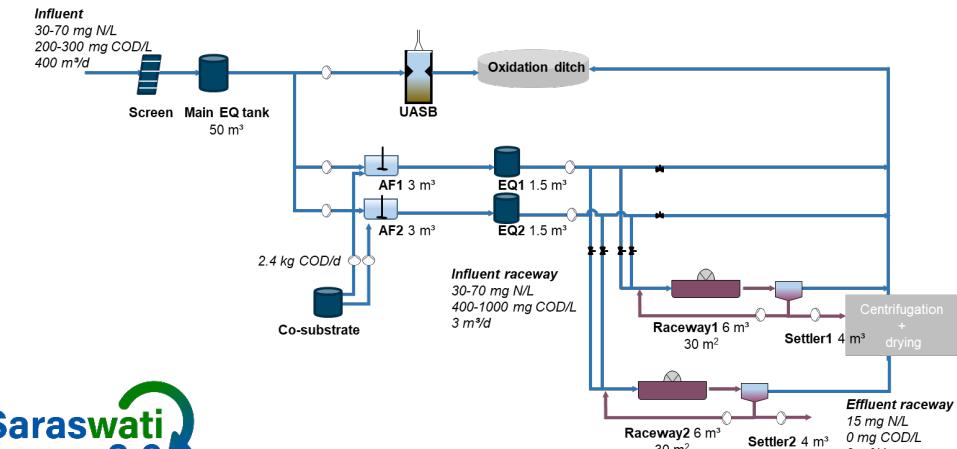
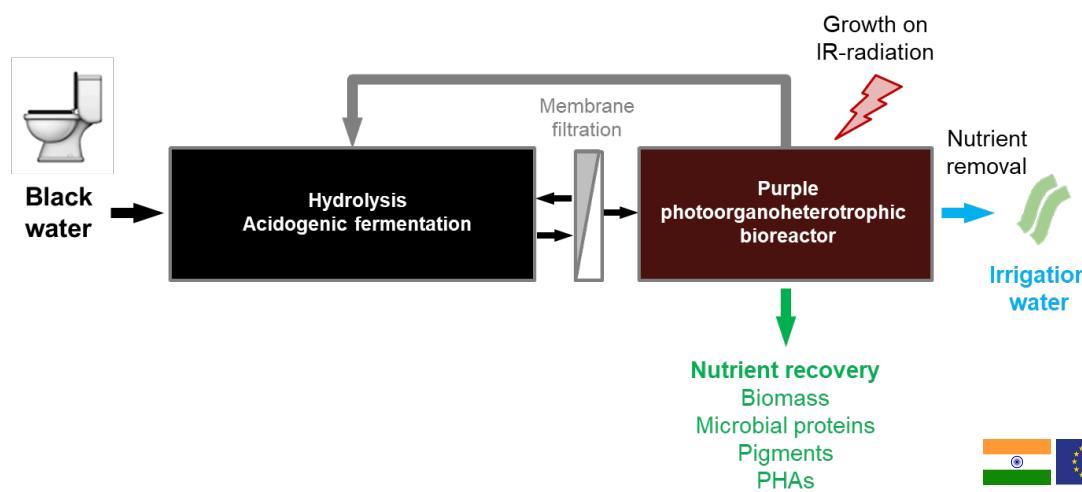
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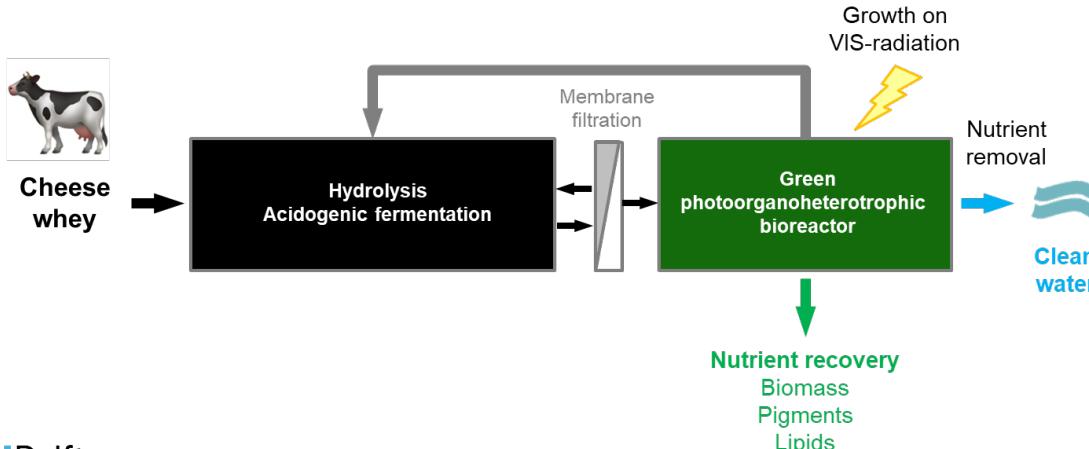
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Application context

Coupling acidogenic fermentation and photoorganoheterotrophy for nutrient capture and water recycling



Alloul (2020)



Microbial diversity

Anoxygenic vs. Oxygenic phototrophy

a

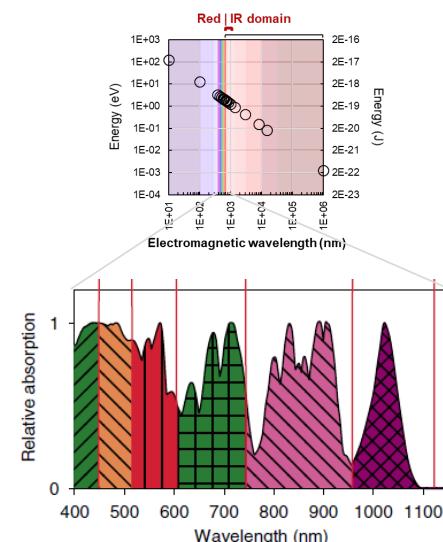
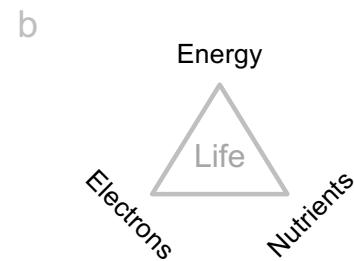
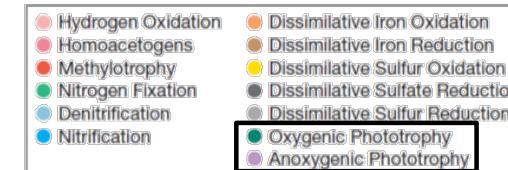


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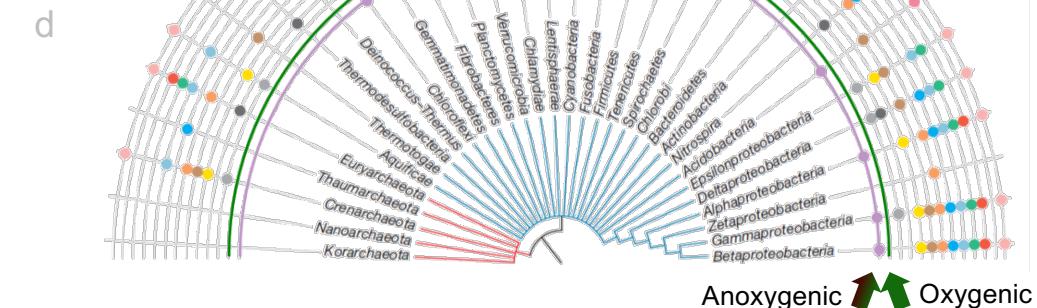
Lake Erie, USA



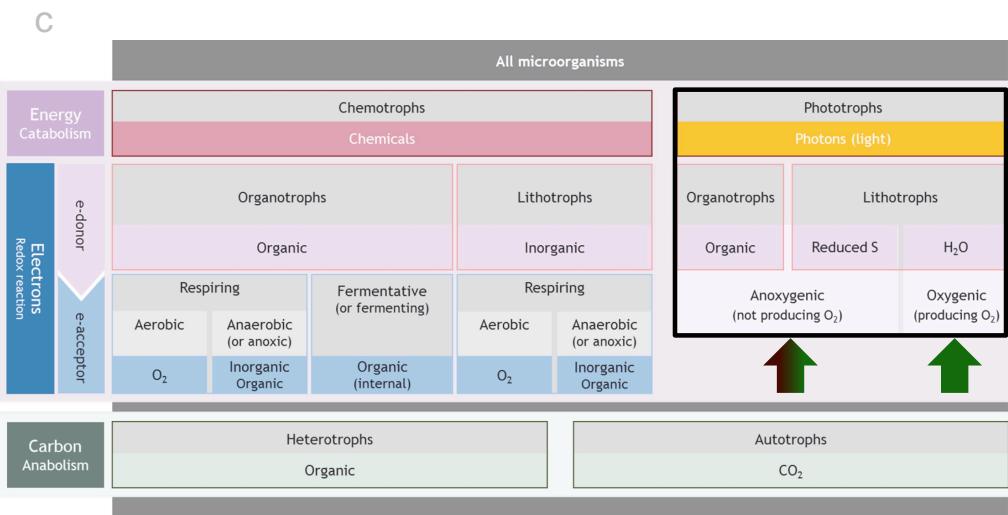
<https://earth.esa.int/web/earth-watching/environmental-hazards/content/-/article/algal-blooms-in-lake-erie-north-america->



Stomp et al. ISME J. 2007, 1: 271-82



Madigan et al. (2018) Brock Biology of Microorganisms, 15th ed., Pearson.

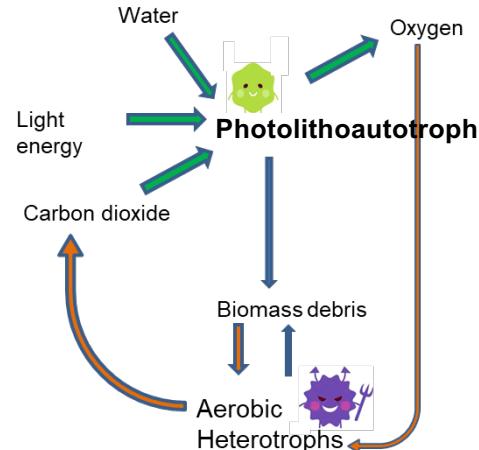


Weissbrodt et al. (2020) Chap. 2: Basic Microbiology & Metabolism.
Biological Wastewater Treatment, 2nd edition, IWA Publishing.

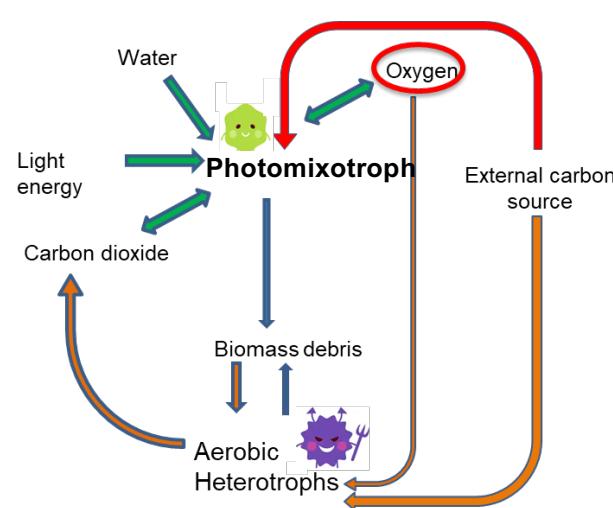
Mixotrophy and metabolic versatility

Growth under ever-changing environmental conditions

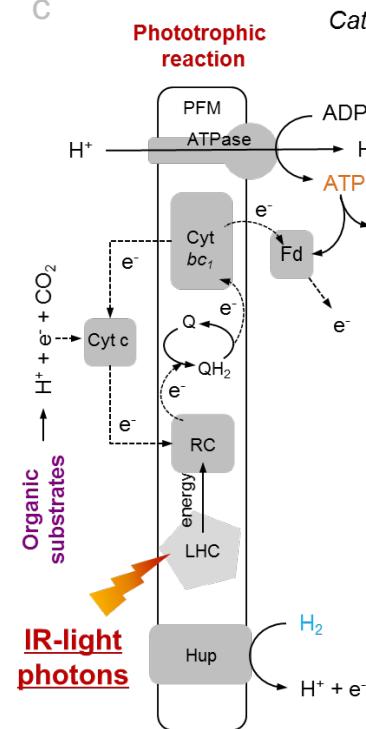
a



b

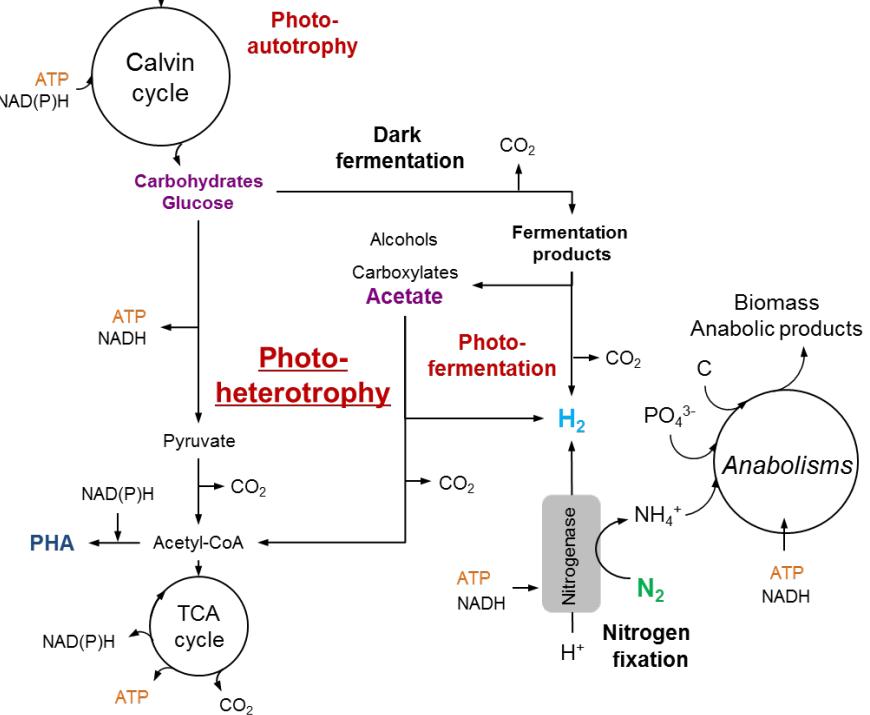


c



Growth

$C_1H_{1.8}O_{0.38}N_{0.18}$
 High $\gamma_{PNSB} = 4.5 \text{ mol e}^- \text{ C-mol}^{-1} X$
 High $Y_{X/S} \sim 1 \text{ g COD}_x \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ COD}_s$
 High C/N/P assim. 100:7.1:1.8 (m/m)



Weissbrodt (2017)

Research question

Purple & Green photoorganoheterotrophy

How can we harness the growth and metabolic versatility
of purple and green photoorganoheterotrophs
toward ecological engineering in mixed-culture biotechnologies?

Cerruti, Stevens *et al.* (2017)

Giulianetti de Almeida, Mondini *et al.* (2019)

Investigations

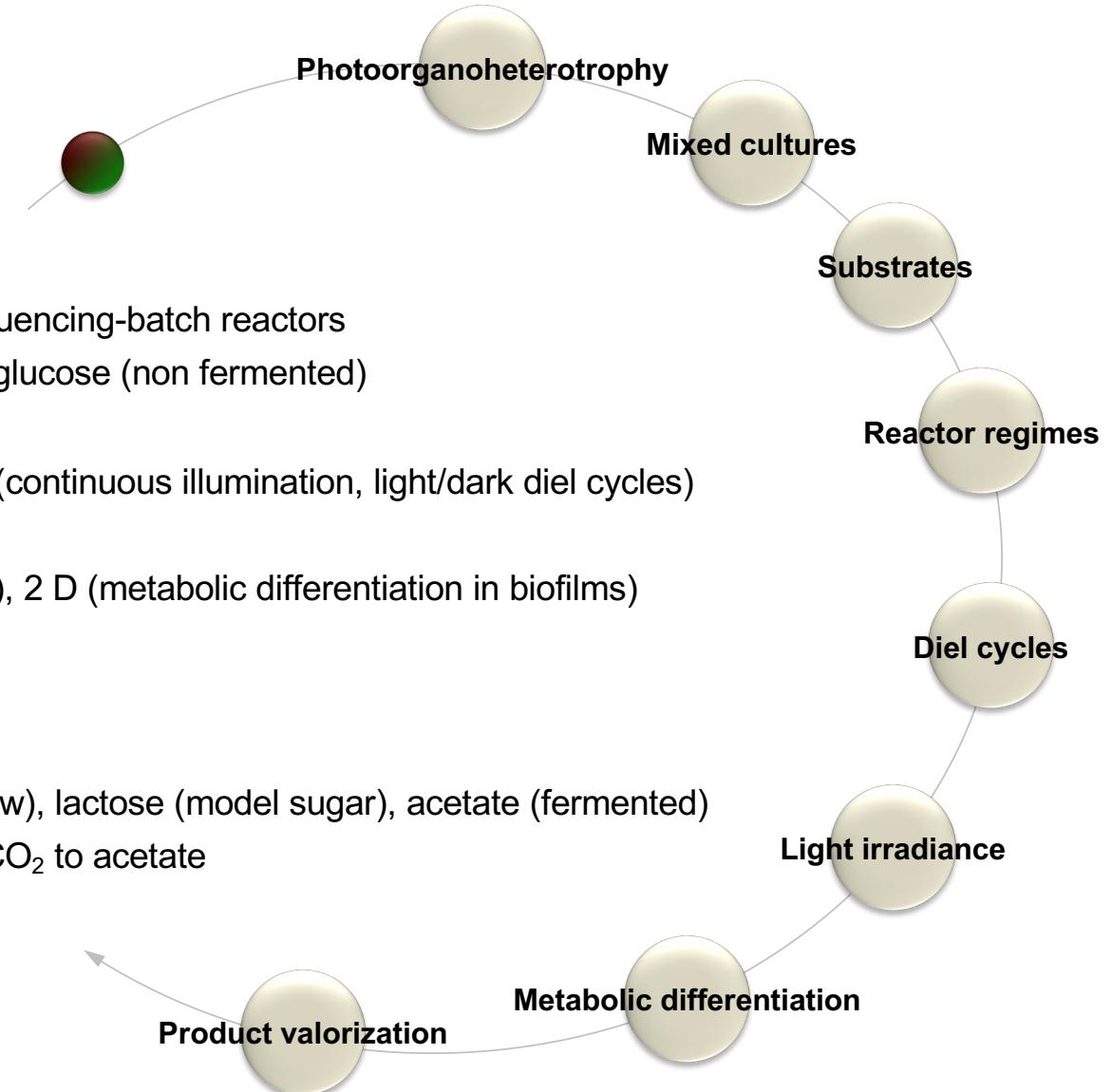
Wet-lab and dry-lab approaches

- **Purple photoorganoheterotrophs**

- Mixed cultures vs. pure cultures
- Enrichment cultures and bioaggregation in sequencing-batch reactors
- Substrates: volatile fatty acids (fermented) vs. glucose (non fermented)
- Reactor regimes: batch vs. continuous-flow
- Light irradiance ($350 \rightarrow 0 \text{ W m}^{-2}$) and patterns (continuous illumination, light/dark diel cycles)
- Pigments extraction and analysis
- Mathematical models: 1 D (metabolic switches), 2 D (metabolic differentiation in biofilms)

- **Green photoorganoheterotrophs**

- Mixed cultures
- Substrates testing in batches: cheese whey (raw), lactose (model sugar), acetate (fermented)
- Enrichment culture in chemostat: switch from CO_2 to acetate
- Metabolic model of triacylglyceride production



Open mixed cultures: substrates and reactor regimes

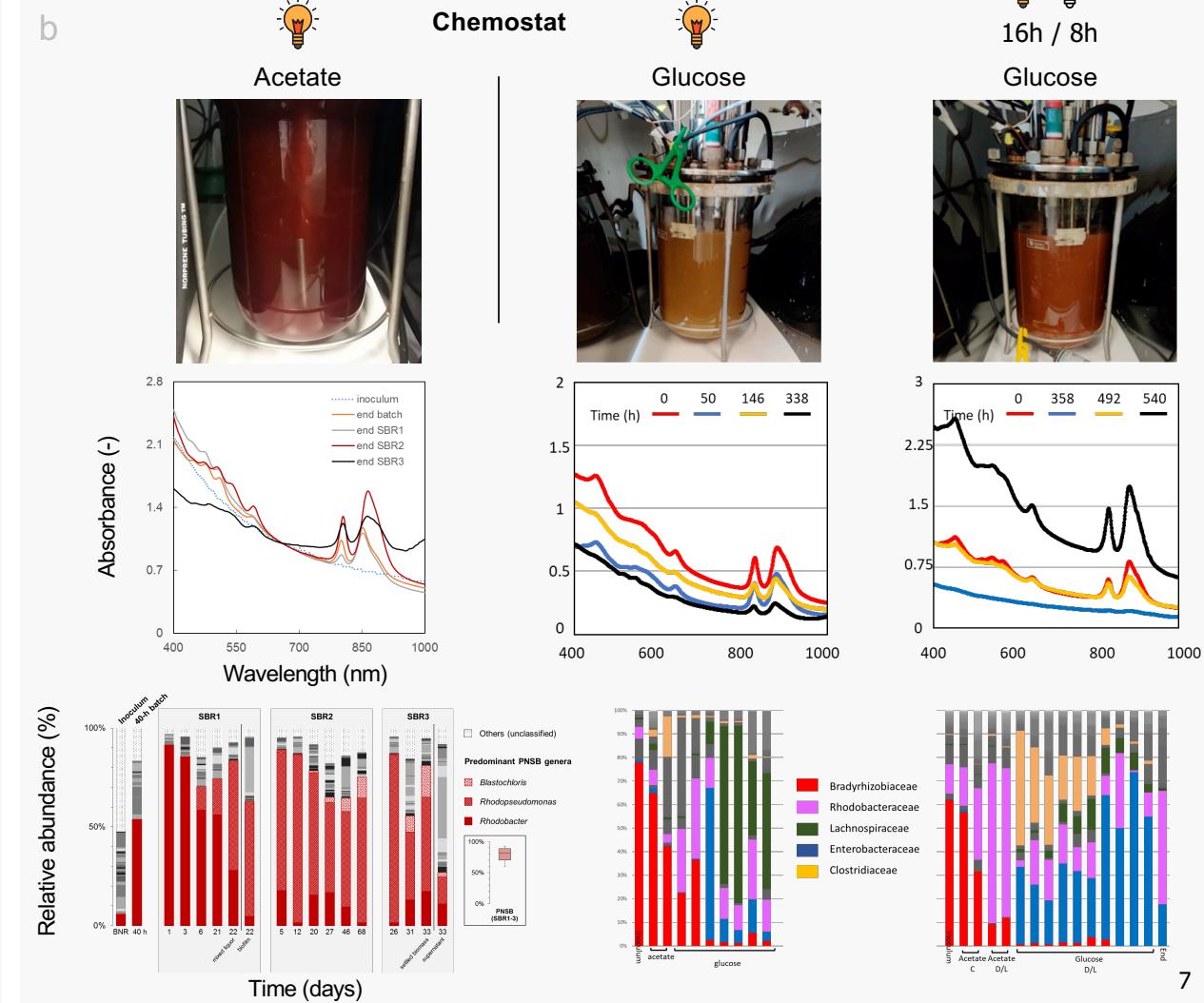
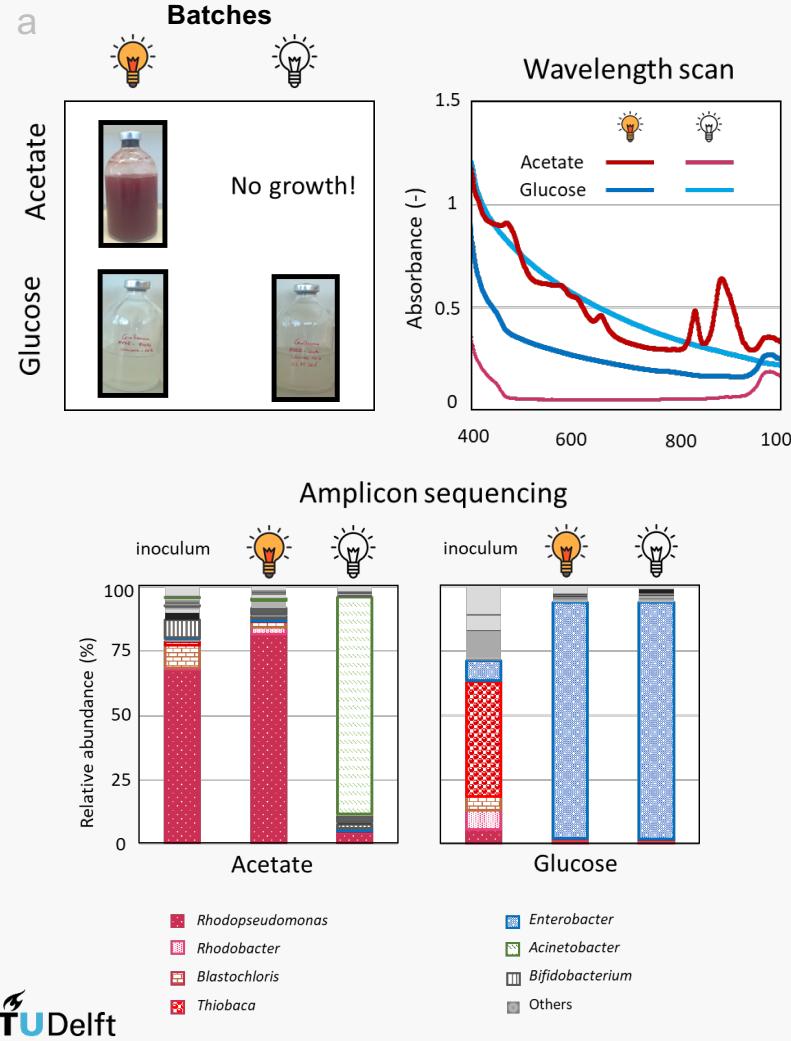
Purple and green photoorganoheterotrophs are best selected with pre-fermented organics

Cerruti, Crosset-Perrotin, et al. IWAAD & MEWE 2019



16h / 8h

Glucose



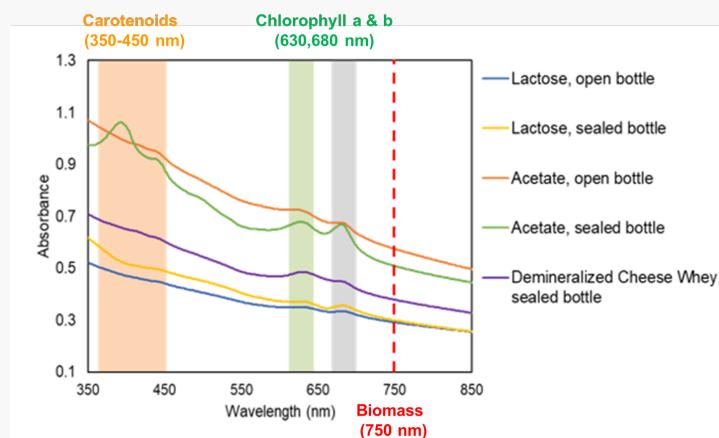
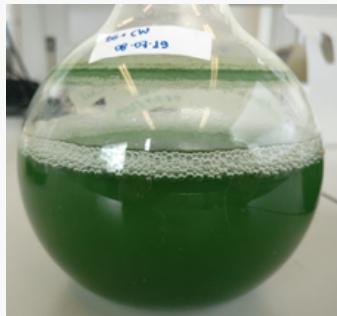
Open mixed cultures: substrates and reactor regimes

Giulianetti de Almeida, Mondini, et al. ACS Fall Meeting 2020

Purple and green photoorganoheterotrophs are best selected with pre-fermented organics

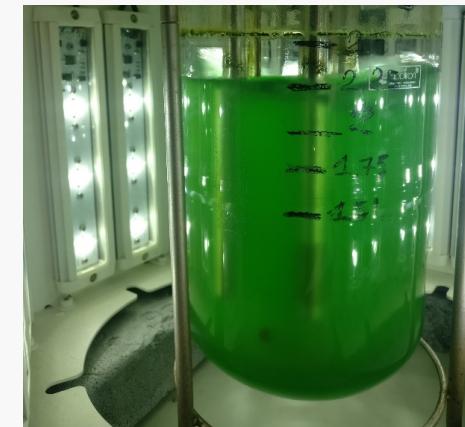
a

Batches

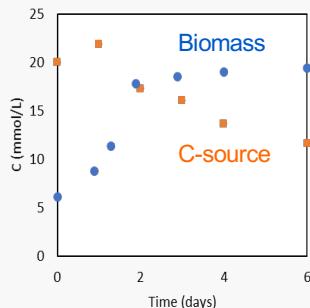


b

Acetate-fed chemostat

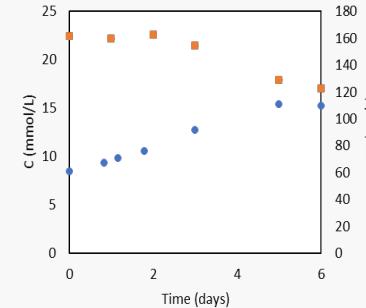


Demineralized cheese whey



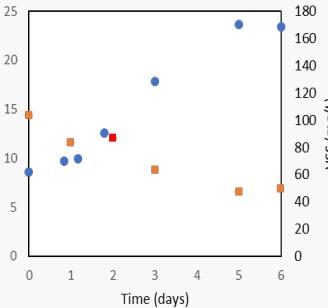
$\Delta C: 100 \text{ mg VSS L}^{-1}$
 $\mu_{\max}: 0.56 \text{ d}^{-1}$
 $Y_{X/S}: 0.82 \text{ mg VSS mg C}^{-1}$

Lactose



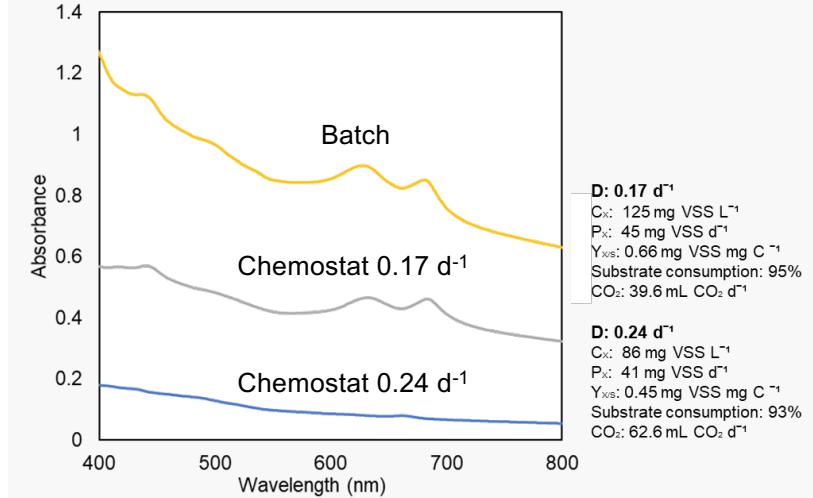
$\Delta C: 80 \text{ mg VSS L}^{-1}$
 $\mu_{\max}: 0.14 \text{ d}^{-1}$
 $Y_{X/S}: 0.65 \text{ mg VSS mg C}^{-1}$

Acetate



$\Delta C: 110 \text{ mg VSS L}^{-1}$
 $\mu_{\max}: 0.25 \text{ d}^{-1}$
 $Y_{X/S}: 1.15 \text{ mg VSS mg C}^{-1}$

Absorbance



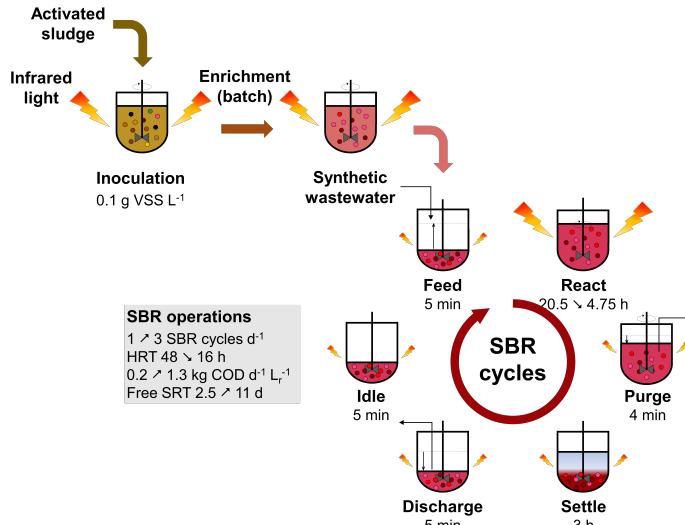
$D: 0.17 \text{ d}^{-1}$
 $C_x: 125 \text{ mg VSS L}^{-1}$
 $P_x: 45 \text{ mg VSS d}^{-1}$
 $Y_{X/S}: 0.66 \text{ mg VSS mg C}^{-1}$
Substrate consumption: 95%
 $CO_2: 39.6 \text{ mL CO}_2 \text{ d}^{-1}$

$D: 0.24 \text{ d}^{-1}$
 $C_x: 86 \text{ mg VSS L}^{-1}$
 $P_x: 41 \text{ mg VSS d}^{-1}$
 $Y_{X/S}: 0.45 \text{ mg VSS mg C}^{-1}$
Substrate consumption: 93%
 $CO_2: 62.6 \text{ mL CO}_2 \text{ d}^{-1}$

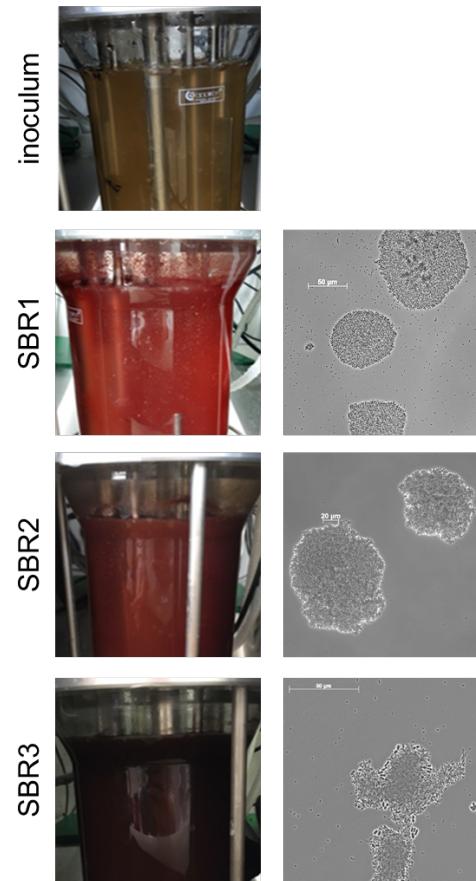
Bioaggregation and nutrient removal

Photoorganoheterotrophs can efficiently aggregate, facilitating nutrient removal and solid/liquid separation

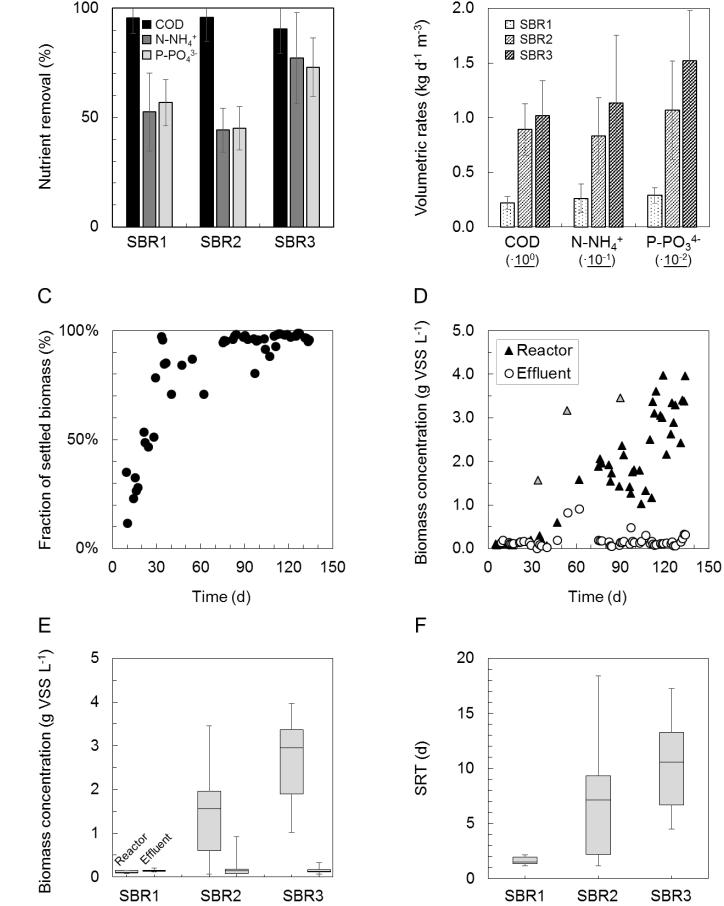
a



b



c

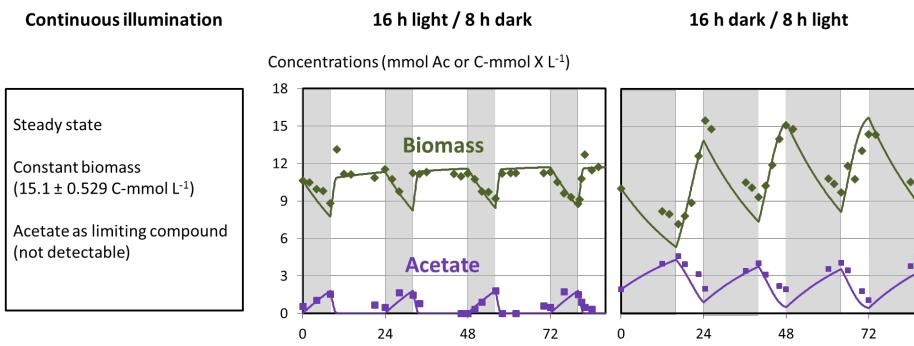


Light / dark diel cycles

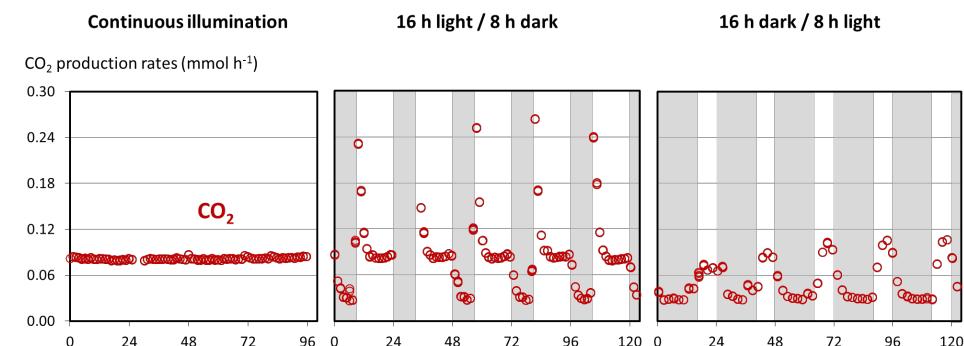
PHAs or H₂ act as carbon and/or electron sinks depending on diel regimes

Cerruti et al. bioRxiv 2020.08.19.258533

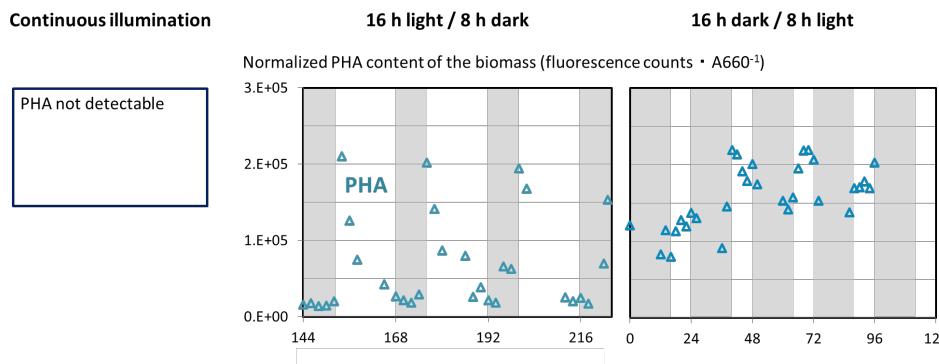
a – Acetate and biomass



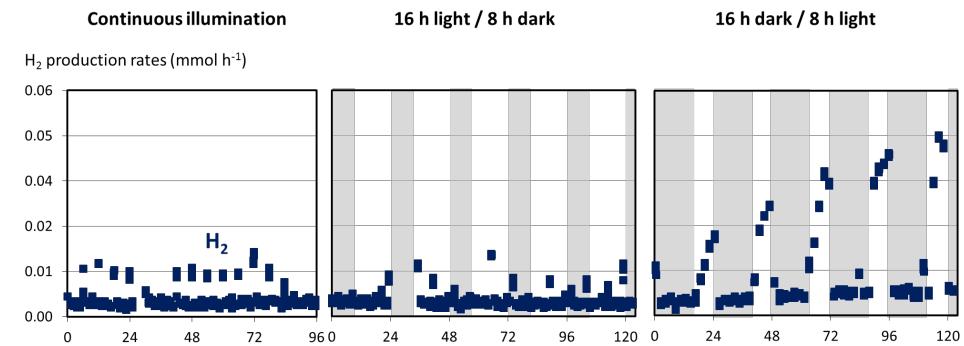
b – Carbon dioxide (CO₂)



c – Poly-β-hydroxyalkanoates (PHAs)



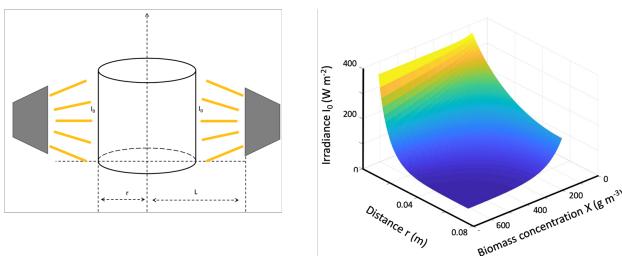
d – Dihydrogen (H₂)



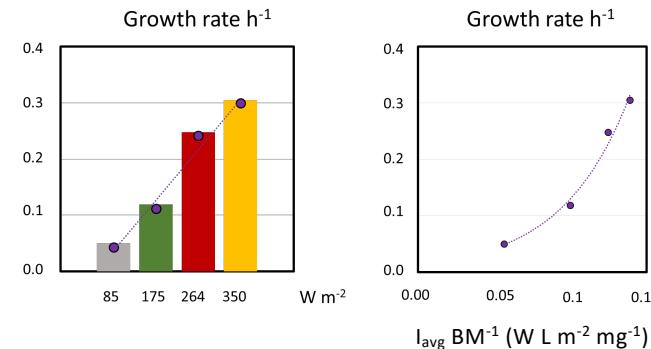
Light irradiance

Light intensity impacts PNSB physiology and biomass settling

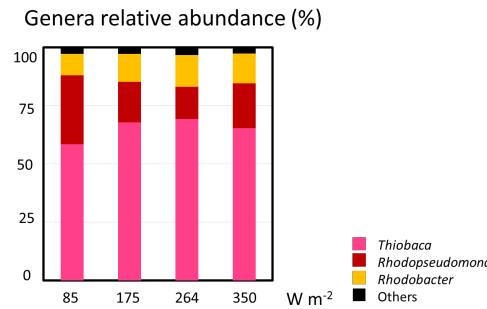
a – Biomass concentration and light penetration



b – Irradiance impacts on biomass growth

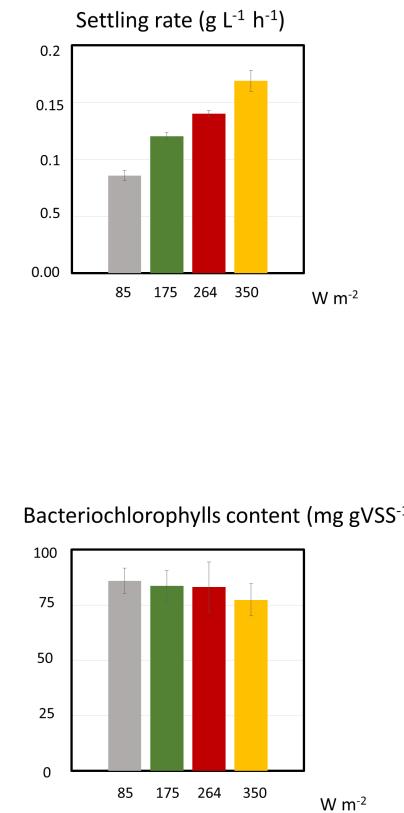
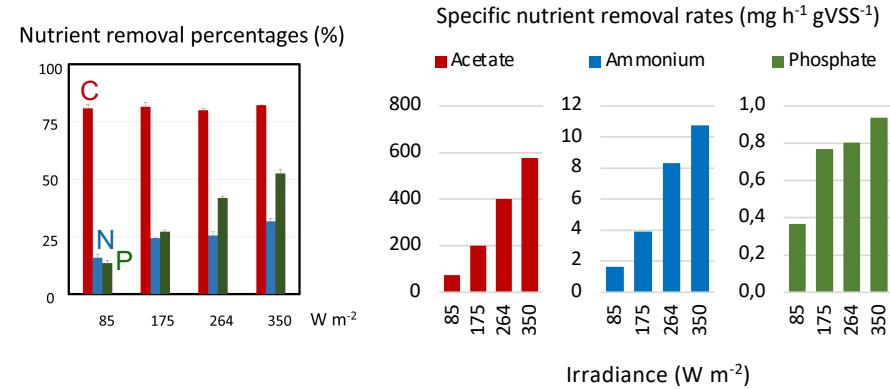


c – Community composition



(over the tested irradiance range from 350 to 85 W m^{-2} ; to be continued)

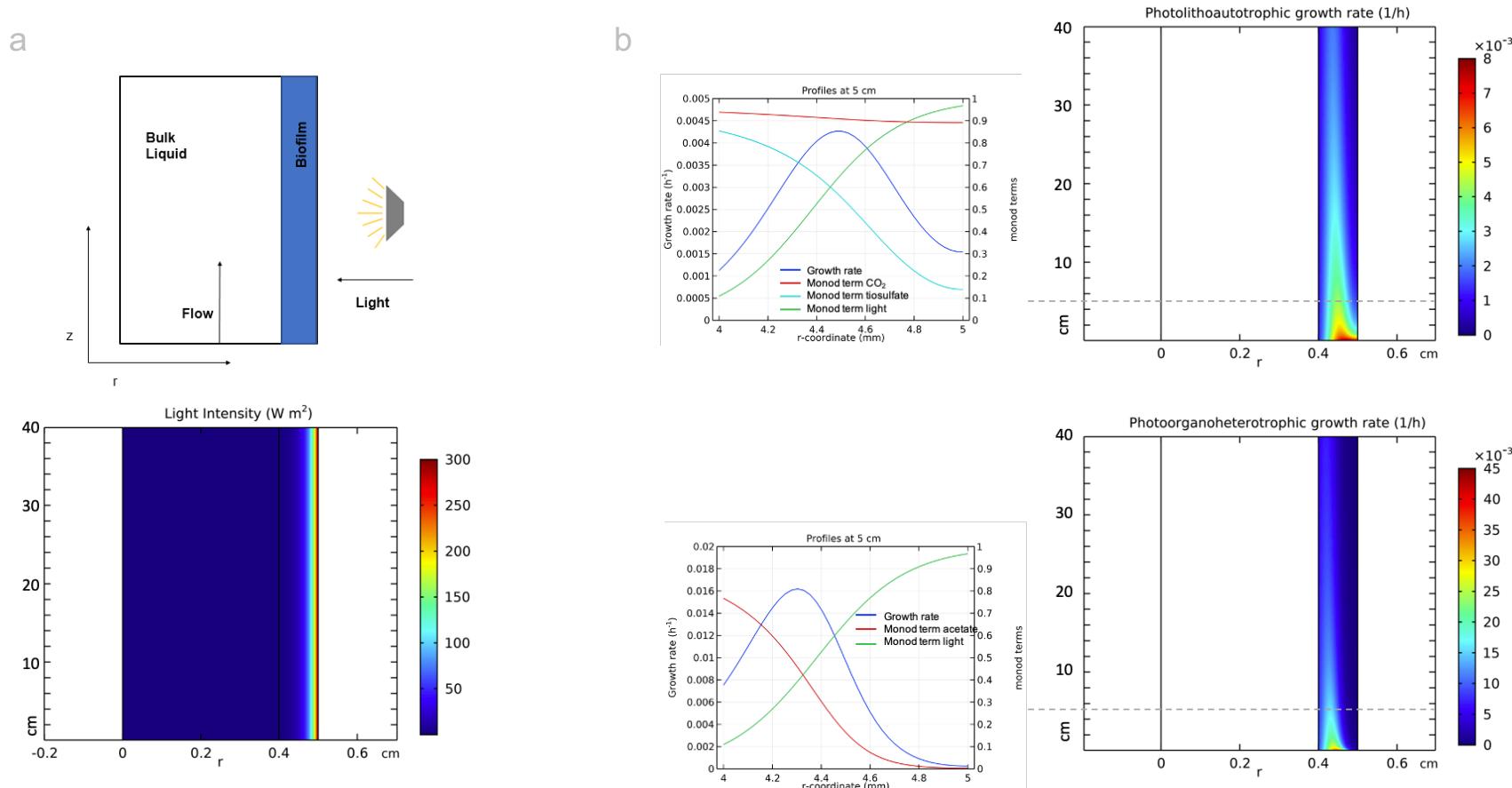
d – Irradiance impacts on nutrient removal and pigment content



Metabolic differentiation

Single strains can exhibit different metabolic states along gradients in biofilms

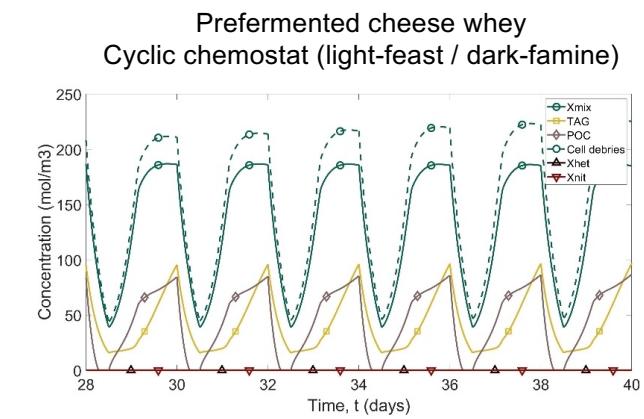
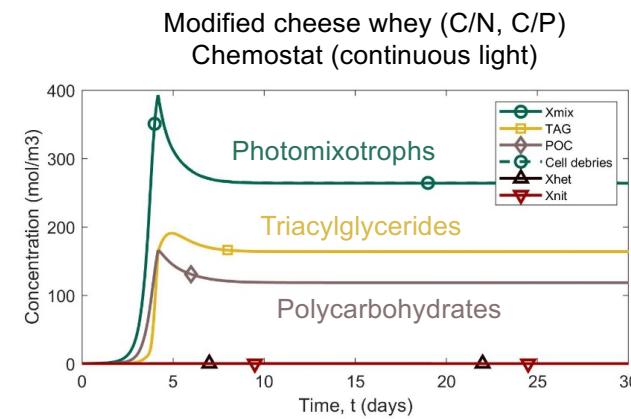
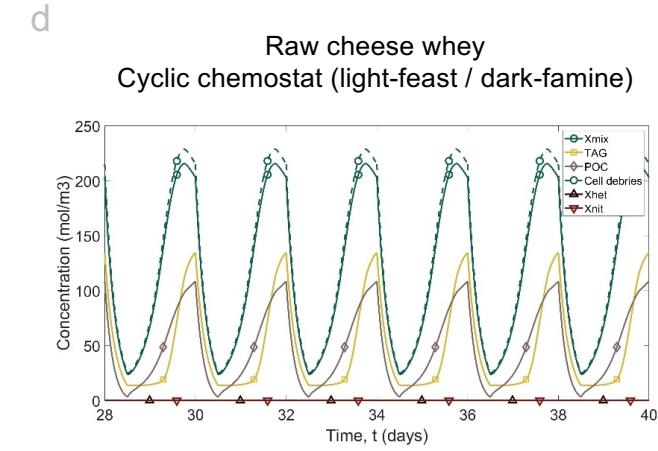
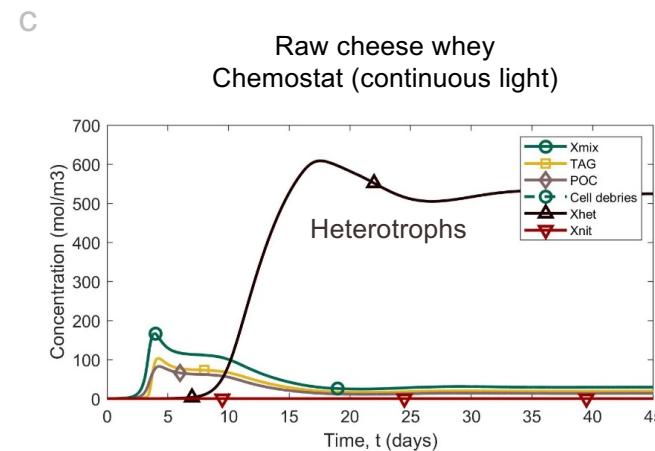
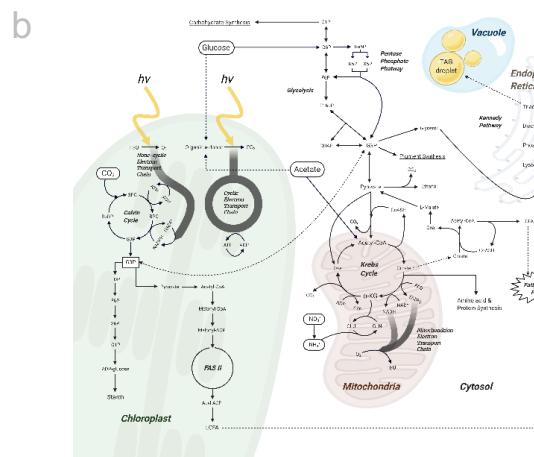
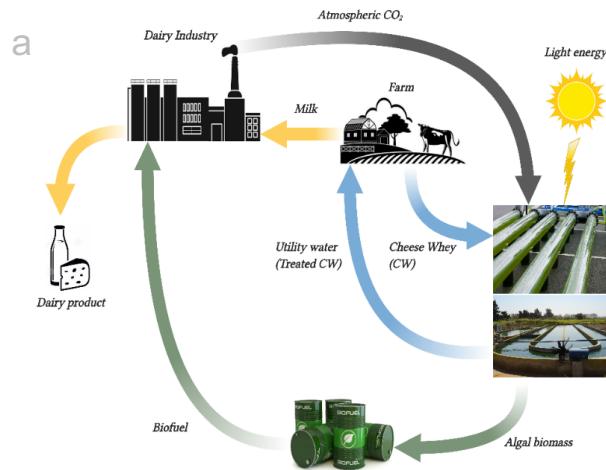
- 2-D model of single-specie biofilm of *Rhodopseudomonas palustris*
- e-donor mixture: acetate (photoorganoheterotrophy) + thiosulfate (photolithoautotrophy)



Product valorization

Tryacylglyceride production with green photomixotrophs in mixed culture

Khayat (2020) TU Delft MSc thesis



Take home

Purple to green photobiotechnology for carbon/nutrient capture and water recycling

1. Photo(organohetero)trophs exhibit high microbial diversity and metabolic versatility.
2. Photomixotrophs are not monofunctional and display high metabolic power for resource recovery.
3. Pure-culture and mixed-culture investigations are essential for (eco)physiological understanding.
4. Microbial lineages exhibit different metabolic states along gradients (biofilms).
To be considered in process management.
5. Engineering of photo(organohetero)trophic biosystems rely on managing light (irradiance, diel cycles), substrates (with(out) pre-fermentation), electrons allocations, and reactor regimes among other keys.



Phototroph team: going purple and green

Thank you !



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Ecological Engineering of Purple and Green Photoorganoheterotrophic Mixed Cultures for Water Resource Factories



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