



COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT BIOCATHODE START-UP STRATEGIES AND EVALUATION OF THEIR MICROBIAL COMMUNITY

Raúl Mateos, Ana Sotres, Adrián Escapa, Antonio Morán

Chemical and Environmental Bioprocess Engineering Group

Natural Resources Institute (IRENA)

University of León (Spain)

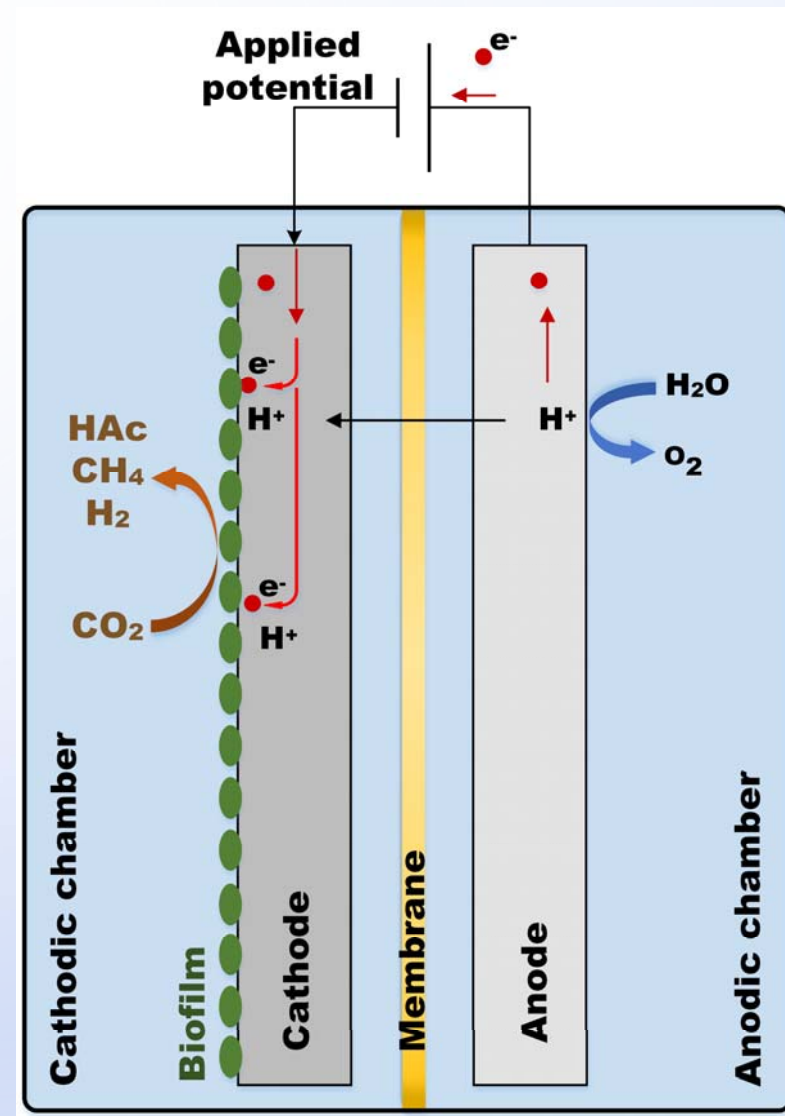


INTRODUCTION

- Carbon capture & utilisation is one of the major challenges nowadays.
- Novel ideas to generate value added chemicals from CO₂: Microbial Electrosynthesis (MES)
- CO₂ bioreduction:
Variety of possible products (HAc, H₂...)
- Microbial community: Pure cultures or mixed cultures
- MES is a young technology: Currently in proof of concept

INTRODUCTION

- Several unknown behaviours and internal processes
- Non established conditions to direct the production of some of the possible products
- Diverse inoculums and start-up strategies reporting good results



OBJECTIVES

Main objective

Evaluation of different biocathode start-up strategies

Evaluation in terms of:

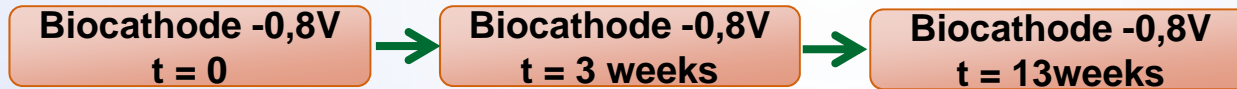
Current production

Production of valuable chemicals: VFAs, H₂...

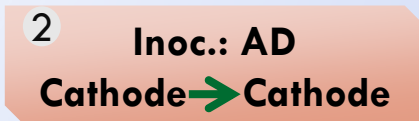
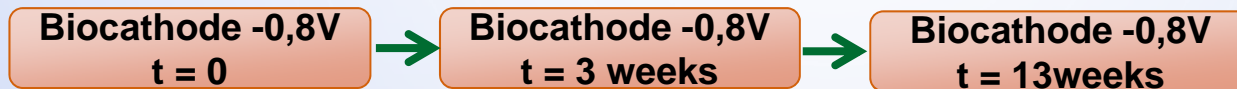
Microbial community analysis: inocula and evolution on working electrodes

START-UP STRATEGIES

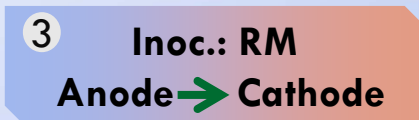
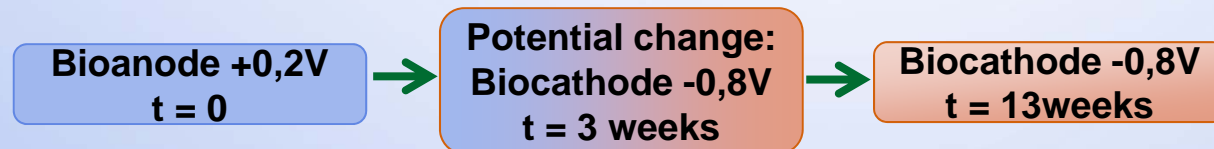
1. Inoculum: River Mud



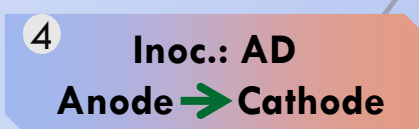
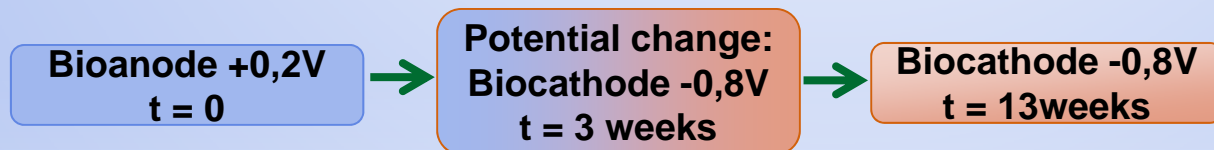
2. Inoculum: Anaerobic Digestate



3. Inoculum: River Mud



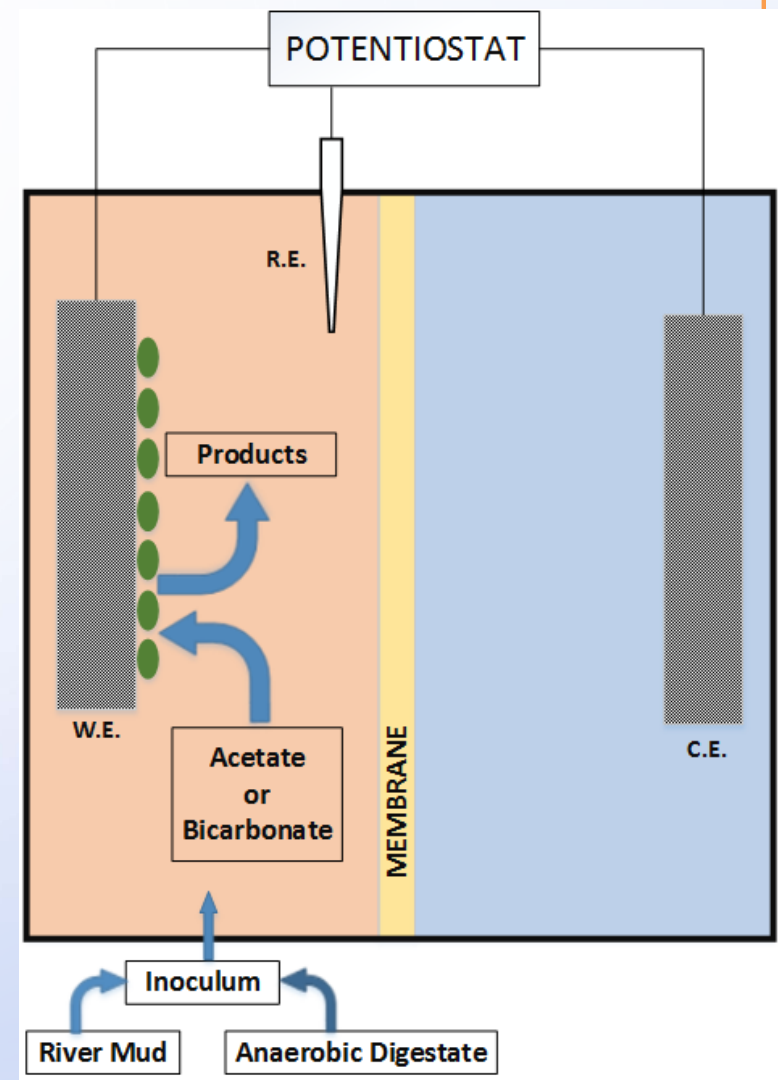
4. Inoculum: Anaerobic Digestate



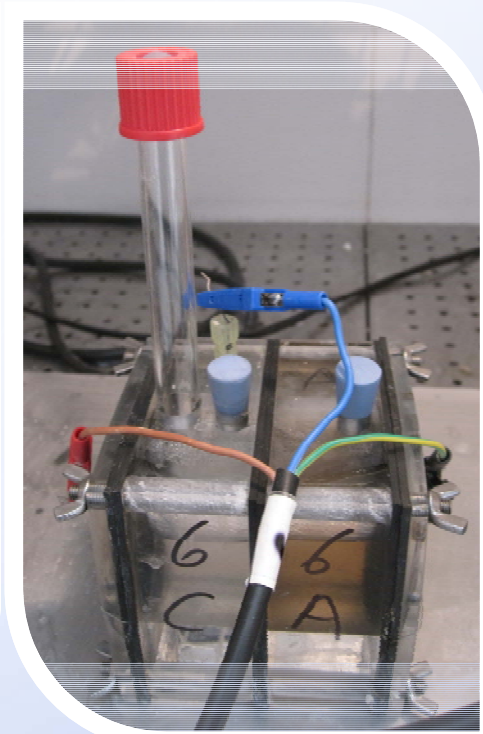
MATERIALS & METHODS

- **Batch operation**
- **Feed: Synthetic medium**
Biocathodes: 2.5g/L sodium bicarbonate
Bioanodes: 0.5g/L sodium acetate
- **Inocula: River Mud (RM) or Anaerobic Digestate (AD)**

- **Evaluated parameters:**
Physicochemical, Electrical and Biological



MATERIALS & METHODS



- 4 different start-up strategies
- Strategies tested in triplicate for a total of 12 cells

RESULTS

Strategy	Maximum current (A/m ²)		Comments
	3 weeks	13 weeks	
1st strategy	<0.01	<0.01	No current or products
2nd strategy	0.4	0.5	Around 2 weeks to firstly produce current
3rd strategy	0.6	1.0	Bioanodes produced current at the first cycle. Biocathodes took 4 days to produce current
4th strategy	0.7	0.4	Bioanodes produced current at the first cycle. Biocathodes took 3 days to produce current

1 Inoc.: RM
Cathode → Cathode

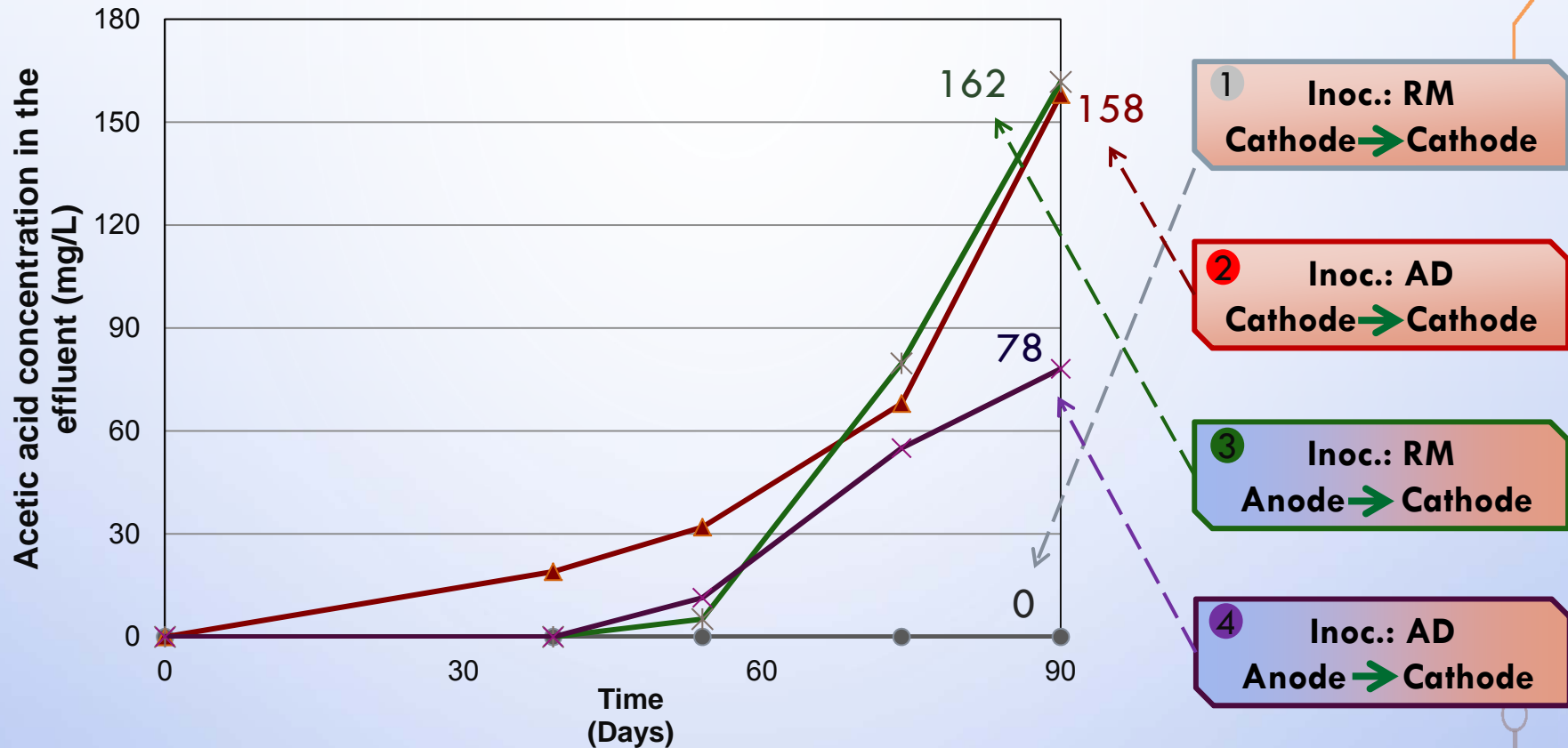
2 Inoc.: AD
Cathode → Cathode

3 Inoc.: RM
Anode → Cathode

4 Inoc.: AD
Anode → Cathode

RESULTS

• Chemicals production:



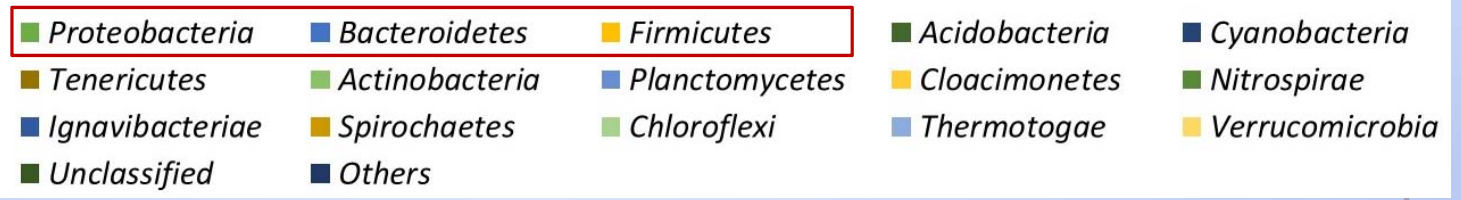
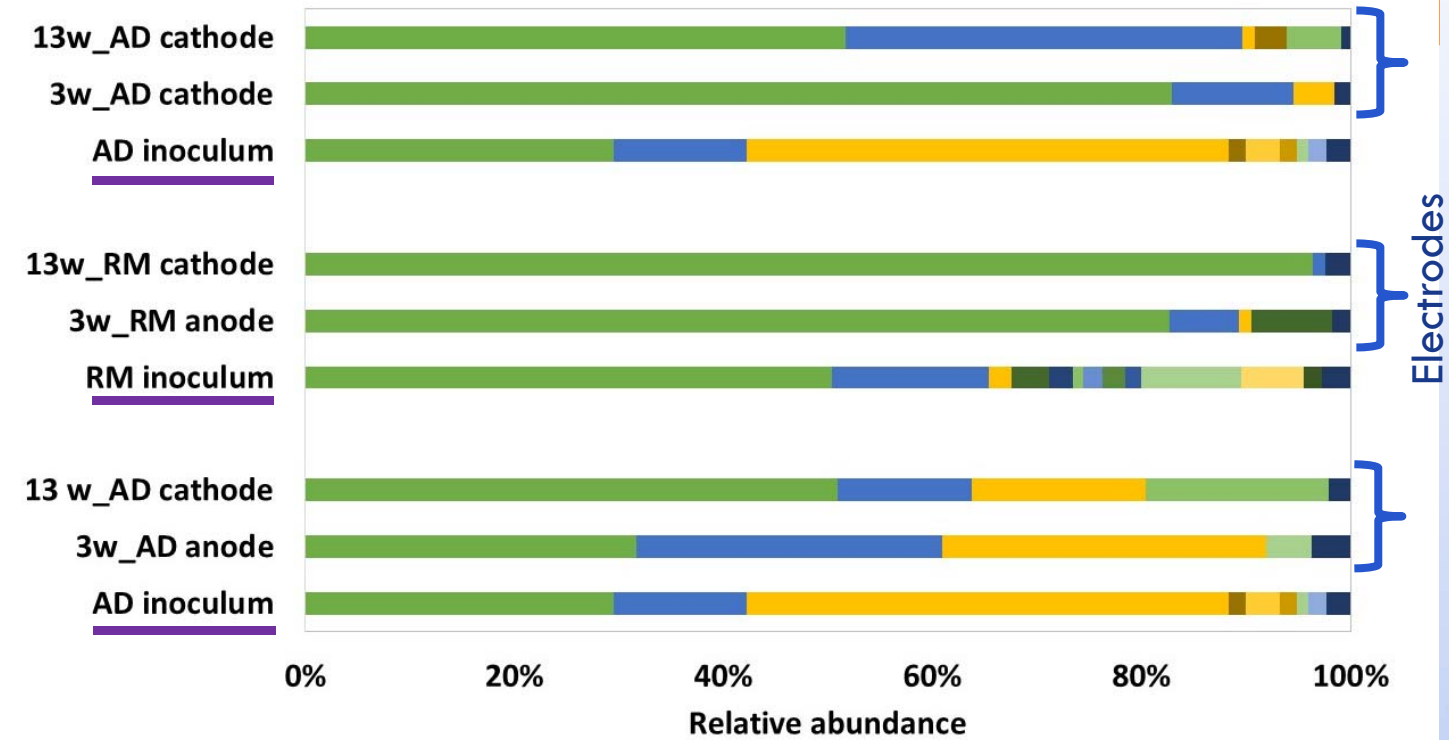
- No gas production quantified due to leakages
- Hydrogen gas detected on cathode chambers after week 3 (Strategies 2, 3 & 4)
- No alcohols were detected in the effluent

MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

2 Inoc.: AD
Cathode → Cathode

3 Inoc.: RM
Anode → Cathode

4 Inoc.: AD
Anode → Cathode



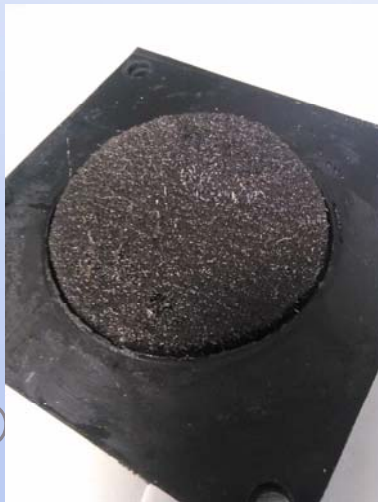
Sample Diversity	2		3			4		
	AD Inoc	13w_AD cathode	RM Inoc	3w_RM anode	13w_RM cathode	AD Inoc	3w_RM anode	13w_AD cathode
1/Simpson	33	20 ↓	172	37	3.5 ↓	33	46	34

MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

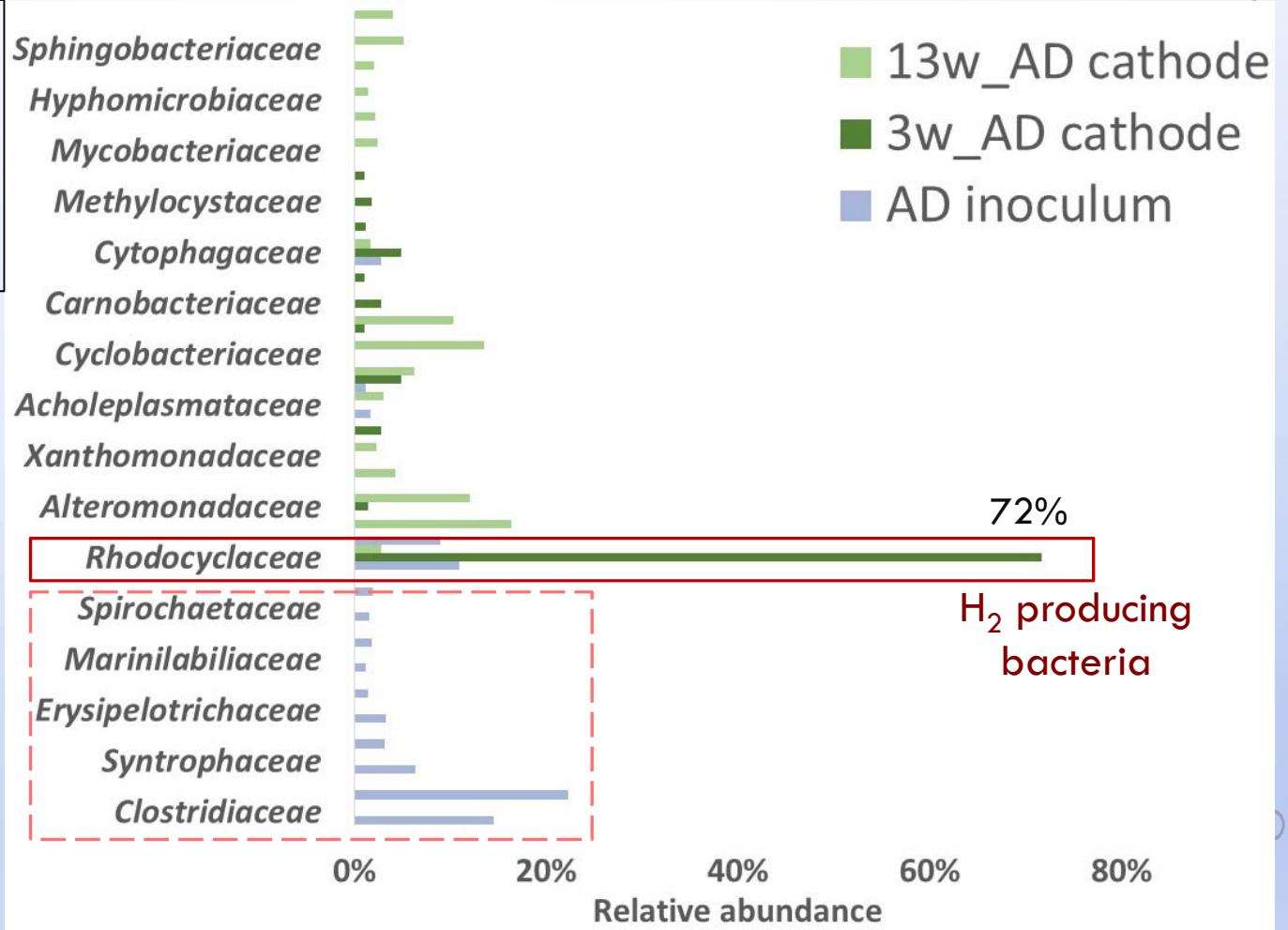
➤ 2nd STRATEGY:

2 Inoc.: AD
Cathode → Cathode

No microbial analysis was performed for 1st Strategy due to absence of biofilm



Inoculated biocathode appearance



H₂ producing bacteria

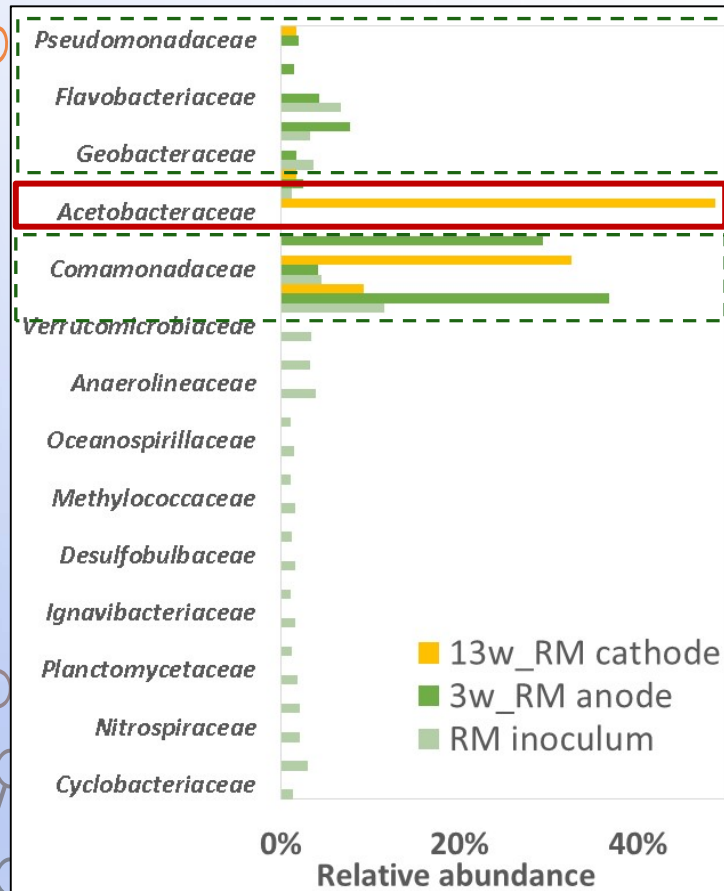
MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

➤ 3rd STRATEGY:

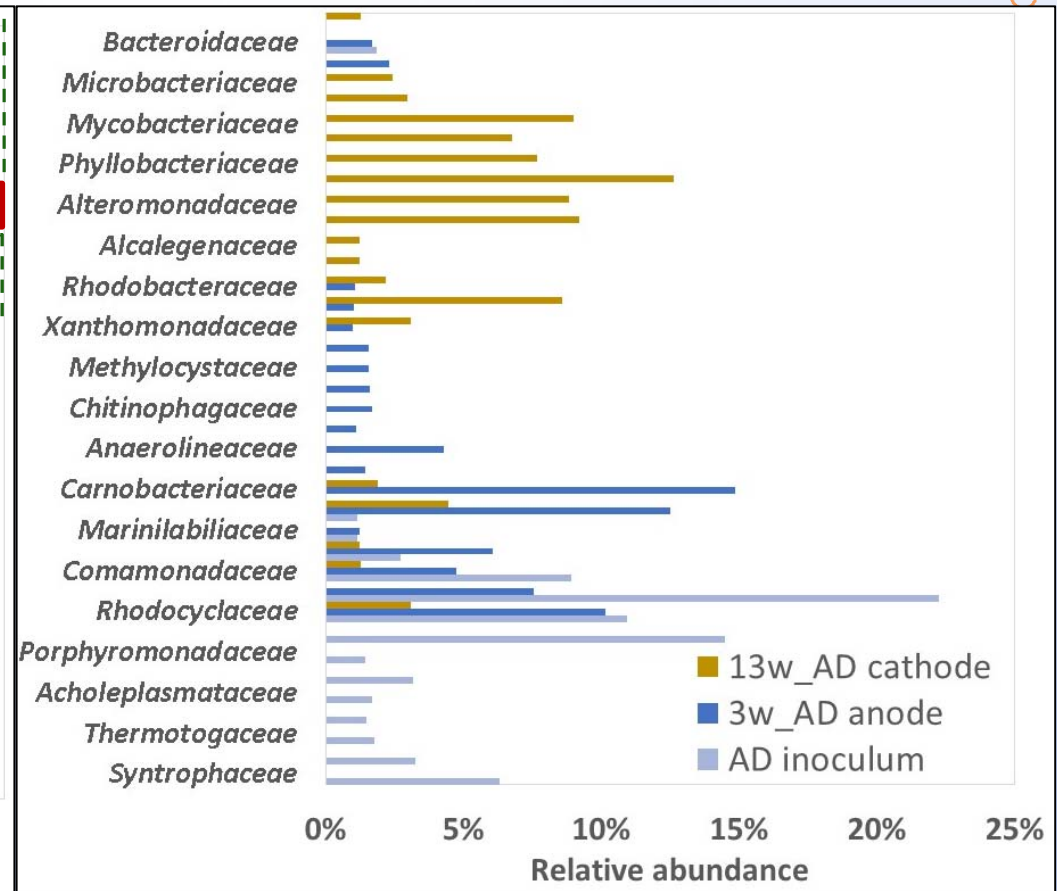
3 Inoc.: RM
Anode → Cathode

➤ 4th STRATEGY:

4 Inoc.: AD
Anode → Cathode



SHARP ENRICHMENT



HIGHLY DIVERSE BIOFILM

MICROBIOLOGY RESULTS

Strategy 2:

Enriched in a short period of time in hydrogen producing bacteria

Strategy 3:

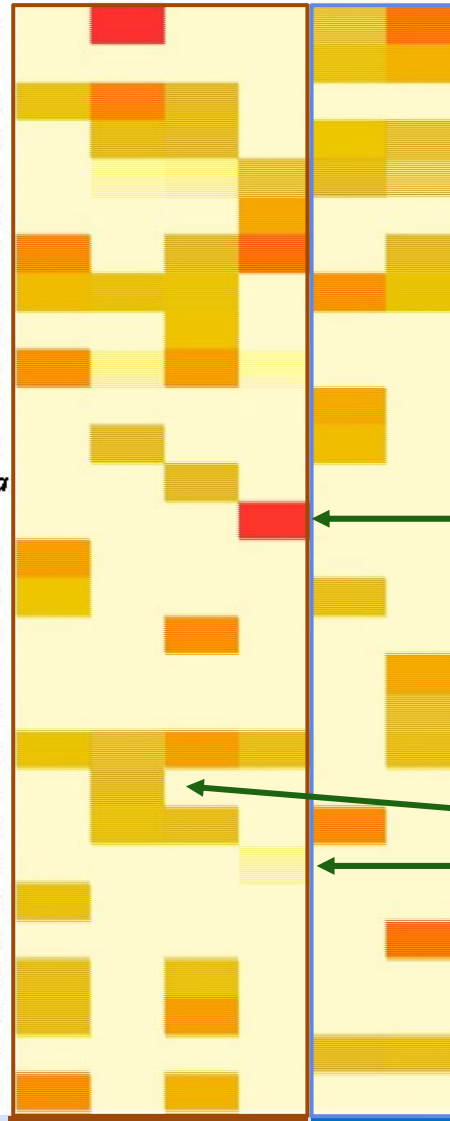
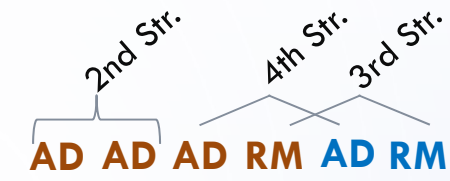
Enrichment in AAB & H₂ producers

Strategy 4:

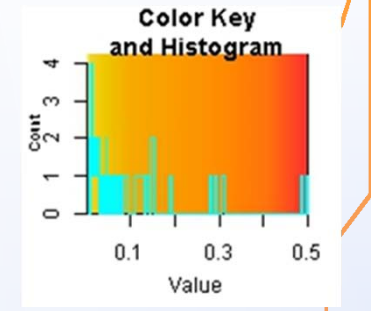
Less specified than other strategies

Rhodocyclaceae
β-proteobacteria
(H₂ producers)

- Zooglea*
- Dechloromonas*
- Azoarcus*
- Thauera*
- Azonexus*
- Azospira*
- Hydrogenophaga*
- Flavobacterium*
- Brevundimonas*
- Alishewanella*
- Eubacterium*
- Bacillus*
- Ralstonia*
- Acetobacter*
- Balneola*
- Sphingobacterium*
- Staphylococcus*
- Acidobacterium*
- Thiobacillus*
- Pseudomonas*
- Azospirillum*
- Trichococcus*
- Desulfovibrio*
- Acholeplasma*
- Tolumonas*
- Rhodococcus*
- Mycobacterium*
- Geobacter*
- Aquiflexum*



Cathodic biofilm **Anodic biofilm**



- ← Exoelectrogenic
- ← CO₂ fixation
- ← HAc producer
- ← Exoelectrogenic
- ← HAc & H₂ producer
- ← Exoelectrogenic

CONCLUSIONS

Strategy	Electrical behaviour	Chemicals production	Microbiology	Strategy Outline
1st strategy	No current generation	No chemicals generation	No biofilm	1 Inoc.: RM Cathode → Cathode
2nd strategy	Lower current generation	High HAc production. H ₂ detected.	Specialised biofilm. Predominancy of H ₂ producing bacteria.	2 Inoc.: AD Cathode → Cathode
3rd strategy	Highest current generation	High HAc production. H ₂ detected.	Specialised biofilm. Predominancy of HAc producing bacteria.	3 Inoc.: RM Anode → Cathode
4th strategy	High current generation	Lower Acetic Acid production. H ₂ detected.	Non specialised biofilm. No predominancy of one single type of bacteria.	4 Inoc.: AD Anode → Cathode

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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