



Enhancing the biomethane production of alkaline pre-treated lignocellulosic waste through bioaugmentation of anaerobic digestion

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Introduction

- The ongoing energy crisis is characterised by i) increased natural gas and fossil fuel costs, ii) growing energy demand & iii) insufficient energy supply
- Current waste management routes are deemed inefficient due to their i) negative environmental impact & ii) high energy requirements
- Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a waste-to-energy technology that can confront global waste and energy issues
- Lignocellulose waste has a rigid physicochemical structure: incomplete hydrolysis, slow degradation rates & low yields
- Bioaugmentation of cellulolytic microorganisms offers the potential to increase biomethane production of lignocellulosic biomass and lower operational costs

Aim and Objectives

To assess the potential of bioaugmentation using facultative, cellulolytic microorganisms to enhance the production of biomethane using corn stover as the primary substrate. This will primarily be achieved by:

Investigating biomethane yields output using alkaline pre-treatment and optimising the C/N ratio (20:1; 25:1; 30:1)

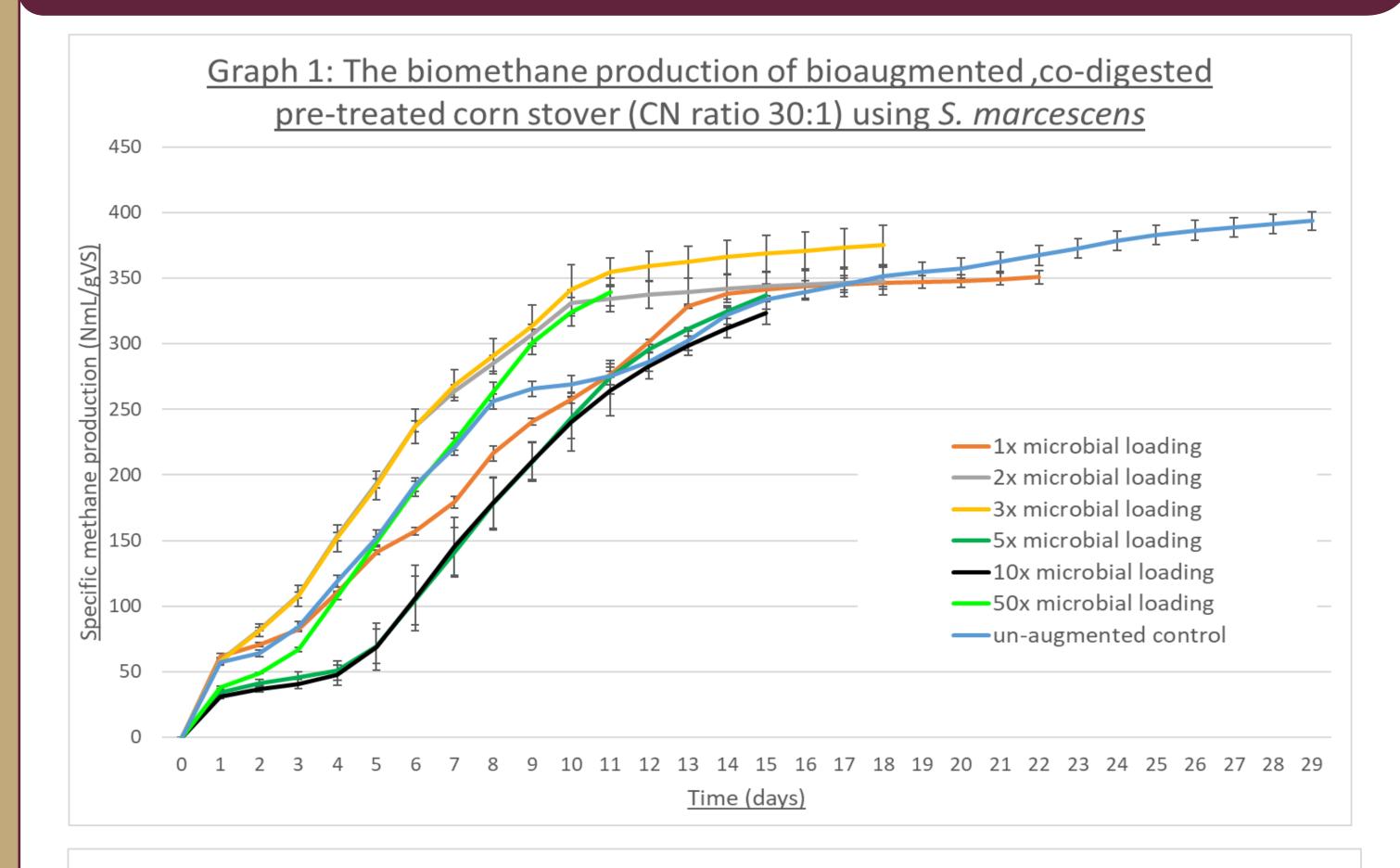
Determining the enhancing effect on biomethane yield using augmented bacterial pure cultures: BMP level

Investigating the bioaugmentation effects & structural changes in the microbial community : pilot-scale level

Methodology



Main Results



Graph 2: The biomethane production of bioaugmented, co-digested



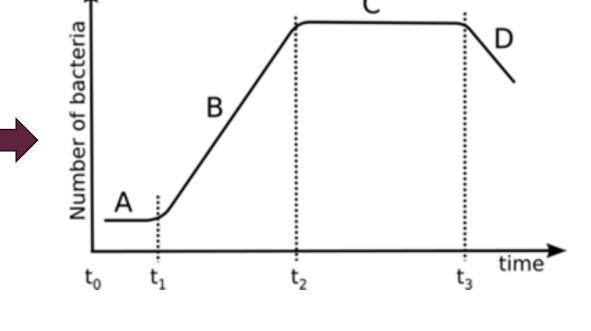
Substrate preparation & characterisation

Pre-treatment process & analysis



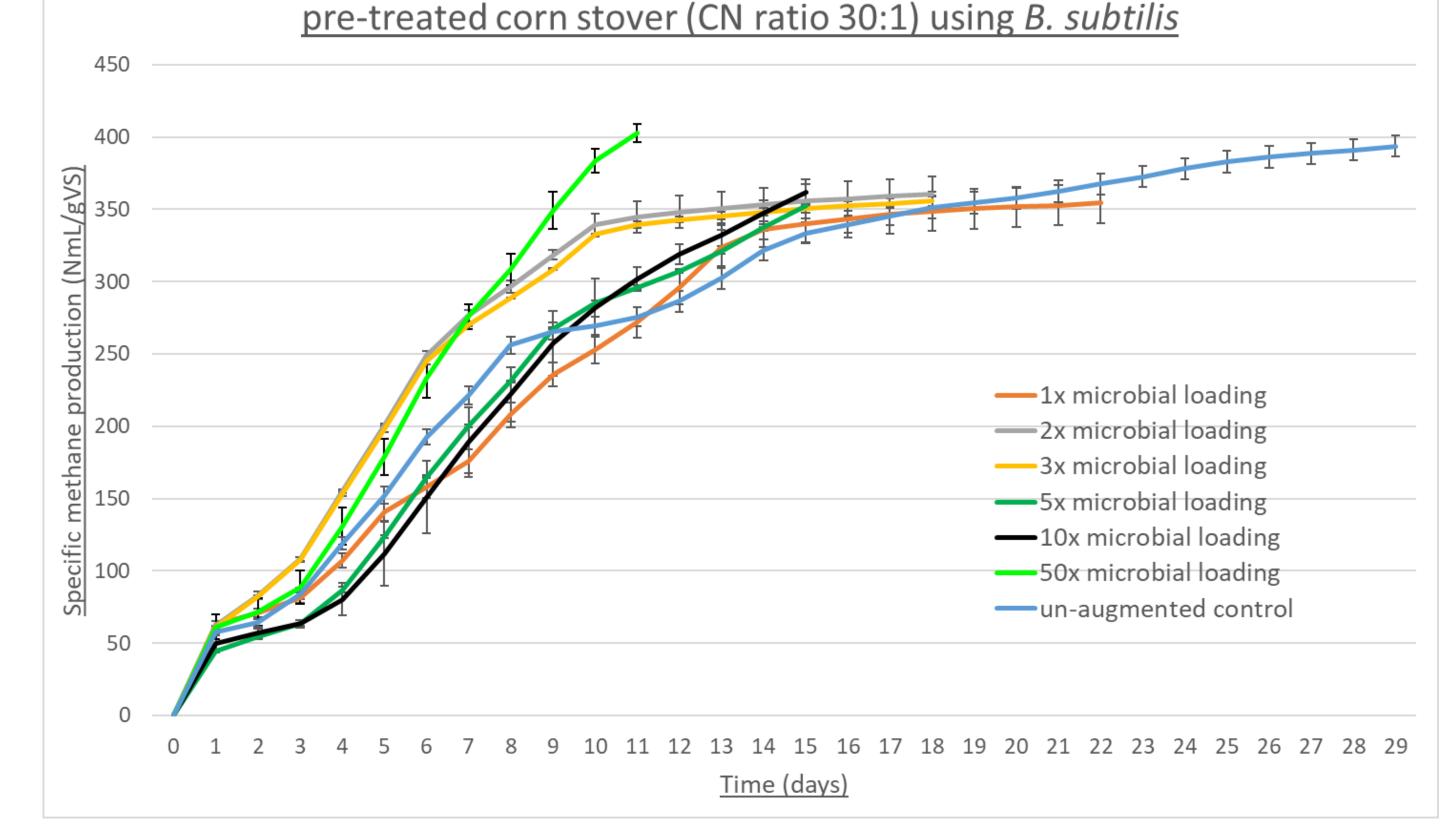
Pilot-scale AD tests & and microbial community structure analysis





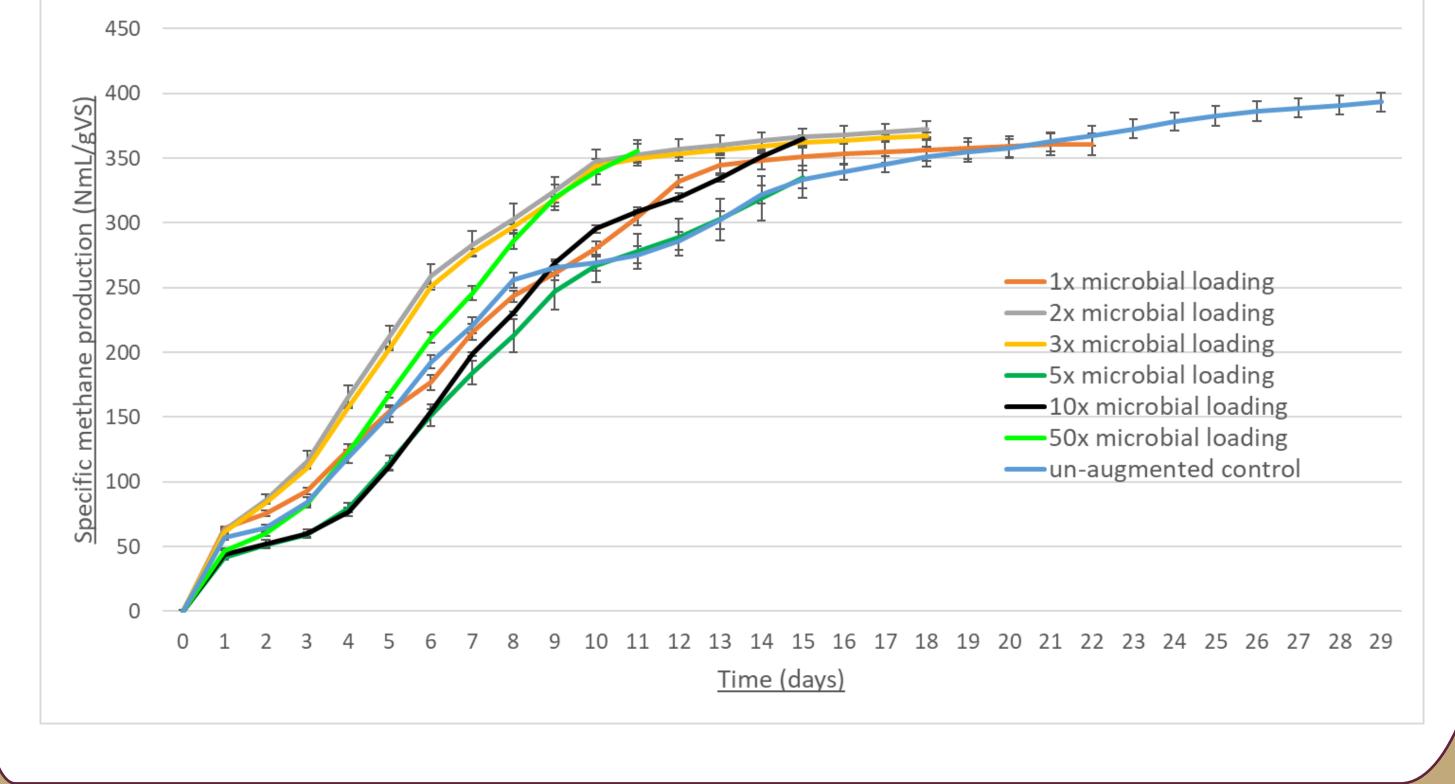
Microbial calibration curves & enzyme assays

BMP (bench-scale) AD: C/N optimisation & bioaugmentation (4x10¹⁰ CFU/mL) microbial loading tests



Graph 3: The biomethane production of bioaugmented, co-digested

pre-treated corn stover (CN ratio 30:1) using *B. licheniformis*



Current Conclusions

- Co-digestion (C/N ratio 30:1) with food waste provided the highest un-augmented results
- Bioaugmentation of all three strains, for all microbial loadings (using a standardised 4x10¹⁰ CFU/mL) showed shortened retention times
- Bioaugmentation with 50x microbial loading (in progress) potentially offers enhancement of biomethane yield

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- S. Paul and A. Dutta, "Challenges and opportunities of lignocellulosic biomass for anaerobic digestion," Resour Conserv Recycl, vol. 130, pp. 164-174, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.resconrec.2017.12.005.
- S. Wei, "The application of biotechnology on the enhancing of biogas production from lignocellulosic waste," Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, vol. 100, no. 23, pp. 9821-9836, Dec. 2016, doi: 10.1007/s00253-016-7926-5

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