



Polyhydroxyalkanoates(PHA) production from crude glycerol

Burniol Figols, A.; Varrone, C.; Daugaard, A. E.; Skiadas, I. V.; Gavala, H. N.

Publication date: 2018

Document Version Peer reviewed version

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

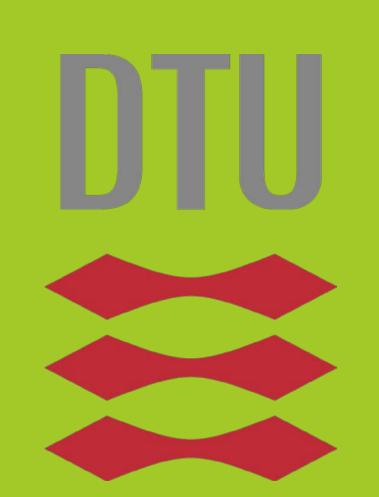
Burniol Figols, A., Varrone, C., Daugaard, A. E., Skiadas, I. V., & Gavala, H. N. (2018). *Polyhydroxyalkanoates(PHA) production from crude glycerol.* Poster session presented at 26th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition (EUBCE 2018), Copenhagen, Denmark.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

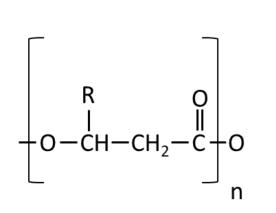


Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) production from crude glycerol

A. Burniol-Figols, C. Varrone, A.E. Daugaard, I. V. Skiadas, H.N. Gavala* Technical University of Denmark- Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering *hnga@kt.dtu.dk

Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA)

PHA are a family of bacterial polyesters. The most common polymers are PHB and PHV.



Copolymers P(HB-co-HV)

PHA are produced in microbial cells as a storage polymers in situations of unbalanced growth.

PHA inside of microbial cells

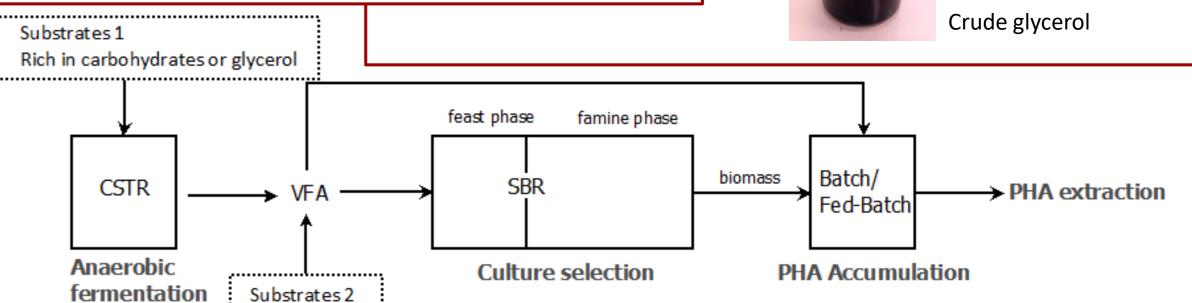
PHA are biodegradable bioplastics with similar properties to PE and PP. PHA can be produced from renewable resources and organic wastes.

> The project aimed at the of conversion crude glycerol, a by-product of the bio-diesel industry.



PHA production in Mixed Microbial Cultures has three main steps:

- 1) Fermentation of the substrate to volatile fatty acids (VFA), which are optimal substrates
- 2) Enrichment of a culture under unbalanced conditions (feast-famine cycles)
- 3) PHA accumulation under nutrient limiting conditions

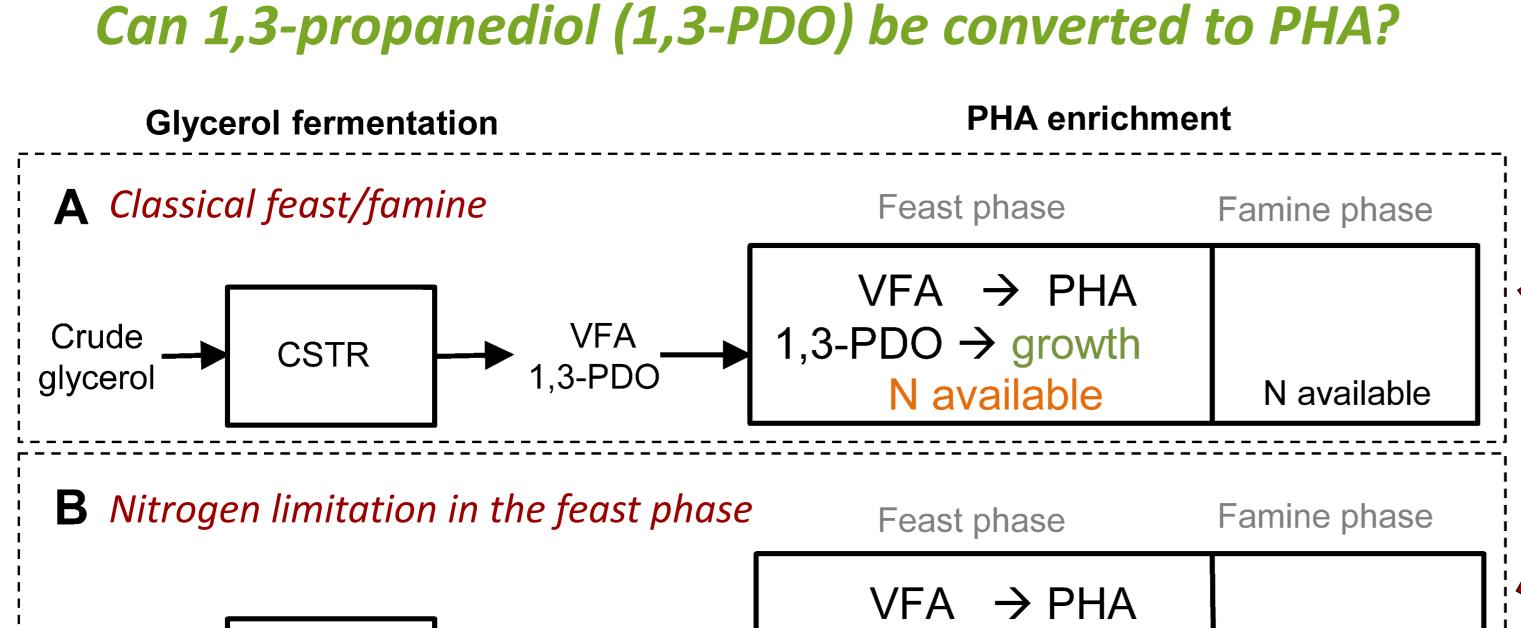


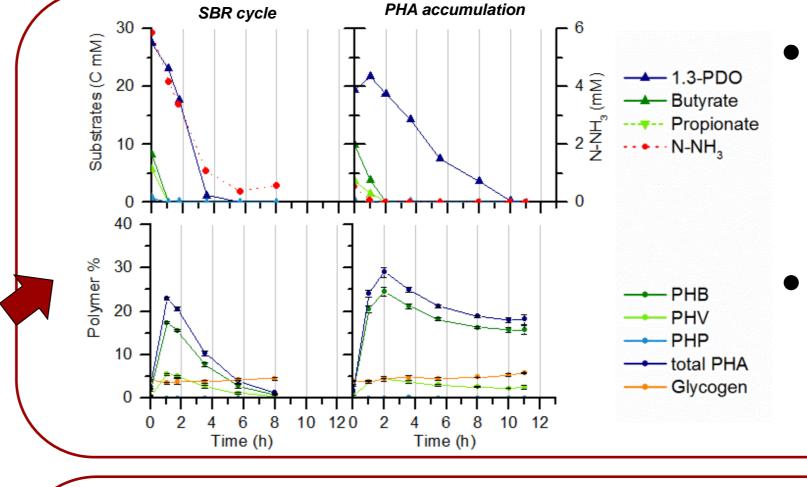
Biodegradable PHA bottles

Rich in VFA

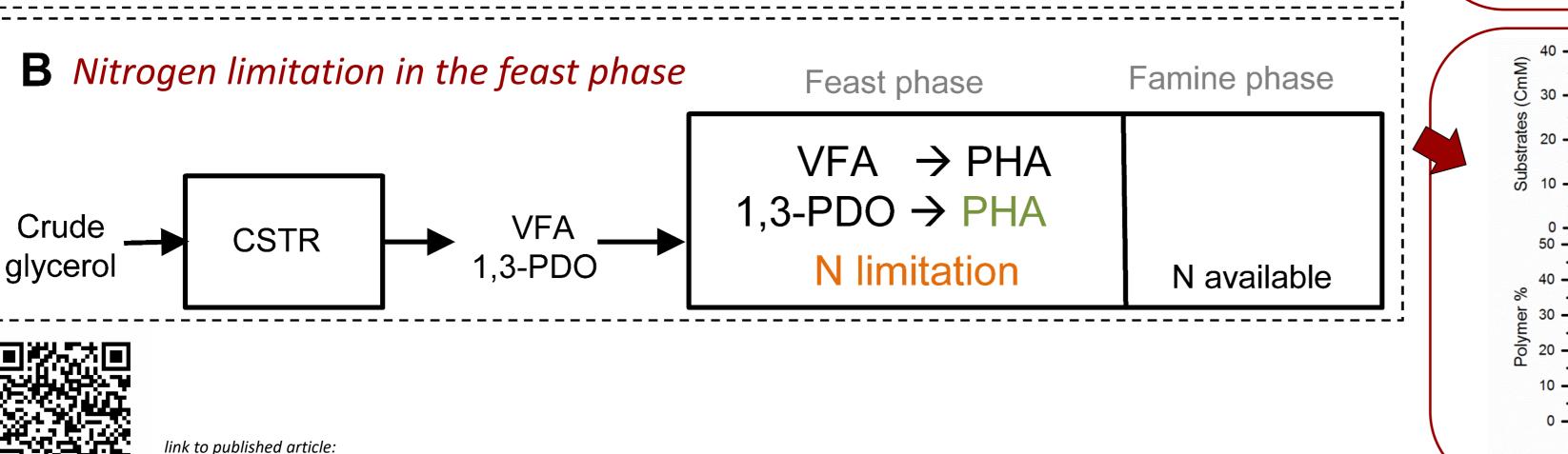
Strategies for PHA production from fermented crude glycerol

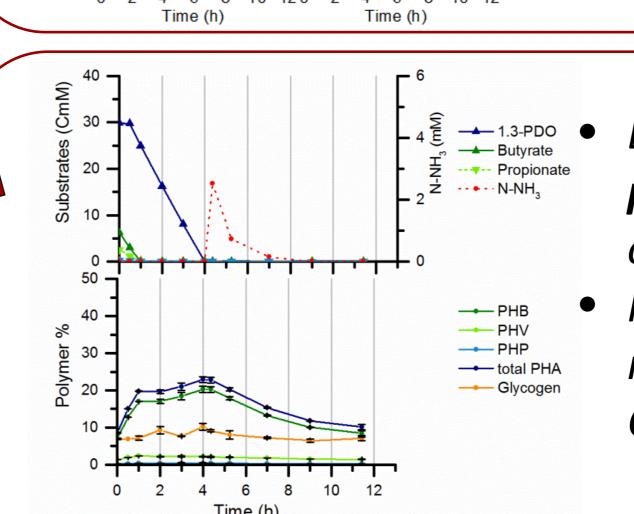
Strategy 1 - Conversion of VFA and 1,3-PDO to PHA - Nitrogen limitation during the feast phase





- Classical feast/famine enrichments are performed with nitrogen during the whole enrichment phase.
- This strategy did not lead to PHA production from 1,3-PDO during the accumulation phase.

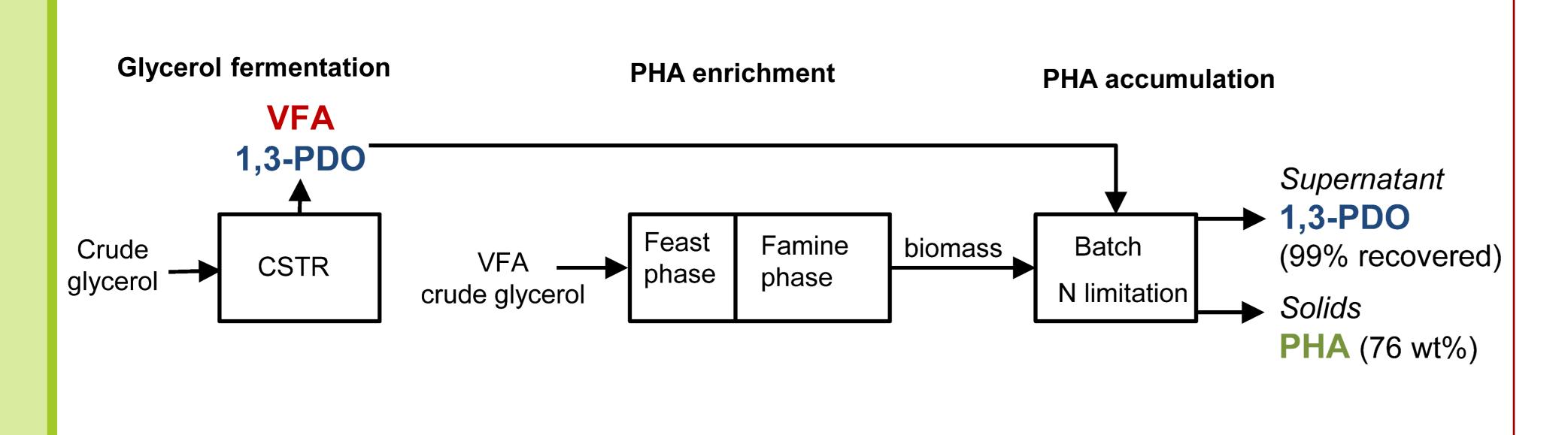




- By limiting the nitrogen during the feast phase, PHA production from 1,3-PDO was observed.
- Maximum PHA yields from 1,3-PDO were much lower than from VFA (0.21 vs 0.74) C_{mol} PHA/ C_{mol} Substrate, respectively).

Strategy 2 – Conversion of VFA to PHA with 1,3-PDO recovery

Can we avoid 1,3-PDO consumption by manipulating enrichment conditions?



- Selective conversion of VFA to 1,3-PDO was attained by not supplying 1,3-PDO during the enrichment phase.
- PHA yield was 0.99 C_{mol} PHA/ C_{mol} Substrate.
- The strategy converted a **fermentation by**product into PHA, a high value product.
- Potential to be applied to other biological fermentations.



ink to published article: Burniol-Figols et al., Water research 136 (2018): 180-191.

Burniol-Figols et al., Water research 128 (2018): 255-266

Acknowledgements

