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▶ To cite this version:

Chloé Soulard, Xiaojun Liu, André Pauss, Laura André, Thierry Ribeiro, et al.. Deciphering the effect of propionic acid on anaerobic digestion of sludge: gas production and microbial community structure. 18th IWA World Conference On Anaerobic Digestion, Jun 2024, Istanbul, Turkey. 18th IWA World Conference on Anaerobic Digestion CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, 2024. hal-04647849

HAL Id: hal-04647849 https://hal.science/hal-04647849

Submitted on 15 Jul2024

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Deciphering the effect of propionic acid on anaerobic digestion of sludge: gas production and microbial community structure

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CONTEXT

- Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a promising way for the volume reduction and the energy valorization of **sewage sludge**
- During AD, the organic monomers are converted into volatile fatty acids (VFA) like acetic, propionic, butyric and valeric acids
- The VFA accumulation in reactors, especially for propionic acid, could inhibit AD process and lead to reduced biogas production
- The inhibition induced by the molecules of propionic acid (HPro) and by pH reduction in the reactor should be dissociated
- Research is needed to understand this inhibition and identify the microbial biomarkers predicting the potential reactor failure

OBJECTIVE:

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To assess the impact of propionic acid (and its dissociated form, propionate in AD conditions) on biogas production and on microbial community shift in order to identify potential microbial biomarkers

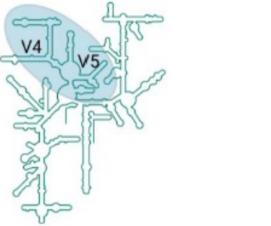
MATERIALS AND METHODS



Biochemical methane potential (BMP) test using AMPTS II

Amendment at the beginning of the incubation:

- Propionic acid (HPro)
- Sodium propionate (NaPro)
- Equivalent pH by adding HCl
- Equivalent Na⁺ and Cl⁻ concentration by adding NaCl

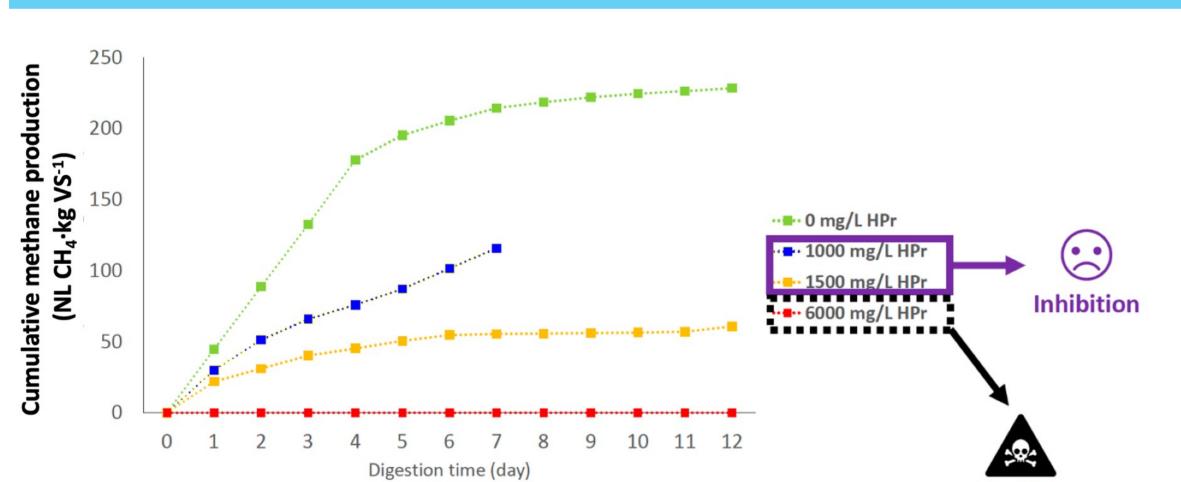


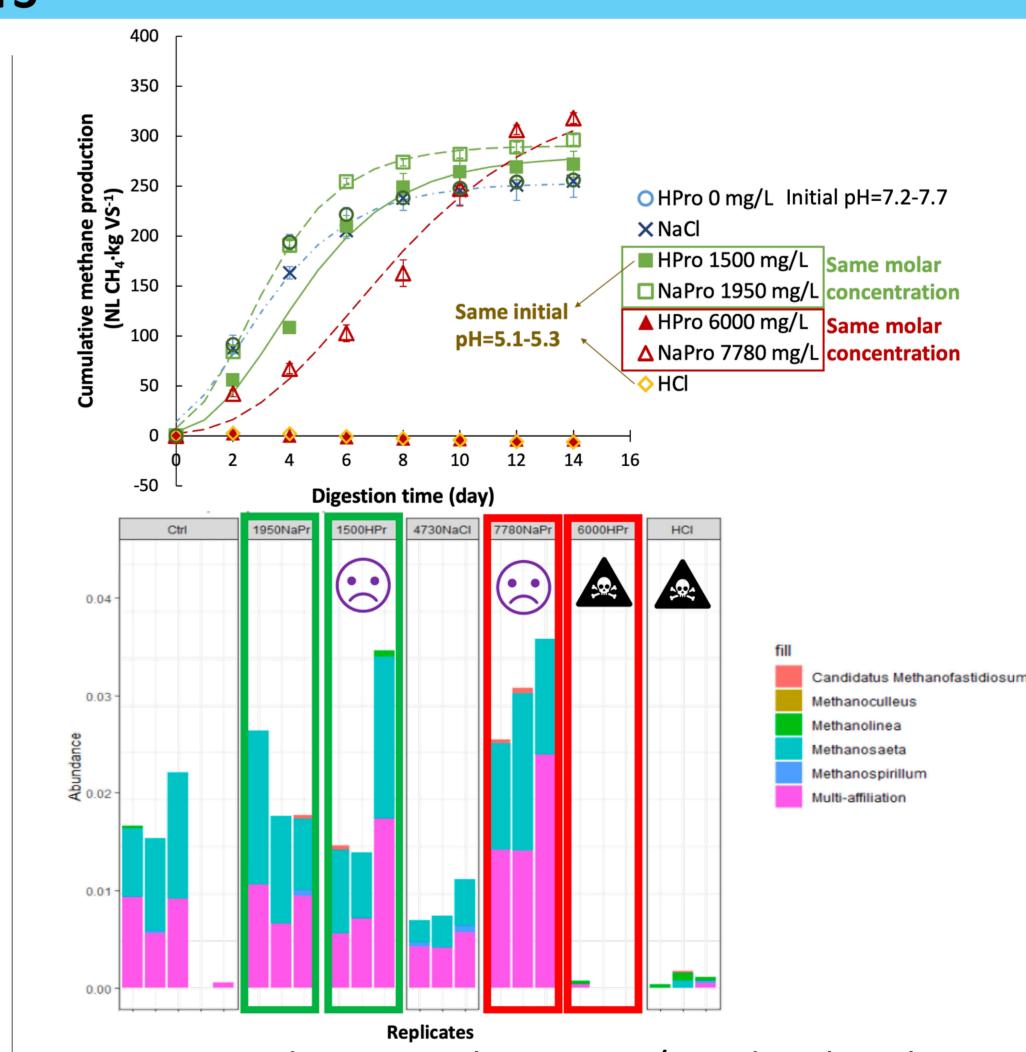
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Sacrifice of reactors for microbial community analysis to identify biomarkers

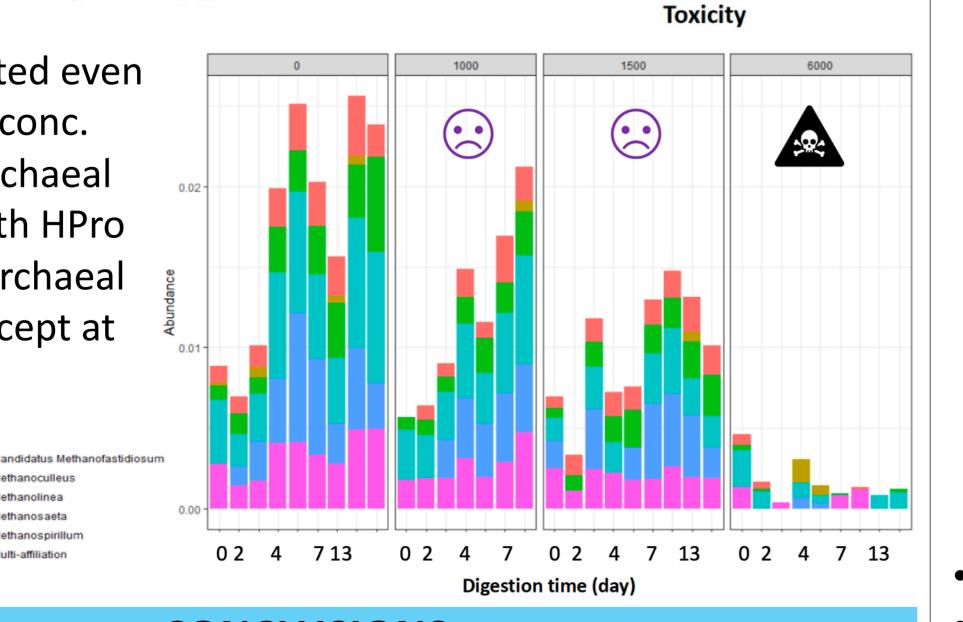
- DNA extraction (NucleoBond[®] RNA Soil kit and DNA co-elution set)
- PCR of V4-V5 regions of the 16S rRNA gene of bacteria and archaea
- Sequencing with Ion torrent PGM technology (Life Technologies, US)
- V4 regions reads analysis with Galaxy platform on the "INRAE Migale11 bioinformatics platform servers", using the FROGS pipeline





RESULTS

- Inhibition started even at lower HPro conc.
- Decrease of archaeal abundance with HPro
- Resilience of archaeal community except at 6 g HPro/L



CONCLUSIONS

- Inhibition is likely due to the pH decrease caused by the dissociation of the propionic acid
- Reactors could tolerate high NaPro concentrations up to 6 g/L
- Further validation on larger scale and in continuous feeding mode should be performed
- Further biostatistics should realized to identify potential biomarker
- No CH₄ production with 6 g HPro/L and with HCl at eq. pH
- Slight inhibition for eq. concentration in NaPro (7.78 g/L)
- No inhibition at 1.95 g/L NaPro
- Resilience of archaeal community with NaPro up to 7.78 g/L

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to program MOCOPÉE for funding this work. For more information https://inneauvation.fr/

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