



NWWC 2024
Winnipeg, Manitoba
November 3rd - 6th, 2024

The Recovery of Curdlan from Aerobic Granular Sludge Wastewater Treatment Systems

Adedoyin Adegunle

*MASc Candidate, School of Engineering
University of Northern British Columbia*

Supervisor: Dr. Oliver Iorhemen



"Wastewater treatment plants should be viewed as water resource recovery facilities."

- *World Bank*

Wastewater treatment and circular economy

The fundamental purpose of wastewater treatment is to remove pollutants.

- Organic matter (BOD, COD)
- Suspended solids
- Pathogenic microorganisms
- Nutrients (N & P)
- Toxic substances (heavy metals, organic compounds, etc)

Waste-to-wealth concept

Wastewater = water + **pollutants** (resources)

The common technology for wastewater treatment has been is the **Convectional Activated Sludge (CAS) Process**.

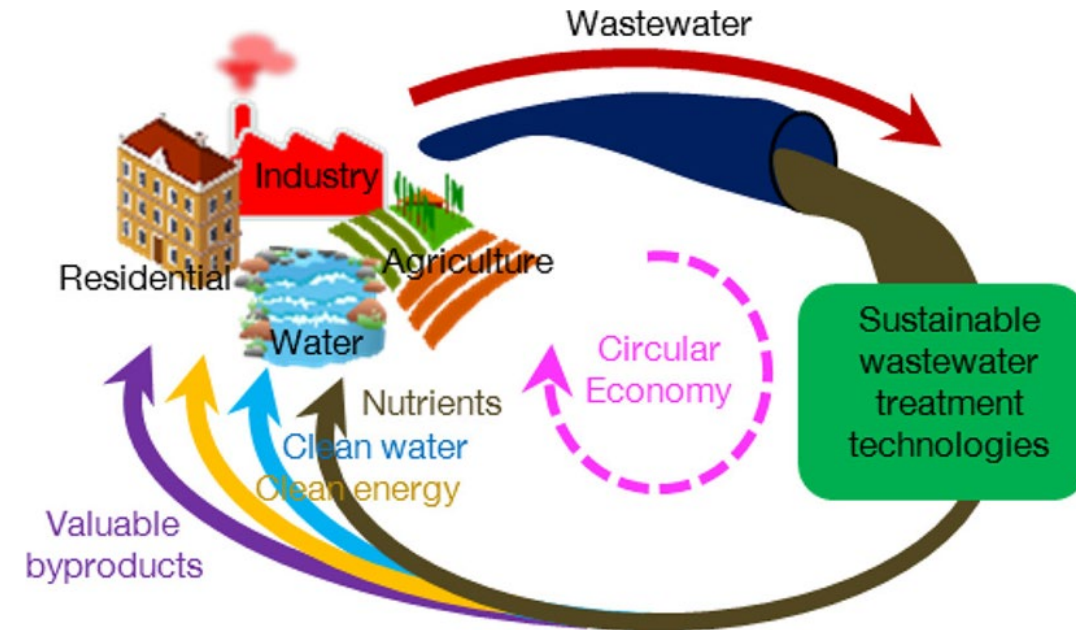
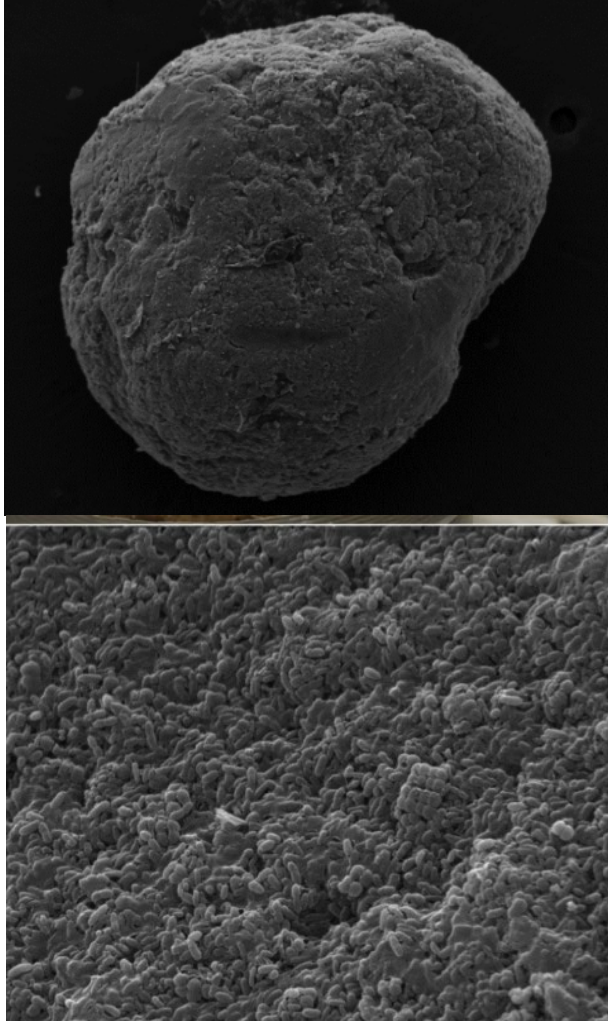


Fig 1: Graphical illustration of circular economy in wastewater sector

Source: [Clean Water](#) | [Gift Catalogue](#) | [World Vision Canada](#)

Aerobic granular sludge (AGS)



Aerobic granules - aggregates of microbial origin, which do not coagulate under reduced hydrodynamic shear, and which subsequently settle significantly faster than activated sludge

- True microbial biomass
- Minimum particle diameter ~ 0.2 mm
- AGS SVI_5 is comparable to SVI_{30} of typical activated sludge



SVI₅

Fig 2: SEM images of AGS

Extracellular Polymeric Substance (EPS) in the Granule Matrix

- ❑ The aerobic granule structure exhibits high EPS content
- ❑ EPS is a naturally occurring biopolymer - both renewable & biodegradable
- ❑ EPS forms a hydrogel matrix as a dense network that contributes to the strength and stability of granules
- ❑ High EPS content of AGS offers a great opportunity to recover valuable resources from waste aerobic granules

Conventional treatment and AGS treatment

Compared to CAS, AGS offers:

- Outstanding settleability
 - **SVI = 30 – 50 mL/g**
 - **Settling velocity = AGS - 35 m/h; CAS <10m/h**
- Diverse microbial community
- High removal efficiency for both carbon & nutrients
- High biomass retention – **MLSS 8,000 – 15,000 mg/L**
- Ability to withstand high organic loading
- Small footprint requirement – **Up to 75% footprint reduction**
- Saves energy – **up to 50%**
- Tolerance to toxicity

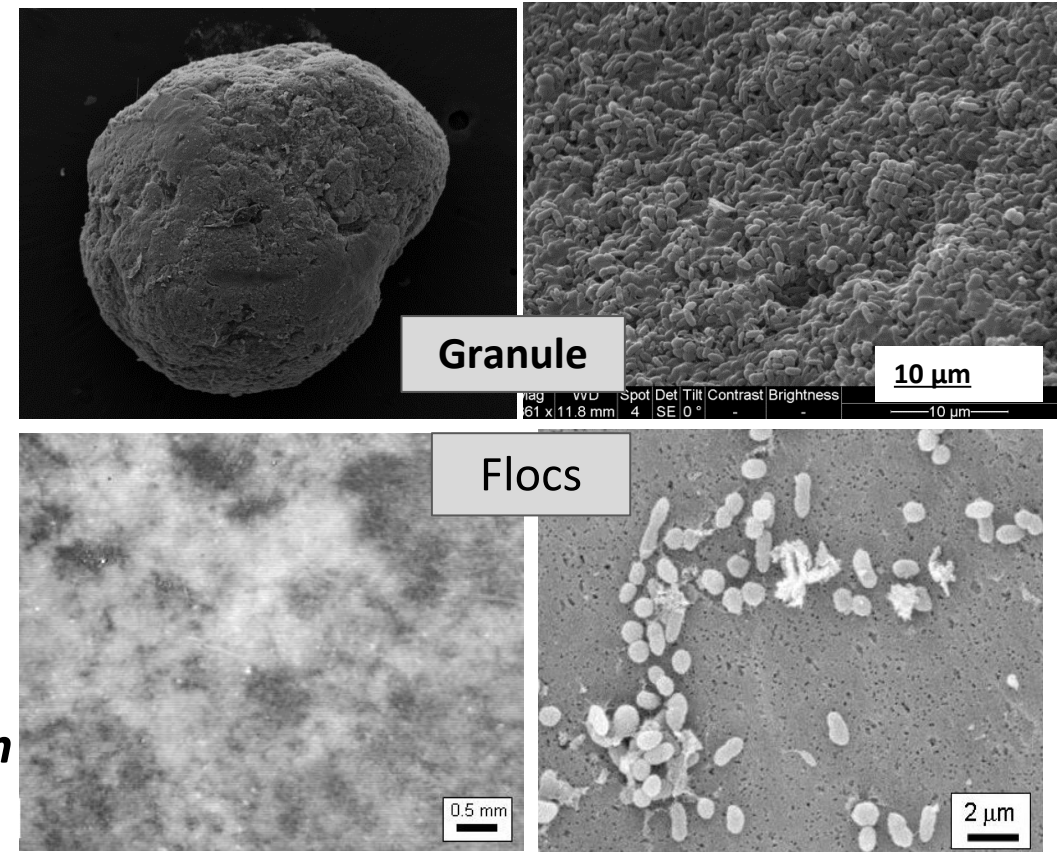


Fig 3: SEM images of AGS and CAS

Iorhemen, O.T., Zaghoul, M.S., Hamza, R.A., Tay, J.H. (2020). *J. Environ. Chem. Eng.*, 8(2): 103681.

Resource recovery from AGS

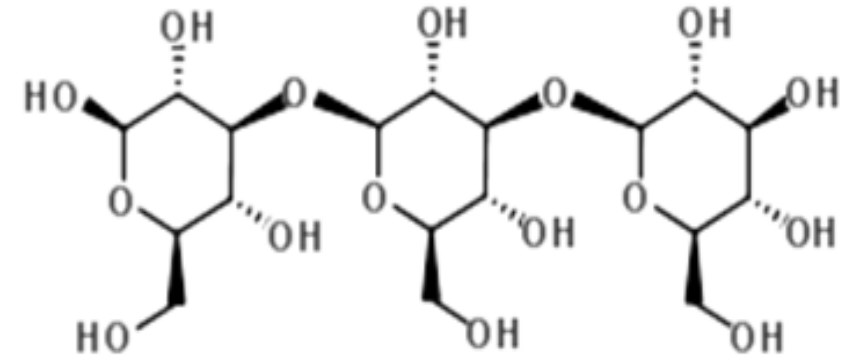
- ❑ Phosphorus
- ❑ Alginate-like exopolysaccharides (ALE)
- ❑ Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs)
- ❑ Tryptophan
- ❖ **Recently, curdlan has been identified in the aerobic granule matrix.**



Source: <https://www.thesourcemagazine.org/ostaras-circular-approach-to-phosphorus-recovery/>

Curdlan

- Water-insoluble
- Linear exopolysaccharide
- Consists of glucosyl residues interconnected by β -1,3 glycosidic bonds.
- Produced by bacteria such as *Agrobacterium* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp., *Bacillus* sp.
- Thermal stability (80 - 100°C)
- Water-holding capacity



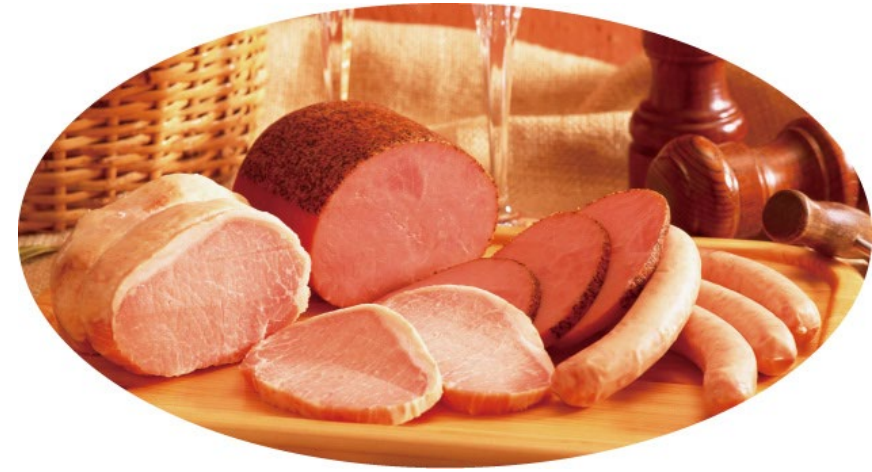
Chemical structure of curdlan



Industrial applications

❑ Food industry

- *thickening agent or fat-mimic substitute*
- *Water holding capacity for meat processing (ham and sausages)*
- *Texture modifier in dairy and noodles*



❑ Pharmaceutical industry

- *Antitumor activity*
- *Antiviral effect*
- *Prebiotic function*



<https://www.idbs.com/2018/06/the-future-of-biologics-drug-development-is-today/>
https://oft.organo.co.jp/english/product/curdlan_cd/

Industrial application

❖ Cosmetic industry

- *Moisturizing*
- *Incense agents*
- *Chemosensor preparation*

❖ Engineering applications

- *Grouting agent in soils*
- *Adsorbent for contaminated soil remediation*
- *Superplasticizer in concrete mixtures*



Current issues and research prospects

Approval of US Food and Drug Administration for curdlan use in the food industry – 2005

Rise in demand for curdlan both in North America and Europe (*Yuan et al., 2021; Zhai et al., 2017*).

Current global market value – over 102 billion USD (*Bali, 2024*) *Cognitive Market Research*

This research could contribute to the curdlan market

Curdlan from wastewater

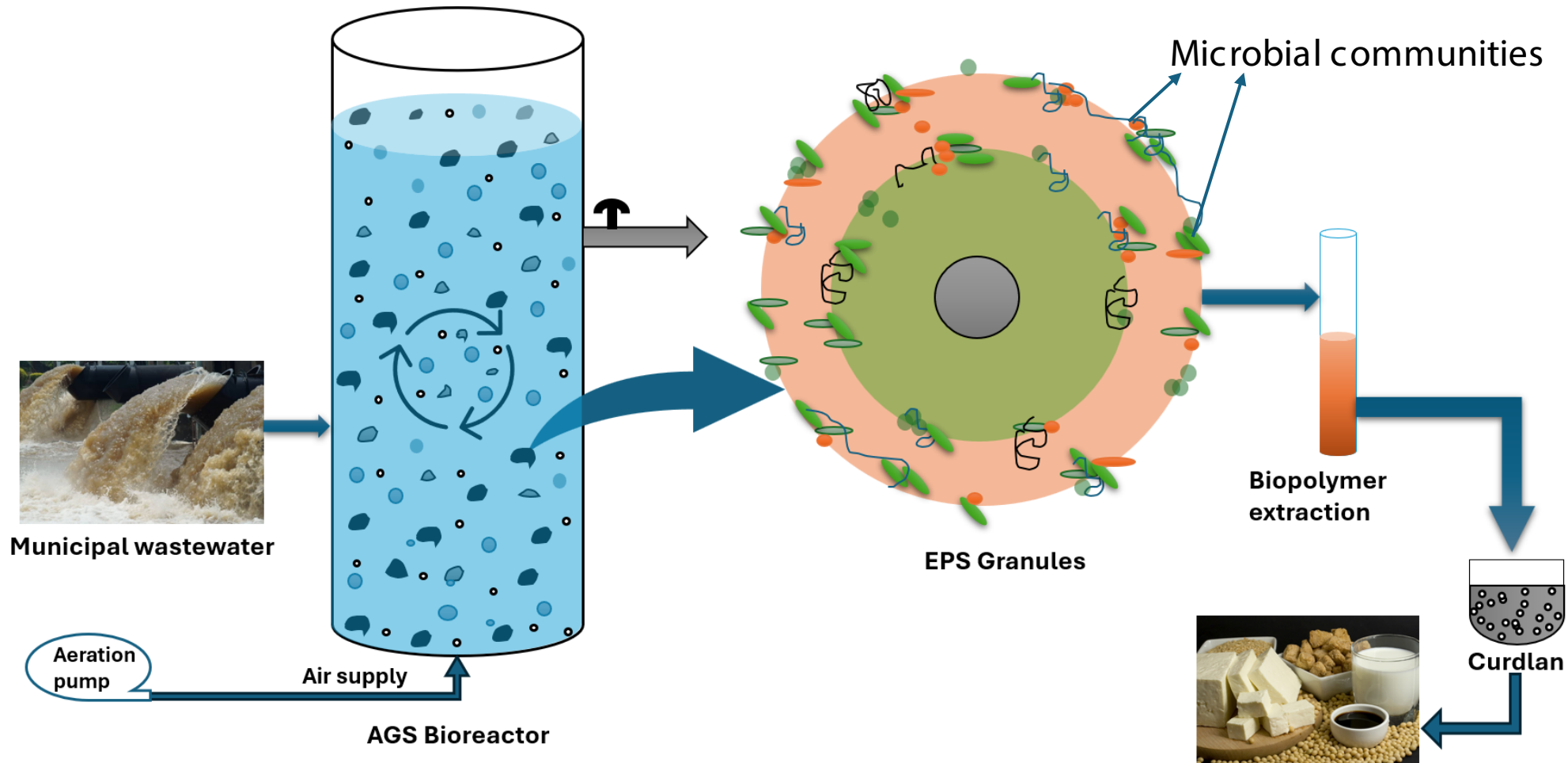
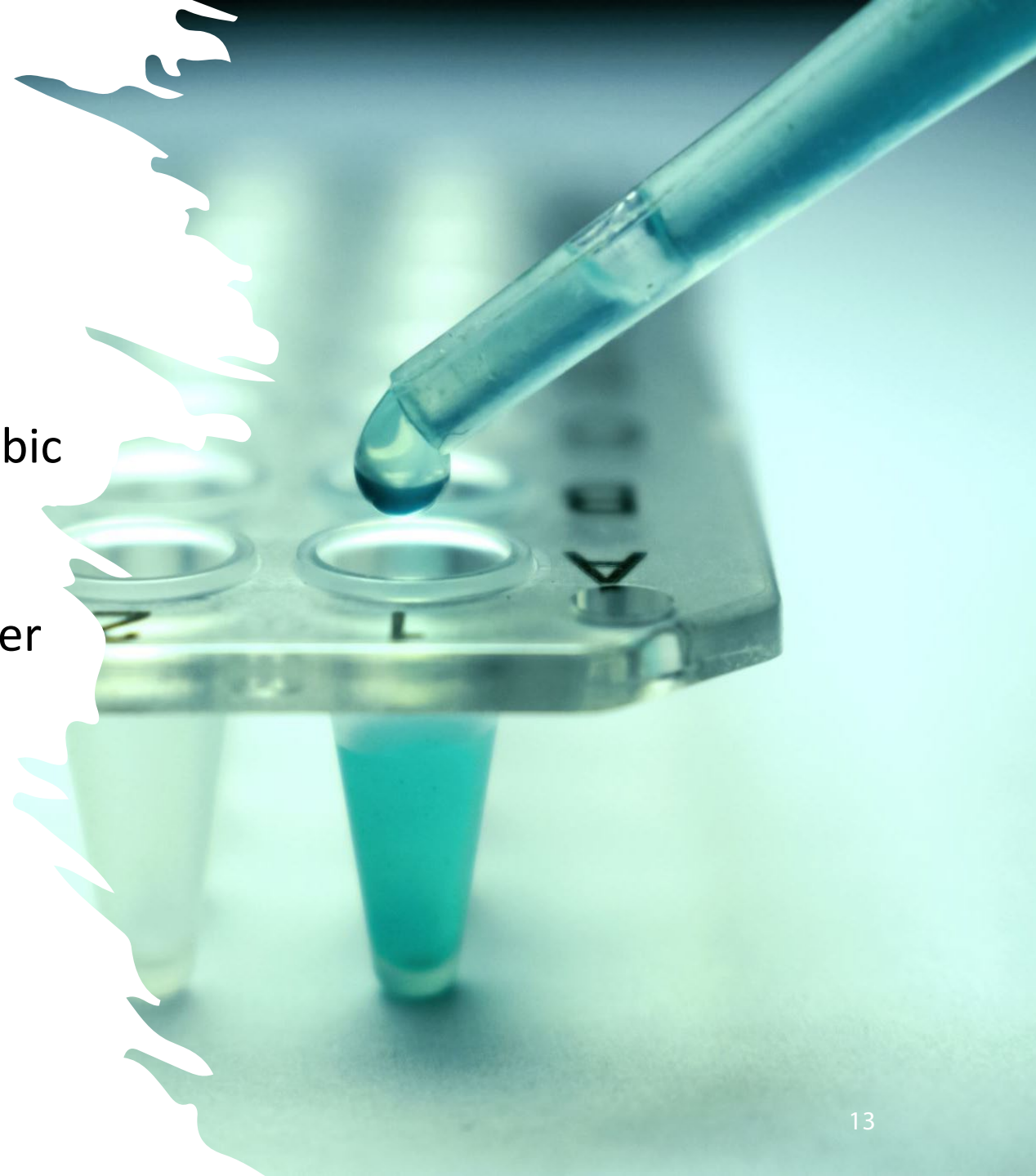


Fig 4: Graphical illustration of resource recovery from wastewater.

Research objective

To optimize the biosynthesis of curdlan in aerobic granule matrix, while maintaining efficient wastewater treatment in AGS-based wastewater treatment systems.



Experimental set-up



Fig 5a: Bioreactor during aeration phase



Fig 5b: Bioreactor during settling phase

Aerobic granules development

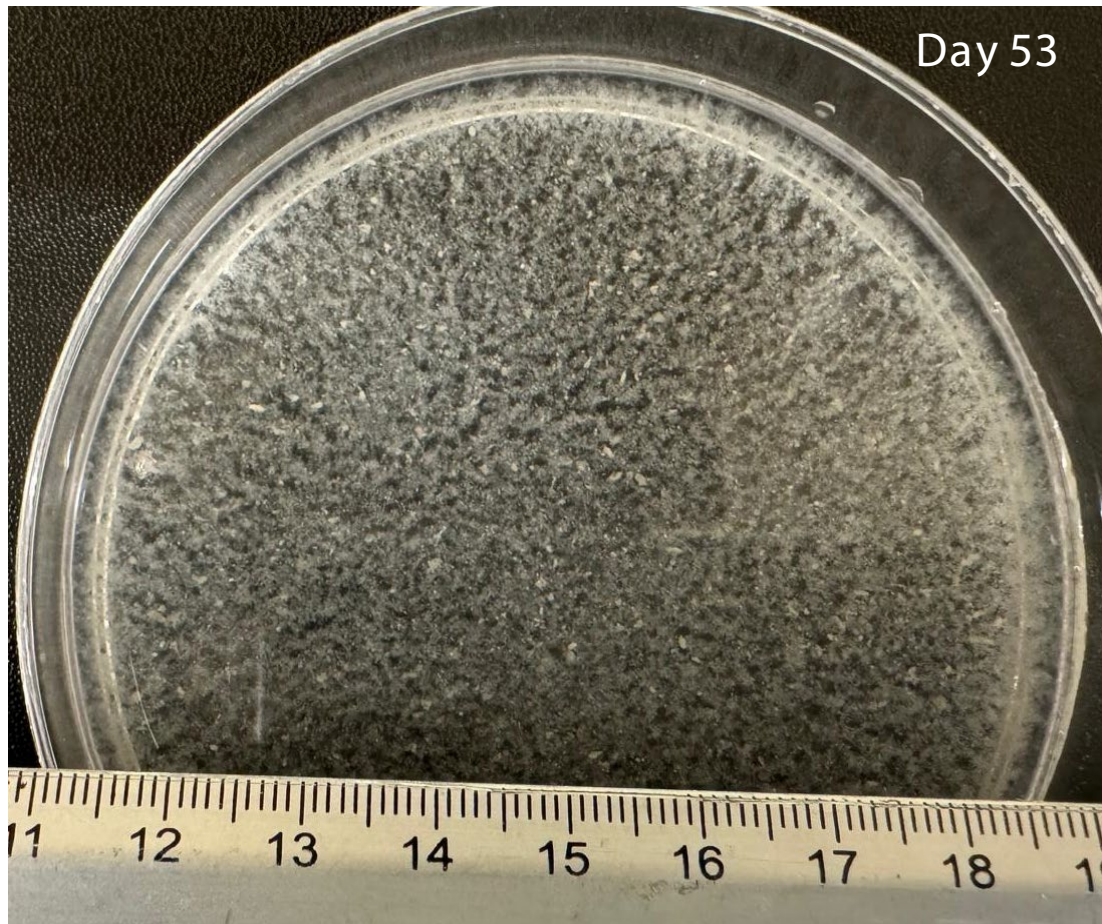


Fig 6a: Image of early stage of aerobic granules development.

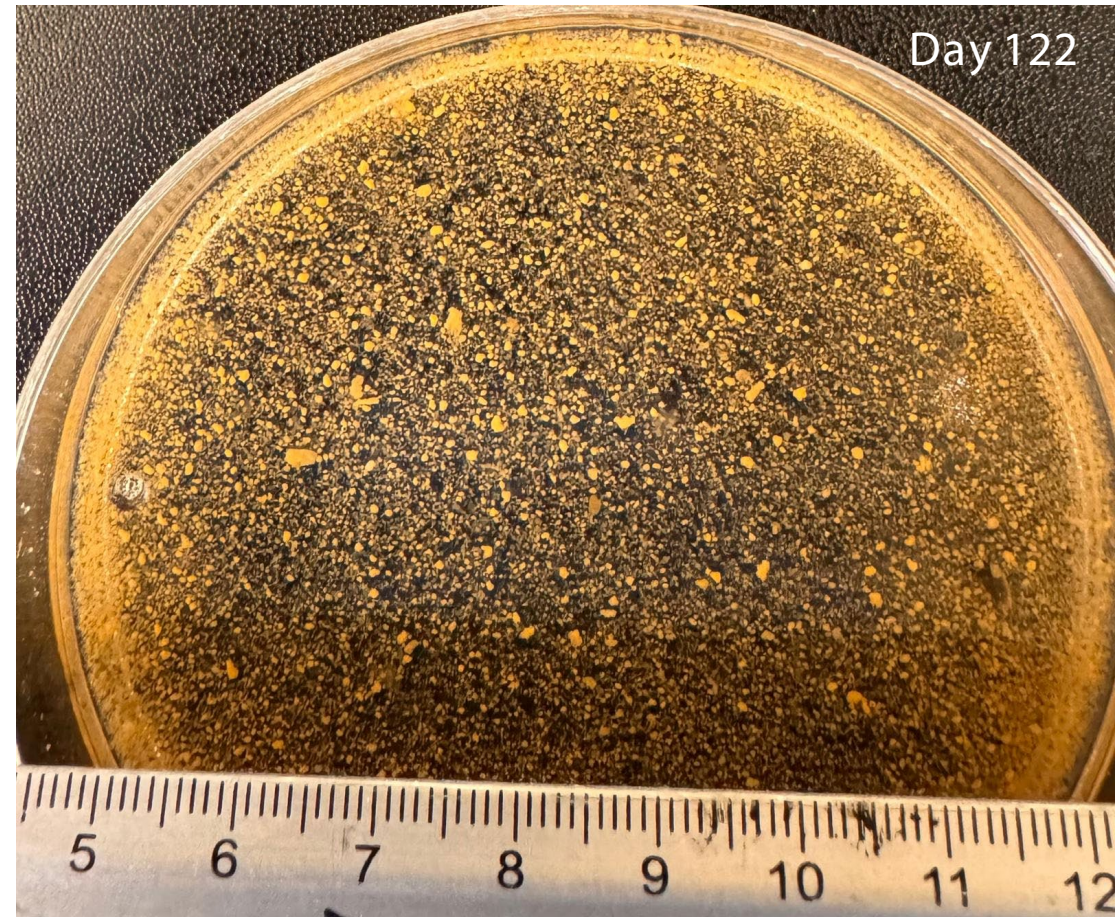


Fig 6b: Image of recent development stage of aerobic granules.



Experimental factors

| Runs – 9 | Factors – 3 | Levels – 3 |

- Carbon-to-Nitrogen ratio
- Feeding strategy
- Organic loading rate (OLR)

AGS performance and biomass analysis



Biomass analysis – MLSS / MLVSS

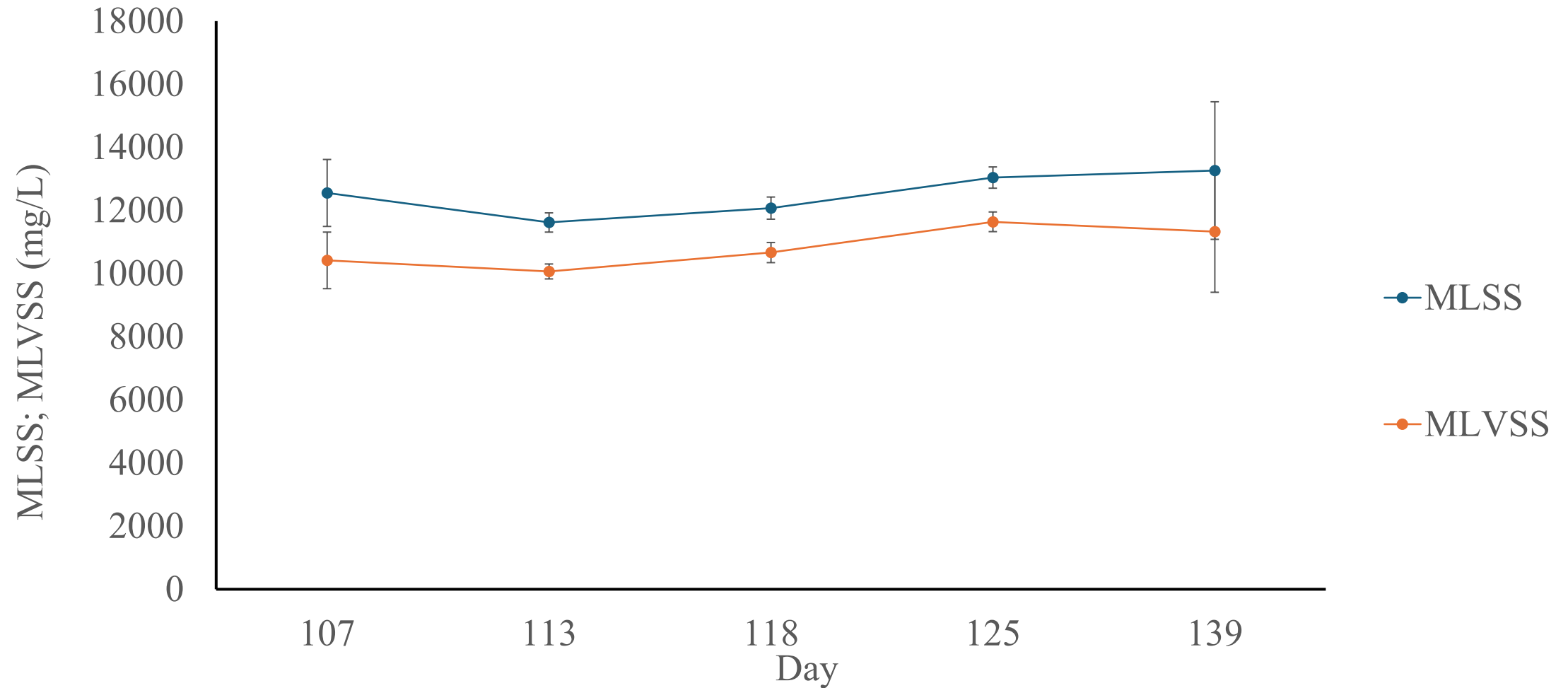


Fig 7: Bioreactor biomass concentration

Biomass - Settleability

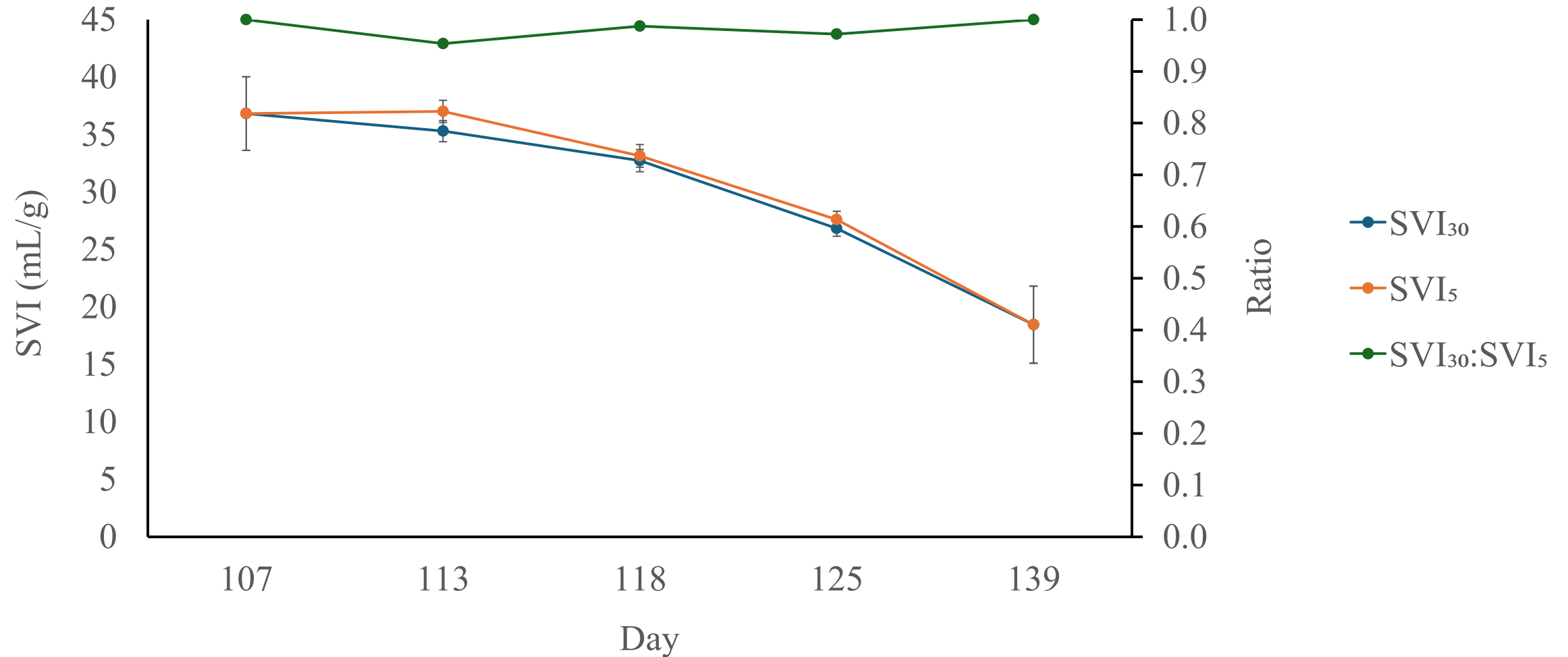


Fig 8 : Bioreactor biomass settleability

COD

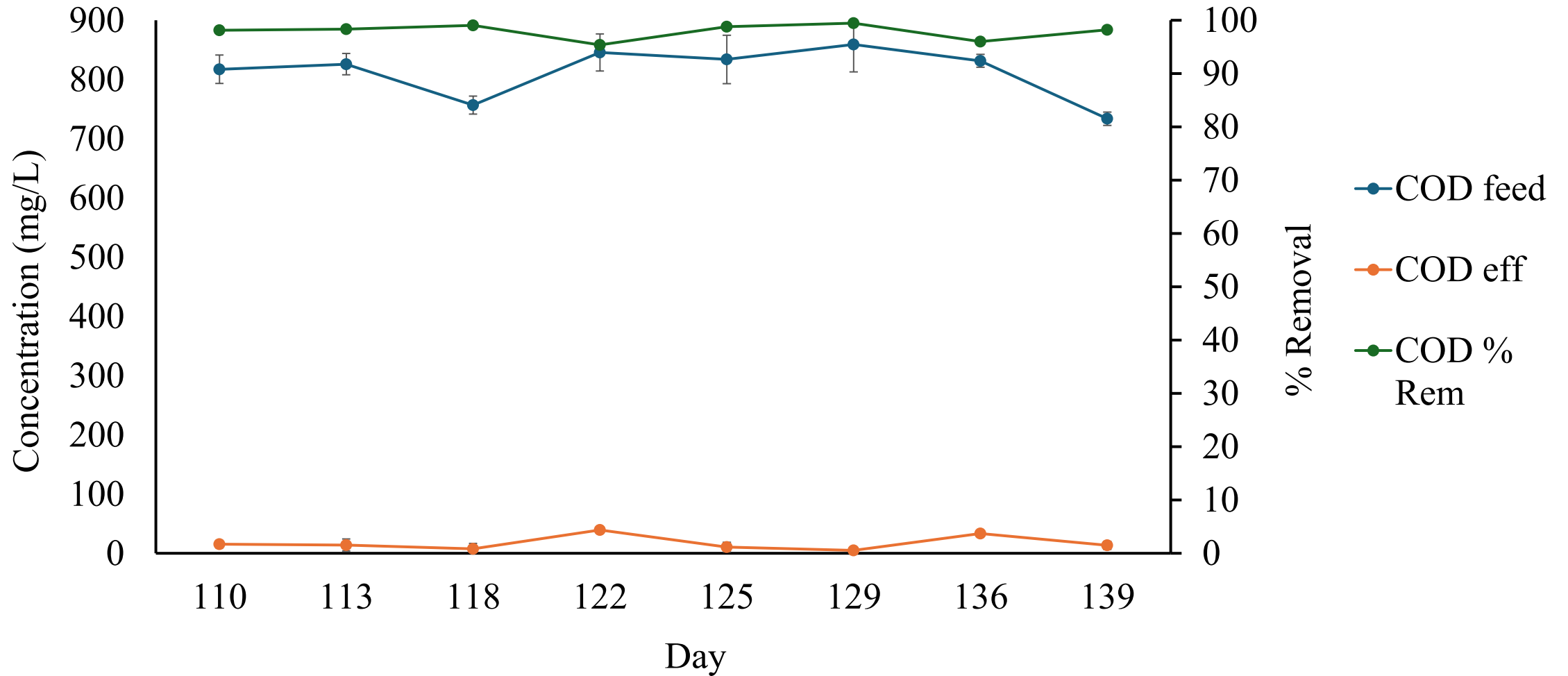


Fig 9: COD removal profile

Nitrogen

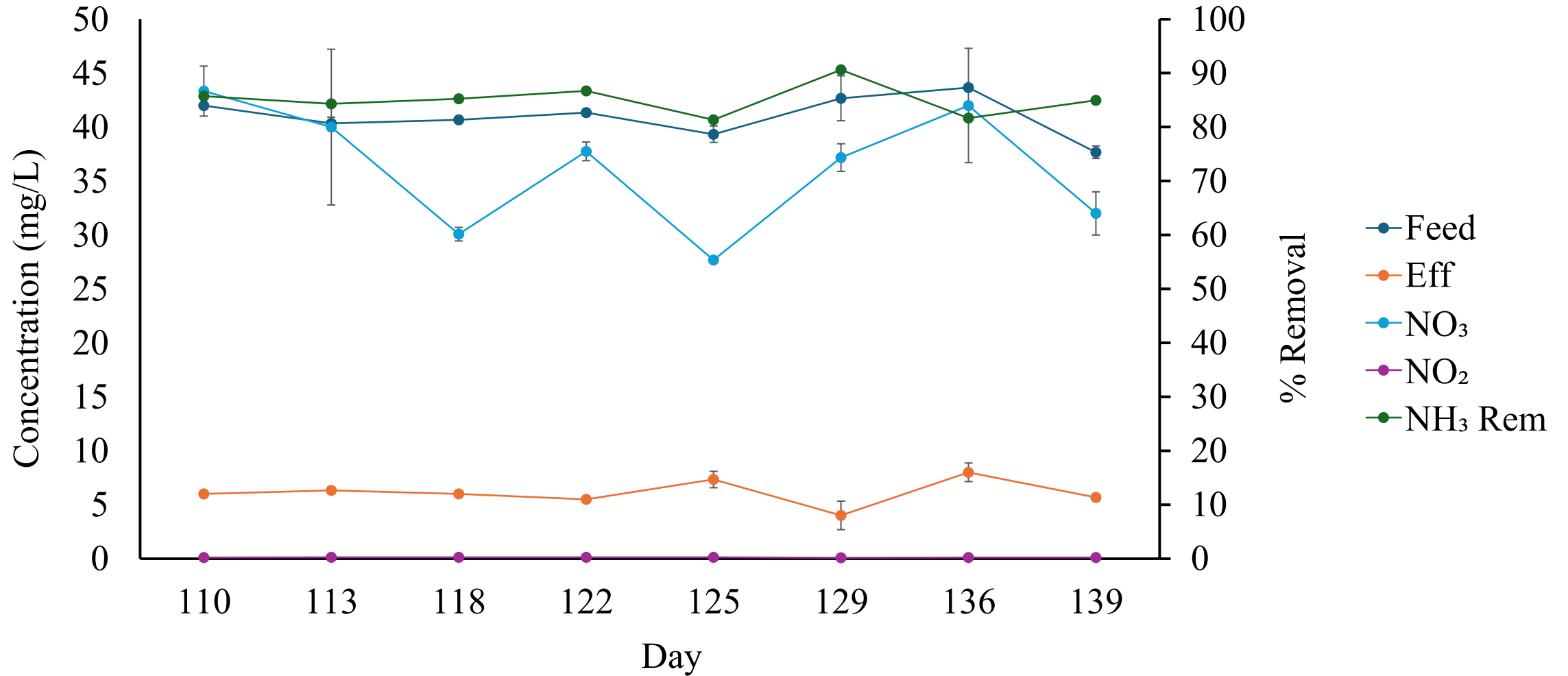


Fig 10: Nitrogen removal profile

Phosphorus

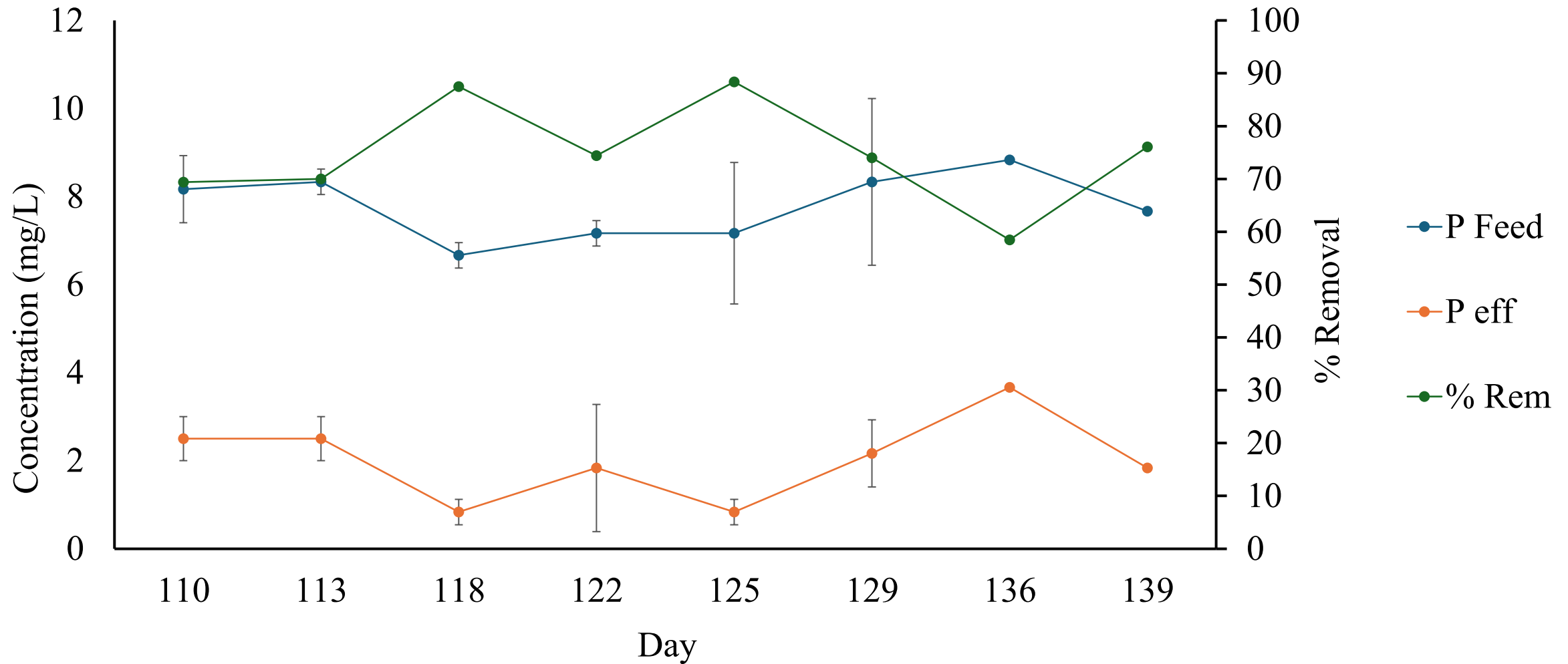


Fig 11: Phosphorus removal profile.

Curdlan from AGS

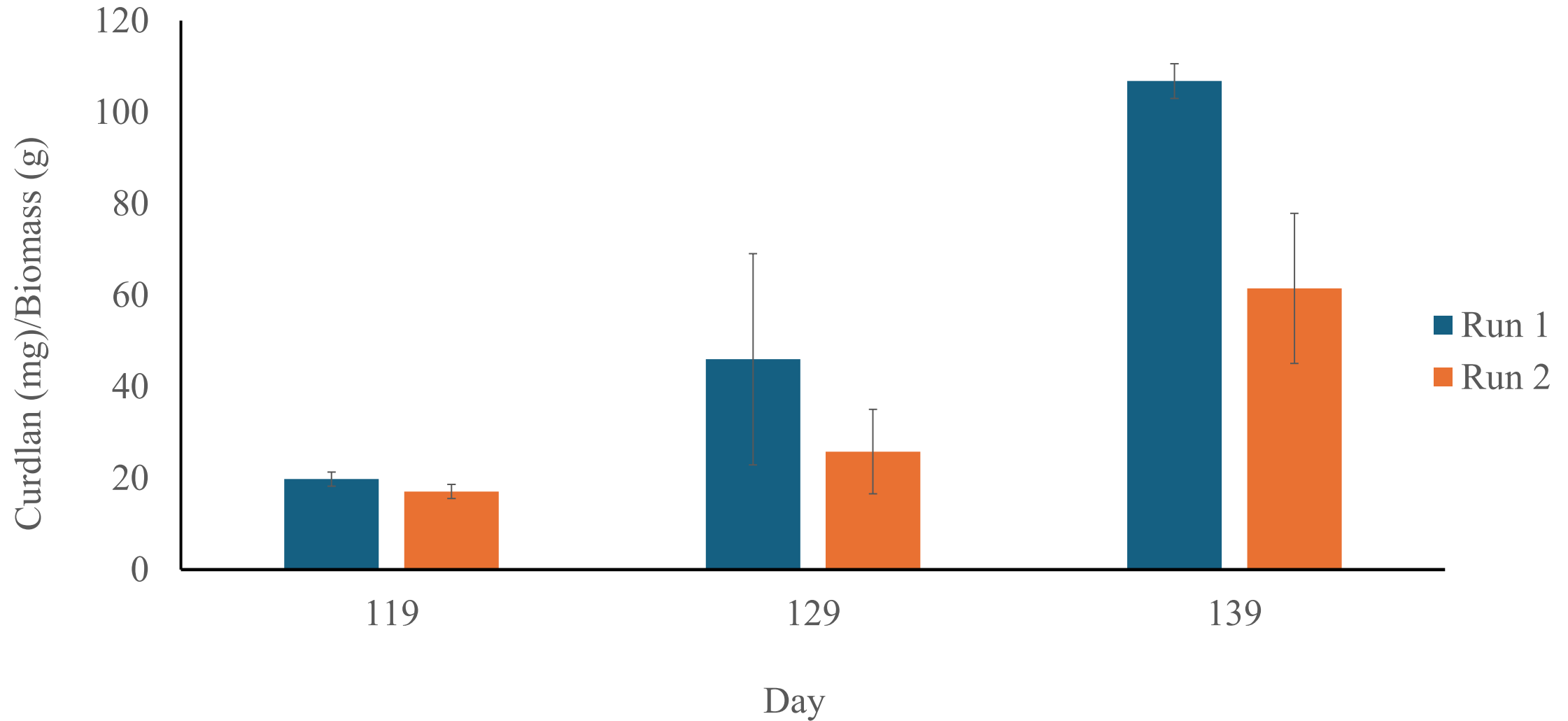


Fig 12: Curdlan recovered from aerobic granules

Curdlan from AGS



Fig 13a: Wet curdlan gel extract



Fig 13b: Dried curdlan gel extract

Conclusion

- Results from experimental runs 1 and 2 indicate that curdlan is biosynthesized in the aerobic granule matrix.
- Future experimental runs will provide further insight into optimizing curdlan biosynthesis from aerobic granule sludge.
- These findings further contribute to achieving biorefinery paradigm in wastewater treatment.

Acknowledgements



NSERC
CRSNG

***The Natural Sciences and Engineering
Research Council of Canada***

UNBC UNIVERSITY OF
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Faculty of Science and Engineering

Thank you!

References

- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation. Lipps WC, Braun-Howland EB, Baxter TE, eds. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 24th ed. Washington DC: APHA Press; 2023.
- DSP, 2021. Sustainable Development: Yuen Long Effluent Polishing Plant https://www.ylepp.hk/eng/sd_AGSTWT.php.
- Eaton, A. D., Franson, M. A. H., Clesceri, L. S., Rice, E. W., & Greenberg, A. E. (2005). Standard methods for the examination of water & wastewater. 1.v-1.v.
- Guidechem, 2010. Curdlan, <https://www.guidechem.com/trade/curdlan-id3445873.html>
- Iorhemen, O.T. Wastewater treatment and reclamation using aerobic granular sludge membrane bioreactor (AGMBR). 58th CENTRAL Canadian Symposium on Water Quality Research; Toronto, ON., Canada; March 20 – 21, 2023
- <https://www.idbs.com/2018/06/the-future-of-biologics-drug-development-is-today/>
- Bali V. 2024. Available from: <https://www.cognitivemarketresearch.com/curdlan-market-report>
- Lin, Y. M., Nierop, K. G. J., Girbal-Neuhauser, E., Adriaanse, M., & van Loosdrecht, M. C. M. (2015). Sustainable polysaccharide-based biomaterial recovered from waste aerobic granular sludge as a surface coating material. Sustainable Materials and Technologies, 4, 24–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SUSMAT.2015.06.002>
- Qiang, L., Yumei, L., Sheng, H., Yingzi, L., Dongxue, S., Dake, H., Jiajia, W., Yanhong, Q., & Yuxia, Z. (2013). Optimization of Fermentation Conditions and Properties of an Exopolysaccharide from Klebsiella sp. H-207 and Application in Adsorption of Hexavalent Chromium. PLOS ONE, 8(1), e53542. <https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0053542>
- Shih, I. L., Yu, J. Y., Hsieh, C., & Wu, J. Y. (2009). Production and characterization of curdlan by Agrobacterium sp. Biochemical Engineering Journal, 43(1), 33–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.BEJ.2008.08.006>
- Tavares Ferreira, T. J., Luiz de Sousa Rollemberg, S., Nascimento de Barros, A., Machado de Lima, J. P., & Bezerra dos Santos, A. (2021). Integrated review of resource recovery on aerobic granular sludge systems: Possibilities and challenges for the application of the biorefinery concept. Journal of Environmental Management, 291, 112718. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JENVMAN.2021.112718>.