



# Effects of carbon source in nutrient assimilation of purple phototrophic bacteria

## Introduction

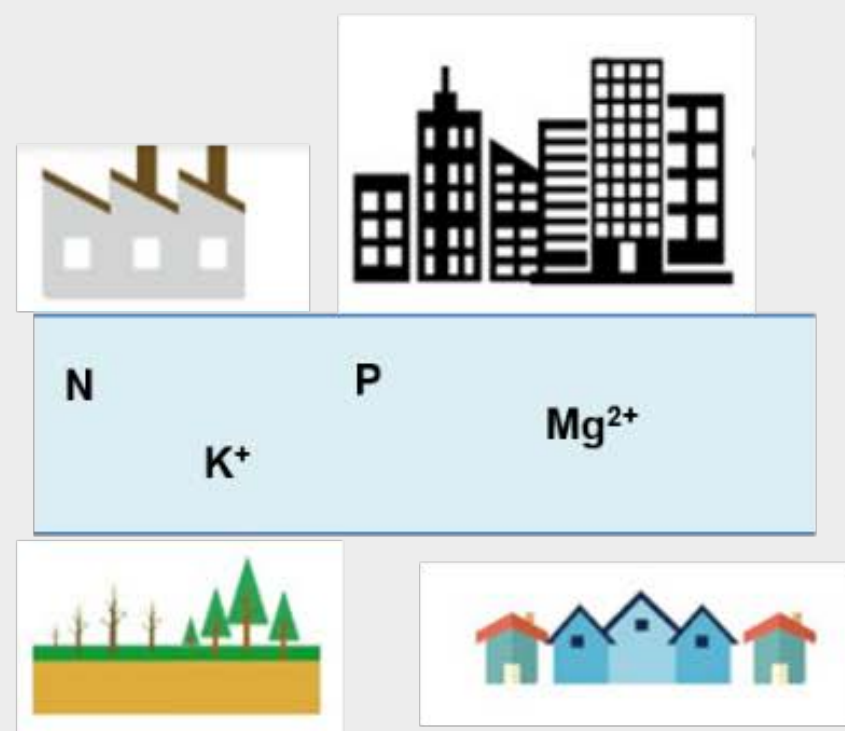
The concept of “sustainability” is receiving increasing attention from the public, water utilities, and suppliers. Many wastewater treatment processes in practice today are not feasible from both economic and environmental viewpoints, because the efficiency of nutrient recovery is usually low and highly energy intense. Purple phototrophic bacteria (PPB) have proven to be capable of reducing chemical oxygen demand (COD), and removing ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ ), and orthophosphate ( $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$ ) from domestic wastewater (Hulsen et al. 2014). However, this can only be achieved by the addition of an external carbon source, which would obviously increase cost.

## Objectives

PPB are anaerobes and can grow via a range of metabolism modes by utilising different substrates in the growth medium. In this studies, PPB were grown under photoheterotrophic mode by using different carbon sources to study how growth and nutrient assimilation ( $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$  and  $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$ ) of mixed PPB culture were affected when different types of carbon source were used. The three carbon sources were chosen due to the differences in the carbon oxidation state.

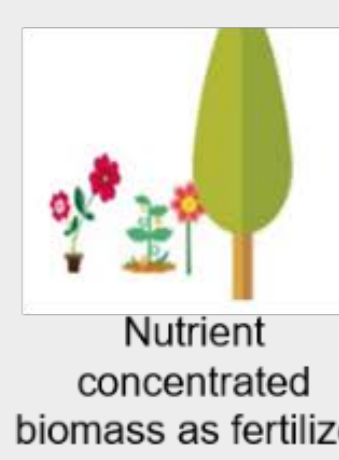
## The Concept

Dilute nutrient stream



Phototrophic bacteria

Concentrated nutrient stream



Nutrient concentrated biomass as fertilizer



Reusable stream with low nutrient content



Side product such as single cell protein



Figure 1: Pre-nutrient assimilation (diluted stream)



Figure 2: Post-nutrient assimilation (concentrated stream)

## Summary and Conclusions

- PPB grown in succinic acid achieved the best performance among the three carbon substrates with the highest ammonia removal (Figure 3a), and highest orthophosphate removal (Figure 3b), while consuming less SCOD than sodium acetate.
- Succinic acid may be used as a carbon source to aid PPB-mediated removal of N and P in wastewater treatment processes, however it is not as cost effective an option as sodium acetate.

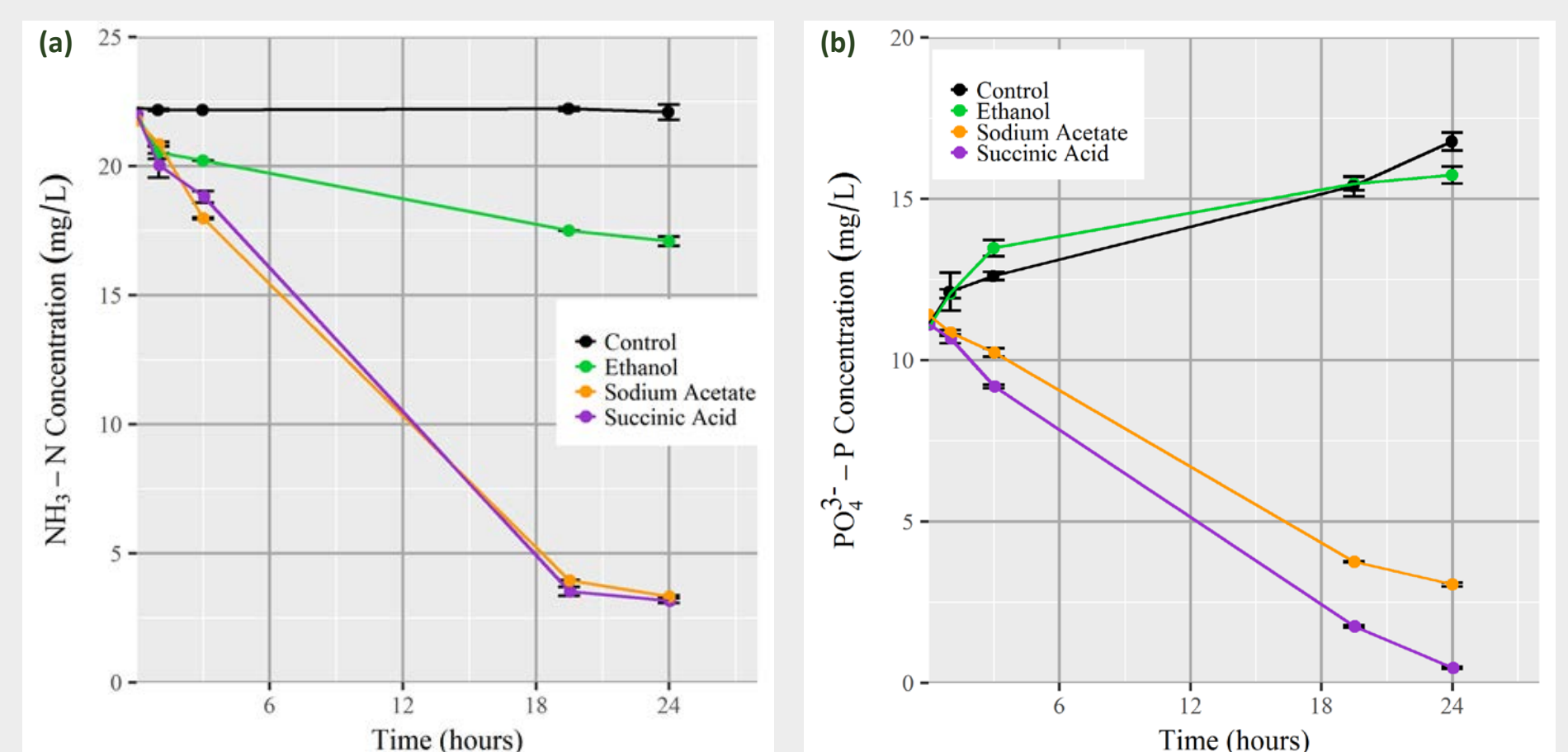


Figure 3: The effects of different carbon source on the (a) nitrogen and (b) phosphorus remaining in the PPB growth medium