



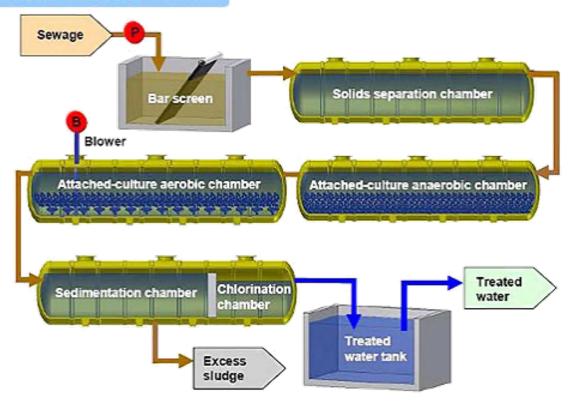
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USE OF GALDIERIA SULPHURARIA (CYANIDIOPHYCEAE, RHODOPHYTA) FOR WASTEWATER PHYTODEPURATION

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INTRODUCTION

General Process Flow



 Conventional wastewater treatment plants (WWTs) focus on mechanically removing suspended solids and reducing biological oxygen demand through activated sludge.

 The capacity of conventional technologies to degrade pollutants is limited, particularly in the case of heavy metals, extremely high nutrient loads, and xenobiotics. This leads to an accumulation of these substances in groundwater.

INTRODUCTION

The use of microalgae in wastewater treatment (WWT) systems has two main objectives:

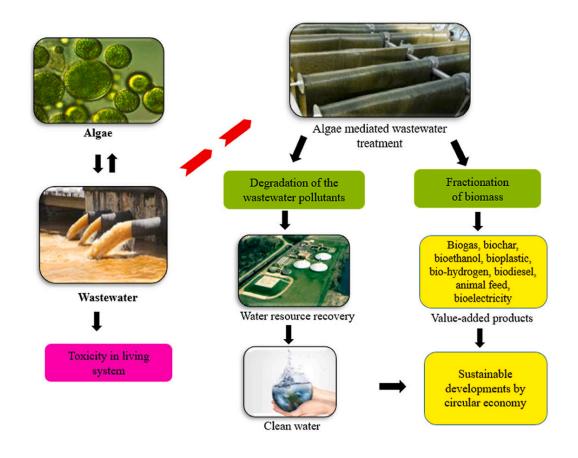
- (1) the direct adsorption or transformation of water contaminants
- (2) the improvement of the purification performance of bacterial systems

the provision of additional oxygen from photosynthesis

reducing the total energy costs of direct oxygen supply



indirect oxygen supply



Galdieria sulphuraria-ACUF427

- It grows in volcanic soils with temperatures up to 50 °C and high concentrations of sulphur
- These microalgae are able to switch from photoautotrophic to mixo-heterotrophic growth
- It is highly flexible and can adapt to pH levels as low as 5.5, even though it naturally exists in conditions with a pH below 2
- this microalga can tolerate temperatures up to 56°C

Galdieria sulphuraria

Scientific classification

(not classified): Archeplastida

Division: Rhodophyta

Class: Cyanidiophyceae

Order: Cianidiali

Family: Galdieriaceae

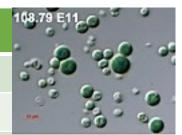
Genus: Galdieria

Species: G. sulphuraria

Binomial name

Galdieria sulphuraria

Merola et al., 1981





Galdieria sulphuraria-ACUF427

The efficacy of *Galdieria sulphuraria* in removing pollutants from wastewater has been evaluated in several studies in recent years:



- Galdieria sulphuraria can remove almost 100% of heavy metals from aqueous solutions, and bioabsorb precious metals even at very low concentrations.
- It can reduce the microbial load of various pathogens.
- It can operates a reduction in NH4-N concentrations from 71.4% to 99.8% and almost complete removal of PO4-P concentrations.

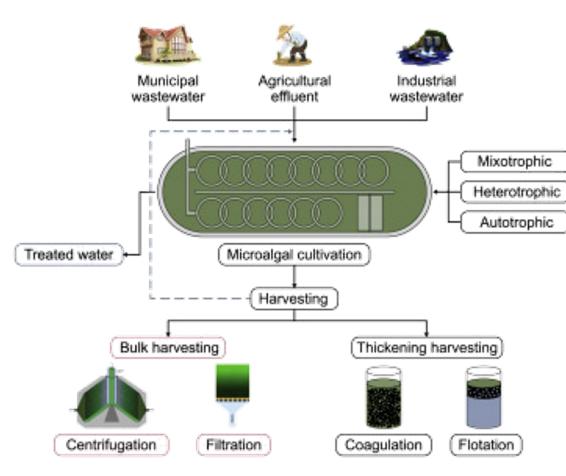
hotodegradation /photolysis Cell wall Vacuole-Biodegradation/ Contractile vacuole biotransformation Secretory protein Bioadsorption Golgi apparatus -/biosorption COP vesicles Mitochondria -Endoplasmic reticulum Bioaccumulation Ribosomes /bio-uptake Genetic material Nucleus -Chloroplast -Plasma membrane Pyrenoid Emerging contaminants Intermediate compounds

PHYTOREMEDIATION MECHANISMS

- Galdieria sulphuraria uses several mechanisms to phytoremediate wastewater, including bioabsorption, bioaccumulation and biodegradation.
- <u>Bioabsorption</u> is a passive process in which a biological material binds and concentrates contaminants in the water.
- Galdieria is used for waste detoxification by <u>Bioaccumulation</u>, where it absorbs substances and then accumulates or metabolizes them.
- <u>Biodegradation</u>, which involves the breakdown of complex compounds into simple and safe chemical elements. Basic biodegradation mechanisms can be divided into two categories: metabolic degradation, and cometabolism,

WATER TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

- Galdieria sulphuraria is considered an unrivaled microorganism candidate for various biotechnological applications in water treatment systems due to its unique extremophilic features.
- Potential applications of *Galdieria sulphuraria* in water treatment considering its characteristics:
- 1. Enormous **metabolic versatility** in the utilization of carbon sources (including a large range of sugars and alcohols) for heterotrophic growth.
- 2. Spherical shape with thick-walled cells
- 3. Remarkable acidophilic ability.
- 4. **High resistance** to high metal concentrations in aqueous solutions (even at low pH < 2.5)



60 128 mixotrophy 30 Dry matter, mg/mL (log) 64 Multiples of dry matter heterotrophy 15 10 6 3 autotrophy .5 0.6 0.3 10 15 20 5 Time, days

WATER TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

- Algal systems are classified as photoautotrophic, heterotrophic or mixotrophic according to their metabolic carbon/energy choices.
- Mixotrophic systems have the potential to meet their carbon and energy needs from either organic or inorganic chemicals.

CHALLENGES

Despite its potential in phytodepuration, the use of *Galdieria* sulphuraria poses some challenges that need to be addressed in order to optimise the effectiveness and scalability of this technology:

1 Optimising growth conditions

The growth and bioremediation effectiveness of *Galdieria sulphuraria* can be influenced by factors such as temperature, light, pH and nutrient concentration. It is important to optimise these conditions for best results.

2 Scalability

Scalability of *Galdieria* sulphuraria phytodepuration to large wastewater treatment plants

CONCLUSIONS

• Galdieira sulphuraria has been shown to be a promising alga for the removal of varius pollutants from wastewater and has several advantages over other methods of wastewater treatment

• It represents a potential and viable alternative to traditional wastewater treatment due to its lower operational and energy costs, as well as the ability to harvest a resource such as biomass

• The ability to use CO₂ emitted by other industrial plants for microalgae cultivation, thereby reducing atmospheric emissions, is an aadvantage of this approach.

