

# Optimisation and acclimatisation of *Chlorella vulgaris* grown on cow manure based digestate

SEMPRE-BIO

Shruti Katti\*, Erik Meers, Marcella Fernandes De Souza

Laboratory for Bioresource Recovery (Re-Source), Department of Green Chemistry and Technology, Ghent University, Coupure Links 653, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

\* Corresponding author, E-mail: shruti.katti@ugent.be

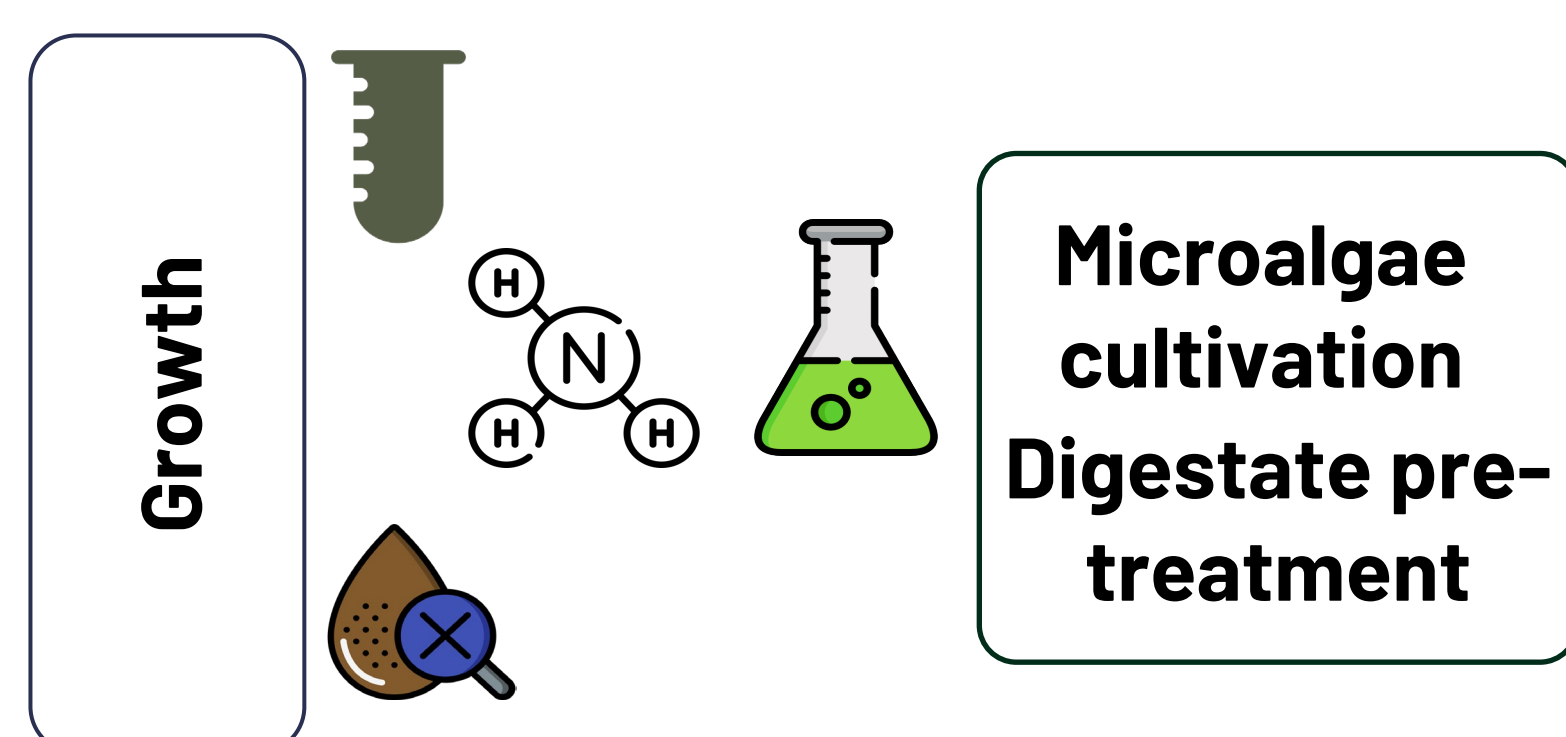
## SEMPRE-BIO Project

SEMPRE-BIO aims to demonstrate **innovative, cost-effective biomethane solutions** to help meet EU climate targets for 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050, while boosting biomethane technology adoption.

## Introduction

SEMPRE-BIO uses anaerobic digestion to produce biogas, with digestate as a by-product. This study explores growing *Chlorella vulgaris* on digestate for sustainable protein production, focusing on overcoming growth challenges caused by high ammonia and dark colour through pre-treatments like acclimatisation, stripping and clarification.

## Methodology



→ Aim to gradually reach a **15% digestate concentration** for microalgae cultivation in *Chlorella vulgaris*  
 → **Acclimatisation**  
 ✓ Evaluate the effect of:  
 ✓ **Nutrient** deficiency  
 ✓ **Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)** removal on algal growth.

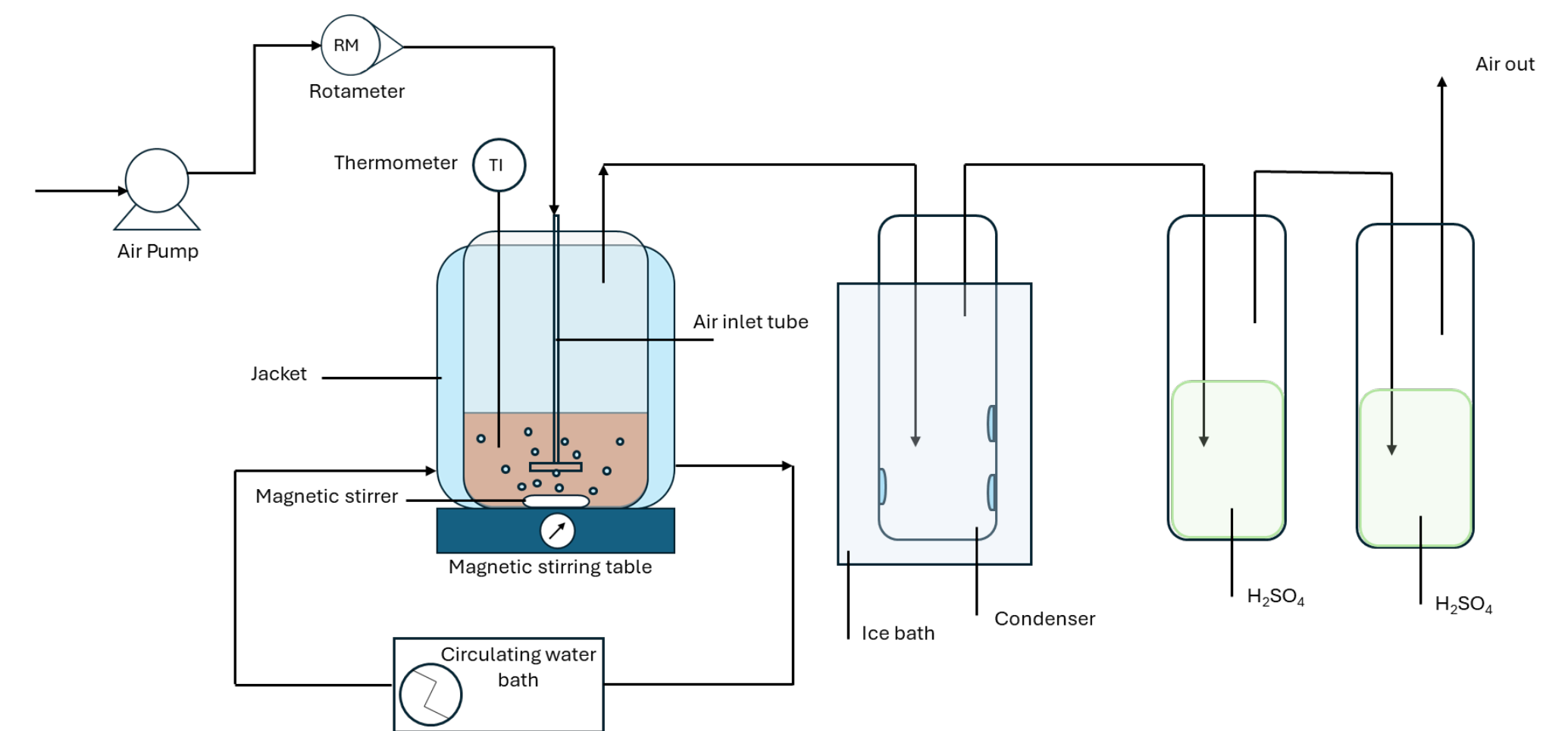


Fig 1. Experimental setup of ammonia stripping and scrubbing.

## Results

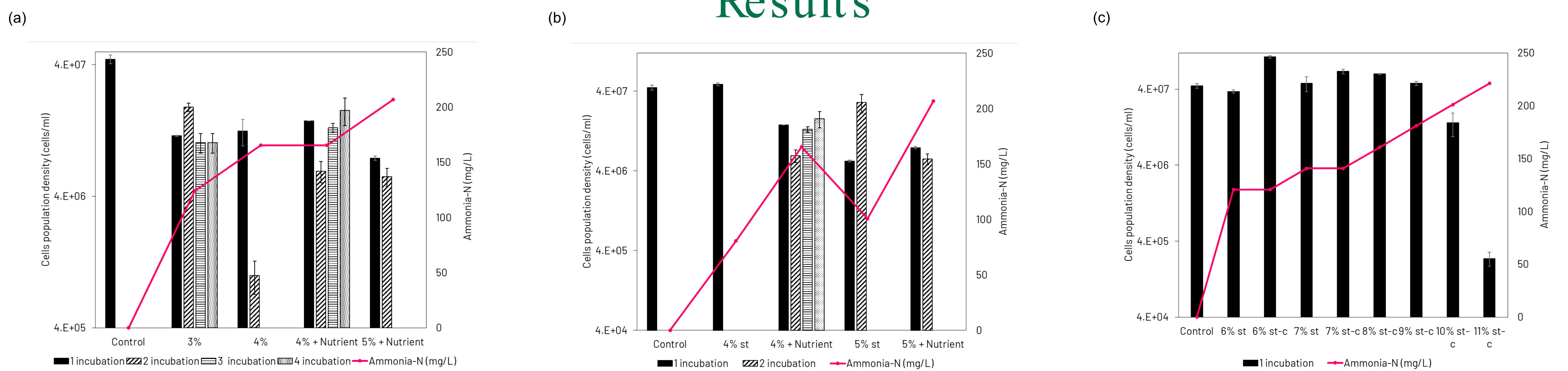


Fig 2. Growth performance of *C. vulgaris* across successive incubation cycles in increasing CMD concentrations. (a) (3–5% v/v) and the effect of nutrient supplementation with BBM/2 without N; (b) 4% and 5% stripped digestate, with comparison to nutrient-supplemented digestate and control; (c) stripped (st) and stripped-centrifuged (st-c) cow manure digestate at increasing concentrations (6%–11% v/v).

Tab 1. Turbidity measurement of digestate, stripped digestate and stripped-centrifuged digestate.

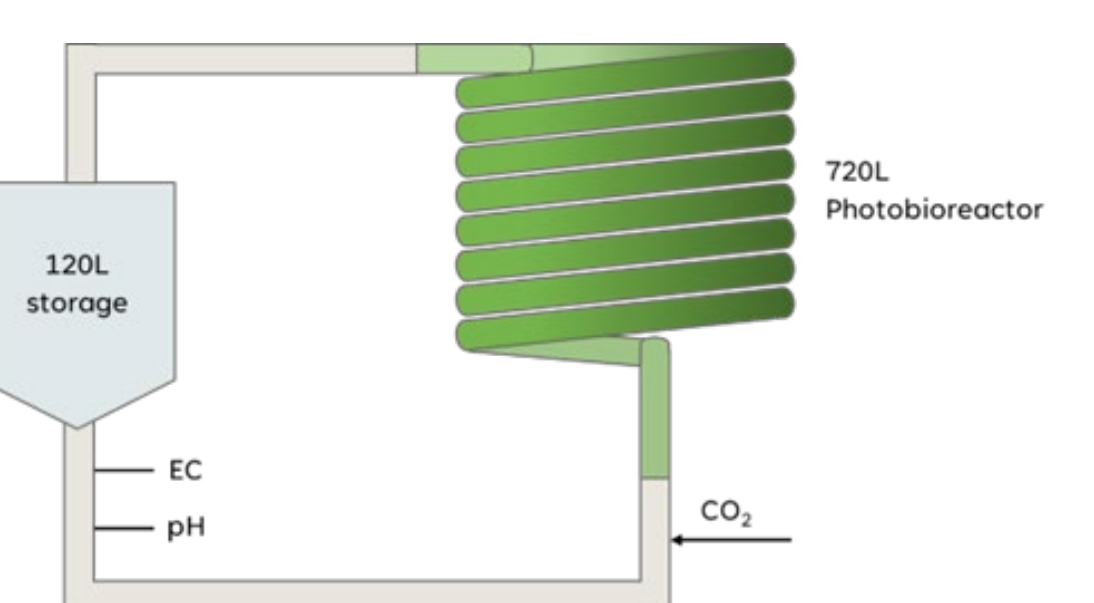
Control	1.2%	1.2% St	1.2% st-c	Unit
0.34±0.04	543±2.65	142.67±4.62	78.7±3.62	NTU

- **Nutrient addition not sufficient:** Supplementation improved biomass but did not achieve full acclimatisation.
- **Ammonia identified as primary limiting factor:** Growth inhibition increased above ~100–110 mg/L NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N.
- **Ammonia stripping improved growth:** ~55% NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> removal enabled successful acclimatisation at 4–5% CMD.
- **Turbidity limited light availability:** Stripped digestate remained visually dense → reduced light penetration and smaller cells.
- **Centrifugation significantly enhanced performance:** Clarified digestate enabled growth above control levels at 6–10% CMD. Stripping + clarification overcame both chemical (NH<sub>3</sub>) and physical (light) limitations.

## Future Perspective



Effect of colour removal



Scalability

\* Control: Bold's basal medium; CV: Chlorella Vulgaris; %: % v/v Digestate; Nutr: 50% Nutrient substitution; st: stripped digestate; st-c: stripped and centrifuged digestate; dig: Digestate; AC: Acclimatised; NAC: Non-Acclimatised; H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: Hydrogen Peroxide



The SEMPRE-BIO project has received funding from the European Union's HORIZON-CL5-2021-D3-03-16 programme under grant agreement N° 101084297. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.