## **BIOMASS AREA**

# CENER'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY STRATEGY







- 01 ABOUT US
- **02** BIOMASS AREA
- 03 RESOURCES
- 04 REFERENCES & COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS
- 05 HORIZON-JU-CBE-2025-IA-03 Scaling-up nutritional proteins from alternative sources







## O1 ABOUT US





## **CENER**

Renewable Energies Generation

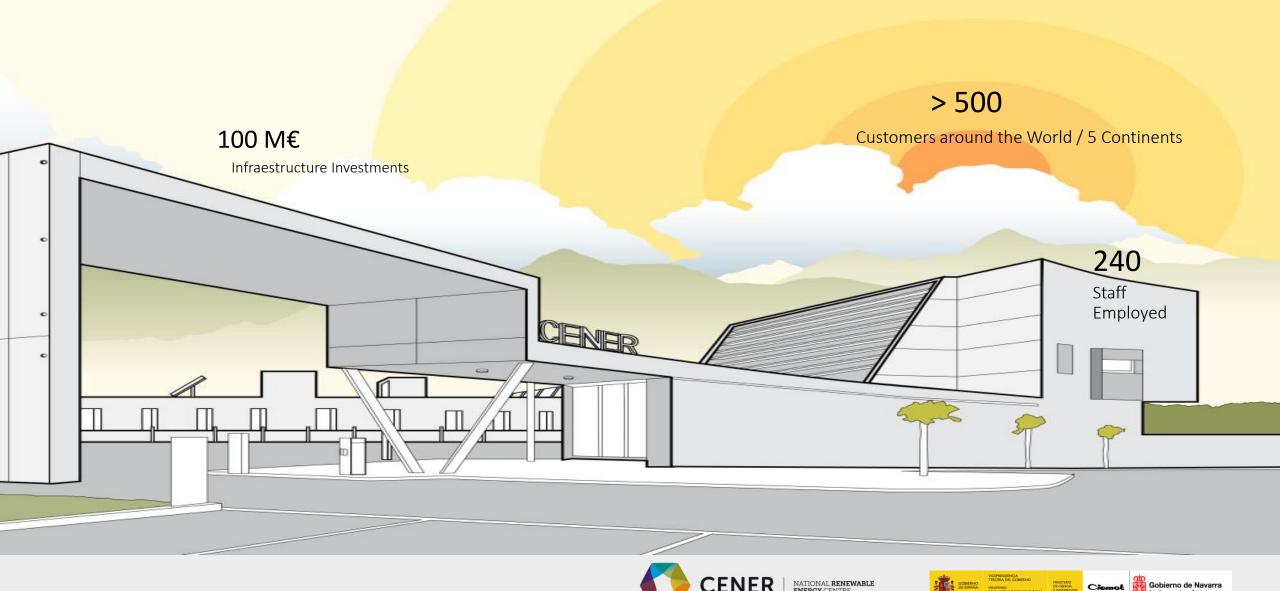
Energy Conversion & Storage Industry
Decarbonization
& Circular
Economy

Smart and Low Carbon Cities

Digital Transformation









## O2 BIOMASS AREA





## Industry Decarbonisation

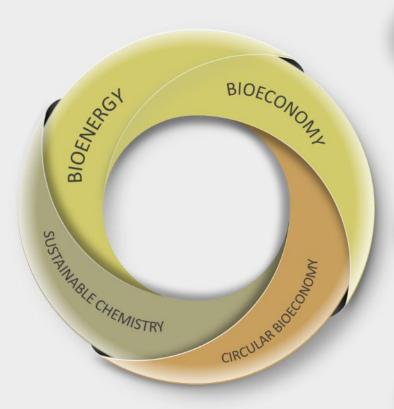
Torrefied solid biofuels

#### Biobased Products

Biodegradable Biopolymers Bioaromatics from lignin Biostimulants & Biofertilizers

P2X - Chemical energy storage

CO2/Syngas biological methanation



#### Transport decarbonisation

Advanced liquid biofuels

- Hydrothermal licuefaction
- Pyrolisis
- Gasification + syngas fermentation

#### Bioresidues valorisation

Into advanced biofuels & bioproducts

## Chemical recycling of plastic residues

- Hydrothermal licuefaction
- Pyrolisis
- Gasification + syngas fermentation











#### **TEAM AND TRACK RECORD**



#### THE TEAM

40 researchers, engineers & technicians Biology, Chemical Eng., Agronomy, Chemistry, Biochemistry ...

#### LARGE EXPERIENCE IN BIOMASS

- Commercial projects: 300+ projects 100+ clients
- 40+ public financed R&D projects

#### **EXPERTISE**

- Biomass resources assessment and characterization
- Biochemical and thermochemical processes
- Ash chemistry
- Bioprocesses sustainability assessment

#### PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS AND GROUPS OF EXPERTS

- ETIP BIOENERGY
- BIOENEGY EUROPE
- CBE
- EUREC
- BIOPLAT
- ASEBIO
- SUSCHEM
- ASOBIOCOM
- GASNAM
- BIOVEGEN

#### VALORIZATION

R&D activity:

INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE. EUROPE AND BEYOND



Mexico Dominican Republic Colombia Argentina



BIO2C

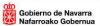
Biorefinery and

Bioenergy Centre













#### **STRUCTURED IN 3 AREAS**

SUPPORTING THE WHOLE INDUSTRY CHAIN AND INSTITUTIONS

1. THERMOCHEMICAL PROCESSES

2. BIOPROCESSES

3. DOWNSTREAM

4. SUSTAINABILITY & TECHNOECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS









#### **TARGETED SECTORS**

## BIO2C Biorefinery and Bioenergy Centre

#### STRUCTURED IN 3 AREAS

#### SUPPORTING THE WHOLE INDUSTRY CHAIN AND INSTITUTIONS

#### 1 – THERMOCHEMICAL PROCESSES



- Process development:
  - Torrefaction
  - Pelletizing
  - Gasification
  - Pyrolysis
  - Lignin depolymerization processes
  - Hydrothermal Liquefaction
- Solid Biofuels Characterization
- Simulation of Ash behavior

#### 2 - BIOPROCESSES



- Process development:
  - Enzymatic and fermentative processes
  - Fractionation of lignocellulosic biomass
  - Gas fermentation
  - Separation and purification technologies
- Feedstock Characterization

## 3 – SUSTAINABILITY & TECHNOECNOMIC ASSESSMENTS



- Ad-hoc **Sustainability** services for:
  - Certification systems development
  - LCA and GHG assessments
- Techno-economic evaluation:
  - Process flow diagram
  - Mass and energy balances
  - CAPEX and OPEX
  - Operating account: LPC, TIR, PAY-BACK











## O3 RESOURCES









#### **CENER's Industrial research infrastructure for bioprocesses**

BIO2C

Biorefinery and Bioenergy Centre

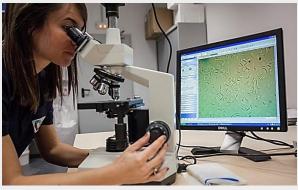
**HEADQUARTER** 

Sarriguren



**LABORATORIES** 

Sarriguren



BIOREFINERY AND BIOENERGY CENTRE (BIO2C) Aoiz



Bench Piloto Demo

Lab

TRL4 TRL5 TRL6 TRL7

Market

I+D

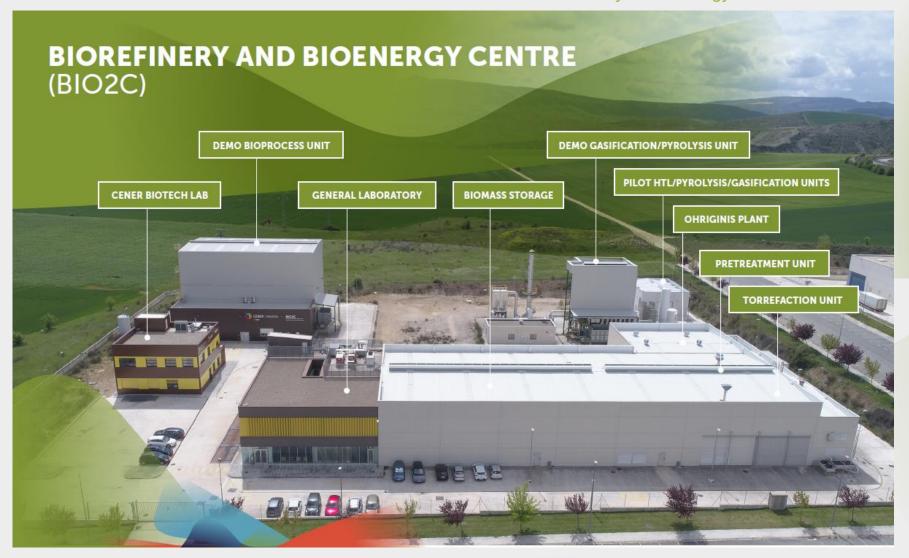
www.bio2c.es







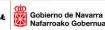












#### **GASIFICATION UNIT AND SYNGAS CLEANING SYSTEM**







#### **BUBBLING FLUIDIZED BED**

Nominal power: 2 MWt (500 kg/h)

Operation pressure: 0,3 barg

Temperature: 650-1000°C

Two operation modes:

Air gasification

Steam + O<sub>2</sub> gasification

Inertization: CO<sub>2</sub>

Wide range of biomasses and wastes

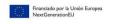
**Biomass** organic or waste thermochemically converted into (syngas), synthesis gas primarily composed of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>), and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### SYNGAS CLEANING PILOT FACILITY

(100 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h of syngas) to removal of impurities and contaminants generated during gasification:

- Tars
- **Particles**
- Nitrogenous compounds (NH<sub>3</sub> and HCN)
- Sulfur compounds (H<sub>2</sub>S and COS)
- Halides (HCl and HF)
- Alkaline compounds (Na and K)
- Metals (Hg and Cd).





















#### FEEDSTOCK/PRODUCT CHARACTERIZATION

- Liquid Chromatograph HPLC
  - Carbohydrates/sugars
  - Organic acids
  - Inhibitors
  - HP-SEC average molecular weight
- Gas Chromatograph GC-FID & MS
  - Methanol, ethanol, butanol
  - Lipids
- Elemental Analysis
  - Proteins

#### **BIOPROCESSES: ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS & FERMENTATION**

- Process parameters optimization in:
  - From microplates: < 1ml
  - Erlenmeyers or flasks: up to 1L
  - Bioreactors: 2-5L
  - Batch, Feed-batch, continuous
  - Adjustable agitation speed, air/gas ratios, pH, nutrients
- Gas-fermenter (ATEX): 10L (propietary design)
- Laminar air flow cabinet & Anaerobic cabinet
- Incubators with adjustable agitation, temperature, gas inlet
- Online analysis for sugars and nutrients
- Online analysis of exhaustive O2 and CO2 gases





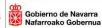












#### **BIOCHEMICAL PROCESS UNIT**



#### **PILOT PLANT**

#### **PRETREATMENT**



- Continuous horizontal reactor
- Feed flow: up to 5 kg/h
- Pressure up to **14.5 bar**
- Temperature up to 200°C
- High flexibility in feedstocks

#### **ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS**



- High solids enzymatic hydrolysis stirred tank reactor
- 200l capacity
- Temperature: 125 °C
- Self-sterilizable
- Presurizable (min 1.5 bar/21,75 psi)

#### **FERMENTATION**



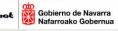
- Fully monitored bioreactors
- 40l and 100l capacity
- Temperature: 23-80°C
- Adjustable agitation speed, air/gas ratios, pH, nutrients

## www.bio2c.es









#### **BIOCHEMICAL PROCESS UNIT**



#### **INDUSTRIAL PLANT**

Modular and flexible facility. Main equipment:

- High solid enzymatic reactors (2 x 3 m<sup>3</sup>)
- Press Filter/Centrifuge for solid-liquid separation,
- **Detoxification** of inhibitors
- Liquid fraction concentration
- Fermentation train consisting of several monitorized bioreactors (1, 3 and 6 m<sup>3</sup>)



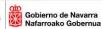












#### **GAS/SYNGAS FERMENTATION UNITS**

#### BIO2C Biorefinery and Bioenergy Centre

#### **Cutting-Edge Equipment Designed In-House by CENER**





100L Reactor

#### TRICKLE BED BIOREACTOR FOR GAS FERMENTATION

- 2 scales
  - 10L
  - 100L
- Operation pressure: 0-10 bar
- Temperature: 20-65°C
- Sterile conditions
- Operation modes:
  - Continuous
  - Feed-batch
  - Batch
- **ATEX**
- 2 operation modes
  - Trickle Bed
  - Airlift

- Wide range of substrate gases
  - CO,
  - CO
- Wide range of microorganisms
  - Aerobes
  - **Anaerobes**

The syngas/pure CO<sub>2</sub> stream is fermented using patented consortia bacteria that metabolize CO<sub>2</sub>/CO and H<sub>2</sub> to produce chemical platforms. This fermentation occurs at low temperatures and pressures, enhancing energy efficiency









### Innovative Biotechnological Pathways for CO2 Valorization

#### Bioproducts from CO<sub>2</sub> Conversion

- Biomethane and biofuels production from renewable carbon sources
- Protein production using CO₂ as the carbon feedstock
- CO<sub>2</sub> conversion into valuable chemicals (e.g., acetate, lipids)

#### **Technological Development and Scale-Up**

- Gas fermentation at larger scale: high-capacity pilot plants
- Optimization of metabolic pathways for CO<sub>2</sub> valorization
- Advanced genetic engineering (e.g., CRISPR/Cas9) for optimized microbial strains
- Microbial adaptation to new process conditions

#### **Key Process Challenges**

- Optimization of gas-liquid transfer: a limiting factor in gas-based fermentations
- High industrial scale-up costs: a barrier to commercialization









# O4 REFERENCES & COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS







#### R&D PROJECTS, KNOWLEDGE & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



















































#### Participation in European Programmes (Biomass area):

- Horizon Europe
- ► H2020
- ➤ CBE/BBI
- ➤ LIFE
- > INTERREG
- ► FP 7
- Areas: Energy, Materials, Bioeconomy, Infrastructures

#### **Coordinated Projects:**

- ZEBRA-LIFE
- BioRescue
- ➤ BioTrade2020+







### **CENER'S APPROACH**

#### **Objective:**

To demonstrate the use of acetate as a carbon source for producing protein from arrowia lipolytica.

- Why?
- Y. lipolytica is recognized as safe for human and animal consumption.
- High protein content: >50% in *Y. lipolytica*.

#### How?

By combining fermentation strategies with mutagenesis and ALE (Adaptive Laboratory Evolution).









#### **CENER'S WORK PLAN**

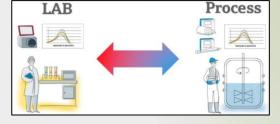
- **Activity 1.** Selection, acquisition and activation of *Yarrowia lipolytica* strains
- Activity 2. Fermentation trials at flask and mini-fermenter scale
- Using alternative carbon sources (acetate)
- Mutagenesis and ALE (Adaptive Laboratory Evolution) to increase productivity from acetate into SCP

#### Activity 3.

Based on the results obtained in Activity 2, process optimization at TRL 7 from 100 to 3,000-liter liquid fermenters

#### **Activity 4.** Techno-economic assessment:

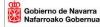
- Mass balance
- Energy balance
- Simulation at industrial scale













High-temperature anaerobic fermentation of sewage sludge is a biotechnological process aimed at valorizing sludge from wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) by converting it into short-chain organic acids (also known as volatile fatty acids, VFAs).

Intermediate products

Methanogenic products

Instead of continuing anaerobic digestion to methane production, this process is intentionally stopped at the acidogenic phase to accumulate higher-value acids such as acetate, propionate, or butyrate.

This approach is part of a circular economy strategy to recover valuable chemicals from organic waste (sludge), while simultaneously reducing the amount of final sludge and its environmental impact.

In Europe, the production of short-chain organic acids from sludge is still emerging, with several pilot and demonstration initiatives underway, and some companies driving its commercialization. The technology readiness level (TRL) is currently estimated at around TRL 5–7 (pilot/demonstration phase).

Potential Partners to be contacted:

- CETAQUA (Pilot plant ECOVAL Sudoe Project)
- BBPP
- Project WOW
- PERSEO AND URBASER Projects: URBIOFIN and CIRCULAR BIOCARBON
- NILSA (Spain-WWTPs)



Encouraged

Pathway



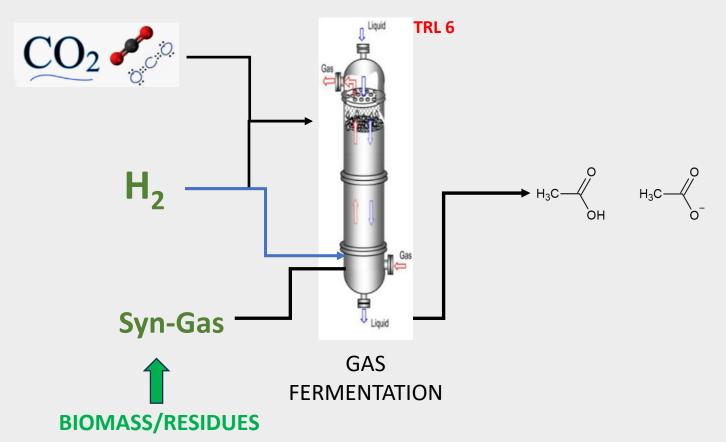
Methanogenesis

H2 + CO2

Acetic acid



#### 2. ALTERNATIVE CARBON SOURCES: ACETATE



## Biotechnological Gas Fermentation: Turning CO₂ into Acetate •What?

A cutting-edge biotechnological process that uses specialized microorganisms to convert CO<sub>2</sub>-rich gas streams into acetate.

#### •Why?

This approach offers a sustainable alternative to fossil-based carbon sources, enabling the valorization of industrial CO₂ emissions.

#### ·How?

Through anaerobic gas fermentation using acetogenic bacteria capable of fixing CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> via the Wood–Ljungdahl pathway.

#### Applications

The acetate produced serves as a versatile platform molecule for biobased chemicals as Single Cell Protein (SCP) production.

www.bio2c.es











### THANKS A LOT.

www.cener.com

info@cener.com T +34 948 25 28 00

