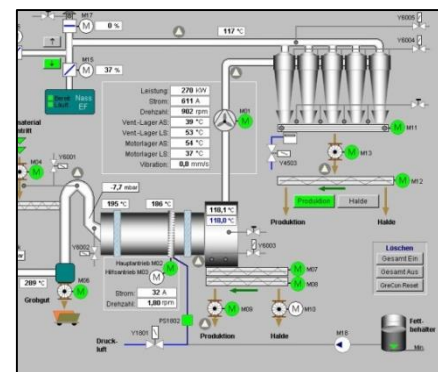


Rencontres HELIOSPIR 2018

**Robust near-infrared spectroscopic
characterization of wet organic
wastes : how to avoid water
interferences ?**

Alexandre MALLET, Bastien ZENNARO, Eric LATRILLE, Jean-Philippe STEYER, Ryad BENDOULA, Jean-Michel ROGER, Cyrille CHARNIER

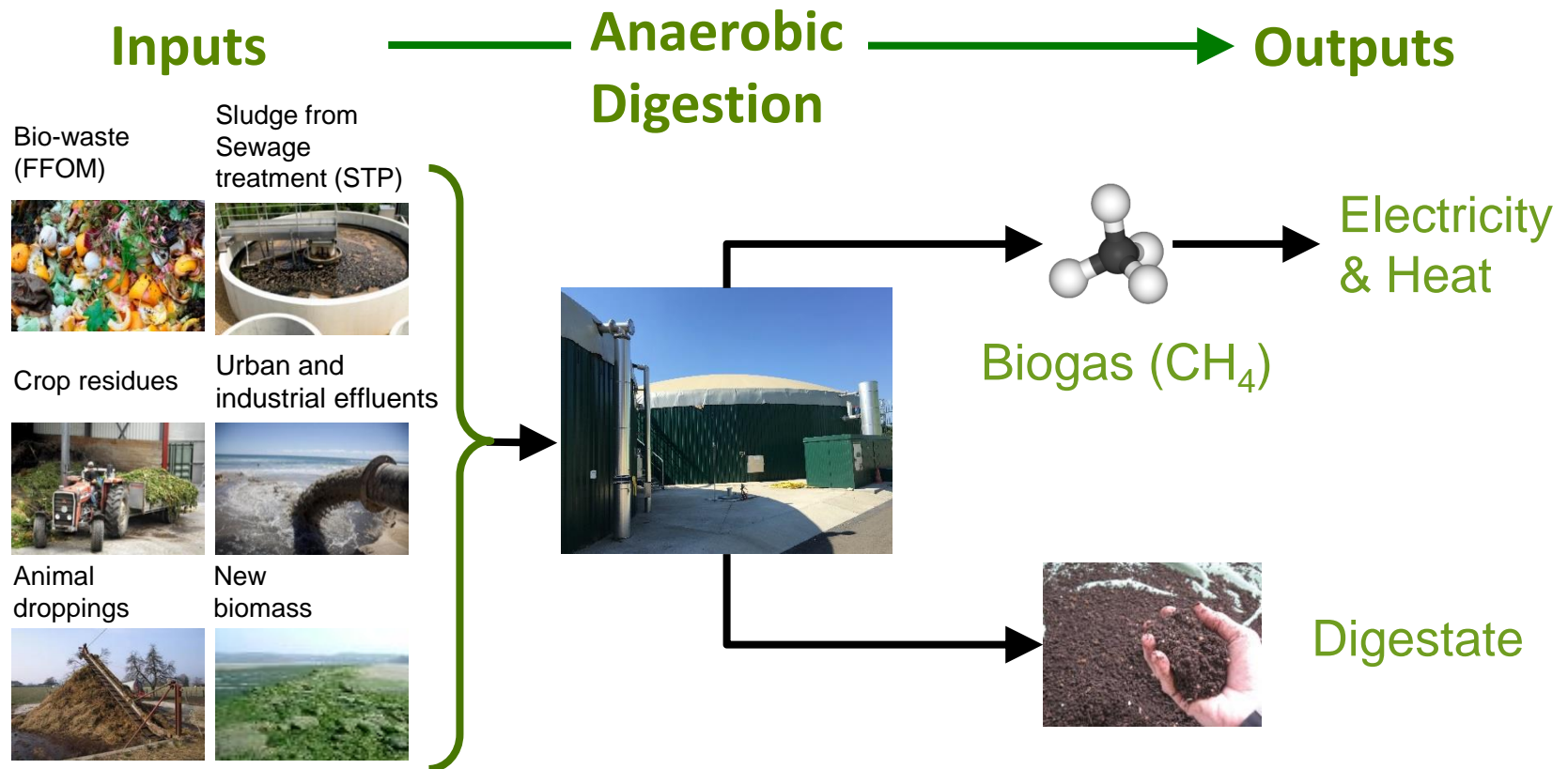


1

Introduction & Context

1.1 Introduction and context

A large diversity of wastes for anaerobic digestion



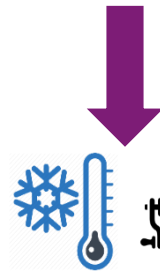
- A need for fast substrate characterization
- To optimize feeding strategy

1.1 Introduction and context

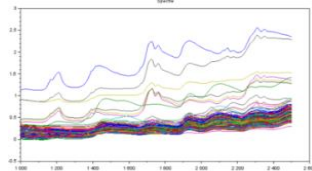
IR-SCAN[®] - NIRS for organic waste characterization



Substrates (organic waste)



Freeze-drying
and grinding



NIR scan



Chemometrics

- Proteins
- Lipids
- Carbohydrates
- Chemical Oxygen demand (COD)
- **Methane potential (BMP)**
- CH₄ kinetics

0

4 days

Advantages

- **Fast measure** (4 days vs. 1 month)
- Applicable **on high diversity of wastes**
- Accuracy and **reproducibility**
- Possible to optimize feeding strategy

Hurdles

- **Sample preparation is required** to reduce effects of water and granulometry :
 - **Time-consuming step** + additional costs
 - Limits online applications

1.1 Introduction and context

History of NIRS for organic waste characterization



➤ Previous works at LBE/ITAP :

NIRS prediction of BMP on
Municipal Solid wastes (Lesteur et
al. 2011)

Co-development of FlashBMP®
(Ondalys, Veolia, LBE)

NIRS prediction of BMP,
carbohydrates, proteins, lipids,
COD, kinetics (Charnier et al. 2015)

- New **on-going thesis project** with BioEnTech, LBE (INRA) and ITAP (IRSTEA) to deepen **understanding of water effect** on NIRS applied to organic wastes and **find ways to avoid it**
- **First experimental results from an internship at LBE with two objectives :**
 - 1) Evaluate effect of water on current FlashBMP® model***
 - 2) Investigate a correction strategy***

1.1 Introduction and context

What we know



- **3 main peaks attributed to water** (maxima at 1190, 1450, 1940 nm), with attributions to water's vibrational modes not agreed on
- **Impact of water was highlighted in many contexts :**
 - Soil organic carbon determination (*Sudduth & Hummel, 1993, Reeves et al. 2010, Knadel et al. 2014*)
 - Food analysis (*Büning-Pfaue 2003*)
 - COD in activated sludge (*Sarraguca et al., 2009*)
 - BMP of energetic crops (*Godin, Mayer, 2015*)
- Recent studies in soil spectroscopy suggest that **EPO successfully removed soil moisture effect** (*Minasny et al. 2011, Ge et al. 2014, Ji et al. 2015, Ackerson et al. 2015, Wijewardane et al. 2016*)

2

Rehydration experimental design

2.1 Rehydration experimental design

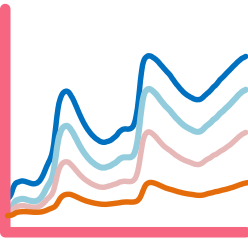
Methodology



Selection of **13 representative samples** of the FlashBMP® database (food industry wastes, digestates, crop wastes) **with known BMP**



Building of a **range of moisture content** for each sample through rehydration ($5\% < \text{DM} < 99\%$)



For each sample, **triplicate spectra** (with remixing) acquired using Buchi NIRFlex N-500 FT-NIR

2.1 Rehydration experimental design

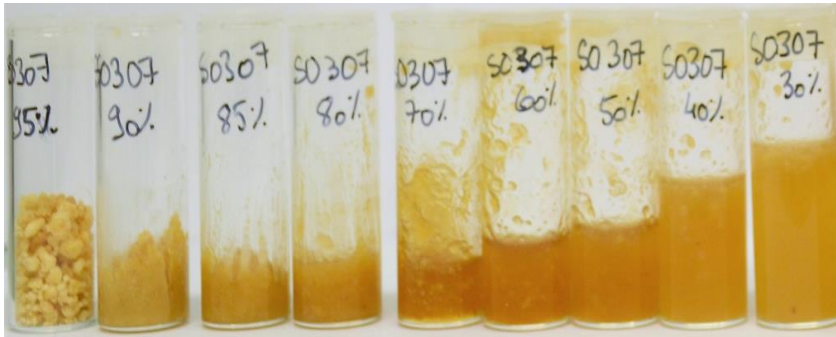
Methodology : some examples



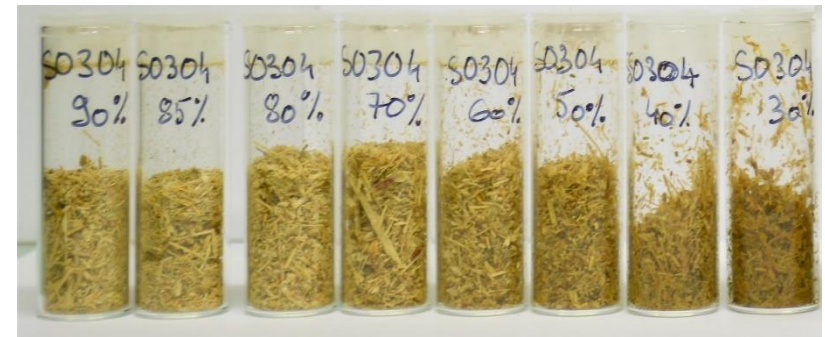
Dry Matter
= 95%

Re-hydration

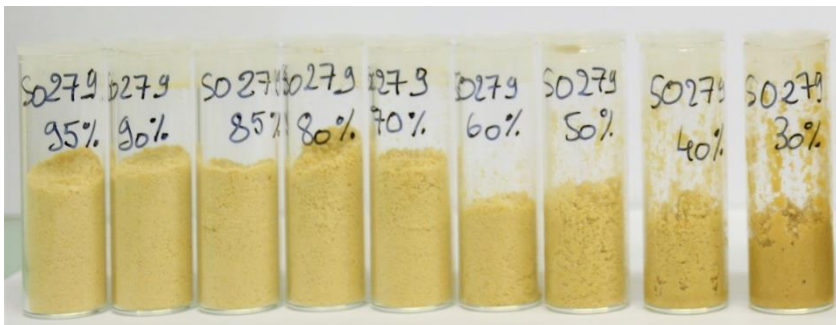
Dry Matter
= 5%



Dried pineapple



Sorghum



Greasy residue (IAA)



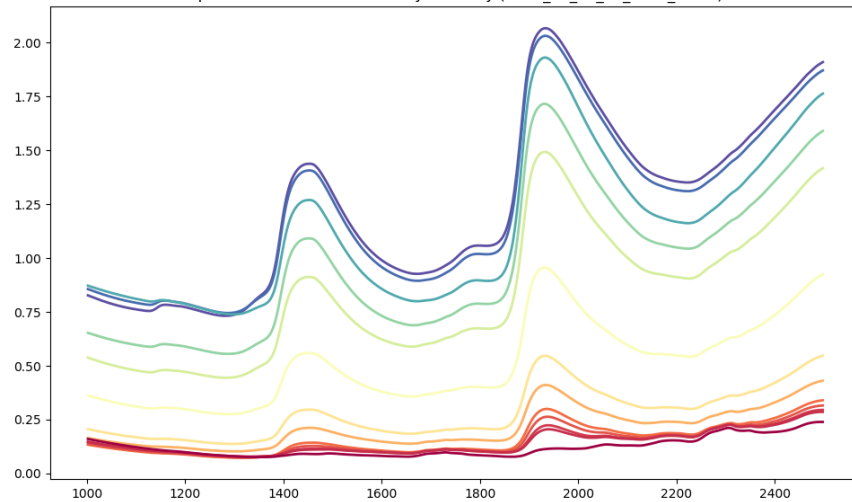
Tobacco sludge

2.1 Rehydration experimental design

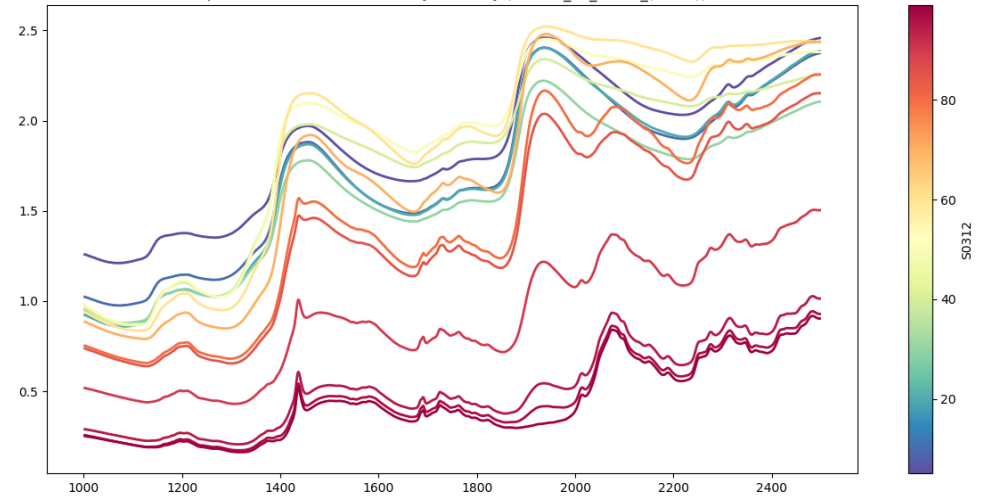
Results : typology of substrates



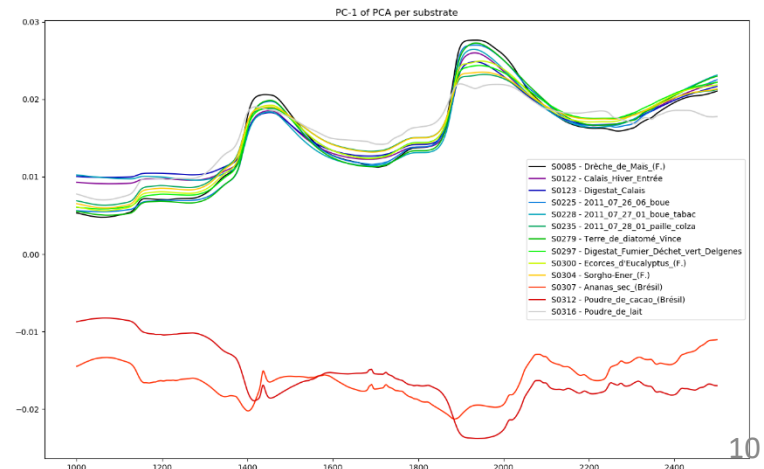
Spectrums of S0228 colored by humidity (2011_07_27_01_boue_tabac)



Spectrums of S0312 colored by humidity (Poudre_de_cacao_(Brésil))

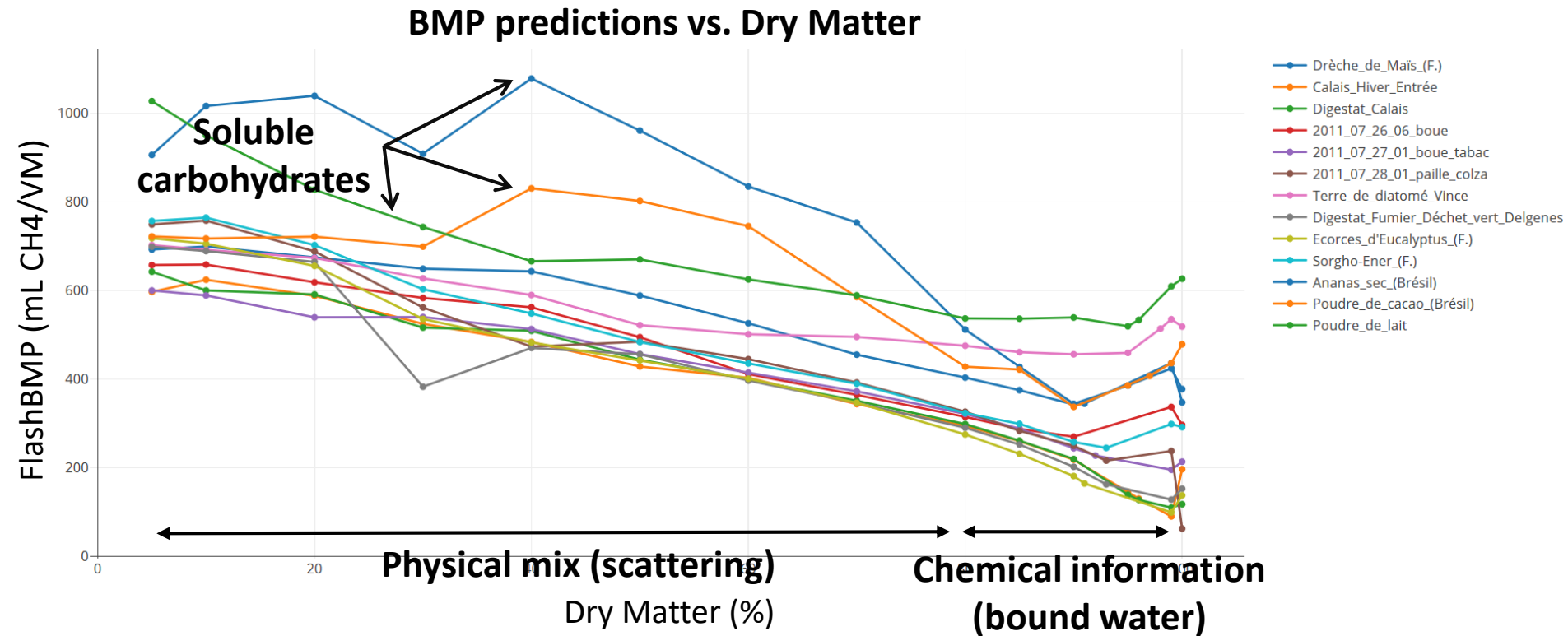


- Carbohydrates' footprint still visible at high moisture content (70%) compared to others
- One can observe this by looking at first **loadings of PCA per sample**



2.1 Rehydration experimental design

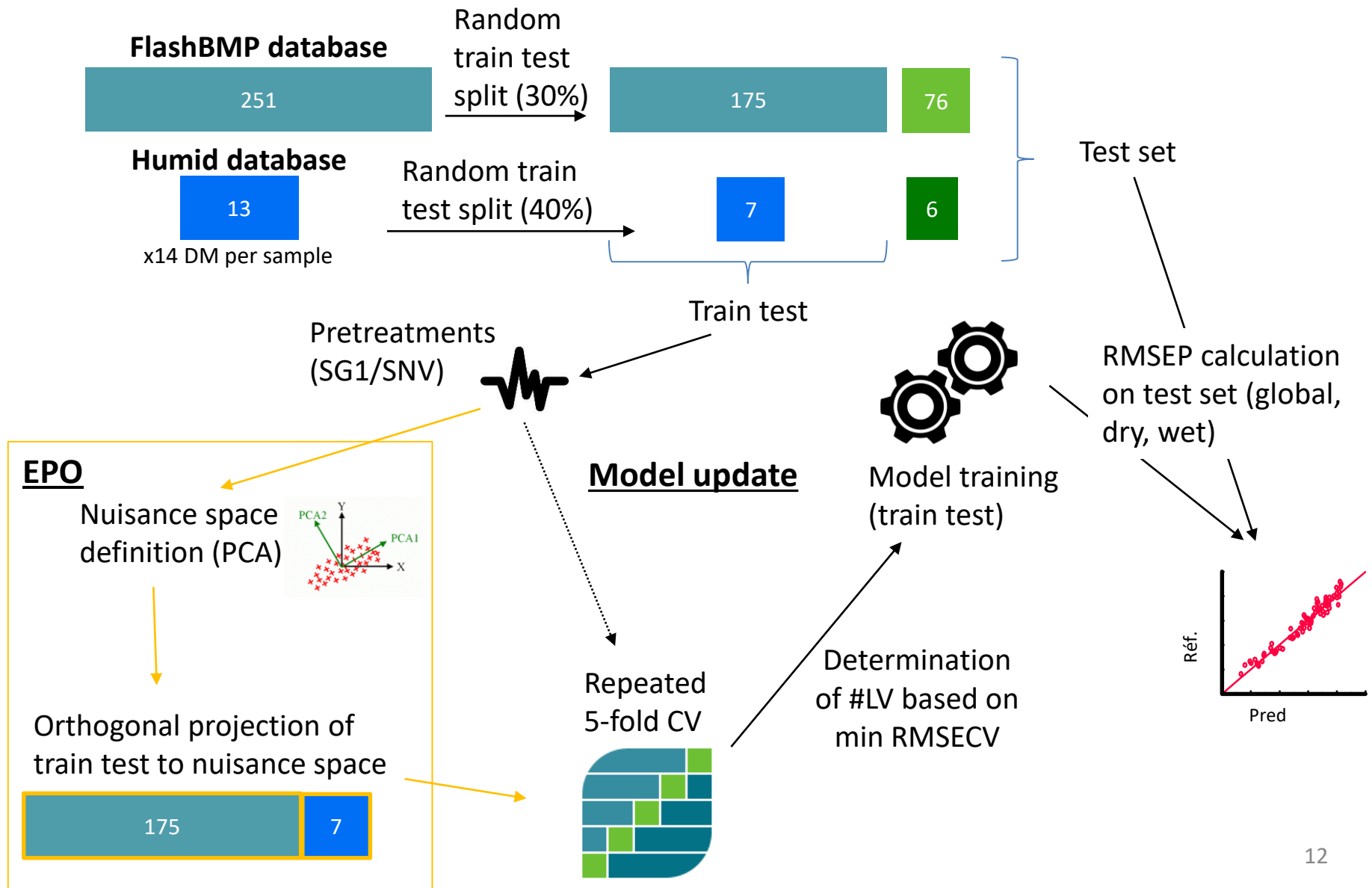
Results : strong effects on FlashBMP® predictions



- Current model is **highly affected by water** for DM% below 90%
- **Substrate-specific effect** : water-soluble substrate types vs other

2.2 Rehydration experimental design

Methodology : Model correction (update/EPO)

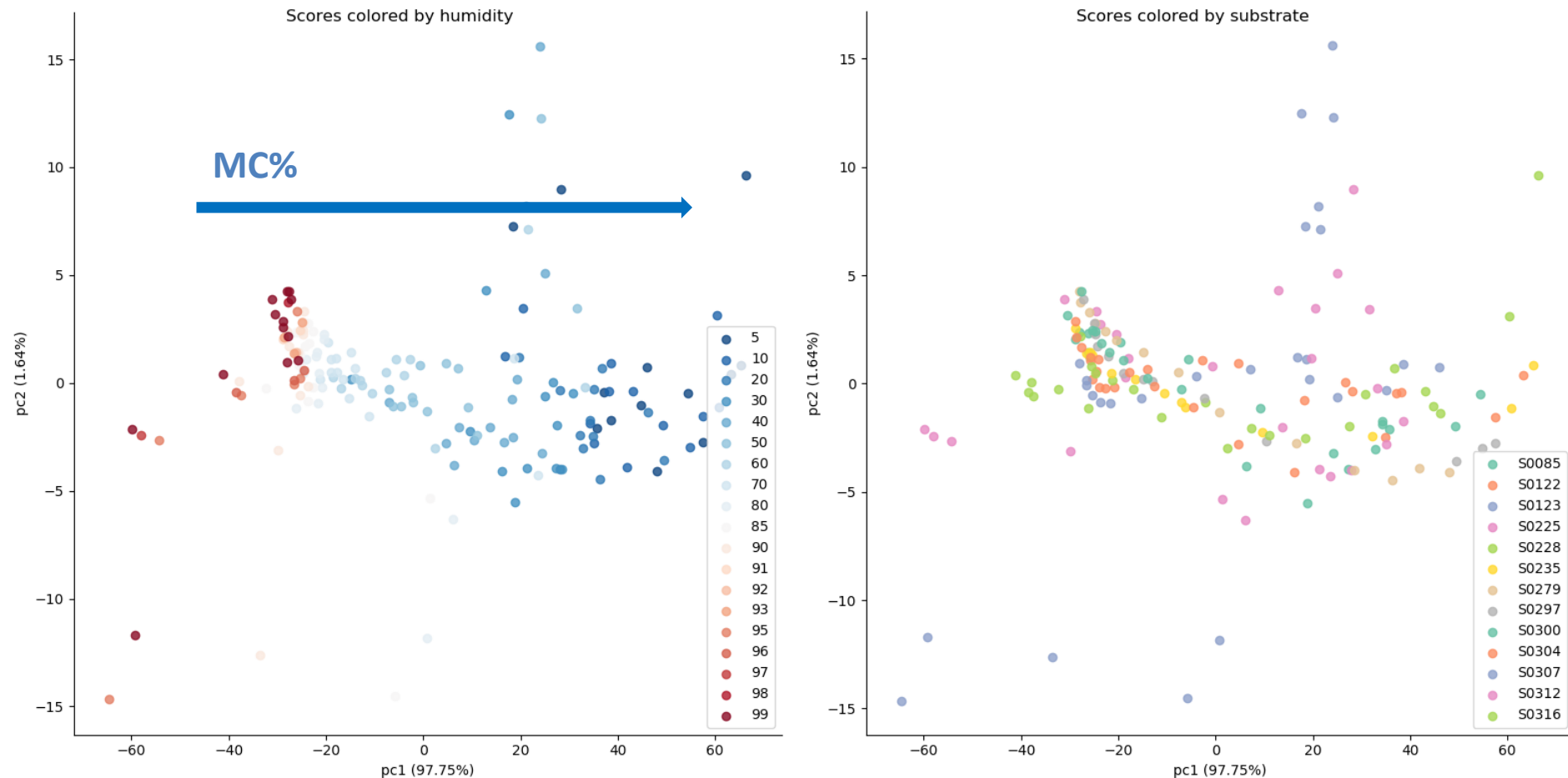


2.2 Rehydration experimental design

Results : Model correction (update/EPO)



EPO : 1st and 2nd principal components (PC) catch well moisture content variations



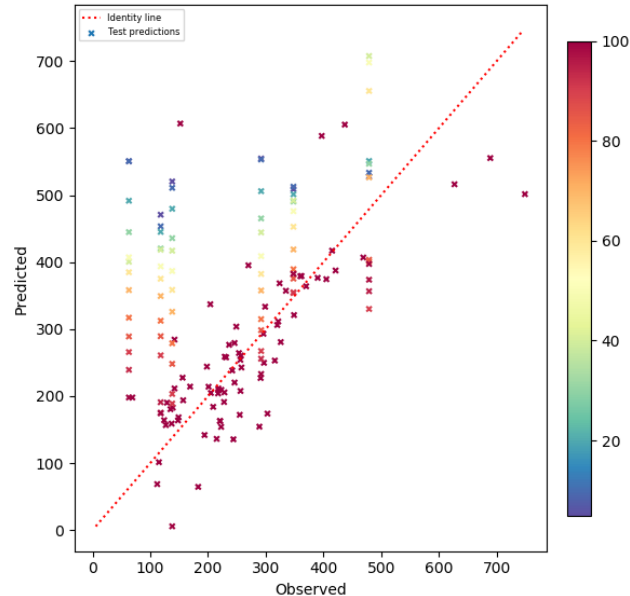
2.2 Rehydration experimental design

Results : Model correction (update/EPO)



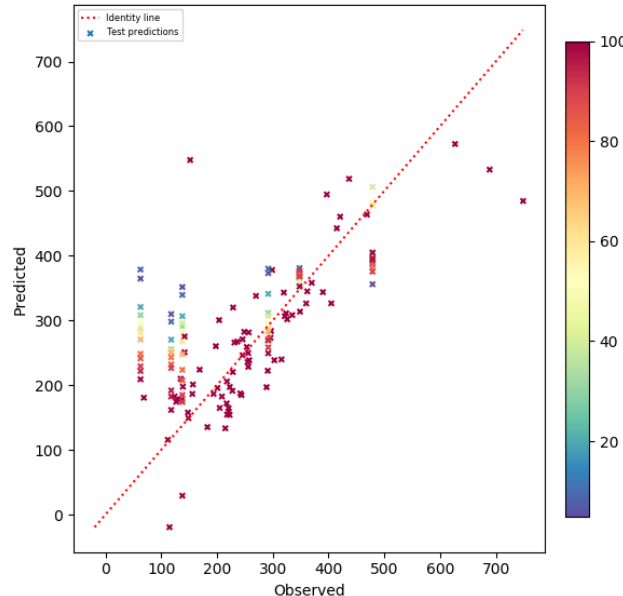
Original Model

Observed vs. Predicted
RMSEP all : 165.07 - RMSEP dry : 88.04 - RMSEP wet : 213.94



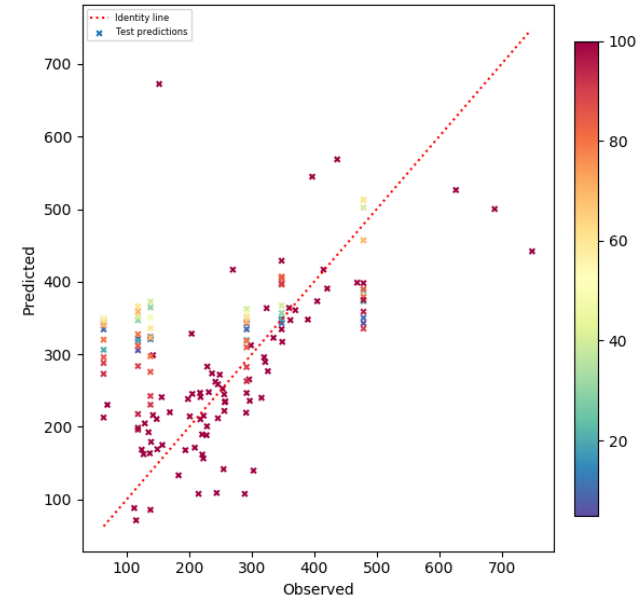
Update Model

Observed vs. Predicted
RMSEP all : 104.97 - RMSEP dry : 78.76 - RMSEP wet : 124.88



EPO Model

Observed vs. Predicted
RMSEP all : 131.64 - RMSEP dry : 98.57 - RMSEP wet : 156.73



- **Model update and EPO both successful** compared to original model
- **EPO less accurate than model update**
 - wide range of wastes vs. limited nuisance database
 - wide range of moisture content
 - instability of fBMP model (complexity of BMP)

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Conclusion

Summary of results

- FlashBMP predictions are strongly affected by water content
- Typology of substrates with carbohydrates (highly soluble substrates) => water states to be investigated
- Promising correction by update
- Correction by EPO in the current conditions was not concluant

Perspectives

- Test update and EPO with increased nuisance data, and reduced moisture content range
- Study dehydration vs. hydration
- Mid-term : Develop at-line and on-line applications



Thank you!

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