

Article

Management of Dark Fermentation Broth via Bio Refining and Photo Fermentation

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Abstract: Lignocellulose and starch-based raw materials are often applied in the investigations regarding biohydrogen generation using dark fermentation. Management of the arising post-fermentation broth becomes a problem. The Authors proposed sequential processes, to improve the efficiency of both hydrogen generation and by-products management carried under model conditions. During the proposed procedure, the simple sugars remaining in broth are converted into organic acids, and when these products are used as substrates for the photo fermentation process. To enhance the broth management also conditions promoting Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES) precursors synthesis are simultaneously applied. Application of Box-Behnken design allows defining of the optimal conditions for conversion to DESs precursors. During the procedure hydrogen was obtained, the concentration of hydrogen in the photo fermentation reached up to 819 mL H₂/L medium/7 d, depending on the broth type, i.e., when the broth was optimized for formic acid concentration. The DESs precursors were separated and engaged in DESs synthesis. To confirm the formation of the DESs, FT-IR analyses were performed. The Chemical Oxygen Demand of post-fermentation broths after dark fermentation optimized for formic acid was reduced by ca. 82%. The proposed procedure can be successfully used as a method of post-fermentation broth management.

Keywords: dark fermentation; photo fermentation; hydrogen; HMF; furfural; levulinic acid; biorefining; DES; green solvents; *Rhodospirillum rubrum*

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1. Introduction

Hydrogen may be generated during various biochemical reactions [1]. For example, it is an intermediate product in methane fermentation, immediately consumed by methanogenic bacteria, it may be generated via photo fermentation and microbiological electrolysis or through direct biophotolysis [2,3]. Up to date, dark hydrogen fermentation seems to be one of the most promising biological methods of hydrogen synthesis [4]. It may be carried only with the participation of anaerobic microorganisms, which convert simple sugars as the sole carbon source [5]. The main gaseous fermentation products include hydrogen and carbon dioxide and main liquid products are ethanol or organic acids (most often acetic, formic, lactic or butyric) [6]. The main issues related to dark fermentation involve raw material pretreatment, inhibitory compounds formation and fermentation broth management. To synthesize high-energy gas, it is crucial to degrade polysaccharides (of starch or lignocellulose origin) to monosaccharides with the employment of chemical, enzymatical or physicochemical methods [7]. The authors have carried research regarding the pre-treatment of polysaccharide-rich raw materials and their application in dark fermentation. Conclusions from the published results [8–10] indicate, that to increase the profits of dark fermentation, parallel research on the management of post-fermentation broth must be carried.

Lignocellulose and starch-based raw materials are often applied in the investigations regarding biohydrogen generation using dark fermentation (DF). Selected raw materials used in dark fermentation are mentioned in Table 1. The literature presents only a little information regarding the management of post-fermentation broths [5,11,12]. Since under real conditions, this type of waste arises, it becomes a problem due to the need for a scale-up trend of hydrogen generation. Therefore investigations regarding broth management methods development would contribute to the actual state of knowledge. The composition of DF post-fermentation broth includes substances generated during the growth of microorganisms (Table 1), the remnants of the culture medium and cell breakdown products [13,14].

Table 1. List of liquid products most commonly generated during dark fermentation [3,15–18].

Raw Material	Microorganism	Liquid Products	References
Cattle wastewater 1.3 g COD/dm ³	Sewage sludge	butyric acid, acetic acid, ethanol, propionic acid	[3]
Dairy manures 70 g/dm ³	<i>Clostridium sp.</i>	butyric acid, acetic acid, ethanol, propionic acid, butanol	[15]
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> –biodiesel industry residue	Mixed cultures (activated sludge)	butyric acid, ethanol, acetic acid, propionic acid, valeric acid	[16]
Delignified wood fibers 0.1 g/dm ³	<i>Clostridium thermocellum</i> ATCC 27405	acetic acid, ethanol, formic acid	[17]
Delignified hydrolysate of lignocellulosic biomass	Anaerobic bacteria	lactic acid, citric acid, acetic acid	[18]

COD—chemical oxygen demand.

To process broths possibly containing organic acids and ethanol as listed in Table 1, the remaining microorganisms and cell parts, a separation step must be carried. Removal of proteins and microbial parts requires sterilization [19]. Remnant mono sugars may be simultaneously converted into furfural (FF), 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), levulinic acid (LA) and formic acids (FA) during sterilization [20] if the environment for conversion is acidified. The precipitated residues can be further separated by centrifugation [21]. To achieve the defined goals, the thermal sterilization variant should be used, and the broth should be acidified to catalyze the conversion of residues of mono sugars into the mentioned products [22]. Since acetic acid is present in the post-dark fermentation broth, it is planned to be used as the acidic agent [23] in further processing stages, i.e., photo fermentation and biorefining.

Photo fermentation is the fermentative decomposition of organic substrates directly into hydrogen, which is caused by various photosynthetic microorganisms, including primarily purple and green anaerobic bacteria. The advantage of photo fermentation is the fact that the hydrogen produced is relatively pure (it contains up to 20% carbon dioxide) which eliminates the necessity of the energetically and time-consuming purification process of the obtained gas. For this reason, photo fermentation with the use of nitrogenase arouses considerable interest among researchers and practitioners dealing with the synthesis of biohydrogen. Under light conditions, purple non-sulfur bacteria, including *Rhodobacter species* [24] use organic acids such as acetate, lactate and butyrate for this purpose, and purple sulfur bacteria use reduced sulfur compounds and the product of the process is molecular hydrogen [25]. Since heterotrophic bacteria decompose organic acids into hydrogen, the DF broth seems to be an ideal substrate in photo fermentation. The photosynthetic system of green algae is more complex compared with purple bacteria. It consists of a photosystem fixed in the intracellular membrane and is not

powerful enough to split water. Under anaerobic conditions, these bacteria can use simple organic acids, such as acetic acid, or even dihydrogen sulfide as an electron donor. The basic enzyme responsible for the production of hydrogen is nitrogenase [26], while the transfer of electrons is possible by hydrogenase, which is responsible for the oxidation of hydrogen to water. If there is nitrogen in the environment, the primary function of nitrogenase is to convert nitrogen into ammonia [24]. In addition, oxygen is an inhibitor of nitrogenase; it deactivates the enzyme center, significantly affecting its activity [20]. The conversion of light energy induces ATP formation and hydrogen generation only in advantageous conditions [27].

The coupling of dark fermentation with mentioned processes may increase the hydrogen efficiency and decrease the COD of the remaining medium [15,26,28]. Considering the hydrogen formed during biological processes may be contaminated with NH_3 , CO_2 , CH_4 , H_2S , a gaseous stream purification must be concerned.

To enhance the post-fermentation broth management, biorefining via a simultaneous process of residual mono sugars conversion needs to be carried. Residual glucose from starch or lignocellulose and xylose from lignocellulose may be converted into furfural, HMF and formic and levulinic acids [29]. Since the concentrations of residual mono sugars after DF are expected to be relatively low, i.e., under 0.5 g/L, the inhibitory effect of its conversion products presence is not considered to affect the photo fermentation. The products occurring in the liquid stream after photo fermentation may be however extracted and used as DESs precursors. Investigations regarding possible inhibitory effects of mentioned DESs precursors should be considered as a future research direction, as their concentration may be a significant parameter affecting the hydrogen yield during coupled processes of dark and photo fermentations.

Summarising, dark fermentation and photo fermentation should be carried as sequential processes. At first simple sugars are converted into organic acids during dark fermentation, and then these products are used as a substrate for the photo fermentation process. To enhance the broth management also conditions promoting DES precursors synthesis are simultaneously applied. To the best knowledge of the authors, results regarding the conversion of remnants of mono sugars after dark fermentation are not published in the literature. In addition, the optimization of photo fermentation medium in the presence of hydroxymethyl furfural, furfural, levulinic acid and formic acid were not investigated. Therefore, the research aims to define the optimal conditions for simultaneous hydrogen and DES precursors synthesis in model investigations.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Analytical Methods

- The mono sugars (glucose, xylose) and the HMF, FF and LA conversion product concentrations in samples were confirmed by analysis using HPLC (Merck—Hitachi, Germany) equipped with a YMC-Pack ODS-2 column (5 μm , 250 \times 4.6 mm, YMC, Co, Ltd. Japan, Inc. USA), refractometric detector (RID-RI Detector 2100-Knauer, Germany) and a spectrophotometric (UV-VIS-DAD) detector (L-7450-Merck-Hitachi, Germany) at 284 nm. The samples were filtered through a syringe filter with a PA membrane with a pore diameter of 0.45 μm . A filtered sample of the hydrolysate in a volume of 20 μL was analyzed by HPLC. The mobile phase was 1% sulfuric acid—methanol (85:15 *v/v*) at a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min. The HPLC column was maintained at room temperature.
- Gaseous products of photo fermentation (H_2 , O_2 and CO_2) were analyzed using a gas chromatograph (Autosystem XL) coupled with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) (PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA) and packed column Porapack Q 100–120 mesh, OD 3.2 mm \times 6.5 m (Sigma-Aldrich, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). The oven temperature was at 60 $^\circ\text{C}$. In the investigations, the TurboChrom 6.1 software

(PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA), was used. Gas samples were analyzed after the photo fermentation, on the 10th day of bacterial growth.

- The pH during photo fermentation was continuously monitored during the fermentation (Arduino Microcontroller data-logger, Continuous pH regulative system developed at the Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, Poland). The growth of *R. rubrum* culture was monitored by measuring the OD at $\lambda = 600$ nm (optical density of culture).
- The protein concentration was measured using UV-VIS spectrophotometry at 750 nm and Folin–Ciocalteu method on Hach Lange DR 5000 apparatus [30].

2.2. Model Photo Fermentation Broth Characterization

The post-fermentation broth after dark fermentation of pre-treated lignocellulosic biomass includes several chemical compounds, which must undergo photo fermentation and biorefining during the planned research. On the other hand, the process parameters require optimization. Therefore, based on original research [9,10,28,31,32], model broths were prepared. The initial dark fermentation broth was composed of a sterile minimal medium Buffered Peptone Water (Biomaxima, Gdańsk, Poland) and lignocellulosic biomass hydrolysates, as the sole carbon source for hydrogen-generating anaerobic microorganisms; i.e., *Enterobacter aerogenes* ATCC 13048 [10]. As an effect of fermentation, several bioproducts were found and identified, i.e., acetic acid, residual glucose and xylose and proteins present due to microorganism termination. The concentration of proteins was measured using Folin–Ciocalteu method.

To prepare model post-fermentation broths, the mentioned substances were diluted in distilled water in the concentrations given in brackets: glucose (1 g/L); xylose (1 g/L); Buffered Peptone Water (5 g/L); BSA protein (0.2 g/L); ethanol (0.2 g/L); acetic acid (2%).

Residual glucose and xylose in post-dark fermentation broth may be converted into furfural, HMF and formic and levulinic acids. Due to literature research and concerning the composition of post-fermentative broth, the authors decided to use acetic acid and temperature as the agents enabling the conversion over time. Since the process of conversion requires optimization, the authors defined statistically important variables and carried research applying the Box-Behnken design (BBD). In Table 2, the statistically important variables and the range of experiments were defined.

Table 2. The border conditions of the statistically significant variables.

Variable	Unit	Symbol	Coding Level		
			−1	0	1
temperature	°C	X1	60	75	90
time	h	X2	2	24	46
acetic acid concentration	%	X3	10	35	60

The response surface methodology (RSM) was used to determine the optimal conditions of residual sugar conversion, in the range defined in Table 2. Further research was carried out using the Box-Behnken design. The plan includes 15 experiments with different levels of three variables (Table 3) used to determine the influence of each of the variable parameters and their mutual interactions on the furfural, HMF, levulinic acid and formic acid concentrations.

Matching the dependences of the variables with the response values, a second-order polynomial Equation presented in the general form was applied according to [10].

During the Box-Behnken optimization, 10 mL of model broth solution was used for variables defined by BBD. The solution was incubated in a bed shaker in temperature over time defined by the sample number. After the conversion, the solution was centrifuged and filtered through the Buchner funnel to separate the solid fraction, containing

mainly protein remnants. The solid residue may be directed to biomass gasification, thus is not an object of this paper. The liquid is directed to HPLC analysis for glucose, xylose Furfural, 5-HMF, levulinic acid, formic acid and acetic acid concentration determination.

Table 3. Box Behnken experimental design for the residual mono sugars conversion process.

Exp. No.	X1	X2	X3	Feed Residues		DES Precursors Concentration			
				Glu, Xyl	AA	FA	LA	HMF	FF
				g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L
1.	60	2	35	41.17	271.210	11.210	n.d	0.001	0.001
2.	90	2	35	21.97	330.730	112.260	n.d	0.001	0.015
3.	60	46	35	42.85	281.230	41.360	n.d	n.d.	0.005
4.	90	46	35	17.54	330.730	19.590	0.428	0.102	0.690
5.	60	24	10	24.96	306.880	0.066	n.d.	0.000	0.001
6.	90	24	10	19.41	117.850	4.880	0.561	0.029	0.229
7.	60	24	60	18.15	536.720	280.680	n.d.	0.001	0.002
8.	90	24	60	11.91	271.210	11.210	1.553	0.031	n.d.
9.	75	2	10	10.13	102.630	117.030	n.d.	0.001	0.001
10.	75	46	10	11.44	115.650	1.610	0.112	0.003	0.032
11.	75	2	60	11.52	420.097	137.290	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
12.	75	46	60	11.97	394.860	153.420	n.d.	0.004	0.035
13.	75	24	35	41.17	323.630	105.350	n.d.	0.001	0.017
14.	75	24	35	21.97	340.570	114.380	n.d.	0.001	0.018
15.	75	24	35	42.85	332.580	83.380	n.d.	0.001	0.018

LOD: 2 g/L (Glu, Xyl); 10 g/L (AA); 0.03 g/L (FA); 0.0005 g/L (FF); 0.1 mg/L (LA); 0.0005 g/L (HMF); n.d.-not detected; SD: ± 0.46 (Glu, Xyl); ± 5.96 (AA); ± 1.59 (FA); ± 0.001 (FF); ± 0.003 (LA); ± 0.0002 (HMF); X1—conversion temperature, °C; X2—conversion time, h; X3—acetic acid concentration, % (v/v)—for coding level please refer to Table 2.

2.3. Photo Fermentation

Photo fermentations were carried using model post-fermentation broths from dark fermentation, which were obtained based on parameters determined by BBD. The regression equations and optimal values for DES precursors obtained via RSM analysis are presented in Table 4. A list of the type of broth, process parameters and the obtained amounts of post-fermentation gas and concentration of generated hydrogen is presented in Table 5.

Rhodospirillum rubrum is a frequently studied species [31], exhibiting unique nitrogenase activity, reducing both molecular nitrogen and protons to molecular hydrogen. In addition to the ability to bind carbon dioxide, it can bind nitrogen. It contains both Fe-Mo- (iron-molybdenum) and Fe-nitrogenase. The microorganisms that synthesize biohydrogen in the photo fermentation process with the use of hydrogenase also include purple sulfur bacteria, which are strict anaerobes, i.e., *Allochrochromatium vinosum*, *Chlorobium vibrioforme*, *Chloroflexus aurantiacus*, *Desulfuromonas acetoxidans* and *Thiocapsa roseopersicina* [32]. The electromagnetic radiation wavelength absorbed by photofermentation bacteria is in the range from 400 to 950 nm [33]. To increase the efficiency and economy of biohydrogen production by this method, biotechnologists currently use a genetic modification of microorganisms, metabolic engineering and cell immobilization [34].

Photo fermentations were carried out in a batch system in glass reactors with a working capacity of 1 L. *Rhodospirillum rubrum* was used in the process, and the applied light intensity was equal to 5 klx (300 W, Ultra Vitalux lamp). Bacterial propagation was performed on van Niel medium and cultures were carried out after inoculation in a liquid medium containing 80% of the broth prepared according to the data in Table 5 and 20% of the inoculum. The broths were inoculated after the pH was adjusted to 4.5 with

acetic acid. Before inoculation, the broth was deoxygenated by purging with an inert gas (nitrogen, purity N5) for 20 min. The fermentation gas was collected in Tedlar bags (3 L), and its composition and quantity were determined on the 10th day of photo fermentation. After the end of the process, the broth was heated to 60 °C for 5 min. In this way, the proteins released during the breakdown of bacterial cells were denatured. Both denatured proteins and cellular debris were centrifuged, the pellet was directed for gasification and the supernatant for directed for biorefining.

The protein concentration in the supernatant after photo fermentation is presented in Table 5.

Table 4. The regression equations and optimal values for DES precursors obtained via RSM analysis.

Modeled Substance	Regression Equation	Determination Coefficient	Optimal Values
LA	$C_{LA} = 8.26 - 0.212 X_1 - 0.0691 X_3 + 0.001349 X_1 \cdot X_1 - 0.000406 X_2 \cdot X_2 + 0.000359 X_3 \cdot X_3 + 0.000324 X_1 \cdot X_2 + 0.000661 X_1 \cdot X_3$	0.781	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 32.2\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 60\%$
HMF	$C_{HMF} = 0.498 - 0.01320 X_1 - 0.00576 X_2 + 0.00053 X_3 + 0.000084 X_1 \cdot X_1 + 0.000012 X_2 \cdot X_2$	0.864	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 37.2\%$
FF	$C_{FF} = 2.36 - 0.0663 X_1 - 0.0399 X_2 + 0.0171 X_3 + 0.000448 X_1 \cdot X_1 + 0.000123 X_2 \cdot X_2 + 0.000509 X_1 \cdot X_2$	0.821	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 17.57\%$
FA	$C_{FA} = -1464 + 34.8 X_1 + 5.30 X_2 + 12.93 X_3 - 0.185 X_1 \cdot X_1 - 0.0277 X_2 \cdot X_2 + 0.0235 X_3 \cdot X_3 - 0.0930 X_1 \cdot X_2 - 0.1829 X_1 \cdot X_3 + 0.0598 X_2 \cdot X_3$	0.801	$X_1 = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 60\%$

$p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$.

Table 5. The comparison of hydrogen generation yield for different types of post dark fermentation model broths obtained with the application of conversion parameters obtained during optimization via response surface methodology.

Broth Type	Pre-Treatment Parameters	Gas Amount, L /L medium	Hydrogen Concentration (L H ₂ /L medium /7 d)	Final Protein Concentration, mg/L
FA	$X_1 = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 60\%$	2.048 ± 0.050	0.819 ± 0.002	0.008 ± 0.003
LA	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 32.2\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 60\%$	0.115 ± 0.015	n.d.	0.011 ± 0.002
HMF	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 37.2\%$	1.847 ± 0.120	0.702 ± 0.010	0.007 ± 0.001
FF	$X_1 = 90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $X_2 = 46\text{ h}$ $X_3 = 17.57\%$	1.789 ± 0.111	0.612 ± 0.002	0.012 ± 0.003

n.d. — not detected; SD = 2%.

2.4. DES Separation

Inhibitors of fermentation including HMF, FF, LA and FA were removed from the fermentation broth by the new in-situ DES formation method. For this purpose, a substance that acts as a hydrogen bond donor (HBD) was added to the fermentation broth. To select the most favorable HBD, preliminary separation tests of inhibitors were carried out on a post photo fermentation model broth. The model broth was prepared by dissolving FF (1 mL), HMF (0.0578 g), LA (1 mL), FA (1 mL) in water (200 mL). HBD including carvone (LC), thymol (Th), eucalyptol (E) and menthol (M), were tested. After adding 0.5 g of HBD to 20 mL of the fermentation broth, the solution was stirred with a magnetic stirrer for 30 min at 80 °C. Then the solution was centrifuged for 5 min at a rotation speed of 5000 rpm. The DES phase that was formed above the surface of the fermentation broth was transferred to the separate vial. The efficiency of the separation process was examined using the liquid chromatography method. The aqueous phase was analyzed using a HPLC system coupled with a UV-VIS-DAD detector at 284 nm. The HPLC conditions were used the same as for the mono sugars conversion process.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Design of Experiment

The overall concept of the paper is to optimize the process of post-fermentative broth management and improve the efficiency of hydrogen generation with the employment of photo fermentation as a sequential step after dark fermentation. The stages involved in the procedure are presented in Figure 1.

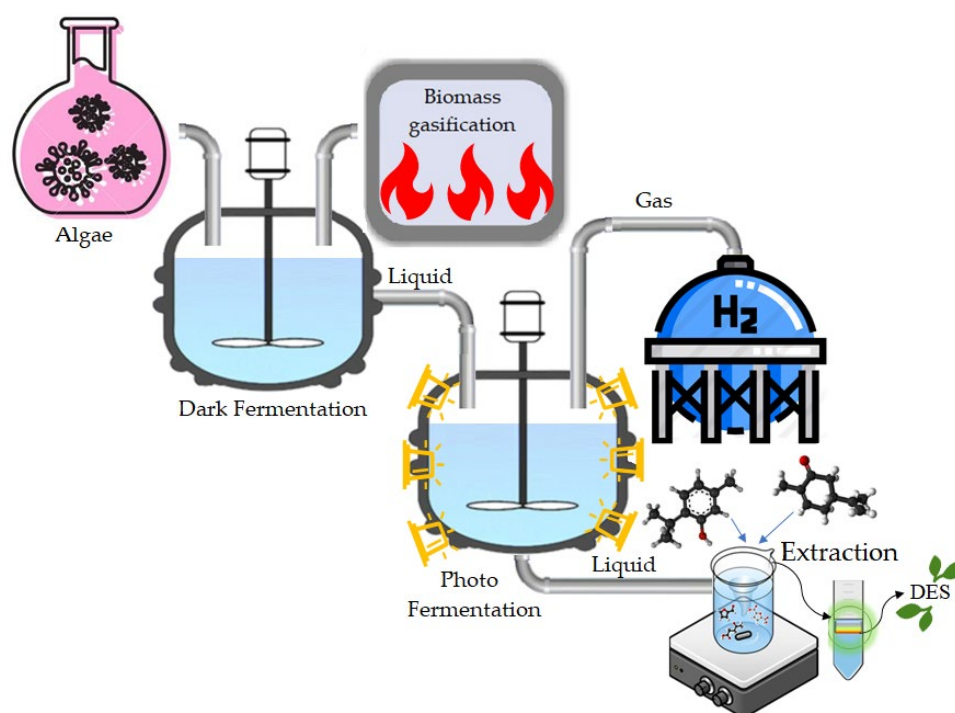


Figure 1. Design of experiment.

The mono sugars are used as the sole carbon source by DF microorganisms. As an effect of their metabolism, by-products are formed. Acetic acid is a compound that, according to our previous research and the literature, is formed in the highest concentrations. Due to the acetic acid formation the pH decreases and the ionic strength increases. At some point, even though the pH is controlled, the broth conditions are no longer optimal for DF microorganisms and therefore even though mono sugars remnants are still available, the DF microorganism does not generate hydrogen. At this point, the post-DF

broth contains acetic acid, which may be used by photofermentation algae as the sole carbon source. To separate the DF microbial parts and proteins, the post-DF broth needs to be clarified. The Authors applied heating and centrifugation for this purpose. As increased temperature and low pH promote the secondary chemical transformation of mono sugars, to substances that may be considered as DESs precursors, the Authors carried research in this niche. The inhibitory effect of these substances may occur even in low concentrations and should be considered as an object for further research. Acetic acids formation decreases the hydrogen yield in DF, however, the coupling of this process with subsequent photo fermentation allows increasing its efficiency.

The post-fermentative broth from dark fermentation is directed to chemical conversion. The authors expect to obtain deep eutectic solvents precursors and to optimize the conversion using Box Behnken design. The application of acetic acid as the chemical agent catalyzing the conversion and increased temperature over time will affect the denaturation of proteins and precipitation of dark fermentation microorganisms remnant. Therefore, after the conversion, solids and liquids must be separated via centrifugation. The solid stream may be directed to biomass gasification, while the liquids are to be the feed, in photo fermentation.

As a result of photo fermentation, hydrogen is expected to be obtained. The liquid remainings leftover photo fermentation is planned to be directed to extraction, to separate the former synthesised deep eutectic solvents precursors.

3.2. Analysis of Model Post-Fermentation Broth

To determine the effects of the temperature, time and acetic acid (AA) concentration on the efficiency of residual mono sugars (glucose (Glu) and xylose (Xyl)) conversion to DES precursors, the final concentrations of FF, HMF, FA and LA were determined using HPLC (Table 3). The range and coding level of variables introduced in the Box-Behnken design are given in Table 2.

Initial sugar concentration applied during the investigations in Box Behnken design (Table 3) is equal to 50 g/L (glucose/xylose = 1:1 m/m). It can be observed, that in the case of all carried experiments, the concentration of mono sugars decreases during the experiment. It can also be observed, that the decrease is higher when the applied temperature is higher. In the range of the samples processed in the same value of temperature, the time of processing and the applied acetic acid concentration seem not to have any significant effect on the mono sugars concentration decrease. However, depending on time and acetic acid concentration, different substances are formed as DES precursors. Therefore, it is determined that the selection of variables and their values may affect the ongoing conversion and permits the planning of the main product of conversion in the given range. No trend regarding the remaining acetic acid after the conversion was observed. However, data informing about the acetic acid concentration after the conversion process are crucial for photo fermentation feed preparation.

3.3. Optimization of the Residual Mono Sugars Conversion Process

The concentration of DES precursors strongly depends on the experiment profile. The dependence of the results on a certain type of processing is given in Table 4. Exemplary response surface plots are presented in Figure 2. The precise values of obtained concentrations are provided in Table 3.

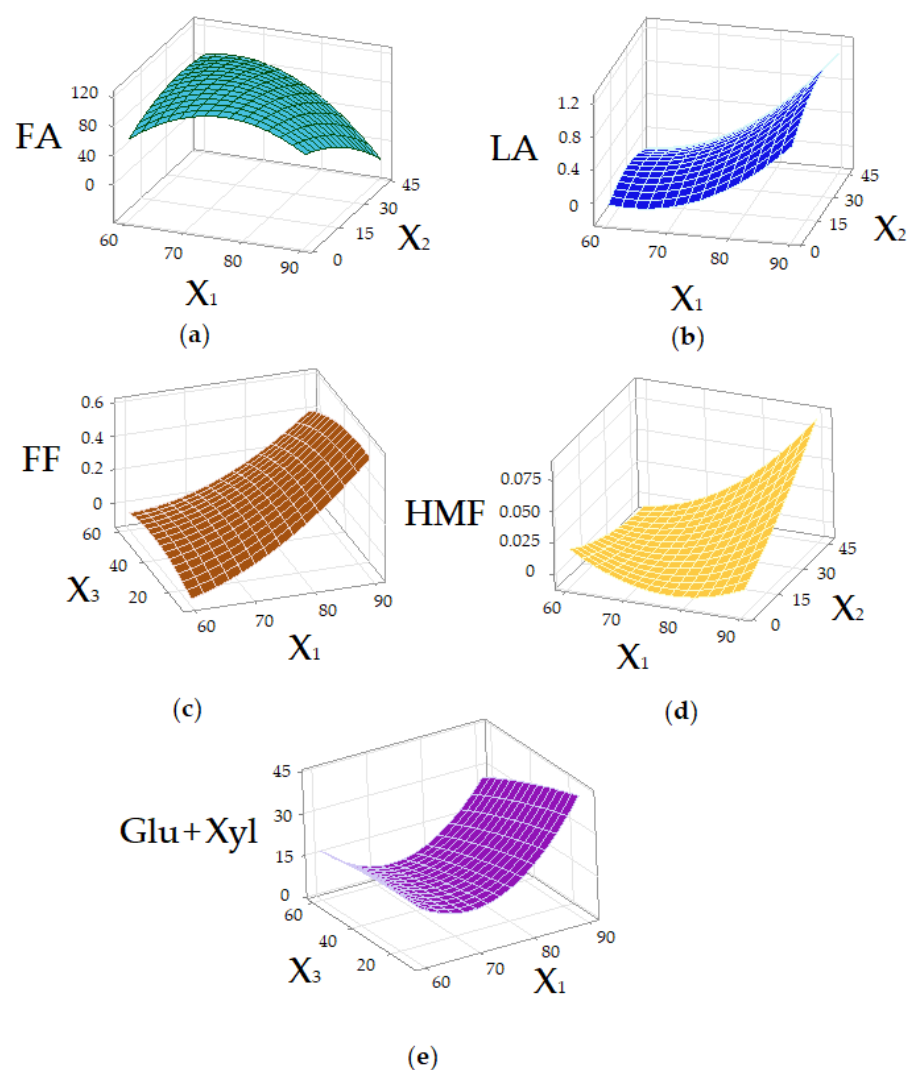


Figure 2. Response surface plots. (a) Surface plot of FA concentrations in dependence of X_1 , X_2 for hold value of concentration $X_3 = 35\%$; (b) Surface plot of LA concentrations in dependence of X_1 , X_2 for hold value of concentration $X_3 = 60\%$; (c) Surface plot of FF concentrations in dependence of X_1 , X_3 for hold value of concentration $X_2 = 60\%$; (d) Surface plot of HMF concentrations in dependence of X_1 , X_2 for hold value of time $X_2 = 46$ h; (e) Surface plot of glucose and xylose concentrations in dependence of X_1 , X_3 for hold value of time $X_2 = 24$ h.

After carrying out the experimental conversion of glucose and xylose with acetic acid according to Table 3, it was found that, as expected, it is possible to obtain the following conversion products: FF, HMF, LA, FA. The conditions of the process lead to the formation of specific products, and thus, it seems beneficial from the point of view of the process to be selected in such a way as to obtain a specific product. As there is some conflict of interest from the point of view of the subsequent steps, i.e., biorefining and photo fermentation, two approaches should be considered. To obtain a solution of substances that can be used as sole carbon sources for photo-fermenting microorganisms, FA should be the dominant product. When considering the parameters of the model developed based on BBD, in this situation the highest concentration of acid tested, i.e., 60% AA, should be used. The formation of FA is also favored by the maximum extension of the process, up to 46 h, and the use of the lowest temperature tested, i.e., 60 °C. If the most desirable conversion product were to become LA, then using high temperature, i.e., 90 °C and AA at a concentration of 60%, the optimum concentration of this product can be obtained within 32.2 h.

Both LA and FA are secondary products of transformation. Initially, FF and HMF are formed by conversion from xylose and glucose. To minimize the decomposition of these original substances, the process should be controlled by selecting the appropriate concentration of acetic acid. It was found that at the highest of the tested temperatures, i.e., 90 °C and the maximum duration of the process, i.e., 46 h, furfural can be obtained as the main conversion product using an acid concentration of 17.57% and HMF using acetic acid with a concentration at 37.2%. This type of knowledge allows you to control the conversion process. If in the course of a further experiment it turns out that the obtained concentrations of HMF and FF are inhibitory for photo fermentation microorganisms, it will be possible to select appropriate conditions for the conversion process, so that the photo fermentation substrates, i.e., FA become the leading products of the process. At the same time, it will lower the concentration of inhibitors. Exemplary surface plots presenting the course of conversion are presented in Figure 2.

3.4. Photo Fermentation Course Analysis

Photo fermentations were carried using model post-fermentation broths from dark fermentation, obtained after conversion obtained based on parameters determined by BBD. A list of the type of broth, process parameters and the obtained amounts of post-fermentation gas and concentration of generated hydrogen is presented in Table 5. Fermentation broths obtained during conversion under conditions promoting FA, HMF and FF synthesis allowed to obtain hydrogen as one of the photo fermentation products. The highest hydrogen concentration and the gas amount were obtained for the broth composed of the highest concentrations of organic acids, i.e., acetic acid and FA. It was also found that the inhibitory effect of HMF and FF does not correspond with the photo fermentation microorganisms growth. Only in the presence of levulinic acid, hydrogen did not occur. The determination of LA inhibitory concentration may be an object of further research, as LA is also present in other broths, however in lower concentrations and does not cause an inhibitory effect.

As a result of the consumption of sole carbon sources, i.e., organic acids and the precipitation of protein and remnants of microorganisms present in the medium, COD in the medium decreased from 6253 ± 54 mg O₂/ L to 1125 ± 71 mg O₂/ L in FA broth type. The obtained COD value is still high, therefore further research on DES precursors extraction is carried.

3.5. Biorefining—DES Separation

Currently, there are many well-known methods of purifying biogas that vary in their functioning mechanism, i.e., physical and chemical absorption, cryogenic separation, pressure swing adsorption, and membrane separation [35]. Methods based on the use of physical absorption show high efficiency of the volatile organic and inorganic compound removal from the gas phase using appropriately selected absorbents. Physical absorption includes different types of absorbents such as water, organic compounds and oils. In recent years, following the principles of green chemical and process engineering and green chemistry, classic solvents have been replaced by new generation green solvents, considering mainly deep eutectic solvents (DESs) [36,37].

To the simultaneous removal of HMF, FF, FA and LA that inhibit the possibility of biohydrogen generation, deep eutectic solvents were prepared. Typically, DESs are synthesized by mixing two pure chemicals, in which one compound acting as a donor (HBD), and the other acting as a hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA) [38,39]. In these studies, a less frequently used in-situ method was applied [40]. Only one component (HBA or HBD) was added to a solution that contains DES precursors. The combination of both substances creates strong hydrogen bonds and forms a stable eutectic mixture. The solution was mixed, then centrifuged and transferred to a separate vessel. All precursors have active oxygen atoms in their structures, therefore HBD compounds should be added to the solution. When selecting HBD, several parameters were taken into account:

- hydrophobic to form a water-insoluble eutectic mixture;
- HBD must form stable eutectic mixtures with DES precursors;
- selectively bind to DES precursors;
- the DES formed should have a lower density than that of water for easier separation.

Therefore, the preliminary separation tests of DES precursors, such as HMF, FF, LA and FA were carried out on a model post photo fermentation broth. For this purpose compounds belonging to the terpenes group have been tested, i.e., L-Carvone (LC), thymol (Thy), eucalyptol (E) and menthol (M). In the studies, 0.5 g of terpenes were added to separate vials containing 0.5% w/w of individual DES precursors. The formed DES liquid phase was then taken and subjected to FT-IR analysis. Additionally, the loss of DES precursor from the water phase was checked. The obtained results indicate that no DES formation is observed upon the addition of terpenes to the process. This is most likely since among the analyzed precursors FA is the most soluble in water. The hydrogen bonds between FA and water are strong enough to prevent the formation of new competing hydrogen bonds between FA and terpenes. For the remaining DES precursors, the formation of a hydrophobic DES phase above the water surface was observed after the addition of terpenes. Figure 3 indicates that FF is the precursor that binds most readily to terpenes, in particular thymol and menthol. This is due to the specific structures of FF, and terpenes. FF has two active sites (-CHO and -O-) in its structure, playing the role of HBA. In turn, both menthol and thymol have an active hydroxyl group (-OH) in their structures, which can form strong hydrogen bonds with the oxygen from the FF. The other tested terpenes, i.e., eucalyptol and carvone, have a ketone group (=O) in their structures, which prevents the formation of DESs with FF. The partial removal of FF from the aqueous solution is most likely due to a mass transfer from one solution to another (LC and E which are liquids at room temperature). Both HMF and LA have an additional group (-COOH or -OH) that can act as a hydrogen bond donor. HMF showed a similar ability to form eutectic mixtures with the same terpenes as FF. LA most effectively attached to menthol, creating a hydrogen bond between the ketone group and the hydroxyl group of a terpene. A slightly lower degree of LA removal from the aqueous solution was observed for eucalyptol, which can form hydrogen bonds with the -COOH group.

Th was selected for further optimization, in which the influence of the amount of added thymol in the range 0.25–2.0 g on the FF and HMF recovery process was examined. The obtained results (Figure 3b) indicate that as the amount of added thymol increases, the recovery of precursors DES (FF and HMF) from the model post-photo fermentation broth was increased. This is since increasing the amount of added thymol increases the number of active groups that can attach DES precursors

FT-IR spectrums describing the optimization of the kind of HBD used for effective removal of, HMF, LA and FA from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES were presented in Supplementary Material, Figures S1–S4, respectively.

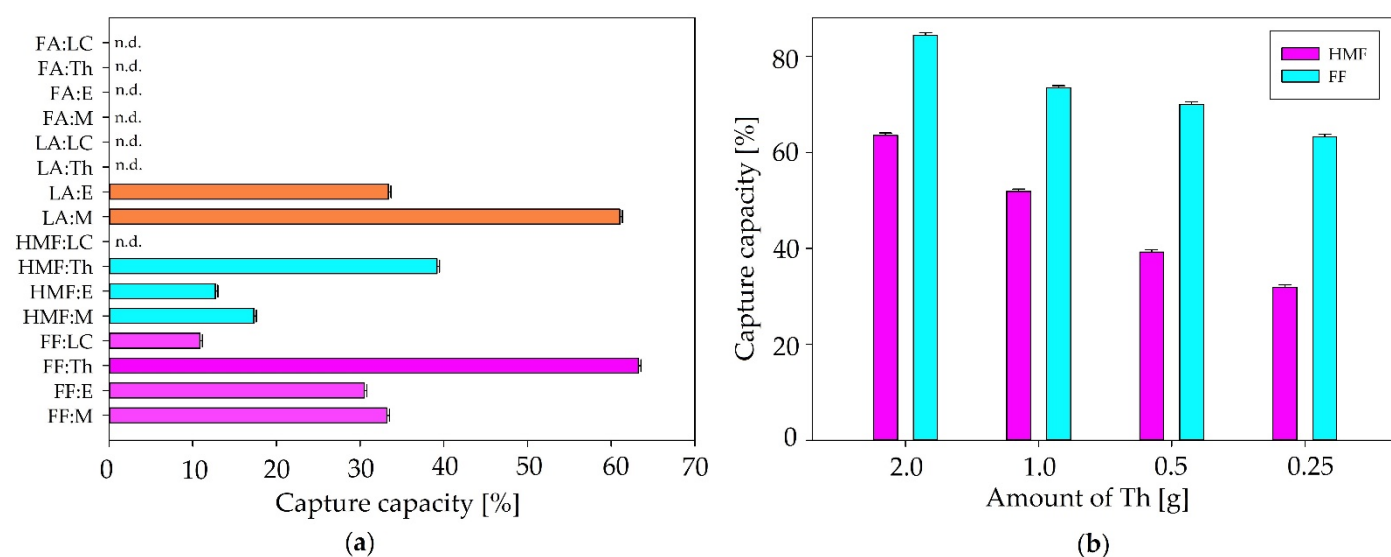


Figure 3. (a) Selection of the appropriate HBD for the selective removal of FA, LA, HMF and FF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES (b) Optimization of the amount of HBD used for effective removal of HMF, FF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES.

To confirm the formation of the DESs, FT-IR analyses were performed. From all of the obtained FT-IR spectra, only the spectra of DES composed on FF: Th and HMF: Th changes in spectral shifts are visible. In Figure 4 the band corresponding to the hydroxyl group (-OH) from Th, shifts towards lower wavenumber values in DES can be observed.

This indicates the formation of hydrogen bonds between Th and FF, and HMF. For the remaining DES based on FA, LA no shifts were observed which confirms that LC, Th, E, M did not form DESs (Figures S1–S4). Additionally, in the FT-IR spectrum in the 1600–570 cm^{-1} range thymol characteristic bands (the C=C stretching of the benzene ring, single bond -OH in-plane bending vibration, C-O stretching in phenol, the out-of-plane aromatic C-H bending) are visible in the new DESs. All identified functional groups have confirmed the formation of DES.

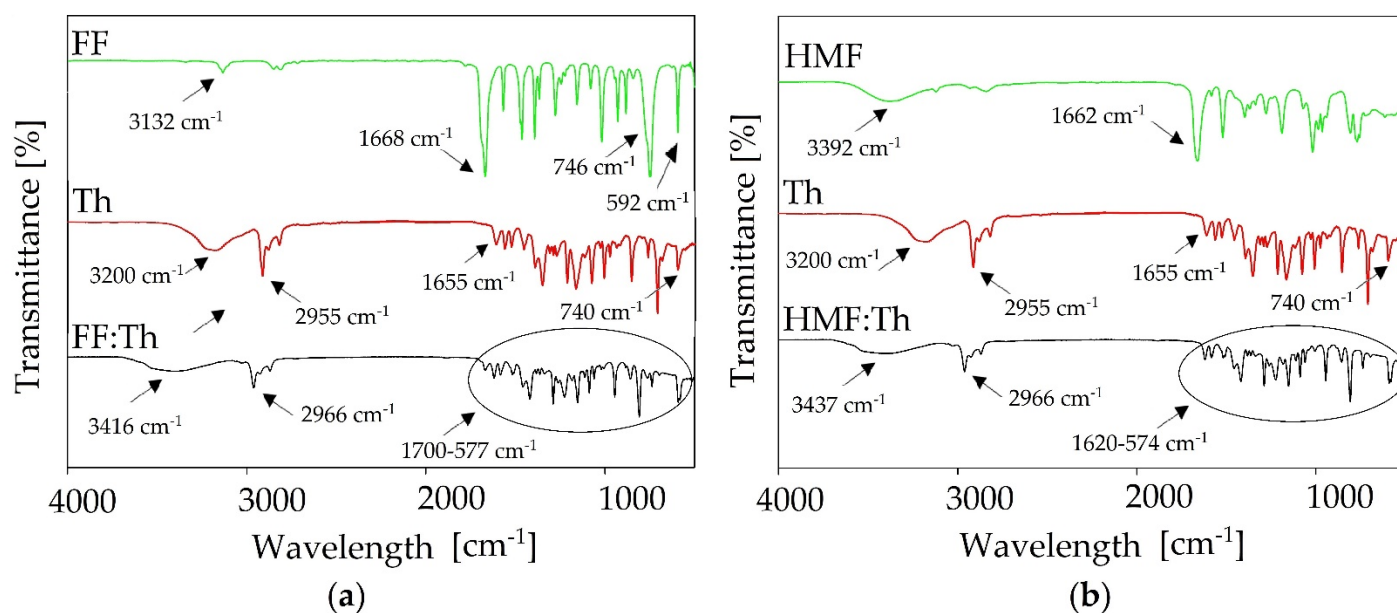


Figure 4. FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the kind of HBD used for effective removal of FF (a) and HMF (b) from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES.

Additionally, to determine the influence of the amount of Th added on DES formation was performed. In the FT-IR spectra of DES, it can be observed that increasing Th amount causes the decreased intensity of the C=C stretching bands of a benzene ring, and the out-of-plane band aromatic C-H bending in the range 1671 cm^{-1} and 763 cm^{-1} , respectively (Figure 5c). In the FT-IR spectra for DES-based on HMF: Th, increasing the amount of HBD causes no visible changes in the spectrum (Figure 6). It may be assumed, the change in amount does not affect the structure of FT-IR DES based on HMF: Th.

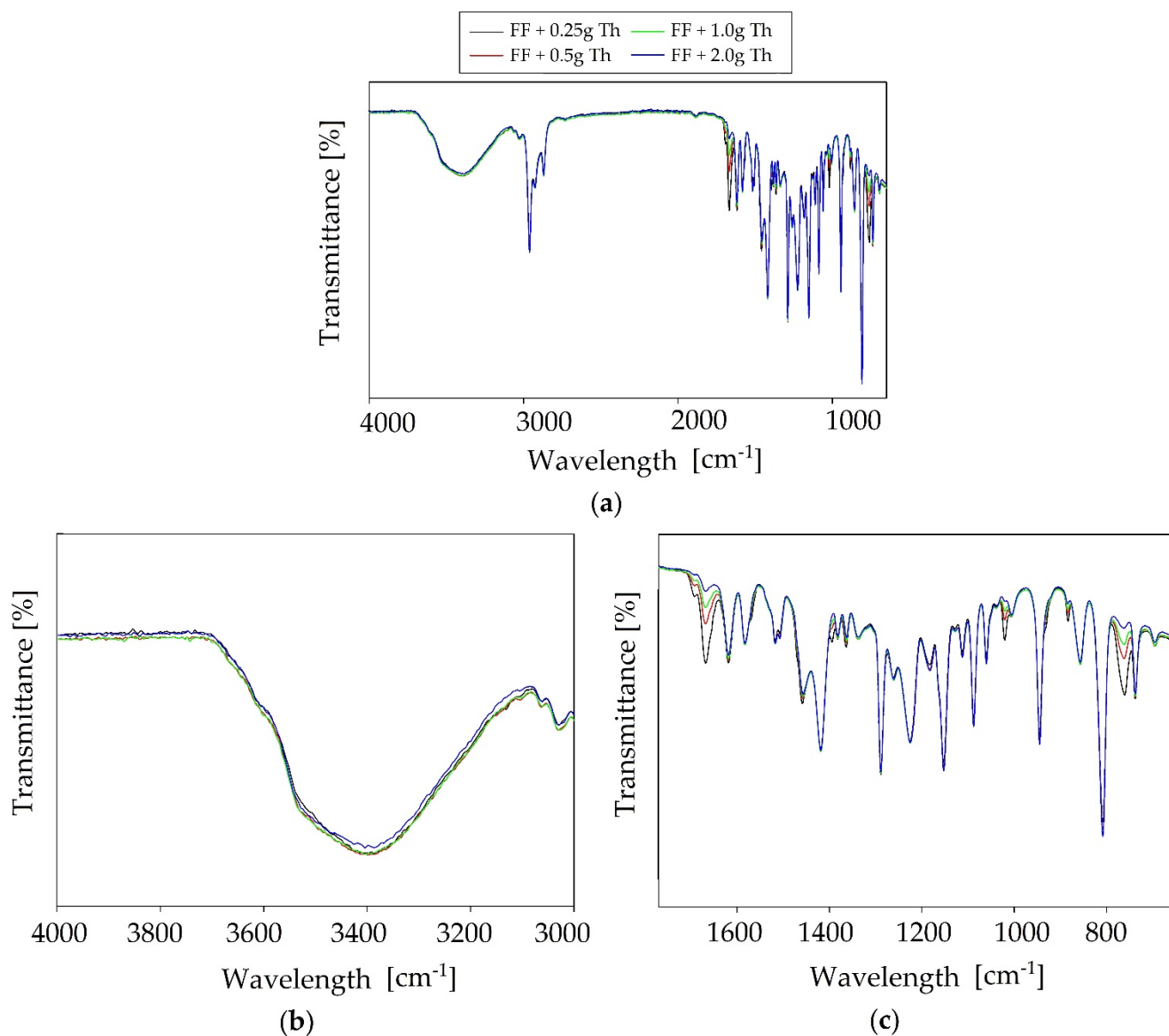


Figure 5. FT-IR spectra from optimization of the amount of thymol (Th) to effective removal of FF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES; (a) all spectrum; (b) zoom spectrum at $4000\text{--}3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$; (c) zoom spectrum at $1650\text{--}850\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

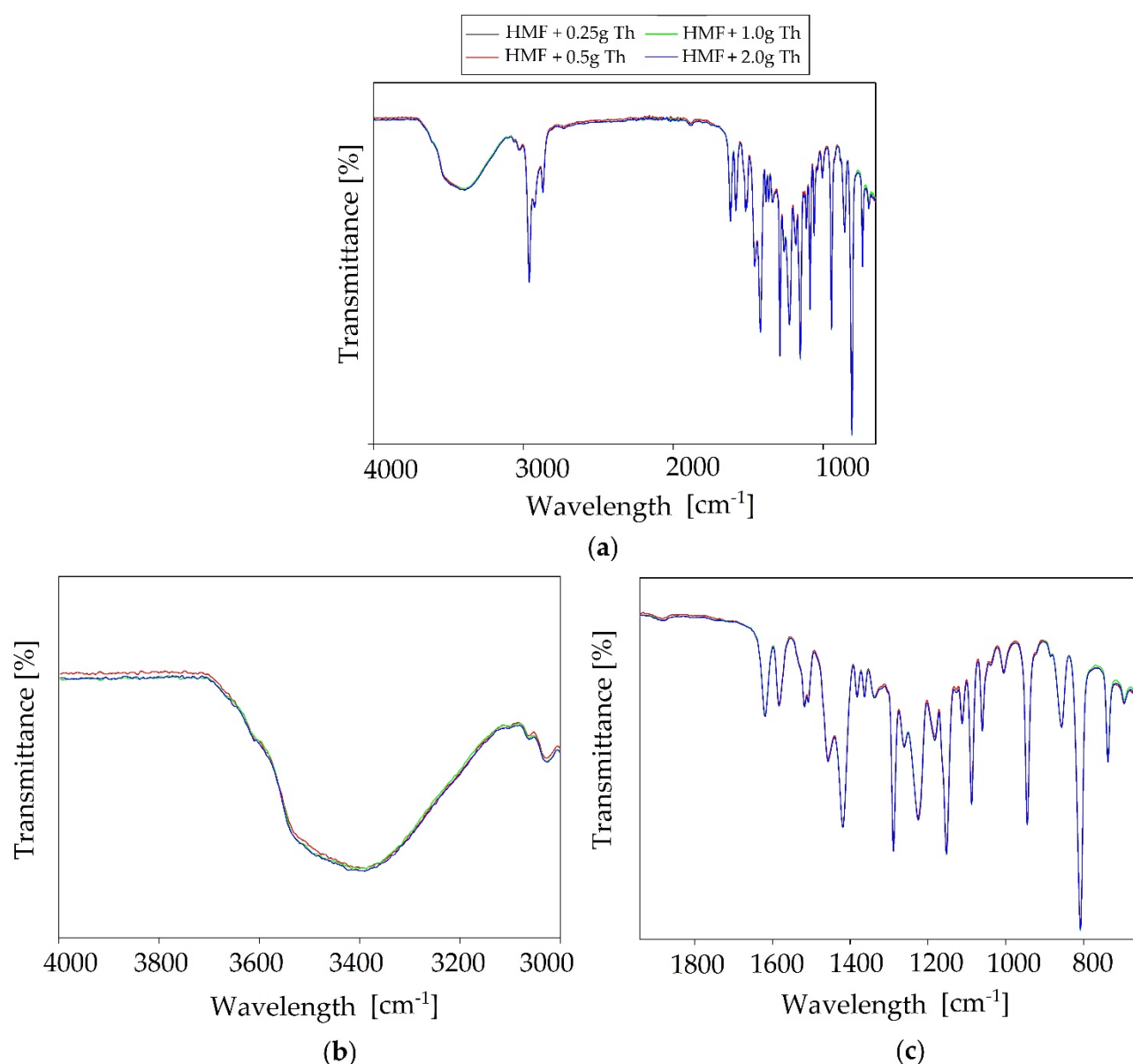


Figure 6. FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the amount of thymol (Th) to effective removal of HMF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES, (a) all spectrum; (b) zoom spectrum at 4000–3000 cm^{-1} ; (c) zoom spectrum at 1650–850 cm^{-1} .

4. Conclusions

The performed research allowed us to conclude, that the management of post-dark fermentation broth is possible with the application of combined processes of biorefining and photo fermentation, under model conditions. It is possible to reconcile the conflicting interests regarding FA, AA, FF, HMF and LA occurrence. The residual mono sugars present in the broth were successfully converted into DESs precursors. The authors presented a new approach to catch fermentation inhibitors, which consisted in extracting the inhibitors using only the added HBD. Owing to this approach, it is possible to simultaneously purify the medium from inhibitors after photo fermentation and produce solvents based on DES.

In addition, the optimization of conversion conditions allowed to obtain hydrogen in three out of four tested compilations. This approach allows increasing the amount of obtained hydrogen, by even 819 $\text{mL}_{\text{H}_2}/\text{L}_{\text{medium}}$ after DF in FA optimized broth. The literature describes photo fermentation with the efficiency range from 168.7±14 $\text{mL}_{\text{H}_2}/\text{L}$ to

914.1±8 mL H₂/L calculated using the Gompertz model and measured using the means of gas chromatography [41–43]. The obtained results are promising, as to the best knowledge of the Authors, the presented approach has not yet been published in the literature. The results are obtained in model conditions, therefore, research in real conditions is identified as the future direction of the research.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/en14196268/s1, Figure S1: FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the kind of HBD (a) Th; (b) M; (c) LC; (d) E used for effective removal of FF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES, Figure S2: FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the kind of HBD (a) Th; (b) M; (c) LC; (d) E used for effective removal of HMF from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES, . Figure S3: FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the kind of HBD (a) Th; (b) M; (c) LC; (d) E used for effective removal of LA from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES, Figure S4: FT-IR spectrums from optimization of the kind of HBD (a) Th; (b) M; (c) LC; (d) E used for effective removal of FA from the model fermentation broth and simultaneous formation of DES.

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